The New-York Times.

VOL. XI...NO. 3180. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

More Rebel Accounts of the Fighting at Fort Pickens.

NO DEFINITE INTELLIGENCE

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM PORT ROYAL.

National Operations at Tybee Island.

The Government Commencing the Exportation of Cotton.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

McCulloch and Price Marching in Opposite Directions.

A Curious Proclamation from Price--He Must Have Fifty Thousand Men.

A Canadian Steamer Loaded with Arms Seized on the Coast of Maine.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 30.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ARRIVING.

The trains to-day were crowded with Members of Congress, and many have been unable to obtain accommodations, owing to the throng of visitors and soldiers in the city.

NO MESSAGE NOT TO BE ISSUED IN ADVANCE.

Numerous letters from editors have been received, asking that copies of the President's Message and the Reports of the heads of the Departments be forwarded in time to be published immediately on their being read before Congress. Owing to the necessity of keeping them back to the last moment for emendations which may be made necessary by events to transpire before the meeting of Congress, no such copies can be delivered. In the case of the message delivered at the extra session in July last, alterations were made two hours before the delivery of the message to Congress.

THE FIRST FIFTY MILLION LOAN.

Instructions were sent to-day to the agents, to receive no more subscriptions on account of the first fifty million loan.

Drafts for the ninth ten per cent. of the second fifty million loan were drawn to-day.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE ON THE COAST OF MAINE.

Authentic information has been received here that a small, light-draft Canadian steamer has been seized off the coast of Maine by a United States revenue cutter. The steamer had on board about ten thousand Springfield muskets, clothing, boots, bank paper, caps and munitions of war. She was cleared from Canada, and the cargo was consigned to parties in the Southern States.

THE AFFAIR AT SPRINGFIELD STATION.

On Thursday HOWARD'S brigade was ordered to march to Springfield Station, about three miles beyond our pickets. The New-York Sixty-firsts had reached the station, when orders were received to return by the cars immediately. The order was obeyed. The enemy fled hastily before the approach of our troops. From this fact probably arose the story of a defeat of our troops.

EXCHANGING SHOTS ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

On Friday our batteries and those of the rebels on the Lower Potomac exchanged several shots. No injury was done on our side, although a sixty-four pound shell struck and exploded near the hospital of the Massachusetts First.

A RECONNOISSANCE.

A gentleman who arrived from the Virginia side of the Potomac to-day, states that the Fifty-seventh and Sixty-first Regiments, both of New-York—the latter commanded by Col. CONE—made a reconnoissance from Springfield, which is nine miles from Alexandria, on Thursday, and went three miles and a half beyond our pickets towards Manassas, when, discovering a rebel force, numbering, it is supposed, 6,000 men, they returned to their starting point, reaching it in good order, and without casualities.

REBELS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC DESERTING.

Intelligence from Poolesville states that on Wednesday a deserter came across the Potomac to Gen. STONE'S line, at the risk of his life. He was a member of the Mississippi Twenty-first Regiment. Others of the same regiment begged of an officer, bearing a flag of truce, to bring them across. They represent that many of the regiment wished to leave because of the neglect when sick, and the want of proper food. They represent the total force about Leesburgh at 2,600 effective men—there being from 600 to 800 on the sick list. Two Irish companies were especially dissatisfied.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE—INTERESTING STATEMENT OF A NORTHERN MAN.

A Northern gentleman, who has been for three years a resident in Northern Mississippi, arrived in Washington last evening, by the way of Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Eastern Kentucky. He passed over a week in Tennessee, and had an excellent opportunity to observe the condition of affairs in that State. He states that throughout Western Tennessee there is a profound and united sentiment in favor of the rebellion, an evident desperate determination to carry the war to the bitter end, and an abiding confidence in its success. He heard no adverse opinion expressed. They have ceased to put any faith in the hoped-for intervention of England and France, and they confide entirely in their own resources. The non-slaveholders no represents as being equally decided in the expression of their treason. On the route between Memphis and Nasbville he heard no other sentiment expressed. There may be loyal men in Middle and West Tennessee, but, if so, the presence of large bodies of troops prevents the declaration of their loyalty. At Memphis, he states that there were ten thousand troops a fortnight since, and that they were continuing to fortify along the river, above and below, in anticipation of a movement of our troops against them, and an attack from the gunboats now at Cairo. At Nashville also, there was a large body of troops. The soldiers he saw were well clothed, shod and armed, and certainly had a great abundance of provisions. They were from nearly all of the lower tier of States, including regiments from Texas and Arkansas. The avowed policy in Middle and West Tennessee was to take the offensive in Kentucky, to make that State the battle-ground, and keep war from their own soil, and he greatly feared that, with the cooperation of the rebel Kentuckians from the southern part of the State, Kentucky would be overrun. The thirty thousand additional troops which had been called for by Gov. HARRIS, were to be held in reserve, and the proclamation calling for arms was not to supply any immediate want, but to have on hand a supply in case more troops were called for active service into the field.

He states that after leaving Nashville for East Tennessee, Union men began to show themselves. Those who had previously shown a reserve were bold in avowing their loyalty, and those who had expressed a sympathy with rebellion found men who were ready to controvert their positions, and the utterance of loyal sentiments continued to increase until he reached Chattanooga and other points of East Tennessee, where the unanimity in favor of the Union was as great as was the unanimity for the rebellion in the central and western parts of the State. He states that the burning of the bridges was avowed as the work of Union men. The importance of Cumberland Gap as a strategic point was fully understood by the rebels, and he states that, above all things they feared its falling into the possession of the Union men.

In reference to the cotton crop in Tennessee, he states that much has been picked, ginned and baled, and that he saw a considerable quantity in Memphis ready for a market. At other points it was still unpicked. He heard no fears expressed anywhere of slave insurrections, but the utmost confidence in the fidelity of the servants.

North of Nashville, the rebels held possession of the railroad to a point this side of Bowling Green, and thence there was about twenty miles of the track which was not used, as it ran through neutral ground. In Southern Kentucky, notwithstanding the presence of rebel troops, there was a strong Union sentiment which manifested itself whenever it had not to succumb before the presence of armed troops. Still, the Postmasters appointed by the United States recognize no allegiance to the Government, but affiliate with the rebels, and avow their sympathy with the rebellion, though it is probable that the mails in that region are still being carried at the expense of the Government. The Convention at Russellville, under rebel auspices, was to establish a Provisional Government over the Southern part of Kentucky, as it had become doubtful whether the rebels would succeed in extending their jurisdiction further North. He states, that from his intimate knowledge of political matters in Mississippi and Tennessee, he knows that the success of the rebellion in Kentucky, thus far, is due to the insidious machinations of the Knights of the Golden Circle, which organization, by reason of the charm of mystery attached to it, had so drawn to itself the young men of Kentucky, that there was scarcely a prominent Union man of that State who had four sons, but some of their number were not fighting the Government in the rebel army. Among others, he mentioned the sons of JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and GEORGE D. PRENTICE, one of whom holds a commission in Western Kentucky, and the other is fighting under JEFF. THOMPSON, in Missouri.

REBEL CLAIMANTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

On Friday, Mr. GIBSON, Solicitor for the Court of Claims, moved that the case of WILLIAM CLARK against the United States be stricken from the docket, on the ground that CLARK was a citizen of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, now in rebellion against the Government. He held that in the absence of any proofs that CLARK was a loyal citizen, he was to be considered as in rebellion, and as a rebel, and *ipso facto*, forfeited any claim he had against the Government.

FATE OF A LOYAL EDITOR.

It will be recollected that in June last it was announced in the TIMES that a newspaper, published at Alamo, Texas, even at that late date, contained an article taking strong grounds in favor of the Union, a caustic criticism of the rebel military movements in that State, and a patriotic poem, copied from the New York *Evening Post*; and further, that on the margin of the paper was written a memorandum, in pencil, to the effect that the day after publication the office had been burned.

Intelligence just received by a letter from Texas, through Mexico, states that soon after the destruction of the office, Mr. NAWCOMB, the editor, disappeared, and has never since been heard of. It was rumored that he had been sent off to Mexico, but as he never had been heard of since, it was generally believed that he had been murdered.

A SOUTH CAROLINA ACCOUNT.

In auditing the accounts of Mr. DESEON, one of our late Consuls, a balance of four hundred and sixty dollars was found to be his due. As he is a native of South Carolina, and shares the sentiments of that State, a draft on Charleston for the amount was forwarded to him in settlement.

TEN MILLIONS OF CARTRIDGES ISSUED.

Between the 1st of July and the 1st of November, four months, ten millions of cartridges for muskets and small arms were issued by the Ordnance Department to the army of the Potomac. This enormous expenditure of cartridges is due to target practice among our troops.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SON A LIEUTENANT.

HENRY BARTON BEECHER, a son of HENRY WARD BEECHER, was appointed to-day a Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery.

THE NEW PASSPORT REGULATION.

The various foreign Ministers to-day expressed themselves gratified with the working of the new rule adopted by Secretary SEWARD, by which the passports of foreigners are countersigned in Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia.

RETURN OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

The Prince de Joinville returned to Washington to-day.

THE DUC DE CHARTRES INJURED.

Yesterday the Duc de Chartres was thrown from his horse, and was slightly injured.

A CROWD OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

The city is again full of officers and soldiers, owing to some relaxation of the recent rule.

FRENCH NAVAL OFFICERS GONE.

Admiral REYNAUD and Capt. LE MARQUIS DE MONTALEMBERT left to-day to rejoin their fleet.

PICKETS FIRED AT.

Several shots, supposed from Maryland rebels, were fired into our pickets about Bladensburgh, last night

NARROW ESCAPE OF PROF. LOWE.

About sundown yesterday, as Prof. LOWE was making a reconnoissance in his balloon, near Budd's Ferry, the rebel battery fired at him, the screw of a shell striking his car. No damage was done.

NAVAL CHANGES.

Commodore CRAVEN has been ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

Twelve masters' mates were detached from the Navy-yard to-day, to report on board the *Brooklyn* and *Tuscarora*.

Commander WYMAN has been tendered the command of the Potomac flotilla.

BRICK HOSPITALS TO BE ERECTED.

Next week will be commenced the erection of two brick hospitals, to accommodate five hundred patients, on a plan proposed by the Sanitary Commission, as embracing all modern improvements. Increased hospital accommodations will also be provided in buildings to be hired for that purpose.

AUTHENTIC INTELLIGENCE.

To-day the *Herald* announces the presence in Washington of Admiral DE LA GRAVIÈRE, which distinguished gentleman was at last accounts in Paris about to leave for his fleet.

CONDEMNED.

The District Court has condemned the schooners *Alena* and *John T. Evans*, heretofore seized under the blockading act.

PENSION GRANTED.

A pension of $8 50 per month was granted on Wednesday, to JANE, widow of JAMES H. PECKHAM, sergeant of Company A, First Rhode Island Regiment.

NEWS FROM PORT royal.

More U. S. Forces Landed on Tybee Island.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BEING STRENGTHENED.

Gen. Viele's Expedition Ready to Start.

Its Destination Probably Brunswick or Fernandina.

Cotton and Forage Found at Port Royal;

The United States transport *Ocean Queen*, Capt. SEABURY, from Port Royal Nov. 27, arrived at this port at 1½ P. M. yesterday. She has no passengers, and but a small mail. As she came out of Port Royal harbor, the steamship *Bienville*, hence, was going in. Commodore DUPONT had transferred his flag from the *Wabash* to the *Susquehannah*. He, together with Gen. SHERMAN, had just returned to Hilton Head in the steamer *McClellan*, having landed a force of United States Marines on Tybee Island, who had commenced repairing the fortifications and constructing new ones. A fleet of eight gunboats was at anchor off Tybee, to cover the troops in case of necessity. The rebels had sunk two vessels between Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski, in the narrow part of the Savannah River channel, to prevent the fleet from getting to that city.

A small schooner had been sent up to one of the islands above Hilton Head to load cotton and would sail in a few days, by order of the naval authorities. The fleet that was fitting out at Hilton Head for another expedition was ready and awaiting orders, which were expected by the *Bienville*, just arrived as the *Ocean Queen* came out.

Beaufort was still unoccupied, and was not considered of importance at present. Two gun boats were still at anchor off that place. The city was visited daily by officers of the army and navy.

There had been no engagement between the National forces and the rebels, nor had any of the latter troops been seen either at Hilton Head or Beaufort.

The Spanish steam ferry boat, hence for Cuba, put into Port Royal on the 26th short of coal.

But little or no use could be made of the "darks," as they do not care much at present for any unnecessary exertion. They are having good times—too good to work.

The British steam frigate *Immortalité* was yet at anchor. The transports were busy discharging their immense stores. The *Vanderbilt* would sail for New-York in about two days. Wharves and storehouses had been erected, and were being rapidly filled.

The health of the troops was good.

From the Boston Transcript, Nov. 29.

Sailing-master J. K. PIERCE, of the steamer *Governor*, which foundered on the passage to South Carolina, and the company on board of which were saved by the *Sabine*, arrived in this city to-day, having left Port Royal on Monday morning at four o'clock. He came to New-York City in the steamer *Illinois*.

Fifteen thousand soldiers were transported in the vessels composing the Naval Expedition. With the exception of about two thousand at Fort Beauregard, Bay Point, they are now encamped at Hilton Head. Forts Walker and Beauregard have been considerably strengthened since they fell into Gen. SHERMAN'S hands. Eight heavy rifled cannon have been mounted upon them in addition to their former armament.

It was reported that there was one barn full of cotton in bales at Beaufort, and another barn, with about the same amount of cotton, unpressed. The fields are white with this staple, waiting to be picked. The encampment of the troops at Hilton Head is in an immense cotton field.

The escape of the enemy from the forts at Port Royal would have been prevented by the fleet, had our officers been aware of the depth of water around the islands upon which the fortifications were situated. If this fact had been known, the entire rebel force would have been taken prisoners.

It is stated that our gunboats can easily proceed within a very short distance of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, land a force, and tear up miles of the track. When sufficient reinforcements shall have reached Port Royal (none had arrived there before the sailing of the *Illinois*,) a large force could be placed upon the main land, and it is believed that either Charleston or Savannah could be captured, without much reference to the forts constructed for the protection of these cities.

An extensive expedition was preparing to sail for some other point on the Southern coast. It will comprise fourteen steamers. The *Oriental*, *Ariel*, *Baltic* and *Cahawba* will be among the fleet. The *Baltic*, it will be remembered, sailed from New-York, a few days since, for Port Royal. The *Ben Deford* is to carry the General and his staff.

About five thousand troops are to embark in the expedition, the vessels carrying them being convoyed by several heavy armed gunboats. The destination of the fleet is either Brunswick, Ga., or Fernandina, Fla.; most likely the first named of these places. The possession of Brunswick is almost as important to the National cause as that of Port Royal.

Before the mouth of the Savannah River fell into our possession, and since the occupancy of Port Royal, four schooners from Savannah have run the blockade. Three of these have been captured by our vessels, and one had as her cargo guns, swords, and other implements of war.

SOUTHERN ACCOUNTS FROM TYBEE ISLAND.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 30.

The Richmond *Dispatch* contains the following telegram from Augusta:

One is dated 26th, which announces the taking possession of Tybee Island, and one of the 29th announces that Commander TATNALL, with his fleet, had gone down to drive the Hessians off.

AFFAIRS AT PORT ROYAL.

Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.

HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Quartermaster's Office, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

I am sure I cannot give you more definite news in regard to our occupation of this place than has already been published; but thinking you would like some little memento, I inclose a letter which I took from off an officer's table about two hours after the fort was silenced. About every letter found "drew lo a klose" in the middle, and was signed "yours till death." I took as a memento a revolver, which I found in the road; also, last week, when I went out on a scouting expedition, I found stuck in a negro cabin a huge knife, home-made, two-edged, about 12 or 14 inches long. I pulled it out, and asked a slave who it belonged to and how it came there; he said "that Massa toll Bob (negro boy) to come along wid he—but Bob he no go, and cut for de field to go to de Yankee—and Capt. John frowed him knife at he and stuck in de cabin." It was imbedded about three inches in the house, and the point is broken. The next day I returned to camp by that way, and found that the same master had been back there, and because a slave with his wife would not go to the "main land" with him back into Slavery, he shot them both dead in their tracks.

I found fifty-one bales of the very best Sea Island cotton in bales, and rolled one bale out of the cotton-house, and made four negroes put it on two wheels—wheeled it about one mile to where my boat was lying with a guard; put it on the boat; rowed over to the steamer *Parkersburgh*, and had the extreme satisfaction of knowing I carried into camp the first object of our enemy's *love* (?)—*a bale of cotton*. The same identical bale went on to New-York by the steamer *Atlantic*. I discovered, also, cotton enough on three different plantations, plucked but not ginned, to make—to speak within bounds, (and you know that I am no lovice in the cotton business)—1,500 bales. I also discovered four corn-houses filled to the ridge-pole with fine corn in the ear, and loaded the *Parkersburgh* with six hundred bushels. There are at least two thousand bushels of corn in each of five different corn-houses I have visited, making ten thousand bushels of unshelled corn on a small island between Hilton Head and the main land. The "main land" must reveal big "corn" and big "cotton" as well as "big guns." In my rambles (by the way, Capt. SAXTON, Chief Quartermaster of SHERMAN'S division, detailed for my guard, as I was on an expedition to bring in Quartermaster's and Commissary stores, fifty sharpshooters from the Forty-sixth New-York Regiment, the General stating to me before I left not to touch anything belonging to "private citizens,"—how was I to tell.) I came upon a sloop, high and dry on land, at low tide; but I went to work with my men, dug a sluice-way under it, and at high water it nearly floated. I immediately sent down about a mile below the place where the sloop lay—her name is *Family*, of Savannah, Capt. JOHNSON—to the *Parkersburgh*, for her to come up. When she got within hawser distance we jerked her off, and added her to our "Quartermaster's stores." Also, while a part of my men were loading corn I "bossed" the rest, and hired twenty negroes to roll fifteen sticks of timber, 90 feet long, 18 inches square, down to the water's edge, and at the rising of the water my big timber raft *floated*; upon this I placed lumber in abundance, until the logs were quite under water, and on top I placed ten rails of railroad iron, all of which was towed down to the fort. The timber was used for a temporary wharf and anchored with the railroad iron. Gen. SHERMAN was highly pleased with all I did.

The negroes report to me in different parts of the island that *no masters* ever enlisted, no rich folks ever had on uniform down here, but they saw many and many poor white people, with iron chains and bullets, "they mean that soldiers wore the chain and ball," and the soldiers, *seven of them*, told the officers who had them in charge, that they had no property and would not fight; but if the rich people would fight—for *they* had property—let them fight, but they, the soldiers, would be shot first. I do not write this on the hearing of it from one, but confirmed by so many, and knowing that the education of the negro could never *invent* such straight stories, I am firmly led to believe it.

The letter above referred to is as follows:

15TH OCTOBER, 1861.

Dr. E. S. BUIST—*My Dear Sir*: I think of visiting the fort to-morrow with some ladies, and will have to trouble you for the use of ISRAEL (a slave,) as I am too much pushed with my hands at present to spare any. I send you by ALBERT (a slave,) 12 loaves of bread, which I hope will be right.

Yours truly, E. P. POPE.

This Dr. BUIST was Brigade Surgeon; he was a very handsome man, and in love with Miss ANNIE WOODWARD, step-daughter of Mr. POPE, of South Carolina. This information I receive from a negro slave girl, "SILLA," who waits at our table, and desires "to go to de North wid me, but afraid de snow be too cole for her." This Surgeon was found under the embankment of the Fort, sitting on a surgeon's chest, with a piece of bandage in his hand, and the top of his head shot off by a fragment of shell. He was buried by the Captain of the *Wabash*, after prayers by the Episcopal clergyman of the same ship.

So confident were the South Carolinians of success, and that they could sink our fleet, that they invited ladies (according to letters found) down to the scene of action, to see the chastisement they intended to give us; and the very carriages that brought them here, conveyed home again two of the officers who invited them—one with both legs cut off, and the other with his head shattered by a shell. So complete was the fright of the fleeing rebels, they left letters unfinished—probably they had set down to write them, and only got up to attend to a "little brush with the Yankees," and intended, like "Doesticks," when he stepped over Niagara Falls, *to come right* back, and stopped, saying he "would finish in about an hour or so."

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

PRIVATE LETTERS FROM CHARLESTON.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

We are permitted to copy the following letter, written to a lady in this city, from a relative in South Carolina. The statements made therein may be relied upon as an accurate description of affairs in that city at the present time:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 22, 1861.

Are women prophets? I almost believe their great love sometimes gives them the power to penetrate futurity; else how could you have so plainly predicted my present unhappy position, when you so earnestly entreated me to sacrifice my property here, and stay North, when a year ago, I thought it necessary to return? True, there were strong indications of the approaching contest between this fretful State, who will quarrel with her sister States and the Federal Government; but I had too much faith in the good sense of the South to believe she would be guilty of so suicidal an act as armed rebellion. You know too well how my faith in her was misplaced. Sumter fell, and the South sank into the horrors of a war inaugurated by the headstrong folly of my own dear Carolina.

How earnestly you begged to accompany me, and share my dangers; but though I did not believe that avowed secession would be carried to downright rebellion, I knew how great was the excitement here, and how your strong Union views and Anti-Slavery opinions would endanger your safety. Now, I will not attempt to reason these matters with you. I am as strongly attached to the Union as you are, but I believe in Southern rights under the Constitution—rights which you do not fully percetve—and, as to the matter of Slavery, I need not waste time on that subject, for I know how firmly fixed your opinions are on that point.

Disguise the truth as we may, all thinking men here feel their position peculiarly unsafe; and those who are surrounded by female relatives, have their anxiety increased a thousand fold. We do not fear for the clash of contending armies, though that is sufficiently terrible to excite much apprehension; but even amid the carnage of war, the veriest boor within the armies would respect women; though traitors try to teach us that the Northern war cry is "Beauty and Booty;" but we do dread lest at midnight the fearful sound of servile insurrection shall salute our ears. You know the negroes are far superior in numbers to the whites, and now that so many are absent in the army their majority is greatly increased. *If they rise we are in their power.* Do you know what that means? Remember the history of all servile insurrections, and recall the horrors enacted by the race whom oppression has helped to brutalize. Of course the masters would fight desperately; but how could the small number of male whites defend their helpless wives and daughters against a tenfold force of maddened slaves, whose strength and ferocity are well known.

Much as I miss your society, and as keenly as I feel our long separation, I had rather know you shared the humblest cottage in the North in safety, than see you mistress of a palace with such danger threatening you.

Do not think our apprehension is expressed. When the difficulties began, we looked daily for some uprising among the slaves. No general insurrection has taken place, though several revolts have been attempted; two quite recently, and in these cases whole families were murdered before the slaves were subdued. Then came retaliation of the most fearful character. At any time where servants assail or murder white persons, speedy and severe punishment is administered; but now they do not wait for the action of the law; Lynch law prevails. In these revolts, which occurred in the interior of the State, most of the servants who participated were either shot in the conflict or as soon as captured, and two of them were burned to death.

To say *they were burned to death* seems a simple sentence, devoid of any special horror; but the scene, as described to me by a witness, was too dreadful for mortal eyes. Imagine the poor wretches, red with the blood of their masters, cowering in the hands of those from whom they need not look for pity; not even for time to repent of deeds which exclude them from hope hereafter. They are dogged and defiant towards their captors, until their doom is pronounced—a fate of which they have a special horror. Dragged to the place of execution, within sight of their own houses, surrounded by their fellow-servants, who are compelled to witness the sight, they are bound to strong trees, with great heaps of pine knots piled close around their persons. Directly the torch is applied, and the inflammable pine bursts into a vivid flame. When the blaze reaches the bodies, and the sensitive flesh peels and crackles, their cries are too fearful to be heard by human ears. Nor is the torment soon over. The flames scorch the upper part of the bodies, producing exquisite agony, but slowly burn into the vitals, until the wretched sufferers go to judgment, with all their crimes upon their heads.

Do you wonder I am shocked? Suppose it had been NELLY, or ANDREW, or HIRAM, to whom we are so strongly attached? Yet these tortured criminals were favorite household servants of unusual intelligence. I ought not to tell you of those terrible things, but they haunt my memory so I cannot refrain. Thank Heaven, you are safe!

I undertook to say the apprehension of servile insurrection lost its power when, as time passed, all seemed peaceful; so we easily felt back into dreams of security until these events aroused us to watchfulness. *This news is suppressed as far as possible, and kept entirely from the papers*, for the negroes hear what is published if they do not read it, and such examples might produce disastrous consequences.

"Poor F—— is dead; before the fall of Sumter he exerted all his influence, using both pen and voice against rebellion, until he was thrown into prison. At first he was treated as an ordinary criminal awaiting trial; but after the battle of Manassas, the Confederates seemed drunk with triumph at their victory, and mad with rage over the vast number of victims who fell in their ranks. I wrote you with what pomp this city mourned her dead; amid it all, when the Confederate host seemed like to win, F—— was offered freedom and promotion if he would espouse the Confederate cause. His military and scientific attainments were considerable, which made them anxious for his services.

"I have sworn allegiance to the Union," said he, "and am not one to break my pledge." When tempted with promotion if he could be prevailed upon to enlist beneath their banner, he said, "you cannot buy my loyalty. I love Carolina, and the South; but I love my country better." Finding him faithful to the flag he loved, he was made to feel the power of his enemies. He was cast into a miserable, damp, ill-ventilated cell, and fed on coarse fare; half the time neglected by his drunken keeper. His property was confiscated, and his wife and children beggared. Poor fellow! he sank beneath his trouhles, and was soon removed from the persecution of his oppressors. The day before his death he said to his wife: "MARY, you are beggared because I would not prove disloyal."

"God be thanked for your fidelity!" replied the wife. "They have taken your wealth and life, but could not stain your honor, and our children shall boast of an unspotted name. My husband, rejoice in your truth."

She returned to her friends after his death, openly declaring her proudest boast should be, her husband died a martyr to his patriotism. Who shall say the day of Heroism has passed?

The ladies are generally strong Secessionists. They are forming bands of nurses, as the Northern ladies have done; they are also busy sewing for the army. What are you doing, little patriot? Persuading all your gentlemen friends to enlist in the Union troops, I suppose. Well, God speed them, and send us peace with little bloodshed; and then, unless you have learned to despise our rebellious Palmetto State, I shall welcome you to her luxuriant plains.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Movements of Ben. McCulloch and Gen. Price—The Former Moving Southward and the Latter Northward.

ROLLA, Mo., Friday, Nov. 29.

A gentleman who left Springfield on Tuesday last, says that BEN. MCCULLOCH'S forces had marched for Arkansas, having passed Pond Spring.

At the latest accounts, the rebels under Gen. PRICE were still moving Northward.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN PRICE.

SEDALIA, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 30.

The following is a proclamation from Gen PRICE, issued at Neosho, but bearing no date;

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In the month of June last I was called to the command of a handfull of Missourians who nobly gave up home and comfort to espouse in that gloomy hour the cause of your bleeding country, struggling with the most causeless and cruel despotism known among civilized men. When peace and protection could no longer be enjoyed but at the price of honor and liberty, your Chief Magistrate called for 50,000 men, to drive the ruthless invaders from a soil made fruitful by your labors and consecrated by your homes, and to that call less than 5,000 responded out of a male population exceeding 200,000 men. One in 40 only stepped forward to defend with their persons and their lives the cause of constitutional liberty and human rights. Some allowances are to be made on the score of the want of military organization, a supposed want of arms, the necessary retreat of the army southward, the blockade of the river, and the presence of an armed and organized foe. But nearly six months have now elapsed—your crops have been tilled—your harvests have been reaped—your preparations for Winter have been made—the army of Missouri, organized and equipped, fought its way to the river—the foe is still in the field—the country bleeds—and our people groan under the inflictions of a foe marked with all the characteristics of barbaric warfare—and where now are the fifty thousand to avenge our wrongs and free our country? Had fifty thousand men flocked to our standard, with their shot-guns in their hands, there would now be no Federal hirelings in the State to pollute our soil. Instead of ruined communities, starving families, and desolated districts, we should have had a people blessed with protection, and with stores to supply the wants and necessaries and comforts of life. Where are those fifty thousand men? Are Missourians no longer true to themselves? Are they a timid, time-serving, craven race, fit only for subjection to a despot? Awake, my countrymen to a sense of what constitutes the dignity and true greatness of a people. A few men have fought your battles—a few have dared the dangers of the battle-field—a few have borne the hardships of the camp, the scorching sun of Summer, the frost of Winter, the malia of the swamps, the privations incident to our circumstances, fatigue and hunger and thirst, often without blankets, without shoes, with insufficient clothing, with the cold wet earth for a bed, the sky for a covering, and a stone for a pillow, glad only to meet the enemy on the field, where some paid the noblest devotion known among men on earth, to the cause of your country and your rights with their lives. But where one has been lost on the battle-field, three have been lost by disease induced by privation and toil.

During all these trials we have murmured not. We offered all we had on earth at the altar of our common country,—our own beloved Missouri,—and we only now ask our fellow-citizens, our brethren, to come to us and help to wear what we have gained—to win our glorious inheritance from the cruel hand of the spoiler and oppressor.

Come to us, brave sons of Missouri—rally to our standard. I must have fifty thousand men. I call upon you in the name of your country for fifty thousand men. Do you stay at home to take care of us and your property? Millions of dollars have been lost because you stayed at home. Do you stay at home for gratification? More men have been murdered at home than I have lost in five successive battles. Do you stay at home to secure terms with the enemy? Then I warn you the day may soon come when you may be surrendered to the mercies of that enemy, and your substance be given up to the Hessian and the Jay-hawker. I cannot, I will not attribute such motives to you, my countrymen, but where are our Southern Rights friends? We must drive the oppressor from our land.

I must have fifty thousand men. Now is the crisis of your fate—now is the golden opportunity to save the State—now is the time of your political salvation. The time for enlistment of our brave band is beginning to expire. Do not hold their patience beyond endurance—do not longer sicken their hearts by "hope deferred." They begin to inquire—Where are our friends? Who shall give them an answer? Boys and small property holders have, in the main, fought the battles for the protection of your property, and when they ask, Where are the men for whom we are fighting? how shall I, how can I explain? Citizens of Missouri, I call upon you, by every consideration of interest, by every desire of safety, by every tie that binds you to home and country, delay no longer. Let the dead bury their dead—leave your property to take care of itself—commend your homes to the protection of God—and, merit the approbation and love of childhood and womanhood by showing yourselves men, the sons of the brave and free, who bequeathed to us the sacred trust of free institutions. Come to the army of Missouri, not for a week or a month, but to free your country.

"Strike till each armed foe expires!
Strike for your altars and your fires!
Strike for the green graves of your sires!
God and your native land!"

The burning fires of patriotism must inspire and lead you, or all is lost—just at the moment, too, when all might forever be saved. Numbers give strength; numbers intimidate the foe; numbers save the necessity often of fighting battles; numbers make our arms irresistible; numbers command universal respect and insure confidence. We must have fifty thousand men.

Let the herdsman leave his folds; let the farmer leave his field; let the mechanic leave his shop; let the lawyer leave his office—till we restore the supremacy of law. Let the aspirants for office and place know they will be weighed in the balance of patriotism, and may be found wanting.

If there be any craven, crouching spirits who have not the greatness of soul to respond to their country's call for help, let them stay at home, and let only the brave and true come out to join their brethren on the tented field. Come with supplies of clothing, and with tents if you can procure them. Come with your guns, or any description that can be made to bring down a foe. If you have no arms come without them, and we will supply you as far as that is possible. Bring cooking utensils and rations for a few weeks—bring blankets and heavy shoes and extra bed-clothing, if you have them. Bring no horses to remain with the army, except those necessary for the baggage transportation. We must have fifty thousand men. Give me these men, and, by the help of God, I will drive the hireling thieves and marauders from the State. But, if Missourians fail now to rise in their strength, and avail themselves of this opportunity to work for honor and liberty, you cannot say that we have not done all we could to save you.

You will be advised in time at what point to report for organization and active service. Leave your property at home—what if it be all taken? We have twenty million dollars worth of Northern means in Missouri which cannot be recovered. When we are once free the State will indemnify every citizen who may have lost a dollar by adhesion to the cause of your country. We shall have our property in its value with interest. But in the name of God and the attributes of manhood, let me appeal to you by considerations nobler and finer than money.

Are we a generation of driveling, sniveling, degraded slaves, or are we men who can maintain the rights bequeathed to us by our fathers. These rights cannot be surrendered. They are founded on principles pure, and high and sacred, like God their authority. Be yours the office to choose between the glory of a free country and a just government, and the bondage of your children. I, at least, will never see the chains fastened upon my country. I will sooner sit and a half foot of Missouri soil on a hillock or grave, for I will not live to see my people enslaved.

Do I hear your shouts? Is that your warcry which echoes through the land? Are you coming, fifty thousand men? Missouri shall move to victory with the tread of a giant. Come on, my brave fifty thousand heroes—gallant, unconquerable Southern men—we await your coming. (Signed.)

STERLING G. PRICE, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

THE FIGHT AT FORT PICKENS.

MORE CONTRADICTORY REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Fort Pickens Captured, Fort Pickens Victorious, and the Battle Stopped by the Elements.

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM OLD POINT.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 30.

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news letter.

A great many rumors were flying about relative to the affair at Pensacola.

One story was, that Fort Pickens had been taken by the rebels.

Another, that Fort Pickens was victorious and that Gen. BRAGG had been killed.

Another, that after two days' hard fighting a great storm arose and both parties had to cease fighting.

ACCOUNTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

From the Baltimore American of yesterday.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 28th inst., gives the following particulars of the fight at Pensacola taken from the Pensacola *Observer*, of the 22d and 23d of November.

The *Observer*, of the 22d, thus announces the beginning of the fight:

"At five minutes past 10 o'clock this morning, a heavy and continuous fire commenced at the forts below. What it is, or on which side it commenced, we are as yet unable to say. Up to this writing, (1 o'clock,) the fire still continues, and we can only give the hope that the bombardment has opened in good earnest. We shall publish the news as fast as we get it.

LATER.

We learn from a person just from the Navy-yard that the fire was opened from Fort Pickens upon the Confederate steamer *Times* and was returned by our batteries and forts. The United States steamer *Niagara* is trying to cross the bar for the purpose of entering the harbor. The excitement in the town is immense. The business houses are closed, and the house-tops are covered with an excited population."

The *Observer*, of the 23d, has the following:

"The firing, as we stated yesterday, began from Fort Pickens. The whole of their fire during the morning was directed at the steamer *Times*, but with very little effect. The *Times* came up last night, and with the exception of two or three little holes, made with rifle shot, she is unhurt. This shows that their guns are of very inferior quality, or that Col. BROWN and his Yankees are all drunk, very probably the latter. The steamer *Nelms* was also in the engagement with the steamer *Times* at the beginning of the fire. Only one shot struck her, and that did not do much damage. The *Nelms* went over to the main-land and found the Florida Regiment all right. In passing BILLY WILSON'S batteries she gave them a couple of shot, which were returned. The frigate *Niagara* tried herd to come in, but her reception was too warm, and she had to back out. The only loss of life, that we can learn of, was that of a private of the Louisiana Regulars, and the wife of a Sergeant of the Marine corps, both killed by shell in the Navy-yard. A great many shot and shell fell in the Yard, but they did very little damage to the buildings. Our guns were worked all day, and must have told with terrible effect on the other side. The greatest damage done was to one of the ships which ventured too near our batteries."

The editor then proceeds with a tirade of abuse against Yankees in general, and Col. BROWN in particular. He speaks of the latter as follows:

"But the meanest and most contemptible act was the execution of the threat made some time ago by that prince of hardened scoundrels, HARVEY BROWN, that he would not respect hospitals. One shot was so well aimed at the building that it went through it, but did no damage. The baseness of this act places this blackguard below the lowest cut-throat and vagabond of New-York."

The account then continues:

"At thirteen minutes to 11 o'clock this morning the fire reopened, and still continues at a very brisk rate. The people are not so much excited as yesterday, and we can see every appearance of a determination to resist to the last extremity if need be. But every one seems to place unlimited confidence in our complete success. We hope the bombardment will now continue till the matter is settled. Hurrah for the Southern Confederacy! Hurrah for a little more grape!"

The Montgomery *Advertiser*, of the 24th, says:

"For more than six months past the garrisons at Fort Pickens and Pensacola have faced each other, making preparations for a desperate struggle which might be commenced at any moment. But the suspense is now over. The day so long wished for by our gallant volunteers, who have been compelled to pass the Summer in comparative inactivity in camp, has arrived, and the strength of the fortifications on each side are likely to be fully tested before either party will acknowledge defeat. The works erected by the Confederate forces have doubtless been constructed with great skill and care, and we should think by this time that they are in condition to withstand the combined assaults of the fort and Yankee fleet. This will be no child's play on either side. It will be no Hatteras or Port Royal affair. The Confederates are too strongly intrenched to entertain any idea of succumbing to anything like an equal force. How long the contest will last no one can tell; but, when it is announced there is a cessation of hostilities, we hope to be able to announce that the flag of the Confeder

DEFERRED THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

Opinions and Sentiments of the Clergy on the War.

The following reports and notices of sermons delivered on Thanksgiving Day by various clergymen of this City, were in type and intended for publication on Friday morning. The pressure of matters upon our columns compelled us to omit them at that time:

SERMON BY REV. J. R. W. SLOANE.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. SLOANE preached yesterday from the following text:

Exodus, v: 1.—"Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, Let my people go."

There are many remarkable and striking analogies between our own country at the present time and the condition of Egypt at the period of Israel's deliverance. Egypt was perhaps the foremost nation in civilization, and in all the elements of national glory, then in existence. We do not hesitate to say that, apart from the barbarism of Slavery and its attendant ferocities, no nation combines so many elements of a high and genuine civilization—so many of those which constitute true national greatness—as the United States of America,—the elaborate and plausible theories of Mr. BUCKLE and M. GUIZOT notwithstanding,—the former of whom makes England, the latter, of course, France, the representative of modern advancement.

In both we find the sin of oppression prevailing to an enormous extent, and in either case the oppression of a foreign race, with these important distinctions however, that in point of severity and atrocity the oppression of heathen Egypt bears no proportion to that of Christian America; while in our case the sin is heinously aggravated by the eojoyment of greater light, loud professions of attachment to liberty, and the possession of that gospel whose fnndamental principle is, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise."

Both these nations received solemn warnings and loud calls to repentance and reformation. Moses was commissioned to go to Pharaoh and demand in the name of God the release of his people, and to threaten judgment on condition of refusal. Pharaoh did refuse, and the long series of dreadful judgments began, judgments which commencing with the plague of blood culminated in the death of the first born. "And it came to pass that at midnight the Lord smote all of the first-born in the land of Egypt, from the first-born of Pharaoh that sat on his throne unto the first-born of the captive that was in the dungeon." We, too, have been solemnly and impressively warned. God has raised up faithful men who have charged home in words of surpassing power and eloquence its guilt upon the nation; men whose almost prophetic predictions are being fulfilled before our eyes. Signs we have had of greater portent than the fiery sword and conflict of shadowy legions in the clouds, which are said to have presaged the fall of ancient Jerusalem, the continued conflict of opinions of the halls of Congress, an incessant and ignoble strife allayed from time to time by disgraceful and humiliating compromises, only to be renewed with deeper hatred, more bitter rancor, and the manifestation of more violent and more diabolical passions.

An insatiate demand for power and concession on the part of the South, which, like all unholy appetites, was only inflamed by that which was designed to satisfy and appease it, until the Missouri Compromise repealed, the Dred Scott decision promulgated, and all the barriers that restrained it broken down, Slavery, pouring itself over without limit, was declared a National institution, with the right unchallenged by man to go and root itself wherever Providence and nature might carry it.

In addition to this, assassinations attempted in the halls of Congress and the streets of the Capital, banishments and burnings of Northern men and women in various States, and civil war in its most infamous and aggravated form, by hireling bands hounded on by Slavery, upon the plans of Kansas.

We find a still more painful analogy. Pharaoh was deaf to every call and every warning—became more and more obstinate, the more fiercely fell the judgment of God and the more intensely burned the flames of his consuming wrath, until Egypt destroyed, the monarch and his army overthrown and drowned in the waters of the Red Sea, God led forth his own people with a strong hand and an outstretched arm. Thus far we, too, have refused—with an inconceivable and inexplicable infatuation of wickedness we have hardened our hearts, and said, with Pharaoh, and still as a people and a Goverement say, that we will not let the people go. Even now, while the sconrge of war is upon us, the red horse and his rider passing through the land, and the plague of blood poured out, we refuse to repent of the sin which has brought all this evil upon us, and turn away the fierce anger of God by proclaiming liberty to the enslaved. God grant that just here the analogy may cease. It is not too late to repent. There are indications that the rulers are coming to their right mind, and let us both pray and indulge the hope that our hearts will soon be cheered by the declaration that this step has been taken, the country saved, and this rebellion against God, violation of the rights of humanity and dishonor of our nation destroyed forever. We have no doubt that the Government are ready for this step as soon as they feel assured that the sentiment of the people is sufficiently advanced to support them; and while upon the one hand they can do much in the way of creating this sentiment, the people must manifest that a cordial and hearty response will be made to such a movement. The duty of the nation to proclaim the emancipation of the African slaves throughout the United States is the subject of our present discussion.

We are bound to do this as an act of strict and impartial justice to the oppressed race. We are thankful that the gospel of emancipation is preached even through strife and contention. Let it by all means be urged as a necessary war measure, which it most undoubtedly is. We rejoice to hear it advocated, even upon so low a ground as this, by those men who are incapable of looking at a great question in any other light than that of expediency. We confess to a high degree of satisfaction in the perusal of the bold words so recently spoken by the man, whose moral status may be conceived from the declaration made some years since, that he would vote for the nominee of his party though he were the devil incarnate! We do not forget that in that grandest of all the historic epochs, the great Reformation of the sixteenth century, good service was done by the men of the sword, although many of them cared little for the principles of morality, justice, and religion, which were involved, viewing the struggle only in its civil and political aspects. That God who doeth according to His will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of earth, makes the wrath of man to praise him, and restrains the remainder of his wrath; the wrath against the rebellion that demands that the slave be armed and made to assist in the present struggle, will be made to praise God in accomplishing his emancipation; that wrath against the negro which suggests that he then be retained in servitude and handed over to some loyal subject as the reward of his fidelity to the Government, will be restrained and never, as a just God rules in heaven and in earth, permitted to accomplish a purpose so diabolically inhuman and unjust.

While we rejoice at these evidences of a rising sentiment that, we are firmly persuaded, will ultimately sweep oppression from this land as with the fury of the hurricane, we demand that the act be placed upon the higher grounds of morality and justice—that is, be done in obedience to the dictates of righteousness, the authority of God's law, and as the best reparation which can be made to a people who have suffered from our hands such injustice as no other nation ever inflicted upon their fellows. We protest, with all sincerity and earnestness, against that wickedness which denies the inalienable right of *all* men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, of the four millions of oppressed bondmen to immediate freedom—the impiety which refuses to acknowledge their claim to this boon on the plainest principles of justice, the wilful blindness that will not see, the proud obstinacy that will not admit that our failure in this respect is the chief cause of God's present controversy with us as a nation. The grandest page in the history of Britain is that which records how she, in time of peace, as an act of simple justice, in spite of bitter opposition and at immense cost, at one blow struck the fetters from eight hundred thousand bondmen, and gave freedom, for all time to come, to some of the fairest portions of the earth. Such glory may yet be ours, if, acknowledging our sins in past time, we now rise to the full conception of the opportunity, and place this act, tardy though it be, upon the basis of justice and righteousness.

Let it not be said of us, that like men who forsake their vices only when their capacity and opportunity for indulgence have failed; that we repented of this sin, and forsook it only because we could no louger make it available for our own purposes. The assumption by the nation of such positions as have been taken by individuals upon this subject, would seem to mark the last limit of God's long-suffering endurance of our iniquity, and indicate that we were ripe for final and irretrievable ruin. It may well be doubted whether such a death-bed repentance would be accepted; whether it would not rather cause God to respond in the thunders of more terrific calamities, "Because I have called, and ye refused; I have stretched out my hand, and no man regarded: But ye have set at naught all my counsel, and would none of my reproof. I also will laugh at your calamity and mock when your fear cometh. When your fear cometh as desolation, and your destruction as a whirlwind, when distress and anguish cometh upon you." Is it not time for us to pause, as a nation, in our headlong career of impiety and injustice? Do not the emergencies of our present condition call every thinking man to consideration and reflection? Have we not reason to donbt whether the course which we have been and are pursuing is the wisest and the best? Has not the time come for the nation to awake from its dream of political expediency and ask not what is possible but what is right? Would to God that our President, in whose honesty and integrity as a man, we so trustingly confide, could rise to the grandeur of the occasion, and shaking off the cerements of political aspirants, become, as he assuredly is disposed, which throng every avenue to power, as the lion the dew-drops from his mane, and declare that justice shall be done though the heavens should fall. Then indeed might "this pulsant [illegible] had cleansing her [illegible] and truth, soar to the [illegible] prosperity and glory.

2. *An additional reason to do this great act of justice arises* [illegible] *we are about to assume, as a nation, as well as in those of individuals.* It is a tide in the affairs of nations, as well as in those of individuals. It must be taken at the ebb in order to secure National prosperity; if permitted to pass, the probabilities are that it may never return.

Such an opportunity God has now afforded us, and nothing short of infatuation can prevent our acceptance of it. The ties that bound us to this wickedness have all been severed—severed, too, by its own act, and thus all our former apologies and excuses have been taken out of our mouths. The ecclesiastical bond was one of the strongest. It has been the ambition of the leading ecclesiastical bodies of the country to secure a national character, hence they have refused all restrictions which would prevent their expansion South as well as North, and their proudest boast has been that they were national and not sectional. Thus have the great ecclesiastical organizations been attached to the car of this bloody Moloch, and carried by it whithersoever it would; and thus has it occurred that the intolerance which characterizes and which is essential to all systems of oppression, has stifled free speech in the great councils of these denominations, and in the pulpits North as well as South; thus the American Church, meaning by this term those large bodies which represent the prevailing religion of the day, has been both the pliant tool and the great bulwark of American Slavery. So far from influencing it, it has controlled her. So far has the Church been from Christianizing this barbarism, that it has paganized the Church. I but ask any one who doubts this to read the masterly demonstration of Dr. TAYLOR LEWIS, of the fact that the Church North and South, has been controlled by the political principles of JOHN C. CALHOUN. These bodies have been partially united in great religious and beneficent Societies, such as the American Tract and the American Bible Society, in which the same policy has been pursued and the subject of Slavery refused all admittance to the platform of their great Anniversaries or into any of their publications. I should speak more correctly were I to use the term Anti-Slavery, for Slavery has been admitted to full communion in both. This is all fortunately terminated. The Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches have been disrupted by the present political convulsion; and are about to assume, or have already assumed, separate organizations, so that we may safely conclude that this barrier has been removed out of the wey. We have not, It is true, become thoroughly divorced from the baneful influence of this unholy alliance between the Church and Slavery. I find that in some quarters there are still declarations of ardent desire for reunion with the "Southern brethren." Yet, it is, I think, hardly conceivable that the masses of Northern Christians feel very strongly bound to those who advocate, pray for and strenuously support this crusade of robbery, rapine and blood which the South has inaugurated, or are very desirous of any further intercourse with them—nor, at all events, Slavery continuing. We were also bound to the South by strong commercial ties. New York has been called and not incorrectly, a prolongation of the South. Her present Mayor no longer ago than last January, advised that she secede with the Southern States, and even yet proposes himself as the *peace* candidate. New-York has been a Pro-Slavery City, because she supposed that her financial interests were inseparably interwoven with the Southern States. It is only to state a fact patent to all, that there was no demand which the South could make which our great commercial and manufacturing cities were not ready to grant. This was true, even of Boston herself, who, although in advance of others, received more credit for Anti-Slavery sentiments than she was justly entitled to receive. This bond has been severed; the trade of the South has been withdrawn, her vast debt has been repudiated, and our own money employed in forging the arms and preparing the engines of war which are employed in shedding the blood of the best and bravest of our sons. Commercial men have been compelled to see this. We have lost more by the South than we have ever gained. This Southern trade is a losing business, and this commercial interconrse with the South is no looger desirable, except under greatly altered conditions. The South has held us by the still stronger bond of political and constitutional ties. The Constitution does contain concessions to Slevery, of a most important character. No one conversant with the history of that docnment can for a moment successfully deny it. No men ever has denied it, who was thus informed, except a small number of Abolitionists, who appear to have assumed this position as a salve to their consciences, when called upon to take the oath of allegiance. They have satisfied themselves, doubtless, bnt convinced nobody else. It would be amusing, were it not painful, to hear some of the most faithful, able, and earnest Anti-Slavery men, laboring, as in the fire, wearying themselves in the vain attempt to establish the monstrous absordity that lies in the face of the whole curreot of testimony npon the snbject, thet the Constitution is an *Anti*-Slavery instrument. There never has been any possibility, heretofore, of a *constitutional* abolition of Slavery, simply because the Constitution guarantees the pretended rights of Slevery in many particulars. But now that Slavery has risen up for the destruction and overthrow of the Constitution, we are no longer held bound by these obligations. Thet the Government cannot now constitutionally declare emancipation is a gross absurdity. The law of self-preservetion is the first tawlof netire, and the idea that a system must be permitted the enjoyment of privileges which in time of peace may have been secured to us, under a Government, when by wer it is seeking to compass the destruction of the Government itself, is simply nonsense. The Government has suspended the writ of "*habeas corpus*," and the freedom of the Press in the North, the very Jachin and Boaz of our freedom, and as we all agree properly, why then should we continue to talk about the rights of Southern slaveholders under a Constitution that they have spit upon and trampled under their feet?

This the Government has already done, and we uphold them in doing it; and rejoice to see the firmness which they have displayed: this, which, if attempted in time of peace, would have brought the heads of every member of it to the block. Why should we not, then, cease to talk about the constitutional rights of rebels and traitors? The path is clear—never was there a nobler opportunity presented to a great nation—never was there greater need that we should apply the wise saying of the ancients: "*Gnothi ton Kairon*,"—know an opportunity. We have also got clear of compromise; we have found the open sea; we were through that which has been both Scylla and Charybdis to the Ship of State; we cannot split npon this rock if we would. JEFF. DAVIS has settled this for us by the fiat declaration that no terms will be accepted or for a moment entertained; that independence, that is, the disruption of the Confederacy, is that for which they are fighting, and that independence they will have at whatever cost. The man who shall rise with a series of compromise resolutions in our next Coogress, would be greeted by roars of derisive laughter—he would not be considered worthy even of contempt. This is plain, we must fight it out, and that in the shortest way and most summary manner. This loo must be observed, that if now when the opportunity is afforded the occasion furnished by the south itself, we refuse to accept, we increase our guilt ten-fold. If we continue to foster this iqiquity now that every plausible pretext is taken away, and all obstacles removed—we prove that our disease is incurable—we shall deserve to be plunged into that sbyss of national ruin upon whose brink we ere now standing.

3. *This course is absolutely essential to the preservation of the country.* We may, perhaps, be able to overcome the South without any interference with the peculiar institution. On this point, however, there is great room for diversity of judgment. The *World* newspaper not long since contained a calculation of this kind—that, allowing the South their slaves, it was not a struggle as we imagine between twenty millions and eight millions, but between twenty and some number above sixteen millions—so that the preponderance of power is not nearly so great upon our side as we naturally suppose. But grant thet, as a mere trial of strength, we succeed in conquering them without interference with Slavery—how immense will be the expenditure of blood and treasure! And what shall we have then? The same old Union, with the same disturbing elements; the same emotdering volcano, ready to break out in another violent eruption, as soon as sufficient strength has been recovered to renew the contest. Is there any one insane enough to suppose that we *can* restore the former Union? Is there any one simple enough to desire it? The power that has risen np to destroy this nation is Slavery. With any one who denies it, it is not worth while to reason. We can only say of them, in the words of inspiration, "Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him." Slavery being the cause of this difficulty and danger must be destroyed, its existence in a Repnblican country is anomalous, its entire incompatibility with liberty of any kind renders it absolutely imperative that it should be destroyed if liberty is to be preserved. "What concern hath light with darkness, what fellowship has Christ with Bellal?" Have we not tried the experiments under the most favorable circumstances; have we not used every means within our power to quiet agitation and keep down excitement, and has not Stevery, even when no attack had been made upon it by the Government, while as yet there was no curtailment of its privileges, while its friends, even in the South, were in the majority, at all events those who neither expressed nor felt any sympathy with its enemies, has it not, we say, risen up in rebellion against the very Government which it had heretofore and might still beve controlled, and plunged the country into this bloody fratricidal strife? Do men who talk of maintaining these rebels in the enjoyment of all their rights know anything about the character of Slavery? Have they read the history of nations? Will these tyrants, do they suppose, rest in a conquered and subordinate position—satisfied *now* with that which drove them into insurrection six months ago? If the attempt to live under the same Government in company with Slavery has been so unsuccessful in the past, what right have we to expect that any better success will attend the experiment in the future?

Never, never, since the world began did men attempt a more hopeless or more utterly impossible task than the restoration of the Union on the old basis. Revolutions never go back, and if these States are ever to be [illegible] will be as free, and [illegible] slaveholding States. However great the difficulties [illegible] on the side of emancipation, there are absolute impossibilities upon the [illegible]. I speak not fo the political propositions [illegible] some quarters to settle the question by [illegible] North. Could the North be brought to [illegible] were never Abolitionist hung higher than Haman. Sooner would but laugh at the sacrifice, and [illegible] ready to hatred and the additional [illegible] of [illegible] that free speech is [illegible] Does anyone suppose that after this new phase of [illegible] the number of Abolitionists in the North would be lessened, or their zeal in any degree cooled? No! This war has already multiplied many fold their number; indifference has been superseded in the minds of many by energy and active opposition, and should peace be proclaimed to-morrow, the friends of universal liberty would not take one jot of their ardor or of their hope. The traitors demand the destruction of the Government or complete submission to their rule. We must give JEFF. DAVIS the White House or the halter. If there is any other alternative let us have it pointed out. They say boldly that they will have no compromise, and they demand such a division of the territory as would be the absolute ruin of this great nation. But, let the decree of emancipation go forth. You have struck at the heart; you have cut the sinews of the treason; the Union is preserved, and all that is worth saving of the Constitution, and that is all but its Pro-Slavery compromises, is saved. A few years will serve to repair the devastations by war, and we shall have once more an empire of freedom, every man sitting under his own vine and fig-tree, without any to molest or make afraid. The colored population are waiting for us; they hail the morning of their deliverance. "We have looked for you since last March," they said to our men in Beaufort; "we knew you would come." Their prayers have been ascending all over the South for many, many, many years for deliverance. They welcome the approaching day. They do not seek to murder their masters, bnt to flock to our standards, to fight or work, as our commanders may appoint. Refuse them, and you make the Sonth more than sixteen millions, with whom we must deal, and thus prolong the contest indefinitely; accept, and they are reduced to less than four, and the conquest is at once practicable and easy.

4. *It is necessary to proclaim emancipation in order to secure a moral basis for the war and a claim upon the sympathy of foreign nations.* We are constantly asked for what we are fighting? The question is legitimate, and sometbing difficult to answer. The reply is for the Union and the Constitution; and again the question occurs for the Union in what sense, for what part of the Constitution? For the Union as it was? It is an impossibility—everybody feels it to be a fruitless attempt. For the compromises of the Constitution?—to force upon those who have thrown off their allegiance, the the concessions which they spit upon and despise? It is an absurdity. But, perhaps, it is replied, for the preservation of the Government—employing this term in its widest sense for this system of law and order, which has been established, and under which, as a people, we have enjoyed so many rights and so much prosperity. This is legitimate; this is right, and on this ground every true and loyal men will defend and support the Government; only let it be understood that they are not to protect rebels in any supposed right, and that every available means will be employed to erush the rebellion as soon and thoroughly as possible.

Now give to our armies the inspiration of a great principle, and you have excited an enthusiasm that all training will not give, and which will sweep rebellion before it as the whirlwind—the chaff of the Summer threshing floor.

I am aware that it has been said that the army is not ready for this measure. I do not believe a word of it. FREMONT'S army was ready for his most extreme measures, and the soldiers in Washington fondly cheered Col. COCHRANE the other day, when he declared that we would arm the slaves and place them in the ranks. Let onr men see the results of their work in the freedom of the thousands who will come to accept liberty at their hands, and it will impart to them a spirit and a courage that you will invoke in vain from any other source.

The proclamation of emancipation to-day would stir the heart of the Northern army as with the blast of a trumpet; canse the hearts of the peripatetic conclave of robbers at Richmond, Montgomery, Nashville, or wherever they may be, to fail for feer: their knees, Belshazzar like, to smite together, and rock the whole rebellion, as with the throes of an earthquake.

Let hut this decree go forth, and this great nation will be delivered from the appalling dangers that now encompass her from this foul and deadly incubus that has retarded so long her career, and from this disgrece that has made her a by-word among the nations, and which now, more then all other causes combined, withholds the sympathies of the civilized world from us in our present tremendous and perilous struggle.

In the name then of that justice, which is one of the pillers of the throne of the Eternal, in the name of thet golden opportunity which God has now furnished us in his mercy, in the name of this great nation struggling in the coils of this gigantic conspiracy, in the name of the splendid army and the youthful General, who deserves and we trust will achieve success, we call upon those who have this within their power, to speek the word which shell break every yoke nnder the heavy burdens and tet the oppressed go free, crush forever it accursed rebellion, and perform the most snblime act of justice which the page of history records, while they save a great nation.

SERMON BY REV. T. RALSTON SMITH.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The text ehosen by Rev. Mr. SMITH was II Chron.. ch. xx., verses 21-22. He commenced his sermon with a terse and forcible portreyal of the contrast between the condition of the country now, and as it had been when we ceme together to celebrate former Thanksgiving days. Whilst acknowledging tbat we are now suffering Divine chastisement, he contended that the war, for many reasons, was a cause for thankfulness; thet, though an evil, great good would come out of it; thet, even as a chastisement, coming as it does from God, we should thank our Heavenly Fether for pnnishing us in the promolion of our good. The main point in the preacher's discourse, however, tey in his exposition of the way in which Slavery must be affected by the war. He said the Providence of God is working a solntion o the most perplexing and dangerous question that has ever agitated our nationzl councils. He has taken it out of our hands, except so far as we are instruments in the process. By a method unexpected, unsought, and which would have been deprecated and dreaded on all sides, He is practically determining what men have theorized aboul in vain. Ravings aod objurgations pass for nothing. Theories of divine right and pleas for unconstitutional violence are alike pushed aside as cobwebs from the path of God's movements. There is almost a nniversal disposition to do as the army of Judah did—stand still and see the salvation of God. We can no longer direct. We must follow—reverently—humbly. And, while we cannot believe thal unreasoning passion will be gratified, we are assured that God will be honored in the issue. In His own good time and in His own way, He will make oppression to cease, and humble the pride of those who have sought to sacrifice the liberties of a mighty people on the shrine of their Moloch. * * That the system or institntion, in whose interests this rebellion is carried forward, is the sole cause of this wickedness, I see not how any one can believe who reads and understands history. That it has a vast deal to do with it, and is made the grand rallying cry for the abettors of this treachery, none can deny. And who will veoture to say thal God is sending this tempest into our political atmosphere only to leave the clouds as dark and ominous when it is over, and the thunderings as deep and dreadful—significant of a fierce conflict of the elements still. It cannot be. I would rather believe that, here and now, we are to meet our ruin or find our salvation, and that God, when his time comes, will show us what he means by those sweet words of Jesus: "The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because He hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor; He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind; to set at liberty those that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord." The preacher went on to show how this promised good deliverance of the Lord was cause for gratitude and joy, concluding with an eloquent apostrophe to our country and its flag, and a plea for sympathy with those who have at this season peculiar occasion to mourn.

SERMON BY REV. DR. TAYLOR.

STRONG-PLACE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

Dr. TAYLOR took his text from Psalm ci., 1:

"I will sing of Mercy and Judgment; unto Thee, O Lord, will I sing."

He said the two-fold song of Thanksgiving, to which we are called as a nation, was his theme.

Under the first division of his subject, he showed what mercy was, as distinguished from mere goodness, and showed what a powerful motive it constituted with us, not less than with Daniel, to remember snd sing of it to the Lord. Our cup, however, to-day was a mingled one, and no song could be generally adopted, the key note of which was not taken from both mercy and judgment. As this Thanksgiving was an appointment of the State, and possessed a civil character, and was intended as a National expression of National gratitude for National mercies, he spoke of the occasions of song which our present sad and calamitous civil war presented. While he thought many of us were criminal in treating so lightly the terrible calamity of a war which was revealing itself in snch vast and ghastly proportions, there were at the same time hopeful, cheering aspects of this great and common judgment, which it was no less our solemn duty to observe, and for which to sing. The cloud so terrific in darkness was fringed with a golden sunshine sufficient to induce an almost forgetfulness of its blackness. The thunderbolt, though heavy, was purifying the political atmosphere in which the country was being sufied. He showed huw from a combination of influences our country was plainly on its rapid decline. So that the clearest-minded statesman foresaw the handwriting on the wall forctelling him our doom. These, which he severally noticed, were all being corrected under the present fearful judgments through which we were passing.

SERMON OF REV. DR. RICE.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF NINETEENTH-STREET AND FIFTH-AVENUE.

The reverend gentleman took as his text:

1 Thess. v: 18—"In everything give thanks, for this is the will of God, in Christ Jesus, concerning you."

"Duty," he said, "is always connected with privilege." We have here:

I. The dnty of thanksgiving. It is universally regarded as a duty, and is emphasized in the Bible. It is a duty: 1. Because of our litleness as compared with God's greatness. 2. Because of our guiltiness as compared with God's holiness. 3. Because of the number and valne of the favors we receive.

II. Reasons why we should discharge this dnty: 1. "For this is the will of God, in Christ Jesus, concerning you." 2. Everything we receive comes from God, therefore, "in everything" we should "give thanks." Our blessings are of three classes: 1st. Those things which are made especially for our use; the air, the sunshine. We have not only what is necessary, but also many things which afford us pleasure, simply because they are beautiful. Second—Those which are providential—fruitful seasons and healthy seasons. God has sent war on the land, bnt he has not withheld rain nor scourged us with pestilence: for these mercies we ought to be thankful. Perhaps we have been prospered in busioess, and if any have lost, they have not lost everything; and God does not allow us to ask for more than onr daily bread. Third—Blessings of grace; a divine revelation; the "unspeakable gift" of the Son of God; the gracious influences of the Holy Spirit, which give us the hope of heaven, sweeten the sorrows of life, and convert our trials into blessings.

In viewing these three classes of blessings, we *can*, "in everything, give thanks;" and our gratitude must be expressed by actions as well as by words. As we expect to spend an eternity in thanksgiving, we should commence now.

SERMON BY REV. DR. McLEOD.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Thanksgiving services were held, as usual, in this Church. Dr. MCLEOD first read and commented on the Thanksgiving proclamation, and also on the "causes of thanksgiving" exhibited by the General Synod of this Church, at their lete meeting. The sermon had special reference to the duty of Christian charity. The text was 2d Cor.: ix., 15—"Thanks be to God for his unspeakable gifts." He traced Christian charity to its fountain-head. "The giving of Christ as a ransom for many" was the highest example of self-denial—giving for the benefit of others—that the universe affords. This was a gift of grace—a gift embracing all conceivable good, and a gift whose value no language conld express—*an unspeakable gift.* Our duty towards this gift was to accept it, to be grateful for it, and to imitate the great example of humanity which it exhibits. The relief of the poor, provision for the wants of our army, the propagation of the Gospel, and the support of all religious institutions were, in turn, strongly urged. It was an eloquent discourse, and attentively listened to.

At the close of the service a meeting of the congregation was held and a large contribution was made for the studenis fund of the Theological Seminary. The pestor stated to the congregation that a floating debt of $1,500 was standing against the church, and recommended that a resolntion be passed that it then be paid off entirely as a thank offering to God. The resolntion was immediately passed, and $1,400 were subscribed on the spot, and a committee eppointed to secure the small balance from absentees. This Chnrch is now entirely free from debt.

SERMON BY REV. DR. MORGAN,

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

A very impressive service wes performed at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, corner of Houston-street and Broadway, yesterdey morning. The services were conducted by the Rector, Rev. Dr. MOEGAN, assisted by Rev. Drs. BEOWN end GLOVER, of Brooklyn. After the usual services, set apart for the celebration of Thanksgiving Dey, a very eloquent sermon was preached by Rev, Dr. MORGAN, who took for his subject, "Steadfas ness or Loyalty Socielly and Religiously." The text was derived from the words of Ruth to Naomi, "Intreal me not to leeve thee, or to return from followiog after thee, for whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge, thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest will I die, and there will I be huried."—Book of Ruth Chap. I., 16th verse. The reverend preecher drew a vivid comparison between the devotion and self-sacrificing spirit of Ruth, the comparative inconstancy of Orpah, her sister, who merely kissed her mother-in-law, and deserted her in her hour of need end affliction. He likened those officials of the United States who had left Washington and seemingly kissed their mother country, and then betrayed and deelt treecherously with her. He impressed on the minds of his hearers the great and holy spirit of loyalty and patriotism, not such petriotism thal could be parted with in a kiss, and concluded with an impressive prayer for the speedy return of peace and prosperity to our distracted country. The attendance at the Church was very large.

SERMON BY REV. DR. HUTTON.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.

In his discourse, yesterdey, Rev. Dr. HUTTON said: Thanksgiving is an individual matter. Nations are composed of individuals; and when we speek of a great netioo, we mean the great majority of individuals which make it a nation. Hence a true national thankfulness must be an individual metter; aod just in proportion as every individual is thankful does a nation, in the sight of God, render thanks. Let each individual, then, recall, for himself on snch a day as this, for what he has reason to be thankful—whether for success in his worldly affairs, for simple life or even for the dawn of this eventful morning, for which he should thank God. The sources of thanksgiving are many. They are derived for the individual from his position as head of a family, the domestic blessings which have clustered around him, the happy fireside, the delightful home. How many families have been broken up by death and suffering; and, even if death has entered the household, there are bopes of a better world, and thanks to be felt therefor. Then, thanks should be felt aod rendered in each individual case for his church relations, for all the comforts he may have enjoyed during the year, for the spiritual strength and instruction he may have received, and the peace, harmony end prosperity attending his church operations. The speaker then gave a running sketch of the history of the cuuntry, marking the peculiar favors of God to us from the commencement of our existence as a nation. From hence he drew the assurance that, notwithslanding our present troubles, there is to be a hopeful, joyful termination of them.

SERMON BY REV. MR. LOWRIE.

BAPTIST UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

No less then six Baptist Churches of Brooklyn united yesterday morning in Thanksgiving services, at Rev. Mr. YEAKS' Church, corner of Nassan and Fulton streets. The Sansom-place, Bedford-avenue, Pierreponl-street and Nassau-street Baptist Churches were fully represented.

Rev. Mr. LOWRIE, of the Samsom-place Church, preached the sermon, taking his text from Josbua xxiii., 9.

"For the Lord hath driven out from before you great nations and strong, but as for you, no men hath been able to stand before yon unto this day."

The reverend gentlemen commenied upon the fact thet we had Thenksgiving, aod yet were in the midst of war. It was, however, but a repetition ot what took place in 1812. God was teaching us two things. First, the elements of greatoess in ourselves; and second, the elements of greatness in God. He eolarged upon the vast resources of our National wealth, the magnificeace of our expenditures, our luxury, and the enormous waste of products and power that we were able to withstand. He showed how peace had, in a measore, tended to enervate the nation and foster political corruption. He admitted that war is an evil, but claimed that it had some palliations. He quuled commercial statistics, to show that we had this year $125,000,000 balence of trade with Europe in our favor, and that the war is teaching us domestic and political economy. He drew a vivid picture of the horrors of war, and, in conclusion, pointed out how God was crumbling the pillars of our fictitious strength, and proving to us, in every way, that "hsppy is the people whose God is the Lord."

SERMON BY REV. J. Q. ADAMS.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH.

At this Church there was no regular eermon, the exercises consisting in rending the Scriptures, prayers, singing, and narration by various members of God's mercies to them socially and spiritually during the year, the Pastor hotding to the belief that each person can lestify to God's mercies to him or her personally better than could any minister. During the meeting, which continued from 7½ until 11¾ A. M., many affecting and intcresting narratives of the goodness and mercy of God were recounted—two by returned soldiers, who had passed unharmed through two battles. The pastor, in a few remarks, tesified as to God's goodness to himself personalty and spiritually, and especially to the Church over which he presided, and was thankful he could say that with the exccplion of one pastor, he had baptised during the past year more than all the other Baptist Churches in the City. He thought it done public confession and there proceeding of spirituality to assemble in such a manner, and to give personal testimony to the [illegible] of the Lord, than to listen to [illegible] sermon, which were too often devo[illegible] to [illegible] of men and measures, and [illegible] our national prowess. The [illegible] of a [illegible] devotional and interesting character.

SERMON BY REV. DR. [illegible]

RUTGERS-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the Rutgers-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. KARNS preached an appropriate sermon. The reverend gentleman took for his text:

"I will sing of mercy and judgment: unto Thee, O Lord, will I sing."—Psalm ci., 1.

The reverend gentleman, after alluding to the institution of the day, and its observance, gave a cursury, but comprehensive view of the state of the country at the present time. While appearances were gloomy, and things looked dark around us, there was, nevertheless, abundant cause for hope. While on the one hand we had been afflicted with disasters, on the other hand we had been rejoiced with many blessings. Amongst these was the feeling that patriotism had not died out in the land. This war had called forth the spirit and patriotism of the whole country. It had called forth the vast resources of a great and mighty people, and taught them how much, in time of need, they could depend upon themselves. For these and other blessings which Providence had shown them, at the present time, they had indeed cause for thanksgiving. The sermon, which was a very able one, was listened to with great attention by a very terge congregation.

SERMON BY REV. MORGAN DIX.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

A sermon upon "The State of the Country" was delivered at St. Paul's Church, corner of Vesey-street and Broadway, by Rev. MORGAN DIX. The preecher remarked that we all well knew the disordered state of the country seven months ago; what a panic reigned, and how even the army was disorderly and ill fed. It was in this panic that the grim tyrant, Insurrection and Civil War, had stalked in; but see now how great the change. We were as a lump of clay in the hands of God, to be molded into any shape that the Modeler wished. The civil war had shown us that those most trusted were the worst traitors. What could we think when a holy father of the Church laid aside his Bishop's robes and assumed the garb of a soldier? It were better that we had known it sooner; but we can hope for the future, and then we will see how a soldier's life will suit the holy father. We should pray for a speedy peace, and we should pray that the Church should lift up its head again, and be seen among the community. We should pray and resolve that this Union, once more connected, should never, never be dissolved.

SERMON BY REV. DR. TAYLOR.

GRACE CHURCH.

Dr. TAYLOR selected for his text the first verse of the 101st Psalm. He began by adverting to the peculiar circumstances nnder which we had this year to celebrate Thanksgiving. He bitterly denounced the war and those who had caused it; spoke at some length on the influences that have been exercised over the world by the American cotton monopoly, and of the future fate of cotton and those who had trampled under foot every righteous feeling in the pursuit of gain through its means. In the course of his remarks, the reverend doctor (who is by birth a South Carolinian) declared it shameful to see "three millions of lazy people living on the produce of servile labor." Dr. TAYLOR thought the war would teach the nation many useful tessons. It would check the growing mania for luxury and extravagance, and would rouse our young men to a better, higher state of sentiment and action. Dr. TAYLOR hoped his hearers would that day form new resolutions that should tend to beneficially mold their future lives.

SERMON BY REV. DR. HATFIELD.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr. HATFIELD took his text from the 13th chapter of Matthew, 17th verse. In the opening of his discourse the Rev. Doctor alluded to the Golden Age spoken of by philosophers and poets, and stated that when this fratricidal war had ceased we should be nearer that epoch than ever. War was not an unmitigated evil; as with persons, so it was with nations—they often have great evils thrust npon them, in order that eventually they may derive the greater good. It was said thet the Old World could not get along without cotton. Europe has now found that corn is as equally important as cotton, if not more so. Corn now rules, and King Cotton is in shackles. It remains with the North to prevent cotton ever gaining the ascendency again. This war had already gained os three things, and they were—financial, political and moral emancipation.

SERMON BY REV. J. B. HAGGANY.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services were held in this Church yesterday. Rev. J. B. HAGGANY delivered a discourse on "Thanksgiving Day," and read the cili. Psalm, as illustrative of his subject, and of individual duty, to render unto God thanks and praise for his infinite mercies. He confined himself almost entirely to a historical review of the customs of Thanksgiving, and the usages of different ages and nations in the observance of the day. He but once, and then indirectly, alluded to the present troubles. There was a very large attendance.

SERMON BY REV. SAMUEL D. ALEXANDER.

FIFTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The object of the Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER'S discourse was to show that the stability of national and individual prosperity is dependent upon the general diffusion of wisdom; first, by the intellectual culture of the people, then on their moral culture, then on their spiritual advancement. The preacher only incidentally referred to the war in his concluding remarks, which were an historical induction demonstreting thet wisdom is the stability of our times.

SERMON BY REV. DR. VERMILYE.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

A Thanksgiving sermon was preached at the Dutch Reformed Chnrch, corner Fulton and William streets, by Dr. VERMILYE. After reading the proclamation of the Governor, the reverend gentleman delivered an address appropriate to the occasion, taking for his text, "Nevertheless he left not himself without witness, in thet he did good, and gave us rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness."

REV. MR. MATHEWS.

SOUTH DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

At this church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, there was a good nttendance yesterday, to participate in the usual Thanksgiving exercises. Rev. Dr. MACAULEY, the pastor, was absent on account of illness. His place was supplied by Rev. Mr. MATHEWS.

The rever

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, December 1, 1860.

THE REBELLION IN THE WEST.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POSITION OF THE DIFFERENT DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY—CONDITION OF THE TROOPS—AT BENTON BARRACKS—THE ADVENT OF GULLY MULLIGAN—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

St. Louis, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

Matters, to all outward appearance here in St Louis, remain pretty much *in statu quo.* Troops are constantly arriving and going into barracks. None are being sent forward—nothing, in fact, is being done, save that Gen. Hallock is at work reorganizing this Department, and preparing for some important movement. The *Grand arme* which accompanied Fremont in the late masterly advance upon re-

An intelligent Lady who arrived at this town on Tuesday last, Nov. 19, from Lexington, N. C., via Norfolk, informs me that North Carolina has now fairly begun to move, and that no men as general satisfaction in Iowa, nor one whose dating whose appointment to that position would give more ability and admits better adhere on all occasions in battle and admits better adhere on all occasions

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Tuesday last, Nov. 19, from Lexington, N. C., via Norfolk, informs me that North Carolina has now fairly begun to move, and that no men as general satisfaction in Iowa, nor one whose dating whose appointment to that position would give more ability and admits better adhere on all occasions in battle and admits better adhere upon the field, and that, in fact, the Federal loss at Bull Run was not so much greater than our own, and that the Confederate army was terribly cut up by the fire of our artillery. Gen. McClellan is now in command of the whole army, and is determined to push matters to a speedy issue. He will not be hurried, however, and will not move until he is ready. He has the confidence of the whole army, and the men are in excellent spirits. Gen. Hallock is now in command of the Department of the West, and Gen. Fremont has gone to the East. Gen. Hallock is a thorough soldier, and will make a good commander. Gen. Halleck is in command of the Department of Missouri, with headquarters at this city. Gen. Curtis is in command of the Department of Kansas, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth. Gen. Sherman is in command of the Department of the Cumberland, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky. Gen. Buell is in command of the Army of the Ohio, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Thomas is in command of the Department of the Cumberland, with headquarters at Camp Dick Robinson, Ky. Gen. Anderson is in command of the Department of the South, with headquarters at Hilton Head, S. C. Gen. Banks is in command of the Department of Annapolis, with headquarters at Annapolis, Md. Gen. Dix is in command of the Department of Maryland, with headquarters at Baltimore, Md. Gen. Wool is in command of the Department of Virginia, with headquarters at Fortress Monroe, Va. Gen. McClellan is in command of the Army of the Potomac, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Sumner is in command of the Second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Heintzelman is in command of the Third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Keyes is in command of the Fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Porter is in command of the Fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McDowell is in command of the First Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Franklin is in command of the Sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Smith is in command of the Seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hooker is in command of the Eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Stone is in command of the Ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Burnside is in command of the Tenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Eleventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hunter is in command of the Twelfth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Fremont is in command of the Thirteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Halleck is in command of the Fourteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Buell is in command of the Fifteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Thomas is in command of the Sixteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Anderson is in command of the Seventeenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Eighteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Dix is in command of the Nineteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Wool is in command of the Twentieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McClellan is in command of the Twenty-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Sumner is in command of the Twenty-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Heintzelman is in command of the Twenty-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Keyes is in command of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Porter is in command of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McDowell is in command of the Twenty-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Franklin is in command of the Twenty-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Smith is in command of the Twenty-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hooker is in command of the Twenty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Stone is in command of the Thirtieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Burnside is in command of the Thirty-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Thirty-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hunter is in command of the Thirty-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Fremont is in command of the Thirty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Halleck is in command of the Thirty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Buell is in command of the Thirty-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Thomas is in command of the Thirty-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Anderson is in command of the Thirty-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Thirty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Dix is in command of the Fortieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Wool is in command of the Forty-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McClellan is in command of the Forty-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Sumner is in command of the Forty-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Heintzelman is in command of the Forty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Keyes is in command of the Forty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Porter is in command of the Forty-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McDowell is in command of the Forty-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Franklin is in command of the Forty-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Smith is in command of the Forty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hooker is in command of the Fiftieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Stone is in command of the Fifty-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Burnside is in command of the Fifty-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Fifty-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hunter is in command of the Fifty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Fremont is in command of the Fifty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Halleck is in command of the Fifty-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Buell is in command of the Fifty-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Thomas is in command of the Fifty-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Anderson is in command of the Fifty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Sixtieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Dix is in command of the Sixty-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Wool is in command of the Sixty-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McClellan is in command of the Sixty-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Sumner is in command of the Sixty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Heintzelman is in command of the Sixty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Keyes is in command of the Sixty-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Porter is in command of the Sixty-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McDowell is in command of the Sixty-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Franklin is in command of the Sixty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Smith is in command of the Seventieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hooker is in command of the Seventy-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Stone is in command of the Seventy-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Burnside is in command of the Seventy-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Seventy-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hunter is in command of the Seventy-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Fremont is in command of the Seventy-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Halleck is in command of the Seventy-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Buell is in command of the Seventy-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Thomas is in command of the Seventy-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Anderson is in command of the Eightieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Eighty-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Dix is in command of the Eighty-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Wool is in command of the Eighty-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McClellan is in command of the Eighty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Sumner is in command of the Eighty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Heintzelman is in command of the Eighty-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Keyes is in command of the Eighty-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Porter is in command of the Eighty-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McDowell is in command of the Eighty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Franklin is in command of the Ninetieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Smith is in command of the Ninety-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hooker is in command of the Ninety-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Stone is in command of the Ninety-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Burnside is in command of the Ninety-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Ninety-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hunter is in command of the Ninety-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Fremont is in command of the Ninety-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Halleck is in command of the Ninety-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Buell is in command of the Ninety-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Thomas is in command of the One Hundredth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Anderson is in command of the One Hundred and First Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the One Hundred and Second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Dix is in command of the One Hundred and Third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Wool is in command of the One Hundred and Fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McClellan is in command of the One Hundred and Fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Sumner is in command of the One Hundred and Sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Heintzelman is in command of the One Hundred and Seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Keyes is in command of the One Hundred and Eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Porter is in command of the One Hundred and Ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McDowell is in command of the One Hundred and Tenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Franklin is in command of the One Hundred and Eleventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Smith is in command of the One Hundred and Twelfth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hooker is in command of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Stone is in command of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Burnside is in command of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hunter is in command of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Fremont is in command of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Halleck is in command of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Buell is in command of the One Hundred and Twentieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Thomas is in command of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Anderson is in command of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Dix is in command of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Wool is in command of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McClellan is in command of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Sumner is in command of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Heintzelman is in command of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Keyes is in command of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Porter is in command of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McDowell is in command of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Franklin is in command of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Smith is in command of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hooker is in command of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Stone is in command of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Burnside is in command of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hunter is in command of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Fremont is in command of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Halleck is in command of the One Hundred and Fortieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Buell is in command of the One Hundred and Forty-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Thomas is in command of the One Hundred and Forty-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Anderson is in command of the One Hundred and Forty-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Dix is in command of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Wool is in command of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McClellan is in command of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Sumner is in command of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Heintzelman is in command of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Keyes is in command of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Porter is in command of the One Hundred and Fifty-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McDowell is in command of the One Hundred and Fifty-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Franklin is in command of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Smith is in command of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hooker is in command of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Stone is in command of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Burnside is in command of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hunter is in command of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Fremont is in command of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Halleck is in command of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Buell is in command of the One Hundred and Sixty-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Thomas is in command of the One Hundred and Sixty-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Anderson is in command of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Dix is in command of the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Wool is in command of the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McClellan is in command of the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Sumner is in command of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Heintzelman is in command of the One Hundred and Seventieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Keyes is in command of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Porter is in command of the One Hundred and Seventy-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McDowell is in command of the One Hundred and Seventy-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Franklin is in command of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Smith is in command of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hooker is in command of the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Stone is in command of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Burnside is in command of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hunter is in command of the One Hundred and Eightieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Fremont is in command of the One Hundred and Eighty-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Halleck is in command of the One Hundred and Eighty-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Buell is in command of the One Hundred and Eighty-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Thomas is in command of the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Anderson is in command of the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Dix is in command of the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Wool is in command of the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McClellan is in command of the One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Sumner is in command of the One Hundred and Ninetieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Heintzelman is in command of the One Hundred and Ninety-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Keyes is in command of the One Hundred and Ninety-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Porter is in command of the One Hundred and Ninety-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McDowell is in command of the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Franklin is in command of the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Smith is in command of the One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hooker is in command of the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Stone is in command of the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Burnside is in command of the One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Two Hundredth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hunter is in command of the Two Hundred and First Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Fremont is in command of the Two Hundred and Second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Halleck is in command of the Two Hundred and Third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Buell is in command of the Two Hundred and Fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Thomas is in command of the Two Hundred and Fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Anderson is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Two Hundred and Seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Dix is in command of the Two Hundred and Eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Wool is in command of the Two Hundred and Ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McClellan is in command of the Two Hundred and Tenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Sumner is in command of the Two Hundred and Eleventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Heintzelman is in command of the Two Hundred and Twelfth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Keyes is in command of the Two Hundred and Thirteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Porter is in command of the Two Hundred and Fourteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McDowell is in command of the Two Hundred and Fifteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Franklin is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Smith is in command of the Two Hundred and Seventeenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hooker is in command of the Two Hundred and Eighteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Stone is in command of the Two Hundred and Nineteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Burnside is in command of the Two Hundred and Twentieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Two Hundred and Twenty-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hunter is in command of the Two Hundred and Twenty-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Fremont is in command of the Two Hundred and Twenty-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Halleck is in command of the Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Buell is in command of the Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Thomas is in command of the Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Anderson is in command of the Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Dix is in command of the Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Wool is in command of the Two Hundred and Thirtieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McClellan is in command of the Two Hundred and Thirty-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Sumner is in command of the Two Hundred and Thirty-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Heintzelman is in command of the Two Hundred and Thirty-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Keyes is in command of the Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Porter is in command of the Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McDowell is in command of the Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Franklin is in command of the Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Smith is in command of the Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hooker is in command of the Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Stone is in command of the Two Hundred and Fortieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Burnside is in command of the Two Hundred and Forty-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Two Hundred and Forty-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hunter is in command of the Two Hundred and Forty-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Fremont is in command of the Two Hundred and Forty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Halleck is in command of the Two Hundred and Forty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Buell is in command of the Two Hundred and Forty-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Thomas is in command of the Two Hundred and Forty-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Anderson is in command of the Two Hundred and Forty-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Two Hundred and Forty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Dix is in command of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Wool is in command of the Two Hundred and Fifty-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McClellan is in command of the Two Hundred and Fifty-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Sumner is in command of the Two Hundred and Fifty-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Heintzelman is in command of the Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Keyes is in command of the Two Hundred and Fifty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Porter is in command of the Two Hundred and Fifty-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McDowell is in command of the Two Hundred and Fifty-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Franklin is in command of the Two Hundred and Fifty-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Smith is in command of the Two Hundred and Fifty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hooker is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixtieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Stone is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixty-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Burnside is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixty-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixty-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hunter is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Fremont is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Halleck is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixty-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Buell is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixty-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Thomas is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixty-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Anderson is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Two Hundred and Seventieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Dix is in command of the Two Hundred and Seventy-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Wool is in command of the Two Hundred and Seventy-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McClellan is in command of the Two Hundred and Seventy-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Sumner is in command of the Two Hundred and Seventy-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Heintzelman is in command of the Two Hundred and Seventy-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Keyes is in command of the Two Hundred and Seventy-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Porter is in command of the Two Hundred and Seventy-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McDowell is in command of the Two Hundred and Seventy-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Franklin is in command of the Two Hundred and Seventy-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Smith is in command of the Two Hundred and Eightieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hooker is in command of the Two Hundred and Eighty-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Stone is in command of the Two Hundred and Eighty-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Burnside is in command of the Two Hundred and Eighty-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Two Hundred and Eighty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hunter is in command of the Two Hundred and Eighty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Fremont is in command of the Two Hundred and Eighty-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Halleck is in command of the Two Hundred and Eighty-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Buell is in command of the Two Hundred and Eighty-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Thomas is in command of the Two Hundred and Eighty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Anderson is in command of the Two Hundred and Ninetieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Two Hundred and Ninety-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Dix is in command of the Two Hundred and Ninety-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Wool is in command of the Two Hundred and Ninety-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McClellan is in command of the Two Hundred and Ninety-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Sumner is in command of the Two Hundred and Ninety-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Heintzelman is in command of the Two Hundred and Ninety-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Keyes is in command of the Two Hundred and Ninety-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Porter is in command of the Two Hundred and Ninety-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McDowell is in command of the Two Hundred and Ninety-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Franklin is in command of the Two Hundred and Three Hundredth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Smith is in command of the Two Hundred and First Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hooker is in command of the Two Hundred and Second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Stone is in command of the Two Hundred and Third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Burnside is in command of the Two Hundred and Fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Two Hundred and Fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hunter is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Fremont is in command of the Two Hundred and Seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Halleck is in command of the Two Hundred and Eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Buell is in command of the Two Hundred and Ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Thomas is in command of the Two Hundred and Tenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Anderson is in command of the Two Hundred and Eleventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Two Hundred and Twelfth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Dix is in command of the Two Hundred and Thirteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Wool is in command of the Two Hundred and Fourteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McClellan is in command of the Two Hundred and Fifteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Sumner is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Heintzelman is in command of the Two Hundred and Seventeenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Keyes is in command of the Two Hundred and Eighteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Porter is in command of the Two Hundred and Nineteenth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McDowell is in command of the Two Hundred and Twentieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Franklin is in command of the Two Hundred and Twenty-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Smith is in command of the Two Hundred and Twenty-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hooker is in command of the Two Hundred and Twenty-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Stone is in command of the Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Burnside is in command of the Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Dix is in command of the Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Wool is in command of the Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McClellan is in command of the Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Sumner is in command of the Two Hundred and Thirtieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Heintzelman is in command of the Two Hundred and Thirty-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Keyes is in command of the Two Hundred and Thirty-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Porter is in command of the Two Hundred and Thirty-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McDowell is in command of the Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Franklin is in command of the Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Smith is in command of the Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hooker is in command of the Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Stone is in command of the Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Burnside is in command of the Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Two Hundred and Fortieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hunter is in command of the Two Hundred and Forty-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Fremont is in command of the Two Hundred and Forty-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Halleck is in command of the Two Hundred and Forty-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Buell is in command of the Two Hundred and Forty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Thomas is in command of the Two Hundred and Forty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Anderson is in command of the Two Hundred and Forty-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Two Hundred and Forty-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Dix is in command of the Two Hundred and Forty-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Wool is in command of the Two Hundred and Forty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McClellan is in command of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Sumner is in command of the Two Hundred and Fifty-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Heintzelman is in command of the Two Hundred and Fifty-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Keyes is in command of the Two Hundred and Fifty-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Porter is in command of the Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McDowell is in command of the Two Hundred and Fifty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Franklin is in command of the Two Hundred and Fifty-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Smith is in command of the Two Hundred and Fifty-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hooker is in command of the Two Hundred and Fifty-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Stone is in command of the Two Hundred and Fifty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Burnside is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixtieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixty-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Hunter is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixty-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Fremont is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixty-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Halleck is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixty-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Buell is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixty-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Thomas is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixty-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Anderson is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixty-seventh Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Banks is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixty-eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Dix is in command of the Two Hundred and Sixty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Wool is in command of the Two Hundred and Seventieth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McClellan is in command of the Two Hundred and Seventy-first Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Sumner is in command of the Two Hundred and Seventy-second Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Heintzelman is in command of the Two Hundred and Seventy-third Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Keyes is in command of the Two Hundred and Seventy-fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Porter is in command of the Two Hundred and Seventy-fifth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. McDowell is in command of the Two Hundred and Seventy-sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in the field. Gen. Franklin is in command of the Two Hundred and Seventy-seventh Army Corps, with headqu

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 1, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—PRICE TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world, if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The additional accounts which have reached us, through rebel sources, of the fighting at Fort Pickens, are more confused, if possible, than those which have preceded them. A great many rumors were prevalent on Friday—the date of our last accounts—at Fortress Monroe. One was that Fort Pickens had been taken by the rebels. Another, that the rebels had been defeated, and Gen. BRAGG killed, and still another, that after two days' hard fighting, a great storm arose, in consequence of which both sides had to cease fighting. A copy of the Richmond *Dispatch*, received in Baltimore, contains extracts from the Pensacola *Observer* of the 22d and 23d ult., from which it appears that the firing was commenced by Fort Pickens about 10 o'clock on Friday, the 22d. The accounts in the *Observer* are principally made up of bombast, and nothing can be judged from them. The Richmond *Dispatch*, however, contains a dispatch from Gen. BRAGG, dated Tuesday night, in which he states that everything was quiet about Pensacola, and that he was prepared to renew the engagement,—from which it appears that there had been a cessation of firing, but for what reason is not stated.

By the arrival of the transport *Ocean Queen* at this port, we have advices from Port Royal to the 27th ult. There is very little additional news. Com. DUPONT and Gen. SHERMAN had been on a visit to Tybee Island, our new acquisition at the mouth of the Savannah River, where they had landed a force of United States Marines, who immediately commenced the work of repairing the old fortifications and constructing new ones, under the protection of a fleet of eight gunboats. Between Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski the rebels had sunk two vessels, to prevent the passage up of any vessels of the National fleet. Beaufort still remained unoccupied, though it was visited daily by officers of the army and navy, and the two gunboats still remained at anchor near at hand. A small schooner had been sent up to one of the small islands above Hilton Head to load cotton, under orders from the naval authorities, and was expected to sail in a few days.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes a private letter, dated Charleston, Nov. 23, which it asserts is perfectly reliable. The writer states that several revolts have taken place among the slaves in the interior, although, so far as can be discovered, there has as yet been no attempt at an organized insurrection. Although the papers carefully avoid all reference to the subject, there is great nervousness among all classes lest there may be an extended outbreak at any moment, and some fear that this may be hastened by the very measures adopted to overawe the negroes, for those whose agency in revolts has been suspected have, in several instances, been burned at the stake. The writer of this letter also speaks of a gentleman, whose fidelity to the Union the rebels rewarded with confinement in a damp cell, from which death finally released him.

Intelligence has reached Washington that a small Canadian steamer has been seized on the coast of Maine by a United States Revenue cutter—her cargo consisting of about ten thousand Springfield muskets, clothing, boots, bank paper, caps and munitions of war. She was cleared from Canada, and the cargo was consigned to parties in the rebel States.

Members of Congress crowded into Washington yesterday by every train, and there is every indication that the session will commence with full benches. It has been decided that the President's Message and the Reports of the Departments cannot be delivered to the Press in advance of their delivery, it being necessary to hold them back until the last moment for any modification which may be made necessary.

The steamer *Hercules* arrived at Baltimore, on Friday morning, from Pongoteague, and reported the utmost quiet prevailing in both Accomac and Northampton Counties, Virginia. Gen. LOCKWOOD was at Pongoteague on Thursday, preparing to start for Eastville, the Capital of Northampton County, which he would make his headquarters. The ports would be immediately opened to trade, and a number of vessels were prepared to start for Baltimore as soon as they could obtain clearances. The troops continued to be well received, and the people were enthusiastic in their professions of loyalty to the Government.

Our advices from Missouri continue to be somewhat confused. Only a day or two ago we had a report that the forces under PRICE, RAINS and MCCULLOCH were about to form a junction at Springfield; and now we have the statement, made by a person who left Springfield on Tuesday last, that MCCULLOCH'S forces had marched for Arkansas, having already passed Pond Spring. At the latest accounts, however, the rebels under PRICE were still moving northward. PRICE, while at Neosho, issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, appealing to them to take up arms against the National Government.

Major-General HUNTER arrived at Leavenworth on Tuesday last, to assume command of the department to which he has just been assigned. The following gentlemen comprise his staff: Maj. Marcus J. Parrott, Maj. James K. Barnes, Maj. A. B. Campbell, Maj. L. D. Hubbard, Capt. J. W. Turner, Capt. J. W. Shaffer, Capt. E. W. Smith, Capt. S. W. Stockton.

Troops are now concentrating at St. Louis and Louisville with extraordinary rapidity. With the week ending Tuesday, Dec. 2, 10,000 men will have been moved over the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, to join Gen. HALLECK'S Division, and nearly the same number have passed through Cincinnati *en route* for Louisville during the last five or six days, to take the places assigned them by Gen. BUELL.

It was stated on 'Change, on Saturday, that the *Harvey Birch*, reported by the *City of Baltimore* as having been captured and destroyed by the pirate *Nashville*, was chiefly owned by residents of Texas.

Under the heading "Warlike Movements," the Toronto *Globe* of Friday notices the arrival of Gen. Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS, accompanied by his staff, including Col. WILMOT, Col. ROLLO, Capt. DE WINTON and Capt. GRANT, for the purpose of inspecting the defences of the neighborhood. The excavations for a new fort, a short distance from the old one, were commenced some days ago, under the superintendence of Col. ROBERTSON, Royal Engineers.

GENERAL NEWS.

One of the largest meetings ever convened within the walls of Cooper Institute assembled last evening pursuant to a call for citizens of all parties in favor of the election of Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE to the Mayoralty. Within the hall Judge E. P. COWLES presided, and on taking the Chair spoke in support of the objects of the meeting. Addresses were also made by D. D. FIELD, HENRY J. RAYMOND, and others. The outside demonstration was no less imposing, and comprised speeches, torchlight processions of the various Ward clubs, bonfires, and enthusiasm generally. The whole affair was well managed, and proved a complete success. After the mass meeting was over a procession of Ward clubs, joined by many prominent citizens, marched to Mr. OPDYKE'S house in Fifth-avenue, where a fine pyrotechnic display took place and a speech was made by Mr. OPDYKE.

The Tammany and other political organizations favoring the election of C. GODFREY GUNTHER to the Mayoralty, held a mass meeting at Irving Hall, last evening. The meeting was addressed by JOSEPH HOXIE, JOHN H. ANTHON, RICHARD BUSTEED and others.

Gen. FREMONT was visited, yesterday, at the Astor House, by a number of our citizens, and serenaded, in the evening, by the Germans and several passing bands of music.

Capt. NATHANIEL GORDON, of the slaver *Erie*, was yesterday sentenced by Judge SHIPMAN to be hung on Friday, the 7th of February next, between 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was brought before the Circuit Court yesterday morning to hear its decision upon the motion made in his behalf for a new trial, which was denied—the Court deciding that there was no error in the indictment, and that none intervened on the trial; and further, that the jurisdiction of the Court was beyond dispute. The District Attorney then moved for judgment and for the sentence of the Court upon the prisoner, which, after some objection from the prisoner's counsel, was passed as above stated.

Capt. HARDING, of the bark *Edward Everett*, which arrived at Boston on Friday, states that when off D. H. Shot Keys, Nov. 10, she saw a schooner with a gun on deck, supposed to be a privateer, with a bark in company, apparently a prize, steering for Cardenas.

The United States dispatch steamer *Rhode Island* will leave the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, Dec. 4, to communicate with the Atlantic and Gulf Blockading Squadrons. Letters and packages sent to the care of the United States Naval Lyceum will be duly forwarded.

The United States steam-transport *New-York*, lying at Pier No. 9 North River, sailed last evening for Locust Point. She has a full cargo of provisions, ammunition and gun-carriages.

The *Press* of Saturday says that the vicinity of Washington-street wharf, in Philadelphia, was kept in a state of excitement on Friday by the arrival and departure of the Sixty-third New-York Regiment, called also the "Third Irish." Joy at the prospect of seeing service, or the fatigue of travel, or the balmy air of New-Jersey, or some other cause, had made the men pugnacious, and the route from Jersey City to Camden is described to the *Press* as a trail of gore. Many of the men were so weak that it was necessary to carry them ashore in blankets.

Heavy receipts and sales of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs were reported on Saturday. Prices of Flour and Corn favored holders. Wheat was quoted steady. Cotton was in fair request and was dearer. An active demand prevailed for Coffee, chiefly Rio. Sugars, Rice, Molasses, Metals, Fish, Fruit, Seeds, Hides and Spirits Turpentine were quiet. A moderate business was reported in Resin, Hops, Tallow, Whisky and Provisions. The Freight engagements were less extensive and rates were quite irregular. Shippers were giving the preference at our highest quotations to foreign vessels, as they were apprehensive of danger to their property in American bottoms, in consequence of the reported capture and destruction of the clipper ship *Harvey Birch* by the pirate *Nashville*. The Underwriters were also alarmed, and at a morning session of the Board resolved to advance the extra, or war risk premium, to five per cent.

Rebel Ingratitude.

The rebels, from the first, have not been wanting in fast friends in this City, whose cooperation they retained so long as was practicable, and who only at the last moment sided with our Government in crushing the rebellion. Should a reconciliation, or reconstruction be proposed, these men would still be the most efficient allies and advocates of the South. We do not question their loyalty, however much their sympathies may draw them in another direction. But these very men, either by accident or design, seem to have been the special target for rebel malevolence. This is as unkind as it is unwise. The steamer *Nashville*, on her voyage to England, seized and wantonly burned a magnificent ship, owned by a gentleman in this City, who has always been one of the staunchest and most unwavering defenders of Southern rights, and most closely identified with the rebels in business relations. But nothing is sacred against these ruthless destroyers. Friend and foe are alike sacrificed by them. Society among them is based upon the denial of the right of a man to own himself. From such premises it is not a great stretch to proclaim war upon all other kinds of property, irrespective of its ownership. It is everywhere destruction. Witness the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the managers of which were in close sympathy with the rebels, and were only overawed from identifying themselves with them by the overwhelming power of Government. This did not save their road, however. In Kentucky the first step of the rebels was to destroy as far as lay in their power, the public works of the State, which friends as well as foes were interested in preserving. This passion for destruction they turn upon themselves the moment they give way to the advance of the Government forces. Wherever the National troops gain foothold, they find that devastation has preceded them. The rebels are thus fast revealing their true character, and fast weakening the hold they had, not upon the sympathies of the peace party of the North, but of the world.

The European Relations of Spain—Spain and Mexico—The Position and Motives of Spain.

In her recent speech at the opening of the Spanish Cortes, on the 6th inst., the Queen of Spain said that, "disorder and excess having reached their height in Mexico, treaties having been violated and rights forgotten, and her subjects having been exposed to serious attacks and continual dangers, it becomes indispensable to make an example of salutary rigor." These are her reasons for the tripartite expedition against the Mexican Republic. Every person at all familiar with recent Mexican history is aware that nearly all these disorders and excesses have been done, primarily and mainly, to the Spaniards who have been sheltered in the Republic since its severance from the parent country, and who have repaid the Mexicans for their hospitality by inciting civil and political disorder within her borders. They have been the steadiest and worst foes of liberty in Mexico, the allies of the bigots and despots who have attempted her subjugation, and the authors of most of the excesses which have disgraced her history. In the face of these facts, it certainly indicates the height of audacity for Spain to assume the championship of order and right in the Mexican Republic.

Spain is not without a pretext, such as it is, for this hostile movement. She alleges certain grounds of complaint,—debts unpaid and subjects maltreated. It may be worth while to examine some of these complaints in detail.

The debt due Spain, and acknowledged by the Mexican Government, is $6,563,500. This debt originated as follows: During the revolution of independence, the revolutionists were accustomed to take supplies and other property throughout the country, and give their receipt, payable when the Mexican Government should be established. Much of the property thus seized belonged to Spaniards, and when Spain recognized the independence of Mexico in 1837, it was stipulated in the treaty made between the two countries at that time, that the Mexican Government should redeem those receipts held by Spaniards, with its bonds, assuming the payment of all that species of indebtedness accruing between the years of 1810 and 1821.

In the Convention of 1853, during the Administration of SANTA ANA, $2,000,000 was added to the original sum of $6,563,500, making a total of $8,563,500 due to Spanish citizens from the Government of Mexico. The Convention of April, 1857, repudiated this sum of $2,000,000, on the ground that it was based on claims held by other than Spanish citizens and surreptitiously thrust into the Convention of 1853, contrary to the spirit and letter of the treaty formed with Spain in 1837. This constitutes one point in dispute between the two countries.

The next claim of Spain on Mexico relates to the murder of Spaniards in the State of Guerrero, near Cuernavaca, in 1858. A band of robbers attacked a hacienda belonging to Spaniards, killed five of them, and carried off some of their property. The Mexican authorities pursued and captured the culprits, and tried and hung them, according to the law of the country. In addition to this, the Spanish Government demands that the Mexican Government shall pay the value of the property plundered from the Spaniards by the robbers. Next comes the claim for the seizure of the bark *Concepcion*, captured in the Gulf, in 1860, by the Mexican Government, and confiscated on the ground of being in the service of the Church-Brigand Party.

Lastly, reparation is demanded for the outrage committed in dismissing the Spanish Minister, Señor PACHECO, on account of his open and active exertions to sustain the Church Party.

These constitute the sum and substance of all the Spanish claims against Mexico that have accrued during the forty years of Mexican independence. At least these are all that appear on the surface. The Spanish Legation in Mexico doubtless has a record of items which, as has been stated, forms the staple of Spanish ill-will towards Mexico. But, when we consider that Spain owes England upward of *one hundred millions* of dollars, that one-half of this amount has been repudiated, and that the interest of three per cent. on the other half is paid with no regularity, for all of which delinquency—to use a mild term—Spanish Bonds have little or no character on any Stock Exchange in the world, it comes with an ill grace from Spain to cast imputations upon Mexican honor, and lash herself into so much wrath about the insignificant record of claims and outrages she presents against the Mexican Republic.

The hollow nature of Spanish indignation and Spain's complaints against Mexico, may be further appreciated when the real designs of Spain against that country are fully understood.

As year by year the United States increased in power, the enterprising Governments of Europe abated their pretensions of interfering directly in the political affairs of this continent, and though Spain was always loth to relinquish an idea of reëstablishing in some form her ascendancy in Mexico, all real expectation of accomplishing anything of the kind had, there is every reason to believe, been entirely given up. But with some of the leading ecclesiastics in Mexico—generally Spanish born—the idea of a Spanish monarchy in that country has been secretly agitated since 1846. Individual Spanish citizens and a few prominent Mexicans—disappointed and desperate politicians—have also favored this scheme. A letter written by GUTIERREZ ESTRADA, Mexican Minister at Rome, to Padre MIRANDA, of the City of Mexico, in 1857, proposing the plan of a Spanish monarchy in Mexico, was discovered and published by the Constitutional Government in 1858. The Spanish Duc de MONTPENSIER was proposed as King of Mexico. This matter excited some attention at the time, but all the efforts of these individuals availed nothing. The instant, however, that our own domestic troubles commenced, the slumbering ambition of Spain respecting her ancient possessions in the Western hemisphere, sprang into new life. St. Domingo was immediately secured, and every preparation to make a bold stroke on Mexico was at once set on foot. There was some little hesitancy on the part of the Spanish Government at first, how to proceed in order not to jeopardize the personal safety of the five or six thousand Spaniards scattered throughout the Republic, and also their property, estimated by some at $300,000,000. It is supposed that notice of the designs of Spain in Mexico were forwarded at an early moment to Spaniards residing in remote States like Sonora, for several have already closed up their business and departed. The Spanish Government then commenced intriguing in Mexico to form a party favorable to its schemes, composed of Spanish subjects and the *débris* of the Church-Brigand party, including several of the brigand chiefs, such as MIRAMON, MARQUEZ, MEJIA, ZULOAGA, and perhaps here and there a Mexican like ROBLES, who would sell their country for title and position under a monarchy.

It will be remembered that MIRAMON, on his flight from Mexico, early in the present year, passed some days in Havana, the recipient of marked attentions from the Captain-General of Cuba. MIRAMON afterwards came to New-York, and proceeded to Washington in disguise to confer with Señor TASSARA, the Spanish Minister. The next we hear of MIRAMON is that he has reached Madrid, where he had received a high appointment in the Spanish expedition about to invade his native country. Here is one link in the chain of evidence respecting the intrigues of the Mexican Monarchical Party. This party, soon as it could make a stand, was to unfurl the Spanish flag, proclaim the monarchical form of government, and petition the Spanish Government for a Prince of the royal family of Spain, to be made either Emperor or King of Mexico. Spain was then to furnish a Prince of the royal family to fill the throne of Mexico, and support him with her army and navy.

It will be remembered that the name of JUAN DE BOURBON leaked out some months ago, in connection with the idea of a King for Mexico. But JUAN DE BOURBON came before the public and respectfully declined the honor. Whether JUAN DE BOURBON was the prince really selected by Spain for King of Mexico is of no moment now. Don SEBASTIAN, uncle of Queen ISABELLA, is the person Spain has chosen to occupy the throne of Mexico. Don SEBASTIAN is about sixty years of age, and it is not thought that he will live very long. He was selected to blind the European Powers, for in the event of his dying as King of Mexico, Spain expects that the country will be reduced to a colony and ruled after the manner of Cuba, Porto Rico and St. Domingo.

This, in brief, was the original plan conceived by Spain on the commencement of difficulties in the United States. But while Spain was secretly engaged in carrying out this fine scheme, England and France suddenly came to the conclusion that they each must have a share in this transaction, and they finally determined that it was best for the three Powers—England, France and Spain—to join hands, and form a tripartite coalition, which should jointly take Mexico in hand.

This determination on the part of England and France to take part in regulating the affairs of Mexico was a sore disappointment to Spain. It will be remembered that for weeks, the Spanish Government refused to join the coalition, and insisted on proceeding alone and upon its own responsibility. But finding resistance useless, Spain gave her reluctant adhesion to the coalition, secretly holding, however, to her original purpose.

In reference to the Spanish intrigue in Mexico for the establishment of a monarchy, it has thus far had very little success. It is true that the Spanish flag has been unfurled at several points in the interior of the country, by some of the brigand chiefs, but this met with no response, and that part of the programme has completely failed.

But on the ground of having the greater number of subjects in Mexico to protect, Spain is to furnish the largest force, and take the lead in the invasion of the country. It is her intention to adhere to the original plan of raising a party in Mexico that shall unfurl the Spanish flag and declare for a Spanish monarchy; and no matter how small this party may be, or how much it may partake of a brigand character, this demonstration, by the aid of Spanish bayonets, is to be considered the will of the Mexican people. And Spain, in response to the application to furnish a King for Mexico, will gracefully yield, and bring forth Don SEBASTIAN, or some other member of the royal family of Spain, the clause in the agreement between the three Powers that neither of the reigning families shall furnish a King for Mexico, originally insisted upon by England, having been withdrawn, thus leaving Spain free to pursue her original plan in part, and trust to events to accomplish the remainder.

This is the story of the Spanish part of the proposed invasion of Mexico. The Spain that now invades her ancient colony is not the more liberal and progressive Spain of the Nineteenth Century; but the bigoted, despotic and fanatical Spain of three hundred years ago—actuated by the same passions, prejudices and lusts as in the days of CHARLES V. and PHILIP II. Though ages of penance would not atone for the wrong she has done to Mexico, Spain is again about to invade that country on the plea of avenging outraged humanity!

THE CASE OF CAPT. GORDON.—The trial in this case has resulted in the conviction of the accused, who has been sentenced to be executed on the 7th day of February next. His guilt was beyond question, and the Judge, in pronouncing sentence, was clearly of the opinion that it was well merited, and should be carried into effect. We trust it will. It would be a violation of every principle of humanity for the President to interpose, and, in effect, to nullify the law against the Slave-trade. Of a cargo of 1,000 slaves taken from the coast of Africa for the West Indies, at least one-quarter, or 250 on the average, fell victims to the voyage, and are literally slaughtered in cold blood. Capt. GORDON is as responsible for the death of those lost on the voyage of the *Erie*, as if he had taken the life of each by his own hand. For once, when no doubt exists as to guilt, a terrible example should be made. It will do more to put a stop to the slave trade than a dozen war vessels on the African Coast. But this coast, the present war has compelled us to leave almost entirely ungnarded—only a single ship being detailed for this purpose. Immunity extended to Capt. GORDON would undoubtedly lead to the fitting out, in our own harbor, of a large number of vessels for the trade. The *Augusta*, just seized, is a good illustration in point. She came very near escaping the clutches of the law. Nothing will deter people from engaging in this infamous but profitable traffic, but the fact that detection and conviction is certain to cost the life of the offenders. To pardon Capt. GORDON would be a most inhuman and mischievous step, and we trust that in this case the law will have its course without mitigation or delay.

The Struggle on Tuesday.

By the November election, the administration of the County officers was placed in the hands of men elected by a small minority of the people. The election which takes place on Tuesday—only one working day from the present—is to determine whether the administration of the City Government is to remain in possession of the same small, but powerful and reckless minority. The question needs no clearer statement. Mayor WOOD, in possession of the veto power, possesses a controlling influence over the legislative action of the Common Council. It is within his scope to give office to this friend and a contract to that, and to defeat any contract, or leave vacant any office in the disposition of which he has not some profitable pecuniary interest to exert for those who surround him clamoring for such bits of patronage. It is in this coalition of the Common Council and the Mayor that all the possibilities of corruption in municipal matters reside. The redemption of the City is to be effected either by revolutionizing the Common Council, or by placing in the office of Mayor a man of tried honesty and capacity, who shall support an honest minority of the Council in its antagonism to corruption. The latter task is the easiest. To match the elaborate machinery by which the Democracy carries ward by ward, and district by district, would overtask the languid efforts which are usually enlisted on the side of good government. But it is still possible to elect a Mayor, who shall be beyond the reach of suspicion, and this possibility, we believe, will be fully demonstrated on Tuesday by the choice of Mr. OPDYKE.

But this election is of more than local significance. Mr. WOOD enters the canvass an open sympathizer with the traitors of the South, and is, there is every reason to believe, a cordial sympathizer with their treason. He declares his desire to shield the South by the good offices of this City from the consequences of its own unspeakable guilt,—a guilt which has flooded myriads of hearthstones in the New World and the Old with ruin and distress. He is supported by those baser portions of the population, who consent to see the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the National Flag, trampled under foot by rebels whose revolt is as causeless as it is implacable. The only journal which advocates his election is the New-York *Herald*, as long as it dared, the paid organ of insurrection, and still laboring assidnously, though indirectly, to defeat the federal Government in its efforts to foil the insurgents. This combination is in league with the traitors who have murdered our loyal citizens remorselessly, who hold some of our best and bravest in pestilential dungeons, and who about the necks of six of our noblest heroes have placed halters, to be drawn when an equal number of their piratical cut-throats in our custody shall receive the just reward of their crimes. To defeat this unholy alliance is to support the Government. It is to prove that the loyalty of New-York is undiminished—that treason is as impotent as when in April last, in the persons of the editor of the *Herald* and of the Mayor, it cowered before an indignant uprising of the people, that there is no covenant between the population of this City and the freebooters, who ran because baffled in their design to pillage the City, and give over its firesides to the mercies of a brutal soldiery. In supporting Mr. GUNTHER, even had that candidate the faintest chance of an election, we do not defeat it. It cannot be forgotten that that gentlemen has not been as consistent in his support of the Government as is requisite in one offers himself as an embodiment of the loyal sentiment of the North. He has figured disagreeably in the so-called "peace movement," viz: a movement to inaugurate the permanent domination of rebellion over law and order. There is no sufficient antagonism between such a man and the more audacious and insolent accessory of treason; and we must look elsewhere for the needed antithesis. Mr. OPDYKE is in fact the only Union candidate. He represents the views and seeks the perfect success of the Administration. He is alike without league with or tenderness for treason. He is one with that patriotic sentiment which measures its sacrifices for the Republic by its love for republican institutions, which from the households of the people sends men to lay down their lives, and from the stores of the rich sends money to spend for the salvation of the country. In every respect he impersonates that magnificent enthusiasm which moved the loyal people of the North to their sturdy warfare against treason; and will more perfectly than any other give expression and furtherance to the popular will in his conduct of municipal affairs. The support of Mr. OPDYKE for the Mayor's office is not only therefore a dictate of a most necessary economy, but an inevitable duty of patriotism. Men who value Democratic institutions, and abhor a rebellion which proposes their overthrow, cannot vote for FERNANDO WOOD, and will only vote for Mr. GUNTHER under the impulse of a miserable delusion.

SOUTH CAROLINA CLIMATE.—One of the evening journals of this City has a terrible account of the pestilential climate of South Carolina, and the impossibility, except by fearful loss of life, of white soldiers retaining military occupation of the State, after they have conquered it. It argues that "if we attempt to hold, during the summer, by means of troops sent from the North, the ground we have gained in the winter campaign, we shall do it at an expense of life such as was never experienced in any battle; our armies must face a deadlier enemy than ever wielded weapons forged by man; they will be swept off by squadrons; the living will scarce suffice to bury the dead."

Now, as applied to South Carolina, in general, there could be no greater mistake than this. The larger part of the State is salubrious to the highest degree, and the Summer, as well as the Winter, climate is delightful. A low, narrow, swampy strip, near the coast, is malarious and fever-producing; but as soon as you reach the pine and sandhill country of the centre, (where it is most likely our troops will be before next Spring,) you enter one of the various regions of the up-country, you come to a section that is not surpassed by any part of the globe in the healthfulness and longevity of its inhabitants. Columbia, the capital of the State, and in its centre, is famous for its salubrity; and, in the warmest Summer days, the thermometer rarely rises above ninety, while the mock-orange trees, the Pride-of-India, etc., which throw their dark umbrage over every balcony and house, soften and sweeten and cool the atmosphere till it raises the bodies of those who bathe in it to the raptures of the *dolce far niente*. We have no idea that the Government will keep our troops next Summer amid the coast-swamps. If they have possession of the middle part of the State, they will thereby control all its other parts. The island of Port Royal, however, where our troops are now stationed, like most other of the sea-islands, is unsurpassed for its healthfulness. Planters flock there in Summer, and it is claimed that the yellow fever, or the equally terrible "country fever," never has visited it. The only difficulty we foresee is that, if once fairly moved into the heart of the State, our troops will find the climate so healthful and delightful, that few of them can ever again be induced to return to the less agreeable North.

The Fight at Fort Pickens.

We will so soon now have *definite* news from the scene of the late operations in Western Florida, that it is not worth while to attempt to ravel the skein of absurdities and contradictions which the rebels have been furnishing us for the last five days.

If the three different accounts from Old Point which we publish this morning—in which first one side is victorious, then the other, and finally the Deity is brought in as the Arbiter—if this does not satisfy every conceivable taste, from your's, O, reader! or FERNANDO WOOD'S, to MASON and SLIDELL'S, then even the Confederate imagination is incapable of satisfying the many-minded persons of our telegrams.

There has been a fight there—that is certain. It has not been a rebel triumph—that is equally clear from the tenor of the dispatches, as well as from the absence of those victorious yells which have been sent North on the heels of every real or fancied rebel victory.

Our advices from secession sources this morning extend over four days from the time that hostilities commenced, and await to go down to a time when either the "broken-wing truce," or one or other side was what HOLLINS would call "awfully peppered."

The fight commenced on Friday of week before last—the rebels wouldn't surely lie about dates. At five minutes past 10 the rebel horology may surely be relied upon—the big guns of Fort Pickens opened their mouths, and—to use a common but not very elegant figure—belched forth their bullets at the steamer *Times*. This was kept up all morning but the *Times* accepted the discharge uncomplainingly, and the same day saucily steamed up the bay eight miles to Pensacola, exhibiting "two or three little holes" as the result of Pickens' heavy fire. It appears also that Col. BROWN paid some attention to the Navy-yard and the rebel forts and batteries on the shore. In the meantime, the rebel guns—how many and which of these guns the Pensacola *Observer* saith not—had been opened on the fort, and for the whole day kept up their fire. The result of this (Friday) day's operations were—on the rebel side—one man and a woman killed, two or three little holes in the *Times*, and one shot in the ribs of the *Nelms*; on the National side, "terrible effects," and the greatest damage done to one of the ships—probably the frigate *Niagara*—which had "tried hard to come in."

During this time the people of Pensacola were so excited that they mounted on the house-tops—probably to cool themselves off.

Next day, (Saturday,) at 10:47 o'clock, the fire reopened—but how long it lasted, or what were its results, we are not told. The curtain is suddenly drawn, and we are left in the most uncomfortable suspense. The Pensacola editor only gives us a glimpse of the rebels, "determined to resist to the last extremity."

Of the operations last Sunday and Monday we know nothing; but an official rebel dispatch draws aside the curtain of Tuesday night last, when "everything is quiet about Pensacola."

All this still looks—as it looked yesterday—as if Col. BROWN had given BRAGG an "awful peppering," and had maintained his own position in the fort, but had made no advances against the rebels on the mainland.

THE RALLY AT COOPER UNION.—It is unsafe, as a rule, to found very dogmatic opinions upon the numbers present at a gathering favoring a political candidate, but the Opdyke meeting last evening deserves note as an exception. Not only numerically, but in point of hearty and earnest enthusiasm, it raised itself out of the category of mass meetings. Men, connected by veteran association with one or the other limb of the bifurcated Democracy, participated in the deliberations, swelled the chorus of cheers and robbed the proceedings entirely of partisan characteristics. Mr. OPDYKE is evidently something very much more than a Republican candidate. He is a National Union candidate—the candidate of all supporters of the Administration.

FROM HAVANA AND NASSAU.

Arrival of the British Mail Steamship Karnak.

The British mail steamship *Karnak*, from Havana Nov. 23, calling at Nassau Nov. 25, arrived here yesterday morning.

We are indebted to GRAHAM ALLEN, Esq., the Purser, for files and memoranda.

The health of Havana and Nassau is good. Trade at both places was dull.

By the *Karnak* we have Nassau papers to the 23d, inclusive. There is no news of interest. We find no mention in the papers of the arrest of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL.

HAVANA MARKET.

Sugars dull: No. 12, 7¼r.@8¼r.; stock, about 30,000 boxes. Freight to the United States—nothing doing. Molasses—no stock, no transactions; nominal price, 3¾r. Exchange—London, 16@16¼, sight. New-York, 5@5¾ ₱ cent. premium.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.—About 12 o'clock Friday night, a fire occurred in a tailor's store, occupied by BARADE & FRECKMAN, No. 218 Grand-street, which was soon extinguished by the firemen. The damage to the stock and fixtures was about $200; insured for $700 in the Manhattan Insurance Company. The building, which is owned by Mr. ROWE, was damaged about $25; fully insured. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

[illegible]

The Eighth Ward Union Club of the Fifth Assembly District Club-Serenade by the Germania Band.

By the arrangement of several prominent residents of this City, Major-Gen. FREMONT gave formal reception of his friends yesterday, at his rooms in the Astor House.

During the day, a large number of our citizens and others, temporarily sojourning here, paid their respects to the General and Mrs. FREMONT, Miss JESSIE BENTON, the daughter of the distinguished Senator, assisting in the reception. Visitors were met at the door by the General's aides-de-camp, Capts. HOWARD and TRACY and Lieuts. HALLOWELL and RAYMOND, who received their cards as they were announced by the attendants of the hotel, and introduced them. Among the most noted of the callers were Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, State Senators SHERMAN and MASSEREAU, Hon. C. WHITEHOUSE ADAMS, Messrs. MOULTON, ISAAC SHERMAN, COLES MORRIS, S. L. MACOMBER, J. SOUTH BRUNSWARD, S. LASSAR, E. LANGDON, WM. E. BURR, and J. S. DAVIES.

Dr. ANDERSON, who was with Gen. FREMONT on his Western expedition, was also present during a part of the morning, and was very distinctively useful in aiding the communication of a number of German citizens with Gen. FREMONT, whom he informed that a Committee of Ninety, appointed at a German meeting held on Monday night last, were desirous of paying their respects to one whom they so greatly esteemed, in a marked and formal manner. The General, in expressing the gratification that such a mark of confidence and sympathy would give him, at the same time did not conceal his earnest wish to avoid any and every demonstration of a public character at this time. However, he would receive his German friends as private citizens, and it was understood that they should call in the evening. A delegation from the Rocky Mountain Club of Brooklyn also were admitted in the afternoon, but with only a cordial greeting, the General declining any further remark or demonstration.

The visit of Mr. BEECHER was a notable incident of the day. He was accompanied by his son, in military uniform, and the welcome extended to both, and by them reciprocated, was extremely pleasant.

THE SERENADE.

At about 9½ P. M., the quiet occupants of the hotel were somewhat agreeably surprised by the sound of choral music, executed by a mass of manly voices in the corridor immediately adjacent to Gen. FREMONT's apartments.

The Arion Gesangverein—a celebrated singing club, which, upon more than one occasion, has borne away the palm for vocal melody, at the great yearly singing festivals held at different points of the country for half a generation past—had assembled on the stairway to the number of some forty or fifty singers who were, perhaps, the choice of the one hundred and fifty, composing the parent, and, without further ceremony, opened the serenade with the magnificent chorus:

"Grosser Gott, wir loben Dich!" which was ably sung—Mr. BANDMANN, President of the Club, leading. Several of the chorists were of operatic fame and eminence.

Immediately after the first piece, the following gentlemen, composing the Committee of Eleven and its adjuncts, were ushered into Gen. FREMONT's room, introduced by Dr. ANDERSON, viz.: Messrs. W. KOPP, late of the *New-Yorker Demokrat*; Dr. DULON, Gen. SIEGEL's father-in-law; A. WILLMANN, Chairman of the Committee proper; J. KUPPER, Secretary of the Tenth Ward German Republican Club; H. GRUBE, P. KOPP, Dr. KESSMANN, Dr. SEGNITZ, WILLIAM M. WEISSENBRUCH, W. GOETZE, J. FRIEDEBORN, J. STOEGER, Albert SIEGEL; brother of Gen. SIEGEL; R. SIEGEL, and Theodore J. GLAUBENSKLEE. Each was warmly shaken by the hand by Gen. FREMONT, and subsequently presented to Mrs. FREMONT and Capts. TRACY and HOWARD. The General was in full fatigue uniform, and appeared to advantage, although somewhat careworn. Mrs. FREMONT was in unusually fine spirits, and entertained her guests very happily.

Mr. THEODORE KAPP, a gentleman of some literary note in Germany and the United States, on taking the General by the hand, briefly expressed, on behalf of the Committee, the sentiments that had brought them to his presence, concluding with the hope that "the views he had promulgated in Missouri might speedily become the principles of the war."

To this Gen. FREMONT responded in but a few almost inaudible words, thanking the Committee and the body of German Americans they represented, for a kind confidence which had been with him from the borders of Kansas thus far on his journey. No speech was made during the reception, nor was any allusion to delicate State questions uttered, beyond the phrases we record.

After some fifteen minutes passed in social conversation, in which Capt. TRACY remarked that when he, under Gen. LYON, was on guard at the St. Louis Arsenal with some 300 Union soldiers, and the Secession forces were encamped outside of the city with a large force, intending to surprise and capture the garrison and the quantity of arms in their custody, the Germans were the very first to volunteer, and were the eventual source of their safety and subsequent success, the Club sang two fine patriotic anthems from among their best, and the company withdrew.

Meanwhile, bands returning from public meetings, halted outside, on Broadway, and played the "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia" and "Viva L'America," and it was quite eleven o'clock ere the hotel subsided into its wonted quiet.

Civic Honors to Commander Wilkes.

Commander WILKES was to have left Boston last night by the late train, which arrives here this morning. In response to the resolutions inviting him to accept a public demonstration from the Common Council of this City, he has written the following reply:

BOSTON, Nov. 29, 1861.

SIR: I received your communication containing the resolutions adopted by the Common Council, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of the City of New-York, with much gratification that my conduct has met the approval of my fellow-citizens of New-York. I hereby accept, with great pleasure, your invitation so kindly expressed, and will notify you, as Chairman of the Joint Special Committee, on my arrival in my native city, the time and place to receive the members of the Committee. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
CHARLES WILKES,
Captain U. S. Navy.

To ISAAC DAYTON, Chairman of Special Committee, New-York.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Singular Case—Melancholy Death of an Officer at the Metropolitan Hotel.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at the Metropolitan Hotel, upon the body of Maj. DANIEL J. SUTHERLAND, late of the United States Army, who was found dead in his room at that hotel, at an early hour yesterday morning. The facts of the case as developed by the evidence given at the inquest, were as follows: Maj. SUTHERLAND arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel on Thanksgiving day, from Philadelphia. After dinner, on Friday, he went up to his room, attended by a waiter of the hotel. This was the last that was seen of him alive. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the night-watchman was passing through the hall near deceased's room, and saw the door open and the gas burning. Thinking this unusual at so late an hour, he walked to the door, and there saw SUTHERLAND lying on the floor in a pool of blood. He at once notified the Clerk in the office. Dr. QUACKENBOSE was sent for, who came and made an examination. Upon the inquest the Doctor testified as follows: "I found him lying on the floor in a pool of blood; he was dead, the body cold; he had probably been dead two hours when I saw him; I found that he had a contussed wound over his right eye, and a laceration of the scalp on the left side of the head; I searched the room and everything in it, but could find no weapon of any kind, not even a pocket-knife; he had all his clothes on, even to his hat; I was present at the *post-mortem* examination, and, in my opinion, the immediate cause of his death was exhaustion from hemorrhage and congestion of the membranes of the brain." Dr. BOUTON, who made the *post-mortem*, testified that he found a contused lacerated wound on the nose, an inch in length also a similar wound over the right eye, and a smaller wound on the left parietal bone. The body was in a bloodless condition. The cause of death was hemorrhage from the wounds above mentioned, and congestion of the membranes of the brain."

The clerk of the hotel testified that deceased was formerly a Major in the regular army, and more recently had held the office of Paymaster, but owing to some delinquencies, he had been cashiered a few months since. A man named GEORGE W. BURLEY was examined, and testified that three years ago he was employed as a coachman to the deceased; that at that time he resided in Washington, and had, a short time previous, been married to a Miss NICHOLSON of that city. A letter, dated a few days since, was found upon the body, in deceased's handwriting, addressed in a very neat, business hand to Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania. In this letter he solicits an appointment as Colonel of a Pennsylvania Regiment. Among other qualifications for the office, he informs the Governor that he served through the Mexican campaign, first as Quartermaster, under Gen. SCOTT, and afterwards as Commissary; that he commanded a detachment under Gens. QUITMAN and SHIELDS, in the storming of Chapultepec, and was twice brevetted for services in the field upon that occasion. He further stated that he was the son of Maj. J. R. SUTHERLAND, of Philadelphia. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the evidence. The deceased was 36 years of age, and born in Philadelphia.

Changes among the Police.—*Appointments*—John DeForest, to the Third, and Thomas L. Buston & Co.; Youth, (Br.,) Hyman, Cardenas, Thomas Middleton.

Sloop Mary Adelaide, Conover, ——, T. G. Benton & Sons.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Ocean Queen, Seabury, Port Royal Nov. 27, at 1:30 P. M., to C. Vanderbilt. Has five hospital nurses on board.

U. S. steam transport Commerce, Hunter, Locust Point, in ballast.

Steamship Karnak, (Br.,) Le Mesurier, Havana Nov. 23, and Nassau 25th, with mdse. and passengers; to E. Cunard.

Steamer Kennebec, Houghtatelin, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship D. L. Choate, (of Boston,) Currier, Dublin Oct. 3, in ballast to D. L. Choate. Was up to George's Banks Nov. 3; experienced heavy N. W. gales most of the time since.

Bark Nugget, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Brownwell, Yabacoa, P. R., Nov. 6, with sugar, &c., to Thos. James. Nov. 8, saw a schr. ashore on the W. end of Porto Rico; had all her spars and rigging standing; could not ascertain what she was. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Lyngoer, (Norw.,) Hendrickson, Bristol 40 ds., in ballast, to order. Nov. 22, lat. 40 53, lon. 66 56, saw a fore-and-aft schooner, painted black; all spars and rigging standing; had mainsail set, which was blown into ribbons; saw no one on board.

Bark Siren Queen, (of Fairhaven,) Anstin, New-Bedford 3 ds., in ballast, to R. W. Cameron. Will load for Sydney, N. S. W.

Brig Canton, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Sulis, Ynbacoa, P. R., Nov. 3, with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son. Left no Am. vessels. Has experienced strong N. N. W. gales the entire passage.

Brig Eliza Ann McAdam, (Br., of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Adams, Humacoa 26 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Experienced heavy N. W. gales the entire passage.

Brig Locomotive, (Br., of Bristol,) Jones, Rio Jansiro Sept. 14, with coffee to Aymar & Co. Had some heavy weather on the passage.

Brig Favorita, (Dutch,) Hueck, Curacoa Nov. 11, with salt, &c., to Jas. Foulk's Sons. Had strong N. and N. W. gales S. of Hatteras.

Schr. Tyrus, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Holmes, San Juan, Cuba, 19 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Zebra, (tern, of Labave, N. S.,) Cashno, Savanna la Mar Nov. 3, with logwood to master.

Schr. Garland, (of East Machias,) Norton, Savanna la Mar Nov. 8, with logwood and pimento to P. Talbot.

Schr. A. F. Linnell, Percival, Malaga 65 ds., with fruit to Gomez, Wallas & Co.

Schr. Sea Breeze, Coombs, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Bay State, Verrill, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Lion, Furbush, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Beers, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Philando Armstrom, Connell, Boston, with mdse. for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. S. Mershon, Kelley, Providence, for Phila.

Schr. Hiawatha, Ingraham, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Poughkeepsie, for Dighton.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.]

Below.

Bark Iris, (Br.,) from Dublin.

Bark (probably Lyngood, Br.,) from Bristol.

Brig Gorgita, (Br.,) Denwith, from Antwerp Oct. 24.

Also one ship, unknown.

Marine Disasters for the Month of November, and a Synopsis of the Disasters for the Past Ten Months.

We are indebted to a record kept by J. H. Upton, Secretary of the American Shipmasters' Association, for the following list of disasters for November, and the synopsis for the previous ten months. A number of vessels reported British are of American build, and have been registered as British since the commencement of the rebellion. Those vessels marked *a*, were abandoned; *c*, collisions; *d*, dismasted; *f*, fire; *j*, jettison cargo; *m*, missing; *p*, put in ports in distress; r, returned; *s*, stranded.

Date.	Name.	Where from.	Where to.
	STEAMERS.		
8.	Hunter, *p*	Chicago	In port.
29.	Keystone State, *m*	Detroit	Milwaukee.
9.	Mendota, *p*	Chicago	Buffalo.
12.	North Briton, Br, *s*	Montreal	Liverpool.
14.	N. S. De Regla, Sp. *p*	New-York	Havana.
21.	Osceola, *s*	New-York	Port Royal.
13.	Prony, Fr., *s*	France	Cruise.
9.	Union, *s*	Hampton Roads	Port Royal.
	BARKS.		
25.	Arcole, *r*	New-York	Falmouth, Eng.
5.	Audubon, *s*	Geddwick	Antwerp.
2.	Adirondack, *p. l*	Moulmein	Europe.
4.	Boston Light, *j*	New-York	San Francisco.
5.	City of Mobile, *p*		New-York.
6.	Contest, *j*	New-York	San Francisco.
16.	Corinthian, *p*	Cardiff	Alicante.
14.	E. Z., *s*	Liverpool	New-York.
7.	Hannibal, *a*	West London	Wallaug.
29.	Island Queen, *p*	Salina	Queenstown.
4.	Jos. Peabody, *j*	Swansea	Hong Kong.
4.	Infernal, Fr., *f*	Valparaiso	In port.
13.	John W. While, *p*	Hong Kong	Shanghai.
3.	Maritana, *s*	Liverpool	Boston.
2.	Farsgon, *p*	Liverpool	Calcutta.
2.	Polar Star, *s*	New-Bedford	Whaling.
23.	Planter, *s*	New-York	Havre.
20.	Reindeer, *s*	Calcutta	Bombay.
21.	Sov'n of the Seas, *f*	Liverpool	Sydney.
13.	Staghound, *f*	Sunderland	San Francisco.
1.	Storm King, *j*	New-York	San Francisco.
4.	Wm. Brown, *f*	London	New-Zealand.
	BARKS.		
4.	Agnes Garl'd, Br., *s*	Havre	New-York.
2.	Benj. Hallett, *a*	Philadelphia	Glasgow.
25.	Cordelia, *a*	Philadelphia	Cork.
25.	Garland, Br., *a*	New-York	Cork.
9.	Indus, *p*	New-York	Cork.
3.	N. Cogswell, *s*	Malaga	Boston.
12.	Saxon, Br., *s*	Grimsby	Para.
1.	Timandra, *s*	Montevideo	Bahia.
	BRIGS.		
9.	G. F. Williams, *m*	New-York	Cette.
8.	Isaac Carver, *d*	Searsport	Washington.
21.	Icarian, *s*	New-York	Matanzas.
19.	L'd Clarendon, Br. *p*	New-York	Cork.
11.	Louisa, Br., *a*	St. George, N. B.	Hayti.
25.	Minnehaha, Br., *r*	New-York	Plymouth, Eng.
2.	Melbourne, Br., *a*	Porto Rico	London.
11.	Napier, Br., *m*	Havana	New-York.
14.	Peerless, Br., *s*	Bermuda	New-York.
13.	Seraphim, *s*	Rio de Janeiro	Baltimore?
6.	Standard, Br., *p*	New-York	Guadalonpe.
4.	Thos. Tileston, *s*	Sagua la Grande	New-York.
14.	Velona, *p*	Eastport	Cork.
	SCHOONERS.		
8.	Banner, *s*	Bangor	Hartford.
5.	Canton, *s*	Bangor	Lynn.
5.	Chas. A. Stetson, *s*	Swampscott	In port.
9.	Clifton, Br., *m*	Matanzas	New-York.
5.	Elliott, *a*	New-York	Demerara.
9.	E. K. Kane, *s*	Gloncester	Fishing.
9.	Eliza M. Smith, *c*	Albany	New-Bedford.
5.	Gipsey, *a*		
8.	Independence, *s*	Bangor	Kennebunk.
10.	J. & P. Chase, *s*	South Dennis	In port.
7.	Jas. H. Stronb, *s*	Bristol, Pa.	Philadelphia.
12.	Jos. A. Smith, *m*	Millbridge	New-York.
1.	John Silver, *s*	St. Lawrence Riv.	
8.	Morn'g Light, Br., *f*	Halifax	Baltimore.
11.	Melrose, Br., *m*	Yarmouth	Boston.
12.	Mary A. Snn, Br. *a*	Pernambuco	Queenstown.
29.	Nourmahal, Br., *a*	Cardenas	New-York.
17.	Paragon, *a*	Provincetown	Yarmouth.
6.	Packet, *s*	Portland	Wareham.
10.	Rambler, *s*	Harwich	In port.
8.	Rio, Br., *a*	Lepraux	Boston.
6.	Retrieve, *p*	Sippican	Whaling.
8.	Susan, *s*	Nantucket	New-Bedford.
8.	Typhoon, *p*	Frontera	Trieste.
5.	Union, *s*	Machias	Boston.

SYNOPSIS OF THE DISASTERS FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1861.

	Stm.	Bk.	Brk.	Brg.	Sch	Total.	Est'd Loss
January	6	38	29	12	25	110	$2,930,600
February	5	21	19	18	27	90	2,403,700
March	7	31	28	27	65	158	2,648,500
April	4	26	20	20	42	111	1,617,850
May	5	25	17	17	9	63	2,825,800
June	2	6	10	8	10	35	925,500
July	4	15	8	16	26	69	932,500
August	4	13	9	11	19	56	576,900
September	2	10	9	6	12	39	956,450
October	2	10	12	10	17	51	700,850
November	3	22	8	14	25	77	1,200,960
Totals	49	216	163	159	300	892	$17,716,050

Miscellaneous.

SHIP ASHORE.—There is a large ship ashore on Brigantine Beach. No further particulars. The wrecking schr. Ringgold, Capt. Merritt, left at midnight with a gang of men, steam-pumps, &c., to her assistance.

A letter received by Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters, dated Malaga, Nov. 8, 1861, states that there was a report that a Southern privateer, a 3-masted schr., painted black, was cruising off that port, but it needed confirmation. It probably has arisen from a similarity of appearance to a vessel that was off Malta on the 24th ult., when the commander gave a receipt to a pilot, signed Shakespeare, and on the 29th ult. a similar vessel was seen in the Straits of Messina, a large part of her crew being blacks. There have been easterly gales in the Mediterranean, and it is just possible that the same vessel may have been off there as reported.

DISASTER.—The Br. ship John Pink, from Montreal for Liverpool, is ashore about 1½ miles below Father Point. She lies head on, and sea breaking over her. She went on during a gale from the east, with snow. The following is her cargo: 120 bbls. flour, 1,000 W. I. staves, 500 pipe-staves, 16,000 bushels of corn.

FATAL, Oct. 24.—The ship Esther G. Barney, of New-York, Barney, from Newport, Eng., with coal, for Boston, has put in here, leaking badly, having experienced a heavy gale on the 14th inst., and was compelled to throw overboard part of cargo.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—The wreck of the ship Henry Clay, (previously reported,) was sold on the 12th inst., for £161, and various stores producing £100 more. About 200 bales of cotton has been sold at auction, producing upwards of £3,000. The remainder of the cargo is also badly damaged, and will be sold.

Spoken, &c.

Alice A.—Br. schr., from St. John, N. B., for Havana, Nov. 19, lat. 33 33, lon. 72 6.

Daniel Webster—bark, of and for Boston, from Malaga, Oct. 16, lat. 34 41, lon. 32 39.

Wm. Larrobee—brig, from Portland for Havana, 4 ds. ont, Nov. 17, lat. 34 44, lon. 67 51.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, Nov. 11, bark Eagle, Baker, for New-York in 3 ds.; brig Belle, Miller, hence, dischg.; schr. Ephraim & Anna, for New-York in 4 ds.

At Savanna la Mar, Nov. 6, schr. Treasury, for Philadelphia in 6 ds. The Br. schr. Eleanor, for Boston, sld. Nov. 3.

At Nassau, Nov. 18, arr. schr. Levi Rowe, Weller, New-York; 22d, Geo. H. Eneas, Higgs, do.

Cleared—16th, schr. Albion, Stevenson, New-York; 18th, ship Rowan Free, Worwell, do.; 23d, schr. Levi Kome, Keller, do.

Sailed—20th, schr. John J. Finlayson, Flemming, New-York.

The Br. ship Rowan Free, of Liverpool, Worwell, master, from Havana to New-York, with 1,500 boxes of sugar, &c., arrived on the 7th inst. at Nassau, N. P., in charge of the wreckers, having got ashore on the Bahama Banks.

[PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.]

Arrived from New-York—15th, Argean, Dunkirk; Lucie Ring, Rockabite, St. Louis and St. Nazais, Marseilles; W. H. Russell, Bordeaux; Marshfield, Havre; 16th, F. Gabaa and Derfiniaz, Bremen; Jason, Portsmouth; S. A. Nichols, Warren Point; Percy, Cork; 19th, Rhine, Deal.

Arrived from Philadelphia—16th, J. Crandall, at Youghall.

Arrived from Baltimore—16th, Elina, at Bremen; 16th, E. Everett, Texel.

MEM.—The Alexander Marshall, from Liverpool for New-York, put back on the 19th inst.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

WORTMAN—DUSLAND.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, by Rev. J. H. Suydam, SYLVANUS W. WORTMAN, of New Lotts, L. I., to RUTH AMANDA DUSLAND, of Flatlands, L. I.

DIED.

DOUGHTY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 11 o'clock P. M., after a short but severe illness, EMMA JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of George S. and Mary Ann Doughty, aged 6 years and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her parents, 4th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

KISSAM.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 28, of pneumonia, RICHARD S. KISSAM, M. D., aged 63 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock.

FALLS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 28, MARY HUNN, only child of De Witt C. and Georgiana F. Falls, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock, from No. 7 West 24th-st., without further invitation.

ROBERT.—In this City, on Friday night, Nov. 29, of dropsy, Miss EMILY W. ROBERT, aged 40 years.

The friends of the deceased, and of Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Ruggles, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from No. 14 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

TREMBLEY.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 28, WM. W., infant son of Geo. W. and Kate L. Trembley, aged 3 months.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—The members of the New-York Academy of Medicine are requested to meet this day, (Sunday,) Dec. 1, 1861, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the small Chapel of the University, to join the funeral procession of their late associate, Dr. RICHARD S. KISSAM.

C. HENSCHEL, M. D.,
S. S. HUBBARD, M. D.,
GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH, M. D.,
Committee of Arrangements.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 621.—NOV. 30, 1861.
22, 30, 23, 2, 59, 66, 29, 32, 17, 61, 36, 44.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 622.—NOV. 30, 1861.
5, 54, 41, 21, 17, 29, 45, 7, 6, 69, 23, 62, 73.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout this country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCE.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried)
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address O. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

ARMY CONTRACTORS AND SUTLERS can have transportation furnished to all parts of the West by the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
In connection with regular fast expresses, we are prepared to receipt for goods by four-day and six-day lines, at low rates. For further information, apply at our office.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

TAXPAYERS' NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Chairman.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, WM. B. WEDGEWOOD, WM. D. WADDINGTON, } Secretaries.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
WM. TUCKER, Chairman.
ROBERT BEATTY, Secretary.

GERMAN UNION LEAGUE NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
HUGO WESSENDONCK, Chairman.
GEORGE MANCHOT, Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
D. R. JAQUES, Chairman.
H. H. HUELAT, E. E. ELLERY, } Secretaries.

THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL ALLIANCE, PLEDGED TO STAND BY THE UNION, AND TO SUPPORT ITS CONSTITUTIONAL REPRESENTATIVES IN SUSTAINING THE FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY!

FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
ANSON WILLIS, Chairman.
SAMUEL WEIR, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
UNION, TAXPAYERS, and REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR ALDERMAN,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
TO THE VOTERS OF THE FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT:—We, the undersigned, residents in the Fourteenth Aldermanic District, believing it to be our imperative duty to exert all the influence in our power to insure the return of such men to the Common Council, *as are known to us for their respectability and integrity*, do cordially indorse the nomination of JOHN D. OTTIWELL for Alderman, and cheerfully recommend him to the consideration of the TAXPAYERS and others, who are desirous of co-operating with us in our endeavors to attain the object above mentioned; and from our personal knowledge of his character we feel justified in representing that he is in every way qualified to represent the constituency in which he resides.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,	ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,	JOS. DELAFIELD,
HENRY J. SCUDDER,	TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,
EDWARD P. COWLES,	CORNELIUS B. AGNAW,
JOHN S. COCKS,	S. J. MACY,
FRANCIS M. BABCOCK,	GEO. F. WOODWARD, M. D.
DAVID S. DODGE, M. D.	SAMUEL R. MABBATT,
SAMUEL H. ST. JOHN,	WM. W. NORTHROP,
JAMES M. CROSS,	JOS. L. BLACK,
PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER,	B. G. AIMEND,
PAUL AIMEND,	LEONARD GATES,
JACOB L. SEIXAS,	JOHN BLACKETT,
JAMES H. ADAMS,	ROBERT PARKHILL,
S. DAVIDSON,	PETER MCFADDEN,
T. H. FLETCHER,	M. DAVIDSON,
DUDLEY PERSSE,	EMIL KERCHNES,
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN,	GEO. H. METCALFE,

and 300 others.

TWENTIETH WARD
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
At the last Charter Election the Republican vote was divided as follows:

CANDIDATES OF THE SINCLAIR ASSOCIATION.		CANDIDATES OF THE TUCKER ASSOCIATION.	
For Councilman.		*For Councilman.*	
Daniel Townsend	1,069	Daniel E. Garet	862
For School Trustee.		*For School Trustee.*	
James L. Hastie	1,228	Daniel E. Smith	715
For Constable.		*For Constable.*	
Joseph Stiner	941	John Y. Baker	625

Showing an average majority of 278 votes in favor of the SINCLAIR ASSOCIATION. For School Commissioner John Quackenbush received the entire Republican vote, Mr. Sinclair having withdrawn in his favor; but he was nevertheless defeated. The above statement makes it clear that voters who wish to defeat the Democratic candidates should vote the following ticket:

For Mayor,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
For Councilman,
ALFRED R. BOOTH.
For School Commissioner,
SAMUEL SINCLAIR.
For School Inspector,
WILLIAM ROSS.
For School Trustees,
MATTHEW MCDOUGAL,
JAMES L. HASTIE.
CHARLES NETTLETON,
Chairman Executive Committee.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATIONS,
XXTH WARD.
For Mayor,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
For School Commissioner,
SAMUEL SINCLAIR.
For School Inspector,
WILLIAM ROSS.
For School Trustees,
MATHEW MCDOUGAL,
JAMES L. HASTIE.
C. W. GARDNER, President,
THOMAS GROWTHER, Secretary.
People's Union Association.
ERASMUS STERLING, Chairman, } Nominating
A. SIDNEY DOANE, Secretary, } Convention.

FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN
SCHOOL TICKET.
For Commissioner,
EDWARD ROBINSON, JR.
For Inspector,
S. WEIR ROOSEVELT.
For Trustees,
HENRY PANTON,
WILLIAM OOTHOUT.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
(IXth, XVth, XVIth AND XVIIIth WARDS.)
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
FOR COUNCILMEN.
ALEX. H. KEECH, IXth Ward.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, IXth Ward.
ABRAHAM LENT, XVth Ward.
WILLIAM ORTON, XVIth Ward.
GEORGE ROSS, XVIth Ward.
THOS. STEPHENSON, XVIIIth Ward.

TWENTIETH WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS
REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATION.
For School Commissioner—JOHN QUACKENBUSH.
For School Inspector—JOHN MCKECHNIE.
For School Trustees—GABRIEL VAN COTT, Dr. MORTIMER G. PORTER.
DAVID MCADAM, Sec. ROBT. TAYLOR, Chairman.
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER,
President Twentieth Ward Republican Association.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
D

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 30, 1861.

$2,000	Kentucky 6s, '75	75	10	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	18
1,000	Ill. Canal Bds.	60	50	Erie R. Pref.	b10 54½
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds, '53	81½	100	do	b15 54⅝
14,000	Mo. State 6s	41½	100	do	b10 54⅝
2,000	do	41⅝	50	do	54⅝
20,000	do	41	50	Had. Riv. R.	b10 38
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R.	90½	100	do	38½
5,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	103	200	do	s60 37⅜
2,000	E. R. 2 M. Bs. '53	87½	10	do	37⅜
7,000	H. R. R. 1st mtg.	103½	50	do	s60 37⅜
1,000	N. C. 6s, c. 1st mtg.		600	do	38
	S. F. C. Bonds	91	50	Harlem Railroad	12
1,000	M. S. 2d mtge.	89	550	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	61
2,000	N. Ia. 1st mtge.	83⅜	300	Cl. & Pittsb. R.	13½
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d mtg	30	50	do	14
1,000	L. & W. R. 1st mt.	96¾	150	M. S. & N. I. R.	27
175	Pacific M. S. Co.	87	50	do	37⅛
50	do	87	100	do	37⅛
50	do	s30	87½	Panama Railroad	113
50	do	87⅜	25	do	b30 113
550	New-York Cen. R.	78⅝	50	do	112
500	do	78⅝	50	Clev. & Cin. R.	99
250	do	s30	78⅝	Cleve. & Tol. R.	71
100	do	b10	78⅝	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 70¾
100	do	b10	31⅝	do	31
50	do		31⅝	do	33½
30	Erie Railway		50	do	33½
100	do		50	Chi. & R. I. R.	b3 63½
350	do		50	do	63¾
250	do		100	do	63⅞
100	do		50	do	63½
100	do	b10	33⅝	do	s30 60
50	do		50	Chic., B. & Q. R.	s30 60
25	Mich. Cen. R.		50	do	60¾
100	do	c	42	5 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	20
50	do		42½		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '71	Coup.	62¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R. s10 78½
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81	Coup.	93½	140	do 78¾
5,000	Penn. St. 6s, '90		42	5	Erie Railway Pref. 63⅝
14,000	Mo. State 6s	b30	40⅝	50	Hudson River R. 38
2,000	do		40	100	do s10 37½
15,000	do		40⅜	50	Erie Railway 31
1,000	N. C. State 6's		81	50	do s10 30½
11,500	Or. W. La. 1 yr's		90	1600	do 30½
2,000	Brok'n C. W. L.		95½	50	Ill. Cen. R. S'p. s30 60¾
1,000	N. Y. Central 7s		101	40	Clev. & Pitts. R. 14⅝
1,000	Ill. Central R. Bs.		87½	150	Cleve. & Tol. R. 33½
2,000	C., B. & Q. Sp. c. bs.		83⅜	100	do b30 33½
25	Del. & Rnd. Can. Co.		84½	25	Chi. & Rock I. R. 63¼
10	Pacific Mail S. Co.		86¼	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R. 20
40	do		86	12	M. & P. Du C. 2d Pr'f. 60

SATURDAY, Nov. 30—P. M.

The Stock Market was ¼@1 ℔ cent. lower on the Railway shares, as compared with the last prices of Friday afternoon. The English advices by the *City of Baltimore* and the contradictory news from Fort Pickens unsettled the market, and while sellers moved with some caution, the disposition of prices was to lower figures. Late in the afternoon the bidding was rather steady again, and the demand in advance of the offers to sell at the printed rates of the Second Board. The following were about the last prices:

N. Y. Central	78⅜	Michigan Central	43⅛
Erie	31	Erie Preferred	63⅛
Hud. River	38	Missouris	40⅜
Toledo	33⅛	Pacific	86⅛
Mich. Guaranteed	37	Panama	111⅛
Mich. Southern	37	U. S. Bonds, 1881	93

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $827,526 including $83,887 for Treasury Notes, and $64,940 for Customs; payments, $2,912,597, including redeemed 6 ℔ cent. notes; balance, this afternoon, $6,961,127.

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New York	96½	Market	83
City	105	Nassau	81½
Phœnix	88½	Corn Exchange	85
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	St. Nicholas	66
National	87	Marine	80
Commerce	80½	Commonwealth	70
American Exchange	81	Importers' & Traders'	89
Hanover	68	Park	95
Irving	67		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes	91	Mich. C. n. f., 8 ℔ c., '82	91
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '54	100¾	Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c.	93
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	101	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	76
Erie fours, '96	86	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	87½
Erie extended, '64	103	T. H. & A. 2d, 8 ℔ c.	70 2½
Erie 1st mortgage	96¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts	82
Erie 2d mtge. '81	70	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38
B., N. Y. & Erie firsts	70	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	30
Hudson firsts, '60	103¾	Gal. & Chi. firsts	99½
Hudson thirds, '75	75¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds	94
Hudson convertibles, '67	68	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72¾
Harlem fours, '66-'73	86¾	Del., L. & W. firsts	96
Harlem sevens, '54	92	Lack. & W. sev. Bonds	93
Harlem thirds, '60	70	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	90		

The following is a statement of the business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer during the month of November:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Nov. 1, 1861, by balance		$4,108,759 10
Account of Customs	$1,741,940 21	
Account of Patent Fees	2,991 35	
Account of Post-office Department	585,426 66	
Account of Treasury Notes	27,872,697 44	
Account Miscellaneous	18,588 85	—$30,222,644 73
Total		$34,331,403 83
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$32,705,707 07	
Post-office Drafts	598,552 45	—$33,234,259 52
Nov. 30, 1861, balance		$1,097,144 31
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$6,626,833 67	
By receipts during the month	17,096,327 29	—$23,723,160 96
To Payments		15,435,762 92
Balance		$8,287,397 94
By Balance Cr., Interest Accounts		$58,007 93
To Payments		5,156 35
Balance		$52,851 63
By Receipts for Customs in Nov., 1861		$1,741,940 21
By Receipts for Customs in Nov., 1860		1,632,228 05
Increase in 1861		$109,712 16
By Balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$105,628 64
By Coin received during the Month	$3,506,291 96	
By Fine Bars do	16,782 78	—3,522,074 74
Total		$3,627,703 38
To Payments in Coin	$3,518,506 65	
To Payments in Fine Bars	21,838 14	—3,540,344 79
Balance		$87,358 59
By Coin in hand, In Assistant Treas'r's Office	$9,437,393 88	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	213,581 61	—$9,650,975 49
By Fine Bars do	24,006 18	
By Deposited Bullion at Assay Office	202,513 00	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	632,387 00	—858,906 18
Total		$10,509,881 67
Less due Depositors	653,227 35	
Less for 6 ℔ cent Treasury Notes redeemed	$2,695,526 88	—3,548,754 23
Balance		$6,961,127 44

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, New-York, for the month ending Nov. 30, 1861:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$340,000	
Foreign Bullion	25,000	
United States Bullion	1,922,000	
Washoe	25,000	—$2,312,600
Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.		
Foreign Coins	$125,490	
Foreign Bullion	4,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	18,000	
California, (old coins)	400	
Washoe	15,000	
Lake Superior	110	—$163,000
Total deposits, payable in Bars	$410,000	
Total deposits, payable in Coins	2,065,000	—$2,475,000
Gold Bars stamped		$1,916,651 52
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		2,588,684 00

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 30.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, 87; Reading Railroad, 17⅛; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½. Sight drafts on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 45 bbls. Ashes, 28,603 bbls. Flour, 55 sacks Corn Meal, 365,075 bush. Wheat, 107,224 bush. Corn, 5,892 bush. Rye, 17,088 bush. Barley, 15,133 bush. Oats, 5,746 packages Provisions; and 1,923 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 65 bbls., at $5 50@$5 56½ for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspection warehouse this morning, 376 bbls., including 250 bbls. Pots and 126 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business has been quiet during the week, as the demand from the regular trade has been limited; prices, however, have not varied much. In Boston, Western and New-England jobbers are buying moderately, and, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, "there is still considerable inquiry for Grain Boots for army purposes. Prices of all kinds of seasonable work continue to be well sustained, with a light stock on the market. With manufacturers work is gradually falling off as army contracts are disposed of as close. There is no preparation to work for future sales, and none of any consequence will be made, for some weeks, as it is difficult to anticipate what a few weeks will bring about. The demand for California has been fair, but advices from that market are hardly so favorable for shipments. No vessels from this port the past week, but from New-York we notice shipments of 105 cases." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases	340	2,707
Since Jan. 1	82,849	183,682
Total	83,189	186,389

COAL—Foreign continues in fair request but at low rates. Mr. OLNEY reports sales of 1,034 tons Scotch Steam at $3 50@$3 62; 749 do. New-Pelton, $4 88@$5; 75 do. Parrott House, $5 75@$6; 50 do. Ince Hall House Cannel, $8 25; 230 do. Wigan, $4; 300 do. Ince Hall House Cannel, $8 25; 230 do. Wigan, $4; 300 do. English Steam, $3 62½; 600 do. Welsh Steam, $4; 230 tons Liverpool Orrel, $4; 338 do. Liverpool Wigan Steam, $3 62½, all cash, and 176 do. Sidney on private terms. Anthracite is salable and steady, as previously quoted.

COFFEE—Has been in lively request to-day, and sales have been reported of 1,500 mats Ceylon at 19c., and 9,600 bags Rio, part at 15½c.@17c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair request, and is very stiffly held at 27c.@27½c. for Middlings, ℔ lb. Sales, 2,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been more active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The export inquiry, especially for Extra State, has been very good. Prices of shipping brands have been quoted somewhat firmer. The trade demand has been moderate. The reported sales, since our last, have been 29,750 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 30@$5.40; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 80, mainly at $5 55@$5 60; rejected do., do., at $5 15@$5 45; Superfine Western, very inferior to choice, at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 55@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 75@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30	@$5 40
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55	@ 6 35
Inferior extra Ohio	5 75	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95	@ 6 70
Fancy Genessee	5 85	@ 5 95
Extra Genessee	6 00	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in more demand, at former prices; sales 2,400 bbls., at $5 55@$6 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is inquired for, including superfine, at $5 35@$5 40; extra at $5 55@$6 75, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,300 bbls. Rye Flour continues in request, for at $3 10@$4 50 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $2 90@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been actively sought after by shippers, and though the receipts have been heavy, prices of prime lots have been supported. Sales, since our last, 365,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada at $1 39; Canada Club at $1 29@$1 30; White Western at $1 35@$1 50, the latter rate for small lots of choice; mixed Western at $1 34; Amber do. at $1 37@$1 39, chiefly at $1 37; Red Western, inferior to prime, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 37, chiefly at $1 33@$1 36; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 28@$1 30; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 25@$1 28½; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 24@$1 26½; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 18@$1 25; Red State, at $1 27@$1 35; White Kentucky, at $1 45@$1 50; red do., on private terms, ℔ bushel. Corn is active and buoyant. Sales 271,000 bushels, a considerable part in store, at 56c. for damaged, 62½c.@64c. for poor to strictly Prime Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 63½c. for sound; 65c.@65½c. for do., in store; 66c.@67c. for Western Yellow, and 66c.@67c. for round Yellow, ℔ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canadian, at 47c.@48c.; Western at 47c.@48c., and State at 47½c.@48½c., afloat, ℔ bushel. Rye is salable, at 85c.@88c. ℔ bushel; sales 6,300 bushels. Barley is unchanged; sales 17,000 bushels, including Canada at 80c.; State at 73c.@75c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is salable and firm, at 70c.@85c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request, at steady rates, including new, at 14c.@22c. for poor to choice, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been light during the past week. The changes in prices have not been important. Week's receipts, 3,012 hides; sales, 14,220 hides, and 50 bales do., including, according to Messrs. WILLIAM & WIDMEYER, 1,600 Buenos Ayres, 2@21 lbs., part 22c., in bond, 6 mos., usual selection; 620 Bogota, 20 lbs., on private terms; 800 Tampico, 21 lbs., on private terms; 1,600 Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., 18½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Chili, hung dried, 23 lbs., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Texas, 20 lbs., on private terms; 1,600 Western, 22@24 lbs., 16c.@16½c., 6 months, rejected bad hides; 50 hales Calcutta Buffalo, 19 lbs., on private terms; 5,000 City Slaughter, 65@70 lbs., 6½c.@7c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 7c. cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 252,500 dry hides, 24,800 wet salted do., 1,800 horse hides, and 1,250 bales East India hides, viz: 65,500 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 6,000 Buenos Ayres kips; 8,000 Cordova, &c.; 8,500 Rio Grande; 10,000 California; &c.; 32,000 Orinoco; 8,000 Porto Cabello, &c.; 2,000 Aspinwall and San Juan; 8,500 Maracaibo, &c.; 3,500 Truxillo, &c.; 5,000 Tampico, Matamoras, &c.; 3,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican; 1,500 Savanilla and Bogota; 24,000 Chili and Peru; 1,000 West Indies, &c.; 58,000 African kips; 5,000 Texas and Western; 3,000 East Indies, common; 1,250 bales Calcutta cow and Buffalo; 1,800 Rio Grande horse; 5,000 wet salted domestic; 2,600 wet salted Rio Plata; 6,900 wet salted Rio Grande; 11,400 wet salted California; 700 wet salted West Indies.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thus: "In the almost total absence of buyers, owing doubtless in part to the recurrence of our annual Thanksgiving holiday, the market for all descriptions has ruled extremely quiet during the week. The continued favorable advices from England and the Continental European markets have, however, stimulated still further shipments of Hemlock Sole, and the movements for this purpose have been considerable. The European demand, with the prospective increased inquiry from Eastern manufacturers, enable the trade to hold their stocks with much firmness, and quotations are unchanged. Owing to the rapid completion of army contracts, the demand for Upper in the rough, Harness Leather, &c., suitable for military purposes, has fallen off, and the market for these descriptions is flat." Week's receipts, 66,000 sides of Sole Leather.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately inquired for at irregular prices. Sales 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $12 25@$13 for Mess; $13 50 for do., deliverable next two months, and $8 50@$9 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4½c.@4¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are inactive at 4½c.@5½c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in good demand at full rates; sales 1,100 boxes, at 6¼c.@6¼c. ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 950 tierces and bbls., poor to very choice, at 8¼c.@9¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet. Sales, since our last, 375 bbls., at $13@$13 50 for extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 for new repacked Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18 50@$19 50 ℔ do. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is salable and firm at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at 5½c.@6c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Carolina continues very quiet at $6 75@$7 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Sales during the week, 30 bales Tampico Goat on private terms, 8,000 Madras, sold in Boston to come here, at 24c., less 3 ℔ cent. cash, and 10 bales Sisal Deer, at 45c. cash.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 570 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 7½c.@8½c. ℔ lb. Stock in first hands this evening, 24,287 hhds., 135,162 bags, 13,848 boxes, and 1,594 hhds. Melado. Included in the hhds. were 21,911 hhds. Cuba, 1,320 Porto Rico, 820 New-Orleans and 230 English Island.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been in fair request, at from 10c.@11c. ℔ lb., cash and six months' credit.

TALLOW—Sales, 56,000 lbs., part at 9¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 850 bbls., in lots, at 20c.@20½c., chiefly at 20c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Has been moderately dealt in, during the past week, at steady prices. Sales 75,000 lbs. domestic fleece, at from 47c.@52c.; 50,000 lbs. California, and several lots foreign, to arrive, on private terms. In Boston, sales have been made of 300,000 lbs. domestic, at prices ranging from 46c.@53c., some considerable lots of fine fleeces selling at 47½c. ℔ lb.; 580 bales Mediterranean, South American, Cape, East India, and other kinds, at full prices. The business in Wool, during the month of November, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING review thus: "During the month of November the demand for Wool was not as active as it was in the previous one. Low and medium domestic fleece have met with ready sale, however, at full rates, but of these qualities there is little to be had. Pulled Wools have been sold up generally. An auction sale of 600,000 lbs. of fleece and pulled wool took place in Boston on the 19th, and the whole prices of the low and medium qualities were fully sustained; the fine wools, of which there was a large proportion, hardly brought the ruling prices at private sale. California wools have been in good demand, at a slight falling off from the extreme rates. Fine foreign wools have been quiet. We have no transactions of importance to notice. The better class of low and medium foreign wools continue in good request, although they will not command the price obtained one month ago at auction and at private sale. For the very low descriptions that have been used for blankets the demand has been curtailed, and that class of wools can be obtained now at 15 to 20 ℔ cent. below the rates that were current six weeks since. The shipments of wool from Europe to the United States have been quite large—about 20,000 bales already—but when we take into consideration the increased consumption of wool for the last six months, we find there will be no surplus. With the present demand the markets cannot be overstocked for several months to come. The late accounts of the European wool markets report advanced prices for all wools adapted for army and navy goods, and a general disposal of all desirable stock. The sales of Colonial wools at London were progressing, but the prices of the last August sales were scarcely sustained. Greasy Cape had advanced ½d.@1d., in consequence of a demand for this country."

PRICES CURRENT OF DOMESTIC WOOL AT NEW-YORK, NOV. 30, 1861.

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont and New-Hampshire.

Choice Saxony fleece } Saxony fleece }	Cents ℔ lb. 47@52
Full blood fleece } ¾ and ¾ blood fleece } Native and ¼ blood fleece } Common fleece }	47@50

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece } Saxony fleece, }	50@55
Full blood fleece } ¾ and ¾ blood fleece } Native and ¼ blood fleece } Common fleece }	48@50

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.

Saxony fleece } Full blood fleece } ¾ and ¾ blood fleece } Native and ¼ blood fleece } Common fleece }	46@48
	45@47

Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed fleeces	45@48
Unwashed	26@32

California.

Washed fleece	40@45
Unwashed fleece, fine	30@35
Unwashed fleece, medium	25@37
Unwashed fleece, coarse	15@25

Pulled Wool.

New-York City extra	45@48
New-York City super	45@47
New-York City No. 1	40@43
New-York City No. 2	14@16
Country extra	47@50
Country super	46@48
Country No. 1	42@45
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	33@40
Tub-washed	45@50
Western limed pulled wool	40@45

METALS—Ligbt sales were reported, to-day, at previous quotations.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather quiet to-day, at irregular quotations, foreign vessels getting the preference. For Liverpool—Flour 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8¾d.@9d. Corn, 8d.@8½d. ℔ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ℔ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Cheese, 30s.; Tallow, 25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Beef 6s. ℔ tierce; Grain, 9¾d.@10d. ℔ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@33s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9½@9¾d. ℔ bus.; Beef, 6s. ℔ tierce; Butter, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 40s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ tnn. For Bristol—Flour, 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bags, 9d. ℔ bushel. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ℔ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A schooner, 1,500 bbls., to St. Domingo and back, $1,500; a British schooner, 1,400 bbls., to Jacmel and back, $1,300; a brig, 177 tons, to Barbados and Trinidad, P. S., $1,200; a British schooner, 98 tons, to St. Jago, Cuba, and back, $1,050; a British schoonar, 1,100 bbls., to Matanzas and back, $1,200; a schooner, 280 tons, same voyage, molasses, $3 25; a brig, 257 tons, to Bermuda and back, $1,400; a ship, 629 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; a bark, 570 tons, to Havre, and two brigs and a Tern. schooner from Sicily to New-York, &c., on terms we did not learn.

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Commercial Express, Nov. 28.

The six days since our last weekly review have witnessed a little further decline in Flour, but closing with more activity at the reduction. Wheat and Corn in the same time have advanced fully 1c., Rye fully 2c., and Oats 1½c.@2c. in store. Seeds active and higher. Cattle without change. Hogs fluctuating, but on the whole pretty well sustained. Hides are still lower. Tallow quiet but steady. Mess Pork declined 25c.@50c. Lard active and firm. Cut Meats dull.

The period of small receipts of Grain is reached, and the figures for last week show a large falling off in every particular; but the quantity of Flour arriving is scarcely diminished, and it is likely to continue heavy all Winter, if the Eastern and foreign markets justify it, as storage and freighting facilities are so much more available for Flour than Grain. The movement by canal and lake may be considered at an end for the season; ice is forming in the canal, and the water will be drawn off Saturday; only steam craft will venture out on the lakes hereafter, taking Flour and other rolling freight. The aggregate of receipts last week reached 857,038 bushels, and the aggregate of shipments by lake was 380,530 bush.; the railroads are taking eastward 15,000 to 20,000 bbls. Flour per week, which quantity will increase, now that lake navigation has closed. The receipts of the first half of the current week, up to this morning, were 23,675 bbls. Flour; 198,441 bushels Wheat; 162,923 bushels Corn; 19,979 bushels Oats; 786 bushels Barley; and 8,577 bushels Rye, or a total of 509,381 bushels.

The shipments of the first half of the current week are 14,047 bbls. Flour; 126,330 bushels Wheat; 56,660 bushels Corn; 2,500 bushels Oats, or a total of 255,635 bushels.

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain, from all sources except teams, from the first of January for four years, stands thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
1st	190,550	61,393	156,237	385,329
2d	176,540	79,201	231,852	469,107
3d	177,660	72,350	333,095	414,218
4th	147,623	84,971	321,288	344,615
5th	96,664	136,778	241,886	353,309
6th	160,854	133,298	288,130	372,500
7th	173,908	173,847	253,601	308,791
8th	232,723	112,056	188,588	313,461
9th	190,090	101,260	131,993	338,051
10th	222,142	84,794	230,129	274,276
11th	127,772	77,726	481,496	478,811
12th	115,062	182,185	299,575	484,041
13th	172,443	155,379	281,256	533,191
14th	330,184	181,914	442,743	296,470
15th	319,637	129,686	428,919	238,159
16th	310,759	168,945	529,977	462,712
17th	676,682	185,423	514,584	613,039
18th	497,514	213,831	636,293	902,820
19th	493,612	228,303	677,333	984,538
20th	509,697	322,136	817,163	1,088,210
21st	397,986	479,887	827,348	1,085,405
22d	397,976	514,634	675,103	1,326,146
23d	542,020	474,302	524,076	1,228,450
24th	993,474	369,795	675,512	1,097,967
25th	1,171,361	274,848	627,271	1,061,886
26th	1,209,655	292,421	960,345	1,124,945
27th	963,877	190,072	685,887	1,078,763
28th	742,874	304,170	996,982	1,638,607
29th	538,938	231,644	646,476	1,590,092
30th	303,618	126,829	669,123	1,610,060
31st	301,967	160,567	913,898	1,278,209
32d	411,977	356,763	1,212,795	1,268,209
33d	909,750	522,133	1,648,110	1,857,445
34th	1,244,655	853,903	1,345,137	2,295,219
35th	975,907	624,421	1,365,597	2,221,572
36th	810,060	624,690	1,306,278	1,835,768
37th	621,940	865,364	1,252,336	1,842,675
38th	685,212	684,596	1,002,577	1,740,830
39th	753,305	969,121	1,142,913	2,107,930
40th	734,743	809,626	1,264,736	1,891,624
41st	442,208	832,580	1,441,417	1,557,134
42d	369,074	746,299	1,312,604	1,869,471
43d	239,963	900,927	1,013,035	1,901,920
44th	156,680	874,283	670,481	1,505,425
45th	226,384	671,073	601,077	1,352,787
46th	164,522	546,924	625,210	1,472,017
47th	105,971	322,327	413,274	857,038
48th	58,443	283,571	195,283	
49th	49,854	178,504	233,210	
50th	92,606	237,668	200,569	
51st	77,803	250,946	242,272	
52d	73,651	206,551	302,272	
Total	22,114,542	19,199,904	35,040,776	

Directions for Knitting Soldiers' Mittens.

Large needles; gray or blue yarn, such as used for socks.

Set up fifty-six stitches, ribbing two and two for about three inches, making a muffetee; knit plain half an inch, then begin to set the thumb as follows, viz.:

In middle of first needle, take up a loop and knit it, thus making a stitch without a hole; knit round plain twice, make a stitch each side of the three already made, knit once plain, add a stitch each side of the new ones, knit once plain, and so continue until nineteen new stitches are made. Then knit plain until from the beginning of setting the thumb it measures three inches. Take off the nineteen stitches on twine; in place of them cast on six stitches; knit once plain, narrow the six stitches to four, doing it at each side of them, viz.: First side, slip and bind the two together, and, last side, knit two together; than knit round plain until from above the thumb it measures one and a quarter inches; take off sixteen stitches to the fore-finger—having the middle directly over the middle of the thumb needle—in place of them cast on six stitches, knit round once plain, narrow one stitch in middle of first needle, knit round plain until from setting of fore-finger it measures one and a half inches; knit round plain until from setting of fore-finger it measures two and a half inches; then narrow, in any way approved, as for the toe of a stocking.

THUMB.

Take off the nineteen stitches from the twine; take up ten opposite to join them; narrow the ten stitches at each side, knitting once plain between, until they are brought down to four; narrow these away without knitting between, until only the nineteen stitches remain; knit round plain, until from the taking up of thumb stitches it measures one and three-quarters inches; then narrow off suddenly, like the end of a stocking-toe.

FORE-FINGER.

Take off the sixteen stitches from the twine; take up eight stitches onposite to join them; knit round plain once; narrow the eight stitches at each side until they are brought down to three; knit round plain until from the setting of the fora-finger it measures two and a half inches, then narrow off suddenly. In second mitten it is better to set the thumb on the third needle instead of the first, in order to bring a seam that shows slightly into the palm.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 20
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Ada	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY.
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES.
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

WAR CLAIMS.
APPROVED BILLS PAYABLE BY ANY OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS
IN NEW-YORK OR AT WASHINGTON.
PURCHASED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

NAVY AGENCY.
CONTRACTORS AND OTHER CLAIMS.
APPROVED BY NAVY AGENT IN NEW-YORK,
PURCHASED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
F. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be publicly opened, for or the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1857, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the highest offers or bids are to be accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par values of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 30th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York of 5 per cent of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in the denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue, originally for $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.

HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, who wish to avail themselves of the terms proposed by the Company, that the books will remain open for the purpose of making exchanges, until Dec. 21, 1861. The new Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be delivered in exchange for the above mentioned securities at any time before the day specified, by H. C. Kingsley, at No. 25 William-st., New-York and at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 30, 1861.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the Office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, NOV. 22, 1861.—NOTICE.—The holders of the $262,000 of first mortgage bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of February next, who may desire their extension, are requested to present them for that purpose at the office of Carpenter & Vermilye, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, prior to the 15th day of December next.

Holders of any of the remaining issue of first mortgage bonds can have the same extended at the same place until further notice.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

TO HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale of ten (10) La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Eastern Division Sinking Fund Bonds, of one thousand dollars each, or any less amount, will be received by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Sinking Fund Agent, at said Company's Office, No. 45 Wall-st., until the 2d day of December, 1861, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

Nov. 22, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF TEN SHARES OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in the forown names on or before the said 15th day of January. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company which becomes due on the first day of December, 1861, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

TWO ADDITIONAL COUPONS, PAYABLE July 1, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, on the full paid stock of this Company, will be deliverable on presentation of certificates at this office, on or after the 1st day of December.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 26, 1861.—This institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

BILLS APPROVED BY MAJOR HAGNER,
FOR
ORDNANCE STORES,
PAYABLE IN WASHINGTON,
Purchased by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 96 cents.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Purie and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a large portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all imprurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpean, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194, Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to Operative Surgery, Diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, (impotency,) caused by youthful indiscretion. Mr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women, before or after marriage, is of vital importance to them, and every young man in the land should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Price $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, or at RICHARDSON'S bookstore, No. 1 Vesey-st.,. and at CODFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to effect speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C., with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—QUACKERY SUPERSEDED AND NO HUMBUG.—Restoration is at hand; one trial only solicited to prove the efficiency of the system adopted, by which thousands have been cured, by timely application, of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Spasms, Ticdoloreux, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and Secret Disorders arising from excess or disappointment in marriage. A prescription will be forwarded to meet the exigencies of the times for $1 only, written in the English language, which can be made up by any chemist. Full particulars as to symptoms must be addressed to Dr. EMIL CASTOR, Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 156th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 43 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge of his office for the protective and effectual treatment of those sufferers under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No: 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.,
Stock Capital, (all paid in,).....$500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861.....1,047,436
Liabilities.....14,550
Losses Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Roots, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS
of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.
1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 33½ per cent.
2d " " " 8, '58, 50 "
3d " " " 14, '59, 50 "
4th " " " 12, '60, 45 "
5th " " " 5, '61, 35 "
GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec'y
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—SOLDIERS' MITTENS.—All ladies who wish to be instructed in making soldiers' mittens, may call at Mme. BLUCHER'S, No. 376 6th-av., bringing their materials, and they shall be taught free of charge. Mme. Blucher will be ready to attend to them every SATURDAY, from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., as long as her services are required.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army, No. 1,139 Girard-st., Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M., on the 5th of December next, for furnishing one hundred four-wheeled ambulances, known as the Tripler pattern, to be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tripler Ambulances."

AMBULANCE (Body.)

Sills 11 feet long, out to out, (including foot-board,) 3¼ inches wide by 2½ inches deep. The foot-board is 11½ inches wide, made of 1-inch stuff, and fastened on the sills by 3⅜-inch bolts at each end. The sills are made at front end so as to incline the foot-board upwards. There are eight studs on each side, 1¼ inches square; sides are solid panels of ½-inch boards, 30 inches high (with middle rail) from top of sill to top of rail on panels. There is a top rail about 4½ inches above; this rail is fastened to the studs. The body is 5 feet 9½ inches in length in the clear, from outside of tail-piece to box in front, and 4 feet wide in the clear, front, or head-board, 15 inches high, 5 feet high in centre from floor to ridge pole, and top made oval, 6 bows 2x⅞ inches, fastened to rails and studs with screws outside.

In second lower panel or 2 feet from front on each side, there is a wicket door 25 inches wide and 14½ inches long. This door is made to slide in a groove on inside; the seat for driver is made of the lid of box with cushion; the box is 18 inches wide, 11½ inches in the clear, with partition in the middle; the lazy back is fastened to the lid of box, plain hand lock on side, to which is attached an iron rod or lever alongside of body; to the lever is a strap by which the driver locks the wagon.

A middle bar 3½x2½ inches is bolted on sills, for the hindside spring, 2 bracee on tail end of body reaching from tail-piece to top rail.

Framework of body to be of best white oak timber thoroughly seasoned, the bows to be of white ash; panels to be of pine thoroughly seasoned.

Curtains to be strapped, straps to be sewed on with harness thread well waxed.

SPRINGS OF AMBULANCE.

Springs to be best quality spring steel. Back spring 4 feet 2 inches long from centre to centre; side springs back 3 feet 10 inches centre to centre; front back spring 4 feet 2 inches centre to centre; the cross springs are 2½ inches wide, 7 plates; the side springs 2½ inches wide by 6 plates; side springs front 3 feet 10 inches long centre to centre.

Axles of iron, to be case-hardened, 1⅜ square, turned edgewise, with nuts on ends. Boxes 8½ long, 1⅜x1½ inches.

Hubs of gum or locust thoroughly seasoned; the spokes and felloes to be of white oak thoroughly seasoned.

Hind wheels 4 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7½x10 inches, spokes 1¾x2 inches at the shoulders, tire 2-inches wide end ⅞ inch thick, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Front wheels 3 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7¼x10 inches, spokes 2x1¼ inches at the shoulder, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Hounds and half hounds, to be of white oak, of best quality, and without defects. Half hounds, 2 feet long; 5th wheel, 2 feet diameter, 1½ inches x½ inch.

Whole hounds, 4 feet 4 inches long; 3 cross-bars on 5th wheel, 2 inches square; cross bar on front hounds 4 feet 8 inches long, the steps on each side are fastened to this cross bar.

Donhlo trees, 4 feet long, ironed, same as those of *omnibusses*, as is also the whole running gear, the donhle trees, and lead tree to be of white hickory, without defects, and thoroughly seasoned.

Tongue, 10 feet 6 inches long, 4 inch x2½ inch at front of jaws of hounds, and tapers to 2¼ inches square at back end; at front end it tapers to 1¾ inches round; a hook with eye in it goes on top of tongue to attach lead bar for lead horses; lead bar same length as doubletree, made light; tongue to be of white oak, of the best quality, and free from defects.

LITTER OF AMBULANCE.

feet 7½ inches long, 1 foot 10 inches wide; panels, 4½ inches wide, 1¼ inches thick, of poplar, and have a solid bottom; mattress made of heavy oil-cloth, stuffed with best quality curled horse hair; the cover of litters is fastened to panels of litter by a leather binding, and tacked all around; to each frame of litter there are to be sixteen mattrass springs; cross strips to be made of best quality oak.

The framework for upper litters is composed of three cross strips, one on each end and one in the middle; one cross-piece on top, on each side, and two in the middle for tracks to run the litter in on; the tracks are made in the bottom as well as the upper, ⅜-inch x¾-inch iron, and extend the whole length of body from inside of tail-piece; there are three rollers on each side of litter frame, with flange, same as regular railroad car wheels.

There are 4 litters for each body; 4 duck pillows and 2 cushions, one for driver and one for back seat; on each side of litter frame there is an iron handle, made to slip in and out; these handles are let in, level with the litter frame, 21 inches long, made to come out, say 15 inches, without being checked.

There is also a hook in each end of the frame to keep it in place, when in the body, and fasteus to eastaple in the floor, let in so as to be nearly level; upper litters the same; the staple is put in the front and back cross bar.

Tail-board to be made of ash, 15 inches wide, by full 1-inch stuff, and when down, rest on joint hinges, forming a foot-board, supported, when down, by a leather strap 2 inches wide, which goes aronnd the tail-piece at each end, between the panel and the braces; when up, it forms the tail-board.

A movable seat goes in body, back of litters, made of 1-inch boards, and end-pieces; the bottom is 18 inches wide, and board to form lazy back, 15 inches high; this has a cushion; the tail-board is fastened, when up, by hooks, secured to middle rail.

Each side of the body of the ambulance to he mark d U S, all other parts to be lettered U. S.

It is agreed and distinctly understood that the ambulances are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one ambulance will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no numbering or assorting for putting together; and all the materials used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work, in all its parts, faithfully executed in the best workmanlike manner.

The work may be inspected, from time to time as it progresses, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, at whose office shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as hereiu agreed, they shall be paid for.

The ambulances are to be delivered in Philadelphia, if desired by the Quartermaster's Department.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1862. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN J. BERGEN,
JAMES MACKEAN,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.

R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 2,
At 12½ o'clock, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
A good variety of CITY INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS, BONDS, and other SECURITIES, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *Wards, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 62 William-st. NEXT REGULAR SALE ON THURSDAY, Dec. 5.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on MONDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Timothy-place, 52d-st., near 8th-av. Genteel household furniture, the property of a family leaving the City, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, toilet rugs, carved rosewood suite covered in green velvet, and was made to order by Hutchings; window curtains and cornices, gilt frame pier glass, with gilt marble top pier base, gilt frame oil paintings and engravings, rosewood marble top centre tables, rosewood work table, ormolu and marble clock, elegant Parian figures, carved, rosewood 7-octave piano, made by James Thompson, beautiful tone; piano cover and stool, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, pier tables, Brussels stair carpet, oil cloths, silver plated stair rods, black walnut marble top hall stand, mahogany chairs, covered in hair-cloth, together with a variety not enumerated; also, a large assortment of cutlery, cut glass and crockery ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a reward of $100 for the detection of any person voting or attempting to vote illegally, or of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel, or advise another to give or offer his vote illegally, or to go into any Ward or Election District for that purpose, at the ensuing election, to be held in this City on TUESDAY, the 3d day of December next; to be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District-Attorney, or Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned, in writing, within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded. Given under my hand at the Mayor's office, this 27th day of November, 1861.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

NOTICE.—PILOT RALPH NOBLE WAS, AT A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held this day, suspended from acting as Sandy Hook Pilot. Any person employing him, as such, during his suspension, will be subject to the penalty of the law.

By order, F. PERKINS, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION AND COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of STORRS BROTHERS, composed of CHARLES STORRS, AUGUSTUS STORRS, and ROYAL O. STORRS, have this day dissolved copartnership, ROYAL O. STORRS retiring from said firm. The undersigned will continue business under the name and firm of STORRS BROTHERS.

CHARLES STORRS,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861. AUGUSTUS STORRS.

The above named CHARLES STORRS and AUGUSTUS STORRS are authorized to settle and collect all debts due and to become due to the late firm of STORRS BROTHERS. ROYAL O. STORRS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 30 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, 5,000 COTTON BATS—a first-rate article, in pound bats; full weight; all burlaps

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.		F. ice of single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness		25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite		25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants		25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints		25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery		25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings		25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat		25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux		25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head		25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint		25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness		25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses		25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing		25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch		25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs		25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues		50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate		50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight		50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza		50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough		50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration		50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache		50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers		50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness		50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions		50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo		50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination		50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility		1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach—sold only at Office		50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination		50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation		50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations		1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance		1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single bo

ANOTHER OPDYKE RATIFICATION.

Enthusiastic Meeting of all Parties at Cooper Institute.

Spicy Resolutions and Stirring Speeches.

Addresses by Judge Cowles, David Dudley Field, Henry J. Raymond, James A. Briggs, and Others.

SERENADE TO MR. OPDYKE.

A most enthusiastic mass meeting of citizens of all parties filled Cooper Institute to overflowing last evening, in testimony to the popular indorsement of the nomination of Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE to the Mayoralty. So large was the assemblage that many were unable to obtain admission, and testified their adherence to the cause, by organizing impromptu meetings outside. Within doors the hall presented a brilliant scene. The dense masses, the walls decorated with the National colors, the platform crowded with distinguished citizens, the frequent entrance of delegates from the various Wards, the inspiring music of the bands, and the cheering of the audience, as each sentiment of the speakers was indorsed, made the occasion one of unusual animation.

RUSSELL SMITH, Esq., at 7½ o'clock, called the meeting to order, and, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, nominated for Chairman Hon. EDWIN P. COWLES.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Judge COWLES, on taking the chair, addressed the audience as follows:

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT, JUDGE COWLES.

I thank yon for the honor of being called to preside over the deliberations of this large body of my fellow-citizens of the City of New-York.

The periodical time for electing the Chief Magistrate of our City is upon us; and rarely, if ever, in its history have her citizens been called upon to discharge this duty under circumstances more interesting or important than now exist, or when their action would arrest to a greater extent the attention of the country at large.

The municipal affairs of this, the great commercial emporium of the Western Continent—at all times subjects of vast interest to our citizens—demand at the present time our peculiar attention.

It has been a subject, not alone of anxious observation, but of well-founded alarm, that, during the last decade, the taxes of this City, even in a time of profound peace and of great commercial and general prosperity, have been nearly, if not quite trebled; while facts, elicited by authorized investigations, and the action of Grand Juries, have demonstrated that, for a large portion of such increase of the burdens of the citizen, we are indebted to the frauds and abuses pervading different departments of our City Government.

To arrest these evils nothing more is needed than a combination of all good citizens in electing to the different departments of our Municipal Government honest, capable and faithful men—men the purity of whose past characters are guarantees for the faithful administration of their trusts.

In the full confidence that we are properly performing our share of this duty, we have assembled to present to the electors of this City, and to recommend for their suffrages in the approaching election for Mayor, our well-known, highly honored, and distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE. [Applause.] I shall not pause to pass any eulogium upon him; he needs none. As a man we all know him to be honest, upright and honorable; as a merchant, to have been one of acknowledged ability, successful enterprise and unsullied reputation; as a representative of the people in our Legislative halls, to have been devoted and faithful to the best interests of the City and State. Into his hands we all feel and know that we may commit, with safety, the municipal affairs of our City. And upon all of these grounds we present him to our fellow-citizens, feeling that in the election of such a man to the Chief Magistracy of our City, we not only promote its best interests, but do honor to ourselves. [Applause.]

I might pause here, treating the object of this meeting as one having full and exclusive reference to our local affairs and government.

But the present well known occupant of the Mayoralty of this City, who is also the leading competitor of our friend for the future possession of that place of trust and power, in a recent address to a portion of his fellow-citizens has challenged the propriety of a support of Mr. OPDYKE upon the ground that in the present great national conflict of arms Mr. OPDYKE—as he avers—belongs to a party which favors the waging of this war for the sole purpose of effecting the emancipation of the slaves.

Having boldly made this charge, it is proper that it should receive some notice.

I will not stop here to canvass or comment upon the political antecedents, as regards this rebellion, of the author of this charge.

It is to be hoped that he has changed some of his views since the period when he pronounced the withholding by our Police authorities of a cargo of arms from Southern traitors as an outrage upon the rights of a State in open rebellion, which he would redress if he possessed the power.

If he has changed these views—if he has ceased to advocate or to aid in seeking to accomplish the withdrawal of our City from the Federal Union, either with a view to its alliance with the rebellious Confederate States, or of making her a Free City, like those of Germany—if, as he now assures us, he is true to our flag, and ready to do all in his power to crush this rebellion—we will accept the declarations with all of hope and confidence with which he may inspire us. But, with our recollections of the past, we should challenge in our turn his right to sit in judgment upon the merits of his distinguished competitor, whose very name is now, as it always has been, synonymous with patriotic devotion to the country and loyalty to its flag. [Applause.]

It is proper, however, for me to say that I have the authority of Mr. OPDYKE himself for the assertion that it is not true—as has been charged—that our candidate has been or is in favor of a prosecution of this war as a war of emancipation merely.

He believes that on the part of the Union this is a war of defence—a war waged by traitors and rebels against the integrity of the United States for the overthrow of the Constitution and the destruction of the Union. And he is for resisting that war and for putting down this vast, wide-spread rebellion, with all the power of the Government, and all the means it can command. [Great applause.]

From the time this conspiracy against the Union first began to make its demonstrations in the harbor of Charleston, down to the present time, he and we all have seen the African population of the South used and employed by the Confederates for the construction of intrenchments, batteries, forts, and the mounting of guns, in hostility to the power of our Government.

The thunder of the cannon which reverberated from the batteries that frowned upon our flag at Fort Sumter, were constructed mainly by slave labor. The same has been the case as regards the rebel batteries at Fort Pickens.

Those guns which, from the earthworks at Stone Bridge, hurtled death among our National soldiers, were mainly mounted and in part served by slaves.

Organized working parties, consisting of slaves, are now regularly engaged in the Southern armies, and graphic descriptions of their spirit and zeal are found in Southern journals.

Organized corps of armed soldiers are now being raised for, and are found in the ranks of Southern troops.

Proclamations issued since the landing of our gallant troops on the soil of South Carolina, have been issued by the authorities there, calling for the services of large bodies of slaves to throw up intrenched works for the protection of rebel troops, while nearly all of the productions which sustain the Confederate troops are raised and transported to their army depôts by Southern Slaves.

In these various ways, and to a large extent, this rebellion has been and is now being sustained by the use of slaves.

When, therefore, in view of all these facts, our arms shall penetrate these rebellious States, GEORGE OPDYKE sees nothing wrong in applying to these insurgents, in arms against the life of the Republic, the usual and ordinary well recognized rules of war—so far as just rules enable us to bring to the aid of our gallant armies all manner of resources made use of by the enemy in aid of their rebellion. [Applause.]

He would use the horses and the cattle of the rebels for transportation and for rations. He would seize the slave, digging intrenchments or mounting guns to resist and destroy Union troops, and cause him to dig intrenchments and mount guns in aid of Union troops.

If he found the slaves encouraged or enforced to bear arms for the rebels, and against the Union, he would use that same slave against the rebels, and for the restoration of the Union. [Applause.]

In short, he finds nothing in that which the rebel terms slave property so much more sacred in its nature or in the claim of the rebel master to its exclusive use and engagement over other property, as that while the slave may be used by rebellion to destroy our Union, the armies of the Union may not justly and properly wrest that slave from the hands of rebellion, and use him to sustain and upold that fairest fabric of constitutional Government on which the light of Heaven, like the blessing of God, has ever shone. ["That's the talk." Great applause.]

What—when this war shall have been brought to a close, and rebellion been made to hide its head in disbonor and in shame—what shall then be the condition of the slave who has helped to fight the battle of constitutional liberty, may be safely left, if Government so decrees, to be determined by the exigency of the passing events.

That such a slave will be rendered back against his will to bondage, neither GEORGE OPDYKE, nor you, nor I believe. [Vehement applause—"They can't do it."]

The inexorable logic of circumstances—the eternal laws of equity and justice would forbid it.

These are the views of GEORGE OPDYKE.

They are the views which he believes must be accepted and acted upon by our Government, whether it is purposed or not to announce them now. Nothing less than this is just to our gallant and devoted army, or just to the slave. [Applause.]

We would wage no war of emancipation as such, or for that sole object. But while and as long as this rebellion rages we will wrest from the rebels slaves used and employed for the promotion of treason, and use them, if need be, as fighting defenders of constitutional liberty. [Applause.]

If, in thus using the slave to suppress treason, the necessary or inevitable subsequent result shall prove to be that slave's future freedom, treason, not loyalty, will be answerable for the result.

The motto of our candidate will be: "Live the Republic, though Slavery perish."—[applause.]—but never that other sentiment, which seems to run through the late speech of his competitor: "Live Slavery, though the Republic perish." [Cries of Shame on him," and applause, succeeded by hisses.]

Lists of Vice-Presidents proposed by HOMER FRANKLIN, and of Secretaries read by EPES E. ELLERY, were adopted *nem con.*

JOHN H. WHITE read the following resolutions with telling emphasis.

Resolved, That the grievous burdens that now oppress and weigh down every industrial interest of this City, eating up our substance and crushing alike the rich and the poor, can, to a great extent, be traced to the corrupt abuses and enormous taxes which have been imposed upon us by venal, time-serving and unscrupulous politicians. We assert that a prudent and economical administration of our City Government, under the guidance of a man of ability and integrity, will check the wasteful extravagance now rampant, promote and advance the moral and material prosperity of our people, and save our noble City from the ruin and destruction with which it is now menaced.

Resolved, That the present incumbent of the Mayoralty Chair "has been weighed in the balance, and found wanting." [Applause.] Under his administration the tide of extravagance in our City Government has swelled beyond all precedent. Needless and sinecure offices have been created to make places for political hacks, extravagant salaries have been imposed, corrupt contracts have been awarded, and bribery, peculation and waste have been the order of the day. [Applause.] The growth and prosperity of our City have, thereby, suffered a severe check, honest labor has been shorn of its just reward, and a blight has fallen upon all classes of the community, occasioned by the enormous expenses and corrupt misgovernment which have characterized the conduct of those intrusted with the executive and legislative power of our City.

Resolved, That we take special pride and pleasure in ratifying the nomination of Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE for Mayor of the City of New-York. We know him to be competent, zealous, faithful and honest; and these qualifications inspire us with confidence that his administration, as Mayor, will work a blessing to every class and condition in life. His mercantile, public and private life can safely challenge the closest scrutiny. He has never been connected with any *Joseph Walker* swindle, or kept undue vigils for the purpose of approving Hackley contracts. [Applause.] He never communicated, by telegraph or otherwise, with rebels and traitors in the hour of the country's greatest peril, nor did he ever avow that "if he had the power he would summarily punish any one who should dare to seize munitions of war" intended to be used in overthrowing the Federal Government. He has no *Brother Ben* to counsel with (great laughter, cheering and applause) and plot treason (applause, and cries of "Hit him again,") and dismission, in all his relations in life, he has been true to his country, a faithful public servant, a sincere philanthropist and *an honest man.*

Resolved, That we cordially agree with our present Chief Magistrate in one respect, and with him "feel that he has held the office of Mayor long enough, (laughter, and a voice, 'Amen,') and now needs the comforts of private life;" and we earnestly hope that his wishes in that respect will be gratified, and his Honor, by common consent, will be permitted to have his name placed upon the "retired list," with a suitable pension annexed, payable in Confederate scrip, (laughter,) and we hereby pledge ourselves to use our best efforts to accomplish that most desirable result. [Applause.]

Resolved, That every elector in the City of New-York who honestly desires good government ought to unite with us in the support of GEORGE OPDYKE. It must be obvious to every intelligent mind that the contest lies between him and the present incumbent, and therefore it is that all the votes given to a *third* candidate *are votes thrown away.* Party prejudices and party interests, for the time being, should be forgotten; scheming political cliques should be overwhelmed and crushed out by the honest masses, and the PEOPLE, without distinction of party, should arise in their majesty, and elect a man who will support and maintain the dignity, credit, and honor of the City, and drive from our midst the vampyres that are now fastened upon the City treasury, and who make our Municipal Government a hissing and byword in the land. [Applause.]

The Union Glee Club was next introduced, and sang with impressive effect "The Union—we love thee," and, being *encored*, favored the audience with a new song, of which the following is the last verse:

"Honest men are now awaking,
Thieves and rognes are sadly quaking,
Fernando in his boots is shaking,
In fear of election day.

Chorus—Come, then, voters, will you meet us?
Say, voters, will you meet us?
Swear no party shall defeat us,
Upon election day.

Chorus finale—Yes, indeed, we're bound to meet you;
Yes, indeed, we're bound to meet you;
We swear no party shall defeat you,
Upon election day."

The Chairman presented as the first speaker of the evening Hon. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

Mr. FIELD said: The election which is to take place on Tuesday next is not a party election. Indeed, no Municipal election ever ought to be a party one, and now less than ever, when parties are disintegrated and party ties are broken under the pressure and strain of this great struggle for national unity, national honor—I had almost said for national existence. This Municipal election ought to take place without any regard to old party questions, State or National. [Voice, "So it had."] The only question which ought, and which I trust will, guide you and all your fellow-electors in this election will be the fitness of the candidate. You are to choose from among you that loyal citizen who will best fill the Chief Magistracy of your City. I say loyal citizens, because I know full well that now, above all other times, no man will receive the suffrages of the people, as no man should, who does not prize his country above all other earthly goods, and who does not hate rebellion as the worst of crimes. [Cheers.] Then the simple question comes up, which loyal citizen is the fittest for your suffrages?

Now there are three candidates before you, and my duty will be fulfilled when I give a rapid review of these three candidates, in order that I may, as far as I can, give you the means of forming that judgment which should guide your votes. Now, first, of Mr. GUNTHER. He is, I am happy to believe, a loyal man, a well-intentioned man, and a respectable man; but I think very few persons will say he has the qualifications that our candidate has; and, whether he has or not, I accept as true the declaration made here last night by the other opposing candidate, that the contest is between him (WOOD) and Mr. OPDYKE. Therefore, I put out of view entirely, the claims of Mr. GUNTHER.

Now I come to Mr. WOOD. Who is FERNANDO WOOD? What is his character, private and public? Of course I do not intend to abuse my place by saying anything here that I would not say anywhere; and I mean to say nothing which cannot be justified by public facts. Appealing to such facts, I ask you if the private character of FERNANDO WOOD is good? [Cries all over the hall, "No!" "No!" "No!"] Well, you have answered the question. The records of our Courts will answer the question. Of these records I have only to say, that although it may be true that a man may be unjustly, and true that an innocent man may be convicted, yet among so many judgments—for there is more than one—some of them lasting, never reversed, never authoritatively contradicted—they form a basis for judgment upon which the electors can act in giving their votes. It would be a waste of time to go over his whole public character since he entered office. All I can say is that he has not left that testimony of good repute which ought to be the security and testimony of every man who has been in office and seeks a reelection.

The office of Mayor, under our charter, for which, I must say, I have very little respect, for it is a muddle, without system or plan; but bad as it is, it is under this charter that the Mayor has the control of the three most important Departments of the City—the Street Department, the Croton Department, and the City Inspector's Department; nay, he can suspend them in the recess of his own mere will. Now, fellow-citizens, you need not be told that a man who has this power, who can make a combination with two-thirds of the Aldermen, or who can act alone, has under his control these three departments of the City Government, and you know very well that contracts are made, almost all of them, through these departments. The Mayoralty, as it is, shorn of a part of its power, is yet an office of great responsibility, of immense patronage, of enormous means of corruption. There is another power which the Mayor has which can be used for good and for evil, and that is the veto power. You know he can veto any resolution of the Common Council. You know he waited in the office that afternoon of which I have spoken to sign a contract. He can veto, and then it must be passed by two-thirds. An upright man can stop an immense amount of unjust expenditure, and, therefore, nothing can be more fallacious than the argument that, because the Mayoralty is shorn of a part of its former power and importance, it is of no consequence whether we have an honest or dishonest Mayor. But, fellow citizens, much as I should deplore the election of Mr. WOOD to this office, on account of his character, public and private, there is another reason which in this time of National distress and perils, cannot, ought not to be lost right of, and that is this: FERNANDO WOOD is not a loyal man. [Applause and voices, "That is so."] I say this on the responsibility which attaches to any man who speaks in a public assembly. I think I can show that FERNANDO WOOD is a traitor to the flag of his country. [Loud applause.] Now let me give you proof. In the first place, I assert that he believes in the right of secession. And when I make this charge, I take the evidence of his public statements. I say that he believes in the right of secession in the most revolting form in which it has ever been presented—in a form which the Southern people do not accept even. A message which he sent to the Common Council in January last contains this passage, "When disunion has become a certain fixed fact, why may not New-York (the City of New-York) disrupt the bands which binds her to a venal and corrupt master"—that is, to the State. This man, who asks for reelection at your hands, asks why New-York City may not secede from the State. Now, in all the vagaries of Southern notions about secession they have carefully preserved this doctrine: that every State is itself an indivisible political corporation, and though it may dissever its ties with the General Government or with sister States, no part of the State can break the tie that bind it to the rest. FERNANDO WOOD not only believes in the right of secession as regards a State, but in the general right of any part of a State to secede from all the rest of it—in the right of the City of New-York to secede from the State. Therefore I say he is a Secessionist of the worst sort—or was, [a voice, "He is now"—applause,] and in January last, you will remember, among the last days of the month—the 24th I think—after South Carolina had seceded so far as she could—had passed the ordinance of secession—and when Georgia was about to do it, and Alabama I think had already done it—TOOMBS, that traitor, that associate with SLIDELL, MASON and JEFFERSON DAVIS—that man who said that he would yet call his slaves beneath the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument—that man telegraphed to WOOD that he discerned that arms coming from the North, intended for the South, had been seized by the police of New-York, and requested him to answer whether this was so, because the answer would be very important, not only to Georgia but to New-York. What was WOOD's answer? Here it is: "I am very sorry to say that arms have been seized intended for the State of Georgia, but the City of New-York is not responsible for this outrage." [Laughter and hisses.] I have no power over the police of New-York, but if I had I would summarily punish the authors of this unjustifiable attempt to seize private property." [Hisses.] What were these arms, and who were these people? The arms that had gone in a continued stream from the North to the South up to that time are the arms that have been borne by those rebels, and from which have come those bullets of death which have destroyed the lives of your brothers and your sons at Great Bethel, Manassas, Edwards' Ferry, the plains of Missouri and Kentucky! Yes. FERNANDO WOOD declared in January that he would punish those who stopped the arms which have been the means of sending death to our friends and brethren! And this man comes before you for reelection in the imperial city of this Continent, of so many loyal people, whose flag floats so bravely on the breeze over all the seas of the globe. He asks you now, after all the experience we have had, to put him again in that chair which he has thus dishonored. (Voices—"We will put him in Fort Warren." "Hang him—the traitor"—applause.] That is not all. In the speech that he made in this very place last night, he said, "I have authority for saying that this very Winter, before the next Spring, the people of the State of New-York will restore to the City of New-York and to the Mayor of the City, the right to govern the City of New-York." So he tells you that he has authority—what authority I do not know—for say that before next Spring he will have that very power over the police with which, he said in January last, if he had, he would have punished those who stopped those arms from going to the rebels to be used against you!

I have said more than I intended. I have spoken of this man as I thought he deserved, and have not said half. But I leave him. Who is the third candidate? ("That's the man.") That's the man who ought to be Mayor; and that is the man who, I trust, will be Mayor; and I know he will be Mayor, if you do your duty. Who is Mr. OPDYKE? ("An honest man.") He is, to be sure, an honest man, the noblest work of God. There is not a stain upon his name. Beginning life in humble circumstances, he has worked his way by industry, care, probity, up to the position he now occupies, and no man can say he has ever wronged him, or has ever dishonored a public trust. He has borne himself manfully and reputably in every position of life, and has exhibited everywhere that capacity for public affairs that discretion and sound judgment which befits and will grace the Chief Magistrate of this City. This is the man whom we ask you to vote for, and ask you to induce others to vote for, that he may be placed in the chair now dishonored by its present occupant. In that speech of last night, to which I have already alluded, this man, acting upon the principle, I suppose, by which a thief running away cries, "Stop thief," said, "I wish you to vote for me and reject Mr. OPDYKE, because, to-morrow, Mr. OPDYKE is an Abolitionist, and because, also, he will not do what I can towards the reconstruction of this Union. ["Bosh." Laughter.] One word as to each of these. Mr. OPDYKE is not, I undertake to say, in any sense of the word, and never has been, an Abolitionist. If I may speak of him without any particular authority, judging from his acts and from what I know of his opinions, he is, as you and I and all of us, I trust, are and ever will be, unalterably opposed to any further extension of human servitude. [Applause.] He stood upon this ground last year, and Heaven knows that nothing has happened since to make him recede from that ground—that come what will, be the consequences what they may, Slavery shall never, with his consent, have one other right than it has now. And if there is to be any change of rights, it must be in taking away what they have. I do not say that there is to be any. On the contrary, I am for maintaining the old Union, the old Constitution, and the old Flag. [Applause.] And when FERNANDO WOOD talks of reconstruction he utters a word which in itself is an evidence of sedition. Why reconstruct? Is there a dissolution? No. We hold that there is no dissolution; that the Union is not broken, and, therefore, needs no reconstruction. Reconstruction was the word of Senator HUNTER in the National Senate last Winter, and all along for three or four years. "We are going out, but then we are to come back; we go out in order to reconstruct the Union, and get Slavery more guarantees, and then we will come in." That is the doctrine of the Secessionists. Very few of them, I think, have ever contemplated a permanent division of the country. I have had a pretty good opportunity to know their opinions, having had an extensive association with them at one time; and I am sure, from the language of their public men, that they have never contemplated anything more than a format separation, and an immediate reconstruction upon the basis of Slavery; and it is this reconstruction that WOOD says he wishes to remain in office for the purpose of aiding; and that is the very reason why I hold that the loyal people of New-York should not aid him to remain. We present to you our candidate because he is not for reconstruction, but for the maintenance of the thing that is, for reëstablishing the Constitution of WASHINGTON, and FRANKLIN, and HAMILTON, and not for taking the Constitution of JEFFERSON DAVIS and ALEXANDER STEPHENS. If there is ever a question of reconstruction, let me tell you, beforehand, it will be whether you have the Constitution of WASHINGTON, or the Constitution of JEFFERSON DAVIS; and we may as well take Mr. OPDYKE and Mr. WOOD as the representatives of the two parties. Mr. OPDYKE represents the establishment of the old Constitution, the old Union, the old flag; WOOD, the Constitution of JEFFERSON DAVIS, a reconstruction of the Union, and the new flag of secession, I take it, although he did not speak of the flag. There stands GEORGE OPDYKE, and there stands FERNANDO WOOD; those are their antecedents, their history, and their opinions. Choose, ye, citizens of New-York, which you will have as the Chief Magistrate of your City. [Applause.]

Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS said: A change in our City Government in its chief Executive is indispensable to the honor and integrity of this great commercial emporium of the New World. You have tried FERNANDO WOOD. He says, in a recent circular issued by the Chairman of the Mozart Committee, that at this time it would be dangerous to take, as Mayor of New-York, a new, untried and inexperienced man. FERNANDO WOOD has been tried. He has been weighed in the balance—has been found wanting in all those qualifications necessary to the honest discharge of the duties of Chief Magistrate of the City of New-York. You have heard his official conduct rehearsed here by a gentleman well known to you all. What say you to that record, taken from his own speeches and acts as Mayor of New-York. I ask every right-minded and right-thinking man to read the speech made by Mayor WOOD on Wednesday night, and then to say if there are not sentiments and opinions uttered in that speech that should consign him to the deepest political oblivion. Then take the speech he delivered upon this platform last night. It reminds me of an anecdote I have heard of a negro preacher. He said that God made the world, and pronounced it good; that He made the mountain and the plain, the corn and the potato, but there was no one to hoe the corn or to dig the potatoes. So he took some clay and cut it out, and made it in the form and similitude of a man, and laid it against the fence to dry. That was the first man, and he approved of it. "Look here," interrupted one of his hearers; "I want to axe you one question." "Well, what is it?" "Who made that ere fence?" (Laughter.) "Oh, my unbelieving brother" said the preacher, two such questions as that 'ere would destroy the best system of theology in the world." So I may say that two such speeches as Mr. WOOD has made this week ought to consign him to oblivion, and destroy the candidate of any party in or out of the State of New-York. Mr. B. proceeded to comment upon the excessive taxation during the administrations of Mr. WOOD, the taxes being paid, not merely by the men of wealth, who pay the money into the City Treasury, but by the workingmen, who enable them to pay it. Why, he asked, should the City have a tax of $20,000,000, when, in 1828, the taxes of the whole United States were only $30,000,000? Take off $5,000,000 from the taxes, and you take off at least $4,000,000 from the sons and daughters of toil. Reform the Government and introduce economy in the City expenditures, and they can have homes of comfort and health. This reform may be accomplished here without the aid of the ballot or the bayonet, but at the ballot-box. The Democrats who voted for the loyal DICKINSON should now come forward and vote for the loyal OPDYKE for Mayor, one of the ablest members of the Chamber of Commerce. He concluded by saying: They say that GEORGE OPDYKE is an Abolitionist. So am I an Abolitionist. I would abolish WOOD from the office of Mayor. [Laughter and applause.] As to the great question which agitates the public mind, I would leave it to Him who ruled in the beginning that all men should be free, and trust to the Pathfinder of empires, JOHN C. FREMONT. [Enthusiastic applause, followed by three hearty cheers for FREMONT.]

The Glee Club here gave another of their inimitable songs, which was rapturously encored, and then the Chairman, after loud and repeated calls for him, introduced Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, who began by saying that he had come to the meeting to hear some of the many able and distinguished gentlemen, lawyers and others, who he supposed would be present and who ought not to be silent on an occasion like this. He thought we might very reasonably concur with Mayor WOOD in the opinion expressed to the Committee which nominated him, that "he had been Mayor long enough," and that it was time to see whether there is not in our City, among its million of inhabitants,—some one quite as well qualified to preside over its government as he. Indeed the statistics of past elections would show, unless he was mistaken, that a majority of the people have never declared themselves in favor of his election, and yet for three terms he has succeeded in placing himself in that position of honor and responsibility. Disclaiming any desire or purpose to say anything of the private or business relations of Mayor WOOD, Mr. RAYMOND said he found quite enough in his public words and official action to satisfy him of the inexpediency of his reëlection. I find, said he, in one single tenure of his public career abundant ground for censure and dislike. From the beginning of his official life, down to the present time, his constant, steady aim has been to put this City *into relations of hostility with the rest of the State.* I might trace the evidence of this through all his acts;—but I need go no further back for proof of it than to the speech which he made to his German fellow-citizens less than a week ago. In that speech he said that we of this City were under the absolute rule of a Legislature and a people utterly *alien* and *foreign* to us in every sentiment and every element of political power. Did not Mayor WOOD know that this City and section elects one-sixth part of that very Legislature—that it wields one-sixth part of that power which he thus represents as hostile and alien to us? Mayor WOOD, in that speech, goes on to speak of certain powers which have been taken from the City. No longer, he says, has this City the right to make its own laws—to impose its own taxes—to regulate for itself the matter of license, of Sunday observance, &c., &c. I would like to ask Mayor WOOD when the City ever *did* have those rights? When did this City ever have the right to impose its own taxes, to make its own laws, or exercise any political power in the sense which he attaches to that word. I suppose Mayor WOOD must have read the Constitution of this State, and must be more or less familiar with the general nature of our institutions. Yet he does not seem to be aware that this City, like every other city, is a part of the State to which it belongs,—that it is under the jurisdiction of the State, and that no city in this Union has any power or any political rights but such as are granted in its charter by the Legislature of that State. This belongs to the very alphabet of our system of government. We have no "*free* cities," none which have seceded or which can secede from the States to which they belong, none which can declare their independence and set up political authority of their own at discretion. Our municipal institutions rest upon a different basis altogether; and although Mayor WOOD "believes," and thinks he has authority for asserting that, if he is reëlected, the Legislature this coming Winter will restore him all these rights of which the City has been deprived, I venture to think he is entirely mistaken. [Applause.] The Legislature will not be likely to give back to the City what the City never had. Nor can any political power, until the Constitution is changed, confer upon the City rights and privileges which it has never enjoyed, and which it could never receive without becoming independent of the State itself. It is true that the State has passed laws taking from the City Executive the appointments of certain local Boards for the preservation of local order and the regulation of sundry local interests and affairs. But it is only fair for Mayor WOOD to bear in mind, what we all know to be the fact, that these changes were made because the exercise of these powers were not believed to be in safe hands, so long as he filled the Executive Chair. [Applause.] And I do not believe, in spite of his alleged "authority," that his reëlection will incline the Legislature to repeal these laws and give again to the Mayor the control of the Police and of other local City Boards. [Applause.] Every man present will bear me witness that the effect of these laws has been to improve the Police,—and to give us a better City Government in every respect so far as it is affected by the laws in question. [Applause.] But beyond these matters of local and temporary interest, said Mr. R., I feel that Mayor WOOD's whole course has been to place this City in hostile relations with the State,—to alienate the people of the State,—to create a feeling of distrust on their part, which, if not counteracted, will inevitably work serious injury to its best and most permanent interests. What is this City, living and thriving by commerce, but the emporium of the continent, the reservoir into which, for our enrichment, this great State and all the regions with which the enterprise of the State has brought us into direct and close connection, pour their abundant wealth—the boundless product of their industry and their toil? What is that great canal, at once the work and the monument of the great statesman whose name is forever connected with it,—what are those long lines of iron road which radiate from this City to every portion of the mighty West,—but so many channels through which flows into our lap the limitless productions of the great and fertile region into which they lead? Any man, charged with public duties, and guided by the public welfare alone, would seize every opportunity to strengthen, and fortify, and perpetuate this close connection with the sources of our wealth and our power. [Applause.] Why, then, should Mayor WOOD seek so diligently to supplant every friendly feeling between this Imperial City and the Empire State, with feelings of bitterness and of hate? Why does he appeal to every paltry interest—pander to every petty passion, and seek to fan into a flame the embers of every small and unworthy prejudice against that great community, with whose fortune our own is so closely interwoven, and whose prosperity is not only without giving us the largest share of their property—whose suffering involves and creates our own, and with whom it is our interest, as it should be our duty to cultivate relations of the closest and most cordial friendship. [Applause.] Now, while I consider this idea which Mayor WOOD holds in regard to the position of this City towards the State to be one of hostility, I think he errs just as far the other way in thinking that the only people with whom we ought to have cordial relations are those who are in rebellion against the Government. He arraigns the people of this State as foreign and alien to the City, and yet he speaks with bated breath and honeyed phrase of our "brethren" of the South, who are in arms against the Union, and with whom he would endeavor to establish the most amicable relations. Are the people of this State less amicably disposed to the City of New-York to-day than the rebels in Georgia, to whom he was sorry he could not forward arms in January last? Yet with which of these is he most anxious to establish amicable relations? From the very commencement of the rebellion his leading idea has been to fasten us again to the Southern car, and his great dread now is lest the war should end before we can get back to our old relation. Now I am as desirous for peace with the South as any man. I desire to have cordial relations reëstablished with the people of the South quite as much, however, for their benefit as for ours. For the sake of the loyal people of the South—for the sake of the whole South—for the sake even of the rebels, some of whom I hope to live long enough to see hung, [laughter,] I trust we shall have amicable relations restored; but not upon the footing which led to the present rebellion—not upon the basis which gives them leave to rule or else to ruin our common Government. That is a consummation not very devoutly to be wished. Now, FERNANDO WOOD has constantly held forth the idea that we must in some way or other get back to our old relations with the Southern States. I would like to have him tell us how. He speaks vaguely. He says that unless he is reëlected, we cannot have peace, and if he does succeed, he hopes we can. Now, I would like to know with whom he is going to negotiate, and to see the terms of the treaty to be made, before I vote for it. And, most assuredly, I should be unwilling to commit to him, as the representative of this City, the right to say on what terms the Union should be restored; for I feel a conviction, in view of his whole public speech and action, that the peace he would make would disgrace us in the eyes of the world, and, what is still worse, in our own. [Applause.] No, gentlemen, we have one thing to do so far as the restoration of peace to this country is concerned, and that is to crush out rebellion. [Applause.] What is peace worth that is founded on compromise with rebellion? What is peace worth which any set of men can break when they become dissatisfied with the result of an election? What is peace worth that denies to us the right of exercising the right of suffrage freely and upon our own convictions? [Applause.] Nor am I to be disturbed by the outcry which Mayor WOOD is trying to revive,—of Abolitionism! Epithets, and especially this one, have lost their terror. I am not, and never have been an Abolitionist. I never have been in favor of the distinctive measures which the political party called the Abolition Party, have pressed upon the country. But if the issue must be made, I am ready to meet it. If the Constitution or slavery must perish, I shall cling to the Constitution. [Loud and long applause.] But we have no such alternative presented to us now. We have only to use our resources, and exercise the utmost of our power to fight this battle, under the Constitution and the starry flag that guards it from desecration everywhere, and when victory comes the Constitution will define the terms of Union, and we shall live under it again in the enjoyment of freedom and of human rights. [Applause.] If there is any man here or any where else, so weak as to be deterred from casting his vote for GEORGE OPDYKE, on the flimsy pretence that he is an Abolitionist, all I have to say is, he lacks either the intelligence or the moral courage to exercise a right—the rights and duties of a freeman. [Applause.] The simple question is, whom shall we elect Mayor of our City? We have tried one man three terms. If he has done so much to confer honor and renown on the metropolis that we are satisfied with his rule, then it may be proper to vote for him again. But I believe the great body of the people rejoice in the opportunity now afforded them to cast their votes, with a remarkable degree of success, for one of their most honored, most sterling and substantial merchants—a man who has adorned every public station that he has been called to fill, and who will discharge the duties of the office of Mayor with the same ability, and with an eye to the public good. Mayor WOOD says, in his speech to the Germans, if the Republican Party gets possession of the City Government, "*God help you!*" Well, we have this consolation—if we do get possession of the Government, we may reasonably hope that God *will* help us. [Applause.] But if WOOD keeps his place, he will continue to look for help as he has done hitherto, in very different quarters. [Great merriment.] He concedes that the contest is between himself and OPDYKE. As for the great body of those who are going to vote for GUNTHER—if I can speak of them as a large body in any sense—they are men who are rather tender footed on the subject of democracy, even where WOOD is concerned. They think it is a tremendous leap to take from WOOD to an upright man like OPDYKE; they don't feel qualified to take the jump all at once, so they propose to take it by easy steps, and for the present stop at Tammany Hall as a half-way house; well, we must be tolerant of their scruples and give them another chance. Let them vote for GUNTHER now, and two years hence they will all be willing and eager to vote for the *reëlection* of GEORGE OPDYKE. [Loud applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. RAYMOND's speech, the announcement was made that a torchlight procession of Opdyke Ward Clubs would proceed to the residence of "our next Mayor," there to make amusical and pyrotechnic demonstration, and to hear, in return, such remarks as he might please to deliver.

THE PROCESSION,

forming with remarkable rapidity and appearance of discipline, proceeded down Eighth-street to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth, and thence on to Mr. OPDYKE's house in Fifth-avenue. Along the entire line of march torches were plentiful, and several brass bands played time to the tramp of the thousands who joined in the procession. Arrived before Mr. OPDYKE's house, fireworks were discharged in immense profusion, the scene being altogether a finer display of positive life and enthusiasm than New-York has seen since the last Presidential election. In response to vociferous entreaties, Mr. OPDYKE came forth upon a balcony and spoke as follows:

MR. OPDYKE'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for the compliment of this visit, and for the hearty warmth of your greeting. I know the compliment is not intended for me personally, but rather as a demonstration of your respect for the high office to which your partiality would elevate me, and as an earnest of your determination to labor for my success.

I shall be the pleasure of the people to confirm your choice, I will do my best to meet their just expectations. With the present limited powers of the office of Mayor, perhaps much less can be accomplished by the incumbent than the public expect. But it will be my ambition, if elected, to employ the whole powers of the office to purify and elevate the character of the City Government, as well as to diminish its expenses and increase its efficiency.

Politically, it will be my highest aim to strengthen the hands of the Federal Government. Until this unholy rebellion is thoroughly crushed out, and the Constitution and Union perfectly restored, it seems to me that every other political consideration should be held in subordination to this. The Government is engaged in a struggle for its very existence. It needs the sympathy and support of every citizen; and it is especially important that the Government of this great City—the central point of finance, commerce and influence—should be in full sympathy and accord with the Administration at Washington. The general policy of that Administration has my hearty concurrence; and, whether elected or not, it shall continue to have, as it has had, my hearty sympathy and support.

Again thanking you for your presence and your enthusiastic support, I bid you good-night.

The procession then defiled past the house, and, on reaching Twenty-third-street, dispersed.

OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

The chilly air of a November night is not calculated to arouse out-door enthusiasm. Last evening demonstrated, however, that in the present warmth of political feeling and excitement, the coolness of the outer air is forgotten, and that the thought of bodily comfort is secondary to the thoughts of public interest involved in the pending mayoralty contest. The outpouring of City clubs and citizens having soon filled the vast hall of the Cooper Institute, by 8 P. M., there were several thousands who found themselves "left out in the cold." But they were kept alive with pulsating warmth and in cheerful glow, by the booming of cannon, firing of rockets, music, marching, transparencies, cheers, speeches, and unlimited enthusiasm. There were two outside meetings; they were extemporized on wagons. Speaking was kept up for nearly two hours, the vast crowd listening with earnest and enthusiastic attention.

At the first meeting, JAMES W. THOMPSON, Esq., of the Eighteenth Ward, presided. He led off with an appropriate speech. Mayor WOOD, at his hands, received a thorough dissection, and the piety of the citizens of New-York to support Mr. OPDYKE on election day was pertinently and eloquently urged.

Mr. A. JACKSON PLUMBE showed up FERNANDO in his true character as a friend and supporter of JEFF. DAVIS & Co. He urged that it was the duty of New-York on Tuesday next, to show its loyalty to the Union, and hostility to Southern traitors. He gave the Hackley contract a good overhauling, and proved conclusively that the only public good Mr. WOOD has accomplished during his Mayoralty terms has been in increasing his bank account. He prophesied that on next Wednesday the people would enjoy their real thanksgiving—that Mr. WOOD had been defeated, and Mr. OPDYKE elected.

FARD. N. SHEPHARD, Es

The New-York Times.

VOL. [illegible] NO. 3181. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important Intelligence from the Southern Coast.

The National Forces at Tybee Attacked by Tatnall's Fleet.

TATNALL DRIVEN OFF

Troops Landed at Warsaw---Preparing to Attack Fort Pulaski.

Reported Landing on the Mainland of South Carolina.

INFORMATION DIRECT FROM RICHMOND.

The Whole of Rebeldom in a Ferment.

Good Effect of the Expeditions to the Rebel Coast.

Preparations for the Meeting of Congress.

The President's Message and the Department Reports.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 1.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

As Congress meets to-morrow in regular session, it will probably take the usual course of calling the roll, ascertaining if a quorum is present, and appointing a Committee to advise the President of their readiness to receive any message he may be prepared to make, and then adjourning till next day. In that case the President's Message will not go in before Tuesday.

THE MESSAGE AND THE REPORTS.

The President's Message is completed. The report of the Secretary of the Navy has been forwarded to-night to the Agents of the Associated Press, North, to be published when it is introduced. A synopsis of the report of the Postmaster-General has also been forwarded, with the same conditions attached. The report of the Secretary of War will not be completed until to-morrow morning.

As no advance copies of the President's Message have been transmitted hence, it will be telegraphed.

The President applied the last touches to his Message to-night, at 5 o'clock, and it will be sent in to-morrow, if there is a quorum of Congress and the body reckons in session to receive it. We are not permitted to disclose the contents of this important document, but it is understood to be eminently conservative upon the great questions now agitating the country. The question of arming the negroes, the President regards as too atrocious to bear mention, and he will not permit, adopting the suggestion of the Times, any of his Secretaries to discuss this or any other extraneous subject in their reports, but they will be expected to confine themselves to the legitimate exhibits of the business of their Departments.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, after mentioning the capture of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, says that the prompt and decive action of Capt WILKES on this occasion merited and received the emphatic approval of this department, and, if a too generous forbearance was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel which had these rebel enemies on board, it may, in view of the special circumstances and its patriotic motives, be excused; but it must, by no means, be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for the treatment of any case of a similar infraction of neutral obligations by foreign vessels engaged in commerce or the carrying trade.

JESSE D. BRIGHT TO TAKE HIS SEAT.

JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Indiana, is here and intends to take his seat in the United States Senate to-morrow, notwithstanding his treasonable letter to "His Excellency JEFF. DAVIS, President of the Confederate States," recommending to the adoption of that rebel confederacy an "improved fire arm," to be employed against the armies of the Union. Is it not time to eject this man from a seat that he was never entitled to hold?

Senator POWELL, of Kentucky, also arrived this morning, and, it is said, intends to take his seat.

In the case of BRECKINRIDGE and BURNETT, of Kentucky, their seats will probably be declared vacant, and it is thought by some that Senator POWELL will be called upon for explanations.

Senator FOGE, of Missouri, is also in the City, and will take his seat.

In reference to the disloyal members of Congress it is proposed by many members of Congress to appoint a Joint Committee of Investigation, to ascertain what have been the acts of the suspected parties, and wherever the investigation shows overt acts of treason, the report will recommend the expulsion of the parties from their seats.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM arrived to-day, and will probably have the assurance to take his seat to-morrow.

It is proposed that Mr. SEGAR, the member elected from the Fortress Monroe District of Virginia, will be met with objections to his taking his seat in Congress, except his Unionism is of a more unconditional character than is evidenced by his late enunciations.

Senator BAYARD is here, but it remains to be seen whether he will carry out his pledge to resign in case he found that his disaffection to the Union cause was not sustained by the people of Delaware, now that that State has shown its loyalty to be so unquestionable.

It has been ascertained that to-night there are not sufficient members of either House in the city to constitute a quorum, but the deficiency will probably be made up by the trains arriving to-morrow morning.

THE REBEL CAUSE LOST IN MISSOURI.

The proclamation of Gov. Price, in Missouri, that he must have fifty thousand more men to save the rebel cause in that State, is regarded by the Administration as the first public confession of defeat from the South, as it is known that PRICE cannot draw five thousand new men to his standard. By his own admission, the rebel cause in Missouri is lost, and the way is open for a National advance upon Memphis. The Administration has evidences of the demoralization of the rebel cause in many other places of the South, quite equal to that in Missouri.

DISTRESS AMONG THE WESTERN CONTRACTORS.

Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR, Chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs, has arrived. He reports great distress in the West among those who have done service for the public, in consequence of the slow mode of payment adopted by the Government. Contractors are forced to sell their claims at heavy discount, and Bankers and speculators are growing rich out of their suffering. Col. BLAIR will attempt immediate legislative remedy of these wrongs.

EX-SENATOR GREEN IN THE CITY.

Among the arrivals to-day is Ex-Senator JAMES S. GREEN, of Missouri, who was twice arrested on suspicion of disloyalty. He comes on professional business connected with the Supreme Court.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE PRESIDENT.

Yesterday the members of the Supreme Court sent a communication to the President, announcing their intention to visit him to-morrow.

THE CASE OF GEN. FREMONT.

S. R. SHEPLEY, Esq., of St. Louis, is in Washington, and will remain in the city as counsel of the Government in any action which may be taken in the case of Gen. FREMONT. He is a distinguished member of the St. Louis bar.

REFUSALS TO ACCEPT MORE TROOPS.

Every mail brings from twenty to thirty letters to the War Department, from parties stating that they can raise regiments, battalions or brigades for the different arms of service, and seeking authority to do so. The answer given is that no further authorization can be granted.

REBEL PICKETS AT VIENNA AND FLINT HILL.

Within a week past the rebel pickets have made their appearance at Vienna, which is five miles beyond Lewinsville, and also at Flint Hill, which overlooks Fairfax Court-house. They show no disposition to attack our men. They appear at these points during the day and retire at night.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM THE REBELS.

Capt. MOTT, of Gen. HANCOCK'S Division, had his pickets surprised by the appearance of a party of rebel cavalry, while he was engaged on Saturday afternoon at a house a mile and a half beyond Lewinsville, near the Leesburgh turnpike. Capt. MOTT, however escaped without losing any of his men.

REBEL CAVALRY AT POHICK CHURCH.

A considerable body of the rebel cavalry have again appeared near Pohick Church, whence they had been driven by Gen. HEINTZELMAN a few days since.

THE FOREIGN ADVICES.

Advices received by the Government by the foreign mail, which was received here last night, indicate an improving state of temper in England toward our Government, which will, however, receive a temporary check by the news of the Mason and Slidell affair. Much interest is felt in reference to the naval expedition, and the current gossip of England was that it would be a failure; that it would attempt a landing at one or two points, and failing, the expedition would resolve itself into blockading vessels, and that the Government would then pretend that this alone was the purpose of the organization.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF LEESBURGH.

An unfounded rumor has been current all day that our troops have taken Leesburgh, and taken a large number of prisoners.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH AT DRAINSVILLE.

Major MOTT, of MOTT'S Battery, with a detachment of FREEMAN'S Cavalry, commanded by Capt. KLEINTZ, went out to-day to secure some provisions near Drainsville. Their advance guard were fired on and surrounded by rebel cavalry who were there, and before the artillery could be got into play, and the balance of cavalry make a charge, the four men got out. A shot from a cannon soon sent the rebels off at double quick, and the object of the visit was accomplished. A large force of rebel cavalry and artillery are now at Drainsville.

A DRESS BALL TO BE GIVEN.

On Wednesday night the officers of the Fifth Regular Cavalry are to give a splendid dress ball on Twenty-first-street, near their quarters. The President and Mrs. LINCOLN, Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff, and the heads of departments have been invited to be present.

FLUTTERING AMONG THE SUTLERS.

The announcement in the TIMES that Senator WILSON is to introduce a bill to abolish the office of sutler, has already created an intense excitement among the cormorants who have been using their position to rob the soldiers. The number of extortionists is only limited by the number of sutlers, unless the officers—colonels and others—who are interested in the profits are to be counted in; and I am informed that already some of the sutlers are urging the raising of means to be used in defeating the proposed bill.

TWO BULLIES SHOT DEAD.

A few days since, while Lieut. SLOAN, of the New-York Thirty-first Regiment, was officer of the guard, a number of bullies of the regiment, who have always been a turbulent element in the organization, attacked him. He called out the guard, but they not obeying he drew his revolver and shot one of the leading mutineers, named SCOTTIE, dead. Gen. FRANKLIN investigated the matter, and finding it to be a clear case of self-defence, he took no further notice of it. Three days since a round robin was sent to Gen. FRANKLIN threatening the life of Lieut. SLOAN if he was not tried for the killing of SCOTTIE. Two days since, SLOAN was again attacked by the same party, and he again settled the difficulty by shooting another dead, since which event he has not been molested.

THE NUMBER OF SICK SOLDIERS.

The number of Union soldiers now on the sick list in the various camps and hospitals of the country is estimated at sixty thousand, which is in itself a great army; but the perceutage is not large, being only about twelve in each hundred. The sanitary regulations of the army are pronounced very defective and behind the age, and the National Sanitary Commission, to meet here in a few days, will, it is thought, endeavor to remodel and reform the system.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE REBELS.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has received the following dispatch from Gen. STONE:

POOLESVILLE, Nov. 28, 1861.

To Major-General McClellan:

Yesterday one deserter came in from the Mississippi Twenty-first Regiment, at the risk of his life. Two others of the same regiment and company implored an officer bearing a flag of truce to bring them over with him. Of course he could not make such a use of a white flag. It is represented that nearly a dozen in that company wish to leave. The reasons given are, neglect when sick and want of proper food. The total force in the vicinity of Leesburgh fit for duty is represented to be about 2,000. There are from 600 to 800 sick. There are two companies of Irishmen in the Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment, represented to be greatly dissatisfied. Informers say there are no troops between Manassas Junction and Goose Creek, on Gun-spring Road.

[E. P. STONE, Brigadier-General.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

To-night a gentleman who left Richmond on Wednesday last arrived in this city. He brings important intelligence relative to the state of public feeling South, and as his opportunities for observation have been excellent, his information is regarded as trustworthy. So well was he enabled in by the people of Richmond, that over one hundred and fifty letters for persons in the North were given him to deliver, and these he very properly turned over to the Government. He states that the most intense excitement prevails in Richmond and throughout the South, owing to our naval expeditions. Our success at Hilton Head and Bay Point, which were regarded the most formidable that had been constructed upon the coast, filled the Cotton States with dismay, and they had abandoned their coast defences, and the people were calling upon the Governors of the States to withdraw their troops now in Virginia, that they might return South and prevent the Yankees from marching into the interior. The result of this state of public feeling, which had become known to the troops in Virginia, had been to cause insubordination and mutiny wherever the Southern troops were, and to such an extent had the mutiny proceeded about Richmond, Yorktown and Manassas, that DAVIS and BENJAMIN had been compelled to give the most positive assurances to the soldiers that if they would cease their rebellion a sufficient number should be sent South to drive the Yankees from their soil. With this assurance the men had again become quiet. Between the people of Richmond and the rebel Executive and Congress the most bitter feeling had been engendered, when Congress decided to remove the Capital to Nashville. The troops and politicians from the cotton States were loud in their denunciations of Virginia, and openly expressed themselves willing to allow Yankees to take the State; that it was barren and cold, without transportation; that to remain during the Winter was utter ruin to them. The people and troops were in constant apprehension of an attack along their whole Potomac line, and this fear has increased now, that a large force has left for the Cotton States. They were especially apprehensive of a movement against them below Occoquan. The news from Savannah and Pensacoln had increased the panic, and he expresses the opinion, that already Virginia is half conquered without the firing of a gun.

FAIRFAX BEYOND OUR LINES.

An intelligent fugitive slave, who has just arrived at our lines, gives a saddening picture of the condition of Fairfax County, about Manassas, Centreville and Fairfax Court-house. He says that everywhere fences have been destroyed, horses, vehicles and harness taken and forage seized. Farmers have only oxen to do their work, and not enough of them, even if they had wagons. Nearly all the slaves have been moved across Bull Run into Prince William County, or have been sent further North into Virginia, or into other States. Rebel families have nearly all prepared to move, as only ruin and poverty seem to stare them in the face if they remain. They are loud in their curses against their own troops for the depredations they have suffered at their hands. Union men, however, still remain in their places, but they are compelled to keep silent. Their loyalty, however, is well known in the community, and they are closely watched to discover any act inimical to the rebel Government. A number are now confined in Richmond. Among them are Mr. ALEXANDER HAIGHT, a farmer, residing above Centreville; Mr. FRAZLEY, who resides near Centreville on the Warrington Turnpike; a farmer, named BUTLER, and one of his hired men named JOSEPH LINN. Incendiarisms have been of frequent occurrence. Among the residences burned are: LEWIS', near Sangster's Cross Roads; BAUGHTEN'S house and barn, and two houses near Pohick Church. So devastated is the country, he states, that our troops will find nothing but desolate houses, barren and unstocked farms, empty barns and a few impoverished and suffering people.

SECRETARY CAMERON AND THE QUESTION OF SLAVES.

A letter has been received here from GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Esq., dated New-York, Nov. 26, 1861, stating that he had nothing to do with the article in the Louisville *Journal*, censuring the speech made by Secretary CAMERON, at the dinner-party lately given by Col. FORNEY in honor of Mr. PRENTICE. The entire article in the *Journal* was a misrepresentation of the speech, sent by some person without the knowledge of Mr. PRENTICE. Secretary CAMERON'S opinions on the subject are the same as those expressed in his instructions to Gens. BUTLER and SHERMAN, and it is understood that they will be reiterated in his annual report to the President.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE OF THE SUMTER.

The latest official intelligence concerning the whereabouts of the privateer *Sumter*, is from the Consul at Paramaribo, in a letter dated Oct. 17. He had been informed that she was near, or at an island about 30 miles to the windward of Curacoa, and the crew cruising about in their boats.

UNWITTING REBEL AGENTS.

By the ingenuity of the rebels, loyal mercantile houses have been made the mediums of conveying intelligence between the rebels and their agents abroad. In some instances, however, firms, every member of which have been identified with the Republican Party, have sustained the Administration, and have subscribed largely to the National loan, have been found in this awkward position, and when told of it have been indignant at the suspicion thus seemingly cast upon their loyalty, but were unable to deny palpable facts which showed how completely they had been used to serve the purposes of the rebellion, though unconsciously to themselves. The manner in which the thing was conducted was this: A rebel messenger from the South would mail letters from some Northern Post-office, directed to a fictitious party in London, care of some house in New-York of known loyalty, and thay, supposing that the letters came from some of their correspondents, would put the letters with their own mail and forward them. The removal of the envelope would disclose a second superscription, and that the name of some rebel emissary abroad. Their letters in reply would be forwarded to a fictitious address, care of the same house in New-York, and marked, "To be called for." The person calling would be a rebel messenger. The Government detectives deserve great credit for their ingenuity in ferreting out this dodge of the rebels, and this disclosure in the TIMES will probably put our eyal merchants on their guard.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA.

Hon. Mr. GALT, Prime Minister of Canada, is on a visit to Washington.

THE GRADES OF NAVY OFFICERS.

Based upon a recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, Congress will be called upon to revise the grades of our naval officers. The rank of Flag-officer will probably be created, and below it will be the rank of Captain, Commander, Lieutenant Commanding, Lieutenant, Passed Midshipman and Midshipman. Following the recommendation, they will probably authorize the appointment of seven Flag officers from the present list of Captains and Commanders, without reference to the present seniority, and that the rank will be continued with those who shall distinguish themselves during the war. A provision will probably be made also, to retire officers after a service of forty-five years.

SOLDIERS DEAD.

Private FRANK, Co. B., Twenty-second Massachusetts, and SAMUEL DEVLIN, Forty-fourth New-York, died to-day, in camp near Miner's Hill, Va.

THE MARSHAL FOR UTAH RESIGNED.

HENRY GRICE, Marshal of Utah, has resigned, on the ground that the business of the office is non-compensative since the creation of the Territorial Government of Nevada.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

AN ENGAGEMENT AT TYBEE ISLAND.

Attack by Tatnall's "Fleet" upon the National Vessels.

He is Driven Off---Loss Not Stated.

The National Troops in Possession of Warsaw, and Preparing to Attack Fort Pulaski.

A Landing Made on the Mainland of South Carolina.

The afternoon edition of the Baltimore *American*, of Saturday, contains the following interesting intelligence from the scene of operations on the Georgia and South Carolina coasts, copied from Virginia papers:

THE FEDERALS AT TYBEE.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1861.

On Sunday evening several barges of Lincolnites landed on Tybee Island.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1861.

Com. TATNALL commenced an attack on the Federal forces on Tybee Island this morning.

The above are the only references made to the subject of the landing on Tybee, and consequently the result of Com. TATNALL'S attack is not known.

COMMODORE TATNALL ATTACKS THE FEDERAL FLEET IN COCKSPUR ROADS—THE YANKEES IN POSSESSION OF WARSAW.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Commodore TATNALL, with three small steamers and one gunboat, attacked the Federal fleet in Cockspur Roads yesterday. The engagement lasted one hour, and from forty to fifty shots were exchanged. No person was injured on our side. The effect of the firing on the enemy is not known.

Failing to draw the fleet under the guns of Fort Pulaski, Commodore TATNALL withdrew. There are now six large vessels inside of the bar, and one large frigate was towed over yesterday afternoon. The enemy has pickets all around Tybee Island, as far as King's Landing.

It is reported that the Yankees have taken possession of Warsaw, and that they are preparing to attack Fort Pulaski. [Warsaw Island is another of the small sea islands on the Coast of Georgia, a short distance south of the lately seized Island of Tybee. This is the first news we have had of its possession by the National forces.]

LATEST FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1861.

The Charleston *Courier* of this morning, says that two Yankee gunboats had landed troops at Buckingham. This is on the mainland. Our forces made a forward movement. Gen. LEE has issued orders that no one shall leave Charleston without a permit. The greatest activity prevails in army movements and Gen. LEE will dispute every inch of ground with a courage and desperation which will teach the Yankees a severe lesson. They will not be allowed to gain a permanent foothold on the mainland of South Carolina.

CAPTURE OF A PRIVATEER ON THE TEXAS COAST.

The Galveston *Citizen* had been received in Richmond. It gives an account of an action between the Confederate schooner *Royal Yacht* (privateer) and the National steamer *Santee*. The *Royal Yacht* was surprised when lying outside of the harbor of Galveston. Finding it impossible to reach the harbor, she gave battle. The contest was a severe one, but the *Yacht* was finally overcome. No particulars had been received in regard to the number killed and wounded, as all on board the *Yacht* had been taken prisoners. The *Santee* was still lying outside the harbor. The authorities of Galveston had proposed an exchange of prisoners, but no response had been received from the commander of the *Santee*.

ARRIVAL OF SALT.

A vessel had arrived at a Southern port bringing three thousand bushels of salt.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 1.

The Old Point Boat has arrived. There is no news from the South.

The *S. R. Spaulding* had arrived from Hatteras. She reports that several rebel gunboats were seen in a neighboring inlet.

AFFAIRS AT PORT ROYAL.

THE TRANSPORTS OF THE EXPEDITION—THE REBELS GATHERING AT SAVANNAH—NO ATTACK APPREHENDED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT ROYAL, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

Having closely observed the movements of the great naval fleet which sailed from Hampton Roads Oct. 29, 1861, and having noticed features connected therewith, outside of the fighting part, worthy of public notice, I would give you a few items in regard to them.

Of twenty transport ships in this fleet four belonged to Mr. VANDERBILT. These four ships have brought here in safety nearly one-half of the whole number of troops of the expedition, and large cargoes of stores. They have encountered storms which in fury never was surpassed on the coast, and which sent some of the transports into port for safety, and gave others the appearance of an old house with the windows rather the worse for wear. They have outriddden all obstacles without the loss of even one inch of lumber or sail, and without having taken a bucket full of water over the rail in the severest storm.

It may be imagined that if ships fly the *Blue Peters* as do the Collins and Roberts line, they are all right, let whatever that may occur; but if all is in a name, how did it happen that the *Baltic* and *Illinois* got ashore on Hatteras Shoal? Where were the deep sea leads at the time they were going there? How is it that the *Coatzacoalcos* is not wanted for further use to Government? Is it because she is too sound a ship for such purpose?

How happens it that the *Atlantic* had all her stern ports stove in on her passage here? Certainly the flag-ship should steer clear of all such mishaps. And again, would'nt it have been judicious to have tied a string around that smoke-stack of the *Illinois*, the top of which was missing the day after the gale of Nov. 1st and 2d?

A thousand such occurrences might be named. Com. VANDERBILT is entitled to the greatest credit for sending with this fleet the steamships *Vanderbilt, Ariel, Daniel Webster* and *Ocean Queen;* and for his judgment in selecting such masters as LEHEVER, TERRY, JOHNSTON and SEABURY, he has won the respect and received the heartfelt thanks of all who were so fortunate as to embark with them.

From present appearances many of the points for which we are to contend will be attacked by naval forces; is it not then very requisite that we should have safe transports, for on them largely depends just such successes as are to-day applauded by every loyal American—those of Hatteras and Port Royal.

There is another Naval Expedition soon to move. The fleet will start from this port.

The following named vessels are the transports of the fleet: *Empire City, Philadelphia, Marion, Oriental, Cahawba, Daniel Webster, Ariel, Star of the South.*

It is thought that this fleet will sail in about one week, as preparations are rapidly in progress. The destination is known to none but those in command—but it is rumored that the blow is to be struck on the Coast of Florida.

An English frigate of about the size of the *Wabash* came in this morning. A few moments after her arrival, she fired a national salute, which was answered by the *Wabash*.

Our troops on Hilton Head Island are busily engaged in fortifying. Negro contrabands recently brought in report that the rebels are gathering in large forces at Savannah and along the shore on the main. No attack on Hilton Head Island, however, is apprehended.

TICONIC.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Price's Army Moving North—Going to Kansas—McCulloch Going to Arkansas.

ROLLA, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 30.

A scout, who has followed the army of the rebels since the evacuation of Springfield, came in yesterday. He reports the rebels some 15,000 strong, moving North in three divisions. The right wing, 5,000 strong, commanded by Gen. MCBRIDE, resting on Stockton, Cedar County. The left wing held position near Nevada, Vernon County, under command of Gen. RAINS, with 4,000 men. Gen. PRICE, with 5,000 men, commanded the centre, and was near Montebello, Vernon County.

These figures were obtained from the Quartermaster of the rebel force by our scouts.

Gen. PRICE'S intention is to march into Kansas, and make that State the field of his operations. His spies report to him that Gen. LANE is at Fort Scott, with 5,000 men. PRICE will evade the latter, and press into Kansas at or near Butler, Bates County.

The march was taken up on the 26th ult.

Col. CLARKSON, commanding the rear of the rebel army, left Greenfield on Sunday last.

Gen. PRICE issued an order to MCCULLOH to follow him, which the latter disregarded, and is marching towards Arkansas, to go into winter quarters.

The rebels are thinly clad and poorly fed, and evince a disposition to disband and seek their homes.

Fifty of FREMAN'S marauders were at Steelville, breaking open stores and houses, and helping themselves to what they could find. FREMAN himself is reported in that vicinity.

Major BOYER, with 1,000 cavalry, left here yesterday with a view of getting south of FREMAN and cutting off his retreat.

The weather is exceedingly frosty. On Friday we had a slight fall of snow.

REPORTS FROM SEDALIA.

SEDALIA, Mo., Sunday, Dec. 1.

Parties from the West say that the country between Lexington is almost deserted, the men having gone to join PRICE, or attaching themselves to the various commands of his officers throughout that region.

JENNISON'S men are in Jackson County, devastating the county, and various parties of armed rebels have gone into that section, with the avowed purpose of driving them out.

Gen. PRICE'S proclamation has been circulating in the river counties, and will doubtless induce large numbers to join the rebel army.

My informants say that for a distance of about 60 miles, which was traveled yesterday and to-day, they met only one man on the road.

SEIZURE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN BY THE REBELS.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Nov. 30.

The train on the Platte Company Railroad was seized yesterday, on its arrival at Weston, by the guerrillas under GORDON, and the United States Express Company's freight appropriated. All the money in charge of the Express was saved. The mail matter was not taken. GORDON had previously robbed the stores of several Union men of Weston.

No more trains will be run on that road till this gang is dispersed.

Maj. R. M. HOUGH, Aid-de-camp to Gen. HUNTER, in command of four companies of the First Missouri Cavalry, as escort to a large train from Sedalia, arrived yesterday. The command had an engagement with rebels at Black Walnut Creek, and killed and wounded seventeen and took five prisoners. Five Federals, including Maj. HOUGH, were wounded, but none seriously.

The weather is cold, and ice is running in the river.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Recruiting Business—Vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard—Regulars in the Harbor.

Very few applicants presented themselves at the regular recruiting offices for enlistment last week, and as some of them were rejected by the examining surgeon, the business done was very slight, not more than eight men having been enlisted at all the offices. The country stations did not send in any men.

Naval recruiting was as brisk as usual. Two hundred men were shipped here last week. There are now 700 disposable seamen on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*, all of whom will be required for the vessels nearly ready to be put into commission.

The following vessels are at the Brooklyn Navy-yard:

	Guns.		Guns.
North Carolina	84	Chippewa	7
Oneida	7	Rhode Island	5
Wyandotte	10	Nightingale	6
Sumter	10	Arthur	6
Crusader	10	Mercedita	6
Quaker City	9	Relief	2
Winona	7	Two vessels on the stocks.	

The vessels in the stream are: *Vandalia*, sloop-of-war, (22;) steamers *G. B. Hale* (4) and *Flambeau* (4,) and the receiving-ship *Kate Stambler*.

The forces in the Harbor sum up as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	700	North Carolina	700
Fort Hamilton	1,150	Kate Stambler	150
Fort Lafayette	50	Vessels in Harbor	500
Bedloe's Island	55	Total	3,405
Marine Barracks	150		

Many of the Texan soldiers on Governor's Island, Bedloe's Island and at West Point have deserted. Some are missing after every pay-day. It is doubtful whether the authorities care much about this.

The quarters in Castle William, Governor's Island, lately occupied by the Hatteras prisoners, have been thoroughly limewashed and fumigated, but are not yet considered safe, on account of the numerous cases of typhoid fever, measles, &c., which occurred among the prisoners. Meanwhile the recruits are kept in tents until they have been examined by the Post Surgeon, and have received their uniforms, when they are transferred to more comfortable quarters in the garrison.

Matters at Fort Hamilton continue the same as last reported. The Twelfth Infantry is still there, and also the headquarters of the Eighth Infantry. The men of the Twelfth have made good progress in their drill, and will compare favorably with most of the regiments in the field. They have been expecting marching orders for the last two or three weeks, and are quite ready to go at a few minutes' notice. When they have left, recruiting will commence for the second battalion of the Twelfth.

ARRIVAL OF COM. WILKES.

Com. WILKES arrived in the City yesterday morning, at 6 A. M., by the night train from Boston. He breakfasted at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and thence immediately proceeded to Staten Island to spend the day. He will return to the St. Nicholas to-day, with Mrs. WILKES, and there remain for several days.

NEWS FROM REBELDOM.

Interesting Extracts from Rebel Newspapers.

Bold Protest in Charleston Against Confederate Tyranny.

Comments on the Port Royal Expedition—The Black Flag—Confederate News from London—Items from Tennessee.

THE COTTON PROBLEM.

Sufferings of the Confederates in Western Virginia.

ANOTHER COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

We are in the receipt of newspapers from the South to a recent date, which contain articles of a good deal of interest in regard to the operations of the Government. The Charleston *Courier* contains a report of the proceedings upon the opening of the first Court held in that City since the inauguration of the new Government. After Judge MAGRATH had charged the members of the jury upon the general duties of their position, the following proceedings took place in regard to

THE SEQUESTRATION ACT OF THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. PETIGRU read a writ of garnishment, served upon him, and interrogatories attached, in reference to alien enemy's property.

Mr. PETIGRU said the objection he had to these interrogatories was, that no human authority has the right to put these questions to him or any one in the same circumstances. He might recognize the authority of South Carolina to do as proposed by the Act, *because in a State like South Carolina a sufferer has no security or remedy against those in power*, unless from some guarantee in the Constitution of the State. *For a State may do whatever it is not forbidden to do by the fundamental law of the State.* But the Confederate States have no such claim to generality. Their authority is confined to the constitution which confers it and the powers delegated to them, and whereas, in the case of a sovereign, we must show a guarantee *against* the power, in the case of the Confederacy they must show a warrant *for* their power.

There is no article in the Constitution of the Confederate States which authorizes them to set up an *inquisition*, or to proceed otherwise than according to the laws of the land. In fact, the best authority for this proceeding is HUDSON'S treatise on the Star Chamber, in *Second Collectanea Juridicia*. It will be found that the method prescribed in this confiscation act is precisely that of the Star Chamber. They call this a writ of garnishment; Mr. HUDSON calls it a subpœna. This calls upon me to disclose all the cases in my knowledge of property held by an alien enemy. Mr. HUDSON requires the party to appear before the Star Chamber, and answer all questions which shall be put to him. These are alike in being general. There is no plaintiff. It is an *inquisition*. * * * If no such power has been granted, how can such a thing be legal? * * * What is incident to cases of the war power, the grant of the war power covers; but does the war power require the creation of a star chamber for wrong and harass our people? * * * Where is the authority given? Where is the power to call upon the citizen in a new and unheard-of manner, to answer questions upon oath for the purpose of enforcing the confiscation law? Shall it be said that it is to furnish the means for carrying on the war? How can that be said to be necessary, which is *absolutely never known to have been done before?* Was there anybody that ever fought before Gen. BEAUREGARD? War unfortunately is not a new thing. Its history is found on every page. Was there ever a law like this endured, practiced, or heard of? It certainly is not found among the people from whom we derive the common law. No English monarch or Parliament has ever sanctioned or undertaken such a thing. It is utterly inconsistent with the common law to require an inquisitorial examination of the subjects of the laws of war. It is no more a part of the law of war than it is a part of the law of peace. * * *

All that can be said in favor of the end and object proposed, can be said in favor of the Star Chamber and the Spanish Inquisition. TORQUEMADA set on the latter institution with the best of motives. It was to save men's souls. He labored most earnestly, in season and out of season; and when high necessity commanded, he burnt their bodies to save their souls. * * * We do not consider that the end justifies the means in these days, but TORQUEMADA *might have burnt Jews and Protestants, without calling upon their best friends to inform against them, and making it penal not to do so.* * * *

The war power includes as an incident, everything which is necessary or usual. It cannot be pretended that this is necessary or usual, since it never was done before. This is not the first war that ever was waged: and the laws of war are not the subject of wild speculation. Now, the means granted to attain this end are based upon the supposition that the end deserves all commendation; *that nothing in the world is more calculated to advance the repute of the country than to be keen in searching out the property of enemies, and proceeding against them when they have no opportunity of being heard, and to impoverish them by taking away the earnings of their industry and applying it to other uses.* * * It would be the most intolerable hardship for me, for a citizen, at every quarter section to be obliged to tell all he knows or suspects against his neighbor. It is pretended that it is an innocent proceeding. How can that be innocent which calls upon one to commit a breach of trust? * * * The law protects every man in keeping silence when a question is asked that involves professional confidence. There can be no greater oppression than to compel a person to violate a moral or legal duty.

Something should be said about the objects of this law, for there is a very common error in supposing that it applies to the estates of native citizens who are living abroad in an enemy's country. The term alien enemy is the only one used in the act. It is a definite, technical construction. An alien enemy must be born out of the legiance of the sovereign. There can be no dispute about it. He is not an alien enemy if he was born within the domains of the sovereign. A sovereign has a right to require his return. He may call on him to come home. What it is in the sovereign's power to do, and what he *may* do with his subject when he refuses to return, is another matter. But until he has been called on by his sovereign to return, a man commits no breach of duty in living in an enemy's country, according to law. It is impossible that the makers of the law should not be aware of this, and they seem to have purposely left this open for the interposition of humanity.

Mr. PETIGRU denied that there was any precedent for this law; and a freeman could not be compelled to aid this confiscating law, by informing against both his friends and enemies. It was this which roused those brave men, who not only shook the pillars of monarchy to its base, and abolished the Star Chamber, but did it with the declaration that no such thing should be tolerated again. Are we going, in the holyday of our youth, to set an example which has been repudiated by every lover of freedom from the beginning of time to this day, which has never found an advocate, shocks the conscience, and invades the rights of the private citizen.

It is an extraordinary stretch of power, in an extraordinary time, when we are endeavoring to make good before the world our right to be respected as an enlightened people—a people capable of self-government, and of governing themselves in a manner worthy of the civilization and light of the age; and this act, *borrowed from the darkest period of tyranny, to dug up from the very quarters of despotism*, and put forward as our sentiments. *They are not my sentiments;* and sorry will I be if in this sentiment I am solitary and alone. * * * With regard to that which requires the violation of professional confidence, he must be better instructed before making up his mind to the order of responsibility or not. There are cases when it is dishonor or death—*and death will certainly be chosen by every man who deserves the name.*

Mr. MILES, the District Attorney, moved that Mr. PETIGRU make a return to the Court of Garnishment, in which the question stated by him should be raised, that if the first duty which devolved upon his Honor since he had put on his robes, and opened the first term of the Confederate Court in South Carolina, was to listen to an invective against the Government whose commission he bore—at least so much respect might be paid to the mandate of the Court, which issued, with the sanction of his Honor's name, that a formal return might be made to it, so that the points made by the respondent, in which not only the constitutionality of the law passed by the Congress of the Confederate States, *but the very authority of that Congress itself, and the validity of the Government which it represents, are drawn in question*, may be at least set

dence for argument, and not be allowed to be treated only with invective.

He might be pardoned, however, if, in passing, he called the attention of the audience, *for whose benefit the remarks of the respondent seem to have been made*, to the singular position which the sneaklict respondent to-day for the first time occnpied. It was not strange that one who had so often distinguished himself by the undaunted boldness with which he threw himself in opposition to the weight of public opinion, should be the one who now invoked the aid of the Court to protect those whom the law of Congress designated as alien enemies, *but whom he still prides himself on calling "fellow-countrymen," from the tyranny of a Government which attempts to make their property subject to the rules of war.* This was consistent with his past position. Bnt it was certainly a remarkable metamorphosis, that the eminent jurist who fearlessly, and almost alone, in his opposition to the political sentiments of the State, should now invoke the strictest and sternest construction of State rights that had ever been contended for even in South Carolina, in opposition to the power of the Confederate Government to pass a law in relation to a subject-matter expressly intrusted to Congress by the Constitntion.

It is true, that the profession of submission to the custody of the State in this matter was accompanied by the explanation, that such submission would be given only because *there could be no successful resistance to the tyranny.* But even with this qualification, the acknowledgment of the authority of the State was remarkable from such a quarter.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION TO PORT ROYAL—THE BLACK FLAG—COMMENTS OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The Yankee expedition which has just made its descent on the coast of South Carolina, with the partial success reported by telegraph, is another JOHN BROWN raid, expanded into a hideous magnitude by all the capacities for evil of a vengeful Government. There have been, from time to time, feeble efforts to disguise the malignant purpose of the man in power at Washington, *to make the war one for extermination, in that order to establish their power over the millions who have thrown off their dominion.* FREMONT'S Abolition was equivocally modified, to quit the exigencies of a campaign within States where there were deluded slaveholders contending alongside of Abolitionists as Union men. To cheat willing dupes in Kentucky and Missouri there were hollow protestations made that the Administration would invariably cause the titles of slave property to be respected; and separate itself from the extreme wrong of its supporters, who are for making the war an Abolition crusade. But those shallow pretenses are now thrown aside, and the cloak of the emergency in which the North now finds itself is confronting a unanimous South. *The black element is openly adopted as a fixed principle in the war.* The supposed terrors of a servile insurrection are held up for intimidation, and the incitement of such a war actually attempted in all the forms of an avowed public policy, as the chosen means, in a Christian age, for settling political controversies with nine millions of white Christians, and a Government calling itself a republic, to extinguish in blood the liberty of withdrawing from insupportable tyranny.

There is no possible way by which any man within the Northern States can delude himself hereafter with the notion that his Government is not prosecuting a war of relentless subjugation, of which the extermination of Slavery is no longer an incident, but a prime object; no longer a means, but distinctly an end. The proof is glaring in the instructions from the War Department to the commander of the great expedition, in which the authority is conferred to take into the service of the national army "all fugitives from labor," and to organize them under military rules, and to arm them at his discretion. There is a miserable attempt at evasion in cantioning the military authorities that it is not intended that there should be a "general" arming of negroes—only such arming as the officers may think necessary for the object of success "in the securing of the conquest of the country.

The loyal Abolitionists interpret this in its natural sense when they say that it authorizes 50,000 or 500,000 as the service may require. "It will embrace," as the Chicago *Tribune* urges, "all the slaves, if it needs that many to help the Government to crush the rebellion."

It is to be noted, too, that the Secretary's order directs the military to accept and muster into the service of the United States all fugitives who present themselves, but makes no provision for the return of any of them to their owners. Even the "loyal" owner, if there be such a creature in South Carolina, who has lost his negro, by being converted into a black Union soldier, is referred to Congress for payment for his loss. The negro is never to be restored.

The Government at Washington has thus blazoned emancipation and servile insurrection on its flag, as plainly as JOHN BROWN did when he led on his forlorn gang of desperadoes into Virginia. LINCOLN and CAMERON, and SHERMAN, are as fit subjects as he was for the gibbet, which punished one miserable villain for a crime which becomes the more monstrous in them that they perpetrate it in the name of a great Government, and enacted by a half a million of bayonets.

It is an unmistakable fact of this bloody and atrocious programme that the army of Invasion is accompanied by a thousand "contrabands," or fugitives from Virginia masters, to be the neucles of this new black army of "the Union," and to give warning to stubborn slaveholders that the North will devastate the, whole land, and make it uninhabitable by white men, if it is not permitted to be master over the owners of the soil.

With this black flag unfurled against us, the people of the South can see what *it is against which they must fight, with all their souls and all their strength—as they would fight on the deck of a ship at sea, boarded by pirates, or as they would intrench themselves in their own houses against assassins.* There could be no thought of a surrender while there was strength to wield a weapon, or to die grappling a detested enemy. And there is the buoyant faith that courage, intelligence, and the invincibility of a brave race defending a righteous cause, and trust in a Divine Providence to baffle the crimes of men and nations, will save this land from ineffable pollution.

It is with amazement and horror more than alarm, that we record these proofs of the frenzy which has obliterated in the Northern heart all moral and humane instincts, and turned into a horde of howling demons a race lately of our own household, who were nurtured under the daily teachings of a gospel of peace.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE SOUTH IN ENGLAND.

From the London Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

Bnt for the commencement of hostilities by the North, I am quite certain that the Government of Great Britain would have cordially welcomed the Confederates States into the family of nations by the 1st of July; and that such welcome would have been speedily foltowed by France, Spain and other continental nations. Probably Great Britain will be the first nation to enter into diplomatic relations with the Confederate States. LOUIS NAPOLEON is not in the least inclined to precede her in the recognition of our independence, willing as he may be to follow her lead. He may even go so far as to intimate to her, that it will be entirely agreeable to him, if she will take the initiative in this regard; *but there are prudential motives to restrain him from inaugurating the measure himself.* Nor can those motives cease to exist until there is a solntion to the Sardinian island question. The Red Republicans, with a view to nlterior objects, are almost to a man arrayed against the course of the Confederate States; and *they are too numerous, and too united and resolute to be deceived by the Emperor.* If he acquires Sedina, however, he will be sufficiently strong in the Empire to do as he chooses in his foreign policy. The Red Republicans, who are the most violent of European Abolitionists, would tacitly acqnlesce in the recognition of the Confederate States by him, provided Great Britain had previously recognized them. That which occurred in the recognition as a belligerent, will assuredly occur in the recognition as an independent Government. Great Britain will be the first to act; then France; then Spain; and afterwards the other Continental Powers and States.

The sentiment of the people of this realm, particularly in business circles, is favorable to an immediate recognition of the Confederate States. The newspaper Press is almost unanimous in this behalf. Occasionally it utters severe remarks against the South, from which, however, benefit is derived. *In fact, they are designed to operate in that sense.*

Every arrival from New-York assures us that a great battle is imminent near Washington. Should that city pass into the possession of the Confederate States, their people would have but few more sacrifices to make for the consummation of their cause. Whenever the Lincoln Government retreats from the Capital, it will cease to be respected as one of the Governments of the earth. Diplomatic relations would be discontinned with its Minister near the Court of St. James. A prend moment would that be of receiving such intelligence. It is awaited here, from day to day, by the Southern Commissioners, I understand, with intense solicitude.

So far as the Non-slaveholding States are concerned, *it is generally admitted that the system of self-government is a complete failure.* The worst monarch of the worst age never committed worse public crimes than have been committed by the booby LINCOLN and his base stipendiaries.

There is considerable, indeed, alarming, falling off in the export trade of Great Britain for the first eight months of the present year, compared with the first eight months of last year—no less than $40,000,000. It is attributable solely to the war in America. The diminution for the next few months is more likely to augment than decrease. Thus the situation becomes more and more embarrassing for the Government.

The stock of cotton is steadily disappearing, while the goods manufactured from it are rapidly advancing in price. Already the operatives are working upon short time, while a few mills have already stopped. In this grave state of affairs, what is to be done? The question is a puzzling one to the able and distinguished Premier. It affects in an almost equal degree the Emperor of the French. Nor is it free from profound interest to the States of the Zollverein, Spain, Belgium and Switzerland. If the Confederate States possess themselves of Washington, there seems to be no other solution of it than forcible resistance to the blockade of the Southern ports.

ITEMS FROM TENNESSEE.

LAST WORDS OF BROWNLOW, AND OF THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.

The very last editorial article in the last number of the last Union paper ever issued within the realm of the rebellion is the following. If BROWNLOW, who is reported invisible, should have been fonlly dealt with, we may regard these as his last words. And as for the Knoxville *Whig*, when we consider these dying ejaculations, quite we may say, "it died as it lived."

"[illegible] THE PEOPLE.

Keep it before the People, That the Secessionists of Knoxville actually forged the name of Gov. JOHNSON and carried on a correspondence with JAMES LAWRENCE, of Lawrence, with a view, first, to destroy JOHNSON'S character, and to have him assassinated; and next to steal money, on the credit of JOHNSON'S name and political position, from a Northern capitalist.

Keep it before the people, That the forgery is traced to this town, and is known to have been perpetrated here; and the fact, as well as the author of the forgery, are alike known, and can be proven by secession authority of respectability.

Keep it before the people, That the letter containing $1,000, inclosed to JOHNSON here, in answer to this vile forgery of his name, was handed out of the Post-office here to the forger or his representative, and that the letters in reply were mailed here, on which JOHNSON'S frank was forged; and, although this has been charged, time and again, in this paper, no one has dared to deny it.

Keep it before the people, That *Gov. Harris was furnished with this forger's letters, drawn from Lawrence, and, with the check for one thousand dollars, and he gave out copies of them to the prejudice of Johnson, and while he knows them to have been obtained by forgery and theft, he refuses to tell who his villainous Knoxville correspondent is, or to say or publish one word that will go to do an act of justice to Johnson.*

Keep it before the People, That all concerned in this dark, damning, and most infamous transaction, should be held up to public gaze as objects for the scorn, contempt and hatred of all honest men of all parties, in all time to come.

Keep it before the People, That JOHNSON has procured from LAWRENCE the original forged letters, written and mailed at Knoxville; that he recognizes the handwriting, and will in due time expose the forger.

Keep it before the People, That as many as half a dozen respectable East Tennesseeans have been to Washington and inspected these base forgeries in JOHNSON'S possession; that they report them clear and palpable cases of forgery, and that they readily recognize the handwriting as the production of Knoxville.

Keep it before the people, That the Knoxville *Register*, edited and published in the building where the post-office was kept, during this diplomatic and financial correspondence, and familiar with the turpitude of the whole affair, nevertheless paraded the correspondence before its readers as a wonderful discovery, and as evidence of JOHNSON'S corruption and abolitionism.

Keep it before the people, That this whole case of forgery *is before the leading men of the Confederate government at Richmond, and that they know who the guilty parties are*, and however little they may think of Gov. JOHNSON, they cannot think well of the means resorted to to destroy him."

It is interesting, as exemplifying how the Southern people have been plied with lies, to note the following extract from the Memphis *Appeal*, about ten days before the above article appeared in the last number of the *Whig*:

"From Gen. W. H. CARROLL, just returned from East Tennessee, we are pleased to learn that the so-called Unionists, though preserving their old party prejndices to a great extent, have effectually accommodated all radical differences, and that Parson BROWNLOW, of the Knoxville *Whig*, *even whispers of raising a regiment for the war.*

"*We have it indeed from a reliable source* that the Parson has recently written a letter to a gentleman of this city, inviting his cooperation in this patriotic labor, remarking, with characteristic qnaintness, that his friend could do the 'drinking and cursing' for the regiment, while he (BROWNLOW) could do the fighting and praying.' The combination will be a good one, we think, and we earnestly hope the Parson mey 'make the connection.'"

The last we heard from that country, the Parson's friends, if not himself, had *broke* somebody's "connection" pretty badly.

TENNESSEE AND CUMBERLAND RIVERS—LOYAL MEN MUST BE SUMMARILY DEALT WITH—THE SAFETY OF REBEL NECKS DEMANDS IT.

A late Nashville paper says: "We understand that the enemy's gunboats were within a mile and a half of Fort Donelson, (at Dover, on the Cumberland,) on Thursday last. The necessity for powerful defences, both on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, is becoming more and more apparent every day. We know not what is the strength of our forces in the field at those two points, but every man who is alive to the importance of the interests involved, must see that they should be so strong as to defy any assault that the enemy may make upon them. If there is not enough force there now, it should be dispatched without further delay. Not a moment should be lost. In this connection we would suggest that a strict watch be kept upon *spies* and *traitors* throughout the State. We have heard from reliable sources that there are men in some portions of the State ready to afford every facility to the enemy in their movements. If apprehended in any act of aid and comfort to the enemy, our own safety demands that such miscreants be summarily dealt with. Let a strict watch be kept in this crisis of danger, when the enemy seems to be advancing in all quarters."

Mr. E. R. GLASCOCK applied to Mr. LINCOLN for office, and was appointed Marshal for the Middle District of Tennessee. The last we hear of him, he gets into the rebel service on this wise:

"We are glad to learn," says the *Patriot*, "that Quartermaster-Gen. STEVENSON has conferred upon Mr. E. R. GLASCOCK the position of Assistant Quartermaster. The appointment is an excellent one. Mr. GLASCOCK is an intelligent, active and enterprising business man, of the most unimpeachable integrity, and will discharge the duties of his position faithfully and advantageously to the Government."

The *Patriot*, who is so rejoiced at this appointment, assured the "Lincoln Government" that the appointment of "GLAS" as Marshal would be "an excellent one," and that "Mr. G. is an intelligent, active," &c., &c., as above.

TO MEMPHIS AND THE SOUTH.

The completion of the Tennessee River bridge makes the connection complete between Nashville and Memphis, Columbus, New-Orleans, Mobile, &c., by the Nashville and Kentucky Railroad. An important change was made in the schedule of that road on the 13th inst., when trains commence running regularly through to Memphis without detention.

SMALL VOTE IN TENNESSEE.

A Nashville paper says:

"The Unlon men of Tennessee appear to have abstained almost unanimously from voting in the recent election. The Knoxville *Register* of the 6th publishes the following returns from counties in the Second Congressional District:

	SWAN.	BAXTER.
Knox	450 maj.	
Jefferson—five districts	288	112
Blount—two districts	126	6
Union—two dislricts	42	0
Granger—two districts, all for Swan.		

It is reported that no poll was opened in Campbell County.

From the First District the *Register* has partial returns from three counties, as follows:

	HEISKELL.	DEADRICK.
Greene—three districts	204	7
Washington—two districts	138	33
Carter—one district	57	4

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION AT MEMPHIS.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 9.

Hon. THOMAS J. HUDSON, of Mississippi, President of the Southern Planters' Convention, authorizes us to announce that he has decided to call this body to convene at Memphis on the 16th dey of December.

The first session of this Convention, as will be remembered, was held at Nashville, in this State, on the 10th day of October, 1859; the last at Holly Springs, Miss., Oct. 13, 1860.

The present political condition of the country renders its active encouragement of the greatest importance. While the attention of our Government is absorbed in efforts to establish our political independence npon a sound and permanent basis, there yet remains a duty for the commercial and agricultural communities of the South to perform, which will exert en influsnce upon our destiny scarcely less potent than the success of our arms upon the field. The Commercial Convention has already met at Macon, Ga., and made known the wants and sentiments of that class of our people. They have thrown considerable light upon the true financial condition of the Confederate States, and have advanced suggestions which, if properly considered, will give tone and character to the future policy of our authorities at Richmond.

It is now the privilege as well as the duty of the planters to speak. *They, as the agricultural interest, constitute the main stay of our Confederacy, and are certainly bearing the greater portion of the burdens and inconveniences of this war for Southern independence.* Upon them we must depend for the support and maintenance of our armies, so long as the conflict may be kept up by the frenzied madness of Abolition fanaticism. It is proposed as one of the objects of this Convention to encourage our agricultural, mechanic and even manufacturing industry, and thus, by concentrating the efforts of all who are laboring to develope the resources of the South, stimulate every department of industry among us. How this can be best accomplished is the question to be adjudicated by a "multitude of counselors," in whom there is supposed to be much wisdom.

Other questions of importance, too, will be elicited. In view of the existing war, and *the improbability of the blockade being speedily raised by foreign interference*, it will be well for the planters to have some definite and authoritative nnderstanding with each other in regard to the amount of cotton which it will be advisable to plant during the ensuing season. It is certainly the part of wisdom not to rely upon any doubtful contingency for obtaining the very food which we are to pnt into our mouths when it lies in the power of Southern agriculturists to fully meet the supply by a joint agreement to settle upon a policy the necessity of which forces itself urgently upon the mind of the whole country. In what ratio it will be well to reduce the cotton crop of the next yeer, whether by fifty, seventy-five, or a hundred per cent., requires no little discrimination, and it remains to be decided by the planters with a patriotic impartiality, we trust, looking equally to the public weal as to their own individual interests.

Under these circumstances, it is earnestly to be hoped that the Planters' Convention will prove a success. To be snch, it must be brought prominently before the country by the Southern Press, and have delegations from every State in the Confederacy. In the absence of delegules from the various communities, or even in addition to them, the Governors of the several States ought to assume the responsibility of appointing [illegible]. In this way a [illegible] attendance can be [illegible] with certainty, and without this [illegible] the [illegible] enterprise will accomplish but little attention, if it does not eventuate in a complete failure. Let the subject only be discussed, with a proper exposition of the advantages to be reaped, and the ends to be attained by this organization, and our word for it, we will see one of the largest, most practical and intelligent bodies of men assembled in this city, on the 16th proximo, that have ever convened before for purposes of deliberation in the history of this country.

A writer in the *Appeal*, who signs himself "A Son of the South," says:

"The grand object of the approaching session of the Planters' Convention, at Memphis, in addition to the subjects heretofore more peculiarly prescribed in the plan for the permanent organization of the Convention, will be, I presume, to bring about as nearly as possible a more perfect concert of action among the farmers of the South in the matter, not only of production, but of prices. *Of articles heretofore raised for exportation to foreign countries, we must hereafter plant only half a crop, and devote ourselves to double or treble crops of grain and provisions*; raising enough of the latter, not only to supply home wants, but also to supply our brave soldiers who are so gloriously defending our liberties in the field.

It will be, I dare affirm, the bounden duty of the Convention to devise some effective plan to defeat the vile schemes of those speculating Shylocks, those vulinres and vampires in human form—among whom 'government contractors' are not the least ravenous—who play upon the body politic, and take advantage of the distresses of a struggling and bleeding country to enrich and aggrandize themselves. The man who comes ont of the conflict in which we are now engsged, richer, in anything savs honor, than when he went into it, may be safely set down as both a knave and a traitor. This assertion is not aimed at those millionares among us who have given only a couple of hundred or so to THE CAUSE, or who refuse to send their 'contrabands' to work on the walls of Fort Pillow; for, I presume that these nabobs, who are more deeply interested in the salvetion of the Confederecy than any of us, intend, before the war is over, *to do better.* They are probably holding themselves back for a grand crisis, when they can come up with their money-bags in one hand and their muskets in the other, and seve the republic."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 1st inst., reports the stock of cotton on hand only 11,937 bales: the stock on hand last year at this time was 244,721 bales. A small sale of tobacco had been made at 10½c. The stock of coffee is entirely exhausted, and there have been recently no sales or imports. Dealers in salt were asking the advanced rate of $5 75@$6 for coarse, and $6@$6 50 for fine, and were only selling at these prices to regular cnstomers; packing salt sold at $3 25@$3 50 ₱ sack of two bushels. Potatoes, at $5@$6 50 ₱ barrel. The continued interruption of receipts of flonr from Memphis has so diminished the supply that prices have further advanced to the following rates: $10 50@$10 75 for superfine, and $11@$12 for extra. Wheat, $2 ₱ bushel. Corn, white, $1 15 ₱ bushel. Oats, $1. Hay, $8@$35 ₱ ton, according to condition and quality; retail holders realize $50 ₱ ton for Western. Ham, 22c.@25c. ₱ lb. Whisky, 90c. @95c. Holders of gunny bags were asking 30c.; last sales at 26c.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* of Nov. 9 states that a further advance had been realized in the prics of flour, wheat, corn, salt and baling stuffs, owing to light stocks. Operations in cotton had been on a very limited scale; there had been some inquiry for lots on plantation, deliverable on the opening of the port, but the only sale noticed was a small operation of 50 hales, for which no qnotations are given. The receipts of cotton at the port since Sepl. 1, were 1,789 bales; stock on hand, 11,907 hales. Flonr was selling at $11 25@$12 25 ₱ bbl.; week's receipts 4,970 bbls. Corn had advanced to $1 25 ₱ bushel for white, and red wheat $2 25 ₱ bushel. Oats $1 25 ₱ bushel. Western hay $50 ₱ ton, and prairie grass $35 ₱ ton. Mess pork was retailing at $45 ₱ bbl.; the stock in private hands was only 99 bbls., the rest of the stock (3,929 barrels) being held for Government stores. Hams wers retailing at from 25c. to 27c. ₱ lb., and lard 27c. to 28c. Thers had been no rsceipts for a week of either pork, bacon or lard. Western hutter was quoted at 35c.@40c. ₱ lb. Kentucky bagging was selling at 24c. ₱ yard, and India at 24c. Gunny bags sold at 30c. each. Whisky, $1 ₱ gallon, and the week's receipts only amounted to 31 barrels. In regard to the article of coffee there was none in first hands, and the amount held by grocers was very small, the stock being almost exhausted. Sales of Liverpool salt brought the following rates: $10@$10 50 ₱ sack for coarse, and $11@ $11 50 for fine; packing salt had advanced to $5 50@ $6 ₱ bag of two bushels. Lsrd oil sold at $2 50@$2 60 ₱ gallon.

REBEL SUFFERINGS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A correspondent of the Atlante (Ga.) *Confederacy* writes as follows regarding the sufferings of the rebels in Western Virginia:

"The sick have nearly all been moved to the different watering-places, which are now used as hospitals, where they are supplied with comfortable rooms, tolereble bedding, better medical attention.

Heretofore they have been compelled to lie in wet tents, exposed to every inclemency of the weather, with no food except fresh beef and flour, baked on rocks, or in frying-pans, without salt or lard.

The medical attention while in this condition was in many cases worse than none. Unfortunstely, mere quacks—men who were broken down at home—self-inflated coxcombs, who strut around with a swagger, drink ths brandy for which soldiers, who are their superiors as gentlemen, are dying—men who put on wise airs, speak in harsh monosyllables to sick men, use fashionable oaths over a dying soldier, and play the part of brutes and fools generally—have too frequently been appointed surgeons and assistant surgeons in the army. The writer of this has been the victim, to some extent, of such swell-headed, self-important chaps; and of all the disasters and misfortunes which flesh is heir to, there is none from which he would pray more earnestly to escape than from that of falling into the hands of some of these unfeeling and incompetent men.

I have seen soldiers, good and true men, who would be an honor to any nation, parched and burning up with fever, lying in wet tents without bedding, supplied with food in such a manner that Southern planters would not allow their well negroes to eat, send for the surgeon, and if, perchance, he saw fit, *in the majesty of his exalted position*, (!) to answer the call at all, it would be to ask a few crubbed questions, utter a few oaths, and, without one word of sympathy or encouragement, turn upon his high-heeled boots and proudly strut off.

And I have seen worse sufferings, if possible, than this, from another source, where, perhaps, there was not any one so much to blame. I have seen wagons crowded with sick men, with no bedding but a knapsack snd an old blanket, and conveyed over miserably rough roads forty or fifty miles. I have seen the same men put ont of the wagons, when they could be hauled no further, to drag themselves over the mountains as best they could—staggering from weakness and disease after they have been literally jolted to death—or tried to walk until the last expiring breath, and then buried in some unknown spot, far away from home and loved ones.

These have been a part of our sufferings here in this dreadful portion of the service. It is to be hoped such sufferings will not again occur, and if anybody has been to blame for any of this, it is to be hoped that a merited retribution will be dealt cut sooner or later. It is, however, a matter of which we cannot judge so well as in the case of incompetent physicians.

FROM BUCKNER'S HEADQUARTERS.

From the Louisville Journal, Nov. 27.

A correspondent at Elizabethtown informs us that a Union man who had been persecuted by the Secessionists and taken to BUCKNER at Bowling Green, had returned to that neighborhood. He states that on Thursday a force of rebels had left Bowling Green for Bacon Creek, and that he saw secession scouts (cavalry) within five or six miles of Nolin. He further states that the forces at Bowling Green amount to about 30,000 men, most of whom are Tennessee troops, and that on Monday last an Arkansas regiment arrived from Columbus, Ky., who stated that they had cleaned out the Nationals at Belmont on the Mississippi, taking many of them prisoners and killing and wounding over 1,000. Arms were arriving daily from Memphis, and a few loads of provisions had come to camp. No salt could he had, and only one or two regiments were decently clothed, the majority of the troops being without overcoats, and their clothing badly worn. The men were dissatisfied at their treatment, and many of them were anxious to be led to battle. Bowling Green was well fortified, and it was his opinion that the rebels would make a stand there, and that a column would be moved forward to tempt our forces onward. There was much sickness among the rebels, and there were several hundred sick with measles and typhoid fever, over three hundred having been sent, last week, to the general hospital at Nashville. Gen. Bishop POLK was expected from Columbus with a division, and great rejoicing was the consequence. It was the opinion of the escaped man that the rebels would draw the Federals onward to Bowling Green, show fight, and then retreat to join ZOLLICOFFER.

GEN. ZOLLICOFFER'S COMMAND.

A letter in the Nashville *Banner*, dated at Cumberland Gap, on the 5th, gives the following information as to the position of the several regiments in the command of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER:

"Since I last wrote you, our entire brigade has been removed from Kentucky back to Cumberland Gap. Our regiment and RAINS' were the last to leave Cumberland Ford, having been ordered to remain several days longer than the rest, until the commissary stores could be removed to the Gap.

We left Camp Buckner on Wednesday afternoon, the 30th ult., marched a few miles and camped, and there we remained until Friday at noon, when we again took up the line of march, under a cold and disagreeable rain. It has been raining constantly, ever since, and the atmosphere at the present writing affords indications of a continuance of the favor. We found the roads in wretched condition, and, in some places in the mountains, almost impassable. Saturday evening we passed through the Gap, and camped about one mile this side, where we are at present, awaiting for our tents to dry, when we will go forward to Jacksonboro, (our old camping station,) to which point our regiment, (Col. BATTLE'S,) the Fifteenth Mississippi, and RUTLEDGE'S First Tennessee Artillery, have been ordered. NEWMAN'S Regiment, I believe, has been ordered to Jamestown, and the other regiments of the brigade to different points on the State line. We found CRITTENDEN'S Regiment and an Alabama regiment at the Gap, which is at present the headquarters of the General and Staff. McNAIR'S [illegible]

Beckham is still in Kentucky, either at Hardinsville, or somewhere that place. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The following items are furnished by the Richmond *Enquirer and Dispatch*, of Nov. 30:

Commander BOUTWELL, who was confined in the Richmond prison on charge of sympathising with the Union cause, has been unconditionally discharged by order of President DAVIS, who, after having, in conjunction with Secretary MALLORY, bestowed upon the case a full and searching examination could find no evidance to substantiate the charge, and so at once ordered his release from custody. The *Enquirer* says: "Commander BOUTWELL is a native of Virginia, and now stands before his countrymen with an untarnished escutcheon—a result in which perhaps no one will more rejoice than those whose zeal for the public service instigated his arrest."

Gov. LETCHER has furnished the State Convention with a list of the Colonels appointed since their last adjournment. They are as follows: J. E. B. Stuart, John B. Baldwin, Ben. H. Robertson, John McCausland, Francis H. Smith, Wm. H. Harman, Geo. W. Randolph, Charles W. Field, Francis Mallory, S. H. Reynolds, Wm. D. Smart, Wm. R. Kray, Lewis A. Armistead, Edmund Goode, Wm. E. Jones, John Echols, H. B. Tomlin, Armistead T. M. Rust. They are all on duty.

Three members of the Southern Guards have been drowned in James River by the upsetting of a boat. Their names were R. A. PEARCE, E. E. HARRIS and T. F. WADDRILL.

Sacks of salt (130 ponnds) have been bringing $9 each in Charlottesville, Va. A letter from there violently denounces speculators.

It appears by the New-Orleans *True Delta*, of the 15th, that Mr. DANIEL HAND, of New-York, has been arrested as a spy at New-Orleans. His plea is that he came South on account of being a large property holder in Georgia. His case was referred to Gov. MOORE.

A locomotive on the Central Railroad exploded above Richmond, and the acting engineer, N. J. DAVIS, was killed instantly, being blown fifteen feet into the air. Two negroes were dangerously wounded. The engins (which was an old one) was taking fresh water from a tank, and the boiler was probably too hot.

The *Enquirer* learns that Gen. WINDER contemplates sending a large number of the prisoners of war at present in Richmond to North Carolina and Florida, and that hereafter Richmond will be regarded mersly as a receiving dépôt for such prisonsrs as may be taken, the intention being to send them further South as soon as their numoers become burdensome.

Two keepers of geming estehlishments heve been arrested at Norfolk.

A tableaux entertainment and concert ere to be given by the ladies in Princess Anne County for the benefit of the volunteers.

A large nnmber of appointments of cadets from the Confederate States to the Virginia Military Insutution heve been made.

On the 13th a party of Federals eppeared on ths opposite side of Greenbrier River, and Lieut. HURT and Private WILLIAMS, of the Pittsylvania Cavelry, were captured.

Col. WILLIAMS is to return to Pound Gap and harrass the Federals with sharpshooters. He has no artillsry and few supplies.

The Richmond *Enquirer* contains an advertisement for three hundred negro men—slaves or free-men—to be employed in the construction of military roads for the use of the army of the Potomac. Twenty dollars per month and one ration per day are offered to each man.

The same paper advertises for five hundred slaves for the ensuing year, to work on the repairs of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

WM. A. MONCURE, Esq., the second State Auditor of Virginia, has just made his report for the fiscal year ending 30th of September. The total receipts of the year for internal improvements, was $1,775,091, and the expenditurss $1,766,67I, leaving a balance of $8,220. Of the sinking-fund the receipts wers $2,202,025, and the expenditnres $2,223,716, leaving a balance of $58,309. The aggregate public debt is $34,809,824, and there is a balance of $17,796 in the treasnry to the credit of the literary fund.

During a riot at the Dime House in Richmond, on Monday night last, a man named JOHN O'DONNELL, a Baltimorean, accidentally shot himself with a pistol. The thigh of the unfortunate man was so badly shattered that amputation will probably be necessary to the safsty of his life.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgie, has issued his proclamation for thirty additional infantry companies, to aid in the coast defences of that State. They are required to be armed "with a good country rifle or double-barreled shot-gun, or with a good military gun, fit for immediate use."

Ex-Gov. BROWN, (now Cept. BROWN, of the Seventeenth Rsgiment of Mississippi Volunteers,) and Mr. JAMES PHELAN, have been elected Senators from Mississippi in the Confederate Congress. Mr. P. is reported to be one of the most gifted and true of the public men of his State.

The result of the election for Governor in Mississippi, as officially announced, was as follows: THOMPSON, 31,556; PETTUS, 30,169; MCAFEE, 234; BENTON, 373. JACOB THOMPSON, who was in Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, is, therefore, elected Governor, by 1,387 majority over JOHN J. PETTUS, the present Executive. The vole was six thousand short of that cast for President one year ago.

The Columbia *South Carolinian* states that Gen. J. R. ANDERSON, in command at Wilmington, offered South Carolina 5,000 men, in case of invasion.

The *Courier* of the 5th says: Nineteen officers and seamen, being part of the crews of several prizes captured by the privateer *Sallie*, have reached here and been placed in proper quarters.

D. S. PATTERSON, Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Tennessee, and son-in-law of Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, has been errested and brought to Knoxville for trial.

On the 19th, the Virginia Convention proceeded to elect a member of the Provisional Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of JAMES M. MASON, and A. R. BOTELER was unanimously elected.

JOHN C. SPENCER, member of the Alebame House of Representatives from Tuscaloosa County, was found dead in his bed at Monigomery, Ala., a short time since.

A very destructive fire occurred in the town of Greenville, Ge., on Thursday night, 13th inst., completely destroying the business part of the west side of of the public square.

A son of Senator MORRIS, from Benlon County, Tenn., wns killed at Maple Creek, in Carroll County, on the 7th inst.

Mrs. JULIA IVERSON, wife of ex-Senator ALFRED IVERSON, and daughter of ex-Minister JOAN FORSYTH, died at Columbus, Ga., on the 9th instant.

Rev. WILLIAM HOGE, who was associate pastor with the Rev. Dr. SPRING in New York, until a few months past, when he resigned, is now the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Charlottsville, Va.

The schooner *Carrie Sanford* arrived at Wilmington, N. C., on the 15th instant, from Nassau N. P., with a cargo of 4,500 bushels salt, seventy-one barrels sugar, a quantily of arrowroot, &c.

GEORGE E. TAYLOR, Esq., has been eppointed by Governor Letcher, of Virginie, an agent to gather up State arms to be sent to Richmond to be repaired and put into the hands of troops taking the field.

ALBERT G. JENKINS (seceded member of the United States Congress) has been elected to the Confederate Congress from the Kanawha district of Virginia.

The Richmond *Christian Advocate* haa suspended from inability to procure printing paper.

MEADE & BROTHER, apothecaries, (Richmond,) advertise that inability to procure supplies of medicine compel them to decline most of their former business.

Preference is given on all the Virginia railroads to military and other Government freight.

The demand for paper of every description is immense in Richmond, there being none to speak of on hand, and hardly any prospects of getting any. Printing ink is quite as scarce.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for Eastern Virginia, convened at Norfolk on the 20th inst. Several hnndred passports were granled in Richmond to attend it.

Exchange on New-York in Richmond was selling at 6 to 6¾ per cent. premium; silver at 15, and gold at 20 per cent.; Confederate States Bonds, ($15,000,000 issue,) 98 to 98¾ par, being Confederate money. No sale for Orange and Alexandria Railroad 6 and 8 per cent. Bonds.

The rates for Virginia Railroad Stocks and Bonds that find any sale whatever, range from 40 to 57 for Virginia Central and Petersburgh and Richmond, and 77 for Richmond and Fredericksburgh.

The Richmond *Examiner* denounces the payment of interest due on Virginia State and other bonds, purchased by Southerners of partias in the North since the opening of the war, as paying a premium for speculation and collusion with the Northern enemy.

Flour went up $1 per bbl. in Richmond, in the course of last week.

Not a Lieutenant in the Irish Brigade.

FORT SCHUYLER, Nov. 30, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned, in behelf of the officers of the Irish Brigade, beg leave to contradict a statement which appeared in your issue of yesterday, to the effect that EDWARD MULVIHILL, now under arrest for stabbing JOHN MCKIERNAN, was a Lieutenant in the Irish Brigade; he was nevar anything more than a private, and was discharged previous to his arrest; he passed himself off for an officer by wearing (without authority) tha uniform of a Lisutenant.

JOHN SMITH, Capt., Co. A, Eighty-eighth Regt.
P. F. CLOONEY, Capt., Co. E, Eighth-eighth Regt.
WM. HOGAN, Capt., Co. H, Eighty-eighth Regt.
J. W. BYRON, Lieut., Co. E, Eighty-eighth Regt.
T. MURPHY, Lieut., Co. A, Eighty-eighth Regt.
HENRY FOX, Lieut., Co. A, Tenth Cavalry.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Destruction of the Ports of Charleston and Savannah—The Capacities of the Army Collected at Washington—The Amount of Winter Clothing—A Review of the Regiars—The Chances for a Great Battle, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1861.

The idea of destroying the ports of Charleston and Savannah, especially that of the former, is received here with immense satisfaction, and I think is the most popular measure which has yet been adopted by the Administration. To burn Charleston, although she deserves such a punishment, would be a piece of Vandalism hardly sanctioned by modern civilization, bnt to give her the full benefit of the doctrine of secession from the rest of the world, and die ont by the slow process of decay, seems not only a jnst punishment, bnt peculiarly appropriate in its character. Besides the plan of shntting up the present ports of the South, and opening new ones that we can control, and then removing the blockade, and telling all the world it can enter our ports as nsual, is a Yankee scheme of getting rid of the vexed question of foreign interference. France and England can ask no more than free access to our ports; they cannot demand that we should remove a cordon of troops that may be a few miles inland to control every article of merchandise that may seek a market. It is a way of fighting that will not suit the Southern chivalry, and will no doubt provoke their extreme disgust. But the "greasy mechanics" of the North have a curious indifference as to whether the means they nse to crush traitors are those which the Chevalier BAYARD would have approved, who declared that the introdnction of firearms pnt an end to all gentlemanly fighting. When the stone fleet appears off Charleston harbor, it will be looked upon as a hostile armament freighted with deadly weapons of warfare, and the chivalry will rush to arms, and the drum beat and hugle sound, and "conquer or die" be emblazoned on every banner. Bnt when, instead of the deep-mouthed cannon and bursting shells summoning them to valorous deeds, they shall behold those steady old whalers quietly go down laden with Yankee rocks, across the channels of their harbor, I am efraid some epithets not very complimentary to us, and some very disgusting sentiments will escape their lips.

There are more weys than one of getting a conception of the vastness of the army collected in the neighborhood of Washington. The almost endless succession of encampments that crown every height, and dot every plain, convey to the mind, in a striking manner, the multitudinous host that a common feeling of patriotism has assemb

...ment of the union and in the ... Constitution towards it ... ...ment of treason—death—upon ... ...ment, but to secure their ... ...possession of the forfeited estate; and the only way in which ... can be made to pay the cost of the war is by the forfeiture of their estates, ... to extend beyond the limits of the United ... they should take their families with ... them, all the legal effect would ... ...of their estates, unless innocent ... ...some degree of affinity should appear. ... made many years ago, in fact before the ... ...of this century, for the punishment of treason and misprision of treason, award to the former the penalty of death, and to the latter a moderate fine—very moderate in the case of a rich criminal—with a limited term of imprisonment. How far it would be legitimate to revise those laws, and to punish the traitors under the new statutes thus made, after the original act of treason was committed, is not for me to say. I suppose, however, that those traitors who are already in the hands of the law, as for instance, ...would have to be tried under ... ...as they now stand, while those who ... ...hereafter shall be ... ...law should be passed, will be amenable ... ...under it. But in neither case can ... ...extend to the innocent heirs of ...

...Those who speculate upon the future disposition to be made of the lands of the rebels, and who are forming schemes for colonizing them, will do well to keep these cardinal principles of the Constitution and laws in view, as any schemes, however plausible, which are based upon the notion that the Constitution is to be set aside in the punishment of rebellion, may prove ... and the foundation of interminable ...

...The unmistakable spirit of gratification which has been exhibited by a large portion of the British public in view of the threatened rupture of American institutions, is about to receive a humiliating rebuke in the reappearance of Irish famine. In 1846, when the same fell destroyer visited our transatlantic cousins, they met with nothing but kind sympathy and aid from this side the Atlantic. In 1853, when they went to war with Russia—a nation with which we never had a ground of complaint—the ties of blood and affinity of language and institutions triumphed over ancient grudges, and our warm sympathies ... went out towards our fatherland. In 1857, when the great Indian Empire revolted, we acknowledged the harsh rule of our kindred over the Asiatics, but thinking that on the whole that rule was for the best, we again took sides with England, and rejoiced at the restoration of her authority. And now, in spite of her most ungrateful reciprocation—in spite of her evident gratification at our misfortunes—we can again show our superiority to her spirit of petty jealousy by doing whatever lies in our power to mitigate the sufferings of her famishing poor. In 1847, the people of this country raised by voluntary contributions half a million of dollars, invested it in food, and sent it in a Government ship as an offering to the suffering population of Ireland. They can now, amid rebellion and civil war, redouble their liberality, by sending a million dollars worth of grain and other necessaries of life to Ireland, and save thousands from the horrors of starvation.

...The United States can do more than this. They can, they do offer a hospitable home and free farms to the millions who may be thrown out of employment in consequence of the stoppage of the cotton supply. There may not be immediate employment here, in their accustomed vocations, for all the unemployed cotton spinners and weavers of Manchester and other English cities, but there is what is better for them—a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land for every family, and for every male adult. If England were to make war with the United States, on account of cotton, it would cost her Government ten times as much as the transportation of her suffering poor to our shores. We cannot agree to receive her invalid paupers, but we can take all of her industrious poor that may need employment to the number of millions. So let her send them on, and agree to pay their way to the free farms that are waiting for them. This course will be far cheaper, more humane and just than the attempt to raise the blockade, which would involve her in a war which would cost her a hundred millions of pounds sterling, and probably the loss of her transatlantic colonies. OBSERVER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The approach of the holiday season is heralded by unmistakable signs in the book-world. We have books with golden backs and edges and illuminated pages, evidently designed for the centre-table; and then we have books in good, honest garb—valuable editions of standard works—fair of face and clear in type, which at Christmas time will undoubedly be transferred to library shelves. TICKNOR & FIELDS publish a very handsome gift-book—the *In Memoriam* of TENNYSON. Those familiar with the poems in the compressed form it is obliged to assume in the "blue and gold" edition of the poet, will wonder at the dimensions to which it expands itself when a "rivulet of text" is permitted to "meander through a meadow of margin." The volume is prefaced by an interesting biographical sketch of ARTHUR HENRY HALLAM, the young friend upon whose grave TENNYSON flung this immortal wreath of poesy. With the certainty of thus being mourned, one would be almost willing to die.

—A charming volume of poems, *Songs in Many Keys*, by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, is also published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. There is a rare joyousness about the poetries of the "Autocrat" which makes them eminently appropriate to merry Christmas times. They ring out clear and joyous as Christmas bells, and will blend happily with the laughing chimes that about that time will be ... from belfries. The humor of HOLMES is healthful; he never asks you to laugh at virtue, nor to sympathize with vice. In this respect he much resembles HOOD. Like HOOD, too, his fun is never forced; his puns appear to perpetrate themselves, and the reader never feels like holding the author guilty for quips evidently unavoidable. If called upon to suggest something that should shatter strong nerves, we would unhesitatingly recommend conversing with, or reading, a man who thought it his bounden duty to be funny, and tried conscientiously to fulfill that duty. HOLMES tells us in one of his pleasant poems of a terrible accident which was occasioned by his giving full rein to his humor. The man who carried the article to the printer fairly exploded in a paroxysm of laughter—buttons flew to an immeasurable distance, and, in fact, the whole man was disintegrated. Never since that time, he says, has he dared to be as funny as he can. Hence, perhaps, the secret of his success. If every one tried to be as funny as they could it would be a very dismal world. It is hatter to permit humor to bubble up and sparklingly overflow, simply because it is impossible to keep it down, than to be eternally seeking to bring it to the surface with a force-pump. Another peculiarity of our "Autocrat" is that he never tells you when to laugh. This he leaves to your own discretion. Now, this is by no means the common practice of humorists. Where a play upon words is achieved, it is considered perfectly proper to call attention to the fact by saying where a joke is making, that it is "too utterly preposterous" for anything. A point stuck upright like a guide-board—the only point, by the way, that the reader, in the majority of cases, succeeds in seeing. Reading the volume before us, one is tempted to disbelieve that a Doctor wrote it. For it seems impossible that a man should, at the same time, practice poetry and physic. Undoubtedly it would be a happy day for patients generally could the two pursuits be blended. A judicious physician could then work wonders. Harmonious relations would at once be established between practitioner and patient. If the latter made a wry face at a pill, the Doctor could prescribe a poem, administer it, and watch the effect. Everything might be so well graduated that one feels sorry that such a system of practice cannot be at once adopted. For a man of weak nerves a large dose of WORDSWORTH might be prescribed—that is, if man was very weak indeed—one of strong constitution and well-settled moral convictions could, perhaps, stand a little BYRON. Then think what a glorious range the practioners would have in the choice of sedatives and opiates—what a wealth he would find in TUPPER alone, not to mention native bards. But it is useless to pursue such an absurd theme further. We do not believe that HOLMES is, or ever has been, a physician. He may write M.D. after his name, but we feel morally certain that he never blistered or bled a fellow-creature in his life. But that he is *considerable* of a poet and a genuine "good fellow," everyone that reads his works will be perfectly convinced.

—So much praise has already been bestowed on TICKNOR & FIELDS' *Household Edition of Waverley*, that any further mantion would be simply superfluous. In uniform style with it they now publish *Tales of a Grandfather*, in six volumes. This completes the list of SCOTT'S writings and makes a row of books which any shelf may well be proud to bear. Although not exactly what might be called "holiday books," we yet fancy that this edition of SCOTT'S witching works would be accepted kindly by the great majority of those who will look for gifts when December grows gray.

—After an interegnum of some months, Mr. GREGORY resumes the publication of his "green and gold" edition of DICKENS, and we have *The Old Curiosity Shop* in three volumes. The interruption in the regular publication of this edition was caused by the war, and we are tempted to consider its resumption as a favorable omen viewing these beautiful volumes as the green olive-branch borne hy the returning dove of Peace. It is almost unnecessary to state our firm conviction that not one in a hundred of those who watch tha waning of the month with expectancy, would refuse to hang up a long and wide-mouthed stocking for the saka of this edition of DICKENS.

—*For Better, for Worse*, gathered from tha pages of *Temple Bar*, where it first appeared in monthly parts, is republished by T. B. PETERSON & BROS., of Philadelphia. Although precisely what it pretends to be—a love story—this novel is entirely free from that mawkish sentimentality which is the leading characteristic of very many stories of tha claas to which it belongs. It has not the originality and vigor of *Jane Eyre* or *John Halifax*, to which its republishers ambitiously compara it; but, with a directness and brevity which guard against weariness, it uses tha fata of its three heroines to enforce the moral that men who taka wives from a circle lower than that in which they themselves have moved, must remember their obligations to tha families from which they have abstracted a daughter or sister. Thia lesson, from the structure of English society, has a more direct and extended application on the other side the water than here, but the story in which it is enforced has enongh intrinsic interest, aa a novel, to make it readable and acceptable anywhere where the institution of marriaga prevails.

—Another of MCCLELLAN'S booke is published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia. It is astonishing how popular a soldier's works becoma when ha reaches the rank of Major-General. Tha titla of the hook, *European Cavalry*, fully indicatas its scope and purpose. It containa minnte and specific descriptiona of tha cavalry bystems of the English, French, Russian, Prnssian, Sardinian and Austrian armies, well illustrated by diagrams and plans. To carefully cull all the better features from these various systems, and it would seem that we might organize a cavalry to astonish the world—not as our present regiments do, hut in another way.

Mr. Lincoln's Visit to New-York in 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of Senator SUMNER'S speech at the Cooper Institute we find the following:

MR. PRESIDENT: It gives me much pleasure to be welcomed by the Republican Union, first, as you represent the young men, who are the hope and strength of the country, and, secondly, as you constitute an association which has already rendered signal service in saving the country from the rule of tha Slave Oligarchy. It was under your auspices that our candidate for tha Presidency, known and honored in New-York. Nor is it too much to say that the masterly speech which he made at your invitation in this very hall, was needed to complete those titles to regard which cansed his nomination at Chicago and his election by the people. It was he who did the work; but you supplied the opportunity.

Mr. SUMNER has been misinformed. Mr. LINCOLN did not come to New-York in February 1860, the time referred to, at the invitation of the Republican Union, and it was not "under their auspices that our candidate for the Presidency became known." This Union, probably, does not desire to wear undeserved honors. The facts of Mr. LINCOLN'S invitation are these: During the Fall and Winter of 1859 and 1860, a course of lectures was instituted at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Several distinguished gentlemen were invited, among on ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He replied that he could not come at the time specified, bnt that he might be able to come late in the season. After the course of lectures had been fully completed, we received a letter from him, stating that ha would leeture for us ths latter part of February. As the topic upon which he was to speak was a political ona it was thought bettsr that it should be delivered in New-York. Several prominent men, officers in Republican associations, were seen and consulted in regard to it. It was proposed to have the admission free, if tha expenses could ha provided for, but this was not effected. Instead of this, a proposition was received that the Committee of the Plymouth Course take and pay for themselves four hundred tickets, at 25 cents each, and the Republican Association or Club would pay Mr. LINCOLN the sum offered him and the other expenses. This the Committee declined to do; and in ordar to pay the expenses they charged a small admission fee, sold the tickets and tended the doors themselves, fearing the oxpenses would not be met, bnt in this they were disappointed—tha receipts were fully enough to cover the expenses. ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

YANKEE HORSES FOR THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—The horses, twelve in number, purchased hy Prince NAPOLEON on his recent visit to this country, and designed for the Emperor NAPOLEON, were placed on board the French transport *Orione*, now lying at Union wharf, yesterday afternoon. The animals were placed in well-padded boxes, with feeding mangers attached to each, and slung on board and placed on the second deck on each side of the main hatch, where the boxes are so secured that, in the event of stormy weathar, their position will not be disturbed. The animals are severally slung in the boxes, so no harm can come to them by the pitching or rolling of the vessel. The horses have not been chosen with regard to uniformity of color, as they include blacks, bays, browns, and one white. They are very finely bred animals, and will contrast favorably with the chunky, round and plump-proportioned Netherlands horses which are so common in France (which, hy the way, Paris is said to be) or the blooded grades which come in part of that heavy-headed stock. We could obtain no specific information relative to the origin of the horses in question; all we could glean on board tha *Orione* was that they were of Western New-York and New-England stock, the crack descriptions which belong to the several branches of the Morgan family. The story of an export of sheep and swine by the same ship, is not true. Quite a number of these descriptions of animals were taken on board, but they are consigned to the butcher.—*Boston Journal, Nov. 29.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Shares at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 30, 1861

$2,000	Kentucky 6s, 20	10	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		12
1,000	Ill. Cent. R., 6	40	Erie R. Pref.	b10	54½
1,000	Ill. Cen. Rs, '66	100	do	b10	54¾
10,000	Mo. State 6s, '81	41½	100	do	b10	54¾
2,000	do	41½	50	do		54¾
41,000	do	41½	50	Had. Riv. R.	b10	29
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s, '65	100	do		30½
5,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs, '88	100	do	s60	37⅜
2,000	E. R. 2 M. Bs, '85	87½	100	do		37⅝
7,000	E. R. R. 1st mtg.	100½	50	do	s60	37⅝
1,000	M. S. & N. I. 1st mtg.		600	do		38
3,000	N. Y. C. bonds	91	200	Cl. & Pittsb. R.		13⅛
1,000	M. S. 2d mtge As.	80	550	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.		61
2,000	N. Ia. 1st mtge.	83¼	200	Cl. & Pittsb. R.		13⅛
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d mtg	30	50	do		14
1,000	D. L. & W. R. 1st mt.	96⅜	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		37
175	Pacific M. S. Co.	87	50	do		37¼
50	do	b10	87	100	do		37½
50	do	s10	87	25	Panama Railroad		113
30	do		87¼	25	do	b30	113
550	New-York Cen. R.		78¾	50	do		113
500	do	b8	78⅞	55	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.		99
200	do	s20	78¾	150	Gal. & Chic. R.		71
100	do	s30	78¾	100	do	s30	70¾
100	do	b10	78¾	150	Clev. & Tol. R.		34
50	do	b6	79		do		33⅞
30	Erie Railway		31¾	350	do		33⅜
100	do		31¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	b3	63¾
350	do	b60	31¾	200	do		63¾
300	do		31¾	100	do		63¾
50	do	s10	31¾	100	do		63¾
150	do	b10	31¾	100	Chic., B. & Q. R.	s30	60
50	do	b60	31¾	25	do		60¼
25	Mich. Cen. R.		49¾	7	do		60
375	do	c	49	6	Mil. & P. Du C. R.		20
50	do		49¼				

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '71..Con.	82½	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10	78¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Con.	93¾	140	do		78¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	43	50	Erie Railway Pref.		53⅜
19,000	Mo. State 6s	b30	40½	50	Hudson River R.		36
2,000	do		40½	300	do	s10	37⅛
15,000	do		40¾	50	Erie Railway		31
1,000	N. C. State 6's		61	50	do	s10	30½
11,500	Or. W. Ln. ½ y'r'ly		90	1600	do		30⅜
3,000	Br'k'n C. W. L.		95½	60	Ill. Cen. R. S'p.	s30	60⅜
1,000	N. Y. Central 7s, '101			50	Clev. & Pitts. R.		34⅜
5,000	Ill. Central Rs.		87¾	150	Cleve. & Tol. R.		33⅜
3,000	C., B. & Q. 8p. c. bs.		93¾	100	do	s30	33⅜
25	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.		84⅜	25	Chi. & Rock I. R.		53¾
10	Pacific Mail S. Co.		86¼	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R.		20
40	do		86	12	M. & P. Du C. 2d Pr't.		60

MONDAY, Dec. 2—A. M.

The general trade of the past week was again active in the receipts, sales and exports of Domestic Produce, and partially improved in the Import entrias, which are larger than the previous week or two, in both Dry Goods and General Foreign Merchandise, though still below the moderate trade of this time last year. The advices from Europe continue favorable for Grain and Flour, and the export orders for the former, especially in Indian Corn, are understood to be on a liberal scale. They are favored, at present, by rather lower freights and improved Exchanges, though the latter do not hold up as well as they appeared early in the week. Money keeps very easy in supply, and the privata Deposits at Bank, including balances from the West, are steadily on the increase, standing, on Saturday morning, $93,764,000, against $90,877,000 on Saturday week. At tha sama time the ordinary Loans and Discounts, exclusive of the Government Account, have fallen off from $95,694,000 to $93,432,000; tha amount on loan being scarcely equal to the sum total left on deposit, exclusive of tha dealings of the Association with the Secretary of the Treasury. The Specie average is steadily maintained, notwithstanding further drafts made hy the Treasnry. The return this afternoon will differ hut slightly from last Monday. The Specie Average of the Suh-Treasury for the week, is a little higher than last Monday. The receipts of gold from California, $830,000, have more than supplied the sums sent out of town for the demands of the Government at Washington and other points. On Saturday morning the actual stock of Bullion in Bank and Suh-Treasury was $50,500,000.

The sums paid in at New-York on account of snhscriptions to the Popular 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan amount to $1,135,000, (only five business days,) while the Associated Banks have made an additional payment of $3,500,000, and received from tha Government $1,000,000 by way of reimbursement of previous advances:

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTIONS TO NEW 7.30 LOAN.

	Last Week.	Previous Week.
Monday	$477,000	$296,000
Tuesday	272,000	299,000
Wednesday	201,000	227,000
Thursday	Holiday.	181,000
Friday	101,000	107,000
Saturday	84,000	149,000
Total, Individual	$1,135,000	$1,259,000
By Banks	3,500,000	7,000,000
Total for week	$4,635,000	$8,259,000
Total since 19th August		$66,903,000
By New-York Banks	$59,500,000	
Less reimhursed	26,500,000	
	$33,000,000	
By Individuals	33,903,000	$66,903,000
Balance guaranteed hy Banks		3,097,000
Total assigned to New-York to Dec. 15		$70,000,000

To which add purchase of 6 ℔ cent. 20 year Stock, at 90⅜ ℔ cent. and Interest | $35,000,000

The following are the daily balances in the Sub-Treasury resulting in the above-mentioned average for the week:

Monday	$7,445,333	Thursday	Holiday.
Tuesday	10,183,950	Friday	8,054,792
Wednesday	9,365,650	Saturday	6,961,127
Aggregate			$42,020,852
Making the average of five days			8,404,170

The Stock Exchange, and to some extent financial confidence outside, were partially unsettled early in the week hy the appearance of the Foreign Exchanges. The speculative rise in Bills, however, was not sustained for either mail, and all concern on this point was dismissed before the close. The news from England on Saturday morning, however, renewed on the Street the subject of onr probable diplomatic trouhle with that country, growing out of the recent arrest of MASON and SLIDELL, hut opinions differ so widely as to the intrinsic weight of tha question as against the peace of two great commercial people, that the effect of the discussjou on the Stock market is, thus far, irrigular and undecided. Tha general anticipation seems to be that we shall have at least a good many warm and indignant, if not threatening, words from the English Press, while opinions are divided as to how the matter will be treated by tha British Ministry. Exchange left off 108¾@109 ℔ cent.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods Table in our last paper, amonnt to $2,613,408, against $3,614,907 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellanaous goods are $3,115,140, against $2,421,176 same week last year. No Specie was exported, and only $88,850 the sama week last November.

The Trade returns for ten months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and puhliahed in our paper in tabular form, some days ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclnsive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 ..... $107,685,000
Add four weeks in November 7,940,080
Total since Jan. 1 ..... $115,631,080
Against same time last year 212,310,205
Decreased Import since 1st January ... $96,679,125

[illegible] Foreign Entries are reported, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 ..... $107,685,000
Add four weeks in November 7,940,080
Total clearances since Jan. 1 ..... $123,557,207
Against same time last year 99,900,014
Increased Exports since Jan. 1 ..... $23,356,193

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are $3,355,000
Against same time, 1860 41,973,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1 $38,678,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York $36,407,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston 7,711,000
California Gold at New-York 31,828,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1 ..... $75,946,000

Against same time 1860:

From California $31,332,000
From abroad ..... 2,476,000—$33,808,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1 ..... $42,138,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861 ..... 93¼@93¾
New-York Central ..... 78¼@77@79¼@78¾
New-York and Erie ..... 30¾@32½@30¾@31
Erie Preference Shares ..... 52½@54¾@53¾
Rock Island ..... 54½@51¾@54¼@53
Michigan Guaranteed ..... 36@37
Michigan Southern ..... 17¾@17¾
Michigan Central ..... 49¼@50½@48¾
Toledo ..... 34¾@33¾
Galena ..... 71¾@69¾@71
Illinois Central ..... 60¾@61
Panama ..... 114@112
Pacific Mail ..... 90¾@86@89¾@86¾
Missouris ..... 42½@40¾
Virginias ..... 48@47
Tennessees ..... 43@42¾
Hudson River ..... 37@39@38¼
Harlem Preferred ..... 30@31@30
Burlington and Quincy ..... 63@60
Harlem, Common ..... 12@12

The Stock dealings of the week show pretty wide fluctuations on the Railway Shares, ending, however, at much the same figures as on Saturday week. The extremes for New-York Central were 77@79¼, and the closing sales 78¾, as against 78¼ the week before. Erie shares of both classes and Hudson River left off higher, while the Westerns and Panams are generally lowar, Michigan Southern Gnaranteed being an exception to the remark. Missouri State Sixes are abont 2 ℔ cent. lower, while Governments are steady on the 6 ℔ cents and lower on the 5 ℔ cents as compared with the previous week. On Saturday the general market opened at weaker rates than the best prices of Friday afternoon, bnt ran throngh the early session of tha Brokers without yielding materially. At the Second Board, prices were more decidedly down, while later in the afternoon a more steady feeling and a fair demand for Stocks were manifested.

The following are the last bids for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	86¾	Market	83
City	105	Nassau	81¾
Phœnix	88¾	Corn Exchange	85
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	St. Nicholas	66
National	87	Marine	80
Commerce	80¾	Commonwealth	70
American Exchange	81	Importers' & Traders'	98
Hanover	68	Park	95
Irving	67		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes	91	Mich. C. n. f., 8 ℔ c., '82	91
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64..100¾		Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c.	93
Y. Y. Cen. sevens, '76..101		M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	76
Erie firsts, '68	103	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	83½
Erie extended, '64	101	T. H. & A. 2s, 8 ℔ c. '70	29½
Erie thirds, '03	86¾	Chi. & W. s. f.	82
Erie fourths, '80	70	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38
B., N. Y. & Erie firsts	70	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	30
Hndson firsts, '69	103½	Gal. & Chi. firsts	99½
Hndson thirds, '76	75¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds	94
Hudson convertibles, '67	68	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	96½	Del., L. & W. firsts	96
Harlem seconds, '64	92	Lack. & West. Bonds	93
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	90		

We are requested to say that the President of the Board of Commissioners of St. Louis County, Miasouri, is in this City, and will be at tha Bank of Commerce dnring this waek to arrange with the holders of the County Bonds, the principal of which matures on the 1st of December. Ha proposes to pay in full all interest on the debt, and 50 ℔ cent. of the principal maturing. Tha Commissioners entertain fnll expectation of baing anabled to pay the remaining 50 ℔ cent. within the next 90 days. The St. Louis *Democrat* on this subject says:

"The condition of the county indehtedness having been incorrectly reported in some of the newspapers of the city, we give the following authentic statement of the matter:

County Indebtedness maturing Dec. 1, 1861.
Interest (provided for in full) $35,000
250 Bonds, $1,000 each, maturing same time ... $250,000
Remitted for same 125,000
Balance due $125,000

To make arrangements for an extension of this amount ($125,000) is the object of Judge LIONIZA'S visit to New-York."

The current December Coupon on the Fifth Mortgage of the Erie Company will he paid to-day. The arrearages on this and the Fourth Mortgaga of tha old Corporation—the Coupons in arrear having been surrendered to the Trusteas for reorganizing tha new Corporation—are provided for out of tha first earnings of the Road, as reorganized, and by the assessment of 2½ ℔ cent. on the Common Shares and Common Bonds, (now made into Preferenca Shares,) so that the announcement by one or two of our cotemporaries that *all* the Interest due on the Fifth Mortgage is to be paid to-day, is a mistake.

It is known to the Corn Exchange Trade that a large share of the Western Exports of Flour and Grain pass through the lakes and down the St. Lawrence to Montreal and Quehec for shipment to Europe. Soma idea of the present difference in this movement, as compared with the previous two years may be derived from the following figures of the shipments from Montreal, copied from the *Gazette* of that city:

	Nov. 28, '61.	Nov. 29, '60.	Nov. 30, '59
Flour, bbls	651,945	276 7	101,806
Wheat, bushels	5,910,641	1,636,906	58,005
Corn, bushels	1,453,815	24,387	8,015
Butter, kegs	55,122	32,031	12,999
Peas, bushels	1,646,893	1,297,110	294,190
Oatmeal, hbls	33,463	20,945	358
Oats, bushels	341,101	206,732	12,600

The following are the weekly receipts of Grain at Chicago since the 1st of August, compared with the previous three years:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Aug. 3	303,618	126,829	669,123	1,610,060
Aug. 10	301,967	160,587	913,898	1,278,209
Aug. 17	411,977	356,763	1,212,795	1,268,209
Aug. 24	909,750	523,133	1,648,110	1,857,445
Aug. 31	1,244,955	853,900	1,345,137	2,235,219
Sept. 7	975,807	876,421	1,365,597	2,221,572
Sept. 14	819,080	824,690	1,306,278	1,835,768
Sept. 21	621,940	845,364	1,352,338	1,842,675
Sept. 28	685,212	664,526	1,002,577	1,740,830
Oct. 5	753,305	969,121	1,143,913	2,107,920
Oct. 12	734,743	899,626	1,264,736	1,891,024
Oct. 19	442,208	632,580	1,441,417	1,557,134
Oct. 26	369,074	746,299	1,312,604	1,899,471
Nov. 2	239,903	900,927	1,013,035	1,901,920
Nov. 9	156,680	874,283	670,481	1,505,425
Nov. 16	226,384	671,073	601,077	1,352,787
Nov. 23	164,522	546,924	625,210	1,412,017
Nov. 30	105,971	322,327	413,274	857,038
Total, bush.	9,467,156	11,956,423	19,301,600	30,345,333

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, etc.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1393, 1341, 1493, 1517, 1543, 1545, 1549, 1553, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1569, 301, 339, 597, 1263, 1289, 1291, 1313, 1333. *Part II.*—Nos. 1154, 876, 1106, 8, 138, 928, 1010, 1110, 1160, 1162, 1168, 1190, 1232, 1240, 1256, 1260, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned till Saturday, Dec. 21, 1861.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Demurrers only, from No. 131 to 155, inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 711, 1989, 2406, 7, 2507, 2549, 2579, 2591, 437, 2505, 2091, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2605. *Part II.*—Nos. 1786, 1136, 2738, 2425, 1786, 1158, 2830, 2832, 2834, 2836, 2838, 2840, 2842, 2844, 2846.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1600, 1602, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1656, 1657, 1661, 1662, 1664, 1665, 1497, 1498, 1547, 823. *Part II.*—Nos. 1573, 1523, 1617, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1625, 894, 1428, 1189, 1470, 1204, 906, 1530, 1544.

Nathaniel Gordon, the Master of the Slaver *Erie*, who was tried and convicted a short time since, was brought before the Court this morning, to hear its decision upon the motion made on his behalf for a new trial.

The decision was rendered by Judge Shipman as follows:

We have carefully considered the points on the motion for the arrest of judgment and for a new trial, and the arguments of counsel thereon. In disposing of this motion, we do not deem it important to discuss any exceptions taken to the form of indictment, except such as apply to the first and third counts, inasmuch as it was upon these two counts that we put the case to the jury. If either one of these counts is good, it is sufficient to support the verdict.

The only objection to the form of the first and third counts is, that they do not aver, in the precise words of the statute, the condition of the negroes "as not held to service by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States" at the time of the commission of the offence. The language of the indictment being "not *having been* held to service," &c., it is argued that if the prisoner had been able to prove that they had been once held to service at some time prior to the commission of the offence, this averment would have been negatived, and he would have been entitled to an acquittal. But this, we think, only proves that the language of the indictment in this particular, is more *comprehensive* than was necessary. The indictment charges him with having forcibly confined and detained the negroes, they not having been held to service—that is, not having been held to service either at the time he so confined and detained them, or at any time previous. The fact that the terms of the indictment are somewhat broader than those of the statute is not material, so long as they cover the offence described in the latter.

To the objection that there was no such proof that the vessel upon which the offence was committed was "owned in whole or in part, or navigated for or in behalf of any citizen or citizens of the United States," as would warrant a conviction on the first count, we cannot accede. The Government proved that she was built in and owned by citizens of the United States. This fixed the national character of the vessel, and this character and ownership would be presumed to continue until they were shown to have been changed. To show such a change the burden of proof was on the prisoner. The evidence offered only tended to show that a sale was made of the vessel at Havana, but without showing to whom such sale was made. It is urged by the prisoner's counsel that, inasmuch as the sale claimed to have been proved was made in a foreign country, the law will presume, until the contrary is shown, that it was made to foreigners. We think there is no foundation in law or reason upon which such a presumption can rest.

In support of that part of the indictment which charges that the prisoner was an American citizen at the time of committing the offence, the government proved that his father and mother were residents of Portland, in the State of Maine, for many years, both before and after their marriage, and before the birth of the prisoner, and while he was a small child. It also appeared from the testimony of the same witnesses that his father was a sea-captain, and that sometimes his wife, the prisoner's mother, accompanied him on his foreign voyages. The prisoner's counsel claimed that it appeared from this evidence that he *might* have been born abroad, and that if he was, he was not a citizen of the United States, and therefore not amenable to those criminal laws of the United States which are limited in terms to its citizens. The Court instructed the jury, however, that even if tha prisoner was born during one of these voyages which the father made as a sea-captain, without any intention of removing to hut merely touching at foreign countries, he would still be regarded in law as an American citizen, although thns born abroad, provided his parents were American citizens. The prisoner's counsel except to this part of the charge, on the ground that it did not lay down the correct rula of law applicable to children of American parents born in foreign countries. Without here discussing the general principles of law applicable to that subject, it is sufficient answer to the exception taken in this case, that the charge on this point, taken in connection with the facts in evidence to which it was to be applied, clearly referred to a possible birth of tha prisoner on board his father's American vessel, while tha latter was in a foreign country, in the course of the voyage. We are clearly of opinion that there was no error in this part of the charge.

The only remaining objection that we deem it necessary to notice, is that "if the *Erie* was a foreign vessel, even admitting the citizenship of Gordon, the Court has not the jurisdiction to try him for an act committed on the River Congo, in the Portuguese dominions, and not on the high waters." There are two answers to this objection: *First*—There is no proof that the *Erie* was a foreign vessel, but the proof is clear and uncontradicted that she was an American vessel, owned by American citizens. *Second*—The allegation in the indictment that the offence was committed in the River Congo, on the Coast of Africa; on waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, we think fully sustained by the proof. The proof is that the negroes were taken on board in the Congo River, some distance from its mouth, but where it is several miles hroad, and really an arm of the sea. Tha proof is clear and uncontradicted, that the offence of confining and detaining the negroes on board was continnons and uninterrupted until her capture in the Atlantic Ocean, several miles from land. Of course it was committed in tha very mouth of the river, where its broad expanse is lost in the Atlantic, and where the jurisdiction of every nation over its citizens or its ships clearly extends. The other exceptions to these two counts and to the charge, are overruled.

Upon all these points, we are clearly of opinion that there is no error in tha indictment, and that none intervened on the trial, and that the jurisdiction of the Court is beyond dispute. We, therefore, are constrained to deny the application for a certificate of division, which is asked for by the defendant, to enable him to carry the case to tha Snpreme Court.

It is hardly necessary for me to add, that these views are the result of consultation, and are fully concurred in hy Mr. Justice NELSON.

Mr. Smith, the District Attorney, then moved for judgment and for the sentence of the Court upon the prisoner.

Judge Dean, one of his counsel, said he supposed the judgment could not be passed in the absence of one of the component parts of the Court, by which the prisoner was tried. He would not take this objection, but that he desired to have an opportunity to present the case to the Executive. He had not seen any one himself, but he had been informed that eleven of the jurors desired to add to their verdict a recommendation of the prisoner to the mercy of the Court and of the Executive, and that the other juror objected because it was no business of the jury, but said he would join them in such a recommendation outside of the jury. He desired to have time to make this appeal to the Executive.

Judge SHIPMAN said that the Court could act when held hy either Judge alone, and that as to the application to the Executive tha prisoner would have a distant day

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 2, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Nassau-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and Sunday—price Two Cents; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half on his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar on his subscription. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mail to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of ANONYMOUS Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—PERSIS O'DONNELL—SECRET—LATEST FROM NEW-YORK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—THE SCAPEGOAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BOWERY CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 2½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH—THE ALLEGHANIANS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress commences to-day. There was not a quorum of the members of either House in Washington last night, but a sufficient number are expected to arrive by this morning's trains to insure an immediate commencement of business. It has been decided that the President's Message and the Reports of the Departments cannot be delivered to the Press in advance of their delivery, it being necessary to hold them back until the last moment for any modification which may be made necessary.

We have late and important intelligence from South Carolina and Georgia through the medium of Virginia papers, received in Baltimore. Dispatches from Augusta and Savannah announce that TATNALL, with his "Fleet," commenced an attack upon the National vessels on the morning of the 27th ult., with three small steamers and one gunboat. He seems to have met with very poor success, however, for the dispatch states that, "failing to draw the fleet under the guns of Fort Pulaski," he withdrew. The dispatch then goes on to state that there are now at Tybee six National vessels inside the bar, besides one large frigate, and it was reported that "the Yankees" had taken possession of Wersaw, and were preparing to attack Fort Pulaski. From South Carolina the intelligence, contained in a dispatch from Augusta, is to the effect that the National gunboats had landed troops at Buckingham, on the mainland, and that the rebels, under Gen. LEE, were preparing to make a forward movement to drive them back. Martial law has been declared in Charleston, and no one is allowed to leave the city without a permit.

The additional accounts which have reached us, through rebel sources, of the fighting at Fort Pickens, are more confused, if possible, than those which have preceded them. A great many rumors were prevalent on Friday—the date of our last accounts—at Fortress Monroe. One was that Fort Pickens had been taken by the rebels. Another, that the rebels had been defeated, and Gen. BRAGG killed, and still another, that after two days' hard fighting, a great storm arose, in consequence of which both sides had to cease fighting. A copy of the Richmond *Dispatch*, received in Baltimore, contains extracts from the Pensacola *Observer* of the 22d and 23d ult., from which it appears that the firing was commenced by Fort Pickens about 10 o'clock on Friday, the 22d. The accounts in the *Observer* are principally made up of bombast, and nothing can be judged from them. The Richmond *Dispatch*, however, contains a dispatch from Gen. BRAGG, dated Tuesday night, in which he states that everything was quiet about Pensacola, and that he was prepared to renew the engagement,—from which it appears that there had been a cessation of firing, but for what reason is not stated.

By the arrival of the transport *Ocean Queen* at this port, we have advices from Port Royal to the 27th ult. There is very little additional news. Com. DUPONT and Gen. SHERMAN had been on a visit to Tybee Island, our new acquisition at the mouth of the Savannah River, where they had landed a force of United States Marines, who immediately commenced the work of repairing the old fortifications and constructing new ones, under the protection of a fleet of eight gunboats. Between Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski the rebels had sunk two vessels, to prevent the passage up of any vessels of the National fleet. Beaufort still remained unoccupied, though it was visited daily by officers of the army and navy, and the two gunboats still remained at anchor near at hand. A small schooner had been sent up to one of the small islands above Hilton Head to load cotton, under orders from the naval authorities, and was expected to sail in a few days.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes a private letter, dated Charleston, Nov. 23, which it asserts is perfectly reliable. The writer states that several revolts have taken place among the slaves in the interior, although, so far as can be discovered, there has as yet been no attempt at an organized insurrection. Although the papers carefully avoid all reference to the subject, there is great nervousness among all classes lest there may be an extended outbreak at any moment, and some fear that this may be hastened by the very measures adopted to overawe the negroes, for those whose agency in revolts has been suspected have in several instances, been burned at the stake.

The writer of this letter also speaks of a gentleman, whose fidelity to the Union the rebels rewarded with confinement in a damp cell, from which death finally released him.

Our advices from Missouri continue to be somewhat confused. Only a day or two ago we had a report that the forces under PRICE, RAINS and MCCULLOCH were about to form a junction at Springfield; and now we have the statement, made by a person who left Springfield on Tuesday last, that MCCULLOCH'S forces had marched for Arkansas, having already passed Pond Spring. At the latest accounts, however, the rebels under PRICE were still moving northward. PRICE, while at Neosho, issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, appealing to them to take up arms against the National Government. Fifty thousand men, he says, are wanted to insure success; and, inasmuch as he probably cannot obtain five thousand, the proclamation is regarded by the Government as a confession of defeat.

An order has been issued from the War Department, embodying regulations for the enlistment and employment of the Militia of Missouri, according to the arrangement recently effected between Gov. GAMBLE and the National Government. The State Militia called into service by Gov. GAMBLE is to be armed, equipped, clothed, paid, transported and subsisted at the expense of the United States Government, and is to be subject to such orders as may be given from the War Department; but they are not to be ordered out of the State except for the immediate defence of the State. Brig. Gen. SCHOFIELD has been appointed by Gov. GAMBLE to the command of the State Militia. The appointment is considered to be one that promises a vigorous use of the State troops, and there is little doubt that in a short time they will be in a condition to *hold and defend* the State, and thus permit the disengagement of the National forces for service in another quarter.

Major-General HUNTER arrived at Leavenworth on Tuesday last, to assume command of the department to which he has just been assigned. The following gentlemen comprise his staff: Maj. Marcus J. Parrott, Maj. James K. Barnes, Maj. A. B. Campbell, Maj. L. D. Hubbard, Capt. J. W. Turner, Capt. J. W. Shaffer, Capt. E. W. Smith, Capt. S. W. Stockton.

Troops are now concentrating at St. Louis and Louisville with extraordinary rapidity. With the week ending Tuesday, Dec. 2, 10,000 men will have been moved over the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, to join Gen. HALLECK'S Division, and nearly the same number have passed through Cincinnati *en route* for Louisville during the last five or six days, to take the places assigned them by Gen. BUELL.

From intelligence which reaches us from the West, there is little doubt that the new rebel capital, Nashville, is in imminent peril, and JEFF. DAVIS' peripatetic Government had better take another tramp. According to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, twenty-five thousand troops left Cerondolet, Mo., on the 24th ult., for Cairo. The same day, eight thousand troops passed down the Ohio for Louisville. Gen. THOMAS' Brigade, also about eight thousand strong, is to move to Elizabethtown, in the vicinity of Louisville, where is the great rendezvous for the troops and stores intended undoubtedly for a movement against Nashville. Twenty-five thousand troops will soon be on their way from Western Virginia to Louisville, and the Nashville division will then number nearly one hundred thousand men. The Louisville *Democrat*, of Friday, contains some significant intimations relative to this Nashville movement. It says: "Our readers may as well prepare to hear, before the close of this month, news as stirring as that from the great fleet, and this time the news will be of more interest to us, because of its nearness. Kentucky will, to a great extent, send the war, so far as the land forces are concerned."

An extraordinary movement of troops from and through Illinois is also noted by the Chicago *Evening Journal*, in excess of anything yet seen since the war opened. The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, for instance, moved on Thursday, from Chicago to St. Louis, the Lincoln Regiment of Col. WILSON. On Friday, Col. KELLOGG'S Michigan Cavalry, from Grand Rapids, passed over the same line. On Saturday they transported a large portion of the Ninth Iowa Regiment; yesterday the Wisconsin Ninth: and to-morrow it takes the Wisconsin Twelfth and the Second Regiment of the Douglas Brigade—in all, upwards of ten thousand men within a week.

Intelligence has reached Washington that a small Canadian steamer has been seized on the coast of Maine by a United States Revenue cutter—her cargo consisting of about ten thousand Springfield muskets, clothing, boots, bank paper, caps and munitions of war. She was cleared from Canada, and the cargo was consigned to parties in the rebel States.

The steamer *Hercules* arrived at Baltimore, on Friday morning, from Pongoteague, and reported the utmost quiet prevailing in both Accomac and Northampton Counties, Virginia. Gen. LOCKWOOD was at Pongoteague on Thursday, preparing to start for Eastville, the Capital of Northampton County, which he would make his headquarters. The ports would be immediately opened to trade, and a number of vessels were prepared to start for Baltimore as soon as they could obtain clearances. The troops continued to be well received, and the people were enthusiastic in their professions of loyalty to the Government.

It was stated on 'Change, on Saturday, that the *Harvey Birch*, reported by the *City of Baltimore* as having been captured and destroyed by the pirate *Nashville*, was chiefly owned by residents of Texas.

Under the heading "Warlike Movements," the Toronto *Globe* of Friday notices the arrival of Gen. Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS, accompanied by his staff, including Col. WILMOT, Col. ROLLO, Capt. DE WINTON and Capt. GRANT, for the purpose of inspecting the defences of the neighborhood. The excavations for a new fort, a short distance from the old one, were commenced some days ago, under the superintendence of Col. ROBERTSON, Royal Engineers.

GENERAL NEWS.

One of the largest meetings ever convened within the walls of Cooper Institute assembled Saturday evening pursuant to a call for citizens of all parties in favor of the election of Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE to the Mayoralty. Within the hall Judge E. P. COWLES presided, and on taking the Chair spoke in support of the objects of the meeting. Addresses were also made by D. D. FIELD, HENRY J. RAYMOND, and others. The outside demonstration was no less imposing, and comprised speeches, torchlight processions of the various Ward clubs, bonfires, and enthusiasm generally. The whole affair was well managed, and proved a complete success. After the mass meeting was over a procession of Ward clubs, joined by many prominent citizens, marched to Mr. OPDYKE'S house in Fifth-avenue, where a fine pyrotechnic display took place and a speech was made by Mr. OPDYKE.

The Tammany and other political organizations favoring the election of C. GODFREY GUNTHER to the Mayoralty, held a mass meeting at Irving Hall, Saturday evening. The meeting was addressed by JOSEPH HOXIE, JOHN H. ANTHON, RICHARD BUSTARD and others.

Capt. NATHANIEL GORDON, of the slaver *Erie*, was Saturday sentenced by Judge SHIPMAN to be hung on Friday, the 7th of February next, between 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was brought before the Circuit Court yesterday morning to hear its decision upon the motion made in his behalf for a new trial, which was denied—the Court deciding that there was no error in the indictment, and that none intervened on the trial; and further, that the jurisdiction of the Court was beyond dispute. The District Attorney then moved for judgment and for the sentence of the Court upon the prisoner, which, after some objection from the prisoner's counsel, was passed as above stated.

Capt. HARDING, of the bark *Edward Everett*, which arrived at Boston on Friday, states that when off D. H. Shot Keys, Nov. 10, she saw a schooner with a gun on deck, supposed to be a privateer, with a bark in company, apparently a prize, steering for Cardenas.

The United States dispatch steamer *Rhode Island* will leave the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, Dec. 4, to communicate with the Atlantic and Gulf Blockading Squadrons. Letters and packages sent to the care of the United States Naval Lyceum will be duly forwarded.

The United States steam-transport *New-York*, lying at Pier No. 9 North River, sailed Saturday evening for Locust Point. She has a full cargo of provisions, ammunition and gun-carriages.

The *Press* of Saturday says that the vicinity of Washington-street wharf, in Philadelphia, was kept in a state of excitement on Friday by the arrival and departure of the Sixty-third New-York Regiment, called also the "Third Irish." Joy at the prospect of seeing service, or the fatigue of travel, or the balmy air of New-Jersey, or some other cause, had made the men pugnacious, and the route from Jersey City to Camden is described to the *Press* as a trail of gore. Many of the men were so weak that it was necessary to carry them ashore in blankets.

Gen. FREMONT attended morning service, yesterday, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached from Matthew 20th chapter, end 17th to 29th verses, to a very full congregation; and a large concourse of spectators saluted the General as he drove away from the place of worship.

Commodore WILKES arrived here early yesterday morning. He is staying at the St. Nicholas.

Heavy receipts and sales of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs were reported on Saturday. Prices of Flour and Corn favored holders. Wheat was quoted steady. Cotton was in fair request and was dearer. An active demand prevailed for Coffee, chiefly Rio. Sugars, Rice, Molasses, Metals, Fish, Fruit, Seeds, Hides and Spirits Turpentine were quiet. A moderate business was reported in Resin, Hops, Tallow, Whisky and Provisions. The Freight engagements were less extensive and rates were quite irregular. Shippers were giving the preference at our highest quotations to foreign vessels, as they were apprehensive of danger to their property in American bottoms, in consequence of the reported capture and destruction of the clipper ship *Harvey Birch* by the pirate *Nashville*. The Underwriters were also alarmed, and at a morning session of the Board resolved to advance the extra, or war risk premium, to five per cent.

The Stock Market, on Saturday, after several changes through the day, left off ¼@¾ ₩ cent. lower than on Friday. New-York Central, 78¾ ₩ cent.; Erie, 31. No alteration in Money rates or ease of supply. Exchange quiet—108¾@109 ₩ cent.

Mr. Chase's Forthcoming Report—Shall We Have a National Bank, or Free Banking?

These are the alternatives predicated of Mr. Secretary CHASE'S forthcoming Report; which will he and which should he recommend?

The importance of a currency uniform in value, is a question which has but one side. Under the Constitution, no power but that of the United States can establish one based upon the precious metals. The argument is simply that of utility. It is useless to enlarge upon the inconvenience of having one standard for New-York, another for Pennsylvania and another for New-Jersey. The effect of three standards instead of one would be to reduce vastly the commercial operations now carried on between them.

But gold and silver has been almost entirely superseded by the use of more convenient and economical agencies—bills of exchange, bank-notes and checks. The tendency is in the same direction, in exact ratio to the perfection attained in commercial transactions. Every year are we resorting more and more to the use of *symbols* which, performing all the functions of gold and silver, have so far supplanted them, that the latter are now only used to discharge balances, and seldom or never in large commercial transactions.

The excellence of a currency of symbols, like that of gold and silver, depends upon the uniformity of their value. But such uniformity can never be maintained, so long as it depends upon the legislation of several States. There were, a year ago, and are, for aught we know, now twenty different (in value) currencies in the single State of Illinois, all created by the acts act of the Legislature. The loss resulting therefrom was incalculable. It affected most seriously the trade of this City and the prosperity of the whole country.

One power alone can give us currency of symbols as it has of metals of uniform value. Its superiority over the ten thousand different ones we have, would be incalculable. But this would really be an inconsiderable advantage compared with what we should gain in having the business of banking conducted upon correct principles. There is now no uniform standard or law. Each Bank is a sort of feudal clan, with its chieftain and troop of followers, who wield their power as their interest, or necessities, or caprice dictate. A very large number of Banks are got up by borrowing for the purpose of creating symbols to use as substitutes for the capital which they lack. Hence the constant fluctuations in the rates for money and in prices—fluctuations to which no other country is subject in the same degree with our own.

To allow free banking upon a deposit of Government Bonds would be to perpetuate a system which is the great curse of the country. The volume of currency would ebb and flow with fearful violence, breeding extravagant speculations, to be followed by universal distress and bankruptcy. Not a note or bill should ever be discounted, or turned into money, except those drawn against merchandise nearly fitted for, or that will not soon enter into consumption. In such case there is every probability that the promiser, having something that the public will soon take off his hands, will have the money where-withal to pay. The violation of this rule by the Banks ought to be made a penal offence; as to discount notes or bills representing no transfer of property, or such as are not likely to be speedily consumed, is to issue symbols where no property exists, or to attempt to make active capital that which is permanently invested. It is plain to see that a Bank is in its legitimate business in discounting notes given in the purchase of flour, because this will be speedily consumed, and speedily paid for; while the payment of notes given for property permanently invested, such as a house, may have to be made out of property other than that the note represents, but which the promiser may not possess.

The substitute for all this is a currency uniform in value, and in a volume which is always in ratio to commercial speculation, and which can only be created by a National Bank.

Another reason for such an institution, still more urgent, is the peculiar condition of the country. This is abundantly strong for all the wants of Government, as well as for the maintenance of our foreign commerce in a favorable position. The danger is an absence of that unity necessary to utilize all our strength, and of a sudden alarm or panic to which every community is subject, when it has for a long time been under a high state of excitement, and when the experience it is undergoing is an untried one. The league of our Banks is well, as far as it goes, but it is far from meeting all the exigencies that may arise. The recent flurry in exchange, which knocked down the sham market several per cent., is an illustration in point. The Banks should have been in a position to have instantly met the efforts to create alarm, by assuring the community that no cause existed, and that they were prepared to sell all the exchange needed at rates below specie point. The alleged reason for taking the 20-year six per cent Government loan, was to have something for sale or hypothecation abroad, to be drawn against should occasion, like the one that has just passed, arise. But, as what is everybody's work is nobody's, the step contemplated was not taken, and all the Bank Managers could do, was to express an opinion that the rise was, to a considerable extent, fictitious, instead of being able to prick the bubble the moment it was blown, by an offer to sell all that was wanted under the specie point. The consequence was that the Government bonds, the very security in which they are chiefly dealing, fell off some two per cent. Such were the consequences of having some sixty makers of currency instead of *one*. These sixty are all more or less jealous; opinionated; sticklers for precedence, either for themselves or their institutions; ambitions of leading—or, what is pretty much the same thing, of accomplishing their object by hanging as a dead weight upon the action of others, by declaring "that my institution cannot be forced into this or into that measure." Too many elements now enter into every great matter to allow either wisdom or harmony to prevail. Everything may remain in abeyance upon the condition of one man's digestion, or upon a twinge of gout in his great toe. As it is, one man now is altogether of too much consequence where harmony is necessary to success. We must, somehow or other, get rid of an oligarchy which never works well, either in military affairs, finance, or politics. We must have an institution which is the incarnation of the commercial spirit or soul of the country. It may be the only thing that can guide us through the troubled sea upon which we are afloat. We have no fear of erecting a monster to devour us, which we thought was to save. We are willing to give it tether to make all the money it can, as it will soon come to learn that money is really to be made in exact ratio to the service it can render the country. Mr. CHASE should not throw away an occasion to accomplish a vast good—one that may be vital to our success in the contest in which we are engaged, and which will lay the foundation of commercial greatness when the war is ended, such as neither we nor the world has yet witnessed. Six months of war may give us what a half a century of peace could not.

A South Carolina Protest against the Rebel Despotism.

Just about the moment when the echoes of DUPONT'S cannon were resounding through Charleston, the voice of a just judge also was sounding in the ears of the citizens of that city, denouncing the rebel tyranny and protesting against rebel usurpations. The time was the opening of the first Court held in Charleston since the inauguration of the rebellion, and which was presided over by Judge MAGRATH, that very person who, with theatrical pomposity, threw off the judicial robe just a year ago. The orator was Judge PETIGRU, a man known in Charleston and throughout South Carolina, for his honorable life, his upright character, and high judicial attainments. The occasion was the response of the latter to a writ of garnishment which had been served upon him, based upon the rebel act sequestrating the property of Union men. It was surely strange enough, that, as the rebel Attorney declared, "the first duty which devolved upon his Honor since he had put on his robes, and opened the first term of the Confederate Court in South Carolina, was to listen to an invective against the Government whose commission he bore."

The speech itself, which we publish this morning, is a remarkable one. It is very bold, and in some places almost heroic; and if the logic is sometimes bad and the reasoning inconclusive, it is in those cases precisely the kind of logic, and based on the very premises, which underlie South Carolina politics, and the South Carolina interpretation of the Constitution. Mr. PETIGRU compares MAGRATH'S Court to the English Star Chamber and the Spanish Inquisition—and shows that it is as infamous as the one and more despotic than the other. The Sequestration act he denounces, and demands: "How can that be said to be necessary which is absolutely never known to have been done before? Was there anybody," sarcastically asks he, "that ever fought before Gen. BEAUREGARD? Was there ever a law like this endured, practiced, or heard of?" He then tells the Court that "this act, borrowed from the darkest period of tyranny, is dug up from the very quarters of despotism, and put forward as our sentiments. They are not," says he, "my sentiments, and sorry will I be if in this I am solitary and alone." In regard to the required violation of professional confidence, he declares that "there are cases when it is either

duty or desire; and such, I am certainly to be chosen by every man who deserves the name."

It was probably *because* the Charleston rebels heard DUPONT'S guns, that after this they did not lynch Judge PETIGRU on the spot. And we doubt whether either his great age or his virtues will long save him. Risen from the ranks himself, he has always been an object of extreme hatred to the oligarchs and conspirators; and they will probably seize the opportunity to overcome the reverence which prevails among the people for his character.

The speech is valuable, too, as another evidence that there is a protestant spirit widely prevalent in the South. Even in South Carolina, where despotism is fiercest and most intolerant, it shows itself. If it dared show itself among those in the humbler walks of life, we should find not merely protestantism, but loyalty, wide-spread; but in that class, it is crushed out remorselessly, and without dread of dangerous consequences, as soon as it begins to appear. Only yesterday, we published a statement from a Richmond paper, that five hundred Union men were marching from one county in North Carolina to join the loyalists of East Tennessee. The Port Royal slaves say that many poor white men were dragged off in chains to join the army; and we are well convinced that when this class, so large in South Carolina, come to understand as well as Mr. PETIGRU the object of the conspirators, and the aim of the National Government, the State cannot forge chains enough to bind them to her bloody car. And nothing will do more to open their eyes than such efforts as this of Mr. PETIGRU.

All honor, then, to this noble man—this beacon-light on a dark and dismal coast. The South has many men of like spirit; it would be well for it if it had some more of equal pluck.

Now and Then.

Mayor WOOD made a very fervid address to his German fellow-citizens a few evenings since, on the horrible oppression to which this City is subjected, by the law requiring liquor-selling to be licensed and insisting on the preservation of order on Sunday. Here is

HIS PRESENT CREED,

From his Speech to the Germans, Nov. 28, 1861.

Should the suffrages of my fellow-citizens again place me in the position I now occupy, I am for the largest liberty consistent with the safety of the City, *I am opposed to all oppressive restrictions upon the rights of the citizen to sell that which may be deleterious in itself alone, but am for leaving the question to man and his Maker.* I am opposed to any law that would force a man *to enter church on Sunday*, unless it be his choice. I am opposed to unjust taxation, and to any and every attempt to regulate matters of conscience by law. I ask only that the citizen shall be peaceable, orderly, sober, and violate no measure of the public quiet. Great applause.]

This sounds very liberal; and although guarded enough to afford a loophole of escape on close examination, was intended to convince the German voters that he was for the *unrestricted* sale of liquor, and the abolition of all Sunday laws.

The Mayor has undergone a change of heart since he sent into the Common Council the following Message, showing

HIS VIEWS IN 1855.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, April 27, 1855.

To the citizens of New-York:

It is unnecessary to descant upon the evils of Intemperance. Its results are too indelibly stamped upon the condition of every large portion of this community, to require any allusion from me. Any man who walks abroad, or who visits the garrets and cellars of this metropolis, filled with indigence, wretchedness and disease, or who takes a glance into our prisons, hospitals or almshouses, will be more or less than man, if he does not turn away with a painful and humiliating *consciousness of the crime, misery and degradation to which alcohol reduces all who yield to its temptations.* Nor is it here alone that these sad results are exhibited. The same developments are often found among the opulent, the educated and the refined. *And can we be surprised, that as the philanthropist surveys this dreadful, but not over-colored picture, he should resort to remedies as violent as the evil sought to be removed appears extreme and destructive?*

And especially with reference to the Sabbath, let us unite these principles with a *reverence for a day hallowed and blest by Divine institutions throughout the civilized world. Do not again place that day in jeopardy!* It has been my constant effort to give New-York quiet, peaceful Sabbaths, consistent with the calmness and devotion which characterize a time dedicated to such sacred objects. *The closing of the liquor shops, and it may be said almost total abstinence has been obtained.*

Though I look into the future with some fear, in view of my present restricted legal power over this subject, still *there shall be no change in my efforts to maintain intact the present cessation of liquor-selling and other employments on that day, and in this the liquor-dealers themselves should continue to cooperate.* It is their duty, as well as their interest, to comply. Even those who defend the occupation as an abstract, inherent right, to deal in any article of merchandise, cannot but admit that *none but the evil-minded, who are not creditable members of any profession or society, can maintain a position so antagonistic to public sentiment and morals. I look upon liquor-selling upon the Sabbath day, as a degrading occupation, from which any man, as he values his reputation, should fly as from a contagion.*

Let me urge, therefore, upon all, to show that the citizens of New-York have within their own breasts a higher law, which governs their appetites without penal punishments, and that having tasted the sweets of quiet Sabbath—of one day's rest and repose from the toils, strifes and wickedness of the weekly contests incident to city life, we will not again relax into what is little better than bestial indulgence, on a day devoted, throughout the Christian world, to the worship of the "only true and ever-living God."

FERNANDO WOOD.

THE COMMON COUNCIL—A GOOD NOMINATION.—SAMUEL B. RUGGLES is a candidate for Alderman in the Eighteenth Ward. He ought to be elected, without regard to any other consideration than his preëminent fitness for that or any other public position, and the absolute need which the City has of his services. He is universally known as one of the very ablest men who have ever been connected with public affairs in this State—as the friend and efficient promoter of retrenchment and reform, and the enemy of everything like profligacy and corruption in the expenditure of public money. It is a most hopeful sign of the times that such a man is willing to take a seat in our Common Council; and no event would better serve to revive the drooping confidence of our people in the possibility of having an honest and upright administration of municipal affairs, than his election by a triumphant majority.

Our citizens will do well to bear in mind the fact that unless some very stringent and effective steps are taken by the Common Council, in conjunction with our members of the Legislature, to reduce our expenditures, we shall have next year a rate of taxation which will amount to a practical confiscation of an immense amount of the property of this City. We have been compelled to raise this year $11,800,000. If we add to this the tax which the City must raise directly for war purposes, the State tax and the National direct tax for

the same object, we shall have to add about

four an aggregate of, perhaps, from *three* to *three and a half millions*, and that, besides a greatly diminished valuation of both real and personal estate.

There is but one way in which these enormous burdens of taxation can be made tolerable to our people, and that is by the most rigid economy in every branch of the public service and the most rigid retrenchment and reform. We must have men in the Common Council who will not shrink from the responsibility of such measures, and who have the ability and nerve to carry them into practical execution. No man could have been selected better qualified, in every respect, for practically this service than Mr. RUGGLES, and we trust that the citizens of his Ward will see to it that he is elected.

A False and Foolish Charge.

The *Herald* has been filling its columns for the last few days with the most vehement denunciations of GEORGE OPDYKE, for having attended the delivery of Senator SUMNER'S address at the Cooper Institute, and for having officiated as Vice-President on that occasion. Over and over again, after its usual pitiful dogs that point ting the charges on this subject, it dwells upon the presidence of his active sympathy with Abolition. It describes him as standing side by side with CHEEVER, JOHNSON, and other leading Abolitionists, as being foremost in the confusion of the meeting, and resolute in pushing forward the resolution that was then adopted. Yesterday's *Herald*, for example, has the following:

"At the recent Sumner meeting, the Republican candidate for Mayor was one of the Vice-Presidents, occupying a seat by the side of Oliver Johnson, of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, and other shining lights of that faith."

Those who are familiar with the *Herald* will not be in the least surprised to learn that this is simply one of those "lies, well knowing which it avows to be a favorite kind of food for its "general public." Mr. OPDYKE was not present at the delivery of Mr. SUMNER'S lecture, and, of course, had nothing whatever to do with the proceedings of that occasion. He never acted as Vice-President; he never gave his consent to have his name used as such—nor was he ever asked to do so. If it was so used, it was entirely without his knowledge, and, of course, he cannot be responsible for it. We state these facts on the authority of Mr. OPDYKE himself.

The attempt now making to allay the prejudices of this community against Mr. OPDYKE, on the alleged ground that he is an Abolitionist, is absurd and ridiculous. Mr. OPDYKE is a Republican—a friend and supporter of the National Administration, and no more of an Abolitionist than the President of the United States himself. Although a party man when party issues are involved, he was the very first member of the State Republican Committee to propose cooperation with the Democratic Party in supporting the Government in the prosecution of the war, and has always shown a readiness to hold party considerations subordinate to the interests and requirements of the country. We trust that no considerable number of our citizens will be weak enough or credulous enough to abstain from voting for Mr. OPDYKE on such frivolous and absurd pretences.

PROUD OF ITS "INFLUENCE."—The *Herald* plumes itself greatly on the fact that the TIMES attributes to it sufficient "influence" to disturb the relations of England and the United States. "The *Herald*," says that journal, "according to this, has more power over terrestrial affairs than any journal, prince, or potentate on earth." Whether the *Herald* has any right to boast of its influence, depends altogether on the kind and character of it. We concede freely that it has an immense influence *for evil*, and that it exerts it with a steady persistency and an unflinching devotion which would do credit to the devil himself, and would certainly excite his envy if it were not directly in his line and for his benefit.

But the *Herald* is by no means alone in possessing such an influence—its real distinction grows out of its willingness to exert it. There is not a ragged, dirty, barefooted little vagabond wandering the streets of this city who has not "influence" enough to burn down the *Herald* office, if somebody will only give him a lucifer match, and persuade him to use it. The dirtiest powder-monkey on board a war-ship has ability and "influence" enough to blow the vessel and all on board to atoms, if he is disposed to throw a lighted candle into the magazine. Any ruffian can assassinate character, just as any ruffian can assassinate an unarmed wayfarer. All that either lacks is the disposition and the opportunity. A newspaper is simply a weapon, like a dagger or a battle-axe; its influence depends entirely on the character of the man who wields it. If he is utterly unprincipled and unscrupulous—caring for nothing but his own gains, reckless alike of private character and the public good, he can destroy personal reputation, disturb the public peace and involve great communities in mutual distrust and hatred, to his heart's content. Nothing is easier and nothing is more infamous.

That the *Herald* has a good deal of just such "influence" as this, we have never doubted. Indeed, we see every day too many evidences of its mischievous effects to question its existence. That it is inclined to boast of it only gives additional evidence of its recklessness, and shows how little else it has to boast of.

HOLLINS AND TATNALL ON THE RAMPAGE.—Two late announcements from the South are well calculated to inspire fearful forebodings in the Northern breast. Firstly, HOLLINS, Rear Admiral (*rear* in more senses than one) of the "little Confederate Mosquito Fleet"—the inventor of the "ram,"—the man who "peppered" our blockaders at the head of the Southwest Pass, and then made such indecent haste to get out of harm's way, that he reached New-Orleans before the news of his "victory" did—*is about to go up* the Mississippi on the rampage and give the Northern Vandals battle on their own waters!

Secondly: TATNALL, Rear-Admiral of the "little Confederate Mosquito Fleet" at Port Royal, who found the rat-holes so convenient a retreat from the fire-shower of our men-of-war, *is about to go down* and drive the Russians off from Tybee Island, which, however, he was powerless to prevent their taking possession of last week!

To be sure, these announcements are both

...in this great QUESTION of the times in which the Southern mind delights to revel. Is it not something really chivalrous in their sounding forth the note of warning and openly throwing down the gauntlet? In what Christian contest does it stand with the pride, unbridled method the North has of dispatching its freighting fleets, which only ...themselves by some Hatteras or ...Reef, and never even say *by y'r* ... Who shall say that the day of chivalry is gone by?

TWO AGAINST ONE AND ONE AGAINST TWO.—At almost every turn we hear the cry, "Woon must surely be reelected, there being three opponents in the field." But reflection must ...anyone that Woon's defeat, under ...circumstances, is only the more assured by Gunther's running. OPDYKE has ...opposition vote divided, and only by folly ...political jugglery can he fail to be elected. ...Three-cornered candidates are always an advantage when they divide a party vote. In ...Presidential election LINCOLN had ...majority in this City to about 58,000 Fu...Mozart and Mozart divide the Dem...vote pretty evenly, and if OPDYKE had ...strength alone he would have a ...chance of success. But he has in addition the greater part of the "Union" or Ev... vote, and the efficient support of the Taxpayers' and People's Union nominations. We are convinced that many causes will combine to diminish Woon's strength at this election; his covert sympathy with secessionism, his failure to satisfy the demands of his partisan adherents, and the vigorous action of Tammany Hall, will enable GUNTHER to run nearly up to him, and thus promote OPDYKE's election.

ALCIBIADES-BEAUREGARD.—Some of our co... are puzzling their wits over a classical allusion in BEAUREGARD'S late letter concerning the synopsis of his official report, which was all that JEFF. DAVIS would allow to be published. "Alcibiades," he says, "on a certain occasion, resorted to an extraordinary method to occupy the minds of his traducers—let, then, that synopsis answer the same purpose for me in this instance." Now, ALCIBIADES is said to have cut off his dog's tail to attract public attention, in order that his more grievous ...might not be brought under discussion. BEAUREGARD has allowed the tail of his report to be cut off, as DAVIS would not allow it to appear entire, and presented it to the public in the form of a synopsis! The parallel is felicitous, but goes a good deal further than BEAUREGARD imagined. ALCIBIADES was a double traitor—a traitor to his country and to those to whom he had betrayed his country—and was finally put to death ignominiously by those to whom he had last proved treacherous. We commend the prototype to his careful study.

QUEER AND REVERSE.—The New-Orleans *Crescent* says "the Lincolnites hate all portions of the South alike." On the contrary, we *love* all portions of the South alike—love her so well, that we are determined not a single foot of her soil shall remain in the hands of rebels and traitors.

JAMES M. TOTHILL, who is nominated for School Commissioner in the Fifth Ward, is very highly commended to us by gentlemen of the highest character, as in every respect the best man nominated in the Ward for that position. He has had a good deal of experience in its duties, having been for some time connected with the Board of Education. Those who have the welfare of the public schools at heart will do well to give him their votes.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—The name of GEORGE BARNES is upon some of the tickets as candidate for Councilman in the Sixth District, Eighteenth Ward. Mr. BARNES desires us to say that he is not a candidate, and does not wish a single vote to be thrown away upon him. The present Councilman, Mr. A. H. KEMP, *is* a candidate for reelection and deserves success. He is an honest, reliable, faithful officer, and has the cordial support of Mr. BRIGGS and his friends. Messrs. ORTON, LENT and STEVENSON, in the same District, are also excellent officers, and ought to be returned.

In the Seventh District, we see that Messrs. TROTTER and PINCKNEY, two of the most influential and honorable members of the present Board, are candidates for reelection. They are Republicans, but will receive a large vote outside their party relations, as they already have the nomination of several other organizations.

In the Fifth District, HENRY A. SMITH and SIMON HASSLER, present members, are candidates for reelection, and have fairly earned it by faithful devotion to the duties of the place.

MARRIED.

WORTMAN—DURLAND.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, by Rev. J. H. Suydam, SYLVANUS W. WORTMAN, of New Lots, L. I., to RUTH AMANDA DURLAND, of Flatlands, L. I.

DIED.

ROSSER.—In this City, on Friday night, Nov. 29, of ...fever, Miss EMILY W. ROSSER, aged 40 years.
The friends of the deceased, and of Mr. and Mrs. P. T. ..., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, ...further invitation, from No. 14 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BRANTHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 30, CONRAD BRANTHAM, aged 41 years, 3 months and 11 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully ... the funeral, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at ... from his late residence, No. 334 West ... Cemetery.

FROST.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 30, CHARLOTTE ..., wife of Nathaniel R. Frost, in the 56th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully ... attend her funeral, at No. 19 West 11th-st., ... this day.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 29, WILLIAM ..., aged 1 year, 7 months and 7 days.
The relatives and friends, also those of his son, Charles, ... John Longman and Robert Leonard, ... attend the funeral, from his late residence, ... this day, (Monday,) Dec. 2, at 2 ...

ELLSWORTH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 30, HENRY ELLSWORTH, only child of Mr. Mellville and the late Elizabeth V. Trenton, aged 2 years, 8 months and 3 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mrs. T. R. Taylor, Montague-st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

BENSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 1, Mrs. ANN BENSON, widow of the late David Stebbins, aged 68 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to ... her funeral, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock, ... her late residence, No. 96 2d-place, without further ...

[illegible]—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday morning, ... of erysipelas, ALFRED R. HEFFERLE, aged ...
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully ... attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. ... Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Dec. 3, ...

[illegible]—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Nov. 30, ... PALMER, wife of Rev. B. F. Taylor, in the ... year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the ... at her late residence, No. ... Williamsburgh, to-morrow, (Tuesday,) Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 621.—Nov. 30, 1861.
12, 38, 23, 2, 59, 66, 29, 32, 17, 61, 36, 44.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 622.—Nov. 30, 1861.
5, 56, 41, 21, 17, 29, 45, 7, 6, 69, 23, 62, 73.
Circulars sent free, of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 12 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address O. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.
HEADQUARTERS, No. 13 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

By the authority given me by the War Department, and the sanction of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, JAMES E. SWAIN, Esq., late Quarter-Master U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the direction of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the Park Barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the men during the formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

Officers having parts of companies recruited, will be received, and organized, on application at these headquarters.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity. JAMES E. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL. Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL.
Major RICHARD RUFF.

This regiment has been accepted by the War Department, and one-half of it is now at Hilton Head, S. C.; the balance to go within three weeks at the furthest.

Privates in this regiment are to be paid
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontooners, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received to complete the regiment.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

The families of the soldiers are cared for by the authorities.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

TO CAPTAINS OF INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.
A RARE CHANCE TO GET UNIFORMS AT A BARGAIN.
50 gray Jackets, Seventh Regiment pattern.
50 pairs of Pants, Seventh Regiment pattern.
50 sky-blue Overcoats, Regulation.
These goods were made in the best manner for a company who failed to complete their organization, and will be sold at much less than the cost of manufacture, by applying to H. G. BAILEY,
No. 8 Park-place, New-York.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.—Able-bodied men are wanted to fill up the Tammany Regiment, now at Poolesville, Md. Pay and Rations commence on signing the roll. Relief for the families of married men guaranteed. $100 bounty at the termination of the war, or when honorably discharged.
Apply at Tammany Hall, Headquarters of the Tammany Regiment. Capt. DAVID HOGG,
Recruiting Officer.

A FEW ABLE BODIED RECRUITS ARE wanted to fill up a regiment now at the seat of war, and for which a liberal sum will be paid. Any one who has or can obtain men will please address INQUIRER, Box No. 2,187 Post-office.


WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:
Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for [illegible] qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and [illegible] period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:
We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.
We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.
"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.
Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and hoarseness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. FLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE;
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

MISERY.
My doors are shrunk, the rude winds puff,
In dreary Wintry drafts of late,
The builder's draft, was quite enough,
And yet I'm shivering at the grate.
The misery of shrunken doors and windows is effectually stopped by applying the Excelsior Rubber Weather Strip. J. W. BROWNE, Agent,
No. 537 Broadway.

MASON AND SLIDELL.
SEE YANKEE NOTIONS FOR
JANUARY.
OUT TO-DAY. PRICE 10 CENTS.
Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
ARMY AND SUTLERS' EXPRESS.
For Washington, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Hatteras, and all other points where troops are stationed, leaves office No. 59 Broadway at 12:30 A. M., 6 P. M. and 6 P. M. Packages for soldiers taken for half-price. Donation blankets for the army, when directed to a United States Quartermaster, will be carried free.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC
PEOPLE'S UNION, (SYRACUSE,)
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC,
RENT AND TAXPAYERS',
GERMAN UNION LEAGUE,
TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION,
AND OTHER NOMINATIONS.
XIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst, and XXIId Wards.
FOR COUNCILMAN,
ALEXANDER BRANDON.

21ST WARD.
REGULAR DEMOCRATIC
INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL UNION
NOMINATIONS.
For School Commissioner,
ANDREW V. STOUT.

TWENTIETH WARD SCHOOLS.
PEOPLE'S AND REPUBLICANS'
CANDIDATE
For School Commissioner,
SAMUEL SINCLAIR.

PEOPLE'S UNION
AND
REPUBLICAN
NOMINATIONS
FOR
SCHOOL OFFICERS
OF THE
NINTH WARD.
For Commissioner,
JACOB C. BOGERT.
For Inspector,
GEORGE F. MERKLEE.
For Trustees,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
ELLERY DENISON, M. D.

PEOPLE'S UNION (SYRACUSE) NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
DR. JAMES M. AUSTIN, President.
DAVID CLARK, } Vice
JAMES L. MILLAR, } President.
WM. E. FROST, } Secretaries.
THOS. J. HALL, }
JOHN HOOPE, Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S (SYRACUSE) UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Councilmen,
VIIth Senatorial District,
IXth, XVth, XVIIth, and XVIIIth Wards,
FRANK W. BALLARD,
HARVEY T. CLEVELAND,
GEORGE L. CANNON,
ALEXANDER L. SHAW,
THOMAS STEVENSON,
JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
JAMES M. MURRAY,
PEOPLE'S, UNION AND
TAXPAYERS' CANDIDATE FOR
POLICE JUSTICE.

NINETEENTH WARD.
GEORGE M. HARPEL,
The People's Union candidate for Alderman, will not be with-drawn under any circumstances.
All people in favor of honest men will vote for him, as he is the only candidate of the requisite character in nomination. Tickets can be procured at the "Hall," in 51st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Monday Evening, and at the polls on the day of the Election.
A. W. KENNADY, } Sec's. J. A. SHARP, Pres't.
W. B. ROCKWELL, }

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For Aldermen,
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.
MORAIT HALL. TAMMANY HALL.
MICHAEL KANE, Chair'n. ISAAC H. BROWN, Chair.
JOHN HARRINGTON, Sec. JOHN J. DYMOND, Sec.

SIXTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards.
For Councilman,
COL. JOHN B. EYER.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
UNION, TAXPAYERS, and REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR ALDERMAN,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TWENTIETH WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS
CAUTION.
Republican voters of the XXth Ward, beware of the Bogus School Ticket, headed by Samuel Sinclair for School Commissioner, as the same is got up to defeat the regular nominee, JOHN QUACKENBUSH, and to elect James Moore, the Democratic candidate.
This same Sinclair claims to be President of a bogus Republican organization in the Ward, and contested the seats of the delegates of the regular organization in the Central Committee. The Central Committee investigated the matter and found the pretended Sinclair organization to be bogus and passed the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Republican Association, of which CUMMINGS H. TUCKER is President, is hereby declared to be the Regular Association, and as such is hereby recognized by the Central Committee.
Notwithstanding the above Mr. Sinclair persists in keeping up a bogus organization in order to defeat the nominees of the Regular Association, and in the present case he forces himself upon the people as a candidate.
The nominees of the Regular Republican Association for School officers are:
For School Commissioner—JOHN QUACKENBUSH.
For School Inspector—JOHN McKECHNIE.
For School Trustees—GABRIEL VAN COTT,
DR. MORTIMER G. PORTER.
Republicans, be not deceived.
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER,
President XXth Ward Republican Association.
JOHN V. GRIDLEY,
Chairman Executive Committee.
DAVID MCADAM, Secretary.
ROBERT TAYLOR, Chairman School Convention.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—A circular has made its appearance in the XVIIth Ward addressed to the voters of the 10th Aldermanic District, signed by John Lloyd as Chairman, recommending George A. Jeremiah for Alderman of that District, stating that he has received the nomination of Mozart and Tammany Halls, as well as of the Republican organization, of which Mr. Superjisor Thomas Little is President. There is but one Republican Association in the XVIIth Ward, of which John B. Ryerson, Esq., is President, and Charles H. Graves is Secretary. Mr. WM. A. SMALLEY has received the unanimous nomination for Alderman of the 10th District, XVIIth Ward, by the Republican Convention, and the nomination has been unanimously ratified by the Association. The Association represented by Mr Little as President is a bogus affair, got up by a few disappointed officeholders and Dominick Coulin, detailed policeman.

POLITICAL CAUTION.—THE PRINTER OF tickets for certain parties has not printed the tickets handed to him. Voters, look out for spurious tickets, particularly in the XVIth Ward. Tammany Hall, look out, as the enemy is abroad.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.


BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT. Made to measure at $16, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
(New-York *Times* Building.)
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

ARMY CONTRACTORS AND SUTLERS can have transportation furnished to all parts of the West by the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
In connection with regular fast expresses, we are prepared to receipt for goods by four-day and six-day lines, at low rates. For further information, apply at our office.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

TAXPAYERS' NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Chairman.
GEORGE GRISWOLD,
WM. B. WINDSWOOD, } Secretaries.
WM. D. WADDINGTON,

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
WM. TUCKER, Chairman.
ROBERT BEATTY, Secretary.

GERMAN UNION LEAGUE NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
HUGO WESSENDONCK, Chairman.
GEORGE MAGNONI, Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
D. R. JAQUES, Chairman.
H. H. HUNLAS, } Secretaries.
E. E. ELLERY, }

THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL ALLIANCE, PLEDGED TO STAND BY THE UNION, AND TO SUPPORT ITS CONSTITUTIONAL REPRESENTATIVES IN SUSTAINING THE FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY!
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
ANSON WILLIS, Chairman.
SAMUEL WEIR, Secretary.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
JAMES M. MURRAY,
PEOPLE'S, UNION AND
TAXPAYERS' CANDIDATE FOR
POLICE JUSTICE.

"A new era is approaching,
All hail the bright morn,
When all Columbia's fair daughters
Will be by Union adorned."
THE PEOPLE'S SYRACUSE UNION REGULAR NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
ANDREW LEWIS, President.
DR. R. B. BEADPOOR, } Vice
ROBERT H. CORBETT, } Presidents.
WM. H. TRAVERS, Treasurer.
ASA B. GARDENER, }
WILLIAM BRADLEY, } Secretaries.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATIONS,
XXTH WARD.
For Mayor,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
For School Commissioner,
SAMUEL SINCLAIR.
For School Inspector,
WILLIAM ROSS.
For School Trustees,
MATHEW McDOUGAL,
JAMES L. HASTIE.
C. W. GARDNER, President,
THOMAS CROWTHER, Secretary,
People's Union Association.
ERASMUS STERLING, Chairman, } Nominating
A. SIDNEY DOANE, Secretary, } Convention.

FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN
NATIONAL UNION CLUB
OF THE XXTH WARD.
Regular Nominations.
For School Commissioner,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.
For Inspector,
JOHN McKECHNIE.
For Trustees,
GABRIEL VAN COTT,
DR. MORTIMER G. PORTER.
JOHN R. VOORHIS,
President.
G. GARRETSON, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS
REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATION.
For School Commissioner,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.
For School Inspector,
JOHN McKECHNIE.
For School Trustees,
GABRIEL VAN COTT,
Dr. MORTIMER G. PORTER.
DAVID MCADAM, Sec. ROBT. TAYLOR, Chairman.
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER,
President Twentieth Ward Republican Association.

PEOPLES' UNION (SYRACUSE)
REGULAR NOMINATION.
20TH WARD.
For School Commissioner,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.
For School Inspector,
JOHN McKECHNIE.
For School Trustees,
GABRIEL VAN COTT,
DR. MORTIMER G. PORTER.
NAPOLEON B. MOUNTFORT, President.
L. BECKER, Secretary.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
JAMES M. MURRAY,
PEOPLE'S, UNION AND
TAXPAYERS' CANDIDATE FOR
POLICE JUSTICE.

SCHOOL TICKET.
For Commissioner.
EDWARD ROBINSON, JR.
For Inspector.
S. WEIR ROOSEVELT.
For Trustees.
HENRY CANTON,
WILLIAM OOTHOUT.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
(IXth, XVth, XVIth AND XVIIIth WARDS.)
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
FOR COUNCILMEN.
ALEX. H. KEECH, IXth Ward.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, IXth Ward.
ABRAHAM LENT, XVth Ward.
WILLIAM ORTON, XVIth Ward.
GEORGE ROSS, XVIth Ward.
THOS. STEPHENSON, XVIIIth Ward.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
DAVID R. JAQUES, Chairman.
EPHES P. ELLERY, } Secretaries.
HENRY HOWLETT, }

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
VIIIth AND IXth WARDS.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
For Police Justice,
JOHN J. SHAW.
EDWARD B. PHELPS, Chairman.
JOHN E. AYERS, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Police Justice, Third Judicial District, VIIIth and IXth Wards,
JAMES M. MURRAY.
A. B. PURDY, Sec'y. WM. TUCKER, Chairman.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN
AND UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
WILLIAM A. SMALLEY.

THE PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATIONS for the XIVth Aldermanic District, XVIIth Ward.
For Alderman, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES. For Councilmen, THOMAS STEVENSON, GEORGE ROSS, ABRAHAM LENT, JOHN B. BYER, ALEXANDER H. KEECH, WILLIAM ORTON. For School Commissioner, WILLIAM E. CURTIS. For Trustees, WM. H. NEILSON, JAS. W. UNDERHILL. For Inspector, HENRY J. SCUDDER. WM. G. LAMBERT, Chairman.
D. HENNESSY, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLES' UNION Nominations for the Seventh Senatorial District, (Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards.)
FOR COUNCILMEN.
JONATHAN T. TROTTER, CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
JOHN COOPER, Jr., MICHAEL SNYDER,
THOMAS OGILVIE, HAMLIN BABCOCK.

THIRD WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS.
PEOPLE'S AND UNION NOMINATIONS, IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY.—For Commissioner, IRA A. LIBBY. For Inspector, NATHANIEL HUGGINS. For Trustees, SAMUEL N. LECOMTE, JOHN SUHR. To fill vacancies, JOSEPH H. WHITE, JAMES McCLUSKEY.

POLITICAL.—THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—The undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of the VIIIth and IXth Wards that he is the People's candidate for the office of Police Justice of the above District.
MARTIN WATERS.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICANS,
WHY THROW AWAY YOUR VOTES?
The undersigned, Republicans of the City of New-York, beg respectfully to address a few words of counsel to their political brethren on the subject of the Mayoralty election. We were among those who earnestly supported Hon. George Opdyke in the Fall of 1859. We did so for the reason that we were satisfied that the contest was between Mr. Opdyke and Fernando Wood. The result demonstrated our mistake. Notwithstanding the free use of money, and the most determined exertions, our candidate came out third in the race.
The then approaching Presidential election rendered it important that we should maintain a compact front. No such necessity exists now. The Mayoralty would be of no service to our political organization. It would be charged that the Custom-house and Federal office-holders had produced the result, and the idea would be as fatal as was a like imputation upon the Whigs of 1841. Mr. Opdyke has been too prominent in the differences which have divided our party to be a strong candidate or a successful officer.
As Republicans, we have no political objects which can be promoted in this election. Our only interest in it, as citizens, is to secure an honest municipal Government. Thousands who with us were induced to believe, two years ago, Mr. Opdyke was stronger than the Tammany candidate, will now remember their error. The question, "How shall we vote to defeat Wood?" is answered by the result in 1859. What, then, shall we do? The Anti-Wood Democrats have nominated a merchant of high character, born in this City, of a solid Knickerbocker family, with moderate partisan views, who will make a vigilant and incorruptible Mayor. A few Republican votes will elect C. GODFREY GUNTHER over Fernando Wood. When such is the choice, shall we throw those votes away? Republicans, let your votes go where they will prove effective. An honest Mayor will correct abuses, and pave the way to a Republican City Government at no distant day. At all events, we can have an honest one now, if we will.
Shepard Knapp,
Joseph Hoxie, No. 6 Wall-st.
David Clarke, 77th-st. and Broadway.
E. W. Dodge, No. 5 Beekman-st.
George Feckham, No. 1:0 West 21st-st.
John Moran, New Bowery.
Matthew Alms, West 126th-st., Harlem.
Samuel Alms, West 126th-st.
Stephen Doremus, 130th-st. and 8th-av.
John Owens, No. 269 2d av.
J. J. Turner, 1st-av. and 118th-st.
H. S. Marlor, Jr., 84th-st. and 3d-av
W. C. Weinpahl, No. 24 Thames-st.
Patrick Johnson, No. 104 Cedar-st.
Daniel Brogan, No. 105 Cedar-st.
George W. A. Palmer, No. 7 Trinity-place.
E. Marchard, No. 528 Pearl-st.
Denis Deary, No. 89 Washington-st.
Peter Duffy, No. 424 Greenwich-st.
Hugh McMahon, No. 94 Goerck-st.
Andrew Carney, No. 122 Greenwich-st.
Edmund Stephenson, No. 17 East 26th-st.
Andrew Thompson, 126th-st., near 3d-av.
Isaac Anderson, Jr., 122d-st., near 3d-av.
Daniel Sims, No. 118 East 27th-st.
Coe H. Wise, corner 49th-st. and 1st-av.
G. W. Willett, No. 167 West 27th-st.
John Miller, No. 106 East 27th-st.
Philip Owens, No. 290 2d-av.
E. B. Young, No. 45 Maiden-lane.
Peter Sabrie, No. 336 3d-av.
James Saxon, Carmansville.
A. Gardner, 31st-st., near 2d-av.
L. R. Kerr, No. 111 East 40th-st.
Wm. H. Vanderwerken, 86th-st. and 6th-av.
George Eldredge, 54th-st. and 1st-av.
D. W. Stevens, Carmansville.
James Varian, Carmansville.
William Jones, No. 26 Thames-st.
George Ross, No. 24 Thames-st.
William Johnson, 18 Thames-st.
John F. Schuesler, No. 304 3d-av.
Ezra Arment, Harlem.
J. C. Scarff, Harlem.
M. Levy, No. 509 4th-st.
E. H. Van Dalsem, No. 75 25th-st.
Ihlseng Van Dalsem, Jr., No. 75 25th-st.
George Beck, No. 287 51st-st.
Abraham Beck, No. 287 51st-st.
Chas. Althof, No. 120 West 11th-st.
John McKewan, Jr., No. 261 West 21st-st.
D. P. McKewan, No. 59, West 10th-st.
John McKewan, No. 59 West 10th-st.
Charles G. Thormanen, No. 204 East 29th-st.
J. H. Baldwin, No. 266 Broome-st.
H. F. Linge, No. 167 East 19th-st.
L. S. Levy, No. 46 West 28th-st.
Henry Levy, No. 7 Ashland-place.
E. Waiter, No. 18 John-st.
A. F. Meyer, No. 199 Broadway.
Herman Frost, No. 50 Murray-st.
Aug. Bergmann, No. 54 Maiden-lane.
G. Gunther, No. 103 William-st.
William A. F. Weirss, No. 49 Exchange-place.
C. H. Bergman, No. 171 East 19th-st.
R. M. Hedden, 83d-st. and 1st-av.
Henry S. Wilson, No. 104 West 34th-st.
E. G. Crane, No. 355 4th-av.
John Case, No. 179 East 27th-st.
Henry Salpaugh, No. 143 East 26th-st.
Daniel Brady, No. 342 3d-av.
Wm. H. Mountfort, No. 64 East 27th-st.
Charles Simmonds, No. 456 3d-av.
Owen L. Miller, No. 365 4th-av.
David Perrin, No. 365 4th-av.
John Bogden, No. 237 Bowery.
Thomas R. Fisher, No. 237 Bowery.
A. E. Parkhorst, No. 237 Bowery.
B. H. Walker, No. 237 Bowery.
Michael Hines, No. 164 Nassau-st.
L. S. Lanrence, No. 164 Nassau-st.
Charles Frazier, No. 164 Nassau-st.
J. J. Blake, corner of Bowery and Grand-st., and 786 others.

ADDRESS
OF THE
NATIONAL UNION ORGANIZATION
TO THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS, WITHOUT REGARD TO PARTY, IN RELATION TO THE MAYORALTY.
You will remember that with the destruction of the Whig Party, and the dismemberment of the Democratic Party, began the troubles which threaten the downfall of the Republic.
You know that if either the Whig, Democratic or National Union Parties had possession of the Government, we would now be a happy and united people.
The election of C. Godfrey Gunther will be the first step towards the restoration of the great National Party that reflects the real sentiments of the people of the whole country, who are now misrepresented by ambitious and fanatical politicians.
One of the opposing candidates, George Opdyke, instead of representing and upholding the policy of the President in relation to the war, or reflecting the sentiments of the Union citizens of New-York, allows his name to be used as the first Vice-President, and amid the cheers of the meeting, with the Rev. Mr. Cheever and Henry C. Bowen, of the *Independent*, at the Abolition Sumner meeting, held as recently as the evening of the 27th inst., where the patriotic policy of the Government for the last half century was held up to the scorn and contempt of the American people.
Mr. Opdyke is the nominee of a mere political party, which refused to unite upon a common Union candidate, and whose organs declare that "now is the time to elect a pure Republican Mayor."
C. Godfrey Gunther has the nomination of the Democratic Party, the National Union, People's (Syracuse) Union, German Clubs, Independent National Democrats, all of which are National organizations, devoted to the support of the President in his wise policy in relation to the war, and have no sympathy with Abolitionism.
Mr. Gunther was born and reared among you. His character will compare favorably with that of either of the other candidates; there is no stain upon it. He has held high official positions without reproach, which guarantees all the reforms that integrity and fidelity to public trusts can accomplish.
Fellow Citizens—Can you hesitate for a moment to cast your vote for C. Godfrey Gunther?
His success is certain, as the recent election demonstrates. The straight Republican candidate for Judge of the Marine Court—E. A. Adams—having received 11,235 votes, the Mozart candidate—A. K. Maynard—having received 14,036 votes, and straight Tammany candidate—E. D. Hearn—having received 19,065

A Singular Occurrence.

THE BODY OF A LADY FOUND IN A HOTEL UNDISCOVERED FOR THIRTEEN DAYS.

From the Utica Herald, Nov. 25.

Considerable excitement was caused in Bagg' Hotel, yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, by the discovery of the dead body of a woman in one of the unfrequented passage ways of that building. The facts and circumstances of the case are these: On the 12th instant, Mrs. SARAH WILSON, about 60 years of age, who was proprietress of a large boarding-house in No. 17 Lafayette-place, New-York City, started from home in company with Mr. JOHN CROSS, of Boonville, in this county, who was an acquaintance of the lady and her family, to come to Utica on financial business.

She arrived here about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of that day, and Mr. CROSS, who was anxious to reach Boonville the same night, accompanied her to the house of Mr. JULIUS C. HALL, of the firm of SMITH & HALL, druggists, of this city, with whom she was also acquainted. They explained to Mr. HALL that her business in Utica was to get a note of $550, made by responsible parties in New-York City, discounted at one of our banks; in which brokers in New-York City with whom she had been accustomed to do business had refused to accommodate her. He intimated to her that he thought that it would be impossible for her to get accommodation, even here, owing to the pressure of local business upon our banks, but expressed a willingness to do anything in his power to help her. Supper was provided for her at Mr. HALL'S house, which she signified her intention of returning to New-York the same night. With this view she came down to the depot about 6 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. HALL, who ascertained that the first train she could take for the East left about 2½ o'clock in the morning, and escorted her to the ladies' parlor in Bagg's Hotel as the most convenient and comfortable place where she could pass the intervening time.

He remained in the parlor conversing with her for half an hour or more, when she rose, excused herself, and went out. After waiting some time for her reappearance, and being desirous of further conversation with her in regard to the negotiation of the note he went out, down to the ladies' sitting-room in the depot, thence across the street to the American Hotel, and finally back to the book-keeper at Bagg's, of whom he made inquiries, but discovered nothing of the lady's whereabouts. Returning to the parlor, Mr. HALL waited some time longer for her reappearance, but in vain, and finally went home, about 9 o'clock.

Supposing the lady had left, as she intended, on the early train for New-York, he gave the subject no further consideration till he received a letter last week, from her son-in-law in New-York, asking for information in regard to Mrs. WILSON, who had not yet reached home. Mr. HALL, of course, could furnish none, and the relatives of Mrs. WILSON became alarmed, and at once commenced a thorough search, and her sons-in-law, Messrs. S. A. DARLING and JAMES D. STELLE, came on to Utica to make inquiries.

Mr. DARLING, on his arrival, leaving where the old lady had last been seen, and the circumstances of her departure from the parlor, suggested a search of every room in the hotel, high and low, which resulted in the finding of Mrs. WILSON'S body, about 4½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, at the foot of a pair of a stairs, leading from the ladies' wash-room down to an unused store-room in the cellar, where it had lain undiscovered for thirteen days.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 20
Hibernia	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Saxonia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Kansas	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 6
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Kanawanna	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
FROM AMERICA.			
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Persia	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan 4

MATRIMONIAL.

TWO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A middle-aged gentleman, of good standing, with ample means at his disposal, wishes to open a correspondence with an accomplished lady, of good family, with a view to matrimony, not under 18 nor over 26 years old. Address, with sincerity, M. REYNOLDS, Box No. 32 Union-square Post-office; references given and required.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN OF good personal appearance, and in receipt of a good income, is desirous of opening a correspondence with some young lady with a view to matrimony. Young ladies, willing to prove that "Pen is mightier than the Sword," will please address C. S. WINSTEAD, Box, No. 163 *Times* Office, New-York.

MUSICAL.

M. THEOPHILE LA GRANGE,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,
TEACHER OF THE PIANO AND SINGING.

Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Terms moderate. Address, by note, to No. 138 East Broadway.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, to let and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

A FAMILY DECLINING WILL SELL AT a sacrifice a superb $500 7-octave rosewood drawing-room piano, elegantly finished, with round corners, magnificent carved legs all round, rich scolloped keys, massive carved and serpentine works, made by the most celebrated City makers, and moulded as per inexpired warranties for two years; containing all the modern improvements, viz.: full iron-plate, overstrung bass, patent dampers, rich, powerful tone, which can be fully tested. Price $250. Apply, for three days, at the brick dwelling, No. 676 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace Park. N. B.—Has box for shipping.

AN ELEGANT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood Piano-Forte for sale, containing all the modern improvements, lined throughout with satinwood, full iron frame, overstrung bass, richly-carved legs and case, and fully guaranteed—cost $500—for $250, together with the stool and cover; also suite of parlor furniture, at a great sacrifice. Inquire at 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS,—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¼ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCtion in price.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at H. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINton Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AN ORGANIST.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS organist, in a Protestant Church. Address G. N., Union-square Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for forms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sofa; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 47 AND 49 CATHARINE MARKET,
Corner the Fly, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—SOLDIERS' MITtens.—All ladies who wish to be instructed in making soldiers' mittens, may call at Mme. BLUCHER'S, No. 396 6th-av., bringing their materials, and they shall be taught free of charge. Mme. Blucher will be ready to attend to them every SATURDAY, from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., so long as her services are required.

DRY GOODS.

CHOICE FURNISHING GOODS.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
Made to order, if required.
THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
New styles, now ready.
SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS,
Warranted not to shrink.
DRAWERS AND UNDERSHIRTS,
Silk, Wool and Merino.
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
For army use.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
New patterns and styles.
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
Self and fancy colors.
UNION RIDING BELTS,
For equestrians,
GYMNASTIC GOODS,
Approved styles.
GAITERS,
Cloth and Velvet.
KNITTED WOOL GAITERS,
For Ladies and Misses.
HOODS AND SONTAGS,
Fashionable colors.
RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and colored.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For army use.
SUSPENDERS,
SHAWLS,
&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices, at
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 BROADWAY.

SHAKER-KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SHAKER FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
LAMBS' WOOL DOUBLE-BREASTED UNDERSHIRTS.
Scarlet Undershirts and Drawers.
Merino, Silk, Cotton and Canton Flannel Undershirts and Drawers.
English and Shaker-knit Hosiery,
Calf, Kid, and Cloth-lined Gloves,
NEW STYLES SCARFS AND TIES.
Shirts and Collars made to order,
And ready-made in great variety,
At the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering to wholesale and retail buyers, for cash and short time, at extremely low prices, their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS, of every description, GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES, AND FRENCH and AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
Their stock of the above goods is the largest in this market, and contains a great many lines bought at auction and from bankrupt stocks, at prices lower than cost of importation, which they are able to offer at great bargains.

5,000 YARDS OF WOOL DRESS GOODS
FROM AUCTION
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD,
WORTH 25 CENTS.
ALSO, ALL OF THE PREVAILING STYLES OF SEASONABLE FABRICS for LADIES' DRESSES equally cheap,
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
C. G. HOOK.

SHAWLS,
CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.,
From recent CASH AUCTION SALES, very cheap. Also, the NEWEST STYLES OF LADIES' CLOAKS, and other WINTER GARMENTS of the prevailing styles, can be obtained at below the ruling market prices at
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
C. G. HOOK, Proprietor.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS!
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Guipure Lace Capes,)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
All new styles, at retail, at low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT NO. 375 BROADWAY,
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE
OF FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
AT HALF PRICE.
As the store must be closed in ten days, ladies should avail themselves of the rare opportunity and select from the varied stock of NEW and ELEGANT GARMENTS, now reduced to one-half the original cost of importation.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING FROM CASH AUCTIONS,
Full assortment of Hat Ribbons, at very low prices.
Also, Bonnet Velvets, all shades; Bonnet Silks, Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, &c.
FRENCH NEEDLEWORK COLLARS,
from cash auctions, closing very low.
Also, Needlework Trimmings, Bands, Flouncings, Infants' Waists and Dresses, Embroidered Chemises, Night-Dresses, Corsets, &c.
LACE DRAPERY CURTAINS,
from cash auctions.
Also, Drapery, Muslins, Curtain Laces and a complete stock of White Goods.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves and Merino Hosiery, from cash auctions, closing very low.
Also, a full assortment of
FLEECE-LINED GLOVES and HOSIERY MERINO UNDERWEAR, &c.
FRENCH FLOWERS
Full stock Head-dresses, Ruches, Children's Hats, &c., closing very low, to make room for stock for the Holidays.
R. H. MACY
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Second door below 14th-st.

EMBROIDERIES EXTRAORDINARY
for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Another lot of consigned goods removed to our premises. The whole are to be sold at once,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
1,000 Misses' French Embroidered Sets, 75 cents—regular price $1 75.
800 Ladies' Faconet Collars, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c. and $1.
500 Ladies' French Embroidered Sets, $1—regular prices $2 and $2 50.
400 French Embroidered Sets, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, $4—regular price $8.
1,000 Embroidered Handkerchiefs, $1 to $5—much below regular prices.
Ladies have now a rare chance to make presents of articles both
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
PARIS AND NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
LION SKIN CLOAKS,
PROMENADE CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
CLOAKS. CLOAKS. CLOAKS.
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $9, at $10, at $12.
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES.
At W. K. PEYTON'S
EXCELSIOR CLOAK HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE, NO. 477 BROADWAY.
Great sacrifice of Mourning Goods on account of removal.
M. & A. MYERS & CO., No. 477 Broadway.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO OUR
popular stocks of
PARIS PRINTED MERINOES,
Plain and Broché Epinglines,
At 75 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
All widths and qualities,
BLACK GROS D'ECOSSE,
ARMURES, DOUBLE-FACED FIGURES, &c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Just received per steamer *Fulton*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS, (ENTIRELY new goods.)
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Laces, just opened.
Point and Point Applique Laces, Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Coiffeurs, Barbes, Capes, etc. etc.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONnets, new styles, at $6, $7 and $8, worth $10 and $12 each. L. BINNS' millinery, largest and cheapest in the world, No. 681 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's hats, mourning bonnets.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE—LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
Great bargains in Ladies' and Children's Garments,
PURCHASED OF A FIRM
Retiring from the business. Sales will continue this week at
40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
The articles, consisting of
Misses' Muslin Drawers, Tucked.
Misses' Muslin Drawers, Embroidered.
Ladies' Muslin Drawers, Plain and Embroidered.
Girls' Muslin Chemises and Night-gowns.
Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Capes, &c., &c.
Will be specially exhibited in the LADIES' and CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
Several large invoices of very choice and
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Purchased at auction, will be offered
AT RETAIL, MONDAY, DEC. 2,
At 25 per cent. below the cost of importation.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are now offering, at retail,
A Large Lot of
FRENCH CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS,
At the following low prices:
300 Shawls at $15.....Worth $20
200 Shawls at $18.....Worth $27
100 Shawls at $20.....Worth $30
ALSO,
300 Wool Shawls at $6.....Worth $10
300 Wool Shawls at $7.....Worth $11
200 Wool Shawls at $8.....Worth $12
CANAL-ST., Corner of MERCER.

REAL LACES!
AT A REDUCTION
OF
25 PER CENT. FROM REGULAR PRICES!
Full Assortment
IN SETS, COLLARS, BARBES, VEILS,
And by the Yard.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., Corner of MERCER.

PRINTED FOULARD DE LAINES
AND REPS,
At 75 cents per Yard.....Reduced from $1.
At 50 cents per Yard.....Reduced from 75 cents.
Other Qualities Equally Low.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., Corner of MERCER.

351 CURTAIN SALE, 351
TO CLOSE CONCERN.
CHARLES LUM & CO.,
No. 351 Broadway, New-York.
Late
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
Are offering their entire
Stock of
UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS,
351 WINDOW SHADES, 351
CORNICES, HOLLANDS, LACE, MUSLIN and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELLES, DAMASKS, ARRAS REPS, BROCHE COTELINES
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, &c.,
For sale to the trade or at retail, at
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST,
As the stock must be disposed of and their Store vacated by Jan. 1, 1862.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
MINK, MINK, MINK.
Furs are scarce and getting high. My stock of MINK and ROYAL ERMINE are choice, and
SELLING AT REASONABLE PRICES.
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st., exactly opposite Mercer.

500 PIECES MANCHESTER AND PACIFIC DELAINES,
New and desirable styles,
At 18¾ cents per yard.
A choice stock of new style
FRENCH CHINTZ PRINTS.,
ALSO,
1,000 pieces of Merrimack and other popular styles Prints, at 10 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NOTICE.
CLOSING OUT AN IMPORTER'S STOCK.
BLACK FRENCH MERINOS.
A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.
75 per cent. below usual prices.
Splendid goods at 5s. and 6s per yard.
Call and see them at
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ARMY GOODS.
BLANKETS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS,
JACKETS, HALF-HOSE, GLOVES, MITTENS, &c., &c.,
Made according to the REGULATION STANDARD.
Also,
Materials to make the same.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES!
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 BROADWAY,
Have just received, per *Fulton*,
POINT LACE COLLARS, POINT LACE SETS,
entirely new styles.
N. B.—They are offering a large lot of Point Collars at half their value.

BUNTING,
RED, WHITE AND BLUE,
In qualities suitable for army and navy purposes.
For sale by
FAIRCHILD & FANSHAW,
No. 146 Duane-st.

MOURNING GOODS,
in every variety,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MILITARY.

THE LEADER OF FASHIONS,
HAS ON EXHIBITION,
AND CAN BE SEEN
ALL THIS WEEK,
THE BONNET FOR
MRS. PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

In compliance with the request of many, we shall exhibit it for one week, previous to sending it to Washington, in order to give the ladies of New-York an opportunity of seeing the prettiest bonnet ever gotten up in this or any other country.

The ribbon of which the strings are made has been manufactured and imported expressly, and we confidently say its equal as a piece of art has never been brought to this continent.

It can be seen in our show-rooms until Friday next, not later, as on Saturday morning we forward it to Washington.
J. HIGGINS, Manager,
No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY LAST, 26TH INST., IN GOing from Lord & Taylor's, corner Broadway and Grand-st., through Broadway to East 16th-st., a lady's black thread lace veil; the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 53 East 16th-st.

LOST—NOV. 27, A FUR VICTORINE, ON BROADway, between 9th-st. and Union-square. A liberal reward given to any one who will leave it at the University Building, corner of University-place and Waverley-place, at Room No. 9.

$5 REWARD.—DOG LOST—A TAN TERRIER bitch; answers to the name of Vic. Whoever will return her to 272 5th-av. will receive the above reward.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

CARD.—K. A BRIGHAM, DENTIST, FORMERLY associated with Dr. Root, No. 13 Bond-st., has removed to No. 34 East 12th-st., between Broadway and University-place. 5th-av. and Broadway stages pass within a few doors.

MULTUM IN PARVO.
Burdick's Widow-hilnd Slat Lock holds hilnd slats in any desired position, and locks them when shut.
J. W. BROWNE, Sole Agent, No. 637 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE OF
FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-DAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, Nos. 125 and 127 Broadway. An elegant collection of choice Oil-Paintings, by celebrated artists. Among them will be found the following ORIGINALS:

KANNEMANS,	KOEK-KOEK
VANDEVERDONCK,	DIDDAERT,
SMETZ,	SCHAEP,
VERMEULEN,	SCHAUMBERG,

And many other fine pictures by well-known artists. Most of the above have just arrived from Europe, and bear the CERTIFICATES of the artists, and will be sold PEREMPTORILY. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 2,
AT 12 o'clock, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
A good variety of CITY INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS, BONDS, and other SECURITIES; suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 84 William-st. NEXT REGULAR SALE ON THURSDAY, Dec. 5.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.
Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 2, at 12½ o'clock, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
a good variety of City Insurance and Bank stocks, bonds and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 52 William-st. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Dec. 5.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on MONDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Timothy-place, 52d-st., near 8th-av. Genteel household furniture, the property of a family leaving the City, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, toilet rugs, carved rosewood suits covered in green velvet, and was made to order by Hutchings, lace window curtains and cornices, gilt frame pier glass, with gilt marble top pier base, gilt frame oil paintings and engravings, rosewood marble top centre tables, rosewood work table, ormolu and marble clock, elegant Parian figures, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by James Thompson, beautiful tone, piano cover and stool, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, pier tables, Brussels stair carpet, oil cloths, silver plated stair rods, black walnut marble top hall stand, mahogany chairs, covered in hair-cloth, together with a variety not enumerated; also, a large assortment of cutlery, cut glass and crockery ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1861, at 12 Noon, the following described securities, viz.: Sixty-nine (69) Bonds of the Breckinridge Channel Coal Company, of Kentucky, of $800 each, with the past due and other Coupons.
And also a certificate, which purports to entitle the owner thereof to twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars ($24,800) of the new stock of said Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, to be issued under the plan of relief adopted by said Company, June 1, 1858, as expressed in said certificate, the said bonds and Stock being now held as collateral security.
Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1861.
GOODMAN & JESUP, Attorneys,
No. 113 Broadway. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, LIBRARY AND OFFICE FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, one of the largest and most varied assortments of first-class furniture ever offered, embracing in part as follows: parlor suites, in rosewood, black walnut and mahogany, covered in brocade, brocatel, plush and reps; centre and fancy tables, etageres; parlor secretaries and canterbnries, library tables, library and secretary bookcases, buffets, extension tables, lounges and chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, armoir-d-glace, wardrobes, dressing-tables, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve. The attention of buyers is invited. Catalogues at sale.

JOS. HOGMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY DEC. 3, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 156 Sonth 2d, between 6th and 7th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., elegant household furniture, rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, oak dining room suite, plated-ware, book-case, rich velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloths, with kitchen furnitnre.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of T. F. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a desirable assortment of seasonable goods, well adapted to City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.—LAST SALE AT AUCTION, on Monday, at No. 114 BROADWAY, at 10½ o'clock, in lots to suit purchasers, to close consignments, consisting of *Double and Single* HYACINTHS, TULIPS, GLADIOLAS, NARCISSAS, CROCUS, &c. WARRANTED *fresh imported and true to names.*

INSTRUCTION.

MARSH'S WORKS ON BOOK-KEEPING, Complete and beautiful edition,
Printed in colors,
For sale at
MARSH'S COUNTING ROOMS FOR PRACTICE IN BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
Irving Buildings, No 596 Broadway.
Circulars with terms on application

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 670 and 672 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Rudolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

AT PAINE'S BOOKKEEPING AND WRITING Institutions, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, students, from City or country, receive three months, 78 lessons each, in penmanship and arithmetic, for $10; Double-entry Bookkeeping, $10, lessons unlimited; ladies writing, $2—20 lessons. Aside from the usefulness and beauty of the art of writing, there is no way in which our young gentlemen and ladies can better or more agreeably spend a portion of their time than in attending the school of Mr. PAINE. In addition to so large a number of our lads and lasses present, it is gratifying also to witness a large number of our country friends, who speak not only favorably of their choice of a teacher, but of the fame and popularity of Mr. PAINE, which has penetrated into our country towns.—*Providence Transcript.*

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Appleton's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 386 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. Reports only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF PREPOSsessing manners, who is a good pianist and capable teacher of the piano, wishes to obtain board in a private family where his instruction will be received as remuneration. Satisfactory references given. Direct Box No. 893 Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

A GOOD BUSINESS HANDWRITING guaranteed to young men, in ten lessons of one hour each. Book-keeping reduced to $15 for a thorough course of instruction. Private lessons given.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 6, 4th-av.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$40 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teaching wishes an engagement, either in a family or school, to teach English, French and music; salary moderate; best references; or as companion or as copyist. Address E. O. H., No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO FINE THREE-STORY brick houses, with all modern improvements, No. 35 Lafayette-av. and No. 90 Elliot-place, Brooklyn, will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock. Sale positive and terms easy.
COLE & CHILTON, Auctioneers,

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE AND Lot No. 226 Hudson-st., between Canal and Broome-sts. Lot 22.11x70 feet; house, 22.11x40 feet, three stories, brick, with slate roof. Terms accommodating. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FARMS.

WANTED—A FARM WORTH FROM $4,000 TO $10,000, of 30 to 50 acres, within two miles of a town on a railroad, and within 40 miles of New-York, with good house and outbuildings. Possession to be given on or before March 15, 1862, for which $5,000 cash will be paid, and balance in valuable New-York City property. Address, stating price, location and means of transportation, with real name, C. O. M., Box 27 Bloomfield, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY NEAT, tidy and competent young woman; is perfectly willing to assist in the general work of a family requiring good plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references. Call at BOOK-BINDERY, No. 602 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; also, a competent nurse; can produce the best of City references. Call or address at No. 134 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st.; between 2d and 4th-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business, and is not afraid to work; is willing to assist in the washing

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities; also Bills of Exchange, on commission exclusively.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the Union Bank of London.
[illegible] COMPANY, IRELAND.
[illegible], issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
[illegible]
[illegible] WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY.
For the sale of
7.3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

WAR CLAIMS.
APPROVED BILLS PAYABLE BY ANY OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS
IN NEW-YORK OR AT WASHINGTON,
PURCHASED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

NAVY AGENCY.
BOUNTIES AND OTHER CLAIMS.
APPROVED BY NAVY AGENT IN NEW-YORK,
PURCHASED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER.
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
F. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased at lowest rates by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Chamberlain's office, until THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1861, at 12 M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1849, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1851, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the manner whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them at the rate of the price. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the time of payments.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and be in a sealed envelope addressed to the Chamberlain.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,20,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York for one per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within ten days from the date of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the Treasurer's Office on the 1st of January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, who wish to avail themselves of the terms proposed by the Company, that the books will remain open for the purpose of making exchanges, until Dec. 21, 1861. The new Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be delivered in exchange for the above mentioned securities at any time before the day specified, by H. C. Kingsley, at No. 26 William-st., New-York and at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1861.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be and the same is hereby declared, payable at the Office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, NOV. 22, 1861.—NOTICE.—The holders of the $362,000 of first mortgage bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of January next, who may desire their extension, are requested to present them for that purpose at the office of Carpender & Vermilye, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, prior to the 15th day of December next.

Holders of any of the remaining issue of first mortgage bonds can have the same extended at the same place until further notice. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

TO HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale of ten (10) La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Eastern Division Sinking Fund Bonds, of one thousand dollars each, or any less amount will be received by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Sinking Fund Agent, at said Company's Office, No. 49 Wall-st., until the 2d day of December, 1861, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 22, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary pro tem.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 20, 1861.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 4th day of December next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 11th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 12th day of December next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which becomes due on the 1st day of December, 1861, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

New-York, Nov. 20, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

FINANCIAL.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
BILLS APPROVED BY MAJOR HAGNER,
ORDNANCE STORE-KEEPER,
PAYABLE IN WASHINGTON,
Purchased by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE 96th-sr. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S
OFFICE, Nov. 25, 1861.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of the Company Dec. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE DEC. 1, will be paid by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.:
Belvidere Delaware Railroad.
Albany City.
Buffalo City.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 30 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 25, 1861.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (Tenth edition, 300 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 656 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table (without) their use being suspected. Sold in the cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $3, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ronx, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 6 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Treatment can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to Operative Surgery, Diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, (impotency,) caused by youthful indiscretion. Mr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women, before or after marriage, is of vital importance to them, and every young man in the land should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Price $1. It may be had at his office, No. 38 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, or at RICHARDSON'S bookstore, No. 1 Vesey-st., and at GODFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervousness, debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

THE RECORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is one of the great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.
Stock Capital, (all paid in,)..... $500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861..... 1,047,436
Liabilities..... 14,650

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS

of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest:

1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 33⅓ per cent.
2d " " " 8, '58, 50 "
3d " " " 14, '59, 50 "
4th " " " 12, '60, 25 "
5th " " " 8, '61, 25 "

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Depot Quartermaster-General, United States Army, No. 1,128 Girard-st., Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M. on the 26th of December next, for furnishing one hundred four-wheeled ambulances, known as the Tripler pattern, to be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tripler Ambulances."

AMBULANCE (Body.)

Sills, 11 feet long, cut to suit, (including foot-board,) 5¼ inches wide by 2½ inches deep. The foot-board is 11½ inches wide, made of 1-inch stuff, and fastened on the sills by 3½-inch bolts at each end. The sills are made at front end so as to incline the foot-board upwards. There are eight studs on each side, 1¼ inches square; sides are solid panels of ⅝-inch boards, 30 inches high (with middle rail) from top of sill to top of rail on panels. There is a top rail about 4½ inches above; this rail is fastened to the studs. The body is 6 feet 9½ inches in length in the clear, from outside of tail-piece to box in front, and 4 feet wide in the clear, front, or head-board, 15 inches high, 5 feet high in centre from floor to ridge pole, and top made oval, 6 bows 2x2½ inches, fastened to rails and studs with screws outside.

In second lower panel or 2 feet from front on each side, there is a wicket door 8⅝ inches wide and 14½ inches long. This door is made to slide in a groove on inside; the seat for driver is made of the lid of box with cushion; the box is 18 inches wide, 11½ inches in the clear, with partition in the middle; the lazy back is fastened to the lid of box, plain hand lock on side, to which is attached an iron rod or lever alongside of body; to the lever is a strap by which the driver locks the wagon.

A middle bar 3¼x2½ inches is bolted on sills, for the hindside spring, 2 braces on tail end of body reaching from tail-piece to top rail.

Framework of body to be of best white oak, timber thoroughly seasoned, the bows to be of white ash; panels to be of poplar thoroughly seasoned.

Curtains to be strapped, straps to be sewed on with harness thread well waxed.

SPRINGS OF AMBULANCE.

Springs to be best quality spring steel. Back spring 4 feet 2 inches long from centre to centre; side springs back 3 feet 10 inches centre to centre; front back spring 4 feet 2 inches centre to centre; the cross springs are 2½ inches wide, 7 plates; the side springs ⅝ inches wide by 6 plates; side springs front 3 feet 10 inches long centre to centre.

Axles of iron, to be case-hardened, 1¾ square, turned edgewise, with nuts on ends. Boxes 8½ long, 1¾x1½ inches.

Hubs of gum or locust thoroughly seasoned; the spokes and felloes to be of white oak thoroughly seasoned.

Hind wheels 4 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7½x10 inches, spokes 1¼x2 inches at the shoulders, tire 2 inches wide and ⅝ inch thick, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Front wheels 3 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7½x10 inches, spokes 2x1¼ inches at the shoulder, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Hounds and half hounds, to be of white oak, of best quality, and without defects. Half hounds, 2 feet long; 5th wheel, 2 feet diameter, 1½ inches x½ inch.

Whole hounds, 4 feet 4 inches long; cross-bars on 5th wheel, 2 inches square; cross bar on front hounds 4 feet 8 inches long, the steps on each side are fastened to this cross bar.

Double tree, 6 feet long, ironed, same as those of *omnibusses*, as is also the whole running gear, the double trees, and lead tree to be of white hickory, without defects, and thoroughly seasoned.

Tongue, 10 feet 6 inches long, 4 inch x2½ inch at front of jaw of hounds, and tapers to 2¼ inches square at back end; at front end it tapers to 1¾ inches round; a hook with eye in it goes on top of tongue to attach lead bar for lead horses; lead bar same length as doubletree, made light; tongue to be of white oak, of the best quality, and free from defects.

LITTER OF AMBULANCE.

feet 7½ inches long, 1 foot 10 inches wide; panels, 4¼ inches wide, 1¼ inches thick, of poplar, and has a solid bottom; mattress is made of heavy oil-cloth, stuffed with best quality curled horse hair; the cover of litters is fastened to panels of litter by a leather binding, and tacked all around; in each frame of litter there are to be sixteen mattrass springs; cross strips to be made of best quality oak.

The framework for upper litters is composed of three cross strips, one on each end and one in the middle; one cross-piece on top, on each side, and two in the middle for tracks to run the litter in on; the tracks are made in the bottom as well as the upper, ⅝-inch x¾-inch iron, and extend the whole length of body from inside of tail-piece; there are three rollers on each side of litter frame, with flange, same as regular railroad car wheels.

There are 4 litters for each wagon; 4 small pillows and 2 cushions, one for driver and one for back seat; on each side of litter frame there is an iron handle, made to slip in and out; these handles are let in, level with the litter frame, 21 inches long, made to come out, say 15 inches, without being checked.

There is also an hook in each end of the frame to keep it in place, when in the body, and fastens to a staple in the floor, let in so as to be nearly level; upper litters the same; the staple is put in the front and back cross bar.

Tail-board to be made of ash, 15 inches wide, by full 1-inch stuff, and when down, rest on joint hinges, forming a foot-board, supported, when down, by a leather strap 1½ inches wide, which goes around the rail-piece at each end, between the panel and the braces; when up, it forms the tail-board.

A movable seat goes in body, back of litters, made of 1-inch boards, and end-pieces; the bottom is 18 inches wide, and board to form lazy back, 15 inches high; this has a cushion; the lid of body board is fastened, when up, by hooks, secured to middle rail.

Each side of the body of the ambulance to be mark d U S.; all other parts to be lettered U. S.

It is agreed and distinctly understood that the ambulances are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one ambulance will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no alteration in the assembling together and putting together; and all the materials used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work, in all its parts, faithfully executed in the best workmanlike manner.

The work may be inspected, from time to time as it progresses, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted nor ill it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for.

The ambulances are to be delivered in Philadelphia, if desired by the Quartermaster's Department.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right is reserved to reject any bids if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.

R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION AND CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of STORRS BROTHERS, composed of CHARLES STORRS, AUGUSTUS STORRS, and ROYAL O. STORRS, have this day dissolved copartnership, ROYAL O. STORRS retiring from said firm. The undersigned will continue business under the name and firm of STORRS BROTHERS.

CHARLES STORRS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861. AUGUSTUS STORRS.

The above named CHARLES STORRS and AUGUSTUS STORRS are authorized to settle and collect all debts due and to become due to the late firm of STORRS BROTHERS. ROYAL O. STORRS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION AND CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of STORRS BROTHERS, composed of Charles Storrs, Augustus Storrs and Royal O. Storrs, have this day dissolved copartnership, Royal O. Storrs retiring from said firm. The undersigned will continue business under the name and firm of STORRS BROTHERS, CHARLES STORRS,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861. AUGUSTUS STORRS.

The above-named Charles Storrs and Augustus Storrs are authorized to settle and collect all debts due and to become due to the late firm of Storrs Brothers.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861. ROYAL O. STORRS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm of F. P. JAMES & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

F. P. JAMES,
Dec. 2, 1861. WM. H. MARSTON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of F. P. JAMES & CO., for the transaction of a Stock Exchange and Banking business. F. P. JAMES,
DEC. 2, 1861. ABRAM. M. BREWER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm of F. P. JAMES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

F. P. JAMES,
Dec. 2, 1861. WM. H. MARSTON.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of ANN B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 28th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861. T. J. B. SCHENCK.
n4-law6mM*

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF the late firm of LUDLAM & LEGGETT, and the individual creditors of DAVID LUDLAM, Jr., and ABRAHAM W. LEGGETT, are notified and required to present their claims, on or before the 16th of December next, to HENRY E. CHILD, at Henry & Cowles' store, No. 55 Dey-st., New-York, and to establish them, if required; notes, drafts, &c., must be produced. Dated Nov. 11, 1861.

JAMES H. GRAHAM, Assignee.
VAN VLECK & MORE, Att'ys, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Creditors of the late firm of Messrs. JAMES BROOKS & CO., that they are requested to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at his office, No. 28 Ferry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January, 1862, with a view to a dividend. HENRY G. LAPHAM,
n18-law6wM* Assignee of James Brooks & Co.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ENTIRE MANagement of a long established dry goods country store in a pleasant village in this State. The advertiser resides in the City, and will do the purchasing. This is a rare chance for a smart, enterprising young man, who can furnish from $2,500 to $3,000 capital. Address, with real name, Post-office Box No. 1,444.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE LONGcontinued illness of the owner, the good-will, unfinished stock, tools and fixtures, of a first class table cutlery establishment, located in Newark, N. J., will be disposed of on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to WM. BOYD, Esq., No. 91 John-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH a cash capital of $1,500 in a cash business, that will pay over $5,000 per annum, clear of expense. Address, with true name, A. M., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have passed, from the most extensive experience, an entire success.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as the genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the name of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of loathsome "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its makers.

List and price of
HOMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Fifes of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying Menses	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough. Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach Cache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the elegie box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and there he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION TO-MORROW.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

The following is a corrected list of the candidates for the various offices to be voted for to-morrow.

MAYOR.

Tammany.	Hotel Proprietors' Union.	Syr. U'n (Lewis.)
Fusion. (Austin.)	C. G. Gunther.	C. G. Gunther.
Mozart. Union Club.	C. G. Gunther.	Republican.
C. G. Gunther.	Mozart.	George Opdyke.
German Dem. Central Club.	Fernando Wood.	F. Un. (Marshall.)
C. G. Gunther.	Germ'n Nat. Dems.	George Opdyke.
	Fernando Wood.	Tax-Payers' Un.
		George Opdyke.

ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

There are eight Aldermen to be elected, one for each of the even numbered Assembly Districts. The following are the candidates in nomination:

SECOND DISTRICT.

Tammany.	Rep. & Ind. Dem.	Mozart.
Wm. Walsh.	William Walsh.	Richard Barry.
F. Un. (Marshall.)	Syracuse Union.	
R. C. Ellis.	William Walsh.	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Tammany.	Mozart	Republican.
Wm. H. Charlock.	James McMahon.	Charles H Hall.
Syracuse Union.	Andrew Shehan.	Ind. Democrat.
Wm. H. Charlock.	James Bagley.	Wm. W. Charlock

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Union, & Ind. Dem.	Mozart.	Republican.
James Reed.	James Dwyering.	A. C. Smith.
Independent.	Syracuse Union.	James Reed.
John H. Callins.	John VanTine.	German Union.
	Nat. Union Club.	JohnCommerford.
	John VanTine.	

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Tammany.	Mozart.	Republican.
Peter McKnight.	Peter McKnight.	John Lewis.
Peter Mitchell.	Syracuse Union.	National Union.
Wm. L. Ely.	Wm. L. Ely.	Wm. L. Ely.
	Ind. Democrat.	
	Peter Mitchell.	

TENTH DISTRICT.

Tammany.	Mo. & Ind. Dem.	Republican.
Gen. A. Jeremiah.	Arba K. Maynard.	Wm. A. Smalley.
People's Union.	Geo. A. Jeremiah.	17th Ward Union.
Wm. A. Smalley.	Independent.	Wm. A. Smalley.
Dem. Union Club.	Thos. A. Connor.	
Gen. A. Jeremiah.	Syracuse Union.	
	Geo. A. Jeremiah.	

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Tammany.	Mo. & Ind. Dem.	Republican.
D. I. A. Boole.	Bernard Kelly.	Bernard Kelly.
Syracuse Union.	F. I. A. Boole.	Independent.
D. I. A. Boole.	Tax-Payers.	James McKenney
	F. I. A. Boole.	

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

T. & P. U. & I. D.	Independent.	Republican.
Gilbert M. Platt.	E. L. Corlies.	John D. Athwell.
Split Tammany.	Mozart.	Tax-Payers.
Henry H. Condon.	Michael H. Dalton	John A. Weeks.
	Richard Murphy.	

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Tammany.	Mozart.	Republican.
Parsons Farley.	Terence Farley.	Charles McCarty.
Hon. MaSpedon.	People's Union.	Geo. M. Harpel.
People's Union.	(Marshal.)	In. Democrats.
Hon. McSpedon.	E. S. Dickinson.	Thos. McSpedon.

COUNCILMANIC NOMINATIONS.

There are twenty-four Councilmen to be elected, being six out of each Senatorial District in the City. The following are the candidates in nomination:

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Tammany.	H. Bogert,	James Sandford,
Gen. A. Barney,	Morgan Jones,	James Hayes,
Morgan Jones,	Alex. McGarren,	John Healy.
Joseph Hughes,	John Healy.	Republican.
James Sandford,	Mozart.	Thos. Outwater,
James Hayes,	John Hogan,	Adolphus Borst,
John Healy.	Thos. Fitzgerald,	J. W. Hawkes.
Hotel Proprietors.	Alex. McGarren,	J. N. Gallagher,
Wm. G. Schenck,	Chas. Hagan,	Jas. W. Jager,
J. P. Huggins,	Harris Bogert,	Jos. D. Costa.
Jos. W. Hawkes,	Corn. Desmond.	Taxpayers.
Jas. D. Costa.	Syracuse Union.	Adolphus Borst.
Ind. Democrats.	John Hogan,	Independent.
John Hogan,	Geo. A. Barney,	Frank Duffy.
James Hayes.	Morgan Jones,	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Tammany.	Henry A. Smith.	John H. Hookirk,
Wm. S. Webster,	Mozart.	John Ryan,
J. H. Houghkirk,	Michael Cassidy,	Anthony Miller.
Ed. C. Malloy,	John McConnel,	Republican.
Anthony Miller,	Ed. Costello,	Thos. G. Hall,
Michael C. Gross,	And. Mulligan,	Wm. Boeckel,
John E. Ryan.	Fred. Bepper,	Simon Hazleton,
Taxpayers.	Peter Wieck.	Henry A. Smith.
Peter Wierck,	Syr. Union Con.	Eli Taylor,
Thomas G. Hall.	Sam. S. Webster,	G. F. Steinbremer.
M. C. Gross.	John McConnell,	Independent.
Fred. Bepper.	Fred. Bepper,	John D. Murdock.
Anthony Miller,		

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Tammany.	Thos. Stevenson,	Geo. Griswold,
Alex. Shaw,	H. D. Cleaveland,	Ed. Colgate,
John O'Neil,	John C. Hanson.	J. T. Hoffman.
John B. Ryer,	Alex. Shaw,	Independent.
Arthur Ahmuty,	Geo. L. Cannon.	P. J. Gallagan,
James Farley,	Syr. Un. (Lewis.)	E. D. Brinkerhoff,
Joseph Smith.	A. H. Keech,	B. S. Haight.
Mozart.	J. J. Haviland,	People's Union,
J. J. Haviland,	Abraham Lent,	(Marshall.)
E. B. Blauvelt,	Gustavus Lesack,	H. F. Fowler,
R. M. Van Wart,	Arthur Ahmuty,	C. F. Fowler,
Arthur Ahmuty,	Thos. Stevenson.	W. F. Havemeyer.
F. O'Brien,	National Union.	Geo. Briggs,
G. J. Pastina.	James Webb,	Don A. Cushman,
Republicans.	Geo. L. Cannon,	Elbert Robinson.
Alex. H. Keech,	E. J. Brown,	Ind't Democrats.
Wm. H. Gedney,	J. C. Knapp,	Alex. Shaw,
Wm. Orton,	Wm. Richardson.	John B. Ryer,
George Ross,	Tax-Payers.	J. Smith,
Thos. Stevenson,	Abraham Lent,	H. C. Blauvelt,
Adam. Lent.	E. L. Solomon,	L. M. Van Wart,
Peter Ivy. (Austin.)	S. T. Russell,	J. G. Haviland.
Frank W. Ballard.		

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Tammany.	Alex. Brandon,	Peo. U'n, (Mars'll.)
Jacob M. Long,	O. Sloan Holden,	C. C. Pinckney,
John Cavanagh,	Jacob M. Long,	Jonathan Trotter,
John Brice,	Wm. Joyce,	Hamlin Babcock,
Luke Curren,	John Brice,	Thos. Ogilvie,
Alex. Brandon,	Keyron Perkins,	John Cooper, Jr.
Wm. Joyce.	John Cavanagh.	Michael Snyder,
Syr. U'n, (Austin.)	Alex. Brandon,	Republican.
Wm. Oakley,	John Cavanagh.	Jonathan Trotter,
R. D. Bingham,	Mozart.	John Cooper, Jr.
John Brice,	Wm. Harris,	Hamlin Babcock,
Jacob M. Long,	Fr'k McDonough,	Chs. C. Pinckney,
O. Sloan Holden,	Keyron Perkins,	Thos. Ogilvie,
Alex. Brandon.	John Lyons,	Michael Snyder.
National Union.	Thomas A. Dunn,	Independent.
Wm. Oakley,	Sam. R. Keasner,	James Keane,
R. D. Bingham,		Chas. Saunders.
John Brice,		

SCHOOL OFFICERS NOMINATIONS.

In each Ward there is one School Commissioner, two Trustees and one Inspector to be elected. The following are the candidates in nomination:

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Wd.	Tammany.	Mozart.	Republican.
1.	Jas. Woods.	Wm. Jennet.	James Woods.
2.	Wm. Maloney.	Wm. Maloney.	Wm. Maloney,
			Jas. F. Horan.
3.	Ed. B. Heath.	Ed. B. Heath.	Ira A. Libby.
4.	Peter Mead.	James Riley.	Henry G. Lesak.
			Rep. and Cit.
5.	W. H. Johnson.	Thos. F. Weaver,	J. M. Tuthill.
6.	Tim. Brennan.	Richard Winne.	Tim. Brennan.
7.	B. Smith.	B. Smith.	Daniel Coger.
8.	Ed. Wainright.	Ed. Wainright.	W. W. Adams.
9.	John Nash.	A. C. Bogart.	A. C. Bogart.
10.	Daniel Slote.	Daniel Slote.	Daniel Slote.
11.	Saunel Acker.	R. L. Larremore.	R. L. Larremore.
12.	Chas Bolce.	Chas. Bolce.	A. S. Hill.
13.	J. H. Trapp.	Chas Shaffer,	Chas. Shaffer.
14.	Wm. S. Wilhelm.	W. S. Wilhelm.	John D. Myer.
15.	B. W. Blanchard.	B. W. Blanchard.	S. B. H. Vance.
16.	W. J. Haskett.	W. J. Haskett.	S. B. H. Vance.
17.	J. L. Miller.	Th. McCormick.	H. A. Burr.
18.	Wm. C. Martis.	Wm. C. Martis.	H. Hibbont.
19.	Patrick Lord.	Patrick Lord.	H. M. Herrick.
20.	James Moore.	J. Vanderpool.	J. Quackenbush.
			S. Sinclair.
21.	A. V. Stout.	A. V. Stout.	Wm. E. Dodge.
22.	N. C. Husted.	N. C. Husted.	A. H. Underhill.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Wd.	Tammany.	Mozart.	Republican.
1.	J. T. Fitzsimmons	Mich'l Sullivan,	J. Carey,
	John Casey,	Mich'l St. George,	J. Fitzsimmons.
	to fill vacancy;	to fill vacancy,	
	Anthon Meyer,	John J. Murphy,	
	Thomas Cleary.	Thomas Cleary.	
2.	Jas. Raymond,	Jas. Raymond,	Elias Dorlan,
	J. E. Kingsley.	J. E. Kingsley,	H. Rederman.
3.	J. M. Minnie,	J. M. Minnie,	
	John Suler,	John Suler,	
	(to fill vacanc's.)	(to fill vacanc's.)	
	D. Flanigan,	D. Flanigan,	
	Jas. McClusky.	Jas. McClusky.	
	James White,		
4.	Chas. Kelly.	John Moore,	
		Richard O'Neil.	Rep. & Citizens'.
5.	M. Myers,	Chas. A. Gray.	F. W. Leggett,
	Wm. H. Barras.	Cornl's Quinn.	F. R. Tillou.
6.	Walter Roche.	Terence Foley,	Walter Roche,
	Benn. Cantrell.	Robert Conway.	Sam. Cantrell.
7.	Jas. Collins,	Patr'k McGrane,	E. M. Skidmore.
	Jas. Moore.	John Fyne.	Rich'd Pollion,
9.	W. W. Adams,	W. W. Adams,	M. Clark.
	Wm. Cleary.	Wm. Cleary.	Jos. W. Kellogg.
9.	John M. Nichol,	Wm. H. Gray,	J. W. Booth,
	John. J. Dimond	H. J. West.	E. Denison.
10.	Wm. McCaffree,	Wm. McCaffree,	Chas. E. Kngler,
	G. Ostrander.	G. Ostrander,	Wm McGaffie.
11.	J. Canlan,	Chas. Perley, Jr.,	C. Perley, Jr.,
	L. O'Brien.	R. A. Barry,	R. A. Barry.
12.	John B. Hobley,	John B. Hobley,	
	Wm. Martin.	Wm. Martin.	
13.	F. Holstein,	J. H. Irwin,	B. Hntchinson,
	Francis Conn,	B. Intchinson.	J. H. Irvin.
14.	Wm. J. Kane,	Wm. J. Kane,	Chas. Whitlock,
	Pat'k Quinn.	Rob't McCaffrey.	John Finzel.
			Henry Fanton,
			Wm. Oothout.
15.	Samuel Osgood,	Samuel Osgood,	M. S. John,
	John Jackson.	John Jackson.	B. C. Wandell.
17.	M. Y. McCarr,	M. Y. McCarr,	
	Jno. L. Carberry.	Jno. L. Carberry.	
18.	John Foster,	John Foster.	John A. Foster,
	James O'Brien.	John O'Brien.	S. A. Brnoe.
19.	Chas. H. Lyons,	Chas. H. Lyons,	W. S. Pinckney,
	John Hogan.	John Hogan.	P. Gudenrath.
			M. McDougal.
20.	T. M. Partridge,		Jas. L. Hastie,
	John Heydecker,		Gabr'l Van Cott,
	Jno. Bolzsberger.		Dr. M. Porter.
21.	Jas. J. Trainor,	Jas. J. Trainor,	Jno Stephenson,
	Wm. Noyes.	Wm. C. Higgins.	E. C. Johnston.
22.	John Masterson,	John Masterson.	S. N. Simonson,
	Wm. Seebach.	Wm. Seebach.	David Clark.

POLICE JUSTICE.

The citizens of the Third Police District will elect a Justice to fill the place of J. SHERMAN BROWNELL, deceased. The following candidates are in nomination:

Mozart.	People's Union.	Tammany.
R. Liv'ton Linn.	J. J. Brisley,	Wm. E. Dodge.
Citizens' and Taxpayers'.	James M. Murray.	Republican.
James M. Murray.	Independent.	John J. Shaw.
	Martin Waters.	

CONSTABLES.

There are three constables to be elected, to fill vacancies. The following are the candidates:

Ward.	Tammany.	Mozart.
1.	Matthew Belmo.	James Condy,
9.		Pascal M. Perry.

The Police to Collect the Returns.

The following order has been issued by Mr. KENNEDY, Superintendent of Police:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 285.—General Orders Nos. 282 and 283 will be re-enacted at the ensuing election to be held on Tuesday, December 3.

If either of the Sergeants who were stationed at the telegraph instrument under General Order No. 283, from the closing of the polls until the completion of the canvass, has been transferred or removed, you will report the same to the Superintendent on Saturday, the 30th inst., so that the vacancy may be filled.

You will likewise station the same patrolmen at the several polling places in your Precinct who performed that duty at the November election, reporting to the Superintendent on Saturday, the 30th inst., if either of them has been transferred or removed.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 283.—*Capt.*—, *Precinct*—: The police telegraph instrument, after sundown on Nov. 5th inst., will be used exclusively in transmitting election returns. The only exception will be in notifying the central office of any serious disturbance requiring aid, the locality of a fire, or the detention of lost children. No communication whatever must be made between one station-house and another during the period of transmitting the election returns, unless on an order from the central office.

You will so dispose of the members of your command as to insure the transmitting of the result of the canvass of each ticket at the several election districts in your Precinct to your station-house without delay, thence to be sent immediately by election districts to the central office. The Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth and Fourteenth Precincts, will send these returns forthwith by special messenger. The remaining stations and substations will transmit by telegraph.

Direct the men who are engaged in bringing the returns of the canvass to the station house, to also bring with them the returns of the Associated Press, which you will deliver to the special messenger duly appointed to receive the same.

No question, relative to the progress of the canvass, will be answered from the Central Office, but as soon as the canvass of each ticket is completed, the result will, on alarm, be transmitted to every station-house for the information of the residents in its vicinity. Sergeant —— is specially detailed to operate the instrument at your station-house, from sundown to twelve o'clock, midnight, and Sergeant ——, from twelve o'clock until the canvass is completed.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Supt.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

A Card from Mr. Opdyke.

The following card was refused an insertion in the *Herald*:

To the Editor of the Herald:

You are mistaken in stating that I acted as one of the Vice-Presidents of the meeting last Wednesday, at which Mr. SUMNER made his address upon the rebellion. I was not present, did not consent to be Vice-President, and was not requested to act as such, or to allow my name to be used. It was undoubtedly used by an enemy, for the purpose of doing me an injury. I am not and never have been an Abolitionist. I have no concealments in respect to my opinions. They are correctly set forth in the opening address of Judge COWLES, at the meeting of last evening, an extract from which I inclose, and which I beg you to publish with this note, as an act of justice.

Very respectfully, yours,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1861.

The Mayoralty.

MR. HOTALING DECLINES IN FAVOR OF MR. OPDYKE.

New-York, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1861.

To Dr. James Kennedy, President, and J. O. Johnson, Esq., Secretary of the Nominating Mayoralty Convention, held at the Girard House, Nov. 12, 1861.

GENTLEMEN AND DELEGATES OF THE CONVENTION: As you are aware, I was unanimously nominated by your Convention for the office of Mayor of the City of New-York, and that I then made a conditional acceptance of that nomination, predicated on the appointment of a Conference Committee of one person from each Ward, to confer with other political organizations or conventions. Your convention was composed of three delegates from each and every Ward of this City, who represented the Republican, the Democratic, the National Union, and the old Whig Parties, which I supposed fairly represented the political interests of our City, and therefore I was induced to accept your nomination, as your action was accompanied by the recommendation of about two thousand signatures of the most influential citizens of New-York, among whom were the name of such men as Hon. James Harper, Wm. B. Crosly, A. M. Bininger, Dr. James Kennedy, Oliver H. Jones, Geo. C. Satterlee, Henry Weston, Maltby G. Lane, Ranson Beeman, Lyman Denison, John H. Talman, Geo. P. Rodgers, Jacob Cram, &c, &c., whose influences thus combined I then supposed commanded my compliance with such plainly expressed wishes. But circumstances having transpired so as to render it doubtful who is to be the next Mayor of this City, and feeling, as I now do, and ever have felt, that it is impolitic to run a number of candidates for the same office, when important public interests are at stake, and the welfare and union of our country is imperiled, it therefore behooves me to consider my position, and yield any selfish preference for the sake of united political action for the *public good*.

I do therefore desire to decline your nomination, and withdraw my name from the present mayoralty canvass. In consideration of the great importance which now seems to rest upon me, so to act as best to promote the interests of our City in its insoparable connection with our country, and throw whatever influence I may be able to exert in favor of the most wholesome measures for the public interests, I do most particularly request that you gentlemen will permit me to decline in favor of Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, who has been most favorably nominated for that high office, and to promote whose election I have, after matured deliberation, concluded to give my most *earnest and hearty support*.

Yours, truly, SAMUEL HOTALING.

P. S.—I will merely remark in this connection, that the *disloyal, Anti-Union* sentiments which were (as reported) expressed by Mayor WOOD at a public meeting in the Bowery last evening, are at open war, in my judgment, with our whole Government—City and State and National—and do most deservedly merit the condemnation of all our law-abiding citizens who prefer peaceable government to lawless anarchy and fearful bloodshed. *Look to it, ye tax-paying workingmen of New-York, that you do not aid* in the reelection of the man who now unequivocally seems to show most plainly the open hand of the defiant *usurper*.

S. H.

Third Ward School Officers.

The following independent ticket for School Officers of the Third Ward has been put in nomination, and deserves a hearty support from all who take an interest in our Free School system:

For School Commissioner—Ira A. Libby.
For Inspector—Nathaniel Huggins.
For Trustees—Samuel N. Lecomte, John Suhr.
To fill Vacancies—Joseph H. White, James McCluskey.

An Election Sermon.

THE VIEWS OF REV. MR. MATTISON AS TO THE REQUISITE QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE MAYORALTY.

Prof. MATTISON, at St. John's Chapel, in Forty-first-street, last evening preached an election sermon, having special reference to the Mayoralty contest now pending in this City. His remarks were based upon a speech made by Mayor WOOD at Volks Garten, on Thursday last, in which His Honor took occasion to complain of the Legislature for controlling the morality of the City, and the observance of the Sabbath. The manner in which the Mayor promised to give "the largest liberty" should he be elected, and held out inducements for the liquor-dealers, Sabbath-breakers and law-breakers, to support him, was held up for the execration of Christian men. Prof. MATTISON drew from the Scriptures a picture of the proper qualifications for a ruler of a great City like this, showing that he should be just, honest, truthful, God-fearing and law-abiding.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

First Session, Dec. 2, 1861.

[R stands for Republican; O for Opposition; and U for those elected without distinction of party.]

The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas are not represented, except that ANDREW JOHNSON, from Tennessee, holds his seat in the Senate. Virginia is represented in part.

THE SENATE.

President.....HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine.
Clerk.....JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania.

	Term Expires.		Term Expires.
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
James Dixon	R...1863	Trusten Polk	O...1863
Lafayette S. Foster	R...1867	Waldo P. Johnson	O...1867
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
Milton S. Latham	O...1863	John P. Hale	R...1865
Jas. A. McDougall	O...1867	Daniel R. Clark	R...1867
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard	O...1863	Preston King	R...1863
Willard Saulsbury	O...1865	Ira Harris	R...1867
INDIANA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jesse D. Bright	O...1863	John R. Thompson	O...1863
Henry S. Lane	R...1867	John C. Ten Eyck	R...1865
ILLINOIS.		OHIO.	
O. H. Browning	R...1865	Benjamin F. Wade	R...1865
Lyman Trumbull	R...1867	John Sherman	R...1867
IOWA.		OREGON.	
James W. Grimes	R...1865	Benjamin Stark	O...1866
James Harlan	R...1867	George W. Nesmith	O...1867
KENTUCKY.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
Lazarus W. Powell	O...1865	David Wilmot	R...1863
Vacancy	1867	Edgar Cowan	R...1867
KANSAS.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Sam'l C. Pomeroy	R... —	James F. Simmons	R...1863
James H. Lane	R... —	Henry B. Anthony	R...1865
MAINE.		TENNESSEE.	
Lott M. Morrill	R...1863	Andrew Johnson	U...1863
W. Pitt Fessenden	R...1865	Vacancy (seceded)	1865
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner	R...1863	Solomon Foot	R...1863
Henry Wilson	R...1865	Jacob Collamer	R...1867
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
Anthony Kennedy	O...1865	Waitman T. Willey	U...1863
James A. Pearce	O...1867	John S. Carlile	U...1865
MICHIGAN.		WISCONSIN.	
Zach. Chandler	R...1863	James R. Doolittle	R...1863
Vacancy	1865	Timothy O. Howe	R...1867
MINNESOTA.			
Henry M. Rice	O...1863		
Mor. S. Wilkinson	R...1867		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker.....GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania.
Clerk.....EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee.

Dis.	Names.	Politics.	Dis.	Names.	Politics.
	CONNECTICUT.			NEW-YORK.	
1.	Dwight Loomis	R.	1.	Edward H. Smith	O.
2.	James A. English	O.	2.	James F. Odell	O.
3.	Alfred E. Burnham	R.	3.	Benjamin Wood	O.
4.	George C. Woodruff	O.	4.	Jas. E. Kerrigan	O.
	CALIFORNIA.		5.	Wm. Wall	R.
1.	T. J. Phelps	R.	6.	Fred. A. Conklin	R.
2.	A. A. Sargent	R.	7.	Elijah Ward	O.
	DELAWARE.		8.	Isaac S. Delaplaine	O.
	George P. Fisher	O.	9.	Edward Haight	O.
	ILLINOIS.		10.	C. H. Van Wyck	R.
1.	E. B. Washburne	R.	11.	John D. Steele	O.
2.	Isaac N. Arnold	R.	12.	Stephen Baker	R.
3.	Owen Lovejoy	R.	13.	Abraham B. Olin	R.
4.	Wm. Kellogg	R.	14.	Erastus Corning	O.
5.	W. A. Richardson	O.	15.	James B. Mclean	R.
6.	Vacancy.		16.	Wm. A. Wheeler	R.
7.	Jas. C. Robinson	O.	17.	S. N. Sherman	R.
8.	Philip B. Fouke	O.	18.	Chauncey Vibbard	O.
9.	John A. Logan	O.	19.	Richard Franchot	R.
	INDIANA.		20.	Roscoe L. Conkling	R.
1.	John Law	O.	21.	R. Holland Duell	R.
2.	James A. Cravens	O.	22.	Wm. E. Lansing	R.
3.	Wm. M. Dunn	R.	23.	Ambrose W. Clark	R.
4.	Wm. S. Holman	O.	24.	Chas. B. Sedgwick	R.
5.	George W. Julian	R.	25.	Theo. M. Pomeroy	R.
6.	Albert G. Porter	R.	26.	J. P. Chamberlain	R.
7.	D. W. Voorhees	R.	27.	Alexander S. Diven	R.
8.	Albert S. White	R.	28.	R. B. Van Valkenb'g	R.
9.	Schuyler Colfax	R.	29.	Alfred Ely	R.
10.	Wm. Mitchell	R.	30.	Augustus Frank	R.
11.	John P. C. Shanks	R.	31.	Burt Van Horn	R.
	IOWA.		32.	E. G. Spaulding	R.
1.	Joseph F. Wilson	R.	33.	Reuben E. Fenton	R.
2.	Wm. Vandever	R.		OHIO.	
	KENTUCKY.		1.	George H. Pendleton	O.
1.	H. C. Burnett	Secesh.	2.	John A. Gurley	O.
2.	J. S. Jackson	U.	3.	C. L. Vallandigham	O.
3.	Henry Grider	U.	4.	Wm. Allen	O.
4.	Aaron Harding	U.	5.	James M. Ashley	R.
5.	C. A. Wickliffe	U.	6.	Chilton A. White	O.
6.	Geo. W. Dunlap	U.	7.	Richard Harrison	R.
7.	Robt. Mallory	U.	8.	Sam'l Shellabarger	R.
8.	J. J. Crittenden	U.	9.	Warren P. Noble	O.
9.	W. H. Wasworth	U.	10.	Carey A. Trimble	R.
10.	J. W. Menzies	U	11.	Val C. B. Horton	R.
	KANSAS.		12.	Samuel S. Cox	O.
	Martin F. Conway	R.	13.	Samuel T. Worcester	R.
	MAINE.		14.	Harrison G. Blake	R.
1.	John N. Goodwin	R.	15.	George Nugent	O.
2.	Charles W. Walton	R.	16.	Wm. C. Cullen*	R.
3.	S. C. Fessenden	R.	17.	James R. Morris	O.
4.	Anson P. Morrill	R.	18.	Sidney Edgarton	R.
5.	John A. Rice	R.	19.	Albert G. Riddle	R.
6.	Frederick A. Pike	R.	20.	John Hutchins	R.
	MARYLAND.		21.	John A. Bingham	R.
1.	John W. Crisfield	U.		*Contested.	
2.	Ed. H. Webster	U.		OREGON.	
3.	C. L. L. Leary	U.		A. J. Thayer	R.
4.	Henry May	U.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
5.	Francis Thomas	U.	1.	Wm. H. Lehman	O.
6.	Charles B. Calvert	U.	2.	Chap. J. Biddle	O.
	MASSACHUSETTS.		3.	John M. Verree	R.
1.	Thomas D. Eliot	R.	4.	Wm. D. Kelley	R.
2.	James Buffington	R.	5.	W. Morris Davis	R.
3.	A. F. Thomas	U.	6.	John Hickman	R.
4.	Alex. H. Rice	R.	7.	Thomas B. Cooper	O.
5.	Samuel Hooper	R.	8.	Henry E. Ancona	O.
6.	John B. Alley	R.	9.	Thaddeus Stevens	R.
7.	Daniel W. Gooch	R.	10.	John W. Killinger	R.
8.	Charles R. Train	R.	11.	James H. Campbell	R.
9.	Goldsmith F. Bailey	R.	12.	H. B. Wright	R.
10.	Charles Delano	R.	13.	Phillip Johnson	O.
11.	Henry L. Dawes	R.	14.	Galusha A. Grow	R.
	MICHIGAN.		15.	James T. Hale	R.
1.	B. F. Granger	R.	16.	Joseph Bailey	O.
2.	Fernando C. Beaman	R.	17.	Edw. McPherson	R.
3.	Francis W. Kellogg	R.	18.	John Steele Blair	R.
4.	R. E. Trowbridge	R.	19.	John Covode	R.
	MINNESOTA.		20.	Joseph Lazear	O.
1.	Cyrus Aldrich	R.	21.	James K. Morehead	R.
2.	Wm. Windon	R.	22.	Robert McKnight	R.
	MISSOURI.		23.	John W. Wallace	R.
1.	F. P. Blair, Jr.	R.	24.	John Patton	R.
2.	James R. Rollins	O.	25.	Elijah Babbitt	R.
3.	Vacancy.			*Contested.	
4.	Elijah H. Norton	O.		RHODE ISLAND.	
5.	John W. Reed	O.	1.	Wm. P. Sheffield	O.
6.	John S. Phelps	O.	2.	George H. Brown	O.
7.	John W. Noel	O.		VIRGINIA.	
	NEW-JERSEY.		1.	Joseph Segar	U.
1.	John T. Nixon	R.	10.	Wm. G. Brown	U.
2.	J. L. N. Stratton	R.	11.	J. B. Blair	U.
3.	Wm. G. Steele	O.		VERMONT.	
4.	George T. Cobb	O.	1.	Ezekiel P. Walton	R.
7.	Nehemiah Perry	O.	2.	Austin S. Morrill	R.
	NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		3.	Portus Baxter	R.
1.	Gilman Marston	R.		WISCONSIN.	
2.	Edward H. Rollins	R.	1.	John F. Potter	R.
3.	Thomas M. Edwards	R.	2.	Luther Hanchett	R.
			3.	A. Scott Sloan	R.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

NEBRASKA.	NEW-MEXICO.
Samuel G. Dailey.	John S. Watts.
WASHINGTON.	COLORADO.
Colonel Wallace.	H. P. Bennett.
DAKOTAH.	NEVADA.
John B. Todd.	John Cradlebaugh.

Speech of Gen. Lane in Boston.

Gen. LANE, the Kansas Senator and soldier, delivered a speech (already referred to by telegraph) in Tremont Temple, Boston, in the forenoon of Saturday. He was received with tremendous cheers. He said that he felt embarrassed at addressing the assemblage before him. When he set out in life, his mother said there was nothing to prevent his success in life but his unconquerable modesty. He thought he had got bravely over that, but still he was embarrassed where he now found himself.

Born in a Slave State, and nursed by a slave, he had now got rid of what reverence he ever had for Slavery. My memory runneth not to the time when Slavery did not threaten the Union. When ballot-boxes were stuffed, and it was attempted to force a Constitution on a free people; when he saw the officers of the Government trying to overthrow the Government, and even the President used his power for its destruction, can you reverence Slavery? You all desire to have this rebellion crushed out, and an honorable peace, but he is a coward who would wish this war ended, with the knowledge that our children would have to fight it over again.

He would ask, how many American soldiers are you willing to kill to preserve Slavery? ["Not one!"] We are fighting to avoid bloodshed as far as possible, and to bring the contest to an end as soon as possible. I do not deem it dishonorable to look around and see if there is not a bruise of which we may take advantage.

To illustrate his position, the General said he would deduce a homely illustration. While he was in school he belonged to a fighting class, and had made his way next to head, where was a big fellow named JOE DARRAGH. It was none of your hitting-above-the-belt games in those days, but regular scratching and gouging.

DARRAH maintained his supremacy, until one day he went in bathing, and received a severe bruise below the knee. On Friday, LANE waited for his antagonist, and was shown the exact location of the bruise. The next day, the two champions went at it again, and the fight continued, until LANE planted a well-directed kick against the bruised part of DARRAH'S leg, when the latter bellowed like a calf, and cried "Enough."

The rebellion had a sore spot than there was in JOE DARRAH'S leg, and a blow properly directed would soon effectually destroy it. At Beaufort, if the proper policy had been pursued in regard to the slaves, there would have been a howl in rebeldom before this time. And so in Missouri.

You ask, would not that be cruel? I say if we are to carry on this war to kill our own people instead of the rebels, let us stop now. If it be inhuman, they have the means to prevent it. Let them return to their allegiance, and peace will follow. If they will not, then in this crisis, our Mayor should be a man of nerve, and know how to use all the means in our power to conquer them. This war shall never stand while the shackles remain upon one slave.

Here the speaker detailed a Missourian incident, showing how the slave-owners clung to their human property. A lady, large, fat and forty, had two negroes in the secession ranks. She also had two slaves, which had escaped from her clutches. This woman came to the General's quarters to look after her property. She was informed that the slaves were beyond her reach, and that LANE was in pursuit of her two sons, and he should hang them if he caught them. "Whatever you do with my sons," blubbered the woman, "be sure and return my niggers." [Laughter.] LANE said he did not promise to do any such thing, as he disengaged himself from her embrace.

Gen. HALLECK says we can't admit fugitives in our lines, for they will betray us. That's a lie! All my experience contradicts it. I have had five hundred slaves in my camps, with but twelve hundred men, and we received more valuable information from the slaves than from any other sources. They would die a thousand deaths rather than betray one secret that would tend to the injury of their liberators.

If the rebellion is to be crushed out it must be by crushing out the cause of the rebellion. Last week the Indians in the Confederate army took three of my men, riddled them with balls, and hung them after they were dead. What should be done with these Indians? [A voice—"Swear them in and let them go!"] He defended the Kansas Brigade. He had been with them three months, and had never seen a man intoxicated, and if they were "Jayhawkers," it was for the Government. It was said that LANE'S Brigade had been plundering our friends. I demanded an investigation. Let them make it good. They will find thousands of sacks of salt and provisions taken from rebels

The New-York Times.

VOL. [illegible] NO. 3182. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Thirty-Seventh Congress.

Important Points Touched upon and Recommended in the President's Message to be Delivered Today.

Abstract of the Contents of the Department Reports.

Six Hundred and Sixty Thousand National Troops in the Field.

The Question of Admitting Representatives from Seceded States.

Resolutions in Favor of the Confiscation of the Slaves of Rebels.

THE FATE OF THE REBEL ENVOYS.

The President is Recommended to Treat Them the Same as Cols. Corcoran and Wood are Treated.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 2.

THE ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

Congress assembled to-day, and contrary to expectation, more than a quorum was present in each chamber. From the Senate, BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, and JOHNSON, of Missouri, were absent—both having military commands in the rebel army. Senators POLK, BAYARD and POLK, whose sympathy with the rebellion during the extra session and since were too apparent to be consistent with their resuming their seats, were nevertheless present. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, was absent, being now near his home looking after the interests of his constituents.

In the house some seats were vacant which were occupied last session. BURNETT, of Kentucky, is now in active rebellion in his own State. BEN. WOOD is in New-York, probably engineering to forward the interests of FERNANDO I. in to-morrow's election. MR. RUMSEY, Rochester, is in the custody of the rebels. CHARLES, of New-York, is in the custody of the military authorities. HENRY MAY, of Baltimore, unexpectedly appeared, he having been released from his parole, order of the State Department, that he might resume his seat, and the House take cognizance of his case. VALLANDIGHAM was also present, and, though meek in comparison with his attitude in past years, yet his sympathy with the rebellion showed itself several times during the proceedings. Several members who held commands in the army were absent, among whom were PHELPS, of Missouri, and GRAY, of Pennsylvania. Others, similarly situated, were present, among whom were FRANK BLAIR, who moved the expulsion of REID, of Missouri, who is now in rebellion against the Government; VAN WYCK, of New-York, who is in his seat during the day and in his camp at night.

The House had hardly become organized before propositions were introduced relative to the policy to be pursued in reference to the slaves of rebel masters and the vote on the motion to lay one of them on the table showed a preponderance in the House in favor of some measure looking to the confiscation or emancipation of the slaves of rebels. As a proposal to postpone the discussion of the matter for a week was readily carried, there is evidently no desire for any hasty legislation upon the subject.

THE FEELING ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The deepest feeling, and almost excitement, prevails among the Union members of Congress from Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri in regard to the future policy of the Administration. The most prominent among them, and those who have labored most earnestly from the beginning against the Southern rebellion, declare that the inauguration of the Abolition policy of the war, and a movement looking to the arming of the slaves, will instantly throw the three States named into the Southern Confederacy, and annihilate the great National armies in Kentucky and Missouri, in fact, all National organization west of the Alleghany Mountains.

Several members of the House of Representatives belonging to the Democratic Party, on learning that the Message of the President is highly conservative, determined to call upon him in a body to-morrow, or next day, after the Message had been delivered, not only thanking him, but expressing their admiration of his firmness in standing by the Union and the Constitution, and refusing to adopt the radical ideas of the Abolitionists in regard to arming the slaves.

TWELVE O'CLOCK TO-NIGHT.—I am enabled to state in the most positive manner that the struggle is over, and that the President's conservative policy is sustained by his Cabinet with entire unanimity. The Message will go in to-morrow in exact accordance with the foreshadowings of your correspondent. There was much less dissension in the Cabinet from the President's views than has been supposed to exist and now all difficulties are reconciled, and the Government is a unit.

POPULAR MEASURES.

The feeling of the House and the people on the subject of sustaining Commander WILKES was shown by the unanimity with which the vote of thanks to him was passed, and the words of satisfaction that passed along the galleries. When the resolution calling upon the President to confine MASON and SLIDELL in felons' cells so long as Cols. CORCORAN and WOOD were so treated by the rebels, the applause that resounded from the gallery showed how deep was the feeling of the people upon the subject of the barbarous treatment of those gallant men.

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The figures I sent a week ago regarding the strength of the National army, will, I am confident, be fully confirmed by the forthcoming report of the Secretary of War. The effective force at the disposal of the Government now rises to the enormous aggregate of 660,000 men, (including regulars,)—of whom, in round numbers, 350,000 are infantry, 54,000 cavalry, and 30,000 artillerymen, besides sharpshooters, engineers, &c. Of this force New-York supplies over 100,000 men, the largest number furnished by any State of the Union, though Pennsylvania and Ohio follow very close behind. The five Slave States of Kentucky Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, and Western Virginia, furnish close on 60,000 men to the army of the Union. The great Powers of Europe will learn, from the figures of the Secretary of War, that, judged by their own standard, the Union also is a great Power; and that, if large armies are the test of the strength of a Government, there is yet a powerful cohesive force in the American Republic.

COLLECTION OF SOUTHERN DEBTS.

The policy so often urged by the TIMES, of taking vigorous action as our army advances, for the collection of debts due in the South to Northern merchants, by adjudicating such causes in the Provost Court, or some similar semi-military Court, will be brought to the attention of Congress. It is the plan of the Secretary of War, and will undoubtedly be advocated by him, that Congress give the President authority to send Commissioners with the army, with power to exercise all the functions of local Government wherever the civil authority has ceased to exist, and especially to enforce the obligations of contracts and the collection of debts due to loyal creditors. Congress is favorable to decisive action in this direction, as lately urged by your Chamber of Commerce.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ARMY, AND OTHER QUESTIONS.

The Secretary of War has various schemes for the improvement of the army, both in its organization and condition, which he will, of course, bring to the attention of Congress. Among these are his scheme for the reorganization of the militia of the country upon a uniform basis, so as to be capable of being made effective at any moment—his schemes for the consolidation into one force of the Regulars and Volunteers—for the promotion of Volonteers, and, donbtless, many others.

It is rumored in well informed quarters also, that he discusses the questions of rebel geography, of rebel Slavery, and other important civil questions. In regard to the former, he favors the extension of the boundaries of Delaware, from Delaware Bay to Chesapeake Bay, the extension of the boundaries of Maryland, so as to include Eastern Virginia and the erection of a new State out of Western Virginia, according to the unanimous will of its inhabitants. On the negro question, if he discusses it at all, he will argue that in war slave property must share the common fate of other property; that Government has a right to use the voluntary service of liberated slaves like any other property of the rebels; and that it would be national suicide to leave the rebels in peaceful possession of slave property more valuable to them in war than either cotton or military stores. These are known to be his views from his previous declarations.

FUNDAMENTAL PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.

The report of Commissioner EDWARDS, of the General Land Office, is a work of great labor. It has been in preparation for some months past. I learn that it exhibits the astonishing fact that, notwithstanding the political difficulties of the country, actual settlements on the public lands have greatly increased, and that during the year *forty thousand new farms, of eighty acres each, have been added to the wealth of the Republic.*

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Postmaster-General's report is ready, and was sent to-day to the New-York papers.

A SERENADE AND SPEECHES.

A serenade was given to-night to Senator LANE, of Kansas, at WILLARD'S. It furnished the occasion for two speeches, one from OWEN LOVEJOY and the other from Mr. LANE. Both speakers took grounds that emancipation was a necessity in conducting the war to a speedy and successful termination, holding that leaving Slavery undisturbed was only giving strength to the rebellion. They were loudly applended.

The band then proceeded to the residence of the Secretary of State, who, on being called for, said that he believed the day had turned, and that in ten days we could have joyful news. A year ago a Union man dared not enter the speaker's house in Washington, except by the basement door. To-day a traitor dare not show his head in Washington. In another year all will be settled.

Mr. CAMERON was then serenaded, but did not answer to the call for a speech.

TREASURY NOTES TO BE REDEEMED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given public notice of the readiness of the Department to redeem the Treasury Notes issued under the Act of Congress, and approved Dec. 17, 1860, and that the interest on said notes will cease on the 1st of February next, by the terms of the Act.

REBEL CAVALRY IN A CLOSE PLACE.

A short time before noon, to-day, a party of thirty rebels, in advance of a foraging party of one hundred from Col. HUNTER'S Virginia Regiment of Wise Dragoons, unintentionally entered our lines, near Annandale, and were immediately fired upon by the pickets of the Thirty-fifth New-York, stationed there. In the exchange of shots, one rebel and one of our soldiers was killed, whose names are not yet reported. Several rebels were also slightly wounded, but remained on their horses, and escaped with the rest, leaving behind two prisoners, named ALEXANDER MAXWELL, of Rectortown, Fauquier County, Va., and WILLIAM H. DENNIS, of Salem, Fauquier County. Gen. BLENKER, on hearing the report, proceeded to the spot with the Twenty-ninth New-York, SCHIRMER'S Battery, and three companies of Col. DICHAL'S Mounted Rifles, but, arriving after the affair was over, left one company of Monnted Rifles, in addition to the usual pickets, and returned.

THE REBELS DOWN THE POTOMAC.

No flag has been flying from the rebel batteries on the Lower Potomac for some time, until a few days since, when the South Carolina flag was unfurled, and it is now displayed all along their line.

A CALL UPON THE PRESIDENT.

The Justices of the Supreme Court called upon the President, to-day, and were cordially received. A duty that devolves upon the President, is to fill the vacancies in the Supreme Court Bench, caused by the resignations of the rebel Justices CAMPBELL and DANIEL, and by the death of Mr. Justice MCLEAN. Congress will probably take measures to reorganize the Supreme Court during the present session.

PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

Dispatches received from Col. MCREYNOLD'S Cavalry Regiment, state that Capt. HENRY B. TODD, Serg't. O'BRIEN, and privates MILLER, JOHNSON and THOMPSON, of that regiment, are not dead, as heretofore reported, but are all prisoners in Richmond. None seriously wounded.

DID NOT MEET THE REBELS.

Yesterday HALSTEAD'S Cavalry rode out two miles beyond Burke's Station without encountering any of the rebels.

ZOUAVE UNIFORMS FROM FRANCE.

To-day, Capt. THOMAS, of the Quartermaster's Department, received from France the complete clothing and equipments for three regiments of troops. The uniforms are of the French Zouave style, and consist of overcoats, jackets, shirts, trowsers, gaiters, stockings, shoes and caps. Besides, there are single tents for each man, knapsacks, kits, pans, cups, spades, shovels and everything pertaining to the equipment of the French soldier.

MARSHAL MURRAY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Marshal MURRAY arrived in this city last night, and left on his return this evening. His visit was to make further provision for the stoppage of the African Slave-trade, and he goes to New-York armed with the fullest power to use men and means in the furtherance of this purpose. His success has not only met the highest praise of the Government, but has received the commendation of the London *News*, which states that he had done more for the suppression of the Slave-trade than both national fleets have done for ten years.

TO BE PROMOTED.

Sergeant WILLIAM WARREN, of the regulars, who has been thirteen years in the service, is to be made a Second-Lieutenant. Sergeant WARREN was one of the party who in 1858, with Capt. (now Gen.) MARCY, crossed the mountains in the midst of heavy snows to obtain relief for the suffering troops under Col. (now Gen.) JOHNSTON, of the rebel army, then in Utah. Sergeant WARREN'S noble conduct on that occasion, received the highest commendations in the official reports of his superior officers. He is now serving in New-Mexico.

PROMOTED.

Adjutant LA FORCE, of the Fourth Excelsior Brigade, has been promoted to a Captaincy.

LONG BRIDGE.

The work of reconstructing Long Bridge above water line, is progressing rapidly, and will be entirely completed by the first of January. Engineer KAUPE, who has charge of the work, has made one marked improvement in widening the draws to seventeen feet in the clear, by which two lines of vehicles can cross at the same time.

REBELS BEFORE THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

I learn that the motion made by CHARLES GIBSON, Solicitor of the Court of Claims, to strike from the docket the case of Clarke *vs.* the United States, on the ground that on account of his being a citizen of a seceded State he was to be regarded, in the absence of proof to the contrary, as being himself in rebellion against the Government, and as a rebel, had forfeited all claim against the Government, will be sustained. The effect of this decision will be to abrogate one-third of the claims against the Government now pending, and will also have a prospective action, throwing upon claimants the onus of proof to satisfy the Court of their loyalty.

REBEL ORDNANCE.

It is worthy of remark that not one man has been injured by the rebel cannon on the Lower Potomac since the war commenced.

Those of our men who have been killed or wounded were struck by musket balls. Of all the shot and shell so profusely dealt out by rebel cannoniers none have done execution, except in knocking a few splinters from two or three of our steamers.

It is found, too, that they are firing slugs instead of bullets, and that their case-shot, instead of being filled with balls, were filled with chopped lead.

HOOKER'S DIVISION BEING STRENGTHENED.

Yesterday and to-day five regiments, consisting of the Second New-Jersey Brigade, left for Budd's Ferry, to be added to Gen. HOOKER'S Division.

HEADQUARTERS OF ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

The following posts are designated as headquarters of the several regiments of artillery, at which the Colonels, Adjutants, and Sergeant-Majors of each will be stationed:

First Artillery, Col. DIMMICK, Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.

Second Artillery, Col. MORRIS, Fort McHenry, Baltimore.

Third Artillery, Col. YATES, Fort Trumbull, New-London.

Fourth Artillery, Col. MERCHANT, Fort Washington, Maryland.

Fifth Artillery, Col. BROWN, Fort Pickens, Pensacola.

NAMES OF THE NEW SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

The following are the names of the new screw sloops-of-war, now being built for the United States Navy: *Shenandoah, Sacramento, Canandaigua, Lackawana, Monongahela, Ticonderoga.* The names of the new naval side-wheel steamers, now being constructed, are the *Tioga, Genessee, Paul Jones, Conemaugh, Fort Royal, Sonora* and *Cimerone.* The screw-steamers are each to carry three of DALGREN'S largest 11-inch guns, one of which is to be a 100-pounder rifle-gun. The side-wheel steamers are to carry each 80-pounder rifles and a pivot-gun.

WILL PROBABLY BE RELEASED.

It is believed that Ex-Senators GWIN, CALHOUN BENHAM, and J. L. BERNT, of California, will soon be released on giving their parole not to do any act against the authority of the Government.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.

The Madrid *Correspondencia de España*, recently received here, contains the following paragraph, which shows the friendliness of feeling between the Spanish Government and the Church Party of Mexico:

"Yesterday took place the long announced visit to her Majesty the Queen by Gen. MIRAMON, Ex-President of Mexico. Our august sovereign received him with her usual amiability, as did also the King, her husband, who was seated at her side. The conversation lasted for more than a quarter of an hour."

From an intelligent source it seems there is some foundation for the report that Queen ISABELLA has made a secret treaty with the Emperor NAPOLEON, ceding to him the Belearic Islands, provided he will assist her in her designs against Mexico.

APPOINTED COLONEL OF SHARPSHOOTERS.

Capt. GROVER, of the Tenth Infantry United States Army, has been appointed Colonel of First Regiment BERDAN'S Sharpshooters.

A SHELL BURST IN HIS HEAD.

The following dispatch was sent yesterday by a Milesian gentleman announcing an accident which had occurred to one of our seamen:

"SIR: Your brother was slightly wounded this afternoon by the bursting of a shell in his head."

COMPLIMENT FROM GOV. CURTIN.

Gov. CURTIN has sent through the Agent of the State of Pennsylvania in this city, a letter complimenting Col. BAYARD and his regiment of cavalry, for their gallant reconnoissance to Drainsville.

THE CONGRESSIONAL POST-OFFICE.

It is proposed to make the Congressional Post-office independent of the Washington City Post-office, so that Congressmen may obtain their mails without the delay now unavoidable. Such an arrangement would be a great convenience.

ACCIDENTS.

Corporal THOMAS TURNEY, of Company I, Fonrteenth Massachusetts, was accidently killed to-day at Fort Runyon, by the discharge of a gun from HECTOR A. AIKENS.

CHARLES BAKER, Company K, Twentieth New-York, shattered his left wrist last night by the accidental discharge of his musket.

TREASON IN EGYPT.

Marshal PHILLIPS, of Illinois, is also here, consulting with the Government with the view to stopping the treasonable acts of the Egyptians of that State.

WILL GO INTO THE ARMY.

CHEN CLAY, Secretary of Legation to St. Petersburg, who arrived as a bearer of despatches from Minister CLAY, will probably go into the army in Kentucky.

TOOK THE OATH AND WAS RELEASED.

J. WALKER, of Washington, who has been for some months a prisoner, having been detected in conveying correspondence from this city to a ferry on the Lower Potomac, has been released from custody on taking the oath of allegiance.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

The diplomatic corps are all in the city, with the exception of the Italian Minister.

INTELLIGENCE FROM EASTERN SHORE.

Intelligence from Accomac states that the people there are strong in their adhesion to the Union, and that they feel strong enough to protect themselves. They prefer to have our troops remain for some time.

CONSUL TO QUEBEC.

CHAS. S. OGDEN, Consul to Quebec, left to-day, for Canada.

ANOTHER DESERTER FROM THE REBELS.

A deserter arrived to-day to Gen. MCDOWELL'S lines. He states that he has been twelve months in the South; was impressed in the First Virginia Regiment, and that he desires to go to his friends in Utica, New-York.

REBEL ENLISTMENTS.

The majority of the rebel enlistments were for one year, and the time of a half of the rebel army is now two-thirds passed.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 2.

The Vice-President called the Senate to order at noon. About forty members were present.

The following are the names of the Senators who appeared in their seats:

Anthony,	Foot,	Pomeroy,
Bayard,	Foster,	Powell,
Bright,	Grimes,	Rice,
Browning,	Hale,	Saulsbury,
Carlile,	Harlan,	Simmons,
Chendler,	Harris,	Sumner,
Clark,	King,	Ten Eyck,
Collamer,	Lane, of Indiana,	Thomson,
Cowan,	Lane, of Kansas,	Trumbull,
Dixon,	Latham,	Wade,
Doolittle,	McDougall,	Wilkinson,
Fessenden,	Morrill,	Wilson.
	Nesmith,	

The following are those who did not appear in the Senate Chamber:

Breckinridge,	Johnson, of Mo.,	Sherman,
Howe,	Kennedy,	Willey,
Johnson, of Tenn.	Pearce,	Wilmot.
	Polk,	

It will be remembered that Messrs. BAKER and BINGHAM died during the recess.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of N. H., (Rep.,) 12 o'clock was the hour fixed for daily sessions.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) a message was ordered to be sent to the House that a quorum of the Senate was present, and ready to proceed to business.

There was an informal recess.

The Senate concurred in the resolution of the House for the appointment of a Joint Committee to wait on the President, and appointed as the Committee Messrs. HALE, TRUMBULL and LATHAM.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) gave notice that he would introduce a bill to-morrow to confiscate the property of rebels, and give freedom to persons in Slave States.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) gave notice of a bill to abolish the distinction between Regular and Volunteer forces.

The Committee appointed to wait on the President reported he would communicate his Message to Congress to-morrow at noon. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 2.

The House was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. STOCKTON.

The roll of members was then called by the Clerk.

One hundred and fourteen members answered to their names.

Messrs. Sergeant and Phelps, of California; Hooper, of Messachusetts; Wilson, of Iowa; Bernhisel, Delegate from Utah; and Cradlebaugh, Delegate from Nevada, were sworn.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved that Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, be sworn in as a member from the Second District of Tennessee.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that Mr. MAYNARD may have been properly elected, but all knew the fact that the State (Tennessee) was as far out of the Union as it could be. As there were several other similar cases he thought the subject brought forward by Mr. DAWES should be referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. DAWES thought that this was an exception to the rule, as Mr. MAYNARD was regularly elected by a large majority et the August election, and before Tennessee had taken any steps to get out of the Union. Besides, the proper certificate was here.

Mr. STEVENS asked the direct question whether Mr. MAYNARD was elected before the State attempted to secede, and at the time fixed by law?

Mr. DAWES replied that he was so informed, and under the law which had existed for a long time.

Mr. STEVENS then withdrew his motion.

Mr. MAYNARD was sworn in.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) it was resolved that a Committee be appointed to join such as may be appointed by the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of both Houses has assembled, and is ready to proceed to business.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented the certificate of the Provisional Governor of North Carolina, dated Hatteras, as to the election of Mr. FOSTER. He asked that the papers be read.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) raised a question of order. The claim of Mr. FOSTER was referred at the Extra Session to the Committee on Elections, without favorable action.

Mr. HICKMAN said this was a new question, different from that of the former election.

The SPEAKER overruled Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S point of order.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said that no harm would be done by a reference of the question, and on his motion the case was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. WATTS, the delegate from New-Mexico, was sworn in.

Mr. BLAIR, of Virginia, (Union,) successor to Mr. CARLISLE, was also qualified.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) moved that Mr. SEGAR be also sworn.

Mr. DAWES desired the case to be referred.

Mr. RICHARDSON earnestly argued that Mr. SEGAR should be sworn in. The House should not deny to the people of Accomac and Northampton Counties proper representation, especially as they had laid down their arms, which they had taken up against the National Government. All the forms of law had been complied with under the proclamation of the Provisional Government of Virginia.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) argued that Mr. SEGAR should be admitted in accordance with the principles already settled at the extra session.

Mr. DAWES desired no disrespect by wishing the question referred. He wanted the House to consider the subject in all its bearings. It should be ascertained whether this gentlemen was elected by ten-twenty, or a hundred votes, in a district where ten thousand votes may be cast. He wanted a rule they could stand by in the future.

The subject was then referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania; Mr. BURNHAM, of Connecticut; Mr. BENNETT, Delegate from Colorado, and Mr. WALLACE, Delegate from Washington Territory, were severally sworn in.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, (Union,) presented a memorial from Mr. BEACH, of Virginia, asking to be admitted to a seat in the House. Referred.

A memorial was presented that Mr. LOWE be admitted as an additional member from California. Referred.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. WILKES for his arrest of the traitors SLIDELL and MASON.

Mr. EDGERTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved as a substitute that the President be requested to present Capt WILKES a gold medal with suitable emblems and devices expressive of the high sense of confidence entertained for him by Congress in his prompt arrest of the rebels, MASON and SLIDELL.

The substitute was rejected and the original resolution adopted.

Mr. BLAIR offered the following as a question of privilege.

Resolved, That JOHN W. REID, member of the House from the Fifth Congressional District of Missouri, having taken up arms against the Government of the United States, is hereby expelled from the House, and that the Speaker notify the Governor of Missouri of this fact.

Resolution passed.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Whereas, MICHAEL CORCORAN, who was taken prisoner on the battle-field at Manassas, has, after suffering other indignities, been confined by the rebel authorities in the cell of a convicted felon, therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to similarly confine JAMES M. MASON, late of Virginia, now in custody at Fort Warren, until Col. CORCORAN shall be treated as the United States have treated all prisoners taken by them on the battle-field.

Applause in the galleries.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the United States of America:

First—That in behalf of the people of these States, we do again solemnly declare, that the war in which we are now engaged against the insurgent bodies now in arms against the Government, has for its object the suppression of such rebellion, and the reëstablishment of the rightful authority of the National Constitution and Laws over the entire extent of our common country.

Second—That while we disclaim all power under the Constitution to interfere by ordinary legislation with the institutions of the several States, yet the war now existing must be conducted according to the usages and rights of military service, and that, during its continuance, the recognized authority of the maxim that the safety of the State, in the highest law, subordinates right of property, and dominates over civil relations.

Third—That, therefore, we do hereby declare that, in our judgment, the President of the United States, as the Commander-in-Chief of our army, and the officers in command under him have the right to emancipate all persons held as slaves in any Military District in a state of insurrection against the National Government, and that we respectfully advise that such order of emancipation be issued whenever the same will avail to weaken the power of the rebels in arms, or to strengthen the military power of the loyal forces.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table; but the motion was disagreed to, by yeas 56, against 70, as follows:

YEAS.

Allen, of Ohio, Opp.	Lehman, of Penn., Opp.
Ancona, of Penn., Opp.	McPherson, of Penn., Rep.
Bailey, of Penn., Opp.	Maynard, of Tenn., Union.
Biddle, of Penn., Opp.	May, of Md., Union.
Blair, of Mo., Rep.	Menzies, of Ky., Union.
Blair, of Va., Union.	Morris, of Ohio, Opp.
Burnhem, of Conn., Rep.	Noble, of Ohio Opp.
Calvert, of Md., Union.	Noell, of Mo., Opp.
Campbell, of Penn., Rep.	Norton, of Me., Opp.
Cobb, of N. J., Opp.	Odell, of N. Y., Opp.
Conway, of Kansas, Rep.	Pendleton, of Ohio, Opp.
Corning, of N. Y., Opp.	Perry, of N. J., Opp.
Cox, of Ohio, Opp.	Rice, of Mass., Rep.
Cravens, of Ind., Opp.	Richardson, of Ill., Opp.
Delano, of Mass., Rep.	Robinson, of Ill., Opp.
Dunlap, of Ky., Union.	Sheffield, of R. I., Opp.
Dunn, of Ind., Rep.	Steele, of N. J. Opp.
Fouke, of Ill., Opp.	Smith, of N. Y., Opp.
Haight, of N. Y., Opp.	Steele, of N. Y., Opp.
Harding, of Ky., Union.	Thomas, of Mass., Union.
Harrison, of Ohio, Union.	Trimble, of Ohio, Rep.
Holman, of Ind., Opp.	Upton, of Va., Union.
Horton, of Ohio, Rep.	Valandigham, of O., Opp.
Kellogg, of Ind, Rep.	Verree, of Penn., Rep.
Law, of Ind., Opp.	Ward, of N. Y., Opp.
Lazear, of Penn., Opp.	White, of Ohio, Opp.
Leary, of Md., Union.	Woodruff, of Conn., Opp.

NAYS.

Aldrich, of Minn, Rep.	Lovejoy, of Ill., Rep.
Alley, of Mass., Rep.	McKean, of N. Y., Rep.
Arnold, of Ill., Rep.	Mitchell, of Ind., Rep.
Ashley, of Ohio, Rep.	Morrill, of Me., Rep.
Babbitt, of Pa., Rep.	Morrill, of Vt., Rep.
Bailey, of Mass., Rep.	Patton, of Penn., Rep.
Balser, of N. J., Rep.	Phelps, of Cal., Rep.
Baxter, of Vt., Rep.	Pike, of Me., Rep.
Beaman, of Mich., Rep.	Pomeroy, of N. Y., Rep.
Bingham, of Ohio, Rep.	Porter, of Ind., Rep.
Blair, of Pa., Rep.	Potter, of Wis., Rep.
Blake, of Ohio, Rep.	Rice, of Me., Rep.
Buffington, of Mass., Rep.	Riddley, of Ohio, Rep.
Clark, of New-York, Rep.	Robbins, of N. H., Rep.
Colfax, of Ind., Rep.	Sargent, of Cal., Rep.
Conklin, of N. J., Rep.	Sedgwick, of N. Y., Rep.
R. L. Conklin, of N. J., Rep.	Shanks, of Ind., Rep.
Davis, of Pa., Rep.	Sbellaberger, of Ohio, Rep.
Dawes, of Mass., Rep.	Sherman, of Ohio, Rep.
Duell, of N. Y., Rep.	Sloan, of Wis., Rep.
Edgerton, of Ohio, Rep.	Spaulding, of N. Y., Rep.
Edwards, of N. H., Rep.	Stevens, of Penn., Rep.
Eliot, of Mass., Rep.	Trowbridge, of Mich. Rep.
Fessenden, of Me., Rep.	Van Horn, of N. Y., Rep.
Franchot, of N. Y., Rep.	Van Valkenburgh, of N. Y. Rep.
Frank, of N. Y., Rep.	Van Wyck, of N. Y., Rep.
Goowin, of Me., Rep.	Wall, of N. Y., Rep.
Granger, of Mich., Rep.	Wallace, of Penn., Rep.
Gurley of Ohio, Rep.	Walton, of Me., Rep.
Hickman, of Penn., Rep.	Walton, of Vt., Rep.
Hooper, of Mass., Rep.	Washburne, of Ill., Rep.
Hutchins, of Ohio, Rep.	Wheeler, of N. Y., Rep.
Julian, of Ind., Rep.	Wilson, of Iowa, Rep.
Kelley, of Penn., Rep.	Worcester, of Ohio, Rep.
Lansing, of N. Y., Rep.	
Loomis, of Conn., Rep.	

RECAPITULATION.

YEAS.

Opposition	31
Republicans	12
Members elected by a Union of Parties	11
NAYS	All Republicans.

The question recurring on Mr. ELIOT'S resolution, Mr. ROSCOE A. CONKLING proposed an amendment, which Mr. ELIOT accepted, so as to make the resolution apply to the slaves of disloyal citizens.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until to-morrow week, in order that it may be discussed and amendments submitted. He was in favor of the main features of the proposition, but desired modification.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) gave notice that he would call up the following, on the next Tuesday week:

Resolved, That in legislating to meet the exigencies of the present rebellion, Congress should confiscate the property, slaves included, of all rebels, and protect the property and rights under the Constitution and laws, of all loyal citizens.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) submitted the following for future consideration:

Whereas, Slavery has caused the present rebellion in the United States; and whereas, there can be no solid and permanent peace and union in this Republic so long as that institution exist within it; and whereas, slaves are now used by the rebels as an essential means of supporting and prolonging the war: and whereas, by the law of nations, it is right to liberate the slaves of an enemy to weaken his power—

Therefore, be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That the President be requested to declare free, and to direct all our Generals and officers in command to order freedom to all slaves who shall leave their masters, or shall aid in quelling the rebellion.

Second—And be it further Resolved, That the United States pledge the faith of the nation to make full and fair compensation to all loyal citizens who are, or shall remain, active in supporting the Union, for all loss they may sustain by virtue of this resolution.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Joint Committee, reported that they had waited on the President, and he desired them to state that he would send in his Message to the House to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. STEVENS gave notice of his intention of introducing a bill to repeal certain laws creating ports of entry.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which lies over, setting forth the want of a more complete railroad, and instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructing an air-line railroad from Gettysburgh to Harrisburgh, Penn.

ROSCOE A. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to report to this House whether any, and if any, what measures have been taken to ascertain who is responsible for the disastrous movement of our troops at Ball's Bluff.

On motion of Mr. MCPHERSON, it was resolved that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish this House copies of all contracts made by the Quartermaster's Department for feeding disabled Rebels during the Winter; to state the term of these contracts, the names of the contractors, and the number of horses given out, and whether these contracts were made upon public notice.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Opp.,) submitted the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, Col. ALFRED M. WOOD, of the Fourteenth Regiment New-York State Militia, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, has now, by the rebel authorities, been ordered to confinement in a felon's prison, and by the same order, is to be treated as a prisoner convicted of an infamous crime; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to order JEFF DAVIS, to the same character of prison and to the same treatment, until Col. WOOD shall be treated as the United States have used prisoners taken in battle.

Adjourned.

The following notices of bills were given, under the rule.

By Mr. WASHBURNE, (Illinois,) to establish a post road from the City of New-York to the City of Washington.

By Mr. VAN WYCK, a bill to establish and construct a military and postal railroad from Washington City in the District of Columbia, to the City of New-York, in the State of New-York.

Mr. BERNHISEL presented the Constitution which was formed by the Convention of delegates assembled at Great Salt Lake City, Utah, in March last, accompanied by a memorial asking Congress to admit that Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

FURTHER NEWS FROM FORT PICKENS.

Rebel Acknowledgments of their Losses.

THE NIAGARA AND COLORADO NOT DISABLED.

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The Proposal to Raise the Black Flag in South Carolina.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Dec. 2.

Southern papers to the 28th contain scattered accounts of the Fort Pickens affair. The bombardment commenced on the 21st, and continued, with occasional intermissions, night and day till the 24th, when Col. BROWN ceased firing. The rebels did not respond until after Fort Pickens opened fire. The fire of the Fort and the outside Santa Rosa Island batteries was directed against Fort Barancas and the other rebel batteries, the rebel steamers *Times* and *Nelms* and the Navy-yard, while the Federal vessels engaged Fort McRae. The rebels admit sixteen killed and wounded. Considerable damage was done to Fort McRae, including the caving in of the powder magazine and a partial destruction of the Navy-yard and Warrington. A rebel train, hauling provisions to the rebel army, was destroyed. The rebels seemed to act strictly on the defensive. The stories about disabling the *Colorado* and *Niagara* appear unfounded. The *Times* and *Nelms* were somewhat damaged, but finally got out of reach of Col. BROWN'S fire.

Col. BROWN received no reinforcements.

The East Tennessee bridge-burners are to be Court-martialed.

Ex-State Senator PICKENS is among the prisoners.

The East Tennessee legislators had been called upon by the Legislature for an explanation of the alleged connection with the bridge-burning, and denied all knowledge concerning it, and asserted that the perpetrators were the representatives of a small faction only.

The Memphis merchants, at a meeting, had recommended to the banks to cut their bank bills into fractional parts for change.

No tidings have been received from Parson BROWNLOW.

The Charleston *Courier* deprecates the raising of black flags, and says that it is urged principally by those who keep a safe distance from the war.

A New-Orleans dispatch says that Gov. MOORE and Gens. LOVELL and RUGGLES, on the 24th ult., reviewed 28,000 troops, including 1,400 free colored men.

The Bowling Green *Courier* recommends the seizing of hostages for any rebels in the National prisons.

The Richmond *Examiner* publishes a correspondence between Lieut. MAURY and the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, the Grand Admiral of the Prussian navy. CONSTANTINE invites Lieut. MAURY to enter the Prussian service, to which Lieut. MAURY replies that he cannot until Southern independence is established.

The rebel gunboat *Tuscarora*, in coming from New-Orleans, was accidentally burned, about 15 miles above Helena, on the 23d ult., proving a total loss.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Convention and the Legislature Both in Session—Proposed Gradual Emancipation Schome, &c.

WHEELING, Va., Monday, Dec. 2.

In the Convention to-day, Mr. HOGAN, of Boone, offered the following:

Whereas, Negro Slavery is the origin and foundation of our National troubles and the cause of the terrible rebellion in our midst that is seeking to overthrow our Government; and whereas, Slavery is incompatible with the word of God, detrimental to the interest of a free people, as well as wrong to slaves themselves: therefore—

Resolved, That the Convention inquire into the expediency of making the proposed new State a Free State, and a provision be inserted for the gradual emancipation of all slaves within the proposed boundaries of the new State, to be submitted to the people of the same for their approval or rejection.

Referred to the Committee on Fundamental and General Prov

THE WAR FROM A REMOTE POINT OF VIEW

The United States and Russia—Their Relations and Progress with Regard to the Future.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BEECHES, November, 1861.

More than twenty years since, the London *Quarterly Review* said, that there were only two great growing nations on earth: the United States and Russia. This was rather a startling fact—and particularly so to the conceited English and vanity-loving French, who imagined that all the power and glory of the earth were included in their domains. It is, however, strictly true. The Census of Great Britain will show that there is a slow growth of population there, and Sebastopol and Solferino will prove that England and France have still a large military strength. But Sebastopol is an historical witness to the decline of their power—since it took the whole strength of both nations to capture that fortress; and the treaty of alliance between these two rival nations is a further confession of the fact. Russia has a population and territory exceeding them both, with an unlimited power of expansion. Since the time of PETER the Great, Russia has been expanding in mind, territory, arts and strength, in an unprecedented degree. Hence, when NAPOLEON found his genius and his military resources alike unavailing against this gigantic nation, he declared that "Europe would be either Cossack or Republican." But NAPOLEON did not look to the end of the problem. Why may not Europe be *both* Cossack and Republican? There is no natural antagonism between the two. Did not the Goths adopt the arts and legal institutions of the people whom they conquered? But I shall enter into no speculations upon that subject. My object is a practical one.

When a nation, like ours, is beset with enemies at home and abroad, it is well to see if there are not some nations whose interest and instinct it is to be our friends. England and France confess the fact, that both Russia and the United States are growing far beyond themselves, and they feel a growing dread of the consequence. It is this which combines England and France in an alliance to resist the power of Russia, and we should not disguise the fact for a moment, that both are at least anxious to arrest the power of the United States. They dread Russia on the land, and the United States on the seas, and their watchful jealousy will take every means to cripple both. Russia, on the other hand, feels no jealousy of the United States; but, on the contrary, a sympathy with this country, because it is situated, like itself, in antagonism to the old European system. Accordingly, we have always been on the most friendly terms with Russia, and recently the Emperor has written us a most friendly letter. This letter is sneered at and commented upon in England, as something unnatural and unreasonable. Why should the autocratic Government of Russia sympathize with the republican Government of the United States? There are *strong natural and political grounds for that sympathy*, and it is to this point I would call attention.

We so often confound names with things that terms mislead us. *Aristocratic* and *Republican* seem to us positive antipodes. But they are not necessarily so, in point of fact. I certainly shall not set up the Russian Government as an example of republicanism; but I *do* assert, without fear of contradiction, that the United States and Russia are *pursuing parallel lines* in regard to their respective races, countries and climates, towards the *ultimate freedom of mankind*. God has so constituted the different families of man, and so modified them, by race, climate and association, that they must pursue even a common object on different paths, and in different modes. The ultimate emancipation and civilization of mankind are pursued in Russia and the United States, doubtless, in very different ways; but both, compared with other nations, are prosecuting it more rapidly and prosperously than any other. The Russian is, naturally, a Tartar, and the proper standard of comparison with him is not England and Germany, but the nations of Asia. Compare Russia, then, with the great Asiatic nations beside her, comprising five hundred millions of people—has she not progressed in every liberal institution far beyond any of them? Has England advanced in regard to the European standard anything like as much as Russia has in regard to Asiatic institutions? Has England or France advanced as much as Russia has in the last one hundred and fifty years, since the days of darkness and barbarism preceding PETER THE GREAT? Happily, we can see advances in all of them; but is not the progress of Russia almost as wonderful as that of the United States? Look at the great improvement in society; the encouragement to the arts and sciences; the gradual emancipation of the serfs; and the rapid progress in fitting the people for free institutions. Till then they are incapable of having them. I say, then, that in a fair and clear view of Russia, she is pursuing, on a parallel line with the American Republic, the ultimate freedom of the human race. The growth and progress of both nations furnish a natural ground of common sympathy, which is strengthened by the knowledge that they have both, more or less, the common antagonism of other nations to meet.

There is another bond of sympathy. We have both a common interest and common neighborhood, in the countries and affairs of Asia. But recently the fleets of England and France combined to force terms on China. The squadrons of the United States and Russia were there too; but rather as a sort of contingents to these presumptuous Powers. It happens that in the end the genius of American enterprize got the best of it, in diplomacy, with China and Japan. But the time will come *when the fleets of the United States and Russia will dictate terms to all Asia.* Faint as that event may be from our vision, it is notwithstanding certain. Russia and the United States have twofold the interest, and, I may say, right, in the future affairs of Asia, that either England or France has. Look at it. Russia holds *one-third the entire surface of Asia*; four millions of square miles. It is true a large portion of this is almost uninhabitable from the severity of climate; but there are great regions where seas, rivers and forests are valuable. Again, Russia has recently seized the Valley of the Amoor—the Mississippi of Asia—and her Generals and Admirals are rapidly passing that great line of conquest where TIMOUR has left the rock-built monuments to his victories. From Asia but a step takes Russia over Behring's Straits to America, where she already has four hundred thousand square miles, and the part of New Archangel. Now, let us turn to the interests of the United States in Asia. Are we not geographically the nearest nation of European civilization to China and Japan? Do we not practically possess the Sandwich Islands? Have we not just built up San Francisco? Are we not settling Puget's Sound and the Straits of Fuca? These things are merely the beginning of the end. Western America will soon be populous with millions, glow with multiplied arts, and carry forward indefinitely the arms and institutions of the great Republic, Asia, therefore, all that lies round the Pacific and Arctic oceans, will be possessed and controlled by Russia and the United States. From the Great Amoor, as headspot, and *point d' appui*, Russia will control Northern Asia. We shall pour forth trade, shipping, emigrants to the islands of the sea, and the ports of China and Japan. In this common pursuit, on parallel lines, of the (perhaps unthought of) regeneration of the human race, there is no point of contact or antagonism between Russia and the United States, but much to encourage each in the success of the other in a common object. They are new nations, emerging like Minerva from the head of Jupiter, full armed and equipped, from the civilization of the old world. They must run their career of growth and glory, and if left to run it freely I believe the grace of God will enable them to pursue their career for the profit and blessing of our common humanity. But if withstood by the lust of dominion in European Governments, it may be within the scope of future events to break up these Governments, and reorganize their institutions as the Goth did those of ancient Rome.

When, therefore, a European statesman asks what is there common between the Empire of Russia and the Republic, he exhibits a want of study and thought upon the subject of which he speaks. There are great pursuits and interests common to the United States and Russia—which makes them friends, and, will continue their friendship—sufficiently to guarantee the independence of America and the control of Asia. It is the misfortune of England to regard everything in the light of trade. But even nations have higher motives and greater interests than that; and the statesmen of England may rest assured that that is *not* the standard by which either Russia or the United States will judge their interests. Both are looking to glory and aggrandisement. The American looks to the day when both Americas and the isles of the sea will receive their institutions and acquire their growth and power from the North American Republic. The Russian is looking to the day when his standard, like that of TIMOUR, shall float from the frozen banks of the Lena, over the Amoor and the Hoang-Po, the Indus and the Ganges.

In the career which I have pointed out, there is nothing which necessarily includes a war with England, or should prevent the Anglo-Saxon race from walking harmoniously in the same path and giving peace and Christianity to the world. England already possesses nearly half of North America, and surely we have raised no hand to disturb her! But if that moral insanity which sometimes seizes Governments should unhappily induce her to aid the rebels, she will be taught that this country is not without friends; and that a blow may be struck which will resound through the world—if it is ever provoked. For myself, I say let peace be perpetual.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

GEN. JIM LANE.

His Visit to the East—His Political and Military Character and Career.

The telegraph has become a test of contemporaneous notoriety. Whoever, to-day, occupies a corner in the public heart, or succeeds in exciting the public curiosity, may be sure that the trained lightning will chronicle his every movement, and notice his every pause. Thus, when three days since the item was flashed over the wires that Gen. JAMES H. LANE, of Kansas, supposed to be terrifying rebels and freeing their negroes in Missouri—had suddenly dropped down in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was received with enthusiasm by the people, and of course made a speech, the electric current was not confined to the metallic conductors, but rippled perceptibly through the channels of Anti-Slavery feeling in the North. And those who know the man and understand the direction of his ambition, and the nature of his later policy, will be at no loss to know *why* he should take Boston in his route from Kansas to Washington, and strive to conquer the prejudices of that Puritan town by a speech in Tremont Temple; nor will such be astonished to learn that, at last, one of that class of Western politicians whom EMERSON describes as "half-orator, half assassin," has fairly conquered the *dilettanteism* of the modern Athens, and, speaking from the platform where PHILLIPS and SUMNER have reigned, has aroused such a tempest of enthusiasm in his refined audience as has seldom, if ever before, been witnessed within those walls.

The LANES are politically conspicuous. Three have been prominent; and it is a singular fact that, while belonging to different families, they all hail proximately, at least, from the same State. That State being Indiana, they are marked by the signs which distinguish its peculiar school of politics. The LANE who first attained national influence was JOSEPH. Long a Democrat, lastly a traitor, he was, in turn, Congressman and soldier; then, emigrating up to Oregon, represented the Territory as Delegate in the House of Representatives, and the new State as Senator; and finally, defeated candidate of the Southern Democracy for Vice-President, ended by openly espousing the cause of treason. HENRY S. LANE, on the other hand, was an old-time Whig, joining the Republican Party in season to be made Chairman of the National Convention of 1856, which nominated FREMONT for the Presidency, and afterwards to be elected Governor of his State, and then United States Senator, which latter office he still holds. But the history of JAMES H. LANE, (or as he likes to be called, JIM LANE,) the youngest of the three, is more striking, as his character is more marked, than that of either of the others. Educated in the same political school, he unites in himself the strong characteristics of both. During the Mexican war he commanded a regiment of volunteers, and gained a taste of glory on the bloody battle-field of Buena Vista. Returning, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, and afterwards a Representative in Congress. The influences of Washington were unfavorable to a character not before above reproach, and he distinguished an inglorious term of service by supporting the Kansas-Nebraska bill, for which act he was summarily consigned by his constituents, to the intolerable quietude of private life. This was a serious crisis for a politician, and he met it after the American fashion. Finding his conduct and character unmistakably rebuked at home, he launched his fortunes on the current of emigration setting westward, and found his political antidote in Kansas, in the fruit of what had been his bane in Indiana.

His history since he first set foot on the soil of that unhappy Territory. In 1855, is one which would be impossible in any other man or any other epoch. Going there a Pro-Slavery Democrat of the eternest type,—wishing, it is said, that he could take the first slave into Kansas—he has yielded to all the strong changes of popular sentiment, till he is to-day the recognized prophet of emancipation. In the Topeka Constitutional Convention, he led the Black Law Party, which insisted on the exclusion of free negroes from the prospective State; in the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention, he managed to evade the issue entirely; while in 1861, LANE'S Brigade, on each return from Missouri to Kansas, is enveloped by clouds of fugitives, traveling under the protection of his camp, emancipated from Slavery by the terror of his name, and welcomed to free soil by the fearless spirit of his present policy. Suiting his actions to the variations of public opinion, as men change their raiment with a change of weather he seeks by activity to become the leader of all movements of the masses. His unfailing touchstone of truth, is popularity; his criterion of merit, success. The *Vox Populi* with him is truly the *Vox Dei*; and, as the righteous are said to storm Heaven with prayers, so does LANE, by unremitting devotion to the will of the majority, wrest from fortune that political triumph for which no sacrifice is too costly a price.

The very vicissitudes of his career reveal, as by a revolving light, his genius. Gifted with an energy and power of physical endurance scarcely inferior to those of the great Napoleon, he is cursed at the same time with paroxysms of volcanic strength. Hence it is impossible that he should wholly control; and their fruits have loaded him down with a weight of moral obloquy that not one politician in a thousand could carry and survive. His mode of dealing with this difficulty is peculiar to the school in which he obtained his early training, and it proves effective. Three several times in Kansas, on the eve of a desperate struggle with his enemies, has he bidden adieu to the allurements of vice, and sought the consolations of religion in the embraces of that church whose political favor he deems most conducive to success.

That such a man should have personal enemies is inevitable. Not only the pure-minded who instinctively detect and despise hypocrisy, but the politicians, no better than himself, who fear his influence, and the former friends whom he has ruthlessly sacrificed to the necessities of his varying fortunes, wage upon him a bitter and remorseless warfare. The boldness and skill with which he has met the most powerful combinations against him; the patience with which he has borne temporary defeats; and the marvelous resources which he has finally combined to achieve success, indicate qualities which have heretofore made the heroes of history. As an offset to the want of literary culture, he opposes a natural eloquence, irresistible to the masses of the West, and which, it is now proven, possesses a power even over the refined populations of the East; the prejudices against his character, he subdues by a personal magnetism that inspires faith at the sacrifice of reason. No man but him could have killed JENKINS as he did, and survive the crime. When pursued by the terrible invective hurled at him, in an unfriendly community, from the stump, of being "a statesman without brains, a libertine without taste, and a murderer without remorse," he met the attack with an ingenuity and power that refuted the first charge at least, by the irresistible logic of an overwhelming success. Sometimes riding on the topmost wave of popularity—sometimes buried in an abyss of opprobrium, the devotion of his friends seems strongest in adversity—the hatred of his enemies most intense during prosperity. Claiming to be both a soldier and a statesmen, his opponents have no particle of faith in his courage on the field, or his judgment in counsel. The very freshness he displayed at Buena Vista, is believed by many to be only the recklessness of pride acting on fear; while it is claimed that neither in Kansas in 1856, nor during the present contest, has he ever trusted his person within range of the enemy's fire. On the other hand, his soldiers believe in him with a completeness akin to devotion; and to-day there are thousands throughout the country who begin to recognize in him those qualities of intellect, of magnetic power, of sleepless energy, of superhuman activity, which mark the "coming man" of the present struggle. That he himself believes this, there is no doubt; his faith in himself is illimitable and irrepressible. CÆSAR had no firmer confidence in his fortunes, nor NAPOLEON in his destiny. A New-York journal in a recent able article on the conduct of the war, says that the struggle thus far has failed to develop a genius on either side so capable of dealing strong blows, and of rapidly securing the fruits of victory, as unerringly to indicate the successful commander. The writer may find a profitable study in the campaigns, conducted under every disadvantage, which LANE has just concluded in Missouri. The same writer also doubts whether the present crisis offers to the adventurous soldier those inducements necessary for the development of such qualities as make the successful captain dangerous to the liberties of his country. But to a man possessing LANE'S qualities of mind and will, whose passions end hopes, if the judgment of his enemies be true, all culminate in the mad fever of ambition, what country, and what age has ever offered a field so fair, a prize so brilliant, as the mastery of this great Republic, consolidated into a Government more manageable, and with power to absorb a whole continent within its swelling limits?

Gen. LANE yesterday resumed his seat in the Senate of the United States, where he represents the State of Kansas. But though he has achieved this high distinction, once thought to be the limit of his hopes, he finds his enemies close upon his track. In his desire for power—not content to be Senator—he desired a high military command and received its offer. The appointment once accepted, his place in Congress would become vacant, and Gov. ROBINSON, of Kansas, assuming the acceptance as a fact—which the Senator denies—during the extra session of last Summer, appointed Ex-Secretary STANTON to be his successor. A Committee of the Senate reported in favor of the contestant, but no action was had on the report before adjournment; and Mr. STANTON now appears at Washington in prosecution of the contest. LANE'S friends are sanguine that "old JIM" will, as usual, outwit or outwork his opponent; if not, the defeat will only transfer the struggle again to Kansas. Whatever may be the result, LANE, who delights in the storms of popular commotion, will be sure to claim a large share of the public attention. Those of his enemies who appreciate his power, expect him to demonstrate that a democracy, not less than a despotism, can furnish opportunities of success to a man of genius, inspired only by ambition, and unembarrassed by scruples. His friends, on the other hand, believe as firmly in his patriotism as in his ability, and claim for him a progressiveness in morals equal to either. In extenuation of his faults, they placed the evil influences which surrounded his early manhood; and demand for him more charity than is due to the son of pious New-England, born beneath the shadow of sanctifying churches, and reared in "the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Perhaps this is only just; but, whichever view of his character may prove the true one, all who know him well will expect, should the Government give him the stars of a Major-General, which he is now understood to desire, to see him march his division triumphantly from Kansas to the Gulf, and reëstablish the emblems of the Republic as he goes.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Proclamation of the New Governor at Hatteras.

To the People of North Carolina:

On Monday, 18th November, 1861, a provisional or temporary Government for this Commonwealth was instituted at Hatteras, Hyde County, by a Convention of the people, in which more than half the counties of the State were represented by delegates and authorized proxies. Ordinances were adopted by the Convention declaring vacant all State offices, the incumbents whereof have disqualified themselves to hold them by violating their official oaths to support the Constitution of the United States, which North Carolina has solemnly accepted as the supreme law of the land, pronouncing void and of no effect the Ordinance of Secession from the Federal Union, passed by the Convention assembled at Raleigh, May 30, 1861; continuing in full force the Constitution and laws of the State as contained in the Revised Code of 1855-'56, together with all subsequent acts not inconsistent with our permanent allegiance to the United States; appointing a Provisional Governor, and empowering him to fill such official vacancies, and to do such acts as in his judgment might be required for the safety and good order of the State.

We have attempted no revolutionary innovations, we have made no change in the organic law, or sought to overthrow or disturb any of the institutions of the State. In repudiating and resisting the wanton usurpation which has flagrantly defied the will and now crushes the liberties of the people of this Commonwealth. We act in pursuance of a sacred duty to North Carolinians, and to that great Republic, our common Country, which invested them with the high position of which has been [illegible] American citizenship. We [illegible] positive obligation of God, to [illegible] Him and to Himself. We [illegible] of sound [illegible] welfare [illegible] Government [illegible] pose without an [illegible] Government [illegible] Large majority of the citizens [illegible] revolutionists and traitors who [illegible] arrogated the governing authority of the State, has been not a voluntary and cheerful acquiescence but a compelled and protesting submission to a military despotism. The lives of citizens, and their rights of property and person, have had no protection amid the anarchy, misrule and disorder which have prevailed throughout the commonwealth, it had therefore become necessary for the most ordinary interests of society, as well as in vindication of our loyalty to the National authority, that our Municipal Government, suppressed and overborne as it was by reckless irresponsible usurpers, should be revived and maintained under the protection of the banner of the Union. The temporary State Government which we have accordingly set on foot, has the approval in advance of thousands of good and faithful North Carolinians, and should command the prompt and cordial adhesion of all loyal citizens of the State. Of the desperate and ill-starred fortunes of the rebellion, and of its ultimate and thorough suppression no rational man can entertain a doubt. It has the recognition of no nation under Heaven, and the world's sympathies are unanimous in its condemnation. It is everywhere regarded as not only a revolt against a most beneficent and paternal Government, but as assailing also law, order, progress and all the great interests of mankind throughout the globe. It is an aggressive war upon popular liberty in the United States, and its claims can never be conceded, short of an absolute surrender of the rights of man, and a craven recantation of the holy creed of Freedom.

I therefore call upon all the good people of this Commonwealth to return to their allegiance to the United States, and to rally around the standard of State loyalty, which we have reërected and placed side by side with the glorious flag of the Republic. I adjure you as North Carolinians, mindful of the inspiring traditions of your history, and keeping in view your true interests and welfare as a people, to rise and assert your independence of the wicked tyrants who are seeking to enslave you.

Remember the men of Mecklenburgh and the martyrs of Alamance, dead, but of undying memory, and endeavor to repeat their valor and their patriotism.

Great Seal of the State. MARBLE NASH TAYLOR, Provisional Governor of North Carolina.

HATTERAS, Nov. 20, 1861.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

The Commencement of Winter—Military Matters in Chicago—Cases before the Courts—Financial and Commercial News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1861.

The commencement of Winter with us may be dated from last Saturday, at which time we were favored with the first fall of snow, accompanied with a high wind. Up to that time the weather had been very mild, the ground being still unfrozen, and lake and canal navigation in full blast. The storm put a damper upon out-door business, and the streets present far less activity this week than they did last. The Superintendent has given notice that the water will be drawn off the Illinois and Michigan Canal on the 30th; but navigation may now be regarded as essentially closed. Receipts of grain from that source have been falling off for the last week, and for two or three days have been merely nominal.

There is nothing especially interesting in local military affairs. Recruiting goes forward moderately in the city, and companies and squads occasionally arrive at Camp Douglas, from the country. The "Lead Mine Regiment," from Galena, came in a few days since, and are still quartered in the "Wigwam," where the Republican Convention was held, for want of proper quarters in the camp. BRACKETT'S Cavalry received their pay on Saturday, amounting to $56,500. This regiment has cost, in pay and subsistence, up to this time, fully $100,000. This large expense shows the folly which has been extensively indulged in, of authorizing the raising of so many regiments at the same time, to gratify the ambition of would-be Colonels. For months past there have been five or six regiments recruiting here—there are now nine—and over half of them are far from being full yet. They get some discipline, to be sure, but not much, as they are without arms, and the officers, as a general thing, know as little of military matters as the men. Uncle Sam has had to pay millions of dollars, which may be placed to the account of an overplus of Colonels and other field officers.

There is a case of fraud now being investigated before United States Commissioner HAYNE, in which Quartermaster WELLS and Sutler COBWIN, of the Lincoln Regiment, Kane County, are charged with swindling the Government in the matter of rations. It appears that they made a contract for rations at 13½ cents, with a firm, at which price they were furnished. The Quartermaster then made another contract with the Sutler at 19½ cents, at which price he drew pay from the Government, keeping the first contract from the authorities. COBWIN was held in $2,000 bail to answer the charge.

The Young Men's Christian Association have provided a Thanksgiving dinner for the Douglas Brigade to-morrow, which is to be laid in Metropolitan Hall. There are to be speeches from "distinguished gentlemen." There appears to be a *hitch* in the matter of exchanging the men of the Irish Brigade, who are on parole. The rebel leaders do not seem to relish the idea of having to fight them again, and so make a difficulty in the exchange. The Brigade, however, is fast filling up from new men.

The war nor the hard times do not seem to abate either the charity of the people of Chicago, or their desire for amusement and instruction. Two fairs have been recently held—the first for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, which realized $2,200; the second for the Home of the Friendless, which realized $2,850. The Young Men's Christian Association has organized a systematic effort for the relief of the poor, and the city and county, as well as the "public generally," are doing liberally by the families of the volunteers. Several theatres, of different calibre, are in full blast. The two musical societies are preparing for a series of concerts, in the programmes to which the names of several prominent and popular artists appear. The Young Men's Association have provided a course of lectures, and there is now an excellent course in progress under the auspices of the Ladies' Education Society of the Chicago University. These are mainly among the Protestants. Our Catholic fellow-citizens have their fairs and lectures for religious purposes, which are generally even more successful, in a pecuniary point of view, than those noted above.

The only case which has been decided during the week that may be regarded as of importance and general interest is one in relation to our departed currency. It was a suit brought in the Superior Court by CHARLES CHANDLER, a banker, of Macomb, in this State, against the Marine Bank of Chicago, to recover a balance of deposits. The same defence was set up as in the United States Court, viz.: that the deposit was made in Illinois currency, and should be paid in the same, although it had depreciated, while on deposit, from 25 to 50 per cent. The court and jury thought otherwise, and the plaintiff had a verdict for $16,375—the amount of his claim, with interest from the time payment was demanded. This result is important as showing that the State courts take the same view of the matter that was taken in the United States District Court.

Since the introduction of steam engines—of which we have nine in Chicago—fires have stood but a small chance of success in their efforts at conflagration. They are generally "squelched" before they get fairly under headway. On Saturday night, however, a fire, attended by what is now regarded a heavy loss—$15,000—occurred. An extensive planing mill, filled with combustible materials, belonging to C. S. RAND & Co., was entirely consumed. The wind was blowing a gale at the time. Our paid Fire Department is less expensive, and ten times more efficient than the old organization—while the attendant rowdyism of the "ancient *régime*" is entirely done away with.

The number of deaths in this city during October was 120. Many people at the East still cling to the idea that Chicago is an unhealthy city. A comparison, running through a series of years, shows that the percentage is lower than in any other large city in the country. The following is an average for the last five years: Chicago, 2.002 per cent.; Boston, 2.302; New-York, 2.978; Philadelphia, 2.060; Baltimore, 2.572; St. Louis, 2.656. The Coroner has held 175 inquests during the year. Of the deaths 37 were by drowning, 24 by intemperance, 23 by railroad accidents, 18 of which were of intoxicated persons upon the track, 17 suicide. The balance scattered through a variety of causes.

Financial matters continue without material change. There is a slight tendency to advance rates of exchange, but this is resisted by the agencies of the banks of neighboring States doing business here, as any very high rate would send their bills home for redemption. The Sub-Treasurer here has received, within the past two weeks, $1,500,000 in gold, and $1,100,000 in demand Treasury notes, a large propor-

tion of which has been [illegible] account. As there are now [illegible] here, and 1,200 horses [illegible] account are [illegible] business of [illegible] all ordinary business purposes [illegible] rates. There has been so large an [illegible] number of our Banks, and to the amount of capital, within the past few months, that it makes "money matters" in favor of the borrower, much more than formerly. The railroads in this State are doing very well—that is, they are, on an average, holding their own, as compared with last year—some increasing, while others are decreasing their receipts.

Navigation has closed for the season, although now and then a craft, more adventurous than the rest, tempted by high freights, clears for the ports below. Receipts of grain are falling off. Yesterday they were: Flour, 5,915 bbls.; Wheat, 22,461 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels. Last week and for the season, to the 26th, the receipts have been:

	Last week.	Season.
Flour, bbls.	47,223	1,397,909
Wheat, bushels	366,798	17,589,227
Corn, bushels	562,116	36,154,406
Oats, bushels	37,504	1,369,491
Rye, bushels	21,127	483,283
Barley, bushels	2,734	764,873
Live Hogs	21,295	305,285
Dressed Hogs	5,163	249,917
Beef Cattle	2,260	141,221

The estimated amount in store is: Flour, 18,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,247,237 bushels; Corn, 1,236,400 bushels. The capacity of storage-elevators, of which this city is put down at 10,000,000 bushels, which will be reqnired by the opening of navigation.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

A Succession of Reviews and Ovations—The Change in the Command—The Reported Advance of Breckinridge Against Gen. Crittenden—Progress of the National Cause, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP NEVIN, KY., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The past three weeks have been with us here a succession of reviews and ovations. Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, Gens. SHERMAN and BUELL, the venerable JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and other distinguished patriots have visited the camp and been received with such honors as their great services deserve. On the Sunday of Gen. BUELL'S visit, there was a review of the whole army by brigades, the narrow openings of the heavy forest not allowing a review of the entire division at once. The artillery, stretching far across the field, and then, for want of room, bending down one of its parallel sides; the solid masses of infantry, with pealing bands and glittering steel and banners streaming in the wind, shaking the earth with the simultaneousness of their tread; the cavalry winding in through the cornfields to bring up the rear of the line; the much-regretted SHERMAN, sitting on his horse like a statue of bronze, absorbed in thought and giving no heed to the vain parade; Gen. BUELL, with the face and bearing of a thorough soldier, riding beside Gen. MCCOOK—the scene was one of more than ordinary interest. As Gen. SHERMAN passed full in front of me, and I looked at his severe and careworn face, every lineament stamped with character, every feature speaking an able mind, I felt more forcibly than ever the evil of the measure of sending him away from Kentucky. They say that he ranks Gen. BUELL, and consequently military etiquette requires his transfer to the Department of an older officer. I do not know how that momentous matter is, but I know that the troops Gen. SHERMAN led over Muldraugh's Hill would have fought better under him than under any other man living. Etiquette should not decide the fate of empires. I repeat that if an attack was to be made on BUCKNER this Winter, it was a matter of the very first importance that Gen. SHERMAN should lead this Division. If an attack is not to be made till Spring, the same necessity does not exist. The number of troops now here is too great for a single Division, and it is probable that two or more will be formed before an advance is made against Bowling Green. There is also a large number of regiments lately arrived that will have to be brigaded. Who the new Generals will be whom these arrangements render necessary, does not yet appear. It is to be hoped that military etiquette and red tapism will allow them to be able ones; but that they will be the equals of our lost SHERMAN, I do not for an instant expect. Unless the Government send first-class men, it should issue orders at once for the construction of Winter quarters for this Division on the northern bank of the Ohio.

Late intelligence received here renders it almost certain that the rebels are about to try the movement which I predicted in one of my late letters. It appears that Brig.-Gen. BECKINRIDGE, C. S. A., (the title has a strange sound to Kentucky ears,) has been intrusted with the operations against our Western Division under Gen. CRITTENDEN. Whether the present movement is a serious one or not is uncertain; but I have reason to know that Gen. BUELL is expecting a serious one. It appears that the present movement has Hopkinsville for a base. Gen. CRITTENDEN is safe against an attack from that direction. The strength of his position renders his command perfectly secure. The true base from which to assail him would be Bowling Green; but the moment that is attempted, this division stands ready to take advantage of it.

The national cause is emphatically on rising ground in Kentucky now as everywhere else. I do not refer simply to the posture of military affairs, though that is favorable enough to justify a degree of exhilaration, but also to the more important consideration of the state of public sentiment. With the feeling that now, for the first, is beginning to take complete and active possession of the masses of the people of this State, it would be no small undertaking for the Confederates to subdue Kentucky single-handed. This result is due to that gradual progress of opinion which the Almighty Father uses to accomplish His own wise ends; but the immediate cause which has had most effect in producing it, is the fighting which Kentuckians have recently done with the enemy. And it has been ordered that in these various fights victory should be with the side on which the loyal Kentuckians fought. Still it was not victory so much as a collision of Kentuckians with the enemy that was needed. Perhaps, defeat would have had the like effect. However, in view of all the circumstances, and of the large number of men who always go with the side that wins, it must be considered what is flippantly called *lucky*, that in these initial combats victory was with the right. The influence of the victory at Wild Cat was destroyed to a considerable extent by the folly and meanness of a portion of the Northern Press. However, it is not now in the power of madness itself to mar the part which the finger of the Great Power has marked out for Kentucky to play in this great crisis. No man who understands this age and the present rebellion can have a moment's doubt as to the mission of Kentucky; but I must confess that in one respect the turn which affairs have taken has taken me by surprise. I always expected Kentucky's work to be accomplished by a determined and unconquerable minority of her people, instead of the overwhelming majority who have now fairly delivered themselves into the grasp of causes which cannot fail to educate them up to their mission. Many men will see in the new attitude of Kentucky an augury of the speedy crushing out of the rebellion by force. Nay, verily. But the gist of the good fortune is that Kentucky is now bound forever to the Union by links as inseparable as cause and effect. For weal or woe, henceforth and always, she is irrevocably launched into the war for the Union. It is the wildest delusion for the rebels to expect that they will ever be able, under any circumstances, to reverse this decision of her people. It is sealed and stamped by Fate, and conquest itself, if that were possible, could not change it now. Even the women of the State are enlisted in the great cause. They have formed Associations for the relief of the sick and suffering, for the comfort of the exposed and destitute, for the encouragement and aid of all. I doubt whether in any Northern State similar Associations have employed more zeal. I have myself seen, in this one camp, within a few days, an immense quantity of blankets, socks, mittens, shirts, drawers, etc., contributed by them, distributed to the needy soldiers. One domestic consequence bound to flow from the condition of affairs here, an indication of the direction in which we are moving, and a promise for the future, is already freely noticed and commented on. Mr. CRITTENDEN remarked the other night, in a conversation on the attitude of Kentucky, that this crisis would give birth to a new race of statesmen in Kentucky; that the old ruling families, having all taken the side of the rebellion, would be annihilated, and that hereafter our public men will date from this time. This remark of the venerable Senator is correct in a yet higher and broader scope than that intended by him. The old aristocratic families will go down, a new race of statesmen, fresh from humble life, and with their virtuous instincts uncorrupted by wealth and domination, will shape the destinies of the Commonwealth. So a new spirit already stands at the door of the Capitol at Frankfort, and knocks. It will at length gain admittance, and, ex-

pelling from their being every member that refuses its law to its sufficiency, will control the end of power and conduct to success.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

A REVIEW OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

FAIRFAX, HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Friday, Oct. 4, 1861.

Yesterday was a very exciting and [illegible] day here. The occasion was the review [illegible] Banks of about 15,000 men encamped in [illegible] the "Centreville Region, Gen. WARREN [illegible] Brigade, Gen. [illegible]

[illegible] It o'clock, and by noon were ordered to be at Germantown, some two miles distant from their various encampments. A large portion of each regiment was in the dust [illegible] during tents, cleaning up [illegible] ing clothes, etc., when [illegible] court-martial, also, was [illegible] everything was dropped, dress suits were donned, and in less time than it takes me to write this, each regiment was in marching order. The staffs, Col. Gorman, filed off first and took its place [illegible] Adjutant General [illegible] Col. HAYS; the Eighth, Col. KELLY; Ninth, Col. LEE, and Wright's Pennsylvania [illegible] the same order, also, they formed [illegible] the personal command of Gen. WARREN, and at once took up the line of march [illegible] were drawn up on the extreme left along the road leading to Fairfax. The [illegible] Gen. [illegible] and Louisiana's Brigade, in the order named. The whole line was [illegible] and long. The Louisiana Brigade alone [illegible] wards of half a mile.

The President arrived on the ground at precisely 12 o'clock, [illegible] Gen. [illegible] Burnside, and other officers. They rode up and down the line, and [illegible] they were [illegible] paid many [illegible] ner in which he had made the important [illegible] tion on the Potomac [illegible] days before. The President said it was the boldest and most daring [illegible] half the time [illegible] the loss of a single man, [illegible] to the Chain, but it will [illegible]

The interview ended, the President rode on a little beyond the colors, and then [illegible] ly in review before the whole line, which passed down up in order of battle, saluting each captain as he approached the head of the company. This done he took up his position on the extreme right, when the brigade [illegible] again before him. As they [illegible] the General every [illegible] fulness of the brigade, [illegible] discipline and drill. Subsequently he passed the other brigades and artillery in review in very much the same manner.

The President looked very thin and pale, but rode erect, and seemed to [illegible] and [illegible] also in his motions, as he saluted the [illegible] other officers, a certain energy of action which showed that the well-known determination still was still alive. Though apparently just off a sick bed, he seemed to me more firm and confident than ever, as his eye was more clear.

In the course of the afternoon, [illegible] the intelligence that, in addition to [illegible] a few days ago, *several new and important batteries on the Lower Potomac had been unmasked, where the President remarked that "the enemy have lost as good as their right arm."* "I suppose," he added, "they will attempt to take the batteries," and soon after left [illegible] for Manassas, *en route* to Richmond.

Later in the evening the news came in that the enemy were threatening our batteries near Evansport, by two expeditions in considerable numbers from Washington and Fortress Monroe. In consequence of this, three days' rations been served out to the whole second corps of the army, and everything again is in motion.

Capt. TERRY, of the Texas Rifles, Hardy Regiment, accidentally shot himself with this morning, and soon after died. He was considered a capable and accomplished officer.

The enemy in our immediate front are very quiet, and give no indications of any intention to press upon our lines. They are, however, committing all sorts of depredations upon the people in the vicinity of the river, and burning down the forests in every direction to prevent the erection of [illegible] and to guard against surprise. In several instances they were simply felling the trees to erect [illegible] A large number of houses, which have been occupied by us for various purposes, have also been burned. Men, women and children are fleeing in all directions.

The First Brigade is engaged in removing the rail and ties of the London and Hampshire Railroad, which are to be brought into Fairfax.

INSURANCE AND IMPUDENCE.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

Some loyal Lincolnites of New-York have been seeking for instructions from Secretary CHASE in regard to the property they assume that they have [illegible] "in the seceded States." It does not appear that they have signified to him, or anybody yet, what it is. It would be a piece of interesting information, to the authorities of those States, and certain purchasers of Confederate property there; but as it is [illegible] it must be a fixed property which cannot escape, and we have no doubt it will be found and taken care of in the course of time. The "holders" of "property" are solicitous to know whether they may insure it *against fire*, without infringing the proclamation against intercourse with rebels.

The Secretary answers them in three lines that "he has no objection."

The wonder is that anybody should have asked such a foolish question—as if an insurance policy between New-Yorkers could by any fiction be transmuted into a commercial transaction with rebels. The property is indeed a mere fiction. Neither of the parties can hold it, or ever expect to get possession; and the insurance is a mere gambling transaction, like betting on a Southern race or selling policies in a Southern lottery, if such a Yankee contrivance for getting other people's money could be found here. The insured might be a lucky man if the property of which he is dispossessed by force of law here should be burned, and the insurer would pay him the amount of his policy. But there is this prospective trouble, that after drawing his prize he might not get the money. He would be sadly bothered to make his proofs of loss to satisfy a punctilious Board of Wall or William-street Underwriters, and then there might be sprung upon him this point of law, that he had no interest or lawful title in the thing insured, having been dispossessed by the act of a Government which was supreme at the time, and will have been so acknowledged.

It is difficult to comprehend the fatuity of which this is an example—with which Northerners cling to the notion that there will be a reconstruction, by which the old relations of commercial intercourse and inter-State obligations will be resumed, and everything go back to the same old easy course—the North retaining all that it can rob us of, and getting back all that it has forfeited, with interest, damages and costs. It takes a great deal to beat it into their brain-pans that they are cut off finally and forever from that political mastery over the South which they have come to think a title deed for all our possessions. Some brains may be knocked entirely out before the remainder of them come to comprehend how fixed and unalterable is this hard fact.

When it does come to be appreciated, the "loyal" Lincolnites will be pressing upon their own Government another set of inquiries,

	Representatives.	Votes.
	16	18
	10	12
	6	6
	10	12
	2	4
	9	11
	6	8
	6	8
	4	6
	7	9
	11	13
	57	100

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

Confederate States.

to be composed

being in the

the slaves.

the electoral vote of

Representatives. Votes.

	16	18
	10	12
	6	6
	10	12
	2	4
	9	11
	6	8
	6	8
	4	6
	7	9
	11	13
	57	100

as constituted now, is composed, therefore, of members, and the whole electoral vote is

The number of the House may be increased by

of new States before the meeting of

in February. There are some States which

may be in the Confederacy then.

GETTING READY.

The Tribune is glad to see "that the planters

are moving with commendable

the people of that section

of all the resources within

for the protection of their homes and

result is seen in a reawakened confi-

ready to repel invasion." As an evi-

we reproduce the following

from the Franklin Planter's Banner of the 10th:"

State and vigilant's Committee to look to

the condition of our coast; with all the arms of the

promptly organized and in order for action; with plenty

ammunition, and a well disciplined militia; with

the Franklin Guards, the Cannoneers, and 300 men at

our forts; with 400 at hand from neighboring parishes,

and a telegraph from Brashear to New-Orleans to call

promptly upon that gallant city for help when we

needed, we will be prepared to drive from our shores

any force that will be likely to attack us."

SIGNIFICANT.

The following proceedings in the Tennessee

Legislature we find in a Southern paper:

"Mr. RANKIN offered the following resolution,

which was made over under the rules:

Whereas, The seats of certain gentlemen elect as

members of the people of Tennessee being at

present occupied in this chamber, and rumors having

been circulated by this body that said members, or some

of them, had left their own State Government and had

sought protection at the hands of the enemies of their

own people, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed,

whose duty it shall be to inquire into and report con-

cerning the above facts at as early a period as prac-

ticable, and if any of the Representative elect of the

State of Tennessee are so reported, or found to be so

by said Committee, that then their seats be declared

vacant, and the Governor be requested to issue writs

of election instanter, that their places may be filled."

PARSON BROWNLOW.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 16th, has the

following:

"It is reported that Parson BROWNLOW has left

Knoxville with thirteen guns, and was sympathizing

with the Union movement in that quarter. The town

of Knoxville is under martial law. On the night of

the insurrection, last Friday, it was said that signal

rockets were fired all over the mountains, and at the

same time efforts were made to burn all the bridges.

Six, who attempted to burn the Strawberry Plain

bridge have been arrested and identified. The Union

men of and around Chattanooga have threatened to

burn the bank, tannery and the foundry, (a large es-

tablishment engaged in making machinery for the

powder mills at Manchester, Tenn, and Augusta,

Geo.) Three companies were made up to guard the

town. An old man named CLIFT, in Hamilton County,

is reported as having 300 men under him, but the

number is probably exaggerated. The loyalists re-

gard the insurrectionary movement not as formidable,

but a malignant ebullition that may be easily man-

aged."

THE INDIANS IN TEXAS TROUBLESOME.

From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph.

The last mail from the frontier brings us the following letter. We have received other accounts of Indian forays, which lead us to believe that PIKE'S great Indian treaty is a humbug. The Indians are becoming as troublesome this Fall as ever, and at least two regiments of rangers will be required to protect the frontier this Winter. We trust that, since war is our business at present, the war will be carried on "knife to the hilt" against all our enemies. Nothing but the extermination of the Indians will ever save our frontier settlements. Here is the letter:

LAMPASAS, Oct. 24, 1861.

A terrible conflict occurred in Hamilton County, about forty miles above this place, about twilight on Saturday evening last, between a scout of seven or eight citizens, and a party of Indians twelve or thirteen in number. The scout had stopped for the night, when MORRIS, who had gone some distance from the camp, was discovered by the Indians, who at once gave chase, and pursued him so closely that he was compelled to abandon his horse and save himself by concealment in the thick skin-oak thicket. GRANNY MORRIS, another of the party, who was about three-quarters of a mile from camp, afoot, saw the chase, but, not recognising WITCHER, supposed they were in pursuit of a beef, and, giving notice to his comrades, they were soon in the saddle and after the Indians, who promptly turned upon them and gave battle, which raged with great fury, when the scouts having exhausted their fire, were compelled to retire. Upon getting together, after the fight, it was found that ROBERT CARTER, an old and highly-esteemed citizen, was missing. The next morning he was found dead upon the field, his back scalp taken, and with twenty-five wounds upon his person. His horse was lying dead near him. An arrow passed through the calf of MORRIS'S leg, and punctured the sweat-lether of his saddle, literally pinning him to it.

Mr. HURST was shot through the side, the spike of the arrow lodging in the spine, and so firmly was it imbedded there, Drs. RYAN and DOUGLAS inform me, that in extracting it the whole body was raised before it gave way; the arrow had previously been broken off near the spike, in an attempt to withdraw it. LEWIS'S horse was wounded, and died the next day. TERRELL'S horse received an arrow in the fore shoulder, and one in the hind leg. It is supposed that several of the Indians were wounded, but they managed to cling to their horses. They were subsequently pursued into Comanche County, where they scattered and made good their escape.

J. W. HOWARD.

COTTON.

A bill has been introduced in the Georgia Legislature with the following caption:

"An Act to incorporate the Cotton Planters' Bank of Georgia, to give steadiness to the value of cotton, to establish a circulation on the basis of a sound circulating medium for the industrial interests of the country, and at the same time to enable the planters to control their own cotton until the blockade now attempted to be enforced is removed. To guard the planters against an unavoidable necessitous sale of their cotton at less than remunerating prices, and against sacrifices alike detrimental to their interests, consequent upon their being forced to draw upon and accept inadequate advancements upon their crops, paying heavy, compulsive interests, insurance, and storage, ruinous to the producers of this great Southern staple, and for other purposes."

CARRYING KENTUCKY OUT OF THE UNION.

From the Louisville Journal, Nov. 29.

The "Sovereignty Convention" which met in Russellville was in session three days. It passed a "Declaration of Independence," and an "Ordinance of Secession." A Provisional Government, consisting of a Governor, Legislative Council of Ten, a Treasurer and an Auditor, were agreed upon. We have later dates of the Louisville *Courier* since we stated in another article who were to fill some of these offices. We now can give them all. GEO. W. JOHNSON, of Scott, is Governor. The Legislative Council is composed of WILL B. MACHEN, of Logan; John W. Crockett, of Henderson; James P. Bates, of Berren; James S. Cristmas, of Wayne; Phil. B. Thompson, of Mercer; J. P. Burnside, of Warren; H. W. Bruce, of Louisville; J. W. Moore, of Montgomery; E. M. Bruce of Nicholas, and Geo. B. Hodge of Campbell. The Commissioners to Richmond are, as else where stated, H. C. BURNETT, W. E. SIMMS and WM. PRESTON. The other officers will be appointed by the Government, with the advice and consent of Legislative Council. All executive and legislative powers are vested in the Governor and Council. Acts done by the Provisional Government shall have the concurrence of a majority of its members; the Council to fill vacancies, but no Councilman shall be made Governor to fill a vacancy. The said Constitution and laws of Kentucky are declared in force, except where inconsistent with the acts of the rebels. This, we take it, means they have neither Constitution nor laws. Bowling Green is the new-fledged capital, and the *Courier* says sixty-five counties were represented in the Convention by over two hundred members—it

[illegible] off Alexandria, made another trial of her engines to-day, preparatory to a trial trip down the river, that will come off in a few days, possibly to-morrow, when it is proposed to invite the President, the Cabinet and other distinguished persons, to witness the experiment. To-day, the fires were built about sunrise in her furnace, and in one hour steam was reported in the new apartments. About 10 o'clock the engines were started, under a partial head of steam, while the anchors of the vessel remained fast. After considerable difficulty, the revolutions became continuous at a moderate speed; but how far the experiment can be regarded a success I would prefer to leave to more scientific judges. While from 20 to 25 pounds of steam were on, the revolutions were only from 15 to 20 per minute. The engineers seem confident, however, that, with a full head and the vessel free, she will equal in speed anything now in the service. This prediction certainly ought to be true, for the cost of her machinery alone now exceeds a quarter of a million of dollars, and in every other respect the *Pensacola*—and, I may add, her crew—is an honor to the navy. As has been before noticed, the propelling power of this vessel is a grand experiment, in which the Government feels no ordinary interest. There may be but little essentially new in her machinery, further than in the application and new combinations of principles known long before. To a visitor it seems like a forest of complications, and when it becomes a breathing, moving thing, a perfect Leviathan.

The following imperfect sketch of some of the measurements taken will give a faint idea of her motive proportions:

Fire Boilers:

Length in front, 17 feet.
Five Furnaces, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches.
Length of bars, 6 feet 6 inches.
Height, 11 feet 1 inch.
Depth, 11 feet 6 inches.
640 tubes, (brass,) 7 feet 10 inches long and 3 feet outside diameter.
Outside shell, ⅜ inch thick.
Crown sheet, ½ inch thick.
Water bottom and 2 feet 6 inches up end and sides 7-16 inch thick.
Double-rivcted, 17-16; rivets, 2⅛; centres and cannn, 1¼.
Main braces, 1⅜ diameter angle iron.
Breadth of fire room, 8 feet 5 inches.
Diameter of chimney, 5 feet 6 inches.
Diameter of steam drum, 10 feet 6 inches.
Cast iron bridge.
Tube sheets, 9-16 thick.
Heating surface in tubes, 3,211.76.
Heating surface in boiler, 1,296.24.
Total heating surface, 4,818.
Grate surface, 214.
Heating to grate surface, 4,818.
Propeller, 18 feet 6 inches diameter; 3 inches larger than the steam-frigate *Niagara*, and 25 feet mean pitch.

Another circumstance showing that she is "fear fully and wonderfully made," is that seven gallons of sperm oil were used to-day in lubricating the machinery during the three hours the experiment was

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FAILURE OF THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION—RAID OF SMALL GUNBOATS—PREPARATIONS TO RUN THE BLOCKADE—TROOPS COMING IN—BEE ROANOKE, HER MACHINERY, ETC.—ACTING OFFICERS—STONE BLOCKADE—THE CONSTITUTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. FRIGATE ROANOKE,
FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1861.

The Confederate iron-clad frigate *Merrimac* is now universally conceded by the authorities here to be a complete failure, so much so that all work upon her has been for some time abandoned. It appears that the original intention of the rebel engineers was to cover the entire vessel to within a short distance below the water-line with two layers of rolled iron 2½ inches in thickness. A large portion of this iron had been rolled at the Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, and the holes for riveting were, to expedite matters, punched at the Works before being brought to Norfolk. Well the first difficulty these engineers encountered was, that when these plates were "bent" or "turned" to be applied to the sides of the vessel *none of these holes matched*, as they were compelled to resort to the expedient of filing and "reaming" them out before the rivets could be inserted. The next was that the ship, which is in the dry-dock at the old Navy-yard, commenced to settle on the "blocks," owing to the enormous weight of the iron placed upon her. These, and probably other reasons which we have not heard of, are thought here to have caused the abandonment of the work. So much for Southern mechanics.

About a week or so since, a rumor was afloat that a fleet of small vessels would attempt to run the blockade by passing the other side of the Rip Raps; for several nights there was considerable excitement. At any rate, whether there was any truth in the rumor or no, both our large pivot guns were pointed every night in that direction, and changed to the other side of the ship when she turned with the tide. One night our guard-boat, which is stationed at night in the vicinity of Sewell's Point, burned a couple of blue lights; them we thought they were certainly coming, but they did not. We have now given them up altogether.

For the past three or four days, troops have been arriving at the rate of about 2,000 a day—reports say that there are to be 30,000 here by the first of December; you may depend upon it, something is to be done down this way; we all think that is the reason why the *Roanoke* is kept here, notwithstanding the fact that her engines cannot be used—a couple of tugs could easily tow her to any desired point about here.

The only thing which prevents this magnificent and powerful frigate from being one of the most efficient in the world, is her miserable engines, which were manufactured at the Tredegar Works, Richmond—a grand monument to F. F. V. workmanship. I learn from our present Chief Engineer, Mr. ISAAC NEWTON, that when the machinery is repaired; the designs of Mr. STIMERS, our late Chief, will be adopted. Mr. NEWTON informs me that the repairs and improvements contemplated, will give the vessel a speed of from 10 to 12 knots under steam alone. Mr. STIMERS is now in New-York, superintending the construction of an iron-clad gunboat.

This ship has been cheated out of one, if not more actions. It is plain that it was our part to have been at Hatteras. We retieved the *Wabash* off Charleston for her to coal up. She not only coaled up, but stopped on her way back, and partook in the affair. It is believed on board here, that had it not been for our dilapidated engines, we would heve been at Port Royal. We hope our chance is to come before long.

We have been for two weeks with only two Lieutenants—Lieut. TODD having been in New-York for the purpose of giving his evidence in the sleve case recently tried there. It is astonishing how much more cheerful every one on board here is since Mr. FILLEBROWN has been First Lieutenant and Executive officer. Our two Midshipmen, Messrs. HASWELL and PORTER, have had to do Lieutenants' duty, and it must be said, to their credit, that their deportment speaks volumes for the efficiency of the Naval Academy.

I have observed a marked difference between the volunteer officers of the army and navy. The former are extremely anxious to learn,—you will constantly notice them studying approved works on military tactics and artillery. On the other hand, the latter seem to have an aversion, strange as it may seem, to be taught those things which are actually necessary for them to know, to perform their duties, as far as regards the military part. They make some very amusing additions to Scott's tactics. The firing of the war vessels at Port Royal demonstrates very plainly whether a thorough knowledge of gunnery amounts to anything or not. To the Naval Acsdemy can a great deal of the success at that place be traced.

We were all very much pleased to read in the TIMES the other day, that a fleet of old vessels laden with stone, to be sunk in the channels of Southern harbors, had sailed. If these are only sunk in the right places, and no doubt they will be, the blockade will be very greatly strengthened.

I am informed that a vessel at the bottom of one of the channels leading to Charlestou would be completely filled with sand in less than ten days, so that it would be next to an impossibility to raise her. This is a very important step.

The transport *Constitution* arrived yesterday. We received her with three cheers and the "Star-Spangled Banner," which was appropriately returned. She has on board two regiments,—one is very well drilled, the other not at all.

I forgot to mention that when this frigate goes to New-York for repairs very important changes will be made in her battery; the 8-inch guns on the spar deck will give place to 9-inch, and the two 10-inch pivots will give place to two 11-inch.

RIP RAPS.

THE SLOOP OF WAR PENSACOLA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1861.

The splendid sloop-of-war *Pensacola*, now lying off Alexandria, made another trial of her engines to-day, preparatory to a trial trip down the river, that will come off in a few days, possibly to-morrow, when it is proposed to invite the President, the Cabinet and other distinguished persons, to witness the experiment. To-day, the fires were built about sunrise in her furnace, and in one hour steam was reported in the new apartments. About 10 o'clock the engines were started, under a partial head of steam, while the anchors of the vessel remained fast. After considerable difficulty, the revolutions became continuous at a moderate speed; but how far the experiment can be regarded a success I would prefer to leave to more scientific judges. While from 20 to 25 pounds of steam were on, the revolutions were only from 15 to 20 per minute. The engineers seem confident, however, that, with a full head and the vessel free, she will equal in speed anything now in the service. This prediction certainly ought to be true, for the cost of her machinery alone now exceeds a quarter of a million of dollars, and in every other respect the *Pensacola*—and, I may add, her crew—is an honor to the navy. As has been before noticed, the propelling power of this vessel is a grand experiment, in which the Government feels no ordinary interest. There may be but little essentially new in her machinery, further than in the application and new combinations of principles known long before. To a visitor it seems like a forest of complications, and when it becomes a breathing, moving thing, a perfect Leviathan.

The following imperfect sketch of some of the measurements taken will give a faint idea of her motive proportions:

Fire Boilers:

Length in front, 17 feet.
Five Furnaces, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches.
Length of bars, 6 feet 6 inches.
Height, 11 feet 1 inch.
Depth, 11 feet 6 inches.
640 tubes, (brass,) 7 feet 10 inches long and 3 feet outside diameter.
Outside shell, ⅜ inch thick.
Crown sheet, ½ inch thick.
Water bottom and 2 feet 6 inches up end and sides 7-16 inch thick.
Double-rivcted, 17-16; rivets, 2⅛; centres and cannn, 1¼.
Main braces, 1⅜ diameter angle iron.
Breadth of fire room, 8 feet 5 inches.
Diameter of chimney, 5 feet 6 inches.
Diameter of steam drum, 10 feet 6 inches.
Cast iron bridge.
Tube sheets, 9-16 thick.
Heating surface in tubes, 3,211.76.
Heating surface in boiler, 1,296.24.
Total heating surface, 4,818.
Grate surface, 214.
Heating to grate surface, 4,818.
Propeller, 18 feet 6 inches diameter; 3 inches larger than the steam-frigate *Niagara*, and 25 feet mean pitch.

Another circumstance showing that she is "fear fully and wonderfully made," is that seven gallons of sperm oil were used to-day in lubricating the machinery during the three hours the experiment was

To many no delay in the outfitting of this vessel has seemed very remarkable, but it is indeed hoped that the imputations made in certain quarters against Mr. SICKELS, the constructor and builder of the machinery, as to complicity in causing unnecessary delay, will prove wholly unfounded.

The whole number of men on board is over three hundred, and their general desire is to leave for Dixie immediately. Many of them express the fear that the best of the fighting will be over before they can "strike for their homes." They have a large battery of heavy guns on board, and the men are daily drilled in the practice of that department.

The brig *Perry* lies about a mile below in the middle of the river, and will probably go to sea about the same time. It is intimated that the rebels are reserving their best fire for this game from the lower Potomac batteries. WATERLOO.

AN IRON-PLATED STEAMSHIP.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Messrs. MERRICK & SONS are now receiving the iron plates designed for the Government steamer which they have contracted with the Navy Department to build, and which is to be completed by the 15th of July next. The plates are fifteen feet long, twenty-eight and a half and thirty and a half inches wide, and four inches thick. They are made by the Bristol Forge Company, and at the works of BAILEY, BROWN & Co., Pittsburgh. A two and a half ton hammer is required in their manufacture. Some doubt has been expressed as to the ability of any iron works in these parts to turn out such plates, but we understand that there is no difficulty about it, and that enough plates of the kind could be made in a short time at Pennsylvania establishments to cover the sides of every ship in the navy. After being received at the foundry the plates are planed, the edges and ends being made straight and smooth, and grooved like a flooring-board. The groove is one inch wide, by half an inch deep. Screws are to be used in fastening the plates to the planking of the ship. They are to be put in from the inside of the vessel, and are not to go through the plates. The vessel is to be covered with the plates four feet under water, and three feet above it, and they are to extend eighty-five feet fore and aft of the centre line, which will make 170 feet of planking. The iron is to come up to a line with the spar-deck, above which there will be a light rail. The side of the ship, with a view to cause the shot to glance, will have an angle of thirty degrees from three feet above the load-lines. In order to carry this extra weight, the ship has to be large. The tonnage of the one under contract is to be three thousand five hundred. She will be 230 feet long, 60 feet beam, and have a draught of 14 feet. In her construction she will be different from the French ship *La Gloire*, about which so much has been written. The French ship is very deep in the water, while the vessel to be built here will be almost flat-bottomed, which, notwithstanding the additional weight, will make her of light draught. Her machinery will be much the same as that of a first-class sloop-of-war, except that she will have four boilers and a blower. The latter is to make the boilers to steam even though the smoke-stack should be shot away. The vessel is to be constructed by CRAMP & SON, under the superintendence of Mr. HENRY HOOVER, Naval Constructor, and the machinery under that of Mr. C. E. WOOD, Chief Engineer.

HOW THIRTY-FIVE REBELS WERE CAPTURED.

From the Leavenworth Times.

We are indebted to a friend, who returned yesterday from Fort Wise, for the following facts relative to the capture of a company of thirty-five Secessionists, under one CHAMBERLAIN, on their way to join the Confederate forces:

"On the morning of the 20th of October, Capt. LONG left Fort Wise, with a company of cavalry numbering some thirty-six, in search of any bands of hostile Indians that might be scorning over the country. When about forty miles south of Fort Wise, he came in sight of what he supposed to be a band of Indians, and he ordered his men to dismount. The sergeant of the company being afflicted with rhenmatism, begged to be excused from dismounting, saying that he would ride up to the party and ascertain who they were. Capt. LONG allowed him to proceed, and when within a short distance of the camp of the strange party, he was commanded to halt by one of their pickets, who presented a rifle at the Sergeant. The Sergeant told him not to shoot, as he had a company a short distance off that would kill the whole party if they harmed him. He was allowed to proceed to the camp, where he found all but two of the men asleep. One of them presented a gun at him, but did not shoot. After some conversation, the Sergeant was permitted to leave the camp. When safely ontside of it, and as soon as he reached a hill, where he was in full view of his own company, he gave the signal by waving his handkerchief.

Capt. LONG left the horses in charge of a few men, took the balance of the company and surrounded the Secesh. Capt. LONG commanded them to stack their arms and surrender. CHAMBERLAIN surrendered, but refused to stack arms, and threw his rifle into the fire. They were all taken and marched back to Fort Wise. Upon investigation, it was ascertained that the company had been raised in Denver, and was on its way to Arkansas, for the purpose of taking a part in the rebellion. They are now confined at Fort Wise."

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

One of the most striking instances of the fulfillment of Prophecy, says the Boston *Christian Advertiser*, was pointed out to us lately by an eminent Baptist divine. It occurs in the 8th, 10th, and 21st verses of Haggai, Chap. iv:

"Behold there shall be a rebellion in the South, a rebellious of strong men and archers of chariots and bright shields; and the blast of the trumpet shall awaken the land, and the nations shall be astonished thereat.

And lo, behold, because of the sin of the South, her mighty men shall be as babes, *her gates shall be destroyed utterly*, saith the Lord, yea utterly destroyed shall be her gates, and her *rice fields shall be wasted and her slaves set free*.

And behold, *great ships from the North* shall devour her pride, and a storm from the West shall lay waste her habitations. Yea, saith the Lord, and her dominion shall be broken."

THE TORTUGAS PRISONERS.

The Brockport *Republic* has a letter from one of the prisoners of the Thirteenth Regiment, now at the Tortugas. His report is not very flattering to the condition of the men. Some severe punishment has been inflicted upon the refractory. The men work ten hours in each day—have good food and an appetite to take it. The writer says there is talk about going back to the regiment, but he is quite indifferent, and remarks that, to the end of his two years of enlistment, he shall be a slave, no matter where he is. He says the men want the pay due them to the time of their arrest, to buy paper and tobacco. They cannot get either only by begging.

LAW REPORTS.

Our Pilot Laws—Foreign Licenses.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady, and Hilton.

John Hopkins vs. *Samuel S. Wickoff.*—The plaintiff was a pilot licensed under the laws of New-Jersey, and he brought suit to recover pilotage of the defendant, claiming to have been the first pilot who spoke the ship, of which the defendant was master. The Court below held that the plaintiff had no cause of action. Appeal was taken from that judgment to this Court, where it was now held as follows:

HILTON, J.—The plaintiff is a pilot, duly licensed under the laws of the State of New-Jersey. It appears that on the 5th of August, 1858, at the City of New-York, he offered his services as pilot to the defendant, who was then Captain of the schooner *T. A. Ward*, which had been cleared for Cuba, and that he was the first pilot thus tendering his services as such to the defendant. For the refusal of the defendant to accept the services thus offered, the plaintiff claims to recover pilotage fees, under section 29, as amended by "an act to provide for the licensing and government of the pilots and regulating pilotage of the port of New-York," passed June 28th, 1853. (See Laws 1857, vol. 1, p. 502.)

This act, as its title indicates, provides for the licensing of pilots of the port of New-York, and prescribes rules for their government and regulation. To this end it establishes a "Board of Commissioners of Pilots," vesting it with power to license as pilots such persons as may be found upon examination duly qualified, to make certain rules for their regulation, and with authority to revoke or annul the license of the pilot for intoxication or misconduct while on duty, &c. But it is prohibited from granting a license to any person holding an authority to act as pilot from or under the laws of any other State. (See 2 R. S., 5th ed., 430–37.)

The portion of the section of the act under which the plaintiff claims to recover is in these words: "All masters of foreign vessels and vessels from a foreign port, and all vessels sailing under a register, bound to or from the port of New-York, by the way of Sandy Hook, shall take a licensed pilot, or, in case of refusal to take such pilot, shall himself, owners or consignees pay the said pilotage, as if one had been employed; and such pilotage shall be paid to the pilot first speaking or offering his services as pilot to such vessel." (lb. 435, sec. 37.)

Taking into view that the pilotage fees, here claimed to be recovered, are such as are given by previous sections of the act to a pilot licensed by the Board of Commissioners, it is, in my opinion too clear to admit of a donbt, that the penalty given for a refusal to accept the services of the first pilot offering is confined to those pilots who have been duly licensed as in the act prescribed; and as the plaintiff is one of the class of persons which the Board of Commissioners is expressly prohibited from licensing, it follows that he can have no claim whatever to the benefits which the act confers.

Nor does the Act of Congress passed March 2, 1837, (see Dunlop's Laws U. S., 924) aid his claim in any manner. That only goes to the extent of permitting a master or commander of a vessel, coming in or going out of this port, to employ any pilot licensed either by the laws of New-York or New-Jersey, and it thus controls those parts of the act in question which make it

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Gen. Service, '93	89½
N. Y. Gen. Service, '76	100½
N. Y. Central 7s, con.	76[illegible]
Erie first, '67	102
Erie seconds, called, '61	99
Erie thirds, '83	86
Erie fifths, '85	77
E., N. F. & Erie firsts	89¾
Hudson thirds, '75	76
Hudson conv'rtibles, '67	89½
Harlem firsts, '52-'73	96
Harlem seconds, '54	93
Harlem thirds, '58	73
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '63-'72	99
Mich. C. n. f., 8 ₩ c., '62	90¾
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	93¾
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. Assent. B.	87

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₩ cent., payable on the 20th inst.

At a meeting of the directors of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, held to-day, Mr. JOHN C. MILLS was unanimously appointed Secretary, in place of GEORGE D. CEARY, resigned.

The following sale of stocks were made at auction, this afternoon, by ADRIAN H. MULLER by order of JESSE K. DUBOIS, auditor of the State of Illinois:

$2,000 U. S. 5's, 1874, coupons	82⅜
16,000 Michigan 6's, 1878 and 1879	81¼
20,000 Iowa 7's, 1863	77@80
2,000 Illinois Coupon 6's, 1870	83½
13,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal 6's	80@80¼
4,000 North Carolina 6's and July coupon	59

The receipts of City taxes last week were large, as will be seen by the following table:

Date.	Tax.	Arrears.
Nov. 25	$200,900 84	$496 23
Nov. 26	228,879 31	673 90
Nov. 27	426,841 02	1,073 70
Nov. 29	555,028 03	1,685 75
Nov. 30	785,745 95	1,961 03
Total	$2,250,693 15	$5,711 36

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Johnston vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to the defendants to answer in twenty days on payment of the costs of demurrer, to be adjudged by the Clerk. See opinion of the General Term, by Justice Ingraham, Nov. 27, 1861. Devoo *vs.* Mayor &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Patrick et al. vs. *Feltecalf et al.*—Case and exceptions settled. Papers with Clerk at Special Term.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Taylor vs. *Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.*—Allowance of $300 to the defendants.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Parmelee vs. *Fox et al.*—Motion denied, $10 costs to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 2, 1861.

$9,000 U. S. 8s '81, Con.	93¾	150 Hudson Riv. R.	37¾
2,000 U.S.6s'81 R.ex in.	89¾	50 do.	b30 37¾
1,000 Kentucky St. 6s.	74½	100 do.	37¼
1,000 N. C. State 6s	60	25 do.	36¾
3,000 Missouri State 6s	40½	100 do.	36¾
5,000 do.	40¾	200 do.	b10 36¾
5,000 do.	40¾	50 Harlem R. Pref.	20
3,000 N. Y. Central 6s.	91¾	100 M. So. & Nor. I. G. St.	36¾
3,000 Hnd. Riv. 2d M. Bs.	75	50 Panama R.	s15 111
1,000 M. C. ₩ ct. 1st M.		300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60¼
S. Fund Con. Bds.	91	100 do.	s10 60¼
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₩ c.	93¾	150 do.	s30 60¼
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M.	105	200 do.	s15 60
50 Canton Company.	10	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	15
15 Pacific Mail S. Co.	86½	200 do.	14¾
200 do.	86¾	20 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	98¾
50 do.	b10 86¼	7 do.	98¾
20 do.	86	7 do.	98¾
50 do.	86½	50 Gal. & Chicago R.	70¾
50 N. Y. Central R.	78¾	do.	70¾
100 do.	78¾	50 Cleve. & Toledo R.	53¼
100 do.	77¾	20 do.	33¾
600 do.	77¾	10 do.	33¼
20 do.	77¾	200 do.	33
200 do.	77¾	200 do.	32¾
150 Erie Railway.	31	50 do.	32¾
50 do.	s30 31	100 Ch. & Rock I. R.	s30 52¾
275 do.	31¼	50 do.	b30 52¾
250 do.	b60 31¾	950 do.	52¾
112 Erie R. Preferred	53¾	50 do.	b10 52¾
50 do.	b30 53¾	100 Ch., Bnr. & Q. R.	58
100 Mich. Central R.	48¾	22 New-Jersey R.	113
150 do.	48¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Cou.	93¾	150 Mich. Cen. R.	48
4,000 U. S. 5s, '71...Cou.	82¾	20 Panama Railroad	110
1,000 Mich. St. 6s, '78.	80	50 Ill. Cen. R. S'p	s30 60
10,000 Missouri State 6s.	40	50 do.	60
5,000 do.	b10 40¼	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	69¾
5,000 do.	b10 40¾	50 do.	stw 69¾
6,000 F. R. 3 M. Bs, '83 & 85	60	100 do.	70
5,000 H. R. R. 1st mtg.	104	150 do.	69¾
200 Pacific Mail S. Co.	s15	50 do.	s10 69¾
100 Erie Railway.	s30 29¾	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	32¼
300 New-York Cen. R.	77¾	75 do.	32¾
100 do.	s3 77¾	100 do.	b60 32¾
100 do.	s30 77¾	200 do.	32
150 Erie Railway Pref.	52	50 Chi. & R. Isl. R.	b15 51¾
50 do.	51¾	20 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	19
50 do.	51¾	50 Chic., B. & Q. R.	s30 57¾
100 Hud. Riv. R.	35	50 do.	57½
200 do.	36¾		

MONDAY, Dec. 2—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 23, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 16:

Increase in Loans	$4,329,923
Decrease in Specie	101,505
Decrease in Circulation	68,719
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,945,194

Including the Clearing-house operetions of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury Specie Average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 1, 1860.	Nov. 30, 1861.	Nov. 23, 1861.
Capital	$69,158,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	129,537,459	162,790,302	153,460,376
Specie	18,541,762	41,507,558	41,609,063
Circulation	8,581,944	8,537,176	8,605,895
Gross Deposits	104,354,339	157,239,309	153,631,592
Exchanged	23,631,621	20,934,781	20,272,236
Undrawn	80,722,718	136,304,548	133,359,354
In Sub-Treasury	3,702,751	8,404,170	8,168,250

The Bank returns show a steady Specie movement. Including the Sub-Treasury the total average in the City is partially ahead of last Monday. The full effect of the last negotiation of $35,000,000 with the Secretary of the Treasury, Nov. 16, tells upon the present statement on the items of Loans and Deposits. The figures are the maximum for the present, and the largest ever known on Loans and Discounts, being equal to 235 ₩ cent. on the aggregate Capital of $69,050,000. The market for Money this week opens easy, and for Exchange steady, without much movement in either. The quotation for Bankers' bills on London is 108¾@109 ₩ cent., and on France f.5,20@ f.5.16¼ to the dollar. The sales reported to-day are nearer the lower than the outside figures.

The following are the rates of Foreign Exchange by N. BRANDT, broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, ₩ steamer *Asia*, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1861. Mails close in New-York at 8 o'clock M. M.

London—60 Days' Sight	108¾ per cent.
3 Days' Sight	109¾ per cent.
Paris—60 Days' Sight per Dollar	5f.20c.
3 Days' Sight per Dollar	5f.15c.
Amsterdam—60 Days' Sight per Guilder	41 cents.
Hamburg—60 Days' Sight per MarcBanco	36¾ cents.
Frankfort—60 Days' Sight per Florin	41⅜ cents.
Bremen—60 Days' Sight per Rix Dollar	79¼ cents.

The disbursements of the Sub-Treasury are large to-day. Another call of $3,500,000 is made on the Banks for Tuesday (to-morrow,) on account of the negotiation of October 1.

The Stock Exchange opened, under the further advices in the morning papers, quite firm, 78¾ ₩ cent. being paid for New-York Central. But as a very dull demeud was manifest at the early Board on the first call of the list, the turn of the market was in the opposite direction, and specnlative sellers were rather eager, outside the regular Board, to make lower prices, following down Central to 77½@¾, and Erie to 30@30¼ ₩ cent. The differences were even larger, as compared with Saturday's figures, against most of the Western shares. At the Second Board, the New-York Stocks were steedier at the lower prices, while a further pressure was brought against the Westerne. The National securities are fairly supported, but Missouri State 6 ₩ cents. are again lower, selling at 40@40¼ ₩ cent. Late in the afternoon, the Share market showed a better demand at the low figures, and closed steady, about as follows:

N. Y. Central	77¾	Mich. Guaranteed	36¼
Erie	30¾	Pacific	86
Erie Preferred	51¾	Panama	110½
Rock Island	51¾	Missouris	40
Toledo	32	U. S. 6s, 1881	93¼
Michigan Central	48	Illinois Central	60

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Commerce	93
Merchants' Exchange	81
Leather Manufacturers'	90
Butchers' & Drovers'	90
Mechanics' & Traders'	85
Greenwich	90
City	95

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Gen. Service, '93	89

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 3, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening, price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year (with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Perlik. O'Donnell—Sporer—Lasset from New-York.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Magic Marriage—The Scapegoat.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sons.

BOWERY THEATRE—Great National Circus.

BROOKLYN CHAPEL—Capt. Williams' South Sea Whaling Voyage.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., At all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—For the Benefit of the Poor—No. 548 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH—The Allegharian and Swiss Bell Ringers.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Congress assembled, yesterday, at noon, with a quorum in both Houses, and immediately proceeded to business. The customary joint committee was appointed to wait on the President, and notify him that they were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make; and he signified his intention to send in his Message to-day, at noon. Previous to the adjournment of the Senate, Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, gave notice that he will introduce a bill to confiscate the property of rebels, and give freedom to persons in Slave States, and Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, similar notice of a bill to abolish the distinction between regulars and volunteers. In the House a number of new members were sworn in, among them Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee. There was some question as to his right to a seat, but it was explained that he was elected before the secession of Tennessee, and there was no further objection. The case of Mr. FOSTER, represented to have been elected from the Hatteras District of North Carolina, was referred to the Committee on Elections, as was that of Mr. SEGAR, holding a certificate of election from Eastern Virginia. A joint resolution of thanks to Capt. WILKES, for his arrest of MASON and SLIDELL, was passed. A resolution was passed expelling JOHN REID, member of the House from the Fifth District of Missouri, he having taken up arms against the Government. Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, offered a preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted, requesting the President to direct the confinement of the Rebel Envoy MASON in the cell of a convicted felon, until Col. CORCORAN shall be treated by the rebels as the United States have treated all prisoners taken by them on the battle-field. It was subsequently decided to advise the same treatment of SLIDELL, in reference to the imprisonment of Col. WOOD. Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, then offered a series of resolutions, solemnly declaring that the war now pending is simply waged by the Government for the suppression of the rebellion and the reestablishment of the Union, but insisting upon the right of the President to emancipate all persons held as slaves in any military district in a state of insurrection against the Government, and advising such a course. The House refused to table the resolution, 70 against 66, but its consideration was postponed for a week. Various other resolutions on the same subject were offered for future consideration. On motion of ROSCOE A. CONKLING, of New-York, the Secretary of War was requested to inform the House whether any steps had been taken to ascertain who was responsible for the disaster at Ball's Bluff.

The steam transport *McClellan* arrived yesterday from Tybee Island and Port Royal, having left the latter place on the afternoon of the 28th ult.—the date of the latest dispatches from rebel sources announcing an engagement between FAHNALL'S "Fleet" and the National vessels at Tybee. This engagement, however, appears to have been so insignificant as not to have attracted the attention of our forces, as no mention whatever is made of it in the *McClellan's* advices. Gen. SHERMAN and Staff on the 26th went down to Tybee on board the *McClellan*, and on the 27th the General landed and made a reconnoissance, during which Fort Pulaski threw four shells at the party, without doing any damage. This may have given rise to the report of an engagement. The *McClellan* is understood to have brought important dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN to the War Department.

AUGUST GAHLENBECK, a German, who has succeeded in getting away from Charleston, after several unsuccessful efforts, reports that after the seizure of Beaufort by the National forces, every man who had not enlisted in the Confederate army received a summons to appear in camp for duty, or to pay, in default, a fine of $500. When he left the city, on Nov. 25, nearly 25,000 men had been concentrated at Charleston by such measures as these. Mr. GAHLENBECK also states that, to his certain knowledge there are numbers of Union men in Charleston and its vicinity who will declare themselves when they have the opportunity, and that the people live in constant dread of a rising among the negroes.

The rebels are gradually letting us at the truth about the Fort Pickens fight. The Louisville dispatch, which we print this morning, savors more of truth than either of the others we have had from Norfolk. By this it appears that the rebels acted "strictly on the defensive," and did not succeed in disabling either of the ships; while they had 16 killed and wounded; their forts, &c. were "considerably damaged; their powder magazine caved in, and their two steamboats were "somewhat damaged." It appears more and more that Col. BROWN gave them a thorough whipping, while they were unable to materially injure him. We are in honrly expectation of the truth in regard to this much lied about affair.

The Convention and the Legislature of Western Virginia are now both in session at Wheeling, and their proceedings are marked by the greatest liberality of ideas. In the Convention, yesterday, Mr. HOGAN, of Boone County, which is in the southwestern part of the State, offered resolutions looking to the gradual emancipation of the slaves, which were appropriately referred. The Governor's Message, which was sent to the Legislature yesterday, is a favorable review of the condition of affairs, and advocates strong measures against rebel abettors.

Twelve regiments have gone over the river from Washington, to be added to Gen. SUMNER'S new division of the army, which takes its place on the extreme left of the army of the Potomac, below Alexandria.

The Philadelphia *Press* makes the important statement that Gen. BURNSIDE'S Brigade, to move from Annapolis, and Gen. SUMNER'S Division of the army, now organizing below Alexandria, are to cooperate on the Potomac and its south banks. The strength of the rebel batteries in that direction is soon fully to be tested.

It is stated that a long correspondence has passed between Secretary SEWARD and the Governor of Maine, in reference to his circular about the coast defences. The Governors of Ohio, Massachusetts and Rhode Island joined in a request that copies may be furnished them, so that they might understand the matter. Secretary SEWARD replied that the question would be made the subject of a special message to Congress immediately upon its assembling. A committee from Maine is now in Washington, to secure concert of action with the Government in building a chain of forts along their sea-coast and border.

The rebel steamer *Sumter* was last seen on the 4th of November, eighty miles north of Barbadoes where she boarded the British brig *Falcon*, and examined her papers.

GENERAL NEWS.

Col. ELIOT F. SHEPARD is to assume charge of the depot at Elmira, upon Gen. VALKENSBURGH'S departure.

Mr. H. E. LEHMAN, of Lancaster, Pa., has received from the War Department, at Washington, a contract for rifling and repairing a large lot of arms. This contract is a heavy one, involving an expense to Government of nearly $800,000. In order to execute the job speedily, Mr. LEHMAN has already commenced enlarging his works, and will employ an immense force of workmen, so as to rifle, repair, and put in complete order about 1,000 muskets each day.

Gen. ANDERSON reviewed the Anderson troops at Carlisle, Pa., on Saturday last. Yesterday he started for Louisville.

A steamer has commenced plying three times a week between Washington and the Sickles Brigade, fifty miles down the Potomac. It is well patronized by the Government and by the citizens of Washington.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, but the only business transacted was the filling of a few vacancies in the offices of Canvassers and Inspectors of Election. Both branches of the Common Council will resume their regular sessions on Thursday, and the "Commissioners for passing a new Charter" will reassemble on Wednesday, after an adjournment of one month.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was yesterday convened by Justice INGRAHAM, but no business being ready, adjourned to Wednesday.

The Stock Market opened firm yesterday, but the demand proving dull, lower prices were made, as compared with Saturday: New-York Central, 77¾@¾ cent. Exchange, 108¾@109. Money in easy supply.

An active demand prevailed for Breadstuffs yesterday. Receipts and sales were heavy, and shipments liberal. Prices of Flour and Corn favored holders. Wheat was steady. Cotton was in good request, and was dearer. Rio Coffee was freely purchased, at buoyant rates. Sugars, Rice, Molasses, Oils, Metals, Hides, Seeds and Fruit were quiet. A moderate business was transacted in Tallow, Naval Stores, Hay, Hops, Pepper and Tobacco. Whisky was more sought after.

The Rebels Driven from the Seas.

The Board of Underwriters has wisely abated its rate of insurance from the war standard of five per cent. to two per cent., a rate thought quite ample to cover all the risks the merchant navy is likely to incur from the privateers of JEFF. DAVIS. At the earliest moment of panic the larger exaction seemed not unreasonable, even to the shipper. The ocean, according to the rebel programme, was to be at once peopled with privateers, who should beset every highway and by-path of trade, and frighten the coward commerce of the Yankees from the seas. The Rio broad-bottomed coffee ship—the tea and silk laden clipper from China—the steamer with treasure from California, were to be unsparingly waylaid, and carried into rebel ports, there to disgorge their contents for the advantage of rebel shopkeepers. The thing was plausible. In the rebel ports was no lack of shipping; FLOYD only knew what stores of guns and war material were at their disposal; and as for the malignity, and the greed, and the poverty, which should stimulate such enterprises, could there be doubt? Therefore, in the Spring, the insurer said five per cent., and the insured contentedly paid it.

But experience has discredited this, as it has a variety of other drafts drawn by the insurgents upon an uncertain future. The whole business of privateering has proved miserably retail. There were certain small craft in the Southern ports, and foreign sailors could here and there be had, by high bribes or impressment, to navigate them. But the means of converting this mosquito shipping into men-of-war appears to have been unattainable. So engrossing has been the demand of the rebel Government for powder and ball, and shell and cannon, that private enterprise has probably been entirely unable to obtain supplies even for the most moderate of piratical demonstrations. Here is doubtless the pinch. And we accordingly find nearly all the schooners and shallops which had been left in the harbors of the South, and which in underwriting imaginations were to constitute the terror of the sea, crawling unarmed through the blockade with pittances of rice, or potatoes, or tropical fruits, or such other "portable property" as the beggared rebels had to offer in barter; and returning from Turks Island or Cuba with salt, molasses, sugar and saltpetre. In other words, the formidable privateer has turned out to be nothing more than the paltriest of smugglers.

We have stories, extremely marine in flavor, of privateers; and the *Jeff. Davis*, since, happily, cast away, did give momentary alarm, and inflict some damage; and before the blockade was instituted profitable sorties were made from the Gulf ports by marauders which have since rotted and gaped in idleness and Summer sunshine; but even the redoubtable Capt. COXETER, of the *Jeff. Davis*, is now a prisoner in a national fort, and the *Beauregard*, his second venture, is a prize of national sailors. The *Sumter* may still be floating; but, judging from its inactivity, has either exhausted its munitions, or has fallen victim to dissensions among its crew. But the *Sumter*, like the *Nashville*, lays claim to the exalted dignity of bearing a commission not as a privateer, but as man-of-war; and must be treated in a chapter separate from that the reader is now considering.

It is simply true, that notwithstanding the formidable catalogues of privateers and their whereabouts maintained by some of our contemporaries, that the shipping of Northern merchants traverses the ocean in all directions with almost the same security as it enjoyed twelve months ago, and that the apprehensions upon which extravagant rates of insurance were predicated, have not been verified. A powerful arm with which the loyal North was to be fatally stricken, has thus proved nerveless and impotent.

The Charter Election.

The election to-day is one of very great importance to the City, and should command the attention of every citizen. We have not the least doubt that a very large majority of our people are opposed to the reëlection of Mayor WOOD. The only thing which will cause doubt in their minds as to the vote they shall cast, is doubt as to which is the strongest of the two candidates against him. Thousands of both political parties would vote for either OPDYKE or GUNTHER, without regard to their political position, but governed solely by the consideration how best to defeat their common opponent. It is for the interest of each candidate to magnify his own strength, and having no special means of forming an opinion upon the subject, the great mass of voters are naturally puzzled as to the course by which their votes can be made most effective.

Of one thing we are well assured:—Mayor WOOD regards OPDYKE as his principal opponent,—the only one whose success he has any reason to apprehend. The whole effort of his organs and advocates is directed against him, the Tammany candidate not being deemed worthy of any special attention. The Mayor is too shrewd a politician to make a mistake on such a point as this; and we presume he is entirely right in his calculations.

The contest is between OPDYKE and WOOD, with a very excellent prospect of OPDYKE'S election. It is evident that WOOD has lost much of the strength on which he has hitherto relied. It is impossible, indeed, that any man should hold a high official position for six years without alienating many friends, disappointing far more expectants than he can possibly satisfy, and creating many very bitter and influential enemies. It is very natural, therefore, that many of those who gave WOOD his chief support two years ago should now abandon his cause. The German vote on which he has hitherto relied, is now divided,—the Irish phalanx is broken, and his organization is far less compact and perfect than it has been heretofore.

These considerations lead to the belief that he is weaker in this contest than the public is apt to assume. Mr. OPDYKE is universally known as an intelligent, upright and loyal citizen, one who will discharge the duties of the office with vigor and efficiency, and with the most disinterested and exclusive devotion to the public welfare. He will have a vigorous and earnest support, and with proper effort on the part of his friends, will be elected.

The First Day of Congress.

Both branches of Congress got into working order yesterday, and both of them entered at once into the active duties of the session. The Senate was called to order at noon, and after the preliminary formalities, Mr. TRUMBULL immediately gave notice that he would to-day introduce a bill to confiscate the property of rebels, and give freedom to persons in Slave States. In the House, also, Mr. ELIOT introduced resolutions, advising the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, to issue an order of general emancipation whenever such action should be demanded by military necessities—which resolutions were afterwards amended so as to apply only to the slaves of disloyal citizens. Other resolutions on the subject were offered by CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, and by THAD. STEVENS, of the same State, one looking to legislative and the other to military action on the question. These signs indicate that the slave question is likely to occupy the most prominent part in congressional discussion and action this session. If the vote on tabling Mr. ELIOT'S resolution is any indication of the divisions of parties, it would seem that opinion is pretty closely divided—at all events on military abolition. It is to be hoped that there will be no hasty and unconsiderd legislation on a question involving interests so vast, and principles so vital, and policy so untried, delicate and complicated.

In the House, several important cases involving the right of certain gentlemen to seats, were summarily decided. HORACE MAYNARD, "American" member of last Congress, was sworn in as a representative of the Second District of Tennessee; BLAIR, of Western Virginia, was also sworn in; while the cases of SEGAR and BEACH, of Virginia, and FOSTER, of North Carolina, were referred to the Committee on Elections. BLAIR, of Missouri, also offered a resolution that JOHN W. REID, of that State, be expelled for active disloyalty.

There was also much important general business disposed of. Capt. WILKES was thanked for arresting the traitors, MASON and SLIDELL, and a resolution was passed that, whereas the rebels have confined COLCORAN, a prisoner of war, in the cell of a felon, JAMES M. MASON be similarly confined. This is a bit of punitive justice to one of the worst of the traitors, which will receive the approval of the whole country. ODELL, of New-York, offered a similar resolution, which was also adopted, offsetting the rebel punishment of Col. WOOD by a similar imprisonment of the conspirator, SLIDELL. CONKLING, of this City, also offered a resolution to ascertain who was responsible for the disastrous movement of our troops at Ball's Bluff, and other miscellaneous and routine business was disposed of. The President's Message was not sent in yesterday, but will doubtless be so in to-day.

There is evidently an earnest spirit pervading Congress, and a determination to bring all questions at once to the point of action. This augurs well for the session. It is to be hoped that the deliberations will be as harmonious as they will undoubtedly be high-spirited and patriotic.

Dangerous Precedents.

The right of the House of Representatives to measure the qualifications of its members is not to be disputed. The proper exercise of the right is one, however, which does not concern Congress alone, but may readily enlarge to the proportions of a National question. This is strikingly so at the present moment. The mass of the people of certain States are in armed insurrection against the Government. They have withdrawn their Representatives from Washington. Many of those who were elected from the insurgent States as members of either House, are now actually engaged in rebellion. The right and propriety of expelling these, are too palpable to be doubted. Equally clear is the propriety of admitting to seats in the House, those who, like Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, though coming from a disloyal State, was chosen by and properly represents a loyal constituency, and whose claim to recognition is as incontestable as that of Speaker GROW himself.

But there are cases now before the House essentially different from these in character. A member offers himself from North Carolina, who sets up no claim to represent any defined Congressional district; offers no proof that his constituency reaches the numbers required as a basis of representation, and beyond evidence which would not be heard in a court of justice to prove the value of a confederate bond, has nothing to sustain his demand to be treated as a legal representative of so many North Carolinians. The Clerk is accordingly understood to have declined to call the name of Mr. CHARLES G. FOSTER, as a member from the North State. But he *did* call the name of Mr. JOSEPH SEGAR, who with no better claim, offers to represent a portion of Eastern Virginia. We are as ready as any others to bear testimony to the loyalty, intelligence, and honest purposes of Mr. SEGAR. It is quite certain that his counsels would not be without value in the present anomalous period. But Mr. SEGAR makes no pretensions to an election agreeably to the forms of law. He proposes to represent Accomac and Northampton Counties, on the Eastern Shore—counties, the loyal population of which must be multiplied by twenty, to entitle it to a representative in Congress. He is not even a resident of the district he has improvised. As there are very clear provisions in regard to such matters in the Constitution, and in Acts of Congress, provisions with which Mr. SEGAR does not affect compliance, we shall sincerely regret to see him fill a seat in the present House. There is certainly no such necessity for his presence, as that thirteen thousand whites, a large body of whom have been in arms against the Government, should out-vote in the House one hundred and thirty thousand Northern loyalists.

The pretensions of the Senators and Representatives from Western Virginia are also provokingly ambiguous. They claimed seats last July as coming from the State of Virginia, and by a stretch of Parliamentary indulgence were, in the absence of other delegates, accepted in that character. But since July the section of the State which sent them has dissevered itself from Virginia, has erected an independent State Government, with the name and style of "Kanawha," and has consequently left the Senators and Representatives accredited to the extra session, without constituencies. It is evidently necessary that Congress shall take no action which may embarrass its judgment upon this subject hereafter. The President, through the Attorney-General, opposed the independent organization, and declined to recognize it. Nevertheless the project—so eager was the haste to repudiate that share of the debt of the Old Commonwealth, which would otherwise fall to its successor—was persisted in; the people, by a practically unanimous vote, decided upon a new State Government, and have created it. They must now elect in what character they shall appear before Congress. They certainly cannot fill two. They must either be the virgin State of Kanawha, demanding recognition or admission, or they must retain the *role* they filled, not discreditably, last Summer, of legatees and successors of the Old Dominion.

A LEGAL ANOMALY—Our law reports, yesterday, contained the presentment of the unlicensed dram-selling nuisance, immediately followed by the case of FALCONER, arrested for "street-preaching," and the facts are in such ludicrous juxtaposition as to provoke a word of comment. The question in FALCONER'S case, on the appeal to the Supreme Court, was one of jurisdiction; for the Court sustained the inferior authorities fully as to the arrest without warrant, and the infliction of a penalty, for the *misdemeanor* of lecturing on temperance in the streets, notwithstanding his license therefor, inasmuch as he was not "a minister or clergyman;" only that the offence was so grave that it should have been taken before the Court of Sessions—the Police Justice not having jurisdiction. And, on this ground the judgment was reversed.

The Grand Jury present the astounding fact that in the City—so virtuous and law-abiding as to "confine in a station-house over night, and the next day try and convict of a misdemeanor," a man who preaches against intemperance, not being "a minister or clergyman"—there are 9,000 unlicensed dram-shops, every sale of liquor from each being a misdemeanor, but with no arrests and no convictions; nay, with a formidable conspiracy of the offenders to forestall or prevent all administration of justice as to the liquor interest! It may be right to stop the mouth of a layman who has some technical disqualification for "street preaching" against bad whisky and worse whisky-dealers, but it is clearly wrong to suffer wide-spread contempt for law to go unpunished year after year, under the very noses of our public authorities. There could not be a more striking illustration of the demoralization that has befallen our City Government than is thus presented.

"A Loud Call for Police Protection."

Our neighbor of the *Herald* is evidently over a windfall that has happened to him in the shape of a bit of official pap. The Board of Canvassers has ordered the return of votes cast at the last election, which we published two days ago, to be advertised in its columns *exclusively*. The *Herald* is as tickled as a small boy with a new drum. It sings the praises of the Board of Canvassers, whom it considers the wisest and most virtuous body of men ever assembled on this continent, and is especially exuberant over one of them, a benighted individual named BLUNT, who seems to have supposed the *Herald* the only newspaper of any circulation in this City. His remark on this subject seems to have been a perfect godsend to the *Herald*, which will puff him for a year to come by way of reward. We hope his character is good enough not to be injured by such a process.

As to this matter of circulation, we propose to bring the *Herald* to a practical test of its own veracity. For the last month or two it has been laboring very diligently to create the impression that it was rapidly absorbing all the patronage of the City, and that its daily circulation was larger than that of all the other papers put togther. Here are a few of its assertions on this subject:

From the Herald, Nov. 2.

Whether the *Tribune* or the *Times* has the larger circulation we are unable to decide. According to recent accounts, they *both of them distribute somewhere between twenty-five and thirty thousand daily.*

Of this we are not certain, but concerning the *Herald*, there can be no doubt. *Its daily sale of papers averages from one hundred and five thousand to one hundred and thirty-five thousand.*

From the Herald, Nov. 3.

It remains doubtful whether the *Times* or *Tribune* will be discovered to be ahead, but in no case will it appear that *both of them together, have one-half so many subscribers as the Herald, which sells from one hundred and five thousand to one hundred and thirty-five thousand of its daily issue.*

From the Herald, Thursday, Nov. 7.

We have attained a *daily issue as high* as one hundred and thirty-five thousand. Next to the *Herald* comes the *Tribune* and the *Times*, but far in the rear, for we presume that *neither the Times nor the Tribune can boast of an average beyond twenty-five thousand dailies.*

From the Herald, Saturday, Nov. 9.

In regard to our circulation we did not say that it was one hundred and thirty-five thousand every day, but that it *exceeded one hundred thousand every day.*

The *Herald* knows whether these statements concerning its own circulation are true or false. Unless, therefore, it was deliberately and intentionally uttering falsehoods on the subject, it can have no hesitation in backing up its assertions in regard to itself;—and we will at the same time give it a chance to test the truth of its assertions concerning the TIMES. Taking the average daily issue of both papers (Sundays excepted) for the last three, or six months—we offer the *Herald* the following wager:

$2,500 that the *Herald's* daily issue is not	135,000
$2,500 that it is not	105,000
$2,500 that it is not	100,000
$2,500 that it is not	75,000
$2,500 that the TIMES average daily issue is over	25,000
$2,500 that it is over	30,000
$2,500 that it is over	40,000
$2,500 that it is over	50,000
$2,500 that it is over	75,000

$2,500 that after deducting the circulation of each in those wards in which the rum-shops, gambling-houses and brothels exceed in number the respectable dwelling-houses, *the daily City circulation of the* TIMES *is larger than that of the Herald.*

We propose that one-half this aggregate amount ($12,500) shall be deposited in bank, to be forfeited if either party retreats;—and the whole amount won by either party shall be handed over for the relief of the families of volunteers who have gone to the war. Each party shall appoint one person and these two a third to examine and decide the question.

Now, here is a chance for the *Herald* to vindicate its veracity, to establish the fact of its immense circulation, and to confer a lasting benefit on a very deserving class of our people. *If it believes its own assertions*, it cannot hesitate at once to accept our offer.

STICKING TO IT.—The *Herald* has been ringing the changes for the last few days on the assertion that Mr. OPDYKE was present at the Sumner meeting; that he acted as one of the Vice-Presidents, sitting side by side with Dr. CHEEVER and OLIVER JOHNSON, and that he took a prominent part in its proceedings.

Mr. OPDYKE sent to the editor of the *Herald* the following card, which he refused to publish:

To the Editor of the Herald:

SIR: You are mistaken in stating that I acted as one of the Vice-Presidents of the meeting last Wednesday, at which Mr. SUMNER made his address upon the rebellion. *I was not present, did not consent to be Vice-President, and was not requested to act as such or to allow my name to be used.* It was undoubtedly used by an enemy for the purpose of doing me injury. I am not, and never have been, an Abolitionist. I have no concealments in respect to my opinions. They are correctly set forth in the opening address of Judge COWLES at the meeting of last evening, an extract from which I inclose, and which I beg you to publish with this note, as an act of justice. Very truly yours,

GEO. OPDYKE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1861.

In spite of this distinct and explicit denial, the *Herald* repeats its original assertion, as if no human being had ever disputed it. This is lying systematically and for a purpose.

A FEW FIGURES.—It requires but a glance at the figures to convince every thinking man that Mr. GUNTHER can have no reasonable hope of even a very large proportionate vote.

Two years ago, WOOD, the Mozart candidate received 30,000 votes. HAVEMEYER, the Tammany nominee, got 26,000 votes, leaving WOOD a clear majority of 4,000.

Now it is out of the question for GUNTHER to expect anything approaching to the strength exhibited by Mr. HAVEMEYER, since a large number of Republicans voted for the latter who would not throw away their votes a second time.

In 1860, the City vote was: Republican 34,200; Tammany, 29,800; Mozart, 26,900, thus showing that the Republicans united could beat either of the Democratic wings divided as they now are.

But again in the November election, BROWN and VULTE taken together and sustained by the Republicans, the People's Union, the German Union League and the Tax-payers, got for the Sheriffalty, 26,105 votes; LYNCH, (Mozarter,) 21,955 votes; TWEED, (Tammanyite,) 11,915 votes.

These figures conclusively prove that Mr. OPDYKE, who now has all the combined support given at the November election to BROWN and VULTE in shares, can beat WOOD, even allowing the latter an accession of 4,000 votes.

Our neighbor of the *Herald* is evidently over a windfall that has happened to him in the shape of a bit of official pap. The Board of Canvassers has ordered the return of votes cast at the last election, which we published two days ago, to be advertised in its columns *exclusively*. The *Herald* is as tickled as a small boy with a new drum. It sings the praises of the Board of Canvassers, whom it considers the wisest and most virtuous body of men ever assembled on this continent, and is especially exuberant over one of them, a benighted individual named BLUNT, who seems to have supposed the *Herald* the only newspaper of any circulation in this City. His remark on this subject seems to have been a perfect godsend to the *Herald*, which will puff him for a year to come by way of reward. We hope his character is good enough not to be injured by such a process.

As to this matter of circulation, we propose to bring the *Herald* to a practical test of its own veracity. For the last month or two it has been laboring very diligently to create the impression that it was rapidly absorbing all the patronage of the City, and that its daily circulation was larger than that of all the other papers put togther. Here are a few of its assertions on this subject:

From the Herald, Nov. 2.

Whether the *Tribune* or the *Times* has the larger circulation we are unable to decide. According to recent accounts, they *both of them distribute somewhere between twenty-five and thirty thousand daily.*

Of this we are not certain, but concerning the *Herald*, there can be no doubt. *Its daily sale of papers averages from one hundred and five thousand to one hundred and thirty-five thousand.*

From the Herald, Nov. 3.

It remains doubtful whether the *Times* or *Tribune* will be discovered to be ahead, but in no case will it appear that *both of them together, have one-half so many subscribers as the Herald, which sells from one hundred and five thousand to one hundred and thirty-five thousand of its daily issue.*

From the Herald, Thursday, Nov. 7.

We have attained a *daily issue as high* as one hundred and thirty-five thousand. Next to the *Herald* comes the *Tribune* and the *Times*, but far in the rear, for we presume that *neither the Times nor the Tribune can boast of an average beyond twenty-five thousand dailies.*

From the Herald, Saturday, Nov. 9.

In regard to our circulation we did not say that it was one hundred and thirty-five thousand every day, but that it *exceeded one hundred thousand every day.*

The *Herald* knows whether these statements concerning its own circulation are true or false. Unless, therefore, it was deliberately and intentionally uttering falsehoods on the subject, it can have no hesitation in backing up its assertions in regard to itself;—and we will at the same time give it a chance to test the truth of its assertions concerning the TIMES. Taking the average daily issue of both papers (Sundays excepted) for the last three, or six months—we offer the *Herald* the following wager:

$2,500 that the *Herald's* daily issue is not	135,000
$2,500 that it is not	105,000
$2,500 that it is not	100,000
$2,500 that it is not	75,000
$2,500 that the TIMES average daily issue is over	25,000
$2,500 that it is over	30,000
$2,500 that it is over	40,000
$2,500 that it is over	50,000
$2,500 that it is over	75,000

$2,500 that after deducting the circulation of each in those wards in which the rum-shops, gambling-houses and brothels exceed in number the respectable dwelling-houses, *the daily City circulation of the* TIMES *is larger than that of the Herald.*

We propose that one-half this aggregate amount ($12,500) shall be deposited in bank, to be forfeited if either party retreats;—and the whole amount won by either party shall be handed over for the relief of the families of volunteers who have gone to the war. Each party shall appoint one person and these two a third to examine and decide the question.

Now, here is a chance for the *Herald* to vindicate its veracity, to establish the fact of its immense circulation, and to confer a lasting benefit on a very deserving class of our people. *If it believes its own assertions*, it cannot hesitate at once to accept our offer.

STICKING TO IT.—The *Herald* has been ringing the changes for the last few days on the assertion that Mr. OPDYKE was present at the Sumner meeting; that he acted as one of the Vice-Presidents, sitting side by side with Dr. CHEEVER and OLIVER JOHNSON, and that he took a prominent part in its proceedings.

Mr. OPDYKE sent to the editor of the *Herald* the following card, which he refused to publish:

To the Editor of the Herald:

SIR: You are mistaken in stating that I acted as one of the Vice-Presidents of the meeting last Wednesday, at which Mr. SUMNER made his address upon the rebellion. *I was not present, did not consent to be Vice-President, and was not requested to act as such or to allow my name to be used.* It was undoubtedly used by an enemy for the purpose of doing me injury. I am not, and never have been, an Abolitionist. I have no concealments in respect to my opinions. They are correctly set forth in the opening address of Judge COWLES at the meeting of last evening, an extract from which I inclose, and which I beg you to publish with this note, as an act of justice. Very truly yours,

GEO. OPDYKE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1861.

In spite of this distinct and explicit denial, the *Herald* repeats its original assertion, as if no human being had ever disputed it. This is lying systematically and for a purpose.

A FEW FIGURES.—It requires but a glance at the figures to convince every thinking man that Mr. GUNTHER can have no reasonable hope of even a very large proportionate vote.

Two years ago, WOOD, the Mozart candidate received 30,000 votes. HAVEMEYER, the Tammany nominee, got 26,000 votes, leaving WOOD a clear majority of 4,000.

Now it is out of the question for GUNTHER to expect anything approaching to the strength exhibited by Mr. HAVEMEYER, since a large number of Republicans voted for the latter who would not throw away their votes a second time.

In 1860, the City vote was: Republican 34,200; Tammany, 29,800; Mozart, 26,900, thus showing that the Republicans united could beat either of the Democratic wings divided as they now are.

But again in the November election, BROWN and VULTE taken together and sustained by the Republicans, the People's Union, the German Union League and the Tax-payers, got for the Sheriffalty, 26,105 votes; LYNCH, (Mozarter,) 21,955 votes; TWEED, (Tammanyite,) 11,915 votes.

These figures conclusively prove that Mr. OPDYKE, who now has all the combined support given at the November election to BROWN and VULTE in shares, can beat WOOD, even allowing the latter an accession of 4,000 votes.

Our neighbor of the *Herald* is evidently over a windfall that has happened to him in the shape of a bit of official pap. The Board of Canvassers has ordered the return of votes cast at the last election, which we published two days ago, to be advertised in its columns *exclusively*. The *Herald* is as tickled as a small boy with a new drum. It sings the praises of the Board of Canvassers, whom it considers the wisest and most virtuous body of men ever assembled on this continent, and is especially exuberant over one of them, a benighted individual named BLUNT, who seems to have supposed the *Herald* the only newspaper of any circulation in this City. His remark on this subject seems to have been a perfect godsend to the *Herald*, which will puff him for a year to come by way of reward. We hope his character is good enough not to be injured by such a process.

As to this matter of circulation, we propose to bring the *Herald* to a practical test of its own veracity. For the last month or two it has been laboring very diligently to create the impression that it was rapidly absorbing all the patronage of the City, and that its daily circulation was larger than that of all the other papers put togther. Here are a few of its assertions on this subject:

From the Herald, Nov. 2.

Whether the *Tribune* or the *Times* has the larger circulation we are unable to decide. According to recent accounts, they *both of them distribute somewhere between twenty-five and thirty thousand daily.*

Of this we are not certain, but concerning the *Herald*, there can be no doubt. *Its daily sale of papers averages from one hundred and five thousand to one hundred and thirty-five thousand.*

From the Herald, Nov. 3.

It remains doubtful whether the *Times* or *Tribune* will be discovered to be ahead, but in no case will it appear that *both of them together, have one-half so many subscribers as the Herald, which sells from one hundred and five thousand to one hundred and thirty-five thousand of its daily issue.*

From the Herald, Thursday, Nov. 7.

We have attained a *daily issue as high* as one hundred and thirty-five thousand. Next to the *Herald* comes the *Tribune* and the *Times*, but far in the rear, for we presume that *neither the Times nor the Tribune can boast of an average beyond twenty-five thousand dailies.*

From the Herald, Saturday, Nov. 9.

In regard to our circulation we did not say that it was one hundred and thirty-five thousand every day, but that it *exceeded one hundred thousand every day.*

The *Herald* knows whether these statements concerning its own circulation are true or false. Unless, therefore, it was deliberately and intentionally uttering falsehoods on the subject, it can have no hesitation in backing up its assertions in regard to itself;—and we will at the same time give it a chance to test the truth of its assertions concerning the TIMES. Taking the average daily issue of both papers (Sundays excepted) for the last three, or six months—we offer the *Herald* the following wager:

$2,500 that the *Herald's* daily issue is not	135,000
$2,500 that it is not	105,000
$2,500 that it is not	100,000
$2,500 that it is not	75,000
$2,500 that the TIMES average daily issue is over	25,000
$2,500 that it is over	30,000
$2,500 that it is over	40,000
$2,500 that it is over	50,000
$2,500 that it is over	75,000

$2,500 that after deducting the circulation of each in those wards in which the rum-shops, gambling-houses and brothels exceed in number the respectable dwelling-houses, *the daily City circulation of the* TIMES *is larger than that of the Herald.*

We propose that one-half this aggregate amount ($12,500) shall be deposited in bank, to be forfeited if either party retreats;—and the whole amount won by either party shall be handed over for the relief of the families of volunteers who have gone to the war. Each party shall appoint one person and these two a third to examine and decide the question.

Now, here is a chance for the *Herald* to vindicate its veracity, to establish the fact of its immense circulation, and to confer a lasting benefit on a very deserving class of our people. *If it believes its own assertions*, it cannot hesitate at once to accept our offer.

STICKING TO IT.—The *Herald* has been ringing the changes for the last few days on the assertion that Mr. OPDYKE was present at the Sumner meeting; that he acted as one of the Vice-Presidents, sitting side by side with Dr. CHEEVER and OLIVER JOHNSON, and that he took a prominent part in its proceedings.

Mr. OPDYKE sent to the editor of the *Herald* the following card, which he refused to publish:

To the Editor of the Herald:

SIR: You are mistaken in stating that I acted as one of the Vice-Presidents of the meeting last Wednesday, at which Mr. SUMNER made his address upon the rebellion. *I was not present, did not consent to be Vice-President, and was not requested to act as such or to allow my name to be used.* It was undoubtedly used by an enemy for the purpose of doing me injury. I am not, and never have been, an Abolitionist. I have no concealments in respect to my opinions. They are correctly set forth in the opening address of Judge COWLES at the meeting of last evening, an extract from which I inclose, and which I beg you to publish with this note, as an act of justice. Very truly yours,

GEO. OPDYKE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1861.

In spite of this distinct and explicit denial, the *Herald* repeats its original assertion, as if no human being had ever disputed it. This is lying systematically and for a purpose.

A FEW FIGURES.—It requires but a glance at the figures to convince every thinking man that Mr. GUNTHER can have no reasonable hope of even a very large proportionate vote.

Two years ago, WOOD, the Mozart candidate received 30,000 votes. HAVEMEYER, the Tammany nominee, got 26,000 votes, leaving WOOD a clear majority of 4,000.

Now it is out of the question for GUNTHER to

IN MEMORIAM.

Washington [Friday], Dec. 1, 1861.

Indeed, the world moves, and rapidly, too—more rapidly than old Galileo dreamed it did. He lived in revolutionary days of the times. He was right and wrong, both. For as he was in advance of his great time he was yet far short of the vast reality. Perhaps it was well for him that he had not foreseen—had then of recording the momentum of [illegible] which transpired on its surface. Like the Fathers of the Church might [illegible] with so simple a penalty as a recantation of the heresy. Suppose the old astronomer had died then, in so many ages, the world would [illegible] from the recollection of themselves, or [illegible] and them only as his persecutors? Not all [illegible] he could have framed would have [illegible] from the tortures of the dungeon. He [illegible] literally dead to the world after that.

Two years ago to-morrow, not far from this Capital of the nation, an old man took the defense of an army [illegible] in its proportions (when measured by the [illegible] of the celestial) than that which now circumvented Washington. Like Galileo, he had believed that the world was moving. Not content with that, however, he had madly endeavored to accelerate its progress by adding the impetuous momentum of [illegible] to the [illegible] moved slowly—so slowly that the rash old [illegible] against its immovable sides, and, [illegible] from the contact he had precipitated, a mangled [illegible] of body, toward which the slowly-moving [illegible] pointed its finger of warning, half in contempt [illegible] half in pity for his folly, but all in [illegible] of the [illegible]. When the half-madman [illegible] rode upon his coffin to the gallows, to [illegible] the crime of having hoped for the emancipation of his fellow-men from a bondage that cursed both [illegible] and the nation, the world thought that it had recovered from the shock of the blow he had inflicted, and that it might for perhaps as many ages as had intervened between Galileo and the doomed culprit of Harper's Ferry, roll on unmoved with its accustomed pace and measured pace. The world thought that the pope had tied up all future heroes and thinkers, and [illegible] it might settle back into the old way of blessing the executioner and cursing the condemned, and no [illegible] should be raised in denunciation of the halter [illegible] execution of the criminal. The Fathers of Christ [illegible] reinvested in peace when Galileo retraced his steps, and with his tongue gave the lie to his instincts. So the world was quiet, or thought itself at rest, when the ashes of John Brown went through the long files of armed men that Virginia mustered to recover possession of the territory he so suddenly wrested from their grasp. How much mistaken the world was—how [illegible] indeed. In only two years it has traversed a space so vast—if measured by events—that the mind can hardly compass the distance that spreads away back, and back, and back to its point of departure. Only [illegible] years, and men that then looked upon John Brown as a martyr, or excused him as a fanatic, or [illegible] him as a precipitant, are to assemble together to commemorate the event of his death as one of the great epochs of history. Frail and human, and rash and foolish, and precipitant as he was, the world has decided that he gave it a lusty thrust, and a moment's [illegible] that all the conservatives and holdbacks of the age and the nation have in vain sought to diminish. He, to-morrow evening, the minds of the nation will think his praises, and utter them, too, here in the Capital, where a quarter of a million of armed and [illegible] men have encamped to defend the nation against the assaults of that very institution he died to destroy. We talk always of the justice of Providence, and the wisdom that prompts the divine action. Do we realize, as we ought, that in the rash attempt of John Brown, in his trial, in the torture he endured so calmly, in the death he so bravely met, and the speedy [illegible] of his judges and executioners, and the [illegible] of which they were the creatures—we have the greatest and most striking embodiment of Divine retribution to which man can point? With his history before us—with the example of his courage and his trust—with the speedy fulfillment of his hopes, and the crowning glory of his atonement so vividly symbolized in the events that have since transpired, who will question the inspiration that guided the [illegible] of Charlestown; who will doubt he had felt that

> "Whether on the scaffold high,
> Or in the battle's van,
> *The noblest death that man can die*
> *Is when he dies for man;*"

and that, moved by the recollections of the fact, he had acted his part, under the high guidance of a belief, and not from the vague promptings of an impulse?

Congress meets to-morrow, too. Congress two years ago—(how natural these comparisons run together)—repudiated the acts of John Brown, and sought alike to reject or to smother, or to ignore their legitimate sequence. Congress to-morrow will begin to undo all that. Its first act will be to vote money and men to maintain the struggle which he commenced. The President—(the office never dies, you know, and will not, though a dozen Buchanans may endeavor to commit suicide)—will recommend a high mausoleum to the memory of the man who died on the scaffold [illegible] indeed in direct terms will he say, "Build a shaft to the memory of John Brown." That were too direct even for the blunt directness of heuest Abe. But, nevertheless, he will say it, and the Congress will sanction by its vote the recommendation of the Executive.

To-morrow, too, the great Secretaries will send to Congress their reports. The privy seal will be attached to each, and each will have the prestige and sanction of the Administration—of the Government of the nation. And of each there will be little else than a contribution to the monument that the nation is erecting over the moldering remains of a man—a monument that threatens to be so broad at its base, so towering in height and so majestic in its proportions, as to obliterate even the memory of the man, and to become the memorial of itself rather than of the mortal being and the events from which it had its birth. Secretary Cameron will lay the corner-stone of the structure in the declaration that this war we are waging for a National existence shall crush the insects that have been eating out the vitals of our system. Secretary Chase will bring to its increase a great pile of debt—a debt that posterity must incur as a penalty for the sins of their ancestors. Secretary Seward must add the records of State, to show how fatally we have erred and how long and patient must be our atonement. The tribute of Secretary Smith will be to transfer the untold millions of acres of the public domain to the thousands upon thousands whose money are among the archives of his bureau. Secretary Blair will furnish to the [illegible] mass the violated sanctity of his department [illegible] violated to preserve the remnant of freedom we yet enjoy. Around the base Secretary Wells will group the shattered hulks of our once all-pervading commerce, and, above all, Secretary Bates will wrap the black banner of martial law, beneath which Justice and Personal Rights have been smothered, or, for a time, forgotten. Who, two years ago, saw through the driving sleet that swept past the funeral [illegible] of John Brown, and had a vision of this huge pile towering over the peaks of the Adirondack, penetrating the clouds, its pinnacle lost in the vapor and mists whence came the sleet down upon the rude coffin and the simple mound that inclosed and covered the silent anticipator of the future? Not many, indeed, could see as he saw, and hear as he heard. Few in numbers and weak in position were they then. They were prudent to pay their tribute to the dead amid the wild and [illegible] solitudes where he had grown strong in faith, and [illegible] he had gone forth to give to the world the example of a high trust and a mortal sacrifice such as the world has rarely witnessed. *They* were servants. Ours—they are laggards now; for the world has grasped their thoughts, and forgotten them. Even the politicians that disclaimed, and shrugged their shoulders, and sneaked away in the dark aisles of [illegible], have passed by the measures of two years ago, and now move at the head of the procession. They are filling the Capitol—they have swept away prejudices, and fears, and uncertainties, and have come out foremost among the foremost. They do not shrink away now, as of old, at the mention of a name; they do not scruple at the pronouncement of a phrase, nor tremble at the prospect of a result. After all, how strong, how impulsive, how effective, was the blow of the gray-haired man—how his eagle eye spanned the illimitable realms of space, and saw its distance melting away before his self-sacrificing spirit. Who, hereafter, will say that a life is wasted, because an immortal spirit is launched into eternity? Life is not merely a physical existence—death is not always an eternal sleep.

> "Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
> Was not written of the soul."

ACCIDENT TO THE [illegible]

Three Men Killed and Several Severely Scalded.

It seems that the accident which happened on board of the steamer *Shiddy* (noted) a few nights since was more serious than was at first supposed. One of the bellows of the *Shiddy* exploded, by reason of her coming in collision with the schooner *W. W. Reynolds*, of Poughkeepsie. The bows of the schooner entered the side of the *Shiddy* and stove in one of her boilers. The consequence was an explosion on the *Shiddy*, which killed two persons outright; another was fatally injured and several seriously scalded. The schooner was proceeding in the same direction as the steamer and carried no lights—consequently, the pilot on the steamer did not discover her until a collision was inevitable. The names of the killed were Isaac Bloomer and Uriah Barritt. Reuter Haynes, the cook was so seriously scalded that he died soon after. A man named Sutley was burned to such an extent that he cannot recover.

The Night Before Election.

So far as public appearances went, last night was a very quiet one amongst the politicians; but, at their head-quarters and other places of resort for transacting their peculiar kind of business, they were as busy as bees. There was all the machinery of ticket-distributing to be set in motion and "oiled;" the arrangements about polling booths to be completed; the last finishing-touches to be put to little private combinations amongst individuals and cliques, the results of which will be discovered early this evening. These things are not done openly, though, and consequently attract no attention from the uninitiated. Wherever a knot of politicians met, in the street or a refreshment-saloon, they canvass'd the possible upshot of the election, of course. It was universally conceded that Wood could hardly fail to run strongly, whilst few believed that Gunther had the ghost of a chance. The general tendency of popular faith, however, was unquestionably in favor of George Opdyke. The nearer the crisis of the struggle approaches the more enthusiastically his friends flock around his standard.

Among the masses most keenly alive to the issue, are our German American citizens, and never, perhaps, were they so active in the political canvass, before. The appearance of the German dailies is a stunning display of black-letter advertisements, and the appeals denunciatory, sarcastic, arithmetical and argumentative that they contain, would furnish forth a whole Anthology of Teutonic word-craft.

The outward and visible signs are not in excess of the inner life and motion, and aspect of the German Wards of the City last night presented a scene of bustle and preparation, portending the struggle of today. Every saloon, club, concert-room, "kneipe" or small dram-shop, was broken out, on every wall, with an eruption of huge placards, on which the names of divers candidates, in biggest type, looked like the most alarming and inveterate symptoms of the disease-political.

Messrs. Opdyke and Gunther were not allowed to cross the field unhenered and unsung, and Fernando Wood, as a name, became positively epidemic.

Coming in between, here and there shot forth upon the view, the name of "Opdyke!" like "Up Guards, and at them!" in the last hours of Waterloo, "Gunther," like Blucher, advancing on the flank to turn the fortunes of the day.

On the call of Mr. Andreas Willmann, President of the German Republican Central Committee, of which Messrs. J. C. Steinbrenner and H. Richard are Secretaries, the German Republican Clubs met in each Ward, and to the inspiration of eloquent and skilful speakers, marshalled their hosts, for this day's service, under the banner of George Opdyke.

In several of the Wards, the branch Clubs of the German Union League, did likewise, to the same extent.

A few Wards rejoiced in the premature jubilations of Gunther Clubs and Independent Union Clubs, and in all directions, similar titles were applied to organizations working in Senatorial Districts and under cover of Aldermanic and Councilmanic nominations for Fernando, whose "secret service" was still more diligently at work, however, in hundreds of nooks and corners known to "the rosy god," while thousands of innocent souls were making themselves hoarse elsewhere, with speeches and hurrahs.

On all sides the most daring bets were offered, in a Pickwickian sense, for otherwise they would have forfeited votes; and some enthusiastic parties made fearful allegations against one or two of the candidates. Taking all the Wards together, Mr. Opdyke certainly had the greatest number of open supporters.

The calculations of the result here and there promulged by a class of persons who always know to a cipher exactly the number of votes each candidate can get, and are, consequently, gaped at with awe and entirely implicit reliance by their less gifted neighbors, were various, the partisan of each nominee proving with ease and most triumphantly that none but his favorite stood the ghost of a chance.

Candidates Declined.

The following gentlemen have declined the nominations tendered them: John A. Weeks has declined the nomination for Alderman of the Fourteenth District, tendered him by the Taxpayers' Association. Abraham Lent, B. L. Solomon, S. T. Russell, George Griswold, E. J. Colgate and J. T. Johnson have declined the nomination for Councilmen of the Sixth District, tendered them by the Taxpayers. In publishing a list of candidates, yesterday, by mistake Mr. H. H. Adams appeared, as having received the Mozart and Tammany nominations for School Trustee in the Eighth Ward. James A. Cawlin should have appeared in that connection. Frederick E. Mather has received the Tammany, Mozart and Syracuse Union nominations for Inspector in the Eighteenth Ward.

Gen. Fremont at the Astor House.

The Astor House was very quiet, yesterday, Gen. Fremont devoting most of the day to husiness of chiefly private interest. However, a number of calls were made during the forenoon. Among those who paid their respects were Assistant Commissary-General Welch, Messrs. Robinson, Wm. H. Aspinwall, George W. Curtis, and Sidney H. Gay. The noted dramatist and delineator, Barney Williams, was not the least observed or the least agreeable of the visitors.

After four o'clock in the afternoon, none but most intimate friends were admitted to Gen. Fremont's apartments, and at an early hour in the evening visits were excluded altogether.

It is understood that preparations are in progress for each further testimonials of good will on the part of various organizations as can be made to accord with the peculiar circumstances by which Gen. Fremont finds himself surrounded:

The Capt. Wilkes' Reception.

Commodore Wilkes, yesterday, removed his quarters from the St. Nicholas Hotel to the Brevoort House. He was there visited by a few friends; and by the Joint Committee of the Common Council, who have his public reception in charge. The Committee, after a brief interview, were informed that Capt. Wilkes would appoint a day for the reception as soon as possible. Capt. Wilkes passed the night at Staten Island, but will return with his wife and family to the Brevoort about noon to-day.

Insurance on American Vessels.

The Underwriters, yesterday, reviewed their action of Saturday, and finally resolved, for the present, to insure American vessels leaving this port at the extra rate of 2 per cent., while charging a 5-per-cent war-risk on all vessels due on the coast of England on or about the 20th of November—the time of the reported arrival of the pirate *Nashville* at Southampton.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, may be obtained at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains:

I—THE LATEST NEWS UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS. THE BOMBARDMENT AT PENSACOLA, THE AFFAIR AT TYBEE ISLAND, &c., &c

II—A SUMMARY OF EVERYTHING THAT HAS TRANSPIRED TOUCHING THE REBELLION, both at home and abroad, since our last issue.

III—A SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS, both foreign and domestic.

IV—OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—A most interesting letter from England, showing what action England is likely to take in regard to the arrest of Mason and Slidell by the step she took to prevent it—Interesting and important news from Canada, the measures taken for the fortification of the Provinces, &c., &c.

V—EUROPEAN NEWS—Arrival of the Mails by the *Canada*—Arrival of the *City of Baltimore* off Cape Race—Sailing of a large steamer for the rebel States, loaded with War Munitions—Instructive Contemplation of the Pirate Steamer *Nashville*—Destruction of a New-York ship by the Pirates of the *Nashville*—The Strength of the Expedition against Mexico—Departure of the Expedition to Mexico, &c.

VI—THE PULPIT AND THE REBELLION—Sermons delivered on Thanksgiving Day by Rev. Messrs. Beecher, Chapin, Burchard, Raphall, Tyng, Hawks, Osgood, Cohen, Chesver, Thompson, Bartlett, Parker, Smith, Adams, Williams, Hague, Vinton, Spring, Gillette.

VII—LEADING ARTICLES—Secretary Chase's Forthcoming Report—A South Carolina Protest—The Fight at Fort Pickens—Rebel Ingratitude—England on the United States—The Social Organization of the South—Philologic Compensation—The Mission of the Stone Fleet, &c., &c.

VIII—OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMP—The Fight and Fort Pickens, and a Description of the Battle-ground—The Affair at Tybee Island—The War in the West—Together with other Letters from different divisions of the army, giving all movements made or contemplated.

IX—NEWS FROM REBELDOM—Interesting extract from rebel newspapers—Bold Protest in Charleston against Confederate Tyranny—Comments on the Port Royal Expedition—The Black Flag—Confederate News from London—Items from Tennessee—The Cotton Problem—Sufferings of the Confederates in Western Virginia—Another Commercial Convention, etc., etc.

X—THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY SEWARD AND THE SYNOD OF NEW-JERSEY AND NEW-YORK, relative to the state of the country—Full and accurate List of the Delegates to the Thirty-seventh Congress, etc., etc.

XI—ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XII—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
TYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's S. M. Co.'s Family Sewing Machines are now justly accorded the preeminence. This Company have just added to their stock a splendid variety of "Lock-Stitch" Machines, greatly in advance of all others of that class. Purchasers can now choose between the best of each class at No. 495 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

MARRIED.

Morris—Moore.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, George Davenport Morris to Mari Louisa, second eldest daughter of James Moore, Esq., all of this City.

Gilbert—Hanna.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 30, by Rev. James B. Herrick, Gabriel L. Gilbert to Miss Jennie M. H. Hanna, eldest daughter of the late John A. Hanna, all of this City.

DIED.

Beautigam.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 30, Conrad Beautigam, aged 51 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 334 West 22d-st., to Greenwood Cemetery.

Davison.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 1, Edward, youngest son of Elias E. and Lucinda Davison, aged 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 74 West 47th-st.

McIntire.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 2, Elvira T., wife of Henry E. McIntire, and daughter of William B. Hatch, aged 29 years, 2 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 277 Madison-st., on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

Taylor.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 2, George E. Taylor, son of the late George W. Taylor.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, James G. Spencer, No. 65 Hester-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Miller.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 2, of consumption, Stephen C. Miller, aged 37 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

Ainslie.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 1, Ann Elizabeth, relict of Robert Ainslie, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, R. J. Thorne and Richard Johnston, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 134 Madison-av., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

Williams.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 2, of consumption, Rebecca J., wife of Samuel T. Williams, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 178 West 11th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

O'Reilly.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 1, after a short illness, James A. O'Reilly.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at St. Patrick's Cathedral, without further invitation.

Agasa.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 2, Elizabeth W. Agasa, in the 73d year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Maria B. Munroe, No. 323 Fulton-av.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Taney.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 1, at the residence of her father, on Washington-av., suddenly, Henrietta, only daughter of Henry and Sarah Taney, aged 13 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 3, at 2 P. M., from the Chapel of the Clinton-av. Congregational Church.

Hetfield.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday morning, Dec. 1, suddenly, of erysipelas, Alfred R. Hetfield, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 117 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this (Tuesday) afternoon, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock.

Prentiss.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 30, Henry Melville, only child of Thos. Melville and the late Elizabeth V. Prentiss, aged 2 years, 8 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mrs. E. R. Taylor, Montague-st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

Gurney.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday morning, Dec. 3, suddenly, Joseph G. Gurney, aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 20 Centre-st., Newark, N. J. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Bruns.—In East Bridgeport, on Thursday, Nov. 28, of inflammation of the brain, Charles E., only remaining child of the late Charles G. Bruns, aged 8 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The remains were interred in Greenwood.

Milligan.—In Washington, on Sunday, Dec. 1, Adoue T., wife of Capt. Samuel G. Milligan, U. S. A., in the 25th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice. The train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Sibell.—In Aurora, Ill., on Thursday, Nov. 28, at the residence of W. T. Sherer, of diphtheria, J. Willis, infant son of John W. and Huldah T. Sibell, aged 1 year and 9 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 632.—Dec. 2, 1861.
72, 48, 39, 42, 8, 40, 75, 57, 51, 28, 67, 30.

Kentucky, Class 634.—Dec. 2, 1861.
43, 37, 28, 39, 38, 48, 77, 18, 63, 72, 1, 9, 3.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.
WORTH OF FURNITURE.
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY
and WALNUT,
Manufactured during the Summer at greatly
REDUCED COST,
And will be sold at 20 per cent. less than the usual prices, for cash, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 Bowery, No. 141 Bowery, and No. 163 Chatham-st.

ARMY CONTRACTORS AND SUTLERS can have transportation furnished to all parts of the West by the
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
In connection with regular fast expresses, we are prepared to receipt for goods by four-day and six-day lines, at low rates. For further information, apply at our office.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.

Headquarters, No. 14 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 26, 1861.

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, James B. Swain, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

Officers having parts of companies recruited, will be received, and organized, on application at these headquarters.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity.
James B. Swain,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Col. Edward W. Serrell. Lieut.-Col. James F. Hall. Major Richard Butt.

This regiment has been accepted by the War Department, and one-half of it is now at Hilton Head, S. C., the balance to go within three weeks at the furthest.

Privates in this regiment are to be paid
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, sappers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received to complete the regiment.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

The families of the soldiers are cared for by the authorities.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.
New-York, Nov. 29, 1861.

"GOVERNMENT DISPATCH,"
ALL RAIL FAST FREIGHT LINE
TO WASHINGTON VIA HARRISBURGH,
WITHOUT CHANGING CARS OR BREAKING BULK
A Special Messenger sent through with each train.
Freight received only at the depot of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River.
For special contracts, apply to
New-York office, No. 49 Broadway.
Washington office, No. 503 Pennsylvania-av.
A. D. HOPE, of Hope Express Co., Sup't.

A FEW ABLE BODIED RECRUITS ARE wanted to fill up a regiment now at the seat of war, and for which a liberal sum will be paid. Any one who has or can obtain men will please address INQUIRER, Box No. 2,187 Post-office.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mother! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and fcritical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
Lowell, Mass.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
Greenwich, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
Dear Sirs: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and hoarseness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

NEATLY DECORATED FRENCH CHINA
DINNER SETS AT $7 and upwards.
NEATLY DECORATED FRENCH CHINA
TEA SETS AT $5 and upwards.
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
In great variety.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, corner of Broome-st.

UNFERMENTED BREAD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM ALL HURTFUL SUBSTANCES.
The undersigned are prepared to furnish to the citizens of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity, this very superior bread, in quantities as desired. This bread, which has become so deservedly popular both in England and this country, is highly recommended by eminent physicians and chemists for its palatableness, purity and wholesomeness. No impure substance is mingled with it, being composed purely of superfine flour, water and a little common salt. No hand touches the dough or ingredients till baked and ready for delivery.
JAMES A. REQUA,
exclusive manufacturer for the district in New-York below 14th-st. Manufactory, Lafayette-place, corner of 4th st.
DUNCOMBE & CO.,
exclusive manufacturers for the district in New-York between 14th and 34th sts. Manufactory, No. 111 East 14th-st., corner of 3d-av.
REQUA & PLUMB,
exclusive manufacturers for Brooklyn and Kings County. Manufactory, Nos. 9 and 11 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
ARMY AND SUTLERS' EXPRESS,
For Washington, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Hatteras, and all other points where troops are stationed, leaves office No. 59 Broadway at 12:30 A. M., 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Packages for soldiers taken for half-price. Donation blankets for the army, when directed to United States Quartermaster, will be carried free.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

TAXPAYERS' NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Chairman.
George Cornwell,
Wm. B. Wedgewood,
Wm. D. Waddington,
} Secretaries.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
WM. TUCKER, Chairman.
Rogers Beatty, Secretary.

GERMAN UNION LEAGUE NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
HUGO WESSENDONCK, Chairman.
George Mancher, Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
D. B. JAQUES, Chairman.
H. W. Hurlay,
E. B. Ellery,
} Secretaries.

THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL ALLIANCE, PLEDGED TO STAND BY THE UNION, AND TO SUPPORT ITS CONSTITUTIONAL REPRESENTATIVES IN SUSTAINING THE FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY:
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
ANSON WILLIS, Chairman.
Samuel Weir, Secretary.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
JAMES M. MURRAY,
PEOPLE'S, UNION AND
TAXPAYERS' CANDIDATE FOR
POLICE JUSTICE.

"A new era is approaching,
All hail the bright morn,
When all Columbia's fair daughters
Will be by Union adorned."
THE PEOPLE'S SYRACUSE UNION REGULAR NOMINATION.
For Mayor,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
ANDREW LEWIS, President.
Dr. R. B. Bradford,
Robert H. Corbett,
} Vice Presidents.
Wm. H. Travers, Treasurer.
Asa B. Gardener,
William Beadle,
} Secretaries.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATIONS.
XXTH WARD.
For Mayor,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
For School Commissioner,
SAMUEL SINCLAIR.
For School Inspector,
WILLIAM ROSS.
For School Trustees,
MATHEW McDOUGAL,
JAMES L. HASTIE.
C. W. GARDNER, President.
THOMAS CROWTHER, Secretary.
People's Union Association.
Erasmus Sebaling, Chairman. } Nominating
A. Sidney Doane, Secretary. } Convention.

TWENTIETH WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS
REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATION.
For School Commissioner,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.
For School Inspector,
JOHN McKECHNIE.
For School Trustees,
GABRIEL VAN COTT.
Dr. MORTIMER G. PORTER.
DAVID McADAM, Sec. ROBT. TAYLOR, Chairman.
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER.
President Twentieth Ward Republican Associations.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
JAMES M. MURRAY,
PEOPLE'S, UNION AND
TAXPAYERS' CANDIDATE FOR
POLICE JUSTICE.

SCHOOL TICKET.
For Commissioner,
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr.
For Inspector,
S. WEIR ROOSEVELT.
For Trustees,
HENRY PANTON,
WILLIAM COTHOUT.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
(12th, XVth, XVIth AND XVIIIth WARDS.)
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
FOR COUNCILMEN.
ALEX. H. KEECH, IXth Ward.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, IXth Ward.
ABRAHAM LENT, XVth Ward.
WILLIAM ORTON, XVIth Ward.
GEORGE ROSS, XVIth Ward.
THOS. STEPHENSON, XVIIIth Ward.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
DAVID R. JAQUES, Chairman.
Evers P. Ellery,
Harry Hewlett,
} Secretaries.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
VIIIth AND IXth WARDS.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
For Police Justice,
JOHN J. SHAW.
EDWARD R. PHELPS, Chairman.
John E. Ayres, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Police Justice, Third Judicial District, VIIIth and IXth Wards,
JAMES M. MURRAY.
A. B. Peabr, Sec'y. WM. TUCKER, Chairman.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN
AND UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
WILLIAM A. SMALLEY.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Peveril	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 26
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 27
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 27
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Hermann	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AFRICA.

Adriatic	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Pulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Hermann	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Persia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Edinburgh	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Europa	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Asia* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at quarter P.M.

Mails for Europe close at the Post-office.

[illegible] 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
[illegible] 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
[illegible] Railroad, 1 P. M. and 3:30 P. M.
[illegible] 1 P. M., 3 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
[illegible] Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands, by the New-York Post-office at 12 M.
[illegible] close at 1:30 P. M.

SMITH & BROTHERS

PALE CREAM ALE,

SUPERIOR AMBER ALE,

PORTER,

AND

NEW-YORK BROWN STOUT.

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED AMERICAN ALES are brewed from the CHOICEST BARLEY MALT and HOPS, (and highly esteemed by those who have used them. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our superior stock, assured that they will find the BEST and PUREST articles.

We have at all times a large stock ready for delivery, in whole, half and quarter casks, suitable for the TRADE, HOTELS, and FAMILY USE, which we offer on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS,

Nos. 156 and 160 West 18th-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MARSH'S WORKS ON BOOK-KEEPING, Completed and beautiful edition, Printed in colors, For sale at MARSH'S COUNTING ROOMS FOR PRACTICE IN BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS, Irving Buildings, No 596 Broadway. Circulars with terms on application.

AT PAINE'S BOOKKEEPING AND WRITING Institutions, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, students, from City or country, receive three months, 78 lessons each, in penmanship and arithmetic, for $10; Double-entry Bookkeeping, $10, lessons unlimited; ladies' writing, $2—12 lessons. Aside from the usefulness and beauty of the art of writing, there is no way in which our young gentlemen and ladies can better or more agreeably spend a portion of their time than in attending the school of Mr. PAINE. In addition to so large a number of our lads and lasses present, it is gratifying also to witness a large number of our country friends, who speak not only favorably of their choice of a teacher, but of the fame and popularity of Mr. PAINE, which has penetrated into our country towns.—*Providence Transcript.*

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 2, 1861, at No. 300 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 265 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, $300 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick building, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF PREPOSSESSING manners, who is a good pianist and capable teacher of the piano, wishes to obtain board in a private family where his instruction will be received as remuneration. Satisfactory references given. Direct Box No. 893 Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$240 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH, N. Y. For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D., Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT IN the first schools of this city, desires an engagement for a few hours daily, in a family or school, to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable references given. Address B. T., Visiting Teacher, Madison-square Post-office.

A LADY, A GOOD READER, AND ACCUSTOMED to tuition, would be happy to instruct in English, French and music. References of the highest respectability. Remuneration in board if agreeable. Address O. P., Madison-square Post-office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, CAPABLE OF instructing young children in French and music, would like to find a suitable place; salary no object; can give first-class references. Address M. B., Madison-square Post-office, for two days.

A TEACHER.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teaching wishes an engagement, either in a family or school, to teach English, French and music; salary moderate; high references; or as companion or as copyist. Address E. O. H., No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,

Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Neat, substantial and tasteful. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st. Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $20 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1828,) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALLED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 12 cents per pound. PETER C. GOETELYOU.

THE "11 O" CLOCK,

Nos. 21 Wall and 2 Broad sts., will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4. C. W. McMURTRIE, Supt. "Free Lunch all Day."

DRY GOODS.

CHOICE FURNISHING GOODS.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS, Made to order as required.

THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS, New styles, now ready.

SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS, Warranted not to shrink.

DRAWERS AND UNDERSHIRTS, Silk, Wool and Merino.

GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES, For army use.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

New patterns and styles.

CARDIGAN JACKETS, Self and fancy colors.

UNION RIDING BELTS, For equestrians.

GYMNASTIC GOODS, Approved styles.

GAITERS, Cloth and Velvet.

KNITTED WOOL GAITERS, For Ladies and Misses.

HOODS AND SONTAGS, Fashionable colors.

RINGWOOD GLOVES, Whitestitch colored.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, For army use.

SUSPENDERS,

SHAWLS,

&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS',

No. 637 BROADWAY.

5,000 YARDS OF WOOL DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD, WORTH 25 CENTS.

ALSO, ALL OF THE PREVAILING STYLES OF SEASONABLE FABRICS for LADIES' DRESSES equally cheap,

At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

C. G. HOOK.

SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

From recent CASH AUCTION SALES, very cheap. Also, the NEWEST STYLES OF LADIES' CLOAKS, and other WINTER GARMENTS of the prevailing styles, can be obtained at below the ruling market prices at

Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

C. G. HOOK, Proprietor.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS!

FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS

HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,

MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS

ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS, (With real Guipure Lace Capes,)

LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c., All new styles, at retail, at low prices.

E. S. MILLS & CO., No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

VELVET BEAVER CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

FRENCH SEALSKIN CLOAKS—IN ALL COLORS, at the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,

No. 463 SIXTH-AVENUE, corner 28th-st.

Having purchased a large BANKRUPT STOCK of desirable Goods at a large discount from the original cost, we shall offer it for sale, On TUESDAY, Dec. 3, 1861.

This Bankrupt Stock consists of LINEN GOODS of all kinds, such as Table-cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c. BOOK and SWISS MUSLINS, PLAID CAMBRICS, &c., PAPER CAMBRICS, and other dress linings.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, (extra wide.) HOOP SKIRTS, in every size. CORSETS, Ladies' Corsets, all sizes and colors. UNDER VESTS and DRAWERS for ladies and gentlemen. UNDER VESTS and DRAWERS for Misses.

HOSIERY and GLOVES of every size and color, for Ladies', gentlemen's and children's use: KID GLOVES, (real Paris quality,) 63 cents. GENTLEMEN'S SOCKS, at extremely low prices. HOSE, Ladies' heavy ribbed Hose, very cheap.

EMBROIDERIES, a full line; Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Infants' Waists, Cambric Edging, &c. LACE VEILS, 18c., 25c., 37c., 50c., to $1. VEILS, Pusher Lace Veils, very sheap. MAGIC RUFFLING, all widths.

RIBBONS. This stock contains the largest variety of plain and fancy Ribbons that can be found in this City; also, Velvet Ribbons. HATS, ladies' and misses' Straw and Felt Hats. FLOWERS, Paris Flowers in every style. RUCHES, 12c., 15c., 18c., 21c. and 25c.

Yankee Notions, Threads, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Braids, Buttons, Combs, &c. Linen Bosoms, 12c., 15c., 18c. and 25c.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS, No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

RICH BROWN WOOLEN VELVET CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. W. B. Mackenzie, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

WATER PROOF CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store. Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

FRENCH CIRCULARS, WITH HOODS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEO. CAREY.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS.

FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS, CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS, LION SKIN CLOAKS, PROMENADE CLOAKS, LADIES' CLOAKS, MISSES' CLOAKS, CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $9, at $10, at $12. CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES, At W. K. PEYTON'S EXCELSIOR CLOAK HOUSE, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT of Lyons velvet cloaks and sacques, of my own manufacture, will be opened for inspection on Monday, 25th inst., at THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

PARIS BROWN TRICOT CLOAKS— At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. W. B. Mackenzie, Sup't. GEO. CAREY.

R. H. MACY, SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES, All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av. No connection with any other store in the City.

A LARGE VARIETY OF BLACK BEAVER cloaks, from $8 to $14, at THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEO. CAREY.

LYONS VELVET SACQUES— At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEO. CAREY.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS; nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; skirts, 50 cents, (best steel.) Also, a large assortment of dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, and small wares, &c. N. B.—Alexander's Gloves. Yarn for soldier's socks at 75c. per pound. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PARIS MADE Velvet Cloaks and Sacques, just landed, for sale at THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEO. CAREY.

LYONS VELVET SHAWLETTES— At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEO. CAREY.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONnets, new styles, at $6, $7 and $8, worth $10 and $12 each. L. BINNS' millinery, largest and cheapest in the world, No. 547 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's hats, mourning bonnets.

LYONS VELVET MANTILLAS— At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. W. B. Mackenzie, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

FRENCH CIRCULARS, WITH CAPES, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE. Practical Furrier.

ELEGANT DRAB WOOLLEN VELVET CLOAKS, at the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEO. CAREY.

DRY GOODS.

ONE MONTH LONGER.

$100,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS, WHICH MUST BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO THE COST, Before the end of this year.

FRESH REDUCTIONS constantly being made in prices, to insure the sale of the entire Stock within this time.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED to the Stock of EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS and CLOAKS, SILKS and OTHER DRESS GOODS: Also, A Large Lot of EVENING DRESSES, Which will be sold for just one-half the cost of importation. Also, FOR SALE CHEAP, A LARGE LOT of STORE FIXTURES, Consisting of COUNTERS, SHELVING, HERRING'S SAFE, DESKS, &c. NOTE.

The above large amount of Goods still remaining on hand, it has been found necessary to keep the Store open for one month longer, through December, at the end of which it will positively be closed.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS. SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO., (In Liquidation,) NO. 447 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE—LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Great bargains in Ladies' and Children's Garments, PURCHASED OF A FIRM Retiring from the business. Sales will continue this week at 50 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

The articles, consisting of Misses' Muslin Drawers, Tucked. Misses' Muslin Drawers, Embroidered. Ladies' Muslin Drawers, Plain and Embroidered. Girls' Muslin Chemises and Night-gowns. Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Caps, &c., &c. Will be specially exhibited in the LADIES' and CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.

Several large invoices of very choice and FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, Purchased at auction, will be offered AT RETAIL, MONDAY, DEC. 2, At 25 per cent. below the cost of importation.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Are now offering, at retail, A Large Lot of FRENCH CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS, At the following low prices:

300 Shawls at $15	Worth $20
200 Shawls at $18	Worth $27
100 Shawls at $20	Worth $30
Also,	
300 Wool Shawls at $6	Worth $10
300 Wool Shawls at $7	Worth $11
200 Wool Shawls at $8	Worth $12

CANAL-ST., Corner of MERCER.

REAL LACES AT A REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT. FROM REGULAR PRICES! Full Assortment IN SETS, COLLARS, BARBES, VEILS, And by the Yard. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., CANAL-ST., Corner of MERCER.

PRINTED FOULARD DELAINES AND REPS,

At 75 cents per Yard, Reduced from $1. At 50 cents per Yard, Reduced from 75 cents. Other Qualities Equally Low. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., CANAL-ST., Corner of MERCER.

FURS—FURS—FURS, MINK, MINK, MINK.

Furs are scarce and getting high. My stock of MINK and ROYAL ERMINE are choice, and SELLING AT REASONABLE PRICES. J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st., exactly opposite Mercer.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF MISSES' and children's cloaks, in all materials, at THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEO. CAREY.

VERY HANDSOME BLACK WOOLEN Velvet Cloaks—At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEO. CAREY.

NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES! MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 BROADWAY, Have just received, per *Fulton*, POINT LACE COLLARS, POINT LACE SETS, entirely new styles. N. B.—They are offering a large lot of Point Collars at half their value.

PARIS TRICOT SILK CLOAKS— At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEORGE CAREY.

FRENCH CIRCULARS, WITH COLLARS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

BUNTING, RED, WHITE AND BLUE, In qualities suitable for army and navy purposes. For sale by FAIRCHILD & FANSHAW, No. 146 Duane-st.

BLACK INDIA SILK CLOAKS, At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

SPANISH WRAPPERS— At the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. W. B. Mackenzie, Supt. GEO. CAREY.

PARIS WAVED TRICOT CLOAKS—AT THE United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. GEO. CAREY. W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

MILLINERY.

THE LEADER OF FASHIONS HAS ON EXHIBITION, AND CAN BE SEEN ALL THIS WEEK, THE BONNET FOR MRS. PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

In compliance with the request of many, we shall exhibit it for one week, previous to sending it to Washington, in order to give the ladies of New-York an opportunity of seeing the prettiest bonnet ever gotten up in this or any other country.

The ribbon of which the strings are made has been manufactured and imported expressly, and we confidently say its equal as a piece of art has never been brought to this continent.

It can be seen in our show-rooms until Friday next, not later, as on Saturday morning we forward it to Washington. J. HIGGINS, Manager, No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—NOV. 27, A FUR VICTORINE, ON BROADway, between 9th-st. and Union-square. A liberal reward given to any one who will leave it at the University Building, corner of University-place and Waverley-place, at Room No. 9.

FOUND—IN MADISON-AV., NEAR 29TH-ST., A POCKET-BOOK, containing some bills and other things. Call at No. 39 Madison-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS A FRENCH ORGAN, watches, diamonds, jewelry, books, paper, soaps, paintings, segars, safes, cutlery, a small steam engine, &c., &c., for sale cheap. Cash advanced on merchandise generally. I. F. JONES, No. 62 Ann-st., 2d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid; can do fine ironing and fine sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Apply at 30 Hudson-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiting, or to do fine washing and ironing; can do the finest clothes in the neatest manner, and keep good watchman; has lived six years in her last place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY NEAT tidy girl wishes to engage as above; is perfectly willing to assist in the general work of a family; can do good plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference, (fifteen months in last place.) Call at ROOKHAM'S, No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; also, a competent nurse; can produce the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 124 East 30th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation in a genteel private family, to do the housework or to take care of children and sew; has lived seven years in her last place. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Welch girl, a situation as chambermaid or plain sewer; or to do general housework. Apply at No. 146 Bruome-st., rear, second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiting; will assist with the children. City references from her two last places. Apply at No. 241 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 16 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business, and is not afraid to work; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; the best of reference from where she has lived nearly three years. Inquire at No. 378 7th-av., between 29d and 34th sts., third floor.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, meats, game, poultry, desserts, &c.; also understands making good bread, biscuit and pastry; has no objection to assist in the washing. Good reference given. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, room No. 1.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing of a small family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 90 Houston-st., between Thompson and Laurens sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK by an experienced young woman, who understands English and American cooking, and is a first-rate baker of bread and biscuit; will not object to assist at washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at her last employer's, No. 26 East 22d-st., Dr. Marcy's.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family. She is a competent, good cook, and would assist with the washing if required; can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 118 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., over the grocery.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced and competent person as cook in a private family; is acquainted with both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook; she understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, and is a good cake and bread maker; will go to any distance in the country or to Canada. Can be seen for two days at Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, (Protestant,) either in city or country; is an excellent cook, bread and butter maker; has no objections to washing and plain ironing, and can give good references. Apply or address, for five days, No. 1½ Christopher-st., near Jefferson Market.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as competent cook; understands soups, meats, poultry, game, fish, jellies, bread. A situation in a private family preferred. Best of reference. Call at No. 118 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook; fully understands taking charge of any kitchen—understands all kinds of baking and all kinds of soups, jellies of all kinds, poultry and game. Very good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required, and has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook and baker, and understands all kinds of desserts and pastry, if required; has no objection to assist in the washing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 205 Greene-st.

AS COOK.—A VERY EXPERIENCED COLORED woman wishes a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent cook, baker, &c. Apply at Ackerman's, No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7. C. Bookham in attendance.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl, as plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 178 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A MOST COMPETENT AND THOROughly respectable and desirable servant wishes a situation as cook. Apply to CHARLES BOOKHAM, No. 609 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED A PLACE BY A FIRST-rate cook; has excellent City reference from last place. Apply for two days at No. 91 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.; also, several nice Protestant girls at moderate wages.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; would go a short distance in the country; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; she has good reference; a short distance in the country preferred. Apply at No. 277 West 28th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, &c.; can give the best of reference as regards capacity, character, &c. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 22d-st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation to do good plain cooking or general housework, by a neat, respectable girl; is a very excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Any lady, in the City or country, desirous of procuring a smart, industrious servant, at moderate wages, will apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy girl, a situation as cook and laundress; does no linen in style; is an excellent baker. Also, her cousin, as chambermaid and nurse; is quick with the needle; will wash for a lady and child. Wages, $6 and $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL Housework, a very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does no linen in style; is a good baker; makes pastry and soups; wages $7 to $8 a month. City or country. Call No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable girl, as cook and laundress, or to do general housework, in a small family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 16 West 39th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young man, a situation as cook; is a good careful driver and groom; can manage stock of all kinds; is perfectly sober, honest and industrious; has three years' excellent reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, for a steady woman, who is a good, thorough cook, and can wash and iron excellently, and makes first-rate bread, pies, and plain pastry; is not fond of going out or changing her situation. Can give the most respectable City references; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A respectable young woman, with good reference, desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent cook and baker; can wash and iron in the best style; is willing and obliging; not afraid of work; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a very respectable woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; fully understands her business. No objection to a private boarding-house. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 395 3d-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is good bread and biscuit baker. Best City references. Can be seen at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., 2d-floor, front room, for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A middle-aged widow woman, a situation to keep house, wait on an invalid, or cook for a small family, and assist in the washing; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; good reference. Inquire at No. 160 Court-st., Brooklyn, until engaged.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a young woman, in a small private family; good City reference given; a pleasant home wanted in preference to wages. Apply at No. 200 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, corner of Concord-st., 2d floor, front room.

SEWING WANTED.—A POOR OLD WOMAN would be thankful to obtain some plain common sewing. Address FANNY, Box No. 107 *Times* Office, for one month. It is more blessed to give than receive. References given.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUation wanted, by a respectable girl, as above; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 39 Bleecker-st., between Mercer and Greene sts., third floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—AN INdustrious, clean, willing young woman wishes a situation in the general work; can cook, bake, wash and iron; does not mind a cow; makes butter, and is willing and obliging; has good reference; prefers the country. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 7.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting; or would take a nursery; is used to fine washing; or would take a child to nurse. Has the best City reference. Can be seen one hour each day, at 13 Union-court, University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting, &c.; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 27 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED WOman wishes to engage as above; understands French fluting and laundry work in all its branches; has the best of references. Call at EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE, No. 629 Broadway, Room No. 7, Charles Bookham in attendance.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by an American Protestant woman, as laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; can do fluting and crimping. Can give the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A MOST EXPERIENCED Laundress, a respectable woman, desires a situation as laundress; understands her business; would be willing to assist in the chamber work. Apply to CHARLES BOOKHAM, No. 609 Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED English Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse, who has had some years' experience in the care of infants and bringing them up by the bottle; fully capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a neat chambermaid, and can do plain sewing neatly; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. To be seen for two days at No. 243 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as nurse—one who thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of an infant, and is competent to take the entire charge of the nursery; has lived six years in her last place; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, MOREWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 20 [illegible]
Buy and sell on Commission, for cash only, Bonds and Government Securities at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

[illegible] TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND
[illegible] upwards, on the
[illegible], IRELAND.
[illegible] by
[illegible] BROTHERS, BANKERS,
[illegible] BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
[illegible] WALL, corner Pearl-st.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.
BILLS APPROVED BY MAJOR HAGNER,
FOR
ORDNANCE STORES,
PAYABLE IN WASHINGTON,
Purchased by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY.
Purchase and sell
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

WAR CLAIMS.
APPROVED BILLS PAYABLE BY ANY OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS
IN NEW-YORK OR AT WASHINGTON,
PURCHASED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

NAVY AGENCY.
CONTRACTORS AND OTHER CLAIMS,
APPROVED BY NAVY AGENT IN NEW-YORK,
PURCHASED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
F. M. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 31 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.
SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,260,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at which time such proposals will be opened in the presence of the Governor, if he may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.
Proposals must be accompanied with certificates of responsible citizens or checks on solvent Banks in the States of New-York or Connecticut, or on the City of New-York Bonds, for the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful performance of the bid, and returned to the bidders in their order.
It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than par for par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 30 days after notice of acceptance.
The following denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the Treasurer's in January and July of each year.
The $1,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a General Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in insolvent States will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting reliable correspondents.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue Credits and circular notes upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. GRAVELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Scrip Bonds, and Bills Payable, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, who wish to avail themselves of the terms proposed by the Company, that the books will remain open for the purpose of making exchanges, until Dec. 21, 1861. The new Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be delivered in exchange for the above mentioned securities at any time before the day specified, by H. C. Kingsley, at No. 28 William-st., New-York and at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.
HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable before the 15th day of February next; and parties holding Certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Proposals for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 15th of December inst. by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.
SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary *pro tem.*

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which becomes due on the first day of December, 1861, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., Treasurer's
Office, Nov. 20, 1861.
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of this Company Dec. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 29 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermaster's accounts, and notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 86 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 26, 1861.—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

ERIE BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & Co., 7 Nassau-st., at 90 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.
On the 19th day of November, ult., Mr. Bernhard Vanostlach, a cabinetmaker and upholsterer, No. 400 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, was arrested by the Police authorities, on a charge of having stolen 6 watches and chains belonging to my wife. The watch and chain were afterwards found in the house, and Mr. Venetisch was honorably discharged.
It has been to me a source of deep regret, being perfectly satisfied that Mr. Venetisch is a thoroughly honest man, and that there is not a shadow of doubt left as to his innocence in the matter.
This statement would have earlier been made, had I not been absent from home on business during last week.
E. MORE, No. 13 Second-place, Brooklyn.

PROCLAMATION.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a reward of $100 for the detection of any person voting or attempting to vote illegally, and of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel, or advise another to give or offer his vote illegally, or to go to any Ward or Election District for that purpose, at the ensuing election, to be held in this City on TUESDAY, the 3d day of December next; to be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District-Attorney, or Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned, in writing, within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded. Given under my hand at the Mayor's office.
Nov. 27, 1861 FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

NOTICE.—PILOT RALPH NOBLE WAS, AT A** meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held this day, suspended from acting as Sandy Hook Pilot. Any person employing him, as such, during his suspension, will be subject to the penalty of the law.
By order.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. Hammond, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 618 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the celebrated remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those diseases for which Cubebs and Copaiba have generally been thought the antidote, and which, in fact, afflict a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may be used without the slightest inconvenience or suspicion. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 196 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, they are sent to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 12. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to Operative Surgery, Diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, (impotency,) caused by youthful indiscretion. Mr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women, before or after marriage, is of vital importance to them, and every young man in the land should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Price $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, or at RICHARDSON'S bookstore, No. 1 Vesey-st., and at GODFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 37 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the patients who were treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His "UNFORTUNATES" and "SECRETS" are great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send, or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time, and at half the charge. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine, anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

PROPOSALS.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING AT Central Park, No. 1,000 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, on the 5th of December next, for furnishing one hundred four wheeled ambulances, known as the Tripler pattern, to be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing one hundred Triplex Ambulances."

AMBULANCE (Body.)
Sills 11 feet long, cut to set, (including foot-board,) 3½ inches wide by 2½ inches deep. The foot-board is 11½ inches wide, made of 1-inch stuff, and fastened on the sills by 3½-inch bolts at each end. The sills are made at front end so as to incline the foot-board upwards. There are eight studs on each side, 1¼ inches square; sides are solid panels of ⅝-inch boards, 19 inches high (with middle rail) from top of sill to top of rail on panels. There is a top rail about 4½ inches above; this rail is fastened to the studs. The body is 4 feet 8½ inches in length in the clear, from outside of rail-piece to box in front, and 4 feet wide in the clear, front, or head-board, 15 inches high, 6 feet high in centre from floor to bridge pole, and top made oval, 8 bows 2x⅝ inches, fastened to rails and studs with screws outside.
In second tower panel or 2 feet from front on each side, there is a wicket door 8½ inches wide and 14½ inches long. This door is made to slide in a groove on inside; the seat for driver is made of the lid of box with cushion; the box is 18 inches wide, 11½ inches in the clear, with partition in the middle; the back is fastened to the lid of box; plain hand lock on side, to which is attached an iron rod or lever alongside of body; to the lever is a strap by which the driver locks the wagon.
A middle bow 2¼x2½ inches is bolted on sills, for the handside spring. 2 bows on tail end of body reaching from tail-piece to top rail.
Framework of body to be of best white oak timber thoroughly seasoned, the bows to be of white ash; panels to be of poplar thoroughly seasoned.
Curtains to be strapped, straps to be sewed on with harness thread well waxed.

SPRINGS OF AMBULANCE.
Springs to be best quality spring steel. Back spring 4 feet 2 inches long from centre to centre; side springs back 3 feet 10 inches centre to centre; front back spring 4 feet 2 inches centre to centre; the cross springs are 2½ inches wide, 7 plates; the side springs 2½ inches wide by 8 plates; side springs front 3 feet 10 inches long centre to centre.
Axles of iron, to be case-hardened, 1¾ square, turned edgewise, with nuts on ends. Boxes 8½ long, 1¾x1½ inches.
Hubs of gum or locust thoroughly seasoned; the spokes and felloes to be of white oak thoroughly seasoned.
Hind wheels 4 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7½x10 inches, spokes 1¾x2 inches at the shoulders, tire 2 inches wide and ⅝ inch thick, felloes 2½ inches deep.
Front wheels 3 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7¾x10 inches, spokes 2x1¾ inches at the shoulder, felloes 3½ inches deep.
Hounds and half hounds, to be of white oak, of best quality, and without defects. Half hounds, 2 feet long; 5th wheel, 2 feet diameter, 1¾ inches x½ inch.
Whole hounds, 4 feet 4 inches long; 3 cross-bars on 5th wheel, 2 inches square; cross bar on front hounds 4 feet 8 inches long, the steps on each side are fastened to this cross bar.
Double tress, 4 feet long, ironed, same as those of *omnibusses*, as is also the whole running gear, the double trees, and lead tree to be of white hickory, without defects, and thoroughly seasoned.
Tongue, 10 feet 8 inches long, 4 inch x2½ inch at front of jaws of hounds, and tapers to 2½ inches square at back end; at front end it tapers to 1½ inches round; a hook 3 inches long is let down on top of tongue to attach lead bar for lead horses; lead bar same length as doubletree, made light; tongue to be of white oak, of the best quality, and free from defects.

LITTER OF AMBULANCE.
Bed 7½ inches long, 1 foot 10 inches wide; panels, 4½ inches wide, 1¼ inches thick, of poplar, and has a solid bottom; mattress is made of heavy oil-cloth, stuffed with best quality curled horse hair; the cover of litters is fastened to panels of litter by a leather binding, and tacked all around; in each frame of litter there are to be sixteen mattress springs; cross strips to be made of best quality oak.
The framework for upper litters is composed of three cross stripe, one on each end and one in the middle; one cross-piece on top, on each side, and two in the middle for tracks for the litter irons; the tracks are made in the bottom as well as the upper, ⅜-inch x¾-inch iron, and extend the whole length of body from inside of tail-piece; there are three rollers on each side of litter frame, with flange, same as regular railroad car wheels.
There are 4 litters for each wagon; 4 small pillows and 3 cushions, one for driver and one for back seat; on each side of litter frame there is a strap and buckle to slip in and out; these handles are let in, level with the litter frame, 21 inches long, made to come out, say 15 inches, without being checked.
There is also a hook in each end of the frame to keep it in place, when in the body, and fastens to a staple in the floor, let in so as to be nearly level; upper litters the same, the staple being put in the front and back cross bar.
Tail-board to be made of ash, 15 inches wide, by full 1-inch stuff, and when down, rest an joint hinges, forming a foot-board, supported, when down, by a leather strap 2 inches wide, which goes around the tail-piece at each end, between the panel and the braces; when up, it forms the tail-board.
A table seat goes in body, back of litters, made of 1-inch boards, and end-pieces; the bottom is 18 inches wide, and board to form lazy back, 15 inches high; this has a cushion; the tail-board is fastened, when up, by hooks, secured to middle rail.
Each side of the body of the ambulance to be mark d U. S.; all other parts to be lettered U. S.
It is agreed and distinctly understood that the ambulances are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one ambulance will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no numbering or arranging for putting together; and all the materials used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work, in all its parts, faithfully executed in the most workmanlike manner.
The work may be inspected, from time to time as it progresses, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted, by officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for.
The ambulances are to be delivered in Philadelphia, if desired by the Quartermaster's Department.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until the 11th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1862. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
THOS. HUNTER,
JAMES MACKEAN,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.
R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY-NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER —HIGHLAND, LORD WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday,* Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 2½ A. M.	Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 8 A. M.
Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 11 A. M.	Thursday,* Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
Friday,* Nov. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Saturday,* Nov. 30, 2 P. M.
Monday,* Dec. 2, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 9 A. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 3, 8 A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 4, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 4, 8 A. M.
Thursday,* Dec. 5, 10½ A. M.	Thursday,* Dec. 5, 8 A. M.
Friday,* Dec. 6, 12 M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 12 M.	Saturday,* Dec. 7, 12 M.
Monday,* Dec. 9, 1:40 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 3 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 10, 8½ A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 11, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 11, 10½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.
Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.
Days marked thus,* steamer Long Branch.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st. Now-to be 8 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WISCONSIN OR MINNESOTA IMPROVED farm wanted in exchange for an elegant country seat, with 100 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The buildings are first-class and extensive, and plenty of fruit.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE,
Every style of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry E. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.
MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—law-6mTu.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—SOLDIERS' MITtens.—All ladies who wish to be instructed in making soldiers' mittens, may call at Mme. BLUCHER'S, No. 386 6th-av., bringing their materials, and they shall be taught free of charge. Mme. Blucher will be ready to attend to them every SATURDAY, from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., as long as her services are required.

AUCTION SALES.

SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS.
BY ORDER OF MESSRS. LEHMAN, FAVRE & CO., By EDWARD SCHENCK, at his salesroom Nos. 158 and 155 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 4 and 5, a large assortment of superb fancy goods of new patterns and designs, imported this season, consisting in part of
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
ELEGANT BRONZE FIGURES AND GROUPS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
PARIAN AND BISQUE FIGURES AND GROUPS.
LADIES' WORK-BOXES AND DRESSING CASES.
SUPERB ORMOLU GOODS.
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
And a large variety of the elegant fancy articles to be positively sold without any reserve.
The above are now on exhibition.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
On THURSAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock,
BY ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 30 Warren-st.
FIVE HUNDRED CASES,
All first-class fresh goods, to be sold for cash, including a large assortment of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS,
Grain, Thick, Kip and Calf,
Prime quality, adapted to the best retail trade.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st.
Cavalry Boots at private sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 6, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
WEST 22D-ST.—The valuable house No. 179 West 22d-st., English basement, 12.6x55 feet, in good order.
WEST 23D-ST.—The house and lot No. 320 West 23d-st., house four stories, brown stone, high stoop, 21x55, all improvements.
WEST 44TH-ST.—Three lots north side, between 8th and 9th avs., each 25x100 feet.
Further particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

LOCKWOOD, BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.
LOCKWOOD, BROS. & UNDERHILL,
No. 29 Murray and No. 33 Warren-st.,
Call the attention of buyers to their sale of THIS DAY, comprising invoices of Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Germantown Knit Goods, Buck Gloves and Gauntlets; Cloths, Cloakings, Cassimeres and Vestings.
Also, 100 cases Ladies', Misses' and Children's Felt Bonnets, Boulevards, Hats, &c., in great variety.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers,
Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.,
SHERIFF'S SALE—SATINETS.
Will sell at their salesroom on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock,
8,000 yards (or thereabout) Satinets,
Of assorted grades and colors, all fresh goods, in full pieces and perfect order.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

AUCTION NOTICE—STOVE SALE.
The whole of the stock in No. 246 Water-st., consisting of a large variety of store, parlor and cooking stoves, will be sold at auction without reserve, commencing WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 2 P. M., and continue each day till sold. Dealers and others are invited to attend

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1861, at 12 Noon, the following described securities, viz.: Sixty-nine (69) Bonds of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, Kentucky, of $800 each, with the past due and other Coupons.
And also a certificate, which purports to entitle the owner thereof to twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars ($24,800) of the new stock of said Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, to be issued under the plan of relief adopted by said Company, June 1, 1858, as expressed in said certificate, the said bonds and Stock being now held as collateral security.
Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1861.
GOODMAN & JAGUE, Attorneys.
No. 112 Broadway. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 194 Broadway, near John-st., the entire stock of a wholesale dealer, consisting of ladies' Russia and American Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Ermine and Chinchilla carriage and walking Capes, Muffs, &c.
Also, Sleigh Robes, viz.: Wolf, Hudson Bay, Black Bear, Leopard, &c.
N. B.—The whole to be peremptorily sold, and warranted of this year's manufacture, and free from moth.

J. H. HURLEY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT TWO o'clock, at 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, wardrobes, stoves, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, comforters, blankets, pillows, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, oilcloths, druggets, etageres, washstands, vases, clocks, têtes, kitchen furniture, cutlery, crockery, &c.

P. C. BULLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, DEC. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the valuable stores and dwellings known as Nos. 306 and 312 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Maps may be obtained of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., or of H. P. BATES, Esq., No. 11 President-st., Brooklyn.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise a good assortment of Winter goods, in all varieties. Catalogues on morning of sale.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a desirable assortment of seasonable goods, well adapted to City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

H. R. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY H. H. LEEDS, & Co., ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., bay mare, long tail, about 7 years old, very fast and stylish, gentle and kind in all harness, 15½ hands high, and an excellent saddle-horse.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A farm of 200 acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Depôt, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 26 feet front by 38 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for carriage room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room, and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.
Also, a farm of 20½ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

WANTED—A FARM WORTH FROM $4,000 TO $10,000, of 30 to 50 acres, within two miles of a town and a railroad, and within 40 miles of New-York, with good house and outbuildings. Possession to be given on or before March 15, 1862, for which $5,000 cash will be paid, and balance in valuable New-York City property. Address, stating price, location and means of transportation, with real name, G. O. M., Box 27 Bloomfield, N. J.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO FINE THREE-STORY brick houses, with all modern improvements, No. 25 Lafayette-av. and No. 90 Elliot-place, Brooklyn, will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock. Sale positive and terms easy.
COLE & CHILTON, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, THREE FIRST-class, 4-story, brown-stone houses, on the south side of 40th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; houses, 20x53 feet; lots, 20x100.5 feet; second to none in the City. Inquire of the owner, on the premises; terms easy.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE AND Lot No. 236 Hudson-st., between Canal and Broome-sts. Lot 22.11x70 feet; house, 22.11x40 feet, three stories, brick, with slate roof. Terms acc

FROM PORT ROYAL AND TYBEE.

Important Dispatches from Gen. Sherman and Com. Dupont.

A RECONNOISSANCE ON TYBEE ISLAND.

The Reconnoitering Party Shelled by Fort Pulaski.

Importance of the Island as a Base of Operations against the Fort and Savannah.

DETAILS OF EVENTS AT PORT ROYAL.

The United States steam transport *McClellan*, Thomas G. Gray, commanding, arrived yesterday morning at 7½ o'clock from Tybee Island and Hilton Head, leaving the latter place on the night of Thursday last. She brings mails and highly important dispatches from Gen. Sherman and Flag-officer Dupont dated from Hilton Head on the afternoon of Tuesday, Nov. 26, with Gen. Sherman and Staff, for Tybee Island. Arriving there, she anchored and remained until morning, when Gen. Sherman went on shore and made a reconnoissance.

One of the officers has furnished us with some particulars relating to the reconnoissance, and other interesting information.

The reconnoitering party consisted of Gen. Sherman, his Staff, Capt. Gray, and 23 marines. While on the island Fort Pulaski opened fire upon them, and threw four shells. The first fell nearly fifty yards in advance of the party. The second exploded before reaching the ground, otherwise loss of life would doubtless have ensued, as the shell was directly above their heads at the time of the explosion. The third and fourth shells fell out of range and did no damage.

The intention of the Government is to erect batteries upon, and otherwise fortify Tybee Island, for the purpose of making it a base of operations against Fort Pulaski and Savannah, and the reconnoissance was conducted with this view. A rebel intrenchment was discovered at the south end of the Island. It was abandoned and the cannon had been removed. The Island was not yet occupied by our troops, although the preliminary steps had been taken to make a permanent landing.

The same afternoon, the *McClellan* got underweigh, and landed Gen. Sherman and the others of the party at Hilton Head.

When returning from Tybee, she spoke the United States gunboat *Florida*, with Flag-Officer Dupont on board, bound for the fleet at the mouth of the Savannah River, and commonicated with him. The *Florida* returned the same evening.

The *McClellan* left the following vessels at Port Royal: Steam-frigate *Wabash*, sloop-of-war *Dale*, and the gunboats *Ottawa*, *Ellen*, *Petit*, *Isaac P. Smith*, *Pawnee*, *Seminole*, *Mercury*, *Unadilla*, *Mohican*, *Pembina*—all of which, it is supposed, will take part in the expedition southward. Other vessels will be added to the fleet, which will make the expedition one of formidable dimensions.

Gen. Sherman's force, with the exception of about one thousand men, is on Hilton Head Island. The supply of provisions is represented to be amply sufficient to subsist a large body of men a long time.

It was thought Beaufort would be occupied quite soon.

A large number of negroes still remained on the island, and are very ready to give any information concerning the movements of the rebels.

A schooner was lying off Hilton Head partly filled with cotton, and would leave for New-York when she had taken in a full cargo.

The dock at Hilton Head, when completed, would extend about 550 feet from the beach.

The British war steamer *Immortalité* was at Port Royal.

The *Vanderbilt* was to sail for New-York in a day or two.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Several Important Reconnoissances—The Creeks and Bays Around Hilton Island Examined—A Good Depth of Water All Round—The Mainland Easily Occupied—The Capture of Tybee—A Flag of Truce from the Enemy, &c.

Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., Friday, Nov. 28.

Since the date of my last letter, several important reconnoissances have occurred, which demonstrate that the authorities here are not inclined to rest upon their laurels. Lieut. J. H. Wilson, Chief of the Topographical Engineers on Gen. Sherman's Staff, was dispatched on the 23d inst., with an escort of 150 men of the Connecticut Sixth, to examine the creeks and bays that separate Hilton Island from the main land, to sound the channels and ascertain if a passage for our gunboats is feasible. He was absent three days and brings back interesting intelligence first, in reference to his peculiar errand—he reports that the waters are deep enough for vessels of the largest draught; that the shores of the adjacent islands and of the main are approachable in numerous places, and that wharves are frequent where landings could easily be effected. The whole country, so far as his exploration extended, is deserted; he drove in a picket of eight or ten cavalry at a place called Ferry Point or Buckingham Ferry, and took possession for a while of the house occupied by the picket. He landed at this spot (which is on the mainland) from two small boats, containing not more than forty armed men, in an exposed position, where the enemy might have prevented his approach if they thought it advisable. But they not only fled without firing a shot, [illegible] acknowledgment of his own compliment of this description, but set fire to two large cotton houses in the neighborhood, belonging to Col. Seabrook and Mr. Berman, evidently under the impression that we were about to seize their contents. Everywhere Lieut. Wilson found the plantations deserted, the houses pillaged, and negroes in great numbers, perfectly peaceable, but evidently enjoying themselves. He landed at one place within a mile of Bluffton, (where a rebel force of several hundred is said to be collected,) but was unmolested. Negroes acted as guides and oarsmen for him, and volunteered information relative to the country. As heretofore, they asserted that the entire black population is deserting its masters as rapidly as possible.

Another interesting event of the last two or three days, and one which may prove of consequence, is the seizure by our forces of Tybee Island, which lies only a mile or so outside of Fort Pulaski, and not more than fifteen miles from Savannah. It was first occupied on Sunday last, no troops being found there, and only one or two deserted fieldworks. A cannonading occurred in its vicinity, on Tuesday, between several of the Federal gunboats and Commodore Tatnall's mosquito fleet, but no damage that I can learn, was done to either party. On Tuesday afternoon, Gen. Sherman, accompanied by Capt. Saxton, Quartermaster-in-Chief, and Lieut. Jas. Magner, visited the island on a reconnoitering errand. He went down on the *McClellan*, and was accompanied by the *Flag*, Capt. John Rodgers; the *Seneca*, Capt. Abbot; and the *Savannah*. A party of about thirty marines landed with him, and discovered a small work, which had apparently been manned by four or five guns, but abandoned as long as a week before, the guns having been removed. This battery was outside of a martello tower, with embrasures, which also was completely deserted; behind these stands the light-house. Two miles from this point is the spot on the island nearest to Fort Pulaski, from which shells can readily be thrown into the fort; here was another work of about the same size as that first discovered, and in a similar condition. Traces of an encampment for a company of men were seen near at hand, and one man was observed running off in the distance. The guns of Fort Pulaski [illegible] at the time, with the exception of throwing half a dozen shells, and by the accuracy of their range between the point that the practice was not unusual. The spot, indeed, may be reckoned one of peculiar importance to us, should an attack on Fort Pulaski be contemplated. Gen. Sherman returned to the Wabash, but the gunboats remain off the island, although at night no National troops remain ashore. It is believed that the rebels have entirely withdrawn.

Last night, Nov. 27, a flag of truce arrived at Ferry Point, borne by Capt. H. E. Young, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Dr. J. R. Buist and Dr. W. R. Bailey, surgeons in the rebel army. They brought a letter from Gen. Drayton (supposed to be now at Bluffton) to Gen. Sherman, requesting the delivery of the remains of Dr. Buist, the rebel surgeon of this post, who was killed in the fight of Nov. 7. The officers were detained at Mr. Graham's plantation, about two miles from the ferry and five or six miles from the fort, and their letter brought into camp by Capt. Cline. It reached here at 4 o'clock, and by 7 o'clock the remains of Dr. Buist had been disinterred and were dispatched under the escort of three prominent officers of Gen. Sherman's Staff—Capt. Louis H. Pelouze, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut. Frank Shaw, Chief of Ordnance, and Dr. Cooper, Medical Director. These gentlemen carried a letter from Gen. Sherman, simply stating the satisfaction it gave him to comply with the request of Gen. Drayton. The remains had been suitably coffined, and the letters, clothing, books and instruments of Dr. Buist, preserved by Dr. Cooper; these were taken with the party, as also the tablet which has been erected over the grave of the unfortunate Surgeon. The officers arrived at the outpost at about 9 o'clock, where the rebel flag of truce had been detained; the Southern officers preferred walking from Col. Graham's plantation to the ferry, although horses were proffered them; so the National dismounted, and walked by their side in funeral procession—the two Adjutant-Generals together, then Dr. Cooper and Dr. Buist, a brother of the deceased, and Lieut. Shunk and Dr. Bailey. The strangers were courteous gentlemen, and expressed their obligations for the consideration with which they were treated. They were very much surprised when informed that none of the cotton left by the fugitive planters had been removed by our forces, and seemed otherwise agreeably disappointed at the doings of the army. They admitted that the burning of cotton houses in this vicinity was the work of the rebels; but, on the whole, the conversation was not on subjects of a nature suitable for publication. They reported a bombardment having taken place between Forts Pickens and McCrea on Saturday, the 23d, in which two rebels were killed and four wounded; the information was imperfect, but it was expected that the firing would be renewed the next day. The whole interview was dignified, and conducted with the propriety suitable on such an occasion. The rebels accepted some of the hospitalities of our officers, and expressed their warmest acknowledgments. They brought with them four privates; our own party was escorted by a full company, who accompanied the remains to the ferry in military order.

Dr. Buist's death occurred in one of the galleries under the parapet of the fort; he was attending a wounded Captain when a shell struck the woodwork of the battery, killing him and partly covering him with the *débris* that fell around. The wounded man, however, received no further injury. As at this moment the flight had begun, the rebels rapidly completed the burial of Dr. Buist, so strangely begun, and carried away the wounded Captain who had so marvelously escaped.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE NEGROES.

LETTER FROM GEN. DRAYTON TO GOV. PICKENS.

Camp Lee, Hardeeville, Nov. 18, 1861.

To his Excellency Gov. F. W. Pickens, Columbia, S. C.:

Sir: At the request of your Excellency, made to me yesterday at these headquarters, I have the honor of presenting my views of the present attitude and behavior of the negroes in this portion of the State intrusted to my immediate command. So far from there being any insurrectionary feeling among them, I can assure your Excellency that I have neither seen nor heard of any act of pillaging, incendiarism or violence in any direction.

It is true that the negroes of a few plantations have shown a spirit of insubordination, by refusing to move higher up the country, when ordered to do so by their owners; but this disobedience should be assigned rather to a feeling of dismay and utter helplessness at being left alone and unprotected by the precipitate abandonment by their masters of their plantations, than from any organized plan of resistance to the authority they had been accustomed to obey. But I now feel much satisfaction in stating, for the information of your Excellency, that the negroes are fast recovering from their fright, and coming forth from their hiding places, and quietly and submissively resuming their agricultural laborer without the guidance or presence, in many instances, of either master or overseer.

In conclusion, I would respectfully advise that all planters and overseers, who are not mustered into service, and are owners or agents of property upon the mainland, should, without delay, return to their several neighborhood, and thus by their presence prevent a recurrence of that excitement among their people which has been due in a great measure to their absence.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

THOS. F. DRAYTON, Brig.-Gen. Com'g,
Third Military District Department, South Carolina.

LATEST FROM OLD POINT.

Baltimore, Monday, Dec. 2.

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news.

There was no flag of truce yesterday.

The steamers *Boston* and *Delaware* had sailed with large supplies for Port Royal.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Vessels Put into Commission—Arrival of the New Gunboat Cayuga.

There were very busy times yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. In addition to the ordinary routine work of filling up vessels with stores, fitting out and repairing purchased gunboats, &c., &c., three vessels were put into commission with the formalities customary on such occasions. Their names are the steamer *Wyandotte*, the storeship *Relief* and the schooner *George W. Blunt*.

The steamer *Wyandotte* has been thoroughly overhauled and supplied with new boilers. The following is a correct list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding, R. M. McAdams; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, C. M. Schoonmaker; Acting Masters, M. S. Carpenter, C. H. Brown and W. H. Hubbs; Assistant Surgeon, H. D. Buckingham; Assistant Paymasier, J. Hog, Jr.; Second Assistant Engineer, C. Carr; Third Assistants, W. Mara, G. B. Dunkley and W. Veitch; Captain's Clerk, H. Peterson; Masters' Mates, B. D. Reed, J. J. Russell and T. Short.

The storeship *Relief* has been cleaned out, as we reported a short time ago, and filled up with stores. Her officers are:

Acting Volunteer Lieitenant in commsud, B. D. Mayon; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Wm. N. Post; Acting Assistant Paymaster, T. Cist; Chief Mate and Pilot, J. W. Williams; Acting Master's Mates, N. S. Morgan and G. Grove.

The schooner *George W. Blunt* was formerly a New-York pilot boat, and a very quick sailer. She was put into commission at 1 o'clock, and sailed immediately. She carries dispatches to Port Royal. Her officers are:

Master's Mate in command, G. W. Lee; Master's Mate and Executive Officer, A. J. Brower; Master's Mate, James R. Beers.

The new gunboat *Cayuga*, built in Connecticut, was towed to the Navy-yard yesierday to have her machinery fixed, and be armed and commissioned. She brought her machinery with her.

The steamer *Quaker City* was floated out of the dry-dock, and the *Vandalia* will take her place for repairs.

The steamer *Curlew* was put out of commission yesterday, her machinery being much in need of repairs.

The steamer *G. B. Hale* is taking armament on board for the Potomac.

There are sixteen of the Cape Hatteras prisoners still sick in the hospital on Governor's Island.

The Seventy-fifth New-York Volunteers have gone to Governor's Island, where they will be quartered, part in Castle William and the rest in tents. They have been sent there to improve themselves in drill. It is probable that they will be exercised in light battery drill and the barbette guns.

The navy officers in this vicinity were paid off yesterday by order of Commodore Pauldino.

THE PRIZE SCHOONER ALBION.

The prize schooner *Albion*, of Nassau, N. P., (formerly the *Lucy R. Waring*, of Baltimore,) Acting Master G. N. Hoon, arrived Sunday from Charleston Bar in four days. She was taken by the United States steamar *Penguin* on Nov. 25, off North Edisto Island, and has on board a cargo of fruit, salt, saddles, boots and shoes, and a quantity of leather and bridles. The mail is thereon, under a new suit of sails, which it is supposed there are arms concealed below it. She was from Nassau, and said to be bound to New-York. The log on board had been kept regularly up to Nov. 23. When taken, she was steering N. N. W., with the wind from S. W., heading for Charleston.

Capt. Chenery, of the prize, after being boarded by the officer from the *Penguin*, represented himself as a Nova Scotian. After he and his son were taken on board the *Susquehannah*, an officer on board that ship recognised the son as a schoolmate at Savannah. The crew, with the exception of the cook and one other man, who were brought here in the schooner, were taken on board the *Penguin*. Acting-master Hoon, and a prize crew from the *Penguin*, brought the prize to this port. Nov. 30, saw a large ship ashore five miles north of Little Egg Harbor. Same day, passed a spar standing, about fifteen feet out of water, apparently attached to a wreck, and a very dangerous obstacle to vessels passing along the coast. The prize at anchor off the Navy-yard.

THE STORESHIP RELIEF IN BOSTON, ETC.

Boston, Monday, Dec. 2.

The storeship *Relief*, from Hampton Roads, arrived here to-day. She landed five political prisoners at Fort Warren.

Company C, of Sappers and Miners, numbering 90 men, has been recruited in Boston, and 40 men from Portland left, via Norwich, to-night.

The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Stephenson, with the Fifth Light Battery, are under orders to leave Wednesday.

THE TWELFTH MAINE REGIMENT.

Portland, Me., Monday, Dec. 2.

The steamship *Illinois* is shortly expected to embark the Twelfth Maine Regiment for the South.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

The Seventy-fifth Regiment, of Albany, which arrived in this City on Saturday evening, is now quartered in tents on Governor's Island. It is said that they will leave for Fort Pickens on the *Baltic* to-day. Col. Dodge has seen service in the Mexican war, and Lieut.-Col. Rogers, B. Merritt is a Wast Pointer. The following are the officers:

Field and Staff Officers—Colonel, John A. Dodge; Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert B. Merritt; Major, Willoughby Babcock; Adjutant, Edward B. Lansing; Quartermaster, Lewis E. Carpenter; Surgeon, Michael D. Beuedict: Assistant Surgeon, Cyrus Powers; Chsplain, Thomas B. Hudson; Sergeant-Major, William H. Seymour; Quartermaster-Sergeant, George L. Howl; Commissary Sergaant, John N. Knight; Hospital Steward, Georga Beviere; Military Secretary, Robert C. Ferry.

Company A—Captain, Clinton D. McDougall; First Lieutenant, James H. Hinman; Second Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Thurber.

Company B—Captain, Truman K. Fuller; First Lieutenant, William H. Stevenson; Second Lieutenant, Anson Tuller.

Company C—Captain, Wm. H. Cray; First Lieutenant, Chas. W. Drew; Second Lieutenant, Augustus W. Benadict.

Company D—Captain, Chas. C. Dwight; First Lieutenant, Andrew Y. Corning, Second Lieutenant, George D. Robertson.

Company E—Captain, Luther Goodrich; First Lieutenant, Wm. L. Stanford, Second Lieutenant, Francis A. Hopping.

Company F.—Captain, Henry B. Fitch; First Lieutenant, Wm. E. Avery; Second Lieutenant, Horace B. Fitch.

Company G—Captain, John E. Savery; First Lieutenant, ——; Secoud Lieutenant, Wm. D. Hamilton.

Company H—Captain, John Choate; First Lieutenant, Elbridge G. Miles; Secoud Lieuteoant, James E. Whiteside.

Company I—Captain, Lansing Porter; First Lieutenant, ——, Second Lieutenant, Horace Slisby.

DEPARTURE OF THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Thie regiment, which haa been quartered at Pelace Garden two months, finally departed for the seet of war yesterday afternoon. Prior to leaving, they merched to the vicinity of the Brooklyn City Hall, whera Mayor Kalbfleisch and a number of members of the Common Couucil received them. Subsequently the Mayor presented the regiment with a staud of colors, consisting of a silk national flag, the gift of the City of Brooklyn. The speeches of the Mayor and Col. Dodge were eommendably brief, and the regiment soon resumed their merch and proceeded to the Jersey City Ferry *en route* for the seat of war. They uumber 750 men, and are armed with the Belgian rifle of 1842, altered to percussion locks. Their officers are as follows:

Colouel, Stephen A. Dodge; Lieutenant-Colouel, Richard A. Bachia; Major, Geo. W. Bostwick; Adjuisut, Edward Van Ness; Surgeon, vacant; Assistant Surgeon, Wm. Knight; Quartermaster, James H. Bostwick; Cheplain, W. H. Williams.

Company A—Captain, John C. Lasson; Lieutenant, Deuiel Flandrean; Second Lieutenant, ——.

Company B—Captain, ——; Lieutenant, ——; Second Lieutenant, Henry Clay Roo.

Company C—Captain, Samuel M. Knight; Lieutenant, David C. Clouyd; Secoud Lieutenant, Amnerman.

Company D—Captain, Robert McTyne; Lieutenant, Lewis E. Lambert; Second Lieutenant, George Hudson.

Company E—Captain, John L. Lee; Lieutenant, Thomas H. Seymour; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Barmon.

Company F—Captain, John H. Stone; Lieuteuant, Thos. Y. Baker; Second Lieuteuaut, Charles Duncan.

Company G—Captain, Edward B. Combes; Lieutenant, ——; Secoud Lieutenant, Alfred C. Greenleaf.

Company H—Captain, John H. Betts; Lieutenant, Peter McLeau; Second Lieutenant, Parmele D. Stroug.

Comany I—Captain, Ezekiel Day; Lieutenant, Charles Courtwright; Second Lieutenant, John B. Schreder.

Company K—Captain, John McMillan; Lieutenaut, Mathew Jackson; Second Lieutenant, Chas. O'Nell.

LES ENFANS PERDUS.

"Enfans Perdus" is the qnaint designation adopted by a uew regimeut now organizing in this City under French auspices. The regimeut will be commauded by Col. Conroar, who has had fifteen years' experience in Algeria, was in the Crimea and Italy, and thoroughly—practically—understands his profession. Most of his officers have also received the "baptism of fire," (some of them with Garibaldi,) and recruits will have to prova that they, too, have done duty in the field. The uniform of the new regiment is the neatest, jauntiest and most sensible (for light infantry) yet introduced amongst us. It is on the pattern of that worn by the famous *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, (*à pied*,) and is an improvemeut on the well known Zouava costume. The trowsers are not so baggy, the jacket has short tunic lapels and the cap is of the *kepi* instead of the fez pattern. In color the uniform is, throughout, dark blue, trimmed with yellow; is made of serviceable cloth, and will wear well, at the same time it looks so handsome. *Les Enfans Perdus* are not to be b.igaded with any other regiments, but are to form a separate corps, to act as scouts and *tirailleurs* under the special orders of Gen. McClellan.

THE KILLED IN THE SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT RIOT.

At least six men were lost in the reeent riot among the members of the Sixty-third Irish Regimeut. The bodies of the two lost overboard on the way to Amhoy have not been recovered.

The two remaining regiments of the Irish Brigade will, it is said, leave for the seat of war to-day.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD.

A splendid sword, sash and belts were presented to Capt. William J. Nagle, of the Irish Brigade, by the citizens of South Brooklyn. This presentation was made at Fits Harris', in Atlantic-street, and wes, altogether, a very festive affalr. Among those present at the supper-table were Rev. Joseph Fransioll, Corneilus Dever, Lieut.-Col. Edward Burns, John Cooney, Patrick Hogan, Joseph Nagla and several other promioent citizeus of South Brooklyn. Mr. C. Dever delivered the sword in a very neat and appropriate speech, which was handsomely respouded to by Capt. Nagle. Eloquent remarks were made hy Rav. Mr. Fransioll, followed hy Col. Burns, Mr. John Corney, Mr. L. Leddy, Mr. D. M. Nagle and others. The evening terminated in the hepplest manner, after many patriotic songs and sentiments. Capt. Nagle is the son of an old and well-known citizeu, David M. Nagle, Esq., and is the oldest of fira brothers who are all now enlisted for the defence of the Uniou. He goes in commsud of Company F, of the Fourth Regimeet of the Irish Brigade, Eighty-eighth Volunteers. This is the number borne by the celebrated Conuaught Rangers, whose deeds of heroism have been emblezoned upon the hardest fought fields of modern times.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE REBEL CRUISER SUMTER.

A correspondent, writing from Barbedos under date Nov. 9, gives the following:

"Capt. Wilson, of the hrigantine *Falcon*, arrived this morning, reports having been boarded on the 4th inst., 80 miles to the northeast of Barbados, hy an officer from on board a screw-steamer bark rigged, who examined her papers. The officer stated that it was [illegible] steamer Sumter, Capt. Semmes, and he would like to get some papers, as he would prefer English papers. He seemed quite reluctant in giving the name of his vessel, but after a while said it was the Montgomery. Capt. Wilson, however, thinks it was the famous privateer *Sumter*."

SKIRMISH AT NEW-MARKET, NEAR OLD POINT.

Baltimore, Monday, Dec. 2.

A skirmish occurred on Friday night near New-Market, about five miles from Old Point, in which three rebels were killed, including E. A. Scott, a well-known merchant of Richmond. His body was identified by letters in his pockets.

THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Boston, Monday, Dec. 2.

The following is an extract from a letter from Capt. Brownson, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, under date of Richmond, Nov. 27:

"We are all, seven of us, confined in one cell, size eleven by seventeen feet. Our mess is made up of Cols. Cogeswell and Wood, of New-York; Col. Lee and Maj. Revere, of the Massachusetts Twentieth; Capt. Keffer, of Philadelphia, and Capt. Rockwood and myself, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment. We were transferred from the tobacco warehouse, where we had been confined since the battle at Leesburgh, a fortnight ago. Standing, as we do, for these privateers in New-York, we are treated the same as persons charged with crime. What will be the result of all this I do not know. I trust that all will be well. If we are marked to die, we are enough for our country's loss, and if to live, the fewer the men the greater the share of honor."

CONFISCATION OF THE BARK SAMUEL MOXLEY.

New-London, Monday, Dec. 2.

The bark *Samuel Moxley*, partly owned in Apalachicola, Fla., was seized to-day under the confiscation act by the Collector of this port. The vessel had not arrived here in ballast from Sligo Island.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

New-York Academy of Medicine.—A special meating of the Academy was held, Nov. 30, 1861, at the University, Washington-square, to take action in reference to the death of a late Fellow, Dr. R. S. Kissam. Dr. Jas. Anderson, President, in the Chair, and a large number of Fellows present. Dr. Anderson stated the object of the meeting, and, on motion, appointed Drs. Valentine Mott, J. P. Batchelder and A. R. Gardner a Committee to draft resolutions. The Committee soon afterwards reported a suitable preamble and resolutions, which were read and accepted as the sense of the meeting.

Fatal Accident from Furious Driving.—Yesterday afternoou an unknown man was knocked down and run over by a cart on the corner of Parkrow and Ann-street. He was injured so seriously that he died in a few minutes after. The cart, which ran over tha man, was driven by Patrick Kane in a furious manner. Officer McArthur, of the Broadway squad, arrested him, and Justice Brennan committed him to the Tombs to await the action of the Coroner. Saveral pawn tickets and a small sum of mouey was fouud upou tha deceased.

Death from Burns.—Eliza Bleach was seriously burned early yesterday morning, at a honsa in Baxter-street. She was grossly intoxicated at the time, and her clothes having taken fire while in a room alone, she was hurned almost to death before the flemes were extinguished. Tha police conveyed her to the New-York Hospital, where she died last evening. The Coroner was notified.

Unknown Man Drowned.—A man, whose name is unknown, fell into the dock at the foot of Wall-street, yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

Comptroller's Office—Paying the Blind.

The Comptroller's office, yesterday, presented an interesting spectacle. It was crowded with the blind of the City, who came, or rather were brought there by their friends, to receive the annual donation of the City, amounting this year to $3,650. There were seventy-three applicants, in whose favor a resolution had been passed last Summar, authorizing the payment of $50 each; but the Comptroller, from prudential reasons, has withheld the money until now, when the approach of Winter will warn them to expend it more judiciously than they would probably have done if the donetion had been paid in the Summer season. Both sexes, as well as all ages, were represented, and the payment was made to each with kind words by Mr. Grozsbeck, the clerk on whom the duty devolved. This is in additiou to the regular annual appropriatiou made to the Institution for the Blind.

The following is the amonnt of taxes received during the last five days in November:

Nov. 25	$200,800 84
Nov. 26	288,679 31
Nov. 27	428,841 02
Nov. 29	555,626 03
Nov. 30	785,745 95
	$2,259,698 15

Collected from Sept. 30 to Nov. 24, inclusive		6,639,512 64
Total collected		$8,899,205 74
Tax for the year 1861	$11,627,254 23	
Amouni paid	8,899,205 79	
Balance uncollected	2,728,048 44	
Tax of year 1860	9,746,559 58	
Collected to Nov. 30	7,113,995 72	
Balence due Nov. 30, 1860	$2,632,563 86	
Total collected up to Nov. 30, 1861		8,899,205 79
Total collected up to Nov. 30, 1860		7,113,995 72
Surplus collected in 1861 over 1860		$1,785,210 07

Office Receiver of Taxes—Heavy Collections—Taxes of 1860 and 1861.

From the books of the Receiver of Taxes we gather the following statement of the amount of taxes collected up to the 30th ult., from which day commences the addition of 7 per cent. on all then unpaid. We present also a statemeut of the collections of 1860 for the same period, by which it will be seeu that although nearly $2,000,000 were voluntarily paid this year more than during 1860, there is only a difference of less than $100,000 in the amount remaining unpaid at the same dates. The prompt payment, from Sept. 30 (the day the books were opened) up to Nov. 30, a period of less than sixty working days, of nearly nine millions of dollars, speaks well for the financial condition of the city, notwithstanding the cry of "hard times."

The Eleventh Connecticut Coming.

The Eleventh Connecticut Regiment, Col. Kingsbury, is expected to pass through the City during the week. Gov. Buckingham and Staff will accompany the Regimeut, and, with the officers, will breakfast at the Astor House, by invitation of the Sons of Connecticut. In the evening Gov. Buckingham will hold a reception at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, at which, as also at the breakfast, the daughters of Connecticut will be present. The uumber of tickets will be limited. Those desiring tickets are desired to notify J. H. Almy, State Agent, No. 85 Leonard-street; Charles Gould, Esq., No. 2 Hanover-street, or Richard A. McCurdy, No. 98 Broadway, on or before Thursday morning, designating, as far as possible, how many tickets are for ladies. J. H. Arnold has recently received an appointmeut as Assistant Quartermaster-General of Connecticut.

Sailing of a California Steamer, and the Examination of Passports.

The steamer *North Star*, bound to California, sailed from Pier No. 4, yesterday morning, with her decks crowded with passengers. Sargeant Geast, supported by a large force of Police under command of Inspector Carpenter, was at tha pier, and made a rigid examination of passports as the passengers entered through the gate. A few persons ware obliged to remain behind, on account of some defect in their papers.

Another Book Sale.

The regular parcel sale of English and American books by auction, commeuces on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at the new and spacious trade sale rooms of Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-street, and will be coutinued throoghout the week. The catalogue embraces an unusual variety of valuable books, contributed hy our leading publishers. The sale closes with several small invoices of stationery. Despite the rather unpromising political weather, the sale will undoubtedly draw many country dealers to the City.

Gross Fraud and Forgery.

A CARD FROM U. S. DISTRICT-ATTORNEY SMITH.

Having learned that a handbill has been printed, purporting to emanate from the United States Marshal (who is absent from the City) and myself, in support of the election of Mr. Gunther, I warn our friends that the same is a forgery.

I entreat every loyal citizen to vote with me in favor of George Opdyke.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

Monday Evening, Dec. 2, 1861.

Discharge of Senator Gwin and other Prisoners from Fort Lafayette.

William P. Converse, a merchant of Pearl-street, who was sent to Fort Lafayette a week ago, charged with sending letters to rebels, was yesterday discharged hy the United States Marshal on taking the oath of allegiance. Ex-Senator Gwin, of California, Chevalier [illegible] to report themselves at the Provost-Marshal's office in Washington, whence they are to be sent to Fort Lafayette, there to remain during the pleasure of the President, or the orders of the Department.

A Prize Fight on Long Island.

THE POLICE DO NOT INTERFERE.

Early yesterday morning a prize fight took place between Mahlon Demery, of Philadelphia, and Richard Hollingwood, of New-York. The place chosen for the contest was a plot of ground near Calvary Cemetery, about four miles back of Williamsburgh. The meeting was kept strictly private, though all the arrangements were made several weeks previously. There were about five hundred of the sporting men of this City present, and, strange as it may seem, there was very little drunkenness or disturbance manifested. There was a general feeling of apprehension that the Police would make their appearance on the ground, but they did not interfere during the fight. The parties fought twenty-nine rounds in fifty-five minutes. At this point Hollingwood became so much exhausted that his friends seeing he could not win, threw up the sponge, and gave up the contest. There were many side bets made, but the amount of the stakes was only a hundred dollars.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore Stribbling, of the U. S. Navy, from Washington; Dr. James Lawlor, of the U. S. Navy; Hon. D. W. Gooch, of Massachusetts; Col. Cummings, of New-York; Dr. J. E. Semple, of the U. S. Army, and Capt. Remertze, of the U. S. Cavalry, are at the Astor House.

Commander Wilkes, of the U. S. Navy, and family; Col. Brewerton, of the U. S. Army; J. H. Walcott and lady, of Boston, and Dr. J. E. Turner, of Binghamton, are at the Brevoort House.

Senator Gwin, C. Benham, and J. D. Brent, of California, and N. Berry, of Paris, are at the New-York Hotel.

Alexis Godillot, of Paris; S. B. Dyer, of Paris; E. T. Throopenartin, of Milwaukee; G. W. Hatch and lady, of New-York; S. M. Vail and lady, of Troy; Augustus B. Gerene, of Hartford; H. W. Taylor and lady, of Boston, and J. G. Tappan and lady, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. E. W. Thompson, of Indiana; L. C. Woodruff, of Buffalo; L. W. Coe, of Waterbury; Capt. Geo. B. Cornish, of the *Emerald Isle*, and Wm. Mason, of Taunton, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Levi Parsons and lady, of California; C. P. Hamenway, of Chili; T. S. Spencer, of the U. S. Navy, and E. R. Goodridge and lady, of New-York, are at the Everett House.

E. Baron, of Paris, and G. Benjamin, of England, are at the La Farge House.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—A new burletta called "Secesh," by Mr. Henry Morford, was produced here, last evening, with indifferent success. We are unable to describe the plot of tha piece, owing, in a measure, to tha negligent study of the artists who appeared in it, and tha fact that there seems to be little coherence and no probability in the various scenes. What is worse, there is no action; people go on the stage and off it in a paroxysm of words, and with no apparent object beyond the immediate agony of talking. We do not remember to have seen a more purposeless production. The keenest marksman needs something to aim at, and becomes dreary when he simply blazes into the air. Mr. Morford has attempted to accomplish more than was possible, and, in consequence, has failed. There are, notwithstanding, lines of good burlesque textnre and local allusions which cannot fail to tell. These indicate the experienced writer; but the bnshels of superfluous doggral beneath which they are buried must be removed before they can be expected to contribute to the success of the piece. And if expurgation is to be practised, we would suggest the propriety of beginning with all those jokes that find their point in technical expressions of the bar-room, the gambling house, or the billiard saloon—jokes that prevail to an extraordinary extent in Mr. Morford's prodnction.

Mrs. Barney Williams played the principal part, but we could not discover in what way it was adapted to her peculiar powers. An apology was made for Mr. Dykenpost, on the score of illness, and Mr. Walcor, Jr., assumed his rôle at the last moment. The remeining characters were distributed amongst the excellent company now at this house—said excellent company being frequently at fault. There was some disapprobatiou, and more applause at the fall of the curtain. "Secesh" was not announced for repetition, bnt will, we presume, be played during the present week.

Dodsworth's Saloon.—Messrs. Mason and Thomas give their second classical soirée this evening at this establishment.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Common Council.

A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last eveuing, Aldermeu Franks in the Chair. Before the regular sessiou, the Aldermen organized as a Board of Canvassers, but as the Committee having the returns in charge was not ready to report, no business was transacted, and the Board adjourned until Thursday evening next. Alderman Strong, of the Committee, stated that he believed that there were not ten returns throughout the whole city correct, which accounted for the Committee not being prepared to report. The Common Council was then organized. Alderman Leman called np from the table the report of the Law Committee, relative to the Fifth-avenue opening between Flatbush and Atlantic aveuues, wheu the resolutions attached were adopted, referring the claims against said improvement to the Law Committee, in connection with the Counselor and Comptroller, for settlement, with power to settle and pay the same on such terms as they may deem most advantageous to the city, and directing the Attorney and Counselor to prosecute the parties who petitioned for said imprisonment, provided he deems such a course expedient.

Alderman Strong offered the following:

Whereas, The present rate of salaries of city officers and others is in excess of the amount appropriated for that purpose therefore,

Resolved, That the subject of salaries and pay of city officials be, and hereby is, referred to a Special Committee of three, to report to this Board a scale of salaries commensurate with the appropriation for thet purpose, and also to report what officers, if any, can be dispeused with.

This was adopted, and tha Board adjourned for one week.

Stabbing Affray.—Brazilla Hammond was arrested, yesterday, by Detectives Denton and Folk for stabbing Livingston Mullen in the neck with a knife. The parties met on Sunday evening on Flushing-avenue, when Mullen, it is said, attempted to whip Hammond, and he defended himself with a knife, which a friend handed to him. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital, with a severe, but not necessarily mortal wound, in his neck, and Hammond was locked np for examination.

Police Business.—During the month of November Justice Morrhouse disposed of 294 cases, viz.: Intoxicatiou, 298; assault and battery, 29; violation of corporation ordiuances, 9; vagrancy, 25; petit larceny, 13; malicious mischief, 3; affrays, 3; burglary, 2.

Wreck of the Schooner L. Candiese and an Unknown Bark.

Renowski, C. E., Monday, Dec. 2.

The Government schooner *L. Candiese* was wrecked near Carban Island, on the north shore, in a snow-storm, yesterday. All on board, thirty-seven in number, were saved in boats. They report the weather very severa, with plenty of snaw.

A large bark is wrecked ten miles below the schooner. Her name is unknown.

Springfield Municipal Election.

Springfield, Mass., Monday, Dec. 2.

Stephen C. Bemis was reelected Mayor of this city to-day by 78 majority out of a vote of 2,066. The Board of Aldermen were voted for by all parties, and politics were almost entirely thrown aside. The Common Council stands as near as the result can be known, 13 Republicans to 5 Democrats.

Counterfeit "Tens" on the Waterbury Bank of Connecticut.

Portland, Me., Monday, Dec. 2.

Our city is flooded with ten-dollar counterfeit notes on tha Waterbury Bank of Connecticut. They are executed equal to the original.

Closing of the Canals.

Albany, Monday, Dec. 2.

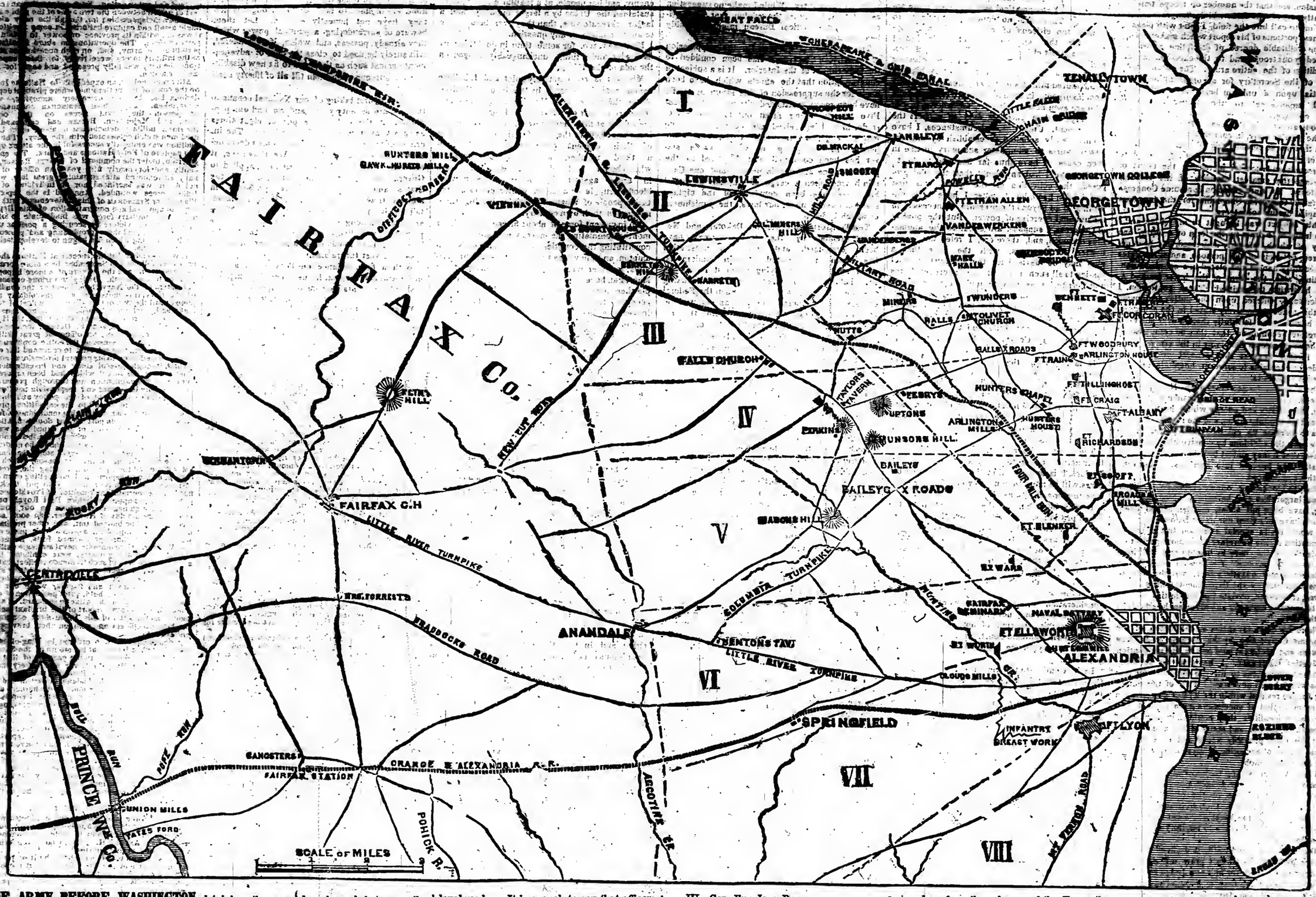
The Board of Canal Comm

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.... NO. 3183. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL LINES BEFORE WASHINGTON.

A MAP EXHIBITING THE DEFENCES OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL, AND POSITIONS OF THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS OF THE GRAND UNION ARMY.



THE ARMY BEFORE WASHINGTON.

The interest which attaches to the military operations of the National army on the line of the Potomac, has induced us to present the readers of the Times with the above very complete and accurate map of the impregnable lines on the Virginia side of the National Capital. These masterly defences sweep from the neighborhood of Great Falls, ten miles above Washington, southward to the mouth of the Accotink Creek, 15 miles below the City; and occupy the arc of a circle the outermost point of which, in the direction of the main body of the enemy at Manassas, may be fixed at Flint Hill. This territory is actually in possession of our troops; the National pickets and reconnoitering parties frequently push-ing miles nearer the rebel host, but fully maintaining the ground embraced between the dotted line traced on the map, and the banks of the Potomac.

The principal permanent fortifications, which the rebels, if they attempt them, will find to be an impassable barrier to their ambitious designs upon the Capital, have been enumerated by title and position in the General Orders of Gen. McCLELLAN, but are, for the first time, located and named upon the present map. How perfect the circle they describe about the city and that of Alexandria, will be perceived at a glance. To state how heavy is the armament of these posts; how numerous the bodies of men detailed for their defence, and what skill in gunnery these new artillerists have already attained, would be a revelation more valuable to the enemy than instructive to the loyal reader. It is enough to say that officers of European armies, skilled in the latest results of military engineering, pronounce the works in front of Washington as absolutely impregnable against the largest assailing force, if held by no more than fifty thousand men.

Another novel and useful trait of our present map is its geographical definition of the territory occupied by each of the eight divisions constituting the grand defensive army. They are indicated by dotted lines extending from the river to the outer defensive lines, and distinguished by the Roman numerals, I, II III, &c.

POSITION OF THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS.

I..Gen. GEORGE A. McCALL,
II..Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH,
III..Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER,
IV..Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
V..Gen. LOUIS BLENKER,
VI..Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
VII..Gen. SAMUEL P. HEINTZELMAN,
VIII..Gen. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

The force embraced in each of these divisions, is, it is needless to say, withheld from publication. It is only known that at the general review, on the 18th ult., seventy-six regiments of infantry, seventeen batteries of artillery, and seven regiments of cavalry, forming an aggregate of seventy-five thousand men, passed in line before Gen. McCLELLAN; while it is also known that immense reserves, occupying the fortifications and the camps, and acting as redoubled picket-guards, made no appearance in that splendid parade. We reproduce from the columns of the TIMES, the following schedule of the several divisions, as represented on that occasion:

GEN. M'CALL'S DIVISION.
Twelve regiments of infantry.
Two batteries.
One regiment of cavalry.

GEN. SMITH'S DIVISION.
Ten regiments of infantry.
Two batteries.
One regiment of cavalry.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S DIVISION.
Thirteen regiments of infantry.
Three batteries.
Two regiments of cavalry.

GEN. M'DOWELL'S DIVISION.
Eleven regiments of infantry.
Three batteries.
One regiment of cavalry.

GEN. BLENKER'S DIVISION.
Eleven regiments of infantry.
Two batteries.
Deckett's regiment of mounted riflemen.

GEN. FRANKLIN'S DIVISION.
Twelve regiments of infantry.
Three batteries,
One regiment of cavalry.

GEN. HEINTZELMAN'S DIVISION.
Seven regiments of infantry.
Two batteries.
One regiment of cavalry.

Gen. SUMNER, upon his return from California, was at once placed in command of an Eighth Division, assigned to the west bank of the Potomac, below Alexandria; and to constitute his command twelve regiments of infantry, with a corresponding strength of artillery and cavalry, have been drawn from the reserved force upon the Maryland side of the river. We have also reason to believe that Gen. ERASMUS D. KEYES has been ordered with a powerful body of troops to a point on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, near Springfield, whence at the proper time a movement will no doubt be made to outflank the insurgent positions at Manassas Junction.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Again meet in unprecedented political condition, we have cause of great gratitude to God for unusual good health and most abundant harvests.

You will not be surprised to learn that, in the peculiar exigencies of the times, our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended with profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our own domestic affairs. A disloyal portion of the American people have, during the whole year, been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union. A nation which endures factious domestic division is exposed to disrespect, abroad, and, if not both, is sure, sooner or later, to provoke foreign intervention. Nations thus tempted are not always able to resist the counsels of seeming expediency and ungenerous ambition, although measures adopted under such influences seldom fail to be unfortunate and injurious to those adopting them.

The disloyal citizens of the United States, who have offered the ruin of our country in return for the aid and comfort which they have invoked abroad, have received less encouragement and encouragement than they probably expected. If it were just to suppose, as the insurgents have seemed to assume, that foreign nations in this case, discarding all moral, social and treaty obligations, would act solely and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce, including, especially, the acquisition of cotton, those nations appear as yet not to have seen their way to their object more directly or clearly through the destruction than through the preservation of the Union. If we could dare to believe that foreign nations are actuated by no higher principle than this, I am quite sure a second argument could be made to show them that they can reach their aim more readily and easily by aiding to crush this rebellion than by giving encouragement to it.

The principal lever relied on by the insurgents for exciting foreign nations to hostility against us, as already intimated, is the embarrassment of commerce. Those nations, however, not improbably saw from the first that it was the Union which made, as well our foreign as our domestic commerce. They can scarcely have failed to perceive that the effort for disunion produces the existing difficulty, and that one strong nation promises more durable peace, and a more extensive, valuable, and relisble commerce, than can the same nation broken into hostile fragments.

It is not my purpose to review our discussions with foreign States, because, whatever might be their wishes or dispositions, the integrity of our country and the stability of our Government mainly depends, not upon them, but on the loyalty, virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people. The correspondence itself, with the usual reservations, is herewith submitted. I venture to hope it will appear that we have practised prudence and liberality towards foreign Powers, averting causes of irritation, and, with firmness maintaining our own rights and honor. Since, however, it is apparent that here, as in every other State, foreign dangers necessarily attend domestic difficulties, I recommend that adequate and ample measures be adopted for maintaining the public defences on every side, while, under this general recommendation, provision for defending our coast line readily occurs to the mind. I also, in the same connection, ask the attention of Congress to our great lakes and rivers. It is believed that some fortifications and depôts of arms and munitions, with harbor and navigation improvements, at well selected points upon these, would be of great importance to the national defence and preservation.

I ask attention to the views of the Secretary of War, expressed in his report upon the same general subjects.

I deem it of importance that the loyal regions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky and other faithful parts of the Union by railroad. I, therefore, recommend, as a military measure, that Congress provide for the construction of such road as speedily as possible.

Kentucky will no doubt coöperate, and, through her Legislature, make the most judicious selection of a line. The Northern terminus must connect with some existing railroad, and whether the route shall be from Lexington or Nicholasville to the Cumberland Gap, or from Lebanon to the Tennessee line, in the direction of Knoxville, or on some still different line can easily be determined. Kentucky and the General Government coöperating, the work can be completed in a very short time, and when done it will be not only of vast present usefulness, but also a valuable permanent improvement worth its cost in all the future.

Some treaties, designed chiefly for the interests of commerce, and having no grave political importance, have been negotiated, and will be submitted to the Senate for their consideration. Although we have failed to induce some of the commercial Powers to adopt a desirable amelioration of the rigor of maritime war, we have removed all obstructions from the way of this humane reform, except such as are merely of temporary and accidental occurrance.

I invite your attention to the correspondence between Her Britanic Majesty's Minister, accredited to this Government, and the Secretary of State, relative to the detention of the British ship *Perthshire* in June last by the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, for a supposed breach of the blockade. As this detention was occasioned by an obvious misapprehension of the facts, and as justice requires that we should commit no belligerent act not founded in strict right as sanctioned by public law, I recommend that an appropriation be made to satisfy the reasonable demand of the owners of the vessel for her detention.

I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor in his annual message to Congress in December last, in regard to the disposition of the surplus which will probably remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens against China, pursuant to the awards of the Commissioners under the Act of the 3d of March, 1859.

If, however, it should not be deemed advisable to carry that recommendation into effect, I would suggest that authority be given for investing the principal over the proceeds of the surplus referred to in good securities, with a view to the satisfaction of such other just claim of our citizens against China as are not unlikely to arise hereafter in the course of our extensive trade with that Empire.

By the act of the 5th of August last, Congress authorized the President to instruct the commanders of suitable vessels to defend themselves against and to capture pirates. This authority has been exercised in a single instance only.

For the more effectual protection of our extensive and valuable commerce in the Eastern seas, especially, it seems to me that it would also be advisable to authorize the commanders of sailing vessels to recapture any prizes which pirates may make of the United States vessels and their cargoes and the Consular Courts established by law in Eastern countries to adjudicate the cases in the event that this should not be objected to by the local authorities.

If any good reason exists why we should preserve longer in withholding our recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Hayti and Liberia, I am unable to discern it. Unwilling, however, to inaugurate a novel policy in regard to them without the approbation of Congress, I submit for your consideration the expediency of an appropriation for maintaining a *Chargé d'Affaires* near each of those new States. It does not admit of doubt that important commercial advantages might be secured by favorable treaties with them.

The operations of the Treasury during the period which has elapsed since your adjournment have been conducted with signal success. The patriotism of the people has placed at the disposal of the Government the large means demanded by the public exigencies. Much of the national loan has been taken by citizens of the industrial classes, whose confidence in their country's faith, and zeal for their country's deliverance from its present peril, have induced them to contribute to the support of the Government the whole of their limited acquisitions. This fact imposes peculiar obligations to economy in disbursement and energy in action.

The revenue from all sources, including loans, for the financial year ending on the 30th of June, 1861, was $86,835,900 27; and the expenditures for the same period, including payments on account of the public debt, were $84,578,034 47, leaving a balance in the treasury, on the 1st of July, of $2,257,065 80 for the first quarter of the financial

year ending on Sept. 30, 1861. The receipts from all sources, including the balance of July 1, were $102,532,509 27, and the expenses $98,239,733 09, leaving a balance, on the 1st of October, 1861, of $4,292,776 18.

Estimates for the remaining three-quarters of the year and for the financial year of 1863, together with his views of the ways and means for meeting the demands contemplated by them, will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is gratifying to know that the expenses made necessary by the rebellion are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which has thus far sustained the Government will continue to sustain it till peace and union shall again bless the land. I respectfully refer to the report of the Secretary of War for information respecting the numerical strength of the army, and for recommendations having in view an increase of its efficiency, and the well-being of the various branches of the service intrusted to his care. It is gratifying to know that the patriotism of the people has proved equal to the occasion, and that the number of troops tendered greatly exceeds the force which Congress authorized me to call into the field. I refer with pleasure to those portions of his report which make allusion to the creditable degree of discipline already attained by our troops, and to the excellent sanitary condition of the entire army. The recommendation of the Secretary for an organization of the militia upon a uniform basis is a subject of vital importance to the future safety of the country, and is commended to the serious attention of Congress. The large addition to the regular army, in connection with the defection that has so considerably diminished the number of its officers, gives peculiar importance to his recommendation for increasing the corps of cadets to the greatest capacity of the Military Academy. By mere omission I presume Congress has failed to provide Chaplains for the hospitals occupied by the volunteers.

This subject was brought to my notice, and I was induced to draw up the form of a letter, one copy of which, properly addressed, has been delivered to each of the persons, and at the dates respectfully named and stated in a schedule, containing, also, the form of the letter marked A, and herewith transmitted. These gentlemen, I understand, entered upon the duties designated at the times respectively stated in the schedule, and have labored faithfully therein ever since. I therefore recommend that they be compensated at the same rate as Chaplains in the army.

I further suggest that general provision be made for chaplains to serve at hospitals as well as with regiments.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents in detail the operations of that branch of the service, the activity and energy which have characterized its administration, and the results of measures to increase its efficiency and power. Such have been the additions by construction and purchase, that it may almost be said a navy has been created and brought into service since our difficulties commenced.

Besides blockading our extensive coast, squadrons, larger than ever before assembled under our flag, have been put afloat, and performed deeds which have increased our naval renown.

I would invite special attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for a more perfect organization of the navy by introducing additional grades in the service. The present organization is defective and unsatisfactory, and the suggestions submitted by the Department will, it is believed, if adopted, obviate the difficulties alluded to, to promote harmony and increase the efficiency of the navy.

There are three vacancies on the Bench of the Supreme Court, two by the decease of Justices DANIEL and MCLEAN, and one by the resignation of Justice CAMPBELL. I have so far forborne making nominations to fill the vacancies for reasons which I will now state. Two of the outgoing Judges resided within the States now overrun by revolt so that if successors were appointed in the same localities they could not now serve upon their circuits, and many of the most competent men there probably would not take the personal hazard of accepting to serve even here upon the Supreme Bench.

I have been unwilling to throw all the appointments northward, thus disabling myself from doing justice to the South on the return of peace, although I may remark that to transfer to the North one which has heretofore been in the South would not, with reference to territory and population, be unjust.

During the long and brilliant Judicial career of Judge MCLEAN, his Circuit grew into an empire altogether too large for any one Judge to give the Courts therein more than a nominal attendance, rising in population from one million four hundred and seventy thousand and eighteen, in 1830, to six millions one hundred and fifty-one thousand four hundred and five, in 1860. Besides this, the country generally has outgrown our present Judicial system.

If uniformity was not all intended, the system requires that all the States shall be accommodated with Circuit Courts, attended by Supreme Judges; while, in fact, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Florida, Texas, California and Oregon have never had any such Courts.

Nor can this well be remedied without a change of the system because the adding of Judges to the Supreme Court, enough for the accommodation of all parts of the country with Circuit Courts, would create a Court altogether too numerous for a judicial body of any sort, and the evil of it be one that will increase as new States come into the Union.

Circuit Courts are useful, or they are not useful. If useful, no State should be denied them. If not useful, no State should have them. Let them be provided for all or abolished as to all.

Three modifications occur to me, either of which I think would be an improvement upon our present system. Let the Supreme Court be of convenient number in every event.

Then, first, let the whole country be divided into circuits of convenient size, the Supreme Judges to serve in a number of them corresponding to their own number, and independent Circuit Judges be provided for all the rest.

Or, secondly, let the Supreme Judges be relieved from Circuit duties, and Circuit Judges provided for all the Circuits.

Or, thirdly, dispense with Circuit Courts altogether, leaving the judicial functions wholly to the District Courts and an independent Supreme Court.

I respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the present condition of the statute laws, with the hope that Congress will be able to find an easy remedy for the many of the inconveniences and evils which constantly embarrass those engaged in the practical administration of them.

Since the organization of the Government Congress has created some five thousand acts and joint resolutions, which fill more than six thousand closely printed pages, and are scattered through many volumes. Many of these acts have been drawn in haste and without sufficient caution, so that their provisions are often obscure in themselves or in conflict with each other, or, at least, so doubtful as to render it very difficult for even the best informed persons to ascertain precisely what the statute law really is.

It seems to me very important that the statute laws should be made plain and intelligent as possible, and be reduced to as small a compass as may consist with the fullness and prescience of the will of the Legislature and the perspicuity of its language. This work done, would, I think, greatly facilitate the labors of those whose duty it is to assist in the administration of the laws, and would be a lasting benefit to the people by placing before them, in a more accessible and intelligible form, the laws which so deeply concern their interests and their duties. I am informed by some, whose opinions I respect, that all the acts of Congress now in force, and of a permanent and general nature, might be revised and re-written, so as to be embraced in one volume, or at least two volumes, of ordinary and convenient size, and I respectfully recommend to Congress to consider of the subject, and if my suggestion be approved, to devise such plan as to their wisdom shall seem most proper for the attainment of the end proposed. One of the unavoidable consequences of the present insurrection is the entire suppression in many places of all ordinary means of administering civil justice by the officers and in the forms of existing law. This is the case, in whole or in part, in all the insurgent States and as our armies advance upon, and take possession of, parts of these States, the practical evil becomes more apparent. There are no courts nor officers to whom the citizens of other States may apply for the enforcement of their lawful claims against citizens of the insurgent States, and there is a vast amount of debt constituting such claims. Some have estimated it as high as two hundred millions of dollars, due in large part from insurgents, in open rebellion, to loyal citizens who are even now making great sacrifices in the discharge of their patriotic duty to support the Government. Under these circumstances, I have been urgently solicited to establish by military power courts to administer summary justice in such cases. I have thus far declined to do it; not because I had any doubt that the end proposed, the collection of the debts, was just and right in itself, but because I have been unwilling to go beyond the pressure of necessity in the unusual exercise of power. But the powers of Congress, I suppose, are equal to the anomalous occasion, and, therefore, I refer the whole matter to Congress, with the hope that a plan may be devised for the administration of justice in all such parts of the insurgent States and Territories as may be under control of this Government, whether by a voluntary return to allegiance and order, or by the power of our arms; this, however, not to be a permanent institution, but a temporary substitute, and to cease as soon as the ordinary Courts can be reestablished in peace.

It is important that some more convenient means should be provided, if possible, for the adjustment of claims against the Government, especially in view of their increased number by reason of the war. It is as much the duty of Government to render prompt justice against itself in favor of citizens as it is to administer the same between private individuals.

The investigation and adjudication of claims in their nature belong to the Judicial Department. Besides, it is apparent that the attention of Congress will be more than usually engaged for some time to come with great National questions.

It was intended, by the organization of the Court of Claims, mainly to remove this branch of business from the halls of Congress; but while the Court has proved to be an effective and valuable means of investigation, it in great degree fails to effect the object of its creation for want of power to make its judgments final.

Fully aware of the delicacy, not to say the danger of the subject, I commend to your careful consideration whether this power of making judgments final may not properly be given to the Court, reserving the right of appeal on questions of law to the Supreme Court, with such other provisions as experience may have shown to be necessary.

I ask attention to the report of the Postmaster-General, the following being a summary statement of the condition of the Department:

The revenue from all sources during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1861, including the annual permanent appropriation of seven hundred thousand dollars for the transportation of free mail matter, was $9,049,296 40, being about two per cent. less than the revenue.

For 1860, the expenditures were $13,606,759 11, showing a decrease of more than 8 per cent., as compared with those of the previous year, and leaving an excess of expenditures over the revenue for the last fiscal year of over $557,462 71 The gross revenue for the year ending June 30, 1863, is estimated at an increase of 4 per cent on that of 1861, making $8,683,000, to which should be added the earnings of the Department in carrying free matter, viz: $700,000, making $9,383,000. The total expenditures for 1863 are estimated at $12,528,000, leaving an estimated deficiency of $3,145,000 to be supplied from the Treasury in addition to the permanent appropriation.

The present insurrection shows, I think, that the extension of this District across the Potomac River at the time of establishing the Capital here, was eminently wise, and, consequently, that the relinquishment of that portion of it which lies within the State of Virginia was unwise and dangerous. I submit, for your consideration, the expediency of regaining that part of the District and the restoration of the original boundaries thereof through negotiations with the State of Virginia.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, with the accompanying documents, exhibit the condition of the several branches of the public business pertaining to that department. The depressing influences of the insurrection have been especially felt in the operations of the Patent and General Land Offices. The cash receipts from the sales of public lands during the past year have exceeded the expenses of our land system only about $200,000. The sales have been entirely suspended in the Southern States, while the interruption to the business of the country, and the diversion of large numbers of men from labor to military service, have obstructed settlements in the new States and Territories of the Northwest.

The receipts of the Patent-office have declined in nine months about $100,000, rendering a large reduction of the force employed necessary to make it self-sustaining.

The demands upon the Pensionoffice will be largely increased by the insurrection. Numerous applications for pensions, based upon the casualties of the existing war, have already been made. There is reason to believe that many who are now upon the pension roll and in receipt of the bounty of the Government are in the ranks of the insurgent army, or giving them aid and comfort.

The Secretary of the Interior has directed a suspension of the payment of the pensions of such persons upon proof of their disloyalty. I recommend that Congress authorize that officer to cause the names of such persons to be stricken from the pension roll.

The relations of the Government with the Indian tribes have been greatly disturbed by the insurrection, especially in the Southern Superintendency, and in that of New-Mexico. The Indian country south of Kansas is in the possession of the insurgents from Texas and Arkansas. The agents of the United States, appointed since the 4th of March, for this superintendency, have been unable to reach their posts, while the most of those who were in office before that time have espoused the insurrectionary cause, and assume to exercise the powers of agents by virtue of the commission from the insurrectionists. It has been stated in the public Press that a portion of these Indians have been organized as a military force, and are attached to the army of the insurgents. Although the Government has no official information upon the subject, letters have been written to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by several prominent chiefs, giving assurance of their loyalty to the United States, and expressing a wish for the presence of the Federal troops to protect them. It is believed that upon the repossession of the country by the Federal forces the Indians will readily cease all hostile demonstrations and resume their former relations to the Government. Agriculture, confessedly the largest interest of the nation, has not a department nor a bureau, but a clerkship only assigned to it in the Government. While it is fortunate that this great interest is so independent in its nature as not to have demanded and extorted more from the Government, I respectfully ask Congress to consider whether something more cannot be given voluntarily with general advantage.

Annual reports, exhibiting the condition of our agriculture, commerce and manufactures, would present a fund of information of great practical value to the country. While I make no suggestion as to details, I venture the opinion that an Agricultural and Statistical Bureau might profitably be organized.

The execution of the laws for the suppression of the African Slave-trade has been confided to the Department of the Interior. It is a subject of congratulation that the efforts which have been made for the suppression of this inhuman traffic have been recently attended with unusual success. Five vessels, being fitted out for the Slave-trade, have been seized and condemned. Two mates, engaged in the trade, and one person in equipping a vessel as a slaver has been convicted and subjected to the penalty of fine and imprisonment, and one Captain having taken a cargo of Africans on board his vessel has been convicted of the highest grade of offence under our laws, the punishment of which is death.

The Territories of Colorado, Dakotah and Nevada, created by the last Congress, have been organized, and civil administration has been inaugurated therein under auspices especially gratifying when it is considered that the heaven of treason was found existing in some of these new countries when the Federal officers arrived there. The abundant natural resources of these Territories, with the security and protection afforded by organized government, will doubtless invite to them a large immigration when peace shall restore the business of the country to its accustomed channels. I submit the resolutions of the Legislature of Colorado, which evidence the patriotic spirit of the people of the Territory. So far the authority of the United States has been upheld in all the Territories, as it is hoped it will be in the future. I commend their interests and defence to the enlightened and generous care of Congress. I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress the interest of the District of Columbia. The insurrection has been the cause of much suffering and sacrifice to its inhabitants, and as they have no representative in Congress, that body should not overlook their just claims upon the Government.

At your late session a joint resolution was adopted, authorizing the President to take measures for facilitating a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States at the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to be holden at London in the year 1862. I regret to say I have been unable to give personal attention to this subject—a subject at once so interesting in itself, and so extensively and intricately connected with the material prosperity of the world. Through the Secretaries of State and of the Interior, a plan or system has been devised and partly matured, which will be laid before you.

Under and by virtue of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, approved Aug. 6, 1861," the legal claims of certain persons to the labor and service of certain other persons have become forfeited, and numbers of the latter, thus liberated, are already dependent on the United States, and must be provided for in some way. Besides this, it is not impossible that some of the States will pass similar enactments for their own benefit respectively, and by the operation of which persons of the same class will be thrown upon them for disposal. In such case, I recommend that Congress provide for accepting such persons from such States, according to some mode of valuation *in lieu protanto* of direct taxes, or upon some other plan to be agreed on with such States respectively, that such persons on such acceptance by the General Government be at once deemed free, and that in any event steps be taken for colonizing both classes, or the one first mentioned if the other shall not be brought into existence, in some place or places in a climate congenial to them. It might be well to consider, too, whether the free colored people already in the United States could not, so far as individuals may desire, be included in such colonization. To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory, and also the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition. Having practiced the acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years, the question of constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one with us.

The power was at first questioned by Mr. JEFFERSON, who, however, in the purchase of Louisiana, yielded his scruples on the plea of great expediency. If it be that the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white men, this measure affects that object; for the emigration of colored men, leaves additional room for white men remaining or coming here. Mr. JEFFERSON, however, placed the importance of procuring Louisiana more on political and commercial grounds than on providing room for population.

On this whole proposition, including the appropriation of money with the acquisition of territory, does not the expediency amount to absolute necessity, that without which the Government cannot be perpetuated. The war continues. In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have, therefore, in every case thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital military importance, to the more deliberate action of the Legislature. In the exercise of my best discretion, I have adhered to the blockade of the ports held by the insurgents, instead of putting in force by proclamation the law of Congress enacted at the late session for closing those ports. So also obeying the dictates of prudence as well as the obligations of law, instead of transcending, I have adhered to the act of Congress to confiscate property and for insurrectionary purposes. If a new law upon the same subject shall be proposed, its propriety will be duly considered. *The Union must be preserved*, and hence all dispensable means must be employed. We should not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable. The Inaugural Address at the beginning of the Administration, and the Message to Congress at the late special session were both mainly devoted to the domestic controversy out of which the insurrection and consequent war have sprung. [illegible] or [illegible] to the principles or general purposes stated and expressed in those documents. The last ray of hope for preserving the Union peaceably expired at the assault upon Fort Sumter, and a general review of what has occurred since may not be unprofitable. What was painfully uncertain then is much better defined and more distinct now, and the progress of events is plainly in the right direction. The insurgents confidently claimed a strong support from north of Mason and Dixon's line, and the friends of the Union were not free from apprehension on the point. This however, was soon settled definitely, and on the right side. South of the line of noble little Delaware, led off right from the first. Maryland was made to seem against the Union; our soldiers were assaulted; bridges were burned, and railroads torn up within her limits, and we were many days at one time without the ability to bring a single regiment over her soil to the Capital. Now her bridges and railroads are repaired, and open to the Government. She already gives seven regiments to the cause of the Union, and none to the enemy, and her people, at a regular election, have sustained the Union by a larger majority, and a larger aggregate vote, than they ever before gave to any candidate, or any question.

Kentucky, too, for some time in doubt, is now decidedly, and I think, unchangeably ranged on the side of the Union.

Missouri is comparatively quiet, and I believe cannot again be overrun by the insurrectionists. These three States of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, neither of which would promise a single soldier at first, have now an aggregate of not less than 40,000 in the field for the Union; while of their citizens certainly not more than a third number, and they of doubtful whereabouts and doubtful existence, are in arms against it. After a somewhat bloody struggle of months, winter closes on the Union people of Western Virginia, leaving them masters of their own country.

An insurgent force of about fifteen hundred, for months dominating the narrow peninsular region constituting the counties of Accomac and Northampton, and known as the Eastern shore of Virginia, together with some contiguous parts of Maryland, have laid down their arms, and the people there have renewed their allegiance to, and accepted the protection of the old flag. This leaves no armed insurrection north of the Potomac or east of the Chesapeake.

Also we have obtained a footing at each of the isolated points on the Southern coast of Hatteras, Port Royal, Tybee Island, near Savannah, and Ship Island. And we likewise have some general accounts of popular movements in behalf of the Union in North Carolina and Tennessee. These things demonstrate that the course of the Union is advancing steadily Southward.

Since your last adjournment Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT has retired from the head of the army. During his long life the nation has not been unmindful of his merit. Yet, on calling to mind how faithfully, nobly and brilliantly he has served the country from a time far back in our history, when few of the now living had been born, and thenceforward continually. I cannot but think that we are still his debtor. I submit, therefore, for your consideration what further mark of recognition is due to him and ourselves as a grateful people.

With the retirement of Gen. SCOTT came the Executive duty of appointing in his stead a General-in-Chief of the army. It is a fortunate circumstance, that neither in Council nor country, was there, so far as I know, any difference of opinion as to the proper person to be selected.

The retiring Chief repeatedly expressed his judgment in favor of Gen. MCCLELLAN for the position, and in this the nation seemed to give a unanimous concurrence. The designation of Gen. MCCLELLAN is, therefore, in a considerable degree, the selection of the country as well as of the Executive, and hence there is better reason to hope there will be given him the confidence and cordial support thus by fair implication promised, and without which he cannot with so full efficiency serve the country.

It has been said that one bad General is better than two good ones, and the saying is true if taken to mean no more than that an army is better directed by a single mind, though inferior, than by two superior ones at variance and cross purposes. And the same is true in all joint operations wherein those engaged can have none but a common end in view and can differ only as to the choice of means. In a storm at sea no one can wish the ship to sink, and yet not unfrequently all go down together, because too many will direct and no single mind can be allowed to control. It continues to develope that the insurrection is largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first principle of popular Government—the rights of the people. Conclusive evidence of this is found in the most grave and maturely-considered public documents, as well as in the general tone of the insurgents. In these documents we find the abridgement of the existing right of suffrage and the denial to the people of all right to participate in the selection of public officers, except the legislative body, advocated with labored arguments to prove that large control of the Government in the people is the source of all political evil. Monarchy, itself, is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism.

It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point, with its connections, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor, in the structure of Government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital somehow by the use of it induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves; and further, it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed, nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Both of these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless. Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is and probably always will be a relation between labor and capital producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of community exists within that relation. A few men own capital, and that few avoid labor themselves, and with their capital hire, or buy another few to labor for them. A large majority belong to neither class, neither work for others, nor have others working for them. In most of the Southern States a majority of the whole people of all colors are neither slaves nor masters, while in the Northern a large majority are neither hirers nor hired. Men with their families, wives, sons and daughters work for themselves [illegible] houses and in their shops [illegible] to themselves and [illegible] capital on the one hand, nor of hired laborers or slaves on the other. These are not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with capital, that is they labor with their own hands, and also buy or hire others to labor for them; but this is only a mixed and not a distinct class. No principle stated is disturbed by the existence of this mixed class.

Again, as has already been said, there is not of necessity any such thing as the free hired laborer being fixed for that condition for life. Many independent men everywhere in these States a few years back in their lives were hired laborers. The prudent, penniless beggar in the world—labors for wages awhile, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all, gives hope to all, and consequent energy and progress, and improvement of the condition of all. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up on from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.

From the first taking of our National census to the last, are seventy years, and we find our population at the end of the period, eight times as great as it was at the beginning. The increase of those other things which men deem desirable has been even greater. We thus have, at one view, what the popular principle applied to Government through the machinery of the States and the Union, has produced in a given time, and also what, if firmly maintained, it promises for the future. There are already among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain 250,000,000. The struggle of to-day is not altogether for to-day, it is for a vast future also.

With a firm reliance on Providence, all the more firm and earnest, let us proceed in the great task which events have devolved upon us.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1861.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

SIR: The report from this Department, under date of 4th July last, exhibited the condition of the navy, the administrative measures taken to augment its efficiency, and the general course of its operations up to the commencement of the late special session of Congress. The enlarged estimates of expenditure for the naval service then submitted, contemplated, especially, three different lines of naval operations, upon an extended scale, as demanded by the situation of the country. These were—

1. The closing of all the insurgent ports along a coast line of nearly three thousand miles, in the form and under the exacting regulations of a belligerent blockade, including the naval occupation and defence of the Potomac River, from its mouth to the Federal Capital, as the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia, and also the main commercial avenue to the principal base of our military operations.

2. The organization of combined naval and military expeditions to operate in force against various points of the Southern coast, rendering efficient naval coöperation with the position and movements of such expeditions when landed, and including also all needful naval aid to the army in cutting off intercommunication with the rebels, and in its operations on the Mississippi and its tributaries; and

3. The active pursuit of the piratical cruisers which might escape the vigilance of the blockading force, and put to sea from the rebel ports.

These were duties which the navy was called upon at the same time to prepare for and perform, and they constituted a triple task more arduous, it is believed, in some respects, than has before been demanded from the maritime power of any Government. I proceed to report briefly the efforts which have been made for its accomplishment.

The limited number of ships and men at command when the proclamation announcing the blockade of the ports of the insurgent States was issued, and the inadequate means provided by the last Congress for the emergency, devolved upon the Department the necessity for calling into immediate service not only all the naval forces but vessels from the commercial marine. Purchases were accordingly made, and charters hastily executed for the exigency, and orders peremptorily issued to forthwith equip and prepare for service the public vessels that were dismantled and in ordinary at the several yards. The force thus hastily gathered was placed along our coast, and divided into two squadrons—one of which, designated as the Atlantic blockading squadron, had for its field of operation the whole coast extending from the eastern-most line of Virginia to Cape Florida, and was under the command of Flag-officer SILAS H. STRINGHAM. The other, or Gulf Squadron, operating from Cape Florida westward to the Rio Grande, was commanded by Flag-officer WILLIAM MERVINE. These officers repaired to their stations, and were reinforced from time to time by the arrival of such vessels as were dispatched to their commands, and under their supervision and direction all the ports upon their stations were subjected to a blockade as rigid and effective as the peculiar nature of our maritime frontier—which has, through a large portion of its entire extent, a double coast, inner and outer—would admit. Our principal naval vessels are not, from their great draft of water, adapted to blockade service on our shallow coast, which has been guarded with extreme difficulty. The ports of North Carolina especially, situated within the interior shallow waters of their sounds and inlets, afforded peculiar facilities to a class of small vessels, aided by fraudulent papers and foreign flags, to elude the vigilance of the sentinel ships whose special duty it was to interdict commerce with the insurgents.

THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

It became necessary, at an early period, to place a flotilla on the Lower Potomac. A variety of circumstances combined to render this one of the most embarrassing duties on the whole insurgent frontier, and it was early foreseen by the Department that, without the active coöperation of the army, it would be impossible to prevent the navigation of the river from being obstructed by batteries on the Virginia side. For several months, however, the navy, without aid, succeeded, more effectually than could have been expected, in keeping the river open for commercial purposes, and restricting, to a great extent, communication between the opposite shores. In the heroic discharge of this duty, the first commander of the flotilla lost his life; but the navy continued to capture every rebel vessel which showed itself on the Potomac, and to give security and protection to the commerce of loyal citizens, until the close of October, when the insurgents erected batteries at sundry points on the Virginia shore, thereby rendering passage on the river dangerous.

THE SQUADRONS.

The duty of guarding the coast, and enforcing the blockade, has been one of great labor, as well as ceaseless vigilance and responsibility. With the steadily increasing force that added to the squadrons, the efforts of the insurgents to elude our ships were also increased, in order to supply the pressing necessities that afflicted the whole of the rebel States. The duties imposed upon the flag officers became correspondingly arduous, and eventually more extensive in their operation and detail than could be well executed by one commander. While the subject of a division of the squadrons was under consideration, Flag Officer STRINGHAM, unaware of the fact, made a proposition to relinquish his command, which was acceded to, and two squadrons were organized on the Atlantic coast. Capt. LOUIS M. GOLDSBOROUGH was appointed to guard the shores of Virginia and North Carolina, and raised his flag on the *Minnesota* on the 23d of September. The residue of the southern Atlantic coast, commencing at the line which separates the two Carolinas and extending to Cape Florida, was intrusted to Capt. SAMUEL F. DU PONT, whose flag was raised on the *Wabash*, on the 29th of October.

Flag-Officer WILLIAM MERVINE was relieved from the command of the Gulf squadron in September by Capt. WILLIAM W. MCKEAN. The necessity of dividing this squadron, as well as that on the Atlantic seaboard, in order that the coast should be more rigidly guarded, was felt; but the measure was postponed until a larger force could be sent around the peninsula. A vigilant watch has been maintained at the passes of the Mississippi, by which the commerce of New-Orleans has been successfully interdicted.

The task of blockading the coast is unattractive and devoid of adventure. Those who have engaged in this rebellion have neither commerce nor a navy to reward or stimulate to exertion.

SINKING VESSELS.

One method of blockading the ports of the insurgent States, and interdicting communication as well as to prevent the egress of privateers which sought to depredate on our commerce, has been that of sinking in the channels vessels laden with stone. The first movement in this direction was on the North Carolina coast, where there are numerous inlets to Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, and other interior waters, which afforded facilities for eluding the blockade, and also to the privateers. For this purpose a class of small vessels were purchased in Baltimore, some of which have been placed in Ocracoke inlet.

Another and larger description of vessels were bought in the eastern market, most of them such as were formerly employed in the whale fisheries. These were sent to obstruct the channels of Charleston harbor and the Savannah River; and this, if effectually done, will prove the most economical and satisfactory method of interdicting commerce at those points.

VESSELS CAPTURED.

Since the institution of the blockade one hundred and fifty-three vessels have been captured sailing under various flags, most of which were attempting to violate the blockade. With few exceptions, these vessels were in such condition, when seized, as to authorise their being sent at once to the courts for adjudication and condemnation as prizes. Appended to this report is a list of the vessels which have been captured.

SEIZURE OF SOUTHERN PORTS.

A seizure of some of the important ports, and its great commanded the early and earnest attention of this department. It was found that naval stations and harbors of refuge during the tempestuous seasons would be indispensable if hostilities were to be continued, and the positions thus secured could also be made the points of offensive military operations. Shortly after the attention of the Government was drawn to this subject, a Board was convened under the auspices of the Navy Department, consisting of Capt. SAMUEL F. DU PONT and CHARLES H. DAVIS, of the navy; Major JOHN G. BARNARD, of the army; and Prof. ALEXANDER BACHE, of the coast survey; to whom a thorough investigation of the coast, and harbors, their access and defences was referred. Several elaborate and valuable reports of great interest, exhibiting in minute detail the position, advantages and topographical peculiarities of almost every eligible point on the coast were the results of this important commission.

In view of the data thus presented, two combined naval and military expeditions have already been organized and put in action. Such coöperation and concert of action between the two arms of the public service were indispensable; for, though the navy alone might install and capture batteries in some positions, it was not within its province or power to retain or garrison them. The operations on shore properly pertain to the army, and, on such occasions as soon as the military forces were ready for their operations, the navy was fully prepared and eager for immediate action.

After some delays, an expedition to Hatteras Inlet, on the coast of North Carolina, where piratical depredations had become extremely frequent, was undertaken. Flag-Officer [illegible] commanded in person the naval forces on this occasion, and Major-Gen. [illegible] had charge of the small military detachment of about eight hundred men which coöperated with the navy. The expedition was eminently successful in the attack upon and capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark. The entire garrison, under the command of Colonel [illegible], recently and for nearly fifty years an officer of the navy, surrendered after sustaining great loss, while not a life was sacrificed nor an individual of the Union forces wounded. Annexed is the report of Flag-officer STRINGHAM of this achievement, with the letter of approval and congratulation of this Department. The military force was inadequate to follow up this brilliant victory by securing a position upon the main land, and there maintaining and protecting the loyal feeling which had begun to develope itself in North Carolina.

It was intended that the success at Hatteras should have been followed in September, by a more formidable expedition, and the seizure of a more important position further South. Owing to various causes, independent of the Navy Department or the condition of the navy, this movement was unavoidably postponed until the 29th of October, when a fleet of forty-eight sail, including transports, a larger armament than ever before assembled under our flag, left Hampton Roads. Capt. SAMUEL F. DUPONT, then recently appointed Flag-officer, an officer of great skill and experience, and possessing the entire confidence of the Department, was selected to command this expedition. In addition to his general professional ability, he had, through careful study and investigation, as Chairman of the Board which had been ordered in June, special qualification and thorough preparation for the highly important and responsible position assigned to him. Informed of the policy and views of the Government in regard to the expedition, prompt to execute its wishes, and having made himself familiar with every eligible port on the Southern Atlantic coast, he, as commander of the expedition, was intrusted with the selection, within prescribed limits, of the place where the first assault should be made.

After encountering the severest storm that has visited the coast during the present season, which partially dispersed the squadron, causing the wreck of several of the transports, and compelling even some of the smaller vessels of the navy to put back, the fleet, by the merciful interposition of Providence, was preserved, and appeared before Port Royal, one of the best, though neglected harbors on our Southern coast, on the 5th day of November. So soon as the channel could be buoyed out, and other preliminary measures accomplished, assaults were made on the well-built and thoroughly-armed forts, Beauregard and Walker. Consummate naval strategic skill, and the most admirable gunnery, were exhibited in the attack, which was of such tremendous effect that Gen. DRAYTON and the rebel army surrendered their strongholds, fled the coast with precipitation, leaving their property, armament and papers, while our naval forces took, and still hold, quiet possession of one of the finest harbors on the Atlantic seaboard. I append Flag-officer DUPONT's report of this brilliant achievement, and the letter of this Department congratulating him, his officers and men on their bravery, skill and success.

A demonstration was ordered by Flag-officer DUPONT on Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River, which resulted in the capture of that island and the strong Martello tower and battery that virtually commands Fort Pulaski. Our naval forces have possession of that island, a part of the South Atlantic squadron is at anchor in the harbor, and the flag of the Union is again unfurled in Georgia. The dispatch of Flag-officer DUPONT, communicating to the Navy Department an account of this transaction, and the additional fact that the rebels themselves have, in anticipation of our action, placed obstructions in the river at Fort Pulaski, is appended to the report.

Without specifying, in detail, the numerous meritorious achievements which have during the year done honor to the naval service, I append dispatches of the commanders, communicating the brave and heroic conduct which has been displayed by our naval officers, sailors and marines, whose intrepidity, courage and loyalty were never more marked than in this rebellion.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

A naval force, auxiliary to and connected with the army movements on the Mississippi and its tributaries, has been organized, and is under the command of Flag-officer ANDREW H. FOOTE, who is rendering efficient service in that quarter.

The steamers which have been built or purchased for this service by the War Department are of a formidable character, and manned by a class of superior seamen and Western boatmen, who, in the preliminary skirmishes already, have done good service, and will, I am confident, acquit themselves with credit in the future. Reports are appended, exhibiting some of the operations of this command as auxiliary to the military movements on the Mississippi.

PURSUIT OF PRIVATEERS.

It was natural that apprehensions should prevail in regard to armed cruisers, commissioned expressly by the rebel leaders to depredate upon our commerce. This robbery of merchants and others engaged in peaceful and lawful pursuits by piratical cruisers is not inconsistent with the general conduct of those who have violated law and moral obligations to gratify inordinate ambition. Our extended commerce presented inducements for piratical warfare, yet but few of our misguided countrymen have prostituted themselves to the purposes of plunder, though thereto invited, and these few have been in constant flight to escape the avenging power of our vigilant naval forces. Such of these cruisers as eluded the blockade and capture were soon wrecked, beached or sunk, with the exception of one, the steamer *Sumter*, which, by some fatality, was permitted to pass the *Brooklyn*, then blockading one of the passes of the Mississippi, and, after a brief and feeble chase by the latter, was allowed to proceed on her piratical voyage. An investigation of this whole occurrence was ordered by the Department. Soon the *Niagara* and the *Powhatan*, from the Gulf Squadron, followed in vigorous pursuit—the latter, though long in commission, and with defective boilers and machinery, under her energetic commander, tracking the piratical craft as far as Maranham. The *Keystone State*, *Richmond*, *Iroquois*, and *San Jacinto* were also in search of her at different points and periods. Although a piratical rover, without license from any recognized or acknowledged government, and avowedly engaged in the robbery and plunder of our citizens, I regret to say this vessel has been received, and her wants supplied, against the remonstrance of our consuls, by public authorities, in many foreign ports, where her character was well known.

REBEL EMISSARIES.

Capt. WILKES, in command of the *San Jacinto*, while searching in the West Indies for the *Sumter*, received information that JAMES M. MASON and JOHN SLIDELL, disloyal citizens and leading conspirators, were, with their suite, to embark from Havana in the English steamer *Trent*, on their way to Europe to promote the cause of the insurgents. Cruising in the Bahama channel he intercepted the *Trent* on the 8th of November, and took from her these dangerous men whom he brought to the United States. His vessel having been ordered to refit for service at Charleston, the prisoners were retained on board and conveyed to Fort Warren, where they were committed to the custody of Col. DUMMER, its commandant of that Fortress.

The prompt and decisive action of Capt. WILKES on this occasion merited and received the emphatic approval of the Department, and if a too generous forbearance was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel which had these rebel enemies on board, it may in view of the special circumstances, and of its patriotic motives, be excused; but it must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for the treatment of any case of similar infraction of neutral obligations by any foreign vessels engaged in commerce or the carrying trade.

THE NAVAL FORCE AND ITS INCREASE.

This brief review of the principal operations of the navy, under the new and extraordinary demands that were made upon its efficiency, naturally introduces an exposition of the measures adopted in conformity with the legislative policy of Congress to increase its available force. The measures which were adopted by the department, in advance of the special session in July, for augmenting the navy, and the recommendations and suggestions which I had the honor at that time to submit, received the sanction and approval of Congress. Immediate action had been rendered necessary in consequence of events that had been precipitated upon the country, and for which no legislative provision had been made. Only a feeble force of men and vessels, scarcely

ordinary police operations, and [illegible] available on the Atlantic coast. In order that the condition of the navy on the 4th of March may be rightly understood, it will be well to state the position and character of each of the vessels at that date. The home squadron consisted of seventeen vessels, and of these only four were in northern ports and available for service, viz.:

Name.	Class.	No. of guns.	Where stationed.
Pawnee	Screw sloop	8	At Washing'n
Crusader	Steamer	8	At New-York.
Mohawk	Steamer	8	At New-York.
Supply	Steamship	4	At New-York.
[illegible]	[illegible]	25	

The remaining vessels of the squadron were stationed as follows:

[illegible]	Class.	No. of guns.	Where stationed.
[illegible]	Frigate	50	Pensacola.
[illegible]	Sloop	20	Pensacola.
[illegible]	Steamer	25	Pensacola.
[illegible]	Steamer	5	Pensacola.
[illegible]	Sloop	22	Vera Cruz.
[illegible]	Sloop	24	Returning from Vera Cruz.
[illegible]	Steamer	4	
[illegible]	Steamer	11	
[illegible]		163	

The *Powhatan* arrived at New-York on the 1th of March, and sailed early in April for Fort Pickens. The *Pocahontas* reached Hampton Roads on the 19th of March, and the *Cumberland* on the 22d of the same month.

From the squadrons on foreign stations, the following have been recalled in accordance with orders from the department:

FROM MEDITERRANEAN.

[illegible]	Class.	No. Guns.	Date of Arrival.
[illegible]	Steam sloop	16	July 3
[illegible]	Steam sloop	15	June 6
[illegible]	Steam sloop	6	June 15

FROM COAST OF AFRICA.

Name.	Class.	No. of guns.	Date of arrival.
[illegible]nation	Sloop	22	Sept. 28.
[illegible]mouth	Sloop	22	Sept. 23.
[illegible]ham	Steam sloop	6	Sept. 27.
Mystic	Steamer	5	Oct. 7.
[illegible]der	Steamer	5	Sept. 18.
[illegible] Jacinto	Steam sloop	13	Nov. 15.
Relief	Storeship	2	Oct. 12.

FROM COAST OF BRAZIL.

Name.	Class.	No. of guns.	Date of arrival.
Congress	Frigate	50	Aug. 12.
[illegible]	Steam sloop	5	July 6.

The following have not yet arrived:

FROM EAST INDIES.

Name.	Class.	No. of guns.	Date of arrival.
John Adams	Sloop	20	.....
Hartford	Steam sloop	16	.....
Brooklyn	Steam sloop	6	.....

The following are to remain abroad:

[illegible]	Class.	No. of guns	Where stationed.
Saratoga	Sloop	15	Coast of Africa.
Preble	Steamer	1	Coast of Brazil.
Saginaw	Steamer	3	East Indies.

Add to these the vessels on the Pacific coast, the steam-frigate *Niagara*, which was returning from Japan, and four tenders and storeships, and there was a total, as stated in the last report, of 42 vessels, carrying 448 guns, and about 7,500 men, in commission on the 4th of March last.

Without awaiting the arrival of vessels from our foreign squadrons, the department early directed such as were dismantled and in ordinary at the different Navy-yards, and which could be made available, to be repaired and put in commission. They are, exclusive of those lost at the Norfolk Navy-yard, embraced in the following table:

Names.	Where.	Ordered to be prepared for sea with dispatch.	Put in commission or ready for commission and crew.	Sailed.
		1861.	1861.	1861.
Wright				
Potomac	New-York	April 27	July 30	Sept. 10
St. Lawrence	Philadelphia	April 20	May —	June 20
Boston	Portsmouth, N.H.	April 17	May 27	June 30
Savannah	New-York	April 1	June 1	July 10
Constitution	Philadelphia	April 9	May 18	June 1
Vincennes	Boston	April 9	June 24	July 10
Marion	Portsmouth	April 22	June 30	July 15
Dale	Portsmouth	April 20	June 20	July 17
Preble	Boston	April 20	June 22	July 10
Pawnee				
Pembridge	Boston	April 20	May 1	May 10
Perry	New-York	April 20	.....	May 15
Steamers.				
Roanoke	New-York	April 20	June 26	June 30
Colorado	Boston	April 20	June 3	June 15
Minnesota	Boston	April 3	May 2	May 8
Wabash	New-York	April 9	April 29	May 30
Powhatan	Washington			
Mississippi	Boston	April 6	May 18	May 23
Union Wash.	Philadelphia	Feb. 14	April 10	April 17

When the vessels now building and purchased, of every class, are armed, equipped, and ready for service the condition of the navy will be as follows:

OLD NAVY.

Number of Vessels	Guns.	Tonnage
6 Ships-of-Line	504	16,094
7 Frigates	350	12,104
17 Sloops	342	16,031
2 Brigs	12	539
2 Store-ships	7	342
4 Receiving ships, &c.	106	6,340
5 Screw frigates	222	21,460
6 First-class screw-sloops	108	11,953
4 First class side-wheel steam sloops	46	8,063
3 Second-class screw-sloops	45	1,560
6 Third-class screw-sloops	28	2,405
4 Third-class side-wheel steamers	8	1,808
3 Steam tenders	4	599
56	1,783	105,271

PURCHASED VESSELS.

	Guns.	Tons.
39 Side-wheel steamers	166	26,680
43 Screw steamers	175	20,403
23 Ships	52	9,998
34 Schooners	42	5,224
18 Barks	78	8,432
2 Brigs	4	460
159	518	71,297

VESSELS CONSTRUCTED.

	Guns.	Tons.
14 Screw sloops	98	16,787
23 Gunboats	23	11,651
12 Side-wheel steamers	46	5,408
2 Screw steamers	10	4,600
51	256	41,448

Making a total of 264 vessels, 2,557 guns, and 218,016 tons. The aggregate number of seamen in the service on the 4th of March last was 7,600. The number is now not less than 22,000.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW VESSELS.

Most of the public armed vessels being of such size and draught of water that they could render only imperfect blockading service, immediate measures were taken by the Department to carry into effect the policy of the Government, in advance of the special session of Congress, by contracting for the construction of twenty-three steamers, which should be of light draught, but heavy armament. Congress, at the regular session, had authorized the building of seven screw steamers, and as there were four yards, in each of which two might be built, the Department, in the existing emergency, and in anticipation of the action of Congress when it should convene, directed the construction of eight, dividing them into two classes of about one thousand and fourteen hundred tons, respectively. At the special session, Congress not only sanctioned the action of the Department in the construction of these thirty-one steamers, but it authorized the further construction of twelve side-wheel steamers of light draught, and of six of larger capacity, to be modeled and built specially for speed. Many of these first ordered are already in commission, and the others are in rapid progress towards completion. To with those above enumerated, we include three armored, or armor steamers, which are being built from the money appropriated for that purpose at the special session, there will be under these several arrangements, in addition, when they are completed, of fifty-two new steamers, peculiarly adapted to the required blockade or coast-guard duty, added to the navy. No sailing vessels have been ordered to be built, for steam, as well as heavy ordnance, has become an indispensable element of the most efficient naval power.

PURCHASE OF VESSELS.

The public vessels and the public yards, in their capacity of construction and repair, were, however, totally inadequate to the demands that are now pressing on this branch of the Government, and the Department was compelled to resort to the commercial marine to make good the deficiency. Vessels of every class and description were promptly tendered by selling and their agents, who, in many instances, became dissatisfied when their offers were not accepted.

This grave necessity of the Government, involving a heavy expenditure, and the purchase of suitable vessels, imposed an important responsibility; and the task of making suitable arrangements to insure the prompt and systematic purchase, on the best and most reasonable terms for the Government, of a large number of vessels most suitable for its use, was attended by peculiar difficulties, and received mature consideration. The purchase might be made directly by the Department, or by boards of officers under its control at the principal ports were the vessels were to be bought, and especially at the great central point of supply for such a demand, the port of New-York.

But to both these methods of procedure the briefest trial disclosed serious objections. It was manifest from the first that the department, charged suddenly with the organization and superintendence of new and arduous naval operations on a large scale, in addition to its current business, could not possibly itself devote to the numerous details of each case of purchase the time and attention needful fully to protect the interests of the Government. It was equally clear that boards of officers, acting in a mere mercantile capacity, new to them, and for which they had neither been practically trained nor professionally commissioned, would be subjected to great embarrassment and disadvantage in their dealings with sellers of ships and professional shipbrokers, in a market suddenly pressed by a hasty and heavy [illegible] demand. Yet the department could not, but it did rely, with the fullest confidence upon the professional judgment and ability of its ordinance officers, naval constructors and engineers, all acting under the responsibility of their commissions, to investigate and determine the whole question of the adaptation, in all respects, of each ship offered, and of its capacity to be by alteration fully adapted to perform the particular service required by the Government. This work, with the corresponding authority of selection and rejection of all vessels, was therefore exclusively committed to boards consisting each of an experienced naval constructor and engineer and an ordnance officer, convened and stationed for the purpose at New-York and the other principal cities. The mere mercantile part of the business—the making of the best bargains possible for the Government in each case, with the care of averting all intervention of third parties, which might embarrass the attainment of that result—was considered by the Government to be placed most properly in the hands of a mercantile agency of a high and established character for integrity, experience and capacity. Obvious reasons, including the consideration that it is individual responsibility which is always felt most keenly, and that several agents, all acting separately for the Government at the same places, would necessarily compete with each other to its disadvantage in the market, indicated that this agency should be tendered to a single properly qualified individual, upon the distinct understanding that he should devote his whole time, attention and ability to the work; that he should in no case make any charge against the Government for his service; that he should deal always directly and exclusively with the owners of the vessels purchased, thus permitting no brokerage fees or 'agents' commissions between himself and the owners; and that, finally, his own commission, payable always by the seller, should in no case exceed the regular mercantile per centage fixed by the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, and established by the custom of merchants in that City as the rightful and legal rate of remuneration for such [illegible]

[illegible] appointed was a merchant, who had [illegible] of the most successful and [illegible] in this country—a gentleman of great business capacity, and of the most scrupulous and unquestioned integrity. Relinquishing all private engagements, and withdrawing from all business connections of every description, this gentleman has devoted his whole time and energies with untiring fidelity to the service of the department and the country.

By the system thus adopted the very best vessels in the commercial marine have been secured for the naval service at moderate rates, and to the great advantage of the Government. The course pursued in these purchases has extemporized a navy at less cost to the Government, it is believed, than that required for the construction of the same or equally serviceable vessels; and a question which, at the commencement, was one of embarrassment and difficulty, has been disposed of, and in no particular has the country been better served.

Subjoined is a statement from the purchasing agent at New-York, with a schedule giving the name, tonnage, price demanded, and cost actually paid of every vessel that has been bought by him, and also of all added to the navy since the change of administration in March last. There is ebundent reason to congratulate ourselves that, on such a demand, in such a crisis, we were enabled to make so speedy and so large an acquisition to the naval service, and on terms so economical to the Government.

The expenditure in fitting for sea service the vessels at the different navy yards, and repairing and equipping those returning from our foreign squadrons, has been large. Eleven thousand mechanics and laborers have been in the daily employ of the Government at the different navy-yards in building and preparing vessels, and equipping and arming them for service; but this large force has been unable to dispatch the work with the rapidity demended, and the department has been compelled in consequence to resort to private ship-yards and outside labor.

ARMORED SHIPS.

To carry into effect the provisions of the Act approved Aug. 3, 1861, providing for the construction of one or more armored ships and floating batteries, I appointed Commodores JOSEPH SMITH and HIRAM PAULDING and Capt. CHARLES H. DAVIS, skillful and experienced naval officers, to investigate the plans and specifications that might be submitted. The subject of iron armature for ships is one of great general interest, not only to the navy and country, but is engeging the attendon of the maritime Powers of the world. Under the appropriation made by Congress, the Department, on the favorable report of the Board, has contracted for the construction of three iron-clad ships of different models, the aggregate cost of which will be within the limits of the appropriation. The difficulty of combining the two qualities of light draught and iron armor, both of which are wanted for service on our coast, could not be entirely overcome; bnt the Board, in this new branch of naval architecture, has, I think, displayed great practical wisdom, and I refer to their very full and able report, which is appended, for a more explicit and detailed exhibit of their inquiries and conclusions.

STEVENS' BATTERY.

In pursuance of the joint resolution of Congress approved June 24, 1861, authorizing ibe Secretary of the Nnvy to appoint a Board to examine the iron steam battery now building at Hoboken, N. J., and ascertain what will be the cost of completing the samo, how soon it can be completed, and the expediency thereof, I appointed Commodores Silas H. Stringham and William Inman, Capt. T. A. Dornin, Chief-Engineer A. C. Stimers and Joseph Henry, Esq., Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, n Commission, ond directed tlsm to assemble on the 1st of November to prosecute the examinotion. The Department has information thet the Board convened, but bas as yet received no report of its proceedings.

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

The efficiency of the navy may unquestionably be largely increased by creating more grades, and I would recommend that the permanent organization of the line officers be as follows:

Flag Officer—to command squadrons.

Commodore, Captain, Commander, Lieutenant Commander, Lieotenant. } To command single ships.

Master.

Passed midshipman.

Midshipman.

Cadet.

The lieutenant commanders, a grade used during ibs revolution, may be employed as first lieutenents, and in the command of tbe smaller class of naval vessels.

The present rate of pay may be so epportioned among the different grades thet in the aggregate there shall be no increase. Let no officer be advanced to any grade above that of passed midshipman except upon nomination of the President and confirmation by the Senate, after a board of officers shall have pronounced him morally, physically and professionally competent to perform all his duties, both ashoro and afloat.

The public service would also be promoted were some limit of age fixed by law for active service. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that line officers be retired after having been forty-five yeers in the navy, excepting when called into active service by special appointment from the President. A generous pecuniary provision should be made for those who are retired after long and faithful service.

To satisfy the immediate demands of the public service, I recommend that n grade to be designated flag officer be established, and that the President, by selection from the present list of captains and commenders, eppoint a number not exceeding seven, who shall each have command, irrespective of seniority or rank, of the squadron to which he mey be assigned; and the appointment shall cease when the officer hauls down his flag, unless for distinguished and meritorious conduct in battle as flag officer, be receives, upon recommendation of the President, the thanks of Congress.

RETIRING BOARDS.

Under the provisions of an act authorizing a Naval Retiring Board, entitled "An act providing for the better organization of the military establishment," approved Aug. 3, 1861, a Board has been assembled, and is composed of Commodore George W. Storer, President; Commodore Charles H. Bell, Capt. D. G. Farragut, Surgeons Charles Chase and L. B. Hunter, members, and Philip Hamilton, Esq., Judge Advocate. Tho Board convened at Brooklyn on the 18th of October last, and is still prosecuting its duties.

A like Board assembled at the same place on the 6th of November, under authorization by the same law, for retiring such marine officers as have become incapable of performing the duties of their office. This Board is composed of Col. John Harris, commandant of the Corps, President; Brevet-Major Jacob Zeilin, Major William B. Slack, Surgeons Solomon Sharp and Charles D. Maxwell, members; and P. T. Woodbury, Esq., Judge Advocate.

Availing themselves of the provisions of the act referred to, several officers of the navy and of the marine corps have, upon their own application, been placed on the list of retired officers, after having been forty years in the service of the United States.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS.

In my report at the commencement of the special session I made mention of the fact thet the appointment of acting lieutenants had been conferred on certain gentlemen who had retired from the navy in peaceful times, but who, when the flag was assailed, promptly tendered their services in its defence. It was not within the power of the Department to restore these gentlemen to the line of promotion, out they were placed in the position of, and assigned to duty as acting lieotenants, where they have rendered good service, and proved themselves worthy of their profession whenever they have had an oppertunity, either at Hatteras, Port Royal, the Gulf, or elsewhere. There are fifteen of these formerly naval officers who have received the appointment of acting lieutenants. The question of full restoration to these gallant officers, whose names are untarnished, and who have acquitted themselves with honor to their profession, is one of interest to themselves and the country.

In pursuance of the policy indicated by Congress nt the extra session, there have been appointed from the commercial marine twenty-five acting volonteer lieutenants. Great care has been exercised in the selection of these officers, who, beside their general reputation for nautical skill, have undergone an examination as to their fitness and qualifications by a Board constituted for that purpose.

There have also been appointed for active service in the navy, tndependent of officers of the line, four hondred and thirty-three acting masters, and two hundred and nine master's mates, to fill vacancies which have occurred, and nearly every one has been a scientific navigator and commander in the merchant service. It was soon found necessary also to require that master's mates should have previous sea experience to qualify them for appointment. In order to prepare the different classes of officers introdnped from the mercantile marine for dnty in the naval service, schools for gonnery and proper traieing were established at the Navy-yards, where tho appointees have been drilled and disciplined for navy duty. The officers thus selected are, with scarcely an exception, highly meritorious, and would be a credit to any service. Composed as they are of the best material in the best commercial marine on the globe, tho spirit and zeal with which they surrender their moro peaceful pursuits for the severe and rigid discipline of the navy does honor to their country and themselves.

The assistant paymasters authorized to be appointed by the act of July last have been selected, but the increase of thirty-six was insufficient for tho service with the large addition of vessels and crews that heve been ordered. I have therefore been compelled to make further eppointments of acting assistant paymasters, of whom there are now sixty-one on duiy. Tbeir appointments are temporary, for the cruise or the war, and made when there are no unemployed paymasters or assistant paymasters of the regular corps who can be detailed for the duty required.

Adding appointments of engineers and assistant engineers and of assistant surgeons have necessarily been made, in additions to the regular corps, to meet the new and extraordinary demands of the service. There has been an aggregate of nine hundred and ninety-three acting appointments for temporary service made by the Department since the present difinulties commenced. That thsre may in some instances have been improper selections in consequence of improper recommendations is not improbable, but such are exceptional cases. In some instances men possessing high and excellent traits in other respects have been found addicted to intemperance. This is a disqualification in any officer, and whenever this habit has been detected there has been no hesitation in revoking at once the appointment.

The report of the commandant of the marine corps is here with transmitted. Under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1849, with your approval, orders were given in April and May to enlist five additional non-commissioned officers and privates, to meet the requirements of the service. A large number of able-bodied men of a superior class were very readily obtained, and the increased demend for guards for vessels has rendered necessary an additional increase of five hundred privates, with the nscessary non-commissionsd officers, which number you have recently authorized to be enlisted. A general return of the corps for October accompanies the report of the commandant, and shows the actual strength of the oorps, ashore and afloat, to have been at that time two thousand nine hundred and sixty-four.

In July last, a battalion of 12 officers and 336 men, under Maj. J. G. REYNOLDS, was detailed for duty with the army of the Potomac, under Gen. MCDOWELL. They were in the engagement at Bull Run, and Maj. REYNOLDS' report thereof will be found berewith. A similar battalion of 19 officers and 330 men, under the same officer, was dispatched with the expedition to Port Royal.

NAVAL SCHOOL.

Temporary accommodations for ibe Naval School have been provided, and the officers and students made comfortable at Newport, where tbe institution was located upon its removal from Annapolis, until Congress shall take some order on the subject of its future permanent location. Much of the public property nppertaining to the school was hastily removed, but many conveniencs and much that is essential were left at Annapolis, where they still remain in charge of n person to whose custody they were committed. No legislation was consummated et ihe extra session towards filling up the school to its full complement in consequence of disagreement between the two houses as to the method of appointment, although each branch expressed an opinion that the deficiency ought to be supplied.

I would respectfully renew the recommendations and suggestions made in my former report, not only that the deficiency should be supplied, but that for a period, at least, the number should be largely increased. In regard to the selection of students, when representatives neglect or refuse to make the nominations, or when a district omits to elect a representative, it is suggested that the President or the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to perform that duty.

The institution is one of too great national importance to be neglected. It is there that the youth ere to be educated who in the future must maintain and elevate ths character of the navy. I have deemed it important thet the accomplished superintendent, whose fidelity to his trust was exhibited under trying circumstances, should be continoed in the position he has filled so acceptably until the school shall be again permanently established. But, even under the disadvantage of a temporary location, the country should avail itself of tho opportunity to educate, for a period at least, double the number now authorized by law.

EMPLOYMENT OF FUGITIVES.

In the coastwise and blockading duties of the navy it has not been unfrequent that fugitives from insurrectionary places have sought our ships for refuge and protection, and our naval commanders have applied to me for instruction as to the proper disposition which should be made of such refugees. My answer has been that, if insurgents, they should be handed over to the custody of the Government; but if, on tbs contrary, they were free from any voluntary participation in the rebellion, and sought the shelter and protection of our flag, then they should be cared for and employed in some useful manner, and might be enlisted to serve on our public vessels or in our Navy-yards, receiving wages for their tabor. If such employment could not be furnished to all by the navy, they might be referred to the army, and if no employment could be found for them in the public service, they should be allowed to proceed freely and peaceably, without restraint, to seek a livelihood in any loyal portion of the country. This I have considered to be the whole required duty, in ths premises, of our naval officers.

NAVAL DEPOT ON THE LAKES.

I have been desired to invite attention to the fact that there is no naval depot on the lakes, notwithstanding the vast amount of tonnage on that frontier, and to state that if there were one, and the ability to erm the merchant marine, our rights on the lakes would be made secure.

CAPTURE OF SLAVER.

There has been but one vessel seized by the African squadron for being engaged in the slave-trade since those mentioned in the last report of this department, the American brig *Triton*, by the United States ship *Constellation*, in the Congo River, on the 20th of May last. She arrived at New-York on the 10th of July, in charge of Midshipman G. A. BOECHER, and was turned over to the United States Marshal.

THE BUREAUS.

The reports of the chiefs of the respective bureaus attached to this department present the condition of affairs coming under their cognizance in detail. Their labors and responsibilities have been greatly increased by the events that have occurred during the pres ent year, but their duties have been discharged with ability and fidelity to the Government, and that, too, in many respects, under peculier disadvantages.

The navy-yards at Norfolk and Pensacola, being in the hands of tho insurgents, the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks bas not had them under his supervision bot for o small portion of the yesr. His labors, however, have not been diminished or less arduous in consequence.

At no period since its establishment has the Bureau of Construction had so great an amount of labor devolved upon it as during the current year. Not only the design and construction of the large number of vessels ordered to be built, but the repair end equipment of all that have been put in commission, with ordinary sailing duties, have come under the cognizance of the chief of that bureau and received his unremitting attention.

The emergency has put in requisition the energy and talent attached to the Ordnance Bureau, which, under many embarrassments, has met the demand upon it, and if, at tho commencement of our difficulties, the wants of the Government could not, in all instances, be supplied with the rifled cannon and Dahlgren heevy ordnance, thet branch of the service is now furnishing guns and munitions with a rapidity and of a description unsurpassed in any service. The occasion is such as to stimulate into greater activity the inventive faculties and powers of the distinguished Commandant of the Washington Yard, whose services are as valuable to the country, and entitled to as high regard, as those of the most successful Flag-officer who commands a squadron. For more specific details I would refer you to the report of the Ordnance Bureau.

Most of the contracts in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing were made on the basis of a force not exceeding 8,500 men in actual service, but the greatly increased numbers and the enhanced prices of many articles, have been attended with serious consequences to the contractors, some of whom have been unable to fulfill their engagements. I am happy to say, however, that the vigilant chief of that bureau has permitted none of our squadrons to be deficiant in consequence of these failures.

The affairs of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery have been further systematized and improved under the judicious management of its intelligent chief. Like every other branch of the service, the medical staff has been largely increased, not only in the regular corps but by acting appointments.

The action of the several bureaus has been eminently satisfactory under the circumstances of the period. That the organization of the department might be modified, and an improved distribution and classification of the duties that legitimately belong to it be made, I have no doubt. Some of these have been heretofore suggested by my predecessors, and are referred to by me at this time with deference, but with a sincere conviction that more systematic efficiency might thereby be produced.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The amount appropriated at the last regular session of Congress for the naval service for the current year was $13,168,675 86. To this was added at the special session in July last, $30,446,875 91—making for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, an aggregate of $43,615,551 77. This sum will not be sufficient, however, for the purpose, and therefore additional appropriations will be necessary. There will be required to pay for vessels purchased, and for necessary alterations incurred in fitting them for naval purposes, the sum of $2,530,000; for the purchase of additional vessels, $2,000,000; and for the construction and completion of twenty iron-clad vessels, $12,000,000—making a total of $16,530,000. This sum is independent of the estimates submitted for the next fiscal year, and being required for current expenses as well as objects of much less importance, it is desirable should receive early attention from Congress.

The estimates submitted by this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, amount to $44,625,665 02, viz:

For the navy proper	$41,086,530 25
For the marine corps	1,105,656 77
For navy yards, hospitals, magazines, and miscellaneous objects	2,423,478 00

The reports of the chiefs of the bureaus and the commandant of this marine corps, with their accompenying estimates, exhibit in detail the objects for wbich the appropriations are required. I would also refer to these reports as containing information and suggestions in regard to matters pertaining to the several departments of the naval service.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, it gives me pleasure to acknowledge the important aid I have received in the administration of the Department from the zealous and very efficient cooperation of the Assistant Secretary and the clerical forces of the Department proper, and from the Chiefs of the several Bureaus, and those performing public duiy under their immediate superintendence and direction.

To the patriotic officers of the navy, and the brave men who, in various scenes of naval actiou, have served under them, the Department and the Government justly owe an acknowledgment even more earnest and emphatic. Courage, ability, unfaltering fidelity and devotion to the cause of their country, have been the general and noble characteristics of their conduct in the arduous and important service with which they have been intrusted. I state with all confidence that in their hands the historic renown of the American navy has been elevated and augmented. In this convulsive crisis of our country the duties of this Department have been new and heavy, and its responsibilities great. I bove met them all with entire honesty of purpose, and have labored assiduously and faithfully to discharge them. The result of my labors I respectfully submit to you, and through you to the judgment of Congress and the country.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

It appears that the whole number of post-offices in the United States on the 30th of June, 1861, was 28,586; and that the entire number of cases acted upon during the same period was 10,638, including appointments made by the President of the United States. The whole number of appointments made by the Postmaster-General, 9,235, and the number by the President during the same period, 337.

The aggregate earnings of the different Transatlantic steamship lines during the year ending June 30, 1861, were $392,887 63.

The expenditures of the Department in the fisca year ending June 30, 1861, amounted to $13,606,759 11,

The expenditures were $14,674,772 89, showing n decrease in 1861 of $1,268,013 78.

Ths gross revenue for the year 1861, including receipts from letter carriers, and from foreign postages, amounted to $8,349,296 40.

The estimated deficiency of means for 1861, as presented in the annual report from this Department Dec. 3, 1859, was $5,988,424 04. Deducting the actual deficiency, $4,651,966 98, and there is an excess of estimated deficiency over nctual deficiency of $1,436,457 06.

The revenue from all sources during the year 1860, amounted to	$9,218,067 40
The revenue from all sources during the year 1861, amounted to	9,049,296 40
Decrease of revenue for 1861	$168,771 00

The net proceeds from Post-offices in the loyal States for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1860, $3,668,690 56, and in 1861, $3,801,487 08, showing an increase in 1861 of $112,796 52, and in tbe disloyal States, in 1860, $820,546 57, end in 1861, $677,706 70, showing a decrease in 1861 of $142,839 81.

The decrease in 1861 from the net proceeds of 1860 in all the States appears to be $30,043 29.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the disloyal States and amount alleged to be due to contractors; also, the amount actually paid to contractors from July 1, 1860, to May 31, 1861:

Total expenditure	$3,699,150 47
Total gross receipts	1,241,220 05
Excess of expenditures over receipts	$2,457,930 42
Amount alleged to be due to contractors for transportation	3,135,637 12
Amount actually paid for transportation	2,323,061 63
Leaving amount alleged to be due and unpaid	$812,868 49

The estimate of the total expenditures for 1863 is somewhat less than those of previous years heretofore submitted. This difference orises from the fact thet only partial estimates are made for the cost of postal service in States where it is now suspended.

The appropriations for expenses in 1862 was $5,391,350 63, while the amount estimated to be required from the Treasury for 1863 is $3,145,000.

The whole number of ordinary deed letters received and examined dnring the year was about 2,550,000.

The number of these letters containing money, which were registered and sent out during the year ending June 30, 1861, was 10,580.

The number of dead letters returned unopened to foreign counties during the fiscal year was 111,147, which, added to the number of domestic letters (103,880) sent out as above, gives the whole number sent out from the dead-letter office for ths year, 215,033.

The result of successful investigation in 7,560 cases confirms the past experience of the department, that the failure of a leiter to reach its destination is, in ths vast majorily of instances, the fault alone of the writer or sender. Out of the above 7,560 valuable dead letters, 3,095 were directed to the wrong office; 467 were imperfectly addressed; 612 were directed to transient persons; 257 to parties who had changed their residences; 821 were addressed to fictitious persons or firms; 83 were uncalled for; 10 without any direction; 2,136 were not mailed for want of postage stamps; 79 were missent; and for the failure of postmasters to deliver 133, no sailsfactory reason was assigned. The department, therefore, can justly be held responsible for the non-delivery of but 212 of these letters.

Much other valuable dnta is given on this subject, and it is worthy of remark, that out of 76,769 letters, before alluded to, originating in the loyal States, and addressed to residents of disloyal States; 40,000 could not be returned, either because the signature of the writer was incomplete, or because the lotter contained no clue to his residence. The experience of the Department shows that a large proportion of domestic letters, written by educated persons, and particularly women, are deficient in one or both of these respects.

In view of these and other facts, the Postmaster-General suggests that valuable dead letters, when returned to their owners, should be charged with treble the ordinary rate nf postage, comprising one rate for return transportation to the dead letter office, one rate for registration tbere, and one rate for return transportation to the writers or owners.

A treaty with Mexico has been concluded, nwaiting the ratification by Mexico, establishing n common international rate of twenty-five cents on letters, with other useful provisions.

Tbe Postmaster-General has accepted the offer made in 1857 by Great Britain for a reduction of the international rate between the two countries on letters, from twenty-four to twelve cents, which, however, has not yet gone into operation, as it ewaits the response of the British office.

The above abstract presents merely a few of the points of the important report.

The Postmaster-General gives at length his reasons for the change of contracts for disloyalty. Not only was it unsafe, he says, to intrust the transportation of the mails to a person who refused or failed to recognize the sanctity of an oath, but to continue payment of public money to the enemies of the Government and their allies, was to give direct aid and comfort to treason in arms. We could not thus permit this branch of Government to contribute to its own overthrow.

The Postmaster-General also gives his reasons for excluding disloyal publications from the mails. To await the results of slow judicial prosecution was to allow crime to be consummated, with the expectation of subsequent punishment, instead of preventing its accomplishment by prompt and direct interference. Of the cases presented for his action, upon the principles which he nemes, he has, by order, excluded from the mails twelve of these treasonable publications, of which several had been previously presented by the Grand Jury as incondiary, and hostile to constitutional authority.

While the Postmaster-General did not claim the authority to suppress any newspaper, however disloyal and treasonable its contents, the Department could not bo called upon to give them circulation. "It could not and would not interfere with the freedom secured by law, but it could and did obstruct the dissemination of that license which was without the pale of the Constitution and law. The mails established by the United States Government could not, upon any known principles of law or public right, be used for its destruction. As well could the common carrier be legally required to transport a machine designed for the destruction of the vehicle conveying it, or an inn-keeper be compelled to entertain a traveler whom he knew to be inteading to commit a robbery in his house.

He finds these views supported by the high authority of the late Chief Justice STORY, of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose opinion he quotas.

REPORT OF THE Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The report of Land Commissioner EDMONDS is exceedingly voluminous—covering altogether 113 foolscap pages. It is brought down to the 30th ult., and shows:

1. Quantity of land surveyed for tha yeai ending 30th of June, 1861, the quarter ending 30th of September, 1861, the quantity surveyed prior thereto and yet unoffered; with the aggregate quantity surveyed and unoffered on the 30th of September, 1861.

2. The aggregate at that date subject to private entry, together with

3. Aggregate of surveyed lands offered and unoffered on the 30th of September, 1861.

4. Cash sales of bounty lands, swamps and railroads.

5. Comment on result.

6. Surveys in new Territories of Dacotah, Colorado, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, New-Mexico, Utah, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Missouri, Illinois, Louisiana and Florida.

7. Foreign titles.

8. Preëmptions, communicating the principle that would govern where preëmptors enter the military service of the United States.

9. Graduation with the ruling in regard to this class of purchasers who engage in the war for the Union.

10. Military Bounty Land claims, Revolutionary, wer of 1812 with Great Britain, war of 1847 with Mexico, and General Bounty Land claims under laws of 1850, 1852, 1855.

11. Swamp Grants.

12. Railroad Apnrovals.

13. Mineral interests of the United States in the public domain.

14. Eastern Boundary of California.

15. Boundary between the Territories of the United States and Texas.

17. Reference to general administrative details.

DETAILS OF LANDS SURVEYED.

Under the first head the Commissioner shows that during the year ending 30th June, 1861, there have been returned to this office as surveyed [illegible]

	Acres.
And for the quarter ending 30th September, 1861, an additional area of	7,972,572.70 919,549.55
Making an aggregate of acres returned surveyed since 30th June, 1860, and not yet offered	8,892,126.25
To this may be added lands surveyed prior to 1st July, 1860, and not yet offered, the quantity of	46,663,470.00
Making an aggregate area of surveyed, unoffered	55,555,596.25

On hand 30th September, 1861, liable to proclamation, and subject to preëmption prior to the actual [illegible] thereof [illegible] acts.

And [illegible] surveyed lands are therefore offered, in different land States and Territories, which were liable to "private sale," and also to preëmption on 30th September, 1861, being

	Acres.
In the aggregate	76,562,786.04
Making a total surveyed, unsold, offered and unoffered on 30th September, [illegible] of	[illegible]

Since last Annual Report no new Proclamation has been issued for the sale of public lands.

In the year ending 30th June, 1861, there were disposed of for cash [illegible] Acres.

For $884,887 03-100.	1,469,795.87
Located with Bounty Land Warrants	2,017,440
Certified under Railroad Grants to Minnesota, Michigan and Louisiana	1,021,493.77
Approved and certified, in same year, as swamp lands	599,125.19
Making an aggregate disposed of during the year ending 30th June, 1861	5,103,662.44
For the quarter ending 30th September, 1861, there were sold (part estimate) for cash	42,400.50
For $40,412 39.	
Located by Bounty Land Warrants (part estimate)	136,500
Approved; in same quarter, to States as swamp lands	6,969.37
Total quantity disposed of	5,289,532.31

For the five quarters, ending 30th September, 1861, aggregate cash receipts, during that period, being $925,299 42.

THE POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES AND THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The operations of the land system, in the disposal of the public lands, have been checked and depressed by the political difficulties of the country, growing out of the hostile attitude assumed towards the United States by the authorities controling in the States in revolt against the Federal authority. Notwithstanding these causes, and the necessary withdrawal for military service of a large number of our citizens from agricultural employment, the general disturbance of trade, and the exciting causes affecting the social system, the energy of our people, and vigor of our institutions appear, in this connection, in the fact that, unaided by public sales of fresh lands, *actual settlement have increased the greater portion, it is believed, of over three millions and a half of acres, which have been sold for cash, or located by warrants, being for actual settlement, adding, by estimate, forty thousand new farms of eighty acres, to the wealth of the Republic.*

PLENTY OF FERTILE LAND LEFT—DACOTAH, COLORADO, and NEVADA.

Under the head of New Territories, the Commissioner gives in detail the record of land surveys and movements in Dacotah, the largest of all the organized Territories, and in Colorado and Nevada. Dacotah, he says, contains 209,217,280 acres of land, and he discourses of it as follows:

The lands of the Territory are reported as being of the most fertile character; the climate healthy.

The returns of the Deputy Surveyors indicate singular richness end uniformity of soil; the bottom lands of the Missouri and other rivers furnishing splendid natural meadows; the prairie, which is high and rolling, being covered with rich pasturage. The Surveyor-General reports that the capacity of the Territory for stock-raising cannot be overestimeted.

Colorado, the

THE PENINSULAR WAR.

A Bloodless Campaign—A Rich Region Snatched from the Enemy—Flight of the Rebels—Professions of Union Sentiment—Kind Treatment of Prisoners—Incidents, etc.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

IN CAMP, NEAR EASTVILLE, NORTHAMPTON CO., Va., Thursday, Nov. 28, 1861.

Gen. LOCKWOOD has had a brief, bloodless and successful campaign on this Peninsula. His advance guard, consisting of detachments of the Fifth (New-York) Zouaves, Col. WARREN, and of the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment, Col. McMILLAN, with a section (two pieces) of NIM's Boston Battery, and a hundred cavalry, has proceeded to this place, seventy-seven miles from Newtown, by forced marches. They found the roads frequently obstructed by felled trees and intrenchments constructed at commanding points but nowhere were men in arms met with. The rebels, Secessionists have all disbanded, concealing their weapons and accoutrements, most of which have been unearthed by their pursuers. Their leader, Col. SMITH, has fled across the bay, it is supposed, and most of those whom he has left behind profess themselves good Union men.

The insane policy of the Government, in dealing with those in arms against it, has been carried out towards the letter. Gen. LOCKWOOD, before the march began, issued a general order, in which it was declared that any soldier interfering with the rights of property in this region would be sent, in irons, to Fort McHenry. A number of men attached to the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment are under arrest for disregarding it. The people of the country, whose produce has wanted a market for some time, are glad to sell us their accumulated stores for solid gold and silver; they had seen very little specie since the war broke out, previous to the arrival of the Union army. Promissory notes for sums large and small—as small, some of them, as six cents—have constituted their only circulating medium. I have conversed with intelligent men of the villages, who confessed that it was the short-sighted policy of the Secessionists here that cut them off from profitable traffic with the North. Before the war, vessels from New-York and New-England were wont to visit this coast, carrying hence cargoes of oysters, corn and sweet potatoes; but for the past six months the secession tendencies of the inhabitants of the Eastern shore have deterred Northerners from trading with them. Communication with Norfolk has been cut off by the blockade, and with Baltimore by the blindness of the disunionists themselves; and so these have been hard times in this part of "Old Virginny." We have changed [illegible] rebellion and go, hide with the peace. [illegible] hold, as of old. The [illegible] and Delaware again may rattle [illegible] heavy freights from this region. We have peacefully conquered a peace in the very latitude of Richmond.

A lamentable ignorance of the principles and purposes of the United States Government has prevailed, we find, with all classes here, except perhaps the designing few. Disabused of the idea that our object in coming here is to free the negroes, or incite them to insurrection, and to drive out Southerners from their plantations, and seize their lands and property for our own use, the people begin to take a more sober view of the unreal objects for which they have taken up arms. It was under the illusion that they were called upon "to defend their homes" against the invasion of Northern barbarians that the masses of the South entered into this war. As they come to learn that their firesides and everything pertaining to them are held sacred by us, their calmer judgment will teach them what secession means. The slaves hereabouts have been imposed upon with the most ridiculous stories. They all tell the same tale. They were tanght to believe that we were going to *cut off the right arms and legs* of those who wore too old to work, and send the rest to Cuba! Tho Union soldiers, it was stated—and many whites as well as blacks believed it—were men who, having no property of their own, came South to appropriate what they could find here. "Dey said yon all was poor and ragged," said ono of tho "chattels," "but I reckon none of dem wears such good clo'es as you gemmens."

During the entire march through Accomac and Northampton Counties, there was but one collision between citizens and soldiery, and that was arranged so gently that there were no unpleasant consequences. Two men, who confessed that they had been officers in the secession army, levied in these two counties, having soaked themselves in whisky, until they had tn a measure benumbed the timidity which had induced them to lay down their arms a sur approach, summoned sufficient courage to drawt pistols, and point them at some Zouaves whom they met unarmed outside of camp. The result was the arrest of the offenders, who were conveyed before Col. WARREN. Tho latter confined them for the night, assigning them the most comfortable quarters at his disposal, sent them food from his own table, gave them blankets and a warm fire, visited them himself, taking pains to explain to them the cause that he was fighting for, and the madness and folly of that for which they had taken up arms, gave them a serenade, of which the most prominent feature was "The Star-Spangled Banner," and dismissed them in the morning sober, wiser and better Unionists than they had ever been before. The effect of a stroke like this upon those with whom we are fighting is better than a battle fought and won. And in this spirit the army has marched through the peninsula, molesting no one, treating even those who had been arrayed in arms against us as erring brothers, now fallen into our power, whom we would rather restore to perfect equality in the great family than tread under foot and cast out forever. The effect is already apparent. People who formerly were known as rank Secessionists, now eagerly seek the acquaintance of our officers, invite them to their houses, introduce them to their families—these monsters who, a few weeks ago, they believed were coming to devastate, to pillage and to ruin—and join in singing our national airs, and drinking toasts to the Union. Last night I witnessed one of the most exciting scenes that the campaign has presented. Col. WARREN had invited a number of gentlemen—leading men of the county, all hitherto known as bitter Secessionists, and some of them formerly rebel officers—to witness the drill and dress parade of the Fifth Zouaves, and afterwards join him at a soldier's supper. They came at the appointed hour, some of them with equipages that would grace Central Park. The Fifth is encamped in a dense pine forest, near the village of Eastville. A large and level meadow adjoining affords it an admirable parade-ground. Here the battalion was exercised by the Colonel in some of the manœuvres of the line, for the precise performance of which this regiment has gained some little reputation. The parade over, the officers and guests retired to the Colonel's quarters, where, reclining upon pine boughs and red blankets, in a semi-circle around a roaring fire, they did ample justice to a feast very bountifully provided. It was a picture for a painter. Around the central group, composed of officers of various corps, and the civilians, the Zouaves were congregated in their loose red trousers, blue jackets and fez caps, their bronzed faces made ruddy in the broad blaze of the mess fire. Here and there, through the gloom of the forest, you could trace the line of the encampment by the camp fires briskly burning. Snatches of song and shouts of laughter, cheers, the noises of the mules, the horses and the teamsters, and the usual sounds of the camp at the most delightful period of the soldier's day—that between the "retreat" and "taps"—mingled oddly as they echoed among the pines. At length, when sad havoc had been made with the chickens and turkeys and birds, the oysters and sweet potatoes and apple-jack—the staples of the country—which constituted the repast, some of the best singers of the regiment were sent for, and for an hour they entertained the visitors. The *finale* was the "Red, White and Blue" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," in which all joined with an effect which astonished the natives. The latter, like the rest, gave full vent to their enthusiasm. They swung their hats, they lifted their voices, they joined in the choruses, they shouted, they screamed. It was altogether the wildest, the most fervent and the most intensified expression of Union sentiment that I ever heard. "After it was over, the Southerners declared that they had an interest in that Star Spangled Banner; that half of it belonged to the South; that it was a shame to divide it; and wound up by proposing and joining in cheers for that flag, for the Fifth, and for the Union. "Tattoo," with "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia," played with fife and drum, cut short the entertainment, and shortly after the guests had retired, the lights, at "taps" were put out, the men were in their tents, and the camp was silent as the grave.

We know not what will be our future movements. Col. WARREN awaits orders. It is hoped that the Fifth Zouaves will be sent to Beaufort to participate in active operations there, but it is quite likely that it will Winter at Federal Hill, Baltimore, whither the detachment now here will probably return in a day or two. G. C.

INTERESTING FROM CAIRO.

More About the Battle of Belmont—The Original Plan of Gen. Grant, and How it Came to be Changed—Important Results—Troops at Cairo and in the Vicinity—The Mississippi Gunboats, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1861.

The engagement of the 7th of November at Belmont, Mo., between a portion of tha forces at Cairo, under Gen. U. S. GRANT, and tha rebel forces under Gen. POLK, at Columbus, Ky., and Belmont, was fought under peculiar circumstances, and from those peculiar circumstances erroneous impressions have been formed by persons at a distance, which does injustice to Gen. GRANT and his whole command. Gen. GRANT undonbtedly intended to make a general attack on all tha rebel forces under Gen. POLK, and would have produced results more satisfactory if his plans could have been carried out.

The plan was, to attack the stronghold at Columbus (twenty miles down the Mississippi River from Cairo,) and Belmont, which is directly across the river, from three different points, and to accomplish that, he ordered a force of abont 3,000 men up the Mississippi River, as far as Commerce, Mo., (thirty-five miles from Cairo). From there they marched to Bloomfield, some fifty miles, where JEFF. THOMPSON, with 3,400 men, were known to be encamped, and from which place he retreated, on the approach of the Union troops, toward New-Madrid, Mo., on the Mississippi River, below Columbus. The troops sent to Bloomfield were expected to force THOMPSON to fight or retreat, and then take the New-Madrid road, and so get in the rear of Belmont, and then the demonstration was to be made. Tho maio column was to attack the enemy in front from Cairo, Belmont was to be attacked in the rear by the column from Bloomfield, and Columbus was to be attacked in the rear by forces from Paducah, Ky.

Before the column sent out had arrived at Bloomfield, Gen. GRANT received information from spies and scouts, that a force of 5,000 rebels at Columbus were nnder marebing orders to reinforce some place, and were to leave on Thursday morning, the 7th, whether to reinforce THOMPSON, or whether they were to go to Bowling Green, Ky., he did not know; and to prevent them from *leaving* Columbus at all, he gave them battle at Belmont with all his available force, some 2,800 men. His only object was to *engage* the enemy and keep him from moving, after he found that his plans were frustrated, by the enemy's intended movement, before his Bloomfield column could get in the rear of Belmont. He not only did that, but he whipped the rebels soundly, killing, wounding and taking prisoners near 600 men, and burning and destroying Camp Johnson, (Belmont,) capturing two cannon and seizing a large number of horses. The forces at Paducah and the Bloomfield column did not, of course, reach the scene of the conflict. The rebel force cogaged has been variously estimated at from 10,000 to 14,000, besides the forts at Columbus and batteries at Belmont.

The victory of our forces was so complete, that in Memphis, the day after the battle, the public buildings and many private residences were draped in mourning for the dead and wounded, and a large hotel was seized for hospital purposes. Many people commenced moving away from the city, expecting the National troops would mareh on Memphis.

This Division—the Southeast Missoori—belongs to the Department of the West, and is under tha command of Brig.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, whose headquarters are at Cairo, and is composed of the following posts and brigades:

CAIRO—FIRST BRIGADE.

Tenth Illinois—Col. J. D. Morgan.
Eighteenth Illinois—Col. M. R. Lawler.
Twenty-seventh Illinois—Col. N. B. Buford.
Twenty-ninth Illinois—Col. Jas. S. Rearden.
Thirtieth Illinois—Col. Philip B. Fouke.
Thirty-first Illinois—Col. John A. Logan.

There are attached four cavalry companies and two artillery companies, very strong fortifications and heavy guns—Brig.-Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND commanding.

BIRD'S POINT—SECOND BRIGADE.

Eighth Illinois, Col. R. J. Oglesby.
Twenty-second Illinois, Col. Dougherty, (wounded and prisoner at Columbus.)
Tenth Iowa, Col. Purcel.
Attached are two cavalry companies and an artillery company, Col. R. J. Oglesby commanding.

THIRD BRIGADE—(SAME PLACE.)

Eleventh Illinois, Col. W. H. L. Wallace.
Twentieth Illinois, Col. C. C. Marsh.
Second Iowa, Col. Tuttle.
Attached are a cavalry and an artillery company. The place is well fortified with earthworks and siege guns. Col. W. H. L. Wallace, Commander of Brigade; Col. R. J. Oglesby, Commander of Post.

FORT HOLT—FOURTH BRIGADE.

Seventh Illinois, Col. John Cook.
Twenty-eighth Illinois, Col. Johnston.
Attached are two cavalry and two artillery companies. Heavy fortifications, strong enough to repel a large force. Col. John Cook commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU—FIFTH BRIGADE.

Tenth Missouri, Col. Plummer.
Seventeenth Illinois, Col. Ross.
Attached are two artillery, two cavalry, and several companies of Missouri State Guards. Well fortified. Col. Plummer commanding.

It may be well to state that Cairo is at the confinence of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, Bird's Point opposite in Missouri; Fort Holt opposite in Kentucky, and Cape Girardeau up the Mississippi River forty-five miles from Cairo.

There has been no military movements of any importance, except two small expeditions sent ont after JEFF. THOMPSON, without any beneficial results, since the battle at Belmont. There will be probably none until the gunboats at St. Louis and Mound City, now nearly finished, arrive here. They should have been done, according to contract, by the 10th of October.

There are seven of these guoboats nearly finished, four at St. Louis and three at Mound City, Ill., all launched. They are 175 feet long and 50 feet beam, and are built of the most dorable timbers. They will be covered with boiler iron, and will carry each ten 8-inch thirty-twos, five on each side; three (in bow) eightys, and four very heavy guns in stern. With the three small gunboats now in commission, the fleet will consist of ten, beside a very large traosport fleet. It is feared the lowness of the water between here and St. Louis may delay the arrival some days, probably weeks. The marines, 500 in number, have arrived from Washington, and there will be no delay in fitting ont as soon as they arrive. The armaments, as well as ammunition are here, and when the boats do get here, active operatioos toward Memphis and New-Orleans may be expected.

Since the battle at Belmont several flags of truce have passed between this place and Columbus for the purpose of convoying the wounded from the different posts, released. An arrangement had been made by Gens. GRANT and POLK whereby the prisoners were to be released by both parties unconditionally. On the part of Gen. GRANT the agreement was carried out in good faith, but after the rebels were returned, the reverend warlike Gen. POLK stated that he had received instructions from the Confederate Secretary of War that no more prisoners were to be released, bnt that if the Confederates were recognized as belligerents, he would exchange prisoners. The consequence is, the prisoners they took have been sent to Memphis to work on fortifications, while those we took were released according to agreement.

Large numbers of Camp Jackson men, who were on parole, (taken prisoners by Gen. LYON at St. Louis in May last,) have been sent here, exchanged for MULLIGAN's men, to be passed through our lines. The last batch, fourteen in number, arrived here on Monday last. They were sent eight miles down the river, and in consequence of the unfairness of POLK in regard to our prisoners, were told if found within our lines they would be hung as traitors.

Large bands of land-pirates and robbers infest the section of Kentucky opposite here, but keep far enough away to not be caught by our scouting parties. H. CLAY KING, with fifteen hundred of these fellows, was, last night, at Blandville, about ten miles from here, forcing supplies from the people and committing other heinous crimes. He did not remain long, fearing he might be picked up by a force from Fort Holt. KING was formerly a prominent lawyer of Paducah, and is to this section of Kentucky what JEFF. THOMPSON is to Missouri—a scourge and a curse.

Comfortable Winter quarters are being built at the different posts in this command, and are generally substantial log-houses, with good pine-plank floors. It is not expected that the troops here now will occupy them, but that when the movement is made South, troops further North and from other States will be moved here to take their places.

Nothing has been heard of JEFF. THOMPSON for a week. The Winter coming on, and his ragamuffins being so poorly clad, he has probably gone further South than this section of Missouri. His band are the greatest ruffians in all the rebel army. His last exploit was an attempt to steal a steamboat, hoping it might be a Government boat, loaded with provisions and clothing. He was disappointed, and went away growling, after taking what few provisions and liquor there were on board.

There is nothing new from Columbus, except that the enamy is angmenting his force, fearful of an attack from this place. EGYPT.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

IMPORTANT ORDERS ISSUED BY GEN. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.—1. It having been represented that many of the troops in this Department are in want of pay, clothing, blankets, &c., and that this want results from tha irregularities and neglect in the appointment of the officers, and the mustering of the troops, or in the making of requisitions on the proper Departments for supplies, inspecting and mustering officers will be immediately sent to the different divisions, brigades, posts and detachments, to apply, as speedily as possible, a remedy for these evils. The officers so detailed will, where no proper musters have been made, muster or remuster the troops so as to cover the full time of their service, and will see that the proper requisitions for supplies be made out and duly presented. The General Commanding is convinced that the present wants of the forces under his command result from the ignorance or culpable neglect of those whose duty it was to have them organized according to law, and properly furnished with arms, clothing and provisions, and he will bereafter punish with serverity every neglect of this kind.

2. Where it is necessary that requisittons for supplies be sent to headquarters, St. Louis, they must be directed to the heads of Department, who, if they require the approval of the General Commanding, will present them for such approvol. In case such requisitions are not filled or replied to promptly, the facts will be reported to headquarters, and all official neglect in such matters will be speedily inquired into and punished. Such requisitions should be transmitted by mail, where practicable, and the sending of officers to headquarters for this purpose, without permission, is strictly forbidden.

3. Numerous cases have been brought to the attention of the Commanding General, of alleged seizure and destruction of private property in this Department, showing an outrageous abuse of power, and a violation of the laws of war. To avoid a recurrence of these evils, the following rules will hereafter be observed:

1. No private property will be taken except where necessary for the subsistence or transportation of the troops, or in cases of persons in arms against the United States, or affording aid and assistance to the enemy.

2. Where it becomes necessary to take private property for the former purpose, intelligent and responsible officers will be detailed for that purpose, who will take an accurate account of the property so taken, and give receipts therefor. All such property must be duly returned and accounted for, and the authority for the seizures must be stated in the receipts and returns. Any unauthorized and unnecessary seizure or destruction of private property will be punished with the extreme penalty imposed by the laws of war, which is *death*.

3. The seizure and conversion of the private property of an enemy (where not required for immediate supplies as provided in the foregoing paragraph,) is justifiable only in particular cases, provided for by the laws of the United States, and the general laws of war, and should never be made except by the orders of an officer highest in command, who will be held accountable for the exercise of this power. Great caution should be used in this matter, as much injustice has been done to individuals who are not enemies; and much discredit cast upon our patriotic army by excesses committed by unauthorized persons pretending to act in the name of the United States. All property taken from alleged enemies must be inventoried and duly accounted for.

Any person violating these rules will be immediately arrested and reported to headquarters.

4. In all cases where prisoners taken at other posts or in the field, and sent to St. Louis, they will be accompanied with a written statement of the charges against them, and the evidence on which the arrest was based. Otherwise, prisoners so sent will be released on their arrival here.

5. No person will be hereafter arrested without good and substantial reasons, and officers making arrests without sufficient cause or without authority, will be held to account and punished. And officers sending prisoners to St. Louis without charges, proofs or proper explanations, will be charged with the expenses of their transportation.

By order of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.
JOHN C. KELTON, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

HEADQUARTERS, ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 27th, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.—In obedience to instructions received from the Major-General Commanding the Department of the Missouri, a change is proposed in the commeree of the river. To check communication with the enemy, prevent the conveyance of contraband goods, and avoid the recurrence of assaults upon our steamboats, the entire commerce of the Mississippi river is assumed and will be directed by the military and naval authorities of the United States. Government boats, and no others, will hereafter be employod; but freight and passengers will be conveyed at current rates as heretofore.

Mail agents will take enttre charge of the mails, and boats entering these waters will report at the first military post, and stop or proceed under military orders, at the discretion of the military commander. Freight and baggago will be subject to careful inspecion. An oath to which no patriot can object and no traitor forget, shall be taken and subscribed to by all adult employes and passengers, except such alien friends as may be excepied by Commanding Generals. The plans of landing and departure will conform, as near as may be, to the custom of the trade, but all commission and storage business must be transacted with openly avowed and reliable Union men.

The officers of boats and officers of the army, are directed, and those of the navy are requested, to cautiously, but vigorously carry out the purposes and policy of this command.

By order of Brig.-Gen. CURTIS, Com.
N. P. CHIPMAN, Major & A. A. A. G.

AFFAIRS AT ST. LOUIS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27, 1861.

An order has been issued that the Fremont Body Guard will soon go into service again. Most of the men are dissatisfied with their officers, and wish to reenlist in other regiments. They believe that they were sworn only for service as "FREMONT'S" Body Guard, and that they were displaced with the order for his removal. Gen. STURGIS went to their quarters and tried to explain matters, and asked all who came to serve under FREMONT and not under Government orders to step forward. Hoping to be disbanded, so as to reorganize, every man stepped to the front, when STURGIS left them, saying they would be arrested if any attempted to leave the service. They then appointed a committee to wait on Gen. HALLECK, explaining their oath. He said, if their statement was true, they should have a chance to reorganize, and thus what threatened to be a serious mutiny is in a fair way to settlement peaceably.

The State troops now mustered in number over 15,000, with plenty of arms and equipments at hand. Maj. SCHOFIELD has assumed command as Brigadier-General.

Gen. CURTIS' proclamation that steamboat business will be taken into the charge of Government officers gives great satisfaction to Union men, and will prevent any more "Platte Valley" affairs.

The reported reappearance of Paica north of the Osage causes uneasiness for the safety of our troops scattered between Sedalia and Jefferson.

THE SEIZURE OF MESSRS. MASON AND SLIDELL.

OPINION OF GEN. CASS.

The authorship of the following communication is authoratively attributed to Gen. CASS:

To the Editor of the Detroit Free Press;

The London *Times* is notorious for its disingenuousness, dishonesty indeed, upon all questions affecting this country. Its reputation in this respect is so well established, that we are not surprised at an atrocious example of this kind, referred to in the *National Intelligencer* of the 19th inst.

Not long since it seems the following paragraph was published in that London journal:

"English cruisers on the coast of Africa for the purpose of suppressing the slave-trade were paralyzed by the claim put forward by the United States to resist not only the right of search, but also a right of visit in the case of a vessel which chose to hoist the American flag. This resistance of the Americans caused a principle favorable to piracy to become part of the maritime law of the world. By that law the American marine must now be ruled. The merchant ships which will trade between Europe and the Confederate States have only to hoist an English or a French flag, and the great war steamers of the United States Navy must, in obedience to the law their own Government has in other cases enforced, allow them to pass. Their holds may be full of warlike materials; they may be crammed with the Armstrong guns now being bought up at Liverpool; but if the tri-color is flying at the mizzen, the *Minnesota* cannot fire a shot to bring one of those vessels to at sea, without peril of a war with France."

"Now, all this is sheer misrepresentation, without a shadow of foundation in truth. A brief retrospect will make all this clear. The British Government has claimed the right in time of peace to search our vessels upon the ocean, and made the Slave-trade a pretext for the assertion of this pretension. Our readers will recollect with what high-handed proceedings this claim was enforced, and the great number of vessels which were boarded in the Gulf of Mexico in the Spring of 1857. They will recollect, also, the excitement which prevailed through the country upon that occasion. The national honor, as well as the national feeling, demanded the interposition of the Government, and a firm remonstrance was addressed to the Government of Great Britain, distinctly declaring that no nation in time of peace, had the right to search or visit upon the ocean the vessels of any other Power, and that this country would submit to the exercise of no such right. Orders were at the same time given to our armed cruisers to protect our vessels from any such attempt. Gen. CASS, then Secretary of State, in his letter upon this subject to Lord NAPIER, dated April 10, 1858, thus lays down the doctrine contended for by our Government. The letter is to be found among the Congressional Documents:

"The United States deny the right of the cruisers of any other power whatever, for any purpose whatever, to enter their vessels by force, in times of peace. No such right is recognized by the law of nations. Lord STOWELL said, 'I can find no authority which gives the right of interruption to the navigation of States upon the high seas, except that which the right of war gives to belligerents against neutrals. No nation can exercise a right of visitation and search upon the common and unappropriated parts of the ocean, except upon the belligerent claim.'"

Lord STOWELL, whose authority is here referred to, better known under the name of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, was the Judge of the British High Court of Admiralty, and the received expounder for the British Government and people of all international questions affecting the navigation of the high seas. The remonstrance of our Government produced its legitimate effect, and in the following month of June this claim to search our vessels in time of peace was formally relinquished by the British Government, and its decision was communicated to the Department of State by a letter from Lord NAPIER, dated in that month, which has also been published among the same documents. We cannot turn to it at this moment, though we speak from a perfect recollection of it; but we have before us a report of a debate in the House of Lords upon this subject on the 17th of June, 1858, and which is conclusive upon this point. In that debate, Lord MALMESBURY, then the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, thus stated his views and the course he had taken. He said "he had no reason to conceal what he had done, since recent events, (alluding to the outrages in the Gulf of Mexico.) He admitted the international law, as laid down by the American Minister for Foreign Affairs, though not, of course, without being fortified by the opinions of the law officers of the Crown." He characterized the dispatch to Lord NAPIER as "a very able paper." Since that time no claim to search our vessels in time of peace has been preferred by the British Government.

As we have shown, this international law, thus claimed by us, and thus admitted by Great Britain, maintained the immunity of the vessels of all nations upon the ocean in time of peace, and the right of the armed cruisers of a belligerent power to board and search the vessels of neutrals, wherever met with. This right of belligereut search has never been denied. Among other authorities in its support it has the opinion of Judge MARSHALL—and there is no higher one—who said "belligerents" have a full and perfect right to capture enemy's goods, contraband of war. To the exercise of that right, the right of search is essential.

The boarding of the *Trent* by Capt. WILKES, to ascertain her true character and what she had on board in violation of the laws of nations, was then, undeniably, a lawful act. The authorities, derived from the most approved writers upon the laws of nations, and which have been published in the journals of the day, maintain the legality of the capture of the rebel Ambassadors and their dispatches, and the example of England in various cases involving the same principle, and which have been similarly quoted, proves her acquiescence in the doctrine, and her practical adhesion to it.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS. UNION.

The following correspondence posseses a special interest to contractors at the present time, as well as to brokers, bankers and capitalists generally:

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 18, 1861.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned have for some time past been offording financial facilities to Government contractors, by buying and lending on the usual Quartermaster-General's bill, with certificate of tuspection and receipt of storekeeper attached.

It having become a large branch of our businees, and the demand for money by contractors, owing to the delays of the Government in paying the bills, having increased rether than diminished during the past few days, and we, being anxious to be able to continue the facilities we thus far have afforded, desire from you, in order to be able to act to our entire satisfaction, some information on the following points:

In case the goods furnished, receipted for, and inspected, should get a later date, and prior to the payment of the bill, made out in proper form for said goods, prove of an inferior grade than required by the contract (the bills having passed out of the hands and ownership of the original contractor,) would the Government decline paying the bill on that ground—namely, that the goods were not up to the required standard? Reply, No: The bill always represents the goods as approved, and received into store, having the inspector's certificate and the military storekeeper's receipt, and, after being issued from his office, is a *bona fide* evidence of debt on the part of the Government, and, when signed by the contracting party in whose name the bill is made, is as good as any demand Treasury note, (when funds have been sent to this office to pay.)

You request me further to state, if a dispute was to arise, what the difficulties would be in the way of the acknowledgment and payment of these bills. There can be no difficulty in relation to these bills, if signed by the contractor. *Forgery* alone can vitiate them. No power of attorney will allow any party to sign the bills for the contractor, and it is necessary to be careful that the *exact* name of the party, as on the head of the bill, is signed to the receipt. A bill made out to a manufacturing or other company, must have the name of the agent on the heeding of the bill, precisely as it is signed to the receipt. I regard these bills, when issued from this office, properly certified and properly sigoed, as the very best class of securities that a banker can loan money upon; and if the Government do not meet their obligations promptly, (as I hope they will,) and should it be the unfortunate necessity of our contractors to borrow money upon them, I sincerely hope that a reasonable rate of discount shall be made in view of the superiority of the securities. I will add that these bills pass through our books with a critical examination and scrutiny, and, when issued, are sure to be right.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. H. CROSSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

MESSRS. DREXEL & Co., E. W. CLARKE & CO., and JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers.

HOW GEN. BUTLER TREATS NORTHERN REBELS.

From the Boston Transcript, Nov. 25.

As the sleeping car on the Shore Line was leaving New-York last (Sunday) evening, bearing numerous passengers, including Gen. BUTLER and his Aid, a young gentleman, who had evidently been taking a little too much wine, forced his society upon the General, not knowing with whom he was conversing. The General's Aid was for expelling the saucy individual, but Gen. BUTLER decided to let him have his talk. In the course of the conversation Gen. BUTLER's political course was discussed, and the individual vowed that "as for BUTLER, he had *been a little of everything*;" that at the Charleston Convention "he voted for DOUGLAS," and he couldn't understand "how it was he was run as a Breckinridge candidate for Governor in Massachusetts."

The General replied that, according *to his* memory, BUTLER voted fifty-seven times for JEFF. DAVIS at the Charleston Convention, and had never been a Douglas man. The individual proceeded further to remark that he thought BOALER was a mighty *smart* lawyer, and had heard him often in Boston and Lowell, but that he never knew he was anything of a military man until this rebellion broke out. The General replied that the statement *was all true*, and asked the stranger what he thonght of this outrageous war, and whether Virginia had acted wisely in having made barself the tail to South Carolina's kite.

The individual replied, that, consulting her individual interests, Virginia had acted *rashly*, but upon general principles, she *had done right*, and that the South had done right, ending by avowing genuine secesh sentiments. Gen. BUTLER repeated his question, and received the same reply, then, drawing himself back, informed the impertinent individual, in a very calm manner, that his name was "BUTLER, Gen. B. F. BUTLER, and, as the head of the Department of New-England, he arrested him as a traitor and Secessionist, and that he should be sent to Fort Warren in the morning."

The surprise and fright of the half-boozy individual can very well be imagined, and it was some moments before he could recall his scattered senses. The General continued very gravely, "Under the United States officer, he should not allow anyone to talk treasonable sentiments in his presence, but that as he saw he was under the influence of wine, he would order him to his berth, and if in the morning he did not beg his pardon and avow Union sentiments, he should proceed to Fort Warren." The astounded individual crawled into his bunk, but before morning dawned, the fear of again meeting the General, and the idea of "putting up" at Fort Warren instead of the Revere House, was so terrifying, that he skulked away, and probably got off the train at New-London.

A BRAVE WOMAN.

From the St. Louis Christian Advocate.

Mrs. PHELPS resides about a mile and one-half from Springfield, Missouri, and is the wife of Col. JOHN F. PHELPS, of a loyal Missouri regiment. On the afternoon after the battle of Wilson's Creek, it was noised that the rebels had determined to cut out the heart of Gen. LYON, and preserve it as a trophy over the United States Army. Mrs. PHELPS, learning of this outrage on the slain General, armed herself, as she was accustomed to do for some time in order to preserve her life and the lives of her family from the murderous assaults of the Secessionists. Thus armed, she drove to Mr. PRICE's camp by nightfall, and there, all alone, guarded the body of Gen. LYON. When ordered by the rebels to give up the body, she positively refused, and declared they must cut out her heart before they could get the heart of the General. There, all alone, she stood guard during the whole night, with her arms in readiness to defend her charge, regardless of her own life, thus fearlessly passing the dreary night amidst the associations of the dead, the wounded and the bloodthirsty men who were awaiting an opportunity to obtain the coveted heart of the noble LYON.

After daylight, having made arrangements for reference to her precious charge, she repaired to her house, and sent a colored servant with a wagon and two horses to bring the remains of Gen. LYON to her residence, in order to inter it in her garden or on the farm, with all the respect in her power toward the commander of the loyal army. But as the wagon had not returned in due time, she drove again to Mr. PRICE's camp, and found her wagon had been seized for the use of the rebel army, and her servant confined in it and gagged. As the horses had been unhitched from the wagon, with her own hands she again hitched them. When realstance was again offered to her course she fearlessly declared she would deal death with her revolvers to anyone who molested her. About the time she had released the servant, and got her precious treasure in the wagon, resistance was again threatened. She then pressed her way to the presence of Gen. PRICE, who, at her pressing instance, ordered her to have the body of the slain General, without further interruption.

Having thus obtained her cherished object, more dear to her than life, she accompanied it to her residence, and there interred it in the best manner she could. And all this was done in the absence of her loyal husband, who, in consequence of his duties as Colonel, could not be present to accompany his noble wife in performing this work of loyalty and humanity.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES ON BOARD A UNITED STATES VESSEL.

A correspondent on board the United States frigate *Potomac*, off Ship Island, Oct. 22, 1861, writes as follows:

On Wednesday our Captain started a prayer meeting, which is now very regularly held every day. We begin by singing a hymn; a chapter from the Bible is then read, after which some remarks are made by those who desire to participate. Our captain and most of the officers attend, together with the crew. The First Lieutenant and Surgeon are professors of religion, and about twelve of the crew. A Sunday school is also established, which is progressing well. The Lord is with us. More than one of "the men" have declared their determination to turn to the Lord; and we trust thet many may learn to follow in the footsteps of the meek and lowly Jesus. We have four hundred men, forty-five marines, fifteen ward-room officers, twelve steerage officers, and four forward officers. Our First Lieutenant has been ordered to take command of the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*.

A rebel steamer came here on Monday, and fired at the steam gunboat *Massachusetts*, which was lying about a mile from us. The *Massachusetts* got under way and gave battle, and chased her into shoal water, giving a liberal supply of shot and shell.

OFF MOBILE, Nov. 4.—Our prayer meeting is still regularly attended, and the same interest manifested by all. Mr. J. J. KANE, who is Master's Mate, is acting as Chaplain, and is earnest and active in his efforts for the spiritual welfare of those on board. Twelve of the crew have manifested a desire to join the Church of the Lord, and we hope soon to be able to chronicle the names of many more.

THE CONTRABANDS.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated at Fortress Monroe, Nov. 23, says:

"Several hundred contrabands were to-day supplied with Winter quarters near the Fortress. An immense frame building was erected, and the interior partitioned off in the manner of a steamboat cabin, with rough, white pine berths. Ebony and chocolate colored men and women took possession of these, amid a most terrific clatter. Each man shouldered his bed of straw husks, and marched through the door with the air of a hero, no doubt thanking the Government for having been so careful in providing accommodations.

Upwards of eighteen hundred contrabands are located in the neighborhood of Hampton. They receive rations from the Government, and do work in return. They are as happy, careless and easy as though all their life accustomed to the scenes of the present day. The houses which they occupy are in a miserable condition, and the health of the inmates is said not to be all that conid be desired.

THE STONE FLEET.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* gives the following list of vessels which havo gone Sonth loaded with stone to blockade certain Southern ports:

	Tonnage.	Tons of Stone.	Masters.
Ship Archer	321	260	Willism Worth.
Ship L. C. Richmond	341	300	Martin Malloy.
Ship Courier	381	300	S. F. Brayton.
Ship Keosington	357	350	Benj. W. Tilton.
Ship Herald	274	240	A. H. Gifford.
Ship Maria Theresa	330	320	Thos. S. Bailey.
Ship Rebecca Simms	400	425	Jas. M. Willis.
Ship Polomac	356	350	Tbos. Brown, 2d.
Bark Leonidas	231	200	Joseph Howland.
Bark South America	606	550	D. P. Chadwick.
Bark Cossack	256	250	John D. Childs.
Bark Fran. Henrietta	407	381	M. Cummisky.
Bark Garland	243	190	Rodney French.
Bark Amazon	318	325	Jothem S. Swift.
Bark Harvest	314	400	W. W. Taylor.
Bark American	329	300	Wm. A. Beard.
Total	5,464	5,221	

EXCHANGING PRISONERS.

The Rochester *Union* publishes the following letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19, 1861.

REV. W. C. WHITCOMB—*Dear Sir:* Your letter of Oct. 5 is received, and I truly feel for your friends and relatives now prisoners at Richmond. *The policy of the Government has not as yet been settled as to the exchanging of prisoners;* yet she does not for a moment forget her brave sons who have fallen captives while defending her national integrity. What *the future* may bring forth cannot now be told. I trust, however, it may see the speedy union of now dissevered families.

With respect, I remain yours very truly,
THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

The Demand Treasury Notes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has become so much the fashion of late to decry the issues of the Government Demand Notes, as tending to produce an expansion of the currency—which means a rise of prices of commodities—that any opinion to the contrary is likely to be received with little favor by those who seem to havo arrogated the position of oracles upon the subject, and who are, as is usual in such cases, but the promulgators of time-worn dogmas. They say the issues will produce this expansion, but they do not stop to consider how it will; they take the position for granted, without any preliminary inquiry as to the likelihood of its being an error. Now, if Government Demand Notes will produce an expansion, when they are secured by specie to meet the immediate probable demand, and an ulterior security of Loans to meet any demand, what effect would be produced if these notes were not secured either by gold coins or a basis of Loans, like the Treasury Notes, for instance, of Mr. MEMMINGER? Certainly the full extent of the charge against paper currency is that it will expand prices, and if these issues of Mr. MEMMINGER, without any security at all, are limited in their results only to an expansion of prices, certainly a currency that has a full security, in any event, must produce something this side of that result. The oracles upon the subject will declare that the difference is one of degree only, but we declare it is a difference of kind, and that there is no homogenity whatever in the two classes of currency, and that the Government issues of Demand Notes will not produce an undue expansion so long as these issues are kept convertible, and so long as they do not exceed—together with what the Government

...hat they are not inactive. ... their ... should hasten ... preparations to obtain ... of the city, and relieve them ... of the rebel depots.

Camp Inspection by the Sanitary Commission.

The Sanitary Commission, with questionable taste, has been ... in the columns of the ... to the Medical Bureau of ... For many reasons this ill-advised ... conduct is to be regretted. In ... of the prodigious interests at stake in the present crisis, the public will not allow a voluntary organization, to which such cherished objects and ample funds have been intrusted, to misuse power, obstruct discipline, or seek patronage, by stabbing the reputation of so able, energetic, experienced and well-qualified an officer as our Surgeon-General. Pamphlets for visiting the camps are given for no such ends, and should any department of the service suffer from these *escapades*, justice demands that the offenders be held to answer. No more suicidal course could be chosen by the Sanitary Commission than to let the belief get abroad that in any of its operations private interests are paramount, and personal ambition supplants the public good.

In the present condition of our newly raised army, the proper duties of the Sanitary Commission are vast and laborious. They are also simple and clearly defined, embracing, as they do, the two objects of inspecting the camps and relieving our suffering soldiers. These functions were voluntarily undertaken, and if neglected they can, by a stroke of the pen, be confided to other hands. The Sanitary Commission, it is superfluous to say, has not acquired the least authority to interfere with the medical officers of the army. Still less is it at liberty to write against them in the newspapers. Much of the information obtained by the inspection of the camps is, of course, confidential; and when any supposed incompetency is discovered in one of the medical officers, the fact ought to be in due course reported. Here the responsibility of the Sanitary Commission ends. The public have the fullest confidence that the Commander-in-Chief and the Administration will do their duty, and exert their legitimate powers to correct all the real evils that may thus be brought to light. Any attempts to bring an outside pressure to bear on such questions, not only involve a breach of confidence, but are an insult to authority, and establish a precedent of the most dangerous character.

Moreover, what the public asks of the Sanitary Commission just now is not so much to find fault with others as to give an account of itself. The inquiry is as to the services this organization is actually rendering to the army. Where an inspector in the employ of the Commission finds a camp badly drained, imperfectly ventilated, deficient in hospital organization, or subject to some other conditions threatening to life or noxious to health, we should be glad to know how he proceeds—what is really accomplished by his representations,—and in what proportion of cases any practical good, any salutary changes are effected by his visit. Facts and practical results are what is looked for. The mere visit, the act of inspection, the suggesting of defects and improvements, are all means to an end, and that end is practical, real improvement. If the Commission is as useful as it claims to be, and as it ought to have been, such reports as are wanted could easily be prepared by competent men. They might contain, with other particulars, the average sickness and mortality before and after the changes inaugurated by the advice of the Inspector, and as some such facts might be published without prejudice to the service, permission could no doubt be had from the proper authorities to lay them from time to time before the contributors to the funds of the Sanitary Commission.

But these public reports should also contain some particulars as to the relief given to our sick and suffering soldiers. In this second department of their legitimate work, the Commission act as the agents of the Ladies' Relief Associations, and of other patriotic societies established in various parts of the country, for supplying medicines and comforts to the army. Special pains have been taken, moreover, by the Commission to prevent contributions being sent through any other channels. These societies would be gratified to learn, and have a right to know, how their gifts are dispensed by that Commission of whose constant intercourse with the camps they have judiciously availed themselves for conveying their stores of bandages, lint, vaccine, medicine and warm clothing, among the various regiments, as the exigencies of each might require.

A vast amount of good has doubtless been done, and much suffering prevented, by the labors of the Sanitary Commission in the several camps. Still, in fulfilling its trust and doing its work, this organization is not opposed, but is rather subordinate, to the proper medical authorities of the army. There is cause for regret that so fundamental a condition of the service should of late have been to some extent lost sight of. Let the Sanitary Commission retrace its steps, cease to obtrude into matters beyond its powers, and keep in view the momentous objects for which it was at first appointed. Let detailed public reports be given of the practical results of its labors, both in inspecting our camps and in benefiting our soldiers. The public will then check their rising suspicions, and will respond with confidence to any appeals for aid in such an important field of patriotic usefulness. For it is the wish of the nation that, as our army is larger, more intelligent, and better equipped than any force ever mobilized at such short notice by the military Powers of Europe, so it shall be better fed, more healthy, and more thoroughly cared for in the field.

The Telegraph and the Message.

The Message of President LINCOLN was telegraphed yesterday to all parts of the loyal States. The Message contains 7,378 words, and was all received in this City in 1 hour and 22 minutes, a feat of telegraphing unparalleled in the Old or New World.

Mr. SANFORD, the President of the American Telegraph Company, and his able Superintendents and subordinate operators, are entitled to the highest credit for thus accomplishing such a work in such a short space of time. The Message was manifolded by the Associated Press Agency in this City, and placed in the hands of the printers of the various newspapers in less than two hours from the commencement of its transmission.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

LISTS OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

GEORGE OPDYKE, MAYOR.

Fernando Wood the Lowest in the Field.

Scenes at the Various Political Headquarters.

Excitement in and Around the Newspaper Offices.

The Charter election, yesterday, was, considering the intensity of the feeling enlisted for and against the candidates for the principal offices to be filled, unusually orderly and well conducted. There has not been an election since that which resulted in the choice of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency, which the people of the City have evinced so much eagerness and impatience to learn the particulars of, as the election yesterday. From an early hour in the evening, until the time the full vote for the candidates for the Mayoralty was announced, the business office of the TIMES, and a considerable portion of the space in front, was crammed with people who shouted for news, and when it came, shouted for OPDYKE, until news came again; and, when the grand result was announced, the cheering was tremendous.

The following are the aggregate votes as gathered with great care from the books of the Inspectors, at all the Election Districts:

FOR MAYOR:

OPDYKE	25,258
GUNTHER	24,639
WOOD	24,084
OPDYKE over GUNTHER	619
OPDYKE over WOOD	1,173
GUNTHER over WOOD	555

In order that the reader may be enabled to note the change which has taken place since the election for Mayor in 1859, when there were, as now, three candidates in the field, we publish, side by side, the vote by Wards then and in 1861.

COMPARATIVE VOTE BY WARDS.

The following table shows the vote for Mayor by Wards, compared with the vote for HAVEMEYER, Woon and OPDYKE, in 1859, when the result showed—Woon over HAVEMEYER, 3,283; and over OPDYKE, 6,352:

	Mayor—1859.			Mayor—1861.		
	Havemeyer.	Wood.	Opdyke.	Opdyke.	Wood.	Gunther.
1st Ward	549	821	284	404	584	504
2d Ward	156	155	163	211	112	96
3d Ward	220	243	175	165	201	135
4th Ward	513	1464	262	261	1838	872
5th Ward	633	1611	665	795	1900	646
6th Ward	1340	1110	153	281	960	1695
7th Ward	1207	1826	1039	1020	1039	1056
8th Ward	1505	1410	957	1081	1010	1387
9th Ward	2112	1441	2320	2402	1030	1387
10th Ward	1184	913	771	860	656	1101
11th Ward	1769	2206	1085	1346	1916	2079
12th Ward	862	980	583	818	596	1441
13th Ward	1082	1241	868	981	1045	1038
14th Ward	1098	1635	364	376	1347	831
15th Ward	1461	733	1245	1522	833	560
16th Ward	1607	1607	1818	2146	1238	849
17th Ward	2220	2573	1799	2068	2042	2510
18th Ward	1848	2030	1412	1835	1782	1245
19th Ward	825	1406	831	1157	1626	1234
20th Ward	1783	1936	2133	2078	1803	1637
21st Ward	1591	1682	1461	2024	1281	1079
22d Ward	1021	1670	1365	1451	1405	1372
Totals	26,843	30,125	21,773	25,258	24,084	24,639

Wood over Hnvemeyer	3,283	Opdyke over Gunther	619
Wood over Opdyke	8,352	Opdyke over Wood	1,173
Hsvemeyer over Opdyke	5,070	Gunther over Wood	555

ALDERMEN ELECTED.

Dist.
2. William Walsh, Tammany end Repnblican.
4. C. H. Hall, Repnblican, (probably.)
6. James Reed, Tammany.
8. Peter Mitchell, Tammany (Split.)
10. George A. Jeremiah, Tammany and Mozart.
12. F. I. A. Boole, Tammany.
14. J. D. Attiwell, Republican, (probably.)
16. Terrence Farley, Tammany and Mozart.

THE VOTE FOR ALDERMEN.

The Second District is composed of the Fourth and Sixth Wards.

Tammany, Repub. & Union.		*Mozart Democrat.*	
Wm. Walsh	2,672	Richard Barry	906
Walsh over Barry	1,566		

The Eighth District is composed of parts of the Seventh, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards.

Tammany and Mozart.		*Republican.*	
Peter McKnight	1918	John Lewis	1383
Split Tammany.		Mitchell over Knight	55
Peter Mitchell	1973	Knight over Lewis	957

The Tenth District is composed of parts of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards.

Tammany and Mozart.		*Republican.*	
George A. Jeremiah	2,844	Wm. A. Smalley	1,183
Split Mozart.			
Arba K. Maynard	20		
Jeremiah over Smelley			1,661
Smalley over Maynard			1,163

The Twelfth District is composed of parts of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards.

Tammany and Union.		*Mozart and Republican.*	
F. I. A. Boole	2,778	Bernard Kelly	2,743
Boole over Kelly			35

THE VOTE FOR COUNCILMEN.

Seventh District.

This district is composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards.

Tammany.			
Jacob M. Long	1,074	John Lyons	980
John Cavanagh	695	Thomas J. Dunn	975
John Brice	1,229	Samuel R. Kepner	1,628
		Republican.	
Luke Curnen	669	Jonathan Trotter	1,560
Alexander Brandon	1,057	John Crosser, Jr.	1,562
Wm. Joyce	935	Hemlin Babcock	1,589
Mozart.		Chas. C. Pinckney	1,669
Wm. Harris	1,226	Thomas Ogilvie	1,524
Frank McDonough	977	Michael Snyder	2,213
Keyron Perkins	1,020		

7. All Repnblican. C. C. Pinckney, Michael Snyder, Hamlin Babcock, John Cooper, Jr., Jonathan Trotter and Thomas Ogleble.

At 3 A. M. it is impossible, with any decree of accuracy, to indicate the successful candidates in any of the districts except the Seventh. This delay is caused by the great number of candidates, and the extraordinary number of scratched tickets.

Police Justice for the Third Police Judicial District.

Mozart.		*Independent.*	
R. Livingston Linn	819	Martin Waters	404
Citizens and Tax-Payers.		Dodge over Shaw	536
James M. Murray	2,017	Shaw over Murray	576
Republican.		Murray over Linn	198
John J. Shaw	2,057	Linn over Waters	415
Tammany.			
Wm. E. Dodge	2,593		

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS ELECTED.

Wards.
1. James Woods, Tammany and Republican.
2. James F. Hogan, Republican.
3. Edward B. Heath, Tammany and Mozart.
4. Peter Meade, Tammany and Mozart.
5. J. M. Tuthill, Republican and Citizen's.
6. Timothy Brennan, Tammany.
7. Daniel Coger, Republican and Citizen's.
8. W. W. Adams, Republican.
9. John Nash, Tammany.
10. Daniel Sloat, Tammany and Mozart.
11. R. S. Larimore, Mozart and Republican.
12. Charles Boyce, Tammany and Mozart.
13. Charles Shaffer, Mozart and Republican.
14. W. S. Willehm, Tammany and Mozart.
15. Ed. Robinson, Repnblican.
16. Wm. Jay Haskett, Tammany and Mozart.
17. J. L. Miller, Tammany.
18. Wm. E. Curtis, Tammany and Mozart.
19. Patrick Lord, Tammany and Mozart.
20. James Moore, Tammany.
21. Andrew V. Stout, Tammany and Mozart.
22. A. H. Underhill, Republican.

DISTURBANCE IN THE SIXTH WARD.—A fight took place yesterday afternoon, near the polls in Leonard-street, between DAVID LOFTUS and JOHN HELLIS (an emigrant runner) on one side, and MARTIN WATERS on the other. WATERS refused to vote for Woon, and this gave offence to the others, who made an attack upon him. HELLIS drew a pistol, and struck WATERS on the side of the head. The force of the blow caused the pistol to go off, and the bullet passed through a throng of bystanders, but, fortunately, did no injury. At this point, Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Precinct Police, seeing that the affray was growing serious, rushed in and took HALLIS into custody. Lowers made his escape through the back window of a house in the neighborhood. The wounds inflicted upon WATERS are very serious. HELLIS was detained in the Sixth Ward Station-house last night. This morning he will be taken to the Tombs for examination.

SCENES IN PUBLIC PLACES.

THE OPDYKE HEADQUARTERS.

Great Crowds and Much Enthusiasm—Almost a Crush—Remarks by Mr. Opdyke—Processions and Bonfires.

As the first rumors of the result of the election in favor of Mr. OPDYKE began to reach No. 618 Broadway, the headquarters selected by the supporters of the successful candidate for the Mayoralty, continuous streams of people set in for that centre. By 7 P. M. the rooms and corridors of the building, which is very ill adapted to such occasions, were thronged, and the adjacent sidewalks densely packed with a swaying mass of men, eagerly canvassing the returns and debating the chances. It was already believed that GEORGE OPDYKE had been elected, but only, as some vehement partisans elegantly and anatomically expressed it, "by the skin of his teeth."

Overhead, the huge banner extended across Broadway, and inscribed with the name of the candidate and the National insignia, waved and rustled cheerfully in the frosty air, and the immense transparency that covered the front of the political wigwam, lighted *a giorno*, shed a ruby illumination over the eager and excited throng. From time to time, as fresh intelligence arrived bringing renewed encouragement, cheer after cheer was given for OPDYKE, followed by the deepest groans for WOOD. The friends of FERNANDO kept very quiet, but the Gunther men, fortified by a late edition of the *Tribune*, were incredulous and sarcastic, claiming 81 plurality for their favorite, and smiling with commiseration upon the benighted condition of the Dykers.

About 8 P. M., as Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, accompanied by his son, and surrounded and followed by a large number of the Republican Central Club, appeared in front of the building and made his way up stairs, the "fun grew fast and furious," and a desperate effort was made by the concourse outside to force more men into the narrow rooms than they would hold. Even the long room up stairs will scarcely accommodate 200 persons, and the Committee Room in front scarcely fifty. The consequence was that, at the first rush, both apartments were jammed full to suffocation, the stairways were choked, and there was neither further ingress nor egress for those who were so unfortunate as to be caught in the crowds on the corridor. At this moment, and while the utmost confusion prevailed, an alarm was loudly given that the building was not only unsafe, but that the first floor ceiling, directly beneath the Committee Room, was giving way. A struggle to rescue the street ensued, which, fortunately, resulted only in a few torn coats and some scattering bruises. A large proportion of the mass inside, amounting, however, to not a fourth part of the throng on the street, succeeded in securing their exit, amid shouts and huzzahs for "OPDYKE and the Union."

The party in the Committee Room, comprising several active City politicians, members of the Press, and others prominent in the ranks of the Republican Central Club, secured the doors, and excluding the dangerous numbers hitherto admitted, proceeded to canvass the general result of the Mayoralty vote. A return from the TIMES Office, purporting to be official and assigning to Mr. OPDYKE a majority of 1,173 over WOOD, and 619 over GUNTHER, was handed to the first named gentleman, who, amid the most enthusiastic cheering, was called upon for a speech. In view of the closeness of the returns, and for other reasons, Mr. OPDYKE declined making an authoritative address, but informally expressed the satisfaction he felt in receiving, even if beaten, so distinguished a mark of the confidence of his fellow-citizens as a vote of more than 25,000 indicated. In a City hitherto ruled by his opponents and the opponents of his party. The latter had employed every device to defeat him, and had placarded the City with flaming handbills libelling his character shamefully. Honest men had now rebuked them, and should he be indeed the elected people, he should endeavor to prove worthy of their preference in an upright administration of their municipal affairs and a steadfast support of the Federal Union.

Mr. OPDYKE closed amid prolonged cheering, and Messrs. SPENCER and others having characterized the result as a mighty, a glorious triumph in the election of a Republican Mayor for the City of New-York, the candidate withdrew, accompanied by several intimate friends.

A large crowd, with drums and torches, repaired to Mr. OPDYKE'S, on Fith-avenue, near Sixteenth-street, but the Mayor elect not having returned thither, they contented themselves with three times three hearty cheers, and dispersed.

The concourse in front of No. 618 Broadway, remained until about 10 P. M., alternately cheering for OPDYKE and groaning for Woon, until the lights having been extinguished and the rooms closed, they, too, gradually retired, congratulating themselves and all they met on the grand result.

AT TAMMANY HALL.

The Wigwam Rejoices at the Defeat of Wood.

The scenes in and around the Old Wigwam last evening were not of that spirited and jubilant nature which were witnessed in the days when she was the resort of the united and victorious Democratic Party. The crowd in attendance was less numerous, far less enthusiastic, and infinitely less belligerent than of old. Still, there was a certain kind of joy manifested as the returns came in—a joy not unlike that which one feels on seeing a bully antagonist, whom he is unable to whip himself, soundly thrashed by a third party, even though he has no particular liking for party No. 3. It appeared to be glory enough for one night to know that the great FERNANDO was whipped, even though Tammany did not apply the lash. And when the gradually accumulating returns indicated that Woon was the third in the race, and that the great Mozart organization had finally dwindled down to a tail of the Tammany kite, shouts of triumph rendered the air scarcely less boisterous than if Tammany herself had been victorious. The early returns were quite favorable to GUNTHER, and the crowd that had congregated in the lower halls, previous to the opening of the Hall, began to get quite enthusiastic with the idea that their candidate was elected. Then it was that the utter insignificance and contemptuousness of FERNANDO and his faction were vividly portrayed. Above the din and cackle of the jabbering throng, through the clouds of smoke, and the all-pervading fumes of whisky, could be heard the constantly repeated declaration, that "WOOD was played out;" "WOOD'S gone in;" "WOOD'S nowhere;" "D—n Woon;" "$500 to $200 that GUNTHER'S our next Mayor,"—(this remark came from a man who had just borrowed six cents to get a drink;) "Three cheers for GUNTHER." At length it was announced that the doors of the Council Chamber were open, and the crowd rushed up stairs. Mr. JAMES NESBIT took the stand, and called the meeting to order. He said they had assembled to hear the returns of the election of C. GODFREY GUNTHER as Mayor of New-York. [Cheers for GUNTHER.] He had not much to say, himself, but would call on his friend, Mr. BOGERT. Mr. BOGERT not answering the call, there were cries for "CORNELL! Senator CORNELL!" Senator CORNELL also failed to respond, although he was in the hall, and there were calls for ELDINO. Mr. ELDINO took the stand, and read to the audience the returns of two or three Wards which seemed to favor the election of GUNTHER, whereat the boys gave three more cheers for that gentleman.

The next Speaker who was induced to take the stand was CHAUNCAY SHAFFER, whose presence in the Hall seemed to astonish every one. SHAFFER, however, was not at all astonished, but took the thing as a matter of course, and made himself perfectly at home. He proceeded to tell them that his old friend and first client he ever had in New-York, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, was elected Mayor of New-York. He was sure of it, and he was thankful that it was so. Tammany was the true place, after all; and the honest, hard-fisted Democracy was the true party, and the party that was bound to run the machine of this Government for all time to come. He (the speaker) was first taken up by Old Tammany when he came to this City, 16 years ago, and he was bound to stand by her still. Some returns were here handed to the speaker, who, after reading the vote of WOOD and GUNTHER, hesitated at the name of OPDYKE, and asked if they supposed he would speak the name of OPDYKE in Tammany Hall? "Why," said he, "the only objection that OPDYKE made against my appointment at Washington was that I used to train in Tammany Hall." And now OPDYKE has gone to the wall, and Tammany would live forever. [Cheers.] He had a right to speak to Democrats, even if he had made a fool of himself and voted for old ABE LINCOLN. [Applause.] Six months ago he walked into the White House, and told the President he must reinforce Fort Sumter, and put down this rebellion, and that if he would just telegraph to Old Tammany, she would take the job of doing it. For this remark he lost his appointment of District-Attorney, although it had not then been sent into the Senate.

The speaker was here interrupted by the arrival of more returns. After reading which, Senator SPINOLA was loudly called for, and, after long and urgent entreaty, was finally induced to take the stand. He said he wished he could congratulate them upon the certainty of GUNTHER'S election and the defeat of that arch Abolitionist, GEORGE OPDYKE; for if any heart would rejoice in that defeat it would be his. He conceived that Mr. OPDYKE'S election at the present time would be a national calamity. We had a party growing up here at the North more dangerous than the rebels of the South; it was the Abolition Party. [Cheers.] It belonged to them to deal with both, and to strike down the double-headed monster. Tammany was in favor of the preservation of this Union; she had sent forth hosts to battle for it, and while her sons were fighting the country's battles, the Abolitionists, who were as much responsible for the war as the rebels, took good care to stay at home. Men were imprisoned at Fort Lafayette for language not half as treasonable as the utterances of GRESLEY, PHILLIPS, CHEEVER and OPDYKE. [Cheers.] He closed by expressing the hope that he would be able to-morrow to congratulate them upon the election of GUNTHER.

Some other speakers of little note followed, but the greater portion of the audience gradually found their way down stairs and out to the newspaper offices to get reliable returns of the election, and, having seen the returns, very few thought it worth the while to return to the Wigwam.

MOZART HALL.

Mayor Wood's Friends Lugubrious—How they Received the Returns.

Mozart Hall was by turns jubilent and despondent, last evening, while the returns came in. Alternately cheering as Mayor WOOD'S prospects brightened, and groaning as they darkened; now mounting to the acme of delight, and next descending to the despondency of despair, the vast crowd in the room, half-stifled with tobacco smoke and foul air, kept up the excitement for several hours. Hon. D. B. TAYLOR officiated as Chairman, and LEVI D. WHITE acted as Secretary, the one announcing as the other footed up the momentous figures.

Police Judge THOMPSON, during the early part of the evening, favored the audience with a speech, denouncing "the miserable Abolitionist OPDYKE," and extolling the National Union Democrats, FERNANDO WOOD and DICKINSON! He would as soon see MASON, or SLIDELL, or CHEEVER, or BEECHER, elected Mayor as OPDYKE.

The Chairman next spoke, deprecating the fact that most of their returns came from the stronghold of the enemy. But, if was his duty to give the result. They might as well grapple with the result to-night as to-morrow morning. They had a number of Democratic strongholds to hear from, and OPDYKE was over two thousand ahead. [Whistles, cries of "phew," and groans.] But if it should happen that the Fourth Ward gave a majority for WOOD—say 1,000—and the Eleventh Ward another thousand, and the Seventeenth Ward say a little five hundred, and Woon is elected! [Cheers.] Then let the Nineteenth Ward give him 500 and he is elegantly elected; and if the Fourteenth Ward gives him 3,500 he is elected by 4,000 majority. [Cheers and laughter.

A VOICE—Oh! he can make that up.

ANOTHER VOICE—Oh!" he'll be elected sure.

THE CHAIRMAN—We'll never say die till we hear from our Democratic strongholds. A poor exile from a foreign land offered yesterday to kill WOOD for $50, and they wouldn't hire him to do the job. [Laughter.] I feel it my duty back in the deepest recesses of my heart that FERNANDO Woon is elected. [Cheers.] It will be the most important event since the election of *Linkhorn* to the Presidential Chair. [Laughter.] There are those who think that any man who wishes to restore this Union in fraternal affection and love ought to be placed in Fort Lafayette; but we believe, with FERNANDO WOOD, that we must carry on the war with the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other. [Applause.] and say to the enemy, Accept life, and liberty, and happiness, or death at my hands. [Applause.] But the party to which Mr. OPDYKE belongs wants to make this a war for the extermination of the white man, and the glorification of the nigger. [Applause.] No man can speak of liberty without being sent to the Bastile, while their Cheevers are allowed to preach Abolitionism. I am reminded of the inscription on the tomb of Thermopylæ, "Go tell the Lacedemonians that we lie here obedient subjects to their laws," for in their graves only would they submit to the accursed offspring of the negro race. [Applause.] They delight in the thought that the negro is better than the white man [applause] I only wish they would come out boldly and be compelled to hug the nigger wenches. [Laughter and applause.]

A VOICE—The Fourth Ward gives WOOD 1,165 majority. [Applause.]

THE CHAIRMAN—It is remarkable that the Police Department can give us the returns from Harlem Bridge and Spuyten Devil Creek, and they can't tell us about the Fourteenth Ward. [Laughter.]

A VOICE—The Fourteenth gives 700 over Boston. [Great laughter.]

THE CHAIRMAN—Our friend means 700 over both candidates. JIMMY LYNCH says that he thinks FERNANDO will even beat him a little in the Fourteenth Ward. [Laughter.] It reminds me of what Major JACK DOWNING said of Gen. JACKSON, when he marched down Broadway to Grand street.

A VOICE—In the Eighteenth *Electorial* District of the Eleventh Ward, KELLY, WOOD'S men, gets 267 votes, and BOOLE 87.

THE CHAIRMAN—We have not heard from four districts of the Eleventh Ward. According to our present returns, Mr. WOOD is 200 in advance of the others. [Applause.]

A VOICE—How is the old Sixth?

THE CHAIRMAN—It seems impossible for the old Sixth to listen to the voice of reason since she came under the control of JOHN CLANCY. CLANCY went to the Baltimore Convention determined to break up the Union or get WOOD out. He fought like the beasts of Ephesus, [laughter,] and succeeded, and now it is almost impossible for an honest man to vote in that Ward without losing one or both of his eyes, and limping to the polls. [The old Fourteenth Ward is so unfortunate as to lie alongside of it. But so far as our returns go now, we make out Mr. WOOD 260 ahead in the City. [Applause.]

A VOICE—Let's get the cannon up.

THE CHAIRMAN—No, no; it is not time yet.

A VOICE—How about the Sixteenth Ward?

THE CHAIRMAN—It gives OPDYKE a majority.

THE VOICE—Then he is elected. [Laughter.]

ANOTHER VOICE—The Sixteenth Ward gives OPDYKE 1,150.

STILL ANOTHER—I'll bet $50 it ain't so.

At this point, a courier arrived, with a report from the Ninth Ward, giving Mr. OPDYKE 3,400 votes in that Ward. Considerable merriment and indignation ensued.

A VOICE—The telegraph is drunk.

ANOTHER—He got it from a Jew at the door.

ANOTHER—Put him out.

The unfortunate messenger was pretty roughly handled, but escaped, in the general interest to hear the result.

A VOICE—How about KELLY and BOOLE?

ANOTHER—Oh, BOOLE is dead.

THE CHAIRMAN—It is strange we don't hear from the Eleventh Ward. The general impression is the Eleventh has seceded. [Laughter.]

A VOICE—I do not see the point.

THE CHAIRMAN—I am handed a slip that purports to come from the Police Headquarters stating that OPDYKE is elected. But our figures make him about 1,700 ahead, with the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards to hear from. [Cheers, and cries of "Woon is elected."] If I understand anything of the Eleventh Ward from the indications to-night from two districts, and the Seventeenth Ward does anything at all, WOOD is elected and entitled to be Duke of Bloomingdale for two years longer. [Applause and laughter.] GUNTHER is out of the field, and we will take no more Godfrey's cordial.

The CHAIRMAN—From the returns that have come in, it appears that OPDYKE leads Mr. WOOD some 1,800 votes. Thus ends the last political contest in New-York. I believe that every one that voted to-day was protected in his legal rights, and I wish I could hope that under the administration of the Abolition Party, freemen were as safe as we have been this day in New-York. [Cheers for FERNANDO WOOD.] We will hope for the best, although I must confess that it will be hoping against hope. Let us remember that we have 23,000 men to begin the next contest—to vindicate the principles of the National Democracy. We must now watch and think, and contemplate and hope." The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church." [Solemnly.] We will now bring these proceedings to a close. After cheering for Mr. TAYLOR and "the defeated candidate," the *debris* of the audience, the main portion having previously departed, wended its way toward the bar at the other end of the room, and then went out—and so did the lights.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

How They Received the News.

At the Steuben House, on the Bowery, near Houston street, the Headquarters of the German Repnblicans, there was much cheering and rejoicing, and an immense bonfire in front of the building illuminated the adjacent blocks, and the monster Opdyke banner suspended across the thoroughfare. At HEID'S Hotel and Pythagoras Hall there was a warm interchange of congratulations by the members of the German Union League, and at the TIMES Office the Germans were joyously congregated until after 11 o'clock.

SCENES AROUND THE POLLS.

Arrests for Attempting to Vote Illegally, &c.

BENJAMIN SMITH was arrested yesterday, by officer LANAGAN, of the Sixth Ward, for attempting to vote illegally, and locked up in the Station-house. With this exception, we have heard of no arrests for this offence. In the Fourth Ward there were two arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Two or three arrests were made by the Police in the Eighteenth Ward, where a fight occurred in the early part of the day. The difficulty arose between the adherents of candidates for Alderman. One man, whose name could not be ascertained, had his head seriously bruised, and otherwise so badly injured that it is believed he cannot recover.

The rumshops were generally closed throughout the City, and an entrance thereto could only be effected by means of side doors.

The Police arrangements were thorough and well planned throughout the City, and it was owing to this that unusual quietness prevailed around the polls. There was, during the day and evening, a reserve force on hand at Headquarters, ready for any emergency that might arise.

From Bermuda.

LOSS OF BARK *FANNIE*.

By an arrival from Bermuda at this port, we have dates to Nov. 16.

The ship *J. W. Fannin*, Capt. BREED, hence Nov. 2, for Rotterdam, experienced heavy weather, causing her to leak badly; the Captain endeavored to return to New-York, but the pumps having become choked with grain, was obliged to bear up for Bermuda. On the 12th of November, when about five miles northwest of Bermuda, the *Fannin* struck on the reefs, where she now lies, and in consequence of the northwest gale which prevailed, must have proved a total wreck. Every exertion was being made to save as much cargo as possible. The *Fannin* rated A 2, was 372 tons, built in Portland, Conn., in 1849, and owned by J. H. BROWER & Co., of this City.

The bark *Louisa Bliss*, Capt. LORD, of St. Andrew's, N. B., thirty-three days from Cuba, bound to Falmouth, and laden with mahogany, tobacco, &c., anchored on the 9th ultimo in Five-Fathom Hole, leaking badly. Will have to discharge cargo in order to effect needful repairs.

American schooner *Palmyra*, DAVIS, on a whaling cruise, having been out seven months, arrived at St. George's, Bermuda, on the 9th ultimo, where she will ship oil, and perhaps lay for some time.

Arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, Nov. 9, schooner *St. George*, PENNINGTON, New-York.

Sailed, Nov. 7, bark *Oraville*, CROCKETT, New-York; 7th, brig *Contest*, DAKIN, New-York.

News from the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 30.

Arrived, bark *Betty Portback*, London.

Sailed, the steamer *St. Louis*, for Panama, with $98,400 in treasure and forty passengers, including Senator STARK, of Oregon, several army officers, and about 2,000 newly-made soldiers.

The following ships have sailed recently: *Avon*, Sidney; *G. B. Palmer*, Singapore; the whaler *John Howland*.

Closing of the People's College.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The Trustees of the People's College met here to-night and resolved to close the College for the season, in consequence of the want of patronage.

Death of an Assemblyman.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

JOHN VANDERBEE, the Democratic member of the Assembly elect from the First District of Albany County, died this morning, after a brief illness.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. T. B. Lawrence, Consul-General to Florence; Ed. Ogden, of New-York; Capt. J. S. Nicholas, of the U. S. Navy; Thomas Motley, W. R. Robeson, and E. F. Bowditch, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Wm. Whitney, of Boston; Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron, of Toronto, and Judge N. K. Hall, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; Thomas Whitridge, of Baltimore; T. M. Brambull, of Boston; Ezra D. Fogg, of Providence; Thomas Kennedy, of Glasgow, Scotland; Col. R. N. Hudson, of the U. S. A.; Thomas Kershaw, of Montreal; T. M. Payson, of Boston; W. L. Larned, of Baltimore, and R. N. Hazard, of Newport, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Prof. J. W. Patterson and G. H. Chandler, of Concord, N. H.; Col. Jewett, of Rochester; Maj. Terill, of the U. S. A.; B. Ghuardi, of the U. S. N.; Capt. Chamberlain, of the U. S. A.; C. W. Pickering, of the U. S. N.; and Capt. John Eldridge, of Cape Cod, are at the Astor House.

Capt. J. M. Potter, of the U. S. Army; H. Q. Anderson, of St. Louis; George Bullock, of Philadelphia; Samuel Nonds, of Massachusetts, and R. S. Burnett and E. Miles, of the U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Van Reosseliaer, of Albany, and Ramon Pon, of Porto Rico, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. James H. Graham, of Delhi, N. Y., and J. Curtiss and W. J. Kerr, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

A MAN FATALLY INJURED IN AN AFFRAY.—

CHRISTOPHER CHOLWELL, residing in East Houston-street, was so seriously injured in an affray about three weeks ago, that he died yesterday from the wounds then received. The deceased was attending a family party in Mulberry-street at the time of the occurrence, and got into a quarrel with his brother-in-law, JOSEPH MINNOW. During the quarrel, MINNOW struck the deceased on the head with a decanter. The wounds thus received were not at first regarded as serious, but inflammation subsequently set in, and he lingered until yesterday. A warrant was issued yesterday afternoon, by Coroner JACKMAN, for the arrest of MINNOW, and he was taken into custody, and held to await the result of the inquest. The deceased was lately employed as a driver on the Second-avenue line of stages. He was about 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

MARRIED.

HIPPBEE—BRIGGS.—In New-Rochelle, on Sunday, Dec. 1, by Rev. Lewis J. Contant, Mr. ELIAS S. HIPPBEE to Miss EMILY BRIGGS, all of Mamaroneck, N. Y.

NICHOLS—RAND.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, by Rev. Lewis J. Coutant, Mr. GEORGE NICHOLS, of Wilton, Conn., to Miss ELVIRA RAND, of New-Rochelle, N. Y.

SMITH—L'HOMMEDIEU.—In New Village, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 21, in the M. E. Church, by Rev. Wm. Worke, RICHARD W. SMITH to CHARLOTTA A. L'HOMMEDIEU.

SMITH—DARLING.—At Smithtown Landing, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 24, by Rev. Wm. Worke, THOS. R. SMITH, of Centreport, to Miss LYDIA A. DARLING, of Smithtown Landing, L. I.

BIRD—BLAKESLEY.—In Florida, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 2, by Rev. Edsall Ferrier, Mr. CHARLES W. BIRD, of New-York City, to Miss ASALINE BLAKESLEY, of the former place.

DIED.

O'REILLY.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 1, after a short illness, JAMES A. O'REILLY.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, without further invitation.

LODER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, of scarlet fever, FLORANCE T., youngest daughter of Cyrus W. and S. Amelia Loder, aged 3 years and 6 days

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1468, 1517, 1542, 1553, 1559, 1562, 1567, 1587, 1263, 1269, 1291, 1312, 1326, 1336, 1269, 1369, 1439, 1481, 1505, 1507. *Part II.*—No. 650—added to-day Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers—Nos. 128, 197, 125, 126, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, and Equity Short Nos. 922, 475, 476, 477, 81, 315, 316, 317, 482, 490.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 711, 1269, 7, 2561, 2577, 2603, 1229, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2615, 2617, 2623, 2627, 2631, 2631. *Part II.*—Nos. 1786, 2776, 1168, 2340, 2500, 2512, 2646, 2650, 2652, 2654, 2656, 2660, 2664, 2666.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1665, 122, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1552, 1566, 1581, 1637, 1369, 1075, 208. *Part II.*—Nos. 1470, 1204, 906, 1830, 1270, 1187, 276, 1482, 1417, 1138, 321, 1490, 1622, 1672, 1673.

Practice—Sham and Irrelevant Defences.

SUPREME COURT.

Before John S. Rapsom, Referee.

Peter C. Baker and Daniel Godwin vs. *Wm. R. Prince and Wm. Prince.*—This was a motion for judgment on the pleadings, on the ground of the irrelevancy and frivolousness of the answer.

The following opinion of the Referee will explain the facts of the case:

RAPSOM, R.—Plaintiff's counsel moves for judgment on the pleadings on the ground that the answer does not deny that the plaintiff did the work, performed the services and furnished the material, as alleged in the complaint, and to recover for which the action is brought, or that such labor, services and material were done, performed and furnished at the prices agreed upon as alleged in the complaint.

Counsel does not state under which section of the code he makes the motion; but it is plain, from the grounds stated, that the motion must come under section 247 of the code, which provides thus: "If a demurrer, answer or reply be frivolous, the party prejudiced thereby, upon a previous notice of five days, may apply to a Judge of the Court, either in or out of the County, for judgment thereon, and judgment may be given accordingly."

The complaint alleges that the plaintiffs at different times between the 26th day of October, 1859, done and performed work, labor and services for the defendants, and that they printed, furnished and delivered to the defendants during that period, and at the request of the defendants, a large amount of pamphlets, books, catalogues, printing and materials, at prices agreed upon to be paid for by the defendants in cash when such work, materials, &c., were done and delivered. It is further alleged that over and above, and exclusive of all payments, offsets and counter claims, the defendants were indebted to the plaintiffs on the 1st day of August, 1860, in a large sum which is stated in the complaint.

The answer denies that the defendant "did, on the 1st day of August, 1860, or at any other time, owe the said plaintiffs the sum claimed, or any other sum, or that they were on that day, or at any other time, indebted to the said plaintiffs in the sum set forth in the complaint, or any part thereof."

It seems to me that the only matinn of this sort, applicable to such a defence, would be under section No. 152 of the code, to strike out the defence as shown. A frivolous answer denies no material allegation of the complainant. The answer in this case does deny the most material fact set out in the complaint. It denies, totally, the indebtedness which is alleged as the cause of actinn. It cannnt therefnre be frivnlous.

The answer does nnt, hnwever, controvert the statement in the complaint, that the plaintiffs performed the wnrk alleged, and in the manner and for certain prices agreed upon as alleged. It merely denies the indebtedness—which may be a conclusion of law containing facts which do nnt appear. It may be that the defendants cnnclude, by reason of the existence of certain facts which are unt disclosed in the complaint, they are not indebted to the plaintiffs, as alleged therein. The existence of such facts, if any there be, should have been pleaded.

The cnmplaint alleges certain facts which the answer does unt deny. Those facts are therefnre conceded to be true. If they are true, then the defendants are indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum stated in the complaint. Fnr all the purposes of such a motion, the facts stated in that part of the cnmplatnt which sets furth that the wnrk and labor were done and delivered and the the materials furnished at the request nf the defendants, is true, not being denied. And being true, the answer of the defendants respecting the indebtedness of the plaintiffs, must be a legal falsehood, and hence liable to be stricken nnt as sham. (Drake vs. Cncksoft, 10 Hnw., 337; 1 Abb. 203; 4 E. D. Smith, 34.)

No such motion has been made.

The motion for judgment on the pleadings, 'nu the grounds stated, must be denied.

John N. Lewis, Jr., fnr plaintiffs; Hnn. Levi S. Chatfield fnr plaintiffs.

Weather at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The weather here is cold and clear. The thermometer stands at 10° above zero.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
City nf Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 20
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nnv. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 6
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Berusia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.			
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Asia* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH COURSE.—MADAME E. BOUTILLIER, Instructress, licensed by the Faculty of Paris, will open a French course for ladies, Dec. 10. Elementary lessons—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 3 to 4 P. M. Composition and Conversation—Tuesday and Thursday, from 3 to 4 P. M. Terms: Primary Course, $10; Advanced Course, $8. Payable quarterly, in advance.

M. B.—Private lessons at pupil's residence. Apply daily, from 2 to 3 P. M., at No. 43 East Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

MARSH'S WORKS ON BOOK-KEEPING, Complete and beautiful edition, Printed in colors, For sale at MARSH'S COUNTING ROOMS FOR PRACTICE IN BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS, Irving Buildings, No 596 Broadway. Circulars with terms on application.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one hf our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 898 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whiteaed, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—TAUGHT IN NEW-York and Brooklyn by Señor ALBERTO DE TORNOS, from Madrid, Professor in the best schools of these cities. New-York, No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Brooklyn, at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK $110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$40 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—SOLDIERS' MITTENS.—All ladies who wish to be instructed in making soldiers' mittens, may call at Mme. BLUCHER'S, No. 398 6th-av., bringing their materials, and they shall be taught free of charge. Mme. Blucher will be ready to attend to them every SATURDAY, from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M., as long as her services are required.

AUCTION SALES.

By Edward Schell, Auctioneer.

SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

BY ORDER OF MESSRS. LEHMAN, FAVRE & CO., By EDWARD SCHELL, at his salerooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, THIS DAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 4 and 5, a large assortment nf superb fancy goods of new patterns and designs, imported this season, consisting in part of

ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
ELEGANT BRONZE FIGURES AND GROUPS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
PARIAN AND BISQUE FIGURES AND GROUPS.
LADIES' WORK-BOXES AND DRESSING CASES.
SUPERB ORMOLU GOODS.
SILVER-PLATED WARE.

And a large variety of the elegant fancy articles to be positively sold without any reserve.

The above are now on exhibition.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, On THURSAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ n'clock, BY ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st.

FIVE HUNDRED CASES, All first-class fresh goods, to be sold for cash, including a large assortment nf MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS, Grain, Thick, Kip and Calf, Prime quality, adapted to the best retail trade. ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st. Cavalry Boots at private sale.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers, Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.,

SHERIFF'S SALE—SATINETS. Will sell at their salesroom THIS DAY, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock, 8,000 yards (or thereabout) Satinets, Of assorted grades and colors, all fresh goods, in full pieces and perfect order. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

AUCTION NOTICE—STOVE SALE. The whole of the stock in No. 246 Water-st., consisting of a large variety of store, parlor and cooking stoves, will be sold at auction without reserve, commencing WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 2 P. M., and continue each day till sold. Dealers and others are invited to attend

A. M. CRISTADAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF $20,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND VALUABLE MOVEMENTS—Being the stock of an importer. A. M. CRISTADAR, No. 23 Nassau, will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, a large line abont 150 18-carat hunting, durable time compensation balance, independent second chronometers and levers; 125 ladies' enameled and diamond watches, English full-jeweled patent and ¾-plate levers; Nickle 18-carat hunting straight line and detached levers and cylinders; 40 dozen silver hunting patent levers, anchors, lepines and verge watches; silver placqua and silver-gilt hunting and open-face anchors and lepines. Also, a valuable line of fine diamond jewelry, consisting of single-stone hoop and cluster diamond, ruby, pearl and garnet brooches, rings, ear-rings and studs; 185 dozen silver extension and gold pencil-cases and gold pens; 450 fine English and other movements by celebrated makers; together with a variety of other goods in the line. Catalogues at sale. Terms cash. The trade are respectfully invited to the above sale, as the goods will be put np to suit dealers.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1861, at 12 Noon, the following described securities, viz.: Sixty-nine (69) Bonds of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, of Kentucky, of $800 each, with the past due and nther Conpons.

And also a certificate, which purports to entitle the owner thereof to twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars ($24,800) of the new stock of said Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, to be issued under the plan of relief adopted hy said Company, June 1, 1858, as expressed in said certificate, the said bonds and Stock being now held as collateral security.

Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1861.

GOODMAN & JESUP, Attnrneys.
No. 112 Broadway. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 194 Broadway, near John-st, the entire stock of a wholesale dealer, consisting of ladies' Russia and American Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Ermine and Chinchilla carriage and walking Capes, Muffs, &c.

Also, Sleigh Robes, viz.: Wolf, Hndson Bay, Black Bear, Leopard, &c.

N. B.—The whole to be peremptorily sold, nnd warranted of this year's manufacture, and free from moth.

J. H. BUALEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT TWO o'clock, at 444 Canal-st., bnreaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, wardrobes, stoves, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, comforters, blankets, pillows, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, oilcloths, druggets, stageres, washstands, vases, clocks, têtes, kitchen furniture, cutlery, crockery, &c.

P. C. BULELEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, DEC. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the valuable stores and dwellings known as Nos. 306 and 312 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Maps may be obtained of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., or of H. P. BATES, Esq., No. 11 President-st., Brooklyn.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise a good assortment of Winter goods, in all varieties. Catalogues on morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furnitne, carpets, fancy goods, &c., making an elegant stock. For particulars see catalogues at sale.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

850 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City or country trade.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 2 1-2 o'clock, at No. 114 Broadway, including HYACINTHS, TULIPS, Crown Imperials, Gladiolus, Narcissus, Crocns, &c. All in prime order and warranted true to names.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS, & Co., ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., bay mare, long tail, about 7 years old, very fast and stylish, gentle and kind in all harness, 15½ hands high, and an excellent saddle-horse.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A farm of 93½ acres, situated about ½ mile east of Hart's Village, and 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Depôt, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 28 feet front by 38 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Autwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.

Also, a farm of 29½ acres on the opposite side nf the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-FIVE ACRES, in the Town of North Hempstead, Queens County, belonging to the estate of the late Christopher Heiser. It is very situated on the shore of Hempstead harbor, opposite Glen Cove, 26 miles from New-York. On the premises are a dwelling, tenant and bath-house, barns and other outbuildings. For terms, &c., apply to W. M. WEEKS, Glen Cove, or to M. S. HEISER, No. 17 State-st., New-York. Possession given immediately.

WANTED—A FARM WORTH FROM $4,000 TO $10,000, of 30 to 50 acres, within two miles of a town on a railroad, and within 40 miles of New-York, with good house and outbuildings. Possession to be given on or before March 15, 1862, for which $5,000 cash will be paid, and balance in valuable New-York City property. Address, stating price, location and means of transportation, with real name, C. O. M., Box 27 Bloomfield, N. J.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO FINE THREE-STORY brick houses, with all modern improvements, No. 35 Lafayette-av, and No. 30 Elliot-place, Brooklyn, will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock. Sale positive and terms easy.

COLE & CHILTON, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, THREE FIRST-class, 4-story, brown-stona houses, on the south side of 49th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; houses, 20x63 feet; lots, 20x100.5 feet; second to none in the City. Inquire of the owner, on the premises; terms easy.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale by, HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 49 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WISCONSIN OR MINNESOTA IMPROVED farm wanted in exchange for an elegant country seat, with 100 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The buildings are first-class and extensive, and plenty of fruit.

S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.

The cans for kerosene, nil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE—LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Great bargains in Ladies' and Children's Garments,

PURCHASED OF A FIRM

Retiring from the business. Sales will continue this week at

40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

The articles, consisting of

Misses' Muslin Drawers, Tucked.
Misses' Muslin Drawers, Embroidered.
Ladies' Muslin Drawers, Plain and Embroidered.
Girls' Muslin Chemises and Night-gowns.
Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Caps, &c., &c.

Will be specially exhibited in the LADIES' and CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.

Several large invoices of very choice and FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,

Purchased at auction, will be offered AT RETAIL, MONDAY, DEC. 2, At 25 per cent. below the cost of importation.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS!

FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Guipnre Lace Capes,)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
All new styles, at retail, at low prices.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
MINK, MINK, MINK.

Furs are scarce and getting high. My stock of MINK and ROYAL ERMINE are choice, and SELLING AT REASONABLE PRICES.

J. J. BENSON.
No. 310 Canal-st., exactly opposite Mercer.

R. H. MACY

IS NOW OPENING FROM CASH AUCTIONS, Full assortment of Hat Ribbons, at very low prices. Also, Bonnet Velvets, all shades; Bonnet Silks, Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, &c.

FRENCH NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, from cash auctions, closing very low.

Also, Needlework Trimmings, Bands, Flouncings, Infants' Waists and Dresses, Embroidered Chemises, Night-Dresses, Corsets, &c.

LACE DRAPERY CURTAINS, from cash auctions.

Also, Drapery, Muslins, Curtain Laces and a complete stock of White Goods.

Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves and Merino Hosiery, from cash auctions, closing very low.

Also, a full assortment of FLEECE-LINED GLOVES and HOSIERY MERINO UNDERWEAR, &c.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

Full stock Head-dresses, Ruches, Children's Hats, &c., closing very low, to make room for stock for the Holidays.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Second door below 14th-st.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OUT AN IMPORTER'S STOCK.
BLACK FRENCH MERINOS.
A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.
75 per cent. below usnal prices.

Splendid goods at 5s. and 6s per yard.
Call and see them at
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BUNTING,
RED, WHITE AND BLUE,
In qnalities suitable for army and navy purposes.
For sale by
FAIRCHILD & FANSHAW,
No. 146 Duane-st.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

AT NO. 379 BROADWAY, CORNER OF White-st., a blockaded importer's stock of LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, is now offered to the public AT RETAIL, at prices never before heard of in this line, and it is hoped never will be again.

$30,000 worth of Linen Handkerchiefs, embracing every variety of plain, hemstitched and embroidered, for men, women and children, from three cents to $3 each.

Elegant Embroidered Handkerchiefs at prices that will astonish all.

NECK TIES.

An immense stock from 5 to 50 cents each; nothing over 50 cents. Gents' Scarfs, in new and elegant designs, from 12 cents to $1—just one-third the usual prices. Gloves, all kinds, from 12 to 60 cents. Fine Beaver Gloves at 50 cents—same as are sold regularly for $1.

GENTS' LINEN COLLARS.

5,000 dozen of the best three and four ply. Latest styles at $1 75 per dozen or 15 cents each—warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere at $2 or $2½. Hosiery, Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers. Traveling Shirts, all at prices that will convince buyers that we are in earnest. Open evenings.

$50,000 BANKRUPT STOCK.—WE OFfer to our customers a large bankrupt stock, which we have just purchased at a great discount from the original cost. This bankrupt stock consists of a full line.

Hosiery and Gloves. Hoop Skirts and Corsets.
Ladies' and Gents' Undergarments of all kinds.
Embroideries and Lace Goods.

Book, Swiss and Cambric Muslins.
Flannels, Paper Cambrics, Towels, &c.
Linen Goods in every variety.

Handkerchiefs for ladies and gentlemen.
Bleached and Brown Cottons, Cashmere Scarfs, &c.
Ribbons, Paris Flowers, Ruches, Bonnets, &c.

Bought by CUSHMAN & BROOKS, at a large discount.

Ladies, you can find bargains by calling at our new store, No. 463 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS; nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; skirts, 50 cents, (best steel.) Also, a large assortment of dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, and small wares, &c. N. B.—Alexander's Gloves. Yarn for soldier's socks at 75c. per pound. At ELGERT'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONnets, new styles, at $4, $7 and $8, worth $10 and $12 each. L. BINNS' millinery, largest and cheapest in the world, No. 581 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's hats, mourning bonnets.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.

S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

ELEGANT DRAB WOOLLEN VELVET CLOAKS, at the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEO. CAREY.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT IN the first schools of this city, desires an engagement for a few hours daily, in a family or school, to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable references given. Address B. T., Visiting Teacher, Madison-square Post-office.

A LADY, A GOOD READER, AND ACCUSTOMED to tuition; would be happy to instruct in English, French and music. References of the highest respectability. Reinnneration in board l. agreeable. Address O. P., Madison-square Post-office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, CAPABLE OF instructing young children in French and music, would like to find a suitable place; salary no object; can give first-class references. Address M. B., Madison-square Post-office, for two days.

A TEACHER.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teaching wishes an engagement, either in a family or school, to teach English, French and music; salary moderate; high references; or as companion or as copyist. Address E. O. H., No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE STORE AND LOFTS NO. 9 BARclay-st., with basement and sub-cellar, 25x75 feet. Apply to L. H. PIQNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

TO LET—IN THE STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 15 10th-st., a desirable office for a physician, with bedroom attached. Apply to the Janitor, on the premises.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 22D-ST., near 4th-av., to a small private family only; three-story, high basement, and in perfect order, with 12 rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 56 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF A furnished house, with all the conveniences for housekeeping; family without children preferred; also neat and clean; terms moderate. Address FRANCIS, *Tribune* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY AN American woman, a situation as chambermaid, or child's nurse; would have no objections to the country, or to travel. Reference given. Please call at No. 156 Charles-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A PROTestant girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the fine washing; best of City references. Can be seen for two days. Apply at 36 Hudson-av., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, with two years' City reference, wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do light housework; a good situation more an object than wages. Inquire at Clinton Hall Employment Society, on Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and washing and froning; can do up fine clothes in the neatest manner, and is a good waitress; has lived six years in her last place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing or waiting; would go as regular laundress in a private family; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 8 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation in a genteel private family, to do the chamberwork nr to take care of children and sew; has lived seven years in her last place. Call at No. 21 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Welch girl, a situation as chambermaid or plain sewer; or to do general housework. Apply at No. 283 Broome-st., rear, second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman to take care of children or would do chamberwork and waiting; can give the best of references. Apply for twn days at No. 122 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take a chamber-maid's place and do fine washing; has no objection to iron; is willing and will make herself useful. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Underconrt, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiting; will assist with the children. City references from her twn last places. Apply at No. 241 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 16 West 39th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; three years' reference given from her last place. Call at No. 206 9th-av., corner of 24th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, meats, game, poultry, desserts, &c.; also understands making good bread, biscuit and pastry; has no objection to assist in the washing. Good reference given. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, room No. 1.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to go to Washington or California. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; thoroughly competent in her business; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Very best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 East 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as a first-class cook; understands the business in all its branches; is a good baker, and would assist in the washing, and has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family. She is a competent, good cook, and would assist with the washing if required; can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 118 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., over the grocery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very respectable woman as first-class cook; is thoroughly competent in all its branches, and has twelve years' City reference; none but private families need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 3d-av., near 9th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as competent cook; understands soups, meats, poultry, game, fish, jellies, bread. A situation in a private family preferred. Best of reference. Call at No. 118 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman as cook; fully understands taking charge of any kitchen—understands all kinds of baking and all kinds of soups, jellies of all kinds, poultry and game. Very good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable Protestant woman, as cook, &c. Is an excellent cook and baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman desires a situation in the country; understands her business thoroughly in every branch. Apply to CHARLES BOOKHAM, Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS GOOD cook and good baker in a private family, by a very respectable woman, who can produce the highest testimonials. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., ring private door bell next the jeweler's, near 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an Eoglish woman, who perfectly understands her business—soups, meats, game, desserts, &c.; has good City reference. Apply at No. 80 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., rear building.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required, and has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family by a respectable woman; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can give best of references. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook and baker, and understands all kinds of desserts and pastry, if required; has no objection to assist in the washing; can give the best of City reference. Can be se

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight Drafts and Post Bills at 31 upwards, on the
Union Bank of London,
National Bank of Scotland,
National Bank of Ireland,
And the Provincial Bank Company, IRELAND,
GOOD EVERYWHERE, issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 70 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

BILLS APPROVED BY MAJOR HAGNER,
for
ORDNANCE STORES,
PAYABLE IN WASHINGTON,
Purchased by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

WAR CLAIMS.

APPROVED [illegible] BY ANY OF THE
[illegible] OFFICES
IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,
PURCHASED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

NAVY AGENCY.

OFFICERS' AND OTHER CLAIMS,
APPROVED BY NAVY AGENT IN NEW-YORK,
PURCHASED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, OLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 61 and 63 Wall-st., New-York

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.
SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,350,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such of the Committee as may attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.
The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit of certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the forwarder on their order.
It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 10 days after notice of acceptance.
The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, mostly dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.
The issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and the State has no public debt, would be met by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
ERRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN,
Dec. 3, 1861.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD THIS day, Charles Stanton, James S. T. Stranahan, John D. Cooke, Henry Boerum, Ira Smith, Samuel Osborne, Anthony F. Ostrom, Henry D. Young, Thomas H. Rodman, Garret H. Bergen, Barnabas J. Sprague, Seymour Burrell, Peter D. Wolfe, Henry P. Perrin, and Smith Thacher, were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and Edwin K. Scranton, Charles Coudict and John Williams, were elected Inspectors of the next annual election.
At a subsequent meeting of Directors, Charles Stanton was unanimously elected President, and Samuel Osborne, Vice-President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, who wish to avail themselves of the terms proposed by the Company, that the books will remain open for the purpose of making exchanges, until Dec. 21, 1861. The new Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be delivered in exchange for the above mentioned securities at any time before the day specified, by H. C. Kingsley, at No. 28 William-st., New-York and at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1861.
HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Tenders for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 16th of December inst., by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.
SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary pro tem.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 28, 1861.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 4th day of December next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 11th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 12th day of December next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer, pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company which becomes due on the first day of December, 1861, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., Treasurer's
Office, Nov. 29, 1861.
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of this Company Dec. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN R. MURRAY,
No. 20 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' Accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 30, 1861.—This institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the 2d inst. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

ROGERS' PATENT BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., Williams-st., 56 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOciation in aid of the Grande Ligne Mission (Canada) will be held THIS MORNING, (Wednesday,) in the Mercer Street Tabernacle, 34-av., at 12 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Dr. HAGUE, Dr. GILLETTE, and Dr. LANNEAU.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF RESPECTABLE AND AGED INDIGENT FEmales will hold their Forty-eighth Annual Meeting at the Asylum, No. 120 East 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 o'clock. The Report will be read, and addresses delivered.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A RETAIL STOCK of hardware and house furnishing goods in this City. Location must be good. For a desirable stock and location cash will be paid. Address, for two days, J. A. Box No. 2,073 Post-office.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESCUED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 200 pages, 125 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Impotency, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st., ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"An amateur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By O. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 866 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONtinue the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to Operative Surgery, Diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, (Impotency,) caused by youthful indiscretion. Mr. B.'s book on this latter subject, which should be read by men and women, before or after marriage, is of vital importance to them, and every young man in the land should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Price $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, or at RICHARDSON'S bookstore, No. 1 Vesey-st., and at GODFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, (MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

THE MOTHERS' PERPETUAL CALENDAR AND LADIES' CIRCULAR.—Important to ladies who may require competent medical advice and would avoid quackery. Mailed, letter form, on receipt of 25 cents, or equivalent in stamps. Also, DUBOIS' French Female Panacea, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Price $1, $2 and $3. To be had only of Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge of his office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. In $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.
Stock Capital, (all paid In,)..... $500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861..... 1,047,436
Liabilities..... 14,550
Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS
of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.
1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 33⅓ per cent.
2d " " " 8, '58, 50 "
3d " " " 14, '59, 50 "
4th " " " 12, '60, 45 "
5th " " " 5, '61, 35 "
GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CHAUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

COAL.

COAL.—LOCUST MOUNTAIN, PEACH ORCHARD and Lehigh, warranted to be genuine articles. Also, Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel of the first qualities—all at the lowest market prices.
HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army, No. 1,139 Girard-st., Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M., on the 5th of December next, for furnishing one hundred four-wheeled ambulances, known as the Tripler pattern, to be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tripler Ambulances."
AMBULANCE (Body.)
Sills 11 feet long, out to out, (including foot-board,) 3¼ inches wide by 2¾ inches deep. The foot-board is 11½ inches wide, made of 1-inch stuff, and fastened on the sills by 3½-inch bolts at each end. The sills are made at front end so as to incline the foot-board upwards. There are eight studs on each side, 1¾ inches square; sides are solid panels of ⅞-inch boards, 30 inches high (with middle rail) from top of sill to top of rail on panels. There is a top rail about 4½ inches above; cross rail is fastened to the studs. The body is first 9¾ inches in length in the clear, from outside of tail-piece to box in front, and 4 feet wide in the clear, front, or head-board, 15 inches high, 5 feet high in centre from floor to ridge pole, and top made oval, 8 bows 2x½ inches, fastened to rails and studs with screws outside.
In second lower panel or 2 feet from front on each side, there is a wicket door 8¾ inches wide and 14½ inches long. This door is made to slide in a groove on inside; the seat for driver is made of the lid of box with cushion; the box is 18 inches wide, 11½ inches in the clear, with partition in the middle; the lazy back is fastened to the lid of box, chain hand lock on side, to which is attached an iron rod or lever alongside of body; to the lever is a strap by which the driver locks the wagon.
A middle bar 3¼x2½ inches is bolted on sills, for the hindside spring, 2 braces on tail end of body reaching from tail-piece to top rail.
Framework of body to be of best white oak timber thoroughly seasoned, the bows to be of white ash; panels to be of poplar thoroughly seasoned.
Curtains to be strapped, straps to be sewed on with harness thread well waxed.
SPRINGS OF AMBULANCE.
Springs to be best quality spring steel. Back spring 4 feet 2 inches long from centre to centre; side springs back 3 feet 10 inches centre to centre; front back spring 4 feet 2 inches centre to centre; the cross springs are 2½ inches wide, 7 plates; the side springs 2¾ inches wide by 6 plates; side springs front 3 feet 10 inches long centre to centre.
Axles of iron, to be case-hardened, 1¾ square, turned edgewise, with nuts on ends. Boxes 8½ long, 1¾x1⅝ inches.
Hubs of gum or locust thoroughly seasoned; the spokes and felloes to be of white oak thoroughly seasoned.
Hind wheels 4 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7½x10 inches, spokes 1¾x2 inches at the shoulders, tire 2 inches wide and ¾ inch thick, felloes 2½ inches deep.
Front wheels 3 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7¼x10 inches, spokes 2x1¾ inches at the shoulder, felloes 2½ inches deep.
Hounds and half hounds, to be of white oak, of best quality, and without defects. Half hounds, 2 feet long; 5th wheel, 2 feet diameter, 1½ inches x½ inch.
Whole hounds, 4 feet 4 inches long; 3 cross-bars on 5th wheel, 2 inches square; cross bar on front hounds 4 feet 8 inches long, the steps on each side are fastened to this cross bar.
Double trees, 4 feet long, ironed, same as those of *omnibusses*, as is also the whole running gear, the double trees, and lead tree to be of white hickory, without defects, and thoroughly seasoned.
Tongue, 10 feet 6 inches long, 4 inch x2½ inch at front of jaws of hounds, and tapers to 2¼ inches square at back end; at front end it tapers to 1½ inches round; a hook with eye in it goes on top of tongue to attach lead bar for lead horses; lead bar same length as doubletree, made light; tongue to be of white oak, of the best quality, and free from defects.
LITTER OF AMBULANCE.
feet 7½ inches long, 1 foot 10 inches wide; panels, 4½ inches wide, 1¼ inches thick, of poplar, and has a solid bottom; mattress is made of heavy all-cloth, stuffed with best quality curled horse hair; the cover of litters is fastened to panels of litter by a leather binding, and tacked all around; in each frame of litter there are to be sixteen mattrass springs; cross strips to be made of best quality oak.
The framework for upper litters is composed of three cross strips, one on each end and one in the middle; one cross-piece on top, on each side, and two in the middle for tracks to run the litter in on; the tracks are made in the bottom as well as the upper, ⅛-inch x¾-inch iron, and extend the whole length of body from inside of tail-piece; there are three rollers on each side of litter frame, with flange, same as regular railroad car wheels.
There are 4 litters for each wagon; 4 small pillows and 2 cushions, one for driver and one for back seat; on each side of litter frame there is an iron handle, made to slip in and out; these handles are let in, level with the litter frame, 21 inches long, made to come out, say 15 inches, without being checked.
There is also a hook in each end of the frame to keep it in place, when in the body, and fastens to a staple in the floor, let in so as to be nearly level; upper litters the same; the staple is put in the front and back cross bar.
Tail-board to be made of ash, 15 inches wide, by full 1-inch stuff, and when down, rest on joint hinges, forming a foot-board, supported, when down, by a leather strap 2 inches wide, which goes around the tail-piece at each end, between the panel and the braces; when up, it forms the tail-board.
A movable seat goes in body, back of litters, made of 1-inch boards, and end-pieces; the bottom is 18 inches wide, and board to form lazy back, 15 inches high; this has a cushion; the tail-board is fastened, when up, by hooks, secured to middle rail.
Each side of the body of the ambulance to be mark d U S.; all other parts to be lettered U. S.
It is agreed and distinctly understood that the ambulances are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one ambulance will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no numbering or arranging for putting together; and all the materials used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work, in all its parts, faithfully executed in the best workmanlike manner.
The work may be inspected, from time to time as it progresses, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for.
The ambulances are to be delivered in Philadelphia, if desired by the Quartermaster's Department.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 24th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1862. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
Committee on Supplies.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R'R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Caoundaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 6 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and (3:56 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12¾ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER —HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday,* Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 8 A. M.
Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 11 A. M.	Thursday,* Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
Friday,* Nov. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Saturday,* Nov. 30, 2 P. M.
Monday,* Dec. 2, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 9 A. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 3, 8 A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 4, 10 A. M.	Wednesday,* Dec. 4, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 6, 10½ A. M.	Thursday,* Dec. 5, 8 A. M.
Friday,* Dec. 6, 12 M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 12 M.	Saturday,* Dec. 7, 12 M.
Monday,* Dec. 9, 1:40 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 10, 8½ A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 11, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 11, 10½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.
Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat. Days marked thus,* steamer Long Branch.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A middle-aged gentleman, of good standing, with ample means at his disposal, wishes to open a correspondence with an accomplished lady, of good family, with a view to matrimony, not under 18 nor over 26 years old. Address, with sincerity, M. REYNOLDS, Box No. 32 Union-square Post-office; references given and required.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, at Washington.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson. SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow and red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY, Dec. 7
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin..... $75	Steerage..... $30
First Cabin to London..... 80	Steerage to London..... 33
First Cabin to Paris..... 85	Steerage to Paris..... 38
First Cabin to Hamburg..... 85	Steerage to Hamburg..... 38

Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to JAMES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DEGOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

chase of a large quantity of machinery already established which, when put in operation, will enable this establishment to produce during the next year, one new stand of the justly-celebrated Springfield rifles. I therefore suggest the recommendation of a liberal appropriation by Congress for the purpose of yet further increasing the capacity of this Armory, believing that it can be made sufficient to supply all the muskets and rifles which the Government may hereafter need in any contingency. Located in a healthful country, in the midst of an industrious and ingenious people, where competent workmen can always be obtained without difficulty, and sufficiently near to all the materials needed in the manufacture of arms, it is at the same time accessible to every part of the country by water and railway communication.

After having made contracts for arms with the private establishments in this country, it was deemed necessary by the President, to insure a speedy and ample supply, to send a special agent to Europe with funds to the amount of $3,000,000 to purchase more. I am gratified to state that he has made arrangements for a large number of arms, part of which have already been delivered. The remainder will be shipped by successive steamers until all shall have been received.

Combinations among manufacturers, importers and agents, for the sale of arms, have, in many cases, caused an undue increase in prices. To prevent advantage being thus taken of the necessities of the Government, Collectors of Customs have been directed to deliver to the agents of the United States all arms and munitions that may be imported into this country.

The demand for arms has called into existence numerous establishments for their manufacture throughout the loyal portion of the country, and it has been the policy of this Department to encourage the development of the capital, enterprise and skill of our people in this direction. The Government should never have less than a million of muskets in its arsenals, with a corresponding proportion of arms and equipments for artillery and cavalry. Otherwise it may, at a most critical moment, find itself deficient in guns, while having an abundance of men.

I recommend that application be made to Congress for authority to establish a national foundry for the manufacture of heavy artillery at such point as may afford the greatest facilities for the purpose. While a sufficient number of cannon, perhaps, could be procured from private manufactories, the possession of a national establishment would lead to experiments which would be useful to the country, and prevent imposition in prices by the accurate knowledge that would be acquired of the real value of work of this character.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

In my last report I called attention to the fact that legislation was necessary for the reorganization, upon a uniform basis, of the Militia of the country. Some general plan should be provided by Congress in aid of the States, by which our Militia can be organized, armed and disciplined, and made effective at any moment for immediate service. If thoroughly trained in time of peace, when occasion demands, it may be converted into a vast army, confident in its discipline, and unconquerable in its patriotism. In the absence of any general system of organization, upwards of 700,000 men have already been brought into the field; and, in view of the alacrity and enthusiasm that have been displayed, I do not hesitate to express the belief that no combination of events can arise in which this country will not be able not only to protect itself, but, contrary to its policy, which is peace with all the world, to enter upon aggressive operations against any Power that may intermeddle with our domestic affairs. A Committee should be appointed by Congress, with authority to sit during the recess, to devise and report a plan for the general organization of the Militia of the United States.

FRONTIER DEFENCES.

It is of great importance that immediate attention should be given to the condition of our fortifications upon the seaboard and the Lakes, and upon our exposed frontiers. They should at once be placed in perfect condition for successful defence. Aggressions are seldom made upon a nation ever ready to defend its honor and to repel insults; and we should show to the world, that while engaged in quelling disturbances at home, we are able to protect ourselves against attacks from abroad.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

I earnestly recommend that immediate provision be made for increasing the corps of Cadets to the greatest capacity of the Military Academy. There are now only 152 cadets at that important institution. I am assured by the Superintendent that 400 can at present be accommodated, and that, with very trifling additional expense, this number may be increased to five hundred. It is not necessary, at this late day, to speak of the value of educated soldiers. While, in time of war or rebellion, we must ever depend mainly upon our militia and volunteers, we shall always need thoroughly trained officers. Two classes having been graduated during the present year, in order that the service might have the benefit of their military education, I had hoped that Congress, at its extra session, would authorize an increase of the number. Having failed to do so, I trust that at the approaching session an increase will be authorized, and that the selection of cadets will be limited exclusively to those States which, cooperating cordially with the Government, have brought their forces into the field to aid in the maintenance of its authority.

COL. THAYER.

In this connexion, justice requires that I should call attention to the claims of a veteran officer, to whom, more than to any other, the Military Academy is indebted for its present prosperous and efficient condition. I allude to Col. SYLVANUS THAYER, of the Engineer Corps, who now, by reason of advanced years and faithful public services, is incapacitated for duty in the field. Under the recent law of Congress he may justly claim to be retired from active service; but, believing that his distinguished services should receive some mark of acknowledgment from the Government, I recommend that authority be asked to retire him upon his full pay and emoluments.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

The health of an army is a consideration of the highest consequence. Good men and women in different States, impelled by the highest motives of benevolence and patriotism, have come in aid of the constituted sanitary arrangements of the Government, and been greatly instrumental in diminishing disease in the camps, giving increased comfort and happiness to the life of the soldier, and imparting to our hospital service a more humane and generous character. Salubrity of situation and pleasantness of surroundings have dictated the choice of the hospital sites, and establishments for our sick and wounded, of which we have every reason to be proud, have been opened in St. Louis, Washington, Georgetown, Baltimore, and Annapolis, and will be attached to every division of the army in the field. To the close of the war, vigilant care shall be given to the health of the well soldier, and to the comfort and recovery of the sick.

PROMOTION OF VOLUNTEERS.

I recommend that the system of promotions which prevails in the Regular service be applied to the Volunteer forces in the respective States; restricting, however, the promotions to men actually in the field. At present each Governor selects and appoints the officers for the troops furnished by his State, and complaint is not unfrequently made, that when vacancies occur in the field, men of inferior qualifications are placed in command over those in the ranks who are their superiors in military experience and capacity. The advancement of merit should be the leading principle in all promotions, and the Volunteer soldier should be given to understand that preferment will be the sure reward of intelligence, fidelity and distinguished service.

The course above recommended has been pursued by this Department, and it is my intention, so far as is in my power, to continue a system which cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect upon the entire service.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS.

By existing laws and regulations, an officer of the Regular army ranks an officer of Volunteers of the same grade, notwithstanding the commission of the latter may be of antecedent date. In my judgment, this practice has a tendency to repress the ardor and to limit the opportunity for distinction of Volunteer officers, and a change should be made by which seniority of commission should confer the right of command.

I submit for reflection the question, whether the distinction between Regulars and Volunteers which now exists, should be permitted to continue. The efficiency of the army, it appears to me, might be greatly increased by a consolidation of the two during the continuance of the war, which, combining both forces, would constitute them one grand army of the Union.

RECRUITING.

Recruiting for the Regular army has not been attended with that success which was anticipated, although a large number of men have entered this branch of the service. While it is admitted that soldiers in the Regular army, under the control of officers of military education and experience, are generally better cared for than those in the Volunteer service, it is certain that the popular preference is largely given to the latter. Young men evidently prefer to enter a corps officered by their friends and acquaintances, and, besides the bounty granted to Volunteers in most of the States, inducements are often directly offered to them by those whose commissions depend upon their success in obtaining recruits. In addition, the Volunteer is allowed to draw his full pay of $13 per month, while by law $2 per month are deducted from the pay of the Regular, to be returned to him at the end of his term of service. In my judgment, this law should be repealed, and the Regular soldier be allowed to receive his full pay when due. He should also receive either a reasonable bounty upon enlisting, or an advance of $20 of the $100 which a law of the last session of Congress grants to Regulars and Volunteers on the expiration of their periods of service. This would doubtless stimulate enlistments, as it would enable the soldier to make some provision for those dependent upon him for support, until he receives his pay.

OFFICERS.

By the Act approved Aug. 5, 1861, the President is authorized to appoint as many aids to Major-Generals of the Regular army, acting in the field, as he may deem proper. The number of aids, in my opinion, should be limited, and no more should be allowed to each Major-General than can be advantageously employed upon the staff. Such officers would thus be withdrawn from the line and the Department, at considerable expense, from the necessity of supplying their places. I recommend that the number of aids be limited to four.

RANKS.

The fifth section of the Act approved Sept. 28, 1850, makes the discharge of minors obligatory upon this Department, upon proof that their enlistment was without the consent of their parents or guardians. In view of the injurious operation of this law, and of the facilities which it opens to frauds, I respectfully urge its early repeal. Applications for discharges of minors can then be determined either by this Department, in accordance with such regulations as experience may have shown to be necessary, or by the civil tribunals of the country.

BANDS OF MUSIC.

The employment of regimental bands should be limited—the proportion of musicians now allowed by law being too great, and their usefulness not at all commensurate with their heavy expense.

RAILROAD COMPETITION—NECESSITY FOR ADDITIONAL FACILITIES.

Corporations, like individuals, are liable to be governed by selfish motives in the absence of competition. An instance of this kind occurred in the management of the railroads between Baltimore and New-York. The sum of $6 was charged upon that route for the transportation of each soldier from New-York to Baltimore. As this rate seemed extravagant to the Department, when considered in connection with the great increase of trade upon those roads, made necessary by the wants of the Government, inquiry was made concerning the expediency of using the roads from New-York to Baltimore *via* Harrisburgh. The result was an arrangement by which troops were brought by the last-named route at $4 each; and, as a consequence, this rate was at once necessarily adopted by all the railroads in the loyal States, making a saving to the Government of 33⅓ per cent. in all its transportation of soldiers; and at the same time giving to the railroads, through increased business, a liberal compensation.

The railroad connection between Washington and Baltimore has been lately much improved by additional sidelngs, and by extensions in this city. In order, however, that abundant supplies may always be at the command of the Department, arrangements should be made for laying a double track between this city and Annapolis Junction, with improved sidelngs and facilities at Annapolis and along the branch road

Should the navigation of the Potomac River be interrupted by blockade, or the severities of Winter, it would become absolutely necessary, for the proper supply of the troops in the District of Columbia and vicinity, and of the inhabitants of this city, to provide additional railroad connection between Washington and Baltimore. A responsible Company, with a charter from the State of Maryland, have proposed to do this upon condition that the Government will indorse their bonds; they binding themselves to set aside annually a sufficient sum for their redemption at maturity, and thus eventually release the Government from any liability whatever, and to charge, for transportation, rates in no case to exceed four cents a ton per mile for freight, and three cents per mile for passengers. During the continnance of the war, however, their charge for passengers is not to exceed two cents per mile. The charge for the transportation of passengers between the two cities is at present three and three-quarter cents per mile, and for freight, the rates per ton will average from five to eight cents per mile. The large saving to the Government in cost of transportation, would amply compensate for all liability, and give to the citizens of all the loyal States greatly improved facilities for reaching the National Capital, and at much less rates than they are now compelled to pay. To the citizens of the District it would cheapen the cost of supplies, and prove of immense value in every respect.

I recommend that a railway be constructed through this city, from the Navy-yard, by the Capitol, to Georgetown, forming connections with the existing railroad depôts, and using the Aqueduct bridge for the purpose of crossing the river at Georgetown. By a junction of this proposed railway with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, not only would the communication with our troops in Virginia be greatly improved, but an easy access be obtained to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Harper's Ferry, by means of the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad. To its importance as affording facilities for moving troops and supplies in time of war, may be added the future benefits it would confer upon the District of Columbia. The outlay required would be saved in a few months by enabling the Government to dispense with the expensive ferry at Georgetown, and by greatly decreasing the costly wagon transportation of the army through this city.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The injuries to railroads, instigated by the rebel authorities of Beltimore, in order to embarrass communication with the North and West, *via* Harrisburge, and with the East, *via* Philadelphia, heve been repaired by the different companies that own them. That portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of Harper's Ferry which was so ruthlessly destroyed by the rebels, has not yet been restored. The great interests of trade require that this road should be reopened as speedily as posible by the Company, for the transportation of the immense surplus of the agricultnral productions of the West. To aid this object the Department has tendered to the Company a sufficient force for its protection during the progress of the work, and will render such facilities as it may be ahle to provide, in connection with its other important public duties.

For the purpose of facilitating the transportation of supplies to Alexandria, and to points beyond, it has been found necessary to rebuild portions of the Orange and Alexandria and the Loudon and Hampshire Railroads, and to lay a track from the Railroad depôt to a point on the Potomac River, in this city.

TELEGRAPH.

Under an appropriation granted for that purpose at the last session of Congress, a Telegraphic Bureau was established, and has been found of the greatest service in our military operations. Eight hundred and fifty-seven miles of telegraphic line have been already built and put in operation, with an efficient corps of operators, and a large extension is now in process of construction.

THE LONG BRIDGE.

Congress, at its late session, made an appropriation for the reconstruction of Long Bridge, across the Potomac, which, in its then dilapidated condition, was unsafe for military purposes. The work, which has been carried on without interruption to trade or travel, is rapidly approaching completion, and, when finished, will be a substantial structure.

LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT AND GEN. M'CLELLAN.

On the first of the present month, Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT voluntarily relinquished his high command as General-in-Chief of the American Army. He had faithfully and gallantly served his country for upwards of half a century, and the glory of his achievements has given additional lustre to the brightest pages of our national annals. The affections of a grateful people followed him into his retirement. The President immediately conferred the command of the army upon the officer next in rank. Fortunately for the country, Major-General McCLELLAN had proved himself equal to every situation in which his great talents had been called into exercise. His brilliant achievements in Western Virginia, the untiring energy and consummate ability he has displayed in the organization and discipline of an entirely new army, have justly won for him the confidence and applause of the troops and of the nation.

ECONOMY.

Extraordinary labor, energy, and talent have been required of the various bureaus of this Department to provide for the wants of our immeuse army. While errors may have been occasionally committed by subordinates, and while extravagant prices have undoubtedly, in some cnses, controlled by haste and the pressure of rapid events, been paid for supplies, it is with great gratification that I refer to the economical administration of affairs displayed in the various branches of the service. Our forces had not only to be armed, clothed and fed, hnt had to be suddenly provided with means of transportation to en extent heretofore unparalleled. While I believe that there is no army in the world better provided for in every respect than our regulars and volunteers, I candidly think that no force so large, and so well equipped, was ever put in the field in so short a space of time at so small an expense.

While it is my intention to preserve the strictest economy and accountability, I think the last dollar should be expended and the last man should be armed to bring this unholy rebellion to a speedy and permanent close.

THE CAPITAL—PROPOSED CHANGE OF BOUNDARIES.

The geographical position of the Metropolis of the nation, menaced by the rebels, and required to be defended by thousands of our troops, induces me to suggest for consideration the propriety and expediency of a reconstruction of the boundaries of the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Wisdom and true statesmanship would dictate that the seat of the National Government, for all time to come, should be placed beyond reasonable danger of seizure by enemies within, as well as from capture hy foes from without. By agreement between the States named, such as was effected, for similar purposes, by Michigan and Ohio, and hy Missouri and Iowa, their boundaries could be so changed as to render the capital more remote than at present from the influence of State Governments which have arrayed themselves in rebellion against the Federal authority. To this end, the limits of Virginia might be so altered as to make her boundaries consist of the Blue Ridge on the East and Pennsylvania on the North, leaving those on the South and West as at present. By this arrangement, two counties of Maryland (Alleghany and Washington) would be transferred to the jurisdiction of Virginia. All that portion of Virginia which lies between the Blue Ridge and Chesapeake Bay could then be added to Maryland, while that portion of the peninsula between the waters of the Chesapeake and the Atlantic, now jointly held by Maryland and Virginia, could be incorporated into the State of Delaware. A reference to the map will show that these are great natural boundaries, which, for all time to come, would serve to mark the limits of these States.

To make the protection of the capital complete, in consideration of the large accession of territory which Maryland would receive under the arrangement proposed, it would he necessary that that State should consent so to modify her Constitntion as to limit the basis of her representation to her white population.

In this connection, it would be the part of wisdom to reannex to the District of Columbia that portion of its original limits which, hy act of Congress, was retroceded to the State of Virginia

WITH SLAVERY?

It is already a grave question what shall be done with those slaves who are abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as at Beaufort District, in South Carolina. The number left within our control at that point is very considerable, and similar cases will probably occur. What shall be done with them? Can we afford to send them forward to their masters, to be by them armed against us, or used in producing supplies to maintain the rebellion? Their labor may be useful to us. Withheld from the enemy, it lessens his military resources, and withholding them has no tendency to induce the horrors of insurrection even in the rebel communities. They constitute a military resource, and, being such, they should not be turned over to the enemy, is too plain to discuss. Why deprive him of supplies by a blockade, and voluntarily give him men to produce supplies? The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels after the close of the war can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The representatives of the people will, unquestionably, secure to the loyal slaveholders every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

A Fight with the Rebels at Salem—the National Troops Victorious.

ROLLA, Mo., Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Maj. BOMEN, who left here on Saturday last with 100 cavalry from Gen. WYMAN'S Brigade, in search of the notorious maranding rebel FREEMAN, was at Salem last night. Abont 3 o'clock this morning he was attecked at that place by the rebels under Cols. FREEMAN and TURNER, and after a sharp fight, the enemy holding one part of the town and our forces another, were driven from the place and completely ronted, with a loss of some ten killed and thirty wounded, besides a great many prisoners. Among the latter was one captain. Our loss is about fifteen killed and wounded. Major BOMEN holds the town. Reinforcements have been sent ro him, as it is feared the enemy will rally in large numbers and overwhelm his command.

It is reported that from 2,060 to 3,000 of the enemy are in the vicinity.

THE JAMES ADGER AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The steamer *James Adger*, from Southampton *vid* Fayel, Azores, has arrived here. We understand thet one of her officers passed through this evening *en route* to Washington.

The Maryland Legislature met to-day. and there wes a caucus to-night of the members. An organization will he effected to-morrow, when the Governor's message will be delivered.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Another detachment of regulars from California may shortly be expected here, making the third within the last five weeks. Five companies of the Third Artillery, and three companies of the Sixth Injantry, all recently from California *via* Aspinwall and New-York, are stationed at Capitol Hill, Washington, under the command of Lieut.-Col. HAYES.

The United States steamer *Flambeau* went down and anchored off the Battery, to receive her powder, efter whieh she will sail.

The schooner *George W. Blunt*, which should have sailed on Monday, was detained, and did not get away until after 3 o'clock yesterdey. Master's Mete G. P. LEE, who was in command of the *George W. Blunt*, has been detached and ordered to the steamer *Alabama*, now on the Southern coast. He will go out in the steamer *Rhode Island*. G. P. LEE has been Master's Mate on the *Alabama* since that steamer went into commission and recently ceme home in the captured berk *Providence*, as prize-master. This shows that he is considered a trustworthy officer, and one who is aepahle of filling a more important office than that of Master's Mate. Mr. SHERWOOD, formerly a coast pHot, goes out in command of the *George W. Blunt*. The executive officer, A. J. BROWNE, has been first officer on a merchant ship for the last seven years, and is a very promising young officer.

The steemer *Rhode Island* end the storeshlp *Relief* took in a quantity of fresh provisions yesterday and are expected to sail to-dey.

The *G. B. Hale* was in the stream taking in coal, and the *Chippewa* and *Winona*, new gunboats, ere having their armament pnt on board with all dispatch.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, OF THE AFRICAN SQUADRON, IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The steamer *Hartford*, the flag-ship of the African Squadron, has arrived below from the Cape of Good Hope. The captain's clerk, HALL, of Baltimore, died during the passage home, and two sailors were lost overhoard. All on hoard well.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

The United States steem transport *Patapsco*, Capt. BEARSE, from Port Royal in three days, arrived yesterday. On the 1st inst., off Charleston, she spoke the United States gunboat *Penguin*, cruising.

The *Patapsco* sailed from Port Royel a few hours after the steamship *McClellan*. Nothing new had transpired since the deperture of the *McClellan*. The health of the troops was good.

On the 1st inst., ten miles North of Hatteras, passed United States steam-transports *Delaware* and *Boston*, both with troops for Port Royal.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Monday, Dec. 2.

There has been no incident of a striking character in Gen. BANKS' command since the last communication. The absence of the Commanding General at Washington induced the belief that a move was in contemplation, which was subsequently strengthened by other indicetions producing an exhilarating effect upon the minds of officers and men. The prospect of heing compelled to Winter in this exhausted and almost inaccessible region hed previously hung like an incnbus on the energies of all, and produced almost disastrous effects upon the *esprit du corps* of the division.

Gen. BANKS arrived from Washington last night, but the result of his visit has not publicly transpired. It is currently believed, however, that it is favorable to better accommodations and increased fecilities for procuring supplies.

The State Paymaster of Connecticut made his appearance in the camp of the Fifth Connecticut, with funds to dishurse one-third of the annual bounty to the soldiers. The bonnty is $30 per annum, which rating the regiment at 900, will leave $9,000 in the regiment.

The Court-martial for the trial of JOHN LAVAGHAN, has fonnd a verdict in his case, which has been sent to Washington for approval. What the verdict is can be inferred from the fact that he plead guilty to the charge of murder, and that the testimony fully corrohorated the plea. His exemplary conduct and self-condemnation of the act have induced a strong sympathy in his behalf, and hopes are entertained in high circles that the Executive may find it consistent with army discipline to commute his sentence, should it be death, into imprisonment for life.

A reconnoissance was made on Saturday of the routes leading hence to other points hy Capts. CALLIS and GOULD. They report the roads in a bad condition.

First-Lieutenant WHEATON, of Company I, Ninth New-York, has tendered and received the acceptance of his resignation. The cause of his resignation is purely of a domestic charecter, hut having been much of late in command of his company hy Capt. CLARSON being detalled on special duty, his resignation cansed much regret to his subordinates and privates. As a gentleman and officer he was highly regarded hy all.

Thanksgiving was not observed in camp with the exclusiveness of a New-England holiday; still, many indications were noticed in most of the regiments. Turkeys, hens, oyster pies, etc., were abundant, and the festive boards of the officers' messes denoted an abundance of good cheer end a proper degree of thankfulness.

The General Court-martiel continues its sittings, and the examinations of several cases of desertion are next on the docket. The President, Major ATTERBURY, has been absent for several days on business connected with the Court, and there are now many cases awaiting his approval.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

To-day the personal friends of Maj. BARKER, of the McClellan Dragoons, presented a beautiful flag to the squadron under his command,

A Reported Union Movement in New-Orleans.

THE REBEL CAPITAL NOT YET REMOVED.

Another Acknowledgment Regarding the Fight at Fort Pickens.

FORT McRAE NEARLY DEMOLISHED.

THE PARTICULARS STILL WITHHELD.

NEWS BY WAY OF FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The boat from Old Point has arrived.

The following items are gathered from Southern papers:

A conspiracy of Union men had been discovered in New-Orleans, causing great excitement there. Many arrests had been made.

The reported removal of the capital from Richmond to Nashville is incorrect.

The Southern papers are advocating the abolition of the elective franchise.

The latest advices from Pensacola represent that the fight had not been renewed. Accounts say that had the fight continued, Fort McRae would have been destroyed, but no particulars of the affair are given.

The planters throughout the Southern seaboard are represented to be destroying their crops lest they should fall into the hands of the Yankees.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, *vid* BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 1, P. M.

I learn from a refugee, arrived yesterday afternoon by a flag of truce, that a dispatch published in the Richmond *Examiner*, on Thnrsday last, reads as follows:

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

From a messenger, arrived here last night from Tallehassee, we learn the important intelligence that Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG has at last battered Fort Pickens in a frightful manner, and probahly captured Col. BROWN and his command. The fort was breached in front, and attacked in the rear by our troops. The loss is great on both sides, and the fighting was of the most desperate character. U. R. T——N.

We send the above for what it is worth. Appearing in an official organ of the rebels, it may have been concocted for buncombe.

Our informant says there was hnt little excitement about the matter, and the people were anxiously awaiting further and more general news.

The Savannah *Republican*, of Thursday, says that the cannonading from the fleet npon Fort Pulaski could be distinctly heard the day previous. Commodore TATTNALL, with his little fleet of six gunboats, had errived off Savannah utterly disabled. There was but one regiment at Fort Pulaski, and no practiced artillerists, and it was feared that the whole garrison would be either slain or forced to surrender. These rumors and reports created the greatest excitement, and Gov. BROWN is greatly disturbed in consequence of the unfinished state of the defences on the Savannah River.

Nassau, on the Georgia coast, had been taken possession of by the Federals, and a large ameunt of unhulled rice and uninjured cotton had fallen e prey to them. The planters are destroying their cotton as fast as possible, when unable to carry it into the interior.

Bands of Union men were forming in the mountains, and a negro insurrection was deemed probable and imminent.

The wealthy families of Savannah were flying to Macon and Atlanta, as they have been led to believe that dishonor, if not death, awaits every female that may remain, should the city be captured.

The Georgia troops at Richmond and Petersburgh had formally demanded to be sent home by the Government. They hed entered requests to this effect through their Colonels. It is said that their call will now be heeded.

The people of the Cotton States are greatly in fear of being overrun by the Northern "Goths and Vandals" this Wintcr.

The flag of truce brought no papers; the above is gleaned from two pessengers.

We also learn that npon the arrival of some gold for the prisoners at Richmond, the President of the Bank of Virginia called upon Col. LEE and others and offered to take all the gold received from this time until the first of Janiery at twenty per cent. premium, pledging himself to give, at this rate, the best money in the South—the old issue of the above mentioned.

United States Treasury Notes were helng bought np at ten per cent. premium for the best Southern currency,

Gen. HOOER has issued a request to the effect that passengers from Fortress Monroe shall refrain from taking copies of public newspapers out of the limits of the Southern Confederacy.

On Friday last some of our scouts reported to Gen. MANSFIELD the fact that the rebels had been scouting eround MASON'S house, three and a half miles from Camp Butler, and there seemed to be a desire evinced to establish a picket in the vicinity. Gen. MANSFIELD determined to frustrate this design, and on Friday night sent out a strong force under command of Major LOESER, to reconnoitre and dislodge the enemy should he be found.

The troops advanced to the vicinity of Newmarket, far beyond the house above mentioned, and found the enemy in some force, gave him battle, routed the pickets, and drove them across the Newmarket Bridge, killing five, and wounding about twenty. One of the killed has been identified as Major SCOTT, formerly a well known merchant of Richmond. The Unionists had the advantage of surprising the enemy, and, therefore, sustained no loss in killed; nor is it believed that any of our troops were seriously injured. Gen. MANSFIELD has mede up his mind to give the rebels a decided check; and in this he is fully supported hy Gen. WOOL, who has been punishing hem a little on the Back River recently, since he has had a regiment of cevalry to use.

Gen. BUTLER'S expedition is spoken of in the Southern papers with derision. It is evident that they are not apprised of the fact that the "van" has sailed.

The steamers *Boston* and *Delaware* sailed last night for Port Royal, with stores and munitions of war. The *Cosmopolitan* will sail soon with troops.

Since Gen. MANSFIELD hes taken command at Newport's News he has become quite popular. He has recently given orders to the troops to practice continually at targets with their pieces, and he has given orders of the same nature to the artillery at his post.

A Committee of gentiemen from Troy, N. Y., consisting of one Counciliman, one Alderman and a distinguished citizen, is here to take charge of the volunteers' money for their families. We understand that Gen. WOOL is in favor of this movement.

Capt. STEWART, of the Third Artillery, is here at present. He is an accomplished officer. His company is to be mounted immediately, and will act hereefter as a flying battery, but it will never fly from the enemy.

Persons sending small parcels to the troops hereand at Hatteras should be careful to direct them fully and correctly.

It is thought here that Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division is not intended for hostilities upon the coast.

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

CONDITION OF THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND AND CHARLESTON—EFFECT OF THE CAPTURE OF PORT ROYAL—FRIGHT OF THE REBELS.

One of the crew of the *Grenada*, a vessel captured sometime since hy the privateer *Sallie*, of Charleston, who has recently arrived from Charleston and Richmond, has given us some interesting particulars in relation to the state of things there, and his own experiences. The *Grenada*, after being captured, was carried into an inlet a few miles sonth of Charleston, and taken to Charleston, where she end her cargo were bought by the Government for $75,000. Her cargo was sugar and molasses, and would have been worth some $50,000 here.

The crew of the *Grenada* were thrown into Charleston jail, in which are also confined 33 officers and 133 privates of our army. They are in a very bad condition for clothing and furniture, their clothes being worn out and ragged, and no provision whatever being made for them there. One Captain of a Vermont Regiment had his baggage stolen from him on the way from Richmond to Charleston, and since that time had been lying on the floor with his shoes for a pillow. The sailors of the *Grenada* and the *Betsey* [illegible] another vessel captured, divided all their spare clothes and eight dollars among the prisoners when the sailors left, and this would improve their condition somewhat. Their food was scanty and poor. They get three hard biscuits a day and a little maggoty bacon, with about two ounces a week of coffee and sugar. The coffee is rye. All through the South they prefer rye to Rio now-a-days. The prisoners get no help or sympathy from the people, who are not allowed to speak to them or to carry them news. The people get the New-York papers, however, and Col. CORCORAN has friends who bring him papers, though it is contrary to rule. The Colonel is full of pluck, and says if they choose to hang him they can do so, and that *if it is going to be of any benefit to the country to have him hung, he is ready to meet it.*

The people insult the prisoners, the women being worse than the men. When in Castle Pinckney the prisoners were charged $3 50 a bushel for sweet potatoes, but now they can buy things more cheaply—those that have money. The chances of any money letters, or anything else that is sent, on reaching the prisoners is very small. Money is very scarce everywhere, except shin-plasters. Every merchant and groggery almost issues shin-plasters, which they cut in pieces to make change. The first one our informant saw was made out of an advertisement in the form of a bank hill which had been wrapped round a bottle of Lyon's Kathairon and altered into a shin-plaster.

The fright at the taking of Port Royal was very great. A thousand men could have taken Charleston easily. There is no business doing there, many of the stores being shut up. The Confederate postage-stamps, with the head of JEFF. DAVIS, pass everywhere for small change. At Richmond things looked better than further South. Every one in the streets wore a uniform. They had made a ram there, with which they proposed to come down the river some night, and they reported the *Merrimac* nearly ready for sea.

There were hardly any troops in Charleston, but a good many about Richmond.

Our prisoners will not forget the treatment which they have received, nor will their friends at the North.

NEWS BY WAY OF LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The Bowling Green *Courier*, of the 26th, says a party of rebels went yesterday to Franklin to arrest some dozen Unionists. The latter retired within a house, and fired, killing one rebel, when the remainder set fire to the house, burning it and all the Unionists therein.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* says the Mayor of Augusta, and the Governors of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana have recommended the Legislatures to suppress unjust and unpatriotic speculations in the prime necessaries of life.

The Knoxville *Register* says the Lick Creek bridge, on the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, has been repaired, which has opened communication between Knoxville and Bristol.

A Richmond dispatch to the Nashville *Patriot*, says DANIEL HAND, formerly a merchant in Augusta and Savannah, and recently of New-York, has been committed to jail here, suspected of treason, or of being a spy.

TRANSFER OF REBEL PRISONERS.

In pnrsuance of orders issued by Gen. DIX, Major D. P. DEWITT, with a guard of nine men of the Second Regiment of Maryland Volunteers, left Baltimore on Monday morning with nine secession prisoners, who had been confined at Fort McHenry, for Fort Lafayette. The guard and the prisoners, on arriving at Amboy, embarked on a steamer for the Fort yesterday morning, and the captives were delivered to the care of Col. BURKE. Among them is the celebrated "French Lady," Col, THOMAS, who is charged with piracy and treason. The remaining prisoners are charged with having uttered treasonable language, and corresponding with the enemy. The following are the names of the captives:

Richard D. Zawoni, R. C. Holland, James Martin, Edward C. Cottrell, George Julius, Thomas Martin, John Potterfield, Robert W. Raisson, Col. Thomas, the "French Lady."

The guard reports that on Saturday last Col. THOMAS offered a large bribe to one of the Sergeants at Fort McHenry to permit him to escepe. This circumstance, and the crowded state of the Fort, led to his removel to Fort Lafayette.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

WHEELING, VA., Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The Convention to-day changed the name of the new State from "Kanawhe" to "Western Virginia."

A stirring debate is expected on the Slavery question.

THE ARREST OF GEN. BENHAM.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Monday, contains the following paragraph:

"Brig.-Gen. BENHAM, of the army of the Kanewha, was in the city yesterday, on his way to Washington. He is under arrest, but he himself does not know what for, only thet it has reference to the recent pursuit of FLOYD, and some misunderstanding between himself and Gen. ROSECRANS."

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

FUNDS FROM WASHINGTON.

Col. SACKETT is now in receipt of funds from Washington, and as a natural consequence the U. S. musterlng office is visited daily by a large concourse of contractors, sutlers, and military agents generally. The disbursement for the month of November amounts in the aggregate to nearly $94,000.

DEPARTURE OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The orders for the departure of the two remaining regiments of the Irish Brigade turn out to have been merely informal. Whatever their nature, at any rate they have been countermanded, and the regiments will not leave for some days to come.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The New-York Seventy-Fifth Regiment was quartered in the Park Barracks all day yesterday. According to present arrangements, the regiment will proceed to Governor's Island, where they will remain for a few days till the *Baltic* is prepared for their reception. The destination of this regiment will, in all probability, be to Fort Pickens.

TO ALL PERSONS NOW ENGAGED IN WORKING FOR THE GREAT FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHILDREN OF VOLUNTEERS FROM THIS CITY.—The managers of the Union Home School now call upon all societies and churches, or persons that have been working for the Great Fair, to bring in all articles on Thursday, Friday or Saturday of the present week, any time after 11 o'clock A. M., as the Fair will be opened on Monday next, Dec. 9, 1861. The managers appeal to all persons to contribute *one article* for the benefit of the motherless children of our Volunteers. Any articles that can be used at the Fair or at the Home School, may be left before Thnrsday, with the President, Mrs. ROBERT ANDERSON, Fifth-avenue Hotel, or Mrs. DRAKE MILLS, Vice-President, No. 23 Fifth-avenne. On or after Thursday, all articles may be left at the rooms, No. 524 Broadway, one door below Spring-street, where the Fair will be held.

[Advertisement.]

KNOCKING THINGS ABOUT GENERALLY.—The successful landing of troops at Port Royal, and occupation of Forts Walker and Beauregard, has knocked terror into the hearts of rebels; and the expected advance of our great army of the Potomac, under the guidance of the brave McClellan, will soon knock the legs from under the bogus C. S. A. Meanwhile, KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway continues to knock down his most fashionable HATS at such low prices that all others in the trade are compelled to knock under.

[Advertisement.]

WE ASSERT IT BOLDLY.—There are no other medicines so reliable, effectual and convenient, as HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment, always ready for use. They are invaluable to the soldier exposed to wounds, sores, fevers and bowel complaints. They never fail.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates of all kinds, from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the sketing line (except ponds) to suit everybody.

CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 06 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets.... 7 33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 42 | Gov. Island. 10 31 | Hell Gate.... 11 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 3.

Cleared.

Steamship Asia, Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard.
Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, master.
Ships Susan Frances, Newcomb, London, G. E. Cook; Charles Pennell Given, Bristol, Eng., J. C. Baker & Co.; Mercury, French, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Amelia, (Span.,) Amenqual, Cadiz, Rivera & Hall.
Barks Eva, Perry, Cork, Edmeston Bros.; Cisco, Gardner, Trinidad de Cuba, Geo. S. Stephenson.
Brig Lyra, Berry, Cork, Edmeston Bros.; Cisco, Gardner, Trinidad de Cuba, Geo. S. Stephenson.
Brig Lyra, Berry, Cork, Edmeston Bros.; Cisco, Gardner, Trinidad de Cuba, Geo. S. Stephenson.
Brig Lyra, Berry, Cork, Edmeston Bros.; Cisco, Gardner, Trinidad de Cuba, Geo. S. Stephenson.
Brig Lyra, Berry, Cork, Edmeston Bros.; Cisco, Gardner, Trinidad de Cuba, Geo.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1861.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Second Day's Proceedings of Congress.

Reception and Reading of the President's Message.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Proposed Thanks of Congress to Com. Dupont.

Expulsion of Henry C. Burnett, the Secession Member of the House from Kentucky.

PATRIOTIC SPEECH OF MR. WICKLIFFE.

The Rebels to be Driven Out of Kentucky Before Christmas.

Military Operations Across the Potomac.

An Unsuccessful Hunt After Rebel Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The President's message, transmitted to Congress to-day, was unaccompanied by any of the reports from the Departments. In consequence of the estimates of the Departments coming in later than usual this year, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will not be sent to Congress before Friday or Saturday.

HOW THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IS RECEIVED.

The universal topic of conversation in Washington, to-day, is the President's Message. Opinions about it differ as widely as do the partisan preferences of the people. The ultra Abolition element in Congress is sorely disappointed by the utter failure of their efforts to engraft their principles either on the President's Message or on any of the Secretaries' reports. This class of politicians declare the message to be tame and ineffective. On the other hand, the moderate men of all parties are highly pleased. They are quite enthusiastic in praise of Mr. LINCOLN. Knowing the tremendous pressure that has been brought to bear upon him to swerve him from his purpose, they declare that he is now fully tried and found the man of firmness necessary to his position. The absence of all passion, boasting and threats in the Message, and the kind and catholic spirit exhibited towards the deluded people of the insurgent States, are regarded as the highest evidence of a lofty statesmanship. As the moderate men compose nine-tenths of the population of the country, the Message will doubtless meet with popularity.

THE PROPOSAL TO COLONIZE CONFISCATED SLAVES, ETC.

The recommendation of the President in regard to the colonization of confiscated slaves, and his remarks upon the treatment of Slavery by the Border Slave States that remain true to the Union, seem to remit the entire subject of emancipation to the States holding slaves, and to make the National Government an abettor only in the work of colonization. This is the ancient ground of HENRY CLAY in regard to Slavery, which may be easily combined with the plan of FRANK P. BLAIR, JR., for colonizing them in Central America—which, after all, is the only sensible plan of colonization ever proposed. Some of the more enthusiastic of Mr. LINCOLN'S friends declare that the effect of his present Message will be to restore the Union, and give him another term in the Presidential office. It remains to be seen whether Congress will back him up with sufficient unanimity to give his policy success.

THE SUBJECT OF THE COAST DEFENCES.

The correspondence furnished by the State Department, and which will be published immediately, will fully disclose the cause of the letter to Governors of the different States relative to the coast defences.

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S CONFISCATION BILL.

Senator TRUMBULL will, to-morrow, introduce his bill, of which he gave previous notice. It will provide for the absolute forfeiture of all property of rebels who are beyond the reach of judicial process, that situated in the rebellious districts to be forfeited through the military power, and that found in districts where the judicial authorities are not overborne through the Courts; the proceeds of the property forfeited, after the payment of the just claims of the loyal creditors to be kept as a fund for the reimbursement of loyal citizens despoiled of their property by the rebellion, and the balance to be appropriated towards paying the expenses of its suppression. Rebels are also to forfeit their claims to slaves, who are to be made free, and the President is to make provision for the colonization of such as are willing to go, in some tropical country, where they can have the protection of the Government as freemen. Judge TRUMBULL will, on the presentation of this bill, explain at some length its features. This or some other policy will probably be adopted, and the subject will undoubtedly furnish the theme of much of the debate of this session.

OPENING TRADE WITH SOUTHERN PORTS.

The Treasury Department is engaged in perfecting arrangements for opening trade with the repossessed Southern ports which will be completed in a few days.

CODIFICATION OF THE POSTAL LAWS.

The House Post-office Committee met this morning and resolved to codify all the postal laws and regulations, which are now scattered through the United States Statutes from 1825 to the present time, and the official decisions of the Postmaster-General during the same period.

THE NEWS OF ODYKE'S ELECTION.

The news of ODYKE'S election diffused general joy in Washington. The result is considered fatal to the political future of FERNANDO I.

THE REBEL CAVALRY IN THE FRYING-PAN.

For some time past a *force of* rebel cavalry, numbering about 1,500 men, have made their appearance in what is called the "Frying-Pan," in the neighborhood of Hunter's Mills. To-day a reconnoissance, consisting of troops from Gens. PORTER'S, SMITH'S and MCCALL'S Divisions, in all about 9,000 men, was made in that direction, with a view of capturing the rebels. The advance was principally made at an early hour this morning, and the force returned this evening without having even caught a glimpse of the enemy, though at night the camp-fires of an entire division were seen by AVERELL'S Cavalry around Germantown.

MORE REBEL DESERTERS.

Two rebel deserters, from Col. SEYMOUR'S Sixth Louisiana Infantry, reached the lines of Gen. MCCALL yesterday, and report JOHNSTON to be in command, aided by BEAUREGARD, as second. They state that Centreville is now three times as strongly fortified as was Manassas before the battle of Bull Run, and that the enemy are daily expecting an attack. During the affair of Col. BAYARD at Drainsville, last week, their whole army was drawn up in readiness. The men observe that there is a great scarcity of wagons, and that, in case of retreat, immense quantities of baggage would be left behind. Large quantities of new Sibley tents are being procured, and the rebel army is said to be well clothed and fed—their only need being coffee, which is very scarce. They had overheard rebel officers highly complimenting our navy for its skill in taking Port Royal.

OTHER NEWS FROM THE REBELS.

Country people report that the Virginia regiments of Cols. STEWART and RADFORD, and the North Carolina regiment of Col. RANSOM, have been each encamped near Mrs. MURRAY'S farm, beyond HUNTER'S mills.

FITZHUGH LEE, son of Capt. LEE, U. S. Navy, lately a Lieutenant in the U. S. Army, is now Lieutenant Colonel of STEWART'S Cavalry.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL SPY.

A rebel spy, who has been in the habit for a long time, as he himself acknowledges, of visiting our lines for the purpose of obtaining information for the rebels, was captured yesterday, about six miles below Alexandria, by parties sent out from Gen. JAMISON'S Brigade. His *modus operandi* was as follows: Crossing the Occoquan River in a small boat, he managed to sink it so as to prevent its being discovered, at the same time hiding the oars in the woods. At night time he would emerge from the woods and elude the pickets, arriving in Alexandria, where he would get his budget of information, together with the New-York and other papers, and leave at once for the rebel lines. He is now in possession of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, and will be handed over to the Government.

THE REBEL CAPITAL.

Whether the rebels have removed their Capital from Richmond to Nashville is uncertain. Information from the Government states the fact both ways. It may be that owing to indignation manifested by the people of Richmond, the question of removal was reconsidered by the rebel Congress. Much disagreement exists in the statements of Government agents as to the rebel force about Richmond. They are estimated at from ten to twenty thousand men.

CONTRABANDS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

We have now between three and four thousand contrabands at Fortress Monroe. The able-bodied men are employed upon fortifications and other work at $8 and $10 per month, and rations according to the kind of labor performed. The money earned is taken by the Quartermaster for the support of the old and infirm women and children; the surplus, between $3,000 and $4,000, being placed to the credit of the contrabands, to be given to them in small sums as necessity requires, and to be turned over to them entirely when it is known what disposition is to be made of them.

THE REBELS IN TEXAS.

Information received from Matamoras under date of the 15th ult. states that the rebels instead of having 5,000 troops at Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, have less than a hundred, and that a force of a few hundred troops could take and hold that point of Texas.

CLOTHING FOR THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Two thousand suits of comfortable clothing, and other necessaries, were sent to our prisoners at Richmond last week, by the Quartermaster-General. Besides this, Massachusetts sent three hundred and fifty suits to the prisoners from that State.

THE CASE OF COMMANDER SCOTT.

The Naval Court-martial, who are engaged in trying the case of Commodore SCOTT, of the steamer *Keystone State*, for leaving his post without leave, have examined all the witnesses, and will have the arguments in the matter to-morrow.

A PERSISTENT YOUNG LADY.

For several weeks a very beautiful and interesting young lady called daily upon the Secretary of State, to intercede for her lover, who is one of the State prisoners—he having been arrested three months since, while conveying dispatches to the rebels. After much importunity by the lady, and a great deal of correspondence with her lover, the latter agreed to her to take the oath of allegiance, and an officer was sent to the old Capitol prison, to administer the oath. On its being read to the caged lover, he objected to taking it, stating that he objected to a part of it. On being asked what part, he stated that which denied him the benefit of "any mental reservation" as one of its conditions.

A REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Col. CHAS. R. DORAN and his Quartermaster, JOHN BOSLER, Jr., both of Philadelphia, are now here, proposing to furnish the Government with a full regiment of heavy artillery, which they have recruited at their own expense. These gentlemen have both seen service, Col. DORAN as an officer at the battle of Bull Run, and Mr. BOSLER as Commissary of Gen. FREMONT'S Division on the overland route to California.

MEETING OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The National Sanitary Commission met and entered upon their deliberations to-night. Dr. BELLOWS presided, and the Commission was full.

PENSION GRANTED.

The following pensions have been granted since our last list was published:

WILLIAM HOLMES, private, Company E, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, for gun-shot wound in both hands, and loss of left hand, $8 per month.

SUSAN L., widow of GORDON FORREST, Sergeant Company G, First Massachusetts Volunteers, killed at Bull Run July 18, 1861, $8 50 per month.

ANN, widow of GEORGE K. HOGG, First Lieutenant Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, drowned crossing Patuxent River, Sept. 11, 1861, $25 per month.

THE FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE REMOVED.

The First Auditor's Office has been removed from Corcoran's building to the Treasury building, the rooms formerly occupied by the Secretary.

COL. HAWKINS IN THE CITY.

Col. HAWKINS, of the New-York Ninth Volunteers, arrived to-day with dispatches from Gen. WOOL.

HEINTZELMAN'S DIVISION INSPECTED.

Lieut.-Cols. SWEITZER and HUDSON, of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, have just completed an inspection of Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division. They speak in the highest terms of the condition of Gen. SEDGWICK'S Brigade, but not so well of the others.

ARREST OF COL. BETJE.

Col. BETJE, of the Cameron Rifles, was arrested to-day, by order of Gen. MCCLELLAN. His offence is permitting his men to depredate upon private property in Virginia, in stealing horses, and any other personal property that they chose to lay hold of.

THE CASE OF KERRIGAN.

The statement of the conviction and sentence of Col. KERRIGAN is utterly without truth. He has not even been tried, and I am unable to learn that the charges and specifications have yet been fully determined upon.

ABUNDANCE OF FORAGE.

The Government has now abundant facilities for bringing forage to Washington, and no fears are entertained of a failure in the supply.

THE ZOUAVE UNIFORMS FROM FRANCE.

The Zouave uniforms from France will be distributed to the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, Eighth Michigan, and Forty-fourth New York Regiments.

THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

Com. CRAVEN to-day relinquished the command of the Potomac Flotilla, and started for Philadelphia to take command of the *Brooklyn*.

A POST-OFFICE ORDER.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT-OFFICE, Dec. 3, 1861.

A branch office having been established at the Capitol in the City of Washington, the various distributing-officers are hereby directed, during the session of Congress, to place all letters and newspapers directed to members of the United States Senate and of the House of Representatives in separate pouches from all other mail matter, and label such pouches, "Congress, Washington, D. C."

By order of the Postmaster-General.

(Signed.) JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

CONSULATES.

More applications for appointments to Consulates have been made to-day than for the whole month previously.

CONSULAR DEFALCATIONS.

The following is an extract from the Fifth Auditor's annual report:

To Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury:

I regret to be obliged to state that some of our Consulates seem to have been exposed to considerable peculation from our own agents and officers.

Although these officers are required by law to report quarterly, I found, on entering upon the duties of this office, that the last salary report of the Consul of as important a port as Liverpool, was made March 31, 1858, and that the Consul then acknowledged a balance in his hands of $2,929 53. Since then he had strangely been permitted to hold on without reporting, spending all the funds he could reach, neglecting the payment of all claims for food, clothing and medical attendance of our sick and destitute seamen; and, by a course of plunder and profligacy unequaled in our history, contracting public and private debts, which, I am assured by a neighboring Consul, probably exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

It is perhaps some consolation to reflect that this plunderer no longer disgraces the Government abroad, but, like our late Minister to Spain, who of all our foreign Ministers manifested the greatest affection for extra allowances, has found a kindred and congenial association in the ranks of the rebel conspiracy. It is, however, proper to remark, that reports were made from this office to the proper authorities of the delinquencies of the Consul to Liverpool without producing any decided action.

Some of the Consulates on the Pacific Coast and Islands need investigation and reform. In four of these, the disbursements for the relief of seamen, during the year embraced in the last report from this office, exceeded $114,000, and were about $8,000 more than the disbursements of all our other Consulates during the same year.

In my judgment, the appointment of an efficient Consul-General for the Islands and Coast of the Pacific, with a salary of $4,000 or $5,000, would, by stopping the wholesale robbery practiced under cover of our humane provisions for sick and destitute seamen, save to the Treasury ten times the amount it would cost.

By the experience and assistance of my efficient Chief Clerk, we have made some diminution in this class of expenditures during the past year, reducing the gross amount from $220,670 30 to $177,738 17, and saving to the Treasury $42,932 13. But we have been unable to reach the root of the difficulty. In these distant Consulates there are both temptations and facilities for procuring fictitious vouchers, and the correctness of papers on the face is generally in exact proportion to the enormity of the frauds they cover. Nothing short of the supervision of an officer of capacity and competent authority will be able to effect the necessary reform. When, by proper safeguards, our Consuls shall be relieved from all temptations to devise ways and means to reach the Treasury by fraudulent vouchers, they will have more time to attend to their legitimate duties, and we shall have reason to expect that the real wants of our sick and destitute seamen will be better supplied, and the receipt for seamen's wages will be increased.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, Auditor.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FIRST DAY'S DELIBERATIONS OF CONGRESS—THE VOTE UPON THE RESOLUTIONS REGARDING THE SLAVERY QUESTION—THE APPEARANCE IN THE CITY OF PROMINENT REBEL SYMPATHIZERS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 2, 1861.

The only circumstance of moment which attended the deliberations of the first day's session of Congress, was the vote upon the resolutions regarding the Slavery question. It was made quite manifest that a large majority of the House will favor a very radical treatment of the disease. It is probable that a similar spirit prevails in the Senate, and the concurring opinions of large majorities in both Houses cannot fail to influence the policy of the Administration. The broad ground is taken that there is no reason why property in slaves should be treated with more consideration than property in horses and wagons, and especially as Slavery has produced the war. It is also true that the rebels confiscate everything belonging to persons living in the Free States, or in the loyal Slave States, unless the non-resident can establish his sympathy in their cause.

The appearance in the city of Senators POWELL, of Kentucky; BRIGHT, of Indiana; and Ex-Senator GREEN, of Missouri, together with VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, in the House, has created a general curiosity as to what is to be done with them. POWELL is, perhaps, the least implicated in treason of the four, while BRIGHT and VALLANDIGHAM, as coming from Free States, are held in greatest contempt. No sort of respect is felt for the motives of any of these men, and it may be hoped that the new and stringent oath prescribed by the last Congress for officials will be presented to their lips; unless, indeed, it is withheld in order to prevent the parties committing the crime of perjury.

What GREEN wants here is not known. He certainly has not come to urge forward a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and if he has become a peace-maker, his antecedents are not such as to warrant sanguine hopes of his success. GREEN was one of the most bitter Secessionists in the last Congress, up to the 4th of March. He was not a whit behind JEFF. DAVIS in the ultraism of his views, up to that period. How is it, then, that he is now pursuing the things that make for peace? Has he been attending the prayer meetings, or has his courage oozed out at his fingers' ends? His term expired on the 4th of March, and he is now an outsider.

FOSTER again comes forward as the claimant of a seat in Congress from North Carolina. He sets up a new claim, founded on another alleged election, and I believe that he also claims to represent the so-called "Provisional Government," constituted by a recent Convention, representing forty-five counties of the State, as we are told, and which is said to have elected a Mr. TAYLOR as Governor. But the actual *de facto* jurisdiction of this Government is confined to the sand-bar recently captured by the United States Navy at Hatteras. The portion of this bar protected by the United States flag may be fifteen or twenty miles long, by about one mile wide. Would it not be a hazardous experiment to reconstruct the political edifice on such a foundation? There is danger that the fabric built in such flagrant disregard of the Scripture admonition will, when the winds blow and the storms beat upon it, go down into cozy oblivion. FOSTER, however, has no foothold on this sandbar, and he must prove his title clear as the representative of the district which lies beyond the Sound, where the United States flag has not ventured since the rebellion broke out. This will be hard to do.

There are three parties to this business of manufacturing representatives in Congress from the rebel States, viz: First, the Representative, so called, it is not difficult to imagine that he might derive some remote benefit from the arrangement. Second, the people of the loyal States who pay the taxes, and who will have to bear the expense. And third, the scattered Union men who inhabit the districts "represented," and who will never know, until the rebel Government is broken up, that they have all the while been the objects of the tender solicitude of a Representative in the National Congress, at three thousand dollars a year and mileage. It would require some patient effort to show how these latter parties are to be benefited by the scheme.

I have been favored by the Fifth Auditor with the following interesting extract from his annual report. It shows a very lax of state morality among our late Democratic Consuls, and makes valuable suggestions as to the correction of the evil. OBSERVER.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The President's Message was communicated soon after the opening of the Senate, through his private Secretary NICOLAY. It was read. [The Message will be found in full on the First Page of this morning's TIMES.]

The usual number of the Message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be, and hereby are, tendered to Capt. SAMUEL R. DUPONT, and through him, to the officers, petty officers, seamen and marines attached to the squadron under his command, for the decisive and splendid victory achieved at Port Royal on the 7th day of November last.

Mr. GRIMES had no doubt every Senator was prepared to vote for the resolution now, but the best course to pursue was perhaps to act in accordance with precedent, and refer the resolution to the Committee on Naval affairs.

The resolution was laid aside until the formation of the Standing Committees.

Mr. FOSTER, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill supplementary to the act to authorize protection to be given citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano, approved Aug. 26.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, it was resolved that the Vice-President appoint two members to fill the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, occasioned by the death of Senator DOUGLAS and the expulsion of JAMES M. MASON, late Senator from Virginia. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) on presenting the credentials of Mr. CLEMENS, a Representative elect from the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee, asked permission to state a few facts in connection with the application. He said: I will take occasion to correct an error, which I see in the reports of the morning papers, of the remarks which fell yesterday from the Chairman of the Committee on Elections. That gentleman is reported to have said that the election in Tennessee occurred before any steps were taken by Tennessee towards seceding. That is not the case. Steps were taken by that State towards seceding directly after the fall of Fort Sumter. I will not detain the House with what I suppose is pretty generally known by those who studied the history of those transactions, nor will I dwell upon the steps that were taken to that end, nor the order of dates in connection therewith; suffice it to say, that the consummating act was a submission to the voters of Tennessee, on the day of the August election whether they would attach themselves to the so-called Southern Confederacy by formally voting for or against the National Congress and the Southern Congress. In the three districts composing what is called Eastern Tennessee, candidates were offered to the people for the Confederate Congress, and also for the Congress of the United States. This question was submitted directly through the announcements of the candidates themselves, through the usual form of the polls and during the canvass, whether the people would be represented at Richmond or Washington. Those three districts voted by large majorities for representation in the Congress of the United States, under that flag under which they were born and under which they hoped to die. They also voted by similarly large majorities against attaching themselves to the Southern Confederacy, and voted against accepting the Constitution submitted to them on that point. The gentlemen selected from the First and Third Districts of Tennessee left their homes at the end of the last session, and what befell them subsequently on their way to Washington is generally well known. In the Fourth District, which Mr. CLEMENS is here to represent, I am informed that there were three candidates contesting the election for the Southern Congress. Against those candidates Mr. CLEMENS succeeded, having received more votes than the others, and therefore he claims to be the legally elected Representative of that district in this House. The election was held on the day and at the time fixed by the Constitution and the laws of Tennessee, as they have existed for many years past. Under all these circumstances, Mr. CLEMENS is legally entitled to represent the constituency. Mr. CLEMENS, however, had no objections to have his claim submitted to the Committee on Elections.

On motion, the credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The President's Message was received a few minutes after noon and read.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the Message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and his motion for printing 50,000 extra copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Whereas, HENRY C. BURNETT, a member of this House from Kentucky, is in open rebellion against the Government of the United States, therefore

Resolved, That the said HENRY C. BURNETT be and he is hereby expelled from this House, and that the Governor of Kentucky be notified of his expulsion.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed not to pay BURNETT'S salary, which has accrued since the close of the extra session.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union)—I intended to have submitted some such proposition as that just presented, accompanying it with an obituary notice, or speech, of my late colleague. [Laughter.] I will not, however, deliver that obituary now. My colleague has showed himself in extraordinary colors. He is now in armed rebellion, at the head of a Provisional Government in Kentucky, and the leader of a revolutionary Convention. Not satisfied with the interpretation which Congress has given to the Constitution, nor the efforts it adopted to put down disunion, nor satisfied with the course his own State and people have taken, he (Mr. BURNETT) has assumed the important duty of organizing a Government for the better protection of the liberties, lives and property of the people of Kentucky. In that undertaking he has assumed a warlike attitude, and has placed himself under the military command of one SIMON BUCKNER, who is somewhat assimilated, not only in name but in practice, and is much more wicked, than SIMON GERRY, who headed the Indian tribes in an attempt to conquer Kentucky in the days of her first settlement. I will not speak of him as the leader of the revolutionary party in my State, and President of the Convention so earnest in the cause of Kentucky. Three times has that gallant State, by overwhelming majorities, declared that she would not leave the Union of the States, nor seek after a strange god, or in any way connect herself with or justify the course taken by the so-called Southern Republic. And yet, in revelation of that declaration, three distinct times made, in spite of the solemn act of more than two-thirds of the representatives of the people, assembled in her legislative chamber, by which they defined and declared her position, we are libeled by that Convention. It has stated that the Union Party in Kentucky has disregarded the personal, and civil, and political rights of the citizens of Kentucky, and that the relief kindly sent us by that Convention was to protect us in those rights. Sir, we were deceived. We were told by the Executive of this so-called Southern Confederacy that it was intended to respect the position which Kentucky had assumed for herself by a majority of her people. The men of Kentucky never denied the authority yet of the National Government to occupy the soil of their State for military purposes. They only requested that it might not be so occupied. To all her obligations, whatever the Constitution imposes on her, she in her sovereign capacity, through her representatives in the State Legislature, by her delegates in Convention, has always cheerfully submitted, and has always expressed her readiness to act up to them. By many, through the proclamation issued by the Executive of our State, our position was misunderstood. That proclamation was denounced by the Legislature. Now, Sir, we have this most express proposition laid before us—we were told by the missionaries of peace, by the diplomatic couriers commissioned by the Executive of Kentucky, two of whom were sent to the Executive of the Government of the United States, and one to the President of the Southern Confederacy, and whose instructions were to ascertain what was to be done with Kentucky—on one side we were told that the President of the United States intended to obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to execute them in accordance with what he believed was the will of the majority of the people; the other said that he intended to regard and respect this new parody of a Government, which it was understood the secession party had made. There was no promise to support the Union. Nor did the President of this so-called Southern Confederacy tell the people of Kentucky of an organized, arranged plan, to invade that State simultaneously in three undefended points. He did not tell us that he had a law placed on the statute book, in secret session, for providing men and means not to sustain Kentucky against oppression, but to conquer her, and to carry her into the Southern Confederacy against the will of a two-third majority of her people. Now, Sir, we of Kentucky are placed in this seemingly hostile situation by but one-fourth of the State, acting under the provisional government of GEORGE W. JOHNSON, sent to represent the Government at Richmond. It was then that BURNETT got up this Convention, composed of the young, and reckless, and desperate men who were already in arms under this man BECKNER. In the country where I live, representatives and delegates from this Convention expressed and carried abroad the idea that the Union men of Kentucky were oppressing and depriving the people of their rights and property. Now, Sir, as this resolution proposes to strike my colleague off the roll, it is hardly necessary for me to inform this House and the nation of the manner in which this revolutionary Convention was organized. The men composing it were in open rebellion against the Government. They were soldiers, picked up in the camps at Bowling Green and other places, to represent to the loyal men of the State, who were true to the Government, that their safety, and homes, and lives were in danger by the acts of the Legislature. I have been, Sir, amused, and at the same time distressed, at finding men, when loyal troops entered the State, running away from their home for fear of being imprisoned. I witnessed a scene in the Federal Court at Nashville, in which a late Judge of that State figured. That Judge, Sir, fled for fear of a prison, when no man thought of imprisoning him. He might, indeed, have been deposed from his office for malfeasance, but none thought of proceeding against him. The Legislature had proclaimed, in a spirit of magnanimity and justice, that those who had been taken up for opinion's sake should be released. It declared that those who had deemed it their duty and the duty of Kentucky to make war against the United States, on laying down their arms and other opposition, should be pardoned. It declared that bygones should be bygones, so that harmony and peace might once again reign among us. Many of the safe and sound men of Kentucky have thus acted. Now that they were on the eve of a great combat to settle the rebellion, they were all for the Union; and, with the blessing of God, and the stout hearts of the people, I predict that not a hostile foot of a rebel will be found treading the soil of Kentucky on the 20th day of December next. [Cries on the floor of "Good," "Good?"]

The resolution for the expulsion of Mr. BURNETT was adopted.

On motion of Mr. STRATTON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted allowing Mr. VERREE, member from the Third District of Pennsylvania, thirty days to take testimony before the Recorder in Philadelphia, nearly the whole time allowed by law having been similarly consumed by Mr. KLINE, who contests his seat. Adjourned.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 1, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this Department.

The accompanying reports of the chiefs of the several Bureaus present the estimates of the appropriations required for the service of this Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, and also the appropriations necessary to cover deficiencies in the estimate for 1861-'62:

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The following statement presents the entire estimated strength of the army, both volunteers and regulars:

States.	Volunteers.		
	3 months.	For the war.	Aggregate.
California	....	4,688	4,688
Connecticut	2,236	12,400	14,636
Delaware	775	2,000	2,775
Illinois	4,941	80,000	84,941
Indiana	4,686	57,322	62,008
Iowa	968	19,800	20,768
Kentucky	....	15,000	15,000
Maine	768	14,239	15,007
Maryland	....	7,000	7,000
Massachusetts	3,435	26,760	30,195
Michigan	781	28,550	29,331
Minnesota	....	4,169	4,169
Missouri	9,356	22,130	31,486
New-Hampshire	779	9,600	10,379
New-Jersey	3,068	9,342	12,410
New-York	10,188	100,200	110,388
Ohio	10,236	81,205	91,441
Pennsylvania	19,186	94,760	113,959
Rhode-Island	1,295	5,856	7,151
Vermont	780	8,000	8,780
Virginia	779	12,000	12,779
Wisconsin	792	14,153	14,945
Kansas	....	5,000	5,000
Colorado	....	1,000	1,000
Nebraska	....	2,500	2,500
Nevada	....	1,000	1,000
New-Mexico	....	1,000	1,000
District of Columbia	2,823	1,000	3,823
Total	77,875	640,637	718,512
Estimated strength of the regular army, including the new enlistments under act of Congress of July 29, 1861	....	20,334	....
Total	....	660,971	....

The several arms of the service are estimated as follows:

	Volunteers.	Regulars	Aggregate.
Infantry	557,208	11,175	568,383
Cavalry	54,654	4,744	59,398
Artillery	20,380	4,308	24,688
Rifles and sharpshooters	8,396	....	8,396
Engineers	....	107	107
Total	640,637	20,334	660,971

APPROPRIATIONS FOR NEXT YEAR.

The appropriations asked for the service of the next fiscal year are computed for a force of 500,000 men. They have been reduced to the lowest point to be consistent with the public interests, and are based upon a strictly economical administration of the various branches of this Department.

The appropriations to cover deficiencies are rendered necessary by the excess of the force in the field over that upon which the estimates were founded, and by extraordinary expenditures connected with the employment and discharge of the three months' contingent.

An item of very heavy expense is the large mounted force which has been organized, equipped and made available since the called session of Congress, and which was not computed for in the estimate. While an increase of cavalry was undoubtedly necessary, it has reached a numerical strength more than adequate to the wants of the service. As it can only be maintained at a great cost, measures will be taken for its gradual reduction.

In organizing our great army, I was effectively aided by the loyal Governors of the different States, and I cheerfully acknowledge the prompt patriotism with which they responded to the call of this Department.

Congress, during its extra session, authorized the army to be increased by the acceptance of a volunteer force of 500,000 men, and made an appropriation of five hundred millions of dollars for its support. A call for the troops was immediately made; but so numerous were the offers that it was found difficult to discriminate in the choice, where the patriotism of the people demanded that there should be no restriction upon enlistments. Every portion of the loyal States desired to swell the army, and every community was anxious that it should be represented in a cause that appealed to the noblest impulses of our people.

So thoroughly aroused was the national heart that I have no doubt this force would have been swollen to a million, had not the Department felt compelled to restrict it, in the absence of authority from the representatives of the people to increase the limited number. It will be for Congress to decide whether the army shall be further augmented, with a view to a more speedy termination of the war, or whether it shall be confined to the strength already fixed by law. In the latter case, with the object of reducing the volunteer force to 500,000, I propose, with the consent of Congress, to consolidate such of the regiments as may from time to time fall below the regulation standard. The adoption of this measure will decrease the number of officers, and proportionably diminish the expenses of the army.

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

It is said of NAPOLEON by JOMINI that, in the campaign of 1815, that great General, on the 1st of April, had a regular army of 200,000 men. On the 1st of June, he had increased this force to 414,000. The proportion, adds JOMINI, "had he thought proper to inaugurate a vast system of defence, would have raised it to 700,000 men by the 1st of September." At the commencement of this rebellion, inaugurated by the attack upon Fort Sumter, the entire military force at the disposal of this Government was 16,000 regulars, principally employed in the West, to hold in check marauding Indians. In April, 75,000 volunteers were called upon to enlist for three months' service, and responded with such alacrity that 77,875 were immediately obtained. Under the authority of the act of Congress of July 22, 1861, the States were asked to furnish 500,000 volunteers to serve for three years, or during the war; and by the act approved the 29th of the same month, the addition of 25,000 men to the regular army of the United States was authorized. The result is, that we have now an army of upwards of 600,000 men. If we add to this the number of the discharged three months' volunteers, the aggregate force furnished to the Government since April last exceeds 700,000 men.

We have here an evidence of the wonderful strength of our institutions. Without conscriptions, levies, drafts, or other extraordinary expedients, we have raised a greater force than that which, gathered by NAPOLEON with the aid of all these appliances, was considered an evidence of his wonderful genius and energy, and of the military spirit of the French nation. Here every man has an interest in the Government, and rushes to its defence when dangers beset it.

By reference to the records of the Revolution it will be seen that Massachusetts, with a population of 350,000, had at one time 56,000 troops in the field, or over one-sixth of her entire people—a force greatly exceeding the whole number of troops furnished by all the Southern States during that war. Should the present loyal States furnish troops in like proportion, which undoubtedly would be the case should any emergency demand it, the Government could promptly put into the field an army of over three millions.

DISCIPLINE.

It gives me great satisfaction to refer to the creditable degree of discipline of our troops, most of whom were, but a short time since, engaged in the pursuits of peace. They are rapidly attaining an efficiency which cannot fail to bring success to our arms. Officers and men alike evince an earnest desire to accomplish themselves in every duty of the camp and field, and the various corps are animated by an emulation to excel each other in soldierly qualities.

EXTENT OF THE CONSPIRACY.

The conspiracy against the Government extended over an area of 733,144 square miles, possessing a coast line of 3,523 miles, and a shore line of 25,416 miles, with an interior boundary line of 7,031 miles in length. This conspiracy stripped us of arms and munitions, and scattered our navy to the most distant quarters of the globe. The effort to restore the Union, which the Government entered on in April last, was the most gigantic endeavor in the history of civil war. The interval of seven months has been spent in preparation.

HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

The history of this rebellion, in common with all others, for obvious causes, records the first successes in favor of the insurgents. The disaster of Bull Run was but the natural consequence of the premature advance of our brave but undisciplined troops, which the impatience of the country demanded. The betrayal also of our movements by traitors in our midst enabled the rebels to choose and intrench their position, and by a reinforcement in great strength, at the moment of victory, to snatch it from our grasp. This reverse, however, gave no discouragement to our gallant people; they have crowded into our ranks, and although large numbers have been necessarily rejected, a mighty army in invincible array stands eager to precipitate itself upon the foe. The check that we have received upon the Potomac has, therefore, but postponed the campaign for a few months. The other successes of the rebels, though dearly won, were mere affairs, with no important or permanent advantages. The possession of Western Virginia and the occupation of Hatteras and Beaufort have nobly redeemed our transient reverses.

At the date of my last report the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri were threatened with rebellion. In Delaware, the good sense and patriotism of the people have triumphed over the unholy schemes of traitors. The people of Kentucky early announced themselves, by an unequivocal declaration at the ballot-box, in favor of the Union; and Maryland, notwithstanding the efforts of bad men in power in the city of Baltimore, when the opportunity of a general election was afforded, under the lead of her brave and patriotic Governor, rebuked by an overwhelming majority the traitors who would have led her to destruction. In Missouri, a loyal State Government has been established by the people, thousands of whom have rallied to the support of the Federal authority, and, in conjunction with troops from other portions of the country, have forced the rebels to retire into the adjoining States. The Government established in Virginia by the loyal portion of her population is in successful operation, and I have no doubt will be sustained by the people of the entire State whenever the thraldom of the rebel forces shall have been removed.

Thus has it been made clearly apparent that in whatever direction the forces of the Union have extended their protection, the repressed loyalty of the people, irresistibly manifesting itself, has aided to restore and maintain the authority of the Government; and I doubt not that the army now assembled on the banks of the Potomac will, under its able leader, soon make such a demonstration as will establish its authority throughout all the rebellious States.

The loyal Governor of Virginia is proceeding to organize Courts under the Constitution and laws of the State in all her Eastern counties in the occupation of our troops. I respectfully suggest that authority should be given to the President to send commissioners with the army, with power to exercise all the functions of local government wherever the civil authority has ceased to exist, and especially to enforce the obligations of contracts, and the collection of debts due to loyal creditors.

SUPPLY OF ARMS.

As stated in my last Report, at the commencement of this rebellion the Government found itself deficient in arms and munitions of war, through the bad faith of those intrusted with their control during the preceding Administration. The armory at Harper's Ferry having been destroyed to prevent its possession and use by the rebels, the Government was compelled to rely upon the single armory at Springfield, and upon private establishments, for a supply of arms. Every effort has been made to increase the capacity of that armory, the greatest product of which, prior to these troubles, had never exceeded 800 muskets per month. In charge of an energetic and able Ordnance officer, the force being doubled, and operations vigorously prosecuted day and night, there were made at this establishment, during the past month of October, a total of 6,000 muskets; and it is confidently expected that 10,000 will be manufactured during the present month. On a recent visit, with a view to enlarge the capacity of the armory, I directed the pur-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE REBELLION.

How to Reason with the South—How to Deal with the Slavery Question.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, November 28, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Those who say that the people of the South can never be made to submit to the Government are either repeating a cant phrase without meaning anything more than that their personal sympathies are with the rebels, or they forget what a different thing is the submission of a people struggling against a cruel despotism, from the submission of a people merely unwilling, as a matter of feeling, to return to an old habit of self-government, under a few general laws, in the making of which they themselves were consulted, and had a fair and honest part, and under which they have for many years enjoyed great freedom and light taxation. The case of the Irish, the Hindoos, the Poles, and the Hungarians, was very different from this, and the submission after long years of desperate resistance, of their submission to a foreign force seems to have been somewhat reluctant and imperfect at first. Let not the slightest ground for assuming that our own misguided citizens will never accept peace under their old and honored flag, as soon as certain delusions by which they are still influenced have been dispelled.

The rebellion is justified at the South under the name of revolution. Thousands of men are fighting for it now, who, a year ago, denounced the movements which initiated it, as criminal. What justifies a revolution, and what makes rebellion criminal? Success, or the prospect of success. It was confidence in the military force of the Slave States, as compared with the Free, then, that turned the scale, and alone made rebellion formidable. "Revolution" sinks to "rebellion" again when this confidence is destroyed, and thousands now fighting for it will then again denounce persistence in it as criminal.

One of the delusions which has led to the false estimate of the comparative power of the rebels and of the Government, which prevails at the South, is that of the anarchical condition of the Free States, and the military feebleness of the Government so far as it is dependent on them. The habit of using arbitrary authority reduces the capacity of sympathy, and our power of understanding men's motives and characters is proportionate to our ability to sympathize with them. The state of society in the Free States is very different from that in the South, and there is nothing to which men adapt their habits of thought with more difficulty than social conditions to which they are unaccustomed. Of this, the English writers, in their comments on our affairs, give no infrequent evidence in their habitual assumption that there necessarily must be something in this country corresponding, though in a diluted form, to their gentry and peasantry, with an intermediate stratum, poor relation to the one, and jealous, contemptuous, timorous neighbor to the other. They cannot get the notion out of their minds, that, in some way, class interests are acting one against another, or, one in combination with another, in all our politics. Much less easily can the Southerners be freed from the idea that where there is so much industry there must be a master class and a servile class, the one more or less wisely caring for government as the safeguard of property, the other regarding government inimically, as a social power by means of which they are kept under control, and which it is consequently their interest to weaken as much as possible. The intelligent slaveholder appreciates even less than the Englishman, therefore, that deep-seated, unconscious and instinctive conservatism, formed in the habits of a people where the status of a man is never felt to be fixed, which in moments of peril places a sudden feminine strength at the disposal of the agents of Government, such as no mere ruler over a land ever possessed, and which is the natural compensation of that very dependence of the government upon the will of the governed, that renders it powerless for many purposes readily assumed by rulers of weaker nations, more pompously powerful and ostentatiously dignified.

The thick habit, however, under which the slaveholders have been led to doubt and defy the strength of the gathering tempest of our Northern loyalty, is already worn with a conscious awkwardness under their recent experiences. This is plainly shown in the disgraceful falsehoods to which DAVIS, BEAUREGARD, and others who labor to control public opinion at the South, are driven, in their efforts to maintain the impression that the Union army has been mainly formed of hireling foreigners, and that it is incited only by lust and greed. This new delusion, if it prevails at all, is far less formidable than that which it is intended to fortify, namely: that diffusion of power is absence of power; diffusion of patriotism, want of patriotism; and that weakness of the agents of Government is equivalent to weakness of Government itself.

The cupidity and baseness of England is another delusion which is being slowly relinquished at the South. England has ever talked little and done much. Now she talks much because, though the necessarily slow process of our war costs her sore, she has the heart to do nothing to establish a nation on a basis which, above all other things, she hates. The blockade is no longer laughed at in the South.

A minor delusion has been that ships could do little against shore batteries. Hatteras and Port Royal have effectually dispelled that, as the evacuation of Tybee satisfactorily informs us.

The grandest delusion of all, industriously fostered by many public teachers of the South, and countenanced during the last twenty years by few, until, absurd as it may seem to us, a generation has almost grown in its habit, is, that slaves are a source of military strength to those who possess them. Till now, the war has been mainly carried on by Governmeot as if it had been for our interest, as perhaps it has been, to strengthen this delusion. While thousands of negroes have been employed to resist the enforcement of the laws, all use of them in sustaining their supremacy has been as much as possible avoided.

In the conduct of the slaves at Port Royal, if our information can be trusted, the South is presented with the first tangible evidence of the *essential weakness of this main prop of the rebellion.* Government had offered no inducement for the slaves to desert, had offered them no protection. There is in all the South no other district in which the slaves were less likely to be intelligently informed, or where they could as easily have been deceived as to the motives of the attacking force. The fact, therefore, that when the forts were taken, the slaves refused to withdraw from the vicinity with their masters, and that numbers of them were shot down in the vain attempt to prevent their falling into our hands, is of more value in demonstrating to the people of the South the futility of the struggle into which they have been inveigled, than all else that has been as yet accomplished by our arms.

Negroes in the rebel States are property, and, as property, are the very sinews of the rebellion. The occurrences at Port Royal indicate that, at least whenever our forces penetrate the rebel States, it is in our power to sever these sinews, and by so much destroy the strength of the rebellion. For the sake of our friends in Kentucky and Maryland, we may spend a few hundred millions before we systematically use this power, but we cannot avoid estimating its value and availability. Nor can the rebels better than we do that we shall yield them independence before we have made use of it.

The use of slaves as property depends on the degree in which their services are controllable. This control is never perfect; if it was, there would have been no need of the whip, no need of the Fugitive Slave law, no need of discountenancing the instruction of slaves in the common arts of writing and reading. There is always more or less of what the overseers call "ugliness," or resistance to control, to be overcome and to be guarded against. On a large plantation some of the people are almost always "out," or "in the swamp;" that is to say, they have, through insubordination, carelessness, or sheer indolence, or disinclination to work, incurred the prospect of punishment, and have hid themselves away to avoid it. In doing this they have no hope before them of attaining permanent freedom, but only a respite from Slavery. They reason, as has often been explained to me, that whenever they are caught or choose to return, the punishment they will receive for running away cannot be much heavier than that they would have received for the previous offence, without injuring their value as property. They would use the proverb, "It is as well to be *saddled* for a sheep as for a lamb." If even a remote chance of escaping punishment altogether is seen by the slave, he often seizes it with a spirit, which, in a slave, is wonderful and admirable. It not unfrequently appears in the advertisements of Mississippi, that a runaway is supposed to be "making for the Free States," hundreds of miles distant; and I have seen a fugitive in Mexico who had felt his weary way thither, at what enormous risks I need not say, clear from Louisiana. If Government should take possession of certain districts of the South, or even mere fortified points at convenient distances around the planting region, as at Wilmington, Hilton Head, Fernandina, Pensacola, Bayou Calcasieu, Galveston, San Antonio, Fort Smith and the mountain passes of Kentucky and Tennessee, and should offer at all of these a safe harbor for all negroes, there can be no doubt that slave property throughout the South would become rapidly less controllable than it is at present, and as rapidly less valuable.

That a knowledge of these asylums would soon reach every plantation is quite certain. I have often been told by planters in the interior that information of important National events had reached them through the negroes long before it came by mail.

It is not to be supposed, however, that all the slaves would at once run to obtain the protection of these sanctuaries of freedom, but while thousands would do so, all would have such a resort in view and be affected by it in their daily conduct, and thus sensibly deteriorate in value. Not only would they fall in their accustomed tasks in the fields; they would, while still remaining on the plantations, pilfer and waste and carelessly and mischievously damage much other property besides that of their own labor. A hostile force would thus invade the enemy in his very stronghold. With every negro who ran away and escaped immediate pursuit, the tendency to disregard control among those remaining would increase in strength.

The need to call back from the army every active, strong, and resolute man, would be less imperative, for the pursuit of the actual fugitive than for the overseeing of those of feebler enterprise who remained behind.

Organized insurrections and St. Domingo massacres are not, in my judgment, to be apprehended under any circumstances. The slaves are neither as savage, nor as civilized as those who entertain this fear suppose. But, whatever danger of this kind there may be, there will be less, if a prospect is offered those more discontented of escaping from their masters by flight, and the measure that will present such a prospect to them will set on foot a quiet and inactive method of exhausting the effective resources of the rebellion, which will increase and become more and more irresistible, the longer all other methods of attack are incompletely successful.

It is unquestionably in the power of our Government to do all that I have suggested; and probably at a tenth of the cost of our present operations, such posts could be constantly held, and the fugitives reaching them be safely and humanely cared for. Suppose we are unsuccessful in our advances into the interior of the South, while this depleting and demoralizing process continued, and only otherwise successful in resisting invasion of the Free States and in maintaining the blockade, with what confidence of success would the rebellion continue? Where would be the military strength founded in Slavery?

But the instigators of the rebellion say that they can make their slaves fight for them, and several negro regiments are reported to be now enrolling. In the construction of their earthworks, military roads, &c., it is known that the rebels employ many slaves. The African nature inclines to the pomp and circumstance of war, and yields more readily and completely to discipline than any other in this country. By taking advantage of the disposition of the negro to imitate, and where practicable, to emulate, the whites, and by working upon his vanity and love of approbation he can doubtless be rapidly brought to a high condition of drill and discipline. But he would be a far better soldier on our side than on theirs. On theirs it is impossible that he should not be affected by the constant assertion of the Southern camps, that the Lincolnites are fighting for the negro. On ours it is equally impossible that he should not be affected by the knowledge that to surrender would be to him death, or hopeless Slavery. Placing him under martial discipline, is not offering encouragement to the horrors of a servile war, but exactly the contrary. It is preventing a servile, by substituting a civilized war. There are many military duties to be undertaken in which negroes, properly trained and officered, would be far better than white soldiers. Even if the rebels had not set us the example, then, the provision against which they hypocritically cry out in advance, for forming regiments of their black deserters, to be turned back threateningly upon them, is not merely a justifiable act of war, but is in all respects a humane and honorable one.

The best reason for it, however, is the effect it would have in aiding the removal of the delusion out of which the war has partly grown, namely: that the peculiar property which the South holds gives the right of revolution to a wicked rebellion, by supplying peculiar means of offence and defence. Whatever will prove to the Southerners that the advantages they suppose themselves to hold are common to all who enter their territory in arms, will not merely tend to make the war shorter and cheaper, but will also tend to enforce the necessity for a policy in peace upon them, the neglect of which hitherto has been the foundation of all their political troubles. YEOMAN.

The Mason and Slidell Affair.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The importance of the MASON and SLIDELL case will excuse me for troubling you with a few remarks.

I take the charge of Judge NELSON, in the recent privateer case, as my authority for assuming that *the official declaration of the Government is essential to the consideration of the Secessionists as belligerents by United States law.*

No such declaration has been made, therefore we are not in *time of war*, but in time of domestic rebellion.

Can the United States, then, plead the right of performing acts, legitimately *in time of war?*

If the Secretary of the Government have not declared that the rebels are belligerents, Mr. Secretary SEWARD had no official character in the eye of the United States law. Search did not prove them to be bearers of dispatches.

Having no official character, and bearing no dispatches, can they be regarded by the United States law as other than simple passengers?

If only passengers on board a foreign steamer at sea, I apprehend that the fact of having been political offenders or rebellious citizens, in their own country, does not confer upon the Government of their country the right of seizure.

I do not enter upon the point of the *Trent* having been bound to a neutral port from another neutral port, when the seizure was made.

Your obedient servant, G.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1861.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The Operations of Col. Jennison—The Affair at Pleasant Hill—Encampment at Kansas City—Col. Jennison's Method of Dealing with the Rebels, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP KASH, KANSAS CITY, MO., Sunday, Nov. 24, 1861.

My last letter was dated at Pleasant Hill, Cass County. Col. ANTHONY'S command left that place on Thursday morning. Having secured of the Government property 470 head of cattle and 32 wagons, the Colonel considered it advisable to make that secure before undertaking to drive out of the bush the four or five hundred rebels who had taken to the timber on learning of our approach. During our stay in the village our pickets shot six rebel scouts who fired upon them, secured some fifteen horses belonging to those who were shot and men in the timber, number of arms and saddles taken from the National troops who were ambushed a month since on the Little Blue. Seven prisoners were brought away. On the return march, on advance drove a party of fifty rebels to the woods. Another man being in the woods was shot at from behind by a man armed with a double-barreled shot-gun. The first fire failed of its mark, the second missed, and before the rebel could load again, our boy brought him down. From papers found in his greatcoat, his name appears to be FRANCIS B. LACY, of Independence.

We camped for the night about four miles from Pleasant Hill. The encampment was named Camp Barclay Coppic, in honor of the young Lieutenant of the Third Regimeot Kansas Volunteers, who was killed at the burning of the Platte Bridge, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. He was one of the followers of JOHN BROWN at Harper's Ferry, and made his escape therefrom. His brother, EDWIN COPPIC, was executed by Virginia for the same act.

On the second day, two companies were detached to reconnoiter in the neighborhood of the fight two weeks after. Every man in the vicinity being found absent from home, and most of them known to be active in the guerrilla bands prowling about, the buildings of three of them were burnt to the ground. The same men two days before drove out four Union families. Two other families were driven out from ten miles below Pleasant Hill, and came to the command for protection. They only secured a half wagon load of furniture, and four milch cows, out of some eighty head of stock. This is but a slight specimen of the manner in which the Union people have been treated by the robbers and assassins who are prowling around the country. The officers of this command are determined to compel these marauding bands to come out of the bush and fight, or go home to attend their families. There is no possibility of fighting them in the bush, and they will not lay down their arms, so the only resource left is to confiscate their property and put the women and children in a condition to need the services of the men now away.

In pursuance of this policy, which is endorsed by all the active Union men in the country, some five houses and farm-buildings were burned. Four scouts of Company E, incautiously run into Little Santa Fé, a town three miles west of our route, which has been made infamous by the notorious Oxford fraud, in the election of '57. Oxford is the name of the township on the Kansas side of the State line, though this hole was really the place where the fraud was perpetrated. The village contains some twenty buildings. When our scouts run in, they found themselves trapped by fifty men. They were dismounted and disarmed. The rebels hardly had time to do this ere Company H came in sight, on the double-quick, and the rebels broke for the timber. One man was shot as he ran. The farrier of the Company, TOM BARBER, ran into the brush after one of them, and found himself suddenly confronted by two who fired their pistols at him, but missed. One of them sprung at the farrier's horse, the other on him. BARBER shot the one at the horse's head, pulling the other down upon his horse's back, and shooting him at the same time. His horse fell down and bruised him considerably, which was the only injury he received. Capt. PARDEE then fired the town in all directions, and left. We reached Kansas City early, and camped near Fort Union. The new camp was named after another of the Harper's Ferry men, the second in command of that memorable expedition—JOHN HENRY KAGI—who was shot in the Shenandoah, while crossing from HALL'S Rifle Works. KAGI was, while in Kansas, correspondent of the *Evening Post* and *National Era*. He was one of the ablest young men we ever had in Kansas, and decidedly the ablest head in the movement in which he lost his life. Many of the members of this regiment are the former associates of the men who fell in Virginia, in that heroic attack on Slavery which shook this nation to the centre.

Col. JENNISON has been in command of the post here, while the larger portion of the command was South. He has been making the neighborhood somewhat uncomfortable to the Secessionists. Most of the wealthy men in this place are of secession proclivities, and many of them are active, though secret agents of the rebels. The Colonel sent to request their attendance at headquarters. When there he informed them of the character of their actions, and informed them he required certain work done round camp, and meant to save his men as much. They were then set at fatigue duty, such as hauling hay, corn, wood and water, chopping wood, etc. Among the individuals thus set to work were doctors, lawyers and judges. Wanting to send a message safely to Pleasant Hill, he ordered Judge JAMES, a violent Secessionist, and formerly a National office-holder, to carry it, telling him he should hold his property responsible for the safe delivery of the message. The old man hired a team, drove through to Pleasant Hill, finding we were gone, he followed so rapidly as to lame his team. This morning, a man who had been engaged in the early part of the war in erecting a pole and hoisting a secession flag, since then he has been boisterous in the expression of sentiment, was brought to headquarters, and sent to chopping wood for the stove. Complaining of not knowing how, he was treated with a negro teacher.

Company "K," (raised by Capt. JOHN BROWN, Jr.,) have been doing post duty. Twenty five of them, under Lieut. BOSTWICK and Capt. BURCHARD, of the Scouts, were sent out last Wednesday to the house of Col. UP. HAYS, to search for arms, and to burn the buildings of every man in that neighborhood known to be in arms and found away from home. The house of UP. HAYS, a Mr. CRAIG'S and one other, were burned. The party then went to the house of SAMUEL HAYS. While the officers were in the house, which was about sixty rods from the road, they came out on the piazza, and as they did, were fired upon by fifty men concealed in the corn field. The officers were not injured, except a flesh wound over the eye of Capt. BURCHARD. Mr. HAYS fell mortally wounded. The officers ran through to their horses, and as they ran round were fired upon again. BOSTWICK'S horse fell with two bullets. They got back to the road, and returning the fire of the first party, discovered another party advancing from the west. The guides, who had ridden to the east, were fired upon by another ambushed party. Thus the little party found themselves surrounded on three sides. As long as it was possible they returned the rebel fire, but finding them being enclosed, by order of Lieut. BOSTWICK they broke for the timber. Five rebels were killed, and eight wounded. None of our boys were hurt except two slight flesh wounds on the officers. Two horses were killed. Another party was sent to the house of Rev. TOM JOHNSON, formerly Missionary of the Shawnee Indians, and Ex-President of the Council of the bogus Kansas Legislature. He was one of the most violent and influential of the border ruffians, and though too cowardly to fight, has many crimes to answer that at least he incited. A small secession flag was found, and in his corn-field was discovered, buried, two blankets and two revolvers, that had been stolen from Union men.

Army ...

Necessity of Pontoon Bridges now in Use—A ... Invention.

The subject of army bridges, at the present moment, is of so much importance, that we devote an ... to it.

... considered properly equipped ... unless it took with it such ... wherewith to pene... country.

... the first duties of a retreating force, in a ... intersected by streams and rivers, is the de... of the bridges which, heretofore, had been ... the civil purposes of the State. No man ... better, has suffered more the want of these ap... than Napoleon. On the 26th of January, ... he wrote:

"If I had ten pontons I should have already annihi... the rear guard of Prince Schwartzenberg and closed ... upon it. I may still have taken from him 8,000 or 10,... wagons, but his entire army in detail; but for the ... of proper means I could not pass the Seine."

Again on the 31 of March he wrote:

"What things could I not have done if I had had ... bridges! Here I have been stopped for ... by the difficulty of repairing the bridges ... Meaux!"

A similar dispatch of the same day he repeated:

"If I had a bridge equipage at Inery, the army of ... would have been destroyed. If I had one ... following the army of BLUCHER had been lost."

... the result for the experience of a great General.

... greatest war is one which more than ever calls ... the use of army bridges. Not a bridge, from the ... ... and powerful railway structure to the ... ... made across such a gulley as Bull Run, ... but was found by our troops destroyed. The fol... admirable remarks upon the subject of milit... bridges, from Col. CULLUM's papers upon en... subject, embody the whole truth of the matter:

"No well-appointed army should take the field ... means for overcoming all ob... streams which lie in its path, and, if a fortunate chain ... circumstances should prevent anticipated dangers, ... just objection can hence be urged against a ... foresight which has labored to avoid the disas... attendant on unforeseen emergencies that might ... arise."

THE PONTON BRIDGES NOW USED.

Bateau and Ponton still adhere, more or less, to the ... cylinder used for years past as the flotation ... for bridges. France, until within a few years, ... itself almost exclusively to *bateaux*, (light ... boats,) and, until the introduction of India-rubber ... the United States army used boats, and, ... canvas, covered with some substance impervious to water. The latest improvement in the system of pontooning is that worked out by Col. CULLUM, composed, as far as superstructure is concerned, much upon the French plan, and is as follows: Three India-rubber cylinders, webbed together, form the ponton. These cylinders are twenty feet long by twenty inches in diameter each, and possess a power of flotation sufficient for all ordinary purposes when anchored at distances of eighteen feet from centre to centre, or about fourteen feet from one bearing to another.

Upon these *pontons* the "balks" or string pieces are placed and lashed with rope, reaching over the span above mentioned. Upon the balks are thrown the "chesses" or flooring, and these are also lashed by ropes, making a road-way about fourteen feet wide.

It would be impossible in this short sketch to give an elaborate detail of all the working plans; suffice it to say that, for crossing placid streams when the banks are in any way suitable, it would be difficult to suggest an improvement. The simplicity of construction, and the portability, make it a *sine qua non* to the advancing army.

Each division should be furnished with a *ponton* train, or with some such appliance as the one explained below.

A NEW ARMY BRIDGE.

This construction, which is now on exhibition in the Park Barracks, is not in any way a confliction with the old plan, but merely furnishes facilities which the present plan does not present.

One difficulty connected with a *ponton* train is that it can only be used in certain positions, and upon certain streams. Rough and difficult margins are inconveniences which cannot be gotten over without heavy excavations. Gullies or runs measuring more than eighteen feet across are impassable; chasms, destroyed arches or abutments left standing from burned bridges, are unavailable. It was therefore found necessary to furnish some appliance that should fill the place of a bridge superstructure, or should have combined with lightness sufficient span for most practical purposes. Something was wanted which could quickly and strongly be placed in position to cover all the necessities of the army, from van to rear. The best roads everywhere are those which lead to the bridges. To lay a *ponton* train, it would often be found necessary to diverge from the regular road, and make another, at a large cost of time and labor.

This labor expended, it would be necessary to take up the *ponton* train for future work, and so leave supplies from the rear at the mercy of any contingent facility for crossing that may occur. We believe a constant and unbroken connection should be kept up with the rear of the army. In some cases, of a timbered country, for instance, trestle bridges may be constructed, but it would be worse than madness to depend upon a supply of timber and conveniences for building for our bridge accommodations. In the swamps, bayous, and creeks of South Carolina who expects to find the pines of North Carolina? Even where timber is abundant it would be frequently a work of great labor and of considerable delay to attempt a construction of timber bridges.

The superstructure now in the Park is intended to meet these requirements. It is light, portable, very quickly erected, and enormously strong. The plan is somewhat as follows: The balks or string pieces may be termed parallels, being joined at intervals by iron tubes, making, as it were, so many sections of a ladder. The end pieces are sixteen feet each long—the middle ones ten feet—making a surface of forty-two feet in all. Upon these balks are affixed iron sleeves or straps at proper intervals. Through these straps holes are drilled wherein the bolts are placed, where the tension trusses are adjusted. Under the two joints of each string piece are placed tension posts which compose the bearings, and give to the wire rope passing under them sufficient angle to obtain the required strength. The whole strength of the bridge lies in this set of wire ropes, which may be termed tension trusses. These for the span now exhibited are nineteen feet long, with clevices at each end, and are so arranged that by interlacing each other the pressure or weight is equally distributed over the whole surface, the span from one abutment to the other being thirty feet—or ten feet each from one tension post to the other. The flooring or chesses are the same as those of the *ponton* bridges, and are of course uniform in length and width, viz., thirteen feet nine inches long, one foot wide. The side rails are on the same principle, and the whole is bound together by lashings of Manilla rope, which are tightened by rack sticks.

One great advantage consists in the ease and quickness with which such a bridge can be thrown across a span or chasm. Being exceedingly light, the "parallels" can be handled much as painters manage their ladders, and can be lowered to the required position by a light rope, without the necessity of help upon the opposite side of the span.

To put together, the parallels are laid upon each other on the side of the bank, and are placed upside down. The tension posts are then attached, and fitting each end of the parallel, the wire rope trusses are quickly bolted, and the bridge is then turned over, its own weight so straining upon the tension trusses as to bring the string-pieces to their proper curve, which is very small.

One of the chief, and in fact indispensable arrangements, is the mode of fastening the wire rope ends into the clevice. Unless some improvement had been made upon the present plan, it would have been necessary to make these bridges proportionably strong as permanent fixtures. This could not be allowed in army structures, as they would be entirely too heavy for transportation.

The whole weight of the 42 feet by 13 feet 9 inches, with all appliances, is 3,740 pounds; the weight of the present ponton bridge for 19 feet of surface is 2,378 pounds.

For certain districts of the country we would recommend that the wire-rope trusses and other metal appliances be supplied to the Government, and let the engineers cut their timber and dress it roughly at the nearest best opportunity. We should think the metal parts of each span could be packed easily in small boxes, and bridges of various spans made at a smaller cost than the heavy transportation of complete wood work. The inventor of this ingenious work is Mr. J. JAMES, of Oldham, who has ... this and others for Gen. BANKS, Virginia.

... is requested to ... will be happy to give more full particulars at his office, No 9 Pine-street.

ARMY SUTLERS.

Senator Wilson's Bill to Abolish Army Sutlers—Abuses, Extortions and Profits of Sutlers—Reforms Needed—Regulations and Articles of War on Sutlers—Soldiers Cannot Do without Sutlers—Could Not Get Tobacco—A Tobacco Famine in Florida, &c., &c., &c.

It is reported that Senator WILSON has determined to introdnce a bill, immediately on the openng of Congress, to abolish altogether the office of sutler in the army, on account of extortions practiced upon the soldiers, and other irregularities.

No one at all acquainted with army matters can deny that, even when our army was a mere handfull of men compared with its present gigantic proportions, very gross abuses were tolerated in the sutling department, and it is, therefore, very easy to imagine that these abuses have "grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength" of the United States forces, until, at length, it is imperatively necessary that very strong measures should be taksn to check the evil. As the office of sutler has always been a most incrative one, it need scarcely be said that it is a very desirable position now, so far as the profits are concerned; and it is no wonder that some Colonels, with whom the "greed of gain" is, to say the least of it, equally potent with their devotion to the Union and their consideration for the welfare and comfort of the men under their command, should have permitted themselves to make agreements with sutlers for a share of the spoils, as they are alleged to have done.

It has long been a subject of complaint among soldiers of the regnlar army, that the prices they have been obliged to pay for such articles as, considering their circumstances, they could obtain only from the sutlers, have been very exorbitant, but it would be a serious inconvenience to them if sutlere were banished altogether from the military posts and encampments. In fact, sutlers are almost indispensable appendages to a military post. The soldier is dependent upon them for numerous articles which he absolutely requires, in order to keep himself and his arms and accoutrements in a preseotable state. Before he has been in the army two days, the soldier, unless he have money, must open an account with the sutler, and under any circumstances he must become a customer at the sutler's store.

Take, for example, a recruit enlisted in this City, and sent to the general dépôt on Governor's Island. The chances are a hundred to one that he has not a single cent to his name, and at least fifty to one that he will not realize, by the sale of his citizens' clothes to the Jews who frequent the Island, a sufficient sum to purchase blacking, shoe-brush, clothes-brush, button-brush, chalk for polishing buttons and brasses, comb, razor and strop, (if he shave, which he is not compelled to do,) towels, white gloves for dress parade, oil for his musket, (and also for his hair, if he have any weakness that way,) pocket handkerchiefs, soap for shaving and washing, (the soap allowed by Uncle Sam being given to the laundresses, in consideration of the small charge they make for washing,) and several other minor articles, all of which he must provide for himself. Even if he had the money he could not get these articles, unless there was either a sutler or his equivalent. At distant stations, and on campaigns, the difficulty of procuring the commodities above mentioned would be considerably increased, supposing the office of sutler were abolished.

As to the prices charged by sutlers, and which allow a margin for profit of from 100 to 300 per cent., there can only be one opinion, and that is that they are unreasonable beyond all measure, making due allowance for the credit which is given to a soldier, and very little allowance will do for this, because the sutler is allowed to sit at the pay table and collect his debts before the payee leaves the room. Should a soldier desert, the sutler, after the Government and the laundress, has the first claim upon any pay or allowances that may be due, therefore he does not run much risk in giving credit. As a rule, the sutler should be able to sell as cheaply as any one, because he is seldom under any rent, and the only tax he pays is ten cents per month for each man in the command. This tax goes to the Post Fund at fixed military posts. What becomes of it in Virginia, or whether there is any tax there at all, the writer knows not.

The regulations of the service on the subject of sutling are, in substance, as follows:

Every military post may have one sutler, to be appointed by the Secretary of War. The sutler shall hold his office for three years unless sooner removed but the commanding officer has power to suspend a sutler's privilege, should there be cause to do so. Troops in campaign, on detachment, or on distant service, are allowed sutlers at the rate of one for every regiment, corps or separate detachment, to be appointed by the commanding officer upon the recommendation of a Council of Administration consisting of the commanding officer and the three officers next in rank to himself, subject to the approval of the General or other officer in command. It is the duty of the Council of Administration to prescribe the quantity and kind of clothing, small equipments, and soldiers' necessaries, groceries, and all articles which the sutlers may be required to keep on hand; to examine the sutler's books and papers, to inspect his weights and measures, and to fix the tariff of prices of the goods and commodities—such tariff to be exposed in a conspicuous place in the sutler's store. No sutler is allowed to sell to an enlisted man on credit to a sum exceeding one-third of his monthly pay, within the same month, without the written sanction of the commanding officer, and not exceeding one-half his monthly pay with such permission.

In addition to these regulations the following articles of war relate to the subject:

ART. 30. All officers commanding in the field, forts, barracks or garrisons of the United States, are hereby required to see that the persons permitted to sutle shall supply the soldiers with good and wholesome provisions, or other articles, *at a reasonable price*, as they shall be answerable for their neglect.

ART. 31. No officer commanding in any of the garrisons, forts or barracks of the United States, shall exact exorbitant prices for houses or stalls, let out to sutlers, or connive at the like exaction in others; nor by his own authority, and for his private advantage, lay any duty or imposition upon, or be interested in, the sale of any victuals, liquors, or other necessaries of life brought into the garrisons, forts or barracks, for the use of soldiers, on the penalty of being discharged from the service.

It will be seen, from the foregoing regulations and articles of war, that any imposition upon the soldiers, either in the price or quality of any article sold to them by the sutler, must result from the negligence or collusion of the officers. Surely military law is strong enough to reach offending officers, and to reform the abuses which undoubtedly exist in the sutling department, without calling for an act of Congress to abolish sutling altogether! As a soldier, the writer can well picture to himself the consternation which would seize his brethren-in-arms should sutlers be banished. Gloves, blacking, brushes, chalk, towels—these are articles which old soldiers would not care about if they never saw them again, *but where would the tobacco come from?* In Florida, once, a few years ago, there was a tobacco famine, caused by the delay, *in transitu*, of the sutler's stores. If a scout had come into camp and reported that all the Red Indians in the Territores were in their war paint, and had surrounded us, the intelligence would not have caused half so much dismay as did the report that the sutler had no more tobacco, and did not know when he should have a fresh supply. The famine lasted four weeks, during which time the price of "plug" tobacco, the only kind out there, rose to $5 an inch, and, in some cases inveterate chewers gave a $10 gold piece for a bit of tobacco the size of the coin. This may appear fabulous, but it is positively true, as many old soldiers of the —— artillery can vouch.

Even the officers were reduced to the dire necessity of hunting up, in all kinds of places round the camp, the discarded ends of their cigars. At last the stores arrived, in the middle of the night, and the sutler was obliged to get get up and issue tobacco, by order of the commanding officer, who had suffered as much as any one, and who was not by any means the last in for his share.

What is required in the matter of sutling is, not a bill to abolish it altogether, but a *proper carrying out of the regulations already in existence*. If commanding officers, whether of divisions, brigades or regiments, would see that these regulations were honestly acted up to, there would be no ground of complaint, and if Senator WILSON will use his great influence to reform the abuses which have crept into army sutling, and make it what it was intended to be, a convenience to the troops, he will entitle himself to the gratitude of every soldier in the army of the United States.

Department of Capt. WILKES and Gen. LANE—Capt. Wilkes' Views on the "Main Question" and the Amendments—Discussion of the Big Charter of the Big Steamer Constitution—The Old Pierce Politicians Have Their Hand In—The Routes of Travel Between New-York and Boston, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 2, 1861.

Capt. WILKES and Gen. LANE are gone, and we are without a sensation. In New-York you have a fresh one of some kind, every morning, as our Mr. RALPH WALDO EMERSON has remarked. He said of your great City, that with its breakfast, daily, it must have its sensation—and your newspapers give it. It costs New-York $3,000 each morning—at two cents per copy—and is cheap at that. Here we are satisfied with one once a week—for we warm it over for the next day, have a "picked-up dinner" on the third, and the fourth day eat the remains of the dessert, and for the remaining three days of the week, go without.

A day or two since, at the Revere House, Lieut. FAIRFAX was observed talking with a friend, in his quiet, modest way. Next them were engaged in conversation two other gentlemen, one of them the Secretary of the British Legation. The tople of talk was the same in each case, hnt it may be imagined that there were different points of view.

Capt. WILKES, who, as I intimated in a former letter, very thoroughly examined the law of the case before boarding the *Trent*, is confident that we are right, even on the technical points. That his act agreed with the *spirit* of international law, none have disputed. It is anticipated that the point which England will make against the seizure, if she seeks to make a point at all, is that the *Trent* was running from one neutral port, (Spanish,) to another neutral port, (British,) that she was a passenger packet, taking indifferently, all who offered and could pay their passage money. The answer to the latter suggestion is, that she takes passengers at her own risk; that she may refuse to give passage to dangerous persons, as a common carrier of freight, though generally bound to take everything which offers, and liable in damages for refusal, may yet, without detriment, refuse to take dangerous articles, such as combustibles, or goods liable to seizure as contraband of war. A case was suggested, as follows: Suppose the two "Ambassadors" had safely landed in England, and that the one commissioned for France should set sail at Dover (an English port,) for Calais, (a French port,) would the vessel which carried him be liable to seizure in the British Channel? Capt. WILKES is positive that she would be so liable—that the emissary might be seized anywhere on the high seas, and that no traversing of ocean or of continent can purge him of the taint of his hostile and contraband character, or give him immunity from seizure. The only point to be avoided in the seizure is the violation of a friendly territory. But wherever he can be taken one marine league from shore, he is well taken.

I remarked that if our sensations here in Boston are rarer than you make them in New-York, we get our compensation by enjoying them longer. The Boston people have not got over talking about the new steamer *Constitution*, which came here charlered for Gen. BUTLER's expedition at the rate of $3,000 per day. This figure *does* look large. It amounts to *one million and ninety-five thousand dollars* per year. It will be difficult to show that her running expenses can be made to exceed $1,000 per day, leaving her net earnings for one year at this rate, $730,000—equal to the first cost of two such steamers. But it is urged on the other hand, that the charter was positive for only a short period, thirty days, giving the Government option to discharge her at the end of that period. To this, it is replied that the shrewd parties who effected the charter very well understoot that the Government would have need of transport for a much longer period, and that, though thirty days was the term expressed, it was understood that she would be employed for a hundred days, or even longer. The profits of a hundred days of such employment, it is suggested, would be a sum sufficient to pay the first cost of the steamer, and leave a handsome margin over, while at the end of that period the steamer herself, her new machinery settled into working order, would be better fit for the route she was built for than when the boat was perfectly new.

You may be sure that the Boston people continue to discuss this "big thing," and that in connection with this and other steamboat chartering, present and prospective, they tell of a big combination of the old Pierce and Buchanan politicians, some of them capitalists, who are now running the steamboat-chartering machine.

We have two routes of travel, by rail all the way, from this to New-York. You have but one from New-York to Boston. The explanation of this paradox is, that one goes hence by way of Providence, and the other by way of Worcester. They unite at New-Haven, the passengers of each going into New-York by the same train. There is a sharp rivalry between them, aggravated by the fact that the carrying of the night mail has recently been transferred from the Worcester line to the Providence line. Each of them, in circulars and placards, vaunt their respective merits, and neither fails, in their several statements to the public, to make sly hints at the lines, their common rivals, which have steamboat connection. But these, the steamboat lines, are still the acceptable routes to the great mass of travel, and the more so, latterly, since those two magnificent steamers—the *City of New-York* and the *City of Boston*—have been put upon the Norwich route, always a favorite.

The Sanitary Commission—What it has and what it has not Done.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Salutary advice given in a journal having such wide influence as the TIMES, cannot fail to do good, and, therefore, your fine article of to-day suggesting to the Sanitary Commission that they turn their attention to the sick soldiers in the camps, before assuming to teach an experienced medical officer his duty, has given great satisfaction here, and has led to the hope that the Commission may yet do some little good, to make up for the vast amount of trouble they have incurred, and the large sums of money—taken principally from the pockets of New-Yorkers—which is necessary to defray their monthly expenses here.

The people of your City are laboring under the delusion that the Sanitary Commission and Miss DIX have the charge of the hospitals here, and take a very active part in their internal management. Simple truth and justice to the medical officers of the Government, make it necessary that facts should appear, which however unpalatable, will rob both those parties of a great deal of their newspaper glory. The Commission and Miss DIX are simply *occasional* visitors to the hospitals—weeks, and even *months* intervening between their calls to some of them—calls which are seldom of longer duration than an hour or two. Miss DIX does not live in the hospitals, but in her comfortable house in Washington, and has never nursed a sick soldier, nor folded a shroud over a dead one, since the war begun. The greater part of her time is spent in writing to Governors of States and having her "*commission*" copied and sent to them and to "Associations," and instead of immediately distributing the supplies sent her for the sick, she has even now a large quantity of things sent to her as long ago as June, which are piled up in an old barn in this city—jellies spoiling and leaking, and shirts and linen never unfolded,—unused, while many need them. So much for Miss DIX.

As to the Commission, it is well known that it enrolls among its members some of the best men in the country, who have no more to do with its operations than the Sultan of Turkey, beyond getting a copy of its "reports." The thing is managed by a few ambitious personages, who, unfortunately for themselves, and perhaps for the soldiers, began their work wrong. I read the article, which was written at their dictation, in the *World*, and was surprised at the malice and presumption and narrow judgment of affairs here it exhibited. It calls for the erection of "model hospitals" in Washington, and is furious at the Surgeon-General for not having them as the Sanitary Commission suggested. But, suppose the army were to move forward, (as it must soon)—suppose it at Richmond, what would be the use of the model hospitals? With Maryland well protected, the Government will not keep a large body of troops around Washington. Our army must be constantly moving when the war begins in earnest; and it is only the poorest kind of brains that could draw up a plan for the building of model hospitals in Washington, while commodious and comfortable buildings, such as the department have already in use, answer every purpose and are the admiration of visitors to them for their comfort and cleanliness. Sometimes it is dangerous—and as much as a sick or wounded man's *life* is worth to remove him a couple of miles. Hospitals—the best that can be found—

... what hospitals really ... What would the sick soldiers do for care while the model hospitals were being built? Let the one clergyman and the two or three citizen physicians who *manage* the affairs of the Sanitary Commission, give the matter a little profound thought, and they will be surprised to discover what great mistakes they are making. They made the mistake in the beginning, of dictating its duties to the MEDICAL BUREAU of the Army, which brought upon them its coldness and "reserve;" for it is not strange that a distinguished medical officer who has been in more battles than one, should object to follow the lead of two or three individuals who have never been out of private life—know nothing of the management, and probably never saw a military hospital until now. As a proof of the ignorance of the Commission in this regard, I will state, that I once told one of the physicians belonging to it, that every military hospital was conducted on a system which produced a fund whereby it supplied itself with delicacies, and even luxuries for the sick. He was greatly surprised. This was in September. The Commission had been here three months, and yet did not know that there was such a thing as a military hospital fund—one of the simplest and well-known things about them.

The Commission complains that the Surgeon-General does not appoint a "Board" to inquire into the merits and qualifications of volunteer Surgeons. Now the Commission has been here long enough to learn that in the army everything is done by rule and system. The Surgeon-General acquitted himself of his full duty when he recommended the Governors of the several States to examine into the qualifications of candidates for medical positions. He has no power to appoint a Board of Inquiry for volunteers. If a Colonel of a regiment or a General of a brigade made a complaint to him of the Surgeon or Surgeons under hem, he could then order a Board of Inquiry; and certainly would; bnt without this he could take no action in the matter. The Surgeon-General does his duty. A Medical Board of the highest officers in the service sits every day, in Washington, examining rigidly into the claims of every candidate for admission into the regular army. When regiments of volunteers come here their Surgeons are already admitted, sworn and enlisted for the war. Their examination should take place before they reach that point, according to the wise direction of the head of the Medical Bureau. The Sanitary Commission ought to dispel the ignorance they are laboring under in relation to these little matters before they proceed to remove men from office. If, as you sensibly suggest, they were to turn their attention to the sick in the camps, they might do some little good while the army remains here; but theirs is, as I said before, a very expensive institution, considering the work they do. They distribute some Bibles in the camps—which the chaplains of the regiments might very well attend to—and they send white cotton shirts, sheets and pillow-cases to the different regiments. Now, the distribution of the last items will serve to prove their wise system of working in war matters. They refuse to give sheets and pillow-cases any longer to the hospitals. I know not that they ever sent any to them, but they distribute them in camps, where there are no means of washing them, where they serve little purpose—for there are no beds to put them on—and where they must be left behind when the troops move. They have a very slipshod way of doing their little bit of work of distributing jellies, &c., though the secretaries, operatives, agents, and all that are engaged, get rather good salaries for the times, and all out of the pockets of the "generous public." Has any one ever thought of appointing a "Board of Inquiry" as to whether the labors of the Commission really pay for supporting it?

There is a regular Medical Purveyor here at Washington—a Government officer, whose business it is to attend solely to the distribution of supplies to the sick troops. The office has a great many employes, and is systematically conducted. The supplies could be sent for the sick soldier to this point quite as well as to any other, and would be handled with some judgment. It is very true, as you say, that "volunteer organizations can make themselves very useful by seconding and aiding the efforts of the Government;" but they must have better management than the Sanitary Commission, and their projectors must be men who can wisely judge what the sudden emergencies of war demand, and act accordingly. One thing the public ought to know. The Government hos oitals are well managed, and get no help from the Sanitary Board. Government provides every needful comfort for the sick, and it is the fault of the head Surgeon in any Government hospital if he lacks such.

TRUTH.

A Few Words of Warning.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper is one of the few which allows different sides to be presented in the questions agitated among us. It seems to be assumed in the recent case of the seizure of the rebel emissaries that there is but one side to the matter, and we are coming to feel quite tranquil as to the position of England on the question. But as you have justly remarked, it is in many respects "an entirely new case" without exact precedents. How far dispatch-bearers (if it shall appear that the rebel emissaries had dispatches) can also be considered as "contraband of war" and liable to seizure, or as so distinctly hostile in their purposes as to give a reasonable ground under international law for their arrest, will be the question, probably. I do not propose to discuss it here, though I must be allowed to say that, even as an American, I have not been convinced by the cases thus far quoted.

But what I desire to say most earnestly is, that the action of the Government ought not to be predetermined by the often superficial discussions of private individuals, who cannot have had sufficient time for a proper study of the subject, or by dinner speeches, or the popular admiration for a bold action.

Depend upon it, Sir, that if Lord PALMERSTON can hang the semblance of a good case upon this affair, he will go to the utmost extreme, this side of war; and it would not be strange if the Derby Ministry went into power on the question of war with the Northern States, if the present Cabinet shall not press the question far enough. Remember that England has vastly less to *restrain* her from a war with us than ever before, while she has far greater inducements. There will be a perfect howl of indignation over this when the news reaches England.

Now, of course, the only question for us is, *was our course legal?* But before the case is adjudged, let us not raise such a cry as to prevent our Government from making a manly confession that they were in the wrong, if they were so.

It sometimes seems to disinterested observers, that Providence is preparing a most tremendous thrashing for this country, just to beat out our arrogance and vanity. Look at those speeches at the Boston dinner. People talk of a "War with England" as though it were a kind of dessert after the substantial banquet we are giving our rebel brethren—a mere bagatelle amusement.

War with England is the *utter and irremediable ruin of our cause.* It is the absolute and permanent Independence of the Southern Confederacy. There can be no doubt of that. It is the destruction of our commerce, and perhaps the bombardment of New-York and Boston, and other ports. It would be perfect insanity to put the English navy and purse into JEFF. DAVIS' hands at the present time.

AN AMERICAN.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 3, 1861.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93¾	100 Canton Company	10
5,000 do	93¾	100 Erie Railway	30
2,000 U.S.6s,'81&Ex.in.	90	100 do	b60 29⅞
6,000 Ill. Canal B., '60	79¾	100 do	b60 30
1,000 Ill. Canal Reg. B.	79¼	100 do	31½
2,000 Ill. Cou. 8s, 1879	82	100 do	s30 30⅝
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	41¾	700 do	30¾
1,500 N. C. State 6s	60	100 do	30⅝
27,000 Missouri State 6s	40	50 Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	57½
9,000 do	39¾	150 do	57
12,000 do	39½	50 Erie R. Preferred	51¾
1,000 Mo. 6s 1ss. to H. & St. J. R.	48¼	500 Erie R. Ass. Scrip	75
1,000 N. Y. Central 6s	91	50 Hudson R. R.	56
1,000 E.R.3d M.Bs., '83	86	50 do	34¾
2,000 M. C. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st M. S. F. C. Bds.	91½	50 do	36⅜
2,000 M. So. S. F. Bds.	76	10 Norwich & Wor. R.	35
250 Phenix Bank	90	150 Michigan Central R.	47⅜
259 Mechanics' Bank	91	50 do	47½
115 Pac. Mi. St'p Co.	84½	100 Mich. S.& N.Ind. R.	16⅞
100 do	84¾	200 do	16¾
28 do	84¾	50 M. S. & N.I.G.S.b30	32⅜
225 N. Y. Central R.	77¾	100 Ill.Cen.R. Scrip b4	60
825 do s3	77	200 Cleve. & Toledo R.	31¾
650 do	77⅛	1300 do	31⅜
50 do s10	77	100 do b10	31⅝
50 do s20	77	100 do s10	31⅝
50 do s30	77	200 do b10	32
100 do s5	77¼	600 Cblc. & Rock I. R.	61½
800 do	77⅜	700 do	61¾
50 do b10	77⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000 U.S.6s'81 R.ex in.	89¾	50 Erie Railway Pref.	52
1,000 U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	93¼	100 Harlem R. Pref.	29½
5,000 do	93⅝	50 Mich. Cen. R.	b30 48⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, '74..Cou.	82½	150 Mich. So.& N.Ia.R.	17⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	41	300 Hudson Riv. R.	37⅜
2,000 La. State 6s	69	100 do	37¾
20 Park Bank	96	200 do	37½
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 77⅞	100 do	s3 37¾
300 do	77¾	25 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60¾
100 do	s30 77¾	100 do	60¾
86 Pacific Mail S. Co.	86	100 do	s60 60¾
50 do	86⅝	12 Gal. & Chicago R.	70¾
50 do	86¾	100 do	s30 70
50 do s10	86⅝	300 Cleve. & Toledo R.	32¼
100 Erie Railway	s4 30⅜	100 do	s30 32⅜
210 do	31	300 Chic. & Rock I. R.	62½
300 do	31¼		

THURSDAY, Dec. 5—P. M.

The earliest dealings of the day on the Stock Exchange, were at a further decline in prices on the Railway Shares, from yesterday's last figures, while the National Stocks remain firm, and most of the State Stocks—Missouris being the principal exception—are steady. Sales of Missouris were pressed at 40@39½ ⅌ cent. at the first Board, closing 39¾@40 ⅌ cent. New-York Central, as the barometer of the Share list, opened at 77½ ⅌ cent., sold down to 77, and then soon recovered to 77¼@½. On the Street, after the firm bnt conservative temper of the President's Message was announced, the price went up to 77¾ ⅌ cent, and sales at 77½@¾, followed at the Second Board. The course of the market for Erie and the Western Shares was much the same as Central, depressed on the early sales and then recovering from ½ to ¾ ⅌ cent at the Second Board. The general market late in the afternoon left off steady, though with no decided buoyancy, the latest qnotations varying ¼@¾ ⅌ cent. on the Railways over Monday afternoon, and ¼@1 ⅌ cent. over the lowest sales this morning, viz:

New-York Central..	77¾	Mich. Southern	17¾
Erie	31	Missouris	39½
Erie Preferred	53	Illinois Central	60¾
Rock Island	52¾	Galena	70
Toledo	22½	Hudson	37¾
Mich. Central	48¾	United States 6s, '81..	93¾

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	91	Nassau	80
America	97	St. Nicholas	72½
Phœnix	90	Marine	80
National	87	N. Y. County	81
American Exchange..	80	Importers' & Traders'	98
Hanover	88	Park	96

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Mich.So.7 ⅌c. Assent B.	67
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64..100¾		N. Ind. firsts	80
Y. Y. Cen. sevens, '76..101		M.S.& N.Ind. s.f., 7 ⅌ c.	75
Erie firsts, '68	100	Ill Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '76	87¾
Erie seconds extend. '64.101¾		T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ⅌ c.	70
Erie seconds extend., '79	90	La C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	10
Erie thirds, '83	85½	Chi. & N. W., s. f.	81
Erie fourths, '80	73	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38
Erie fifths, '88	65	Chi. & N. W. seconds	10
B., N. Y. & Erie firsts, '69	96	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	30
Hudson firsts, '69	103¼	N. J. Central seconds	100
Hudson thirds, '75	75	Gal. & Chi. firsts	99
Hudson convertibles, '67	88	Gal. & Chi. seconds	94
Harlem firsts, '60-'73	96¼	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	90	Del., L. & W. firsts	92
Mich. C. n. f., 8 ⅌ c., '82.	91¼	Lack. & West. Bonds	90
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c.	92¾	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77½

GRAIN—Wheat is actively sought after by shippers, and prices are somewhat firmer; sales since our last, 315,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada at $1 41@$1 47; Canada Club at $1 29@$1 30; White Western at $1 37@$1 50, the latter rate for small lots of choice; Amber do. at $1 37@$1 39; Red Western, Inferior to prime, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 36; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 29@$1 30; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 26@$1 29¾; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 24¾@$1 27; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 20@$1 25; Red State, at $1 22@$1 35, and White Kentucky at $1 48@$1 50, ⅌ bushel. Corn continues in lively demand at rising prices; sales 157,000 bushels at 56c.@58c. for damaged, 63c.@65c. for poor to strictly Prime Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 64c.@64½c. for sound; 65c.@66c. for do., in store 66c.@67c. for Western Yellow; and 66c.@67c. for round Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in less request, including Canadian, at 46½c.@47½c.; Western at 47c.@47½c., and State at 47c.@48c., afloat, ⅌ bushel. Rye is salable at 85c.@87c. ⅌ bushel; sales 3,800 bushels. Barley is unchanged; sales 7,600 bushels, including Canada at 80c.; State at 75c. ⅌ bushel.

The business in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "The market for all descriptions of Breadstuffs, since my last report, has been characterized by great quietness, and although the sales have been on a liberal scale, yet buyers have had the turn in their own favor. The receipts have been heavy, but as the season of navigation is now within a week of closing, there is less trouble in the taking care of grain, and receivers are unwilling to lower prices to any material extent, consequently there is (notwithstanding occasional fluctuations) much firmness, and the stock for Winter sales of Wheat and Corn has been considerably increased within the last week. From England the late orders are at reduced limits, bnt favorable rates of exchange and moderate freights have helped to the execution of many of them. The clearances for the fortnight from this port to Great Britain and Ireland amount to 102,165 bbls. Flour, 1,648,288 bushels Wheat, 520,941 bushels Corn; to France, 23,558 bbls. Flour, 292,460 bushels Wheat; to Portugal, 10,461 bushels Wheat; to the Continent, 11,790 bbls Flour, 92,720 bnsbels Wheat, 90,794 bushels Rye, 251 bbls. Rye Flour. The French market at last advices being overstocked for the moment, the operations for that account have been on a limited scale. The extent of our shipments of cereals to that country from this port, from 1st June to 29th November, has been 393,136 bbls. Flour, 6,964,354 bushels Wheat, 233,607 bushels Corn, 15,019 bushels Rye, 28,954 bushels Oats. The business in Flour has of late been somewhat irregular, and prices have varied with the demand. The receipts, as usual at this end of the season, are large, and the stock on the increase. There is a fair export inquiry at the late decline, and a good demand for the Eastern States, the market closing at yesterday's Exchange quietly. In Wheat the transactions are again heavy, chiefly on English account, but with free supplies and a check in the French demand, prices have slightly declined on good qualities of Amber Spring, but more on other descriptions. The rates were unchanged, closing firmly. Indian Corn, with less favorable English advices and a large stock in store, has declined a few cents. Rye is in fair demand at lower rates."

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand, at 65c.@80c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in fair request at steady rates, including new, at 14c.@23c. for poor to choice, ⅌ ℔. Mr. TURNER reviews the business of the week thus. "The market has been steady during the week, at 20c.@23c. for prime New, and 16c.@18c. for common qualities do.; yearlings are nominal entirely, with a limited demand; 1859's, 5c.@6c.; and older growths, 1½c.@3c. ⅌ ℔. The exports for the week have been as follows, chiefly new Hops: to London, 325 bales; to Liverpool, 165 bales; to Melbourne, 6 bales. Total for week, 497 bales.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive (at either copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Everything intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—PERLIN O'DONNELL—SIGSBEE—LADIES' FREE NEW-YORK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—THE SCAPEGOAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 2½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 562 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH—THE ALLEGHANIANS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Senate, yesterday, transacted no business of importance. It was principally occupied in listening to the reading of the President's Message. Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, introduced a resolution thanking Capt. DUPONT and the officers, seamen and marines under his command, for their achievement at Port Royal, which was laid aside for the present. Bills were also introduced with reference to the protection of gunsno deposits, and providing for filling the vacancies in the Board of Regents in the Smithsonian Institution. In the House, Mr. MAYNARD presented the credentials of Mr. CLEMENS, Representative elect from the Fourth District of Tennessee, which were referred to the Committee on Elections. After which the President's Message was read. Mr. DUNN offered resolutions providing for the expulsion of HENRY C. BURNETT, of Kentucky, who is in open rebellion against the Government. On these resolutions Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, made a very effective speech, in which he predicted that by the 25th of this month no rebel foot would be found on the soil of his State. The resolutions were then adopted. A resolution was also passed giving more time for taking evidence on the contested case in the Third District of Pennsylvania. After which the House adjourned to discuss, at its leisure, the President's Message.

We are permitted to know a little more about the fight at Fort Pickens, through Southern papers received by way of Fortress Monroe, from which it appears that the rebels are gradually schooling themselves to the necessity of acknowledging the truth about it. The latest advices from Pensacola represent that the fight had not been renewed, notwithstanding the avowed determination of BRAGG to do so. Fort McRae is represented to have been nearly demolished by the fire of Fort Pickens—at least the rebels acknowledge that, had the fight continued, the fort would have been destroyed.

The correspondant of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing from Fortress Monroe under date of Dec. 1, furnishes that paper with a batch of improbable rumors from the South. A dispatch published in the Richmond *Examiner* of Thursday represents that Fort Pickens had been breached in front and assaulted in the rear by the rebels, who are said to have captured Col. BROWN and his command. Savannah was in consternation in consequence of rumors that Commodore TATNALL'S fleet had been disabled, and that the lack of experienced artillerists at Fort Pulaski was about to result in the early surrender of that post. The wealthy families of Savannah were flying to Macon and Atlanta for refuge. It was stated that the President of the Bank of Virginia had called upon some of the Union prisoners in Richmond to whom gold had been sent by the Government, and asked loans, pledging 20 per cent. premium on the 1st of January. Gen. HUGER had issued an order requesting passengers under the flag of truce not to take newspapers with them, so that one source of entertainment, which we have hitherto enjoyed may be curtailed.

Papers received from rebeldom by way of Fortress Monroe state that a "conspiracy" of Union men has been discovered in New-Orleans, and that a number of arrests have been made. This news corroborates the statements contained in a letter published by us several days ago, from our correspondent on board the steamship *Cuyler*, stationed at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

The Unnited States steamship *James Adger*, which lately visited Southampton, England, and is said to have been followed from that port by a British steamer, arrived at Baltimore yesterday, having touched at the Azores on her way. One of her officers proceeded immediately to Washington with dispatches.

The concentration of troops at Louisville is proceeding very rapidly. On Thanksgiving day the Forty-first Ohio, Col. HAGEN, and the Twenty-fourth, Col. AMMEN, arrived from Cheat Mountain. On Friday, the Sixth (Guthrie Grey) Regiment, Col. BOSLEY, also arrived, together with the Second German Kentucky, from Camp Webster, back of Newport, and a large number of regulars from Newport Barracks. The following regiments are also on their way from Cheat Mountain: The Eighth Ohio, Col. DU PUY; the Ninth, (German,) Col. MCCOOK; the Tenth, (Irish,) Col. LYTLE; the Fifteenth Indiana, Col. WAGNER, and the Seventeenth Indiana, Col. HASKELL. The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. WILLIAMS was expected to arrive at Louisville on Sunday.

The *Bermudian* of Nov. 6, in alluding to the *Nashville*, which stopped at St. Georges, where she was supplied with coal by J. F. BOURN, says that a ship laden with cotton and bound to England ran the blockade at Charleston the same night on which the rebel steamer made her escape. The same paper makes the significant statement that H. M. S. *Immortalité*, which was lying in Port Royal at last accounts, had orders to visit the several ports of the Southern States, under blockade, to test its efficiency. The French war steamer *Milan* left the Bermudas on Nov. 2, for St. Thomas, Havana and the southern coast of the United States.

GENERAL NEWS.

The memorable Mayoralty election of 1861 has gloriously terminated in the success of GEORGE OPDYKE, the Republican and Union candidate. The struggle was waged with spirit by the friends of all the three leading candidates, and until late in the day seemed of doubtful result, the Gunther Party revealing unexpected strength, owing to heavy defections from the standard of FERNANDO WOOD and the aid of a considerable German vote. Mr. OPDYKE, sustained by the Republicans, the Tax-payers, the German Union League and a noteworthy conservative phalanx of National Democrats, received 25,258; C. GODFREY GUNTHER, 24,639, and FERNANDO WOOD, 24,084 votes, the result giving Mr. OPDYKE a plurality of 1,173 over WOOD, and 619 over GUNTHER—the latter candidate outstripping WOOD by 555 votes. As the figures show, the total vote was much heavier than in November, and the most intense interest waited on the issue. Few disturbances occurred, and they were of no serious magnitude. The City, the State and the country have reason to rejoice over a result that strengthens the cause of the Union.

A letter from Western Virginia says: "I am sorry to inform you that Maj. SLEMMER, of Fort Pickens fame, is not expected to live. He came here to inspect the troops, but was attacked with camp fever and dysentery—which nearly all of us have had—and is now lying in a precarious condition. His wife is here with him."

There have been 4,440 tons of provisions and ammunition shipped from Pier No. 9 North River during the month of November for Washington, D. C. Besides this shipment, there were several schooners chartered by the Government for the same destination.

The steamship *Hartford*, Flag-officer ENGLE, of the East India Squadron, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday. She left Boston in 1859, and as her cruise is up, the crew is to be paid off and discharged.

The French steam-gunboat *Gassendi*, Commander GAUTIER, from Halifax, four days, arrived yesterday afternoon. She mounts 6 guns, and has a crew of 127 men.

The Stock Market opened weak yesterday forenoon, but later in the day, when the firm and conservative temper of the President's Message was made known, prices recovered ¼@1 ₱ cent., and closed steady. Exchange 108¼@109 ₱ cent.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were in good request, yesterday, at somewhat firmer prices. Cotton was freely purchased at higher rates. Groceries were less active, as also were Naval Stores, Hay, Hops and Whisky. Pork and Beef were quiet, while Bacon, Lard and Tobacco were in lively demand. Metals, Oils, Fish, Fruit, Hemp and Whalebone were generally inactive. The freight engagements were moderate—rates, in some instances, lower.

The Live Stock Markets are still crowded with animals, hogs being in the greatest excess. About 3,300 beeves were at the Forty-fourth-street yards yesterday, which is less in numbers than last week, but the cattle are much heavier. The City election kept many butchers away from the yards, and business was dull, though sales were generally at an advance of ¼c. over the quotations of last week. Several lots of fine cattle were sold at 8c.@8¼c. ₱ lb., but the poorer grades went off slowly at 6½c.@7¼c., and enough were left over for to-day's general weekly market.

The President's Message.

President LINCOLN'S Message is precisely such a document as any one familiar with his character would have anticipated. It is clear, unpretending, frank and perfectly loyal to the declarations and acts of his whole political life. It sets forth the actual condition of the country without the slightest attempt at vain-glorious boasting, or the least effort to belittle and underrate its dangers. While the President shows a just and firm reliance on the resources of the country and the patriotism of the people, he rushes into none of those extreme and perilous measures which captivate the imagination and respond to the passionate indignation of the people,—nor does he lose sight for a moment of the permanent results which must be achieved by the war, in his eagerness to achieve some immediate and brilliant advantage. The dominant feature of the Message is its plain, clear common sense. It appeals to the judgment,—the solid convictions of the people, rather than their resentments or their impatient hopes and aspirations.

The President gives but little attention to our foreign relations, and makes no reference whatever to the incident which is in every one's mind in connection with them,—the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on board the British mail steamer *Trent*. We may infer from this specific omission, that the affair has not yet become the subject of remonstrance or complaint,—and from the general tone of the Message, that our relations of amity with other nations continue undisturbed;—and that we are exposed to no other dangers from foreign Powers than those which always "necessarily attend domestic difficulties." In the only specific complaint mentioned as having been made by the British Government, that of the detention of the *Perthshire*, the President recommends reparation on the broad ground,—which has an obvious application to every similar case of unintentional wrong—that "justice requires that we should commit no belligerent act not founded in strict right, as sanctioned by public law." The efforts of the rebels to obtain sympathy and aid abroad are referred to as having proved thus far unsuccessful, because, in the absence of any higher motive, those nations which need a supply of cotton "have not yet seen their way to that object more directly or clearly through the destruction than through the preservation of the Union." Meantime, as a measure of ordinary prudence and precaution, the President recommends attention to our sea-coast and frontier defences.

In regard to the Supreme Court, which has become wholly unsuited and inadequate to the performance of its duties, the President recommends a reorganization, based on the following principles:

"Three modifications occur to me, either of which I think would be an improvement upon our present system. Let the Supreme Court be of convenient number in every event.

Then, first, let the whole country be divided into circuits of convenient size, the Supreme Judges to serve in a number of them corresponding to their own number, and independent Circuit Judges be provided for all the rest.

Or, secondly, let the Supreme Judges be relieved from Circuit duties, and Circuit Judges provided for all the Circuits.

Or, thirdly, dispense with Circuit Courts altogether, leaving the judicial functions wholly to the District Court and an independent Supreme Court."

He advises a revision and codification of the laws of Congress, in order to make them at once more accessible and more intelligible; suggests the propriety of making the judgments of the Court of Claims final;—advises some effective temporary provision for the administration of justice in all such parts of the insurgent States and Territories as may be under control of the Government;—deems the restoration of the original boundaries of the District of Columbia desirable;—and commends to favorable attention sundry practical recommendations of the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

In regard to the question of Slavery, President LINCOLN speaks with firmness, but marked and conscientious moderation. He declares that, "in considering the policy to be adopted for our suppressing the insurrection, he has been anxious and careful that *the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle*; and has, therefore, in every case thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital military importance to the more deliberate action of the Legislature." With regard to the negroes whom the progress of the war sets free and throws upon our hands, he suggests the propriety of providing for their *colonization*,—and also of accepting such slaves as may be freed by State action in lieu *pro tanto* of direct taxes. We apprehend that the project of colonizing the negroes will be found open to more objections than occur at first sight. They will be imperatively needed to cultivate the soil, and the expense of the scheme would be beyond any direct benefits to be expected from it. We think the Government will find it necessary to establish for them some effective police government here, *at home*, and retaining their labor instead of sending them out of the country. Whatever slaves shall come into possession of the Government, he thinks should at once be deemed free.

These are the leading features of the Message. The document is written in the vigorous, compact and unostentatious style which is eminently characteristic of the President,—and will be read with pleasure and satisfaction by the country at large.

The Slavery Question—Some Practical Work For the Government.

We print a letter from Washington this morning from an old correspondent of the TIMES, whose signature of "YEOMAN" will probably be recognized, as the author of the most valuable series of letters from the Seaboard and other Slave States ever published in an American newspaper. He discusses the relations of Slavery to the Rebellion,—and especially the belief, universal at the South and widely current in the Northern States, that Slavery contributes to the military strength of the South. He regards this as utterly fallacious, and refers to the incidents which took place on the capture of Port Royal as conclusive in its refutation. The fact that the slaves of that region,—the most ignorant, secluded, and the least likely to be informed of the objects and progress of the war, refused to follow their masters when ordered away, and came voluntarily to our troops for protection, shows conclusively that we can *paralyze* whatever power Slavery contributes to the rebellion, just as fast as our armies penetrate the interior. He suggests that if the Government should take possession of certain districts, or mere fortified points in the South, at convenient distances around the planting region and make them *asylums* for negroes, the very existence of such harbors of refuge would exert a prodigious effect upon the whole slave population of the Southern States.

Our correspondent's remarks on this point are eminently practical and worthy of consideration. They suggest one aspect of this general subject which must commaud the speedy attention of the Government and country—and that is the practical provision to be made for the *support, government and education of the negroes*, whom the progress of the war will inevitably throw upon our hands. The loud clamor about emancipation is worse than idle, until something has been done towards providing for the negroes already set free. Any man with half an eye can see that whatever the Government may do, or not do, about emancipation, it will very speedily have thousands and tens of thousands of these people on its hands—if it persists, as it should, in pushing the war into the heart of the Southern States. Every naval expedition that lands National troops on the Southern coast draws to the immediate shelter of our flag thousands of slaves, and infects the entire slave population for leagues around with discontent and the desire for freedom. This fact creates a state of things for which the Government must make prompt and effective provision. *It has no right to merely let these negroes loose.* It has no right to release them, directly or indirectly, from the control of their masters and of State laws without subjecting them to some other law equally effective.

The *Tribune* a few days since had a letter from Port Royal, giving this picture of the condition of the negroes there:

"*The negroes in the vicinage are holding high carnival.* None are received by Gen. SHERMAN except the very few who can make themselves useful. The rest, though they hang about the forts during the day, are sent back to the plantations at night. They bring provisions to the soldiers, which they sell at very low prices. Chickens can be had at 25 cents a pair, and very fair bullocks at $5 a piece.

Beaufort is still deserted by white men. Three Union gunboats lie there, and others pass up and down the river occasionally. *The negroes destroy and carry off everything they can lay their hands on. Pianos, mirrors, and other valuable property, are ruthlessly destroyed.* Anything they think useful they carry off to an island, *where they are establishing a settlement of their own, and where they think they will be allowed to live in security.* They have plenty of provisions. The crops are said to be heavier this year than for ten years past. The rice crop was secured before the arrival of the expedition.

Great quantities of cotton were stored in barns and storehouses. As many as 3,000 bales were seen on one plantation ready for market. Gen. SHERMAN, however, refuses to seize it. He says it is not contraband of war, and he has no authority to seize any other property.

Probably half of the crop, however, was not picked, or, if picked, not ginned, and would be lost, *as the negroes have no idea of doing any labor since their taskmasters have fled.*"

Now, this state of things is perfectly horrible. It cannot be continued without covering the Government with disgrace, and filling the South with vast dens of lawless, thieving, marauding and murderous negro savages. Any man who expects the negroes, as soon as they are delivered from Slavery, to enter upon voluntary labor, and organize society and civilization for themselves, must know as little of human nature as of the negro character. Neither they, nor any other class of men on the face of the earth, under similar circumstances, could safely be thus suddenly released from the restraints of authority and law. It would be far better for all concerned that every negro should be sent back to his master, than thus turned loose and suffered to plant nests of thieves and pirates all along the Southern coast. *Any* law is better for anybody than *no* law. The law of the plantation is better for the negro than utterly lawless abandonment to his own passions.

The Government must give these men law, must establish over them authority, in the place of that which it has abolished. As Mr. BEECHER suggested in his Thanksgiving sermon, it must create a "provisional government" of some kind for the negroes whom the war may set free. And it should lose no time in this important and indispensable work.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy—The Stars and Stripes on Sea.

The Secretary of the Navy is happy in being able to make his report at a time when the whole country rings with applause at the brilliant service lately rendered by the arm of the National service which he directs. The story of the Stars and Stripes on sea will not fall on cold or apathetic ears, for the navy is the peculiar pride of America—our glory in peace, our triumph in war. At the outbreak of the rebellion, the public instinct spontaneously pointed to it as the arm on which we should chiefly rely. Our ships have sailed freighted with the Nation's hopes, and the country has a right to read with jealous interest the record of their achievements.

The report of Secretary WELLES assumes a peculiar interest from the fact that it is not merely a review of maritime operations, but the history of the *creation* of a navy. When the rebellion broke out, our available naval force consisted of just a dozen ships—scarcely sufficient for ordinary police purposes. The other thirty vessels composing our old navy were off in the East Indies, in the Mediterranean, on the African Coast, and elsewhere.

Of course the Department had to direct all its energies to augmenting our maritime force, and the history of its labors toward this end—in pushing forward the work of repairing and putting in commission the vessels that were dismantled and in ordinary at the different Navy-yards, recalling the foreign squadrons, constructing new vessels suited for the new exigencies, and fitting out many others taken from the mercantile marine—are told with all desired fullness in the Secretary's Report. What the present condition of the navy is, Mr. WELLES does not tell us. This is an omission to be regretted, for if a Report of the Secretary of the Navy has one object more than another, one would suppose it was to give a clear exhibit of the actual *status* of our maritime force. But if he is not very clear as to the present, Mr. WELLES holds out a brilliant picture of the future. When the vessels now building and purchased, of every class, are armed, equipped and ready for service, the United States will be able to show a navy of 264 vessels, armed with 2,557 guns, and manned by 22,000 seamen!

Some idea of the magnitude of the demands on the navy may be formed from the fact that, with such force as was at the command of the Department, it was necessary to institute three different lines of naval operations:

1. The closing of all the insurgent ports along a coast line of nearly three thousand miles, in the form and under the exacting regulations of an international blockade.

2. The organization of combined naval and military expeditions, to operate in force against various points of the Southern coast.

3. The active pursuit of the piratical cruisers which might escape the vigilance of the blockading force and put to sea from the rebel ports.

No one, we presume, will dispute that this triple task is rightly characterized by the Secretary as "more arduous than has been before demanded of the maritime power of any nation."

In the historical *resumé* of naval operations there is a semi-apologetic tone, as though the Secretary had in mind the criticism which the conduct of naval affairs has at times called forth. It is not necessary to follow the Secretary in his references to the various points, concerning which the failures of the navy to accomplish all that was expected of it by the country have been somewhat conspicuous. One hundred and fifty-three vessels have been captured while attempting to break the blockade. The Secretary estimates the requirements of his Department for the next fiscal year at over forty-four millions dollars. This is a large sum—but the public will cheerfully furnish all this and more, if there is but evidence of its bringing forth fruit. We feel well assured there will be such fruit. The Department has already given evidence that it is capable of profiting even by its failures. It has also given us a brilliant initial chapter of a new record—to be followed up, we trust, in the like style! The country watches the navy with a jealous solicitude—for to its wooden walls are intrusted not the life of an individual Cæsar merely, but the sacred trust of the honor of the Imperial Republic.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN CANADA.—Our Quebec correspondent informed us a few days since that a Council of the military authorities of Canada had determined to put the Province *in a condition of defence*,—to strengthen its existing fortifications, to build new ones where required along the frontier line, and to take such other measures as the emergency might demand. We copy a paragraph from the Toronto *Leader*, which fully confirms these statements. That paper speaks of the tour of Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS through Upper Canada,—of the movement of munitions of war from the seaboard to the interior, and the construction of new fortifications upon the Lake coasts, as proving the determination of England to exert its whole power for the protection of Canada in the event of hostilities with the United States. It refers, moreover, to these proceedings as indicating the *probability*, in Lord PALMERSTON'S opinion, of collision.

We think the *Leader* draws much too broad an inference from its premises. The mere possibility of war affords sufficient reason why Canada should be put into a condition of military strength, for the whole brunt of the war would be directed against her from the very outset. And the relations of the two countries, it must be confessed, are of so delicate a character as to render ample preparation on both sides not only justifiable, but absolutely necessary.

Opdyke Elected Mayor!

The election yesterday resulted in a brilliant victory. Mayor WOOD was not only defeated, but stands the lowest of the candidates on the list. The vote, according to the official returns received last night, gives the following aggregates:

OPDYKE	25,258
GUNTHER	24,639
WOOD	24,084

This gives OPDYKE 619 over GUNTHER, and 1,173 over WOOD, who falls 553 behind GUNTHER. It is probable that these figures may be somewhat changed, on a close official canvass of the votes, but it is not at all likely that the result will be changed.

This end of a sharply-contested election carries its own comment. The aggregate vote cast—78,981, or ten thousand more than were cast at the State election in November—indicates the general interest felt in the issue, which will give universal satisfaction to the whole community.

The European Expedition against Mexico—The Claims of France and England.

When we analyze the causes of the European expedition against Mexico, it is impossible to conceive of any reasonable motive that France can have in joining the coalition and furnishing a portion of naval and land forces for belligerent purposes in the Mexican Republic.

Spain has her ancient lust for dominion and power in the New World to gratify, and a few disputed points to settle. England brings forward large pecuniary claims and a list of grievances inflicted upon her citizens, but France has absolutely nothing of which to complain against Mexico.

The debt due to French citizens from Mexico, as adjudicated by the Convention of April, 1857, was $263,490 33. This debt has since been paid, and the public account between the two countries is balanced.

It is true that the recently appointed French Minister to Mexico, Mons. SALIGNY, had in his hands for collection when he passed through this City some months ago, *en route* for Mexico, claims of French citizens against Mexico to the amount of 6,000,000 francs. But how did these claims accrue? For the most part they are based on alleged robberies and outrages committed on French citizens by the Miramon Government, acting under the inspiration and direction of Mons. GABRIAC, the then officiating French Minister. This new batch of French claims against Mexico, and the outrages perpetrated on French citizens in that Republic, of which France complains, have accumulated during the past four years; and they are the results of the open and direct acts of Mons. GABRIAC, as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of his Imperial Highness the Emperor NAPOLEON. It is only necessary to refer to the several memorials presented to the French Emperor, by French citizens residing in Mexico, relative to the acts of the Count DE GABRIAC, to fully substantiate the foregoing statement. Neither the present constitutional Government of Mexico nor the Republic at large have, therefore, anything to do with the settlement of these French demands on Mexico, the French Government alone being responsible for the acts of its representative, though certain citizens of the country to which he was accredited, may be held by the local authorities as *participes criminis*.

There is, however, a very large item, which will doubtless appear among the pecuniary claims of France. The Administration of MIRAMON, in 1859 and 1860, issued its bonds as the bonds of the Mexican Government, for upwards of $15,000,000. These bonds were principally taken by the banker JECKER at the trifling sum of three cents on the dollar. It is said that GABRIAC, the French Minister, was a party with JECKER in the operation. JECKER, a Swiss by birth, claims to be a French citizen, and the statement of his grievances is lodged with the French Legation. The triumph of the Constitutional Government put an end to the nefarious pecuniary schemes of MIRAMON and his finances, and JECKER failed. The intrigues of this banking house to obtain security for the $15,000,000 issue of bonds by the Miramon Administration, taken at three cents on the dollar, have constituted a powerful element of trouble to the Juarez Government, which has persistently refused to acknowledge the transaction. It is now well understood that JECKER and GABRIAC have exerted a powerful influence with the French Government in urging its interference with Mexican affairs, and it is supposed that a large share of these $15,000,000 bonds has been portioned out to parties near the imperial throne. That France, in her demand upon Mexico, will present this outrageous claim, there is no reason to doubt; and the exposition of this affair affords one of many examples of how the Mexican people have been cheated and bullied by the unprincipled and desperate foreign speculators who, for more than thirty years have been sucking the life-blood of the nation.

The country that presents the largest pecuniary claims against Mexico, and the most extended list of grievances, is England, for the simple reason that she has had more to do in the management of the affairs of the country than any other foreign nation.

The first loan made by Mexico with a foreign party was that concluded in London with the house of GOLDSMIDT & Co. Mexican bonds were issued for $16,000,000. They sold in London at the heavy shave of fifty per cent. or $8,000,000, the house of GOLDSMIDT receiving for commission, payment of interest, &c., $2,099,680, leaving to Mexico the net amount of $5,900,320, and bearing interest at five per cent. per annum. In 1824 another Mexican loan was made in London with the house of BARCLAY & Co. Mexico issued her bonds for $16,000,000 and received therefor the net sum of $5,393,991, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. Mexico subsequently issued new bonds which were sold at prices on a heavy discount, and which, with arrearages of interest, amounted, according to the Convention of April, 1857, to the sum of $51,206,253, all bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum. This is called the English Bond debt. The English speak of this debt as amounting, in round numbers to $69,000,000, the difference arising from the accumulation of unpaid interest. The smaller sum appears, however, to have been the amount fixed upon by the Convention of April, 1857, which was the last Convention for the regulation of foreign claims on Mexico.

The next principal English claim is that known as the British Convention debt. This arises principally from alleged outrages, damages, &c., appertaining to the English Bondholders Company, and the basis of settlement was arranged by the British Minister, Mr. PAKENHAM, in 1845. Subsequently the British Convention proper was made and signed, with the English Minister, Mr. DOYLE, on the 6th of December, 1851, with the sole view of paying off the claims of British subjects. But tobacco credits belonging to other parties, and even Mexican interior bonds were surreptitiously worked into this Convention, and placed on the same footing as pure British claims. The claim of $625,720, known as the Padre Moran claim, settled by a Spanish Convention, and having nothing to do with English interests, was also attached to the British Convention debt, which, in April, 1857, amounted to $5,876,865, making, in round numbers, the total public debt claimed by England of Mexico, $65,000,000. It should be stated, however, that of the $5,876,865 British Convention debt, English parties appear in the list of proprietors only to the amount of $286,628 85.

English citizens make another pecuniary claim on Mexico, based on what is termed the "*Consumo Duty*," and though this has been under revision for some years, no definite result has been reached.

To the foregoing public amounts claimed from Mexico may be added the private claims of English citizens, based on seizures of goods, duties overcharged, forced loans, &c., &c.—probably amounting in the aggregate to several millions. The $865,000 interest money, belonging to the English bondholders, that had accumulated in the City of Mexico and burglariously taken from the strong box of the English Legation in that city by MIRAMON, in October, 1860, constitutes a considerable item in this account, that should not be forgotten.

To the list of English pecuniary claims should be added the outrages committed in Mexico on the persons of English citizens resident in that country, commencing with the massacres at Tacubaya by the Church-Brigand forces under MIRAMON in April, 1858, when Dr. DUVAL, while attending the wounded, was taken and shot.

But when we look at the statement of outrages against English citizens in Mexico, as well as those of other nationalities—and it is certainly of a damnatory character—each instance of robbery and murder should be carefully and candidly examined, with the view of ascertaining by whom and under what circumstances the deed was committed, and who are really responsible for these various acts of violence. The same careful and candid examination should be accorded to the pecuniary claims brought against Mexico by foreigners. We do not deny that in all these matters, more or less of wrong must be attributed to Mexico; but we do not hesitate to state that, in our opinion, Mexico, comparatively speaking, is innocent; and that the greater guilt, the real responsibility of those pecuniary delinquencies on the part of Mexico and the acts of violence foreigners have suffered in that country, rests with the very nations who now, under the pretext of enforcing just claims and establishing order, are about to lay violent hands on Mexican territory and destroy Mexican nationality.

More Light from the South.

Evidences of the latent Unionism of the South begin to crop out more and more every day. Whether it be that the advance of our army is giving courage to the depressed and terrified loyalists, or whether it is that rebel tyranny is becoming so intolerable as to drive those who were once freemen to extremes, makes no difference. The sentiment evidently exists, and is beginning to make itself felt.

This morning we have news *via* Norfolk that a Union "conspiracy" had been discovered in New-Orleans, causing great excitement there, and that many arrests were being made. This comes immediately on the heels of the news from Western North Carolina, mentioned by the President in his Message, of the existence of an actively loyal element in the mountains, which, as we learn from other sources, will spring into life, armed for the fight, as soon as the gleaming Flag of the Union can be seen on the hill-tops. Even from the dismal coast of South Carolina we hear, as soon as our troops land there, the voice of that brave man, Mr. PETIGRU, protesting against the Confederate despotism, and offering to lay down his life as a testimony to the sincerity of his convictions.

In Tennessee the Union camp fires burn bright among the mountains. In the two peninsular counties of Virginia which have just been restored to the Union, we now find that where but a month ago the people seemed to coincide with secession, they are really nearly all Unionists. From every quarter the stars that herald the coming day begin to appear; and as the Stars and Stripes advance southward, they will appear thicker and brighter, till the world will be astonished that it could ever have thought there was nothing but blackness there.

The French revolutionary butcher MARAT said that he would undertake to govern France with ten determined assassins; and the facts of his subsequent career and of the Reign of Terror, show that he was not very wide of the mark. So in the South it is but a few hundred assassins that have established and keep up the reign of terror and secession; and as they know that the permanence of their rule depends upon its absoluteness, they have crushed out with the iron hand every spark of freedom or of opposition to their will. But it seems that, after all, they are unable to crush them out effectually.

New-Orleans, as every one knows, who knows anything about it, has many Union men still resident in it; and we are rejoiced

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.—NO. 3184. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Highly Interesting Proceedings in Congress.

Unanimous Expulsion of John C. Breckinridge from the Senate.

The Slaves Incarcerated in the Washington Prison.

Startling Revelations of the Working of the District Laws.

Probable Passage of a Law Confiscating the Slaves of Rebels.

An Exchange of Prisoners Recommended.

The Release of Mr. Faulkner on Parole.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

A Rebel Force in Possession of Anandale.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1861.

THE REBELS IN POSSESSION OF ANANDALE.

Information has been received this evening that the rebel forces are now in possession of Anondale, and their pickets posted this side. Major ADAMS, of the Lincoln Cavalry, made a reconnoissance to that point, and deployed his skirmishers three-quarters of a mile beyond Anandale, capturing one of the rebel pickets. He then fell back with his commond, by order of Gen. KEARNEY. The rebels then took possession of Anondale with a large force of cavalry.

THE REBEL DEFENCES AT CENTREVILLE.

Information has been received that there are twelve forts round Centreville, defended by field pieces only —no heavy guns.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

Four regiments of the enemy have lately left Centreville for Leesburgh, where there are now about fifteen thousand men.

PICKETS FIRED UPON.

The pickets of Gen. SMITH'S Division were fired upon last night at Lewinsville, but no injury was done. It was said to have been by TOBIAS ADAMS and GERARDO GUNNELL, of the rebel army, who frequently come home. Their fathers are farmers of the neighborhood, and are now imprisoned here for complicity with the rebels and persecution of Union men. GUNNELL is very wealthy. One of his negroes is in Gen. SMITH'S camp, and thirty others were carried to work on the fortifications at Manassas.

THE STORY OF A DESERTER.

Last night a deserter from the rebels named WILLIAMS, entered our lines. He is an Englishman, and was taken out of his bed at Charleston, on the night of the 4th of June, and pressed into *the rebel service*. He was a private in the Fourteenth South Carolina Regiment, but has been for some weeks a servant of BEAUREGARD. He escaped on Monday last. He was dressed in a new uniform of blue like those of the New-York soldiers, and having on the New-York buttons. He states that the whole regiment was supplied with such uniforms only a week since, and that the current report was that they had been received in the South from Boston. He states that there is an abundance of good shoes for those of the men who can pay for them. The pair he had on he paid six dollars for.

THE NEGROES IN THE WASHINGTON JAIL.

The sufferings of the negroes now confined in jail in this city were brought before the Senate to-day by Senator WILSON, based upon the report of Mr ALLEN, of the Government Detective Police. The facts, shown by the report of Mr. ALLEN, are of the most revolting nature. They are briefly these:

From sixty to seventy negroes are now confined in the jail, some of whom have been there for months. Some are slaves of citizens of the District, who, on going over to the rebels to fight in the ranks of the rebellion, left their chattels in the jail for safe-keeping. Others are fugitive slaves, who have been taken up by the police of the city and incarcerated, because, in the language of local law, they had "no masters." Others were free negroes, who have been employed in camp, and in visiting the city were taken up by the police—the presumption being that they were slaves, and of course that they had no masters. When committed they had no clothing with them, except that which they had on their persons, and even those who have been imprisoned for months have not had a change, and all are now covered with filth and vermin.

[illegible] night he was glad that this report had been made, as it would help to the solution of a question [illegible] been put to him a great many times, long and long ago, as to what the law had to do with Slavery. He thought that when Northern States learned that they were supporting in jail the slaves of rebels, who, to-day, were fighting against the Government, the fact would have a tendency to enlighten some minds in regard to the problem of the contraband question. He should sustain the resolution, and anything that tended to carry out its objects; [illegible] he wanted to go a step further, and he [illegible] that the present a proper time to introduce [illegible] subject. The difficulty was in the admtnistration of justice in this District, and he undertook to say that [illegible] was not on earth a community calling itself [illegible] that had a worse administration of justice, [illegible] established in this District; and tn that statement he [illegible] no tribunal from the Supreme Court down [illegible] as they chose to make it, to the magistrate and [illegible]. It had been twice his lot to go before a magistrate's court in this District, and there we could get a little idea how justice was administered. In the first place, they could not make the beginning, in getting a criminal process, but that it cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $175, which had to be paid out of the public treasury. The result was that [illegible] District was filled with magistrates who were [illegible] to get up [illegible] [illegible] had been a member of this body, [illegible] [illegible]

Congress in the other House had been arrested on the oath of a crazy man, who charged him with stealing a railroad. Mr. BENNEO, the Russian Minister; Mr. CALDERAM, the Spanish Minister; Gen. SCOTT, and most of the characters of this description in this city, were summoned as witnesses. Notwithstanding it was as palpable a case of the absurd fancy of a crazy man as ever was, yet he had to come into the Senate and summon me to go to the Navy-yard to get him released from imprisonment, caused by the oath of a crazy man, who charged him with stealing a railroad in New-Hampshire. Another time I had occasion to appear as a witness for a friend who was in custody before a magistrate setting in this Capitol. I went in and asked to see the process by which he was holden, if there was any. He said that there was none; that one of the messengers had told him the Speaker said he must be arrested, and that was the only authority upon which the magistrate held a man charged with crime. He called in another nothing, he hoped the subject would be referred. Justice associated with him, and they actually ordered a citizen of the United States to give bail in a large sum upon hearsay, and after going through two or three channels to get to the origin, it was found to be that the Speaker had said that he ought to be arrested. These are facts that had come under his personal knowledge. He would now go further, and allude to some facts that were not within his knowledge. There were among the city ordinances of Washington, those that would disgrace Constantinople in regard to the free colored people of this District. No matter how long a man had been here, or how correct a life he had led, or how exemplary might have been his walks in life, if his complexion was a little darker—he was going to say than the Vice-President's, but he would not—he was liable to be at once arrested and carried to jail, and kept there, unless he paid to the officer making the arrest a fine of several dollars. It was hoped that when we passed this new Metropolitan Police bill we would remedy all that. We turned ont the Democratic cormorants who had been so long feeding on these poor creetures, and we pnt in this set of virtuone and npright men, and they have again verified the old story of the fox that was among the brambles. The flies bit and sucked his blood, so that when somebody offered to drive them off, he said: "For Heaven's sake don't, for they are nearly filled, and if another swerm comes they will kill me." That had been the condition of the colored people under onr Metropolitan Police Law. Tempted by the fine which they hed imposed npon them,—he had heard this from men whom he would believe as quick as any member upon this floor, though their complexion wes a little darker,—and they state that their sufferings under Democretic oppression were nothing at all to whet they had been compelled to endure nnder the Metropolitan Police law. He hed read with some pleasure the message of the present Governor of South Carolina to the Legislature of his own State, when he said that he hoped that the day was far distant when the State would neglect to extend tts protecting energy to that unfortunate and defenceless class, the free blacks. It was the duty of this Congress to look into the administration of jnstice tn this District, to see that those who had been ground down to the earth heretofore, were not ground down still more nnder their auspices. He hoped that the intelligent, humane and philanthropic Senator from Massachusetts—he did not mean the distinguished gentleman who introduced this resolution, (Mr. WILSON)—would pursue his inquiries further, and search out the causes of this evil, and suggest a remedy; and he, (Mr. HALE,) gave notice that if nobody else did, he should introduce a bill that would heve some tendency at least to do away with the evils they found.

Mr. MCDOUGAL said, that as the report which had been made was from a gentlemen of whom he knew to some Committee of this body who could report the facts more full and complete. Were the plan itself from a Committee, he would not object to its consideration now. He moved a reference to a Special Committee.

Mr. WILSON had no objection to a reference. He had called attention to the subject because his own had been called to tt by gentlemen who had examined this report. He had gone in person to these poor creatures, and had seen with his own eyes. If any Senator would go to that prison, he would find his better nature shocked by what he would witness. He thought these persons there held ought to be discharged from that foul place as soon as possible. He agreed entirely with the Senator from New-Hampshire in what he had said in regard to the administration of justice in this District. He hoped that before this Congress adjourned the Judiciary system of this District would be entirely reorganized, and that we should heve tribunals worthy of a Christian and civilized name, and that these doggeries, in which justice was supposed to be administered would be obliterated. There was one remark of the Senator (Mr. Hale) in regard to the new police law, which he owed it to the Senate to notice. During the Autumn he had been repeatedly called upon by colored persons of the most respectable character, in this District, who asked if, tn reorganizing the Police, it was intended by Congress to oppress them as a class, and stating that they had never been so oppressed as they had been dnring the last few months. He had supposed that the Police organized under this act had been engaged on this work, but on making inquiry he had learned that the Police had been otherwise instructed, and in this report he found thet the list of persons who had made these arrests were county constables; and he had found, also, a list of persons who had sent these persons to jeli, and among them was a man named KING, notorions in this city as one of those creatures who lived by this business, and who had taken up a poor boy who had run away from Alexandria and joined an Ohio regiment, and being left on their return, was taken by KING to jail, where KING took from his pocket a dollar and a half, which the soldiers had given him. One of these persons, now held in this jail for safe keeping until his master comes back, is the slave of a man named DUNNINGTON, once a police officer in this Capital, now an officer in the rebel army. I have not time to go over this list, though I have talked with these persons, and I find they all agree on these statements. But I hope these persone will be discharged as speedily as possible, and that a law will be passed punishing those who are guilty of their arrest; and further, that all these laws which are now oppressive to any portion of the people will be wiped from the statute-book, and that all the ordinances of this city of that character will be repealed. I hope, too, that judicial tribunals will be established worthy of ns; and, further, that a system of selecting jurors will be adopted that will be what it ought to be. And I hope, too, that, although we are in time of war, and are making large expenditures, that prison, now standing in this city as a burning shame and disgrace to our country, will be leveled with the dust, and that a prison fit to keep human beings in will be erected. The other day the French Legation carried with them to that prison a gentleman who had measured the civilized world examining prisons. The jailer said to me yesterday, that that gentleman stated, after he had gone through the jail, that he had never seen such a piece in all his observations with one exception, and that one was in Austria. If Senators can bear to visit this jail and see with their own eyes what I have seen, and I advise them to do so, I think they will at any rate be disposed to liberate those poor creatures confined there for no offence whatever.

Mr. MCDOUGAL suggested that, as the remarks had gone into the question of the administration of justice in the District, the whole matter had better be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. FESSENDEN coincided in the views of the previous speakers, in a few remarks.

Mr. SUMNER said that the gentleman had referred to the Judiciary of the District, and had said that we must have other and better men on the bench. He did not go far enough. We wanted the right kind of laws to be executed. These abuses were traceable to the black code of Maryland. They would find in that black code an apology for every outrage that was now complained of. If, therefore Senators were really in earnest—if they were determined that the National Capital should be purified, and the administration of justice should be such as should be worthy of a civilized community, they had got to expunge that black code from the statute book, and to expunge that black code from the statute book was to expunge Slavery itself. Senators would mistake if they undertook to meet the question merely on the threshold. They had got to meet tt on its substance, in its essence. Why was it that this prison was so offensive,—for he knew it to be so, for it had been his fortune to visit it frequently. It was on account of Slavery, and the black code which prevailed in this District. Why was justice so offensively administered in this city? Because of the brutal sentiments generated by Slavery, sanctioned by the black code, which the Courts of this District enforce. He had listened with gratitude to his distingdished friend from New-Hampshire (Mr. HALE) when he reviewed this subject. He (Mr. HALE) had announced that he would soon bring in a bill in order to remedy this evil. He had not told them what that bill would be, bnt the Senator from New-Hampshire was apt to be thorough, and he doubted not that he nnderstood the case, bnt was sure that he (Mr. HALE) could not accomplish his purpose except he struck directly at Slavery, which was the root of all the noisome inhumanity which had been exposed before us.

After a few remarks by Mr. TAUMBULL, the report was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

FUGITIVES IN MISSOURI.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a resolntion calling upon the Secretary of War for copies of any General Orders issued by the commander of the Military Department of Missouri, having particnlar reference to the first General Order issued by Gen. HALLECK. In alluding to this order, Mr. SUMNER said it was of such a nature that it was difficult to speak of it and keep within bounds; thet Gen. HALLECK had the reputation of being a good tactician, but the act with which he had chosen to inaugurate his command was not calculated to give assurance of his success hereafter. Beside being illogical and inhuman, it contemplated the surrender of fugitive slaves beyond any Constitutional provision. Gen. HALLECK had ordered, as it appears from the news paper reports, not only that no slaves be admitted into his camps or within his lines while the army was on its march, but that those already within should be thrust out. The very strange reason he gave for this order was, thet these slaves would convey information to the enemy. This order of Gen HALLECK would cover him with a shame which no victory he might win could remove.

THE CONFISCATION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

There is scercely a doubt that Congress is now prepared to enact a law for confiscdtion of all the property of rebels, including their slaves, and without regard to the fact of the immediate employment of the sleves in hostile places. The House would pass such a law by a large majority, and the Senate almost nnanimously; but the qnestion of the disposal of the slaves after confiscation, which is virtually emancipation, will exact a protracted debate, and lead to a very close division, with donbtful result. No plan of emancipation, unless accompanied by a practical scheme for colonization, will ever meet the President's assent. In the divisions excited by the discussion of these subjects, it is probable that the Border Slave States will anticipate the Government by confisceting the slaves of rebels to State use.

THE RELEASE OF MR. FAULKNER

Some time ago Hon. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, of Virginia, former member of Congress from that State and late Minister to France, who is now a State prisoner at Fort Warren, opened a correspondence with Government, in which he suggested the exchange of himself for Hon. Mr. ELY, of Rochester, N. Y., who has been a prisoner among the rebels since the battle of Bull Rnn. The Government lent its favor to the proposition, and to-day the order was agreed on releasing Mr. FAULKNER from imprisonment on his parole of honor. He is to be allowed to proceed to Richmond and procure, if possible, the release of Mr ELY in his stead. If he does not succeed in thirty days he is to return and surrender himself a prisoner as before.

SERENADE TO SENATOR LANE.

The band of the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment—the only Indiana regiment on the Potomac—this evening serenaded Senator LANE and the representatives of that State. Senator LANE acknowledged the compliment in a speech, in which he said thet he placed implicit confidence in ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his menner of conducting the war. The rebels in arms, by the Constitnlion and the lawe of God and man, had forfeited their right to property of every kind, even to the heads on their shonlders, and it should be confiscated. Confiscating their slaves implied emancipating them; bnt before emancipating we should prepare to colonize them. We had the right to put arms in their hands, but to do so would be inexpedient while there are thousands of white men, whom the Government could not arm, reedy to fight. To arm the slaves would be a confession of weakness. There shoutd be no compromisise while one traitor was in arms—none which would divide the country—none which wonld not give the leading rebels to a felon's death. In ten days the rebels wonld be driven from Kentucky, and he hoped the time would soon come when the black and smoking ruins of Charleston would be the monument of its folly and stupendous crime.

The speech was exceedingly eloquent, and frequently interrupted by lond cheers.

Gens. CRAVENS and MITCHELL, Representatives from Indiana, on being serenaded at Brown's Hotel, made speeches of a decidedly conservative character, and strongly sustaining the President's Message. Among other things, Gen. MITCHELL said, "Let us wipe out the disgrace of Bull Run. Let us 'On to Richmond,' and on to Charleston, and when we have taken the Capitals of treason and suppressed the rebellion, then we will settle the Slavery question. Let us have fighting first and legislation afterwards. These are the sentiments of Indiana, and of Indiana soldiers." This part of Gen. MITCHELL'S speech was loudly applauded by the Indiana officers and soldiers present.

OPPOSITION TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

A movement is on foot among the nitra Anti-Slavery in Congress to organize an opposition to President LINCOLN'S Administration. A meeting will be held this week. I will let yon have the particniars. The President is fully advised and prepared for the onset.

THE EXPULSION OF SENATORS

Gen. LANE, of Kansas, wes inquiring to-day for evidence upon which to propose the expulsion of Senators POWELL, BRIGHT and perhaps other Senators. He may succeed as to BRIGHT, bnt it is doubtful if POWELL has committed any act of disloyalty to the Union.

EX-SENATOR GWIN AND CALHOUN BENHAM.

Ex-Senator GWIN and CALHOUN BENHAM arrived in the city to-day, having been released by order of the State Department on parole.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S FAMILY.

Gen. MCCLELLAN left the city to-day, on a special train, for Harrisburgh, *via* Baltimore, to meet his wife Mrs. MCCLELLAN, and her mother, (Mrs. Gen. MARCY, who are now *en route* for the city.

GOV. MORGAN ARRIVED.

Gov. MORGAN arrived in the city to-day.

GEN. BENHAM IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. BENHAM, commanding in Western Virginia, arrived here to-day, and immediately reported to the proper authority.

THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Gen. MEIGS is winning golden opinions from all who have dealings with him, by the prompt, direct and just manner in which he deals with whatever business comes before him. The Government and the country are fortunate in having such an officer in a position of so much responsibility. Probably no similar department in any country was ever more thoroughly organized or more efficiently administered.

THE NEW FRENCH UNIFORMS.

Soldiers have appeared to-day on the avenue clothed in the unique uniforms received from France. They attracted much attention.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY BALL.

The grand ball of the Fifth Cavalry took place to-night at the new quarters of the regiment, in Twenty-first-street. It was largely attended, and by a brilliant assemblage of beauty and fashion, including the official circles.

SUFFERING IN FAIRFAX COUNTY.

Great suffering is being experienced by the wives of farmers throughout Fairfax County, whose husbands are in the rebel army.

A CARRIAGE-WAY OVER THE GEORGETOWN AQUEDUCT.

Arrangements have been made for converting the Georgetown Aquednct into a carriage way, and the water will be drawn off as soon as a dam can be made at the exit of the canal.

THE GOVERNMENT FERRY AT GEORGETOWN.

The steamboat for the Government ferry at Georgetown, was expected here to-day. The ways will be ready, so that it will be running in the course of a week.

THE PORT ROYAL POST-OFFICE.

All the arrangements for the establishment of a Post-office at Port Royal have been completed, and H. SEARS, of Sonth Carolina, has been appointed Postmaster. All mail metter will be dispatched from New-York by sea for that place. In the meanlime all letters intended for Tybee Island will be sent to Port Royal, and from thence to the former place.

RIVALRY BETWEEN THE FIELD BATTERIES.

A considerable rivalry exists between the various field batteries of our service. Lieut. CLARK, of Weeden's Rhode Island Battery, hit a tree this morning with a shenkle shell, at the distance of 1,700 yards, or nearly a mile. He was a Corporal in Reynoid's Battery at Bull Run, and his was the only gun saved.

A SCENE IN THE PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

To-day, Capt. JAMISON, of the navy, now an old and feeble man, who had come from Alexandria, on a visit, applied, with his niece, at the Provost-marshal's office for a pass. On being asked to sign the usuel affirmation of loyalty and the promise to give no aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government, the niece refused, and ereeted quite a scene in the office by her indignation at being refused a pass without this condition attached. Finding that she must remain in Washington or acquiesce, she at last affixed her signeture to the paper.

THE CONTRACT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The House Committee, for the investigation of the contract of the Government, met this morning for the purpose of arranging their report, which will be submitted, together with the evidence taken in the matter, on Monday next.

INDIAN TROUBLES EXPECTED.

Trouble is expected with the Prembina and Red Lake Indians. At a council of their Chiefs and head men, held Aug. 30, a demend was made for tolls from the mail steamer *Pioneer*, for every trip on the Red River, and payment for wood cut for her use. If their demand is not complied with, they threeten to stop the boat and make trouble. The Indian agent esks for troops to protect the Government property from them, as they are growing desperate.

THE ITALIAN MAILS.

By an arrangement with the French office, all the mails for any part of the Kingdom of Italy are dispatched throngh France, et 21 cents the single rate.

CODIFYING THE POSTAL LAWS.

The House Post-office Committee have already agreed to adopt the recommendatiom of the Postmaster General for a codification of the Postal laws.

ACTING MASTERS IN THE NAVY.

MARTIN S. HAWE, of New-York, has been appointed Acting Master in the Navy on temporary service, and ELI BROWN, of Marblehead, Mass., and ROBT. SIMMS of New-York, who were appointed Acting Masters' Mates, have deserted, after drawing two months' advance pay.

THE APPOINTMENT OF SUTLERS.

Numerous applications for appointments as Sutler have been made to the War Department, which has no power to appoint them. Te following is the law on the subject, as contained in the Revised Army Regulations;

"Troops in campaign, on detachment or on distant service, will be allowed Sutlers at the rate of one for every regiment, corps or reparate detachment, to be appointed by the commanding officer of such regiment, corps or detachment, upon the recommendation of the council of administration, subject to the approval of the General or other officer in command."

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution to expel Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) took ground against it. As Mr. BRECKINRIDGE had already resigned, he could not be expelled.

Mr. TAUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) insisted that he should be expelled, and offered a substitute for Mr. CHANDLER'S resolution as follows:

Whereas JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, a member of this body, has joined the enemies of his country, and is now in arms against the Government he has sworn to support, therefore

Resolved, That the traitor BRECKINRIDGE be expelled.

Mr. CHANDLER accepted the substitute, and the resolution, as thus amended, was unanimously adopted.

Yeas, 36; Nays, none.

AYES—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlisle, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Kennedy, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wilson.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Bayard, Bright, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Missouri, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, and Willey.

The following Standing Committees were announced. They are the same as at the last session, with the following changes:

On Foreign Relations—Mr. HARRIS, in place of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

On Military Affairs—Mr. NESMITH, in place of Mr. BAKER.

On Public Lands—Mr. CARLISLE, in place of Mr. BINGHAM.

On Indian Affairs—Mr. CLARK, in place of Mr. FOOT.

On Pensions—Mr. WILLEY, in place of Mr. BINGHAM.

On Territories—Messrs. POMEROY and CARLISLE, in place of Mr. BAKER and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Committee on Foreign Relations will consist of Messrs. Browning, Willey and Saulsbury.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called attention to a list of colored persons confined in prison in Washington, sent there by persons calling themselves Justices of the Peace. The report had been made by Detective ALLEN to the Provost-Marshal. Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution for their release.

The debate was continued at length. Among the speakers was Mr. SUMNER, in earnest approbation of his colleague's resolution, which was referred to the Committee on District of Columbia affairs.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the Marshal of the District of Columbia be directed to report immediately to the Senate the names of all persons now confined in the jail in the City of Washington, with the causes of their commitment, the names of the magistrates by whom they were committed, the length of their imprisonment, and the names of the persons who made the first arrest.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, it was resolved that the laws now in force within the District of Columbia relating to the arrest of fugitives from service or labor together with all laws concerning persons of color within the District of Columbia, be referred to the Committee on District of Columbia, and that the Committee be further instructed to consider the expediency of abolishing Slavery in the District, with compensation to the legal owners of the slaves.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) introdnced a bill to abolish the distinction between the volunteers and regulars.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) offered a joint resolution, which is as follows:

Whereas, the people of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee are in revolt against the constitutional Government of the United States, and have assnmed to secede from the Federal Union to form an independent Government, nnder the name of the "Confederate States of America," and

Whereas, The Congress of the United States approving the sentiments of the President in his annual Message, that the "Union must be preserved;" and hence all indispensable means must be employed; and believing that kind and fraternal feeling between the people of all the States is indispensable to the maintainance of a happy and prosperous Union, and being willing to manifest such feeling on their part to them; and that peace may be restored to a distracted country, and the Union and Constitution be preserved and maintained; and inviting the coöperation of the people of the aforesaid States in the accomplishment of this object, it is desirable to each and all, do hereby resolve as follows:

Resolved, That Millerd Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, Roger B. Taney, Ed. Everett, Geo. M. Dallas, Thos. M. Ewing, Horace Burney, Reverdy Johnson, John J. Crittenden, Geo. C. Pugh and Richd W. Thompson, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners on the part of Congress to confer with a like number of Commissioners, to be appointed by the States aforesaid, for the preservation of the Union, and the maintainance of the Constitution; and that they report the result of said conference to Congress for approval or rejection.

Resolved, That npon the appointment of Commissioners as hereby invited by said States, and npon the meeting of the Joint Commission for the purpose of conference as aforesaid, active hostilities shall cease and be suspended; and shall not be renewed unless said Commission shall be unable to agree, or in case of an agreement by them said agreement shall be rejected either by Congress or by the aforesaid States.

The resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish to the Senate copies of any general orders in the Military Department of Missouri relating to fugitive slaves.

Mr. HALE submitted the following, which lies over:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of abolishing the present Supreme Court of the United States, and establishing instead thereof another Supreme Court, in pursoance of the provisions of the Constitution, which, in the opinion of Congress, will meet the requirements of the Constitution.

Among the the bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. LATHAM: A bill to establish a line of steam-mail ships between San Francisco and Shanghai, tonching at the Sandwich Islands and Japan; and a bill to authorize and facilitate mining operations in the States of California and Oregon, in the territory of the United States.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to confiscate all property belonging to persons in rebellion against the Government of the United States, including persons recognized as slaves, who shall be made free men; to provide for their employment during the present war, their subsequent apprenticeship to loyal masters, and their final colonization.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Agriculture reported the Homestead bill.

After an incidental debate, the Homestead bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The usual extra number of copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Government contracts, reported a resolution that the Committee have leave to sit during the sessions of the House, and have leave to report from time to time. Adopted.

Mr. UPTON, of Virginia, (Union,) introduced a bill for the restoration of Alexandria County to the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) a resolution was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, copies of any communications addressed to the Executive by the Governments of England, Spain and France, in regard to the armed intervention proposed by them in the affairs of Mexico, and any other information he may have to communicate.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution concerning the rebellion, the consideration whereof was postponed.

Also the following:

Whereas, It has been represented that there are confined in the Government jail forty-five persons who are not charged with crime, but are represented as being slaves, the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the truth of said report and by what authority they are confined, who are the reputed owners, and what legislation, if any, is necessary to relieve them from imprisonment, and to prevent persons from being similarly imprisoned hereafter, and to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Opp.) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report what change, if any, is necessary in the mode of payment of soldiers, who are held as prisoners of war.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.) Introdnced the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Whereas, The exchange of prisoners in the present war has already been practiced indirectly, and as such exchange would not only increase the enlistments and vigor of our army bnt subserve the highest interests of humanity, and as such exchange does not involve the recognition of the rebels as a Government, therefore

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inaugurate and systematize measures for the exchange of prisoners in the present war.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indianan, (Dem.,) offered the following preamble and resolution, and moved the previous question on the adoption:

Whereas, This House, on the 22d day of July last, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted the following resolution, submitted to the House by Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the Constitutional Government and in arms around the Capital, that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will only recollect its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with its dignities, equalities and rights of the several States unimpaired, and as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease. And

Whereas, Since that time no event has occurred to change the feelings of the Government, therefore

Resolved, That the principles above expressed are solemnly reaffirmed by this House.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) thought the resolution ought not to be debated.

The Speaker replied that the gentleman from Indiana (HOLMAN) demanded the previous question, so that it is not debatable.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) desiring a division of the question, hoped the previous question would be voted down.

Mr. STEVENS moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS.

Aldrich of Min., Rep.	Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
Allen of Mass., Rep.	McPherson of Penn., Rep.
Arnold of Ill., Rep.	Maynard of Penn., Rep.
Ashley of Ohio, Rep.	Morrill of Me., Rep.
Bailey of Mass., Rep.	Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Baker of N. Y., Rep.	Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Baxter of Vt., Rep.	Patten of Penn., Rep.
Beaman of Mich., Rep.	Phelps of Cal., Union.
Blair of Mo., Rep.	Pike of Me., Rep.
Blair of Pa., Rep.	Pomeroy of N. Y., Rep.
Blake of Ohio, Rep.	Potter of Wis., Rep.
Buffington of Mass., Rep.	Rice of Me., Rep.
Burnham of Conn., Rep.	Biddle of Ohio, Rep.
Chamberlain of N. Y., Rep.	Rollins of N. H., Rep.
Clark of N. Y., Rep.	Sargeant of Cal., Union.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.	Sedgwick of N. Y., Rep.
F. A. Conkling of N. Y., Rep.	Shanks of Ind., Rep.
Conway of Kansas, Rep.	Sherman of N. Y., Rep.
Davis of Penn., Rep.	Sloan of Wis., Rep.
Delaplaine of N. Y., Opp.	Spaulding of N. Y., Rep.
Duell of N. Y., Rep.	Stevens of Pa., Rep.
Edgerton of Ohio, Rep.	Train of Mass., Rep.
Edwards of N. H., Rep.	Trimble of Ohio, Rep.
Eliot of Mass., Rep.	Trowbridge of Mich., Rep.
Fenton of N. Y., Rep.	Van Horn of N. Y., Rep.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.	Verree of Penn., Rep.
Franchot of N. Y., Rep.	Wall of N. Y., Rep.
Gooch of Mass., Rep.	Wallace of Penn., Rep.
Gurley of Ohio, Rep.	Walton of Me., Rep.
Hooper of Mass., Rep.	Waiton of Vt., Rep.
Hutchins of Ohio, Rep.	Washburne of Ill., Rep.
Julian of Ind., Rep.	Wheeler of N. Y., Rep.
Kelley of Penn., Rep.	White of Ind., Rep.
Lansing of N. Y., Rep.	Wilson of Iowa, Rep.
Loomis of Conn., Rep.	Worcester of O., Rep.—70.

NAYS.

Allen of Ohio, Opp.	McKnight of Penn., Rep.
Ancona of Penn, Secesh.	Maynard of Tenn., Union.
Bailey of Penn., Opp.	Menzies of Ky., Union.
Biddle of Penn., Union.	Mitchell of Ind., Rep.
Blair sr Va., Union.	Morris of Ohio, Rep.
Calvert of Md., Union.	Nixon of N. J., Rep.
Campbell of Penn., Rep.	Noble of Ohio, Opp.
Cobb of N. J., Opp.	Noell of Mo., Opp.
Corning of N. Y., Opp.	Norton, of Mo., Secesh.
Cox of Ohio, Opp.	O'Dell of N. Y., Opp.
Craven of Ind., Opp.	Pendleton of Ohio, Opp.
Crisfield of Md., Union.	Perry of N. J., Opp.
Dawes of Mass., Rep.	Potter of Ind., Rep.
Delano of Mass., Rep.	Richardson of Ill., Rep.
Diven of N. Y., Rep.	Sheffield of R. I., Union.
Dunlap of Ky., Union.	Shellaberger of Ohio, Rep.
Dunn of Ind., Rep.	Shiel of Va., Union.
English of Conn., Opp.	Smith of N. Y., Opp.
Fouke of Ill., Opp.	Steele of N. Y., Opp.
Frank of N. Y., Rep.	Steele of N. J., Opp.
Goodwin of Me., Rep.	Stratton of N. J., Rep.
Granger of Mich., Rep.	Thomas of Mass., Union.
Grider of Ky., Union.	Thomas of Md., Union.
Hanchett of Wis., Rep.	Upton of Va., Union.
Harding of Ky., Union.	Van Valkenburgh of N. Y. R
Harrison of Ohio, Union.	Wadsworth of Ky., Union.
Holman of Ind., Opp.	Ward of N. Y., Opp.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.	Webster of Md., Union.
Kellogg of Ill., Rep.	White of Ohio, Opp.
Law of Ind., Opp.	Wickliffe of Ky., Union.
Lazear of Penn., Opp.	Woodruff of Conn., Opp.
Leary of Md., Union.	Wright of Pa., Union—65.
Lehman of Penn., Opp.	

RECAPITULATION.

YEAS.

Republicans	67
Opposition	1
Elected as Union Men	2—70

NAYS.

Opposition	24
Union	20
Republicans	19
Secesh	2—65

Mr. DUNN, of Ind., (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the practicability and expediency of procuring the rights and privileges of settlement and citizenship on any part of this Continent, or on the adjacent islands south of the United States for the habitation of free persons of African descent, who may choose to emigrate thereto from the United States for the formation of independent colonies, to be protected from foreign molestation. Adopted.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) and Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) severally introdnced propositions on questions of Slavery, the consideration of which were postponed.

Mr. WATTS, Delegate from New-Mexico, introduced a preamble, concinding with a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to report to the House what measures heve been or ought to be taken to expose and punish Major LYNDE and other army officers who may be guilty of treason or cowardice in surrendering a larger and superior force of United States soldiers to Texan troops, so thet those who are innocent may be relieved from blame, &c. Adopted.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked leave to introduce a bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Colnmbia.

Mr. COX objected. Adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The Country again Overrun by Numerous Bands of Outlaws.

SEDALIA, Mo., Wednesday, Dec. 4.

The conntry west of here is again reported to be overrun by numerous bands of from 50 to 75 men, who represent that they are from PRICE'S army. They enter every Union man's house, and carry off all the bedding, clothing, and provisions that they can find, and drive off all the horses and cattle. The large gangs have teams and wagons to transport their booty. They will, undonbtedly run to PRICE as soon as they can steal enongh to supply their wants for the Winter.

A detachment of cavalry left here this morning, and we shall probably soon hear of some skirmishes.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Dec. 4.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

$870,946 IN TREASURE.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN BOLIVIA.

Sixty Leading Citizens, and One Hundred and Eighty Indians Assassinated at La Paz.

The Sumter at Martinique on Nov. 9.

The Iroquois Still in Pursuit of the Pirate.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, at 2 P. M., on Nov. 25, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing later news from the Isthmus and Pacific coast, and $870,946 77 in specie.

Among the passengers wa notice Gen. G. W. JESUP, late United States Minister to Bogota; Capts. H. G. GIBSON, A. H. MAYNARDIER, United States Army; Lieuts. MURRAY, ENGLISH and SMITH, and Dr. GRAVES, United States Navy.

The following is the *Northern Light's*

SPECIE LIST:

Order	$10,810	Frank Baker	14,466
R. Patrick	77,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	44,703
F. Kegler	10,000		
W. Heyer & Co.	10,000	Exp. Kelly	65,000
D. Wm. Stiebs & Co.		Wells, Fargo & Co.	283,000
Wm. Heath & Co.	15,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	1,627
J. B. Brewer & Co.	30,000	Herques & Masseras	170
Aug. Ex. Bank	53,000	Handy & Everett	1,000
W. Selligman & Co.	23,000	Street Brothers	700
Rollin & Sanders	42,000	B. Howard & Sons	700
Schalle Brothers	22,300	Order	1,000
J. Heinz Brothers	10,000	Cartwright & Harrison	800
Jos. Brewster & Co.	10,000	Ribbon & Munos	1,750
Adam	17,250	Colgate & Hoffman	1,339
H. C. Hartley	4,750		
W. T. Coleman & Co.	10,000	Total	$870,246
J. Strauss Bros. & Co.	25,000		
W. F. Wild & Co.	20,000		

The news from South America is of interest. Details are given in our correspondence of a horrible butchery of unarmed citizens at La Paz, in Bolivia.

There is no intelligence of moment from Ecuador. President MORENO and Gen. FLORES were apparently pushing their schemes for a French protectorate.

The election in Peru proves to have been a mere farce.

From the Argentine Confederation we have a confirmation of the reported battle between the Confederate forces and those of Buenos Ayres. The latter were utterly routed.

Our dates from Bogota are to Nov. 8, and from Carthagena to Nov. 20. The United States Minister, Judge BURTON, had arrived at Bogota, but delayed the presentation of his credentials from some unexplained reason. An armistice had been agreed upon between CANAL and the Government forces in Santander.

The Archbishop of Bogota had been exiled by order of President MOSQUERA.

Intelligence of the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL had reached Panama and created the most intense excitement among the English portion of the population, who denounced the act in the most unmeasured terms.

The *Sumter* coaled at Port Royal, Martinique, on Nov. 9. The *Iroquois*, which received the intelligence at St. Thomas on Nov. 12, immediately started in pursuit of her.

Capt. TIMBERLAKE, of the *Northern Light*, reports that information had been received at Aspinwall that the *Iroquois* was within three hours' sail of the *Sumter*.

LATEST NEWS BY THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Arrived at Aspinwall from the States: Bark *Mary Lee*, schooner *Jane Morris*, bark *Cienfuegos*—all with coal to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Señor TULIANO, Plenipotentiary to the State of Panama, was also at Aspinwall.

A part of Antioquia had been occupied by the forces of Gen. MOSQUERA.

The news generally was favorable to the Confederation.

In port at Aspinwall, United States Flag-ship *Lancaster*; also the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, which had been beached for repairs; also the steamer *Wyoming* and British steamer *Tartar*.

The United States steamer *Narragansett* was at Acapulco, and the *Saranac* on the coast of Mexico.

The *Lancaster* would leave about the 1st of December for San Francisco, and the *Wyoming* for Callao.

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

The Feeling Between Englishmen and Americans—Scene at the Office of the United States Consul.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Sunday, Nov. 24, 1861.

Panama, like the balance of the world, I suppose, was much excited at the news of the seizure of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, on the British steamer. The English were in a rage, because, aside from the insult to the lion and the unicorn, all Queen Victoria's subjects here thoroughly sympathize with the Southern rebels—not because they love the South, but because they hate the United States, and wish to see the Government broken up. The Panamenos were jubilant at the intelligence, "because," was the general expression, "England has now been insulted by Capt. WILKES, and she will know how to sympathize with New-Granada." To a suggestion that, all England could reasonably demand was an apology from the Government of the United States, and an official denial of its approval of the act, all voices were in unison among the hotter-headed and less wise of the people: "No! the United States will have to take MASON and SLIDELL to England on the *San Jacinto*, and there deliver them up."

By the way, speaking of British sympathy for the rebels, reminds me of a scene that took place recently in the office of Mr. RICE, the United States Consul at Colon. Two Englishmen, one from Mexico and another from British Colombia, as I entered the office, were waiting to have their passports for New-York, which they had taken from the British Consul, *visé*. The passports had been regulated by the clerk and brought to Mr. RICE's table for signature, which, instead of giving, he coolly proceeded to tear the "*visé*" from the passports, throwing the pieces out from an open window.

"Why is this, Sir?" inquired one of the Englishmen, as their passports were handed back to them.

"It is because I can do nothing, gentlemen, to facilitate the entrance of enemies of the United States into its ports."

"But," remonstrated one of them, "we are Englishmen, and we have nothing to do with the quarrel between the North and the South."

"Then, gentlemen, you must not imitate the talk of American traitors in my presence." And they went away with their torn passports.

I doubt whether United States Consuls have a right to sit in judgment on the opinions of British travelers' or question them as to their sentiments when they are asked only to fulfill a simple duty assigned by all Governments to their agents abroad; and it would be well for the United States Secretary to settle this matter by some orders on the subject.

Mr. RICE also refused to give a passport to an American gentleman and his wife, on their way to Havana, because they would not inscribe the oath of allegiance to the Government on it. I know that in the United States this rule prevails, but are Consuls instructed to enforce the same rule on Americans going from one foreign country to another?

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

A Terrible Tragedy in Bolivia—Sixty Leading Citizens of La Paz Murdered by Order of Gen. Acha—The Murderer Forced to Fly the City—Affairs in Ecuador, Chili and the Argentine Confederation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

The British Mail steamship *Lima*, from the South Coast, arrived at Panama on the 22d. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Saotiago to the 2d, Lima and Callao to the 9th November. [illegible] steamship *Golconda*, from Central American ports brings dates from Guatemala to the 11th, Salvador to the 15th, Nicaragua to the 17th, and from Costa Rica to the 18th November.

BOLIVIA.

Contrary to my usual arrangemeot, must have the precedence to-day over all the other States, as she has just exceeded them all in the enormity and atrocity of her crime. A year ago, or thereabout, Dr. LINARES, who had succeeded to the Presidency of Bolivia, after thirty-six attempts at revolution, was in turn thrust aside by a military coospiracy headed by Gen. ACHA; the conspirators, scarcely an hour before they drew the sword against LINARES, having broken bread at his table. The Ex-President went to Valparaiso, and died there only last mooth. Gen. ACHA, of course, oo his accession to power, found Ex-President BELZU, Ex-President CORDOVA, the son-in-law of the latter, and the friends of Dr. LINARES all leagued against him, and inciting the people to revolution. But having organized quite a large military force, under tha pretence that Bolivia was to be attacked by Peru, he was able to suffocate easily all rebellions and to defy his enemies. On the morning of the 30th September last, one of these attempts against ACHA was made by the friends of BELZU, at La Paz, but was not very well supported, and about forty of the principal men of the city, who were charged with being the leaders, were seized and thrown into prison. La Paz, a city of 60,000 inhabitants, was declared in a state of siege, and Gen. PLACIDO YANES appointed military commandante. The city became tranquil again, but oevertheless, a good deal of dissatisfaction existed among the friends of tha prisoners, that they should be kept in confinement without trial, and there were undoubtedly threats made that they would be violently rescued. Gen. YANES, it is charged, wishing to get rid of thesa leaders, instigated a sham *émeute* in the vicinity of their prisons, tha object being made to appear to rescue them from tha authorities. Accordingly at 12½ on the morning of the 23d of October, a cry of "*Viva* CORDOVA!" was raised in front of his prison, when a sharp fusilade was heard for a few moments, and theo all was still. Sixty of the principal men of Bolivia had beeo murdered—some of them in their beds, and all in a defenceless conditioo, without arms; and one hundred and eighty poor Indians, or cholos, as an excuse for this massacre, were shot down like dogs in the streets! Among tha prominent men assassinated, and who had been identified in the Pantheon, were:

Francisco Belzu, nephew of the EX-President; Senor La Riva.

Generals—Jorge Cordova, Ex-President of Bolivia; Hermosa, Ascarrus and Alcoresa.

Colonels—Espejo, the two Palmas, Silva, Larriva, Luciano Mendizahel, Bernadino Meadizabel, Belmonte, Calderon and Lieut.-Col. Sardon.

Majors—Urbina, Vega.

Bishops and Priests—Tejeda, Zevallos, Vargas, Asin and Huachalla: Dean, Cimeros, just from Europe.

Doctors—La Tapia, Izaguirre, Burtlioe and Cordero, and 25 others, not yet recognized, beside 180 persons of the cholo class.

Gen. CORDOVA was in his bed. The two hullet wounds he received, running vertically along the body, show that he was shot while in repose or asleep. Dr. AUGUSTIN DE LA TAPIA and Lieut.-Col. BALDERROMA were taken from prison by the police to be carried toward the public pleze. BALDERROMA undertook to escape, but was caught near the bridge, coudncted to the place of butchery, and was shot in front of the house of SAMILLAN, where TAPIA hed suffered only a few moments before. Lieut.-Col. ESPEJO was wounded to the door of the University, (one of the prisons,) but ran toward the public fountain, where he was shot dead. Col. VEGA was presented to YANES by the guard who had seized him, and in froht of the house of BENGURIA, and by the order of YANES, was shot in his presence.

Many of the other prisooers, priests and doctors' were taken from their beds, forced at the point of the bayonet from the doors, and shot in the streets half naked, and, lo their desperation, running wounded against the bayonets which inclosed them.

Thera was scarcely a person in the streets when the firsl fire was heard. The plaza, on which is situated the University, where most of the prisoners were confined, had not a single person in it at that moment, except the Government guard. A letter from La Paz, written by a gentleman of veracity, says: "A horrible plan was prearranged to kill all the prisoners, against whom nothing could be proved. The prisoners numbered fifty two. Among them were four churchmen, four Generals, including the legal President of Bolivia; the others were Colonels, Doctors of Law, &c., the flower of the country."

Gen. YANES, in the morning, coolly posted a bulletio in the public places, boasting of his horrible exploit; but late accounts say he has been compelled to fly from the city. The people of La Paz, when the mail left, had not recovered from their consternation. Almost every wealthy family was in mourning, with the doors closed.

ECUADOR.

Our dates from Ecuador *viâ* Paita, are to the 12th November. The acting President, Don GARCIA MORENO, as well as Gen. FLORES, were apparently pushing their schemes for a French Protectorate. Favorable accounts are said to have been received from ANTONIO FLORES, son of the General, who has been ten months in Paris, of the disposition of the French Emperor in that regard. And as a sign of what is going on, a merchant of Guayaquil has lately received a letter from Paris, directed—"Señor BLANK, Guayaquil, French Colony." Another significant fact is the character of the appointments lately made: a Frenchman, Gen. BEAUMAN, has been made Commandant-General of Artillery; Col. TALBOT, an Englishman, Commandant-General of Cuenca; Gen. PALLARES, of Spain, has been given another Generalship; Gen. CORDERO, of Venezuela, a Generalship; Gen. GONZALEZ, of New-Granada, a Commandancy, and so on, evidencing that foreigners are being courted extensively.

Active preparations are still in progress to resist the threatened invasion from Peru.

A French engineer has failed, so far, to find water at Paita, by boring, but has succeeded in a town near Piura. Water has to be brought eight or nine miles to furnish Paita, as it never rains there, and there are no streams.

PERU.

As everybody supposed, the election for President in Peru was a mere farce. By law, President CASTILLA cannot succeed himself, so he gets a friend, Gen. SAN ROMAN, elected, and then sets the election aside, for probably an indefinite term, that he may hold on himself. Probably, however, if SAN ROMAN, who is now in the Province of Arequipa, at the head of six thousand five hundred men, can see a chance to seize the reins of Government, he will no doubt do so. It is denied by some that CASTILLA and his Government have set aside the election—but if he has not, he will.

Rich silver mines have been discovered near Huancavetica, said to exceed in productiveness those of Cerro Pasco.

Grand Marshal Gen. WILLIAM MILLER died at Lima Nov. 1. He was born in County Kent, England, in 1795—entered the patriot service in South America in 1817, and has been prominent in nearly all its naval, military and civil history, especially of that of Peru, it within the few past years. Two balls were found in his body after his death, which had lain quietly there for forty years.

Fourteen vessels sailed from Callao, with guano, in the month of October, carrying 10,000 tons, none of which went to the United States.

President CASTILLA is pressed for money with which to make war on Ecuador, and his efforts to get it from England have failed.

GIBBS & Co. refuse to take the guano contracts—the Peruvian contractors having defaulted—on the terms proposed, that is, advancing the Government 6 per cent., [illegible] 7 [illegible] for their [illegible] in the United States. So the matter will be opened to competition after December, unless new contracts are made.

CHILI

Is quiet. Congress has terminated its sessions. It has been discovered that the late Administration has disposed of the public money "as if it were the personal property of the members, and, consequently, the Treasury is in a critical condition." This relates to the $7,000,000 loan from England, with which to complete the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad. HARBT MEIGGS has made another offer to the Government, to complete it in ten months, instead of four years, on conditioo that he shall receive one half o the proceeds for the term of its charter.

The Government is contemplating the establishment of a line of steamers between the Atlantic and Pacific, by the Straits of Magellan. The agent of the British Pacific Steem Navigation Company offers to start the line if he shall receive a subvention from the South American States. If done, *this would connect the Chilian trade more closely with England, by way of Brazil*, thence to Southamptoo by the direct line, operating injuriously, to a certain degree, against the American Panama line. While the United States and her commercial men, apparently regardless of their own interests, have no steam communication with Brazil, English merchants are seeking new channels of commerce with Brazil and the South American States. The British mail steamers between Valparaiso and Ancud get this year from the Chilian Government $40,000 instead of the $50,000 of last year.

Business is dull in Chili, and money scarce and high. Exchange on England, 90 days, is 44½@45¼ penca per dollar; on France, 60 and 90 days, 4f. 65c.; on the United States, 90 days, 15 per cent. nominal. From California, the Chilian ship *Jesus Ramos* had arrived with 15,480 bags of barley, and the brig *Martha* with 94,000 feet of lumber; for the California barley $1 94 per fanega were offered, deliverable in Iquique, but refused. Good United States lumber is wanted. Flour from $2 87½ to $3, six months. Wheat, $2 50, dull. American Refined Sugar sold at $2 62½ the aroba. Quicksilver plenty and dull. Nitrate of Soda at Iquique, $1 66. Bar Copper a little higher—$17 25 cash. Freights to England, £3 15s.; Hamburg the same; France, 110 francs; United States, $15.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The report of a battle between the Confederates and Buenos Ayres, on the 17th September, was correct. There were about 18,000 men on each side. The infantry of Gen. MITRE, of Buenos Ayres, completely defeated and scattered in every direction that of Gen. URQUIZA, while the cavalry of the latter seems to have done the same for the cavalry of MITRE. Altogether tha battle does not appear to have been by any means a decisive one, both parties having fled—URQUIZA having passed Entre-Rios, and MITRE was at San Nicola de los Arojos.

A revolution is said to heve broken out in the Province of San Juan, and that place is in a state of siege by the exiled Governor.

GUATEMALA.

By the annual Government report, it appears that this State is in a very prosperous condition. The Minister of the Interior recounts, with great satisfaction, the many improvements that have taken place in the country during the past eight years—in the construction of roads, building of bridges, public edifices; in increased mail and commercial facilities, and in the development of agriculture. He states that Iron wharves are to be made at San José; that Artesian wells have been bored, and that, in a short time, the port of San José will he one of the best on the coast. The finances are in a satisfactory condition—the people contented and prosperous. *Per contra:* tha editor of the *Official Gazette* says the people of San Jose are in a deplorable conditioo,—no business, no money,—and the heavy reins having made an island, almost, of the place.

SALVADOR.

People were hurrying to the great annual Fair of San Miguel, with cash and goods, with which to purchase the rich crop of indigo; and from the fact that the article brings so high prices in Enrope and the United States, the holders in San Miguel will make a good and ready profit.

The papers contain nothing further of the late conflict between the civil and ecclesiastical powers, from which fact it may be deduced that the late dressing down given the Bishop by President BARRIOS and his Minister has had a salutary effect on that prelate.

NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.

Nicaragua is somoolent just now, the people being too weak to quarrel among themselves, and the Government too poor to quarrel with its neighbors.

COSTA RICA.

The planters are preparing to get in their coffee. The crop will not be so large as appearances indicated a couple of months since, the heavy rains having damaged it materially. It is not likely it will exceed 100,000 quintals. The country is quiet.

The steamship *California* will tow the Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, now lying in the port of Punta Arenas disabled from the breaking of her shaft, down to Panama on the 2d of December.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

THE NEW COLOMBIAN TARIFF.

ASPINWALL, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

The United States Consul for this port has kindly permitted me to copy from his record the following letter, addressed by him to-day to the Secretary of the Treasury:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES }
AT COLON-ASPINWALL, Nov. 25, 1861.

SIR: Gen. JONES, late United States Minister Resident to Bogota, having taken leave of that capital, and Judge BURTON not having as yet presented his credentials to Gen. MOSQUERA, I have deemed it proper to translate and forward to the Treasury Department sucb portions of a customs decree, lately issued by the new Government of the United States of Colombia, as bear upon the commerce between the United States and this Republic. The decree is dated Oct. 16, 1861.

ART. 10. The following are declared ports of importation, exportation and deposit:

Ports of Santamarta, Cartajena, Sahanilla, Rio Hacha and Zispata on the Atlantic.

Those of Auraca and Meta.

That of Quibdo.

That of Cucuta, on the frontier of Venezuela.

That of Cariosama, on the frontier of Ecuador.

ART. 11. The following are declared free ports:

Those of Buenaventura, Tumaco and Iscuande, on the Pacific.

Those of the territory of Caqueta, in the State of Cauca.

Those of the Archipelago of San Andres, in the State of Bolivar.

Consuls will only be admitted to ports of exportation and importation.

ART. 14. Import dues will be charged upon the gross weight of the packages:

The following articles shall pay five centavos per kilogramme: Merchandise in bales, cases, or whatever wooden package without interior or exterior lining or metalic covering, or which may be introducad without covering of any kind.

Assimilated to there, packed or unpacked, are raw provisions, steel, unmanufactured, pitch or tar, quicksilver, copper and bronze in pigs, copper boilers or kettles, zinc in bars, iron, manufactured, unmixed with steel, ordinary soap in bars, machines and agricultural and artificers' tools, tanned hides and skins, lead, manufactured and unmanufactured, powder, window glass, wines, in pipes and barrals, sheet zinc, sheet tin, China ware in crates.

Merchandise, not comprehended in the above, pay 30 centavos per kilogramme. Passengers' baggage pay the same amount.

ART. 16. No duties will be paid on the following articles: Printed books, printing paper, hard coal, ice, vessels, in pieces or complete, destined for the navigation of the interior or coast, live animals, foreign legitimate coins.

ART. 18. The rate of deposit will be 40 centavos for each 100 kilogrammes gross weight.

ART. 19. Tonnage dues on vessels that do not exceed 100 tons pay 40 centavos per ton—above 100 tons, 40 centavos per ton for the first 100, and 20 centavos for each additional ton.

ART. 21. *Tonnage dues must be paid in all ports, including the free ports.* Vessels which contract to carry regularly and gratuitously the correspondence of the Republic, are excepted from lonnage dues.

ART. 24. Export duties will be paid only on quinine and lobacco of native growth, at the rate of two centavos per kilogramma.

ART. 25. All export and import dues to be paid down, 50 per cent. in treasury notes, 10 per cent. in the floating debt of the fifth class, tha balance in cash or in floating bonds of the sixth class, derived from back dividends on the foreign debt.

ART. 27. The charges for deposit to be paid in treasury bonds or cash.

This tariff goes into operation in one hundred and twenty days after tha date of the decree.

The fines and penalties for infractions of this decree are very severe, but I have not time to give them in full before the steamer leaves. Vessels will be confiscated whose masters do not present a clearance, register and crew list, or who omit in the manifests one packaga or more, whose gross weight shall exceed 25 kilogrammes. Those who endeavor to introduce goods clandestinely will pay double duties. Those who present deficient manifests, or who pre-

[illegible] packages. Fines to the [illegible] subject to [illegible] masters, &c. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS W. RICE.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Sec. of Treasury.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Reformation by Gen. Mosquera—Defeat of Canal in Santander—The Conservatives Stateo—The Archbishop of Bogota Exiled—Whereabouts of the Senator.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

We have, by the arrival of the British transient steamer *Plantagenet* from England *vid* Carthagena, dates from Bogota to the 8th inst., and from Carthagena to the 20th. There had been no very material change in the aspect of affairs in the mountain States. Geo. MOSQUERA was rapidly consolidating his rule and bettering the condition of the country by the promulgation of decrees for its governance until the meeting of the National Convection, which will probably take place in February.

Judge BURTON, the new United States Minister Resident, had arrived at Bogota, but would not presen his credentials till he had oew instructions from Washington. Why he hesitates is not known, as there is no other pretence of a Government in the country save that of MOSQUERA's—the two Ex-Presidents, OSPINA and CALVO, being in prison in Carthagena, their Cabinets fled, and nearly all their Generals and principal supporters having given in their adhesioo to the new Provisional President. Beside MOSQUERA has not a single opponent in arms in six or the nine States of the Republic, while in the other three the Opposition has but little vitality. Moreover, his Government was recognized three months since hy our late Minister, Gen. JONES.

CANAL, according to one report, has beeo defeated by the Goverament troops in Santander, and according to another has defeated the Mosquera forces. The truth, hoiwever, is, an armistice, asked by CANAL, is prevailing, and he will, no doubt, lay down his arms shortly ano quit the country. His force is quite small.

The Governor of the State of Antioquia still refuses to acknowledge the sway of MOSQUERA; but the latter will march oo Medellin, its Capital, himself, so soon as Santander is quieted, and no doubt exists among reasonable persons that MOSQUERA will easily succeed in giving peace to the State.

We have no additional news from Cauca, the third State in which a small force is under arms against the Government of MOSQUERA; but it is known that Gen. LOPEZ, at the head of a competent force, was close to the Capital, which was already in the hands of his subordinate, Col. VICTORIA.

Señor J. DE QUIJANO, Commissioner to settle the *status* of Panama in the new Government, arrived at Aspinwall in the *Plantagenet*, and reached Paname to-day.

President MOSQUERA had exiled the Archbishop of Bogota, a brother of Gen. HERRAN, his Minister to Washington, and he was on his way to the Atlantic coast. It grew out of the Bishop's opposition to the mortmain decree.

By the British mail steamship *Solent*, arrived at Aspinwall on the 23d, we received the news of the seizure of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON from the British steamship *Trent*. The news created intense excitement among all the foreigners resident here, as well as among the native population. The English could oot find terms bad enough in which to express their detestation of the "American robbers," and predict that if there is a tree in England with branches enough oo it from which to suspend each individual Yankee in the North, a fleet will be immediately sent over to collect them for the purpose of hanging them out in the sun. The opinions and feelings of the natives are rather mixed—the young men siding with the Englishmen, and the more conservative evidently a little gratified that the United States serves England up a little of her own sauce.

The *Avon* brings us oews, which you may have possibly already received, that the pirate *Sumter* coaled at Port Royal, Martinique, on the 9th of November. The U. S. corvette *Iroquois*, on hearing the news, at St. Thomas, Nov. 12, steamed away for Port Royal, but would not, probably, fall in with her there. The *Iroquois* entered the Dutch port of Curaçoa on the 6th November, for coals, and was ordered by the antbori tiee to leave within forty-eight hours, the Dutch Governor declaring he would make no distinctioo between Confederate and United States vessels. It is needless to say that Capt. PALMER refused to leave till he should be ready to do so. Queer fellows, these Dutchmen! The Dutch Government was to have eleven war vessels, including two line-of-battle ships at Laguayra, on the 17th Novemher, to demand satisfaction of Venezuela for having insulted the Dutch flag.

The United States steam sloop *Lancaster*, Flag-Officer MONTGOMERY, is at Panama, but will leave in a few days for San Francisco. The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* is thrown down on the beach at Panama to have her bottom examined. The United States steam gunboat *Wyoming* is at Panama. Also, her Britannic Majesty's steam war-ship *Tartar*. Eleven master's mates arrived out from New-York by the last steamer, for the United States Pacific squadron. The United States brig *Bainbridge* is at Aspinwall.

Gen. GEORGE W. JONES, late United States Minister Resident at Bogota, arrived at Aspinwall on Saturday from Carthagena, and goes bome on the *Northern Light* to-day. Also, Dr. TREVETT, late United States Consul at Celiao, goes to New-York on the *Northern Light*.

The rains the past month have been very severe on this Isthmus. Last week the railroad track was covered with water a foot or two deep in several places, but travel on the route was uninterrupted. The road shows itself to be very solid, wheu snch bodies of water, running swiftly over it for twenty-four hours, ceused it no injury.

Life in a Military Hospital.

The following extract of a private letter to a friend, from one of the ladies acting as volunteer nurse in one of the Military hospitals at Washington, conveys a vivid idea of the devotion and self-sacrifice required for such a service:

HOSPITAL, Nov. 26, 1861.

* * You can feel thet with fever and death constantly about me, I have enough to excite me and to cause painful thought. Hospital sights disgusted ma when I first came here, and I felt for some time that I could not endure them:—but the sorrow and suffering I saw soon made things that were coarse and offensive sink into small matters, and I grew more and more wedded to my work. But I *cannot* get accustomed to the lamentetions of the dying nor to the horrible monster, Death himself, as he comes to us here. If I were to see any of the calm, placid scenes of a passing away to another world, such as I have heard of, I could andure the sight of death without shrinking. But it comes here a frightful, grinning, jabbering maniac,—with wild, open, fiery eyes, and hot, black lips, and clutching fingers, and this grim shadow crawls gradually over the poor soldiers' forms until they look terribly hideous,—and than it seems to rob their lives from them with a dreadful struggle. My imagination has given the "King of Terrors," (I never realized the truth of that title until now,) a horrid personality which I am often afraid of meeting in the dim light of the hospital lanterns at midnight. A soldier died here last night. He belonged to the Fifth Vermont Regiment, his name is FUSHIA. That is all we know about him. He was a remarkably fina-looking young man, with large black eyes that seemed to dilate to a monstrous size in the egonized workinga of death. He never had a conscious moment since he was brought from the camp four days ago. After such a death, late at night, the stillness seems oppressive and awful. I ask myself a hundred questions of all kinds, sitting alone in my room, after I go up for the night, and I sometimes sit here swaying to and fro in my rocking chair until near morning. All day I have been thinking of that young man, and wondering if he had father or mother, sister or wife, that loved and thought of him. He may have relatives that have not heard aven that he was sick, and they will expect to hear from him while he lies buried in an unknown grave. Now have I not food enough for painful thought and feeling here?

Suicide of an Editor.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Dec. 4.

S. C. BALDWIN, editor of the Laconia *Democrat*, committed suicide yesterday afternoon hy jumping into the Winnepisaukee River from the railroad bridge near that village. No cause is assigned for the act.

THE REBELLION.

How Can Slavery be Turned Against the Rebellion?

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent speech of Col. COCHRANE to his regiment, and its reported approval by the Secretary of War—also the Cooper Institute speech of Senator SUMNER, are indications of the revival of opinions which were freely expressed in July and August last, but which had subsequently subsided; and with the Executives rebuke of Gen. FREMONT, appeared to have been extinguished. The Fremont reception in Cincinnati shows this to be a fallacy. Ohio, or rather the Abolitionists of Ohio, would bully the Administratioo into a "war of emancipation."

To one who is familiar with Slavery *as it exists* nothing is more palpable than the utter absurdity of the ideas from which spring the movements I refer to. Sensible people hold them, and people declaring themselves not Abolitionists, but who repeat: "If the Union is to perish, or Slavery, why, I say, *down with Slavery.*"

Allow me room for a few common-sense practical truths on this subject. I give them in the words of conversations I have lately had with intelligent persons in New-York and Boston on receot visits to those cities.

"Slavery is the cause of the war," say you; "let us while we are aboot it destroy the root of the evil." Well, the case is ready for your surgery, how will you apply the knife? There is one way—simple, sure and deadly—the John Browo method. Establish a footing anywhere in the heart of the cotton region, or begin upon Virginia and the rebellioos coonties of Maryland; collect a sufficient number of blacks, free or slave; arm them with pikes, scythes, knives, pitchforks and lucifer matches. Firearms would be rather an embarrassment. The only ammunition required would be a few barrels of common corn whisky magazines of which might be provided at different practicable points. When stimulated to the doe pitch, start them inland. They will proceed to kill and burn. The aged and feeble will perish in the flames of their homesteads, women will meet a worse fate, and infants will be carried to the oext plantation impaled on pikes and pitch forks. The tossing of infante in the air to catch them oo the points of bayoocts was a pastime much in vogue with the liberators of St. Domingo. In the panic that will ensue, the army of the National Republic will have little difficulty in preveoting the assembling of any considerable body of rebele to check this terrible tide of "emancipatioo." To realise this, only read the glowing account given by Mr. T. W. HIGGINSON, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for August, of the doinge of NAT. TURNER. That hero aod his little impromptu hand killed fifty-five in forty-eight hours, and carried terror, oot only through all Southeastern Virginia, but to the extremes of slave territory. Under the influence of such a panic where would be the Potomac army of the rebels? It would dissolve like a morning mist, seeking a foe nearer home. This is the "*John Brown*" method. Ably set going and judiciously followed up, it will be as I have said, simple, sure and deadly. Uoder it, in a reasooable time the last slave will disappear from the soil. Massachusetts, led hy WENDELL PHILLIPS and CHARLES SUMNER, will sing "Te Deum" and will add anolher to her list of anniversaries, more glorious than St. Bartholomew to the pious Catholic.

"Do yoo approve of the method?" "Certainly not!" is the usual reply.

I *have* been answered by a gentleman of Christian and collegiate edocation: "Yes! if it be necessary to put down this rebellioo and maintain the principle that the mejority shall govern." This was in Bostoo. A State official in Massachusetts also approved of "letting JOHN BROWN loose." A distinguished jurist of the same State expressed the opinion that "exciting negro insurrection would be a waiver of all the rights of warfare between civilized nations, and would justify the poisoning of springs or any other horrible form of reseotmeot that might be adopted"—an opinioo in which a considerable majority of this people will coincide.

If you decline this method, what other do you propose to adopt? I assert that, except in the way above iodicated, you are as powarless to change materially the relation between the slave and his master, as you are to scour him white. The negro hardly comes under the definition of whel Mr. WEMMICK calls "portable property." You cen herdly "confiscate" him to "realize" on him as on a bale of the cotton he picks, and make him contribute what he fetches to the expenses of the war. *What will you do with him?* Already (I speak it advisedly) he has become an embarrassment and a disgust to the army. Fortress Monroe has for months been known as the "Gen. Wool Dépôt." And when your 3,000 "contrabands" are increased to 5,000, and your 5,000 to 50,000, as they rapidly will be—*What will you do with them?* I will embarrass you with only this small installment of the FOUR MILLIONS that remain behind.

To this question I have received but one answer—"I'll tell you, when the time comes; sufficient unto the day, &c."

This is the answer of utter ignoraoce and unwisdom—the collapse of theory that has no facts for its support. Shall I assist it by further questioning into the details of the case? Will you house, feed and clothe the women and piccaoinnies, while the men are organized into brigades by Gen. JOHN COCHRAN? They certainly will "fill a ditch as well as better men." Will you organize them for labor, and invite Northern capital to embark in the enterpriee of growing cotton with them on the confiecated lands of their former masters? That *sounds* promisingly. Try it. Will you remove then from the land of their bondage—bring them to the sympathizing bosoma of their Abolition friends of Massachusetts and Western New-York? The people of Ohio and Pennsylvania refused the 237 freed slaves of JOHN RANDOLPH the right eveo to purchase a home in those States, and many of them went back ioto bondage in Virginia. Will you *forcibly* carry them from this the land of their birth, to Africa, the land from which their progenitors were *forcibly* brought to this? Perheps there would be more of true humanity in this than in anythiog else you could do for them—but *can* you do it? What will you do with them? *You will leave them where you found them*, a little or perhaps *not* a little the worse for their experience at yoor hands. Wheo this rebellioo shall be crushed, as it surely will be unless the whole country loses its sanity; wheo the jurisdiction of tha old Government is again acknowledged over the South, so surely as that water flows and the laws of gravity remain to tha solar system, will the negro *gravitate* to his former master or his heirs. Deny it, doubt it, as you will, you are utterly powerless to preveot it."

If the voice of the Union meo of the Border States on this point be not heard, God help our country? If tha South is oot to be *regenerated* politically it will not be worth one ounce of the blood spilt in the effort to subdua it; and this most unwholesoma movement is fast extinguishing all that seotiment in the South which is capable of making it in the futore of any value as a part of the Unioo. Slavery is doomed, but not a your hands. It is at present interwoven with every fibre of social existence at the South. You who hava no share in it can de no more for its removal than you can for the complexion of the negro—no more than you can "add one cubit to your stature."

Before this movement is pushed much further, it would be at least wise in the North *to try the temper of the army on the question.* A "feeler" in that direction might put an end to it at once and forever.

HAMPDEN.

THE VIEWS OF GERRIT SMITH.

Slavery, the Rebellion and the Constitution.

LETTER TO HOWIE GOODWIN.

PETERBORO, Nov. 27, 1861.

ELIJAH CROSWELL, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have just read your letter to Mr. GOODWIN. It gratifies me not a little to find that your influence, which, so long ago as twenty, thirty and even forty years ago, was so very potent, is given to the furtherance of his wise and timely views on a point of vital importance to the country. You agree with him in that view of the war, a willing ourselves of the black man's help to put down the rebels. I regret your mistake that the Abolitionists do not also agree with him. Their public declaration that they do not is of very injurious tendency—not to them only, but (and this is of far greater consequence) to the country, and to the sacred cause in which the whole country should be united.

You desire it to be, and to be known that it is so, that all classes of our people stand with Col. COCHRANE in this respect. And so your judgment they all do excepting the Abolitionists—or, as you phrase it, "excepting in Abolition quarters." Your exception is not warranted by facts. From the breaking out of the rebellion until the present time, the Abolitionists having been constantly in earnest to crush it, have been constantly eager to secure to this end the help of black men as well as white men. I am myself an Abolitionist. *Nevertheless, I have written and spoken much for the identical position taken by Col. COCHRANE.*

Instead of holding up the Abolitionists as opposed to Col. COCHRANE's views, you ought to do them the justice to acknowledge that, from the first, *those views have been theirs.* I am not asking you to relax your opposition to their Abolition doctrines. Denounce these, if you will, more emphatically than ever. Expose to the utmost their folly in believing that the abolition of Slavery would be an effective means for routing the rebels. Only *divest yourself of ever wrong they are in other respects, and cease to be identified with these views of Col. COCHRANE.*

I confess that I am sadly disheartened at this war. I took it for granted that our whole people would very soon be in favor of employing all means to bring it to the speediest end. The Abolitionists are. But considerable portions of all other parties are not. Without denying that salvation can come to any country alone through her penitence for her oppression, I nevertheless cannot hope for such penitence as long as she is so infatuated as to be unwilling to be saved by whatever muscles and means. The best I can see yet hope for, (and even for this hope there is but too little encouragement,) is that *the whole North may come rally around the position taken by Col. COCHRANE, yourself and the Abolitionists.*

But you will say that the Abolitionists are in favor of abolishing Slavery. It is true that they are. And this, if you please, is their folly—say their wickedness, if you will so have it. Nevertheless, why argue from this folly and wickedness that they are not with Col. COCHRANE when you see that they are.

I am not writing an eulogy upon the Abolitionists. If I were, I would say that no other men are more cordially in the armed movement against the rebels. I would say that in proportion to their numbers no other men have furnished more soldiers or made comforts for soldiers and soldier's families. I would say that none of them have come under so much as the slightest suspicion of indulging the secession spirit or the slightest suspicion of sympathy with the rebels. I would say that Abolitionist is only another name for an intense hater of these rebellious States. I would say that they are ever ready to join hand with all in this great national fight against rebellion. They can go into it with anti-Abolitionists of every type—with those who admiringly read the *New-York Herald*, the New-York *Express*, the *Journal of Commerce*, and with those who feel that they cannot get to sleep without having a *New-York Observer* under

would make in the bare mention of constitutional obligations.

[illegible] for the love of country in this [illegible] of a Power [illegible] to do the thing more easily [illegible] than to do the thing we desire it: [illegible] for all other [illegible] effort then to bring [illegible] the popular heart from this demoralizing, distracting thought to the expanding and ennobling love of country, it will be worth all it has cost.

The only thing which from the beginning of the war I have withheld from my pen to contribute, so far as my little influence can, to band together all men and women, white and black, in the invincible determination to save the country—and to save it *see even* [illegible] *in the face of the certainty that the saving* [illegible] *destruction of party, Slavery, Constitution and all else.* Nothing short of this determination can suffice to overcome our foe. For he is [illegible] a determined foe—determined to [illegible] every possible power, and avail himself of [illegible] possible advantage for success. Whilst our [illegible] high style of civilization forbids our following the example, he calls the bloody Indian to his aid; and whilst we send back his fugitive slaves, he makes shrewd his most effective helpers. And so determined is he that he will spare nothing which stands in the way of his success. Not even Slavery will he spare, if the sacrifice shall become necessary to his success. Rather than come under the North he would unhesitatingly emancipate his slaves. A prominent member of the Government told me that slaveholding pride would prevent this. There was such pride—but it exists no longer. It is swallowed up in the all-swallowing up pride to [illegible] the North. When hard pressed by our victories, the South will (provided we shall continue so insane as to leave them in her hands) not hesitate to make unconquerable allies of her slaves by emancipating them. And by the way she would not fail to take into account the gaining of the world's sympathy by the measure. But there are persons who remind us that the South, staunch as she went to war for Slavery, will never consent to give it up. Superficial thinkers are they. The cause of a quarrel is generally lost sight of. The parties to it forget the cause in their passion to conquer. The dog or the dollar about which men came to blows is not what sustains and swells the interest of the battle. It is the blows themselves. That stage of the controversy in which the object of the South was the establishing of Slavery was passed months ago. The joy of her final success [illegible] our invading armies would be scarcely at all diminished by the attendant loss of all her slaves.

I repeat what I have often said—THE PARTY WHICH GIVES THE BLACKS TO FIGHT FOR IT GETS THE VICTORY. May God move our Congress and our commanders, whilst yet it is not too late, to get the blacks to fight [illegible]!

But I must stop. I thank you for your letter. It cannot fail to do great good. I beg you, however, not to ignore the fact that the Abolitionists are with you and Mr. DICKINSON and Col. COCHRANE. Be not ashamed of your company—for you may be sure that, before this fight is through with, you will feel the need of the help of all the despised classes—the negroes, the Indians, and even the Abolitionists. Do not peril your country for the sake of gratifying old prejudices. Respectfully, your friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

Military Movements and Matters—Kentucky Ladies' Works and Contributions—The Legislature's First Duty—Bastard "Provisional Government"—Kentucky's and Missouri's Popular Will—Commodore Wilkes Sustained.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Nov. 29, 1861.

Nothing so far this week exciting or interesting that I know of, except the daily arrival of "Hessians" from Ohio, East Kentucky, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Likely a dozen or more regiments of infantry and cavalry and several batteries of artillery will have passed through Louisville before to-morrow night. We must now have 60,000 to 70,000 Northern troops and 25,000 to 30,000 Kentucky troops—all, I presume, well enough armed and equipped, officered and drilled, to meet and vanquish the rebels. To be sure, many of Gen. NELSON's Brigade look shabby and needy; but they expect in a day or two three months' back pay, new uniforms, shoes, &c. They have smelt powder, seen very rough service, and need rest and refurnishing—yet their tried and trusty guns are cocked and primed, and the brigade, as a body, will cheerfully move and fight again, like veterans, whenever and wherever ordered. NELSON is a rigid disciplinarian, and therefore not as universally popular as officers who are easy, lenient, lax. We want many Brigadiers like NELSON and W. T. SHERMAN to offset many subalterns of the opposite cast or extreme, and to keep our forces in some sort of subordination and discipline. However, I believe the 100,000 Union soldiers in Kentucky are trained and managed well enough to circumvent, overmatch, entrap or put to flight her reported 60,000 invaders. We are in much better fighting condition than the enemy. Though ready to march, Winter is upon us, and the roads in Southern Kentucky are, and will be for four or five months, almost impassable by artillery and camp wagons. The railroads from Bowling Green to Nashville and Memphis may be useless to us for some time. They and their bridges and depôts may be destroyed by the rebels on their retreat. The rebels will also obstruct our use and passage of the Green, Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, every way they can. Still, despite every obstacle of Winter and foes, a mighty and simultaneous movement may be on foot that will, before Christmas, open these rivers and the Mississippi too, drive the invaders below the Kentucky and Missouri lines, and prevent their return. "The best fighting material in the South" may be now arrayed against us, and Bowling Green or Columbus be "the Manassas of Kentucky," but what of it? It should signify nothing damaging to our just and mighty cause. Something startling and overwhelming to one side or the other appears forthcoming—it cannot be to ours, unless we egregiously blunder.

The Louisville ladies report to Gen. BOYLE, as a part of their fourth week's work and contributions, 905 articles of clothing, 570 articles of bedding, 221 toilet articles, 155 army bags, 300 smoking pipes, and 230 pounds of tobacco. The ladies of Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby, Henry, Fayette, Woodford, Franklin, Clarke, and of many other counties, are toiling like our ladies for the soldiers.

The Legislature's first duty is the election of National Senators. Besides those before mentioned, CRITTENDEN, GUTHRIE, DIXON, WICKLIFFE, WADSWORTH, PRENTICE and HARNEY have their advocates. CRITTENDEN and WICKLIFFE would probably decline the honor. Neither DIXON, PRENTICE nor HARNEY may run. One Senator may be a Louisvillian—GUTHRIE or WOLFE. BELL, DAVIS or WADSWORTH may be the other. The Legislature will also provide for the filling of BURNETT's seat in the National House. If BOANETT had got his rights, the House would have rejected him and accepted TRIMBLE in July.

The contemptible farce at Russellville, Gen. BRECKINRIDGE's headquarters, is uncurtained. The sovereign upstarts, after three days' and three nights' labor, brought forth a "Declaration of Independence," an "Ordinance of Secession," and a "Provisional Government," consisting of G. W. JOHNSON as Governor, and CHRISMAN, HONEX and seven others as Legislative Council. BURNETT, SIMMS and PRESTON, the Provisional Government's Commissioners to Richmond! Sixty-five counties represented! Kentucky Senators and Representatives about to appear in the Congress at Richmond or Nashville; and, to cap all, BLANTON DUNCAN, Provisional Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Kentucky! This eclipses the farce at Neosho.

If I understand them, the popular majority of Kentucky and of Missouri reject with mockery, derision and everlasting abhorrence the offers of secession minorities, secession Presidents, Conventions and armies, to give to them "liberty of choice and a free opportunity to decide their own destiny according to their own will." They have had the liberty of choice; they have chosen; they have freely and willingly decided their destiny. If anything is certain and manifest these times, it is their deliberate will, and the deliberate will of the American people, that the secession of Kentucky or Missouri, or any part of either, or the secession of any other State from the American Union, as an accomplished and recognized fact, is surely and eternally impossible.

Commodore WILKES' seizure of the contraband persons and papers in the *Trent* is generally lauded here as a most timely and appropriate exercise of an unquestionable and invaluable belligerent right.

PONTIAC.

Hon. James Guthrie Speaks Out Again—Immense Army Supplies Wanted—Important Resolutions Before the Legislature.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1861.

The loyal ladies of the Sixth Ward of Louisville presented a handsome flag to Col. CRITTENDEN's Sixth Indiana, at Camp Nevin, on the 28th. Mrs. THOS. P. HUGHES, after introduction by Mr. GUTHRIE made a most happy presentation address. Col. CRITTENDEN's reply was that of a patriot soldier, and closed thus: "I promise for my men that, though this flag may be torn by bullets, upon the fragments shall rest no dishonorable stain." His was the first Northern regiment upon our soil after BUCHNER's inroad. After the Colonel's response, Mr. GUTHRIE being loudly called for, made a fervid Union speech, even more emphatic and decided than the memorable one in Louisville a year ago. He reiterated over and over, with all his sledge-hammer power and Jackson-like firmness, and positiveness, that this Union must and shall be preserved, that the Union Flag must never be disgraced, and must conquer. In the conduct of the war he would always remember mercy, but if traitors stood in the way of the Union formed by our fathers, they must take the consequences. Mr. GUTHRIE manifested the deepest feeling. Eye-witnesses say that, as the old Roman spoke, tears gushed from his eyes, his lips quivered, and his giant frame trembled. He proposed three cheers for the Sixth Indiana, and three cheers for the Union, which were given most heartily. Gens. MCCOOK, NEGLEY and ROSSEAU were present, and participated in the presentation ceremonies and following Thanksgiving festivities. The officers', and soldiers' sentiment and song was, "God bless the glorious women of Kentucky," "The Flag of our Union forever."

Chief Commissary SYMONDS, of this Department, advertises to-day for 1,200 bbls. mess pork, 1,800 bbls. mess beef, 150,000 lbs. bacon sides, 150,000 lbs. bacon shoulders, 3,500 bbls. flour, 1,000,000 lbs. pilot bread, 600,000 bbls. corn meal, 5,000 bushels beans, 120,000 lbs. rice, 90,000 lbs. hominy, 210,000 lbs. Rio coffee, 315,000 lbs. clarified sugar, 5,000 gallons molasses, &c.

In the House, on the 27th, Mr. FINNELL, of Kenton, offered a resolution looking to the report and passage of a bill appropriating $50,000 for the relief of destitute Kentuckians, "who have been driven from their homes, or whose homes have been ravaged by the armies invading the State, or by lawless bands of Kentuckians in armed rebellion against the authority of the State." A bill of this nature will be passed.

Mr. THOMAS, of Marion, on the same day, offered a resolution instructing the House Military Committee to bring in a bill requiring every male citizen of Kentucky, between 18 and 45, to enrol immediately in a military company; all the companies to be placed under the command of Gen. BUELL, for not more than twelve months nor less than ninety days, for the purpose of expelling the Confederate armies from the soil of Kentucky. PONTIAC.

LETTERS FROM THE CAMPS.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION—VESSELS RUNNING THE BLOCKADE—THE REBELS STRENGTHENING THEIR POSITIONS—SHOOTING AT PROF. LOWE, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP NEAR BUDD'S FERRY, ON THE POTOMAC, CHARLES COUNTY, Md., Saturday, Nov. 30, 1861.

The rebel blockade of the Potomac is far from being effective, at least at this point. Within the past two or three days several small vessels have safely and without adveotnre run the blockade, passing both up and down the river, sailing, however, close in upon the Maryland shore. With an ordinary wind, any vessel of light draft could without danger pass their batteries, unless the enemy improve wondrously in their firing. From observations from our works it is apparent the rebels are busily engaged in strengthening their positions, manifestly with anticipation of an advance of the Government troops from this side the river.

A new road has recently been cut by them leading over the hills in full view in the direction of their batteries at Cockpit and Freestone points, and it probably extends to Occoquan Creek. Their baggage wagons have been seen to-day passing along this new road, which has been hitherto supposed to be intrenchments. It is not improbable that it is the design of the rebels to attempt to again occupy Freestone Point with heavy guns, and contend with our flotilla, which lies about four miles to the northward of that position.

Orders have been given by Col. BLAISDELL, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, to prepare Winter quarters, and one company have n capacious and extremely comfortable and substantial log-house nearly ready for occupancy. This order is doubtless a general one, and probably the entire division will go into Winter quarters on the Maryland side of the Potomac.

The general health of the troops is excellent, and few cases of sickness are reported.

Yesterday morning we were treated to an exhibition of rebel artillery practice at a long range. Prof. LOWE, the celebrated balloonist, having just completed a new and splendid ball oon for reconnoltering purposes in this quarter, on Thursday commenced inflating it, preparatory to an ascension. It was manufactured in Philadelphia, is made of silk, has a superb figure of the "Goddess of Liberty" painted upon it, and is named the "Constitution." It has a capacity for 19,000 feet of gas, which is generated by the necessary apparatus on board a large boat moored in the creek, and near which the balloon is stationed.

Yesterday morning, the rebels having discovered its large globe rising above the clump of trees with which it was surrounded, seized upon it as a target, and commenced a brisk cannonade upon it with their heavy rifled gun. But the balloon proved more than a match for their skill, and our own little rifle battery opening a fire upon them they soon ceased their firing. One shell only obtained a range of the balloon, and that fell short and exploded in a corn-field, about one hundred rods short of their beautiful target. This shell was thrown from a rifled cannon, apparently a sixty four pounder.

Our gallant battery replied to them briskly, but with what effect, in the absence of a glass, we are unable to determine, although one of our rifle shells was heard to explode, apparently within their works, after which the enemy ceased firing. Another rifle shell of the rebels, while firing, reached the camp of the First Massachusetts Regiment of Infantry, at least at an elevation of 100 feet above their mark, and burst within six rods of the hospital tent, but doing no injury. The balloon was shortly after drawn down, so as to present a less conspicuous mark for their dull practice.

About an hour afterwards a small schooner came sailing up the river near the Maryland shore, and when opposite the rebels they commenced a sharp firing upon her from three of their six batteries, but without effect. One shot, however, struck the water so near the bows as to throw the spray upon her deck. Most of the shot ranged very high and wide of the object, sinking into the sand upon the sloping shore. One of the shells struck the bank a few rods in front of our battery, and was dug out, unexploded, by the picket-guard of Company H, Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment. But few of their shells burst. The three or four men on board the schooner seemed to enjoy the excitement they occasioned among the rebel batteries, for they leaped up, and swinging their caps, gave lusty Union cheers at every discharge of the enemy's guns.

Undoubtedly the rebels have constructed a railroad from Aquia Creek to Evansport, where these batteries are planted, or to a village about three miles back, called Dumfries, as the locomotive is often heard by our pickets on this side the river, and the new road above noticed, is said to lead to the depôt. Evansport is called from the fact that a Mr. EVANS, from Penasylvania, purchased a large tract of land at that point, erected a steam mill, and started quite a flourishing village. The wharf at that place has been recently burnt by the rebels, but the steam mill is kept running by them. ARGUS.

CAMP ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT, NEAR BUDD'S FERRY, Sunday, Dec. 1, 1861.

This morning three of the rebel batteries on the opposite bank of the Potomac, at Evansport, opened a lively fire upon a schooner laden with wood, which was sailing slowly up the river under a very light wind. About thirty shot were fired upon her without effect, most of which ranged over her and struck in the river bank. Others fell into the water wide of the mark. The firing commenced from the battery in the rear of Evansport wharf, and was increased as the schooner sailed past the two batteries on Ship Point.

All the shells (and they fire mostly these) which reach our side of the river are 24-pounders, and but very few explode. The firing is invariably most wretchedly executed. Taking it as the shots have averaged the past week, not one in two hundred would take effect upon a vessel running along the Maryland shore with an ordinary wind. Some of the shot on this occasion must have ranged at least seventy feet above the schooner. One, however, struck the water a few rods ahead of her. Others burst high in the air.

After the schooner had passed our battery, we fired a few shot from DOUBLEDAY's guns at the upper rebel battery on Ship Point, but cliclted no reply from that quarter. The battery at Evansport Wbarf, about a third of a mile below, however, replied with the bes shot the enemy has made at us since we have been here. The shell fell into the garden back of Mrs. BUDD's house, and within twenty rods of our battery where it exploded, doing no injury. Our battery re plied to the compliment, and the firing then ceased on both sides. The rebels no longer display their flags at these batteries.

The orders for building winter quarters for our troops have been countermanded, and to-morrow a general inspection is ordered for the entire division.

The men of the Massachusetts Eleventh anticipate lively times soon with the rebels on the opposite shore, and the spirit of bravery to be displayed in their next engagement with the enemy will do much to establish the heroic valor they displayed at Bull Run, if their prophecies prove substantial.

The weather in this latitude continues mild, and apple trees are in bloom near us.

A balloon reconnoissance is on the tapis, and will be made as soon as the weather proves favorable. High winds now prevail. ARGUS.

A CAMP FESTIVAL.

FEAST IN COMMEMORATION OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION OF 1830 IN GEN. BLENKER'S DIVISION—COL. KRZYZANOWSKI PRESIDES—SPEECHES BY CAPTS. STRUVE, W. HICH, AND OTHERS.

FORT LYON, Va., Sunday, Dec. 1, 1861.

The 29th of November is an ever-memorable day in the history of liberal Poland. Thirty-one years ago on that day, at 7 P. M., the students of Warsaw gave the signal of revolt, and drove fifteen thousand Russians from the city. For about a year the war for independence raged with fury, until discord among the leaders extinguished Poland's political existence.

To commemorate this event, Col. KRZYZANOWSKI, Fifty-eighth N. Y. S. Volunteers, invited the Poles of the army, and the German officers of his regiment, and other gentlemen to a festival, which came off this evening at 7 o'clock.

The dinner was worthy of "Vachette" or "Les Trois Frères," and the different nationalities represented soon became a little buoyant from the fountains of "Green Seal."

Col. KRZYZANOWSKI, who presided, now toasted the company, the officers who had served in the Revolution of 1830, and drank to Poland again to become a nation.

This toast having been responded to by Capt. MAAS, the regimental band played the Polish national air while the guests chimed in with characteristic vehemence.

Capt. GUSTAV. STRUVE, the liberal representative to the Frankfort Diet and historian of European reputation, was now called for, and spoke in German somewhat as follows:

"COMRADES! We meet here to-night to celebrate an heroic event; the great, though alas! unsuccessful blow for independence struck by the sons of Poland in 1830. We meet, also, as Americans, to sustain the liberties of our adopted land. We meet as men on the proudest battle-field of the world to fight for moral principles and the rights of man."

How the monarchs and despots of Enrope chuckle over the present schism in this country, gloating over every rupture in this glorious Republic, where political equality has raised the subject to the proud rank of a citizen, the crouching serf to the dignity of a man.

Let such men wait. They will soon seek elsewhere causes for self-congratulation. Hatteras and Port Royal are words that must be far from consoling. Every victory of the Federals will disturb their dreams *ex jure divino*, and tranquillize and reaffirm the democratic elements of Europe."

America was never so great as to-day. The Goddess of Liberty still lives, and armed with helmet and spear, shines forth in her invincible strength, exultant in victory! Comrades! God willing, we may yet return to the land of our birth, and strengthened by numbers from the army of freedom, overthrow despotism and seat liberty securely on the throne!"

The healths of the President of the United States, Gens. MCCLELLAN, BLENKER, SIEGEL, and others, were now drunk, national airs were sung, patriotic speeches made by Capt. WITTICH, ex-editor of the Dresden *Abend Zeitung*, the Chaplain of the Fifty-eighth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. KAROZ, and others, and finally the company retired at 11 o'clock. L. H.

DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS IN CANADA.

From the Toronto Leader.

The announced object of Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS' visit to Quebec, his present Upper Canada tour, the movement of munitions of war from the seaboard to the interior, the construction of fortifications at exposed points of our lake coast, are amongst the circumstances which *demonstrate the determination of the Imperial Government to discharge its whole duty to Canada, should hostilities occur.* New, as in other days, if war come, the full power of England will be exerted in our defence. And though we think these precautionary preparations would have been better had they been undertaken earlier—though we believe that the present number of Imperial troops should have been quadrupled before the close of navigation—the signs we see about us may well silence the expression of misgivings and inspire our people with confidence in the future. With England to sustain us, come what may, we have nothing to fear. *And the movements of which we tell us, in language not to be mistaken, that England is and will be with us in whatever trials may be in store.*

The arrangements in progress under the direction of the home government ought to quicken our volunteer movement, and to stimulate the reorganization of our militia on an efficient basis. These proceedings, under the eye of the Commander-in-Chief, are not designed for pastime. *They indicate more plainly than words the light in which Lord Palmerston and his colleagues view the relations of England towards the Northern States.* They prove that the menace of Secretary SEWARD is interpreted arlght on the other side of the sea. They show that in the calm judgment of lhe rulers of England, the danger of collision has passed from a possibility *to a probability*; and that for the worst emergency England is resolved to prepare. Canada ought not to hesitate in its response. The crisis calls for more than an uncertain sound, and upon the people rests the responsibility. They are not asked or expected to perform impossibilities; but they are required to do what in them lies to assure England of their appreciation of her guardianship, and their willingness to share the sacrifices she is prepared to make. The vigorous prosecution of the volunteer movement is the best form these assurances can take. Let the companies already formed be equipped, drilled and perfected, and let the leisure of the Winter months be employed in rural districts to organize other companies, and to qualify the stalwart youth of the backwoods for service in a more exciting field of labor. In this manner more effectually than in any other shall we avert danger, and at the same time knit more closely the relations that bind us to the parent country. Our interest in the preservation of peace is unmistakable, and it behoves us not gratuitously to jeopardise it. Our duty in the event of trouble is equally clear, and we give no just cause of offence when we avow an intention to fulfill it, cost what it may.

From the Toronto Globe, Dec. 3.

The defences of Toronto are now being rapidly strengthened, in anticipation of the occurrence of anything unpleasant in the relations of Great Britain with the neighboring Republic. At the old fort commanding the western entrance to the harbor and the railway approaches to the city, the most active preparations are being made. Yesterday afternoon the work was commenced of erecting a new battery of ten guns on the south side of the barracks, overlooking the extensive warehouses of the Grand Trunk Railway, the Queen's wharf and the channel. Two hundred men of the Thirtieth Regiment were detailed for the duty, and, at 3 o'clock, marched out to work, armed with pickaxes and shovels. They appeared quite jubilant at the prospect—remote as, we trust, it is—of active operations in the field, and set about their work, under the superintendence of an officer of the Royal Engineers, with a readiness and spirit characteristic of the British soldier. The breastwork on which they are employed will extend along nearly the whole south front of the parade-ground and will be a strong and formidable work. The guns to be mounted upon it—or rather behind it—are sixty pounders, with one large Armstrong gun, which will command nearly the whole harbor. The timber for the platforms, etc., is now on the ground, sawn and otherwise prepared for immediate use. There is an old earthwork with a three-gun battery, on this side of the fort, but it has for years been crumbling away, and now does not rise more than three feet above the surface of the parade-ground. The battery has been dismantled, and most of the wood-work carried off. The new earthwork will be raised about ten feet inside of the old, and will have a base apparently of about twenty feet. There are now upon the ground upwards of twenty old smooth-bore cannon, "honey-combed" with rust and long since condemned. The carriages for the new metal arrived by rail yesterday, and were hauled to the barracks on Messrs. HENDRIE & SHEDDEN's heavy wagons. The guns are expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow. Very little information with regard to the work is to be gained on the ground. The officer in charge, on being asked by our reporter, said he knew little further than the fact that it was to be a ten-gun battery, and that little he was not at liberty to communicate. The work is apparently to be pushed forward in great haste, two hundred men being detailed every day for the purpose. They receive extra pay for the labor, and appear exceedingly anxious to be employed. It is reported at the garrison that it is intended to extend the fortifications along the bank of the lake to the new fort, planting batteries in all for thirty-six heavy cannon; and that, in addition, a heavy battery is to be erected on the northwest angle of the fort, overlooking the ravine, and commanding the Great Western and Northern Railways. It is also reported that tents for ten thousand men are to be erected on the common between the two forts, and that works are to be constructed at the eastern end of the city, somewhere in the neighborhood of the Don River. What truth there is in these rumors we have no reason of judging, but they probably arise from the fact of the council of military authorities lately held at Quebec, and the recent visit of His Excellency the Commander of the forces in this city. A great deal of interest is taken in the warlike preparations now going on, and many of our citizens visited the fort yesterday with the purpose of satisfying their curiosity. Although guards are stationed at the entrance, and visitors are at liberty to roam at will through the barracks and grounds.

WINTER QUARTERS.

From the Washington Chronicle.

It is generally understood that Gen. MCCLELLAN has issued orders for the establishment of Winter quarters among a large portion of the army. While there can be little doubt that this is the military policy so far as a part of the army is concerned, it must not be understood that it in any way interferes with the advance of the army, or its progress to Richmond. As a general thing, a course like this would be an unpopular one, but we do not see how it can be well avoided. The necessities of the army are such that it will be necessary for the officers in command to make arrangements for the comforts of the soldiers. They cannot expect to maintain an army in this inclement season in any southern climate north of Georgia or Florida without comfortably housing it; and whether it is concluded to detain our men for the Winter on the banks of the Potomac, the Rappahannock, or the James, it is certain that their residence must be made as pleasant as it is possible for it to be.

We can afford to wait. Every hour of delay is loss to the enemy, and gain to us. Washington is even now a grand camp of instruction. Our volunteers were collected together, armed, drilled and uniformed, and taken away when occasion requires. Some of our best regiments are now on the Southern coast, and many of the most efficient troops in Kentucky, Maryland, Western Virginia and Missouri, first learned to handle the musket in the defence of Washington.

While we are as desirous as any one that there should be active operations on the part of the army, we trust that our brave fellows across the river will be speedily housed from the cold and rain. If we desire to maintain the efficiency of the army this must be done. It is utterly out of the question for us to suppose that in these fierce December days we can trust our troops to the inclemency of the weather without having a frightful mortality in. Winter quarters do not mean inactivity and delay, but simply humanity and prudence.

NEWS FROM SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer.

We are indebted to a friend in the city for the reading of a letter from Christian County Kentucky—dated Nov. 15. Our readers will recollect that the rebels are in possession of that part of Kentucky, and that some 3,000 Mississippi and Louisiana troops are encamped in Christian County. The letter before us is a full-blooded Union one, written by a very intelligent lady, and she gives quite minute particulars of what the people say, both rebel and Union folks. It appears that the loyal people are in good heart. They believe in a good time coming. They believe also that it will be along soon. The lady writes that "the rebels are expecting an attack daily, and fortifying positions on the different roads. They are also receiving reinforcements daily. One comfort is reinforcing here only weakens other points. I believe many of these reinforcements ran from Columbus, for I don't doubt myself Columbus being in the hands of the Federals. There has been great excitement here amongst the troops, and no little fear expressed. The secesh citizens are looking sadder and more desponding than I ever saw them. TILLMAN gets almost desperate, I am told. He has bills up forbidding Union men speaking to his soldiers; says he is afraid of mutiny, with which he is constantly threatened. He says his troops must hear nothing which would render them at all dissatisfied, which they were already, poor fellows. They are dying faster than ever. The average is now ten a day.

The soldiers not being allowed to talk to Union men, when one of the latter approaches, the former put their hands on their mouths and whisper, 'I can't talk.' It is really amusing. Even the Union ladies have been prohibited from talking or making sneering remarks at the troops."

Most of the letter is of a character that cannot be separated from private allusions and names. We infer that our Southern Kentucky friends are gathering fresh heart and courage every day. They may well do so. It will not be long before they are liberated.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1517, 1269, 1633, 1521, 1537, 839, 1341, 1543, 1545, 1549, 1553, 1555, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1591. *Part II.*—Nos. 1256, 1266, 488, 1276, 1280, 1282, 1286, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1300, 1304, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—154 on Demurrer—Nos. 122, 81, 491, 492, 493, 366, 410¾, 421, 422, 423, 97, 62, 332, 350, 374, 378, 380, 384, 397, 93, 401, 402, 409, 413.

SUPERIOR COURT.—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 711, 7, 2591, 437, 2505, 2609, 260, 2615, 2623, 2627, 2629, 2631, 619, 1077, 2543. *Part II.*—Nos. 1188, 2212, 2040, 1786, 1258, 2612, 1136, 2426, 2750, 2668, 2870, 2872.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 823, 1666, 1668, 1669, 1671, 1552, 1596, 1581, 1637, 1075, 205, 1674, 1675, 1497, 1498. *Part II.*—Nos. 1428, 1417, 1128, 321, 1430, 3247, 3975, 1189, 1238, 1225, 526, 307, 1543, 1672.

Practice—Sham and Irrelevant Defences.

SUPREME COURT.

Before John C. Benson, Referee.

Peter C. Baker and Daniel Godwin vs. *Wm. R. Prince and Wm. Prince.*—This was a motion for judgment on the pleadings, on the ground of the irrelevancy and frivolousness of the answer.

The following opinion of the Referee will explain the facts of the case:

BENSON, R.—Plaintiffs' counsel moves for judgment in the pleadings on the ground that the answer does not deny that the plaintiffs did the work, performed the services and furnished the material, as alleged in the complaint, and to recover for which the action is brought, or that such labor, services and material were done, performed and furnished at the prices agreed upon as alleged in the complaint.

Counsel does not state under which section of the Code he makes the motion; but it is plain, from the grounds stated, that the motion must come under section 247 of the Code, which provides thus: "If a demurrer, answer or reply be frivolous, the party prejudiced thereby, upon a previous notice of five days, may apply to a Judge of the Court, either in or out of the Court, for judgment thereon, and judgment may be given accordingly."

The complaint alleges that the plaintiffs at different times between the 28th day of July, 1856, and the 14th day of October, 1857, done and performed work, labor and services for the defendants, and that they printed, furnished and delivered to the defendants, during that period, and at the request of the defendants, a large amount of pamphlets, books, catalogues, printing and materials, at prices agreed upon to be paid by the defendants in cash, when such work, materials, &c., were done and delivered. It is further alleged that over and above and exclusive of all payments, offsets and counter claims, the defendants were indebted to the plaintiffs, for and on account of such work, labor and materials, so done, furnished and delivered, on the 1st day of August, 1860, in a large sum, which is stated in the complaint.

The answer denies that the defendants "did, on the 1st day of August, 1860, or at any other time, owe the said plaintiffs the sum claimed, or any other sum, or that they were on that day, or at any other time, indebted to the said plaintiffs in the sum set forth in the complaint, or any part thereof."

It seems to me that the only motion of this sort applicable to such a defence, would be under section No. 152 of the Code, to strike out the defence as sham. A frivolous answer denies no material allegation of the complaint. The answer in this case does deny the most material fact set forth in the complaint. It denies, totally, the indebtedness which is alleged as the cause of action. It cannot, therefore, be frivolous.

The answer does not, however, controvert the statement in the complaint, that the plaintiffs performed the work alleged, and in the manner and for certain prices agreed upon as alleged. It merely denies the indebtedness—which may be a conclusion of law based upon and derived from certain facts which do not appear. It may be that the defendants have personal knowledge of the existence of certain facts, which are not disclosed in the complaint, by reason of which, in their judgment, they are not indebted to the plaintiffs, as alleged therein. The existence of such facts, if any there be, should have been pleaded.

The complaint alleges certain facts which the answer does not deny. These facts are, therefore, conceded to be true. If they are true, then the defendants are indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum stated in the complaint. For all the purposes of such a motion, the facts stated in that part of the complaint which sets forth that the work and labor were done and delivered, and the materials furnished at the request of the defendants, at agreed prices, are true, not being denied. And being true, the answer of the defendants respecting the alledged indebtedness to the plaintiff must be a legal falsehood, and hence, as such, on a motion properly sustained, liable to be stricken out as sham. (Drake vs. Cockroft, 10 How., 337; 1 Abb., 203; 4 E. D. Smith, 34.)

No such motion has been made.

The motion for judgment on the pleadings, on the grounds stated, must be denied.

John N. Lewis, Jr., for plaintiffs; Hon. Levi S. Chatfield, for defendants.

No Business—Further Adjourned.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Barnard.

This Court was opened again on Wednesday morning, but no business being in readiness, the Grand Jury were discharged until the 23d inst., to which day the Court adjourned.

Opening of Worth-street—The Whiting Claim.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

James R. Whiting vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This case has been before stated in the TIMES. The relator asked for a *mondamus* against the Comptroller to compel that officer to pay him $155,000, the sum awarded him by the Commissioners as the amount of damages he sustained by reason of the opening of Worth-street.

The Comptroller demurred, objecting that under the act of 1815 a *mondamus* would not issue until a formal demand had been made upon the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., in Common Council convened.

On the other hand it is contended that the demand made upon the Mayor and Comptroller is sufficient. Decision reserved.

Counsel—Wm. Fullerton for plaintiff; H. E. Anderson for City.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, the following gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jurors for the term:

Benjamin R. Winthrop, Foreman.

Wm. C. Barnes,	S. W. Bass,	Chas. A. Baldwin,
S. S. Constant,	Albert L. Conklin,	Miles Curtis,
J. D. T. Hersey,	Marcus Hunter,	Thos. F. Jeremiah,
Jas. Kelly, Jr.	Peter Kemble,	Gibbons L. Kelly,
R. D. Lathrop,	Henry Ostheut,	George Pryor,
Robert S. Place,	T. S. Partridge,	W. Whitewright, Jr.,
James M. Edgar,	James Hunter,	Geo. R. Lockwood,
	Charles Partridge.	

The Recorder charged the Jury in the usual forms, after which the roll of petit jurors was called and the following cases were disposed of:

John Burke, 25 years, born in New-York, was tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the dwelling-house No. 210 East Houston-street, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years and four months.

James Sullivan, an accomplice in the same crime, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the same term in the State Prison.

Thos. Paton, 27 years, native of Ireland, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, in robbing his room-mate, and was remanded for sentence.

Bazella B. Stevens *alias* Brown, 45 years, native of New-York, pleaded guilty to passing a counterfeit $5 note on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Philadelphia, upon a shoe-dealer in Ninth-avenue, and was remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Sullivan vs. Fannin et al.—Judgment for plaintiff. *See opinion.*

Burr et al. vs. Bigler.—Judgment for the defendant, dismissing the complaint with costs.

Before Justice Allen.

Van Wart vs. Price.—Judgment for plaintiff, with leave to the defendant to answer on payment of costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Dec. 4, 1861.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	88¾	
8,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	82½	
4,000	Treas. 12 m. Notes	100	
28,000	Missouri State 6s	40½	
6,000	do.	b30	40½
2,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	41	
2,000	N. Y. State 7s, '64	104	
1,000	City 6s, 1867	93	
1,000	Brook. City W. L.	97	
4,000	E. R. 1st M. Bds.	103	
1,000	Hnd. River 3d M. B.	76¾	
1,000	do.	76	
1,000	Han. & St. J. R. Bs.	31	
1,000	Lit. Miami In'd.	83	
50	M. & Prarie Du C. R.	19	
50	Pac. M. St. Co.	s30	86
290	do.		86¾
5	do.		86¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s30	77¾
550	do.		77¾
100	do.	c	77¾
50	do.	b10	77¾
150	do.	b30	77¾
250	Erie Railway		30¾
150	do.		31¾
150	do.		31
150	do.	s30	31
150	do.	b10	31¾
300	do.		31¾
150	do.	s10	31¾
100	do.		31¾
100	do.	b30	31¾
21	Am. Exchange Bk.		81
10	do.		81¾
300	Erie R. Pref.		53
50	do.	b30	83
50	Hudson River R.	s30	37½
50	do.		37¾
150	do.		37¾
100	Harlem R.		13
100	Reading R.		34¼
100	Mich. Central R.		45¾
50	do.	s30	45
150	do.	s10	48¼
50	do.	b10	48¼
25	do.		48½
150	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.		17¾
135	Panama Railroad		110
25	do.		110¾
125	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		60¼
100	do.		60¾
200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		15
250	Clev. & Tol. R.		32½
200	do.		32½
400	Chi.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—IRELAND AS IT WAS—MAGIC JOKE—LITTLE ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—HE'S NOT A MIME.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

JERSEY CITY—THE ALLEGHANIANS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Information reached Washington last night that the rebel forces had occupied the town of Anandale, on the Little River Turnpike, and that their pickets had been extended some distance this side. This is probably the prelnde of activs operations against our lines in that direction, as the rebels have for some tims been threetening them.

Our dispatch and letters from Fortress Monroe give the particulars of an engagement between four of our gunboats and a rebel steamer—supposed at first to be the *Yorktown*, bnt which subsequently proved to be the *Patrick Henry*—which took place on Monday last, about five miles above Newport's News. It appears simply to have been a skirmish with artillery at long range, in which "nobody was hurt." It was found to be impossible to induce the rebel steamer to come ont from under the protection of the guns of a shore hattery, which took part in the affair.

By the arrival of the steamship *Northern Light* from Aspinwall, we again hear from the pirate steamer *Sumter*. She called at Port Royal, Martinique, on the 9th of November. The U. S. gunboat *Iroquois* was at St. Thomas on the 12th of Novsmber, and hearing of the probable whereabouts of the pirate, she started in pursuit of her. Before the *Northern Light* left Aspinwall, on the 25th, intelligence had reached there that the *Iroquois* was within three hours' sail of the *Sumter*

Orders have been issued requiring all officers recruiting in Maine to report, in person, with their men, at Angusta, on or before Saturday, Dec. 7.

The Maryland Legislature assemhled, yesterday, and elected a President of the Senate and a Speaker of the Honse, after which Gov. HICKS sent in his Message, which is eminently loyal and patriotic in tone.

The Toronto *Leader* notices the vigorons preparations which are in progress for the defence of that city "in the anticipation of the occnrrence of anything unpleasant in the relations of Greet Britain with the neighboring Repnblic." A hattery of ten guns, sixty-pounders, with one Armstrong gun, is in course of erection at a point where it will command the harhor, and it is reported that batteries to mount thirty-six guns are to be extended along the hank of the lake to the new fort, while another will be erected on the northwest angle of ths fort commanding the Great Western and Northern Railways. Other works, it is rumored, are to be speedily commenced. Two hundred men are engaged in pnshing forward those already begun, and extra wages are paid them. It is said further, that quarters are to be constructed at Toronto for a force of 10,000 men.

The Montreal *Advertiser* states that, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, the police of that city detected two carts passing through the city, each containing half a ton of gunpowder. The drivers were brought before the Recorder; they pleaded ignorance of the nature of their loads, (which they said they were conveying to the Grand Trunk station,) although they acknowledged that they received them at a powder magazine outeidc tho city. The police official proposed opening one of the packages, hut the Recordcr did not consent to this, and ordered the officer to go with the carts to the Grand Trunk, and to notify the receiving clerk that he was not to allow the powder, which was said to be destined for the United States, to go out of his possession.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, a resolntion for the expulsion of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was introduced by Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan. Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, opposed the resolution, on the ground that BRECKINRIDGE conld not be expelled becanse he had already resigned his seat; but the expulsion was insisted npon in another resolution introduced by Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, and the Senate so voted, unanimously. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called attention to a list of colored persons confined in the Washington jail, and their cases were, after considerahle debate, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The Marshal of the District was also ordered to report, immediately, to the Senate, the names of all persons now confincd in the jail, with all particulars in reference to them. The subject of the arrest of fugitive slaves in the District was referred to the same Committee, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing Slavery in the District, with compensation to the loyal holders. A bill to abolish the distinction between volunteers and regulars was introduced by Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota. Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, offered a preamble and resolutions providing for the appointment of a Commission to confer with Commissioners from the rebel States with a view to the reestab. lishment of the Union—hostilities to be suspended while the negotiations are proceeding. Ths proposition was laid on the tahle. The Secretary of War was reqnested to furnish copies of all general orders issued in Missouri relative to fugitive slaves. Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, submitted a resolntion, which lies over, proposing to abolish and reestablish the Snpreme Court of the United States.

In the Honse, notice was given hy Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, of his intention to introduce a hill providing for the emencipation and colonization of slaves owned by persons in rebellion against the Government. The President, on motion of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, was requested to give the House information relativs to the European Expedition against Mexico. Ths Committee on the Dietrict of Columhia was directed to inquire into the cases of the slaves confined in ths City Prison. Mr. COX, of Ohio, introduced a preamble and resolntion, which were referred to the Judiciery Committee, requesting the President to ineugurate and carry ont some system of exchanging prisoners. Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, introdnced a preamble end resolution, in effect, reiterating tho old Crittenden resolntions. They were tebled—71 to 65. The Committee on Foreign Affairs, on motion of Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, were directed to inqnire into the possihility of procuring a place for the colonization of free hlacks somewhere on this Continent, or on one of the islands south of the United States. A resolntion, presented by Mr. WATTS, the Delegate from New-Mexico, was adopted, asking information from the Secretary of War as to what measures have been taken, or onght to he taken, to expose and pnnish army officers who, in Texas and elsewhere, have surrendered their commends to the rebels. Several propositions releting to the Slavery question were introduced, but the consideration of them was postponed.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the *City of Baltimore* we receive the text of the treaty recently arranged between Great Britain, France and Spain, in reference to Mexican affairs. The treaty does not determine the strength of the combined force to he employed for the pnrpose of obtaining satisfaction from the Mexican anthorities, but the contracting parties engage that "the total shall be snfficient to seize and occupy the several fortresses and military positions" on the coast. The allied commandcrs are to be allowed a wide discretion, and are anthorized to execute the other operations which may be considered, on the spot, most likely to effect the objects contemplated. The three Powers do not seek any territorial acqnisition, and they hind themselves not to interfere so as to infinence the Mexicans in their choice of a form of government. A commission will be established for the pnrpose of settling questions as to the application of the money which may he obtained from Mexico. The Government of Washington has been invited to cooperate with England, France and Spain; hut the three Powers will not ewait the accession of the United States beyond the time at which the European forces can be assemhled in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz. Sir ALEXANDER MILNE'S equadron will be greatly strengthened hy the addition of the *Donegal*, *Conquerer* and *Sanspareil*; and two othor vessels are under orders for the same station. The French squadron had left on the day prefixed by the French Minister of Marine.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 23d ult., arrived at this port yesterday, with the mails, passengers and treasure—$870,246—from California. There is no news from the Golden State, and from the Isthmus there is very little of importance. Much excitement was created in Panama hy the annonncement of the capture of MASON and SLIDELL, especially among the British residents, who denonnced the act in the most unmeasured terms.

The intelligence from South America is of much interest. We have the details of a wholesale assassination perpotrated in La Paz, Bolivia, by order of Gen. YANEZ, military commandante of the city under Gen. ACHA. On the accession of the latter to the Presidency of Bolivia he found Dr. LENARIS, Ex-President BELZU, Ex-President CORDOVA, and their friends, leagued against him. An outbreak which they incited in La Paz on the 30th of September ult., was suppressed by ACHA, who imprisoned forty of the ringleaders, and declared La Paz, e city of 60,000 inhabitants, in a state of siege. On the morning of Oct. 23, Gen. YANEZ, to rid himself of these men, arranged a sham *emeute*, and under prstext of suppressing it, ordered out the soldiers who were of course in the plot. They murdered sixty of the principal citizens of Bolivia—many of them in their beds, and while all were in a defenceless condition,—and shot down in the streets 180 of the poor Indian inhabitants. Among the chief victims of this cold-blooded assassination are named FRANCISCO BELZU, nephew of the Ex-President; Señor LA RIVA, Gen. CORDOVA, Col. ESPEJO, and the two PALMAS. Various incidents of the cold-blooded atrocity which marked this tragedy are related. Its author, Gen. YANEZ, had been obliged to fly tho city, which had not recovered from the consternation and grief into which it had been plonged. The election in Peru had resnlted in favor of SAN RAMON, the friend of CASTILLA. The whole affair, however, was regarded as a farce. The appearances of peace with Bolivia were considered more favorable, but preparations for an expedition against Ecuador were still progressing. The news from Valparaiso is to the 2d ult., and is more favorable in e business point of view. From the Argentine Confederation we learn that the report of a battle having heen fought on the 17th of September was correct. There were about eighteen thousand men on each side, and the battle is considered a drawn one.

There had been no remarkable change in the condition of affairs in New-Granada. Advices from Bogota represent that MOSQUERA is rapidly consolidating his rule and bettering the condition of the country. The new United States Minister, Judge PRESTON, had arrived, hut had not presented his credentials. The Archbishop of Bogota, a brother of Gen. HERRAN, had been exiled by MOSQUERA. There was still a show of opposition to the new Government in two or three of the States, but it was rapidly disappearing.

Wilmington, Del., has had a little excitement over the seizure, hy a company of Gen. Lockwood's Brigade, of two hrass six-pounder cannon and fifty short-range rifles. The company, which used them to drill with, is said to he made up of loyal men. The State Legislature has been memorialized on the subject.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was again opened, yesterday, by Justice BARNARD, bnt no business being ready, adjourned until the 23d inst. The claim of Judge WHITING, for $155,000 damages against the City, in consequence of the opening of Worth-street, was before the Court at Special Term, Justice ALLEN, yesterday, on demurrer. Decision reserved.

The Stock market closed quict yesterday afternoon; prices through the day being somewhat irregular. New-York Central left off 77¼ per cent. Nothing new in Exchange or Money.

Business in Breadstuffs, yesterday, was less active, though the changes in prices were not important. A further advance was reported in Cotton, which was in fair demand. Provisions attracted more attention. Groceries were in moderate request. Whisky was dull and heavy. The Freight engagements were restricted. Other branches of trade exhibited no new feature.

The supply of live stock keeps much above the average. Never before has there been anything like the number of swine now coming to this City. The *average* weekly receipts of live hogs for a month past is over 30,000, while the river harges and different railways bring in thousands of dressed animals. Prices remain stationary, at the low rates of $3 50 to $3 75 ₱ hundred for corn-fed, and 3c. for distillery hogs. Beef has ruled a shade higher, mainly owing to improved quality. Receipts moderate, but ample for all wants. Trade is generally dnll, though the 3,961 offered dnring the week were all disposed of. Sheep are 25c.@50c. higher, with a brisk demand.

United Counsels—Harmony in the Government.

One of the most gratifying features of the opening of Congress is the evidence afforded by the pnblished Executive Documents, of the substantial harmony of sentiment among the gentlemen associated with the President in the condnct of the Government. This is still more gratifying from the fact that rumors widely circulated had prepared the pnblic mind for a very different state of things. It was known that the private and expressed opinions of some members of the Cabinet concerning the relations of Slavery to the war, were somewhat at variance with those which the President had made the basis of his official action. And it was said that they intended to embody those opinions in their annual reports, and spread them thns officially before the country, without regard to their bearing npon the general policy of the Administration.

The reenit shows that these rumors were unfounded, and that whatever differences of sentiment may have existed, have been reconciled or waived in deference to the overwhelming emergency which weighs upon the conntry. It is stated that Mr. CAMERON, after preparing his report, consented to omit sundry suggestions which he had made in the original copy concerning the enfranchisement of slaves and their employment in the army, upon finding that they transcended the policy which the President deems best adapted to the exigencies of the war under existing circumstances. This prompt assent on the part of Mr. CAMERON affords fresh evidence of his readiness to sacrifice all personal feelings and preferences, to the necessity of harmony and perfectly cordial coöperation in the prosecntion of the war, among the different departments of the Government.

We trust that CONGRESS will recognize the same imperative necessity and evince an equally patriotic and self-sacrificing spirit. *The one thing needful above all others now, is unity and harmony in the public counsels.* We can get along without everything else better than that. However important other questions may appear,—however important they may actually be,—they sink into insignificance by the side of this. Disasters in the field,—mistakes in the Government,—the adoption of a mistaken policy, or the neglect of a true one,—all these can be retrieved,—for they do not tonch the vital energies of the country. But distraction in the public counsels, leading of necessity to divisions of public sentiment, will be utterly fatal to all hope of a successful prosecntion of the war, hecause it will substitute the spirit of faction for the spirit of patriotism, and paralyze, utterly and hopelessly, those energies which give us hope and guarantee success. No greater disaster could happen to us than *the destruction of that unanimity of public sentiment*, which has thus far been onr strength in the strnggle for the Constitution and the Union. Whenever that is broken up,—whenever the conntry is again divided into hostile political camps, waging war upon each other instead of the common enemy,—the one straining every nerve to destroy confidence in the Administration to which the Government is committed, and availing itself of every mistake, every shortcoming, every adverse accident, to swell the torrent of public prejudice and weaken the arm raised for the defence and preservation of the country, and the other absorhed in the duty of self-defence,—we may hid farewell to all hope of a speedy end of the war, or of its final termination in any way compatihle with the permanent peace and unity of the nation.

We cannot help hoping that Congress will recognize the paramount importance of the harmony for which we plead, and will repress whatever rash attempts may be made, in the spirit of over-zealous partisanship, to override and destroy it. *The time for the safe and successful treatment of the Slavery question*, in its broadest relations, *has not yet come.* No public necessity yet requires it. There is not a particle of evidence to show that any such sweeping action as is urged in regard to it, would contribute in the least degree to the more vigorous or successful prosecution of the war—while it is certain that it would prove infinitely damaging to many very eerious interests of the Government and country. For our own part, we believe the Government is going forward fast enongh in dealing with this question. It is perfectly certain that, without any further legislation whatever, wherever our armies penetrate the denser slave regions of the South, they will bring to the shelter of our flag and the protection of our camps, a far greater number of fugitive negroes than we are yet prepared to take care of. The experience at Port Royal has furnished conclusive proof of this fact.

President LINCOLN and Mr. CAMERON, in our judgment, showed great practical wisdom, therefore, in confining their recommendations to the subject of providing for these refugees. This matter is one of immediate and pressing importance, and Congress will find that, instead of emancipating slavee hy additional laws, it will have all it can do to provide properly for those who will be eet free in the natural progress of the war.

THE PREPARATIONS IN CANADA.—The *Tribune* publishes the following in its Washington correepondence:

"THE CANADIAN DEFENCE STORY.—Persons well-informed with respect to Canadian affairs consider the story contained in a recently *manufactured* letter from Quebec utterly groundless. The Military Board said to have been considering the defences of the Provinces, and to have determined to strengthen them, *has no existence except in the brain of the writer.*"

We should like to know what the *Tribune* means by so positive and so reckiees an assertion, concerning which it knows nothing whatever. The letter thus referred to was from the regular Qnebec correspondent of the TIMES, a gentleman of character and position, who has written for ue for years, and whose opportunities for knowing current events in Canada are certainly quite as good as the *Tribune's* "well-informed persons" *in Washington.*

That his statements on this subject were well founded is fully proved hy the language of the Canadian Prees. The following paragraph, from an article in the Toronto *Leader*, (which we copy in full elsewhere,) may perhaps satisfy our neighbor that the project of strengthening the frontier *has* some existence in the brains of officials, as well as of our correspondent:

"The announced object of Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS' visit to Quebec, his present Upper Canada tour, the *movement of munitions of war from the seaboard to the interior, the construction of fortifications at exposed points of our lake coast*, are among the circumstances which *demonstrate the determination of the Imperial Government to discharge its whole duty to Canada, should hostilities occur.*"

The *Tribune* might very usefully give a little more attention to its own correspondence, inetead of wasting its energies and enterprise in defaming and decrying onrs.

Abolition and the Constitution.

We publish in another column a cnrious letter from that logical, consistent and most unpractical philanthropist, GERRIT SMITH, to ENWIN CROSWELL, Esq. Its object is to remonstrate against the injnstice done by that gentleman to the Abolitionists, by assuming that they will oppose ths policy recommended by Col. COCHRANE, and indorsed by Mr. CROSWELL, in regard to employing the enfranchised slaves in the National army. Mr. SMITH says they will do no snch thing. On the contrary they will give it, as he does, and as GARRISON and WENDELL PHILLIPS have done, their most cordial and effective support. Indeed, he says, it is precisely the policy which the Abolitionists have urged upon the Government from the very beginning of the rebellion.

Mr. SMITH, therefore, gives Col. COCHRANE and Mr. CROSWELL the right hand of political fellowhip in the prosecntion of the policy which they have so zealously espoused. The Abolitioniets, he assures them, are less higoted hy far than they are generally snpposed to be upon this snhject. They are perfectly willing to accept any aid, and to welcome as allies, all of every party—no matter how strong Pro-Slavery men they may have been hitherto—who may now concur with them in eentiment and policy.

The only thing, Mr. SMITH thinks, which prevents the general union of all men upon this platform is an absurd veneration for the Constitution. Demagogues, he says, have succeeded in making the passion of love of country "give place to the worship of the Constitution." Says Mr. SMITH:

"President LINCOLN is a man of understanding and of honest intentions; and why he has not ere this ended the war and saved the conntry is *simply because he is a worshiper of the Constitution, and feels that he can love and honor and serve and save the country only through the Constitution.* Every breach made in the Consnitntion is in his eye a breach made in the country; and with him the alarming prospect of a lost Constitution is all one with the alarming prospect of a lost country. But the good man cannot help it. For how rare is he who is sble to snrmount his education! And the *President was educated to worship the Constitution. This education hampers him at every step.* With all his heart wonld he save the country, but his *reverence for the Constitution will not let him.*"

Mr. SMITH is undoubtedly right in all this. Mr. LINCOLN does respect and love, and in some sort "worship," the Conetitution;—and the Constitution is unquestionably very much in the way of the accomplishment of Mr. SMITH'S schemes. It would save him a great deal of trouble if we could get rid of it,—if the Government and the people could be brought to regard it, as Mr. SMITH does, as a "merc bit of paper,"—a "suit of old clothes,"—something to he put off and destroyed as speedily as possible. Mr. SMITH, and those who agree with him, could then eweep away Slavery, the President, Congress, and every thing else that stood in the way of the consummation of their schemes. What they would give us in place of all these things, except a bloody and internecine civil war here at home, in nearly every Northern State, is not so clear.

We think, however, that we know pretty well what would follow *first* the adoption of the policy which is so warmly recommended hy Mr. SMITH. If Congress should decree the emancipation of the slaves, and incorporate the hlacks of the South with the army that is fighting against rebellion, we should probably witness the following events in substantially the following order:

1. The annihilation of the Union party, and of the Union armies, in Missouri, Kentucky, Western Virginia and Maryland,—and the secession of those States from the Union.

2. The resignation of a very large proportion of the Union Generals, and the disbandment of more than half the existing Union armies now in the field,—with the cessation of enlistments and the impossibility of supplying fresh troops.

3. The formation of a Peace party in the Northern States which would resist and defeat the collection of war taxes, paralyze the prosecution of hostilities, throw everything into turmoil and confueion here at home, and secure either the recognized independence of the South, or the reconstruction of the Union, by giving Slavery all the guarantees it has ever dreamed of asking.

The CONSTITUTION now, and the "worship" of it which prevails both with the Government and the people, averts these disasters and holds the country firm and steady to the prosecution of the war against rebellion. Mr. SMITH must excuse us for not being ready yet to abandon it for any of the inducements which he and his associate Abolitionists can hold out.

A New Phase of Chivalry.

One of the most distinguishing and disgusting customs of savages, in warfare, is their treatment of prisoners. They regard them as inconvenient appendagee to a march, productive alike of tronble and expense; for this reason they make as few prisoners as possible, and murder these few at their earliest convenience. To spare the life of an unarmed foe is a "eocial amenity" of war—if we may so expreee it—that wonld not spontaneonely snggest itself to the savage. Civilized nations, however, have generally pursued a different practice. Even in the feudal ages, which, hy the way, were not eminently remarkable for gentle and courteous enstome, for a knight to huffet a prisoner laid him liable to the penalty of having the offending hand struck off and his lance broken. This was the custom of ancient chivalry.

The "chivalry" of this day has changed al that. If the accounts of the Richmond papers are to he helieved—and in this instance, at least, there is no tangible reason for doubting their truth—the guards before the Richmond jail are accustomed to amuse their tedious hours of dnty hy firing at every prisoner who hecomes visible at window or loop-hole. It is hut a week or eo since one of the "jonrnals of civilization," referred to above, brought us report of the death of a contumacious Yankee, who was shot by his guard for the very grave offence of looking out of his barred window. And a paper of late date contains record of two more "fired upon, and killed at different periods by the guards, while engaged in violating well-known rules of the prison." No mention is made of what "well-known rule," violated, brought down this speedy pnnishment of death, bnt from the case first mentioned it is fair to suppose that the offence consisted in "looking out of the window"—in other words, giving a rebel guard a chance to see a loyal head and put a bullet through it.

If it were at all necessary to draw parallels between the different customs which obtain in different parallels of latitnde, we would call attention to the case of the rebel prisoner who not long since attempted an escape window-wise from Fort Lafayette. The guard received him politely on his descent from the wall and conrteously condncted him to his cell. A "well-know rule" of all prisons was here violated, bnt the thonght of shooting the poor rebel, who was not only "looking out," hut sliding out of his window, never crossed the mind of the gentle sentinel. For this different usage we claim no special credit, since in treating prisoners humanely we only recognize an obligation the force of which is acknowledged by the whole civilized world. We might as well claim credit for not legalizing piracy on the sea, and flinging out black flags and digging last ditches on shore. But the Southerners, in summoning aid to their side from the western wilds, seem to have availed themselves of eavage customs before receiving an accession to their ranks of painted warriors. If they will only now imitate Indian stoicism in defeat, and in some slight degree approach to the red man's traditional truthfulnese, we shall be compelled to regard them as perfect patterns of savages.

The Famine in Ireland.

There seems to be no doubt that the ominous phrase, "Famine in Ireland," is doomed to represent an appalling fact this year. Accounts continue to multiply of the terrible disaster which has again befallen that nnhappy country. As an illustration, we copy the emphatic expression of the Catholic Clergy of the Deanery of Castlebar, being a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting held hy them, on the 2d inst.:

"*Resolved*, That the disastrous effects of the present inclement season, in the destruction of the potato crop, have created among the people of this district the most alarming anticipations of an impending famine, vitally affecting the interests of all classes in the community. That we have carefully investigated the grounds of the general alarm, and we feel it our bounden duty to the people, as well as to the country, to *state that scarcely one-fourth of the potato-crop of this year is safe from the ravages of the blight, and that even this small remnant is so inferior in quality as to be unfit for human food.* That no human foresight could have provided against such a calamity so unforeseen as the destruction of the food of an entire people, and, therefore, that the salvation of the lives of the people demands that the most prompt and comprehensive measures be adopted by the Government to avert the horrors of famine with which we are threatened. That the unprecedented scarcity of fuel this year cannot fail to add considerably to the privations which the poor are doomed to suffer during the ensuing five months; and unless remedial measures be speedily procured, fever and dysentery, created by damp and cold, will spread to an alarming extent among them."

This is confirmed in saddening detail hy the entire Irish press. The Sligo *Champion* says that the people in the West of Ireland are in a state that muet eventuate in appalling distress if something be not done for their relief; that two-thirds of the tenants are unable to pay their rents, and that in some qnarters the people are not as well off as they were even in 1847. These statements are confirmed by the Kilkenny correspondent of the Dublin *Post*, and also hy the Cork *Examiner*, the London *News*, and the London *Chronicle*; and the representatione are all of an extreme urgency.

This will carry sharp grief to the hearts of the millions in America, who are connected hy the closest tiee of kindred and affection with those in the Green Isle. Various propositions have been made for action, looking towards the relief of the distress. It has been proposed that onr Government should make appropriations with this view. There is nothing which American sympathy is not ready to do for suffering Ireland; but it will perhaps be time enough for our Government to take part when the British Government sets the example. So far, we understand, nothing has been dons by that Government to relieve the distress. Meanwhile, we doubt not we shall hear of abundant practical sympathy on the part of Irishmen in this country, and thousands of dollars will soon be sent forward to mitigate the euffering, and, still better, to bring out their kindred to the land of plenty in our Western world—just as they did during the last famine, when Irish emigrants sent home the enormous sum of five million dollars to aid their kindred.

What Americans are ready to do for suffering Ireland is abundantly shown in what we *did* during the famine of 1846-7, Prompted hy a spontaneous benevolence, supplies were sent from America to Ireland on a scale unparalleled in history. Meetings were held in every city, town and village, throughout the Union, and an intense interest and noble generosity were manifested. The railroads carried, free of charge, all packages marked "Ireland," and American ships-of-war were sent to the Green Isle, eagerly seeking not to destroy life, bnt to preserve it—their gune being taken out in order to afford more room for stowage. If we recollect rightly, the aggregate of food donations sent from the United Statee reached the enormous figure of ten thousand tons—and this at a time when English red-tapeism was leaving half the population to die of etarvation!

The best way in which we can now help Ireland is to encourage immigration to this country. Since the ontbreak of the war, the great influx of Irish popnlation has nearly ceased. There has been, in fact, a steady return tide to Ireland; a tide the volume of which has been injndiciously enlarged by the connsels of certain Irish leaders and jonrnalists in this country. The London journals have rejoiced over this, as proving that the chief sonrce that has supplied labor and population to the Republican Empire had been exhausted. To mock their prophecy comes now the wan, spectral figure of an Irish famine! Undoubtedly emigration will immediately spring up anew. More and more clearly the hand of destiny points out this Western World as the only hospitable home left for their noble, long-suffering and oppressed race. It is here that the ancient white-haired Mother, sitting amid the ashes, is to spring up endowed with a new and better life. The Irish race has forever identified itself with the war in defence of the Republic; and now the Republic, in gratitude, proffers a home to all its sons.

☞ Mayor WOOD'S case affords another illustration of the fact that few men can act for themselves as intelligently and judiciously as for others. When LYNCH was running for Sheriff, WOOD was sharp enough to get the *Herald* to oppose him, and this insured his election. When he himself was a candidate, he heedlesaly allowed the *Herald* to support him, and this inenred his defeat. Not even sharp counting can retrieve so fatal a blunder.

The Mayoralty.

Rumors were afloat yesterday that upon a canvass of the votes for Mayor irregularities and errors had been detected which would defeat OPDYKE and elect GUNTHER. After careful inquiry, we cannot find any ground whatever for these reports. The votes were canvassed on Tuesday night by the Inspectors of Election,—and the result was given in the TIMES of yesterday. These returns were then sent to the Clerk of the Common Council, and have not since been reëxamined by any one. Nor do we hear of any serious errors detected in any quarter, which can at all vary the result.

PROPHECY.—We copied from the Boston *Christian Advertiser*, a day or two since, what was styled a "Remarkable Prophecy," from Haggai, chap. iv., verses 8, 10 and 21st, wonderfully applicable to the present war, and its consequences to the South. We have received a multitude of letters informing us that there are but *two* chapters in Haggai, and that the *Christian Advertiser* has been badly hoaxed. It has this consolation, however, in common with ourselves,—that it has stimulated a good many persons to search the Scriptures—possibly for the first time.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

A Long Range Skirmish Between the National Gunboats and a Rebel Steamer—A Flag of Trace, but No News from the South.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 3, *via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

A sharp engagement between the United States gunboats *Hetzel*, *Seymour*, *Whitehead*, *Shawsene*, and a rebel steamer, supposed to be the *Yorktown*, took place yesterday about five miles above Newport's News. The bombardment lasted about two hours, commencing at 5 o'clock in the morning. The rebel steamer kept close to the shore, where a powerful battery assisted it materially, but never ventured within range of our guns. The engagement was kept up with great vigor, and the roar of artillery was plainly heard at Old Point.

A flag of truce, in charge of Provost-Marshal DAVIS, went from here this morning to convey Mr. PARSONS, Consul for Saxony at New-Orleans, to Norfolk. By that means we learn that the rebel vessel engaged in the action yesterday was the steamer *Patrick Henry*. The rebels claim that no damage was done to them.

To-day about half-an-inch of snow fell, and a strong N. E. wind prevailed, but the storm abated towards noon.

Everything is now quiet.

The *S. R. Spaulding* leaves this morning for Hatteras.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

MORE ABOUT THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT—HOW THE GUNBOATS BEHAVED—GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION—PROSPECTS OF A MOVEMENT, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1861.

The great excitement of the "naval engagement" yesterday, between the picket of gunboats on the James River, and the *Yorktown*, has not yet died ont, and the *pros* and *cons* of the affair are still talked over. The general impression seems to be, among naval men and those who, at Newport's News witnessed the fight, that the gunboats did not behave in the most creditable manner.

It appears that before the *Yorktown* was made out, owing to the heavy morning mists, two shots were fired by her at the gunboats. That they all got under weigh at once, and steamed down the river away from her, firing as they retreated. They got down very near to the frigates *Congress* and *Cumberland*, and then gathered courage, steamed up again to within about 2½ miles of the enemy. They lay there in line of battle, across the river, for two hours, firing at long range, many of their shot falling short, and few of them good line-shots, while the *Yorktown's* practice was very good, the shell falling thickly about our boats.

During *part* of this time the *Yorktown* was hard aground, and had a little of the old Yankee pluck animated the commanding officer of the gunboats, she could have been boarded and carried with but trifling loss, notwithstanding the "iron-plated sides," which seem to have struck terror into our boats. After an hour or two of this work, the *Yorktown* rounded up stream, and steamed away slowly, yawing now and then, and pitching a shot over to the right and left shores of the river, as a sort of insult to her insignificant foes, and she was gone.

Since the departure of the *Constitution*, nothing has transpired in regard to the expedition which Gen. B. F. BUTLER'S urgent solicitations gained over the Administration to permit him to command.

The four regiments from Pennsylvania destined for it are still at Camp Hamilton—one of them still drilling with sticks. It is not, however, necessary for the troops of this expedition to be particularly well drilled, as it is now pretty generally known here that it is to operate upon a very thinly-populated and entirely unprotected region, and is intended merely to establish a camp of instruction, for which the General is eminently fitted by his soldierly qualities and total abstinence from all spiritous liquors, the grand obstacle to the perfection of discipline in a camp of volunteers.

The Twentieth Indiana Regiment is also at Camp Hamilton, and much improved in appearance since they left the barren sands of Hatteras.

The Twentieth New-York Regiment (Turners) presents a very fine appearance, with their bright rifles and green decorated uniforms. Acting Brig.-Gen. MAX WEBER commands this regiment. He has command also of all the troops at "Hamilton," and should be made a Brigadier without delay, being a thorough soldier, and a great favorite with the Germans.

They say that there are but two real German Generals in America, (who have been Generals abroad, *id. est.*,) Gen. STAHEL and Col. MAX WEBER.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry is also at Camp Hamilton. It is 1,200 "weak"—not "strong." The men are undrilled, and the horses are rats.

The Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. WYMAN, is a fine regiment, well drilled and officered. Its Lieut.-Col. MEAGHER is a good officer, and Major LAWSON an experienced and able man.

No evidence as yet of a forward movement can be discovered, but all still hope for some change, and I to have something of interest to report to the Times.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

The United States steam transport *J. Davis*, Capt. CROCKER, lying at foot of Eighth-street, East River, is now ready for sea, and will probably leave to-morrow, 5th, for Annapolis, where she will take in troops. She is one of the first of Gen. BURNSIDE'S expedition.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

The Seventy-fifth Regiment New-York State Volunteers embarked on board the steamboat *Thomas Hunt*, at the foot of Whitehall-street, yesterday, and proceeded to Governor's Island. They numbered 850 men, all told.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

The following is a corrected list of the elected in addition to those published in the first edition of the Times of yesterday morning:

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

List of Members for 1862.

At the meeting of this Board last evening [illegible] Wards 8, 9, and 12, being the various [illegible] for graduating the salaries of teachers—which have occupied the attention of the Board for [illegible] past—were taken up in Committee of the [illegible] and discussed at length. The other business [illegible] was merely of a routine character.

The following are the names of the members of the Board for 1862, one-half of whom have just been elected. The names of newly-elected members are printed in *italics*. Those with * attached to their names have been reelected:

Ward.	Ward.
1...[illegible]	13...James Mackean, T.
2...[illegible]	*Chas. Bosco, T.*
3...[illegible]	14...Thos. Brown, R.
4...[illegible]	*John H. Tropp, T.*
5...[illegible]	15...John H. Collins, M.
6...[illegible]	*William Wilhelm, T.*
7...[illegible]	16...Erastus C. Benedict, R.
8...[illegible]	*Edwd. Robinson, Jr., R.*
9...[illegible]	17...Orlando P. Smith, T.
10...[illegible]	**Saml. B. H. Vance, R.*
11...[illegible]	18...Thos. Kennedy, M.
12...[illegible]	*James Miller, T.*
[illegible]	19...C. Godfrey Gunther, T.
[illegible]	*Wilhelm L. Curtis, T.*
[illegible]	20...Dennis McCarthy, M.
[illegible]	**Patrick Ford, T.*
[illegible]	21...Nelson J. Waterbury, T.
[illegible]	*James Moore, T.*
[illegible]	22...John Davenport, R.
[illegible]	**Andrew V. Stout, T.*
[illegible]	23...James Marriner, R.
[illegible]	*A. H. Underhill, R.*
Republicans.....14	Mozart.....4
Fusionists.....19	People's.....3
Tammany and Mozart....2	

Councilmen Elected.

FOURTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT.

G. A. Barney, Tam.	John Healy, Tam.
Morgan Jones, Tam.	John Hogan, Moz.
Daniel Ryan, Tam.	C. Desmond, Moz.

FIFTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT.

[illegible] Tam.	S. S. Webster, Tam.
[illegible], Tam.	S. Hazleton, Rep.
[illegible], Tam.	Fred. Repper, Moz.

SIXTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT.

A. H. Keech, Rep.	George Ross, Rep.
Wm. H. Gedney, Rep.	Thos. Stephenson, Rep.
Wm. Orton, Rep.	Abm. Lent, Rep.

SEVENTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT.

J. Tucker, P. U.	M. Snyder, P. U.
C. C. Pinckney, P. U.	J. Brice, Tam.
M. Babcock, P. U.	J. M. Long, Tam.

School Trustees Elected.

Ward.	Ward.
1. Coffran and Carey. (Mayor to fill vacancy.)	12. Martin and McGann.
2. Howland and Church.	13. Halstein and Coan.
3. Bixby and McCluskey.	14. Kain and Quinn.
4. Mills and Kelly.	15. Fenton and O'Donnell.
5. Cornell and Tiller.	16. St. John and Wandell.
6. Leach and Conway.	17. McCarty and Sturgman.
7. Hilton and Moore.	18. Fosker and O'Brien.
8. Hilton and Kellogg.	19. Lyon and Guden.
9. Hunt and Dennison.	20. Van Cott and Willman.
10. Hulse and McCalley.	21. Stephenson and Johnson.
11. Kelly and Berry.	22. Simonson and Clarke.

School Inspectors Elected.

Ward.	Ward.	Ward.
1...Schram.	9...Jones.	17...Segar.
2...Ward.	10...Rance.	18...Mathewson.
3...Dowland.	11...Johnson.	19...Russell.
4...McGovern.	12...Moore.	20...McKennie.
5...Stephenson.	13...Relyea.	21...Yard.
6...Von Glahn.	14...Reynolds.	22...Buckum.
7...Longworth.	15...Roosevelt.	
8...Dickson.	16...Martin.	

THE ODYKE VICTORY.

Attempts to Impair it—The Rumors of the Town—Scenes at Republican Headquarters, &c.

The universal congratulations interchanged by Republicans and Conservatives yesterday in reviewing the triumph of Mr. ODYKE was disturbed during the afternoon by uncanny rumors that, owing to the omission to count some two hundred votes for the Tammany candidate because they read "Godfrey Gunther," and as many more that, in the slipping, had lost their last syllable; and came deformed into the ballot-boxes, as suffrages for an unknown party, entitled, curiously, "C. Godfrey Gunth." Mr. C. GODFREY GUNTHER had not been credited with a number that was sufficient to elect him Mayor by a plurality of from 50 to 60.

The attempt thus to deprive Mr. ODYKE of his election will prove a signal failure, and the authors of any serious tampering with the returns may meet with their deserts more rapidly than they imagine. It is true that, up to a late hour of yesterday evening, the full official returns of eleven districts had not been received, but the police have in their possession correct lists of all the votes cast in every district of the City made up from the returns, certified to by the Poll-Clerks appointed by them. Another list is in the possession of the Press, and a third the friends of Mr. ODYKE hold in their keeping. The canvassers of all those districts not returned last night, their time having expired at sundown yesterday, will, unless heard from, correctly, this morning, be arrested, as the warrants necessary for their apprehension are already made out.

The Police Returns figure up as follows:

Opdyke	25,300
Gunther	24,730
Wood	23,957

Electoral Districts Counted Out.

The Clerk of the Common Council notifies the District Canvassers of the Fifth District, Fourth Ward; the Seventh District, Seventh Ward; Ninth District, Tenth Ward; Fifteenth District, Eleventh Ward; Fourth, Fifth and Fourteenth Districts, Fourteenth Ward; Fourth District, Nineteenth Ward; Sixth District, Twenty-first Ward, and Sixth District, Twenty-second Ward, that they have failed to make their returns within twenty-four hours after the closing of the polls, as required by law.

Meeting of the Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

The Maryland Legislature organized, to-day, by electing Mr. BERRY Speaker of the House, and Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH President of the Senate.

The Governor's Message was transmitted. It is eminently loyal and patriotic. He says he has convened the Legislature in special session, in order that they may at once perform clearly the express will of the people, by taking such steps as will seem most effective to vindicate the honor and loyalty of the State, by undoing, as far as possible, and remedying the evils of the legislation of their predecessors. He urges measures for the payment of the State's portion of the National tax for the expenses of the war. He says the rebellion must be put down, no matter at what cost. Our State must bear her share, and he hopes it will be done with no niggard hand. He urges a loan for the purpose; also that it is due to the pride of the State that immediate provision be made for raising and equipping Maryland's quota of volunteers for the war. He also recommends legislation for the summary punishment of persons in Maryland who shall be convicted of aiding or abetting, in any manner, those who are in arms against the Government.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Arrived, ships *Hornet*, New-York; *Kit Carson* Boston; *Albert Oswald*, Hamburg.

Sailed, ships *Boston Light*, McCain's Island; whaler *Jeannette*, on a cruise.

Death of an Old Merchant.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

HOAR STURTEVANT, one of the oldest and most prominent merchants of Boston, was killed almost instantly this afternoon by a train on the Eastern Railroad, at North Chelsea.

Accidental Death.

Mr. ISAAC W. JONES, a widely known and highly esteemed commission merchant of this City, was killed on the New-Jersey Railroad on Tuesday evening. He was returning from New-York by the 5:30 P. M. train, to his residence in Metuchin, Middlesex County, N. J. In going forward from the car of the New-Jersey Central to those of the New-Jersey Road, in the same train, he missed his footing, and, falling across the track, was run over by the greater portion of the train. The lower part of his body was frightfully mutilated, and instant death was the result. The accident occurred in the Bergen Cut. The remains were taken to Newark, where an inquest was to have been held yesterday.

Mr. JONES was a native of Elmira, Chemung County, N. Y., and was born about the year 1812. He commenced life as a merchant, in the town of Lima, Livingston County, N. Y. He moved to this City in the Spring of 1847, and established a produce commission house in his own name. During the ensuing Fall he formed a partnership with Mr. WM. HINROD. Mr. TEVIS subsequently joined the firm, but maintained his connection with it under the title of JONES, HINROD & TEVIS, only a few months. The partnership of JONES & HINROD was formally dissolved in 1852, when Mr. JONES associated himself with Mr. JOHN FASSEUX, and continued to buy and sell flour and grain extensively on commission, under the firm name of JONES & FASSEUX, up to the close of the year 1860. Mr. FASSEUX withdrew at that time, and each partner resumed business on his own account. He had many devoted friends in commercial circles, and the news of his melancholy death elicited a general expression of heartfelt sorrow at the Produce Exchange yesterday. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his sudden death.

COMMODORE WILKES.

His Welcome by the Historical Society—The Civic Reception to be Given Him by the Common Council.

Commodore WILKES, whose presence would, at almost any other time, have created a sensation amongst us, has been completely overshadowed by the election excitement. He has been in the City ever since Sunday, yet has scarcely attracted any public notice at all. This apparent neglect must not be attributed to any want of appreciation of the gallant exploit which has made his name the most famous of the hour; but simply to the accident of his arrival at a time when the people and the authorities were completely absorbed in local matters of the highest importance. Now that we know who is to be our next Mayor, we shall have plenty of time and enthusiasm to expend upon the welcome which is Commodore WILKES' due.

The first installment of popular recognition he has received was at the meeting of the Historical Society on Tuesday evening. At that meeting Mr. FELTON, in moving that a copy of an address just delivered by Mr. BENSON J. LOSSING be placed in the archives of the Society, remarked that he intended to say a word on the subject of that paper, but was deterred by seeing before him the hero of one of the most interesting and important events in the history of our Government. He said he referred to Capt. WILKES. The audience had not been previously aware of the Commodore's presence; but, when they realized the fact that he was on the platform, they seemed utterly unable to control their feelings. They cheered and shouted until compelled to desist from sheer physical exhaustion. When something like order prevailed, the President of the Society, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, proposed Capt. WILKES as an honorary member of the Society, and moved that, in the case of so distinguished a candidate, the usual formalities be dispensed with. This was assented to by acclamation. The President congratulated Capt. WILKES in a pleasant little speech, which concluded thus: "It is, sir, your prerogative to make history; ours to commemorate it. In making up the record of yours, sir, we may promise you, in advance, that we will reserve one of the fairest pages in the bright annals of American history." A this the audience rose and cheered again, loudly calling upon Capt. WILKES for a response.

The Commodore did not make any set speech in return. In a few colloquial words he simply thanked the officers of the Society and the audience. He said he must confess that he could see nothing in what he had done worthy of the bright page in history, which it was insisted should be reserved for him. He had merely done his duty, which it had been his pleasure as well as his pride to perform. He closed by pledging his best efforts in the future, as in the past, in the cause of his country. Capt. WILKES' plain, straightforwarded touches of honest eloquence were warmly applauded.

To-day, at noon, will take place the long-postponed reception by the Common Council, which it was supposed was to have been tendered Capt. WILKES on his first arrival. Capt. WILKES, during his stay in New-York, is definitely located at the Brevoort House, where it is expected he will be serenaded in the evening.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

The Eleventh Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers are expected here on Friday, *en route* for Annapolis. Suitable preparations are being made for their arrival by Mr. ALMY, the State agent, whom Gov. BUCKINGHAM has recently appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

The first vessel for Gen. BURNSIDE'S Expedition will leave from the foot of Eighth-street, East River, this afternoon. The vessel is the United States steam-transport *J. Davis*, Capt. CROCKER. The *Davis* will proceed to Annapolis with stores. After unloading she will remain at Annapolis to await the arrival of troops to be embarked in her. A number of vessels are also being loaded by the United States Quartermasters' Department with subsistence stores for Washington *vid* Baltimore.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The New-York Seventy-fifth Regiment left the Park Barracks about noon, yesterday, and proceeded down Broadway to the foot of Whitehall-street, where they embarked on board the steamer *Thomas Hunt*, which conveyed them to Governor's Island. The regiment will remain on the island till this afternoon, when they will embark on the steamer *Baltic*, *en route* for Fort Pickens.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The First Independent Battery of New-York Light Artillery, under command of Capt. T. J. KENNEDY, arrived in this City from Auburn yesterday morning. The company numbered one hundred and fifty men, mostly farmers from Cayuga County, under command of the following officers:

Captain, T. J. KENNEDY; Senior First Lieotenant, Aodrew Cowan; Junior do., Wm. P. Wright; Senior Second Lieotenant, James O. Woodruff; Junior do., Wm. H. Johnston; Orderly Sergeant, Wm. H. Birnes; Chiefs of Pieces, Henry D. Vaogh, Nath. Thompson, O. R. Varnetten, H. S. Steele, James R. Wood and Theodore Atkins.

Capt. KENNEDY was formarly a line officer in the New-York Nineteenth Regiment, and, with Lieut. COWAN, has seen service in Virginia. The armament of the Battery consists of four 10-pouud rifled Parrott guns, and two 12-pound-howitzers, which they will receive on arriving in Washington, for which place they left yesterday evening *vid* the Camden and Amboy line.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Capt. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., Miss Fiolayson, J. M. Cremer and wife, T. L. Hanks, T. G. L. Smiley and wife, Rev. A. H. Meyers and wife, Mrs. Rogers, Capt. A. H. Maynardur, U. S. A., J. Smith, H. F. Perry, Mrs. M. H. Francis, Dr. S. B. Harris, Dr. Geo. Menahton, S. Althfelder, C. B. Petitt and wife, Mrs. C. J. Carter, Mrs. F. E. Rogers and child, W. J. Benhart, E. Danforth and wife, E. Gregg, Chas. Baum and wife, W. Lamberth and wife, E. Spiden, W. Trevitt and 2 sons, Jos. R. Baldwin, Gen. G. W. Jones, late U. S. Minister to Bogota, H. J. Finch, Mrs. A. Woermens, Jos. Linden, Lieut. Murry, U. S. N., F. English, U. S. N., Lieut. Graves, U. S. N., Lieut. Smith, U. S. N., Lieut. Woodworth, U. S. N., Paymaster Rogers, U. S. N., Mr. Blanvelt, U. S. N., Mr. Williams, U. S. N., Mr. Starret, U. S. N., Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Hill.

DEC. 3—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool* Mr. Murray, lady, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Hall, infant and servant, Mrs. O'Connell and child, Mr. Keppierman, lady and servant, Miss Putnam, M. Anberh, Mr. McAndrew, Mr. Kirkwood, W. Blackman, Mon. Canef, W. Peels, C. Stuart, Col. Tyrychausen, H. Hughes, W. Lough, J. W. Arnold, Mr. Napier and lady, S. H. Thayer, G. Martin, Capt. Dinker, Capt. Sarges, M. Callier.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 09 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets.... 8 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 29 | Gov. Island.11 18 | Hell Gate....12 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.

Cleared.

Steamer W. F. Bruns, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Daigell. Ships Col. Adams, Mills, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; Lizzie Homan, Catten, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Dublin, Crowell, San Francisco, S. G. Reed & Co.; J. Baker, Allen, Liverpool, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Sierra Nevada, Horton, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; New-Hampshire, Low, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Pan Fish, Warsaw, Liverpool, Brett, Son & Co.

Barks Statesman, (Br.,) Cavah, Falmouth, Thos. Richardson & Co.; Ann Adamson, (Br.,) Hutton, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Edward, (Pruss.,) ——, Rotterdam, H. Kook; Scotia, (Br.,) Cary, Queenstown, Hennings & Gosling; Revolution, Webb, Gibraltar, Moore & Henry; Queen of Sheba, Henry, Cork, G. & J. Knox & Co.; Adelaide Prendergast, (Br.,) Leaycraft, Lisbon, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig H. Jackson, Morse, Boston, J. Atkins & Co.; John (Norw.,) Olsen, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; John Chrystal, Upton, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Andover, Laprelle, Kingston, Jam., Henry De Cordova & Co.

Schooners John Walker, Bunnell, St. John, P. R., H. Underwood; John Nelson, (Br.,) Nelson, Truro, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Golden Gate, Weeks, Providence, L. Kenny; Granite State, Hallet, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Triumph, (Br.,) Borden, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; John Stroup, Johnson, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Nov. 26, with the California mails and treasure to D. B. Allen. Left U. S. brig Bainbridge and U. S. storeship Fabius. Capt. T. reports that information had been received at Aspinwall that the privateer Sumter was at Martinique Nov. 9, and the U. S. gunboat Iroquois was within three hours' sail of her.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool Nov. 20, and Queenstown 22d, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and 121 passengers to J. G. Dale. Nov. 20, passed the ship Alexander Marshall, towing out of Liverpool. Nov. 22, lat. 51 15, lon. 12 30, passed steamship Glasgow, hence for Queenstown and Liverpool.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daigell.

Steamer Alice, Meakin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daigell.

U. S. steam transport Osborne, McLaughlin, Locust Point, in ballast.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Eyner.

Ship Twilight, (of Mystic,) Gates, San Francisco 100 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Willetts & Co. Was 45 ds. to Cape Horn, 68 ds. to the equator in the Atlantic, passed Bermuda Nov. 17, since which have had nothing but heavy N. W. gales. Nov. 18, lat. 34 4, lon. 61 50, fell in with Br. schr. Emma de Ennels, from Havana for New-York, 34 ds. out, in distress; mainmast gone and otherwise disabled, and entirely out of provisions; had been living 5 ds. on damaged peas; supplied her with provisions and rope; the captain refused to leave her; was trying to get into Bermuda; Antonio St. Maria, a passenger, native of Spain, had been washed overboard a few ds. previous; took from her T. C. Feres and Wm. Welsh, passengers, and brought them to this port. Next day we experienced a very heavy gale from N. W. The schr. had been N. as far as Nantucket, but being unable to work the vessel, with loss of mast, sails, &c., was blown S. again.

Ship Richard S. Ely, Livingston, Liverpool Nov. 5, Rashland Island 7th, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. From the Banks experienced changeable winds and weather, with hail and snow; had 6 ds. calm; crossed the Banks close in to Cape Race, with strong easterly winds, which carried us up to Cape Sable; since then strong westerly winds. Nov. 26, lat. 40, lon. 68 42, boarded the wreck of a brig, lumber laden, and full of water, lower masts standing; no rigging attached; half poop-deck, with deck and stern partly gone; one chain on the windlass, and anchor hanging from the hawse-pipe; was about 300 tons burden, green bottom, cabin and deck painted buff or straw color; nothing could be found by which to trace her name.

Ship Shirley, (of Salem,) Brown, Manila July 15; passed Angier Aug. 18, Cape of Good Hope Sept. 30, and the equator in lon. 40, Oct. 29, with hemp to J. H. Williams. Had very light N. E. and S. E. trades; been 20 ds. N. of lat. 26 N., with constant N. W. winds and boisterous weather. Sept. 23, lat. 31 S., lon. 35 E., signalized a French ship, from Coringe, Bay for Marseilles. Nov. 15, lat. 25 20 N., lon. 62 26 W., boarded Danish brig Maria, from Maracaibo for Hamburg, 23 ds. out.

Ship Atlantic, (of Bath,) Perkins, Liverpool 34 ds., with coal to Ducoan & Kendall. Nov. 30, lat. 40 38, lon. 71 30, saw a 3-masted schr. strg. W., showing Dunham & Dimon's signal.

Ship Zambesi, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Thomas, Antwerp 28 ds., in ballast to P. I. Nevius & Son. Has been anchored in the Lower Bay for the last week.

Ship Ezerkerzog Ferdinand Max, (Aus.,) Gelich, London 47 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Co.

Bark Jubilaum, (Brem.,) Kimme, Bremen 35 ds., in ballast to Roger Bros. Has been 20 ds. W. of the Banks with strong N. W. gales.

Brig Talbot, (Br., of London,) Putt, Bahia Oct. 13, with sugar to Howland & Aspinwall. Left no Am. vessels. Sid. in co. with bark Elf, for Rio Janeiro. Has experienced heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Anba, (Br., of Bermuda,) Morrow, Mayaguez, P. R., Nov. 14, with sugar to master.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., and cold.

Sailed.

Steamship Asia, (Br.,) for Liverpool. Barks Harriet Cann, (Br.,) Gloucester; Mary Baker, (Br.,) Cork; Henry Trowbridge, Barbados; Sylla, (Dan.,) Hanover. Brigs Onda, (Br.,) Rio Janeiro; Village Belle, Sisal; Jordan, (Br.,) Londenderry. Schr. Lady Mulgrave, (Br.,) Fort-au-Prince.

Spoken, &c.

Amy Knight—schr., of and for Marblehead, with 25,000 fish, no date, lat. 42 40, lon. 66 15.

Phenix—Br. ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, 56 ds. out, Sept. 25, lat. 35 30 S., lon. 21.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, Nov. 18—Arr. Am. bark Hantho, New-York; 19th, Am. brig Romance, Baltimore; Am. ship Reliance, New-York; 20th, steamship Northern Light, New-York; 23d, Am. schr. Gallatin, Carthagena; 24th, Am. bark Mary Lee, New-York; Am. schr. Jennie Morton, Baltimore; 25th, Am. bark Cienfuegos, New-York.

Sailed—Nov. 23, Am. bark Magdalena, New-York.

CALLAO, Nov. 10—Arr. Am. bark Betsena, Valparaiso; 8th, Am. ships William D. Sewell, Coquimbo; 6th, Geo. Raynes, Boston; 1st, Jennie W. Paine, Bangor, Me.

Sailed—Nov. 12, Am. ships Edward D. Peters, Fersandes; 11th, William D. Sewell, Chinchas; Alice Bennard, do.; 2d, Gaspe, Fernandes; Harry of the West, Chinchas; Oct. 31, Grace Sargeant, England.

Oct. 7, lat. 55 21 S., lon. 77 16 W., Am. ship Twilight was spoken, passing from the Atlantic into the Pacific. Oct. 8, a launch was discovered at sea, lat. 53 30 S., lon. 79 W., which had been recently painted, and was in good order; a few preserved meats, a little dried beef, bits of letter anvelopes, and a portrait of a child, say 13 years old, were found on board. On one envelope was, "——, Inger Road, Deptford, London." The launch must had belonged to a vessel recently abandoned.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 28—Arr. Am. schr. Martha Worthington, California.

Sailed—Oct. 19, Am. schr. Mathew Varsar, Tahiti; 28th, Am. ship Minstrel, Callao; 29th, Am. bark Hugh Birkhead, Paita.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Nov. 14, schr. Jos. E. Small, from New-York, dischg.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

With the WEEKLY TIMES of this morniog we publish a SUPPLEMENT containing a FULL PAGE MAP OF THE NATIONAL LINES BEFORE WASHINGTON, exhibiting faithfully the defances of the National Capital, and positioos of the several Divisions of the Grand Union Army. The map is drawn from an official survey, and is printed on fine and firm white paper prepared expressly for the purpose, so that it may be framed for future reference. With the accompanying letter-press, it will prove an invalnable aid to those desirous of understanding the defences of the Capital and the dispositions of the different Divisions of the Federal Army. The WEEKLY TIMES, with SUPPLEMENT containing the map, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter in wrappers, ready for mailing, at the usual price. In addition it contains:

I.—THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

II.—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN FULL, and abstracts of the reports submitted by the Secretaries.

III.—LEADING ARTICLES—The President's Message—Report of the Secretary of the Navy—The Stars and Stripes on the Sea—England and the United States—The European Expedition against Mexico, the Claims of France and England—More Light from the South, and other Editorials.

IV.—A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS OF THE WEEK—Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

V.—A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE WEEK, with Foreign and Domestic.

VI—OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—A most interesting letter from England, showing what action England is likely to take in regard to the arrest of MASON and SLIDELL by the step she took to prevent it—Interesting and important news from Canada, the measures taken for the fortification of the Provinces, &c., &c.

VII.—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE—The Inactions of Our Army and Its Cause—A Great Battle Not Probable—Troops to be Detached for the Southern Expeditions—Effects of the Cold Weather, and other interesting intelligence from the Capitol.

VIII—OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMP—The Fight at Fort Pickens, and a Description of the Battle-ground—The Affair at Tybee Island—and a description of the new scene of operations—Contradictory rebel reports relative to the Bombardment of Pensacola and the Investment of Fort Pulsaki—From Fortress Monroe—The Failure of the Rebels to Iron-plate the *Merrimac*, and of their Gunboats to run the Blockade.

IX—NEWS FROM REBELDOM—Interesting extracts from rebel newspapers—Bold Protest in Charleston against Confederate Tyranny—Comments on the Port Royal Expedition—The Black Flag—Confederate News from London—Items from Tennessee—The Cotton Problem—Sufferings of the Confederates in Western Virginia—Another Commercial Convention, etc., etc.

X—THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY SEWARD AND THE SYNOD OF NEW-JERSEY AND NEW-YORK, relative to the state of the country.

XI—EUROPEAN NEWS—Arrival of the Mails by the *Canada*—Arrival of the *City of Baltimore* off Cape Race—Sailing of a large steamer for the rebel States, loaded with War Munitions—Arrival at Southampton of the Pirate Steamer *Nashville*—Destruction of a New-York ship at sea by the Pirates of the *Nashville*—The Strength of the Expedition against Mexico—Departure of the Expedition to Mexico, &c.

XII—ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XIII—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

XIV.—THE GLORIOUS RESULT OF THE CHARTER ELECTION OF TUESDAY—OPDYKE elected to the Mayoralty, and Wood and corruption defeated; items of personal interest, marriages, deaths, &c., &c.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE.
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

The First Ice!—DISBROW'S Pond on 5th-av., between 39th and 40th sts, claims the first skating ice. Yesterday a number of ladies and gentlemen enjoyed the privileges of the first ice. To-day it will be crowded by the beauty and fashion. Admission (with the privilege of skating) 25 cents.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Underwearmanufactory for the Million, at McLAUGHLIN'S French Yoke Shirt Depot, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.
T. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

MARRIED.

URMY—DE ANGELIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Eaton, of St. Clement's Church, ANDREW V. URMY, Lieutenant Twelfth Regiment New-York Volunteers, to Miss MARY AUGUSTINE DE ANGELIS, eldest daughter of L. De Angelis, Esq., late Deputy U. S. Marshal.

MANY friends were present, and the bride and groom left on their wedding tour, with the warmest and best wishes for their future happiness and prosperity.

POOLEY—SAMPSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. W. F. Watkins, Dr. J. H. POOLEY, U. S. Army, to Miss MARY E. SAMPSON, daughter of Wm. C. Sampson, Esq., of this City.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

ANDREWS—MARSHALL.—In Ridgefield, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 28, by Rev. Wm. H. Williams, JAMES E. ANDREWS, of Rye, N. Y., to LUCY A. MARSHALL, daughter of Edward Godfrey.

DIED.

O'REILLY.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 1, after a short illness, JAMES A. O'REILLY.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, without further invitation.

LEONE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, of scarlet fever, FLORENCE T., youngest daughter of Cyrus W. and S. Amelia Leader, aged 3 years and 8 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 366 East 10th-st., on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BECK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, WILLIAM C. BECK, second son of William and Ann E. C. Beck, aged 9 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 272 West 44th-st., on Friday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

MATHEWS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, after a severe illness, FANNIE MATHEWS, youngest daughter of J. Seymour and Elizabeth Mathews, aged 3 years and 1 day.

The funeral will take place at 10½ o'clock this (Thursday) morning, from the residence of her father, No. 331 2d-av.

COE.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 4, MARY COE, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., on Friday, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

VAN TASSEL.—In Staten Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, EDWARD VAN TASSEL, aged 47 years and 7 days.

The funeral service will take place, at his residence, at 8 o'clock this (Thursday) morning. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

DEAN.—In Stamford, Conn., on Friday, Nov. 29, suddenly, Mrs. CYNTHIA DEAN, wife of Samuel Dean, in the 61st year of her age.

JONES.—On Tuesday, Dec. 3, ISAAC W. JONES.

His friends in New-York and Brooklyn are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Caleb C. Ward, No. 7 Lombardy-st., NEWARK, N. J., this day, (Thursday,) the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOLGER.—In Buffalo, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 2, BENJ. W. FOLGER, formerly of this City, aged 63 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 627.—Dec. 4, 1861.
68, 58, 74, 61, 55, 56, 75, 3, 12, 69, 17, 36.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 628.—Dec. 4, 1861.
37, 41, 5, 20, 68, 72, 44, 25, 73, 77, 33, 15, 70.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and foreing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.
Very elegant hunting cases, some as low as twenty-five dollars each, warranted correct time-keepers, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD CHATELEINE CHAINS,
New and elegant patterns, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 3 stamps.

SHORT-HAND WRITING.
At O'DOWD'S Reporting rooms, No. 658 Broadway, short-hand writing is taught as usual, day and evening. Young men who commenced a course of instruction six months ago are now prepared to enter the reporting profession, and command salaries of from $1,000 to $3,000 per annum.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 12 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord,
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—A special meeting of the Academy was held Nov. 30, 1861, at the University, Washington-square, to take action in reference to the death of a late Fellow, Dr. R. S. KISSAM.

Dr. James Anderson, President, in the chair, and a large number of Fellows present.

Dr. Anderson stated the object of the meeting, and on motion appointed Drs. Valentine Mott, J. P. Batcheider and A. K. Gardner a committee to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion; whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were read and accepted as the

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM ENGLAND.				
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York		Nov. 20
Jura	Liverpool	Portland		Nov. 21
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York		Nov. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York		Nov. 23
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York		Nov. 27
Europa	Southampton	New-York		Nov. 27
Persia	Southampton	New-York		Nov. 27
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Portland		Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston		Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York		Dec. 4
Hermann	Southampton	New-York		Dec. 4
Wyoming	Liverpool	Portland		Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York		Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York		Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland		Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston		Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York		Dec. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York		Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York		Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston		Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York		Jan. 1
FROM AMERICA.				
Asia	New-York	Liverpool		Dec. 4
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool		Dec. 7
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool		Dec. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow		Dec. 10
Canada	Boston	Liverpool		Dec. 11
Jura	Portland	Liverpool		Dec. 14

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed Teeth and Roots, *positively without pain* or danger, can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 8 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $8. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; Bone and Amalgum, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

MR. ALEXANDER BROWNLEY, DESIGNer, of Glasgow, will hear of a friend by addressing A. P., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING its house larger than they require, and desirably located in the upper part of the City, would accommodate two single gentlemen or a gentleman and lady with room and full or partial board. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address HAYWARD, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM ON the second floor to let, with board, in a private family; also, a back parlor; house has all the modern improvement; good board and comfortable home; location desirable. Address Box No. 2,406 Post-office, or apply at No. 199 West 32d-st., between 6th and 9th ave.

BOARDING.—NOW VACANT, A SUITE OF DEsirable front rooms, with board, suitable for a large family; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with board, on very moderate terms, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 6th-av. and 22d-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can have board, with a small front room, having gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Terms, including fire and gas, $9 per week. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—NO. 79 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., near Stuyvesant Park, in a private family; the entire second floor, consisting of three rooms, bedroom and bath-room together or separately. Private table if desired. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 20th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of front rooms on the 2d or 3d floor, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, with all the comforts of a home, for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; location and house must be desirable, between Lexington and 6th-avs., and above 14th-st; preference will be given to a party willing to dispose of the second floor, or three rooms on same. Terms, including gas, fuel, &c., not to exceed $75 per month. Address, with particulars, for two days, HOME, box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT board, by a lady, a superior teacher of all the branches of French, Italian, German, Spanish and music. Lessons 25 cents an hour, at the pupil's house. Apply to PARIS, care of Messrs. Chambers, piano store, Bible House. Terms for a furnished room only, with fire and gas, not to exceed $10 monthly, paid in advance.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, may be had in a private family, pleasantly situated, having a large room and conveniences, near the Churches and Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, C. R., Box No. 1,455 New-York Post-office.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A GENTLEMAN wants a neatly-furnished and pleasant room, with meals a portion of the time if entirely convenient, and will not disturb the ordinary arrangements. Young ladies no inducement, and children no objection. A family having more room than they require may find a tenant. Address BACHELOR, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a private French family have a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor to let, together or seperate, with or without board. House first class. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Convenient to cars and stages.

A EUROPEAN LADY, FOR SOME YEARS chief music teacher in one of the principal American seminaries, desires board in some respectable American family, in return for lessons in music, French or German; highest references. Address F. G., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, at No. 34 Willow, side entrance on Cranberry, one block from Columbia-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Bath, gas, &c., in the house.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY TEACHER OF music wishes to obtain board, where lessons on the piano will be received as part payment for the same. References given and required. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Station D, Post-office, Bible House.

BOARDING IN WEST 14TH-ST.—AN ENtire second floor, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house, and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,569 Post-office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms, on second floor, to let, together or separately, with lunch, on desirable terms. Location desirable, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

FIFTH-AVENUE BOARD.—HANDSOMELY furnished parlors and dining-room on first floor, with five or more bedrooms on second floor, will be let to a desirable family, with private table only. Apply at No. 29 5th-av.

BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN MAY find good rooms, with or without partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN OF QUIET habits, in a private family, a pleasant, well-furnished sitting-room, with small bedroom adjoining, on the second floor. Apply at No. 41 East 13th-st., northeast corner of University-place.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, (7 years old,) with two adjoining rooms. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, H. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH COURSE.—MADAME E. BOUTILLIER, Instructress, licensed by the Faculty of Paris, will open a French course for ladies, Dec. 10. Elementary lessons—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 3 to 4 P. M. Composition and Conversation—Tuesday and Thursday, from 3 to 4 P. M. Terms: Primary Course, $10; Advanced Course, $8. Payable quarterly, in advance.
N. B.—Private lessons at pupil's residence. Apply daily, from 2 to 3 P. M., at No. 43 East Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

MARSH'S WORKS ON BOOK-KEEPING, Complete and beautiful edition, Printed in colors, For sale at MARSH'S COUNTING ROOMS FOR PRACTICE IN BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS, Irving Buildings, No 526 Broadway. Circulars with terms on application.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—TAUGHT IN NEW-York and Brooklyn by Señor ALBERTO DE TORNOS, from Madrid, Professor in the best schools of these cities. New-York, No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Brooklyn, at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WISHING INstruction in English, classics, mathematics or French, (spoken,) by an efficient teacher, a graduate of Yale College, of much experience. Address RALPH DAYTON, No. 9 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., or call at noon or at 6 o'clock P. M.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors,) will reopen Sept. 9. The French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$40 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A.M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS, Corner Broome and Mott-sts., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF LADIES' MAGNIFICENT FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, on FRIDAY, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, a very large assortment of the very richest furs, manufactured the present season of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise
REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE.
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,
All adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.
CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS.
Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
Among which may be found a large and well-trimmed ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes set in with Black Bear,
Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.
In offering this sale to the public, I would state that every article sold will be warranted by me to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods, and free from moth. And I further give every purchaser the privilege to return within three days after the sale any article should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
BY ORDER OF MESSRS. LEHMAN, FAVRE & CO., By EDWARD SCHENCK, at his salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, THIS DAY, Dec. 5, a large assortment of superb fancy goods of new patterns and designs, imported this season, consisting in part of
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
ELEGANT BRONZE FIGURES AND GROUPS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
PARIAN AND BISQUE FIGURES AND GROUPS.
LADIES' WORK-BOXES AND DRESSING CASES.
SUPERB ORMOLU GOODS.
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
And a large variety of the elegant fancy articles to be positively sold without any reserve.
The above are now on exhibition.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
On THURSAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, BY ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st.
FIVE HUNDRED CASES,
All first-class fresh goods, to be sold for cash, including a large assortment of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS, Grain, Thick, Kip and Calf,
Prime quality, adapted to the best retail trade.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st.
Cavalry Boots at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday, Dec. 5,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a good variety of City Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, suitable for investments. For further particulars see *World, Commercial Advertiser and Evening Post*. Catalogues will be obtained at the Office, No. 52 William-st. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 9, at the Merchants' Exchange, corner Nassau-st. and City Hall Square.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF $20,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND VALUABLE MOVEMENTS—Being the stock of an importer. A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, a large line about 150 18-carat hunting, durable time compensation balance, independent second chronometers and levers; 125 ladies' enameled and diamond watches, English full-jeweled patent and ¾-plate levers; Nickle 18-carat hunting straight line and detached levers and cylinders; 40 dozen silver hunting patent levers, anchors, lepines and verge watches; silver plaqua, and silver-gilt hunting and open-face anchors and lepines. Also, a valuable line of fine diamond jewelry, consisting of single-stone hoop and cluster diamond, roby, pearl and garnet brooches, rings, ear-rings and studs; 185 dozen silver extension and gold pencil-cases and pens; 450 fine English and other movements by celebrated makers; together with a variety of other goods. Catalogues at sale. Terms cash. The trade are respectfully invited to the above sale, as the goods will be put up in lots to suit dealers only.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1861, at 12 Noon, the following described securities, viz.: Sixty-nine (69) Bonds of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, of Kentucky, of $800 each, with the past due and other Coupons.
And also a certificate, which purports to entitle the owner thereof to twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars ($24,800) of the new stock of said Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, to be issued under the plan of relief adopted by said Company, June 1, 1855, as expressed in said certificate, the said bonds and Stock being now held as collateral security.
Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1861.
GOODMAN & JESUP, Attorneys.
No. 112 Broadway. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers,
WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, DEC. 6, AT 10½ o'clock, at salesroom and galleries, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, being the entire contents of a large dwelling-house, recently furnished, consisting of bedding, carpets, curtains, mirrors, rosewood parlor furniture, piano-forte, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture, oak dining-room furniture, china and glassware, oil-cloth, stair carpets, table linen, gas-fixtures, kitchen furniture, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF elegant household furniture, carpets, fancy goods, library and dining-room furniture, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, consisting of a large stock of parlor, library, dining-room and chamber furniture, en suite; parlor secretaries, book-cases, etageres, buffets, dining tables, &c. The above is an elegant stock and the sale positive.

J. H. BUSBEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 9 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, mahogany rocking and other chairs, sofas, sofa beds, extension, centre and other tables, mirrors, wardrobes, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, blankets, comforters, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, ranges, crockery kitchen furniture, &c.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS—LAST SALE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at No. 114 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, to close consignments, consisting of Double and Single Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Gladiolus, Narcissus, Crown Imperials, &c. Warranted in prime order and true to names.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, DEC. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the valuable stores and dwellings known as Nos. 306 and 312 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Maps may be obtained of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., or of H. P. BATES, Esq., No. 11 President-st., Brooklyn.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
850 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City or country trade.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FROM THE United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 2,473, dated March 17, 1858, to John C. Cheeseman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Executors of Stephen B. Munn, for Ten Thousand Dollars, with interest at four per cent. from date. All persons interested are required to show cause, within six weeks, why a new certificate shall not issue in lieu of that lost.—Dec. 3, 1861.
JOHN C. CHEESEMAN,
CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, } Executors.
JOHN A. COLLIER,

LOST—A LEATHER POCKET-BOOK CONTAINing receipts and other papers of no value to any one but the owner, together with $75 in money. It was stolen at or near the *Tribune* office last evening. If the person who has it will send the papers to SAMUEL STRONG, at Lovejoy's Hotel, he may keep the money.

LOST.—A MINK FUR VICTORINE, WHILE GOing from 23d-st. to 36th-st., through 5th-av. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 163 Madison-av.

FOUND—IN MADISON-AV., NEAR 29TH-ST., A POCKET-BOOK, containing some bills and other things. Call at No. 89 Madison-av.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT IN the first schools of this city, desires an engagement for a few hours daily, in a family or school, to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable references given. Address B. T., Visiting Teacher, Madison-square Post-office.

A TEACHER.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teaching wishes an engagement, either in a family or school, to teach English, French and music; salary moderate; high references; or as companion or as copyist. Address E. O. H., No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady of experience, a situation as governess for young children; would act as daily or resident governess as desired. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $10,000, to join the advertiser and a member of the Board of Brokers in forming a firm for the transaction of the Banking and Brokerage business. Address G., Box No. 911 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN RESTAUrant and dining-saloon situated at the Jersey City Ferry, inside the gates, will be sold at a bargain. For terms, apply on the premises, foot of Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS.

ONE MONTH LONGER.
$100,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
WHICH MUST BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO THE COST
Before the end of this year
FRESH REDUCTIONS
Are constantly being made in prices, to insure the Sale of the entire Stock within this time.
SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED
to the Stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS and CLOAKS,
SILKS and OTHER DRESS GOODS.
Also,
A Large Lot of
EVENING DRESSES,
Which will be sold for just one-half the cost of importation. Also,
FOR SALE CHEAP,
A LARGE LOT of STORE FIXTURES,
Consisting of
COUNTERS, SHELVING, HERRING'S SAFE, DESKS, &c.
NOTE.
The above large amount of Goods still remaining on hand, it has been found necessary to keep the Store open for one month longer, through December, at the end of which it will positively be closed.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
(In Liquidation,)
NO. 447 BROADWAY.
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS. SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS:
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Guipure Lace Capes,)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
All new styles, at retail, at low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

$50,000—BANKRUPT STOCK.—WE OFfer to our customers a large bankrupt stock, which we have just purchased at a great discount from the original cost. This bankrupt stock consists of a full line.
Hosiery and Gloves, Hoop Skirts and Corsets.
Ladies' and Gents' Undergarments of all kinds.
Embroideries and Lace Goods.
Book, Swiss and Cambric Muslins.
Flannels, Paper Cambrics, Towels, &c.
Linen Goods in every variety.
Handkerchiefs for ladies and gentlemen.
Bleached and Brown Cottons, Cashmere Scarfs, &c.
Ribbons, Paris Flowers, Ruches, Bonnets, &c.
Bought by CUSHMAN & BROOKS, at a large discount.
Ladies, you can find bargains by calling at our new store, No. 463 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
PARIS AND NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
LION SKIN CLOAKS,
PROMENADE CLOAKS, LADIES' CLOAKS,
MISSES' CLOAKS, CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
at $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $9, at $10, at $12.
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES,
At W. K. PEYTON'S
EXCELSIOR CLOAK HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONnets, new styles, at $6, $7 and $8, worth $10 and $12 each. L. BINNS' millinery, largest and cheapest in the world, No. 581 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's hats, mourning bonnets.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY AN American woman, a situation as chambermaid, or child's nurse; would have no objections to the country, or to travel. Reference given. Please call at No. 125 Charles-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A PROTestant girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the fine washing; best of City references. Can be seen for two days. Apply at 36 Hudson-av., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, with two years' City reference, wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do light housework; a good situation more an object than wages. Inquire at Clinton Hall Employment Society, on Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and washing and ironing; can do up fine clothes in the neatest manner, and is a good waitress; has lived six years in her last place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing or waiting; would go as regular laundress in a private family; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation in a genteel private family, to do the chamberwork or to take care of children and sew; has lived seven years in her last place. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Welch girl, a situation as chambermaid or plain sewer; or to do general housework. Apply at No. 283 Broome-st., rear, second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman to take care of children or would do chamberwork and waiting; can give the best of references. Apply for two days at No. 122 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or is willing to take care of children, and is obliging; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 434 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take a chamber-maid's place and do fine washing; has no objection to travel with a family and make herself useful. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a competent young woman; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived the last two years. Call or address No. 43 Clarkson-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; has seventeen months' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 161 East 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable English Protestant girl, desires a situation, in city or country, in the above capacity; will be found thoroughly competent and a first-class waitress; has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiting; will assist with the children. City references from her two last places. Apply at No. 211 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 16 West 33th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; three years' reference given from her last place. Call at No. 206 9th-av., corner of 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a Scotch girl, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing and ironing. City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, meats, game, poultry, desserts, &c.; also understands making good bread, biscuit and pastry; has no objection to assist in the washing. Good reference given. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, room No. 1.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as cook; fully understands taking charge of any kitchen—understands all kinds of baking and all kinds of soups, jellies of all kinds, poultry and game. Very good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to go to Washington or California. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; thoroughly competent in her business; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Very best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 East 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook; she understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, and is a good cake and bread maker; will go to any distance in the country or to Canada. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH PROTestant cook, understanding her business thoroughly in all its branches, meats, soups, pastries, jellies, &c., with the best of City reference, may be found at Employment Society, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A capable woman as a first-class cook; understands the business in all its branches; is a good baker, and would assist in the washing, and has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family. She is a competent, good cook, and would assist with the washing, if required. Can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 118 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., over the grocery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very respectable woman as first-class cook; is thoroughly competent in all its branches, and has twelve years' City reference; none but private families need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 3d-av., near 9th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City and country reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; is willing to go to the City or country; no objection to a genteel boarding-house. Call at 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who understands her business in all its branches, a situation as cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as competent cook; understands soups, meats, poultry, game, fish, jellies, bread. A situation in a private family preferred. Best of reference. Call at No. 118 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as cook, &c.; is an excellent cook and baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS GOOD cook and good baker in a private family, by a very respectable woman, who can produce the highest testimonials. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., ring private door bell next the jeweler's, near 22d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant girl as an excellent plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer, and is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 356 7th-av., between 32d and 33d-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an English woman, who perfectly understands her business—soups, meats, game, desserts, &c.; has good City reference. Apply at No. 80 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., rear building.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required, and has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES to obtain a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is also an excellent laundress; would do chamberwork and washing; best of reference. Call at No. 317 West 29th-st., cottage in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; has no objection to assist with the washing, if required; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 60 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl, as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good bread and biscuit baker; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, and to do the housework of a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is tidy and neat in her kitchen. Apply at No. 46 West 10th-st., up stairs, front room, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family by a respectable woman; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can give best of references. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook and baker, and understands all kinds of desserts and pastry, if required; has no objection to assist in the washing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 205 Greene-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 14 4th-st., near Horatio. Can cook in English style.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl, as plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 178 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAM WISHES an situation as cook; understands all kinds of French and American cooking; is willing and obliging; has the best City references. Call at No. 132, West 15th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; the best of City reference. Call at No. 164 9th-st., opposite the Bible House.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent young woman, to cook, wash and iron; she is a good cook and an excellent laundress; understands fluting; and can be highly recommended. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to do up-stairs work. Can be seen until engaged at No. 90 Cannon-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a good plain cook, washer and ironer, with good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 378 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., front room, first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., a few doors from 6th-av. The best of City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations for two young women: one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress or laundress. Inquire of their present employer, No. 76 Clinton-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, &c.; can give the best of reference as regards capacity, character, &c. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young German girl as plain cook or chambermaid in a private family. Call at No. 328 West 43d-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman desires a situation, in city or country, in the above capacity; will be found a thorough cook of both meat and pastry; can wash and iron in good style; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER, &c.—WANTED, SITUations by two girls; one as cook and washer; the other as chambermaid and waiter; the best of City references given. Address MARY and ANN, No. 252 Bleecker-st., in the candy-store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A respectable young woman, with good reference, desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent cook and baker; can wash and iron in the best style; is willing and obliging; not afraid of work; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; has no objection to go into a genteel boarding-house; no objection to New-York; good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 203 Gold-st., near Concord, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WAS

FINANCIAL.

HENDWAY, NORWOOD & Co., STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 60 Exchange-place, Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

BILLS APPROVED BY MAJOR HAGNER, for ORDNANCE STORES, PAYABLE IN WASHINGTON, Purchased by TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

WAR CLAIMS.

APPROVED BILLS PAYABLE BY ANY OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS IN NEW-YORK OR AT WASHINGTON, PURCHASED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

NAVY AGENCY.

CONTRACTORS AND OTHER CLAIMS APPROVED BY NAVY AGENT IN NEW-YORK, PURCHASED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON BUSINESS PAPER, Bought and sold at lowest rates, by F. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Chamberlain's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the sale to the highest bidder, of any sum not exceeding, for the present, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1859, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent, of which one-half, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1895.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the amount of the proposals agreed to be taken will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the City Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE. HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer, in Hartford, until the 30th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York of 5 per cent on the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 10 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds will be in sums of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

The amount authorized by the $1,500,000 act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.

HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all parts of the West. Collections in the interior portions will be at the risk of owners, care being used in employing the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We will make liberal advances upon such securities, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE, No. 32 Pine-st., Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, who wish to avail themselves of the terms proposed by the Company, that the books will remain open for the purpose of making exchanges, until Dec. 21, 1861. The new Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be delivered in exchange for the above mentioned securities at any time before the day specified, by H. C. Kingsley, at No. 58 William-st., New-York and at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered at their own expense on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Tenders for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to 12 M. of December 21st, by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.

SAMUEL SLOAN, EDWARD JONES, J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary *pro tem.*

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company which becomes due on the first day of December, inst., will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., Treasurer's Office, Nov. 30, 1861.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of this Company Dec. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished, the War and Navy Departments cashed by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 30 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' Accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 30, 1861.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

MACHINERY, &c.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works a Patterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

NURSES FOR THE ARMY.—THE COMMITtee on the Registration of Nurses for the Army, is in session every MONDAY and THURSDAY, from 10 to 11 o'clock, at room No. 24, Cooper Union, where applications are received.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! ENDURANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser, entitled Guide. (50th edition, 250 pages, 120 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Insomnia, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses, with the latest discoveries in reproduction; European medical practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specialties; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; E. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 631 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 636 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table (without) their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $3, as maninistered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 196 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO., No. 118 Franklin-st., New-York, And J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to Operative Surgery, Diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, (impotency,) caused by youthful indiscretion. Mr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women, before or after marriage, is of vital importance to them, and every young man in the land should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Price $1. It may be had at his office, No. 36 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, or at RICHARDSON'S bookstore, No. 1 Vesey-st., and at GODFREY'S, No. 631 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful advice to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL C. FALLER, Box 92, Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send, or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

THE MOTHERS' PERPETUAL CALENDAR AND LADIES' CIRCULAR.—Important to ladies who may require competent medical advice and would avoid quackery. Mailed, letter form, on receipt of 25 cents, or equivalent in stamps. Also, DUBOIS' French Female Panaces, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Price $1, $2 and $3. To be had only of Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 206 6th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, stricture, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge his office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he constantly attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.
Stock Capital, (all paid in,).....$500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861,.....1,047,436
Liabilities,.....14,560

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS

of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 33⅓ per cent.

2d	"	"	"	8,	'58, 50 "
3d	"	"	"	14,	'59, 50 "
4th	"	"	"	12,	'60, 45 "
5th	"	"	"	5,	'61, 35 "

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.

HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix, S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.

n7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.

my29-lawtuTh*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army, No. 1,130 Girard-st., Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M., on the 6th of December next, for furnishing one hundred four-wheeled ambulances, known as the Tripler pattern, to be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tripler Ambulances."

AMBULANCE (Body.)

Sills 11 feet long, cut to out, (including foot-board,) 3¼ inches wide by 2½ inches deep. The foot-board is 11¼ inches wide, made of 1-inch stuff, and fastened on the sills by 3½-inch bolts at each end. The sills are made at front end so as to incline the foot-board upwards. There are eight studs on each side, 1¼ inches square; sides are solid panels of ⅞-inch boards, 30 inches high (with middle rail) from top of sill to top of rail on panels. There is a top rail about 6½ inches above; this rail is fastened to the studs. The body is 8 feet 9¾ inches in length in the clear, from outside of tail-piece to box in front, and 4 feet wide in the clear, front, or head-board, 15 inches high, 6 feet high in centre from floor to ridge pole, and top made naval, 6 bows 2x⅝ inches, fastened to rails and studs with screws outside.

In second lower panel or 2 feet from front on each side, there is a wicket door 8¾ inches wide and 14¾ inches long. This door is made to slide in a groove on inside; the seat for driver is made of the lid of box with cushion; the box is 18 inches wide, 11¾ inches in the clear, with partition in the middle; the lazy back is fastened to the lid of box, plain hand lock on side, to which is attached an iron rod or lever alongside of body; to the lever is a strap by which the driver locks the wagon.

A middle bar 3¼x2½ inches is bolted on sills, for the hindside spring, 2 braces on tail end of body reaching from tail-piece to top rail.

Framework of body to be of best white oak timber thoroughly seasoned, the bows to be of white ash; panels to be of poplar thoroughly seasoned.

Curtains to be strapped, straps to be sewed nu with harness thread well waxed.

SPRINGS OF AMBULANCE.

Springs to be best quality spring steel. Back spring 4 feet 2 inches long from centre to centre; side springs back 3 feet 10 inches centre to centre; front back spring 4 feet 2 inches centre to centre; the cross springs are 2¾ inches wide, 7 leaves; the side springs 2¾ inches wide by 6 plates; side springs front 3 feet 10 inches long centre to centre.

Axles of iron, to be case-hardened, 1¾ square, turned edgewise, with nuts on ends. Boxes 8½ long, 1¾x1¾ inches.

Hubs of gum or locust thoroughly seasoned; the spokes and felloes to be of white oak thoroughly seasoned.

Hind wheels 4 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7¼x10 inches, spokes 1¼x2 inches at the shoulders, tire 2 inches wide and ¾ inch thick, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Front wheels 3 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7¼x10 inches, spokes 2x1¼ inches at the shoulder, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Hounds and half hounds, to be of white oak, of best quality, and without defects. Half hounds, 2 feet long; 5th wheel, 2 feet diameter, 1½ inches x ½ inch.

Whole hounds, 4 feet 4 inches long; 3 cross-bars on 5th wheel, 2 inches square; cross bar on front hounds 4 feet 8 inches long, the steps on each side are fastened to this cross bar.

Double trees, 4 feet long, ironed, same as those of *omnibusses*, as is also the whole running gear, the double trees, and lead tree to be of white hickory, without defects, and thoroughly seasoned.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent. No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 8 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

Top rail 7½ inches long, 1 foot 10 inches wide; panels, 4¼ inches wide, 1¼ inches thick, of poplar, and has a solid bottom; mattress is made of heavy oil-cloth, stuffed with best quality curled horse hair; the cover of litters is fastened to panels of litter by a leather binding, and tacked all around; in each frame of litter there are to be sixteen mattress springs; cross strips to be made of best quality oak.

The framework for upper litters is composed of three cross strips, one on each end and one in the middle; one cross-piece on top, on each side, and two in the middle for tracks to run the litter in on; the tracks are made in the bottom as well as the upper, ⅝-inch x ¾-inch iron, and extend the whole length of body of tail-piece; there are three rollers on each side of litter frame, with flange, same as regular railroad car wheels.

There are 4 litters for each wagon; 4 small pillows and 2 cushions, one for driver and one for back seat; on each side of litter frame there is an iron handle, made to slip in and out; these handles are let in, level with the litter frame, 21 inches long, made to come out, say 15 inches, without being checked.

There is also a hook in each end of the frame to keep it in place, when in the body, and fastens to a staple in the floor, let in so as to be nearly level; upper litters the same; the staple is put in the front and back cross bar.

Tail-board to be made of ash, 15 inches wide, by full 1-inch stuff, and when down, rest on joint hinges, forming a platform, supported when down by a leather strap 2 inches wide, which goes around the tail-piece at each end, between the panel and the braces; when up, it forms the tail-board.

A movable seat goes in body, back of litters, made of 1-inch boards, and end-pieces; the bottom is 18 inches wide, and board for back 15 inches high; this has a cushion; the tail-board is fastened, when up, by hooks, secured to middle rail.

Each side of the body of the ambulance to be mark d U S.; all other parts to be lettered U. S.

It is agreed and distinctly understood that the ambulances are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one ambulance will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no numbering or arranging for putting together; and all the materials used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work, in all its parts, faithfully executed in the best workmanlike manner.

The work may be inspected, from time to time as it progresses, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for.

The ambulances are to be delivered in Philadelphia, if desired by the Quartermaster's Department.

G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1862. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAENPORT, JAMES MACKEAN, RICHARD WARREN, JOHN O'KEEFE, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Committee on Supplies.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cannandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:28, 11:30 A. M., and 3:58 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:22 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12¼ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 8:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yephank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER —HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday,* Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 9 A. M.
Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 11 A. M.	Thursday,* Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
Friday,* Nov. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Saturday,* Nov. 30, 2 P. M.
Monday,* Dec. 2, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 9 A. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 3, 8 A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 4, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 4, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 10½ A. M.	Thursday,* Dec. 5, 8 A. M.
Friday,* Dec. 6, 12 M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 12 M.	Saturday,* Dec. 7, 12 M.
Monday,* Dec. 9, 1:40 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 10, 8½ A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 11, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 11, 10½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat. Days marked thus,* steamer Long Branch.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STOVES, FURNACES, &c.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES; GAS—Warm your rooms by the new patent gas stove. No dirt! No ashes! No coal to carry! Economical! Clean! Portable! New-York Gas Stove Works, No. 414 Broadway, below Canal-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, at Washington

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY, Dec. 7
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Dec. 14
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Dec. 21

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	36

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent. No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 8 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The Text of the Mexican Intervention Treaty.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

Strength of the Expeditionary Squadrons.

Their Departure from England and France.

A Spanish Protectorate Proposed for Central and South America.

THE REMOVAL OF FREMONT ABROAD.

The Latest Letters of the London Times Correspondent in America.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The screw steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. IRVINE, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, and from Queenstnwn on the 21st November, arrived here last evening.

SPECIE LIST—£44,000, THOMAS SCOTT; £550, THOS. DUNHAM.

The leading points nf news hy this vessel were received on Satnrday last from Cape Race.

The *Freeman's Journal* says: "The Most Rev. Dr. HUGHES, Archbishop of New-York, was among the passengers on board the *Africa*, which arrived at Queenstown on Monday. His Grace will stay a short time in this country, in order to obtain a sufficient number of Catholic clergymen to afford a chaplain to each of the Union regiments requiring one. He will then proceed to Rome to obtain the necessary power to grant faculties lo such chaplains, so that they can officiate in whatever diocese the regiments lo which they may be attached may happen to be."

The Cotton Supply Association, of Manchester, have sent a large sample of Chinese cotton to be valued at Liverpool. A well-known cotton broker's firm fixed the price at 13¾d. ₰ ₺, the quotations for American good fair Orleans being about 12¾d. The staple is represented as being long, and finer thsn the Surats usually nsed among the Chinese.

It is stated that several steamers have been insured in London for the run from Eogland to New-Orleans and back for 20 guineas per cent.

The new Telegraph Company—the United Kingdom—which undertakes to forward a message of twanty words for one shilliog, irrespective of distanee, had commenced working between London, Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool. The Magnetic Telegrah Compsny and the Electric Telegraph Company had put down their rates between these sities to the shilling standard.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, M. P., and one of the edilors of the *Saturday Courier*, has given a lecture st Faversham, on the war in America. He contended, and said he knew the majority of thinking men in this country agree with him, though they were too mealy-mouthed to say it, that the best and readiest method toward restoring peace, would be the establishment, as soon as possible, of the ecmplete independence of the Confederate States.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Mr. S. M. MOLAY on the American Civil War as viewed by the mercantile classes.

The *Times* has a leader on Mr. SEWARD'S recent circular referring to Canada, and attributed to him the wish "*to store up for us if wanted a plausible ground of quarrel with England.*"

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says a reduction of from 10,000 to 100,000 men of the army is again spoken of, or rather those men will return to their homes on a year's furlongh, hut it is said the Minister of Marine declares he cannot agree to a single centime of reduction in his department.

The *Siècle*, the leading Liberal journal, bat half approves of the reduction of the naval and military establishments of France.

The *Patrie* says that the Emperor will pay a visit to Queen Victoria during the great exhibition next year.

A statistical examination of the last report of the Post-office shows, says the *Daily News*, that every letter sent by the Galway line entailed a loss of six shillings, (sterling,) upon the British Government.

Mr. BOURCICAULT'S play, "The Octoroon," had been produced in London, and was well received by the audience and the Press.

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

THE CONVENTION BETWEEN ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND SPAIN.

Convention between Her Majesty, the Queen of Spain, and the Emperor of the French, relative to Combined Operations against Mexico:

Her Majeety the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, and Hls Majesty the Emperor of the French, *feeling themselves compelled, by the arbitrary and vexatious conduct of the authorities of the Republic of Mexico, to demand from those authorities more efficacious protection for the persons and properties of their subjects, as well as a fulfillment of the obligations contracted toward their Mojesties by the Republic of Mexico*, have agreed to conclnde a convention, with a view to combine their common action, and, for this purpose, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdbm of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. JOHN, Earl RUSSELL, Viscount Amberley of Amberley and Ardsalla, a Paer of the United Kingdom, a member of Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, Don XAVIER DE ISTURIZ Y MONTERO, Knight of the Illustrious Order of the Goldon Fleece, Grand Cross of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles III., of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor of France, of the Orders of the Conception of Villaviciosa and Christ of Portugal, Senator of the Kingdom, late President of the Council of Ministers, and First Secretary of State of Her Catholic Majesty, and her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty;

And His Majesty the Emperor of the French, His Excellency the Count DE FLAHAULT DE LA BILLARDERIE, Senator, General of Division, Grand Cross of the Legion of Hooor, His Imperial Majesty's Ambassador-Extraordinary to her Britannic Majesty:

Who, after having reciprocally cummunicated their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French engage to make, immediately after tha signature of the present Convention, the necessary arrangements for dispatching to the coast of Mexico combined naval and military forces, the strength of which shall be determined by a further interchange of communications between their Governments, but of which *the total shall be sufficient to seize and occupy the several fortresses and military positions on the Mexican coast*

The commanders of the allied forces shall be, moreover, authorized to *execute the other operations which may be considered, on the spot, most suitable to effect the object specified in the preamble of the present Convention*, and specifically to insure the security of foreign residents.

All the measures contemplated in this article shall be taken in the same and on accouni of the high contracting parties, without reference to the particular nationality of the forces employed to execute them.

ARTICLE II.

The high contracting parties engage not to seek for themselves, in the employment of the coercive measures contemplated by the present Convention, *any acquisition of territory nor any special advantage*, and *not to exercise in the internal affairs of Mexico any influence of a nature to prejudice the right of the Mexican nation to choose and to constitute freely the form of its Government.*

ARTICLE III.

A Commission, composed of three Commissioners, one to be named by each of the contracting Powers, shall be established, with full authority to determine all questions that may arise as to the application or istribution of the sums of money which may be recovered from Mexico, having regard to the respective rights of the three coatracting parties.

ARTICLE IV.

The high enntracting parties desiring, moreover, that the measures which they intend to adopt shnuld not bear an exclusive character, and being aware that the Government of the United States, on its part, has, like them, claims tn enforce upon the Mexican Republic, agree that immediately after the signature nf the present Convention, a copy thereof shall be communicated to the Government of the United States, *that the Government shall be invited to accede to it*; and that in anticipation of that accession their respective Ministers at Washington shall be at once furnished with full powers for the purpose of concluding and signing, collectively or separately, with the Plenipotentiary designated by the President of the United States, a Convention, identic, save the suppression of the present article, with that which they sign this day. But as by delaying to put into execution articles I. and II. of the present Convention, the high contracting parties would incur a risk of failing in the object which they desire to attain, *they have agreed not to defer, with the view of obtaining the accession of the Government of the United States, the commencement of the above-mentioned operations beyond the time at which their combined forces can be assembled in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz.*

ARTICLE V.

Tha present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London within fifteen days.

In witness whereof lhe respeclive Plenipolentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, in triplicate, the 31st day of the month nf October, in the year of Our Lord 1861.

(L.S.) RUSSELL.
(L.S.) XAVIER DE ISTURI.
(L.S.) FLAHAULT.

ELEMENTS OF TROUBLE IN THE TREATY.

From the London Times.

Nolhing can be more equitable, but nothing, under the circnmstanccs, more difficult to observe. We have to deal with a people, nlterly distracted and demorslized by a whole generation of mutual blnnder and murder, where the landmarks of society have been forcibly torn np, where law has ceased to exist and where religion is merely a name for a mnre cruel extortion and a more bloody revenge. To undertake to respect the will of such a nation is like undertaking to respect the order of chaos. Fortunste, indeed, shall we be if we do not find ourselves in the position of persons on whom has devolved the duty of recreating and reinvigorating a society the last elements of which we have dissipated, and of founding anew for the Mexican people that Government which the Convention, wrongly, as it seems to us, assnmes to be in existence. *Such a task would be very difficult if intrusted to a single Power. How much will that difficulty be increased when, three jealous and powerful nations are required to join in an undertaking so delicate!* It will be in this, and not in the distribution of the money when we have collected it, that the real difficulty of the enterprise will consist.

There are two nations which will regard this expedition with very different feelings. Spain will naturally see in it a substantial proof that she is rapidly regaining the place which she once occupied in the first rank amid the Powers of Europe. She is admitted as a confederate by two States which aspire to control the destinies of the world. She must also feel a peculiar pleasure in beholding the position of the colony which flung off its allegiance to her forty years ago, and comparing it with her own. The Spanish nation seems about to renew its youth, while the apparently vigorous and prosperous colony has fallen into more than senile decrepitude. The States of the American Union, on the other hand, cannot but view the presence of the troops of France, England, and Spain on the continent of North America with feelings of mortification and distrust. England, so long lectured with the Monroe Doctrine, and Spain, whose fairest possession in the New World America has so long looked on as about to become her own, have announced their intention of doing themselves justice by an armed intervention, without seeking the approbation of the United States. It is true that the Convention reserves to the United States the liberty of joining with the three Europesn Powers, and that a sort of apology is offered for this course by the suggestion that, if the Convention were not immediately concluded, its objects might fail through delay. Still, it can hardly be concealed that, torn by intestine disorders, and wasting mutual destruction that strength which once was consolidated in support of their foreign policy, the United States occupy a less important position than in the days of their union and of their strength. No nngenerous advantage has been or will be taken of this; but it is impossible not to feel that a great nation is seeking to efface itself, and that, considering the shortness of the time which has elapsed, and the small amount of bloodshed which il has undergone, its endeavors have been crowned with a very considerable amount of success.

THE BLOCKADE NOT THREATENED.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

It was not to be supposed thnt thia Mexican expedilion could have been organized and sel on foot, without exciling the suspicions of the North, and yet there is no prospect whatever that the triple alliance just concluded will be directed towards an interference between the American belligerents. *If France or England, or both Powers combined, have determined oo roising the Southern blockade, they need only have united their forces on the West India stations, and ordered them upon that service.* It was surely not necessary to take the ruundahuut course of concluding a Convention with Spain, and enlisting the aid of that country in an undertaklng in which she could have no direct concern. The closing of the Southern ports is uf no great consequence to Spain. Her commerce is but slightly affected by the blockade, and the Cabinet of Madrid would most assuredly never incur the cost and trouble of equipping an expedition, to give a coloring to the designs of France and England. *The Mexican expedition is obviously not directed against the Southern blockade, though we can understand why the Northern Press should assert that it is.*

THE ENGLISH SQUADRON.

From the Army and Navy Gazette.

The force under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K. C. B., in the West Indies, has been very much increased since we last made allusion to it. Allowing the *Medea* to take the place of the *Dryad* (lost); and adding the crews of the *Dongal*, *Conqueror*, and *Sanspareil*, and the battalion of marines which these ships are now taking to the Gulf of Mexico, Sir Alexander will have very nearly 9,500 seamen and marines at his disposal, and 750 guns. The *Phaeton* and *Emerald*, (or the *Shannon* if the latter cannot be got ready in time) will also proceed to the scene of action, carrying with them 102 guns and 1,140 seamen and marines, making a grand total of, in round numbers, 850 gues, and 10,600 seamariohs. Other reinfurcements, which are ready at hand, will follow if necessary; hut of course it will he understood that the whole of the above are nnt intended to act against the Mexicans, as the ordinary requirements of the service will demand the presence of some of the vessels at different parts of the Admiral's station. The *Gazette*, of Friday night contains the following notice:—"Rear-Admiral of the *White* Sir Alexander Milne, K. C. B., to be Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*, vntil farther orders, and while employed as Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels of the North-Americau and West India station."

THE FRENCH CONTINGENT.

Under the head of "Latest Intelligence," *La Patrie* of the 19th ult., publishes the following:

"The steam-transport *L'Aube*, coming from Toulon, entered the port of Mers-el-Kebir at 2 P. M. on the 16th inst., where the *Massena*, steam-line-of-battle ship, had arrived the evening before.

The embarkallon of the troops destined to form part of the Mexican Expedition commenced immediately. These troops, which had arrived from different parts of Algeria at Oran, of which Mers-el-Kebir is the port, comprise a battallon of the Second Regiment of Zouaves, a mounted squadrun of the Second Regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, detachments of engineers, artillery, &c.

The *Massena* and *L'Aube* were to sail on the 17th for Martinique.

The steam-corvette *Barthollet*, from Rochefort, on her way to Martinique to join the squadron under Rear-Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, put into Lisbon on the 15th."

The *Messenger du Midi* observes: "Thanks to the zeal and activity displayed at Toulon, the departure of the Mexican expedition has taken place on the very day prescribed by the Minister of Marine, and this feat will long be held up as one of the most extraordinary ones in the annals of naval armament. Rear-Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE decided on going himself in his flag-ship, the *Massena*, to Oran, to superintend the embarkation of the 500 Zouaves, and by 11 o'clock in the morning of the 12th all the vessels had left Toulon."

THE SPANISH MOVEMENT.

A dispalch from Madrid, of the 14th ult., states that the Government had presented to the Cortes the treaties concluded with the Republic of Venezuela, with Morocco, and that relating to intervention in Mexico. The Senate, in their reply to the speech from the throne, have given *it their entire approbation.*

The Madrid journals of the 14th state that the Staff of Gen. PRIM, as Commander of the expedition to Mexico, has been formed; its ohief is Major-Gen. TOMAS JERADO, and it consists of not fewer than seventeen persnns, military and civil. Orders had been given to the General and the Staff to hold themselves in readiness to leave for Mexico without delay, instead of at the end of the month, as originally intended.

The mail steamer *Teje* arrived at Cadis on the 7th ult., from Havana. Commander LLAVANERAS was on board. He brought urgent dispatches for the Government, and immediately left for Madrid. The *Teje* brought intelligence that the expedition which is being organized at Havana, destined for Mexico, is composed of twelve war vessels, eight of which are to be of the first class, with Government and merchant transports sufficient in convey 6,000 infantry, 300 artillery, 200 engineers, 150 horses, and three batteries, together with military and civil employes, hospital and other stores; 60,000 sand-bags were being prepared st Havana. The expedition was to leave for Vera Cruz under commaod of Gen. GASERT. *The Mexican General, Marquez, had promised to aid the Spaniards.*

A SPANISH PROTECTORATE FOR SPANISH AMERICA.

From the Madrid Espana.

In political circles the project of forming in America a cnnfederation of all the Republics of Spanish nrigin, with Spain at the head of it, is now being discussed. Sncn a measure, it is affirmed, would possess great advantages, both for Spain and for those little States.

THE LETTERS OF MR. RUSSELL.

Correspondence of the London Times from the Seat of War in America.

WASHINGTON, Thnrsday, Oct. 31, 1861.

THE CABINET DISPOSED TO COMPROMISE.

There are anxious, if not distracted, councils in the Cabinet. The attitude of foreign Powers is regarded with apprehension, hut so thoroughly determined is the Northern spirit in prosecuting this war that I sincerely believe the men and money of the States would be expended to the last to resist tobervention by force. *It is, however, not the less certain that the President and his Cabinet are not indisposed to a peaceful arbitration; and, from what I hear, it is not unlikely that at this moment the propriety of accepting or asking for the intervention of a great European potentate may be under consideration.* The conditions of such a settlement will be difficnlt; hul, meantime, success in warlike operations will give the North a broader basis and a more commanding attitude. All the world sighs for such a peace as may secure a continuance of friendly relations and prosperity to both sections. May it come—*quod felix faustumque sit.*' But come as it may, or how it may, the arbitrament can never reunite the fragments of the shattered mirror in which the goddess of American liberty loved to survey her charms. A standing army, the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, the infringemeat of the liberty of the Press, confiscations and proscriptions—these stand between, and break the shining surface.

THE EXPEDITION TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 2.

If the awful tempest which has been raging over land and sea here has extended itself to the latitudes in which the flotilla is laboring towards its working point, the Confederates may have to strike a medal for their armada, and they will, at any rate, have fair reason to declare "*afflavit Deus et hostes dissipantur.*" This is a moment of great anxiety. The North has sent out a considerable fleet to strike at a centre of rebellion, and if the waves defeat it there will be deep dejection, if not despair, through the land. They say the expedition is bound to Charleston. From the moment BEAUREGARD began to throw up batteries against Fort Sumter there was a clear *casus belli* against the people of that city, and any cause for the expedition now which did not exist then is not to be readily discovered and vindicated. The city is the nursing mother of Secession, and it has not an agreeable reputation with us, because of its peculiar regulations respecting British sailors with a *rete mucosum*. But, nevertheless, without being un-neutral, I should be sorry to see Charleston treated as Arlington Mills or the houses in front of the Federal lines here have been dealt with. It is, in spite of mosquitoes, dust, sand, and heat, a pleasant and hospitable place, except for colored people, although not easily accessible by a hostile force from the seaside. Our news here must come from the South by way of Fortress Monroe and flags of truce from Norfolk, or roundabout by Louisville. Never will electric wire on this continent have throbbed with bigger words for good or evil. But, after all said, it will not be conceming Armageddon itself, nor will it be of such an issue to the human race as was involved in the fate of Armada the Great and first.

FOREIGN MEDIATION.

A victory of the kind which can be achieved by the expedition will do more good than harm; it will enable the North to be magnanimous; it will show the South that they have soft places not far from the vitals, where they can be hit pretty hard. *It will afford a basis for negotiators and mediators to work upon. The notion of asking or accepting the Emperor of Russia to do some intercession is dying away; it was, indeed, the offspring of the late czar mere at letter to be taken as an offer of good-natured arbitration in the quarrel.* Now we hear of a sort of deputation going to Europe to agitate public opinion, principally in England and to stir up the depths in the political, commercial and religious world respecting the troubles and the future of the United States. The path of any such pilgrims will be smoothed, no doubt, by a victory, but there will also be a thorn growing in it, which must prove painful and embarrassing to their progress.

THE HERALD AND ITS INFLAMMATORY LEADERS.

The American people cannot fail to pay the penalty of permitting—nay, patronizing and encouraging in the only way in which their favors are appreciable—certain organs, as they are termed, at once a disgrace to the Press, to the citizens of the United States, and to civilization, to insult and outrage the national sentiment of every people in Europe with whom they are brought in contact. They have had to endure in a want of active sympathy in their efforts against an armed rebellion some of the fruits of the political action of past Governments and Administrations, which has left them without a friend in Europe who can give them the least assistance; but there is a larger and deeper neutral sea to be crossed before they can overcome the actual indignation and contempt which continual falsehoods and vile slanders, and windy menaces have excited in the minds of large masses of the people abroad, who suppose that these one or two *journals conducted by men who, having sold their birthright for a citizenship they debase, would barter their souls for the sale of a second edition of their diurnal food of falsehoods* may exercise the smallest influence over the public opinion of the United States. When Mr. LINCOLN allows it to be thought that he is represented by a paper which speaks of the present English Government as "a Puritan and blackleg Cabinet," the gentleman who may approach the ear of Great Britain with arguments in behalf of the cause which the Cabinet of Washington has so deeply at heart must not be surprised to find a cold audience; nor will it tend to pave the way to a favorable understanding if the same vehicle, which assumes to be the representative of popular or vulgar sentiment in America, is found to indulge in continual threats—ludicrous though they be for their very impotence—that the first uses and consequences of victory on the part of the United States will be a war of aggression against the territories of the British Crown. It is as well, in the interests of truth, to say that there is nol a respectable citizen of the United States who does not utterly disavow such doctrines, aod who does not repudiate the idea that the smallest weight should be attached to the words of the paltry creatures whose frantic crtes and feigned passion attract crowds around them, just as a begging fakir assemnbles the multitude in an Indian fair by his yells and contortions, in order to get their half-pence. *The policy of those who thought they could reunite the Union by a war against England has been completely baffled by the honesty, moderation and resolute neutrality of the Government of Lord Palmerston, and their inone rage now knows no bounds, except their complete imbecility and folly.*

AMERICAN SENTIMENTS TOWARD ENGLAND.

Let it be well understood that the mass of the citizens of the States does appreciate and comprehend the justice and purity of the motives of our position in this contest; and, if they are vindicated by the end, the alliance between the two countries will be placed on a broader and surer basis than it ever rested upon. It is unfortunate that no more certain way of gaining the popular ear can be devised than abusing and raving against Great Britain; but that is in the nature of things. The favor of the heir is readily obtained by the flatterers who accuse the reigning monarch of harshness and tyranny. It has been considered wise and proper in times past to train the children in the belief that England is an insidious and ever-watchful enemy, and "British this and British that" are stereotyped phrases in the alphabet of American history. They are always doing dreadful things, and plain honest gentlemen in red coats, white periwigs, and small clothes, are described as so many bloodsucking Beelzebubs breathing fire and slaughter against poor persecuted patriots, and burning and killing for the fun of the thing, without a spark of honor or duty in the matter, very much as "LINCOLN'S hordes" are described in the Southern papers, or as the "rebel mutilators of the dead" are painted by Northern artists.

ENGLISH IGNORANCE OF AMERICA.

I was amused the other day to see it stated that the 4th of July was a date abhorred in Great Britain, and that it was always rankling in the heart of Albion from infancy to extremest old age. It is a pity to say, but it is true, that 99 out of 100 inhabitants of the Isles are in the profoundest ignorance of any particular event connected with that day, as much so, perhaps, as is Young America of the memories of the 5th of November. We know more about BRENNUS than we do of MADISON, and there are crowds of respectable, well-informed Englishmen, not ignorant of history, who could not for the lives of them tell who ALEXANDER HAMILTON—I do not allude to the late excellent representative of Trinity College—was, or throw the smallest light on the career and actions of EDMUND RANDOLPH, and other shining beacons of liberty, although they could discriminate nicely the characters of the two GRACCHI, and have sound views respecting the causes of the fall of SESANUS. This ignorance is to be deplored, but it will be removed as the muse of American history becomes matured and smells more of the lamp; it may be ascribed to indifference, but it is certainly not due to any prying, curious, meddling spirit. There is much to praise in the past and to admire in the present of America. I speak not of material progress and prosperity, in which nature and all the world, as it were, have been giving her a shova along and landing helping hands, but of the peculiar qualities developed by the institutions of the country; and if the pot-house politicians and mouthing orators and elocutionists could only be Lafayetted for a term nf years, or restrained from blowing up the body politic with pride, rain glory and bombastic vapors till it has nigh lost all natural shape and color, the inherent excellence of these qualities would become readily apparent, and recommend itself to the good opinion of mankind. From this contest, painful and cruel as it is, the mass of the nation will probably emerge purged of much dross and purified in the crucible of affliction.

THE SITUATION.

A blockade which owes its recognition, to contesy—an army held at bay by "rebels"—a capital all but beleaguered, and cut off from supplies by sea, where it is mistress of sailors and fleets—the Monroe doctrine nullified—these are bitter draughts for a people which, without offence, we may describe as the most haughty and boastful on the face of the earth. Perhaps there are other nations not less so, but they have no way of making it known. There are signs of a disposition growing every day to find victims among the Cabinet, and to hold them responsible for this state of things, and the forthcoming session of Congress is regarded with anxiety, although the Unionist ranks will present a front almost unbroken, and the massive form of BUCHANANISM has gone out from among them. It is felt that honesty in the Executive must be reinforced by vigor in council and by original ideas in policy, nnr will the Anti-Abolitionists be at all disposed to permit Mr. CAMERON'S recent Instructions respecting slava property to pass without censure or resistance.

THE QUESTION OF NEGRO EMANCIPATION.

Although the rumors and assertions respecting Gen. FREMONT'S dismissal have been in men's mouths for the last month, it is only at the present moment they are fully believed, and now it remains to be seen whether the West and the extreme Abolitionists will accept with a good grace the sacrifice of their idol to the Union. In the State of New-York there are threats of a mass convention for the adoption of the Fremont policy; and, if it be held, there will be a fair test of the strength of the emancipation party in that State. The warmest supporters of Gen. FREMONT must admit he took the field in the Cambyses vein, and that his march was rather that of Louis the Great, going forth to sit down before a beleaguered city, than that of a plain General of anunostentatious Republic, which delights in informalities, and even refuses uniforms to its diplomatic representatives. A director of music and an *adlatus*! a body guard, a staff large ennugh for an Imperial army!—these were weaknesses which have been turned with effect against the flanks of the Administrator-General of Missouri. In a second letter Col. FRANK BLAIR has covered his qnondam friend with sarcastic ridicule, availing himself of an unfortunate allusion to Gen. LYON in a local paper to compare the parade, the performances, and the means of the present leader of the Republican forces with those of the General whose successes were only arrested by his repulse and death near Springfield. Although the mandate is said to have gone forth, we have not received the news as yet of Gen. HUNTER having taken the command out of the hands of his chief, and if Gen. FREMONT can hnt fight and win a battle, the policy of removing him may be attended with difficulty, and even with danger, to the Government in the Western States. However, the reasonable indignation of the President and Cabinet will probably have its way, and the tfuce between the Democratic Party and the Republicans will be seriously strained. *The North may profess whatever it pleases, its statesmen and Generals may write or say what they like; one thing is quite certain,—the inhabitants of the Confederate States to a man believe the object of the war is emancipation and the destruction of their peculiar institution.* The common name for a slave is now changed; he is no longer a "nigger," he is termed a "contraband." No one can think that the difficnlty of discriminating between slaves employed by their masters against the Government ot the United States aod slaves the passive property of rebels will not be found insuperable. The process of concentrating the slaves from the neighborhood of hostile armies, must produce considerable evils before it reaches its limils in the South; it will derange labor in the districts where it has been adopled, it will cause inquiry and agitations among the slaves themselves. Their concentration inside the armies of the South will show their numerical strength compared with that of their masters. As yet, indeed, the North has been able to pierce the shell; but, if the Federalist columns advance, will the men who now burn and destroy the property of their enemies, who lay waste the houses and farms within their lines, respect the orders of their Generals in reference to a chattel prnperly which can move itself, and which, in the eyes of the soldiers of the volunteer regiments of three-fourths of the States is the sole cause of this pitiable strife? The Democrats accuse the Republicans nf having caused this war by their fanaticism, and by their assaulls upon the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. They joined, indeed, with the Republicans in the fight for the Union, disclaiming any participation in the designs of the latter against Slavery; but if the Confederates persist in rejecting the Union because with union they can have no safety for their domestic institutions, it is difficult to see how the Democrats can continue to fight for the Union without making war against that institution which is made the excuse and the ground of Secession. It may be easy to say this in a war of tariffs, of opposing interests, of free trade against protection; but, after the late tariff, the interests and the commercial policies of the North and of the South rest on the difference between free labor and slave labor and their products. It is supposed here that the Conservative Party in England are disposed to sympathize with the South. If so, it cannot be because the South has adopted "Free Trade" as its motto, so much as that the South, if successful, will deal a deathwound to Republican institutions. The Liberals, who are believed to sympathize with the Northern States, are in strange alliance with the most determined Protectionists in the world; hut underneath all this, as I have said before, rests the stratum of Slavery, and the fight will reach it at last. Why is it so daintily approached and delicately handled by the Northern Politicians? Because they see ipis beyond their power to determine the issue which may arise when once the contest is fairly raised on that subject between the Free States and the Slave States. The commercial interests, the diplomatists, the capitalists, the men who are prouder of being citizens of the United States than of being New-Englanders, New-Yorkers, Hoosiers, or Buckeyes, infinitely prefer the Union and Slavery to disunion and emancipation; but the march of events will prove irresistible, and they will find themselves, *if the contest goes on*, obliged to draw the same weapon which is wielded by the Abolitionists, the use of which they now regard with horror and loathing; for with it alone can they strike the deadliest hiow at the enemies of the Union for which they are fighting. In this present lull on land, even while the great expedition is tossing on the waves, one uses the word "if," in reference to the duration of the struggle, with some sort of instinctive hope that an intervention or mediation—some interposition of what was noble and liberal seems doomed to certain shipwreck; for, if it goes on, what hope can there be that the North will recover the liberties which have been overwhelmed in the struggle, or that the South shall be saved from degenerating into a cruel and ferocious oligarchy? Confiscation and sequestration will be followed by proscription: indeed, the North already begins to lament that its measures for seizing the property of the Confederates have been so inadequate. We are told by one who ought to know, that among the very first acts of Congress when it meets will be a most stringent law of confiscation; and, as long as the Federalists regard the Confederates merely as rebels against a certain abstract sovereignty called the Union, it is not easy to predict how far they may go in punishing treason and rebellion. As a curious instance of the ideas entertained by some of the Federalists respecting the position of their enemies in this way, I may mention that the Philadelphia *Press*, with a certain unction, states that the Federalist soldiers are marking out, planting and sowing for themselves farms in the neighborhood of their camps in Virginia, which were deserted by their proprietors on the approach of the Federal columns. They seem to regard the soil of the seceded States very much as the legions of Augustus might have looked on the lands about the Po and Ticino. And yet these men are not to "run" slaves whenever they can, and are not to injure the property of rebels unless actively employed against them!

THE GREAT ARMADA.

All America is listening for the news from sea. At every gust which flew through the streets of Northern cities, laden with the full honors of autumn, and stripping the trees on the boulevards of their foliage, men's hearts beat fitfully, and many a prayer was offered up for the safety of the flotilla contending with the waves along that stormy coast. We may well fancy with what delight and thankfulness the furious blasts were welcomed at the Confederates' watchfires, and the contending supplications which rose to Heaven from North and South, as the gale waxed fiercer throughout the night. It will take many cannons and many bayonets to make these Northerners and Southerners pray alike. All that the most sanguine here can do is to hope for the best, and to rely nn the law of storms and the theory of Sir WILLIAM REID. An officer of the NAVY Department assured me, last night, he was satisfied the expedition had escaped the tempest, the full force of which had, according to him, revolved northward; but this official will learn more to-morrow, and the telegraph will probably convey some definite intelligence to New-York after the dispatch of this letter. If it be unfavorable, expect great irritation and depression, but "no surrender." *There will be enormous resolution and obstinacy till the tax-gatherer goes round, and then—*

MISTAKE AS TO THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.

"Already there is talk of raising a foreign loan to make up the difference between the sum authorized by Congress and the load of the banks and the Treasury Notes—an amount of some seventy or eighty millions of dollars. Squeaks of distress also come from Mr. MEMMINGER down South. King Cotton has no Midas gift, unless he can get out of prison. When I was down South I ventured to assure gentlemen at Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Montgomery and New-Orleans that the British Emptre did not exist by and for cotton, and that England would not break the blockade, no matter how great her necessities, so long as it was maintained in accordance with international law; and I remember well the air of compassion with which these statements were received, and the "Oh I I'm sure you believe it" with which they knew John Bull well—a very good fellow, and he must have his cotton by fair means or foul; but that our whole system will break to pieces. We have the nation, and we can just dictate terms." The farmers were equally strong in the North. But the stocks are beginning to fall from their eyes. Still, *if re-instated the Government of Great Britain were to commence against the pleasant practice of carrying of British sailors to prison because they were attempting to run the blockade—an act which should only lead to the confiscation of vessel and cargo—or the firing round shot across the bows of our men-of-war to bring them to, or the imprisonment of our fellow-subjects, it would be said we were trying to pick a quarrel in order to get cotton, even though it is admitted the article would be profitless at the price.* Lord LYONS, who is obnoxious to many Southern politicians because of his anpposed "abolition sentiment"—that is, an abstract dislike to Slavery *per se* which most Englishmen of this age entertain—is the subject of attacks in the North because of his "Southern proclivities;" but it is superfluous to add that he preserves the strictest neutrality consistent with his relations with the Government to which he is accredited, and that the utmost pains are taken by the Legation and its members to observe in honor and good faith the policy of our Government. It is forbidden to any member of it to send any communication South, or even to write a private letter to a friend; hut what of that? The work of malice and hate, rendered a passion by the contempt which it excites, must be done, and so it is.

THE RETIREMENT OF GEN. SCOTT.

The retirement of Gen. SCOTT, which I announced some weeks back as certain to take place in October, was deferred to the last day of the month. On the 9th of November the late commander of the United States Army will, if sufficiently recovered from his faligues, sail in the *Arago* for Europe. "*Rude jam donatus*," he seeks the society of his family in Paris and the skill of European physicians to restore his spirits and his strength. It could not be said "Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage," if the Secretary nf War really meant he would continue to seek the counsel and advice of the old soldier; but it was well for the General to escape from defamatory insinuations, and from a position which he could not continue to hold with advantage to his country or honor to himself. The former manager of the Central Illinois Railway has now taken his degree *per saltum*, and is controller of the vast levies of the Northern Republic. The increase of responsibilities thus assumed is large, as is the increase of his actual place and pay, for it cannot be longer intimated or said that Gen. MCCLELLAN is thwarted or opposed by his superior. At the same time it becomes his lot to resist the pressure of popular opinion, and to bear the brunt of popular indignation shonld his Fabian policy prove distasteful to the country. He asks for patience and confidence, and the demand is reasonable enongh. As long as the money lasts he may have both; but if the tub of the Danaids runs dry he will be found drowned at the bottom. He has surrounded himself with an efficient staff—devoted personal friends, attached to him by family ties or by old associations and connections.—and he will be well and faithfully served; still, if he shonld meet with one repulse, or make one false step in person, you will find hosts of detractors start up against him whom now all men delight to honor.

WINTER QUARTERS FOR THE ARMY.

The gale sbated last night, and long before midnight the stars shone out of a blue sky, which was, however, scarred now and then by streaks of flying scud, and the wind died away altogether before morning. All the rivers are flooded, and the Potomac is carrying down past the streets of Georgetown the ghastly tokens of the repulse at Edwards' Ferry, for the dead are floating on its turbid waters. The Long Bridge could not be passed part of the day, the causeway being underwater at the Virginia side—a warning, perhaps, of what is to come, but no one will take it. No; the rains cease to fall, the mud dries up, and all is well. Splendid roads, just the same that we had in front of Balaklava till an unusual exhibition of bad weather in Winter caused some inconveniences. Carts could not pass into Virginia to-day. Well, they can go to-morrow. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S order for Sabbath observance is gradually giving way before works of necessity, and the streets have been thronged with wagons near the bridges for the last two Sundays. *I see quantities of planking going out to camp, and I have a shrewd suspicion that a large part of the army, in spite of denials, will go into Winter quarters.* The storm and rain of yesterday have made some of the camps untenable. Lines of sheds for horses meet the eye at the other side of the river, and in out-of-the-way suburbs here. Here is a proof of thoughtfulness, at all events—a look in advance for the horses. *There are rumors going that no movement will be made till January.* There are plenty of recruits coming in for the volunteer army, for the regulars they have ceased to be.

VIEWS OF THE WAR.

THE INACTIVITY OF THE NATIONAL ARMY —THE REMOVAL OF FREMONT.

From the London Times.

The promises and pretensions of the Federal Government will hardly allow it to pass the Winter without effecting something. "Something must be done," is, our correspondent tells us, the burden of the public cry. In Washington this cry is, of course, particularly loud. The city is, in fact, blockaded by the Confederates. All down the river their batteries are placed, and nothing can come into the Federal Capital except by a single line of railway, which is quite insufficient for supplying the necessities of 150,000 men. Coals were already very dear, and provisions were expected to reach a price unheard of in that land of plenty. In the meantime the expenses of the war are enormous, and the time is fast approaching when the £30,000,000 which the Government has received from the people in the first heat of their patriotism will be spent, and another sum equally large must be provided. Every one is dissatisfied, except contractors and manufacturers, and the rest of those among whom war loans are spent. Then there is certainly a little humiliation in being blockaded in one's own Capital by rebels, and in finding that a National frigate is obliged to run up the river in the dark. We cannot, therefore, wonder that agitation prevails in the Cabinet, and that there is a party which would urge Gen. MCCLELLAN to an advance, even at the risk of another Bull Run. *If the naval expedition by capturing anything, even though it be a swampy islet, from which the troops will be driven out by fever immediately the warm weather of next year begins, can divert the attention of the public from the state of things on the Potomac, and give Gen. McClellan time to proceed cautiously against his stubborn enemies, the Government will have gained something which will be worth the cost and risk of this strange enterprise.*

There are other reasons why a blow should be struck. It is plain that the fate of the Border States trembles in the balance. Kentucky, where the feeling among the more sober classes, even of slaveholders, has always been for the Union, will possibly, after all, be torn from the North by the boldness of the Secessionist Party, aided by the Confederate arms. The young men, we are told, are ardent for the Southern cause, even in a city like Louisville, which looks on to free soil across the Ohio, and is engaged in trade as much with Federals as Confederates. The situation of this State and of Missouri seems to have determined the Government to an act from which they had long shrunk. Gen. FREMONT, the most popular man in the West, and the opponent of Mr. BUCHANAN for the Presidency in 1856, has been deprived of his command, and no longer serves the United States. In the face of the enemy, at a time when the Confederate Generals, after a period of alternate success and defeat, had united their forces, and with a formidable army were about to make a great effort for the conquest of the State, this too independent commander has been superseded. What the consequences of this act may be wa cannot venture to predict, but this we may say, that by dismissing FREMONT the Government repndiates the designs attributed to it by its friends on this side the Atlantic. Gen. FREMONT is an Abol

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3185. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

How the Property Captured from the Rebels is to be Disposed Of.

The Regulations Established by Secretary Chase.

The Case of the Fugitive Slaves in Prison.

Secretary Seward's Instructions to Gen. McClellan.

Documents from the State Department.

The Condition of our Relations with Foreign Countries.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

An Inquiry Relative to the Censorship of the Telegraph.

The Question of the Confiscation of the Slaves of Rebels.

The Proposition of Senator Trumbull, of Illinois.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

The Disposal of Property Seized in the Rebel States.

CIRCULAR OF SECRETARY CHASE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued the following general regulations relative to securing and disposing of the property found or brought within the territory now, or hereafter, occupied by the United States forces in the disloyal States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1861.

In order to the security and proper disposition of the productions of the soil, and all other property found within the limits of States, or parts of States, declared to be in insurrection against the United States, and now occupied, or to be hereafter occupied, by the troops and authority of the Union, the following regulations are established:

There shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, agents to reside at such points or places as are, or may be, occupied by the forces of the United States, whose duties shall be to secure and prepare for market the cotton and such other products and property as may be found or brought within the lines of the army or under the control of the Federal authorities.

To enable such agents to fulfill the duties devolved upon them, the military and naval authorities, under proper instructions, will render such military protection and aid as may be required, to carry out the intentions of the Department. Persons held to service for life under State laws, who may be found within such limits, may be employed by the agent, who will prepare lists, embracing the names, sex and condition of such persons, and as near as may be, their respective ages, together with the name of any person claiming their services, which lists shall be in triplicate, one for the military commandant, one for the files of the agent, and one to be immediately forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury. The persons so listed will be organized for systematized labor in securing and preparing for market the cotton, rice and other products found within the territory brought under Federal control. Pay-rolls will be prepared and a strict account of the labor daily performed by each person entered thereon, for which a proper compensation shall be allowed and paid to the laborers. The amount of such compensation will be fixed in proportion to the service rendered by the agent, and approved by the military commandant and by the Secretary of the Treasury. An inventory of all horses, mules and other stock, vehicles of transportation, and other property will be carefully made, and a copy transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury signed by such agent.

A record of all products taken possession of will be made, and those of each plantation kept distinct. When prepared for shipment, the packages from the several plantations will be plainly marked and numbered, so as to be easily distinguished. An account of all provisions, of whatever character, found on such plantation, will be taken, and such provisions will be used so far as may be necessary for the sustenance of the laborers thereon. Any deficiencies of subsistence will be supplied by the United States Commissary, upon the requisition of the agent to whom they will be charged, and for which he will account. The cotton and other articles then prepared for market, shall be shipped to New-York, and, so far as practicable, by the returning Government transports, and all shipments shall be consigned to the designated agent at New-York, unless otherwise specially directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. A carefully detailed account will be kept by the agent of all supplies furnished by the Government, and of all expenditures made. Each agent will transmit a weekly report of his proceedings to the Secretary of the Treasury, and render his accounts in duplicate monthly for settlement.

All requisitions, bills of lading and invoices will be countersigned by the military commander, or by such officer as he may designate for the purpose. Each agent will so transact his business and keep his accounts that as little injury as possible may accrue to private citizens who may maintain, or may within reasonable time resume the character of loyal citizens of the United States.

Disposed of the Question of Fugitive Slaves Escaping from Virginia.

SECRETARY SEWARD TO GEN. McCLELLAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1861.

To Major-General George B. McClellan, Washington:

GENERAL: I am directed by the President to call your attention to the following subject: Persons claimed to be held to service or labor under the laws of the State of Virginia, and actually employed in hostile service against the Government of the United States, frequently escape from the lines of the enemy's forces, and are received within the lines of the army of the Potomac. This Department understands that such persons afterwards coming into the City of Washington are liable to be arrested by the City Police, upon the presumption arising from color, that they are fugitives from service or labor. By the fourth section of the Act of Congress, approved Aug. 6, 1861, entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," such hostile employment is made a full and sufficient answer to any further claim to service or labor. Persons thus employed, and escaping, are received into the military protection of the United States, and their arrest as fugitives from labor or service should be immediately followed by the military arrest of the parties making the seizure.

Copies of the communication will be sent to the Mayor of the City of Washington and to the Marshal of the District of Columbia, that any collision between the military and civil authorities may be avoided. I am, General, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Our Foreign Relations—Papers Accompanying the President's Message.

The papers relating to foreign affairs, accompanying the President's Message, cover four hundred and twenty-five pages. The volume opens with the circular of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Secretary of State, Mr. BLACK, dated the 28th of February last, addressed to our Ministers abroad, in which, after briefly setting forth the political condition of our country at that time, the following sentences occur:

"It is not improbable that persons claiming to represent the States which have thus attempted to throw off their federal obligations, will seek a recognition of their independence. In the event of such an effort being made, you are expected by the President to use such means as may in your judgment be proper and necessary to prevent its success. Your particular knowledge of our political institutions will enable you to explain satisfactorily the cause of our present domestic troubles and the grounds of the hope still entertained that entire harmony will soon be restored."

Next follows Secretary SEWARD'S circular, dated March 9, also addressed to all the Ministers of the United States. He says he is instructed by the President to inform them that, having assumed the administration of the Government, in pursuance of an unquestioned election, and of the directions of the Constitution, he renews the injunction which the Secretary has mentioned, and relies upon the exercise of the greatest possible diligence and fidelity on their part to counteract and prevent the designs of those who would invoke foreign intervention to embarrass or overthrow the Republic. The President entertains full confidence in the speedy restoration of the harmony and unity of the Government by a firm, yet just and liberal bearing, cooperating with the deliberate and local action of the American people. The Secretary says that any advantage that any foreign nation might derive from a connection it might form with any dissatisfied or disconnected State, or section even, if not altogether illusory, would be ephemeral, and would be overbalanced by the evils it would suffer from a dissevorance of the Union, whose manifest policy it must be hereafter, as it always has been heretofore, to maintain peace, liberal commerce and cordial amity with all other nations, and to favor the establishment of a well ordered government over the whole American Continent; nor do we think we exaggerate our National importance when we claim that any political disaster that should befall us, and introduce discord and anarchy among the States that have so long constituted one great, pacific, prosperous nation, under a form of Government which has approved itself to the respect and confidence of mankind, might tend, by its influence, to disturb and unsettle the existing systems of Government in other parts of the world, and arrest the progress of improvement and civilization which marks the era in which we live. The President expects that the Ministers will be prompt in transmitting to the State Department any information they may receive on the subject of the attempts which have been suggested in this communication.

Next followed a circular from Secretary SEWARD to the Ministers of the United States in Great Britain France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Belgium, Italy and Denmark, in which he says, "the advocates of benevolent and human progress, encouraged by the slow though marked mellorations of the barbarities of war, which have obtained in modern times, have been recently engaged with much assiduity in endeavoring to effect some modification of the law of nations in regard to the rights of neutrals in maritime war." He recites the diplomatic history of our own country on that subject, and instructs them to ascertain whether those Governments are disposed to enter into negotiations for the accession of the Government of the United States to the declaration of the Paris Congress, with the conditions annexed by that body to the same. If the Governments are so disposed, the Ministers will enter into a Convention to that effect. The Secretary concludes by saying:

"It is presumed that you will need no special explanation of the sentiments of the President on this subject for the purpose of conducting the necessary conferences with the Government to which you are accredited. Its assent is expected on the ground that the proposition is accepted at its suggestion, and in the form it has preferred. For your own information it will be sufficient to say that the President adheres to the opinion expressed by my predecessor, Mr. MARCY. It would be eminently desirable for the good of all nations that the property and effects of private individuals, not contraband, should be exempt from seizure and confiscation by national vessels in the maintenance of the war. If the time and circumstances were propitious to a prosecution of the negotiation with that object in view, he would direct that it should be assiduously pursued, but the season seems to have passed at least for the present. Europe seems once more on the verge of quite general wars. On the other hand a portion of the American people have raised the standard of insurrection and proclaimed a Provisional Government, and through their organs have taken the bad resolution to invite privateers to prey upon the peaceful commerce of the United States. Prudence and humanity combine in persuading the President, under the circumstances, that it is wise to receive the lesser good offered by the Paris Congress without waiting indefinitely in hope to obtain the greater one offered to the maritime nations by the President of the United States."

OUR RELATIONS WITH PRUSSIA.

Mr. SANFORD, March 22, addressed Mr. JUDD, our Minister to Prussia, that, while it is the intention of the President to maintain the sovereignty and rightful authority of the Union everywhere with firmness, as well as discretion, he at the same time relies with great confidence on the working of the agencies the Secretary mentions to restore the harmony and Union of the States; but, to this end, it is of the greatest importance that the disaffected States shall not succeed in obtaining favor or recognition from foreign nations. It is understood, he says, that the so-called Confederate States of America have sent, or are about to send, agents to solicit such recognition in Europe, although there is no special reason for supposing Prussia to be one of the nations to which application will be made. An almost electric political connection, however, exists between the several capitals of Western Europe, and, therefore, some most efficient and unfailing efforts must be put forth directly, and even indirectly, to prevent the success of that ill-starred design. He concludes by saying that these instructions are given because it is our first and most earnest desire and expectation that Minister JUDD will avoid all possible forms of offence and irritation, and will, on the other hand, endeavor to establish the most friendly and cordial relations with the Government of the King of Prussia. With this view, Mr. JUDD will assure his Majesty that the President and people of the United States entertain sentiments of the highest respect and sincere good will for his Majesty and the people of Prussia.

Ex-Minister WRIGHT, May 6, says:

"I have, since my return, had a long interview with Baron VON SCHLEINITZ, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, whilst he expressed the earnest sympathy of his Government with the American people in their present troubles, not only because of the effect of such disturbances upon the commerce of Europe, but also on account of the intimate relations between the two countries, owing to the presence of a large German population in the United States, he gave me the most positive assurances that his Government, from the principle of unrelenting opposition to revolutionary movements, would be one of the last to recognize any *de facto* Government of the disaffected States of the American Union."

In another dispatch Mr. WRIGHT says:

"On receipt of your circular, dated the 20th of April, I immediately called upon Baron VON SCHLEINITZ, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had received the proclamation of the President, and he at once promptly informed me that, in his opinion, no apprehension need be entertained as to Prussian subjects engaging under the authority of the so-called Confederate States in fitting out privateers, or in any manner interfering with our commerce."

In another dispatch Mr. WRIGHT says:

"Prussia will take efficient steps to sustain the Government of the United States in the protection of property and commerce, and will do all she can consistently with her obligations to other Governments, to sustain the rigorous action of our Government in maintaining law and order."

It further appears that the Prussian Minister of Commerce issued a notification stating that the equipment of privateers in the ports of this country, is forbidden by the laws of the land, as is known to the mercantile community.

Mr. JUDD, Mr. WRIGHT'S successor, writes in relation to his presentation to the King, and of his kind reception.

Secretary SEWARD, Aug. 12th, writes in reply to another communication from Mr. JUDD:

"Your conduct in relation to the subject of negotiations for a convention with the Government of Prussia on the subject of the right of neutrals in maritime war, as referred to in that paper, is approved."

OUR RELATIONS WITH BELGIUM.

Secretary SEWARD writes to Mr. SANFORD, Minister to Belgium, saying:

"The President will not consent, directly or indirectly, to the interposition of any foreign Power in a controversy which is merely a domestic one. Among other things Mr. SEWARD says Mr. SANFORD will not fail to represent to the King of the Belgians, that all the interests of European manufactures and commerce are identified with the promotion of peace and the undisturbed activity of the American people. An act of recognition in favor of a new discontented party would necessarily tend to encourage that party to attempt to establish their seperation from the Union by civil war, the consequences of which would be disastrous to all the existing systems of industrial activity in Europe, and, when once they had begun, those consequences would be likely to continue indefinitely; whereas no nation in Europe can hope that their own interests would be as safe and prosperous under any change of government here as they now are and have so long been under the present system."

Mr. SANFORD writes, May 10, that he was received by the King on the 8th in solemn audience. In reply to Mr. SANFORD'S speech, the King spoke but generally of the insurrection in the Southern States. He said he hoped that some peaceful issue would be found, and that the spirit of conciliation would prevail, and then referred to the growing markets they had for their manufactures in the United States.

Mr. SANFORD, in another letter, says that he had had a conversation with M. D'VAERE on the subject of the efforts of the Commissioners of the so-called Confederate States to obtain the recognition of the European Powers.

The Belgian Minister informed him that no application had been made to him in this view, nor would it now be entertained if made. The revolution would receive no sanction by any act of Belgium.

Mr. SANFORD took his leave, with the repeated assurances that no countenance would be given in any form to the rebellion in Southern States.

Secretary SEWARD, Aug. 5, writes to Mr. SANFORD:

"There is no especial urgency on our part for the consideration, by the Belgian Government, of our proposition to accede to the declaration of the Congress of Paris, before the similar propositions, submitted to the British and French Governments, shall have been acted upon by them; although we hold ourselves ready to carry overtures into effect when the Belgian Government shall desire."

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Secretary SEWARD to Mr. COAWIN, our Minister to Mexico, April 6, says:

"The actual condition of affairs in Mexico is so imperfectly understood here that the President finds it very difficult to give particular and practical directions for the regulations of Mr. CORWIN'S conduct during his mission. Mr. SEWARD finds the archives here full of complaints against the Mexican Government for violations of contracts, and spoliations and cruelties practiced against American citizens. It is not the intention of the President to send forward such claims at the present moment. He willingly defers the performance of a duty, which at any time may seem ungracious, until the incoming Administration in Mexico shall have had time, if possible, to cement its authority, and reduce the yet disturbed elements of society to order and harmony. You will, however, be expected, in some manner which will be marked with firmness, as well as liberality, to keep the Government there in mind that such of these claims as shall be found just will, in due time, be presented and urged upon its consideration. The President does not expect Mr. CORWIN to allude to the origin or causes of our domestic difficulties in his intercourse with the Government of Mexico, although that Government will rightfully as well as reasonably ask what are his expectations of their course and of their end. On the contrary, the President will not suffer the representatives of the United States to engage in any discussion of the merits of these difficulties in the presence of foreign Powers, much less even to invoke even their censure against those of our fellow-citizens who have arrayed themselves in opposition to its authority. The success of this Government in conducting affairs to that consummation may depend in some small degree on the action of the Government and people of Mexico, in this new emergency. The President could not fail to see that Mexico, instead of being benefited by the prostration or obstruction of Federal authority in this country, would be exposed by it to new and fearful dangers. On the other hand, a continuation of anarchy in Mexico must necessarily operate as a seduction to those who are conspiring against the integrity of the Union to seek strength and aggrandizement for themselves by conquests in Mexico and other parts of Spanish America. Thus, even the dullest observer is at last able to see, what was long ago distinctly seen by those who are endowed with any considerable perspicuity, that peace, order, constitutional authority, in each and all of the several Republics of this continent, are not exclusively an interest of one or more of them, but a common and indispensable interest of them all.

In the course of the instructions Secretary SEWARD said:

"You may possibly meet agents of this projected Confederacy busy in preparing some further revolution in Mexico. You will not fail to assure the Government of Mexico that the President never has, nor can ever have any sympathy with such designs in whatever quarter they may arise, or whatever character they may take on. In view of the President's temper and political habits, and the opinions of the Mexican people, the President can scarcely believe that the disaffected citizens of our own country, who are now attempting a dismemberment of the American Union, will hope to indnce Mexico to aid them by recognizing the assumed independence which they have proclaimed, because it seems manifest to him that such an organization of a distinct Government, once that part of the present Union which adjoins Mexico, would, if possible, be fraught with evils to that country, more intolerable than any which the success of those desperate measures could inflict, even upon the United States. At the same time it is manifest that the existing political organization in this country affords the surest guarantee Mexico can have that her integrity, union and independence will be respected by the people of the American Union. The President, however, expects that you will be watchful of such designs as I have thus described, however improbable they may seem, and that you will use the most effective measures in your power to counteract any recognition of the projected Confederate States by the Mexican Government, if it shall be solicited."

Mr. SEWARD says in conclusion:

"The President trusts that your mission, manifesting these sentiments, will reassure the Government of Mexico of his best disposition to favor their commerce and their internal improvements. He hopes, indeed, that your mission, assuming a spirit more elevated than one of merely commerce and conventional amity—a spirit disinterested and unambitious, earnestly American in the continental sense of the word, and fraternal in no affected or mere diplomatic meaning of the term, while it shall secure the confidence and good-will of the Government of Mexico, will mark the inauguration of a new condition of things, directly conducive to the prosperity and happiness of both nations, and ultimately auspicious to all other Republican States throughout the world."

Mr. CORWIN writes May 20:

"I deem it of the very first importance that our Consuls at every port on the Gulf of Mexico should be at their respective posts with careful and specific instructions as to their treatment of vessels sailing under the flag of the Confederate States, or having papers from ports within those States, made out by officers under their authority. Should the relations now existing, or which may hereafter exist, between the United States and the seceding States be such as to require of me any specific act in relation to such state of things, I beg to be advised of it by the Department as early as possible.

The present Government of Mexico is well effected towards us in our present difficulties, but for obvious reasons will be unwilling to enter into any engagement which might produce war with the South, unless protected by promise of aid from the United States."

And on the 29th of June, Mr. CORWIN writes:

"The present time is most propitious for securing the advantages and preventing the evils which I have suggested. The Government here feels the strongest sympathy with the United States.

It has been my constant endeavor since my arrival here to possess the Mexican mind of the true cause of our difficulties, and thus enable them to estimate the dangers to this Republic, which will result from any unfavorable termination of them. I am quite sure that while this Government will endeavor to preserve peaceful relations with all the European Powers on fair terms, it regards the United States as its true and only reliable friend, in any struggle which may involve the national existence. That this should be so is somewhat remarkable when engendered in the general Mexican mind by the loss of Texas, which they attribute to our citizens, and the compulsory cession of territory, which was a consequence of our war with them."

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Secretary SEWARD writes to Mr. ADAMS, our Minister to Great Britain. In the course of his instructions he says:

"The President neither looks for nor apprehends any actual and permanent dismemberment of the American Union, especially by a line of latitude. The improvement of our many channels of interconrse, and the perfection of our scheme of internal exchanges, and the incorporation of both of them into a great system of foreign commerce, concurring with the gradual abatement of the force of the only existing cause of alleeation, have carried us already beyond the dangers of division in that form. The so-called Confederate States, therefore, in the opinion of the President, are attempting what will prove a physical impossibility, necessarily they build the structure of their new government upon the same principle by which they seek to destroy the Union, viz.: the right of each individual member of the Confederacy to withdraw from it at pleasure and in peace."

In another part the Secretary says;

"In short, all your arguments must belong to one of three classes, viz.: First, arguments drawn from the principles of public law and natural justice, which regulate the intercourse of equal States; secondly, arguments which concern equally the honor, welfare and happiness of the discontented States, and the honor, welfare and happiness of the whole Union; thirdly, arguments which are equally conservative of the rights and interests, and even sentiments of the United States, and just in their bearings upon the rights, interests and sentiments of Great Britain and all other nations."

And again Mr. SEWARD says:—

"The President would regard it as inconsistent with his habitually high consideration for the Government and people of Great Britain to allow me to dwell longer on the merely commercial aspects of the question under discussion. Indeed he will not for a moment believe that upon the consideration of merely financial gain that the Government could be induced to lend its aid to a revolution designed to overthrow the institutions of this country, and involving ultimately the destruction of the liberties of the American people.

The President will not dwell on the pleasing recollection that Great Britain not yet a year ago manifested by marked attention to the United States, her desire for a cordial reunion which, all ancient prejudices and passions being buried, should be a pledge of mutual interest and sympathy forever thereafter. The United States are not indifferent to the circumstances of common descent, language, customs, sentiments, and religion, which recommend a closer sympathy between themselves and Great Britain than either might expect in its intercourse with any other nation. The United States are one of many nations which have sprung from Great Britain herself. Other such nations are rising up in various parts of the globe. It has been thought by many who have studied the philosophy of modern history profoundly, that the success of the nation thus deriving their descent from Great Britain, might, through many ages, reflect back upon that kingdom the proper glories of its own great career. The Government and people of Great Britain may mistake their commercial interests, but they cannot become either unnatural or indifferent to the impulses of an undying ambition to be distinguished as the leaders of the nations in the wars of civilization and humanity."

Next follows the correspondence of Mr. DALLAS and Secretary SEWARD, in the course of which the former speaks of his interview with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, saying:

"His Lordship assures me in great earnestness there was not the slightest disposition, on the part of the British Government, to grasp at any advantage which might be supposed to arise from the unpleasant domestic difference in the United States, but on the contrary, that they would be highly gratified if those differences were adjusted, and the Union restored to its former unbroken position."

Minister ADAMS writes to Mr. SEWARD, May 17, announcing his safe arrival at London, &c., to which Mr. SEWARD replies that:

"This Government considers that our relations in Europe have reached a crisis, in which it is necessary for it to take a decided stand, on which not only its immediate measures, but its ultimate and permanent policy, can be determined and defined. At the same time it neither means to menace Great Britain nor to wound the susceptibility of that or any other European nation. That policy is developed in this paper."

After instructing Mr. ADAMS on the subject of the blockade, etc., Mr. SEWARD says:

"As to the recognition of the so-called Southern Confederacy, it is not to be made a subject of technical definition. It is, of course, direct recognition to publish an acknowledgment of the sovereignty and independence of a new Power. It is direct recognition to receive its Ambassadors, Ministers, Agents or Commissioners officially. A concession of belligerent rights is liable to be construed as a recognition of them. No one of these proceedings will pass unquestioned by the United States in this case."

Mr. ADAMS, in a subsequent dispatch, details his interview with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, remarking that Lord RUSSELL said "he did not himself know what he was to say. If it was expected of him to give any pledge of an absolute nature that his Government would not, at any future time, no matter what the circumstances might be, recognize an existing State in America. It was more than he could promise," etc.

In the course of the correspondence Mr. SEWARD says;

"The British Government can never expect to induce the United States to acquiesce in her assumed position of this Government as divided in any degree in the powers for war more than for peace. At the same time, if Her Majesty's Government shall continue to practice absolute forbearance from any interference in our domestic affairs, we shall not be captious enough to inquire what name it gives to that forbearance, or in what character it presents itself before the British nation in doing so. We hold ourselves entitled to regard the forbearance as an act of a friendly power, acting unconsciously of a domestic disturbance among us of which friendly States can take no cognizance. On this point our views are not likely to undergo any change. In maintaining this position, we are sure we do nothing derogatory from the dignity of the British Government, while we inflexibly maintain and preserve the just rights and the honor of the United States:

The correspondence between the United States and Great Britain is voluminous. A few points only are above given in the hurried abstract,—other questions besides that of recognizing the Southern Confederacy and maritime rights included.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA.

Mr. SEWARD writes to Mr. BURLINGAME, our Minister to Austria,—drawing his instructions to a close, saying:

"You will on all occasions represent that the interests of Europe and of mankind demand peace, and especially peace on this Continent. Thereby is the only guarantee of peace. Intervention would be war, and disunion would be only endless war."

Ex-Minister JONES writes to Secretary SEWARD, April 15:

"I presented the copy of the Inaugural Address of the President to Count RECHBERG, on the 8th day of April, and at the same time verbally communicated, in accordance with the instructions contained in said dispatch, the views and opinions of my Government on the present disturbed condition of its domestic affairs, and the aspect in which it wished them to be regarded by the Government of Austria.

He replied that Austria hoped to see us reunited, that she was not inclined to recognize *defacto* Governments anywhere; her opinions had been made however, and her Ministers and Consuls in America instructed fully on the subject; that no application had yet been made to Austria for recognition as an independent sovereignty by any portion of the Confederacy of the United States, and he was of opinion that as the views of Austria would soon be known on the subject, no such application would be made. Should it be otherwise, however, he would notify the legation, and the subject could be resumed.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The correspondence with France is voluminous. In a letter from Ex-Minister FAULKNER to Secretary SEWARD, the former, in detailing his conversation with M. THOUVENAL, says:

"M. THOUVENAL, in his reply, said that no application had yet been applied to him by the Confederate States in any form for the recognition of their independence; that the French Government was not in the habit of acting hastily upon such questions, as might be seen by its tardiness in recognizing the new kingdom of Italy; that he believed the maintenance of the Federal Union in its integrity was to be decided for the benefit of the people of the North and South, as well as for the interests of France, and the United States might rest well assured that no hasty or precipitate action would be taken on that subject by the Emperor. But whilst he gave utterance of these views he was equally bound to say that the practice and usage of the present century had fully established the right of *de facto Governments* to recognition when a proper case was made out for the decision of foreign Powers. Here the official interview ended.

The correspondence on this point has already been published.

Secretary SEWARD to Minister DAYTON, May 30, says:

"I first desire that M. THOUVENEL may be informed that this Government cannot but regard any communications held by the French Government, even though unofficial, with the agents of the insurrectionary movement in this country, as exceptional and injurious to the dignity and honor of the United States. They protest against this intercourse, however, not so much on that ground as on another. They desire to maintain the most cordial relations with the Government of France, and would therefore, if possible, refrain from complaint; but it is manifest that even an unofficial reception of the emissaries of disunion has a certain though measured tendency to give them a prestige which would encourage their efforts to prosecute a civil war destructive to the prosperity of this country and aimed at the overthrow of the Government itself. We earnestly hoped that this protest may be sufficient to relieve this Government from the necessity of an action in the unpleasant subject to which it related.

Secondly—The United States cannot for a moment allow the French Government to rest under the delusive belief that they will be content to have the Confederate States recognized as a belligerent power by States with which this nation is amity. No concert of action among foreign States so recognizing the insurgents, can reconcile the United States to such a proceeding, whatever may be the consequence of resistance.

Thirdly—The President turns away from these points of apprehended difference of opinion between the two Governments, to notice other and more agreeable subject.

The tone of Mr. THOUVENEL'S conversation is frank, generous and cordial, and this Government feels itself bound by new ties to France when her Emperor avows his desire for the perpetual union of the States. Especially does this Government acknowledge that it is profoundly moved by the declaration of His Majesty, that he would be willing to act as mediator in the civil strife that unhappily convulses our country. These expressions of good will are just what have been expected from the Emperor of France.

This Government desires that His Majesty may be informed that it indulges not the least apprehension of a dissolution of the Union in this painful controversy. A favorable issue is deemed certain. What is wanted is, that the war may be as short, and attended by as few calamities at home, and as few injuries to friendly nations as possible. No mediation could modify in the least degree the convictions of policy and duty under which this Government is acting; while foreign intervention, even in the friendly form of mediation, would produce new and injurious complications.

Mr. DAYTON to Mr. SEWARD, May 30, says:

I am happy to say there is no disposition manifested here, so far as I have observed, to favor the rebellion in our Southern States, or to encourage them as an independent Power. All recognition of rights on their part is for commercial purposes only. But the Government of France cannot, it says, look at this rebellion as a small matter;—that, embracing as it does a large section and many States, they cannot apply to it the same reasoning as if it were an unimportant matter or confined to a small locality. M. THOUVENAL says he has had no application from the Southern Commissioners for any purpose of recognition, and he does not know even that such persons are or have been in Paris.

Mr. DAYTON writes to Mr. SEWARD, Nov. 7:

"Your dispatch, No. 68, informs me of Mr. ADAMS' communication of an intended counter-proposition to be made by England and France to our Government, in respect to Mexican affairs. Of this I had heard before, and it made me less anxious as to the question here, for the fact that a counter-proposition has to be made and answered, would, of necessity, as I thought, occupy time and give the United States a chance for reflection and perhaps action. The prompt consummation of the matter in London has rather taken me by surprise. I fear that some misunderstanding of each other's meaning may have occurred on the part of Mr. ADAMS and Earl RUSSELL, or one of them. At all events, a point has been reached at a much earlier day than an intimation of such intended proposition led me to anticipate.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Mr. SEWARD sends instructions to Mr. SCHURZ, our Minister to Spain, in which he says:

"The President, in the absence of all information, is left to conjecture what are the influences upon which the so-called Confederate States rely to induce Her Catholic Majesty's Government to grant their disloyal applications. The high considerations which he entertains for Her Majesty enable him to assume that the appeal taken from this Government to her royal favor proceeds, in part at least, on the ground that the revolutionizers affect to have suffered opposition and wrong at the hands of the Government of the United States, which entitles them to the sympathy of the Queen of Spain, if not to redress through her intervention. Her Catholic Majesty's Government has not been addicted to such intervention hitherto, and the wisdom of its forbearance is seen in the revival of the energies of that great and honored nation, which now seems receiving a felicitous career. The President, however, will not rely merely on the forbearance of any foreign power, not even on that of the Government of Spain.

Ex-Minister PRESTON, April 22, writes:

"An interview has taken place between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and myself in reference to the subject embraced in your circular. In conformity with your instructions, I presented the Inaugural Address of the President, as expressive of his policy towards the seceding States, and read to him your dispatch, saying that the Administration conceived that the unhappy differences existing in America owed their origin to popular passions, and were of a transient character, and that the President was well assured of the speedy restoration of the harmony and unity of the Government.

The Minister replied with courtesy, expressing pain at the posture of affairs in the United States, but said that her Majesty's Government was informed that extensive military and naval preparations were making in the North to enforce the Federal supremacy in the South, and that the consequences were to be decided. I replied that I felt assured his information was erroneous."

The Secretary of Legation, PERRY, June 2, in writing to Mr. SEWARD, says:

"The result of the interview with Mr. CALDERON may be regarded by the President as decisive in regard to Spain. Much had been done previously, but it was brought to a termination yesterday. The Minister of State not only renewed to me the assurances

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FROM REBELDOM.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT FORT PICKENS.

More Detailed Accounts from Rebel Sources.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A PRIVATEER.

Interesting Melange of Facts, Rumors and Opinions.

FIGHT AT FORT PICKENS.

The Louisville *Journal* extracts the following dispatches regarding the fight at Pensacola from the Mobile *Register* of Nov. 22. They furnish some fuller details than were given by the telegrams we have already copied from the Richmond *Dispatch*. The correspondent of the *Register* telegraphs, under date of Nov. 22:

"This morning at precisely 10 o'clock by my timepiece, without warning or intimation, the guns of Fort Pickens opened on the gunboat *Nelms*, steamer *Time*, and the little *Cushman*—the two latter lying at the foot of Central Wharf, the *Nelms* to the basin of the dry dock.

The Federals fired a number of guns before our batteries replied; when they opened, under the joint explosions, the earth and water seemed agitated at their terrible voices. The houses of Pensacola shook at the earthquake voices of innumerable batteries, and soon the buildings by the water side, the sandy beach and the long wharves, projecting far into the bay, were thronged with soldiers, citizens, strangers and ladies, under such excitement as only war's dangers and alarms could produce.

The gunboat *Nelms*, in command of Lieut. MYERS, of the Louisiana Infantry, quit the basin under a shower of shot and shell, and proceeded in the direction of the Floridans, who are stationed at or near Town Point, on the main land, and opposite the city. From a front position on the bay, we witnessed her departure from the yard; the enemy for many minutes devoted their whole energies to her destruction, bomb-shells and rifle balls falling like Autumn leaves over and around her. Once we thought a bomb had fallen on her deck. She was almost hid from view by smoke; fortunately it overreached her, causing only a slight disfiguration of her railing. She fired from her little piece two shots at BILLY WILSON'S batteries, and proceeded on to the Florida camp.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M.—The *Nelms* has arrived at her wharf, and Capt. KEYS reports the facts as above stated, except that he is not certain whether it was the sand batteries or Fort Pickens opened the ball. Whether BILLY or BROWN, they were in dead earnest. The steamer *Time* still occupies her position apparently unhurt. Had the effort been made, it is thought by those on the *Nelms* she might have got out and come to the city. Of this we will probably learn more when Capt. WINGATE comes up.

The fleet, consisting of the *Colorado* and *Niagara*, it is thought, and a gunboat, have moved down from WILSON'S camp to the mouth of the bar, and are, as well as we can discern, delivering broadsides at Fort McRae. Up to this hour, we had no messenger from the Yard, save a little newsboy, who, according to his own story, 'cut stick' at the first gun.

TWELVE O'CLOCK.—Fort Pickens and the Island batteries are answering our guns with ferocity. Our forts and batteries replied with equal alacrity—we trust to God with killing effect. There is no abatement in the city excitement, and every now and then a shout from citizens and soldiers falls on the ear. Preparations are making by some to send their sick families up the road. No fears are entertained of the enemy's success.

Two O'CLOCK.—Mr. MYERS has arrived; he left the Yard at 11 o'clock. The steamer *Time*, it is thought, is not much injured, but under range of the enemy's big guns. Her loss just now is unbearable; steam power in the bay is quite limited. Capts. LANIER and CRUMP have all their teams strung out, and communication with the lines will be kept up by wagon trains. The *Colorado* and *Niagara* are still thundering away at the Barancas and Fort McRae.

FIVE O'CLOCK.—Another gentleman from just below says that it was reported among the outer camps that the wife of a Sergeant-Major had been killed in the Yard.

A dispatch says our guns and batteries have suffered no injury.

The firing is still heavy on both sides.

The frigates have changed their position and are not discernible from the city.

PENSACOLA, Saturday noon, Nov. 23, 1861.—The bombardment commenced again this morning from the enemy's side at 11 o'clock. Our batteries instantly replied, and ever since has been incessant firing, but with what effect we are unable to ascertain, as there has been no reliable messenger from the Yard. Of course there are rumors, and absurd ones at that, flying in every direction.

Our loss up to the present time is only five killed and twelve wounded. The loss has been generally at Fort McRae. Col. VILLEPIGUE, of the Georgia and Mississippi Regiment, is among the latter; his wound is slight.

The steamer *Time* was spirited away last night from the Yard; the Yankees knew nothing of her escape until this morning. She has marks of being rather roughly handled, though not severely damaged. Several rifle shots passed through her upper works. Her machinery is uninjured. She had on board a large quantity of Commissary and Quartermaster stores, which are unharmed.

A gentleman from Warrington and the Navy-yard has just come up. He left at 3 o'clock, and reports that one or two persons had been killed at the Yard and that some of the buildings had been materially injured. A long train of Government wagons had just entered the Yard when the firing commenced. A number of animals were killed—the darkies quit their teams, and such a scramble for safe places was never witnessed since that of Bull Run.

At 2 o'clock, some houses in the Yard, or below it, are on fire. The enemy are throwing hot shot. There are but few wooden buildings in the Yard. It is said a number of them are slightly injured.

The fleet have been pretty much all day paying their respects to the Yard and the batteries at Warrington.

Gen. BRAGG visited the batteries yesterday after the action commenced. He expresses himself delighted with men and guns, and is confident of success.

Several sail of vessels are in sight—one of them a large steam frigate.

I have just learned by the glass that the fire in Warrington is the Baptist Church.

P. S. The Episcopal Church and the new Marine Barracks are on fire, as well as we can make out with the glass.

I forgot to mention in the proper place that the enemy ceased firing yesterday evening at six o'clock. Gen. BRAGG stopped only on account of a severe storm of rain and wind.

PENSACOLA, Monday, Nov. 25.

Everything is unusually quiet. The enemy's shipping keep beyond our range. No additional fleet has arrived. Our killed and wounded on Friday, by the caving of the magazine at Fort McRae, numbered eleven persons. No casualties since."

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

From the Philadelphia North American, Dec. 5.

A responsible and trustworthy Union man, long a resident of Charleston, and who has had unusual opportunities to learn the exact condition of things in South Carolina, left that city recently. He furnishes us with some valuable information on the state of affairs in that part of the South, which we condense. First, it is certain that the blockade is frequently, if not constantly, violated at Charleston, not only by the inland channels to Edisto, St. Helena and other inlets, but mainly by the Maffit, or northern channel of Charleston harbor. They are certain of twelve feet water by this channel, and, as the blockading fleet lies in the main ship channel, some six or seven miles southward from Fort Sumter, our ships are too far from the northern channel to pursue the rebel vessels successfully. The privateer *Gordon* came in by this channel early in the Summer, at mid-day, and went out the same way on October 12th, with MASON and SLIDELL on board. She has since come in by the Edisto inlet and inland route, and now lies at Charleston. Within a few weeks past the brig *West Indian*, with naval stores; the bark *Helen*, (formerly the *Rowena*, of Philadelphia,) also with naval stores; the new schooner *Gen. Ripley*, with rice; with others of less note, have gone out by the same channel. The *Nashville* also went on Oct. 26, taking a crowd of naval officers and cadets for the officering of prizes or privateers, if any could be caught or engaged to act as privateers. The steamer *Isabel* is now thoroughly fitted up, loaded with near 1,000 bales of cotton, and lies in Ashley River, ready to run the blockade at the first opportunity, and the schooner *Prince of Wales* is also loading with cotton for the same purpose. Evidently something must be done with this Maffit channel, if there is to be a blockade at all.

As to the Confederate forces on the coast of South Carolina, there are three regiments from North Carolina, with a battalion of artillery, and five to eight South Carolina regiments on the railroad toward Savannah, mainly at Coosawhatchie. With the Georgia troops, there are in all about twelve thousand men within easy reach of Beaufort and of Hilton Head Island. Most of the South Carolina troops, numbering thirteen regiments, are still in Virginia

Charleston, there is Col. Orr's Regiment on Sullivan's Island, near twelve hundred strong, the Fourth Brigade, sixteen hundred strong, and the reserves doing duty in the city, about two thousand strong. These last are men of 45 to 50 years of age. The battalion of regulars, about four hundred strong, is also on Sullivan's Island, making in all about five thousand two hundred available for the defence of Charleston. In the forts, Moultrie and Sumter, there are in addition four or five companies of artillerists. Col. Orr's regiment had a large sick list, no less than 535 being reported sick a week since. There are now very few troops above Charleston on or near the coast, the movement of all that can be moved being rapid toward Beaufort and Charleston. There are probably but two or three thousand more available to send to the coast toward Savannah, without weakening Charleston.

There is a general armament of small boats at Charleston, and five new gunboats are building. The mosquito fleet of TATNALL has been up there two or three times, but it is now all below Beaufort.

The condition of the lower coast district is evidently one of great disorder and alarm. Many of the planters are burning their cotton, gin-houses and gathered crops. The names of two planters are given in the *Courier* of Friday, the 29th, as having made this patriotic sacrifice, and the Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday, the 30th, has the following telegram from Charleston, Nov. 28:

"CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.—The patriotic planters of the seabord are hourly applying the torch to their crops of cotton and rice. Those who have not the heart to apply the torch themselves have authorized the military authorities, to save their crops from the ravages and lust of the enemy, to destroy everything before them. The plantations on North Edisto and its neighborhood are now in one sheet of flame and smoke throughout. Parties from beinw unfte in saying that everything is wrapped in one vast flame."

This does not look as though much confidence was felt in the future maintenance of Confederate authority, however discouraging it may be as to the sanity of the planters themselves.

They are confident, at Charleston, that they can gather forces rapidly enough to meet us at any point on the mainland we may choose, at least, with equal numbers. Drawing from Georgia and North Carolina pretty freely, and expecting to have soon a portion of their own men in Virginia to commt upon, they are perfectly quist now, and have not yet withdrawn a single company from the general Confederate service.

Their local preparations for defence are more successful than is generally supposed. A new battery is in course of erection on Sullivan's Island, one on James' Island, and a line of intrenchments near the same place two miles long. There are two powder mills in the Pickens district, one in North Carolina, and an abundance of powder at Charleston and elsewhere. Arms are also abundant, the great stock in the arsenal and the late importations by the *Bermuda* and *Fingal* being sufficient to arm everybody. The *Bermuda* brought about 3,000, of wh'ch Charleston got about 1,500, and the *Fingal* brought 12,500 superior Enfield rifles, entering at Savannah on Wednesday, Nov. 13. Percussion caps are made in Charleston, and cannon are also cast, and rifled, a foundry establishmeat having fully three hundred men at work at the business, and a successful percussion cap making machine in operation. All other military equipments are abundantly made.

Provisions are abundant and cheap. The *Courier* of Nov. 29 quotes flonr at $10 to $11; bacon and hams 22 cents per lb.; salt $10 per sack; brown sngar 8 to 12 cents; no coffee to be had, and cotton 8 cents for npland. Generally provisions are cheaper and more abundant than is supposed at the North, throughont all the South Atlantio States.

The tone of confidence held by South Carolina Secessionists, as well as by all those seen by our informant in other States, leads to the belief that secession is not to be killed short of a triumph over the Confederate army in front of Washington. Coast expeditions, all there declare themselves confident, will not so cripple their power as to induce them to yield.

A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"Charleston, S. C., papers of the 27th, and Richmond papers of the 30th, have been received in Washington. The *Mercury* says that reinforcements from Charleston are going forward from that city to Savannah, that Fort Pulaski is not only impregnable, but that the Hessians will be compelled to fly before its guns from Tybee Island.

It is intimated that an attack would be made npon our forces, and that, instead of old whalers, some of our best navy ships would be sunk in the month of the river.

They are evidently in low spirits in Richmond. The forlorn conclusion seems, from the tone of the Press, to be, that they can do nothing in Virginia towards whipping us this Winter, and take consolation from the conclnsion to which they have erroneously arrived, that our forces are in a similar predicament. A general suspension of hostilities is anticipated. The removal of JEFF. DAVIS' Congress' to a more Southern latitude is regretted, and a general despondency pervades the Press, and, it would seem, the people also. Richmond is evidently in sackcloth, and they are beginning to fear that it may be in ashes before long."

The Waterbury (Conn.) *American* publishes the following private letter:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 30, 1861.

DEAR FRIENDS: It is a long time since I have heard from you, and I suppose it is a long time since you have heard from me. I sent a letter by express some time ago, but it came back to me again. I also sent one out by the steamer *Nashville*, which left this port last Saturday night, but whether that or this letter will ever reach you, is more than I can tell. I will tell you how I am going to try to send this—the privateer *Sallie* brought in a prize here last Sunday, and her passengers are boarding here at the house where I am. I asked one of them to take a letter out with him to Cnba and mail it for me; he said he would, and that he was going to leave in the morniog.

The times are dnll enongh here now, and as there is comparatively nothing doing at the stores, they close from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. There is nothing doing except for the army. There are very few goods in the city now, and what there are, are bringing jnst what they choose to ask for them. I will give you a list of some articles and their prices: Cotton flannel, 50 to 62 cents per yard; coarse cloths, any price; blankets, none to be had; shoes—coarse brogans—none to be had—test sold at $3 per pair; bacon, 25 cents per pound; ham, 37½ cents per pound; hutter, 50 cents per pound; and most other things (except rice) in proportion. Every inxury that we used to have from abroad is dispensed with now. We have had no cold weather here yet, but it is nearly time for a frost. It is expected that some visitors from the North will be down this way before long, and arrangements are making to give them a warm reception. The coast is very well fortified. The prisoners were moved np from Castle Pinckney yesterday to their old quarters in the jail, and they are going to fortify the castle.

If the United States troops do no better in time to come than they have as yet, I think the war will be a short one, for I have not known of their being victorious as yet but once, (at Hatteras,) and the battle of Manassas was a great defeat, and a most shameful affair on the Federal side; but probably the newspaper accounts printed at the North and South do not agree first-rate. I should like to see a Northern paper very much, but there is no such thing here. Some say the war will be a long one, and some say it will be short—there are all kinds of conjectures—but I hope it may be short. The worst thing that can befall a Government is civil war, and this I believe to be the worst kind of one. It is like brother fighting against brother. There are a great many people here that have very near relations and friends in the North. I think it would have been far better for the United States Government to have let the South gone, and I think they will repent yet that they did not.

A correspondent communicates the followlog to the Boston *Journal*:

"By the arrival of Capt. BARTLETT from Charlesten, we learn that the brig *B. K. Eaton*, of Searsport, Capt. WILSON C. NICHOLS, was captured by the rebel pirate *Sallie*, on the 30th October, near Abaco. The brig was sunk, and Capt. NICHOLS and crew are now in Charlestnn jail, all well.

Cspt. BARTLETT reports provisions very scarce and high-priced, and the soldiers suffering for clothing. The greatest activity prevails in fortifying the city."

A REBEL SCHOONER AT ST. THOMAS.

The *Tidenda*, of Oct. 30, published at St. Thomas, notices the arrival, at that port, of the rebel schooner *Emily Tenbrook*. When she first entered port she was flying the Confederate flag, but a boat from H. M. steamship *Heimdal* at once visited her, and the British ensign was speedily substitnted. The *Tenbrook* produced the following clearance papers:

CUSTOM HOUSE,
DISTRICT AND PORT OF SAVANNAH, C. States.

These are to certify that JOHN D. TENBROOCK, master or commander of the schooner called the *Emily Tenbrook*, burthen 58 85-95 tons, mounted with no guns, navigated with eight men, ... built, and bound for St. Thomas, hath here laden and taken on board a cargo of vice, viz.:

W. GOODWIN, Dep. Collector. — Forty-five half casks. Two hundred and ninety-six bags. } Rice.

And entered and cleared his vessel according to law. Given under our hands and seals of office at Savannah, the 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the first year of the Independence of the *Confederate* States of America.

Naval Officer: None at the Port.

The *Tidende* says of the document:

"The clearance, it is evident, has originally been one intended for the use of the United States Federal Goverument, as that which we italicise on the second line at the top, is added in and written with red ink, and the word "United," at the bottom, erased, and the word "Confederate" which we also italicise, is written with red ink over the top. The question will, no doubt, be asked by many, of how much value would a document thus interlined, erasures made, and other words substituted, possess in a court of law. It may be proper for us here to say, that the schooner, as our marine list shows, was entered at our Custom-house as a British schooner, on the face of the sea pass here granted her. Her cargo has since been sold and landed. The matter, as we nnderstand, has caused an active correspondence between the United States Consul and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul."

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Memphis papers state that the members of the rebel Legislature of Tennessee have been called to an account for the bridge-burning propensities of their constituents. They all unite in condemning the acts, and protest that their people are devotedly loyal to the Confederate Government. They ascribe the burning [illegible] nothing without concert and [illegible] consciences of the [illegible] to the insurrection was introduced to [illegible] East Tennessee members who were not present an opportunity to place themselves right on the record. The *New-Orleans Picayune* feels convinced from the protestations of the members from East Tennessee, that "the apprehension that the Unionists there were in a general conspiracy to resist the Southern authorities and make open cause with LINCOLN," is ee founded. It is certain "the disaffection in East Teenessee is not extensive or concerted, and will be easily managed and repressed." The bridges, we presume, will not be so easily rebuilt.

DOINGS OF THE PRIVATEERS.

From the Mobile Register.

One of our fellow-townamen, who has been absent for some weeks on important service, returned on Saturday evening. We allnde to Capt. S. H. LEARY, who reached port in safety, after makieg valuable captures on the high seas, and doing good service in destroying the property of the enemy. In his smart clipper craft he has moved over a great number of degrees of latitude, spoke a large number of vessels, many of them under European flags, and has never failed to make a Yankee come to promptly with a shot from his iron pocket-piece. He has on several occasions been in dangerous proximity to the Lincolnites at night. At one time, near the Bahamas, he only escaped by quietly lowering his sails, the adversary being plainly visible through the darkness, and supposed to be the *Keystone State* or *Columbia*. A few nights since, off this coast, he was sufficiently near an armed steamer to distinctly hear the watch on deck sing ont, "all's well." One of his prizes has not yet got into a harbor ep to our latest information, but as the parties in charge are skillful and reliable, it is noped that she will soon arrive. Soon after leaving port his vessel was chased by an armed steamer, and on returning home on Saturday last, soon after daylight, and while the wind was blowing with great violence, discovered his vessel nearly surrounded by four blocksders, which immediately made after him. He had made up his mind to beach his vessel rather than have her captured, and informed his crew and prisoners (the latter nineteen in number) of his determination, and instructed all of them to save themselves, if possible, when he pointed his bark for the breakers, inside of which he knew there was a harbor, and taking one tremendous thump, and a hnge wave passing clear over her, she passed into a port where the Confederate batteries will protect her. *B. K. Eaton*, of Searsport, Me., with a cargo of cement, hay, and other merchandise, belonging to the Washington Govsrnment, and bound for Tortugas, was fallen in with and destroyed. The brig *Tempest* and the schooner *B. G. Harris* were spoken, and being of tittle value they were allowed to pass. On Friday last the wind blew a hurricane from the southwest; saw nothieg of the Lincoln armada.

ANOTHER BATTERING-RAM.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin.

We have seen the drawings of an improved battering ram, by Mr. E. B. BISHOP, a gentlemon well known in connection with dredging, machinery, boats, etc., which appears to us to possess singnlar advantages. It combines the powers and valuable properties of WINANS' cigar steamer with those of the Manassas and other tnfernal machines. One of them may be constructed in a comparatively short period, with the reqnisite system and energy, and at a cost of not over $50,000. Nothing could withstand its power, and Mr. BISHOP is confident that with five of these singular vessels the blockade of all the important ports of the Confederacy could be destroyed and kept destroyed, and the ports kept open to the commerce of friendly nations. We may remark that Mr. BISHOP's plan of opening channels and deepening them, which was laid before a scientifio board at Washington two years ago, met with the entire approbation of the three eminent engineers who composed it, with that of Mr. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. FLOYD, Secretary of War. He has a charter from the Legislature of Louisiana for permanently deepening the passes at the mouth of the Mississippt and elsewhere, and hnt for the war, would have had the work under way.

We trust that our capitalists will [at once move in the matter of this new, improved and terrible Infernal machine. It can stem through the waves of the Gnlf or Atlantic with the ease of a fish, and with a speed unknown to Lincoln's men-of-war.

THE INEXPLICABLE POLICY.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Richmond *Dispatch* discourses very touchingty of "the inexplicable policy," as will be seen hy the extract we pnblish below. But tt is very narrow in its views, when it considers it as exempting "cotton planters" from its beneficent operations. Sonth Carolina is to be next, may be, in suffering, to Virginia, as it will learn by the news in our columns. The armada is to disgorge its hate and fnry on South Carolina. We hope President DAVIS, and the troops on the Potomec, lying on their backs in the sun, feel very comfortable; but we do not envy them their glorious inactivity:

"It is vain to hope that LINCOLN or his party will ever make peace as long as they can carry on the war npon our territory. An inexplicable policy has allowed them to take possession of a large portion of Virginia, where they are ruining the country and its people as fast as they can. As long as they can conduct the war in that way, so long will they refuse to listen to peace. Only by carrying it into their own terrlories can the people of Yankeedom be reached, and made to take the matter out of the hands of the politicians. As things are managed at present we have no nope of such a consummation. Virginia has been selected as the battle-field. It is not enough that she has 70,000 men under arms—it is not enough thet she has furnished 83,000 stand of arms to troops belonging to other States—it is not enough that she has fed the whole enormous army congregated on the Potomac for months—it is not enough that she has furnished them with cannon, and powder, and balls—it is not enough that she has done more for this war than all the other States of the Confederecy put together—she must be made—made by her friends—to feel the full weight of it. Her richest counties must be occupied by the enemy, who are by no means to be disturbed, lest, if they be defeated, they should fly into Maryland, and into Maryland they must not be pursucd. The enemy are not to be repelled, lest it should disturb some strategetic combination. She is regarded as hut a geographical expression—hut a field for the exercise of grand strategic combination, in which she is sura to be plundered, no matter what the result may be. But patience. This state of things cannot last more than six years. It will ruin thousands of loyal Virginians; but what of that? They are not cotton planters."

THE BLACK FLAG.

The affair of the black flag is thus alluded to by the Charleston *Courier* of the 25th:

"War in its best estate is war, and is horrible enough. If we must meet invaders, let us meet them with all the miligation which invasion affords. To say that no prisoners are to be taken under any circumstances, is only to proclaim a war of extermination, in which both sides will suffer uselessly. The cry of extermination, black flag and no quarter, is shouted most vociferously by some who are evading any kind of war. People who fight are willing enough to accept a war of rules, as long as possible, and if they catch thieves and incendiaries, they can readily discriminate against them in favor of prisoners of war."

PEACE NOT DESIRED.

From the Lynchburgh (Va.) Republican.

Peace at this time would be the most deplorable event which could befal the Southern Confederacy. It would be more disastrous than a great defeat—more to be regretted than a three years' war. This may seem paradoxical to some, hnt a moment's reflection will convince all sensible men of the truth and consistency of the position. The South is fighting for its completa independence, and must fight long enough to establish it. We have not done so yet, and cannot do so in less than another year. Heretofore we have been abjectly dependent upon the North for everything except the natural productions of the earth. Our merchandise and manufactures of every description have come from the North. The shoes we tread upon, the hats and clothes we wear, the furniture which adorns our parlors, the ammunition and arms with which we are now fighting the battles of our liberty, tha ice which cools our water, the oil which greases our car-wheels and the soap with which we have washed our clothes, have all been drawn from the fruitful dépôts of Yankee production. Our extensive commercial and financial operations with the European world have been conducted through Northern ports and Northern agencies. In short, the Yankees have been our factors and bankers in all things, and have made us annual contributors to their individual and collective wealth to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars. We have hewn their wood and drawn their water to an extent which has made us more completely their slaves than even our negroes were slaves to us.

It is obvious, from this brief rehearsal of undeniable facts, that the disease which we have to cure is a deep-seated and desperate one, and will require time and radical remedies for its permanant eradication. It cannot be done in a month, or with mild sedatives. The political ties which bound us to the North have been pretty effectually broken, hut the commercial and financial tigaments would still be very strong in the event of sudden peace. Our wants would make us still tributaries to the Yankees. Were peaca declared to-morrow, our merchants would go North the next day for new purchases of goods! This is so, and cannot be denied, and they would go because they cannot replenish their shelves from any other quarter at this time. The war, so far, has just continued long enongh to make obvious to our senses, our complete and hnmtlating dependence upon the North. It must continue long enough now, to enable us to wipe out this stain upon us as a people, and establish our commercial independence. It must continue until we are abla to manufacture within ourselves everything that is essential to a free, happy and great people.

But, above all, it must continne nntil the North and foreign powers are convinced of *their* dependence npon the great staples of our Confederacy for national well-being, and until the old channels of commerce and trade between this continent and Europe are completely broken np and changed. These essential ends will be accomplished in less than twelve months from this time. By next Fall we shall be abla to manufacture everything which we have heretofore drawn exclusively from the North. Foreign vessels will find their way to our ports, and empty their rich treasures of merchandise into our great cities. When those great objects are accomplished, we shall then be prepared for peace. Our independence will be accomplished in fact, and we shall begin to reap the rich fruits of our present, glorious struggle. Let us, therefore, take fresh courage and endure to the end. Present peace would be attended with but a few temporary advantages. It would relieve our gallant men from the hardships of the camp and the risks of the battle-field. It would be gratifying to our mothers and daughters by returning to them their sons and brothers. But all this would be but dead sea fruit, which would turn to ashes npon our lips. It would be that case which indolence purchases at the expense of industry, and which venality steals from principle.

SALT.

The editor of the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, writing to that paper from Milledgeville, says:

"I have been furnished by the President of the Senate with the information in regerd to the quantity of salt in Georgia, given him by a distinguished citizen of Savannah. This information will he entirely new to the people of the State, and will convince them that they have been subjected to the grossest outrage at the hands of speculators in this article of prime necessity. We have all been made to believe that there was a great scarcity of salt, while the facts prove that the supply is larger than nsual. The gentleman from Savannah writes that he has seen a statemeet of the export of salt from Liverpool to Savannah, for the years 1850, 1860 and 1861, made by BIOWNE, ENOLISS & BRANDON, ship brokers, Liverpool, and this statement shows an excess for 1860 and 1861 of 69,970 sacks. The gentleman learns, also, from the best informed sources, that the reexport of salt from Savannah le less for 1861 by 40,000 sacks than for the previous year, thns showing a total supply for the presen1 year of 109,970 sacks in excess of the snpply for the past year. This amount of excess is amply sufficient to cure two millons of hogs. I hope, then, we shall see a grand tumhla down in the price of salt."

DISSATISFIED.

The Savannah *Republican*, commenting upon the circular of Lord LYONS, of Oct. 16, holds the following language:

"It will be seen that the British Minister not only recognizes the present preteeded blockade, hnt has sent to the commercial representatives to his conntry a decision of a New-York Jndge, and the dictum of WM. H. SEWARD as the rule for their guidance. If the circular does not mean this, it means nothing. It is a mere *brutum fulmen*, a trifling with a great public question, involving vast and valuable interests. There is no lstimation of illegality in the circular, and no dissention given to the Consular agents. He seems to take the blockade for granted, and communicates with them on that understanding.

If this be so, we are constrained, under all the circumstances, to regard the circular of Lord LYONS as a most extraordinary document. He has evidences without number in his possession thet the Federal blockade is an uemitigated fraud and imposition upon the nations of the earth. It seems to us that, instead of alding it by his sanction, he should, when addressed by Mr. SEWARD on the subject, have thrown the truth in his teeth, and told him that any interference with the commerce of his countrymen, nnder any such pretence, on the part of the Federal anthorities, would be at their peril. The alternative he has adopted, tf it means what appears on its face, has anything hnt a friendly aspect towards the Confederate States. We have no navy with which to drive off und sink these infamous pirates that are hovering round our ports and destroying our commerce, and neutral nations should at least recognize what the law entitles us to as a matter of right."

THE PAY OF REBEL SOLDIRS.

From the Jackson Mississippian.

Many of our cotemporaries are advocating the raising of the pay of private soldiers in the ranks. We heartily agree with them in their views of the policy of such a measure. It has been a conviction of ours since the beginning of the war, that there was too great a distinction made between the privates and commissioned officers of onr army. Under the old order of things, such a distinction and difference in pay was, perhaps, altogether proper. But our Sonthern army is composed of the flower of the country. The privates occnpy respectable social positions. They are not, as in the case with Northern hordes, the refuse of society, who take np arms as a means of securing their daily bread, but they are the social eqnals of their officers. They have enlisted in the service of the country from the purest promptings of patriotism. They endure all the privations and hardships of the camp; and their high tone of character, disinterested and quenchless love for the cause of liberty, make each one of them eqnal to at least three of LINCOLN's mercenaries. They deserve to receive more, nay, and higher consideration than the mere brutish hirelings of a despot, who know not, and care not, what they are fighting for.

When it is considered that the officers are already handsomely paid, that they monopolize in a great measure the honors of the war, and their names figure conspicuonsly in the official reports and newspaper accounts, surely it will not be denied that the poor private, whose name is never mentioned, and to whose courage and patriotism the army is indebted for its most brilliant victories, should receive a better compensation for the sacrifices and hardships which he undergoes than is now allowed by the pay regulations. And when it is further considered that many of them are poor, with dependent families to support, and that provisions and clothing of every description have largely increased in price, it will be universally admitted, we think, that their pay should be increased. For these and many other reasons, we think the Confederate Congress when it reassembles, will promptly raise the pay of the private soldier.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

We learn from the Knoxville *Register* that the bridge over Lick Creek, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, has been repaired, and that trains between Knoxville and Bristol do not now meet with any detention.

We find the following despatches in the Nashville *Patriot* of the 27th:

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Nov. 26.—Gen. LEE has ordered that nobody leave Charleston without a permit from the Mayor.

Charleston papers of this morning contain a dispatch from Manassas, dated the 25th, which says that a party arrived from Baltimora states that the pnblic sentiment North is of such an alarming character that the Government is forced to do something.

A simultaneous attack will he made on the Confederates in ten days. McCLELLAN will probably advance in a week, the weather permitting. The roads are in bad condition, but it is reported that McCLELLAN is already this side of Annandale, and advancing. Our troops were reviewed at Manassas, by Gens. JOHNSTON, BEAUREGARD and SMITH.

A dispatch says the entrance to Savannah is blockaded by sioking vessels across the channel. It will be difficult for a fleet to get in reach of the city. Fort Pulaski is very strong, and the channel close and narrow. The military authorities at Savannah feel confident.

The Raymond (Miss.) *Gazette* says:

"We are much gratified to observe that our planters, almost universally, are supplying themselves with seed wheat, many having already sown broad acres of it. Hundreds of bushels have been purchased by the planters of this immediate vicinity within the past month, and should the senson prove favorable, a large crop—possibly sufficient for home consumption—will be harvested next June. There is now a flourishieg mill in operation in the county, hut all the necessary machinery (and of the most improved kind) is here for one, and it will be put up near Raymond in ample time for the crop now being in the ground."

MR. CHAS. B. MAY has erected buildings at Montgomery, Ala., snitable for the manufacture of all kinds of patent enameled leather. The *Advertiser* says:

"MR. MAY has succeeded in getting from the North, some time since, two or three workmen, who thoroughly understand tha business, and who are said to be the best workmen in the country. Ha has all the necessary machinery and ingredients, and is going immediately into the manufacture, on an extensive scale, of the article of patent leather, of any quality or color. This is something new in our new Confederacy, but one by one, we are learning to "paddle our own canoe," independent of the blockades, and, ere long, we feel satisfied that every articla usually brought from abroad will be made in our own country."

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Nov. 6, has this paragraph:

Some seven or eight parties in Norfolk and Portsmouth, who had declared themselves alien enemies, and desired to be sent North, have been arrested by the orders of the Government and brought to this city. It is understood that hereafter the Government will afford no facilities of egress to parties avowing themselves alien enemies, but will subject them to arrest, as the law requires their expulsion at tha hends of the Confederate States Marshal.

Louisiana has 280 companies mustered into tha Confederate service. Ten of them are cavalry, 24 artillery. The aggregate is 28,000 men, not including about 1,000 men for service afloat. The patriotism of the cities is seen in the fact that 20,400 of these men are New-Orleans volunteers.

Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL has written a lying letter to the War Department at Richmond in refereece to the battle at Piketon, Kentucky. He says:

"The Pikeville battle occurred with 300 Confederates against 1,500 Federals. Our troops lost one killed, four wounded, and seven missing. The Federal loss was: Killed, 206 counted, 140 wounded, and 200 prisoners. The unequal loss resulted from the fact that our men were successfully ambuscaded, and the enemy were entrapped."

A letter from Bowling Green, to the *Picayune*, expresses the opinion that the Federals will he repulsed with terrible slaughter if they venture an attack. It gives the following names as composing Gen. BRECKINRIDGE'S staff: GEO. B. HODGE, A. A. General; J. T. HAWKINS, Aid; A. KRENN RICHARDS, Brigade Quartermaster; CLINTON MCCARTY, Brigade Commissary.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 20th inst., contains the proceedings of a meeting of merchants, held in that city, to devise a substitute for silver change, which has almost wholly disappeared. The ordinary ptica for changing a hill is from 18 to 20 per cent. The meeting recommended that the banks cut their notes so as to make them pass for qnarters and half dollars.

The *Appeal* call a meeting of the citizens of Memphis to "devise some plan to drive back tha invader whenever he advances."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Report of Secretary Smith.

[ABRIDGED.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Nov. 30, 1861.

SIR: The report of the operations of this Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, will exhibit a diminished amount of business in some of the most important hnreaus connected with the department. This is attributable mainly to tha insurrection which has suddenly precipitated the country into a civil war.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The decline of business has very sensibly affected the operations of the General Land Office. Official interconrse has been entirely suspended with all the Southern States which contain any portion of the public lands, and consequently no sales have been made n any of thnse States.

In all the Northern States in which any of the pub lic lands are situated, the war has almost entirely suspended sales. The demand lor volunteers has called into the ranks of the army a large number of that portion of onr people whose energy and enterprise in time of peace incline them to emigrate to the west and settle upon the public lands, thus laying the foundations of future prosperons communities and States. Besides, the ordinary chaunels of trade and commerce have been so obstructed by the war that the sonrces of income, from which the settlers upon the public lands have realized the means of purchasing, have been greatly diminished.

On the 30th September, 1861, there were 55,355,595.25 acres of the public lands which had been surveyed hut not proclaimed for pnblic sale. The lands surveyed and offered at public sale previous to that time and then subject to private entry, amounted to 78,662,735.64 acres, making an aggregate of pnblic lands surveyed and ready for sale of 134,218,330.89 acres.

The public lands have ceased substantially for the present, at least, to be a sonrce of revenne to the Government. The liberal manner in which the acts of Congress, granting swamp and overflowed lands to the States, have been construed and executed, the grants of large quantities to aid in the coestruction of railroads, and the quantity required to locate bounty land warrants for military services, have combined ta reduce the cash sales to an amonnt little more than sufficient to meet the expenses of our land system. The net income from sales during the last fiscal year will hardly reach the sum of $200,000.

The bounty land warrants and scrip issued nnder different acts of Congress, previons to Sept. 30, 1861, embrace an aggregate of 71,717,172 acres of land. Of this amount there have been located: For Revolutionary services, 8,200,612 acres, for services in the war with Great Britain, 4,850,120 acres; for Canadian volnnteers, 72,750 acres; for services in the Mexican War and other services, nnder the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852 and 1855, in all 51,138,970 acres, leaving yet to be located on warrants and scrip, already issued, 7,454,720 acres.

Unless Congress shall authorize the issue of additional warrants, this drain upon the public lands will soon cease.

The propriety of issuing bounty land warrants to the volunteers who have been called into service to suppress the existing insurrection, is already a subject of discnssion, and must be determined by Congress. A warrant for 160 acres to each volunteer engaged in the service would absorh over one hnndred millions of acres, a much larger amount than has been issued under all previous laws. It is evident that the issue of such an amount of warrants would destroy all hope of deriving any revenue from the public lands, at least for many years. And while such a measure would deprive the Government of all income from this source, it would afford hnt little benefit to the volnnteers. These warrants are now sold in the market at abont fifty cents per acre. An addition of the large amount necessary to supply the volunteers would neeessarily rednce the price of them to a merely nominal sum.

The bounty of the Government, dispensed to the volunteers in this form, would fail to realize to them the advantages intended. All the best lands would fall into the hands of speculators, who would be enabled to purchase them at a nominal price and sell them to settlers at full prices as fast as emigration to the west would require them for settlement. If additional compensation to the volnnteers, beyond the amount now authorized by law, shall be deemed just and proper, it will be better both for the Government and the volunteers to make such compensation by a direct appropriation of money, or of Government securities. This would give them the full benefit of the appropriations made, while the Government would, by keeping the lands until they shall be demanded for settlement, realize their full value.

The valuable and extensive mineral lands owned by the Government in California and New-Mexico have hitherto produced no revenue. All who chose to do so have been permitted to work them without limitation. It is believed that no other Government owning valuable mineral lands has ever refused to avail itself of the opportunity of deriving a revenue from the privilege of mining such lands. They are the property of the whole people, and it would be obviously just and proper to require those who reap the advantages of mining them to pay a reasonable amount as a consideration for the advantages enjoyed.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Our Indian affairs are in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory condition.

The spirit of rebellion against the authority of the Government, which has precipitated a large number of States into open revolt, has been instilled into a portion of the Indian tribes by emissaries from the insurrectionary States.

The large tribes of Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, situated in the southern superintendency, have suspended all intercourse with the agents of the United States.

The superintendent and agents appointed since the 4th of March last have been unable to reach their posts or to hold any intercourse with the tribes under their charge. The superintendent and some, if not all, of the agents of the Southern superintendency, who were in office on the 4th of March, have assumed an attitude of revolt to the United States, and have instigated the Indians to acts of hostility. Some of these, who lately held their offices under the United States, now claim to exercise the same authority by virtue of commissions from the pretended Confederate Government.

Although the Indian Office has not been able to procure definite information of the condition of affairs, and of the extent to which the Indians have assumed a hostile attitude, enough has been ascertained to leave no room for doubt, that the influences which have been exerted upon the Indians have been sufficient to induce a portion of them to renounce the authority of the United States, and to acknowledge that of the rebel Government.

It has been currently reported through the Press that a portion of them have been organized as a military force, and are in arms with the rebels; but the Department has no official information confirming these rumors.

The hostile attitude assumed by portions of the tribes referred to, has resulted from their fears, produced by violence and threats of emissaries sent among them, and the withdrawal from their vicinity of the troops of the United States, whose presence would have afforded a guarantee of protection. It is unfortunate that the War Department has been unable to send to that region such a body of troops as would be adequate to the protection of those tribes, and revive their confidence in the ability as well as the will of the United States to comply with their treaty stipulations. Cut off from all intercourse with loyal citizens; surrounded by emissaries from the rebels, who represented that the Government of the United States was destroyed, and who promised that the rebel Government would assume the obligations of the United States and pay their annuities; assailed by threats of violence, and seeing around them no evidence of the power of the United States to protect them, it is not surprising that their loyalty was unable to resist such influences. Many white men of far greater intelligence have joined the insurrectionists against their own convictions of right, under much less pressnre.

We have reason to believe that as soon as the United States shall reëstablish their authority in the Indian country, and shall send there a sufficient force for the protection of the tribes, they will renounce all connection with the rebel Government, and resume their former relations with the United States.

The payment of their annuities has been suspended. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs expresses the opinion, in which I concur, that Congress should make the usual appropriations to comply with the treaty stipulations of the United States, that the means may exist to pay them, if circumstances and the condition of the tribes shall hereafter render it proper and expedient to do so.

The tribes upon the Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains have manifested a turbulent spirit, but have committed no acts of violence. With vigilance on the part of the agents it is hoped they may be restrained from depredations upon the white settlers, and be gradnally brought under the control of the laws of the United States.

Much trouble has been experienced in New-Mexico from depredations committed by soma of the tribes in that Territory. The withdrawal of the troops of the United States has encouraged them to acts of violence, while the active interference of disloyal persons from Texas has induced them to disregard the laws and authority of the Government. The presence of a military force in that Territory le indispensable to preserve the peace and cause the Indians to respect the laws.

The tribes in Kansas and Nebraska and in the States of the Northwest are gradually progressing in the arts of civilization.

It is apparent to all acquainted with Indians that they are incompetent to manage their own business, or to protect their rights in their intercourse with the white race. It is the duty of the Government to shield them from the arts of designing men, and to see that they realize the full benefit of the annuities to which they are entitled. This can only be accomplished by breaking up the whole system of Indian trading. The power granted to agents to license persons to trade with the Indians should be revoked. All contracts made with them, and all obligations for goods or other property [illegible] declared utterly void.

PATENT OFFICE.

No branch of the public service connected with this Department has been so much [illegible] by the insurrection of the Southern States as that of the Patent Office.

The receipts of the office from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1861, were $102,606 18; and the expenditures were $155,594 05, showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of $52,785 87.

During the corresponding period of the last year the receipts were $197,348 40, being $94,640 22 more than the receipts for the same part of this year. During the same period 2,914 applications for patents and 510 caveats have been filed, 2,661 patents have been issued, and 18 patents have been extended.

To meet this deficiency in the income of the office, the Commissioner, with the concurrence of the Department, has reduced the clerical and examining force by the discharge of thirty of the employes, and redneed the grade of the remainder in order to lessen their compensation. By this rednction it is believed by the Commissioner that the expenditures will be brought wi hin the receipts.

COPY-RIGHTS.

The law regulating copy-rights should be amended to effect the objects contemplated by Congress.

The act of February 3, 1851, authorises the clerks of the United States District Courts to grant copyrights, and requires the author to deposit a copy of his work with the clerk. The clerks are required to send to the Department of the Interior all such copies deposited in their offices. This duty is very imperfectly performed. Probably not more than half the books, maps, charts and musical compositions which are copy-righted are deposited in this department, as required by law.

The object of collecting in one library copies of all the copy-righted literary productions of the country is thus defeated. To secnre this object an amendment of the law is recommended which shall give the sole power of granting copy-rights to the Commissioner of Patents, and require from every applicant the payment of a fee of one dollar and a deposit in the Patent Office of a copy of the work to be copy-righted.

PENSION TO SOLDIERS.

The number of pensions has diminished, during the year, 575, and the amount required to pay them was $43,246 87 less than the previous year.

The whole number of pensioners, of all classes, on the rolls on the 30th of June, 1861, was 10,769, requiring for their payment an aggregate of $957,772 08.

They were classified as follows: 4,725 invalid pensioners, receiving $425,256 02; 63 Revolutionary pensioners, receiving $3,690 85; 2,728 widows of Revolutionary soldiers, receiving $212,548 36; 2,236 widows and orphans, half-pay, receiving $178,672; 957 navy pensioners, receiving $137,604 85.

The casualties of the conflict in which the Government is now engaged will increase the list of pensioners very largely. The amount of the increase cannot be estimated, as it will depend npon the duration of the war.

The Commissioner of Pensions, with the concurrence of the Departmeet, has construed the pension laws now in force as authorizing the granting of pensions to invalids and the widows and children of deceased soldiers who have been killed or wounded in the existing insurrection. If this construction of the laws should be deemed improper, the corrective is with Congress.

It has been ascertained that many of those who have been placed npon the pension rolls in the insurrectionary States have attached themselves to the rebel cause, and have taken np arms against the Government. I have deemed it my duty in all such cases to direct a suspension of the payment of the pensions awarded to them. I have also directed a suspension of payment to all pensioners in any of the States who have in any manner encouraged the rebels, or manifested a sympathy with their cause.

It is respectfully suggested that Congress should authorize this Department to cause the names of all such persons to be stricken from the pension rolls.

EIGHTH CENSUS.

The returns of the Eighth Census are being condensed for publication, with all the expedition practicable in a work of such magnitude and varied and comprehensive details.

The report which the Superintendent of that work will be prepared to make during the present Congress, will confirm the general belief that no previous period of our history has been distinguished by greater prosperity or evidences of more substantial progress in all the material interests affecting the welfare and happiness of a people.

In this connexion I feel constrained to recommend the establishment of a Bnreau of Agriculture and Statistics, the need whereof is not only realized by the heads of department, but is felt by every intelligent legislator.

The maintenance of such a Bnreau, on a respectable footing, by a different arrangement of offices, which at present exist on a basis too contracted for extensive usefulness, would be attended with no expense to Government additional to that incident to the present organization of the Departments, while the advantages gained to the pnblic service would be incalculable. One of the objects contemplated by Congress in the appropriations for the promotion of agriculture was the "collection of agricultural statistics." Correct reports from every portion of the country, exhibiting the peculiarities of the soils and their adaptation to the various crops, with the character and extent of their annual productions, would constitute a fund of information of great practical value. The appropriations heretofore made by Congress have not been sufficient to accomplish this object, and at the same time provide for the distribution of seeds and the propagation of new varieties of plants to the extent which the public expectation appeared to demand.

Annual reports made under the direction of such a bureau, setting forth the condition of our agriculture, manufactures and commerce, with well digested statements relative to similar facts in foreign countries, which the present r

in Washington, appointed by the Secretary of War, and who pays the salaries (large ones all but) of its clerical, secretarial, agents, operatives, &c., &c.? Who pays the traveling expenses and hotel bills of the doctors and clergymen? Who do the "talking" for the "models?" Answer—The public.

Fifth—The public are to pay for the two small "models," and the chief purpose gained by their building, will be to make a reputation for one or two doctors belonging to the Commission, and some political capital for one or two gentlemen at Washington.

It is time to inquire into the facts connected with the Sanitary Commission's urgent desires, before they comply with their wishes. The Surgeon-General, Dr. Finley, understands them, and in the outset placed an effectual check upon their ambition—they, therefore, think him out of the way. All the acts of the Surgeon-General have been for the welfare of the troops.

In the beginning, he applied to the Secretary of War for permission to make it a law of the Medical Department that no irregular practitioners should be permitted to take the post of Surgeon in volunteer regiments. The Secretary would not agree to it.

He made it a rule that civilians (men) could be employed as servants in the hospitals, because it was soon discovered that soldiers could not, and *would* not, do the filthy work of hospital wards, nor be satisfied with the post of hospital cooks and scullions. This rule was revoked by Gen. McCLELLAN, who asked for control of his hospitals, but who has never visited them nor introduced a new feature in their management. They have never heard from McCLELLAN in the hospitals, except when he revoked the Surgeon-General's good rule. When the servants in the hospitals were civilians, they hired understanding what they would have to do, and did it. Now they have a set of grumbling volunteers, who do not want to cook, make beds, and do the coarse work for sick men, and who are constantly demanding to be sent to their regiments. They get drunk on purpose to avoid work, and have to be put into the guard-house sometimes several times a week. It was to guard against this, and to insure good servants to the hospitals, that the Surgeon-General made the rule. What induced the change it would be hard to say, since nothing is saved but much lost by it.

The Surgeon-General made the request that camp hospitals be abolished, and the men who were suffering from disease brought at once into the general hospital. One reason which he gave for this request was, that typhoid fever, to be successfully treated, must be taken in hand in its early stages, or it nearly always proves fatal.

His suggestions on this head were set aside by Dr. TAYLOR—McCLELLAN'S Medical Director—for what reason is best known to himself. It is well known, however, that most of our deaths are the result of inattention to the wishes of the Surgeon-General on this very point. The Surgeon-General has neglected nothing that would secure the health of the troops. His criminal neglect was his failure to give the Sanitary Commission the notoriety which it is seeking with such amazing assurance—the notoriety of remodeling the Medical Bureau. TRUTH.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Message of Gov. Pierpont.

On Monday last, Gov. PIERPONT sent in his message to the Legislature, now in session at Wheeling. He first alludes to the cause of the war, then sketches its history and shows how the threats of the rebels have proved futile, gives a brief history of the campaign in Western Virginia, and appeals to those who are still contumacious to cease their resistance to the National Government. He then proceeds:

If we turn our attention to that portion of the State which is yet under the control of the rebel Government, we will find its condition lamentable indeed. I have espoused all the sources of information in my power to ascertain the truth respecting it. There seems no reason to doubt that nearly all the able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 60, have been forced into the Confederate army, including thousands who are at heart true to the Constitution and the Union. I need not mention that our public improvements, railroads, canals, bridges and public buildings, have been destroyed wherever the secession forces have had control of the country. Rapine and plunder have marked their path. The Vandal, arrogating to themselves a superior civilization, have, as they say, from the existence of negro Slavery among them, have abandoned the rules of civilized warfare, and made war, like savages, a scene of indiscriminate and useless destruction.

A large proportion of the slaves have been sent further South for security. All the live stock within the rebel lines have been seized for the use of their army. Farms have been stripped of horses, wagons, fencing and timber, and the houses of the people of blankets, and even clothing—whatever, in short, that could be made useful to the soldiers. The property of men known or supposed to be true to the Union has been taken without compensation, and they regard themselves fortunate if their lives are spared. The property which is pretended to be paid for is paid for in Treasury notes of the Confederate States; or in bank notes issued on the deposit of such Treasury Notes. This currency, even at Richmond, is already at a discount of not less than thirty per cent., and the papers there are seeking to maintain its credit by denouncing the penalties of death or confiscation against merchants and bankers who make any distinction between such notes and coin. Yet this circulation is really valueless. If the rebellion fails to sustain itself, the notes must go down with it. If it succeed, from the immense amount issued, and the character of the leaders, we may safely assume the repudiation of the debt to be inevitable. The President of the Confederate States, it will not be forgotten, was for many years the leader of the Repudiation party in Mississippi.

I stated in my message to you at the extra session in July last, that "the fact is no longer disguised, that there has been in the South for many years a secret organization laboring with steady perseverance to overthrow the Federal Government and destroy Constitutional liberty in this country." That the latter branch of this assertion is correct, as well as the former, is rendered apparent by the course of things at Richmond.

We have seen the Richmond papers at times urging the appointment of a military dictator; and without the title, it is evident that the President of the Confederate States exercises, with very little restriction, the power of that office. The principle is avowed and acted on, that high executive offices should be held during life or good behavior. A conscription worse than that of France has been established, and men and property are seized upon for the rebel service at the pleasure of the Executive. It is proclaimed, with the general concurrence of the leaders, that free society has proved a failure—that laboring men have not time to devote to reading, and therefore cannot cast their votes intelligently, and that the security of property demands that the right of suffrage should be taken from them. Yet free schools are denounced, in order that they may not learn to read. It is declared that labor is degrading—that the normal condition of labor is Slavery; and the great principle is announced, as the corner stone of the political edifice, that capital should be the owner of labor. The rebel convention at Richmond is now engaged in the work of revising the State Constitution, and there is every reason to suppose that "these conservative and rational principles," (for so they are called,) will govern and control their deliberations.

If this rebellion is to succeed, we may then concede the principle that free society has proved a failure; and that exclusive privileges, and life or hereditary tenures of office, are necessary to secure life, property and good order. But its failure or success is yet to be tested. Republican government is on its trial before the world; and we may, yet a while, believe in and cherish the great principle, that every man, whatever condition of life he may have sprung from, may, if he possess energy and talents, take his place along the highest in the land.

The success which has attended the reconstruction of the State Government, is greater than was anticipated originally, by the most sanguine. It is a strong exemplification of the ability of our people for self-government. They found the powers of the State Government suddenly arrayed against them. With a few honorable exceptions, the political leaders, and the State officers, high and low, were found to be in collusion with traitors and conspirators, or too timid and fearful to hazzard their own property or persons by taking a prompt and decided position. I have labored faithfully to correct this, so far as the officers of the State are concerned; and to maintain or restore to loyalty to the Union, and to peace and good order, every district in the State which it was possible for me to do. In those counties where loyalty to the Constitution has prevailed, I am happy to announce that the people have, to a great extent, been spared the ravages of civil war, and that the powers of the State Government are now in the hands of true men, who will labor to preserve the peace and good order of their respective neighborhoods. In those counties, however, in which a strong attachment to the rebel cause has predominated, great disorders have existed, and rapine and murder have often ruled the day. I have promptly exerted, in such instances, every means in my power to correct this state of things, and generally with good success.

I have already manifested that the people of that portion of Virginia, over which the re-organized State Government has prevailed, had contributed their full proportion of soldiers to the army of the Union. We have now ten full regiments in the field for three years' service, besides three artillery companies. Three more regiments are rapidly filling up. Of this force, from the best estimate I have been able to procure, three-fourths are residents of Virginia, the other fourth being from Ohio and Pennsylvania. The citizens of those States have been anxious to enter our service, and meet the common enemy on the soil of Virginia. We thank them for the zeal they have displayed in our defence. It will ever be gratefully remembered by all Western Virginians. Nor can it lessen our obligations for the services they have rendered, that, to meet the enemy upon our soil and drive him over the Alleghany Mountains, was the surest protection to Western Pennsylvania and Southern Ohio. Let us cheerfully recognize the great principle, that we are each and all banded together in one great cause—to maintain the Constitution and the Union, and to protect and defend each other. When it is recollected that the loyal population of that part of Virginia which is under the reorganized State Government, cannot be estimated to exceed two hundred and twenty thousand persons of all ages and sexes, and that many of these must be kept at home to defend their own families and homes from rapine and murder, to which the people of Ohio and Pennsylvania have not been exposed, we may justly claim that we have done our duty in support of the common cause.

Gov. PIERPONT then recommends appropriations for the support of families whose dependences have volunteered, and to defray the expenses of organizing the volunteers of the State. On Sept 30, there were $50,000 in the State Treasury, and loyal Sheriffs have been appointed in all the counties under the Governor's control, whose collections will increase this amount. Gov. PIERPONT alludes to those whose sympathies are with the rebels, but who take no active part in their demonstrations, and recommends that on refusing to take the oath of allegiance they be subjected to some disability or punishment, which will bring them to their senses. Confiscation of property is suggested as a fitting punishment for those who have taken up arms against the Government. He says, in conclusion:

All persons not in the army of the United States, or in the military service of the State Government are, at all times, amenable for their conduct to the civil power of the State. Yet, in some sections of the State, men assume to redress their own private grievances, and engage in rapine and plunder—perhaps murder itself—as if all law were suspended. I desire to warn them that all the powers of the Government will be exerted to the utmost to suppress such proceedings and punish the guilty. Peace and good order must be restored and maintained; for private wrongs, if such there be, redress must be sought by the law of the land. Private war must be suppressed. He who engages in it, becomes, like the pirate on the broad sea, an enemy of mankind. There have been, in several sections of the State, bands of guerrillas and plunderers collected together, not acting under any regular military commission or military order. I would most earnestly warn them to disperse, return to their homes, give up their arms and submit themselves to the laws of the land. The Union men throughout the land desire peace and obedience to the laws, not vengeance.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Coining Powers to the U. S. Assay Office in New-York.

Mail Communication Between California, China, and Japan—Mail Facilities Between New-York and Washington.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board was held yesterday, PELETIAH PERIT in the Chair.

Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, in behalf of a Special Committee, presented the following memorial:

MEMORIAL FOR COINING POWERS TO THE U. S. ASSAY OFFICE IN NEW-YORK.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The Chamber of Commerce, of the State of New-York, respectfully represents that it is important to the commercial and financial interests of this State that the United States Assay Office, at this City, should have conferred upon it the privilege of coining into the national currency such portion of gold and silver bullion as may be deposited with the Sub-Treasurer at New-York for that purpose.

That the expense and the loss of time hitherto and at present incurred in sending bullion from this city to the mint for coinage might be avoided if this power were granted to the Assay Office.

In support of these views the Chamber deem it proper to state the following facts:

The bullion deposits at the New-York Assay Office by individuals for coinage or for conversion into fine bars, since October, 1854, (when the Assay Office commenced business,) to the 1st October, 1861, exceeded one hundred and eighty millions of dollars—of which was in gold about.....95.70 per cent.

In silver.....4.30 per cent.

Of this large sum nearly thirty per cent. was deposited in the last year, (October 1, 1860, to October 1, 1861,) viz:

Bullion Deposited at the New-York Assay Office.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
5 years, 1854–59.....	$99,256,633	$5,046,601	$104,303,234
1 year, to Oct. 1, 1860.	17,682,425	452,118	18,334,544
1 year, to Oct. 1, 1861.	55,969,553	2,263,765	58,233,318
	$173,108,612	$7,762,484	$180,871,096
Annual average....	27,586,944	1,108,926	28,695,870

Thus in the past year the deposits have increased from a previous annual average of less than twenty millions (1854–1860) to the sum of fifty-eight millions of dollars.

In order to show the usefulness of the Assay Office, even with the restricted powers thus far granted to it, it has furnished to depositors in the same period of seven years, fine bars to the value of one hundred and twenty-one millions of dollars, viz.:

Gold.....	$119,656,621
Silver.....	1,725,220
Total.....	$121,381,841

an annual average exceeding seventeen millions of dollars.

And during the same period of seven years the Assay Office has forwarded to the Mint at Philadelphia, for coinage, a sum of over one hundred and seven millions of dollars, viz.:

Bullion sent to the Mint at Philadelphia from New-York, for Coinage.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
First five years.....	$31,670,049	$6,523,483	$38,695,532
Sixth year.....	11,854,835	278,196	12,133,031
Seventh year.....	56,082,721	2,198,139	58,280,860
Total.....	$99,607,604	$7,501,818	$17,109,422
Annual average.....	14,229,658	1,071,688	15,301,346

Thus the amount of gold and silver forwarded to Philadelphia for coinage has increased from a previous annual average of eight millions for the first six years (1854–60) to more than fifty-eight millions in the past year. The estimated expense for mere transportation of this large sum for the year past (Oct. 1860 to Oct. 1861) was $71,775, viz:

For Gold, $1 ℔ thousand.....	$64,835
For Silver, $3 ℔ thousand.....	6,900
Total.....	$71,755

When to the consideration of this unavoidable expense, under the present law, is added the loss of time to the depositor, (say from twenty to thirty days,) equivalent to about one-half of one per cent., the annual loss may be estimated at about one hundred thousand dollars; a sum which, it is now thought, will be sufficient to put the present Assay Office in complete order for coining all the gold and silver that may be required by the owners or depositors at New-York.

In order to show what an important part the port of New-York plays in the great bullion movement of the country, we present the following summary of receipts at New-York for the seven years since the Assay Office was established:

California shipments to New-York.	Total shipments.	Estimated yield of California.
1854.....	$46,289,000	$51,328,000	$64,000,000
1855.....	38,730,000	43,080,000	65,000,000
1856.....	39,765,000	48,887,000	70,000,000
1857.....	35,287,000	48,502,000	70,000,000
1858.....	35,578,000	47,548,000	70,000,000
1859.....	39,831,000	47,040,000	70,000,000
1860.....	35,661,000	42,325,000	70,000,000

Now that the port of New-Orleans is closed against the receipts of gold at that port from California, (heretofore from two to three millions annually,) and the branch mint at that city closed, it may be reasonably expected that the whole exports of California gold to Atlantic ports, for at least the present, will hereafter arrive at New-York.

To the considerations before mentioned may be added the fact that the foreign commerce of the State of New-York has increased, since the first deposit of California gold at this port, about 200 per cent., viz.:

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1849.....	$92,567,300	$45,963,100	$138,530,469
1860.....	248,489,877	145,555,449	394,045,326
Increase....	$155,922,568	$99,592,349	$255,514,857

To show the relative importance of New-York City to the whole country in its foreign trade, the following figures are given:

	N. Y. City.	All others.	Total.
1860—Exports...	$120,630,955	$252,558,319	$373,189,274
1860—Imports...	223,692,941	128,473,313	362,166,254
Total.....	$354,323,896	$381,031,632	$735,355,528

This increase is more fully illustrated by a comparison of the past decade 1850–60, with the three previous periods, 1821–50—viz.:

Imports and Exports of the State of New-York.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1821—1830...	$363,379,563	$215,833,356	$579,212,919
1831—1840...	753,921,699	279,588,191	1,033,509,890
1841—1850...	757,571,840	385,322,935	1,142,894,775
1851—1860...	1,915,154,168	1,113,314,645	3,028,468,883

We see no ground to doubt that the increase of the foreign trade of the port and of the State, for the next ten or twenty years, will be fully commensurate with that of the past forty years.

Thus, the proportion of New-York City to the whole country, in its exports for the fiscal year 1859–'60, (the last officially before us was over thirty-two per cent.,) and the imports for the same period over sixty-four per cent., and the total foreign trade of the port, compared with the whole United States, was over forty-eight per cent.; while that of the State of New-York was about fifty-four per cent. of the whole foreign trade of the country, or considerably beyond one-half.

Respectfully submitted.

A motion was made by Mr. PHELPS, and carried, that the words in the memorial "say from twenty to thirty days, equivalent to about one-half per cent.," be stricken out. The memorial as amended was adopted.

The following memorial was submitted by Mr. LOW and accepted, and a copy ordered to be transmitted to Washington:

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. —, 1861.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully represent:

That, in a memorial adopted on the 4th day of October, 1859, and presented at the following session of Congress, it was attempted to be shown that an extension of the postal facilities of the United States was necessary, alike for the development of the commerce of the country, and for the maintenance of the country's high position among the maritime nations of the world.

The following facts were stated in proof of this position:

1. That, through subsidies granted by the British Government, a line of mail steamers had been established between England and the United States in the year 1860, and through the same means had been continued to this day.

2. That this line of steamers had succeeded in wresting from our packet ships the most valuable portion of the carrying trade across the Atlantic, of which, before they had entire control.

3. That similar results had been obtained, to the great benefit of British Commerce, through the extension of lines of mail steamers, to Brazil and other countries.

4. That the British mail steamer secures on every route it traverses, in addition to the most valuable freight, most of the passenger traffic: carrying to England, or *via* England, the men of wealth, the merchant and the traveler, as well as the "swift orders" for merchandise.

5. That the United States, at the present day, are mainly dependent upon British steamers for the transmission of letters to Brazil, the southern coast of South America, the Mediterranean Sea, the East and West coasts of Africa, the ports of India, the Mauritius, Singapore, Java, Siam, the Phillipian Islands, Australia, New-Zealand, and all the ports of China and Japan.

6. That in various lines of mail steamers, the British Government has a ready resource for transports in case of sodden war; and, at the same time, has at its command effective vessels, easily armed for purposes of attack or defence.

That all the advantages possessed by Great Britain in the ready access afforded by her naval packets to the ports of China and Japan—to that vast field of commerce of which it is customary to speak as being east of the Cape of Good Hope—might be secured to our own country by the establishment of a line of mail steamers from San Francisco to China and Japan; and that such a line, by facilitating intercourse with those extensive Empires and other less populous regions referred to, would enable the American merchant to compete, on equal terms, with his commercial rivals in England and on the Continent.

In view of the foregoing facts, the Chamber of Commerce solicited of Congress a general extension of the American Ocean Mail service, but more especially such encouragement, by subsidy or otherwise, as may be necessary for the establishment on the Pacific of the line of steamers above referred to.

The completion of the line of telegraph from New-York to San Francisco, by means of which communication between the two places is had in a day, imparts new interest to the subject, and prompts your petitioners to renew their appeal.

The uncertainties and perils to commerce resulting from civil war, and the possibility of other complications, while they strengthen the desire of the American merchant to be relieved of a condition of dependency on a foreign Power for the transmission of his correspondence, present the most cogent reasons for urging upon Congress the measures referred to, as a means of protection as well as a source of convenience to our commerce.

An increasing traffic in merchandise, in treasure and in passengers, to and from California—to be greatly enlarged when a line of semi-monthly steamers is established, would do much to sustain such an enterprise, but it cannot be inaugurated and maintained without the co-operating aid of Government.

The Peninsular and Oriental line connecting England and all the European States with China and other nations of the East, requires Imperial support, and this would be a powerful competitor to the American enterprise whenever it is undertaken.

Therefore, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, ask of the Congress of the United States to give to this subject such early attention as is due to a great national interest, which is necessary to a proper development of the national commerce and to the gratification of a just national pride.

Respectfully submitted.

The following memorial was presented by Mr. DUSA:

POSTAL FACILITIES TO WASHINGTON.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York would call the attention of your honorable body as the Representatives of the people of the entire country, to the imperfect, inconvenient and unsatisfactory state of the leading postal route between New-York and Washington. This line of postal conveyance, commercial traffic and travel, comprises, within a distance of two hundred and forty miles, the Capital of the nation, the three largest cities of the Union, and forms the central and most important link of postal and commercial communication between the Northeast and Southwest.

The entire population of five or six millions in all the Eastern States, and a large portion of the State of New-York and New-Jersey, including this City, with a still larger population in all the States south of the Potomac and the Ohio, are under the necessity of using this line of conveyance, in all of their intercourse with the opposite region, and this communication includes the varied operations of commerce, postal affairs, and travel. From the inexorable circumstances of geographical position—the direction of the shore line, the position of the bays and rivers, and the localities of the cities and towns on the route—the State and municipal authorities having the jurisdiction of this line of communication hold the postal, commercial, and traveling facilities of the people as completely under their control as they would in the possession of a mountain pass.

We would beg leave most respectfully to represent to your honorable body that this jurisdiction has been used for purposes of local profit to the long continued and serious detriment, inconvenience and expense of more than twenty millions of people, who are residents of at least twenty-five States of our common country. We believe they are deprived in an unjust and illegal manner of one of the most sacred rights of a free people—the right of a free and unrestricted highway for the transaction of every description of communication and public traffic.

There can be, in the opinion of your memorialists, but one reason advanced for the principal broken links in this line of conveyance, that reason being unquestionably the local profit derived by the large towns on the route from the delay forced upon travelers by a compulsory stoppage at these places. We would call the attention of your honorable body to the fact that these delays and inconveniences occasioned by the stoppage of the railways, do not exist at other cities and towns on any other leading route in the entire country, and yet this particular route between New-York and Washington is by far the most important postal, national and public link of conveyance in the United States.

It is an instructive fact that inconveniences like these, from such a cause, are unknown throughout the most despotic countries of Europe. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that wherever a railway system exists there is not another locality in the civilized world were there is not a continuous line of railway either though or by places of larger size, and more importance than those on this line of conveyance. We would humbly represent that we consider such a state of things as derogatory to our character and position as an enlightened people, and antagonistic to the progressive spirit of the age.

While the different States possess a certain power in the chartering of railroads, it is fully competent to Congress to take any measures that may be deemed advisable to establish post or military roads for the use of the nation at large. The commercial population of New-York, both as citizens of a common country, and as residents of a City that has at least one-half of the foreign commerce of the nation, have a right to protest, and do protest, against any local restrictions to commercial intercourse and correspondence from one extremity of the country to the other. These restrictions do exist, and have existed over the most important line of conveyance in the country for nearly a quarter of a century.

In addition to the importance of the road between New-York and Washington as a postal and commercial route, the present war has shown its indispensable necessity as a military highway. This topic need not be enlarged upon. The fact that the capital of the nation was at one time in imminent danger of capture, and for the sole reason that these imperfections in the railroad communication of which we complain, exists, and the incontestible fact that at the present day, the successful prosecution of a war becomes almost solely a question of transportation, will convince your honorable body that the importance of this line of conveyance, in a national point of view, can scarcely be overrated.

In conclusion, we would respectfully represent to your honorable body that the time for the conveyance of the mails between New-York and Washington is now on an average not less than twelve hours, while with a first-class railroad, the time consumed need not exceed six hours. This acceleration of the mails, we would beg to represent, would be of vast advantage to the commercial interests of this city and to the entire country. Believing as we do that every public interest of the people and the nation at large demands a public highway of the first-class between these important points, and that every year will increase its value and importance, we would respectfully petition your honorable body to take immediate measures for the construction of a double track railway for postal, military and other purposes, from New-York to Washington. We do not wish to enter into details as to the mode and manner of accomplishing this object, but leave it entirely for the consideration of your honorable body.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Mr. TILLSTON was glad to know that some action was about to be taken to secure free communication with Washington.

It was remarked by Mr. DUSA that the Legislature of New-Jersey had not exercised their right of power by taxing passengers from Washington.

Mr. TILLSTON hoped the monopoly would be crushed. He was prepared to prove that the sum of $300,000—the tax on tickets—found its way into the New-Jersey Treasury every year.

The memorial was adopted.

Mr. BLUNT read a letter from Mr. BOWDITCH, of Boston, showing the importance of elevating the character of the seamen of the United States.

The following resolution relating to privateers was offered by Mr. MARSHALL, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our commerce with Europe is very much exposed to the depredations of rebel privateers, there being no armed national vessels on that coast at this time,

Resolved, That the President of the Chamber be requested to appoint a Committee to draft a memorial to the Executive Government, requesting the speedy dispatch of two or more armed vessels to the coast of Europe, for the protection of our marine interests; and to present said memorial with as little delay as possible, at Washington, for favorable consideration.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. MARSHALL, TILLSTON and LATHERS, to act as the Committee.

The Chamber then adjourned.

The Hartford at Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 3.

This ship arrived opposite New Castle last night from the Cape of Good Hope. She sailed from Boston in June, 1859, and arrived in Hong Kong in October. While there she went up the Yang-tse-kiang River about 700 miles, visiting Pekin and other cities. She left the Cape of Good Hope on the 7th of September, and had a stormy passage from Bermuda. The *Hartford* is about 2,000 tons, and her armament consists of 16 9-inch Dahigren guns.

The following is a list of her officers: Flag-officer, Frederic Engle; Captain, Charles Lowndes; Lieutenants, Edwnid A. Barnet, Julian Myers, Richard L. Law, Alexander M. De Bree, W. T. Glassell, D. A. Forest; Sailing-master, Edward Lea; Fleet-surgeon, R. R. Tinslar; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, S. F. Cowes; Assistant-Surgeon, Ed. F. Corson; Paymaster, John D. Gibson; Flag-officer's Secretary, Chas. A. Downes; Captain of Marines, Addison Garland; Lieutenant of Marines, Lucien L. Dawson; Chief Engineer, Andrew Lawton; First Assistant-Engineers, F. C. Dade, W. S. Simms, Alexander Greer; Third Assistant-Engineers, W. W. Hopper, Frederick Dobbs, Sydney Albert, F. A. R. George; Captain's Clerk, John W. North; Paymaster's Clerk, Benjamin F. Roberts; Midshipmen, G. C. Renney, A. S. Mackenzie, S. D. Green, C. H. Swasey; Boatswain, John Burrows; Gunner, A. T. Thompson; Ssilmaker, John A. Birdsall; Carpenter, C. W. Babbitt.

On the passage home the Captain's Clerk, Mr. HALL, a native of Baltimore, died. Two of the seamen fell overboard, about five days ago, and were lost.

The cruise of the ship is up, and the crew will be paid off.

Aid for Loyal North Carolinians.

J. M. MORRISON, Treasurer of the Fund for the relief of the Hatteras sufferers, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from

W. D.....	$5	Moller, Shotwell & Deschar.....	$25
John K. Myers.....	25	Wm. T. Coleman.....	25
N.....	5	Cash.....	25
Rev. John Lloyd, of Catawissa, Pa.....	5	Bulkley & Laphem.....	20
Wm. H. Webb.....	100	B. E.....	20
U. J. Smith.....	20	D. C.....	10
C. R. Robert.....	10	W. & W.....	10
K. Coulturd.....	10	F. H.....	5
Brush & Co.....	10	J. Hopkins & Co.....	10
Robbins & Brothers.....	10	J. & J. Stuart & Co.....	50
C. A. Davidson.....	50	Livermors. Clews & Mason.....	25
H. G.....	5	Hiram Barney.....	25
N. Y. Steam Sugar Refining Company.....	50	Cash.....	25
Wm. Mollert & Co.....	50	O. B.....	20
H. T. & Co.....	50	S. B.....	10
Brunjes, Ockerhausen & Co.....	50	Robert Lenox Kennedy.	50
Moller, Bogg & Martins.	25	M. P. Jenkins, of Prov.	20
Total.....			$885
Amount previously acknowleged.....			$8,238
Total receipts.....			$9,123

NEW-YORK, December 3, 1861.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 5, 1861.

$9,000 Virginia State 6s	48	100 Harlem R. Pref.....	29¾
5,000 N. C. State 6s..s10	60	10 N. H. & H. R.....	196
1,000 do.....	60	50 Mich. Cen. R.....	47¾
5,000 Ill. Central B., '66	79¾	do.....	48
1,000 Missouri State 6s	40¾	50 do.....	s10 48
2,000 Missouri 6s, 1ss. to H. & St. J. R.	48	150 do.....	s30 48
10,000 Hud. R. 3d M. B	75	100 do.....	b30 48½
3,000 do.....	75¾	75 do.....	48¾
5,000 do.....	75¾	150 do.....	48¾
1,000 H. R. R. C. B....	68½	200 do.....	s3 48¾
5,000 M. C. S p. c. 1st m. S. F. C. Bs.....	91½	50 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	36¾
1,000 M. S. 2d m. As..	59	10 do.....	35¾
9,000 do.....	59¾	52 Panama Railroad.....	110
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	87½	50 Ill. Cen. R. S ...s10	60¾
1,000 T. H. & A. 2d p.	29¾	600 do.....	s10 60¾
1,000 G. A. Chic. 1st m.	99	50 do.....	s10 60¾
20 Amer. Ex. Bank..	80¾	50 Clev & Pitts. R....	18¾
10 Metropolitan Bank.	91¾	50 Galena & Chi. R..	78
20 Pac. Mi. St. Co....	85¾	100 do.....	h10 78
25 do.....	b30 85¾	10 Clev. & Tol. R.....	32
80 do.....	85¾	200 do.....	32¾
50 do.....	s30 85	100 do.....	32¾
215 N. Y. Central R....	77¾	50 Chic. & R. I'd R.b10	82
150 do.....	b60 77¾	65 do.....	82
600 do.....	s15 77¾	250 do.....	82¼
200 do.....	77¾	50 do.....	s4 82¼
116 Erie Railway.....	31	50 do.....	b6 82¾
50 Hudson River R....	37	100 Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	19
120 Harlem Railroad...	12	10 do.....	18¾
		10 do.....	18¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '51. Cou.	93¼	63 Hnd. Riv. R.....	37
4,100 U. S. 6s, '67.....	88	50 do.....	36¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, '71 Con.	83	25 Mich Cen. R.....	48
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	47¾	150 Gal. & Chi. R....b10	78¾
4,000 Virginia St. 6s...	47¾	50 M. S. & N.I.G.S...s10	36¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bs. '75..	83	50 do.....	36¾
1,000 Missouri 6s, 1ss. to Han. & St. J. R.	48	150 Ill. Cen. R. S.....s10	60¾
3,500 Mich. 2d M. As..	59¾	150 do.....	60¾
25 Amer. Ex. Bank....	80	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R....	16
12 Union Bank.....	81	100 do.....	16¾
50 Pac. M. S. Co.....s30	85	50 Cleve. & Tol. R ..s30	32¾
6 do.....	85¾	200 do.....	32¾
50 do.....	85¾	200 de.....	s30 32¾
250 N. Y. Central R....	77¾	100 do.....	b60 32¾
700 do.....	b30 77¾	100 do.....	b15 32¾
800 do.....	s15 77¾	200 Chic. & Rock I. R..	63¼
100 Harlem R.....	11¾	50 do.....	63¼

THURSDAY, Dec. 5—P. M.

Although most of the leading stock-jobbers for the rise are standing aloof from the market at present, or else operating only in a moderate way from day to day, and the general disposition of the Street is to await later news from England and the South, the course of prices to-day is remarkably steady, and inclined, if either way, to firmness. This is owing in good part, no doubt, so far as the Railway Share list is concerned, to the prosperous and increasing traffic in the great New-York lines and most of the Western roads, and the consequent scarcity of *bona fide* sellers at what are called or esteemed Civil War prices. The entire speculative business of the stock in New-York Central, for example, is done upon a few thousand shares of cash stock, the certificates of which are made to perform, frequently, half-a-dozen transfers from hand to hand in a single day. The cash stock of the Erie Company is less scarce, but by no means sufficiently abundant to cause a difference of more than ¼@¼ ℔ cent. between cash and buyers' options. The traffic on the Western roads is reported considerably larger for the closing week in November than last season, although at that time fairly active. And in the case of the Chicago and Rock Island, the result for the entire months of October and November is such as to have induced the Board of Management, at their monthly session to-day, to declare a division of 3 ℔ cent. on their capital of $5,500,000; being only about one-half the cash balances which has been accumulating in this City for a month or two past. The remainder is more than equal to the January interest, about $50,000, on their funded debt, and the February rent $62,500,000 on their branch road. The present action is not unexpected to the large holders of the stock, though the rumor that the Company had the ample means referred to on hand, and that the Directors probably would divide part of them, was not generally credited on the Street until the actual announcement was made to-day. The stock opened this morning at 52, sold up to 53¼, and closed 52¾@52¾ ℔ cent. The shares of the Michigan Central were in improved demand; Cleveland and Pittsburgh route to 16¼; Illinois Central was firm, and Michigan Southern, Toledo and Galena steady. Influential buyers of Erie again appeared at 31@31¼ ℔ cent. New-York Central, after opening at 77¼@77¾, sold up to 77¼ cash, and closed 77¼@77¾ ℔ cent. The Southern State Stocks improved on Virginias, North Carolinas and Missouris. The Federal Stocks remain steady.

After the adjournment of the Second Board, the Share market was weaker again, closing about as follows:

N. Y. Central.....	77½	Michigan Central.....	48
Erie.....	30¾	Illinois Central.....	60¾
Erie Preferred.....	52	Panama.....	110
Rock Island.....	52¾	Pacific.....	84¾
Michigan Southern.....	17	Missouris.....	40¾
Mich. Guaranteed.....	36¼	U. S. 6s, 1881.....	93¾
Toledo.....	33¾	Cleveland and Pitts.....	18¾

Some of the bids for the City Bank shares were lower than yesterday:

New-York.....	86¾	Irving.....	67
Merchants'.....	83	Metropolitan.....	91¼
Mechanics'.....	90	Market.....	81
America.....	97	Nassau.....	80
Phenix.....	90	Shoe and Leather.....	81
National.....	88	Continental.....	72¾
Commerce.....	80¾	St. Nicholas.....	72¾
American Exchange..	80	Marine.....	80
Hanover.....	67	Park.....	96

The demand continues at steady prices, though generally on a retail scale, for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes.....	91	Mich. So. & N. Ind. Assent. B.	86
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64..101		N. Ind. firsts.....	82
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76..101		N. Ind. Goshen Line....	76
Erie firsts, '60.....	102¾	Gal. & Chi. firsts.....	77
Erie seconds, ext. '64..	101¾	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75.....	97¾
Erie thirds, '63.....	86	T. H. & A. sec'ds, 8 ℔c. '70.	29
Erie fourths, 80.....	71	La C. & Mil. L. G. Bds..	10
Erie fifths, '68.....	66¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f.....	80
Buf., N. Y. & Erie firsts.	68	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38¾
Hudson firsts, '60.....	104¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds...	10
Hudson thirds, '75.....	75¾	Gal. & Chi. firsts.....	98¾
Hudson convert., '67...	66¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds.....	94
Harlem firsts, '59-'73..	94	Chi. & R. I.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—IRELAND AS IT WAS—MAGIC JOKES—IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—HE'S NOT A MISS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE REBELLION.

The first battle for the Union has been fought in Tennessee, and the National cause has signally triumphed. That steadfast patriot, Parson BROWNLOW, with a force of three thousand men, met the rebels at Morristnwu, ou ths line of the Great Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, on the 1st inst., and totally defeated them—the Memphis papers of the 2d, from which the news is taken, admitting a total rnnte of the rebel forces.

Two very important official documents will be found in onr telsgraphic colnmns this morning. One is an order issued by the Secretery nf the Treasury relative to the seizura of property in disloyal States by the National forces; and ths other is an order from the Secretary of State concerning the disposal of the slaves of rebels who come within ths National lines. Tbe order of Secretary CHASE provides, in brief, that there shall be agents appointed in the different places conquered by our arms, who shall secure and prepare for market the cotton, rice and such othsr prodncts as may be seized, and thet the naval and military authorities shall aid in this work. Slaves, or in the euphemism of the Secretary—"persons held to service for life under State laws"—may be employed by the egents, and will be *organized for systematized labor*, in secnring and preparing for market theis prodncts. Pay-rolls will be prepared, and a just compensatiou allowed to these laborers, the emount to be fixed hy ths agent, and approved by tha military commandant and the Secretary of the Treasury. Au inventory nf all stock and a record of all products taken will be carefully meds hy ths agents and officers. The cotton and othsr goods will be shipped to this City for market, and accounts will be settled by the Secretary of the Treasnry. The egents must so transact business, that as little injury as possible may accrne to loyal citizens, or those who witbin reasonable time may assume the character of loyal citizens. Tha other order, that of the Secretary of Stete to Gen. MCCLELLAN, simply reaffirms the positiou of the act of Congress of August last, in reference to slaves employed in hostile service against the Government, who may escape within our military linss. Snch hostile employment absolves them from any further claim to service or labor, and brings them within military protection, and those whn wonld arrest them as fugitives should themselves be immediately arrested by the military anthorities.

We publish this morning, in our Washington dispatchss, a synopsis of the principal docnments relating to onr Foreign Relations, which were sent tn Congress with the President's Message. The documente in full cover four hundred and twenty-five peges, but many of them have already been pnblished.

Gen. HALLECK, the commendant of the Department of the Missouri, has issued an important order in reference to affairs there. All rebels and all who aid the enemy are to be errested, and their property is to be confiscated and sold; those found in disguise as pretended loyal citizens are to be shot; rebels whn commit hostility will be punished according to the rules of war; destitnte loyalists, who have heen driven from their homes by the rebels, are to be quartered in the houses, and fed and clothed at the expense of the Secessionists. These are stringent measures, but the contumacy of the Missouri rebels renders them absolutely necessary.

Some important revelations respecting the condition of the rebel army threatening Washington have been made hy a man named EATON, who was captured a day or two ago near our lines as a spy. He claims to be from Troy, N. Y. Hs represents that great dissatisfaction exists among the rebels, especially the South Carolinians, and confirms the report thet the troops from that State have been permitted to return home.

An important Army Order hes just been issued by the Secretary of War, which directs thet all officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer service now prisoners in the hands of the enemy, or reported missing in action, or who may hereafter be taken prisoners or reported missing, shall be transferred to skeleton regiments, to be formed by the Governors of the respective States, and to consist entirely of such officers and men—the vacancies thus occasioned in the organized regiments to be filled hy the Governors.

A reliable Union man just arrived from Charleston, has furnished the Philadelphia *North American* with some important information. The blockade of Charleston, he states, is violated mainly by the Maffit channel. By this outlet the *Nashville* accomplished her exit, and privateers are continually running in and out of it. The steamer *Isabel*, loaded with 1,000 bales of cotton, is watching her opportunity to run ths blockade, and so is the schooner *Prince of Wales*, which has a cargo of the staple. Six or seven regiments of State troops, with three from North Carolina, are stationed at Coosawhatchie to resist the enticipeted advance nf the Nationel forces, and the forts in Charleston harbor are all fully manned. Arms are plenty, for the *Fingal* brought 12,500 superior Eofield rifles, and the *Bermuda* 8,000, and provisions are reported to be abundant and cheap. The general tone of talk among the people leaves the impression thet secession can only be overwhelmed by a victory won by the National erms in front of Washington.

A correspondence, it is stated, hes been going on for some time betweeu the Government and Ex-Minister FAULKNER, now confined in Fort Warren. It resulted on Wednesday in the issue af an order for his release on parole for thirty deys, on condition that he goes to Richmond and secures the liberation of Congressmen ELY. If he is successful he can remain. If he is not, he is to return to his prison.

An eye-witness of the errest af Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL furnishes the Baname *Star and Herald* with some particulars of the affair, which would be amusing if they were not so seriously told. Miss SLIDELL, we learn from this veracious observer, not only resisted vigorously the attempts of Lieut. FAIRFAX to take possession of her father, bnt went so far es to bare her breast, defying death itself. The former Captain of the *Jeff. Davis*, It is said, was a passenger on board the *Trent*, hut escaped observation.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Louisville, Dec. 2, stata that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE was then at tha head of a brigade of six regimsnts of infantry and a battery nf artillsry, at Hopkinsville, making arrangements to attack Gen. CRITTENDEN at Calhoun. Reinforcements had been sent to CRITTENDEN, and no fears were entertained for his safety.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, a petition wes presented by Mr. SUMNER, from citizens of Heverhill, Mess., praying that the slaves of rebels may be liberated unconditionally, and ths slaves of Union men, on fair remuneration being meda. A resolution was offered by Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigen, providing for the appointment of e Committee to inquire into the causes of the disasters at Bull Run end Bell's Bluff. Mr. LANE, of Kansas, wished to have Springfield, Wilson's Creek, and Lexington inserted, but the emendment wes not agreed to. A substitute wes offered by Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, providing for the appointment of a Committee, consisting of two members of the Senate and three members of the House, to investigate tha causes of all the disasters to onr arms, but the whole subject wae finally postponed. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, gava notice of his intention to introdnce a hill to abolish the office of Sutler in the volunteer forca. An investigation of the case of Col. MILES, who wes accused of being intoxicated on the day the battle of Bull Run was fought, wes ordered on motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa. Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, then introduced his bill for confiscating ths property of rebels and giving freedom to their slaves. It provides for the absolute and complete forfeiturs forever to the United States of every species of property, real and personal, wherever situated within the United States belonging to persons beyond the jurisdiction of the United Statas, or beyond the reach of civil process, who have or shall in any way take up arms against the United States, or in any wise eid or abet the rebellion—of course, making their slaves free. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In tha House, the vacancies in the standing committees were filled. A resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, requesting the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the facts of the military censorship established over the telegraphic dispatches to the Northern Press. A series of resolutions referring the various branches of the President's Message to appropriate committees were offered by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania. An amendment was made referring the subject of the seacoast and lake defences to a select committee, instead of to the Committee on Commerce, and tha resolntions were than adopted. Both Houses adjourned nntil Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

From a careful counting of the duplicate certified returns in the hands of the Police, at Headquarters, compared with those which the friends of Mr. OPDYKE and the Press have in their possession, it hae been ascertained that the plurality by which the Republican and Union candidate is elected Mayor of this City emounts to 588.

The Mozart Hall General Committee met last evening, adopted a series of resolutions expressive of their undiminished confidence in Mayor WOOD, and their belief that his defeat was procured by corruption and treachery, and received an address from the Mayor, who evowed his entire confidence in the capacity and integrity of his successor, and expressed his hope that, under his administration, the office of Mayor would be invested with more power then it had hitherto possessed.

Our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City notes a remarkable scarcity of Government officials in Utah. A short time ago not a single United States Judge could be found in the Territory, though the requisite number had been appointed; and during last month, when one of them returned to his duties and opened his Court, no United States Marshal was present—consequently no ceses could be tried, and the Court had to be adjourned until January. The people in the Territory are rejoicing over the establishment of the Pacific Telegraph, and are anxiously looking forward to the time when the railroad shall also be in operation.

The official canvass of the votes cast at the recent election in Massachusetts has been completed. The total vote for Governor was 97,321, of which 65,261 were given for JOHN A. ANDREW, and 31,264 for ISAAC DAVIS—giving Gov. ANDREW a majority over all of 33,201. Last year the vote for ANDREW was 104,527; for LAWRENCE, 23,816; for BEACH, 35,191; for BUTLER, 6,000, and scattering 75. Total, 169,609, and giving Gov. ANDREW a plurality of 39,445. The highest vote given for a candidate on the State ticket is for OLIVER WARNER, Secretary of State. His vote is 66,554, and his plurality 35,378. Mr. FOSTER, Attorney-General, runs next to him on the State ticket, receiving 66,441 votes, and Mr. REED, the Auditor, next, receiving 66,398.

The difficulty of collecting the returns of the recent election for State Officers in Wisconsin gave the Democrats an opportunity to assert that they had gained a victory. How much ground there was for this claim may be inferred from the following official majorities for the Republican candidates, which are made up from the returns of all but one county: Governor, HARVEY, 3,637; Lieutenant-Governor, SALOMON, 4,944; Secretary of State, LEWIS, 12,182; Treasurer, HASTINGS, 12,672; Auditor, HOWE, 12,140; Superintendent of Instruction, PICKARD, 11,212; Prison Commissioner, HODGES, 7,788; Bank Comptroller, RAMSEY, 3,921. The aggregate vote of the State is about 65,000 less than that for the President last year.

The Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth*, of the 2d inst., contains a political classification of the members of the Kentncky House of Representatives, now in session in that town. It gives seventy-three as "Union" men, and twenty-five as "States Rights."

The steamer *Keystone State*, W. E. LEROY, Commender, left Philadelphia under sealed orders nn Wednesday night.

Another regiment, organizing in Onondage Connty, has enlisted about 400 men. A public meeting wes held in Syracnse, on Tuesday, to adopt measures to hasten its completion.

While in the East Indies the marine corps and crew nf the *Hartford*, which hes just arrived at Philadelphia, purchased a sufficient quantity of silk to make an American flag, forty-by twenty feet. The flag, which was completed on the voyage, is said to be worth $1,000, and it is to be presented to the City of Philadelphia through Mayor HENRY.

The Board of Jewish Americen delegates last night appointed Rev. Dr. FISCHEL as Chaplain, to look after the temporal and spiritual welfare of Jewish soldiers in the army of the Potomac. They also adopted a memorial to Congress, petitioning for the repeal of the clause in the act of July, 1861, which permits only Chaplains of "Christian denominations" to be appointed to regiments.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted the ordinance appropriating an additional half million of dollers for the relief of families of volunteers, as reported from the Joint Committee of the two Boards.

The Board of Councilmen held a regular session last evening, but the business transacted was unimportant, except as to the adoption of the report of the Committee on National Affairs, appropriating $500,000 for the Volnnteer Relief Fund. The principal features of the measure have been heretofore published.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday noon and organized as a Board of City Canvassers. The Clerk announced that the returns of six election districts had not been handed in. The Sergeant-at-Arms was empowered to arrest the officials who were to blame for not bringing them in. Without doing any business the Board adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

A regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. Memorials were submitted and adopted, asking Congress to confer npon the United States Assay Office of this City the privilege of coining; to establish mail communication from California to China and Japan, and to remedy the present inconveniencee of the postal route between this City and Washington.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have ordered a new trial of the case of *Devoy* vs. *The Mayor, &c.*, which was an action by the plaintiff, as assignee, to recover the salary of one of the old Police Court Clerks. The case resulted in favor of the defendants on the former trial. At Chambers of the same Court, Justice SUTHERLAND yesterday directed a reference to BENJAMIN W. BONNEY of a number of claims against the City for services rendered the Commissioners of Record. In the Superior Court, at trial term, a verdict of $108 75 was yesterday obtained against the New-Jersey Railroad Transportation Company for starting off their 12 o'clock train without taking the plaintiff, Mr. BENSON, who had purchased a ticket therefor.

The Stock Market was generally steady yesterday in the tone of the dealings, the fluctuations on New-York Central being about ¼ ₩ cent. The Rock Island Company declared a dividend of 3 ₩ cent. Exchange 108¾ on London.

More favorable private advices from Europe, and a reduction in rates on ocean freight encouraged shippers to buy Flour and Wheat freely, yesterday, at firmer prices. Corn was plenty and depressed. Cotton was in good demand, and was quoted a shade higher. The transections in Provisions were generally fair in extent, and at full rates. Groceries were quiet, as were likewise Metals, Hay, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Lime, Seeds, Spices, Tar and Turpentine. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hops, Resin, Tallow and Whisky. There was not much activity in the Freight market.

England and the Cotton Supply.

The great body of the American population probably looks unalarmed to the contingency of a war with England. It is true none the less that the report of the reception of the Mason and Slidell affair in England, is awaited here with painful anxiety; and that apprehensions more or less solicitous are felt that to the task of repressing the rebellion at the South may possibly be added that of combating the first naval power of the world. To measure the reaources of the country against this intensified strain may not unreasonably provoke doubts in minds not commonly addicted to prudent considerations.

But nothing is more improbable than that the English Government will accept the search of the *Trent* as a ground of war. We are too apt to guage the chances in such matters by reference to the passions rather than the self-interest of peoples. Nothing but passion can induce England to make the act of Capt. WILKES the occasion of war. Every consideration of self-intcrest sways her to the aide of uninterrupted peace. We are quite conscious how widely this conviction differs from the one generally current. It is the popular assumption that England is perishing for want of cotton; that she has discovered the folly of seeking it elsewhere than in America, and that any excuse for a rupture with the Northern States, in consequence of which the Southern blockade may be broken, will be seized with avidity. It is believed that the Whig Ministry is quite willing to avoid a collision; but that the Tory opposition, availing itself of the recent "outrage," and reinforced by the Manchester men, clamorous for cotton, will be able to impose a war policy upon the Whigs, or expel them from power. But the fact is, England is in no immediate want of cotton. There is a supply for five months in the warehouses of Liverpool and London, and on its way from India, to say nothing of the unreported stores in Lancashire and at Glasgow. The following is the latest statement of the market:

	Bales.
Stock at Liverpool	606,000
Deduct bales considered rubbish, not fit for spinning	100,000
Total	506,000
Stock in London	22,000
Landing and afloat from East India	172,000
Total	700,000

To keep the mills running in tha day time, 35,000 bales a week is required, which shows that, without additions to the stock, the present supply would hold out twenty weeks—namely, to the middle of April. But from October to March, India, judging by the shipments of the last ten months, will send 600,000 bales, while nearly 90,000 bales will be received from Egypt, Brazil, Africa, and the West Indies. There is thus a supply, and a promise of a supply, reaching to the gathering of the crop of next year; and such a promiee is not calculated to stimulate the English appetite for a rupture of the blockade. For it is not the immediate, but the prospective need, which affects the manufacturer. He is now closing his mills, or running them upon half-time, not because cotton is scarce, but because the markets of the world are overstocked with goods. Were the market not thus glutted, India has hundreds of thousands of bales ready for shipment, which she can obtain at will; but the shorter staple of that cotton requires costly alteration of machinery, which the larger number of spinners decline to make, believing as they do, that the American contest will soon be ended, and the American long staple cotton soon be brought into the market. Upon the early close of the American war every interest of the cotton spinner is staked, and he will be the last man to promote an indefinite extension of the struggle by the introduction of the British Government as a party. England, who learns little of America, has at least learned this, that the spirit and resolution of onr people rise with the exigency, however formidable. So far from British intervention operating to dishearten the North, it would rather re-inflame the energetic determination with which it entered upon the present contest, and lead to protracted conflict, in which not only cotton but bread would be withheld from the laborers of England and France. It will only be when all prudential regard to the future is neglected, and the passion of the moh is yieldod to, that we shall see the British Government ready to make war—for what? For the overthrow of a principle which it has labored for two centuries to make the universal law of the sea; and which does more to strengthen its hold upon maritime supremacy, than all the rest of the international code taken together. Of snch costly and impolitic demagougy, the leaders of British opinion are incapable.

The War and the Patent Office.

The Secretary of the Interior states in his Report that no branch of the public service connected with his Department has been so much affected hy the rebellion as hae the Patent Office. This year there is an exess of expenditures over receipts amounting to eighty-two thousand dollars, whereas last year there was an excess the other way of nlnety-four thousand dollars. As is well knowu, the Patent Office is required to defray all its own expenses.

Mr. SMITH does not enlighten us as fully as we could have desired as to the causes to which the late falling off is to he attributed. The practical withdrawal of a number of States from the Union is popularly supposed to be the sole canee. But this can hardly he. The Southern gentry have souls above either buttons or any other hase mechanical contrivance; and though a recalcitrant Virginia inventor, of a rebellious turn of mind, some time ago applied, through an attorney at Washington, for a patent (and did not get it, because he would not take the oath of allegiance,) he was hardly a representative man. The applications for letters patent from citizens of the States in rebellion indeed were never numerous. Neither, on the other hand, has the contraction of the field for vending rights or patented manufactures operated seriously upon the minds of Northern inventors. On the contrary, the war has so stimulated the inventive Yankee brain that the Office at Washington fairly groans (we believe that is the figure) under the weight of instruments of destruction, and Gen. MCCLELLAN has but to adopt any one out of ten thousand patent kill-alls to utterly annihilate the rebels' "grand army of the Potomac."

The trouble lies elsewhere. The Patent Office has sources of depression peculiar to itself in the radical changes that were introduced into the *régime* of the Bureau when the present incumbent came in. It is probable, however, that the worst results likely to come from the change have already been felt, and that the next year will see the institution at least paying expenses. It represents elements too intimately connected with civilization not to inspire hearty wishes for its entire prosperity.

GOVERNMENT MAIL AND MILITARY ROADS.—In our issue of the 23d ult. we called the attention of Government specially to the necessity of increased railroad facilities between Washington and the Northern cities, and we are glad to find that the Secretary of War has taken this subject up and elucidated it in his report. He shows that the spirit of monopoly had so far ruled in the early necessity of transportation of the troope as to demand and receive $6 per head, and not until a more lengthy route *via* Harrisburgh had been agreed to, and had carried them at $4, could the rates be reduced. This fact sufficiently illustrates the necessity for such a new and competing road as that indicated hy us last month.

It is not, however, alone for the sake of competition to reduce the price that this road is required. There are weightier considerations. The present roads are altogether insufficient for the travel and freight required to pass over them in any time of war, whether foreign or intestine. The very existence of the Government may yet depend upon such an additional facility. Not only the Executive officers and archives of the Government, but the Senators and Representatives of the people might in a sudden emergency, easily foreseen, be cut off from aid—be plunged into captivity, and the entire fabric of the Government be subverted.

The Secretary of War has wisely recommended that one portion—the one most needed from Washington to Baltimore—should immediately be commenced. Let Congress respond promptly to this, so that the work can yet be accomplished before the real severity of Winter sets in. This road completed, and connected with the Northern Central, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road, and the latter connected by a road from Gray's Ferry by the west front of Philadelphia to the Trenton Road, would make a through connected line to New-York. By the creation of this new rond from Washington to Baltimore, and connecting its depots as recommended by the Secretary of War, by lines of railroad track to Alexandria, will be saved the enormous expenditure daily made for wagon transport through the City of Washington, which now exceeds *seventy thousand dollars per month* for military stores and munitions of war. This saving, with the difference named in the Secretary's Report on passengers and freight, as guaranteed by the parties proposing to build the road, will exceed in amount *one million of dollars* annually, while the war lasts. This is a saving not to be overlooked at the moment when the country is being laden heavily with taxes to support its existence and its honor.

The Committee on Military Affairs should promptly bring in a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to enter upon this work immediately. We trust they will do so, and that he will enter into such a well-guarded contract as will give the Government exclusive control of this road, at any time a war necessity may exist. The people require this road as much as does the Government.

The Herald's Veracity and Circulation.—A Test for Both.

Our neighbor of the *Herald* is afraid to stake a dollar on his own veracity! He pleads all sorts of excuses against accepting the test we offered him the other day,—and is even driven en to the extremity of pleading his *religion* as a reason why he cannot make a bet. This is running the thing into the ground. It is decidedly the most desperate dodge of the season. The *Herald* must be *in extremis* when it thus affects pious scruples. The devil must be dead, and has left the *Herald* a weeping and wailing orphan, deprived of its natural protector, and forced to resort to religion for refuge and consolation!

But we can't let our panic-stricken neighbor off so easily. For the last five or six months it has been bragging of its circulation,—of its unbounded prosperity,—and of the corresponding decay of its competitors. This is a style of enterprise in which the *Herald* has always been proficient,—but of late it has become even more audacious than usual. An explanation of its unusual zeal in lying may be found in the fact that it has been working day and night to get the Corporation advertising. Its agents have been dogging the members of the Common Council,—making them all sorts of promises—offering all sorts of inducements, and bringing to hear upon them all kinds of influence, to induce them to vote in favor of making the *Herald* a Corporation organ. It has even offered to publish the proceedings of the Common Council *gratuitously*, if they will only give it the rest of the Corporation advertising at the ordinary rates. All its gabble about its own circulation, in comparison with that of its neighbors, and about its enormous advertising patronage, has been intended for effect upon this project. BENNETT supposed he could make the members of the Common Council believe that there was really no other newspaper published worth a moment's consideration except the *Herald*, and that they must, therefore, comply with its demands. He succeeded in humbugging just one Supervisor—a man named BLUNT, who really seems to have swallowed the *Herald's* balderdash, and to have voted to give that sheet the exclusive publication of the canvass of votes—a job worth, perhaps, $7 50, or possibly $10—over which the *Herald* has exulted ever since a great deal more lustily than it would over the defeat and dispersion of the rebel army.

We have watched this game of the *Herald* quietly from the beginning, and have been curious to see how far it would prove successful. The experiments of the *Herald* on public credulity are always amusing. It acts habitually on the principle that the people are all fools,—that they like "*lies* well told" better than truth,—and that public men of all kinds and grades can always be either flattered, humbugged or bullied into subservieney. It has made very little progress thus far with the Common Council,—for the members of that body, whatever other defects they may have, have a sharp eye for success; and they see perfectly well, from every day's experience, that a public man can stand anything better than the *Herald's* support. That is just as fatal as rot-gut whiskey warranted to kill at twenty yards.

The wagers we offer the *Herald* turn exclusively on its own veracity. In the course of its canvass for the Corporation advertising, it has ventured upon a good many specific statements of matters of fact *within its own knowledge*. If those statements are not true, the *Herald* knew they were false when it made them. They relate partly to its own business affairs, and partly to ours. *We* know that what it says of the TIMES is false,—and are willing to stake $12,500 on its falsehood. The *Herald* knows that what it says of *its own* circulation is false, and *dare not stake a single dollar on its truth!* Its "religion" stands in the way!!

Now here are some of the *Herald's* assertions:

From the Herald, Nov. 2.

Whether the *Tribune* or the *Times* has the larger circulation we are unable to decide. According to recent accounts, they *both of them distribute somewhere between* TWENTY-FIVE *and* THIRTY THOUSAND *daily.*

Of this we are not certain, but concerning the *Herald*, there can be no doubt. *Its daily sale of papers averages from* ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE *thousand to* ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE *thousand.*

From the Herald, Nov. 3.

It remains doubtful whether the *Times* or *Tribune* will be discovered to be ahead, but in no case will it appear that *both of them together, have* ONE-HALF *so many subscribers as the Herald, which sells from* ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE *thousand to* ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE *thousand of its daily issue.*

From the Herald, Thursday, Nov. 7.

We have attained a *daily issue as high* as ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND. Next to the *Herald* comes the *Tribune* and the *Times*, but far in the rear, for we presume that *neither the Times* nor *the Tribune can boast of an average beyond* TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND *dailies.*

From the Herald, Saturday, Nov. 9.

In regard to our circulation we did not say that it was one hundred and thirty-five thousand every day, but that it *exceeded* ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND *every day.*

These statements are very distinct and specific. They give precise figures,—which are either true or false,—and the *Herald* knows which. We offer to test their truth. We offer a wager, (for the benefit of the families of volunteers) that every single statement which they contain is *utterly false* and known by the *Herald* to be so. We go even further than this,—and offer to make the test still more rigid by the following

SPECIFIC WAGERS:

$2,500 that the *Herald's* daily issue is NOT	135,000
$2,500 that it is not	105,000
$2,500 that it is not	100,000
$2,500 that it is not	75,000
$2,500 that the TIMES average daily issue is over	25,000
$2,500 that it is over	30,000
$2,500 that it is over	40,000
$2,500 that it is over	50,000
$2,500 that it is over	75,000
$2,500 that after deducting the circulation of each in those wards in which the rum-shops, gambling-houses and brothels exceed in number the respectable dwelling-houses, *the daily City circulation of the* TIMES *is larger than that of the Herald.*	

When this wager shall have been decided, we shall be ready with more. We will wager $1,000 against the truth of any statement the *Herald* may have made for the last six months, concerning its own business,—or concerning ours. We will wager $1,000 that it has never been known to tell the truth, when it had any thing to gain by telling a falsehood. And we will wager the same amount that on any subject in which it has no interest whatever, it can be bribed to tell a falsehood for *half the* money which will induce it to tell the truth.

Now, let the *Herald* for once waive its "religious" scruples, and give us a chance to test its veracity. If it has been telling the truth about its own circulation, and about ours, it can establish the fact, and aid the destitute families of volunteers to a very large amount. If BENNETT has not the money to put up, we will lend him the full amount, provided he will get one good name as indorser. Let him toe the mark!

The Stone Fleet and the Blockade.

The account of naval matters in Charleston, which we reprint in another column from the Philadelphia *North American*, is not calculated to inspire very high confidence in the efficiency of the blockade at that locality:

"It is certain," says the seemingly-reliable statement, "that the blockade is frequently, if not constantly, violated at Charleston, *not only by the inland channels to Edisto, St. Helena, and other inlets, but mainly by the Maffit or Northern channel of Charleston harbor.* They are certain of twelve feet of water by this channel, and as the blockading fleet lies in the main ship channel, some six or seven miles southward from Fort Sumter, our ships are too far from the Northern channel to pursue the rebel vessels successfully. Evidently something must be done with this Maffit channel, if there is to be a blockade at all. *The mosquito fleet of Tatnall has been up from Beaufort one or three times.*"

We have repeatedly called attention to the pressing importance of seeing to it, somehow, that the outlets from and entrances to the system of inland waters along the South Carolina coast, be effectually commanded. It was stated, at the time of the Port Royal bombardment, that a portion of the fleet was immediately detailed to guard the passages that lead out of Port Royal Entrance into these important water-ways. The task must have been presently abandoned if TATNALL's fleet has since been availing itself of them at pleasure. We have reason, however, to hope something efficient in this direction from the stone-squadron, which the Secretary of the Navy states in his Report is designed "*to obstruct the channels of Charleston harbor and the Savannah River.*" Let us hope the points we have indicated will receive a prominent share of its attentions. With the exception of the item in this morning's issue, that one of the old hulks had been compelled to put back, on account of its leaking, to Baltimore, we have heard nothing of this novel naval expedition since its sailing on the 20th ult. As however, the weather has been altogether favorable, it is safe to assume that it has already executed its silent piece of poetic justice. In that case we shall have done forever with those troublesome rat-holes.

CAROLINA IN A COTTON BLAZE.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday, the 30th, has the following telegram from Charleston:

"CHARLESTON, Nov. 29.—The patriotic planters of the seaboard are hourly applying the torch to their crops of cotton and rice. Those who have not the heart to apply the torch themselves have authorized the military authorities, to save their crops from the ravages and lust of the enemy, to destroy everything before them. *The plantations on North Edisto and its neighborhood are now one sheet of flame and smoke throughout. Parties from below unite in saying that everything is wrapped in one vast flame.*"

Allowing something for the high sense of color possessed by the artist who paints after this sulphurous fashion, it is still possible that there is some truth in the announcement that "patriotic planters" are making—one can hardly call it a *feu de joie*—of their cotton crops. They are capable of doing it. And probably the South Carolinian is the only person who is capable of just such a piece of impudent and suicidal rage. Let us see whom it affects most. MESSRS.—"Secretary" MEMMINGER—is offering his first Confederate loan, puffed it as a "most desirable investment," seeing that it rested on the solid basis of a cotton guarantee: to bring up their bonds they burn that which alone gives them even what fictitious value they have?

Probably, however, the fiery Carolinians intend a different view of the subject to be taken, and feel, as they apply the torch, that same sort of diabolic glee which madmen may be supposed to feel over some dire deed. They, doubtless, think the conflagration a spectacle that cannot but be vastly imposing in the eyes of mankind. But it is poor sheet-iron thunder and stage lightning after all, and not the least likely to impose on anybody. Meanwhile, let us hope that England will be able to read in the glare of this cotton bonfire with what perfect confidence she may rely for a supply of the staple on her *protégés* of the South!

A FALSE ACCUSATION.—The following paragraph is going the rounds of the country Press; —we find it in the Albany *Atlas and Argus*:

"Gen. SHERMAN, in command of the expedition to Port Royal, ordered home three correspondents of New-York papers—one of them for getting drunk, and stealing everything he could lay his hands on when he landed!"

So far as we have any information on the subject, this statement is utterly untrue. If those who stated it have any sort of foundation for it, they would do well to make it more specific. Who were the men, and what papers did they represent? As it stands now, it has every appearance of being a malicious and cowardly slander on a laborious and most useful class of persons.

DRAWING IN HIS HORNS.—The *Herald* for the last few days seems to have suspended its threats to sweep England from the face of the earth. It has not had recently announced the purpose of our Government to march against Canada, nor has it insisted on our determination to blot out the navies of England, France and Spain before Christmas. What is the matter with our valorous neighbor? Has he received a hint from Washington that Fort Lafayette is nearly empty?

☞ We learn that Judge CULVER has decided *not* to accept the Consulship at Para, Brazil Judge CULVER, in our humble judgment, is entitled by his abilities, his unsurpassed services as a stump speaker, and his zeal in the Republican cause generally, to a much more substantial recognition than the petty appointment which he has declined.

Indictment of Radski for the Murder of Fellner.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FREEHOLD, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

The Grand Jury of Monmouth County, in session since Tuesday, were discharged at 11 o'clock this morning, having found eighteen bills of indictment, among others one against RADSKI, for the murder of SIGISMUND FALLNER, the German Jew, and one against JOHN SIMMONS for the murder of EUSTATUS WALLING, at Keyport, on the 14th nf November, on the occasion of an oyster supper.

C.

MUNICIPAL RECEPTION OF COMMODORE WILKES.

Scenes at the City Hall.

The official reception, offered to Commodore WILKES, by the Common Council of this City before he left Boston, but which had been deferred till after the election excitement was over, took place yesterday morning. Commodore WILKES, attended by Aldermen DITTMAS, Chairman of the Joint Committee having the management of the reception, arrived at the City Hall at a rather earlier hour than was anticipated, and very few people were, in consequence, present to indulge in the demonstrations usual on such occasions. By the few that were assembled, however, the Commodore was warmly greeted on descending from his carriage, and, as the news of his arrival spread, folks began to pour in from all directions, until quite a large crowd had gathered, blocking up the passages of the City Hall building and striving to gain admittance to the Mayor's office, whither Capt. WILKES had been conducted.

Introductions to His Honor, and such members of the Joint Committee as had not previously visited him at the Brevoort House, ensued, and then, after a few minutes general conversation, the Commodore, taking the Mayor's arm, was led up stairs to the Governor's Room. The progress of the party through the crowd was marked by lively evidences of enthusiasm.

Capt. WILKES is an exceedingly modest man, who clearly believes he has done nothing to be made a hero for—nothing indeed, but his duty—and he appeared to be gratified at the absence of that noisy applause, meaning nothing, which he has been forced to endure in other places where he has stopped since he came ashore from the now famous *San Jacinto*.

The Mayor, Capt. WILKES and Committee having grouped themselves around the Washington Writing-desk, His Honor formally welcomed the City's guest in a short and appropriate address. His Honor spoke of the pleasure he derived from being the medium through which the gratulations of the City were conveyed to the Commodore. He said that in the existing crisis of the country, there were many ways in which the Government could be sustained. Not only could the Government be sustained by the achievements of the army and navy; but in civil life there were plenty of opportunities for the development of patriotism. The Commodore had not only distinguished himself in his capacity as a naval commander, he had also acted like a statesman. The act of which the City of New-York now sought, through its Chief Magistrate, to evince its appreciation, showed the Commodore's personal patriotism and determination, under all circumstances, to do his duty. Mayor WOOD expressed his opinion that Capt. WILKES had exhibited a knowledge of international law which would, no doubt, be indorsed by the ablest statesmen of the world. His Honor concluded by tendering to Capt. WILKES the hospitalities of the City.

Capt. WILKES responded very briefly. He seemed apprehensive of the responsibilities devolving upon him in his novel character of speech-maker; in fact, evidently felt as if he would willingly have found himself under the fire of some enemy to have escaped the artillery of curious eyes leveled at him as it came to his turn to speak. He said that he was overpowered by the heartiness of the welcome accorded him; that the thankful emotions of his breast were unbounded at the thought that, in performing a small share of his duty, he had secured the approbation of the people of this City. The service he had done was a small one—and that he never expected would have procured for him the honors which his fellow-countrymen spontaneously bestowed upon him. He wished that his officers should share these honors, as they, too, had done their duty. He did not regard the act he had performed in exactly the same way that others seemed to do. He trusted, however, he should have further opportunities to prove his appreciation of the favor shown him by his fellow-countrymen.

On concluding his speech the Commodore took up a convenient position for the people to pass by and subject him to the customary mannal salute. His hand was grasped by a large number of citizens and strangers; amongst others by Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, Hon. D. R. JAQUES, and several well-known local politicians. Whilst the handshaking was going on, Mayor WOOD was called away by the duties of his office, and had to leave the gallant Commodore in charge of Messrs. FREEMAN and DITTMAS, and those gentlemen presently having to attend the Board of Canvassers, were subsequently relieved by Councilmen STEVENSON and ORTON. The Grand Jury of the United States waited upon Capt. WILKES in a body. After due introduction, Mr. WARDELL, their foreman, made a short speech, in which he welcomed the Commodore on behalf of himself and colleagues, and expressed their satisfaction at the patriotism, lofty courage and prompt action displayed by the gallant Commodore, and the pride they felt in knowing that they had such officers in the navy. Capt. WILKES returned thanks in a very few words. The ceremony over, Capt. WILKES drove rapidly back to the Brevoort House, under convoy of Messrs. STEVENSON and ORTON.

Capt. WILKES is a tall, gentlemanly-looking man, of no strongly-marked physiognomical characteristics. He was costumed in a sort of half undress, wearing his epaulettes, but dispensing with the cocked-hat and other cumbersome insignia of his rank.

It is said that among divers testimonials in preparation for him is a silver service, to be presented by the Chamber of Commerce of this City. Last Winter Capt. WILKES' residence in Washington was robbed of plate and other valuables to a considerable amount.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS—THEATRICAL LICENSES.

At a regular meeting of this Board, last evening, President GENET in the Chair, the ordinance appropriating an additional $500,000 for the relief of families of volunteers, was reported from the Joint Committee of both Boards, and passed without material amendments. The main provisions of the ordinance have been previously published.

The Mayor transmitted the following communication in answer to a resolution of the Board:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1861.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: In response to the resolution requesting me to communicate to your honorable body the names of all persons and associations to whom licenses for exhibiting theatricals or equestrian performances in this City, since the 1st day of January, 1860, and the dates when, and the periods for which, they were respectively granted, and the amount received from each, and the dates and amounts of the payments made to the Treasurer of the "Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York," I refer you to the accompanying list, showing the names of such persons or associations to whom licenses have been issued, and the periods for which the same were granted, and the dates in part.

I would further state that no money has been received at this office from any person or association for license fees during the period referred to, but that the licenses in all cases have been applied for by the Treasurer of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, or their attorney or agent, and that the signature of such attorney or agent is appended to the memorandum in the book of licenses remaining on record in the Mayor's office, together with the amount of the license fee, and that in all cases such license for the exhibition of theatrical or equestrian performances is delivered to such attorney or agent, and to no other person. FERNANDO WOOD.

Here follows a list of places licensed, numbering altogether 81.

A large amount of routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

At the regular meeting of the Board yesterday, the usual reference was had of a number of petitions and resolutions, as were several bills for fitting up election polls, the latter of which were referred to the Comptroller with power.

After disposing by reference of papers from the other Board, "General orders" were taken up in order, a number of which, of an unimportant character, were passed. A long debate ensued upon a report in favor of paying $250 for damages done to the market garden of V. RAEMAN by firemen on the occasion of a fire adjoining his premises. It was finally adopted. The ordinance appropriating the sum of $500,000 to the relief of the families of volunteers—as it came from the Board of Aldermen, and as heretofore published—was called up and, after some discussion, concurred in. But as minor amendments were made to the ordinance, it was returned to the Aldermen for their concurrence. The Board adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The following is the Weekly Statement showing the number of inmates in the various institutions during the past week.

Number remaining Nov. 23, 7,922; admitted since, 1,820; total, 9,752. Of whom there died 53; discharged, 1,448; sent to Blackwell's Island, 379; leaving a total the charge of 7,872, being a decrease of 50 for the week.

The report of the Committee of the Whole presented nothing of general interest, except a reminder to the Commissioners that the annual report must be ready by the 10th of next month.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The following is the weekly report to the Commissioners of Emigration:

Number of alien emigrants arrived to Nov. 27, 1861..64,213
Number of alien emigrants arrived since, to Dec. 4.. 182
Total..64,395
To same date in 1860..100,068

	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.
Number of inmates in Institution on Ward's Island	774	873	737	1,115

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1861..$1,221 42
Aggregate receipts to Nov. 27, 1861..$186,553 32
Receipts since to Dec. 4, for commutation of passengers, &c..1,114 00—189,667 32
Total..$190,888 74
Disbursements as per previous account to Nov. 27, 1861..$174,672 35
Current expenses of Nov. 27, 1861..9,579 64—184,251 99
Balance in Bank..$6,636 75

THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

Organization—Preliminary Questions—Missing Returns—The Sergeant-at-Arms to Arrest the Dalinquents.

The Board of Aldermen met at 12 o'clock yesterdey noon, and organized as a Board of City Canvassers, each member taking the oath to support the Constitution of the State and of the United States. Alderman CORNELL fulfilled the duties of the Chair and the Clerks of the Aldermen officiated as Clerks of this Board.

Mr. D. T. VALENTINE, the Clerk, announced that the returns had not been received from the following districts:

Fifth District, Fourth Ward.
Tenth District, Ninth Ward.
Fifteenth District, Eleventh Ward.
Fourteenth District, Eighteenth Ward.
Sixth District, Twenty-first Ward.
Sixth District, Twenty-second Ward.

Mr. GENET moved that the matter be referred to the Aldermen of the districts embracing the delinquent districts, so that the returns were obtained and sent to the clerk of the Board.

Alderman BOOLE suggested that the Sergeant-at-Arms should be empowered to attend to the matter.

The Chair remarked that the Sergeant-at-Arms could be invested with power to arrest those whose duty it was to bring in the returns, and the resolution was put, and carried in that shape.

Alderman BOOLE moved that three Aldermen be considered a quorum, for the purpose of comparing the returns in the hands of the Aldermen with those in the hands of the clerk of the Board.

Alderman DAYTON apprehended that the Board had no power to fix a quorum at a smaller number than that required by law—a majority of the whole Board. He wanted the greatest safeguards thrown around the canvass, and everything conducted strictly according to law.

Alderman BOOLE and the Chair explained that it had always been the practice. It was not intended to take final action without a full quorum, but simply to permit the routine work to go on without wasting the time of the members of the Board. If the returns did not agree, they were to be sent back to the Inspectors for correction. In previous years, two members had been made a quorum, and this year he proposed one more.

Alderman BARRY moved that the rules of the last Board be adopted, but finally withdrew, and Alderman BOOLE's resolution was adopted.

After deciding to take a recess until 10 o'clock today, an adjournment was about to be made.

Alderman DAYTON, however, said he could see no objection to going on with the canvass. It was true that the duplicate returns had not been sent to him, but he did not believe that the law required it, or that the Board could compel it.

Alderman BOOLE thought it very funny. They might as well let the Clerk do the canvassing all alone.

Alderman FROMENT thought this a demonstration of unusual laxity on the part of Mr. DAYTON. On the score of safety and prudence alone, regardless of all law on the subject, he thought it desirable to have the returns in duplicate in the hands of the Aldermen, as was the evident intent of the law.

Alderman DAYTON said he couldn't help the law. His point was that they had no authority to delay the canvass for the purpose of getting these duplicate returns. They had no power to collect them, and the Inspectors could keep them away from the Board a month if they saw fit.

The subject was finally ont off by a motion to adjourn.

Alderman BOOLE announced that a number of citizens of the Eleventh Ward had a protest to enter in regard to several Districts in that Ward, but they had not made their appearance. He simply wanted to notify the Board of the fact.

The Board then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

MOZART HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Speech of Mayor Wood—Opdyke is Capable—Mozart Gained a "Moral Triumph."

The Mozart Hall Democratic General Committee held last evening a stated monthly meeting at Mozart Hall. Mr. GEO. C. GENET presided. The several delegations were quite full, and the meeting seemed almost as enthusiastic as if they had been victorious, but the outside room, generally so crowded, was almost deserted.

After the transaction of some routine business, a portion of which was the appointment of a Committee of seven to make the necessary arrangements for the election of delegates from the several Wards to the General Committee for the ensuing year, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the last election the National Democracy of New-York have achieved a substantial *moral triumph*, and that the apparent defeat, consisting in the failure of their standard bearer to secure a return, was produced by gross fraud and wholesale corruption on the part of our opponents, joined to the infidelity and treachery of pretended members and false friends of the organization.

Resolved, That, though defeated in the estimation of trading politicians and selfish office-seekers, the National Democracy and their gallant leader still live, and that the principles inscribed on their banners, of devotion to the Constitution and the Union, must and will be firmly established hereafter and become universally recognized throughout the country.

Resolved, That as an organization we reiterate and declare our determination, come weal, come woe, to stand by and maintain those principles, and to fight out to eventual victory the battle in behalf of constitutional liberty.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the commanding ability and sterling patriotism of the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, and we tender him our hearty support as the champion of the constitutional Democrats of New-York, and offer him our respectful congratulations that the temptations of office din not impel him to stoop to the employment of any base or dishonorable means for its retention.

Resolved, That we have learned by *experience* the inevitable result of *association with political knaves* or heretics, and we faithfully pledge our constituency never hereafter to consent to an amalgamation either with the corrupt and venal politicians who control the faction of Tammany Hall, or with the leaders of that dangerous and fanatical party, whose existence is a serious barrier to the success of the cause of the Constitution.

MAYOR WOOD'S ADDRESS.

Mayor WOOD then addressed the meeting. He said that, personally and individually, he had no cause to regret the result of the last election, and had no complaints to make, but politically he regretted it. Although he had a right to feel aggrieved at the many frauds which were practiced in different Wards of the City by his opponents, to procure his defeat, yet he did not mean to reproach anybody or anything. He hoped that the next Legislature would confer the necessary power on the office of Mayor, to make it efficient for the good of the City. To the true friends of the National Democracy who had supported him, he said they should remember and feel proud that they had shown themselves to be one-third of the City of New-York, and he urged them to stand firm to their organization, bring the best men into it, make it more efficient and powerful, and thus prepare for the next contest. Again reverting to this subject of the necessity for investing the Mayor with more power, he reiterated his former hope that the new incumbent of the office would have his hands so strengthened that he might do more good than he (Mayor WOOD) had been enabled to do. Personally, he had no doubt that the gentleman succeeding him was every way qualified for the discharge of all the duties of the office, and that he was entirely deserving of the confidence of the people. He had not opposed the gentleman personally, but had opposed the party supporting him, which he believed diametrically opposite to the liberal principles of our Government. Again he wished it understood that he had every confidence in the capacity and integrity of his successor.

With three cheers and a "tiger" for Mayor WOOD, the meeting then adjourned.

THE OPDYKE VICTORY.

The rumors which have been circulated for two days past, relative to the suddenly-discovered plurality in favor of Mr. GUNTHER, are pretty thoroughly settled at last, by the authentic figures.

The duplicate certified returns deposited in the hands of the Police, at Headquarters, have been carefully counted and revised. The final result is a plurality of 588 for Mr. OPDYKE.

With this the returns held by the friends of that gentleman exactly agree, and the lists prepared by the Press confirm them.

At a late hour yesterday evening all the official District returns, with the exception of two, were ready for the action of the Canvassers, who will meet again to-day at City Hall. In the Eleventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth Wards, a number of ballots, on which the name of Mr. GUNTHER was incompiete, were, indeed, offered, but were also *received and counted*, not rejected, as alleged.

It was reported last evening that some Inspectors of the Fourth Ward had accepted a large number of votes from persons who had not only failed to produce papers of naturalization, but were not even sworn. These delinquent Inspectors were also said to have been arrested, but the statement was not verified.

The friends of Mr. OPDYKE are everywhere vigilant and determined that no advantage shall be taken to deprive him of an election fairly contested and honorably won.

MEETING OF THE JEWISH BOARD OF AMERICAN DELEGATES.

Memorial to Congress to Amend the Act Relative to the Appointment of Christian Ministers.

The Board of Delegates of American Israelites held an important meeting last night, to take into consideration the subject of appointing Jewish clergymen to look after the interests of such members of the Jewish persuasion who are fighting in the army for the Union. The Board of Delegates is composed of the representatives from the principal congregations in the United States. It is their duty to act for their congregations in all matters affecting Jewish interests at home and abroad, and hence this subject was one which called for their action.

At the meeting last night, it was resolved to appoint Rev. Dr. ARNOLD FISCHEL to attend in the capacity of chaplain to such Israelites as may be now in the army of the Potomac. The number of Jews with that division of the army is supposed to be in the neighborhood of aight thousand. Dr. FISCHEL will look after their temporal and spiritual welfare, and also attend to the wants of the wounded, sick and dying who may be in the hospitals at Washington, Alexandria, Georgetown and vicinity. The Board also intend, at an early period, to appoint other suitable persons to fill similar positions with the other divisions of the army.

The Board also took into consideration the clause in the act of August, 1861, which prevents the appointment of any chaplain in a regiment, unless he be a regularly ordained "Christian minister." It was the unanimous opinion of the Board that the framers of the bill never intended to draw a line of exclusiveness on account of religious opinions. Acting upon this view, they supposed that the Secretary of War would have no objection to the appointment of Jews as chaplains, provided the act of Congress would permit him to ratify their appointment. A memorial petitioning Congress to rescind this clause was therefore drawn up and adopted by the Board. This memorial will be presented in due time in both Houses.

The Board entertained no doubt that their philanthropic act will meet with approval from the authorities, and every facility extended to their representatives. Rev. Dr. FISCHEL was formerly the Rabbi preacher of the Jewish congregation in Nineteenth-street, and bears a very high reputation for learning and energy, and has every capability for the duties to be performed by him.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY IN TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

The Prisoner Acquitted by the Coroner's Jury.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, at the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, in West Twenty-seventh-street, upon the body of PATRICK MCCUE, who came to his death on Tuesday evening last, by being shot with a pistol in the hands of THOMPSON MARTIN. A pretty full account of the affray was published in yesterday's TIMES, and the evidence taken upon the inquest has developed very few facts, not already made public. There were a large number of witnesses examined, and the inquest was not concluded until a late hour last evening. From the evidence of JOHN H. MCGINNESS, WILLIAM H. BELL, and several others, it appears that MARTIN fired the pistol at a time when he was closely pursued by a gang of Tenth-avenue "roughs," that the attacking party had twice overthrown the box where he and his brother were engaged in distributing Opdyke tickets, and after beating the brother, JAS. MARTIN, in such a manner as to render him insensible, they turned upon him. He saw there was no chance for him to successfully resist so large a number. He therefore, turned and fled, the crowd pursuing. He ran some distance, but finding himself closely pressed, he stopped short, drew a pistol from his pocket, and fired at random into the crowd. The shot took effect upon MCCUE, the ball penetrating his brain, and causing death almost instantly. MARTIN was immediately arrested by Officer ATKINSON, and held until last evening. At the conclusion of the testimony the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased, PATRICK MCCUE, came to his death, on the 3d day of December inst., by a pistol-shot from a pistol in the hands of THOMPSON MARTIN, and that said MARTIN was justified in the firing of the pistol, it having been done in self-defence. Upon the rendition of the verdict MARTIN was discharged from custody.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRES—A TENEMENT HOUSE DESTROYED.—At 6 o'clock A. M. yesterday, a fire broke out in a five-story tenement house situated at No. 31 Baxter-street. Before it could be extinguished, the entire building was burned. Eighteen families, occupying the upper stories, lost nearly all their furniture, upon which there was no insurance. The fire originated in the basement, occupied by GIACOMO MONTIGNERI as an Italian dance-house. His loss is $200; not insured. The first floor was occupied as a grocery by ANTONIO CUNEO. He lost all his stock and fixtures, valued at $1,500; he is insured for $2,000 in the Pacific Insurance Company. The building was of brick. It was owned by JEROLOMON MORELLO, and was damaged about $300; fully insured. No. 33 Baxter-street, occupied by JULIUS BRETTMAN as a liquor-store and dwelling, was partially consumed; insured for $1,000 in the Manhattan Insurance Company. The building was damaged about $300. No. 35 Baxter-street was also damaged to the extent of $150. This building and No. 33 are owned by PETER LYNCH, and together are insured for $500 in the Hamilton Insurance Company.... At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the Excelsior Stables, Nos. 22 and 24 West Thirteenth-street, occupied by EVADNUS SCARBOROUGH. The damage to the building was about $500. The loss on stock was about $400. Mr. SCARBOROUGH was insured for $850 in the Continental Insurance Company. The fire originated in the hay loft.

CORONER'S INQUESTS—UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man whose name is unknown, was found yesterday, floating in the water at the foot of Dover-street, East River. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest and a verdict of death from supposed drowning was rendered. Deceased was about 35 years of age. He was tall and finely built; had sandy hair, whiskers and mustache. When found the body was dressed in a dark coat and pants, black silk neckerchief, good leather gaiters and gray wool stockings. It had been in the water but a few hours.....The same Coroner held an inquest upon an unknown woman who was found on Wednesday night in an insensible condition on the corner of Broadway and Barclay-street. She died while the Police were conveying her to the Hospital... ELIZABETH STARK, aged 28 years, a native of Germany, died suddenly on Tuesday night at No. 53 Rose-street. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict of "suicide by poison" was rendered. She was a domestic, and from a letter found upon her person, and corroborated by the evidence of Dr. J. BEACH, who made the *post mortem* examination, it is believed that she had been seduced, and while in a fit of despair, had taken poison for the purpose of terminating her sorrows.

MISSING, SINCE NOV. 24—JAMES GREENE, printer, aged 27, height about 5 feet 10 inches, black hair and moustache. He had on, when last seen (in Pearl-street, New-York,) a black storm cap, dark blue overcoat, plaid vest and pantaloons, black and white checkered silk kerchief, "puffed bosom" shirt, knitted undershirt, woolen stockings, and shoes. Any information addressed to Mrs. ANNE GREENE, TIMES office, will be thankfully received. Coroners and Harbor Police take notice.

THE FOURTH-STREET ARSON CASE—UNFOUNDED ACCUSATION AND HONORABLE DISCHARGE.—In the TIMES report of the arson case at No. 405 Fourth-street, there was a notice of the arrest of Mr. SOLOMON TOTHILL in connection therewith. Subsequent developments have shown that his arrest was effected by a conspiracy of the really guilty parties, and Mr. TOTHILL has been acquitted by the Fire Marshal, who has investigated the case, of any complicity whatever in the transaction.

A HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.—Officer Bates, of the Twelfth Ward, yesterday arrested THOMAS BURNS, as he was leading a horse over Harlem Bridge. He is charged by Mr. GROVES, of New-Rochelle, with having stolen the horse, which is valued at $200, from his stable on Wednesday night. The horse was returned to Mr. GROVES, and BURNS was sent to Westchester County jail in charge of an officer.

J. HIGGINS, No. 126 Sixth-avenue, has completed a showy bonnet for Mrs. President LINCOLN. It will be on exhibition at his rooms until Friday evening. The satin strings have the likeness of President LINCOLN beautifully wrought in them as an ornament.

The New-York Sanitary Association.

The annual meeting of this Association was held last evening in the Cooper Institute—Mr. ROBT. H. MCCURDY in the Chair. After the approval of the minutes of the previous session, Gen. WETMORE stated that the new system of providing refreshments at the close of the meetings of the Association had been found successful, and that about four hundred gentlemen had attended at their last meeting, which was held in the rooms of the Historical Society. He thought they had a hopeful future before them, as they would be free from debt at the close of the year. The election held during the week in their City had resulted auspiciously for the Association, as whatever measures they might propose would receive the attention of the Legislature.

Dr. J. ORDRONAUX, of Columbia College, delivered an address in which he reviewed the sanitary condition of several cities of Europe, from which he has recently returned. The residents in London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Edinburgh, were particular in their obedience to their local sanitary laws, and by the united efforts of all classes, epidemics were warded off. When a child was vaccinated in England, the law required that it should be returned in eight days, to discover if the innoculative matter had taken—and only then was a certificate given, that the labor had been successful. The Doctor then spoke favorably of the measures prevalent in France and Prussia to preserve the public health, and stated that in the latter country there were officers of administration who purchased provisions for the army, and that such organizations might be advantageous to their own army. He hoped that the Association would proceed in its great sanitary work, which had been impeded by the politicians who ruled the City, and more especially as, in their recent election, a man had been defeated who had long been obnoxious to the citizens.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President, Robert H. McCurdy; First Vice-President, Alfred C. Post, M. D.; Second Vice-President, C. Y. Wemple. Sanitary Council—Peter Cooper, P. M. Wetmore, P. McMartin, Dr. Isaac Wood, Richard A. McCurdy, Dr. J. H. Griscom, Stephen Smith, and Dr. J. P. Batcheldor. Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Elisha Harris; Recording Secretary, Wm. B. Bebbins; Treasurer, N. Hayden; Librarian, W. B. Roberts.

Dr. A. N. BELL then read a paper on Vaccination, its history, and the vast benefits which it had conferred on mankind, after which the Association adjourned.

Concert in Aid of Religious Missions.

The grand Missionary concert given by one thousand selected pupils of the different Sabbath Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of this City, took place on Monday and Tuesday evenings last.

The exercises were directed by Prof. L. A. BENJAMIN, who, at the close, awarded prizes to the three children who had sold the greatest number of tickets; the prizes consisting of fifteen, ten and five dollars. The proceeds of the concert are for the benefit of Mission Churches.

The large hall of Cooper Institute was thronged with friends interested either in the cause or the children, and well were all remunerated for the small outlay of twenty-five cents, in the entertainment given. The order of exercises was prayer, hymns, choruses, glees—patriotic, dialogue and addresses;—one on "The Great Rebellion," by P. S. DOUGLAS, and another by a son of Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, President of Delaware University, Ohio. This representation of the "Young Giant of the West," gave us a second edition of the spice of EVERETT's Fourth of July oration at the Academy of Music. He stepped upon the stage with a modest grace, born of his own free interest land, and united each action to the word with an appreciation which *Buckeye Boys* are bound to show for noble sentiments. He went through the motions of putting the Missouri and Mississippi upon the back track, which unprecedented movement of those rampant torrents, Mr. EVERETT assures us, through this young orator, will take place before "the millions that throng their coasts shall consent to exchange the charter which they hold from the God of Heaven, for a bit of parchment signed at Montgomery or Richmond."

A new delight not down on the bills was now afforded all loyal and true citizens, by the announcement from the stage that Mr. ORDWAY was elected Mayor. It was received with a degree of vehement enthusiasm and of uproarious applause scarcely to have been expected from a collection of grave and reverend clergymen.

A brilliant *finale* for the evening was arranged in the manœuvering, with all the pump and circumstance of gay uniforms and arms, of the "Robinson Zouaves," a company of little boys, pupils of Grammar School No. 10, in the Fifteenth Ward, who have been drilled to an admirable degree of military excellence by an officer of the Regular United States service, in whose honor they are named. These little fellows, as they went through their evolutions, waving their rich banners aloft, were loudly applauded, and deservedly, for in all that renders the drill of some of our more largely developed regiments a "Comedy of Errors," they showed themselves unproficient. After favoring the enthusiastic audience with a merry chorus, entitled "The Traitor's Land," they retired on the "double quick."

Arrest of a New-York Merchant for Fitting out Slavers.

Mr. PIERRE S. PEARCE, a ship-chandler doing business at No. 27 South-street, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner HENAY, on the application of the District Attorney, charged with fitting out the ship *Brutus* at New-Bedford, Mass., for the slave-trade. The *Brutus*, it will be recollected, was successful in her cruise, and landed a cargo of negroes in Cuba. The affidavit against PEARCE was made by parties in Boston. The examination is set down for Tuesday next, until which time PEARCE remains in custody.

New-Jersey.

WINTER SPORTS.—The citizens of Jersey, Hoboken and Hudson Cities, or that portion, at least, who enjoy and participate in the healthy and fashionable exercise of skating, will be gratified to learn that arrangements have been made for converting "Lake Lincoln"—better known as the ice-field belonging to the Passaic Ice Company—into a skating-pond, during the present Winter. The Lake is situated on Bergen Hill, five minutes' walk from the terminus of the Jersey City and Bergen Horse Railroad. It contains six and one-half acres, inclosed by a high board fence, and is so arranged that it can be flooded with Passaic water whenever desired. A comfortable building has been erected within the inclosure, which contains a sitting-room for ladies, with a dressing-room off, and another for gentlemen. The pond is to be well lighted, and officers will be present for the preservation of order. To prevent this from becoming a place of common resort for the multitude, admission can only be obtained by means of tickets. The arrangements are under the supervision of Mr. JAMES F. FIELDEN, lessee of the Jersey City and Bergen horse railroads, who will run stages from the terminus of the railroad track to the lake.

WINTER GARDEN.—This evening Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS takes his first benefit of the season at this theatre, presenting a bill of great attraction, comprising three of his most popular pieces, "Ireland as it Was," "In and Out of Place," and "Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty."

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

With the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES of this morning we publish a SUPPLEMENT containing A FULL PAGE MAP OF THE NATIONAL LINES BEFORE WASHINGTON, exhibiting faithfully the defences of the National Capital, and positions of the several Divisions of the Grand Union Army. The map is drawn from an official survey, and is printed on fine and firm white paper, so that it may be framed for future reference. With the accompanying letter-press, it will prove an invaluable aid to those desirous of understanding the defences of the Capital and the dispositions of the different Divisions of the Federal Army. The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, with SUPPLEMENT containing the map, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter in wrappers, ready for mailing, at the usual price. In addition it contains:

I.—THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

II.—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

III.—THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

IV.—THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

V.—SYNOPSIS OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

VI.—AN ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND-OFFICE.

VII.—LEADING ARTICLES—The President's Message—Report of the Secretary of the Navy—The Stars and Stripes on the Sea—United Counsels; Harmony in the Government—The European Expedition against Mexico; the Claims of France and England—More Light from the South, and other Editorials.

VIII.—A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS OF THE WEEK—Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

IX.—A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE WEEK, both Foreign and Domestic.

X.—EUROPEAN NEWS—Arrival of the *City of Baltimore*—The Text of the Mexican Intervention Treaty—Comments of the London Press—Strength of the Expeditionary Squadrons—Their Departure from England and France—A Spanish Protectorate Proposed for Central and South America.

NEWS FROM REBELDOM—Interesting from Richmond—Condition of the Prisoners at Richmond and Charleston—Effect of the Capture of Port Royal—Fright of the Rebels—News from Southern Kentucky, &c., &c.

XII.—THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, given in full.

XIII.—ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XIV.—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

XV.—THE RESULT OF THE CHARTER ELECTION AT TUESDAY—OPDYKE elected to the Mayoralty, and WOOD and corruption defeated; Items of personal interest, marriages, deaths, &c.

Skates,
SKATES,
SKATES, from 25 cents and upwards.
NEW-YORK SKATE EMPORIUM.
B. J. HART & BRO.,
No. 297 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's S. M. Co.'s Family Sewing Machines are now justly accorded the preeminence. This Company have just added to their stock a splendid variety of "Lock-Stitch" Machines, greatly in advance of all others of that class. Purchasers can now choose between the best of each class at No. 495 Broadway.

Ladies' Balmorals, from $2; Button Boots and Gaiters, from $1 50 upwards; white satin and linen Slips and Gaiters, boys', misses' and children's Boots and Shoes, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

ALDEN—SHAW.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, at No. 151 East 50th-st., by Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, Mr. JOSEPH ALDEN to Miss JOSEPHINE SHAW, both of this City.

EARLE—HUTCHINGS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at the 22d-st. and 4th-av. Church, by Rev. Dr. Parker, FERDINAND P. EARLE to Miss MARY L. HUTCHINGS, all of this City.

NOSTRAND—ROACH.—In Far Rockaway, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 5, by Rev. B. L. Pearson, ELGERT B. NOSTRAND to MARY E., daughter of the late William Roach, of Sheffield, England.

COWARD—FALES.—In Bristol, R. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at St. Michael's Church, by Rev. William Stowe, assisted by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, EDWARD COWARD, of New-York, and ELLEN S., daughter of William Fales, Esq., of Bristol, R. I.

BEARE—STEPHENS.—In Washington City, D. C., on Thursday, Nov. 28, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Smith Pyne, D. D., Mr. SHAMAN BEARE, of New-York, to Miss ELISA J. STEPHENS, of the former place.

DIED.

BECK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, WILLIAM C. BECK, second son of William and Ann E. C. Beck, aged 9 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 272 West 44th-st., on Friday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

GREGORY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, GEORGE C. GREGORY, eldest son of the late Lewis Gregory, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday) 6th inst., from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette place, at 11 o'clock A. M.

COE.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 4, MARY COE, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., on Friday, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

FOUNTAIN.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, LOO B. FOUNTAIN, aged 33 years, 5 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family, and of his father, Gideon Fountain, of Brooklyn, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 143 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

TOWNSEND.—In Hempstead, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, JOHN K. TOWNSEND, aged 64 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) morning, 6th inst. His remains will be interred in the family burying-ground, at Cedar Swamp, L. I.

WILEY.—In South Bergen, on Thursday morning, Dec. 5, Mrs. FLINY, wife of Alexander Wiley, Jr.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, at Bergen. The Horse Railroad cars leave Jersey City Ferry every 20 minutes.

HOPPER.—In Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, L. ORETTA, wife of Nathaniel Hopper, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Edward, Samuel and Nathaniel Hopper, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, on Saturday, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M. The interment will take place at the White Plains Cemetery.

☞ Westchester and Putnam County papers please copy.

KING.—In Verona, Essex County, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, of consumption, Mr. CHARLES R. KING, aged 54 years and 5 months.

☞ Williamsburgh papers please copy.

RICE.—In Newburgh, N. Y., at his residence, on Thursday, Dec. 5, Rev. FULTON RICE, D. D., of the New-York Conference M. E. Church, aged 76 years.

Funeral on Monday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., in the First M. E. Church, Newburgh. Cars of the Hudson River Railroad leave Chambers-st. at 7 A. M.; returning, leave Newburgh at 1 P. M.

BONNEY.—In Boston, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, CHARLES H. BONNEY, late of ship *William Tell*.

Particulars of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 629.—Dec. 5, 1861.
54, 46, 32, 55, 67, 28, 29, 66, 15, 27, 60, 42, 19.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 630.—Dec. 5, 1861.
56, 41, 51, 74, 65, 49, 19, 71, 13, 27, 61, 4.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *

LADIES' UNION AID ASSOCIATION.

Proposed Bazaar in Aid of the Suffering Poor.

To the Charitable Public:

Owing to the melancholy circumstances which at this time overshadow the happiness and prosperity of our country, many families have been reduced to the extreme of poverty, who never knew the misery of want before. This revulsion in the state of public affairs, though it bears upon all, falls most heavily upon the poor, especially upon those deprived of their natural protectors, by absence or death, and who, either from sickness or inability to obtain work, have been reduced to a state of suffering beyond the power of moral or physical endurance. And who, moreover, being in no way prepared to meet the trials and hardships of the approaching Winter, may, if not assisted, sink into a state of degradation and despair, from which they will never rise again. Moved by sentiments of the deepest commiseration in the fate of these unfortunates, a number of ladies met at the house of Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, on the 10th of October last, and organized a "Union Aid Association," of which the undersigned are the Committee of Direction.

Our organization knows no distinction of sect—its bond of union is charity—"the cardinal virtue of every form of religion." To meet the demands of our Association, we purpose, on the 16th of December, to open a Bazaar, at the new and splendid iron-building, corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, kindly offered by Mr. A. T. STEWART, where clothing for the poor will be provided, and articles of taste and elegance, suitable for the holiday season, will be offered for sale, hoping thereby to realize a sum which, with the liberal donations of individuals, in money, provisions, material for clothing and fuel, will enable us to temper the storms of Winter to the afflicted, to give them the necessaries of life, and cheer their desolate homes with the genial light of sympathy.

Sustained by the approbation of our esteemed and respected pastors, encouraged by the great and good of every denomination, we feel as if the blessing of a kind Providence awaited us in the hearty and liberal coöperation of every citizen who has it in his power to give. With the assistance of a judicious Advisory Committee, and the active supervision of a highly honorable Board of Trustees, we hope, by the faithful discharge of the sacred duties we have assumed, to meet the approbation of all who may contribute to this work of benevolence.

It is the poor who, through us, make this appeal to a generous public. It is the cry of the widow and the orphan—the famishing—the broken-hearted—the sick and the needy, who ask of your abundance a "cup of water" and a crumb of bread, in the name of the "Great and Holy One." Will you refuse? Shall we see them perish, and have nothing but our tears and prayers to give? It cannot be, that while the banner of our loved country waves its glorious Stars and Stripes from every church and dome throughout our noble City, the poor shall ask in vain for sympathy or aid. Assist us, then, in these our earnest endeavors, not only to relieve their present necessities, but to provide them with work, and thus restore to them that feeling of independence so dear to every American, and of which misfortune alone has for a time deprived them. "Your bread thus cast upon the waters shall return to you after many days," bringing with it the blessing of a peaceful conscience in this world, and in the next the welcome of the King of kings—"Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

DIRECTRESSES.

Mrs. VALENTINE MOTT, No. 1 Gramercy-park.
Mrs. SCHMIDT, No. 61 Clinton-place.
Mrs. ABRAHAM BININGER, No. 50 Tenth-street.
Mrs. DR BARNINGHAM, No. 48 West Nineteenth-street.
Mrs. JAUDON, Yorkville.
Mrs. CYRUS FIELD, No. 64 Gramercy-park.
Mrs. A. V. STOUT, No. 118 Madison-avenue.
Mrs. A. B. MOTT, Secretary, No. 209 Tenth-street.

TRUSTEES.

Chancellor FERRIS,	CHARLES KIRKLAND,
R. A. WITTHAUS,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
W. BUDD,	A. V. STOUT,
GEORGE GRISWOLD,	ISAAC BELL,
A. T. STEWART,	ROYAL PHELPS,
EUGENE KELLY,	MOSES GRINNELL,
W. HARBECK,	GEORGE FOLSOM,

Prof. DOCHARTY.
CHARLES STRONG, Treasurer.

The above-named ladies will thankfully receive any donations that generous contributors may please to give, and acknowledge the same.

The names of the Lady Managers and of the Advisory Committee, will be found in the general circular.

Sickness in the Camp.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I saw in one of the daily papers an estimate of sickness now in the army of the United States. I think the cause of so much sickness is so obvious that I beg to bring the matter before the public. You are aware, Sir, that in all tents now in use the men are compelled to sleep upon the ground. The result is, phthisis, influenzas, rheumatisms. In fact, ninety one-hundreths of all the sickness we have in our army has been caused by this unnecessary neglect on the part of those whose study should be to promote comfort, and thereby the health of those who are in arms at the call of the President to project the Constitution. I am a member of the Medical Staff, and from observation claim the above cause to have produced so great amount of sickness as at this time prevails in our encampments. Yours truly,

SURGEON.

The Siege of Lexington.

Col. MULLIGAN had a reception at Detroit on Thursday last, and in response to a speech of welcome, made an address, rehearsing some particulars of the siege of Lexington. Among other circumstances he related the following:

The morning of the 20th broke, but no reinforcements appeared, and still the men fought on. The rebels had constructed moveable breastworks of hemp-bales, rolled them up the hill, and advanced their batteries in a manner to command the fortification. Heated shot were fired at them, but they had taken the precaution to soak the bales in the Missouri. The attack was urged with renewed vigor, and, during the forenoon, the outer breastworks were taken by charge of the rebels in force. The whole line was broken, and the enemy rushed in upon us. Capt. FITZGERALD, whom I had known in my younger days, and whom we had been accustomed to call by the familiar nickname, "Saxy," was then ordered to oppose his company to the assailants. As I gave the order "Saxy, go in," the gallant FITZGERALD, at the head of Company I, with a wild yell rushed in upon the enemy. [Great applause, mingled with cries for "Saxy."] The commander sent for a company on which he could rely; the firing suddenly ceased, and when the smoke rose from the field, I observed the Michigan Company, under their gallant young commander, Capt. PATRICK MCDERMOTT, charging the enemy and driving them back. [Prolonged cheers.]

Many of our good fellows were lying dead, our cartridges had failed, and it was evident that the fight would soon cease. It was now 3 o'clock, and all on a sudden an orderly came, saying the enemy had sent a flag of truce. With the flag came the following note from Gen. PRICE:

"COLONEL: What has caused the cessation of the fight?

The Colonel returned it with the following reply written on the back:

"GENERAL: I hardly know, unless you have surrendered." [Laughter.]

He took pains to assure me, however, that such was not the case. I learned soon after that the Home Guard had hoisted the white flag. The Lieutenant who had thus hoisted the flag was threatened with instant death unless he pulled it down. The men all said, "We have no cartridges, and a vast horde of the enemy is about us." They were told to go to the line and stand there, and use the charge at the muzzle of their guns or perish there. They grasped their weapons the fiercer, turned calmly about, and stood firmly at their posts. And there they stood without a murmur, praying as they never prayed before that the rebel horde would show themselves at the earthworks. An officer remarked, "this is butchery." The conviction became general, and a council of war was held. And when, finally, the white flag was raised, Adjt. COSGROVE, of your city, shed bitter tears. [Applause.] The place was given up, upon what conditions, to this day, I hardly know or care. The enemy came pouncing in. One foppish officer, dressed in the gaudiest uniform of his rank, strutted up and down through the camp, stopped before our men, took out a pair of hand-cuffs and holding them up, said, "Do you know what these are for?" We were placed in file, and a figure on horseback, looking much like "Death on the pale horse," led us through the streets of Lexington. As we passed, the secession ladies of Lexington came from their houses, and from the fence-tops jeered at us. We were then taken to a hotel with no rations and no proprietor. After we had boarded there for some time, we started with Gen. PRICE, on the morning of the 30th, for "the land of Dixie."

Death of a Merchant.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 5.

ROBERT LEMMON, Esq., a well-known merchant of Baltimore, died last night.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Short causes.—Nos. 3247, 3481, 3781, 4015, 4077, 4097, 4475, 4539, 4573, 4795, 4799, 5113, 4805, 4873, 4933, 4972, 4977, 5097, 5109, 5197, 5345, 5367, 5397, 5419, 5509, 5577, 5597, 5623, 5629, 5633, 5667, 5677, 5687, 5711, 5715, 5721, 5727, 2982, 5063, 5283, 5359, 5383, 5395, 5419, 5545, 5663, 5723, 5789. *Part II.*—Nos. 4056, 4070, 4446, 4684, 4766, 4768, 4792, 5086, 5288, 5326, 5382, 5420, 5462, 5538, 5548, 5598, 5606, 5652, 5658, 5662, 5666, 5678, 5686, 5698, 5708, 5710, 5722, 2950, 3088, 3134, 4106, 4408, 4744, 4770, 4838, 4872, 5040, 5116, 5172, 5262, 5440, 5716, 5838.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No. 142 on Demurrer Calendar—Nos. 81, 491, 492, 493, 386, 421, 422, 453, 97, 350, 374, 384, 397, 401, 402, 409, 413, 424, 436, 437, 448, 451, 460, 461.

SUPERIOR COURT.—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 711, 7, 2591, 437, 2505, 2609, 2611, 2615, 2623, 2627, 2629, 2631, 1677, 2543. *Part II.*—Nos. 1786, 2612, 2868, 2870, 2872, 2874, 2879, 2880, 2882, 2884, 2886, 2888.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 823, 1666, 1668, 1669, 1671, 1552, 1596, 1581, 1637, 1075, 205, 1497, 1498, 1680, 1682. *Part II.*—Nos. 3975, 1428, 1417, 321, 1430, 3247, 1238, 1225, 1543, 1223, 932, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679.

The Office of Police Court Clerk—Did it Exist Prior to the New Constitution of 1847?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Ingraham.

John C. Devoy vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—In this case the plaintiff is assignee of one Edward Bouton, a Police or District Court Clerk for the First District Court, appointed under the Act of 1833, by the Mayor and Alderman.

The case was tried about a year ago, resulting in favor of the Corporation. It was at that time stated in this paper. Appeal was taken to this branch of the Court by the plaintiff, whereun the following opinion was now rendered. The opinion recapitulates the facts:

INGRAHAM, J.—Edward Bouton was appointed Clerk of the First District Court by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, in December, 1857. He performed the duties of the office for three months. The salary was not paid and the claim assigned to the plaintiff. This action is brought to recover the same.

Upon the trial of the action, a certified copy of the oath of office of Bouton, filed in the County Clerk's Office, properly certified by him, was offered in evidence, and rejected by the Court, on the ground that the original should be produced.

By law, the oaths of all officers whose duties are local are to be deposited in the County Clerk's office, in the county where they reside, (1 R. S., 411, 5th ed.,) and by the 12ist sec., (1 R. S., p. 805, 5th ed., copies of all papers filed with the County Clerk, certified by such Clerk, &c., shall be evidence in all Courts in like manner as if the originals were produced. If the proof of having taken the oath of office was necessary to enable the plaintiff to recover, then the evidence offered was admissible, and the Judge erred in excluding it.

II. The Judge excluded the oath offered from the Mayor's office, because it appeared that the date in the *jurat* had been altered, and the alteration was not explained.

The counsel conceded that the explanation of such alteration should be received from the Mayor and form part of the case. That explanation is now furnished with the case, by which it appears the alteration was made by the Mayor at the time of administering the oath. With such explanation, the paper should have been received in evidence, and the subsequent receipt of this evidence to be submitted to the General Term, I think, amounts to a waiver of the objection if the explanation is satisfactory.

But, even without the explanation, I think the evidence was admissible. The rule which excludes papers, on account of an unexplained alteration, applies to papers in possession of the party to be injured or benefited thereby, but not to official documents not in the custody or under the control of the party. Here the oath offered was taken before the Mayor, and filed in his office. The presumption of a fraudulent alteration ought not to be indulged against the party making the oath, who never afterwards had the custody of the papers. The main question, however, in this case is, whether the appointment of Bouton, as Clerk of the Police Court, on the 31st of December, 1857, was valid.

By the Act of 1855, (chap. 293,) the Mayor and Aldermen were authorized, in convention, to appoint the Clerks of Police Courts: There is no objection to the mode of appointment, if the power to make it still remained in those officers. By the Police Act of 1857, (chap. 259, sec. 20,) it is enacted that the Board of Police shall appoint all clerks prescribed to the Judicial Districts in which Police Justices are elected, &c. If this provision is valid, then the power conferred upon the Mayor by the previous statute was taken away. Its validity depends upon the question whether the Legislature could vest the appointment in the Police Commissioners.

By section 2 of tenth article of the Constitution, the appointment of local officers was directed to be made by county, city or town authorities, or should be elected by the people. The construction of this provision has been adopted by the Court of Appeals, that it only applies to offices then in existence, and they have also held that offices created since the adoption of the Constitution may be appointed in such other mode as the Legislature shall direct.

The question, then, in this case, is narrowed down to the simple inquiry whether the office of Police Court Clerk had been created prior to the new Constitution of 1847; because it is conceded in the opinion in that case, that if the Police officers referred to in that act, were, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, County or City officers, their appointment by the State authorities could not be sustained; and if they were not created prior to that time, then the appointments under this act would be valid. (The People *vs.* Draper, 15 N. Y. Rep., 532; The Same *vs.* Police Board, 19 N. Y. Rep., 188.)

That such office existed before the adoption of the Constitution is clear. By the Act of 1853, (chap. 11, sec. 22,) the power to appoint Clerks of the Police Office was given to the Mayor, &c., of New-York; and by the Act of 1844 (chap. 315,) the Corporation was to designate the Magistrates and Clerks for each Police District. The office, therefore, having been one in existence before the adoption of the Constitution, was a local office, and the power to fill it could not be vested in the State Officers, or in any other manner than was provided in the Constitution.

The repeal of the provisions of law adverse to the provisions of the act of 1857 did not repeal the statute under which the plaintiff claims, because so much of the act of 1857 as was unconstitutional and void was no law, and the repeal referred to did not include provisions which were in conflict with that part which was void. (Sims *vs.* The State, 26 Ala., 165.) We think, therefore, that Bouton was legally appointed a Clerk, notwithstanding the provisions of the Metropolitan Police Act, and as such was entitled to recover.

A new trial must be ordered, costs to abide the event.

More About the Record Commission—A Batch of Claims.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

John Clancy vs. *Robert T. Haws; and five other cases.*—The relators in these cases apply for a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller to pay them for services rendered the Record Commissioners during the year 1859, for which services they hold certificates of the amount due.

They claim that the funds with which to pay these claims have been raised by the Supervisors, and that they are now in the hands of the Comptroller. Altogether the sum now demanded is about $12,000.

The Comptroller holding that as the amount due, or claimed to be due, has not been judicially determined, he should not pay—declines to do so.

The Court directed a reference to Benjamin W. Bonney, to inquire into the particulars of the claims—for what services they were preferred, and when such services were rendered, &c.

Moses Ely, Raymond and Knox, Wm. Fullerton and C. H. Fiske, for relators; H. H. Anderson, for Comptroller.

Heavy Judgment by Default.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monnell.

Scheib vs. Baldwin.—This action was brought to recover the value of a quantity of diamonds, sold to the defendants, as alleged, on six months' credit.

The defence was that the goods were not delivered entirely according to agreement, and that there was a misrepresentation as to value.

Judgment was now taken by the plaintiff, the defendant being in default, for the sum of $10,468 22.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN, presiding, Ellen Tracey was tried and convicted of stealing $25 in gold coin from Michael Murray, and sentenced to sixty days in the City Prison.

John Matthews pleaded guilty to an assault upon Mary Miller, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Henry Handley pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

James Palmer was tried and convicted of passing counterfeit bills upon the Columbia Bank, Chatham Four Corners, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years and four months.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Deacon vs. *Deacon.*—Referred back for further testimony.

Hewlett vs. *Brooks.*—Motion denied.

Taylor vs. *Moore et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

East River Bank vs. *Hoyt et al.*—Motion denied.

Corn Exchange Bank vs. *Goin et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monnell.

Hearne vs. *Waring.*—Motion granted on terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 28
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 5
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Manchester*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ... 5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed Teeth and Roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by DR. WAITE & SON, No. 5 BOND-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; Bone and Amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pood, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

MR. ALEXANDER BROWNLEY, DESIGNER, of Glasgow, will hear of a friend by addressing A. P., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

ONE MONTH LONGER.

$100,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS,

WHICH MUST BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO THE COST

Before the end of this year.

FRESH REDUCTIONS

Are constantly being made in prices, to insure the Sale of the entire Stock within this time.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED to the Stock of

EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS and CLOAKS,
SILKS and OTHER DRESS GOODS.

ALSO,

A Large Lot of
EVENING DRESSES,

Which will be sold for just one-half the cost of importation. ALSO,

FOR SALE CHEAP,
A LARGE LOT of STORE FIXTURES,
Consisting of
COUNTERS, SHELVING, HERRING'S SAFE, DESKS, &c.

NOTE.

The above large amount of Goods still remaining on hand, it has been found necessary to keep the Store open for one month longer, through December, at the end of which it will positively be closed.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
(In Liquidation,)
NO. 447 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS. SELLING OUT LOSE THE BUSINESS.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS:
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Cuipure Lace Capes.)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
All new styles, at retail, at low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT NO. 379 BROADWAY, CORNER OF White-st., a bleached importer's stock of LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, is now offered to the public AT RETAIL, at prices never before heard of in this line, and it is hoped never will be again. For sale at

$50,000 worth of Linen Handkerchiefs, embracing every variety of plain, hemstitched and embroidered, for men, women and children, from three cents to $3 each.

Elegant Embroidered Handkerchiefs at prices that will astonish all.

NECK TIES.

An immense stock from 5 to 50 cents each; nothing over 50 cents. Gents' Scarfs, in new and elegant designs, from 12 cents to $1—just one-third the usual prices. Gloves, all kinds, from 12 to 60 cents. Fine Beaver Gloves at 50 cents—same as are sold regularly for $1.

GENTS' LINEN COLLARS.

5,000 dozen of the best three and four ply. Latest styles at $1 20 per dozen or 10 cents each—warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere at 25 and 33. Hosiery, Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers. Traveling Shirts, all at prices that will convince buyers that we are in earnest. Open evenings.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS.

FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
LION SKIN CLOAKS,
PROMENADE CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $9, at $10, at $12.
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES.
At W. K. PEYTON'S
EXCELSIOR CLOAK HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY,

SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES, All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

No connection with any other store in the City.

VERY WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS; nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; skirts, 58 cents, (best steel.) Also, a large assortment of dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, and small wares, &c. N. B.—Alexander's Gloves. Yarn for soldier's socks at 75c. per pound. At EGGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

BLACK VELVET BONNETS HALF THE BROADWAY PRICES.—Beaver Turbans, Long Feathers, Cheap Ribbons, Flowers and Frames. Milliners supplied. Wedding and Mourning Bonnets on hand. Strangers will do well to call. SMITH & NOBLE, formerly Binns, No. 413 Canal-st. Cot this out.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONnets, Children's Velvet Turbans, Felt Hats, Morning Bonnets, Evening and Opera Bonnets. L. BINN'S Millinery: largest and cheapest in the world. No. 581 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, up stairs.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

MILLINERY.

THE LEADER OF FASHIONS

HAS ON EXHIBITION,

AND CAN BE SEEN

ALL THIS WEEK,

THE BONNET FOR

MRS. PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

In compliance with the request of many, we shall exhibit it for one week, previous to sending it to Washington, in order to give the ladies of New-York an opportunity of seeing the prettiest bonnet ever gotten up in this or any other country.

The ribbon of which the strings are made has been manufactured and imported expressly, and we confidently say its equal as a piece of art has never been brought to this continent.

It can be seen in our show-rooms until Friday next, not later, as on Saturday morning we forward it to Washington.

J. HIGGINS, Manager,
No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

MAKE HASTE AND GET MARRIED.—Wedding Cards! Wedding Cards! Wedding Cards! Wedding and Visiting Cards beautifully engraved at WHITE'S, No. 1 Barclay-st., Astor House. Plate and fifty cards only $1. Specimens forwarded to all parts of the United States free of charge.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING a house larger than they require, and desirably located in the upper part of the City, would accommodate two single gentlemen or a gentleman and lady with room and full or partial board. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address HAYWARD, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GERMAN FAMILY OF THE highest respectability can accommodate four single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with elegant rooms and first-class board, (French style,) at No. 29 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged. French and English spoken.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can have board, with a small front room, having gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., at No. 48 East 10th-st., near Union-square. Terms, including fire and gas, $8 per week. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of front rooms on the 2d or 3d floor, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A GENTLEman and lady, in a first-class house where the comforts of a home may be had. Call at No. 43 Concord-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room, with pantry on second floor, to a gentleman and wife. References required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, with all the comforts of a home, for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; location and house must be desirable, between Lexington and 6th-avs., and above 14th-st; preference will be given to a party willing to dispose of the second floor, or three rooms on same. Terms, including gas, fuel, &c., not to exceed $75 per month. Address, with particulars, for two days, HOME, box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT board, by a lady, a superior teacher of all the branches of French, Italian, German, Spanish and music. Lessons given at 50 cents an hour, at the pupil's house. Apply to PARIS, care of Messrs. Chambers, piano store, Bible House. Terms for a furnished room only, with fire and gas, not to exceed $10 monthly, paid in advance.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, may be had in a private family, pleasantly situated, having a large room and conveniences, near the Churches and Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, C. R., Box No. 1,455 New-York Post-office.

A EUROPEAN LADY, FOR SOME YEARS chief music teacher in one of the principal American seminaries, desires board in some respectable American family, in return for lessons in music, French or German; highest references. Address F. G., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED SITting-room, with a small bedroom adjoining, on the 2d floor, to let to a single gentleman of quiet habits, in a small, private family who will also furnish breakfast, (only) if desired. Apply at No. 41 East 13th-st., northeast corner of University-place.

BOARDING IN WEST 14TH-ST.—AN ENtire second floor, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house, and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms, on second floor, to let, together or separately, with lunch, on desirable terms. Location desirable, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

FIFTH-AVENUE BOARD.—HANDSOMELY furnished parlors and dining-room on first floor, with five or more bedrooms on second floor, will be let to a desirable family, with private table only. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM to let, to a gentleman, in a private French family. The house has all the modern improvements, and the location is very desirable. Terms moderate. References required. Apply at No. 171 West 22d-st.

BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN MAY find good rooms, with or without partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, (7 years old,) with two adjoining rooms. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, H. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

A PARISIAN FRENCH TEACHER OFFERS board in his private family to a few gentlemen wishing to learn French by practice and lessons; French only is spoken by his family. Apply at No. 98 East 22d-st.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH COURSE.—MADAME E. BOUTILLIER, Instructress, licensed by the Faculty of Paris, will open a French course for ladies, Dec. 10. Elementary lessons—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 3 to 4 P. M. Composition and Conversation—Tuesday and Thursday, from 3 to 4 P. M. Terms: Primary Course, $10; Advanced Course, $8. Payable quarterly, in advance.

N. B.—Private lessons at pupil's residence. Apply daily, from 2 to 3 P. M., at No. 43 East Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y.—Jan. 3. Winter term opens. Special advantages. Military drill under an experienced officer. Classical instruction given by a Yale graduate. Two gentlemen professors in piano music; Madam Stephani instructs in vocalization; native teacher instructs in French. $120 a year pays board and tuition in common English; $200 a year pays the whole bill, including all extras.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MARSH'S WORKS ON BOOK-KEEPING, Complete and beautiful edition, Printed in colors, For sale at MARSH'S COUNTING ROOMS FOR PRACTICE IN BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS, Irving Buildings, No 596 Broadway. Circulars with terms on application

AS BOOKKEEPERS.—THIS BEING THE season for young men to qualify themselves for business, attention is invited to our terms: Double-entry Bookkeeping, $10—lessons unlimited; Penmanship and Arithmetic, $10 per quarter, $8 lessons each; Ladies' Writing, 20 lessons, $2. PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., and No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st. Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

ACADEMIES OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 335 Broadway, Moffat's Building, and No. 6 4th-av. A good hand-writing guaranteed to all in ten private lessons. Book-keeping day and evening. Terms reduced to $15, thorough course. Private instruction given. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

INSTRUCTION IN THE FRENCH LANguage, and on the piano or guitar, will be given in exchange for a furnished bedroom, by an accredited teacher, with the use of his piano, if wanted. Schools attended on moderate terms. Apply, for three days, to OMEGA, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—TAUGHT IN NEW-York and Brooklyn by Señor ALBERTO DE TORNOS, from Madrid, Professor in the best schools of those cities. New-York, No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Brooklyn, at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WISHING INstruction in English, classics, mathematics or French, (spoken,) by an efficient teacher, a graduate of Yale College, of much experience. Address RALPH PAYTON, No. 9 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., or call at noon or at 6 o'clock P. M.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$10 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 5, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES! —Warm your rooms by the new patent gas stove.

No dirt! No ashes!! No coal to carry!! Economical! Clean! Portable!!! New-York Gas Stove Works, No. 414 Broadway, below Canal-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A MINK FUR VICTORINE, WHILE GOing from 23d-st. to 36th-st., through 6th-av. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 193 Madison-av.

JAPANESE, AMERICAN, INDIAN, CHINESE, Manilla, and East India mats and novel goods, in every variety, new and cheap as any in the City, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. FOUNTAIN & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A CAPABLE young woman, with unexceptionable reference, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands doing up ladies' washing; would go a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 118 West 18th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to take care of children; is a neat plain sewer; understands doing up ladies muslins; has unexceptionable City reference. Call in the store No. 282 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or is willing to take care of children, and is obliging; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 434 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a competent young woman; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived the last two years. Call or address No. 43 Clarkson-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted by a young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; has seventeen months' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 164 East 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMA

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HORSES, WAGON AND HARNESS.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, at his auction rooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a choice lot of horses, 12 handsome family carriages, a phaeton, a large assortment of harness, &c., on THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at private sale.

Horses may be examined at 9 o'clock.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HORSES, WAGON AND HARNESS.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, at his auction rooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a handsome family carriage, a phaeton, a fine saddle horse, 12 handsome horses, a large assortment of harness, &c., on THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

given to Mr. Passeos, but modified it, stating absolutely that if any Commissioners or other negotiators should appear in behalf of the so-called Confederate States, the Government would not see them nor recognize them in any capacity—that Spain would have nothing to do with the rebel party in the United States, in any sense."

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 5.

THE DOCUMENTS FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The documents from the State Department, submitted to Congress to-day, disclose the important fact that our Government now occupies the same position that it held in reference to foreign Governments at the beginning of the rebellion, and that though the United States early offered to accept the Paris declaration in reference to privateering' both England and France desired to make an exception in favor of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy, to which the Government has refused to yield, leaving the United States free from any obligation to accept the Paris declaration, while the few rebel privateers are now fugitive on the high seas, or are lying idle in Southern harbors. A *résumé* of the documents shows the following to be our relations with foreign nations.

England entertains, or at least expresses, no sympathy for us, but rather the reverse.

France has not been cordial, but has been less offensive than England.

Austria has been friendly, and from the outset has declared that she would not recognize the rebel Confederacy.

Prussia and all the German States have been equally cordial.

Russia has been friendly, but anxious for the war to end.

Sweden and Norway have been friendly from the beginning.

Belgium is undecided, but passive.

Holland is disposed to follow the lead of England at a respectful distance.

Italy is full of warm sympathy for our Government and for freedom.

Spain, though not aggressive, has an evident leaning towards the Jeff. Davis Republic.

Denmark is friendly.

The Pope, though he announces that his Government is not of this world, but that he is concerned with spiritual things, yet if he were to express an opinion, he, as a good Christian, will always be on the side of law and order.

THE REPORT OF SECRETARY CHASE.

The Cabinet will be occupied to-morrow with the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A CAUCUS OF RADICAL REPUBLICANS

There was a caucus of the radical Republican members of the House, yesterday afternoon, having for its avowed object the inaugnration of a policy for their own guidance. The subject of the general emancipation and arming of the slaves was not broached. The joint resolutions of Messrs. ELIOT and STEVENS, which will come up in regular order next Tuesday, are to be consolidated and made a test question, preliminary to the consideration of Mr. BINGHAM'S Confiscation bill, which is made the special order for that day. The resolutions are to the effect that the President of the United States, in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the American army, during a state of war, has the power to confiscate the slaves of rebels, and that he be requested to do so. The two sections of Mr. BINGHAM'S bill, that embrace the entire policy of the radical Republicans of this Congress on the negro question, are the following:

That every pers on who shall engage in or aid or abet the rebellion, shall forfeit any claim which such person may have to the service or labor of any slave or slaves, and the slave or slaves of such person shall be, and are hereby, declared free men, and forever released from such servitude, anything in the laws of the United States or of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

That no person shall be arrested or surrendered as a fugitive slave upon the order of any person in the military or naval service of the United States.

Many of the Republican members of the House have been urging a conference of all the members of the party, but the leaders here have opposed it thus far, fearing that the differences between the conservative and radical wings on the Slavery question would be widened, and they are in hopes that if no attempt be made to adopt a policy for the party, these differences may be healed, and the legislation proceed harmoniously.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In reference to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, different propositions will probably be introduced in Congress,—one with compensation, another without—one gradually, and another immediately.

NO MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The account given by a New-York paper, of the difference between the President and Mr. CAMERON in regard to amending the report of the latter, is grossly unjust to the President. It represents Mr. CAMERON as obstinately refusing to strike from his report matter that the President regarded as extraneous, and conniving at the publication of the report as originally written, in defiance of the wishes and commands, even, of the President. It is sufficient to say that the President would never have tolerated any such contumacy, if it had been exhibited, and equally clear that Mr. CAMERON understands the proprieties of official life too well to have conducted in such a style. The truth is that Mr. CAMERON yielded to the suggestions of the President, and himself amended his report by striking out such parts as the President objected to, agreeing to support the President's views fully and cordially. On no other condition would he, or could he, have remained an hour in the Cabinet.

NO NECESSITY FOR ARMING THE SLAVES.

It is thought very strange by the public that a few Congressmen should so eagerly press the policy of "arming the slaves," when the Government has never yet been able to arm with suitable guns the white men that are in the field, and when the Secretary of War is compelled to decline from day to day regiments after regiments of white volunteers that are tendered for the war. But two objects can be had in view by this eagerness to get black supernumeraries enlisted—contracts for more guns, and emoluments to feed at Government expense the idle "contraband" army.

THE REGULARS AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

The suggestion of the Secretary of War in his report, in reference to abolishing the distinction between the regular and volunteer service in respect of precedence in the rank and grade of officers, is now proposed by some members of Congress who sit in the matter in behalf of volunteer officers, to be extended so far as to incorporate all the volunteer regiments into the Regular army, leaving the composition of the army when the war shall have been concluded, to be determined by future legislation.

MORE VOLUNTEERS TO BE CALLED FOR.

A proposition for enlisting 200,000 additional volunteers will be introduced in Congress, and it is understood to meet the approval of the Secretary of War.

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Senator JOHNSON, of Tennessee, arrived in the city this morning. He brings the most encouraging reports of the condition of the Union cause in Kentucky and East Tennessee.

IMPORTANT ORDER REGARDING PRISONERS.

An Army Order, just issued by the Secretary of War, directs that all officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer service, now prisoners in the hands of the enemy, or reported as killing in action, or that may hereafter be taken prisoners or reported missing in action, be transferred to skeleton regiments, to be formed by the Governors of the respective States, and to consist entirely of such missing officers and men. The vacancies thus occasioned in the organized regiments will be filled by the Governors of the various States to which the regiments belong. In time of actual field service officers of cavalry, artillery and infantry are permitted to wear the light blue overcoat prescribed for enlisted men of the mounted corps. The uniform for Chaplains of the army will be a plain black frock coat of nine buttons, plain black pantaloons, felt hat or army forage cap without ornament. On occasions of ceremony a plain *chapeau de bras* may be worn.

THE CASE OF W. H. EATON—CONDITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

W. H. EATON, who was arrested by a scouting party last Monday, under the command of Capt. IVAN D JONES, Company C, First New-Jersey Cavalry, is still undergoing examination. It appears that he is from Troy, N. Y., and his character of a spy has been definitely ascertained. Important information was obtained from him, which is withheld for the present. He represents that great dissatisfaction exists in the rebel army, and especially among the South Carolina troops, and confirms the report published in the TIMES a week ago, that permission has been reluctantly given them to return home. The examination of EATON is being conducted by Adjt. W. G. MONTOEN, an energetic young officer, who was present at the capture. Three of the enemy's pickets were captured at the same time.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM THE ENEMY.

Last night a man named BRAHL, a resident of Lowell, Mass., who was pressed into the rebel service at New-Orleans, reached a detachment of FRIEDMAN'S Cavalry, and was brought in. He was a deserter from the Eighth Louisiana Regiment. He states that the rebels have 175 field-pieces at Centreville, but that few are mounted, and that they have no heavy ordnance, except a few 32s, at Manassas, which point is occupied with but few troops. He states that between Fairfax and Centreville they have thrown up intrenchments calculated for four field-pieces each, and so constructed as to afford facilities for making a good fight in a retreat.

LOYAL MEN FROM VIRGINIA.

From those counties in Virginia near Washington, enough men have offered to enlist to half fill the proposed Virginia Brigade, and it is thought that Accomac and Northampton would furnish the balance. Should Congress authorize forming the brigade, no doubt of the complete success of the project is entertained.

TRADING AT THE OPENED SOUTHERN PORTS.

It was announced some time ago, on doubtful authority, that the Government would issue permits to certain parties in the North, and among them to Senator SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, to fit out vessels with various kinds of merchandise of prime necessity for the South, which were to be exchanged for cotton. The parties were to operate at those points where our fleet might effect landings. Since then the Government has had the subject under consideration, and, it is understood, have changed their views upon this matter. Some of the vessels had gone as far as Fortress Monroe, but the parties who had the vessels in charge finding that the Government would not permit them go South, have been compelled to bring the vessels and their cargoes to Baltimore and sell out. What action, if any, the Government will take in this matter, is not at present known.

REBELS SHELLED AND DISPERSED.

Maj.-Gen. BANKS reported to headquarters to-day by telegraph, that Col. LEONARD'S regiment at Hancock had shelled and dispersed a band of rebels passing westward.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.

The California delegation this morning waited upon the Secretary of State for the purpose of obtaining a modification of the passport system so that through passengers to California will not have to procure passorts. Only those, therefore, who design going to Panama and Aspinwall will be compelled to procure passports. The Secretary of State saw at once the injustice of the matter, and an order will at once be issued in accordance with the suggestions of the delegation from California.

THE ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY EXAMINING BOARD.

The Board appointed to examine officers of artillery and cavalry adjourned last week on account of the engagements of its members, having examined some sixty officers, many of whom were found incompetent and discharged. Gen. MCCLELLAN has manifested a determination that officers of light artillery shall be qualified to manage their batteries in action, and he has promptly removed the incapables.

THE SUTLERS.

Some men, professing to represent an organization of Sutlers, are attempting to raise a contribution of $25 each from Sutlers for the purpose of defeating Senator WILSON'S bill. In this connection we may state that one of these honest tradesmen boasts of having made one thousand dollars the day after pay-day.

THE CONTRABAND TRADE IN MARYLAND.

Recent expeditions into St. Mary's County, Md., have established the fact that a very extensive contraband trade has for a long time been carried on between that County and Virginia, without interruption. The leaders in this business have at last been arrested, and to prevent its continuance a regiment of infantry, with two companies of the Third Indiana Cavalry, will be sent thither and winter in Leonardstown, Great Mills and Millstone Landing. The cavalry will be most completely equipped, with carbines and revolvers, and prepared for any duty.

THE ARMY SIGNAL CORPS.

The Army Signal Corps were again practicing today. One corps was stationed on the Capitol, one on a hill west of Georgetown, and a third on an observatory built by Gen. MORRELL, on Minor's Hill. The distance between the first two being three miles, and the latter two six miles. By means of flags messages were sent and received as successfully as by electric telegraph, On Saturday a further test will be made by Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, from a number of different points, and if equally successful, it will be made a distinct branch of service. The Corps at present consists of forty first and second lieutenants, selected from various regiments. The signals are arranged as well for night as day. Instructions in the signals are to be confined solely to adjutants of regiments, and the penalty for disclosing them will be death.

THE STORY OF A CONTRABAND.

A contraband who came into our lines, brings word that the rebels have five regiments and one company of artillery on a high knoll just west of Occoquan village, where they think they can hold two roads that lead southward, crossing the Occoquan near there. There were slight earthworks and no heavy piecee. Their pickets extend up the Occoquan to Union Mills, on the south side. Foraging parties go out in the daytime and return at night. Their cavalry consists principally of farmers, ununiformed and mounted on their own horses. Their arms consist of sabres and a few shot guns.

RUNNING THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

A large number of vessels, some of large size, have recently arrived here from the Lower Potomac. One passed in broad day the rebel batteries, but was unmolested.

A RECONNOISSANCE DOWN THE RIVER.

The *Harriet Lane* and *Jacob Bell* went on a reconnoissance below the rebel batteries last night. The *Lane* will soon go South, and the *Yankee* will be the flagship of the flotilla.

The rebels have nearly completed batteries at Possum Nose, about three miles above the flotilla, and have guns ready to be placed in position.

Yesterday afternoon the rebel battery on Shipping Point fired four shell and seventeen shot at two schooners which were passing down. None of them hit, but one of the schooners tacked and sailed back, taking refuge in Mattawoman Creek.

MORE ARMS FOUND IN BALTIMORE.

Detectives went to Baltimore last night, and seized a large number of carbines concealed in stables and cellars.

UNIFORMS ON HAND.

Uniforms, sufficient to supply the army for at least six months, are now on hand or contracted for. Before more are made it is probable that a Board of Officers will be convened to consider the propriety of obanging the pattern.

COLORS PRESENTED TO THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

This afternoon a splendid stand of colors was presented to the Harris Light Cavalry, at their camp near Arlington House. The President and Mrs. LINCOLN, Secretary CAMERON, Gens. MCDOWELL and KING, and their respective staffs, and a large concourse of ladies and citizens were present. The national colors were presented by Senator HARRIS, and the regimental colors by Judge DAVIES, of New-York. Appropriate presentation speeches were made, which were responded to by Col. DAVIES and Lieut.-Col. KILPATRICK.

TENTH LEGION.

To-morrow Col. VAN WYCK'S Tenth Legion is to visit the city in a body, to be reviewed by the President, after which they will visit the different public buildings.

TRADE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

A resolution was passed by the House, last July, inquiring if any, and what legislation is necessary to increase and extend the trade and commerce of the United States with foreign countries. The President, in response, says that he is not aware that any legislation of the character suggested could now be wisely adopted beyond such as has been already recommended in his annual message, and that nothing further can be effected until the treaties to be submitted to the Senate shall have been ratified.

THE NEW-GRANADA COMMISSION.

A question of importance was raised in the joint United States and New-Granadian Commission today, viz.: Whether the latter Republic is liable, under the treaty, for the payment of damages growing out of the Panama riots, or whether the business of the Commission is merely to ascertain the amount of claims for future action. Mr. CARLISLE for New-Granada maintained the latter proposition, and Mr. COX and Mr. DEAN, of Ohio, for the claimants, the former. The Commission being divided in opinion, they have sent for the umpire, Judge UPHAM.

THE PHILADELPHIA ZOUAVES.

Col. BIDDLE'S regiment, Twenty-third Philadelphia Zouaves, after their parade, was received by the President and Secretaries CAMERON and SEWARD. The appearance and discipline of the regiment was the subject of high commendation.

TRIBUNE REPORTERS IN TROUBLE.

Two reporters of the New-York *Tribune* have been arrested and examined before VAN WYCK'S Congressional Committee on contracts, on a charge of having purloined and caused to be published, a portion of the report of said Committee. They were much frightened, and begged hard to be released. The entire report will be published early next week, and will make over two pages of the TIMES.

THE DISTRICT VOLUNTEERS.

Col. TAIT'S District of Columbia Volunteers have been assigned to the brigade now commanded by Col. ROBINSON, of the First Michigan Regiment, and which is doing duty in guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between this city and Baltimore. Col. ROBINSON is a Captain of the Fifth Infantry United States Army, and has been twenty years in service, mostly on the frontiers. He was in command of Fort McHenry during the Baltimore riot, and though he had with him only two hundred recruits and a limited armament in the fort, by his firm course prevented the fort from being attacked. His claims are being pressed for an appointment as Brigadier-General.

THE KANSAS SENATORIAL CONTEST.

The Kansas Senatorial contested election case, which was postponed last session for want of time to consider it, will be brought up for final action in a few days. Mr. STANTON, the contestant, has procured considerable additional evidence in the matter, which will come before the Senate when the case comes up for consideration.

INDIA-RUBBER BLANKETS.

Gov. MORGAN is urging upon the Government the necessity of supplying our troops with India-Rubber blankets, and especially the New-York troops. Gen.-Quartermaster MYERS favors the suggestion, and it will probably be adopted as a sanitary measure.

To-morrow, Gov. MORGAN and Gen. ARTHUR are to visit several of the camps of the New-York regiments in Virginia.

CONSUL-GENERAL FOR THE PACIFIC PORTS.

It is thought that the interest of the Government requires the appointment of a Consul-General for the Pacific ports. The enormous bills of some of the Consuls for disbursements on account of sick sailors afford reason for believing that some supervision is necessary.

CONSUL TO VALENCIA.

GEORGE KENT, of Maine, has been appointed Consul to Valencia, Spain.

THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE FREMONT CONTRACTS.

The Commission now sitting in St. Louis on the Fremont contracts in the Western Department, have passed on a large amount of claims, in many cases stripping them of their excessive profits and ordering a fair price to be paid. It is understood that the Government has taken steps to pay promptly large amounts of such audited claims.

APPOINTED ON GEN. DIX'S STAFF.

Hon. WM. H. LUDLOW, Ex-Speaker of the Assembly of New-York, has been appointed upon Gen. DIX'S Staff.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Vice-President HAMLIN has appointed Senators FESSENDEN and TRUMBULL, Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of Senator DOUGLAS and the treason of MASON

TREACHERY PUNISHED.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. HARNDON, of Virginia, has been dismissed by direction of the President from the army for deserting his post; also Maj. LYNDE for a similar reason and for subsequently surrendering his command to an inferior force of insurgents in New-Mexico.

TO MUSTERING OFFICERS.

Mustering officers, who have not already done so, are requested to send the rolls on which they have mustered regiments to the Adjutant-General's office, Washington.

PENSIONS GRANTED.

The following pensions were granted on Wednesday:

WINFIELD S. LEACH, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, for fracture of forearm, at Bull Run, half disability—$4 per month.

JAMES NICHOLSON, Sergeant Company C, Second Regiment Maine Volunteers—$8 per month.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

EDWARD PATTERSON, of New-York, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court yesterday, on motion of CHARLES RICE, Esq.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 5.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) asked permission to record his vote on the expulsion of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, as he was absent yesterday. This was granted, and Mr. RICE voted "Yea."

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from citizens of Haverhill, Mass., that the slaves of rebels be liberated unconditionally, and the slaves of Union men on fair payment.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) offered a resolution to appoint a Committee of Three to inquire into the disasters of Bull Run and Edwards' Ferry.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) moved to amend by inserting also "Springfield and Wilson's Creek and Leaington."

Mr. CHANDLER hoped the resolution would not be amended.

Mr. LANE said that the men most entitled to honor had been punished at Wilson's Creek. He perished and was sacrificed, because he was not relieved when he could have been. The people want to know why the gallant Gen. LYON was sacrificed. They want to know why regiments were sent to Cairo instead of to his relief, and why the army moved at a snail's pace to reinforce Col. MULLIGAN at Lexington. The people wanted to know the names of those who permitted these things, and in his (LANE'S) opinion they would not have to look far for the man who permitted the sacrifice of Gen. LYON.

Mr. LANE'S amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a substitute, to appoint a Committee of two members of the Senate and three members of the House, to investigate the causes of the disasters to our arms.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should, to-morrow, introduce a bill to abolish suttlers in the Volunteer forces.

Mr. GRIMES moved to take up the resolution to investigate the case of Col. MILES. He said that a Court of Inquiry had found that Col. MILES was intoxicated to a certain extent—enough to justify Col. RICHARDSON to apply epithets to him, but not enough to remove him from command. He wanted all the facts of the case to go to the people.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced his bill for confiscating the property and giving freedom to the slaves of rebels. He said, it provides for the absolute and complete forfeiture forever to the United States of every species of property, real and personal, wherever situated within the United States, belonging to persons beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, or beyond the reach of civil process in the ordinary mode of judicial proceeding in consequence of the present rebellion, who during its existence shall take up arms against the United States, or in any wise aid or abet this rebellion, this forfeiture to be enforced against property in the rebellious districts, through the military power, and against property in other portions of the United States, where the judicial power is not obstructed by the rebellion, through the Courts, and that the proceeds of the property of each individual seized and forfeited be subject to the just claims of loyal creditors, and to be held for the benefit of loyal citizens despoiled of property by the rebellion, and to defray the expenses incurred in its suppression. The bill also forfeits the claims of all rebels, and those who give them aid and comfort, to the persons they hold in Slavery.

The bill declares that slaves thus forfeited shall be free, and makes it the duty of the President to provide for the colonization of such as may be willing to go to some tropical country, where they may have the protection of the Government, and be secured in all the rights and privileges of freemen. The property belonging to traitors, or those giving them aid and comfort, who may be convicted by judicial tribunals, is to be forfeited on their conviction, the real estate for life, and personal property for ever.

Mr. TRUMBULL made a lengthy argument in support of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should offer an amendment to the Fugitive Slave bill.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Speaker announced vacancies in several of the Standing Committees, which have been filled as follows:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Hooper and Maynard.
Judiciary—Mr. Witson.
Territories—Mr. Sbiel.
Indian Affairs—Mr. Phelps, of California.
Public Buildings—Mr. Blair, of Virginia.
Military Affairs—Mr. Dunn.
Committee on the Establishment of a Western Armory—Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois.
Pacific Railroad—Mr. Sargeant.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Committee on Judiciary to inquire if a telegraphic censorship of the Press has been established in this City, and if so, by whose authority, and by whom it is now controlled; to report if such censorship has not been used to restrain wholesome political criticism and discussion, while its professed and laudable object has been to withhold from the enemy information in relation to the movements of the army.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) submitted a series of resolutions, referring the various branches of the President's Message to the appropriate Committees.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved that that part relating to the defences and fortifications of the great lakes and harbors be referred to a select Committee of nine members.

The question was debated as to whether it should be thus referred, or to the Committee on Military Affairs. It was contended on one side that the great West and Northwest should not be ignored, and on the other that the subject of defences concerned not a section but the entire country.

The question was referred to a select Committee by ten majority.

The resolutions, as thus amended, were adopted. One introduced by Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, referring that portion of the Message in relation to the colonization of slaves taken from armed rebels, to a select Committee of seven, was adopted in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, but was afterwards rejected by the House. The subject was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, introduced a bill proposing to repeal all laws requiring passes to persons of color going northward, to take immediate effect. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a bill providing for a Board of Commissioners to revise and codify the general statutes of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned till Monday.

THE SEIZURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

SECRETARY WELLES CONGRATULATES CAPT. WILKES.

Secretary WELLES has addressed the following congratulatory letter to Capt. WILKES:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 30, 1861.

Capt. Charles Wilkes, commanding United States steamer San Jacinto, Boston:

SIR: I congratulate you on your safe arrival, and especially do I congratulate you on the great public service you have rendered in the capture of the rebel emissaries.

Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL have been conspicuous in the conspiracy to dissolve the Union, and it is well known that when seized by you they were on a mission hostile to the Government and the country. Your conduct in seizing these public enemies was marked by intelligence, ability, decision and firmness, and has the emphatic approval of this Department.

It is not necessary that I should in this communication—which is intended to be one of congratulation to you, your officers and crew—make any comments on the course pursued in capturing the vessel which had these public enemies on board, further than to say that the Government would not, in any case, consent that the commanders of our vessels must first be permitted to discuss such a precedent hereafter for infractions of neutral obligations.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

A BATTLE IN TENNESSEE.

The Rebels Defeated by Parson Brownlow at Morristown.

The Union Forces 3,000---The Rebel Strength Unknown.

TOTAL ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

CAIRO, Thursday, Dec. 5.

A special dispatch in the Memphis papers of the 2d gives an account of a great battle at Morristown, East Tennessee, between the Federal forces under Parson BROWNLOW, and the rebels, which was fought Dec. 1, in which the Parson's forces were victorious.

The rebel dispatch calls it the "first Union victory of the war."

BROWNLOW had 3,000 men. The rebel force is not ascertained.

The rout of the rebels was total.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 2d, contains the following:

"A large body of Unionists attacked the Confederate forces at Morristown, Eastern Tennessee, yesterday' killing a large number, and completely routing them.

Major-Gen. GEORGE CRITTENDEN has arrived at Knoxville to take command of the Confederate forces."

HENRY FOY and JACOB HENSLIER, Unionists, were hung at Greenville, Tennessee, on the 30th of November, for bridge-burning.

THE SCENE OF THE BATTLE.

Morristown is in Granger County, East Tennessee, about thirty miles south of Cumberland Gap, and two hundred and twenty-six miles east of Nashville. It is on *the line of the great Tennessee and Virginia Railroad*, through which nearly all the supplies and troops come from the South to Richmond. It is also a fire in the rear of the rebel ZOLLICOFFER. If the report should prove true, and the gallant PARSON is able to maintain himself, this is by far the most important victory the Union has yet gained.

MEMPHIS REBELS FRIGHTENED.

The Defences at Columbus Deemed Inadequate—A Visit of the Yankees Feared.

CAIRO, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The following items are from the Memphis papers of the 2d:

Gen. PILLOW has a long communication in the Memphis *Appeal*, shewing the insufficiency of the rebel defences at and above Memphis. He says that Columbus once lost, the Federals would have no trouble in marching directly to Memphis, and that Memphis is entirely defenceless and indefensible. He calls upon every male citizen of the State to enroll and threatens all who do not with death.

The rebels are sending their cotton to Northern Alabama for safety. Coffee is quoted $1 per pound in Memphis, and none to be had; Becon, 60 cents, and other provisions in proportion.

LATEST REPORTS FROM KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The *Commercial's* Frankfort dispatch says that, although every act in the legislative proceedings shows a most loyal feeling, nothing of general interest has transpired.

The expulsion of the traitor BRECKINRIDGE from Congress gives great satisfaction. Many aspire to succeed him, among whom are JAMES GUTHRIE, JOSHUA F. BELL, Geo. ROBERTSON, NATHANIEL WOLFE, and GARRETT DAVIS BRECKINRIDGE is named.

ZOLLICOFFER is on the south side of Cumberland River, seven miles from Somerset, with 7,500 men, and some good artillery. Gen. SCHOEPF is on this side, and will be ready to engage him as soon as the river recedes. A fight is expected soon.

DESTRUCTION OF THE COTTON CROP.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 30, Via MEMPHIS and CAIRO.

Patriotic planters on the seaboard are hourly applying the torch to their crops of cotton and rice. Along the coast there is one sheet of flame and smoke.

Many military companies in New-Orleans are volunteering for thirty days, to serve at Columbus, Ky.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Rigid Measures against the Rebels Inaugurated by Gen. Halleck.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 5.

Gen. HALLECK has issued lengthy general orders in reference to the affairs of this department, the principal points of which are as follows:

Lieut.-Col. B. W. FARRAR is appointed Provost Marshal of the Department.

Commanding officers of districts, posts and corps are directed to arrest and place in confinement all persons in arms against the United States, or who give aid, assistance or encouragement to the enemy.

All property belonging to such persons, which can be used by the army, will be taken possession of for that purpose, and all other property will be examined by a Board of Officers, and sold according to army regulations.

All persons found in disguise as pretended loyal citizens, or under other false pretences within our lines, giving information to or communicating with the enemy, will be arrested, tried and shot as spies.

Persons now employed or enlisted in the service of the so-called Confederate States who commit hostility will not be treated as prisoners of war, but punished as criminals and be shot or less severely punished, according to the rules of war.

In consequence of large numbers of Union families and non-combatants having been plundered and driven from their homes in a destitute condition, and thousands of such persons are now finding their way into this city, the Provost Marshals are directed to ascertain the condition of persons so driven from their homes, and under the military law of retaliation, quarter them in the homes, and feed and clothe them, at the expense of avowed Secessionists, who, although they do not themselves rob and plunder, give aid and encouragement, abet and countenance the acts of their fellow-rebels.

THE SOUTHWESTERN REFUGEES.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The care of the refugees from the Southwest has been assigned by Gen. HALLECK to the Sanitary Commission in charge of the Government Hospital in this city, where liberal contributions of money, clothing and provisions are received. The Provost Marshal has taken steps to furnish suitable quarters among the Secessionists of the city for all those need-

ing such assistance, [illegible] clothing, blankets, &c., [illegible] to Camp Jackson prisoners, have been [illegible] for their benefit. Some [illegible] have already gone into Illinois, where they will endeavor to support their families until they can return to their homes. Large numbers continue to arrive, and the road between here and Rolla is crowded with them.

REBEL REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

MONTGOMERY'S FORCE CUT TO PIECES—PRICE SURROUNDED BY M'CULLOCH.

CAIRO, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The Memphis *Avalanche* states that Gen. RAINS had cut MONTGOMERY'S forces to pieces, taking MONTGOMERY prisoner.

MCCULLOCH had surrounded PRICE at Sedalia, and it was believed the latter would be forced to surrender or be cut to pieces.

Gen. PRICE had crossed Gasconade River, en route for St. Louis. People everywhere were flocking to his support. It is believed he would have an army of 50,000 men before reaching St. Louis.

THE WESTERN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The Convention to-day abolished the viva voce system of voting, substituting the ballot, in the Legislature.

Mr. BURLEY, of Marshall, offered a resolution to inquire into the expediency of all attorneys being made to take the oath of allegiance; also, allowing no person to sue in the Courts who is disloyal.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news. No flags of truce had passed. The *U. S. Spaulding* had sailed for Hatteras.

The detachment of the New-York Fifth Regiment returned in the steamer *Star*, this morning, from the Eastern Shore. Secession is defunct there.

THE "RAT-HOLE" SQUADRON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The ship *Tenor*, of the "Rat-hole" squadron, has returned here leaky. She put back when off Hatteras.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—The subscriber respectfully announces to merchants and clerks doing business in the lower part of the City, also the citizens of Brooklyn and Jersey City, that he has opened a new Commercial Academy at No. 323 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, where adults may receive strictly private lessons in Penmanship, Bookkeeping, &c. Class Writing classes for young men daily. Academy, No. 325 Broadway, and No. 6 Fourth-avenue.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX IS STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.—Always something novel and cheap for the public. Buffalo robes is the idea now. Everybody should procure one of KNOX'S Buffalo Robes. They will outlast a half dozen blankets, and are a hundred per cent. more comfortable for camp life. KNOX'S Whitney style of Hats is also ready. It is a beautiful shape, worthy in every respect of KNOX'S well earned reputation. KNOX, you know, holds out at 213 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates of all kinds, from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit everybody.

CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig State of Maine, from Marseilles—Stephen Tuttle, Charles Rout, B. Cobel, Aug. Prahn.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 10 | Sun sets.... 4 32 | Moon sets.... 9 05
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 11 | Gov. Island..12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 5.

Arrived.

Bark Sanderson, (Br., of Sunderland,) Herbert, London 53 ds., in ballast to Ralli & Co.

Bark Irene, (Norw.,) Jules, Dublin 40 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Neptune, (Br., of Falmouth,) Cock, Glasgow 24 ds., with coal to Edmiston Bros.

Brig State of Maine, (of Machias,) Cate, Marseilles Oct. 4, passed Gibraltar 13th, with mdse. to Thompson & Hunter. Nov. 19, George Oakley, a seaman, of Guernsey, fell overboard, and was drowned. Has had continual N. W. gales since leaving Gibraltar. Has split sails and received other damage.

Brig Grace Worthington, (Br., of Belize, Hon.,) Stevens, Belize, Hon., Nov. 12, with mahogany to F. Alexandre & Son. Experienced heavy northerly winds most of the passage. Nov. 20, lat. 30 25, lon. 77 45, spoke brig C. H. Samson, 26 ds. from Tobasco for New-York, with foremast sprung.

Brig Sprite, Price, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., in ballast to Sieffken & Iremonides. Has had continual N. W. and S. W. gales from the equator. Vessels left before reported.

Brig Maria, Morgan, Para 43 ds., with Brazil nuts to E. L. Corning. Been 15 ds. N. of Bermuda with very heavy N. W. gales.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Flint, Demerara Nov. 1, via New-London 3d inst., with sugar to Daniel Trowbridge. Has had continual gales the entire passage.

Brig Isabella, Hansbidt, Para Nov. 5, with rice E. L. Corning.

Brig Cactus, (Br., of South Shields,) Pollard, Dublin 20 in ballast to order.

Brig Mary Alice, (Br.,) Hardy, Halifax 13 ds., with fish to Brett, Son & Co.

WIND—During the day, S. W.; Sunset, calm.

Sailed.

Dec. 4—Steamship Ericsson, U. S. gunboat Rhode Island.

Dec. 4—Ships Mercury, Havre; Theobald, do.; E. S. Ponnell, Bristol; Belle Wood, Liverpool; Susan Fearing, London; Lizzie Heman, (Br.,) Liverpool. Bark Coeur, Trinidad. Brig Emily Fisher, St. Croix. Schr. Nuevo Ex. (Span.,) St. Domingo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S

PALE CREAM ALE,

SUPERIOR AMBER ALE,

PORTER,

AND

NEW-YORK BROWN STOUT.

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED AMERICAN ALES are brewed from the CHOICEST BARLEY MALT and HOPS, and highly esteemed by those who have used them. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our superior stock, assured that they will find the BEST and PUREST articles.

We have at all times a large stock ready for delivery, in whole, half and quarter casks, suitable for the TRADE, HOTELS, and FAMILY USE, which we offer on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS,

Nos. 136 and 140 West 13th-st., New-York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is fully competent to do chamber-work and washing, or can take the entire charge of a baby, and can do plain sewing, and is willing and obliging in all her duties, and has no objections to go to Brooklyn, or a short distance in the country; has two years City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 48 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game, soups, jellies, ice cream, all kinds of desserts and pastry, bread and biscuit also. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY NIGHT Dec. 5, between Bro

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3186. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT VANDERBILT.

Gen. Viele's Expedition not yet Started.

BEAUFORT STILL UNOCCUPIED.

Reconnoissances of the Adjoining Country.

The Whole Tract from Tybee to Charleston Deserted by the Whites.

Immense Quantities of Cotton to be Secured.

Destruction of Storehouses by Rebel Incendiaries.

GENERAL GOOD BEHAVIOR OF THE BLACKS.

The United States steam transport *Vanderbilt*, Capt. LE FEVRE, from Port Royal, S. C., Dec. 3, with mails and passengers to Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, U. S. Quartermaster, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Nothing of importance had transpired since the sailing of the *Rhode Island*. Gen. VIELE's expedition was filling out with all possible haste, and would leave on its mission as soon as more troops arrived, which would be very soon, as they were expected at any moment.

The harbor at Port Royal has been buoyed off, so that a vessel drawing twenty-five feet of water can enter with perfect safety.

The health of the troops continues good.

Beaufort still remains unoccupied by the National troops. Visits are daily made by officers of the army and navy to that place.

The schooner *Western Star* was to sail for New-York in a day or two, with a cargo of cotton.

The work of digging intrenchments on Tybee Island was progressing rapidly, the laborers being protected by two National gunboats.

Two National gunboats were also lying off Beaufort for the purpose of repelling any advance which might be made by the rebels to occupy the island.

Our intrenchments at Hilton Head have been strengthened. Two piers are in course of construction, and several storehouses have been erected.

Transports were busily discharging. The following vessels were at Port Royal when the *Vanderbilt* left:

British frigate Immortalite.
United States frigate Wabash.
United States gunboats Mohican, Pembina, Ottawa, Curlew, R. B. Forbes, Isaac Smith, Mercury, O. M. Pettit, Penguin, Augusta, Florida, Bienville.
Transports—Steamers Ariel, Daniel Webster, Philadelphia, Matanzas, Oriental, Empire City, Cahawba, Mannahe, Star of the South, Parkersburgh, Locust Point, Winfield Scott, (condemned,) Potomac, Ben Deford, Atlantic. Ships Great Republic, Ocean Express, Golden Eagle, Zenas Coffin, and a number of brigs and schooners coal-laden.

Capt. R. SAXTON, Chief Quartermaster at Port Royal, has ordered the immediate return of the *Vanderbilt*, with a cargo of supplies required by the Quartermaster at that point. It will be recollected that the *Vanderbilt*, in the recent Naval Expedition, was freighted with a large assorted cargo of ordnance, commissary and quartermaster's stores, together with two regiments of soldiers, including all their camp equipage, rations, baggage, &c., &c.; also, Gen. SHERMAN's entire brigade staff officers. Besides, she towed the *Great Republic*,

The following are the passengers by the *Vanderbilt*:

Major J. L. Hewett, paymaster U. S. A.; Saml. F. Barr, sutler of Sherman's E. C.; Capt. C. H. Farrell, of Gen. Viele's Staff; Chas. A. Weed, Gov. Supercargo, Capt. John A. Falconer, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment; E. W. Wallam, paymaster's clerk; Lieut. Horatio Belcher, Eighth Michigan Regiment; W. McClellan, master carpenter; Wm. H. Beard, of Brooklyn; Capt. Foster Willis, steamer *Mayflower*; John J. Ross, Ninth Maine Regiment; W. J. Skinner, U. S. Engineers. Also, 13 discharged teamsters and carpenters, and 35 invalid seamen and soldiers.

Among the passengers of the *Vanderbilt*, is Capt. L. CAMMANN, and five of his crew of schooner *Albion*, who were taken prisoners whilst trying to run the blockade at Charleston.

It will be remembered that the *Albion* reached this port about a week ago in charge of a prize crew.

Capt. CAMMANN states that after his vessel was captured by the *Penguin* he was put on board a Spanish vessel and taken into Port Royal.

He says several vessels run the blockade off Savannah while he was at that place. Capt. CAMMANN resides at Savannah, where a portion of his family now are. He is a native of New-York City.

She also brings home one secession spy taken at Port Royal. He is a German, and gave his name as CONRAD MARSIN. He says he came to this country about four years ago, and has lived most of the time at Beaufort, where he has worked at shoemaking. When our troops captured Fort Walker, the wealthy planters, residing in Beaufort, took a hasty departure for the interior, and he followed them, taking the precaution, however, before he went, to bury his trunk a distance of several feet in the earth. The crafty negroes were not long in discovering the spot, as MARSIN, on his subsequent return to repossess himself of his worldly treasures, found out. His next move was to search for his trunk. He traveled over several plantations, but could not find it. He then jumped into a boat, and engaged four negroes to row him across a stream, and on reaching land was surprised to find himself surrounded by a company of Highlanders, and a prisoner in their hands. What action the Government will take in his case is not yet known.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Important Events of a Few Days—The Reconnoissances on the Mainland—The Country Deserted by the Whites, from Tybee to Charleston—Quantities of Clothes Discovered—Fortifications Deserted—The Negroes Welcoming the Union Soldiers, &c.

HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Sunday, Dec. 1, 1861.

The events of the past few days have not been salient ones; the building of stables for eleven hundred horses, the erection of ordnance storehouses, and the appointment of cemeteries, are scarcely themes that strike the public attention, vastly important as they are to the comfort and safety of the new population landed upon this shore. The throwing up of entrenchments and the mounting of guns are more purely military in their aspect, and a complete description of the changes wrought here by the officers of the engineer and ordnance corps would undoubtedly interest the country, but prudence forbids any such detail. There are left only the reconnoissances, which have been important and extended, and a statement of the results developed by them.

The reconnoissances since my last letter have been a renewed one, under Capt. GILMORE, Chief of Engineers, to Tybee Island, and one westward, half way to Charleston, under Lieut. P. H. O'ROURKE, also of the Engineer Corps. The former completed the investigation begun by Gen. SHERMAN, in person, a few days earlier. He went on the steamer *Ben De Ford*, with three companies of volunteers as an escort, and spent a day or two exploring the condition of the island. No other defences were discovered than those I have described in a previous letter, and these, as then stated, were completely abandoned. Some other results of the reconnoissance were of a nature not proper for publication.

Lieut. O'ROURKE made his reconnoissance under an escort of three companies of the New-York Seventy-ninth and three gunboats, the *Pawnee*, (flag-ship,) Capt. DRAYTON; the *Pembina*, Capt. BANKHEAD, and the *Curlew*. Capt. BOUTELLE, of the Coast Survey, whose intimate knowledge of this coast renders his presence almost indispensable on anch occasions, also accompanied the expedition in his vessel, the *Vixen*. Lieut. O'ROURKE first traveled the length of St. Helena Island to St. Helena Sound, where he was met by the gunboats; thereafter, his progress was partly by land and partly by water. On Otter Point, the northern extremity of St. Helena Sound, he found a small field work, which had been mounted with four or five guns, but was entirely abandoned. From here the party sailed up several of the rivers that penetrate the interior. On the Ashepoo they found a fort, and on the Coosaw another, both in the condition of that on Otter Point. The greatest distance traveled inwards from the sea was twelve or fifteen miles, but at one time the party was only thirty-two miles from Charleston. Everywhere the whites had deserted their residences, leaving the negroes behind; in several instances they set fire to the cotton-houses at the approach of the Union forces, but with these exceptions, their property remained undisturbed. No pillaging had taken place. National troops were sometimes quartered in gentlemen's houses, where the furniture of the drawing-rooms was scrupulously guarded from use, and the silver plate that, in their haste, was left on the sideboards, was subjected to no damage. The blacks told the same story here as everywhere else; their masters had fled with the greatest trepidation after the fall of Port Royal; had endeavored to persuade the slaves to accompany them, and had even shot some who refused. But, as elsewhere, the blacks had remained behind, and welcomed the new-comers. For seven miles further inward than it was thought advisable to advance, the whites were said to have abandoned the country.

It is thus definitely ascertained, that from Tybee Island, within a mile and a quarter of Fort Pulaski, up to Otter Point, not much more than thirty miles from Savannah, the entire seaboard of South Carolina is in our hands; her white population fled; her planters' houses abandoned, and often pillaged by the blacks; the cotton houses frequently burned by the rebels themselves, (sometimes the cotton has been buried,) and the slave population left to take care of itself. The efforts to carry off the slaves have been in nearly every case abortive. No love for masters, no fear of their cruelty, no apprehension of the Yankees has been sufficient to alarm the blacks. They all look upon us as friends; and where they do not come within our lines, say that all that restrains them is the dislike of leaving their families and the "things"—their little property. They have a cat-like clinging to their old quarters, and do not generally manifest any desire to quit them. When they have fled in large numbers, it has been always towards our lines, but so far as I can learn it has been because of the efforts of their masters to take them off. This they resist, but they manifest no peculiarly vindictive spirit. They complain of bad treatment, but I cannot learn that they display any desire to revenge themselves. They chuckle indeed with infinite glee over Southern disasters; they tell of the lies they told their former owners, of their pretences to love them, of their forced obedience; they believe in the power of the Unionists to overthrow the Southern rule; they are willing to act as guides or scouts, (occasionally;) to work; to give all information; and the more intelligent they are the readier to aid us. But unless provoked by the foolish attempts of the rebels to carry them off, I doubt whether they will attempt any injury to the persons of the whites. The plundering indeed presages evil, but if the rebels set the example by firing their own cotton-houses, they need not be surprised to find it imitated. If they persist in their attempts at forcibly restraining the slaves and in firing at them, the worst consequences are likely to follow.

The health of the command is not so good as might be desired; congestive and typhoid fevers are prevalent, but by no means epidemic. There is, however, a great lack of hospital stores, and I am authoritatively informed that the patriotism and benevolence of those at home could hardly be better employed than in providing additions to these stores. The need for such luxuries as the sick require is pressing, and even bedding, sheets, and other of the more obvious necessities of the hospital have not been furnished. Requisitions have been made for them, but months may elapse before in the official routine the command will be supplied. The women of New-York who feel inclined to devote a portion of their means or their energies to the cause, in behalf of which these men sicken and die, have here a fitting opportunity. The cause of this strange state of affairs is no neglect on the part of the present Medical Director of the command; Dr. GEO. COOPER, who was appointed to his position only a day or two before the expedition sailed from Annapolis.

VAGABOND.

THE RECONNOISSANCE UP THE ASHPOO RIVER.

VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE SERVICE.

Our correspondent with the great Naval Expedition, states that the *Pawnee*, *Pembina* and *Curlew* were the vessels engaged in the reconnoissance up the Ashpoo River in South Carolina. We append a brief description of these gunboats.

The *Curlew* was in New-York about ten days ago, having her machinery arranged. She is about 380 tons burden. Her armament consists of six 32-pounders and a rifled 20-pounder Parrott on the forecastle deck. Her principal officers are:

Lieutenant Commanding—WAINWOOD.
First Lieutenant—George H. Haywood.
Masters—Robert Spavin, Horatio Parish, Caleb A. Curtis.
Assistant Paymaster—W. A. Aiken.
Assistant Surgeon—Celso. Prerucci.
First Assistant Engineer—George R. Ewer.
Third Assistant Engineers—John Lloyd, True Swasey, Arch. D. McConnell.

The *Pembina* is one of the new twenty-three gunboats, with whose shape and appearance every New-Yorker, at least, is now familiar. She was engaged in the action at Port Royal entrance, and had her steam-chest perforated by a round shot. Her principal officers are:

Lieutenant Commanding—P. CROSBY.
Lieutenant and Executive Officer—C. H. Cashman.
Acting Masters—Rodgers, Mills, Powers.
Acting Paymaster—E. Stewart.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—A. W. H. Hawkins.
First Assistant Engineer—J. Young.
Third Assistants—Van Horenburg, N. B. Clark, J. S. Smith.

The *Pawnee* carries twelve 9-inch guns, and is a vessel of 1,289 tons. She has performed rigid blockade duty during the Summer. At one time she had a very smart engagement with the rebel batteries at Aquia Creek. She fought at Port Royal, with the rest of the squadron, and was struck nine times in her hull. One of the balls entered the ward-room, knocked down bulkheads, and finally lodged in an iron safe. The *Pawnee's* principal officers are:

Lieutenant Commanding—R. H. WYMAN.
Lieutenants—Maxwell, McCrea, Eastman, Blue.
Midshipmen—Snell, Daniels.
Surgeon—Gunnell.
Paymaster—Abbott.
Chief-Engineer—W. H. Rutherford.
Third Assistant Engineers—Hardee, Trilley, Champlon, Adamson, Sellman.

OPERATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Scene of the Recent Reconnoissances Made by our Forces.



* *Fort Beauregard.* ** *Fort Walker.* Entrance to Savannah, Ga. *Rough shading on interior of Map indicates Swamps.*

THE COTTON AT PORT ROYAL WASTED AND DESTROYED.

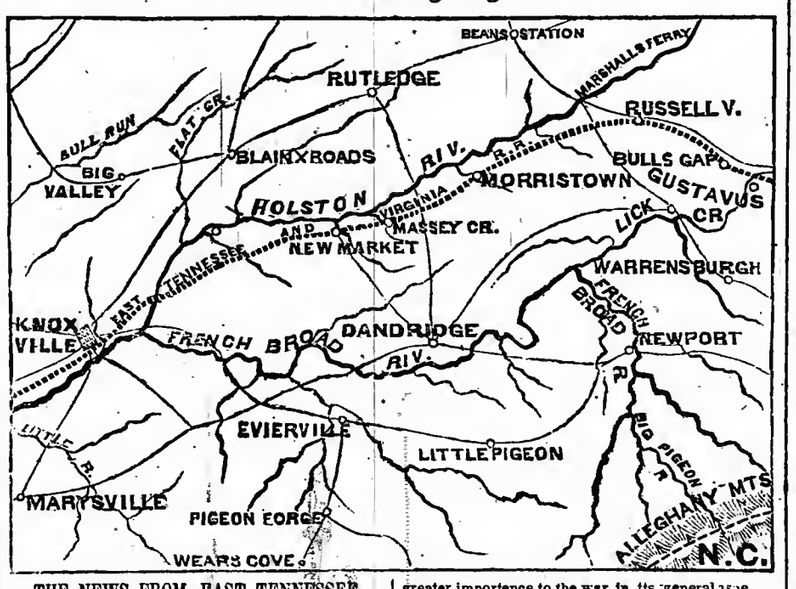
Extract of a Letter Dated

HILTON HEAD, Dec. 1, 1861.

Gen. SHERMAN will not allow a pound of cotton to go, unless there is a *white* owner to buy it from. Cotton is used freely for 15,000 soldiers' beds, and *is wasted and scattered round in every direction.* Cotton houses are *full* of the finest sea island cotton, and the negroes burn it up nightly by orders of their masters. Capt. SAXTON, the chief Quartermaster of the expedition, wants to *take the cotton and load every return ship with it, but Gen. Sherman will not give his consent.* Certain parties have hired the negroes about here to pick and gin the cotton, paying them five cents a pound for their labor. Gen. SHERMAN is in ill health, being badly afflicted with the dispepsia.

MAP OF EASTERN TENNESSEE.

Morristown, the Scene of Parson Brownlow's Exploit, and the Surrounding Region



THE NEWS FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The important news which we published yesterday of the exploit of the gallant Parson BROWNLOW in East Tennessee, is again directing universal attention to that quarter of the scene of operations. The patriots of that region have become wearied out waiting on the dilatory and wavering movements of the National forces in Eastern Kentucky, and have been driven to desperation by the outrageous persecutions of the rebel authorities, State and Confederate; and now, after having destroyed the bridges on the various railroads over which the rebel hordes might be precipitated upon them, they have taken the field, drawn the sword, and won the first battle that has been fought in that State.

It is a striking and significant fact that the mountaineers dwelling along that part of the great Appalachian range which sweeps through the middle Slave States have been, and still are, warmly devoted to the National Union. In Western Maryland, Western Virginia, Western North Carolina, Eastern Tennessee, Northern Georgia, and Northern Alabama, the people were strongly opposed to secession, and bitter against all the schemes of the conspirators; and when, finally, by fraud and villainy, the latter succeeded in achieving their ends, these men not only refused for months to succumb to the secession traitors, but, at different points, began organizing in various ways, both peaceful and belligerent, so as to reverse their doings, and to regain a position in the old Union and under the old flag. (The fact that the slaves are comparatively few, and thinly scattered along this mountain range, may account for the predominance of Union feeling and conviction. There is settled all through here a free, independent yeomanry, with all the traditions and conditions of liberty, and with but little interest in African Slavery.)

Western Virginia may now be said to be redeemed; for, though the rebel bushwackers may keep up a petty warfare for an indefinite period, the National forces are fortified in strong mountain positions from which no rebel force can ever expel them, while the newly organized State Government will see to it that peace is maintained, and that the marauders are driven from every foot of the soil over which its boundaries may be extended.

The scene now opens further westward in the adjoining State of *Tennessee*, and the campaign begins with a success under BROWNLOW precisely as did the campaign in Western Virginia under KELLY. Operations at the present point, however, are of far greater importance to the war, in its general issue than those that have taken place in any other part of the Southwest. We have urged over and over again, in this journal, the fundamental importance to the Union cause of our obtaining possession of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. It requires but a glance at any correct Railroad map to establish this proposition. The road may be said to begin at Memphis, on the Mississippi River, and proceed by way of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Chattanooga, in the southeast corner of Tennessee, and thence through Knoxville, by way of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, to *Richmond*. This is the sole route used by the rebel States of the Southwest in this war, in reaching the army of rebellion in Virginia. Along this long fertile line are found the men of war and the provisions for war. And by this route alone is it possible to draw supplies to Virginia in sufficient abundance and with necessary dispatch, to support the army that JEFF. DAVIS has in the field. For a distance of 240 miles, that is to say, from Chattanooga, Tenn., to the State line near Abingdon, Va., this road lies wholly in *East Tennessee*, and in the midst of as loyal and warlike a population as can be found in the Union.

Morristown is not far from the centre of this district, and on this line of road. Geographically, it is situated in Granger County, East Tennessee, about thirty miles south of Cumberland Gap, and 226 miles east of Nashville. Militarily, it is a strategic point of vast and vital importance.

If Gen. BROWNLOW has really gained the reported victory, and if the loyal mountaineers of East Tennessee—of whom there are at least forty thousand—flock to his standard in sufficient force to enable him to maintain himself, he will not only have outflanked and cut off ZOLLICOFFER and LEE, and raised the National banner well down in the centre of the rebel territory, but he will also command the great rebel railroad of the Southwest.

We publish this morning, however, three items of news which cannot be agreeable to Parson BROWNLOW. One is, that the National troops at Camp Hoskins, Pulaski County, Ky., which, since the disgraceful retreat of Gen. SCHOEPF, are the nearest reinforcements to the East Tennesseeans, are about to retire northward before the rebels, thus isolating BROWNLOW even more than he has been. The second is, that Gen. ROSECRANS, a part of whose forces were reported some time ago to be preparing for a diversion into Kentucky or East Tennessee, has gone northward as high as Wheeling, Va., for the Winter. And third, instead of *his* going to East Tennessee, his adversary, the rebel chief FLOYD, and his command, had been ordered there, and on the 3d inst. were within thirty miles of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. And yesterday morning it was announced that the rebel, Gen. CRITTENDEN, had arrived at Knoxville, in BROWNLOW's rear, to take the field with his forces.

These things look bad enough, undoubtedly; but Gen. Parson BROWNLOW is a man of resources, and if FLOYD, ZOLLICOFFER or CRITTENDEN come upon him with an overwhelming force, he can at all events destroy the railroad, disband and retire his forces to the mountains, and there wait for the bright morning, which we hope is not far off, when, from the gray Cumberland Mountain peaks the persecuted loyalists can descry the flag of the Union advancing from fold Kentucky.

IMPORTANT FROM SAVANNAH.

An Immediate Attack on Fort Pulaski Expected.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 6.

A dispatch from Savannah in the Richmond papers of yesterday, dated the 4th inst., says:

"Sixteen of the ships of the enemy are now inside the bar, and an attack on Fort Pulaski is hourly expected."

REBEL NEWS FROM TYBEE.

The Savannah *Republican* publishes a letter from Fort Pulaski direct, dated Nov. 23, from which we make the following extract:

"The enemy appeared around Tybee Point about 7 o'clock A. M., yesterday. The sentinel reported them, and the assembly was beat. We were ordered to the guns—there we awaited them. The enemy, composed of a frigate and one gunboat, rounded the point, and commenced throwing shot and shell on Tybee. Not having received a reply, they dispatched the gunboat for more vessels. About 4 o'clock the gunboat came back with two more very large vessels; soon after a long train of small boats were seen to leave the vessels and head for the shore. About 6 o'clock the Federal flag was seen flying on Tybee Island. About 7 o'clock at night, Capt. READ, of the Irish Volunteers, took a squad of his men and went over to the island, and got in sight of the Yankees—he could see them all around the fire—but, finding that he could not effect his object, which was to burn the large hospital, there being too many men around the house, he returned, and burnt all the houses on his way, including Capt. KING's large house; also, the platform where the boat lands. They also brought off an old negro, the property of Mr. KING, whom the picket had left. He is now at the fort.

This morning the Federal flag could be seen flying on the lighthouse. There are three large vessels off the point now, and another gunboat has just arrived.

The island is naturally protected by large sand-hills, which could have protected our men from the shells of the enemy.

I think a thousand men would whip them off the island in two hours. The enemy have a foothold on all the Southern States bordering on the Atlantic, but I think they have gained very little by taking Tybee Island. I do not think they can get enough rice and cotton on Tybee to pay the cost of the expedition, as they say they did at Port Royal.

Capt. S. has gone out to burn some fishermen's huts on the island.

We have plenty of ammunition and men, and we defy them to come in range of our guns—we will show them the difference between taking Port Royal and Fort Pulaski.

LATEST FROM TYBEE.

From the Savannah *News* of the 28th we extract the following:

"The steamer *Ida* arrived from Fort Pulaski at 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, having left at 2 o'clock. Capt. CHACOBERT reports six Federal vessels still inside the bar. Five more vessels, supposed to be transports, arrived yesterday noon, and can be seen outside the bar, making eleven vessels in all now in sight of Fort Pulaski. From their movements it was thought the vessels outside would come in over the bar last evening. The vessels inside lie at anchor about four miles from the fort, and out of the reach of our guns. One, a large frigate, can be seen from the Exchange and the balconies of the stores on the bluff.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a party of Yankee troops, armed with muskets, were observed from the fort advancing along the beach towards King's landing. Two or three round shot and shell were fired at them from the fort. When the first shell was fired, the Yankees prostrated themselves on the ground; after the second shell burst over them, they arose and fled to the cover of the woods. They afterwards appeared on the beach, out of the range of the guns of the fort. It is not known whether any of them were hit by our shot and shell, but those who saw the bursting of the shell, which made the sand fly in their immediate vicinity, are under the impression that they were not entirely harmless.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Movements of the Thieving Floyd—A Flag of Truce from Norfolk—A Message from Gov Letcher, &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 6.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of yesterday, says that it is currently reported, that Gen. FLOYD's command has been ordered to another important post for duty.

A telegram, dated Nashville, 3d inst., says that Gen. FLOYD has fallen back to within thirty miles of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroads.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 5, *via* BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 6.

A flag of truce came down from Norfolk bringing several Charleston passengers, but no news of any kind.

Gen. WOOL also dispatched a flag of truce to Norfolk with a number of letters and considerable clothing for the Union prisoners at Richmond.

The *Illinois* will leave here for Port Royal with troops for Gen. SHERMAN this evening.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of to-day contains a message from Gov. LETCHER, the main points of which is his regret that Fortress Monroe is not in possession of the Confederate States.

The Rebel Congress, at its session of the 3d inst. passed a resolution of thanks to Gen. STERLING PRICE, for his active services in Missouri during the campaign.

Gov. LETCHER urges a forward movement. He says the banks of the Potomac is not the place to fight, but the banks of the Susquehanna.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Dec. 6.

The New-Orleans *Crescent*, of the 25th of November, contains the weekly bank statement to the 22d of November, as follows:

Circulation	$6,958,000
Deposits	18,403,000
Specie	13,771,000

There had been no sales of Cotton or Tobacco. Sugar was selling at 3c.@3¾c. ℔ lb. Molasses, 14c. @21c. ℔ gallon. Flour, $11 50@$12 ℔ bbl. Corn, $1 ℔ bushel. Whisky, rectified, $1 10 ℔ gallon, and Rye, $2 25. Lard, 29c.@30c. ℔ lb. Beef—Mess, $33. Pork—Mess, $45. Bacon, 22c.@25c. ℔ lb.

Nov. 26—Texas cattle sell at $20@45 per head hogs, $10@$13 per 100 lbs.; sheep, second quality, $3 @$5 per head; veals, $8@$13 per head.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* also says that the decrease in the Exchange of $274,000 on the week is attributed to a desire to place funds in England to invest in merchandise, sterling having been freely taken at 125 to 126. We are not aware of any prospective improvement in commerce to warrant these figures, which are much higher than in the bankruptcy of 1837 and 1840.

It is bruited about that some parties are placing all their funds in Europe for fear, perhaps, the highway robbers of the world may penetrate our good city.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES AGAIN IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 6.

The Fifth New-York Regiment returned from the eastern shore of Virginia yesterday. This morning, they made a grand parade here, marching from Federal Hill through the city to the headquarters of Gen. DIX. They bore with them a large secession flag, which they captured in the land of Dixie. The flag was carried union down. On depositing it at headquarters, the battalion gave three tremendous cheers for Gen. DIX and the American Union.

NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

The Naval Strength of America, England and France.

Growth, Prospects and Present Condition of Each.

The condition of political affairs both in Europe and America, gives increased interest to the relative strength of the leading Powers, especially on the sea. The combined expedition against Mexico, shows that the Western Powers do not intend to remain idle spectators of events on this side the Atlantic, and our own internal commotions create an opportunity which cannot fail to be tempting to powerful and ambitious nations. In view of these circumstances, we have compiled the following condensed statement of the condition and strength of the three leading navies of the world.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The American navy may be said to have been reconstructed since the fall of Sumter. Every one knows that through the infernal treason and ingenuity of traitors in the Buchanan Administration, the American navy had been so scattered and disabled that at the outbreak of the rebellion it was practically useless. Though the register showed 89 men-of-war, mounting 2,902 guns, the National Government could not assemble half a dozen vessels to meet a sudden emergency. To make the case still worse, four ships of the line, four frigates, two sloops-of-war and a brig were destroyed at the burning of the Gosport Navy-yard. This reduced our nominal number of guns to about 1,800. But these figures fell very far short of the actual number at the command of the Navy Department. As late as July last only twenty vessels of the regular navy, mounting barely 400 guns, had been collected for service in the blockade. Twenty-two ships, mounting 336 guns, were still on foreign stations, and the remainder, numbering about 1,000 guns, were in different Northern Navy-yards, fitting out for service, or used as receiving ships. Indeed, of this last class, so many were useless for the urgent need of the Government that their names and the number of their guns merely served to swell the register, and to mislead people into supposing that our navy was much stronger than it really was. Thus the *Ohio*, (84,) receiving-ship at Boston; the *North Carolina*, (84,) receiving-ship at New-York; the *Vermont*, (84,) in ordinary at Boston; the *New-Orleans*, (84,) on the stocks at Sackett's Harbor; the *Alabama*, (84,) on the stocks at Kittery; the *Virginia*, (84,) on the stocks at Boston; the *Constitution*, (50,) school-ship at Newport; the *Brandywine*, (50,) in ordinary at New-York; and the *Franklin*, (50,) in ordinary at Portsmouth, are all included in the list, and their total guns (654) must be subtracted from the efficient regular naval force under the control of the Government. In July last the *regular* naval force, either fitting out or in commission on the Southern coasts did not exceed forty vessels nor amount to over 750 guns. Day by day, however, the blockading fleet continued to receive additions from vessels ordered home from foreign stations. Of a fleet of eighteen ships-of-war that carried the American flag in foreign waters, thirteen have returned home. Six gunboats and sloops, carrying 88 guns, have been left on the Pacific coast—one, the *Saratoga*, (18,) on the Coast of Africa, and one, the *Pulaski*, (1,) on the Coast of Brazil. Thus the efficient force of the old navy of the United States—efficient, that is to say, for the blockade and the purposes of the rebellion—is equal (omitting receiving ships and ships of the line that have been on the stocks for fifty years) to about seventy vessels of all rates, carrying between 1,200 and 1,300 guns. When we reflect upon the condition of this same navy only six months ago, we can well afford to congratulate the Department on its efforts.

It is not only in gathering together our scattered squadrons, or in refitting our ships, that the Government has evinced a remarkable and determined energy. Besides this great labor, an altogether new navy has sprung into life, and has already distinguished itself in the war. Eight new steam sloops were ordered by Congress, and their construction was immediately commenced. They have been all launched except two, and these are in a very forward state. The sloops are about 1,000 tons burden, and carry each seven guns. The construction of twenty-three new gunboats for the regular navy was also ordered by Government. We believe that all of them have been launched—many have been for weeks in commission, and some were engaged in the capture of the Port Royal forts. Their commanders declare them to be very serviceable for blockading purposes—much more serviceable than such huge, costly vessels as the *Niagara*. These gunboats are about 500 tons each. They are pierced for twelve guns, but only carry four each. Besides these six additional screw sloops, twelve side-wheel steamers and three iron-clad steamers have been built or in an advanced stage of construction.

While the attention of Government was thus turned to the construction of new war ships, it did not neglect the obvious policy of purchasing or chartering such steamers and sailing vessels as it could turn to profitable account. More than two hundred and fifty vessels, of all classes, have been purchased or chartered by Government for the purposes of the war; and for those purchased out-and-out for the navy, over $5,000,000 have been paid. From the Secretary of the Navy's report we learn that seventy-nine steamers (side-wheels and propellers) have been purchased by Government and have been converted into efficient gunboats. In following the rebels up creeks and inlets, and in capturing small craft striving to run the blockade, many of the smaller gunboats have done invaluable service. These seventy-five purchased vessels, carry 341 guns. At the present time the *effective* navy of the United States may thus be classified:

SUMMARY OF EFFECTIVE VESSELS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

	SAILING.		STEAM.	
	Ships.	Guns.	Ships.	Guns.
Frigates	6	309	6	223
Sloops (old and new)	17	342	37	225
Brigs	2	12	—	—
Small side-wheel steamers	—	—	16	56
Iron-clad steamers	—	—	3	18
Gunboats (new)	—	—	23	92
Steamers purchased and converted into gunboats	—	—	79	341
Ships purchased	13	53	—	—
Barks purchased	18	78	—	—
Brigs purchased	2	4	—	—
Schooners purchased	24	49	—	—
Totals	82	837	164	1,055
Total effective vessels				246
Total guns				1,892

The Secretary of the NAVY, in his report just transmitted to Congress, states that we have 264 vessels, 2,557 guns, and 22,000 seamen, but he includes, in his list, receiving-ships and ships of the line that have been on the stocks since 1818. In

the above table, we have only given such war-vessels as are afloat or are in the course of advancing preparation for service. Nor does it include the storeships and transports of the regular navy, or those chartered by Government for the emergencies of the war. We simply design to show the present effective strength of the United States navy—that is war-vessels in actual commission, or whose services can be commanded at the shortest notice. When it is reflected that this respectable navy has been refitted, built and collected together within three or four months, no American need be disheartened at comparing it with the mightier armaments of France and England. For what has been done in the past can be done again and again, in all time to come.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

If a larger number of war-ships than any other country can command gives to a nation the rank of "The first naval Power in the world," then Great Britain is entitled to the distinction that her Press so often claims for her. After NELSON'S victories, in the commencement of the present century, this position of preëminence was tacitly admitted by European nations; and it was not until within a very few years past that England's supremacy on the sea was in any manner disputed by her Continental rivals. During the Crimean war, no Russian fleet ventured within gun-shot of the English flag, either in the Black Sea or in the Baltic. We then heard of no such instance as our own National conflict has evoked, of an enemy's ship venturing from the protection of her forts to challenge an adventurous rival to single combat. It was said at the time that no fleet like that which Admiral NAPIER took to the Baltic had ever before been manned and equipped; and when, a couple of years later, England sought consolation for misfortunes and disappointments, in a grand exhibition before the world of her immense naval armaments, her own citizens at least felt satisfied that the supremacy of their navy was still secure, and that it only failed to achieve such triumphs as had distinguished it half a century previous, because there was no enemy bold enough to dispute its superiority on the ocean.

During the Crimean war the British Navy was augmented to an unparalelled extent It was discovered that the unwieldy line-of-battle ships and frigates of large dimensions were utterly unsuited to operate in the shallow waters of the Baltic. For the first time the attention of the Government was turned to the construction of gunboats, and before the war closed about 150 of these formidable vessels had been added to the British navy list. It was not surprising then, that the British people, after making unparalleled exertions, to arm and equip the nation for war, should evince at least a passive regret at finding a peace concluded by their ally just as they had arrayed themselves in fighting trim, and an exhibition of what they had done, or what they were capable of doing, in the shape of a grand naval review before the Queen, was a necessary outlet to the disappointment that their national vanity had sustained.

Large as the British fleet was at the close of the Crimean war, it has, since then, been very greatly augmented. It is not merely that the number of ships and guns have been increased, but naval science, within a few years past, has taken such huge strides, that a 50-gun frigate of 1856 would be no antagonist for a 50-gun frigate of 1861. Yet there have been no wars to give this remarkable impetus to the construction of navies and to the advancement of naval science. It has arisen solely from the fact that the Emperor of the French has turned his attention to the improvement of the French navy, and has evinced a determination to make it equal, or, if possible, superior to the navy of his island neighbor.

This touched John Bull in his sorest point. Political leaders in England have affected, from time immemorial, to believe that as soon as any foreign Power, or any combination of foreign Powers, can produce a navy superior to their own, that thenceforth the independance of the country may be said to have vanished. The great mass of the people of England believe this, and the first article of their political faith is to preserve the supremacy of the navy intact at any and every cost. A failure to observe this principle would cost the most popular Minister his seat in the Cabinet, while, on the other hand, a representation that the navy of the country was in an imperfect condition, or that a foreign Power was building ships with the view of disputing its superiority, would draw from John Bull's pocket any amount of money that a Premier might ask for. No British Minister ever took such an advantage of this popular weakness or prejudice as Lord PALMERSTON has done. The increase of the French navy has been made the subject of extended comment throughout the world; for people, generally, were surprised when they heard that France was in a fair way of disputing the supremacy of the ocean with her powerful neighbor. But an inspection of British navy lists leads to the conclusion that while the French navy has been largely increased, the British navy has been increased in still greater proportion; and that, in thorough efficiency, the former is as far behind the latter, in proportion to the advance of both, as it was at the close of the Crimean war. It was only lately that an English Ministerial print stated, on the authority of official figures, that the British navy was manned by 84,000 sailors, and that the French fleet was only manned by 30,000 sailors; that the former had 356 captains and 1,700 lieutenants in commission, while the latter had only 257 captains in commission.

In the one particular of iron plated ships the French seem to have taken the lead. *La Gloire* was the first vessel of the kind launched. But here, again, the British followed in swift pursuit. As soon as the keel of *La Gloire* was laid, a vote was obtained from Parliament, of twelve end a-half millions of dollers, to build five iron-cased ships, of over 6,000 tons each. Two of these—the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince*—have been launched, and they are declared to be immensely superior, in every respect, to the old semi-iron-plated vessels, the *Defence* and the *Resistance*, built only a short time previous. It is fully expected by marine architects that the iron-cased ships now on the stocks, both in their powers of attack and defence, will be as far beyond the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince* as they are beyond the *Defence* and the *Resistance*. Nevertheless, the *Warrior* is asserted by English authorities to be a very great success, and John Bull believes that she is more than a match for her rival, *La Gloire*. She is a vessel of more than 6,000 tons measurement, and carries an armament of thirty-four 68-pounders, two 100-pounder Armstrongs on pivots, and three 40-pounder Armstrongs on the upper deck, besides several smaller rifled cannon for field operations. Her armor plates are said to be proof against rifled cannon of the largest size. Altogether, she and her consort, the *Black Prince*, are by far the most formidable vessels in the British navy. It remains, however, to be proved whether the immense sums of money expended in their construction have been wisely laid out, or whether France and England have been building these costly ships on the principle as PUNCH once suggested, of each one trying to beggar his neighbor. It ought to be mentioned that, in spite of her great size and immense armament, the *Warrior* has steamed over sixteen knots an hour. In regard to her motive and motive powers, the London *Times* asserts that, "unlike wooden ships propelled by means of a screw, there is scarcely any vibration even when going at full speed; in short, she seems to go through the water as though she were one piece, and, stayed, supported, and bolted together as she is, divided and subdivided as her compartments are, it is impossible to make any iron ship more solid."

But it is not only in the construction of iron-plated ships that the British, during the past few years, have shown the most remarkable activity. Great and varied additions have been made and are still being made to their navy. We look with pride upon the efforts that our Government has made during the present Summer to reconstruct a navy that traitors and conspirators have done their utmost to destroy. Since the American rebellion became a declared fact, we have possibly added seven hundred guns to our fleet; but Great Britain, in a time of profound peace, has done considerably more than this. On the 1st of October last there were building in England fifty-four ships, appointed to carry 1,254 guns, of 10,930 horse power, and with a tonnage of 96,000. Many of these vessels are now ready to be launched. The list is as follows:

	Guns.		Horse power.	Tons.
Achilles	50	Screw	1250	6079
Africa	11	Screw sloop	150	—
Alligator	23	Screw corvette	400	1857
Belvidera	51	Screw frigate	600	3027
Bulwark	89	Screw ship	800	3716
Caledonia	50	Screw ship	800	4045
Columbine	11	Screw sloop	150	669
Dartmouth	36	Screw frigate	500	2478
Dromedary	—	Iron sc'w transport	100	—
Dryad	51	Screw frigate	600	2027
Endymion	36	Screw frigate	500	2478
Enterprise	11	Screw sloop	150	669
Favorite	22	Screw corvette	400	1693
Gnarnsey	4	Screw sloop	200	695
Harlequin	17	Screw sloop	200	850
Hector	32	Screw ship	800	4063
Helicon	—	Paddle	250	835
Ister	36	Screw frigate	500	3027
Jaseur	5	Screw gun vessel	80	—
Menai	22	Screw corvette	400	1857
Myrmidon	4	Screw sloop	200	695
Nassau	4	Screw sloop	200	425
Newport	5	Screw gun vessel	80	—
North Star	22	Screw corvette	400	1623
Ocean	50	Screw ship	1000	4045
Orontes	—	Iron sc'w transport	500	2812
Rattler	17	Screw ship	200	951
Reindeer	17	Screw sloop	200	951
Repulse	89	Screw ship	800	3716
Robust	89	Screw ship	800	3716
Royal Alfred	50	Screw ship	800	3818
Royalist	11	Screw sloop	150	669
Royal Oak	50	Screw ship	1000	3718
Salamis	—	Paddle	250	835
Sappho	17	Screw sloop	200	950
Shearwater	11	Screw sloop	150	659
Sylvia	4	Screw sloop	200	695
Tamar	—	Iron sc'w transport	500	2812
Tartarus	4	Screw sloop	200	—
Triumph	50	Screw sloop		
Tweed	51	Screw frigate	600	3027
Valiant	32	Screw ship	800	4063
Wolverine	21	Screw corvette	400	1623
Zealous	80	Screw ship	800	3718

Also, the *Bramble, Bruiser, Cherub, Cromer, Crown, Minstrel, Netley, Orwell* and *Protector*, steam gunboats, to carry 2 guns, of 60-horse power, and about 236 tons each, at Portsmouth: and the *Syrian*, at Newhaven.

The following is a catalogue of British armed vessels afloat in 1860. Transports of all descriptions and vessels building then or since built not included:

STEAM.

	No.
Ships of the line	53
Frigates	40
Iron-cased ships	1
Corvettes	10
Sloops	93
Small steamers	24
Gunboats	189
Floating batteries	8
Morter ships	4
Total steam	431

SAILING.

Ships of the line	10
Frigates	17
Stoops	18
Mortar vessels	83
Total sailing	128
Grand total of vessels	559
Add those building	54
Effective vessels of the British navy	613

This would make a total of 613 actual war vessels, without including the large number of transports and other ships that could, at short notice, be converted into men-of-war. The fleet would carry between 15,000 and 16,000 guns, and we do not believe that the French fleet—that is, the vessels now afloat or on the stocks—can approach this figure within two or three thousand guns.

Great Britain keeps more vessels on foreign naval stations than any other nation in the world. At present she has an unusually large force on the North American and West Indian station, owing probably to the American civil war. The British American fleet now includes thirty-one war vessels, not counting transports, mounting about 630 guns. Besides these, there is the British division of the Mexican expedition, on its way to Vera Cruz. It includes three ships of the line—the *Conqueror*, the *Donegal*, and the *Sanspareil*, mounting in all 268 guns. It will thus be seen that if the peaceful relations between Great Britain and America should unhappily be disturbed, the former Power has already the nucleus of a formidable fleet on our coast.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

During the last fifteen or sixteen years, the French navy, much neglected at the beginning of LOUIS PHILIPPE'S reign, has assumed such an importance as to be the object of German praise and English jealousy, two things which, whenever French naval armaments are concerned, are pretty sure to go hand in hand together. Whether this navy will prove as efficient as that which gave France the supremacy of the seas under LOUIS XIV., or equal to that which balanced the fortunes of England under LOUIS XVI., is a question which the peaceful state in which these two powerful nations have lived, since 1815, prevents us from deciding. As far, however, as the small expeditions in which the French navy has been engaged for the last thirty years, afforde us the opportunity to judge, it has not descended from the rank it occupied at the time when the names of TOURVILLE and JEAN BART, DE SUFFREN and D'ESTAING, illustrated that branch of the military service. Thus, the bold manœuvre of Admiral ROUSSIN, forcing the entry of the Tagus, in 1831; the expedition of Ancona, in 1832; the taking of San Juan d'Ulloa, in 1838; the bombardment of Tangiers, in 1844; and, above all, the expedition of the Crimea, in 1856; and the embarkment of the army of Italy, in 1859, shows on the part of the officers a decision and a skill equal to that displayed by the English during the same period; while the administration of the naval service in all its branches evinces a real superiority over their mighty rivals.

This increase of the French navy may be traced back to the publication of a pamphlet written in 1844 by the Prince of Joinville, now our guest, bearing for its title *Notes sur l'Etat Naval des Forces de la France*. In this pamphlet the Prince presses upon the French nation the necessity of substituting steam for sailing vessels, and recommends the establishment of a permanant squadron of evolutions, wherein officers as well as men should be thoroughly trained and made practical seamen. Besides, he deals lengthily upon the great deficiency in practical instruction, discipline and homogeneity of action of the French navy, a deficiency to which he attributes its reverses in its encounters with the English. This publication produced the effect of a train of powder upon a mine, and acted so powerfully upon public opinion as to cause the French Government to take the cause in hand and to submit it to the French Chambers.

The result was that, in the year 1846 the House of Deputies passed a law, afterwards sanctioned by the House of Peers, fixing the effective of the naval forces of France at 322 steam and sailing vessels of war, viz.: 40 line-of-battle ships; 50 frigates and 162 steam vessels of all sizes, exclusive of brigs, avisos, schooners, cutters, transports, etc. The great incentive to that measure resided in the hope that, superiority in naval conflicts, would not be, as before, due exclusively to naval skill in which the English excel, but to military knowledge, in which the French have no rivals. The Prince of Joinville had expressed himself in that sense in saying: "Steam has changed hot [illegible] France and her foes have changed since the introduction of steam, an opinion which Admiral LAPLACE has since confirmed in one of his reports, wherein he states that sea fights had now become artillery fights.

The execution of this law was carried out by the Government of LOUIS PHILIPPE till the year 1848, and afterwards by the Government of the Republic, with unprecedented energy and vigor. This very year, a Commission was named, at the head of which MR. DUPANLOUP, Secretary of the Navy, was put. The task assigned to that Commission was to give an exact report upon the state of the French navy, embracing all realized improvements, and giving, at the same time, its views upon the reforms to be introduced. The work of that Commission, bluntly interrupted by the *coup d'etat* of 1851, lasted over two years. The report shows that at that time France had 317 vessels, including ships of the lines, frigates, sloops, brigs, &c., and that twelve or thirteen line-of-battle ships had been launched since the passing of the law in 1846.

Among the most striking passages of that report, written by the Republicans of "48," under the inspiration of the wants of France, is the part referring to the increase of vessels and to the reforms to be introduced in the then existing navy. Thus the report recommends that fifteen of the ships then upon the stocks should be brought forward at the rate of two or three yearly; that of the twenty-seven ships afloat, all those worth the expense should be fitted with the screw; that the number of battle-ships in commission, or in ordinary, should be increased to thirty, all to be provided with steam power, thus bringing up the total of that class of ships as rapidly as possible, to forty-five. By referring to a tabular statement herein published, our readers will see that this number has since the advent of LOUIS NAPOLEON, been outdone, the whole number of line-of-battle ships being now fifty-one.

The same recommendations were extended also to vessels of other descriptions. Thus it was advised that twenty frigates, of the first class, should be provided with steam power, so as to give them the greatest attainable speed; and that of the thirty-eight ships of this denomination then afloat, as many as possible should be fitted with propellers, in order to convoy fast transports laden with troops. Here, also, the programme has been outdone by the Emperor of the French, and France now possesses the prodigious number of ninety-seven frigates, of all denominations—sail, paddle and screw frigates included.

Since the publication of that report the operations and progress of French armaments have been kept secret by the Imperial Government, and it is with great difficulty that the true state of its strength and power has been ascertained. After having consulted several French and English documents on the subject, differing somewhat as to the number of vessels, we have concluded to publish the following tabular statement, which, if exaggerated in reference to the numerical strength of the navy, is below truth when compared to the horse-power and number of guns stated in other statistical documents:

Classified Summary of the French Navy, to April, 1861, including Vessels Building and Converting.

Description of Vessel.	Sail and Steam	SAIL VES. No.	SAIL VES. Guns.	STEAMERS. No.	STEAMERS. Guns.	STEAMERS. Horse Power.
Ships of the Line	51	17	114	6	700	3,740
		3	270	20	1,800	15,250
		10	760	11	880	5,450
Frigates, screw	97	40	910	38	932	12,250
Frigates, iron-plated				4	144	3,500
Frigates, paddle				19	284	7,930
Corvettes	38	18	352	20	176	6,780
Brigs and Avisos	102	35	364	67	234	11,185
Schooners, Cutters, etc.	55	47	92			
Screw Gunvessels	8			3	25	300
Floating Batteries	6			8	80	1,125
Transports, (including 29 screws ordered,)	73	26	58	47	184	6,570
Screw Gunboats	20			20	62	2,040
Totals	449	180	2,922	265	5,500	77,820

According to the above table, France would now possess, 449 war vessels of all descriptions, carrying 8,322 guns, with a strength of nearly 78,000 horse-power. If this statement is right, the number of vessels she built between 1851—date of the report alluded to—and the year 1861, would be about 100, including crafts of all sizes. All the new steamers are now constructed upon the model vessel—the *Napoleon*—and are provided with a 900 horse-power engine, and with guns of the same calibre.

The name of the four iron-plated vessels included in the table are: *La Ville de Lyon, La Gloire, l'Invincible* and *La Normandie*. To these must be added eight floating batteries, built, or clad with iron, the names of which are not given. Each of the four first vessels has on board a 900 horse-power engine, 36 cannons of heavy calibre, mainly rifled, with a muzzle made to throw eighty pounds hollow explosive projectiles. An opinion prevailing among French naval architects is that this new species of vessels will supersede all others, and that wooden navies must be given up. It is also surmised by English writers that the French have converted several vessels into iron-clad, and that twelve new frigates of this description have been put on the stocks since the last session of the Legislative body, which ended in February last.

The French navy is supplied by the *Inscription maritime*, a law which places all the seamen, without exception, at the disposal of the Government. In addition to this, France may dispose of 40,000 seamen who, enconraged by bounties, are engaged in the large northern fisheries. Adding the men that might be selected from the army and from the *Infanterie de Marine*, France, in case of war, could rely upon 90,000 men, a quantity sufficient to man every vessel in the fleet.

By the means of the navy we have attempted to describe, France may send armies of 50,000 to 100,000 men in a short time from Marseilles or Toulon to Barcelone, or from Brest or L'Orient to Gallicia, Corona or Leghorn. Nay, the attempt in the event of any rupture of the alliance between her and England might be made on the shores of the latter or of Ireland. The campaign of Italy furnishes us an exemple of the rapidity of its naval operations. Between the 22d of April and the 8th of July, 1859, France landed 128,000 men, 20,000 horses, 156 field ordnances, exclusive of siege artillery and an immense *matériel*, upon the coasts of Italy. It was in the same expedition that a gunboat fleet was transported by railway from Genoa to Peschiera, a feat which struck the world with amazement; and such was then the formidable strength of the French navy sailing in the Adriatic, that, had not the armistice of Villafranca been signed, it is more than probable that Venice would have fallen into the hands of the French, and would be by this time a portion of the Italian Kingdom.

Let us say, in conclusion, that this costly and gigantic increase of the French navy has not, as it might be expected, caused the French nation to sink under the expenses, though it has considerably swelled the budget, but that she has found in her resources means adequate to the fulfillment of this formidable task. She has, besides, enlarged and deepened the harbors of Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne, so as to enable them to receive one hundred large war steamers, and finished the magnificent works of Cherbourg, which, as the Emperor has expressed it, is "an eye to watch the opposite shore, and at the same time an arm to strike."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—EDWARD SULTER, carpenter, was instantly killed, Thursday, at the Atlantic Basin, by falling into the hold of the ship *Victoria*. Deceased leaves a family residing at No. 4 Canal-street, New-York.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BAVARIA.

INTERESTING FROM OUR FRENCH FILES.

Composition of the French Squadron for Mexico.

A Paris Journalist on the American Question.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from Southampton on the 20th ult., reached this port yesterday morning.

The following is the specie list of the *Bavaria*:

From Hamburg—WM. A. SCHALL & Co., $1,414; AMY & HEYE, $100; total, $1,514.

From Southampton—KING & DEVANE, £800.

From Havre—E. BULKLEY & SONS, £5,867.

The advices by the *Bavaria* are not so late as those by the *City of Baltimore*. We are thus, however, placed in possession of French files, from which we extract various matters of interest.

Gen. MIRAMON, the EX-President of Mexico, had not sailed for Havana with the Spanish squadron, as previously reported. He arrived at Paris on the 16th, with his suite, and had put up at the great Spanish Hotel.

The Paris *Presse* has a long and judicious leader on the relations of the United States and England, as affected by the correspondence between Lord LYONS and Mr. SEWARD, and by the little affair at Gosford, Canada. The *Presse* sees evidences of estrangement which can hardly fail to lead to very serious consequences. It concludes:

"How are we to reckon on the continuance of a peace which the smallest infraction, on either side, may at any moment imperil? How, especially, can we count on it if the supreme authorities of the two countries, displaying in their official intercourse a reciprocal animosity, seem to delight in propagating among their subordinates extreme bitterness, irreconcilable distrust—in short, a spirit of jealousy and hatred, which can hardly fail to multiply individual collisions, and so gradually lead to hostilities of a different order?

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Miramon in Paris—Almonte Remains in France—The Financial Reforms, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.

We learn at this point an important movement which is going to take place in connection with the Mexican expedition. M. MIRAMON, late President of Mexico, now at Paris, leaves here in a few days for Havana, from which point he intends again to raise an army and attempt the overthrow of JUAREZ. The movement will be made when the country shall be in a state of confusion from the arrival of the combined fleet. It is even hinted that MIRAMON will combine his operations with those of the fleet, so as, in a certain measure, to act in concert with it, and that he will sustain any measure which may be proposed by the European Powers, even to that of a monarchy. But this cooperation of MIRAMON with the fleet is not so certain, and yet there are circumstances which indicate that the combined Governments are not quite frank on this subject of monarchy. Here at Paris, for example, it is asserted that, in the first draft of a treaty which was drawn up, there was a stipulation that if the Mexicans desired a change to the monarchical system of Government, the contracting Powers engaged themselves not to attempt to force any particular Prince upon them:—in other words, they should be left free to choose their ruler. In this first draft, too, the United States were not invited to take part in the expedition, and it was by the suggestion of England that these two points were suppressed. Spain had, of course, as principal actor, the right of drawing up the draft of the treaty, and it was drawn up while MIRAMON was yet in Madrid. What is the inference? That under the protection of the fleet an apparently spontaneous revolution against JUAREZ may to be gotten up, headed by MIRAMON, and which was to terminate in a monarchy and a close alliance with Spain. Who was to be King we do not know, but MIRAMON himself is suspected of that modest desire. The treaty having been modified at the request of England, (for France has only acted passively in the affair,) it is important to know how much of MIRAMON'S original programme has been abandoned. Whether it was only abandoned in the treaty and maintained in fact; how far, in fine, the European Powers can be held as *solidaire* in MIRAMON'S acts, whatever they may be; these will be points for the observation of Mr. CORWIN.

M. ALMONTE, it is said in the American papers, has a chance of deposing JUAREZ if he would return to Mexico; but he intends to remain at Paris and not mix himself up in the present troubles in his country. M. ALMONTE is on the most intimate terms with MIRAMON, and in case the latter succeeds in Mexico, the former will be again his Minister at Paris.

The Minister appointed to France six months or more ago by JUAREZ has never been received by the Emperor NAPOLEON, and thus the office has been vacant, for ALMONTE retired from it as soon as his successor arrived. This fact is not without importance in the present state of affairs.

The *Journal des Débats*, which last week gave its readers a lengthy newspaper biography of JEFFERSON DAVIS, gives this week a similar one of Mr. LINCOLN. They are from the pen of M. PHILARETE CHASLES, of the Academy.

Charivari publishes an engraving which represents in the background the two armies in America engaged in battle, while in the foreground Uncle Tom lies sleeping, and a gentleman is near to say to him: "Rise up, Uncle Tom, it is time you were doing something for yourself."

The Emperor's decree calling M. FOULD to the Ministry of Finance, and renouncing for himself the right to create extraordinary expenses, outside the budget and the action of the Chambers, continue to occupy the attention of the journals. Among people who are not worshipers of the Emperor's acts, whatever they may be, it is generally said that His Majesty's acts were not spontaneous, and that circumstances forced him to it. One thing is certain, that M. FOULD and other leading men held the financial position of the country up to him in such a light that he could not well avoid taking the step he did. What is curious, among those who recommended the measure strongly, but indirectly, was M. THIERS.

MALAKOFF.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

DETAILS OF THE FRENCH SQUADRON.

From the Paris Presse.

The newspapers generally are busily discussing the effective force of the Mexican Expedition. The contingent furnished by the Grand Army, is, says the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, thus constituted:

One battalion of the Second Regiment of Zouaves.
One mounted company of the Second Regiment of the Chasseurs d'Afrique.
A detachment from the Artillery train.
A detachment of Engineers.
A detachment of Nurses.
A detachment of laborers.

These several troops, drafted from Algeria, has been embarked at Oran, and provided with all necessary camp equipage and necessary implements.

One Captain of the General Staff, and one Captain of Engineers, are attached to the expedition.

The field artillery service has likewise contributed to that of the navy a battery of rifled cannon; and the bureau of war has [illegible] the service of the main, three [illegible] by means of which [illegible] 5,000 barrels [illegible] for the troops; 5,000 barrels [illegible] for the cattle; [illegible] utensils of [illegible]; [illegible] for each of [illegible] balance, [illegible] for the regiments [illegible]. This ambulance, which requires the services of a hundred men drawn from the corps of military equipage, and a hundred mules, is accompanied by two administrative officers of the hospital service, and twenty-four military nurses. The mules will be obtained in Mexico.

The *Toulonnais* gives the strength of the naval branch of the Expedition. It is understood that Monsieur THOMASSIN, Captain-of-Frigate, exercises the functions of Chief-of-Staff. Past Midshipmen SAINT-PRIEST DE LA MESNARD and MARNIAS, are attached as Aides-de-Camp to the person of the Commander-in-Chief. Midshipmen FITZ JAMES and CORDELIN are attached to the Staff. Adjunct-Commissary DUVAL is at the head of the Quartermaster's Department. Surgeon-in-Chief GATELIER is in charge of the medical service of the Squadron. Finally, M. LE BRIGANT DE COATPONT, Captain of Engineers, is attached to the Admiral.

The *Massena* carries the flag of Admiral JURIEN DE LAGRAVIERE. This vessel, commanded by M. ROZE, is of 900 horse-power, and is armed with 90 guns, and manned with a crew of 912.

The *Ardente*, Commander GODLEWSKI—800 horse-power, 56 guns, 630 men.

The *Foudre*, Commander HUGUEAU DE CHALLIS—800 horse-power, 56 guns, 630 men.

The *Guerriere*, Commander SELVA—600 horse-power, 34 guns, 400 men.

The *Astrée*, Commander DUVAL—600 horse-power, 28 guns, 380 men.

The *Montezuma*, Commander RUSSEL—450 horse-power, 16 guns, 270 men.

The *Berthollet*, Commander DE JONQUIERES—400 horse-power, 10 guns, 165 men.

The *Lavoisier*, Commander RILBOUAT—220 horse-power, 6 guns, 125 men.

The *Prony*, Commander DE FONTANGES—220 horse-power, 5 guns, 136 men. [The Tonlon paper had not heard of the wreck of this gun boat on the coast of North Carolina.]

The *Chantal*, Commander LAGE—220 horse-power, 2 guns, 125 men.

The *Marceau*, Commander BRUAT—120 horse-power, 2 guns, 75 men.

The *Grenade*, Commander HOCQUART—110 horse-power, 4 guns, 80 men.

The *Aube*, Commander GERVET—250 horse-power, 4 guns, 200 men.

The *Meuse*—160 horse-power, 4 guns, 150 men.

The *Sèvre*, Commander MARIUS OLLIVIER—120 horse-power, 2 guns, 115 men.

There are besides three dispatch or gunboats of the local station, forming a total of near 6,000 horse-power, 330 guns, and 5,000 sailors.

The troops for land service, of which we have above given the composition according to the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, forms a total of 3,000 men of all arms.

The entire squadron is armed with rifled cannon, and the troops are provided with choice arms of precision, of remarkably long range.

The Abbé MONPERRAND has embarked on the *Massena* as the principal Chaplain of the expedition. There are likewise on board the squadron in the character of Chaplains, Abbé PETRAU, on the *Guerrière*; Abbé CURIAL, on the *Astrée*; Abbé LEVESQUE, on the *Ardente*; and Abbé GROS, on the *Foudre*.

From Galignani's Messenger, Nov. 19.

The steam-transport the *Aube* arrived at Mers-el-Kebir, in Algeria, in the afternoon of Saturday, and the *Massena* line-of-battle ship the previous day, both from Toulon. The embarkation of the troops who are to form part of the expedition to Mexico commenced immediately. They consist of a battalion of the Second Regiment of Zouaves, a detachment of the Mounted African Chasseurs, with parties of engineers, wagon-train, military hospital men, &c. The *Massena* and the *Aube* were to leave on the 17th for Martinique. The steam-corvette *Berthollet*, on her way from Rochefort to the same destination, had been obliged to put into Lisbon on the 15th, from stress of weather.

Secession Agents in Paris Appreciated.

From the Paris Presse.

Since it began pleading its case before Europe, the Southern oligarchy has assumed every form and taken every tone that could tend to put it in a favorable light before the tribunal of public opinion—a tribunal which it well understands must exercise a decisive influence over the issue of the great conflict it has raised. At first haughty and inflexible, it would not hear of its cause being called in question; and, carrying high its banner, announced to the world that Slavery was a sacred institution, destined in the end to become the fundamental and respected basis of every social system. By degrees this proud arrogance has been toned down. Europe did not bow the knee before the souzerainty of King Cotton, on the contrary she has looked with more amazement than anger on the aberration of an aristocracy which, having lived outside of the movement of the age, presents the sad spectacle of the madness into which the human mind falls when once it loses the counterpoise of the sentiment of justice and the respect for right.

Now, however, the champions of the Southern oligarchy present an altogether new version of the conduct of their patrons. It is no longer a question of Slavery; to hear them talk, the Southern "lords of the lash" have greater sympathy with the negro than the Northern philanthropists who talk so much in his favor. If, say they, the oligarchy has precipitated the South into secession, it is because great pecuniary and moral interests are involved. And to prove their new position, these official advocates accumulate facts and statistics, which have but one fault, namely: that they are altogether false.

We reserve for a more convenient opportunity the task of showing up its material errors contained in the defences put forth in favor of the Southern oligarchy; but to-day we want to give these champions a helping hand, and force them to say aloud what they secretly think.

The reason of their zeal does not lie in the motives they give; *they know very well that Slavery is an odious institution doomed to disappear, and that the South can but lose by its separation from the North.* European commerce itself will be at a complete stand still until the present state of war is ended, that is until the restoration of the Union; but there is one great fact that bothers them, and which they are using their best efforts to get rid of. They uphold disunion because they know it will be the death of the Republic, and that the moment the young Colossus ceases to form a whole, the succession will be open, and its magnificent patrimony will serve to form two or more monarchies.

The Southern oligarchy has already given explicit utterance to this effect. In 1856, at the time of the Presidential election which resulted in the choice of Mr. BUCHANAN, this party announced that they would quit the Union, should the Republican candidate, Col. FREMONT, be elected. Their journals and especially the Charleston *Mercury* and the Richmond *Examiner*, discussed this eventuality, and arrived at the determination that, should Col. FREMONT be elected, the Cotton States would form a monarchy and offer the crown to the Duke of Cambridge. This idea, abandoned by the oligarchy after the election of its candidate, Mr. BUCHANAN, was resumed by the same persons in 1861. Mr. RUSSELL, at the time of his visit to Charleston in May last, wrote to the *Times*: "I have visited a great many planters, and I have talked freely and fully with them. Everywhere I have found the same desire to have a prince of the royal family of England to rule over them."

This wish of certain planters of South Carolina, unduly generalized by Mr. RUSSELL, and which the "poor whites," or "white trash" as they are called, would not ratify, justly awakened suspicions in the Northern States, suspicions which certain rumors from Europe still further strengthened. Mr. HOLT, a politician of great influence, alluded to these rumors in a speech at Louisville, in the month of May last, when he thus expressed himself: "M. FOULD, that great French statesman, in the course of a conversation a few weeks ago with an American citizen, said to him: 'Your Republic is dead, and it is probably the last tha world will see. You will have a reign of terror, and then two or three monarchies.'"

We do not know that M. FOULD really expressed the opinion attributed to him, but it is very evidently the sentiment of those who make themselves champions of the dissolving and egotistic policy of the Southern oligarchy. The North, too, understands the danger that threatens its institutions; it regards with distrust all acts of intervention on the part of Europe in the affairs of the New World, and recalling the truth of the adage, '*si vis pacem, para bellum*,' (if you wish for peace prepare for war,) it has warmly applauded the recommendations that Mr. SEWARD has addressed to the Governors of the seaboard and lake States to fortify their ports and put them into a good condition of defence.

May the sentiment not displease its enemies, but the great Republic of the United States will not yet perish. People will think twice, we may hope, before attacking her. We have got beyond the time when Polish partitions could be made. Oligarchic factions may for a season throw a country into confusion, but they can neither sell nor irredeemably ruin it. Nations now *belong to themselves*, and are not to be governed, except on condition of listening to and working towards their interest—that is to say, *except on condition of realizing democracy*. A war with America, whatever might be tha pretext, would be disastrous for all who should take part in it. It would, for a long time, be the total ruin of all international commerce with that country, *and America would find in the very reverses that might at first befall her arms a new stimulus that would energetically push it to seek out and bring into play the immense resources she possesses. By obliging her to know herself better, and to use the forces she has, we should strengthen in place of weakening America.*

AN EX-ASSEMBLYMAN ON HIS MUSCLE.—Mr. A. J. BERGEN, Ex-Assemblyman from Suffolk County, was fined $25 last Saturday, at Babylon, for an assault upon the editor of the *Suffolk County Democrat*. The provocation in the case was republishing a criticism, upon the conduct of the defendant in the affair between Messrs. LUDLOW and BERGEN, from a Flushing paper.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Union Movement in New-Orleans.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT FORT PICKENS.

Planters Burning Their Crops.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS AND REPORTS.

THE UNION ORGANIZATION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Nov. 23.

Yesterday morning Lieut. Murphy, of the Third District Police, upon information received, arrested a German named [illegible], who lives on Chartres-street, in the Second District, charging him with being an incendiary and [illegible] to the cause of the Southern Confederacy. It appears that [illegible], who is quite an intelligent man, had carried Lieut. MURPHY'S suspicions, some time since, by remarks that he was reported to have made in favor of Lincoln and his dynasty; he was watched, *the result of which was that he was heard to boast that there was a powerful organization in this city—at least 5,000 strong—which, the moment that the Lincoln army made its appearance here, or on our coast, would rise and help them to the best of their ability.*

He further is reported to have said that his society would help to cut all the rebels' throats; and that, as no one knew or suspected its existence, it was all the more powerful.

THE FIGHT AT FORT PICKENS.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Nov. 25.

We are favored with the following private letter. The letter is from a highly intelligent and trustworthy gentleman, whose account will be found interesting:

PENSACOLA, Saturday, Nov. 23—8 A. M.

Both parties are silent this morning. I walked down to the beach this morning, and look at Pickens. She seems considerably battered. A long dark piece upon her side, which the men say is shot marks, are plainly visible. Poor Fort McRae has battered away far more than we thought. Six men were killed by the falling of the cover of a tent, and ten others wounded. They say 800 shot and shell fell into the Fort. The damage was done by the ships which took position southwest of the Fort, where the guns could not be very effective, and fired broadside after broadside upon her. A battery located [illegible] of her, aided in repelling the attack, and it is said struck them 15 times. Only two ships are off the harbor this morning. I fear neither party will renew the fight this morning. If they do, McRae will probably be abandoned during the day, and the battery below fire worked. But if she was levelled to the sand, nothing would be accomplished towards the reduction of the batteries. We have never counted her guns engaged in the fight. If the fight opens again before the mail leaves, I will let you know. Good bye for the present. L. T. S.

In other rebel journals we find the following additional dispatches:

MOBILE, Sunday, Nov. 24.

The *Advertiser's* Pensacola correspondent, yesterday, says the steamer *Time* escaped and arrived safe. Our loss up to 1 o'clock was five killed and twelve wounded. One-half of the cannonade continued to-night, presenting a magnificent spectacle. Several bombs exploded over and near BRAGG and GILMER'S staff, injuring none. BRAGG was constantly greeted wherever he went. Three batteries and the Louisiana Infantry, commanded by Col. WARREN-BRECKENRIDGE, Lieut. MARCEAU, greatly distinguished themselves; and Capt. VANBENTHUYSEN'S Marine battery is entitled to like distinction for great efficiency. One of the enemy's ships is thought to be seriously damaged. She has not fired a gun to-day. The *Niagara* was the only vessel enga

applying the torch to their unguarded cotton, and their friend who have not the heart to apply the torch themselves, have contributed their full quota to save their crops from the invaders—and most of the country—to destroy everything before them. The plantations on North Edisto and its neighborhood are now in one sheet of flame and smoke throughout. Parties from below unite in saying that everything is wrapped in one vast flame."

POSITION OF THE FORCES.

The correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* writes from Fortress Monroe, under date of Dec. 2:

"I have had a long conversation with a gentleman who left Charleston last Friday, and he assures me that the people of the North are much deceived about the state of affairs at the South, if he can judge from the tone of Northern papers which he has been enabled to peruse. He has been a resident of Charleston the last two years, and is in every way entitled to credence. Our forces had not occupied Beaufort when he left, and the Southerners were anxious for the Federal forces to make an advance. He is confident that the Confederates greatly outnumber our troops, and this, notwithstanding that they have received no reinforcements of any moment from Virginia. He states that one company only had returned to the State. But one feeling and determination seemed to animate the whole people. Fresh provisions and vegetables were cheap, and so was rice. Flour was falling in price, though still at $10. The price of other articles you will see in the list I send you.

There was no suffering among the poor of the city, as they were finding ample employment in manufacturing articles formerly procured from the North.

PRICES CURRENT.

From the Charleston Courier, Nov. 29.

COTTON—Market quiet, 30 bales of Upland sold at 8c., being a decline of ¼c. since the 14th.

RICE—Receipts 1,280 tierces. Sales of a part at from $3 25@$4 ₱ hundred.

BACON—None in first hands; small lot of Sides sold at 12c., and 2,000 Hams at 32c. ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Prices range from 35c.@45c., as to quality.

LARD—Prices range from 22c.@26c., as to quality.

FLOUR—Demand light at $10@$11. Stock on the increase and prices will probably decline. Receipts for the week, 2,068 bbls.

CORN—Receipts of flint Corn from the neighboring islands have been considerable—5,000 bushels; sales at 90c. to $1.

HAY—Sales have been made at $2¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Holders ask 25c. for former and 22c. for latter.

COFFEE—None in first hand—(retails at 50c.)

SALT—$10 ₱ sack.

SUGAR—Raw and clarified Louisiar a at 9c. to 12c.

EXCHANGE—On England 60 dey bills at 125 ₱ cent. (Latter item furnished by my informant who paid the same.)

NAVAL EXPEDITIONS.

The New-Orleans *Delta* publishes an elaborate account of former maritime expeditions, modern and ancient, with a view to exhibiting the danger the South has to apprehend from such undertakings on the part of the North. It arrives at this conclusion:

"While the enemy has a powerful war navy and abundant maritime transportations, his bonndary—his strategical base of operations—may be said to extend to the whole stretch of our seacoast.

But our boundaries, on the other hand, owing to our naval deficiency, are limited to the water-line of our seaboard, and is there liable to be impinged upon and broken. While our strategical border on the water-side is thus pushed so far away from any vulnerable point of the enemy's territory, our strategical border on the land side is drawn upon a principle which seems scarcely less adapted to secure immunity to the enemy's domain and expose our own to assault, military occupation and devastation. Inasmuch as we steadfastly abstain from an offensive policy on land, and are incapable of attacking the enemy by sea, he is, in a strategical view, thoroughly insularized from us; while we, in a strategical view, stand in the position of an inland territory towards him, exposed to his attacks on every hand, and with all the improved instrumentalities known to modern war."

A REBEL VIEW OF THE CAPTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

To the Editor of the Rowling Green Courier:

There having been some speculation on the probable effect of the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on an English private steamer, by the United States war-vessel *San Jacinto*, and the opinion seeming to be almost unanimous that it is a violation of English rights, a few suggestions and queries may not be unacceptable.

Assuming what is understood to be true, that these gentlemen were commissioned as Ministers Plenipotentiary to England and France respectively, and were bearers of dispatches from the Confederate States Government to its agents in Europe, it is not clear that the search and seizure was illegal?

It is agreed by all publicists that a belligerent may lawfully search private vessels of neutrals for contraband of war, enemy's troops, or dispatches. There is little reason to distinguish between dispatches sent to agents in Europe, who are trying to obtain recognition and perhaps aid, and those sent to military officers. England regards the Confederate States and United States as belligerents, and entitled to all rights incident to war against neutral Powers.

2. But England has frequently declared that by the law of nations a belligerent may search for any subject. She does not recognize the *legal* but mere *de facto* existence of the Confederate States, and hence, must consider Mason and Slidell as subjects of the United States. Will she be offended at an act which she declares to be lawful, and one which it is important to her should be lawful?

There are other grounds of doubt in the case. Your readers, doubtless, would be glad to get the opinion of some able jurist on the interesting point. I designed merely to call attention to it. B.

FROM BOWLING GREEN.

A lady who escaped from Bowling Green thinks there are 60,000 effective men there, and that the fortifications, five in number, are very formidable. Two distinct reviews were made a few days before she left, each of which, she was told, numbered 30,000—and even these did not embrace all the forces.

UNANSWERED PRAYERS.

At the time of the starting of the naval expedition for Port Royal, the Alabama Legislature was about assembling, and the Presbyterian Synod met at Raleigh, North Carolina. In the organizing ceremonies of the Legislature of Alabama, Rev. Dr. MANLY, for eighteen years President of the Alabama University, officiated, and prayed most earnestly for the Divine favor, "upon the young nation," and especially that we might be saved from the fleet then in daily expectation on our coast, and that as we had no navy with which to withstand them, that the God of Heaven would send to their aid the waves and winds, and that thus they might be torn to pieces and defeated in their wicked designs.

Similar prayers were offered in the North Carolina Synod, and "the Divine ruler was supplicated to interfere and save our coast from the desolating tread of the enemy."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—A gunboat for harbor defence was launched at Charleston on Nov. 19. She is armed with several heavy cannon. Several more are being built.

—The Lynchburgh *Republican* has this paragraph:

"The recent order of Gen. BEAUREGARD requiring the Sheriffs to return to their companies all soldiers fit for duty, has thinned out the gentlemen of the military world considerably in Lynchburgh. Two or three weeks since nearly every man you met sported brass buttons and a cap trimmed either with red, blue or black flannel, or gold lace. Now, one le scarcely ever sees, and those that are here are unfit for the duties of the camp on account of sickness. It is estimated before this order was issued that there were at least twenty thousand of the army of the Potomac absent without leave, while now it is stated there are not one thousand so absent."

The Richmond *Enquirer* says: "The signs indicate, we think, that the next battle on the line of the Potomac will be fought in the vicinity of Occoquan and Dumfries. It is of great consequence to the enemy that the batteries of Evansport should be silenced, and they seem, accordingly, to be directing their forces towards that point. The plan seems to be a movement by land from the direction of Alexandria, to be supported by a fleet on the river, and besides these, Sickles' Brigade, on the opposite side of the river, and the batteries which he has erected on the Maryland shore, are to have a part in the combined attack. Our information from that quarter leads us to expect an important battle at an early day."

A dispatch from Gen. PILLOW announces that he has raised the blockade on shipments South.

A dispatch dated New-Orleans, Nov. 24, says: "Twenty-eight thousand troops were reviewed yesterday, by Gen. MCCLELLAN, Gen. LOVELL and Gen. RUGGLES. The line was seven miles long. There was one regiment of 1,450 free colored men. The military display was grand. One company displayed a black flag."

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 2d inst., says the Unionists have evacuated Tybee Island. One ship load left on Saturday. On Saturday afternoon a large ship stood in for Warsaw Inlet. Com. TATTNALL'S fleet went after her, but she disappeared. There were six Union vessels off Tybee Island yesterday. The schooner *Waterman*, RYDER, for Charleston, was wrecked on Tybee on Friday morning. She fell into the hands of the blockaders.

The cotton and provisions on Hutchinson, Fenwick and the adjoining Islands, were destroyed by fire by the proprietors.

A dispatch from Richmond says a grand demonstration will be made on York River by the Unionists, to weaken the Potomac line.

A gentlemen who arrived at Richmond on Nov. 23 says the National force in the neighborhood of Alexandria is eighty-seven regiments, many of which are skeletons, with seven cavalry regiments, also skeletons, and nineteen batteries. He considers that indications favor an early engagement.

We clip the following from a Memphis paper:

"On Thursday last information was received here that the Lincoln troops at Paducah had been furnished the day previous with four days' rations. Gen. PILLOW, at Columbus, was immediately telegraphed that some marauding expedition on the Cumberland or Tennessee was being set on foot. Col. [illegible]

mand at Fort Henry, fooling the Expedition was destined for the Cumberland River, took a portion of his command across the country below Fort Donaldson, at Dover, and succeeded in capturing one hundred and thirteen of them. So say the afternoon dispatches."

The Savannah *News*, of the 28th November, states that on the previous day a party of Yankee troops, armed with muskets, were seen from Fort Pulaski advancing along the beach toward King's landing. Two or three round shot and shell were fired at them from the Fort. When the first shell was fired the Yankees prostrated themselves on the ground; after the second shell burst over them, they arose and fled to the cover of woods. The afterward appeared on the beach out of the reach of the guns of the Fort. It is not known whether any of them were hit by our shot and shell, but those who saw the bursting of the shells, which made the sand fly in their immediate vicinity, ere under the impression that they were not entirely harmless. It is said the Yankees made Bull Run time to the woods."

The Charleston *Courier*, of Nov. 29, says: "The Virginia Convention, which we take to be an assemblage of all the spavined politicians of that State, has stumbled on one good step in transferring the election of certain judges from the people to the legislature."

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

An Arrival from Springfield—News From Ben McCulloch—Misunderstanding Between his Troops and those of Price—What the Texans Think of Zagonyi's Charge—What Gen. Halleck is Doing, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Dec. 1, 1861.

Yesterday Col. JOHN W. FULLER, of the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, and Rev. J. EATON, Jr., of the same regiment, reached here from Springfield, Missouri, which place they left on Tuesday last. Col. FULLER's regiment was one of those which accompanied Gen. STURGIS when he attempted, under FREMONT's direction, the brilliant, but somewhat impossible feat, of raising the siege of Lexington with eleven hundred raw infantry; why he did not cross the river without boats and succeed in raising the siege against a force of 35,000 rebels, can be found at once in the nature of impossibilities, and the history of that memorable siege.

Col. FULLER and his regiment followed STURGIS from Richmond, near Lexington, to Kansas, and there remained until Gen. STURGIS was ordered down to form a junction with FREMONT. Soon after arriving at Springfield Col. FULLER was taken down with a fever, and in spite of medical attendence he was still too week to move when the National troops evacuated that place, and, in consequence, they were forced to leave him. Mr. EATON determined to stay with him and share, if necessary, his captivity; they, and six of the National wounded were all that were left in the place. The last of our troops left on Wednesday of same week. The next day some Secessionists in the town ran up the Confederate flag over the new Court-house. Friday a small body of MCCULLOCH's Rangers entered and took possession of the place.

Sunday the redoubtable, ubiquitous, oft-buried, oft-resurrected BEN MCCULLOCH and his Staff came into town, and soon after, hearing of the presence of Col. FULLER, called upon him at the private house where he was confined. Col. F. states that MCCULLOCH is one of the most gentlemanly men he ever met, and that his kindness and courtesy on all occasions were extreme.

Upon asking MCCULLOCH for permission to leave the town when his health would permit, Col. FULLER was informed by the other that it would be necessary to ask the opinion of Gen. PRICE. He said that so far as he was concerned, there was not the slightest objection; but that he stood on delicate ground in relation to the State troops, and he feared if he acted without consultation with PRICE, that the latter would take offence. He said that ever since the battle of Wilson's Creek there had been a great deal of ill-feeling between his Texan Rangers and the Missouri forces under PRICE, arising from some dispute, as Col. FULLER inferred, in relation to the share taken in the fight by the two parties, and also in regard to a division of the spoils.

Finally PRICE (who was at Greenfield) was heard from, consenting to their departure. They left, receiving the following document:

C. S. A., HEADQUARTERS MCCULLOCH's DIVISION, SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 21, 1861.

A safeguard is hereby granted to Col. JOHN W. FULLER, Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, United States Army, who has been left at this point on account of sickness.

All officers and soldiers of the Army of the Confederate States are, therefore, commanded to respect this safeguard, and to afford all necessary protection to Col. JOHN W. FULLER, U. S. A., and also to Rev. Mr. EATON, Chaplain, U. S. A., during the time that they shall remain within the limits of this command.

By order of Brig.-Gen. BEN MCCULLOCH.
F. C. ARMSTRONG, Adjutant-General Division.

55 ART. *Rules and Articles of War for the government of the Confederate States.*

"Whosoever belonging to the army of the Confederate States, employed in foreign parts, shall force a safeguard shall suffer death."

On the back of this paper was the following:

NOVEMBER 25, 1861.

The Missouri State Guards, as well as independent companies, will respect the within safeguard, and give aid and comfort to the within named Col. FULLER and Rev. Mr. EATON, while in the State of Missouri. By order of

CHARLES H. HAWTHORNE,
Commander First Battalion, Seventh Division of Missouri State Guards, at Springfield, Missouri.

Armed with this document, the gentlemen, after securing a conveyance, had no trouble in passing through the country till they reached the Federal lines.

The staff of BEN MCCULLOCH is composed as follows:

Capt. F. C. ARMSTRONG, Chief of Staff and Adjutant General.
Maj. F. W. ARMSTRONG, Aid-de-camp.
Lieut. L. L. LOMAX, Aid-de-camp.
Lieut. EDWARD DILLON, Aid-de-camp.

All of these gentlemen were formerly in the United States service, and, in fact, all wore the regulation uniform of the United States Army. Of the two first-named, one, I believe, is a son and the other a nephew of the inventor of the Armstrong gun. Capt. F. C. ARMSTRONG was in the United States Army until after the battle of Bull Run. He participated in this on the right side so far as principle is concerned, but on the wrong side in respect to the victory. Probably being desirous of getting on the winning side, he obtained leave of absence to visit his friends at Louisville, and from that point "bolted" into the arms of the Confederates.

Among other celebrities, beside the above, who called frequently upon Col. FULLER, was a Col. B. WARREN STONE, of the Texan Cavalry, and who is a son of a somewhat noted "Campbellite" clergyman of the same name, in Tennessee. Col. MCINTOSH, formerly Captain of the United States army, and who deserted from Gen. STURGIS at Fort Leavenworth, was also present, and had the reputation of being the best officer in MCCULLOCH's Division. Another one who visited them was Major JOHN T. WHITFIELD, who will be recollected as having played a leading part upon the Kansas stage during the enactment of the drama of 1856 and '57. They saw also THOS. BEACH, JOHN W. METCALF, and some others of the same kind—men distinguished mainly for the fact that they possessed immense wealth, were not attached regularly to the army, but "fight on their own hook," finding themselves in arms, transportation and subsistence.

By all these gentlemen, and, in fact, by all with whom they came in contact, they were treated with the utmost kindness and respect, save occasional exceptions offered, as a matter of course, by members of the Missouri forces. I have yet to learn the case of a single prisoner who ever met with much else save insult from the gallant and would-be chivalrous Missourians; their excesses in this respect are only equaled by the arrant cowardice they generally display in battle when there is anything like an equality in the strength of their opponents.

The Texans freely commented upon the charge of ZAGONYI—admitting that it was without precedent for gallantry, and repeating frequently that every man in it was a hero. They seemed to have gained the idea that the late evacuation of Springfield by the National troops arose from the fear of a battle—in fact they believed it a regular stampede, nor could any amount of contradiction make them believe the contrary. They stated that their regular force consisted of 23,000 men—5,000 of whom were Gen. MCCULLOCH's, the balance PRICE's. They asserted that it was their intention to have given FREMONT battle at Cassville, and their hopes may be inferred from the vaunting language of an officer, who said: "I do not know how many of yon would have come down there, but I do know that —— few of you would ever have got back."

PRICE at no time came to Springfield, but passed west, up to Greenfield. The Confederates admitted that, at the time of ZAGONYI's charge, there were 1,500 men, but said that only some 300 of this number did any of the fighting. Their loss at that affair they would admit to be no greater than nine killed.

The streets of St. Louis are crowded daily with long lines of covered wagons, cattle and horses. Each wagon is crammed with household goods, sickly-looking women and children, anywhere in number from five to fifteen. And such children! Not the plump, healthful, gleeful little sprites that make up one's idea of genuine children, but ragged, dirty specimens, whose careworn countenances and emaciated forms give them a look of old age pitiable in the extreme. They are all emigrants, "fleeing from the wrath to come," in the shape of advancing PRICE and his country-saviors. They have toiled here over the long miles that reach to distant Forsyth, to Neosho, and Hermansville,—they come from Lexington, from Springfield, from everywhere, eager only to escape the hordes of secession, and steering for anywhere, where they are certain of being secure from their presence.

A good deal of labor is being laid out on Missouri, on the one hand, to keep it in the Union, and on the other, to keep it out; and so far, with such decided success on both sides that, to-day Missouri is scarcely fit for a Potters-field. The Union settlers have fled from the secession troops, the secession citizens have slunk away at the approach of the National forces, until now the State is but little better than a desert, or a graveyard. It is, in fact, a respectably filled graveyard—one in which Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Ohio, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas have laid thousands of their noblest sons.

With the citizens all leaving or left, her houses burned, crops destroyed, negroes run off, and her surface rounded with the graves or whitened with the bones of fierce combatants, Missouri is in no enviable condition. Infinite folly was it, in her, to allow the treason-brooding hordes of the South to make her the scene of their incubations—the place where they have hatched such devilish forms and theft and murder.

PRICE is still a great bugbear—now he is advancing upon SEDALIA with numbers to which the army of XERXES would form but a respectable "advance"—again the hugs ocean of his might is roaring around Jefferson City, threatening each moment to sweep over the place and engulph as the Red Sea swallowed Pharaoh—anon he is at Warsaw, Osceola, Greenfield, Lebanon—in fine, omniscient, omnipresent. The exact facts in the case are, in all probability, and as near as can be actually ascertained by reconnoissances, that he is nowhere in very great force, but is breeking his army up into small detachments and sending them everywhere, wherever there is food and clothing to be found in the State. It is hardly probable that so sharp a man as he is will venture far north of the Osage—knowing very well, as he probably does, that once across *that*, he will find himself most uncomfortably and securely caged. If he crosses, I presume no one will be better satisfied with his forward movement than Gen. HALLECK, for then SIGEL would march out from Rolla and prevent his retreat, while the forces along the Pacific road and in Kansas would gather on his front and flanks and give what he so long has been looking for and so eminently deserves—a tremendous thrashing.

The grand expedition for New-Orleans *vid* Memphis, (stopping at Columbus,) has not yet started, nor will it probably for a day or two at least. Gen. HALLECK, very wisely, keeps his own counsel, and will develop the time of starting and the plans of the campaign all in good time. There is some considerable grumbling, as a matter of course, among the sovereigns who compose the army, because there is no immediate movement, and because Gen. HALLECK does not develop his plans for general discussion, and possible ratification. It is undoubtedly trying to be thus kept in the dark—it's undemocratic, and all that; and may perhaps result in a good deal of grumbling. Gen. HALLECK does not take into consideration that there are a good many soldiers in his large army—veterans, in fact, many of whom have worn shoulder-straps for months—in some cases, and of course know all about war.

There is a good deal of attention just now directed towards Columbus, in view of a prospective intimate acquaintance. Vast stories are told of its strength—the number of its garrison, the size, calibre and force of its guns. One Colonel—who has had several small skirmishes with bushwackers during the past Summer—assured me that we could never take the place with less than 200,000 men, and that in taking it, we should at the very least lose 50,000 in killed alone, without enumerating the wounded. I advised him to immediately see Gen. HALLECK, and lay the important fact before him, in time to prevent such a wholesale catastrophe. One gentleman who was in the Belmont affair, states that at one time, when not less than three miles from Columbus, shell and shot went whizzing through the air above his head, at a height that promised a respectable addition to the distance they had already traveled. A gunboat not long since ventured within a mile of Columbus, when secession paid them a compliment in the shape of an 80-pound rifled shot that passed over the boat and struck two miles and a half beyond.

With these comfortable reminiscences do men pass away the time, and get themselves in a state of mind suitable for the gigantic undertaking of besieging Columbus. Doubtless, when the affair does take place, it will be one of the heaviest affairs which the history of this war has yet presented.

Troops are constantly pouring into St. Louis from Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, and other States, till at the present time we have here in Benton Barracks alone nearly or quite 20,000 men. To-day they were again reviewed by the commander, and make a very imposing appearance. The entire force at St. Louis and on the railroads leading west, together with those at Cairo and Bird's Point, is probably not far from 75,000 men—sufficient, one would think, to go to New-Orleans or almost any other point.

No staff appointments have yet been made public.

GALWAY.

The Sanitary Commission—Note from the Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Without wishing to take part in a discussion with regard to the duties of the Surgeon-General, I think it proper to assure you that the Sanitary Commission is diligently engaged in each and all of the duties which you have recommended it to undertake. The Commission has fifteen thoroughly qualified surgeons engaged in the duty of inspection, and carefully computed general deductions from over 300 elaborate reports already received from them have been reported to the War Department.

The value of contributions made to the hospitals of the army through the agency of the Commission, does not fall short of a thousand dollars a day. If your correspondent "Truth," who asserts that "the Government hospitals get nothing from the Commission," and who suggests that no evidence appears that contributions made to it are honestly appropriated, will do me the favor to call at this office, it will give me pleasure to exhibit to him vouchers, signed by officers of Government, for more than twenty thousand articles furnished to Government hospitals during the month of November. Yours respectfully,

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Secretary.

LAW REPORTS.

Jurisdiction—Local Application of Penal Statutes.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Elizabeth Maas vs. *Pitkin Page.*—The plaintiff brought her action as administratrix of her husband, under the acts of 1847 and 1849, giving compensation for causing death by wrongful act, neglect or default, claiming that, by reason of such acts on the part of the defendant, her husband had sustained injuries causing his death, while on a voyage from New-Orleans to Liverpool.

The defendant was arrested and held to bail in the action, and subsequently applied for and obtained a vacation of the order under which he was taken into custody.

Plaintiff appealed from that order to this Court, where it is held that she has no cause of action, and that the order appealed from must be affirmed.

The opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge HILTON, who in closing his remarks uses the following language:

"The statutes referred to being highly penal in their character, are therefore strictly local, and relate to no acts committed without the territory of this State. (Folliot *vs.* Ogdsn, 1 H. Black, 133; Scoville *vs.* Canfield, 14 John., 338; Holman *vs.* Newland, Conn., 341. They are intended only to regulate the conduct of persons while they are within the State limits, but for acts done without the State, they afford no remedy. (Beach *vs.* Bay State, S. Co., 16 How. P. R., 235; Vandewerken *vs.* New-York and N. H. R. Co., 6 Abb., 239; Dewolf *vs.* Johnson, 10 Wheat., 367; 2 John., 335.)

Verdict upon a Question of Fact.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Grover.

S. B. Warner vs. *George A. Wickes.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover of the defendant the sum of $2,250 alleged to be owing by the defendant to the plaintiff, and which the plaintiff alleged the defendant agreed to pay him in goods, on demand.

The plaintiff testified that he demanded the goods several times before the suit was brought, and that the defendant refused to deliver them.

The defendant testified that no demand was ever made for the goods, but that he was always ready to deliver them. Although the evidence was thus conflicting, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,370 79, the amount claimed, with interest.

Ira D. Warren for plaintiff; Wm. Curtis Noyes and J. M. Barbour for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, John Hopkins, 28 years, native of Ireland, was tried and convicted of having in his possession, with intent to pass, a large amount of counterfeit money of the Columbia Bank at Chatham Four Corners. The prisoner, who was indicted with James Palmer, convicted on Thursday, was sentenced to the State Prison for the same term as his accomplice; viz., five years and four months.

Peter Makin, 28 years, native of New-York, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Ann Sullivan, 32 years, born in Ireland, was tried and convicted of robbing the pocket of Thaddens Tomarzewski of a gold watch and chain and $4 in money. Penitentiary six months.

Surrogate's Court.

THE ESTATE OF HENRY PARISH.

Matter of the Will of Henry Parish.—In this case, application was yesterday made before the Surrogate, for an order continuing the residuary estate of Mrs. Parish, since her decease, the annual allowance of $14,000, made to her by Mr. Surrogate Bradford, out of the estate of the testator, her husband. It was argued that this allowance should not be suspended upon the decease of Mrs. Parish, and that it was legitimately a part of her residuary estate.

The brothers of this testator, or next of kin, resisted the application, contending that the allowance was merely for the life of the widow, and ceased with her death. She was the only person intended to be benefited thereby.

Decision was reserved.

Wm. M. Evarts for motion, on behalf of the Executors of the will; Robert J. Dillon, for next of kin, opposed.

Wills Admitted.—The Surrogate yesterday admitted the wills of the following parties to probate: Daniel Rollhaus, Ezre Smith, Wm. S. Darling, Auguste Martin, Edward Franks.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Young vs. *McIntosh.*—Motion granted on payment of all costs of suit and $10 costs of motion.

Dunlop vs. *Kimball et al.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Before Justice Leonard.

Borlen vs. *Burdell et al.*—Application for payment of money granted.

Application of Walsh.—Application granted to mortgage on $1,500.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Dec. 6, 1861.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	89½	40 Penn. Coal Co	78½
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Coup.	93	100 N. Y. Central R.	77
1,000 do	92½	100 do	77⅛
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Coup.	92½	100 do	77⅛
2,000 Ky. 6 ₱ c. loans	70	300 do	77⅛
10,000 Tenn. Stock 6s, '90	41¾	100 do	77½
8,000 Missouri State 6s	40	350 do	77⅝
2,000 Cal. State 7s	82	10 do	77⅝
1,000 Mich. St. 6s	81	50 Erie Railway	31
2,000 Bklyn C. W. L.	96¾	250 Hudson River R.	99⅛
3,000 do	97	130 Harlem Railroad	13
1,000 M. C. 8 p. c. 1st m. S. F. Con. bds	91¾	100 Mich. Central R.	47¾
1,000 do	91¾	50 do	48
3,000 do	91¾	200 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	17¾
5,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. ct. bds	83¼	60 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S'k	36⅝
10,000 C. & N. W. 1st m.	89¾	25 Panama Railroad	113
1,000 L. E. & W. 2d m.	45	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60½
3,000 C. & T. S. F. bs.	78¾	50 Clev. & Pitts. R.	16⅝
2,000 Ga. & C. 1st m.	96¾	250 do	17
10 Shoe & Lea. Bank	87	10 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	100
10 D. & H. Ca. Cn. ex. d.	82	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	70
50 Pacific Mail S. Co.	84½	50 do	70
50 do	84½	100 do	70
10 do	85	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	32¾
150 do	84¾	100 do	32⅝
25 do	85	150 Chic. & Rk. I. R.	64¾
		50 do	52½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Con.	93	150 Erie. Railway	31
5,000 Tenn. St. 5s, '90	41¾	50 Hnd. Riv. R.	36⅝
2,000 Cal. St. 7s	81½	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	36⅝
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	48	50 Panama R.	111
3,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73	105	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.	60⅜
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	101	100 do	60¾
10 Metropolitan Bank	90	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	17
250 N. Y. Central R.	77½	200 do	16⅝
225 Pac. M. S. Co	84½	100 do	16⅝
50 do	84½	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	70
50 Mich. Cen. R.	48	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	32¾
100 do	48	10 Chic. & Rock I. R.	52¾
50 do	48½	50 do	52⅝
100 do	48¾	10 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	18

FRIDAY, Dec. 6—P. M.

There is a very quiet market for Stocks today, the Street being held in suspense for the English news, which is looked for, though not confidently, on Saturday morning. As compared with yesterday, prices to-day are quite steady, and on some descriptions rather firmer. The sellers against the market move with almost as much caution as the buyers for a rise, and altogether the Exchange has seldom been so well prepared for adverse news, should such prove to be the tenor of the London responses to the seizure of SLIDELL and MASON. The fluctuations in New-York Central to-day were from 77⅛ to 77⅞ ₱ cent., and on Erie the variations were scarcely observable at all. The Western Roads were, if anything, a fraction weaker than on Thursday. The shares of the Illinois Central were a fraction lower on the formal announcement of the expected assessment of $5 ₱ share on the scrip stock. The following is the official notice:

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held at their office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of five dollars per share upon the scrip shares of the capital stock of the company be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the company in that City; and on the stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. ROSKAR BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid. The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The State and Federal Stocks were without material change from yesterday. In the latter, the dealings are unimportant. Pacific Mail shares are lower, while Panama, under a steady demand for small investment parcels on the eve of the 6 ₱ cent. half-yearly dividend, advanced to 111 ₱ cent.

Late in the afternoon, the bidding on the Street was firmer, and but few Stocks offered.

Central	77½	Michigan Central	48
Erie	31½	Pacific	84¾
Erie Preferred	52¾	Panama	111
Rock Island	52½	Missouris	40½
Mich. Southern	17¾	United States 6s 1881	93
Mich. Guarant'd	36⅜	Ill. Central	60⅞

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	90	Irving	68
Commerce	80	Market	81
Ocean	75	Shoe and Leather	86
American Exchange	80	Park	96
Hanover	68		

And the following for the Railway Mortgegea:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	81	Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.	83½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100½	N. Ind. firsts	82
Erie firsts, '68	102½	M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	77
Erie seconds, ext. '64	101½	Ill Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	87½
Erie thirds, '83	85	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38½
Erie fourths, 80	72	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	28
Erie fifths, '88	66	Gal. & Chi. firsts	96¾
Hudson firsts, '69	104	L. E. & Wabash firsts	73
Hudson thirds, '75	76	L. E. & Wabash seconds	44
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	80	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	92½
Mich. C. n. f., 8 ₱ c., '82	91½	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	76¾

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending Dec. 5 and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$1,668,472	1,262,631	$185,023
Thrown on market	1,440,764	1 530,908	366,902
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	104,396,718	96,217,379	41,632,476
Thrown on market	103,679,741	95 000,799	42,387,973

The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Denot.		Warehouse.		Withdrawn.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value
Mf. of Wool	135	$61,551	201	$41,818	197	$76,817
Mf. of Cot'n	92	14,222	43	11,047	103	24,373
Mf. of Silk	53	24,912	13	12,393	71	34,043
Mf. of Flax	126	15,416	15	3,273	113	24,511
Miscellan's	35	4,809	152	5,146	288	12,986
Total	445	$119,673	414	$75,349	816	$247,229
		75,349				119,673
Total entered		$195,022	Total marketed			$366,902

The Exchanges on Europe for the mail to-morrow have not been active, and rates close about the same for Bankers' bills as ₱ steamer. Merchant bills not so firm, say 107¼@108¼ ₱ cent. Bankers', 108¼@109. In Money affairs no change of rates. The Banks paid into the Sub-Treasury $2,500,000 in Gold, $1,000,000 in Treasury Notes of 1863, in response to the call made by the Department, for to-day, on the negotiation of Oct. 1.

The following are the earnings in detail of the Galene and Chicago Railroad Company in November:

	1860.	1861.	
Freight	$16,763 17	$29,866 05	Increase. $14,102 88
Passengers	6,679 02	8,819 04	Increase.. 2,240 02
Mails, &c	2,636 64	1,100 00	Decrease.. 1,586 64
Total	$24,998 83	$39,785 09	Increase. $14,786 26
Whole month of November, 1861			$172,485 05
Whole month of November, 1860			142,657 81
Increase			$29,827 24

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the last eight days in November were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$13,144	$11,753
Freight	13,006	18,703
Total	$26,150	$30,456
Total for month this year		$89,397
Total for month last year		83,574
Gain		$5,823
Gain on last eight days		4,306

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for November were:

1861	$242,089 13
1860	196,182 27
Increase	$45,906 66

The Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, in connection with their declaration of their dividend of three ₱ cent., yesterday, meda the following statement:

Cash in hand of Treasurer	$322,309 50
Deducted three ₱ cent. dividend	165,045 00
Totals	$157,264 50

Payments for the next six months, ending June 30, 1862:

Due Jan. 10, 1862, interest on bonds	$48,395
Due Feb. 1, '62, rent Peoria V. R'h.	62,500—111,895 00
Surplus	$45,869 50

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line (310 miles in length) in the month of November, were:

	1860.	1861.	
Freight	$112,921 92	$168,275 00	Inc. $55,353 08
Passengers	46,370 98	32,284 04	Dec. 14,086 94
Mails, &c	5,209 33	5,039 08	Dec.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall and Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE DAILY TIMES, published every morning and delivered, price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his commission. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly editions at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers sent gratis on application.

Subscriptions invariably in advance.

All letters should be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and, if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—IRELAND AS IT WAS—MAGIC JOKE—IRISH ASSOCIATION AND YANKEE MODESTY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—HE'S NOT A HERO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 2½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—No. 16 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have interesting intelligence from Port Royal, by the arrival of the steamship *Vanderbilt* at this port yesterday. Gen. VIELE's expedition had not yet sailed, but was expected to leave immediately upon the arrival of an expected accession of troops. Beaufort still remained unoccupied, but was visited daily by officers of the army and navy, and the two gunboats kept watch and ward over her fortunes. During the few days which preceded the sailing of the *Vanderbilt*, stables had been reconstructed on Hilton Head Island for 1,100 horses; numerous ordnance storehouses had been completed, and the intrenchments across the island had been completed and the guns mounted. In addition to all this, several important reconnoissances had been made, which had resulted in establishing the fact that the whole seaboard, from Tybee Island to Charleston, is virtually in the hands of the National forces, it having been deserted by the white inhabitants. On Otter Point, situated southern extremity of St. Helena Sound, a battery was found, which had mounted four or five guns, but it was entirely abandoned, as were also a battery on the Ashepoo and one on the Coosaw Rivers. The greatest distance touched inland was twelve miles, and the reconnoitering party approached within thirty-two miles from Charleston. The blacks everywhere seem to have remained behind when their masters fled, and welcomed our men with rejoicing. In some instances the cotton houses were set on fire on the approach of the Union troops, but this incendiary movement was by no means so general as the Charleston papers would have us suppose. Immense quantities of the staple are all ready for transportation, and under the regulations recently issued by Secretary CHASE, will soon be feeding the looms of the North.

The Richmond papers, of Thursday, contain a dispatch from Savannah, dated the 4th inst., which states that sixteen National vessels had crossed the bar at the mouth of the Savannah River, and that an attack upon Fort Pulaski was hourly expected. The number of vessels is doubtless exaggerated.

There is no change to report in the position of the army of the Potomac. Two reconnoissances were made yesterday in different directions, but no enemy was discovered. In fact, it is believed that the rebel forces are again falling back opposite our right wing—probably with a view to strengthen their forces still more on the Lower Potomac, where they now most apprehend an attack.

Our latest dispatches from Missouri reiterate the report that BEN. MCCULLOCH has gone to Arkansas, with the intention of going into Winter quarters. Nothing definite is known of the movements of PRICE. It is probable, however, that the assertion that his army is scattered in roving bands is in a great measure true. One of these bands, under the command of Capts. YOUNG and WHEATLEY, was attacked near Dunksburgh, about twenty miles west of Sedalia, by a party of exasperated citizens, and seven of them were killed and ten wounded. Among those killed was Capt. YOUNG.

From a gentleman who left Osceola last Saturday, the St. Louis *News* learns something about the condition of PRICE's army at that place. *His entire force at Osceola is not over 5,000 men.* A large number of his troops had left him, or been sent off by him, and gone to the Missouri River counties. Those at Osceola were in a destitute condition and suffering greatly for want of clothing and provisions.

A careless subordinate and a drunken messenger, and not Gen. THOMAS, so it is now ascertained, were responsible for the terrible forced march from Wild Cat to Crab Orchard, Ky., by which Gen. SCHOEPF's Brigade were used up. Eight o'clock was named as the hour for commencing the movement, but A. M. was omitted, and as the messenger was delayed by his unfortunate weakness, the march was commenced at night.

The rapid accumulation of munitions of war at Cairo is indicative of active operations. There are already one hundred and sixty-four pieces of cannon there, none of which are less than 32-pounders, and over one hundred tons of ammunition have arrived.

The Kentucky Legislature keeps busily at work adopting loyal resolutions. One directs all having plans or note-books of surveys made by anybody of the State, to deliver them to Gen. McCLELLAN; another instructs the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into and report whether it is expedient and necessary to raise 25,000 troops in Kentucky, or any other number, in addition to those now in service, from that State, for a term of service not exceeding one year, to be organized and officered under the authority of the State, and subject to the order of the Commanding General of the Department. A resolution offered, but not adopted, orders the National Government to surrender the Kentuckians confined in Fort Warren.

We have advices from Europe one day later, by the arrival of the *North American* at Portland last evening. She left Liverpool on the 21st, and Londonderry on the 22d ult. The case of the rebel steamer *Nashville*, which was still lying in the Harbor of Southampton, attracted much attention. The Captain of the *Harvey Birch*, the vessel destroyed by her, had gone to London to consult with the American Minister, and it was expected that the affair would create a nice little international difficulty for the Confederates, as the officers of the *Harvey Birch* declare that she was not on the high seas, but within British jurisdiction,—in other words, on soundings—when the *Nashville* bore down for her. PEGRAM, the rebel commander, was anxious to have his steamer made into a war vessel at Southampton, but there appeared to be legal difficulties in the way, and a question had been raised as to whether the Queen's neutrality proclamation had not already been infracted by the landing of prisoners of war on English soil. The tone of the London Press on the subject is indicated in our dispatch. Cotton had suffered a decline in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs were firm, and Provisions dull.

GENERAL NEWS.

Last evening, a serenade was given to Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, the Mayor elect, at his residence on Fifth-avenue. Messrs. OPDYKE, D. DUDLEY FIELD, RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Surveyor of the Port, and others, addressed an immense audience, and an elegant supper, at which further addresses were made, concluded the occasion.

The British bark *Colinda*, which sailed from this port for Queenstown Nov. 28, with a cargo of grain, was overtaken by a severe gale on the morning of the 30th, which caused her to leak badly. The pumps were worked with a will by the crew until they saw it was useless. They were then taken on board the bark *Chryseis*, which had stayed by them for several hours, and brought to this City. It is supposed the *Colinda* went down the morning after they abandoned her.

Lieuts. W. F. GLASSELL, A. M. DUREIL and J. MYERS, of Virginia, and D. A. FORREST, of Georgia, who arrived at Philadelphia in the *Hartford* on Tuesday last, have been sent to Fort Warren, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Government.

The Guthrie Grays, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, were guilty of disgraceful conduct, at Louisville, on Tuesday last. Because they were refused permission to stop at Cincinnati, where most of them resided, when *en route* from Western Virginia to Kentucky, and because the locality selected for their camp was unpleasant, they broke ranks *en masse*, and returned to Louisville. It is said that Gen. BUELL intends to dismiss them from the service in disgrace.

The Supreme Court of New-Jersey has decided that only those who were members of State regiments, raised under the authority of, and accepted by the State Government, are entitled to extra pay, and that independent regiments, recruited in the State, are not entitled to it. This decision excludes the members of Col. HALSTED's Cavalry Regiment, and all who have joined regiments of other States.

The Boston *Journal* states that Lieut.-Col. REYNOLDS, of the Rhode Island Light Artillery Regiment, has been commissioned as the Agent of the Government to superintend the shipment of cotton seized and confiscated by our military authorities at Port Royal. Col. REYNOLDS will leave immediately for his destination.

Gen. DUMONT, who has served with distinction in Western Virginia, has been assigned a command in Kentucky. His column will consist of the Third, Sixth and Twenty-fourth Ohio, and Sixteenth and Seventeenth Indiana.

The Toronto *Leader* publishes a letter written by Mr. J. I. SHAVER, now a prisoner in Fort Warren. He styles himself "a loyal subject of Her Majesty," says that he is guilty of no offence against the United States Government, and wants his friends to demand his release.

At the recent session of the "Missouri Legislature," at Neosho, that body elected John B. Clark and M. Peyton Senators to the Confederate Congress, and Thomas A. Harris, Casper W. Bell, A. H. Conrow, Thomas Freeman, George Vest, Dr. Hyer, of Dent, and Judge William M. Cooke, of St. Louis, as Congressmen.

Two lieutenants of the First Virginia Regiment, stationed at Romney, were captured a few days since, in consequence of their imprudence in venturing within the enemy's lines.

The Belgian guns, large numbers of which have been sent out West, are reported to be nearly worthless.

The Board of Canvassers, yesterday, canvassed the votes in the Seventh and Ninth Aldermanic Districts. They adopted as a rule to correct mistakes, the evident intention of the voter. No material errors were found.

The will of HENRY PARISH was yesterday again before the Surrogate, on an application made by the executors of the estate of Mrs. PARISH, for an order, continuing to her residuary estate the annual allowance of $14,000, made to her out of her husband's estate, by Surrogate BRADFORD. Decision was reserved.

The Stock dealings yesterday were comparatively steady in prices, though only a moderate business was done. Late in the afternoon prices were quite firm for the leading Railways. New-York Central, 77¼ ₩ cent. Exchange, 108¾ ₩ cent. on London.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday, prices, however, were well supported, especially for desirable lots of extra State Flour and mixed Western Corn. Cotton again advanced a shade, and closed buoyantly at 30½c.@31c. for middlings ₩ lb. A fair inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Provisions, Mackerel, Hay, Hops, Pig Lead, Tallow, Tobacco, Black Teas and Whisky. Common Rosin was more sought after, and was firmer. The freight market was somewhat brisker, but rates were lower.

THE LONDON TIMES ON IMPERFECT KNOWLEDGE.—The London *Times*, in a speculative article on the Port Royal Expedition, the destination of which was not at the time known in London, says: "At first sight it does certainly appear most extraordinary that a great fleet, with 20,000 men, should be sent with a roving commission to sail up and down an enemy's coast, and make a descent on any spot *which the imperfect knowledge of the commanders on board may judge to be advantageous.*"

This sentence is a perfect type of a dominant element in the leading English journal. We mean the element of *wantonness*. It is not always easy to disentangle this when it pervades sentiments or views of a complex character; but we have it here playing through a material fact, which reveals perfectly the *method* of the perversity. First, it *assumes* that the fleet is sent "with a roving commission to sail up and down." Secondly, it *assumes* that "the Commanders on board had but an imperfect knowledge of the coast." And then comes in the thunder, "*At first sight it does certainly appear most extraordinary that*"—its own *assumption* should be so! Now, what are the *facts?* First, so far from going on a "roving commission," the fleet sailed with most definite instructions as to its destination, as the *Times* has most probably found out. Secondly, the "imperfect knowledge" of the coast could not have been of a very opaque kind, seeing that the fleet was accompanied by officers of the Coast Survey, who were as familiar with every inch of sea and shore as the Thames boatman is with the turns of that muddy stream! But the deliberate wantonness with which certain fictions are fabricated and then characterized as "most extraordinary," is in the very highest style of the Thunderer's art.

Negroes Out of Slavery—The President's Suggestion.

President LINCOLN raises the question, What is to be our future disposal of the negroes whom the progress of the war throws on our hands? There is, as we have already pointed out, a more pressing question as to the present disposal of such as have already fallen into our hands. Any theoretical solution we might give the general problem would probably be falsified by the progress of events, but it is possible to deal wisely and energetically with that part of the problem practically presented to us. The slaveholders' rebellion has left in the nation's hands a legacy of several thousand unserfed blacks: present duty demands that *these* be brought under fit social and industrial organization. At the same time, it is entirely fitting that Congress should take the general question into consideration, as it probably will, now that it has been raised by the President in his Message.

Mr. LINCOLN does not leave us in doubt as to his own views on this interesting and intricate problem. He recommends to the consideration of Congress that such blacks as become free, either through the general Confiscation act or through such special legislative measures as may be taken by individual States, be colonized "in some place or places in a climate congenial to them."

The deportation of the blacks from our soil and their colonization elsewhere, has been a favorite scheme with some of the most benevolent of American minds. It also perfectly responds to a dominant public sentiment, which aims to solve in this peremptory mode a problem it feels to be enveloped in seemingly inextricable difficulties. To get rid of a race whose bringing here was none of our work, and whose presence has always been a thorn in the side of the nation, is precisely the impromptu process which the public naturally applies to a perplexing problem. It generally happens, however, that an enlightened statesmanship dictates an entirely different course.

Before we seek to initiate any such change as that contemplated, it will be necessary to inquire whether the deportation from our soil of the four million blacks—the rebellion approximates it every day to that figure—be an easier task than the establishing of such modifications in their social condition and relations as makes such a deportation needless. The result of such an inquiry will not, we conceive, be favorable to the proposed plan. The mere physical question of their removal, though *per se* not impossible, is too colossal ever to become a practical fact. The question of an acquisition of territory for the planting of the proposed black nation, at which the President hints, is not less embarrassing. Schemes of negro deportation have generally contemplated some region in Central or South America as affording the desired "congenial climate;" but it is quite evident that there would be two parties here, and it remains to see whether any of those States are prepared, any more than we are, for the absorption of four million black barbarians.

If, however, all these difficulties could be overcome, it would remain to inquire whether the advantages we should gain in the riddance of the negroes would compensate for the loss of so much valuable labor, whose adaptation to the needs of Southern agriculture has never yet been matched. As to the utter prostration of Southern productive industry which would result from this violent measure, it is not incumbent to inquire into a consequence which would be but the just punishment of Southern guilt. Nor is it necessary, in a purely economic view of the question, to consider how the dismissal of the negroes from our protection, under the circumstances, would affect the question of the moral obligations which the relations they have held to our nation have established between us and them.

It is not to be denied, on the other hand, that there are abundant embarrassments in the carving out of a just future, in our country, for the blacks, under the new conditions that spring inevitably out of the war. We must not expect to escape such embarrassments. The inevitable result of every revolution is a perturbation of all the social relations. A wise people welcomes such opportunities, when the elements of life are in solution, as a Providential hint to crystallize them into nobler forms.

The whole subject of the negro, his ethnology and capacities, has been enveloped in such clouds of falsities, that it is necessary to exercise the severest criticism toward current theories in reference to the blacks. That there is anything in the race to prevent its fulfilling, *in freedom*, the same duties that are exacted from it *in bondage*, no unprejudiced mind will assert. We have experiments enough to show that negroes are in this respect just like other races similarly situated, and that they are stimulated to labor by freedom and self-interest precisely like the rest of mankind. As to the assertion that, in the new order of things, no endurable relations could be established between the negroes and the whites, it is of a piece with the other fiction. It is not observed that, *when the negro's status is definitively settled as a slave*, there is any difficulty in establishing perfectly harmonious relations. There will ultimately be no greater difficulty when his *status* is that of a free laborer. It may cost some sacrifice of race-pride, but we have too many examples of how such sentiments disappear before the influence of time and reason, to see in it any insurmountable obstacle. Besides, it is not necessary to assume an immediate leap to absolute freedom. *There may be intermediate stages of serfage or apprenticeship.* That will be a matter for prudent consideration—through what provisional educational process they may pass.

Fortunately for us, however, the problem is presenting itself, not in its overwhelming magnitude, but in such measure as places it quite within our control. The Government through the circular of Mr. CHASE, has begun by subjecting to social and industrial discipline the thousands that now find themselves thrown helpless into freedom. If this system marked at once by perfect justice and common sense be carried out, it may be applied indefinitely as the unserfing process goes on. A future so distant as that contemplated by the Presidential colonization scheme, may safely be left to take care of itself. In the meanwhile, if the Government continues to do its obvious duty in the matter, we shall probably find that the problem will have solved itself better than any wisdom of ours could have done.

Heroism in East Tennessee.

It is desired that a commission of Major-General be made out and forwarded, post free, to Rev. W. G. BROWNLOW, Morristown, Tenn. Of the desert of the reverend gentleman there can be no doubt. After pouring the thunders as well of the Press as of the Church upon the heads of rebeldom, these many perilous months gone, a mob which besets his dwelling, silences his press, and stills his voice, drives him to the employment of carnal weapons. About the banners of this modern Balfour of Burley, the faithful throng—faithful men, who have testified their zeal by serviceable bridge-burnings, and the timely rescue of loyalists set upon by rebel murderers. There were three thousand of them. At Morristown, about half-way betwern Knoxville and the Cumberland Gap, these found an insurgent army, in what force we have no information; but as the rebel reports describe the defeat of this force "as the most brilliant Union victory of the war," we are not to suppose the number of the beaten was less than that of the victors. And victory, even by the rebel reports, was on the side of the gallant Parson. Now, as the Confederate Cabal has set the hitherto unquestionable example of selecting for Major-Generalships clergymen of Tennessee, and in the case of Bishop POLK, of a clergyman whose victories had all been achieved with the spiritual arm, there is precedent and reason, we conceive, in bestowing the same grade upon that notable Anabaptist, WILLIAM BROWNLOW.

Indeed, too much value cannot be affixed to this success of the courageous Tennessean. It places a strong Union force in possession of that line of communication, indispensable to the conduct of a rebel campaign in Virginia, the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. It cuts off ZOLLICOFFER, who is facing the Unionist Gen. SCHOEPF at the northward, from reinforcements and supplies. It is in fact a stab at the very heart of secession. To support these men, who are waging a warfare wherein the halter and no quarter are conditions added to the perils which attend the campaigning of Northern soldiers, is a duty with which the Government must be profoundly impressed; and we cannot doubt that an active advance of the several divisions composing the command of Gen. BUELL will be directed for the rescue of these genuine confessors and willing martyrs of patriotism. They hold in glorious hands the key of the rebel strength. If they can be strengthened to hold it to the end, the war is substantially ended; for the territory stretching from Holston River to Chattanooga once firmly in possession of the National forces, the Southern Confederacy will be effectually cut in twain, and communication between the fragments practically destroyed. Too much energy cannot be thrown into the movement for the support of BROWNLOW and his heroic band. Where, may we not ask in this connection, is the proposed gunboat expedition up the Cumberland River to Nashville?

An Inquiry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

President LINCOLN in his Message mentions a saying that "one bad General is better than two good ones." Can you tell me who was the author of it?

QUERIST.

The saying was NAPOLEON's. During his first campaign in Italy, after the battle of Lodi, when he had driven the Austrians beyond the Adige, and was preparing to follow them still further, the Directory saw fit to direct a change in his plans, and sent KELLERMANN to take command of one portion of the army which was to advance towards Rome, while the rest crossed the Adige. NAPOLEON at once sent in his resignation, with a letter to CARNOT, from which the following is an extract:

"KELLERMANN would command the army as well as I,—for no one is more convinced than I am of the courage and audacity of the soldiers;—but to unite us together would ruin everything. I will not serve with a man who considers himself the first General in Europe, and *it is better to have one bad General than two good ones.* War is, like government, decided in a great degree by tact."

In reply, CARNOT wrote that the Directory had maturely considered his arguments, and the confidence they felt in his talents and republican zeal, had decided the matter in his favor. "KELLERMANN," said CARNOT, "will remain at Chamberry, and you may adjourn the expedition to Rome as long as you please."

A PROPHECY ALREADY REFUTED.—In an article, which in another column we translate from the Paris *Presse*, M. FOULD, the new Premier of France, is reported as having pronounced the doom of the American Republic, and of republicanism generally, and to have predicted a monarchical government for this country. Such a *dictum*, emanating from the statesman to whom NAPOLEON has just confided the task of restoring the Empire, and a man always remarkably reserved in the expression of his views, is taken up with natural avidity by English toryism, and is sent home by the correspondent of the London *Herald* as the strongest confirmation of the opinions, or rather wishes, of the readers in high life, for whom his gossip is especially purveyed.

That M. FOULD employed such language, we have good reason to believe. It was quoted by Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, in one of his masterly appeals for the Union, from a letter of our correspondent "Malakoff," whose entire reliability the public has had so many chances to verify. But the sagacious Minister so spoke at a moment when the Union had put forth slight and insufficient evidence of its inexhaustible recuperative powers. It had not brought to the field three-fourths of a million fighting men—the largest army of modern times—armed, equipped, and needing only the experience of warfare to command victories. Its navy had not been created, or the confidence of the people tested by the demand for enormous loans. We doubt very much whether at this moment, when, with vigor in no wise abated, the National Government is slowly but certainly drawing tighter the cord around the neck of rebellion, pressing in upon it on all sides, and counting with reasonable confidence the days that may elapse before the insurgents must lay down their arms and submit, M. FOULD would repeat his prophecy, or, indeed, confess that he had ever vaticinated so wildly. What the Summer has demonstrated in America is the inherent power of popular institutions. While this is so, it is remarkable that the first condition under which M. FOULD assumes to save France is, that its government shall be stripped of some of its despotic attributes, and larger powers restored to the people.

The Naval Armaments of England, France and the United States.

We print to-day three carefully prepared sketches on the respective navies of the United States, France and Great Britain. They give, in a summarized form, the strength of the three principal naval Powers of the world; and, at the present time, when the relations of each towards the other are not as friendly as they might be, the statistics furnished possess unusual interest.

England and France, though nominally allies, have been arming themselves for three years past in a way that they never armed when they waged their fiercest wars. France essayed to rival England on the seas, and might have succeeded in doing so if her finances had been equal to her ambition. As it is, John Bull maintains his old superiority; his wooden walls have been converted into iron walls; and, stimulated by the fear of French rivalry, he has raised his navy to a point of strength and efficiency that it never attained before in the whole history of the nation.

With France we are on the best of terms. With England we have, as usual, several outstanding difficulties which would be deemed trivial and "a matter of course" in time of peace, but which, under the pressure and disadvantages of a domestic rebellion, have been magnified by the timidity of moneyed speculators. It is true that the hostile tone of a portion of the British Press, and the growing desire of British cotton manufacturers to see our blockade broken up, are not encouraging indications of a desire for peace. But, happily, for the prosperity and tranquility of the world, newspapers have not the power to provoke a war; and, so far as the cotton interest of England is concerned, it must be remembered that it is only one among other interests, and by no means the preponderating interest of the country. Much as the cotton interest might wish to make the Mason and Slidell affair a pretext for an open rupture with the National Government, it is powerless to do so against the sentiment of the great mass of the British people who have evinced, in more ways than one, an earnest determination to keep on friendly terms with the United States. Before they quarrel with us on a point of international law, the British, as a reflecting people, will consider that a war would cut off their supplies of corn as well as of cotton, and that a dearth of the former would be much more serious than the dearth of the latter, from which they are now suffering. In any case, we do not presume that our Government is so wanting in resources as to permit the country to drift causelessly into a war with any foreign Power at the present time. If Great Britain seriously believes that the arrest of MASON and SLIDELL on the *Trent* was an outrage on her flag, there are legitimate ways and means to satisfy her honor, and convince her people that no such outrage was meant or intended.

It is not because we apprehend anything like a rupture between Great Britain and the United States, that we publish their armaments side by side. The British navy is overwhelmingly predominant; and neither France nor the United States—not both combined—are a match, as far as guns and ships go, for a Power that floats to-day over 600 ships, armed with 16,000 guns and manned by 85,000 sailors. Nor is it only in the number of its ships and guns that the British navy has progressed, for improvements in engineering and naval science, and the substitution of rifled for inferior cannon, give to the 50-gun frigate of 1861 a far more terrible significance and power than belonged to the 50-gun frigate of only three years ago.

But, in spite of the great naval armaments that the two leading nations of Europe have established, they carry no alarm or disquietude to the American mind. The feeling here is strong and decided that, if ever the necessity should arrive, an American navy will always be able, hereafter, as it was able under more disadvantageous circumstances heretofore, to protect American coasts. Though our navy is insignificant, as compared with the navies of France and England, we need not be ashamed of the efforts made this Summer to bring it up to a proper level of efficiency, nor of the success with which those efforts have been attended. Six months ago there were not half a dozen vessels available for the blockade; now, from sixteen to seventeen hundred guns are engaged in this service or harrassing the enemy's coasts. In no branch of the Government has more energy been shown than in the Navy Department, and we may feel confident that the same energy which brought our present fleet into existence will raise it to any further point of magnitude and efficiency that may be deemed necessary for the safety and honor of the country.

LIES FROM A MEMPHIAN WORKSHOP.—There has been a curious consistency in falsehoods observable in accounts of matters in Missouri, sent by way of Memphis. We printed yesterday a dispatch coming that route, which represented Gen. SIEGEL as at Sedalia, surrounded by MCCULLOCH's army; and Gen. STERLING PRICE as advancing upon St. Louis at the head of a force, which promised to become sixty thousand strong before the leaguer of that city should be fairly instituted. The *prima facie* objections to the credit of this story were chiefly that MCCULLOCH, at the latest previous accounts, had retired into Winter quarters in Arkansas; that Gen. SIEGEL was not in command at Sedalia; that PRICE was known to be disbanding rather than recruiting an army. These objections are all abundantly confirmed by dispatches, direct and authentic, we give this morning. There is too much reason to fear that the greater part of Missouri is overrun with predatory guerilla bands, mostly fragments of the routed army of PRICE; but it is clear that there is some considerable body of rebels concentrated anywhere in the State, and equally clear that all thought of assailing St. Louis is abandoned. Formal military operations are in fact ended on both sides for the season. The circumstance is important in this, that it leaves the Union forces at St. Louis, Cairo, and Paducah, at liberty to push forward at the proper time towards New-Orleans. There is no hostile army to threaten their rear.

SPYING OUT THE LAND.—Our correspondence from Port Royal shows that our forces are beginning vigorously to spy out the land in Palmettodom. Several reconnoissances have lately been made, northward and southward, from our lodgment on Hilton Head. One went through the inland waters northward thirty miles, and *inward* ten or fifteen, which must have brought them well up and over against Charleston. The same strange phenomenon as around Beaufort everywhere presented itself—complete *dissolution* of society, the whites having fled, leaving the blacks in a condition of bewildered orphanage.

But the most interesting fact is, the evidence we have that our bombardment of the Port Royal forts has convinced the Southerners of the utter powerlessness of their coast defences to withstand the fire of our ships. Commodore TATNALL has told them *that* is a demonstrated fact, and they seem to act on it, for everywhere—on Tybee, at the upper end of St. Helena Island, and now on the banks of the Coosaw and Ashepoo Rivers—the rebel forts are in every case found abandoned. We presume all these works have been proclaimed "impregnable" by the doughty Carolinians, just as those at Port Royal were declared "impregnable" over and over again. Thus another article of South Carolina faith has been rudely dispelled. There is no malice in the satisfaction which the country feels in thus seeing the South Carolina mind "getting the conceit taken out of it." The process of conversion may be painful, but it cannot but be salutary.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—At the express instance of the *World*, we allow the Sanitary Commission to disclaim the indecency, and to purge itself from the odium attaching to certain "editorial expressions" which have adorned its defence as published in that journal. It were unjust that such a cause should suffer from any indiscretion of its champion. We shall be glad to learn further that under the operation of an unambitious, patriotic policy, the numerous officials of the Commission have received stringent orders to confine themselves to their self-imposed, but all-important duties. For the Sanitary Commission, as the public well know, exists only by sufferance, is supported for a special work, and cannot throw overboard its modesty without making shipwreck of its usefulness. The contributors to its funds are looking with interest for reports of the practical results of its labors in camp inspection and in relieving the wants of our suffering soldiers. A communication from Mr. OLMSTEAD, its Secretary, will be found in another column.

A GRACEFUL EXIT.—Mayor WOOD retires from the scene of his official duties with a good grace. His speech at Mozart Hall, on Thursday night, reported in the TIMES of yesterday, was marked by a magnanimous courtesy to his successful competitor, and by an entire absence of all petty resentments and regrets on account of his defeat. We are glad to see, too, that his opinions concerning the necessity of strengthening the Executive department of the City Government have undergone no change. Whether the Legislature will take the same view of the subject or not, may be a matter of some doubt—but Mayor WOOD proves that his views of it were not prompted solely by selfish considerations. His tribute to Mr. OPDYKE's ability and personal character was cordial and just.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH NEW-YORK HIGHLAND REGIMENT.—Our Port Royal correspondent mentions that a detachment from this regiment had made a daring reconnoissance up the mainland of the Palmetto State to within thirty miles of Charleston. They captured a spy, discovered a great deal of cotton, found and seized three rebel batteries and spiked the guns, fired a volley after a body of rebels who had deserted a battery, and who at once took to their heels, and performed various other neat and gallant actions. Since they went down to the sacred soil of South Carolina, the Seventy-ninth, which was one of the old militia regiments of this City, has done a great deal of hard work of various kinds, and done it all bravely and well.

It will be remembered that this was the regiment against which such serious charges of mutiny were made after the affair at Bull Run, and from which Gen. MCCLELLAN took away the colors, and which be reprimanded in such severe terms. We said at the time that this action was taken under a total misapprehension of the facts in the case, and that the men were certainly neither mutineers nor cowards; and time has amply justified the remark. Before going to the far South they were in the advance in front of Washington, and the daring reconnoissances they then made, and their general orderly conduct, won them back their colors and the praises of their officers; and in the South they still sustain their good name. We are glad that a regiment whose picturesque costume has so often been admired in Broadway, has thus effectually wiped out the charges which were mistakenly brought against them.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

A very severe snow-storm, extending eastward to Salt Lake, has prevailed for the past four days. It is now pleasant.

About $400,000 has been subscribed to the National loan in this State.

The steamer *Cortez*, from Oregon, brings $120,000 in gold.

Arrived to-day, ship *War Hawk*, from New-York.

Shooting Affair at Cortland, N. Y.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 6.

Major MCNETT, who has been under arrest several days, was shot to-day, about 1 o'clock, by Col. GREER, in an attempt to escape from the guard-house. He is not yet dead, but it is not probable that he can live. No one is allowed on the ground, and the officers will not tell anything about it. We cannot say whether he was shot when going out of the guard-house or afterwards. It is believed that the principal cause for the arrest, was that MCNETT had been to Albany, and preferred charges against Col. GREER.

Robbery of Hermann's Jewelry Case.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 6.

A case, containing the jewelry of M. HERMANN, the Prestidigitateur, which is on exhibition at one of our jewelry stores, was to-day, by some means, unfastened, and jewelry to the value of $1,500 stolen, notwithstanding the case was constantly surrounded by large crowds of people all day.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North American at Portland.

The Rebel Steamer Nashville Still at Southampton.

The Harvey Birch Alleged to have been Captured and Destroyed in British Waters.

A Probable International Difficulty for the Confederates.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

A Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Steady—Provisions Dull.

PORTLAND, Friday, Dec. 6.

The Canadian Company's screw steamship *North American*, from Liverpool 21st ult., *via* Londonderry, Friday, 23d, has arrived at this port.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 22d.

The *North American* reached her dock at 8:30 P. M.

The dates by the *North American* are one day later than per *City of Baltimore*.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 22.

The case of the *Nashville* and *Harvey Birch* attracts great attention. The *Nashville* remained at Southampton for repairs. The captain of the *Harvey Birch* had gone to London to consult the American Minister. The crew of the *Harvey Birch* were vowing vengeance against the crew of the *Nashville*, as they were placed in irons for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the rebels. The officers of the *Harvey Birch* declare she was on sonndings when the *Nashville* bore down upon her. Col. PEYTON was on board the *Nashville* on a mission from North Carolina, and with Commander PEGRAM, had gone to London. Commander PEGRAM wants the *Nashville* made into a ship-of-war at Southampton, but legal difficulties are raised. Questions are also raised as to whether the neutrality proclamation has not been infracted by the landing of prisoners of war.

It is reported that the *Nashville* has spare officers on board for rebel ships preparing in England.

The *Times*, in alluding to the case, points to the recent visit of the *James Adger*, and says that it would be to the interest of England to keep them both out of her harbors; but if this cannot be done, they must both be let in alike.

The *Star*, although wishing the Commander of the *Nashville* to be punished, says if he can produce a commission from the Confederate States, the Government must let him go, as they have recognized those States as belligerents.

It is reported that the Galway steamer *Adriatic* has been sold, and is fitting for the West Indies, but there is a strong impression that she is destined for the Confederate States.

Commissioners MASON and SLIDELL were expected at Southampton in the steamer *La Plata*, due the 29th.

It is reported that the *James Adger* is cruising to intercept the British steamer, and capture her, as having contraband of war on board.

The Underwriters were raising the war risks on American vessels.

There are no tidings of the *North Briton*, and the *Anglo Saxon* is also overdue. The Insurance on the former has been advanced to thirty guineas, and on the latter fifty sbillings were demanded.

Telegrams from Hong Kong to October 13 report tea firm. Imports dull. Exchange, 4s. 5¼d.; at Shanghai, 5s.

Canton has been evacnated by the British.

The Italian Parliament has opened.

RICASOLI presented a project for the arrangement of the Roman question.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France had reduced the rate of discount to five per cent.

A reduction in the army of from eighty to a hundred thousand men was spoken of, the men to return home on furlough one year.

It is reported that the Minister of Marine declares that he cannot agree to a reduction of his Department of a single centime.

The Government would not raise a loan at present. Gen. CIALDINI had arrived at Paris.

The preliminary election in Prussia favor the Liberals.

There is the utmost activity in the Italian Navy Department.

The Queen of Spain is again *enceinte*.

TURKEY.

Heavy snows had compelled OMER PASHA to go into Winter quarters.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The arrival of the French mails confirm the report that the town of Rosario surrandered to Gen. MITRE without an attempt at defence.

The American Minister had presented his credentials to the Government.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

At the suggestion of Sir HENRY BULWER, the Porte informed the foreign representatives that he consents to a union of the Principalities during the life of Prince CUZA. There is a general disposition to accept this offer as a final solution to the question.

RIZA PACHA refusing to accept the Government, KOSLAN will be exiled to Cyprus.

Negotiations opened between OMAR PASHA and the Prince of Montenegro, give prospect of a settlement of the differences between Turkey and Montenegro.

Commercial News by the North American.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Nov. 22.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 44,000 bales, including 20,500 to speculators and exporters. The market is dull, with a decline on the week of ⅛d. The sales to-day (Friday) were 6,000 bales, of which 2,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and steady.

The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	12½d.	Middling Orleans	11⅞d.
Fair Mobiles	12⅜d.	Middling Mobiles	11⅜d.
Fair Uplands	12⅛d.	Middling Uplands	11⅜d.

The total stock of Cotton in port is estimated at 567,000 bales, of which 273,000 bales are of American descriptions. The decline is chiefly on lower and middling qualities.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally quiet and steady at unchanged quotations.

PROVISIONS—The market rules dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed at 93⅞@94 for money. The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of £351,000 in bullion.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The latest sales are Erie Railroad, 27⅜; Illinois Central Shares, 40@39½ discount.

Seizure of Army Stores—Probable Frauds on the Government.

United States Marshal MURRAY yesterday seized, at No. 111 Liberty-street and No. 13 Greenwich-street, 21 tierces of bacon sides, 8 barrels of beef, and 2 casks of shoulders, which had been sent to Washington by Commissary-Gen. A. B. EATON, but by some hook or crook found their way back to this City, where they were offered for sale by private parties. Some two or three weeks since, it will be recollected that 14 boxes of army clothing, valued at $2,000, were seized here by the Marshal, and the Quartermaster and tailor of the Seventy-ninth Regiment were supposed to be implicated in an attempted fraud on the Government in connection therewith, but after examination were released. Whether they know more the facts relative to their guilt, it is now certain that there have been extensive frauds of a similar character perpetrated upon the Government, and the seizure made by the Marshal yesterday is but a beginning of other and larger hauls to be made hereafter, when the whole *modus operandi* of these swindlers and robbers of the Government will be exposed, and the guilty parties, it is hoped, will receive their deserts.

THE OPDYKE VICTORY.

A BRILLIANT SERENADE.

Speeches by Mr. Opdyke, D. Dudley Field, Rufus S. Andrews, and Others.

Last night was signalized, in this City, by a magnificent serenade offered to GEORGE OPDYKE, Esq., the Mayor elect, by the Republican Central Committee of this City. The interest of the occasion was greatly enhanced by the rumors circulated for two days past, by the opponents of Mr. OPDYKE. The Germans went cordially, hand in hand, with those who planned this graceful compliment to a deserving and successful citizen, and met at 7½ P. M. at WINKEL'S, in Fifty-eighth-street, where, with a band of music leading, they formed line and marched all the way to the residence of Mr. OPDYKE, near Sixteenth-street, on Fifth-avenue. By the time of their arrival in front of the dwelling, a very large assemblage of gentlemen had gathered inside. Among them were noticeable Messrs. Wm. R. Stuart, President of the Board of Supervisors; John Keyser, Esq., City Register; David R. Jacques, President of the Republican Convention nominating Mr. OPDYKE; Surveyor Andrews, Deputy Collector Stillwell, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Amor J. Williamson, Esq., Ex-Police Commissioner Stillman, Dr. Wildey, Judge White, Alderman Dayton, Councilman Orton, Henry B. Stanton, Deputy Collector ——, Elliott C. Cowdin, Esq., District Attorney E. Delafield Smith, Coroner Naumann, and Henry Richard, Secretary of the German Republican Central Republican Committee, and a number of other prominent members of the Republican and Union organizations.

Among the invited guests were Judge BULL and Col. FRANK E. HOWE, Quartermaster of the Massachusetts Volunteers.

About 9 P. M. an immense throng assembled on Fifth-avenue, and DOWORTH'S Band of 35 performers opened the serenade with some magnificent pieces.

The windows of the crowded parlors were thrown open in obedience to the clamors of the crowd, and Judge WOODRUFF, stepping out upon a balcony, introduced Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, the Mayor elect, who briefly spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the honor you do me on this occasion. You have come to greet me as the Mayor elect of the City of New-York, not for any merit in myself, but for the sake of the great principles represented in the victory you have won. [Cheers.] There is still some doubt, however, resting upon the issue. [Cries of "No! No! It's all right!"] I am induced to believe that, as you say, all is right, for the facts elicited by the action of the Board of Canvassers, now in session, indicate that there can be no reasonable doubt of the triumph which your efforts to redeem the government of this great Metropolis to its true intent and operation, have gloriously succeeded. [Applause.] As the humble representative of the principles inscribed upon your banner, I personally regard this victory as important in sustaining the National Government and the cause of Municipal Reform. [Great cheering.] For my own part, my constant allegiance has been devoted to the Union and the suppression of this unholy rebellion—a rebellion of an aristocratic class against the government of the people! ["Good!" "Good!" and great applause.] As the Chief Magistrate of the City, should I be indeed installed as such, I pledge all my efforts then to the support of this National Government in its struggle with disorganization and disunion. [Prolonged applause.] To this great purposes of municipal reform every citizen of New-York should be devoted. We have every reason to hope and believe that the Charter of this great City will be made what it should be, in the presence of the country and the world, and to the fulfilment of its high duties, I, likewise, cordially and emphatically pledge all that my cordial affection and my earnest work can do [Cries of "That's it!" "That's what we want!" and cheering.] And, now, gentlemen, recognizing in this success no mere partisan triumph but the result of the patriotic feeling of my fellow-citizens of all parties and classes, I have again to sincerely thank you for the confidence reposed in me, and to assure you that I shall humbly endeavor to merit it. With this, let me transfer to others here present the grateful task of further addressing you upon a theme that will, I hope, meet with a response in every loyal heart. [Loud and prolonged cheering and music by the band.]

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., was next introduced and proceeded to say, that well might the people rejolee and the music sound to-night, for the shouts and the song they uttered proved to the country that men skilled in every art of political chicanery could be defeated—that the shrewdest partisan was not always the elect of the honest voters of a great City. It had been thought by some that our Democratic form of Government was a failure, so far as the control of the great centres of population and varied interests was concerned, but this triumph proved that such fears and speculations were unfounded. The man out of a million honest, true, able, reliable above all other candidates, had been elected. GEORGE OPDYKE was Mayor of the City of New-York! [Great applause.] The idea that the City Government was to be made to suit particular men, and was to be restricted for the sake of their delinquencies had never been his; and he felt convinced that, without regard to men, this City was to have the rights and privileges that properly belonged to it. [Prolonged cheering. The proper man was now elected, and the moment was at hand when New-York, first in opulence, intelligence and power, should also be first in public virtue and first in Municipal Government! [Enthusiastic cheering.]

After a brief interval, CHARLES S. SPENCER followed in a brief speech, and when he had concluded,

RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq., Surveyor of the Port, was loudly called for, and finally honored the demand of the audience. He congratulated them upon a victory which had been essentially and to all intents and purposes a triumph of the Administration. At Washington it was so regarded, and every loyal citizen in the land rejoiced over it as such.

Mr. ANDREWS then alluded to the treasonable proclivities of both the opposing candidates, and with well pointed sarcasm elicited the laughter and applause of the thousands congregated outside.

Loud calls for Messrs. RAYMOND, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, and others, were not responded to, but ETHAN ALLEN, Esq., briefly addressed the crowd.

Meanwhile, within doors, a handsome supper was discussed by the assembled guests, and Messrs. DANIEL ULLMAN, District-Attorney SMITH, Mr. COWDIN, and others, responded to appropriate sentiments.

The festive scene within and the serenade did not conclude until after 11 o'clock, when the pleasant party quietly separated with renewed cheers for the Mayor elect.

MARINE DISASTER.

Loss of the British Bark Colindn.

This bark sailed hence Nov. 28, for Queenstown, grain loaded, having a crew of 17 hands and the captain's wife. Had moderate breezes until morning of the 30th, which commenced with torrents of rain and threatening weather. By noon the wind had changed from south to northwest, and blowing a gale. During the gale the cargo had settled a great deal. At 1 P. M., the starboard side of the deck was under water. The weight of water on the lee covering board was such as to carry away the bulwarks, side-ports start the stanchions and raised the covering boards. The cabin, which was a poop one, was full of water up to the second tier of berths, as was the topgallant forecastle. At 4 P. M. wore ship to the south, the sea then breaking clean over the vessel amidships. At this time there were three feet of water in the hold, all hands at the pumps. 6 P. M. the vessel was in so crippled a state that a bark near by was hailed to lay by us. The crew at this time being alarmed, desired to leave the vessel.

The bark proved to be the *Chryseis*, of Sunderland, Capt. HEADLEY, for New-York, who agreed to stay by us. At midnight the pumps became choked; kept using the hand-lend to clear them. Sunday, Dec. 1—More moderate; kept the pumps going. At daylight, spoke the bark, and reported the state of the vessel, and also that the crew refused to stay by the ship; arranged matters with Capt. HEADLEY, of the *Chryseis*, to stay by us, and I would endeavor to get the vessel back to New-York.

The weather getting more moderate, made all sail, the pumps being carefully attended to. The weather, however, assumed the appearance of another gale, the barometer falling fast. The vessel again laying her lee rail in the water, the cabin again filled with water. The wind by this time was blowing a gale. Found 3 feet 7 inches in the hold, the crew refusing to work at the pumps any longer, or to stay on board. Finding it useless to remain longer by the vessel, we left her at 1:30 P. M. of the 2d inst., with her cabin and forecastle full of water. She was seen at 3:30 the next morning, but at daylight she was not in sight. She must have capsized in one of the heavy squalls during the night, with the weight of water in the cabin and topgallast forecastle.

Capt. DUNCAN, wife and crew arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

Collision Between French, English and Mexican Vessels in the Harbor.

As the French frigate *Pomone* was being towed down the North River, yesterday afternoon, by the gunboat *Catinat*, she came into collision with the British bark *Statesman*, which was lying in the river, outward bound, and carried away the bowsprit and all her head gear. She also came into collision with the Mexican steamer *Los Marinos*, lying further down, carrying away her foremast, maintopmast and all her head gear. The *Pomone* lost her jib-boom, but was otherwise not injured.

Deal Directly with the Manufacturer.—We must confess that we are somewhat fastidious as to the shape of a hat. There are few who can suit our idea of elegance in this respect, but N. ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st., in his Winter style, just issued, has hit it exactly. It is our *beau ideal* of a Hat—graceful and stylish, finished with great neatness, exceedingly becoming, and, better and better, very reasonable in price.

Strange News from Richmond.—The Richmond correspondent of the New-York TIMES states that money is so scarce there that the authorities have taken the cards in form of a bank bill, that accompany each bottle of LYONS' KATHAIRON, and by a slight alteration now use them for currency! The proprietor of this universally popular preparation for the Hair is a staunch Union man, and protests against any such use of his bank bills, as he has no idea of giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy. But he will be happy to supply all Union men with LYONS' KATHAIRON, with the bank bill included, for 25 cents per bottle, at his Dépôt, No. 53 Liberty-st., or it can be had of any druggist.

The Beautiful Mirrors, Cornices and Portrait Frames, made by us for
COUNT RAMIREZ,
Of Cuba, will remain on exhibition at our store for a few days.
WHITTEMORE BROTHERS,
(Late Kimball, Whittemore & Co.,)
No. 579 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, army, navy and traveling shirts, knit wool jackets, as also a complete variety of fine shirts, collars, hosiery, gloves, scarfs, ties, &c., at retail, by
SILLECK & CO.,
corner of Fulton and William sts.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined. Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

MARRIED.

GILFORD—PARKIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 5, at Zion Church, by Rev. James H. Tyng, THOMAS B. GILFORD to SARAH, daughter of Dr. J. S. W. Parkin, both of this City.

WONELL—SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 5, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Wm. F. Gould, WALTER WODELL, of Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., to Miss ELISABETH, eldest daughter of Mrs. Rebecca Smith, of this City.

HOWE—HOWE.—In North Salem, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Shaler J. Hillyer, Mr. GEORGE HOWE, of Lewisboro, N. Y., to Miss HANNAH MARIA HOWE, daughter of Epenetus Howe, Esq.

HEWETT—STOKES.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 4, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., WM. WIRT HEWETT, Esq., to CARRA E., second daughter of the late Henry Stokes, all of this City.

LESLIE—ROGERS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Dec. 6, at the residence of C. J. B. Waters, Esq., by Rev. W. I. Budd, Mr. THOMAS F. LESLIE to Miss ADELE A. P. ROGERS.

BEASE—STEPHENS.—In Washington City, D. C., on Thursday, Nov. 28, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Smith Pyne, D. D., WILLIAM SEAMAN BEASE, of New-York, to Miss ELISA J. STEPHENS, daughter of the late E. Stephens, of the former place.

DIED.

BARNARD.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 6, at No. 324 24th-st., ANNA, wife of Hon. Robert A. Barnard, of Hudson, and mother-in-law of Isaac and Edward Dayton, Jr.

Her remains will be taken to Hudson this day, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock for interment.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 6, CORNELIUS H. CORNELL, Sr., aged 61 years, 11 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Putnam Lodge, No. 338, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 153 Forsyth-st., on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, without further notice. The remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

FANNING.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 6, THOMAS FANNING, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, 8th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 78 2d-av., without further invitation.

CHILDS—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 6, MILTON HASTEM, infant son of Henry H. and Mary A. Childs.

The funeral will take place at their residence, No. 1 East 33d-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HOGAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 5, ROBERT HOGAN, M. D., aged 61 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SPOONER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 6, AUGUSTUS W. O. SPOONER, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 357, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock, from St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., near Myrtle.

DEGAINO.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 6, GEORGIANA PRENTISS, daughter of Samuel P. and Rebecca P. Deering, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 223 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) 7th inst., at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

HAVILAND.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 6, CHARLES M., son of Edwin and Lonisa M. Haviland, aged 11 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

SECOR.—In Westchester, on Friday morning, Dec. 6, THOMAS SECORO in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Eastchester, N. Y.

UNDERHILL.—In Chappaqua, Westchester County, 12th month, 6th, CHARLES R. UNDERHILL, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, on First Day (Sunday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

RICE.—In Newburgh, N. Y., at his residence, on Thursday, Dec. 5, Rev. PHINEAS RICE, D. D., of the New-York Conference, M. E. Church, aged 76 years.

Funeral on Monday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., in the First M. E. Church, Newburgh. Cars of the Hudson River Railroad leave Chambers-st. at 7 A. M.; returning, leave Newburgh at 1 P. M.

BONNEY.—In Boston, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, Capt. CHARLES H. BONNEY, late of ship *William Tell*, aged 40 years, 11 months and 4 days.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 214 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 631.—Dec. 6, 1861.
5, 55, 10, 58, 36, 59, 19, 20, 45, 60, 3, 15.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 632.—Dec. 6, 1861.
27, 58, 64, 19, 43, 74, 40, 23, 29, 28, 17, 4.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
FURS! FURS!
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURS
M. K. MOODY,
No. 113 Broadway,
Second door above Trinity Church.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1861.

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

Officers having parts of companies recruited, will be received, and organized, on application at these headquarters.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity. JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, Major RICHARD BUTT.

This regiment has been accepted by the War Department, and one-half of it is now at Hilton Head, S. C.; the balance to go within three weeks at the furthest.

Privates in this regiment are to be paid
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received to complete the regiment.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

The families of the soldiers are cared for by the authorities.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CASEY'S DIVISION.

Second Brigade, Col. WM. Lint Whittall, Commanding,
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts. P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.

Capt. J. L. PADLING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

RECRUITS WANTED.

Thirty able-bodied men wanted to join the THIRD REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, Col. DAVIS' REGIMENT OF ZOUAVES.

This regiment, now one of the best at the seat of war, need a few more men to complete the number required.

Recruits will be subsisted and put into quarters immediately, and sent on to Washington twice a week.

Pay commences on signing the roll. Men are uniformed as soon as mustered.

Forty cents extra pay per day will be allowed each man when working at mechanical business; and

One Hundred Dollars Bounty given on being honorably discharged.

Apply to the recruiting tent in the Park, or to
LIEUT. PENNOCK, No. 600 Broadway.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others wanted for the United States Marine Artillery. W. A. Howard, Colonel Commanding. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Also, a great inducement in the shape of Prize Money. Seamen and others joining the U. S. M. A. will find it greatly to their advantage as two complete outfits are furnished them free of all expense. Those having families can leave allotment tickets for any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

"GOVERNMENT DISPATCH,"
ALL RAIL FAST FREIGHT LINE.
TO WASHINGTON VIA HARRISBURGH,
WITHOUT CHANGING CARS OR BREAKING BULK

A Special Messenger sent through with each train.

Freight received only at the depôt of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River.

For special contracts, apply to
New-York office, No. 49 Broadway.
Washington office, No. 548 Pennsylvania-av.
A. D. HOPE, of Hope Express Co., Sup't.

MILITARY.—WANTED, AN EXCELLENT teacher of drill—one who is a hatchelor, and who likes to reside in the school. Apply immediately, at the Staten Island Military Institute, Chesnut Grove, five minutes from Vanderbilt's Landing, Pier No. 2. Six cents fare.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with my almost my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for [intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. It is and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Cinrence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of this Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS

None genuine unless this fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 186

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and hoarseness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

LADIES' FINE GOLD CHATELAINE CHAINS,
New and elegant patterns, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain, and the Continent of Europe, per U. S. steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 7th day of December, 1861, at 10½ A. M. WM. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE STANDARD GIFT BOOK,
IN NEW STYLES, AND AT REDUCED PRICES.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
By C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., N. Y.

FOLK-SONGS.
In morocco, full gilt, $4 50.
In half morocco, smooth gilt top, $6.

The most superb book of the season, and at a lower price than ever offered before.

FOLK-SONGS:
A BOOK OF GOLDEN POEMS, MADE FOR THE POPULAR HEART.
WITH UPWARD OF SIXTY ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS, EXQUISITE IN DESIGN AND EXECUTION.
Fac-Similes of the Original Autograph Copies of Fifteen Famous Poets, by Hood, ("The Song of the Shirt,") TENNYSON, BRYANT, LEIGH HUNT, LONGFELLOW, BARRY CORNWALL, HOLMES, KINGSLEY, PAINE, ("Home, Sweet Home,") WHITTIER, BROWNING, LOWELL, EMERSON, WILLIS, and PINGNEY—expressly contributed to this Work by the Poets or their friends.

In one volume, Royal Octavo, printed on the finest tinted paper, at the Riverside Press, Cambridge.

The designs exhibit rare beauty and originality. Among the artists are:

CHURCH,	HILL,	McDONOUGH,
MOFFETT,	EASTMAN,	BARRY,
McLENAN,	HENNESSY,	JOHNSON,
EYTINGE,	WALLIN.	HART,
KENSETT,	BOUGHTON,	HOPPIN,
McENTEE,	DARLEY,	PARSONS,
	and others.	

"It is beyond a question the handsomest and most tasteful volume ever produced in America."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

"It is the most unique, exquisite and valuable gift-book ever produced in this country."—*Harper's Weekly.*

REDUCED TO HALF PRICE.

THE
ALBION,
A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday Morning, in the City of New-York, and devoted to
NEWS, POLITICS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.
On and after the first Saturday in January next,
PRICE $3 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

For nearly forty years—having been established in 1822—the ALBION has been maintained at the original subscription price of $6. But the many old and staunch supporters of the ALBION may be assured that, in its tone and characteristics, no change whatever is intended. The Editor values too highly the favor with which it has been received, for so long a time, among British residents of this Continent, and Americans who regard with interest the land of their forefathers. What the ALBION has been as a high-priced journal, the ALBION will be at a reduced cost.

THE ALBION ENGRAVINGS.

We have on hand copies of the ALBION Engravings, and subscribers or others can be furnished with them at $2 each to subscribers, and $3 each to non-subscribers. Among them are:

Chalon's Queen Victoria,	Allan's Sir Walter Scott,
Lnca's Prince Albert,	Cope's First Trial by Jury,
Stuart's Washington,	Buckler's St. Paul's, London.
Matteson's Benjamin Franklin.	Landseer's Dignity and Impudence.
Landseer's Return from Hawking.	Wandesforde's Mary Queen of Scots,
Landseer's Deer Pass,	Portrait of Gen. Havelock,
Herring's Three Mambers of the Temperance Society.	Wilkie's Columbus Pronounding his Theory of a New World.
The Castle of Ischia, from Stanfield's Picture.	

Wandesforde's Dr. Kane, and the same artist's Florence Nightingale.

The Falls of Niagara, from an original drawing made for the ALBION.

Engravings can be safely forwarded by Mail or Express on a paste-board roller, at a charge of a few cents.

Money may be transmitted in registered letters at our risk.

YOUNG & AHERN, Publishers.
No. 16 BEEKMAN-ST., New-York, Nov. 16, 1861.

CHOICE, CURIOUS AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

The subscriber has just received from Europe, and now offers for sale at very low prices, a vast assortment of Books, both new and old.

Among them are fine works of the Latin and Greek Fathers, Classics, Theology, Fine Arts, Poetry, Drama, French and Italian Classics, Bibliography, Antiquaries, Biography, Heraldry, History, Languages, Voyages and Travels, Natural History, Books of Engravings, Picture Galleries, &c. Also, a very large assortment of English Law Books.

Catalogues of the same will be issued from time to time, and sent to any address gratis on application to
F. W. REEVE, Importer of Books,
No. 138 Fulton-st., up stairs,
Between Nassau and Broadway, New-York City.

CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO.
THE POL

A High Courtesy from Across the Waters.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We have the pleasure of publishing below a very interesting correspondence between the Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral of Russia, and a distinguished citizen of our own State. It will be read with pleasure and pride—pleasure, that so eminent a person in a distant empire should have paid such homage to science in the person of one of our own philosophers; and pride, that the flattering and generous proffer should have been so nobly responded to.

In the eyes of the wise and good, such respect as the Grand Admiral has thus exhibited for learning, adds a grace to royalty and sheds a lustre upon diadems. But this exhibition, we are informed, is only characteristic of him; for, of all the Princes of Europe, the Grand Duke of Russia is by far the most renowned for enlightened, liberal and progressive sentiments.

There is, indeed, no Government in the world which is doing more for the advancement of science than the Russian Government is at this moment. In everything that relates to the sea, the improvement of navigation or the navy, her Grand Admiral is sure to be found where he ought to be, in the van, taking an enlightened and an active part. His largesses to science are dispensed with a princely munificence.

A private letter has, we understand, been received from a member of his household explaining in detail the exact relations in which he desires Lieut. MAURY to be placed towards the Government of Russia. They are those of perfect freedom. The pay and perquisites which he received in Washington are to be reopened in Russia without conditions. Should he desire to renew there the researches which have been interrupted in Washington, the most ample means and facilities for so doing are to be placen at his disposal; and should he at any time desire to return to America he will be perfectly at liberty to do so. Indeed it is desired that he should occupy very much such a position in Russia as HUMBOLDT did in Prussia.

A most delicate and graceful compliment is this to our fellow-citizen; like that precious quality that is "mightiest in the mightiest," this invitation "blesseth him that gives, and him that takes."

The reply of Lieut. MAURY is such as becomes the patriot. His first duty is to his country. When his native State is in danger, and calls to him, he recognizes it as no time to seek ease and advantage in a distant land. The woolings even of philosophy ere, under such circumstances, less attractive than the thunderings of war. No time for visiting when the invader threatens the homestead: Liberty and independence secured, and peace established, he will appropriately manifest his high appreciation of the courtesy with which he has been honored. Till then, he returns his thanks. Such is the spirit which his letter breathes, and it is in harmony with that of the people of his State and of the Confederacy.

Here is the correspondence:

St. Petersburgh, July 27, 1861.—[Aug. 8.]

MY DEAR CAPT. MAURY: The news of your having left a service which is so much indebted to your great and successful labors, has made a very painful impression on me and my companions in arms. Your indefatigable researches have unveiled the great laws which rule the winds and currents of the ocean, and have placed your name amongst those which will be ever mentioned with feelings of gratitude and respect, not only by professional men, but by all those who unite themselves in the great and noble attainments of the human race. That your name is well known in Russia I need scarcely add, and, though "barbarians" as we are sometimes called, we have been taught to honor in your person disinterested and eminent services to science and mankind.

Sincerely deploring the inactivity into which the present political whirlpool in your country has plunged you, I deem myself called upon to invite you to take up your residence in this country, where you may in peace continue your favorite and useful occupations.

Your position here will be a perfectly independent one. You will be bound by no conditions or engagements, and you will always be at liberty to steer home across the ocean, in the event of your not preferring to cast anchor in our remote corner of the Baltic.

As regards your material welfare, I beg to assure you that everything will be done by me to make your new home comfortable and agreeable, whilst at the same time the necessary means will be offered you to enable you to continue your scientific pursuits in the way you have been accustomed to.

I shall now be awaiting your reply, hoping to have the pleasure of soon seeing here so distinguished an officer, whose personal acquaintance it has always been my desire to make, and whom Russia will be proud to welcome on her soil.

Believe me, my dear Capt. MAURY,

Your sincere well-wisher,

ONSTANTINE, Grand Admiral of Russia.

RICHMOND, Va., 20th October, 1861.

ADMIRAL: Your letter reached me only a few days ago. It fills me with emotions.

In it I am offered the hospitalities of a great and powerful Empire, with the Grand Admiral of its fleets for patron and friend. Inducements are held out such as none but the most magnanimous of Princes would offer, and such as nothing but a stern sense of duty may withstand.

A home in the bosom of my family on the banks of the Neva, where, in the midst of books, and surrounded by friends, I am, without care for the morrow, to have the most princely means and facilities for prosecuting those studies and continuing those philosophical labors in which I take most delight. All the advantages that I enjoyed in Washington are, with a larger discretion, to be offered me in Russia.

Surely, a more flattering invitation could not be uttered. Certainly it could not reach a more grateful heart. I have slept upon it. It is becoming that I should be candid, and, in a few words, frankly state the circumstances by which I find myself surrounded.

The State of Virginia gave me birth within her borders; among many friends, the nearest of kin, and troops of excellent neighbors, my children are planting their vine and fig tree; in her green bosom are the graves of my fathers; the political whirlpool from which your kind forethought sought to rescue me has already drawn her into a fierce and bloody war.

In 1776, when this State accepted the Federal Constitution and entered the American Union, she did so with the formal declaration that she reserved to herself the right to withdraw from it for cause, and resume those powers and attributes of sovereignty which she had never *ceded away*, but only *"delegated,"* for certain definite and specified purposes.

When the President elect commenced to set at naught the very objects of the Constitution, and without authority of law, proceeded to issue his proclamation of 15th of April last, Virginia, in the exercise of that reserved right, decided that the time had come when her safety, her dignity and honor required her to assume those "delegated" powers and withdraw from the Union. She then straightway called upon her sons in the Federal service to retire therefrom and come to her relief.

The call found me in the midst of those quiet philosophical researches at the Observatory in Washington, which I am now, with so much delicacy of thought and goodness of heart, invited to resume in Russia. Having been brought up in the school of State Rights, where we had for masters the greatest statesmen of America, and among them Mr. MADISON the wisest of them all, I could not and did not hesitate. I recognized this call, considered it mandatory, and formally renouncing all allegiance to the broken Union, hastened over to the south side of the Potomac, there to renew to fatherland those vows of fealty, service and devotion which the State of Virginia had permitted me to pledge to the Federal Union, so long only as by serving it I might serve her.

Thus my sword has been tendered in her cause, and the tender has been accepted. Her soil is invaded, the enemy is actually at her gates, and here I am, contending as the fathers of the Republic did, for the right of self-government and those very principles for the maintenance of which WASHINGTON fought when this, his native State, was a colony of Great Britain.

The path of duty and of honor is therefore plain. By following it with the devotion and loyalty of a true sailor, I shall, I am persuaded, have the glorious and proud recompense that is contained in the "well done" of the Grand Admiral of Russia and his noble companions in arms."

When the invader is expelled, and as soon thereafter as the State will grant me leave, I promise myself the pleasure of a trip across the Atlantic, and shall haste to Russia, that I may there in person on the banks of the Neva, have the honor and the pleasure of expressing to her Grand Admiral the sentiments of respect and esteem with which his oft-repeated acts of kindness and the generous encouragements that he has afforded me in the pursuits of science has inspired his obedient servant,

M. F. MAURY, Commander C. S. Navy.

To H. I. H. the Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral of Russia, St. Petersburgh.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Manchester*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (old Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

THE FAMILY AND FRIENDS OF MR. ISAAC W. JONES, who last his life while passing to the rear cars by order of this conductor, on the Tuesday evening 5½ P. M. New-Jersey Central Railroad train, will be thankful for any information relative to the conversation between the conductor and deceased. Address J. R. JONES, No. 184 Court-st., Brooklyn, or GEO. E. JONES, No. 191 Pearl-st., New-York.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed Teeth and Roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; Bone and Amalgum, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Fond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y.—Jan. 3. Winter term opens. Special advantages. Military drill under an experienced officer. Classical instruction given by a Yale graduate. Two gentlemen professors in piano music; Madam Stephani instructs in vocalization; native teacher instructs in French. $120 a year pays board and tuition in common English. $200 a year pays the whole bill, including all extras.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE SECond Term of this department of the University will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 9. Students who have studied law for one year or more can graduate in May if they attend this Department for the next two terms, and are qualified to practice. The instruction is thorough and practical. For further particulars, apply at the Law Library of the University, at 2 o'clock P. M.

AS BOOKKEEPERS.—THIS BEING THE season for young men to qualify themselves for business, attention is invited to our terms: Double-entry bookkeeping, $10—lessons unlimited; Penmanship and Arithmetic, $10 per quarter, 18 lessons each; Ladies' Writing, 20 lessons, $2. PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

ACADEMIES OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 335 Broadway, Moffat's Building, and No. 6 4th-av. A good hand-writing guaranteed to all in ten private lessons. Book-keeping day and evening. Terms reduced to $15, thorough course. Private instruction given. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

INSTRUCTION IN THE FRENCH LANguage, and on the piano or guitar, will be given in exchange for a furnished bedroom, by an accredited teacher, with the use of his piano. If wanted. Schools attended on moderate terms. Apply, for three days, to OMEGA, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—TAUGHT IN NEW-York and Brooklyn by Senor ALBERTO DE TORNOS, from Madrid, Professor to the best schools of these cities. New-York, No. 311 4th-av., between 22d and 21th sts. Brooklyn, at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$140 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$140 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6. (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD. Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1861, at 12 Noon, the following described securities, viz.: Sixty-nine (69) Bonds of the Breckinridge Canael Coal Company, of Kentucky, of $500 each, with the past due and other Coupons.

And also 5 certificate, which purports to entitle the owner thereof to twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars ($24,800) of the new stock of said Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, to be issued under the plan of relief adopted by said Company, June 1, 1858, as expressed in said certificate, the said bonds and Stock being now held as collateral security.

Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1861.

GOODMAN & JENNE, Attorneys.
No. 11 Broadway. } E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in blue reps, velvet and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.; mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, mahogany and black walnut chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany and black walnut tete-a-tetes, centre, side and sofa tables, dining-room furniture, oak, black walnut and mahogany hat stands, hall chairs, French plate, oval and pier mirrors, &c., &c.; also, an assortment of crockery and kitchen furniture.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BRUSSELS CARPETS, VASES, FANCY GOODS, &c.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway, being one of the largest and best stocks of furniture offered this season, embracing parlor, chamber, library, reception and dining-room furniture, in suits and in separate parcels; elegant etageres, secretary and library book-cases, caodelabras, work-tables, armor a glaca wardrobes, buffets, extension aad dining tables, centre and fancy tables, lounges, chairs, hall stands, etc. Sale positive, for cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top bureaus and dressing ditto, mahogany marble-top washstands, gilt frame pier mirrors, mantel and oval do., oak extension dining-table, hair and sprlog mattresses, rosewood breakfast tables, mahogany hat-stands, office desks and tables, lounges, vases, &c. Also, a rosewood 7-octave piano, made by James Thompson; several fine rifles; together with a mahogany billiard-table with balls, cues, counters, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

VALUABLE PAIR OF HORSES—16½ hands high; warranted sound, kind and gentle in all harness. Also, a fine Phaeton carriage, shifting top, with extra inclosing top, built by Wood & Tomlinson to order. Also, a set of double silver-plated harness for do., made to order by Wood & Tomlinson; the whole forming a most desirable establishment, and will be sold all together.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell, on MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of cassimere cloth and satinet, frock, sack and business coats, pilot, felt and beaver overcoats, silk, velvet, satin and cassimere vests; a large variety of cassimere, doeskin, cloth and satinet pants, together with a lot of youth's clothing, &c. By order of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

Also 150 dozen linen shirts, of various qualities.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton, a large assortment of rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany parlor suites, centre tables, book-cases, dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, wardrobes, buffets, extension-tables, enamelled chamber suites, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c., immediately after above, balance of ladies' and gents' boots, shoes and gaiters remaining from sale of 6th inst.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—SATINETS.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers. Salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., will sell at their salesroom THIS DAY, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock,

275 pieces (or thereabout) Satinets,

of assorted grades and colors—all fresh goods and in perfect order for the trade.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

DAGUERREOTYPE MATERIALS, APPARATUS, &c., AT AUCTION.

DAN'L A. MATHEWS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton, one super for camera, made by C. C. Hallnor; also, chemicals, plates, cases, and a variety of other articles appertaining to the business.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, extension, centre and other tables; sofas, sofa beds; pier, mantel and other glasses; wardrobes, hair and other mattresses, feather beds; Brussels, three-ply and other carpets; oil-cloths, stoves, guns, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c.

P. C. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, DEC. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the valuable stores and dwellings known as Nos. 309 and 312 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Maps may be obtained of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., or of H. P. BATES, Esq., No. 11 President-st., Brooklyn.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

IRON SAFES.—S. & J. BOGART WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the auction room No. 1 North William-st., three superior fine puff iron safes; three sets harness. Also, a good assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BY REQUEST, REV. J. H. CRAWFORD, Pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, will repeat his Thanksgiving sermon (in his own Church) from the text, "In Judah things went well"—Second Chron., xii, 12. On TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching as usual at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. To each of these services the public are cordially invited. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WARREN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Court and Smith-sts., South Brooklyn. Rev. JOHN S. MCCULLY, D. D., Pastor. The religious exercises in this church, on SUNDAY, 8th inst., will be conducted throughout the day by the Association of Praying Brethren, under the leadership of F. R. ANDERSON, Esq. Hours of service, 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. Friends of the cause are cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach in his church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. will deliver the second of the series of sermons on *The Peerless Mission of Jesus*. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every SUNDAY EVENING. Children's meeting THURSDAY EVENING.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST 14TH-ST., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant-square. Rev. Dr. STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, will deliver the second of a series of sermons *On the Immortality of the Soul*. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

REV. WILLIAM FERRIE, LATE OF ST. John, N. B., the fearless advocate of "Freedom to the Oppressed," will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion service in forenoon. Evening, a sermon on *Christian Duty in the Present Crisis*. Strangers affectionately invited.

WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—South Brooklyn.—The services in this church, on SUNDAY, Dec. 8, will be conducted throughout the day by one of the New-York Praying Bands, under the direction of brother ANDERSON, to commence at 10½ A. M., at 3 P. M., and 7 in the evening. Seats free. The friends of the cause, and the public generally, are cordially invited.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN—WILL DELIVER his great lecture on AARON BURR, at the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., near Grand, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 25 cents, may be obtained of Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, of Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, or at the door.

THE MARINERS' CHURCH, CORNER of Madison and Catharine sts., under direction of the New-York Port Society. Preaching SABBATH MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. C. M. LOWRIE, and in the evening by Professor E. C. WINES, late of Washington College; all seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st. Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and also in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Subject for the Morning and Evening—*God's Benefits*. AFTERNOON at 3, Communion. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL LECture on *Hildebrand and the Roman Catholic Church*, in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

WESTMINISTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon to the children of the Sabbath School in the evening.

A DISCOURSE UPON THE SUBJECT OF *Intemperance in the Camp and in the City*, will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING at the church corner of Grand and Allen-sts., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. NEWELL. Service at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to be present.

REV. THOS. L. HARRIS WILL PREACH in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Subjects: Morning—*The Supernatural Illustrated in David and Elijah*. Evening—*The Blessedness of Sorrow*. Seats free.

CITY TRACT MISSION.—THE ANNUAL Sermon on behalf of the New-York City Tract Society, will be preached by Rev. Dr. RICE, at the Presbyterian Church, corner 5th-av. and 19th-at., next SABBATH EVENING, the 6th December. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, near 3d-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. R. BRYAN, of Jersey City. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Members of the praying band will be present. Preaching at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. MCALLISTER.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE Examiner, will preach at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 Pine Broadway, West Church. Those are looking for the immediate coming of Christ, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

A MOST REMARKABLE PROPHECY concerning this nation, its present troubles, and their final results, will be read and expounded in Mount Zion Church, No. 163 Bowery, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Friends of Christ and Divine truth are invited.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, BROOKLYN—Chapel, Clinton, corner of Congress-st. Services in this Church TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Dec. 8, at the usual hours. Preaching in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. N. A. STAPLES. Vesper service in the evening as usual.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHARLES L. HARRIS, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Jewish Priesthood and its Relation to Christ*. And at 7½ o'clock P. M.; subject—*Christian Manliness*. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. DR. SPARRY WILL LECTURE IN the hall of the Mount Olivet Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Progress of Civil and Religious Freedom, as Illustrated in the Past and Present History of the Romish Church*. Seats free.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER MADison and Gouverneur-sts., under the care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. JOHN SPAULDING may be expected to preach in the EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 10TH-st. and 2d-av. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will preach, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Second discourse on the *Problem of Evil*. The public cordially invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. THOMAS T. GUION, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach Morning and Evening. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

"GEHAZI"; OR, "SPECULATORS IN THE NATIONAL LEPROSY."—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach from the above text on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on LORD'S DAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. URBAN C. BREWER, the pastor, will preach in the EVENING. Subject—*Religion, a Pleasure as well as a Duty*.

INDICATIONS OF THE FUTURE.—THE last discourse of the Series on *Human Progress*, will be given in the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Services also at 10½ A. M.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS—LAMARTINE HALL, corner 8th-av. and 29th-st.—EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. T. C. BENNING will speak NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

LECTURE.—"WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN England," by Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, at John-st. M. E. Church, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH—CORNER OF HENry and Scammel sts. Rev. CUTHBERT C. BARCLAY will commence his duties as Rector on SUNDAY, 8th inst. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

THE REV. JARED W. SCUDDER IS EXpected to preach in the R. D. Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SABBATH morning, at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—BY SPEcial request Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will repeat the discourse—*The Destruction of Egypt by the Obstinacy of Pharaoh*, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH MISSION CHAPEL.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. J. C. BROWN, Missionary.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
&c.
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

NURSES FOR THE ARMY.—THE COMMITtee on the Registration of Nurses for the Army, is in session every MONDAY and THURSDAY, from 10 to 11 o'clock, at room No. 24, Cooper Union, where applications are received.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND FOUR-HORSE engine, and a six-horse upright boiler, in good order; terms cash. Any one having such to dispose of, address MANUFACTURER, No. 11 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

BUNTING FOR SALE—AT NAYLOR & CO.'S, Nos. 99 and 101 John-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING the house larger than they require, and desirably located in the upper part of the City, would accommodate two single gentlemen or a gentleman and lady with room and full or partial board. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address HAYWARD, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GERMAN FAMILY OF THE highest respectability can accommodate four single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with elegant rooms and first-class board, (French style,) at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged. French and English spoken.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can have board, with a small front room, having gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Terms, including fire and gas, $9 per week. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of front rooms on the 2d or 3d floor, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A GENTLEman and lady, in a first-class house where the comforts of a home may be had. Call at No. 43 Concord-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room, with pantry on second floor, to a gentleman and wife. References required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, with all the comforts of a home, for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; location and house must be desirable, between Lexington and 6th-avs., and above 14th-st; preference will be given to a party willing to dispose of the second floor, or three rooms on same. Terms, including gas, fuel, &c., not to exceed $75 per month. Address, with particulars, for two days, HOME, box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT board, by a lady, a superior teacher of all the branches of French, Italian, German, Spanish and music. Lessons given at 50 cents an hour, at the pupil's house. Apply to CARIS, care of Messrs. Chambers, piano store, Bible House. Terms for a furnished room only, with fire and gas, not to exceed $40 monthly, paid in advance.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman, wife, and their infant's nurse, in a genteel private family; two good-sized rooms, comfortably furnished, for bedroom and sitting-room, required, for which at the rate of $700 per year will be paid. Location convenient to ferry preferred. Best of references given and required. Address C. M., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, may be had in a private family, pleasantly situated, having a large room and conveniences, near the Churches and Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, C. R., Box No. 1,455 New-York Post-office.

A EUROPEAN LADY, FOR SOME YEARS chief music teacher in one of the principal American seminaries, desires board in some respectable American family, to return for lessons in music, French or German; highest references. Address F. G., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED SITting-room, with a small bedroom adjoining, on the 2d floor, to let to a single gentleman or lady, in a small, private family who will also furnish breakfast, (only) if desired. Apply at No. 41 East 13th-st., northeast corner of University-place.

BOARDING IN WEST 14TH-ST.—AN ENtire second floor, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house, and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms, on second floor, to let, together or separately, with lunch, on desirable terms. Location desirable, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

FIFTH-AVENUE BOARD.—HANDSOMELY furnished parlors and dining-room on first floor, with five or more bedrooms on second floor, will be let to a desirable family, with private table only. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

WANTED—FOR A WINTER RESIDENCE, A well-lighted and heated room, with board, at least on Sundays, in a private family, not far from Union-square, by a French engineer. Address, with terms and particulars, C. J., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM to let, to a gentleman, in a private French family. The house has all the modern improvements, and the location is very desirable. Terms moderate. References required. Apply at No. 171 West 22d-st.

NO. 34 ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—SUITES OR single rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board. In a first-class house, where but few boarders are taken. Location unsurpassed, and convenient to cars and stages. Best of references given and required.

BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN MAY find good rooms, with or without partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Refereece required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, (7 years old,) with two adjoining rooms. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, H. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

A PARISIAN FRENCH TEACHER OFFERS board in his private family to a few gentleman wishing to learn French by practice and lessons; French only

FINANCIAL.

HERRIWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 29 Exchange-place.
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

BILLS APPROVED BY MAJOR HAGNER, U.S.A.
ORDNANCE STORES
PAYABLE IN WASHINGTON,
Furnished by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

WAR CLAIMS.

APPROVED BILLS PAYABLE BY ANY OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS
IN NEW-YORK OR AT WASHINGTON,
Furnished by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Chamberlain's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1849, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1851, and by ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the names of persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to contract with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the first day of November.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at 12 M., when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

Each proposal must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York for 10 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the persons making their order.

The bidder that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within ten days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, bear date July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 5 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the Treasurer's Office semi-annually on the 1st of each January and July.

This loan completes the $3,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the whole has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.

Hartford, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Rothschild & Sons, London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted after the said day of January on which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all parts of the country throughout the West. Collections in Canada will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, who wish to avail themselves of the terms proposed by the Company, that the books will remain open for the purpose of making exchanges until Dec. 21, 1861. The new Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be delivered in exchange for the above mentioned securities at any time before the day specified, by H. C. Kingsley, at No. 25 William-st., New-York and at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY. Holders for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 15th of December inst. by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.

SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 14th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which becomes due on the first day of December, inst., will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., Treasurer's
Office, Nov. 20, 1861.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of this Company Dec. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER,
Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY—Are prepared to pay the interest now due on all their mortgage bonds. The coupons may be presented at the office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, to H. C. KINGSLEY.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 30, 1861.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE-LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

FINANCIAL.

NAVY AGENCY.

CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS PAYING BILLS APPROVED BY NAVY AGENT NEW-YORK, PROCURED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED to the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 20 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MEDICAL.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hageman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By O. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, nr 13th, the author, at No. 665 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great boon factor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson: No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enabls him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make a speedy and permanent cure, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Lilberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office: No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S RENIALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operator and Consulting Surgeon, No. 49 8th-av. Office consultation on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 9 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge his office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.
Stock Capital, (all paid in,)..... $500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861..... 1,047,436
Liabilities..... 14,550

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS

of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 33⅓ per cent.
2d " " " " 8, '58, 50 "
3d " " " " 14, '59, 50 "
4th " " " " 12, '60, 45 "
5th " " " " 5, '61, 35 "

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 11th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1862. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Committee on Supplies.

PARIS BOOTS JUST RECEIVED FROM the celebrated manufactures of "Port" and "Meiros." FERRIS & SON, Bootmakers, No. 61 Nassau-st.

MEDICAL.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine note is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "ourselves," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.		Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1—	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness		25
2—	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite		25
3—	Cures Colic, Cholera Morbus, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants		25
4—	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints		25
5—	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery		25
6—	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings		25
7—	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat		25
8—	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux		25
9—	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head		25
10—	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint		25
11—	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness		25
12—	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses		25
13—	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough. Difficult or Oppressed Breathing		25
14—	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch		25
15—	Cures Rheumatism. Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs		25
16—	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues		50
17—	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate		50
18—	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Lids, Failing or weak Sight		50
19—	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, old in the Head, Influenza		50
20—	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough		50
21—	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration		50
22—	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache		50
23—	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers		50
24—	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness		50
25—	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions		50
26—	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo		50
27—	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination		50
28—	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility		1 00
29—	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children		50
30—	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination		50
31—	Cures Painful Menses or Suppressed, Cramp or Spasms, Pourious Itching or Irritation		50
32—	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations		1 00
33—	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance		1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book...$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book.... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book.... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CYPRIAN I. TAILLANT against MORTIMER DE MOTTE.—Judgment for the defendant; complaint dismissed with costs. This action came on for trial in pursuance of an order of the General Term of the Supreme Court, unto which an appeal had been taken by the defendant from a judgment entered on a general verdict rendered against him in a previous trial had therein, at the Circuit Court, in May, 1858, the General Term having, on that appeal, reversed and set aside the judgment of the Court below, and ordered a new trial. We are requested by Mr. De Motte to state, that in addition to this civil proceeding, the same party, C. L. Taillant, instituted criminal proceedings against him, by preferring a charge of perjury, in the latter part of the Summer of 1858, which charges, after a full preliminary examination had at the time, before Mr. Justice Quackenbush, was by him dismissed.

No publication of the result having been made at the time, is the reason of its appearing at this present time, and in this connection.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.

EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY,
GEORGE G. BYRON. } Executors.

au21-law6mS*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Jefferson, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament
of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.

Jo8-lew6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Francis Washburn, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.

EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

e14-law6mS*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION AND COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—C. H. THOMSON retiring from the firm. The subscribers will sign in liquidation.

W. S. THOMSON.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861. C. H. LANGDON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership for the manufacture and sale of the Crown Skirts, at their new store, No. 391 Broadway, under the firm of W. S. THOMSON, LANGDON & CO.

W. S. THOMSON,
C. H. LANGDON,
FREDERIC C. JONES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1861. W. F. RICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, and known as the firm of BATES & MULFORD, do this day, by mutual consent, dissolve.

JOB BATES,
A. H. MULFORD.

The undersigned continues business at No. 789 6th-av.

A. H. MULFORD.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between JORDAN, BECK & BARROW, was on the 20th of November, 1861, dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned on that day withdrew from the firm.

HYMAN AARON BARROW, M. D.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE-FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Nawion Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER O. CORTELYOU.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Graud-st., Williamsburgh.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6.—The Annual Election for officers of the above Union for the ensuing year, will be held at 7½ o'clock, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 7, 1861.

JOHN L. BROWN, President.

D. W. FLYNN, Rec. Sec.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The owners of all persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, at Washington.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone- | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook. | EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY, Dec. 7
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22, Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to RIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE VESCONTE, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862
TUESDAY.....Dec. 10 | TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana..... 60

All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 66 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of Passage—Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions.

Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. JONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WANTED TO E

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Rejoicing at Parson Brownlow's Victory.

Horrible Condition of the Washington Jail.

Two Reconnoissances from the National Lines, but no Enemy Found.

The Rebels Reported to be Withdrawing from the Vicinity of Leesburgh.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 6.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary CHASE's report is substantially prepared, and I learn from a gentleman of the finest financial talent, who has read it, that it will add to the high fame of the Secretary. The great principle which is vital to every financial scheme, that the interest of loans should be secured beyond all peradventure, is so faithfully adhered to, that it will build up a national credit as colossal as the war we are waging.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BRILLIANT VICTORY.

The news of Parson BROWNLOW's brilliant achievement creates a deep joy in the city. Private letters received by loyal Tennesseans here from their friends, show an unconquerable determination of the Union men of that State to make a desperate fight. They are suffering all the severe effects of the blockade equally with the rebels, and besides this are the sufferers of the open enmity of the rebels, and that, too, while unarmed and isolated from the loyal troops in Virginia and Kentucky. As an indication of how deep is the devotion of the East Tennesseans to the Union, a fact is reported in a private letter from an influential citizen of Sevier County. Recently some rebel cavalry came into the county, and arrested a number of leading loyalists, and were taking them away. The news of the outrage rapidly spread, and the mountaineers turned out in pursuit. They succeeded in capturing the rebels, whom they made dismount, kneel down in the mud, take an oath to support the Constitution, and to swear allegiance to ABE LINCOLN's Government.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Gen. ROBERT WILSON, President of the Missouri State Convention, arrived here last evening. He says the Federal troops still occupy Sedalia, Rolla and Tipton. From the scarcity of fuel at Sedalia, a large portion of the troops that were stationed there have been removed to the Timber, a few miles off. So far from Gen. MCCULLOCH surrounding Gen. SIGEL at Sedalia, the latter would be rejoiced to get within reach of him. Gen. SIGEL has been ill for a week or ten days, but he is convalescent. He is now in command in place of Gen. SHERMAN, whose disorder have removed him, perhaps permanently, from his command. Judge BUSCH, a member of the Convention, who is a prisoner in the rebel army, is to be exchanged for Major URIEL WRIGHT, another member of the Convention, arrested for disloyalty. Gen. WILSON says loyal citizens of Missouri have perfect confidence in Gen. HALLECK, and that if his policy be carried out, there can be no doubt of the safety of the State to the Union, and that all the recent reports copied from the Memphis *Avalanche*, in relation to the rebel triumphs in Missouri, are utterly without foundation. Gen. WILSON is an original and unswerving Unionist, and one of the most popular and influential men in Missouri. His emphatic indorsement of Gen. HALLECK's policy is very gratifying to the friends of the latter.

GEN. HALLECK'S RECENT ORDERS.

It is understood that Gen. HALLECK, in the issue of his orders respecting fugitive slaves, followed his own judgment, and not any specific instructions of the Government. Not only Gen. HALLECK, but other Generals in command of Departments, are left to their own discretion as to the manner of disposing of this difficult and troublesome question. It is evident that such is the case with the instructions to Gens. DIX, SHERMAN and HALLECK. The call made upon the Secretary of War for the orders of HALLECK will probably disclose this fact.

A RESIDENT AGENT FOR PORT ROYAL.

Lieut.-Col. REYNOLDS has been appointed Resident Agent at Port Royal, under the general regulations relative to securing and disposing of the property found or brought within the territory now or hereafter occupied by the United States forces in the disloyal States. He has been ordered to report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE MEXICAN MAILS INTERCEPTED.

The Post-office Department has ascertained that the last two mails sent from this country to Mexico, have been intercepted somewhere between Havana and the City of Mexico. Neither private nor official dispatches sent by these mails have been received at their destinations. The mail now goes by the Spanish steamers, and it is more than feared that the Spanish authorities have resorted to a suppression of the mails for sinister purposes.

THE CALIFORNIA PRISONERS.

Conferences have been held with the State Department in reference to the cases of Dr. GWINN, CALHOUN BENHAM and J. L. BRENT. All assert their loyalty. The fact that GWIN and BENHAM purchased tickets only to Panama, they explain by stating that such had always been their custom; that they had always purchased their tickets on board, and that when they arrived at Panama they purchased tickets for the remainder of the trip. Mr. BRENT had purchased a through ticket. In reference to the destruction of the correspondence after their arrest, they state that it was of a private nature, having no reference to political matters, and which they supposed neither the Government nor private individuals should see.

THE RADICAL ANTI-SLAVERY MEMBERS.

No further cancuses have been held of the radical Anti-Slavery members of Congress, but their plans are forming with quiet determination. One of the the number will, within a few days, introduce a resolution condemning the inaction of our large army on the Potomac, and instructing the President to order an advance.

THE POLICY OF COLONIZING THE BLACKS.

The policy of colonizing the negroes of rebels who may be confiscated and emancipated during the war, had a thorough discussing in the Cabinet to-day, and developed great strength and popularity. Mr. SEWARD lends to the measure his cordial and unqualified support. It will doubtless be adopted as an Administration measure.

THE HOUSE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The House Committee upon Elections to-day heard the closing arguments of Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS in the First District of Pennsylvania. They will report to Congress next Monday.

THE INMATES OF THE WASHINGTON JAIL.

A visit to the Washington Jail, to-day, disclosed the fact that the horrible condition of the inmates has not been half told. They are crowded together in rooms, some almost without light, and scarcely any with ventilation. The remains of their scanty clothing hang in tatters from their persons, and their feet have nothing to protect them from the brick floors upon which they sleep. The announcement of the existence of this black hole in the National Capital has excited general indignation and astonishment, and some who have been instrumental in committing these poor creatures to jail have already applied for the release of several, under pretence that they have found their owners. It is simply an effort to save the jail fees by getting possession of the negroes, and then selling them. To guard against this outrage, a file of soldiers from the Provost-Marshal's command will be placed around the jail to-morrow, by order of the Secretary of State.

There are forty-six prisoners from Maryland and Virginia in the County Jail, arrested by constables, on the presumption that they are fugitive slaves. A difficulty exists in the way of their immediate discharge, from the fact that it cannot yet be ascertained whether they are all contrabands, and as loyal citizens have a right to claim a surrender of their property.

RECONNOISSANCES.

To-day Gen. SEDGWICK's Brigade proceeded on a reconnoissance to Pohrick Church, and Gen. SMITH's Division went on a similar expedition to Hunter's Mills. Both returned without getting a sight of the rebels.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

An officer of Gen. BURNS' Brigade, who left their camp to-day, reports that the enemy appear to be withdrawing their forces, especially those near Monocacy. The sound of the reveille, which until recently has been heard there, is not now heard, and the pickets have diminished, and appear afraid to show themselves. It is thought the whole rebel force on the Upper Potomac is preparing to retire.

The rebel cavalry commit frequent mischief around Anandale, a rendezvous near Bone Mill, on the Accotink Creek, on the road from Fairfax to Alexandria. rebel farmers keep them promptly notified of our movements. We have so far failed to catch them.

INFORMATION FROM THE ENEMY.

A young man living beyond Vienna came to-day into the camp of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment. He confirms the reports recently published in the TIMES concerning the rebel forces at Centreville and states that a regiment of infantry are stationed as pickets on Little River Turnpike, and a squadron of cavalry are sent as pickets to Fairfax Court-house. They have no regular pickets within three miles of Vienna.

A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST RICHMOND.

Gen. WOOL recently held a council with his officers, and they unanimously came to the conclusion that a demonstration ought to be made upon Richmond from that point. Gen. WOOL is, therefore anxious that the Government should give him the requisite number of men and means for that purpose. The subject is before the Government.

A REMINISCENCE OF BULL RUN.

A spicy and hot correspondence is going on between Capt. GRIFFIN, of GRIFFIN's Battery, and Gen. BARRY, in regard to the loss of the battle of Bull Run. The capture of GRIFFIN's Battery was the beginning of the disaster on the ill-fated day, and Capt. GRIFFIN has always boldly proclaimed that the loss of his guns was the result of an unmilitary order of Maj. BARRY, who, as a reward for his blunder, has since been made a Brigadier. The severe nature of Capt. GRIFFIN's charges, and the support they receive from military men, have compelled Gen. BARRY to open a correspondence with Capt. GRIFFIN. The result may be serious.

SLEEPING ON PICKET DUTY.

Lieut. HILL, of the New-York Thirty-first, has been found guilty of sleeping while on picket duty, and has been placed in close confinement by Gen. FRANKLIN.

REVIEW OF GEN. KEYES' DIVISION.

To-day Gen. KEYES' Division was reviewed by Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff, near Columbian College. There was a large concourse of citizens and ladies present. The perfection of the troops in marching and field evolutions elicited general admiration.

MORE REVIEWS.

To-morrow three Division reviews will take place—McDOWALL's, at 10 o'clock; BLENKER's, at 12, and FRANKLIN's at 2 o'clock. Gov. MORGAN will be present with Gen. MCCLELLAN to meet the New-York troops for the first time since they have been in Virginia.

GOV. MORTON, OF INDIANA.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, whose energetic and practical war policy has won him a national reputation, arrived in Washington to-day. He reports that Indiana will soon have sixty thousand men in the field. The quota of the State is thirty-five thousand. Having put this great army in the field, Gov. MORTON means to see them well cared for.

THE GOVERNOR OF DACOTAH.

Gov. JAYNE, of Dacotah, arrived in the city yesterday. He comes on business connected with his office as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Territory.

THE CASE OF COMMANDER POOR.

The Secretary of the Navy has taken up the evidence in the case of Commander POOR, who was recently tried before a Court-martial for permitting the rebel steamer *Sumter* to escape from New-Orleans. The court, after a careful hearing of the case, acquitted him on all the charges preferred.

THE CASE OF COMMANDER SCOTT.

The case of Commander SCOTT, who left his post without leave, has been finished, and is now before the Secretary. The finding in this case has not been made public.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE REGIMENTAL SURGEONS.

The difficulties concerning regimental surgeons of the volunteer forces still continue. The Governors of several States have appointed such officers, who have been mustered into service without having undergone examination by the Medical Board. At the meeting of the Sanitary Commission last evening, Dr. TAIFLETT, Medical Director of the Department of the Potomac, stated that the Governor of Pennsylvania, on being notified of the irregularity, had rescinded those appointments, and made others, of surgeons who had passed examination, but that on these officers reporting themselves to the regiments to which they had been assigned, the Colonels refused to receive them. The matter was referred to the Secretary of War, who decided that when a surgeon had been mustered into service he had acquired rights which could not be interfered with by Governors of States. Many Brigade surgeons have been and are still being appointed from civil line, over the heads of Regimental surgeons, who have been in the service ten or fifteen years, and who are naturally dissatisfied at not getting the promotion which they felt to be their due. It is understood that from this cause there will be numerous resignations, unless there be a speedy change in the system. It is expected that Congress will take the matter into consideration at an early day. Some members of the Commission took the ground that civil surgeons, with a tolerable practice only, had better opportunities for being qualified for their duties than an army surgeon, who, as a general thing, was stationed at some post where he saw very little practice. Dr. TAIFLETT was of the opinion that the civil surgeon, who had the most eminent qualifications in his line, was yet incompetent to discharge the duties of a Brigade Surgeon, which required a very extensive knowledge of military affairs and camp life, and which could only be gained by a regular apprenticeship.

ABSENCE OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

Secretary CAMERON went to-day to Lochiel, to make a brief visit to his home. He will return on Monday next.

EXAMINING THE OFFICERS.

A commission has been examining the officers of the brigades in BANKS' division, and the result has generally been very satisfactory.

RETURNING DEAD LETTERS.

The Postmaster-General has made arrangements, which will soon be put in operation, for returning dead letters to their writers in all cases in which the letters disclose the names of the authors. Several clerks have been detailed for the duty of examining and remailing them.

ANOTHER FIFTH CAVALRY BALL.

To-night the non-commissioned officers of the Fifth Cavalry had a ball at the quarters where, two nights since, the grand "ball" of the officers was given. It was largely attended.

INSTALLATION OF MR. CHANNING.

On Sunday, Rev. WILLIAM H. CHANNING will be formally installed as Pastor of the First Unitarian Society.

ARTILLERY FROM AUBURN.

To-day Capt. KENNEDY's Artillery Company from Auburn, N. Y., called on Secretary SEWARD at the State Department, where speeches were made by the Secretary, Assistant-Secretary, and Hon. THEODORE POMEROY. Mr. SEWARD then accompanied them to the "White House," where they were cordially received by the President.

LIEUT. SWAIN'S REGIMENT.

The late order relative to the organization of cavalry regiments, does not effect the regiments now forming in New-York by Lieut. SWAIN. That organization is to be completed according to the minimum standard.

THE MONTICELLO ESTATE.

Commodore LEVY, the owner of the Monticello estate in Virginia, who remains loyal, has prepared his will, in which he leaves the Jefferson homestead, and $100,000 to keep it in repair, a legacy to the United States Government.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES FOR WASHINGTON.

A bill will soon be introduced in Congress authorizing the organization of a steam fire-engine brigade. As a large amount of Government property has recently been destroyed for the want of some such organization, there can scarcely be a doubt of the passage of the measure.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Movements of Ben McCulloch and Price—Affairs at Springfield, &c.

ROLLA, Mo., Friday, Dec. 6.

Advices from the Southwest say that BEN MCCULLOCH has gone into Winter quarters on Pea Ridge, near Bentonville, Benton County, Ark., where he is putting up barracks for his troops.

Nothing definite is known of the movements of Gen. PRICE.

Gen. MCBRIDE was at Springfield with 2,000 rebels on Sunday last.

REBELS ATTACKED BY CITIZENS.

SEDALIA, Thursday, Dec. 5.

Yesterday a party of exasperated citizens of all parties attacked a gang of returned rebels from Gen. PRICE's army, under Capts. YOUNG and WHEATLEY, near Dunksburgh, about twenty miles west of here, killing seven, and wounding ten of them. Among the killed was Capt. YOUNG. None of the citizens were killed or severely wounded.

Three of the wounded rebels have since died.

Judge BUCK, who has been a prisoner in Gen. PRICE's camp for some time past, arrived here to-day, having been released on parole.

SEDALIA, Friday, Dec. 6.

Our latest advices from the South are that Gen. PRICE has moved a part of his force from Osceola to a point five miles distant, where he has established his headquarters. Gen. RAINS' command remained at Osceola.

A train of fifty wagons from Lexington, laden with supplies for Gen. PRICE's army, passed unmolested within fifteen miles of this place on Monday last.

There are four rebel recruiting offices in Lexington enlisting recruits for Gen. PRICE's army. A meeting was held there last Friday, at which several prominent Secessionists spoke, urging a united effort in behalf of the rebels. Similar meetings have been held in Clay, Ray, and other river counties, and subscriptions for money, clothing, &c., are in circulation.

It is not, perhaps, generally known, but it is believed to be a fact that Saline County, CLAIB. JACKSON's residence in July last, authorized the Commissioners to raise $100,000, to be expended for the benefit of Gen. PRICE's army. Other counties along the Missouri River are believed to have done the same thing.

It is stated on good authority, that when PRICE was besieging Lexington, a delegation of citizens was sent to him from Saline County, with an urgent request that he would not allow his army to enter that county, which was complied with. The reason of this request was because of the great fear entertained by the inhabitants of that county of the plundering propensities of PRICE's rebels.

The counties along the Missouri River, west of Jefferson City, are the richest in the State, and have furnished nearly as many men and as much means in behalf of the rebellion as the balance of the State. They have been almost entirely exempt from marauders, and have never been visited by Federal troops.

STRINGENT MEASURES OF GEN. PRENTISS.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Thursday, Dec. 5.

Gen. PRENTISS made a speech to a large crowd of citizens yesterday, in which he said: "As God is my judge, every Secessionist in this city shall take an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and to support the Stars and Stripes, or I will set them to work on the trenches of Fort Smith. All persons who are hereafter found expressing secession sentiments shall take the oath."

The speech caused great consternation among the rebels, and was received with applause by the loyal citizens.

Troops were sent to Platte County last night, to look after GORDON's band of rebels.

REPORTS FROM THE KANSAS BORDER.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Thursday, Dec. 5.

By order of Gen. HUNTER, Col. JAMISON's Regiment moved to a point midway between Kansas City and Leavenworth, yesterday. All communication between here and Independence is cut off.

The rebel HAYS, with 300 men, visited Independence, Monday, and seized all the horses belonging to the Pacific Stage Company, and made a general confiscation of all the property of Union citizens.

REPORTS FROM LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Dec. 6.

Brig.-Gen. J. W. DENVER has arrived, and has been assigned to the command of all the Kansas regiments.

A portion of Gen. JIM LANE's Brigade remains at Fort Scott.

The Fourth Regiment is ordered to Wyandotte.

The First Cavalry, known as JENNISON's Regiment, is stationed at Johnny's Leak, on the Delaware Reservation, nearly opposite Parksville, Mo.

The Second Regiment is nearly recruited, and will occupy the village of Kickapoo, ten miles above the city.

The river remains open, but trouble with marauding parties is anticipated, while it remains free.

Trains are again running on the Pacific County road, and one of our mail communications east is re established.

THE VACANT SEATS IN CONGRESS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 6.

Gen. THOMAS PRICE, commanding at Jefferson City, will run for Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of JOHN W. REID. Judge W. HALL, member of the State Convention, and M. C. HAWKINS have been named for the Congressional race in the District lately represented by JOHN B. CLARK. Both are represented to be strong Union men.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Dec. 6.

In the Legislature to-day, E. F. BURNS, (Dis-nnion,) of Owen County, offered a series of resolutions, including a demand on the Federal Government for the return to Kentucky of Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD and other political prisoners, and affirming that the President's Message foreshadowed the impossibility of preserving or reconstructing the Federal Union, which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Union members to-night are holding a caucus to agree upon resolutions regarding the present state of affairs, which will probably be offered to-morrow.

SEIZURE BY THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Dec. 6.

The steamer *Pink Varble*, from here, with cotton-mill machinery, proceeding to Nashville, under permit from Secretary CHASE, was seized by the rebels, and is now held by Lieut. MCGAVEROCK, commander at Fort Donaldson, awaiting orders from Gen. JOHNSTON. The machinery was taken to Nashville.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The bill which Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLIN has brought before Congress, to reduce the salaries of the State officials, and of the officers of the army and navy, will, if it becomes law, have the effect of reducing the pay of all army officers, from the General Commanding-in-Chief to Majors of Infantry. Military and naval officers are, most assuredly, not overpaid at present, and if any alteration be made in their pay and allowancee, it should be to increase, not decrease them.

A recruiting office for the Marine Corps has been opened at No. 34 Bowery, and the number of applicants has been very satisfactory.

The new side-wheel steamer *Octorara* has been completed, and will be launched at the Brooklyn Navy-yard this afternoon. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 207 feet. Breadth of beam, 35 feet. Depth of hold, 12 feet. Tonnage about 800 tons. Draft of water, 6 feet 9 inches. Her machinery has been constructed at the Arptine Iron Works. The *Octorara* is supplied with steering apparatus at each end, after the manner of a ferry-boat, and she will be one of the most useful vessels of her size in the navy. Her armament will consist of two 11-inch guns amidship, and two rifled Parrott guns.

The new gunboat *Owasco*, built on the Mystic River, Connecticut, arrived at the yard yesterday to be armed and put into commission. Her machinery was fixed before she left for New-York, and she steamed here in a very satisfactory manner. Her model is the same as that of the gunboats—*Chippewa, Winona, Seneca*, &c.—built here.

The new gunboat *Cayuga*, built at Portland, Connecticut, has left the Navy-yard for a private shipyard to have her machinery, which she brought with her, put up.

The ship *Nightingale* has gone down to the Battery and anchored there, to receive her powder, and the United States steamer *Wyandotte* will go there to-day. The *Nightingale* will sail immediately for the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

The gunboat *Winona* was floated into the dry-dock to receive some repairs, having been slightly injured by her collision with the launch which she struck on coming from her trial trip.

The *Quaker City* has received her armament, which consists of eight long 32-pounders and one Parrott gun.

Another purchased steamer arrived at the yard to be armed and put into commission.

THE LINE-OF-BATTLE-SHIP VERMONT, &c.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 6.

Orders have been received at the Navy-yard to prepare the line-of-battle-ship *Vermont* for service at once. It is thought that she is intended to take the place of the *Constitution* for the use of the Naval School at Newport, being able to accommodate a large number of pupils.

The following Navy Lieutenants, recently from the East India squadron, were consigned to Fort Warren to-day, charged with disloyalty: WM. T. GLASSELL, of Virginia; ALEXANDER M. DEBRAE, of Virginia; JULIAN MYERS, of Georgia, and DULANEY A. FAUST, of Maryland.

THE IROQUOIS AFTER THE SUMTER.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 6.

Arrived, ship *Dolphin*, from Calcutta, *via* St. Thomas, the 13th ult.

The British mail steamer from Martinique on the 11th, arrived at St. Thomas on the 13th, and reported the *Sumter* at Martinique. The *Iroquois* got up steam and started in pursuit.

COL. RANKIN'S LANCERS.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Dec. 6.

Col. RANKIN, of the Lancers, has been officially advised that the recent order of the Adjutant-General, regarding cavalry regiments, does not apply to his regiment of Lancers. It will now be filled up from incomplete cavalry companies or regiments from other States, and be ready for service very soon.

MECHANICS FOR PORT ROYAL.

Nearly two hundred carpenters have been engaged by the Quartermaster, by order of the Government, and will leave in the first steamer for Port Royal. When there they will assist in building docks, piers, barracks and other things necessary to the well-being and comfort of our army.

MEETING OF THE SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Yesterday a meeting of the Sons of Massachusetts was held at Col. HOWE's headquarters, in order to make arrangements for the reception of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, (New-England Guard,) Col. THOS. STEVENSON. The regiment will arrive on Tuesday next, when a reception breakfast will be given to the officers.

LAFAYETTE PRISONERS RELEASED.

The following prisoners, taken from captured prizes, were yesterday released from Fort Lafayette by order of Secretary SEWARD, on taking the oath of allegiance: WM. HUNT, ISAAC NELSON, GEORGE FORRESTER, JAMES HALL, WM. F. CASTO, B. F. THOMAS.

WHAT IS IT?

The ship *Yorkshire*, Capt. FAIRBANKS, from Liverpool, on Nov. 7, with merchandise and 21 passengers, to C. H. MARSHALL & Co., arrived yesterday, reports that on Nov. 28, lat. 41° 14', long. 60° 41' she passed a steamer, bark-rigged, steering southeast, showing the rebel flag. She appeared to have lost her bulkwarks. She had a spread eagle on her stern, and a white wheel-house.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE OF REBEL STEAMERS.

From the Mobile Advertiser.

We are informed on good authority that private dispatches, received in this city last night from Handsboro', state that the steamer *Oregon* put in there last evening, and reported the capture of the steamers *California*, of the mail line, the *Lewis*, the *John Briggs*, and one other vessel.

We hope the report is not well founded, but fear it is, as the Gulf was known to be filled with Lincoln gunboats. The steamers, except the *Lewis*, left here yesterday morning.

News from the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 5.

Arrived, the steamer *Golden Gate*, from Panama; ships *Bella Maria*, Belfast; *Hoge*, New-York; *Pungno*, New-York; *Azonthe*, Boston; *Belvidere*, Boston; United States ship *St. Mary's*, from a cruise.

Sailed, ships, *Lucretia*, Hong-Kong; *Solus*, Mazatlan.

The President's Message, in full, was received by telegraph, and published at 8 o'clock this morning.

Sandwich Islands dates to the 23d ult. have been received, and state that 31 whalers had arrived from the Arctic Ocean, with an average cargo of 836 barrels of oil, and 24 arrivals from the Okhotsk, with an average of 760 barrels of oil.

Reported Bank Defalcation.

PORTLAND, Friday, Dec. 6.

A defalcation in the [illegible] Bank, of Bath, Me., is reported. Their bills are thrown out to-day by the Portland Banks.

PORTLAND, Friday, Dec. 6—7 P. M.

The reported defalcation in the Sagadahoc Bank of Bath, is denied by the Directors. The Bank can redeem all its bills.

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 6.

The Canal tolls from the opening to Dec. 1, 1861, foot up $3,902,701. For the same period in 1860 they amounted to $3,005,362.

Board of Canvassers.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD FOR MAYOR.

Election District.	Wood.	Opdyke.	Gunther.
1	119	103	65
2	160	225	73
3	108	287	86
4	137	236	95
5	154	230	76
6	126	208	129
7	156	164	140
8	9	99	9
9	74	302	111
10	96	184	51
Total	1,282	2,145	851

This gives GUNTHER two more, OPDYKE one less and WOOD forty-four more than the Associated Press returns.

Twelve Districts of the Ninth Ward were canvassed, making no material change in the Mayoralty vote.

The Board meets at 11 o'clock this morning.

Arrivals in the City.

Ex-Gov. FAIRBANKS, of Vermont; Gardner Colby and lady, of Boston; John Barstow, of Connecticut; H. J. Hastings, of Albany; N. G. Weed and family, of Albany; Capt. James Lawless, of Wilmington, and Maj. Allison and Capt. Babbitt, of New-York, are at the ASTOR HOUSE.

Hon. J. K. Hale, of St. Louis; Dr. J. H. Stewart, of Minnesota; Ira L. Hewitt, Paymaster, U. S. A., from Port Royal; W. H. Bell, U. S. A.; Thomas F. Vus, of the United States Coast Survey; Lieut.-Col. Fellows, of Boston; and Robert Irvine, of Illinois, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Clifford and Miss Clifford, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Bartlett, of Boston; and A. Shawcross, of England, are at the New-York Hotel.

Dr. J. H. Otis, of the U. S. N.; Lieut.-Col. Andrews, of Boston; E. S. Clark, of Philadelphia, and Ira Chase and G. L. Ward, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Nelson; Dr. Wayland and lady, of Saratoga; James T. Ames, of Chicopee, Mass., and Dr. Hart, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Hunt, of New-York, and Hon. W. H. Russell, of New-Haven, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Lieut. W. Kidd, of the U. S. A.; A. A. Hammond and family, of Indiana, and A. Z. A. Fisher, of Providence, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

THE HERO OF THE DAY.—He is always at the head, and, unlike others, who knock the brains out of it, he—KNOX—protects and embellishes it in the most comfortable, stylish and becoming manner. His gentlemen's hats are unequaled for cheapness, quality and beauty, as all may prove for themselves by looking in at No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

FACTS FOR SOLDIERS.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean campaigns the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy and Fever, were HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment. Therefore, let every volunteer see that he is supplied with them.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 6.

FLOUR firm; Wheat dull; 70½c.@70¾c. for No. 1; 64¼c.@64¾c. for No. 2, in store. CORN dull; mixed in store 23¾c. OATS steady. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour; 39,000 bushels Wheat; 21,000 bushels Corn. Exchange on New-York unaltered.

OSWEGO, Friday, Dec. 6.

FLOUR steady. Wheat in limited demand, and the market is without material change; sales of 3,000 bush. Chicago Spring at 99c.; 2,500 bush. do. at 98c., afloat; 500 bush. choice Canada Club at $1 05. CORN and OATS quiet. No receipts by Lake. *Canal Exports*—8,600 bush. Wheat.

BUFFALO, Friday, Dec. 6.

FLOUR and GRAIN are dull and nothing doing. WHISKY steady; sales 50 bbls. at 16¾c. *Imports*—600 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bush. Wheat. No exports.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 6.—*In steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg, Southampton, &c.*—Arthur Grapel, Anna Hockstetter, W. Webersinke, A. Koch, E. Schmidt, G. W. Haydorpff, F. C Welncke, Pauline Weincke, R. Bocher, E. Schneider, H Neuffer, T. A. Dare, D. Henderson, D. Peryfoyal, C. A. Wendreith, Charles Miller, E. Von Calbe, H. Schreder, D. Krumscheidt, L. Grassow, M. Schubach, A. F. Ran, G. D. Bircking, F. F. Krafft, L. P. Krafft, C. Weber, T. Peters, E. Evans, A. Pennington, W. Granger, T. Benedict, F. Williams, R. Heimeburner, N. Matthieson, M. Matthieson, N. Barclay, H. Hugnien.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 11 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets....10 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 19 | Gov. Island..12 08 | Hell Gate.... 1 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 6.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamers Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Daizell; Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ships Sandusky, Linekin, London, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Oneida, (Br.,) Spencer, Liverpool, R. Irvin & Co.; Game Cock, Jayne, Hong Kong, J. C. Jewett & Co.; Glad Tidings, Nelson, Glasgow, Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Barks Oriental, Johnson, Hong Kong, C. B. Fessenden; Charles Kean, Swain, Port Royal, McCready, Mott & Co.

Brigs Atlantic, Black, Barbadoe, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Janet Kalston, Clark, Plymouth, D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners Spray, (Br.,) Morris, Wolfville, N. S., D. R. De Wolf; M. Plater, Blizard, Wilmington, Del., H. M. Harding; Equator, (Br.,) Albury, Harbor Island, J. Eneas; Tabitha and Hannah, Mowell, Norwalk, M. Briggs & Co.; Anne D., Newton, Baltimore, Mott Bedell & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Vanderbilt, Le Fevre, Port Royal Dec. 3, at 9 A. M., with mails and passengers to Col. D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Quartermaster at New-York.

Steamship Bavaria, (Ham.,) Meier, Hamburg Nov. 17, and Southampton 20th, with mdse. and 127 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had continual N. W. gales the entire passage. Arrived off the Battery at 6 A. M.

Ship Toronto, (Br., of Glasgow,) Torrance, Glasgow 34 ds., with coal to Edmiston Bros. Nov. 4, lat. 39 24, lon. 72 04, saw bark Eliza, of St. John, N. B., bound E. Nov. 8, lat. 40 31, lon. 17 04, saw ship Cartwright, of Searsport, bound E. Nov. 19, lat. 25 50, lon. 42 16, saw bark Homely, of Jersey, bound E.

Ship Rienzi, (Br., of Dublin,) Murphy, Dublin 32 ds., in ballast to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Dec. 1, lat. 40 32, lon. 64 40, spoke bark Sarrouty, from Limerick to New-York.

Ship Western Empire, (of Boston,) McLaughlin, Liverpool 27 ds., with salt to master.

Ship Washington, White, Liverpool, 26 ds., mdse. to Wm. T. Frost.

Ship Diodian, (Br.,) Hill, Calais (France) 62 ds., in ballast to order.

Ship Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool Nov. 9, with mdse. and 17 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Alice Counce, (of Thomaston,) Simpson, Havre 45 ds., in ballast to W. Singer.

Ship Arragon, (of Boston,) Kelly, Havre 27 ds., in ballast to Crocker & Warren.

Ship Isabel, (Br., of Prince Edward's Island,) McDonald, Prince Edward's Island 9 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship St. Helena, (Br., of Belfast,) Cutter, Belfast 27 ds., in ballast to order.

Ship Guy Mannering, Dollard, Liverpool Nov. 8, with coal to R. L. Taylor. Has 30 steerage passengers.

Ship Yorkshire, Fairbanks, Liverpool Nov. 7, with mdse. and 21 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Albion, Williams, Liverpool Nov. 7, with mdse. to Wm. Tyson.

Ship Castillian, (of Newburyport,) Proctor, London 56 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Nineveh, of (Thomaston,) Roney, Havre 52 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Dec. 1, lat. 40 43, lon. 67, saw a large American painted port ship steering W., with loss of maintopgallant mast.

Bark Chrysels, (Br., of Sunderland,) Headley, Hamburg 49 ds., in ballast to W. Sitterdale. Dec. 2, lat. 39 10, lon. 71 31, fell in with Br. bark Colinda, in a sinking condition. Took off Captain and crew.

Bark Volunteer, (of Boston,) Gorham, Fort Jefferson Nov. 21, and Key West 24th, in ballast to master. Left at Key West, ship Pampero, and gunboats De Soto, W. D. Anderson and Seaman, just arr. from Philadelphia.

Bark Corienne, (Br., of London,) Achiltree, Sunderland 53 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Has experienced very heavy weather; had decks swept, and bulwarks stove, &c.

WIND—Sunset, E., very light.

Below.

Ship Ocean Scud, Jack, from Liverpool.

Ship Michigan, (Br.,) Bayles, Liverpool Oct. 21, to Cousinery & Co.

Bark Pauline, (Br.,) from Sunderland.

Brig Empire, Stevens, Havre Oct. 10.

Sailed.

Dec. 6.—At 11 A. M., steamship Baltic.

Dec. 5.—Ships Dublin, for San Francisco; J. H. Ryerson, for London; New-Hampshire, and Pan Flesh, for Liverpool. Barks Charles Edwin, for Havana; Revolution, for Gibraltar; Scotia, (Br.,) for Queenstown. Schr. J. Walker, for Porto Rico.

Spoken, &c.

Clara Bell—bark, hence for Cadiz, Nov. 18, lat. 37 30, lon. 60.

Emilie Augusta—ship, bound E., was passed, Nov. 19, lat. 48, lon. 35 30.

Roanoke—ship, hence for Havre, was passed, Nov. 27, lat. 42 50, lon. 50 30.

Wild Ranger—ship, bound E., exchanged signals with, Nov. 16, lat. 49 12, lon. 12.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, Nov. 24, brig Milwaukie, for New-York in 4 ds.; Machias, Me.; bark Mary O. Dyer, disch.

At Matamoras, Nov. 4, Br. schr. Alexander M., for New-York, Me.

At Tampico, Nov. 20, [illegible] day.

[illegible] Nov. 20, [illegible] day.

Arrived from New-York [illegible] Marseilles; Ariosto, at Galway; [illegible] Wave, at Liverpool; Gen. Goldsmith, and J. P. [illegible], at Deal.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Wyoming, at Liverpool 20th; ship Rose, from New-York for Havre, Nov. 20, lat. 48, lon. 15 30, saw ship Hancock, from Liverpool for New-York.

Nov. 20, lat. 47, lon. 20, spoke ship Atlantic, from Liverpool for New-York, and ship Mohawk, from Liverpool, 27 ds. out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI...NO. 3186. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Caucus of the Republican Members of Congress.

A Slim Attendance and Nothing Done.

The Report of Secretary Chase to be Sent in on Monday.

A SERIES OF SERENADES AND SPEECHES.

Rebel Operations on the Lower Potomac.

Another Large Arrival of Contrabands.

MRS. LINCOLN'S FIRST RECEPTION.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 7.

CAUCUS OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS.

A caucus of the Republican members of Congress was called for to-night, in the Hall of Representatives. The purpose of the call was said to be to procure a "general consultation." But although the call was published in the Republican of yesterday and to-day, it did not seem to have attracted general attention, for on visiting the Hall I found but two persons present. After waiting half an hour, ten more came, and the Caucus organized and finished its session with only twelve members present, among whom were Mr. Sprague, of Ohio; Trad. Stevens, Bingham and Ashley, of Ohio; Porter, of Wisconsin; Morrill and Fessenden, of Maine. Gov. Morrill was called to the chair, and Mr. Bingham appointed Secretary. Mr. Fessenden explained the purpose of the Caucus. It was to compare opinions and arrive, if possible, at some conclusion as to the policy to be pursued by the Republican members on the "Anti Slavery or Emancipation" bills that will come up in the House on Tuesday. The Republican Party had not resorted to caucuses for some years back, but now in the midst of the important and perplexing events that surround them, it was important that the Republicans should act with unanimity and effect. It appeared, however, that from lack of notice, or some other cause, too few members had come together to justify any action. Mr. Porter therefore moved that a committee of five be appointed, who shall remain a permanent committee during the present Congress, and be authorized to call caucuses of the Republican members, when such shall be needed, and that the committee be instructed to issue a call for a caucus on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock, in the Representative Hall, to consider the matters intended to be considered at this meeting.

Mr. Porter's motion was carried, and the Chairman of the meeting was authorized to form the Committee. He appointed the following members: Potter of Wisconsin, Chairman; Davis, of Pennsylvania Rice, of Maine; Ashley, of Ohio, and Julian, of Indiana.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again in the same place next Monday evening, at 7 o'clock. The lack of notice is hardly sufficient to explain the very slim attendance on this caucus, for the call was published two days in a generally circulated paper. Many Republicans stayed away because it was a call for a mere party caucus, and they suppose that the war has abolished all party lines. The great States of New-York and Ohio have just had State elections, in which Democrats and Republicans acted together as Union men, with the sole view of prosecuting the war. Democrats and Native Americans have enlisted for the war with a zeal and with number equaling that of all other parties, and are now actively serving in the field and fighting the battles of the Union. If party lines are broken down and effaced in the furnishing of men and money to fight the war, why should the Republican members of Congress, in their exclusive party character, seek to mould the policy that is to direct the war? Why should not the others who are fighting have a share in moulding the policy? It was these considerations that kept many Republicans away. Others, again, stayed away because they feared that there was a design of the radical Republicans to pass resolutions censuring the President and the Administration. These members are no prepared for a breach in the Republican ranks, which would revive the Democratic party, bring confusion among Republicans, and deprive the country of the fruits of last year's triumph in the Presidential election. In the caucus to be held next Monday night, which will be pretty full, all these considerations will be brought out and warmly discussed. There is great danger of a fatal breach in the Republican ranks in Congress in this matter. There is no reason for any such result, and the wisest counsels of the party will be exercised to prevent it.

CONFISCATION.

The general disposition among Congressmen is to pass a law making more certain and stringent the forfeiture of rebel property, while that of Unionists will be more surely protected. In other words, making a wide discrimination between the two classes.

It is not at all probable that anything will be done to militate against the heretofore declared object in vigorously prosecuting the war.

THE DECEASED SENATORS.

The death of Senator Baker will be announced on Tuesday, and that of Mr. Bingham on Wednesday.

THE FIRST RECEPTION BY MRS. LINCOLN.

The first morning reception of the present season was given to-day by Mrs. Lincoln, in the Blue Room of the Presidential mansion. A large number of officials, citizens and ladies called—among them the Representatives of foreign Governments, Senators and Congressmen. The receptions will continue every Saturday, between the hours of 1 and 3.

SECRETARY SEWARD ABSENT.

Secretary Seward left to-day for the North, and will be absent for several days. He will visit Auburn on his return to Washington.

SENATOR BAKER IN WASHINGTON.

Colonel Baker, of New-York, arrived here to-night on official business.

THE REPORT OF SECRETARY CHASE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has completed his report, and it will be communicated to Congress on Monday.

THE THIRD FIFTY MILLION LOAN.

Drafts for the first installment of the third fifty million loan were drawn yesterday.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S MOVEMENTS.

The Government fully credits the statement of Parson Brownlow being at the head of the present loyal movement in East Tennessee, and of his presence at the battle of Morristown, notwithstanding the letter published in the Richmond papers, purporting to emanate from him, which seems to be inconsistent with his activity in behalf of the Union cause. The suggestion of the Times that he be made a Major-General meets with the heartiest response from all.

NEW-YORK TROOPS REVIEWED BY GOV. MORGAN.

To-day, Gov. Morgan reviewed the New-York regiments attached to McDowell's, Blenker's and Franklin's Divisions.

GOV. MORGAN SERENADED.

Gov. Morgan was also serenaded at Willard's. He made a brief speech, in which he stated that the Legislature of New-York when it adjourned had voted three millions of dollars and authorized the raising of thirty thousand troops. Thus far New-York had put into the field a hundred and five thousand men, and he was thinking that when the Legislature should reassemble the members might think he had exceeded his authority.

Gen. Elijah Ward, of New-York, was also favored with a serenade.

GOV. MORTON SERENADED.

The band of the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment serenaded Gov. Morton, of Indiana, at Brown's Hotel. Gov. Morton appeared on the balcony and addressed the assemblage. He complimented the soldiers of his State, and claimed credit equal to any for what it had accomplished in its efforts to aid in the putting down of the rebellion. He had full faith in the success of the Government in putting down the rebellion, but while he held that we were at perfect liberty to resort to the use of any means recognized in civilized warfare to restore the power of the Government over the rebellious States and restore the Union, we should be careful to abstain from any means that from the nature of the case might make such a restoration impossible. Gov. Morton was loudly cheered in his remarks. Speeches were also made by Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, and Colfax, of Indiana, and Hon. John J. Crittenden. Mr. Crittenden paid a high compliment to the patriotism of Indiana and Gov. Morton, and he stated that it had been by the Indiana troops coming to the aid of the loyal, but unarmed men of Kentucky, that that State had not been crushed by the rebel Confederacy.

WISCONSIN TROOPS REVIEWED—A SERENADE.

The Wisconsin Members of Congress reviewed the troops from that State in Gen. King's Brigade this afternoon. To-night the band of the Wisconsin Regiment serenaded Senators Doolittle and Howe, and the members of the House from that State. Speeches were made.

THE SONS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

It will be recollected that, a few days since, a messenger from Gov. Reed, of North Carolina, came under a flag of truce to Gen. Hooker's Division, and was thence forwarded to Washington. His mission was to procure the children of Senator Douglas, to be sent South, to prevent the confiscation of their estate in Mississippi by the rebel Government. Mrs. Douglas, who has the guardianship of the sons of the deceased Senator, refused to listen to the proposition, contending that the children belonged to Illinois. It may not be inappropriate to add that Mrs. Douglas had previously been importuned to come South, by those high in authority, and in such a way as leaves no doubt that the purpose of their efforts to get her South was for political effect.

THE NEGROES IN JAIL.

The system of incarcerating negroes in the jail of the District is an abuse of long standing. The Maryland law holding that a negro without evidence of his being free was to be considered a slave, and as such was to be held in jail for safe keeping until his master came forward to claim his property, or in the event of his not coming within three months, the presumptive slave was to be sold to pay jail fees. The profits resulting in the fees have always tempted the cupidity of jailors, and hence the cruel outrages upon humanity and justice which have been disclosed by the report of Mr. Allen. There are undoubted proofs of cases where free papers of negroes have been taken from them when arrested, that the profits of this iniquity might be enhanced. Most of the sixty negroes now in jail had been there for months, when, in looking about for State prisoners, the agents of the State Department accidentally learned of the condition of these poor creatures. Mr. Allen undertook a thorough investigation of the matter, and the result is seen in his report, which was brought by Senator Wilson before the Senate.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Richard O'Gorman and John Savage, of the Executive Committee of the Irish Brigade, are in the city to consult with the Government in reference to effecting an exchange of prisoners, and particularly with reference to Col. Corcoran. Though they do not desire that anything be done by the Government which would compromise its dignity, yet they urge that it is due to a brave and loyal man that every effort consistent with propriety should be used to effect Col. Corcoran's release.

THE CASE OF THE TRIBUNE REPORTER.

Samuel Wilkeson, of the *Tribune*, was brought before the Van Wyck Investigating Committee last Wednesday, to testify how he got possession of that portion of the Committee's testimony taken in St. Louis, concerning the Fremont frauds. He refused to answer, on the ground—first, that the Committee had no power to investigate the subject, its legal authority being confined to the investigation of fraudulent contracts, etc.; second, that the public interests, if not common law, required that the communications made to editors by informants should be privileged and confidential. While he cheerfully exonerated every member of the Committee from the suspicion even of having furnished him the testimony, he refused to tell when or how he got it. His case stands over.

THE REBELS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The rebels at Shipping Point are continually busy building palisades and improving batteries. They have a saw-mill which is working night and day.

The *Yankee* having undergone repairs, will leave for the flotilla on Monday. She carries an increased and heavy armament.

THIRTY-ONE CONTRABANDS.

The steamer *Reindeer*, to-day, brought up from Budd's Ferry thirty-one contrabands, consisting of twelve women, seven boys, six girls and six infants. They are a portion of the negroes brought over from Mathias Point at the time of Col. Graham's reconnoissance. The men of the party are employed in the camps of Gen. Sickles' Brigade.

A SUCCESSFUL FORAGING EXPEDITION.

Gen. Smith's Division went out to-day to the neighborhood of Vienna and gathered ninety-four wagon loads of forage. No enemy was seen in any direction.

THE PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The precedence in the line of promotion of the recently appointed Lieutenants of Marine was decided by lot; that of the Assistant Paymasters in the navy by merit.

THE ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

It is understood that the army appointments will be sent to the Senate for confirmation early next week, and that they will be before that body several days before being acted upon.

THE CASE OF EX-SENATOR GREEN.

The statement that Ex-Senator Green is on parole is untrue. Mr. Green called upon the Secretary of State to-day, and that functionary gave him a written document permitting him to pass wherever he pleases in the loyal States.

INSPECTION OF GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION.

Major Davis, of Gen. McClellan's staff, returned to-day from making a thorough inspection of Hooker's Division. It is understood that the appearance of the regiments was satisfactory.

APPOINTED A MAJOR.

Capt. H. D. Wallen has been appointed Major in the Seventh Regular Infantry, *vice* Lynde, discharged, and ordered to New-Mexico.

GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

George A. Crawford, Union Democrat, has been elected Governor of Kansas. He was formerly clerk in the General Post-office.

A MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday night Capt. Charles Griffin, of the Fifth Artillery, U. S. A., is to be married to the daughter of Mr. T. W. Carroll, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and a descendant of Chas. Carroll of Carrollton. The ceremony is to take place at the residence of Mr. Carroll, corner of F and Eighteenth-street.

MARSHAL LAMON.

Marshal Lamon arrived, with his bride, in the city yesterday.

A JAPANESE SWORD RECOVERED.

Lieut. Barstow, of Gen. Dix's Staff, arrived to-day with the sword of one of the Japanese Embassy, which was stolen on the occasion of their stay in Baltimore. It was delivered to President Lincoln, and will be forwarded to Japan.

GEORGE WILKES ACCIDENTALLY WOUNDED.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Geo. Wilkes, of New-York, accidentally let drop a Derringer pistol. It exploded, and the ball entered the leg above the knee, inflicting a wound which will probably confine him to his room some weeks.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COL. KERRIGAN.

The charges against Col. Kerrigan, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of New-York, who is now under arrest in Washington, are understood to be disrespectful conduct to his superior officer and neglect of his own regiment, thereby tending to produce insubordination. The trial has not yet taken place.

THE VERMONT CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The Vermont Cavalry Regiment will leave Burlington on Wednesday for New-York in a train of one hundred and twenty-five cars. It is composed of the best sharpshooters of that State. The horses are of the celebrated Morgan stock, selected with great care by Col. Platt, who commands the regiment which numbers a thousand men fully equipped with everything except rifles.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

The following is an intercepted letter from Charleston. It is considered of sufficient importance for publication, as it shows the working of secession and the blockade:

[*Extract.*]

My Dear Captain and Friend * * * *Bordeaux:*

But when one looks around himself, and when he sees the happiness of a people destroyed, commerce at a stand still, without the means of living, without money, and above all, the articles the most necessary risen to prices almost out of any one's reach; is not this enough to change one's nature and to become almost anything. We often think and speak of you, both myself and Mrs. ——, and we remember with pleasure, the short, happy time we have passed together. When will it return, this happy time? When shall peace, commerce, navigation and prosperity be reëstablished? And where shall we be, and what will happen to us before this? Perhaps we may all be dead, and who knows but this would be the best thing that might happen to us. But in a word, he who will live shall see. An existence is already such here as to ure one of life!

Butter, 50 cents; refined sugar, 25 cents; ordinary coffee, 45 cents; Java coffee, 65 cents; common tea, $2 50; beef, 20 to 25 cents each per lb. [Note—The correspondent also gives the value in francs.] *No Irish potatoes, no cheese, no hams*—the last one was sold at 32 cents per lb.; ordinary candles, 10 *cents apiece*; lard, 35 cents per pound; salt 50 francs per bag, 15 cents per pound; coal 100 and 120 francs per ton. A small cart load of fire wood, 7½ to 8 francs. In fact, I might continue till to-morrow, but I think these few items will give you an idea of the life we lead here. With regard to goods for ladies, it is still worse—it is horrible to think of. These are the people who are making fortunes. For instance, common calico, which before cost 6 and 12 cents, now costs 50 and 75 cents per yard; common stuff for lining ladies' dresses, 37 cents per yard. In fact, all stuffs worn by ladies formerly at home, now costs as much as silk, and silk is worth from 15 to 25 francs per yard. A pair of buckskin shoes (kept in store for some years, which fall to pieces the first time you put them on,) cost 13 and 15 francs, and even dearer. One pair of boots, 100 francs; half-boots, 50, 60 and 75 francs. In fine, it is enough to make me sick when I think of it. To live and to live,—barely live,—one must spend his last penny, and what next? I beg you, my dear Captain, as soon as there shall be a vessel from Bordeaux bound to this place to send me all you can in the way of articles of provisions, &c., &c., which you can select as well as I can, that is to say, butter, lard, hams, sausages, a small cask of wine, one ditto of brandy, one ditto of tabia, (rum,) &c., &c., and I will remit you at once the amount of your outlay. These are for my own use, and both I and Mrs. —— will ever be grateful to you therefore. We always like to see you here on the opening of business; but I have my doubts; however, I never the less hope so. I cannot write you any more to-day, but I will write as soon as there is an opportunity. Mad. —— sends her respects to you and Mad. ——, and she ever prays to God to take you under His keeping; and to this I add Mrs. ——'s compliments; and for you, my dear Captain, my sincere friendship. *Au revoir.* Your friend. * * *

I am without any news from you since July.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CANADIAN NAVY.

The Canadian Government maintains a navy consisting of one schooner called *La Canadienne*, under control of Commander Foarty. Its duty is to cruise off the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and look after French and American depredators on the fishing banks and on Gulf commerce generally. We are sorry to learn, by way of Father Point, that the whole navy has been cast away in the river. On the 1st inst. *La Canadienne* was wrecked near the Carribon Islets, on the north side of the St. Lawrence, below Points des Montes, in a snowstorm. She had 37 people on board, including the crew and wrecked sailors. The schooner has received considerable injuries to the keel, but is not a total loss. The sea was most terrific when she struck. The gallant Fortin escaped with all his crew, and at latest advices was making his way to Quebec by land. It is satisfactory to add, says the Toronto *Globe*, that, in the wreck of the old navy, the material of a new navy still remains to Canada.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Spanish Views of the Seizure of Mason and Slidell.

Com. Wilkes' Action Denounced as an Unjustifiable Outrage.

The First Division of the Mexican Expediton Sailed.

BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR AT HAVANA.

The steamship *Baltimore*, from Havana on the 30th ult., arrived at Baltimore on Friday afternoon, bringing news of considerable importance.

The *Diario de la Marina* takes a view of the seizure of Mason and Slidell decidedly hostile to the United States. It says the seizure was made not on the high seas, *but in a neutral sea.* The *Trent*, when first made out from the *San Jacinto*, was five miles to the north of Cayo Coco, but from that time to the time she was boarded, at least an hour and a half must have elapsed, and supposing that the ships' speed was equal to ten miles an hour, this would have brought them to the vicinity of Cayo Paredon and Guinchas, in the narrowest part of the old Bahama channel. For this reason the *Diario* doubts that the *San Jacinto* had the legal right to board the *Trent*, even in time of war, she being in a neutral sea.

For the sake of argument, however, allowing that the right to stop the *Trent* existed on the part of the *San Jacinto*, the *Diario* contends that no power existed to authorize the arrest of the two passengers. Mason and Slidell, with their families, went aboard of the *Trent* at Havana. The Captain received them as he did the other passengers. It was not his business to inquire whether or not they were on a diplomatic mission from the Confederacy of the South—recognized by his Government and by the rest of Europe as a belligerent power in the war with the Federal Union. They, like all the rest of the passengers, were from the commencement of the voyage under the protection of the British flag; and by taking them on board the Captain violated none of the privileges of neutrals, which the *Diario* says may be summed up in the maxim that "the neutral shall not lend to one belligerent party any aid that he is not equally disposed to render to his antagonist." The Captain of the *Trent* was equally willing to take Federal agents as passengers; so, according to the *Diario*, he violated no privilege of a neutral.

The *Diario* quotes *Kent's Commentaries*, vol i., p. 116, to the effect that by a fiction of law vessels are considered part of the territories of the nation to which they belong, and, page 122, that the character of neutral extends to the protection, not only of neutral property, but also such property of the belligerent powers as may be within neutral jurisdiction.

The *Diario* argues therefore that according to American law, the seizure of Mason and Slidell *was an unjustifiable outrage, and hopes that the American Government will hasten to disavow the act, and place the prisoners on British soil as soon as possible.*

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

SAILING OF THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE FORCES.

Translated from the Diario de la Marina, Nov. 29.

At 6½ o'clock yesterday morning, all the vessels of the expedition against Mexico were hove short, the steamers with steam up, and the sailing ships with tugboats by their sides. At forty minutes past six, the leading vessel, the ship-of-war commenced the departure in the following order:

Blanca.
Sunrise (No. 2) towed by the *India.*
Teresa (No. 4) towed by the *Jor.*
Favorita (No. 6) towed by *Maria Isabel.*
Marigalante, towed by the *Guadalquiver.*
Paquita (No. 8) towed by the *Mantazas.*
Palma (No. 10) towed by the *India.*
Berenguela.
Santa Maria, towed by the *Blasco de Garay.*
Ferrol.

This last vessel closed the line. At 8¼ o'clock, all the ships were outside of the port, being saluted from the anchorage to the mouth of the Moro by a dense multitude, who occupied the moles of the cavalry barracks, the Captain of the Port's office, the Cortina de Valdez and the beach of the Punta. They were also saluted by the bands of the Cabana Fort and the Moro Castle, who occupied the parapets of the batteries. On both banks there were bands of music, which joined those of the ships in playing lively national airs, interrupted at times by the shouts and hurrahs of the people, which were responded to by the crews of the ships and the forces on board of the transports.

From daylight the Commander of the Naval Station, attended by two Adjutants, had been occupied cruising about the bay, giving the necessary orders for the departure of the ships, and at 7½ o'clock he went on board the steamer *Serrana*, to take leave of those who, for a short time, are to be separated from his immediate command. At the mouth of the Moro the enthusiasm of the troops on board of the steamer *Ferrol* (part of the Napoles Regiment,) became intense, and with a thousand cheers they took farewell until next meeting of some of their companions who had not yet had the luck to embark.

This first Division of the Expeditionary army was formed in line already at 9 o'clock, and set sail in a westerly direction. The troops and material of war dispatched in these vessels are as follows:

These vessels will put to sea on the 2d of December, between six and eight o'clock A. M. On board of the *Francisca de Asis* His Excellency Gen. D. Manuel Gasset embarked with his whole staff.

Four companies of the infantry regiment "Del Rey."

Four companies of the infantry regiment "De Napoles."

One hundred and sixty horses of the regiment of lancers "Del Rey."

One battery of mountain artillery.

A great part of the artillery.

Much ammunition for the artillary and supplies for the engineers.

Brig. D. Carlos de Varoas and a great part of the officers of the artillery, engineers, medical and commissariat staff.

To-morrow at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, one of the brigades of the Expeditionary Army will embark, and between 7 and 9 on the morning of the 1st of December, it will put to sea in the ships of war

Princesa de Asturias,
Conception,
Lealdad,
Petronila,
Steamer *Numero* 3,
Steamer *Isabel la Catolica.*

On the last named vessel, His Excellency Gen. Rubalcaba, will hoist his flag. On the afternoon of the same day, the Third Brigade of the Expeditionary Army will embark in the

Steamer *Francisco de Asis,*
Steamer *Pizarro,*
Steamer *Velasco.*
Steamer *Guadalquiver,*
Steamer *Pajaro del Oceano,*
Steamor *Cuba,*
Steamer *Cubana,*
Steamer *Cardenas,*
Steamer *Maisi.*

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH WAR VESSELS.

Correspondence of the Express.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1861.

The first detachment of the Spanish fleet for Mexico left Havana yesterday; received their sailing instructions outside, and were in the offing all day. The second detachment is to leave to-morrow morning, and the third in two or three days following—the whole to be composed of about 32 vessels—12 of war and 20 transports. The preparation is extensive and of a formidable character for a Power hitherto thought to have no strength.

Three British vessels of war under steam, two ships and one frigate, have just entered this port. The French war-steamers *La Foisier* and *Milan* (the last entered yesterday from St. Thomas) are at anchor, getting ready for a cruise in the Gulf, along the north coast of Cuba, as they say, "to preserve neutral rights from infraction," by either of the belligerent Powers of North America. The recent seizures of British vessels in Cuban waters by Union vessels of war had caused intense excitement among subaltern officials, and blows may be exchanged before you anticipate, involving war, which is declared "already to exist from the justified acts of Commander Wilkes." There is no chance to reason about the matter here, for the commanders of British and other national vessels have determined to stop the restraints imposed upon their commerce, and will make reprisals if it is continued. The excitement caused by the entrance of three British vessels of war, this morning, is quite equal to that on the sailing of the Spanish squadron yesterday.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Another Long Range Naval Engagement at Hatteras Inlet—Loss of a Schooner with Government Stores—Rebel Report of the Evacuation of Tybee Island.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 6, *Via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 7.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived here early this morning, from Hatteras Inlet, and brings intelligence of a naval engagement between the United States gunboats *Stars and Stripes*, *Underwriter*, *Putnam* and *Ceres*, and two rebel gunboats. Between twenty and thirty shot and shell were fired on each side, without doing any damage. Several shots came close to the *Spaulding* from the rebel boats, to which Capt. Howes replied from his guns.

By this steamer we also learn that on the 2d inst. a furious gale prevailed at the Inlet, but the fortifications remained uninjured by the tide, which was not as high as that of the previous month.

The schooner *Alexander*, Capt. Miles, with Government stores, was flying a flag of distress, having dragged her anchor after springing a leak. About three-quarters of her cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. The vessel is unfit for further use.

The troops were all in good health.

A flag of truce has just come down from Norfolk, bringing Horatio Eagle, and five ladies and children. Mr. Eagle was released on his parole. The passengers report nothing new.

According to a dispatch dated Augusta, Tybee Island was evacuated by our troops, and the lighthouse burned by the rebels.

[The above paragraph, regarding the evacuation of Tybee Island by our troops, is exceedingly dubious. The *Vanderbilt*, yesterday, brought advices up to as late a date (the 3d inst.) as the period the above dispatch must have left Augusta, and at that time our troops were busy on the Tybee intrenchments, which were well under way, and were protected in their work by two National gunboats. The rebels had no means of driving our forces off, and it is not likely that they would voluntarily evacuate.]

OUR FORT MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

CONVERSATIONS WITH THE CONTRABANDS—THEIR CONTENTED CONDITION—PREPARATIONS FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

On my journey to Hatteras, I have called at "Old Point Comfort," and here I shall spend a few days. During the past day I have moved about to see the "sights," and they are not few. The "contrabands" attract considerable attention. I have conversed with many of them, and they appear contented and happy. They are well clothed, and generally in a good state of health.

It may interest your readers to know that Ex-President Tyler's residence, at Hampton, is now occupied by these "fugitives from labor." There are several families in the house. The basement is occupied as a contraband school-room. To-day, when I rode out to see the house, I found the school in session. I took a look and my eyes scarcely ever beheld so interesting a sight. There stood about fifty little black children as eagerly pursueing their studies as any children could; and up in the midst of the crowd stood a well-built, honest and bright looking man—a contraband too—who, although a slave, learned to read and write by taking books from his "massa's children" and going away to the woods where he would sit alone, and thus, after years of perseverance, he has become able to instruct others. I met an old woman of pleasing and interesting address, and I asked how she got along? to which she replied, "Wal, reckon's well as can be 'spected dese times." "But do you have enough to eat?" I asked. She replied, "La me, I never had more since I been born." She had all her trouble from the unborn future. What was to become of her at the end of the war? was her chiefest concern.

Her idea was this. She knew the Lord heard prayer. That was her starting point. And she knew the Lord heard her prayers. "Bless de Lord!" She knew that often her "massa" was very cruel, "and sometimes very wicked" to her; and that in her sorrow she went and told it "to de Lord," and so had thousands of slaves; and now the Lord visits the masters with His displeasure. She had faith to believe that, if this war was not overruled by the Almighty for the punishment of the cruel master, that the time must come when he would be punished. She soon burst into a fit of solemn earnest, and exclaimed—"Look dare! that boy is my massa's son, and I was married and had a husband at de time; and I know de good Lord hates such bad." It is easy to comprehend the idea set forth here, and it will need no comment from me.

These "contrabands" have one or two preachers from their own class, who preach to them. The school-teacher is one of them. The woman of whom I have spoken, said she was learning to read, and that soon she would be able to "go to preachin and hear de text, and know de place." In the mysteriousness of their present condition. It is a matter of astonishment to notice how eager these poor souls are for knowledge. A history awaits *them* which, to my mind, will demonstrate that the hand of an all-wise Providence is in this thing. The cultivation of their minds is to keep pace with the changes made in their history and condition. Crushed by man, as if they were but things, they are raised by the Almighty to the dignity of humanity! From the future we will see these things in the light of sublime developments.

Vast preparations are being made here for the prosecution of the war. Large numbers of men are being employed painting and preparing gun-carriages, &c. The roads to Hampton are always black with men on foot and on horseback. The long lines of troops, the hustle and turmoil on every hand, tell of coming events. Gen. Wool is full of vigor and enterprise. His health is excellent, and he rides about with apparently as much ease as if he were a man of forty years.

It had been reported that the Ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, was ordered to remove from Hatteras, as they have been there throughout the sickly season, and contracted diseases which will do great mischief if they are not moved; but I am informed by the General himself that no such order has been issued. The consequence is, one of the finest regiments in the service is compelled to remain where they must become crippled in health, morals and efficiency. But the good sense and general wisdom of Gen. Wool will no doubt be brought into exercise at the proper time, and the regiment now so disheartened and weakened will be sent to a clime where chills and fever, and fever and ague, will be banished from their bones. There are now as many as fifteen or twenty of this regiment in the general hospital at Fortress Monroe, all suffering from diseases contracted at Hatteras, while there are as many as a hundred on the sick list at Hatteras.

A prisoner, who escaped from the rebels, reports great alarm among them. C.

BURNING OF THE BRIDGES OVER BACON CREEK, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 7.

It is reported that the bridge over Bacon Creek was burned by the rebels yesterday.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

What Gov. Pettus, of Mississippi, Thinks of the War.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS AND TEXAS.

Commercial Affairs in Memphis and New-Orleans.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

GOV. PETTUS ON THE WAR.

Gov. Pettus, of Mississippi, who has recently been reëlected, said in the course of his inaugural speech:

"When defeat brings death to the best and bravest in our land, and worse than death to those who merely survive, reckless must be the man who assumes to play any prominent part in this desperate game without more than ordinary solicitude; that solicitude is deepened by the reflection that our enemies entered upon this war of invasion, favored by many advantages; having much the largest share of the arms and munitions of war, which were the common property of all the States, and almost the entire navy of the old Confederacy, with their ports open to the commerce of the world, enabling them to supply any deficiency in arms or ammunitions; with superior numbers of men capable of bearing arms.

These advantages, if wisely used, will make this war bloody and protracted, and enable them to inflict much suffering on the Confederate States.

As yet, they seem only to have inflated the pride, which is said to go before destruction, and excited the haughty spirit which precedes a fall.

If our enemies shall be taught wisdom by the defeats they have suffered, and learn to bring wisely to bear the advantages they possess, while they may protract the struggle and inflict much injury, the ultimate conquest of the Confederate States must still be beyond their power.

Their superiority of arms is overreached by our superiority in skill in the use of them; their superiority in numbers is more than equaled by the higher courage of our troops; their desire for conquest must give way before the stern resolve of patriots to defend their homes, and, above all, that sentiment of 'victory or death' which burns in the hearts and blazes in the eyes of Southern troops, which has and will continue to overcome greater odds than can be brought against us in the conflict, cannot be inspired in the hearts of the selfish and sordid race with which we now contend. It was of this Napoleon spoke when he said, 'The moral of the army is three-fourths of the war, the material the other fourth.' This is the principle in human action which has made earth's most memorable battle-field, and against it superior numbers as vain now as when Themistocles struck for the liberties of Greece, as vain at Manassas and Leesburgh, as at Platea and Marathon, and upon this I have relied, and still rely, with unshaken confidence for the triumph and freedom of our country.

The low, sordid selfishness which induced them to disregard their obligations under the old Confederacy, and impelled them recently to flock to the standard under which they were promised easy victory and rich booty, will not permit them to patiently bear the bootless hardships of a barren campaign, or give their lives to make that banner victorious under which they mustered for plunder.

Weighing fairly the motives which actuate men, it is not unreasonable to expect that, instead of easy triumph and rich spoils, they meet with stern resistance, they will continue in the future as they have in the past battles to illustrate by their actions the words of one of the statesmen which their race has produced: 'This is not the entertainment to which we were invited.'

If by the light of history we compare the principles which impel to action the belligerents in this conflict, the result indicates clearly the ultimate triumph of our arms, though the war should be more protracted and bloody than any which the continent has known. That this hoped for result may be realized, shall be my ceaseless care, bringing to its accomplishment all the powers which have been or may be conferred upon me.

Nor need I make any solemn protestation in this regard, for I speak in the presence of those who know that they have the same guarantees of fidelity, which the owners of the ship have for the watchful care of the captain when a thousand miles from land.

If the ship is lost the captain goes with it—if our cause is lost, all who hold big places in the Southern States, must perish first in its fall.

Nor is this peril impending only over those in high places. One common destiny awaits us all, and in view of that common danger, let private griefs and political aspirations be awed into silence until the united action of all her citizens shall have saved the State from the blackest despotism which ever crushed the spirit of a free people. That united action, prompt, vigorous and bold, is demanded this hour, and I will not waste it in words, for even now, while I speak to you here, in all human probability, the war cloud is casting its shadow over contending armies in Western Kentucky, the guns of our kindred flashing defiance in the faces of invading thousands, and the red rain of battle once more watering the dark and bloody ground. Let us not be idle spectators; the times demand at this day of the men to do, to dare and to suffer—helpless posterity calls on them to protect their birthright of liberty. Let us show ourselves equal to the requirements, and when called to take our place in the pale caravan for the tomb, we may turn and wave adieu to the generation which comes after us, with a proud consciousness that we have done our duty to God, our country and to them."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 23.

There was a good attendance at the Chamber, but a dull feeling prevailed, which was increased by the New-Orleans dispatches, by which it appeared that flour was dull there, bran declining, sugar better, corn in fair demand, rye higher, and molasses further improved. The sales were:

Wheat—100 bushels prime, $1 90; 40 bushels prime, $1 85; 350 bushels fair, $1 80. Corn—185 bushels, sacks returned, 85c. Flour—No sales. Salt—100 sacks coarse, private terms. Potatoes—130 bushels fair, $1 70; 60 bushels choice, $1 90. Mess Beef—60 barrels, $22. Sugar—5 hhds., 4¾c.; 12 hhds., 3½c.; 56 hhds., 3½c.; 2 hhds., 4c.; 5 hhds., 4½c. Soda—25 boxes, 33c. ₱ lb. Molasses—80 barrels, 22c. @ 25c.; 20 barrels, 23c.; 20 half-barrels, 25c. Candles—177 boxes, 50c. Bagging—25 pieces, 25c. Rope—26 coils, 25c.

Some days ago the Chamber appointed W. E. Miller, S. M. Gates and F. Lane a Committee to request the Banks to permit their one, three and five dollar notes to be cut in two for the purpose of making change. For various reasons the Banks could not consent to the proposed arrangement. There were legal difficulties in the way, and the plan of cutting would have reduced, if not entirely extirpated the circulation of whole bills of the denominations named, and the plates not being in the Confederacy, no new notes could be issued within a reasonable time to take their place. After the reading of the dispatches, Mr. Miller read the following report of the above named Committee:

The Committee ask leave to report that they found the Bank officers all anxious to subserve the public convenience, but so many cogent reasons were advanced against the feasibility and legality of the plan, that the Committee reluctantly gave it up as a scheme of at least doubtful policy. While consulting on the subject, however, they arrived at a fact which the Chamber may deem proper to adopt as a substitute, viz.: The Legislature has now before it a bill to authorize the issue of small notes, by one or more of our large Banks, and in anticipation of the Chamber adopting that as a substitute, they ask the privilege of submitting a resolution to the Chamber, asking early action, and that the issue be confined to the Bank of Tennessee, that the bills be of only two denominations, say quarter and half dollars, and that the halves be of larger size than the quarters.

Mr. Miller then offered and put to vote the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, By the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Memphis, that it is recommended to the Legislature now in session the importance to all classes of the community that the Bank of Tennessee should issue, as early as practicable, bills of fifty and twenty-five cents, the first an inch shorter than ordinary bank bills, and the last two inches shorter. That, in order to simplify the system, no other denominations be allowed, the Chamber feeling confident in the belief that no difficulty need be apprehended of want of change smaller than a quarter of a dollar.

The New-Orleans papers of Thursday report the flour market extremely dull; the stock is accumulating, and prices are declining. There have been small sales of superfine at $8, and extra at $10 50 ₱ bbl. Fine is now offered at $8, superfine at $6, and extra at $10 50 ₱ bbl., without finding a purchaser. Timothy-grass hay sold at $22 ₱ ton.

The *Crescent* says: "The most important subject talked of was the decline in flour. The heavy receipts in the past four and five days have unsettled the market, and good flour has now receded to below $10 ₱ bbl. This price will undoubtedly draw large sup-

A STREET ENCOUNTER IN MEMPHIS.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 23.

The Grand Duke was disposed of yesterday to parties in Memphis for the sum of $40,000. This was a splendid price for the quickness, for the Grand Duke is not quite three years old. The Hon. M. Morrison takes the height of the Grand Duke's pedigree, and says some of our financiers may take the Confederate Congress should publish the letter, and that Lincoln's request for colleges at the Confederacy of gold and silver. It passed out of the Confederacy for twelve months, service, and when it was returned it was packed with Confederate money. Further large sales have been reported, and raise when at 95c. for 96c., respectively, for the various sizes, viz.: 95c. to 96c. for nine large and 97c. to 98c. for the small.

The Circuit Court of Desoto County will meet on the 3d Monday, full meet. Judge Clayton will preside. Gen. Forrest has returned from a visit to Memphis.

The money market of New-Orleans, according to the city journals, show a steady increase in the movements of Confederate bonds, and the tendency to the better. Gold is quoted at 1½ premium.

The Cotton Exchange appointed Capt. J. L. Cohen as delegate to request for twelve months' service. Capt. Cohen, however, declined for the present, and will depart for Memphis by next train.

Gen. Forrest has returned from his visit to Memphis, where he was received with great enthusiasm. Gen. Forrest will meet with a large force of Confederate troops at Grand Junction, and will then proceed to Memphis.

The Memphis Avalanche says that Capt. Hunt has been appointed Provost Marshal of that city.

A dispatch dated Nashville, Nov. 29, says: "A gentleman who reached here this evening from Clarksville, Ky., says that a dispatch had been received there just before he left, from Gen. Forrest, which stated that Gen. Buckner was within seven miles of Clarksville, Ky., to-day. The dispatch further stated that Gen. Forrest was in full pursuit, and was hourly expecting to overtake the rear guard. Gen. Forrest was at Hopkinsville, Ky., on Monday last, and was pushing on rapidly. Gen. Buckner's force is said to be 5,000 strong, and is composed of Kentucky troops, who are deserting in large numbers. Gen. Forrest's force is said to be 4,000 strong."

A dispatch dated Nashville, Nov. 29, says: "A gentleman who reached here this evening from Clarksville, Ky., says that a dispatch had been received there just before he left, from Gen. Forrest, which stated that Gen. Buckner was within seven miles of Clarksville, Ky., to-day. The dispatch further stated that Gen. Forrest was in full pursuit, and was hourly expecting to overtake the rear guard. Gen. Forrest was at Hopkinsville, Ky., on Monday last, and was pushing on rapidly. Gen. Buckner's force is said to be 5,000 strong, and is composed of Kentucky troops, who are deserting in large numbers. Gen. Forrest's force is said to be 4,000 strong."

Capt. GODMAN reached Knoxville on the 20th, having in charge fifteen prisoners that were arrested on Cumberland Mountain on their way to the Lincoln camps in Kentucky.

A late letter from Evansville to the *Louisville Monitor* says: "We are busy building winter quarters, and the latest mate to the steamer *Grand Duke*, and Col. Stewart and Norman Watt, the former pilot of the boat, when the latter was captain. It is reported that when it had reached Carson's landing, the people were so incensed against the mate that they attacked him with clubs and stones, and would have killed him, but for the timely interposition of the captain, who succeeded in getting him on board, when they left the place, and proceeded on their journey. It was a narrow escape for the mate, and he will be careful how he acts in future."

The Nashville *Union and American*, under date of the 25th inst., says: "Gen. Forrest, with his cavalry, is now in the rear of Buckner's army, and is pressing him hard. Buckner is retreating with all speed, and is now at Hopkinsville, Ky., and Forrest is in close pursuit. Buckner's army is said to be demoralized, and is deserting in large numbers. Gen. Forrest's force is said to be 4,000 strong, and is composed of Kentucky troops, who are deserting in large numbers. Gen. Forrest's force is said to be 4,000 strong."

The Nashville *Union and American*, under date of the 25th inst., says: "Gen. Forrest, with his cavalry, is now in the rear of Buckner's army, and is pressing him hard. Buckner is retreating with all speed, and is now at Hopkinsville, Ky., and Forrest is in close pursuit. Buckner's army is said to be demoralized, and is deserting in large numbers. Gen. Forrest's force is said to be 4,000 strong, and is composed of Kentucky troops, who are deserting in large numbers. Gen. Forrest's force is said to be 4,000 strong."

A dispatch dated Nashville, Nov. 29, says: "A gentleman who reached here this evening from Clarksville, Ky., says that a dispatch had been received there just before he left, from Gen. Forrest, which stated that Gen. Buckner was within seven miles of Clarksville, Ky., to-day. The dispatch further stated that Gen. Forrest was in full pursuit, and was hourly expecting to overtake the rear guard. Gen. Forrest was at Hopkinsville, Ky., on Monday last, and was pushing on rapidly. Gen. Buckner's force is said to be 5,000 strong, and is composed of Kentucky troops, who are deserting in large numbers. Gen. Forrest's force is said to be 4,000 strong."

Capt. GODMAN reached Knoxville on the 20th, having in charge fifteen prisoners that were arrested on Cumberland Mountain on their way to the Lincoln camps in Kentucky.

A dispatch dated Nashville, Nov. 29, says: "A gentleman who reached here this evening from Clarksville, Ky., says that a dispatch had been received there just before he left, from Gen. Forrest, which stated that Gen. Buckner was within seven miles of Clarksville, Ky., to-day. The dispatch further stated that Gen. Forrest was in full pursuit, and was hourly expecting to overtake the rear guard. Gen. Forrest was at Hopkinsville, Ky., on Monday last, and was pushing on rapidly. Gen. Buckner's force is said to be 5,000 strong, and is composed of Kentucky troops, who are deserting in large numbers. Gen. Forrest's force is said to be 4,000 strong."

A late letter from Evansville to the *Louisville Monitor* says: "We are busy building winter quarters, and the latest mate to the steamer *Grand Duke*, and Col. Stewart and Norman Watt, the former pilot of the boat, when the latter was captain. It is reported that when it had reached Carson's landing, the people were so incensed against the mate that they attacked him with clubs and stones, and would have killed him, but for the timely interposition of the captain, who succeeded in getting him on board, when they left the place, and proceeded on their journey. It was a narrow escape for the mate, and he will be careful how he acts in future."

The Nashville *Union and American*, under date of the 25th inst., says: "Gen. Forrest, with his cavalry, is now in the rear of Buckner's army, and is pressing him hard. Buckner is retreating with all speed, and is now at Hopkinsville, Ky., and Forrest is in close pursuit. Buckner's army is said to be demoralized, and is deserting in large numbers. Gen. Forrest's force is said to be 4,000 strong, and is composed of Kentucky troops, who are deserting in large numbers. Gen. Forrest's force is said to be 4,000 strong."

A late letter from Evansville to the *Louisville Monitor* says: "We are busy building winter quarters, and the latest mate to the steamer *Grand Duke*, and Col. Stewart and Norman Watt, the former pilot of the boat, when the latter was captain. It is reported that when it had reached Carson's landing, the people were so incensed against the mate that they attacked him with clubs and stones, and would have killed him, but for the timely interposition of the captain, who succeeded in getting him on board, when they left the place, and proceeded on their journey. It was a narrow escape for the mate, and he will be careful how he acts in future."

The Nashville *Union and American*, under date of the 25th inst., says: "Gen. Forrest, with his cavalry, is now in the rear of Buckner's army, and is pressing him hard. Buckner is retreating with all speed, and is now at Hopkinsville, Ky., and Forrest is in close pursuit. Buckner's army is said to be demoralized, and is deserting in large numbers. Gen. Forrest's force is said to be 4,000 strong, and is composed of Kentucky troops, who are deserting in large numbers. Gen. Forrest's force is said to be 4,000 strong."

Capt. GODMAN reached Knoxville on the 20th, having in charge fifteen prisoners that were arrested on Cumberland Mountain on their way to the Lincoln camps in Kentucky.

A dispatch dated Nashville, Nov. 29, says: "A gentleman who reached here this evening from Clarksville, Ky., says that a dispatch had been received there just before he left, from Gen. Forrest, which stated that Gen. Buckner was within seven miles of Clarksville, Ky., to-day. The dispatch further stated that Gen. Forrest was in full pursuit, and was hourly expecting to overtake the rear guard. Gen. Forrest was at Hopkinsville, Ky., on Monday last, and was pushing on rapidly. Gen. Buckner's force is said to be 5,000 strong, and is composed of Kentucky troops, who are deserting in large numbers. Gen. Forrest's force is said to be 4,000 strong."

A late letter from Evansville to the *Louisville Monitor* says: "We are busy building winter quarters, and the latest mate to the steamer *Grand Duke*, and Col. Stewart and Norman Watt, the former pilot of the boat, when the latter was captain. It is reported that when it had reached Carson's landing, the people were so incensed against the mate that they attacked him with clubs and stones, and would have killed him, but for the timely interposition of the captain, who succeeded in getting him on board, when they left the place, and proceeded on their journey. It was a narrow escape for the mate, and he will be careful how he acts in future."

The Nashville *Union and American*, under date of the 25th inst., says: "Gen. Forrest, with his cavalry, is now in the rear of Buckner's army, and is pressing him hard. Buckner is retreating with all speed, and is now at Hopkinsville, Ky., and Forrest is in close pursuit. Buckner's army is said to be demoralized, and is deserting in large numbers. Gen. Forrest's force is said to be 4,000 strong, and is composed of Kentucky troops, who are deserting in large numbers. Gen. Forrest's force is said to be 4,000 strong."

Capt. GODMAN reached Knoxville on the 20th, having in charge fifteen prisoners that were arrested on Cumberland Mountain on their way to the Lincoln camps in Kentucky.

A dispatch dated Nashville, Nov. 29, says: "A gentleman who reached here this evening from Clarksville, Ky., says that a dispatch had been received there just before he left, from Gen. Forrest, which stated that Gen. Buckner was within seven miles of Clarksville, Ky., to-day. The dispatch further stated that Gen. Forrest was in full pursuit, and was hourly expecting to overtake the rear guard. Gen. Forrest was at Hopkinsville, Ky., on Monday last, and was pushing on rapidly. Gen. Buckner's force is said to be 5,000 strong, and is composed of Kentucky troops, who are deserting in large numbers. Gen. Forrest's force is said to be 4,000 strong."

A late letter from Evansville to the *Louisville Monitor* says: "We are busy building winter quarters, and the latest mate to the steamer *Grand Duke*, and Col. Stewart and Norman Watt, the former pilot of the boat, when the latter was captain. It is reported that when it had reached Carson's landing, the people were so incensed against the mate that they attacked him with clubs and stones, and would have killed him, but for the timely interposition of the captain, who succeeded in getting him on board, when they left the place, and proceeded on their journey. It was a narrow escape for the mate, and he will be careful how he acts in future."

The Nashville *Union and American*, under date of the 25th inst., says: "Gen. Forrest, with his cavalry, is now in the rear of Buckner's army, and is pressing him hard. Buckner is retreating with all speed, and is now at Hopkinsville, Ky., and Forrest is in close pursuit. Buckner's army is said to be demoralized, and is deserting in large numbers. Gen. Forrest's force is said to be 4,000 strong, and is composed of Kentucky troops, who are deserting in large numbers. Gen. Forrest's force is said to be 4,000 strong."

Capt. GODMAN reached Knoxville on the 20th, having in charge fifteen prisoners that were arrested on Cumberland Mountain on their way to the Lincoln camps in Kentucky.

A dispatch dated Nashville, Nov. 29, says: "A gentleman who reached here this evening from Clarksville, Ky., says that a dispatch had been received there just before he left, from Gen. Forrest, which stated that Gen. Buckner was within seven miles of Clarksville, Ky., to-day. The dispatch further stated that Gen. Forrest was in full pursuit, and was hourly expecting to overtake the rear guard. Gen. Forrest was at Hopkinsville, Ky., on Monday last, and was pushing on rapidly. Gen. Buckner's force is said to be 5,000 strong, and is composed of Kentucky troops, who are deserting in large numbers. Gen. Forrest's force is said to be 4,000 strong."

A late letter from Evansville to the *Louisville Monitor* says: "We are busy building winter quarters, and the latest mate to the steamer *Grand Duke*, and Col. Stewart and Norman Watt, the former pilot of the boat, when the latter was captain. It is reported that when it had reached Carson's landing, the people were so incensed against the mate that they attacked him with clubs and stones, and would have killed him, but for the timely interposition of the captain, who succeeded in getting him on board, when they left the place, and proceeded on their journey. It was a narrow escape for the mate, and he will be careful how he acts in future."

The Nashville *Union and American*, under date of the 25th inst., says: "Gen. Forrest, with his cavalry, is now in the rear of Buckner's army, and is pressing him hard. Buckner is retreating with all speed, and is now at Hopkinsville, Ky., and Forrest is in close pursuit. Buckner's army is said to be demoralized, and is deserting in large numbers. Gen. Forrest's force is said to be 4,000 strong, and is composed of Kentucky troops, who are deserting in large numbers. Gen. Forrest's force is said to be 4,000 strong."

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

HOW A CONGRESSMAN ESCAPED FROM THE REBELS.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* gives interesting the circumstances of Major [illegible]'s capture at Gayaddotta by the rebel forces at [illegible] Virginia, gives the following particulars of his escape:

"At Chesmansville the cavalry separated, and moved in different directions, for the purpose of gathering corn, [illegible] Whalley in charge of Capt. Wiseman's company, the rest being in the front and in the rear. [illegible] Major Whaley, after he had [illegible] by the fire to dry, went to bed, [illegible] soldier shoeing [illegible] exchange the guide's old moccasins.

"Major struck down the creek along a very narrow passing two houses, at one of which he left a little girl, but had not gone a great distance before he heard the tramp of the cavalry coming in pursuit. The Major was about turning a bend in the road, and had barely time to jump over a fence and lie flat upon his belly, when along dashed a company led by the fellow Thompson, before mentioned. The Major was lying not six feet from where the horsemen passed, and could see their eyes peering anxiously forward, in search of him. It is hardly necessary to say that he stuck closer to the ground than ever before in his life, and for the first time in his experience prayed for the power to make himself invisible. After the horsemen passed, he crawled up a ravine, and spent another twelve hours exposed to the heaviest kind of a rain, accompanied by the fiercest lightning and the loudest thunder.

"The Major afterwards learned that the little girl whom he had seen had informed his pursuers that he had just gone around the bend in the road, and in the shortest time to gain the bend and capture him, they moved at the rate of looking to the right nor to the left.)

"Being accordingly weak and feeble, in consequence of having gone three days without food, the Major determined to approach a house a short distance ahead and ask for something to eat. Accordingly he waded the creek, about waist deep, picked up a couple of heavy rocks, and going to the house, spoke to the occupant. He was answered by the man of the house a Union man, who recognized the Major almost at once, and warned him not to remain a minute if he wanted to escape, as the cavalry had been there hunting for him. The Major offered the man $500 to conduct him to the Queen settlement, and to the house of Absalom Queen. The man, although avowing himself a good Union man, refused the offer, stating that he would be killed by his cannibal neighbors, if discovered. He, however, gave the Major a blanket to throw over his shivering shoulders, and directed him to the house of Queen, for which kind action the Major desires his name to be suppressed in this narrative.

"The Major plodded on, and at last reached the house of Absalom Queen, where he found a Home Guard of 25 men, who had assembled to keep the rebels from driving off the cattle from the Union settlement. Here was the first place he got anything to eat after making his escape. Queen and eleven of men accompanied the Major, and by traveling only at night went to the Tug Fork of Big Sandy, crossed into Kentucky, stopped at the house of Roland Sayres until after night, and then moved down in a boat, reaching the forks of the Big Sandy before midnight. There they found encamped Col. Laban Moore's command, who had just returned from Prestonburgh, Ky. The party reached the mouth of Big Sandy on Sunday, at 12 o'clock, and there was great rejoicing all along the Ohio River, firing of cannon, &c.

Major Whaley gave each of Queen's men an Enfield rifle, one thousand rounds of ammunition and a large lot of little necessaries for their devotion to him and their loyalty to the cause of the Union.

Absalom Queen was a brave soldier in the War of 1812, and is as true and loyal a man as lives. There are about two hundred Union men in the settlement in which he resides, one hundred of whom, through his individual influence, have already joined Col. Zinkler's Fifth Virginia Regiment.

HOW COL. DE VILLIERS ESCAPED FROM THE REBELS.

Col. De Villiers, of the Eleventh Ohio Regiment, who was captured in Western Virginia, and made his escape from Richmond two or three months ago, detailed his experience in Cincinnatti a few evenings since. By stealing an officer's coat and hat, and lying behind the prison-gate until he heard the countersign, he managed to get the freedom of Richmond. His subsequent adventures are thus detailed in the *Commercial's* report:

"About six miles from Richmond, he was encountered by a guard, and to his challenge replied, 'A friend without the countersign.' [He had the precaution to lay the double-barrel shot-gun which he contrived to get before he escaped from Richmond, down, before he approached this guard. He had, besides, a revolver and a bowie-knife.]"

"Approaching, they asked him where he was from and whither he was going. He replied from Richmond to Petersburgh. They then asked why he did not take the railroad, and said he missed the cars. They then took him in custody, and marched one on each side of him upon a narrow bridge crossing a stream near at hand. The situation was desperate, but he was determined never to go back to Richmond alive; so when he got to about the middle of the bridge he struck to the right and left, knocking one of the guards on one side and the other on the other side, and giving them both a good swim! Hence he made his way toward Petersburgh, subsisting for three days upon nothing but a few raw beans, "which was not very good for his digestion."

Upon this tramp, for a distance of sixty-five miles he carried his skiff for crossing rivers, (a pine board,) upon his shoulder. During his travels he was several times shot at. When he got in the neighborhood of Massaponax's forces his hardest time, began. He tried to pass sentinels several times, and at one time was twice shot at in quick succession. He shot too. He did not know whether he hit the two sentinels or not; but they never answered. But the whole brigade was aroused; and he took to the James River in what he called his skiff, namely, his pine board companion. He landed on the other side in a swamp, recrossing again near Jamestown, when a hot fire was opened upon him. He had cast away his officers' coat, and it may well be imagined that what remained of his suit was by this time rusty enough. So he took an open course, and resolved to ask for work, but like the poor men in the South, when they ask for work, they are told to go into the service. Even the ladies do not took upon a young man unless he is in the service; viewed from this test, there were more patriots in the South than in the North; they were all soldiers, old and young.

He hired with a German blacksmith, at $1 50 per week, having concluded to remain awhile and learn something of the condition of the rebel forces. He stayed a fortnight, observing all the rebel movements. At the expiration of this time, he got tired of blacksmithing, and wanted to go home. He found a good German Union man, to whom he told his story, without reservation, just as if he was telling it here to-night. This was of great service to him; he led him for nine days, the Colonel having adopted another Yankee trick, and made a blind man of himself; he couldn't see, and the German was his guide. Dropping the Yankee French, he became a French subject, and wanted to go back to France, because he could not get any work to do here; and so he told Gen. Huger when he got into his command. This General promised to send him to Fortress Monroe with a flag of truce. The next flag of truce that was sent he accompanied, blind still, and led by his faithful German Union man.

Col. De Villiers here recalled to the recollection of his hearers the fact of Gen. Wool's refusing, about that period, to receive any more flags, owing, doubtless, to the treachery which had been practiced, and but two or twenty-four persons who had been taken with the flag were accepted. He contrived, unobserved, to tell the Captain of the flag party that he was a prisoner, a Union officer, and had assumed blindness as a disguise, and he should take him; but the young officer said he could not understand it, and said he would inform Gen. Wool. He did so; and the latter, being an old soldier, comprehended the case at once, immediately sending another boat out after him; but it was too late, for the rebel officer and his party were worth miles waiting for the Yankees, and had left. Having lost his German guide, Gen. Huger himself led him, (the poor old blind man,) with unaffected sympathy, to the hotel, and he assured him that he should go with the next flag of truce which was sent; and he further took the trouble of writing a special letter [illegible] that "the old French blind man, who wanted to go home." Col. De Villiers remarked that Gen. Huger evinced true kindness toward him. You may be assured, said he, that it did not take me long to jump into the Union boat.

With the flag there were besides, a number of ladies who "left the South for the purpose of going North to do business." Though he was blind, he could see the glances they exchanged; and though old and somewhat deaf, he could hear the officers tell the ladies to learn all they could, and come back with the information—wishing them much success. "It is surprising what fine spies they make".

When he got into safe quarters, he threw off his disguise and his decrepitude—saw and was strong—observing, without surprise himself, the astonishment of the ladies at the change. He took care that these ladies, though they went North, did not go South to report.

He soon afterward had an interview with Gen. Scott and Gen. McClellan. It might be remembered that flags of truce did not carry many more ladies back and forth—an order having been issued forbidding it.

GEN. ROSECRANS AT WHEELING.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Dec. 4.

Brig.-Gen. William S. Rosecrans, commanding all the forces in Western Virginia, together with the following officers of his Staff, arrived in the city yesterday morning, and took temporary lodgings at the McLure House. They came up on the steamer *Prima Donna*, and left Camp Tompkins on the Kanawha on Sunday last:

Capt. George S. Hartsuff, Assistant-Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff; Major J. W. Crawford, Acting Inspector-General; Capt. J. G. Chandler, Chief Quartermaster; Capt. C. N. Goulding, Assistant Quartermaster; Francis Darr, Assistant Commissary Subsistence; Dr. H. R. Wirtz, Assistant Surgeon and Medical Director; Capt. W. F. Reynolds, Topographical Engineer; Major Joseph Darr, Jr., Provost-Marshal.

Gen. Rosecrans will make Wheeling his headquarters this Winter—will most likely bring his family here. He chooses it as a middle and convenient point for his tours of inspection and direction among the different camps. He has commenced setting things in order already. The late manager at the Hospital, Dr. Griswold, against whom there were many complaints, has been superseded. Other business is put under way by the General. He seems to be a man of stirring energy, with very little of the red tape about him.

RECRUITING IN CANADA.

From the Montreal Pilot, Dec. 3.

As our new Chief of Police was last evening making his tour of the different stations, and passing through Lagauchetiere-street, he overheard a conversation in French regarding recruiting for the Northern army. Having had information already given to him that there was a recruiting station just a short distance across the lines, he proceeded to the Panet-street Station, and ordered Sub-Chief Bissonnette to send out a man to specially patrol about where he had heard the conversation. The result was that a man who had been recruited was arrested, and, after his arrest, disclosed the whole machinery. The police are hard at work.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec 3.

Col. John W. Fuller, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers, U. S. A., arrived in this city last evening from Rolla and Springfield. Col. Fuller has been detained at Springfield ever since the retrograde movement of the troops, by illness, from which he has, in great measure, recovered. Ben. McCulloch was in Springfield prior to his leaving, and treated Col. Fuller with marked civility. He furnished him with a safeguard, which was observed throughout his journey, except in one instance. McCulloch had with him at Springfield four or five regiments of Confederate troops, but they were not full, and all of them left that town on Monday last, taking the Mount Vernon road, intending, as was supposed, to go to Arkansas.

Gen. Price was at Greenfield on Monday with 18,000 men, independent of outsiders, who were constantly coming and going. He was marching for the North, and no doubt reached Osceola or that neighborhood on Thursday last.

THE REBELS AND THE BANKS.

Touching the operations of the Secessionists with the Banks in Missouri, the *Republican* says: "We learn that when Claib. Jackson was at Lexington he demanded of the Farmers' Bank the sum of $37,800 in coin, as the contribution of that Bank under the suspension act passed by a former Legislature. The Directors refused to honor the demand, but they were threatened with a visit from a file of secession soldiers, and in that event they might make a draft upon the whole vault. They *caved*.

The Merchants' Bank had a Branch at Osceola, managed by Directors who turned out to be Secessionists. They undertook to wind up the concern. They divided the coin among the stockholders, taking receipts, with the understanding that the stock certificates would be surrendered. The debts of individuals to the Bank at that Branch were settled by taking real estate to the amount of $210,000, and $16,000 in State scrip at par—the former had been desolated by Jim Lane's band of maranders, who fired the town, and the latter was issued for the benefit of Price's army. From thirty to thirty-five thousand dollars in coin and paper were sent to St. Louis. The local Directors were in favor of taking the real estate for everything. Most of the coin divided soon found its way to Arkansas."

MISSOURI AND THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

The following document, entitled "A Convention between the State of Missouri and the Government of the Confederate States," is published in the St. Louis papers as an appendage to Gen. Price's proclamation:

Whereas, It is the common desire of the State of Missouri and the Confederate States of America, that said State should become a member of the Confederacy; and *whereas*, the accomplishment of their purpose is now prevented by an armed invasion of the territory of said State by the United States; and *whereas*, the interests of both demand that they should make common cause in the war waged by the United States against the liberties of both;

Now, therefore, for these most desirable objects, the Executive power of the State of Missouri has conferred full powers on Edward Carrington Cabell and Thomas L. Snead, and the President of the Confederate States of America on R. M. T. Hunter, their Secretary of State, who, after having exchanged their said full powers in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

Article 1. The State of Missouri shall be admitted into said Confederacy on an equal footing with the other States composing the same, on the fulfillment of the conditions set forth in the second section of the act of the Congress of the Confederate States, entitled "An act to aid the State of Missouri in repelling invasion by the United States, and to authorize the admission of said States as a member of the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 20, 1861.

Art. 2. Until said State of Missouri shall become a member of said Confederacy, the whole military force, material of war and military operations, offensive and defensive of said State, shall be under the chief control and direction of the President of the Confederate States, upon the same basis, principles and footing as if said State were now and during the interval, a member of said Confederacy, the said force together with that of the Confederate States to be employed for their common defence.

Art. 3. The State of Missouri will, whenever she becomes a member of said Confederacy, turn over to said Confederate States all the public property, naval stores and munjtions of war, of which she may then be in possession, acquired from the United States—(excepting the public lands)—on the same terms and in the same manner as the other States of said Confederacy have done in like cases.

Art. 4. All expenditures for the prosecution of the existing war incurred by the State of Missouri from and after the date of the signing of this convention, shall be met and provided for by the Confederate States.

Art. 5. The alliance hereby made between the said State of Missouri and the Confederate States, shall be offensive and defensive, and shall be and remain in force during the continuance of the existing war with the United States, or until superseded by the admission of said State into the Confederacy, and shall take effect from the date thereof, according to the provisions of the 3d section of the aforesaid act, approved Aug. 20, 1861.

In faith whereof, we, the Commissioners of the State of Missouri and of the Confederate States of America, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done, in duplicate, at the city of Richmond, on the 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

E. C. CABELL, [Seal.]
THOS. L. SNEAD, [Seal.]
R. M. T. HUNTER, [Seal.]

GEN. HALLECK'S PLANS.

The *Enquirer's* St. Louis correspondent gives what he understands to be Gen. Halleck's plan of operations against the enemy. He says:

"The newspapers of the country are continually alluding to the expedition down the Mississippi River, as if that was actually the contemplated programme of the movement under Gen. Halleck. The movement will not be down the Mississippi River, but go up the Tennessee River, where Gen. Halleck's forces, 75,000 strong, will leave the river and march in the rear of Columbus, Hickman, and other points, toward Memphis. This manœuvre will compel the rebels at Columbus and other points to fall back on Memphis, thus leaving the river clear for the gunboats and transportation vessels to pass up and down unmolested. The Confederates are occupying their time in fortifying New-Madrid, Columbus, and other points, and are mounting the same with a large number of guns.

Upon the approach of our troops toward their rear, rather than be cut off from all communication with the South, the Confederates will have to fall back. No defences have been thrown up on the Tennessee River, and the continual running up and down that stream of gunboats has kept the shores entirely clear of masked batteries and fortifications. Our army will meet with no resistance, and will by this movement accomplish the same result, without loss of life and property, that the river expedition might have done, after severe loss on both sides, and a fearful destruction of property, both private and public. The column of [illegible] Ramsey will move forward in conjunction with Gen. Buell's division of 40,000 men, from Louisville, which proceeds through Kentucky, *via* Bowling Green, to Nashville."

HON. J. A. GURLEY AND GEN. FREMONT.

A German paper, published in St. Louis, having made the statement that Hon. J. A. Gurley was attempting, systematically and continually, to excite a prejudice against Fremont, that gentleman writes as follows;

"I pronounce this statement, so far as it relates to me, to be unqualifiedly false. I made no such efforts to 'create a prejudice' against the General, and *never* uttered a word against foreigners being on his staff. It is something that never entered my mind; it is a falsehood, published for no other than a malignant purpose. During my stay in St. Louis, where I gave myself wholly to the public service, with no expectation of any reward except the consciousness of having sent thousands of soldiers to Missouri to help to save the Government, I found occasion to denounce in terms of just indignation, the conduct of a set of men who had gathered around Gen. Fremont, with no other apparent object than to swindle the Government and people of this country out of millions of dollars. I had no doubt of the General's integrity—have none now—but half a dozen persons imposed upon his generous confidence, and tried hard to fill their pockets from the public treasury by means of swindling contracts, the development of which will astound the country. Of course, these rascals in St. Louis were careful to make large use of the public Press—they made a special provision for this in the beginning—to hunt down every honest man who was in their way and at all disposed to expose their schemes of plunder; and the informant of the writer of the above paragraph, if not one of them, was clearly in their service. A few of these gentry are now safe in prison—others will join them in due time, if they receive their just deserts."

TROUBLE AT PADUCAH.

An unfortunate collision occurred between Gens. Smith and Wallace, of the National forces at Paducah, Ky., a few days since, the circumstances of which are thus stated in a Cairo letter of Nov. 25, in the St. Louis *Democrat*:

"On Tuesday last, a Secessionist in Paducah, by the name of Woolfolk, hung a secession flag out of his window as some of our troops were passing by, and hurrahed for Jeff. Davis. The man had done the same thing before on several occasions, and the matter was reported to Brig.-Gen. C. F. Smith, but he refused to interfere. This refusal of Gen. Smith caused great indignation among the troops, and doubts of his loyalty were freely expressed in Paducah.

The matter having been reported to Gen. Wallace, he sent his Aid-de-Camp with a squad of men, to order the traitorous flag to be taken in, and, if Woolfolk refused, then to take it in, and erect the Stars and Stripes over his house. Woolfolk, knowing that Gen. Smith was senior officer, refused to obey Gen. Wallace's order, whereupon Wallace's aid forcibly took down the rebel flag, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes in its stead.

In the meantime, Woolfolk having appealed to Gen. Smith, the latter sent his aid, Lieut. Price, to order Gen. Wallace to have the Stars and Stripes taken down from Woolfolk's house. Wallace refused to obey the order, and sent word to Smith that the flag should not be taken down while there was a live man in his brigade. Wallace's aid said that Woolfolk should sleep under a loyal flag one night, anyhow. Smith's aid replied that he did not consider that any great honor. Whereupon Wallace's aid knocked down Smith's aid. Gen. Paine sent Wallace assurances of his cooperation.

As Gen. Smith had nobody but his discomfited Lieutenant to enforce his order "the old flag still waves."

The next day Gen. Smith issued a general order complaining of this breach of military discipline, remonstrating against like occurrences in the future, and reminding the troops that they were sent into Kentucky as protectors of a loyal State, and that moderation and forbearance should be exercised toward unarmed enemies, and that they should ever show themselves the champions of law and order.

Another account says that Gen. Wallace went with his whole regiment to tear down the obnoxious flag, and that he made a congratulatory speech to his soldiers after the affair was over. Also, that a Missouri regiment started with a fire-engine to wash out Gen. Smith's headquarters, which they were dissuaded from doing by Gen. Wallace. There was much feeling against Gen. Smith."

FROM SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY.

From the Louisville Journal, Dec. 4.

We have a letter from a reliable source at Camp Hoskins, at Somerset, near the Cumberland River, dated Nov. 29. The correspondent says there has been no change in the condition of affairs there, save that their position has become more exposed and precarious. The rebels have been crossing the Cumberland below Somerset in considerable numbers, but the writer is not informed as to the number that has crossed. There had been some picket skirmishing between the rebels and Col. Hoskins' outposts, in which some of the rebels had been killed, the Unionists having sustained no injury. As nearly as we can ascertain the force of the enemy in that vicinity is six or eight thousand.

The writer thinks Col. Hoskins will be compelled to retire from before the enemy, as it does not seem to be the policy of those in command to forward reinforcements; but Col. Hoskins announces his determination to fight ere he makes a retrograde movement.

The rebels show themselves every day on the opposite side of the river from Camp Hoskins. They are committing all kinds of depredations in Wayne and Clinton Counties, which they have in undisputed possession. They have wantonly butchered many sick Union men in their beds, and stolen and destroyed much property belonging to loyal citizens. Many of the Unionists in that region are deserting their homes and making their way to the Bluegrass Region for safety.

Owing to the prevailing rains, Camp Hoskins and the roads in the surrounding country are in a fearful condition.

OPINION OF MR. BUCHANAN ON THE SEIZURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* recently made a visit to Ex-President Buchanan, at Lancaster. He writes:

"It was easy in the course of the gossiping chat to fall upon the prominent topics of the day, and in an unconstrained manner he not only spoke kindly of the Administration, but in terms concerning the rebels that were evidently sincere in their condemnation.

Reference was casually made to the Slidell and Mason arrest. This drew out from him a prompt regret that the Administration should be 'embarrassed by a new difficulty, now when everything seemed to be going along so favorably towards the overthrow of the rebellion.' He hesitated not to say, that the prisoners would of course be given up as soon as the facts came officially before the Government. The ground of this opinion was the same that has been taken by others, namely: that the British flag was the same in its responsibilities on the sea that it is on the soil of England. The men under it was entitled to its protection. Long diplomatic, administrative and executive experience would give to his opinion much weight, but it is fair to presume that he would have reflected more before expressing it in conducting a diplomatic correspondence. At least, from the appearance of the man, one may have a right to that impression."

FROM THE ENEMY'S LINES.

From the Washington Star, Dec. 4.

We have interesting and reliable information from beyond our lines on the other side of the river, as follows: The scouting parties of the enemy seen and heard of there are, habitually, the old pickets, each of whom is required to make a scout after coming off. There was a regiment of infantry, about 1,000 strong, at Germantown, about a week since. No other considerable force is this side of Centreville. They often come down in force and go back again. This regiment at Germantown (with cavalry) does all the picket duty in this direction. Three weeks since it was reported at Centreville that they had seventy or eighty thousand men, in all, between Centreville and Bull Run, with a few troops on the road tending to Manassas. At that time two South Carolina regiments and a battery were to go South on the following Saturday. There was a great deal of trouble between the Virginia and South Carolina troops. The house of Mrs. Walters, near Walters' mill, had been made an hospital. There were no troops at Fairfax.

The last seen of the enemy in any force between Fairfax and Vienna was on Sunday night last at the Union school-house between Peacock's Hill and Gen. McCall's lines. They remained there in large force nearly all night, and a week ago yesterday a large force of cavalry and infantry marched from Hunter's mill past Walters' mill and came to the turnpike, threw out a force to Difficult Creek, and then to the toll-gate, and still another in the rear, toward Gen. McCall's lines. The people in the neighborhood supposed they remained all night.

THE ARMY BALLOON CORPS.

From the Washington Star.

Very many of our readers are familiar with the mode of taking baloon observations for military purposes as conducted by Prof. Lowe, but they may not be aware that the aerial observations made by Prof. La Mountain, (stationed near the Alexandria Seminary) with the same objects, are carried out upon an entirely different system. The Lown baloon is anchored to the earth, and elevated or depressed by means of a cord, and attains a maximum height of ten to twelve hundred feet. This mode has advantages in the way of affording prompt communication, telegraphic or otherwise, with the earth.

Prof. La Mountain, acting upon the theory to which he has given some years' study, that balloon travel may be regulated with precision by taking advantage of the contrary currents of air which it is believed always prevail at different elevations, launches boldly forth into the heavens and sails away down over Dixie's land, high above the heads of astonished secesh. Hovering over Jeff-Davis-dom at an elevation of from one to two miles (well out of rifle range,) the aëronaut with busy eye notes aught that may be deemed of interest at military headquarters; and then, when secesh—who has been following him with wrathful eye—imagines the luckless voyager to be drifting, helpless, right into his clutches, down comes a silver shower of sand ballast, and up leaps the balloon a peg higher into the heavens, strikes the counter current, and sails rapidly back to the domain of the Stars and Stripes.

Prof. La Mountain has made six successful reconnoitering excursions upon this theory within the last month and a half, going down over the enemy's lines with the sub-current and returning by the counter-current. Sometimes an elevation of something like four miles has been demanded ere reaching the counter-current, but it has always been found. Without doubt the aid incidentally given to balloon experimenting by Government, during the present war, will enable æronauts to collect valuable data to furtherance of their investigations.

The "Army Balloon Corps," as a designating mark, wear, the letters B. C., and the figure of a balloon upon the front of the cap.

THE LATE COL. BAKER.

The following letter, one of the last written by the lamentable Col. Baker, is published in the Jacksouville (Oregon) *Sentinel* of Nov. 2:

Headquarters Baker's Brigade, Camp Advance, Chain Bridge, Sept. 22, 1861.

Dear Sir: We are on eve of a very great battle. I shall endeavor so to do my duty that the State of Oregon will have no cause to blush for me, being in no wise forgetful of my obligations to represent her everywhere with fidelity and courage. As you have learned before this, the President was pleased to appoint me Brigadier-General, an office which my duty to the State of Oregon, in my judgment, compelled me to decline. Yesterday I had conferred upon me the appointment of Major-General; actuated by the same motive, I shall decline that also. I confess, however, considering the present condition of the army, and the great command which this office would devolve upon me, nothing could induce me to decline it but my deep sense of obligation to the State of Oregon, which will take me many years of faithful service to repay. As it is, however, although nominally a Colonel and elected by a regiment, I have a command of nearly 7,000 men—infantry, cavalry and artillery—mostly raised under my own eye, and in whom I have great confidence. If I am fortunate, I may strike a blow with these troops which may fall heavily on the rebellion, or do something, at least, to maintain the best Government the world ever saw.

E. D. BAKER.

ESCAPE OF TWO HATTERAS PRISONERS.

The Petersburgh *Express* of Thursday, Nov. 28, furnishes a long and interesting account of the escape of two of the Hatteras prisoners of the company of Washington "Grays," their names being given as Wm. H. Parvin and Wm. B. Willis.

While on board the steamer on the way from Fort Lafayette to Fort Warren, they formed and executed the following plan. They supplied themselves with bread and water, and sundie matches, etc. Just before their names were called, upon their arrival in Boston, Parvin and Willis left their company, descended from the deck, and found their way into the extra coal room of the steamer. Here they concealed themselves and in a little while had a wall of coal built up around them. They remained concealed in this manner until the arrival of the steamer back at New-York, where, after waiting on board for two days, they contrived to make their escape, landing at Jersey City. From there the road was open to Baltimore. Here they obtained employment on a wood schooner as good Union sailors, and for sixteen days carried a good Union face, when an opportunity occurred one dark night, and they stole the schooner's small boat, and landed on the Virginia side of the Potomac, below Aquia Creek. Hence they were furnished free passes, after a proper identification by the Confederate military authorities, to their homes in North Carolina.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Winter Weather—A Defaulting United States Marshal—Effects of the War in Missouri, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1861.

Since my last, our Winter has struck its "key note," and the thermometer yesterday morning was far down into the zeroes. With the advent of December came cold and stinging frosts—such as make us, who hover around comfortable fires, in comfortable homes, feel for the soldiers of the Union on the tented field, or in the rude barracks to which they are consigned. And it is an opinion pretty general in this region, that even St. Louis is located in too high a latitude for our army of the West to Winter in—to say nothing of tour or five thousand remaining in Winter quarters in Chicago. There has been a movement South during the past week, which is still continued. The Lincoln Regiment, from Kane County, the Third Michigan Cavalry, and a Wisconsin Regiment, have passed through here for St. Louis, and by the close of this week six or seven others are to be moved in the same direction. Recruiting still continues moderately. I understand it is the intention to consolidate all regiments in this State which are not full by the close of December.

A DEFAULTER.

A verdict for $3,796 has been obtained in the United States District Court against the sureties of N. N. Pine, Buchanan's Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. I hear that there is to be a criminal prosecution against the principal under the Sub-Treasury act. The only cases in the Recorder's Court, which commenced yesterday, of much interest, are those of S. Lind, for embezzling city funds to the amount of $60,000, while Treasurer of the Board of Public Works, and of C. C. Flint, formerly an editor of the *Tribune and Democrat*, for forgery. S. E. Coawin, sulter of the Fifty-second Regiment, has been held to bail in $2,000 on a charge of defrauding the Government in the matter of rations.

Meetings continue to be held along the line of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, for the purpose of concentrating public sentiment upon the question of its enlargement to the capacity of passing ships from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. Congress will be strongly memorialized at its present session on this important subject.

The Message and its recommendations are received with general favor hereabouts. The country is still ahead of the Administration, however, as to the manner of prosecuting the war against the traitors of the South.

SOME EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of the First Methodist Church of this city, having just returned from an extended visit to the seat of war in Missouri, whither he went as a messenger to ascertain the wants of the soldiers, both spiritual and temporal, delivered a discourse at his Church, on Sabbath evening, upon the "Unwritten Incidents of the War." He spoke of the present aspects of St. Louis, as compared with a few months since. The levees are deserted—the streets are silent, which but a little while ago were full of the life and activity of business. Men were idle, longing in their offices and their stores—the hum of industry was hushed—everything not connected with the war was paralyzed. The long lines of steamboats which used to be upon the river, engaged in peaceful and profitable commerce, were not to be seen. In their place were a few gunboats, and steamboats under charter to the Government for the transportation of troops and munitions of war. In order to leave the city, to pass into the country, it was necessary to obtain a passport from the military officers, and to take an oath of loyalty to the Government. This restraint upon the accustomed freedom of the American citizen, though necessary, showed the existence of the stern realities of war. From St. Louis he proceeded to Pilot Knob and Ironton. All along the route, the bridges were guarded by a military force—all peaceful avocations had been abandoned. Though God had piled up the iron in mountains, and underlaid it with lead—the two great sinews of war—yet there were no miners at work, bringing out the inexhaustible wealth there deposited. They have fled before the advance of the military, or had been pressed into service. He was two days upon horseback in going from thence to Rolla. The roads were filled with trains of emigrant wagons—loyal Union men, with their families, fleeing from the cruelties of the rebels—leaving their homes and their all at the mercy of the despoilers. During the two days he passed 483 teams, whose owners were seeking safety in flight, and from whom? From those who had but recently been their neighbors and friends, but whom the rebellion had transformed into demons. He passed over one district, about fifty miles square, upon which hay ricks, fences, barns, houses, everything, had been destroyed. It presented the same blackened and desolate appearance as do our prairies when the autumnal fires have passed over them, devouring everything in their course. But a few months since and a happy thriving people were there, with their homes, and their cattle, and their fields of ripening grain. Now all had passed away in the general ruin. All over the southwestern part of the State was one scene of horror and desolation. The hail storm that swept over Egypt could scarcely have been more destructive than has been the tide of rebellion which has rolled over this unhappy State.

Dr. Tiffany found, as a matter of course, much sickness and distress. Such things are incident to all armies, and especially to raw levies, hastily taken from their homes and home comforts, and subjected to all the privations and hardships of camp life. But everything had been done that could be done to alleviate suffering and to add to the comfort of the sick. In this respect, those who have had charge of affairs in Missouri were entitled to all praise. There are no such military hospitals in the country—and, perhaps, in the world—as those which have been provided in St. Louis. Necessaries of paint have been provided, elegant hotels and extensive business blocks have been taken and fitted up for hospitals. There was much suffering, caused by the incompetency of the medical staff, in many cases. Physicians had been passed, and assigned to duty, who were ignorant of those things which it was important for them to know. But the noble men and women of St. Louis, and those who have gone there, were doing God's service in their attendance upon our sick soldiers.

An incident occurred during the delivery of the discourse which is indicative of the temper of the West. Dr. T. had been speaking eloquently of the effects of war, and said that civilization and Christianity would be advanced, if, with the ending of this war, tyranny, oppression and *slavery* should also come to an end. Over the whole house—throughout the vast audience—the time—the place were forgotten, and an involuntary movement of applause commenced, which was suddenly checked, however, by Dr. Tiffany mildly observing: "This is God's house." But this spontaneous outburst in a church, and upon a Sabbath evening, on the enunciation of the sentiment, shows significantly in which direction the heart of the great Northwest beats upon the great question of the day.

In view of that fact that, on an average,—based upon calculations made in the armies of Europe—nineteen out of every twenty deaths occurring in war take place in hospitals, the result of disease, and in view of the demoralizing effects of all wars, it was the duty of the American people, urged Dr. T., to make this war as short as possible. If it were necessary to accomplish this, they should be more liberal even than they have been in their contributions of men, money and material to carry it forward to the early crushing out of this unholy rebellion.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

The Ladies' Work—What the Kentucky Legislature Will Do—Confiscation and Employment of Rebel Slaves, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Monday, Dec. 2, 1861.

This city's "Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association," report to Gen. Buell as their aggregate work from Nov. 2 to Nov. 30, 2,229 pairs drawers, 1,357 undershirts, 744 army shirts, 2,767 pairs knit socks, 628 pairs gloves and knit mittens, 155 pairs oversocks, 889 blankets, 106 neck comforts, 304 handkerchiefs, 265 bed comforts, 178 pillows, 551 pillow-cases, 366 towels, 430 army bags, 142 bottles wine and cordial, 96 jars of jelly, any amount of combs, toothbrushes, soap, smoking-pipes, tobacco and cigars, 560 hooks and testaments, 200 packages magazines and newspapers, and numerous other articles. Their fifth week report of work and contributions, sums up, 1,448 articles of clothing, 166 articles of bedding, 600 smoking-pipes, 77 army bags containing divers indispensables, etc.

Mr. Huston's resolutions, instructing or requesting our Congressmen to do all they can for the relief of the starving people of Ireland, have almost unanimously passed both branches of our Legislature.

The Legislative Committees may this week report bills calling for 25,000 or more Kentucky volunteers, in addition to the 40,000 already called, to be mustered into the United States service for, say a year; providing that no person who has heretofore aided, or now aids or assists, the rebellion against the United States Government, shall ever hold any office of honor, trust or profit in Kentucky; also, providing that whoever has voluntarily joined, or shall hereafter voluntarily join, any Confederate military force which has or may hereafter invade this State, or shall give aid and comfort to any such invading force, shall be incapable of taking any estate in Kentucky by devise, bequest, descent or distribution. The acts passed by the Legislature this month will be deservedly severe, and will be enforced with all the power of the State and of the Nation. Persistent Kentucky rebels will be outlawed, deprived of all their property, and of every proprietary and personal right on Kentucky soil.

Confiscation of the entire property of all obstinate and obdurate Southern rebels will be approved by the Union men of Kentucky. Many are urging it now. They call it seisible for the Government to confiscate the rebels' slaves, and to employ them in raising cotton, &c.

The two leading Union papers of the State—the *Journal* and *Democrat*—praise the proclamations of Gens. Dix and T. W. Sherman, as in the highest degree politic, right and correct.

Price's Neosho proclamation is the wail of a despairing Secessionist, who has lost his friends and "five successive battles." He cries like a madman for 50,000 men. "I must have 50,000 men or all is lost." King Harris' call for 30,000 of the Tennessee militia is evidently made with the same feeling of desperation.

Probably 12,000 more "Federal hirelings" will pass through Louisville during this week. PONTIAC.

FROM VALPARAISO.

Political Amnesty—Continuation of Commercial Embarrassments—The Santiago Railway—Medical Matters—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Valparaiso, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861.

We are passing through a period of political cordiality and reconciliation. The banished ones are allowed to return; the prisoners are set at liberty. The act of oblivion, passed as the first measure of the administration of President Perez, gives general satisfaction.

Gen. Cruz, who headed the revolt of 1851, has written the new President, assuring him of his adhesion and support.

The commercial embarrassments are not yet at an end. Many more failures have occurred in Santiago, though among persons of a smaller scale of operations. Rents are falling, many houses vacant, and a good deal of property for sale.

The work on the Santiago Railway, under H. C. Meiggs, is going on rapidly, though some writer in the *Mercurio* urges that the new Administration should "reconsider" the contract that has been given him. Meiggs has innumerable applications for clerkships, &c., but he says if there is anybody who can take hold of tools and work, he will insure them full occupation. There are about 70 miles of road to be constructed, with high grades, deep cuts, one tunnel, and in fact a great amount of most arduous labor, which he promises shall be completed in three and a half years.

Our first American physician, Dr. Page, (who has had the hospital for invalid seamen for many years, but from whose care these were withdrawn by Consul Trevitt,) has recently offered the new Consul to receive the patients at seventy-five cents a day, instead $1 25 a day, as now paid.

This offer was made a week ago, although up to this time the Consul has returned no answer what ever to Dr. Page's communication. As it would involve a saving of more than $2,000 per annum to the Government of the United States, it ought surely to be accepted at once.

Certified copies of the letter containing the offer are to be forwarded to Washington, I am told, by the mail of to-morrow.

Dr. Page has hospital premises which he purchased for the purpose of accommodating the United States patients, and for two years these premises have been lying unoccupied, while the invalid seamen have been kept in inferior accommodations because of a cheaper rent.

Dr. Gordon, Ex-United States Consul for this port, is still here.

Col. Blakey, Ex-United States Consul for Talcahuano, is still there.

Gov. Bigler, Ex-United States Minister at Santiago, has gone to California. Just as he left, Capt. Janvrin, of the brig *Townsend Jones*, published a statement charging Mr. Bigler with rapacious conduct in the matter of that brig. Next day Mr. Bigler replied, stating that he was leaving in the hands of a friend documents that would exculpate him from said charges. Nothing on the subject has since appeared during the two weeks that have elapsed.

The American ship *Minstrel* has sailed for Callao, (28th ult.) The American schooner-brig *Martha Worthington* is in from California. The new American steamer *Packet of Maule*, constructed in New-York, has arrived, and is running on the coast. The American steamer *Biobio* has been withdrawn from the route to Caldera, and will run only to the South in future. She is perhaps the best boat on the coast.

Rev. N. P. Gilbert is in Santiago, where he may yet be located, to gather a congregation of foreign residents

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 8, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, by the Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world, if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The cancns of the Repnblican members of Congress, called to meet last night, was so slimly attended that it was not thonght advisable to attempt any business, and it was adjonrned until to-morrow night.

By the arrival of the steamship *Baltimore* at Baltimore, from Hayana, which port she left on the 30th ult., we receive important intelligence. The first division of the Spanish quota of the tripartite expedition against Mexico sailed on the 28th, and was to be followed at short intervals by the two other divisions—the whole consisting of about thirty-two vessels. Three British vessels of war had also entered the port—the vsn of the British quota. Two French war vessels were also in the harbor, the officers of which declared their intention to cruise in the Gulf, along the north coast of Cuba, "to preserve neutral rights', from infraction. Ths seizure of MASON and SLIDELL on board a British mail steamer had cansed the greatest excitement at Havana. The *Diario de la Marina* pronounces it an unjustifiable outrage, which ths United States Government shonld hasten to disavow, on the ground *that the seizure was made in a neutral sea*—contending that when the *Trent* was boarded by the *San Jacinto*, it mnst have been in the narrowest part of the old Bahama Channel.

Our dispatch from Fortress Monroe contains a number of interesting items of newe. A flag of truce came down from Norfolk on Friday, but brought no additional intelligence from Fort Pickens. A dispatch, dated Augusta, published in the Norfolk papers, announces that the Island of Tybee, at the month of the Savannah River, has been evacuated by our troops, and the light-house burned by the rebels. There is, of conrse, not a word of truth in this statement. Another "naval engagement" is reported as having taken place at Hatteras Inlet, in which between twenty and thirty shot and shell were exchanged by onr gunboats with two boats belonging to the rebels, without any damage being done. On the 2d inst. another furions gale prevailed at the Inlet, in which ths schooner *Alexander*, loaded with Government stores, was badly injured, and her cargo damaged.

A dispatch from Boston informs ns that during the coming week 11 officers and 240 privates, belonging to the North Carolina troops captured at Hatteras, will be sent from Fort Warren to Fortress Monroe, to be released on parole—an eqnal number of onr men to be returned from Richmond.

We have intelligence from Missouri that Gen. POPE has been assigned to the command of all the National troops between the Missonri and Osage Rivers. This is a very important command, and embraces tbe largest portion of the army taken to Springfield by Gen. FREMONT. PRICE, at last accounts, was still south of the Osage, and was believed to be losing more men from desertion than he was gaining in answer to his recent prosy proclamation. We have a rumor from Richmond, by way of Memphis, that he has been superseded in his command of the Missouri rebel army by Gen. HEATH, of Virginia. Bands of PRICE'e men are roving about the State committing depredatione and outrages in every direction.

Gen. HALLECK, at St. Lonis, has discovered that an unusual and exceedingly large number of transportation passes has been issued in the Department of the West during the three months past, the cost to the Government reaching nearly half a million of dollars. Tbe attention of the Auditing Committee has been called to the matter, and all the voncbers received by Adjt.-Gen. McMICHAEL are to be obtained, and an investigation gone into. Several forgeries on passes bave been recently discovered, and the parties have been immediately arrested.

A dispatch from San Francisco, dated the 6th inst., annonnces the capture by National troops, on the northern border of the State, of a party of Secessionists on their way to Texas. Another party, one hundred and fifty strong, under command of a man named SHOWLTER, a notorious duelist, was expected to share the same fate.

The traitor BRECKINRIDGE, with his brigade, has returned to Bowling Green without firing a gun. Gen. CRITTENDEN felt confident of his ability to capture his entire force, hut the rebel General probably heard of the arrangements being made for his reception, and returned to Bowling Green. This is the third attempt BUCKNER has made to send a force to the Ohio River, all of which have failed.

An amusing dispatch from Pensacola appears in the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 5th inst. It is dated the 4th, and states that the rebel steamships *Florida* and *Pamlico* had "engaged" the National fleet off the enst end of Horn Island, and the National fleet retired. No particulars of this important affair are given.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Swiss Benevolent Society held its annual meeting yesterdsy, at Delmonico's, on Broadway. The business statement exhibits a gratifying assnrance of the prosperity of a most useful and estimable organization. Tbe President, Mr. M. J. PAILLARD, and Messrs. DE LUZE and LORIMIER, the Vice-Presidents and Secretary of the last year, were reelected, and a new Board of Commissioners appointed. The occasion terminated with an elegant bsnqnst, at which speeches full of sympathy for the American Union, and song and sentiment, wiled away the evening hours.

The Board of Canvassers yesterday canvassed the returns from the Twenty-first Ward, and part of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards. No discrepancies of consequence were found between the official vote for Mayor and that heretofore given by the Prese.

On Friday afternoon, there was a grand review of four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, in Philadelphia. A large nnmber of military dignitaries were present, among them Gens. CADWALLADER and PATTERSON, the Society of the Cincinnati, which had given $500 toward equipping the regiments, and Gov. CURTIN. The latter made a patriotic address, applauding tbe promptness with which Pennsylvania had honored every requisition made upon her.

It is announced that the Massachusetts Twenty-first will be attached to the expedition of Gen. BURNSIDE, now fitting out at Annapolis.

The Irish Brigade, which gained renown at Lexington, has been disbanded under an ordsr issued by Gen. HALLECK. The cause of this action is found in the embarrassments which wers continually experienced in consequence of the disabilities imposed by the parole which bound some of the men. It is supposed that under a new organization the brigade will be mnch more speedily filled.

It is suggested in the Boston papers that the ship-of-the-line *Vermont* is going to Beanfort, to serve as a Hospital, Post-office, Custom-house, &c. There is soms talk, also, of overhauling tbe old *Virginia*.

The brig *Pico*, from Gonaives, whlch arrived at this port yesterday, brought as a part of her cargo, 55 bags of cotton, the prodnce of tbe Island. This is the third import from Hayti during ths past fonr months.

A large number of Arkansas exiles have arrived at Rolla and joined Col. PHELPS' regimsnt of Missouri Volunteers.

The *Principia*, published in this City, is pained to annonnce to its readers "that Rev. GEORGE GORDON, Principal of Iberia (Ohio) College, has been arrested by ths minions of the Slave Oligarchy, charged with violating the infamous Fugitive Slave edict, hurried through the forms of a trial, found guilty, denied an appeal for a new trial, sentenced to six months' close confinemsnt, fined $300 besides $1,000 or $1,600 costs, and the sentence carried into execntion."

The funeral of JOHN W. WHITTEMORE, late Assistant Engineer on board the *Mohican*, and wbo was killed at ths bombardment of Port Royal, took place at Cambridge, Massachnsetts, on Thursday afternoon. Services were first held at the late residence of the deceased, conducted by Rev. A. G. LAURIE, of Charlestown, and subsequently at the Universalist Church, in Cambridgeport. At the latter place there were ceremonies of a very impressive character, in which Rev. C. A. SKINNER, the pastor, and Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, of New-York, took part. Tbe remains were conveyed to Mount Anburn, and deposited in tbe family lot, where tbe father of tbe deceased, Rev. THOMAS WHITTEMORE, wes but recently buried.

The General Term of the Snperior Conrt yesterday rendered a decision affirming the judgment below in the Forrest divorce case, allowing Mrs. FORREST $4,000 per annum alimony.

A fair business was transacted in Breadstuffs on Saturday, at buoyant prices for desirable lots. Cotton was in lively request, and was again dearer. Rio Coffee and Cuba Sugar attracted more attention. Provisions were in moderate demand, as were also Hops, Tallow and Whisky. Americen Pig Iron, Manila Hemp, and Refined Ingot Copper were actively songht after. Oils and Naval Stores were quiet. The Freight engagements were restricted. Tbsre were 652 vessels of all classes in port.

Why England Wants no War.

A day or two more will hring us news of the manner in which the *Trent* affair has been received in England. We look for a delnge of newspaper declamation, but nothing further at present, as the act itself is a snbject only for remonstrance and negotiation, till ite exact nature, as well as the poeition of our own Government in relation to it, is ascertained. Similar acts are not of unfrequent occurrence, bnt never a canse for war, only a pretext for it, when snch pretext is really desired. Is there any such desire? Certainly not on the part of this conntry. Apart from a common nationality, which implies mutual sympathy and good will, the loss to either of the commerce of the other would be a terrible blow, but much more terrible to England than ourselves. We could exist, as a people, and to a good degree of comfort, were we entirely isolated from all other nations. The first condition of existence—food—we have in profueion, Clothing we could produce in eufficient abundance; and though the closing of all our ports would canee immense loss and suffering, we ehould continue to be well fed and well clothed, preserve onr industries and institutions intact, and upon return of peace, expand almost instantly into our former proportions.

Not so England. She is not like ourselves, self-sustaining. Isolate her for one year from other natione, and she would cease to be England. Cut off her importations of food, and a large portion ef her people would perish with starvation. Destroy her commerce with other countries, and her people and Government would both become bankrupt; and with the latter powerless, a starving populace would not be long in seeking usual remediee, a complete subversion of the existing political and social *status*. A famished people always charge their sufferings to political causes. Hence, jnst in proportion as England has expanded in manufactures and commerce, has her position grown perilous, calling for expenditures in time of peace to maintain her supremacy both by sea and land, fully equal to what they were a few years ago, when engaged in colossal wars. The increase of cost of her armament in a time of peace has for years been the thorn in her side, and the cause of the bitter rancor and hate expressed through the *Times* newspaper, and of those less offensive but more telling illustrations of National antipathy, in *Punch*. England, like the United States, addicted to, and loving the pursuits of peace, groans over tbe countless millions yearly thrown away upon armaments to match those of the Emperor of tbe French. Why, Englishmen ask, are these immense armaments of tbe French Government, that cannot possibly stand in fear of any invaeion or attack by sea or land, unless provoked? The anewer is always ready—they mean an attempt upon us when the right moment comes, and for which LOUIS NAPOLEON waits with that patience which no one can practice who bas not the prescience of succese. Nothing would please him better than a qnarrel between England and the United Statee, which would be, for him, tbe long-wisbed for occasion. Indeed, we have it from good authority that letters lately received by merchants and persons in this City, in the French interest, affirm with confidence that the French Government would willingly see the two Governments imbroiled, as a means of placing its power fully in the ascendant. If we are to believe one-half of what Englishmen tell us of the disposition and aims of the Emperor of the French, who is a spectre ever present to their imaginations, then nothing could so advance hie plane ae to have his great rival so weakened, in a war with this country, as to fall an easy prey whenever he chose to commence the attack.

Whatever, consequently, may be the *animus* of the British Government when it receivee the news of wbat it may consider a violation of its flag, its first thought will be, not the complications to whlch it may lead with the United States, with which no well-grounded present or prospective cause of difference exists; but what, with its great rival and hereditary enemy across the Channel, a war is not only a war with the United States, but with France, and, perhaps, with Europe. A pretext for such a war is not to be sought, but in every possible manner to be avoided. England can have no possible motive to become involved in a war with this country. She may remonstrate, in a manly spirit, against the seizure of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON. If, upon mature reflection, the law should be against us, we shall, in a similar spirit, make the proper reparation. England has suffered no injnry by the act, except what may be inflicted upon her dignity, and her right to have her flag respected according to the laws of nations. As far as the United States are concerned, the capture of the rebel Commissioners had no political or military value or significance. Their capture was hailed with universal joy as a just pnnishment of two deep-dyed traitors, who were seeking their country's overthrow. But they are not even make-weights in the conteet. As the party that may claim to have been offended against has suffered nothing, and as the United States will lose nothing by restoring matters to their original *status*, that either would make the act, or demand for reparation, a canee for war, is a supposition too sheurd for utterance.

The only pretext assigned, upon which England would go to war, is cotton. Bnt English journalists admit that a war would only increase the difficulty, and put off the day of their deliverance. She has still, with the present rate of consnmption, a snpply on hand that will last till Auguet. But the food question is a much more momentoue one. Her people can wear last year'e clothes, but they cannot eat last year's food. We shall send to that conntry the present year $100,000,000 worth of grain and provisions, and meet a want which can be snpplied from no other sonrce. With the loss of cotton, we still remain her best customer. We ehall take this year her products valued at $100,000,000. Thie is too large a eum to he thrown away. She may point to the slow progress made by our arms, but she well knows the material of which our armies are composed, and that 650,000 men in camp, and undergoing the training necessary to make them soldiers, are not to be trifled with, and that military genius will develop itself as required. She has vast posseesions on this Continent, without hardly a regiment to guard them, and which cannot be garrieoned for a six-month. Sbe sees the enormous fleet we are creating, and which, if not a match for her navy, is quite able to effectually destroy her commerce upon every sea, and in this way seal her destruction. And, perhaps, more than all, she sees the immense investment in, and with this country, which would be ewept out of existence in a moment, in the event of war. With all theee certain consequences before her, no matter how great the injnry she might inflict upon us, she is not going to rush lightly into a war. She could far better give up Ireland, Scotland and the Canadas, than to have her present relations with the United States destroyed.

England can hardly be forced into a war with us upon any pretext,—much less upon that assumed. She better understands this country than she did six months ago, when she believed us to be effete, and on the verge of dissolntion. She now sees that we have all the elements that can give a nation strength. Respect for ue will follow her newly-acquired views; and ehe will henceforth see that her interests lie in the exact direction with our own, and that our arms are not only to restore to her material prosperity, but to vindicate those principlee which, with all her wealth, have ever been her greatest pride and boast.

Spanish View of the Search of the Trent.

It was to be expected that at Havana, where the rebel Ambassadors were so ceremoniously entreated, and sent upon their mischievous errand to Europe, with unanimous god-speeds, the news of their arrest would not be received with satisfaction. The expectation is realized. The *Diario de la Marina*, the organ of the Spanish population, gives voice to the popular disgust, and plunging into one of those inscrutable editorial discussions which so bewilder the readers of that stately journal, settles all the points of international law involved in the matter adversely to Capt. WILKES. Of the two legs upon which its reaeoning runs, neither is stout enough to sustain the probability of a war with England. The first consists in an assertion that the *Trent* was stopped in ncutral seas. It is needless to cite anthorities to determine the law if such be the fact. The Government of the United States is not prepared, we may rest assured, to controvert any well grounded and universally received principlee of the international code; and none of these is clearer than that the right of search and eeizure le confined to the high seas, and can under no pretext be exercised in neutral waters. The case of the *Caroline* might seem to place England in the category of maintaining tbe negative in this proposition; bnt the instance is exceptional. If the *Trent* was actually stopped in British waters, it is purely gratuitous to assume that the American Government will persist in approving the arrest, in the face of its obvious impropriety. The actual position of this Government is founded upon the conviction that no article of the international code was violated by Capt. WILKES.

As for the second point raised by the *Diario*, nemely, tbat the deck covered by the flag of England ls so much English soil, and is therefore inviolable, no position could be more absurd or fallacious. The very foundation of international law is the assumption that the high seas are the common property of mankind, over which the various maritime Powers exerciee concurrent jurisdiction and functions of police. The most radical opponent of the right of search never claimed exemption for any particular flag from such necessary authority. It is true, that as a condition precedent to the abolition of privateering, the Government of the United States proposed an innovation, whereby tbe ncutral flag should be made to cover tbe vessel and cargo; but even this was not to relieve the neutral from the visitation needful to verify its neutrality; and therefore gave its deck no such sanctity as the *Diario* claime for it. And, moreover, the innovation proposed by Mr. MARCY was not accepted by the great Powers; and we are consequently left not only with the right of visitation on the high seas, but with the rights of search and seizure, as acknowledged maritime rights. It is needless to snpport these views by citation of authorities. The whole subject is a part of cotemporary political history, fresh in the public memory. Tbe mere circumstance of the United States, or any other individual Government, recommending, however strongly, any particular amendment of the code, operates in no degree to bind that single Government by the new principle, if it be not universally adopted. All the leading Governments of the world approved the abolition of privateering as decreed at Paris; yet Spain and the United States withheld their approval, and the decree is without validlty.

But while the logic of the *Diario* is thus answered, the fact that it resorts to such fallacies in its eagerness to inculpate the United States is of service, in that it illnstrates the view of the transaction which is likely to prevail in quarters not directly intereeted in the question. It affords no indication, however, of the drift of argument, where, as in England, opinions have exceedingly grave consequences behind them—war, among others. There heed will be given to maturer reasoning, and to the weightier matters of the law.

Napoleon's New Policy.

A remarkable and unlooked-for change has recently taken place in the general policy of the French emperor. France had been suffering from a deficient harvest, the decline of her American trade, and want of cotton; and her revenue has so fallen off that neither the imperial credit system nor the Financial Minister's devices could keep the deficit from growing greater and greater. This convinced NAPOLEON that the old mode of condneting treasnry business mnst be at once abandoned, and that a new method and a new manager were needed to preserve the State from bankruptcy. M. FOULD was accordingly sent for and consulted, and, as his scheme for wiping ont the deficit and reetoring the balance between the revenue and expenditure met the emperor'e approbation; that gentleman was immediately appointed to the office of Minister of Finance, in the room of M. de LAROQUETTE, with full power to carry his own programme into execution.

The sacrifices which NAPOLEON had to make in order to induce M. FOULD to undertake the difficult task of replenishing the French Exchequer, were indeed very coneiderable, and such as only a Sovereign, having the interests of his country at heart, would have assented to. He had to renonnce the right of raising loans without the sanction of the Chambers; had to pledge himself to allow all future budgets to be voted for in *detail* so as to give the Legislature a real control over the public expenditure; and, most distasteful of all, had to conoent to a *reduction in the army and navy of France:* The *Times* and other English journals, make light of these concessions; but assuming them to have been made in good faith, how can their importance be exaggerated? By conceding to the Chambers the power of deciding on every item of the Ministerial bndget, hy conceding to them the power of sanctioning or forbidding loans, does not NAPOLEON place in their hands those weapons with which the Commons of England won those liberties which are dear to Britons and to mankind? While, by consenting to a reduction of the French army and navy, does he not give to France and to Europe a proof that his intentione are peaceful, and that he meditatee no aggression or conquest?

In adding to their naval and military forces, the comparative system has heen hitherto carried rather too far by the great European Powers; would it not, then, better become them to set about following the French Emperor's admirable example, than to be questioning through their Press the motives of his conduct, or the value of hie conceesions? Let them bnt do this, and their subjects will have reason to bless them.

M. FOULD'S programme has already appeared. In it he demonstrates the inefficiency of the credit system, and maintains that only by its abandonment, the *curtailment* of the armaments of France, and the enforcement of economy and retrenchment in every branch of the administration, can the enormons deficit, now amounting to one thousand million of francs, be wholly obliterated, and the affairs of the imperial treasury be set in order. Undoubtedly M. FOULD'S task is tbe most difficult and onerous that has fallen to the lot of any French financier since the days of NECKAR; but wbat cannot the honesty, ability, and energy of such a man accomplisb, when sustained by a sovereign so sagacious and devoted as the third NAPOLEON? The rise caused in the *Rentes*, and the firmness imparted to the Bourse, by the mere announcement of M. FOULD'S appointment to office, and the publication of his programme, were pleasing evidences of the people's confidence in the new Minister, and happy omens of his ultimate success.

NEW GRADES IN THE NAVY.—The reconstruction of the grades in the naval service recommended by Secretary WELLES in his Report, is a natural necessity of the immensely increased proportions which our marine has taken on under tbe inspiration of the war. There is no doubt that the efficiency of this important arm of the public service will be greatly increased by instituting the proposed changes, thus bringing up the system to the needs of the times. Secretary WELLES suggests tbe establishment of several new naval grades. Thns, the Lieutenant-Commanders, a grade used during the Revolution, may be employed as First-Lieutenants, and in the command of tbe smaller claeses of naval vessels. Further, it is recommended that a grade to be designated Flag-Officer be established (the number limited to seven) to command the squadron to which he may be assigned, the appointment (except when the officer receives the thanks of Congress, on the recommendation of the President, for gallant conduct in battle) to cease when he hauls down his flag. It ehould be noted, that though certain Commandere (ae, for example, Commodore DUPONT) are now spoken off as Flag-Officers, the title is purely by courteey. But why would it not have been better had the title o Admiral, borne in almost every navy in the world, been assigned to the new grade inetead of that of Flag-Officer However, tbe suggestion is an excellen one, and will remove the annoyance long complained of by our naval officers, of the inade quate honors paid to our national flag, when an Amerlcan squadron is saluted by foreign vessels.

Thero is another reform which we should have been glad to bave seen proposed by tbe Secretary. We mean promotion from before the mast. That is a reform which would do more to add vitality to the navy than any or all other changes put together.

The Tripartite Treaty.

The text of the Convention between England, France, and Spain, relative to their combined operations against Mexico, has at length been received; and now we have official and anthentic information concerning the motives and objects of the impending intervention.

The high contracting parties "feeling themselves compelled, by the arbitrary and vexatious conduct of the authorities of the Republic of Mexico, to *demand* from those authorities more efficacious protection for the persons and properties of their snbjects, as well as a fulfillment of the obligations contracted toward 'the combined Powers' by the Republic of Mexico, have agreed to conclnde a convention with a view" to their common action for the pnrposes heretofore and hereafter set forth. Snch is, either literally or snbstantially, the pith of the preamble to the treaty which follows. The primary object, then, of the intervening States, according to said preamble, is to "*demand*" from the Mexican anthorities "more efficacious protection for the persons and properties of their" respective "snbjects," and a "fulfillment of the obligations" dne to themselves. Now, intervention to this extent seems so reasonable and fair, that none can find fault with it, nor do we think that the Jnarez Government would be so insane as to refuse compliance with these requirements of the allies, if nrged *diplomatically*, and ere violence had been resorted to. It is evident, however, from the body of the treaty, that the object avowed in its preamble is neither the *real*, nor the *sole* object of the interventionists. They have no intention of casting anchor in the harbor of Vera Cruz, and remaining inactive there while their Commissioners are journeying to and from the Mexican capital, to state their grievances to the President and to bring back his response. On the contrary, they mean, on arriving, to enter at once on an aggreeive course—to seize and occupy all the ports of entry, fortresses and military positions on the Mexican coast; and not until they have perpetrated these outrages, and done everything in their power to stir np the Mexican populace to deeds of vengeance, are their Ambassadors to appear in the city of Montezuma to execnte their mission of peace!

Bnt though the combined Powers do not purpose practicing mnch etiquette or ceremony in their dealings with Mexico, they yet pledge themselves not to seek any acquisition of territory, or special advantage at the expense of Mexico, and not to exercise in her internal affairs any influence that might be prejudicial to the civil or political rights of her citizens. Moderate and equitable, however, as this resolntion seems, we suspect that its observance will depend far more on the deportment of the Mexicans than on the good faith of the Allies. Should the rabble of the Capital be provoked by the aggressions of the invaders to offer any violence to foreign residents, that declaration of self-denial would not retain much value, or prove a very formidable obstacle to the adoption of a less disinterested and more agreeable policy.

But whatever reason Mexico may have to complain of the brusqneness of the Interventionists, the Wasbington Government, at least, cannot charge them with want of manners. By the fourth article of the Convention it le provided that a copy of it is to be communicated to the Government of the United Statee, which is to be invited to become a party thereto, and to the enterprise that gave rise to it. Thongh the high contracting powers, however, are thns far condescending, they yet cannot afford to give our Executive much time for consideration, but must commence operations the moment their combined armaments are assembled in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz, no matter whether the American President shall have assented to the undertaking or not. This haste on the part of the invaders, however, will not greatly disturb the equanimity and good humor of "Old ABE," who no doubt will politely decline the invitation, and leave those *chivalrous* States to the undiminished enjoyment of the *glory* which will accrue to them from the eppression of the feeble and ill-fated Mexico.

THE GRAND ADMIRAL OF RUSSIA AND THE LATE LIEUT. MAURY.—M. F. MAURY, late of the Washington Observatory, now, as he styles himself, "Commander C. S. Navy," has been invited by CONSTANTINE, Grand Admiral of Russia, to leave the Virginia "whirlpool" into which he has plunged himself, and take up his residence in Rnssia, where he can continue in peace his useful occupations. It was certainly thoughtful and generons in the free-bearted Russian sailor to make an effort to rescue from the rebel maelstrom a man who had at least been of some service to navigation; but if he had foreseen that in return for his offer, MAURY would have thrown in his teeth seven or eight paragraphs of rebel rigmarole, it is likely that he would have let him go to the bottom without stretching out a helping hand. MAURY adroitly falsifies the Virginia record so as to make out a case for secession; and as he doubtless guesses that the Grand Admiral is not posted up in the Richmond debatee, he may fancy that by this stroke he has made a convert of the brother of the Emperor to the cause of rebellion. He then goes on to say how the President (whom he does not call, as most rebels do, a gorilla or a baboon) had set at nought the Constitution—he doee not say a word about JEFF. DAVIS and himself baving previously trampled it under foot—and how Virginia, in the exercise of her "reserved rigbts," resumed her "delegated powers." He tells that he was brought up in the school of "State Rigbts," but does not mention that this did not prevent him from living and fattening on the National Treasury for thirty-five years, or acquiring distinction from the position the nation gave him. He says he has tendered his sword te Virginia, and ie now fighting for the principles for which WASHINGTON fought. By his "sword" he doubtless means those submerine batteries whicli he lately sent in pursuit of our blockaders in Chesapeake Bay, and which proved such a wretched failure; and by WASHINGTON'S principles be must mean the principles of national destruction. Slavery and secession. MAURY declines the Admiral's offer, and it is wise in him to do so; for, if he carried his doctrine of secession to Russia, and succeeded in having it reduced to practice there, the mighty Empire of the Northern Bear would speedily be split into a thousand fragments. It is evident that SECESSIONVILLE has completely obfuscated MAURY'S nautical mind, and that the "winds and currents" of revolution will soon dash him to the bottom of its whirlpool.

THE REBEL PLENIPOTENTIARIES IN CHOLERA.—One would really suppose, to read of the coddling which MASON and SLIDELL are receiving from the sentimental Mrs. Jellyby of Boston, that they had actually gone in the ambassadorial character which the first-named of those arch traitors prophecied would clothe him when next he visited the "Hub of the Universe." The ports of Fort Warren, it is reported, daily open to receive hampers of good things and tit-bits designed for the precious pair of diplomats *manqués*. Nor are these favors confined to sentimental sympathizers among the fair sex, for Mayor WIGHTMAN, it seems, has turned caterer to the traitors; and we find in the Boston journals a long schedule of "jars of jelly," "boxes of guava," "4 dozen white pocket handkerchiefs," "packages of cocoa" and other sumptuory supplies of a most dainty character. And what makes it worse is that Mayor WIGHTMAN took these articles from a depository of supplies, contributed by the patriotism of ladies of Massachusetts, and designed for sick loyal soldiers! This strange piece of business evokes the following merited rebuke from the Boston *Advertiser*:

"When Mr. WIGHTMAN had taken it into his head that it would be a good thing to pay a few public attentions to the distinguished party at Fort Warren, he sent to the Evans House, of all places in the world, for his supplies. He would have done much better had he levied on his Aldermen and Councilmen, who have been riding in the city's carriages, and drinking the city's wine, and smoking the city's cigars, with little intermission, since the 1st of January.

But, it will be said, this step was necessary to save the prisoners from suffering. Not so—it was not necessary in this city to pervert a public charity in order to obtain linen and hospital delicacies for any case of necessity. But besides that, the Mayor's interference was not wanted in any shape. The United States had its proper officers at the fort, charged with the duty of providing all that was necessary, and furnished with the means of doing so; and they were not only able to do, but also did all that was necessary, although somewhat embarrassed by the officious meddling of busy officials—*a part of whom, under Mr. Wightman's directions, as we understand, have been sweeping, garnishing and whitewashing with such superlative vigor, and have made themselves such unmitigated nuisances, that at last, to the great relief of Col. Dimick, peremptory orders have come from Washington to exclude all city officials from the fort.*"

It would be difficult to credit these acts of nanseating flunkyism, were they not thus gravely chronicled. But they are more and worse than pieces of flunkeyism. It is a direct grant insult to the country that while our prisoners in the cities of the South are subjected to every indignity and every discomfort—are allowed to waste in filthy jails, and are shot at if they dare to look through their prison bars—these hoary traitors should be thus feted and petted. It will be time enough, one would snppose, to send along the "pots of guava" and the "jars of jelly," when we hear that our captured men are recipients of like favors.

THE SALE OF ENGLISH GOODS IN FRANCE.—The treaty celebrated a year ago, between England and France, took effect on the 1st of October last, and its practical working has been attended with far less excitement, perturbation and disquietude, than might reasonably have been feared. It is known that this convention admits into France, under light dnties, nearly all woolens, cotton yarns and tissues, cutlery, carriages earthenware and provisions, etc., from English ports. As a certain quantity of these goods had been forwarded before they were allowed admittance, and as joint stock companies for the sale of them had been organized beforehand, the very moment the treaty between England and France came in force, the doors of the English stores were thrown open to the pnblic in the cities of Paris, Havre and Marseilles, with the sign of *Merchandises Anglaises* written in front of the house, and the sale commenced.

A letter received from Marseilles, gives a very satisfactory account of the sale of these wares—half of which, says the correspondent, were disposed of during the first three days. The articles which sold the best were hosiery, stationery, papier-maché, perfumery, and provisions—snch as cheese, beer, biscuit, sauces and pickels. Carpets did well. Drugget, and cotton and woolen mixtures generally fonnd an active market. Even the sale of ready-made clothing was lively.

The proof of the success of this free-trade experiment is to be found in the fact that those who went there to buy came back and bought again. The English merchants, though vexed by the pnnctilious and troublesome formalities of the French Custom-house and *Octroi*, are delighted with the results, and declare that the French alliance is now perpetual.

Gen. Fremont.

Gen. FREMONT announced at an early hour, yesterday morning, that he would not receive general calls, but some very intimate friends were admitted. GEORGE W. CHILDS, Esq., succeeded in obtaining an interview. Among the late visitors none have been more cordially welcomed than Hon. HORACE and Mrs. GREELEY.

To-day, Gen. FREMONT and family will attend divine service at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church.

The North American's Mails, etc.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 7.

The mails per the *North American* were forwarded to New-York by the night train, due in New-York at an early hour on Sunday morning.

The newspaper bag for the Associated Press was sent by Adams Express, and will also reach New-York early on Sunday morning.

New-Jersey.

RETURN OF A WOUNDED SOLDIER.—EDWARD DE GRANVAL, who, it will be recollected, was arrested at Annapolis, last Spring, by order of Col. CONOVER on suspicion of being a spy against the Government, arrived at Hoboken on Friday, on leave of absence, having been wounded in the United States service. Upon examination, after having lain in prison nine weeks, DE GRANVAL was honorably acquitted, and immediately afterwards joined an Ohio regiment. At the time of FLOYD'S attack upon Gauley, on the 1st of November, he received a severe gun-shot wound in the side, from which he is still suffering, and in consequence has obtained leave of absence.

Hon. J. H. Wilkins, whose death in Boston has already been announced, was born in Amherst, N. H., on Dec. 5, 1794, and graduated at Harvard College in 1818. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1840, '41, '42, and '43; an Alderman in 1847, '48, and '49, and was afterwards a candidate for Mayor, but failed of an election by a few votes. He has since served as President of the Cochituate Water Board, so that his municipal services extend over a period of twenty years. In 1850 Mr. Wilkins was elected to the State Senate, and was reelected in 1851. He has since represented Boston in the House of Representatives. He exerted great influence in the Legislature, as well as in other bodies where he served. When the National Bank was chartered in 1853, Mr. Wilkins was with great unanimity chosen its President. He held this position until a short time before his death.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Plan to Colonize the Freed Slaves—Proper Location for the Colonies—Action in Congress, &c.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

The Message of the President to Congress a Forcible Territory on which to colonize the people of color, and the slaves which are being emancipated by the rebellion of their masters—Influences the conservative spirit which has ever governed him, and gives the lie to the base falsehood by which the traitors delnded the Southern people into an attitude of open hostility to the Government.

But in the actual condition of things, it may be considered if the country is called upon by a sense of justice to the rebels to incur the expense of a transportation of territory, and a transportation of the people beyond the limits of the Union. And the question arises, have we not within the Union, and separate from the present loyal population of the country, the greatest abundance of territory suitable and eminently suitable, for the abode of the negro race? What are the lowlands of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, together with the whole of Florida and Louisiana, but far but the home of a negro population? I know that white men may live and labor in these warm and unhealthy districts; but nothing is more certain than that negroes are better adapted to them, and, indeed, eminently suited to them. These lowlands are not the best portion of the cotton region, and I think it would be found on examination of the statistics of that culture that much of the largest portion of the cotton crop is grown in the uplands, where white labor is practicable. I will venture to assert that the slaveholders of Texas have taken possession of the very best cotton lands in that State, and that those they have left untouched are for some reason less desirable. If, therefore, it be so important to cultivate cotton with white labor, an idea which seems to be very prevalent, the negroes must be removed. This will not be done immediately, if they are to be sent to remote regions, far beyond the limits of the Union. The most feasible scheme to get the negroes away from the healthy cotton-fields, and from the still more healthy corn, wheat and tobacco fields of the Middle and Northern Slave States, is to invite them to the rice-fields, and the swamps and hummocks of the low country. There is an ample amount of territory in these lowlands belonging to the States, and not to individuals, to support the negro population of the entire South. These swamp lands are inexhaustible in fertility, and they only need to be drained and cleared to become as productive as the valley of the Nile. If the Government desires to invest some millions in colonization here is the proper field for its operations, and by applying its capital to this purpose it will confer the triple benefit upon the country of providing permanent homes for the negroes, separating them from the whites, and at the same time opening up a new source of productive wealth—nay, it will confer still another blessing upon the colonists, in the substitution of cultivated fields for marshes which now reek with pestilential miasmas.

I have heretofore called attention to the fact that the Government has no right to confiscate estates except during the lifetime of the traitor. But the plan of colonization here sketched has nothing to do with the confiscation of individual property, and only proposes to seize that of the rebel States, which it may lawfully do as a means of meddling upon them the cost of the war. If individuals choose to employ the "contrabands" who come into their vicinity, they would be at liberty to do so; and on the other hand, if the vicinity of the "contraband" colony should be found incompatible with the due subordination of their slaves, more's the pity that they ever listened to the voice of the secession syren.

By all means let the proposed colonies be within the present limits of the Union. There will be no difficulty in taking immediate poesession of the Florida peninsula, and there is the place to begin the experiment. Due care should be taken to encourage labor, punish vagabondism and punish lawlessness. The dry hummocks in Florida are very fertile, and comparatively healthy. They only require to be cleared of the underbrush.

I observe, with some surprise, that Mr. BERRY the newly-elected Speaker of the Maryland House of Representatives, in his inaugural speech to that body, has not one word to say for the Union. This fact must be regarded as remarkable, if not significant; and it is to be hoped that the anomaly can be explained, without resorting to the inference that the Speaker is indifferent to the fate of the Republic. The people of Maryland are very unfortunate if, after all their struggles, they have failed to secure men of unquestioned loyalty in all the high places of power. The message of Gov. HICKS, and the inaugural speech of Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, the Speaker of the Senate, are all that could be desired. They breathe the spirit of genuine loyalty and love to the Union; but it is, to say the least, an unfortunate omission on the part of Mr. BERRY, that he is entirely silent upon the theme which is nearest to all patriotic hearts.

There is an immense amount of patriotic ardor in Congress, and the feeling among members is general that the war wags on slowly. They but represent popular sentiment in their impatience for great and decisive events; but they have this consolation at least, that though the military movements may be seemingly slow, they are at any rate safe and sure, and that the cause of the country is daily gaining strength, while that of the rebels is growing more and more desperate. Their enthusiasm is rapidly forsaking them, while the confidence of loyal men is becoming assured that at no distant day the Union will be restored and peace established on a firmer basis than ever. The rebels were better prepared at the outset for war than they are now or ever can be again. They were then full-handed in men and munitions of war stolen from the Government, or obtained from abroad, but they have no power of recuperation—no means of supplying the wear and tear of time, either by domestic manufactures or by importations. The Government, on the other hand, accepted the war at the moment when its best equipments had been spirited away to the South by perjured traitors—when, in fact, it was never so little prepared for the crisis—when it had neither men, nor money, nor arms. It has now all of these in abundance. It is ten-fold stronger than when the war began, and is just beginning to make its great power felt. OBSERVER.

Accident on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 7.

The train which left here last night for Baltimore and the train from Baltimore came in collision near Gray's Ferry last night about 11 o'clock. The engines and baggage cars were crushed. No passengers were injured, but the track was obstructed so that no train left till 8 o'clock this morning.

Presentation of a Flag to the City of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 7.

The marines and tars of the steamer *Hartford* marched to Independence Hall, this morning, to present to the city, a splendid flag, made during the voyage home, which is made of silk, and was purchased in Canton The flag was raised at noon on Independence Hall, and a salute was fired by the *Hartford* at the Navy-Yard at the same time.

FROM THE AFRICAN COAST.

The Cruise of the Saratoga—Relative Sailing Qualities of the Saratoga and the Portsmouth—A Trip to Elephant Bay—A Run on Shore—Peculiarities of the Coast—Fernando Po, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD U. S. SHIP SARATOGA,
COAST OF AFRICA, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

My last letter, sent by the *Mohican*, Aug. 12, informed you of the departure, effected or intended, of all of the squadron except ourselves. The *Mohican* sailed on the 13th August, and the *Relief* on the 17th, leaving but ourselves in the harbor. A change has been made in the *Relief's* route home. On the morning of the 15th the ship *Garibaldi*, which was understood to be bound for Fernando Po, arrived at Loando instead, and on board of her as passengers were Capt. CHARLES WILKES and Capt. WM. GLENDY, U. S. N. This ship being very short of bread, the *Relief* was ordered to furnish her with all she could spare, and then stop at Ascension for a new supply. This was done, and on the 17th, as I have stated, she left. We cheered her as she passed, as indeed we had the whole squadron in succession. Two hours after her sailing we onrselves got underway for Fernando Po, with Capts. WILKES and GLENDY on board, Capt. TAYLOR still retaining the command, which he will do until our arrival at Fernando Po. We are now slowly running to northward, with a light fair wind, and hope to arrive by the 27th, on which day the English mail arrives at and departs for Fernando Po.

We are having rare cruising for a sailing ship—south to Elephant Bay, north to Fernando Po within a month—both places beyond the limits of our general cruising ground, for it don't do to send a sailing ship any distance here. The wind is most always ahead. We beat down to Elephant Bay in the teeth of a fresh southerly breeze, and as we "dova into it" congratulated ourselves on the fine time we would have sailing back. But, as usual, as we turned so, did the wind, and we had to beat back over the same ground where one week before, or, in fact, most any time in the whole year, we would have slid along with studdingsails set.

One advantage, though, accrued from our "beat to the southward," for it gave us a chance to clear up all doubts as to the relative sailing qualities of this ship and the *Portsmouth*. The latter has been regarded as one of the crack ships, and when this ship beat her, as she did, badly, some four months since, off the Congo—"it was no test at all—wind aft—any old tub would stand as good chance as a clipper;" "wait 'till we get a chance on the wind." Well, we did wait, and as the *Portsmouth* left Loando with us for the southward, the "chance" presented itself, and the result was that we left her hull down to leeward, and we left her hull down astern. With a light breeze or a strong one, it was all the same thing, and at night it was necessary for us to shorten sail, so as not to lose sight of her—a proceeding that accounts for what puzzled the *Portsmouth*—for, as they afterward admitted, we beat them in the daytime, but at night they always managed to get ahead.

As they left the station without having met us, they can, if any of them see this, understand from it "how it was."

Our trip to Elephant Bay was beneficial to us in various ways. The cool, bracing climate gave us a fresh hold on health—and while the opportunities afforded us by the uninhabited country and fine beach, were taken advantage of to give our men a tolarably thorough course of drill; the companies were taken ashore daily for drill and target practice, and for practice with the howitzer; while whitewashed rocks on the sides of the lofty cliffs that overhung the Bay furnished, until hit after hit knocked them to pieces, fair targets for our great guns.

Our few days at the Bay were busy ones, yet I think that all would have willingly remained longer. The mere being at anchor in so snug a bay is pleasant—far more so is it when the waters around us and the hills ashore furnish amusement for the angler and hunter, while (uncommon thing for Africa) we could tramp all day with no fear of fever.

On the right of the bay, and towering almost over the anchorage, the cliffs rise several hundred feet, almost perpendicularly. Barren they are, and sterile, yet this rather adds to than detracts from their grandeur. Fronting us, a magnificent beach stretches far away to the left, to the base of the northern end of the chain of mountains that inclose, as in a vast amphitheatre, the level land at the foot of the bay.

There are no inhabitants; there never will be permanent ones, for, with every other advantage for a settlement, the neighborhood is destitute of fresh water. A rude hut near the beach, with stakes to dry nets on, marks the spot where once two Frenchmen settled, to catch and dry fish, or to receive and export slaves—rumor has it both ways, either is probable—for slaves we hear can be gotten; fish we know we can. The bay is full of them; mullet, gropers, and rock fish of all kinds, will richly repay an hour's fishing. But, as the first excitement dies off, the fishing is hard work. Ten or fifteen pounds of wet line, with fifteen pounds of dull, heavy fish at the end of it, to be pulled in every few minutes, gets tiring. The settlers, whoever and whatever they were, must have obtained their water in boats from Equinine, a little river about six miles off.

The mountains extending in Horseshoe form inclose a large tract of level land, nearly barren, with here and there a quegmire covered with a thick incrustation of salt. At one large one of these I obtained some of the crystals, but not easily, for at first, fancying that it was simply the evaporation of a pool of water left by the sea, on the ebb of some unusually high tide, I struck straight for the centre; but at the third step I went in over knee-deep in thick, black mud—a mud such as ages of action of salt water upon the adjacent sand soil could never have caused. It was a veritable marsh in the midst of a desert. One spring that seems to be always partially filled with brackish water, is a favorable resort—judging from the tracks of thousands of deer and zebra.

Its edge is worn smooth, and from it in every direction well-beaten paths extend away over the mountains. It is hard to realize that animals, not men, have formed these hard beaten paths, but close examination shows no footstep but those of the zebra, deer, leopards and jackals. The sailing directions say that "on the hill sides game is plenty." Seduced by the paragraph and by a cool morning, "a southerly wind and a cloudy sky," three of us, armed with Colt and Minié, started out with a firm determination to shoot something from a lion to a tom-tit—"all was to be game that came to our nets." On our way ashore, while yet a long distance off, a moving object was descried on the beach. "There's a deer, Sir, on the sand," sent me forward in the hows, with musket full cocked ready to let drive, but I couldn't see it. "Where?" I asked. "There, Sir, by that little clump of bushes." "It's not a deer at all, Sir, It's a jackal," says one of the men better up in natural history; "Be Jesus, but it's a lion," sung out an excited exile. Still I didn't see it, and began to get very impatient. About this time a little scrap of natural history that I had stowed away—"Animals of the cet family never take to the water unless herd pushad"—was very comforting. As we neared it, another keen-eyed Metlier discovered the true nature of the animal: "Lion be blowed, it's a fox; d'ye mind his bushy tail?" Just then our intended prey, startled by the approach of the boat, revealed its true character by taking wing and soaring away from us—it was a buzzard! The stretch of imagination could have gone no further; aided, perhaps, by a rising mist along the water's edge, a turkey-buzzard had become a very Protens. Verily, the "power of imagination is strong." After landing we struck directly back for the foot of the mountains, then skirted their base, back to the sea. The country was desolate; plenty of tracks showed where game had been, but no living thing did we see but small birds, and a few rabbits that, starting from cover while yet we were far distant, ran off toward and up the mountains, faster than I ever before saw any animal get over the ground. We took advantage of each such occasion to empty our gun-barrels, with about as much success as we would have had had we fired at a "will of the wisp." I came to the conclusion that it required pretty good shooting to kill a running rabbit at a hundred yards with a single ball. Not a zebra could we find, although fresh tracks showed that they had visited the salt spring the preceding night. Undoubtedly they are to be found in day time in a little valley, some eight miles off, where the Equinina River furnishes on its banks good pasturage.

That they do come at night is evident, not only from their fresh tracks, but from our hearing them from the ship. Their bray resembles that of the ass, and almost nightly we heard it plainly mingled with the cries of the jackal. Were it not that the sanatory regulations of the squadron prohibit, and long on shore liberty, I have no doubt that a night's stalking near the spring would well repay the trouble. However, at night we couldn't go to the spring, and—so we didn't get any zebras. On our tramp we crossed the beds of several water courses—now dried up; they were from two to four feet deep and from ten to twenty wide. The soil on their surface was cracked, and curled an inch deep, by the hot sun closely following the rains, into millions of fragments resembling tiles. The surrounding country is not entirely destitute of vegetation—here and there a stunted crab or withered acacie bush did not enliven the scenery, but made it more dull by the contrast. About 3 P. M. the sun came from behind the cloud curtain, and tramping became uncomfortable, so we returned to the ship, empty handed, returning the usual answer, "left it on the hills," to the usual provoking question to the unsuccessful hunter, "Where is your game?"

Elephant Bay is another Bay—into which a small river empties. Here is a small Portugese settlement called Equmina—ostensibly the inhabitants cultivate plantations to supply the market of Benguela, in reality it is no donbt a station to receive and export slaves. I visited it. The principal man, a fine-looking Portuguese—apparently a men of some literary pretensions (for in his house was a fine library,) including among other works, those of SCOTT, and some of COOPER's (in Portuguese)—received us civilly but coolly. We were a rather large party. He made no objection to our wandering over the grounds; but seemed to be ill at ease. In the plantation were growing cabbages, beets, corn, &c., &c., while scattered about were flowers that I little expected to see in Africa—such as roses and violets; a peach tree in full bloom, and strawberries in leaf—alongside of banana and orange trees—gave promise of the luxuries of two zones. In answer to all our requests to buy vegetables, &c., the proprietor replied either that he did not have any, or if, as in case of fowls and cabbages that we saw, he charged an enormous price, so as to prevent our buying—$1 each for fowls, &c. Evidently he had no desire to make the place a desirable one for a man-of-war to stop at. We were unwelcome guests.

The *Saratoga* cruised off the place, out of sight of land for some days, before starting to Loendo; but saw nothing. On the 5th we headed for Loando, where we arrived on the 9th, just in time to say good bye to our friends in the other ships, and help swell the cheers that greeted each, as one after another they left for home.

FERNANDO PO, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The *Saratoga* arrived here on the 25th, after a fair passage from Loando.

To our surprise we found no *San Jacinto* here, and our first information from shore led us to understand that she had sailed for home. Capts. WILKES and TAYLOR made preparations to take passage on the mail steamer due on the 27th, but the arrival of the *San Jacinto* on the 27th, a few hours in advance of the mail, rendered that unnecessary. Capt. WILKES at once took command. She had been to the southward to, if possible, meet us. Capt. TAYLOR left us to-day, having given over the ship to Capt. GLENDY on the 26th.

That Capt. TAYLOR carries with him the good wishes of all who have been under his command was evident from the hearty cheers that saluted him as he left.

The mail brought us news np to July 11. I make it a rule not to be led into writing about affairs at home, as there are abler pens on the spot to write all, and more than is necessary. Yet I cannot permit one item to pass in silence. A friend sent to me, in a letter, a scrap, cut (I should judge by the type,) from the TIMES, giving an account of Lieut. TYLER's conduct and arrest. Mr. TYLER states that several of us are "strong Secessionists." That statement is false. To any one who knows Mr. TYLER, it is unnecessary to contradict any of his assertions—they are to be treated like their author—with contempt; but to those who are not so unfortunate, his statements might carry some weight. Undoubtedly he did "play sick." We all suspected that, and twice he was turned off from the list; but his strong assertions of pains in the head could not be gainsayed; and for the whole cruise he managed to avoid all duty.

Mr. TYLER barely escaped with his commission from this station. For scandalous conduct on board the *San Jacinto*, he would have been tried upon the arrival of this ship at Loando, but the capture of the *Nightingale* gave him the opportunity of going home, and he was sent—it not being known on board this ship that the Court was awaiting him. Consideration for his father, who had always been esteemed an upright, honorable man, was all that hes saved Lieut. TYLER for a long time.

This letter, although anonymous, need not be kept so entirely, and you are at liberty to furnish Mr. T., if he desires it, with my name.

FAINAY, Aug. 30.

The *San Jacinto* sails to-morrow for New-York, stopping at Monrovia to land the Kroomen, and St. Vincent for coal.

We sail to-morrow for Prince's Island, thence to St. Helena. We are in great doubts as to when and where we will get our next mail. And it is a serious matter, too, for us, so far removed from our world at home to lose our monthly mails. The steamers of the Squedron have taken turns cruising to the northward about mail time, stopping here for it, and then bringing it to Loendo. Now we must trust to the English man-of-war steamers.

I shall write again from St. Helena, for which place I am heartily glad we start soon, for the rains are beginning here, and the weather is getting decidedly unpleasant. We are fortunate enough, though, to have a healthy ship. Yours, Y. A.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE DENSE FOG.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a dense fog settled over the City and harbor, impeding the movements of vessels to a considerable extent. The ferry-boats plying between here and Brooklyn made very slow time, and used every precaution to prevent accidents by ringing bells and sounding whistles. The same is true of the Jersey City ferry-boats. The boats running to Staten Island discontinued their trips for several hours. The Albany and Troy boats did not reach their piers till long after the time due. The *City of New-York*—one of the Sound steamers—arrived at her pier about 1 o'clock, having been delayed over seven hours. The other Boston steamers did not come in till late in the afternoon. The Eastern boats came in several hours behind time. The *City of Boston*, of the Norwich line, was compelled to anchor off Hampton until 11 A. M. She then resumed her trip, reaching her pier at 1 P. M. While coming down the East River she ran into a canal barge, causing it to sink within a short time. The name of the barge could not be ascertained. When endeavoring to enter her slip at the foot of Vestry-street, the steamer struck the bulkhead of the pier, damaging her to a considerable extent. The steamer *Commonwealth*, of the Stonington line, was detained off Port Morris during the fog, and arrived at 3 P. M. The steamer *Metropolis*, of the Fall River line, anchored off College Point until it cleared. She arrived at 2½ P. M. The steamer *Petrel*, of the Providence line, arrived about 1 P. M. The steamship *Chesapeake*, for Portland, and many outward bound vessels ready for sea, are detained by the weather. The British steamship *City of Manchester*, for Liverpool, left her pier about 3½ P. M., and proceeded down the Bay, but probably anchored at Quarantine. A collision occurred at 1 o'clock P. M., between the Brooklyn ferry-boat *Montague* and a schooner, which was lying at anchor a short distance from the slip. The *Montague* had one of her cabins stove in, while the schooner escaped with only the loss of her bowsprit. It is believed that none of the passengers were injured, although they were all greatly frightened. The fog lifted about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but come on again more dense than ever at 4 o'clock, and had not lifted at a late hour last night.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments.*—Alexander McIlhargy to be patrolman of the Eleventh Precinct; Wm. H. Aldis, Sergeant of the Twenty-second; Crandell H. Squires to the Fourth; Stephen T. Gregory to the Fifteenth, and George Forrest, of Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn.

Resignations—Cap. Wm. H. Aldis, of the Thirtieth; Silas Foster, of the Ninth; Isaac Morrell, of the First, Brooklyn; Samuel Hyatt, of the Twenty-third, New-York; Andrew Kurtz, of the First; Martin Van Buren, of the Fifth; and Jacob H. Ward, of the Third Precinct.

Dismissals—Dennis McGuire and James McDonsid, of the Fourth.

Promotions—Jacob Warlow, late Sergeant of the Twentieth Precinct, has been made Captain of the First; Ferdinand Van Hegen, late Roundsman of the Broadway Squad, has been made Sergeant of the Twentieth, and Cornelius Burdick has been made Roundsman on the Broadway Squad.

LETTER FROM COL. BROWN.—The Secretary of the American Tract Society has just received the following letter from Col. HARVEY BROWN, of Fort Pickens, under date of Nov. 15, the last mail received from that point:

MY DEAR SIR: I received by the last steamer a bundle of books and tracts, the kind contribution of CORNELIUS BAKER, Esq., and of your Society, for which I beg you to accept my warmest thanks. I have had them equally distributed among the companies of my command. I have no doubt but they will be profitably read by many of the soldiers. It is sowing good seed, and by faith we may hope that some will fall on good ground.

CORONER'S INQUESTS—DEATHS FROM BURNING.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner JACKMAN, at No. 453 Fifth-street, upon the body of SOPHIA SCHMIDT, aged 25 years, who died from burns received by the accidental upsetting of a fluid-lamp. The deceased was a native of Germany..... The same Coroner held an inquest, at No. 113 West Twenty-seventh street, upon the body of a colored boy, named RUHAM H. MOLLISTER, aged four years, who died from burns received by his clothes taking fire while playing with a lighted candle..... Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body of a child, about one year old, named MARY A. HULL, whose parents reside at No. 25 Grove-street. The verdict was, "Death from accidental suffocation on the night of the 6th inst."

THE NEW HARBOR POLICE STATION.—The Police Steamboat (which is to be a floating Station-house) will be ready for service during the present week. The Commissioners have determined to call the tug *Police Boat No. 1*. The whole cost of the boat, and the fitting up, will not exceed the Supervisors' estimate, $17,000. Very comfortable berths, and a mess-room, for about twenty men, have been provided. It is calculated that the expenses of the Harbor Police will be less under this arrangement than when the Station-house was sustained on shore, inasmuch as fewer men will be required, and the rent will be less.

THE FIRE IN MURRAY-STREET.—The following are the insurances upon the property in the building No. 40 Murray-street, where the fire occurred on Thursday night: The first floor was occupied by JAS. CASEY; damaged ebout $600. He was insured for $21,000 in the Columbia, Relief and Williamsburgh City Insurance Companies. Mr. VAN DEUSEN was insured for $10,000 in the Charter Oak and a Company in Boston. Mr. L. HENRY, who occupied the third floor, was insured for $5,000 in the Brooklyn, St. Nicholas, Hamilton and Relief Insurance Companies. The total loss is believed to have been about $30,000.

THE LADIES' UNION AID FAIR.—The Ladies' Union Aid Association desire to notify the public that, owing to unavoidable deleys in the completion of Mr. STEWART's new building in time for their use, they have secured the New-York Assembly Rooms, No. 450 Broadway, for holding their Great Fair, the expenses of which are kindly defrayed by Mr. A. T. STEWART. The Fair will be open on Friday evening, Dec. 13.

DOWN SOUTH IN SECESSION TIMES.—Mr. FRANK WOOD, who was in Charleston during last Winter, and who has prepared a lecture entitled "Down South in Secession Times," has already received several invitations to deliver it. Mr. Woon is in possession of many facts relative to the secession conspiracy that will give to his lecture a unique interest.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL to Dec. 6, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Nov. 29	135	136	271
Admitted to Dec. 6	34	45	79
Discharged, cured or relieved	24	45	69
Died	3	3	6
Remaining at date	142	133	275
Males, 248; females, 29.			

LIBERAL DONATIONS.—The American Tract Society has just received two donations of $1,000 each. One of these was anonymous, "for printing tracts and small books for the use of the army and navy of the United States;" the other from a long-tried friend, one-half for the army and navy, and the other half for the general purposes of the Society.

FIRE IN ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a small frame building, belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company, in Eleventh-avenue, near Fifty-second-street. The structure was entirely destroyed. Damage about $100. No insurance.

Board of Canvassers.

The Board met yesterday, and proceeded with the canvass of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District, Twenty-first Ward.

Alderman FARLEY asked that—in accordance with the resolution adopted Thursday—the Sergeant-at-Arms procure a room for the purpose of enabling the Canvassers of the First Election District, Nineteenth Ward, to canvess the vote for Alderman in that district, they having been prevented from canvassing the vote on the night of election.

On motion, Messrs. Cornell, Chipp and Allen were appointed on the Committee to superintend the Canvassers.

The following is the official canvess of the Twenty-first Ward:

OFFICIAL VOTE—TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Districts.	Wood.	Opdyke.	Ganther.
1	82	129	79
2	143	81	63
3	168	117	57
4	172	113	87
5	135	102	105
6	75	73	61
7	68	47	111
8	48	112	72
9	70	140	62
10	86	208	88
11	65	217	81
12	60	190	64
13	52	260	81
14	59	242	69
Total	1,283	2,031	1,080

This gives OPDYKE six votes more, WOOD two more, and GUNTHER one less than the Associated Press returns.

The returns for the Fourteenth Election District, Seventeenth ward, on the Mayoralty vote, read "Hond. Fernand Wood," "Christian G. Gunter," and "George S. Opide." The evident intention of the votes being manifest, the votes were ordered counted for Messrs. WOOD, OPDYKE and GUNTHER. A discrepancy in the figures, however, caused the Ward Canvassers to be sent for.

The Committee on inspecting the canvass of the First Election District, Nineteenth Ward, reported the result. The returns were properly sealed and delivered.

At the afternoon session, the Board canvassed fourteen districts of the Eleventh Ward, but did not complete the canvass of thet or any other ward.

There were no material discrepancies in the canvass of the vote for Mayor.

The Board meets at 11 o'clock, Mondey morning.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fair of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association.

The proceeds of this Fair, which was opened on Friday night, at the Academy of Music, are to be devoted to the support of the Home for Destitute Children, recently completed, on Butler and Baltic streets. The site is commending and eligible, comprising eight lots. About the time of their last Fair a few friends, deeply interested in the cause of succoring the worse than orphaned children from their surroundings of vice, contributed ten thousand dollars toward the erection of the building, and judging from the support which their annual display of useful and fancy articles received from liberal purchasers, it is believed that the enlarging of their sphere of enterprise will be accompanied with corresponding encouregement. There are in Brooklyn, as well as on this side the water, multitudes of little ones, dragging out a half-wey existence in crowded lanes and hovels, whose condition precludes their admission, at once into our public schools. It is for the benefit of such that Industrial Schools are established, and here in Brooklyn is a large and cheerful "Home," which shall be a temporary refuge for all who will accept its guardian influence. It will be thoroughly dry, and prepared to receive occupants, early in the ensuing year.

The Academy was thrown open in all its departments, and partially lighted throughout, so that the visitors had an additional pleasure in the spacious promenades and in exploring the dim mysterious appertsinings of the stage and auditorium.

In the brilliantly illumineted concert hall one hundred and seventy-four children sang several appropriate choruses; and the efforts of one little girl elicited the praise of all listeners. She was, apperently, not over 12 years of age, and sang alone, with a voice of remarkable richness and power, "The Star-spengled Benner," holding the while a handsome specimen of the beloved emblem beside her, its silken folds falling protectingly above her youthful form. She is a poor child, but her voice will be a mine of wealth to her if it ever falls upon the ear of such auditors as rescued JENNY LIND and CATHARINE HAYES from obscurity.

Two noticeable features of the fair were, first, a table exclusively devoted to the sale of soldiers' garments, home-made, and of the richest and best material. Patrons bought them for the soldiers, returning them as soon as received, so that they may all go together in a box that is being made up for the "Ladies' Union Aid Society of St. Louis."

The second article that arrested the attention was the traditional *shoe*, occupied by the old lady that "had so many children she didn't know what to do." It is a curiosity of workmanship, and was sent by a friendly hand from the Palmetto State.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on the 5th inst., at 3½ o'clock, P. M., Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the Chair, assisted by WM. B. CROSBY, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, and JAMES LENOX, Esq.

Rev. Dr. WATZABUER read the 11th chapter of Isaiah and offered prayer.

Two new auxiliaries were recognized, both in Indiana.

Communications were received from agents, reporting their labors, especially among the soldiers in Western Virginia, Indiana, and from Mr. ROBERTS, agent in Oregon, in regard to the work in his field; from Rev. J. W. PRETTYMAN, M. D., in Bulgaria, giving an account of the distribution of the Scriptures in that country, and the mode of colportage; from Rev. DAVID TAUMBULL, Valparaiso, Chili, stating the encouraging labors of two colporteurs of the Valparaiso Bible Society; from Rev. ISAAC G. BLISS, Constantinople, giving an account of his visit to the Black Sea and Erzeroom, and the favorable change of feeling there toward Christianity and the Bible; from Rev. Dr. REVEL FLOERNCE, in regard to preparing the stereotype plates of the Italian Bible, the spread of the Scriptures in Italy, and asking grant of funds; from MANUEL FUSTER, Marseilles, asking books in the Spanish lenguege for distribution in Spain; and from Rev. PABLO SANCHEZ, of Gibraltar, in regard to our supplying Mr. FUSTER with commendations of his work, and asking books for distribution for himself.

Grants were made to MANUEL FUSTER, books in Spanish; Spanish Bibles for distribution in Venezuela; to Mr. PIZARON, books in several languages, for captains of vessels sailing to foreign ports; and over eleven thousand (11,000) volumes in English and German, for distribution among soldiers in various parts of the country, and for colored persons at Fortress Monroe, Hilton Head and Port Royal. These books are granted, some to auxiliary societies, some to agents, and some to chapiains in the army, or other responsible parties. These grants are in addition to what the various auxiliaries do on their own account.

The Beautiful Mirrors, Cornices and Portrait Frames, made by us for
COUNT RAMIREZ,
Of Cuba, will remain on exhibition at our store for a few days.
WHITTEMORE BROTHERS,
(Late Kimball, Whittemore & Co.)
No. 579 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, army, navy and traveling shirts, knit wool jackets, as also a complete variety of fine shirts, collars, hosiery, gloves, scarfs, ties, &c., at retail, by
SILLECK & CO.,
corner of Fulton and William sts.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shonider Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

DIED.

THRESHER.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 5, after a lingering illness, MINARD S. THRESHER, Sr., aged 66 years and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 138 West 16th-st., this day, (Sunday,) at 1 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 6, CORNELIUS H. CORNELL, Sr., aged 51 years, 11 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Putnam Lodge, No. 338, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 153 Forsyth-st., on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, without further notice. The remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

FANNING.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 6, THOMAS FANNING, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, 8th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 78 2d-av., without further invitation.

HOGAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 5, ROBERT HOGAN, M. D., aged 61 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Dec. 7, after a lingering illness of four months, ISABELLA, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Isaac and Sybil Card, aged 22 years, 5 months and 25 days.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

SPOONER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 6, AUGUSTUS W. O. SPOONER, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 357, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock, from St. Mary's Church, Glasson-av., near Myrtle.

SECORD.—In Westchester, on Friday morning, Dec. 6, THOMAS SECORD in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Eastchester, N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 633.—Dec. 7, 1861.
38, 75, 41, 68, 15, 61, 63, 55, 44, 19, 51, 24.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 634.—Dec. 7, 1861.
15, 22, 11, 26, 34, 23, 3, 21, 69, 37, 56, 73.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.



ESTABLISHED 1829.
LORIN BROOKS & SON,
434 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.,
Fine Winter Boots and Shoes,
Military (Riding and Marching,) Boots.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yonrselves and relief and health to your infants. Perrectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fewler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to yon, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that heve indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietnde, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of Jnne 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrnp for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 7, 1861.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	90	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '68 Cou.	97	
12,000	U. S. 6s, '74 Cou.	82½	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '71 Cou.	83	
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bs., '77.	82½	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	42½	
3,000	do	42½	
2,000	do	42½	
5,000	do	43	
2,000	N. Car. St. 6s	60	
2,000	Mo. State 6s	40	
11,000	Mo. 6s, ins. to H. & St. Jo. R.	48	
3,000	Cal. St. 7s	81½	
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st m.	105	
1,000	Bat. R. 2d m. b.	73	
500	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	87⅛	
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	38⅛	
4,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	99	
1,000	G. & C. 1st m.	82 100	
500	Lac & West. 1st mtg	96	
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d mtg	30	
40	Merchants' Bank	82	
200	Pacific M. S. Co.	830 81	
110	do	85	
200	do	b30. 85⅞	
15	do	85¼	
170	do	86	
200	do	s10 86	
200	do	s30 86⅛	
100	do	b30 86⅛	
50	do	86⅛	
60	do	86	
100	do	b10 86	
300	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	53	
33	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R	19	
50	N. Y. Cen R.	ots 77⅛	
350	do	76	
250	do	77⅝	
200	do	s15 77⅞	
100	do	b10 77⅞	
100	do	b60 78	
350	Erie Railway	31⅜	
500	do	31⅝	
100	do	b10 31⅝	
150	do	b30 31⅝	
50	do	31⅞	
100	Harlem R. Pref.	29¼	
50	do	29⅞	
100	do	30	
100	Erie Railway Pref.	53	
50	do	b30 52⅞	
125	Hud. Riv. R.	37	
50	do	37⅛	
150	Mich. Cen. Railroad	48⅝	
50	do	48⅝	
200	do	48⅛	
50	do	48⅝	
350	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	17⅜	
100	do	b30 17⅜	
110	Panama Railroad	111	
50	do	111⅜	
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	10⅝	
100	do	16	
33	Gal. & Chic. R.	70⅜	
100	do	70¾	
100	do	s10 70¾	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	32⅛	
600	do	32¾	
200	do	s10 32⅝	
100	do	b10 32⅝	
50	Chic. & Rock I. R.	53	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	82⅞	
10,000	do	83	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '74. Cou.	83	
10,000	U. S. 6s, '62 Cou.	99⅛	
2,000	Ill. Con. Bs., '76.	82	
2,000	Cal. St. 7s	82	
21,000	Bklyn C. W. 6s	97	
40	Rome & W. R.	41½	
150	Pac. M. S. Co.	87	
60	do	b30 87	
50	do	b30 86⅞	
200	do	s10 86⅝	
350	do	s30 86⅞	
100	do	b30 87	
200	do	86⅜	
7	do	86¾	
100	N. Y. Central R.	s60 78	
400	do	78¼	
100	do	b30 78¾	
50	do	78⅝	
15	Erie Railway	31⅜	
50	Micb. Cen. R.	48⅞	
200	do	b30 31	
250	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	17⅜	
100	Panama R.	s60 111	
50	Gal. & Chic. R.	70⅞	
50	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s30 32¾	
350	do	32⅞	
200	do	b30 33	
50	Chic. & Rock I. R.	53	

SATURDAY, Dec. 7—P. M.

The Stock market was strong, to-day, at an advance of ¼@1 ℔ cent. on the speculative list on Friday's sales. The news in the morning papers, both European and Southern, was favorably interpreted by the Street, and, in addition to this influence, the scarcity of supply in the leading Railway Stock, New-York Central, contributed to the advance. The price opened 77¾@78, as against 77½@¾ yesterday morning, and soon after advanced to 78¼ ℔ cent., finally closing 78¼@78½ ℔ cent. This stock, in its upward course, imparted firmness to Erie, Erie Preferred and several of the Western Roads, and the whole market in the afternoon presented a decidedly firm appearance—the more remarkable as being on the eve of important political advices from England. The following were about the last rates. The Tennessee 6 ℔ cents. were advanced 1@1½ ℔ cent. on the advices of the counter-revolution in the eastern part of the State:

Central	78⅛	Michigan Central	49
Erie	31½	Illinois Central	60⅜
Erie Preferred	53	Missouris	40¼
Rock Island	53	Tennessees	43
Toledo	32⅞	Pacific	86½
Michigan Southern	17⅜	Panama	111½
Mich. Guaranteed	38¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	93

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	80	American Exchange	80
Mechanics'	91	Chatham	60
America	87	Bank of N. America	80
City	104	Hanover	88
Phenix	90	Metropolitan	88
Chemical	400	Market	83
Fulton	115¾	Nassau	81
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	St. Nicholas	66
National	85	Marine	85
Commerce	80¼	Park	96
Mercantile	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	M. S. 7 ℔ c. ass. bds	59
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100¾	N. Ind. firsts	82
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	100¾	N. I. Gosh. L., '82	77
Erie firsts, '68	102⅛	Pac. R. guar. by Mo.	36
Erie seconds, ext. '64	101	Ill Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	87½
Erie thirds, '83	85	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	65
Erie fourths, '80	72½	T. H. & A. sec. 8 ℔ c. '70	25
Erie fifths, '78	67	L. S. & Mil. L. G. bds.	71
Buff., N. Y. & Erie firsts	70	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	80½
Hudson firsts, '69	104½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38¼
Hudson thirds, '75	76	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	30
Hudson con., '67	68¾	Gal. & Chi. firsts	99
Harlem firsts, '60-'73	96	Chi. & R. I. firsts	93¾
Harlem thirds, '63	73	L. E. & Wabash seconds	45
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '60-'72	90¼	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	92½
Mich. C. n. f., 8 ℔ c., '82	92	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	76
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c.	93½		

Annexed is the statement of the Illinois Central Railroad for November:

LAND DEPARTMENT.		
Acres construction lands sold	6,752.20 for	$94,810 04
Acres interest fund lands sold	289.56 for	3,090 24
Acres free lands sold	2,263.01 for	33,633 06
Total sales during the month of November, 1861	9,304.85 for	$131,533 36
To which add town lot sales		499 70
Total		$132,133 06
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1861	94,962.19 for	$1,432,683 67
Sold previously (net sales)	1,245,930.80 for	17,448,534 52
Total	1,440,892.99 for	$18,881,218 19
Construction bonds canceled previous to Nov. 30		$2,011,000 00
Collections in November on construction bond account		54,500 00
Collection in November for free land and interest accont		34,168 77
Total collections in November, 1861		2,099,668 77
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.		
Receipts from passengers		72,513 90
Receipts from freight		149,051 75
Receipts from mails		6,358 34
Receipts from rent of road		5,333 33
Receipts from other sources		2,626 50
Total receipts in the month of Nov., 1861		$235,883 82
Total receipts in the month of Nov., 1860		243,163 64
Total receipts since Jan. 1, 1861		2,609,008 60
Total receipts in corresponding period of 1860		2,439,652 72

Original land grant 2,595,000 acres—railway, 706 miles of main track, and 93 miles of sidings—113 engines—2,456 cars—funded debt $15,461,740.

	1856.	1857.	1858
Traffic	$2,434,557 69	$2,293,984 57	$1,976,588 52
Work'g expen's.	1444 546 19	1,791,231 14	1,418,364 80
Balance	$990,332 40	$502,733 43	$556,623 73
	1856.	1859.	1860.
Traffic	$2,114,448 98	$2,721,590 94	$3,668,370
Working expenses	1,489,579 52	1,693,403 30	
Balance	$624,869 46	$1,028,187 64	

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $611,318, including $26,557 for Treasury Notes and $108,000 for Customs; Payments, $2,021,784 including redeemed 6 ℔ cent. notes. Balance this afternoon, $6,668,370.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 17 bbls. Ashes, 16,411 bbls. Flour, 66,040 bushels Wheat, 49,748 bushels Corn, 1,428 bushels Rye, 12,820 bushels Barley, 19,935 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 4,628 packages Provisions, 925 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 42 bbls., at $5 56¼ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 449 bbls., including 278 bbls. Pots and 171 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—A moderate inquiry prevails for Western Yellow, at 32c. @33c. ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand from the trade is quite limited; supplies on hand are gensrally fair for the season; prices, however, of desirable styles of work, especially such as are wanted for army use, are well supported. In Boston, business has been quiet during the week. The Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, says: "All desirable and seasonable work sustains full prices and is held firm, with a small stock. Orders continne to come forward from the West, and there is evidsntly no surplus of goods in that section; and from the New-England and Provincial trade there is still a fair inquiry. Grain work has been sought for, but as manufacturers are now turning it out, supplies are on the increase, and the demand is likely to be soon filled. Seme manufacturers are still busy on army contracts, but, with the exception of Grain work, are turning out very few goods for general trade. The Spring trade will not commence until about the middle of January, and there is likely to be very little preparation much before that time. The Union Army moves onward in the meantime, and opens markets South and Southwest to our trade, the Spring trade will evidently be all our manufacturers could desire, as the stock of goods is evidently exhausted in all places now in possession of the rebels. No shipments to California from this port or New-York the past week. There is a fair inquiry for that market. The quantity cleared at the Custom-house has been as follows:—

	1861.	1860.
For the week cases	368	1,879
Since January 1	83,189	186,389
Total	83,557	188,268

COFFEE—The principal inquiry has been for Rio, of which 3,600 bags have been disposed of since our last, at 16¼c. @16c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—The demand continues fair for desirable lots, and prices are steadily advancing. The stock has been reduced very materially. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,000 bales. Middlings are now quoted at 31c. @31½c. ℔ lb., some holders asking even higher rates.

COAL—Has been less freely purchased since our last, 700 tons have been disposed of, including, according to Mr. OLNEY, 200 tons Scotch Parrott, at $3 70; 161 tons Halliburton House Cannel, $7 25; 75 tons Parrott House, $6 25; 196 tons New-Pelton Main, $5; 132 tons Peasley Cross Gas, $6 12½; and 45 tons Peasley Cross House, ex. yard, $8 25, cash.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in lively demand, at 22½c. @23¼c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are quiet, ye firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand is somewhat brisker, to-day, for State and Western Flour, and in view of the reduced arrivals holders are less eager to sell. Prices are tending upward. The decline in freights tends to encourage shippers to buy freely. The reported sales since our last have been 21,500 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 40@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $5 65@$5 90, mainly at $5 70@$5 75; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 45; Superfine Western, very inferior to choice, at $5 40@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wiscousin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 70@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 @80 $5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45	@$5 55
Extra State	5 65	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 6 75
Fancy Genessee	5 95	@ 6 00
Extra Genessee	6 05	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 05	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at full prices; sales 1,950 bbls., at $5 65@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and buoyant, including superfine at $5 45 @$5 50; extra at $5 70@$6 75, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,200 bbls. Rye Flour attracts more attention at $3 10@$4 50 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in good demand, part for shipment, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand for shipments, at buoyant prices. The receipts since our last have been light. The reported sales reach 241,000 bnsbels, including White Canada at $1 40@$1 43; Canada Club at $1 29@$1 30; White Western, $1 37@$1 45; Amber do. at $1 38@$1 40; Red Western, inferior to prime, (Winter,) at $1 32@$1 37; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, $1 30@$1 31; Millwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 26@$1 29½; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 25@$1 27; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice, at $1 20@$1 26; Red State, at $1 26@$1 33, ℔ bushel. Corn is in good demand at rising prices; sales 138,000 bushels at 63c. @65c. for poor to strictly Prime Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 64c. @65c. for sound; 65c. for do., in store; 66c. @67c. for Western Yellow, and 70c. @71c. for Western White, ℔ bushel. Oats continue plenty and heavy, including Canadian, at 44c. @45c.; Western at 44½c. @45½c., and State at 45c. @45½c., afloat, ℔ bnsbel. Rye is more active at 84c. @86c. ℔ bushel; sales 10,800 bush. Barley is in request and is firm; sales 3,700 bushels, including Canada at 78c. @80c., and State at 75c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is more sought after to-day, at 65c. @70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The receipts have been somewhat heavier; the demand has been moderate; prices have favored buyers slightly. The week's business in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thus: "*Dry Hides*—A fair demand has prevailed from the trade during the week at lower rates, and importers manifesting more willingness to make concessions, sales to a moderate extent have been effected. Of 8,700 Dry California sarived this week per *Twilight*, most have been taken by the trade. *Wet-Salted Hides*—Domestic Slaughters are in limited demand only, and prices are unsettled. We notice the arrival of a small parcel from California ex *Twilight*, which will probably be stored on landing, as this description and Foreign are entirely neglected by buyers. *Calcutta Hides*—Some inquiry is made for this description, but the disparity in the views of buyers and sellers is too great to allow of transactions." Week's receipts 13,572 hides; week's sales 27,000 hides, including 1,500 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 22c., 6 mos., usual selection; 2,500 dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., 21½c., 6 months, usual selection: 8,000 dry California, 23 lbs., 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,100 dry Maracaibo, 24 lbs., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,300 do., 22 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 570 dry Central American, 18 lbs., 18c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,000 dry Salted Pernambuco, 27 lbs., to arrive, private terms; 368 dry Lagusyra, 24 lbs., on private terms; 200 dry Salted Chili, 29 lbs., 18c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,200 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 6¾c. @6¾c. cash; 2,000 City and Country Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., on private terms; 200 Western Slaughter, 78 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 267,300, (same time last year 157,520—year before 246,600,) and 1,085 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,500 Horse, 3,000 E. I. Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Continne in demand and are firm, including new at 15c. @23c. for poor to choice, ℔ lb.

HEMP—Sales have been made here and in Boston of 5,000 bales Manilla at 6¾c. @7c., closing at 7c. ℔ lb., 6 months' credit; 5 tons clean Russian at $235 ℔ ton, same credit, and 600 bales Jute on private terms.

IRON—American Pig has been in active request, including No. 1 at $19@$19 50, cash, ℔ ton; 1,200 tons No. 1 Anthracite Pig were sold in Philadelphia during the week at $18@$18 50, cash, and $20, 6 months' credit.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. WEIBEL & WEINEMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The market has continued to ruie very quiet during the week. Prices may be quoted about one-half cent easier on hitherio prevailing outside rates. Receipts considerable—sales moderate. Several thousand sides of buffalo leather have been shipped to Hamburg within the last few days, and will no doubt find a ready market. Oak Sole has undergone little variation. The market is moderately animated, with fair sales at unchanged prices. Week's receipts of Sole Leather 68,700 sides.".

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, at; $12 50@$13 for Mess, and $8 50@$9 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales, 800 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 4¾c. @4¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are selling in lots at 4¼c. @5¾c. for old Hams, 6c. @7c. for new do.; 3¾c. @4¼c. for old Shoulders, 5c. @5¼c. for new do., ℔ lb. Bacon has not varied; sales 250 boxes, at 7c. @8c. ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,600 tierces and bbls., prime to choice, at 8½c. @9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is inquired for and is steady, sales, since our last, 350 bbls., at $13 50@$13 87½ for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new repacked Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20; India Mess, $21 50@$22 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 11c. @15c. for Western, and 15c. @21c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling freely at 5½c. @8c. ℔ lb.

RICE—The demand has been limited for all kinds, including Carolina, at $6 75@$7 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Deer are ssisble and steady. The recent arrivals of Central American found ready sale at 45c. @48c.; 5,000 lbs. San Juan also sold at 42c. Goat are quiet, being held above the views of buyers. 172 bales Matamoras have been received *via* Havana.

SALTPETRE—Sales, in Boston, 400 bags Crude, to arrive, at 11c. cash, the market continuing quite firm.

SEEDS—Sales of 3,500 bags Calcutta Linseed were made in Boston, at $2 25 cash, ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Sales, since our last, 1,100 hhds., including Cuba at 7¼c. @8¾c., and English Island at 7¼c.; also, 530 boxes Havana, at 8c. @9¼c. ℔ lb.

WOOL—Some holders are more eager to sell and disposed to make some concessions to buyers. The demand, however, is moderate. The reported sales comprise 100,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 46c. @49c.; 25,000 lbs. do. pulled at 46c. @47c.; 300 bales California on private terms; 60 bales East India at 26c. @32c.; 57 bales Kalmuck at 11c., and 157 bales Smyrna on private terms. In Boston, sales were made of 150,000 lbs. fleece and pulled, at prices ranging from 45c. @54c. ℔ lb., as to quality; 862 bales Mediterranean, South American and other kinds at full prices. Sales in Philadelphia, 150,000 lbs. common to good and prime quality Domestic at 50c. @55c., cash, ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 48,000 lbs., 9¼c. @9½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 20c. @20¼c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate, today, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour 2s. @2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 8d. @8¼d.; Corn, 7¾d. @8d., ℔ bushel; Beef. 5s. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d. @30s., and by steamer, 60s.; Butter and Cheese, 30s. @35s., and by steamer, 90s.; Tallow, 25s., ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 7½d. @2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8¾d. @9¼d. ℔ bushel; Resin. 2s. 9d.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. @30s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 7½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8¾d. @9d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Cheese, 40s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d. @35s.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton. For an Irish port direct, Corn in bulk, at 10½d. ℔ bushel. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ℔ bbl., and Wheat 18c. ℔ bushel. For Antwerp—Rye, (10,000 bushels,) in bulk, at 10d. ℔ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 1,100 tons, to Hong Kong, coal, at $10 Mexican; a brig, 199 tons, to Madeira, $1,625, and back from Messina on private terms; a brig hence to Rio Grande and back to United States or Europe, £4 10s.; a Br. brig, 152 tons, to south side Cuba and back, $1,200; one, 170 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; one, 180 tons, back from Cienfuegos, 40c.; a bark, 284 tons, to Cardenas and back, Molasses, $3 12½; a brig, 226 tons, to Cabarien, Cuba, Shooks, 45c. @50c.; a bark, 342 tons, to Havana and back, $3,250; a British brig, 137 tons, to a Windward Island, $1,450; a bark to the Mediterranean, Staves, and a British schooner, 100 tons, back from south side Cuba, on private terms.

TO DESTROY THE TURNIP-FLY.—Mr. Wimball, of Adermaston, England, has taken out a patent for destroying the turnip-fly and other insects injurious to crops, and it may be useful in the same manner for destroying the cotton-fly and the wheat-midge in our country. The apparatus consists of a small furnace placed on a small wheelbarrow, the fire being operated by a revolving fan-blast, through a strap from a pulley on the wheel-shaft. On the top of the furnace is a tube chimney, bent downwards, and capable of being turned in any direction. Sulphur is thrown in small pieces, from time to time, on the fire, and the blast directs the gases thus generated through the bent smoke-tube among the plants on which the insects are operating. This appears to be a useful inveution, and one not expensive or difficult for a farmer to carry into practice.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

CULTIVATING MIXED VARIETIES OF WHEAT.—Selected samples of distinct varieties of wheat are now generally cultivated in Scotland. It may be questioned however, if the practice has much to recommend it beyond securing a pure variety for sale or for resowing. At one time the wheat usually grown was a mixture or a number of varieties of white wheats, including velvet-eared and occasionally bearded heads. There are districts in England and on the Continent, where a mixture is still preferred. In some instances in England, red and white wheats are grown mixed, from the belief that the produce of grain is on the whole more uniform, and larger, and the sample brings a higher price in the market, than when either the white or the red variety are grown seperately. This is the general result in those localities where the wheat crop is liable to become affected with mildew. With more attention to the cultivation of wheat in Scotland, selection has been carried out, and the greater portion of the wheats in cultivation are true to their kinds. It is, therefore, important to ascertain whether, by cultivating genuine or unmixed varieties, the produce per acre is not impaired, and, as a consequence, the money return less, than when a mixture of varieties are grown. Several eminent physiologists state that a mixture of kinds of any of the seed-producing plants usually yield a larger amount of seeds; and this opinion is very general among farmers where the growing of mixtures of the cereals and legnminous plants are carried out. It is supposed by physiologists that the different varieties spread their roots at different depths in the soil, and thus draw a larger amount of the constituents of plant-life from the soil. Perhaps something is due to the difference of produce in the different varieties, arising from the character of the season, climate and soil. There are several recorded experiments which support this belief, but more experiments are required to elucidate this question.—*North British Agriculturist.*

SEVENTY SWARMS OF BEES AT WAR.—Ezra Dipple, a well-known citizen of this town, and for many years engaged extensively in the management of bees, communicates to us the following interesting particulars of a battle among his bees: He had seventy swarms of bees, about equally divided on the east and west side of his house. On Sunday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the weather being warm and the windows open, his house was suddenly filled with bees, which forced the family to flee at once to the neighbors. Mr. Dipple, after getting well protected against his assailants, proceeded to take a survey, and, if possible, learn the cause which had disturbed them. The seventy swarms appeared to be out, and those on one side of the house were arrayed in battle against those on the other side; and such a battle was perhaps never before witnessed. They filled the air, covering a space of more than one acre of ground, and fought desperately for more than three hours—not for "spoils," but for conquest; and while at war, no living thing could exist in the vicinity. They stung a large flock of Shanghai chickens, nearly all of which died, and persons passing along the road-side were obliged to make haste to avoid their stings. A little after six o'clock quiet was restored, and the living bees returned to their hives, leaving the slain almost literally covering the ground, since which but few have appeared around the hives, and those apparently stationed as sentinels to watch the enemy. But two young swarms were entirely destroyed, and aside from the terrible slaughter of bees no injury was done. Neither party was victorious, and they only ceased on the approach of night, and from utter prostration. The occasion of this strange warring among the bees is not easily accounted for; and those most conversant with their management never before witnessed or heard of such a spectacle as here narrated.—*Conneaut (Ohio Reporter*

COWS VERSUS HORSES.—At a plowing match held on the estate of the Right Hon. Earl DUCIE, Crummel Park, we noticed, says *Bell's Messenger*, a team of cows, engaged in plowing at one end of the field, and as they appeared to excite a tolerable amount of attention, we thought it worth while to make a note or two on the spot. The animals were polled cows in full milk, and belonged to Mr. JOHN EVANS, of Woodford, Gloucestershire, who is, we believe, a small enterprising farmer. Two of the cows were rather old; the hindmost one, the owner assured us, had been worked regularly during the last seven years, had had a calf every year, and one season was worked up to the day previous to calving. The middle cow was a three-year old, and this was her second season, the owner putting his cows to the plow at two years old. Our readers must bear in mind that these cows were in full milk, being milked twice every day; on very hot days it was found necessary to milk them three times. Mr. Evans assured us that the cows gave more and richer milk when they were regularly worked, and that the goods were larger in amount, as well as better in quality; to use his own words, when there was a less quantity of goods made, his wife would tell him that he had not worked the cows so much, which was invariably the fact. Our readers will, of course, imagine that the cows were, and ought to be, well fed; hay, oil-cake, bran and chaff, we were told, was the food given them during their working time. We give no opinion as to the policy of working dairy cows as above, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions; we must say we thought it rather slow work, although the plowing was pretty well done, and there seemed no lack of strength or will on the part of the cows.

TO MAKE GOOD WINTER BUTTER.—At the annual meeting of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society at Watertown, on the 14th of January, a tub of superior Winter-made butter was exhibited by Mr. Daniel Parker, of that town, for which a premium was awarded by the Discretionary Committee. "The butter," says the *Northern Journal*, "was quite as yellow as much of the Fall-made sent to market, and the flavor so fine that we obtained of Mr. Parker the mode of manufacture. He states that, as soon as he had finished milking the pails are set into kettles, where they are allowed to remain thirty minutes; then the milk is strained into pans and allowed to stand until the cream is ready to be taken off, which will depend upon the temperature of the room in which it is set. Before churning, the cream must be kept in a warm room at least twelve hours; then it will require churning less than an hour. He washes his butter immediately after taking it out of the churn, and at the same time salts it. His cows had been fed on clover hay, without grain or roots, for six weeks previous to the time of making this sample. Butter made in this way is perfectly sweet, of a good color, and will bring from two to four cents per pound more in market than that manufactured in the ordinary way. It is worthy the attention of farmers."

WORKING COWS.—We find a communication in the Ohio *Cultivator* as to the mistaken exemption of cows from labor, from which the following extract is taken: "I do not think cows are much better than women, or than mares; and so I am of the opinion they might work as well as the female man and the female horse. In Germany they have to do it, and the owner is greatly the gainer, while the cow is none the worse off for having to work. Many a small farmer could make money did he work his cows, while, when he does his work with oxen or horses, he expends all his profits upon those animals and their feed, which keeps him poor. Let him have four cows, and to plow, use two half of the forenoon, and then change; and so in the afternoon, milking them three times a day. In resting time they could be grazing or eating mown grass. A little grain must be fed, but this would repay in the greater abundance of milk and butter. How proud I should feel, were I a farmer, to drive my team of four fat cows to market with a load of grain, produced with the aid of cow labor. My neighbors might laugh at me while using my cows upon the farm; but when I should have realized the fruits of their labor, and the saving of oxen and horse flesh, my turn would come to laugh."

BURNING POTATO VINES.—According to the Massachusetts *Ploughman*, potato vines should be thrown into heaps and burned, for the most plausible theory in regard to the potato rot is, that it is caused by a very minute insect, not visible to the naked eye. By burning the vines, therefore, we may catch millions of them and send them where they came from—for the vines are of but very little value as manure, and their ashes are better than their stems buried in the soil. A very reasonable supposition in regard to the rot is, that it is caused by a poisonous little insect, too minute to be readily discerned, yet numerous enough to cause destruction to that root which is almost the sole food of millions of our race. If, as we conjecture, a small poisionous insect is the cause, we can outflank and subdue him by fire and water. Let the vines have the fire, and let the tubers, at the time of planting, be dipped into potash water, to kill the little nits that adhere to them.

PICKLED EGGS.—Boil the eggs until very hard; when cold, shell them and cut them in halves lengthways. Lay them carefully in large-mouthed jars, and pour over them scalding vinegar, well seasoned with whole pepper, allspice, a few pieces of ginger, and a few cloves of garlic. When cold, tie up closely, and let them stand a month. They are then fit for use. With cold meat they are a most delicious and delicate pickle

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 26
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 7
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Sonthampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Sonthampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Sonthampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 11
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Hansa	New-York	Sonthampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, at 5½ P. M.

PERSONAL.

THE FAMILY AND FRIENDS OF MR ISAAC W. JONES, who lost his life while passing to the rear cars by order of the conductor, on the Tuesday evening 5½ P. M. New-Jersey Central Railroad train, will be thankful for any information relative to the conversation between the conductor and deceased. Address J. R. JONES, No. 184 Court-st., Brooklyn, or GEO. E. JONES, No. 191 Pearl-st., New-York.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed Teeth and Roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 BOND-ST. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; Bone and Amalgum, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WARREN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Court and Smith-sts., South Brooklyn. Rev. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D. D., Pastor. The religious exercises in this church, on SUNDAY, 8th inst., will be conducted throughout the day by the Association of Praying Brethren, under the leadership of J. R. ANDERSON, Esq. Hours of service, 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. Friends of the cause are cordially invited. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

BILLS APPROVED BY MAJOR HAGNER, for
ORDNANCE STORES,
PAYABLE IN WASHINGTON,
Purchased by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

WAR CLAIMS.

APPROVED BILLS PAYABLE BY ANY OF THE DISBURSING OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS IN NEW-YORK OR AT WASHINGTON,
PURCHASED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

NAVY AGENCY.

CONTRACTORS AND OTHER CLAIMS,
APPROVED BY NAVY AGENT IN NEW-YORK,
PURCHASED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Chamberlain's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1859, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payment.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer at Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when such proposals will be opened in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit, certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or of New-York or Boston, for the amount bid for, which will be held as security for the faithful performance of the bids, and returned to the owners of their order.

As it is probable that no bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment in funds at the time of such acceptance, parties whose bids may be accepted will be required within ten days after notice of acceptance to make payment.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of ten years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

The laws comprising the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the same has to public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in Canada will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

Making purchase and collections upon the Canadas, and issue credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Coupon Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Tenders for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 16th of December inst. by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.

SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on and after the 1st day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 14th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company which becomes due on the first day of December, 1861, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., Treasurer's Office, Nov. 30, 1861.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of this Company Dec. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent. payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY—Are prepared to pay the interest now due on all their mortgage bonds. The bonds may be presented at the Office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 20 William-st., New-York, to H. C. KINGSLEY.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 26, 1861.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 30 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., Williamsport, at 95 cents.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 302 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.
Stock Capital, (all paid in)..... $500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861..... 1,047,436
Liabilities..... 14,550

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security and dividends.

SETTLES FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS of all business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 33⅓ per cent.
2d " " " 8, '58, 50 "
3d " " " 14, '59, 50 "
4th " " " 12, '60, 45 "
5th " " " 5, '61, 35 "

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMONT, Sec.
CHAS PECK, Assist. Sec.

PARIS BOOTS JUST RECEIVED FROM the celebrated manufactures of "Forr" and "Méliés." FERRIS & SON, Bootmakers, No. 81 Nassau-st.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D. Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 631 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 655 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
Nos. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 631 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in the present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of severe diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Conghs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 43 6th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge of his office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S Great Benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

NO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION AND COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent—C. H. THOMSON retiring from the firm. The subscribers will sign in liquidation.

W. S. THOMSON
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861. C. H. LANGDON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the manufacture and sale of the Crown Skirts, at their new store, No. 361 Broadway, under the firm of W. S. THOMSON, LANGDON & CO.

W. S. THOMSON,
C. H. LANGDON,
FREDERIC C. JONES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1861. W. F. RICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, and known as the firm of BATES & MULFORD, do this day, by mutual consent, dissolve.

JOB BATES,
A. H. MULFORD.

The undersigned continues business at No. 780 6th-av.
A. H. MULFORD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1861.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, COMMR OF GRAND AND ELM STS.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1862. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Committee on Supplies.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET.
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES!—Warm your rooms by the new patent gas stove. No dirt! No ashes!! No coal to carry!! Economical! Cheap! Portable!!! New-York Gas Stove Works, No. 441 Broadway, below Canal-st.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.		Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sores, Ulcers, Scald-head, Sore Nipples of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y.—Jan. 3, Winter term opens. Special advantages. Military drill under an experienced officer. Classical instruction given by a Yale graduate. Two gentlemen, professors in piano music; Madam Stephan instructs in vocalization; native teacher instructs in French. $120 a year pays board and tuition in common English; $200 a year pays the whole bill, including all extras.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE SECond Term of this department of the University will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 9. Students who have studied law for one year or more can graduate in May if they attend this Department for the next two terms, and are qualified to practice. The instruction is thorough and practical. For further particulars, apply at the Law Library of the University, at 2 o'clock P. M.

AS BOOKKEEPERS.—THIS BEING THE season for young men to qualify themselves for business, attention is invited to our terms: Double-entry Bookkeeping, $10—lessons unlimited; Penmanship and Arithmetic, $5 per quarter—20 lessons; Ladies' Writing, 20 lessons, $2. PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Mr. M. Whitehead, No. 107 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

INSTRUCTION IN THE FRENCH LANguage, and on the piano or guitar, will be given in exchange for a furnished bedroom, by an accredited teacher, with the use of his piano, if wanted. Schools attended on moderate terms. Apply, for three days, to OMEGA, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—TAUGHT IN NEWYork and Brooklyn by Señor ALBERTO DE TORNOS, from Madrid. Professor in the best schools of these cities. New-York, No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Brooklyn, at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$40 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY educated, of several years' experience as tutor in best City families, has a few hours unoccupied. Instruction given in Greek, Latin, French, German, Mathematics and English branches. Boys prepared for College. The highest testimonials furnished. Address TUTOR, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT IN the first schools of this city, desires an engagement for a few hours daily, in a family or school, to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable references given. Address B. T., Visiting Teacher, Madison-square Post-office.

MILITARY.—WANTED, AN EXCELLENT teacher of drill—one who is a bachelor, and who likes to reside in the school. Apply immediately, at the Staten Island Military Institute, Chesnut Grove, five minutes' from Vanderbilt's Landing, Pier No. 2. Six cents fare.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN EXCELlent resident teacher of book-keeping and mathematics; a batchelor. Call at the Staten Island Military Institute, Chestnut Grove, 5 minutes from Vanderbilt Landing, Boat Pier No. 2; six cents fare.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady of experience, a situation as governess for young children; would act as daily or resident governess as desired. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1861, at 12 Noon, the following described securities, viz.: Sixty-nine (69) Bonds of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, of Kentucky, of $800 each, with the past due and other Coupons.

And also a certificate, which purports to entitle the owner thereof to twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars ($24,800) of the new stock of said Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, to be issued under the plan of relief adopted by said Company June 1, 1858, as expressed in said certificate, the said bonds and Stock being now held as collateral security.

Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1861.
GODMAN & JESUP, Attorneys,
No. 11 Broadway. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

P. C. BOLKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, DEC. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the valuable stores and dwellings known as Nos. 3 6 and 312 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Maps may be obtained of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., or of H. P. BATES, Esq., No. 11 President-st., Brooklyn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mercer sts., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
SCOTIA, (now building.) EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec'r. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 16 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Touching at Cork Harbor, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER..... SATURDAY, Dec. 7
CITY OF BALTIMORE..... SATURDAY, Dec. 14
KANGAROO..... SATURDAY, Dec. 21

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY..... Nov. 11 | TUESDAY..... Jan. 7, 1862
TUESDAY..... Dec. 10 | TUESDAY..... Feb. 4, 1862

Passage money to Nassau..... $45
Passage money to Havana..... 60

All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 29 North River

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. Pope Assigned to the Command of all the National Forces between the Missouri and Osage Rivers—The Whereabouts of Price, &c.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Saturday, Dec. 7.

Gen. Fort has been assigned to the command of all the National forces between the Missouri and Osage Rivers. This force constitutes the larger part of the army which Gen. Fremont took to Springfield. Busy preparations are now being made for the establishment of Winter-quarters for the troops.

Gen. Price is still south of the Osage, and is losing more men by desertion and the expiration of the time of service, than he has gained by his proclamation.

REBEL OUTRAGES AT INDEPENDENCE.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, Dec. 7.

A band of rebels entered Independence last night and arrested several Union men, and forced them to take an oath that they would not take up arms against the Southern Confederacy.

This morning they took possession of the stage bound for Lexington, but through the influence of some secession citizens it was restored.

A NATIONAL FORAGING PARTY CAPTURED.

SEDALIA, Mo., Saturday, Dec. 7.

To-day, ten six-mule teams, while on a foraging expedition about eight miles west of this place, were seized by a party of rebels, and the teamsters taken prisoners.

GEN. HALLECK'S STAFF.

The following general order gives the officers who form the Staff of the new Commander of Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, St. LOUIS, Nov. 30, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 19.—The following officers of the Staff and Staff Corps of this Department, having reported for duty at headquarters, will be recognized and obeyed accordingly:

Chief of Staff and Ch. Eng.—Brig.-Gen. G. W. CULLUM.
Asst. Chief of Staff at Headquarters.....} Brig.-Gen. S. Hamilton.
Asst. Adj.-Gen. at Headquarters.....} Capt. J. C. Kelton.
Asst. Adjt. General.....Capt. William McMichael.
Asst. Adjt. General.....Capt. S. M. Preston.
Chief Quartermaster.....Maj. Robert Allen.
Chief of Subsistence.....Capt. Thomas J. Haines.
Chief Medical Director....Surgeon J. J. B. Wright.
Chief Paymaster.....T. P. Andrews.
Asst. Engineer and A.D. C..Lt.-Col. J. B. McPherson.
Chief of Topographical Eng. and A. D. C.....} Col. George Thom.
A.D.C. on Topograph. duty Col. Richard D. Cntts.
Chief of Ordnance.....Capt. Frank. D. Callender.
Chief of Artillery.....Lt.-Col. James Totten.
Acting Aid.....Capt. John Hoskin.

By order of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.
J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

IMPORTANT ORDERS FROM GEN. HALLECK.

THE TREATMENT OF SPIES AND REBELS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, St. LOUIS, Wednesday, 4, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.—1. Lieut.-Col. BERNARD G. FARRAR is hereby appointed Provost-Marshal-General of this Department. Capt. GEORGE E. LEIGHTON is Provost-Marshal of the City of St. Louis and its vicinity. All local Provost Marshals will be subject to the orders of the Provost-Marshal General, who will receive his instructions direct from these headquarters.

2. It is represented that there are numerous rebels and spies within our camps, and in the territory occupied by our troops, who give information, aid and assistance to the enemy; that rebels, scattered through the country, threaten and drive out loyal citizens, and rob them of their property; that they furnish the enemy with arms, provisions, clothing, horses and means of transportation; and that insurgents are banding together in several of the interior counties for the purpose of assisting the enemy to rob, marand, and to lay waste the country. All such persons are by the laws of war in every civilized country, liable to capital punishment. The mild and indulgent course heretofore pursued toward this class of men has utterly failed to restrain them from such unlawful conduct. The safety of the country and the protection of the lives and property of loyal citizens justify and require the enforcement of a more severe policy. Peace and war cannot exist together. We cannot at the same time extend to rebels the rights of peace and enforce against them the penalties of war. They have forfeited their civil rights as citizens by making war against the Government, and upon their own heads must fall the consequences.

3. Commanding officers of Districts, Posts and Corps, will arrest and place in confinement all persons in arms against the lawful authorities of the United States, or who give aid, assistance or encouragement to the enemy. The evidence against persons arrested will be reduced to writing and verified on oath, and the originals or certified copies of such affidavits will be immediately furnished to the Provost-Marshal-General in this city. All arms, ammunition and other personal property required for the use of the army, such as horses, wagons, provisions, &c., belonging to persons so in arms, or so assisting and encouraging the enemy, will be taken possession of, and turned over and accounted for. Such property, not of a proper character for issue, will be examined by a Board of Officers, and sold as directed by the army regulations.

4. Commissions will be ordered from these headquarters for the trial of persons charged with aiding and assisting the enemy, the destruction of bridges, roads and buildings, and the taking of public or private property for hostile purposes; and also for the condemnation of property taken by or forces from disloyal inhabitants for the use of the army.

5. In all certificates given for private property taken for public use, in accordance with Gen. Orders No. 8 of this Department, it will be stated whether the property was taken from loyal or disloyal persons, and as a test of the loyalty of persons claiming to be such, from whom property is so taken, officers commanding districts, posts, divisions or separate brigades, are authorized to appoint some competent and reliable officer to require and administer the usual oath of allegiance to the United States.

6. All persons found in disguise as pretended loyal citizens, or under other false pretences, within our lines, giving information to, or communicating with the enemy, will be arrested, tried, condemned and shot as spies. It should be remembered that in this respect the laws of war make no distinction of sex, all are liable to the same penalty.

7. Persons not commissioned or enlisted in the service of the so-called Confederate States, who commit acts of hostility, will not be treated as prisoners of war, but will be held and punished as criminals. And all persons found guilty of murder, robbery, theft, pillaging and marauding, under whatever authority, will either be shot, or otherwise less severely punished, as is prescribed by the rules and articles of war, or authorized by the usages and customs of war in like cases.

8. The law of military retaliation has fixed and well-established rules. While it allows no cruel or barbarous acts on our part in retaliation for like acts of the enemy, it permits any retaliatory measures within the prescribed limits of military usage. If the enemy murders and robs Union men, we are not justified in murdering and robbing other persons who are in a legal sense enemies to our Government, but we may enforce on them the severest penalties justified by the laws of war, for the crimes of their fellow-rebels. The rebel forces in the southwestern counties of this State have robbed and plundered the peaceful non-combatant inhabitants, taking from them clothing and means of subsistence. Men, women and children have alike been stripped and plundered. Thousands of such persons are finding their way to this city, barefooted, half-clad, and in a destitute and starving condition. Humanity and justice require that these sufferings should be relieved, and that the outrages committed upon them should be retaliated upon the enemy. The individuals who have directly caused these sufferings are at present mostly beyond our reach. But there are in this city, and in other places within our lines, numerous wealthy Secessionists who render aid, assistance and encouragement to those who commit these outrages. They do not themselves rob and plunder, but they abet and countenance these acts in others. Although less bold, they are equally guilty. It is therefore ordered and directed that the Provost-Marshals immediately inquire into the condition of the persons so driven from their homes, and that measures be taken to quarter them in the houses and to feed and clothe them at the expense of avowed Secessionists, and of those who are found guilty of giving aid, assistance and encouragement to the enemy.

9. The laws of the United States confiscate the property of any master in a slave used for insurrectionary purposes. Should Congress extend this penalty to the property of all rebels in arms, or giving aid, assistance and encouragement to the enemy, such provisions will be strictly enforced. Military men do not make laws, but they should obey and enforce them when made.

Where the necessities of service require it, the labor of citizens, slaves, and even prisoners, may be employed in the construction of defences, but no one will be forced to such work except orders from these Headquarters, except in case of siege or attack. All persons so employed will be fed and quartered at the public expense, and an account be taken of their labor, to be [illegible] by the War Department. [illegible] strictly guarded, and kept as [illegible] with the operations [illegible] be regarded as so[illegible] but they are certainly justified by the laws of war, and it is believed they are not only right but necessary; it is, therefore, expected that all loyal citizens in this Department, will assist the military authorities in strictly enforcing them. There is already a large military force in this State, which is daily increasing in efficiency and increasing in [illegible] and discipline, and in a few weeks this force will be able not only to expel or punish all traitors and rebels, but also to strike the enemy in his strongholds. All communications relating to prisoners of war will be directed to the Provost-Marshal-General, to whom all [illegible] before the Commanding General daily, [illegible] hours.

By order of Major-Gen. HALLECK.
J. C. KELTON, A. A. G.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—COL. HARNEY RECOMMENDS TO THE LEGISLATURE IMMEDIATE CONFISCATION OF THE NEGROES OF REBELS—DOINGS IN FRANKFORT—REPORTS FROM SOUTHERN KENTUCKY, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1861.

Louisville, like Baltimore, regards the President's Message as a patriotic document, admirably suited to the times. Loyal Kentuckians rejoice at his proclaimed desire to adhere, so far as he can, to his past policy, principles and purposes; to obey the dictates of prudence, as well as the obligations of law; not to be in haste to determine what radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as disloyal, are indispensable; to prevent the conflicts degenerating into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle; and to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part. This Message must confirm Kentucky's confidence in the National conservatism and good sense of President LINCOLN and his Administration, political and military.

His recommendations about the colonization of the slaves thrown upon the Government and some of the States for disposal, and the acquisition of suitable territory for this object, will, in my opinion, receive much favorable attention from his fellow-Kentuckians, at home and in Washington. They will produce much respectful discussion in Frankfort and Washington, and the legislative majorities in both Capitals may conclude that they indicate the most wise, patriotic, and humane course possible, all circumstances considered.

His recommendation of a direct railroad connection between Kentucky and Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina, with be acted on. Kentucky will cooperate will Congress in selecting and constructing the line.

Representative HARNEY, in his *Democrat* of to-day, says: "No one objects to the confiscation of the negroes of rebels. We recommend to the State Legislature to confiscate the property of these in rebellion to the use of the State Government. The State can own slave property, and dispose of it at will. This property could be held as security to loyal men from this State, whose property in the South has been seized. There should be no delay, for if the State does not take some such step, Congress, in defence of Union men, may."

Our Legislature would do well to confer and concur with Congress in some general plan for the disposal of rebels' slaves. The President's colonization plan, while applicable to confiscated slaves everywhere, suggests to Kentucky a consideration and indorsement which she cannot overlook,—relief from direct taxes.

The Kentucky Senate, by 21 to 1, has adopted the Prall resolution, invoking and pledging the whole energies of the Commonwealth for the overthrow of the rebellion, and the restoration and maintenance of the National Government everywhere.

The House, yesterday, by 64 to 8, passed Mr. UNDERWOOD'S resolution, authorizing the Military Board to issue, on the requisition of the proper officers, an additional blanket to each non-commissioned officer, private, musician, farrier, blacksmith and teamster of the Kentucky troops in the field.

Both branches have passed a resolution of inquiry into the condition of Northeastern Kentucky. The Maysville *Eagle* says there is little or no danger of another invasion of that section from Virginia until Spring sets in, and that the 1,500 soldiers left in the Sandy Valley, cooperating with its Union residents, banded and armed, can probably put down all upstarting marauders, whilst the bulk of our forces attends to JOHNSTON, BUCKNER, BRECKINRIDGE, ZOLLICOFFER and POLK, who are striving to dash across the Tennessee line over 100,000 men for the last struggle.

Reports from Allen, Monroe, Wayne and Clinton are heart-rending. Their cries for help are agonizing. The invaders are robbing the Unionists of hundreds of thousands' worth of property, slaves included. They are even butchering sick Union men in their beds. ZOLLICOFFER, GEO. B. CRITTENDEN and STANTON are reported on the march from Monticello, Cumberland Gap and Burkesville upon Somerset, London and Columbia.

Cols. HOSKINS, GRUDER, BRAMLETTE and WOOLFORD, at Somerset and Columbia, may soon have a fight. Their victory is certain, if they have men enough. A collision also between Gen. THOS. L. CRITTENDEN and Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is imminent. I have no fears of the result.

An overwhelming advance into the four above-mentioned counties, simultaneously with another into Christian, Todd, Logan and Simpson, appears to me very important and essential.

It seems quite likely we shall realize Gov. WICKLIFFE'S prediction that by the 25th inst. no rebel foot will be found on the soil of Kentucky. December can hardly pass without great events and great changes in Southern and Western Kentucky.

PONTIAC.

KENTUCKY STILL FIRM.

Mr. G. CLAY SMITH offered the following resolutions in the Kentucky Legislature a few days since:

1. *Resolved*, That the members of this House organize themselves into a company, to be called the "State Defenders;" that they shall elect a captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, sergeants and corporals, and tender their services to the Commander-in-Chief of the Department of the Cumberland, to be used when the battles take place at Columbus, Bowling Green, or anywhere else on the line of the army now in Kentucky.

2. The Military Board are hereby instructed to procure, and hold in readiness, good and efficient arms and accoutrements, for the use of the "State Defenders," of the following kind, to wit: One musket and bayonet, one cartridge-box, with forty rounds of cartridge; one cap-box, one short sabre, one haversack, one canteen, one blanket, one roundabout, one pair pants, one pair of shoes, one cloth cap and one overcoat.

3. When the "State Defenders" shall be called on, or ordered into the field by the Commanding General, the House shall immediately stand adjourned until after the service for which they were called out shall have been performed.

4. When the services hereinbefore contemplated shall have been completed, it shall be the duty of each member to return the arms, clothing, &c., to the Quartermaster and other officers authorized to receive them—but no member shall be responsible for any "*wear or tear*" of said arms, clothing, &c.

5. The organization of the "State Defenders" shall take place upon the passage of these resolutions.

6. If any member or members now holding or occupying his or their seats upon this floor shall refuse or fail to take his or their place in the "State Defenders" when called on, he or they shall forfeit and pay to the company the sum of $100, which sum of money shall be subject to the order and disposal of the company upon their return to the capital.

MISCELLANEOUS KENTUCKY NEWS.

IN BUCKNER'S LINES.

From the Louisville Journal, Dec. 5.

A correspondent informs us that, on the 22d ult., a party of Home Guards, from Edmondson and Grayson Counties, numbering 100 men, advanced across Green River, and took possession of the town of Brownsville, (which is on the south side of that stream, and within BUCKNER'S lines,) and hoisted the Federal flag, which had been taken down a short time before by the rebels. The Guards sent out their pickets in the direction of the rebel encampment, whose pickets extended within three miles of the town. The Unionists remained in peaceable possession long enough to dine and refresh themselves, when their pickets came in and gave notice of the approach of about 300 rebel cavalry and infantry, with two pieces of artillery, commanded by Brig.-Gen. T. C. HINDMAN, of Arkansas. The Home Guards then proceeded cautiously to the river. Crossing at their leisure, they had ample time to select their position on the north side, which was above and below the ferry, where they were sheltered by heavy timber, the embankments forming fine fortifications for the undisciplined Green River hunters. The enemy opened a heavy fire with their cannon and muskets, which was promptly responded to by our brave boys, who were armed with muskets and hunting rifles. The engagement continued for two hours and a half, during which time there was a constant fire kept up by both parties. As night approached the rebels retreated with a loss of three killed and five wounded, the Home Guards sustaining no injury. Victory seems to perch upon our banners everywhere throughout Kentucky.

FROM THE CUMBERLAND RIVER.

We have advices from a correspondent dated at Columbia, Adair County, under date of the 3d inst. The writer is one of a party attached to Col. HAGGARD'S regiment, which had just returned from the banks of the Cumberland River. The rebels having appeared on the opposite bank, and killed two Union men, an order was received by Capt. PALMER, at Columbia, to march with his command to Creelsburgh, on the bank of the river, the object of the expedition [illegible] Capt. PALMER arrived upon the river bank at daybreak, and discovered the enemy on the opposite bank, but not within convenient range of the rifles of Capt. PALMER'S men. They fired, however, and a shot from Lieut. FORT'S gun brought down the rebel Captain's horse. The First Lieutenant and five men from Capt. PALMER'S company subsequently crossed the river in canoes, and, visiting a house in the vicinity, found there the rebel Captain's breakfast and a smoking-hot breakfast, to which latter they did ample justice. Capt. PALMER'S company returned to Columbia on Sunday evening, gratified with the result of their reconnoissance, but disappointed that they could not have a more satisfactory encounter with the enemy. The rebel party, which numbered about seventy-five men, had arrived on the south bank of the Cumberland the night before the arrival of Capt. PALMER'S men, and, after having murdered the two Union men, sunk the ferry-boats.

FROM GEN. SCHOEFF'S DIVISION.

A letter from Somerset, Ky., dated the 1st inst., informs us that the writer, while at Camp Hoskins on that day, witnessed a fight at *long-taw* from one cliff to the other. The rebels came opposite to the camp and fired several volleys at our men, and after each fire retreated behind a hill. Our little "pop-gun" threw several shells at them, when all became silent. Soon after the firing Gen. SCHOFF arrived with two pieces of artillery and a quad of cavalry. There are several regiments on the road, which would all arrive within the next day or two. The roads are very bad, the river is very high, and the writer thinks there will be no crossing either way for some days. The present prospect is that the rebels will be driven into Tennessee, or that a fight will ensue. The enemy's balls fell short of the camp. The parties were from three-quarters of a mile to a mile apart.

We have later advices than the above from persons who left Somerset on Monday. They report that when they left the reports of cannon in the direction of Hoskins' Camp were distinctly heard, and it was supposed that the two bodies were engaged.

TENNESSEEANS COMING.

A letter dated at Camp Boyle, Columbia, Ky., Dec. 1, says: "A party of rebels dashed into Edmonton a few days since, and, on their departure, hoisted a 'secesh' flag, which was very soon after taken by some of Woolford's Cavalry and brought into camp as a trophy of victory. May it soon be thus with every traitorous flag now unfurled to the breeze between Camp Boyle and Bowling Green.

Tennesseeans are arriving daily and enlisting in the great cause of human freedom. Four hundred are now reported within a few miles of this place, and will be on soon to link their fortunes with 'Old Kentuck.' If they continue to come at the rate they have been coming for some time, we shall soon have a fine opening for another regiment. The ones that are coming on now were notified to appear at the county seat of their respective counties and try their fortunes with 'white and black beans.' Not desiring to engage in this Tennessee bean lottery, they concluded to come up to Kentucky and draw 'beads' upon their oppressors. May they soon return in peace to their families, and enjoy the pleasures of sweet home."

RUMORS FROM REBELDOM.

Two Rebel Steamers "Engage" the National Fleet at Pensacola—Gen. Price Superseded in Missouri—The Rebel Strength at Columbus.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 7.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Dec. 5, contains the following dispatches:

PENSACOLA, Friday, Dec. 4.

The steamships *Florida* and *Pamlico* engaged the Federal fleet off the east end of Horn Island at 9 o'clock to-day. The Federal forces retired.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Col. HENRY HEATH, of Virginia, has been appointed a Major-General, and supersedes Gen. PRICE in command of the Department of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 7.

Memphis papers of the 5th inst. contain a dispatch from Richmond announcing the appointment of Gen. HEATH, of Virginia, to the command of the Department of Missouri, thus virtually superseding Gen. PRICE.

Some papers say there is great excitement at Nashville in regard to the drafting of troops.

Some 10,000 additional troops have arrived at Columbus, Kentucky, since the battle of Belmont. The rebel troops are rapidly concentrating there, and they declare that 75,000 men cannot take the position.

A telegram from East Pensacola reports that the Federal fleet is off Horn Island.

AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 7.

Next week eleven officers and two hundred and forty prisoners, of the North Carolina Regiment, will be sent to Fortress Monroe from Fort Warren, and released on parole. An equal number of our men will be returned from Richmond.

THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by Capt. HENRY B. TODD, of Company B, Lincoln Cavalry, who was captured on the 12th ult., while engaged in a reconnoissance with a detachment of Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division:

RICHMOND, Sunday, Nov. 17, 1861.

You have doubtless learned ere this, from the paper, that I am supposed to be either killed or a prisoner. Fortunately, and by a mere chance, I am the latter. I was captured on the 12th inst., as were also four of my men, some of whom I am afraid are reported dead. Sergeant JOHN O'BRIEN, of New-York, is one; he is somewhat hurt, as his horse fell on him when shot. LEWIS MILLER, also of New-York, had his horse shot dead, and fell under him; he, is a little lame. Ensign A. JOHNSTON had his horse shot through the neck, and was slightly hurt in the head by a blow from the butt of a rifle: JOHNSTON is from Seneca Falls, New-York. These, with PETER TROWBRIDGE, from Newburgh, make up all from my company who were captured. Neither he nor myself are injured, although we had a very narrow escape.

The officers are confined separate from the privates, in the tobacco warehouses, and all of us are as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances.

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 6.

W. A. ABBOTT, of Andover, Mass., Master's Mate in the United States navy, who was captured by a privateer some months since, and taken to Richmond, has been released, and reached this city to-day. Mr. ABBOTT was attached to the steamer *South Carolina*, and was detailed to take the prize schooner *Geo. S. Baker* and another prize vessel to New-York. When about twenty-five miles north of Hatteras he was overtaken by the privateer *Turk*, which captured the vessels, and took the officers and crews prisoners. The next morning the *Turk* was chased by a Federal gunboat, and had to abandon her prizes, and her crew were obliged to destroy her to prevent her capture. Her crew, with her prisoners, landed, and were shelled by the gunboat. Whether any were killed or not, Mr. ABBOTT did not learn.

Mr. ABBOTT was taken to Norfolk and put in the jail there, where he remained in close confinement for ten weeks. From there he was sent to Richmond, and placed in a tobacco manufactory with other Federal prisoners. While in Norfolk he found friends who had served with him in the navy, and who treated him with kindness so far as they could. At Richmond he and his fellow-prisoners were tirely comfortable. The officers who had money sent out and bought such articles as they could get. The men were generally poorly off for clothing. Recently the authorities had distributed a woolen comforter to each of them.

Mr. ABBOTT heard from Col. LEE, Maj. REVERE, Capts. ROCKWOOD and BOWMAN, the morning he left, which was last Thursday. They were in close confinement in jail, used as hostages for the privateers who have been condemned. They were in good health. The prisoners have bread and beef served to them, and whatever else they want they must purchase.

Shooting of prisoners by the guard has been stopped by the authorities, who have declared that the soldier who does so shall be himself shot. Letters are received by the prisoners from their friends quite often. The prisoners are anxiously awaiting the action of Congress, hoping and believing that some measures will be adopted which will secure their exchange.

Among the prisoners is H. DICKINSON, of the regular army, who has been reported dead. He belonged in New-London, Conn. He was badly wounded, but is now nearly well, and in good spirits. The story that Maj. REVERE'S brother had been shot is not true. The present officers of the guard were very kind and courteous in the treatment of the prisoners.

Mr. ABBOTT is released on parole, and cannot, of course, make any statements which might in any way be construed into giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy.

The following extracts are taken from a letter just received from one of the commissioned officers of a Massachusetts regiment, now a prisoner of war at Richmond. The writer's experience is doubtless similar to that of his companions in bonds:

"Our men in confinement here generally like the idea of going South, partly on account of the change, but more, perhaps, on account of the weather. Our prison is of rather an airy character—it is well ventilated, in fact—and the nights are growing cold. The one stove that we have is a warm friend to-day, and has many patrons [illegible] about it. The officers who have us in charge are very gentlemanly men, and appear to do all in their power for us.

Our position here is far from being so uncomfortable as it might be. The food given us is bread and meat, both of good quality, and served to us three times a day. A tin cup and plate, a tick filled with straw, and a warm quilt, was the outfit furnished us at the start.

Twenty officers left for Alabama to-day. The parties, intending to leave California by the same route, will be taken. SHOWLTER, the duellist, commands them.

THE WESTERN VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

WHEELING, Va., Saturday, Dec. 7.

In the Legislature, to-day, Mr. PORTER offered a resolution looking to Virginia's paying her portion of the National direct tax.

Mr. DAVIDSON offered a resolution requiring all ministers to take the oath of allegiance before receiving a license to perform the marriage ceremony.

A bill was reported releasing non-commissioned officers and privates from payment of the customary taxes.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN, it was ordered that the National flag be displayed each day from the building wherein the Legislature transacts its business.

THE SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Anniversary Meeting and Dinner at Delmonico's.

TOASTS, SPEECHES AND MUSIC.

The Swiss Benevolent Society held its anniversary meeting, yesterday afternoon, at Delmonico's, on Broadway.

At 4½ P. M. quite a large number of regular members having assembled, the meeting was opened by Mr. M. J. PAILLARD, the President—Mr. JULES LOEL-MIER, Secretary and Treasurer, being likewise present, and officiating.

Mr. PAILLARD gave a brief exposition of the affairs of the Society, which has been somewhat noted in this country for the prompt and able administration of relief to needy Swiss emigrants, and coupled with his other remarks, the following synopsis of the so-called "Administrative Return."

Receipts for the year 1861, including donations from the Swiss Cantons of Thurgovie, Nenchâtel, Soleure, Schaffhausen, St. Galle, Bâsle, (country,) Bâsle, (city,) the Grisons, Zurioh, Argan, Vaud, Geneva and Berne, and the subscriptions of one hundred and thirty-two members, aided by the contributions of the Lehmann family and Mrs. MARY ANN BEELER, along with $3,546 25 cash on hand, on December 31, 1860, amounted to $5,743 04. The total disbursements of the year have been $3,235 06, leaving a balance of $2,508 02.

The Society, within the past twelvemonth, has assisted very many indigent Swiss, exclusive of a number for whom employment was procured, and who received their advice, or were sent to the Commissioners of Emigration and other charitable institutions. Aid has been extended to a great number of applicants, some of whom have obtained medical treatment, drugs, medicines, provisions, fuel, &c.; others have been assisted with money, and some sent back to Europe at the expense of the Society.

In addition to the above facts, the President alluded to the general prosperity of the Society, and the great diminution in the number of emigrants noticeable during the last half year.

Opening was offered to any member who desired to make a proposition or discuss the Secretary's report. No one suggesting an objection, the report was unanimously adopted.

The election for officers was the next business in order, and Mr. LOUIS PHILIPPE DE LUSE, Consul of the Swiss Confederation, moved that the President and Secretary appointed for the last year should be continued in their respective offices. This proposition was unanimously acceded to, and the whole Board of Officers declared to be reelected for another term.

The following Commissioners were then proposed and elected, viz.:

Messrs. LIEBHARDT of Zurich, LOTZ of Basle, CHRISTIAN ZIEGLER of Zurich, and A. ROTILLER of Neuchâtel.

A vote of thanks to the officers and Commissioners of the concluding year was then passed, and an especial compliment paid, by unanimous vote, to Mr. C. DELMONICO, the worthy host, for his kindness in offering the Society the use of his rooms.

THE DINNER.

The Swiss Benevolent Society has long been famed for the elegance of its anniversary entertainments and, upon this occasion, Mr. DELMONICO fully equaled his previous efforts as caterer, aided by the efficient services of Mr. HERMANN MEYER, the gentlemanly and obliging Secretary of the Swiss Consulate.

At 6 P. M., all business having been concluded, the assembled guests, numbering about 70 persons, were ushered to a lower saloon of the hotel where three long tables tastefully decorated with emblematic devices of confectionery and rare baskets of fruit and flowers, with a fine service of plate and china, gave promise of an agreeable repast.

At a head table, crossing the room, sat Mr. PAILLARD, President of the Society, supported on his right by the Swiss Consul, Mr. DE LUSE, Vice-President, and on his left by Mr. LOMBARD, the Secretary. Next to these were M. LENTHILLON, President of the French Benevolent Society, and other distinguished guests.

Mr. MEYER, General Agent for the Society, presided at another table, and near him were seated the Envoys of the Press. The main table exhibited a superb Temple of Liberty, surmounted by the flag of the Swiss Confederation, and other emblems, graced with the American standard in miniature, adorned the neighboring boards.

The President, Mr. PAILLARD, after an hour had been spent in the discussion of a varied and *recherché* bill of fare, rose to offer as a sentiment:

"The President of the United States and the American Union."

And proceeded in a most eloquent address to declare the sympathy felt by Switzerland for the Transatlantic Republic in its hour of trouble. America was a second and beloved home and the heart of every Switzer yearned for the hour when the Banner of Stars should wave again over a united and happy people—strong, great and glorious as once it was! Repeated and enthusiastic cheering greeted every sentence almost of this very pleasing speech.

The next toast was:

"The Swiss Confederation and its Magistrates," beautifully and patriotically introduced by the President. "Our own glorious and noble country," said the speaker, "how must our hearts thrill as we mention her, with the memories of her history consecrated in the past as now and forever to Freedom!" He referred to the late attempts to absorb portions of Switzerland set on foot by great European Powers, and, notwithstanding the hints of the London *Times* that some half million pounds sterling, would pay for all, declared that every inch of Swiss soil was dear to its ancient people, and would be defended by them to the death. Great applause followed this declaration, and Mr. DE LUZE, the Swiss Consul, responded in a telling and well-chosen address.

The healths of the President, Vice-President and the Consul followed, and were aptly responded to by those gentlemen, in remarks sparkling with a humor that elicited universal mirth and cheering.

Songs were then called for, and finely sung by Messrs. FULLER and BARTSCHMID, the former giving some characteristic ditties of the French portion of Switzerland, and the latter several amusing peasant *jodels* from the German border.

Mr. LENTHILLON, the President of the French Benevolent Society, was then toasted, and handsomely responded with a sentiment, in which France and Switzerland were designated as "sisters," in weal or woe.

"Sweethearts and Wives" was then drunk, and after singing the "Ranz des Vaches," the famous home-song of the Switzer, in chorus, the mirth became general, and the festivities of the occasion fought the last hours until midnight.

During the evening, the toast to America was becomingly responded to by an American gentleman present, who offered in return:

"The memory of TELL in the land of WASHINGTON! May its glory here be as eternal as the mountains that inspired and matured it at home!"

The proceedings were all conducted in the French language.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

On next Monday, at noon, the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of the Irish Brigade will be inspected, at Fort Schuyler, by the Adjutant-General of the State. The officers and men of both commands have been notified by order from Acting Brig.-Gen. MEAGHER to report themselves there to him on that morning, at 10 o'clock, in order to have all in readiness for the State inspection. This being the final inspection before the departure of these regiments for the seat of war, all officers and privates must be present. The following is the order:

HEADQUARTERS IRISH BRIGADE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1861.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL ORDER.—An inspection of the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of the Irish Brigade being ordered by the Adjutant-General of the State of New-York, on Monday, the 9th of December, at 1 o'clock P. M., the officers and privates of those regiments are hereby ordered to report themselves at Fort Schuyler, on that day, at 10 o'clock A. M.

This inspection is preparatory to the immediate departure of these regiments to join the First and Third of the Irish Brigade at Springfield, Va., and any officer or private absenting himself from it will be dealt with peremptorily. By order of

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Colonel of the Fifth Reg't of the Irish Brigade
And Acting Brigadier.

REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.—COL. EDWARD W. SERRELL.

This regiment was ordered away to the war in a hurry and incomplete. One-half of it—the right wing, with the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel—went off in the great Expedition, and are now at Milton Head, S. C. Of the remaining half, two or three companies are already under orders for the same place, and expect to leave in the course of next month. The portion now at the camp of rendezvous [illegible] their first payment, the [illegible] engineers, $17 a month. [illegible] service, and winning golden [illegible] certainly offers a rare chance for [illegible] various trades—especially for [illegible] spirit of patriotism stirring within [illegible] panies of the left wing, which is [illegible] mand of Maj. RICHARD DELAFIELD, [illegible] but are rapidly filling up. Now is [illegible] ble artisans who wish to serve both [illegible] themselves.

ELECTION IN THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

An election for a Major of this popular regiment, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Maj. SHALER, who is now at the seat of war as Lieutenant-Colonel of the "Shepherd Rifles," was held at the Armory on Friday evening, and resulted in the election of Capt. B. M. NEVINS, commanding the Sixth Company.

On the same evening, First Lieut. JOS. R. YOUNG, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, was unanimously elected to the captaincy vacated by the promotion of Maj. NEVINS. This is the first shot for the honors of the regiment that a captaincy has been filled with such entire unanimity—every vote being cast for Lieut. YOUNG—and speaks as well for the appointee as an officer as for his popularity as a companion. There can be no doubt that he will fulfill every expectation which his promotion may excite.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE MORGAN LIGHT ARTILLERY WITH THE HAMILTON LIGHT ARTILLERY.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief the Third Battalion of the Morgan Light Artillery and the company of the Hamilton Light Artillery are to be consolidated into a battalion, and will form the Third Battalion of the Second Regiment New-York Volunteer Artillery, Col. PALMER.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

This regiment has been raised in Boston, from the nucleus of the old New England Guards of that city, one of the oldest corps in New England, and one which did good service in the last war. There are many of its old members now engaged in mercantile and other business pursuits in this city. The regiment is fully equipped, as all Massachusetts regiments are, and is commanded by Col. THOMAS H. STEVENSON. Among the line officers is Capt. ROBERT F. CLARK, well known as the champion oarsman of Charles River, and many others of the Beacon and Harvard Boat Clubs.

The regiment will land at the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, on Tuesday morning, where they will be received by the Sons of Massachusetts, under Chief Marshal ASHLEY, accompanied by Reinhardt's Band, and escorted down Broadway to the Park, where Commissary BAKER will have in readiness a excellent breakfast ready for the regiment. The citizens and their ladies, will give a *dejeuner* to Col. STEVENSON and officers at the Astor House, and those of our Massachusetts or New-England descendants who wish to obtain seats should make early application either at the Astor House, or at the Massachusetts Headquarters, No. 203 Broadway, where tickets can be procured.

After the breakfast the regiment will have a beautiful flag presented them by CHARLES STURGIS, in front of the hotel. Gen. BURNSIDE, and other distinguished gentlemen, clerical, military, and of the Press, will be present.

A large number of the most prominent merchants, and other citizens of Boston, will accompany the regiment to this City. Messrs. H. WARREN GRAY, JAMES STURGIS and ELIOT C. COWDIN, Esqs., have been added to the list of Marshals for this occasion.

The regiment will leave in the afternoon for Annapolis. Its motto is, "Our Nation's Honor, the Bond of Union."

NO CLEARANCES FOR THE EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. A. C. HAVENS will in a few days dispatch several schooners to Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va. Yesterday he had a conversation with Collector BARNEY, but was informed that he had no authority from Washington to grant clearances for the above ports for the present.

LAUNCH OF A NEW WAR VESSEL.

The new side-wheel steamer *Octorara* was successfully launched at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday. The yard was thrown open to visitors, and hundreds of persons availed themselves of the opportunity to witness the pleasing spectacle. Her dimensions are: length over all, 207 feet; breadth of beam 35 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; draft of water, 6 feet 9 inches; tonnage, about 800 tons. She is supplied with steering apparatus at each end, similar to that used upon ferryboats, which will be of great service in time of engagement. Her engines and machinery were built at the Neptune Iron Works, and are all ready to put in. According to the original specification, she will carry two pivot guns fore and aft, also two howitzers on the broadside ports. She will be ready for service at an early day.

[Advertisement.]
COMMODORE WILKES,
AT GURNEY'S GALLERY.
Imperial Photographs and Cartes de Visites of the *Captain in uniform*, taken last Friday, now ready for delivery. Trade supplied on liberal terms.
J. GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 12 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets....11 08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 12 06 | Gov. Island 12 57 | Hell Gate.... 2 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 7.

Cleared.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew; Manchester, Trask, Liverpool, Funch, Dearborn; Wellington, Barstow, Liverpool, J. & M. Smith & Co.

Barks Queen of the Fleet, Hilton, Cork, Edmiston Bros.; Bartilla, McLennie, Queenstown, G. A. Kent & Co.; Harvest Home, Dicker, Cadiz, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brigs Edmiston Bros. (Br.) Phillips, Cork, Edmiston Bros.; Adeline P. Fluker, Lord, Madeira, C. K. Prentiss & Co.; Peters; Caledonia, (Br.) Jones, St. John, N. B., P. Nevius & Son; Comet, (Br.,) Rawlings, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Schooners Lavina Jane,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI...NO. 3187. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Probable Movement of the Rebel Lines.

Their Pickets Withdrawn from Fairfax Court-house and Flint Hill.

The Question of European Intervention in Mexico.

The Van Wyck and Potter Investigating Committees.

DISCOVERIES OF FRAUD AND TREASON.

Bad Condition of the Alexandria Jail.

The Caucus of the Republican Members of Congress.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 8.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE AND FLINT HILL DESERTED.

Scouts sent out from Gen. WADSWORTH'S Brigade Friday, returned to-day. They report that Flint Hill and also Fairfax Court-house are entirely deserted by the rebel pickets. They passed through and beyond the village of Fairfax before they met the pickets of the enemy.

THE CAUCUS OF SATURDAY NIGHT.

There has been no little curiosity excited among Republicans and Democrats, to-day, to know all about the caucus of Republican Members of Congress, held last night at the Capitol. The TIMES will have the only account of it. There is unquestionably a wide difference of opinion on the recommendations of the President in regard to Slavery. A portion of the Republicans are emphatically opposed to the Message, and are prepared to vote a censure of the policy of the President. If such an extreme measure is attempted, there will be an instant breach in the Republican ranks, extending into the country, which will be attended by an immediate reorganization of the Democratic Party throughout the North. The downfall of old parties and the uprising of new ones is believed to be on the tapis, to occur as unexpectedly as all other events of our civil revolution. The adjourned meeting of the Republican Caucus, to-morrow night, it is believed will be a strong one.

THE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

The Potter Committee, which has been engaged for some months investigating the question as to the loyalty of certain Government employes, have again resumed their labors, and are now in full blast. They have had quite a number of Government officials before them, they are determined to probe the matter to the bottom, and to weed out unclean spirits. They have already accomplished a good deal, and there is still a wide field for operations.

THE VAN WYCK INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The report of the Van Wyck Investigating Committee that was expected to be made to-morrow, may not be presented before Wednesday. The material is it will make a volume of 1,500 pages, and complete, but not all prepared for the Press. will contain monstrous and startling disclosures of fraud and corruption, the timely exposure of which will save millions to the Treasury.

THE EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

England, France and Spain have called the attention of our Government to the tripocite treaty recently concluded by those Powers, for the intervention in the affairs of Mexico, and the cooperation of the Government of the United States has been asked. It is useless to state what kind of an answer our Government will make to such an offer. The Administration long since declared its position in regard to this matter, adhering resolutely to the Monroe doctrine, and against the intervention of those Powers.

REBEL ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

The rebel battery located a short distance above Mathias Point threw a shell into the camp of the Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment on Friday. Failing to explope, it did no injury.

BAD CONDITION OF THE ROADS.

The roads between Washington and the camps on the Maryland side of the Lower Potomac are almost impassible for the heavy army baggage wagons Nearly all the stores are now shipped by small steamers and transports.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FORWARD.

To-day the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment attached to Gen. KEYES' Brigade, moved their camp out in the Fairfax Road, two miles beyond Fall's Church, and are now the advance guard of our forces on the Potomac.

INSPECTION OF HOOKER'S DIVISION.

Last week the Comte de Paris, and other members of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, made an inspection of the regiments in Gen. HOOKER'S Division. The condition of the troops and the camps in Gen. SICKLES' Brigade was highly praised.

MORE ACCOUNTS FROM THE REBELS.

Two men, formerly employes of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, who went South five months since to get their pay, and were not allowed to return, arrived at Gen. SUMNER'S lines yesterday. They give accounts of a force about Centreville o 180,000 rebel troops, which is undoubtedly an exaggeration. They state that the rebels are expecting a simultaneous attack at three points—Centreville, Loudburgh and Aquia Creek; that intelligence had reached them that a large force of National troops had crossed Long Bridge last week, preparatory to an advance, and that they expected a movement below the Occoquan, where the rebels had concentrated a large force.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The *Kattelkin* and *Baltimore* came up the river last night from the lower flotilla. The *Baltimore* was fired at from the rebel battery at Acquia Creek, and twenty shot and shell flew over her, one of the shell bursting above the steamer, but doing no damage. Gen. SICKLES and his daughter were passengers on board.

CONDITION OF THE ALEXANDRIA JAIL.

An examination of the jail at Alexandria, by Mr AGNEW, the Government detective, has disclosed facts equally revolting with those which have come to light in reference to the Washington jail. Among other persons confined there are the slaves of JOHN A. WASHINGTON, who were placed there for safe keeping, while WASHINGTON went off to fight in the rebel army.

GEN. HUNTER AND THE INDIANS.

The Indian Bureau has received information that that Gen. HUNTER, by its direction, was holding a Council at Leavenworth with infinential representatives of the Southern Indian tribes, including those from the Creeks, Cherokees and Choctaws, in relation to the disturbances occasioned by the present rebellion. The instructions sent thither by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs contemplate their return to their own people, with strong assurances of the friendship of the United States Government.

PENSIONS WITHHELD.

The Pension-Office has withheld the payment pensions to a number of persons of sufficient evidence of their disloyalty. It appears that some sham a willingness to take the prescribed oath of allegiance and loyalty for the purpose of obtaining money from the Government, but who afterwards either join the rebels, or otherwise give them aid and comfort. As a large number of the pensions are paid after the first of October, the returns thus far received do not afford sufficient data from which to judge as to the extent of the defection. The widow of Commodore THOMAS A. P. CATESBY JONES is among those who removed into Jeffdom, and thus lost the benefit of her pension.

A BRIGADIERSHIP WANTED.

It is understood that the Representatives in Congress from Philadelphia, together with Cols. RIPLEY, CHANTRY, and ENOSS, yesterday personally applied to the President to appoint Col. BARNEY, of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, to a Brigadier Generalship. That city is largely represented in the army of he Potomac.

SHELTER FOR THE HORSES.

The different cavalry regiments on the south side of the Potomac are, of their own accord, erecting shelters to protect their horses from the influence of the weather.

FOR FORT PICKENS.

The New-York Seventy-fifth Volunteers, Col DODGE—the second Anburn regiment—is to go to Fort Pickens.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE PATENT-OFFICE.

The Agricultural Department of the Patent-office is rising rapidly in importance, and assuming proportions commensurate with the first industrial interest of this and of all nations. The impulse it is giving to fruit and vine culture is now immense. The demand on the Department for grape vines amounts almost to a mania, and next year five hundred thousand grape-cuttings will be rooted. An effort will be made to detach the Agricultural Bureau from the Patent-office and erect it into an independent Department. The effort will succeed.

THE VERMONT CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The Secretary of War has ordered the Vermont Cavalry Regiment to be forwarded to Washington. The regiment is full, a thonsand each, of men and horses; the men being sharpshooters and the horses of the Morgan stock. There is no finer body of men in the service. Their final destination is unknown.

THE CASE OF THE ARMY SUTLERS.

I have obtained a copy of a printed circular issued by BRYANT & REDDALL, a law firm in Washington, and addressed to Sutlers, in which the notice of the proposal of Senator WILSON to introduce a bill to abolish the office of Sutler, which originally appeared in the TIMES, is made the basis of a call for a contribution of $25 from each Sutler as a fund for the protection of their interests. The call asks that the funds be forwarded to LEWIS JOHNSON, Esq., and BARNES, and Treasurer of the Sutlers' Defence Fund. With the circular is a blank petition to Congress, to be signed by the officers and privates of the regiment, announcing their satisfaction with the arrangement. The prospect of losing the opportunity for further extortions, is creating the most intense feeling among the Sutlers, and no means will be left untried to prevent the success of Senator WILSON'S bill.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

The distribution of seeds from the Patent-office to Congressmen, to he disseminated through their districts, will be made this week. The distribution has been retarded by reason of a delay in the transmission of the seeds from foreign countries to the United States. The next distribntion will be made early next year.

SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

The office of Reporter of the Supreme Court, made vacant by the resignation of B. C. HOWARD, the secession candidate for Governor, is worth three thousand a year, besides perquisites amounting to several thousand more.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Mr. SUMNER is to introduce a bill to so modify the Fugitive Slave law, by eliminating those parts which have given offence to Northern sentiment.

GEN. FREMONT EXPECTED.

Gen. FREMONT is expected to arrive in the city tomorrow. He has taken a residence in E-street, between Ninth and Tenth. He probably expects to make a stay in Washington for some time.

THE TRIAL OF COL. KERRIGAN.

The trial of Col. KARRIGAN will begin to-morrow. The charges against him do not involve treason, as it was supposed they would, but are substantially those of insubordination and neglect to keep up proper discipline in his regiment.

PRESENTATION OF FOREIGN OFFICERS.

To-morrow Senator SUMNER will introduce to the Senate the Compte de Paris, Duc de Chartres, Baron HAMMERSTEIN, Col. HAVELOCK, and the other distinguished foreigners in Gen. MCCLELLAN'S staff. They will be accorded the privilege of the floor.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS ARRIVAL.

BEN. WOOD arrived to-day.

COMPLIMENT FROM THE REBEL ENVOYS.

The following letter was given to Captain WILKES, of the steamer *San Jacinto*:

FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1861.

Capt. Wilkes, Commander U. S. steamer San Jacinto:

SIR: Before leaving your ship, we think it proper that we should state that since we have been on board of her we have uniformly been treated with great courtesy and attention. Very respectfully,

JOHN SLIDELL,
J. M. MASON,
J. E. MCFARLAND,
GEO. EUSTIS.

THE FIRST OF THE COURSE OF LECTURES.

The first of the course of lectures, to be delivered in Washington the present Winter, will be given on Friday next by ORESTAS A. BRONSON, of New-York.

BEAUTIFUL WEATHER.

The weather to-day is beautiful. The religions exercises in the various camps were unusually largely attended.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Reported Retreat of Gen. Schoepf, and Advance of Ten Thousand Rebels Across the Cumberland.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Dec. 8.

Several letters from Somerset and Stanford dated the 6th inst., have just been received. They say that the National forces, under Gen. SCHOEPF, have been compelled to retreat this side of Somerset, and that the rebels, 10,000 strong, have crossed Cumberland River, and are marching on Somerset. Men, women and children are leaving Somerset in every possible conveyance, and rushing into Stanford.

The Stanford people think that Gen. SCHOEPF should be reinforced, and the *Democrat* editorially thinks that Gen. SCHOEPF'S purpose in falling back on Somerset is to catch ZOLLICOFFER in a trap.

LATEST REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Dec. 8.

The *Commercial's* Frankfort dispatch says the conduct of the President in modifying Secretary CAMERON'S report, and the great confidence which is placed in Gens. MCCLELLAN, BUELL and HALLECK, are having the influence to calm the anxiety of the Union men. If the Government adopts the policy of Mr. CAMERON, it would demoralize, if not destroy, the Union party in Kentucky.

Several men who fled from Letcher and Perry Counties, were in Frankfort yesterday, appealing for protection against WILLIAMS and his gang, who have invaded those counties, plundering the people, driving off stock, and in some instances, killing Union men.

The report that ZOLLICOFFER has crossed the Cumberland, is discredited by some persons here.

Gen. SCHOEPF occupies a hill three-quarters of a mile this side of Somerset, with bnt five thousand men.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

Removal of his Headquarters from Darnestown to Frederick.

FREDERICK, Md., Friday, Dec. 6.

The Third Brigade of Gen. BANKS' army, Gen. WILLIAMS commanding, arrived here this morning, and after passing through the city, took encampments near the hamlet at Fairnew, three miles out on the Hagerstown turnpike.

The First and Second Brigades, commanded by Gens. AMBERCROMBIE and HAMILTON, arrived respectively on Tuesday and Wednesday. The former is located on the Monocacy and Baltimore turnpike, and the latter on the Monocacy near Jiamsville, both four to five miles from the city. The two cavalry companies and the artillery battalion, under Capt. BEST, of the Fourth United States, have also arrived. None of the forces composing the Muddy Branch Camp are now behind except the Nineteenth New-York, Col. LEDLIE, which guards the division supply train, and is now on its way hither.

During the marches of the several brigades and battalions, there were no incidents worthy of record. The roads in many places were rough, caused by the frost directly after a wet season. Two days were occupied by the brigades in marching a distance of about 31 miles, but at night the men and officers slept in their blankets under the open sky.

The more seriously ill of the division were put into comfortable canal boats at the mouth of the Seneca, and carried to the Point of Rocks, where a train was in waiting, which brought them directly hither, thus avoiding the jarring of rough country roads. They are all well provided for in the barracks located in the fair grounds adjoining the suburbs of the city. Dr. KING, the Medical Director of the Division, has spared no pains to conduce to their comfort and recovery.

Gen. BANKS' Head-quariers are in the spacious mansion of BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, now a Colonel of the rebel army. It had been unoccupied, except by his servants, since his advent into the rebel army, and offered a most appropriate place for its present use. The servant left in charge by JOHNSON, is still continued in the same capacity by Gen. BANKS, and the remaining furniture will be well protected, either for the late owner or the purchaser under the confiscation law.

The only troops located in the city are Gen. BANKS' Body-Guard, composed of the Zouave D'Afrique, and Company A, Capt FITZSIMMONS, and Company K, Capt, ——, of the Van Alen Cavalry. The latter, however, are acting in connection with the Provost-Guard.

Dr. KING to-day left for Baltimore to look after the state of the sick of his charge in general hospital there, and to procure additional supplies for those in the regiments and division hospital here.

Instead of establishing a division post-office here, Mr. HOUGHTON, the Post-office Agent, and Acting Postmaster of the division, goes into the city Post-office, which is being enlarged, and a department is being fitted up for military purposes.

Mr. TUCKER, his assistant, will take charge of the mails sent by two of the brigades, thus dividing their duties, and facilitating mail dispatch and delivery. These gentlemen are from the Second Massachusetts Regiment.

Gen. BANKS and Staff visited Sandy Hook, to-day, on a special train, it being his first visit since the evacuation in July. Everything was quiet from Point of Rocks to Harper's Ferry, nor were any bodies of the enemy seen. Col. GAMBY'S command were vigilant, and allowed the rebels no opportunity to depredate upon the Unionists.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 7.

A flag of truce was dispatched to Norfolk this morning from the flag-ship *Minnesota*, but brought no news from the enemy.

The *Ericsson*, from New-York, arrived this morning, and will, after taking aboard troops, proceed to Port Royal.

The weather here is most beautiful.

A sad accident happened this afternoon on board the flag-ship *Minnesota*. A sailor let a block down by the run, which struck Capt. G. W. SALTONSTALL, and knocked him overboard. In descending he struck the side of a propeller, hurting him to such an extent that his life is despaired of.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF MULES AND TEAMSTERS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Dec. 8.

The report sent last night that the rebels captured yesterday ten of our mule teams and took the teamsters prisoners, was a mistake. The men and teams have arrived here, having been released after all the arms belonging to the party were taken from them.

MILITARY MATTERS IN MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 8.

Early this week 240 men, including 6 invalids and 11 officers, now at Fort Warren, captured at Hatteras, are to be sent to Fortress Monroe, and thence to Norfolk by a flag of truce. This indicates an exchange of prisoners.

The steamship *Illinois* has arrived, and the Twelfth Marine Regiment will probably embark to-morrow to join Gen. BUTLER'S expedition.

The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. STEPHENSON, will leave camp at Readville at noon to-morrow for Annapolis, to join Gen. BURNSIDE'S expedition.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Albany*, lying at Pier No. 9 North River, is now loading provisions and ammunition for Locust Point, and will sail to-day.

The United States steam transport *Admiral* is now lying at anchor in the North River waiting orders.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Dispatches from the South Contained in the Richmond Papers.

ANOTHER WAIL FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

DISPATCHES IN THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 4.—Sixteen of the enemy's ships are now inside the bar, and an attack on Fort Pulaski is hourly expected.

EVACUATION OF TYBEE SHORE.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 4.—The Savannah *News* of to-day says that the Federals have evacuated Tybee Island Capt. REED, who visited the Island on yesterday, says he saw no enemy and no works.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFEDERATE SENATORS.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Dec. 4.—The Legislature on yesterday elected the Hon. R. W. BARNWELL and Hon. JAMES L. ORR Confederate States Senators.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 4.—The Presbyterian General Assembly convened here to-day. Rev. FRANCIS MCFARLAND was elected Moderator by acclamation.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. FLOYD—WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL TROOPS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 3.—A gentleman who has just arrived here from the army in Western Virginia, says that the campaign in that region is virtually ended for the Winter. The nature of the country, the want of forage and subsistance, and the condition of the roads, make any agressive movement for the present, in his opinion, by either party, impracticable.

Gen. FLOYD has fallen back to a point within thirty miles of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad.

[The Richmond *Dispatch* of Thursday says:

"A report is current that Gen. FLOYD'S command has been ordered from Western Virginia to another important post of duty."]

Gen. LORING still holds his position near Cheat Mountain.

It has already been announced that the enemy has withdrawn six regiments from Virginia, and sent them to Kentucky.

The prisoners who arrived here, last evening, on the *Platte Valley*, were to-day sent to Norfolk, Mo., to be exchanged for Federal prisoners.

The *Florida* and *Pamlico* engaged a Federal vessel off the east end of Horn Island, at 9 o'clock this morning. The Federals retired.

DAMAGE TO THE LICK CREEK BRIDGE REPAIRED—ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-SIDE ROAD.

LYNCHBURGH, Dec. 4.—President BRANNER, of the East Tennessee Railroad, telegraphs here that the bridge over Lick Creek is all right, and that the trains are passing over. He will have a line of packets at Union on Thursday to carry passengers around that bridge.

The South-Side train failed to connect with the Western to-day, in consequence of an accident about two miles below this city. The engine ran over a bull, which caused the mail-car to be thrown from the track. The car was much damaged, but no person was hurt.

WAIL OF THE SOUTH CAROLINIANS.

We extract the following editorial from a recent number of the Charleston *Mercury*, received by a passenger from Norfolk:

"The beautiful belt of islands which skirt our State, containing so large a portion of the wealth of the State, and so identified with its peculiar institution, has been adjudged incapable of defense; and, from military necessity, been abandoned to its fate. We have nothing to say against this conclusion of the military authorities who have the control of this matter. We take it for granted that, against a naval power which can strike with overwhelming force, where it pleases, these islands cannot now be defended. They are necessarily the victims and martyrs of this war. They are sacrifices upon the altar of patriotism. But while we admit all this, we write to ask the question, shall they be scapegoats? Is it not the duty of every man in the State—every man on the *main*, who, more happily situated, sits secure from the enemy, to consider these their brethren in affliction? Is it not the duty of every man to regard the inhabitants of these islands—exiles from their homes—masters and slaves, as the peculiar care and guests of the State? Should not every door and heart be open to them? Should not the State, and every individual in the State, do everything possible to mitigate the unspeakable calamity which has befallen them? Shall not the poor slaves especially—driven from their pleasant homes by a ruthless enemy—who have loyally followed the fortunes of their masters—find welcome and shelter beneath the roof of every loyal citizen of the Palmetto State? Martyrs of the cause—to abandon them is to abandon the cause; to desert them is to desert the cause; to turn our backs upon them, is to be recreant to ourselves, and put the great cause itself in question. Now is the time to prove that our people are indeed a people; that South Carolina is in truth a community, and that wherever the lot of a Carolinian be cast, whether on the seaboard or the mountains, he is a member of the same common family—one in purpose and feeling, in life and in death, for weal or for woe. The early Christians, in the time of their trial, held everything in common; the cause was everything. This is the spirit that should animate every Christian. Every Southern man must do so, if we are to defend our homes and liberties, and carry our great enterprise to a triumphant conclusion.

We feel that is not necessary to debate upon this topic. We must take it for granted that no true son of the soil will hesitate to do his whole duty in the premises, and, with purse and sympathy, and personal service, to give all aid and comfort to his unfortunate brother.

"PARSON BROWNLOW."

The dispatch recently published to the effect that "Parson BROWNLOW" commanded the forces at an engagement in East Tennessee is rendered doubtful by the following card which he recently published:

I have never, at any time, left Knoxville or elsewhere with any guns, nor have I had any guns to furnish to others. I left Knoxville about there weeks ago, on horseback, to try and collect some fees due me for advertising in the adjoining counties of Blount and Sevier, and stated to different persons where I was going and what my business was.

As it regards the bridge burning, I have no knowledge of the guilty parties, and I never had any intimation from any quarter of any such purposes, until I heard the next day that the outrage had been perpetrated. I condemn the burning most unqualifiedly, as an ill-advised measure, and I am not a sympathizer in any such movement. And had a knowledge of any such purpose come to me, I would have felt bound in honor and all good conscience to have made the fact known to the chief officers of the railroads.

I voluntarily signed a communication to Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, weeks ago, together with fifteen or twenty other gentlemen, pledging ourselves to promote peace, and to urge Union men not to rebel, to take up arms, or to commit any outrages whatever. That document was published in all the Tennessee papers. I signed it in good faith, and have kept that faith.

WM. G. BROWNLOW.

VIRGINIA TREASURY NOTES.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Thursday.

The Convention yesterday passed the subjoined ordinance, authorizing the Auditor to issue Treasury notes, to bear no interest, which will relieve the Treasury of a very considerable liability. The plates and paper are all ready for printing, and the notes will be put in circulation without delay.

Be it ordained, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be and he is hereby authorized to issue Treasury notes, which shall bear no interest, to an amount not exceeding four millions of dollars, for the purpose of redeeming at maturity, or at such other time as they may be presented for payment, the interest-bearing Treasury notes which were issued under the ordinance of this Convention, passed as aforesaid, respectively on the 30th day of April, 1861, and on the 28th day of June, 1861. The said notes shall be of denominations not less than five dollars—be payable to bearer at the Treasury on demand—and when presented for payment in sums of five hundred dollars, or any multiple of one hundred dollars above that sum, they may be converted into registered bonds of the State, bearing six per centum per annum interest. All the provisions of said ordinance, numbers thirty-five and seventy-one, in this ordinance referred to, and the ordinance entitled "An ordinance requiring the banks to receive the Treasury notes of this Commonwealth," passed July 1, 1861, shall be held to apply to the notes authorized to be issued by this ordinance, except so far only as they may be inconsistent therewith.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The following items are from the Richmond *Dispatch*, of Thursday:

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Three prisoners of war arrived last evening by the Central train, under charge of Sergeant E. F. MOARSON, of Company A, Fourth North Carolina Regiment. Their names are CHARLES RUNNEL, a citizen of Fairfax County; DANIEL SULLIVAN, private in the Third Pennsylvania Regiment; and HENRY VANPOAT, private in the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment.

SKILLFUL WORKMANSHIP.

We have seen a curious and ingenious specimen of handiwork, executed by WILLIAM HENRY BALDWIN, Jr., a prisoner of war, who was wounded in the battle of Manassas. It is a pipe, made of mahogany, and richly carved with imitations of leaves and flowers; while the mouth-piece and mountings are wrought of beef bones, polished like ivory. The only instruments used in this extraordinary specimen of carving were old steel pens, which the prisoner managed to pick up. He has presented it to Dr. HIGHBOTHAM, Surgeon of the post, as a token of gratitude for kindness shown him during a long period of suffering.

A RUNAWAY PRISONER RECAPTURED.

At an early hour yesterday morning an individual in blue uniform was observed skulking through an apple orchard in Hanover County, and Mr. W. C. SMITH very properly took him into custody. He proved to be one of the Bull Runners of the Federal army, who had made his escape from a Richmond prison two or three days previously, and was making his way to Middlesex County, in the hope of finding his way to the blockading fleet. Mr. SMITH conducted him back to Richmond, and last evening he was restored to his old quarters. He had been employed for some time as a hospital-nurse.

AMUSEMENTS IN RICHMOND, VA.

There are two places of amusement open in Richmond. Miss INA VERNON made her first appearance at the Richmond Theatre on Monday night. The "PARRINGTON Sisters" are performing at Metropolitan Hall. On Monday night the "Social Club," formerly of Washington City, had a cotillon party at Monticello Hall; and on the same evening a grand ball was given at City Arms Hall.

THE PIRATE SUMTER AGAIN.

Two Brigs Captured by Her and Destroyed—Their Crews Taken to Martinique.

The British schooner *Emeline*, Capt. COPELAND, from Port Royal, (Martinique,) arrived at this port yesterday. She left at Port Royal the privateer *Sumter*, which would commence coaling Nov. 12. She had recently captured two prizes—the brigs *Daniel Trowbridge*, of New-Haven, and the *Joseph Park*.

Capt. LYON, of the *Daniel Trowbridge*, came as passenger in the *Emeline*. He reports that he sailed from New-York Oct. 8 for Demerara, with a cargo of provisions, and that on the 27th October, while in lat. 17° 33', lon. 56° 34', his vessel was boarded by the rebel steamer *Sumter*, and that himself and crew were taken on board the same. The privateers took all the provisions they wanted, and then burned the brig. Capt. LYON and crew were landed at Port Royal.

At the time of the capture the *Sumter* had on board Capt. BRIGGS and crew, of the *Joseph Park*, which left Pernambnco for New-York, in ballast. She was taken by the *Sumter* Sept. 24, and after having been thoroughly searched, was set on fire and left to her fate. Capt. BRIGGS and his men had been on board the privateer forty-seven days before they were landed at Port Royal. The mate and crew of the *Daniel Trowbridge* were to be sent home at the first opportunity. These two were the only prizes the *Sumter* had taken recently.

There had been no United States war vessels at Martinique for some time, and the authorities at that place allowed the *Sumter* to coal and refit without offering to interfere.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Recruiting for the regular army has been very quiet during the past week. The number of applicants was very limited, and the enlistments at all the offices did not exceed ten. It is the opinion of those conversant with the recruiting business that a great number of men, free, able and willing to enlist, are holding back in the hope that Secretary CAMERON'S proposition to pay part of the $100 bounty, authorized by the last Congress to the recruit as soon as he enlists, will be carried into effect. The recruiting parties also hope that the $2 premium for accepted recruits will be allowed again. It is only right that some compensation, beyond the mere pay of a private soldier, should be allowed to men on the recruiting service, because they are subject to expenses which a soldier on ordinary military duty does not incur.

Many enlistments have been made during the last few months for the company of music boys on Governor's Island. It is now about one hundred strong, and will be recruited up to one hundred and fifty. Stout boys, for buglers, are much wanted. The young musicians already display great proficiency, considering the short time they have been on the Island. Sergeant CHARLES HENKE, drum-major and orderly-sergeant, is in charge of the company, and deserves great credit for the progress made by his pupils, and for the admirable discipline preserved among them, both of which are due to his abilities as an instructor, and his knowledge of military duties. He has been in the service twenty-five years.

Recruiting for the navy keeps pace with the requirements of this branch of the service. Two hundred and ten men were shipped here last week and sent on board the *North Carolina*. There are now seven hundred disposable seamen, ordinary seamen and landsmen on board this receiving-ship. In connection with naval recruiting, there is one thing which deserves public notice, and to which the attention of the Naval Department should be called, as it cannot but prove injurious to the service. It is that a large number of men, at least one hundred per week, are rejected at the naval rendezvous here, in consequence of an order to the effect that none but native-born Americans can be shipped as landsmen. Every applicant is asked where he was born. An honest man will tell the truth, and probably find himself rejected; but men of another stamp will not hesitate to swear that they are Americans, and therefore are readily shipped. An unprincipled man has thus the advantage over an honest one.

Lieut. WORDEN has been appointed to take charge of the South-street naval rendezvous. He was taken prisoner by the rebels while taking dispatches to Pensacola, and has not long been released.

The vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard are as follows:

	Guns.		Guns.
North Carolina	84	Crusader	10
Vandalia	22	Sumter	10
Onelda	7	Mercedita	9
Chippewa	7	Curlew	4
Winona	7	Arthur	6
Owasco	7	E. B. Hale	4
Octorara	4		

and the *Adirondack* on the stocks, and one purchased propeller. The *Nightingale* (6) and the *Wyandotte* (10) are off the Battery.

The forces in the harbor add up to 3,300 men, as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	500	Marine Barracks	150
Fort Hamilton	1,100	Rate Sambler	140
Fort Lafayette	58	Vesseis in harbor	600
Bedloe's Island	52		
North Carolina	700	Total	3,300

The new gunboat *Octorara* was successfully launched at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Saturday. We have already given her dimensions and other particulars.

AN INCIDENT ON BOARD THE STEAMER AFRICA.

When the British steamship *Africa* left this port, on her last trip to Liverpool, and while lying in the stream, previous to proceeding down the Narrows, she was boarded by two police detectives, who demanded to see a lady from Georgia, who had taken passage on the steamer. Capt. SHANNON not objecting, the detectives were introduced to the lady, and, after a brief conversation, the latter was informed that she could not be allowed to go to England at that time. The lady remonstrated, and exhibited her passport, signed by Secretary SEWARD, which she considered was sufficient to insure her against detention, and, acting upon that conviction, respectfully, but resolutely declined to leave the steamer. The matter was then brought before Capt SHANNON, who asked the officers for their authority, and also questioned them with reference to a warrant. The detectives replied that they acted under directions received from the Superintendent of Police, and were unprovided with a warrant. They were ununiformed, and did not even produce a badge to indicate their authority. Under these circumstances, Capt. SHANNON peremptorily refused to let the lady go. The officers intimated that the steamer would be stopped at the Narrows. Capt. SHANNON said he should not permit his passenger to leave the vessel against her will, unless compeled to do so by force. The detectives then left, and the steamer proceeded on her voyage uninterrupted. The lady referred to is a native of England, and has resided in the State of Georgia for some years.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Indications of British Sentiment on the Affair of the Trent.

The Law Officers of the Crown Prepared to Justify Capt. Wilkes.

THE NASHVILLE AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Important Discussion of the Neutrality Laws.

Hostility of the British Mercantile Community to the United States.

More Friendly Ministerial Allusions to this Government.

DEPARTURE OF THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

The Royal mail steamer *Africa*, Capt SHANNON, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 23d and Queenstown on the 24th ult., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Europa* arrived at Liverpool on the 24th.

The *Glasgow* arrived at Queenstown early on the morning of the 22d ult. and at Liverpool on the 23d.

The *Anglo Saxon* reached Londonderry on the afternoon of the 22d ult., bringing news of the loss of the *North Briton*.

Judge GOODRICH, Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Brussels, and special bearer of dispatches, came out in the *Africa*, having left London on the night of the 23d of November reaching the ship at Queenstown.

The *Arago*, having on board Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT and Mr. THURLOW WEED, arrived at Southampton on the 24th.

Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, had been on a visit to the Speaker of the House of Commons at his seat in Nottinghamshire.

The Bank of France, on the 21st ult., reduced its rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

The report that Gen. CIALDINI had reached Paris was unfounded. He was still at Turin.

The *Moniteur* contradicts the recent rumors as to impending Ministerial modifications; and also the alleged terms of the negotiations between the Emperor and M. FOULD on the entrance of the latter into the Cabinet.

A new order of the French Minister of Commerce gives facilities for the naturalization of English, Belgian and American vessels on the payment of certain duties. The purchase may be made in any part of the world, and the vessels so purchased may be employed for six months in any way on their way to France, instead of, as formerly, being compelled at once to proceed to a port in France for naturalization.

The Paris *Patrie* has an article on the "Impossibility of Disarmament" in the present state of European affairs, and the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the belief was gaining ground that there will be no disarmament by land or sea, and that all that will be done will be to allow some fifty or sixty thousand men to go home on leave.

The Bourse on the 22d was firm and higher. Rentes closed at 70:05.

The funeral of the late King of Portugal took place on the 16th at Lisbon. There was a grand procession, including 10,000 troops.

The Italian Parliament reassembled at Turin on Nov. 20, and Baron RICASOLI immediately proceeded to explain to the Legislature the position of the "Ruman question." He had, he said, framed proposals for a reconciliation between the Italian Government and the Papacy, and had requested the Emperor NAPOLEON to mediate; but the mediation had been fruitless, as the disposition of the Roman Court was unconciliatory. These proposals, which were composed of eleven articles, Baron RICASOLI laid before the Parliament, and their conditions are as liberal as rumor had declared them to be, and perhaps more liberal than those which the Pope may some day be compelled to accept. It was proposed that the Pontiff and his Cardinals should retain their dignities and personal inviolability, and should be guaranteed a certain revenue by the King of Italy. The Italian Government was not to interfere in any way with the exercise of the Pope's spiritual functions, the dispatch of Papal Nuncios, the convoking of synods and councils, the nomination of bishops, or the presentation to ecclesiastical benefices. In the event of the rejection of these proposals, to which the Pope and Cardinal ANTONELLI were pressingly solicited to accord their favorable consideration, the Italian Government "could not"—as it declared in a letter to the Italian envoy at Paris—"without difficulty restrain the impatience of the people, who claim Rome as their capital." The Italian Premier's speech, and the documents which accompanied it, seem not to have caused any immediate debate on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies, which proceeded to discuss the condition of the Neapolitan provinces, and ultimately resolved to take Neapolitan and Roman affairs into consideration at the same time.

Negotiations had been opened between Omar Pasha and the Prince of Montenegro which hold out some prospect of a settlement of the existing differences.

Fuad Pasha had been appointed Grand Vizier, and Ali Pasha Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Telegrams from Calcutta to Oct. 31, state that there was a large demand for yarns and goods on speculation, and that prices were higher. Freights active and advancing. Hong Kong dispatches are to the 16th of October. Tea was firm. Silk slightly lower. The import markets were dull, from the pressure of large stocks. Sterling Exchange, 4s. 5½d.

At Shanghai, exchange was quoted at 6s. Tea advancing. Political news unimportant.

Canton had been evacuated by the British troops.

THE AFFAIR OF THE NASHVILLE.

First Impression Upon the English Public—The Facts—Statement of Capt. Nelson—Uncertainty of the British Government—Speculations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1861.

The newspapers will give all the details of the event of the week, the arrival of the *Nashville*, and her capture of the American ship *Harvey*

Birch about two hundred miles south and west of the Irish coast. The town has not yet recovered from the shock this event has caused, and is waiting with great anxiety to see its results. No one doubts that unless the British Government acts in an honorable and straightforward manner, there will be an immediate rupture; but, as yet, although a Cabinet Council was summoned in haste yesterday afternoon, we are not informed what ground they have taken, nor what means our authorities mean to use in asserting their rights.

As a matter of fact, however, the whole affair has its amusing side. In the first place, I have no doubt that no one is more thoroughly taksn aback by the news than Mr. YANCEY himself, and his associates. Their first ejaculation must have been, "Was Capt. PEGRAM mad!" Their mature conviction must be that he is only a fool; and coming from the United States Navy, as he does, a serious question arises as to the character our naval officers must have had, as an average, if he is a fair specimen of the class. No sooner did the *Nashville* arrive in port than the Admiralty officers rushed in consternstion on board of her, closeted the Captain, and asked for his papers. He drew out triumphantly—as an answer to the calumny that he was a pirate—his commission as Captain in the Confederate Navy, signed by JEFFERSON DAVIS. "But your ship's papers?" One can imagine the Admiralty agents exclaiming, "Where are your letters-of-marque; where is her commission as a Government war vessel?" "She has none," must have replied the Captain, "I was merely put on board of her to bring her over here. She is to be refitted here, and I am to leave her." "Then how came you to capture the *Harvey Birch* if you had no authority?" the officers would ask. "By virtue of my commission as Captain, and as an act of retaliation on the North for capturing and destroying our Southern vessels," answers PEGRAM; "It was ons of the most painful acts of my life, hut it was my duty to the Government I have the honor to serve." One can imagine the blank faces of the Englishmen and their astonishment at hearing so cool an avowal.

No less vivid must have been the astonishment of Mr. YANCEY. One can imagine him and his colleagues listening to the story and cursing their Captain at intervals, while ransacking their brains to discover some means of supplying papers that would get them out of the scrape. How they must admire the coolness of the man who, after having committed a most flagrant act of piracy, could calmly proceed to lay his vessel up in an enemy's port, to undergo repeirs that must take weeks, and with this intention of sending her off as a pirate again, openly avowed! Just at this time, to outrage public opinion and call the British Government down on their backs! I do not believe it is exaggeration to assert that this must have been the most unlucky blow the Confederate agents here have ever received.

The Captain of the *Harvey Birch* also has his story to tell. He came up to London at once, and saw Mr. ADAMS and Mr. MORSE the Consul, and was here yesterday all day. What he told them, and what steps they have taksn or are going to take, I do not yet know; but I haard Captain NELSON's story from a gentleman who had it from the Captain himself. Most of it is already published, hnt not the best part. He expresses the greatest contempt for the *Nashville*, her officers and her crew. He says that the vessel is all ont of repair; her officers are mere boys, and want conrage as mnch as they want experience; that the crew is a mixture of Irish and other foreigners, who were shipped at first on false pretences, and then were compelled to sign other articles at the point of the bayonet. They openly talked of their discontent on the passage, and he (Capt. NELSON) didn't believe they would have fought. Both officers and crew were in great fear lest they should meet some American war-vessel on the ocean, and their armament was so poor that they could have made no resistance to speak of. In short, from the account as it reached me, it wes plain that the *Nashville* was badly fitted ont, badly armed, badly officered and badly manned, and that if she is a specimen of the Southern privateer, it must be either incapacity or treachery that prevents our vessels from catching them. Her crew say thst she ran out of Charleston at night, through the blockading fleet, which they could see in the distance. They stopped at the Bermudas for coal, and then came straight to Southampton, for what purpose I do not know. Probably for the vessel to be refitted and adapted to become a war-steemer, as her present condition does not seem to he at all suited to this purpose, and in Charleston they would not he likely to have the means to fit her out properly. It is nó proof of her power that she took the *Harvey Birch*, for thst ship, though a fine, new vessel, was not armed, and had no choice but to surrender. Their one object seems to have been revenge, for they got no plunder whatever—not a dollar's worth of gain or glory, and they had all the trouble of the thirty prisoners. The Captain—PEGRAM the Great—declares that it gave him the most acute pain to commit this act of destruction, hut he felt that he must not yield to the weak promptings of humanity.

Snch is the look of the affair ou one side. On the other, it seems no less disastrous for the Southerners. It is seldom that great battles where the destinies of nations were decided, have caused more excitement or more alarm among the phlegmatic people of this city than the arrival of this wretched two-gun, half-manned pirate. It is the subject of discussion in every counting-house, in every hotel, on 'Change and even among the few fashionable patrons, who, unable to follow the hounds, still populate the billiard-rooms of the Travelers' and the Conservative Clubs. Public opinion has not yet had time to settle upon a course, and it is plain that it is waiting for the direction which Goverament will give to its current. The Press gives out only hollow murmurs, not daring as yet to grapple with the harenssa of the evil. Americans seem to take the affair with a certain sort of coolness, and not without pleasure. There seems to be no sort of doubt felt as to the nature of the question which must so soon be decided, nor do the Ministry seem to be at all blind to the dangers which they must now look equare in the face, beyond all hope of dodging or winking at. No doubt those are right who say that the refusal of redress on their part, would be followed by an immediate suspension of diplomatic relations on ours, and that by the departure of the Ministers from London and Washington at the earliest moment possible for the news to reach home and return. But for many reasons I do not believe that the affair will come to this point. Indeed, if it does, the anccess of the Confederate agents in prodncing a rupture between the two countries will be rather a matter to be sorry for than angry at. It is what they have always aimed at, and what we Americans have always wished and tried to prevent. It is, too, what the British Government have always tried to avoid, and their declarations have, as a general thing, been so clear and frank that for one, I feel confident that they will not refuse justice now, when it is clearly on our side, and when the peaceful relations of the two countries depend on it. There is the more ground for this belief that the papers announce a meeting of several of the high Cabinet officers with the Admiralty authorities at the office of the latter, and this subsequent to the meeting of the Cabinet hastily called yesterday afternoon. Something evidently has heen decided upon—some action in one way or the other; and probably the Ministry are only waiting for our authorities to initiate some measures against the vessel itself, in order to make their decision public. Meanwhile, the Admiralty have placed guards to see that no violence be done to the vessel; perhaps, indeed, to see that she does not run off. Whatever may be the decision, I do not believe that the *Nashville* will ever get back to America to do more harm to our commerce; for the feeling among all the commercial classes here, and particularly among the seamen and merchant officers, is so violent that it will not be likely to restrain itself if a ruptnre takes place between the two Governments. Attention, too, has already been drawn hy this accident to the fact that the Southerners have bought the steamer *Pacific*, and are fitting her out as a war steamer—a fact which this Government will now hardly be able to overlook, and which, if she does, our Government will hardly be thonghtless enough to overlook. A United States war steamer in these waters now would be of more service than half the blockading squadron in its present position, where it never has caught one single steamer even when It had the knowledge when such a steamer was to arrive, how she was to come, and what she had on board. But though It is stated, and is very likely true, that the *James Adger* is now cruising somewhere in expectation of something, no one seems to know what, she is at all events not on hand, and does not seem likely to turn up.

This steamer will hardly carry any definite news even from official quarters, unless well-informed persons are much mistaken. It is to he hoped, therefore, that our people will not explode until it appears that we are wronged. Ths opinion among sound men here is that this Government ought to interfere, and there is confidence felt that this time we shall receive ths treatment one great nation dsserves to receivs at the hands of another.

There are other matters of news this week, bnt all yield to this. Gen. SCOTT has arrived, but has gone on to Havre. So has Archbishop HUGHES. Several new speeches have been made, among which that of Lord STANLEY is the best. Lord STANLEY is the son of the Earl of Derby, an advanced Liberal, hut in his party and family connsctions a Conservative, and his speech is particularly interesting, as being an official announcement of the course which the Conservetives mean to adopt with regard to our affairs. It does not vary from that of ths Ministry.

THE NASHVILLE AFFAIR AT PARIS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 22, 1861.

The news of the arrival at Southampton of the Confederate steamer *Nashville*, with the officers of a prize on board, created a painful impression at Paris among the friends of the Union, as well it might.

At the same time we have the news of the arrival of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL at Southampton hy the English mail steamer from Havana. Mr. SLIDELL is looked for at Paris, to-dey, by his friends.

The *Moniteur* this morning publishes under its official head, a copy of the treaty concluded by England, France and Spain on the subject of the combined expedition against Mexico. It does not differ in any material point from that which wss published surreptitiously, and which must have gone ont to you by the last mail.

THE INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

INTIMATIONS OF THE GROUND TO BE TAKEN BY ENGLAND IN REGARD TO THE TRENT.

It will be remembered that the London corraspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES communicated, in his letter dated Nov. 16, the following in regard to the expedition of the *James Adger*:

"A curious paragraph appeared in some of the morning papers to-day—in the *Telegraph*, I think—under the head of naval intelligence, to the effect that one of Her Majesty's frigates which had left Spithead to watch the movements of the United Stetes warsteamer, the *James Adger*, had returned. The paragraph goes on to state that the object of the *James Adger* was supposed to be to intercept the West India mail-steamer now due, with Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON on board, to take these gentlemen out of her and to carry them to New-York. What can have put such an idea into the heads of the British Admiralty? It must have known the real object of the cruise of the *Adger*, for it was telegrapbed under the head of American news, in every newspsper. My own suspicion is, that some of these Southerners, being no doubt anxious, for reasons of their own, to keep a sharp lookout on the *Adger*, have made use of their knowledge, with the idea of producing more irritation between the two Governments. One has to be perpetually on one's guard against the miserable, intriguing spirit of these fellows, who are at the bottom of every contemptible plot. Tbey manufacture news and seem to control the telegraph, but it is a very small sort of work and will not pay them in the end."

Ths following article from the Edinburgh *Scotsman*, copied generally by the English Press, gives additional light to the snbject:

"A strange yet true story—showing how near this country has been, and perhaps is, to a rupture with the United States, or et least how very well disposed our American friends are to bring about such an event—reaches us to-day from sources to be thoroughly relied on. The week before last our Government received information that a United Statea war steamer had brougbt up in Southampton water, ostensibly for the purpose of refitting, but under circumstances warrsnting the suspicion that she had some other object in view. Subsequently various circumstances, including the converssation with some of her crew who had come ashore, led to the discovery of the fact thst her real object was the seizure of the West India mail steamer then due! The United States cruiser had been dispstched in pursuit of the *Nashville*, the vessel conveying the Confederate delegates sent to this country, which had eluded the blockade. The delegstea had succeeded in reaching Cuba, and there got themselves conveyed on board one of the British mail steamers. Their movements became known to the commander of the pursuing vessel, who took the remarkable step of running straight over to the British coast, with the intention of waylaying the mail steamer, and making capture of her as a neutral vessel, carrying, in the delegates and their credentials, "contraband of war."

Upon the assumption of these being the facts—an assumption, it will easily be believed, not made and proceeded on without inquiry and consideration—the British war steamer *Phæton* was ordered to watch the American end to protect her against any vessel bearing the British flag. As it happened, the American captain, perhaps attracted by hospitalities after a stormy voyage, remained in port for some days, and then, putting to ses, was met hy a severe gale on the south coast, which forced him to anchor at Calahot. The same cause that stopped hie cruise expsdited the voyage of the mail steamer, which arrived twe days before her time, and passed into her port unconscious of her danger. Communicatious then took place between our Government and the American Minister, in which tha latter disclaimed any such intention as that imputed to the proceedings of the United States steamer—or, rather, he disclaimed any knowledge of the matter. *At the same time it was ascertained to be the opinion of the law officers of the Crown that, according to the interpretation of the law as laid down in former decisions, the relations of Britain to the American belligerents are perhaps such that there might have been fair legal grounds for the American cruiser seizing the mail steamer as prize, even in British waters, if it could have been shown that she knowingly harbored the persons and property of enemies of the United States, in the shape of the delegates and their dispatches.* The United States steamer has now departed, but is supposed to be cruising off the Irish coast, for purposes similar to those which brought her to Southampton.

It cannot be necessary to point out the wanton offensiveness and danger of the course understood to have been adopted in this, and perhaps similar cases, hy the United States Government. That Government is entitled to do all in its power to prevent egress or ingress at its own ports and the ports of the Confederates; but to leave these not half guarded, and *come across to British waters*, on a roving commission, to seizs a British mail steamer which had taken on board, at *a British port*, two American passengers and their portmanteaus, is an act easy to he understood and not easy to be endured. It indicates a desire not so much to prevent the movements of American "rebels" as to insult and provoke the Government and people of this country."

THE REAL MISSION OF THE ADGER.

From the London Times.

The readers of our naval intelligsnce will perhaps remember that the *James Adger*, United States wer steamer, sailed from Southampton on the 12th of November. It was known also, although for obvious reasons it was not thought expedient to make public proclamation of the facts, thst the *James Adger*, an American merchant vessel, which had heen recsutly converted into an eight-gun ship of wsr, had been sent over here to intsrcept a vessel loading at Livsrpool with warlike stores for a Southern port. The *James Adger* had steamed into Southamptou as a ship of wsr of a friendly Power, and, requiring repair, was, like any French or Russian ship in similsr necessity, refitted in onr harbor. On ths 12th of November she went away. Where she is gone, of course nobody knows.

MASON AND SLIDELL EXPECTED.

Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, the "Commissioners from the Confederate States," were expected to reach England in the West India mail steamsr *La Plata*, due at Southampton on the 29th November.

THE NASHVILLE AT SOUTHAMPTON

HER ARRIVAL AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE HARVEY BIRCH.

Correspondence of the London Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, Nov. 21.

Great excitement has been created here by the arrival in our waters this morning of a steamer of war bearing the flag of the Confederate States of America, and which hes since come into dock, where she now lies snugly berthed in the outsr tidal besin. She came up the river about 8 o'clock, and anchorsd off ths mouth of the Itchin, with the Confederate flag flying at ths peak and a peunant at the main. Soon afterward a nnmber of meu were landed from her in the docks, who proved to he the crew of a late American merchant ship, named the *Harvey Birch*, which had heen captured and burnt on Tuesday morning near tha entrance of the Channel.

Ths steamer in question was called the *Nashville* before she was purchased for the Confederats navy, and is of 1,120 tons burden. She is commanded hy Capt. PEGRAM, his chief subordinate officers being First Lieut. FAUNTLEROY and Second Lieut. BENNETT, and she has a crew of 80 men, all whites, mostly English and Irish. She cerries only two long 12-pounder rifled cennon. The *Nashrille* is from Charleston, last from Bermuda, for England, on "special service." It will be remembered that this ship ran the blocksde in Charleston harbor, about 12 o'clock st night, toward the end of Octoher, within sight of two Federal cruisers, hut, exhibiting no lights, she ran close along shore and escaped unnoticed. *She put into Bermuda for coals, and the Captain states that he was treated while there with every attention and politeness by the Governor of Bermuda.*

Ahout 8 o'clock last Tuesday morning, when in lat. 49° 6′ N., long. 9° 52′ W., the *Nashville* fell in with the American ship *Harvey Birch*, Capt. NELSON, bound from Havre to New-York, in ballsst, with the American flag flying. She rsn alongside her, and, as was stated to us, opened her ports, and ordered the ship to heeve to, the flag to be hanled down, and the Captain to come on board immediately. This wes done, end Capt. NELSON soon returned to his ship, with orders from the Captain of the *Nashville* for all the crew to get their things ready as soon as possible, snd go on board the *Nashville*, as tbey intended to destroy the *Harvey Birch*. They were allowed an hour or sn hour and a half, for this purpose, and got part of their things out. The men from the steamer took most of the provisions, with the ship's chronometer, barometer, and some of the charts, permitting Capt. NELSON to retain his own chronometer, but he has lost $1,200 or $1,400 worth of personal effects, hooks, charts, &c. They theu set fire to the ship, fore and aft, apparently in the deck-houses, and the vessel was soon in flames from stem to stern. The three masts were seen to go over the side, and the hull was still burning when the steamer left her. The *Harvey Birch* was a fine fnll-rigged ship of 1,487 tons, American meesurement, and cost about $125,000 in her construction. She had a total of twenty-nine souls on hoerd, including Mr. BLYDENBURG, (a son of her owner,) who was a passenger, Capt. NELSON, two mates, hoatswains, cook, steward, carpenter and twenty seamen. The men were put in irons on hoard the stesmer (with the exception of the captain and mate, who were treated with great politeness,) and kept as prisoners until the arrival of the vessel here this morning, when they were immediately landed in the docks and set at liberty, witb all the personal effects belonging to them. It is stated that before they were put in irons the Confederate oath was tendered to the men, which they refused to tske, but Capt. NELSON tells us that he is not aware of the fact, although it may he correct.

Immediately on landing, Capt. NELSON waited upon Capt. BRITTON, the American Consul at this port, who has caused the crew to be temporarily boarded at the Sailors' Home, and made arrangements for them to be forwarded home to New-York in the *Hansa* steamer, which sails hence on Wednesday next. Capt. BRITTON has put himself in commnnication with Mr. ADAMS, tbe American Minister in London, and made that gentleman acquainted with all the facts of the case.

On leaving the *Nashville*, Capt. PEGRAM told Capt. NELSON that he hoped they would not part had friends, for what had been done was a simple act of retaliation on the Northern States for invading their territories, burning their houses, ill-treating their women, and stealing their negroes, and they were bound to retaliate on the property of the North in every way they could.

At sbout 12 o'clock, the *Nashville* steamed into dock, where, as mentioned above, she now lies, snd soon after she was berthed, Capt. PATEY, the Admiralty Superintendent of mail psckets at this port, went on hoard, and had an interview with the Captain.

Col. PEYTON, an agent of the Southern Confederacy, and his wife, were on hoard the *Nashville*, and left for London by the 3 o'clock train.

The captain states that ths *Nashville* has put in here to have her top deck taken off and to be fitted out as a vessel-of-war; hut how far this intention will be found to square with the legal and international hearings of the case remains to be seen. The arrival of the vessel here, under the circumstances, and her landing prisoners-of war, as they are called, is looked upon hy many persons as an infraction of the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. Groups of politicians and commercial meu have heen actively discussing the knotty points involved in the questiou, snd suudry messages have passed up and down the telegraphic wires during the day in relation to the subject.

It is stated that she has some spare officers on board for ships building or preparing in England for the Confederate navy.

The *Nashville* is a sister ship to the Federal steamer *James Adger*, which put in here for a fews days a fortnight since. Some five or six years ago she was temporarily chartered for the mail service hetween Havre, Southampton and New-York, and made a few voyages each way with the mails.

The paddle-wheel steamer *Pacific*, lstely belonging to the Galway Company, which has heen lying in our docks for some mouths, and has just been sold, is now fitting out in the docks, *it is said, for a voyage to the West Indies, but a strong impression prevails that she is bought for the Confederate States.*

We understand that the capture of the *Harvey Birch* took place in 75 fathoms depth of weter.

Capt. PEGRAM indignantly denies the statemant of Capt. NELSON that he holds no commission from the Confederate States of America, and has furnished us with the following copy of his commission under the Confederate seal:

The President of the Confederate States of America to all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Know ye that, reposing special trust and confidence in tbe patriotism, valor, fidelity and abilities of ROBERT B. PEGRAM, I do appoint him a Lisnteuant in the Navy of the Confederate States, to rank as such from tbe 10th day of June, A. D. 1861.

He is, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Lieutenant, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging, and I do strictly charge all officers and others under his command to be obedient to his orders as Lieutenant.

And he is to observe and follow such ordars and directions as from time to time he shall receive from me or the future President of the Confederate States

Given under my hand, at the City of Richmond, this 20th day of September, in the year of [illegible] 1861.

By the President, S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

STATEMENTS OF CAPTS. PEGRAM AND NELSON.

Correspondence of the London News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1861.

The following is the statement of Capt. W. H. NELSON:

"The American ship *Harvey Birch*, Capt. W. H. NELSON, of New-York, left Havre on Saturday, the 17th inst., bound to New-York in ballast. When in lat. 49° 6′ N., lon. 9° 52′ W., she was brought to by the Confederate steamsr *Nashville*, Commandsr PEGRAM, late of the United States Navy. Ths *Harvey Birch* was immediately hoarded by the officers and crew of the *Nashville*, and her captain and crew wsre at once ordered on board the Confederate steamer, they being allowed to take a fsw of their effects and some fresh provisions. The *Harvey Birch* was then ordered to be fired hy Capt. PEGRAM, who remained alongside until she was burnt to the water's edge."

Capt. NELSON further states that Commander PEGRAM informed him that he held no commission from the Confederate Government of America as a war steamer (or letters-of-msrque;) that himself and his two mates were treated exceedingly well whilst on hoard the steamer, hut that the crew were all placed in irons immediately on their getting on board. He further states thet ths *Nashville* shipped her crew in Charleston, and that thsy are compossd chiefly of English and Irish lads; that they ware shipped nuder false pretences, and forced to sign other articles when on board. Hs also says that Commander PEGRAM endeavored to compel himself and his crew to take the oath of allegiance to, and ewear not to take np arms against, the Southern States.

At 12½ o'clock the *Nashville* arrived off ths entrance to the docks, and at 1 P. M. was moored alongside ths north jetty, which was literally hesieged with spectators.

The following ls the report of Commandsr PEGRAM:

"On the morning of the 19th inst., at 8 A. M., sighted ths packet-ship *Harvey Birch*, of New-York; immediately hore down upon her, and when near enough hailed her, having unlimbered guns and cleared decks for action. Thsn spoke the vesssl and ordered the captain to haul down his colors and bring his papers on board. The Stars and Stripes immediately went down slowly, and Capt. NELSON and his crew came on hoard the *Nashville*. Capt. PEGRAM then informed him he demanded an unconditionel surrender, hnt ell private effects wonld be respected. The crew wsre then brought on hosrd, end with the exception of Capt. NELSON, his two mates, and a passenger, placsd in irons. The csptain and mates were allowed to retain their revolvers, hut were put upon parole. A few provisions were then brought on board, and the *Harvey Birch* committed to flames. Before the *Nashville* left her, the three mssts were seen to fall, and the entire vessel was a hurning mass."

Capt. Pegram states that the burning of the ship and hauling down of the flag was the most painful act of his life, he having for a period of thirty-two years fought and served under the United States flag. Capt. PEGRAM is an old officer of the United States Nevy, and bors a conspicuous part in the Mexican wsr, in the Paraguay and Japan expeditions, and dnring the wer waged by the English and French in China. For his distinguished services his native State of Virginie voted him, by the unanimous voice of the General Assembly of the Legislature, a splendid sword.

The *Nashville* brought as passengers, undsr orders of the Hon. tbe Secretary of the Navy, Col. PEYTON end lady. Col. PEYTON is on special duty for the State of North Cerolina. During the voyage the *Nashville* experienced heavy weather throughout, and portions of her paddle-boxes, &c., were carried swey. Col. PEYTON and Commander PEGRAM will proceed to London by express trsin to-morrow morning.

Col. PEYTON says that there are 750,000 bales of cotton of tbe old crop, over 4,000.000 of bales of the new crop, and $50,000,000 worth of tobacco in the naval atores ready for shipment. He also states that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, the Southern Commissioners, left Charleston on the 12th October, in the steamer *Theodore*, passing through the blockading sqnadron at night. Their safe arrival was reported at Cardenas, Cuba, before the *Nashville* left Charleston, on the 26th ult., and they are expected to srrive hare hy the West India steamer *La Plata*, due on the 29th inst.

The reports relative to the want of shoes end clothing in the Southern army ars contradicted hy the Confederates arriving in the *Nashville*. The *esprit de corps* of the army is said to be admirable. President DAVIS, instead of heing dead, is in the enjoyment of health and spirits, as are also Gens. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, who have heen reported killed.

The Mayor of the town and the naval packet superintendent at the port hoarded the *Nashville* on her arrival in the dock, to make the necessary inquiries in order to communicate with the Government. The officers of the *Nashville* telegraphed to London, and received a number of telegrams in return. Telegraphs also were continually passing hetween the Government authorities in Southampton and London. The United States (Federal) Consul also communicated with London, in order, it is said, to prevent, if possible, the *Nashville* from having any assistance.

The *Nashville* is only armed with two guns. It is supposed that the Federal war steamer *James Adger*, which recently left Southampton, was in search of the *Nashville*.

ADDITIONAL FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

Correspondence of the London Post.

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday, Nov. 22, 1861.

The *Nashville* made the passage to Bermuda in three and a half deys. On arriving at Bermuda she received a pilot on board, who took the vessel to the dockyard, stating that, in consequence of her length, she could not go into St. George's. The next day, Capt. PEGRAM, not being satisfied, obtained a seeond pilot from the dockyard, who took the *Nashville* safely ronnd into St. George's, at which place the vessel coaled. Dnring their stay at Bermude, the commandsr and officers were treated with the greatest hospitality and kindness both by the citizens and the officers of the English army and navy stationed there, and every facility for getting stores, coals, &c., was afforded them by the inhahitants. A few days prior to the arrival at Bermuda of the *Nashville*, the United States steamer *Connecticut* had called at the island for the purpose of escertaining if the *Nashville* had heen there. She had a crew of 400 meu with six guns mounted. Not hearing anything of the steamer they were in search of, they again proceeded to sea without stating their destination. The *Nashville* sailed again from Bermuda on the 5th inst., and from the next day until the 17th ehe experienced a succession of gales from all points of the compass. Nothing of intereet further transpired until the 19th, when she destroyed the United States ship *Harvey Birch*.

The officers on board the *Nashville* say that the statement in the New-York papers, that multitudes of the people of North Carolina have gone in and sworn allegiance to the United States Government since the capture of Fort Hatteras, is utterly untrue and without foundation. A few wreckers living on those sand-banks, and engaged in displaying false lights, for the destruction of vessels have no doubt taken the oath, hut their numher does net exceed probably 100. Fort Hatteras, instead of being a formidable fortification, as represented hy the New-York papers, is composed simply of light sand-banks, and is in an incomplete condition.

Capt. NELSON stated that Commander PEGRAM endeavored to compel himself and crew to take the oath of allegiance, and not to take up arms against the Southern States. This is denied hy Commander PEGRAM and his officers, who state that the only document that Capt. NELSON and his officers were requested to sign was the following:

C. S. STEAMER NASAVILLE, AT SEA, Nov. 19, 1861.

We, the undersigned officers and passengers on board the United States ship *Harvey Birch*, being now prisoners and [illegible] steamer *Nashville*, do [illegible] against, or in any manner or to counteract hostilities against, said Confederate States till duly exchanged or discharged.

(Signed) W. H. NELSON, Master.
CLEMENT F. STEVENS, Mate.
JAMES STEWART, Second Mate.
J. B. BLYDENBURGH, passenger.
PAUL F. HALLET, Carpenter.
THOS. W. LOFBYS, Boatswain.
HENRY N. FREHARD.
GEORGE CIRVINONS.

The remainder of the crew, not having signed the above document, were placed in irons until their arrival at this port.

Commander PEGRAM and Col. PEYTON and lady left Southampton this morning by express train, for the purpose of placing themselves in communication with Mr. YANCEY. Commander PEGRAM retnrns here to-morrow; Col. PEYTON remains in London. Mrs. PEYTON'S maiden name was LIZZY WASHINGTON, and she is the nearest surviving relative of the great General of that name.

THE NASHVILLE STILL IN SOUTHAMPTON WATER.

The *Nashville* was still at her berth at Southampton when the *Africa* left Liverpool, but no movement had been made to supply her with coals or stores, or to effect repairs. A body of Police was on dnty, in case of any breach of the pesce hetween tha crews of the *Nashville* and the *Harvey Birch*. The voyage of the *Nashville* was stormy, bnt devoid of interest until she fell in with the *Harvey Birch*.

There was little bnsiness doing at Lloyds in war risks on American ships; 50@60 ₱ cent. is said to have been paid.

IMPRESSIONS UPON THE PUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The affair of the *Nashville* and the ship *Harvey Birch*, of which we received some particulars per last steamer, created considerable sensation in England. On the 21st there was a meeting at the Admiralty of the leading members of the Cabinet. The consultation lasted over an hour, and was supposed to have reference to the *Nashville*.

THE PROTEST OF CAPTAIN NELSON.

The following is ths protest of Capt. W. H. NELSON, master of the *Harvey Birch*:

I, WILLIAM HENRY NELSON, of the City of New-York, in the United States of America, Master Mariner, do solemnly, sincerely, and truly sswear that I sailed from the said City of New-York, on the 20th day of September last, as master of, and in the ship *Harvey Birch*, of New-York, a ship owned and registered in New-York in conformity with the laws of the United States, bound for the port of Havre de Grace, in France, with a cargo consisting of wheat. About the 9th day of October I arrived at Havre, and having discharged the cargo of my ship and ballasted her, I sailed in her again for the port of New-York on the 16th day of Novsmber, first having received the register, crew list, articles, and all papers belonging to the shipin proper form from the United States Consul there. On the morning of Tuesday, the 19th inst., the ship then being in about lat. 49° 6′ North, lon. 9° 52′ West, a steamer was made out bearing for the *Harvey Birch*, which, on getting nearer, was found to be an armed vessel, and hoisted at the peak the flag of the so-called Confederate States; and, when within bailing distance, a person on board, who I learned was the Captain, hailed my ship, saying, "Haul down your colors and heave the sbip to," the snsign of the United States being at this time set at the peak of my vessel. This order was complied with, and I then received ths order, "Lower your boat and come on board," which I also complied with, taking my ship's papers with me. After arriving on board the steamer, I was introdnced by the First Lieutenant, by name FAUNTLEROY, to Capt. PEGRAM, as commander of the Confederate States steamer *Nashville*, to whom I produced all the papers of my ship for examination, to show that I was engaged in legal trade. Capt. PEGRAM took the ship's papers; he did not returu them, and still holds them, and then told me that he should hold me a prisoner of war by the authority of the Confederate States. He then told me I might go ou board my ship, and I was ordered to send my crew on board the steamer as quickly as possible. I returned to my ship, and at once made preparations to leave her, but orders were repeatedly given from the steamer to hurry up, and sufficient time was not given to enable either myself or my crew to get our effects ont of tbe ship. The Second Lisntenant, with other officers, came on board the ship, and took charge of her, and orders were given to seize fresh stores, &c., and in consequence thereof, all tbe fresh meat, poultry, pigs, eggs, and butter were taken out and put on board the steamer, and especially it was ordered that all the oil, tea, coffee and sngar should he put on board the steamer, which was done. When all this had been accomplished, the crew left the ship by order of the Second Lieutenant, I being the last on board, leaving the Second Lieutenant and his boat's crew in charge of the ship. After arriving on board of the steamer we saw that the *Harvey Birch* was in flames, and the Second Lieutenant returned on board the steamer with his boat, which was secured, but the ship's quarter-boats, which had been used in communicating, were cast adrift. Capt. PEGRAM now said, "Now, as it is all over, we will give her a gun," or words to that effect, and a gun was discharged at the ship, but without apparently hitting her. Tbe steamer then was put on an easterly course, the crew of the ship having previously been put in irons. I, with my officers, was summoned to the Captain's cabin, and there signed, at the request of the Captain, a document stating that we would not take up arms against them while in their custody, he having said that I and my officers should have our liberty on board when we had signed it. I was frequently told that an oath would be exacted of us "not to take up arms against the Confederate States" before I could be liberated, but I was liberated without any such being taken. The steamer steamed up the English Channel, and arrived at Southampton at about 8 A. M. on tbe 21st instant, and came to anchor in the river Capt. PEGRAM then told me thst I and my crew were at liberty, and migbt go on shore, but he refused to put us on shore, and I therefore employed a steam-tug st my own expense, and lanoed my crew in Southampton Docks between 9 anc 10 A. M., and they were taken chsrge of by the United States Consul there. Repeatedly while on board the steamer, in conversations with her officers, I was told that she was not fitted out as a vessel of war, that she was on a special mission to England, but naval officers were in command of her. I was told by one of the crew that the crew originally signed articles at Charleston, S. C., to go to Liverpool, but that before sailing the officers were all changed, anp new articles were brought on board, which the crew were compelled to sign by threats of force. I was also informed that the crew was composed of English and Irish. Tbe chronometer and barometer belonging to the *Harvey Birch* were taken by Capt. PEAGRAM, who refuses to deliver them up. The *Harvey Birch* was a ship six years old, of 1,482 tons register. Before we lost sight of the sbip her masts had gone over the side, and she was burnt to the water's edge.

W. H. NELSON.

Sworn before me in the Consulate of the United States, at London, this 22d day of November, 1861.

COMMENTARIES OF THE PRESS.

THE NASHVILLE ENTITLED TO SUPPLIES.

We are what ie called a neutral Power. The Queen, in her proclamation of May last, has, under responsible advice, declared, that she and all her subjects will hold "a strict and impartial neutrality between the Government of the United States of America and certain States styling themselves 'the Confederate States of America.'" She warns her subjects against "adding to the warlike force of any ship or vessel of war or other armed vessel belonging to either of the contending parties." She especially recognizes the ships of war and the privateers of both these "parties," and denounces the penalties of the Foreign Enlistment Act impartially against any of her subjects "carrying officers, soldiers, dispatches, arms, military stores, or materiale for the use or service of either of the contending parties." This is what the Qneen—we mean, of course, the Quesn's Government—has said to her own snbjects. *After this recognition of the two belligerents, the action of the Government must be understood to be restricted to the rights of a neutral Power as between two belligerent nations.*

Far be it from us to attempt to resolve upon a first impression questions which must soon arise, and which will douhtless be much agitated and tested hy vast research. The Southerns will, perhaps, ask us what right we had to allow the *James Adger* to refit; the Northerns will, perhaps, protest if we allow the *Nashville* to refit. We probably should have been In our strict right if we had refnsed to have anything to do with either of these ships. VATTEL says thet "a nentral nation is in all things to show an exact impartiality between the parties at war; for, should he favor one to the detriment of the other, his neutrality would be a frauduleut nsutrality." And he proceeds to tell us that he does not mean that the neutral nation should afford impartial succor, but should maintain an impartial denial of succor. It would appear that by the absence of a positive prohibition both North and Sonth have acquired a sort of vested right to come into our ports, without prizes, and demand "*asylum and hospitality.*"

It seems to be etrange doctrine that quiet people are to be thus involved in the quarrels of belligerents at the other side of the globe. When HEENAN and SAYERS had made up their minds to fight, and each went into training somewhere in England, our police exerted themselves to take them both into custody and preserve our peace. But it seems that it is accordsng to the law of nations for any two or more American citizens to come over here, go into training in our ports, and then steam three miles from our coast and fight it out. This, however, is not the worst of the business. The Confederates in this, as in other respects, seem to have a knack of effecting what the Federals only attempt. *While the Tuscarora was only suspected of a design to waylay a merchant vessel of war, the Nashville has actually captured and burned the Harvey Birch, half-stripped privately of her crew.* How are we to perform all the duties of vilgrance and protection which such guests impose? We shall wait with some impatience to have the law of nations, so far as private duties are concerned, visitors, expounded to us. It would be clearly to our interest to keep them both out of our harbors. *If, however, we cannot do this, we suppose we must let them both in alike, under pain of forfeiture of the Royal sword. If the Government* should so decide, it will cause a strange revolution in the ideas of the British ten-pound householder, who has always looked upon war as something terrible, which takes place a long way off. He will be able to take a return ticket to see battles in the British Channel, wherein he is bound to take only an impartial and humiliating interest.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

No great neutral Power will, it may be hoped, open her ports henceforth for the convenience of foreign privateers, or for the bestowal of their prizes. Had the *Nashville*, or the *James Adger* brought a prize into Southampton, if she was but a cutter of twenty tons, it would have been the duty of the authorities at that port to have ordered her off the moment her character and business were ascertained. It is just because these vessels have no prize of war with them, but simply carry the pennants of their respective Governments, that *we do not feel justified in refusing them accommodation*, as the armed cruisers of States with which we still maintain friendly relations.

It has been stated, however, that the *Nashville* has no commission from the Confederate Government, either in the shape of letters-of-marque or otherwise; and this statement is made on the authority of Capt. NELSON, late Commander of the *Harvey Birch*. The *Nashville* may not carry letters-of-marque, but the assertion that she is unauthorized or unrecognized by the Confederate Government, is directly contradicted by the facts, that she brings to this country Capt. PEYTON, a Commissioner from North Carolina; and that she sailed directly under the orders of the Secretary of the Confederate Navy, and that her Commander, Capt. PEGRAM, holds a commission signed by JEFFERSON DAVIS. She is, therefore, to all intents and purposes, a vessel of war in the employment of the Confederate Government, and however much we may deplore the destruction of a fine ship such as the *Harvey Birch, we cannot deny that, according to the rules of Maritime warfare, the destruction was justifiable, while those rules our Government has formally admitted the Confederates are entitled to avail themselves of.* We do not doubt that some very ingenious arguments will be used to show that the refitting of the *Nashville* in a British port involves a compromise of our neutrality. But, for ths same reason, we should not have permitted the *James Adger*, or any Federal cruiser, to enter our ports to refit, or for the supply of her need in any way. This line of argument, if pursued, would be found materially to trench upon the rights of neutrals. *The true principle of neutrality seems to be, to abstain from all active interference between the combatants, and to see that no accommodation or hospitality is extended to the armed vessels of one belligerent which is not equally and readily extended to the armed vessels of the other.*

THE NASHVILLE NOT ENTITLED TO SUPPLIES.

From the London Herald.

Our American cousins have certainly the strangest method of making war that can well be imagined; and the affair of the *Nashville*, now lying at Southampton, and the *Harvey Birch*, now lying at the bottom of the sea, is not one of the least instances of the eccentricities of American warfare. The *Nashville*, it seems, a Confederate ship of war, comes here for the express purpose of bringing over an envoy from North Carolina, Col. PEYTON, on a special mission, we su

...Secretary. If so, has an Ambassador the right to ... Unquestionably he has. ... and ... Ambassador, the ship ... which he is a passenger; and, indeed, if such a power were to exist, it must necessarily destroy the sacred character of the person of an ambassador. If, then, Col. BARRON does fill that character, and has not withstanding, and contrary to usage, captured and destroyed the enemy's ship, ought a neutral nation to receive him as an ambassador? This is a question on which Her Majesty's Advocate and Attorney-General may have to pronounce an opinion, and whichever way that opinion is it is certain that irritation will be felt by one or other of the belligerent Governments.

From the London News.

It would be monstrous if belligerents, while staying in a neutral port, were *permitted to obtain the means of continuing the war.*

THE AID OF THE COURTS MIGHT BE INVOKED.

From the London Observer.

In case of any violation of the laws of strict neutrality by the *Nashville* while in British ports, *our Courts might be moved to action on the representations of the American Minister,* as was the case at the seizure of the Sicilian ships by the Sardinian at Naples in 1858, and more recently in relation to the issue of Kossuth notes.

THE SURRENDER OF CAPT. PEGRAM TO THE AMERICAN CONSUL RECOMMENDED.

From the London Star.

Acting in secrecy, and on its own irresponsible counsels, the Government of Lord PALMERSTON refused the anti-privateering proposition submitted to it by the American Minister. The opinion of the other European Powers on such a question was comparatively unimportant. Privateering is therefore, still permitted by the law of nations and private property still exposed to capture or destruction on the open seas. But for this gross abuse of its executive powers by the British Government, the crew of the *Harvey Birch* would have been as safe under the flag of the United States as under the flag of France or of Great Britain. Commander PEGRAM would have had no shadow of authority for the pursuit of his ruffianly vocation. The atrocity of which he is stated to have been guilty would have been as much a violation of public law as of public morals, and he would have been chased from the seas as a tiger is hunted to the jungle. We can hardly hope that the United States Government would be willing to reopen, while at actual war, the question which was so frankly closed by our own Cabinet under very different circumstances. The maritime superiority of the North is now making itself felt. The *Nashville* will not find it so easy to reënter New Orleans, or any other Confederate port, as to make her exit thence. The Federal cruisers may be vigilant enough to avenge the barbarity they failed to prevent. But our own Government now has in its hands the means of revoking its wicked blunder. *Let Capt. Pegram be made to answer for his wanton destruction of the Harvey Birch.* If he can produce commission or license from the Confederate States, we must let him go, since we have recognized the belligerent rights of his employers. But if he has no better authority for his piratic exploit than the flag that represents rebellion and Slavery—a compound most strange and unnatural—*let him be delivered up to the United States Consul, to defend as he may a deed which nothing in law, authority, or usage, can morally justify.*

SENTIMENT AT LIVERPOOL.

From the Liverpool Post.

Great excitement was produced yesterday on Change by a telegram from Southampton, announcing the arrival of a privateer off that port, with the crew of an American ship which she had taken and burnt the day before. This act, no less than the presence of the *Nashville*, indicated great boldness in the commander, and rivalled, to some extent, the daring in the old war of PAUL JONES. The *Nashville*, it will be remembers, ran the blockade from Charleston, landed Confederate Commissioners at Havana, and then crossed the Atlantic successfully. *A few people on Change lamented that private property should be destroyed, but the opinion of the majority decidedly was that the burning was legitimate and proper.* The Federalists, under less pressing exigency, had done the same thing on the Southern coast. They had burnt vessels which had gone ashore, and, if they did not burn others which they had captured, it was because they could treat them as prizes. The *Nashville* had no alternative between destroying the *Harvey Birch*, or permitting her to float loosely or dangerously in the Channel.

From the European Times.

The British Isles have been startled by the announcement that a Confederate frigate is now at Southampton, and that a Federal frigate has been there—the former at present receiving all the aids and appliances for pursuing her nefarious calling; and the latter, after coaling, disappearing, no one knows whither, to career over the bonndless tracks of the deep, in search of the prey she seeks, to make life and property as nnsafe and insecure as possible on that great highway of nations, the ocean. So far we have at least been impartial in our hospitality, inasmuch as we have treated the belligerent vessels in exactly the same spirit, so that our strict and dignified neutrality cannot be impugned, and this is the only gratifying feature in an episode that is accompanied by many sorrowful associations. Bnt enough has transpired of the doings of the *Nashville*, which owns fealty to MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS, to exhibit the barbarous and revolting characteristics of privateering, and its destruction of valuable property in the very spirit of wantonness. The Confederate frigate, it seems, encountered at sea a fine Federal vessel that cost her owners £25,000, called the *Harvey Birch*—boarded her, atripped her of everything availably valnable, and then made her a blaze in mid-ocean—an act which the laws of privateering, we suppose, would justify, *but which appears on the face of it to be a stupid and senseless waste of property in the pursuit of a fiendish revenge.* The cruiser that performed this act of heroism carries two long 12-pounder rifled cannon, ran the blockade in Charleston harbor at midnight towards the end of October, and her commander, Capt. PEGRAM, is furnished with a roving commission for performing similar or worse acts when the opportunity presents itself, under the sign manual of the head of the Confederate States, who was declared, when MR. RUSSELL saw him in the early part of the Summer, to be on the verge of the grave.

The Federal cruiser, *James Adger*, which visited Southampton a week or two previously, is a sister ship of the *Nashville* and proves in the career she is following what too often occurs in actual life—that the hatred of the nearest relations is the most bitter. The *James Adger* seems, nevertheless, to be better prepared for hostility than the other, for we are assured that she carries *eight* guns, and was sent over to intercept a vessel loading at Liverpool with warlike stores for a Southern port. When these vessels meet, if ever they do—for privateers, like pirates and assassins, are proverbial for shunning danger instead of courting it—there will then, if is to be hoped, be one, if not two, less nuisances in the world. The leading morning journal of yesterday, *whose sympathy for the South since the commencement of this fratricidal quarrel has been apparent, carries the exploit of the Nashville to the credit of those who are now in arms against the American Union.* "While the *James Adger*," it says, "was only suspected of a design to waylay a ship carrying contraband of war, the *Nashville* has actually captured and *burnt* the *Harvey Birch*, and made prisoners of her crew." What an act to glorify—destroying an unarmed ship, engaged in the peaceful pursuit of commerce, and crediting the nobleness of the performance to the slave lords of the revolted States! We should have thongot that a limner so powerful would at least have given a touch of his darkest colors to a deed so miserably deficient in every element of chivalry and nobleness.

THE AMERICAN ISSUE IN ENGLAND.

MORE MINISTERIAL DECLARATIONS—REMARKS OF MR. LAYARD.

MR. LAYARD, Under Secretary of State for ... addressed, in a speech before his constituents ... alluded at some length to the American question ... said:

I have heard it said that the opinion of public opinion has been manufactured ... while we have seen on the other side of the Atlantic ... We have been told of the trembling down of democratic institutions. Now, in the first place, *I do not believe that what has occurred in the United States is a proof of the breaking down of democratic institutions.* You might as well say that what we have seen in France—the restoration of Imperialism—is a proof of the utter valuelessness of constitutional monarchy. Wherever error exists in the institutions of a State evil will result. If you do not reform in time, mischief will be the end. There was a great error in the institutions of the United States, and that error has led to the present deplorable state of things. If it had been reformed in time this struggle might have been avoided.

I believe the moral support we have given to Italy has done more than armies could have done. It has encouraged her, and enabled her to place herself in her present prond position, and she will be grateful for it hereafter. We have done all this, too, without adding millions to our debt, or bringing misery to a single English home. [Hear, hear.] I say the Government which has dona that deserves the gratitude of the people. [Cheers.] The sama policy has been pursued with respect to the American qnsstion. It is sad to think that our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic have not appreciated our policy. *They have mistaken us altogether; they have thought that we have shown a want of sympathy with them. I do not believe it.* What has been the conduct of the House of Commons? Last session there was certainly no lack of sympathy for America. Nobody ventured to bring the subject before the House. When MR. GREGORY, the member for Galway, impelled by a sense of public duty, wished to bring it ou, he was implored by a member of the Opposition not to do so. Everybody felt as if it were a domestic calamity, and people spoke of it with bated breath. *It is to be regretted that the thoughtless words of a thoughtless young man, uttered in the heat of debate, should have led the American people to believe that we do not sympathize with them. England does sympathize with them, and why? Because we know that Slavery is at the bottom of the struggle, and has led to it.* [Hear, hear.] *I think we err when we judge the American people by the fact that abolition has not been proclaimed. To proclaim abolition at once would have been impossible. You could not at once release 4,000,000 of slaves, and if you did it might lead to domestic catastrophes too horrible to be contemplated.* Bnt what was the ground upon which the separation took place? It was the wish of the North to prohibit the introdnction of Slavery into what are called the Territories, with the view of leading to its gradnal extinction in the Southern States. That was the question upon which the great contest for the Presidentship took place, upon which MR. LINCOLN was elected, and which has led to the present lamentable war. I am not here to discnss whether North or South be right. We have said we will not interfere. To say that because we have recognized the Southern States as belligerents, therefore we have recognized them as an independsnt State is absnrd. We could not help recognizing them as belligereats. How should we be prepared to treat 12,000,000 of people as pirates? Even the North has found it impossible to do so, and has been obliged from the very nature of things to do as we have done. [Hear, hear.] Let the Americans settle their own quarrels. All we can hope is that when this terrible contest has an end, whatever that end may be, *the liberty, happiness, and freedom of these magnificent States may not be impaired.* [Hear, hear.] We know that the interruption of communications with the Southern States may lsad to deplorable results in this country. Thousands—nay, millions—of our people are anticipating grest misery and distress; and yet, with all that suffering in prospect, not a single petition has been addressed to any member of the Government in favor of hreaking the blockade, or doing an illegal act. [Cheers.] I say, then, that the conduct both of the people of England and of the Honse of Commons has been noble conduct, and the time will come when the wise and good men of America—and there are many such in the States—will acknowledge tbat in confining ourselves to expressions of sympathy we hsve adopted the policy best calculated to assist them in their terrible struggle. [Hear, hear.] But I wish yon to understand that, while we proclaim the principls of non-intervention, we are resolved to make the rights of Englishmen respected throughout the world, and to resent ontrages committed on the persons of English subjects. It is npon snch gronnds that we have recently entered into a convention for taking possession of the ports of Mexico. Words cannot describe the atrocities which have been committed in Mexico upon the persons of English subjects. A respectable gentlemsn named BEALE was recently murdered in cold blood, not with the view of getting hold of his property, but ont of pure hatred to foreignere. In the same way a beautiful young woman was put to death. No redress could be got from the Government. You have all heard, perhaps, how the agents of the Government broke into the British Legation and carried away a large sum of money, the property of English snbjects. Are we to tolerate these things? What would bs thonght of the English Government if they were to allow English subjects to be outraged in thst manner? I see that some members of the Opposition have been endeavoring to make political capital out of this Mexican expedition. One of them said the other day that the English Government were going to send a force to Mexico to collect the bad debts of English subjects. That, of course, is an utter absurdity. We are not going to collect bad debts; English traders must take their own risks; bnt we are going to obtain redress for outrages committed on English snbjects and English property. [Cheers.] *We disclaim all wish to interfere in the Government of the country; we repudiate all selfish objects;* what we hope is that the Mexican people may find means to establish a Government sufficiently strong to maintain order and fulfill ite engagements with foreign Powers.

SPEECH OF LORD STANLEY.

Lord STANLEY, in a speech to his constituents at Lynn, observed:

"The Italians might triumph over these difficulties, but they were difficulties of the greatest magnitude. We had not interposed, and did not intend to do eo; but we must not expect to reap the advantages of interference and non-interference at the same time; and should, therefore, obaerve great caution in expressing our opinion until called for. To the United States this remark eqnally applied. *He did not wonder at the annoyance of the Americans at the way in which we undertook to settle their affairs for them. It was not reasonable to blame the Federal Government for not giving up half their territory without a blow in its defence.* The result of that struggle was beyond human calculation, bnt he thought sooner or later a Southern Confederacy wonld be established. If the Federal Government succeeded in reconquering the Southern States, what would they do with them? Either a strong military government must be established, and those principles of independence and self-government which were the basis of American institutione put in abeyance, or, if political rights were restored, they would be used in compelling a fresh separation by peaceable means. The only party who appeared really earnest in the war were the Aholitionists, who were not in a majority even in the North, and were disavowed by the Washington Government. The differences between North and South were dne to early traditions and climate, and had been foreseen by BURKE and hy WASHINGTON. It was idle to suppose that secession would lead to an utter breakdown of American power. *The duty of neutrality on our part, he believed, would be observed, whatever Administration was in power.* On the expedition to Mexico we conld not form final opinions nntil we heard a full explanation by Ministers. On the acore of justice and humanity there waa nothing to say against it, hut the question was whether any adequate British object waa involved. If the only object was to collect bad debts, the expenses of the litigation might swallow the profit. If we seized the Customs dnties we mnst raise them, and we ought to ascertain whether the greater part of them was not pald by our own people, and whether we were not going to tax our own trade for the benefit of creditors, many of whom were foreigners."

MR. BERESFORD HOPE, M. P., ON THE CONTEST.

MR. BERESFORD HOPE, M. P., and the leading Editor of the *Saturday Review*, famous for its attacks on America, lectured on the American war before the members of the Kilndown Library.

MR. BERESFORD HOPE is wholly in favor of the South. He has no misgivings, and he sets aside constitutional law with the vigor of an overruling ... Yonng DAVIS, he says:

"Here are *carte de visite* photographs of both LINCOLN and DAVIS, and I think that you will agree with me that JEFFERSON DAVIS rather bears out one's idea of what an able administrator and a calm statesman should look like than ABRAHAM LINCOLN, great as he may be as rail-splitter, bargee and country attorney. There is no doubt that Mr. DAVIS is an able man, a good orator, and thoroughly versed in military matters."

BEAUREGARD is a great general. The conquest of Mexico was entirely ewing to him. He pointed out to General SCOTT to attack the capital. But long before this war broke out the military journals of America told a very different story; and when the war did hreak out he was invited ironically to a Federal fort to see how a trench should be dug, for it was said that in the Mexican war he caused a trench to be made which was the cause of the destruction of the whole of one of his regiments. For MCCLELLAN, Mr BERESFORD HOPE has nothing good to say. The Constitntion he admits, "waa against the Southerners, bnt what was the Constitution when there was reason for rsbellion? Nothing at all. And that is the proper view of the question." The recommendation of the *Economist* to split the repnblic into five or six new repnblics has Mr. BERESFORD HOPE'S entire approbstion, because it wonld alter a state of things having a bad tendency on America itself and the rest of the world. His peroration contains his political views:

"We cannot help seeing that the North, with all its civilization, is the hotbed of anarchy, and that tbe South, in spite of the dark blot which stains its escutcheon, is fighting with one heart and mind for an independence from a hateful thraldom. *We cannot help seeing that, while Abraham Lincoln is an incapable pretender, Jefferson Davis is a bold, a daring, yet politic statesman.* We may wish to see the American States peacefully separate into the great division marked out by nsture—we may wish to see bloodshed cease and peace restored; but I contend—and I know the majority of thinking men in this country agree with me, thongh they are too mealy-monthed to say so—that the best and readiest method towards that end, would be the establishment, as soon as possible, of the complete independence of tha Confederate States." [Lond cheers.]

THE INTRUSION OF YANCEY AND MANN AMONG THE FISHMONGERS.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: My attention has been drawn to yonr animadversions on the presence of Messrs. MANN and YANCEY at the Fishmonger's Company's dinner on Lord Mayor's day.

I have not seen yonr report of the matter; bnt I have that of the *Globe*, which gives MR. YANCEY'S speech at length as received with repested cheers all throngh, and says nothing more.

It is true there were repeated cheers, but there was also repeated clamor and interruption, arising, I think, a good deal from the impatience of those who could not hear, *but also from some disapprobation and wonder that these gentlemen were there, and want of sympathy with them, and a reluctance to appear as being mixed up with their cause.*

I may add thst they were not there in any official capacity, nor, I believe, were they invited by the Court, but were only present as the guests of some individnal member or members of the company. I am, &c., WILL. WANSEY.

BOGNOR, Nov. 19.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

MR. BRIGHT is expected fully to enter upon the American question at the approaching banqnet to be given him st Rochdale.

The London *Daily Telegraph* remarks, on the question of the American blockade, that there are commercial men in England who, knowing the blockade to be a fiction, have contemplated practical measures to bring tbat fiction to an experimental test. The *Telegraph* has also some resson to believe that the opinion which the French Government has formed on this subject is clesr and strong; and it is evident that such an incident as that which is just reported at Southampton must have a very powerful effect in corroborating the opinion that the blockade is ineffactive.

The public, and those interested in the Southern States, sre warned in the English papers agsinst a young man, about 5 feet 10 inches, dark hair, and sickly-looking, but well dressed, who is eoliciting aid, professing to be short of money, and cut off from remittances by the war. He gives different names wherever he goes, and professes connection with houses here with which he has no acquaintance. He says he has friends in Paris, who will aid him if he could get there, but after receiving qnite enough to take him there and back he continues to loiter about Liverpool.

MR. JAMES KING, of Moss Mill, Rochdsle, has received an anonymous letter, in which the writer states that unless Mr. KING placee his hands on full time his mill will come to the ground, and his own life and the lives of his wife and family are doomed.

WHY BRITISH MERCHANTS SYMPATHIZE WITH THE SOUTH.

MR. T. M. MACKAY, a well-known shipping merchant of Liverpool, addresses to the London *Times* a long letter upon the American question, with especial reference to the shipping interest. He says in conclnsion:

"*It would be great hypocrisy to deny that the mercantile classes of England have a leaning towards the South.* Had I traced nothing more than the one-sided rivalry as maritime competitors, it would eay little for their knowledge of human nature if they expected any display of sympathy while they forgot that in every strnggle which engaged our arms, or any hitch in European politics likely to embroil ns, the American Press wss always ready to pressge our defeat or condemn our diplomacy. Every nation got a pstient hearing bnt ourselves, and even the loans of about £80,000,000, whose valne it would now be very hard to estimate, were characterized as arising from the greed of John Bull to get a usurione interest for his money. Then look how our commercial relations were constantly disturbed by disputes got np for political purposes! First, the Oregon affair, then the right of search, then the San Jnan affair, with many other minor skirmishes that left their mark behind. It is pleasing, however, to refer to one or two incidents of a different nature which sank deep into the English mind, and showed how anxious we were to be pleased with our spoilt children. I mean the honors paid to HAVELOCK'S memory and the assistance rendered to our gunboats in the Peiho River. Why we shonld not have been always on what I may call a family footing is a very great pity, and bas arisen from that love of exclnsive dealing and their reactionary commercial policy, as well as the constant barking and carping and nagging of the North American Press, which was always acted on by successive statesmen as the most reliable source of political power. *There seems a shadow of inconsistency in our leaning towards the Southern cause, as its leaders were previously in power, and it looks as if we were turning our cheek to the smiter; but we have more than a suspicion that other hands pulled the strings,* for Oregon and San Juan were not Slave State boundaries, and "backbiting" was entirely a Northern enterprise. Besides, what contest ever existed, where men fought at great odds, that the sympathy was not towards the weaker side? But, after all, it may only be a sentiment, for much as we desire to see an adjustment of this horrid war, *I believe we have made up our minds to bear any privation rather than break any international law,* and if such a neutrality is to call down the vegeance of the North, because we won't "run with the hare and hunt with the hounds," nnder the guise of making it an Abolition question, when nothing of the kind is intended, why we must put up with it.

Yours, faithfully, T. M. MACKAY.

No. 1 Leadenhall-street.

TEH MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

SPANISH VIEWS OF THE ENTERPRISE.

The address of the Spanish Senate, in reply to the speech of the Queen, is, as usual, little more than a repetition of the latter. The following passage, however, on the subject of the Mexican expedition possesses an independent interest, on account of the allusion which it contains to England and France:

"Our questions with Mexico have assumed distinct proportions, and a character of greater animosity. The outrages of all kinds committed ... possible either the power nor the will to ... which have hitherto under the custody and protection of Her Maj., influenced by no other motive than that of avenging her honor and accomplishing a duty. The Senate has learnt with satisfaction that your Majesty had determined to display an example of wholesome energy, and a testimony of noble generosity by inviting France and England, (who also have cause to complain of the great excesses of the Mexicans,) to follow our example, to join us in obtaining the satisfaction which we have a right to demand, and to convince this people, who are worthy of a better fate, hy the power of arms, of the necessity of having a Government truly in harmony with the necessities of so rich a country. Whatever may be the issue of our expedition, with respect to the interior economy of the country, our fellow-citizens will be able for the future to depend upon having an effective protection on all points, which will be the more strong, because it will be wise and disinterested. *Spain has no other wish than to see the Spanish American regions become independent, illustrious and strong, but knowing how to respect other nations, that they may be themselves respected in their turn.*"

The Paris *Moniteur* states that on Friday, the 15th inst., Her Majesty, the Qneen of Spain, gave a private audience to the Minister of the United States of America, who had the honer of presenting to Her Majesty a letter from the President of that Repnblic.

THE CROWN OF MEXICO.

Correspondence of the London Globe.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 18.

This last display of naval and military armament in the Mexican Gulf is fully expected to involve evenl lsss actnal ontlay in powder and shot than ths late expedition to the coast of Syria. It is known that JUAREZ has only put in any state of defence the fort of St. Juan d'Ulloa, which is the first point of rendezvous for the combined squadrons, and must fall without a blow. It is confidently stated that on the appearanee of the European Powers off the coast, *there is a powerful combination of the mercantile and landed interests ready to constitute an effective administration of the country on the riddance of adventurers.* Bnt it is hard to conceive how that deeply objectionable arrangement, an army of occupation, can be dispensed with, a Spanish coercive force being further snre to be felt more humiliating than an Austrian would be elsewhere. *Already the Infanta Don Sebastian is hailed King of Mexico at Madrid, while the pretensions of the ex-Bourban of Naples are not hidden under a bushel.* Some time ago three French noblemsn were seized at Messina, and narrowly escaped summary execution by the Sicilian authorities; one of these hss sailed nnder Gen. PRIM with a Spanish commiesion, whils Havana is the rendezvons of Bourbonites of high and low dsgree.

DEPARTURE OF THE SQUADRONS.

A dispatch from Algeris, dsted Nov. 18, snnounces tbat the *Masséna*, hesring the flag of Rear-Admiral JURIEN DE LAGRAVIERE, had sailed from Oran for Martinique.

Fort St. Jusn d'Ulloa is the first point to be attacked. This fort is the chief point of defence of Vera Cruz.

Gen. PRIM, Commander-in-Chief of the troops whlch Spain sends to Mexico, was to embark on the 22d November on board the *Ulloa*, which was to convey him to Cuba. Most of his officers had left for the Havannah. The sqnadron wss expected to meet there about the 10th of December.

The *Phæton*, (51,) screw, Capt. E. TATHAM, sailed from Spithead on the 19th for the Gnlf of Mexico, calling in st Plymonth Sound.

The Supplies of Cotton in India.

From the Times of India.

The report of the Commissioner appointed hy the Government of India to report on the cultivation of cotton is a thoroughly practical business-like document. It is confined to the cotton districts of the Doab, the districts lying between the Jumna and the Ganges, from the junction of the two rivers at Allahabsd to the bsse of the Sewalic range of hills. This district contsins all the elements of a good cotton field. It is extensivc, embracing 25,901 square British statnte miles, three-fourths of which are under cultivation; it is populous, having rather more thsn 350 persons to the mile, possessing, therefore, labor in abundance. It is gensrally of a light sandy soil of considerable depth, and of grsat fertility when duly irrigated, thus being well adapted to the growth of cotton; it possesses irrigation canals, with numerous branches, running nearly the whole length of the Dosb, and traversing it in many directions; it is, therefore, in svery respect, a good cotton field. Thirty, forty and fifty years ago it witnessed a considerable trade in cotton. Merchants and planters had cotton factories and cotton screws at Futtighur, Calpee, and Mirzapore. The trade gradually died away for want of a market for the cotton. The factories went to ruin, and the scrsws rotted away. The trade at present is in the hands of native merchants, and confined to home (Indian) consumption. The Commissioner observes: "I have it on evidence from several nstive merchants thst *there are more than 50,000 balcs of cotton at this moment at Mirzapore and Ghazeepore for which they cannot find purchasers.* While, then, they hear on all sides that supplies of cotton to England from America have failed, while they are told that a great trsde will spring up, and that hundreds of thousands of bales are wanted, while they see cotton seed distributed in all directions, and pamphlets teaching them how to cultivate by the astonishing facte that *'there is not one single purchaser among them, that their stocks of cotton are lying rotting at the marts of Mirzapore and Ghazeepore, and that the cry from Lancashire is merely a voice, and nothing more*—under these circumstances it will surprise no one to know that the hrsadth of cotton sown this year hss heen influenced only by their own probable home demands, and has in nowise heen stimnlated by the acconnts from America or elsewhere." The Commissioner states that when *a real demand for cotton* comes from England, a large and immediate supply could be sent from thest provinces. Fully to develop the cotton-producing resources of the district, European superintendents and European capitalists are indispensable.

Aid for the Canadian Grand Trunk Extension.

Deputations from the Governments of Canada, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, had arrived in London for the purpose of urging the Imperial Government to aid the construction of the projected railway from Halifax to Quebec. One of the arguments is that the line will be a defence against the United States.

WHY AID SHOULD BE DENIED.

From the London News.

Engineers' estimates, especially of railwsys through a new and unknown country, are the wildest of business speculations. It may be that the million sterling estimated to construct this line would snffice to execute and stock it. But sad and almost universal experience snggests that it will not. Should it fail to do so—should it be largely exceeded—where, then, would be the six per cent. per annum which it is suggested to capitalists will arise out of the contributions of the four Governments? Where any dividend at all? It is not, then, fitting for the Imperial Goverument to be mixed up with doubtful undertakings, or to give pledges, however indirect or implied, of the snfficiency of capital where all is doubtful and uncertain, and to encourage expectations of dividends which may never appear. This is a kind of business quite apart from the functlona of Government.

With the Grand Trunk Railway in a state of hankruptcy and in the Court of Chancery—with the Great Western of Canada without any dividend—with several of the municipalities of Canada evading their financial engagements, and with a very general mnnicipal agitation in Canada for another loan to free those mnnicipalities from their local debts, this is not the time for Canadian ministers to appear in the money market of London soliciting subscriptions for an intercolonial railwsy. The provinces may benefit hy it, as Canada has by the Grand Trunk, but at whose cost? Far better that it should be openly at the cost of the Imperial Government than at the cost of its subjects, deluded by promises of large assistance.

It is, in plain truth, impossible to form a rational estimate of the cost of this intercolonial railway, or of the expense of keeping it, when made, in repair. For it is projected through a country where ... frosts, ice, snow, and floods are more difficult to ... and control than almost any ... which a railway is to be specially necessary, to prevent greater disaster. In Winter there can be no traffic except under peculiar and exceptional circumstances, for in ordinary years troops are not sent to Canada in Winter; and in Summer the navigation by sea will carry on a hard competition for what little commerce the district can maintain.

But it is said the line will be a defence against the United States, and this is an age of military defences. The probability is that it will rather be a source of military weakness by attracting United States troops to the frontier, near which it will run so closely as to be liable to be easily cut off.

On all these grounds we submit that this is not a project to be snpported by the commercial associations of this country, and that the Imperial Government onght at once to reject the scheme about to be pressed on it hy Ministers from New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia snd Canada.

The Mediterranean Free from Privateers.

The Conenl of the United States at Paris, MR. BIGELOW, has received the following communication:

U. S. Consulate-General, Constantinople, Nov. 12:

SIR: I have recently received a circular communication from the United States Consul at Malta, stating that official information had been sent to him that "a very snspicious three-masted American schooner had been cruising for several days in the neighborhood of Messina, and that the person in charge of her had signed a paper which he gave to the pilot with the feigned name of SHAKESPEARE. This craft is snpposed to be a rebel privateer."

I hava also seen in *Galignani's Messenger* of Oct. 21, a paragraph stating that "the American Consul at Messina had reported officially that an American three-masted schooner, with a large nnmber of blacks on board, had been cruising several day in the Faro without communicating, and it was supposed, on good authority, that shs is a rebel privateer."

As the wide circulation of the above report throngh the Press may cause serious apprehensions to commercial communities interested in American shipping in the Mediterranesn, I hasten to inform you that the vessel alinded to above, reached this port on the 5th inst., and cleared on the same day for Odessa. She is the three-masted schooner *Welcome R. Beebe*, of New-York, Osgsb. A. CRAWFORD, of 340 46-95 tons, with a crew of eight hands, all told. Capt. CRAWFORD informed me that hs had been detained by nsad winds for several days in the Straits of Messina, and that he had given to a pilot who boarded him whils in the Straits, a paper signed with the feigned name of "Shakespeare."

I beg that yon will make public the above statement.

I am, &c.,
D. P. HEAP, U. S. Consul-General.

Financial and Commercial by the Africa.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The *Times'* City Article says the Funds on Friday opened at a declins of ¼ on sales, supposed to have been made in consequence of the indication of a desire on the part of the American belligerents to drag Great Britain into their dispute, but the absence of business from bad weather was probably the main cause of dullness. Great confidence is entertained that England's firm adhsrence to every established point of international law will render it impossible for her to be bronght into any complications.

Consols were stronger in the afternoon, closing at 93⅞@94.

The Disconnt msrket was again more easy, and transactions were numerons at 2½ ₱ cent. for best bills.

The *Daily News* says, owing to the affair of the *Nashville*, the recent inquiries for American Securities had subsided.

The Bank Bullion shows an increase on the week of £351,092.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sstnrday, Nov. 23—A. M.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The market opened with a good general demand, which continned up to Monday, prices remaining very steady, at previous rates. Since then it has assnmed a quieter tone, and occasional sales have taken place at a decline of fully ⅛d. ₱ ℔. In the lower qualities of American; the better kinds, howsver, are less affected, and are tolerably well snpported. Surats were lsrgely dealt in early in the week, but subsequently have been in less reqnest, and in most instances are fully ⅛d. ₱ ℔. lower. A moderate business only has been done in Brazil and Egyptian, and these descriptions remain nominally unchanged." The week's business foots np 43,700 bales, of which 20,490 were taken for speculation, and 6,690 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the demand was moderate, the business being estimated at 6,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. The official quotations are as follows:

Orlesns fair	12¾d.	Mobile middling	11⅝d.
Orleans middling	11¾d.	Uplands fair	12¾d.
Mobile fair	12¾d.	Uplands middling	11¾d.

Stock in port, 586,860 bales, including 273,530 bales American. Quantity at sea, 105,000 bales, against 186,000 bales same time last year.

Trade at Manchester is dull, bnt prices generally are steady, although in some instances a slight decline is quoted in Yarns.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIOLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: Flour slow bnt unchanged. Small sales at 28s.@32s. Wheat dull at barely Tuesday's rates; Red Western, 11s. 9d.@12s. 5d.; Southern, 12s.@12s. 9d.; White Western, 12s. 9d.; Southern, 13s.@13s. 9d. Corn firmer, but little doing; Mixed, 32s. 6d.@32s. 9d.; Yellow, 32s. 9d.@33s.; White, 34s.@37s.

PROVISIONS.—Beef is in limited demand. Pork dull, but unchanged. Bacon in good demand and the turn dearer. Lard favors buyers; limited business at 50s. @52s. Tallow steady and a shade dearer, bnt quiet at the close. Butchers' Association, 51s. 6d.@52s.

PRODUCE—The *Brokers' Circular* says: Ashes steady; Pots, 33s.; Pearls, 34s. 6d.@35s. Resin quiet for Common at 14s.@14s. 3d.; medinm to fine firm at 15s.@ 21s. Spirits of Turpentine fist at 72s. 6d.@73s. Sugars very dull and favoring buyers. Coffee steady. Rice exceedingly dull; small sales of Carolina at 36s. 6d.@40s. Bark selis at 9s. 9d. for Philadelphia. Saltpetre in sctive speculative demand and 1s.@2s.6d. dearer. Linseed steady. Fish Oils unchanged. Linseed Oil firm at 35s. 6d.@36s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS quiet at previous rates. IRON—Bars and Rails, £5 5s.@£5 7s. 6d.; Scotch Pigs, 49s. SUGARS very dull bnt unchsnged. TEA unaltered; Congou, 1s.@ 1s. 1½d. COPPER sctive at full rates. RICE, on the spot, neglected. TALLOW quiet at 51s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE difficult to sell at 72s. LINSEED CAKES slow of sale. SPERM OIL nominal; Cod, to arrive, £38. LINSEED OIL, 35s. 9d.@36s.

LATEST MARKETS.

[*Vid Queenstown, Liverpool, 24th.*]

COTTON—Sales, yesterday, (Saturday,) 5,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was more firm, bnt quiet, at the changed qnotations.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and firm. PROVISIONS inactive.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 24.

CONSOLS closed, last evening, at 94@94¼ for money. AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales were: Illinois Central shares, 40¼@39¼ disconnt; Erie, 27¾@28.

HAVRE, Friday, Nov. 22.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 3,750 bales. *Très Ordinaire*, 153 francs; *Bas*, 149 francs. The market is flat and easier. Total stock in port, 141,000 bales.

SHIPPING.

Arrived from New-York—*Norumbega* at Bayonne; *Urania* at Cadiz; *Cerjto* at Tarragona.

An Expedition into Kentucky.

From the Bowling Green Courier, Nov. 19.

The expedition which left Bowling Green last Saturday week for Tompkinsville, under Col. CLARBURNE, of the First Arkansas Regiment, consisting of a squadron of TEXAS Rangers, and detachments from the Fifth Tennessee, Col. HILL; the Fifth Arkansas, Col. CROSS, and the First Arkansas, Lieut.-Col. PATTON commanding, returned Sunday evening, after a march of nine days.

They neither heard nor saw anything of the Federals, reported to have been in Allen and Monroe Counties, until they reached Tompkinsville. We understand a force of Federals, estimated by the citizens at from 500 to 1,000, left Tompkinsville early on the day the Confederates arrived.

About four miles above Tompkinsville, on the road leading to Columbia, eighty of the Rangers came up with twenty Federal cavalry scouts, and chased them about eight miles to the Cross-roads, where the remainder of the scouts, one hundred, had been left. Many of the Federals were pressed so hard that they left their horses and took to the woods. When they reached the Cross-roads, the Federals, having heard the Rangers coming, had left. One Federal lieutenant was killed and a private was wounded. Fifteen horses and five guns were taken.

As the expedition passed up the houses were closed, and men, women and children fled to the woods. But the people were so kindly treated by the Confederates, that, upon the return of the expedition they came out to see the soldiers, saying they had been told by the Federals that the Southerners would kill all of them and take all their property, and expressing gratification at being undeceived. This is but another illustration of the fact that telling the truth is not among the knightly accomplishments of the Lincoln soldiery.

The "Rat-hole Squadron."

Harper's Weekly gives the following history of the career of one of the vessels in the "Rat-Hole Sqnadron," the *Cerea*:

"She was formerly an armed store-ship, belonging to the British navy. During the Revolutionary war she came over loaded with snpplies for the British army. A storm coming on, she sought shelter in Long Island Sound. It became known to the Yankee fishermen that she was in their waters, and they determined to capture her. Accordingly they formed a company of nearly one hundred stout-hearted and hardy men, and put out into the Sound. Shortly after leaving New-Bedford harbor they discovered the Britisher in the distance. All hands save an elderly man and three men and one boy went into the little fishing schooner's hold, all well armed. On the little craft stood until she reached the fishing ground, where they threw out their lines, and were soon engaged in catching fish. The ... [illegible] ... the ... [illegible] ... the ... [illegible] ... the

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED DAILY, DEC. 9, 1861.

NEW-YORK TIMES.

Office in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, between Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive the Extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—SHANDY MAGUIRE—AN HOUR IN SEVILLE—THE IRISH TUTOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—HE'S NOT A MISS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Recent reconnoissances, made from the various Divisions of the Army of the Potomac, have established the fact that there has been another movement of the rebel lines, but for what purpose does not yet appear. Scouts from Gen. WADSWORTH'S Brigade, sent out on Friday last, returned the next day with intelligence that Fairfax Court-House and Flint Hill had been entirely deserted by the rebel pickets.

The caucus of the Republican members of Congress, called to meet on Saturday night, was so slimly attended that it was not thought advisable to attempt any business, and it was adjourned until to-night.

Our dispatches from Kentucky report that the National forces under Gen. SCHAEFF have been again compelled to retreat. A force of ten thousand rebels is said to have crossed the Cumberland River, and to be advancing on Somerset, from which point the National troops have retired. The Louisville *Democrat*, however, believes that the retirement of Gen. SCHAEFF is for the purpose of deceiving the enemy, and drawing them into a trap.

By the *Africa* we have an intimation, not wholly without significance, of the disposition with which the affair of MASON and SLIDELL will be received in England. According to the Edinburgh *Scotsman*, a rumor heretofore given by the London correspondenca of this paper, was correct in saying the British Government understood the mission of the National steamer *James Adger* to be the arrest of the West India mail packet, and that a frigate had been dispatched to watch the *Adger*. In the meantime application on the subject had been made to the American Minister, who disclaimed all knowledge of it; and to the law officers of the Crown, who expreesed grave doubts whether, under admitted principles of international law the search and seizure of a British steamer, having on board rebel envoys and their credentials, could be regarded as an infraction of British right, even though the act was performed in British waters. The *Scotsman* closes its article with language extremely denunciatory of the supposed intention of the American Government; but discloses that the real offeneive feature of the business was the supposed crossing of the ocean in order to effect the seizure in sight of the English shore. The affair of the *Nashville* occnpied the attention of the British Press, almost to the exclnsion of other topics. The fear seemed to be entertained that the mere admission of the vessel into a British harbor, coming, as it did, red-handed from the destruction of an American merchentman, and bearing, as it did, a rebel ambassador, might be, regarded by the United States as a departura from neutrality. According to some of these prints, it would be unsafe to give the *Nashville* any advantages in port beyond what might be absolutely necessary to make her seaworthy: while others, such as the London *Times*, argued that the liberal treatment of the *Adger* would be the apology for giving all the *Nashville* might require. The London *Star* urged the arrest of Capt. PEGRAM; while the London *Observer*, a ministerial organ, suggested the propriety of the American consular authorities instituting legal proceedings against him. In the meantime, the Cabinet was understood to have had a meeting on the subject, with what result was not made public. The agents of the Admiralty were watching the *Nashville*, and the London police were on hand to prevent any act of violence. At the latest accounts the rebel Captain had not been permitted to repair or to procure anpplies.

By the arrival of the steamship *Baltimore* at Baltimore, from Havana, which port she left on the 30th ult., we receive important intelligence. The first division of the Spanish quota of the tripartite expedition against Mexico sailed on the 26th, and was to be followed at short intervals by the two other divisions—the whole consisting of about thirty-two vessels. Three British vessels of war had also entered the port—the van of the British quota. Two French war vessels were also in the harbor, the officers of which declared their intention to cruise in the Gulf, along the north coast of Cuba, "to preserve neutral rights" from infraction. The seizure of MASON and SLIDELL on board a British mail steamer had caused the greatest excitement at Havana. The *Diario de la Marina* pronounces it an unjustifiabla outrage, which the United States Government should hasten to disavow, on the ground *that the seizure was made in a neutral sea*—contending that when the *Trent* was boarded by the *San Jacinto*, it must have been in the narrowest part of the old Bahama Channel.

Dispatches from Fortress Monroe state that a flag of truce came down from Norfolk on Friday, but brought no additional intelligence from Fort Pickens. A dispatch, dated Augusta, published in the Norfolk papers, announces that the Island of Tybee, at the mouth of the Savannah River, has been evacuated by our troops, and the light-house burned by the rebels. There is, of course, not a word of truth in this statement. Another "naval engagement" is reported as having taken place at Hatteras Inlet, in which between twenty and thirty shot and shell were exchanged by our gunboats with two boats belonging to the rebels, without any damage being done. On the 3d inst. another furious gale prevailed at the Inlet, in which the schooner *Alexander*, loaded with Government stores, was badly injured, and her cargo damaged.

Gen. BANKS last week removed his headquarters from Darnestown to Frederick, and the greater portion of his command is now located near that city. The removal was effected without the occurrence of any remarkable incident.

The British schooner *Emeline*, from Port Royal, (Martinique,) arrived here yesterday. She left tha privateer *Sumter* at Martiniqne, where she had put in for coal. The *Sumter* had recently taken two prizas—tha brigs *Daniel Trowbridge* of Naw-Havan, and the *Joseph Park*. The pirates took what provisions they wanted, and then burned the brigs. The authorities at Martinique did not interfere with the movements of the *Sumter*.

A dispatch from Boston informs us that during the present week 11 officers and 240 privates, belonging to tha North Carolina troops captnred at Hatteras, will be sent from Fort Warren to Fortress Monroe, to be released on parole—an eqnal number of our men to be returned from Richmond.

We have intelligence from Missouri that Gen. POPE has been assigned to the command of all the National troops between the Missouri and Osage Rivers. This is a very important command, and embraces the largast portion of the army taken to Springfield by Gen. FREMONT. PRICE, at last accounts, was still south of the Osage, and was believed to be losing more men from desertion than he was gaining in answer to his recent prosy proclamation. We have a rumor from Richmond, by way of Memphis, thet he has been superseded in his command of the Missouri rebel army by Gen. HEATH, of Virginia. Bands of PRICE'S men are roving about the State committing depredations and outrages in every direction.

Gen. HALLECK, at St. Louis, has discovered that an unusnal and exceedingly large nnmbar of transportation passes has been issued in tha Department of the West during the three months past, the cost to the Government reaching nearly half a million of dollars. Tha attention of tha Anditing Committee hes been called to the matter, and all tha vouchers received hy Adjt.-Gen. MCMICHAEL are to be obtained, and an investigation gone into. Several forgeries on passes have been recently discovered, and tha parties have been immediately arrested.

A dispatch from San Francisco, deted the 6th inst., annonnces tha captnre by National troops, on the northern border of the State, of a party of Secessionists on their way to Texas. Another party, one hundred and fifty strong, under command of a man named SHOWLTER, a notorious dnelist, was expected to shere the same fata.

The traitor BRECKINRIDGE, with his brigade, has returned to Bowling Green without firing a gun. Gen. CRITTENDEN felt confident of his ability to capture bis entire force, bnt the rebel General probably beerd of the arrangements being made for his reception, and returned to Bowling Green. This is the thivd attempt BUCKNER hes made to send a force to tha Ohio River, all of which heve failed.

An amusing dispstch from Pensscols eppcara in the Memphis *Avalanche* of tbe 5th inst. It is dated the 4th, and atates thet tha rebel steamships *Florida* and *Pamlico* had "engaged" the National fleet off the east end of Horn Ieland, and the Netional fleet retired. No perticulars of this important effair are given.

GENERAL NEWS.

The generel news by tbe *Africa* ie not of unusual intereet. The leading item is the opening of the Italian Parliament, where Baron RICASOLI made an address, setting forth the condition and prospect of the Kingdom, and the etate of negotistions with regard to the Papel States. Tbe correspondence on the snbject was snbmitted to the Chambers.

The ecbooner *Richard A. Wood*, Capt. CRAMMER, arrived yesterday from Alexandria, witb a cargo of coal, having run the blockade in the Potomac, dnring a snow-storm, on tha night of tha 2d inst. Capt. CRAMMER had been detained seven weeks, waiting for an opportunity to get away. The schooner *Gazelle*, Capt. KETCHUM, from Pocomoka River, also arrived yesterday, having a cargo of wood. This is tha first arrival from the Western Shore of Maryland, for some montbe.

The Swiss Benevolent Society held its annual meeting Saturdey, at Delmonico's, on Broadway. The business stetement exhibits a gratifying aseenrance of the prosperity of a most useful and estimable organization. The President, Mr. M. J. PAILLARD, and Messrs. DE LUZE and LORIMIER, the Vice-Preeident and Secretary of the last year, were reelected, and a new Board of Commissioners appointed. The occasion terminated with an elegant banquet, at which speeches full of sympathy for the American Union, and song and sentiment, wiled away the evening houre.

The Board of Canvassers on Saturday canvassed the returns from the Twenty-first Ward, and part of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards. No discrepancies of consequence were found between the official vote for Mayor and thst heretofore given by the Press.

On Friday afternoon, there was a grand review of four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, in Philadelphia. A large number of military dignitaries were present, among them Gens. CADWALLADER and PATTERSON, the Society of the Cincinnati, which had given $500 toward equipping the regiments, and Gov. CURTIN. The latter made a patriotic address, applauding the promptness with which Pennsylvania had honored every requisition mede upon her.

It is announced thst the Meseachusetts Twenty-first will be attached to the expedition of Gen. BURNSIDE, now fitting out at Annapolis.

The Irish Brigade, whicb gained renown at Lexington, hae been disbanded under an order issued by Gen. HALLECK. The csuse of tbis action ie found in the embarrssements which were continually experienced in consequence of the disabilities imposed by the parole which bound soma of the men. It is supposed tbet under a new organization tbe brigade will be much more speedily filled.

It is suggested in the Boston papers that tha ship-of-the-line *Vermont* is going to Beaufort, to serve as a Hospital, Post-office, Custom-house, &c. There is some talk, also, of overhauling the old *Virginia*.

Tha brig *Pico*, from Gonaives, which arrived at this port Saturday, brought as a part of her cargo, 55 bags of cotton, the produce of the Islsnd. This is the third import from Hayti during the past four months.

A large number of Arkanses axilee beve arrived at Rolla and joined Col. PHELPS' regiment of Missouri Volunteers.

The *Principia*, published in tbis C[illegible] pained to announce to its readers "that [illegible] GEORGE GORNON, Principal of Iberia (Obio) [illegible]ege, has been arrested by the minions of the Slave Oligarchy, charged with violating the infamous Fugitive Slave edict, hurried throngb tha forms of a trial, found guilty, denied an appeal for a new trial, sentenced to six months' closa confinemant, fined $300 besides $1,000 or $1,500 costs, snd the sentence carried into exacntion."

The funeral of JOHN W. WHITTEMORE, late Assistent Engineer on board the *Mohican*, and who was killed at the bombsrdment of Port Royal, took place at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on Thureday afternoon. Services were first held at the late residence of the deceased, conducted by Rev. A. G. LAURIE, of Charlestown, and subsequently at the Universalist Church, in Cambridgeport. At the latter place there were ceremonies of a very impressive character, in which Rev. C. A. SKINNER, the pastor, and Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, of New-York, took part. The remains were conveyed to Mount Auburn, and deposited in the fsmily lot, where the father of the dscessed, Rev. THOMAS WHITTEMORE, was bnt recently buried.

The General Term of tha Superior Court Saturday rendered a decision affirming the judgment below in the Forrest divorce case, allowing Mrs. FORREST $4,000 per ennum allmony.

The American Temperance Union held a very interesting meeting last evening, at Irving Hall, the object being to arouee public interest to tbe great influence of temperance in tha army, and the necessity of raising funds to enable them to continue their operations. The meeting, whicb was very numerously attended, was addressed by Dr. MABEN, Rev. [illegible]. S. BARNES and Prof. MATTHEWS, and the occasion was one which ought to have drawn a crowded audience.

The Stock market advanced ¼@¾ cent. on the speculative list on Saturday and left off firm: New-York Central 78¼@¾ cent. Exchange quiet, 108¾@109 on London.

A fair business was transacted in Breadstuffs on Saturday, at bnoyant prices for desirable lots. Cotton was in lively request, and was again dearer. Rio Coffee and Cuba Sugar attracted more attention. Provisions were in moderate demand, as were also Hops, Tallow and Whisky. American Pig Iron, Manila Hemp, and Refined Ingot Copper, were activaly sought after. Oils and Naval Stores were quiet. The Freight engagements were restricted. There were 662 vessels of all classes in port.

British Neutrality—The Nashville Privateer—Striking Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown.

While awaiting for a day or two the news of the manner in which the *Trent* affair has been received in England, we have a most profitable study in the new revelation of the mysteries of British nentrality, presented by the case of the rebel steamer *Nashville*, the full history of which affair will be found on another page of this jonrnal. If it had been given ns to control events so as to prepare England for the reception of the news of our seizure of MASON and SLIDELL, we would hardly have done otherwise than ask that this transaction should take place, and that it should evoke the very opinions it has evoked.

The details of the case of the *Nashville*, which reach us hy the *Africa's* mails, leave it in quite as odious a light as it wore in the telegraphio announcements. The rebel privateer, after burning the *Harvey Birch*—a United States merchantman, on a pacific voyage of commerce—and putting her crew in irons, made sail for Sonthampton, and entered that port with the rebel flag flying at her peak, and a pennant at her main. Fresh from the work of destruction, she quietly took up a berth in the dock, where she still remained when the *Africa* left Liverpool—assuming the right of asylum, and proposing to take supplies, and effect repairs.

As will he seen from the extracts we elsewhere give from the British journals, the affair created intense excitement; tbe vessel was besieged by spectators, and a body of police was on duty in case of any breach of tbe peace between the crews of the *Nashville* and the *Harvey Birch*. The *Nashville's* exploit in bnrning a peacefui merchant vessel was not generally regarded by the journals as worthy of admiration. It is qualified by one as "an affair of sorrowful associations," and by another as an act of fiendish revenge." Tbe *Times* alone, in a strain of misplaced banter, half carries the act to the credit of the *Nashville*. However it may be with the piratical deed itself, the journals generally do their best to show that the *Nashville* had a perfect right to put in for repairs at Southampton. They point out that only a few days before, the United States war-steamer, the *James Adger*, had received asyium and hospitality at the same port, repaired and put to sea. It is also emphasized that the declaration of neutrality and the concession to the Soutb of belligerent rights places both parties on a footing of eqnality. "Both have acquired a sort of vested right to come into our ports, without prizes, and demand asylum and hospitality," says the *Times*. And the *Shipping Gazette* affirms. "We do not feel justified in refusing either vessei the accommodation."

It is quite evident, however, that while putting a brave face on the matter, the journals have very little confidence in the integrity of their position, and there is an obvious suspicion that in harboring tbe rebel steamer they lay themselves open to reclamation. on the part of the United States, of having violated neutrality. The *News* declares "it would he monstrous if belligerents, while lying in a neutral port, were permitted to obtain the means of continuing the war." Even that Tory journal, the London *Herald*, admits that any aid to the *Nashville* beyond what is barely necessary to render her seaworthy "will be a departure from neutrality, and embroil us with tbe Federal Government." And the London *Observer* points out that, in case of the violation of strict neutrality by tbe *Nashville*, the *British Courts may be moved to action on the representation of the American Minister*.

It is needless to add that our Minister at London, Mr. ADAMS, will make representation. We hope, also, that he *will* represent the matter not only in such a light that all supplies will be denied the Confederate steamer, but eo that the barboring of the *Nashville* at Southampton may appear to the Britisb authorities in its true character as a gross violation of neutrality. He will require to point no further than to the facts—first, that while conveying an official agent or ambassador (Col. PEYTON,)—which, according to a primary principle of public law, impressed a pacific character upon ber—the Confederate vessel committed a hostile act in destroying the *Harvey Birch*. And second, that whatever migbt be the belligerent rights of the *Nashville* to *seize* United States vessels, she entered Southampton a pirate, after having, in the face of international law, wantonly *destroyed* her capture. There can he hut one reeult, if Mr. ADAMS acts with adequate vigor—the confiscation of the lawless enemy of commerce.

The hearing of this case on the affair of the *Trent* is obvious. Spite of the brave bolstering up of their position in harboring the *Nashville*, it ie evident tbe Englisb consider their conduct affords us, as it does, just ground of complaint, if it does not present a *casus belli* even; eo that it is not at all unlikely the British Government will be very willing to quietly make the one case an offset to the other. There is something also very cnrious in tbe opportune manner in whicb the English discussions on the case of the *Nashville* bave cleared the ground of all theoretical obstacles that might have stood in the way of an entire justification to Britisb eyes of onr seizure of the rebel Ambassadors. Thus some difficulty has been anticipated, from the fact that the Confederates are not a recognized nation. But tbe London *Times* aets at rest any douhts on thia score, hy its declaration, (it could hardly have foreseen how useful we should soon find the maxim,) that "After the recognition of the two belligerents, the action of tbis Government mnst be understood *to be restricted to the rights of a neutral Power, as between two belligerent nations?*"

But we are not limited to indirect inference as to England's course on the question of MASON and SLIDELL. At least, whatever the British authorities may entertain in public to proclaim aloud, we now know what they privately *think*. A remarkable attract will be found among our foreign selections. It is from the Edinburgh *Scotsman*, and relates to the story, which our London correspondent a few days ago mentioned as current, that the United States steamer *James Adger* had been cruising about the British Channel, in the design of seizing the British West India steamer, with MASON and SLIDELL on board! Denying this imputation, it adds, however, this remarkabie passage:

"At the same time it was ascertained to *be the opinion of the law officers of the Crown* that, according to tha interpretation of the law as laid down in former decisions, the relations of Britain to the American belligerents are perhaps such that there might have been fair legal grounds for tha American cruiser seizing the mail steamer as prize, *even in British waters, if it could have been shown that she knowingly harbored the persons and property of enemies of the United States, in the shape of the delegates and their despatches.*"

This should settle the matter. If the officers of the Crown decide that we would have had the right to make the seizure even in British waters, *a fortiori*, we had the right to make it on the high seas. This is assuredly a concession we could hardly have ventured to look for; and thongh we cannot aay it allaya any anxiety, seeing we have never felt any, it certainly adds to the interest with which we await tidings from England.

Secession Expiating Its Own Crimes—Impending Ruin of the South.

Up to the present time the Union forces have not penetrated ten miles into any of the seceding States. With two or three exceptions, none of them bave been invaded, yet the industry and prosperity of all, even of those most remote from threatened danger, have been as thoroughly wrecked as if blasted hy the storm of war. Commerce in all is at an end. The people everywhere are subsisting npon what little of previous accumulations are still left them. The precions metals have long since disappeared from among them—an unerring evidence of impending want. People board gold when they see that they will have to compete with others for those articles which snstain life, the supply of which is inadequate for all. Already has this competition commenced by the excessive pricea paid for everything that goes into consumption. Articles which, before the war, were abundant almost as the air we breathe, are hardly to be had at any price. Even the great property of tbe South, slaves, are almost wholly unsalable; and measured hy the price they bring, very nearly worthless. A property counted worth $4,000,000,000 a year ago, is not to-day worth $1,000,000,000 in the Southern markets. The tie tbat holds it being *force*, not law, is easily severed. The slightest disturbance disconnects the slave from his master. This disturbance has already set thoueands free, and threatens, no matter what policy is adopted hy either belligerent, the destruction of the institution—as a system of Slavery worth maintaining can never be reëstablished in tbe patb of our armies. But worse than all, the labor, not only of the slave, bnt of all other kind, has ceased to produce anything that can supply the most pressing wants. Capital is equally barren of any useful returns.

Such a state of things cannot exist without consequences still more appalling—the domestic feuds and hate engendered by widespread disaster and distress, referable to no cause hut tbe ambition or base purposes of a few reckless leaders, who in the short space of a year, have changed the whole aspect of Southern society, and, as Mr. STEPHENS, the Vice-President of the Confederates, so eloquently predicted, "have converted the Southern people into devils, intent only upon cutting each other's throats." Terror in some quarters may give an appearance of unity of sentiment, hy the silence it imposes. But the nature of the masses cannot be changed in an hour. Men cannot be loyal to the flag of their country, tbe Government, snd a common nationality for a century, and instantly exchange such eentiments for those of inveterate hostility and hate. Toward a Government from whicb they have received nothing hut good, the people must continue to cherish affection, end wherever they are conscious of strength, as in East Tennessee, Western Virginia and Kentucky, they risc upon and destroy tbeir betrayers. Whatever, consequently, may be the result of the war, the South will be left divided into two great parties or factions, cherishing tbe most implacable hatred to each other—a condition of society the most terrible that can be conceived.

This appalling truth is beginning to be realized. We want no more striking illustration than the Messsge of Gov. PETTUS of Missisippi, which we published yesterday. All vaunting is at an end. He speaks as a person who is summoning courage from despair only to meet a fate which is inevitable. Gov. PETTUS sees everywhere around him the picture we have drawn, in all its horrid reality. But what can be do to change it? Can he raise the embargo? No. Can he find buyers for the products of tbe State? No. Can be end tbe war hy reaching the North? No. Can he do anything to relieve himself and his people? Nothing. But this is only a mild view of their case. So far, their sufferings are only tbe consequences of the act of secession; of isolation from the North and from the protection of Government. The same act made them outlaws to all nations. No Federal troops have yet moved to punish Mississippi, or to make her return to her place in the Confederacy. So far, she has only tasted the penalty which inheres in every illegal act, and which is always in exact proportion to tbe magnitude of tbe offence. The punishment already suffered is incredible and almost overwhelming.

But it is only a foretaste of what is to come. It will not he many months before one hundred thousand Federal troops will be npon tbe soil of the State, to carry with them all the horrors and devastations of war, when that which tbe State counts as its ornament and etrength will he swept away by the whirlwind, and from causes which transcend the policy or arms of either combatants.

If the Government had never seat a soldier into a rebel State, secession is inevitable destruction. From the moment it was enacted, the destruction of Southern society commenced. It was in the power of the Government, by its naval arm, to [illegible] off the rebels from the world. As [illegible] into commerce and were exchanged for gold and clothing, and for what [illegible] domestic economy, the Government had only to raise its finger to shut them out of existence. So much is really all the power that the North has yet put forth. Except for the moral effect produced, this might, perhaps, be the best course to pursue, to crush the rebellion. Its redaction by the slow process of a siege, in which our fleet was employed only as a police, (for the rebels have nothing to oppose to it,) would be one of the most striking lessons in history. But that lesson is already taught. Secession is political, maternal and social destruction. Decomposition is going on in every interest and every institution in the South. Will the rebels heed the warnings which they already see, or will they court destruction rather than confess their crimes and return to their allegiance? Whatever may be the result, a lesson has been taught our people which will be worth all the war costs—that prosperity and social blessings go hand in hand with implicit obedience to law and government.

Kentucky and Slavery.

The Lonisville *Journal* pnblishes as genuine a bogus report of the Secretary of War, containing a variety of recommendations which he did not make, and on the strength of this denonnces Mr. CAMERON and President LINCOLN in very vehement terms. It aeems to us that this is traveling a good ways ont of the record. There is nothing whatever in the President's Message, or in Mr. CAMERON'S report, to which any loyal man, North or Sonth, can take jnst exception; and the *Journal* evinces a much more captious and querulous spirit in its style of criticism than we were prepared to see.

We are aware that tbe pnblic mind in Kentucky, as in Missouri, Maryland and Tennessee, even among loyal men, is exceedingly sensitive on the subject of Slavery; but that is no reason why they shonld be frightened at shadows or overlook the interests of infinitely greater importance which are involved in this struggle for the preservation of the Union. We take it for granted that the loyalists of Kentucky do not expect Slavery to be strengthened by this war, nor will they insist on its being treated with a degree of forbearance and tenderness which they wonld scont with contempt if demanded for any other equally active and efficient agent of the rebellion. They are afraid of any interference of the General Government with Slavery, nndonbtedly, partly because they deem it nnjnst and unwarrantable, but mainly, we apprehend, because of the countenance it will give to the *Abolition* cry which has proved so fatal to them hitherto. But thay must not sacrifice their manliness to this fear, nor surrender all right of judging for themselves of the merits of public measures and public men.

Kentucky, moreover, mnst prepare herself to *see Slavery receive its death-blow* in this war for the maintenance of the Union and the vindication of the Constitution. No other result is possible, if tbe rebels are mad enough to suffer this war to go on. If they were to stop now and return to their allegiance, they might preserve the institution for some time to come, thongh they could not even then arrest the operation of the elements of destruction which bave already been implanted in it hy the rebellion. But every day that they persist in their hostilities against the Government renders the doom of Slavery so much the surer and the more speedy. We do not believe that the great mass of the loyal people of Kentncky regret this prospective result; at least we are sure they would not hesitate a moment between the extinction of Slavery and the extinction of the Constitution, if that were the alternative presented. Tbe extreme sensitiveness which they sbow to every movement in which Slavery is in any way involved is scarcely just to their real convictions or creditable to their moral courage.

Tbey certainly have seen enough of President LINCOLN to know that they may rely with implicit confidence on bis sense of justice, and his inflexible purpose to secnre to them every constitutional right. But they must not expect him to favor Slavery at the expense of the Constitution, nor to place its rigbts above those of the Government and the Union.

Boid Measures in Missouri.

Gen. HALLECK has issued a series of military orders for tbe regulation of affairs in the Department of the Missouri, which are certainly remarkably bold and decisive for a man who has been accused of lack of energy in dealing with the rebels and lack of conrage to apply the measures needed for their extermination.

He proclaims that active rebels and spies, and their aiders and abettors have forfeited all rights as citizens, and are liable to capital punishment.

He orders the arrest of all persons in arms against the lawful authorities or aiding the enemy, and also orders the seizure and sale of their property.

All persons found within the National lines, disguised as loyal citizens, giving information to the enemy, shall be shot as spies.

Unenlisted rebel marauders will not be treated as prisoners of war, bnt will be held and punished as criminals.

Loyal citizens who have been stripped and robbed hy the rebels shall be quartered in the houses, and fed and clothed at the expense, of Secessionists.

Military officers shall enforce the law confiscating the property of any master in a slave used for insurrectionary purposes.

Citizens, prisoners of war, and slaves may, in case of necessity, be employed in the construction of military defences.

For the execntion of these vigoroua measures, a *Provost-Marshal General* is appointed, with instructions direct from military beadquarters; and all local Provost-Marshals are subject to the orders of their chief.

These orders, he says, though they may be regarded as severe, are ceftainly justified by the laws of war. And by these means Gen. HALLECK anticipates that in a few weeks the large force whicb he commands will be able not only to expel or punish all traitors and rebels, but also to strike the enemy in his strongholds.

This is the first general systematic application of military law in any of the Departments; and it is evident that Gen. HALLECK

OUR RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

We publish this morning two letters from Secretary SEWARD to our Minister at Paris, which illustrate very clearly and forcibly the position assumed by our Government towards foreign nations. In one of these letters, Mr. SEWARD informs Mr. DAYTON that the French and English Ministers had called upon him to withdraw important dispatch which they had been instructed to present. Mr. SEWARD required first to be informed of its contents, and learning that it indicated a purpose to recognize the Southern States as belligerents, and to hold communication with their Capital at Montgomery for certain objects, he promptly declined to receive it,—and in this letter sets forth his reasons for so doing.

The other letter closes the correspondence in regard to the offer of our Government to assent to the declarations of the Congress of Paris on the subject of maritime rights. It seems that England and France decline to abide by that declaration unless allowed to stipulate virtually that it should not apply to the Southern Confederacy! Mr. SEWARD'S letter rehearses the successive steps of the negotiation, and places the action of our Government on this subject in a clear and satisfactory light.

Both these letters are written with great ability, and cannot fail to be read with general interest. Indeed, the volume of diplomatic correspondence which embodies the result of Mr. SEWARD'S labors in this branch of the public service during the last six months, will be found to constitute an enduring monument of his industry, and of the high intellectual ability which he has brought to the management of our foreign relations. In no instance has he failed to assert and to vindicate the independence and sovereignty of the United States over their own affairs,—but he has done this always without giving any just cause for complaint on the part of any foreign nation.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

Sudden Collapse of an Enormous Wind-bag.

NOBODY HURT.

First Chapter.

Showing the process of inflating the old, established, and well-known Wind-bag, Herald, James Gordon Bennett, Editor and Proprietor.

From the Herald, Nov. 2.

Whether the *Tribune* or the *Times* has the larger circulation we are unable to decide. According to recent accounts, they *both of them distribute somewhere between* TWENTY-FIVE AND THIRTY THOUSAND *daily.*

Of this we are not certain, bnt, concerning the *Herald*, there can be no doubt. *Its daily sale of papers averages from* ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE *thousand to* ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE *thousand.*

From the Herald, Nov. 3.

It remains doubtful whether the *Times* or *Tribune* will be discovered to be ahead, but in no case will it appear that *both of them together, have* ONE-HALF *so many subscribers as the Herald, which sells from* ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE *thousand to* ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE *thousand of its daily issue.*

From the Herald, Thursday, Nov. 7.

We have attained a *daily issue as high as* ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND. Next to the *Herald* comes the *Tribune* and the *Times*, but far in the rear, for we presume that *neither the Times* nor *the Tribune can boast of an average beyond* TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND *dailies.*

From the Herald, Saturday, Nov. 9.

In regard to our circulation we did not say that it was one hundred and thirty-five thousand every day, but that it *exceeded* ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND *every day.*

Second Chapter.

Showing how the Wind-bag, when swollen to its utmost, and ready to burst from its own distension, was pricked by the following

WAGERS OFFERED BY THE TIMES:

$2,500 that the *Herald's* daily issue is NOT	130,000
$2,500 that it is not	120,000
$2,500 that it is not	110,000
$2,500 that it is not	75,000
$2,500 that the TIMES' average daily issue is over	50,000
$2,500 that it is over	60,000
$2,500 that it is over	40,000
$2,500 that it is over	60,000
$2,500 that it is over	75,000

[The conditions of this wager were that one-half the whole amount should be forthwith deposited in Bank, and that the whole sum should be handed over by the winner to the families of volunteer soldiers.]

Third Chapter.

Showing how the Wind-bag collapsed and came down, leaving nothing behind but the smell of the very bad gas with which it had been filled:

From the Herald, Dec. 6.

Betting on a certainty is considered so dishonorable, that the sporting fraternity, and all who are in the habit of making bets, unanimously agree that the man who bets about a matter of which he has certain knowledge, is not only not permitted to win, but *forfeits his own stake.* Perhaps the Little Villain, now on his last legs, calculates to get $12,500 from us by *laying this gambling trap for our feet*, in order to prop up his ricketty concern a little longer. He is well aware that we are sure our circulation is dreadful greatly than his, and consequently to accept such a wager would be unfair on our part.

Betting, however, even when fair, is AGAINST OUR RELIGION, and we cannot consent to let him have the information he seeks in that way.

From the Herald, Dec. 7.

Mr. Mephistophiles GREELEY and that little villain RAYMOND are greatly moved upon the subject of the relative circulation of the *Herald* and their own paltry papers, and are affected to tears about the matter. We are sorry for them,—but *their attempts to decoy us into a silly bet are absolutely in vain. The practice of betting is* IMMORAL. *We cannot approve of it.* It may suit GREELEY and RAYMOND, who have exhibited very little morality in the conduct of their journals, *but it will not do for us.*

EXIT WIND-BAG!

THE SOUND STEAMERS.—The Long Island Sound steamers, bound East, which were detained on Saturday by tha fog, left yesterday at 5 o'clock A. M.

THE FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Recognition of the Rebels as Belligerents.

Protest of Mr. Seward Against any Recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 17, 1861.

SIR: The policy which this Government has instructed you to represent abroad, since the reorganization of the Administration took place, has excited anxiety lest the disloyal citizens, who have been in an attempt to overthrow the Government, obtain aid and assistance from foreign countries either in the form of a recognition of their pretended sovereignty, or in some other and more indirect but guarded manner. Every instruction has expressed our full belief that, without such aid or assistance, the insurrection would speedily come to an end. We have any advantage that it could derive from foreign aid or assistance could serve no other purpose than to protract the existing struggle and aggravate the calamities it is inflicting on our country and on foreign countries friendly nations. Every instruction bears evidence of an earnest solicitude to avoid even an appearance of menace or of want of comity towards foreign powers; but at the same time it has emphatically announced, as it now seem to have been necessary, our purpose not to allow any one of them to expect to transact business friendly with us if it should, with or without motive, practically render such aid or assistance to our insurgents. We have intended not to leave it inferential that a concession of sovereignty to the insurgents, though it should be indirect or unofficial, could be regarded as inconsistent with the existence of a friendly belligerent or other partial rights, or as regarded as inconsistent with the friendly relations of friendly nations. Nor has there been at all uncertain that we shall, in every case and without doubt that these United States must be considered and dealt with now, as heretofore, by such nations as exclusively sovereign for all purposes of government within the territories over which the Constitution has been extended. On the other hand we have not, at any time, been unmindful of the peculiar circumstances which might excite apprehensiveness on the part of commercial nations for the safety of their subjects and their property in the conflicts which might occur upon sea as well as on land between the forces of the United States and those of the insurgents.

The United States have never disclaimed the employment of letters-of-marque as a means of maritime war. The insurgents early announced their intention to commission privateers. We knew that friendly nations would be cautious for guarantees of safety from injury by that form of depredation upon the ordinary commerce. We knew also that such nations would desire to be informed whether their flags would be regarded as protecting goods, not contraband of war, of disloyal citizens, found under them, and whether the goods, not contraband, of subjects of such nations would be safe from confiscation when found in vessels of disloyal citizens of the United States. This administration, free from some of the embarrassments of those which had preceded it, promptly took up the negotiations relating to the declaration of the Congress of Paris, just at the point where they had been suspended by President BUCHANAN. We found it just and humane in itself, so far as it goes, and that it had only failed to be accepted by the United States because foreign nations had refused to accept an additional principle proposed by this Government, yet more just and humane than any which it does contain, namely, that the property of private citizens, not contraband, should be exempted from confiscation in maritime war. While still willing and desirous to have that further principle incorporated in the law of nations, we nevertheless instructed you, and all our representatives in foreign countries, to waive it, if necessary, and to stipulate, subject to the concurrence of the Senate of the United States, our adhesion to the declaration of the Congress of Paris as a whole and unmodified. This was done so early as the 25th day of April last, long before the date of the instructions which Mr. MERCIER proposed to submit to us. We have, ever since that time, been waiting for the response of foreign Powers to this high and liberal demonstration on our part. We have, however, received no decisive answers on the subject from those Powers.

It was under these circumstances that, on the 15th day of June instant, the Minister from France and the Minister from Great Britain, having previously requested an interview, were received by me. Each of them announced that he was charged by his Government to read a dispatch to me and to give me a copy of it should desire it.

I communicated, *owing* to the peculiar circumstances of the times, *I could not consent to an official reading or delivery of these papers without first knowing their characters and objects.* They confidently and with entire frankness put the dispatches into my hands for an informal preliminary examination. Having thus become possessed of their characters, I replied to those ministers that *I could not allow them to be officially communicated to this Government.* They will, doubtless, mention this answer to their respective courts.

I give you now the reasons of this Government for pursuing this course in regard to the despatch from France, that you may communicate them to the French Government, if you shall find it necessary or expedient.

Some time ago we learned through our legation at St. Petersburg that an understanding had been effected between the Governments of Great Britain and France, that they should take one and the same course on the subject of the political disturbances of this country, including the possible recognition of the Insurgents. At a later period this understanding was distinctly avowed by Mr. THOUVENEL to Mr. SANFORD, who had been informally introduced by me to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and by Lord JOHN RUSSELL to Mr. DALLAS, our late Minister in London. The avowal in each case preceded the arrival of our newly-appointed Ministers in Europe, with their instructions for the discharge of their respective missions.

On receiving their avowals I immediately instructed yourself and Mr. ADAMS "that although we might have expected a different course on the part of these two great Powers, yet, as the fact that an understanding existed between them did not certainly imply an unfriendly spirit, we should not complain of it, but that it must be understood by the French and British Governments that we shall deal hereafter, as heretofore, in this case, as in all others, *with each Power separately*, and that the agreement for concerted action between them would not at all influence the course we should pursue." The concert thus avowed has been carried out. The ministers came to me together; the instructions they proposed to me differ in form, but are counterparts in effect.

Adhering to our previous decision, which before this time has doubtless been made known to the Government of France, we do not make this concert, under the circumstances, a reason for declining to hear the instruction which Mr. MERCIER is charged to read to us.

That paper does not expressly deny the sovereignty of the United States of America, *but it does assume, inconsistently with that sovereignty, that the United States are not altogether and for all purposes one sovereign Power, but that this nation consists of two parties, of which this Government is one.* France proposes to take cognizance of both parties as belligerents, and for some purposes to hold communication with each. The instruction would advise us indeed that we must not be surprised if France shall address he self to a Government which she says is to be installed at Montgomery, for certain explanations. *This intimation is conclusive in determining this Government not to allow the instruction to be read to it.*

The United States, rightly jealous, as we think, of their sovereignty, cannot suffer themselves to debate any abridgement of that sovereignty with France or with any other nation. Much less can it consent that France shall announce to it a conclusion of her own against that sovereignty, which conclusion France has adopted without any previous conference with the United States on the subject. This Government insists that the United States are one whole undivided nation, especially so far as foreign nations are concerned, and that France is, by the law of nations and by treaties, not a neutral Power between two imaginary parties here, but a friend of the United States.

The spirit of this understanding of the case, we have not only not wishing to seek or to give offence to France, but, on the contrary, we desire to preserve peace and friendship with that great power, as with all other nations. We do not feel at liberty to think, however, that France intended any want of consideration towards the United States in directing the instruction in question should be read to us. Besides of that paper we have abundant evidence of the good feeling and good wishes of the Emperor, and even his anxious solicitude for the same consummation which is the supreme object of our own desires and labors, namely, the preservation of the American Union in its full and absolute integrity.

Doubtless the proceeding has been the result of inadvertence. We feel ourselves at liberty to think that it would not have occurred if we had been so fortunate as to have been heard through you in the communications of the French Government. We think we can easily see how the inadvertence occurred. France seems to have mistaken a mere casual and ephemeral insurrection here, such as is incidental in the experience of all nations, because all nations are merely human societies, such as have sometimes happened in the history of France herself, for a war which has flagrantly separated this nation into two co-existing political powers which are contending in arms against each other after the separation.

It is erroneous, so far as foreign nations are concerned, to suppose that any war exists in the United States. Certainly there cannot be two belligerent Powers where there is no war. There is here, as there has always been, one political Power, namely, the United States of America, competent to make war and peace, and conduct commerce and alliances with all foreign nations. There is none other, either in fact, or recognized by foreign nations. There is, indeed, an armed sedition seeking to overthrow the Government, and the Government is employing military and naval forces to repress it. But these facts do not constitute a war presenting two belligerent Powers, and modifying the national character, rights, and responsibilities, or the characters, rights, and responsibilities of foreign nations. It is true that insurrection may ripen into revolution, and that revolution thus ripened may extinguish a previously existing State, or divide it into one or more independent States, and that if such States continue their strife after such division, then there exists a state of war affecting the characters, rights, and duties of all parties concerned. But this only happens when the revolution has run its successful course.

The French Government says, in the instruction which has been entered of the civil strife that which it assumes confers upon the insurgents of this country, in the eyes of foreign powers, all the appearances of a state of war between parties, whereas, whatever may be its bearing upon the French Government must consider the two contending parties as combining the forces of their disposal in conformity with the laws of war.

This statement assumes not only that the law of nations entitles any insurrectionary faction, when it establishes a *de facto* Government, to be treated as a belligerent, but also that the fact of the attainment of this *status* is to be determined by the appearance of it in the eyes of foreign nations. If we should concede both of these positions, we should still insist that the existence of a *de facto* government, entitled to belligerent rights, is not established in the present case. We have already heard from most of the foreign nations. *There are only two which seem so to construe appearances, and France is one of them.* Are the judgments of these two to outweigh those of all other nations? Doubtless each nation may judge and act for itself, but it certainly cannot expect the United States to accept its decision upon a question vital to their national existence. The United States will not refine upon the question when and how new nations are born out of existing nations. They are well aware that the rights of the States involve their duties and their destinies, and they hold those rights to be absolute as against all foreign nations. These rights do not at all depend on the appearances which their condition may assume in the eyes of foreign nations, whether strangers, neutrals, friends, or even allies. The United States will maintain and defend their sovereignty throughout the bounds of the Republic; and they deem all other nations bound to respect that sovereignty until, if ever, Providence shall consent that it shall be successfully overthrown. Any system of public law or national morality that conflicts with this would receive society, first in the hemispheres and then in the other, into anarchy and chaos.

This Government is sensible of the importance of the step it takes in declining to hear the communication, the tender of which has drawn out these explanations. It believes, however, that it need not disturb the good relations which have so long and so happily subsisted between the United States and France.

The paper, as understood, while implying a disposition on the part of France to accord belligerent rights to the insurgents, does not name, specify or even indicate one such belligerent right. On the other hand, the rights which it asserts that France expects, as a neutral, from the United States, as a belligerent, are even less than this Government, on the 25th of April, instructed you to concede and guarantee to her by treaty, as a friend. On that day we offered to her our adhesion to the declaration of Paris, which contains four propositions, namely: 1st. That privateering shall be abolished. 2d. That a neutral flag covers enemy's goods not contraband of war. 3d. That goods of a neutral, not contraband, shall not be confiscated though found in an enemy's vessel. 4th. That blockades, in order to be lawful, must be maintained by competent force. We have always, when at sea, conceded the three last of these rights to neutrals, *a fortiori*, we could not when at peace deny them to friendly nations. The first-named concession was proposed on the grounds already mentioned. We are still ready to guarantee these rights, by convention with France, whenever she shall authorize either you or her Minister here to enter into Convention. There is no reservation or difficulty about their application in the present case. We hold all the citizens of the United States, loyal or disloyal, alike incinded by the law of nations and treaties; and we hold ourselves bound by the same obligations to see, so far as may be in our power, that all our citizens, whether maintaining this Government or engaged in overthrowing it, respect those rights in favor of France and of every other friendly nation. In any case, not only shall we allow no privateer or National vessel to violate the rights of friendly nations as I have thus described them, but we shall also employ all our naval force to prevent the insurgents from violating them, just as much as we do to prevent them from violating the laws of our own country.

What, then, does Franca claim of us that we do not accord to her? Nothing. What do we refuse to France by declining to receive the communication sent to us through the hands of Mr. MERCIER? Nothing but the privilege of telling us that we are at war when we maintain we are at peace, and that she is neutral, when we prefer to recognize her as a friend.

Of course, it is understood that on this occasion we reserve, as on all others, our right to suppress the insurrection by naval as well as by military power, and for that purpose to close such of our ports as have fallen or may fall into the hands of the insurgents, either directly or in the more lenient and equitable form of a blockade, which for the present we have adopted. It is thus seen that there is no practical subject of difference between the two Governments. The United States will hope that France will not think it necessary to adhere to and practice upon the speculation concerning the condition of our internal affairs which she has proposed to communica - to us. Bnt, however this may be, the United States will not anticipate any occasion for a change of tha relations which, with scarcely any interruption, have existed between the two nations for three-quarters of a century, and have been very instrumental in promoting, not merely the prosperity and greatness of each State, but the cause of civil and religious liberty and free institutions throughout the world.

This Government understands equally the interest of friendly nations, and its own in tha present emergency. If they shall not interfere, the attempt at revolution here will cease without inflicting serious evils upon foreign nations. All that they can do by any interference, with a view to modify our action, will only serve to proiong the present unpleasant condition of things, and possibly to produce results that would be as universally calamitous as they would be irretrievable.

The case, as it now stands, is the simple, ordinary one that has happened at all times, and in all countries. A discontented domestic faction seeks foreign intervention to overthrow the Constitution and tha liberties of its own country. Such intervention, if yielded, is ultimately disastrous to the cause it is designed to aid. Every uncorrupted nation, in its deliberate moments, prefers its own integrity, even with unbearable evils, to division through the power or influence of any foreign State. This is so in France. It is not less so in this country. Down deep in the heart of the American people—deeper than the love of trade, or of freedom—deeper than the attachment to any local or sectional interest, or partisan pride or individual ambition—deeper than any other sentiment—is that one out of which the Constitution of this Union arose, namely, American independence—independence of all foreign control, alliance, or influence. Next above it lies the conviction that neither peace, nor safety, nor public liberty, nor prosperity, nor greatness, nor empire, can be obtained here with the sacrifice of the unity of the people of North America. Those who, in a frenzy of passion, are building expectations on other principles do not know what they are doing. Whenever one part of this Union shall be found assuming bonds of dependence or of fraternity towards any foreign people, to the exclusion of the sympathies of their native land, then, even if not before, that spirit will be reawakened which brought the States of this Republic into existence, and which will preserve them united until the common destiny which it opened to them shall be fully and completely realized.

I am, sir, respectfully.

Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

THE QUESTION OF PRIVATEERING.

Final Reply of Mr. Seward to the Action of France and England in Regard to the Treaty of Paris.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1861.

SIR: Your dispatch of Aug. 22 (No. 35) has been received. I learn from it that Mr. THOUVENAL is unwilling to negotiate for an accession by the United States to the declaration of the Congress of Paris concerning the rights of neutrals in maritime war, except "on a distinct understanding that it is to have no bearing, directly or indirectly, on tha question of the domestic difficulty now existing in our country," and that to render the matter certain, Mr. THOUVENAL proposes to make a written declaration simultaneously with his execution of the projected Convention for that accession.

You have sent me a copy of a note to this effect, addressed to you by Mr. THOUVENAL, and have also represented to me an official conversation which he has held with you upon the same subject. The declaration which Mr. THOUVENAL thus proposes to make is in these words:

DRAFT OF DECLARATION.

In affixing his signature to the Convention concluded on date of this day between France and the United States, the undersigned declares, in execution of the orders of the Emperor, that the Government of His Majesty does not intend to undertake by the said Convention any engagements of a nature to implicate it, directly or indirectly, in the internal conflict now existing in the United States.

My dispatch of the 17th day of August last, No. 41, which you must have received some time ago, will already have prepared you to expect my approval of the decision to wait for specific instructions in this new emergency at which you have arrived.

The obscurity of the text of the declaration which Mr. THOUVENAL submits to us is sufficiently relieved by his verbal explanations. According to your report of the conversation, before referrad to, he said that both France and Great Britain had already announced that they would take no part in our domestic controversy, and they thought a frank and open declaration in advanca of the execution of the projected convention might save difficulty and misconception hereafter. He further said, in the way of specification, that *the provisions of the convention standing alone might bind England and France to pursue and punish the privateers of the South as pirates; that they are unwilling to do this, and had so declared.* He said, also, that *we could deal with these people as we choose*, and that they (England and France) could only express their regrets on the score of humanity, if we should deal with them as pirates, but that they could not participate in such a course. He added, that although England and France are anxious to have the adhesion of the United States to the declaration of Paris, yet that they would rather dispense with it altogether than be drawn into our domestic controversy. He insisted somewhat pointedly that we could take no just exception to this outside declaration, to be made simultaneously with the execution of the convention, unless we intended that they (England and France) shall be made parties to our controversy, and that the very fact of your hesitation was an additional reason why they should insist upon making such contemporaneous declaration as they proposed.

These remarks of Mr. THOUVENAL are certainly distinguished by entire frankness. It shall be my effort to reply to them with moderation and candor.

In 1856, France, Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Sardinia and Turkey, being assembled in Congress at Paris, with a view to modify the law of nations so as to meliorate the evils of maritime war, adopted and set forth a declaration, which is in the following words:

1. Privateering is and remains abolished.

2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.

4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, maintained by forces sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

The States which constituted the Congress mutually agreed to submit the declaration to all other nations, and invite them to accede to it. It was to be submitted as no special or narrow treaty between particular States for limited periods or special purposes of advantage, or under peculiar circumstances; but, on the contrary, its several articles were to be voluntary acceptance of maritime Powers, to constitute a new chapter in the law of nations, and each one of the articles was to be universal and eternal in its application and obligation. France especially invited the United States to accede to these articles. An invitation was equally tendered to all other civilized nations, and the articles have been already adopted by forty-one of the Powers thus invited. The United States hesitated, *but only for the purpose of making an effort to induce the other parties to enlarge the beneficent scope of the declaration.* Having failed in that effort, they now, after a delay not unusual in such great international discussions, offer their adhesion to that declaration, pure and simple, in the form, words and manner in which it was originally adopted and accepted by all of the forty-six nations which have become parties to it. France declines to receive that adhesion unless she be allowed to make a special declaration, which would constitute an additional and qualifying article, limiting the obligations of France to the United States to a narrower range than the obligations which the United States must assume toward France and toward every other one of the forty-six sovereigns who are parties to it, and narrower than the mutual obligations of all those parties, including France herself.

If we should accede to that condition, it manifestly would not be the declaration of the Congress of Paris to which we would be adhering, but a different and special and peculiar treaty between France and the United States only. Even as such a treaty it would be unequal. Assuming that Mr. THOUVENAL's reasoning is correct, *we should, in that case, be contracting an obligation, directly or indirectly, to impicate ourselves in any internal conflict that may now be existing, or that may hereafter occur in France, while she would be distinctly excused by us from any similar duty towards the United States.*

I know that Franca is a friend, and means to be just and equal toward the United States. I must assume, therefore, that she means not to make an exceptional arrangement with us, but to carry out the same arrangement in her interpretation of the obligations of the declaration of the Congress of Paris in regard to other Powers. Thus carried out, the declaration of Paris would be expounded so as to exclude all internal conflicts in States from the application of the articles of that celebrated declaration. Most of the wars of modern times—perhaps of all times—have been insurrectionary wars, or "internal conflicts." If the position now assumed by France should thus be taken by all the other parties to the declaration, then it would follow that the first article of that instrument, instead of being, in fact, a universal and effectual inhibition of the practice of privateering, would abrogate it only in wars between foreign nations, while it would enjoy universal toleration in civil and social wars. With great deference, I cannot but think that, thus modified, the declaration of the Congress of Paris would lose much of the reverence which it has hitherto received from Christian nations. If it were proper for me to pursue the argument further, I might add that sedition, insurrection and treason would find in such a new reading of the declaration of Paris encouragement which would tend to render the most stable and even the most beneficent systems of government insecure. Nor do I know on what grounds it can be contended that practices more destructive to property and life ought to be tolerated in civil or fratricidal wars than are allowed in wars between independent nations.

I cannot, indeed, admit that the engagement which France is required to make without the qualifying declaration in question would, directly or indirectly, implicate her in our internal conflicts. But if such should be its effect, I must, in the first place, disclaim any desire for such an intervention on the part of the United States. The whole of this long correspondence has had for one of its objects the purpose of averting any such intervention. If, however, such an intervention would be the result of the unqualified execution of the Convention by France, then the fault clearly must be inherent in the declaration of the Congress of Paris itself, and it is not a result of anything that the United States have done or proposed.

Two motives induced them to tender their adhesion to that declaration—first, a sincere desire to cooperate with other progressive nations in the melioration of the rigors of maritime war; second, a desire to relieve France from any apprehension of danger to the lives or property of her people from violence to occur in the course of the civil conflict in which we are engaged, by giving her, unasked, all the guarantees in that respect which are contained in the declaration of the Congress of Paris. The latter of these two motives is now put to rest, insomuch as France declines the guarantees we offer. Doubtless, she is satisfied that they are unnecessary. We have always practiced on the principles of the declaration. We did so long before they were adopted by the Congress of Paris, so far as the right of neutrals or friendly States are concerned. While our relations with France remain as they now are, we shall continue the same practice none the less faithfully than if bound to do so by a solemn convention.

The other and higher motive will remain unsatisfied, and it will lose none of its force. We shall be ready to accede to the declaration of Paris with every Power that will agree to adopt its principles for the government of its relations to us, and which shall be content to accept our adhesion on the same basis upon which all the other parties to it have acceded.

We know that France has a high and generous ambition. We shall wait for her to accept hereafter that cooperation, on our part, in a great reform which she now declines. We shall not doubt that, when the present embarrassment which causes her to decline this cooperation shall have been removed, as it soon will be, she will then agree with us to go still further, and abolish the confiscation of property of non-belligerent citizens and subjects in maritime war.

You will inform Mr. THOUVENAL that the proposed declaration, on the part of the Emperor, is deemed inadmissible by the President of the United States; and if it shall be still insisted upon, you will then inform him that you are instructed for the present to desist from further negotiation on the subject involved.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WM. L. DAYTON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

A SERMON BY DR. CHEEVER.

Immediate Emancipation a Necessity—The Government in League with Slaveholders.

Owing to an announcement in the City Press that Gen. FREMONT would attend the Church of the Puritans, that edifice was crowded with an unusually large audience last evening. Rev. Dr. CHEEVER preached from Exodus 10: 7, 8.

"And Pharoah's servants said unto him, How long shall this man be a snare unto us? let the men go, that they may serve the Lord their God? Knowest thou not yet that Egypt is destroyed? And Moses and Aaron were brought unto Pharoah, and he said unto them: Go serve the Lord your God; but who are they that shall go?"

It was, he said, a remarkable freedom of government that allowed such a latitude of remonstrance. The servants were not mealy-mouthed or in terror of Pharaoh's dungeons. Their manner might be taken as an example in the present day, both by Republicans and Christians. They demanded an edict of emancipation that Pharaoh had refused. During the great plague in London, the Non-conformists went boldly into the pulpit and preached, when they were forbidden by law, on pain of death, from coming within five miles of the place. They showed their sincerity. Should we be silent now because of the tramp of armed men, when millions of our fellow-men were to have a new lease of bondage? There were two parties in Egypt as there are here now. Pharaoh had his advisers and Cabinet Ministers in the interests of Slavery, as we have now. They had had their John Brown insurrection, and Moses would have been hung as JOHN BROWN was, could Pharaoh have caught him. But, God hid him in Horeb. Our hour has come, but, when man is presented, ready and determined to crush the rebellion by crushing Slavery, the Government proceeds to crush him and give renewed strength to the rebellion. Look at the calamities in Missouri, *the result of the wicked policy of our Government in putting down that blessed proclamation of Fremont.* There are men now, as there were then, who said, "If it had not been for your fanatical demands and unreasonable agitation, all would have been quiet with us." The edict of emancipation was postponed, until it was too late to save Egypt, but not too late to liberate the slave. Should this be our case? Should Slavery continue to have governmental protection, and our army remain inactive in the pestilential swamps of the South for another six months, untold horrors would ensue. The world is looking to see if our boasted freedom bonsists in making slaves of others. Everything that is worth being tried—republicanism, Government, Christianity itself—is on trial. There never had been such horrible cannibalism practiced as that sanctioned by so-called Christian men, who held up the evils of emancipation, and said the time had not yet come for abolition. We are cogneting with the rebellion—we are scattering its poisoning malaria. Why was not the victory of Hatteras followed up as old JOHN BROWN would have followed it up? Why was not North Carolina conquered? Why was not the work of the naval expedition prosecuted and Charleston and Savannah captured? Because such a course would involve the destruction of Slavery. *The Government has resolved to protect and maintain Slavery.* The army and navy is constituted an insurance company to protect Slavery, would it not be as just to call the commanders of those expeditions to account as to deprive a man of his command who had been enabled to proclaim freedom to the slave? [Great applause.] Yet the slaveholders of South Carolina are sought out and addressed as "proud, generous and hospitable citizens of a sovereign State." [Hisses.] The course taken by the Government tended more to produce than to prevent a servile insurrection. *Our Government, in league with the slaveholders*, would strike down the man who would strike down the rebellion by striking at the root. We are in danger of losing the fruits of the war; it is no time to repress our efforts. Nothing will be gained by the war unless Slavery is abolished. The abolition of Slavery is the only conclusion of the war that we will suffer. [Great applause.] *The Government will execute the Fugitive Slave Law. Oh, shame.* To support Slavery on the one side and Slavery on the other, the Government must have two armies and two commanders. We have MASON and SLIDELL in prison at Boston, and the innocent victims of the Fugitive Slave law, of which they were the authors, in prison at Washington. We have GORDON sentenced to death for the crime of seizing negroes with the intent to enslave them; and GORDON, the President of a Western college, imprisoned for the crime of endeavoring to protect a poor negro from being seized and made a slave of. And the people sustain the iniquity. We have come to a new climax in our complication of iniquity. There is an extreme offensiveness before God in the attitude—the impious attitude—of the people and the public journals, one journal (the *Times*) says, "The day it is settled that either Slavery or the Government must be destroyed, that day emancipation will not only be impulse, but necessity." Men are so devilishly selfish that they will not consent to Abolition until they are driven by selfish necessity. Not only President and Secretaries of State, but *mayors of cities* disavow and repudiate that they have any sympathy with Abolition. Shame beyond shame! [Sensation.] The great effort is now "how not to do it"—how to protect Slavery with the ægis of our Constitution. But, there is no hope for our country hr our Government until Slavery is abolished—until the wicked, heinous, cruel, barbarous and impious system of Slavery is effaced from the earth. The question now before us is, shall Slavery be destroyed, or shall our country be destroyed.

—The late Philip A. Locke, of Lexington, Mass., left a large estate, which he disposed of by will, giving most of it to his relatives. The only public bequest is $1,000 to the selectmen of the town of Silver Creek, Minn., for tha purpose of erecting a house of worship in that town. The building is to be given to Methodists, Presbyterians or Baptists, as the Selectmen may determine.

[Advertisement.]
COMMODORE WILKES,
AT GURNEY'S GALLERY.

Imperial Photographs and Cartes de Visites of the *Captain in uniform*, taken last Friday, now ready for delivery. Trade supplied on liberal terms.
J. GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway.

Deal Directly with the Manufacturer.—We must confess that we are somewhat fastidious as to the shape of a hat. There are few who can suit our idea of elegance in this respect, but N. ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st., in his Winter style, just issued, has hit it exactly. It is our *beau ideal* of a Hat—graceful and stylish, finished with great neatness, exceedingly becoming, and, better and better, very reasonable in price.

The Beautiful Mirrors, Cornices and Portrait Frames, made by us for
COUNT RAMIREZ,
Of Cuba, will remain on exhibition at our store for a few days.
WHITTEMORE BROTHERS,
(Late Kimball, Whittemore & Co.,)
No. 579 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

MARRIED.

GILMAN—KETCHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., DANIEL C. GILMAN, of New-Haven, to MARY, daughter of T. Ketcham, Esq., of New-York.

LITTLE—BAILEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 5, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. TYNG, GEORGE L. LITTLE to ELEANOR FANTON, eldest daughter of Peter P. BAILEY, all of Fort Wayne, Ind.

DWINELLE—DE GROVE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, W. H. DWINELLE, M. D., to HESTER S. DE GROVE.

DIED.

MACDONOUGH.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 7, JOSEPHINE MACDONOUGH, daughter of F. J. and Kate Macdonough, aged 4 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 668 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

BURRIDGE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 8, MARGARET, wife of Joseph R. Burridge, aged 21 years, 10 months and 17 days.

The brothers of Puritan Lodge F. and A. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 8 Manhattan-st., between Avenue D and Lewis-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GIBNEY.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 7, suddenly, MICHAEL GIBNEY, aged 49 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. W. R. Painter, No. 135 Macdougal-st., on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

KELLOGG.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 8, BECKIA HINCKLEY, daughter of Norman G. and the late Rebecca Hinckley Kellogg, aged 4 years, 3 months and 13 days.

"Death loves a shining mark."

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 68 East 38th-st., this day, (Monday,) the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

We bury thee in Greenwood, and thy bed, tho' so cold.
With thy mother and sister we but add to the "fold;"
And thy kind little face, so bright and so sweet,
Will find your dear mother most anxious to greet.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 8, CHARLES MACY, infant son of Benedict and Jane E. Lewis.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 239 Grand-st.

WALDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 8, CHARLES C. WALDEN, in the 53d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in this evening's and Tuesday morning's papers.

BRINCKERHOFF.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 8, RICHARD DUYNE, son of Richard D. and Sarah A. Brinckerhoff, aged 6 years and 3 months.

One notice of the funeral will be given.

CARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Dec. 7, after a lingering illness of four months, ISABELLA, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Isaac and Sybil Card, aged 22 years, 5 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brother-in-law, Elisha H. Cheshire, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BETTS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Dec. 8, THOMAS D. C., youngest son of Thomas and Sophia Betts, aged 1 year, 9 months and 22 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 29 Consilyea-st., on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—In Troy, on Friday, Dec. 6, of inflammation of the brain, MARY, second daughter of the late Richard B. Brown, of this City, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 633.—Dec. 7, 1861.
38, 75, 41, 68, 15, 61, 63, 55, 44, 19, 51, 24.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 634.—Dec. 7, 1861.
15, 22, 11, 26, 34, 23, 3, 21, 69, 37, 56, 73.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A HIGHLY INTERESTING ARTICLE.

ENTITLED

THE LAW-OFFICERS OF THE CROWN,

BY

HON. EDWARD EVERETT,

Will appear in

THE NEW YORK LEDGER,

FOR

THE PRESENT WEEK.

READY TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AT 12 O'CLOCK.

GAS FIXTURES, &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices a splendid assortment of
GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, (Direct Importation,)
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
Plumbing and Gas-fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st. and No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

KINDLING WOOD AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 11 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD CHATELEINE CHAINS.
New and elegant patterns, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

KINDLING WOOD—WELL SEASONED, AT $1 45 per hundred bundles; also, by the box at 25c. Orders promptly filled. IRWIN & HASKINS, Robinson-st., two doors from corner Washington, New-York

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED BY
S. S. & W. WOOD, NO. 389 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Price 50c.

THE PLACENTA,
THE ORGANIC NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THE BLOOD, THE OXYGEN,
AND
THE ANIMAL NERVOUS SYSTEM,
PHYSIOLOGICALLY EXAMINED.

By JOHN O'REILLY, M. D., Licentiate and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; Resident Fellow of the New-York Academy of Medicine; Member of the Medico-Chirurgical College of New-York; late Medical Officer to the Oldcastle Workhouse and Fever Hospital, Ireland.

NOTICES OF THE FIRST EDITION.

The author of this monograph has rare intellectual faculties.—*San Francisco Medical and Surgical Journal.*

The work, standing upon its own merits, occupies a high position in the opinion of the most gifted physicians of our day.—*Georgia Medical and Surgical Encyclopædia.*

Dr. John O'Reilly, whose original researches in physiology, and whose untiring industry, have heretofore enriched our pages, has furnished for the present month an elaborate article, which cannot fail to awaken professional interest at home and abroad. Let not its length prevent its candid perusal, for he is one of the few men who refuse to think by proxy.—*Amer. Med. Gazette.*

We regard this as a curious, but able work; having the rare merit of originality, and clearly showing that the mind which produced it is not an ordinary one.—*Baltimore Journal of Medicine.*

All through his book, Dr. O'Reilly proves himself a profound anatomist as well as a physiologist; indeed, we might almost say, that to the latter study he has, if possible, devoted himself the more closely. It is, therefore, that we claim for him a careful and thoughtful perusal of his theories, in which he gives the nervous system an importance and prominence not hitherto awarded it.

Dr. O'Reilly's work will amply repay perusal. It is very ably written, and we have no doubt will attract considerable attention wherever physiology is appreciated.—*Dublin Medical Press.*

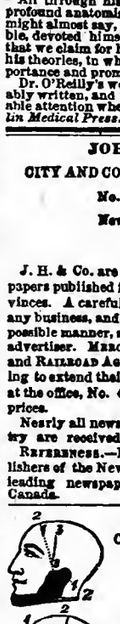
JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

TO ASTHMATICS.

SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to cure and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

MAISON DOREE.
Families and parties supplied with everything necessary for
HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
F. MARTINEZ.
RESTAURANT NO. 42 EAST 14TH-ST.

ARMY WOOLEN MITTENS.
Patterns and directions for making ARMY WOOLEN MITTENS FROM REMNANTS OF CLOTH, furnished free on application at the office of
WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE,
No. 508 BROADWAY.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Borling-slip.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
One, two and three dollars a set,
AT
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.
Very elegant hunting c

LAW REPORTS.

COURTS THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1521, 1532, 1563, 1543, 1499, 1555, 1556, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1612, 1618, 1619, 1622. *Part II.*—Nos. 1576, 1580, 1588, 1586, 1592, 1594, 1595; 1304, 1306, 1310, 1312, 1316, 1318, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1284.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 360, 412, 424, 426, 427, 445, 451, 460, 461, 73, 462, 463, 470, 470½, 321, 324, 474, 493, 500, 501, 502, 505, 507, 508, 510½.

SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 711, 1, 197, 2505, 2509, 2611, 2615, 2623, 2627, 2629, 2631, 1677, 2633, 2171, 249. *Part II.*—Nos. 2668, 2670, 2673, 2674, 2340, 1164, 2238, 2072, 2656, 1256, 668, 2660, 2662.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 2975, 1428, 321, 1430, 1238, 1225, 1543, 1223, 1643, 903, 908, 307, 108, 1083, 1684.

Stay of Proceedings Pending Appeal from an Order Granting New Trial—How Obtained.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

McMahon vs. *Allen*.—This was a motion made by the plaintiff for an order striking the cause from the calendar, on the ground that he had appealed from the order granting the trial which was now noticed, and that the undertaking filed by him stays all proceedings for a new trial until the decision of the Court of Appeals.

There is no provision in the Code providing for such a case. Nor does the act of 1857, allowing appeal in such cases, make any provision respecting the manner in which a stay of proceedings in the Court below may be obtained.

The Court now held that the undertaking in this case under section 334, of the Code, did not operate as a stay, and that the only way in such cases in which proceedings in the Court below could be stayed after one order for a new trial, was by a direct application to the Court. On such an application the Court would impose such terms as to security as would be sufficient to protect the respondent against loss, if in the Court of Appeals there should be a decision adverse to the decision of the General Term. Such being the practice on appeals from the Special to the General Term, where no judgment is entered; and in the absence of any provision in the Code, the same practice should, from analogy, be followed.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Edwin Forrest vs. *Catherine N. Forrest*.—The General Term have now affirmed the judgment rendered below in this case, allowing Mrs. Forrest $4,000 per annum alimony.

The Nineteenth Ward School Contest.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People ex rel. Crimmins and another vs. *McManus and another*.—This case has been many times reported in this paper, it having been to the Court at General Term and back.

The following order was now made: The names of the relator Schoefer and the respondent McManus may be stricken out, and the relator Crimmins may serve an amended complaint on the payment of the costs of the defense up to this time of defendant McManus.

Legal Notice.

SUPERIOR COURT.

During the months of January, March, and May, 1862, the General Term will be held on Saturdays only, on which days, after disposing of appeals from orders, causes on the General Term calendar will be heard.

During those months four Justices will hold Trial Terms for trial by jury, and the Courts or Terms to be so held will be designated parts one, two, three, and four. Parts one and two will be held in the rooms at present occupied by them. Parts three and four will be held in places of which notice hereafter will be given.

There will be a separate panel of jurors, and a day calendar containing fifteen causes, for each part.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Abbott vs. *Am. H. R. Co.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing, order to be settled on one day's notice.

Naylor et al. vs. *Hoffman*.—Motion denied, $10 costs to abide event.

Before Justice Leonard.

McKenzie vs. *Rhodes et al.*—Stay granted on filing bond in $3,000, with two sureties unconditional for the payment in case the order is affirmed or the appeal dismissed. Bond to be approved and filed within three days, and $10 costs of motion to the prevailing party on the appeal.

Ayers vs. *Hubbard et al.*—Motion granted, without costs.

McKenzie vs. *Rhodes*.—Motion denied without prejudice to a renewal when the stay shall be vacated.

Wright vs. *Wright*.—Divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Full Bench.

Thompson vs. *Van Vetchen et al.*; *Butterworth* vs. *Pierce*; *Delafield et al.* vs. *Degraw*; *Morris* vs. *Second-avenue Railroad Company*—Judgments in each case affirmed.

Fairchild et al. vs. *Rushmore et al.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

BEGINNING TO BE UNDERSTOOD.—Rev. WILLIAM ARTHUR, a distinguished English clergyman, thus speaks of one mode in which bad blood is created between England and America by the Press of the two countries:

"One of the worst things in our English Press is the habit of citing from those journals in the North, which are *in the interest of the South, and giving their ravings as Northern opinion*. Many provincial journals, and some inferior London ones, honestly requote these extracts in ignorance. But who will say that the *Times* is so ignorant as not to know what it is doing, when it quotes the New-York *Herald* as the organ of the North? That paper has always been the violent partisan of Slavery, and the rabid hater of England. It is edited by no American, but by a Scotch Papist infidel, whose name is not infamous, *because it is below infamy*, and shall not stain our pages. His vile print is never to be seen in respectable families. In such houses as in England have the *Times* on their table every morning, *it would be held an insult to ask the gentleman if he took in the New-York Herald*. Englishmen who have spent months in America can testify that they never were in one family—though they lived not in hotels, but in families—where this print could be found. It loudly preached secession, till the New-York mob forced it by public violence to change its tone. From that time it has become fierce against the South—in words; but has steadily worked to excite England to war with the States, by abusing us in every possible way, and proposing war against us; and inveighs against the ministry; *all this manifestly in the interest of the South*. No language could be too strong to characterize the line of conduct by which the sayings of this paper are set before England, as samples of 'opinions at the North.' *Let it be represented as the Northern organ of Southern interests*, and the case is plain."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 11
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office (To-morrow,) Tuesday, at 5½ P. M.

COMMISSIONS WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN who will shortly sail for Valparaiso, Chili, with the object of introducing articles of genuine merit to the South American trade. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, No. 8 West Washington-place, New-York.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed Teeth and Roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; Bone and Amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

STOVES, FURNACES, &c.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES! Warm your rooms by the new patent gas stove. No dirt! No ashes!! No coal to carry!! Economical! Clean! Portable!!! New-York Gas Stove Works, No. 414 Broadway, below Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer

ON MONDAY, DEC. 9,

A beautiful assortment of Dress Goods, suitable for presents, consisting of

ENGLISH PRINTS,
FRENCH PRINTS,
DE LAINES,
PRINTED CASHMERES,
FIGURED REPS,
FIGURED OTTOMANS, &c., &c.

For the convenience of customers these goods have been cut into dress lengths, and a separate counter has been appropriated for the sale, at greatly reduced prices.

CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.

REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS,
RECEIVED BY STEAMER FULTON.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, DEC. 9,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
LACE GOODS,

In consequence of the great depression in the European markets, these goods have been purchased much under regular prices, and will be offered proportionately cheap, consisting of

COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, COIFFURES, LACES, &c.,

In Point Applique, Point d'Alencon, and Point à l'Aiguille,

CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.

CLOAKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now ready
A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOAKS,

Of all kinds, suitable for the season. Among them many novelties, and all at moderate prices.

CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK

OF

SILK, MERINO AND LAMB'S WOOL UNDERSHIRTS

AND

DRAWERS.

SHAKER AND SCARLET FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

CANTON FLANNEL Shirts and Drawers.

SCARLET CASHMERE Shirts and Drawers.

SILK, MERINO, COTTON AND LAMB'S WOOL HALF-HOSE.

ARMY AND NAVY FLANNEL SHIRTS.

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

A full assortment of Winter
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, MITTS, &c.

SCARFS, TIES, STOCKS AND MUFFLERS,

Hemstitched and Colored Border L. C. Handkerchiefs.

ROBE DE CHAMBRE.

FINE WHITE SHIRTS AND COLLARS
Made to Order.

My goods are all new, stock first-class, and prices to suit the times.

C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 BROADWAY,
First corner below New-York Hotel,

DRESS GOODS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, Dec. 9,
A LARGE LOT OF
VERY DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS,
Purchased at the
LARGE CASH AUCTION SALE,

Comprising all the most fashionable styles and shades of colors, viz.:

VELOUR OTTOMAN,
BROCHE REPS,
ARMOUR BROCHE,
BRAZILLIANS, (black ground,)
CASHMERE PLAIDS,

From 18 to 40 cents per yard, full 50 per cent.
LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., second door below 14th-st.,
Will commence opening on MONDAY, Dec. 9,

An immense stock of FANCY GOODS, ADAPTED for the HOLIDAYS. Those wishing to avoid the rush incidental to HOLIDAY WEEK, will do well to examine our stock BEFOREHAND.

Will also open from CASH AUCTIONS of last week,
1,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS, full width, very low,
1,000 LADIES' and MISSES' WHITE MERINO SKIRTS, very low.

To gain room for our HOLIDAY GOODS, we are closing our RIBBONS, VELVETS, BONNETS and SILKS, FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, HEAD-DRESSES, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, MADE-UP UNDER-LINEN, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., at very low prices. R. H. MACY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Have just received a full assortment of
PLAIN COLORED POULT DE SOIES,
Consisting of all the new shades, very desirable.
ALSO, A LARGE ADDITION TO THE
50c., 60c., 75c., and $1 FANCY SILKS,
AT STILL GREATER BARGAINS.

SHAKER FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

SHAKER KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

SCARLET SHAKER UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

SILK AND MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

ENGLISH AND SHAKER KNIT HOSIERY.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,

From measure, at the shortest notice,

At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

HIGGINS,
OF
NO. 126 SIXTH AVENUE,
WILL OPEN
ON
MONDAY, the 9th,

Two cases of LYONS best Black all Silk BONNET VELVET at $3 per yd., at $2 75 by the piece.

The above lot is the cheapest ever offered in this market, and deserve the attention of the trade.

OUR LINCOLN shape of Bonnet Frames we are offering at 15 cts., or $1 75 per doz.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
FOR CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
All boiled, from 20 to 40 inches wide.
Also,
WHITE VELVETS,
Suitable for jewelers, flower manufacturers, milliners, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

150 PIECES PARIS PRINTED
MERINOS,
Choice Styles, at 50 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GENUINE FURS,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS'—LADIES' Hose, &c., 10c., 12c.

At CUSHMAN & BROOKS'—Gents' Socks, 10c., 12c., 18c.

At CUSHMAN & BROOKS'—Ladies' and Gents' Gloves.

At CUSHMAN & BROOKS'—Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.

RIBBONS.—All our fancy Ribbons marked down.
RIBBONS.—We have a fine stock of plain colors.
RIBBONS.—Black and white Ribbons, all widths.
RIBBONS.—Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, all widths.
RIBBONS.—All the high colors in VELVET RIBBONS.
RIBBONS.—Black Velvet Ribbons, in every width.
No. 463 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

MME. DEMOREST'S MAGASIN DE MODES, NO. 473 BROADWAY.—New and beautiful cloak patterns just received; also elegant sleeves and children's over-dresses in great variety; full-sized patterns of the army mittens furnished gratis on application or sent by mail on receipt of a 3-cent stamp.

Winter Number of the MIRROR OF FASHIONS now ready.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS.
ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
Made to order as required.
THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
New styles, now ready.
SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS,
Warranted not to shrink.
DRAWERS AND UNDERSHIRTS,
Silk, Wool and Merino.
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
For army use.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
New patterns and styles.
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
Self and fancy colors.
UNION RIDING BELTS,
For equestrians.
GYMNASTIC GOODS,
Approved styles.
GAITERS,
Cloth and Velvet

KNITTED WOOL GAITERS,
For Ladies and Misses.
HOODS AND SONTAGS,
Fashionable colors.
RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and colored.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For army use.
SUSPENDERS,
SHAWLS,
&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices at

UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 BROADWAY.

LADIES' HOSIERY, GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

Silk, Merino and Cashmere Undervests and Drawers.

Merino, Cotton and Silk Hose.

Gloves, Gauntlets, Mittens and Wool Armlets.

Sontag's Hoods, Skating Caps, &c.

For Misses and Boys.

Undershirts and Drawers.

Hose and Half Hose.

Gloves, Gauntlets, Mittens and Leggings.

Hand-knit Hoods, Caps and Cloaks.

Boys' White Shirts, Collars,

Suspenders, Ties and Comforters.

My stock is unsurpassed in the above goods, and well worth the examination of those in search of new goods at the lowest market rates.

C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway,
first corner below the New-York Hotel.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS!
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Guipure Lace Capes,)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
All new styles, at retail, at low prices.
REGARDLESS OF COST.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,

Closing out of the entire stock of the two stores, also of the wholesale department at retail. The stores have been closed for the purpose of arranging and marking down the stock.

GOODS MUST BE SOLD!

Collars, all styles, closing at 3c., 6c., 12c., 25c., 37c
Collars, in rich lace, at 12c., 25c., 31c.
Sets, Collars and Sleeves, 18c., 25c., 37c., 50c.
Fine Ruffled Yoke Sets, 16c.
Ladies' Hem-stitch Linen Handkerchiefs, 12c., 15c.
Ladies' Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, 4c., 6., 8c., 10c.
Fine Colored-bordered Handkerchiefs, 3c., 6c., 8c.
Ladies' Splendid Lace Handkerchiefs, 50c., 75c.
Shetland Wool Veils, 12c.
Silk-Lace Veils, black and colors, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c
Rich French Pusher Lace Barbes, 12c., 18c.
3,000 Ladies' Breakfast Caps, Closing at 12½c.
5,000 Ladies' Caps, with Valenciennes Lace, 25c.
Bands and Flouncings, closing out, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
MUST BE SOLD.
MUST BE SOLD.
Shirt Bosoms, 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c. Neck Ties, 10c., 12c., 18c.
Needlework and Lace Goods in all qualities clearing Very Low.
KINZEY'S, Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AV.
KINZEY'S, Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AV.
Large Stock of Feathers, Flowers, Bonnets, Velvets and Trimmings.
RIBBONS CLOSING OUT 50c. ON THE DOLLAR.
Trimming Ribbons, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c.
3,000 Pieces Rich Colored Silk Velvets, 18c. for the piece.
Velvet Trimmings, all colors, 2c., 3c., 5c., 8c.
Bonnet Silks and Crapes, 37c., 75c. yard.
Feathers, Closing Out, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
French Flowers, 3c., 6c., 9c., 12c.
Lot Lining Silks, Clearing, 18c. yard.
Hair Nets, 6c., 10c., 15c.
Rich Cord and Chenille Nets, 25c.
250 Felt Bloomers, clearing at 44c.
2,000 Straw Bonnets, 12c., 25c. and $1.
7,500 pieces Linen Lace and Edgings, 12c. the piece.
HOSE, 5c. pair. HALF-HOSE, 4c. GLOVES, 4c. pair.
HOSE, 6c. pair. HALF-HOSE, 5c. GLOVES, 5c. pair.
HOSE, 7c. pair. HALF-HOSE, 6c. GLOVES, 6c. pair.
HOSE, 8c. pair. HALF-HOSE, 8c. GLOVES, 8c. pair.
HOSE, 9c. pair. HALF-HOSE, 9c. GLOVES, 10c. pair.
Gents' Wool Half-Hose, 11c., 15c., 18c.
Ladies' Ribbed Wool Hose, 12½c.
Ladies' Merino and Fleeced Hose, 12½c.
Children's Woolen Hose, 4c., 6c., 8c.
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
Best $1 Kid Gloves, closing at 50c.
Best Kids, Ladies' and Gents', slightly soiled, closing at 37c.
Alexander's Silk Gloves, kid make, plush linen, 50c.
Fine Cloth Gloves, kid make, 25c.
Gents', Ladies' and Misses' Lined Silk Gloves, 18c.
Ladies' Gauntlet Gloves, large variety, 12c., 13c., 18c., 25c.
Ladies' Gloves—over 2,000 pairs—closing 9c., 10c., 12c.
GREAT CLEARING SALE COMMENCES
10 O'CLOCK MONDAY MORNING.
GREAT CLEARING SALE COMMENCES
10 O'CLOCK MONDAY MORNING.
Fancy Goods and Yankee Notions closing out cheap.
Very best solid Headpins, 3 cents paper.
Very best gold-eyed Needles, 3 cents paper.
Very best spool Cottons, 3 cents spool.
Skirt Braids, 2c.; Cross Cotton, 2c.; Rubber Combs, 3c.
Linen Tapes, 1c.; 2 spools Cotton, 1c.; Twilled Tapes, 2c.
Best Hooks and Eyes, 2c.; Sewing Silks, 9c doz.
Rubber Cloak Buttons, 6c.; Honey Soap, 2c.
English Hair Pins, 2c. box; Porte-monnaies, 6c.
With lots of other Knicknacks, Tassel Cords, Bags, Perfumery, Pomades, Fancy Boxes, Toys, &c., &c.
GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

Woolen Goods, Hoods, Nubias, Sleeves, Leggings, Mitts, Scarfs, with over $40,000 worth contained in the building, all to be closed out.

The stores will open on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, when this great clearing sale will commence.

W. M. KINZEY'S.
WM. KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AV.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

DRESS GOODS, &c.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have greatly reduced the prices of
NEW DRESS MATERIALS
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
And have a very large stock of Ottomans, Reps, Plaids, De Laines, Prints, etc.
ALSO
An immense assortment of
EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND EMBROIDERED SETS, remarkably CHEAP.
No. 385 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.
300 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
at $8 each, (value $14.)
500 EXTRA BROCHE CHAIN LAINE
LONG SHAWLS, at $10 each, (worth $18.)
3,000 SAXONY WOOL PLAID LONG SHAWLS,
in all the most desirable colors and designs,
at $6 50 each, (value $8 50.)
with a great variety of Striped, Reversible, and Shepherd Plaid Long and Square Shawls,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
EXTRAORINARY NOVELTIES
IN PARIS DRESS SILKS.
MOIRE ANTIQUE, with Brocbe Velvet Figures.
MOIRE ANTIQUE PERLEE.
MOIRE ANTIQUE CHENE ENLUMINEE, &c.
(Only in pattern dresses.)
Just received per steamer Fulton.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS, (ENTIRELY new goods.)
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Laces, just opened,
Point and Point Applique Laces, Collars, Sets, Handchiefs, Coiffeurs, Barbes, Capes, etc., etc.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

WINTER CLOAKS AT RETAIL.—WOODBRIDGE & KEHOE, No. 338 Broadway, corner Worth-st., will offer the balance of their stock at retail, at the lowest wholesale prices, commencing on Monday, Dec. 9. These garments are made for the best City trade and are warranted to give satisfaction.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier

NO. 477 BROADWAY.—M. & A. MYERS & CO. are now offering their entire stock of Mourning Goods at 20 per cent. less than cost, on account of removal.

BUNTING FOR SALE—AT NAYLOR & CO.'S! Nos. 99 and 101 John-st.

DRY GOODS.

RICH FRENCH DRESS SILKS,
Suitable for Carriage, Promenade, Evening and Dinner Dresses; several choice lots just received.
ALSO, LOW PRICED SILKS,
Fashionable styles, from auction, a full assortment.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

RICH LACES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Barbes, Berthas, Scarfs, Shawls, &c., &c., at 20 per cent.
BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
Very desirable Styles, and suitable for Holiday Presents.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

CLOTHS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer on Monday a new lot of
BEAVER, CLOTH, LION SKIN,
And other Fashionable Styles for Ladies' Cloaks,
AT RETAIL,
LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
From $2 per yard upwards.

SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.
A very large and desirable assortment of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
including all the latest styles, at retail, at greatly reduced prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A very large assortment of low-priced and medium
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
suitable for presents, purchased at auction and retailed
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering to wholesale and retail buyers, for cash and short time, at extremely low prices, their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS, of every description,
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
AND FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
Their stock of the above goods is the largest in this market, and contains a great many lines bought at auction and from bankrupt stocks, at prices lower than cost of importation, which they are able to offer at great bargains.

EMBROIDERIES EXTRAORDINARY
for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Another lot of consigned goods removed to our premises. The whole are to be sold at once,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
1,000 Misses' French Embroidered Sets, 75 cents—regular price, $1 75.
800 Ladies' Jaconet Collars, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., and $1.
500 Ladies' French Embroidered Sets, $1—regular prices, $2 and $2 50.
400 French Embroidered Sets, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, $4—regular price, $8.
1,000 Embroidered Handkerchiefs, $1 to $5—much below regular prices.
Ladies have now a rare chance to make presents of articles both
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(late Peter Roberts,) No. 496 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
PARIS AND NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
LION SKIN CLOAKS,
PROMENADE CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $9, at $10, at $12,
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES,
At W. K. PEYTON'S
EXCELSIOR CLOAK HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A BOLD STROKE.—NO. 379 BROADWAY, CORner of White-st., a blockaded importer's stock of LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
is now offered to the public AT RETAIL, at prices never before heard of in this line, and it is hoped never will be again.
$30,000 worth of Linen Handkerchiefs, embracing every variety of plain, hemstitched and embroidered, for men, women and children, from three cents to $3 each.
Elegant Embroidered Handkerchiefs at prices that will astonish all.
NECK TIES.
An immense stock from 5 to 50 cents each; nothing over 50 cents. Gents' Scarfs, in new and elegant designs, from 12 cents to $1—just one-third the usual prices. McClellan Scarfs—entirely new; an endless variety at 75 cents each; sold by all retailers at $1 50. Gloves, all kinds, from 12 to 80 cents. Fine Beaver Gloves at 50 cents—same as are sold regularly for $1.
GENTS' LINEN COLLARS.
5,000 dozen of the best three and four ply, latest styles, at $1 20 per dozen or 10 cents each—warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere at $2 a $3. Hosiery, Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers, traveling Shirts, all at prices that will convince buyers that we are in earnest. Open evenings.
Everything marked in plain figures.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Mnsique, Paris. Terms moderate. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., No. 138 East-Broadway.

STODART PIANOS,
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.
A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW MUSIC.—VOCAL, "THE GIRLS ARE NOT so Green," by A. CULL, dedicated to the young ladies of America. "A Penny for your Thoughts," by STEPHEN C. FOSTER, dedicated "To Lovers." "Pleasant Words for All," dedicated to "Wife and Children." Price 25 cents each. Instrumental, "Gen. Scott's Farewell"—a March by Mrs. E. A. PARKHURST; 25 cents. "Seven Sons' Gallop," by THOS. BAKER; 35 cents. "Our Generals' Quickstep," by C. S. GRAFULA, with beautiful vignette of 25 of our Generals; price 50 cents. A pianist in attendance to try new Music.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Pelonbet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $180 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

H. HANITSCH, PERFORMER ON ORGAN, and teacher on Piano and Melodeon, No. 11 Mott-st., near Chatham.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

A COT, LOUNGE, CHAIR AND MATTRESS all in one piece; size when folded 4 by 6 inches square and two feet long; army trunks, camp-chests, camp-stools, &c. GURLEY & BRADY, No. 412 Broadway.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MACHINERY, &C.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works a Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st. New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman and sister wish situations as above. The former is a first-class dressmaker and fine laundress, and the latter is a good waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 Thirteenth-st., near Broadway, Room No. 7.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by an active young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; is no objection to travel with a family; is a good and quick hand at dressing hair; has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 15 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 70 West 20th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Can give the best of City references. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 15 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST HIGHLY recommended woman, who is not afraid of work, a situation in a large family as cook; understands French, American and Spanish cooking, jellies, game and fancy dishes; wages, $6 a month; country or City; no objection to a genteel boarding-house. Call at No. 134 East 21st-st., or send a note.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as good cook; is an excellent baker; is willing to assist with the washing; the very best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 19 Amity-place, second floor.

A COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED WOman wishes a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good reference. Call at C. BOCKHAM'S, No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would go a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—A SITUATION W

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORTON & CO.
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 48 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Margin, Gold, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES FOR TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MERCHANTS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously on favorable terms, by
LAWRENCE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 62 and 64 Wall-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the Chamberlain, in the City Hall, until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1849, and amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1851, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1852, for increasing the supply of water.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1891.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, which must be one hundred dollars thereof; and the price per cent. Proposals are accepted only as required to be made by this notice. The purchase money shall be paid to the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, by presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties depositing to receive certificates for equal amounts of the stock; bearing interest from the time of deposit.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock of the City of New-York," and put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861. }

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at which time the proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

Proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit, or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts or New-York, or in the City of New-York, of the amount subscribed for, held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within ten days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, have dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in the City of New-York, twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a General Banking business in connection therewith, and will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in Interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 29 William-st.

HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT, AND OF 1st Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees, under the agreement of Oct. 3, 1861, dated the 21st of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all bonds presented to us, for the benefit of that agreement, after that date, for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.
Dec. 6, 1861. N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861. }

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Proposals for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 15th of December inst. by the undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.
SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD Co., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company which becomes due on the first day of December, 1861, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the Office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., inclusive. R. T. COMPTON, President.
THOS. BROWNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 6 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY—Are prepared to pay the interest now due on all their mortgage bonds. The coupons may be presented, at the Office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, to H. C. KINGSLEY.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' supplies, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 30, 1861.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 20 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.
Stock Capital, (all paid in)..... $500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861..... 1,047,436
Liabilities..... 14,560
Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest Rates consistent with security, and divides
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.
1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 33⅓ per cent.
2d " " " 8, '58, 50 "
3d " " " 14, '59, 50 "
4th " " " 12, '60, 45 "
5th " " " 5, '61, 35 "
GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Fifth-av., corner 36th-st., New-York,
No. 1,257 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars, terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PROF. ROOS'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 69 West 16th-st.—Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Thursdays. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Evening Class for Gentlemen Mondays and Thursdays. Private classes and schools attended.

MEDICAL.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR
WAX MIGHT LIGHTS,
WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so neat, cheap and convenient a night-light for the bed-chamber, is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light, without any unpleasant odor, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each, by T. W. HOUCHIN, Sole Proprietor, and for sale by druggists and first-class grocers generally.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP.—For burning Wax Night Lights—a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned so as to give only a faint light in the room.

HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE.
THE BEST LAUNDRY BLUEING.

Every housekeeper will find this liquid blueing far more *economical* and *convenient* for use than the common Indigo. A few drops is sufficient for a tub of water, imparting to the clothes a beautiful and uniform tint, and will not settle by standing. Put up in half pint and pint bottles, at low prices, and for sale by first-class grocers and apothecaries generally.

☞ Ask for HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE. Indorsed by the leading laundries in the country.

HOUCHIN'S STARCH POLISH WAFERS.
THE BEST LINEN POLISH.

This article, highly recommended by those who have used it, is far superior to any in use, and every housekeeper should give it a trial. It gives to linen and muslins a superior lustre and finish, and extra stiffness—will not injure the goods on which it is used—and prevents the iron from sticking. Those who have used it once will use no other, as shirts, bosoms, collars, &c., can be done up much quicker, neater, and keep clean longer, by using this polish. Put up in neat packages, and for sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally. Full directions accompany each package.

T. W. HOUCHIN, Proprietor,
No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place, cor. 4th-av., New-York.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 656 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA, and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 6 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 36 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricture of the urethra, and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A fruitful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly DR. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send, or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 6th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cured without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAMUEL B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861. T. J. B. SCHENCK.
n4-law6mM*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE creditors of the late firm of Messrs. JAMES BROOKS & CO., that they are requested to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at his office, No. 28 Ferry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January, 1862, with a view to a dividend. HENRY G. LAPHAM.
n18-law6wM* Assignee of James Brooks & Co.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF the late firm of LUDLAM & LEGGETT, and the individual creditors of DAVID LUDLAM, Jr., and ABRAHAM W. LEGGETT, are notified and required to present their claims, on or before the 16th of December next, to HENRY E. CHILD, at Henry & Cowles' store, No. 55 Dey-st., New-York, and to establish them, if required; notes, drafts, &c., must be produced. Dated Nov. 11, 1861.
JAMES H. GRAHAM, Assignee.
VAN VLECK & MORE, Attys, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of "*wishtaol*" curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeits with its maker.

List and prices of

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.		Price of Single Boxes. Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness.....	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite.....	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants.....	25
4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints.....	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery.....	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings.....	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat.....	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Sick Headache.....	25
9	—Cures Headache, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head.....	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint.....	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness.....	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses.....	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough. Difficult or Oppressed Breathing.....	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch.....	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs.....	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague. Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues.....	50
17	—Cures Piles. Internal or External. Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate.....	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Sores, Failing of weak Sight.....	50
19	—Cures Catarrh. Acute or Chronic. Dry or Flowing. Cold in the Head. Influenza.....	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough.....	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration.....	50
22	—Cures Ear-Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache.....	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers.....	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness.....	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Dropsical Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions.....	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo.....	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination.....	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility.....	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children.....	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent Urination, Dribbling or Scalding.....	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Pruriens Itching or Irritation.....	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations.....	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance.....	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book..$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book..... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book..... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00
Single Boxes, with directions, 25 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Mondsy,) Dec. 9,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
A good variety of CITY INSURANCE, and BANK STOCKS, BONDS and other SECURITIES, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *World, Commercial Advertiser,* and *Evening Post.* Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 52 William-st. NEXT REGULAR SALE ON THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, DEC. 10,
At 12 o'clock, at No. 11 Pine-st.
ADJOURNED SALE OF CHRONOMETERS AT AUCTION.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
The following valuable Chronometers, under the direction of T. H. Lane, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, viz.:
Eleven Chronometers, made by Parkis, Bliss & Creighton, Arnold, Murray, James Barnett, Johnson, Mayett, &c.
Also, one Fuse Cutting Machine.
Also, one Box with Cutting Machine.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1861, at 12 Noon, the following described securities, viz.: Sixty-nine (69) Bonds of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, of Kentucky, of $800 each, with the past due and other Coupons.
And also a certificate, which purports to entitle the owner thereof to twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars ($24,800) of the new stock of said Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, to be issued under the plan of relief adopted by said Company, June 1, 1858, as expressed in said certificate, the said bonds and Stock being now held as collateral security.
Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1861.
GOODMAN & JESUP, Attorneys.
No. 112 Broadway. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:
A very valuable thorough-bred bay saddle mare, well broke, 5 years old, suitable for a lady or gentleman; would make a good military horse for light weight; perfectly sound and kind; recently owned by A. Belmont, Esq.
Also, fine long-tailed bay carriage-horse, 15¾ hands high, between 6 and 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness, and is a very stylish driver.

A. M. CRISTALDI, Auctioneer.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.—A. M. CRISTALDI, No. 23 Bowery, will sell, on MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of cassimere cloth and satinet, frock, sack and business coats, pilot, felt and beaver overcoats, silk, velvet, satin and cassimere vests; a large variety of cassimere, doeskin, cloth and satinet pants, together with a lot of youth's clothing, &c. By order of
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
Also 150 dozen linen shirts, of various qualities.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LAW LIBRARY.—BY EDWARD SCHENCK, ON TUESDAY, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a valuable library of Law Books, consisting, in part, of Wendell's, Greenleaf's, Phillips', Sanford's, Duer's, Bosworth's Hilton's, Comstock's and Paige's Reports, Clinton's Digest, Kenny's Law Compendium, British Crown Cases, Archbald's Crown Pledges, Graham on New Trials, Chitty and others on Common Law, and many other valuable books; also bookcases, desks, tables, &c., to be sold without any reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, PIANOFORTES, &c.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, three mahogany piano-fortes, rosewood parlor suite, rosewood and mahogany hrreaus, washstands, bookcases, bedsteads and bedding, rosewood etagere, office furniture, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant Rosewood Billiard Table, with cues, balls, markers, &c.; was made to order by Griffiths; is nearly new; will be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, one piano-forte marked Jno. J. Cheuuard, New-York City, per steamship *Montgomery*, from Savannah, sold to pay freight and charges, by order of H. B. Cromwell & Co.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—JOHN LLOYD & SONS will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at No. 343 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of a wholesale clothing house, consisting of boys' clothing, cloths, trimmings, fixtures, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at the place of sale. By order of
A. D. WHEELOCK, Assignee.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and rubbers at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a fresh and seasonable assortment of goods, well adapted to City and country trade. Also, a line of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, DEC. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the valuable stores and dwellings known as Nos. 306 and 312 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Maps may be obtained of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., or of H. P. BATES, Esq., No. 11 President-st., Brooklyn.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at ports of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. J. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Mnir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec'r. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE..... SATURDAY, Dec. 14
KANGAROO..... SATURDAY, Dec. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK..... SATURDAY, Dec. 28
and every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	36

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUR, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
M

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange on Dec. 7, 1861.

$5,000	U.S. 6s, '81 Reg.	99	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	77⅞
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Coup.	97	100	do.	77⅞
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Coup.	83⅛	200	do.	a15 77⅞
2,000	U. S. 6s, '71 Coup.	93	200	do.	b10 77⅞
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bs, '77.	82⅛	100	do.	b60 78
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.	65¼	200	Erie Railway.	31⅝
5,000	do.	65¼	100	do.	31⅝
5,000	do.	65¼	100	do.	b10 31⅝
2,000	N. Car. 6s.	60	300	do.	b30 31⅝
2,000	S. Carolina 6s.	40	50	do.	31⅝
2,000	Va. 6s, int. to H. & St. Jo. R.	48	100	Harlem R. Pref.	29⅞
2,000	Cal. St. 7s	81½	50	do.	29⅞
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st m.	93	100	do.	29⅞
2,000	Har. R. 2d m. b.	73	100	Erie Railway Pref.	62
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	87½	50	do.	b30 62⅞
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	36½	25	Hud. Riv. R.	37
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	62 100	50	do.	37⅛
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	92	156	Mich. Cen. Railroad	48⅜
1,000	G. & C. Jct. m.	62 100	50	do.	s6 48⅜
500	Lac & West. 1st mtg.	96	200	do.	48⅜
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d mtg.	39	50	do.	48⅜
10	Merchants' R. Bank.	93	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	17⅜
200	Pacific M. S. Co.	85	200	do.	b30 17⅜
110	do.	85	110	Panama Railroad.	111
200	do.	b30. 86⅛	50	do.	111⅜
25	do.	86⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	16⅜
200	do.	86	100	do.	18
200	do.	s10 86	28	Gal. & Chic. R.	70⅜
200	do.	s30 85⅞	100	do.	70⅜
200	do.	b30 86⅛	100	do.	s10 70⅜
50	do.	86⅛	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	32⅜
50	do.	86	600	do.	s10 32⅜
100	do.	b10 86	200	do.	b10 32½
200	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	83	100	do.	32½
20	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R	19	150	Harlem Railroad.	12

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	92⅞	100	N. Y. Central R.	s60 78
2,000	do.	93	400	do.	78⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Con.	83	100	do.	b30 78⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, '62 Con.	99½	50	do.	78⅛
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bs, '76.	82	15	Erie Railway.	31⅝
2,000	Cal. St. 7s	81½	50	Mich. Cen. R.	48⅞
21,000	Bklyn C. W. L.	87	200	do.	49
20	Reed's W. R.	41½	250	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	17⅜
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	87	100	Panama R.	s60 111
25	do.	b30 87	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	70⅞
25	do.	b30 86⅞	50	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 32⅜
100	do.	s10 86⅞	350	do.	32⅜
100	do.	s30 86⅞	200	do.	b30 32⅜
100	do.	86⅞	50	Chic. & Rock I. R.	83
7	do.	86⅞			

MONDAY, Dec. 9—A. M.

Pending the preparation of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, various rumors or suggestions as to the nature of his plans of finance have obtained currency on the Street, though without tangible authority as far as we have been able, en consultation with parties likely to know the views of Mr. CHASE—if he had deemed it proper to anticipate his own official action—to ascertain the facts. On the eve of the communication of the Report to Congress, we have not deemed it pertinent to discuss the subject, much less to traverse the various opinions of our City cotemporaries on points of currency and finance which may *or may not* appear in this document. The attempt of one of our neighbors, however, to forestall any recommendation of the Secretary in regard to the United States Notes of Circulation and the policy of rendering them by law a legal tender, like the Notes of the Government Bank of England, may be replied to, so far as this attempt impeaches the success, the high credit or usefulness of this Circulation as far as it has been employed. He admits that in the brief period of seventy or eighty days about twenty millions have been signed and distributed. Most of the Notes are made redeemable in New-York, where the accumulation, until near the close of last week, never approached a million of dollars. For the greater part of the time since their first issue the Sub-Office in New-York was scarcely able to supply the demand, and seldom closed at night on more than two or three hundred thousand dollars of all denominations on hand. And all this against the rather factious opposition to this Popular Currency by a number of our prominent Bank Officers, whose eagerness to send in the small parcels of the Notes that reach them in the way of remittance—for some of these gentlemen, it is known, have directed their tellers to decline them on ordinary deposit—is alike short-sighted, and, considering the near proximity of the office of redemption, and the fact that into that office they are called upon once or twice a week to pay large sums in Gold, wholly gratuitous; we would say contemptible, but for the right of every Bank official to indulge, at will, his pet theory for or against a Government Currency.

The United States Notes have, therefore, in this view of what has already been done with them by the Government; done and written against them by some of our prominent New-York Bankers, and thought of them by the people, must be deemed a success. That in less than twelve months, the aggregate outstanding circulation would reach the present limit of the Act of July 17, even without the stamp of a *legal tender* in all the Money transactions of the country, is quite evident. That limit is fifty millions, the circulation of which, besides saving the expense and risk to the Government, and the more than possible annoyance to the Money market, of large and frequent transfers of Gold Coin to points of disbursements, where the United States Notes are proverbially equal to, if not preferable to Gold, would also reduce the annual cost of all the Money raised under the Act of July 17 to an average of less than 6 ₩ cent. instead of 7@7.30 ₩ cent. Thus:

$150,000,000 Treas. Bonds 7.30 ₱ cent.	$10,950,000
100,000,000 U. S. Stock, equiv. of 7 ₱ cent.	7,000,000
50,000,000 U. S. Demand Notes.	Nil.
$300,000,000 at a cost of	$17,950,000

—Or $50,000 ₩ annum less than the average of 6 ₩ cent. interest.

It is known that by reason of the use of this circulation, which has interfered with no ordinary Bank currency, the best of which could not have been substituted in Army and other disbursements outside of New-York, the vast money operations of the Government from this point for the past ninety days, have cost New-York, in Bullion, less than five million dollars, much of which would have been retained in September had the United States Notes been ready in season, in amounts sufficient to answer the then pressing demand on the Treasury. We will not undertake to say exactly how much more the New-York Banks would have been drawn upon for Gold Coin for distant employment, had a portion of their officers succeeded in browbeating the Secretary from the employment of United States Notes altogether; but if any one, in doubt as to the practical effect of the Notes on this point, desires an intelligent appreciation, founded upon his daily experience, we feel at liberty to refer to Mr. Sub-Treasurer CISCO, of the Government Office at New-York.

It is understood that the Report of the Secretary will go to the House of Representatives this forenoon, and will probably reach New-York in season for our next paper.

The General Trade of the past week, at this port, was again large in the receipts, sales and exports of Domestic Produce; the official Export list approaching very near to three millions in value, although the Custom-house week embraces a holiday and shipments were besides partially retarded by bad weather. The receipts of the present week will embrace about the last of the Canal deliveries. The close of navigation will thus impose an additional burden upon the great Railway lines from the West, whose freight equipment is already employed to nearly or quite its full capacity. The difficulty ahead is not so much in what is termed rolling freight, like Flour, Beef, Pork, Lard, &c., in barrel, as in Grain, the coarser descriptions of which will scarcely pay Railway transportation, unless a further rise in the market value of Indian Corn should take place. The Import entries fall a million below the previous week, and are again marked by a very light importation of Foreign Dry Goods—not quite $200,000 for the week, against $1,200,000 same week last year.

The markets for Money and Exchange rule very quiet and easy. The rates for Money are, if anything, lower than for the previous fortnight, the private deposits and country balances at Bank showing a further accumulation of nearly *three millions* for the week, the actual figures on Saturday morning standing $96,581,000, as against $93,764,000 on Saturday week. At the same time, the ordinary demand for Money at Bank continues very moderate, and the Loans and Discounts, exclusive of the Government account, leave off $92,225,000, as against $93,432,000 in our previous weekly review. This difference, however, is not on the ordinary mercantile line of Discounts, but the effect of the surrender to the Government of six ₩ cent. Treasury Notes heretofore held as a temporary investment by the Banks. The rates for Bills on England are steady for Bankers' signatures, say 108¼@109, and rather lower for Merchants', say 107½@108¼ ₩ cent. The outgo of Specie from the City is scarcely equal to the income, as the Bank average will show an increase this afternoon nearly equal to the falling off in the average of the Sub-Treasury; while about $250,000 in English Gold, and a portion of the California remittance, in the shape of uncoined Bullion, may not have been counted in either. The following are the daily balances at the Sub-Treasury:

Monday	$4,695,136	Thursday	$5,276,306
Tuesday	7,483,522	Friday	8,098,737
Wednesday	5,996,908	Saturday	6,688,370
Aggregate			$38,238,979
Making the average of six days			6,539,829

As the private agencies of the Government for subscriptions to the popular 7.30 per cent. Loan have been temporarily closed, in order to make settlement of the first issue of $50,000,000 of the 19th August, the current sums paid into the Sub-Treasury are confined to the local applications at that office, and amount for the week to only $479,000. About the same amount in cash was paid in from the Custom House for duties. The Associated Banks also paid in $7,000,000 on account of the second negotiation of October, leaving but $3,500,000 to be drawn for on that account. The succeeding drafts will be made against the third negotiation of November 16.

Total paid in since 19th August	$74,382,000
By New-York Banks	$56,500,000
Less reimbursed	26,500,000
	$40,000,000
By individuals	34,382,000—$74,382,000
Balance guaranteed by Banks	30,618,000
Total assigned to New-York to Jan. 1862	$105,000,000

The Stock Exchange, and to some extent, financial confidence have been in some suspense for the expected news from England in regard to the capture of SLIDELL and MASON. This suspense will be partially relieved this morning by the *Africa's* advices, which, without embracing any reference to the affair of the *Trent*, (not then heard of in England,) seem to anticipate some such event, and according to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, as quoted by an Edinburgh paper, likely to be justified as one of the contingencies of carrying contraband of War, against the warning of the Queen's Proclamation. However this may be, the general tenor of the present advices leads to the opinion that nothing more serious than an angry discussion of the act in question by a portion of the English press, already in undisguised sympathy with the Southern rebellion, will eventuate from the affair. The advices in other respects report continued firmness in the Grain market, including that of Paris, and a partially-lower market for Cotton at Liverpool. The English Funds are quoted 94 for cash and 92½ ex-dividend for the December account. The London *Times* reports that:

"At Lloyd's the arrival of a Confederate war steamer at Southampton caused much excitement, and a large increase in the future charge for war risks on United States vessels is anticipated. The rate of insurance on the *James Wilson*, now 131 days out from Melbourne, with £76,000, has advanced to 20 guineas ₩ cent."

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods Table in our last paper, amount to $1,698,726, against $3,228,691 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods are $2,849,445, against $1,971,680 same week last year. No Specie was exported, and only $25,461 the same week last December.

The Trade returns for ten months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, some days ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 | $107,685,000
Add five weeks since Nov. 1 | 9,644,806
Total since Jan. 1 | $117,329,806
Against same time last year | 217,456,691
Decreased Import since 1st January | $100,126,885

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 | $109,845,000
Add five weeks since Nov. 1 | 16,561,742
Total clearances since Jan. 1 | $126,406,742
Against same time last year | 93,981,680
Increased Exports since Jan. 1 | $32,425,062

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are | $3,295,000
Against same time, 1860 | 42,007,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1 | $38,712,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York	$36,707,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston	7,711,000
California Gold at New-York	32,698,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1	$77,116,000
Against same time 1860:	
From California	$32,154,000
From abroad	2,476,000—$34,630,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1	$42 480,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₱ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	93¼@93¼
New-York Central	78⅛@77@78¼
New-York and Erie	31@30¾@31½
Erie Preference Shares	53¾@51¾@53
Rock Island	53@52@53½@52¾@53
Michigan Guaranteed	37@36@38⅛
Michigan Southern	17⅜@17@17⅞
Michigan Central	48⅝@47¾@48⅞
Toledo	33⅜@31⅞@33
Galena	71@70@71
Illinois Central	61@60⅜@60⅝
Panama	112@110@111¾
Pacific Mail	86⅜@84@86½
Missouris	40½@39⅜@40¾
Virginias	47@46
Tennessees	42¾@43
Hudson River	38¼@37@37⅞
Harlem Preferred	30@31
Burlington and Quincy	60@57⅜@58⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	14@17@16¼

The Stock Exchange suffered through the early part of the week from the dull or suspended temper of speculation, growing out of the expected news from England. The sellers for the decline, taking advantage of this indifference or caution on the part of buyers, made lower prices for New-York Central by 1@1½ ₩ cent., up to Friday, when the demand improved, and on the following day carried up this and most of the other Railways to nearly the full prices of Saturday week. The limited supply on the Street of Central certificates, and the appearance of a prominent and steady buyer of Erie at the Board, contributed to the favorable reaction, while the public anxiety in regard to the expected diplomatic difficulty with England appeared to diminish as the day or hour for the receipt of the first response on the subject more nearly approached. The Western Road shares were also assisted by the full returns for November of the traffic on these lines, which were published at the close of the week. These returns recapitulated are:

	Nov. 1861.	Nov. 1860.
Illinois Central	$235,893	$243,163
Wabash Valley	137,085	77,500
Burlington and Quincy	205,500	144,500
Cleveland and Toledo	89,207	63,574
Michigan Central	242,089	196,122
Galena and Chicago	172,485	142,657
Rock Island	119,224	86,657
Hudson River	197,761	169,548

The recovery in Panama Shares to 111½@112 was quite as sudden as the decline to 110 early in the week. The usual fluctuations are noticed in Pacific Mail, the closing price, however, being about the same as the week before. The depression in the price of Missouri State Stock continues, but liberal purchases have been made at 40@40½ ₩ cent. Tennessees have improved on the Union signs from the east part of the State, and Virginias are kept steady by the London demand. The National Securities, without much business at the Board, remain steady in price. The general market on Saturday afternoon left off firm, under an increased speculative demand for the leading Railroad Shares.

The following were the bids at the close of the week for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	80	American Exchange	80
Mechanics'	91	Chatham	60
America	97	Bank of N. America	80
City	104	Hanover	68
Phenix	90	Metropolitan	88
Chemical	400	Market	83
Fulton	115¾	Nassau	81
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	St. Nicholas	65
Nat'lenal	85	Marine	85
Commerce	90½	Park	96
Mercantile	96		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	M. S. 7 ₱ c. ass. bds	89
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100¾	N. Ind. firsts	82
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	100¾	N. I. Goah. L., '68	77
Erie firsts, '82	102¾	Pac. R. guar. by Mo	36
Erie seconds, ext. '64	101	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '78	87½
Erie thirds, '83	93	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	65
Erie fourths, 80	72¾	T. H. & A. sec. 8 ₩ c., '70	20
Erie fifths, '85	67	L. C. & Mil. L. G. bds.	11
Buff., N. Y. & Erie firsts	70	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	80½
Hudson firsts, '69	104¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38¾
Hudson thirds, '75	78	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	30
Hudson con., '67	68½	Gal. & Chi. firsts	89
Harlem firsts, '72	96	Chi. & R. I. firsts	83¾
Harlem thirds, '68	73	L. E. & Wabash seconds	45
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	90¾	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	92½
Mich. C. n. f., 8 ₩ c., '82	92	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	76
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	93¾		

The following are the weekly receipts of Grain at Chicago since the 1st of August, compared with the previous three years:

	1861.	1860.	1860.	1861.
Aug. 3	303,618	126,629	669,123	1,610,060
Aug. 10	301,967	160,587	913,698	1,278,209
Aug. 17	411,977	356,763	1,212,795	1,268,209
Aug. 24	909,750	523,133	1,648,110	1,857,445
Aug. 31	1,244,955	853,900	1,345,137	2,235,219
Sept. 7	975,807	876,421	1,365,597	2,221,572
Sept. 14	819,080	624,690	1,306,278	1,835,768
Sept. 21	621,940	865,364	1,352,338	1,842,675
Sept. 28	655,212	664,526	1,002,577	1,740,830
Oct. 5	753,305	969,121	1,143,913	2,107,930
Oct. 12	734,743	899,626	1,264,736	1,891,624
Oct. 19	442,208	832,580	1,441,417	1,557,134
Oct. 26	369,074	746,299	1,312,604	1,869,471
Nov. 2	239,963	900,927	1,013,035	1,901,920
Nov. 9	156,680	874,283	670,481	1,505,425
Nov. 16	226,384	671,073	601,077	1,352,787
Nov. 23	164,522	546,924	625,210	1,412,017
Nov. 30	105,971	322,327	413,274	857,038
Dec. 7	58,443	263,571	195,282	612,902
Total bush.	9,525,599	12,239,994	19,496,882	30,958,235

The Erie Canal closes on the largest business ever reported in its history—the revenues exceeding 1847 by $267,000:

Toll received 4th week in Nov., 1861	$45,820 52
Toll received 4th week in Nov., 1860	30,599 13
Increase	$15,221 39
Toll received for month of Nov., 1861	$628,854 46
Toll received for month of Nov., 1860	411,559 45
Increase	$217,295 01
Toll rec'd from May 1 to Dec. 1, 1861	$3,902,700 81
Toll rec'd from April 25 to Dec. 1, 1860	3,005,362 14
Total increase	$897,338 67

AMUSEMENTS.

There are but few changes to record at the theatres. Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS having ventured on the dangerous ground of novelty, and with but dismal success, have fallen back on their well-tried *repertoire*. And that, it is sufficient no one can doubt who witnesses the crowds that nightly beset the box office. We can readily believe that their present engagement is without a parallel. The bill for to-night contains three pieces—"Shandy Maguire," "An Hour in Seville," and the "Irish Lion." The management announces, also, that the gallant Capt. WILKES will honor the theatre with his presence.

At Mr. WALLACK'S Theatre the new comedy holds its own, and will be played every night until further notice.

At LAURA KEENE'S the "Seven Sons," as here before, but with an important notice that the career of the Seven will shortly terminate, other novelties—a burlesque and a drama—being in preparation. Who will not rejoice at the prospect of once more witnessing a play at this establishment.

At BARNUM'S Museum the Whale still lives, and the Hippopotamus, oblivious of old Nile, consumes his diurnal barrel of fodder in tanky content. In the lecture-room, the new drama called "The Earl's Daughter," will be played every afternoon and evening this week. It was received with great favor on Monday last but had to be withdrawn in consequence of the indisposition of Mrs. J. J. PRIOR.

At the Bowery Theatre a new equestrian pageant entitled "O'Donohue, or the White Horse of Killarney," will be produced to-night in addition to an entirely new bill of equestrianism.

The Home Guard is a large Regiment, with grave responsibilities in the way of pretty girls; hence when a concert was given for the benefit of its band, it was to be expected that the brave fellows would turn out in full force and feather. The Janitor of the Academy of Music says there were fourteen hundred people outside the doors before the hours of opening, and this too on Saturday, immediately after a brilliant Philharmonic rehearsal. Under such circumstances it will surprise no one to hear that by 8 o'clock every seat in the house was occupied, even the straight-backed and dreary amphitheatre being bright with laughing crowds. Shortly afterwards the band made its appearance, gorgeous and flamingo-like in dress, and then and thereafter played its best, which we may add is above the average. When occasion required the brass instruments were laid aside for others with strings, whereby a serviceable concert orchestra was secured. The military music was conducted by Mr. F. B. HELMSMULLER, and the concert music by Mr. C. BERGMANN.

Mr. GOLDBECK, the pianist, played MENDELSSOHN'S concerto [op. 29] in an extremely brilliant manner. It is strange that a work of so popular and showy a character is not heard more frequently in public. Subsequently Mr. GOLDBECK performed a *morceau* from his own pen, *La Danse des Dryades*, a poetic fancy charmingly wrought out. There were other attractions on the programme, notably a song by Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the celebrated composer, and an aria from the Enchantress, by Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL—a gentleman who possesses a superb organ. One other artist remains to be mentioned—a Madlle JOHANNA VOLLANDT, but as this lady has evidently mistaken her vocation, it is hardly worth while to speak of her vocalism. The most extraordinary part of Madlle VOLLANDT'S effort was her "method" of coming on and getting off the stage. A mannerism so peculiar might be redeemed by the genius of a JENNY LIND, but where there was absolutely nothing to support it, no one could be surprised that the audience took a cheerful view of its propriety, and applauded with an overgenerous hand, producing the result known as "guying," or "chaffing." The lady, we are glad to say, was joyously unconscious of the rudeness she had occasioned.

The Academy of Music begins to assume a gymnastic appearance, preparatory to the *début* of Mr. WILLIAM HANLON, who will commence there on Thursday next. Three lofty swings have been constructed, extending from the parquet to the stage, and on these frail-looking structures Mr. HANLON will perform his daring act of turning summersaults whilst shooting from one to the other. It is assuredly one of the greatest feats ever performed in this City. A pantomime company from the Bowery Theatre has been engaged to give an entertainment previous to the gymnastics.

There is a pleasing fiction that Brooklyn is a musical city, but managers who have tried it do not subscribe to the doctrine thereof. Messrs. MASON and THOMAS are the latest additions to this long list of sufferers, who have listened not wisely but too well to the prevalent shibboleth. The second concert of their classical series took place on Thursday evening, and can only be compared to the first, in lack of patronage. The hall of the Polytechnic Institute was not a third filled, and as slight was the interest manifested by the occasion that even the performers took but little part. The audience, for surely a disinterested one for its proper entertainment and one that leaves no after-clap of repentance to the well-regulated mind. The programme provided by Messrs. MASON and THOMAS was excellent, although somewhat different to the one advertised, in consequence of the illness of Mr. BERGNER the violoncellist. It opened with BEETHOVEN'S trio in B flat major, (opus 97,) a fine specimen of the master's mature style; then came a couple of charming *morceaux—Barcarolle et Ballade*, and a mazurka-caprice entitled *Springdawn* by Mr. MASON, and played by that gentleman. The latter is the more popular in its character, appealing by a graceful melody to the perception of the listener. But in all that Mr. MASON writes there is a certain art-elevation which we look for in vain in almost every other American composer. The treatment of both these pieces is admirable, and in *Springdawn* there are so many internal suggestions and fancies of harmonic treatment, that we can hardly understand the favor with which teachers regard it. Pupils nourished on such substantial food can scarcely fail to attain excellence. Mr. THOMAS followed Mr. MASON in TARTINO'S famous sonata for the violin, called *Le trille du Diable*—the old gentleman, it is said, having suggested the plan of the work. The great difficulties of the piece were mastered with perfect ease, and the crowning difficulty, that of making it interesting, was also accomplished. Mr. THOMAS is one of the best soloists of the country. SCHUMANN'S piano-forte quartette (opus 47) was substituted for the stringed quartette in A minor, and brought somewhat dully to our mind, the concert to a close.

The Peake family, a remarkable company of vocalists, harpists and Swiss bell-ringers, will give a grand concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Wednesday next.

Capt. WILLIAMS' Whaling Voyage is still the theme at Hope Chapel. Hooley's Minstrels offer a new programme at the Stuyvesant Institute, and the medical student will find an hour's study at the Parisian Cabinet.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONERS' INQUESTS—A MAN FATALLY INJURED BY MACHINERY.—JOHN MCGIBBON was fatally injured on Saturday afternoon by being accidentally caught in some machinery in the establishment of BALL, BLACK & CO., jewelers, on Broadway. Both his arms were broken, and he was otherwise so seriously injured that he died about 9 o'clock Saturday evening. Deceased boarded at the Metropolitan Hotel. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day..... MARY FERELY, aged 10 years, accidentally fell from the fourth story window of No. 60 Spring-street yesterday morning, and was instantly killed. The Coroner's inquest developed the fact that the mother was intoxicated at the time of the accident. The father is at the seat of war. The jury censured the mother for not looking after her child..... ROBERT ROGERS died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, from injuries received Oct. 14, by falling into the hold of the ship *Josiah L. Hall*, then lying at Pier No. 52 East River. He was a watchman on the ship at the time, but had formerly been shipmaster. He was a married man, 48 years of age, and resided in Newburyport, Mass. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day..... MARY DONOHUE died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, from compression of the brain, supervening a fracture of the skull, produced by having been run over by an express waggon, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Ninth-street, on the 4th inst. Deceased resided in West Thirteenth-street. She was a domestic in the family of Mrs. CONNINGHAM, at the time of the murder of Dr. BORDELL, and it will be remembered that she figured as one of the witnesses upon that celebrated trial. She was 45 years of age, and a native of Ireland..... The body of a colored man was found floating in the water, at the foot of West Twentieth-street, yesterday morning. He appeared to be about 40 years of age. His name is unknown. The body is believed to have been in the water about two weeks. It was conveyed to the dead-house of Bellevue Hospital, and the Coroner was notified.

A CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN SERIOUSLY SHOT.—On Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, BERNARD KELLY, of No. 646 Fourth-street, who is a defeated candidate for Alderman in the Twelfth Aldermanic District, in company with two friends, went into the lager-bier saloon of VALENTINE SCHACK, at No. 186 Second-street. They soon became very disorderly, and proceeded to break tumblers, chairs, tables, &c. Mr. SCHACK, thinking there was imminent danger of his establishment being destroyed, took out a pistol, and desired them to retire or he would shoot them. They demanded that he should put down his pistol, which he did. Whereupon one of KELLY'S friends took it up. While in his hands it was accidentally discharged. The ball entered the abdomen of KELLY, producing a serious wound. The wounded man was taken to his residence, and surgical aid procured. The injury is not thought to be fatal.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—The election of officers of this Association for the ensuing year, which was held at No. 163 Bowery on Saturday evening, resulted in the choice of the following-named gentlemen:

President—M. H. MCNAMARA.
Vice-President—H. M. Falling.
Recording Secretary—D. W. Kimball.
Financial Secretary—D. W. Flynn.
Corresponding Secretary—W. B. Coddington.
Treasurer—Samuel Sloan.
Fund Trustee—C. B. Smith.
Janitor—John F. Watson.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CITIZEN ON THE STREET.—About 5 o'clock last evening, JOSEPH MURPHY, a widely-known citizen, fell down in Broadway, near Fifty-ninth-street, and expired in a few minutes. He was accompanied by a friend at the time, who thought disease of the heart must have been the cause of death. Officer FORSHAT, of the Twenty-second Precinct, took charge of the body and notified Coroner GAMBLE to hold an inquest. Deceased resided at the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Lexington-avenue. He had a liquor-store at No. 61 South-street.

THE FELLNER MURDER—DISCHARGE OF MRS. MARKS.—On Saturday the authorities of Monmouth County, N. J., discharged Mrs. MARKS from custody. It will be remembered that she was confined in jail at Freehold several weeks since, upon suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. FELLNER. But, after an investigation of the case by the Grand Jury, upon such evidence as the District-Attorney could produce, it was found impossible to hold her. She has, therefore, been set at liberty.

Mrs. E. K. ROBERTS, physician, will deliver a free lecture to-day at her residence, No: 79 West Thirty-eighth-street—the subject being "Diseases peculiar to Women." It is the initiatory lecture of a course intended to instruct the sex on grave physiological facts. Mrs. ROBERTS is an able lecturer, and possesses the faculty of laying her ideas clearly before her audience. The lecture is free, and should attract the attention of the curious in such matters.

Riot in the Twenty-Second Ward.

Yesterday afternoon an alarming riot of very threatening proportions disturbed the inhabitants of the Twenty-second Ward, especially in the neighborhood of Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets and Sixth-avenue. About 1,000 boys, of various ages, from 12 to 18 years, constituted the belligerent multitude. They represented the "Niads" and the "Double 3s," runners identified with Engine Co. No. 33 and Hose Carriage No. 51. They had been collected by an alarm of fire in the Second District, and on their return they concluded to fight out an engagement which had been commenced by a smaller number on a previous occasion. Stones flew in every imaginable direction. Heads were cut, faces disfigured, windows broken, and people fearfully alarmed, all along the route of riot. The Police arrested four of the rioters. PATRICK MURPHY, JOHN ROACH, FERDINAND LUMBY and MICHAEL GAUHAN, the last of whom had three stones in his pocket when searched in the Station-house. They will be taken before Justice KELLY, at Jefferson Market, this morning.

Horrible Murder of a Mother by her Son.

Yesterday afternoon the Second-avenue was the scene of an unusual excitement, occasioned by the horrible and sad circumstance of a woman having been murdered by her son. About 5 o'clock THOMAS ALEXANDER MCGILL, residing at No. 292 First-avenue, went home grossly intoxicated, and found some unreasonable cause for a quarrel between him self and his mother, Mrs. MCGILL, residing on the fifth floor of the same house. What passed between them is as yet unknown to the Police or to the neighbors; but he took his mother to the window and threw her out on to the sidewalk beneath. She was so horribly mangled that she expired instantly. Sergeant VOSBURG, of the Eighteenth Precinct, went to the room of the cruel and treacherous son and arrested him. The body of the unfortunate woman was conveyed to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, where the Coroner will proceed to hold an inquest to-day.

Arrivals in the City.

Commander Frailey, U. S. N.; Capt. Hayward, Cutting, U. S. A.; E. B. Davenport, the actor, from Boston, and A. Goodrich, *Attaché* of the Secretary of Legation, Belgium, are at the Astor House.

Col. Robert Williams, U. S. Cavalry; Dr. Israel T. Dean, of Portland, [illegible] Hotel.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, ex-Governor of New-York; Hon. Amasa Dodge, of Saratoga; R. McKay, [illegible] Hotel.

Hon. Amos Kendall, of Washington; Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland; Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri; Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts; Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts; Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3188. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Condition of Affairs in Western Tennessee.

Union Men Awaiting the Arrival of the National Army.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Disasters to the National Arms to be Inquired Into.

Proposed Investigation of the Conduct of the War.

An Exchange of Prisoners Recommended.

The Question of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

A Delegation of Western Indians on a Visit to Washington.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 9.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The caucus of the Republicans to-night was attended by about forty members. A large number have determinately determined not to compromise themselves by engaging in a mere party movement in regard to the policy of the war. Of course the most ultra men of the party were present. All newspaper men and outsiders were carefully excluded, and I am consequently enabled to give to the public only a sketch of the proceedings. My informant in some cases declining to furnish me with the names of speakers, though giving me the substance of the

Mr. PENNOCK, of Kansas, was chosen Speaker, and Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, Clerk. Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS opened the ball, saying that the design of the meeting was to ascertain the opinions of the Republicans in Congress on the policy of the war, with a view to shaping legislation and controlling the result. He felt that there was imperative necessity for such action. The war lingers. He was free to say that the South could never be subdued as long as they were allowed to keep four millions of slaves to clothe and subsist them, while they put every able-bodied white man into the field. Mr. STEVENS was in favor of emancipating loyal masters in the South, but emancipation should be declared and made universal. The speaker was severe on the military authorities. He declared that Gen. MCCLELLAN was trying to control the Legislative and Executive powers of the nation; that he had threatened to resign unless the President should cause Mr. CAMERON's report to be amended before received or reported to Congress. Mr. STEVENS closed with some earnest and energetic declarations of his relentless purpose to overthrow the slave system, and sat down with applause from his side of the caucus.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, replied to Mr. STEVENS. He said he did not understand the object of the caucus when he came to it, nor had Mr. STEVENS much enlightened him. If the object was to secure the perpetuation of the Republican Party, the call was legitimate; but if it was to provide a policy for the war, the caucus was very improper. All political parties were supporting the Government. There were hundreds of thousands of men, besides the Republicans, interested in the conduct of the war, and its result. They were entitled to be heard, and they would be heard. All were united in one general opinion, that the war must be prosecuted with vigor, and by the swift bullet, the gleaming sabre, and the bursting shell. That was the way to end the war—not by resolutions or acts of Congress, but by fighting. Suppose we pass an act declaring that the slaves of all rebels shall be free. That will not make them free; on the contrary, their rebel masters will continue to use them and rally for a more desperate defence, knowing the nature of the ruin threatened. How was the rebel army obtained? By the cunning lies of the rebel leaders. The people of the South had been made to believe that the Republicans were unconstitutional and revolutionary, and meant to destroy all that they call their rights. Shall we verify the predictions of our enemies? In reply to an interruption by Mr. STEVENS, the speaker said he would be ready to strike down slavery by a blow, and let loyalists and rebels suffer alike, if that were the only alternative of saving the Union; but he thought we were very far from being reduced to that extremity. The speaker complimented the President for his firmness, not doubting his devotion to free principles, but believing his conservative policy to be true wisdom. He said if gentlemen wished to attack the President, and deprive him of his prerogatives as the Chief Magistrate, they would find it much harder work getting him out of the Presidency than they had putting him in. In conclusion, the Speaker presented these resolutions as expressing the sentiments of patriotic Republican on the present occasion.

Resolved, That the Philadelphia Platform of 1856, and the Chicago Platform of 1860, embody the political faith of the Republican Party, and that this meeting recognizes the right of a Congressional Convention to add to or alter from that statement of principles.

Resolved, That we are rejoiced to know that all political parties are giving a loyal support to the war, and that nothing should be done by the Republicans to create dissensions or revive party distinctions in the prosecution of the same.

Ten minute speeches were afterwards made by Messrs. FESSENDEN, DAVIS, BINGHAM, KELLY, EDWARDS, LANE, CAMPBELL, ASHLEY and DAVIS. The discussion is represented as having been very spirited. The feeling seemed to be in favor of confiscating the slaves, and all other property of the rebels, and their leaders and abetters, but not to interfere with those of the Unionists.

The attendance of Representatives and Senators was not as large as was desired, hence no vote was taken, and the caucus adjourned till Wednesday night.

MR. STEVENS' RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, has modified his resolutions in several important particulars, namely, declaring there can be no solid and permanent Union so long as Slavery exists, and that all slaves be proclaimed free, compensation to be made to loyal masters, who have been and continue to be supporters of the Union.

THE DECEASED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

As to-morrow and Wednesday will be devoted to proceedings consequent on the death of Senators BAKER and BINGHAM, the House has postponed the consideration of the various Slavery propositions until Thursday.

FUGITIVES FROM TENNESSEE.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE to-day received information from Paducah that large numbers of Tennesseeans, from Weakley, Carroll and Henderson Counties in West Tennessee, are arriving there. They have fled from their homes, escaping with the utmost difficulty, in order to avoid being drafted into the rebel service, and desire to take up arms for the Government. Gen. PAYNE has asked for authority to muster them into service. They represent that in Weakley, Henderson, Carroll, Hardin and McNairy Counties the Union feeling is very strong, and the Unionists in the ascendant, and impatient for the arrival of the National troops, on whose approach a general uprising of the people would take place. The immediate aid of Government is necessary, and will redeem Tennessee from the rebel yoke. Mr. ETHERIDGE goes to Paducah immediately, and we trust will carry with him from Headquarters assurances of speedy and effectual assistance.

EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.

We understand that the President has been assured that the Legislature of Kentucky will soon emancipate all slaves in that State, reimbursing loyal men for losses sustained thereby.

CARRYING THE NATIONAL FLAG TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Prominent men from the West believe that the army from the Western States can, before Spring, carry the Stars and Stripes in triumph to New-Orleans.

A VISIT OF INDIAN DELEGATES.

To-day eight Indian delegates from the Seminoles, Cherokees and Creeks, were presented to the Secretary of the Interior. They were sent hither by the loyal men of their Nations, to examine into the condition of the Government and its power to overthrow the rebels. On their introduction to the Secretary they, through an interpreter, gave as the reason for the partial disaffection of their tribes, their apparent abandonment by Government, the absence from them of its troops and agents, and the inducements and threats of the rebel emissaries, who represented that the Government was overthrown and unable longer to protect and aid them, while the Confederacy was ready to enter into treaties with and assist them, if they would join it, and if not, would destroy them. Their chiefs expressed their pleasure and surprise at the strength and stability presented through the West and at Washington. Secretary SMITH replied, explaining to them their duties and their relations to the Government.

SENATOR WILSON'S BILL RELATING TO COURTS-MARTIAL.

Senator WILSON's bill relative to courts-martial in the army, provides that in the time of war, the commander of a Division or separate Brigades may appoint general courts-martial, and may confirm, execute, pardon and mitigate their sentences, provided that the sentences of such courts, extending to loss of life, or the commission of a commissioned officer, shall require the confirmation of the General commanding the army in the field to which the Division or Brigade belongs; and provided further, that when a Division or Brigade commander shall be the accuser or prosecutor of an officer under his command, the court shall be appointed by the next higher commander.

THE ALLOTMENT BILL.

The Allotment bill of the same Senator provides that the Paymaster-General shall assign one or more Paymasters, now in service, to each State from which volunteeers have been or may be accepted, whose duty it shall be to receive and distribute to the families of the volunteers such portion of their pay as they may allot. Section 2d provides for the appointment by the President of three persons in each of such States, whose duty it shall be to visit the several Departments in said State, and procure the allotment tickets from volunteers. Sec. 3d provides that these persons shall receive no pay or emoluments from the Treasury of the United States.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

Private letters have been received in this city fully confirming the statement that Parson BROWNLOW is in the field at the head of a force of some 3,000 men. The card from him published in a Richmond paper, denying the report that he had taken up arms, was issued a month ago. The reported conflict at Morristown is fully credited here, and great anxiety is felt to have aid sent as rapidly as possible into Tennessee and Kentucky.

A TELEGRAPH DOWN THE COAST.

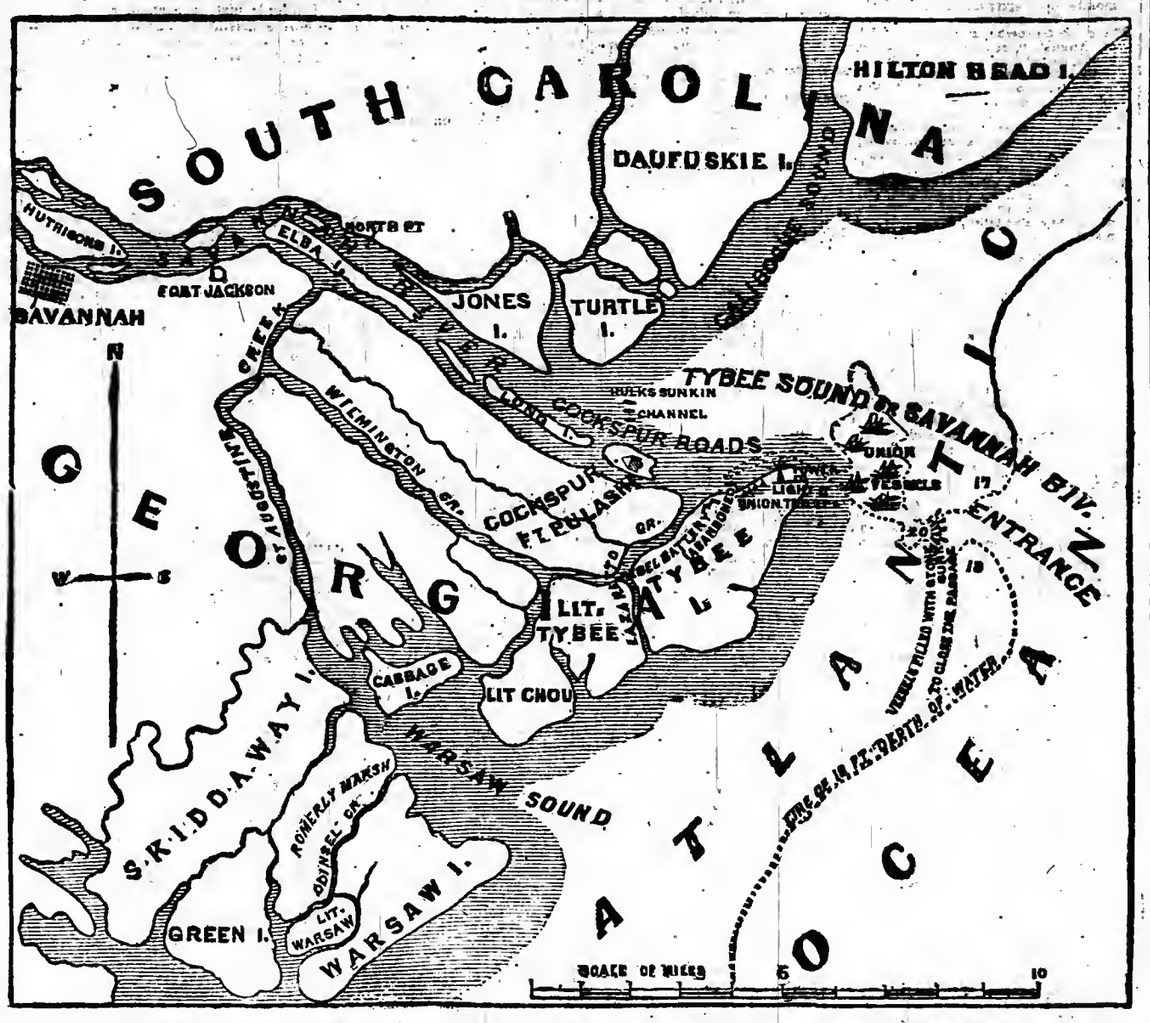
Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD has been in the city for several days, consulting with the Government in reference to establishing a line of telegraphic communication from Washington, to extend along the lines of the coast. He proposes that the wires be extended to Fortress Monroe and Newport News from our present lines, and thence by submarine cable across to Cape Charles, and along the coast to Hatteras Inlet, Bull Bay and Port Royal. Then as soon as Fernandina shall be taken, that it be extended to that port and crossing the peninsula of Florida to Cedar Keys, and thence to Fort Pickens, Ship Island, Chandeleur Island, and around the mouths of the Mississippi to Galveston, when that port shall fall into our hands. A branch line is proposed to extend from Cedar Keys to Key West and the Tortugas. The length of the main wire will be about fifteen hundred miles, and the branch for Cedar Keys to Key West and Tortugas and Tortugas about four hundred miles.

THE NEW EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

About two hundred prisoners of war in Washington and the Northern cities have been released by order of the Government, and will be forwarded from Fortress Monroe under a flag of truce. Each prisoner gave his parole not to take up arms against the United States Government until exchanged, and it is understood that each is to procure an exchange from among our prisoners now in the South. Since the Port Royal victory the rebels have been more anxious than our own Government to effect an exchange. The following is a list of the prisoners released from the old Capitol prison:

Jas. Silks, J. H. Howard, W. A. Prince, J. O. Perkins, T. T. Buck, J. T. Pool, J. W. Davis, J. T. Mays, W. Mallow, E. M. Hapcock, A. C. Landstreet, R. Paulding, J. S. Walker, Thos. Hays, L. B. Buckley, R. Gray, M. T. O. Keefe, T. A. Hammynd, W. C. Humphries, A. T. Holmes, Jas. Kershaw, T. W. Branch, Geo. Howard, A. Porter Rose, J. B. Driskell, A. J. Sigler, C. H. Knott, S. E. Vaden, Wm. Davis, Dr. J. M. Fleming.

THE APPROACHES TO SAVANNAH.



BALLOON RECONNOISSANCE ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Yesterday, a protracted balloon reconnoissance was made from the river opposite Gen. HOOKER's headquarters. While the balloon was up, the rebel batteries fired at it with shell, many of which burst directly under it, though none within less than 200 feet. As the shells exploded the occupant of the car defiantly waved the American flag.

CONDITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

A deserter from the rebel forces on the Lower Potomac crossed to Gen. HOOKER's Division yesterday. He represents that the rebel army between the river batteries and Manassas Junction numbers twenty-five or thirty thousand, is well armed, and clothed and supplied with provisions, and have abundant artillery. The soldiers have not been paid since the beginning of the war, and on this account are dissatisfied. A great desire to desert is manifested, many of the men being Unionists impressed into service.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDER.

General Orders No. 104 invites the attention of officers to the following, in addition to the orders of the Secretary of War, embraced in the regulations for the recruiting service:

First—The large number of enlisted men discharged on "certificates of disability" has attracted the notice of the General-in-Chief, and as it is an especial duty to render the rank and file of the army as efficient as possible, the attention of Superintendents and other officers concerned either with the enlistment of men, or their discharge on account of disability, is directed to the judicious discharge of their respective duties. Evidence is abundant, as attested by the records of the Adjutant-General's Office, that many men have been enlisted who were "unfit for service," prior to or at the date of their enlistment. It should be borne in mind that the law provides for the enlistment of "effective and able-bodied men," and if any officer shall enlist any person contrary to the true intent and meaning of the law, it is further provided, for every offence, "he shall forfeit and pay the amount of the bounty and clothing which the person so recruited may have received from the public, to be deducted out of the pay and emoluments of such officer." With this object in view paragraphs 980 and 981 of the Revised Regulations must be strictly complied with. A sense of duty will cause an enforcement of the laws and regulations governing the service, and these must be the guidance of the officers obtaining recruits. Officers cannot be too circumspect in the discharge of their duties, and they are called upon to comply strictly with all regulations applicable to the subject.

Second—As to minors every precaution should be taken to prevent their enlistment, except as provided by the regulations. A true record of the age is of great value. In a majority of cases the recruiting officer may be justified in recording the age as stated by the person offering to enlist, yet many cases occur in which he should rely more upon his own judgment and less on the recruit's affirmation, in ascertaining his probable, if not his actual age, in every doubtful case. Therefore, as to the minority or over age of the man, it become the duty of the officer to judge for himself to a certain extent, and not, in any case, to accept a recruit who under anxiety to enlist manifestly misstates his age.

Third—It will be observed the regulations at this time contain no direct prohibition to enlist married men in the regimental service. This must be governed by the want of laundresses for companies, and in the general service by the Superintendents.

Fourth—It is enjoined upon all Superintendents and other officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, to conduct the service with diligence, unceasing personal attention and economy.

[Official] By command of
Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.
THOS. M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

BEN. WOOD IN THE HOUSE.

Hon. BEN. WOOD took his seat in the House to-day.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF KERRIGAN.

The Court-martial in the case of Col. KERRIGAN met to-day, on the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Seventeenth-street. Gen. CASEY presides, and Col. MCCOAL is Judge-Advocate. EDMUND L. HEARNE, of New-York, appeared in behalf of the prisoner. The charges are five in number, and they and the specifications, when formal verbiage is taken from them, are as follows:

FIRST CHARGE—Reputed neglect of duty. *Specification*—That from June 28 to Oct. 18, in New-York and Virginia, he failed and neglected to give to his officers and men practical or theoretical instructions in the tactics and in the school of the battalion and company.

SECOND CHARGE.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. *First Specification*—That at Hall's Hill, in Virginia, on the 14th and 15th of October, he suffered and permitted privates and non-commissioned officers of his regiment to engage in loud and unseemly disputes and brawls, and to use disorderly language, and to make noisy disturbances without any attempt to suppress the same. *Second Specification*—That on the 15th of October, in camp at Hall's Hill, upon inspection and review, he permitted many privates to appear on parade in a state of unseemly disarray and filth, their pants loens unbuttoned and their underclothes and persons exposed.—*Third Specification*—That he resigned to duty without trial, on the 4th of September, one PATRICK GAFFNEY, a deserter from Company I. *Fourth Specification*—That he allowed GAFFNEY, a deserter from the 25th of July, who remained absent till the 4th of September, and when restored to duty without trial, to be paid for the intervening period.

THIRD CHARGE—Violation of the forty-fourth article of war. *Specification*—That being commanded by Brig.-Gen. MARTINDALE, his superior officer, to assemble with the commissioned officers of his regiment, for the purpose of examination and instruction by Gen. MARTINDALE, did, after being present at the rendezvous on the 16th of October, absent himself, without permission, and without being dismissed or relieved.

FOURTH CHARGE—Disobedience of orders in violating the ninth article of war. *Specification*—That being commanded by Gen. MARTINDALE, his superior officer, in the execution of his office, to return to his (KERRIGAN'S) quarters for instruction and examination, from which he had absented himself as previously stated, did wilfully refuse to obey.

FIFTH CHARGE.—Lying out of camp without leave of his superior officer. *Specification*—That on the night of Oct. 14, he did absent himself and lie out of camp at Hall's Hill, without the knowledge of his commanding officer.

SIXTH CHARGE—Drunkenness on duty. *Specification*—That he was drunk on duty on the 27th of September, while his regiment was moving from the camp on Morton's farm to Hall's Hill.

To all of these Col. KERRIGAN entered a plea of Not Guilty, except as to that which charges him with tying out of camp at night, to which he pleads guilty. The examination of witnesses will commence to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE CASE OF GEN. PATTERSON.

Gen. PATTERSON called for a Court of Inquiry nearly a month ago, but owing to the absence of the Secretary of War, at the time, no action was taken. Recently he has renewed his demand, and the subject is now under consideration. As an inquiry would affect Gen. SCOTT, as well as PATTERSON, the propriety of granting it, during the absence of the former, may well be doubted.

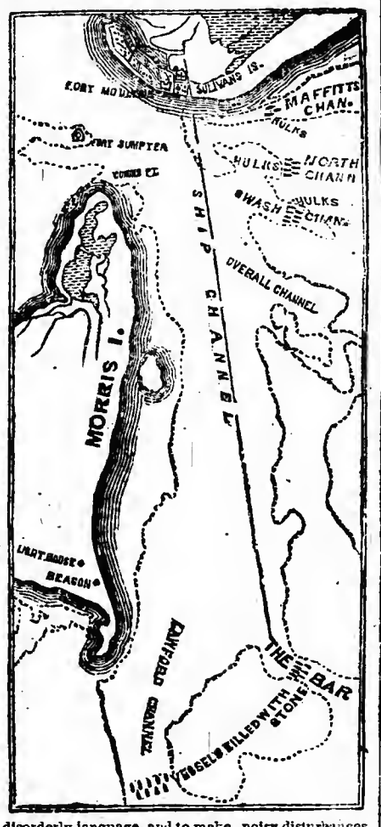
A GREAT NUMBER OF VESSELS WANTED.

During the coming few weeks the Navy will require a large number of vessels, now fitting out, and it is earnestly hoped that fishermen and others, returning from summer cruises, will enlist in this branch of the Government service. Several thousand will be needed.

COL. MULLIGAN ARRIVED.

Col. MULLIGAN arrived here to-day. His business is supposed to be connected with the disaster at Lexington.

ENTRANCE TO CHARLESTON HARBOR.



CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

The Points of Operation of the Stone Fleet.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his report published in this journal on Wednesday last, says that the southward bound stone fleet is intended to obstruct the channels of *Charleston* Harbor and the *Savannah* River; and this, says he, "if effectually done, will prove the most satisfactory and economical method of interdicting commerce at these places." We give herewith a view of the points referred to, and their water approaches, from which a clear idea of the "rat-holes" to be stopped up can be obtained. One detachment of the fleet, consisting of twenty-five stone-laden old whalers, sailed four weeks ago, and it is supposed, has by this time operated on the Savannah River. The next detachment, consisting of twenty vessels of the same kind, is now leaving from different points, and is understood to be intended for the approaches to Charleston. The names and tonnage of the vessels, which have been purchased by the Navy Department for the present expedition, are as follows:

Names.	Where Purchased.	Tons.
Ship Montezuma	New-London, Conn.	424
Ship America	New-London, Conn	418
Bark Edward	New-Bedford, Mass.	340
Bark Mechanic	Newport, Mass.	335
Bark Messenger	Salem	216
Ship India	New-Bedford	366
Ship Newburyport	Gloucester	341
Ship Wm. Lee	Newport	311
Ship Emerald	Sag Harbor, N. Y.	518
Ship New-England	New-London, Conn.	375
Bark Dove	New-London, Conn	151
Ship Valparaiso	New-Bedford	402
Bark Noble	Sag Harbor	274
Ship Majestic	New-Bedford	297
Brig Stephen Young	Boston	199
Ship Bogota	New-York	300
Bark Peri	Portland, Me	265
Bark Jubilee	Portland, Me	233
Ship Margaret Scott	New-Bedford	330
Bark Marcia	Portland	343
Total, 20 vessels, of		6,438

These vessels are laden with upwards of six thousand tons of stone. The vessels themselves, and the mode of sinking them, have been already described; so that anything in regard to these at present is unnecessary.

Seven of these craft sailed from New Bedford yesterday. Six will sail from Boston to-day, and five from New London to-morrow. Two will leave New-York in time to rendezvous and report to the officer commanding the blockading squadron off Port Royal entrance.

At *Savannah*, as will be seen by the map, the stone ships will be sunk nearly opposite Tybee Island, at a point where the channel converges from two directions of approach. This will not, of course, interfere with the movements of our light draft gunboats. Opposite Cockspur Island the rebels themselves have sunk some old bulks in the channel, to prevent the approach of our men-of-war to Savannah; but if they imagine these alone would keep us from the city, should we desire to enter it, they cannot be very well acquainted with the various expedients in navigation which we may adopt. The ship channel at that point where our hulks are to be sunk varies from eighteen to twenty feet in depth; and it is believed that a perfectly effective blockade can be here established. It is only 250 yards across, and can be completely barred by half a dozen vessels. Some of the bulks will be sunk at other points north and south of that indicated in our map.

Vessels requiring fourteen feet of water can ordinarily go up to the wharves of Savannah, and larger vessels go to Five Fathom Hole, four miles below; but with our batteries on the different islands in the vicinity of Tybee Sound, and with the stone fleet in the channel, it will be hard work for even a rebel cock-boat to make its way up to the doomed city of Savannah without our permit.

In *Charleston* harbor the vessels will be sunk (see map) near the bar, a short distance below Morris Island, on the upper end of which, it will be remembered, the batteries were placed that first opened fire upon Fort Sumter. The outer harbor of Charleston, lying within the bar, extends from Sullivan's Island to the South Channel, below the lighthouse, a distance of six miles. This bar consists of successive ranges of sand banks, which stretch away before the entrance for several leagues; and, as these ranges consist in part of quicksand, they are liable, from storms and undercurrents, to occasional change of locality. Between these successive ranges of sand are formed several channels of varying depths of water; and it is these channels that the great stone fleet will block up.

Until recently the channels in use were but three—the Ship channel, with 16 feet water at ebb; the Overall channel, with 14; and Lawford's, or the South channel, with but 10 feet. Since the blockading fleet appeared off the harbor, several other safer channels, skirting along near Sullivan's Island, have been used by the rebels—Swash channel, Maffit's channel, etc. Of these, the principal one is Maffit's channel, which was discovered about two years ago, and named after its discoverer, an officer of the Coast Survey. By this channel, vessels pass out and in close to the shores of Sullivan's Island; it is more free from shoals, is of bolder cut, and more direct passage than any of the others. Before secession times, great efforts were being made to increase the depth and facility of this channel; and a dredge steamer of great power, worked by suction, was constantly employed removing sand and mud from its bed. They might as well have saved their dredging, for henceforth Maffit's channel, as well as the others, will be rendered impassable.

The best of these channels may, at high water, give a depth of 18 or 20 feet. The average rise of the tide upon the coast is about 7 feet. The approach to the coast is easy enough, and the shoaling gradual. The Ship channel is about 11½ miles from the city of Charleston, while that of Maffit is only about 7. It was by Maffit's channel that the several vessels which have lately violated the blockade, effected their ingress and egress.

It is the duty of the stone fleet to block up each and every one of these "rat-holes" leading into that breeding-nest of treason, Charleston. When once the hulks are sunk, the shifting sands of the vicinity will probably wash in and settle in around them, until there is formed an impassable and almost irremovable barrier to the commercial greatness of which the Charlestonians have so often had visions.

This stone fleet will save JEFF. DAVIS a good deal of very painful work. It will be remembered that in his late message he said that he was hard at work collecting statistics of all the vessels which succeeded in running the blockade, to transmit to those foreign Powers that were willing to give him a hearing. When the stone-fleet gets to its destination, at the bottom of these harbors, there will be two ports—and those two as important as any in his dominions—from which JEFF. will be saved the tedious labor of collecting the statistics of the violation of the blockade. Now that he will have leisure, and considering the gloomy aspect of his affairs, it would be well for him to employ this spare time in the recitation of his *paternosters*.

FIGHTING ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Attack of the Rebels on the National Pickets at Dam No. 5.

SUCCESSFUL RESISTANCE OF OUR TROOPS.

THE REBELS FORCED TO ABANDON A BATTERY

Their Loss Fifteen or Twenty Killed, and Many Wounded.

FREDERICK, Md., Monday, Dec. 9.

Col. LEONARD, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, arrived here this morning from Williamsport, with important advices from the Upper Potomac.

On Saturday afternoon, a rebel force, consisting of a battery of six pieces, and about 400 infantry and 200 cavalry, made their appearance at Dam No. 5, on the Virginia side, and commenced throwing shells and shot at the Dam and houses on the Maryland shore, burning a barn and ridding all the houses within range, continuing the fire until dusk.

The only Union forces there to oppose the enemy were a company of the Massachusetts Thirteenth, on picket duty, and an unarmed Illinois regiment. As the Massachusetts company was armed with smooth-bore muskets, their fire was not effective at that distance.

Early on Sunday morning, they resumed the fire with artillery and small arms, and, emboldened by the slight resistance met with on Saturday, came down to the very brink of the river, and exposed themselves without fear.

During the night Col. LEONARD dispatched a canal boat from Williamsport, and another company of his regiment, armed with Enfield rifles, who were concealed as skirmishers along the Maryland shore. On the renewal of the attack the riflemen opened fire from their concealment, and in a short time the rebel artillerists were compelled to abandon their battery in hot haste, their infantry and cavalry leaving the ground about the same time.

The rebel loss is believed to be about 15 or 20 killed, and many wounded.

For the want of a sufficient infantry force, and a battery to protect our movements, Col. LEONARD was compelled to let the rebel guns remain in position, and, after nightfall, the rebels returned and took them off. The rebel battery consisted of three Parrott 10-pounders, one 12-pounder, carrying the Sawyer shell, and two smooth-bore 6-pounders. Some of their infantry were armed with improved long-range rifles.

This force came from Bath. The cavalry and infantry came by country roads, but the battery came by railroad from Martinsburg. They are probably *en route* to Winchester or Harper's Ferry, and stopped at that point to destroy and thus impede cane transportation.

This morning the rebels were in considerable force, and kept up a scattering fire with rifles upon our men whenever visible. One Union soldier was struck twice and severely wounded, but this is the only casualty on our side during the whole affair.

At 1 o'clock last night a portion of the First Brigade here was put in readiness to start to Williamsport, but at a later hour the order was countermanded.

This noon a battery of Parrott guns was forwarded to Harper's Ferry by train, to be in readiness should the rebels again wish to test their skill in projectiles.

ANOTHER ORDER BY GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 9.

Gen. HALLECK has issued orders, stating that the Mayor of the City will require all municipal officers immediately to subscribe to the oath of allegiance prescribed by the State Convention in October last, and directs the Provost-Marshal to arrest all State officers who have failed to subscribe to such oath within the time fixed by the Convention, and attempt to exercise civil authority in violation of the ordinance.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

INSPECTION OF THE FOURTH AND FIFTH REGIMENTS, IRISH BRIGADE.

Yesterday, at Fort Schuyler, the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of the Irish Brigade were inspected by Maj. ALLCOCK, aid-de-camp to Gen. YATES. The different companies were well represented. Great credit is due to Acting Brig.-Gen. MAGHER for his untiring exertions in bringing the brigade to its present effective strength. Maj. ALLCOCK complimented the officers on the healthy and soldierly appearance of the men, and requested the officers to get their lady friends to supply their men with needle-cases, as these articles were the most useful *souvenirs* they could have. On Thursday a steamer will convey the men to Albany on their way to Springfield, nine miles below Alexandria, where the other regiments of the brigade are stationed. All members of the brigade are requested to report themselves at Fort Schuyler to-morrow morning; if they do not they will be left behind.

THE WARREN RIFLES.

This regiment was inspected on Saturday last at the Red House, Harlem, by Major ALLCOCK. At present the Warren Rifles number five hundred and sixty-one men, the majority of whom were present. The men presented a very creditable appearance, especially when it is taken into consideration that it is not yet quite seven weeks since the first man was mustered into the service of the United States. It is stated that the regiment will be attached to Gen. BURNSIDE's Division.

The Alexandria Gazette, Saturday Morning, September 29, 1861

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Report of Secretary Chase.

The Treasury Department by which, as the Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to law, submits the following report to Congress :

The acts authorizing loans provided—

First—For a National Loan to the extent of one hundred millions of dollars, or any larger sum, not exceeding the whole amount authorized, if bonds or treasury notes bearing interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent. per annum should be issued.

Second—For the issue of Treasury notes, payable on demand, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent. per annum, and convertible into bonds as aforesaid, at the option of the holders thereof.

Third—For the issue of Treasury notes, payable on demand, without interest.

Fourth—For the issue of notes, payable on demand as coin at periods not exceeding twenty years from the date of issue.

The aggregate of notes of the two last descriptions issued under the provisions of these acts was limited to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and the amount of notes of the fourth description which might be issued was limited to fifty millions of dollars.

The Secretary was authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent. As no reasonable prospect of obtaining loans at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. existed, the Secretary was authorized to issue Treasury notes bearing interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent. per annum, not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred millions, to be exchanged at par for any loans which might be obtained at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent.

The Secretary was also authorized to borrow from the banks, on the credit of the United States, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, any sum not exceeding fifty millions of dollars, to be repaid out of the proceeds of the loans authorized by the acts.

The Secretary was authorized to receive subscriptions to the loans, to be opened contemporaneously in the principal cities of the country, and to allot the amounts subscribed freely to the loan. The amounts subscribed were to be opened throughout the country, and the people invited to make their subscriptions at their own doors. The banks were authorized to receive subscriptions, and to transmit the money to the Treasury, and to issue certificates therefor, which were to be received in payment of dues to the United States, and to be redeemed in coin on demand. The banks were also authorized to issue their own notes to the amount of their subscriptions to the loans, and to use the Treasury notes in their vaults as specie reserves.

The Secretary was authorized to appoint agents to negotiate the loans in Europe, and to pay the usual commissions. The interest was to be payable semi-annually, and the principal at the pleasure of the Government, after twenty years from the date of the loans.

The Secretary was authorized to issue Treasury notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent. per annum, to the officers and soldiers of the army and navy, as well as to public creditors, in payment of their claims, to the amount of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars

will larger experience, will make the Department, in all its varieties, which is charged with duties and responsibilities as various and important ought to be. S. P. CHASE.

FROM THE DIVISIONS OF BANKS AND STONE.

Movements of Banks—Where he is to go—What Stone is to do—Adventures of a Flag Party which Spent a Night at Leesburgh—The Rebel Soldiers—Their Dress Parade—Their Appearance—Runaway Slaves and Maryland Insolence.

From Our Special Correspondent.

EDWARDS' FERRY, NEAR POOLESVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

Gen. BANKS has taken up his residence at Frederick in a handsome three-storied house, and there awaits orders. This afternoon word has been received from Washington that he has received orders to quarter for a few weeks at Frederick and vicinity, after which he will go from Frederick to Aunepolis and hence to some point South. The fact that Gen. BANKS has no cavalry with him, save, of course, his body-guard, is of significance. Gen. STONEMAN, Chief of Cavalry, has stated that the Government will send no more cavalry South, and none has been assigned to BANKS' command, although he has asked for it repeatedly. In this connection I will state that Col. VAN ALEN, of the Van Alen Cavalry, was told, while last in Washington, that in case Gen. STONE's Division should, for any cause, be sent South, he and his command would be retained in this vicinity.

From certain official intimations, gathered in a purely professional manner, I am coovinced that a very large proportion of the "Army of the Potomac" will be sent Seuth.

Yesterday, a "flag-of-truce party" crossed the Potomac, and, owing to delay on the part of a Confederate officer, was kept on tha other side until this morning. I can now give a description of the bleak town of Leesburgh, and of the half-clad soldiers quartered there. The waters of the Potomac, always black, are now as black as light-colored ink, and roll downwards with a sullen, steady push, that seems to say, "get ont of the way," and then rolls on again with a *noli me tangere* air as grand as the grandest Turk, and as insoient as EX-Sanstor MASON. Having safely passed over this forbidding tide, the party stepped briskiy on to the frozen turf npon the bank, and cordially greeted the cheerful-faced Lieutenant, who, with a dirty white handkerchief floating from a bamboo cane, was awaiting the arrival. The party from this side carried letters of importance, for answers to which it was necessary to send to Manassas' and as the wind, which whistled aloog the unprotected bluff, was exceeding keen and unpleasant, the Lieutenant proposed that all hands should walk over to Leesburgh, a distance of some two miles off. To this, of course, no objection was made, and when the boat had been safely moored they all started for the late bons of conteution which loomed up temptingly just before them.

The town of Leesburgh lies in an elevated valley. Long before the town was reached, large, epen corn fields ware passed, while many-acred lots of Winter wheat were seen on every hand. The approach to the town is by a decided though not difficult ascent after the bluffs are passed and tha approaches to civilization are encountered. No camps were seeo on this side of Leesburgh, nor were any soldiers met, with the exception of a solitary squad of half-dressed shiverlings, who were cuttiug rails from a Virginia snake-tail fence. These men stared with vacant surprise at the well-clad individuals who composed the loyal party, which advanced boldly, preceded by the Confederate officer, he and they bearing respectively their knotted handkerchiefs, neither party being armed.

Leesburgh, for this section of the country, is quite a town. There are very many neat dwellings, several brick stores and residences, two very fair taverns, and three churches. Very naturally, the appearance in town of a dozen Union men cansed a grent sensation, and long before the quarters of the commanding officer were reached, the party had swoHen to a procession, and the procession attained the proportions of a mob. No expressions of an ungentlemanly or hostile character were heard, though occasionally an impolitic avowal of admiration for the "store clothes" worn by our people, was allowed to reach the well-pleased ears of the Unionists. Arrived at the headquarters, the party was informed that owing to an unexpected detention of the messenger, they would be compelled to remain at Leesburgh until the following morning. An officer was detailed to procure them lodgings and show them the sights. No caution was given as to what might be saen or what should be ignored, so repressing only such matters as one's sense of honor indicates ought to be kept quiet, I will go on.

Abont twenty rods from the town-house—a queer looking structure, by the way—there was a Mississippi regiment, commanded, I believe, by Col. A. H. BROWN, formerly of the *Jackson Democrat*. To view its "dress parade" the party were invited, and gladly accepting tha invitation, weut to the camp ground. Ths tents, most of which scemed new, were conical like the Sibley teot, bnt much smaller. The camp was very neat, and the gronuds exceedingly clean. It was evident it had been used for its present purpose a long time, as the parade and street grounds were very hard and smooth. From the pole in front of the Coloael's tent hnng the "Secesh" rag, and similar smaller ones were seen in different parts of the encampment. The line being formed, the band, which played exceedingly well, saluted, as usual with us, and the customary manual was put throngh. The officers were all Americans; all worc long beards and ionstaches, and all dressed well. The meo, however, were for the most part Irish, with here and there a German. They are a rough-looking set; their hats are uot of a kind; their coats are faded, and their trowsers seemed a sort of a cross betweeu a Turkish bag-pant and a regulation suit. The buttons on the officers' coats were the United Stsics pattern, but those on the uniforms of the enlisted men were to a great extent plain brass. The guns looked like the Springfield pattern of 1850 altered, and I think they were. The swords were mostly such as are worn by non-commissioned officers in our army, and not at all such as have been taken heretofore from Confederate prisoners. The most noticeable feature was the poorly-clad feet of the men. At least twenty of them had no shoes at all, and very many of them wore holy ones, while others had on top-boots large enough for a Division General. The regiment had nine companies on parade, nnmbering about 720 men, to whicb could probably be added another company of 80, which was on *picquet* duty along the river, as tbe men performing that duty were nniformed like those on parade. After the parade was finished—a parade which would have done no discredit to some of the best in our army—the band marched slowly towards the headqusrters of the post, and thera remained for at least half an hour, playing continually, greatly to the enjoyment of the crowd of citizens and negroes, who gathered in the adjacent squsre.

After a good supper of steak, ham, sausages and buckwheat cakes, and a somewhat animated discussion in the bar-room, tha party were informed that their rooms were ready, and that a guard would see that they remained unmolested through the night. This morning, the messenger having returned, permission was given for the flag to recross. *No other troops* were seen in or near Leesburgh, with the exception of a battalion of cavalry, which was drilling on tha level ground just sbove the Bluff, and it is believed that if there were any others, they had been purposely removed for the night. This, however, is not probable, and I am inclioed to think that if the rebels have, as it is the received opinion, 10,000 troops in that vicinity, they march them continually from point to point, keeping them everlastingly on the go, for the sake of making a perpetual demonstration. Thus eods the account of all it would be fair to relate concerning the trip to Leesburgh. Our wounded there are doing well; they send frequently letters to their friends, and are permitted to receive replies. The rebels there are not well supplied with arms, clothes, shoes, or camp equipage, though it must be confessed thay make a very good appearance with what they have, and deserve all credit for their drill and geoeral atyle. Certainly in courtesy they are not excelled.

The officers of this division are continnally and exceedingly annoyed by slaveholders, whose movable properties have taken to themselves legs and vanished in a night. Every day complaints are made that "my boy Bill," or "my girl Sue," or my this and my that has gone. The owner, naturally troubled in bis mental mind, desires to interest everybody in his case, and not unfrcquently applies to headqnarters for a guard to go out and hunt up the runaways. They are rapidly learning, however, that that sort of thing

[illegible] Washington [illegible] Department [illegible] Government [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Treasury [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Treasury [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Treasury

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 10, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—SHANDY MAGUIRE—AN HOUR IN SEVILLE—THE IRISH TUTOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—HE'S NOT A MISS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE REBELLION.

There has been a skirmish on the Upper Potomac, which resulted disastrously to the rebels. On Saturday afternoon last a rebel force, consisting of a battery of six pieces and about four hundred infantry and two hnndred cavalry, mada their appearance on the Virginia side at Dam No. 5, and commenced shelling the dam and the houses on the Maryland shore. A company of the Thirteenth Massachnsetts were on picket duty there, hnt having only smooth-bore guns, they could effect nothing against the enemy, who continned their fire all day. During the night, however, another company of the Thirteenth arrived, armed with Enfield rifles, and when the enemy opaned fire again in the morning, they were replied to with such effect that a considerable number of them were placed *hors de combat*, and they were forced to ahandon their battery. It was removed by them, however, on Sunday night—the National force not being sufficient to cross the river to effect its capture. The skirmishing was still continned at last accounts.

A general order has been issued by Gen. McCLELLAN, enjoining upon recruiting officers the necessity of exercising more care than heretofore in regard to the class of men they accept for service.

On Tuesday ni ght last the rebels sallied out of the woods some seven or eight miles above Romney, Western Virginia, and captnred some wagon-trains, killing two men and wounding several others. They burned one or two of the wagons, and started off with the horses. A party was soon dispatched from Romney after them, but did not succeed in overtaking them.

The Savannah *Republican* now insists that the pirate steamer *Sumter* has not heen captnred, but that she has heen wrecked on the coast of Trinidad. It would be a comfort to know it positively.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachnsetts, has reccived from Brig.-Gen. TOTTEN, Chief of the Corps of United States Engineers, (and at the present time acting President of the Board of Engineers convened at Washington to act upon the subject of our coast defences,) assnrances that the representations made through him, by the people of Salem and Provincetown, in reference to the present insecure condition of the harbors of those ports, shall receive the immediate and careful consideration of the Board.

Mr. Justice NELSON, of the Supreme Court, has arrived in Washington, and took his seat yesterday. He states that the Secessionists have taken possession of all Jnstice CATRON'S property aronnd Nashville, amounting to $90,000. The venerahle magistrate was driven from his home in Tennessee, nnder threats of personal violence, and his loss of property will fall heavily upon the gallant old hero.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, a nnmber of petitions and memorials were presented—among them those of the Legislature of Connecticut, asking the repeal of so mnch of the act forthe increase of the revenue as imposes an income tax, or to have the amonnt apportioned among special States, whicb shall he allowed to raise the amount in their own way. The Marshal of the District of Columbia was reqnested to inform the Senato by what anthority he keeps slaves in jail because they are refractory. Mr. HALE'S resolution, asking the Judiciary Committee to inqnire into the propriety of abolishing the old Snpreme Conrt and establishing another one, was debated, and finally a snbstitnte was adopted, which refers the whole matter, ncluding the portions of the President's Message elating to the Judiciary, to the Judiciary Committee. The other portions of the Message were dso appropriately referred. The resolution of inquiry into the causes of the disasters to our army t Bull Rnn, Ball's Bluff, etc., was theu taken up, and occupied attention until the adjonrnment. It was finally amended so as to provide for the appointment of a Joint Committee, consisting of three members of the Senate and four of the House, to inquire into the general conduct of the war, and in this shape passed with only three dissenting votes.

In the House, a resointion was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs and passed, which directs the President to inangurate systematic measnres for the exchange of prisoners. The Committee on Foreign Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of furnishing relief to the starving population of Ireland. A bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs which authorizes the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of Kentucky. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution requesting the Secretary of War to revoke a portion of Gen. HALLECK'S orders, excluding fugitive slaves from the National lines in Missouri. An attempt was made to table it, but it failed by six votes. Mr. LOVEJOY called for the previous question when a call was made for an adjournment, which also failed. Mr. LOVEJOY then accepted a snbstitnte offered hy Mr. LANSING, of New-York, which reqnests the President to direct Gen. HALLECK to recall his order, on the ground that it does not conform to the general practice in the army—and further consideration of the subject was postponed. The Committee on the District of Columbia was directed to make further inquiries relative to the fugitive slaves confined in the Washington jail. Mr. CRAWFORD, of New-York, introdnced a bill to subject certain persons to military trial and punishment. It covers the cases of frandulent speculators, etc. It was referred to the Jndiciary Committee. A number of other bills were introdnced—among them one by Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, to confiscate the property of rebels, and liberate their slaves. The resolution of Mr. WEBSTER, of New-York, instructing tha Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of estsblishing a railroad from New-York to Washington, *via* the Central Railroad, was adopted. The Committee of Ways and Means, on motion of Mr. COX, of Ohio, was instructed to inquire into the propriety of modifying the Tariff and Direct Tax hills.

GENERAL NEWS.

Tha Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting, last evening, at which a great number of papers were disposed of. A special Committee (to act in concert with one from the Board of Aldermen) was appointed to examine and report npon a suitahle location for market purposes, on the North River, south of Fourteenth-street, and north of Canal-street. Tha following is a comparative statement of the amonnts raised in each year since 1860, prepared by Mr. WERREN, Deputy Comptroller, from which it will be seen that the amount to be raised this year is nearly one million dollars less than 1861, and by reference to the Budget for 1862, presented to the Councilman last evening, it will be perceived that the Comptroller thinks that even this amount may be very materially diminished, and he strongly urges the Common Council to a judicious economy in all their expenditures. In some instances the Comptroller has not inserted the full amount called for hy the heads of Departments:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Support of City Government	$5,839,419 22	$5,611,978 00	$4,993,256 00
Int. on City debt	734,575 00	897,180 00	712,800 00
Inst. on Principal	71,657 36	71,657 36	71,657 36
Total	$6,645,651 58	$6,780,815 36	$5,780,713 36

There was no session of the Board of Aldermen lsst evening for want of a quorum.

Large qnantities of smmnnition, ordnance, stores, horses, eqnipments and other warlike arrangements, are about to leave Boston for Port Royal. The ship *Bullion* is ready, and hauled out into the stream on Sunday; the ship *Geo. Green* hanled out yesterday, and the ship *Idaho* will also go to-day or to-morow. The ships *Black Prince* and *Milton* sre chartered, snd will commence loading at once, and sail with all dispstch.

The New-Haven *Journal* states that the *D. Trowbridge*, which has just fallen a victim to the *Sumter*, sailed from this port on Oct. 8 for Demerara, with a full inboard cargo, snd a deck-load of cattle, snecp, and pigs. The principal part of her inboard consisted of pork, flour, cheese, and hams. The vessel was owned by Mr. DANIEL TROWBRIDGE, and with her cargo was valued at about $25,000, which is a total loss, no war risk having heen taken by her owner. Tbis is the second New-Haven vessel that has fallen into tlic hands of the pirates, the other heing the *William C. Atwater*, which was seized by the rebels in Florida.

The Stock Market yesterday responded to the foreign advices by the *Africa*, which relieved to a considerable extent the previous anxiety about a serions difficnlty with England. New-York Central left off 79¾@¼, as against 78¼@¾ on Saturday, and the other Railways in proportion. Exchange, 108¾@109 ℔ cent.

A fair husiness was transacted in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs yesterday. Flour and Corn were firm. Wheat advanced 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. The high prices asked for Cotton checked operations. Pork was heavy and cheaper. An active demand prevailed for Bacon, Lard, Beef, Teas and Whisky. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

Congress and the Administration—The Slavery Question.

We do not shsre the apprehensions expressed in various quarters, of a serious difference of opinion among the Members of Congress, in regard to the conduct of the war—still less of any factious opposition, on the part of any considerahle number of them, to the policy and conduct of the Executive Department of the Government. The country has too much to lose hy such dissensions, to permit any public man of ordinary discretion and patriotism to run the risk of creating them. There are, doubtless, rash and unthinking men in both Houses, whose conceit outweighs their judgment, and who are impatient of any policy that does not respond to their heated and reckless impnlses. But they will easc their minds by bar-room denunciations of the public men who are responsible for the conduct of the war, and will have the less temptation, as we trust they will have no encouragement, to embody their restless vanity in legislative forms. The mass of the members, we are confident, will fully realize the absolute necessity for the proper conduct of the war, of harmony between the several Departments of the Government, of mutual confidence and toleration among all who are connected with its administration, and of hearty unanimity on the part of the people in support of measures for the suppression of the rebellion.

There sre but two points concerning which there is any appearance of dissension,—one relates to the prosecution of the war, and the other to the question of Slavery. There are many persons who insist upon more *active movements*,—who are intolerant of the apparent inaction of the army, and who are renewing the cry which led to the Bull Run disaster. This feeling is perfectly natursl, and is very largely shared hy the people. But it would he folly on the part of the Government to sacrifice to it snything of substantial success, or to permit it to overrule any deliberate plan of action they may have formed. Gen. McCLELLAN, we presume, is not likely to make such a blunder. He has declared that, if not interfered with, he will crush out the rebellion before the 1st of May;—and so long as his plans meet the spproval of the Government, he is entitled to that full degree of public confidence which is essential to their success.

With regard to Slavery, there are many men in Congress, and hundreds of thousands outside, who are impatient for some more direct assault upon what is felt to he the real author and origin of the whole rebellion. A portion of them demand from Congress an act of immediate and general emancipation;—bnt the obstacles to the practical execution of such a scheme, its impotence as a weapon of war, and the certainty that its first effect would be greatly to weaken the Union cause in the Border States, which are just now the very heart and centre of the struggle, will unquestionahly prevent any very strenuous attempt to secure such action at the hands of Congress. A more popular and much more plausible scheme is to pass an act confiscating the property, and freeing the slaves, of every man who is in rebellion against the Government. This measure has many very strong advocates and commends itself to the loyal impulse of the public mind. There is certainly not a solitary reason which can be urged for the confiscation of any property which does not apply with still greater force to the case of slaves; and if it shall be thought expedient to pass a general confiscation act, Slavery should not be exempted from its operation.

It will be found wise, however, not to go further or faster in *making* laws than we can go in *enforcing* them. Congress, at its extra session, passed a very important and a very sweeping act in regard to the enfranchisement of slaves, and the confiscation of property, belonging to rebels:—and it will be well to secure the full execution of that law, and thus test its insufficiency, before making a new one going still nrther on the same snbject.

That law declared that whenever any slave should be reqnired or permitted hy his master, or his master's agent, to be employed in any manner in hostile service against the United States,

"Then, and in every such case the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, *shall forfeit his claim to such labor*, any law of the State or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. And *whenever*, thereafter, the person claiming such labor or service shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a *full and sufficient answer* to such claim that the person whose service or labor is claimed *had been employed in hostile service* against the Government of the United States, contrary to tha provisions of this act."

The very fact of such hostile employment *frees* the slave so employed. The first duty of the Government is to execute the provisions of this act. If thoroughly enforced, no man doubts that it would set free tens and hundreds of thousands of men who are still held as slaves. And until it has heen enforced—until those who are embraced in its scope nre hrought within reach of its provisions, what practical benefit can arise from enlarging its terms for the sake of including still others, who will he still further removed from its operation?

The objects of legislation are *practical*. Congress is not likely to go on making laws merely for the sake of filling its statute books, or responding to a popular demand for an appearance of activity. It makes laws to have them enforced, and it enlarges the scope of one only when it learns, hy practical experience, that its execution does not go far enough. No such test has yet been applied to the law of last Summer,—and therefore we do not think Congress will find it necessary to extend its sphere. First confiscate the slaves *actually employed* in aiding the rebellion:—if that does not answer the purpose it, will then be time enongh to confiscate *all* the slaves of rebel masters.

Financial Condition of the Country—Secretary Chase's Report.

We present this morning the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which has been awaited with an interest quite as great as that felt in reference to the Message of the President. No matter what may be the magnitude of the task in hand, the crushing of the rebellion, or what may he our relations with other countries, the public will clearly see its way out of all our difficulties, provided everything is sound in the department of "ways and means." In the predicament we are in, abundance of money is always success. So far there has been no lack, and with a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, and a wise administration of the National finances, there need be no apprehension for the future.

Mr. CHASE commences by recapitulating the estimates submitted hy him to Congress at its last session, and the several acts of that body to provide the men and means. The estimated expenditure for the year ending June 30th, 1862, was $318,519,581. Subquent to this estimate, however, the numerical strength of the army has been increased from some 250,000 to 660,000 men, exclusive of the three months' volunteers. Such increase necessrily called for vastly increased estimates, and the total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, are raised to $543,415,422. The appropriations for the year made by Congress at its extraordinary session, were $329,510,994. The new appropriations called for, consequently, equal $213,904,427.

The receipts into the Treasury for the year, exclusive of loans, were estimated at $80,000,000, of which $57,000,000 were to arise from Customs Revenue; $3,000,000 from Lands, and say $20,000,000 from Income and Direct taxes. From the two former sources, only about $34,000,000, or about one-half of the estimates, will be realized. Of the loans authorized, the Secretary has already negotiated $150,000,000, and issued $24,550,325 demand Treasury notes. Of the last $50,000,000 loan, only $45,795,478 were realized, having heen sold at a rate that would produce an interest of 7 per cent. In addition to the bonds and notes negotiated under the provision for the $250,000,000 loan, $26,896,784 were borrowed upon two-year bonds and Treasury notes, making the whole amount realized from loans in various forms, $197,242,588.

If the loans required to meet the estimated expenditures are negotiated, the total debt of the United States, on the 30th of June, the close of the present fiscal year, will be $517,372,802. It is the provision to be made for the future in which the public feel the greatest interest, and in reference to which Mr. CHASE devotes the great portion of his report. He pays a deserved tribute to the Banks which came so promptly to his aid in the period of sorest need. The prospective wants of Government he thinks, can be met from two sources—hy an issue of Treasury or demand notes in sufficient quantities to serve as currency, which office they are to fill by a gradual exclusion from circulation of bank notes, and by a system of free banking. A currency consisting of Treasury Notes, he admits, is open to serious objections, as the Government is always liahle to find itself in a position of a bank which has not ready means at all adequate to redeem an excessive circulation. He, consequently, gives preference to a plan which makes the securities of the United States a basis for a system of banking, uniform in every part of the country. Assuming the bills of banks in circulation to he equal to, say $202,000,000, a displacement of these for bills secured by a pledge of Government Stocks, would create a demnnd for an equal amount, and in Mr. CHASE'S opinion, in addition to supplying Government with all the money it at present needs, would give the country a stable currency, always convertihle into gold and silver.

Such are the salient features of Mr. CHASE'S report. We do not wholly agree with his recommendations, for reasons given in previous numbers of the TIMES. We still think he Banks are the mediums through which he can get all the money he needs, at lower rates and with less disturbance to the commercial community, than any others. We presume he will continue his negotiations through them. We should regret to see Government supply the currency through its demand notes, for fear, first, of an excessive expansion, then of an eqnally excessive collapse. In reference to free Banking, we think that the parties who assumed to engage in it, depositing Government securities to the full amount of their issues of bills, would find that they had so far exhansted their capital as to have very little means left for their legitimate hnsiness.

The report of the Secretary has many things to commend it. It is lucid and frank in its statements; and as far as it proposes any plans for the fnture, it is without arrogance or assnmption. His suggestions are timely, as bases for discussions in Congress, where they will be considered in the same liberal and candid spirit with which they are made. Mr. CHASE'S present wants are so well supplied that ample time can be taken for deliberation. The means of the country, as experience has shown, are sufficient for all the wants of the Government. We need have no fear on this score, if we only make the right nse of them. It is a matter in which the Government and the people have a common interest, and we have no doubt it is one in which they will work to a common purpose.

Pegram and Privateering.

Lieut. PEGRAM has snceeeded in making his name famous. He has even gone further, and made it infamous. His wanton dsstruction of a merchnnt vessel on the high seas is an act unheard of in modern warfare. Snch a barbarous outrage on the rights of commerce carries ns bsck to an earlier civilization and a more savage epoch. It befits the character of a PAUL JONES, a Gulf pirate, or an Algerine corsair, rather than that of a man who for thirty-two years has enjoyed the distinction, snd received the pay, of a United States officer.

His exploits in the *Nashville* seem to be the first which Lieut. PEGRAM has had an opportunity of achieving for the rebels. The chief object of this voyage seems to have been to convey to England Col. PEYTON, a Confederate envoy, and certain naval officers. The latter are snpposed to he intended to command vnrious privateers, which are said to he fitting out in Liverpool and other English ports. The precise nature of Col. PEYTON'S mission is not known. Like the conspiracy of CATILINE, the schemes of these traitors will no doubt, he soon unmasked, and when they explode we shall learn all. What is certain is that there exists a wide-spread Confederate plot, in which a nnmber of persons in Europe are implicated. Its purpose is to force England, against her wish aud in defiance of her interests, to take part in the present war, and Col. PEYTON and the naval officers conveyed in the *Nashville* are doubtless sent to England to help forward the scheme, and to cooperate with SLIDELL and MASON, and the other rebel envoys, for its consummation.

But the best concerted plsns are liable to fail. Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON are receiving, as captives, the hospitalities of our too emulous Boston citizens; snd the *Nashville* has injured the Confederate cause by an act so fiendish in its atrocity, so wanton in its folly, that even if the authors of it cannot he punished by law, they will be more unpopular than ever in England. The voyage was almost completed—Cape Clear was almost in sight. Success heyond hope might have rewarded the enterprise of the *Nashville*, had she not unluckily fallen in with a ship bonnd for New-York and hearing the American flag. The *Harvey Birch* was in ballast, carried twenty-nine persons on board, and three days before had sailed from the port of Havre. The unarmed merchantman was immediately burned, and her crew sent ashore in the port of Southampton, after being kept for thirty-six hours as prisoners in irons.

The next act of the drama will be disclosed hereafter. That PEGRAM will he arrested on representations from Mr. ADAMS is said to he improbable; for he claims to have acted under a commission from the rebel Government, and the Confederate States, through a blunder of Earl RUSSELL'S, have been acknowledged as a belligerent Power. Hence Lieut. PEGRAM, as one of the officers of this "Power," claims to be invested with a certain discretion, in the exercise of which he saw fit to destroy the *Harvey Birch*, place her crew in irons, rob the ship of such valuables as suited his purpose, and thus retaliate on us for "invading" the Southern States. This singular claim of PEGRAM'S is supported by a part of the English Press, and may possibly be allowed hy Her Majesty's Government.

That the *Nashville*, under these circumstances, will be allowed fully to refit and to take in munitions of war for another piratical excursion, is not to be tolerated. For in that case we should soon hear of PEGRAM again. He has only to go out three miles from land, and he may burn, sink, plunder and destroy at his pleasure. And if in the exercise of his "discretion" he chooses to emulate the darling of the freebooters of the last century, it might be matter of doubt how far he is obliged to cumber his vessel with prisoners. Policy has made him a traitor, and necessity might make him cruel. Who could know what victims might be sent to the hottom of the ocean, nnd no soul left to tell their story! But if in neutral ports the *Nashville* and her piratical sisters he not allowed to refit, except so far as to render them seaworthy, JEFF. DAVIS' roving commissions will fail to make the seas very unsafe for any ships of ours engaged in the peaceful pursuits of commerce. For, on the whole coast of the Southern States there is not a single port to which they can get access for obtaining munitions of war. If means of offence are denied in all neutral ports, without exception, these lawless foes of commerce can do no harm. Our Government will, of course, make the necessary representations, and neither Great Britain nor any other Power will go to war with us for the privilege of opening their ports to privateers who have no ports of their own. To refuse acquiescence in our demands would be to give up all claims to neutrality, and would involve a virtual alliance with the rebels, which is precisely what they have for months been plotting hy a combination of skillful manœuvres to gain.

Obligations.

There are several persons among the rebels to whom we are much indebted for assistance, which they have given us, in carrying on this war; although, as they have not had any intention of assisting us, we cannot feel any gratitude towards them.

The first of these gentry to whom we refer is Mr. Confederate Vice-President STEPHENS. We are indebted to him, first, for the accurate characterization which he gave to the rebel movement before he allowed himself to be dragged away by it. We knew, indeed, that ambition was at the bottom of the affair; that if the ballot-box had not decided against the Southern leaders there would have been no secession, and that it was because they could no longer rule that they had determined to ruin. We knew that this was so; bnt nevertheless, we are indebted to Mr. STEPHENS that he made the statement publicly that the difficulties had arisen because certain men had lost office, a statement made in the presence of some of those very leaders, greeted with hearty applause at the time, and never denied to this day.

Bnt we are more indebted to Mr. STEPHENS for his laying before the world the idea upon which the Confederacy is based. We were well satisfied about it here, it is true. We knew that the old doctrines of the Declaration of Independence had become obsolete in the Southern mind,—that hy long doing of wrong they had cause to believe it to be right, that thronh long habit of oppression they had come to believe oppression to be a high excellence in man, and a society founded upon it to be the true idea of society. We knew all this, hnt nevertheless we are indebted to Mr. STEPHENS for his public declaration of these facts, so that before the world we can say that the rebellious States have thrown overboard that which has everywhere been admitted to be the orowning excellence of onr Constitution; that where our fathers placed freedom they have placed Slavery; that while our fathers declared the equality of men as a fundamental principle, they have adopted as their principle the inequality of men, and have set up the old odious restrictions of olass and order, with yet more odlous extensions and applications. Thns, thanks to Mr. STEPHENS, no one who knows the history of the rebellion can claim that it has arisen ont of any question of tariffs, or ont of any oppression on onr part; no one but must admit that we are fighting the same battle which our fathers fought, the battle of liberty and hnman rights.

Another man to whom we are much indebted is Mr. WALKER, Ex-Confederate Secretary of War. Some of us knew, indeed, that all our negotiations for so many months were to no purpose; that all forbearanee on our part was useless; that those who had determined to dismember the Government, rather than not to rule it, yet meant to rule not over a portion of the territory of these United States, but to overthrow the lawful Government of them all, and to establish their reign by force upon its ruins. Bnt we are thankful to Mr. WALKER for his public declaration that the rebel flag should so soon after the fall of Sumter wave over the capitol at Washington. That declaration shnt the mouths of sympathizers with secession at the North, and stirred the slow blood of those who could not think so much ill of "onr Southern brethren;" while to those of us who had seen more clearly and judged more justly, it was the howl of the wild beast, which strung every sinew and stiffened every muscle for the approaching encounter, which was to be a struggle for life and death.

So we are more lately indebted to the Committee appointed hy the State Convention of Virginia, to report amendments to the Constitution of Virginia, and whose report has been recently given to the world. We have always felt that such a monster as secession could produce nothing hnt monstrosities, and we have been prepared for astonishing propositions and arguments and conclusions, whenever those engaged in it should put themselves on paper. A more astonishing exhibition of the kind was never seen, than this report. Would any one have believed that in this country and in this land, whose boast has been the education of her people, any but a madman could attack free schools? Would any one but a fool argue from a "tendency to conflict between labor and capital," to "the habitual disregard of the ordinances of religion and of the institution of matrimony?"

This tendency to conflict between labor and capital, however, is the great bugbear to the Committee, the sonrce of all our woes, they think. And to heal this fatal disease, of course, they bring up the Southern panacea, Slavery.

This, they say, "constitutes an effectual barrier" against that terrible evil; because, in the Slave States, "capital is the owner of labor, and naturally seeks to enhance its rewards." They do not explain how it is that, notwithstanding this earnest desire of capital at the South to enhance the rewards of labor, it has not yet succeeded in making the amount received by the laborer there average more than $15 a year, or how it is that the question of how to decrease the cost of a slave's keeping has been so continually discussed there.

Such argument amazes us. How can men, in their senses, argue that the antagonism between capital and labor is destroyed hy taking from labor all its reward, except the expense of the laborer's food and clothes, and giving all above that to the capitalist? The statement refutes itself. Labor may not have strength to right the grievous wrong of such a state of things as yet, but the antagonism is there in its worst form, and that strength will surely come one day.

We are in danger in the struggles and excitement of this wide-spread conflict in the daily practical questions which rise upon us, and must be settled, of overlooking or forgetting the principles which underlie it everywhere. We are indebted to this Virginia Committee for bringing us back to them again—for reminding us that we are fighting for free schools, free speech, free lands, and free men, against ignorance, oppression, and Slavery; that we are fighting against that distrust of the people which would prevent them from choosing their own officers, against oligarchy, and for republicanism. It strengthens our hands to think of it, for we know that those free principles shall never be overthrown.

VERY PROBABLE.—The Louisville *Courier*, which is printed at Nashville, Tenn., and had a high reputation for [illegible], finds it easy to believe a [illegible] in its issue of Nov. 28. [illegible] tuse, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, it says is [illegible] from an attack of jaundice. Symptoms of [illegible] disease were plainly apparent when [illegible] trious Brigadier-General descended from [illegible] Vice-Presidential chair and took his seat in the United States Senate; but very few anticipated, even from the jaundiced views which he then took of public affairs, that the malady would so soon carry him into the rebel ranks. Since it has had this result, however, no one can be surprised that the complaint should have spread from his mental to his physical constitntion. We very much fear that there will be no change for the better until Mr. BRECKINRIDGE pnts himself under the care of his Reverend and distinguished uncle, who happens to be a Doctor, if he is also an M. D. Or, possibly, Gen. BUELL might treat the case successfully if he should be consulted.

Lo! the Poor Southerner.

Our friends in the sunny latitudes which embrace that part of the world known as the "seceded States," are a queer people, an incomprehensible folk. They make the most extraordinary complaints and arrive at the most singular conclusions ever the world heard of. Listen to the plaint of the Lynchburgh (Va.) *Republican*, speaking in behalf of the injured inhabitants of Dixie:

"Our merchandise and manufactures of every description have come from the North. The shoes we tread upon, the hats and clothes we wear, the furniture which adorns our parlors, the ammunition and arms with which we are now fighting the battles of our liberty, the ice which cools our water, the oil which greases our car-wheels and the soap with which we have washed our clothes, have all been drawn from the fruitful dépôts of Yankee production."

And as a fitting close to this chapter of woes the *Republican* adds,—referring of course to the stiff-necked and rebellious Yankees: "We have hewn their wood and drawn their water to an extent which has made us more completely their slaves than even our negroes were slaves to us."

Surely here is something to complain of. Ingenious Connecticut cordwainers have furnished the shoe npon which the Southern exile did tread elate; industrious shears, in nimble Yankee hands, were wont to snip the finest cloth, to fabricate a seemly coat for the Southern back—and too often the click of Yankee shears was all that regaled the Yankee ear, for not always did it catch the click of Southern coin. Likewise was it a Northern hand that devised the "tile" which did adorn the Southern head. Even the soap, whose office it was to cleanse the Southern skin, and eke the Southern shirt, was boiled in vats, by some "mudsill" stirred. Better boon than all, the ice which lent a delicious coolness to the Southern julep—the *Republican* playfully speaks of water—was furnished by a Yankee pond, a cold-bosomed and passionless pond, typical of the people. Nay, more; the pistols which the impulsive Southron is even now presenting at the Yankee head were fashioned by the Yankee hand. It is doubtful whether subserviency can go much further than furnishing a man with the means to blow out your brains.

Republics are proverbially ungrateful, but what shall we say of this *Republican*? In the face of all these self-addnced facts it complains. We have, according to its own account, been for years playing to the South the part of cobblers, tailors, periwig-makers, julep-concoctors, soap-boilers, and a dozen other savory and nnsavory offices, and yet the unsatisfied gentry complain of being our slaves and hewing our wood and drawing our water. They ought certainly to have done some such domestic affairs for us while we boiled soap for them, on the old-established and generally-recognized principle, that one good turn deserves another. But they didn't. The only wood they have hewn has been in the matter of some expensive bridges, which we would rather they had spared; the only water they have drawn has been that of which they have depleted our canals by destroying the locks. Consequently, the *Republican* will pardon us if we express a conviction that the slavery has been all upon our side, that the obligation rests wholly with the other. Of one thing there will be no need;—we assure our cotemporary after the little affairs at Hatteras Inlet and Port Royal if our Southern friends have not drawn our water, they have at least most eminently succeeded in drawing our fire.

CONGRESSIONAL CRITICISM ON GEN. HALLECK.—Mr. LOVEJOY, in the House, yesterday, introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to revoke the order recently issued by Gen. HALLECK, which forbade fugitive slaves entering the lines of his army, and expelled those who had already taken refuge within his lines. Mr. LANSING offered a substitute requesting the President to direct Gen. HALLECK to recall said order, and characterising it as inhuman and cruel. Finally, the subject was postponed. It is to be hoped it will be postponed long enough to give Mr. LOVEJOY, and the sixty-eight other members who voted for the resolntion, time to read the subsequent order of Gen. HALLECK, dated on the 4th inst. By the ninth section of that order they will see that he himself has practically reversed his first hastily-issned order. He shapes his policy on the slave question precisely according to the instructions sent by the President to his predecessor, Gen. FREMONT. And he further says that if Congress confiscate the slave property of all rebels in arms, such law shall be strictly enforced in his Department. "For," says Gen. HALLECK, "military officers do not make laws, bnt they should obey and enforce them when made." Any Congressional action in the case is quite unnecessary.

Municipal Elections in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 9.

Mr. WIGHTMAN was reelected Mayor of Boston to-day by 6,753 votes, against 5,786 cast for E. S. TOBEY, the Republican and Citizens' candidate.

LOWELL, Monday, Dec. 9.

HOCUM HASFORD, Citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor to-day by 55 majority, over J. W. GRAVES, Republican.

LYNN, Monday, Dec. 9.

PETER M. NEAL was elected Mayor to-day, receiving 1,097 votes, against 729 for Mr. BASS, the present incumbent.

ROXBURY, Monday, Dec. 9.

WM. GASTON was reelected Mayor to-day.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 9.

P. J. STONE, Citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor to-day, over HUTCHINS, the present incumbent.

WORCESTER, Monday, Dec. 9.

P. EMORY ALDRICH, Republican, was elected Mayor over DAWES, the present incumbent, by 113 majority, to-day.

NEWBURYPORT, Monday, Dec. 9.

GEORGE N. JACKMAN was elected Mayor to-day nearly unanimously.

THE CITY BUDGET FOR 1862.

Comptroller's Statement and Estimates of Receipts and Expenses.

$6,780,713 86 Required—One Million Less than Last Year.

The following statement of estimates for City [illegible] income for 1862 was sent to the Board of Councilmen last evening, and referred:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 9, 1861.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

In compliance with the requirement of existing Ordinances, the Comptroller herewith submits his estimates of the expenditures of the Corporation for the fiscal year, commencing Jan. 1, 1862, for which appropriations are required to be made by the Common Council, and also of the ways and means of providing for the same.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES.

In treating upon the expenditures of the Corporation, it has been the practice to classify them under the following five general heads, viz.:

I. Support of the City Government—Including the expenses of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, Board of Education, Board of Central Park Commissioners, Board of Health, and the City Courts; also, the usual annual contributions to various charitable and other institutions.

II. Interest on the City Debt. } Including only the
III. Redemption of the Principal of the City Debt. } amounts which are not payable from the Sinking Fund.

IV. Public Works—The expense of which is defrayed by loans upon Corporation Stocks.

V. Public Improvements—The cost of which is defrayed by assessments upon property in the vicinity thereof deemed benefited by the same.

The expenses on City Account are estimated under the first, second and third heads, and include all items for which provision is required to be made by "annual and occasional appropriations, by proper ordinances of the Common Council."

SUPPORT OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The estimated expenses for this purpose are provided for under the titles of the several Departments, Commissioners and Officers having cognizance and charge of the same, as follows:

I. The Legislative Department:

Under this head provision is made for the following, viz.:

Advertising for the Common Council	$30,000 00
City Contingencies	50,000 00
City Dispensaries	6,000 00
Elections	38,000 00
Election Expenses	35,000 00
Printing for the Common Council	50,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	25,350 00
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	8,000 00
Total	$234,350 00

II. The Mayoralty:

The expenses of the Mayor's Office, including salaries, are estimated and provided for under the following titles of accounts, viz.:

Contingencies—Mayor's Office	$15,000 00
Salaries—Mayor's Office	13,000 00
Total	$28,000 00

III. The Executive Department:

1. *The Department of Finance.*

The estimated expenditures of this Department are provided for under the following heads, viz.:

Contingencies—Comptroller's Office	$5,000 00
Opening New Streets, expenses of	80,000 00
Real Estate Expenses	30,000 00
Real Estate, purchase of (for Fire Department)	25,000 00
Rents	55,000 00
Salaries—Department of Finance	85,240 00
Total	$280,240 00

2. *The Street Department.*

Provision is made for the estimated expenses of this Department, under the following heads, viz.:

Contingencies—Street Department	$10,000 00
Fire Machines and Apparatus	106,000 00
Lamps and Gas	435,000 00
Lands and Places	26,000 00
Planking for Departments	25,000 00
Public Buildings—Construction and Repairs	150,000 00
Roads and Avenues	50,000 00
Salaries—Street Department	86,448 00
Stationery and Blank-books	30,000 00
Street Improvements	3,000 00
Supplies for and cleaning Public Offices	60,000 00
Wharves, Piers, and Slips	175,000 00
Total	$1,158,448 00

3. *The Croton Aqueduct Department.*

The appropriations required for expenditures in this Department are as follows:

Aqueduct—Repairing and Improvements	$34,000 00
Croton Pavement	100,000 00
Contingencies—Croton Aquednct Board	4,000 00
Salaries—Croton Aqueduct Department	55,855 00
Sewers—Repairing and Cleaning	25,000 00
Streets—Repaving and Repairs	75,000 00
Water-pipes and Laying	90,000 00
Total	$383,855 00

4. *The Department of Public Charities and Correction.*

The following appropriation is required to be made for the expenses of this Department:

Public Charities and Correction	$679,173 00

5. *The Law Department.*

The estimates for this department are as follows:

Contingencies—Law Department	$15,000 00
Salaries—Law Department	53,108 00
Total	$68,108 00

6. *The City Inspector's Department.*

The following are the estimated amounts required for the expenses of this department, viz.:

Abatement of Nuisances	$2,000 00
Contingencies—City Inspector's Depart	25,000 00
Cleaning Markets	10,000 00
Cleaning Streets	279,000 00
Removing Night-soil, Offal and Dead Animals	33,600 00
Salaries—City Inspector's Department	119,228 00
Total	$468,828 00

7. *The Board of Metropolitan Police.*

The following is the estimated expense of the new Station-house, called for by said Board:

Tenth Precinct Station-house	$25,000 00

8. *The Board of Education.*

For the administration of affairs which are, by law, committed to said Board, the following is the estimated amount required, viz.:

Public Instruction	$1,358,435 00

The following statement shows the amount annually appropriated for the support of the Public Schools in the City and County of New-York since 1853 (in which year the Ward Schools and the Schools of the Public School Society were united and consolidated into the existing system,) the amount of School money apportioned to and received by this City from the State, and the amount raised by tax in each year for said purpose:

Year.	Annual Appropriations	Apportionment from State.	Am't Raised by Tax.
1853	$569,036 06	$130,701 05	$438,335 03
1854	633,813 50	131,808 48	502,005 02
1855	956,010 00	132,711 68	823,298 32
1856	1,022,254 36	146,522 43	875,831 93
1857	1,100,410 82	202,905 90	897,504 92
1858	1,226,013 00	212,889 55	1,013,123 45
1859	1,246,000 00	207,332 95	1,038,667 05
1860	1,278,781 00	207,990 35	1,070,790 65
1861	1,306,000 00	212,768 99	1,093,231 01
For 9 years	$9,323,416 76	$1,585,631 36	$7,747,787 40

9. *The Board of Health.*

Provision is made for the compensation of the Resident Physician, for his services as agent of the Board of Health, and for expenses which may be incurred by said Board, beyond the amounts estimated and provided for under other heads, as follows:

Board of Health	$10,000 00

10. *The Commissioners of Health.*

The necessary expenses of this Commission, and of the Board of Health, except for salaries, are provided for by appropriations under the cognizance of the City Inspector's Department. For the payment of salaries, the following is the estimated amount reqnired, viz.:

Salaries—Commissioners of Health	$5,345 00

11. *Fire Department.*

All expenses connected with the machines and apparatus of said Department, and with the construction of and repairs to the buildings required for the use of the same, being estimated and provided for by the appropriations proposed for expenditures by the Street Department, the following comprises the only additional items to be provided for, viz.:

Fire Alarm Telegraph	$3,000 00
Salaries—Fire Department	39,000 00
Total	$42,000 00

12. *Unsafe Building Officers.*

The following is the amount required for the payment of the salaries of the officers appointed under the Act of 1860, to provide against unsafe buildings:

Salaries—Unsafe Building Officers	$13,400 00

13. *The Board of Assessors.*

In addition to the expenses of necessary supplies, &c., provided for under the appropriate heads, the following amount is required, viz.:

Salaries—Board of Assessors	$7,000

14. *The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.*

The following is the amount called for by the Commissioners:

Central Park—Maintenance and Government of	$118,841

IV. The City Courts:

For the compensation of the Justices, Clerks and attendents of the District (Civil) Courts, and the Police District Courts, the following provision is required to be made, viz.:

Salaries—City Courts	$115,223

RECAPITULATION.

Showing the estimated amounts required to be appropriated and provided for the support of the several Departments and branches of the City Government:

I. The Legislative Department	$234,350
II. The Mayoralty	28,000
III. The Executive Department:	
1. The Department of Finance	
2. The Street Department	
3. The Croton Aqueduct Department	
4. The Department of Public Charities and Correction	679,173
5. The Law Department	68,108
6. The City Inspector's Department	468,828
7. The Board of Metropolitan Police	25,000
8. The Board of Education	1,358,435
9. The Board of Health	10,000
10. The Commissioners of Health	5,345
11. The Fire Department	42,000
12. The Unsafe Building Officers	13,400
13. The Board of Assessors	7,000
14. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park	118,841—$4,618,673
IV. The City Courts	115,233
Total	4,996,256

INTEREST ON THE CITY DEBT.

The following amounts are required to be appropriated and provided for the payment of interest on that portion of the City Debt, which by law is payable from taxation, viz.:

Interest on Revenue Bonds	$50,000 00
Interest on Public Building Stock No. 3	12,500 00
Interest on New-York City Stock for Docks and Slips	25,000 00
Interest on Public Education Stock of 1873	7,700 00
Interest on Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market	3,100 00
Interest on Central Park Fund Stock of 1857	183,500 00
Interest on Central Park Fund Stock of 1806	36,000 00
Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1876	90,000 00
Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1867	107,000 00
Interest on Floating Debt Fund Stock of 1876	116,000 60
Interest on Union Defence Fund Bonds	52,000 00
Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds	25,000 00
Total	$712,800 00

REDEMPTION OF THE CITY DEBT.

The following instalments, payable from taxation in 1862, are required to be provided for by suitable appropriations, viz.:

Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market	$17,000 00
Public Building Stock No. 3	50,000 00
Public Education Stock of 1873	4,657 36
Total	$71,657 36

In addition to the above, provision is required to be made for the redemption of the following extraordinary Loans, viz.:

Union Defence Fund Bonds, payable 1st May, 1862	$1,000,000
Less amount already redeemed	63,800—$936,200 00
Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, payable 1st July, 1862	500,000 00
Total	$1,436,200 00

The Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance making an appropriation in aid of the defence of the National Union, and authorizing the borrowing of money for that purpose," approved April 26, 1861, in pursuance of which the "Union Defence Fund Bonds" were issued, provides as follows:

SEC. 5. For the payment of said Bonds and the interest to accrue upon the same, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and also all sums which may hereafter be received from the State of New-York, or the United States, for the purpose of reimbursing the expenses incurred in pursuance of this Ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the said Bonds from time to time at or before the maturity of the same.

The Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance making an appropriation in aid of the families of volunteers from this City, serving in the defence of the National Union," approved July 17, 1861, provides as follows:

SEC. 5. For the payment of said Bonds, and the interest to accrue upon the same, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and also all sums which may hereafter be received from the State of New-York, or the United States, for the purpose of reimbursing the expenses incurred in pursuance of this Ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the said bonds from time to time, at or before the maturity of the same.

In relation to these loans, it will readily be conceded that they were wholly unauthorized except by the unanimous voice of our citizens. At the memorable gathering at Union-square on Saturday, the twentieth day of April, 1861, they, influenced by the widespread indignation excited by the attack on Fort Sumter, and recognizing the necessity of immediately supporting the Government by all their resources, individual and municipal, irrespective of the legal restrictions binding in ordinary cases, did not hesitate to pledge their ALL in defence of the Union:

It is presumed that the Legislature will not hesitate to legalize the loans rendered necessary by the extraordinary emergency. The City may also justly expect that the National and State Governments will promptly refund such portion of the expenditures as it may be their duty respectively to bear. The residue must necessarily be borne by taxation and included in the General Levy of the coming year.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

From the foregoing statement it appears that the estimated total amount required to be appropriated for the year 1862, is as follows, viz.:

For the support of the City Government	$4,996,256 00
For the interest on the City Debt	712,800 00
For the redemption of the City Debt, (except the two extraordinary loans above specified)	71,657 36
Total	$5,780,713 36

Herewith there is submitted the draft of an ordinance in the usual form of making appropriations, agreeably to the estimates. No provision has been made for the compensation of members of the Common Council, for the reason that the same is not authorized by any existing law.

The tabular statement on page — shows in detail the several general appropriations made in the years 1859, 1860 and 1861, and the estimates of the Comptroller of the amounts required to be appropriated for similar purposes in 1862.

RECEIPTS.

The estimated amount of income of the General Fund, comprising all the revenues of the Corporation exclusive of those pledged to the Sinking Funds, and which are applicable to general purposes as detailed on page —, is $398,000 00

AMOUNT TO BE RAISED BY TAXATION.

The estimated amount for which appropriations are required to be made is	$5,780,713 36
The amount of income applicable to the payment of the same, is estimated at	398,000 00
Estimated amount required to be raised by tax	$5,382,713 36

To which there must be added such portion of the two extraordinary loans above mentioned as shall not be reimbursed to the City.

It has been the usual practice of the Comptroller to append to his Annual Financial Estimates for the approval of the Common Council, the draft of a law authorising the raising by tax of the sum required to pay such appropriations. But, inasmuch as the requisite authority is already possessed, in respect to many items embraced in the estimates, and the additional amount to be raised will depend upon the action of the Common Council, it is thought advisable in this case to defer the preparation of the necessary Tax Law, until after the appropriations have been made.

The estimates now submitted are predicated upon the existing ordinances, and the statements furnished by the heads of the several Departments, copies of which are hereto appended. It will be noticed that the amounts proposed to be provided under several of the heads specified, are less than those called for by the Departments. The Comptroller, after a careful consideration of the subject, does not doubt that the sums recommended by him are ample for all necessary expenditures; and, in view of the existing condition of public affairs, he is of opinion that still further reductions may safely be made by the Common Council.

During the last few weeks the attention of the people of this City has been particularly directed to the administration of our municipal affairs. Frequent and urgent appeals have been made to the Comptroller, by citizens who feel a deep interest in the prosperity of the City, to devise means by which the expenses of the Corporation may be reduced, without detriment to the public welfare.

While the Comptroller acknowledges the justness of such appeals, he conceives it to be due to himself to state, that the power to accomplish to any considerable extent that most desirable object, is not vested in his department. He therefore submits the whole subject to the Legislative Department, which alone possesses authority to determine the number and fix the compensation of the officers, clerks and others, and also to furnish all supplies required to carry on the City Government.

In conclusion, the Comptroller desires to avail himself of this opportunity to call the attention of the Common Council to the defects existing in the laws relating to the assessment and collection of Taxes in this City, and to renew the recommendation heretofore repeatedly made, that the necessary steps be taken to secure the changes therein, heretofore pointed out by him. Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

INCOME.

Estimated Receipts of the Corporation, other than from Taxes, applicable to the Support of the City Government, during the year 1862.

Commissions.—For commissions chargeable upon the Administration of Intestate Estates by the Public Administrator. (See 5 Revised Statutes, III., 206, sec. 3)	$2,000
Excise License Fees.—For receipts from the Board of Commissioners of Excise, of the County of New-York, on account of their collections for licenses granted "to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines," and for penalties, in pursuance of the act, chap. 628, of the Laws of 1857, less ten per cent. thereof, required by chap. 381, of the Laws of 1859, to be paid to the Treasurer of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum.	20,000
Note.—The receipts from this source are by law pledged and required to be applied to the support of the poor. (*Vide* chap. 628 of 1857; sections 5 and 22.)	
Interest on Taxes.—For collections by the Receiver of Taxes, and Clerk of Arrears, for Interest on Taxes, in pursuance of section 28 of chap. 121, Laws of 1860, and section 15 of chap. 579, Laws of 1859	125,000
Interest on Redemptions.—For collections by the Clerk of Arrears for interest accruing upon purchases made by the Corporation at the public sales of lands for unpaid taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents, in pursuance of the Act, chap. 235, of 1845, as amended by chap. 679 of 1853	2,000
Licenses Fees.—For collections by the Clerk of the Common Council, and the Mayor's First Marshal, for fees upon licenses granted by the Mayor for sundry purposes	16,000
Permits for Connections with Sewers and Drains.—For collections by the Croton Aquednct Department for permits issued in pursuance of article 2, chap. 6, of the Revised Ordinances of 1859	17,000
Public Instruction.—For the distributive share of the City and County of New-York of the proceeds of the State Tax for Common Schools, and of the income of the Common School Fund	12,000
Note.—The receipts from this source are by law pledged and required to be applied to the support of Public Schools.	
Miscellaneous.—For receipts from various sources	2,000
Total	$398,000

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

RESIGNATION OF HARRY HOWARD, SERGEANT-AT-ARMS—COMPTROLLER'S BUDGET FOR 1861—A NEW MARKET-SITE TO BE PURCHASED ON THE NORTH RIVER, SOUTH OF FOURTEENTH-STREET—A NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, the usual number of petitions and resolutions were referred. Mr. HOWARD, Ex-Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, tendered his resignation as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board, tendering his thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to him by all the members. The Comptroller presented his budget for 1862, (printed elsewhere in the TIMES,) which was referred to the Finance Committee, and 500 copies ordered to be printed. A preambls and resolution offered by Alderman CORNELL, having in view the repurchase of the Gansevoort-street property for market purposes, was introduced and concurred in. A resolution directing the Comptroller to examine into and report upon the title to the Fort Gansevoort property, was adopted. The bill of Mr. WIEGAND for removing bodies from a portion of the old Pottersfield came up in a majority and minority report, the latter being adverse to any payment, which was adopted by a vote of 12 to 11. The resolutions from the other Board, appointing A. V. STOUT, Esq., Treasurer for the disbursement of funds allowed by the City to the families of volunteers, were lost by the same vote, but were reconsidered and laid over. The application of the "Independent Telegraph Company," to set poles in the streets, they agreeing to do all the municipal telegraphing for the City as a compensation for the privilege, was recommitted. A large number of general orders were disposed of, and the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

MONTHLY REPORT OF COMPTROLLER—ACTION ON THE COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL TAX—MORE MONEY FOR THE NEW CITY HALL.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the Comptroller's monthly report of unexpended money appropriated, was presented, and showed a balance of $589,315 35.

A communication was presented from the Supervisors of Rensselaer County, inclosing resolutions calling upon the State to collect its share of the National tax, through its regular collectors, and in the same way as the regular State tax. Referred.

The Commissioners of the new City Hall asked for an appropriation of $50,000, which, they hoped, would carry them through the Winter. Referred.

The bill of WM. D. ROWE & Co., for supplies of stationery furnished the Canvassers of Election and Registers, amounting to $4,750 90, was ordered paid.

A report in favor of reducing a tax from a basis of $100,000 personal property to that of $10,000, called out some debate. The Tax Commissioners had been notified of the error and promised to correct it, but the correction, it seems, was not made, owing to some fault in the office, but, after some debate, the reduction was ordered to be made. Adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FAIR IN AID OF VOLUNTEERS' CHILDREN.—The extensive scale upon which the managers of the Union Home School, with Mrs. Gen. ANDERSON as President, are engaged in getting up their first grand Fair, has delayed the opening a day or two. The donations are still coming in, and are marked with an appropriate adaptation to the design of the exhibition. The Home School has only been established since June, yet is already largely patronized by the little ones orphaned by the war. It was intended at first to admit only those who had lost their mother, and were left to charity by their fathers having fallen in battle; but so great was the number of applicants, that now they take all children whose fathers bring them to their care previous to assuming army duties. It is said, by one who has just returned from a visit of observation among the troops, that a strong disposition exists in the rank and file to contribute to the support of this noble enterprise; but the privates are often sadly plundered when pay-day comes round by sutlers and outside peddlers, who sell them bad liquor and induce them to forget home-ties and claims. It is proposed to establish an interest in the regiments for the aid of the Volunteer fund, which shall levy upon them but once a month, and that for the small sum of one dollar, or more if they wish to give it. The Garibaldi Guard have promised to give $800 a year, made up of small contributions from their monthly pay. Other regiments have given liberal promises, and the results of this Fair will show how far they will be seconded by our citizens, who, since they are made aware of the purpose of it, will no doubt look favorably upon the cause. The exact time of opening will be duly noticed, and those who are interested in assisting the decorations of the rooms will find the managers at No. 524 Broadway, opposite the Saint Nicholas Hotel.

SOLD BY A JEW PEDDLER.—JOHN H. BORNISKY made complaint before Justice OSBORNE, that a Jew peddler, named AUGUST SELIGMAN, had sold to him seven pieces of linen, for the sum of $38 50. The sale was made by samples, and the complainant had paid the money upon the promise of SELIGMAN to deliver the goods immediately. The goods were not forthcoming—the delinquent was therefore arrested. The Justice committed him in default of bail.

A GERMAN SERENADE.—Meetings were held in all the wards of the City, last evening, by the German Republicans, and a committee of three appointed by each of the same to combine with the German Republican Central Committee in the arrangement of an instrumental and vocal serenade, on a grand scale, to be given, during the present week, in honor of Mr. OPDYKE, as Mayor elect of New-York.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—At 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, the roof of the house No. 1,228 Broadway was discovered to be on fire. It was extinguished with trifling damage. The fire was caused by some sparks falling upon the roof, which had recently been tarred.

FOUND DROWNED.—A son of Ex-Judge PEARCY, aged about 8 years, has been missing for three or four days past. Yesterday afternoon his body was found in a pond on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. His parents reside in the vicinity.

SEVENTH REGIMENT CONCERT.—On Saturday evening a concert will be given in the Regimental Drill-room, Tompkins-Market, for the benefit of the regimental band. Tickets may be obtained of any member of the regiment.

Gen. Fremont.

Notwithstanding the statement in some of the papers, on Saturday, Gen. FREMONT remained very quietly within doors on Sunday, and did not attend service at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church. Yesterday, the General received no visitors, but was busily occupied in preparing reports and examining letters relative to the conduct of the late campaign in Missouri, and the extensive business of a private nature in which he is elsewhere concerned. Capt. ZAGONYI, whose brilliant charge at the head of Gen. FREMONT'S Body Guard upon the rebels at Springfield, has rendered the cavalry corps he commanded in Missouri as famous here as was the British Light Brigade in England, after the gallant, but disastrous demonstration at Balaklava, was, yesterday, the "observed of all observers" at the Astor House. The Captain was very reserved in his communications, and made no allusion whatever to military matters in the West. By the chances and changes of the campaign, he has been displaced from the position he lately held. The Body Guard have been disbanded as such.

Capt. TRACY, of the Regular service, who has been the chief aid of Gen. FREMONT since his arrival in this City, has departed for Washington, whither Capt. HOWARD preceded him, some days since.

Late in the afternoon, General and Mrs. FREMONT rode out to the house of a private friend where they dined and passed the evening. A very few days will close the General's sojourn in this City. In the meantime several officers in the United States military and Naval service are at the Astor. A residence for Gen. FREMONT has been engaged on E, between Ninth and Tenth streets, Washington, and the circumstance is regarded as indicating a prolonged stay in the Capital.

Storm at Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Dec. 9.

A thick snow and rain storm set in at Cape Race yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, continuing during the night, thus precluding the possibility of boarding the *Asia*, from New-York, with late dispatches for Europe. She probably passed the Cape during the night.

A LATE PRIZE.—The prize bark *Pioneer*, lately sold, is now under the British flag, and called *Her Majesty*, of Dublin, and owned by BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains

I.—THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

II.—LEADING ARTICLES.—British Neutrality—The *Nashville* Privateer—Striking Opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown—Secession Expiating Its Own Crimes—Impending Ruin of the South—Kentucky and Slavery—Bold Measures in Missouri—Heroism in East Tennessee—The Naval Armaments of England, France and the United States—And Editorial Paragraphs.

III.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—An Important Letter from our London Correspondent, relative to the Affair of the *Nashville*, and its Impression upon the English Public—And an interesting Paris Letter from "Malakoff."

IV.—EUROPEAN NEWS by the *North American* and *Africa*—Indications of British Sentiment on the Affair of the *Trent*—the Law Officers of the Crown prepared to justify Capt. Wilkes—The *Nashville* at Southampton—Important Discussion of the Neutrality Laws—Hostility of the British Mercantile Community to the United States—More Friendly Ministerial Allusions to this Government—&c., &c.

V.—IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.—Spanish Views of the Seizure of Mason and Slidell—Commodore Wilkes' Action Denounced as an Unjustifiable Outrage—The Firs Division of the Mexican Expedition Sailed—British Men-of-War at Havana, &c., &c.

VI.—FROM THE AFRICAN COAST—The Cruise of the *Saratoga*—Relative sailing qualities of the *Saratoga* and the *Portsmouth*—A Trip to Elephant Bay, and a run up it—Peculiarities of the Coast, &c., &c.

VII.—CAMP CORRESPONDENCE—An Interesting Letter from our Special Correspondent at Hilton Head—A Letter from Fortress Monroe; and one from Gen. Banks' Division, telling what is being done on the Upper Potomac.

VIII.—A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS OF THE WEEK—Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

IX.—A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE WEEK, both Foreign and Domestic.

IX.—NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES—Dispatches from the South contained in the Richmond papers—What Gov. Pettus, of Mississippi, Thinks—Another Trail from North Carolina—Miscellaneous Intelligence, &c.

X.—TWO IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE—Mr. Seward's Protest against any recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and his Final Reply to the action of France and England in regard to the Treaty of Paris relative to Privateering.

XI.—ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XII.—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

Lectures to Ladies.—MRS. E. K. ROBERTS, a practicing physician, will give her second Lecture, exclusively to ladies, ON DISEASES OF WOMEN, accompanied with life-like illustrations, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock, at her residence, No. 79 West 38th-st. Tickets 25 cents; to three lectures 50 cents; each lecture complete in itself. Mrs. R. gives special practice to all diseases of women. Females afflicted with chronic complaints, or during the season of child-birth, can be accommodated with board and the best of care and attention at Mrs. R's. residence.

Cloaks and Mantillas.

THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, Nos. 305 and 306 Canal-st., is constantly receiving new additions of the latest and most fashionable styles of Cloaks and Mantillas, in every material, AT POPULAR PRICES.

GEO. CAREY, Proprietor.
W. B. MCKENZIE, Superintendent.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents,—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.

EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

The Beautiful Mirrors, Cornices and Portrait Frames, made by us for

COUNT RAMIREZ,

Of Cuba, will remain on exhibition at our store for a few days.

WHITEHORNE BROTHERS,
(Late Kimball, Whittemore & Co.)
No. 579 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

The latest triumph of the Sewing Machine art is the new shuttle or lock-stitch machine of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 495 Broadway. These machines are manufactured of the same patterns and at the same prices as their celebrated Grover & Baker Stitch machines.

Aquaria, for Holiday Presents, at No. 480 Broadway, near Broome-st.; a great variety of patterns on hand; also, a large assortment of fish, plants, &c., at wholesale and retail. DAVIS & BRESNWOOD,
No. 480 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Fancy Boxes, for Holiday Presents, of the LATEST IMPORTATION and in GREAT VARIETY, at war prices, filled with fine and pure candies, at SNOW'S GREAT CONFECTIONERY, No. 623 Broadway.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—O'BRIEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 8, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Geo. McCluskey, Capt. HENRY E. WILLIAMS to Miss MARY J., daughter of the late Francis O'Brien, Esq., both of New-York.

DIED.

MACDONOUGH.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 7, JOSEPHINE MACDONOUGH, daughter of F. J. and Kate Macdonough, aged 4 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 663 Second-av., between 45th and 46th sts., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

BURRIDGE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 8, MARGARET, wife of Joseph R. Burridge, aged 31 years, 10 months and 17 days.

The brothers of Puritan Lodge F. and A. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 8 Manhattan-st., between Avenue D and Lewis-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GIBNEY.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 7, suddenly, MICHAEL GIBNEY, aged 49 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. W. R. Painter, No. 135 Macdougal-st., on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

MEAD.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 9, after a short illness, Mrs. B. MEAD, in the 75th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Hannah Stewart, at No. 290 West 44th-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

VALENTINE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 9, MARY CAROLINE, daughter of James and Caroline Valentine, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 110 East 59th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BRINCKERHOFF.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 8, of congestion of the lungs, RICHARD DURYEE, son of Richard D. and Sarah A. Brinckerhoff, aged 6 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 26 West 13th-st. The remains will be interred in the family vault at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

MARCH.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 9, of diphtheria, ANTOINETTA, youngest child of Peter S. and Laura M. March, aged 2 years, 5 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the house No. 430 West 23d-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

WALDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 8, CHARLES C. WALDEN, aged 51 years, 3 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Anglo-Saxon Lodge No. 137, F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton, corner of Montague-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

MONTGOMERY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 9, after a lingering illness, JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, aged 49 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 297 Henry-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock. His remains will be taken to North Andover for interment.

BURRILL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec 9, Mrs. ELIZABETH B. BURRILL, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son, S. N. Burrill, No. 151 Montague-st.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

CARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Dec. 7, after a lingering illness of four months, ISABELLA, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Isaac and Sybil Card, aged 22 years, 5 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brother-in-law, Elisha H. Chesbire, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BUTT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Dec. 8, THOMAS D. C., youngest son of Thomas and Sophia Butt, aged 1 year, 7 months and 27 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 29 Conslyea-st., on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BURRAS.—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Dec. 7, of congestion, SAMUEL D. BURRAS, aged 31 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of Baltic Lodge No. 204, F. and A. M., and the fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 209 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

HICKS.—On Monday, Dec. 9, at the residence of George E. Cock, suddenly, MARY HICKS, of Great Neck, L. I., in the 76th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Manhasset for interment.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the evening papers.

WINSLOW.—On Monday, Dec. 9, Mrs. NANCY B., wife of John F. Winslow, Esq., of Troy, N. Y.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

AYERS.—At Little Neck, on Monday morning, Dec. 9, JANE, wife of Daniel Ayers, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, Little Neck, on Wednesday evening. The remains will be taken to Greenwood on Thursday morning. The Flushing Railroad leaves Fulton-slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with stage to Little Neck.

MITCHELL.—In Manhasset, L. I., on Monday morning, Dec. 9, Hon. SINGLETON MITCHELL, in the 86th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in this afternoon's papers.

DICK.—In Jamestown, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 8, LOUISA, wife of J. Moore Dick, and eldest daughter of Andrew Thorp, of this City.

LOCKWOOD.—In Washington, D. C., on Second Day, Dec. 9, MARTHA JANE, youngest daughter of the late John Lockwood, in the 24th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's newspapers.

POST.—At Bellepiain, Md., on Sunday, Dec. 1, DANIEL B. POST, late of this City, aged 46 years.

**OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISS

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 9, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 67 bbls. Ashes, 51,569 bbls. Flour, 347 bbls. and 4,003 sacks Corn Meal, 31,231 bushels Wheat, 34,738 bushels Corn, 6,142 bushels Rye, 1,457 bushels Barley, 76,328 bushels Oats, 2,106 bushels Malt, 3,685 packages Provisions, 2,977 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 55 bbls., at $5 56¼ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request, today, at very full prices. Sales 1,000 mats Ceylon at 20c., 600 bags Maracaibo on private terms, and 450 bags Rio at 17¾c.@18c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is held at 31¾@32c. for Middling, ₩ lb. The demand is moderate to-day.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A fair inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, at essentially unchanged prices. The receipts have been heavy. The reported sales since our last have been 22,000 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 40@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $5 65@$5 90, mainly at $5 70@$5 75; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 45; Superfine Western, very inferior to choice, at $5 40@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 70@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 @$6 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6, chiefly at $5 90@$5 95 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45	@$5 55
Extra State	5 65	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65	@ 6 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 6 75
Fancy Genessee	5 95	@ 6 00
Extra Genessee	6 05	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 05	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in demand at steady prices; sales 1,520 bbls., at $5 65@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is inquired for, including superfine at $5 45@$5 50; extra at $5 70@$6 75, ₩ bbl.; sales 1,300 bbls. Rye Flour is less active, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet firm, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less plenty, to-day, and having been in brisk demand, chiefly for export, has advanced 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. The reported sales reach 240,000 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; Canada Club at $1 30; White Western, $1 39@$1 47; Amber do. at $1 39@$1 41; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 32@$1 39; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, $1 31@$1 32½; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 27@$1 30; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 26@$1 28; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice, at $1 15@$1 27; Red State, at $1 30@$1 35 ₩ bushel. Corn continues in good demand at rising prices; sales 102,000 bushels, at 61c.@65c. for unsound to strictly Prime Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 65c. for sound; 66c. for do., in store; 67c. for Western Yellow, and 70c.@71c. for Western White, ₩ bushel. Oats are heavy, and drooping, including Canadian, at 43c.@44c.; Western at 43½c. @44½c., and State at 44c.@45c., afloat, ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand at 83c.@86c. ₩ bushel; sales 6,300 bush. Barley is quiet: sales 4,100 bushels, including Canada at 73c.@75c., and State at 70c.@75c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand to-day, at 65c.@80c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate supply and fair demand, especially for export, including new at 15c.@23c. for poor to choice, ₩ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day; prices have not varied materially.

MOLASSES—Small sales have been reported at unchanged quotations.

NAVAL STORES—A fair demand prevails for Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine, at steady rates. Other articles inactive.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Linseed have been in request and quite firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been plenty and depressed to-day, at $12 25@$13 for Mess, and $8 50@$9 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales, 750 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 4½c. @4¾c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats are in request at 4¼c.@ 4¾c. for Hams, 3¾c. @5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is unchanged; sales 800 boxes, at 7c.@8c. ₩ lb. Lard has has been in fair demand; sales 2,750 tierces and bbls., poor to choice, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales, since our last, 725 bbls., at $13 50@$13 87½ for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new repacked Mess ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20; India Mess, $21 50@$22 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is salable at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@22c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—The demand continues limited for all kinds, including Carolina, at $6 75@$7 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been less active. The reported sales comprise 470 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¼c., with some Porto Rico at 8½c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—In anticipation of the action of Congress on the recommendation of Secretary CHASE, to advance the rate of duty on Teas, buyers are purchasing more freely, both Greens and Blacks, at rising prices.

TALLOW—Sales 30,000 lbs., 9¼c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,600 bbls., in lots, at 20c.@20¼c., chiefly at 20¼c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet; rates have not varied much. For Liverpool—Flour 2s. @ 2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7¾d.@8¼d.; Corn, 7½d.@7¾d., ₩ bushel; Beef, 6s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Butter and Cheese, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 25s., ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 2s. 9d.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@ 9d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₩ tc.; Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ₩ bbl., and Wheat 18c. ₩ bushel.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office (to-day,) Tuesday, at 5½ P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed Teeth and Roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 BOND-ST. Beautiful foil sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; Bone and Amalgum, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN AGED 25, POSSESSED of some means and doing a good business, would like to marry, and not having any one among his lady acquaintance with whom he wishes to make such an alliance, resorts to this method of doing so; and to particularize, would like one not over 22, of an amiable and lively disposition, pleasing address, and well-educated. Address EUGENE CARRINGTON, New-York Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—AS WE WERE the first to introduce the "Union Prize Stationery and Recipe Package and Envelope" to the public, and having gone to considerable expense in perfecting such arrangements as to give the best article for the least money, we have obtained A COPYRIGHT for our unequaled article according to law in such case provided. Therefore all BASE IMITATORS are cautioned against INFRINGING ON OUR RIGHTS, as they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. RICKARDS & CO., No. 102 Nassau-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 7, 1861, at the Academy of Music, a medium-sized ivory OPERA-GLASS, with out case; the finder will receive a suitable reward and the thanks of the owner, by either returning it, or addressing a note stating where it can be obtained, to C. H. C., office of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Co., Nos. 57 and 59 William-st.

LOST—$30, BY A POOR WOMAN, WHILE GOING from the corner of Fourth-av. and 21st-st. to Lexington-av., and up Lexington-av. to 22d-st., through 22d-st. to 3rd-av. The money was in bills, tied up in the corner of a pocket-handkerchief. A liberal reward will be paid upon the return of the money, at No. 6t East 21st-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$350 TO $450 WILL PURCHASE AN interest in a nice, genteel business. No other capital required. It is a good opportunity for a business man to make money. For particulars address FRANKLIN, No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway, or by calling full information will be given.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH A cash capital of $1,500, in a permanent business done for cash, and that will pay over $6,000 per year, as can be shown at an interview. Address, with real name, B. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,

Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

A COT, LOUNGE, CHAIR AND MATTRESS all in one piece: size when folded 4 by 6 inches square and two feet long; army trunks, camp-chests, camp-stools, &c. GURLEY & BRADY, No. 443 Broadway.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 32 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FORTRESS MONROE, CAMP HAMILTON, NEWPORT'S NEWS, HATTERAS INLET, AND PORT ROYAL.

This Company have extended their lines to the above points, and established Agencies under Official sanction, and are prepared to forward merchandise, parcels and money with unequaled dispatch, and at greatly-reduced rates. DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

AUCTION SALES.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF WATCHES.

Being the entire stock of one of our largest importing houses.

By Edward Schenck, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his Salesroom, No. 155 and 157 Broadway. They consist in part of

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, of every quality and style;

18 CARAT GOLD HUNTING CHRONOMETERS AND DUPLEX 18 CARAT GOLD HUNTING DOUBLE TIME-KEEPERS;

OPEN FACE, DITTO, of every style; also, a very large assortment of ladies' magnificent

HUNTING WATCHES, SET WITH DIAMONDS and superbly enameled;

OPEN FACE, DITTO, WITH AND WITHOUT DIAMONDS,

of all sizes, and in rich engraved cases, from the best makers in Europe. Every lot will be peremptorily sold, without regard to cost of importation,

By order of

E. M. JUDSON, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, TOYS, &c., by EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 10th inst., at his salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, will be sold, without reserve, the entire stock of a store, consisting of Chinese toys, rubber toys, fancy wagons, guitars, violins, ladies' baskets, cigar baskets, locomotives, whips, monkeys, guns, swords, boxes of tools, wooden tea sets, tin ware, brooms, cedar buckets, willow ware, brushes, clothes pins, wooden spigots, bird cages, coal scuttles, mouse and rat traps, wooden boxes, flour pails, half-bushel measures, clothes lines, axe handles, market baskets, washing-machines, skates, &c. J. W. TEFT, Attorney for Mortgagee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LAW LIBRARY.—BY EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a valuable library of Law Books, consisting, in part, of Wendell's, Greenleaf's, Phillips', Sanford's, Diner's, Bosworth's Hilton's, Comstock's and Paige's Reports, Clinton's Digest, Kenny's Law Compendium, British Crown Cases, Archbald's Crown Pleadings, Graham on New Trials, Chitty and others on Common Law, and many other valuable books; also bookcases, desks, tables, &c., to be sold without any reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, three mahogany piano-fortes, rosewood parlor suite, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, washstands, bookcases, bedsteads and bedding, rosewood etagere, office furniture, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant Rosewood Billiard Table, with cues, balls, markers, &c.; was made to order by Griffiths; is nearly new; will be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, one piano-forte marked Jno. J. Cheunard, New-York City, per steamship *Montgomery*, from Savannah, sold to pay freight and charges, by order of H. B. Cromwell & Co.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

FIVE HUNDRED CASES

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION FOR CASH,

On THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock,

BY ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,

No. 30 Warren-st.

Buyers are respectfully informed that this very attractive sale will be made up exclusively of fresh goods in great variety, adapted to the season, including liberal quantities

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HEAVY BOOTS.

Also, several desirable invoices Men's Grain Boots, embracing different grades and length of legs.

ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, DEC. 10,

At 12 o'clock, at No. 11 Pine-st.

ADJOURNED SALE OF CHRONOMETERS AT AUCTION.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

The following valuable Chronometers, under the direction of T. H. Lane, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, viz.:

Eleven Chronometers, made by Norris, Bliss & Creighton, Arnold, Murray, James Barnett, Johnson, Mayett, &c.

Also, one Fuse Cutting Machine.

Also, one Box with Cutting Machine.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,

No. 29 Murray and No. 33 Warren-st.,

Would call the attention of buyers to their sale of THIS DAY, comprising invoices of Silks, Ribbons, Dress Goods, Linens, Embroideries, Domestics, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Jackets, Germantown Knit Goods, Gloves, Buck Gauntlets, for army use; Cloths, Cassimeres and Cloakings. Also an invoice of Broché Long and Square Shawls.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CHOICE OLD WINES AT AUCTION.

We would call attention to the sale of Choice Old Wines and Liquors, being the stock of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

We would call attention to the sale of valuable Houses and Lots to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Engravings, artists' proof, on India paper, &c., by the most celebrated artists, just imported from Europe, consisting of artists' proofs on India paper, &c.: "Fall of Babylon," "Fall of Nineveh," "Belshazzar's Feast," "Death of the First-born," "Last Supper," fine line engravings, by De Venci; "Highland Ferry-boat," by Thompson; "Feeding the Horses," "The Hals," "The Stag at Bay," by Herring and Anddell; Sir E. Landseer's "Rainbow Landscape;" "John Knox Preaching," by Sir D. Wilkie; "The Gardener's Daughters," by Rusdell; "Hero and Horse," by Haydon; "Marriage and Coronation of the Queen," fine line, by Farris, Paphian, Bowen, J. Martin; "Last Return from Duty," "Glass Bolton Abbey," by Landseer, and other fine engravings. Also, several beautiful ambroypes of celebrated pictures and engravings. For further particulars, see catalogue.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1861, at 12 Noon, the following described securities, viz.: Sixty-nine (69) Bonds of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, of Kentucky, of $900 each, with the past due and other Coupons.

And also a certificate, which purports to entitle the owner thereof to twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars ($24,800) of the new stock of said Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, to be issued under the plan of relief adopted by said Company, June 1, 1858, as expressed in said certificate, the said bonds and Stock being now held as collateral security.

Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1861.

GOODMAN & JESUP, Attorneys.

No. 11½ Broadway. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A very valuable thorough-bred bay saddle mare, well broke, 5 years old, suitable for a lady or gentleman; would make a good military horse for light weight; perfectly sound and kind; recently owned by A. Belmont, Esq.

Also, fine long-tailed hay carriage-horse, 15¾ hands high, between 6 and 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness, and is a very stylish driver.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS.—THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, consisting, in part, of elegant bronze and ormoln clocks, china vases, bronze groups, Parian figures, toilet sets, dinner and tea sets. For particulars, see catalogues, which will embrace some fine cabinet paintings, and a general assortment of fine imported goods.

J. H. BUALEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, extension, centre and other tables, sofas, sofa beds, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, 1 billiard table, balls, cues, &c.; comforters, blankets, bedding, wardrobes, crockery, kitchenware, &c.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—JOHN LLOYD & SONS will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at No. 343 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of wholesale clothing house, consisting of boys' clothing, cloths, trimmings, fixtures, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at the place of sale. By order of

A. D. WHEELOCK, Assignee.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and rubbers at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., comprising a fresh and seasonable assortment of goods, well adapted to City and country trade. Also, a line of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—BY RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising all varieties of men's calf, grain and kip boots; also, a full assortment of women's, misses' and children's wear. Catalogues on obtained of the sale.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, DEC. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the valuable stores and dwellings known as Nos. 306 and 312 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Maps may be obtained of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., or of H. P. BATES, Esq., No. 11 President-st., Brooklyn.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES!—Warm your rooms by the new patent gas stove. No dirt! No ashes!! No coal to carry!! Economical! Clean! Portable!!! New-York Gas Stove Works, No. 414 Broadway, below Canal-st.

COMMISSIONS WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN who will shortly sail for Valparaiso, Chili, with the object of introducing articles of genuine merit to the South American trade. Address W. B. SINCLAIR, No. 8 West Washington-place, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
Made to order as required.
THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
New styles, now ready.
SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS,
Warranted not to shrink.
DRAWERS AND UNDERSHIRTS,
Silk, Wool and Merino.
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
For army use.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
New patterns and styles.
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
Self and fancy colors.
UNION RIDING BELTS,
For equestrians.
GYMNASTIC GOODS,
Approved styles.
GAITERS,
Cloth and Velvet
KNITTED WOOL GAITERS,
For Ladies and Misses.
HOODS AND SONTAGS,
Fashionable colors.
RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and colored.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For army use.
SUSPENDERS,
SHAWLS,
&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices at

UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer

ON MONDAY, DEC. 9,

A beautiful assortment of Dress Goods, suitable for presents, consisting of

ENGLISH PRINTS,
FRENCH PRINTS,
DE LAINES,
PRINTED CASHMERES,
FIGURED REPS,
FIGURED OTTOMANS, &c., &c.

For the convenience of customers these goods have been cut into dress lengths, and a separate counter has been appropriated for the sale, at greatly reduced prices.

CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.

REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS,

RECEIVED BY STEAMER FULTON.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will open on

MONDAY, DEC. 9,

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF LACE GOODS.

In consequence of the great depression in the European markets, these goods have been purchased much under regular prices, and will be offered proportionately cheap, consisting of

COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, COIFFURES, LACES, &c.,

In Point Applique, Point d'Alencon, and Point à l'Aiguille.

CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.

CLOAKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now ready

A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOAKS,

Of all kinds, suitable for the season. Among them many novelties, and all at moderate prices.

CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,

Suitable for Carriage, Promenade, Evening and Dinner Dresses; several choice lots just received.

ALSO, LOW PRICED SILKS,

Fashionable styles, from auction, a full assortment,

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH LACES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Barbes, Berthas, Scarfs Shawls, &c., &c., at 30 per cent.

BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION,

Very desirable Styles, and suitable for Holiday Presents.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.

A very large and desirable assortment of FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS, including all the latest styles, at retail, at greatly reduced prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A very large assortment of low-priced and medium FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, suitable for presents, purchased at auction and retailed MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS!

FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Cnipure Lace Capes,)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,

All new styles, at retail, at low prices.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

A LARGE ADDITIONAL LOT OF ONE SHILLING WOOLEN DRESS GOODS, From Auction, worth two shillings.

Very good and popular FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS;

And also all the prevailing Goods, equally cheap.

fabrics of Winter Dress
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

DRESS GOODS, &c.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have greatly reduced the prices of

NEW DRESS MATERIALS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,

And have a very large stock of Ottomans, Reps, Plaids, De Laines, Prints, &c.

ALSO

An immense assortment of EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND EMBROIDERED SETS, remarkably CHEAP.

No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

The United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 305 Canal-st., are constantly receiving new additions of the latest and most fashionable styles of cloaks and mantillas in every material at popular prices.

GEO. CAREY, Proprietor.

W. B. MCKENZIE, Superintendent.

310. FURS. 310.

MINK! MINK!
ERMINE! ERMINE!

A good assortment of fine furs at reasonable prices.

J. J. BENSON,
Canal-st., opposite Mercer.

SPOOL COTTON AND LINEN THREAD

At less than the usual prices.

S. T. KELLOGG,
No. 149 Duane-st., corner West Broadway.

VELVET CLOAKS,

VELVET CLOAKS,
VELVET CLOAKS,

A large assortment, a little out of the present fashion, at half price.

REAL BARGAINS.

J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

VELVET BONNETS AT BARGAINS.—OUR $15 bonnets are worth $30 each. Mink, sable and fur velvet bonnets, new styles. Our $6, $7 and $8 bonnets are worth $10 and $12—bargains. L. BINNS' MILLINERY, (Largest in the world,) No. 581 Broadway, No. 581, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel, up stairs.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.

Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.

S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier

JAPANESE, AMERICAN, INDIAN, CHINESE. Manilla, and East India and novel goods, in every variety, new and cheap as any in the City, wholesale and retail. No. 463 Broadway. FOUNTAIN & CO.

DRY GOODS.

FROM AUCTION.

A large lot

OF SQUARE AND LONG BROCHE SHAWLS,

Selling at prices below the cost of importation.

ALSO—CLOTHS, BEAVER'S, LION'S-SKIN AND SEAL-SKIN CLOTHS

for Cloaks, very cheap.

Also, the new style of

LADIES' CLOAKS,

the cheapest in the city,

At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,

C. G. HOOK.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS.

FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
LION SKIN CLOAKS,
PROMENADE CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,

At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $9, at $10, at $12,

CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES,

At W. K. PEYTON'S EXCELSIOR CLOAK HOUSE, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY,

SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,

All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

No connection with any other store in the City.

BUNTING FOR SALE—AT NAYLOR & CO.'S, Nos. 99 and 101 John-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotch Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and launstress, or as waitress alone, or would do general housework in a small family; understands her business thoroughly in every branch; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid or do fine washing: can do up fine washing in the neatest manner, or would assist in the care of children. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or as nurse; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 360 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or will take care of young children; could take charge of an infant from its birth. Best references. Call at No. 101 3d-av., corner 25th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young American woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the housework of a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, 16 years of age, to do up stairs' work or to take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st an: 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands taking care of children, and can do plain sewing: best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 383 West 24th-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A neat and tidy German girl, not long in this country, wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse; is capable of filling either of the above situations; is fond of children; prefers a German family, as she speaks no English. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR CHILDRENS' NURSE.—Wanted, a situation for a very respectable and experienced English girl, to fill either of the above places. She has the best of City references. Address LEONARD, at this Brooklyn Post-office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy, girl a situation in a small private family as chambermaid or seamstress, or would assist in washing and ironing if required; will be found honest and obliging, and has the very best City reference. Please call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An active and industrious young woman wishes to engage as above; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and does all kinds of plain sewing; is willing to assist in general work. Call at the Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE.—A respectable English Protestant girl desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be found a first-class chamberwoman and waitress; understands the care of silver and setting her table in good style; has the best of references; no objection to nurse and plain sewing; will go any distance. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first-floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing in the neatest manner; no objection to travel with a family and make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman, in a private family, as an excellent chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 24th-st., between 2d and 3 avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chamberwoman and waitress; has been four years in one situation, and can give references as regards honesty, industry, &c. Address No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway, or can be seen at the same place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 79 West 20th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call for three days, at No. 28 Madison-st., first floor, Room No. 4.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Can give the best of City references. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 282 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, with the very best of references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 438 6th-av., Room No. 13.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST HIGHLY recommended woman, who is not afraid of work, a situation in a large family as cook; understands French, American and Spanish cooking, jellies, game and fancy dishes; wages, $9 a month; country or City; no objection to a genteel boarding-house. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of baking; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference; would like to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 3d-av., a few doors from 11th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK BY An Protestant Scotch girl; understands her business in all its branches. Inquire at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear. Good reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as good cook; is an excellent baker; is willing to assist with the washing; the very best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 10 Amity-place, second floor.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED WOman wishes a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good reference. Call at C. BOOKHAM'S, No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 94 Rivington-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAP

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 55 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
ARE NOW ISSUING
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, OLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1895.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, which must be one hundred dollars thereof; and the highest prices for one hundred dollars each proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of stock, for the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at 12 o'clock M., when such proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York for 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 10 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their MAY Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all the principal points throughout the West. Collections in inaccessible points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also draw at sight upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 29 William-st.

HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT, AND OF First Mortgage Eastern Division, Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees under the agreement of Nov. 4, 1861, before the 25th of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all bonds presented to us, for the benefit of that agreement, after that date, for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.

N. A. COWDREY, Sec.
Dec. 9, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY. Tenders for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 16th of December inst. by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.

SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD Co.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and reopened on this morning of Saturday, the 21st inst.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which becomes due on the first day of December, 1861, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., inclusive.

R. T. COMPTON, President.
TUBAL BROWNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY—Are prepared to pay the interest now due on all their mortgage bonds. The coupons may be presented at the Office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, to H. C. KINGSLEY.

$6,000 WANTED TO BORROW—ON BOND and mortgage, on valuable North River property, unincumbered, worth three times the amount, and for which a brokerage of 5 per cent. will be paid. Address LOAN, Box No. 789 Post-office, New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 30, 1861.—This institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 29 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

WOOSTER BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & Co., Williams-st., at 90 cents.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.
Stock Capital, (all paid in,).....$500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861.....1,047,436
Liabilities.....14,550
Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Vessels, Cargoes, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS
of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 33⅓ per cent.
2d " " " 8, '58, 50 "
3d " " " 14, '59, 50 "
4th " " " 12, '60, 45 "
5th " " " 5, '61, 35 "

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1862. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Committee on Supplies.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED KEPT IN IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALSE GUIDES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease, DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (60th edition, 200 pages, 150 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Diseases of the Nerves, Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Seminal Fluid, with the crime, or habit; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Ulcers, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., &c., should read.

Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment like Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of this civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in this form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ronx, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted, on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on all more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge of bills office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid it with-out a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER S—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday,* Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Wednesday,* Nov. 25, 9 A. M.
Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 11 A. M.	Thursday,* Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
Friday,* Nov. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Saturday,* Nov. 30, 2 P. M.
Monday,* Dec. 2, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 9 A. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 3, 8 A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 4, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 4, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 10½ A. M.	Thursday,* Dec. 5, 8 A. M.
Friday,* Dec. 6, 12 M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 12 M.	Saturday,* Dec. 7, 12 M.
Monday,* Dec. 9, 1:40 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 10, 8½ A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 11, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 11, 10½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before 11 o'clock. HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat. Days marked thus,* steamer Long Branch.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry R. Winthrop, Esq., No. 61 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.

MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—1sw-6mTu.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HALF-LOT IN Greenwood Cemetery. Address, stating terms, location of plot, &c., Q. E. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS are proved, from the most extensive experience, an entire success.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of deadened "sensitives" or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.		Price of Single Boxes. Cents.
1—	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2—	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3—	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4—	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5—	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6—	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7—	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8—	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9—	Cures Headache, Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10—	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11—	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12—	Cures Whites, or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	50
13—	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough. Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14—	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15—	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16—	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17—	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18—	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19—	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20—	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21—	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22—	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23—	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24—	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25—	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26—	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27—	Cures Patient Suffering, Travel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28—	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29—	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30—	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31—	Cures Painful Menses, Prostrate, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32—	Cures Sinfeeing at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33—	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PACKETS

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book..$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book.... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. The medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y.—Jan. 3, Winter term opens. Special advantages. Military drill under an experienced officer. Classical instruction given by a Yale graduate. Two gentlemen professors in piano music; Madam Stephani instructs in vocalization; native teacher instructs in French. $120 a year pays board and tuition in common English; $200 a year pays the whole bill, including all extras.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION IN THE HIGHER BRANCHES OF FRENCH—By CHARLES MIEL, late Professor of French at Harvard University and Prof. Agassiz's School. The exercises consist of:

Classes, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
Dramatic Readings, TUESDAYS.
Lecture on French Literature, FRIDAYS } 12 o'clock.
Social Soirées, THURSDAYS, 8 o'clock. 12 cards, $5.

Apply at No. 259 West 23d-st.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 335 Broadway, Moffat's Building, will open THIS DAY for the reception of students. Terms for scholarship, $30 for a thorough practical course of instruction in Double-Entry Book-keeping, Mercantile Penmanship and Arithmetic. Private instruction DAY and EVENING at the Academy, No. 6 4th-av.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st. Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN engagement as teacher, in a school or family, either in city or country. She has had experience in teaching and is capable of instructing in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing, and she is a good mathematician; she would be willing to teach for about two hours a day in return for her board, or for a longer period for a moderate salary. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address C. P. T., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH TEACHER, OF EXPERIence, would like to find a few more pupils for French lessons, at 20 cents an hour; has the best City reference for her capacity; best accommodation for several persons in a private family, or for single ladies only. Inquire, with your direction, of MADAME DESSART'S, No. 24 Renwick-st., New-York, for three days.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—WANTED immediately, a situation as a resident governess by a highly accomplished lady of experience; is competent as a teacher of elocution, literature, rhetoric; also, the rudiments of French and music, or would be a companion to an invalid. Apply at once at No. 149 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or at Baltic-st., fourth door west of 5th-av.

AS TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY educated, with several years' experience as tutor in best City families, has a few hours unoccupied. Instruction given in Greek, Latin, French, German, Mathematics and English branches. Boys prepared for College. The highest testimonials furnished. Address TUTOR, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED—A YOUNG LADY competent to act as principal of a School for Girls and Young Ladies; also an assistant teacher in the same school. Location pleasant, and the position permanent and desirable. Address INSTITUTE, Box No. 550 Bridgeport, Conn., stating name, age, qualifications, and references.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A YOUNG LADY competent to act as Principal of a school for girls and young ladies. Location pleasant, and the position permanent and desirable. Address Box No. 550 Bridgeport; state name, age, qualifications and references.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, A SITUation in a school or family, where, for teaching and the use of her needle, she can have a comfortable home. References exchanged. Address Mrs. L. S., Box No. 197 Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WRITING MISTRESS, to teach very young children; the best references required. Call, after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 110 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING No. 22 West Washington-place. Contains all the modern improvements. It is in a most desirable neighborhood, and has just been put in complete order throughout. Will be sold on moderate terms, and immediate possession given. Apply at No. 29 Maiden-lane, WEYMAN & GODDARD.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD farm or country seat, a mansion house 60x50, lot over 200 feet deep; located near the Heights of Brooklyn and Montague Ferry; one of the best built houses in Brooklyn; house cost over $20,000 to build. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—IN 22D-ST., near 4th-av., to a small private family only; three-story, high basement, and in perfect order, with twelve rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No 98 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$119
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec'r. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leavss Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 Anchor-lane; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; London to IVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Report of Brownlow's Victory Further Confirmed.

THE EXPEDITION DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE REBELS EXCITED AND ALARMED.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS AND RUMORS.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Dec. 9.

We are in receipt of the following items:

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

The *Avalanche* confirms the Federal victory in Morristown, East Tennessee, but thinks Major-Gen. CRITTENDEN will overcome the Union forces there.

It is rumored here that the Federals have become alarmed for the safety of St. Louis, and that Cairo and Paducah are being evacuated by the Federal troops, who are going to St. Louis with all possible dispatch.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* says that the Federals have captured two rebel steamboats, supposed to be the *Henry Lewis* and the *Watson*, and that the *California* escaped by throwing overboard part of her cargo and forty head of cattle.

The Charleston *Mercury* says that Gen. RIPLEY has ordered every pound of cotton likely to fall into the hands of the enemy to be burned.

The Savannah *Republican* says that the privateer *Sumter* was not captured, but wrecked off the Trinidad coast.

The battering ram, or turtle, of Commander HOLLINS, passed through Memphis, on the 4th inst., for Columbus, Ky.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Congress has unanimously ratified the Convention entered into between Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER and the Commissioners from the State of Missouri.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 5.

A resolution has been introduced into the State Senate that the banks suspend specie payment, and issue Confederate notes.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S VICTORY.

The article upon which the dispatch in reference to Parson BROWNLOW'S victory was based, was taken from the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 2d inst., and was as follows;

IMPORTANT FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

We have information that on yesterday a large body of Unionists attacked an inferior force of Confederates at Morristown, East Tennessee, killing a number of the latter, the balance being compelled to retire before the superior force of the enemy. There is intense excitement, and it appears as if the rebellion, which was supposed to be quelled, had broken out with increased virulence. Nothing but summery vengeance will repress the LINCOLN incendiarics of East Tennessee. They are possessed with the demon spirit, and controlled by the evil counsels of those arch traitors, JOHNSON and MAYNARD.

We have also information of the arrival of Major-Gen. GEORGE CRITTENDEN at KNOXVILLE, to take command of the Confederate forces in East Tennessee and Southern Kentucky. His arrival at this juncture is most opportune. He wes an officer high in rank and distinction in the old army. He has seen much active service, and is possessed of that indomitable vigor and courage as well as thorough military knowledge and generalsbip, so necessary to cope with the formidable rebellion of the Lincolnites in East Tennessee. They will find in him an opponent who will drive them like chaff before the wind. We are truly fortunate in securing, for important commands, the best officers in the old Federal army. Gen. CRITTENDEN is the eldest son of JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, but, unlike his father ana brother, is true to the cause of the South.

"HANG 'EM."

From the Memphis Avalanche of the 2d.

"Hang 'em," yes, hang them, every one. Every East Tennesseean found recreant to the will and interest of the State of Tennessee, and known to be actively conniving with its enemies, should he hung and loftily. When the citizens of a state have, by an overwhelming majority at the ballot-box, determined on its foreign policy, and by that policy have been necessitated to arm for the defence of their homes and firesides, every resident on the soil of that State who lends or gives aid to the invader, deserves as little mercy as Beelzebub will give them in his empire. Where the cobralike head of treason is lifted, it should be stricken off, and that quickly, for its poisonous saliva is contagious as the airs of Miasmma. "Hang 'em, hang 'em," every one.

MEMPHIS ALARMED.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 7.

It is discreditable to our city that the work of military organization has been delayed thus long. What impression must it make on the minds of the thousands of brave men who pass through Memphis on their way to camps and fortresses, intended for her defence, to see her streets crowded with stalwart men and not a company drilling, not a flag flying, and not a note of martial music saluting the ear! It must discourage their zeal and dampen their ardor to see such an exhibition of apathy where they had a right to expect the liveliest display of martial enthusiasm. They have read the proceedings of our grend mass-meeting; our strong resolntions, breathing war and atern resolve; our eloqnent address, depicting the danger of Memphis, and calling the entire valley to arms for her defence; but on coming here and witnessing the perfect *nonchalance* with which we seem to regard the dreadful perils which we said environed us, they must be forced to the conclusion that our mass meeting, resolutions and address, were but "sound and fury, signifying nothing." * * * Our citizens should look at New-Orleans and blush. There, every afternoon, at 2 P. M., every shop and store is closed, and all old and young, are seen actively drilling. Where is the patriotism, where is the pride, where is the spunk of Memphis, that she does not imitate so noble an example?

Between the extortions of remorseless speculators, and the apathy of the citizens, who have remained at home, in reference to giving their personal services to the public defence, Memphis is already suffering in public estimation.

From the Memphis Argus, Dec. 2.

We noticed in some of our cotemporaries warnings that Columbus would be attacked this week, telk about necessity for arming to give the foe "*one* fight" ere surrendering this city, &c. Now, this is simply nonsense. It is true that those with whom our brave soldiery has been intrusted, have *done* as little in or for the Mississippi Valley as the mammoth hosts we have been supporting in Virginia, whose sole occupation seems watching McCLELLAN, who feels and knows that with him time is strength, while with us it is exactly the reverse.

And yet the Mississippi Valley is to-day as safe as it ever was since this war, which is not saying much, Such as it is, however, its safety is due, not to Generals, but to the State army and State hero of Missouri.

St. Louis is a city of a magnitude too vast to be exchanged by the Federals for Memphis; and two or three months to come they will not have men enough in this Department to take the latter without sacrificing the former.

If "action, action, action," be indeed the key to success in oratory, it is no less so in military strategy; and this was never more amply proven than by the contrast that forces itself on every Southern mind between the materially profitless career of our Confederate Generals and the vast interests saved by the ever-acting energy of Gen. PRICE. Missouri, then, saves us from immediate danger, but does not at all relieve us from the necessity of preparing for that when is looming up in the future.

St. Louis will be protected by the Federals from the conquering legions of PRICE, but it necessitates a weakening of their totended army of invasion along the Mississippi. Our Generals in Kentucky, judging from the past, will stay idle where they are; the vast resources of the North will find time to act in, and a larger army of invasion will soon be on our borders, while the present one effectually secures St. Louis from the unaided PRICE. To be sure, if we had a PRICE in Kentucky, the present preservation of St. Louis would be purchased by the Federals with Louisville, and a few weeks would see the God-forsaken, sin-stained city of Cincinnati in ashes.

We say our people should prepare by assiduous drill, by every possible effort, to meet, in two or three months from now, an invading Lincoln host twice as large as that now being withdrawn from this portion of the valley to save St. Louis. Let every man arm and every man drill. Cease depending on West Pointism or Miss Nancyism in or ont of Richmond. Let the Missouri lesson of courage and sacrifice be a watchword unto Tennessee.

GEN. PILLOW AGAIN.

HEADQUARTERS, COLUMBUS, Thursday, Nov. 28.

To the Memphis Press:

The following are extracts of dispatches I have received to-day from a gentleman at St. Louis; the second is from a friend in Paducah.

FIRST EXTRACT.

The enemy intend to make an attack on Columbus in twenty days, with a force of 75,000 to 100,000 men If you can repulse them, it will have a better effect than a defeat on the Potomac. There has been shipped from St. Louis to Cairo a large amount of cannon and ammunition; in St. Louis there are thirty-eight mortar boats and eight gunboats.

SECOND EXTRACT.

They (the enemy) say when they do move on Columbus, they expect to surround you, and starve you into submission. I heard a responsible gentleman, who is perfectly acquainted with affairs in Paducah and Cairo, say, that it is the calculation, publicly expressed, among the officers at Cairo.

These extracts shadow forth correctly their plans. Every effort should be made to prepare a strong force to meet him on my right and rear. No time should be lost.

GEN. J. PILLOW,
Brigadier-General, C. S. A., Commanding.

FROM PENSACOLA.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

BARRANCAS, Thursday, Nov. 28.

Old BROWN is evidently tired of the unprofitable business of fighting across the channel.

The screw sloop-of-war *Hartford*, which was disabled by our guns in Friday's fight, was towed off to parts unknown this evening, the damage done her by our skillful gnnners being too serious for repairs anywhere but at a regular ship-yard.

There has been no new arrival among the fleet.

There have been burnings at Pickens, and from the manner of the funeral doings, it is thought that two officers were laid to rest.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

The Richmond correepondent of the Nashville *Union and American* says:

"It is painful to hear men talk of the state of things on the Peninsula. They accnse MAGRUDER, not only of inebriety, but of lewdness, and account for the position of certain staff officers, by the fact that their better halves accompany them, and reside near headquarters. This is doubtless, a mare unjust and unfounded conjecture, yet it cannot be denied that MAGRUDER has exhibited an indecision in giving orders and immediatcly conntermanding them, in marching troops long distances, and apparently for no purpose, and in failing to devise or exercise any definite system of defences, which proves his unfitness for the high and respectable command he now holds. Unlike the Yankees, we heve so far been able to get along without cashiering, "relieving," superseding any general officer; bnt it mnst ere long come to this. *All* of our Generals cannot be perfect."

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The business in the Ordnance Department on Governor's Island seems to increase every week There are now five schooners et the wharves landing and receiving stores of different kinds, which are piled up in evcry available place to the extent of hundreds of tons.

A garrison court-martial convened on Saturday at Fort Columbus for the trial of soldiers charged with minor offences, such as drunkenesse, quarreling, absence without leave, &c.—the punishments for which are fines and short terms of confinement in the guard-honse. Very strict discipline is necessarily maintained, now, at all military posts, and soldiers are court-martialed for misdeeds which, a few months ago, would have been considered sufficiently punished hy a couple of days' confinement or an extra tour of guard duty.

The new marine harracks on Flushing-avenue are nearly ready for the reception of the marines stationed here, who expect to eat their Christmas dinner in their new quarters. Capt. ABRAHAM N. BERVOORT, having been placed on the retired list on his own application, after upwards of 41 years' service, will be snceeeded, as Commandant of Marines at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, hy Lieut. RATHBORNE.

The new sloop-of-war *Tuscarora*, Capt. CRAVEN, arrived here yesterday from Philadelphia, where she was built, to receive her ernament. She is already in commission.

The pnrchased propeller *Patomska*, and the bark *Pursuit* have arived at the Navy-yard, to be armed and put into commission.

The steamer *Mercedita* (9) left the Yard yesterday, and anchored off the Battery to receive her powder.

The new gunboat *Winona*, and the bark *Arthur*, heing now ready for sea, will be put into commission to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, and will take their departure aa soon as their powder is on board.

The crew of the steamer *Wyoming* expect to he paid off to-day.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAJOR LYON'S ROCKET BATTALION.

This battalion, the orgsnization of which was commenced at Buffalo, some few weeks ego, arrived in this City, from Albany, on Sunday morning. The *New World* transported the men to this City. On landing they were marched to the Park Barracks, where they remained till yesterday afternoon, when they left by the Camden and Amboy route for Washington. In place of the customary field-piece, the battalion, which numbers 160 men, will, on its arrival at the Capital, be furnished with a newly-invented rocket-gun. The peculiarity of this weapon consists in its heing breech-loading, and is capable of discharging ball, bomba and percussion shot. The rockets that will be fired from this gun are for the purpose of breaking up the enemy's cavalry, or of settiog fire to any building that it is necessary to have destroyed. When the rocket balls are discharged, they will expand to the diameter of fifteen feet, and can be thrown the distance of 5,300 yards. Government has purchased the exclusive right of manufacturing these terrible instruments of destruction. Annexed are the names of the principal officers:

Major, THOMAS W. LYON.

Company A—Captain, Alfred Ransom; First Lieutenant, H. W. Dodge; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Heddey, Jr. Company B—Captain, J. A. Lee; First Lieutenant, Geo. W. Graham; Second Lieutenant, —— Cedy.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

We find in the Worcester *Spy* the following General Order:

HEADQUARTERS, ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 3, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 13.—The First Brigede Coast Division, under command of Brig.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER, will for the present consist of the

Twenty-third Massachusetts Vols.
Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Vols.
Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Vols.
Tenth Connecticut Vols.

They will be numbered from right to left in the following order:

First, Twenty-fifth Messachusetts Vols.
Second, Twenty-third Massachusetts Vols,
Third, Twenty-seventh Massechusetts Vols.
Fourth, Tenth Connecticut Vols.

And be designeted in line of battle as the First, Second, Tbird and Fourth Battalions.

The Second Brigade Coast Division will be under the command, temporarily, of Col. ENWARD HARLAND, of the Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, and will for the present consist of the Eighth Connecticut, Fifty-first New-York, Fifty-first Pennsylvania and Fifty-third New-York. They will be numbered from the right to left in the following order: Eighth Connecticut, Fifty-first New-York, Fifty-first Pennsylvania and Fifty-third New-York, and be designated in line of battle as the First, Second, Third and Fourth Battalions.

By order of Brig.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-Genersl.

The *Spy* says there is no probability of their leaving before the 16th inst.

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 9.

The announcement that the steamship *Illinois* had arrived, was premature.

Three or fuur transports loading with horses, ordnence and stores, for Gen. BUTLER'S expedition, will sail in a day or two.

NEWS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

HUNTINGTON, Va., Monday, Dec. 9.

One Sergeant and four privates, desertere from the cnemy's camp towerds Monterey, came in last night. They report the rebels in a sufferieg condition, the roads impassable, and the soldiers anxious to desert. They appear well pleased to be from under the paternal Government of JEFF. DAVIS. They belooged to HAUSABOUGH'S Battalion, and are from Western Virginia.

The Case of Col. Kerrigan.

At a meeting of the undersigned, officers of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, Col. JAMES E. KERRIGAN commanding, held at Camp Smith, Virginia, on the evening of Oct. 25, 1861, the following preamble and resolution was unaniroously adopted:

Whereas, With unfeigned regret and sorrow, we find that our Colonel has been arrested while in the faithful discharge of his duty, and conveyed to Washington and closely confined there, upon charges of which we are entirely ignorant—knowing of no action of his that would warrant such a proceeding—and confident in his integrity, as becomes a true patriot and a brave soldier, we have no fears for the issue, and feel the amplest assurance thet whatever may be imputed against him, that he will prove himself free from every accusation, of whetever nature and by whom preferred, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in justice to a truly brave man, who, in common with other patriots, who desiring the perpetnation of our sacred Union, and the maintenance of the Constitution, relinquished the many joys and comforts of domestic life, for the toil and privations of the camp, and the fearful vicissitudes of war, we graciously esk a generous public to suspend their opinions of him, until he has obtained that which is guaranteed to the humblest soldier in the ranks, a hearing and a trial before a proper Court-Martial.

Capt. Wm. C. Gover,	J. McKenna, Lieut. Co. C.
Capt. M. McMahon.	Capt. W. G. Smith.
Lieut. P. Connelly.	Lieut. Rubert McGinn.
Lieut. George Kerrigan.	W. H. Burke, Lieut. Co. G.
Lieut. A. Barclay, 25th.	G. W. McGaff, Lieut. Co. K.
Lieut. W. H. Griffin.	Jas. Devoy, Lieut. Co. A.
Lieut. Jas. Edgeworth.	H. Hennessey, Q. M. Co. K.
Capt. Robert Johnston.	C. M'Theall, Lieut. Co. H.
Lieut. Francis Kerrigan.	T. Wallace, Capt. Co. G.
Capt. Nathan T. Lee.	R. Sturgeon, Capt. Co. F.
Lieut. Nicholas Platt.	M. Norton, Capt. Co. D.
J. Nicholson, Quar. Sergt.	J. Barclay, Lieut. Co. F.
F. A. Willoughby, Lt. Co. H.	C. McCormick, Lt. Co. F.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 9.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented the resolntions of the Legislature of Connecticut, asking that Senators and Representatives use their efforts to secure the repeal of so much of the act for the increase of the revenne as imposes an income tax, or else heve the amount apportioned among special States, and allow them to raise tha amonnt in their own way. Referred to the Committee on Finances.

Mr. DIXON also presented the resolutions of the Legislatnre of Connecticnt, in favor of a system of decimal weights and measnres. Referred to the Committee on Finances.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented a petition from a citizen of Iowa, who has invented a rebel-mowing-machine, or double-acting bomb, to which he wished to call the special attention of the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill relative to Court-martials in the army; also, a bill to provide for allotment-certificates among the volunteers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented several petitions from citizens of Rhode Island and Vermont, calling on Congress, under the war power, o legislate on the subject of the emancipation of the slaves of rebels.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) presenled several petitions of the same character.

The President also presented a petition from citizens of Wisconsin, of the same character.

All the petitions were referred to the Committee on the Jndiciary.

Mr. SUMNER presented a resolution that all memorials and papers, and the files of the Senate, relating to the recognition of Liberia and Hayti, be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Agreed to.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution reqnesting the Marshal of the District to inform the Senate hy what authority he keeps slaves of the District in jail because they are refractory. He said he had visited the jail, and found a nnmber of the slaves of the District confined for no reason, only that their masters or mistresses had sent them there because they were refractory. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introdnced a hill granting pensions and land warrants to soldiers. Referred to ths Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution, directing the Secretary of War to receive and equip certain mounted regiments. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a hill to provide for the protection of pnblic property from fire. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HALE'S resolution, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present Supreme Court and establish another, was taken np. He said the present Supreme Conrt had failed. He believed if the rebela now in arms should succeed, the Supreme Court would decide that the soldiers now in Virginia were trespassers and rioters.

Mr. FOSTER, of Conn., (Rep.,) thought that Congress should legislate only for the great qnestion before Congress. While he believed that the Snpreme Court had lost the confidence of the country, he did not think the Judiciary would be benefited by the denunciation of its members. He did not believe this was the time for radical legislation on the Jndiciary.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought it was not in the power of Congress to repeel the Supreme Court. Such power was not given in the Constitution. We had no more power to repeal that Court than we had to repeal the Constilution.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved, as a substitute, thet all portions of the President's Message relating to the Judiciary be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. COLLAMER'S amendment, as a substitute, was agreed to, and the resolution as amended adopted.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making alterations in the constitution of the several Courts. Leid over.

On motion, verlous portions of the President's Message were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, Committee on Indian Affairs, and Committee on Naval Affairs, etc.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented a bill to restore M. B. WOOLSEY to active service in the Navy.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, of Mich., (Rep.) the resolution inquiring into the causes of the disasters to our army at Bull Run and Ball's Bluff was taken np.

The question was on the substitute offered by Mr. GRIMES, "that a Committee investigate the causes of all the disasters that have happened to the Union forces."

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.) thought that these investigations were of doubtful expediency.

Mr. CHANDLER said that officers of the army were not liable to impeachment, but one of our own number has fallen, (BAKER) and nohody is to blame. He thought the facts ought to be known,

Mr. CHANDLER enumerated a great variety of causes which had been given for the disaster at Bull Run and said that he wanted the trne cause to be known. In regard to the disasters in Missouri referred to by the Senator from Kansas, if Gen. FREMONT is to blame, let it be known; but if not, in God's name, let him be justified, and let the country know it.

Mr. LANE, of Kensas, (Rep.,) said he did not attribule the blame to any particular officer, but he did know that troops were on hand to relieve Gen. LYON and Col. MULLIGAN, and the people believed that it was the want of capacity or dereliction of duty somewhere.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticnt, (Rep.,) thought it best not to investigate the subject now. Under the present circumstances, he thought Congress had better not do it. If military officers manage the army badly, Congress would only make a bad matter worse by interfering. He would let the military alone in time of war. An inquiry of this kind would only call men awey from higher duties. At the proper time Congress might make the inquiry.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought no harm could come of such an inquiry, and good might be the result. Congress might make the inquiry without any way putting obstacles in the path. He had seen many things which seem wrong, and thought it better to make the inquiry now and promptly. The Senate is not under the control of the Military; they are not second hnt first, and their requests are to be obeyed; they should perform their duty, and calmly investigate the subject.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) concurred with the Senator from Maine, but thought the inquiry should not be confined to disasters of war, but should be a generel inquiry into the whole condnct of the war. Many orders have been given which might be inquired into. One officer is said to have refused to take any cotton; if so, it is wrong; and another is said to have refused to receive slaves in camp; and one high official of the Government, the Adjutant-General, has been traveling over the country to pick np scraps of testimony which are not worth anything, and has had such stuff published. The people in the country are full of enthusiasm, but here it is not so. He knew that in many departments of the Government, impediments had been thrown in the way of the progress of the army. He would record his solemn conviction that before the war ceased, Slavery would almost if not entirely cease to exist; but the war should be carried on without any reference to the subject of Slavery, to preserve a free cuuntry for free men. It he could infuse the spirit of the people into all the departments of the Government, the war would soon end.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) proposed to amend the substitute so as to appoint a joint committee of three members of the Senate and four members of the House to inquire into the conduct of the present war.

Mr. HALE thought that this was not quite pointed enough, and moved to add especially the disaster of Bell's Bluff.

Mr. WILSON, of Massacbusetts, (Rep.,) was glad the resolution had to take a wider field. He thought It was time that the proclamations by officers should cease, and the Government have the sole settled policy. We mnst remember that we hed not the men of large military experience. Great mistakes had been made, but he wanted it understood that the people expected that no mistakes would be made, but every man give all he has, and is, to the country.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) asked for the yeas and nays.

The resolution was agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 3—(Messrs. CARLILE, LATHAM, and RICE.) Absent—Messrs. [illegible], Collamer, Foster, Trumbull, Wilkinson, and Wilson. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 9.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, introduced a resolution, which was passed, authorizing the parties in the contested election case of BEACH against UPTON, in the Fairfax District of Virginia, to take evidence.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) gave notice of his intention to introdnce a bill donating lands to the several States for the benefit of agricultural and the mechanical arts in the establishment of colleges.

Mr. RICHARDSON, Illinois, (Dem.) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following, which was passed:

Whereas, The Exchange of prisoners in the present rebellion has already been practiced indirectly, and as such exchenge wonld not only increase enlistments and the vigor of an army, but anbserve the highest interests of humanity, and as such exchange does not involve recognition of the rebels as a government; therefore

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That the President of the United States be reqnested to inaugurate systematic measures for the exchange of prisoners in the present rebellion.

On motion, it was resolved, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of furnishing relief to the starving population of Ireland, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of Kentucky.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced the following joint resolntion:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be reqnested to revoke the first section of the General Order, dated Nov. 26, 1861, of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, commanding the Western Division of the army.

The section allnded to in the above resolution is as follows:

"As it has been represented that information of the number of onr army, and condition of our affairs, has been conveyed to the enemy by means of fugitive slaves who have been allowed to enter our lines, thereforc, in order to remedy the evil, no such persons shall hereafter be permitted to enter the lines of the army, and any now within them shall be excluded therefrom."

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was disagreed to, hy a vote of Yeas, 63; Nays, 68.

YEAS.

Allen of Ohio, Opp.	McPherson of Penn., Rep.
Ancona of Penn, Secesh.	Mallory of Ky., Union.
Bailey of Penn., Opp.	Maynard of Tenn., Union.
Biddle of Penn., Union.	Menzies of Ky., Union.
Blair of Va., Union.	Nixon of N. J., Rep.
Browne of R. I., Opp.	Noble of Ohio, Opp.
Brown of Va., Union,	Noell of Mo., Opp.
Burnham of Conn., Rep.	Norton, of Mo., Secesh.
Cobh of N. J., Opp.	Odell of N. Y., Opp.
Cox of Ohio, Opp.	Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Cravers of Ind., Opp.	Pendleton of Ohio, Opp.
Crisfield of Md., Union.	Richardson of Ill., Rep.
Crittenden, of Ky., Union.	Robinson of Ill., Opp.
Dawes of Mass., Rep.	Sheffield of R. I., Union.
Delano of Mass., Rep.	Shellaberger of Ohio, Rep.
Dnnlap of Ky., Union.	Shiel of Va., Union.
Dunn of Ind., Rep.	Smith of N. Y., Opp.
English of Conn., Opp.	Steele of N. Y., Opp.
Fonke of Ill., Opp.	Steele of N. J., Opp.
Grider of Ky., Union.	Stratton of N. J., Rep.
Harding of Ky., Union.	Thomas of Mass., Union.
Harrison of Ohio, Union,	Thomas of Md., Union.
Holman of Ind., Opp.	Upton of Va., Union.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.	Vallandigham of Ohio, Se.
Johnson of Pa., Opp.	Wadsworth of Ky., Union.
Kellogg of Ill., Rep.	Webster of Md., Union.
Kellinger of Pa., Rep.	White of Ohio, Opp.
Law of Ind., Opp.	Wickliffe of Ky., Union.
Lazear of Penn., Opp.	Wood of N. Y., Secesh.
Leary of Md., Union.	Woodruff of Conn., Opp.
Lehman of Penn., Opp.	Wright of Pa., Union—63.
McKnight of Penn., Rep.	

NAYS.

Aldrich of Min., Rep.	Lansing of N. Y., Rep.
Allen of Mass., Rep.	Loomis of Conn., Rep.
Ashley of Ohio, Rep.	Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
Babbitt of Penn., Rep.	Morehead of Penn., Rep.
Bailey of Mass., Rep.	Morrill of Me., Rep.
Beker of N. Y., Rep.	Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Baxter of Vt., Rep.	Phelps of Cal., Union.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.	Pomeroy of N. Y., Rep.
Blair of Mo., Rep.	Porter of Ind., Rep.
Blair of Penn., Rep.	Potter of Wis., Rep.
Blake of Ohio, Rep.	Rice of Me., Rep.
Buffington of Mass., Rep.	Biddle of Ohio, Rep.
Chamberlain of N. Y., R.	Rollins of N. H., Rep.
Clark of N. Y., Rep.	Sargeant of Cal., Union.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.	Sedgwick of N. Y., Rep.
F. A. Conkling of N. Y., R.	Shanks of Ind., Rep.
Roscoe Conkling, N. Y., R.	Sherman of N. Y., Rep.
Conway of Kansas, Rep.	Sloan of Wis., Rep.
Davis of Pcna., Rep.	Spaulding of N. Y., Rep.
Dlven of N. Y., Rep.	Stevens of Penn., Rep.
Duell of N. Y., Rep.	Train of Mass., Rep.
Edgerton of Ohio, Rep.	Trimble of Ohio, Rep.
Edwards of N. H., Rep.	Trowbridge of Mich., Rep.
Eliot of Mass., Rep.	Vandevere of Iowa. Rep.
Fenton of N. Y., Rep.	Van Horn of N. Y., Rep.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.	Van Wyck of N. Y., Rep.
Franchot of N. Y., Rep.	Wall of N. Y., Rep.
Frank of N. Y., Rep.	Wallace of Penn., Rep.
Gooch of Mass., Rep.	Walton of Me., Rep.
Granger of Mich., Rep.	Walton of Vt., Rep.
Gurley of Ohio, Rep.	Washburne of Ill., Rep.
Hutchins of Ohio, Rep.	Wheclor of N. Y., Rep.
Julian of Ind., Rep.	Wilson of Iowa, Rep.
Kelley of Penn., Rep.	Worcester of O., Rep.—68

RECAPITULATION.

YEAS.

Opposition	24
Elected as Union men	21
Republicans	14
Secesh	4—63

NAYS.

Republicans	66
Elected as Union men	2—68

Mr. LOVEJOY then moved the previous question.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. OLIN'S motion was lost hy a large majority.

Mr. LANSING, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a substitute, which Mr. LOVEJOY accepted, as follows:

Whereas, Major-General HALLECK, of the Western Department, has issued an order prohibiting negroes from coming within the lines of our army, and excluding thuse already under the protection of our troops; and

Whereas, A different policy and practice prevails in other Departments, by the direct sanction of the Administration; and

Whereas, Said order is cruel and inhuman, and in the judgment of this House based npon no military necessity; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to direct Gen. HALLECK to recall said order, or cause it to conform to the practice in other Departments of the army.

On motion of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) it was

Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish, if not incompatible with the public interests, copies of all proclamations or orders issued and published in the Press, or otherwise made public by himself, or any heads of the Departments, or any military or naval officer of the United States, since the 4th of March last, relating to the pending contest with the so-called Confederate States.

The consideration of the snbject was then postponed.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of paying all officers and soldiers in actual service in the Department of Missouri under Major-Gen. FREMONT, or under any other Commanding General, where they have performed actual service, and that the Committee report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the Committee on the District of Columbia be requested to report the number of fugitive slaves that have been confined in the Government jail in Washington during the last one and a half years, by whom claimed, whether any of these fugitives have been returned to their claimants, by what authority, and to whom, and also specifying what number, if any, have been returned—since the order of Secretary SEWARD in reference to alleged fugitives to whom and by whom delivered.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to subject certain persons to military trial and punishment. It covers the cases of such as may enter into speculations for the purpose of defrauding the Government, and who may offer bribes for the advantages of furnishing military stores, munitions of war, etc. Military and naval Court-martials are authorized. Those found guilty are to be punished with imprisonment for not less than two years.

Mr. CONKLING said: The Government has been cheated of large sums of money. There was a multitude of harpies, which no man could number, preying upon the vitals of the Commonwealth. They should be punished with certain severity. He repeated, there was a class of desperate speculators who are depleting the Treasury to enormous amounts in a variety of ingenious modes.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) who is on the Special Committee to examine into Government contracts, briefly spoke of the discoveries of fraud that have already been made. He said that without further legislation the Treasury will become bankrupt.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introdnced a bill to organize the Medical Department of the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BINGHAM also introduced a bill repealing all acts and parts of acts authorizing the commitment of persons of color as fugitives [illegible] or charged with being runaways, [illegible] and to provide for their [illegible] and for other purposes.

Mr. CRAVENS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to confiscate the property of rebels, [illegible] and colonize them. Referred to the [illegible] Committee.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. WENTZEL'S resolution, instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of establishing a railroad from New-York to Washington *via* the Central Railroad, was adopted.

Many other bills and resolutions of minor importance were introduced and referred.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A motion to print extra copies of it was referred to the Committee on Printing.

On motion of Mr. COX, it was resolved that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to consider the subject of the tariff taxation, with a view to equalize the burdens of the present war upon all citizens, upon all sections, and upon capital and labor, and that for this purpose the present tariff and direct tax bill be so modified as to carry out the principles of just and equal taxation.

Mr. UPTON, of Virginia, (Union,) introdnced a bill to facilitate judicial proceedings in the confiscation of captured property, and for the better administration of the Prize law.

Adjourned.

THE MATRICIDE IN FIRST-AVENUE.

HORRIBLE DETAILS.

The Prisoner Adjudged to be Insane.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mrs. MCGILL, who came to her death on Sunday, by being thrown out of the fifth-story window of house No. 292 First-avenne, by her son, THOMAS MCGILL. The substantial facts were published in yesterday's TIMES, bnt some of the avidence elicited upon the inquest is worthy of publication.

Francis Conlon, a lad 14 years of age, was the first witness, who testified that at about 4½ o'clock on Sunday, he was playing in the yard in the rear of No. 290 First-avenue; that all at once he saw something black coming ont of the window on the top floor of the adjoining house. Upon looking further he saw it was a woman; after the prisoner had pitched his mother ont of the window, he heard him use very bad langnage; he heard him say to her as she was descending from the window, "Now, yon are going to hell;" he then said, "this hand will go to heaven, and this one to hell;" the prisoner was leaning ont of the fifth story window when he said this; when the woman fell she struck on a shed; the shed was abont one story high; I got upon the shed soon after she fell, and she was then dead.

Charles H. Whitford testified that he resided in the room next to that occnpied hy deceased; the prisoner is the son of the deceased; he has been delirious the most of the time for the last week; I judge that he has been crazy; I heard them talking yesterday about four o'clock; he wished to know who sold her rum; she made no reply; then I heard him say he would give her five minutes to tell him, and if she did not then comply with his request, he would throw her ont of the window; I heard three successive falls, and then Mrs. MCGILL tried to get out of the door; the prisoner caught her then and threw her ont of the fifth story window; while carrying her to the window he frequently exclaimed, "I am the brother to the Almighty," and many such like expressions; I saw her fall; she died almost immediately after she struck the shed; there were no others in the room exccpt those two at the time.

William J. Miller, the prisoner's employer, was examined and testified, that he is a merchant doing business at No. 12 Maiden-lane; that prisoner had been employed hy him for a year past, and he (witness,) regarded him as a sober, indnstrious and inoffensive man; that he was good tempered and tractable, and witness believed him to be entirely honest. He further testified that prisoner had shown symptoms of insanity for two or three days past; on Saturday night last he appeared quite beside himself, and I had no doubt of his insanity, but as he had been in a similar way before—(about eight months ago)—I did not think it very serious.

The policeman, who arrested him testified that he was very wild, and even furious, when he took him into custody.

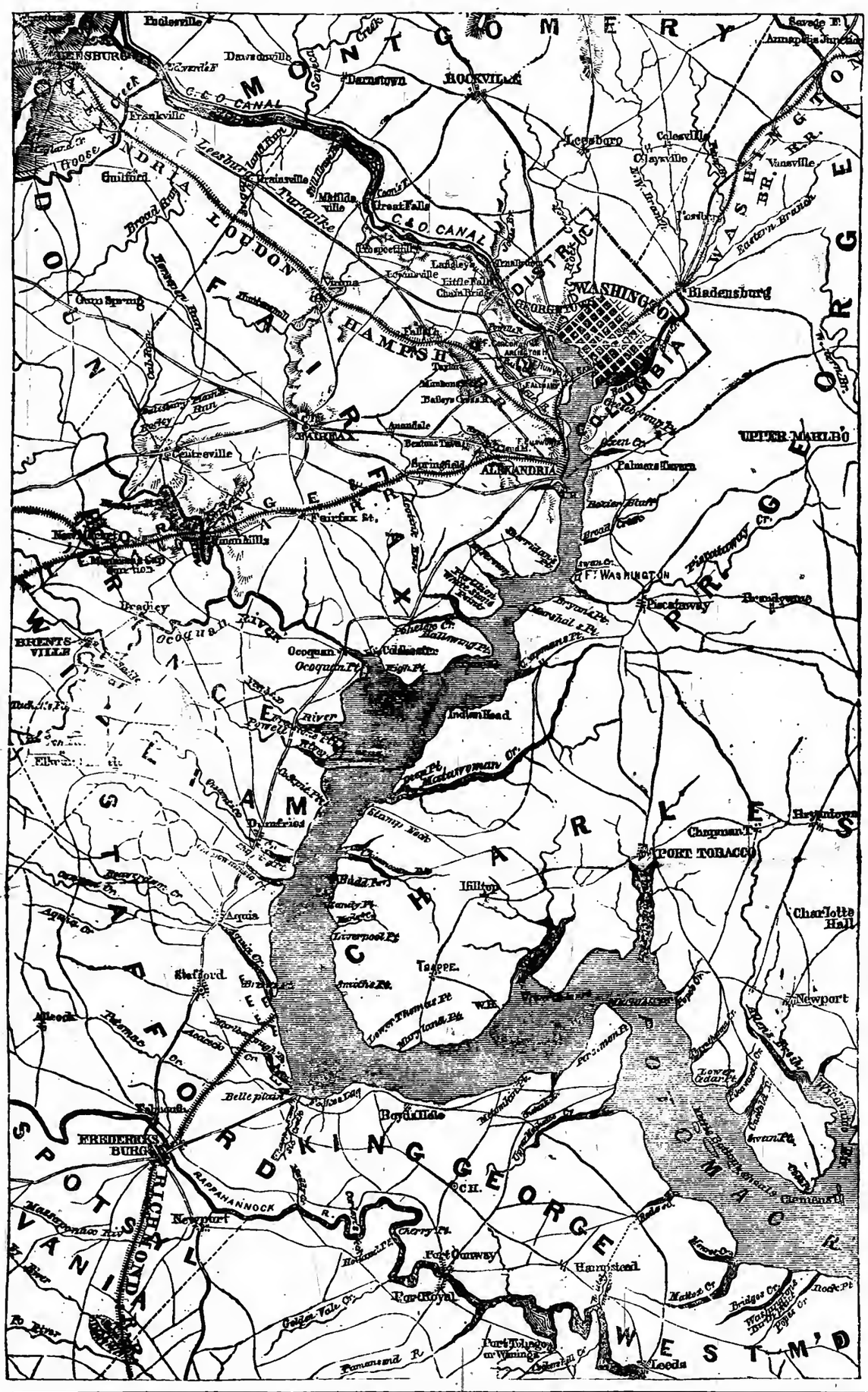
The brother of the prisoner testified, that abont ten years ago the prisoner had a sunstroke which affected his head, and rendered him partially insane for some months. Subsequently, he recovered, and up

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3189. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF VIRGINIA.

From LEESBURGH to MATHIAS POINT and the RAPPAHANNOCK, including WASHINGTON and MANASSAS.





Brother Bennett (Profanely Styled "the Satanic,") Inflating his Well-Known First-Class, A No. 1 Wind-Bag, Herald.

From the Herald, Nov. 2.

Whether the *Tribune* or the TIMES has the larger circulation, we are unable to decide. According to recent accounts, they *both of them distribute somewhere between* TWENTY-NIVE AND THIRTY THOUSAND *daily.*

Of this we are not certain, but concerning the *Herald*, THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT. *Its daily sale of papers averages from* ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE *thousand to* ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE *thousand.*

From the Herald, Nov. 3

It remains doubtful whether the *Times* or *Tribune* will be discovered to be ahead, but in no case will it appear that *both of them together have* ONE-HALF *as many subscribers as the Herald, which sells from* ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE *thousand to* ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE *thousand of its daily issue.*

From the Herald, Thursday, Nov. 7.

We have attained a *daily issue as high as* ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND Next to the *Herald* comes the *Tribune* and the *Times*, but far in the rear, for we presume that *neither the Times nor the Tribune can boast of an average beyond* TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND *dailies.*

From the Herald, Saturday, Nov. 9.

In regard to our circulation we did not say that it was one hundred and thirty-five thousand every day, but that it *exceeded* ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND *every day.*

How the Aforesaid First-class Wind-bag was Punctured by the Following

WAGERS OFFERED BY THE TIMES:

$2,500	that the *Herald's* daily issue is NOT	135,000
$2,500	that it is not	105,000
$2,500	that it is not	100,000
$2,500	that it is not	75,000
$2,500	that the TIMES' average daily issue is over	25,000
$2,500	that it is over	30,000
$2,500	that it is over	40,000
$2,500	that it is over	50,000
$2.000	that it is over	75,000

[The conditions of this wager were that one-half the whole amount should be forthwith deposited in bank, and that the whole sum should be handed over by the winner to the families of volunteer soldiers.]



DISASTROUS RESULT!

Brother Bennett Resorts to the Consolations of Religion.

From the Herald, Dec. 5.

Betting, even when fair, is AGAINST OUR RELIGION, and we cannot consent to let him have the information he seeks in that way.

From the Herald, Dec. 7.

Mr. Mephistophiles GREELEY and that little villain RAYMOND are greatly moved upon the subject of the relative circulation of the *Herald* and their own petty papers, and are affected to tears about the matter. We are sorry for them,—but *their attempts to inveigle us into a silly bet are absolutely in vain.* THE PRACTICE OF BETTING IS IMMORAL. *We cannot approve of it.* It may suit GREELEY and RAYMOND, who have exhibited very little morality in the conduct of their journals, *but it will not do for us.*

DIPLOMACY OF THE WAR.

Secretary Seward's Letters to our Ministers Abroad.

Masterly Discussion of the Rebellion Movement for the English Government.

Interesting Letters to Ministers Adams, Dayton, Schurz, and others

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 10, 1861.

SIR: Although Great Britain and the United States posseaa adjacent dominions of large extent, and although they divide, not very unequally, a considerable portion of the commerce of the world, yet there are at present only two questions in debate between them. One of these concerns the line of boundary running through Puget's Sound, and involves the title to the island of San Juan. The other relates to a proposition for extinguishing the interest of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies in the Territory of Washington. The discussion of these questions has hitherto been carried on here, and there is no necessity for removing it to London. It is expected to proceed amicably, and result in satisfactory conclusions. It would seem, therefore, on first thought, that you would find nothing more to do in England than to observe and report current events, and to cultivate friendly sentiments there towards the United States. Nevertheless, the peculiar condition of our country in the present juncture renders these duties a task of considerable delicacy.

You will readily understand me as alluding to the attempts which are being made by a misguided portion of our fellow-citizens to detach some of the States, and to combine them in a new organization under the name of the Confederate States of America. The agitators in this bad enterprise, justly estimating the influence of the European Powers upon even American affairs, do not mistake in supposing that it would derive signal advantage from a recognition by any of those Powers, and especially Great Britain. Your task, therefore, apparently so simple and easy, involves the responsibility of preventing the commission of an act by the Government of that country which would be fraught with disaster, perhaps ruin, to our own.

It is by no means easy to give you instructions. They must be based on a survey of the condition of the country, and include a statement of the policy of the Government. The insurrectionary movement, though rapid in its progress, is slow in revealing its permanent character. Only outlines of a policy can be drawn, which must largely depend on uncertain events.

The Presidential election took place on the 6th of November last. The canvass had been conducted in all the Southern or Slave States in such a manner as to prevent a perfectly candid hearing there of the issue involved, and so all the parties existing there were surprised and disappointed in the marked result. That disappointment was quickly seized for desperate purposes by a class of persons until that time powerless, who had long cherished a design to dismember the Union, and build up a new Confederacy aronnd the Gulf of Mexico. Ambitious leaders hurried the people forward in a factious course, observing conventional forms, but violating altogether the deliberative spirit of their Constitutions. When the new Federal Administration came in, on the 4th of March last, it found itself confronted by an insurrectionary combination of seven States, practicing an insidious strategy to seduce eight other States into its councils.

One needs to be as conversant with our federative system as perhaps only American publicists can be to understand how effectually, in the first instance, such a revolutionary movement must demoralize the General Government. We are not only a nation, but we are States also. All public officers, as well as all citizens, owe not only allegiance to the Union, but allegiance also to the States in which they reside. In the more discontented States, the local magistracy and other officers cast off at once their Federal allegiance, and Conventions were held which assumed to absolve their citizens from the same obligations. Even Federal Judges, Marshals, clerks, and revenue officers, resigned their trusts. Intimidation deterred loyal persons from accepting the offices thus rendered vacant. So the most important faculties of the Federal Government in those States abruptly ceased. The resigning Federal agents, if the expression may be used, *attorned* to the revolutionary authorities, and delivered up to them public funds and other property and possessions of large value. The Federal Government had, through a long series of years, been engaged in building strong fortifications, a navy-yard, arsenals, mints, treasuries, and other public edifices, not in any case for use against those States, but chiefly for their protection and convenience. These had been unsuspectingly left either altogether or imperfectly garrisoned or guarded, and they fell, with little resistance, into the hands of the revolutionary party. A general officer of the army gave up to them a large quantity of military stores and other property, disbanded the troops under his command, and sent them out of the territory of the disaffected States.

It may be stated, perhaps without giving just offence, that the most popular motive in these discontents was an apprehension of designs on the part of the incoming Federal Administration, hostile to the institution of domestic Slavery in the States where it is tolerated by the local Constitutions and laws. That institution and the class which especially cherishes it are not confined to the States which have seceded, but they exist in the eight other so-called Slave States; and these, for that reason, sympathize profoundly with the revolutionary movement. Sympathies and apprehensions of this kind have, for an indefinite period, entered into the bases of political parties throughout the whole country, and thus considerable masses of persons, whose ultimate loyalty could not be doubted, were found, even in the Free States, either justifying, excusing or palliating the movement towards disunion in the seceding States. The party which was dominant in the Federal Government during the period of the last Administration embraced, practically, and held in unreserved communion, all disunionists and sympathizers. It held the Executive Administration. The Secretaries of the Treasury, War and the Interior were disunionists. The same party held a large majority of the Senate, and nearly equally divided the House of Representatives. Disaffection lurked, if it did not openly avow itself, in every department and in every bureau, in every regiment and in every ship-of-war; in the Post-office and in the Custom-house, and in every Legation and Consulate from London to Calcutta. Of four thousand four hun-

THE MASON-SLIDELL AFFAIR.

Report of Capt. Wilkes to the Navy Department.

Capt. Wilkes' Orders to Lieut. Fairfax.

UNITED STATES STEAMER, SAN JACINTO, AT SEA, Nov. 16.

SIR: In my dispatch by Commander TAYLOR, I confined myself to the reports of the movements of this ship and the facts connected with the capture of Messrs. MASON, SLIDELL, EUSTIS and MACFARLAND, as I intended to write you particularly relative to the reasons which induced my action in making these prisoners.

When I heard at Cienfuegos, on the south side of Cuba, of these Commissioners having landed on the Island of Cuba, and that they were at Havana, and would depart in the English steamer of the 7th of November, I determined to intercept them, and carefully examined all the authorities on international law to which I had access, viz.: KENT, WHEATON, VATTELL, besides various decisions of Sir WM. SCOTT, and other Judges of the Admiralty Court of Great Britain, which bore upon the rights of neutrals and their responsibilities.

The Governments of Great Britain, France and Spain, having issued proclamations that the Confederate States were viewed, considered, and treated as belligerents, and knowing that the ports of Great Britain, France, Spain and Holland, in the West Indies, were open to their vessels, and that they were admitted to all the courtesies and protection vessels of the United States received, every aid and protection being given them, proved clearly that they acted upon this view and decision, and brought them within the international law of search and under the responsibilities. I therefore felt no hesitation in boarding and searching all vessels of whatever nation I fell in with, and have done so.

The question arose in my mind whether I had the right to capture the *persons* of these Commissioners—whether *they* were amenable to capture. There was no doubt I had the right to capture vessels with *written* dispatches—they are expressly referred to in all authorities, subjecting the vessel to seizure and condemnation, if the Captain of the vessel had the knowledge of their being on board. But these gentlemen were not dispatches in the literal sense, and did not seem to come under that designation, and nowhere could I find a case in point.

That they were Commissioners, I had ample proof from their own avowal, and bent on mischievous and traitorous errands against our country—to overthrow its institutions and enter into treaties and alliances with foreign States, expressly forbidden by the Constitution.

They had been presented to the Captain-General of Cuba by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, but the Captain-General told me he had not received them in that capacity, but as distinguished gentlemen and strangers.

I then considered them as the *embodiment* of dispatches, and as they had openly declared themselves as charged with all authority from the Confederate Government to form treaties and alliances tending to the establishment of their independence, I became satisfied that their mission was adverse and criminal to the Union, and it therefore became my duty to arrest their progress and capture them, if they had no passports or papers from the Federal Government, as provided for under the law of nations, viz.: "That foreign Ministers of a belligerent on board of neutral ships are required to possess papers from the other belligerent to permit them to pass free."

Report and assumption gave them the title of Ministers to France and England, but inasmuch as they had not been received by either of those Powers, I did not conceive they had immunity attached to their persons, and were but escaped conspirators, plotting and contriving to overthrow the Government of the United States, and they were therefore not to be considered as having any claim to the immunities attached to the character they thought fit to assume.

As respects the steamer in which they embarked, I ascertained in the Havana that she was a merchan vessel plying between Vera Cruz, the Havana and St. Thomas, carrying the mail by contract.

The agent of the vessel, the son of the British Consul at Havana, was well aware of the character of these persons, that they engaged their passage and did embark in the vessel; his father had visited them, and introduced them as Ministers of the Confederate States, on their way to England and France.

They went in the steamer with the knowledge and consent of the Captain, who endeavored afterwards to conceal them by refusing to exhibit the passenger list and the papers of the vessel. There can be no doubt he knew they were carrying highly important dispatches, and were endowed with instructions inimical to the United States. This rendered his vessel (a neutral) a good prize; and I determined to take possession of her, and, as I mentioned in my report, send her to Key West for adjudication, where, I am well satisfied, she would have been condemned for carrying these persons, and for resisting to be searched; the cargo was also liable, as all the shippers were knowing to the embarkation of these *live* dispatches, and their traitorous motives and actions to the Union of the United States.

I forbore to seize her, however, in consequence of my being so reduced in officers and crew, and the derangement it would cause innocent persons, there being a large number of passengers, who would have been put to great loss and inconvenience as well as disappointment from the interruption it would have caused them in not being able to join the steamer from St. Thomas for Europe. I, therefore, concluded to sacrifice the interests of my officers and crew in the prize, and suffered the steamer to proceed after the necessary detention to effect the transfer of these commissioners, considering I had obtained the important end I had in view, and which affected the interests of our country, and interrupted the action of that of the Confederates.

I would add that the conduct of Her British Majesty's subjects, both official and others, showed but little regard or obedience to her proclamation, by aiding and abetting the views and endeavoring to conceal the persons of the Commissioners.

I have pointed out sufficient reason to show you that my action in this case was derived from a firm conviction that it became my duty to make these parties prisoners, and to bring them to the United States

Although in my giving up this valuable prize I have deprived the officers and crew of a well-earned reward, I am assured they are quite content to forego any advantages which might have accrued to them under the circumstances.

I may add that, having assumed the responsibility, I am willing to abide the result.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES WILKES, Captain.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

THE ORDERS TO LIEUT. FAIRFAX FOR THE ARREST OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO, AT SEA, Nov. 8, 1861.

SIR: You will have the second and third cutters of this ship fully manned and armed, and be, in all respects, prepared to board the steamer *Trent*, now hove to under our guns.

On boarding her, you will demand the papers of the steamer, her clearance from Havana, with the list of passengers and crew.

Should Mr. MASON, Mr. SLIDELL, Mr. EUSTIS, and Mr. MACFARLAND, be on board, you will make them prisoners, and send them on board this ship immediately, and take possession of her as a prize.

I do not deem it will be necessary to use force—that the prisoners will have the good sense to avoid any necessity for using it; but, if they should, they must be made to understand that it is their own fault. *They must be brought on board.*

All trunks, cases, packages and bags belonging to them, you will take possession of and send on board this ship. Any dispatches found on the persons of the prisoners, or in possession of those on board the steamer, will be taken possession of also, examined, and retained, if necessary.

I have understood that the families of these gentlemen may be with them; if so, I beg you will offer some of them, in my name, a passage in this ship to the United States; and that all the attention and comforts we can command are tendered them, and will be placed at their service.

In the event of their acceptance, should there be anything which the captain of the steamer can spare to increase the comforts in the way of necessaries or stores, of which a war-vessel is deficient, you will please to procure them; the amount will be paid for by the Paymaster.

Lieut. JAMES A. GREER will take charge of the third cutter, which accompanies you, and will assist you in these duties.

I trust that all those under your command, in executing this important and delicate duty, will conduct themselves with all the delicacy and kindness which becomes the character of our naval service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) CHARLES WILKES, Captain.

Lieut. D. M. FAIRFAX, U. S. Navy, Executive Officer *San Jacinto.*

Miscellaneous Items.

The Nashville *Banner* of Nov. 20 is reliably informed that a few evenings ago the family of ANDREW JOHNSON felt so assured that he would make his appearance in Greenville at the head of a Lincoln force, that they made preparations for giving the distinguished traitor a splendid supper upon his arrival. What a delusion!

The Lexington *Advertiser* of the 15th says: "We learn that two negroes belonging to Mr. BOYD, near Benton, shot their master with his own gun on last Sunday night, and then made their escape. The negroes were pursued and finally captured. Mr. BOYD is seriously wounded."

Under the caption, "Coals to Newcastle," the Memphis *Appeal* says: "The steamboat *Louisville* last evening took out 1,075 sacks of salt and 500 sacks of coffee for New-Orleans. After this we expect the day to come when New-Orleans will ship cotton to Memphis."

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Nov. 20 says: "The Federal prisoners, ninety-nine in number, reached the city last Friday afternoon. They were confined for safe-keeping in the large building known as Mosby's cotton shed, near the corner of Second and Jackson streets. No one is permitted to visit them."

The Nashville-Louisville *Courier* states that S. P. SEWELL, a Yankee school teacher at Memphis, has been arrested by the Committee of Safety, as a person inimical to the South.

The Natchez *Courier* states that parties in that city are actually purchasing the necessaries of life and sending them to New-Orleans on speculation.

The residence of the late Dr. HARNEY, in Baton Rouge, now the property of Gen. HARNEY, of the Federal army, is to be immediately confiscated.

dred and seventy officers in the public service, civil and military, two thousand one hundred and fifty-four were representatives of States where the revolutionary movement was openly advocated and urged, even if not actually organized. Our system being so completely federative and representative, no provision had ever been made, perhaps none ever could have been made, to anticipate this strange and unprecedented disturbance. The people were shocked by successive and astounding developments of what the statute-book distinctly pronounced to be sedition and treason, but the magistracy was demoralized and the laws were powerless. By degrees, however, a better sentiment revealed itself. The executive administration heslitatingly, in part, reformed itself. The capital was garrisoned; the new President came in unresisted, and soon constituted a new and purely loyal Administration. They found the disunionists perseveringly engaged in raising armies and laying sieges around national fortifications situate within the territory of the disaffected States. The Federal marine seemed to have been scattered everywhere except where its presence was necessary, and such of the military forces as were not in the ramote States and Territories were held back from activity by vague and mysterious armistices which had been informally contracted by the late President, or under his authority, with a view to postpone conflict until impracticable concessions to disunion should be made by Congress, or at least until the waning term of his administration should reach its appointed end. Commissioners who had been sent by the new Confederacy were already at the capital demanding recognition of its sovereignty and a partition of the national property and domain. The treasury, depleted by robbery and peculation, was exhausted, and the public credit was prostrate.

It would be very unjust to the American people to suppose that this singular and unhappy condition of things indicated any extreme favor or toleration of the purpose of a permanent dissolution of the Union. On the contrary, disunion at the very first took on a specious form, and it afterwards made its way by ingenious and seductive devices. It inculcated that the Union is a purely voluntary connection, founded on the revocable assent of the several States; that secession, in the case of great popular discontent, would induce consultation and reconciliation, and so that revolution, instead of being war, is peace, and disunion, instead of being dissolution, is union. Though the ordinances of secession in the seceding States were carried through impetuously, without deliberation, and even by questionable majorities, yet it was plausibly urged that the citizens who had remained loyal to the Union might wisely acquiesce, so as ultimately to moderate and control the movement, and in any event that if war should ensue, it would become a war of sections, and not a social war, of all others, and especially in those States, the form of war most seriously to be deprecated. It being assumed that peaceful separation is in harmony with the Constitution, it was urged, as a consequence, that coercion, would, therefore, be unlawful and tyrannical; and this principle was even pushed so far as to make the defensive retaining by the Federal Government of its position within the limits of the seceding States, or where it might seem to overawe or intimidate them, an act of such forbidden coercion. Thus it happened that for a long time, and in very extensive districts even, fidelity to the Union manifested itself by demanding a surrender of its powers and possessions, and compromises with or immunity towards those who were engaged in overthrowing it by armed force. Disunion, under these circumstances, rapidly matured. On the other hand, the country was bewildered. For the moment, even loyal citizens fell naturally into the error of inquiring how the fearful state of things had come about, and who was responsible for it, thus investing a continuance of the controversy out of which it had arisen, rather than rallying to the duty of arresting it. Disunion, sustained only by passion, made haste to attain its end. Union, on the contrary, required time, because it could only appeal to reason, and reason could not be heard until excitement should in some degree subside. Military spirit is an element always ready for revolution. It has a fuller development in the disaffected than in the loyal States. Thousands of men have already banded themselves as soldiers in the cause of disunion, while the defenders of the Union, before resorting to arms, everywhere wait to make sure that it cannot be otherwise preserved. Even this cautious and pacific, yet patriotic disposition, has been misunderstood and perverted by faction to encourage disunion.

I believe that I have thus presented the disunion movement dispassionately and without misrepresenting its proportions or its character.

You will hardly be asked by responsible statesmen abroad, why has not the new Administration already suppressed the revolution. Thirty-five days are a short period in which to repress, chiefly by moral means, a movement which is so active, while disclosing itself throughout an empire.

You will not be expected to promulgate this history, or to communicate it to the British government, but you are entitled to the President's views, which I have thus set forth in order to enable you to understand the policy which he proposes to pursue, and to conform your own action to it.

The President neither looks for nor apprehends any actual and permanent dismemberment of the American Union, especially by a line of latitude. The improvement of our many channels of intercourse, and the perfection of our scheme of internal exchanges, and the incorporation of both of them into a great system of foreign commerce, concurring with the gradual abatement of the force of the only existing cause of alienation, have carried us already beyond the danger of disunion in that form. *The so-called Confederate States, therefore, in the opinion of the President, are attempting what will prove a physical impossibility.* Necessarily they build the structure of their new government upon the same principle by which they seek to destroy the Union, namely, the right of each individual member of the Confederacy to withdraw from it at pleasure and in peace. A Government thus constituted could neither attain the consolidation necessary for stability, nor guarantee any engagements it might make with creditors or other nations. The movement, therefore, in the opinion of the President, tends directly to anarchy in the seceding States, as similar movements in similar circumstances have already resulted in Spanish America, and especially in Mexico. He believes, nevertheless, that the citizens of those States, as well as the citizens of the other States, are too intelligent, considerate, and wise to follow the leaders to that disastrous end. For these reasons he would not be disposed to reject a cardinal dogma of theirs, namely, that the Federal Government could not reduce the seceding States to obedience by conquest, even although he ware disposed to question that proposition. But, in fact, the President willingly accepts it as true. Only an imperial or despotic government could subjugate thoroughly disaffected and insurrectionary members of the State. This Federal Republican system of ours is of all forms of Government the very one which is most unfitted for such a labor. Happily, however, this is only an imaginary defect. The system has within itself adequate, peaceful, conservative, and recuperative forces. Firmness on the part of the Government in maintaining and preserving the public institutions and property, and in executing the laws where authority can be exercised without waging war, combined with such measures of justice, moderation and forbearance as will disarm reasoning opposition, will be sufficient to secure the public safety until returning reflection, concurring with the fearful experience of social evils, the inevitable fruits of faction, shall bring the recusant members cheerfully back into the family, which, after all, must prove their best and happiest, as it undeniably is their most natural home. The Constitution of the United States provides for that return by authorizing Congress, on application to be made by a certain majority of the States, to assemble a national convention, in which the organic law can, if it be needful, be revised so as to remove all real obstacles to a reunion, so amicable to the habits of the people, and so eminently conducive to the common safety and welfare.

Keeping that remedy steadily in view, the President, on the one hand, will not suffer the Federal authority to fall in abeyance, nor will he, on the other, aggravate existing evils by attempts at coercion which must assume the form of direct war against any of the revolutionary States. If, while he is pursuing this course, commended as it is by prudence as well as patriotism, the scourge of civil war for the first time in our history must fall upon our country during the term of his administration, that calamity will then have come through the agency, not of the Government, but of those who shall have chosen to be its armed, open and irreconcilable enemies; and he will not suffer himself to doubt that when the value of the imperiled Union shall be brought in that fearful manner home to the business and the bosoms of the American people, they will, with an unanimity that shall vindicate their wisdom and their virtue, rise up and save it.

It does not, however, at all surprise the President that the confidence in the stability of the Union, which has been heretofore so universally entertained, has been violently shocked both at home and abroad. Surprise and fear invarisbly go together. The period of four months which intervened between the election which designated the head of the new Administration and its advent, as has already been shown, assumed the character of an interregnum, in which not only were the powers of the Government paralyzed, but even its resources seemed to disappear and be forgotten.

Nevertheless, all the world know what are the resources of the United States, and that they are practically unencumbered as well as inexhaustible. It would be easy, if it would not seem invidious, to show that whatever may be the full development of the disunion movement, those resources will not be seriously diminished, and that the revenues and credit of the Union, unsurpassed in any other country, are adequate to every emergency that can occur in our own. Nor will the political commotions which await us sensibly disturb the confidence of the people in the stability of the Government. It has been necessary for us to learn, perhaps the instruction has not come too soon, that vicissitudes are incident to our system and our country, as they are to all others. The panic which that instruction naturally produced is nearly past. What has hitherto been most needful for the reinvigoration of authority is already occurring. The aiders, abettors and sympathizers with disunion, partly by their own choice, and partly through the exercise of the public will, are falling out from the civil Departments of the Government, as well as from the army and the navy. The National Legislature will no longer be a distracted council. Our representatives in foreign courts and ports will henceforth speak only the language of loyalty to their country, and of confidence in its institutions and its destiny.

It is much to be deplored that our representatives are to meet abroad agents of disunion, seeking foreign aid to effect what, unaided, is already seen to be desperate. You need not be informed that their success in Great Britain would probably render their success easy elsewhere. The President does not doubt that you fully appreciate the responsibility of your mission. An honored ancestor of yours was the first to represent your whole country, after its independence was established, at the same court to which you now are accredited. The President feels assured that it will happen through no want of loyalty or of diligence on your part if you are to be the last to discharge that trust. You will have this great advantage, that from the hour when that country, so dear to us all, first challenged the notice of nations, until now, it has continually grown in their sympathy and reverence.

Before considering the arguments you are to use, it is important to indicate those which you are not to employ in executing that mission:

First—The President has noticed, as the whole American people have, with much emotion, the expressions of good will and friendship toward the United States, and of concern for their present embarrassments, which have been made on apt occasions by Her Majesty and her Ministers. You will make due acknowledgment for these manifestations, but at the same time you will not rely on any mere sympathies or national kindness. You will make no admissions of weakness in our Constitution, or any apprehensions on the part of the Government. You will rather prove, as you easily can, by comparing the history of our country with that of other States, that its Constitution and Government are really the strongest and surest which have ever been erected for the safety of any people. You will in no case listen to any suggestions of compromise by this Government, under foreign auspices, with its discontented citizens. If, as the President does not at all apprehend, you shall unhappily find Her Majesty's Government tolerating the application of the so-called seceding States, or wavering about it, you will not leave them to suppose for a moment that they can grant that application and remain the friends of the United States. You may even assure them promptly in that case that if they determine to recognize, they may at the same time prepare to enter into alliance with the enemies of this Republic. You alone will represent your country at London, and you will represent the whole of it there. When you are asked to divide that duty with others, diplomatic relations between the Government of Great Britain and this Government will be suspended, and will remain so until it shall be seen which of the two is most strongly intrenched in the confidence of their respective nations and of mankind.

You will not be allowed, however, even if you were disposed, as the President is sure you will not be, to rest your opposition to the application of the Confederate States, on the ground of any favor this Administration, or the party which chiefly called it into existence, proposes to show to Great Britain, or claims that Great Britain ought to show to them. You will not consent to draw into debate before the British Government any opposing moral principles which may be supposed to lie at the foundation of the controversy between those States and the Federal Union.

You will indulge in no expressions of harshness or disrespect, or even impatience, concerning the seceding States, their agents, or their people, but you will, on the contrary, all the while remember that those States are now, as they always heretofore have been, and, notwithstanding their temporary self-delusion, they must always continue to be, equal and honored members of this Federal Union, and that their citizens, throughout all political misunderstanding and alienations, still are and always must be our kindred and countrymen. In short, all your arguments must belong to one of three classes, namely: *First*. Arguments drawn from the principles of public law and natural justice, which regulate the intercourse of equal States. *Secondly*. Arguments which concern equally the honor, welfare and happiness of the whole Union. *Thirdly*. Arguments which are equally conservative of the rights and interests, and even sentiments of the United States, and just in their bearing upon the rights, interests and sentiments of Great Britain and all other nations.

We freely admit that a nation may, and even ought, to recognize a new State which has absolutely and beyond question effected its independence, and permanently established its sovereignty, and that a recognition in such a case affords on just cause of offence to the Government of the country from which the new State has so detached itself. On the other hand, we insist that a nation that recognizes a revolutionary State, with a view to aid its effecting its sovereignty and independence, commits a great wrong against the nation whose integrity is thus invaded, and makes itself responsible for a just and ample redress.

I will not stop to inquire whether it may not sometimes happen that an Imperial Government, or even a federative one, may not so oppress or aggrieve its subjects in a province or in a State as to justify intervention on the plea of humanity. Her Majesty's Government, however, will not make a pretence that the present is such a case. The United States have existed under their present form of government seventy and more years, and during all that time not one human life has been taken in forfeiture for resistance to their authority. It must be the verdict of history, that no Government so just, so equal, and so humane, has ever elsewhere existed. Even the present disunion movement is confessedly without any better cause than an apprehension of dangers, which, from the very nature of the Government, are impossible; and speculations of aggressions, which those who know the physical and social arrangements of this Continent, must see at once are fallacious and chimerical.

The Disunionists will, I am sure, take no such ground. They will appeal, not to the justice, or to the magnanimity, but to the cupidity and caprice of Great Britain.

It cannot need many words to show that even in that form their appeal ought to be promptly dismissed. I am aware that the revenue law lately passed by Congress is vehemently denounced in Great Britain. It might be enough to say on that subject that as the United States and Great Britain are equals in dignity, and not unequal in acuteness in the science and practice of political economy, the former have good right to regard only their own convenience, and consult their own judgment in framing their revenue laws. But there are some points in this connection which you may make without compromising the self-respect of this Government.

In the circumstances of the present case, it is clear that a recognition of the so-called Confederate nations must be deemed equivalent to a deliberate resolution by Her Majesty's Government that this American Union, which has so long constituted a sovereign nation, shall be now permanently dissolved and cease to exist forever. The excuse for this resolution, fraught, if effectual, with fearful and enduring consequences, is a change in its revenue laws—a change which, because of its very nature, as well as by reason of the ever-changing course of public sentiment, must necessarily be temporary and ephemeral. British censors tell us that the new tariff is unwise for ourselves. If so, it will speedily be repealed. They say it is illiberal and injurious to Great Britain. It cannot be so upon her principles without being also injurious to ourselves, and in that case it will be promptly repealed. Besides, there certainly are other and more friendly remedies for foreign legislation that is injurious without premeditated purpose of injury, which a magnanimous Government will try before it deliberately seeks the destruction of the offended nation.

The application of the so-called Confederate States, in the aspect now under consideration, assumes that they are offering, or will offer, more liberal commercial facilities than the United States can or will be disposed to concede. Would it not be wise for Great Britain to wait until those liberal facilities shall be definitely fixed and offered by the Confederate States, and then to walt further and see whether the United States may not accord facilities not less desirable?

The Union of these States seventy years ago established perfectly free trade between the several States; and this, in effect, is free trade throughout the largest inhabitable part of North America. During all that time, with occasional and very brief intervals, not effecting the result, we have been constantly increasing in commercial liberality toward foreign nations. We have made that advance necessarily, because, with increasing liberality, we have at the same time, owing to controlling causes, continuelly augmented our revenue and increased our own productions. The sagacity of the British Government cannot allow it to doubt that our natural course hereafter in this respect must continue to be the same as heretofore.

The same sagacity may be trusted to decide, first, whether the so-called Confederate States, on the emergency of a military revolution, and having no other sources of revenue than duties on imports and exports levied within the few ports they can command without a naval force, are likely to be able to persevere in practicing the commercial liberality they proffer as an equivalent for recognition. Manifestly, moreover, the negotiation which they propose to open with Great Britain implies that peace is to be preserved while the new commerce goes on. The sagacity of Her Majesty's Government may be trusted to consider whether that new Government is likely to be inaugurated without war, and whether the commerce of Great Britain with this country would be likely to be improved by flagrant war between the Southern and Northern States.

Again, even a very limited examination of commercial statistics will be sufficient to show that while the staples of the disaffected States do, indeed, as they claim, constitute a very important portion of the exports of the United States to European countries, a very large portion of the products and fabrics of other regions consumed in those States are derived, and must continue to be derived, not from Europe, but from the Northern States, while the chief consumption of European productions and fabrics imported into the United States takes place in these same States. Great Britain may, if her Government think best, by modifying her navigation laws, try to change these great features in American commerce; but it will require something more than acts of the British Parliament and of the proposed revolutionary Congress to modify a commerce that takes its composite character from all the various soils and climates of a continent, as well as from the diversified institutions, customs and dispositions of the many communities which inhabit it.

Once more: All the speculations which assume that the revenue law recently passed by Congress will diminish the consumption of foreign fabrics and productions in the United States are entirely erroneous. The American people are active, industrious, inventive and energetic, but they are not penurious or sordid. They are engaged with wonderful effect in developing the mineral, forest, agricultural and pastoral resources of a vast, and, practically, new continent. Their wealth, individual, as well as public, increases every day in a general sense, irrespective of the revenue laws of the United States, and every day also the habit of liberal—not to say profuse—expenditure grows upon them. There are changes in the nature and character of imported productions which they consume, but practically no decline in the quantity and value of imports.

It remains to bring out distinctly a consideration to which I have already adverted. Great Britain has within the last forty-five years changed character and purpose. She has become a power for production, rather than a power for destruction. She is committed, as it seems to us, to a policy of industry, not of ambition; a policy of peace, not of war. One has only to compare her present domestic condition with that of any former period, to see that this new career on which she has entered is as wise as it is humane and beneficent. Her success in this career requires peace throughout the world, and no where so much as on this continent. Recognition by her of the so-called Confederate States would be intervention and war in this country. Permanent dismemberment of the American Union would be perpetual war—civil war. The new confederacy which in that case Great Britain would have aided into existence must, like any other new State, seek to expand itself northward, westward and southward. What part of this continent or of the adjacent islands would be expected to remain in peace?

The President would regard it as inconsistent with his habitually high consideration for the Government and people of Great Britain to allow me to dwell longer on the merely commercial aspects of the question under discussion. Indeed he will not for a moment believe that, upon consideration of merely financial gain, that Government could be induced to lend its aid to a revolution designed to overthrow the institutions of this country, and involving ultimately the destruction of the liberties of the American people.

To recognize the independence of a new State, and so favor, possibly determine, its admission into the family of nations, is the highest possible exercise of sovereign power, because it affects in any case the welfare of two nations, and often the peace of the world. In the European system this power is now seldom attempted to be exercised without invoking a consultation or congress of nations. That system has not been extended to this continent. But there is even a greater necessity for prudence in such cases in regard to American States than in regard to the nations of Europe. A revolutionary change of dynasty, or even a disorganization and recombination of one or many States, therefore, do not long or deeply affect the general interests of society, because the ways of trade and habits of society remain the same. But a radical change effected in the political combinations existing on the continent, followed, as it probably would be, by moral convulsions of incalculable magnitude, would threaten the stability of society throughout the world.

Humanity has indeed little to hope for if it shall, in this age of high improvement, be decided without a trial that the principle of international law, which regards nations as moral persons, bound so to act as to do to each other the least injury and the most good, is merely an abstraction too refined to be reduced into practice by the enlightened nations of Western Europe. Seen in the light of this principle, the several nations of the earth constitute one great federal republic. When one of them casts its suffrages for the admission of a new member into that republic, it ought to act under a profound sense of moral obligation, and be governed by considerations as pure, disinterested, and elevated as the general interest of society and the advancement of human nature.

The British Empire itself is an aggregation of divers communities which cover a large portion of the earth and embrace one-fifth of its entire population. Some, at least, of these communities are held to their places in that system by bonds as fragile as the obligations of our own Federal Union. The strain will some time come which is to try the strength of these bonds, though it will be of a different kind from that which is trying the cords of our confederation. Would it be wise for Her Majesty's Government, on this occasion, to set a dangerous precedent, or provoke retaliation? If Scotland and Ireland are at last reduced to quiet contentment, has Great Britain no dependency, no island, or province left exposed along the whole circle of her empire, from Gibraltar through the West Indies and Canada till it begins again on the Southern extremity of Africa?

The President will not dwell on the pleasing recollection that Great Britain, not yet a year ago, manifested by marked attention to the United States her desire for a cordial reunion which, all ancient prejudices and passions being buried, should be a pledge of mutual interest and sympathy forever thereafter. The United States are not indifferent to the circumstances of common descent, language, customs, sentiments and religion which recommend a closer sympathy between themselves and Great Britian than either might expect in its intercourse with any other nation. The United States are one of many nations which have sprung from Great Britain herself. Other such nations are rising up in various parts of the globe. It has been thought by many who have studied the philosophy of modern history profoundly, that the success of the nations thus deriving their descent from Great Britain might, through many ages, reflect back upon that Kingdom the proper glories of its own great career. The Government and people of Great Britain may mistake their commercial interests, but they cannot become either unnatural or indifferent to the impulses of an undying ambition to be distinguished as the leaders of the nations in the ways of civilization and humanity.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

FRIENDLY SENTIMENTS OF FRANCE.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. DAYTON AS TO THE VIEWS AND OPINIONS OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 30, 1861.

SIR: Mr. SANFORD, who was requested by me to look to our interests in Paris in the interval which might elapse between the withdrawal of Mr. FAULKNER and your own arrival, has transmitted to me (in his dispatch No. 2) an account of a very interesting conversation which he has recently held with Mr. THOUVENEL on our internal affairs.

In that conversation, Mr. THOUVENEL intimated that, in view of the great commercial interests which are involved in the domestic controversy which is now agitating the United States, the French Government had felt itself constrained to take measures, in conjunction with the Government of Great Britain, to meet a condition of things which imperilled those interests. That it had been decided that communications of a similar tenor should be addressed by both of those Governments to the Government of the United States, and that those communications won'd be forwarded in the current week. Mr. THOUVENEL kindly foreshadowed the points of those communications.

As those papers may be expected to arrive by, perhaps, the next steamer, I shall reserve comments upon the propositions indicated until they shall thus be fully and directly brought to the attention of the President.

There are, however, some points in the conversation, or suggested by it, which I cannot properly suffer to pass unnoticed.

First—I desire that Mr. THOUVENEL may be informed that this Government cannot but regard *any communications held by the French Government, even though unofficial*, with the agents of the insurrectionary movement in this country as *exceptionable and injurious* to the dignity and honor of the United States. They protest against this intercourse, however, not so much on that ground as on another. They desire to maintain the most cordial relations with the Government of France, and would, therefore, if possible, refrain from complaint. But it is manifest that even an unofficial reception of the emissaries of disunion has a certain though measured tendency to give them a prestige which would encourage their efforts to prosecute a civil war destructive to the prosperity of this country, and aimed at the overthrow of the Government itself. It is earnestly hoped that this protest may be sufficient to relieve this Government from the necessity of any action on the unpleasant subject to which it relates.

Secondly—The United States cannot for a moment allow the French Government to rest under the delusive belief that they will be content to have the Confederate States recognized as a belligerent power by States with which this nation is in amity. No concert of action among foreign States so recognizing the insurgents can reconcile the United States to such a proceeding, whatever may be the consequences of resistance.

Thirdly—The President turns away from these points of apprehended difference of opinion between the two Governments to notice other and more agreeable subjects.

The tone of Mr. THOUVENEL'S conversation is frank, generous and cordial; and this Government feels itself bound by new ties to France when her Emperor evows his desire for the perpetual union of the States. Especially does this Government acknowledge that it is profoundly moved by the declaration of His Majesty, that he would be willing to act as mediator in the civil strife that unhappily convulses our country. These expressions of good will are just what have been expected from the Emperor of France. This Government desires that his Majesty may be informed that it indulges not the least apprehension of a dissolution of the Union in this painful controversy. A favorable issue is deemed certain. What is wanted is, that the war may be as short and attended by as few calamities at home and as few injuries to friendly nations as possible. No mediation could modify in the least degree the convictions of policy and duty under which this Government is acting; while foreign intervention, even in the friendly form of mediation, would produce new and injurious complications. We are free to confess that so cordial is our regard for the Emperor and our confidence in his wisdom and justice, that *his mediation would be accepted if all intervention of that kind were not deemed altogether inadmissible.* This Government perceives, as it thinks, that the French Government is indulging in an exaggerated estimate of the moral power and material forces of the insurrection. The Government of the United States cheerfully excuses this error, because it knows how unintelligible the working of the American system and the real character of the American people are to European nations. This Government knows, moreover, and painfully feels, that the commercial interests of European States are so deeply involved in the restoration of our domestic peace as to excite the highest anxiety and impatience on their part. But it desires the French Government to reflect that our commercial interests involved in the issue are even greater than their own; and that every motive that France can have for desiring peace operates still more powerfully on ourselves, besides a thousand motives peculiar to ourselves alone. The measures we have adopted, and are now vigorously pursuing, will terminate the unhappy contest at an early day, and be followed by benefits to ourselves and to all nations greater and better assured than those which have hitherto attended our national progress. Nothing is wanting to that success except that foreign nations shall leave us, as is our right, to manage our own affairs in our own way. They, as well as we, can only suffer by their intervention. No one, we are sure, can judge better than the Emperor of France how dangerous and deplorable would be the emergency that should intrude Europeans into the political contests of the American people. I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

MR. DAYTON'S REPORT OF AN INTERVIEW WITH M. THOUVENEL.

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD.

(Extracts.)

PARIS, June —, 1861.

SIR: Your dispatch was received by me on the 18th inst., and its substance communicated to Mr. THOUVENEL on the 19th. On that day I had with him an interesting conversation. I communicated to him the very kind language which you had used in behalf of the President in reference to the Emperor, and his willingness to mediate between the North and the South, should such mediation be desired. Nothing could have been better expressed than the language of your own dispatch; and, without formally reading it to him, I endeavored to repeat, substantially, its language. Mr. THOUVENEL seemed much gratified at its tone, and inasmuch as the Emperor had made like remarks to me personally, I begged that your reply might be specially communicated to him, which was readily promised. This, as you may infer, was the most agreeable part of my duty, as connected with your dispatch.

A short editorial in reference to the recognition of the independence of Italy, and in that connection of the States of the South, which is herewith inclosed, first appeared in the *Patrie*, (a newspaper published in this city, and which has heretofore had a semi-official character.) It was republished on Sunday last in the *Moniteur* without remark, thus giving it an official significance which would not otherwise have been attached to it. It attracted much attention here, and some anxiety. I resolved that, at the first opportunity, I would seek an explanation from the Minister of Foreign Affairs. After my communication of your kind remarks, before referred to, I availed myself of the opportunity of calling his attention to this matter. He at once said that his own attention had been arrested by it; that it was a "silliness;" that Mr. PERSIGNY (Minister of the Interior) was more dissatisfied with it even than he was; that the *Patrie* had ceased ten days ago, to be a semi-official paper; that he did not know how the paragraph had crept into the *Moniteur*, but that Count WALEWSKI (Minister of State) had been out of the city for ten days past, and that as a consequence matters had not had the usual oversight. He read me a note from the Count, in answer to one he (Mr. THOUVENEL) had written, inquiring if it would not be better to insert something to show that the paragraph was printed in the *Moniteur* by mistake, to which note the Count replied that he thought it would be giving an unnecessary importance to the matter, and in that view Mr. THOUVENEL, upon reflection, concurred. But he said he was vexed at the insertion in the *Moniteur*, and at the commentaries likely to be made upon it. He said, furthermore, (what he has so often said before,) that the French Government had no sympathy whatever with the seceding States of the South; that it had no idea of recognizing them as an independent power; that should they, in the course of time, obtain a status as an independent power among nations, and show themselves able to maintain that position, the French Government might ultimately recognize them; but this would be after the expiration of a time ample to test their ability in this behalf. He said, incidentally, three or four years, though I do not suppose he intended anything by this, except to explain more fully his meaning.

He said, furthermore, he had received Mr. ROST, (one of the Commissioners of the South,) who applied to him through a third party; that he had not applied to be received as a Commissioner from the South; if he had so done he would not have received him.

Mr. THOUVENEL referred, in terms of satisfaction, to a private note which he had received from you, through this Legation.

I think I may say with some confidence that all the efforts of the agents of the Confederates on this side of the channel have thus far been abortive. They have no encouragement to their hopes of recognition. They have met with no success in their attempts to negotiate a loan. I do not believe they have got any considerable supply of arms, and I think that we know substantially *what they have done* and are *attempting to do*. My only fear is of a possible, not probable, reverse to our arms in Virginia, and a rush, under the excitement of a first victory, upon the City of Washington. Should they get possession, by any possibility, of that point, the prestige it would give them (aside from any strategic advantage) might be productive of most unhappy results. God grant that no such future may hang over us.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

WM. L. DAYTON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

MR. SEWARD ON UNOFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

[Extracts.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 6, 1861.

SIR: Your dispatch No. 11, dated on the —— day of June ult., has been received.

The President is highly gratified by the disposition which Mr. THOUVENEL has made of the application of the agents of the insurrectionists for recognition of their pretended revolution. What you have reported to us in this respect is happily confirmed in even more emphatic language by the communication which Mr. MERCIER has made to us, to-day, under instructions from his Government.

We are pleased that you called Mr. THOUVENEL'S attention to the paragraph in the *Moniteur*, because it has drawn out renewed and most satisfactory assurances of the friendly feelings and good wishes of the Government of France. At the same time, it is but just to ourselves that you shall now inform Mr. THOUVENEL that it is our settled habit *never to overhear what the Press*, or *the Ministers*, or *even the monarch of a foreign country with which we are in amity, says concerning us, and never to ask any explanations so long as such observations are not directly communicated by the Government itself to us.* Our reasons for this are that we know, first, there are State necessities which do not always permit, in any country, the practice of entire frankness concerning foreign questions; secondly, that unguarded and inconsiderate expressions, even by persons in high authority, ought not to disturb established and harmonious relations between friendly nations; and, thirdly, that we know that the maintenance of our rights and character depend, as they ought, chiefly on our own fidelity to ourselves, and very little on the favorable opinion of even the most candid and liberal nations. Friendship towards, and confidence in, the good will of France towards us are settled habits of mind on the part of the American people. If anything is hastily written or spoken on either side that would seem to indicate a different sentiment, it is wise to let it pass without sensibility, and certainly without querulous animadversion.

I am, Sir, respectfully your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Esq., &c., &c.

FRENCH MEDIATION OFFERED AND DECLINED.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 6, 1861.

SIR: Your dispatch of May 22 (No. 5) has been received. Your safe arrival at your post of duty in this crisis, when our relations to foreign countries, and especially to France, have assumed a degree of interest and importance never known before since the Constitution was established, is a source of sincere satisfaction.

The President approves the sentiments you expressed on your presentation to his Imperial Majesty. The manner in which he received you, and the friendly expressions made by himself, as well as those which were employed by Mr. THOUVENEL, although not unexpected, have given us the liveliest satisfaction.

We appreciate highly the Emperor's assurance that he would mediate between the Government and the insurgents, with a view to the maintenance and preservation of the Union, if such intervention were deemed desirable by us; and that generous offer imposes a new obligation upon us toward France, which we acknowledge with sincere pleasure.

If mediation were at all admissible in this case, that of his Majesty would not be declined. But the present paramount duty of the Government is to save the integrity of the American Union. Absolute, self sustaining independence is the first and most indispensable element of national existence. This is a Republican nation; all its domestic affairs must be conducted and even adjusted in constitutional republican forms and upon constitutional republican principles. This is an American nation, and its internal affairs must not only be conducted with reference to its peculiar continental position, but by and through American agencies alone. These are simple elementary principles of administration, no one of which can be departed from with safety in any emergency whatever; nor could it be departed from with the public consent, which rightfully regulates, through constitutionally constituted popular authorities, the entire business of the Government.

I have set them forth in no invidious, uncharitable, or ungenerous spirit. I state them fairly and broadly, because I know the magnanimity of the Emperor of France, and I know that he can appreciate directness and candor in diplomacy. I know, moreover, that he is a friend of the United States, and desires that they may continue one great and independent nation forever. I know still further, that the principles I have thus stated will commend themselves to his own great wisdom. To invite or to accept mediation would be incompatible with these principles.

When all this has been said, you will then further say to Mr. THOUVENEL, or to the Emperor, that if any mediation were at all admissible, it would be his own that we should seek or accept.

You may say, at the same time, that this Government has no apprehension whatever of its being unable to conduct our domestic affairs through this crisis to a safe conclusion; that consummation is even not far distant, if foreign Powers shall practice towards us the same forbearance from intervention which we have habitually practiced towards them in emergencies similar to our own; that intervention by them would only protract and aggravate the civil war in which we are unhappily engaged; that civil war is a scourge to which we are more sensitive than any other people, but that the preservation of national unity, which is national existence, reconciles us to every form of difficulty and to the longest possible endurance of the trial in which we are engaged.

Other subjects mentioned in your dispatch will be the subject of a special communication after we shall have received the information from the French Government which Mr. THOUVENEL told Mr. SANFORD that he should send with very little delay. It seems desirable to have the positions of the French Government in regard to our affairs, as stated by itself, before we answer to inquiries bearing on the subjects to be discussed, which were referred to us through the conversation which took place at the time of your reception.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Esq., &c., &c., &c., Paris.

P. S.—I enclose a copy of a note of this date to Lord LYONS, which will dispel any uncertainty which the French Government may entertain in regard to our recognition of a rule of international law which they may deem important.

MR. SEWARD ON THE BULL RUN AFFAIR.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

[Extract.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, July 30, 1861.

SIR: You will receive the account of a deplorable reverse of our arms at Manassas. For a week or two that event will elate the friends of the insurgents in Europe, as it confounded and bewildered the friends of the Union here for two or three days. The shock, however, has passed away, producing no other results than a resolution stronger and deeper than ever to maintain the Union, and a prompt and effective augmentation of the forces for that end exceeding what would otherwise have been possible. The heart of the country is sound. Its temper is now more favorable to the counsels of deliberation and wisdom.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE FOR THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. CLAY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 6, 1861.

SIR: Nations, like individuals, have three prominent wants; first, freedom; secondly, prosperity; thirdly, friends.

The United States early secured the two first objects by the exercise of courage and enterprise. But, although they have practiced singular moderation, they nevertheless have been slow in winning friends.

Russia presents an exceptional case. That Power was an early, and it has always been a constant friend. This relationship between two nations, so remote and so unlike, has excited much surprise, but the explanation is obvious.

Russia, like the United States, is an improving and expanding Empire. Its track is eastward, while that of the United States is westward. The two nations, therefore, never come into rivalry or conflict. Each carries civilization to the new regions it enters, and each finds itself occasionally resisted by States jealous of its prosperity, or alarmed by its aggrandizement. Russia and the United States may remain good friends until, each having made a circuit of half the globe in opposite directions, they shall meet and greet each other in the region where civilization first began, and where, after so many ages, it has become now lethergic and helpless. It will be your pleasing duty to confirm and strengthen these traditional relations of amity and friendship.

Assure his Imperial Majesty that the President and the people of the United States have observed with admiration and sympathy the great and humane efforts he has so recently made for the material and moral improvement of his empire by the extension of telegraphs and railroads, and by removing the disabilities of Slavery.

Make it your duty to inquire whether the sluggish course of commerce between the two nations cannot be quickened, and its volume increased. Russia is capable of receiving cotton and tobacco from us in much larger quantities than we now send. The former is not a staple of that country, and although it produces tobacco, yet not of so high a quality at that which we send abroad, and of which Russia consumes more than any other nation.

We can well receive from that country increased quantities of hemp and flax, tallow, and other productions in exchange.

Russia is liberal to our inventors, engineers and machinists; but vicious adventurers too often abuse this generous encouragement by fraudulent practices. See if you can devise a plan for correcting this evil. I suggest that it might be done by effecting free interchange of newspapers and scientific journals.

A Russian landing in New-York can cross this western continent without once being required to exhibit a passport. Why will not Russia extend the same hospitality to us, and enable the American citizen, when he debarks at Revel, to cross the Eastern Continent in like manner unquestioned. The American abroad is not more than the Russian a propagandist, and while Russia pursues the general policy of the present reign it can have nothing to fear from American influences.

In another paper which accompanies this your attention is especially directed to the subject of amendments of the international code of maritime law in regard to neutrals, proposed in 1856 by the Congress which was then sitting at Paris, of which Russia was a member.

If nations were now, as in ancient times, morally independent and unsocial, the President would not have occasion to address our representatives in Europe on the painful events which are subjects of intense solicitude at home. But the world has, in a measured degree, become one commonwealth. Nations favor or discourage political changes in other nations, and exercise influences upon their success and fortunes, sometimes from sympathy and sometimes from caprice.

Although this general fact is so well understood, yet the President indulges so uncompromising a sense of the National dignity and honor, that he, nevertheless, would not suffer a word on the subject to escape from the lips of one of our Ministers abroad, if our discontented fellow-citizens who have raised the standard of insurrection had not sent out their agents to propitiate foreign Powers and engage their cooperation in the desperate attempt they are making to overthrow the institutions and the liberties of the American people.

You will, of course, meet such agents in Russia. They have some advantages in Europe of which you should be warned.

What is now the insurrectionary party in the United States has been, for near forty years, and until the 4th day of March last, the dominant party in the administration of this Government. It has acquaintances and friendships in high places there, the growth of long intercourse in foreign Courts, with the prestige of political authority. The late Minister to Russia returned, however, to be the Governor of South Carolina at the moment when that State was in the very act of inaugurating the present revolution.

When those agents shall present themselves at St. Petersburg, his Imperial Majesty, before granting them a hearing, will naturally address himself to you, and will ask you: What is the cause of this revolution? What is its object? Why does the Government resist it? What is the present condition of the revolution, and what are its prospects? What are the probable consequences of its success, or of its failure? And, finally, what does the President desire or expect from his Imperial Majesty in regard to it?

The President will not forget, nor will he allow you to forget, that he is the magistrate of the insurrectionary as he is also of the loyal States, and in all his dealings concerning the plotters, aiders and abettors of this great conspiracy he will constantly remember that the people in

cratic element of free white labor, which all the while has been constantly augmented by native increase and immigration from Europe.

The several States in the Union, whatever be their population, enjoy equal representation in the Senate. Congress may, and from manifest causes must, admit new States into the Union. The slaveholding interest naturally desired to extend Slavery and multiply Slave States. The Free States necessarily desired, as they constitutionally might, to prevent the extension of Slavery in regions where it did not exist or had been abolished, and so to multiply Free States.

The acquisitions of new domain by purchases from France, Spain and Mexico, to be the seat of future States, opened a wide theatre for this contest, and the contest itself by degrees came to be a chief feature in the debates of Congress, and in the canvasses of the popular elections.

The interest of Slavery was consolidated and compact in the Sleve States, and acquired great power by threatening that, if overruled, those States would secede and dissolve the Union, which the Free States traditionally, as well as justly, regarded as fatal to the prosperity, safety and happiness of the whole American people. Statesmen of all classes and all parties, on that ground, continually conceded, and Congress and the judiciary constantly compromised with the slave interest, in opposition to steadily advancing popular convictions of right, duty and patriotism, until at last all legal barriers against the extension of Slavery were, in one way or in another, thrown down. Transactions so unnatural roused the intsrest opposed to Slavery to renewed effort in the popular election of the last year, and that election resulted in the choice of the present incumbent for the office of President of the United States, although without a majority of either House of Congress identified with this interest.

The party of Slavery, which had thus, for the first time been distinctly, though not completely, unsuccessful in a popular election, instantly, and four months before the constitutional period assigned for the inauguration of the new President, took an appeal from the verdict of the people, rendered through the ballot-box, to the sword, and organized a revolution with civil war.

Such was the cause of the revolution. Its object is to create a nation built upon the principle that African Slavery is necessary, just, wisc and beneficent, and that it may and must be expanded over the central portion of the American Continent and islands without check or resistance, at whatever cost and sacrifice to the welfare and happiness of the human race.

The Government of the United States resists this revolution for reasons too many to be hastily set forth.

It is absolutely unnecessary All existing interests of Slavery are protected now, as heretofore, by our Federal and State Constitutions; sufficiently to prevent the destruction or molestation of the institution of Slavery where it exists, by Federal or foreign intervention, without the consent of the parties concerned. The policy of fortifying and extending Slavery in regions where it has no existence is injurious, vicious and eminently dangerous to our own country and to mankind.

Dismemberment of the Union, however effected, and for whatever cause, would be destructive of the safety, happiness and welfare, of the whole American people, and would, by its influence, render the present establishment of any popular form of government impracticable in one age and in a region where no other than just such a form of government is known or could be tolerated.

The condition of the revolution is this, namely: In the United States the people always exercise a direct and potential influence upon the Government. They were at first incredulous of the fact that a revolution so unnecessary, so unnatural, and so fatal, was seriously intended. They saw it move steadily on, but were boguiled by the appeals of mediators, who proposed at once to avert disunion and to prevent the calamity of civil war. The Government was temporarily demoralized by the presence of the conspirators in controlling numbers in the Administration, in Congress, in the army, in the navy, and in every Department of the public service. But, at last, when it became clearly revealed that nothing less than subversion of the Federal Republic would satisfy the insurgents, and that the forbearance and moderation of the Government towards them were abused to the purpose of preparing a deadly and desolating war, the loyalty of the people suddenly awakened; the Government, sustained by popular enthusiasm and energy, has put forth all the necessary power; the revolution has at once been checked, and it is no longer doubtful that it will be promptly and effectually suppressed.

It had its origin in disappointment; and it depends for continuance only on popular passions, the occasion for which has passed away, while such passions are not in harmony with the character, sentiments and habits, of the American people.

When it shall be seen, as it soon will be, that the effort to overthrow the Government is hopeless, the misguided citizens who have joined themselves to the revolutionary standard will resume their accustomed habits of reason and reflection, and the Union, having surmounted a new and formidable danger, will be stronger than ever before.

What would be the consequences of the revolution if it could be successful? The answer is obvious. At first, division of this great and hitherto peaceful and happy country into two hostile and belligerent republics. Later, a resolution of each of those two republics into an indefinite number of petty, hostile and belligerent States. Local jealousies, continually agitated, would, early or late, be aggravated by the horrors of a servile war, filling the whole country with desolation. The end would be military despotism, compelling peace where free government had proved an absolute and irretrievable failure.

The equilibrium of the nations, maintained by this Republic, on the one side, against the European system on the other Continent, would be lost, and the struggles of nations in that system for dominion in this hemisphere and on the high seas, which constitutes the chief portion of the world's history in the eighteenth century, would be renewed. The progress of freedom and civilization, now so happily inaugurated, would be arrested, and the hopes of humanity which this the present century has brought forth would be disappointed and indefinitely postponed.

What will be the consequences of the failure of the revolution? The continuance of the country in the happy career that it has pursued so auspiciously, to the repose of nations and to the improvement of the condition of mankind.

What does the President require or expect from the Emperor of Russia? That sovereign is expected to do just what this Government does in regard to Russia and all other nations. It refrains from all intervention whatever in their political affairs; and it expects the same just and generous forbearance in return. It has too much self-respect to ask more, and too high a sense of its rights to accept anything less.

The high character of the Government of Russia warrants these moderate and just expectations.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

SPAIN AND THE REBELLION.

THE VIEW OF THE REBELLION WHICH OUR MINISTER WAS TO PRESENT TO SPAIN.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. SCHURZ.

[Extract]

No. 2.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 27, 1861.

SIR: You receive the President's instructions for the discharge of your very important mission at a moment when a domestic crisis, long apprehended with deep solicitude, is actually reached. For the first time since the foundations of this Federal Republic were laid, with such pious care and consummate wisdom, an insurrection has developed itself, and assumed the organization and attitude of a separate political power. This organization consists of several members of this Union, under the name of "The Confederate States of America." That irregular and usurping authority has instituted civil war. The President of the United States has adopted defensive and repressive measures, including the employment of Federal forces by land and by sea, with the establishment of a maritime blockade. The revolutionists have opposed to these inevitable measures an army of invasion directed against this capital, and a force of privateers incited to prey upon the national commerce, and ultimately, no doubt, the commerce of the world. It seems the necessity of faction in every country that whenever it acquires sufficient boldness to inaugurate revolution, alike forgets the counsels of prudence and stifles the instincts of patriotism, and becomes a suitor to foreign courts for aid and assistance to subvert and destroy the most cherished and indispensable institutions of its own. So it has already happened in this case that the revolutionary power has, as it is understood, despatched agents to Europe to solicit from the States of that continent at least their acknowledgment of its asserted sovereignty and independence. To oppose this application and prevent its success will be your chief duty, and no more important one was ever devolved by the United States upon any representative whom they have sent abroad.

There would, indeed, be no danger of the success of the unpatriotic application if the governments addressed could be relied upon to understand their true interests, and fulfil the obligations of national justice and fraternity. But unhappily in the present condition of society nations are, to say the least, neither wiser nor more just or generous than individual men.

You will take care that you do not yourself misunderstand the spirit in which your duty is to be performed, nor suffer that spirit to be misapprehended by the Government of her Catholic Majesty. *The Government of the United States, in the first place, indulges no profound apprehensions for its safety, even although the government, to which you are accredited, and, even many others of the European Continent, should intervene in this unhappy civil war.* The union of these States, with the maintenence of their republican institutions, is guaranteed by material, moral, and social necessities of this continent and mankind, that will, the President feels assured, overbear all eggression that shall be committed upon them, no matter how various its forms or how comprehensive its combinations. The trial involves only the questions how long shall the struggle be protracted, what shall be the measure of the disasters and calamities it shall inflict. Secondly. The Government neither expects nor asks, nor would it consent to receive aid or favor from Spain or any other foreign State. It asks only that such States perform their treaty obligations, and leave this domestic controversy to the care and conduct of those to whom it exclusively belongs. Whenever this republic shall have come to need the protection or favor of any other nation, it will have become unable and unworthy to exist, however aided from abroad.

The President, in the absence of all information, is left to conjecture what are the influences upon which the so-called Confederate States rely to induce her Catholic Majesty's Government to grant their dialoyal application. The high consideration which he entertains for her Majesty enables him to assume that the appeal taken from this Government to her royal favor proceeds, in part, at least, on the ground that the revolutionists affect to have suffered oppression and wrong at the hands of the Government of the United States, which entitle them to the sympathy of the Queen of Spain, if not to redress through her intervention. Her Catholic Majesty's Government has not been addicted to such intervention hitherto, and the wisdom of its forbearance is seen in the revival of the energies of that great and honored nation, which now seems renewing a felicitous career.

The President, however, will not rely merely on the forbearance of any foreign Power, not even on that of the Government of Spain.

That Government well understands the Constitution of the United States, and has had opportunity to learn its practical operation. It therefore knows that the several States which constitute the federal Union can respectively practice tyranny or oppression upon individual citizens, and may even hinder and embarrass the General Government, while, on the other hand, that Government, being armed with only a few though very important powers needful for preserving domestic peace, and defence against foreign nations, can neither oppress nor impoverish nor annoy any member of the Union or any private citizen.

In the present case there are some points which will not escape consideration, namely:

1st. The very interest which now reacts to insurrection, practically speaking, has directed the administration of the Federal Government from the hour when the first murmur of discontent was heard until now when it raises the flag of disunion.

2d. The Federal Government, now seventy years old, has never made a foreign war which that same interest, now so insurrectionary, did not urge or demand; has never extended its dominion a square mile by discovery, conquest, or purchase, except at the instance of the same party; has never exacted an irregular contribution, or levied an illegal or unequal tax, and only in war has imposed a direct tax. It has divided civil, military and naval honors and trusts between all classes and sections, if not impartially, at least with preference of the same interest. It has constructed all the defences required for the section where that interest prevails, and for forty years has accommodated that interest with special legislation and beneficial arrangements with foreign powers. The administration of the Government has been so just and so tolerant that no citizen of any one of the States claiming to be aggrieved, has ever been deprived by it of his liberty, except on conviction of crime by his peers of the vicinage, nor of his property without due compensation, nor forfeited his life under its authority except as a volunteer in the battles of his country. I will not pursue the subject. It is enough to show that while this Government will submit its action in domestic affairs to the judgment of no other nation, it does not fear to encounter the moral opinion of mankind.

Will the Disunionists claim that they are the discoverers of a new and beneficent system of political government, which commends itself to the patronage of Her Catholic Majesty? What are the salient principles of their system? First, Government shall employ no standing military force in conducting administration of its domestic concerns, but shall always be constituted by popular suffrage, and be dependent upon it. But it shall, at the same time, be the right of the minority, when overruled in the elections, to resort to insurrection, not merely to reverse the popular decree, but even to overthrow the Government itself, while, on the other hand, the Government can never lawfully use force to coerce compliance with its laws.

2d. The several States, districts, intendencies, or provinces which constitute a nation, must be brought and held together not in any case by conquest or force, but by voluntary federation, which may be stipulated to be perpetual. But each constituent State, district, intendency, or province retains an inherent and absolute sovereignty, and its people may rightfully withdraw from the Federal Union at pleasure, equally in war as in peace, leaving its common debts unpaid, its common treaties unfulfilled, its common defence frustrated. Moreover, the seceding party may seize all the Federal treasures, defences, institutions, and property found within its own limits, and convert them to its own use, simply offering to come at its own future pleasure to an equitable account. It is not to be doubted that the kingdom of Spain could be dissolved by Her Catholic Majesty's acceptance of this new system much more rapidly than by waiting the slow effect of foreign wars or domestic mal-administration. Castile, and Old Castile, Leon, Andalusia and Aragon, Cuba and the Philippine Islands, would be much more easily separated on this plan than New-York and Louisiana, California and Massachusetts, Florida and Michigan.

Perhaps the so-called Confederate States will rest their appeal on some especial ground of sympathy with Spain and the States of Spanish America.

In such a case, you will need only to say that the moderation which has thus far been practiced by the United States towards Spain, and the Spanish-American States, once her Colonies, has been due chiefly to the fact that the several North American States of British derivation, exclusive of Canada, have been bound together in a Federal Union, and the continuance of that Union is the only guarantee for the practice of the same moderation hereafter.

Will the so-called Confederate States promise liberal or reciprocal commerce with Spain or her provinces? What commerce can there be between States whose staples are substantially identical? Sugar cannot be exchanged for sugar, cotton for cotton, or rice for rice. The United States have always been willing, and undoubtedly they always will remain willing, to establish commerce with Spain and her provinces, on terms as mutually reciprocal as the Government of that country itself will allow.

These thoughts are presented to you by direction of the President, not as exhausting the subject, but only as suggestions to your own vigorous and comprehensive mind, and he confidently relies on your applying all its powers to the full discussion of the subject, if it shall become necessary.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CARL SCHURZ, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE BLOCKADE.

THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, July 21, 1861.

SIR: Your dispatch of June 28 has been received.

I have already, in a previous communication, informed you that this Government has not been disturbed by the action of the British authorities in sending three regiments into Canada, nor by the announcement of the coming of British armed vessels into American waters. These movements are certainly not very formidable in their proportions, and we willingly accept the explanation that they proceed from merely prudential motives.

Doubtless it had been better if they had not been made. But what Government can say that it never acts precipitately, or even capriciously? On our part the possibility of foreign intervention, sooner or later, in this domestic distnrbance is never absent from the thoughts of this Government. We are, therefore, not likely to exaggerate indications of an emergency for which we hold ourselves bound to be in a measure always prepared.

Another subject which, according to your report, was discussed in your late interview with Lord JOHN RUSSELL demands more extended remarks. I refer to the portion of your dispatch which is in these words: His lordship then said something about difficulties in New-Granada, and the intelligence that the insurgents there had passed a law to close their ports. But the law officers here told him that this could not be done as against foreign nations, except by the regular form of a blockade. He did not know what we thought about it; but he had observed that some such plan was said to be likely to be adopted at the coming meeting of Congress in regard to the ports of those whom we considered as insurgents.

Much as I deprecate a reference in official communications of this kind to explanations made by Ministers in Parliament, not always fully or accurately reported, and always liable to be perverted when applied to cases not considered when the explanations are given, I nevertheless find it necessary, by way of elucidating the subject, to bring into this connection the substance of a debate which is said to have taken place in the House of Commons on the 27th of June last, and which is as follows:

"Mr. H. BERKLY asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Her Majesty's Government recognized a notification given by Señor MARTIN, Minister Plenipotentiary to this Court from the Grenadian Confederation, better known as the Republic of New-Grenada, which announces a blockade of the ports of Rio Hacha, Santa Marta, Sevanilla, Carthagena, and Zaporte, and which Government did Her Majesty's Government recognize in the so-called Grenadian Confederation.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the question is one of considerable importance. The Government of New-Grenada has announced its blockade, but that certain ports of New-Grenada are to be closed. The opinion of Her Majesty's Government, after taking legal advice, is, that it is perfectly competent for the Government of a country in a state of tranquility to say which ports shall be open to trade and which shall be closed; but in the event of insurrection or civil war in that country, it is not competent for its Government to close the ports that are *de facto* in the hands of the insurgents, as that would be an invasion of international law with regard to blockade. Admiral MILNE, acting on instructions from Her Majesty's Government, has ordered the commanders of Her Majesty's ships not to recognize the closing of their ports.

Since your conversation with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and also since the debate which I have extracted occurred, the Congress of the United States has by law asserted the right of this Government to close the ports in this country which have been seized by the insurgents.

I send you herewith a copy of the enactment. The connecting by Lord JOHN RUSSELL of that measure, when it was in prospect with what had taken place in regard to a law of New-Granada, gives to the remarks which he made to you a significance that requires no especial illustration. If the Government of the United States should close their insurrectionary ports under the new statute, and Great Britain should, in pursuance of the intimation made, disregard the act, no one can suppose for a moment that the United States would acquiesce. When a conflict on such a question shall arrive between the United States and Great Britain, it is not easily to be seen what maritime nation could keep aloof from it. It must be confessed, therefore, that a new incident has occurred increasing the danger that what has hitherto been, and, as we think, ought to be, a merely domestic controversy of our own, may be enlarged into a general war among the great maritime nations. Hence the necessity for endeavoring to bring about a more perfect understanding between the United States and Great Britain for the regulation of their mutual relations than has yet been attained.

In attempting that important object I may be allowed to begin by affirming that the President deprecates, as much as any citizen of either country or any friend of humanity thoughout the world can deprecate, the evil of foreign wars, to be superinduced, as he thinks unnecessarily, upon the painful civil conflict in which we are engaged for the purpose of defending and maintaining our national authority over our own disloyal citizens.

I may add, also, for myself, that however otherwise I may at any time have been understood, it has been an earnest and profound solicitude to avert foreign war; that alone has prompted the emphatic and sometimes, perhaps, impassioned remonstrances I have hitherto made against any form or measure of recognition of the insurgents by the Government of Great Britain. I write in the same spirit now; and I invoke on the part of the British Government, as I propose to exercise on my own, the calmness which all counsellors ought to practice in debates which involve the peace and happiness of mankind.

The United States and Great Britain have assumed incompatible, and thus far irreconcilable, positions on the subject of the existing insurrection.

The United States claim and insist that the integrity of the Republic is unbroken, and that their Government is supreme so far as foreign nations are concerned, as well for war as for peace, over all the States, all sections, and all citizens, the loyal not more than the disloyal, the patriots and the insurgents alike. Consequently they insist that the British Government shall in no way intervene in the insurrection, or hold commercial or other intercourse with the insurgents in derogation of the Federal authority.

The British Government, without having first deliberately heard the claims of the United States, announced, through a proclamation of the Queen, that it took notice of the insurrection as a civil war so flagrant as to divide this country into two belligerent parties, of which the Federal Government constitutes one and the disloyal citizens the other; and consequently it inferred a right of Great Britain to stand in an attitude of neutrality between them.

It is not my purpose at this time to vindicate the position of the United States, nor is it my purpose to attempt to show to the Government of Great Britain that its position is indefensible.

The question at issue concerns the United States primarily, and Great Britain only secondarily and incidentally. It is, as I have before said, a question of the integrity, which is nothing less than the life of the Republic itself.

The position which the Government has taken has been dictated, therefore, by the law of self-preservation. No nation animated by loyal sentiments and inspired by a generous ambition can ever suffer itself to debate with parties, within or without, a policy of self-preservation. In assuming this position and the policy resulting from it, we have done, as I think, just what Great Britain herself must, and therefore would do, if a domestic insurrection should attempt to detach Ireland, or Scotland, or England from the United Kingdom, while she would hear no argument nor enter into any debate upon the subject. Neither adverse opinions of theoretical writers, nor precedents drawn from the practice of other nations, or, even if they could be, from her own, would modify her course, which would be all the more vigorously followed if internal resistance should fortify itself with alliances throughout the world. This is exactly the case now with the United States.

So, for obvious reasons, I refrain from argument to prove to the Government of Great Britain the assumed error of the position it has avowed.

First—Argument from a party that maintains itself to be absolutely right, and resolved in no case to change its convictions, becomes merely controversial. *Secondly*—Such argument would be only an indirect way of defending our own position, which is unchengeable. *Thirdly*—The position of Great Britain has been taken upon the assumption of a certain degree of probability of success by the insurgents in arms; and it must be sooner or later abandoned, as that probability shall diminish and ultimately cease, while in any case that circumstance does not affect our position or the policy which we have adopted. It must, therefore, be left to Great Britain to do what we have done, namely, survey the entire field, with the consequences of her course deemed by us to be erroneous, and determine as those consequences develope themselves how long that course shall be pursued.

While, however, thus waiving controversy on the main point, I am tempted by a sincere conviction that Great Britain really must desire, as we do, that the peace of the world may not be unnecessarily broken, to consider the attitude of the two Powers, with a view to mutual forbearance, until reconciliation of conflicting systems shall have become in every event impossible.

The British Government will, I think, admit that so soon as its unexpected, and, as we regard it, injurious position assumed in the Queen's proclamation became known to us, we took some pains to avert premature or unnecessary collision, if it could be done without sacrificing any part of the sovereignty which we had determined in every event to defend. We promptly renewed the proposition which, fortunately for both parties, we had tendered before that proclamation was issued, to conceda as one whole undivided sovereignty to Great Britain, as a friend, all the guarantees for her commerce that she might claim as a neutral from this Government as one of her two imagined belligerents. It seemed to us that these two great and kindred nations might decline to be dogmatic, and act practically with a view to immediate peace and ultimate good understanding.

So, on the other hand, it is my duty to admit, as I most frankly do, that the directions given by the British Government that our blockade shall be respected, and that favor or shelter shall be denied to insurgent privateers, together with the disallowance of the application of the insurgent Commissioners, have given us good reason to expect that our completa sovereignty, though theoretically questioned in the Queen's proclamation, would be practically respected. Lord LYONS, as you are aware, proposed to read to me a dispatch which he had received from his Government, affirming the position assumed in the Queen's proclamation, and deducing from that position claims as a neutral to guarantees of safety to British commerce less than those we had, as I have already stated, offered to her as a friend. I declined, as you have been advised, to hear the communication, but nevertheless renewed through you, as I consistently could, the offer of the greater guarantees before tendered.

The case then seemed to me to stand thus: The two nations had, indeed, failed to find a common ground or principle on which they could stand together; but they have succeeded in reaching a perfect understanding of the nature and extent of their disagreement, and in finding a line of mutual, practical forbearance. It was under this aspect of the positions of the two Governments that the President thought himself authorized to inform Congress, on its coming together on the Fourth of July instant, in extra session, that the sovereignty of the United States was practically respected by all nations.

Nothing has occurred to change this condition of affairs, unless it be the attitude which Lord JOHN RUSSELL has indicated for the British Government in regard to an apprehended closing of the insurrectionary ports, and the passage of the law of Congress which authorizes that measure in the discretion of the President.

It is my purpose not to anticipate or even indicate the decision which will be made, but simply to suggest to you what you may properly and advantageously say while the subject is under consideration.

First—You will, of course, prevent misconception of the measure by stating that the law only authorizes the President to close the ports in his discretion, according as he shall regard exigencies now existing or hereafter to arise.

Secondly—The passage of the law, taken in connection with attendant circumstances, does not necessarily indicate a legislative conviction that the ports ought to be closed, but only shows the purpose of Congress that the closing of the ports, if it is now, or shall become necessary, shall not fail for want of power explicitly conferred by law. When, on the 13th of April last, disloyal citizens defiantly inaugurated an armed insurrection by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the President's constitutional obligation to suppress the insurrection became imperative.

But the case was new, and had not been adequately provided for by express law. The President called military and naval forces into activity, instituted a blockade, and incurred great expense, for all which no direct legal provisions existed. He convened Congress at the earliest possible day to confirm these measures, if they should see fit.

Congress, when it came together, confronted these facts. It has employed itself less in directing how and in what way the Union shall be maintained, than in confirming what the President had already done, and in putting into his hands more ample means and greater power than he has exercised or asked.

The law in question was passed in this generous and patriotic spirit. Whether it shall be put into execution to-day or to-morrow, or at what time, will depend on the condition of things at home and abroad, and a careful weighing of the advantages of so stringent a measure against those which are derived from the existing blockade.

Thirdly, You may assure the British Government that no change of policy now pursued, injuriously affecting foreign commerce, will be made from motives of aggression against nations which practically respect the sovereignty of the United States, or without due consideration of all the circumstances, foreign as well as domestic, bearing upon the question. The same spirit of forbearance toward foreign nations, arising from a desire to confine the calamities of the unhappy contest as much as possible, and to bring it to a close by the complete restoration of the authority of the Government as speedily as possible, that have hitherto regulated the action of the Government will continue to control its counsels.

On the other hand, you will not leave it at all doubtful that the President fully adheres to the position that this Government so early adopted, and which I have so continually throughout this controversy maintained; consequently he fully agrees with Congress in the principle of the law which authorizes him to close the ports which have been seized by the insurgents, and he will put into execution and maintain it with all the means at his command, at the hazard of whatever consequences, whenever it shall appear that the safety of the nation requires it.

I cannot leave the subject without endeavoring once more, as I have so often done before, to induce the British Government to realize the conviction which I have more than once expressed in this correspondence, that the policy of the Government is one that is based on interests of the greatest importance and sentiments of the highest virtue, and therefore is in no case likely to be changed, whatever may be the varying fortunes of the war at home, or the actions of foreign nations on this subject, while the policy of foreign States rests on ephemeral interests of commerce or of ambition merely. The policy of these United States is not a creature of the Government but an inspiration of the people, while the policies of foreign States are at the choice mainly of the Governments presiding over them. If, through error, on whatever side this civil contention shall transcend the national bounds and involve foreign States, the energies of all commercial nations, including our own, will necessarily be turned to war, and a general carnival of the adventurous and the reckless of all countries, at the cost of the existing commerce of the world, must ensue. Beyond that painful scene upon the seas there lie, but dimly concealed from our vision, scenes of devastation and desolation which will leave no roots remaining out of which trade between the United States and Great Britain, as it has hitherto flourished, can ever again spring up.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Appeal for the Freed Men in Virginia.

Our missionary, Rev. L. C. LOCKWOOD, writes from Fortress Monroe that, notwithstanding the contributions of clothing, &c., already made in the Free States, for the "contrabands," or freed men, at the Fort and the vicinity, he has scarcely "begun to supply the people with clothing and bedding."

There are about 2,000 of them ex-slaves, for whom a large amount of clothing is needed. Many of them are very destitute, while others will need assistance beyond what they may receive from Government, which furnishes rations and some clothing. Clothing of every description for personal wear is needed *immediately*, especially for the women and children; outside garments, under-clothing, thick shoes and boots, socks, hoods, blankets, comforables, &c. Old clothes and goods will be acceptable. They will be distributed under the superintendence of an officer, acting with the approval of the military authority there, and in sympathy with the efforts for the benefit of the colored people.

Donations of clothing and goods, or in money, can be sent to the Rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 61 John-street, New-York, and it is desirable to have invoices of the same, with corresponding numbers on the packages and invoice.

GEORGE WHIPPLE, } Secretaries.
S. S. JOCELYN, }

THE REBEL STATES.

A Confederate Version of Affairs in Tennessee.

Movements of the Unionists in Tennessee and Arkansas.

THE BLACK FLAG.

TALK OF THE REBEL JOURNALS.

MISSOURI CLEARED OF INVADERS.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Nov. 29.

"The war in Missouri has taken a sudden and extraordinary turn. But a few days ago Gen. PRICE'S army was retreating, as if it intended to evacuate the State, the greater portion of which was in the military occupation of the Federals; and FREMONT'S army was pushing on, as if in hot pursuit of PRICE. It was loudly vaunted by the Lincoln forces that the Federal army was eagerly seeking battle with the Missourians. It looked very much, indeed, as if Missouri was to be given up for a time to the undisputed control of the Federals.

But just as the two armies came almost in sight of each other, and a battle seemed imminent, FREMONT was superseded, and his successor, Gen. HUNTER, ordered a retreat to St. Louis, leaving STEGEL with a portion of his forces to cover the rear, he being the greatest General in a retreat in the whole Federal army, Gen. PRICE hotly pursuing the Teutonic General. The reason assigned for this sudden retrograde movement is that Gen. HUNTER'S army is to participate in the grand expedition down the Mississippi.

This change of programme puts an entirely new face on Missouri affairs. It liberates Missouri from Federal thraldom. The scattered Federal forces throughout the State were concentrated under FREMONT for the great battle with PRICE and MCCULLOCH, which was to put an end to the rebellion in Missouri; and, consequently, their removal to the Mississippi leaves the State free from their detested occupation, and under the protection of the Confederate flag, with the exception of the small portion of it which may be cursed hereafter by the actual presence of the Hessians.

It seems very probable now that the war in Missouri will be narrowed down to St. Louis, where the Federals will make their final stand, and be put on the defensive. They are being literally driven out of Missouri by the army of PRICE and MCCULLOCH, which they dare not meet. The overshadowing despotism which LINCOLN had established over that State has been scattered to the winds, never again to be restored.

A well appointed, thoroughly equipped and powerful army has at last been created by the genius of PRICE and energy of JACKSON, capable of maintaining the independence of Missouri, and which will continue to grow in strength and efficiency. This is all she has lacked heretofore. Having such an army now, she can never again be overrun by her invaders, who will be forced to concentrate for their own protection. The people, able to breathe freely again, and relieved from the hateful espionage and harassing oppression of the Hessian soldiery, will organize and equip themselves for their own defence, and, with overwhelming and ever accumulating forces, will ere long drive the last accursed minion of the tyrant from Missouri soil.

It is said that PRICE announces his intention to winter on the Missouri River, amid rich valleys, which afford ample sustenance for an army. But we doubt not that he will continue to pursue and menace HUNTER, so long as the latter shall continue active. If HUNTER shall attempt hostilities this Winter in the Mississippi valley, PRICE will be on hand to meet him. But, by threatening St. Louis, which PRICE is now prepared to do, the Federal forces in Missouri, instead of underfaking to descend our river, will be compelled to remain at St. Louis, and troops will have to be withdrawn from other points for its defence.

In every point of view, we regard the results of the war in Missouri, now being developed, as in the highest degree satisfactory. For these we are chiefly indebted to the prudence, the untiring energy, unflagging perseverance, and consummate generalship of Gen. STERLING PRICE—a commander of the highest order of ability, second to none, we are inclined to believe, in the Confederate service. Starting out without an army, arms, or munitions of war, he has in a few months mustered a force before which the combined armies of the enemy are compelled to fly; has out-generaled the Lincoln commanders—whipped them in two battles—and nearly accomplished the liberation of Missouri."

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Memphis Appeal, Dec. 4.

A private dispatch from Knoxville, received in this city last evening, brings information that several skirmishes had occurred between the Lincolnites and Confederates, near Morristown, with what results was not stated. Gen. CARROLL, with one thousand of his command, had left Knoxville for the infected district.

The Sequatchie (Tenn.) *Herald* says that a company of JEFF. DAVIS' men came into that town on the 19th ult., and after parading through the streets, raised the Southern flag on the square. Some forty-two Union men come forth and took the oath to support the Southern Confederacy. The same night the flagpole was cut down and the flag torn to pieces and scattered over the streets. The guilty parties who tore it down could not be found. The next day the people raised another on a longer pole, and arrested three or four Union men, whom they took off to be properly dealt with.

UNIONISTS MOVING IN ARKANSAS.

The Little Rock *State Journal*, of Nov. 29, notices the arrival at that city of *twenty-seven prisoners, members of a secret Lincoln organization*, from Van Buren County. They were lodged in jail for safe keeping, until tried by the civil authorities. Forty others were said to be on the way, and the names of the whole clan known, also their secret signs and pass-words, which were divulged by a young man who was ignorantly initiated into the order.

The same paper says the Lincoln Society calls itself a "Peace and Constitutional Society." It says:

They have 700 men in Searcy, Van Buren, Newton, and Izard Counties, and 1,700 in the whole State. They have a regular system of signs and passwords, and are furnished with supplies of money from the northern camps. The constitution makes it obligatory upon every member to hazard his life in aid of another in distress, and the penalty of expressing any of the secrets of the organization is death. * * *

Col. LEWIS reports that those already taken were well supplied with arms and ammunition, and infers that those still at large are equally well equipped. Gen. BURGEVIN reports further to the authorities in reference to the disaffection of the people in that section, and gives the names of certain individuals engaged in fomenting discontent among them.

Those who have been taken acknowledge their crime, plead nothing extenuating, but only beg for their lives.

THE BLACK FLAG.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

We unhesitatingly say that the cause of justice, that the cause of humanity itself, demands that the black flag shall be unfurled on every field—that extermination and death shall be proclaimed against the hellish miscreants who persist in polluting our soil with their crimes. We will stop the effusion of blood, we will arrest the horrors of war, by terrific slaughter of the foe, by examples of overwhelming and unsparing vengeance. When OLIVER CROMWELL massacred the garrison of Drogheda, suffering not a man to escape, he justified it on the ground that his object was to bring the war to a close—to stop the effusion of blood—and that it was, therefore, a merciful act on his part. The South can afford no longer to trifle—she must strike the most fearful blows—the war cry of extermination must be raised.

GEN. POLK.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

As it has been made to appear that Gen. POLK was very seriously damaged by an accident at Columbus, it may relieve the anxieties of his friends to know that his injuries are greatly exaggerated. He has been worn down almost with work, and when the explosion took place it caused one of his ears to run, and induced great soreness about the body. This induced his friends to ask him to disengage himself from onerous duties and recuperate, which he did for a few days, which gave rise to the report that he was seriously ill. We assure the friends of our gallant General abroad that he is not so seriously hurt that he will not prepare a warm reception for his Federal visitors, who, it is reported, are coming down to see him very soon.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the Memphis (Tenn.) Argus.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., Nov. 29.

The brigade of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, after having marched fully one hundred miles, have vacated their position at Rochester, and reinined here last evening. In the main the expedition was a grand failure, and resulted only in the capture of twenty Lincoln muskets, and about $1,000 worth of leather, not enough to pay for that worn out on the wearisome tramp. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, whose health at best has not been very good, is now jaundiced and unable to attend to his duties. Large quantities of troops are daily arriving here from different sections; a regiment of cavalry from Louisiana reached here yesterday, and another of infantry will arrive to-day.

Instead of there being a portion of the troops now here sent to the aid of Columbus, an addition to the immense force is constantly being made, and it is thought that events of a startling nature will transpire in the next few days, big with the fate of this division. Importance undoubtedly is attached to the menacing attitude being assumed and the extensive preparations being made for a speedy attack by land and water upon Columbus, but that this division is as seriously threatened as is that of Gen. POLK, is patent to all acquainted with the force intended to operate against both fronts. Gen. JOHNSTON rightly estimates the necessity of holding this place at all hazards, and its strength is not to be weakened by the permanent removal of any considerable portion of the troops now here. Neither will this army go into Winter quarters without having struck a fearful blow, which may be decisive of the fate of Kentucky. Gen. HINDMAN'S Brigade, which was sent to Rocky Hill a few weeks since, and afterwards removed to Oakland, fell back to this point yesterday, and is encamped about a mile from town.

By a general order from the Chief of the Medical Department, the Surgeons of different regiments are vaccinating all soldiers for the purpose of guarding against the small pox, *which has made its appearance in a mild form throughout the adjacent country.* As yet, however, there have been no cases reported here. *Large numbers of sick soldiers, who from fevers and other causes will be unfit for duty this Winter, are being removed to Nashville.* The force of the army, however, is not being decreased, owing to the daily return of many who are convalescent.

From the Memphis Appeal.

Gen. NELSON'S Brigade, numbering 5,000 men, has arrived at Louisville, to join Gen. BUELL. The remnant of the frightened army of Gen. THOMAS, which fled so precipitately from Camp Wild Cat, is also to be transferred to Gen. BUELL'S command at Louisville. These are regarded as indications of an early attack on Bowling Green.

The timber has been cut away for several miles around that place to give our boys an open field for a fight. The force of the enemy is estimated at 50,000 between Bowling Green and Louisville. Generals JOHNSTON and BUCKNER are prepared for them. The Louisville *Courier* complains that spies are permitted to pass our lines too freely. It says that a number of "good Southern men" have just found that it is necessary for them to return to Louisville, doubtless to give the enemy full information. All such "Southern men" should be hung as high as Haman. It is the opinion in military circles in Bowling Green that a battle is not far off.

THE ANDERSONS.

From the Nashville Courier.

A year ago, in Texas, there appeared a bold speaker at San Antonio in behalf of the Union. He was as able as he was bold, and eloquent as he was strong. We allude to CHARLES ANDERSON, the brother of Sumter ANDERSON. He was a resident of Texas, but when the State abandoned the old Union, he adhered to his opinions, and, of course, became suspected. He attempted, a few weeks ago, to escape, with his family, from the State, but was arrested. It is now proposed to the Lincoln Administration, by his friends, to offer to exchange Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, for him. The proposition probably comes too late, as the latest advices from Texas announced that his family had gone to Mexico, and that he had escaped, and would probably join them. In his Union harangue he used to vehemently pronounce against "lone stars"—"they are an anomaly in nature," said he; "stars cluster and constellate." The ANDERSON stars are clustering and constellating in the Northern firmament. There let them stay. Larz, Bob and Charles, great stars; let them give light to the benighted Yankees—the South can spare them.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

The Richmond correspondent of the Nashville *Union and American* affords the following insight into the state of affairs at Richmond:

"People complain mightily of the high price of everything to eat, to drink or wear, and the odor of boarding-house butter grows daily more and more unavoidable. I have heard of butter that was strong enough to pull in shafts. Houses for rent or sale are in great demand. The corporation is swollen like that of an Alderman after a big dinner—it would split its waistcoat if it had one. We have had recently a number of remarkable matrimonial alliances. Last week, the most beautiful girl in town married a widower with eight children, some of them grown.

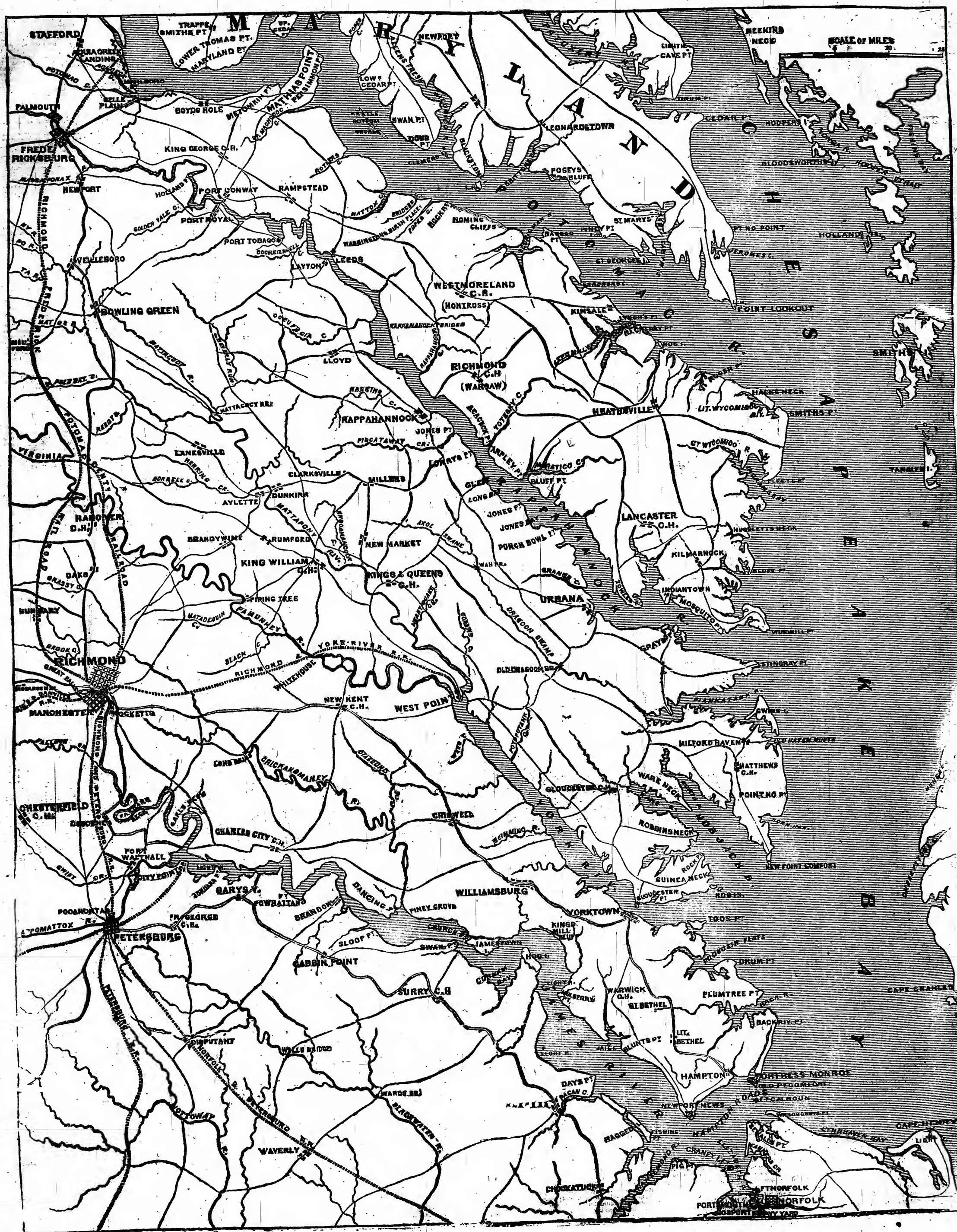
On the day this wedding took place, a man of eighty carried to the altar a miss of seventeen Summers. Mr. "Black Diamonds" POLARD, one of the editors of the *Examiner*, is among the list of hymeneal victims. Some of these marriages took place in a church, and were attended with very noisy and very ludicrous demonstrations. It is said that when the old man, mentioned above, saluted his bride, the whole congregation shouted, and the boys poured a perfect hailstorm of peanut hulls on the bald scalp of the aged groom. Richmond is evidently rottening rapidly."

The correspondent of the Memphis *Argus* writes under date of Nov. 26:

"The opinion is gaining ground that the Hessians are actually afraid to meet the Confederate troops on the field, and that the pr

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF VIR INIA

FROM MATHIAS POINT AND AQUIA CREEK TO FORT MONROE AND NORFOLK, INCLUDING RICHMOND.



Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1861.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Dispatches Received from our Ministers in Europe.

General Sympathy for the National Government.

Gradual Approach of the Enemy Toward our Lines.

Their Strength Estimated at only One Hundred Thousand.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Unionists of that State Acting in Concert with those of Eastern Tennessee.

Charges of Treason Preferred Against Col. Kerrigan.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

A Proposition to Divide the Session.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DIRPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES FROM EUROPE.

Mr. GEORMAN, special bearer of important dispatches from our Ministers in Europe, arrived here this morning, and laid the documents before the Secretary of State. Mr. GEORMAN has been traveling for some time in Europe, and has had frequent interviews with the leading men throughout that country. The sympathy is almost universal with the Federal Government, and against the rebels.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Messrs. JOHN A. STEVENS, HENRY VAIL and JAS. GALLATIN, a Committee from the bankers of New-York, are here looking after the interests of the capitalists in connection with the National Loan.

JOINT INTERVENTION IN MEXICO DECLINED.

Our Government has replied to the invitation of England, France and Spain to take part in the expedition against Mexico, declining to have anything to do with it.

THE SUPPOSED STRENGTH OF THE REBELS.

It is believed, from all that can be gathered, that the rebel force in front of our lines numbers at least *one hundred thousand men.*

THE UNIONISTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A letter from a citizen in the western part of North Carolina to a friend in Washington has passed the rebel lines, and was to-night placed in the hands of Gen. MCCLELLAN. It brings the clearest confirmation yet received that there is a large and determined organization of the Unionists in that State. They are putting themselves in communication with the Union men in East Tennessee, and await only the dawn of hope for a general rising. They expect a reinforcement of BROWNLOW by the National forces, and will accept that movement as the signal for their own action.

A MEETING OF COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN.

There was a meeting of the Chairmen of the Business Committees of the House this evening, the principle object of which appears to have been to consider the expediency of having a long or a short term at the present session. As the questions that are to come before the present Congress are more momentous than any that ever yet came up before a deliberative body, the majority of those present were decidedly adverse to limiting any debate that did not overstretch reasonable bounds, or to adopting any line of policy calculated to shut out a ray of light upon any subject of importance under consideration.

A PAMPHLET ON THE WAR.

A pamphlet was laid on the desks of several Senators and members to-day, written by CHARLES ELLET, Civil Engineer, in which the author discusses at some length the management of the present war, and animadverts pretty severely upon Gen. MCCLELLAN'S policy of conducting affairs so far. Its appearance has caused much comment in political circles.

REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Among the candidates for the office of Reporter to the Supreme Court are J. M. CARLISLE, EDWARD M. STANTON, R. H. GILLETTE and PHILIP R. FENDALL, all residents of Washington.

THE BUTLER AND LEHMAN CONTESTED ELECTION

The House Committee on Elections will report on the contested case of JOHN M. BUTLER and Mr. LEHMAN on Thursday next, the evidence and arguments having all been submitted.

SLAVES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill introduced by Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, yesterday, proposes unconditionally to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.

THE PRIVATEERS.

It is currently stated that the Military Committee of the House favor the treatment of the privateers captured by our vessels as prisoners of war.

SENATOR POLK OF MISSOURI.

Hon. TRUSTEN POLK, of Missouri, is expected daily in Washington, to resume his seat in the United States Senate. He will be confronted by the following letter, written by him to one P. S. WILKES, just before the battle of Wilson's Creek. WILKES was editing a secession paper in Southwest Missouri. Nothing else will be needed to secure POLK's expulsion as a traitor.

DEAR SIR: Above I send my check to you for the *Equal Rights Gazette*. It is all I can do, and I could not do even that much until now. You have heard of the difficulty that the *Bulletin* has fallen into. I have had to "ante up" there at the rate of $200. I hope the friends there have made arrangements which will insure the permanence of the paper. It has been and is doing good service. I have made a speech (yesterday) on the state of affairs, Southern rights, and the position of Missouri, present and future, which I will send you as soon as published, in pamphlet for distribution. In the meantime, I will send it to Alpha, and if the *Gazette* can stand the draft on its columns, and you approve of it, and think it will do good in forming correct public sentiments in Southwest Missouri, please have it published. Dissolution is now a fact; not only a fact accomplished, but thrice repeated. Everything here looks like inevitable and final dissolution. Will Missouri hesitate a moment to go with her Southern sisters? I hope not. Please let me hear from you. I would be glad to keep posted as to the condition of things in Southwest Missouri. I like Gov. JACKSON'S position. It looks like adherence to the "Jackson Resolutions." I am truly your friend, TRUSTEN POLK.

P. S. WILKES, Esq., Springfield, Mo.

THE REBELS ADVANCING.

A dispatch was received at headquarters late last evening, stating that two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, of rebels, had made their appearance in front of Gen. BLENKER'S Division. It was reported, also that a pretty large rebel force had taken possession of Springfield—a place which had been abandoned by them some time ago. The rebels have been advancing quietly in the direction of our lines for some days, in several directions, evidently with a view of ascertaining our position.

SHELLING REBELS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day received the following letter from R. H. WYMAN, Lieutenant, commanding the Potomac flotilla, dated

UNITED STATES STEAMER HARRIET LANE, } OFF MATTAWOMA CREEK, Monday, Dec. 9, 1861. }

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that this morning, at about 9½ o'clock, seeing the enemy's pickets, three camp wagons and a mounted officer coming down the road to the southward of Freestone Point, and halting at some buildings near the beach, directed the steamers *Jacob Bell* and *Anacosta* to shell the buildings. I stood in with this vessel as far as the draft of water would admit to protect them in the event of the enemy's bringing a field battery to Freestone Point.

After shelling the buildings and hill, and driving back the pickets, Lieut.-Commanding MORAN landed with a few men, and fired four houses, which have since burned to the ground. They contained sutlers stores, flour, &c. As eighteen hours elapsed before the fire subsided, I judge that the quantity of stores must have been considerable. The enemy fired but a few musket-shot.

REBEL ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

The rebels fired yesterday from their battery opposite Budd's Ferry an eighty-four-pound shell, which passed over "Posey's House," where some of the Massachusetts officers are quartered, and buried itself in the field beyond.

All the small sloops and schooners that were below the blockade have succeeded in running up safely.

Our reporter, out near Falls Church, to-day, could hear distinctly the echo of the rebel artillery all day, practicing at Centreville.

Near Alexandria there could be heard, all the afternoon, heavy and steady firing down the Potomac, supposed to be near Freestone Point.

REVIEW AT BAILEY'S CROSS ROADS.

Eight regiments of Gen. MCDOWELL'S Division were out on review to-day at Bailey's Cross Roads. They were practiced in division evolutions and firing.

THE TRIAL OF COL. KERRIGAN.

The trial of Col. KERRIGAN was proceeded with to-day. The detail for the Court is as follows: Brig.-Gen. SILAS CASEY, President; Brig.-Gen. L. P. GRAHAM, Brig.-Gen. I. A. PALMER, Brig.-Gen. JOHN G. PARKE, all of volunteer service; Col. FRANK WHEATON, Second Rhode Island Volunteers; Col. T. W. STOCKTON, Michigan Volunteers; Col. E. P. CHARMAN Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Col. W. W. H. DAVIS, Hundred-and-Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Col. J. W. ALLEN, Ninth New-Jersey Volunteers; Col. JOHN BEARDSLEY, Ninth New-York Cavalry; Col. J. B. HOWELL, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. First Lieut. J. A. MCCOOL, Third Infantry, Judge Advocate.

General Order No. 174 was received from Gen. MCCLELLAN, directing the Court to sit without regard to hours.

Judge HEARNE, of New-York, appeared as counsel for Col. KERRIGAN, and leave was granted by the Court for accused to have the assistance of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON.

Three new charges and specifications were served on Col. KERRIGAN at the City Prison last night, to the following effect:

Charge Seventh and Specification.—Charges that said JAS. E. KERRIGAN, Colonel of the Twenty-Fifth New-York Volunteers, did on the 27th day of August, 1861, shamefully abandon his post, which he had been commanded to defend and hold at Munson's Hill, Fairfax Co., Va.

Charge Eighth and Specification—Charges accused with withdrawing the pickets of his regiment without orders from their position on the outposts of the camp at Munson's Hill, when the enemy was advancing there on the 27th of August.

Charge Ninth and Specification—Charges accused with leaving his camp, and visiting and communicating with the enemy on the 25th of July, and on divers other days and times between the 25th of July and the 1st of October.

On the reading of these additional charges, the accused asked for a week's delay to prepare his defense. The Court refused to grant any time at all, at present, but concluded to proceed with the trial on the original charges, promising to grant all necessary time when the new charges were taken up.

Witnesses Major H. L. SAVAGE, Capt. A. H. FERGUSON, THOMAS P. ABBOTT and Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE were examined, and all testified to gross neglect of his duties by Col. KERRIGAN.

TRIAL OF SURGEON-GEN. FINLAY.

A General Court-martial met this morning, for the trial of Surgeon-Gen. FINLAY, on charges preferred by Dr. TRIPLER. The charges were not read to-day, and the Court adjourned until Thursday. The charges originated, it is alleged, as follows: On being ordered to Philadelphia, instead of reporting to his superior, Dr. FINLAY, Dr. TRIPLER reported to the Sanitary Commission, thereby showing great discourtesy to his superior officer. When taxed with this impropriety he replied offensively, whereupon Dr. FINLAY requested him to leave his office, and for this charges have been preferred against him for conduct unbecoming an officer.

THE SURRENDERED REGULARS.

The regular troops surrendered to the rebels in New-Mexico by Maj. LYNDE, and released on parole, consisting of one company of the Third Cavalry and five companies of the Seventh Infantry, are to be stationed on the Northern frontier, and will probably garrison the posts of Detroit, Fort Niagara, Fort Ontario, Sackett's Harbor and Rouse's Point. The duties required of them are such as they can perform without violating their parotes.

The posts mentioned have not been occupied by troops for several years past, and are much out of repair. Col. C. A. WHITE, of the First Infantry, is assigned to the command of a district embracing the above named posts.

A FUGITIVE.

Yesterday, Mrs. ANDERSON, of Maryland, a daughter of Mr. MINOR, who was taken prisoner at his residence, near Falls Church, and was released a few weeks ago and sent to Norfolk, applied at the jail for a slave belonging to her father, and who has been confined since last August, he having been arrested after his escape from Virginia. She pretended that the slave belonged in Maryland, but the facts having been ascertained, her request was refused.

EXCHANGES.

Among other proposals for an exchange of prisoners, the rebel authorities offer to exchange Capt. RICKETTS, of the Regular Artillery, who was captured at Bull Run, for a Mr. DELISLE.

Messrs. O'GORMAN, DALY and SAVAGE had interview to-day with the President, the Attorney-General and Gen. MCCLELLAN, on the subject of urging the exchange of prisoners. They all acquiesced in the necessity of the adoption of some plan which should bring about this object.

PROMOTED.

Capt. FRANCIS G. YOUNG, of New-York, late Brigade Quartermaster of Col. BAKER'S Brigade, has been appointed an Assistant Quartermaster in the United States Army. Capt. YOUNG'S claims were pressed by the most influential citizens of New-York and New-England, and the appointment is regarded as most judicious.

GEORGE H. LITTS has been promoted to First Lieutenant of Company B, Major BAKER'S McClellan Dragoons, and P. PURLEY PAGE elected Second Lieutenant of the same company.

CAPT. BOYD MADE PROVOST-MARSHAL.

Capt. BOYD, of the Lincoln Cavalry, who made the successful reconnoissance to Fairfax Court House, a few days ago, and for which he was complimented by Gen. MCCLELLAN, has been detached from his regiment and now performs the duty of Provost-Marshal for the Division under Gen. FRANKLIN. His company performs patrol duty.

APPOINTMENTS.

A number of appointments, made during the recess of Congress, have been sent to the Senate for confirmation.

PENSIONS.

The following pensions were granted on Saturday:

JOHN IRWIN, private, Co. E, First Regiment United States Artillery, who was burned and maimed by the bursting of a gun at Fort Sumter, during the bombardment; total disability; $8 per month.

B. WASHBURN, private, Co. E, Second Regiment Maine Volunteers, injured at Bull Run; total disability; $8 per month.

WASHINGTON ELLIS, Corporal, Co. E, Fifth Regiment Maine Volunteers, injured at Bull Run; half disability; $4 per month.

JAMES BRAYER, private in Captain BLACKMORE'S Company, First Regiment Tennessee Militia, War of 1812; total disability; $8 per month.

SUSAN DEAN, (widow of WILLIAM J. DEAN, private, Co. A, Second Regiment Maine Volunteers, killed at Bull Run,) $5 50 per month.

A MEETING OF SUTLERS.

There was a meeting of sutlers here this evening, for the purpose of organizing an opposition to Senator WILSON'S bill for the abolition of sutlers. There were about forty persons present. Nothing was done beyond making arrangements to procure signatures to a remonstrance against the passage of such a law.

PLATES FOR VESSELS OF WAR.

The Navy Department invites proposals for furnishing, fitting, and securing to vessels of war iron plates of 33 inches thickness, and 15½ feet in length, to have planed edges and countersunk holes, to be bent to the shape of the vessel from stem to stern, and fastened to the timbers with conical-headed botts of 1⅛ inches in diameter. It is understood that the Department designs to thus clothe vessels of war with the least possible detey.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MARYLAND.

On Saturday Mr. SEWARD dined with Gen. DIX in Baltimore. He had a protracted consultation with him in reference to the campaign about Baltimore.

THE LATE MINISTER TO NEW-GRANADA.

Hon. GEORGE W. JONES, late Minister to New-Granada, has arrived in the city. He states that both parties in that Republic sympathize with the North in the present struggle.

THE CLAIMS AGAINST NEW-GRANADA.

Judge UPHAM, the umpire under the Claims Convention with New-Granada, has arrived here, under a call from the Commissioners, and is considering the point submitted to him by them in regard to the liability of New-Granada to make provision for the settlement of claims contemplated by that treaty.

RETIRED UPON FURLOUGH PAY.

Commanders E. R. THOMPSON and OVERTON H. CARR, and Lieut. JAMES A. DOYLE, United States Navy, have, upon recommendation of the Board, now in session in New-York, been retired upon furlough pay.

DISMISSAL FROM THE NAVY.

Commander F. A. NEVILLE, a native of Virginia, ate of the receiving ship *Ohio*, has been dismissed from the navy.

SECRETARY CHASE'S SYSTEM OF FINANCE.

A well-known gentleman of financial ability has prepared and will publish, this week, a pamphlet explanatory of the Secretary's proposed system of national finance.

THE WAY TO SEND LETTERS.

The following is an extract from a recently-intercepted Southern letter:

"I suggest that you send your letters through Hon. JAMES M. MASON, at Loudon. In this way they will be sure to reach their destination."

URGED FOR A BRIGADIERSHIP.

Hon. C. B. CALVERT, of Maryland, and Hon. R. H. DUELL, of New-York, waited upon the President yesterday, urging the appointment of Col. JOHN C. ROBINSON as a Brigadier-General. The latter commanded at Fort McHenry, on the 19th of April, and now commands a Brigade at Annapolis Junction.

FOUR DAYS OF BEAUTIFUL WEATHER.

We have had four days consecutively of the most charming end Spring-like weather, most suitable for operations in the field.

HAD HIS POCKET PICKED.

A. A. JOHNSON, of Pittsburgh, had his pocket picked this afternoon, at the railroad depôt, of about eight thousand dollars, in drafts and money. The drafts were upon J. J. CISCO, New-York, signed by Capt. H. JONES BROOKS, Quartermaster,—one for five thousand dollars, and one for nineteen hundred, and eight hundred dollars in Pittsburgh notes. It was taken from him just as he was leaving for New-York on the 5 o'clock train, to-night.

FAILING TO MAKE CONNECTIONS.

The express train from New-York to Washington, in many instances, fail to make connections, owing to the trains being overloaded with recruits. To obviate future difficulty, Mr. CALFIELD, manager of the Government Railroads, has made arrangements for a through train from New-York every twenty-four hours for recruits, who will not be permitted to occupy the express train.

THE NEW MORGAN TENT.

JOHN MCCLANE, of New-York, has succeeded in introducing to the Government the new Morgan tent and orders have been given for manufacturing them.

MECHANICS AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

Eighteen hundred mechanics are employed at the Navy-yard, their monthly wages amounting to one hundred thousand dollars.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION ADJOURNED.

The Sanitary Commission adjourned on Saturday night until next January, unless sooner called together by the Executive Committee.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized PEDRO PABLO ORTIZ as Vice-Consul of the Republic of Chili for the port of New-York.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SONORA.

Some months since, the Church Party in the City of Mexico, anticipating the intervention of the European Powers to establish a monarchy in the country, took measures to establish the nucleus of a party in the distant States. In the State of Sonora, some five hundred Reactionists made a stand for the purpose of revolutionizing the State. A telegraphic dispatch dated San Francisco, Dec. 9, has been received in this city by a Mexican gentleman, stating that the Reactionary Party in Sonora had been thoroughly beaten and dispersed by the Liberal forces, and that order under the Constitutional Government is completely restored.

SENATORS ELECTED TO THE REBEL CONGRESS, ETC.

A copy of the New-Orleans *Delta*, of Nov. 24, which reached here to day, announces that WM. L. YANCEY and CLEMENT C. CLAY were elected Senators from Alabama to JEFF. DAVIS' Senate on the 21st ult.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 16th announced that WIGFALL had been elected Senator from Texas, and that OLDHAM, WALL and HEMPHILL were candidates to fill the other vacancy.

In a letter from Austin, dated Nov. 14, the writer states that Gen. HEBERT is making formidable preparations for defending the Texas coast.

JAS. L. BEAL, a member of one of the Red River regiments in the rebel army, had been hung as a spy

The *Delta* announces that the messenger of the South Western Express Company would leave New-Orleans on the 27th of November, and that the proprietor has advantages which must make the South independent of the mail blockade.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Messrs. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) and SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented petitions for the emancipation of slaves under the war power.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from FRANCIS A. TREADWAY, setting forth that he had some time ago presented a complaint to the Supreme Court against JEFF. DAVIS and others, but was told they were improper papers, after he had presented the complaint to the Magistrates' Court, but with no effect. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that WALDO P. JOHNSON, of Missouri, by sympathizing with and participating in rebellion against the United States, has been guilty of conduct incompetible with his duty as Senator of the United States, and that he be therefore expelled from the Senate of the United States, which was laid over.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution to provide for the payment of the Commissioners who were appointed to investigate the claims of the Western Military Department. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to authorize the President to acquire territory for the settlement of free persons of African descent. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the reorganization of the Medical Department of the Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called up the resolution offered yesterday that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present judicial system of the United States, and establishing another in pursuance of the Constitution, and it was agreed to.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to provide for the protection of overland emigrants to California and Oregon. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill relative to the sale of spirituous liquors in the District of Columbia. The bill is designed to render more operative the bill passed last Summer, and provides for trial by any Justice of the Peace. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) announced the death of Hon. KINSLEY S. BINGHAM, late Senator from Michigan, and gave a brief sketch of the life of the late Senator. He went to Michigan in the early history of the State from New-York, and soon became a favorite of the people, being elected Governor of Michigan in 1854, again in 1856, and soon after to the Senate of the United States. In the Senate, the deceased was well known for the purity of his life, sound judgment and fidelity to the country.

Mr. CHANDLER offered the customary resolution, that the Senate go into mourning thirty days, and do now adjourn.

Mr. KING said he rose to pay a tribute to a wise and good statesman, and a true man. He was a genuine specimen of the citizens of free government, and was always devoted to his country with his whole heart.

Mr. CLARK spoke of the dead Senator as a true and conscientious man, whose true merit was known only to his friends, and was always true to his country, and firm and unwavering in the discharge of his duty.

Mr. SUMNER paid a tribute of worth and excellence to the deceased, saying that the Senator was always firm for right, and against oppression and wrong. He was one of those beautiful natures where God joined the mildest manners to the bravest mind. He was always opposed to Slavery, and any compromise with evil. Such a Senator is ill spared at such an hour as the present, though he still lives by example. Those who knew him here, and in the State that loved him, will cherish his memory with affectionate pride.

The resolution was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Attorney-General to report his views as to the means of obtaining a retrocession of that part of Virginia formerly belonging to the District of Columbia.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing homesteads to actual settlers, and providing a bounty for soldiers in lieu of grants of public lands. He explained that the homestead feature of this bill was heretofore passed, but there is an addition that all soldiers, marines and seamen shall be entitled to it by the provisions of this act.

It also contains a section giving a bounty of $30 to the three months volunteers.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed till Wednesday week.

The House concurred in the resolution from the Senate for a Joint Committee to inquire into the conduct of the present war, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved that the memorial of Messrs. HOWARD, GATCHELL and DAVIS be referred back to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions declaring that Congress alone has the power, under the Constitution, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*; that the exercise of that power by another Department of the Government is a usurpation, and dangerous to public liberty; that the persons above named be delivered to the Marshal to the end that they may be indicted, with the right of a speedy trial, if there be probable cause for such proceeding.

Mr. PENDLETON said:

Mr. SPEAKER: These memorialists are members of the Board of Police of the City of Baltimore. On the 1st day of July last, at the dead hour of night, they were arrested and conveyed to Fort McHenry, by a detachment of United States soldiers under Gen. BANKS. They were in the performance of the duties assigned to them by the laws of their State. The peace of the city was then unbroken. The Federal Courts were in full operation within her limits. Judges, Marshal and the District-Attorney were in the exercise of their accustomed functions. The process of the Courts, if I am correctly informed, had not been interfered with, except in one memorable instance, and then by the authority of the President of the United States himself. These gentlemen were arrested without a warrant. They have been detained without an indictment. They are deprived of their liberty without process of law. They have not been confronted with their accusers. They are not informed of the nature of the accusation against them. They have been denied the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. The President of the United States, in his Message to this House, in response to a resolution of it, has declined to furnish the grounds for their arrest. On the very same day when he did so, while their petition for redress of a great grievance was pending before the House, the President had them conveyed out of the district and State in which they had been arrested and where, if at all, they had committed the crime, first to Fort Lafayette and then to Fort Warren. There are arbitrarily held by military power. They are entirely helpless. They have presented their memorial to Congress, asking that Congress may examine their case or that it may be remitted to the judicial tribunal, to be legally heard and determined, and my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee can find no more fitting response to a reasonable request like this than that this respectful petition shall lie unanswered on this table. The writ of *habeas corpus* was invented for the purpose of meeting the exigencies of just such a case as this. It commands that the body of a prisoner shall be produced, that the cause of his commitment may be inquired into, and that he may be discharged if he is illegally held, or remanded if he is held by competent authority on a charge of crime. These gentlemen would have been glad to avail themselves of this writ, which the President commanded his General to suspend, and to hold them at his own sole will and pleasure. The President, in his message at the extra session of Congress, gave us his reason for his action in the matter. He says: "I have authorized that the writ of *habeas corpus* be suspended," and before he did so he talked considerably of his right and the propriety of doing so. The privilege conferred by the *habeas corpus* is to institute and command an inquiry as to whether a person is held by competent authority under a charge of crime. If a person is so held he is remanded, and if he is not he is discharged. That provision of the *habeas corpus* act has never been invaded by the executive power till now. Sir, the object of this suspension and the effect also of it is to prevent inquiries into the legitimateness of the imprisonment under military power. The object of this evasion of the great charter of liberty is to enable military officers, or others who have like power, to arrest and imprison men though they have committed no crime against the laws of the land; and to punish them, not as the law prescribes, but in whatever way those who have the power may ordain. If I rightly construe the Message of the President, he claims authority to seize, to hold and detain all persons not engaged in the land and naval forces—not men engaged in enterprises against the Government, but all persons whom he may suspect, and to imprison them without regard to the provisions or process of law. The President further claims the authority of the Constitution of which it is a complete violation, to arrest whoever in his judgment he may think proper. The President says his authority is derived by implication, and because, I suppose, he deems it inconvenient to have the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* vested in Congress alone. Now, the only clause which refers to the subject is one which provides that the writ of *habeas corpus* shall never be suspended except in case of rebellion or invasion, or under circumstances when the public safety demands it. This is undoubtedly the only implication that can be derived authorizing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Who shall suspend it? That is the question. It is not vested in the Executive exclusively, nor in Congress exclusively, but in all the departments of the Government. I grant that under the arbitrary rule of ELIZABETH, of England, and during the early part of the reign of CHARLES the First, it was exercised by these monarchs, but CHARLES was compelled as the price of his throne to assent to the Bill of Rights, by which he bound himself never to imprison a man without due process of law. CHARLES did not stand by his interpretation of the ancient constitution, and after ten years of struggle with his people, he lost his throne and his life as the penalty of his infraction of it. His successor tried all means and every kind of scheme to retain this arbitrary power, which was at last swept away forever by the great charter. We are told by the eminent historian, MACAULAY, that CHARLES II. sought to repeal the *habeas corpus* act, for that he hated it as only tyrants can hate whatever stands between them and their own despotic wills. And this *habeas corpus* act was the most stringent curb ever imposed by a Legislature on tyranny. When WILLIAM and MARY came to the throne they declared that the Crown did not possess the power of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and from that hour to this, one hundred years before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, England had no monarch during all her foreign wars and intestine troubles, wayward and wicked enough though some of them were, who dared to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, or who ever claimed that they had the power to imprison a citizen without the process of law. All history to which I have had access confirms this view of the case. HUME and MACAULAY claim this right as the principal in the great structure of the English Constitution. But here, according to this novel theory of government, the President may suspend the Constitution and the laws of the United States made under it. He may, as it is claimed, do all this, supersede them all, disregarding the limitation enjoined for the exercise of his prerogatives. He may abolish all the laws of the land, and substitute in their place his own will. He may abolish the whole system of Government built up and bequeathed to us by our Revolutionary fathers, and he may build up for himself a new and entirely different system. All this he may do, it is claimed, rightfully, legitimately, and without interference. I hold this assumed position is untenable and indefensible; that there is no warrent for it in the Constitution, or in the principles which underlie the theory of our Government, nor in the genius of the American people, nor in the spirit of liberty which is the boast of our institutions. Such a proposition will destroy the law, as it is utterly inconsistent with the law. It will reduce this nation, if deliberately adopted as the theory of government, to the condition of Slavery; and I say that any nation that will willingly adopt it is lost to all sense of manly independence, is lost to the appreciation of its own dignity and national rights, and for them the yoke of the slave is the only fitting emblem. We are told, in defence of this theory, that it would not exist only in cases of rebellion against the Government. We are also told that it was not intended that the Constitution of the United States should be inoperative in times of civil war. Our fathers hoped that civil war might never befall us, but they knew human nature too well to expect that we should forever enjoy profound repose. They had freed themselves from the yoke of oppression, they had successfully conquered enemies without and Tories within, and then they formed a Constitutional Government, recognizing in it that honesty and good sense which marks the patriot. Is it to be supposed that they would adopt a Constitutional Government to be operative only in time of peace, and that that Constitution should be superseded whenever discord or war would present an opportunity to set it aside and substitute for it the will of military power? The Constitution gives to the several departments of the Government all the power ever intended to be used for any purpose. If the laws of the United States are too lenient, they may be made more stringent. If Judges are imbecile, let them be impeached. Let the whole machinery of Government be revised and improved, if you will; but whoever goes beyond that to support the Government, would destroy the Constitution under the pretence of preserving them. The Government has no right to break down the constitution to uphold itself. It never was intended for a moment that the Constitution under any circumstances should be superseded. The President holds office under the Constitution, you sit there under it, the Judges sit and pass judgment in virtue of the provisions of that instrument alone, and if you supercede it, neither you nor the Judges, nor the President himself, possesses any more power than the humblest man in the land. Supersede the Constitution! You might as well try to repeal all laws for the guidance of society, and let the nation go adrift to ruin at once. The only way to preserve the Government is to preserve the Constitution, to observe its limitation, and to obey its prohibitions. When the Constitution falls, then indeed the Government falls. This is not the way to preserve governments. Ambition makes its own opportunity, and under this system of superseding the Constitution in times of public calamity, the public mind will become degraded, the people on every fresh occasion for the exercise of this power will yield still a little more to those encroachments, till the public will be destroyed, the public intellect warped, the national character tarnished and the national life of liberty and independence overthrown. They will become the plaything of every tyrant, and each successive invasion of their rights will be tamely submitted to until all appreciation of independence and rights and freedom is forever lost. It is vain to say that this is an idle dream—the realization of the fact is before us. Six months ago, when the *habeas corpus* act was first suspended in the case of MERRIMAN, who was held on a charge of treason, the public mind was intensely excited. Now what is the fact? Citizens are committed and imprisoned because in the public newspapers they dare criticise the acts of the Government. Newspapers have been suppended, and the whole power of the Government has been poetically exercised without a murmur. We are told also that when this public danger shall have passed away the Constitution will be restored to its pristine vigor, and the people will be allowed to resume their accustomed liberty. When was this ever so? When were the invaded and restricted rights of a people ever restored to their exact position except by the sword? When was liberty once surrendered ever restored except by blood? For the willful surrender of their rights no nation ever resumed them only through the agonies of a revolution, and you cannot make a nation sensible of rights that in time of danger possesses no rights. You cannot increase and strengthen virtue, and courage, and patience in a people, by teaching them that in times of great public calamity and danger to the State, they must rely for their safety, not on their own virtue, and courage, and constancy, but on the power and good will of their rulers. No free nation ought ever listen for a moment to the arguments of State necessity. The history of those people who have been so deceived is written in the wreck of free institutions. It is marked with wrongs, with high hopes destroyed, and noble aspirations violated and trampled upon. If we look over the pathway of desolation thus exposed to view, we may easily imagine that we see the spirit of American independence and American freedom hovering over this day, tearfully praying it too may not be added to the long list of victims immolated on the altar of State necessity. This argument of State necessity always proceeds from the Executive power. It is the voice which issues from the throne itself, and unless speedily answered, unless answered now, ere long comes the mandate to surrender to military power. An imperial throne rises on the ruins of an overthrown republic; cities are violated, liberties swept away, rights trampled on, and a nation is prostrated in the dust. This is but the familiar picture which presents the dire effect of a people submitting to the plea of State necessity. We are further told that in times of great public danger the people ought to sustain the hands of their rulers by confiding in their integrity of motives and disinterestedness of action. Yes, sir, I would sustain them with the public confidence while they adhered to the provisions and principles of the Constitution; but I would paralyze them, sir, with distrust, wherever they commenced the work of usurpation. It was DEMOSTHENES, in his divine philippic, who told the Athenians that the surest defence of a free people against tyranny was distrust. The Athenians did not heed his warning, and from that hour to this Grecian independence and Grecian liberty have been but a name. WILLIAM, Prince of Orange, wisely taught the same lesson to the Dutch when PHILIP of Spain asked their confidence in his Administration, and they wisely heeded the lesson, and the immortal glories which clustered for two hundred years around the Dutch Republic testifies to the truthfulness of the axiom. I, Sir, speak not in behalf of the memorialists—upright and honest men as they are, and unjustly deprived of their liberty, as I know them to be—I speak in behalf of the Constitution, I speak in behalf of the liberties of the nation, I speak in behalf of my constituents, I speak in behalf of myself, and in behalf of you, my colleagues on this floor. And I say here that the proposition that the President has the power to suspend the writ of the *habeas corpus*, arbitrarily and without reason, without regard to the principles and provisions and process of law, to detain the citizen of any portion of this country, is utterly and entirely indefensible. And I further say, that it becomes every member of this House, in virtue of his oath, taken here before the tribune of the people, to support and preserve the Constitution, and in virtue of the position we hold here to support the framework of the Government, and as representatives of the people, solemnly in the face of Heaven and of our responsibilities to protest against it.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) replied, that all his colleague had just said, or could say, had been fully and satisfactorily answered by the argument of the Attorney-General heretofore submitted. Notwithstanding the ability of his colleague, he (PENDLETON) had not been able to disguise the fact that the time has come when contemplated by the words of the Constitution for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. It was imputed that some power should do so. This conceded, then his colleague's argument destroyed itself. It implied a censure on this House in not discharging the duty long ago required by the oath which they had all taken to support the Constitution. His colleague's position was that Congress alone can suspend the writ, while conceding the time has come for its suspension. When rebellion lifted up its head over a large portion of this Republic, and essayed to shake down the pillars of the Constitution and drench the land in fraternal blood, it was no time to be splitting hairs as to whether Congress or the President should first exercise the power. Did his colleague contemplate a general jail delivery, or wish to confine his sympathies to the rebels and conspirators of the City of Baltimore? Had he no sympathy for those confined in the old Capitol? Why should they not also be discharged? Assuming his colleague's position to be right, the conclusion results, his colleague was derelict in duty in not moving a suspension of the writ in accordance with the oath he had taken to maintain, protect and defend the Constitution. The laws are to be executed, and not only executed by force, but by the sword against the powers of rebellion. It did not lie in the mouths of the memorialists to claim the benefit of the Constitution, every provision of which they had trampled under foot.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM the whole subject was tabled—108 against 26.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the death of Senator BINGHAM, of Michigan.

Eulogies were delivered by Messrs. BINGHAM, TRowBRIDGE and CRAIGER, of Michigan, Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, and Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio.

The usual resolutions of respect were passed, after which the House adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Zollicoffer not Advanced North of the Cumberland.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER has not advanced North of the Cumberland River, as reported. Gen. SCHOEPF has withdrawn to Somerset, and there awaits reinforcements.

GARRETT DAVIS ELECTED U. S. SENATOR.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Hon. GARRETT DAVIS has been nominated for Senator to place of the traitor BRECKINRIDGE, by one majority over Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 10—P. M.

GARRETT DAVIS was elected United States Senator for the remainder of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE'S term to-day, by a vote of 84 to 12.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM KENTUCKY.

GARRETT DAVIS, who has just been elected by the Legislature of Kentucky to fill the place in the United States Senate lately occupied by the expelled traitor BRECKINRIDGE, is one of the ablest public men in Kentucky. He is a native of that State, 56 years old, is a lawyer by profession and has acquired great distinction at the bar, and a very lucrative practice. He was a Representative in Congress from the Bourbon District in Kentucky for eight years, from 1839 to 1847. His residence is Paris, the county seat of Bourbon, one of the wealthiest "blue grass" counties in the State. When he left the public service, so high had he risen as a forensic debater and a skillful parliamentary tactician, that he was justly regarded as one of the very foremost of the Whig leaders. His health forced him out of congressional life. But ever since his retirement he has had a leading part in shaping the State policy, and no important movement has been made without consulting him.

He has taken a very active part in his own State against secession. When the secession troubles broke out, he went to Washington and procured from the President arms for the Home Guards, a military organization raised chiefly upon his suggestion, to counteract BUCKNER'S army of the secession militia. By this movement, he and the other Union patriots foiled BUCKNER completely in his efforts to precipitate Kentucky.

As a public speaker, DAVIS is cogent and forcible. He is a master of sarcasm when aroused against a foe; he is relentless and unsparing. His election is by no means graceful, nor is his voice agreeable, yet he possesses great power over the masses

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Precedents of the American Revolution.

The British Government Never Assenting to a General Exchange, nor Conceding National Rights to the Colonies.

The subject of an exchange of prisoners between the Government and the rebel authorities attracts a great deal of public discussion, and has engaged the earnest and solicitous attention of the Administration at Washington. The President and his Secretaries are naturally desirous to do everything in their power to alleviate the sufferings of those of our soldiers whom the fortunes of war have thrown into the hands of the rebels, as well as to mitigate, so far as possible, the sufferings of all who are in any way involved in the calamities which war brings in its train. But they have been forced to make all such considerations yield to the paramount duty of not compromising, in any way or to any extent, directly or by implication, the attitude of this Government, as absolutely sovereign, towards those who are in open rebellion against its authority. As our rebellion against Great Britain furnished a case in some respects analogous to the present war, the precedents of the Revolution on this point have a good deal of interest and importance. We shall present, therefore, a running history of the *practice* of the belligerents in that instance, as well as of the various attempts that were made to establish by agreement some general rule of action on the subject:

The battle of Lexington was fought April 19, 1775;—and only a fortnight afterwards an exchange of prisoners took place, in due form, between the commanders of the opposing forces. The Virginia *Gazette*, of July 1, copied in MOORE'S *Diary of the Revolution*, gives an account of the ceremony. Under date of June 6, it says:

"This being the day agreed on for the exchange of prisoners, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Dr. WARREN and Brig.-Gen. PUTNAM, in a phaeton, together with Major DURKEE and Lieut. HAMILTON, of the Sixty-fourth, on horseback; Lieut. POTTER, of the marines, in a chaise; JOHN HILTON, of the Forty-seventh; ALEX. CAMPBELL, of the Fourth; JOHN TYLER, SAMUEL MARCY, THOMAS PERRY, and THOMAS SHARP, of the marines, wounded men, in two carts,—the whole escorted by the Weathersfield Company, under the command of Capt. CHESTER,—entered the town of Charlestown, and marching slowly through it, halted at the Ferry, where, upon a signal being given, Major MONCRIEF landed from the *Lively* man-of-war, *in order to receive the prisoners, and see his old friend Gen. Putnam.* Their meeting was truly cordial and affectionate. The wounded privates were soon seat on board the *Lively*, but Maj. MONCRIEF and the other officers returned with Gen. PUTNAM and Dr. WARREN to the house of Dr. FOSTER, where an entertainment was provided for them. About 3 o'clock a signal was made by the *Lively* that *they were ready to deliver up our prisoners*, upon which Gen. PUTNAM and Maj. MONCRIEF went to the ferry, where they received Messrs. JOHN PECK, JAMES HEWES, JAMES BREWER and DANIEL PRESTON, of Boston; Messrs. SAMUEL FROST and SETH RUSSELL, of Cambridge; Mr. JOSEPH BELL, of Danvers; Mr. ELIJAH SEAVER, of Roxbury, and CÆSAR AUGUSTUS, a negro servant of Mr. TILESTON, of Dorchester, who were conducted to the house of Capt. FOSTER and there refreshed, after which the General and Major returned to their company and spent an hour or two in a very agreeable manner. Between 5 and 6 o'clock Maj. MONCRIEF, with the officers who had been delivered to him, were conducted to the ferry, where the *Lively's* barge received them, after which Gen. PUTNAM, with the prisoners that had been delivered to him, returned to Cambridge escorted in the same manner as before. The whole was conducted with the utmost decency and good humor, and the Weathersfield Company did honor to themselves, their officers and company."

This exchange, which was conducted with all due formality, seems to have been the act of the officers in command, as there is no intimation that it was in pursuance of orders from their respective Governments on either side. The first notice of any action of Congress on the subject we find referred to in a letter from Gen. WASHINGTON to Gen. HOWE, dated in camp at Cambridge, Dec. 18, 1775, the main object of which is to demand explanations concerning the severe treatment of Col. ETHAN ALLEN, who had been taken prisoner by the British near Montreal, and who wrote that he was immediately "taken on board the *Gaspee* schooner of war, and confined hands and feet in irons." Gen. WASHINGTON informed Gen. HOWE that whatever treatment Col. ALLEN received should be retaliated upon Brig.-Gen. PRESCOTT, a British officer then in our hands,—as "the law of retaliation was not only justifiable in the eyes of God and man, but absolutely a duty, which in our present circumstances we owe to our relations, friends and fellow-citizens." Appended to this letter was a postscript, saying:

"*If an exchange of prisoners taken on each side in this unnatural contest is agreeable to Gen. Howe,* he will please signify as much to his most obedient," &c.

This proposition, as a note to the letter informs us, was made in consequence of a resolution adopted by Congress that "an exchange of prisoners was proper, citizens for citizens, officers for officers of equal rank, and soldier for soldier." Gen. HOWE in reply, resented warmly the imputations cast by Gen. WASHINGTON upon his humanity, but said nothing of the proposed exchange. On the 19th of December, however, he wrote to Lord DARTMOUTH stating that:

"Mr. WASHINGTON, presuming upon the number and rank of the prisoners in his possession, had threatened retaliation in point of treatment to any prisoners of theirs in our power,—and *proposes an exchange which is a circumstance I shall not answer in positive terms,*—nor shall I enter upon such a measure without the King's orders."

The King of England had issued a proclamation declaring the colonics to be in rebellion, and threatening with "condign punishment" all who should be found in arms against the Government. And Congress had responded by threatening precisely the same punishment to all who should be found aiding the ministerial cause. On the 22d of April, 1776, Gen. WASHINGTON writes to the President of Congress that he had received an application from the Committee of Safety of New-York for an exchange of prisoners,—which he refers to Congress for its action. On the 30th of July he writes to Gen. HOWE, in reply to a proposition from the latter to exchange Mr. LOVELL for Gov. SKENE, that Congress, have not only approved of that proposition, but "judging *that a general exchange of prisoners will be attended with mutual convenience and pleasure to both parties*, had empowered their commanders in each department to negotiate one in the following manner; "Continental officers for those of equal rank, either in the land or sea service, soldier for soldier, citizen for citizen, officer for officer of either for citizen.'" Congress had also made special mention of the case of Col. ALLEN. Gen. HOWE in reply, dated Aug. 1, arranged for the exchange of Mr. LOVELL and Gov. SKENE, said Col. ALLEN'S case did not fall within his department, and added:

"But wishing sincerely to give relief to the distresses of all prisoners, *I shall readily consent to the mode of exchange which you are pleased to propose*, namely, 'officers for officers of equal rank, soldier for soldier, citizen for citizen,' the choice to be made by the respective commanders for their own officers and men. You must be sensible that deserters cannot be included in this arrangement; and for the mode of exchange in the naval line, I beg leave to refer you to the admiral."

In accordance with this understanding, WASHINGTON, on the 17th of August, proposed to exchange any British officer of equal rank for Lieut. JOSIAH, who had been taken prisoner by the British frigate *Cerberus*, to which, on the 19th, Gen. HOWE assented. On the 23d of September, Gen. WASHINGTON directed that Gen. PRESCOTT be exchanged, and assented to Lord HOWE'S proposition to exchange Brig.-Gen. Lord STERLING for Gov. BROWN. Some question soon arose out of a delay by the American authorities in fulfilling the stipulations of a treaty for exchange of prisoners between Capt. FOSTER, of the British service, and Gen. ARNOLD, in regard to which Lord HOWE made a very pointed appeal to the honor of Gen. WASHINGTON—either to carry out the terms of the treaty, or else return the prisoners given up by Capt. FOSTER. WASHINGTON made this the subject of very pressing representations to Congress in a letter dated Oct. 5, urging especially that "from the delicate nature of such treaties, and because the nonobservance of them must damp the spirits of the officers who make them, and add affliction to the misfortunes of those whom necessity and the nature of the case force into captivity," he hoped Congress would carry the arrangement made by these officers into execution.

On the 9th of November, WASHINGTON wrote to Lord HOWE, regretting that it had not been in his power to effect the exchange of prisoners, which had been agreed upon in consequence of their being so widely scattered through the different States, but that he had written to the several Governors and Conventions of the States, where the prisoners were, to have them collected as speedily as possible. He reminded him that "the custom of war neither required, nor did the interest of an army admit, a daily exchange of prisoners," in consequence of the opportunities that would be thus afforded of conveying intelligence; and assured him that the delay which had taken place had arisen from no design on his part. Upon another point—the capture of a servant—Gen. WASHINGTON thus wrote:

"Major STEWART'S servant having never represented himself as a person not enlisted in your army, he was considered as a prisoner of war, and sent as such to Jersey. But upon your information that he was not in the capacity of a soldier, *I will give immediate directions for him to be brought back, that he may return to his master.*" This servant was charged with a letter of a private and delicate nature, but Major STEWART may be assured the contents neither were nor shall be permitted to transpire."

On the 1st of December a list of prisoners who had permission to return to New-York was sent to Lord HOWE, and an exchange of Gov. FRANKLIN for Brig.-Gen. THOMPSON was proposed,—and on the 12th a similar list was transmitted, with a request that the particular officers to be thereafter returned should be of his (Gen. WASHINGTON'S) appointment, or of some person authorized for the purpose. On the 17th, WASHINGTON complained that he had not received in exchange such officers as he had requested to be sent, and saying that unless his wishes in this respect could be complied with, he should be under the disagreeable necessity of stopping others from going in, as his "ideas and expectations had been by no means answered by what had happened." On the 12th of January, 1777, Gen. WASHINGTON writes to the President of Congress, acknowledging the receipt of several resolutions concerning the exchange of prisoners, and referring especially to the case of Gen. LEE, who had been taken by the British, and whom it was supposed, they intended to try as a deserter, on the ground that his resignation in the British army had never been accepted. Congress had directed that five Hessian field officers, taken at Trenton, should be proffered in exchange for him; and WASHINGTON stated that he should inform Gen. HOWE that if LEE were thus denied the privileges of ordinary prisoners, and subjected to a sentence affecting either his life or liberty, "they might depend on the most severe and adequate retaliation on our part." LEE'S release, however, was not accomplished until the Spring of 1778. On the 18th of January WASHINGTON again wrote to Lord HOWE, complaining of the manner in which American prisoners in his hands were treated, and saying:

"You may call us rebels and say that we deserve no better treatment; but remember, my Lord, that supposing us rebels, we still have feelings equally as keen and sensitive as Loyalists, and will, if forced to it, most assuredly retaliate upon those upon whom we look as the unjust invaders of our rights, liberties and properties. * * I inclose to your Lordship a list of the captain and crew of an armed boat belonging to Georgia, taken by a man-of-war, Capt. STANHOPE. There is a sufficient number of prisoners in Georgia, belonging to your navy, *to make an exchange.* If the measure meets your approbation, it will be very agreeable to both parties."

Lord HOWE replied at length to the complaints of ill-treatment, and said he should "very readily concur in the exchange" of the prisoners referred to, and adding that "any exceeding that number which it might be thought proper to release to him at the same time from Georgia, shall be returned, if acceptable, from amongst the natives of the other provinces."

At this time, the close of the campaign of 1776, the number of American prisoners in the possession of the British was 4,854, while the Americans had only 2,860 British prisoners. Of the Americans in the hands of the British, 804 were officers, while we had less than 50 British officers.

On the 4th of November, 1777, WASHINGTON writes to Lord HOWE, concerning a wish he was understood to have expressed for a "*general exchange of prisoners on equitable terms*, or, if this could not be effected, that the officers on both sides should be released on parole;"—and entering into some details on the subject. On the 14th, he pursues the subject, according to HOWE'S proposition, that "the officers who are prisoners of war on both sides should be released and have liberty to return among their friends on parole," and refers, in very warm terms, the protest against the ill treatment to which our prisoners were subjected. Lord HOWE responds in sharp language, saying he "shall never agree to a partial exchange of prisoners," until WASHINGTON had complied with certain stipulations on the subject, and repeating that "in order to alleviate their distress, he should permit officers for officers of equal rank to go home upon their paroles." A protracted correspondence ensued on the general subject, which was closed by WASHINGTON'S assenting fully, on the 10th of February, 1778, to the proposition for a general exchange, and to the appointment of two commissioners on each side, to meet on the 10th of March, and adjust any differences that might exist. When the 10th of March arrived, however, WASHINGTON ascertained that Congress had passed sundry resolutions requiring that no prisoners should be returned until all their accounts had been adjusted, which would occasion a very protracted delay against which Lord HOWE protested very warmly. WASHINGTON, on the 8th of March, wrote to Congress at length on the subject, rehearsing the various steps of the negotiation, declaring that he considered his own "personal honor and faith, as well as that of the public, pledged to a faithful performence of his agreement with Lord HOWE, and that every consideration required that it should not be eluded." With regard to the general subject of an exchange of prisoners, he says:

"I have the best evidence that an event of this kind [a general exchange] is the general wish of the country. I know it to be the wish of the army, and no one can doubt that it is the ardent wish of the sufferers themselves. We need only consult the tide of humanity, and the sympathies natural to those connected by the cement of blood, interest, and a common dread of evil, to be convinced that the prevailing current of sentiment demands an exchange. If the country, the army, and even the prisoners themselves, had a precise idea of our circumstances, and could be fully sensible of the disadvantages that might attend the giving an enemy a considerable reinforcement without having an equivalent, they might perhaps be willing to make a sacrifice of their feelings to motives of policy. But they have not this knowledge, and cannot be intrusted with it, and their reasonings, of necessity, will be governed by what they feel. Were an opinion once to be established, (and the enemy and their emissaries know very well how to inculcate it, if they are furnished with a plausible opportunity,) that we designedly avoided an exchange, it would be a cause of dissatisfaction and disgust to the country and the army, of resentment and desperation to our captive officers and soldiers. * * It is prudent to use the greatest caution not to shock the notions of general justice and humanity, universal among mankind, as well in a public as a private view. In a business on the side of which the passions are so much concerned as the present, men would be readily disposed to believe the worst, and cherish the most unfavorable conclusions. * * The ill consequences would be immense, by increasing the causes of discontent in the army which are already too numerous, and many of which are in a great measure unavoidable; by fortifying that unwillingness, which already appears too great, towards entering into the service, and of course impeding the progress both of drafting and recruiting; by dejecting the courage of the soldiery from an apprehension of the horrors of captivity; and finally, by reducing those whose lot it is to drink the bitter cup, to a despair which can only find relief by renouncing their attachments, and engaging with their captors. These effects have already been experienced in part from the obstacles that have lain in the way of exchanges; but if these obstacles were once to seem the result of system, they would become tenfold. Nothing has operated more disagreeably upon the minds of the militia than the fear of captivity on the footing on which it has hitherto stood. What would be their reasonings if it should be thought to stand upon a worse?"

These urgent representations induced Congress at once to repeal the resolutions concerning the settlement of accounts, by which the progress of the exchange agreed upon had been impeded. But a still more delicate question remained untouched. Congress, on the 30th of December, had passed a resolution, declaring that "all loyalists or Americans in the British service who should be taken in arms, were to be sent to the respective States to which they belonged, and *suffer the penalties inflicted by the laws of such States upon traitors.*" Gen. WASHINGTON, in a letter dated April 4, had remonstrated against this as certain to overturn and defeat any scheme for an exchange of prisoners, as the British commander was as much bound in honor and justice to protect these persons as he was to protect the British officers and soldiers, and, in some respects, more so, as they had made greater sacrifices in supporting the cause of the King. Congress replied, on the 14th of April, in a letter signed by HENRY LAURENS, President, and thus referred to this specific point:

"The resolution of the 30th December was a measure naturally flowing from the Treason Acts, which the respective States have passed in consequence of the express recommendation of Congress. On a mature deliberation, they are convinced that a deviation from it would be subversive of our character as an independent people, and inconsistent with sound policy. *No act of Congress can suspend the operation of the laws of the different States*, and, therefore, they cannot consent that any measure should be adopted in the proposed cartel which may contravene this resolution. It does not, however, appear to Congress that any embarrassment will arise in this matter, unless the enemy should insist upon an article in the cartel that Americans taken in arms shall be entitled to the benefit of an exchange. Under the terms of 'officer for officer, soldier for soldier,' &c., which are generally used in cartels, *traitors would no more be included by the laws of nations than deserters.* The carrying of this resolution into practice can depend only on the will of the several States, who, in this respect, must be presumed to be governed by principles of policy of which they must necessarily be competent judges."

The Commissioners, when they came to meet, encountered still another obstacle, which rendered needless the discussion of the serious question thus raised. It was found that those representing Gen. HOWE had only his personal commission, with nothing to imply that their action would bind the English Government,—while the commission from WASHINGTON stated that it was "*in virtue of full powers to him delegated.*" Objection was made to the form of the British Commission, which Gen. HOWE declined to modify, the Commissioners intimating that Gen. HOWE "declined to negotiate on a national ground, because it *might imply an acknowledgment inconsistent with the claims of the English Government.*" This shows that in all the previous exchanges of prisoners care had been taken that they should be so conducted as not to commit the English Government to any position which would prevent their regarding Americans in arms as rebels and traitors. This defect, in the form of the British Commission, put an end to the sitting and defeated the proposed exchange.

From this time all proceedings on the subject slept until the 14th of March, 1779, when Gen. WASHINGTON wrote to Sir HENRY CLINTON, who had succeeded Lord HOWE as Commander of the British troops, informing him that Congress had authorized him again to propose the settlement of a general cartel, and to appoint Commissioners with *full power* for that purpose. Sir HENRY at once assented, and expressed his hope that as this matter was now "entirely reposed in military hands," it might have a better result than had attended former attempts. WASHINGTON mildly rebuked this reference to Congress, the Commissioners were appointed, and met on the 12th of April at Amboy,—Col. DAVIES and Lieut.-Col. R. H. HARRISON appearing as the American Commissioners, and Col. HYDE and Capt. JOHN ANDRE as the British. The latter acted under instructions which began by saying "*you will take care not to admit of any preamble, title or expression tending to the acknowledgment of independency of Great Britain.*" Their report of proceedings stated that on meeting, the American Commissioners again objected to the omission of the words "in virtue of full powers to me delegated" in the authority of the British representatives,—although they disclaimed all intention to draw them into an acknowledgment of their independence. The Americans reported that there was no desire on the part of the British to effect an exchange, and the whole project again failed, Sir HENRY CLINTON confessing that he had relied on the "indignation of the American prisoners against their own people" as an inducement to extort confessions suitable to his wishes. His reliance, however, failed.

Another attempt to effect a general exchange was made the next year, and Commissioners for that purpose met again at Amboy on the 9th of March, 1760. But the same obstacles were again interposed, and with precisely the same result. In a letter to the President of Congress, dated March 31, 1780, Gen. WASHINGTON reports the failure of the attempt, and says that he had instructed the American Commissioners to decline doing anything on the subject of a *general* exchange unless the British Commissioners should come with national powers. And the event proved that they had not the slightest intention of treating on national grounds, inasmuch as this would in some sort imply a recognition of the independence of the Colonies. The English General PHILLIPS, writing to Lord GEORGE GERMAIN, on this meeting at Amboy, says:

"This attempt for a general cartel and exchange has proved ineffectual, as every former one had done, founded on an objection to the powers given by Sir HENRY CLINTON; *and your Lordship will directly observe that the great object of the American Congress is to make some public act in which Gen. Washington may be concerned with Sir Henry Clinton in character of equality with Great Britain on principles of* NATION AGAINST NATION AT WAR; and the positive declaration of the American Commissioners on this matter fully evinces the fact, and that a general cartel can never possibly take place on any other ground, *which it may be imagined will never be suffered by Great Britain.*"

From this time frequent exchanges of prisoners took place at different points, under arrangements between the commanders in the field, and without any attempt to arrange the basis of a general cartel. A meeting took place at Elizabethtown, N. J., Sept. 19, 1781, between Mr. SKINNER and Mr. LORING, the British agent, by which 140 American officers and 476 privates were exchanged, and Gen. GREENE, in command of the Southern department, was authorized to enlarge the number. In April, 1781, Congress directed the recall of Gen. BURGOYNE, who had been released and suffered to go to Europe on parole,—on hearing that HENRY LAURENS had been committed to the Tower of London, and was to be tried for treasonable practices. WASHINGTON, however had already proposed an exchange for Gen. BURGOYNE, and in a letter to Congress, dated April 16, 1781, on the subject, explained it by saying that "Gen. BURGOYNE was said to be in ill health, *and his death would deprive us in exchange of the value of* 1040 *private men, or officers equivalent*, according to the tariff which has been settled." "I thought it advisable," he adds, "not to risk so considerable a loss when his exchange would give relief to a number of our officers in captivity and disembarrass the public of the inconvenience of maintaining them here." Congress, therefore, rescinded its order of recall, and negotiations were continued for his exchange.

Another meeting of Commissioners on the subject of exchange was held at Elizabethtown, March 31, 1782, but differences arose concerning payment for the support of prisoners on either side, and the negotiation had no practical result. Still another meeting was held on the 25th of September, at Tappan, in New-York, but was soon dissolved by the lack of satisfactory powers on the part of the British Commissioners.

This was the last attempt made at effecting any general arrangement for an exchange of prisoners. On the 11th of April, 1783, Congress issued a proclamation for the suspension of hostilities, and on the 15th passed resolutions providing for the liberation of all prisoners. In a letter to Sir GUY CARLETON, dated April 21, 1783, Gen. WASHINGTON informed him that the prisoners in Virginia and Maryland, numbering about 1,500, might be received at Baltimore in British vessels, or marched to New-York, as Sir GUY might desire; and that the remaining prisoners, about 4,500, being mainly in Pennsylvania, might be received at Philadelphia, or marched to Elizabethtown. The British General, from lack of sufficient vessels, adopted the march by land.

It appears from this historical *resumé* that during the whole war of the Revolution there was no such thing as a general exchange of prisoners, nor could the belligerent parties, in spite of repeated attempts, come to any agreement as to the terms on which such an exchange could be effected. Prisoners were frequently exchanged,—but only by the act of the commanders, or by mutual consent, without any specific arrangement for that purpose.

Obituary.

JOHN VERNAM, of Mount Morris, well known throughout the State, died in that village on Friday last, after a protracted illness. Mr. VERNAM was many years ago Sheriff of Saratoga County, and conspicuous in the politics of that part of the State. He removed thence to Livingston County, and was long connected with the construction and administration of our public works. He was one time Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Mr. JOHN P. JACKSON, for some years past the nominal Vice President, but in reality the acting President of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, died at his residence in Newark on Monday morning. Mr. JACKSON graduated at Princeton College, and has always exhibited the liveliest interest in the welfare of that institution. After going through with a thorough course of legal study he was admitted to the bar in Newark, and soon afterwards was made clerk of the Essex County Courts. Subsequently he resumed the practice of the law, but soon resigned it to form a connection with the New-Jersey Railroad. His indomitable energy and business tact were rewarded by a promotion to the virtual Presidency of the road, which, under his able management, has been made the most profitable and successful institution of the kind in the country.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Return to Office of M. Fould—Public Expenditures of the Empire—The Proposed Reduction of the Army and Navy—Latest Events in Turkey, &c., &c.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 22, 1861.

M. FOULD'S return to office is an event of such magnitude that the novelty does not soon wear off. It is now a week since he was gazetted, and the meaning and probable consequences of his appointment are discussed more eagerly than ever. I remember telling you, when he resigned the post of Minister of State nearly a year ago, that he foresaw a financial catastrophe, and would no longer be responsible for the frightful extravagance of the Court. I forget whether I mentioned—but it is at all events interesting to recall the fact now—that the Emperor, immediately after his resignation, called upon him at his private residence, and remained alone with him for two hours. The Emperor felt at the time that he had lost the best man about him, and was anxious to show his respect and affection for him, but he had not then the resolution to battle with the influences, female and otherwise, which were hostile to M. FOULD. In subsequent letters I dwelt upon the reckless expenditure of the Government and mentioned instances of really criminal liberality to Ministers—such as presents of palaces and gorgeous furniture, supposed to be paid for out of the Emperor's private purse. That private purse—the *cassette*, as it is called—so long supposed to be inexhaustible, is now considerably worse than empty. The Emperor's private debts are credibly asserted to amount to upwards of 100 millions of francs, and what the Empress owes nobody can tell. I allude to these private debts in the first instance because I believe that their pressure, more than the disorder of the public finances, was the moving cause of the act which startled the world on Nov. 14. I need not repeat here the wondrous details of M. FOULD'S confession, which the Emperor meekly endorses. The long and the short of it is that while every succeeding budget for years past has been presented to a mock parliament as showing a surplus, and voted amidst a chorus of prosperity speeches, the dreadful truth has come out, that there is a deficit of one milliard at the least. You will scarcely realize the astounding figure; and therefore I repeat it in another form. The Imperial Government confesses to having spent 1,000 millions of francs beyond the income, and that of course besides the various heavy loans it has raised. This milliard, observe, results from M. FOULD'S figures, but some of the newspapers are bold enough to make calculations, showing that the real deficit is two or three hundred millions more. Now, I should be very glad if it were possible to enlighten you on the great practical question, What does M. FOULD propose to do to meet this deficit? But on this point we have, up to the present moment, nothing to go upon but conjecture of the most vague and unsatisfactory kind. Public opinion—I speak of the financial public—points to a loan as inevitable, but various semi-official organs confidently assert that there is to be none. Some new taxes are talked of, and the *Charivari* laughs immensely at Dr. VERON, of the *Constitutionnel*, for his suggestion that a great financial crisis like this is to be met by a tax on Lucifer matches and piano fortes. It is asserted in England that a serious reduction of the army and navy is intended, and the independent French journals are strongly urging such a course. That, indeed, would be true economy, and there is no other way by which the budget can be materially relieved. I have, however, the greatest doubts whether anything of the kind will be done. Already I hear it said that both the Minister of War and the Minister of Marine tell M. FOULD they cannot part with a man. The great question is, what are M. FOULD'S powers? I do not see how he is to do much good unless he were given *carte blanche* to form a Cabinet. As things at present stand, almost every other Minister is his enemy. I know, on good authority, that M. FOULD did at first make many conditions with the Emperor, which he subsequently consented to waive. He now tells his intimate friends that he shall get rid of Count WALEWSKI, M. HAUSSMANN, the famous Prefect who has pulled down half Paris, and others, and that the Emperor only stipulates for a little time to break their fall. This may be so, but these men show very strong at Court yet, and it is very difficult to guess what may be done from one day to another by a man like the Emperor, whose most intimate councillors can never tell whether he may not be secretly taking totally different advice from theirs. Look at the case of M. FOULD'S report which was dated at Tarbes, so long ago as Sept. 29, and of which the Cabinet Ministers knew nothing till it was read in Council on Nov. 14, for the purpose of being acted upon.

Well, the Senate is to meet on Dec. 2, but their work is turned down for them, and the programme affords no clue to the practical difficulties of the situation. All they will have to do is to record in a *Senatus Consultum* the Emperor's magnanimous resolve to abandon his prerogative of raising money by decreeing "supplemental or extraordinary credits," and to alter the Constitution accordingly. The alteration is doubtless a very good one in principle, and if the legislative body were independent and courageous, it might do much good in practice. But the Emperor is still to have the power of effecting *virements*—i. e., of transferring credits voted for one department of the State to another. Inasmuch, therefore, as the present *Corps Legislatif* has been found by experience subservient enough to vote whatever the Government orders, it is very possible that the old malpractices may go on under another name. The Government has only to make the budget large enough, and it may get just as much money by way of *virements* as it has been wont to do by supplemental credits. The tax-payers would only have the satisfaction, to use a familiar French image, of being "eaten with a new sauce." Against these pessimist suggestions, which I must say I hear in many quarters, there is to be set off M. FOULD'S individual character, which is undoubtedly high, particularly if measured by the standard of that of most of his colleagues. He belongs to a wealthy banker's family, and his own private fortune is considerable. He is a man of strong common sense, and has had too much experience of office to covet it for the mere sake of rank and power. There is a considerable presumption, therefore, that when he comes forward to stand in the breech, at a crisis like this, he must mean honestly—and must, at any rate, think he sees the way to carry out his own views.

If, however, you look closely into his report to the Emperor, you will see that he nowhere promises any considerable reduction of expenditure. On the contrary he hints that the *Corps Legislatif* (that very legislative body, which I have characterized above) will cheerfully vote a larger budget as the price of confidence reposed in them. Mr. FOULD nowhere says, in terms, that the army and navy are too large, but only insists that Europe is alarmed at the thought that the Emperor by his command over the financial resources of the country can wield them at his own will. Upon the whole I think that the assertion in the Paris Correspondence of the *Morning Post* of Nov. 21, that the army is likely to be reduced to 300,000 men, (which would be a reduction of one-half) is altogether wild and preposterous.

While I am writing, rumors reach me that it is very doubtful whether M. FOULD will remain in office many days. The cabal against him is making herculean efforts, and it is backed by the Empress and Count WALEWSKI. This would, I think, have little weight, but the whole of the State for *de facto* purposes is fighting for the Emperor's life, and will die hard. FOULD, however, has a formidable game before him, if he have the courage to play it. His sudden retirement after the disclosures made, would be such a fearful blow to the credit of the Empire that it is difficult to see a limit to the conditions he may make if he firmly insists upon them. Paper promises are worthless as confession without repentance and amendment. What FOULD should do is to dissolve the *Corps Legislatif*, abandon the system of Government candidatures, and join to freedom of election, freedom of the Press and Ministerial responsibility to Parliament. All his arguments lead logically to these conclusions. By taking such a course he would become the greatest Frenchman of the current half century, and might save the Empire, which will assuredly go to the dogs if it perseveres much longer in the system, the utter rottenness of which, after years of vain resisting, is suddenly confessed in the ever memorable report of Nov. 14, "entirely approved of" by the Emperor himself.

Next week I propose to give you my views on Italian affairs. I will merely observe now that the French project of setting up RATAZZI against RICASOLI has broken down. RATAZZI presided at the opening of Parliament, and will not, according to present appearances, accept a Ministerial portfolio otherwise than as the friend of RICASOLI.

A Warsaw letter of Nov. 14 gives some most extraordinary details, which I have reason to believe are quite authentic, of the suicide of the Russian General, GERSTENZWEIG. When the state of seige was proclaimed in Warsaw, a council of war was held, to deliberate on the course to be taken with regard to the crowds which flocked to the churches to celebrate funeral services for Polish martyrs. Gen. LAMBERT was for moderation; but Gen. GERSTENZWEIG, Senator PLATONOFF and Gen. KRYZANOWSKI voted for measures of extreme rigor, and their opinion prevailed. It was decided that the troops should surround the churches during service, let the women come out, but arrest all the men. Of the men arrested, all between the ages of 12 and 40 were to have their heads shaved, and be incorporated in regiments serving in distant parts of the Empire. This order was signed, but the General commanding the citadel, Gen. LOWZEYN, got frightened when he saw the immense number of prisoners, and thought it necessary to confer with Gen. LAMBERT. The latter shrunk from the responsibility of dealing in the manner prescribed with so many prisoners, and took upon himself to set a thousand of them at liberty. A quarrel thereupon ensued between Gen. LAMBERT and Gen. GERSTENZWEIG, in the course of which the latter called the former a coward. Gen. LAMBERT replied: "General, one of us must die before to-morrow." The aids-de-camp who were present at this scene, feeling that a duel between the two Generals would be a very serious affair, at that moment interfered, and it was agreed that, instead of fighting, they should draw lots to determine which of them should commit suicide. One of the Aides-de-Camp thereupon presented to Gen. GERSTENZWEIG the corners of two handkerchiefs, in one of which a knot was tied, and it was agreed that if he drew out the one with the knot he should kill himself; if otherwise, Gen. LAMBERT was devoted to self-slaughter. GERSTENZWEIG drew the fatal knot, and, in pursuance of the bloody contract, immediately went home and shot himself three times in the head. The first shot did no harm; the second wounded him near the eye; the third took off a portion of the skull and completely disabled him, but without causing immediate death. The unfortunate General lingered for many days in horrible agony, attended by Sisters of Charity, and at length gave up the ghost. Gen. LAMBERT, horrified at the tragical result of this drama, resigned immediately, and left Warsaw, notwithstanding urgent entreaties from St. Petersburgh that he should keep his command.

P. S.—The *Patrie*, a journal "inspired" by Viscount DE LA GUERRONNIERE, and esteemed to be, in spite of all denials, very semi-official, contains an article headed "The Impossibility of a Disarmament," which entirely confirms my distrust of the *Morning Post*, and holds out the prospect that the only reduction of the army will consist in the prolongation of furloughs.

Reports of the Pope being dangerously ill are contradicted.

The Success of Dr. Sims' Operations—The Triumphs of Reparatory Surgery.

PARIS, November, 1861.

I have already referred in this place to the brilliant operations of Dr. SIMS, of New-York, on fistulas of the vagina, in presence of the leading members of the Faculty of Paris. At that time Dr. SIMS had operated on three cases, all of which were cured. He has since operated on two other cases, one at the hospital La Charité, for M. VELPEAU, and the other a private patient, for M. NELATON. The case of M. VELPEAU presented nothing remarkable, and was cured without difficulty; that of M. NELATON was quite different, and merits a word of notice. The patient was a most interesting young woman of 22, the daughter of the Countess DE G., herself the wife of the young Count F., both families belonging to the old monarchical *régime* in France. In the act of maternity the young Countess F. suffered one of those terrible accidents which is worse than death to a woman, since while living she is yet dead, and by it is condemned to a life of seclusion and suffering, a burden to herself and to her friends. This accident happened six months ago, while the family were on their landed estates, and where only the services of a woman could be had at the moment. When the terrible nature of the accident had been discovered, the best surgeons of Paris were consulted, but to such an extent were the internal tissues of the body destroyed that a reparation of the lost parts was declared impossible, and thus was this interesting young woman, who had every thing to live for, exiled for the rest of her life into a sort of living death more terrible than death itself.

When M. NELATON, whose patient she was, saw Dr. SIMS operating on the patients of his colleagues, he was struck no less by the skill he displayed than by the certainty of the results which followed, and he at once wrote to the family of the patient in question that he had found a surgeon who could cure her. She was brought to Paris, and when Dr. SIMS first saw her he, too, thought the case hopeless. But by subsequent visits to the patient, and by making many drawings and calculations, the operation was finally decided upon as possible and practicable. The operation was performed on Tuesday morning last, and was a most tedious and delicate one, requiring new modifications to which the operator had not before been obliged to resort. But the plan of operation which had been decided on in advance was successfully carried out, and to-day we are assured that there is not a doubt of its complete success.

During the course of the operation the patient, who had insisted upon taking chloroform, came very near dying from the effects of this agent. For a whole hour the operation was arrested by efforts to bring back the life that seemed to have fled forever, for the poison had made a sudden and most powerful effect on the nervous system, and it was only by the most intelligent and persevering efforts that a fatal result was prevented. M. NELATON, who directed these efforts, adopted a plan which is now generally followed in similar

...afternoon the fact left on the knowledge of ... and heart, with ... receive an increased ... from the blood, and life is ... with the volatile poison has spent its ... be counteracted. While the body was ... and artificial respiration ... a piece of cork was placed be... and when necessary the tongue ... by means of a hook. This ... case is thus mentioned in detail ... deaths from this highly useful but dan... agent are rightfully on the increase, espe... in England, and in the hope that they may ... useful to other surgeons.

We take a very natural pride in Dr. SIMS' success here, for not only is his last operation one of the most brilliant triumphs of reparatory surgery, not only is it one of those great advances which form a landmark in science, but it is the performance of an American, of an "outside barbarian," here at the very seat and fountain head of medical science, surrounded by such great lights in surgery as VELPEAU, NELATON, RICORD, ...MALGAIGNE, PAUL DUBOIS, and others of the illustrious masters of the present school of Paris.

This last case of Dr. SIMS recalls to memory, on account of the social position of the patient, one of the first cases of reperatory surgery treated by DIEFFENBACH, the distinguished German surgeon, who was the first to vulgarize these operations. In the first part of this century a young lady, the daughter of a German Prince, went to DIEFFENBACH with a face so hideously contorted by the cicatrices resulting from a fall in the fire when young, that she was obliged to wear a mask even in the presence of her own family. At the age of eighteen she could no longer bear up under such a position, and determined that if DIEFFENBACH could not cure her, she would commit snicide. When she first uncovered her face before DIEFFENBACH, he was astounded and could give her no hope. She returned again and again to the charge; she fell on her knees and implored him, with tears in her eyes, to attempt something for her rescue; and finally, DIEFFENBACH, who was acquiring every day more experience in this field of science, undertook to make his interesting and importunate patient a new face. By a series of operations, running over a period of eighteen months, he established something of a natural countenance, and thus restored his patient to her friends and to society. If she had not now the beauty of her age, she was at least no longer an object of repulsion to those around her.

It is especially in these operations for the restoration of lost parts that every one can see and appreciate the progress of science; and suffering humanity, in all time to come, will owe a large debt of gratitude to the men who were the first to initiate these new modes of operation.

The opening of the School of Medicine, the other day, was attended with one of those scenes of confusion which was habitual under a freer form of Government, but which had been almost suppressed under the Empire. The annual eulogy was delivered by Dr. MOQUIN-TANDON on the deceased Professor and Director of the Garden of Plants, "Father" DUMERIL, but little of his able speech was heard, such was the noise made by the students. The Police threatened to close the school, but the row was only an effervescence of youth, and had no political significance.

The successor of Father DUMERIL at the Garden of Plants, M. GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE, also died a few days ago—so that within a year the succession of CUVIER has been twice vacated by death.

MALAKOFF.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE COTTON KINGDOM; by F. L. OLMSTED, MASON BROTHERS: New-York, 1861.

It was a good fortune to the person himself and to the world, that just before this terrible convulsion a candid, observing traveler and experienced agriculturist traveled the whole Southern country and carefully observed the effects of Slavery upon agriculture, upon manners, morals and social life. The same field will never be open again. Mr. OLMSTED has it all to himself. Whatever be the result of the rebellion, there can be no future opportunity for a dispassionate traveler to calmly watch and trace the features of a social system which belongs already to the past, and which the events of each day are rapidly changing. American Slavery can never be again altogether as it has been; it may even now be in the pangs of dissolution. However that may be, the future historian must seek in such pages as these of the well-known traveler and impartial observer, for the true characteristics and workings of the system. We have here traced by the hand not of an artist, but rather of a minute copyist, all those elements in the Southern population and their institutions which have burst forth in or have stimulated this gigantic and desperate outbreak. There is no apparent prejudice in OLMSTED'S statements—no even ordinary excitement, or enthusiasm in the expression of his conclusions. He gives us the clear simple daguerreotype of Southern life, and then leaves us to drew our own inferences. Sometimes the most fearful scenes are depicted with a *sang froid* which almost shocks one, until we see the intellectual object of this reserve. We behold in his sketches the shiftless, careless, lazy habits which Slavery naturally breeds; we stop at the dreary houses of the middle-class planters—eat of the everlasting dyspepeia-giving hot bread and fat pork; talk with the surly women and the usually reticent men, whose conversation when excited becomes exuberant with oaths; we feel gradually, without ever being in so many words informed of it, the inherent ferocity and barbarity of society. The advantages also—few though they be—of the Southern system of labor are as faithfully given; the use of arms and the habits of command for which a class of masters or superiors to a servile class are naturally inclined, and the thoroughly disciplined and efficient "organization of labor" on some of the large cotton and sugar plantations, which perhaps could hardly be obtained without involuntary labor. The slave, too, is pictured with equal faithfulness—perhaps some will think with too little sympathy, yet, no doubt, with perfect justice. His cost, his labor, his habits and diseases, his conversations and his spasmodic seasons of religious excitement and sentiment are most dramatically and closely described. Mr. OLMSTED has a certain *nack of* hearing and recording all the characteristic and droll stories, whether of white or black, which could meet a traveler at the South, while he gives certain conversations with a most vivid, life-like power. The result is that this book, apart from its great value as a book of information, is one of the most readable of the day.

If late events had not entirely exploded our former ideal of "Southern chivalry," these pages, written and published long before the present war, would prove its thorough vanity. A "gentleman," in the Northern sense of the word, is seldom, in all these extended horseback journeys over thousands of miles of country, to be met with. There are listless, whisky-drinking sons of planters; rough, ignorant, inhospitable farmers, with a strange mixture of religion and profanity in their talk; there are plenty of "poor whites," so ignorant that it is difficult even to learn from them the road to the next house; and so poor, that they are popularly supposed to live on stealing hogs; there are men enough who are quick with the revolver, and high in their talk of honor, but who seem utterly destitute of the first conception of a gentleman, ...hospitality, honesty, courtesy and chivalry, so conspicuous and worthy as myth. The few genuine gentlemen and ladies from the South whom we meet in the North, probably are as great exceptions to the mass, as would be, in property and power, the dukes of England to its mechanics and farmers.

A portion of these volumes was originally published as letters to this journal. The present work is an abstract (with some additions) of the three former volumes, including journeys over Virginia, North and South Caroline, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. The featnree which, while they made the former volumee so valueble as sources of informetion, yet from their minntenees sometimes wearied the reader, are evolded by the condensation of this work. It le a book which, in these times, when accurete informetion of that portion of our country is evidently so much needed, ought to be in every one's hands.

The new portion of the work is the opening chapter on the profits of the cotton growth. The point attempted to be sustained is that the production of cotton hes not on the whole been profitsible; the argument is somewhat naw and ingenious, though we think in some respects, fallacious.

The main thesis is that the velue of labor throughout the whole South is determined by its value for cottou culture in the most fevorable districts—as for inetance in Missiesippi. Thet is, whether we look upon the slave es an article of merchandise, or as a laborer, his velue, or in other words, the rate of weges, is determined by the highest market rete—the rate were labor is most profitable. In consequence, all the production at the South of other srticles beside cotton, is mede more expensive by this high price of lsbor; and agriculture or manufecture which might otherwise bring in feir returns, are thue rendered unprofitsble. But the profits of cotton culture are, to a certeln extent, *gambling profits*—thet is, only a few of the most extaneive and fevorably-situated estates, under lucky circumstances, will produce crops which pay large profite. These properties—where ten bales, or eveu seven belee, to the hend are produced—can afford to pey $1,400 for e prime cotton-field hand; but the great majority of the cotton plantations make no such production, and can afford no snch price. The fortunete estatee, however, create thue e fectitious value to labor, and every planter hopes to be ee lucky, and gives the high price under the chance of a prize. To these amaller properties, the expenses of cotton prodnction uearly equal, or sometimes exceed the profits.

The letter point Mr. OLMSTED endeevors to sustein by the following arguments:

The whole number of slaves engaged in the cotton-culture in 1850, according to DE BOW, wae 1,800,000; the crop was 2,400,000 bales, or a bele and a thlrd to each head. The large cstetes produce more to the head than the small.

The number of slaves on plantations, where fifty and upwards are employed, he eetimetes at 420,000. If these prodnce on an averege 2½ beles per head, it leaves only an averege of ½ of e belc per head for the smaller plantations—worth on an everage, at plentetion prices, uot more than $30 per bale.

Fully half of the cotton planters, he ooncludes from the census, own each not more than five elaves of all ages, so that the ordinsry cash lncome of these gentlemen is about $130 per ennum. Those with ten slavee of conrse on this estimate, would heve $260. Thoee with thirty-five elavee each obtain lerger proportionel profite, bpt, he believee, have not en incomo greater than "a private in the Metropolitan Police Force." The owners of fifty slaves and upwards, derive somewhet greater profits, end live in more comfort, but their numbers are only 7,929, of whom less than 7,000 are cotton-planters.

An objsction hero neturally arlses, namely: thet the profits of these largest cotton estetes are distributed over the South in payments, for supplies—for corn and bacon, for instance. This he edmits to be true in all articles where lebor is comparatively an unimportant item of cost, as the growth of mules and awine. But wherever labor is employed, lts price—or in other words, the rate of wages, is raised by the price of labor on the cotton plentations, at the esme time that the prodncer of corn or the Southern manufacturer mnet compete with the free labor of the North—thne diminishing hie ehare on both sides in the profits of the cotton culture. Thns, "the interests of the owners of all soil in the Slave States, not adapted to cotton culture, and of all capital not engaged in cotton culture, or in supplying elavee for it, are injured by the demand for cotton, they being, in fact, forced to be copartners in an association in which they do not share the profits."

Cotton is produced on about 5,000,000 acres. The rest of the land of the Slave States amounts to ebout 500,000,000 acres, which, according to this argument, is doomed to an unprofitable, or lees remnnerative prodnction.

If negroes can command the high prices of cotton field-hands, it might be supposed that the original producers, or breeders, would, at least show the resnlts of a profiteble business. But the same general causee in Virginia tend to diminish these profits. Whatever is produced by labor costs so much more from the high price of labor; and Virginis, like the whole South, shows no general appearance of profit, thrift, or well-being.

We do not find throughout tha Southern States any of the results of accumulated wealth, or such ae show profitable lsbor. There are few pnblic improvements made by local capital; few good roeds, or bridges, or schools, or libraries, or asylums; little comfort in the houses; few signs of private wealth; seldom those great public conveniences or luxuries, snch ae gasworks, waterworks, and the like, which indicate capital. The outward appearance of the South is poor, miserably poor. Her only wealth seems to be in negroes and in land; and to the former there ie given e factitious value.

The cash valne of the lands at the South confirms this, which, notwithstanding the extraordinary demand for cotton, is some four or five hundred per cent. greater in tha Free than the Slave States, not including the frontier and unsettled districts.

Tbis, without the emeller connecting links and qnelifications, ie substantially Mr. OLMSTED'S argument, and well deserves, for its novelty, the carcful consideration of our economists.

The inference, of coures, is, that with all the $200,000,000 coming in to the Southern people each ycar from their cotton crop, they themselves cannot grow richor. Their returns only enable them to pay the intereet on the price of lebor, supply themselves with the boots, clothlng, machinery and food—all of the cheapest kind—which the Free States yield, but on the whole, to make no accumulation of capital, except in the increase of negroes on the cotton plentations.

We have no doubt that there is e great deal of truth in the argnment, yet the conclusion, to our mind, is too broad for the premises, and is not justified by all the premises.

The South is, of course, much poorer than the North, but this is dne, as Mr. OLMSTEN has so often proved, quite es much to the *character* of slave labor and ite effects on the whitee, as to the high price of labor, produced by the gambling profits of cotton culture.

The South claim that their profite are principally invested in the purchase and the expenses of clearing new cotton lands, and in labor—or, in other words, in negroes—for cotton culture. They assert—and so far as we can see, justly—that "slaves are their capital," that is, they are, according to MILLS' definition, the result of the savings of former labor, and designed by the owner to be employed in fresh production. If this be conceded, they can show in ordinary times a capital of some $3,000,000,000 in this one investment, besides an increase of five per cent. each year of cleared lands for cotton-growth. The objection thet thie value of the slaves is a fictitious or "gambling" valne does not eeem satisfactory, for if the majority of cotton planters found this growth unprofitable, we should expect that capital and labor would be diverted to branches which yielded a better return, and thus the price of the slaves find ite netural level. On the contrary, the ceah velne of slaves has been continuelly rising. The cotton crop has almost regularly increseed in amount, and the price on the plantations has continually risen from $20 the bale in 1848-'49 to $42 the leet year.

Such a constant and long-continued increeee, both in the price of labor end of the article produced, could only arise from a steedy growth of profits.

Mr. OLMSTED admits that the largs estatss meke very handsome profits; we believe, to a certain extent, the sams is true of the smaller cotton plantations. Thase profits—owing to tha sluggishnees, carelessnese, end went of thrift induced by Slevery—it is true, eie not much scattered abroad in the South, but find their way to the North; end even with the producers, (the slave-breeders,) they ere eeten away by the netural influences of their own system. Still the persistent price of lebor indicates, we maintain, substantial profit *somewhere*. No doubt, as tne Southerners maintained, a good portion of it hee always come into the pockets of our msnufactnrere and merchante—though not for the reaeons they allege. It should be remembered that the emsller plantations, though not having the use of eo much machinery, are yet far more eoonomically maneged; the cotton being less wasted, and more carefully picked, so that their proportional profits should natnrally be larger.

Mr. OLMSTED has been somewhat misled, we believe, by having estimated the plantation price of cotton too low, and by heving selectod a year in which the yield was pecnliarly small.

We shall take his own figures, es only e portion of the Ceneus returns are yet publiehed; but the rate of increase in population being known, we can make, perhaps, as nearly accurate an estimate as his own. The natural increase of the slaves the lest decede wae 23.42 per cent.; we may well suppose that the number engaged in the cotton growth has increased at least 25 per cent. If so, taking DE BOW'S estimate for 1850, the number now of negroes on cotton plantations would be at leeet 2,250,000. The number of bales produced last year wes 4,675,770—or *more than two bales* to the hend. If the number of slaves on plentations where fifty and upwards ere employed wes 420,000 in 1850, it would be at least 525,000 now. If these prodnce an average of 2½ bales per head, it would leave en averege of very nearly *two bales* per head for the smaller plantations, worth at an everage on the plantation $42 per bale. (By the way, Mr. OLMSTED'S estimate of $30 as the average plantation price of cotton in 1850, is contradicted by the tablee, as in 1849-50 it was $40, end in 1850-51 $50.)

Thus half of the cotton planters, (according to his estimate,) owning not more than five slaves, would have had a cash income in 1860, of $420, beside raising some corn, hogs and poultry—not a meau income for s small farmer. Those with ten elavee, of course, would have $840 income, and those with thirty-five slaves, $2,940. All this, of course, makes a much better show for the small plenters than Mr. OLMSTED'S estimate for 1850. It is true, the crop of 1859-60 wee an immensely large one, and that the number of cotton negroes may have increased more than 25 per cent. in ten years; but we muet remember that the crop has increased in almost a regular ratio for many years, and the proportional incrense from 1858 to 1859, is no greater than from 1859 to 1860.

Some slight variations may be made in the average incomes of the smaller planters by these two consideratlons, but nothing of any great amount, and enough remains to show tbat even with the smeller plantations, cotton "pays."

THE CASE OF THE REBEL ENVOYS.

THE PROTEST OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO AT SEA, Nov. 9.

Capt. Wilkes, U. S. N., commanding San Jacinto:

SIR: We desire to communicate to you, by this memorandum, the facts attending our arrest ycsterday, on board the British mail steamer *Trent*, by your order, and our transfer to this ship.

We, the undersigned, embarked at Havana on the 7th inst., as passengers on board the *Trent*, Capt. Moir, bound to the Island of St. Thomas, the *Trent* being one of the regular mail and passenger lines of the British Royal Mail Steamship Company, running from Vera Cruz, *vid* Havana, to St. Thomas, and thence to Southampton, England. We paid our passage money for the whole route from Havana to Southampton, to the British Consul at Havana, who acts as the agent or representative of the said Steamship Company, Mr. SLIDELL being accompanied by his family, consisting of his wife, four children and a servant, and Mr. EUSTIS by his wife and servants.

The *Trent* left the port of Havana about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., and pursued her voyage uninterruptedly until intercepted by the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, under your command, on the day following (the 8th inst.,) in the manner now to be related;

When the *San Jacinto* was first observed, several miles distant, the *Trent* was pursuing the usual course of her voyage along the old Bahama or Nicholas channel, and was about 240 miles from Havana, and in sight of the light-house of Poradon Grande, the *San Jacinto* then lying stationary, or nearly so, about the middle of the channel, and where it was some 15 miles wide, as since shown us on the chart, the nationality of the ship being then unknown. When the *Trent* had approached near enough for her flag to be distinguished, it was hoisted at the peak and at the main, and so remained for a time. No flag wes shown by the *San Jacinto*.

When the *Trent* had approached within a mile of the *San Jacinto*, still pursuing the due course of her voyage, a shotted gun was fired from the latter ship across the course of the *Trent*, and the United States flag at the same time displayed at the peak. The British flag wes again immediately hoisted, es before, by the *Trent*, and so remained. When the *Trent* had approached, still on her course, within two or three hundred yards of the *San Jacinto*, a second shotted gun was fired from your ship, again across the course of the *Trent*. When the *Trent* got within hailing distance, her Csptain inquired what was wanted? The reply was understood to be: "They would send a boat." Both vessels were then stationary, with steam shut off. A boat very soon put off from your ship, followed immediately by two other boats, will full crews, and armed with muskets and side arms. A Lieutenant, in the naval uniform of the United States Navy, and with side arms, boarded the *Trent*, and in the presence of most of the passengers, then assembled on the upper deck, said to Capt. MOIR that he came with orders to demand his passenger list. The Captain refused to produce it, and formally protested against any right to visit his ship for the purpose indicated.

After some conversation, imparting renewed protests on the part of the Captain against the alleged object of the visit, and on the part of the officer of the *San Jacinto* that he had only to execute his orders, the latter said: "That two gentlemen, naming Mr. SLIDELL and MASON, were known to be on board, as also two other gentlemen, naming Mr. EUSTIS and MCFARLAND, and that his orders were to take and carry them on board the *San Jacinto*." It should have been noted that, on first addressing the Captain, he announced himself as a Lieutenant of the United States steamer *San Jacinto*. The four gentlemen thue named being present, the Lieutenant addressed Mr. SLIDELL, and afterward Mr. MASON, repeating that his orders were to take them, together with EUSTUS and MCFARLAND, and carry them on board of his ship. Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, in reply, protested in the presence of the Captain of the *Trent*, his officers and passengers, against such threatened violation of their persons and their rights, and informed the Lieutenant that they would not leave the ship they were in unless compelled by the employment of actual force greater than they could resist, and Messrs. EUSTIS and MCFARLAND united with them in expressing a like purpose.

That officer stated thet he hoped he would not be compelled to resort to the use of force, but if it would become necessary to employ it, in order to execute his orders, he was prepared to do so. He was answered by the undersigned that they would submit to such a force alone. The Lieuteoant then went to the gangway where his boats were, the underaigned going at the same time to their state-rooms on the deck next below, followed by Capt. MOIR and by the ...party of his men, a portion of whom were armed with side-arms, and others, appearing to be a squad of seamen, having muskets and bayonets. Mr. SLIDELL was in his state-room, immediately by, and in full view. The Lieutenant then said to Mr. MASON that, having his force now present, he hoped to be relieved from the nsecessity of calling it into actual use.

That gentleman again answered that he would only submit to actual force greater than he could overcome, when the Lieutenant, and several of his men by his order, took hold of him, and in a manner and in numbers sufficient to make resistance fruitless; and Mr. SLIDELL joining the group at the same time, one or more of the armed party took hold of him; and those gentlemen at once went into the boat. During this scene, many of the passengers became highly exasperated, and gava vent to the strongest expressions of indignation, seeming to indicate a purpose of resistance on their part, when a squad armed with muskets, with bayonets fixed, made sensible advance of one or two paces, with their arms at a charge. It must be added here, omitted in the aourse of the narration, that before the party left the upper deck, an officer of the *Trent*, named WILLIAMS, in the naval uniform of Great Britain, and known to the passengers as having charge of the mails and accompanying them to England, said to the Lieutenant that, as the only person present grepresenting his Government, he felt called upon, in languege as strong and emphatic as he could express, to denounce the whole proceeding as a piretical act.

Mr. SLIDELL and Mr. MASON, together with Mr. EUSTIS and Mr. MACFARLAND, against whom force in like manner had been used, were taken to the *San Jacinto* as soon as they entered the boat. When they reached your ship you received them near the gangway, announcing yourself as Capt. WILKES, commander of the ship, and conducted them to your cabin which you placed at their disposal. When the undersigned came aboard they found the men at the quarters and the guns bearing on the *Trent*. After some time occupied in bringing on board our baggage and effects, the *San Jacinto* proceeded to the northward, through the Southern Channel, the *Trent* having been detained from three to four hours.

The foregoing is believed to be a correct narrative, in substance, of the facts and circumstances attending our arrest and transfer from the British mail steamer to the ship under your command, and which we doubt not will be corroborated by the Lieutanant present, as well by all who witnessed them.

The incidents here given in detail may not have been witnessed by each one of the undersigned, individually, but they were by one or more of them. As, for the most part, they did not pass under your notice, we have deemed it proper to present them in this form before you, expressing the wish, if considered incorrect in any part, the inaccuracies may be pointed out, with a respectful request that you will transmit a copy of the paper to the Government of the United States, together with your report of the transaction; to facilitate which, a copy is herewith inclosed.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed,) JOHN SLIDELL,
J. M. MASON,
GEORGE EUSTIS,
J. E. MACFARLAND.

REPLY OF COMMANDER WILKES.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO, AT SEA, Nov. 13.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, deted the 9th inst., was handed to me yesterday. I shell transmit it, agreeably to your request, to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, with my report of the transaction to which it refers.

In reply to your wish to have any inaccuracies it mey contain pointed out, I deem it my duty lo say tha facts differ materially in respect to the time and circumstances.

The facts in my possession ere derived from the log-book, (the official record of the ship), and from the reports, in writing, of all the officers who visited the *Trent*, all of which form a part of my report.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) CHARLES WILKES.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—NOS. 1553, 1493, 1559, 1675, 1077, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1711, 1713. *Part II.*—Nos. 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1406, 1408, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1422.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—NOS. 73, 195, 526, 529, 530, 531, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 543, 544, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 555, 556, 557.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 7, 2505, 2609, 2611, 2615, 2623, 2629, 2631, 1677, 2543, 2171, 349, 1513½, 753, 2593, 1693. *Part II.*—Nos. 2870, 2872, 2874, 614, 2850, 2774, 2500, 1796, 2904, 2906, 2908, 2910.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part II.*—NOS. 1238, 1225, 1543, 1223, 903, 908, 307, 1683, 1684, 932, 3893, 1523, 1482, 746, 1580.

The Giving of a Check is No Payment.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a full Bench—Clerke, P. J.

Farmer et al. vs. *Bank of Fox Lake.*—This action was brought to take up a draft given by the defendants in payment of a former one. On the trial below, the case resulted in favor of the plaintiffs, the defendants setting up as a defence first, that the check was obtained by fraud; and, secondly, that the giving of the check, in any event, was a payment.

The Court charged the jury "that giving the check was no payment," and the defendant excepted, and appealed to this Court.

The Court, per Justice INGRAHAM, now held that there wea no error in such charge. The check of a party bonnd to pay, is no payment, nor has it ever been held to be such, if the check is not paid.

In respect to the questioo of fraud, it not appearing that the defendants requested it to be submitted to the jury, the Court hold that the presumption is that it was so submitted. The defendants should have asked to have that question passed upon. The judgment was affirmed.

A Mother Seeking an Illegitimate Child.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Application of Frederica Neidlinger.—This case was stated in the TIMES a year or so since, under the above heading.

The relator, claiming to be the mother of an illegitimate child, end alleging that it had been disposed of by "Madame Restell," the respondent, in whose employ she was, as servant girl, at the time of its birth, obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* to regain the custody thereof. The case was referred, and the referee reported that the respondent know where the child was, and could produce it. She was thereupon ordered by the Court to produce the child, but put in affidavits to show that the child was adopted by a person not now known to her, and with the consent of the relator.

Attachment was now moved for the relator, claiming that the respondent had not complied with the order of the Court.

The Court directed that the respondent be sworn and examined in respect to the disposition and present condition of the child.

Mr. Drinker for plaintiff; John H. White for defendant.

A Mixed Matter—Action for Divorce.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Jane Smith vs. *William Smith.*—The plaintiff moved for alimony, pending the result of the action, which is for divorce. She alleges that she was married to the defendant in England, in 1829, and that she lived with him until 1848, when he abandoned her, and came to this country, and that since that date he had been guilty of adultery.

The testimony of one Wm. Smith, Jr., who claimed to be a son of the parties, and the issua of the merriage alleged by the plaintiff, tended to show that the plaintiff's allegations were true. A copy of the record of the marriage was also produced, or what purported to be such.

The defendant, however, denied that he was ever married to the plaintiff, but did not deny that her children were also his children. He charged that the witness referred to had been a former partner in business of his, with whom he had trouble; and that since then the witness had caused him to be arrested on a charge of bigamy, which had been dismissed.

The Court, holding that the marriage had been proven *prima facie*, orderad that the defendant pay $250 towards the expenses of the litigation. The question of allmony was reserved for further testimooy.

Ira D. Warren for plaintiff; John Sedgwick for defendant.

Wrongful Conversion of Personal Property.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Monerief.

Daniel Chamberlain et al. vs. *John Kelly, Sheriff &c.*—In this action, which was for the wrongful conversion of personal property, the jury brought in a verdict in favor of plaintiffs, and assessed the value of the property at $275.

B. C. Thayer, Esq., for plaintiffs; Messrs. D. D. Field, A. J. Vanderpoel and C. Fine, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions—PART I.

Before Judge McCunn.

Henry Duffy, aged 18, born in New-York, was tried and convicted of highway robbery in the first degree, committed upon Cornelius Sullivan, on the 18th ult. Remanded for sentence.

Peter Quinn pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence.

Ellen Quaddy, aged 40 years, native of Ireland, was tried and convicted of stealing $5 from the pocket of Michael Lynch, while he was asleep, and remanded for sentence.

PART II.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

Ann McDermott, aged 50 years, born in Ireland, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, in causing the death of her granddaughter, Mary E. Horner, a child 2 years of age, by giving it liquor. Remanded for sentence.

Armetha Bedlow, (colored,) aged 16 years, native of New-Jersey, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, on an indictment for grand larceny, in stealing a diamond ...ence.

ANNE Taylor, aged 30 years, native of New-York, was tried and convicted of grand larceny, in stealing two fur capes from Jacob Haas, of No. 257 Canal street. Remanded for sentence.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate: Charles H. Seaman, Ambrose Weigmann, Arnold Buckmayer and A. Sonller.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Ocean Bank vs. *American Exchange Bank et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

American Telegraph Company vs. *Lovett.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer, to counter-claim with costs.

Patterson et al. vs. *Innes.*—Judgment for defendant, with leave to plaintiff, by striking out the name of her husband and confining the complaint to such change of parties, on payment of costs.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Dimond vs. *Delmonico et al.*—Judgment for defendants, dismissing complaint. Findings of fact to be drawn by defendant's attorney, and settled on three days' notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

McKenzie vs. *Rhodes et al.*—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Hoffman et al. vs. *Miller et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff for draft, with interest.

Perras & Brooks' Paper Works vs. *Willett.*—Commission ordered, with liberty to apply at Trial Term to postpone trial.

Gertside et al. vs. *Walton et al.*—Ordered stay of proceedings until hearing of appeal.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 10, 1861.

$1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs., '79..	82¾	100	Erie R. Preferred..	83¾
11,000	Ill. Cou. Bs., '69..	82	15	do.....	83½
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s.....	59¾	50	do.....s30	83¼
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	43½	100	Harlem Railroad..	13¾
9,000	Mo. St. 6s.....	41	150	do.....	12½
22,000	do.....	40¾	200	Reading Railroad..	33¾
16,500	Cal. St. 7s.....	82	100	do.....b10	33¾
4,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	38¾	125	Mich. Cen. R.....	40¾
2,000	do.....	38¾	50	do.....s10	40¾
50	Penn. Coal Co.....	78	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	38¾
100	Pac. M. S. Co...b10	88	50	Panama R.....s10	114¼
415	do.....	88	124	do.....	114¾
50	do.....b10	88¼	106	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	61¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.....	37¾	150	do.....	61¾
50	do.....	37¾	330	Cleve. & P. R.....	18
25	do.....	37¾	10	do.....	18¾
150	Har. R. Prefd.....	30¾	150	Cleve. & Tol. R....	32¾
1200	N. Y. Central R...	78¾	200	do.....s10	33¼
50	do.....s10	78¾	200	Chi. & R. Island R.	53¾
50	do.....s10	78½	50	do.....s10	53¾
200	do.....s30	78¾	100	do.....b10	54
300	do.....	78½	50	do.....s60	53¾
50	do.....b10	78¾	210	do.....	54
100	do.....	78¾	100	do.....s10	54
100	do.....s15	78¾	50	do.....s30	54
150	Erie Railway.....	32¾	5	Mil. & Pr. Du. C. R.	19¾
400	do.....	32¾	25	do.....	19¾
100	do.....	32¾	15	Mil. & P. D. C. 2d Pref.	60¾
200	do.....s10	32¾	10	do.....	60
25	Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Pref	78			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '67.....	88	50	Erie Railway.....	32¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Con.	93¾	100	do.....b10	33
1,000	M. St. 8 week Bs.	81	100	do.....	32
5,000	Cal. St. 7s.....	82	100	do.....sy	31¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s..	91¼	50	Erie Railway Pref..	33¾
2,000	Hud. R. R. C. Bs.	97¾	200	Harlem R. Pref....	30
3,000	M. So. 2d M. As..	59	100	Reading Railroad..	34
150	Cum. Coal Pref....	4¾	100	Mich. Cen. Railroad	49½
75	Pacific M. S. Co....	87¾	50	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	38¾
do	do.....	88	50	Panama R.....b20	114¾
150	N. Y. Cen. R.....	78¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	61¾
200	Clev. & Tol. R....	33¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R....	16
100	do.....b10	33¾	450	Chic. & Rock I. R..	65¾

TUESDAY, Dec. 10—P. M.

The rapid rise of yesterday in the Stock Market was not sustained to-day, and more than hslf the advance on the Railways was lost. At the same time, the eales of the day were not especially pressed on the market, and tha amount of bnsiness done was much below yesterday's printed list. The reesons assigned for tha sudden change were quite various. Some of the sellers ascribed it to the Report of the Secretary of the Tressury, bnt as this more nearly affects the National then any other Stocks, these should hev been lower on an unfavorable construction of the Reporl, whereas they were rather higher today than yesterday, and left off with a demand for the United States 6 ₱ cents of 1881 at 93¼ ₱ cent. On the Railwaye the dealings opened before the early Board on the Street at 79 ₱ cent. for New-York Central; salce of 700 or 800 shares. At tho first Board 78¾ ₱ cent. waa accepted, and et the afternoon eession 78⅝@¾ ₱ cent. Erie and the Western sharee declined from yasterday's sales in abont the same proportion, and Missouri and Tennessee State Stocks feli off 1@1½ ₱ cent. The market, at the close of the afternoon Board, was steady, and the demand rather improving.

Later in the afternoou the following quotations were mede on the lsst sales, the market steady, but not very active:

N. Y. Caotral	78¾	Michigan Central	42⅞
Erie	32	Pacific	88
Rock Island	33½	Panama	114¼
Galena	70½	United States 6s 1881	93¾
Toledo	33⅞	Missouris	40¾
Mich. Guarant'd	38¾	Ill. Central	61⅛

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $4,911,034, including $4,633,497 for Treasury Notes, end $99,000 for Customs; Payments, $808,749, including redeemed 6 ₱ cent. notes Balance this afternoon, $9,842,816.

There was very little done in City Bank Shares to-day. Only the following were bid for:

Union	91¾	Continental	75
Seventh Ward	110	Commonwealth	70
Nassu	80	Park	96

The Railway Mortgages are higher on several descriptions, and in good request generally at quotations:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91¾	N. Ind., Gos. Line, '69..	76
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64..100½		M. S. & N. I. s.f. 7 ₱ c.	77
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76..101		Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	33
Erie firsts, '08.....	103	Ill Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75.....	87½
Erie thirds, '63.....	85	T. H. & A. sec. 6 ₱ c., '70	28
Erie fourths, 80.....	74	L. C. & Mil. L. G. bds.	13
Erie fifths, '55.....	68	Chi. & N. W. s.f.....	80
Buff., N. Y. & Erie firsts	71	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	33½
Hudson thirds, '75.....	76	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	10
Harlem firsts, '69-'73...	96½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts....	30
Harlem seconds, '64....	93	Gal. & Chi. seconds.....	85
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	90¾	Chi. & R. I. firsts.....	83
Mich. C. n. f., 8 ₱ c., '82.	82	L. E. & Wabash firsts..	72½
Ill. R. & Q. 8 ₱ c.....	94	L. E. & Wabash seconds	45
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts..	82	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	76¾
N. Ind., firsts.....	82	Long Dock Co. Bonds..	84

The following are the current quotations of GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street, of out-of-town Bank Notes and Checks:

BANK NOTES.

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State.....	3-10	Mobile, Ala.....	$0@
New-England.....	1-5	New-Orleans, La.....	$0@—

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—HE'S NOT A MISS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 2½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 563 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from the rebels, by way of Fortress Monroe, are important. The Norfolk *Day Book*, of Monday, a copy of which was bronght down by a flag of truce, states that a battle is expected immediately on the Potomac, as the sutlers are engaged in removing their stores. This indicates that the "On to Washington" policy has at last fully prevailed in the rebel councils, and that we may expect a great, and perhaps a decisive battle, in a short time. This is further rendered probable by a statement contained in our Washington dispatches. Two regiments of rebel infantry, and one of cavalry, made their appearance in front of Gen. BLENKER'S Division on Monday night, and a considerable force also took possession of Springfield, a place which was abandoned by them some time ago. It appears that the rebels have been advancing quietly in the direction of our lines for several days, and at various points.

The *Jacob Bell* and the *Anacosta*, of the Potomac flotilla, on Monday, shelled a party of rebel pickets near Freestone Point, and drove them back from the river, when a party landed from the steamers and burnt four buildings, in which were a considerable quantity of sutlers' and commissarys' stores.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* has high official authority for saying that "the rebel batteries on the Potomac are soon to be wiped from the banks of the river." It is no credit, it is true, to our boasted strength that they have been allowed so long to impede the navigation of the river; but if, at the first of January, we can say the blockade has been completely removed, our rejoicings will enable us to forget the past. Gen. STICKLES, whose brigade is on the Maryland side of the lower Potomac, has received important instructions from the Government in reference to a general movement upon the enemy's batteries.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Dec. 9 notices important changes in the disposition of the troops in Western Virginia. Some have been sent to Kentucky, some to Gen. KELLEY, and other regiments have been disposed of so that there are not more than four regiments in all at Elkwater, the Summit, and at Huttonsville. Since the rebels abandoned their camp at Greenbrier, our men from the Summit have frequently gone down there and examined the place. It is said to have been the strongest position that could have been selected, and was abandoned only because the roads were so bad that it was impossible to supply the troops. The rebels are now encamped upon the summit of the Alleghanies, about nine miles from Greenbrier. When they left the latter place they burnt the bridge over Greenbrier, and destroyed a great many articles which they could not carry away. A party of half a dozen horsemen from the Summit followed the rebels up to within half a mile of where they are now encamped, examined their fortifications and took a prisoner of the First Georgia Regiment. Gen. REYNOLDS is about to move his headquarters to Phillippi. LOOMIS' Battery and a regiment of Indiana volunteers have been moved down to that place.

A telegraphic dispatch was received in Cincinnati on Saturday last, from Col. TYLER, that the Seventh Ohio Regiment had received orders to join the army of the Potomac in Eastern Virginia, instead of going into Winter quarters at Charlestown.

The Fourth Ohio Cavalry, Col. KENNETT, and the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, Col. TAYLOR, at Camp Dennison, Ohio, have been ordered to report to Gen. BUELL, and will leave Cincinnati for Louisville at once.

SWEENEY, the marauding rebel who has given so much trouble in Northern Missouri, was on Saturday captured with his whole band near Glasgow by a detachment of National cavalry.

The Liberty (Mo.) *Tribune*, not a reliable authority in such matters, by the way, states that the wives of Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS, and Hon. SAMPLE ORR, have become warm advocates of the Southern cause, since the late visit of the National forces to Springfield. They say they can't stand a party that countenances LANE and negro stealing, and have written for their husbands to return home, and they will protect them. LANE is said to have stolen most of their negroes, and otherwise desolated their farms.

The Chicago *Journal* learns, from what it deems good authority, "that Maj-Gen. FREMONT will this week proceed to Washington, and demand of Congress a rigid investigation into the charges against him, and remain in Washington until this investigation shall, as he feels sure it will, vindicate all his official acts as the former head of the Western Military Department, expose the men and the motives that are at the bottom of the conspiracy against him, and place the saddle of blame and infamy upon the right shoulders."

The Louisville *Democrat* waxes highly indignant over the unexpurgated edition of Secretary CAMERON'S report. It denounces it as "the wickedest document that ever emanated from the pen of man," and concludes by demanding Mr. CAMERON'S removal, as necessary to the preservation of what remains of the Union.

The Wisconsin *State Journal*, published at Millwaukee, notices a letter, received by a well-known gentleman of that city, from a friend in one of the Border Slave States, which says that secret Union societies have been formed in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina, Louisiana and Texas, and that their organizations are rapidly extending in the South. They already number hundreds of thousands of men. All members, he states, take a solemn oath, when uniting with the society, of loyalty to the Union.

Hon. GARRETT DAVIS was yesterday elected United States Senator by the Kentucky Legislature, to fill the unexpired term of the traitor BRECKINRIDGE.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

Very little business of public importance was done by Congress yesterday, the day being principally devoted to eulogies of a dead Senator. In the Senate, petitions for the emancipation of slaves under the war power were presented by Messrs. FESSENDEN, of Maine, and SUMNER, of Massachusetts. A resolution for the expulsion of WALDO P. JOHNSON, member of the Senate, from Missouri, was presented by Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, and laid over. A bill authorizing the President to acquire territory for the settlement of free persons of African descent was introduced by Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Senator WILSON'S bill for the reorganization of the Medical Department of the Army was referred to the Military Committee. The resolution offered by Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing and reestablishing the Supreme Court was agreed to. The death of Mr. BINGHAM, Senator from Michigan, was then announced.

In the House, the Attorney-General was requested to give his views as to the means necessary to obtain a retrocession of that portion of Virginia formerly belonging to the District of Columbia. A bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands, containing a homestead clause similar to one passed in the House during the last session, and extending its provisions to soldiers, marines and seamen; and a section giving a bounty of $30 to the three months Volunteers. Consideration of the bill was postponed until next Wednesday. The resolution from the Senate, for a joint Committee to inquire into the conduct of the present war, was concurred in. Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, in reference to a memorial from members of the old Baltimore Police Board, moved a declaration by Congress against the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by any other power, and made a speech in support of such declaration. His arguments were refuted by Mr. BINGHAM, his colleague, and the subject was tabled, 108 to 26.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. THOMAS G. STEVENSON, which has been encamped at Readville for some time past, left Boston on Monday evening for this city, en its way to Annapolis, at which place it will be attached to Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division. The regiment numbers 1,020 men, all of whom are thoroughly uniformed and equipped, and armed with the Enfield rifle. On landing at Twenty-third-street the men were marched down Broadway to the Park Barracks. Along the route the men were loudly cheered and received high encomiums for the manner in which they marched. By invitation of the Sons of Massachusetts, the officers of the Twenty-fourth breakfasted at the Astor House, after which the men were again formed into line and marched to the foot of Canal-street, where they embarked on board the steamers *Admiral* and *Eastern City*, to be conveyed to their destination.

The authorities in this City, yesterday, received a communication from the relatives of FELLNER, stating that they will give an additional $2,000 for the apprehension and conviction of RADETSKY, who is believed to be the murderer. They further offer to give one-half of all the money and other valuables that may be recovered, belonging to FELLNER at the time of his death. They state that he left Europe with over $100,000, besides considerable valuable jewelry.

Rev. Dr. STORRS last evening delivered a lecture, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, entitled "A Just War; its Relation to a Nation's Highest Development." The lecture was a very able, eloquent effort, and was attentively listened to by a large, intelligent and delighted audience.

JOSEPH W. WIGHTMAN, the Constitutional Union candidate, was reelected Mayor of Boston, on Monday, by a plurality of 967 over EDWARD S. TOBEY, the Union Republican candidate. The canvass has been quite a spirited one, and the opposition to Mr. WIGHTMAN has been very bitter, on account of his alleged prodigality with the public funds. The municipal elections of several other cities in Massachusetts also occurred on Monday.

The Red Lake Indians are getting troublesome. The St. Paul *Pioneer* says that on Wednesday, Dec. 4, Messrs. BURBANK & Co., of that city, received a message from the Chief of the Red Lake Indians, on Red River, informing them that they could no longer occupy that portion of the water running through their lands, without paying tribute, and requesting Mr. BURBANK to meet him at Red Lake within a stated time, and make payment of $40,000 for past privileges, or else they would burn or take possession of their boat, the *Anson Northup*. At the earnest solicitation of the people of Georgetown, Gov. RAMSEY has ordered out one of the two companies previously quartered at Fort Abercrombie, to be stationed at Georgetown, in order to protect the lives and property of the whites in that settlement.

The Toronto *Globe* states that Gen. WILLIAMS and Staff, with the exception of Col. NAPIER, paid a visit to Collingwood on Saturday, for the purpose of examining its capabilities as a naval depôt for Lake Huron. The party left on the morning train on the Northern Railway. On their arrival at Collingwood a sailboat was procured, and the General and staff cruised round the harbor, minutely examining the various points on which it may be desirable to erect fortifications, &c. They returned to Toronto in the evening. On Saturday, Col. NAPIER left, by the morning train, for London.

Col. JAMES S. JACKSON, Member of Congress from Kentucky, was in Louisville on business connected with his military duties on Saturday last. His cavalry regiment is encamped at Rumsey, Ky. The Colonel will not take his seat in Congress during the present session, unless some important question should arise, which should in his opinion render his presence in the National Councils an imperative necessity.

The Board of Canvassers yesterday completed the canvass of the Seventh, Eleventh, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Ward returns, and parts of other Wards. Mr. OPDYKE'S vote, according to the official count thus far, agrees substantially with the Police returns and the figures collected by the Republicans on the night of the election.

The Stock Market reacted ¼@1 per cent. yesterday, from the advanced prices of the day before; closing steady. New-York Central 78⅜. Exchange firm. Sales at 109 per cent. on London, for Bankers' bills.

Business in Flour was less active yesterday, though prices were a shade lower. A brisk demand prevailed for Wheat and Corn, which were firmer. Cotton was stiffly held, but attracted less attention. A moderate inquiry existed for Provisions, as also for Whisky, Hay, Tallow, Sugars and Spirits Turpentine. Resin, Cassia, Teas and Linseed Oil were in active request, and were advancing. Ingot Copper and Domestic Tobacco were pretty actively sought after. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The cattle markets showed but little life yesterday, in part, owing to the fact that several droves were behind time, and still expected, and partly to an excess of beeves in the yards. About 3,300 bullocks were on sale at ALLERTON'S. There was a wide range in quality, a few lots being really fine and quite superior to anything offered since last Spring. For this class 9c.@9¼c. was paid; but, with this exception, prices were no higher than last week. Indeed, poor stock, of which there was a surplus, sold worse than one week ago. The range for good butchers' steers was from 8c.@8¼c. The heavy arrivals and low price of Pork injure the cattle trade.

HOLLINS AND HIS RAM AGAIN.—The latest exploit of HOLLINS and his "ram," "turtle," or "what is it?" is still more extraordinary than all its previous extraordinary exploits. According to the Savannah *Republican*, the "*Manassas* passed *through* Memphis, on the 4th inst., for Columbus, Ky." It is not recorded whether, in its passage, it rifled that Egyptian town in twain, or whether it only broke its own nose, as it did when it undertook to run against one of our men-of-war below New-Orleans. We need hardly say that we await with an intense anxiety the sequel of this latest and most astounding of HOLLINS' exploits.

Wilkes on Mason and Slidell.

We publish elsewhere an interesting letter from Capt. WILKES to the Secretary of the Navy, on his arrest of MASON and SLIDELL. It gives an *inside* view of the affair, showing under what light, and with what views he performed the act. The public generally had been led to believe, from a remark which Capt. WILKES was reported to have made after he had taken the step—to the effect that he "could only be court-martialed for it"—that he was in doubts as to the legality of the act; and not a little of the popular satisfaction arose from the fact that he had dared "to take the responsibility." But Captain WILKES waives all claims to this stroke of inspiration. On first getting wind of the whereabouts of the rebel Ambassadors, far from acting with unauthorized precipitancy, he retired to his cabin and squared his elbows to a vigorous inquisition of the lights of international law. "I carefully examined," says he, "KENT, WHEATON, VATTEL, besides various decisions of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, and other Judges of the Admiralty Court of Great Britain, which bore upon the rights of neutrals and their responsibilities."

The gallant Captain did not find he had altogether smooth sailing on the sea of diplomacy on which he entered. The same stops and cautels met him as have embarrassed our journalistic jurists. He saw that he had a perfect right to capture vessels with *written* dispatches, but could he lawfully seize *persons? That* gave him pause. "These gentlemen were not dispatches in the literal sense of the word, and nowhere could I find a case in point." The mode in which he solved the difficulty was at once sound and ingenious. "I then considered them as the *embodiment* of dispatches." As to the other points involved, he arrived at an equally satisfactory conclusion. He found out that the Captain of the *Trent* was fully aware of the mission of MASON and SLIDELL, for the British Consul-General at Havana, Mr. CRAWFORD, "had visited them and *introduced them as Ministers of the Confederate States*, on their way to England and France"—a fact which is worth making note of against the day of reckoning as to English "neutrality."

Having thus satisfied himself that he was fortified by international law, he determined to act accordingly. Once sure he was right, he resolved to go ahead. Lieut. FAIRFAX was sent to board the *Trent*, with the instructions, "They must be brought on board." The ladies of the party were to have their choice whether to return or proceed on their voyage. Here Captain WILKES showed himself the gallant sailor he is, and the poor detective we might expect him to be. For while we secured the Ambassadors, their papers were safely borne to Europe by the Confederate females. Neither did he seize the steamer, as he might well have done—the resistance on the part of the Captain to being searched, having forfeited her, according to public law. The Department, however, has passed over this omission, though announcing that a like forbearance is not to be imitated in future. And both the Government and the country have thanked Capt. WILKES for his energetic conduct. If those afflictions of fame, public receptions, that have ever since pursued him, have not long ago made Capt. WILKES repent him of his work, we hope he will never have any occasion to regret his practical study of the Law of Nations.

CITY CIRCULATION AND THE POST-OFFICE ADVERTISING.—Our neighbor of the *Herald* fights hard against the blow our offer to test his veracity on the subject of circulation has given him. But he fights like a man whose wind is gone, and whose "peepers" are closed. He hits wild and very low. He sees a dozen antagonists where there is but one, and seems generally confused and dazed by the turn things are taking. His profession of *religious* scruples against betting, speaks volumes concerning the condition to which he has been reduced.

He has just a glimmering of sense left, however, and in one of his lucid intervals he makes a feeble attempt to offset our proffered wager. He invites us to compete with him for the Post-office advertising thus:

"But, in a few days, the Postmaster of this City will authorize the journal having the largest daily circulation to receive the Post-office advertising. We have held that advertising for years, and *we shall again apply for it.* If the *Tribune* and TIMES philosophers think that their circulation equals the *Herald's*, or 'exceeds it by fifty thousand,' let *them apply for the Post-office advertising also.* That is a fairer and more honest way of deciding this question of circulation *than resorting to gambling bets*, or *throwing open our books* and our tills to the eyes and fingers of Messrs. GREELEY and RAYMOND'S friends."

Now we appreciate fully Brother BENNETT'S unwillingness to "throw open his books" to the inspection of any honest and fairly appointed Committee. Such an exposure might be even more damaging to his game of braggadocio about circulation, than our proposed test for the benefit of the families of volunteers. But we will tell the *Herald* why we shall not apply for the Post-office advertising:

1. Because it only pays four cents a line, which is but just *one-third* our regular prices; and we consider our space too valuable to be thus thrown away. If we were anxious to fill up our columns with advertisements for the sake of making a display and imposing upon the public credulity, perhaps we might resort to this mode of doing it; but as things stand now we prefer not to do it.

2. Because the affidavit of the publishers is the only test which the Postmaster feels at liberty to apply to the question of circulation, and we have not the slightest intention of competing with the *Herald* in this particular department of enterprise, whatever the facts might be, our neighbor would overswear us at least 150,000.

3. Because the only circulation which is taken into the account is *City* circulation;—and considering the fact that there are from 10,000 to 15,000 grog-shops, gambling hells and brothels in the City, and that the *Herald* is the pet newspaper in them all, we think it quite probable that *in City circulation alone* the *Herald* is 5,000 or 6,000 ahead of the TIMES. But we have already offered a wager of $2,500, for the benefit of the families of volunteers, that, deducting those Wards in which the number of grog-shops, gambling houses and houses of prostitution *exceeds* the number of respectable dwellings, our circulation in the City exceeds that of the *Herald*. This is a perfectly fair offer, and is not clogged by any of the insurmountable obstacles behind which the *Herald* has tried to intrench itself.

The Exchange of Prisoners—Precedent of the Revolution.

In another part of this morning's TIMES we have given a careful history of the Exchange of Prisoners, as practiced between the British and Americans during the war of the Revolution. This will be found to be of special interest just now in view of the discussions concerning the exchange of prisoners between our Government and the rebel authorities. Every one is naturally desirous that such an exchange should be effected. It seems very hard that some thousands of our brave soldiers should lie in Southern dungeons, and be subjected to all the sufferings and hardships of Southern captivity. Not only the prisoners themselves and their immediate friends, but all who sympathize with suffering, or have compassion for misfortune, take this view of the subject, and are extremely anxious that something should be done to establish a regular exchange of prisoners on both sides.

The precedent of the Revolution is very frequently cited as applicable to this case. The Colonies were then in rebellion against the mother country. The British Government was solicitous to do nothing which could in any way be construed into their recognition as a sovereign power:—and yet, exchanges of prisoners were of constant occurrence between them. Why may not the same course be pursued now? Why should any exchange of prisoners now involve a recognition of the South as entitled to belligerent rights, any more than a similar exchange during the Revolution involved such a concession to the revolted Colonies? These questions are constantly asked on every side, and have never hitherto received a satisfactory answer.

A perusal of the historical *résumé* to which we have already alluded, will show that, although frequent exchanges of prisoners took place during the revolution, *no general exchange was agreed upon during the whole war*;—and that every attempt that was made to negotiate such an exchange was defeated by the very consideration which now obstructs similar action towards the Southern rebels. The British authorities did not, as a matter of course, object to the exchange on any such ground in their dealings with the Americans. But when the point was raised, and they were required by the Americans to meet them as equals, they retired from the negotiation. Toward the very close of the war, as late as in 1780, one of the British Commissioners writing to the Commander-in-Chief, said that the Americans had evidently been aiming from the beginning to draw the British into some negotiation in which they could meet as equals and on the footing of "*nation against nation at war*,"—and this, he added, the British, as a matter of course, *would never suffer them to do.* This purpose governed the conduct of the British Government throughout the whole controversy, and prevented any general exchange of prisoners down to the very close of the war.

It will be seen, therefore, that the course pursued by our Government now is precisely that pursued by the British Government then. Frequent exchanges of prisoners take place, but it is rather as the voluntary act of the Commandere of Departments, and for the sake of convenience and humanity on both sides, than in pursuance of any settled plan. In this way a large number of prisoners on both sides have already been released, and many more will probably be released hereafter. But we see no reason to suppose that any general cartel can be established between the two Governments, because the United States cannot do anything which shall imply that the Southern rebels stand on a footing of equality with them, or that we stand in the attitude of "nation against nation at war."

THE RAT-HOLE SQUADRON AND SOUTHERN RIVALRIES.—Although we have nothing as yet direct from the Stone squadron, the "sixteen vessels looking like whalers," descried by the Savannah journals, inside the bar, answer so nearly to the description, that they may fairly be put down as the moiety of the famous rat-hole fleet, the other score having gone to pay their attentions to Charleston harbor. There is one result of this sealing operation which was not contemplated in planning the measure, but which nevertheless will be one of its indirect effects. It will end forever the long-standing jealousies and bickerings of Charleston and Savannah with regard to the advantages of their respective harbors. The blockade, it is true, has for the present relieved them from the necessity of establishing invidious comparisons; but in former years they illustrated the beauties of Southern affection between State and State by the most scandalous railings. In an old copy of the Savannah *Republican* of May 18, 1859, we find an article of the kind, which as a home view of a subject that now interests us, is both suggestive and prophetic. Here are a few sentences worth resuscitating:

"If Charleston can claim nineteen and a half feet now for her *high water* in her entrance channel, we claim nineteen for the *low water* in our ours, or nineteen and a half feet according to other authorities than the Coast Survey; and by the same Coast Survey we claim twenty-six to twenty-six and a half feet for *mean high water* on our entrance. This is an awkward difference of some seven feet in favor of Savannah for the Commissioners to encounter, but it is attended, however, with important results. As for our bar, since the time of OGELTHORPE it has been kept scoured out by the river, some two or three hundred miles long, all whose waters are concentrated at Tybee into one powerful stream. Whether the estuaries of the Cooper and Ashley will do as much against the sands that beat on the Charleston Bar will be seen hereafter.

There are optimists who look for reward to a golden future, *when Charleston and Savannah shall lie down together in loving confraternity. Such an event is not on the cards.* The incessant struggles of the last thirty-four years, during which we have parried and returned thrusts from all quarters of the compass except seaward, prove it. Our word for it, *we have led a cat and dog life of it, but we mean to fight on.*"

And then follows this pathetic suggestion:

"Why not consider in this connection the admirable entrance to Beaufort, known as Port Royal, which has *one foot more* water than the Savannah entrance? *Beaufort is the real entrance for ships wishing to enter Charleston*, which are in danger of a lee shore. *Beaufort is under the lee of Charleston as Cherbourg is under that of Havre.*"

The fidelity with which the National Government has executed this programme, should satisfy those people, if anything would. It is not likely they will have any occasion in future to renew those rival bickerings over their respective harbors in which they used to indulge so immoderately. The stone fleet has done the business for them, and Beaufort will take that place in the commercial future which they long ago acknowledged rightly belonged to it.

The Theatre of War in Virginia.

With the cessation of active hostilities in the trans-Alleghanian portion of Virginia, the seat of war in that State is now confined to the Eastern section, designated as "The Old Dominion," an appellation often given, improperly, to the whole Commonwealth. Of this portion of Virginia we furnish the readers of the TIMES this morning, two large and admirably-executed Maps, drawn with sections regard to topographical accuracy, and representing the entire region stretching from Harper's Ferry to Norfolk. Hostile armies, numbering in the aggregate a half million of men, are encamped, or intrenched, or enwalled within these limits. Troops and supply trains constantly traverse every mile of it; its waters swarm with armed vessels; the cultivation of the soil is neglected; the Summer's harvest is but a crop of bayonets. So thoroughly indeed has the field been cleared for the bloody tournament to which the nation has been bidden, that no industrial pursuit, or other unbecoming relic of peace and tranquil prosperity, disturbs the horrid level of this great battle plain.

Our first map reproduces so much of the territory as reaches from the right of Gen. BANKS' Division, on the Upper Potomac, to the highly important strategical position, marked by the northern terminus of the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Aquia Creek Railroad. The National lines stretch from Pooleesville to Great Falls, along the east bank of the Potomac; thence crossing, they occupy the semi-circle formed by the bend of the river between Great Falls and the mouth of the Occoquan Creek, the diameter, which represents the front of the main body of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S force, reaching from Matildaville to the neighborhood of Colchester. These lines are resumed on the east bank of the river by large bodies of troops, which, surrounding Washington, push an uninterrupted series of encampments, as far down as Maryland Point. Gen. HOOKER, who commands on the Maryland side, has his headquarters at Budd's Ferry, opposite Aquia Creek. He has just been strongly reinforced. The lines of the enemy, as traceable on this map, commence at Leesburgh and terminate at Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh. Recent information leads to the belief that but a show of strength is maintained in the district between Centreville and Leesburgh; but southward of the former point as far as Manassas Junction, and eastward to the neighborhood of Fairfax Court-house, the rebel main body is concentrated in great force. Troops are also scattered along the various roads leading from Manassas toward the Potomac, so as to maintain communication with the various batteries which bristle along the western shore of that river; and principally to maintain an open road to the upper terminus of the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad, which is the normal line of retreat, should the insurgent army be compelled to fall back upon the Virginian capital. In the Occoquan and Aquia Creeks, and in the Rappahannock River, the rebels are reported to have a large aggregation of boats and rafts, originally designed to carry them across the river in their onward movement upon Washington, a plan since, we believe, abandoned. The map we are now referring to will be found to contain every position of any moment on this portion of the theatre of war: the towns, the roads and the various points and headlands upon the river, to which reference is constantly made in the news. The country on the Virginia side is what is described as rolling; the numerous streams emptying into the Potomac, running along the bottoms of abrupt valleys, which furrow the surface of the country with a series of southeasterly ridges. The Maryland shore is less irregular.

Our second grand map, upon a scale of unprecedented size, continues the other, by giving the entire sweep of territory between Aquia Creek and Norfolk. The various important estuaries which discharge into Chesapeake Bay—the Patuxent, the Potomac, the Rappahannock, the York, the James Rivers, are drawn with minute regard to accuracy, and amplitude of detail, as are also the railroads and principal roads connecting the various points located. The positions upon this map known to be in the occupancy of rebel troops are Norfolk, Yorktown, and Richmond, while batteries at Sewell's Point, and at various points upon the James and York Rivers, are manned by liberal contingents. The National forces hold that position of all others most coveted by the rebels, from JOHN LETCHER, on his whisky cask, upward to JEFF. DAVIS, namely, Fortress Monroe, and its outpost, Newport's News. Off the fortress lies a squadron of National vessels maintaining the blockade; while the rebels maintain at Norfolk, and in the James River, a few armed steamers such as the *Merrimac*, the *Yorktown*, and the *Patrick Henry*, designed to prevent the approach to Richmond of a National flotilla. In view of the necessity of dislodging the grand army of the insurrection from Manassas, it is evidently the interest of our military and naval authorities to attempt no advance from the lines at Washington unaccompanied by simultaneous movements by gunboats up the rivers which debouch in the Bay, and by land forces traversing the Peninsulas between those rivers.

A SOUTHERN TEST MEDIUM.—Amid the blatant proclamations of confidence in the cause of secession in which the rebels indulge—all the more blatant as they are conscious of the coming collapse—there now and then comes out a *fact* which, with striking emphasis, gives the lie to their loud mouthings. Hence our Paper money at the South is at thirty-five per cent. discount for gold: *United States Treasury notes, or demand notes, are freely taken at par!* This is the kind of test that *tells*. They talk loud, but they trust only Uncle Sam as their banker. While Confederate bonds are in many places literally thrown away as worthless, United States Treasury notes are eagerly sought for at par! They have, after all, not such erroneous ideas of the relative prospects of stability for the two Governments, those fellows.

Mr. Seward's Correspondence.

We devote a large portion of our space to-day to the publication of the diplomatic correspondence connected with the rebellion,—especially of the letters in which our Ministers at the several European Courts were instructed as to the light in which they were to present this incident to the various Governments to which they were accredited. Although the general subject has lost something of its novelty to American readers, they will find it presented in a fresh and most interesting light in this correspondence. By far the most masterly presentation of this whole subject, from the American point of view, which has yet been made will be found embodied in these letters of the Secretary of State. No abler public documents have ever emanated from that Department than those which Mr. SEWARD has produced, with so much profuseness, during the few short months that have intervened since the rebellion broke out. They are marked at once by the clearest insight into the philosophy of the movement, and the motives of its actors—the most distinct perception of the means to be employed in its suppression, and the firmest and most unswerving determination to suffer no foreign Power, under any circumstances, to interfere in any way with the adjustment of our internal differences.

Mr. SEWARD'S first letter to Mr. ADAMS bears date April 10, the day before the attack on Fort Sumter; yet it anticipates the whole programme of the Disunionists,—sets forth the nature of the arguments by which they would seek the sympathy of the English Government, and places at command of our Minister the most ample means of meeting and refuting them all. At the time that letter was written, the disunion movement seemed to hold complete possession of the public mind:—a profound fear brooded over the whole community:—a very large portion of the Pressen, politicians and people of the Free States were in active sympathy with the South:—the cannon of Sumter had not yet roused the patriotic echoes of the American heart,—and Southern leaders were still counting confidently on the active aid of troops in New-York City, and the political cooperation of the Democratic Party throughout the Northern and the Western States. Yet even then Mr. SEWARD could thus confidently write to Mr. ADAMS of the assured result:

"Nevertheless, all the world know what are the resources of the United States, and that they are practically unencumbered as well as inexhaustible. It would be easy, if it would not seem invidious, to show that whatever may be the full development of the disunion movement, *those resources will not be seriously diminished, and that the revenues and credit of the Union, unsurpassed in any other country, are adequate to every emergency that can occur in our own.* Nor will the political commotions which await us seriously *disturb the confidence of the people in the stability of the Government.* It has been necessary for us to learn, perhaps the instruction has not come too soon, that vicissitudes are incident to our system and our country, as they are to all others. *The panic which that destruction naturally produced is nearly past.* What has hitherto been most needful for the reinvigoration of authority is already occurring. The aiders, abettors and sympathisers with disunion, partly by their own choice, and partly through the exercise of the public will, are falling out from the civil departments of the Government, as well as from the army and the navy. *The National Legislature will no longer be a distracted council. Our representatives in foreign courts and ports will henceforth speak only the language of loyalty to their country, and of confidence in its institutions and its destiny.*"

And this is the general tone and tenor of all Mr. SEWARD'S correspondence on the subject. There is not, in the whole volume of nearly 500 closely printed pages, a single sentence indicating the slightest apprehension of the ultimate issue, or any lack of reliance on the full, free and resistless loyalty of the American people. In no instance does he permit any foreign Power to presume in the least upon our embarrassments, or to advance any pretensions in the least degree contravening our full and complete sovereignty over the whole territory of the United States.

The versatility of Mr. SEWARD'S pen is no less remarkable than its ability and its industry. To every nation he presents the subject in precisely the light best adapted to its peculiar character and necessities, and each one is made to see clearly that its own specific and peculiar welfare is to be far more truly promoted by the maintenance of our Government in its full force and integrity, than by its overthrow, and the establishment of separate nations on its ruins. This volume of diplomatic correspondence, from which we make so copious extracts this morning, will form an enduring and honorable memorial of the Administration, as well as of the Secretary from whose Department it has proceeded.

HOW TO SCATTER THE REBELS.—There has been considerable disappointment felt that the landing of our troops on the coast of North and South Carolina has not produced that diversion of the rebel troops before Washington which was anticipated. The expected rush homeward of the Carolina rebels to defend their own States has not taken place; and, consequently, MCCLELLAN has as strong an enemy in his front now to fight as he had before we landed twenty thousand men at Hatteras and Port Royal.

We venture to say, however, that if our expeditions had done what everybody imagined they were going to do, the results expected would undoubtedly have followed. Had Gen. BUTLER pushed inward to Raleigh, or onward to Wilmington, when the rebels were panic-stricken by his appearance—had Gen. SHERMAN pushed onward to Charleston or Savannah, when those cities were paralyzed with terror at the capture of the "impregnable" forts—and, above all, were it possible for him now to make a march on Columbia with fifty thousand men—we believe that all the rebels in BEAUREGARD'S army from those States would rush pell-mell to their defence.

Columbia, particularly would be a splendid point to take and hold. It is the capital of Palmettodom; it is high, dry and healthy; and in regard to military and moral strategy, is a point which, for our purposes, is unequaled in the South.

Let Gen. SHERMAN seize Columbia by some Napoleonic coup, and see what the effect will be on the rebel army. But if our troops only perish themselves on the sand-bars by the sea-coast, beyond which the rebels believe--and it would seem truly--that they cannot budge an inch inland, and it is not likely that this will affect anything in the way of scattering the Centreville rebels.

EXPECTED NEWS FROM EUROPE--RELIEF TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.--It is more than probable that with the present day all suspense in regard to the first impression made upon John Bull, by the exploit of Capt. WILKES, will be terminated. The *La Plata*, which connected with the *Trent* at St. Thomas, and carried forward the mails, passengers and news of that steamer, was expected at Southamptou on the 20th ultimo, but was no doubt anticipated by the *City of New-York*, which left this port on the 16th ultimo, with intelligence of the capture of the two Envoys; and being one of the swiftest of transatlantic steamers, doubtless gave the tidings to the British public by the 26th, the day before the *Kangaroo* left Liverpool, and the *Hansa* left Southampton, for this port. The *Kangaroo*, calling at Queenstown on the 28th, and the *Anglo-Saxon*, for Portland, calling at Londonderry on the 29th, and the *Europa*, which will bring advices to Dec. 1, are now fully due at American ports; and it is scarcely possible that twenty-four hours can pass without one of this coming squadron making its report. To that portion of the public which is laboring with the painfullest apprehensions as to the temper with which our irascible progenitor will receive the news of tho doings of his audacious descendant, the announcement of so early a solution of its doubts and fears must be received with a sense of grateful relief.

THE GRAND UNION DEBATING SOCIETY OF THE POTOMAC.--It is reported that several regiments on the Potomac are putting up commodious cabins for holding meetings for intellectual improvement and discussiou during the Winter evenings. We don't remember that history records any spectacle exactly like that --a huge army coolly resolving itself into a debating society in front of the enemy. Nothing, however, could be more characteristic of the versatile Yankee nature; and we don't know but that, if the army be really going into Winter-quarters, it is the best thing our boys could do with their evenings.

To be sure, they would sooner go at the business of bandying blows than words, and illustrate the force of lead rather than logic. But there can be no harm in their practicing at flooring each other in lack of a chance to floor the enemy. The Blessings of Peace and the Horsors of War are themes that have done veteran service for some centuries at Lyceum debates; and they might be discussed on the Potomac under circumstances to throw new light on them. If, however, as we surmise, our boys are shortly called on to remove their debating-quarters some degrees of latitude further South, we don't think they will offer any objection. "Lyceum," it is said, originally means *wolf's den*; and either Richmond or Charleston has claims to realize the etymology that should not be overlooked.

THE CANVASS FOR MAYOR.--The silly story of Mr. OPDYKE losing his election, through errors in the original count, is rapidly vanishing before the labors of the Canvassers. The hundreds of ballots upou which the name of Mr. GUNTHER was only partially given, and which the poll officers consequently declined to enumerate, are already proved to be creatures of the excited fancy of some ward politiciau about whom the fumes of Tammany whisky were floating for a day or two after the election. The nine Wards already canvassed have not materially reduced the first stated majority of OPDYKE. The reduction, such as it is, is found not to be due in any degree to the cause so confidently alleged; but simply to clerical errors, or errors of enumeratiou. It may, of course, be counterbalanced by errors on the other side discoverable in the returns for the remaining thirteen Wards; so that it is even possible that a larger majority will have to be credited to the successful candidate, than has been claimed by his friends.

Communication With Our Southern Ports.

The delay which we have experienced in receiving reliable reports of the recent National victory at Fort Pickens,--for the rebels themselves virtually acknowledge that this was the result of the engagement,--furnishes another proof of the positive necessity of organizing some more regular and frequent system of communication with the ports held by our forces on the Southern coast. BRAGO assaulted WILSON'S ZOUAVES on the night of Oct. 9, and HELLIS attacked the fleet, at the mouth of the Mississippi, three days subsequently, yet we were obliged to wait until Oct. 24 to learn that the rebels had suffersd a disastrous repulse at Santa Rosa, and that the famous New-Orleans steam-ram had done little more than put its nose out of joint. This experience of waiting sixteen days to receive intelligence which might easily be brought to us in one-third that time, is repeating itself with some aggravations. The fight at Fort Pickens, which was undoubtedly more severe than any which has yet occurred south of Port Royal, commenced two weeks ago, and we are yet looking for the *Connecticut*, which, we are told, is to bring us the National version of the affair.

Such delays as these should be guarded against carefully. Those, whose near friends are at posts of danger, in the service of the Government, have a right to demand of it early intelligence of their welfare. Frequent information from home would do much to make those engaged in it contented while discharging their monotonous duties. Then, victories gained by those fighting for the Union in one section of the country would have their full moral effect upon those in the other, and defeats which might be suffered, would be deprived of much of their depressing influence, if the facts could be promptly communicated without suffering such reckless misrepresentation from rebel interpreters.

More than all, motives of prudence and economy should lead the Government to put itself in the closest possible communication with the chief centres of military operations. Fortress Monroe, at the extreme left of the Union lines, should be as near Washington in point of time as St. Louis, on the extreme right. Apparently, there is no obstacle in the way of stretching a submarine cable from Old Point Comfort to Cape Charles, or some place on the coast still further North, where a connection with the seaboard lines might easily be made. Telegraphic communication with this point would not only bring information from the South twelve or eighteen hours earlier than it is now received--it would, in important emergencies, save the Government at least a day in the transmission of dispatches. Had such facilities been at the disposal of Commodore DUPONT and Gen. SHERMAN, when the vessels composing the great naval Expedition were lying in Hampton Roads, it is very probable that Port Royal would have been captured some days earlier. Such an improvement as that to which we refer might hasten the suppression of the rebellion by weeks, and it needs no argument to demonstrate that "time is money," when the disbursements from the Treasury are nearly one million dollars a day. Until it should seem expedient to stretch wires still further down the coast, semi-weekly dispatch boats might be depended upon to maintain communication with the National ports south of Fortress Monroe, but the establishment of a telegraph to that point, at least, is imperatively demanded. The subject is one which Congress should consider immediately and act upon promptly.

FROM CANADA.

Putting the Frontier in a State of Defence--What the Canadians themselves think of it--The Weather in Quebec, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Friday, Dec. 6, 1861.

Hardly had the TIMES published my last letter, stating that the military authorities had determined to put the frontier in a state of defence, before the Provincial newspapers began to teem with paragraphs stating that Gen. Sir F. W. WILLIAMS, of Kars, with his Staff, had visited and inspected such and such a place, and soon we began to hear what was to be done. The whole amounts to very little. Some 600 barrels of gunpowder have been sent from Kingston to Toronto, and a few heavy guns will follow in a short time, to be mounted in a fort that is to be built there. The old Fort Mississaga, (I think it is called,) at the mouth of the Niagara River, (not half so fine a work as the American fort opposite,) is being refitted and the capabilities for defence of Hamilton and London are being inspected. A few sappers and miners have been ordered up from Halifax, and report says that the troops stationed there are coming here to replace the Seventeenth Regiment, which is going hence to guard the St. Lawrence Canals. The militia have not been called out, and I don't suppose there is any chance of their being called out, except on a declaration of war; but both the sedentary and the active branches of that force are beginning to pay greater attention to their drill, and learning how to handle the Enfield rifles, of which we have a large quantity.

This is all that has been done yet. When other preparations for war are made I will write you. The TIMES' article, which said these movements ought no to be looked on as hostile to the States, gave great satisfaction here, where the opinion is general that the commander of the forces did a very imprudent thing in commencing to fortify before there was any probability of attack, and, in fact, that the New-York *Herald* on one side and he on the other, are pretty fairly matched. Still, it is possible that he may have information from headquarters more than you or I know anything about.

It would be well for the NEW-YORK TIMES to remind its readers that in all this, the Imperial authorities are alone concerned, the Provincial Government having taken no steps in the matter. Gen. WILLIAMS does not consult with, any more than he is consulted by, colonial politicians. The Canadians do not want war with the States; they know that their whole country would be made one vast battle-field, and that their commerce and manufacturing industry would receive a severe blow. Still, if war comes, they must wheel into line by the side of the mother country with the greatest unanimity, being more loyal to the Queen than even the British themselves.

Five or six United States revenue cutters passed down this way a day or two since, from the Lake. They are pretty little craft, averaging some 80 tons, well supplied with small arms, but no cannon as yet. They are intended to be made serviceable during the Winter on the Potomac and all the inlets which abound on the Southern coast. They will prohahty return in the Spring. *La Canadienne*, our Provincial Gulf cruiser, was wrecked a ehort time since. Quehec has been huried in snow for a week. The sleighing has been excellent and the weather cold.

CANADA AND THE WAR.

From the London (C. W.) Free Press.

The military movements which are immediate, but which are, we apprehend, but the precursors of larger and more important ones, are stated upon very reliable authority to he as follows: The Sixtieth Rifles are to move up from Quebec to Montreal to take the place of the Forty-seventh Regiment. The Forty-seventh Regiment will he moved up to London, the Canadian Rifles stationed here going to the western frontier. It has also been arranged to strengthen the forces hers by the addition of a battery of artillery, as we mentioned some time since would he done. The Sixty-second and Sixty-third Regiments, now stationed at Halifax, are to move into Canada, taking the overtand route adopted during the troubles of 1836.

We believe we are also correct in stating that Sir F. WILLIAMS has advised the immediate raising of eight regiments of militia, which will be brought forward as rapidly as possible. In addition to this the artillery corps under Major JACKSON at Kingston, and Major SHANLY in London, are to be called out for service, and thus their present efficiency so far perfected as to render them a very important arm of the service.

A service of Sappers and Miners are already on their way to Canada, and will be first employed in erecting batteries at Toronto, to which place large quantities of military stores, guns, &c., have already been directed.

A PREPOSTEROUS REPORT.

From the London (C. W.) Prototype.

We learn that it is being circulated in Toronto that Lord LYONS has sent a dispatch to Lord MONCK, intimating that the American Government were convinced that the South could not be conquered, and that *they were about to get up a war with Great Britain, in order to create an excuse for ending the contest*, and also to excite a feeting in favor of the North in the Border States. We imagine that there is good foundation to believe it correct.

[The fools are by no means all dead yet. We must, therefore, not be surprised that any report, however preposterous or stupid, should obtain some credit somewhere. There is not one chance in ten thousand that Lord LYONS has sent any such dispatch to Lord MONCK, and even if he had, there is not on chance in a hundred of its truth. When our Government wishes to "end the contest" with the rehels, it will not he under the necessity of getting up a war with Great Britain as an excuse.--ED. TIMES.]

THE FELLNER MURDER.

An additional Reward offered for the Apprehension of Radetsky--Further Particulars of the Victim.

Further information has been received relative to Mr. SIGISMUND FELLNER, the German whose body was found a few weaks since, floating in the water, in the vicinity of this City. The Police authorities have just received a communication from Mr. FELLNER'S relatives in Germany. They state that he left his home there without the knowledge of his family; that he has a young wife and one child in that country, who are plunged into the deepest distress on account of the unfortunate and untimely death of the husband and father. They state further that when he left Europe he took with him a sum of money exceeding $100,000, besides a large amount of jewelry and other valuables. They offer the sum of $2,000 reward, in addition to that already made public, for the arrest and conviction of RADETSKY, the man who is believed to have committed the murder. They also offer the reward of one half of all the money and valuables belonging to FELLNER, which may he recovered. There is now the sum of $3,000 offered for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer. It is believed by the authorities of this City, that if RADETSKY has not already gone beyond the limits of the Union States, he will soon be taken into custody.

FELLNER'S family are known to he very wealthy and influential, having a large circle of acquaintances. They feel much mortified at the course taken by FELLNER after his arrival in this country, up to the time of his assassination. The indications are that there was some coolness and misunderstanding between him and some of the members of his family prior to his departure from Germany. While they deplore his fate, and are anxious to do everything in their power to bring his murderer to the bar of justice, they at the same time feel that they have been disgraced by the conduct of their unfortunate relative, during his brief sojourn in this City.

Mrs. MARKS, who was erroneously reported to have gone to Philadelphia, still remains in New-Jersey, although she has been released from custody.

German Meeting of Ward Delegates.

The Sub-Committees appointed at the meetings of the German Republican Clubs, in all the Wards of this City, on Monday night last, assembled yesterday evening, in compliance with a published call, at the Steuben House, the Republican Headquarters on the Bowery.

The especial object of their conference was to take measurers preparatory to the organization of a grand vocal and instrumental serenade, and a torchlight procession of corresponding effect in honor of Mr. OPDYKE, the Mayor elect.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was organized by calling Mr. OSCAR FALKE, of the Nineteenth Ward, to the Chair, and appointing Mr. E. KIRCHNER, of the Eighteenth, Secretary.

Mr. F. MORITZ, of the Nineteenth, moved that a Committee be selected for the purpose of taking into consideration and perfecting all proper arrangements for a serenade and procession, on a handsome scale, to be offered by the German Republicans of New-York to Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE--the Mayor elect--as a token of their confidence in him and the gratification they felt in the victory by which he had been made Chief Magistrate of the Empire City.

This motion was warmly supported by Mr. MORITZ and others, hut opposed by Messrs. ROADIGER, MARX, and one or two more, who, while regarding the triumph of Mr. OPDYKE as a great success, disputed the propriety and expediency of further demonstrations.

The meeting finally adjourned without taking definitive action upon the mntion proposed.

Every Ward in the City was represented, and the best feeling prevailed.

THE LATE ELECTION.

The Official Vote of the State.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The Board of State Cauvassers met to-day and completed the canvass of the votes cast last election. The following are official footings:

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Wright.....276,901 | Comstock.....198,746

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Ballard.....297,426 | Jones.....189,716

COMPTROLLER.

Robinsou.....296,855 | Scott.....187,406

TREASURER.

Lewis.....296,709 | Williams.....188,774

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Dickinson.....295,609 | Champlain.....188,361

STATE ENGINEER.

Taylor.....294,422 | Richmond.....188,507

STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.

Tappan.....291,838 | Rhodes.....188,208

CANAL COMMISSIONER--FULL TERM.

Alberger.....290,044 | Lord.....178,746

FOR THE VACANCY.

Wright.....196,365 | Bruce.....179,691
Tallmadge.....105,721.

Board of Canvassers.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE AS FAR AS ASCERTAINED--NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN MR. OPDYKE'S VOTE.

The Board met this morning, and completed the canvass of the

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR MAYOR--ELEVENTH WARD.

Districts.	Opdyke.	Gunther.	Wood.
1	43	147	107
2	40	163	213
3	110	73	124
4	170	92	104
5	156	133	67
6	37	80	58
7	34	205	112
8	49	191	82
9	118	112	52
10	84	92	57
11	104	96	71
12	48	132	74
13	34	119	165
14	127	121	117
15	38	52	77
16	93	128	107
17	35	70	116
18	29	145	125
Total	1349	2152	1918

On the return from the Second District of this Ward in the hands of the Cterk, the vote for OPDYKE for Mayor was omitted,--an evident clerical error, as the above vote of 40 was on the return in the hands of Alderman RUESEL. The canvassers were sent for to make the correction.

This gives OPDYKE three more, GUNTHER seventy-three more, and WOOD ten more, than the Associated Press returns.

The canvassers for the Sixth Election District, Seventh Ward, in accordance with a resolution of the Board, have supplied Alderman BAGLEY with a copy of the missing return from that District. It appears from the statement of STEPHEN MARRITT and GEO. TASWILLIOSA, that they had intrusted the copy of return of that District to the third canvasser, Jos. G. HOLMADOS, property sealed, to be delivered to Alderman BAGLEY according to law. This return was not delivered to Alderman BAGLEY. It is a curious coincidence that ths original return which was duly delivered to the Cterk of the Common Council was missing for ten minutes on Monday evening.

Previous to reading the returns, Alderman BAGLEY caused the note to him from the canvassers to be read by the Clerk. Ths note stated that the new return was made up from memoranda preserved hy the canvassers. Ths Board accepted the return, which agreed with that in the possession of the Clerk.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR MAYOR--SEVENTH WARD.

The fotlowing is the

Districts.	Opdyke.	Gunther.	Wood.
1	88	60	118
2	57	106	249
3	95	83	118
4	61	87	76
5	92	131	207
6	193	123	132
7	103	81	61
8	88	124	122
9	96	91	137
10	72	117	223
11	68	57	196
Total	1018	1060	1639

This gives OPDYKE two less and GUNTHER four more.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR MAYOR--TENTH WARD.

Districts.	Opdyke.	Gunther.	Wood.
1	149	170	78
2	153	200	87
3	132	269	84
4	141	126*	112
5	176	151	134
6	116	181	161
Total	867	1097	655

*One of the official returns reads 126, and the other 136. The Canvassers have been sent for to explain the discrepancy.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR MAYOR--THIRTEENTH WARD.

Districts.	Opdyke.	Gunther.	Wood.
1	156	180	106
2	142	219	121
3	89	173	218
4	133	135	196
5	155	106	132
6	120	75	97
7	74	45	57
8	115	105	123
Total	984	1,038	1,052

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR MAYOR--FOURTEENTH WARD

Districts.	Opdyke.	Gunther.	Wood.
1	13	73	74
2	23	116	169
3	27	41	172
4	25	128	174
5	62	71	76
6	65	108	124
7	63	60	81
8	32	57	123
9	30	124	213
10	38	54	144
Total	378	832	1350

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR MAYOR--SEVENTEENTH WARD

Districts.	Opdyke.	Gunther.	Wood.
1	122	126	54
2	144	188	102
3	179	124	87
4	158	152	103
5	213	127	117
6	199	89	77
7	254	141	76
8	102	72	131
9	26	149	197
10	58	55	84
11	132	99	219
12	119	240	91
13	102	110	62
14	20*	114	219
15	37	122	167
16	70	148	84
17	51	214	64
18	49	251	85
Total	2035	2521	2019

VOTE POR MAYOR AS FAR AS CANVASSED.

	OFFICIAL.			ASSOCIATED Pases		
	Opdyke.	Gunther.	Wood.	Opdyke.	Gunther.	Wood.
1st Ward	409	505	584	404	504	584
2d Ward	211	96	112	211	96	112
3d Ward	165	138	201	165	135	201
4th Ward	...	...	...	261	872	1838
5th Ward	799	675	599	799	646	600
6th Ward	1018	1060	1639	261	1695	860
7th Ward	....	....	....	1020	1056	1639
8th Ward	....	....	....	1081	1387	1010
9th Ward	....	....	....	2402	1387	1030
10th Ward	887	1097	*656	887	1101	656
11th Ward	1349	2152	1918	1346	2079	1916
12th Ward	....	....	....	818	1441	566
13th Ward	984	1038	1052	981	1038	1045
14th Ward	378	832	1350	378	831	1347
15th Ward	....	....	....	1622	880	633
16th Ward	2145	851	1282	2146	849	1283
17th Ward	†2036	2521	2019	2068	2510	2042
18th Ward	....	....	....	1835	1245	1752
19th Ward	1161	1235	1531	1157	1234	1526
20th Ward	....	....	....	2078	1687	1603
21st Ward	2031	1080	1283	2024	1079	1281
22d Ward	1451	1316	1411	1451	1372	1406
Totals	....	....	....	25,258	24,639	24,684

*One of the Canvassers' returns give Opdyke ten more votes in this ward, yet to be explained.

†Mistake of nine votes in favor of Opdyke, to be accounted for.

Mr. OPDYKE'S vote, as officially canvassed, agrees, substantially, with the Police returns and the tallies kept by his friends on the day of election.

Meeting of the Union Defence Committee.

The Union Defence Committee held a meeting yesterday, Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT in the Chair. The following members were present: Abiel A. Low, Wm. M. Evarts, Samuel Sloan, Wm. E. Dodge, Isaac Bell, Jr., Moses H. Grinnell, R. A. Witthaus, A. C. Richarde, P. M. Wetmore, his Honor Mayor Wood, A. T. Stewart, Hon. R. T. Haws, Comptroller; R. H. McCurdy. The subjoined preamble and resolutions, submitted by Mr. SLOAN and seconded hy Mr. GRINNELL, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the citizens of New-York, in mass meeting assembled, on the 20th April, 1861,

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens, overlooking past differences of opinion, to contribute by all the means in their power, to maintain the Union of the States, to defend the Constitution, to preserve the National flag from insult, and uphold the authority of the Government against acts of lawless violence, which, if longer unresisted, would inevitably end in breaking down all the barriers erected by our fathers for the protection of life, liberty and property, and invotve the country in anarchy and confusion.

And whereas, The President of the United States manfully and patriotically in his message declares that, "In considering the potiey to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have, therefore, in every case, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primefy object of the contest on our part, and that the Union must he preserved, and hence all disposable means must be employed. We should not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable." Therefore,

Resolved, That this Committee do most heartily approve the patriotic sentiments of President LINCOLN, and we trust that he may receive the united support of all good citizens who stand hy the Union, the Constitution and the taws.

Resolved, That we deprecate the discussion of projects which tend to distract and alienate the Union sentiment of our people.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings he transmitted to the President of the United States.

Resolved, That these proceedings he published.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT, President *pro tem.*
WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary.

Death of John P. Jackson.

NEWARK, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

JOHN P. JACKSON, Esq., Vice-President and General Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad, died at 5 o'clock this morning, after a lingering illness, produced by exhaustion from protonged mental exertion.

The Europenn Mails.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* will sail for Halifax and Liverpoot at about 1 P. M. to-morrow. Her malts close at the Post-office at 11 A. M.

Lectures to Ladies.--MRS. E. K. ROBERTS, a practicing physician, will give her second Lecture, exclusively to ladies, ON DISEASES OF WOMEN, accompanied with life-like Illustrations, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock, at her residence, No. 79 West 38th-st. Tickets 25 cents; to three lectnres 50 cents; each lectnre complete in itself. Mrs. R. gives special practics to all diseases of women. Females afflicted with chronic complaints, or during the season of child-birth, can be accommodated with hoard and the best of care and attention at Mrs. R's. residence.

Men's Furnishing Goods.

The cheapest shirts, of the quality, in New-York, may be found at No. 95 William-st., and a perfect fit warranted.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **Japanese, American, Indian, Chinese,** Manila, and East India and novel goods in every variety, new and cheap as any in the City, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. FOUNTAIN & CO.

MARRIED.

MORSE--POOR.--In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 9, by Rev. DR. Farley, WILLIAM H. MORSE, of Portland, Me., to Miss ADDIE LOUISE, danghter of Henry Poor, Esq.

FELT--LOTT.--In Bath, New-Utrecht, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. O. Currie, CHAUNCEY M. FELT, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ALBETTA, only danghter of Englebert Lott, Esq., of the former place.

CRETWOOD--MCCLELLAND.--In Christ Church, New-Brunswick, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, WILLIAM D. CRETWOOD, of Elizabeth, to CATHARINE M., daughter of Rev. Alexander McClelland, D. D.

DIED.

HICKS.--In this City, on Monday, Dec. 9, suddenly, MARY HICKS, of Great Neck, L. I., in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Friends' Meeting-house, at Manhassett, on Fifth Day, (Thursday,) the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MCCLUNE.--In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, of granular kidney, ROBERT MCCLUNE, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 8th-av., on Thursday morning next, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

STANDISH.--In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, CARRIE, infant daughter of John F. and S. E. Standish, aged 1 year and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 90 Perry-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MEAD.--In this City, on Monday, Dec. 9, after a short illness, Mrs. B. MEAD, in the 75th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Hannah Stewart, at No. 290 West 45th-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BURRILL.--In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec 9, Mrs. ELIZABETH G. BURRILL, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son, S. N. Burrill, No. 151 Montague-st.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

CARR.--In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Dec. 7, after a lingering illness of four months, ISABELLA, youngest danghter of the late Capt. Isaac and Sybil Card, aged 22 years, 5 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brother-in-law, Elisha H. Cheshire, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WINSLOW.--On Monday, Dec. 9, Mrs. NANCY B., wife of John F. Winslow, Esq., of Troy, N. Y.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

KINCH.--On Tuesday, Dec. 10, Mr. WILLIAM KINCH, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Grasset Launy and Edward Bleecker, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, on Thursday, at 2½ o'clock.

WARFORD.--In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, CHRISTINE C., wife of Mr. Aaron Warford, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 173 South 4th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MITCHELL.--In Manhasset, L. I., on Monday morning, Dec. 9, Hon. SINGLETON MITCHELL, in the 85th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his son-in-law, Wm. K. Hinman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 12th inst., from his late residence, Manhasset, at 11 o'clock, from the Dutch Reformed Church at 12 o'clock.

AYERS.--At Little Neck, on Monday morning, Dec. 9, JANE, wife of Daniel Ayers, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, Little Neck, on Wednesday evening. The remains will be taken to Greenwood on Thursday morning. The Flushing Railroad leaves Fulton-slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with stage at Little Neck.

BILLINGS.--In Stratford, Conn., on Monday afternoon, Dec. 9, JAMES B. BILLINGS, Esq., in the 37th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of George O. Dunbar, Stratford, this day. (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

LOCKWOOD.--In Washington, D. C., on Second Day, Dec. 9, MARTHA JANE, youngest daughter of the late John Lockwood, of the City of Brooklyn, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 21 Concord-st., Brooklyn, on Fifth Day, (Thursday,) the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 637.--Dec. 10, 1861.
4, 31, 6, 20, 48. 11, 2, 49, 39, 37, 72, 8, 36.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 638.--Dec. 10, 1861.
7, 5, 69, 14, 20, 15, 46, 74, 10, 39, 19, 13, 30.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York,

New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.--Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 46 Grand-st., in the fancy-store

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1861.

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of this Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

Officers having parts of companies recruited, will be received, and organized, on application at these headquarters.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity.

JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lisut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, Major RICHARD BUTT.

This regimsnt has been accepted by the War Department, and one-half of it is now at Hilton Head, S. C.; the balance to go within three weeks at the furthest.

Privates in this regiment are to be paid

($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received to complete the regiment.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

The families of the soldiers are cared for by the authorities.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CASEY'S DIVISION.

Second Brigade, Col. WM. Linn Tidball, Commanding, FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families retisved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, appty at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Brooms and Grand sts.

P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.

Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

RECRUITS WANTED.

Thirty able-bodied men wanted to join the THIRD REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, Col. NELSON TAYLOR.

This regiment, now one of the best at the seat of war, need a few more men to complete the number required.

Recruits will be subsisted and put into quarters immediately, and sent on to Washington twice a week.

Pay commences on signing the roll. Men are uniformed as soon as mustered.

Forty cents extra pay per day will be allowed each man when working at mechanical business; and

One Hundred Dollars Bounty given on being honorably discharged.

Apply to the recruiting tent in the Park, or to LIEUT. PENNOCK, No. 600 Broadway.

FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. VOLUNTEERS (ZOUAVES)

Will accept 40 able-bodied men to fill vacancies occasioned by promotion from their own and other regiments. There is every encouragement to a superior class of men to enroll in this corps. There is attached to the regiment a permanent school for instruction to fit men for the position and duties of an officer, and all vacancies are filled from the ranks. The regiment is now stationed at Baltimore, in the new fort on Federal Hill. Apply at No. 645 Broadway, to the recruiting officer, Lieut.-Col. H. DURYEA, between 10 n'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others wanted for the United States Marine Artillery. W. A. Howard, Colonel Commanding. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Also, a great inducement in the shape of Prize Money. Seamen and others joining the U. S. M. A. will find it greatly to their advantage as two complete outfits are furnished them free of all expense. Those having families can leave allotment tickets for any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.--Able-bodied men are wanted to fill up the Tammany Reg

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM BOSTON.

St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Palmyra	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Adriatic	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Hermann	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 11
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Adlen	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Mails Close at the Post-office.

South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 6 A. M., 1¾ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3¼ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamshin *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office (to-day,) Tuesday, at 6½ P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed Teeth and Roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets Inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; Bone and Amnlgum, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN AGED 25, POSSESSED of some means and doing a good business, would like to marry, and not having any one amoog his lady acquaintance with whom he wishes to make such an alliance, resorts to this method of doing so; and to particularize, would like one not over 22, of an amiable and lively disposition, pleasing address, and well-educated. Address EUGENE CARRINGTON, New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GERMAN FAMILY OF THE highest respectability can accommodate four single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with elegant rooms and first-class board, (French style,) at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged. French and English spoken.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON the second floor may be obtained at No. 105 West 14th-st. The house and locality combine every convenience, elegance and comfort; is in every respect first-class, and very desirable.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 20th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minntes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen, or a family, can find a handsomely furnished front parlor and unfurnished back parlor on second floor, with board, at No. 221 State-st.; pleasant location. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room, with pantry nn second floor, to a gentleman and wife. References required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsome suite of rooms on second floor—also single rooms suitable for gentlemen, within five minntes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

A PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED SITting-room, with a small bedroom adjoining, on the 2d floor, to let to a single gentleman of quiet habits, in a small, private family who will also furnish breakfast, (only) if desired. Apply at No. 41 East 13th-st., northeast corner of University-place.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.—A private family have a handsomely furnished suite of rooms to let together, or separate, with or without board; terms moderate; house first-class; convenient to cars and stages; references exchanged.

A BOY.—A VERY RESPECTABLE SMALL FAMily would take a boy nr young man to board; would have the comforts of a home; one that is of steady habits preferred; or would take a baby to board, having nr child of her own; would give it a mother's care. Call, at this week, at No. 395 3d-av., in the rear.

NOS. 19 AND 21 ST. MARK'S PLACE, (8th-st.).—A few beautifully furnished rooms, with sumptuous table, and all that appertain to a comfortable home, can be here had by three or four gentlemen and ons or two families; a most convenient and pleasant location; reference desired.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms, on second floor, to let, together or separately, with lunch, on desirable terms. Location desirable, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN MAY find good rooms, with or without partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished front rooms, second story, just ready, at No. 87 State-st., corner of Clinton-st., would easily accommodate n party of three or four gentlemen, or gentleman and family.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT Rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts; situation very pleasant; five minutes from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Rooms neatly furnished.

BOARDING IN WEST 14TH-ST.—AN ENtire second floor, handsomely furnished, in first-class house and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,950 Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT Rooms, with board, at No. 34 Willow, side entrance on Cranberry, one block from Columbia-st.; three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Bath, gas, &c., in the house.

A PARISIAN FRENCH TEACHER OFFERS board in his private family to a few gentlemen wishing to learn French by practice and lessons; French only is spoken by his family. Apply at No. 98 East 22d-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife; room and bedroom, in a pleasant house, between 14th and 28th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,726 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF Brooklyn, between Clinton and York avs., for a gentleman, his wife and boy, 6 years old. Address Box No. 1,119 New-York Post-office, stating terms, location, &c.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also, a bask room.

FANCY GOODS.

ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

The importing house of NORTH, SHERMAN & CO., now offer their wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS at retail for the present month only. For the convenience of buyers, especially the ladies, they have taken the store No. 449 BROADWAY, where choice selections of their stock are offered for sale. This is a rare opportnnity to purchase fancy articles either for family use, or for HOLIDAY GIFTS.

The reputation of our firm is pledged to furnish our goods at wholesale prices. In the assortment may be found:
Rich pearl, ivory and sandal wood fans.
English and French work-boxes and writing-desks.
Jet and gold bracelets, velvet wristlets.
Portmonnaies, wallets, fancy bags and reticules.
Head dresses and hair ornaments.
Shell, ivory and fancy combs.
Perfumery from noted French manufacturers.
Great variety of colognes in elegant bottles.
Gold pens, stationery, musical instruments, &c.
As we are determined to reduce stock, many goods will be sold at cost.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE FAIR.—A handsome pair of wax figures, Sultan and Sultana, under glass shades; original price $45; will be sold for $25. Inqnire in the store, No. 843 Broadway.

FURS.

310. FURS. 310.

MINK! MINK!
ERMINE! ERMINE!
A good assortment of fine furs at reasonable prices.
J. J. BENSON,
Canal-st., opposite Mercer.

FURS! FURS!!—FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—$150,000 worth of Ladies' Rich Furs must be sold, regardless of cost, comprising real Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Stone, and Pitch Marten, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c., in Circular Cloaks, Carriage Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. The whole stock must be sold by the 1st of January, in order to effect a clearance. No reasonable offer refused.
P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., N. Y.
N. B.—A large assortment of Sleigh Robes, Gents' Collars, &c.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. OOOE,
Practical Furrier.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNER'S SALE OF WATCHES.
Being the entire stock of one of our largest importing houses.
By Edward Schenck, THIS DAY, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his Salesroom, No. 156 and 157 Broadway.
They consist in part of
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
of every quality and style;
18 CARAT GOLD HUNTING CHRONOMETERS AND DUPLEX 18 CARAT GOLD HUNTING DOUBLE TIME-KEEPERS;
OPEN FACE, DITTO,
of every style; also, a very large assortment of ladies' magnificent
HUNTING WATCHES, SET WITH DIAMONDS and superbly enameled;
OPEN FACE, DITTO, WITH AND WITHOUT DIAMONDS,
of all sizes, and in rich engraved cases, from the best makers in Europe. Every lot will be peremptorily sold, without regard to cost of importation,
By order of
B. M. JUDSON,
Assignee.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
FIVE HUNDRED CASES
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION FOR CASH,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock,
BY ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 30 Warren-st.

Buyers are respectfully informed that this very attractive sale will be made up exclusively of fresh goods in great variety, adapted to the season, including liberal quantities
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HEAVY BOOTS.
Also, several desirable invoices Men's Grain Boots, embracing different grades and length of legs.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 11 o'clock, at the Gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:
Engravings, artists' proof, on India paper, &c., by the most celebrated artists, just imported from Europe, consisting of artists' proofs on India paper, &c.: "Fall of Babylon," "Fall of Nineveh," "Belshazzar's Feast," "Death of the First-born," "Last Supper," fine line engravings, by De Venel; "Highland Ferry-boat," by Thompson; "Feeding the Horses," "The Halt," "The Stag at Bay," by Herring and Anddell; Sir E. Landseer's "Rainbow Landscape;" "John Knox Preaching," by Sir D. Wilkie; "The Gardener's Daughters," by Husdell; "Hero and Horse," by Haydon; "Marriage and Coronation of the Queen," fine line, by Farris, Papnian, Bowen, J. Martin; "Last Return from Duty," "Glass Bolton Abbey," by Landseer; other fine engravings. Also, several beautiful nmbrotypes of celebrated pietnres and engravings. For further particulars, see catalogue.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts.

PAIR OF SUPERB ROAN HORSES, ENGLISH DBAG, ELEGANT SLEIGH, HARNESS, &c.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, on THURSDY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of his salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., one pair of superb blue roan horses, of the old Abdallah stock, about 16 hands high, switch tails, 7 and 8 years old, a perfect match, very stylish drivers and fine action, warranted to trot together in 3:30, and perfectly sound, gentle and kind; one of them is an excellent saddle beast, and would make a splendid charger for a military gentleman; also, a double-seated English drag, a leather-top sleigh, one set of superior double harness: also, several sets of single harness, the property of a gentleman having no further nse for them. The sale will be peremptory, and will afford a rare opportunity to those in want of n magnificent trnrnont. They will be on view in front of my salesroom on and after 10 o'clock on the morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchnoge, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1861, at 12 Noon, the following described securities, viz.: Sixty-nine (69) Bonds of the Breckinridge Caooel Coal Company, of Kentucky, of $800 each, with the past due and other Conpons.
And also a certificate, which purports to entitle the owner thereof to twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars ($24,800) of the new stock of said Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, to be issned nnder the plan of relief adopted by said Company, Jnne 1, 1858, as expressed in said certificate, the said bonds and Stock being now held as collateral security.
Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1861.
GOODMAN & JESUP, Attorneys.
No. 112 Broadway. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Aoctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTER'S SALE OF SUPERB FANCY GOODS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, elegant bronze, marble and ormoln clocks, bronze groups and figures, China vases, parian gronps and figures, tea sets, engravings, paintings, Japanese goods, and a general assortment of fancy goods. Sale positive.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—JOHN LLOYD & SONS will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at No. 343 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of a wholesale clothing house, consisting of boys' clothing, cloths, trimmings, fixtnres, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at the place of sale. By order of
A. D. WHEELOCK, Assignee.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, suitable for City or country trade.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AND BOOK SALE—AT AUCtion, on FRIDAY, 13th inst., by A. H. MULLER, at No. 227 West 34th-st., rosewood and mahogany sofas, tête a-tête, chairs, two mahogany bookcases, Brussels carpet, &c. Also, an assortment of valuable and interesting books.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—BY RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising all varieties of men's calf, grain and kip boots; also, a full assortment of women's, misses' and children's wear. Catalogues on morning of sale.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, DEC. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the valuable stores and dwellings known as Nos. 306 and 312 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Maps may be obtained of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., or of H. P. BATES, Esq., No. 11 President-st., Brooklyn.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF MESSRS. J. & C. BERRIAN'S stock of horse furnishing goods, &c. The sale of this stock will take place THIS DAY, Dec. 11, and continne nntil the whole is sold. Commencing at 10 o'clock, at the store No 601 Broadway.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 93 Amity-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, carpets, cnrtains, bedding, one rosewood piano, Needham sofa-beds, kitchen furniture, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y.—Jan. 3. Winter term opens. Special advantages. Military drill under an experienced officer. Classical instruction given by a Yale graduate. Two gentlemen professors in piano music: Madame Stephani instructs in vocalization; native teacher instructs in French. $120 a year pays board and tuition in common English; $200 a year pays the whole bill, including all extras.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION IN THE HIGHER BRANCHES OF FRENCH.—By CHARLES MIEL, late Professor of French at Harvard University and Prof. Agassiz's School. The exercises consist of:
Classes, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.. } 12 o'clock.
Dramatic Readings, TUESDAYS..... }
Lectnre on French Literature, FRIDAYS } 8 o'clock. 12 cards, $5.
Social Soirées, THURSDAYS, 8 o'clock.
Apply at No. 259 West 23d-st.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 235 Broadway, Moffat's Building, will open THIS DAY for the reception of students. Terms for scholarship, $30 for a thorongh practical course of instruction in Double-Entry Book-keeping, Mercantile Penmanship and Arithmetic. Private instruction DAY and EVENING at the Academy, No. 6 4th-av.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 2184th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.. (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—AN EXperienced teacher, with a beautiful and healthy location near the City, has two vacancies, ages from 8 to 14 preferred. Terms reasonable. Address A. B., Box No. 1,018 New-York Post-office.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, BETWEEN four and six o'clock, a LADY'S WATCH (C. A. Robert, Maker, No. 19626); supposed to have been lost in a 23d-st. stage, going between Barclay and 28th sts., or between the Hoboken ferry and Broadway. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Bank for Savings, No. 67 Bleecker-st.

LOST—$30, BY A POOR WOMAN, WHILE GOING from the corner of Fourth-av. and 21st-st. to Lexington-av., and np Lexington-av. to 23d-st., through 22d-st. to 3rd-av. The money was in bills, tied np in the corner of a pocket-handkerchief. A liberal reward will be paid npon the return of the money, at No. 64 East 21st-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON DEC. 9, A POCKETBOOK marked "Romelia L. Clapp," containing about $50. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 1 Coenties-slip.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, A KING Charles Spaniel, black and tan; may answer to the name of "Tiger." Five dollars reward will be paid if he is returned to No. 107 West 14th-st.

CASH FOR BOOKS.—ANY PERSON HAVING books, engravings, or works of art to dispose of, can have an opportunity of doing so for cash, by addressing MERCHANT, Box No. 161 *Times* Office, New-York. N. B.—No objection to purchase an entire library.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer
ON MONDAY, DEC.
A beautiful assortment of Dress Goods, suitable for presents, consisting of
ENGLISH PRINTS,
FRENCH PRINTS,
DE LAINES,
PRINTED CASHMERES,
FIGURED REPS,
FIGURED OTTOMANS, &c., &c.
For the convenience of customers these goods have been cut into dress lengths, and a separate counter has been appropriated for the sale, at greatly reduced prices.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.

REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS,
RECEIVED BY STEAMER FULTON.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, DEC. 9,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
LACE GOODS.
In consequence of the great depression in the European markets, these goods have been purchased much under regular prices, and will be offered proportionately cheap, consisting of
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, COIFFURES, LACES, &c.,
In Point Appliqne, Point d'Alancon, and Point a l'Aiguille.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.

CLOAKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now ready
A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOAKS,
Of all kinds, suitable for the season. Among them many novelties, and all at moderate prices.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
Suitable for Carriage, Promenade, Evening and Dinner Dresses; several choice lots just received.
ALSO, LOW PRICED SILKS,
Fashionable styles, from auction, a full assortment.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH LACES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Barbes, Berthas, Scarfs Shawls, &c., &c., at 30 per cent.
BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION,
Very desirable Styles, and suitable for Holiday Presents.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Brosdway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.
A very large and desirable assortment of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
Including all the latest styles, at retail, at greatly reduced prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A very large assortment of low-priced and medinm FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
suitable for presents, purchased at auction and retailed MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., second door below 14th-st.,
Will commence opening on MONDAY, Dec. 9,
An immense stock of FANCY GOODS, ADAPTED for the HOLIDAYS. Those wishing to avoid the rush incidental to HOLIDAY WEEK, will do well to examine our stock BEFOREHAND.
Will also open from CASH AUCTIONS of last week,
1,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS, full width, very low,
1,000 LADIES' and MISSES' WHITE MERINO SKIRTS, very low.
To gain room for our HOLIDAY GOODS, we are closing our RIBBONS, VELVETS, BONNETS and SILKS, FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, HEAD-DRESSES, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, MADE-UP UNDER-LINEN, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., at very low prices. R. H. MACY.

FROM AUCTION.
A large lot
OF SQUARE AND LONG BROCHE SHAWLS,
Selling at prices below the cost of importation.
ALSO—CLOTHS, BEAVER'S, LION'S-SKIN AND SEAL-SKIN CLOTHS
for Cloaks, very cheap.
Also, the new style of
LADIES' CLOAKS,
the cheapest in the city,
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
C. G. HOOK.

CLOAKS:
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CLOAKS.
At E. LAMBERT & CO.'S, No. 447 Broadway.
May be found a large, desirable and fashionable assortment of Cloth, Beaver and Seal Skin Cloaks, which will be offered at a great reduction from former prices.
Great bargains are now offered.
The best opportunity ever presented to purchase a Cloak cheap.
An examination solicited.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS!
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Guipure Lace Capes,)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
All new styles, at retail, at low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

A LARGE ADDITIONAL LOT OF ONE SHILLING WOOLEN DRESS GOODS,
From Auction, worth two shillings.
Very good and popular
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS;
And also all the prevailing fabrics of Winter Dress Goods, equally cheap. C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

A BOLD STROKE.—NO. 379 BROADWAY, CORner of White-st., a blockaded importer's stock of LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Is now offered to the public AT RETAIL, at prices never before heard of in this line, and it is hoped never will be again.
$30,000 worth of Linen Handkerchiefs, embracing every variety of plain, hemstitched and embroidered, for men, women and children, from three cents to $3 each.
Elegant Embroidered Handkerchiefs at prices that will astonish all.
NECK TIES.
An immense stock from 6 to 50 cents each; nothing over 50 cents. Gents' Scarfs, in new and elegant designs, from 12 cents to $1—just one-third the usual prices. McClellan Scarfs—entirely new; an endless variety at 75 cents each; sold by all retailers at $1 50. Gloves, all kinds, from 12 to 50 cents. Fine Beaver Gloves at 50 cents—same as are sold regularly for $1.
GENTS' LINEN COLLARS.
5,000 dozen of the best three and four ply, latest styles, at $1 20 per dozen or 10 cents each—warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere at $2 or $3. Hosiery, Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers; traveling Shirts, all at prices that will convince buyers that we are in earnest. Open evenings.
Everything marked in plain figures.

AT DE PERCIVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blanket's, Sacques, Chemises, Infants' Wsists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, Infants' Caps, Zouave and Garibaldi Costumes, &c., ready-made and made to order. Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night-gown Yokes; also, Ladies' ready-made Chemises, Night-gowns, Night-caps, Breakfast-caps, Zouave Chemisettes, Fitted Handkerchiefs, &c.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS; choice fitting corsets, 75 cents; skirts, 50 cents, (best steel.) Also, a large assortment of dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, and small wares, &c. N. B.—Alexander's Gloves. Yarn for soldier's socks at 75c. per pound. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

VELVET BONNETS AT BARGAINS.—OUR $15 bonnets are worth $30 each. Mink, sable and fur velvet bonnets, new styles. Our $6, $7 and $8 bonnets are worth $10 and $12—bargains. L. BINNS' MILLINERY, (Largest in the world,) No. 581 Broadway, No. 581, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel, up stairs.

JAPANESE, AMERICAN, INDIAN, CHINESE, Manilla, and East India and novel goods, in every variety, new and cheap as any in the City, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. FOUNTAIN & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and fine washer; is willing and obliging; will travel with a family; has the best City reference and has lived in the first families. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; understands the care of children, and is a very good sewer; has good reference from her last place, where she has lived for seven years. Call at No. 81 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or chambermaid and will do plain sewing; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at corner of 23d-st. and Avenue A, at A. Clark's house, top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotch Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as waitress alone, or would do general housework in a small family; understands her business thoroughly in every branch; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid or to do fine washing; can do up fine washing in the neatest manner, or would assist in the care of children. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or as nurse; has no objection to go a short distance in the conntry; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 360 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or will take care of young children; could take charge of an Infant from its birth. Best references. Call at No. 101 3d-av., corner 25th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young American woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the housework of a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, 16 years of age, to do up stairs' work or to take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; no objection to washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 354 7th-av., second story, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands taking care of children, and can do plain sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A neat and tidy German girl, not long in this country, wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse; is capable of filling either of the above situations; is fond of children; prefers a German family, as she speaks no English. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—AN English girl wants a good situation as chambermaid or children's nnrse; she understands both positions well; is highly respectable, and can have the best testimonials from her last place. Address W., Box No. 573 Post-office, New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR CHILDRENS' NURSE.—Wanted, a situation for a very respectable and experienced English girl, to fill either of the above places. She has the best of City references. Address LEONARD, at the Brooklyn Post-office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy, girl a situation in a small private family as chambermaid or seamstress, or would assist in washing and ironing if required; will be found honest and willing, and has the very best City reference. Please call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d nvs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; has two years' reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 33d-st., second floor, back room. Has no objection to Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR NURSE.—A respectable English Protestant girl desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be found a first-class chambermaid and waitress; understands the care of silver and setting her table in good style; has the best of references; no objection to nurse and plain sewing; will go any distance. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first-floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has been four years in one situation, and can give references as regards honesty, industry, &c. Address No. 3 East 23d-st., near Broadway, or can be seen at the same place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 79 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call for three days, at No. 28 Madison-st., first floor. Room No. 4.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Can give the best of City references. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl: can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 252 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, with the very best of references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 13.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel colored woman, as chambermaid and waitress; excellent reference. Can be seen, for 3 days, at No. 4 Catharine-lane, near Elm-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, as respects all the duties of the kitchen, such as baking, pastry, pontry, wild and tame, jelly, blanc mange, crullers, puddings and pies of all kinds; has very little connections in this country, and wishes a home; has good City reference. Call at No. 359 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days, at No. 220 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook; is a good baker, and is willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; willing to assist in washing; best references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has lived in the first-class families in this City. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Minetta-st., opposite the Universalist Church in Bleecker-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of baking; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference; would like to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 3d-av., a few doors from 11th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A capable young woman, as plain cook, washer and irooer, or would do general housework; will make herself generally useful. No objection to the country. Best references. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS GOOD, plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a respectable family; understands her business fully—meats, soups and game; good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Apply for three days, at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady, respectable woman, who understands her business in all its branches; has best of

FINANCIAL.

HENINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
We Always buy Navy supplies collected cheaply and expe Stocks and Bonds negotiated on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Chamberlain's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase by any part of the whole or any part of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1857, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the names of those whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the days of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, } HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 26th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit on certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, ... city of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, which shall be security for the faithful fulfilment of said bids, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current at the Banks in Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 15 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $1,200,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the Twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROSEBER BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 18th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a General Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all the principal points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 29 William-st.

HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT, AND OF 1st Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees, under the agreement of Oct. 3, 1861, before the 21st of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all bonds presented to us, for the benefit of that agreement, after that date, for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Tenders for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 15th of December inst., by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.
SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD Co., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company which becomes due on the first day of December, 1861, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, Nos. 320 and 322 BROADWAY, being the store occupied by Messrs. Bowen, Holmes & Co., to be sold at auction by E. H. Ludlow & Co., on THURSDAY, December 12, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Joseph J. O'Marrin, Esq., Referee, being together 50.2 by 150 feet—more or less. Maps and terms of sale at No. 3 Pine-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMpany have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., inclusive.
TEUNIS BROWNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Are prepared to pay the interest now due on all their mortgage bonds. The coupons may be presented at the Office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 26 William-st., New-York, to H. C. KINGSLEY.

TO TRUSTEES AND GUARDIANS.—$6,000 wanted on bond and mortgage on good productive property in Brooklyn. Interest payable quarterly and in advance. Apply to JOHN B. GARDINER, No. 141 Joralemon-st., corner of Court, or address Box No 94 Post-office.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 26, 1861.—This institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 96 cents.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country property for sale and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY K. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 4 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED SUFFERERS! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (60th edition, 300 pages, 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Manhood and Nervous Debility; Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits and Involuntary Loss of Semen, Sight, with the urine; or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleets, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By O. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 631 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacia de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Allpass, Lallemand, Ronx, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 6 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge, at his office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER —HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday,* Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 9 A. M.
Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 11 A. M.	Thursday,* Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
Friday,* Nov. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Saturday,* Nov. 30, 2 P. M.
Monday,* Dec. 2, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 9 A. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 3, 8 A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 4, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 4, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 10½ A. M.	Thursday,* Dec. 5, 8 A. M.
Friday,* Dec. 6, 12 M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 12 M.	Saturday,* Dec. 7, 12 M.
Monday,* Dec. 9, 1:40 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 10, 8½ A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 11, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 11, 10½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.
Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat. Days marked thus,* steamer Long Branch.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1862. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Committee on Supplies.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE.—Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1861.—Proposals are invited at this office, until the 20th instant, for Zouave Leggings of Russet Leather, or other suitable material; and of Linen or Russia Sheeting; to be 11½ inches high. Samples of the Leggings to be sent with the proposals, stating prices. G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY MEETING of the Society of Dental Surgeons of the City of New-York will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, at 7½ o'clock. The dental profession and public are invited to attend.
E. C. BUSHMORE, Secretary

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community in the United States, all of whom have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of trashy "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that ensoces always threws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worms, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, &c.	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Sick Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœe or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cranpy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Wds, Falling or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noises in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Pnrious itchings or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and, Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PACKETS

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Ten large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN W. C. LEVERIDGE against ALBERT G. WATERBURY, Executor of the last will and testament of John Burns, late of the City of New-York, deceased; Catherine M. Young, wife of Horace S. Young, and her husband the said Horace S. Young; Eliza C. Smith, wife of Augustus Smith, and her husband the said Augustus Smith; Margaret Burns, Julia C. Burns, Jacob D. C. Outwater, Esther Snow, widow of Ephraim L. Snow, deceased, in her own right, and also as administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels and credits which were of the said Ephraim L. Snow, deceased; Emily C. Snow, Edwin A. Snow, Nathan J. Snow, Clement Snow, William Snow, Thomas Sonnery, and the People of the State of New-York. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 22 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, October 21, 1861. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Attorney in person.

The summons and complaint in the above-entitled action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall of the City of New-York in the State of New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1861.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Attorney in person.
n13-law6wW.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—Between DAVID I. ANDERSON, complainant, and FREDERICK W. CHAPMAN, DANIEL I. COSTER, GEORGE W. COSTER and AQUILA M. FENBY, defendants.—In bill, &c. Master's Notice.—Pursuant to an order of the Chancellor of the State of New-Jersey made in the above stated case, and filed in the Clerk's office of said Court, on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1861, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Passaic Copper Company of New-Jersey, for debts owing by said Company, and all persons who claim, either as original owners or as assignees, or otherwise, any stock or interest in said Company, and each such claim be of an absolute or conditional right or interest, are required to present the same, verified by oath or affirmation, to me at my office in the City of Paterson, New-Jersey, on or before the fourth day of January, A. D. 1862. DANIEL BARKALOW,
PATERSON, Oct. 26, 1861. Master in Chancery.
n13-law6wW

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administratrere of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.
JASPER E. CORNING,
JOHN E. PARSONS, } Administrat'e.
s18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARLE H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of February next, Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN,
au7—law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clerk, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 38th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 19th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-16w6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 159 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.
ELIZA ANN WEEKS,
Administratrix.
jy3-law6mW*

TO LET.

$41 66.—TO RENT.—A HANDSOME BROWNstone front house, in good order, bath, furnace, gas, hot and cold water in every room, on 42d-st., near Broadway; 8th-av. care one minutes' walk; courtyard with shrubbery, grapevines, &c. Rent $41 66 per month. Apply to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STORE TO LET.—THAT LARGE, FOUR-STORY Store, with basement and dwelling, No. 346 3d-av., corner of 27th-st. Apply at No. 93 East 27th-st., or at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st., Room, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—IN 22D-ST., near 4th-av., to a small private family only; three-story, high basement, and in perfect order, with twelve rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 10 to 3 P. M.

THE ANNUAL DONATION PARTY AT THE Graham Old Ladies' Home, corner of Washington and De Kalb ave., Brooklyn, will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 11 and 12, from 2 o'clock till 10 o'clock P. M., each day. The friends of this Institution, and the public generally, are urgently invited to attend.
A. R. St. JOHN, Corresponding Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson. SCOTIA. (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec'r. 11.
AFRICA, Shannan, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, R

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

The Rebels Preparing for an Attack on the National Army of the Potomac.

RUMORS FROM THE SOUTH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 9, } via BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 10. }

A flag of truce went to Norfolk this morning, carrying thirty-two prisoners, discharged by the United States on parole. A rebel flag of truce met our boat and transferred thereto some ladies coming from Richmond.

From to-day's Norfolk *Day-Book* we learn that a battle is immediately expected on the Potomac, as the rebels are removing their stores. War rumors were plentiful, and the war fever very high.

A telegram from Savannah, Dec. 7, states that Gen BUTLER'S expedition arrived on that day at Port Royal.

Nothing is said about Parson BROWNLOW'S victory or of Fort Pickens affairs.

Dr. JOHNSON CLARK, Surgeon of the Union Coast Guard, died to-day of typhoid fever. His body is sent North by this evening's boat.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE—REBEL GUNS AND GUNNERY—POOR SHOOTING—HOW THE SOLDIERS KEEP WARM—COL. GRAHAM ARRESTED BY MISAPPREHENSION—HIS RETURN TO DUTY—PROBABILITY OF A MOVE—REVIEW AND INSPECTION OF THE BRIGADE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLES COUNTY, Md., Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

The Excelsior Brigade is once again all together. The Fifth has moved from Port Tobacco, and Gen. SICKLES has his five regiments all within a mile of his headquarters. The First Brigade of Gen. HOOKER'S Division is encamped near them, together with several battalions of regular artillery and a New-York Battery. Across the river, and in full view from this shore, are the batteries of the rebels, rising one above another, while from the trees that skirt with their dark foliage the Virginia shore, can be seen rising the smoke from their many camp-fires. There can be no doubt that the enemy is at this point vastly superior in force, outnumbering us probably four to one. They have also a number of heavy guns in position, and whenever some little oyster-boat passes, these huge dogs of war shake the very ground with their hoarse growling, while from their iron throats are hurled the deadly missiles of modern warfare.

The rebel gunners are, however, miserable marksmen. Their artillery is excellent and of long range, but they very rarely hit anything. Their balls and shell frequently lodge far on the Maryland shore, while the vessel which is their target passes along unscathed. Now and then our artillery replies, and the other day one of our shells was seen to explode directly over the rebel battery, scattering its garrison in every direction. Our guns cannot, however, compete with them in weight of metal, and do not often reply. The rebel steamer *Page*, mounting a very heavy gun, is blockaded up the creek. It is supposed that she wishes to run down to Aquia Creek; but she is too closely watched. She has been noticed to have steam up within a week, but will hardly dare venture out in the teeth of our gunboats.

Winter has commenced, and as I write the falling snow is hiding this villainous soil found hereabouts with its downy covering, and perhaps many of your readers wonder how soldiers live in tents at this season. Canvass is a poor substitute for a brick wall or weather-boarding, but necessity is a stimulant to ingenuity, and if a soldier lives uncomfortably it is his own fault. The country is well wooded with a thick growth of pines. The soil is a tenacious clay. With logs and clay, huts are built and covered with a tent (to give light, and at the same time a roof,) and furnished with a chimney, and a floor of hewn logs make an elegant residence.

But few, however, go to that trouble. Some dig down a few feet, and then build a log hut over the cellar, or else simply pitch their tent over it. Others simply line their tent with logs, but all of the tents, arranged however they be, have chimneys. All these chimneys are composed of the same materials—logs and clay—yet there is the greatest difference in them imaginable. A soldier who can build a good chimney that will "draw" without smoking, is considered "a regular trump."

The arrest of Col. GRAHAM, after his most successful and daring reconnoissance of that mysterious place, Mathias Point, probably took most of your readers by surprise. The arrest was not, as was rumored, for making the reconnoissence without orders, but for the supposed violation of an order forbidding the destruction of the property of rebels. It was found, however, that the houses burned were used as a shelter for rebel pickets, and for signalizing to and from Maryland, and Col. GRAHAM, much to the delight of his regiment, was at once relieved from arrest, and returned to duty.

The great question now is are we to winter here? The prevailing sentiment is strongly against it. The privates, especially, are clamorous for action, and are anxious to be sent where they can be in active service instead of winter quarters. Various rumors exist as to the removal of the Brigade to another scene of action, but nothing definite is known.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the Brigade under the command of Gen. SICKLES was reviewed and inspected by a Major DAVIS, of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, accompanied by the Comte de Paris. The marching in review was excellent. All the regiments were out with their pioneers, ambulances and ambulance-squads, baggage-wagons, &c. Subsequent to the review each regiment was minutely inspected in all its various departments. In addition the hospitals of the various regiments were inspected a day or two previously by a Surgeon of the regular army, who expressed himself much pleased therewith. The Brigade is thoroughly prepared for active service, and would no doubt distinguish itself should it be fortunate enough to meet the enemy. GEDMA.

OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM ONE OF THEM.

RICHMOND, PRISON NO. 2, FOURTH FLOOR.

DEAR PARENTS: I wrote you a line or two by the mail accompanying Dr. HAGADORN, whom you have seen ere this. Dr. B. expressed great gratification at H.'s well-being. He has many friends here, and any attentions shown the prisoners in the neighborhood of New-York by its citizens can but have a beneficial effect upon the prisoners here. Nevertheless, I cannot but regret that some of the money and attentions bestowed on them should not have caused thought toward doing the like toward us. Why not send a batch of clothing to the unfortunates here? Government must know that their slop-shop duds can't last forever. And here we are, with the same rags upon us that adorned us upon our exit from Washington four months ago. Torn by bullets and saturated with blood on the field of Manassas though they were, we still hang to them as our only wardrobe. The Confederates have of late given us coverlids, which, of course, don't supply the part of clothing.

I see by the papers that a way is open *via* Fortress Monroe. Let some one in *New-York raise a subscription for the United States prisoners of war in Richmond.* It would surprise Mr. D., of whom you mentioned in your last, if he were told that there are men, aye, *hundreds* of them, minus coats, hats, shoes, and even breeches. Yes, I see men every day whose only shelter from the cold and exposure is a blanket fastened round the waist by a strap. I am fortunately supplied, as I have funds. I speak for others in the above lines.

Do not let your minde be filled with anxiety on my acconnt; I have been buffeted about the world enough to know how to turn even misfortune to profit.

So long as health does not fail, your son can find employment and enjoyment, even under the most disadvantageous circumstances. He has clothing, a cot to sleep on, (own manufacture,) enough to eat, and some money. He finds it difficult to act and feel the same degree of dignity and personal satisfaction that he could in the open air. We all look forward to Congress to *legislate* in our behalf. Don't let it disappoint the country by persisting in rather rivelling our condition, than in doing that which were an act of justice to itself and humanity to us.

Keep smooth brows, or care will make ravages unpleasant to think of. Could we but banish care, how much could we prolong a life of usefulness. Leave care to the wicked; good deeds should be unaccompanied with anxiety, whatever their consequences. Are you not happy and proud in my being selected by the fates as the fortunate one to contribute to the country's benefit by undergoing a little inconvenience? I shall never regret this time passed here, unless this war should comprehend objects other than those announced when I volunteered. *Preserve the Union*—but let the bond be in the hearts of the people, not a yoke around their necks. Prosecute the war by aid of Generals who will not deem the objects of the Government to be a raid on private property and the rights of the people.

It is not enough to conquer—we must conciliate. Fear unaccompanied by love is never desirable as a connecting link between man and man. Love is the grand pacificator and civilizing power;—it is alone all-powerful. Fear is an unnecessary agent.

By the kindness of the officer of the guard, I have my parole of honor in a limited degree; I am very fortunate in this, and shall ever remember the kindness of the act. My condition is now such that you need have no anxiety for my personal privations.

With great love, ever your affectionate son.

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

AFFAIRS AT ST. LOUIS.

THE LAST OF THE GUNBOATS GONE TO CAIRO—THE DISPATCH WITH WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED—COMMODORE FOOTE, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1861.

Yesterday the last of the National gunboats, the *Benton*, Commodore FOOTE'S flagship, departed for Cairo, none too early, as to-day the river is full of ice. Capt. W. D. PORTER left for the same destination on Monday with his gunboat.

The dispatch with which the naval officers here have built and equipped the gunboat fleet exceeds anything in our naval history.

It was the boast of Commodore PERRY that he built some of his vessels on Lake Erie in twenty-six days. Capt. PORTER took the ferry-boat *New Era*, completely stripped her of everything but the framework of her hull, and entirely remodeled, rebuilt, and planked her, strengthened her with additional timbers and knees, caulked her, put in bulkheads, built strong and ample gun decks, cased her hull with iron plates, in fact, constructed a new vessel, carrying nine heavy guns, and floated her out of her dock in *fourteen days*. The mechanics fell with considerable zest how, on the fourteenth day, Capt. PORTER, who had been crowding the work night and day, without giving notice opened the gates of the floating dock, let on the water, and, to the astonishment of the industrious artisans aboard, the craft was in her element. The Captain christened his boat the *Essex*, after his father's renowned vessel, and judging from precedent, Capt. PORTER is the "buildog" or fighting man of this expedition. He has chosen Dahlgren guns for his armament, and delights in "shelling."

A story to the point is told of his "cruise" up the Cumberland River in his ferry-boat, before her metamorphosis into a navel craft. He had three shell guns aboard, and hearing that there were some hostile bodies and batteries up that river, went up to reconnoitre. At a point where the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers approach within short distance of each other, he had ascertained there was near the Tennessee a gathering of rebels, the camp being distant from the Cumberland about three miles. Taking his bearing and range, he threw three nine-inch shells into the camp, and went on further up the river,

Next day, on his return, he landed with a party to learn the effect of his "shelling." On cautiously approaching the camp, he found it deserted, only one old negro left. Captain says: "Well, uncle, what's the matter?" "Matter? de Lord, Massa, sunhim's up, sure. What! Dunno what you call 'em, but dar cum, yesterday, one bloo streak—two bloo streak—tree bloo streak, an' den de almightiest bustin's you eber did see!" The wind at the time of the firing was strongly from the camp, and the report of the guns was not very distinctly heard, if at all, by the rebels. No doubt they were as much astonished by the range of the guns, as the negro was obfuscated by the transaction.

The Captain seems in his labors here to have discarded epaulettes and other insignia of his rank, and with felt hat and citizens' clothes industriously applied himself to his task of crowding work and directing his men. His fellow-officers tell an anecdote of him as follows: Capt. PORTER on first arrival at Cairo landed with his Surgeon, (Surgeon in uniform,) and went to the St. Charles Hotel for quarters. Entering together, Captain says, "Landlord, what do you charge for board here?" "Three dollars per week for yoo; five dollars for the gentleman," addressing the Surgeon. "Do the best you can for that, eh," says the Captain. "Yes." Next day landlord went down to the levee to see the "big guns," and asked for the Captain. "I am the Captain," said PORTER. The Captain's querlers suddenly improved, but charges remained the same.

Commodore FOOTE is a very affable gentleman, is known in the navy as one of its most efficient officers, and distinguished himself in China by the bombardment and breaching of a Chinese fort, the fort in all respects a superior work of masonry. The feet called forth the praise of all foreign naval officers on that coast. His flag-ship, the *Benton*, is a remarkably powerful iron-clad boat, carrying 18 heavy rifled and shell guns; in strength and effectiveness equal to any frigate in the navy. A few days more will put the entire fleet in working order, and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon all the naval officers here for the great work they have accomplished in an unprecedently short time, and too, without the conveniences and appliances of a navy-yard. The great work of opening this river has no doubt got mainly to be done by the gunboats. That they will accomplish it, all believe, for the gallant navy has always been equal to the demands of the country upon it. The work is difficult and extremely perilous, and will add some bright names to our already glorious naval record.

Appended is a list of naval officers on this station termed the Flotilla Western Waters:

Flag-officer, A. H. Foote.	Capt. Sleimbel,
Capt. W. D. Porter,	Lieut. Phelps,
Capt. A. H. Kelty,	Lieut. Shirk,
Capt. Dove.	Lieut. Shirk,
Capt. Mack.	Lieut. Paulding,
Capt. Pennock,	Lieut. Bishop.
Capt. Winslow.	Midshipman, Lord.
Capt. Roger Perry.	Master's Mate, Butler.

Yours. OAK.

CAPTURE OF THE MARAUDER SWEENEY AND HIS BAND.

GLASGOW, Mo., Sunday, Dec. 8.

The notorious marauder, Capt. SWEENEY, and his band of robbers, who have for some time kept this section of the country in terror, were captured yesterday at Rogers' Mill, near here, by a detachment of cavalry, under Capt. MERRILL. SWEENEY'S pickets were surprised and captured, and his band, thirty-five in number, taken without firing a gun.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A LIEUTENANT.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

This afternoon, a shocking murder was committed at the camp of the Second Maryland Regiment, stationed on the suburbs of the City. Whilst the regiment was drawn up for dress parade, a private named CHAS. KOONS came from his tent, picked up a musket, took deliberate aim at Lieut. WILSON, fired and killed him on the spot. It appears that, some three weeks since, Lieut. WILSON shot a private named GARDNER, for persistent insubordination after three times trying to run the pickets, killing him. KOONS, who was a friend of the deceased, determined to revenge his death by taking the life of Lieut. WILSON. The Lieutenant was a resident of this city, and was generally esteemed in the regiment. Great indignation is expressed in the regiment at the murder, and a disposition was manifested to take immediate vengeance on KOONS, but he was immediately sent a prisoner to Fort McHenry.

THE WESTERN VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

WHEELING, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 10,

In the Legislature, to-day, Mr. STEWART offered a resolution requiring all persons in this State, who take out license to transact any business, to first take the oath to support the Constitution and restored Government of Virginia.

Mr. BROWN, of the Kanawha, offered a resolution to release the people of that valley from taxes this year, on account of the devastation of their country.

RELEASE OF CHAS. J. FAULKNER.

Among the passengers from Boston to this city yesterday was Hon. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, late United States Minister in Paris, who has been released on parole from his imprisonment in Fort Warren by the General Government. He is on his way to Norfolk and Richmond, where he is to procure the release of Hon. ALFRED ELY, member of Congress from this State, now held as a prisoner of war by the Confederates. Failing in this, he is to return to the custody of the Washington authorities.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE WAR.

Arrival and Departure of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Massachusetts.

Reception Breakfast at the Astor House—Presentation of the National Standard.

On Monday morning, at about 9 o'clock, this regiment, which has been encamped at Readville, Mass., for some time past, struck tents, preparatory to its departure for the seat of war. Previous to its departure, at the roll-call, 1,020 officers and men answered to their names. In the evening the men left, by the Stonington route, for New-York, and arrived here at about noon yesterday. The steamer *Cornelius Vanderbilt* was chartered to convey them to this City.

On landing at the foot of Twenty-third-street, the regiment was welcomed by a detachment of the Sons of Massachusetts, who, accompanied by DONWORTH'S Band, had been waiting upon the dock for same time to receive them. As soon as the disharkation had taken place the men were formed into line, and preceded by Donworth's Band and the Sons of Massachusetts, were marched to the Park Barracks. Many of the privates in this regiment have thrown up lucrative and profitable engagements, and are members of the best families of Boston. The majority of the officers were members of the New-England Guard which was organized in 1812, and has had in its ranks many notable and distinguished men of Boston.

Quite a number of people turned out to greet the Twenty-Fourth, whose steady front and martial tread was the subject of well deserved praise. In drill and appearance this regiment compares favorably with any that has yet left. The principal buildings on Broadway were gaily decorated with flags, TIFFANY'S, HOGGEWOUT'S and STEWART'S being conspicuous among them.

On arriving at the barracks in the Park, the men stacked arms, unslung knapsacks and refreshed themselves. By invitation of the Sons of Massachusetts, the officers adjourned to the Astor House and partook of breakfast. Among the guests were Brig.-Gen. REED, Col. STEVENSON, Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG, Lieut.-Col. RITCHIE, the members of Gov. ANDREW'S Staff, and others. At the conclusion of the meal,

Rev. Dr. TYNG, in welcoming Col. STEVENSON and his regiment said, that he had hardly time to say anything but of a general character, as Col. STEVENSON had received orders to march at 4 o'clock, and those orders must be obeyed. Last Spring, he told the General Government that if it were necessary, Massachusetts alone, would undertake to put down the rebellion. Every succeeding regiment that left for the wer should stand higher in our esteem, and have a greeier claim upon our admiration. The regiment that they were now welcoming was organized from that favored regiment meny present had known from youth—the New-England Guard. It was a peculiar pleasure to welcome them, and ha need not say that they had the confidence and trust of the people of Massachusetts. Other States may find it necessary to stop newspapers, factories and paper-mills, but Massachusetts need do no such thing. Tha Twenty-fourth were going to the den of a dragon, and was going, if he might be allowed to say so, to fix that dragon by the throat, and pinion him to the earth till the Constitution and the laws were again upheld. Let him go? "No! never," is the response of all. We rejoice in the fidelity of the Sons of Massachusetts; we bid them go out to fight our battles,—not to raise our State higher, for no living man can exalt the character of loyal and patriotic Massachusetts. It was the first to abolish Slavery, and it will be the last to give bondage to liberty. You, Col. STEVENSON, and your command are going on steamers to show our Southern friends what Massachusetts can do. Go, Sir; go, gentlemen;—we know that you will either bring back the shield you bear unsullied, and with honor, or come back a corpse upon it.

Col. STEVENSON, in reply, said that he thanked them kindly for the kind manner they had welcomed the Twenty-fourth to-day. All who knew him knew it was impossible for him to make a speech, but that was of little consequence, as our cause needed no oratory, it appealed to every loyal heart.

Mr. CHARLES STETSON, Jr., on behalf of the ladies and guests of the Astor House, then presented a handsome National standard to Col. STEVENSON, and begged him, under its starry folds to fight its battles, and maintain our Constitution.

Col. STEVENSON made an appropriate response, and said it should have a soldier's defence and a soldier's respect.

At the conclusion of the presentation the Colonel left the room to join his regiment, and was followed by his officers.

Shortly afterward Gen. BURNSIDE entered the room and was received with loud applause. On being called upon for a speech, the General, though quite reluctant to do so, said that he thought when he entered, that Col. STEVENSON and his officers were in the room, but he found that they had left to join their regiment. He was not prepared to say anything; he was much occupied with his business that he could think of nothing else. He could not do better than follow the example set soldiers by the Commander-in-Chief, and that was to say nothing for the present, but do all in his power to sustain and uphold the Constitution, and endeavor to be a good and faithful soldier in the field.

Quartermaster-General REED and Col. RITCHIE then made a few remarks, and the company broke up.

The regiment was again formed, and marched to foot of Canal-street, where it embarked on board the steamers *Admiral* and *Eastern City*, by which means it will be conveyed to Annapolis, to join Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division. All of the men are thoroughly uniformed, equipped, and armed with the Enfield rifle. Accompanying the regiment is GILMORE'S celebrated band, of Boston, which numbers twenty-four pieces. Besides this there is a drum-corps of twenty. Owing to the fog, the steamers did not sail last night, but no doubt ere this have done so. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Colonel—THOMAS G. STEVENSON, of Boston.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Francis A. Osborn, of Boston.
Major—Robert H. Stevenson, of Boston.
Surgeon—Samuel A. Green, of Boston.
Assistant-Surgeon—Hall Curtis, of Boston.
Chaplain—W. R. G. Mellen, of Gloucester.
Adjutant—John F. Anderson, of Boston.
Quartermaster—Wm. V. Hutchison, of Boston.
Captains—Chas. H. Hooper, Boston; Wm. F. Redding, Boston; Edward C. Richardson, Boston; John C. Maker, Boston; John T. Price, Jr., Boston; Geo. F. Austin, Salem; Robert F. Clark, Boston; J. Lewis Stackpole, Cambridge; John Dalland, Salem; William Pratt, Boston.
First Lieutenants—George W. Gardner, Salem; Charles B. Amory, West Roxbury; James B. Bell, Cambridge; Charles A. Folsom, Boston; James B. Nichols, Salem; John N. Partridge, Boston; Albert Ordway, Cambridge; James A. Perkins, Boston; James H. Turner, Boston; Mason A. Rea, Boston.
Second Lieutenants—Wm. L. Horton, West Roxbury; Thomas P. Edmands, Boston; John C. Jones, Jr., West Roxbury; Nathaniel S. Barstow, Boston; Daniel T. Sargent, Boston; Chas. G. Ward, Boston; Thomas M. Sweet, Boston; Jas. M. Barnard, Boston; Horatio T. Jarvis, Boston; Deming Jarvis, Jr., Boston.

THE FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The Fifth Massachusetts Battery, Capt. EPPENDORF, leave Camp Readville for the seat of war tomorrow.

One hundred and twenty-six recruits, under Capt. DAVREUX, passed through Boston this afternoon, to join the Massachusetts Nineteenth Regiment, Col. HINES. They were mostly three months' men in the Eighth Regiment, honorably known as the Salem Zouaves.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Nashville papers contain a letter from GEORGE N. SANDERS to KOSSUTH, extolling the secession movement, and hoping European lovers of freedom will extend their sympathies to the South.

An elegant flag was presented by the Louisville ladies to Gen. MONSON, at Camp Ben Spaulding, yesterday. Mr. LINGLE, editor of the Lafayette *Courier*, made the presentation speech on behalf of the ladies.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND STONE FLEET.

From the New-Bedford Standard, Dec. 9.

The vessels to compose the second stone-fleet, which have been fitted at this port, and are to be used for the purpose of blockading the harbor of Charleston, in connection with ships fitting at Boston, New-London and New-York, took their departure this morning. They are

Ships *America*, Capt. Henry B. Chase; *William Lee*, Capt. Horace A. Lake.

Barks *Indus*, Capt. Avery F. Parker; *Volparoiso*, Capt. William Wood; *Majestic*, Capt. Joseph Dimmick; *Margaret Scott*, Capt. Henry F. Toby; and *Mechanic*, Capt. Archibald Baker, Jr.

THE UNION COAST GUARD.

This regiment, Col. D. W. WAIDROP, from its peculiar organization, being both a sea and land force, presents many advantages offered by no other. At present it is stationed at Fortress Monroe. Captain B. HECLET, who is now recruiting at 356 Pearl-street, intends sending on a squad of men under command of Lieut. REYNOLDS, on Saturday next. A few more men are wanted; all who wish to join should apply immediately.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The schooners *Wide World*, *John L. Redner*, *Benjamin Strong* and *Herschell*, now lying at the Government dock foot of Murray-street, North River, are all loading provisions for Locust Point. The United States steam transports *Jersey Blue*, *Commerce* and *W. P. Clyde*, lying at Pier No. 9 North River, are also loading provisions and ammunition for the same place. They will probably all sail to-day.

The United States steam-transport *Vanderbilt* is now lying at the dock foot of Warren-street, N. R., and will immediately commence taking in coal, provisions and ammunition for Port Royal.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A GANG OF SWINDLERS CAUGHT.—Officer CROSBY, of the Lower Police Court, yesterday arrested three men, who gave their names as JOE EDWARDS, WM. H. LEONARD, and ——MILLER. They are charged by JOHN ONIONS, of No. 133 Liberty-street, with having swindled him out of $250, in the following manner. They advertised in the *Herald* for a partner having tha above sum in cash; stating that they were engaged in the grocery business at No. 457 Macdougal-street. Mr. ONIONS answered their advertisement, and had an interview with the trio. They showed him large piles of boxes, which, it was alleged, were filled with groceries of all kinds. They stated they had been in business there about ten months; had done, and were doing a large and flourishing trade, and that the goods in the store were worth $1,000. Mr. ONIONS demanded that a legal agreement should be drawn up by an attorney. One of the firm was therefore put forward as a lawyer, the writings were drawn up, duly executed, and the money paid over. ONIONS was to be an active partner, and it seems that he soon became altogether too active to suit the designs of his copartners. An examination of the boxes in the store showed that they were empty, except a few filled with stones. The value of everything there did not exceed a few dollars. They had been there only a week or two, and had never paid any rent. Complainant, therefore, alleged that they were swindlers. Justice BARNUM held the accused for examination.

FIRE IN A DWELLING-HOUSE—A MAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.—At six o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the first floor of the dwelling-house No. 61 Second-street. The apartments where the fire originated were occupied by Mrs. JANIER. Although her furniture was destroyed. Her loss was about $400, upon which there was no insurance. The second floor was occupied as a dwelling by A. M. BLINVAL. His furniture was damaged about $50. No insurance. The building is owned by E. JUDAH. It was damaged to the amount of $150. Mrs. JANIER was absent from the City, but she had left a man named JACOB HARRIS in charge of the premises. He was asleep in the back room when the alarm of fire was given, and was so frightened that he jumped out of the window into the back yard, and was very seriously injured by the fall. The Police conveyed him to the Hospital.

CHILDREN FOR HOMES IN THE WEST.—A large party of fifty fine boys and girls, orphans, and unprovided for, left New-York, yesterday afternoon, with Mr. H. FRIEDGEN, from the Children's Aid Society. They rejoice much at this happy removal from poverty and suffering in the City to the good homes in the West ready to receive them. The institution which has made an effort to do so much for them, is now itself unprovided with funds for the outfit of its many little dependents. All who sympathize with the wants of suffering childhood, should cheerfully give assistance to this good work.

A MAN FOUND DROWNED WITH $270 AND A DIAMOND IN HIS POCKETS.—Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found in the water off the foot of Wall-street, by some men engaged in dredging. He is thought to have been about 50 years of age. He was five feet ten inches in height, and when found was dressed in a black coat, green checked vest and dark pants. In his pockets there were found $270 in specie. There was also found upon him a valuable diamond breast-pin.

NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—Friends of children who have gone West, from this institution, are requested to call at No. 71 West Thirteenth-street, this week. Mr. GEO. H. ALLAN, Agent of the Asylum, has many interesting facts to communicate in relation to five or six hundred children now in Illinois, recently seen or heard from. Office hours from 3 to 7 P. M.

LECTURE.—It will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, that Dr. FISHER will give a lecture next Friday evening, at the Cooper Institute, on "Gunpowder, Cannon and Projectiles," for the benefit of the funds of the United States Sanitary Commission. As the subject is to be thoroughly illustrated by chemical experiments, models, diagrams, &c., much valuable information may be expected.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Just War—Its Relation to a Nation's Highest Development.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. STORRS AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Rev. Dr. STORRS last evening delivered a lecture at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, choosing for his subject the war in which tha nation is now engaged, and the results likely to accrue from it to the people of this generation and their posterity. The lecturer having been introduced to a large and highly respectable audience, commenced his address with a general reference to history. He said that history is tha biography of nations. It presents to us the vicissitudes of fortune through which nations have passed to greatness or decay. Each nation expects for itself a career of unexampled prosperity, and thinks it will somehow be exempted from the reverses that have befallen other nations. But all are liable to the same changes. These changes sometimes come unexpectedly, as in the case of this country at tha present crisis. This country has suddenly awakened from the sunniest, softest dream of steadfast peace to find itself involved in a terrible war. Some sinking of heart may follow the sudden shock of this awakening. Still, as a resolute man will dominate in the midst of opposing forces, so will a nation, if of generous stock, rise superior to disaster. Thunderstorms, volcanic eruptions, are desolating phases of nature, that precede quietude and fruitful development; so, out of war, a people that manfully bears itself, sees brighter vistas in the future. This has been true of other nations. It will be so of ours. A just war, wisely waged, becomes a great improving, regenerating agent in the State. It is not the case with all wars; but will be the result of a war waged for a good cause, in a spirit of conscientious devotion. The lecturer forcibly touched upon the characteristics of wars, as usually precipitated and conducted, and deprecated the evils that they inevitably caused. Nevertheless, he contended that even the worst of wars had redeeming features. They draw forth from tha rightful side striking examples of patriotism and self-sacrifice. They proceed in stances of great loyal spirit of self-dence that Christ himself imposed upon his followers. Some wars were a sharp and wide-spread administration of justica. They take on a judicial aspect; there is the crimson ontside, but the lining is of purest ermine. The record of time has significance when such a war as the present marks its progress. Its effects upon our material interests must also be regarded. The waste of war is trightful, no matter how righteous the cause in which it is waged. It destroys men, and men are the producing agents from whom general prosperity accrues. Even brute animals can be made to produce more than they consume; so can slaves; how much more free, educated citizens. Yat the destructive influences of war have counterbalancing benefits. So far as expenditure goes, we have not approached many European nations in the amount of our pecuniary outgoings. We have not begun to rival the magnitude of the English national debt. In times of comparative peace we have spent $2,000,000,000 in movements against England, Algiers, Mexico and the Indians; surely we can bear some strain upon our resources in such a war as this. War does not involve annihilation, it merely causes redistribution. It is not always so disastrous as it at first appears to be. Many nations have achieved the highest pitch of prosperity in the very midst of continuous war. War impresses upon us many useful lessons. It teaches us a wise economy; it stimulates invention, shows us those deep reserves of power before unthought of, which always start into life under the spur of emergency. It opens up new schemes of remunerative enterprise. The lecturer prayed how some of the most useful inventions and grandest progressive movements of former and cotemporary nations followed upon periods of seemingly exhaustive war. Dr. STORRS then made the conventional contrast between the inhabitants of luxurious plains and those who breathed a more invigorative atmosphere, spoke of the elasticity and recuperative energies of the latter, as compared with the spasmodic passion of the former, and drew the inference which the peculiar geographical qualities of the North and South would naturally suggest. He went on to say that the trials we are called upon to undergo will make better men of us and our posterity. When the reaction consequent on reestablished peace comes, every species of prosperous enterprise will expand to more imposing proportions than ever. Like the fabled giant, we shall arise all the stronger for the touch of our mother earth that we received in the moment of temporary prostration. Dr. STORRS proceeded to expatiate at length on the moral aspects of the war. The war will educate and inspire us. It is a great thing for a nation to come to a knowledge of its own martial strength. A greater sense of responsibility—a more even-tempered magnanimity are thereby created. We are made more patient—less petulant. The lecturer spoke at length on the better submission to discipline which the war will produce. It will render us more subordinate—more ready to yield obedience where obedience is due. A Republic gains greatness by the strength of the Government it imposes on itself, and the readiness of its obedience to such delegated authority. The volunteer army, when it disbands, will diffuse this spirit of subordination amongst all classes. The war will knit together all sections of the community. The voica that rolls along the Lattle's edge is just as musical, whether German or American; there is no distinction now between Hungarian and Huguenot; the green flag, shamrock and all, floats nobly beside tha Stars and Stripes. Great good will be derived from instances of individual heroism. We shall take a more exalted view of things. The lecturer, in a fine strain of eloquence, referred to the heroic sacrifice of Gen. LYON, and to various cases of glorious personal achievement that have obtained historic fame, and declared that they had all had their share in the improvement of the race. War will bring our foremost men to the front. It will give power to the best and greatest. It will deliver us from insidious foes who seek to undermine our rights and liberties, and, viewed in that light, must be regarded as a blessing. It will teach us to call things by their right names—American Slavery amongst the rest. The final peace, the immortal serenity that we all look for comes to us through the august travail of ages; so may the ordeal through which we are now passing soon bring us a foretaste of that peace. Dr. STORRS was warmly applauded throughout, and that by listeners of more than usual discrimination.

Brooklyn Common Council.

THE SINKING FUND—YORK-STREET OPENING, ETC.

A regular weekly meeting of this body was held Monday evening. A communication was received from the Mayor, relative to the Sinking Fund. He says the accountant employed upon the books of the Sinking Fund, to separate each loan, has completed his labors. From the investigations had, it appears that the amount of indebtedness for the whole of the city loan is $6,912,562,27; that the available held and to the credit of the fund are $487,774,40. Both amounts agree with the last annual report of the Comptroller. Neither the sewerage bonds nor those issued for local improvements, and to be paid for by local assessment, are included in the above. The City Hall loan shows a not inconsiderable deficiency, which, however large balances have accrued, will continue to accrue to the credit of several of the other loans, mainly in consequence of the peculiar language of the laws authorizing these loans to be made. This, however, will not effect the general result. The Mayor annexes a statement to the communication, showing the various amounts necessary to be raised annually hereafter upon the city at large, and the several parts thereof, for principal and interest due on the different loans, and recommends that it be printed. The Mayor also recommends that the Finance Committee be authorized to examine the same, and, on receiving their approval, the statement be filed, and that the Comptroller be directed to have the accounts continued in like manner in future.

Assets of Liabilities of the City of Brooklyn, 1st January, 1861:

Balance debt to Sinking Fund for deficiency to pay City Hall loans of 1837, 1838 and 1846, which loans were paid out of the Sinking Fund $255,812 12
City Hall Loan, 1845 ..... 90,000 00
City Hall Loan, 1849 ..... 80,000 00
City Hall Loan, 1850 ..... 15,000 00
Washington Park Loan, 1848 ..... 121,540 42
Ex'g Liabilities authorized April 18, 1843. 50,000 00
Current expenses of 1857 ..... 150,000 00
Water Loan of 1853 ..... 55,000 00
Williamsburgh Liabilities of 1855 ..... 150,000 00
Mount Prospect-square 90,000 00
Current Expenses 1858 ..... 500,000 00
Williamsburgh School Loan 44,199 83
Williamsburgh Street Loan 92,000 00
Water loan, April 12, 1858 ..... $1,300,000
Water loan, Feb. 10, 1857 2,000,000
Water loan, add'l, Feb. 10, 1857. 500,000
Water loan, permanent, April 16, 1859 ..... 650,000—5,250,000 00
Williamsburgh local improvements, Mar. 19, 1859 ..... 100,000 00
Total $6,013,582 37

Securities in Sinking Fund on the 1st day of January, 1861, as per statement of the Comptroller:

Williamsburgh Village Bonds $2,000 00	Premiums	5,819 17	
	Cash	148,197 97	
Kings County Bonds 30,000 00	Bonds and Mortgages	34,774 00	
City Bonds 262,040 42	Interest on City Bonds	63 26	
Interest on Bond and Mortgage. 4,879 58			
Total		$487,774 40	

The communication was laid on the table for one week and ordered printed. Another communication was received from the Mayor recommending that the proceedings for extending York-street to Fulton-street, be suspended for the present, provided it can be done without injury to parties who have been affected by the proceedings already taken, and to the City Treasury.

EXPLOSION IN A DISTILLERY—ONE MAN INSTANTLY KILLED.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock on Monday morning, an alcohol still exploded in the distillery of Messrs. FURMAN & Co., on the block bounded by First and Second, North Fonrth and North Fifth streets, by which one man, named FRANK TEABUE, who had charge of the still, was almost instantly killed, and the premises set on fire. The explosion is described by those who heerd it as most terrific. The walls of the building where the explosion took place, were blown out, and the whole premises were apparently wrapped in one sheet of fire. The loss of Messrs. FURMAN & Co. is estimated at $20,000, which amount is covered by insurance in several New-York and Brooklyn offices.

OUTRAGE UPON A LITTLE GIRL.—A man named ALEXANDER MATHEWS, (colored,) on Saturday night committed a gross outrage upon a little girl, only 12 years of age, on Fort Greene. MATHEWS was arrested Monday night by Sergeant CAELKAR, of the Fourth Precinct Police, and the people in the vicinity were so indignant towards the offender that it was with the greatest difficulty they were prevented from giving him the benefit of lynch law.

WHAT THE BROOKLYN LADIES ARE DOING.—The Ladies' National Aid Society of the Eastern District yesterday forwarded to the Military Hospital at St. Louis a box containing 261 articles for the comfort of the sick soldiers, such as shirts, (cotton and flannel,) drawers do., stockings, pillow-cases, towels, handkerchiefs, dressing-gowns, comforters, sheets, slippers, &c.

GENERAL TERM.—Calender for this day. Nos 9, 15, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.

News from New-Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The Santa Fé and Cañon City mail arrived last night with dates to the 24th ult.

All the merchants in the Territory are required by Col. CANBY to turn over their money to Messrs. DONALDSONS, of Santa Fé, as a loan to the Government.

On the 18th ult., a band of Navajo Indians went to Carrolls, near Albuquerque and stole a large quantity of stock. A party of citizens started in pursuit, for the purpose of recovering the property, but six of the men having got on in advance, fell into an ambuscade and were killed. The rest of the party, being too few in number to continue the pursuit, were compelled to return. The same Indians have been committing depredations on a large scale. It is understood that Col. CANBY is about to change the system heretofore pursued for holding the savages in check. Instead of keeping the troops in one post, he will divide them into companies, and station them at convenient points on the frontier, from which they can make rapid pursu

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3190. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

Beaufort Permanently Occupied by the National Forces.

Consequent Delay of Gen. Viele's Expedition.

Preparations for the Permanent Occupation of Tybee.

Arrangements for Securing the Sea Island Cotton.

Officers Detailed to Oversee the Work.

THE NEGROES TO BE EMPLOYED.

Detention of a Spanish Slaver with Contraband Articles on Board.

Highly Interesting Facts and Incidents.

The steam transport *City of New-York*, Capt. NYE, from Port Royal on Dec. 6, arrived yesterday. The transport *Atlantic*, hence, arrived at Port Royal on the 2d inst.

By order of Gen. SHERMAN, Gen. STEVENS, with a force of 1,000 men, had taken permanent possession of Beaufort.

The gunboat *Pawnee* and several transports and a number of troops left Hilton Head on the 4th inst. for Tybee Island.

Gen. SHERMAN had appointed Col. NOBLE, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, and Col. SUTDAM, to superintend the cotton-picking at Hilton Head and the adjacent islands.

The health of the troops remained good.

There had been no engagement, nor had there been any rebels seen near Beaufort since the departure of the *Vanderbilt*.

The expedition in command of Gen. VIELE had not yet sailed, but were actively preparing, and would probably sail about the 12th.

The *City of New-York* brings a large mail and 33 invalids from the army and navy at that station; also Lieuts. Mygatt, H. Wooster and Devarney; Mr. Palmer, W. Shields and Edward Ingraham.

There had been no new arrivals at Port Royal since the *Atlantic*.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Occupation of Beaufort by Gen. Stevens' Brigade—Two Thousand Five Hundred Men Stationed There—The Southern Expedition Delayed—Necessity for More Troops—Five Hundred Men Sent to Tybee—Preparations for Securing the Cotton, &c.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Friday, Dec. 6, 1861.

I have, just at the last moment before the sailing of the steamer, a most gratifying item to send you. The policy of Captain SAXTON, which he has so strennously urged from the first, since tha deserted town of Beaufort has made it attractive, has prevailed, and the brigade under Gen. STEVENS proceeds to occupy that town to-day. Six steamers are detailed to carry up 2,500 men, viz., *Ben. Deford, Parkersburgh, Mayflower, Boston, Delaware and Belvidere*. Wa trust the enemy will not get the information and destroy the town before they gei there, and, to make sure of it, Captain FULLER proceeds this morning in advance, in a gunboat, to select a house for his quarters, and for the army, per orders or suggestion, and to awalt the coming of the main body. As I have just retnrned from there, the house is already selected, arranged with every comfort, though in ruins through the apartments, as regards the furniture. The expedition further south is delayed from this sudden change of policy, which was concluded on at midnight last, and there is great doubt—a possibility, certainly—that it will never leave until we are reinforced with men enough to complete it in itself. We desire to spread out, bnt we are not strong—we should take every abandoned house, and plantation, and village, but we have not the men. Pray nrge this—a glance at the map shows yon tbe policy and necessity—the extent of country proves tbe number wanted. I shall go to Beaufort with Captain FULLER, and intend to remain there, going up and down, as business and orders may require.

The Forty-sixth New-York, Col. ROSA, proceed in the steamer *Cahawba*, to-day, to occupy Tybee with 900 men. The Seventy-ninth Highlanders will occupy Bay Point during the Winter. Binfton wants to be served the same way.. Helena Sound and shores ditto, and so of all this whole country. *We want half the grand army of the Potomac, and then we can make events and write up history fast and sure.* This spreading ont of this division, I feel certain, in my own mind knowing the indefensible state of the country around, without a vast deal of labor, kills off the expedition for the *present*. We have all we can attend to now, if the enemy are disposed to attack, but we have a safe retreat, and they know it, which prevents any attempt on our ships.

Col. NOBLE reports to the Quartermaster, Capt. SAXTON, that in the varions honses around ns, liable and easy to seize, there is cotton to the amonnt of 5,000 bales—(don't print that five millions—some speculators might be ruined.) Therefore, this flee-bite will be secnred at once, and the North have the benefit. As we emerge from these islands, the enemy will fly before us, and scatter broadcast over the main land among their kindred—too much alarmed for us to put salt on their tails, that we may reason together about this matter and be friends. It would have been delightful to have coaxed the people of Beaufort to remain and hear our protestations of friendly regard—nay, of esteem—and let them learn from contact that South Carolinians are but human beings—a good deal like Yankees after all. But between the doubt of our high character and the humiliating demands of their own leaders, they are simply nothing more nor less than a community of human beings, whose lofty virtues, radiant in peace and bristling in war, are lost in a distempared mind, and a frenzy beyond the influence of argument. They convince us they are mortals by their actions, and not ona of them has ever been on high Olympus, or within the shade of its thundering clouds and deified inhabitants. They have legs, and, dear me, how they do nse them. *Such* running has not been known since the morning stars first sang together. Niggers couldn't keep up with them, and gave up on the road, exhausted. Camphor and Cologne on the main land was in demand when these flying wretches arrived, I am sure, for the drug-stores were robbed of every particle, while every other thing was left.

Col. TOMPKINS will receive the cotton when it arrives.

The Arrangements Made for Securing the Cotton—The Negroes to be Made Useful—Their Behavior—More Important Reconnoissances, &c.

HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

I have to-day the opportunity of announcing perhaps the most important news that has been sent to the North from South Carolina since the fall of Sumter. I am not sure that even the capture of Port Royal was more of an event than the orders now issued to Col. NOBLES, late of the New-York Seventy-ninth (Highlanders) Regiment. *He is to pick, collect, pack and store all the cotton on the deserted plantations of this vicinity.* In this work he will be assisted by the negroes, who are to be paid for their services, on proper vouchers: the cotton is to be turned over for shipment on return vessels from this port, sent to the Depnty Qnartermaster-General at New-York, and by him sold on public account. It is needless, of course, for me to comment on this circumstance; its results will reach beyond America. Col. NOBLES, who resigned his command only a day or two ago, is a man who has lived in Georgia and Florida, and is as familiar with the character of the black population, as well as with the methods of preparing cotton for market and is consequently better fitted for his task than many others would be. How much discretion and energy will be required in the fulfillment of that task is obvious to all. He will be escorted by a sufficient nnmber of troops to secure his actions against any attempt at interruption; and hopes to be able very shortly to send from here at least a million dollars' worth of the precious material. The fact that the rebels all along the coast have been destroying their cotton and cotton-houses, has doubtless hastened the action of Gen. SHERMAN in this matter; for amid the multiplicity of purely military cares imposed on that officer, considerations of political or commercial necessity cannot seem of paramount importance. The cotton lands in the neighborhood have been pretty thoroughly explored by Col. NOBLES, who thus knows exactly where the largest quantities and finest qualities are stored. His appointment is regarded thus far as an instance of sagacity in more points than ona. An improper person for the post might defeat many of the ends sought by the authorities, and prove positively disadvantageous to the Union cause. In his command of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, (the Colonel of which had resigned,) Col. NOBLES has strictly restrained his men from depredations on the private property deserted by the planters; their houses have remained unplundered, though, in some instances, filled with costly furniture and plate. The negroes have not been encouraged to malign or traduce their masters; and, if the same wisdom tempers his future proceedings as has heretofore been exhibited, the happiest results may be anticipated. I shall accompany him on some of his excursions into the interior, and furnish some account of what may there fall beneath my observation.

The use of the negroes contemplated by this proceeding is quite as important as the mere fact of the picking and storing, or even the shipment, of cotton. The crowded populations of the various plantations could hardly be expected to remain very long quiescent; they still come trooping in, not, indeed, within our lines, but far from the reach of their masters, daily; some have even reached here from Savannah and Charleston, though these are but straggling cases. But in all the vicinity now exists this anomalous condition of affairs: slaves neither free nor emancipated: working people with nothing to do, living on the abandoned estates of their former masters, and between two hostile forces. Of course, if we do not soon make some movement either to occupy or restrain them, they will become restive. By employing them at work with which they are familiar, and also paying them this danger will be lessened if not obviated. Perhaps what occurs here and now may even suggest the solution of the mighty problem imposed on the National Government—what to do with the entire slave population when it is deserted by its owners. As for emancipation, there is not the slightest need to declare that; the rebels do it themselves more effectually than ten thousand FREMONT proclamations; they make known their own weakness and at the same time their own spite; they burn their cotton-houses; they refuse to stay beneath the protection of a power whose might they yet confess by their flight; they fire on their slaves, and otherwise endeavor, but in vain, to enforce them to accompany them; they establish patrols, which the blacks elude; and at last give up in despair, leaving the negroes, as well as their other property, subject to the ordinary rules of war, or to be fairly confiscated, as the punishment of unsuccessful treason. Just so rapidly as Federal armies advance on the soil of South Carolina, just so rapidly do the planters emancipate their slaves. They cannot blame us for using what they throw away. We have thus far scrupulously refrained from turning on them, except negatively, the tremendous weapon; but to neglect to avail ourselves of such a chance as now exists would be supreme folly. Is it, then, not possible to devise a plan whereby all this negro population, so fast as it falls into our hands during the war, shall be set to some work with which it is familiar—work which can be made lucrative to the Government, and yet afford sufficient returns to pay the blacks. So the frightful possibilities of a slave insurrection might be avoided, and yet the rebels terribly shorn of a great element of their strength. After some of the results of Col. NOBLES' initiatory enterprise have been perceived, it may prove worth while to discuss this aspect of the most important question ever presented to a nation or a Government to decide.

The negroes, as yet, show few symptoms of vindictiveness; but in two instances they have assisted in the capture of their former masters. A Mr. CUTHBERT, the owner of several large plantations on St. Helena Island and the main, was caught by Capt. FALCONER, of the Seventy-ninth New-York, with the assistance of his own negroes. A small reconnoitering party on the Coosaw River met a boat containing half a dozen blacks and one white man, a German; his boat was seized, the blacks interrogated; they belonged to CUTHBERT, and were going to meet him at a neighboring point. Capt. FALCONER took the place of the captured white man, (whom he left in care of his troops,) and ordered the negroes to row him back to their master. Another boat containing a squad of Union men followed at a short distance. It was nearly dusk, and as FALCONER approached the place where CUTHBERT stood, waiting his boat, the latter cried out "Who comes there?" The negroes answered, and were recognized. FALCONER at once jumped ashore with the blacks, and seized the rebel. A scuffle ensued, for the Southerner was armed, and a large, powerful man, and FALCONER small. The negroes took no part, (they had not yet gotten over their awe of a master,) and not till the second boat arrived was CUTHBERT secured. While he was rowed off a prisoner in his own boat, and by his own slaves, these burst out into singing, to the tune of one of their rude hymns, making tha versicles as they went along:

"O Massa a rebel, we row him to prison. Hallelujah.
Massa no whip us any more. Hallelujah.
We have no massa, now; we free. Hallelujah.
We have the Yankees, who nn run away. Hallelujah.
O! all our old massas run away. Hallelujah.
O! massa going to prison now. Hallelujah."

CUTHBERT, who had come to the island for tha sake of preventing the escape of his slaves, was a lieutenant of the beat—a patrol established for tha sake of protecting the coast at once against the Nationalists and tha negroes. He had, in conversation with Capt. FALCONER, scrupulously maintained that tha negroes loved their masters, and wanted no freedom; but, when these exciting chants were sung in his hearing, he acknowledged that so long as the Union forces remained, the South Carolinians were in danger from their slaves. He has been sent North, a prisoner.

The other instance of a capture was still more unmistakeably the work of a slave. The owner was in his boat, with a black crew, taking them off the shore; the Union men were concealed from him by the trees; one of his own negroes ran up on the beach, as the boat pushed off, and asked to be taken aboard; while the master returned to receive him, he signaled to the Unionists, and the "Massa" was soon a prisoner. So much for the fidelity of the slaves. Body servants of kind masters are as ready as any others to betray. I have been talking to-night with an extremely intelligent one, the body slave of Mr. COFFIN, a very large proprietor in the neighborhood of Otter Point. Indeed, up to within a mile of Gov. AIKEN'S famous plantation, (the largest in the State,) all the slaves of every description seem to be infected with the dangerous desire for liberty. The Governor has fifteen hundred head, thus far restrained; but slaves cannot be burned as readily as cotton, when the Yankees approach; and yet they seem almost as inflammable.

While on this subject, I will insert a letter picked up in front of the Beaufort Post-office. It is written by one of the important Barnwell family, and addressed to the Postmaster of Beanfort. Although dated nearly two years ago, it proves how little the slave population was trusted by those who were then powerful. And yet they madly dared to provoke such possibilities as those which have become actualities:

COOSAW, Dec. 10, 1859.

Capt. B. R. BYTHEWOOD—*Dear Sir:* In a conversation I had with SPANN yesterday, relating to the arrival of a strange schooner in this river, on Sunday last, he thought I had better write yon the particulars, as you are the Collector of onr port.

A large schooner of over 100 tons passed up the river on Sunday morning last, and was off your plantation until Monday morning, when she got under way and went to sea. I at first thought her one of the surveying squadron, but do not think so now, from the fact that she is a larger craft than any they had ont here, and because she went to sea the day after her arrival. She carried two long quarter-boats in davits, and had a small boat aft. Her bow had no entwater, but rounded up like a pilot-boat or yacht. I could see ont one man in her, and he was at the wheel. She was handled like an armed ship, and from her ont altogether I would say that she was one. Both in coming up the river and going out she had all sail set except her fore-gaftopsail. In place of this sail she had a staysail between the tops. The ends of her topmasts were black, masts rather near together, but warks at least six feet high. I was, however, so suspicious about her that if she had come to anchor in sight I would have pulled around her in a boat, and taken a good survey.

Of this I am convinced that she was not a Government schooner, and I know she is not a coaster. The excitement among some of my knowing negroes, and the mutiny of the people on Ladies' Island was connected with her arrival, if all the reports I have heard from SPAIN and others are true, that an "attempt" would be made in this direction between the 1st and 16th of this month. Yet I can't say that I have seen anything among the people to take hold of, for it is natural for them to show some feeling, when they *must* know the alarm, unfortunately, of too many whites. There is no doubt, however, that our people are fully informed as to all that is going on for their emancipation. Look for it, and expect it, and I believe all ready to strike if they only knew how and when. I think it would be well, if you see GEORGE CUTHBERT, to tell him that Ladies' Island should be patroled on Sundays, and I would suggest, if you can do it, to have a *cutter* in those waters for the next three weeks. I shall keep a sharp look-out myself, and intend to tell my drivers (for I am sure they know what is going on) that if I receive important information through others, white or black, before they tell me what is going on, that if I do not *hang* them myself, I will turn them over to the authorities, as connected with the movement.

I hope that in Beaufort the citizens are careful not to show that they are alarmed. Yours very truly,

JOHN G. BARNWELL.

P. S.—I will with pleasure form part of a patrol for the island.

I have also before me a letter dated May 24, 1861, addressed to Capt. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, Jr., and signed by F. J. MOSES, Jr., Ald-de-Camp and Private Secretary, in which he says:

"I am directed by the Governor to say that the reason why the sea-coast and parish companies have not been called into service here has been because it was distinctly understood to be the desire of the parishes that their companies should remain to guard and protect their coast, and to *keep up a strict police where the negroes were so numerous*; for this purpose sabres were given them, the cavalry, and not given to the up-country companies. *Your local companies were required for immediate protection.*"

What *immediate* protection was required in May?

Reconnoissances in various directions, both on water and on land, are continually occurring here. A party went up the Broad River, a day or two ago, by mistake; our forces have not yet occupied this portion of the South Carolina shores, and the *Winfield Scott*, which carried 600 men of the Engineer (SERRELL'S) Regiment, got almost within range of a rebel gunboat, before the mistake was discovered. As she carried no gun, her retreat was expeditious. Capt. RODGERS, of the *Wabash*, is now gone on a reconnoissance southward, beyond Tybee Island, taking with him two gunboats; other parties are constantly setting out, so that we shall soon be thoroughly apprised of the condition of the country. On one of these parties, Capt. BOUTELLE, of the *Vixen*, was along; he had been employed in the Coast Survey, in 1856, on this very ground; and in sounding and passing up St. Helena Sound, and the rivers—at whose *embouchure* it lies—has recently discovered that the channels remain unchanged from what they were five years ago. So, also, in other places—a happy augury—for, as the rebels have removed all buoys, light-houses and light-ships, a change in the channels might prove of serious detriment to us; having found none as yet, it is reasonable to presume that no other important one may be discovered; and with so experienced and accomplished an officer as Capt. BOUTELLE along, to point out the results of his previous labors, the difficulties and dangers of any enterprises that may be undertaken in this neighborhood are very materially depreciated. To Capt. BOUTELLE is assigned the duty of resetting buoys, and of designating the positions of light ships, and determing where new ones shall be established. He has performed all the preparatory portions of his task, and is waiting only for material from the North to remark the various channels all along the exterior and interior coasts. A light ship is daily expected to arrive; but the erection of light-houses will be a work of greater labor.

All this proves that those in command here are far from idle. Although the country may not every day recognize the step taken on that day, I believe, indeed, that every day is suitably employed. The complicity of the duties imposed upon Gen. SHERMAN is remarkable; he has not only military operations to direct; not only to coosult with the naval commanders before many of his most important operations can be undertaken, not only to direct the administration of a government over 13,000 or 14,000 people and supervise the establishment of a city in camp, on a shore where no supplies reach it except from a distance of 700 miles; but also to remember the peculiar and political circumstances in which he is placed; he is carrying on a war, and yet in his own country; the enemy is a rebel, but so powerful as to be recognized abroad as belligerents; then there is this intricate slave question forced upon him in a manner different entirely from that in which it is presented to any other commanding General; and now the important subject of the seizure of cotton is added to his other cares. The man who is able to administer all these various departments creditably should have a fair chance to develop his policy and attempt his undertakings. And yet Gen. SHERMAN is beset by every mail by anonymous correspondents, who abuse and berate him for not instantly freeing the slaves, for not having occupied Beaufort the day of the battle, for not having marched to Charleston, for not having taken the rebel army prisoners, for not having seized the cotton before, for issuing so conservative a proclamation, and for doing and not doing a thousand other things, some of them utterly impossible, others premature, others already done! The strictures in the Northern newspapers on such points of his conduct as can not be understood until his knowledge is at the disposal of his critics, are balanced by those in the Savannah journals. The impatient radicals at one extreme of the country are indignant at his slowness and disgusted with his moderation. Extracts from papers brought here by fugitivas from Savannah, call him a worse incendiary and Abolitionist than WENDELL PHILLIPS or HORACE GREELEY. He gets no credit from the rebels for his forbearance, no appreciation from the emancipationists for his patriotism or his sagacity; in both of which, I, who know him well at all intimately, and am certainly unprejudiced in his favor, see great reason to confide.

A Spanish Steamer Detained for Having Contraband Matter on Board—The Occupation of Beaufort, &c.

FRIDAY, Dec. 6, 1861.

A small Spanish steamboat, *N'tra Señora de Regla*, has just been detained in this port for attempting to carry contraband matter. She put into Georgetown, S. C., under stress of weather, a few days ago, and was allowed by the vessels of the blockading squadron off that harbor, to enter and water. While there papers of an important nature were intrusted by prominent rebels to some of her officers. After her entrance into Port Royal some suspicious circumstances induced Gen. SHERMAN to order a search to be instituted; when Major BEARD, the Provost Marshal, and Capt. SAXTON, Chief Quartermaster, discovered, hidden beneath the false bottom of a trunk, and in a carpet-bag under the pillow of the engineer, the mail for Havana, and other papers under the Consular seal. These were letters of credit from the Bank of Charleston on influential firms in Liverpool, and letters proposing the opening of business relations between rebel houses and merchants abroad. The Captain assured the officers of his ignorance of the contraband nature of the papers; but the vessel is detained, and word sent to Washington of the circumstances. The *Señora* was intended to run between Havana and some town on one of the neighboring islands.

Gen. SHERMAN intends moving a large force to-day into the interior and occupying Port Royal Island, of course including Beaufort. This long-expected move (which I am perfectly at liberty to announce) will be simultaneous with the advance of another body, and the occupation of Tybee Island. Each force will be quite large enough for all the purposes it is intended to accomplish, and the occupation in each instance is to be permanent. The movement in the direction of Beaufort is also in the direct line toward Charleston; and although Gen. SHERMAN is not in the habit of confiding the plans of his campaign to newspaper correspondents, and I therefore am not entitled to speak with authority, I can yet say that Beaufort has hitherto seemed to the military men here of no use unless as the base of further operations. Its occupation now by so large a force, so efficiently supported, and under tha command of Gen. STEVENS, is by far the most significant military move made since the debarkation of the troops. It is an advance into the interior; it is on the way to Charleston. As the fact of the occupation is to be no secret, every one is left to surmise its object. The rebels will doubtless surmise that a march on the most important city on their Atlantic seaboard is designed, and the surmise has, to say the least, the color of plausibility.

Gen. Sherman's New Movements—The Necessity for Procuring Comfortable Quarters for the Troops—Profits of the Sutlers, &c.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

Col. NOBLE, of the Seventy-ninth New-York Highlanders, has resigned his position, and has been appointed by Gen. SHERMAN to collect all the cotton possible about here, picked and unpicked, ginned and unginned, and store, preparatory to a shipment of it to Col. TOMPKINS, of your City.

This is the happiest and most important information we have to send you from this part of the world, save the taking of the place itself. This determination of the General has been brought about by the energetic representation of a Boston capitalist, who came partially for this purpose, and for others. This is now the beginning of a policy, if is to be hoped long-continued, of compelling the enemy to support our army, as far as the spoils, to be had for the trouble of taking them, will permit. Now, Beaufort should be occupied as well as Tybee is, (*i. e.* going to be,) with a detachment of 5,000 men taken from various regiments, or say one-half or one-third of the main body. We should be delighted, and so would the whole country, and Gen. SHERMAN, who has been criticized somewhat of late by officers, for some certain opinions, or opinions unexpressed which *should* be, be the respected, prudent, worthy soldier he always has been. Nearly all, if not *every* officer under Gen. S., urges on him the necessity—dire necessity—of doing all this, and "if 'twere done when 'tis done, 'twere best it were done quickly." Every dark night makes delay dangerous, and we dread to look abroad almost, fearing we shall meet blazing lights, telling us of rebels burning their own homes. A city or two, awaits our *entrée*, and the comfort and health, the salvation of our large army, demands that we should move promptly, before they find the doom that was meted out to Hampton. An army, minus blankets and stores, living in cloth shelter during a whole Winter, within a half day's march of comfortable quarters, is simply absurd—ridiculous.

What excuse is there for not doing so? What stands in the way? Shall we plunder Beaufort and Bluffton? They are already plundered. We can go to these towns—use them; and when evacuation is desirable, or a necessity, either through misfortune or the fortune of peace, then we can evacuate, and these towns and houses be what they now are—just as good for the rebels as ever. Next Spring, if things undergo no decided change, we should set our contrabands to work raising cotton for the express purpose of supplying the demands of our own factories. By covering these Islands, now ours, with cotton, an immense amount might be raised—the army might pay its way, perhaps, provided cotton goes up to a dollar a pound. But a general smash-up will doubtless take place long before a crop can be secured; but otherwise such a policy would not be altogether Quixotic, though rather weak at first sight.

The *Atlantic*, *Delaware*, *Bienville*, and one other steamer, have arrived since my last. The *Illinois* took home 17,210 letters, a week ago, and others take as many each trip North. The mails receive large amounts of money for transmission from the army. ADAMS sent $200,000 by the *Illinois*, and the Postmaster here thinks he sent as much more. At Bay Point, the mail-bags were broken open, and every letter robbed of its contents, a few days since: a dastardly, wicked piece of scoundrelism which should never have occurred at all, and should consign the thieves to an ignominious punishment—the severest. They were unmailed and unreceipted letters, on a ship in charge of the officers. The mail-bags, going through our honest and efficient Postmaster here, are always safe. The soldiers are now all paid up, and will be promptly paid in future once in two months. A large amount of money is in circulation, and many small amounts are made by parties buying and selling of, and to each other. Apples and sour oranges bring five and ten cents each. A barrel of apples bought by a soldier on the beach to-day, for $16, brought him in during an hour $16 more. The best office ever given by a Cabinet officer to a friend is held by the worthy and fair-dealing Mr. SAMUEL BARR, of New-York. His sales are $2,000 a day, cold, across the counter, and the profits not less than eight to ten hundred dollars on the same. He is the only authorized sutler for the division, and has the monopoly, with thirty clerks to assist. The English sutlers expect to clear $2 a month off each soldier and person connected with an army, but with the wages and liberal fare allowed by the United States, the rule of this average may safely be increased by one dollar. The sutler has gone to New-York for purchases, and now that he knows what is required better, will sail still more. Forty-five thousand dollars a month, which he will soon average, is a worthy sum of money out of such complaining times, and I suspect, and do know, in fact, the gentleman is visibly happy.

The force expected to occupy Tybee is to be 500 men.

Your Mr. W., whose lengthy and graphic account of the engagement here was published in the TIMES Nov. 12, has gone down to this place, when you will be in receipt of valuable information in the most authentic and reliable form. He is the most indefatigable gatherer of news out of New-York, and many laughable anecdotes are told of him touching his shrewdness and unwearied industry in learning the facts of everything worthy the name of news.

Deaths in Gen. Sherman's Command.

The following is a list of the dead since leaving Annapolis out of this Division—Gen. SHERMAN'S:

THIRD NEW-HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Amasa Niles, private, Co. G, Nov. 9, congestive fever.
Jacob Barteles, Co. F, Nov. 9, typhoid fever.
G. S. Sager, Corporal, Co. F, Nov. 22, congestive fever.
A. F. Sanborn, private, Co. F, Nov. 27, congestive fever.
J. A. Pearry, Corporal, Co. G, Nov. 20, pulmonary phthisis.
Jno. H. Clements, private, Co. G, Dec. 3, congestive favar.

FORTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

F. G. Davis, private, Co. G, Nov. 9, typhoid fever.
Thos. Walling, private, Co. H, typhoid favor.
W. G. Hopkins, private, Co. G, pneumonia.
S. W. Price, private, Co. A, pneumonia.
John C. Welsh, private, pneumonia.

EIGHTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Philip H. Briggs, private, Co. C, varioloid.
Geo. H. Hubbard, private, Co. F, laryngitis.
Hiram M. Trafton, private, Co. F, congestive fever.
John B. Philbrook, private, Co. D, pnaumonia.
Chas. Frazier, private, Co. G, pneumonia.

PENNSYLVANIA FIFTIETH VOLUNTEERS.

Jasper Vlich, private, Co. I, Nov. 2, typhoid fever.
Edwin Seriom, private, Co. G., Nov. 16, remittent fever.
John Walters, private, Co. F., Nov. 8, pneumonia.
Michael M. Graham, First Lieutenant, Co. G., Nov. 19, typhoid fever.
Elijah C. Snell, private, Co. K, Nov. 1, typhoid fever.

ROUNDHEAD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

James Smith, private, Co. K, Nov. 7, typhoid favor.
Edward N. Corbin, private, Co. I, Nov. 20, remittent favor.
Mathias F. Crowe, private, Co. F, Nov. 27, congestive favor.
John W. Simmons, Corporal, Co. K, Nov. 27, congestiva fever.
James Byrd, private, Co. G, Nov. 28, congestiva fever.
J. Ferris Williams, Orderly Sergeant, Co. K, Nov. 28, congestiva favar.
James Pyle, private, Co. F., Nov. 28, typhoid fever.
Stewart ——, First Sergeant, Co. A, Nov. 28, typhoid fever.
Sol. W. Smith, private, Co. C, Nov. 29, dysentery.
Wm. Ramsay, private, Co. B, Nov. 30, rubeola.

EIGHTH MICHIGAN.

Wm. Truman, private, Co. F, Oct. 24, pneumonia.
Chas. B. Holliday, private, Co. F, Nov. 4, hemorrhage.
Thomas T. Jennings, private, Co. L, Nov. 2, varioloid.
Sam. Biarsons, private, Co. I, Nov. 17, dysentery.
Hiram Gardiner, private, Co. B, Nov. 17, pneumonia.
Wm. B. Huntington, private, Co. C, Nov. 19, dysentery.
Thomas Perry, private, Co. L, Nov. 21, typhoid fever.
Chas. Bliss, private, Co. F, Nov. 23, typhoid fever.
Albert F. Newman, private, Co. A, Nov. 26, typhoid favar.
Dennis Parrish, private, Co. K, Nov. 23, typhoid fever.
John F. Phillips, private, Co. F, Dec. 4, varioloid.
John H. Davis, private, Co. K, Dec. 4, varioloid.
Lumer Hare, private, Co. H, Dec. 4, congestive fever.

SIXTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

James H. Gilberi, private, Co. E, Nov. —, congestive fever.
Heman Krusling, private, Co. C, Nov. 30, typhoid fever.
Wm. Forner, private, Co. A, Oct. 28, drowned.
Obed. S. H. Calkins, sargeant, Co. E, Nov. —, typhoid fever.
Sylvestar Weeks, private, Co. A, Nov. 21, typhoid fever.
Martin Viclory, private, Co. I, Nov. 24, typhoid fever.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE FOURTH VOLUNTEERS.

Jas. W. Paierson, private, Co. B, at sea, Oct. 25, congestive fever.
John Kelly, private, Co. H, at sea, Oct. 3, congestive fever.
Wm. P. Shearer, private, Co. K, Nov. 5, congestive fever.
Chas. Searing, private, Co. C, Nov. 25, pneumonia.
James M. Allen, private, Co. G, Nov. 23, congestive fever.
Chas. Stevens, private, Co. F, Nov. 25, congestive fever.
Andrew Johnson, private, Co. H, Nov. —, remittent fever.

NINTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Jos. Kimball, private, Co. D, Oct. 25, at sea, congestive fever.
Ed. R. Eaton, private, Co. B, Oct. 30, congestive favar.
John A. Bodge, private, Co. C, Nov. 4, pneumonia.
Silas Grant, private, Co. G, Nov. 13, congestive fever.
Roscoe G. Sievens, private, Co. F, Nov. 15, congestive fever.
Newman French, private, Co. K, Nov. 30, remittent fever.
Lucius H. Proctor, private, Co. F, Nov. 18, bronchitis.
Albert Nash, private, Co. D, Nov. 14, bronchitis.
John B. Lyon, private, Co. G, Dec. 4, congestive fever.

THIRD RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

Wm. H. Warden, private, Co. C, at sea, Nov. 1, epilepsy.
Thos. W. Turnbull, private, Co. E, Nov. 4, dysentery.
Henry W. Wasfield, private, Co. E, injuries—run over.

NINTH MAINE.

Chas. L. Holland, Co. F, Dec. 3, acute bronchitis.

Thanksgiving at Hilton's Head.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 29, 1861.

Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: Agreeably to your proclamation, setting apart the 28th day of November as one of thanksgiving and prayer, we, the officers and soldiers of the Forty-seventh Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, did on that day unite in humble expression of gratitude to Almighty God, from whom we derive all blessings, and to whom we look for a restoration of peace to our beloved but divided country, trusting that through Him we may shortly extend the friendly glove to our Southern brethren in place of the sword.

At 9 o'clock A. M., the regiment was drawn up in line for dress parade, when the Chaplain, Rev. JOSHUA BUTTS, offered up a prayer to our Heavenly Father to protect and guide the army of our country in time of battle, give wisdom to our President, Governor, and those in authority, and extend his blessing upon our dear beloved ones at home.

The regiment then sang a few appropriate hymns. The Chaplain then gave us a fine sermon from Genesis, 31st chapter and 49th verse: "The Lord watch between me and thee, when we are absent one from another." After which, the officers and soldiers partook of an old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner, ever remembering those relatives and friends in the State of New-York. I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
JAS. L. FRASER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Forty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V.
EDWIN B. COX, Adjutant.

Extract from a Private Letter.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: The mails for New-York by one of the transports closed to-day, and I write to inform you that I send no correspondence. I have been three days ashore, and my time has been mainly occupied in finding decent accommodations. Being easily satisfied, I am happy to say that I am moderately comfortable.

This place has changed vastly since I saw it before. New frame buildings, capable of containing immense quantities of Quartermaster and Commissary stores, which the troops required, are built, and make the place look something like a town. There is so much novelty, and I have had so little time to see and learn, that I am sure I could not write understandingly, and I dare not hazard my crude ideas for publication. I preiermit my correspondence the more readily, as I am assured that your other correspondents have written everything of interest to date.

An expedition has been fitting ont here for some point or other, and it was to have started this week.

An hour's ride the other day took me to a plantation belonging to WM. POPE, a Justice of the Peace on Hilton Island, who fled the day of the fight. The cotton-houses were filled, mainly with first crop cotton unginned, and the fields were ripe with the second crop. At least $1,000 worth was ginned and baled, ready for shipment, at the same place. Gen. SHERMAN, however, refuses to have it exported, although a great many here are ready to buy. The soldier wants a great deal of cotton, and luxuriate on choice Sea Island cotton mattresses. I have just heard that the General has at last decided to seize the much-needed staple, and that the *Mayflower* steamer leaves this afternoon for Lady's Island to bring in a supply.

The health of the troops is bad. Seventy-three deaths since the place has been occupied. Typhoid and congestive fevers are the principal diseases.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Burning of Bridges on the Memphis Branch Railroad.

The Connection Between Memphis and Bowling Green Cut Off.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The report that Captain NEVITT, with forty men of Col. BURBRIDGE'S Regiment, burned the bridges at Whippoorwill, five miles from Russellville, on the Memphis branch railroad, is confirmed. They attacked the rebel guard, numbering thirteen, killing two and taking the remainder prisoners.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BRIDGE-BURNING.

The Big Whippoorwill is a stream seven miles west of Russellville, Logan County, Ky., and the Memphis Branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad crosses it about seven miles north of the Tennessee line. It is *southwest of Bowling Green*, where the main body of the rebel army in Kentucky, under BUCKNER, is stationed; and if the bridge is effectually destoyed, and the other bridge over Elk Fork, five miles further west, is also demolished, BUCKNER'S direct railroad communication with Memphis, as well as with Columbus and Hickman, is *cut off*. Bowling Green is situated at the point where the Memphis Branch joins the Louisville and Nashville Road, and its strategic importance depends in a great measure upon its railroad connections.

In case of an advance down the Mississippi from Cairo, of our rivar navy and our troops, the Bowling Green rebel commander can march forward reinforcements to Columbus; while it is this Bowling Green force also which prevents an immediate advance of our troops upon Nashville. If this bridge demolition was done by order, it looks very like a preliminary to the Southward *advance of the great Cairo expedition*. Col. BURBRIDGE'S regiment is, we believe, attached to Gen. ROUSSEAU'S Division, which is stationed at Mulraugh's Hill, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, north of Bowling Green.

MOVEMENTS OF NATIONAL TROOPS.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Gens. ROSSEAU, NEGLEY and JOHNSON'S National brigades crossed last Tuesday to the southern bank of Green River, near Munfordsville.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Recruits for Price's Army—Captures of Rebels.

OTTERVILLE, MO., Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Union men from Lafayette County report that 700 rebel recruits left Lexington yesterday morning to join Gen. PRICE'S army.

A band of musicians, sixteen in number, from the rebel army, were captured near Dunksburgh on Monday.

A son and son-in-law of Col. MAGOFFIN have also been taken. They were the leaders of the foray on our teams near Georgetown on Saturday.

The scouting party which left here ten days ago, is said to have surprised a rebel camp in Salina County, capturing a large number of wagons, and taking about fifty prisoners.

It is rumored here that Gen. PRICE is moving northward.

A REPORTED FIGHT NEAR WAVERLEY.

SEDALIA, MO., Wednesday, Dec. 11.

It is reported that a fight took place yesterday, near Waverley, Lafayette County, between a body of rebels, under the notorious JOE SHELBY, and a detachment of National Cavalry. They were fighting again this morning, but no particulars are given.

ANOTHER ESCAPE OF THE SUMTER.

She Eludes the Vigilance of the Iroquis at Martinique.

A letter received yesterday afternoon, by Messrs. MAITLAND, PHELPS & Co., dated St. Thomas, Nov. 23, states:

"We hear that the privateer *Sumter* is at Martinique, and that the United States gunboat *Iroquois* is lying off the port wailing for her."

In another letter received by the same firm, dated Nov. 25, states that the *Iroquis* arrived at St. Thomas on the night of the 24th inst., and reported that the *Sumter* had escaped.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The Kentucky Provisional Government have passed an act taxing brokers $25 per week, who charge a discount on Tennessee and Southern money.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, with a large force, is at Bucksville.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 30th, says that laborers are hiring for an immediate construction of a railroad from Centreville to Manassas.

R. W. BARNWELL, and J. L. ORR, have been elected by the South Carolina Legislature to the rebel Congress.

Southern papers say that the National forces

AFFAIRS IN REBELDOM.

Comments on the Fight at Fort Pickens.

GREAT MILITARY DISPLAY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

FINANCIAL AND MERCANTILE MOVEMENTS.

The Condition of the Rebel Forces in Tennessee.

THE LATE AFFAIR AT PENSACOLA.

From the Mobile Advertiser.

From some cause, not yet explained, the fight commenced by Fort Pickens at Pensacola, last week, suddenly ceased on Sunday morning, and up to the present time has not been renewed. It is supposed by some that at the time Col. BROWN opened fire on the defences of the Confederate forces that he expected he would be supported in a very short time by a large portion of LINCOLN's armada; but that as only a small number of the fleet arrived, and those being unable to make any impression on our batteries, he deemed it advisable to relinquish the attempt for the present.

Others again think the attack was only a feint, for the purpose of learning the strength, position and number of the guns mounted by Gen. BRAGG. If this was his object, he most signally failed, as Gen. BRAGG, while he had only the fort and one or two vessels to reply to, did not deem it necessary to open his most effective batteries. Should Col. BROWN, on the arrival of the entire fleet, feel disposed to aid the vessels in forcing an entrance into Pensacola Bay, he will be likely to be greeted with storms of iron hail from powerful batteries, the existence of which he does not now even dream.

It was one thing for a powerful fleet to pass the two little forts at Port Royal, but it is quite another to run the blockade which Gen. BRAGG has established at the entrance to Pensacola Bay, as the enemy will find to their cost should they make the experiment. The utmost confidence is expressed by the Confederate officers, and by all others who have had an opportunity of examining the defences, of the ability of our troops to resist any attack.

The capture of the batteries at Port Royal appears to have turned the head of the Navy Department at Washington. Some days since it was reported from there that the Yankees were expecting to hear in a few days of the capture of Pensacola, and again, since that, it has been reported the Yankees were daily and hourly expecting to receive intelligence of a glorious victory at Pensacola. This would seem to indicate that the attack made by Col. BROWN was premeditated, but it by no means follows that the victory they were looking for will be the inevitable result. If the Yankees had not permitted themselves to be blinded by the success of their Port Royal expedition, they would have seen, from their knowledge of Pensacola, that it could not be taken without a severe struggle, if at all.

The ill-success of the steam frigate *Niagara* and her consorts, aided by the guns at Fort Pickens, may perhaps bring the Yankees to their senses, and lead them not to expect a victory until they hear of one. Victories are not such common things with them that they can be justified in claiming one in advance. They ought to be satisfied to announce it when they learn of one. We believe that before the enemy hears of the capture of Pensacola by their forces, they will learn that hundreds of their own men are lying cold in death, and that more than one of the vessels of their much vaunted armada lies a useless wreck in the water outside of the bay, which it is the great ambition of the Lincolnites to enter.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

If anything could surprise us in relation to the conduct of affairs by both sides near Pensacola, the proceedings of the last few days would certainly excite our astonishment, and will, unless explained, be a puzzle hereafter to historians. There has existed, for eight months, neither a siege nor a blockade—no encounter destined for the capture of the fort has taken place, and each party, after having once or twice announced to their respective Governments their readiness to begin operations, have, nevertheless, remained idly looking at each other. The whole course of the proceedings, or rather want of proceedings, seems to indicate that there is a "circumlocution office" attached to each Government, whose continual study it is "how not to do it."

The late brush increases the mystery. What can the Federals mean by suddenly opening their fire, then as suddenly ceasing, is the universal question; and why should our fire be so courteously discontinued when theirs was. One cannot help thinking that as long as the ball had opened, it would have been better to have finished up the matter at once without, by ceasing fire, giving the enemy time to repair damages.

Our brave soldiers there are tired of inaction, and would gladly be released from a position in which it would seem there is no glory to be won or service to be rendered. They do not fear the consequences of a combat. Delay, in that quarter as in others, appears to result only in advantage to the enemy, and our soldiers doubtless hoped that the time was near for their release from the sand banks of Pensacola. They are impatient for action, and will not be better contented when they discover, as they have in the last few days, that they are only to be permitted to strike in self-defence, and when old HARVEY BROWN stops hitting at them they are to do the same by him.

It may be true, as whispered, that there are many and vast interests in the Confederacy opposed to any vigorous assault on Pickens—that Pensacola, whose town property has increased in value beyond example, would return to its original insignificance—that the Florida and Alabama Railroad is making enormous profits by transportation only to be sustained by maintaining the present *status*. But it is not to be supposed that these considerations have any influence with our Government. Indeed, the conduct of the Federal Government is fully as inexplicable. We can only imagine that the causes of the inaction on both sides will be revealed when the history of this war comes to be written."

A SAIL BOAT FIRED ON.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

NEAR BARRANCAS, Nov. 28.

To-day a little sail-boat showed herself off the point of St. Rosa Island near Fort Pickens, and her imprudence in coming under our guns being considered offensive, our boys were ordered to turn loose on her.

She was fired on twice from Fort McRae, once from Capt. ARMSTRONG's battery, and twice from Capt. CLARK's battery, and it was curious to see the celerity with which her navigators made a landing, abandoned their boat, and scuttled through the sand out of danger.

Old BROWN bore it with apparent humility, and fired no shot in response. It is supposed that he was "nursing his wrath to keep it warm," while he waits for the arrival of the grand armada fleet, and then he will proceed to make a meal of us.

The voices of the cannon once more created the greatest enthusiasm all along the line of forts and batteries, and every one was hoping that BROWN would accept the challenge and open his fire.

The Pensacola *Observer* of the 25th says: "We learn, on going to press, that the enemy attempted a landing at the Perdido River last night, but were most signally repulsed by our gallant troops there. Come on, Yanks, we have plenty of grape yet."

GREAT MILITARY DISPLAY.

The *Delta* of the 24th thus alludes to the military display at New-Orleans on the 23d:

"The general muster of the First Division of Louisiana Militia was the grandest military display ever made on this continent. Those who have witnessed the great reviews of the armies in Europe declare that the demonstration fully equaled some of the largest parades in the European capitals of the great military Powers. The day had been set apart for the occasion as a great patriotic holiday. All business was suspended, all stores and shops were closed, and every subject dismissed from the minds of our people to give full play to the great absorbing duty and feeling of military organization and patriotic devotion to the cause of our country and of Southern independence. The approaches and menaces of the enemy demanded that New-Orleans, always the home of gallantry, of military pride and enthusiasm, should manifest the earnestness, power, resources and determination of her people in defence of her honor and the flag of the Confederacy, of which she is the principal city, in some conspicuous and impressive manner. And surely the display of yesterday more than satisfied the highest demands, and justified the highest boasts of her eulogists.

Despite the absence of twelve thousand of our people, who are now in remote points of our Confederacy battling for our cause and serving in camps, the display far exceeded any previous exhibitions of military resources in this or any other city on this continent. When we state the numbers in line at twenty-eight thousand men, we give a lower figure than the general estimate. On Canal-street, from the river to Broad-street, on both sides, the lines extended a distance of over three miles. Marching in column, more than four hours were consumed in the review. In order of battle, the line would have extended seven miles. And this great force included no non-combatants. They are all fighting men, men who are prepared to take the field in defence of the city at a moment's warning. They included not only citizens, but a vast number of resident foreigners, who, so far from availing themselves of their privilege to stand neutral in the present war, fully equal our native population in the alacrity and enthusiasm with which they gather around the Confederate flag, and pledge their lives and fortunes to defend our soil from the barbarous invader. It will be an occasion the remembrance of which will never pass from the memories of all beholders. In the distant future he who visited this parade will recur to it with pride and exultation, and by the recital of its incidents will excite the profound wonder of future generations.

Such a manifestation confirms the assurance we have ever cherished that there is no force at the command of the vandal invaders of our country which New-Orleans is not prepared to welcome "with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

TALK ON 'CHANGE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Nov. 26.

Saturday was devoted to the war elements, and though the streets in general were crowded to excess, the flags of Carondelet were deserted by the *habitues*. Counting-houses, offices, and warehouses were all closed. The telegraph wires brought nothing important from distant parts, and the day was devoted to the grand future of the country, and even yesterday there was very little else talked of than the grand review on Saturday.

Accounts were received, yesterday, that the naval expedition for Kentucky was progressing finely toward its destination, and that the *great floating battery was going on finely*. We dislike to say any more of the movements of this expedition, as the *infernal spies and Black Republican sympathisers will be sending off their bearers of dispatches*. There was some talk, last evening, of the withdrawal of the Third Mississippi Regiment, Col. DEASON, from the seashore, and of its embarkation for Columbus last evening. This leaves the sea-shore of Mississippi Sound unprotected, though there is nothing of consequence for the picayune marauders to steal but a *few chickens, pigs and cows*. The villages offer nothing more to attract their attention.

The steamer *Magenta*, which arrived yesterday from Memphis, *brought two hundred bales of cotton consigned to and for account of Messrs. Puig Brothers, intended for shipment to Spain or Mexico*. It was purchased at one of the inland depôts, and was *allowed to come* hither by special permission of the *authorities*, as this house has made arrangements for the exportation of cotton. It is not supposed this will be the only consignment to their address, as we learn they have liberty to bring to the city two hundred bales at any one time. We do not know how our non-exportationists will regard this movement, but if a Spanish, English or French vessel runs the blockade, enters the Mississippi and *goes to Natchez or Vicksburgh* for cotton, we are not aware that they can be interrupted, *nor should they be*, particularly, as in the case of the *Bermuda at Savannah*, they bring cargoes of merchandise for which we are greatly in want.

The general market was unusually calm and quiet to-day. The note-brokers had nothing of note to offer their patrons. We did observe three or four capitalists or lenders on the flags, but they were not looking for bargains. A good deal of bantering was going on in stocks. The Canal Bank appears to be the largest just at this moment. Some operators or buyers are going into it blindfolded, as it were, expecting that they can vote at the annual election for directors next month. The stock that has been transferred since the 9th of September, cannot be voted on according to the first article of the fifteenth section, which says: "After the first election, no share or shares shall confer a right of voting which shall not have been held three calender months previous to the day of election." So it will be observed that holders and sellers who are desirous of a change are throwing away their privileges, by selling out at this time. In fact, it is conjectured that the recent movements in the stock are preconcerted, to prevent many shares from being voted on at the election on the 6th proximo. It is well known that the 7,000 shares of stock held in New-York cannot be voted on, unless the Receiver of the Confederate Government, under the sequestration act, comes forward and assumes the right.

THE BANKS.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Nov. 25.

The weekly return of the banks for Saturday last was completed this morning. The changes for the week are:

A decrease in specie of	$49,519
A decrease in circulation of	15,187
An increase in deposits proper of	960,569
A decrease in short loans of	395,294
A decrease in exchange of	274,315
An increase in distant balances of	46,371
The variation in long and short loans for the week is an increase of	130,298

The reduction in specie arises from $42,000 paid depositors of the Southern Bank. The decrease in exchange is attributed to a desire to place funds in England to invest in merchendise, sterling having been taken freely at 125@126. We are not aware of any prospective improvement in commerce to warrant these figures, which are much higher than in the bankrupt era of 1837 and 1840. It is bruited about that some parties are placing all their funds in Europe, for fear perhaps the highway robbers of the world may penetrate our good city.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF THE CITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING, FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1861.

Active Movements—Liabilities.

Banks.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due dis. Banks.
Bank of Louisiana	784,100	3,674,556	185,345
State Bank	1,522,345	4,771,534	119,545
Canal Bank	704,385	828,535	118,871
Citizens' Bank	2,129,830	4,461,751	318,750
Bank of N. Orleans	493,960	1,051,982	287,734
Union Bank	481,405	785,331	423,091
Southern Bank	32,395	176,162	
Mech. & Traders' Bk.	253,895	989,476	47,765
Merchants' Bank	257,807	287,306	12,163
Crescent City Bank	157,465	197,026	12,043
Bank of America	140,625	1,079,807	4,110
Total	$6,958,010	$18,403,869	$1,529,438
			$18,403,867
General deposits			$19,933,307

Resources.

Banks.	Specie.	90-day Paper.	Exchange.
Bank of Louisiana	$2,852,870	$2,079,886	$431,478
Louisiana State Bk	2,759,311	2,999,878	657
Canal Bank	878,164	285,965	1,116,790
Citizens' Bank	4,037,814	2,787,822	575,260
Bk. of New-Orleans	804,278	1,264,938	8,566
Union Bank	356,778	1,165,341	22,780
Southern Bank	296,107	119,521	84,710
Mech. & Traders' Bk.	685,731	836,793	243,758
Merchants' Bank	153,334	408,784	8,969
Crescent City Bank	175,869	774,921	
Bank of America	768,779	385,063	64
Total	$13,771,038	$12,898,976	$2,793,310

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

THE MARKETS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 70 Camp-st., Tuesday Morning, Nov. 26, 1861.

COTTON—We did not hear of a sale.

TOBACCO—Nothing reported.

SUGAR—The supply is more than ample for the demand. About 500 hhds. sold at previous rates. Fair to fully fair 3c.@3¾c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR—There have been no sales. Holders are asking $11 for Superfine and $11 50@$12 ℔ bbl. for Extra.

CORN—75 sacks Yellow sold at $1 ℔ bush.

BRAN—100 sacks sold at $2 10 ℔ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Rectified is retailing at the advanced rate of $1 10 ℔ gallon.

RYE—61 sacks sold at $2 25 ℔ bushel.

LARD—Prime, in Kegs, is retailing at 29c.@30c. ℔ lb.

HAMS—Mess is retailing at $23 ℔ bbl.

PORK—Mess is retailing slowly at $15 ℔ bbl.

BACON—Bacon Hams have been retailing at 22c., and Sugar Cured at 23c.@25c. ℔ lb.

We annex a report of the New-Orleans Cattle Market for the 26th inst.

Arrived yesterday—100 sheep and 30 veal cattle. Amount of stock sold—397 Texas beeves, 126 hogs, 399 sheep, and 109 veal cattle. Stock remaining on sale, 1,573 Texas beeves, 340 hogs and 380 sheep. We quote—

Texas cattle, first quality, ℔ head	$30@$45
Texas cattle, second quality, ℔ head	20@ 30
Hogs, gross, ℔ 100 lbs	10@ 13
Sheep, second quality, ℔ head	3@ 5
Veal cattle, first quality, ℔ head	11@ 13
Veal cattle, second quality, ℔ head	8@ 11

IN MEMPHIS.

From the Memphis Appeal, Dec. 4.

Notwithstanding the detaining the militia was in progress, there was a very fair attendance on 'Change yesterday morning. There was some "talk," of course, about militia affairs, and the proper course to be pursued to obviate such annoying occurrences. The opinion was generally expressed that the plan pursued at New-Orleans ought to be adopted here; that our citizens ought to be organized for home defence, and drill every afternoon, at 3 o'clock—not a portion of the community, but every one, old and young. In this way a body of citizen soldiery will be furnished without expense to the State, and the nucleus of an excellent army formed. Then all business would be transacted in the morning, and none of the great interests of the community would suffer. Its burdens, such as they are, would be equally borne by all, and general satisfaction would be the result. Such was the "talk" with some of the merchants.

The intelligence from New-Orleans was anything but flattering. The market was reported dull, and everything on a decline. The opening of the Columbus blockade, which is confessed to be the result of the action of the Chamber of Commerce, is working very deleteriously to speculators. Already it has so influenced the New-Orleans market as to reduce the price of grain and produce from 35 to 50 per cent. Potatoes, which were selling in New-Orleans, three weeks ago, at from $7 50 to $8, are now quoted at 50, and very dull. Wheat has declined from $2 30 and $2 55 to $2, corn from $1 35 to $80c. and 90c., and flour from $1 to $1 25 per barrel. Such is the effect of raising the blockade at Columbus on the New-Orleans markets, and that market very largely influences ours, and has been attended with similar results here.

THE KENTUCKY BANKS.

In the money article of the New-Orleans *Crescent* of the 15th, we find the following:

"Special citations have been served by demand of the Receiver, through the Confederate Court, against the Bank of Kentucky, located in Louisville, with branches at Bowling Green, Greensburg, Lexington, and Mayaville, also against the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, located at Frankfort, with branches at Covington, Henderson, Meysville, Mount Sterling, Princeton and Somerset. The sequestration act excludes Kentucky, but the State, or northern part of it, was not in revolt against the South at the time of the passage of the act. But enemies of the blackest kind are believed to be, and are known to be, connected with the banks in Louisville. It will be well for the Receivers to investigate and ascertain how much or what part of the assets of these Kentucky banks is owned in the States of Indiana and Ohio, and how much of the paper held by parties in our city, as ostensibly for account of the banks in St. Louis, belongs to our enemies in Illinois. The Indiana traders and dealers, as well as the banks, keep accounts with the banks of Louisville; so do the bankers and exchange dealers in Cincinnati, just across the Ohio River to Covington, open accounts with the banks there, which will make connections in the South. The assets of the Black Republicans in Wheeling, Virginia, ought also to be made subject to the act."

FROM NASHVILLE.

From the Louisville Journal, Nov. 7.

Mr. A. B. BARKER, the well known railroad egent, arrived from Nashville, Tenn., last evening, having left that place on Saturday, the 23d inst. He made his way to this city with much difficulty, as he was known to be a Union man, and was unable to obtain a pass from the rebel authorities. Mr. BARKER has resided in Nashville during the past two years, and, as he was immediately connected with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad up to the time of his departure, enjoyed fine opportunities for observing the movements of the army in that quarter.

It will be remembered that Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, made a requisition, a few months' ago, for thirty thousand men and additional arms. The call met with no response whatever, and the authorities were compelled to resort to a draft in order to fill the requisition. The work of drafting commenced in Nashville the day of his departure.

He estimates the number of rebel troops between Nashville and Bowling Green at twenty-eight thousand. He assures us that they are miserably fed and badly clothed, and that there is a great deficiency in the matter of arms. Many of them, too, are ill, and he thinks there are fully three thousand five hundred sick soldiers in Nashville alone.

No attention is given to the payment of the troops, and the soldiers have been so accustomed to that sort of neglect, that they do not expect to receive remuneration for their services, being but too glad if they can obtain sufficient subsistence to keep their souls and bodies together. Alluding to the case of HARRY DUVALL, of this city, in this same connection, he says that HARRY arrived from Richmond a few days ago, with $16 in his pocket, the remainder of $700 which he carried with him from this city to the Confederacy. HARRY has no commend now, and no employment.

Mr. BARKER was familier with many of the boys who left this city and joined the rebel army. He says that BLANTON DUNCAN has fallen into disgrace even there, having given up the pursuit after military fame, and adopted gambling as a profession.

SAVANNAH IN A FRIGHT.

A lady has just arrived in Brooklyn from Savannah, Ga., which place she left on the 24th of last month. The Brooklyn *Times* narrates her experiences, and adds, from a long acquaintance with the lady, we can assure our readers that her statements may be relied upon.

Of the fright in Savannah at the capture of Port Royal, she says:

"All the citizens of Savannah were suddenly startled one day by the report that the Yankee fleet had bombarded and would capture Port Royal. Then there was mounting in hot haste, and running away from town. Miss A. was but ten minutes in packing up her trunks, and in a few hours all the women and children, and half the men, had left the city. It was the general supposition that the Yankees would march upon Savannah and capture it immediately, which they would not have had the least difficulty in doing, as there were no soldiers there, and no weapons nor ammunition either. Everybody was seized with a sudden panic, and no thought was entertained of making a defence, if attacked. A number of the wealthiest citizens removed every valuable movable thing in their houses to some place in the country, and placed combustible materials in the rooms, preparatory to firing them as soon as the Yankees landed. Cotton was sent inland as fast as it could be carried. But the Yankees did not land; no movement was made towards Savannah, and the senses of brave Southrons began to come back to them. They telegraphed to different points of their danger, and in a few days there were about 17,000 troops in the city; the fort was reinforced, the batteries manned, new works of defence erected, and preparations made to give the Yankees a warm reception when they made their appearance. The women got over their fright, and after an absence in the country of five days, Miss A. returned with her friends to the city.

The slaves of Savannah expressed very great fear of the Yankees, and ran away with the women and children, except such as were kept in town by their masters. At Beaufort, all the good slaves went away with the whites; only the vicious ones remained in the place. One slave-owner, who made up his mind to leave Beaufort very suddenly, called all his slaves together, and asked how many of them would go with him. Out of over a hundred but ten refused to go. *He took them in the back yard, and deliberately shot every one of them.*"

A STAY LAW IN MISSISSIPPI.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* publishes the opinion of Ex-Attorney Gen. JNO. D. FREEMAN, of Mississippi, on the Mississippi Stay law, on which it makes the following comments:

"Pass the Mississippi law, and keep it in force two years, and the Banks of New-Orleans, now impregnable Gibralters of financial solvency, will become as insolvent as the Brandon Bank, or any 'wild-cat' institution in the Northwestern States. Why? Because few, comparatively speaking, will attempt to meet their obligations—such, we understand, has been the invariable rule in Mississippi, not even the rights of widows and orphans forming an exception, on account of the passage of the statute in controversy—and the debtors having full power to dispose of their property, the Legislature being not only prevented the creditor from collecting his just dues, but prohibited him from establishing the legal fiat of judgment which would make his claim good after the war—the chances are, to use the language of Mr. FREEMAN, that when peace resumes her sway, "the debtors of the State will become rich and the creditors will be paupers in the land." And, as with public institutions, so with landlords and tenants—so with those who have hired their negroes and live upon the income thus derived—so with those who have rented their lands, loaned their money on mortgage, or credited anybody, in any manner, in good faith. At one fell swoop they are stripped of everything, deprived of the privilege of collecting even a portion of their debts, and told that they shall not in the present establish a valid title for payment in the far-off future! In other words, they may be starved pitilessly, while those who owe them money, and enjoy their property, may go on owing and enjoying in consequence of the immunity granted by the Legislature."

A THREAT.

From the Memphis Appeal, Dec. 4.

We are informed by the Receiver that parties are very remiss in responding to the garnishments served upon them under the late Confederate Sequestration act. He accordingly requests us to state that, if they delay much longer, he will certainly report them to the District Attorney, and have the penalty of *fine and imprisonment* rigidly enforced against them until they do answer. The Receiver has his eye on several of these dilatory individuals, who had better "walk up to the captain's office and settle" immediately, if they wish to save their bacon. Their day of grace will soon expire.

MANASSAS.

A Charleston volunteer at Manassas writes:

"For my own part I find Manassas far more preferable for a stationary residence than the camps at Centreville. The two places are spanned by six miles of the muddiest mud and the ruttiest rutty roads that ever were worn, and the only relief from the aspect of desolation which the entire route presents is the shape of missing fences, stumpy remnants of forests, stripped fields and trampled vegetation, is the picture at either end of the journey of warm hearts, hospitable firesides and the good cheer which marks the welcome back.

Centreville is the temple to which Manassas is the porch, but it happens in the present instance that the entrance is of more enduring interest than the edifice. Here one can sleep in a house, though your correspondent is just now rooming in an amended henroost, through whose thousand openings the wind makes the melody of an Æolian harp. There one is lied down to the circumscribed range of a tent. The Generals only are blessed with the possession of the domicils of the residents. Here you have the benefit of a post-office, such as it is, a telegraph-office, an express-office, and, above all, those conveniences, yet curses, cyclept sutler's stores.

By paying five prices for the article, you obtain anything in the market from sardines to stove polish. Oysters arrive every night, fresh from the shell, "only a dollar a quart," while preserves, pickles, nuts, raisins, shirts, drawers, looking-glasses, cigars, stockings, boots, (twenty-five dollars per pair,) caps, cards, crockery, and ten thousand other articles, make up the organizations of the commanding general over whom the owners hoist their banners—General Assortment.

THE HEROES OF GREAT BETHEL.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Register.

Its terms of enlistment (six months) having expired, the glorious First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers was mustered out of service at Weldon on Thursday last. The companies from the eastern part of the State sought their homes by the way of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and those from the centre and west, four in number, arrived here on Wednesday morning. Considering what they have gone through, the men looked remarkably well.

It is said that, on parting with the regiment, Gen. MAGRUDER shed tears copiously. It is believed that a large majority of the men will re-enlist.

TRADE IN TRUNKS ACTIVE.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 13.

For months past the sale of arms and munitions of war has been brisk, but this branch of trade, during the last few days, seems to have been totally eclipsed by the large operations in the trunk business. This rather mysterious movement may, perhaps, be explained by the fact, which we hear on good authority, that certain traders of Charleston were recently ascertained to be taking very energetic steps to send away from the city as much as possible of their stocks of goods, etc. Gen. LEE, having been informed of the facts, promptly issued an order to put a stop to these unmanly doings. We are glad of it.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Alexandria (La.) *Democrat*, of the 22d, says:

"Another week of fine, clear, and moderately warm weather has been our portion, and in fact, 'old antiquity' says he never saw such weather for the latter part of November. All vegetation is yet in full bloom, and growing as well and perfect as in the month of August. As a proof of this assertion, we will mention the novel fact that there are plenty of cotton blossoms to be seen in all the fields, and any quantity of new young forms."

The Clerendon (Ark.) *Standard* has this paragraph:

"It is said that no less than 7,000 men met at Pocahontas, in this State, in forty-eight hours after the news was given them that the Lincolnites were marching on that place, armed with shot-guns, rifles, &c., to repel the invading foe. Gray-haired fathers and striplings (as one about 15 Summers said, who was armed with a scythe-blade) were going to kill some dern Yankees."

The Hendsboro, (Miss.,) *Democrat* says:

"The fine dwelling house, together with the entire furniture of Mr. GEORGE SCOTT, at Midway, in this County, was consumed by fire last week. The house was not occupied, Mr. SCOTT having enlisted for the war, and his family were visiting friends in another State. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Estimated loss $15,000."

The Raleigh *Standard* states authentically that the recent call of the militia of North Carolina into actual service by Gen. HILL, was without the knowledge or sanction of the Governor, and that as soon as he heard of it he immediately directed the Adjutant-General to write to Gen. GATLIN to revoke the order, which was done.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of Nov. 20, says:

"The New-Orleans dispatches announced a large purchase of salt in New-Orleans for Alabama. It was stated that salt is now delivering in this city from Alabama that was purchased at lower rates than this Alabama purchase in New-Orleans. It was also stated that salt could, in a few days, be shipped down from this city to New-Orleans. The source and seal of the great salt speculation, which is now the theme of so much indignation, is at New-Orleans."

Notice is given in the New-Orleans papers that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad will not receive or pay charges on freight going to Virginia, until further notice.

The Caddo (La.) *Southwestern* says the Police Jury of Caddo parish, at a recent meeting, appointed L. M. NUTT, Esq., a delegate to Moore, to endeavor to have detached from the Vicksburgh, Shreveport and Texas Railroad all that portion of said road lying west of Red River, with the view of connecting with the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The Louisiana Senate organized at Baton Rouge on the 25th, with Lieut.-Gov. HYAMS in the Chair. W. F. Wagner was elected Secretary, and Oscar Arroyo, Assistant-Secretary; E. Childress, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Edward Rutz, Doorkeeper. The House met at 12 o'clock and was called to order by Hon. T. G. Davidson. Hon. Adolphe Olivier, of St. Mary, was elected Speaker; E. W. Eastin, Chief Clerk; Thomas F. Beale, Assistant Clerk; J. H. Peralta, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Fletcher, Doorkeeper.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* says:

"From present indications, it appears that the result for Congress, in Texas, is as follows: First District, JOHN A. WILCOX; Second District, S. C. HARBERT; Third District, P. W. GRAY; Fourth District, F. B. SEXTON; Fifth District, M. D. GRAHAM; Sixth District, B. H. EPPERSON. Of course it is not certain that all these gentlemen are elected, but such are the indications. Further returns may make some changes."

A dispatch dated at Grenville, Tenn., Nov. 30, has these items:

A gentleman who has just come down from Columbus, gives it as his opinion that a great battle will come off there before the close of the present week.

A gentleman from New-Orleans says that many of the companies in that city are volunteering for thirty days' service at Columbus.

The Third Mississippi Regiment, Col. J. D. BESSON, reached the city last evening. They are from Mississippi City, Harrison County, and all armed and equipped.

Persons who visit the Capitol will, says the Milledgeville *Recorder*, see daily in his seat in the House of Representatives, a member from Carroll, who supports himself on crutches while passing to and from his hotel. His left thigh has been broken by a Minié ball from the enemy, and the left leg is perhaps six inches shorter than the right. That gentleman is Capt. A. T. BURKE, of the Iverson Invincibles, who led the charge on SEAMAN'S Battery, at Manassas, and was the first to take possession of those celebrated guns after Col. BARTOW had been ordered by Gen. BEAUREGARD to silence the battery. At the left side of Capt. BURKE sits Lieut. Z. B. HARDCASTLE, a Representative from Floyd, who was also wounded in the same battle. These gallant soldiers fought side by side on the bloody plains of Manassas, and it is a picture quite touching in its associations, to see them support all measures necessary to take care of our sick and wounded in the army, and for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

"MCMILLAN and MERKLE, charged with treason," says the Memphis *Appeal*, of Dec. 4, "were before the Court on an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*. It was proved by the evidence of Capt. JONES, of JEFF. THOMPSON's command, that he went on board the steamer *Platte Valley*, plying between Cairo and St. Louis. He demanded of MCMILLAN that he should give up to him the plan of Columbus which he had made for Southern use. The man said he had given it to Capt. TANEY, of an Illinois Regiment, who was on board. That gentleman, on being applied to, drew it from his breast pocket and gave it up. The Court remanded the prisoners into the custody of the military authorities, and they were sent up to Columbus last night on the steamboat *Kentucky*. It is believed they will be hanged as spies, in accordance with the rule of military law."

The Mobile *Register* of Nov. 30 contradicts the reported capture of the Sound steamers *Dick Keys* and *Jeff. Davis*. It is not so quite about the *Jeff.*, which it thinks has fallen into the hands of the enemy, perhaps by the connivance of its owners, who would have no objection to selling a cargo of turpentine to Northern dealers.

About salt the Mobile *Tribune* writes:

"Everywhere the attention of the public is drawn toward the necessity of seeking a supply of salt from our own resources. Several legislatures, among them our own, are adopting plans to encourage the manufacturing of this necessary product. Plans are already on foot in this State to start the work immediately. The last instance that we have observed of the general public movement is in Bossier parish, Louisiana, where there is any quantity of pure salt water to be got by sinking wells. But we are inclined to believe that there is already enough of salt within the South for a year's consumption, and it is not likely to be heard of, except by its cost, until our people begin to increase the stock. The probability, too, is that the holders at high prices will get heavy fails. Five dollars a sack for salt will soon be as much as it will fetch."

The following estimate of the worth of the cotton raised on the coast appears in the Wilmington, N. C., *Journal*:

"The amount of Sea Island cotton made in the Confederacy—and all the long staple cotton of the world is made in the Confederate States—is about forty thousand bales, raised on the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. It would be a liberal calculation to allow one-half of this to South Carolina, and a still more liberal one to state one-third of this amount as likely to fall into the hands of the enemy—one-fourth of five thousand bales would be found to far exceed the fact. This, at $150 per bale, would be only $750,000, instead of the sundry millions over which the Northern papers, especially those of the great, liberal City of New-York, have been crowing so loudly."

We find the following in the Tallahassee *Sentinel* of the 17th ult.:

"Sixty-eight prisoners arrived here on Saturday night last, in charge of a detachment of Capt. SARSFIELD's company, the whole under Col. M. WHITE SMITH. They are composed of Spaniards, Yankees and Floridians, and were captured while engaged in fishing around the Florida coast in the vicinity of Egmont Key, for the Federals at Key West. Col. SMITH says they are the crews of twelve fishing smacks, and that the craft captured are worth, in the aggregate, from $35,000 to $40,000.

From the evidence, our gunboats at Cairo will do well to be looking out for Captain MARSH MILLER's *Grompus*. The Memphis *Appeal* says:

"On Saturday last, the fearless Captain MARSH MILLER took his boat, the *Grampus*, to within a short distance of Bird's Point, and then laid her up by the shore, where the peculiar color the Captain has had her painted with, prevented her being visible at even a short distance. He then, with one of his men, went up the stream by land to a spot where a boat, with 175,000 feet of lumber on her, was tied up. They cut it loose and took it in low as it floated down, and carried it safely into port in Columbus, where the lumber will be put to excellent service."

The Southern Planters' Convention will take place at Memphis on the third Monday in February, and a list of delegates from South Carolina have been appointed by Gov. PICKENS.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed a bill to prevent, during the existing war, monopolies and speculations in breadstuffs, and other articles of general use and consumption. The bill enumerates salt, wheat, flour, bacon, lard, cotton, osnaburgs, kerseys, leather, shoes, cotton cards or wool cards, as the articles which must not be sold at speculative prices. It allows the owners of any of these articles to sell them at an advance of sixty per cent. upon their price last April.

The message of Gov. PICKENS, delivered on Tuesday to the General Assembly, is devoted almost exclusively to the consideration of military measures most proper to be adopted, in order to meet successfully the emergencies of a formidable invasion.

A powder mill goes into operation at Raleigh, N. C., this week.

The Legislature has assumed the payment of Alabama's quota of the Confederate tax—the banks loaning the State the money and taking the ten year bonds.

The flag of the Texas camp at Dumfries, Virginia, is made of the bridal dress of Mrs. WIGFALL, pure white silk, with a "lone star."

The lower House of the Alabama Legislature has passed a bill to incorporate the Southern Salt Company, (with a capital of one million of dollars,) with privilege to increase it to five millions.

The Knoxville *Register* states that Dr. J. G. M. RAMSEY has been appointed by President DAVIS chief collector of war tax for Tennessee.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has "been happy to meet with Col. SWAN, one of the Representatives elect from East Tennessee to the Confederate Congress, who is now in this city for the purpose of advising with the Government as to the state of things in East Tennessee, and the best course to be taken with reference to it. We are happy to learn that the disaffection in that region is by no means extensive."

Gibson County, Tennessee, with an enrolled militia force, one year ago, of three thousand, has now nineteen full companies in the field, numbering eighteen hundred men. This fact the *Standard* thinks will relieve that county from a draft, and it is urged should entitle it to the honorable distinction of being "the Volunteer County of the Volunteer State."

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Church South was to have been held in Georgetown, D. C., next May, but the rebel clergymen seem inclined to fight shy of that locality, and are trying to meet at Montgomery, Ala.

We find the following items in a dispatch dated Savannah, Dec. 3:

The cotton and provisions of HUTCHINSON & TUNNEWOOK, adjacent to the Islands, were destroyed by fire on Thursday night, by the patriotic owners.

The Charleston *Courier* of this morning has an extract from a letter dated Nov. 15, which says: "Several cargoes of Caroline rice have been received—market price 15@16 reals. Turpentine $16 per quintal. Exchange on London, 16—on Paris 2¾@3 per centum premium."

The *Mercury* says a destructive fire occurred at Georgetown, on Friday P. M. The property destroyed included a lot of naval stores. Loss about $10,000.

Two hundred Federals landed at Hutchinson's Island, on Friday, and plundered the house and left. The proprietor then burnt everything.

Mr. T. C. MCALLISTER inserts the following curious card in the Memphis *Appeal*, of Dec. 4, under the caption, "$10,000 to be made:"

"As myself, clerk and man of all work, have been *detailed*, I will sell out my entire establishment to any *young man* that lies more Southern blood in his veins than I have. Kentucky is the birth-place of myself and mother; South Carolina is my grandmother's native State, and she a relative of JOHN C. CALHOUN; my father was born in Virginia, his parents in Ireland and Scotland. I will take in payment Arkansas and Mississippi War Bonds."

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

PROBABILITY OF A FORWARD MOVEMENT—FORTIFYING AT COLUMBUS AND NEW-MADRID—PREPARING WINTER QUARTERS—FIRING AT FORT HOLT—COTTON-PROTECTED GUNBOATS—WHAT HAPPENS AT PADUCAH.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1861.

Notwithstanding numberless newspaper reports to the contrary, it is evident no forward movement of importance will take place from here for a couple of weeks, at least. The Union commanders are not ready to commence successful offensive movements and of magnitude sufficient to gain, should they be successful, any really important result. Petty demonstrations, resulting in the loss of hundreds of lives, have, it is hoped, been forever discarded, and the time arrived when we can meet the enemy with at least equal numbers, and follow up any victory gained, with crushing effect. The rebel serpent has hissed and stung here in the West, from behind defences and in impenetrable swamps, until Union

...and fat cattle. The general morning was very wet, and [illegible] ...ere not as numerous as we had expected, for [illegible] ...ng and picking, which is the custom of the Quartermaster's Summer, the General directed me to halt my command and take up a position in his immediate neighborhood. It appears that the reason of our sudden removal, was the anxiety of the General to get the brigade into his division—the regiments of which, so far, are scattered in this vicinity. It was understood, also, that the other regiments of the brigade, as soon as they arrived in Washington, would be incamped near to this camp, so that we might be all together. Gen. SUMNER is a fine old soldier, and a courteous gentleman; he has a very high appreciation of the [illegible] ...ervery and military spirit, and it will be my own fault if we do not become prime favorites with him. As one of the good results, in part, at least, of these changes, I may mention that our wretched flint-lock muskets have been replaced by 500 sound and serviceable ones, and that every man in the regiment is now supplied with twenty rounds of ammunition.

Just as we broke ground on Sunday, noon, the Sixty-third, which had been in Washington from the morning of the previous day, arrived, and encamped on our left. I have been placed, by Gen. SUMNER, in command of both regiments as Actiog Brigadier, until the appointment of our Brigadier-General.

I am, my dear Colonel, yours most truly and faithfully,

ROBERT NUGENT,
Col. Sixty-ninth Regt. N. Y. S. V., Irish Brigade.

To Col. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Acting Brigadier, Irish Brigade, New-York.

The following is another private letter from this regiment:

CAMP CALIFORNIA, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1861.

You know that before leaving New-York I promised to write you a few lines when this regiment should reach its destination. On reaching Washington we were ordered to Meridian Hill, a short distance from the city—a very pleasant tocation. Our stay there, however, was of short duration. Our next orders were to march to Springfield, Va., and report to Gen. SUMNER. After a fatiguing march of ten or twelve miles, our regiment halted about one mile outside of Alexandria, where we encamped for the night, with nothing to lie upon but the cold ground, and nothing over us but the wide canopy of Heaven. It was the most distressing night the majority of our poor fellows ever spent. Next morning we took up our line of march for Springfield, which is about nine miles further on. After marching two miles the order was countermanded, as it was reported the rebels were there in force. We are now encamped in a pleasant place. You may, perchance, be able to form me (and it surprises us here not a little) why it is that COMMANY's Regiment is left so long undisturbed. Is it not fit that a regiment in every way prepared for active field duty should occupy a more forward position. G. N.

THE QUESTION OF PRIVATEERING.

How England Proposed to Exempt the Southern Confederacy from the Operation of the Treaty of Paris.

The following additional extracts from the Diplomatic correspondence of the past Summer throw additional light on the course pursued by England:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Aug. 23, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a copy of a note addressed to me by Lord RUSSELL, transmitting to me a copy of a declaration which he proposes to make upon signing the convention, embodying the articles of the declaration of Paris, in conjunction with myself.

I have waited to communicate with Mr. DAYTON until I now learn from him that Mr. THOUVENEL proposes to him a similar movement on the part of France.

This proceeding is of so grave and novel a character as, in my opinion, to render further action unadvisable until I obtain further instructions; and I find Mr. DAYTON is of the same opinion on his side. I propose to address a letter to his lordship stating my reasons for declining to proceed, as soon as possible, but I fear I shall not have time to get it ready and a copy made in season for the present mail. I shall therefore postpone any further elucidation of my views until the next opportunity. I do so the more readily that I am informed by Mr. DAYTON that you have ceased to consider the matter as one of any urgent importance. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington.

[Inclosure.]

LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS.
FOREIGN OFFICE, Aug. 19, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a declaration which I propose to make upon signing the convention of which you gave me a draft embodying the articles of the declaration of Paris.

I propose to make the declaration in question in a written form, and to furnish you with a copy of it.

You will observe that it is intended to prevent any misconception as to the nature of the engagement to be taken by Her Majesty.

If you have no objection to name a day in the course of this week for the signature of the Convention, Mr. DAYTON can on that day, and at the same time, sign with M. THOUVENEL a convention identical with that which you propose to sign with me.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
RUSSELL.

C. F. ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

DRAFT OF DELCLARATION.

In affixing his signature to the Convention of this day between her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, the Earl RUSSELL declares, by order of Her Majesty, that Her Majesty does not *intend thereby to undertake any engagement which shall have any bearing, direct ar indirect, on the internal differences now prevailing in the United States.*

THE QUESTION OF NEUTRALITY—DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION.

MR. ADAMS TO MR. SEWARD.

[Extracts.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, June 14, 1861.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the reception of your dispatches No. 10, dated the 21st of May, and No. 11, dated on the 24th, with a copy of a letter from Mr. O. VANDENBURGH, and also a printed circular from the Department of the 20th of May, relating to purchases made here of articles contraband of war.

The intelligence of the feeling expressed in America on the reception of the Queen's Proclamation was fully expected by me, so that it excited no surprise, and much of the course of your argument in your dispatch will be found to have been already adopted in my conference with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, an account of which is before this time in your hands.

* * * * * * * * *

However this may be, my duty was plain. I applied for an interview with Lord JOHN ROSSELL, and he appointed one for 10 o'clock on Wednesday, the 12th, at his own house. After some preliminary talk, I observed to him that I had been instructed to press upon Her Majesty's Goverument the expediency of early action on the subject of privateering; that in the present state of excitement in the United States consequent upon the measures which it had felt it necessary to adopt, I did not know of anything which would be so likely to allay it as an agreement on this point. His lordship then said that he did not know whether I knew it, but the fact was that Mr. DAYTON had made a proposition to France for negotiation on the basis of the articles as agreed upon in Paris. France had communicated the fact through her Minister, the Compte de FLAHAULT; and he intimated that there had been a cabinet conversation on the subject, without arriving at a decision. I then referred to what had passed at our former interview. I mentioned my proposal to negotiate, and the inclination shown by his lordship to leave the subject with Lord LYONS, with authority to arrange the only point in dispute as the Government at Washington might desire. There I had left the matter. His lordship replied that he did not mean to be quite so understood. His intention was to say, that having agreed upon the three articles, he should be ready to consent to the total omission of the fourth article, if that would be agreeable at Washington. I said that I had not so understood him, and from my present recollection, I am confident that my report of his language was not incorrect.

* * * * * * *

I next approached the most delicate portion of my task. I descanted upon the irritation produced in America by the Queen's Proclamation, upon the construction almost universally given to it, as *designed to aid the insurgents by raising them to the rank of a belligerent State, and upon the very decided tone taken by the President in my dispatches in case any such design was really entertained.* I added that from my own observation of what had since occurred here, I had not been able to convince myself of the existence of such a design. But it was not to be disguised that the fact of the continued stay of pseudo Commissioners in this city, and still more the knowledge that they had been admitted to more or less interviews with his lordship, was calculated to excite uneasiness. Indeed, it had already given great dissatisfaction to my Government. I added, as moderately as I could, that in all frankness any further protraction of this relation could scarcely fail to be viewed by us as hostile in spirit, and to require some corresponding action accordingly.

His lordship then reviewed the course of Great Britain. He explained the mode in which they had consulted with France, prior to any action at all, as to the reception of the deputation from the so-called Confederate States. *It had been the custom both in France and here to receive such persons unofficially for a long time back.* Poles, Hungarians, Italians, &c., &c., had been allowed interviews, to hear what they had to say. But this did not imply recognition in their case any more than in ours. He added that he had seen the gentlemen once some time ago, and once some time since; *he had no expectation of seeing them any more.*

* * * * * * * * *

I shall continue my relations here until I discover some action apparently in conflict with it, or receive specific orders from the department dictating an opposite course.

I resumed to repeat my regret that the proclamation [illegible] ...that it seemed contrary to the agreement said to have been proposed by Mr. BUCHANAN, occurred in my bid lordship, to postpone all action until I should arrive, possessed with all the views of the new administration. But still, though I felt that much mischief had ensued in the creation of prejudices in the United States, not now easy to be eradicated, I was not myself disposed in any part of my conduct to aggravate the evil. My views had been much modified by opportunities of more extended conversation with persons of weight in Great Britain, by the improved tone of the Press, by subsequent explanations in Parliament, by the prohibition of all attempts to introdnce prizes into British ports, and, lastly, by the unequivocal expression of sentiment in the case of Mr. GREGORY when the time came for him to press his motion of recognition. I trusted that nothing new might occur to change the current again, for nothing was so unfortunate as the effect of a recurrence of reciprocal irritations, however trifling, between countries, in breaking up the good nnderstanding which it was always desirable to preserve.

His lordship agreed to this, hut remarked that he could not bnt think the complaint of the proclamation, though natural enough perhaps at this moment, was really ill foundeJ. He went over the grond once more which he occupied in the former interview—tho necessity of doing something to relieve the officers of their ships from the responsibility of treating these persons as pirates If they met them on the seas. For his part, he could not believe the United States would persevere in the idea of hanging them, for it was not in consonance with their well-known character. But what would be their own situation if they should be found practicing upon a harsher system than the Americans themselves.

Here was a very large territory—a number of States—and people counted by millions, who were in a state of actual war. The fact was undeniable and the embarrassment unavoidable. Under such circumstances the law officers of the crown advised the policy which had been adopted. *It was designed only as a preventive to immediate evils. The United States should nat have thought hard of it. They meant to be entirely neutral.*

I replied that we asked no more than that. We desired no assistance. Our objection to this act was that it was practically not an act of neutrality. It had depressed the spirits of the friends of the Government. It had raised the courage of the insnrgents. We construed it as adverse, because we could not see the necessity of such immediate haste. These people were not a navigating people. They had not a ship on the ocean. They had made no prizes, so far as I knew, excepting such as they had caught by surprises. Even now, I could not learn that they had fitted out anything more than a few old steamboats, utterly unable to make any cruise on the ocean, and scarcely strong enough to bear a cannon of any calibre. But it was useless to go over this any more. The thing was now done. All that we could hope was that the later explanations would counteract the worst effects that we had reason to apprehend from it; and, at any rate, there was one compensation, *the act had released the Government of the United States from responsibility for any misdeeds of the rebels towards Great Britain.* If any of their people should capture or maltreat a British vessel on the ocean, the reclamation must he made only upon those who had authorized the wrong. The United States would not be liable.

I added that I could not close the interview without one word upon a subject on which I had no Instructinns. I saw by the newspapers an account of considerable movement of troops to Canada. In our situation this would naturally excite attention at home, and I was therefore desirous to learn whether they were ordered with any reference to possible difficulties with us. His lordship said that the country had been denuded of troops for some time back, *and it was regarded only as a proper measure of precaution,* in the present disordered condition of things in the United States, to restore a part of them. *He said he did not know but what we might do something.* He intimated a little feeling of uneasiness at the mission of Mr. ASHMUN, without any notice given to his purposes; and he likewise said something about a threat utterced by yourself to Lord LYONS to seize a British vessel on Lake Ontario without ceremony. To this I replied, that inasmuch as I had understood Mr. ASHMUN's mission had been made known to the Governor of Canada, it did not seem to me that it could he of much concealed significance; and that as to the other matter, if there was any reality in the threat, it surely was an odd way of proceeding to furnish at once the warning in time to provide against its execution.

* * * * * * *

I did not touch at all on the subject of the blockade, as referred to in your dispatch No. 10, for the reason that I do not now understand the Government as disposed in any way to questioo its validity, or to obstruct it. On the contrary, his lordship, incidentally referring to it in this interview, said that instructions had been sent out to the naval officers in command to respect it, and never themselves seek to enter any of the ports blockaded, unless for some urgent necessity to protect British persons or property. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

REPLY OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TO THIS PROFOSITION.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1861.

SIR: I have received your dispatch of Aug. 23, (No. 32.) It is accompanied hy a note which was addressed to you by Lord RUSSELL on the 19th of the same month, and a paper containing the form of the official declaration which he propoes to make on the part of Her Majesty on the occasion of affixing his signature to the projected Convention between the United States and Great Britain for the eccession of the former power to the articles of the declaration of the Congress of Paris for the melioration of the rigor of international law in regard to neutrals in maritime war. The instrument thus submitted to us by Lord RUSSELL is in the following words: "Draft of Declaration—In affixing his signature to the Convention of this day, hetween Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, the Earl RUSSELL declares, by order of Her Majesty, that *Her Majesty does not intend thereby to undertake any engagement which shall have any bearing, direct or indirect, on the internal differences now prevailing in the United States.*"

Lord RUSSELL, in his note to you, explains the object of the instrumeut hy saying that it is intended to prevent any misconception as to the nature of the engagement to be taken by Her Majesty.

You have judged very rightly in considering this proceeding, on the part of the British Government, as one so grave and so novel in its character as to render further action on your part in regard to the projected Convention inadmissible until you shall have special instructions from this Department.

Long before the present communication can reach you, my instructions of Aug. 17, No. 61, will have come to your hands. That paper directed you to ask Lord RUSSELL to explain a passage in a note written to you, and then tying before me, in which he said: "I need scarcely add that on the part of Britain the engagement (to he contained in the projected convention) will he prospective, and will not invalidate anything already done; which explanation I stated would be expected as a preliminary before you could proceed further in the transactioo.

You have thus been already prepared for the information that your resolution to await special instructions in the emergency is approved.

I feel myself at liberty, perhaps hound, to assume that Lord RUSSELL'a proposed declaration, which I have herein recited, will have been already regarded, as well by him as by yourself, as sufficiently answering the request for preliminary explanations which you were instructed to make.

I may, therefore, assume that the case is fully before me, and that the question whether this Government will consent to enter into the projected treaty with Great Britain, subject to the condition of admitting the simultaneons declaration on her Majesty's part, proposed by Lord RUSSELL, is ready to be decided.

I am instructed by the President to say that the proposed declaration is inadmissible.

It would be virtually a new and distinct article incorporated into the projected convention. To admit such a new article would, for the first time in the history of the United States, be to permit a foreign power to take cognizance of and adjust its relations upon assumed internal and purely domestic differences existing within our own country.

This broad consideration supersedes any necessity for considering in what manner or in what degree the projected Convention, if completed either subject to the explanation proposed or not, would bear directly or indirectly on the internal differences which the British Government assume to be prevailing in the United States.

I do not enlarge upon this branch of the subject. It is enough to say that the view thus adopted by the President seems to be in harmony equally with a prudent regard to the safety of the Republic and a just sense of its honor and dignity.

The proposed declaration is inadmissible, among other reasons, *because it is not mutual.* It proposes a special rule by which Her Majesty's obligations shall be meliorated in the bearing upon internal difficulties now prevailing in the United States, while the obligations to be assumed by the United States shall not be similarly meliorated or at all affected in their bearing on internal differences that may now be prevailing, or may hereafter arise and prevail, in Great Britain.

It is inadmissible, because it would be a substantial and even a radical departure from the declaration of the Congress at Paris. That declaration makes no exception in favor of any of the parties to it in regard to the bearing of their obligations upon internal differences which may prevail in the territories or dominions of the parties.

[illegible] ...declaration of the Congress of Paris is the joint act of [illegible] ...great and enlightened Powers, designing to relieve the evils of maritime war, and promote the first interest of humanity, which is peace. The Government of Great Britain will not, I am sure, expect us to accede to this noble act otherwise than upon the same equal footing upon which all the other parties to it are standing. We could not consent to accede to the declaration with a modification of its terms unless all the present parties to it should stipulate that the modification should be adopted as a rule of universal application. The British Government cannot but know that there would be little hope of an entire reformation of the declaration of Paris at the present time, and it has not even to [illegible] ...it would accept the modifications as a general rule were proposed.

[illegible] ...results that the United States must accede [illegible] ...the declaration of [illegible] ...parties to it [illegible] ...

[illegible] ...Government ought to recede from the position it has assumed, hut to the grounds upon which the United States decline to enter into the projected convention recognizing that exceptional position of Her Majesty.

If, therefore, her Britannic Majesty's Government shall adhere to the proposition thus disallowed, you will inform Lord RUSSELL that the negotiation must for the present be suspended.

I forbear purposely from a review of the past correspondence, to ascertain the relative responsibilities of the parties for this failnre of negotiation, from which I had hoped results would flow beneficial, not only to those two nations, hut to the whole world—beneficial, not in the present age only, but in future ages.

It is my desire that we may withdraw from the snbject carrying away no feelings of passion, prejudice, or jealousy, *so that in some happier time it may be resumed, and the important objects of the proposed Convention may be fully secured.* I believe that that propitious time is even now not distant; and I will hope that when it comes Great Britain will not only willingly and unconditionally accept the adhesion of the United States to all the benignant articles of the declaration of the Congress of Paris, hnt will even go farther, and, relinquishing her present objections, consent, as the United States have so constantly invited, that the private property, not contraband, of citizens and subjects of nations in collision shall be exempted from confiscation equally in warfare waged on the land and in warfare waged upon the seas, which are the common highways of all nations.

Regarding this negotiation as at an end, the question arises, what, then, are to be the views and policy of the United States in regard to the rights of neutrals in maritime war in the present case. My previous dispatchea leave no uncertainty upon this point. We regard Great Britain as a friend. Her Majesty's flag, according to our traditional principles, covers enemy's goods not contraband of war. Goods of Her Majesty's subjects, not contraband of war, are exempt from confiscation though found under a neutral or disloyal flag. No depredations shall be committed by our naval forces or by those of any of our citizens, so far as we can prevent it, upon the vessels or property of British subjects. Our blockade, being effective, must be respected.

The unfortunate failure of our negotiations to amend the law of nations in regard to maritime war does not make us enemies, although, if they had been successful, we should have perhaps been more assured friends.

Civil war is a calamity from which certainly no people or nation that has ever existed has been always exempt. It is one which probably no nation ever will escape. Perhaps its most injurious trait is its tendency to subvert the good nnderstanding and break up the relations existing between the distracted State and friendly nations, and to involve them, sooner or later, in war. It is the desire of the Unitea States that the internal differences existing in this country may be confined within our own borders. I do not suffer myself for a moment to doubt that Great Britain has a desire that we may be successful in attaining that object, and that she looks with dread upon the possibility of being herself drawn into this unhappy internal controversy of our own. I do not think it can he regarded as disrespectful if you should remind Lord RUSSELL that when, in 1838, a civil war broke out in Canada, a part of the British dominions adjacent to the United States, the Congress of the United States passed, and the President executed a law which effectually prevented any intervention against the Government of Great Britain in those internal differences by American citizens, whatever might he their motives, real nr pretended, whether of interest or sympathy. I send you a copy of that enactment. The British Government will judge for itself whether it is suggestive of any measures on the part of Great Britain that might tend to preserve the peace of the two countries, and, through that way, the peace of all nations.

I am, Sir, respectully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

EARL RUSSEL'S EXPOSITION OF THE ACTION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Aug. 28, 1861.

The undersigned, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has had the honor to receive the note, of the 23d instant, of Mr. ADAMS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

Mr. ADAMS has accounted satisfactorily for the delay in answering the note of the undersigned, of the 19th instant. Her Majesty's Government, in all these transactions, has acted in concert with the Government of the Emperor of the French, and the undersigned cannot be surprised that Mr. ADAMS should wish to communicate with Mr. DAYTON, at Paris, before replying to his note.

The undersigned is quite prepared, following Mr. ADAMS, to recapitulate the particulars of this negotiation, and he is happy to think that in matters of fact there is no ground for any controversy between them. He need only supply omissions.

Mr. ADAMS, at his first interview with the undersigned, on the 18th of May last, mentioned the subject of the declaration of Paris as one on which he had power to negotiate, and the undersigned then told him that the matter had already been committed to the care of Lord LYONS, at Washington, with authority to agree with the Government of the United States on the basis of the adoption of three of the articles and the omission of the first, being that relating to privateering. So far, the statement of Mr. ADAMS agrees substantially with that here made. But the representation of the undersigned was strictly accurate, and in faith of it he subjoins the dispatch by which Lord LYONS was authorized to negotiate on the basis of the three latter articles of the declaration of Paris. Lord LYONS, however, was not empowered to sign a convention, because that form had not been adopted by the Powers who originally signed the declaration, nor by any of the numerous States which afterwards gave their adherence to its articles.

At a later period, when Mr. ADAMS brought a copy of his full powers to the Foreign office, the undersigned asked why the adherence of the United States should not be given in the same form as that of other Powers, and he was told, in reply, that as the Constitution of the United States required the consent of the Senate to any agreement with foreign Powers, that agreement must necessarily, or at least would most conveniently, be made in the shape of a Convention.

The undersigned yielded to this argument, and proposed to the Government of the Emperor of the French, with which Her Majesty's Government have been acting throughout in complete agreement, to concur likewise in his departure from the form in which the declaration of Paris had been adopted by the maritime powers of Europe.

But the British Government could not sign the convention proposed by the United States as an act of Great Britain singly and alone, and they found to their surprise that in case of France and of some of the other European Powers, the addition of Mr. MARCY, relating to private property at sea, had been proposed by the Ministers of the United States at the Courts of those Powers.

The undersigned concurs in the statement made by Mr. ADAMS respecting the transactions which followed. Her Majesty's Government, like Mr. ADAMS, wished to establish a doctrine for all time, with a view to lessen the horrors of war all over the globe. The instructions sent to Lord LYONS prove the sincerity of their wish to give permanence and fixity of principles to this part of the law of nations.

The undersigned has now arrived at that part of the subject upon which the negotiation is interrupted.

The undersigned has notified Mr. ADAMS his intention to accompany his signature of the proposed convention with a declaration to the effect that Her Majesty "*does not intend thereby to undertake any engagement which shall have any bearing, direct or indirect, on the internal differences now prevailing in the United States.*"

The reasons for this course can be easily explained. On some recent occasions, as on the fulfillment of the treaty of 1846, respecting the bonndary, and with respect to the treaty called by the name of the "Clayton-Bulwer treaty," serious differences have arisen with regard to the precise meaning of words, and the intention of those who framed them.

It was most desirable in framing a new agreement not to give rise to a fresh dispute.

But the different attitude of Great Britain and of the United States in regard to the interoal dissensions now unhappily prevailing in the United States gave warning that such a dispute might arise out of the proposed convention.

Her Majesty's Government, npon receiving intelligence that the President had declared, by proclamation, his intention to blockade the ports of nine of the States of the Union, and that Mr. DAVIS, speaking in the name of those nine States, had declared his intention to issue letters of marque and reprisals; and having also received certain informalion of the design of both sides to arm, had come to the conclusion that civil war existed In America, and Her Majesty had therenpon proclaimed her neutrality in the approaching conflict.

The Government of the United States, on the other hand, spoke only of unlawful combinations, and designated those concerned in them as rebels and pirates. It would follow, logically and consistently, from the attitude taken by Her Majesty's Government, that the so-called Confederate States, being acknowledged as a belligerent, might, by the law of nations, arm privateers, and that their privateers must be regarded as the armed vessels of a belligerent.

With equal logic and consistency it would follow, from the position taken by the United States, that the privateers of the Southern States might be decreed to be pirates, and it might be further argued by the Government of the United States that a European Power signing a convention with the United States, declaring that privateering was and remains abolished, would be bound to treat the privateers of the so-called Confederate States as pirates.

Hence, instead of an agreement, charges of bad faith and violation of a convention might be brought by the United States against the Power signing such a convention, and treating the privateers of the so-called Confederate States as those of a belligerent Power.

The undersigned had at first intended to make verbally the declaration proposed. But he considered it would be more clear, more open, more fair to Mr. ADAMS, to put the declaration in writing, and give notice of it to Mr. ADAMS before signing the convention.

The undersigned will not now reply to the reasons given hy Mr. ADAMS for not signing the convention if accompanied hy the proposed declaration. Her Majesty's Government wish the question to he fairly weighed hy the United States Government. The undersigned, like Mr. ADAMS, wishes to maintain and perpetuate the most friendly relations between Her Majesty's kingdom and the United States. It is in the spirit that Her Majesty's Government decline to bind themselves without a clear explanation on their part to a convention which, probably confined to the adoption of the declaration of Paris of 1856, might be construed as an engagement to interfere in the unhappy dissensions now prevailing in the United States—an interference which would be contrary to Her Majesty's public declarations, and would be a reversal of the policy which Her Majesty has deliberately sanctioned.

The undersigned requests Mr. ADAMS to accept the assurance of his highest consideration.

RUSSELL.

C. F. ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Advent of Winter—A Settlement on the Yellow Stone River Talked of—Trade with the Gentiles, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1861.

Winter appears to have come at last, for we have had the past week, one or two fierce attempts at snow-storming. On Wednesday evening, the piercing wind and the driven snow met one at every point. Some sharp frosts too, we have felt. But not with unrelenting severity has the snow-covered season approached. Tha surface of the soil is yet all but bare, and a great part of the day is pleasant and very workable. A foot beneath the surface, the soil on the higher lands, is even now dry and dusty, a thing, I suppose, which cannot be told of land in the East.

Since the inception of the recent cotton "mission" to the Rio Virgin, there has been a vast deal of "unofficial" talk about a similar mission to the Yellow Stone country, and there appears to be a firm conviction, whether well grounded or not, among many of the talkers, that the banks of that northern river will next Summer be enlivened hy a strong Mormon colony. The navigation of the Upper Missouri and the Yellow Stone, for the purpose of commerce and travel hetween the States and this Territory, was a favorite project of the late Governor, N. CUMMING. Visitors to, and travelers in that part of the continent give here a bright coloring to their descriptions of the same. But the tate Uintah disappointment and failure will, doubtless, have tanght the Mormons caution in relying upon such descriptions. Adventurous travelers, mountaincers and trappers, roving Indians, and even enthusiastic Mormons, had told and reiterated flattering tales of the fertility and many other advantages of that favored valley, many of said persons having, douhtless, only stood upon some high "divide" and viewed the landscape o'er. But a small special Mormon surveying party traversed the Uintah Valley pretty thoroughly, and when they returned, so stripped that region of every vestige of romance, or even of promise, that the whole Uintah district fell precipitately to an awful discount, and nobody at all wanted to go there for love, religion, or money. The thought would arise, that it might be so on the hanks of the Yellow Stone, were a colony to go there, hap hazard, relying only on current belief and nnderstanding of the generat features of the country.

I think there are weighty reasons against the idea of Mormon colonization of the Yellow Stone and Upper Missonri Valleys, at least for the present. The past history of the Mormon out-post settlemeots, is far from encouraging. In fact, I do not remember any one of them that has proved a success. They have invariably succumbed, I believe, to Indian or "Gentile" influence. There was one to the Salmon River, in the north, which the Indiana drove back; another to the Elk Mountains, in the south, which met with a similar fate. Carson Valley, San Bernardino, westward, Forts Bridger and Supply, in the Green River country, with several small settlements on the Sweetwater, Deer Creek, and the Upper Platte, as Mormon settlements, received their deathblow, evidently, in the early times of the "Mormon War" in '57, for they have never been accounted anything since, and there is probahly not one accredited Mormon now residing at either of those places.

Again, there are several valleys near this place, which are as yet but thinly populated, and it is likely that they will receive attention before such distant valleys as that of the Yellow Stone. True it is, there are amongst the population of Utah, as in all border countries, many individuals and families who begin to think themselves unhearably crowded if they have many neighbors within forty miles. But such individual cases have little influence, apparently, in determining the policy of the Mormon leaders. And, though there may be many persons whose love of change, adventure and amplitude of unoccupied country, incites them to desire to migrate to comparatively remote districts, yet the habit of the Mormons to listen to "counsel," and to act in organizations, will probahly neutralize the ardent longings of such restless spirits to spread out beyond readily reachable boundaries.

With some of the "lesser lights" among the Mormon pulpit orators, when the stream of eloquence drihhles rather drily, there seems an unfailing source of inspiration connected with the topics of selling grain and buying merchandise at the stores. On Sunday one of the "Elders" said all he could think of, apparently, relating to Gospel ethics, and then pitched in generally among the ungodly "Gentiles" and the erring brethren who would trade with them; it evidently grieved the Elder's righteous soul, because that men would chew weed and drink whiskey, and the women would not eschew the teapot, and men and women would pay grain for such luxurtous fixings, hecause they had nothing else to pay. BRIGHAM followed the grieved gentleman, however, and considerably modified his sentiments, urging that there were honorable men among the "Gentiles," and some of them might be here now. He did not wish to withhold grain from them. He would feed them if they were hungry. All he wished was that they might not get the grain, except by paying a good price for it.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 11, 1861.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	90	200 Erie Railway	32
2,000 U. S. 6s, '74..Cou	83	50 do	b15 32
1,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '76..	93	50 do	31⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	42	200 do	31⅜
12,000 Mo. St. 6s	40⅜	100 do	s30 31⅜
1,000 N. C. St. 6s	59	200 Erie Railway Pref..	53
1,000 C. & T. S. F. Bs..	77	50 Hudson River R	37½
1,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	72¾	50 do	37¾
3,000 Hud. R. 3d m. h.	77	50 do	b15 37¾
170 Merchants' Bank	82	100 Harlem R. Pref	29¾
50 Bntch. & Drov. Bk	104	50 Reading Railroad	33¾
42 Mer. Ex. Bk	79	25 Harlem Railroad	12
10 Ocean Bk	75	160 do	12½
9 Hanover Bk	68	50 Michigan Central R.	49⅛
100 Union Bk	82	100 do	49⅜
25 Penn. Coal Co	78	100 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	18¾
170 Pacific Mail S. Co..	87⅛	85 do	18
50 do	s30 87⅛	150 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	38¾
200 N. Y. Central R.	78⅜	20 do	38
100 do	b60 78⅝	150 do	38⅝
250 do	78⅜	10 Panama R	114¾
50 do	s15 78⅛	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61⅜
100 do	s10 78⅜	70 Clev. & Pitts. R	15⅜
100 do	s4 78⅜	200 Clev. & Tol. R	b4 33¼
300 do	s10 78⅜	300 do	23¼
30 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R	19	300 Chic. & Rk. I. R	53⅜
50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	68⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	89⅜	250 N. Y. Cen. R.	77⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	93	50 do	s10 78
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Cou.	83	50 do	s30 77⅞
1,000 Virginia 6's	48¾	50 Erie R. Pref.	s4 53
4,000 do	48	400 do	53⅜
5,000 do	s10 48	50 Hud. River R	37⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	42	100 Harlem R	12
25 Metropolitan Bank	90	100 Reading R	s10 33⅜
30 Park Bank	96	50 Mich. Cen. Railroad	49
80 Merchants' Bank	82	b50 Mich. S. & N. In. R.	18
50 Pa. M. S. Co	s10 87	20 Panama R	114¼
150 do	87	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61⅜
175 do	86¾	53 Clev. & Pitts. R	15
100 do	86⅜	100 Chic. & Rk. I. R. ex. dt.	52⅞
50 do	b10 86⅜	100 Buff. & State L. R.	114

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11—P. M.

The Stock market opened at steady rates, hut without much activity of movement, this forenoon, but after the first call of the Railway Share list the feeling became heavier, and lower figures were accepted for New-York Central, Erie, and some of the Western Road Stocks. The printed sales at the early Board were not large in amount. The business on the Street after the adjournment was to a fair amount in New-York Central, at 78 ⅞ cent., and in Erie a few hundred Shares, at 31⅞ cent. The same figures were current at the Afternoon Board, and subsequently improved to 78⅝ cent. for Central. The Federal Securities were fairly supported, and the Southern State Stocks much the same as yesterday. At the Second Board, the Shares of the Rock Island Company were quoted and sold ex dividend of 3 cent. Among the other Westerns, the sales of Cleveland and Pittsburgh fell of to 15 cent., Toledo was done at 33½; Illinois Central, 61½; Michigan Central, 49, and Michigan Southern, 18 cent. There was a firmer demand for Panama, while Pacific Mail fell off to 86½ cent. Later in the afternoon, the Share market on the Street was ⅛@¼ cent. firmer, and closed steady, about as follows:

Central	78⅛	Michigan Central	49
Erie	31⅞	Mich. Guaranteed	28
Erie Preferred	53½	Michigan Southern	18⅛
Rock Island, Ex. Div	60⅜	Pittsburgh	55
Hudson	37⅜	Illinois Central	61⅞

Toledo	33⅛	Panama	114¼
Missouris	20⅞	Pacific	87
U. S. 6s, 1881	89		

The following sales of State Stocks were made to-day by Mr. MULLER, by order of the Illinois Bank Department:

$2,000 U. S. 6's, 1880	89¾
20,000 Ohio 6's, 1860	92
33,000 Illinois 6's, 1862	81¾
7,000 Illinois 6's, 1862	82⅜
3,000 Illinois 6's, 1862	82¾
15,000 Iowa 7's, 1862	80¾@80⅜
5,000 Iowa 7's, 1881	79¾
4,000 Missouri 6's, Hannibal and St. Joseph R.	48¼
4,000 Louisiana 6's and October Coupons	58
600 Louisiana 6's and Coupons	58¼
21,000 Tennessee 6's, 1892, and July Coupons	42¼
4,000 Neosha, Rockford and Rock Island R	34⅝

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	86	Mercantile	99
Merchants'	82	American Exchange	80
Mechanics'	90	Hanover	68
Union	81½	St. Nicholas	72½
Butchers' and Drovers'	104	New-York County	81
Merchants' Exchange	79	Importers' & Traders'	90
Commerce	80¾	Park	96

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Mich. So. 7 p c. firsts	90
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100	Mich. So. 7 p c. seconds	70
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	101	N. Ind., firsts	82
Erie firsts, '68	103	Ill Cen. 7 p c., '75	87¾
Erie seconds, '79	96	T. H. & A., firsts 7 p c.	70
Erie thirds, '83	85	L. C. & Mil. L. G. bds.	12¼
Erie fourths, 80	74	Cbi. & N. W. s. f.	80½
Erie fifths, '84	68	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38¾
Hudson firsts, '60	103¼	Chi. & N. W. seconds	10
Hudson thirds, '75	76¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	30
Hudson convert., '67	68	Chi. & R. I. firsts	93
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	96½	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72
Mich. Cen. 8 p c. '69-'72	90	L. E. & Wabash seconds	45
Mich. C. n. f., 8 p c., '82	92	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	95½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 p c.	94	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77

There is not much said or done in the Money market ontside of Bank to-day. The supply is easy, and the demand on the Stock Exchange and with the Diacount Brokers moderate

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LES QUATRE AMANS—ZAMPILLARROTATION—L'OGRE, OR LE PETIT JEAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—HE'S NOT A MISS.

WINTER GARDEN—SHANDY MAGUIRE—AN HOUR IN SEVILLE—DR. O'TOOLE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Important reconnoissances were yesterdsy mads along our lines of the Potomec, to ascertain the positions and strength of the rebels. One, mede in a balloon by Prof. LA MOUNTAIN, establishes the facts that the rebel force at Fairfax Courthouse is very light; that between that point and Vienna there is an increase of strength, and that all along the line very considerable additions have been made to the scouts of eavslry and infantry.

Our Washington correspondent states thet the dispatches from Mr. ADAMS, our Minister to Great Britain, brongbt by Mr. GOODRICH, inform our Government of the determination of the British Government to allow the rebel steamer *Nashville* to complete her armament at Southampton. Capt. PEGRAM, it is stated, had arranged for the steamer a complete gun deck, which would make her a most formidable war-steamer; and shs was to be allowed to depart without let or hindrauce.

We have highly interesting intelligence from Fort Royal by the arrival of the Government transport steamer *City of New-York*, which left on the 6th inst. Gen. SHERMAN had at last decided to occnpy Beaufort permanently, and Gen. STEVENS' Brigade, consistiog of about twenty-five hundred men, was to go up for that purpose on the day the steamer sailed. Another diversion of troops was to be made to Tybee Island, which would be occupied permanently by a force of five hundred men, which would donbtless be sufficient, with proper fortifications, aided by the gunboats of the flotilla, which have been detached to operate in those waters. These movements had rendered necessary the postponement of the expedition under Gen. VIELE, nntil the errival of reinforcements. Meaaures bad also been teken by Gen. SHERMAN to secure all the cotton in the neighborhood, with the sid of the negroes, and Col. NOBLE, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, who is fully acquainted with all the details of cotton picking, had been selected by Gen. SHERMAN to superintend thia important bnsiness, assisted by Col. SUYDAM. The bealth of the troops continued good.

We have at last a very brief intimation of the truth in regard to the recent fight et Fort Pickens, which tbe rebels hsve had full liberty for the past two weeks of distortiog to suit their fancies. The *Columbia*, which reacbed here yesterday from Havana, bronght a mail from Fort Pickens, and the letters received state that the rebel batteries were silenced by the fire of tbe Fort, bnt tbat BRAGG and his army were allowed to remain, because Col. BROWN had not force enongh to land and drive them away. A few dctails are given in a private lctter, from wbicb it appears tbat the firing was commenced by the steamsr *Richmond*, assisted by the *Niagara*—the first point of attack being Fort McRae. The *Richmond* was considerably injured, bnt the *Niagara* very little. The loss of life on our side was very small.

An important report reaches us from Kentucky, to the effect that the bridges on the Memphis branch Railroad at Whippoorwill, five miles from Russellville, close to the Tennessee line, have been destroyed by a small detachment of National troops belonging to Col. BURBRIDGE'S Regiment under command of Captain NEVITT. This cuts off direct communication between Bowling Green and Msmpbis.

The Secretary of War has issued an order that there will be no more regiments or companies raised by State Governors, except upon the requisition of tbe Wsr Department; bnt those now forming may be completed under direction of the Governors. The recruiting volunteer service is placed nnder charge of general superintendents for each State, witb general dépôts for the collection and instruction of recruits. The superintendent for this Stale is Major T. SPRAGUE, and the recruiting dépôts are located at Elmira and Albany. The system goes into operation on the first day of the coming year, wben volunteer officers now on recruiting service will be relieved. The officers and the dépôts for all the States, with other details, will be fonnd in the order in our telegraphic colnmns.

Letters received in this City from St. Thomas, state that the privateer *Sumter* snceeeded in escaping from the United States gunboat *Iroquois* at Martinique, after the latter bad taken her station off the harbor, waiting for tbe rebel cruiser to come out.

Gen. PRENTISS, at the head of some 3,000 troops, has left St. Joseph, Mo., on a secret expedition, which it is hoped will result in the captnre of ST GORDON and tbe band of rebel desperadoes who are doing so much mischief in Platte and other counties of that region. He may also have occasion to pay some attention to returning squads of PRICE'S men, now congregating about Lexington.

It is ascertained from a reliable source that the black flag has been hoisted and now floats at Columbus, Ky.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Cairo, Dec. 7, states that the conference between Gen. GRANT and the rebel Gen. CHEATHAM, under the flag of truce, on the preceding day, resulted in the release of fifteen of the National prisoners now at Memphis.

Letters divulging an extensive contraband trade from Illinois with rebels, have been received by Gen. GRANT.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire and report what redncticn may be made in the expenses of the Army. An inquiry was also directed as to the possibility of furnishing greater facilities to soldiers for sending home their pay. Resolntions were presented from the Legislature of Kentucky, asking Congress to afford some relief to the suffering people in Ireland. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A memorial was presented from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, relative to the establishment of a mail line between San Francisco and China. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing a Joint Committee of the two houses of Congress, who shall have power to retire improper officers of the Army and Navy. A bill establishing a new military and mail route between Washington and Baltimore, was referred to the Military Committee, as was a bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point. The death of Col. BALSER was then announced, and the rest of the session was devoted to fitting enlogies of his life and character.

In the House, another bill to forfeit the property and slaves of rebels was presented by Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, and referred to the Judiciery Committee. A resolntion recognizing the services of the late Gen. LYON, was presented by Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, and passed, after some discussion. Mr. BLAIR also introduced a bill to punish treason, to provide more effectually for the collection of taxes, to remnnerate loyal citizens for the loss of property, and to provide homesteads for soldiers, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The resolutions introduced by Mr. LANSING on Monday last, in effect censuring Gen. HALLECK for his order excluding fugitive slaves from within his lines, were taken up, and after a lengthy debate, in which it was proved that Gen. HALLECK was not actuated by the improper motives attributed to him by the radical Republicans, they were laid on the table—78 to 64. The Committee on Foreign Affairs was directed to inquire into the expediency of recognizing the independence of Hayti and Liberia. It was announced thet the Post-office Committee would soon introduce a bill abolishing the franking privilege, and looking to other measures for increasing the income, or rather reducing the expenses of the Post-office Department. A message was received from the Senate announcing the decease of Senator BAKER, and no further business was done.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Columbia* arrived at this port yesterday, from Havana, which port she left on the 6th inst. Nothing of importance had occurred at Havana since the date of previous advices. Two rebel vessels had arrived, having run the blockade, with cotton and naval stores. Among the passengers by the *Columbia* is Mr. CHARLES ANDERSON, brother of Gen. ANDERSON, who recently succeeded in escaping from the rebels in Texas.

We receive by the *Columbia*, later intelligence from Mexico, which is important, as indicating in some measure the temper in which the great European Expedition will be received. The fleet—full particulars in reference to which appear at last to have been received—was daily expected at Vera Cruz and Tampico, where no resistance would be made. It was understood, in fact, that the formidable Castle of San Juan de Ulloa would be dismantled, and the guns taken inland, to some point where they could be used more effectively. The general feeling throughout Mexico seemed to be one of nnextinguishable hatred towards Spain, and the general remark was, that should the Spaniards come singly, they would be heartily welcomed. The Spanish fleet was last spoken within thirty-six hours of Vera Cruz.

The Board of Canvassers have completed the canvass of all the Wards, except the Eighteenth and parts of the Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Wards. The Ninth and part of the Fifteenth Wards yet to be canvassed, are Mr. ODYKE'S strongholds. There is as yet no material variation from the majorities for Mr. ODYKE heretofore conceded by all parties, and there is every reason to believe that he will be declared elected by between five and six hundred majority.

The jurors in the case of the slaver *Erie* met yesterday afternoon at No. 216 Greenwich-street, to consider the propriety of signing a petition for the pardon of NATHANIEL GORDON, Captain of the above-named vessel, lately convicted in the United States Circuit Court of piracy, and sentenced to be hung on the 7th of February next. Conflicting opinions rendered it necessary to postpone further mention of the subject until the next meeting of the jury in January, five of the members, including the foreman, having already signed the petition.

Brig.-Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, U. S. A., has been appointed to the command of all the regular cavalry in the army of the Potomac. Brigadier-Geocral of Volunteers, STONEMAN, continues the Chief of the Bureau of the Cavalry of the Army, and also has special command of its volunteer cavalry.

When Captain LYON, of the New-Haven brig *Daniel Trowbridge*, was taken on board the *Sumter*, his private effects, quadrant, charts, etc., were demanded. He said quietly to his captor—a rather shabby-looking officer—that he supposed he must give up these things, and that he could give him a clean shirt, too, if he wanted it. For this offensive remark, he was put in irons for thirty-six hours. He was obliged to give his word of honor not to tell anything regarding the force on the *Sumter*, etc., and he is keeping his word better than the rebels would do.

Lieut.-Col. HUDSON, of Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, has reported, as the result of his late inspection of the Fourth Connecticut Volunteers, Col. TYLER, that they more nearly approach the condition of efficient regulars than any other regiment he has so far had occasion to inspect.

One SOLOMON ASHER has been arrested in Newark, N. J., charged with embezzling $1,500 worth of goods, cassimeres, vestings, &c. The property was found on his premises.

The Stock market was weaker yesterday forenoon by ¼@½ ₩ cent., but recovered part of the decline at the close of the day, and left off steady. New-York Central 78¼ ₩ cent. Nothing new in Exchange. Money easy.

Shipping brands of Flour were in brisk demand, yesterday, and prices closed higher. Wheat and Corn were also in lively request and were dearer. The inquiry for Cotton was animated, and the market was firmer. Business in Coffee, Sugars and Molasses was restricted. Teas were actively sought after, as were also Tallow. Foreign Coal, Hay, Manila. Hemp, Linseed Oil and Calcutta Linseed, Hops, Fruit, Lead and Whisky were in moderate demand. The Freight engagements were more extensive, but at reduced rates, especially for British ports. There were 662 vessels, of all classes, in port.

The Live Stock markets are again amply supplied this week. Beeves number 4,300, and have sold at about last week's rates, or a shade higher. The market was cleared by an order to purchase for Government use. A few very fine animals brought over 9c., but the average of all sold was scarcely 7½c. Sheep are in moderate supply and a shade higher. Hogs are in overwhelming numbers, and can neither be slaughtered, sold or yarded even as fast as they arrive. We have near 37,000 for the past week. Prices are declining.

ENGLAND AND THE SUBJECT OF PRIVATEERING.—We publish, this morning, some additional extracts from our diplomatic correspondence with England, which relate to the neutral position assumed by England, and to the questions that arose in connection with the subject of privateering. We have already given the dispatch of Secretary SEWARD, in which he rehearsed the successive steps of the attempted negotiation,—but these extracts will still further illustrate the feeling which governed the action of the British Government in the matter. While they professed the greatest anxiety to secure the adhesion of the United States to this important provision, they were determined, at all events, to hold themselves free from any obligation to enforce it against the Southern States. It was this determination on their part, and the evident impossibility on ours of conceding the exception required, which broke off all negotiations upon the subject.

Looking Toward Charleston—Beaufort Occupied.

The intelligence which we publish to-day from Hilton Head warrants an outlook for coming business in South Carolina. Gen. SHERMAN has at length determined to occnpy Beaufort; and at the sailing of the latest steamer had dispatched an advance guard of one thousand men to hold that point. Additional forces would immediately follow, and from private advices we are able to announce that half of SHERMAN'S whole division is now or soon will be concentrated at Beaufort. The proportions of the new move give assurance that it will not be a mere reconnoissance, as before, but an occnpancy *en permanence*.

It is at least something to know that this advance carries the Stars and Stripes twenty miles nearer Charleston. The whole country has fixed its eyes on that spot, and can never more rest content unless things are making toward its capture. The mode in which this is to be effected it is willing to leave in the fitting hands—so be, only, that, in *some* way, it is being brought about. Gen. SHERMAN'S way, if not Napoleonic exactly, is, at least, sure and safe. Those who have felt impatience that the month's possession of Port Royal has not brought forth all the fruit they had expected should, at least, put it to the credit side that our forces have so fortified their position on Hilton Head Island as to render it practicably impregnable. This was probably necessary before any advance inward could with safety be made; and all the more so, as the inland waters afford the rebels peculiar facilities for flank attacks on our position at Hilton Head. But this, thoroughly secured as it now is, can be held by five thousand men against all the force the rebels can can bring against them. Meanwhile, reinforcements such as those that have gone down under BUTLER'S command, and others speedily to follow, will afford opportunity for new blows to be struck into the heart of the enemy's country. It is in this sense that we look upon the new move on Beaufort: it is part of a general plan, comprehending several distinct acts, one of the first of which will be the seizure or destruction of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and all of which will be directly in the line of On to Charleston. On the other hand, it can also be said in favor of Gen. SHERMAN'S sure-footed mode of procedure, that there are no climatic or topographic conditions that make an immediate advance imperative, as there are in Virginia. If need be, Gen. SHERMAN can take the whole of South Carolina's brief Winter to do the business. But the vernal months must bring us to Charleston. That Spring bouquet the nation *must* have.

It is easy to underrate the importance of the foothold we already have in South Carolina. The true measure of it is not how it affects us, but how it affects *them*. The thunder of cannon on their coasts awakens echoes in their souls more terrible than such sounds are wont to arouse; and the mere *holding* of a portion of their soil confounds them—for that hot-brained race hardly believed sacred Palmetto soil *could* be held. Their weaknesses, too, lie all exposed to the world; the Chinese wall of falsities, with which they have sought to surround their effete social frame-work, has been toppled over. Those rebellious aristocrats *know* that the world knows their boasted strength is a hideous sham—that the major part of the white element of the State is not with them, and that the whole of the black element gravitates *from* them by irresistible law. And while the iron front of advancing justice is hereafter to be always in sight of them, the mere lodgment we now have on their soil—and from which they despair to drive us—is a barbed arrow rankling in the side of that haughty high-blown State.

The Truth from Fort Pickens.

The few words of intelligence which reach us from Port Pickens, through a channel not entirely under rebel control, shows that Gen. BRAGG, in his recent interchange of courtesies with Col. BROWN, came by the worse. His batteries were silenced, and he only escaped a more thorough drubbing because the National commander was yet lacking the necessary force to render a landing safe or practicable. The fort was, therefore, not breached—the vessels disabled—the position exposed to capture by assault at the will of the rebels. Such victory as there was belonged to the soldiers of the Union—who, in not staking their success upon an ill-advised conflict with an enemy tenfold in number, and strongly intrenched, proved that to valor they added a wholesome discretion.

The great result of this conflict, as of other conflicts of late where the human and gun-metal of the rebels have been tested upon the National armies, is the dissipation of certain unhealthy delusions, which were originally employed to betray the Southern people into revolt, and have since been serviceable in making them constant to disloyalty. Their most prodigal exhibitions of strength have proved utter weakness in the presence of the most moderate display of National power. The capture of Fort Sumter was accepted by a people incapable of reflection as a proof of their irresistible prowess. They had but to repeat the same preparations at Fort Pickens to produce the same triumphant effect, and so everywhere. And at Fort Pickens they tested their ultimate strength. That officer, whose skill in the artillery service had made his name proverbial, was placed in command; the fort was half-circled with guns of the largest calibre, stolen from the arsenals of the United States; thrice the beleaguered force was brought to the siege; and all that military contrivance could effect to protect the gunners from casualty was reduced to practice. The entire South was taught to believe that with the opening of Bragg's batteries, the fate of Fort Pickens was sealed; and the long silence of that shrewd artillerist was ascribed to his confident assurance that he had but to blow his sulphurous horn to bring the walls of the doomed fortress toppling about the ears of the obstinate BROWN. The blast has been blown; Fort Pickens is unscathed; and BRAGG, having done his worst, must confess that the task set for him is beyond his powers. Fort Pickens, half garrisoned—not like Sumter, with nothing to stand for a garrison, and without food for the remnant who vainly undertook its defence—is practically impregnable.

From how many more of its delusions must this miserable Southern mob be roughly awakened before it discovers the stupendous fraud practiced upon them by their leaders?

A National Road to Washington.

We took occasion, last week, to speak in terms of earnest commendation of that portion of Secretary CAMERON'S report which suggested an enlargement of the railroad facilities between Washington and Baltimore. No need is more urgent, and no occasion more appropriate. But the measure, nevertheless, falls very far short of the standard which, with more comprehensive views, Congress will probably adopt,—bills having already been noticed to that end, and petitions from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and other influential bodies, having urged the passage of these bills with a number of powerful considerations. We allude to the creation of a National Post Railroad between this City and the Federal Capital.

The experience of the Summer has proved how entirely inadequate the more direct of the existing routes is for even ordinary traffic; and a fact disclosed by the Secretary of War shows how willing the proprietors of those lines were to make their imperfect facilities extort from the exigencies of Government the most unreasonable rates of pay; a disposition only balked by the prompt offer of those owning the somewhat more circuitous road by way of Harrisburgh, to undertake the business of transportation on more favorable terms. At this moment, travel between the Capital and this City is attended with very great delay and danger, and serious discomfort. The constant passage of troops southward; the stream of visitors which the session of Congress and the presence of the Army invite to Washington; the return tide of officers and soldiers on furlough: the heavy trains of freight incessantly moving toward the army, and obstructing passenger trains; all these sources of confusion and detention must continue to exist until a new road shall be built, or, the war having ended, the last regiment of volunteers shall have been sent home. The necessity of more extended facilities is indeed admitted by the Secretary. But he contents himself for the present with advising the construction of a second track between Baltimore and Washington, without, we presume, losing sight of the fact that north of Baltimore the same unhealthy congestion is equally the subject of complaint; that the insecure bridges between the Susquehannah and Patapsco have no new assurance of strength, and that it does actually require ten hours for trains to reach Baltimore from New-York, when the transit might easily be made in six.

The truth is, the only remedy for the present state of things is a direct railroad from city to city, managed with the same energy as controls the roads of which the Government has possession near Washington. The want had long been felt and urged before war gave it irresistible pressure. The public has always craved to know why over the main thoroughfare of national travel some of the same promptitude and spirit of accommodation should not be practiced as are habitual upon the railroads of New-England and New-York. New-York is midway between Boston and Washington. Yet of the passengers who leave New-York simultaneously for Boston and Washington, those for the latter point reach their destination three hours later than the former, and only after suffering manifold discomforts, none of which beset the eastward traveler. If there were only these special reasons, Government should establish the needed post-road. But upon general grounds, which may be stated in two or three propositions, the importance of the enterprize may be still more distinctly realized. The evil of having the political capital of the country separated at all from the commercial capital, has been most painfully apparent ever since the Southern conspiracy began to shape itself. Every mile of distance between the two is the arithmetical expression of some portion of this evil. Whatever tends to destroy the distance between the two is a measure which promises conspicuous public advantages. One such measure is about to be brought before Congress by members of both Senate and House, in the form of bills to provide for the construction of a military and post-road between New-York and Washington. It would have been better, had these bills been preceded by a recommendation of the Government that they be passed. And they should now be passed at once, even in the absence of such urgency, so that the work of construction may begin with the opening of Spring.

THE HERALD AND FOREIGN CRITICISM.—Our neighbor of the *Herald* is suddenly becoming sensible of the value and importance of foreign criticisms on the American Press. He has discovered an article in the London *Saturday Review*, in which the NEW-YORK TIMES is spoken of disrespectfully, and he exults over it as if he had received the personal indorsement of the entire world of British journalism. In the very article referred to, the *Saturday Review* speaks of the *Herald* as "in no sense fairly representing the cultivated mind and intelligence of the citizens of New-York,"—but as being "addressed to the vulgar herd of noisy politicians." And the hardest thing it says of the TIMES is, that it is a "somewhat more respectable journal" than the *Herald*. Our neighbor considers this a compliment!

But since our neighbor has become so suddenly enchanted with English opinion of his merits, we commend to his attention an article, which we copy elsewhere, from the well-known London literary journal, *Once a Week*. He will find himself there made the object of as much attention as he could desire. The general character of his sheet is very clearly depicted, and the special object of its recent efforts to embroil this country in a war with England is very distinctly pointed out. If the *Herald* would like additional specimens of foreign sentiment, we can accommodate him, for the supply of material is very abundant.

A Mysterious Harbor.

A late Scottish paper, the *Edinburgh Daily Review*, contains a letter, apparently genuine, from Secessia, the revelations of which may be important in the present crisis.

The writer gives an account of a midnight cruise from Charleston, in a steam-tug, along the coast, apparently northward. His little vessel is laden with munitions of war, and drags after it two scows, filled with cotton and turpentine. They pass the "frowning batteries" of Moultrie and Sumter, and the shore batteries on Sullivan's Island, winding through what seems to be "Maffit's Channel," and then keeping close in shore, steering northward through the estuaries and small channels which characterize the shore of South Carolina, they avoid the blockading squadron, whose lights can plainly be seen. Sometimes, when in too shallow channels, they get aground, little boats steal silently out from the lagoons and help them to work off. But we can give the romantic narrative better in the writer's own words:

"It was broad daylight when we emerged from this reed-fringed creek upon a space of open water, skirted by broad rice-fields, dotted here and there with square antiquated houses and contiguous collections of negro huts. But rebellion had made this quiet bay a busy focus of industry, and, as we panted up to a new wharf, along and near which *twenty-six vessels* were lying, and I saw the desperate traffic carried on in utter defiance of the blockade, I gave the Southerners credit for greater energy than I had believed possible. Among the ships I observed the notorious privateer *Sumter*, which had arrived the day before with a prize laden with valuable silks and wines, two other privateers and a captured Boston clipper, which was being cut down and pierced for guns. The other vessels were either prizes or merchantmen owned in Liverpool or New-York, which having brought in cargoes of foreign goods and munitions of war, were being loaded with rice, cotton and turpentine. Nearly all the cotton, it was stated, would find its way to New-England. Five ships, I was told, had sailed during the night. It was from this harbor that Mr. SLIDELL and his friend sailed for Cuba, on their way to Europe, and until its whereabouts is discovered and the mouths of these inlets effectually closed with stone or sunk lighters, the blockade is a mere sham, and the trade with Charlestoo virtually open."

The credit of this pretty bit of description is unfortunately somewhat impaired by the appearance of the ubiquitous and indestructible *Sumter* on the scene. Still that romantic figure may have been inserted, as artists feel themselves justified in putting in imaginary but interesting persons in pictures otherwise true to real life.

The locality would seem to be either Bull's Bay or some harbor very near it. The number of vessels which have really broken the blockade of Charleston favors the supposition that there is a concealed harbor near by, and the whole account—excepting some romantic accessories—may well be substantially true.

Since the sailing of the stone fleet, however, those midnight excursions have probably ceased. Maffit's channel undoubtedly no longer exists. Whether the entrance to Bull's Bay has been sealed is more doubtful, and it might be well for our authorities to dispatch a few gunboats to explore the locality of this mysterious harbor with its "twenty-six vessels," and its exports of cotton and turpentine.

The correspondent of the Edinburgh paper also informs the public, that for Wilmington, N. C., no blockade has existed, the National authorities having apparently forgotten the existence of the month of Cape Fear River. We trust the stone fleet or the gunboats will soon remind the inhabitants of that river that as effectual blockade prevails over the whole Southern coast.

It certainly does seem that with our light-draft gunboats, every inlet and bay might at least be visited, and all preparations or stores collected by the rebels for important commerce, might at once be destroyed or captured. There should be no more "mysterious harbors," or ships carrying out ambassadors and cotton.

AN UNMITIGATED AND INTOLERABLE NUISANCE.—Within the last six or eight months a class of nuisances has been growing up in some of our principal streets, which demand the immediate and rigorous attention of our police authorities. We refer to the *concert saloons*, as they are called, which abound in Broadway, and which, under guise of singing, and selling lager beer, are really the lowest and most infamous houses of prostitution, in which thousands of young men and boys congregate every night, and plunge into the worst excesses of ruinous and disgraceful debauchery. Some of them have licenses for theatrical performances, and resort to petty plays, gymnastic feats, dancing, &c., &c., as an additional means of enticing visitors. The *Herald*, (especially its Sunday morning edition) is the recognised medium of advertising for these establishments, which brazen in large staring capitals their "pretty waiter girls" as among the special attractions of the place. These waiter-girls are simply street-walkers, who find greater facilities for thus prosecuting their trade indoors than in the open thoroughfare.

And Broadway is full of these infamous and diabolical pest-houses. Thousands of young men belonging to respectable families, caught by their advertisements in the *Herald*, are constantly drawn into them, and soon become sunk in debaucheries from which at the outset they would have shrunk with disgust and horror. The plausible cloak of music and theatrical performances blinds the eyes of parents and guardians to the real character of these places, which are thus doing their work of ruin and degradation upon the rapidly increasing number of their victims, with perfect impunity and even without suspicion.

The attention of our Police and Judicial authorities should be promptly directed to the suppression of these establishments. They have been introduced into this country in imitation of the similar pests which have long been tolerated in London, Paris, and other European cities. But there they are always under the sharp *surveillance* of a vigorous and independent police, and, though infinitely mischievous and demoralizing, they are not suffered to outrage decency and flaunt their abominations in the face of the public as they have hitherto done here. It is quite possible that additional legislation may be needed to enable the authorities to suppress this nuisance;—if so, we presume there will be no difficulty in obtaining it at the hands of the Legislature. But, meantime, the Police may certainly hold them in check, and very many of them can unquestionably be proceeded against as disorderly houses.

We trust, however, we shall have no renewal of the shameful system of *police de-*

scents, which became so [illegible] proceeding a year or two ago. They were always utterly unjustifiable on [illegible] and led directly into practices of [illegible] mail and hush money, and into various other abuses, which only aggravated the evils the movement was intended to cure. Whatever is done to remedy these evils must be done in conformity with law, and the action already taken by the Grand Jury affords an excellent opportunity for making a beginning. When it is once ascertained in what points the existing laws are insufficient, it can then be seen what additional legislation is required.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA

SHIPPING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

Escape of a Northern Man from Texas—His Adventures.

The U. S. steamship *Columbia*, from Havana on the 6th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

Nothing of importance had occurred at Havana.

The Confederate steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at Havana on the 3d inst., bound South, with cotton and naval stores.

On the 5th, the Confederate schooner *W. Mallory*, CAMPBELL, from Mobile, arrived, with naval stores and two passengers.

In port, at Havana, was the British war steamer *Bull Dog*.

Sailed 5th, on a cruise, *Challenger* and *Steady*, for Vera Cruz.

The opera troupes were well sustained—each was the delight of the Habaneros that two houses were in full blast. The circus company were doing a fine business.

The health of Havana was good.

Among the passengers by the *Columbia*, are Mr. CHARLES ANDERSON, who, we understand, is an escaped prisoner from the Southern Confederacy. He was arrested, with his family, on the 1st of October, some 30 miles from San Antonio, Texas, by a detachment of S. C. cavalry, under an order from the commander of that Department. Mr. A. and family were removing to their old home in the North. No charges were alleged against him, and no excuses offered for the outrage upon himself and family, except that he was arrested as an alien enemy, and would be held as a prisoner of war. His family were sent under a military escort, some 300 miles, to Brownsville, on the Mexican frontier, to take the first vessel for the United States. He was sent to a military encampment near San Antonio, and kept under close guard and espionage—but otherwise kind treatment, until the 23d of October, when during a dark and rainy night he made his escape. After various adventures, risks, and exposures, he made his way alone, and through the prairies and jungles, (now in the possession of the Camanches and wild beasts,) to Mexico. For his escape he is greatly indebted to WM. BAYARD, a son of R. C. BAYARD, of South Brooklyn. This noble youth, well knowing and sympathizing with the prisoner's Union principles, and he one of the family of Major MACALLUM having access to him, conspired with Mr. ANDERSON for the escape. Mr. ANDERSON further informed us that he staid ten days in Monterey, on account of his inability to ride. Gov. VIDAURI having heard of his arrival, kindly offered him a conveyance to Tampico. Here, of course, he was received and entertained with all the kindness of a brother and sister by those noble specimens of true American loyalty—Mr. CRAIG and his wife; thence he sailed in the British steamer *Clyde* via Vera Cruz to Havana. At this place he most unexpectedly found his wife and family, whom he had supposed to be at New-York. He reports that although the British subjects, whom he met, were violently indignant at the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on the steamer *Trent*, he and his family were received and entertained by the Naval Officer and Capt. HUNTER, and all his subordinates, with the generosity and kindness of personal friendship.

He was overtaken by his young friend and ally, WILLIAM BAYARD, at Victoria. He sailed on the schooner *Sallie Gay* for New-York, on the 1st of November, and doubtless will be soon happy again in his true home and country. Mr. ANDERSON is a brother of Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, U. S. A. Mr. ANDERSON and family and other passengers were taken from the British steamer *Clyde* at the mouth of the harbor of Havana.

MARKETS.

SUGARS were dull: No. 12 sold for 8 reals ₩ arroba; stock on hand, 25,000. MOLASSES—No stock and no business. FREIGHTS—One American vessel had engaged 1,000 boxes for New-York or Boston at 30c. ₩ box; no business; many vessels leaving in ballast. EXCHANGE—On London, 60 days' sight, 14¼@14½; on New-York, 60 days' sight, 4¾@5¼; on Paris, 60 days' sight, 2@2¼.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION EXPECTED.

No Resistance to be Made on the Coast.

The Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa to be Dismantled and Abandoned.

By the arrival of the *Columbia* we have later intelligence from Mexico.

We receive little actual news, save of great popular excitement upon the announcement of the coming of the European Expedition; and speculations in regard to it.

The Mexicans were daily expecting the fleet at Vera Cruz and Tampico. The general feeling throughout Mexico seemed to be a spirit of unextinguishable hatred and defiance to Spain. All the usual factions and feuds amongst the Mexicans appeared to be giving way to the sentiment of united resistance to their common enemy, and their frequent remark was, that if the Spaniards came alone, they would be heartily welcomed. No resistance, however, would be made at these ports.

On the contrary, San Juan D'Ulloa was being dismantled, and her guns taken inland. If any Mexican symptoms are to be trusted in such matters, a most determined and probably successful opposition will be made to any Spanish invasion of their country. The Spanish fleet and army were met by the *Clyde* within 36 hours' sail from Vera Cruz—having ahead of them a remarkably fine wind and sea for their sail and disembarkation. The first division of the Spanish fleet sailed for Mexico Nov. 30, from Havana, and the balance left Dec. 1, as the *Columbia* was entering that harbor.

The Canada Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The steamship *Canada* sailed at 2 P. M., with 14 passengers for Halifax and 69 for Liverpool. She takes out $30,000 in specie for Paris and $34,000 for the British Provinces.

Off Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Portland Saturday, passed here at 10½ o'clock Tuesday night, ten miles distant, too far to be boarded.

MAP OF VIRGINIA.—We neglected, accidentally, yesterday, to say that the smaller map which we published of the upper part of Virginia was copied from the very excellent chart published some weeks since by Messrs. E. & G. W. BLUNT. It is strictly accurate, and contains many points not usually embraced in the maps of that section.

A Criticism of Foreign Opinion Concerning the New-York Herald.

From the London "Once a Week," Nov. 9.

"AND BACK AGAIN."

"The sentence of the court is," said the Judge to a very hardened criminal, "that you be tied to the north tail, and whipped from one end of this town to the other."

"Thank ye, my lord," instantly exclaimed the colprit, impudently, "Thank ye, old Wigsby; now you've done your worst."

"And back again," added the Judge composedly, in continuation of his speech.

It is not on record whether the criminal made any further observations, or whether this display of the resources of the bench induced him to hold his tongue lest the sentence should receive another

The story always comes back to one's recollection when a certain newspaper arrives from New-York. One cannot help wishing, in the interest of the two great and glorious nations whose common language is prostituted to the use of the journal in question, that *his condemners stood in the place of the individual for whose benefit the Judge appended the four syllables to his sentence.* At this moment, when every honest man on both sides of the Atlantic is doing his best to prevent the irritability and soreness, which have been produced between England and the Americans, from becoming an incurable wound, it is difficult to express, with becoming moderation, a just judgment upon such a print as the New-York *Herald*. Such a mouthpiece as the Judge could most fittingly convey English sentiment upon the subject. But as the brief address which he could make to the parties interested is not likely to be delivered at present, the next best thing is to throw some of the reasons why it would be peculiarly appropriate. If one cannot get an offender whipped, it is something to point out to society that he richly deserves it.

English readers rarely read an American paper. The aspect of the article is not very inviting. The exceedingly small print deters most persons except those who have an object in struggling through it, and the glaring summary of the contents, in large letters at the commencement of the journal, gives an idea of vulgarity and clap-trap. This idea, of course, arises from mere association. We are accustomed to our own broadsheet, with its eminently readable columns, and to the absence of any attempt at "sensation," to use an odious word which had better be left to the play-bills. The American paper is, in many respects, a triumph of typography, and the mass of printing which is presented to you for a nominal price is extraordinary. But it is difficult even for a determined reader to become as pleasantly familiar with a New-York journal as he is with his own *Times*. He has to master a good deal of local phraseology, and a good deal more of less tolerable local slang, and he is seldom quite sure that among the ever-shifting quads of the small politics of the States he is safe on its nomenclature. The nick-name of to-day may mean something else to-morrow; the modifications of Whig and Tory which have taken us a century would take the Americans a fortnight to effect. Then the contractions and abbreviations which a first nation likes, are troublesome unless you keep the eye in constant practice, and can recollect in instantly that Mr. Brown, Va., and Mr. Jones, Ky., means gentlemen from Virginia and Kentucky. But all these difficulties are comparative trifles—as American is not bound to produce a paper that shall be pleasant reading in London—and if you like to stick to the files as they come over, you will soon be tolerably easy with your American reading. Was it not Porson who complained that, although he knew as much Greek as most people, he could not greatly skim off the meaning of Greek at sight as he would the meaning of a newspaper? Work hard, and you will read your American newspaper about as comfortably as Porson could read Greek.

These remarks apply generally to the American Press. The New-York *Herald* assumes to be the leader and type of all the rest. The assumption is as impudently false as most of the statements of the journal, for many American papers are written by gentlemen, and their temperate and scholarly writing presents a pleasant contrast to the ignorance, and violence, and brutality of the *Herald*. But its sale is enormous, and its influence upon the half-educated millions—educated up to the unfortunate stand-point of being able to read and understand, but not to judge—is very great. At the present time the efforts, scarcely disguised, of the *Herald*, are directed to the object of producing increasing ill-will between the North and England. Whether that paper is *actually hired with Southern money to do this*, or whether its policy be merely dictated by a desire to *extend its sale by pandering to the worst feelings of the worst men*, we have no means of knowing. The *Herald* was but a short time ago entirely in the interest of the South, when the Southerners had the mastery in the Government. The foulest abuse was lavished upon the present President, and he who is now tha *Herald's* "honest Abe," and "our manly and patriotic Chief-Governor," was then an "ignorant old wood-chopper," a "stupid clown," and a "Forcible Feeble." The conversion of the paper was effected with weather-cock celerity, and it is now as vituperative in behalf of Mr. LINCOLN as it used to be against him; but its dearest sympathies are with the Slavery-men, and if still keeps up vollies of slang against all who desire the abolition of the slave-system. Mr. HORACE GREELEY is always nick-named "Mass GREELEY," and many names of a coarser description are perpetually stuck upon any one who chivalrously in man's right to sell his fellow-man. The Bible has been most profanely dragged into the fray, and scriptural quotations are flung about, in support of Slavery, by writers whose scoffs at the deep and real religious feeling of the States show the blasphemous hollowness of their advocacy. *It is, therefore, a most question whether the Herald is simply a hired tool of the South, or a reckless and selfish speculation.*

We have, of course, no hope that our remarks will be read in America by many whom they are likely to disabuse of the belief sought to be promoted by the *Herald*. Those who read what we write will not need to be told either that we thoroughly understand the object of the *Herald*, or that England has no such designs or feelings as are lyingly attributed to her by that journal. Yet, having the opportunity of entering a protest against the atrocious system which the *Herald* is pursuing, it is satisfactory to make such entry, and it is also well that the English reader should have some illustrations of the character of a print which is striving to widen the breach between himself and his American brother,—which is poisoning the mind of the latter with incessant allegations that England desires the destruction of the Republic, and that English gold has produced the war, and which continually assures Americans that as soon as the war is over, the conduct of England in refusing to lend aid against the South shall be punished by the sweeping away her flag from the New World.

Files of the paper lie—in every sense—before us, and it is the wealth of dirty material which makes selection difficult.

* * * It is no light matter that a public opinion, destined to spread among millions, and perhaps to endure for centuries, should be left to be constructed *by scoundrel hands like those of the Herald*, but we know not how the mischief is to be prevented, unless by some manly and simultaneous action by the honest journalists of America—by an outspoken repudiation of the vulgar falsehoods of the *Herald*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. WILLIAM HANLON will commence his engagement at this house to-night, appearing in his great gymnastic feat of turning somersaults in the air whilst plunging from one lofty swing to another. The house has been specially arranged for his accommodation. Previous to the act of Mr. HANLON, there will be a performance by the G. L. FOX Troupe of Pantomimists, called "Les Quatre Amans," and the same artists will also play a final piece, called "L'Ogre; Or, Le Petit Jean." Mr. WM. HANLON will be assisted by his brothers GEORGE and ALFRED. The orchestra is under the direction of Mr. CHARLES KOPPITZ.

☞ Mr. GEORGE HATZEMEYER, formerly of the Sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and now Drum-Major of the D'Epineuil Zouaves, (Fifty-third Regiment,) was prevented from joining our army on account of the loss of his hearing, under which affliction he suffered for some time. Dr. LIGHTHILL, of this City, under whose care he placed himself, was so fortunate as to completely restore the lost faculty. The annexed letter, received by Mrs. H., speaks as well for the Doctor's generosity as for his patriotism:

"No. 34 St. MARK'S PLACE, Dec. 7, 1861.

DEAR MADAM:—Having learned that your husband has joined the army, permit me to return the fee tendered for my attendance upon him. I am glad that I was instrumental in restoring his hearing, thereby enabling him to fight for the good cause.

Hoping that he may help to drum secession out of the country, and wishing when that is accomplished he may return safely into the bosom of his family, I remain, Yours, truly, E. B. LIGHTHILL.

Mrs. G. HATZEMEYER, No. 493 Fourth-street."

[Advertisement.]

ALBRO & POLHEMUS,

Dealers in Teas and Fine Groceries, &c., No. 488 Broadway, junction of Sixth-avenue. Fine Old Java Coffee, and high grade Teas, at the original prices.

N. B.—Sugars at reduced prices.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS GAS.—A very large and beautiful assortment of porcelain and mica gas shades will be found at the manufacturing gas fixture depôt of WARMAN PACK & Co., No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

With the WEEKLY TIMES, issued THIS MORNING, we furnish two large and admirably executed maps, drawn with sedulous regard to topographical accuracy, and representing that entire region of Virginia known as "The Old Dominion," stretching from Harper's Ferry to Norfolk. Hostile armies, numbering in the aggregate a half million of men, are encamped, or intrenched, or entrenched in these limits. By the aid of these maps, the reader most distant from the theatre of operations can obtain as clear and comprehensive an idea of the campaign as those who participate in it, and trace out to his own satisfaction the numerous strategical points held by the opposing armies. In future, we design to issue these supplementary maps with the SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TIMES, as often as may be necessary to afford our readers an adequate idea of the movements made and contemplated by the forces in the field. Papers, containing the supplementary maps and in wrappers ready for mailing, may be had at the counter of the Publication Office at the usual price. In addition, the WEEKLY TIMES of this morning contains:

I.—THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH up to the moment of going to press.

II.—LEADING ARTICLES.—British Neutrality—The *Nashville* Privateer—Striking Opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown—Financial Condition of the Country—Secretary CHASE'S Report—Congress and the Administration on the Slavery question—The Theatre of War in Virginia—PEGRAM and Privateering—The Naval Armaments of England, France and the United States—And Editorial Paragraphs.

III.—THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.—An Exhaustive Article on the Naval Strength of America, England and France—Growth, Prospects and Present Condition of Each.

IV.—EUROPEAN NEWS by the *North American* and *Africa*—Indications of British Sentiment on the Affair of the *Trent*—the Law Officers of the Crown prepared to justify Capt. Wilkes—The *Nashville* at Southampton—Important Discussion of the Neutrality Laws—Hostility of the British Mercantile Community to the United States—More Friendly Ministerial Allusions to this Government, &c., &c.

V.—IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.—Spanish Views of the Seizure of Mason and Slidell—Commodore Wilkes' Action Denounced as an Unjustifiable Outrage—The First Division of the Mexican Expedition Sailed—British Men-of-War at Havana, &c., &c.

VI.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—An Important Letter from our London Correspondent, relative to the Affair of the *Nashville*, and its Impression upon the English Public.

VII.—CAMP CORRESPONDENCE—An Interesting Letter from our Special Correspondent at Hilton Head—A Letter from Fortress Monroe; and one from Gen Banks' Division, telling what is being done on the Upper Potomac.

VIII.—A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS OF THE WEEK—Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

IX.—A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE WEEK, both Foreign and Domestic.

X.—NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES—Dispatches from tha South contained in the Richmond papers—What Gov. Pettus, of Mississippi, Thinks—Another Trail from North Carolina—Miscellaneous Intelligence, &c.

XI.—THE UNITED STATES TREASURY—Secretary Chase's Report on the Financial Condition of the Country in full.

XII.—THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—A Careful Summary of the Doings of the Senate and House during the Week.

XIII.—ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XIV.—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

[Advertisement.]

At Half Price.

COATS, OVERCOATS, PANTS, and VESTS,

From the stock of three broken wholesale houses, 65 and 68 } Fulton-st., bet. Gold and Cliff.

Lectures to Ladies.—MRS. E. K. ROBERTS, a practicing physician, will give her second lecture, exclusively to ladies, ON DISEASES OF WOMEN, accompanied with life-like illustrations, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock, at her residence, No. 79 West 38th-st. Tickets 25 cents; to three lectures 50 cents; each lectura complete in itself. Mrs. R. gives special practice to all diseases of women. Females afflicted with chronic complaints, or during the season of child-birth, can be accommodated with board and the best of care and attention at Mrs. R's. residence.

At William Taylor's Saloon,

No. 555 Broadway,

Boned Turkey, Cakes, Jellies, Charlotte Russe, Brandy Fruits, Ornamental Pyramids. Also, an endless variety of fancy articles for Christmas Trees, appropriate to the times.

Confectionery, Bon Bon Boxes, Cornucopias, &c.

Masson's celebrated Paris Chocolate.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.

EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,

No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Aquaria, for Holiday Presents, at No. 480 Broadway, near Broome-st.; a great variety of patterns on hand; also, a large assortment of fish, plants, &c., at wholesale and retail. DAVIS & GREENWOOD,

No. 480 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

MARRIED.

VAN ANBURG—ORIE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. T. E. Strong, Mr. ALTEE VAN ANBURG to Miss MARY E. ORIE, both of this City.

GARAN—CORWIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. B. F. Barrett, H. D. GREEN to M. E. CORWIN, both of this City.

ANTHON—RAY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 11, at the residence of Mrs. Col. Willett, by Rev. Edward Anthon, REGINALD H. ANTHON to KATE ANDERSON, daughter of James H. Ray, Esq.

PARKHURST—SLOAT.—In Christ Church, Ramapo, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. Jas. S. Bornes, G. H. PARKHURST, M. D., of Peekskill, to Miss MARY W. SLOAT, of Sloatsburgh.

RICHARDS—BACON.—In New-Haven, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 27, by Rev. Dr. Bacon, EUGENE L. RICHARDS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to JULIA L., daughter of Daniel Bacon, of the former place.

DIED.

BEOK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, at the house of her sister, Harriet Babbidge, SARAH L., widow of Folker J. Beck.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., near 9th-av.

MCKENNEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, SAMUEL MCKENNAY, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Dec. 13, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 195 10th-av.

☞ California papers please copy.

MCCLUNE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, of granular kidney, ROBERT MCCLUNE, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 8th-av., on Thursday morning next, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MEAD.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 9, after a short illness, Mrs. B. MEAD, in the 75th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Hannah Stewart, at No 290 West 44th-st., on Thursday, at 1 a'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SALLECK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, of typhoid fever, GEORGE K. SALLACK, son of Philan and Lois Selleck, of Catskill, aged 22 years.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

ALEXANDER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, JOSAPH, only son of Andrew and Matilda Alexander, aged 2 years, 1 month and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 133 8th-av., this day, (Thursday,) the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

MILLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, after a long illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, NANCY, relict of Meeker Miller, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral services, this day, (Thursday,) the 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 104 West 26th-st. Her remains will be taken to Newfoundland, Morris County, N. J., for interment.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

KIP.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, Mrs. CATHARINE KIP, widow of the late Isaac Kip, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 82 Watts-st. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

FRENCH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, suddenly, BENJAMIN, son of Benjamin F. and Eliza French, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, on Friday, at 1½ o'clock, at No 105 Essex-st., New-York.

LYNCH.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 11, FANNY ELIZABETH, daughter of M. A. J. and Ellen M. Lynch, aged 5 years, 2 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, from the residence of her parents, No. 246 West 19th-st.

LAIMBEER.—WM. LAIMBEER, SR., aged 71 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAZEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, MR KELSEY HAZEN, in the 52d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, P. Wyckoff, No. 22 Strong-place, South Brooklyn, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

BURRILL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec 9, Mrs. ELIZABETH G. BURRILL, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son, S. N. Burrill, No. 151 Montague-st.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

KINCH.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, Mr. WILLIAM KINCH, in the 84th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Grasset Lenny and Edward Bleecker, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

CORN.—In West Farms, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 11, ELIZABETH DEMEREST, wife of A. M. Corn, in the 48th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Grace Church, West Farms.

MITCHELL.—In Manhasset, L. I., on Monday morning, Dec. 9, Hon. SINGLETON MITCHELL, in the 88th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his son-in-law, Wm K. Hinman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 12th inst., from his late residence, Manhasset, at 11 o'clock, from the Dutch Reformed Church at 12 o'clock.

PAICA.—In Glen Cove, L. I., at his residence, after a lingering illness, Mr. GEORGE J. PAICA, in the 50th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROCKWELL.—In Ridgefield, on Thursday evening, Dec. 5, of consumption, HESTER A., wife of J. W. Rockwell, aged 32 years and 1 month.

BROWN.—In Philadelphia, on Saturday, Nov. 30, suddenly, of disease of the heart, ANNA C., beloved wife of Lieut. Bayly B. Brown, First Regiment, N. J. V., U. S. A., formerly of Hudson City, N. J.

PATTEN.—In Bedford County, Va., in May last, of consumption, PHILIP A. PATTEN, of Brooklyn, third son of Mr. D. Patten, aged 21 years.

AGOY.—In Matanzas, on Sunday, Nov. 24, of disease of the heart, Miss LOUISA AGOY, daughter of the late Antonio Agoy, of Havana. In the 25th year of her age.

☞ Para, Brazil, papers please copy.

[Advertisement.]

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 639.—Dec. 11, 1861.

58, 10, 54, 48, 73, 6, 41, 8, 24, 3, 33, 61, 64.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 640.—Dec. 11, 1861.

75, 73, 6, 42, 32, 28, 74, 43, 59, 25, 54, 58, 39.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO ADVERTISERS.

WHICH IS THE BEST MEDIUM IN WHICH TO ADVERTISE.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

From the Daily Tribune, Dec. 5, 1861.

The *Herald* prints an advertisement of THE TRIBUNE copied from our columns, for which it pretends that we pay it half-price. The pretence is utterly false; we never employed, nor authorised, nor in any manner solicited, the insertion of our advertisement by the *Herald*, any more than we ever entreated its forbearance, or did any other of a thousand discreditable acts which that mendacious journal has from time to time attributed to us. We had heard before that the *Herald* keeps up a fallacious show of prosperity by stuffing its columns with advertisements which no one ever hired or asked it to print, and here we have a proof. Very likely, half its advertisements are bogus, to say nothing of those obtained by lying vaunts and other false pretences.

The *Herald* says THE TRIBUNE has "lost all its subscribers," and is very poor and declining. Now, we do not boast of our wealth, nor of making money in such times as these—only a journal that thrives on public calamity could expect to do that—but we have a little money still in bank, and a disposition to help those still less fortunate than ourselves in this conjunction of cold weather and hard times. In their behalf we make the following proposition:

The *Herald* shall designate a capable and worthy printer or publisher, not connected with or interested in either establishment, and we another such; which two shall appoint a third, or umpire, in case they shall at any time see fit to do so. These two or three persons, so chosen, shall have free access, at all hours, to the offices, press-rooms, paper-rooms, books &c., of the two concerns, with the right to interrogate at pleasure any and every foreman, pressman, book-keeper, clerk, or other person connected with either establishment, and to require answers on oath if they see fit. They shall, within a month, report what they, or a majority of them, find to be the actual circulation of the TRIBUNE and the *Herald* respectively, which report shall be printed directly under the editorial head of each of our journals, in every edition and issue thereof, for the space of one calendar month hereafter. It shall also be advertised once in every other other journal published in our City which has a daily circulation of more than Ten Thousand copies. If this report does not show that the TRIBUNE has at least Fifty Thousand more subscribers and purchasers than the *Herald*, then we shall pay the entire expense of such advertising in other journals than the two interested, and shall give in addition Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor of our City, and an equal sum for the relief and comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals on the Potomac.

If, on the other hand, it is decided that the TRIBUNE *has* Fifty thousand more subscribers and purchasers than the *Herald*, then the *Herald* shall pay for the advertising aforesaid (no half-price, but the usual rates) and give the $250 for the relief of the poor of our City, and another $250 for the solace and comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers on the Potomac aforesaid.

—We have borne in silence the monstrous lying of the *Herald* with regard to its own circulation and that of the TRIBUNE and other rivals, till our patience is exhausted. No one will doubt our good faith nor our responsibility in the premises. Now let the public watch the wretched old braggart, and see how he will sneak out of the scrutiny to which we challenge him! Of course, he will shuffle, and lie, and blackguard, as usual: but he dare not toe the mark! Watch him!

From the Daily Tribune, Dec. 9, 1861.

A GREAT LIAR WITH A BAD MEMORY.

From the New-York Herald, Dec. 7, 1861.

Mr. Mephistophiles Greeley, and that "Little Villain," Raymond, are greatly moved upon the subject of the relative circulation of the *Herald* and their own petty papers, and are affected to tears about the matter. We are sorry for them, but their attempts to inveigle us into a silly bet are absolutely in vain. The *practice of betting is immoral. We cannot approve of it.* It may suit Greeley and Raymond, who have exhibited very little morality in the conduct of their journals, but it will not do for us. *We never made but one bet in our life*, and upon that occasion—thirty-five years ago—we wagered ten dollars that Jackson would be elected President, and we won the money.

From the New-York Herald, Jan. 22, 1848.

BETTING FOR THE POOR.— * * * We *offer* the following *bet* to THE TRIBUNE newspaper, the proceeds, whoever loses, to be handed over to the Mayor for charitable purposes: $100 that the daily circulation of the *N. Y. Herald* is greater then that of THE TRIBUNE; $100 that it is half as much again; $100 that it is twice as much. All or none to be taken together. Will Messrs. G. & McE. please to reply?

From the New-York Herald, Feb. 12, 1848.

Messrs. Greeley & McElrath have accepted the conditions of the BET *offered by us*, &c., &c.

THE DECISION OF THE BET.

From the New-York Herald, March 1, 1848.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION.

N. Y. Herald.		N. Y. Tribune.	
Daily	16,711	Daily	11,155
Weekly	11,455	Weekly	15,780
Presidential	780	Semi-Weekly	960
Total	28,946	Total	28,195

Herald ahead by 750.

Signed, D. H. MEGIE, J. G. WILSON, } Referees.

Dated, Feb. 26, 1848.

[Two days after the above appeared conspicuously in the *Herald*, that journal had no more sense of decency than to state its own circulation at 43,155!]

We ask our readers and the business public to look well at the above expose. The *Herald* has steadily pursued, from the outset, the game of absorbing all the advertising of our City by persistent and monstrous lying. So long as this was confined to doubling and trebling *its own* circulation, we bore it in silence, though it was depriving us, by fraud, of patronage that we needed and were fairly entitled to. Thousands who know, in a general way, that the *Herald* is utterly unprincipled and mendacious, do not realize that its continual boasts of circulating more copies daily than all the other journals of our City, more than any three other papers, &c., &c., are conscious, shameless frauds, deliberately perpetrated with intent to steal its neighbors' business. But when, emboldened by impunity, the Satanic proceeded to assert among a hundred kindred lies, that the TRIBUNE, "*having lost all its own subscribers*, is obliged to appeal to the *Herald's* readers," &c., &c., (an appeal which we had never made, nor thought of making,) we felt constrained to offer to submit the circulation of the two journals respectively to the most searching scrutiny, and to have the result advertised in the fullest manner—we to pay the entire expense of such advertising and give $250 to our City Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and $250 more for the relief and comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals at Washington, in case the circulation of the TRIBUNE were not proved to exceed that of the *Herald* by *more than* Fifty Thousand copies; the *Herald* to do the same in case our circulation *does* exceed its own by more than Fifty Thousand. In short, we made the *Herald* just such an offer as it made us in 1848 only that then it proposed to prove its circulation greater than ours, while we now agree to be beaten and pay the forfeits if our circulation is not the greater by over Fifty Thousand. From this challenge the *Herald* sneaks off, under the pretence that it "never bets," considers "betting immoral," &c., &c., though it was ready enough not only "to bet," but to challenge us to do so, when it supposed its circulation the larger. We submit that the morality which constrains it to withhold its mite from the relief of our Poor at this harsh season, and of our wounded and suffering soldiers on the Potomac, has broken out so suddenly that it is not likely to be enduring.

In less we were beaten by gross fraud. The "PERSONAL *Herald*," by the help of which our circulation was outnumbered, was an abortive project, which had obtained no subscribers, and had died a very natural death before the scrutiny above recorded. But Mr. Wilson, our referee in the premises, was compelled to respect the statements of the *Herald's* employes, that they *did* print 750 copies of a *Presidential Herald*, as had been the case; but nobody wanted or would take it, and it was never heard of thereafter. We should expect to be cheated some on a fresh scrutiny; but our circulation exceeds the *Herald's* by so much more than fifty thousand that we can stand a swindle of ten thousand, and still compel the old reprobate to do more at one dash for noble charities than he has yet done in all his long and ill-spent life. Right well does he know this, hence his horror of betting. We might overcome that spasm of virtue in an hour by offering to prove our circulation one hundred thousand more than his; but we choose to hold him just where we have him, and let the public enjoy his contortions and gibberings. Ladies and gentlemen, walk up and take a look at tha animal! He is eternally boasting and bragging of his enormous, unparalleled circulation, asserting that it far exceeds that of the TRIBUNE, which he says has "lost all its subscribers;" and when we dare him to a scrutiny, offering to pay $500 to needed charities if our circulation does not exceed his by *more* than fifty thousand, he skulks off under a pretence of morality and aversion to betting! Look at him!

Merchants, manufacturers, inventors, and all who have wares, inventions, lands, or anything else to sell, must advertise if they expect to find purchasers, and we believe there is no other advertising medium so good as the New-York TRIBUNE, its circulation being largely in advance of any other newspaper. An advertisement inserted in all its editions will reach over two hundred and fifty thousand subscribers, and more than half a million of readers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. lines.	One time.	Two times.	Three times.	Four times.	Five times.	Six times.	One m'nth.
4.....	$ 50	$ 90	$1 30	$1 70	$2 10	$2 50	$8
5.....	50	1 00	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	10
6.....	60	1 20	1 80	2 40	3 00	3 60	12
7.....	70	1 40	2 10	2 80	3 50	4 20	14
8.....	80	1 60	2 40	3 20	4 00	4 80	16
9.....	90	1 80	2 70	3 60	4 50	4 40	18
10.....	1 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	20

Ordinary advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, 10 cents per line each insertion, or $2 per line per month.

LEADED ADVERTISEMENTS—SIXTEEN CENTS a line.

FANCY DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS—Double rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page: FIFTEEN CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS each insertion.

BUSINESS NOTICES—Fourth Page, before the leader, THIRTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.

IN CITY ITEMS—Prefixed by the word "Advertisement," THIRTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion. ABOUT NINE WORDS AVERAGE A LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—$1 25 a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than $5. No less by the quarter or year. Address

THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Gulliford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that have indorsed a medicine for [intrinsic good qualities. never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 186

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

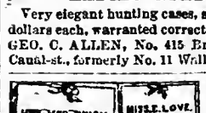
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.

(Signed,) J. R. PLATT,

Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

Very elegant hunting cases, some as low as twenty-five dollars each, warranted correct time-keepers, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.



WEDDING CARDS.

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL 302 Broadway, N. Y.

Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 405 Grand-st., in the grocery-store.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Association of the 11d Ward will be held at headquarters, No. 293 Pearl-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock.

JOSEPH MANNING, President.

M. C. FOORDRAM, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE INDEPENDENT,

Out THIS MORNING, contains the Third Chapter of the

second part of

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S

NEW STORY

"THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND."

An article by

HENRY WARD BEECHER,

On

"MR. CAMERON'S REPORT."

"THE EARNEST MINISTER,"

By

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

"NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL,"

BY OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

An article entitled

"JOHN C. FREMONT,"

By

HORACE GREELEY.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S

THANKSGIVING SERMON.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, Pictorial edition, containing 1,500 Illustrations, would make a good CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR'S PRESENT. The cheapest and best way to procure it for this purpose is to send Ten Dollars to this office, with the names of FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS for one year, or one NEW SUB

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1493, 1559, 1652, 1668, 879, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741; 1743, 1745. *Part II.*—Nos. 1372, 1424, 1425, 1430, 1433, 1434, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 536, 542, 545, 558, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 579, 580, 581, 582.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 7, 2602, 2611, 2615, 2623, 2629, 2631; 1677, 2543, 2171, 349, 1513¾, 753, 2593, 1093, 772. *Part II.*—Nos. 2870, 2872, 2874, 614, 2836, 2500, 3326, 2770, 2806, 2912, 2914, 2916.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part II.*—Nos. 903, 906, 307, 1683, 2694, 3803, 1523, 1482, 1500, 106, 1437, 1438, 1672, 1542, 1409.

The Repair of Demised Premises—Rule of Caveat Emptor.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady, and Hilton.

Mary Johnson vs. *Susan Dixion.*—In this case the plaintiff hired a stall in the defendant's stable, at $2 50 per month, in which to keep a horse. Under the floor of the stall was an excavation, as appeared from the evidence, some ten feet deep, which was not known to the plaintiff at the time she rented it. Subsequently, the floor of the stall was discovered by the plaintiff's son to be in a dangerous condition, and he mentioned it to the defendant's agent, who, as shown, promised to attend to it, but did not have it repaired as it was understood would be done. In consequence of the neglect to repair, the plaintiff's horse fell through the floor, and was so injured that it died. This action was the result—which, upon the trial, was determined in favor of the plaintiff.

An appeal was taken to this branch of the Court, where the judgment below was affirmed, the opinion being delivered by presiding Judge DALY.

In that opinion it is held, that under such a letting the plaintiff was under no obligation to put down a new floor, and that where there is no express agreement on either side, the tenant, under such a holding, is not bound to make repairs of so substantial and general a nature. The rule of *caveat emptor*, although applicable in such a case, would not apply where the premises become dangerous or untenantable by the wrongful act or default of the landlord himself. The horse was permitted to remain in the stall upon the assurance of the defendant's agent that he would attend to the floor, and was killed in consequence of his not doing so. The Judge properly so concluded, and the charge was not error.

Judge HILTON dissented, holding that there is no ground upon which the judgment can be sustained. It is too late now to question the propriety of the rule that a landlord is under no obligations to repair demised premises without an express covenant on his part to that effect. To create such a duty, a positive stipulation, an express promise or covenant is necessary to be shown. This rule of law has become fixed by a long series of adjudications, as applicable to every species of tenancy, whether of will or sufferance, or for any definite period of time.

The rule of *caveat emptor* is equally applicable to the transfer of real as of personal property,—and upon a demise, in the absence of any express agreement on the part of the landlord, the lessee takes for better or worse, and although the premises may be let for a particular purpose, there will be no warrantee implied that they are fit to be used for such purpose.

The plaintiff should have protected herself by an express agreement, and not having done so, she must abide the consequences.

Consignor versus Consignee—Interesting to Shippers.

SUPREME COURT.

Before C. P. Kirkland, Referee.

Carl Ehmer vs. *Henry Bull.*—This was an action for the recovery of the net proceeds of merchandise consigned by the plaintiff, a merchant residing in Hamburg, to the defendant, who does business in New-York.

The defendant, as appeared, refused to pay over these net proceeds, on the ground that he had, by the order of the plaintiff, made two shipments of resin to him for about $4,000, and that the plaintiff had wrongfully refused to accept these shipments, and the bills of exchange drawn against them, and that by reason thereof he was indebted to the defendant in the sum of $1,900, over and above the net proceeds of the goods consigned by him to the defendant.

It appeared that the plaiotiff had refused to accept the drafts, because the holders thercof in Hamburg, who also held the bills of lading, refused to deliver these to the plaintiff.

The case was tried before C. P. Kirkland, Esq., Referee, who reported in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $1,688 60, delivering an opinion, of which the following is an extract respecting the most important points involved: "The more material question before me was as to the liability of the plaintiff to the defendant for the resin purchased by the defendant. On this point, I cannot doubt, from the written testimony, that the contract of the parties was, that the bills of lading for the resin were to be delivered to the plaintiff as a condition precedent to his obligation and liability to accept. These bills were not delivered to him; on the contrary their delivery was refused, though expressly demanded by him, and on this ground he placed his refusal to accept. In so doing I am persuaded he acted in conformity to his legal rights, and consequently that the defendant has no claim against him arising out of the non-acceptance of the drafts. This view disposes of the defendant's counter-claim founded on the purchases of resin. The result is that the plaintiff is entitled to judgment, and my report is in conformity to this opinion. James Eschwege, for plaintiff; B. F. Sawyer, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Conrt yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, Frederick Hug, a German, 35 years of age, was tried and convicted of assaulting Thomas McKenna with a dangerous weapon, and remanded for sentence. Ann Flannagan, 33 years, born in Ireland, pleaded guilty to defrauding the disbursers of the fund for the relief of families of volunteers out of $3½ per week for twelve weeks, by falsely representing that she was the wife of Christopher Flannagan, a private in Co. K, 9th N. Y. V., whereas in truth she was merely the wife of Michael Flannagan, who never went to the war. Fined $5.

In Part II., before Recorder HOFFMAN, Augustine Barco, a Spaniard, twenty-four years of age, was placed on trial for murder in the first degree, in killing Geo. Williame by stabbing, at a sailors' boarding-house, No. 348 Water-street, on the 12th of August last. The evidence went to show that a quarrel took place between deceased and the prisoner, arising from some opprobious remark made by the former, ouring which the deceased was fatally stabbed by the prisoner. The jury found a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter in the second degree," and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Moses Lowenburg, a Germao, was placed on trial for the murder of Samuel Hoffman, in First-avenue, on the 14th of November last. A full panel of jurors had not been obtained previous to the adjournment of the Court.

Anna Taylor, convicted, on Tuesday, of grand larceny, was sentenced to three years and four months in the State Prison.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Thompson vs. *Thompson.*—Divorce granted.

Canley vs. *DePeyster.*—Motion to set aside. Judgment denied. The appeal may be restored on General Term calendar on payment of costs of May General Term, $10 and $10 costs of motion. Preceedings on the list; judgment stayed until decision of apneal.

Wakefield et al vs. *Morton et al.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

The Pacific Telegraph.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF ITS CONSTRUCTION.

From the Rochester Union, Dec. 9.

On Thanksgiving Day—the 28th ult.—a large party of the workmen eogaged in constructing the Pacific Telegraph from the western borders to Salt Lake City, under the direction of Mr. CREIGHTON, arrived at Omaha on their return. Among them was SAMUEL P. STARR, of this city, who reached home on Thursday last. Mr. STARR wes one engaged in the practical work of construction, in the different branches, and he gives an interesting account of the manner in which the enterprise was cooducted. The line had been constructed previous to July last as far west as Julesburgh, which is on the Platt River, 300 miles east of Denver. From that point to Fort Bridger—about 700 miles—the line was constructed by the party of which Mr. STARR was one. Mr. CREIGHTON had from 75 to 80 men employed, and they were divided into three trains. The men of one train dug the holes, those of another cut down the poles and set them, and the third put up the wire. In the three trains there were about 75 wagons and 700 cattle, including a few milch cows, to furnish milk for the men. The wagons contained from 3,500 to 4,500 pounds each, consisting of wire, insulators, tools, camp equipage, and provisioos. The trains were said to be the best that ever started over the Plains, the cattle being excellent, the wagons good, and all that pertained to the comfort of the men was in keeping with the rest. Good tents were provided; also cooking stoves, and all the necessary utensils for providing meals; and, what was quite in keeping with these, the best food that could be conveyed over the Plains and mountains.

The first pole was set on the 4th of July, at Julesburgh, and the last on this section at Fort Bridger, about one hundred miles this side of Salt Lake City, on the 15th of October. The diggers' train went ahead, and got along at the rate of about twelve miles per day, digging about twenty-four holes for each mile. The train which put up the poles only made about ten miles per day, and was one hundred and fifty miles behind the diggers when the latter reached the end of the route. On the plains the digging was easy, and the work went rapidly on—in the mountains it was slow, owing to the rocky sott.

The poles were selected, cut, stripped of bark by the men, and were then drawn out by the cattle and distributed along the line. In some localities excellent timber was found in great abundance, hard pine being most plenty, though some cedar was obtained. Dead or dry pines were often found in large quantities, some of which would make three poles each of suitable size. In some localities the poles had to be cut in the mountains and hauled over one hundred miles. Each pole is twenty feet in length, and is buried four feet in the ground. Through the Rocky Mountain Pass, where the line runs, there are points where the snow is known to cover the ground to the depth of eleven feet.

The line is well put up, and is as substantial as such a line can be. It has a single wire, not exposed to damage from the falling of trees, as care was taken to avoid everything of that kind.

The route adopted was mainly along the road across the plains and through mountains. To shorten distances, where the road ran in a serpentine form, the telegraph takes a direct line, following the general course of the road. The track pursued by the western trains over the plains is very crooked, often made so by the cattle dying in the path. When an animal falls, its carcase is seldom removed from the track—except as the wolves carry it away by piecemeal—and trains which follow turn out to avoid it, thus making a crooked track, for the bones of thousands of animals lie bleaching along the great paths that lead from the Missouri to the Pacific.

The constructors of the telegraph line met with no hostile Indians, though they saw many of the natives along the way, and sometimes suffered by their thieving depredations. The Indian Agent at Deer Creek, 65 miles above Fort Laramie, told Mr. STARR that one of the Sioux chiefs conversed with him about the telegraph project before the poles were set, and said that he understood that poles were to be set sixteen feet high, and then strung with wires closely from top to bottom. As this would make a wire fence, all the buffaloes and other game would be kept from coming down to the south. He looked upon the project with disfavor, but when he understood that there was to be but one wire, and that sixteen feet above the ground, he was quite relieved of his fears, and appeared to be satisfied. Speaking of the manner in which the natives regard the telegraph, Mr. STARR says the antelopes were timid and distrustful. Herds of them crossing the plains would stop when they came to the telegraph, and cautiously examine the polls before venturing to pass between them.

The stations of the telegraph operators are chiefly at the stations of the Mail Company, from fifty to one hundred miles apart. There are usually two or three persons at each station taking care of the mules of the Stage Company, and these are all the society the operator has. The work of repairing the line must, for the present at least, be performed by the operators, going out when they find communication with the next station interrupted. The duty of an operator and repairer is anything but a pastime, and to perform it well requires hardy, courageous men, who are not afraid to be alone and to contend with snow-storms and whatever else they may meet in that vast wild region over which they must sometimes travel. The right men will, in time, be found in the right places, and of the successful working of the telegraph to the Pacific none are more confident than the men who constructed it, and who therefore best know what obstacles are in its way.

The party of workmen with whom Mr. STARR returned came in wagons drawn by mules, and were thirty-two days in coming from Fort Bridger to Omaha, Nebraska Territory. They arrived at Omaha on the 28th ult., and found Winter setting in there. He and the rest of the party were in good health all the time they were absent on the expedition, and the most of them regarded it as a pleasant one, having no regret that they entered the service of the contractor. Mr. EDWARD CREIGHTON, of Springfield, Ohio, who constructed the line, has probably put up as much telegraph work as any other ten men in the world, and no one better understands how to carry such work along successfully.

Personal.

—Some operator, whose boldness is only equaled by that of the prestidigitateur himself, succeeded in abstracting from a show-case in Boston several of Hermann's trophies;—the diamond buttons and studs presented to him by the Emperor of Austria, valued at $1,200. The robbery was committed while the case was surrounded by some fifteen or twenty persons, who were examining its rich contents, and it is supposed the rogue must have played the part of being a clerk in attendance, to ward off suspicion of his operations.

—Gen. Rosecrans was in Cincinnati on Friday last to make a short visit to his family.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Kengaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Tentonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Ilansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 21
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT GLEADOW.—THE FRIENDS OF Mr. Robert Gleadow, formerly of Hull, in England, and afterwards of New-York City, and who was last heard of by them in the month of July, 1853, will feel greatly obliged by any information relative to the time and place at which he may have been subsequently seen; or if dead, as to the time or place of bis death or burial. Communications to be addressed to Mr. E. S. WILSON, Solicitor, Hull, England, or to Mr. W. WILSON, care of F. J. Huntington, Esq., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FROM THE United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 2,473, dated March 17, 1858, to John C. Cheesemao, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Executors of Stephen B. Munn, for Ten Thousand Dollars, with interest at four per cent. from date. All persons interested are required to show cause, within six weeks, why a new certificate shall not issue in lieu of that lost.—Dec. 3, 1861.

JOHN C. CHEESEMAN,
CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, } Executors.
JOHN A. COLLIER,

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, BETWEEN four and six o'clock, a LADY'S WATCH (C. A. Robert, Maker, No. 19620); supposed to have been lost in a 23d-st. stage, going between Barclay and 2-th sts., or between the Hoboken ferry and Broadway. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Bank for Savings, No. 67 Bleecker-st.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 7, going from New-Haven Depôt through 4th-av. to 14th-st., a LADY'S HAT-BOX, marked "Mrs. Wm. Clark." The above reward will be paid by returning the same to New-Haven Depôt, 4th-av. and 27th-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON DEC. 9, A POCKET-BOOK marked "Romella L. Clapp," containing about $30. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 1 Coentles-slip.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, A KING Charles Spaniel, black and tan; may answer to the name of "Tiger." Five dollars reward will be paid if he is returned to No. 107 West 14th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—AS WE WERE the first to introduce the "Union Prize Stationery and Recipe Package and Envelope" to the public, and having gone to considerable expense in perfecting such arrangements as to give the best article for the least money, we have obtained

A COPYRIGHT

for our unequaled article according to law in such case provided. Therefore all

BASE IMITATORS

are cautioned agniost

INFRINGING ON OUR RIGHTS,

as they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
RICKARDS & CO., No. 102 Nassau-st.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,

Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

A COT, LOUNGE, CHAIR AND MATTRESS all in one piece: size when folded 6 by 6 inches square and two feet long; army trunks, camp-chests, camp-stools, &c. GURLEY & BRADY, No. 412 Broadway.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

LO! THE POOR MILLIONAIRE.

My doors are shrunk; the rude winds puff
In chilling wintry draughts of late.
The builder's draught was quite enough,
And yet I'm shivering at the grate.

Shrunken doors and windows are made impervions to cold, snow, and dampness, by the Excelsior Rubber Weather Strip.

J. W. BROWNE, Agent, No. 537 Broadway.

A FINE COLLECTION OF SHELLS FOR SALE.—For ticket to view, call on Mr. EDWARD SCHENCK, No. 124 Grand-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 20th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of front rooms, on the second or third floor, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 118 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen, or a family, can find a handsomely furnished front parlor and unfurnished back parlor on second floor, with board, at No. 221 State-st.; pleasant location. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsome suite of rooms on second floor—also single rooms suitable for gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References reqnired.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED.—A LITerary gentleman desires to obtain a room, with partial board, (breakfast, and dinner at 6,) in some pleasant private family. The room must be comfortable, and well furnished, with gas and grate. For eligible accommodations a fair price will be paid. Location must not be below 42d-st. Address, with full particulars, price, &c., W. H. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

NOS. 19 AND 21 ST. MARK'S PLACE, (8th-st.).—A few beautifully furnished rooms, with sumptuous table, and all that is appertain to a comfortable home, can be here had by three or four gentlemen and one or two families; a most convenient and pleasant location; reference desired.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts; situation very pleasant; five minutes from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Rooms neatly furnished.

NOW VACANT.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, fronting on 5th-av, consisting of parlor, dining-room and three bedrooms, bath, &c.; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with board, in the Hotel St Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT, SECOND-STORY front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, can be obtained, with board, in a private family, at No. 132 Clinton-st., between Amity and Congress sts. References required.

BOARDING IN WEST 14TH-ST.—AN ENtire second floor, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,860 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife; room and bedroom, in a pleasant house, between 14th and 28th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,726 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF Brooklyn, between Clinton and York avs., for a gentleman, his wife and boy, 6 years old. Address Box No. 1,119 New-York Post-office, stating terms, location, &c.

FANCY GOODS.

ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

The importing house of NORTH, SHERMAN & CO., now offer their

WHOLESALE STOCK of FANCY GOODS AT RETAIL

For the present month only. For the convenience of buyers, especially the ladies, they have taken the store

No. 449 BROADWAY,

where choice selections of their stock are offered for sale. This is a rare opportunity to purchase fancy articles either for family use, or for

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

The reputation of our firm is pledged to furnish our goods AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

In the assortment may be found:
Rich pearl, ivory and sandal wood fans.
English and French work-boxes and writing-desks.
Jetand gold bracelets, velvet wristlets.
Portmonnaies, wallets, fancy bags and reticules.
Head dresses and hair ornaments.
Shell, ivory and fancy combs.
Perfumery from noted French manufacturers.
Great variety of colognes in elegant bottles.
Gold pens, stationery, musical instruments, &c.
As we are determined to reduce stock, many goods will be sold at cost.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE FAIR.—A handsome pair of wax figures, Saltan and Sultna, under glass shades; original price $45: will be sold for $25. Inquire in the store, No. 843 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AT RETAIL.

WOODBRIDGE & KEHOE

Offer their stock of
WINTER CLOAKS AT RETAIL,
at the lowest wholesale prices.
No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

VELVET CLOAKS,
VELVET CLOAKS,
VELVET CLOAKS,
A large assortment, a little out of the present fashion, at half price. REAL BARGAINS.
J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 201 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

VELVET BONNETS AT BARGAINS.—OUR $15 bonnets are worth $30 each. Mink, sable and fur velvet bonnets, new styles. Our $6, $7 and $8 bonnets are worth $10 and $12—bargains. L. BINN'S MILLINERY, (Largest in the world.) No. 581 Broadway, No. 5-1, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel, up stairs.

FURS.

310. FURS. 310.

MINK! MINK!
ERMINE! ERMINE!
A good assortment of fine furs at reasonable prices.
J. J. BENSON,
Canal-st., opposite Mercer.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE, Practical Furrier

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y.—Jan. 3. Winter term opens. Special advantages. Military drill under an experienced officer. Classical instruction given by a Yale graduate. Two gentlemen professors in piano music; Madam Stephani instructs in vocalization; native teacher instructs in French. $120 a year pays board and tuition in common English; $200 a year pays the whole bill, including all extras.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION IN THE HIGHER BRANCHES OF FRENCH.—By CHARLES MIEL, late Professor of French at Harvard University and Prof. Agassiz's School. The exercises consist of:
Classes, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS...
Dramatic Readings, TUESDAYS.....
Lecture on French Literature, FRIDAYS.....
Social Soirées, THURSDAYS, 8 o'clock. 12 cards, $5.
} 12 o'clock.
Apply at No. 259 West 23d-st.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN engagement as teacher, in a school or family, either in city or country. She has had experience in teaching, and is capable of instructing in the English branches and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing, and she is a good mathematician; she would be willing to teach for about two hours a day in return for her board, or for a longer period for a moderate salary. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address C P. T., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY educated, with several years' experience as tutor in best City families, has a few hours unoccupied. Instruction given in Greek, Latin, French, Germans, Mathematics and English branches. Boys prepared for College. The highest testimonials furnished. Address TUTOR, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT, either in a school or family, to teach English, French and music; or as housekeeper, or companion, or copyist; salary moderate; high references. Address, or apply, E. O. H., Room No. 7, No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE TRUSTEES OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL in Westchester County, New-York, are in need of a qualified teacher, to act as principal. Address TRUSTEE, for three days, Box No. 3,283 New-York City Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

COMMISSIONS WANTED BY A GENTLEman who will shortly sail for Valparaiso, Chili, with the object of introducing articles of genuine merit to the South American trade. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, No. 8 West Washington-place, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine original oil paintings, among which will be found:

A LARGE MARINE.....by.....P. MANSONI.
THE FRIGATE ST. LAWRENCE SINKING THE PREBLE...by.....P. MANSONI.
THE SIEGE OF DUNKIRK, A. D. 1600.....by.....HUCHTANDREG.
THE PRINCE OF ORANGE AT THE BATTLE OF BREDA....by.....WOUVERMANS.
THE LETTER.....by.....DE SLAGER.
TWO FINE PICTURES...by.....VAN SEVERDONCK.
LANDSCAPE.....by.....P. MANZONI.
COAST SCENES.....by.....P. MANSONI.

And many other fine paintings, by Manzoni, Blachard, Redig and other well-known artists. The paintings are now on exhibition, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHANCK, Auctioneer.

PEW IN CALVARY CHURCH.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, at his salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, executor's sale of Pew No. 132 Calvary Church, on the middle aisle, to be positively sold, without reserve, by order of W. JEFFRAY, Executor of Isaac Gibson, deceased.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

FIVE HUNDRED CASES
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION FOR CASH,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 10¾ o'clock,
BY ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 30 Warren-st.

Buyers are respectfully informed that this very attractive sale will be made up exclusively of fresh goods in great variety, adapted to the season, including liberal quantities

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HEAVY BOOTS.

Also, several desirable invoices Men's Grain Boots, embracing different grades and length of legs.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 12,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

A good variety of CITY INSURANCE and BANK STOCKS, BONDS and other SECURITIES, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 52 William-st. NEXT REGULAR SALE ON MONDAY, Dec. 16, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

HANDY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, all made to order and of the most costly and desirable description, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Anbusson and Brussels carpets, hall cabinets and tables, rosewood parlor suites, richly carved and covered in silk brocatel; elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano, of beautiful tone and finish, cost $450, with unexpired guarantee; elegant carved rosewood suite, covered in heavy ribbed silk brocatel; elegant carved rosewood centre tables, with statuary tops, made by Roux; rosewood hat-stands, &c.; elegant enameled bedroom suites, in various styles; very fine etageres, arm-chairs, covered in morocco; hair and spring mattresses, rosewood bedroom furniture, armoire-a-glace, black walnut bedroom furniture, mahogany do., rich centre tables, dining-room of carved oak, extension table and chairs, do. buffet, china and glassware, ball stands and tables, chairs to match; with other valuable furniture, including kitchen ware. To be sold without reserve.

Also, an invoice of clothing, consisting of overcoats, pants, vests, vest patterns, business coats, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 11 o'clock, at the Gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Engravings, artists' proof, on india paper, &c., by the most celebrated artists, just imported from Europe, consisting of artists' proofs on India paper, &c.: "Fall of Babylon," "Fall of Nineveh," "Belshazzar's Feast," "Death of the First-born," "Last Supper," fine line engravings, by De Venci; "Highland Ferry-boat," by Thompson; "Feeding the Horses," "The Hair," "The Stag at Bay," by Herring and Anddell; Sir E. Landseer's "Rainbow Landscape;" "John Knox Preaching," by Sir D. Wilkie; "The Gardener's Daughters," by Dusdell; "Hero and Horse," by Haydon; "Marriage and Coronation of the Queen," fine line, by Parris, Raphian, Bowen, J. Martin; "Last Return from Duty," "Glass Bolton Abbey," by Landseer; and other fine engravings. Also, several beautiful ambrotypes of celebrated pictures and engravings. For further particulars, see catalogue.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Sale-room No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts.

PAIR OF SUPERB ROAN HORSES, ENGLISH DRAG, ELEGANT SLEIGH, HARNESS, &c.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, THIS DAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of his salesroom No. 79 Nasseu-st., one pair of superb blue roan horses, of the old Abdallah stock, about 16 hands high, switch tails, 7, and 8 years old, a perfect match, very stylish drivers and fine action, warranted to trot together in 3:30, and perfectly sound, gentle and kind; one of them is an excellent saddle horse, and would make a splendid charger for a military gentleman; also, a double-seated English drag, a leather-top sleigh, one set of superior double harness; also, several sets of single harness, the property of a gentleman having no further use for them. The sale will be peremptory, and will afford a rare opportunity to those in want of a magnificent turnout. They will be on view in front of my salesroom on and after 10 o'clock on the morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1861, at 12 Noon, the following described securities, viz.: Sixty-nine (69) Bonds of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, of Kentucky, of $500 each, with the past due and other Coupons.

And also a certificate, which purports to entitle the owner thereof to twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars ($24,800) of the new stock of said Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, to be issued under the plans of relief adopted by said Company, June 1, 1858, as expressed in said certificate, the said bonds and Stock being now held as collateral security.

Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1861.

BOODMAN & JESUP, Attorneys.
No. 11 Broadway. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, POLISHED CHESNUT, OILED WALNUT, AND OAK PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., a very large assortment of first-class furniture, comprising superb rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle, cinagres, centre tables, fine library and dining-room, suites in reps and plush, elegant polished chesnut and oiled walnut chamber suites, buffets, extension tables, &c. I would call the particular attention of those in want of the very best furniture to this sale, as every article will be guaranteed as represented. They will be ready for examination this (Thursday) afternoon, at sale-room.

BANOS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF A PAIR OF MAGIC LANTERNS, (lenses 5 inches,) capable of producing a picture 20 feet in diameter, with apparatus for dissolving views, and slides representing scenes and heroes of the present war. Is well adapted for public exhibitions. Sale SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at BANOS, MERWIN & CO., Nos. 592 and 594 Broadway.

E. LUDLOW, Jr., Auctioneer.

VERY CHOICE SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 62 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., part of the stock of one of the leading importing and jobbing houses in the trade, in lots to suit purchasers. Every lot guaranteed.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—JOHN LLOYD & SONS will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at No. 343 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of a wholesale clothing house, consisting of boys' clothing, cloths, trimmings, fixtures, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at the place of sale. By order of
A. D. WHEELOCK, Assignee.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS on account of whom it may concern, ON THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S. Everett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, suitable for City or country trade.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AND BOOK SALE—AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, 13th inst., by A. H. MULLER, at No. 237 West 34th-st., rosewood and mahogany sofas, tete a-tete, chairs, two mahogany bookcases, Brussels carpet, &c. Also, an assortment of valuable and interesting books.

P. C. BUKELEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, DEC. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the valuable stores and dwellings known as Nos. 310 and 312 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Maps may be obtained of the auctioneer, No. 43

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Chamberlain's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1858, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 26th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount respectively bid, as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the bidders on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the whole amount of public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the fourth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on and after that day in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 14th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 29 William-st.

HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT AND OF 2d Mortgage Eastern Division, Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees, under the agreement of Oct. 3, 1861, before the 21st of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all bonds presented to us, for the benefit of that agreement, after that date, for the purpose of paying the expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.

Dec. 9, 1861. N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Tenders for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 18th of December, by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.

SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD Co.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, Nos. 320 and 322 BROADWAY, being the store occupied by Messrs. Bowen, Holmes & Co., to be sold at auction by E. H. Ludlow & Co., on THURSDAY, December 12, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Joseph J. O'Marrin, Esq., Referee, being together 50.2 by 150 feet—more or less. Maps and terms of sale at No. 3 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company which becomes due on the first day of December, 1861, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., inclusive. R. T. COMPTON, Treasurer.

THO. BROWNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

$8,000 WANTED, ON A FIRST MORT-GAGE of real estate in Herkimer County, worth $30,000. An opportunity for safer investment seldom offers, the security being good beyond all contingencies, and the amount wanted being so small compared with the value of the property. Address ELWOOD, Box No. 3742, Post-office, New-York.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.—TRANSFER NOTICE.—The Transfer Books of the above-named Company, preparatory to a dividend, will be closed in New-York on the 16th inst., at the close of business, and be reopened on the 4th of January, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH Railroad Company—Are prepared to pay the interest now due on all their mortgage bonds. The coupons may be presented at the Office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, to H. C. KINGSLEY.

TO TRUSTEES AND GUARDIANS.—$6,000 wanted on bond and mortgage on good productive property in Brooklyn. Interest payable quarterly and in advance. Apply to JOHN B. GARDINER, No. 141 Joralemon-st., corner of Court, or address Box No. 94 Post-office.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURN-ished the War and Navy Departments cashed by JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE Railroad Company cashed by H. T. MORGAN & Co., William-st., at 98 cents.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those Nostrums for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenges, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.), New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs—thirty years in present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and all diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage by any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 426 6th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge, at his office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CER-tain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER —HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday,* Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 9 A. M.
Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 11 A. M.	Thursday,* Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
Friday,* Nov. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Saturday,* Nov. 30, 2 P. M.
Monday,* Dec. 2, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 9 A. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 3, 8 A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 4, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 4, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 10½ A. M.	Thursday,* Dec. 5, 8 A. M.
Friday,* Dec. 6, 12 M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 12 M.	Saturday,* Dec. 7, 12 M.
Monday,* Dec. 9, 1:40 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 10, 8½ A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 11, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 11, 10½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 38 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

Days marked thus,* steamer Long Branch.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.

HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix,
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 8th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-lew6mTh*

HYDRAULIC PRESS WANTED.—DIAMEter of the ram to be from 5 to 12 inches; will be bought for cash, if price suits. Address HYDRAULIC, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Dec. 6, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will do delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the inspectors charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a customhouse or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

THORNTON JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ——, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of the advertisement of the ——, from the office of the Lighthouse Board, should ——— offer or bid be accepted, ——— reqnest to be informed at ———, and that the contract may be forwarded to ———, for signature and certificate. (Signature.)

(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ——, of ——, be accepted, ——— will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ———, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the ——— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest bidder.

Witness: } Sureties.

(Place.)
(Date.)

I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. (Signature.)

(Place.)
(Date.)

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1862. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN PKEEFE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Committee on Supplies.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE.—Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1861.—Proposals are invited at this office, until the 20th instant, for Zouave Leggings and Rosset Leather, or other suitable material; and of Linen or Russia Sheetiog; to be 11½ inches high. Samples of the Leggings to be sent with the proposals, stating prices.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUN-TY.—A farm of 20½ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 6 miles from the Harlem Railroad Depot, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 25 feet front by 36 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room, and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.

Also, a farm of 20½ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES.—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.
C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

TO LET.

$41 66.—TO RENT.—A HANDSOME BROWN-stone front house, in good order, bath, furnace, gas, hot and cold water in every room, on 42d-st., near Broadway; 8th-av. cars one minutes' walk; court-yard with shrubbery, grapevines, &c. Rent $41 66 per month. Apply to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASE ment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STORE TO LET.—THAT LARGE, FOUR-STORY store, with basement and dwelling, No. 344 3d-av., corner of 27th-st. Apply at No. 93 East 27th-st., or at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—TWO STORES, NOS. 777 AND 777½ 6th-av. Rent $200—$225 with back room—between 44th and 45th sts. Apply at No. 109 Pearl-st.

TO LET.—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—IN 22D-ST., near 4th-av., to a small private family only; three-story, high basement, and in perfect order, with twelve rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, (Americans,) for a quiet home, two to four rooms, plainly furnished, or partly furnished for housekeeping, in a private American family. Rent must be low, in accordance with the times. Address MARSHALL, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—TO PURCHASE OR lease, a strictly first-class house, not basement, either on or very near 5th-av., below 23d-st., at a price to suit the times. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,974 Post-Office.

WANTED.—ON OR NEAR 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 14th and 40th sts., a small but first-class modern house. Price between $12,000 and $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mastbead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec'r. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, Agent, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY.....March 29

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage ap

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Dispatches from Minister Adams.

The Nashville Allowed to Perfect her Armament at Southampton.

An Important Order Relating to Volunteers.

No More Troops to be Raised by State Governors.

Important Reconnoissances of the Enemy's Positions.

ANOTHER CAUCUS OF THE REPUBLICANS

The Policy of the President to be Maintained.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

THE DISPATCHES BROUGHT BY MR. GOODRICH—THE NASHVILLE.

The dispatches brought by Mr. GOODRICH, special bearer, from our Ministers in Europe, are of the highest importance. The affair of the rebel steamer *Nashville*, that put in at Southampton for repairs, had caused the greatest excitement and was the subject of a diplomatic note from our Minister to Lord JOHN RUSSELL. Mr. ADAMS, on the part of our Government, protested against her remaining, but the British Government had, it was understood, determined to let her complete her armament. Capt. PEGRAM had arranged for the *Nashville* a complete gun-deck, which would make her a most formidable war-steamer, and she would be allowed to depart, without let or hindrance on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

There was another caucus of Republicans to-night, more numerously attended than the one on Monday night. Senator WILSON made a speech, in which he advocated the adoption of measures for the general and immediate emancipation of slaves. He contended that Providence had brought about the occasion when this could fairly be done, and that the Union could never be peaceful while the cause of all its former and present troubles existed.

Senator TRUMBULL followed in a long speech, taking the same view of the Slavery question, and going further in advocating the abolishment of the Supreme Court of the United States, and its reorganization on representative basis.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY TO PREVAIL.

All thought of overruling the policy of President LINCOLN in regard to the war is now virtually abandoned. After full consideration of all the reasons that have been presented to induce him to modify his plans to please the radicals, the President has firmly resolved to stand by his original purpose, to regard the Union as unbroken, to restore the National laws over the seceded States as rapidly as possible, and to protect the lives and property of all citizens in the seceded States who have not, with knowledge and consent, engaged in the rebellion or given aid and comfort to the rebels. This final decision of the President was declared to-night. The vote in the House, this afternoon, to lay on the table the resolutions instructing the President to countermand an order of Gen. HALLECK of Missouri, settles the question that Congress is not prepared to supersede the President and his Generals. The conservative element in Congress, is supposed from that vote, to have a majority large enough to secure practical unanimity in the House.

FALSE REPORT ABOUT GEN. MCCLELLAN.

There is no truth whatever in the statement that Gen. MCCLELLAN threatened to resign, unless the President overruled a portion of Mr. CAMERON's Report. Gen. MCCLELLAN never expressed any opinion on the subject of Gen. CAMERON's policy of using slaves in the war, until after the President had declined to receive or adopt Mr. CAMERON's views; and even then, his opinion merely amounted to the expression of a belief that the adoption of Mr. CAMERON's views would have had an unfavorable effect on the army in the field. This statement came from the President himself.

THE CONGRESSIONAL NAVAL COMMITTEES.

A joint meeting of the Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs, was held to-day, for the purpose of considering the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in establishing new and additional grades in the navy. A special committee was finally adopted, to be composed of the Chairman of each Committee, to examine into the subject and to report at an early day to the Committee. The House Naval Committee will report a bill authorizing the building of twenty new iron-clad vessels.

IMPORTANT MILITARY BILLS.

The House Military Committee were in session to-day, and are maturing several important bills respecting the army. All the bills and other matters relating to the Slavery question have been referred to the Chairman, FRANCIS P. BLAIR, who is to examine into the matter and report to the Committee his views upon the negro question, colonization, etc.

IMPORTANT ORDER RELATING TO VOLUNTEERS.

Orders have been received at the Adjutant-General's Office from the Secretary of War, first, that no more regiments, batteries, or independent companies will be raised by the Governors of States, except upon the special requisition of the War Department. Those now forming in the various States will be completed under direction of the Governors thereof, unless it be deemed more advantageous to the service to assign the men already raised to regiments, batteries or independent companies now in the field, in order to fill up their organizations to the maximum standard prescribed by law.

Second—The recruiting service in the various States for the volunteer forces already in service, and for those that may hereafter be received, is placed under the charge of General Superintendents for those States respectively, with general depôts for the collection and instruction of recruits, as follows, namely:

Maine—Maj. J. W. T. Gardiner, U. S. A., Augusta.
Vermont—Lieut.-Col. Governeur Morris, Bortington.
New-Hampshire—Lieut.-Col. Seth Eastman, First Infantry, Concord.
Massachusetts—Lieut.-Col. H. Day, Second Infantry, Cambridge.
Rhode Island—Capt. William Silvey, First Artillery, Providence.
Connecticut—Col. William Gates, Third Artillery, Fort Trumbull.
New-York—Major T. Sprague, First Infantry, Elmira and Albany.
New-Jersey—Col. J. L. Gardiner, U. S. A., Trenton.
Pennsylvania—Capt. R. J. Dodge, Eighth Infantry, Harrisburgh.
Delaware—Major H. B. Jndd, U. S. A., Wilmington.
Maryland—Lieutenant-Col. F. O. Wyse, Fourth Artillery, Annapolis.
Virginia—Major W. J. Norton, U. S. A., Wheeling.
Ohio—Major N. C. McRae, U. S. A., Camp Chase, Columbus.
Kentucky—Major W. H. Stidell, Fifteenth Infantry, Louisville.
Indiana—Col. J. L. Simooson, U. S. A., Indianapolis.
Illinois—Col. P. Morrison, Eighth Infantry, Springfield.
Michigan—Lieut.-Col. E. Backus, Third Infantry, Detroit.
Wisconsin—Major R. S. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, Madison.
Minnesota—Capt. A. D. Nelson, Tenth Infantry, Fort Snelling.
Iowa—Capt. H. B. Hendershott, Second Artillery, Davenport.
Missouri—Col. B. L. E. Booneville, U. S. A., Jefferson Barracks.
Kansas—Commanding Officer of Fort Leavenworth, Fort Leaveoworth.

The Superintendents detailed will take charge of the recruiting service in the various States to which they are assigned, on the 1st day of January, 1862. They will take post at their general depôts, which will be under their immediate command. The Superintendent for the State of New-York will take post at Albany. Upon the requisition of the Superintendents a suitable number of volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers and privates will be detailed for duty in the Staff Departments and as drill-masters at the respective depôts. A disbursing officer of the fund for collecting, drilling and organizing the volunteers, will be assigned to each depôt, and will be under the direction of the Superintendent. Volunteer officers now on recruiting service will be relieved on the 1st of January next, and sent to join their regiments unless, directed to report to the Superintendents of their respective States. After that time, volunteers will be mustered for pay upon the same form of rolls as those used for the regular army. Commanding officers of volunteer regiments numbering less than the maximum organization fixed by law will immediately report to the Adjutant-General's office at Washington the present state of their commands, in order that the Governors of the several States may be called upon to fill up their respective regiments to the standard prescribed.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has issued an order directing the officers in charge of the military prison in this city to confine no civilian who is not regularly committed by a magistrate, and no soldier except a deserter, or those arrested by patrols, without special orders from headquarters. This will be the means of checking a very serious abuse.

A BALLOON RECONNOISSANCE OF THE ENEMY.

Prof. LA MOONTAIN, Aeronaut of the the Army of the Potomac, made an ascension yesterday afternoon, from Cloud's Mills, landing four miles from Washington in the camp of the Second Rhode Island Regiment. He reports the force at Fairfax Court-house very light, and between Fairfax Court-house and Vienna there is an increase of strength; one regiment of cavalry having been stationed there since the last reconnoissance, and all along the line very considerable additions have been made to the scouts of cavalry and infantry.

OTHER IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCES.

A portion of Gen. HEINTZELMAN's Division, to-day, went as far as Occoquan. Also, two brigades from Gen. SUMNER's Division went within two miles of Fairfax Court-House, picketing to the left, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, beyond Accotink Creek. Neither of the reconnoitering parties met with any opposition, and no signs of the enemy were seen. They returned this afternoon, having been absent from their encampment since 12 o'clock last night.

THE NEW EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Thirty-seven rebel prisoners of the two hundred and fifty recently released having arrived at Norfolk, a corresponding number of our own prisoners have been forwarded North by the rebel authorities. It is understood that Col. COCORAN and the other officers designated as hostages for the safety of the pirates will not be released except in exchange for the pirates.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN THE SENATE.

The President occupied a seat beside Vice-President HAMLIN to-day, during the delivery of the eulogies consequent on the death of Senator BAKER. Visits of the President to either House of Congress are of rare occurence. This is the first instance of the kind certainly within the past quarter of a century.

THE COAST AND LAKE DEFENCES.

The Select Committee appointed by the Speaker of the House, on that branch of the President's Message relating to the defence of the Northern Lakes and Rivers, consist of Messrs. ARNOLD, of Illinois; ASHLEY, of Ohio; NOZL, of Missouri; ALDRICH, of Minnesota; BABBITT, of Pennsylvania; SPAULDING, of New-York; GRANGER, of Michigan; WHEELER, of New-York; and POTTER, of Wisconsin.

THE GREAT MISTAKE OF MR. RUSSELL.

Letters from Europe say that Mr. RUSSELL states that the Administration is becoming disposed to accept some foreign mediation with a view to a compromise on the basis of separation. It is difficult to conceive how Mr. RUSSELL should have been deceived into the adoption of such an idea. Neither the Administration or any one connected with it would ever accept mediation from any quarter, or peace on any basis but complete submission to the authority of the United States.

COL. MULLIGAN, OF LEXINGTON FAME.

The object of Col. MULLIGAN's visit to Washington is to get authority to reorganize his Regiment, the officers, unknown to themselves, having been mustered out of service after the fall of Lexington. Several regiments in the West have already been offered him, and he would have no difficulty in organizing a Brigade in a short period.

Col. MULLIGAN meets with but little encouragement from the War Department. He says the people are enthusiastically in favor of reorganizing his regiment, and again going to the field. He says he believes in fighting the war out, and is anxious to again lead a column against the enemy either here or in Missouri. He feels sanguine, if an opportunity is offered him, of his ability to turn the tables upon the rebels, and retrieve the unavoidable disaster at Lexington.

COL. KERRIGANS'S CASE.

The examination to-day in the case of Col. KERRIGAN was with regard to insubordination and drunkenness—the principal witness being Major SAVAGE, who was the bearer of an order from Gen. MARTINDALE for Col. KERRIGAN to report himself before the Board, to be examined as to his qualifications to command a regiment. On refusing to appear before the Board Gen. MARTINDALE had ordered him to be placed under arrest, which was according ly done. To-morrow the witnesses on the charge of giving information to the enemy will be examined.

A LETTER FROM A PRISONER.

A letter was received yesterday from JAMES PATRICK, Company F, of Chester, belonging to Col. AVERILL's Cavalry, who was taken prisoner in a skirmish two weeks ago beyond Vienna. He states that twenty-seven of them are in the Richmond Jail, all well, excepting Sergeant BRYSON, who, during the skirmish, fell from his horse and was thus injured in the shoulder. The party which effected their capture was composed of 306 Georgia cavalry.

KEEPING THE GOVERNMENT HORSES.

It has been ascertained that the contracts for keeping certain Government horses for the Winter have been given to irresponsible parties, who have taken them at forty cents a day, and distributed them among farmers in different parts of the country, paying them twenty-five cents a day for keeping them. In consequence of this development, Mr. MACPHERSON has moved a Committee of Investigation.

FORAGE FOR THE ARMY.

Col. INGALLS, of the Quartermaster's Department, who has been North for the purpose of making arrangements for procuring forage for the army of the Potomac, has returned. An order has been issued by the Department to buy no more oats, while the parties holding them demand exorbitant prices.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

A stand of colors, on the part of Pennsylvania, is to be presented Saturday by Capt. GEORGE GIBSON, of the United States Army, to Col. BIRNEY's Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and will be received for the regiment by Representative KELLY, of Philadelphia.

INFORMATION DENIED.

The President has declined to communicate to Congress any communications addressed by him to the Governments of England, France and Spain in regard to the armed intervention proposed by them in the affairs of Mexico. He deems that it is inexpedient at this exigency to do so.

EXPENSE OF THE WESTERN FLOTILLA.

The Quartermaster's Department has asked Congress for an appropriation of one million of dollars in addition to the one million and one hundred thousand voted at the former session, to meet the expenses incurred for the armed flotilla on the Western waters.

THE WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The bill introduced by Senator WILSON to-day provides that two instead of one cadet at the Military Academy at West Point shall be appointed from each Congressional District. It will pass both Houses.

ANOTHER HUNGARIAN OFFICER.

Col. FIOVELMESY, a Hungarian officer and a Colonel in GARIBALDI's army, is in the city, and has offered his services to the Government.

THE PROPOSED COAST TELEGRAPH.

Mr. FIELD's proposition, in reference to the building of a line of telegraph to the South, meets with the approval of the Government, so far as to bring Fortress Monroe in communication with Washington and events may transpire which will render necessary the laying of a submarine cable from that point further South.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Hon. Maj. ANSON, M. P., arrived to-day, and is stopping at Willard's.

GEN. FREMONT'S MOVEMENTS.

A telegram from Gen. FREMONT, announces that he will arrive in Washington to-morrow.

GEN. SICKLES' BRIGADE.

It is stated that Gen. SICKLES has asked that his Brigade he made independent of Gen. HOOKER'S Division.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SURGEON-GENERAL FINLAY.

The charges against Surgeon-General FINLAY have not yet been read in Court. It is thought that the difficulty between him and Dr. TRIPLER will be settled without the necessity of a verdict.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition for the emancipation of the slaves, those of the rebels without compensation, and those of Union men to be paid for.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate what reduction may be made in the expenses of the army. Agreed to.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a resolution that the Secretary of War inform the Senate whether any, and what, aid is rendered by the Pay Department to enable soldiers to transmit home any part of their pay, and what additional facilities may be afforded. Agreed to.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (States Rights,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Kentucky, asking that Congress afford some relief to the distressed people of Ireland. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, relating to the establishment of a line of mail steamers from San Francisco to China. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of appointing a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress, who shall have power to retire any improper officers of the army or navy. Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution for the confiscation of the property of rebels, and for the satisfaction of the claims of loyal men.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill establishing a new military and mail route to Baltimore. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Opp.,) announced the death of his late colleague, EDWARD DICKINSON BAKER, United States Senator from Oregon, paid a brief and feeling tribute to his worth and bravery, and offered the usual resolution of respect to his memory.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) followed, referring to the decease of the two distinguished Senators, Messrs. DOUGLAS and BAKER. Both were near friends of his, both distinguished men, both great political leaders, but widely different in their views. Mr. MCDOUGALL then paid a high and eloquent tribute to the chivalry and true worth of the deceased Senator.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) referred to the late Senator as a personal and political friend of his since early manhood. He was a man of rare endowments and brilliant achievements. He was an astute and profound lawyer, a wise statesman, a brilliant orator, a tried, brave soldier, a true, incorruptible patriot.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) claimed for Pennsylvania, the foster-mother of the dead, the right to weep, and pay her tribute to his worth at the side of Oregon, his adopted home. He (BAKER) was naturally noble and brave, and had he lived in olden times he would have been made a viking, and his name would have come down with HENGIST and HORSA. Mr. COWAN then paid a beautiful tribute to the eloquence, worth, and true greatness of the deceased Senator.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) spoke of the true devotion of the late Senator to the cause of the country, and of his brilliant life, and glorious death.

Mr. SUMNER said that Senator BAKER united both the character of the orator and soldier. Both were worthy of admiration. Mr. SUMNER then referred to various instances of the almost unexampled eloquence of the deceased. He, (BAKER,) after achieving brilliant success in the Senate, had vaulted from the Senate into the saddle, and on a glorious battlefield, face to face with the enemy, he passed from the service of his country to the service of his God. Mr. SUMNER concluded by saying that the true cause of Senator BAKER's death was Slavery, and that the only way to avoid death is to say to this violator of the Constitution, this murderer of our dead Senator, "Be thou overturned."

Mr. LATHAM closed with almost beautiful, eloquent and touching eulogy on the deceased, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution, which was adopted, that all memorials, resolutions and documents which may be presented for the recognition of the independence of Hayti and Liberia be referred to that Committee.

On motion, fifteen thousand extra copies of the Secretary of the Treasury's Report on the Finances, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to forfeit the property and slaves of persons who are in armed rebellion against the United States. Also, a joint resolution, directing the Provost Court at Alexandria to retain and safely keep the property of those engaged in or aiding rebellion, until further action of Congress upon the subject. Both were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Opp.,) it was resolved that the Committee on Public Lands should report what railway companies have received donations of lands on condition of transporting troops and munitions of war free of charge, and whether the Government has the unqualified right of such transportation.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report a bill establishing diplomatic relations between the United States and Hayti and Liberia.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) remarked that there were no negro Ambassadors there. A debate arising, the resolution lies over.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, of New-York, to authorize the coining of money by the Assay Office in New-York. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CONKLING also presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, of New-York, for the extension of postal facilities by the re-establishment of a line of mail steamers from San Francisco to ports of China and Japan. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) offered a resolution declaring it just to recognize the eminent and patriotic services of the late Gen. LYON, and tendering the thanks of Congress to the brave officers and soldiers under his command, who sustained the honor of the flag and achieved a victory at Springfield, Mo.; and in order to commemorate the event, each regiment engaged on that occasion bear on its colors the word "Springfield," in letters of gold, and that these resolutions be read at the head of the different regiments of the army of the United States. Mr. BLAIR believed the Government had taken no notice at all of the death of Gen. LYON, and hence the propriety of he passage of the resolution he had submitted. He knew the man well. One never lived who cared more for his country and less for himself.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved that the last part of the resolution be stricken out.

Mr. ENWARDS said:

"We are to have a war of long continuance, in which bravery and skill are to be displayed, and misfortune and death incurred. We should not, therefore, be too lavish at the outset in establishing precedents, as the neglect to notice similar occurrences hereafter may result in serious embarrassment."

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) trusted that the amendment would not be adopted. The reading of the resolution as proposed would have the effect of stimulating our gallant soldiers to deeds of patriotism. It could do no harm. It was due that we should pay this tribute of respect to Gen. LYON, and recognize the services of those under his command.

The emendment of Mr. EDWARDS was rejected, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, introduced a bill to punish treason; to provide more effectually for the collection of taxes; to remunerate loyal citizens for the loss of property, and to provide homesteads for soldiers employed in suppressing the present rebellion. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. NOEL, of Missouri, (Opp.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Navy-yard and depôt at Cape Girardeau, and report by bill or otherwise.

The consideration of the following resolutions was then announced:

Whereas, Major-General HALLECK, of the Western Department, has issued an order prohibiting negroes from coming within the lines of our army, and excluding those already under the protection of our troops; and

Whereas, A different policy and practice prevails in other Departments, by the direct sanction of the Administration; and

Whereas, Said order is cruel and inhuman, and in the judgment of this House based upon no military necessity; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to direct Gen. HALLECK to recall said order, or cause it to conform to the practice in other Departments of the army.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said: If the passage of the resolution is to have a good effect, especially in the West, the sooner it is passed the better. The allegation of Gen. HALLECK, as an excuse for his order that fugitive slaves, whom he proposes to exclude from his lines, give information to the enemy, is too bold a pretence to justify him. The return of fugitive slaves was intended by Gen. MCCLELLAN, and had been followed by Gens. DIX, KELLY and others. All these cases are a disgrace to the profession of arms. If such return of fugitives has been made by orders of the Commanding Generals, they deserve to have their epaulettes torn from their shoulders, and if it has been done by higher authority, "then God forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) expressed his honest conviction that such orders were issued by the commanding Generals of the army, without orders from the President. He was satisfied of this fact. While the President does not remove and cashier them as he (LOVEJOY) would, he did not believe that they (the commanding Generals) had power for any such inhuman and shameful measures. As far as can be ascertained, the testimony of every General in the field is that the slaves are true, loyal and faithful. While, with Gen. MCDOWELL, previous to the battle of Bull Run, that General carefully inquired of every black fugitive with regard to the movements and positions of the enemy, and the typography of the country. The slaves are the most reliable scouts we have, and he thought it most shameful, mean, and contemptible for Major Generals of the army to slander a race already disgraced.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, said Mr. STEVENS had evidently misunderstood Gen. HALLECK's order. The latter (HALLECK) had informed him he had no idea of doing anything contrary to the law of the last Congress and the policy of the Government.

Mr. STEVENS inquired: "Did I not state the order as it was copied?"

Mr. BLAIR—I think you did, but not at first as written. It was a gross injustice to Gen. HALLECK to say that he has ordered the return of fugitive slaves to disloyal masters.

Mr. LOVEJOY said that he had letters to show that persons of color, under pretence of their being fugitives, are hunted and actually taken from individuals who have them under their protection.

Mr. BLAIR, while not pretending to deny the accuracy of Mr. LOVEJOY's remarks, stated, for the benefit of the House and the country, that he (BLAIR) positively knew that Gen. HALLECK gave an order to discharge some fugitives from prison in St. Louis on his (BLAIR's) application.

Mr. LOVEJOY repeated that slaves had actually been delivered up under the order of Gen. HALLECK.

Mr. BLAIR stated that he called on Geo. HALLECK the day after the order was issued, and informed him that it was liable to be misunderstood. Gen. HALLECK said he had no idea of contravening the law of Congress and the policy of the Administration; that his simple purpose was to exclude from his camp such persons as could convey information to the enemy. The General added that, at Cairo, slaves came into his camp to sell fruit, and returning to Kentucky and the southern part of Missouri, fell into the hands of the enemy, who obtained information from them.

Mr. FOUKE, of Illinois, (Opp.,) said that the officers of the army regarded Gen. HALLECK's order as most wise and salutary. The allusion by his colleague (LOVEJOY) to the fidelity of these slaves was untrue. The army was misled on the 7th of November last by slaves. His (FOUKE's) own regiment was led into an ambuscade by them. Let the resolution pass, and recruiting in Illinois will cease. The army will stand by the order of Gen. HALLECK.

Mr. LOVEJOY replied that the concurrent testimony of Gens. LANE and PARTISS, and he thought Gen. POPE, was in contradiction of what his colleague (FOUKE) had stated, so far as the general principle was concerned. He (LOVEJOY) would like to know from his colleague (FOUKE) what was done with the negro that led them into an ambuscade?

Mr. FOUKE replied that he sent out a scout, who brought in the negro, and the fact was reported to Gen. MCCLELLAN. He (FOUKE) did not know what had become of the negro. He had no time to look after negroes. If his colleague (LOVEJOY) would pay less attention to the negroes and more to the interests of the country, we could get along much better.

This last remark of Mr. FOUKE's was received with applause, which the Speaker promptly checked.

Mr. BLAIR said that Gen. HALLECK had informed him that he intended to use the slaves, if he could, to the advantage of the Government, and that if it would weaken the enemy he would take their slaves from them, but he (HALLECK) did not intend that such persons should come into the lines of his camp.

Mr. JOLIAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said that the policy of delivering up fugitive slaves was not practiced last Friday. One of them had found his way into the camp of Col. BROWN, of an Indiana Regiment. That officer refused to surrender him until so ordered by Secretary CAMERON. He presumed that the Administration sanctioned such proceedings.

Mr. BLAIR inferred differently from what he had read in the President's Message.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Ill., (Rep.,) assumed to say that the Administration has had nothing to do directly or indirectly with that order, and that the Administration would not indicate such a policy to the army.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) moved to lay the pending resolution on the table.

Motion was agreed to by yeas 78, nays 64.

The resolution heretofore introduced looking to a recognition of the independence of Hayti and Liberia, coming up,

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) offered an amendment that the Committee on Foreign Affairs inquire into the expediency of doing so, instead of the direct instructions to report a bill for that purpose.

Mr. COX said that instead of bringing up so frequently the "pestiferous negro," the country expected Congress to give a little time to more important subjects.

The amendment was agreed to and the resolution adopted.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM called attention to the fact that a Select Committee was appointed at a former Congress to consider the subject of abolishing the franking privilege. The bill reported by that Committee was the first on the calendar, and it was his (VALLANDIGHAM'S) desire that members should examine it before it regularly came up for consideration.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) remarked that the Committee on the Post-office and Post Routes had framed a bill to abolish the franking privilege, which would swell the revenue and satisfy the public's desire. They propose to report the bill next week. Mr. COLFAX reminded members that the Committee would not, as heretofore, insert in the Post-office bill such new routes as members may assert necessary, but will require members to show the absolute necessity for the establishment of new routes.

A message was here received from the Senate, announcing the death of Senator BAKER.

Messrs. SHIEL, of Oregon; PERRYS and SARGHANT, of California; DUNLAP, of Kentucky; COLFAX, of Indiana; RICHARDSON, of Illinois; KELLY, of Pennsylvania; and RIDDLE, of Ohio, severally delivered eulogies, abounding with eloquent and interesting allusions to the public and private character of the deceased.

The usual resolutions of respect were then passed, and the House adjourned.

THE FIGHT AT FORT PICKENS.

The Rebel Batteries Silenced by Col. Brown.

THE FIRST NATIONAL ACCOUNT.

Lack of a Sufficient Force to Make the Victory Complete.

The *Columbia*, from Havana, arrived yesterday, brought a mail from Fort Pickens. Letters from that post state that in the recent fight Col. HARVEY BROWN silenced the rebel guns, but had not force enough to land and drive off BRAGG's army.

By the courtesy of a gentleman of this City, we have been permitted to read a private letter from his son, on board the United States steamer *Richmond*, recently stationed at Pass à l'Ontre, but which subsequently took part in the fight at Fort Pickens. The letter is dated Nov. 23, 1 P. M.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 22, the *Richmond* opened a bombardment of Fort McRae and the neighboring sand batteries. For awhile everything went on swimmingly; but the enemy, opening a powerful rifled battery on the ship, the conflict grew serious. The writer (a Lieutenant on board the *Richmond*) says:

"I had been complimenting the Captain of one of our guns for the accuracy of his aim, when a shell from Fort McRea bounded through our bulwarks and took the poor fellow's head square off. His brains and blood were scattered all over my face, blinding my eyes and making my brain reel.

We had thirteen men serving that gun. Of these, *six* were wounded, and one killed outright. The spectacle was one of the most horrible imaginable.

The firing continued all day, and was resumed by the enemy next morning. By this time, however, we had moved beyond range of their guns, but the *Niagara* was still doing her best to silence them.

Up to this time, Fort Pickens had lost but one man killed and seven wounded.

Some idea of the weight of the rebel metal may be had, in the fact, that when the shell, alluded to above, struck us, the explosion raised the ship ont of water, and made her stagger like a drunken man. Another shell burst six feet below the water-line, causing the ship to leak freely, but by the aid of the steam-pumps we think we can keep her free. We have impaired, but have not destroyed, and cannot destroy, Fort McRae, until we have rifled guns. The smooth-bore guns which we are obliged to use is no match for the rifled cannon of the enemy, and the sooner the Government acts upon that truth the better. The *Niagara*, all the while, was at some distance outside the bar, and cannot be much injured.

To-morrow (23d) we intend to renew the bombardment, with the determination to whip or be whipped.

The *Richmond*, previous to coming here, was employed in the blockade of the Mississippi Passes. During her absence from there, we have learned that several rebel vessels have managed to go to sea.

A Spanish vessel had come down, with a number of Spaniards on board, who were obliged to escape from New-Orleans to avoid imprisonment.

These fugitives report that the most vigorous preparations were making by the rebels to repel attack. They had three iron-clad steam battering rams ready, each carrying from 18 to 20 guns, of the heaviest calibre. They were also constructing additional steam rams and fire rafts."

THE WESTERN VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

WHEELING, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

In the Legislature to-day, Mr. CARRSADON, of Hampshire, introduced a resolution to prohibit any person engaged in the rebellion from ever holding office in the State.

Mr. SNIDER, of Monongahela, introduced a resolution modifying those parts of the code which prohibit writing or speaking against Slavery, so as to make them conform to the spirit and genius of our institutions.

SAILING OF THE STONE FLEET.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Five vessels of the stone fleet have sailed, but anchored in the Roads.

The ships *George Green* and *Bullion*, of Gen. BUTLER's expedition, sailed to-day.

FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V. ZOUAVES.

This regiment, formerly known as DURYEE'S Zouaves, have opened a recruiting depôt under the direct supervision of Lieut.-Col. DOAYEE and Capt. WINSLOW, at No. 545 Broadway. Owing to the many promotions from the ranks to commissions in their own and other regiments, vacancies have been created which will give an opportunity to 40 first-class men to enroll themselves in this well-disciplined corps, now stationed on Federal Hill, Baltimore. Quarters, rations and clothing are provided at once, and the men will be sent on to join the regiment on Monday of next week.

The New-York Central Railroad.

DIRECTORS ANNUAL MEETING—PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad was held here to-day. The following Directors were chosen by a unanimous vote: Erastus Corntog, of Albany; Dean Richmond, Buffalo; John H. Chedell, Auburn; Alonzo C. Paige, Schenectady; John V. L. Pruyn, Albany; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston; Livingston Spraker, Palatine Bridge; Jacob Gould, Rochester; Cornelius L. Tracy, Troy; Charles H. Russell, Richard M. Blatchford, New-York; Hamilton White, Syracuse; Henry H. Martin, Albany.

For Inspectors of Election, GEORGE DEXTER, of Albany; ROFUS G. BEARDSLEE, of New-York; and STEPHEN GROESBECK, of Albany, were chosen.

The meeting was very largely attended.

The annual report of the Directors shows the earnings of the road in the month of November to have been $951,120 86, being an increase of $220,383 93 over the same month last year, and the largest earnings of the Company in any one month. The surplus of income account on the 30th of September, 1861, was $2,466,852 15, invested in improvements and supplies.

The annual report of the Committee of Stockholders appointed to examine into the accounts and transactions of the Company, says the books and accounts of the Company are in good order, the system well devised, and they show that the statements in the reports of the Company are correct.

On the question of reappointing a Stockholders' Examining Committee coming up in the meeting, it was resolved, after a full debate, not to again appoint such a Committee, the special circumstances that gave origin to it having passed away.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following appointments were made:

President—ERASTUS CORNING.
Vice-President—Dean Richmond.
Executive Committee—Messrs. Corning, Richmond, Cheucil, Paige, Martin.
Committee on Accounts—Messrs. Spraker, Tracy, and Blatchford.

Board of Canvassers.

The returns as far as canvassed foot up as follows:

Opdyke	21,522
Gunther	22,152
Wood	21,163

In the Fifteenth and Ninth Wards, yet to be canvassed, Mr. *Opdyke had about two thousand majority*, so that if no greater discrepancies occur than have already been found—which have been trifling—Mr. OPDYKE will be elected by about the majority already conceded by all parties. Thus far the canvass has been conducted with the utmost fairness, and no disposition has been manifested by the Board to withhold equal and exact justice to all the candidates. The stories of attempts to cheat Mr. OPDYKE are entirely unfounded.

The Board meets at 12 o'clock to-day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—The election for seven Assistant Engineers, of the Western District Fire Department, took place on Tuesday evening, and passed off without difficulty. The following named persons were elected:

Charles Wetherel, of Engine No. 4	Vote.
David S. Simpson, present Engineer	722
Robert Barr, of Engine No. 3	722
George Ward, present Engineer	722
Peter Fitzpatrick, of Engine No. 5	722
H. Joseph Watting, of Engine No. 9	699
William Taylor, of Engine No. 6	695
	694

MILITARY.—A concert was given last evening at the Howard House, East New-York, for the benefit of the band attached to the Nineteth Regiment, Col. JOSEPH S. MORGAN. To-night the Winter barracks just completed at East New-York will be inaugurated with a suitable entertainment, given by the contractors.

GENERAL TERM.—Calendar for this day, Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 9, 42, 43, 46-47, 48, 50, 51.

☞ "Ought the Government to arm the Southern Negroes as a help to crush the Rebellion?" This subject will be discussed at the City Library Rooms, No. 5 Abingdon-square, this (Thursday) evening. Seats free. Public invited.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—H. Knight, L. A. Ange, C. Matagrin, J. Pincos, P. Calmes, W. Gresshaw, E. Mayns, C. Villacade, Mrs. T. Richmond, G. A. Richmond, Mrs. F. Alart, N. Ordis, Mrs. L. Verpank, M. E. Rodrigues, C. Anderson, lady and 2 children, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Hartmann and 4 children, C. Castle, Avery Smith, Mrs. S. A. Chandler, M. De C. Silvens, two Miss Coopers, two Miss Browns, Miss J. Murray, Miss L. Babcock, W. King, J. Jennings, J. Fitzgerald, W. E. Peace, C. Barter, P. Kennedy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 15 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets.... 2 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 26 | Gov. Island. 4 15 | Hell Gate.... 6 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamers Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; Mary, Nichols, Philadelphia.

Ships Monticello, Henderson, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Bremen, (Brem.) Meyer, Bremen, Muller & Co.; Owego, Norton, Bristol, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Highland Light, Crowell, Antwerp, C. C. Duncan & Co.; General, Funck, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Harry Bluff, Redman, Melbourne, R. W. Cooper; Portsmouth, Portland, Havre, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Success, Chase, Liverpool, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Benjamin Adams, Chase, Liverpool, Tapscott & Co.; G. B. Lamar, Bradley, London, Thos. Dunham.

Barks Laura Russ, Gary, Cardenas, C. & E. J. Peters; Landwurtum, (Ham.,) Sandstedt,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3191. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Dispatches Received From Port Royal and Tybee.

A Reconnoissance in the Rear of Fort Pulaski.

Fort on Warsaw Island found Deserted.

A Union Force Within Ten Miles of Savannah.

A Skirmish With a Rebel Battery on the Lower Potomac.

The Military Posts on the Canadian Frontier to be Looked After.

The Developments of the Potter Investigating Committee.

Between Four and Five Hundred Disloyal Government Employes.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 12.

GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES FROM FORT PICKENS.

The Government has received dispatches from Fort Pickens, stating that Gen. BROWN had silenced Fort McRae, destroyed the Navy-yard, and burned the town of Warrenton, and that the bombardment was a complete success. Our loss in the engagement was one man killed and five wounded.

AN IMPORTANT EXPEDITION TOWARDS SAVANNAH.

Letters received at the Navy-yard state that on the 8th inst., Commander ROGERS left Tybee Roads before daylight with the steamers *Ottawa*, *Seneca* and *Pembina*, and crossed the bar of Warsaw Soond at half tide. The United States forces approached the fort on Warsaw Island within a mile, and sent Lieut BARNES to it with a flag of truce. who found it entirely deserted. The fort consisted of an inclosed octagonal work with platforms for eight guns on the water faces. The guns had been removed, the platforms cut up. and a magazine blown up. Commander ROGERS states that everything had the appearance of being very recently deserted.

The letter also says: "From the month of Wilmington River we observed a battery bearing from us about N. W. by W., one-half W., and distant three miles. It is on the river, and about three miles distant, and just above a house with a red cupola, which is one of the Coast Survey's points of triangulation, and is about ten miles from Savannah. We counted five guns, apparently of large calibre, on the face of the battery towards us. We could only see one gun upon the other face, but there may have been more. We were near enough to see the men on the ramparts, and the glistening of their bayonets."

Commander ROGERS states that a battery upon Little Tybee Island would be of no use whatever, although there may have been a signal man placed there, the southeastern part of it being a commanding point for observation. The highest point reached by Commander ROGERS was about eight miles from Warsaw bar' about ten miles from Savannah, and between four and five miles from Thunderbolt on one side, and Montgomery on the other side.

THE RECENT OPERATIONS NEAR PORT ROYAL.

Capt. DUPONT, in his communication to the Navy Department, dated 4th of December, says the apprehension of losing possession of the Bay of St. Helena, so exceedingly valuable, for a harbor, for its proximity to Charleston, and for the command it secures of large rivers, supplying interior communication with South Carolina, induced him to dispatch a second expedition there under Commander DRAYTON, with orders to hold the island until Gen. SHERMAN is prepared to assume military occupation of it, when he will transfer the fort to his troops. The reconnoissance of Commander ROGERS, of Warsaw Inlet, was in order to ascertain the position and force of the enemy's battery there, information which the Commanding General expressed his desire to obtain before landing the troops on Tybee Island. In the necessary occupation of St. Helena Sound and Tybee Roads, and in the examination of Warsaw Inlet, a large number of the vessels of the squadron is engaged, which will be released and employed on blockading duty as soon as Otter and Tybee islands are held by the army. Warsaw Inlet and Sound constitute a second entrance into Savannah River, and, as twenty-one feet can be carried over the bar at high water, this passage is but little inferior to Tybee entrance. It appears from a private letter that our guns are but ten miles from Savannah, the steeples of which are plainly visible from the decks of our ships as they ride at anchor. It seems to be understood that in addition to our occupation of Beaufort, Gen. VIELE was at once to be sent with a considerable force to occupy the most important points in the new approaches to Savannah. and that another force will go about the same time on a similar errand in the direction of Charleston to hold certain strategic points.

A SKIRMISH ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Yesterday morning a rebel battery of light artillery appeared on the Virginia shore of the Potomac above Freestone Point, and commenced firing upon the steamers *Yankee* and *Wyandank*, to which the steamers replied. After the firing had continued for an hour, the rebels withdrew their battery. None of the rebel shot hit their marks.

There are indications of a considerable body of the enemy in the vicinity of Occoquan Creek, numerous camps being visible from the decks of steamers on the Potomac.

AN ALARM IN THE UNION CAMPS.

The alarm that disturbed the Union camps Tuesday night, causing the men in some of the divisions to sleep on their arms, originated in the imperfect report of Union scouts. A reconnoissance of Gen. KING's brigade, on Monday, resulted in a skirmish with a body of the enemy's troops, and the latter fled, leaving their arms behind. The next day a considerable force of the enemy returned to the ground they had been driven from, it is supposed to recover the arms that had been abandoned. This rebel force was seen and exaggerated by some Union scouts to "ten thousand men." Hence the alarm.

DISLOYALTY AMONG GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, stated in the Republican caucus Monday night, that his Committee had reported to the Administration against the loyalty of between four and five hundred employes of the Government, mostly in the Departments at Washington, and that only about two hundred had been removed. It is the intention of the Committee to report the whole matter to Congress in a few days. The movement is not considered friendly to the Administration, and will create much excitement in the Departments, many of the clerks reported against being retained by influence of Republican members of Congress.

THE REPORT OF THE VAN WYCK COMMITTEE.

The Van Wyck Investigating Committee will not make their report until Monday next, the delay being necessary in order to give the printer time to put all the evidence in type.

THE ARRESTS OF FUGITIVE SLAVES IN THE DISTRICT.

Marshal LAMON is preparing a report in regard to the arrest of fugitive slaves in this District. He will show that no such arrests have been made by the Marshal or his deputies; that those now confined in jail came before the city magistrates, and by them were committed under the laws of the District of Columbia passed by Congress.

A DESERTER FROM LEESBURGH.

A rebel deserter from Leesburgh, who left there about ten days ago, states at that town there are four regiments of Mississippi infantry, armed with Mississippi and Enfield rifles and smooth bore muskets; one regiment of cavalry, who are used as skirmishers, and one battery of artillery, consisting of three small field pieces, altogether upwards of 3,000 men, Gen. EVANS commanding.

VISIT OF THE INDIAN DELEGATES TO THE CAMPS.

The Indian delegates yesterday visited the camps in Virginia, and witnessed division drills and reviews. They expressed their astonishment and delight at the military power of the Government and their opinion of the statements of rebel Commissioners, by saying, "ALBERT—PIKE—lics." One of the chiefs, with Senatorial dignity, said, "Too many—ought to move."

A SOLDIER TO BE SHOT.

Private WM. H. JOHNSON, of the Lincoln Cavalry, who deserted, and attempted to go over to the rebels, has been tried and convicted, and is to be shot to-morrow, at such time and place as shall be designated by Gen. FRANKLIN. The execution will take place in presence of the whole Division.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

The Republican caucus on Wednesday night adopted the resolution of Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, offered on Monday night, which is substantially as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is the duty of Congress to pass an act for the confiscation of all property, real and personal, rights and credits, of persons engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, and also to provide for the unconditional emancipation of the slaves of such.

This resolution received the support of Republicans, who will not favor emancipation unless accompanied by colonization.

CODIFYING THE STATUTES.

Senator SUMNER intends pressing to a consummation the measure which he introduced ten years ago, for a classification and codification of the statutes of the United States, and which has now been recommended in the message of the President.

Congress has, since the organization of the Government, enacted some 5,000 acts and joint resolutions, which fill more than 6,000 closely-printed pages, and are scattered through many volumes. A bill for the purpose mentioned has been introduced in the House.

NECESSITY OF CLOSING THE LIQUOR STORES.

To-day, Gen. ANDREW PORTER, the Provost-Marshal, appeared before the Judiciary and Military Committees of the Senate, and urged immediate legislation which should empower him to close the drinking shops, which are demoralizing our troops by selling them liquor, and to close which the present laws are not sufficient.

The Provost-Marshal has determined to revoke all passes which have been transferred, and to punish those transferring them. A number of arrests have already been made.

THE IROQUOIS AND THE AUTHORITIES OF CURACOA.

The action of the Governor-General of Curacoa in refusing to allow the *Iroquois* to enter the port except as a privateer, or on the same footing as vessels of the rebel Government, is a clear violation of international law, and is virtually regarded as a declaration war. The Governor-General must have misconstrued his instructions relative to our National vessels entering the ports of the Netherlands. The facts in the case have been received by the Department, and it is understood that the Government will take such action in the matter as the circumstances may demand. It is well known that the Government have established a coaling depôt there, and now have 1,500 tons of coal deposited at Curacoa.

DEBTS TO NORTHERN CREDITORS.

The question of securing the rights of Northern creditors against rebel debtors will soon come before Congress in a tangible and effective form. It is understood that the Attorney-General has claimed that Congress could not, under the Constitution, extend the powers of a Military Court so as to give it civil jurisdiction; and, though he has never denied the justice and equity of Judge FREEDS's action as Provost-Marshal of Alexandri, in behalf of Northern creditors, he denies the right of the military to interfere in the matter at all. Mr. BINGHAM, of the Judiciary Committee, holds that there is no limitation under the Constitution to the civil power, as applicable to these cases, but he holds that there is a constitutional power to meet such an emergency as has now arisen in the country. The commercial interests of New-York are pressing immediate action.

THE CASE OF SURGEON-GEN. FINLAY.

On the assembling of the Court-martial for the trial of Surgeon-Gen. FINLAY, an order was received from Gen. MCCLELLAN dissolving the Court and dismissing the case, the charges having been withdrawn by the prosecution upon mutual explanations between the parties.

THE KERRIGAN TRIAL.

The trial of Col. KERRIGAN made but little progress to-day. Third Sergeant ROBERT MCMORAN, of Company I, testified that on the 24th of July, one PATRICK MCCOFNEY deserted from said company, and that on Sept. 4, he returned and was restored to duty by Col. KERRIGAN. The Court-martial held a secret session this morning, and it is said the occasion was a message from Gen. MCCLELLAN, which may result in the trial of KERRIGAN being discontinued for the present, and the theatre of KERRIGAN's operations removed.

THE PROPOSED OFFICE OF SOLICITOR OF CUSTOMS.

The Committee on Commerce of the House have under consideration the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for the appointment of a Solicitor of Customs for New-York, whose duty it will be to prosecute all the cases and claims arising out of the seizure of vessels and other property at that port.

THE BUTLER AND LEHMAN CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House Committee on Elections in the Butler and Lehman case, having failed to agree upon some law points, have ordered the counsel to reargue the case.

A PHYSICIAN ARRESTED.

A physician living at Charlotte Hall, in Southern Maryland, and who had gained the respect of our troops for his supposed loyalty, has been arrested for forwarding intelligence to the rebels in Virginia.

A COMPLAINT FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

A delegation of citizens of Massachusetts waited on Secretary CAMERON, this morning, and presented a letter from Gov. ANDREW, complaining that Massachusetts troops had been ordered by Gen. STONE to arrest slaves claimed as fugitives. It is said that the Secretary gave assurances that Gen. STONE should be instructed that the troops from that State be no longer employed as negro catchers.

ARRESTED FOR DEALING IN PASSES.

To-day a Captain of volunteers and a Jew were arrested and committed to prison for dealing in passes.

A BALL IN HONOR OF A MARRIAGE.

To-night a splendid ball was given at the residence of Mr. CARROL, in honor of the marriage of his daughter to Capt. GRIFFIN.

COL. ALLEN, FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Gen. WOOL and Senator MCDOUGAL have been commissioned by the President to revise the evidence taken before the Court-martial of Col. ALLEN, First Regiment New-York Volunteers. The appointment of this Commission is based upon an application to the President, asking the restoration of Col. ALLEN to his command, signed by Coogressmen WARD and VAN WYCK, Brig.-Gens BLENKER and STAHL, and Col. J. MOLXOD MURPHY. Col. ALLEN was deposed from his command on the 10th of last September, the regiment since then having been in command of Lieut.-Col. DICKMAN. The regiment is still stationed at Newport's News.

THE PENSACOLA.

This splendid vessel of war is nearly completed Her engines, it is said, will be ready for an experimental trip on Saturday, which day has been fixed for the event. Should they realize the expectations of the inventor, on Monday next an invited party, with the Secretary of the Navy and others, will go in her on an excursion down the river. Her present armament consists of twenty-two 68-pounders, which are now all on board. To this is to be added one 150-pound gun, which will be put on board this week.

APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL CADETS.

In accordance with an Act of Congress passed at the last session, the following medical cadets have been appointed, making the full number authorized by law:

W. A. Anderson,	M. J. Davis.
John W. Allen,	W. D. F. Dny,
Lewis Applegate,	Rezin P. Davis,
F. G. H. Bradford,	F. A. Dudley,
Lewis H. Bodman,	A. C. Dyer,
Chas. H. Bowen,	W. C. Eichelberger,
Edward Curtis,	Norton Folsom,
James S. Drake,	Samuel L. Fitch,
Rufus Delafield,	Thomas Fraocis,
Chas. A. Devendorf,	W. H. Gardner,
Chas. H. Dougal,	James S. Gregory,
Harry Gray,	Horatio Paine,
S. G. Gray,	A. F. Pick,
E. Huichinson,	J. M. Pillsbury,
George N. Hopkins,	Jacob Roberts,
E. R. Hutchins,	Henry A. Robbins,
John N. Lynan,	Eben J. Russ,
Elias Lester,	Edward Sterror,
Abiah Light,	John Sullivan,
William Longshaw,	R. A. Stephenson,
F. De Moyne,	Charles W. Spayd,
M. K. Moxley,	George W. Taylor,
S. G. Minassian,	C. P. Wilson,
Charles A. Milton,	Samuel Weil.
G. V. R. Merrill,	

JEWISH CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Dr. FISCHEL, of New-York, had yesterday an interview with the President, to urge the appointment of Jewish Chaplains for every military Department, they being excluded by an act of Congress from the volunteer regiments, among whom there are thousands of Israelites. In the meantime the Doctor will take charge of the spiritual welfare of the Jewish soldiers on the Potomac. The President assured him that the subject will receive his earnest attention, and expressed the opinion that this exclusion was altogether unintentional on the part of Congress.

FRIENDLINESS OF THE EGYPTIANS.

The following dispatch from our Consul-General in Egypt is of such public interest, that the Secretary of State has consented to its publication:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 13, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to announce that the Viceroy of Egypt has again shown his good will to the United States, by directing the Captains of the Port of Alexandria to exclude all vessels bearing an unrecognized flag from the harbors of Egypt. Instructions to this effect, I am informed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, were issued about two weeks ago, in consequence of a suggestion addressed to His Highness, by this Consulate-General. At an interview which I had with him on the 3d inst., at Cairo, His Highness assured me that no privateers in the service of the domestic enemies of the United States will be allowed to be fitted out, or to bring the prizes in any port of his dominions. The following passages, translated from the note sent to me by His Excellency, NABAR BEY, in behalf of the Viceroy, show that in the facilities for obtaining Egyptian cotton, our manufacturers are placed on an equal footing with those of Great Britain. The note is dated October 18, and is in reply to some interrogatories which I had verbally made to the Secretary:

MONSIEUR LE CONSUL GENERAL: I have had the honor to report to his Highness, conformably to your desire, what you have said to me on the subject of the words addressed by his Highness to the deputation of the Manchester Association for the extension of the culture of cotton. His Highness charged me to inform you, Monsieur, that what he has said for any Association which may be formed in England for the above-mentioned purpose, he says equally to any which your countrymen may organize."

At the interview to which I have referred, the Viceroy repeated this assurance in person to me, saying that he had never intended to exclude my compatriots from an equal share in the privileges accorded to the capitalists of Great Britain. I may add that at the same interview his Highness manifested the liveliest interest in our national affairs, the journals he had being filled with nothing else. He seemed to appreciate the differences in resources between the Government and its enemies, and had no doubt that the Government, sustained as it was, by so large a majority of the people, would successfully quell the insurrection; though in consequence of the extent of our Southern territory, the contest might be protracted. His Highness approved the large scale of our military preparations, saying that the only policy was to push the war, once begun, vigorously to the end, and that half-way measures were as bad in war as in everything else. The Viceroy, who is the son of the celebrated MEHEMET ALI, may speak with hereditary authority on questions of this kind. It was very plain from the tone of his remarks that our Government has lost none of its prestige in his estimation. A significant piece of news here is that the receipt of intelligence that a squadron had been sent by the authorities at Washington to open the Southern ports, caused cotton to fall in one day from $25 to $21 a cantar (100 weight.) Twenty-five dollars a cantar is the highest price ever known in Egypt. Prior to this time, the highest figure was $23, the result of the Crimean war. The price is now about $18 or $19 the cantar. The Englishmen have begun to make advances to the Fellahs, on the security of the coming cotton crops, in accordance with the concessions of the Neeray. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, WM. S. THAYER.

To Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

TROOPS SICK AT PORT ROYAL.

A private letter received from Port Royal says that eleven hundred of our troops there are sick, owing to exposure.

THE DEFENCES ON THE CANADIAN FRONTIER.

Col. WAITE, of the First Infantry, has been ordered to Rouse's Point, to have command of a department of our defences on the Canadian frontier.

THE NATIONAL TAX IN VERMONT.

Vermont has assumed her share of the National tax, being the first State to do so.

THE TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENTS.

Orders have been issued for engraving the plates for the twenty-year six per cent. bonds, and the bonds will be issued at an early day.

FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Private advices from New-Mexico say that the report is that the strong forces which have been sent against the Texans in the Mesilla Valley have driven the enemy far back into Texas.

APPOINTED ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Lieut. JOHN HANCOCK, of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. HANCOCK's Brigade.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

Two privates belonging to the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, who were performing picket duty from Gen. SMITH's Division, yesterday, having strayed beyond our lines, attempted to return this morning, when, on being ordered to halt by the guard, turned and ran; one was shot by the guards in two places and has since died, and the other was taken prisoner by them. As the guards had been changed during the absence of these pickets, they evidently supposed them to be enemies.

THE NINETEENTH NEW-YORK ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

The Nineteenth New-York Regiment, Col. LEDLIE, was to-day, by order of the War Department, changed from Infantry to an artillery regiment, to comprise twelve batteries, a portion of which consists of heavy guns.

THE AFFAIR AT FORT PICKENS.

Its Objects, and How Far They were Attained.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBARDMENT

Extract from a Letter from One of the Officers of Fort Pickens.

FORT PICKENS, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861.

The long agony is, I hope, over, and well over. We have had as much success as I could reasonably hope for, and with much less loss and damage than I could have expected. We were under a continuous and heavy fire from the forts and batteries of the enemy, fourteen or fifteen in number, for two days, with a loss of only one private killed, and one sergeant, one corporal and four privates wounded, and which is singular but one man was hurt on the ramparts, the most exposed place.

You can have some idea of the amount of fire we gave and received when I tell you that we consumed fifty thousand pounds of powder, and that three guns were fired every minute for two days. The avalanche of shot and shell was terrible, but our soldiers did their duty, as Union soldiers fighting for their country should, and most ably did officers and men perform their whole duty.

The Navy, unfortunately, could not give us the assistance we expected, in consequence of drawing too much water, and we therefore failed in the great object of our hopes, the capture of Fort McRae.

About two-thirds of Warrenton is burned, and although we cannot see it, I think as much of Woolsey, a village north of the Navy-yard; and a good many buildings in the yard are burned, and the remainder must be shattered by the heavy shot and shell so unceasingly poured upon them.

Two steamers, the *Time* and *Bradford*, had become particularly obnoxious to our soldiers, who ardently desired to destroy them, but BRAGG, afraid of losing them, always kept them at night at Pensacola, and only sent them down when loaded. At nine o'clock they accordingly came steaming down, little dreaming of the salutation that awaited them. The *Time* is one of those three-story Mississippi steamers, pictures of which you see in children's books, and the *Bradford* is a small low gunboat. We waited quietly until they had both fastened to the wharf and let off their steam, when the word was given to fire, and fire did belch forth simultaneously upon them from twenty guns. We were immediately enveloped in smoke, and so continued for an hour; when at length we could see, we found the *Time* still there, but the *Bradford* had gone.

The former continued exposed to our fire all day, and was probably ruined, but her hull being only a scow, we could not sink her, and at night she was towed off.

We think we have done a most important service to the country. In the first place, we have fully avenged the gross insult offered to our flag by the rebels attacking BILLY WILSON'S camp, and then trying to attack our batteries; and no one with truth can say that a spot or blemish has been received by the glorious old Star-Spangled Banner, while in our keeping, that has not been fully wiped out.

In the second place, by attacking BRAGG at this time, *we think we have made an important diversion in favor of Gen. Sherman at Beaufort, not only by preventing Bragg from sending more troops there, (he has sent some,) but by compelling him to bring others here; he was also daily strengthening his batteries.* We have very effectually weakened him for some time to come, and have compelled him to expend a vast amount of ammunition which he can ill afford to lose.

We have, therefore, with eight hundred men, with one fort nearly surrounded by forts and batteries, (two forts, and at least fifteen batteries,) successfully attacked him, with his eight or nine thousand troops upon the batteries. The enemy did not reply till 10 A. M. The firing was kept up on both sides till after dark. We had a great superiority in artillery, and made their batteries very hot for them. I was at "Battery Cameron," (which contains ten 10-inch columbiads) under command of Lieutenant PENNINGTON, and we made some beautiful shooting all day. Two batteries gave us some pretty heavy firing, and we devoted our shot to them and the steamer. Nearly every shot we fired took effect in the batteries at which we directed them. A piece of shell struck in the middle of Lieut. PENNINGTON'S tent floor, making a hole through it. Another piece weighing about twenty pounds struck the ground not more than three feet from him, and covered him with sand. While he was standing at the flag-staff tying the halyards, a shell struck the sand a short distance behind him, and then burst, throwing the sand in every direction. Another shot ricocheted, passed back of Lieut KAUFMAN, went through the chest containing the mess crockery, and did not leave a single whole piece. Several shells came into our battery, and others burst a few yards off. We did not have a single accident at our battery during the whole affair.

On the second day (23d) the firing commenced at 10½ A M., and was kept up as on the day previous, but later in the night. On this day we fired hot shot, (all day,) and completely destroyed the towns of Warrington and Woolsey, as well as nearly all the buildings in the Navy-yard that would ignite. The greater number of the buildings in the Navy-yard being of brick, with slate roofs, could not be fired.

The steamer *Times* is, I think, either sunk or permanently disabled. Not a gun of ours was disabled on the parapet, and only one in casemate. The shell which disabled the latter came into the embrasure, struck the side and glanced down, landing and wedging itself between the breech of the gun and the lower part of the carriage. Fortunately it did not burst, but the bricks which it scattered around wounded seven men. One man was killed on the first day; a piece of shell struck him in the side and passed through his body. Another had his hand taken off while serving the columbiad on the flag-staff bastion.

The *Niagara* and *Richmond* did good service on the first day, and with the aid of "Battery Scott," silenced McRae entirely. The flag on McRae was shot away, and on the second day our battery shot away the flag in Barancas Fort.

On the second day the navy vessels could not get near enough to do much service on account of the small depth of water, the wind coming from the west and blowing the water off shore.

The batteries at McRae consequently kept up an occasional fire on us and the vessels.

The *Richmond* received a shot three feet below the water line, and a rifle shot killed the gunner, and wounded six of the men at one of her guns.

The *Niagara* was hit in the hull twice, but not materially injured.

As some of our men were carelessly handling some of the unexploded shell thrown by the enemy, two exploded and killed six men and wounded several others. This occurred this morning. It killed and wounded more than the bombardment.

THE FIRST REINFORCEMENT OF FORT PICKENS.

Some Account of how it was Saved, and of his Subsequent Experiences as a Prisoner of War, by Lieutenant Worden.

It will be remembered that, in the early part of last April, Fort Pickens was suddenly discovered to be in imminent danger of capture at the hands of BRAXTON BRAGG and his new army of Confederate warriors. The National force in that vicinity was divided between Forts Pickens, McRae and Barancas, all three of which places, with their inefficient garrisons, would have fallen an easy prey, in detail, to the rebel arms. But one night, Lieut. SLEMMER, Capt. VONOSA and the other loyal officers in command, put their heads together, and the next morning BRAGG lifted up his eyes and beheld the two latter strongholds evacuated, their late occupants and most of the stores and moveable artillery they contained having been, between sunset and dawn, cautiously transferred to Pickens, which their concentration made a rather awkward nut to crack. BRAGG foamed in impotent rage. At first, he could not imagine through what source his enemy had been warned in time, and authorized to take so decisive a measure of defence; but the idea suddenly occurred to him that, the previous day, April 11th, he had granted a pass to one Lieut. WORDEN, of the United States Navy, permitting him to go aboard the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, there to have communication with Captain ADAMS. Lieut. WORDEN had fulfilled his mission, had returned by way of Pensacola, and was on his journey back to Washington, when this luminous revelation burst on BRAGG's benighted mind. On the instant, BRAGG set the telegraph in motion, and before Lieut. WORDEN reached Montgomery, he found himself in rebel limbo—the first prisoner of war that had been made on either side since the commencement of hostilities.

Lieut. WORDEN, as a captive amongst the Philistines of Secessia, had experiences, which his late release by exchange enables him to make public at the North. In the first place, he emphatically denies that he violated his word of honor in delivering to Capt. ADAMS the orders he had received from the Government on leaving Washington. BRAGG accused Lieut. WORDEN of doing so, to exonerate himself from the blame which he expected to receive from the rebel authorities for having allowed the Lieutenant to hold intercourse with Capt. ADAMS. Lieut. WORDEN carried no dispatches to Capt. ADAMS. The dispatches intrusted to his care by the National Government he had committed to memory and then destroyed. Their substance he had made known to Capt. ADAMS, and, acting on the instructions so conveyed, arrangements were made and immediately put in train for the execution of the strategic plan which preserved Pickens from impending peril. Lieut. WORDEN, when arrested, was taken before the rebel Adjutant-General at Montgomery, and by him consigned to the custody of a Deputy Marshal. The Confederate Cabinet came together and deliberated on his case. Evidently there were doubts entertained in exalted quarters on the subject of BRAGG's veracity; but the rebel cause was young and feeble then, and BRAGG could not be spared; so it was decided to believe him, to refrain from snubbing him for his carelessness publicly, and to indorse his statement of the case by dooming Lieut. WORDEN to close confinement. The next day, April 15, the Lieutenant found himself occupant of a cell in the county jail.

So far as his treatment by his captors goes, Lieut. WORDEN says he had no cause for complaint. He was allowed to provide himself with such comforts as he pleased. His correspondence with his family and friends was not interrupted, except so far as the rebel perusal of letters written and received by him rather restricted the freedom of his pen, and he was liberally provided with local newspapers, as well as an occasional journal from Richmond. From what Lieut. WORDEN heard and saw of the prevailing tone of feeling in Montgomery, he is of opinion that the rebels were full of confidence and determination until they heard of the Port Royal affair. That signal disaster sadly damped their enthusiastic ardor. There is a very widespread and growing feeling of mistrust beginning to be felt at the South in the competence of the rebel Government. DAVIS and his Cabinet were liberally denounced for not taking better care to keep the confounded Yankees out of Secessia's supposed-to-be impregnable coast defences. After six months of captivity, Lieut. WORDEN received from Quartermaster CALHOUN the agreeable information that he would be allowed to go to Richmond on parole, with the prospective object of obtaining his own exchange for a rebel officer then in the hands of the National authorities. Lieut. WORDEN arrived at Richmond on Sunday, Nov. 17, and put up at the Exchange Hotel. He had an interview the following day with Acting Secretary of War BENJAMIN, and from him secured the necessary documents to pass him to Norfolk, and from thence to the National frigate *Minnesota*. He came on as soon as possible to this City, and is now staying at the branch naval recruiting office, No. 65 South-street.

Before Lieut. WORDEN left the Montgomery jail a number of prisoners of war, taken in the rebel raid on Santa Rosa Island, were brought in to bear him company; amongst others, Major VONDRS and twenty-two of WILSON'S Zouaves. During the early part of Lieut. WORDEN'S imprisonment, and while the rebel Government remained at Montgomery, he was visited by Capt. INGRAHAM, and many more of his old comrades in the navy, who used every exertion to obtain his release—either unconditionally or on parole. It is Lieut. WORDEN'S opinion that Fort Pickens can withstand any assault BRAGG may make upon it, and silence the fire of Forts Barancas and McRae into the bargain.

FROM OLD POINT COMFORT.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 12.

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE HANSA.

The News of the Seizure of Slidell and Mason Received in England.

INTENSE POPULAR EXCITEMENT.

Meeting of Indignant Merchants at Liverpool.

IMMEDIATE FALL OF CONSOLS.

The Law Admitted to be on the Side of America.

THE REACTION COMMENCED.

The Nashville Permitted to Repair and Refit.

ENGLISH SENTIMENT UPON THE POINT.

Important News from the Continent.

THE ALLIES EVACUATING CHINA.

The screw-steamship *Hansa*, Capt. VON SANTEN, from Bremen, calling at Southampton on the 27th ult., and remaining at that port until the following day, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Hansa* brings $15,000 in specie.

She also brings intelligence in regard to the reception in England of the news regarding the search of the *Trent*, and the seizure of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON.

The steamship *North Briton* was insured with her cargo for £120,000.

An arrival from Australia had brought £277,000 in gold.

The American ship *Corinthian* had been burned at Lisbon on the 25th of November.

The American ship *Kataydid* arrived at Southampton on Nov. 22, with a cargo of deals from Saguenay.

THE SEARCH OF THE TRENT

NARRATIVE OF THE PROCEEDING FROM A BRITISH WITNESS—STATEMENT OF THE PURSER OF THE TRENT.

To the Editor of the London Times:

I hasten to forward you some particulars of the grevious outrage committed to-day against the English flag by the United States steam-sloop *San Jacinto*, Capt. WILKES. You have probably heard how, some three weeks ago, the little steamer *Theodora*, having on board the Commissioners sent by the Confederate States of America to London and Paris, ran the blockade at Charleston, arriving safely in Havana. Once arrived there, they, of course, imagined that on neutral territory they were perfectly free and safe from all molestation, and therefore made no attempt to conceal their names, position, and intended movements. Mr. SLIDELL, the Commissioner for Paris, was accompanied by his wife, son and three daughters, and also by his secretary, Mr. G. EUSTIS, with his wife; Mr. MASON, the Commissioner for England, being accompanied by his secretary, Mr. MCFARLAND. It was well known in Havana that berths were booked for the whole party to proceed by this steamer to St. Thomas, there to join the homeward West India mail steamship for Southampton. They accordingly embarked yesterday morning, trusting to receive the same protection under the English flag which they had already received from that of Spain.

We left Havana yesterday morning, at 8. This morning, about half past 11, we observed a large steamship ahead, and on a nearer approach found her hove to, evidently awaiting us. We were then in the narrowest part of the Bahama Channel, abreast of Paredon Grande lighthouse. As soon as we were well within range, we had the first intimation of her nationality and intentions by a round shot being fired across our bows, and at the same moment by her showing American colors. We were now sufficiently near to observe that all her ports were open, guns run out, and crew at their stations. On a still nearer approach she fired a shell from a swivel gun of large calibre on her forecastle, which passed within a few yards of the ship, bursting about a hundred yards to leeward. We were now within hail, when Capt. MOIR, commanding this ship, asked the American what he meant by stopping his ship, and why he did so by firing spotted guns, contrary to the usual custom. The reply was that he wished to send a boat on board of us. This was immediately followed by a boat putting off from the side of the *San Jacinto*, containing between twenty and thirty men, heavily armed under the command of the First-Lieutenant, who came up on the quarter deck, and, after asking for Capt. MOIR, demanded a list of passengers. As his "right of search" was denied, the information required was, of course, peremptorily refused. He then stated that he had information that Messrs. SLIDELL, MASON, EUSTIS, and MCFARLAND were on board, and demanded that they should be given up. This also being indignantly refused, Mr. SLIDELL himself came forward, and said that the four gentlemen named were then before him, had appealed to the British flag, under which they were sailing, for protection. The Lieutenant said that his orders were to take them on board the *San Jacinto* by force if they would not surrender. He then walked to the side of the ship and waved his hand; immediately three more heavily armed boats pushed off and surrounded the ship, and the party of marines who came in the first boat came up and took possession of the quarter-deck; these, however, he ordered down on the main-deck, to take charge of the gangway ports. Capt. WILLIAMS, R. N., the naval agent in charge of the mails, who was of course present during this interview, then, in the name of Her Majesty, he being the only person on board directly representing her, made a vehement protestation against this piratical act. During the whole of this time the *San Jacinto* was about 200 yards distant from us on the port beam, her broadside guns, which were fill manned, directly bearing upon us. Any open resistance to such a force was, of course, hopeless, although, from the loud and repeated plaudits which followed Capt. WILLIAMS' protestation, and which were joined in by every one, without exception, of the passengers congregated on the quarter-deck, men of all nations, and from the manifested desire of some to resist to the last, I have no doubt but that every person would have joined heart and soul in the struggle had our commander but given the order. Such an order he could not, under such adverse circumstances, conscientiously give, and it was therefore considered sufficient that a party of marines, with bayonets fixed, should forcibly lay hands on the gentlemen named. This was done, and the gentlemen retired to their cabins to arrange some few changes of clothing. A most heart-rending scene now took place between Mr. SLIDELL, his eldest daughter, a noble girl, devoted to her father, and the Lieutenant. It would require a far more able pen than mine to describe how, with flashing eyes and quivering lips, she threw herself in the doorway of the cabin where her father was, resolved to defend him with her life, till, on the order being given to the marines to advance, which they did with bayonets pointed at this poor defenceless girl, her father ended the painful scene by escaping from the cabin by a window, when he was immediately seized by the marines and hurried into the boat, calling out to Capt. MOIR as he left that he held him and his Government responsible for this outrage.

If further proof were required of the meanness and cowardly bullying in the line of conduct pursued by the Captain of the *San Jacinto*, I may remark, first, that, *on being asked if they would have committed this outrage if we had been a man-of-war, they replied, "Certainly not;"* and, secondly, that Capt. WILKES

sent an order for Capt. MOIR to go on board his ship, and a second for Capt. MOIR to move the *Trent* closer to the *San Jacinto*. Of course not the slightest notice was taken of either order, nor did they attempt to enforce them. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

THE PURSER OF THE TRENT.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP TRENT,
AT SEA, Nov. 8.

THE REPORT FURNISHED BY THE LA PLATA —THE DISPATCHES NOT SEIZED.

Correspondence of the London Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday.

By the arrival here, this morning, of the West India mail steamer *La Plata*, Capt. WELLER, most important intelligence has been received, involving questions affecting the relations existing between this country and the Federal Government of America. The mail steamer *Trent*, Capt. MOIR, was intercepted by the American steamer *San Jacinto*, commanded by Capt. WILKES, while on her passage from Havana to St. Thomas, and, under force of arms, the accredited Commissioners to Europe from the Southern Confederacy, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, were taken prisoners, and forcibly removed from the *Trent* to the *San Jacinto*. This act was committed in defiance of the joint remonstrances of the Commissioners, Capt. MOIR and Commander WILLIAMS, the naval officer in charge of the mails on board the *Trent*.

The *San Jacinto* is a first-class steam sloop-of-war, of 1,446 tons, and carrying 13 guns. She was refitted at the port in the year 1854.

It appears from the statements which we have received that the *San Jacinto*, Capt. WILKES, arrived at Havana on or about the 2d of November, from the Coast of Africa, bound to New-York. She coaled and sailed again on the 4th inst. At this time it was well known at Havana that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, with their suites, were at that place, having arrived there in the steamer *Theodora*, which vessel ran the blockade at Charleston. These gentlemen had not kept their presence a secret, as from the moment of their landing at Havana they were unquestionably under the protection of the Spanish flag. Passages to Southamptom were booked for them by the British Royal Mail steamer which was to sail from Havana for St. Thomas on the 7th inst., on which day they duly embarked on board the *Trent* as follows:

Mr. SLIDELL, accredited Commissioner from the Confederate States to France, accompanied by his wife, son, and three daughters.

Mr. MASON, accredited Commissioner from the Confederate States to England.

Mr. EUSTIS, Secretary to Mr. SLIDELL, accompanied by his wife.

Mr. MCFARLAND, Secretary to Mr. MASON.

The *Trent* sailed from Havana at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, and nothing occurred worthy of notice till about noon on the 8th, when, in the narrow passage of the old Bahama Channel, opposite the Paradon Grande lighthouse, a steamer was observed ahead, apparently waiting, but showing no colors. On approaching her, Capt. MOIR, of the *Trent*, hoisted the British ensign, which met with no response until the two vessels were within about a furlong of each other, when the stranger fired a shot across the *Trent's* bow, and hoisted the American flag. This proceeding was quite contrary to all acknowledged law, as when a vessel of war wishes another vessel to stop it is customary to fire first a blank cartridge. The *Trent* was still holding on her way, when a shell was fired from a long pivot gun on the American's deck forward, which burst about 100 yards from the *Trent's* bow. Capt. MOIR immediately stopped the *Trent*, as the American had her broadside of guns run out, and men at quarters ready to fire. Capt. MOIR then hailed her, and the American captain replied that he wished to send a boat on board. A boat, containing two officers and about 20 men, armed with muskets, pistols, and cutlasses, then shoved off and boarded the *Trent*, and demanded a list of the passengers, which the captain refused to give. The officer commanding the boat stated that the name of the frigate was the *San Jacinto*, of which he was the first lieutenant, and further that they had received most positive information that certain passengers were on board, whom he would take out. This was also refused. Commander WILLIAMS, R. N., the naval agent in charge of Her Majesty's mails, with Capt. MOIR, positively objected to their being taken, denying their right to take any person whatever from under the English flag.

The Lieutenant then called out the names of the before-mentioned Commissioners and Secretaries, and said that those were the persons he sought, and that he would take them at all hazards. The four gentlemen, who were standing near, answered to their names, and requested to know what was wanted of them. The Lieutenant stated that he wished to take them on board the man-of-war, to which they replied that they would not go until they were taken by force, and, turning to Capt. MOIR, Mr. SLIDELL said: "We claim the protection of the British flag." On the Captain's again refusing to give up the passengers, the Lieutenant said he should take charge of the ship. Commander WILLIAMS, R. N., then spoke as follows, viz.: "In this ship I am the representative of Her Majesty's Government, and I call upon the officers of the ship, and the passengers generally, to mark my words when, in the name of that Government, and in distinct language, I denounce this as an illegal act—an act in violation of international law—an act, indeed, of wanton piracy, which, had we the means of defence, you would not dare to attempt." The Lieutenant then beckoned to the frigate, and three boats, containing thirty marines and about sixty sailors, officered and heavily armed, came alongside. The men at once leaped on deck, sword in hand. After some more parleying, Messrs. SLIDELL, MASON, EUSTIS and MCFARLAND were taken and forced into the boat. The Americans went back to the cabins and took possession of the baggage, and sent it with their prisoners on board the *San Jacinto*. Mr. SLIDELL said, as the boat shoved off, that he expected redress from the British Government for this outrage while under the protection of its flag, and called upon the English Captain to represent the case properly. The Lieutenant stopped on board, having ordered the boat to return. He then stated that he had orders to take Captain MOIR and his papers on board the *San Jacinto*, and that the *Trent* was to be moved nearer. Captain MOIR replied, "You will find me on my quarter-deck; if you want me you will have to come there for me," and he immediately walked on deck.

The Lieutenant, however, went into one of the boats and told Capt. MOIR that he could proceed. The boat pulled for the *San Jacinto*, and the *Trent* steamed ahead for St. Thomas.

The indignation felt on board the *Trent* by every person, of whatever nation, can better be imagined than described. A considerable number of foreigners of different nations were among the passengers, and it is affirmed that every man would have fought if called upon to do so; but, with such an opposing force, and the unarmed condition of the *Trent*, it was deemed impossible to make any defence.

The officers of the *San Jacinto* asked for provisions to maintain the prisoners, as they stated that they were short of stores. Capt. MOIR told the four gentlemen, that at their request he would supply what was needed, and they having expressed a wish that he should do so, all the necessaries were supplied.

The dispatches of the Confederate emissaries escaped the vigilance of the boarding officers, and they have all arrived safely here per La Plata.

The families of Mr. SLIDELL and of Mr. EUSTIS were urged by the First Lieutenant of the *San Jacinto* to accompany them, but, being informed on inquiry that it was probable they would be separated from them on their arrival at New-York, they declined the offer, and have arrived in the *Plata*. On the arrival of the steamer in the dock, the whole of the party went on board the *Nashville*, which is now lying near the entrance of the graving dock, where they were received with every attention and kindness, and left for London by the 3 o'clock train. One of the gentlemen of the party has the dispatches in his possession, which he, of course, keeps in close custody till his arrival in London.

Besides the mails and a large number of passengers, the *Trent* had a large amount of specie on board from Mexico for England, as well as a very valuable cargo of general merchandise.

It is stated by the friends of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, who have come home, that the Lieutenant of the San Jacinto said this was the most painful act he had ever been called upon to perform, but he was compelled to do it, acting under orders.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT LIVERPOOL.

Correspondence of the London Times.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.

Soon after noon to-day a private telegram was received in Liverpool announcing the boarding of the *Trent* by a Federal vessel-of-war and the forcible removal of the Southern Commissioners. The intelligence spread with wonderful rapidity, and occasioned great excitement among all classes. On 'Change, the utmost indignation was expressed, and in a very brief space of time the following placard was posted:

"OUTRAGE ON THE BRITISH FLAG—THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS FORCIBLY REMOVED FROM A BRITISH MAIL STEAMER.

A public meeting will be held in the Coit on Salesroom at 3 o'clock."

In compliance with the preceding announcement a meeting was held in the Cotton Sales-room, at 3 o'clock, which was crowded to excess by nearly all the gentlemen frequenting the Exchange. The meeting was quite as remarkable for enthusiasm as numbers. After several gentlemen had been requested to preside, the chair was occupied by Mr. JAMES SPENCE, and on taking the chair, he proceeded to read the subjoined resolution:

"*That this meeting, having heard with indignation that an American Federal ship of war has forcibly taken from a British mail steamer certain passengers who were proceeding peaceably under the shelter of our flag from one neutral port to another, do earnestly call upon the Government to assert the dignity of the British flag by requiring prompt reparation for this outrage.*"

On hearing this resolution read, the meeting expressed in a most unmistakable manner the feeling by which it was pervaded in favor of the views included in it. When silence had been in some measure restored,

The Chairman remarked that when the news of the outrage reached this town the feeling created was one of surprise, mingled with indignation. He remarked that we had all heard of the sacred dignity of the American flag. *That dignity, he proceeded to say, was a means by which the persons engaged in the nefarious Slave-trade could at once protect themselves by hoisting the American flag, which fully enabled them to resist any attempt to search such vessels.* He trusted it would not be allowed that men prosecuting so nefarious a trade should be protected, and that men peacefully proceeding on their own affairs, under the protection of our flag, might be forcibly taken out of our ships. [Cheers.] On the contrary, he believed that the people of this country would not by any means permit such an outrage. [Cheers.] He said, in having agreed to take the chair on this occasion, he did so without reluctance or regret, as he felt deeply that he only expressed the feeling, not merely of the meeting, but of the community in general, when he said it was the duty of the people to press on the Government the imperative necessity of vindicating the honor and dignity of the British name and flag. [Loud and continued cheering.]

Mr. H. C. CHAPMAN, *as a mere matter of form*, moved that the resolution be adopted.

Mr. A. FORWOOD said he felt much pleasure in seconding the adoption of a resolution which must find an echo in every English bosom.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, while fully concurring in the propriety of preventing any outrage from being offered to the British flag—a sentiment which was universally acknowledged throughout the kingdom—said he felt assured that there was no Englishman, Irishman or Scotchman who would not at once, and promptly, resent any insult offered to our flag. [Cheers.] *While feeling this in the strongest manner and to the fullest extent, he considered that there still remained some reason to doubt whether the facts related, and acted on by calling this meeting, were in reality a breach of international law.* [Cries of "No, no."] He referred at some length to the opinions of the law officers of the Crown, as being in some measure inclined to show that such a step as that taken with respect to the Southern Commissioners was justifiable under the existing state of international law. In conclusion, he proposed a direct negative to the resolution. As, however, he was not desirous of doing anything which would create a spirit of dissension, he was willing to adopt any middle course which could be suggested, and urged the propriety of postponing the consideration of the subject till to-morrow (this day.)

The Chairman suggested that, to meet the objection thrown out by Mr. CAMPBELL, it would be sufficient to strike out of the resolution the words "by requiring prompt reparation for this outrage."

Mr. CAMPBELL said he would not concur in the suggestion of the Chairman, and must decline to do so.

Mr. TOBE expressed his concurrence in the views put forward by Mr. CAMPBELL, and in doing so met with frequent interruption. He argued that the present meeting was hastily convened, and had in its proceedings already prejudged the case, with the merits of which the meeting was unacquainted. He insisted that there was no reason to believe that the responsible Ministers of the Crown would allow any insult to be offered to the British flag. [Loud cheers.] He urged the advantage of proceeding calmly in considering a case such as the present, which, if prematurely urged to extremity, might result in involving this country in a war. [Great interruption.] He contended that to urge on the Government a particular line of conduct in respect of the proceedings now under consideration was impolitic and unjust. He would not, and no Englishman would, advocate putting up with insult; but in the present case, let him ask, what had the Americans done? [Mr. CHAPMAN—They fired a shot across the bows of the mail steamer to bring her to, and as she did not stop for that they fired a shell at her, which burst close by her. [Tremendous cheers.] Mr. TOBE proceeded to say that there was every reason to avoid coming to a hasty resolution, and, in thanking the meeting for the patience with which they had heard him—[loud and ironical cheers]—he again urged on those present to consider the matter calmly and dispassionately, and not to be carried away by the impulse of feeling in a case which required mature judgment and calm deliberation. *A letter had been shown him by a Southern gentleman, in which it was stated as a positive fact that the law officers of the Crown had, in anticipation, expressed a decided opinion in favor of the legality of a proceeding similar to that which had just taken place in regard to the Treat by the San Jacinto.*

Mr. J. TURNER next attempted to address the meeting to the same effect as had been done by Mr. TOBE and Mr. CAMPBELL, *but the feeling of those present was so decidedly opposed to that view that he was forced to desist.*

The resolution, as proposed to be amended by the Chairman, was then put to the meeting, *and carried by a tremendous majority, and amid the most deafening and enthusiastic cheers. For the negative only a few hands were held up.*

At the conclusion of the meeting, which was 4 o'clock, a number of the older merchants on 'Change expressed privately their conviction that the meeting and its proceedings had been premature.

On dit, that a calmer meeting on the subject will be held to-day, (Thursday.)

EFFECT ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

From the London Times (City Article.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The news of the aggression upon the Royal Mail Company's steamer *Trent* by the United States ship-of-war *San Jacinto* produced an indescribable effect in the city this morning. It transpired about the middle of the day, up to which time the English funds had shown great buoyancy, and, after a few moments, during which it was deemed almost incredible, the result on the funds was a fall of 1 per cent. From this there was a rally of nearly a ⅝ per cent, but the market closed with a very unsettled appearance, although the precise details of the act, which are calculated to increase to an intense point the feelings with which it will be regarded, had not up to that hour been published. The opening quotation of consols for the account was 92⅝ ex dividend, at which there were afterwards buyers. At 1 o'clock the notice from the Royal Mail Company began to circulate, and it rapid fall ensued to 91⅛. *An impression was then encouraged that the particulars of the transaction would, on their receipt, probably show some features of mitigation, and, as several of the parties by whom speculative sales had been effected were disposed to realize their profit, a recovery ensued at* 92 to ⅝. A large portion of the public, however, continued to regard the act in the worse light, as a confirmation of the indications so long given by Mr. SEWARD of his desire to involve this country in a collision at any cost. Nevertheless, an unanimous confidence is expressed that our Government on this, as on former occasions, will maintain the national dignity too well to be betrayed into irritation, *and will pursue with the most literal exactitude whatever course may be indicated by the precedents of international law and the natural rules for the comity of nations.* Although no one in the city to-day has been able to conceive it possible for any United States warrant to be served on board a British ship for the capture of peaceable citizens not charged with any recognized crime, the Cabinet will be fully supported even in tolerating that act, provided it can be shown to be in conformity with the reciprocity law between the two nations, or the nations of the world generally. *On the other hand, should the proceeding be found unquestionably illegal, there will be no limit to the outcry with which the country will respond to the demand for the requisite means for obtaining instant satisfaction, and upholding the common principles that regulate and render possible the intercourse of mankind.* Bank Stock closed at 231 to 233; Reduced and New Three per Cents., 91⅛ to ⅞; India Stock, 226 to 228; India Five per Cents., 99¼ and 105¼; India Bonds, 12s. to 10s. premium; and Exchequer Bills, (March,) 7s. to 11s., (June,) 10s. to 15s. premium.

The Liverpool cotton market this afternoon closed in the midst of great uncertainty and agitation, the possibility of events that may lead to a speedy raising of the present imperfect blockade of the cotton ports being among the contingencies recognized by the operators.

Great attention has been aroused in Mincing-lane to-day by the fact of the news of the attack on the *Trent* having arrived at a period when the market for saltpetre had been singularly affected by some recent transactions on American account. Since Friday last about 3,000 tons of saltpetre have been purchased on terms which have caused a rise of from 30s. to 40s. per cwt. This quantity is about equal to the entire stock in London, and, as there was nothing in the position of the article to lead to the expectation of any particular movement, the affair caused surprise and curiosity. The buyers gave out that, enormous as the quantity was, no portion of it was likely to be thrown back upon the market, and it now appears they were acting for the Federal Government. As the whole could not be procured on the spot, a portion had to be bought for arrival; but the greatest urgency has been manifested to obtain immediate delivery of as much as possible, and about one thousand tons are understood to be at this moment loading from London, while shipments are likewise being hurried up from Liverpool. Meanwhile, a further advance has occurred, and the price asked is 43s. Looking at the state of affairs now known, the remark this afternoon has been that such a sudden, and, under ordinary circumstances, improvident mode of buying, seems to denote that the intention of offering an outrage to England, such as might render it difficult to obtain supplies hereafter, was the cause of the hasty dispatch of this extraordinary order. Under any circumstances it is now assumed to be likely that the British Government will summarily prohibit the clearance of such contraband of war. It has already become known that for several months past large quantities of rifles and other firearms, amounting to some hundred thousand, have been shipped hence to the United States under the designation of "hardware," and that the business is still going on. *Henceforth, however, the public will not be satisfied unless the most stringent measures are taken to prevent this breach of neutrality in favor of the Northern belligerents.*

At LLOYD'S to-day, in consequence of the news by *La Plata*, war risks of five guineas were demanded on vessels from New-York.

THE EFFECT ON THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 27—3:30 P. M.

The Bourse has been very heavy.

The last official quotation of Rentes was 69f. 80c., or 30c. lower than yesterday.

After official hours, however, on receipt of the news from Southampton relative to the steamer *Trent*, a *further decline of ¼ per cent. took place.*

COMMENTARIES OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times.

It requires a strong effort of self-restraint to discuss with coolness the intelligence we publish today. An English mail steamer, sailing under the British flag, and carrying letters and passengers from a Spanish port to England, has been stopped on the high seas and overhauled. Four of the passengers have been taken out and carried off as prisoners, claiming, and vainly claiming, as they were being forced away, the protection of the flag of Great Britain. These are the naked facts. We put out of sight the accidents that the four gentlemen thus kidnapped were accredited with a diplomatic mission from the Confederate States of America to the Courts of Europe, and also the peremptory manner in which the Federal frigate acted in making her seizure. The intention of the Federal Government evidently was to act upon their strict right, and to do so in as little ceremonious a manner as might be. If they are justified by their rights as belligerents in what they have done the manner of doing it is a mere question of good or bad taste. *If a rude fellow claims his rights coarsely we must yet give him his rights; and if we would not find ourselves in the wrong we must not quarrel with him on account of his ill manners.*

Is it, then, true that every officer of the American Navy can stop and overhaul our ships wherever they may be found, and can take out of them any persons whom he may claim to be citizens, of the United States or officers of the Confederate Government? If we were to admit the Federal view of their own position it would be plain that no such right exists. They tell us that they are not at war, but are only putting down a rebellion. They say, or said, that they are not blockading their own ports, but are simply enforcing a law which has closed the Southern ports as ports of entry. They insist upon putting their quarrel upon the same ground as if the Queen of England were putting down a rebellion in the Isle of Wight. Now, if this were so, it is clear that the Federal States of America have, in stopping our Mail steamer, been guilty of an act of aggression which could only be properly punished by laying an embargo on every American ship in British ports and sweeping their little navy from the seas. They would, according to their point of view, not be at war, and would have none of the rights of belligerents over neutrals. They would no more be belligerents than England was after the celebrated Smith O'Brien battle in the cabbage-garden, and they would have no more right to stop our ships, and carry off our passengers than we should have had to stop a French ship, and take Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN out of her. But this assumption of the Federal Government has been disallowed. The world generally has refused to see in this disruption and reconstitution of the North American Republic a mere rebellion. We have recognized both Republics as belligerent States. We declare neutrality between them as between two warring Powers. We mete out a precise degree of equal consideration for the ships of war of each. In everything but our diplomacy we bear ourselves exactly equal between them. Whenever the Southern States shall have given proof of such stability as may make it sure that they can sustain their independence we shall doubtless recognize them diplomatically, as we already do *de facto*. This is the test applied by all writers on International Law. To support a claim to enter into the comity of nations the only proof required of any people is that they are able to make their independence respected. Kings and Emperors, and even Dukes and Electors, have sometimes refused to recognize the Government for the time being of England or France or Italy, but only to their own ultimate ridicule. We have already recognized these Confederate States as a belligerent Power, and we shall, when the time comes, recognize their Government. *Therefore we have imposed upon ourselves all the duties and inconveniences of a Power neutral between two belligerents.*

Unwelcome as the truth may be, it is nevertheless a truth, that we have ourselves established a system of International Law which now tells against us. In high-handed, and almost despotic manner, we have in former days claimed privileges over neutrals which have at different times banded all the maritime Powers of the world against us. We have insisted even upon stopping the ships-of-war of neutral nations and taking British subjects out of them; and an instance is given by JEFFERSON, in his *Memoirs*, in which two nephews of WASHINGTON were impressed by our cruisers as they were returning from Europe, and placed as common seamen under the discipline of ships-of-war. We have always been the strenuous asserters of the rights of belligerents over neutrals, and the decisions of our Courts of Law, as they must now be cited by our law officers, have been in confirmation of these unreasonable claims, which have called into being Confederations and armed neutralities against us, and which have always been modified in practice when we were not supreme in our dominion at sea. Owing to these facts the authorities which may be cited on this question are too numerous and too uniform as to the right of search by belligerent ships of war over neutral merchant vessels to be disputed. "The only security that nothing is to be found inconsistent with amity and the law of nations, known to the law of nations," said Lord STOWELL in the celebrated case of the *Maria*, "is the right of personal visitation and search to be exercised by those who have an interest in making it." Again, Lord STOWELL, in the same judgment, which is the storehouse of all the English law on this subject, says: "Be the ships, the cargoes, and the destination what they may, the right of visit and search are the incontestable right of the cruisers of a belligerent nation. Till they are visited and searched it does not appear what the ships or the destination are; and it is for the purpose of ascertaining these points that the necessity of this right of visitation and search exists. This right is so clear in principle that no man can deny it who admits the right of maritime capture; because, if you are not at liberty to ascertain by sufficient inquiry whether there is property that can be legally captured, it is impossible to capture. The many European treaties which refer to this right refer to it as pre-existing, and merely regulate the exercise of it. All writers upon the law of nations unanimously acknowledge it." The great American authority, KENT, treating upon the same subject in his Commentaries, says: "The duty of self-preservation gives to belligerent nations this right. The doctrine of the English Admiralty Courts on the right of visitation and search, and on the limitation of the right, has been recognized in its fullest extent by the Courts of Justice in this country." *So far as the authorities go the testimony of International Law writers is all one way, that a belligerent war cruiser has the right to stop and visit and search any merchant ship upon the high seas.*

We quote these authorities because it is essential that upon a matter so important as that now before us the public mind should be well informed. But it must be remembered that these decisions were given under circumstances very different from those which now obtain. In former days ships did not exist, and mail vessels carrying letters wherein all the nations of the world have immediate interest were unknown. We were fighting for existence, and we did in those days what we should neither do nor allow others to do, nor expect ourselves to be allowed to do in these days. Moreover, if we gave full scope to all this antiquated law it remains still to be asked whether the men who have been taken from beneath the protection of our flag were liable to seizure. They were not officers of the army or of the navy of the Confederate States. They were diplomatic Envoys wanting only in some formalities to be Ambassadors to England and France. We do not say that there is any provision in the law of nations which will entitle us to maintain that their persons were sacred by reason of their mission; but, on the other hand, we are not aware of any authority which will show that these Envoys were contraband of war. If we had recognized the Confederate States, we apprehend that we should have been perfectly justified in taking these Ambassadors on board our own vessels of war, and bringing them to England, without in any way forfeiting our character as neutrals. But, even if it were necessary to admit that these gentlemen were in a belligerent or contraband character on board the English vessel, it is, we believe, the opinion of very eminent jurists that this was not a question to be adjudicated on by a naval officer and four boats' crews. The legal course would have been to take the ship itself into port, and to ask for her condemnation, or for the condemnation of the passengers, in a Court of Admiralty. The result might, no doubt, have been the same—*but if the proceeding was irregular we have surely a right to demand that these prisoners shall be restored.*

When such tremendous interests are at stake, we feel deeply the responsibility of discussing a question like this. Our first duty is to calm—certainly not to inflame—the general indignation which will be felt in these islands as the news is told. We cannot yet believe, although the evidence is strong, that it is the fixed determination of the Government of the Northern States to force a quarrel upon the Powers of Europe. We hope, therefore, that our people will not meet this provocation with an outburst of passion, or rush to resentment without full consideration of all the bearings of the case. On the other hand, we appeal to the reasonable men of the Federal States—and they have some reasonable men among them—not to provoke war by such acts as these. It is, and it always has been, vain to appeal to old folios and bygone authorities in justification of acts which every Englishman and every Frenchman cannot but feel to be injurious and insulting. Even Mr. SEWARD himself must know that the voices of these Southern Commissioners, sounding from their captivity, are a thousand times more eloquent in London and in Paris than they would have if they had been heard at St. James's and the Tuileries. *Questions of this kind in countries where the people exercise power pass but too quickly out of the hands of lawyers and statesmen, and give irresistible power to neither the wisest nor the most peace-loving members of the community.*

From the London Star, 27th.

The affair of the *Nashville* has been superseded by one of far superior interest and importance. If Federalists and Confederates have not actually come to blows within British waters, they have drawn swords upon the deck of a British ship.

The Commissioners were carried off by force, and under protest from the Captain of the *Trent* and Commander WILLIAMS. The latter called upon the officers and passengers present to take note of his declaration, as the representative of her Majesty's Government, that the act they had witnessed was unlawful and piratical. But the American officer seemed as anxious desirous of keeping within the strict letter of his instructions, that he did not search for the dispatches carried by the Commissioners, and which have, consequently, reached England by the *La Plata*.

The event has not been unanticipated. It was, indeed, expected to have come off on this side of the Atlantic. It is notorious that Federal ships have left our own ports to watch for the mail steamer, with the deliberate intention of taking from her the Commissioners. The opinion *of the law officers of our Crown has been taken on the subject; and we are assured that it is clearly in favor of the right assumed by the United States Government.*

We do not see on what interpretation of the law of nations and the privileges of belligerents a contrary opinion could be sustained. However disagreeable the arrest of an English steamer on the common seas, and the forcible removal from under her flag, against the protest of her officers, of gentlemen who had probably made themselves very agreeable fellow-voyagers—however consonant with English spirit and usages the declaration of Commander WILLIAMS—the question of right is not one to be decided on a quarter deck, or under the influence of irritated feeling.

Our submission to such untoward incidents is only a part of the general penalty exacted of civilized nations by us in any part of the world. *The Captain of the San Jacinto did but act upon principles which have always been asserted by his own Government, frequently exercised by ours, and are probably inseparable from maritime warfare.* The right of belligerents to search neutral vessels for contraband persons and other articles is but too well established.

Undoubtedly the Confederate Commissioners and their dispatches do not come under the primary definition of contraband, which requires that "the destination of the goods should be to a hostile port." As no European Power is at war with the United States, and the *Trent* was bound for a European harbor, this definition certainly exempts the mail steamer from liability to arrest and search. But there will be found in books on International law, chapters on "Quasi-contraband—dispatches, passengers."

Under this head PRATT remarks, in his valuable work on contraband, that assistance may be rendered to an enemy by a neutral in many other ways than by the conveyance of stores or munitions to a hostile port—"*particularly by the communication of information and orders from the belligerent Government to its officers abroad, or the conveyance of military passengers.*" The conveyance of dispatches is especially prohibited to neutrals, as "these are capable of producing the most important consequences in the operations of the enemy."

An exception is made where the dispatches are from an Ambassador in a neutral country to his own Government, but which can hardly be extended to the credentials and instructions of officers proceeding from a belligerent to a neutral part on the business of the belligerent Power. The officers of the *San Jacinto* appear, however, to have abstained from trespassing on this somewhat debatable ground.

They confined themselves to arresting passengers who were voyaging in no merely private capacity, nor on private business; not escaping from the troubles of war, or seeking a home for their families in a neutral country; but notoriously commissioned to secure recognition and succor for their Government. With the utmost desire to put the largest interpretation on the rights of neutrals, if only as a means of procuring the entire abolition of captures at sea, we yet cannot understand the fairness of excluding the Federalists from such an obvious resort of belligerent power.

It would be asking too much that they should stand by and make no effort to prevent our ships conveying to and fro persons and papers on the enemy's service. It is at any rate to be desired that questions of this sort should be discussed without heat, and decided without haste. If it should turn out that the *San Jacinto* has exceeded the authority which the law of nations concedes to belligerents over the ordinary rights of neutrals, we do not the United States Government will disclaim the act, and refuse to take advantage of its performance.

And, in any case, our own Government and people will do well to bear in mind the excellent advice given the other day by Lord STANLEY: "Not to show irritation at casual annoyances, such as must inevitably arise in the course of such a struggle; and to defend our rights, if they be attacked, 'temperately and firmly, giving time for angry passion to evaporate." The counsel has proved most timely, and we trust it will be no less potent.

THE CASE OF THE NASHVILLE.

DETAILS OF EVENTS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sunday—5 P. M.

Public curiosity still remains unsatisfied as to the future of this ship, or the intention of the British Government in relation to the question. Not a word has yet oozed out in any quarter as to the course which will be taken, and meantime all sorts of speculations are indulged in. All that can be stated as certain at this moment is that the *Nashville* still remains at her berth in the dock, with her Confederate flag and pennant floating sluggishly over a ship on board of which all appears as quiet as the grave, and that no steps have been taken towards repairing her shattered paddle-boxes, or shipping any stores. In accordance with a request received from Capt. NELSON, who had previously gone to London, the whole of the crew of the *Harvey Birch* were sent up to London yesterday by the 12½ train, Capt. BRITTON, the American Consul, having made all the necessary arrangements. Capt. NELSON has since returned to town on business connected with the capture of his vessel, the nature of which has not publicly transpired.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday.

Capt. PEGRAM, returned from London this evening, accompanied by Mr. YANCEY, one of the Southern Commissioners, and the latter gentleman returns to London again to-morrow. *Mr. Yancey states that it has been intimated to him through a third party that the Nashville is recognized by the British Government as a national vessel*; and that she will be allowed the right to refit and repair, as was the case with the *James Adger*, so as to exercise a perfect neutrality between the two contending parties. We believe the necessary arrangements are made for the *Nashville* to go into graving dock on Wednesday, in consequence of her having been ashore. [This "intimation" to Mr. YANCEY is the poorest kind of authority. The whole story is probably a fiction.—EDS. TIMES.]

LIEUT. PEGRAM'S CLAIMS TO BRITISH SYMPATHY.

From the London Observer.

Commander PEGRAM, of the Confederate war steamer *Nashville*, was chief officer of the United States steamer *Powhatan* in 1855, and rendered valuable service to the British fleet in the Chinese waters in capturing pirates. Sir JOHN STERLING, in his dispatches to the Admiralty, makes the following mention of him:

"It is impossible to speak too highly of the American cooperating party engaged. They were with the *Rattler*, emulating each other in the thickest of the attack. But my warmest thanks in particular are due to Lieut. PEGRAM, the American senior officer; his encouragement of the men, and coolness under a heavy fire, and determined bravery, when surrounded by a persevering and revengeful foe, was conspicuous to all."

ATTEMPTS OF CAPT. NELSON, OF THE HARVEY BIRCH, TO OBTAIN REDRESS.

HE APPLIES TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, AND THE MAGISTRATES OF SOUTHAMPTON.

From the London Times, Nov. 26.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday.

An application of a somewhat novel character in connection with this case was made to the borough magistrates, sitting in petty sessions at the Guildhall, this morning. The magistrates on the bench were Capt ENGLEDUE (who acted as chairman in the absence of the Mayor, who had gone to London on public business,) Col. STETTON, Messrs. J. LORD, E. PALE and J. H. COOKSEY. Capt. NELSON, of the late *Harvey Birch*, who was accompanied by Mr. PEARCEY, Jr., of the firm of OLIVERSON, LANE and PEARCEY, solicitors, of London, applied for a search warrant, with the view of recovering from the *Nashville* steamer his chronometer, barometer, and ship's papers, which were taken on board that vessel at the time of the capture, and before his ship was set on fire. Previous to the formal application being made, Mr. PEARCEY handed to the Chairman a letter from the Lord Mayor of London, stating that a similar application had been made to him at the Mansion-house, but that he had thought it his duty to pass the matter over to the authorities at Southampton, at which port the *Nashville* had called and still remained. His Lordship informed Capt. NELSON that had the *Nashville* been lying in any of the London docks he should have granted the application.

Mr. PEARCEY, for the Captain, questioned the legality of the commission under which Capt. PEGRAM, the commander of the *Nashville*, has acted.

The Chairman said he had seen the commission, which *was that of a lieutenant in the navy*, and it was quite correct.

Mr. J. S. ELDRIDGE, the Magistrates' Clerk, pointed out that a warrant could only be granted in a case where goods were supposed to be kept from felonious intent.

The Chairman said the applicant knew very well what the *Nashville* was when he hoisted the Federal flag on board his ship.

Capt. NELSON admitted this to be true.

The Chairman said it was a recognized fact that an opponent had a right to take anything he chose under such circumstances as existed in this case. After a very brief conversation between the parties, the whole proceedings not occupying many minutes, the Chairman said that the magistrates were unanimously of opinion that the application could not be granted, and Capt. NELSON was referred to the Secretary of State.

THE LORD MAYOR EXPLAINS.

From the London Times, Nov. 27.

The Lord Mayor, towards the close of the business of the day, said: I should be glad if the gentlemen connected with the Press would be good enough to rectify a statement which appears in a communication from Southampton in the *Times* of this morning, relative to an application to the magistrates there yesterday. The report to which I refer states that "Mr. PEARCEY handed to the Chairman a letter from the Lord Mayor of London, stating that a similar application had been made to him at the Mansion House, but that he had thought it his duty to pass the matter over to the authorities at Southampton, at which port the *Nashville* had called and still remained. His Lordship informed Capt. NELSON that had the *Nashville* been lying in any of the London docks he should have granted the application." This relates to an application made to me here on Saturday, in my private room, by some gentlemen who wished to have a search-warrant with reference to certain property alleged to be on board the *Nashville* and to belong to Capt. NELSON or the owners of the *Harvey Birch*. I told them I had no jurisdiction in the case; that the ship was lying at Southampton, and if there was any jurisdiction in the matter it would be with the magistrates of that town. Knowing personally Mr. COLES, the Mayor of Southampton, and naturally feeling sympathy for for the poor man who had lost his ship and property, I undertook to write a letter, simply introducing Capt. NELSON to that gentleman; but I expressed no opinion on the case, and certainly should not have thought of issuing a search-warrant even if the ship had been in the London docks, because even there the vessel would not have been within the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the city of London. No doubt a gentleman in such a position as a Captain who had lost his ship, especially under the circumstances with which the public are familiar in this case, would naturally excite sympathy, without reference to the country to which he belonged, and I admit that I felt sympathy for him, as I do for all the people who are engaged in the unhappy struggle which is being waged on the further side of the Atlantic, whether Federals or Confederates.

EARL RUSSELL DECIDES AGAINST CAPT. NELSON.

From the London Times, Nov. 28.

Yesterday a letter was addressed from the Foreign Office by Mr. LAVARD, under the authority of Earl RUSSELL, to Messrs. OLIVERSON, LAVIE and PEACHEY, of Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, who have acted as the solicitors of Capt. NELSON, lately commanding the ship *Harvey Birch*, in an application which was made in his behalf, first to the Lord Mayor at the the Mansion House, and then to the local magistrates at Southampton, for a warrant to search the steamer *Nashville* for certain property alleged to belong to him or the owners of the *Harvey Birch*. It will be recollected that on Monday last the Southampton magistrates declined to interfere in the way suggested on the part of Capt. NELSON, unless with the sanction of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Their decision was immediately telegraphed to London, and in the course of the afternoon a letter was addressed to Lord RUSSELL at the Foreign office, by the above-named solicitors, requesting his Lordship to authorize the local magistrates to issue a warrant or summons for service upon Capt. PEGRAM, commanding the *Nashville*, calling upon him by the production of the authority under which he acts to show cause why he should not deliver up to Capt. NELSON the property in question, which is alleged to be detained on board the *Nashville*. The application to the magistrates is understood to have been made with the knowledge and sanction of Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, and on the recommendation of two eminent counsel—one of them at the Equity Bar, the other practicing in the Courts of Admiralty. Its real motive is believed to have been, not so much to recover the chronometer, barometer, and other things belonging to the owners of the *Harvey Birch*, as to certain by a search whether there are any circumstances in the character of the *Nashville*, or indicating the purpose of her visit to Southampton on which to apply the principles of international law; or to ground an infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act, or of the Queen's Proclamation. Be that as it may, the letter of Mr. LAVARD is to the effect that Lord JOHN RUSSELL had directed him to state *that he had no power to give authority to the magistrates, either to issue any summons or warrant, or to do, or to abstain from doing, anything in relation to the matter in question, and that his Lordship must therefore decline to interfere in it.* So the question rests for the present. Captain NELSON is understood to have lost money or property to the amount of about £300 by the destruction of the ship he commanded; and it is not exactly known whether the vessel herself was insured against the war risk.

A LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER PEYTON.

THE UNQUESTIONABLE DISLOYALTY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I have been greatly surprised to learn since my arrival in London that an effort has been made through publications in the English Press to create the impression that there is much disaffection towards the Confederate Government in all the Southern States of America, but particularly among the people of North Carolina, and that the proceedings of what purports to have been a meeting of influential and respectable citizens of the County of Hyde, in that State, have been published as authority for the numerous statements which have been made upon the subject.

I am directly from the City of Raleigh, the Capital of the State of North Carolina, having come as a passenger in the Confederate States' war steamer *Nashville*, which left Charleston, S. C., on the 26th of October, and cast anchor off the Itchin, Southampton, on the 21st of this month, and have been since August, with the exception of brief visits to Virginia, constantly

vessel ran the blockade on the 2d inst., with a cargo of 2,000 bales of cotton, and which arrived at Havre on Friday, arrived here to-day from Havre by the *Alliance* steamer, and has gone on to Liverpool.

OTHER VESSELS TO FOLLOW.

From the London News, Nov. 27.

Yesterday much astonishment was created on the Liverpool Exchange in consequence of the following announcement being posted in the news-room: "The *Bermuda* has arrived at Havre with 1,780 bales of cotton." This is the same vessel which ran the Savannah blockade some months ago, with a cargo of supplies for the Confederates from Liverpool. The arrivals of the *Nashville* and the *Bermuda* show clearly that the blockade is anything but efficient off Savannah, and it was confidently stated yesterday that the *Bermuda* is not the only vessel which has run the blockade within the last month.

AN ARRIVAL WITHOUT COTTON.

Correspondence of the London Star.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.

To-day there was a good deal of excitement on Change, in consequence of the arrival in the Mersey, late on Tuesday evening, of a Confederate vessel direct from Charleston. The name of the new arrival is the *Helen*, commanded by Capt. WESTERDORP. She left Charleston on the evening of the 2d inst., and Capt. WESTERDORP informs us that he passed safely out to sea without seeing any of the blockading squadron—the entrances to the port being quite clear of the Federal fleet.

The *Helen* is an American-built bark, of 340 tons, an extremely handsome vessel, quite new, and a "regular clipper," as her run from Charleston plainly shows. She has on board 1,100 barrels of resin and 300 barrels of spirits of turpentine; but just previous to leaving Charleston she had stowed away 250 bales of cotton, which she was obliged to unship again, in consequence of the determination of the Charleston people not to let a bale of cotton go out of the port. This statement may appear somewhat strange in the face of the arrival of the steamship *Bermuda* at Havre, yesterday, with close upon 2,000 bales of cotton from Charleston.

We are, however, reliably informed that the *Bermuda* received her cargo of cotton as a reward for the temerity displayed by her Captain in running the Charleston blockade with a cargo of supplies for Charleston. The holders of cotton will gladly exchange that article for war and other necessaries—but they will not sell. "There is no use," said Capt. WESTERDORP, "in vessels running the blockade in ballast, in the expectation of getting cargoes of cotton. It is only vessels like the *Bermuda*, which can carry supplies to Charleston, that may expect to get cotton cargoes." This determination, the Captain says, is not confined to Charleston alone, but it prevails throughout the Southern ports. The *Helen* sails under the Confederate flag, and made the passage from Charleston to this port in twenty-four days, although she encountered rather stormy weather.

THE CASE OF THE PERTHSHIRE.

From the London Times.

Some months ago the *Perthshire*, of Hartlepool, a large colonial vessel of 840 tons, the property of Mr. WILLIAM GRAY, of Hartlepool, had been boarded without legal warrant by the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, off the American coast, on the alleged ground that the *Perthshire* had violated the blockade of the Southern ports. Mr. GRAY, on being made acquainted with the fact, presented a claim, through the British Government, for the loss sustained in consequence of detention, deviation and consumption of stores. Mr. GRAY'S claim has been honorably and promptly responded to by the United States Government, the following communication having been received from the Foreign Office by that gentleman:

Nov. 12, 1861.

SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to inform you that a dispatch has been received by Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, stating that, in answer to the representation which he had made to the United States Government respecting the seizure and detention of your vessel, the *Perthshire*, the United States Secretary of the Navy had failed to satisfy him that the detension of that vessel by Commander SMITH, commanding the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, was warranted by law, or by the President's proclamation instituting the blockade, and that the President would recommend to Congress to appropriate the sum of £200 claimed by you as compensation.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

E. HAMMOND.

Mr. W. GRAY, Hartlepool.

THE CAPTURE OF PORT ROYAL.

REJOICINGS OF LOYAL AMERICANS IN LONDON.

A numerous party of loyal Unionists met on Monday, in St. James'-street, London, to celebrate by a dinner the victory of Port Royal. The company heartily agreed that Gen. SCOTT should be entertained at a banquet in London.

VIEW OF THE LONDON TIMES.

At last the destination of the Federal fleet is known. On the 7th of the present month it entered Port Royal harbor, in South Carolina, engaged the forts, and, after a fight which lasted four hours, forced the enemy to abandon them. The next day the troops, to the number of 15,000, were landed at Beaufort, which, we are told, they found totally destroyed, together with the neighboring plantations. As we now know the point against which the Federal operations are directed, and have learnt their first success, there will be necessarily much speculation as to this subsidiary campaign, and the designs of the Government in sending an army to the coast of the Atlantic cotton States. In the first place, we must do justice to the energy of the Federal Government. Whatever may be the plans of its military men, and whatever may be the result of the expedition, it must be said that the fleet was well fitted out and skillfully handled. Even with the command of the sea, it is not an easy thing to land a large force on an enemy's ground, on a coast very dangerous at all times, and now deprived of every guide to the seaman in the shape of lighthouses or buoys. But, in spite of a succession of very heavy gales, and in spite of the resistance of the Confederates, who seem to have been not unprepared for a visit, the Federals have established themselves on another spot of Southern ground, and have a base from which to carry on any future operations which they may think advisable. The first move has been a success. Beyond the loss of two, or perhaps four vessels, in the storm, the Northern forces have met with no disaster, and they have now avenged the fall of Sumter, by hauling down a rebel flag on the soil of the most rebellious State.

As a position to be held, during a long war, on enemy's coast there is probably none better than Beaufort. Port Royal is one of the best harbors in the South; the island are as good a place for a permanent camp as could be chosen, and from the very great number of slaves the occupation must always be a cause of uneasiness to the Carolinians, who may, perhaps, see something like a stampede of their negroes whenever the Federal Commander makes the signal. But as the basis of great operations against the Confederates the value of Beaufort is not so plain. The country is deeply intersected with streams; it is, or may be made almost impassable to an enemy; and, though the Federals may be able to cut off the railroad communication between Charleston and Savannah, since the railroad passes by the inlet, yet it is difficult to imagine that they can advance against either of these cities without large reinforcements and a regular campaign. The river Savannah divides them from the city of the same name, while some three or four considerable streams and a vast extent of swamp intervene between them and Charleston.

And yet we must presume that the capture of one of these places is among the plans of the Federals. The public opinion of the Northern States will hardly be content with the occupation of a mere point on the coast. The idea that by placing a Collector at Beaufort and proclaiming that the blockade of Port Royal is raised a trade with the Union Party in the South can be established is a delusion in which no one on this side of the Atlantic will share. The temper of the Confederates is shown pretty clearly by the destruction of the place, which consists chiefly of the Summer residences of the planters, and could have afforded the invaders nothing but ordinary shelter. It is not unreasonable to think that a similar determination will be shown wherever the Federal forces advance. These may possibly make bold marches and gain brilliant victories, but it will be only to occupy the empty houses of a Southern city, or perhaps the ground on which it stood.

We must take, then, this Federal success at what it is worth. For the present the force will, no doubt, remain stationary, and employ themselves in strengthening the position they have won. It will be in the power of the Washington Government at any time to divert a large part of the Confederate army from the Potomac by sending reinforcements to Port Royal. The Southern cities may be defended, but it must be by an adequate force; *and the question is, whether, with their smaller population, the Confederate States can put in line two armies to meet the two invasions of the North.* The Federal Government probably looks on the occupation of Beaufort more as the means of weakening the enemy on the field where the real battle is to be fought. If the Southern States can, by sealing off every young man of the war, keep up the strength of their army on the Potomac, while they leave men enough in South Carolina to check any advance from Beaufort, then *they will lose little by leaving a harbor and a watering-place in the possession of the enemy.* We always have to come back to the question of endurance. Will the South be worn out before the North is wearied? Will the Federal Government go to the expense of sending such a mass of troops to the South coast that the Confederate force in the Carolinas and Georgia will not be able to resist them without drawing largely on the army of Gen. JOHNSON? If this be the case, then the expedition may have valuable military consequences, and the South, attacked on the Atlantic, will have far greater difficulty in protecting her Northern frontier.

ENGLISH LETTERS FROM AMERICA.

Correspondence of Mr. Russell with the London Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 10, 1861.

The impression is forcing itself into a conviction that neither Gen. MCCLELLAN nor any other General will convert the mass of men under arms about here into a well-disciplined army according to the European standard or the notions of the most easily satisfied military critics. There is something radically deficient—a sentiment wanting, without which respect for the officer and obedience on the part of the man cannot be developed into a system of uniform action in all times and under all circumstances. It would take years to infuse a substitute for the feeling which produces such results in the European mind and facilitates the change from the man to the soldier so readily. There is a change, and it affects the man's intellect as well as his body, and you can recognize it in the precision and vigorous materialism of the one as much as in the upright carriage, regulated pace, and even the expression of eye in the other. The recruit there begins his career by respecting his officer; here the lesson is scarcely ever taught or learnt. The newly-enlisted citizen talks to his superior in an easy off-hand way, and it is some time before the poor fellow is cured of his little civilities in regard to his Captain's health in the morning, or can be induced to refrain when he meets his Colonel from making kind inquiries after his general welfare. The accounts of Courts-martial which one reads, their irregularities, the nature of the offences tried, and matters of the sort, give an idea of what the regular officers have to do. I have seen processions of men, with their arms tied behind their backs, marching through the streets of Washington, of whom no one sees any accounts in the papers. No one can tell what their offence is, or where the mutiny occurred. There is one now—twelve or fourteen artillerymen, fastened by ropes together, and marching under a guard down Pennsylvania-avenue. Then one hears such strange sounding language between officer and private. "Captain, will you come in and take a drink?" "And so the boys have made you lieutenant, well, I'm reely glad to hear it." The other day an officer dismounted close to my door, and gave his horse to his orderly. He had a Lieutenant-Colonel's shoulder-strap. "Be back in an hour," said he; "I shall be here at that time." "Oh! just be ——;" rejoined the orderly, (our men swore horribly in Flanders;) "how can you expect to go there and be back in one hour?—'taint possible." The Colonel seemed struck by the force of the remark, and said, "Well, an hour and a-half." "Why don't you salute your officer?" quoth a friend of mine to a passing private. The man drew himself up, and did so in a sort of a way, but as he moved off he said in an apologetical tone, "You see, Major, I don't know the laces of all the chaps yet." If the army be turned into regulars, and strictly drilled, two or three years will, no doubt, eradicate the spirit of equality in military matters; but the task is difficult, for the defect to be remedied is nearly innate. The better the class from which recruits come, the greater the difficulty of reducing them to proper subjection. The punishments in the army are quaint and capricious; they render men ridiculous, and harden without terrifying them; and not a few of the officers regret that they have no power to order flogging, which has a certain efficacy in the case of men who cannot be reclaimed by other means. Let the war go on, and there will be greater results produced than the reduction of this force to good discipline. *The Americans will learn that at last, when they see the use of it; at present they are a good deal like children beginning the alphabet. They are slow to believe they are actually engaged in something more than a large faction fight.*

AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

It is affirmed that the Government will at last yield to the pressure brought to bear against it by public opinion and advice of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and will make proposals for the exchange of prisoners. Without imputing to the North or South any inhumanity, it must be said, if what I am told and read be true, the prisoners are not well treated on either side. The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of the Sanitary Commission—a man not likely to use strong words in reference to the conduct of the war on the Union side—in a report to Government on the condition of the prisoners he visited in the New-York prisons, declares that "it was very trying, almost inhuman;" but it must be added, in justice, that he proceeds to state the wants and privations to which they were exposed, and which were disgraceful to the State, bad been relieved, and that they had nothing to complain of except severe diseased and sickness. However, they had been for some weeks in that state of suffering before he saw them, and political prisoners who are not in the possession of funds have full reason to lament their hard fate. A Mr. MAURY, an Englishman, brother of the young gentleman who was arrested the other day for carrying correspondence directed to persons in the South, was seized in the State Department the day before yesterday, as he was inquiring after a portmanteau which had been detained at Cleveland, but for the release of which he had received the order of the Secretary of State, and he was placed in a room, as I am informed, without a table, fuel, or even a bed, where he passed the night, having been refused permission to communicate with his friends, or any explanation of the grounds of his arrest.

POPULAR MISTAKES AS TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

It is always "France *will not*, England *dare not* do" some absurd thing or other, never dreamt of by anyone except the writer. Only the other day a respectable journal treated its readers to a long and inflammatory article on a supposed change in the tone and attitude of the English Government towards the United States, founded on Lord RUSSELL'S correspondence with the Liverpool merchant, who wanted to go to war for cotton on his own account, and it informed the world that the imaginary alteration had been caused by the recent acts and conduct of the United States Government, not deigning to look at the date of the correspondence on which it rested its self-glorification. And then they wonder we are not merely sympathetic but active in their cause. The American people are naturally well-disposed as any race on the face of the earth. Their domestic affection indicates an amiable temperament, but they are easily excited, as democracies always are, and are exceedingly sensitive. If their Scribes and Pharisees would but leave them alone, if they would but permit the National sentiment to take its own course, there would be no fear of quarrel; but these mouthing rhetoricians and "mobolaters" fear nothing so much as a friendly understanding between the people and Great Britain, for with it would depart one of their great levers to get into place and power.

POSSIBILITY OF A MILITARY DICTATORSHIP.

The result of the Maryland election would be more satisfactory and conclusive if Gen. DIX had not done his *gendarmerie* work so effectively in Baltimore. His proclamation was so alarming that the citizens formed a deputation to ascertain its meaning, and were informed that his intentions were honorable. But the wholesome rigor of his arrests on Wednesday resembles nothing so much as the process of voting for an Imperialist deputy, or "taking the sense of the people" at Nice on the question of annexation. Nevertheless, the fact of the majority for the Union remains, and the faith of the Government in bayonets and martial law is justified so far. Nor will they hesitate to employ the same machinery to develop Union sentiment in the South. Can liberty be too dear? May it, like life, be purchased at the cost of every consideration which renders it of value? The American people now laugh at the idea of any ultimate danger to their liberties and independence from armed force, or national sentiment itself; but the steps by which the ruin comes may be as stealthy as those by which revolution, and rebellion, and civil war came—hasty and rapid. "All men think all men mortal but themselves;" and the Americans, relying on the enlightenment of their democracy, deride the fears of those who think the results which follow the conquests of armed force in republics will develop themselves in the New World. The personal character of Gen. MCCLELLAN affords a guarantee that he is not the man who would seek to elevate himself on the fragments of the institutions for the assertion of which he is now preparing an offensive army; *but it may so happen that he may be forced to avert greater evils by assuming for a time the chief control of the State with the consent of those who are the masters of public suffrage, if not of public opinion.*

DIFFICULTIES OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The dangers of defeat will be greater than those of success; but the latter will be attended with enormous difficulties. Even the Maryland apparatus of Government, though simple and effective, is not constitutional; and when it is applied to the Confederate States it will become one of the most extraordinary organizations which ever were beheld in a country calling itself free. Personal experience induces me to believe that the same spirit, unanimity and courage which the South exhibits in its resistance in the field will be displayed in every form of passive opposition to the efforts of the North to reduce it to subjection when the fight shall have ceased. The Unionists persist in declaring there is a large party—to be consistent, they ought to declare there is a majority—of the people in the seceded States opposed to the principles of the Confederates and to the independence for which they appear to be fighting. If so, the task of reamalgamation will be more easy; if not, the Federalists will be reduced to the pleas and the machinery of force exercised, as they contend, for right, but still applied to oppress a majority of the people in the Slave States. If there be a Gen. DIX in every State, a man capable, resolute and active, with overpowering force at his disposal, all the States may be reduced to the condition of Maryland, and the polls may be made to give Union returns, but the supposition is very unreasonable; and, even if it be verified, the world will see with disgust the resurrection in the great Republic of the spirit and substance of the most absolute despotism covered with cerecloths of liberty. The Southern people have now poured out all their passion into the mold of a distinct nationality, and their only ties to the North is a common language and traditions, which, belonging to the history of their short-lived career, are now old as the stories of the Heptarchy. When the Northern orators and writers inveigh against the men, morals and manners of the Slave States, they bear evidence to the fact that a broad gulf exists between them, which they think they can cover over with the National flag. The Abolitionists, to whom "the Constitution is a league with the Devil, a covenant with Hell," who exclaim that "Union is disbonor," that "disunion is gain," prosecute the war either to destroy the institution of Slavery and its protectors, or to enjoy the luxury of conquest and revenge over haughty and defiant enemies; but that party, which seems to become smaller as the contest covers more ground, is divided into active belligerents and those who would let the Slave States go with a curse, in the sure confidence that their system would work out the heaviest punishment of rebellion, and force them to crawl back to the Union with "bated breath and whispering humbleness."

WHY THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOUTH IS INADMISSIBLE.

With the recognition of Southern independence would come the most serious questions of all, and it is not possible that some of them could be settled without a renewed struggle. The North can never be made to admit the right of the Slave States to recover their vagrant chattels within their dominions; nothing but the complete prostration of the North at the feet of the South could induce her to allow that which the Constitution now argumentatively yields as a right when the Constitution shall have been rent asunder. An extradition treaty would be a record of infamous defeat. But how are the raw edges of the Slave States to be applied to the caustic of the Free States, in which opposition to Slavery shall have become an article in the new Constitution? For many hundreds of miles, take what frontier you may, a mere geographical line or navigable river will separate the two Confederacies in which every interest and every principle of commerce will be in extreme antagonism. Both States must erect forts, build Custom-houses, establish frontier guards along marsh and mountain, to fight the battles of hostile tariffs and to watch the smugglers of men as well as of goods. Wherever the frontier runs that must be the case, but its line is yet to be drawn in blood if the contending parties are deaf to the voice of mediation. Nor can anyone pretend to say what issues may not be raised concerning the Territories or the States purchased for the Union by the funds of the United States, or the national forts and arsenals, and property seized by the people in insurrection. The politicians here can only see one result—conquest—which will cure all wounds and settle all controversies; but, if events prove they are mistaken, the time may come for an armed truce on both sides, and an active mediation in an honest and impartial spirit, which shall lead to a peace and the most satisfactory adjustment of these questions the nature of them permits us to expect. *Any solution will lead to "a strong Government"—that summum bonum of aristocratic South and democratic North.* Either one centralized strong Government or two will arise in this country, but no one can say whether the development will take place at once or after a terrible interregnum of disorder and political trouble, and universal suffrage will find its master in its own favorite creation—armed despotism. The other day a soldier said to an officer who was about to punish him for neglect of duty, "It you do I'll not vote for you at the next election." "You spoke too late," quoth the officer; "here I am now with the power to punish you, and I'll double it for your threat,"—a very pregnant little story for people to think over in all its bearings.

THE EXPEDITION TO BEAUFORT.

FRIDAY, Nov. 8.

As I am two days from Boston by mail, and the electric telegraph will carry the latest news up to the sailing of the packet on Wednesday, I shall not indulge in any speculations in reference to the news from the Great Expedition, meagre and unsatisfactory, and even doubtful as it is; but I may be allowed to record my opinion, from the tone of those in the public departments, that the success is not very decisive, and that the ships have been receiving a very warm reception. When I was in Port Royal this spring, on Mr. TRESCOT'S Sea Island, the advantages of the position and the probability of an attack struck me; but I was told that the inhabitants were aware of their danger, and that batteries had been erected to cover Beaufort and the banks of the river at the entrance of Port Royal. That was so far back as May. Since then the defences have probably been greatly strengthened, and although Broad River and Port Royal afford depth of water for any vessel except the very largest men-of-war, there is a bar on the beach to Beaufort which will prohibit the entrance of the heavy frigates of the expedition. I am informed there were 28 vessels inside pounding away at the place; the town itself will no doubt be destroyed, but, even if the troops land and take possession of it, they will not find it of much use. There is—there can be—no intention of marching the force inland. If there should be any movement of the kind it will be a fatal error, for the country can be inundated at pleasure, and is, above all that I have ever seen, suited for defence, and the force would be too small to take military possession of the district. But if they land and intrench themselves at Beaufort they can cause immense inconvenience and constant anxiety to the Confederates; *and they come close on Pocotaligo, which is a station on the railroad from Charleston to Savannah, and cut off the communication between these places.*

The line runs through vast swamps and forests, rice-fields, and half-cleared cotton plantations, spanning rivers and creeks, on wooden bridges easily destructible, and running for many miles on trestle work, so that it can be rendered useless by cutting the woodwork, or, better still, by flinging the rails into the water. The planters are scattered widely apart through this region, which becomes more cut up with water and rice-fields as you approach Savannah. As there were materials for hutting on board the transports, it is probable the troops will endeavor to establish themselves in a fortified camp outside Beaufort, and, if so, they had better make a more eligible selection than they did at Hatteras. There all sorts of troubles have come upon them. It is positively affirmed that the Twentieth Indiana Regiment is to be withdrawn, and that the Colonel is to be tried by Court-martial. It will be a singular weakness if the United States abandon its barren conquest, but it is now discovered that Oregon Inlet, in the same series of sand-reefs, will permit egress and ingress to the vast inland navigation which the possession of Hatteras was intended to close.

THE REMOVAL OF FREMONT.

From the West there is the usual unsatisfactory and unintelligible farrago of telegrams. One fact seems clear, that Gen. FREMONT'S dismissal has not produced as yet any of the serious inconveniences or dangers which were anticipated by his friends and his enemies. The part of his career which most became him seems to have been his retirement, and his conduct in taking leave of his troops. The American papers contain the results of the committee of inquiry into the management of his troops, and it is not possible to read it without coming to the conclusion that *any General who permitted such frauds to be perpetrated—supposing always they are fully proved—was not fitted for the service of any State which could not bear periodical ruin at short intervals.* His successor has a difficult game to play, and it is to be hoped he sees what it is more clearly than any one here can do. There are reports of two affairs in the West—one, an expedition from Cairo against Columbus, in Kentucky, which was partially successful, though attended with heavy loss, and followed by a retreat to their camp, on the part of the Federalists, after they had, as they say, taken guns they could not carry off, and destroyed the enemy's camp and stores. The other expedition was under the command of Col. OGLESBY, and "broke up" a camp of Confederates in Missouri, some sixty miles from Cairo. The loss of life at Belmont was considerable. This is all we can learn, except the old news that something great is going to happen.

THE FRAUDS OF THE NEW-YORK HERALD.

"The army in good spirits; no battle expected at present." Such is a sensation heading in the papers to-day, of which an ill-natured person might say the opposition was argumentative, but it does not, nevertheless, correctly convey the state of the situation here. I have made a very curious collection of some of these same headings, as illustrations of the condition to which a portion of the cheap American Press is reduced, and of the state to which it has brought its readers. The most degraded of these journals—one which is supposed to be in the pay of the South, and which certainly, by the style of its advocacy, brings the North into contempt, and does much to damage the interests of Government abroad, advises us now and then to take it and its cotemporaries as the only sources of information on which reliance can be placed. If we did, a more deluded people could not exist on the face of the earth, or one more distracted by contending statements, by the contorted falsehoods of the hour, by the assertion of to-day, made to be contradicted to-morrow. The citizen of New-York is quite accustomed by this time to find that the "glorious victory" of Monday turns out to be a defeat on Tuesday, and the "unabashed," though not the unscarred, "Dufoe," leers horribly as he hears the rush of the crowd outside his office after some big lie in a second edition, and pockets the cents of his dear public in the full knowledge that do what he may, they will come to him again. It is a sort of mental dram-drinking—the "sensation" must be produced night and morning, and so many times in the day. The poor victims, when the effects are over, swear they will never touch a drop again: but the craving is insatiable, and at the accustomed hour off they run to the bar and swallow their moral juleps and cocktails, notwithstanding their experience of their evil effects on the constitution. Had we listened to the advice tendered with such delicious impudence, we should have actually taken Bull Run as a victory, the surrender of Lexington as a splendid feat of arms, and a number of pitiful skirmishes as so many Vittorias or Waterloos. Many of these actions are brought on by the leaders on both sides, apparently without an object. Gen. SCOTT was opposed to them; but, in fact, the Commander-in-Chief has as little power as the head of any other department over his subordinates, separated by thousands of miles from him. If he wants the power he must take it. It is announced in the papers that Major-Gen. HAVELOCK, of the British army, has tendered his services to the President, and that Capt. SHORT, R. N., has been equally kind to Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. The rank of the former gallant officer, of whom, as brother of Sir HENRY and uncle of the present baronet, one wishes to speak with every respect, must have been bestowed by some foreign power or an unrecognized brevet. The latter officer is unknown to fame on the *Nany List*. But what of that? One man is as good as another; so is one story as bad as another. As a charming specimen, however, of the manufacturing ingenuity in that line of some of your cotemporaries, take the veracious statement that Lord LYONS received Mr. SEMMES, Captain of the *Sumter*, in the Confederate navy, gave him an English passport, and introduced him to Mr. SEWARD at the State Department'

THE MISSION OF MESSRS. HUGHES AND WEED.

SUNDAY, Nov. 9.

There is a moderate exultation over the votes in Maryland. The result gives the Federalists a clear working majority in the Legislature and State Government, and would dispose of all pretence that there is a numerical majority for Secession in the voters had been uninfluenced in any way. Kentucky, Missouri, and Virginia, subjected to the same process, might produce the same results, and if they could be put under it, there are ten thousands of Unionists who would be content to withdraw from the contest, and leave the other States to their own devices. The departure of Mr. THURLOW WEED and Bishop HUGHES for Europe is in pursuance of the resolution, the existence of which I announced in a previous letter, to send unofficial ambassadors or representatives to England and France to counteract the effects of Mr. MASON and Mr. SLIDELL'S mission, and to make explanations, and enter upon negotiations with the two Governments as well as to sound the depths of popular feeling, and ascertain the views of leading men in the political world. There were several candidates for the important mission. Mr. EVERETT appeared in Washington, and had several interviews with Mr. SEWARD about the time the project was started, and Bishop M'ILVAINE and Mr. KENRADY were mentioned as coadjutors in the mission. Whatever the causes, these gentlemen did not go, but Mr. WEED and Bishop HUGHES, two of Mr. SEWARD'S best friends, faintly disclaim the notion that their voyage to Europe is on diplomatic business. The former is the Nestor of the outside politicians who pull the legs and hands of the players on the stage; he is an astute, clear-headed, able man, who has managed the company on his side of the House for many years with success and profit, and the newspaper he edits is one of the best written and most decent in the United States. Bishop HUGHES is a Roman Catholic prelate of attainments and political experience, moderate for one in his position, skilful, and anti-English. He has worked the Irish element in the States for a considerable period, and has used it in favor of Mr. SEWARD. It will be a keen encounter of wits. Mr. SLIDELL, when he finds himself alongside of Mr. DAYTON in Paris will doubtless feel very much like an otter swimming alongside an alderman.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On Sunday morning, Nov. 24, a building of seven stories, in High-street, Edinburgh, suddenly fell, burying nearly the whole of the inmates in the ruins. The house was several centuries old; the whole gave way at once, collapsing inwards; 22 bodies have been taken out dead, and about 12 injured. The immense block of building was densely populated, and it is estimated that not less then 100 people must have dwelt in it.

The *Mooltan* arrived at Southampton on Nov. 25, with the heavy portion of the Bombay mails.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "The Emperor decidedly objects to any serious reduction of the land or sea forces. The Emperor must have 400,000 men, *at the very least*, under arms, to be ready for all contingencies."

The *Presse* has the following: "An Aid-de-Camp of the Emperor will leave Paris in a few days with new instructions for Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE. Gen. PRIM and his staff have embarked at Alicante for the Havana.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts of France are not favorable. Trade was never in so depressed a state at St. Etienne as at present. Serious commercial difficulties are spoken of at Rouen and Mulhouse.

The Paris corn and flour markets were more firm last week.

The price of wheat rose from 1f. 4o 1f. 50c. the sack of 120 kilos.

ITALY.

The Turin *Movimento* published GARIBALDI'S reply to the address of the Neapolitans, in which he says: "I regret that I am unable to come to you, but I shall be with your when it is necessary."

In the same letter GARIBALDI exhorts every Italian to have his sword ready.

The Bank has reduced its rate of discount from 6½ @5½ ₱ cent.

The bill for levying the war tax in all the provinces of the Kingdom, passed the Chamber of Deputies by 191 against 10 votes.

Several members gave notice of their intention to put questions to the Government relative to the Roman question on the 2d December next.

The Turin papers announce that the differences between Gen. CIALDINI and the Government having been settled, he will assume the command of the Fourth Corps d'Armée.

The statement that GARIBALDI had been appointed Commander of the Volunteers, is incorrect, as Gen. SIRTORI has been appointed; but in the event of a war breaking out in Italy, SIRTORI would be replaced by GARIBALDI.

AUSTRIA.

A dispatch from Vienna of Nov. 23 says: "There is no truth in the statement made by some French papers, that diplomatic relations between Austria and Servia had been broken off on account of the insult offered by some Servian officers to the Austrian Consul of Belgrade. The Austrian Cabinet confined itself to introducing greater reserve in its relations with Servia."

A dispatch from Pesth of Nov. 25 says it is asserted that Count APPONYI has tendered his resignation as Judex Curiæ.

SWITZERLAND.

A telegram from Berne of Nov. 25 says: "The Federal Council has demanded satisfaction from the French Government for the fresh violation of Swiss territory by French Gendarmes, near Geneva."

M. FAZY was elected President of the Council of State of the Canton of Geneva.

PORTUGAL.

A dispatch from Lisbon, of Nov. 25, says: "The King has presided at a Council of Ministers."

The Ministry will continue to follow a constitutional policy.

THE EAST.

A telegram from Ragusa, of Nov. 24, says: "An official Turkish bulletin announces that on the 21st, DORWISCH PASHA, with eight battalions of Turkish troops, encountered a body of 8,000 insurgents near Piva, in Bosnia. After a fight, which lasted four hours, the insurgents were compelled to take to flight, with the loss of 800 killed and a large number of muskets, which they left on the field of battle. The Turkish loss in killed and wounded amounted to 100 men.

A numerous body of insurgents and Montenegrins, who intended to invade Kaloschin, were repulsed by the Turks after a bloody fight.

In consequence of the defeat of the insurgents by the Turkish troops at Piva, the European Consuls have proposed an armistice.

OMAR PASHA has received fresh reinforcements."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A dispatch from Canton, of Oct. 15, says: "The allied troops are leaving Tien-Tsin and Canton."

Trade at Ningpo and Hang Chow is obstructed by the rebels.

The French are in want of men and guns to protect Chefoo.

The state of affairs in Japan is reported to be more favorable.

A telegram from Point de Galle of Oct. 31, says: "According to advices received here from Saigon, the French had promulgated regulations for the Chinese population."

Financial and Commercial.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25.

The funds have again been very firm and have closed with a strong appearance at an advance of ¼. Consols closed at 94¾@¾ for money, and 92¾@93 for Jan. 9. Some persons were disposed to attribute the improvement to-day to the news from America, and the consequent supposition that cotton may find an outlet from Port Royal, but the real cause consisted in the symptoms from all quarters of a sustained abundance of money. About £32,000 were sent into the Bank to-day, making a total of £107.000 since the last return.

The *Roxburgh Castle* and *James Wilson* have arrived with £277,000.

The *Wellesley* is 63 days out, with £308,000.

The quotation of the rate of exchange from Paris shows considerable firmness.

The bullion in the Bank of France has increased £1,000,000 since the issue of the last monthly return.

The accounts from the Provinces continue to confirm the expectation that the trade in the various articles of manufacture, other than cotton, will be active during the Winter.

The banking-house of M. DUBOIS, of Caen, has failed for a sum equal to £50,000.

The Bank of Turin has reduced its rate of discount from 6½ to 5½ ₱ cent.

The Canadian steamer *North Briton* was insured, ship and cargo, for £120,000, of which about £30,000 will fall upon LLOYD'S, and the remainder upon Liverpool and Glasgow.

American Securities have shown increased buoyancy, a rise having especially taken place in United States Fives, New-York and Erie ordinary and preference Shares, Illinois Central and New-York Central.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 26.

The English Funds opened steadily, to-day, but there were some sales on the part of the public, and prices were subsequently rather less buoyant. Consols, for money, closed at 94⅜, and 92¾ for January 9.

French RENTES closed at 70f. 10c.

American SECURITIES were less firm, a reaction especially occurring in Erie and Illinois Central Shares.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 25 and 26.

The market continues dull, and the sales for the two days do not exceed 9,000 bales, 1,000 on speculation and for export. Prices in the buyers' favor.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

A slow sale of WHEAT was experienced, at barely the rates of Tuesday. FLOUR of prime quality retains its value. Indian CORN being but sparingly offered, fully supported last week's prices, but next to nothing was done; prime mixed, 33s. ₱ 480 lbs.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25.

The market was dull, at 1s. decline.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

SUGAR dull. COFFEE firm. TEA dull. TALLOW quiet—50s. 6d. for the year.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

COTTON—Sales to-day 8,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm at unchanged prices.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet and steady.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Dec. 12, 1861.

$28,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	92⅝	50	N. Y. C. R.	b10	78⅜
2,000 U. S. 5s, '65	86⅜	600	do	78⅝
2,000 Ohio State 6s, '70.	93¼	250	do	78¾
4,000 Ill. Can. bds., '60.	79⅜	100	do	s10	78¼
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	40⅝	100	do	s30	78¼
2,000 do	40⅜	150	do	s30	78¼
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '50.	41¾	50	do	s4	78¾
10,000 California St. 7s	81½	22	do	78¾
14,000 do	81⅝	150	Erie Railway Pref.	53¾
2,000 Louisian St. 6s.	57	30	Harlem Railroad	12
2,000 Louisiana St. 5s.	45	200	do	11⅞
2,000 N. C. State 6s	58	25	Reading R.	s30	34
6,000 Ind. R. 3d M. bds	77	13	Michigan Cent. R.	48¼
2,000 La C. & M. L. G. bds	12¾	10	Panama Railroad	114¾
1,000 M. S. 2d M. Ass'd	59	25	do	114¾
20 Merchants Bank	72	100	do	114
93 Pac. M. S. Co	87	50	do	b30	114¾
100 do	b10	86⅝	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	15
100 do	s15	86⅞	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	71
50 do	86⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	33⅛
57 do	86⅞	100	do	b60	33¾
50 Erie Railway	32	100	Chic. & R. I. R. ex div	51
25 do	31⅞	50	do	51¼
100 do	31¾	10	Chic., Bnr. & Q. R.	59
25 do	31⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	93¼	50	Merchants' Bank	82
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Con.	92⅞	50	Bank of Republic	87¾
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Cou	92⅝	10	Erie Railway	31⅝
500 Virginia St. 6s	48	150	do	31¾
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	40½	100	Erie R. Pref.	57
10,000 R. C. W. Loan	97	25	Hud. River R.	b15	37¾
1,000 R. R. 2d m. b. '83	86	100	Mich. Cen. Railroad	48¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co	86	50	Mich. S. & N. In. R.	18¾
50 do	b10	86¾	100	do	19
25 do	86¾	100	do	18¾
65 do	86⅜	9	Gal. & Chic. R.	70¾
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	77⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	33¾
500 do	78	100	do	33¾
1,000 do	s30	77⅜	300	do	33¾
100 do	b30	78¼	100	Chic. & R. I. R. ex. div	50¾
100 do	83	78	250	do	50¾

THURSDAY, Dec. 12—P. M.

The Stock Exchange has been under much excitement to-day, incident to the return news from England in regard to the affair of the *Trent*. There were various and contradictory rumors and interpretations of the news for an hour or two after the arrival of the *Hansa*, and prices at one time fell off ¾@1 ₱ cent. on the speculative Railways, on the Street, and opened feverish at the Second Board, in the afternoon. But, after the extracts from the London Press were made public, and time afforded for a calmer estimate of their weight and purport, the market took quite a spring in the opposite direction

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 13, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LES QUATRES AMANS—ZAMPILLAROSTATION—L'OGRE, OR LE PETIT JEAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—HE'S NOT A MISS.

WINTER GARDEN—WILLIS REILLY—AN HOUR IN SEVILLE—PRELIM O'DONNELL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—JULIUS CÆSAR.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By way of Washington, we have important information from Tybee Island and vicinity which has not been furnished by any direct arrival at this port. On the 5th inst., before daylight, Commander RODGERS left Tybee Roads with three gunboats, and proceeded to Warsaw Island, the fort upon which was found to he entirely deserted. It consisted of an inclosed octagonal work, with platforms for eight guns on the water faces. The guns had bean removed, and the magazine blown up. Another battery, however, still in possession of the rebels, was discovered about three miles up on the Wilmington River, (a creek,) which runs parallel with the Savannah River, leading up from the rear of Little Tybee. The highest point to which Commander RODGERS penetrated, was eight miles from Warsaw Bar and ten miles from Savannah. This reconnoissance was probably preliminary to the investment of Fort Pulaski in the rear.

We publish this morning a letter from an officer in Fort Pickens, which gives an account of the late affair there, together with an explanation of the motive which induced Col. BROWN to open fire upon the rebel forts and batteries. It seems that the engagament was opened for the purpose of creating a diversion in favor of Gen. SHERMAN, at Beaufort, and to prevent the withdrawal of more rebel troops from BRAGG'S command to strengthen the rebels at other points likely to be assailed by our expeditions. The plan succeeded perfectly, and forced BRAGG not only to stop the transfer of his troops to other places, but to ask for reinforcements for himself. The fire of Fort Pickens is represented to have been most effective, and only the lack of a sufficient number of National troops prevented the entire discomfiture of the rebels.

A skirmish took place on Wednesday, on the Lower Potomac, above Freestone Point, between a rebel battery of light artillery and the gunboats *Yankee* and *Wyandank*. The firing continued an hour, when the battery withdrew. The steamers were not touched.

A report reaches us from Bermuda, by way of Halifax, that the British gunboat *Landrail*, on her way with dispatches for the British Admiral, had been stopped by an American corvette, which fired a shot across her bows. The British naval authorities at Bermuda are resented to be very indignant about the matter, and to express the belief that the act will lead to war. The name of the American corvette is not given, and the whole story lacks confirmation, especially as it is coupled with the announcement that Mexico has submitted in advance to the demands of Spain, France and England.

The barks *Jubilee*, *Messenger*, *Newburyport*, *Peri* and the brig *Stephen Young*, laden with heavy blocks of granite, some of them over a ton weight sailed from Boston on Wednesday, bound South to be sunk in the entrance to some of the rebel ports. A steamer accompanied them, with a gang of riggers to strip them of their rigging, sails and moveable spars, before they are sunk. Four other vessels are still in port to be used for the same purpose. They were all fitted out under the superintendence of Mr. DILLAWAY.

On Thursday, Dec. 5, Gen. PRENTISS left St. Joseph, Mo., for Platte County, at the head of four thousand men and six pieces of artillery. Before leaving St. Joseph, he ordered every citizen to take the oath of allegiance or go to work on the fortifications. Seven hundred man came forward and took the oath. Gen. PRENTISS made a speech to his soldiers, in which he stated that he went into Platte County to end secession, and if devastation was necessary, it should be done.

A correspondent of the Leavenworth *Conservative*, writing from Ossawatomie, under date of Dec. 4, states that Gen. PRICE is encamped a short distance below Osceola, with about 12,000 men, and is in no condition to move. His men are poorly clad, and have not half the tents they need. The result is a greater amount of sickness than was ever known in a camp of that size.

Capt. THOMPSON, of the ship *Sportsman*, which arrived at Boston on Wednesday, from Buenos Ayres, reports that on the 29th of November, in lat. 28° 07' North, lon. 68° 25', at daylight, she saw a schooner under her lee. The suspicious craft made sail, chased the ship for two hours, and then gave up the pursuit, having been outsailed. She was painted black, with a green bottom, but had no foretopmast. There were a large number of men on deck.

The Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* says: "It is understood that some vessels of the Confederate fleet, lately purchased in England, will sail for the China and Japan seas, to take possession of a small island there, which was acquired by the United States a few years ago, as a coaling and store station. This island will be strongly fortified, and converted into a naval depôt, from which the Confederate navy will operate against the United States commerce, and to which its prizes will be conveyed, and where they and their cargoes will be disposed of to vessels bringing coal, provisions and other necessaries for the Confederates. The plan is bold and sagacious; and as there is now but one small vessel carrying the United States flag on the China station, there is no obstacle to its complete success, and the striking of a tremendous blow against the most valuable branch of the foreign commerce of the United States."

The New-Orleans *Bee* of Dec. 2, states that Geo. Davis and Wm. T. Dortch are the Confederate State Senators from North Carolina; Robert Toombs (General in the C. S. army) and Benj. H. Hill, from Georgia; Wm. L. Yancey and C. C. Clay, Jr., from Alabama; A. G. Browne (a Captain in the famous Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment) and Judge Jas. Phelan, from Mississippi; Robert W. Johnson and C. B. Mitchell, from Arkansas; Gustavus A. Henry and Loudon C. Haynes, from Tennessee; Louis T. Wigfall (a Colonel in the army) was elected almost unanimously by the Legislature of Texas. His colleague is Judge W. S. Oldham. Messrs. Edward Sparrow and T. J. Semmes are the Senators from Louisiana.

FROM EUROPE.

By the screw-steamer *Hansa*, which arrived here yesterday morning, we have the first report of British opinion on the MASON and SLIDELL captura. The first news of the affair received in England was by the British West India mail steamer *La Plata*; and the account seems to have been tolerably fair, excepting a few exaggersted details thrown in for effect. It produced considerable excitement in London, Liverpool and elsewhere; though not as much as had been anticipated by some people here. The *Times* discusses the legal rights and precedents in the case, but says that it requires a strong effort of self-restraint to do so. It says that the legal course for the American naval officer would have been to take the *Trent* into port, and have the case adjudicated in a Court of Admiralty. It hopes that the British people will not meet this provocation with an outburst of passion, or rush to resentment without full consideration of all the bearings of the case. The *Star* says that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown had been taken on the subject, and that it is in favor of the right assumed by the United States Government. It urges coolness and temperance, and trusts in American justice. The purser of the *Trent* publishes a statement of the case which is somewhat mendacious and dramatic. The dispatches of MASON and SLIDELL, which escaped the vigilance of Capt. WILKES, had been received in London by the *La Plata*. The *Times'* City Article gives a high coloring to the British excitement, and says that English funds fell one per cent., from which there was afterward a rally of a half per cent., while at Lloyd's war risks of five guineas were demanded on vessels from New-York.

The pirate *Nashville* still remained at her berth in the Southampton dock, flying the rebel flag and pennant; and Mr. YANCEY says the British Government had recognized her as a national vessel. She had been coaled in the Southampton docks.

Capt. NELSON, of the *Harvey Birch*, had applied to the London borough magistrates for a search-warrant to recover various articles taken from him when his vessel was burnt. His application was not granted, but he was referred to the Secretary of State. Application was then made to Earl RUSSELL, who replied that he had no power to do anything in relation to the matter in question, and that his Lordship must therefore decline to interfere.

The rebel Commissioner from North Carolina, J. L. PETTON, has addressed a letter to the *Times*, denying the existence of any Union feeling in that State.

The *Bermuda*, which ran the blockade at Savannah on the 2d ult., laden with cotton, had arrived at Southampton. The bark *Helen*, which left Charleston on the same night had also arrived in the Mersey, laden with resin and turpentine.

In the case of the *Perthshire*, (mentioned by the President in his Message,) which had been illegally detained by a National cruiser, the claim of the owner had been honorably and promptly responded to by the United States; and the Secretary of the Foreign Office says that the President would recommend Congress to appropriate $1,000 as compensation to the owner.

We publish an article of the *Times* on the Port Royal affair, and also some more of Mr. RUSSELL'S letters from Washington.

From the Continent, there is nothing of importance, though the aspect of affairs is still decidedly warlike. The Emperor of France objects to reducing his sea or land forces; and says he must have at least 400,000 men ready for emergencies. Gen PRIM had embarked for Mexico. Trade was excessively dull, and the price of provisions was rising. GARIBALDI had written an address to the Neapolitans, urging every Italian to have his sword ready for the conflict. The Swiss Government had demanded satisfaction from France for a fresh violation of Swiss territory by French gendarmes. A fight had taken place in Bosnia between a body of Turks and insurgents in which the latter were worsted. The allied troops in China were leaving that country.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, after the usual presentation of petitions and memorials, Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Naval Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing pupils in the Naval Academy, according to merit. A bill, introduced by Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, authorizing the President to fill up the corps of Cadets at West Point, was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Inspector-General, the Quartermaster-General and the Commissary-General to inform the Senate what articles ought to be sold by the sutlers to volunteers, and such as best would secure their efficiency. The House resolution in reference to Gen. LYON was referred to the Military Committee, and the joint resolution in regard to the exchange of prisoners took the same direction. Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, offered his resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing a Committee of both Houses to retire improper officers from the army. A substitute was adopted, which directs the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing a more efficient mode of retiring officers. Senator FOOT'S resolution for the expulsion of JOHNSON, of Missouri, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill to promote the efficiency of the navy, providing for the retirement of officers, for promotions, and for rewarding gallantry, was taken up and passed; also the bill relative to courts-martial in the army. After an Executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, read a letter from Gen. HALLECK, in his further vindication from the charges made against him on the fugitive slave question, and Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, disclaimed any intention of wronging Gen. HALLECK. The bill authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the better protection of Kentucky, was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, and debated at considerable length, but its consideration was finally postponed until Monday, and the special order was taken up, viz.: the various propositions involving the question of emancipating the slaves of rebels. Speeches were made by Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts, Mr. STEELE of New-York, and Mr. CONWAY of Kansas. In the course of his remarks, Mr. CONWAY asserted that not a battle had been fought in which the National arms had been unquestionably successful, and characterized the result of the Battle of Belmont as a defeat. Mr. FOUKE of Illinois objected to this view of the matter, and pronounced it false. Mr. CONWAY was inclined to regard this as a personal remark, but Mr. FOUKE having left the hall, nothing came of it, and the House adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

Letters from Gonaivas to November 13, state that an insurrection there against the Government had been suppressed. All other parts of the Island are quiet. An unusually large portion of the coffee crop was going to Europe. From St. Domingo we learn that the inhabitants remained quiet under the Spanish rule.

The Chicago *Tribune* has reliable authority for the statement that 5,000 acres of prairie land will be devoted to cotton cultivation the coming season.

There are about two thousand men now at work in the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard, including 8 master workmen, 622 carpenters, 42 gun-carriage makers, 31 sawyers, 166 borers, 444 laborers, 94 smiths, 149 joiners, 118 caulkers and reamers, 27 night watchmen, 29 sail-makers, 23 mast-makers, 70 riggers, 59 masters' men, 47 painters, 35 boat-builders, 9 coopers, 102 machinists, 20 gunners' men, 6 masons, 10 writers, 15 teamsters, and 16 watchmen.

Nearly all the members of Company C, Fremont Body Guard, (lately disbanded,) intend reentering the service. Some of them have already taken the initiatory steps. A great many of them have been tendered, and will accept, commissions in different cavalry regiments for Kentucky and Missouri service.

The Board of Canvassers yesterday completed their labors, with the exception of twelve districts of the Eighteenth Ward. So far as the canvass has proceeded the vote stands: ODDYKE, 24,018; GUNTHER, 23,613; WOOD, 22,553. The districts to be canvassed will increase Mr. ODDYKE'S majority.

The Board of Aldermen last evening passed the ordinance appropriating an additional $500,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers, mainly as it was amended by the Board of Councilmen. The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting, and disposed of a large number of routine papers. The engineers of the "steam fire-engines" of the Fire Department petitioned for the establishment of a dépôt for wood in the lower part of the City, to be used in cases of fire. The Volunteer Relief Bill, as amended by the Board of Aldermen, was concurred in. The resolution providing for the allotment system for volunteers, and appointing A. V. STOUT, Treasurer, was amended by striking out his name, and recommitting the paper. A donation of $30,000 was made to the Hebrew Benovolent Society.

The case of JAMES R. WHITING against the City, before reported, was yesterday decided by Justice ALLEN, sitting at Special Term of the Supreme Court, for the defendants on the demurrer in respect to two points, and for the plaintiff in respect to the third, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrers, and to defendants to amend answer. Before the same Court an interesting case is now pending, which is brought to defeat certain legacies to certain charitable and religious institutions of this City, under the statute of mortmain.

The Stock Market was much excited, yesterday, under various rumors and interpretations of the English news, but finally took an upward direction and closed firm at prices somewhat higher than the day before. New-York Central, 78½ @ 79 cent. Exchange advanced to 109½@109¾.

An active demand prevailed for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs at the opening of 'Change, yesterday. Towards the close, however, buyers evinced less disposition to operate, and the market closed tamely, without any important change in quotations. The sales of Cotton were less extensive, but at firmer rates. Moderate transactions were reported in Pork, Beef, Lard, Groceries, Tallow, Hops and Whisky, which latter was advancing. Bacon was in lively request, as were also Fish Oils and Linseed Oil. Ship-room was plenty and rates on ocean freight were tending downward; the engagements were moderate.

The Mason and Slidell Affair in England—Drift of Public Sentiment.

The effect of the MASON and SLIDELL affair on England receives the fullest illustration in the extracts which will be found in this morning's issue. If dilletantism were not harred on so grave a theme, it would be interesting to look on the news simply as a study of "effects" on a large scale. When, a month ago, Capt. WILKES performed the public service of seizing the persons of the rebel envoys on board the British steamer, the feeling which immediately followed that of perfect satisfaction at the act was: "How will England take it?" To be sure we had the gratification to know that we had the law on our side, and were *rectus in curia*: but who does not know that, in such matters, human nature is governed not so much by the principles of pure reason as by local sentiments and patriotic prejudices? It was impossible to say how these would show themselves in this case, and this very element of uncertainty excreised the same effect on the public mind as skillfully managed *suspense* does in the hands of the dramatist. One followed, in anticipation, the steamer that conveyed the intelligence to England as a chemist might watch the working of a new and hazardous experiment. It bore to Britain what might act as an electric spark to touch the clouds of prejudice and passion, and evoke thence the thunders of a nation's wrath.

Well, the spark has done its work—the flash has come—some crashing peale break forth; but the lightning is not forked, and the thunder seems rumbling down the horizon—*in diminuendo*.

We think it will be impossible to read the extracts from the English journals without giving a decidedly favorable interpretation to the news. As was natural, there was considerable irritation at first, and at Liverpool the merchants and brokers held an "indignation meeting" at the Cotton Sales Room. Its proceedings, as given in the London papers, may very well prefigure the course of English opinion. There was a great deal of passionate effervescence at the "insult to the British flag," and a resolution was passed calling on the Government to "demand proper reparation for the insult," but before the meeting was through, the more discreet members came to the conclusion that they were making fools of themselves, and a calmer meeting was to be held the next day to reconsider the matter. Consols, which at first declined, presently recovered, "under the idea," says the *Times'* City Article, "that some feature of mitigation would appear." This was a sensible conclusion; for it must be taken into account that the affair, as reported, had been put in its most irritating light; a distorted and falsified version of the mode of search of the *Trent* and the arrest of the Ambassadors was given with the design to make it appear as insulting as possible. There is not the least doubt that the true account of the matter, carried over by the next steamer, has exercised a mollifying effect. The irritation does not seem to have been occasioned by the act itself, but by the reported mode of doing it; and when it becomes known that the seizure was characterized by every possible mark of courtesy and forbearance, it cannot but materially modify the first hasty expressions of ill temper.

It is almost unanimously acknowledged by the English journals that we have the law on our side. There is no attempt to raise the theoretic objections that might have been anticipated. The belligerent right of search is conceded—MASON and SLIDELL are acknowledged as quasi-contraband—the fact of dispatches being on board the *Trent* is admitted. It was too palpably obvious that we have *English* public law, still more than general public law on our side, to admit of any demurrer on that score. The *Times* even makes this frank acknowledgment. "Unwelcome as the truth may be, it is nevertheless a truth, that *we have ourselves established a system of International Law which now tells against us*." It thinks, however, that our application of it was in bad taste. That is possible. Tastes, notoriously, differ. It was very much to *our* taste, certainly. We will hardly quarrel, however, over the æsthetic view of the matter.

But while it is generally allowed that the seizure is quite justifiable in view of the law of nations, it is ominously hinted that it will be impossible to confine public feeling to a mere legal judgment of the matter, and that the question, passing out of the hands of lawyers and statesmen, will give irresistible power to neither the wisest nor the most peace-loving members of the community. It is, indeed, not impossible that the affair may be made not so much a question of right as a cry of local politics. The Tories may seek to make it a lever either to unseat PALMERSTON, or drive him to some extreme measure for "the vindication of the honor of the British flag." One can easily see how, in this way, the matter may be so handled as to make infinite mischief. But it can hardly be expected that our actions are to be influenced by any such factitious consequences.

On the other hand, there will undoubtedly be a good deal of genuine smarting under what may be looked upon as an insult and an injury. Let us allow something for this. It is just to leave a margin for feelings natural to a proud and imperious nation. Local sentiments and associations are always more potent then general convictions. But, making due allowance for this, we take final stand on the acknowledged rectitude of our position. If popular passion is to be allowed to contravene a right in the law of nations, we accept any issue that may result. Of course, the *status* cannot be restored—the rebel emissaries can never be surrendered. But if there be any ground of complaint, arising from any irregularity in our procedure, there will be perfect readiness to make all due reparation. We have committed ourselves to nothing that hinders our doing so with entire dignity. If England meets us in the same spirit, there will be no chance of our quarreling over Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL.

Kentucky and the Union—Unfounded Assaults on the President.

The Louisville *Journal* has rendered the Union cause most noble service by sustaining the Administration in its efforts to suppress rebellion. It seems likely now to do it serious injury by a captious and utterly unreasonable denunciation of the President, on account of what he does *not* say in his Message concerning Slavery. It began by assailing him on the strength of the spurious report of the Secretary of War, which contained a long peragraph on the employment of slaves in the army, not one word of which was contained in the genuine document. It continues its attack after this imposition has been thoroughly exposed, —and does all in its power to create distrust of the Administration in the minds of loyal men in the Border States. This course is quite as impolitic for the *Journal* and its friends, as it is unjust to the President and the country.

It ought to be a sufficient answer to the *Journal's* complaints, that neither the President in his Message, nor the Secretary of War in his Report, says one word about emancipating the slaves, or employing them as soldiers in the armies of the Union. All the *Journal's* surmises about the President's intentions are completely nullified by what he has actually said and done. He has refused —distinctly and peremptorily, and, as the *Journal* knows, against most strenuous and formidable opposition—to permit that subject to be brought forward in any of the Executive documents. He has reiterated, in the strongest and most unmistakable language, his determination to carry on this war within the limitations of the Constitution, and with rigid regard to the rights both of States and individuals. He has refused to go beyond the act of Congress in regard to the confiscation of rebel property, or to permit military commanders to transcend its provisions;—and whenever any new law on this subject shall be proposed, he declares that will be time enough to *consider* its propriety. The *Journal* affects to treat this as a *quasi* indorsement of its propriety, and as a direct encouragement to the proposal of such a law. It is scarcely possible to believe the *Journal* sincere in this construction,—especially as the President, in the very next sentence, protests against hastily rushing into the belief that "radical and extreme measures" are necessary to save the Union.

The *Journal* calls upon all the "conservative men" of the country to bring their forces to bear upon the President with a view to controlling his action in this matter. We warn the *Journal* against any such suicidal attempts at coercing the President into a Pro-Slavery position. It will react in a manner of which the *Journal* seems to have a very inadequate conception. The attitude of the President on this subject, while thoroughly in harmony with the Constitution and with the spirit of the Union, is quite as conservative as the indignant loyalty of the North will endure. No consideration on the face of the earth will lead the country to tolerate the prostitution of the power of the Government to the positive support and perpetuation of Slavery. Whatever else may happen, the day for that has gone by forever. If the Border State Unionists choose to fight for the Constitution, leaving Slavery to take care of itself, and regarding *union* on the basis of loyalty and not for the sake of Slavery, as the great end to be accomplished, it can have the support of the great body of the loyal people of the whole country against the rash efforts of radicals and extremists. But if it insists on more than this, it will lose all.

The course pursued by the President in his Message is eminently just, conservative and wise. The great question to be first of all decided in regard to the negroes is, what provision shall be made for those who may be freed and thrown on our hands during the progress of the war. This has already become a practical question.—and as yet has received no practical answer. Until it is answered,—until the Government shall have adopted some wise, just, humane and safe *system of oversight and training* for these enfranchised slaves, it is the sheerest outrage and hypocrisy to busy itself with schemes for enfranchising more. For disguise it as we may under cover of philanthropy, or zeal for liberty, or of regard for human rights, no reflecting man can fail to see that no policy could be more fatal to every interest involved,—fatal to industry, to civilization, to social order, to national character, to the negroes themselves,—than that of setting suddenly free vast numbers of slaves without any adequate provision for their Government or for training them to take care of themselves.

The President most wisely confined his discussion of this subject to that single point. We do not concur in the wisdom or necessity of the policy which he recommended. But we do believe that the problem which he thus brought to the attention of the public is the one which first demands solution.

The European Expedition Against Mexico—The Rights of Spain.

Claims are one thing, and rights another. A man may claim your house, lands, wife, servant or horse without the slightest right to them. Shylock's bond was a legal claim, but its fulfillment proved a violation of the higher law of humanity as well as that of the State of Venice. The European nations about to invade Mexico may have legal claims on that country; but the question whether they have not forfeited all equitable rights therein, and run up a heavy balance against themselves, is well worth examination.

Let us see how Spain stands in the matter. CORTEZ, with the sword, and Father ALMENA, with the cross, filibustered Mexico in the name of Christianity. The subsequent rule of Spain in that country for three hundred years, was one continued violation of the first principles of humanity and Christianity. The most cruel and wicked system of degradation and oppression that man could conceive was inaugurated. The fullest amount of lust and avarice contained in the human heart was voided upon Mexico. The entire system by which Spain governed Mexico had for its end *plunder*, and nothing else. She robbed and exhausted the country, and left nothing in return except physical disease, moral degradation, social disorganization, and universal ruin. It is true that Spain plundered Mexico with some degree of order under the strong arm of military power. And a species of splendid grandeur attended this plundering process which misleads the public mind at the present day. We often find some whom we consider among our wise men referring to the magnificent old times of Spanish power in the ancient dominion of Anahuac, when Spanish coffers were filled yearly by the millions brought from Mexican ports in Spanish galleons; when pomp and splendor were displayed in the Capital of New Spain, and Gachupins, of bloated wealth, extracted from the life-blood of the country, made kingly presents of gold and silver and ships-of-war to their most gracious Majesties, the Kings and Queens of Spain. "Back to your ancient masters, you are only fit for a Spanish despotism," say some of our own people to the Mexicans even now. How little do all such know, and much more, how little do they appreciate or deprecate the fearful amount of human degradation and human suffering upon which the aggrandizement of Spain was based.

But the worm will turn upon the heel that crushes it, and the poor, down-trodden Mexican nation finally arose and cast off the hated Spanish yoke; and a few years after Mexico gained her independence—1821. Nearly all the native Spaniards, or Gachupins as they were called, numbering between forty and fifty thousand, had left the country. A few remained, however, and year by year there has been a small emigration from Spain to Mexico. In 1855 the number of Spaniards registered as having taken out papers of security in the Republic was 5,144. These Spaniards scattered throughout the country are, for the most part, proprietors of *tiendas*, or small trading shops, that trade with the masses, supplying them with the common necessaries of life. Every nook and corner of the Republic has its Spanish *tienda*, and in every seaport and interior city there are one or more Spanish traders who do a leading business. In the City of Mexico some of the heaviest capitalists are Spaniards. This class of foreigners resident in Mexico are treated with great consideration. In no other part of Spanish-America are the Spaniards treated so kindly as in Mexico. They have the full protection of the laws, they pay less taxes than the native Mexicans, and they are permitted to extract the riches of the country, and carry away their gains without let or hindrance.

And how do the Spaniards repay this hospitality, this kindness? The Spanish adventurer enters Mexico, takes out his papers of security, which give him the protection of the law, and with here and there honorable exceptions, he becomes at once a social and political enemy to the community that harbors him, an ever active, unscrupulous *intrigante* against the peace and welfare of the country that generously affords him hospitality and the opportunity to prosper. But when any attempt to check the Gachupin in his evil doings is made, he flies to the Spanish Legations, and there finds protection as a Spanish citizen. Out of this mean, iniquitous business, Spain manufactures a plea for outraged humanity, and the Queen of Spain proclaims to the world from her throne that "it becomes necessary to make of Mexico an example of salutary rigor!"

Having fattened on the sweat and blood of the Mexican people for three centuries, and having, for the last half century, actively and determinedly opposed Mexican liberty and progress, and promoted anarchy throughout the country, Spain now has the consummate and atrocious audacity to cross the ocean, to enter and possess, on the plea of justice and humanity.

But occasionally, and only occasionally, an honest voice on Mexican matters is heard in old Spain. On the opening of the Spanish Cortes, November 30th, 1858, Queen ISABELLA made mention of the offences of Mexico against Spain. In the session of the Senate, the 13th of December following, a discussion was commenced on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, when Gen. PRIM presented the subjoined bold resolution:

"The Senate has viewed with regret that the differences which have arisen between Spain and Mexico still exist. These differences, Madame, would have received a peaceful solution if the Government of your Majesty had been animated by sentiments of conciliation and justice. *The Senate knows that the origin of these disagreements is not very honorable to the Spanish nation*, and therefore it sees with regret the preparations for war which are being made by your Government, *for it is fully convinced that force of arms will never give us rights which do not belong to us.*"

In the debate which followed this resolution, Gen. PRIM said: "I place myself outside of all parties, and I wish to prove by the most authentic documents, that since this question has been agitated, the Mexican Republic has been treated by Spain with the most arrogant injustice," and in concluding one of his speeches, the honorable Senator exclaimed:

"Do not exhibit so much arrogance towards a people who have neither an army or a navy to oppose you. What will you gain by such an enterprise? You will obtain but one thing—the destruction forever of all Spanish influence in Mexico, and influence is not restored by the voice of the cannon. I adjure you, therefore, to stop while there is yet time; but if it be too late, I will regret it, but still must express my sincere desires that victory may everywhere follow the flag of my country."

The honest and wise advice of Gen. PRIM prevailed, and Spain ceased her warlike preparations against Mexico. And, if the counsel of Gen. PRIM was honest and wise in December, 1858, what has occurred to render it less so now? In the first place, the Spanish authorities dispatch from Cuba the bark *Concepcion*, loaded with supplies for the Church-Brigand Party in Vera Cruz. The Constitutional Government capture the bark; hence Spain claims indemnity from Mexico. Next, the Spanish Minister, Señor PACHECO became the open and active partisan of the Church-Brigand Party in the Mexican Capital. The Constitutional Party triumphed, and Señor PACHECO was promptly dismissed from the country, for his high-handed and treasonable course. Hence, Spain demends an humble apology on the part of Mexico to cure the wound inflicted upon her honor, by the prompt dismissal of Señor PACHECO. Furthermore, some of the Spanish hidalgos have become half crazy over the slight successes of Spanish arms in Morocco, and dreams of future glory that shall eclipse the past have befogged some of the best intellects in Spain. This peculiar Spanish notion was just beginning to find expression when our own domestic troubles burst, like a thunder-clap, over our heads; and since that period, Spanish ambition has leaped onward with a bounding buoyancy that disdains the rein and scorns control. All sense of justice, all honor, wisdom and honesty, even that of Gen. PRIM, have gone by the board, since it is stated that this General is to command the Spanish part of the expedition against Mexico.

In view of the foregoing, on what principle of right or justice, immediate or remote, direct or indirect, we ask, does Spain presume to throw her armed legions into Mexico? On the same principle that the wolf feasts upon the flesh of its prey. It is below the scale of humanity, and Spain, with her allies, England and France, little dream of the disastrous complications they are being lured into by their indecent haste to take advantage of the troubles in the great American Republic.

The Truth About Fort Pickens.

We have at last got the truth about the affair which opened at Fort Pickens three weeks ago to-day, concerning which the rebels in the meantime, have so awfully hamboozled us. It now appears, as we suspected it would appear, that BRAGG never breached the Fort, never captured it—never stormed it, engaging BROWN in front and attacking him in the rear—all of which things we were told he had done; and that if, as the Pensacola *Observer* thought, BROWN and all his Yankees were drunk, they were at least sober enough to chastise pretty effectually the rebel braggarts and stun them into silence.

It appears from the letter we publish this morning from an officer in the Fort, as well as other material on the subject, that this is just about what was done. On the 22d, Col. BROWN opened fire upon the two rebel steamboats which had been busy for some time transporting men and materials into his immediate vicinity for an attack upon him, in the style the Charleston rebels adopted in the case of Fort Sumter. Short work was made with this detachment of the Confederate Navy; and Fort Pickens then at once opened all its guns upon Fort Barrancas, the Navy-yard, the adjoining towns, and the semi-circle of batteries sweeping round the northern side of the fort, which BRAGG has been busy erecting all last Summer and Fall. Two of our vessels also engaged Fort McRae, which Col. BROWN had hoped to capture; but, on account of their draft of water, they were unable to achieve their purpose. In the meantime, the rebels replied as well as they could. But though they had all their preparations for assault completed—though they had ten regiments of men against our 1,600 soldiers—though they had a hundred and fifty guns of the heaviest calibre, protected by bomb-proof forts and earthworks, they were able to effect almost nothing.

The duel lasted two days; and that it was carried on in a way neither dull nor sluggish, is evident enough from the fact that Col. BROWN'S shots from his guns averaged three a minute during two days, and that fifty thousand pounds of powder were consumed in the fight.

On our side the fight was remarkably bloodless; while we are not yet apprised of the loss of the rebels. One private killed and six men wounded, constitute all the casualties of the day. Though Col. BROWN'S force was too small to effect anything on shore after he had damaged the batteries, yet he taught BRAGG the impregnability of Fort Pickens, and showed him how easy would be *his* destruction when he shall be furnished with troops enough to follow up his victory on shore.

As for the rebel falsehoods we have received about the affair, they are on a par with the lies they have uttered about most of the other fights; and furnish another warning to us not to be misled by any falsehoods they

may send us in the future about operations that may take place at a distance.

Iron-Clad Ships.

The latest intelligence from Europe will by no means decrease the anxiety of the public with reference to impregnable ships, for coast and harbor defence, especially in view of the favorable report of the Committee appointed by Congress to examine that subject, and in view of the acknowledged success of the English mailed frigate, the *Warrior*. We are spending many millions for vessels-of-war, and the people are beginning to throw aside old notions and prejudices, to admit that great progress has been made in the art of constructing shot-proof structures, and to inquire very seriously into the propriety of keeping behind the naval knowledge and naval practice of European Powers, in view of possible complications with them.

At present we have not one mailed vessel; three only, one of them of small size, are constructing; and even the rebels have more than this in service. Meanwhile, it is understood that the Stevens Battery is two-thirds completed; that she is calculated to have at least as impregnable armor as any of them, in addition to considerably greater speed; and that she can be finished for the cost and during the time of constructing one of the smaller vessels. The public, therefore, look with great interest, if not impatience, for the report of the Committee, now in session, appointed to examine this vessel. A favorable report from them would lead to the immediate completion of this great engine of defence. It may turn out that we have no time to spare in preparation.

SOME THINGS WHICH THE PURSER OF THE TRENT DID NOT KNOW.—The Purser, of the British steamer *Trent* seems to be a "gushing" individual—overflowing with courage and John Bullishness, and profoundly mortified that neither of these excellent qualities proved to be of any particular consequence when Capt. WILKES boarded the *Trent*. He writes a vehement and incoherent letter to the *Times* on the subject, which exhibits a charming ignorance of the rights of the case, and a very ridiculous over-estimate of his own importance.

He begins by admitting in the broadest possible terms, that the persons, names, character and official errand of the Rebel Commissioners were perfectly well known to everybody when they came on board the *Trent* at Havana. This completely shuts out the plea of ignorance by which alone the Captain of the *Trent* might have screened himself from responsibility.

He next states that Capt. MOIR, of the *Trent*, denied the "right of search," which Capt. WILKES had come on board to exercise. He denied then, what nobody else, English, French or American, ever thought of denying—the right of searching neutral ships for contraband of war, *during time of war*. Capt. MOIR must be utterly ignorant of the very elements of international law—as well as of the instructions of his own Government, and of the universal practice of Commanders of vessels in time of war, to have made any such denial. We have denied the right of search in time of peace, but never as a right of war.

The Purser closes with the following:

"If further proof were required of the meanness and cowardly hullying in the line of conduct pursued by the Captain of the *San Jacinto*, I may remark, first, that on being asked if they would have committed this outrage if we had been a man-of-war, they replied, '*Certainly not*;' sad, secondly, that Capt. WILKES sent an order for Capt. MOIR to go on board his ship, and a second for Capt. MOIR to move the *Trent* closer to the *San Jacinto*. Of course, not the slightest notice was taken of either order, nor did they attempt to enforce them. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, THE PURSER OF THE TRENT.

Royal Mail steamship *Trent*, at sea, Nov. 8."

The last part of this statement is probably untrue. It is not confirmed by any other authority,—it is utterly improbable on the face of it, and is probably a pure invention. The first part is sheer stupidity and showe lack of brains on the Purser's part. On being asked if he would have taken the same course if the *Trent* had been a man-of-war, Capt. WILKES replied, "Certainly not:"—and the valiant Purser understood this to be a confession of cowardice. He does not seem capable of recognizing any distinction between the two cases on grounds of law. Capt. WILKES would have had no right thus to search a man-of-war, because national vessels are expressly exempt from the right of search. If an English man-of-war had conveyed these rebel Ambassadors to their destinations, that would have been a matter for which the English Government would have been held responsible. Capt. WILKES evidently understood this distinction, of which the Purser of the *Trent* had clearly never heard.

Would it not be well to get up a subscription to supply these British steamers with a small library of hooks on international law?

AN UNEXPECTED BLOW.—The *World* objects to onr poking fun at Brother BENNETT concerning his Munchausenisms about the circulation of his *Herald*. The *World* considers it exceedingly undignified. That is a new idea. We regret the *World* did not mention it sooner. We might possibly have refrained from wounding its dignified and delicate sensibilities, if we had known in advance *how* dignified and delicate they were. We will bear the thing in mind hereafter, and will poke no more fun at the *Herald*, without stopping first to consider what the *World* will think of it. We don't care much for Mrs. Grundy's opinion, but the *World's* is another thing altogether, in everything except sex. The *World*, by the way, declares it can see no wit in onr little performance. Well, who snpposed it would? They had the same difficulty in the *Express* office and in the other Idiot Asylum at Syracuse.

THE TRENT CASE.—Hon. CALEB CUSHING has written a letter to Mayor WOOD fully sustaining the act of Capt. WILKES in seizing the rebel Ambassadors, SLIDELL and MASON, on board the British steamer *Trent*. He discusses the case in all its aspects, and shows that the act was perfectly justifiable according to international law. We regret the pressure upon our columns this morning renders it impossible for us to make room for this letter.

LECTURE.—Dr. FISHER, whose lecture on *Gunpowder, Cannon and Projectiles*, was recently delivered in New-Haven, upon the invitation of the President and Professors of Yale College, and excited great attention, has consented to repeat the same at the Cooper Institute this evening, for the benefit of the fund of the Sanitary Commission. The whole subject of guns, rifled cannon, howitzers, mortars, and their projectiles of shells, &c., will be demonstrated by the aid of chemical experiments, large models, and diagrams.

Academy of Music.

MR. HANLON'S GREAT GYMNASTIC FEAT.—In the absence of opera—the one thing which the arts have to regret this winter—it is not unreasonable that the stockholders of the Academy of Music should lease their handsome edifice for some other species of performance requiring lineal space and a vast auditorium. Taxes must be paid even if the arts do languish. Theoretically, one would prefer that such a building, so filled with pleasant associations and exquisite memories, should come down easily, and not as it were flop to the physical after having been devoted almost exclusively to the intellectual. But in times of war these little matters cannot be arranged with nicety, and so the leaping business, inaugurated by *Sappho* as a matter of love, comes to be perpetuated by MR. WILLIAM HANLON in a purely bread-and-butter and commercial point of view.

The house was crowded to its greatest capacity long before the hour of commencement—even the side seats, abhored of opera goers—being filled. The Academy, although not good for seeing a performance on the stage—being too much in the shape of an elongated horse shoe—is excellent as a gymnasium, especially as in this case, the swings used by the performer extend through the length of the parquette to the proscenium opening of the stage. A fair range of vision could, by this arrangement, be obtained from almost every seat.

The performance opened with a pantomime by the G. L. Fox troupe of pantomimists, a lively and cheering prelude to that more serious work that ensued; subsequently, too, another grand spectacle pantomime brought the entertainments to a close. These are so good in their way, that on some future occasion they will undoubtedly attract more attention than they did last night, when all the interest and excitement of the evening was centered on the gymnast.

MR. HANLON made his appearance dressed like a prince in a fairy-book, but soon dispensed with superfluous garments, and ascended to the first circle, whence he swung himself, leaping from swing to swing, and finally perching with the lightness of a sparrow on a little platform arranged for the purpose behind. Things of this kind, varied by peculiar acts of daring—such as linking one swing with his legs while holding another with his hands and then relinquishing his hold and so coming playfully head over heels to the ground—led to the great feat of turning summersaults in the air while flying from one swing to another. It requires a certain amount of bravery to witness this remarkable act, and it may be inferred that it takes much more of the same article to perform it. One's reading is necessarily limited on the subject, being confined indeed to the melancholy history of a young man who tried to do it, and perished miserably in the effort. Speaking cautiously, we should say that MR. HANLON was well up in his part; he certainly did not miss anything last night. His manner was peculiarly modest; and unassuming, well calculated, indeed, to inspire the necessary degree of confidence which is so needful to the spectator. Thus the performance was robbed of that sickening and unwholesome influence of terror which too often attends an exhibition of physical strength and dexterity, without, we may add, depriving it of that triumph of skilled might which we all love to witness. MR. HANLON was received with a tumult of applause, and seemed to have thoroughly satisfied the expectations of the audience. The performance will be repeated to-night and until further notice.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE ORDINANCE FOR THE RELIEF OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, Alderman CORNELL in the Chair, the ordinance for the relief of families of volunteers, as amended by the Board of Councilmen, was taken up out of the regular order, and several amendments proposed and adopted, after which the ordinance, as it came from the Councilmen, was adopted. Among the amendments of the Councilmen which were concurred in, was one striking out the clause prohibiting the employment of Dr. Griscom in the disbursement of the fund.

Considerable routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Monday evening at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A WOOD DEPOT FOR THE STEAM FIRE ENGINES—THE VOLUNTEER RELIEF BILL PASSED—$30,000 DONATED TO THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, the usual reference was had of numerous petitions and resolutions. The Engineers of the steam fire engines, petitioned for the establishment of a depôt for wood for their use, in case of fires in the lower part of the City, and stating that at the late fire in Murray-street, they had to break up packing-boxes to keep steam up. Referred.

A report in favor of paying $3,500 to the Magdalen Society to meet assessments on their property.

The "Volunteer relief fund bill" as amended by the Board of Aldermen, was concurred in.

The resolutions (from the other Board,) appointing A. V. Stout, Esq., agent of the volunteers for the distribution of the fund raised by the allotment fund for the relief of their families, and which was laid over at the last meeting, was called up, and after considerable discussion an amendment was carried, striking out the name of A. V. Stout, and the paper was finally committed to the Committee on National Affairs.

A report on a communication from Hon. Murray Hoffman, announcing the completion of his work on the "Powers and Rights of the Corporation." The Committee recommended the printing of 2,500 copies, which, after some discussion, was declared to be agreed to by a vote of 17 to 7.

Mr. PINCKNEY called the attention of the Chair to the fact that as this involved a large expense for work to be done without contract, 18 votes were required, and the Chairman (Mr. HOGAN,) accordingly reversed his decision, and the resolution was declared lost, but reconsidered.

A report was adopted in favor of regulating and grading, and setting curb, &c., in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

The Board then proceeded and disposed of a large number of general orders.

The report in favor of donating $30,000 to the Hebrew Benevolent Association, and which has been so frequently discussed, was again called up, and after renewed discussion, but in which no new ideas were elicited, the report was finally adopted.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

At the rooms of the Board, yesterday, the following weekly report was presented: "Number remaining, Nov. 30, 7,872; admitted since, 1,650; total, 9,522; of whom there have died 54; discharged, 1,339; sent to Blackwell's Island, 289, to Sing Sing, 6—making a total now in charge of 7,834, being a decrease of 38 for the week." There was no regular meeting of the Board yesterday.

A GAMBLING HOUSE BROKEN UP.

The Property Seized and the Gamblers Arrested.

By virtue of a written order from Superintendent KENNEDY, Sergeants WILSON and WAUX, of the Eighth Precinct Police, made a descent upon a gambling house, on Wednesday night. The establishment is situated on the northeast corner of Spring and Mercer streets, and was kept by a man named WILLIAM ALLEN, but more generally known by the name of "Butt Allen." The arrest was made in consequence of a complaint by JOHN HINGHAM, of No. 130 Greene-street, in the city of Albany, who, about a week since, entered Mr. ALLEN'S gambling saloon, and engaged in the game of "faro." He played about two hours; at the end of which time he had lost the sum of $510. The next day he returned, and with a view of winning back the money which he had lost the evening before, he again engaged in the play. He lost about $13 upon this occasion. He then went before a Police Justice and made an affidavit, setting forth the particulars of his loss, and signed his name JOHN HINES, No. 130 Greene-street, Albany. The Police authorities thereupon investigated the case, and became satisfied that the house in question was one of those which should be broken up. They, therefore, sent word to Mr. HINES to come to New-York, and give his testimony in the case. In the meantime the officers entered the house, as above stated; arrested WM. ALLEN, the proprietor, and RICHARD WOLF, an employe, whose business it was to deal the cards and take the money in the establishment. The officers also took possession of, and conveyed to Police Headquarters, all the furniture, tools and implements found in the house, consisting of faro tables, cue boards, dealing boxes, card racks, chess boards, lay-outs, &c. amounting in value to over $1,000. When the Albany gentleman arrived here yesterday, he stated that his name was not "*Hines*," but HINGHAM, and that the reason of his giving it as Hines was because he did not wish to have his friends knew how he had been swindled. Mr. HINGHAM made an affidavit before Justice QUACKENBUSH, upon which the accused parties were held to bail in the sum of $500 each. Mr. HINGHAM, the complainant, not being able to give bail, was sent to the House of Detention.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.—WILLIAM SHERMAN was yesterday arrested by Officer MOORE, charged with picking the pocket of DANIEL MARLEY and taking therefrom a gold watch and chain valued at $100. The parties were riding up Broadway in a stage, and the complainant feeling something pulling very strongly at his vest pocket, at once felt for his watch, and found it gone. Just at this moment the prisoner left the stage. MARLEY gave the alarm, and after the culprit had run a short distance he was caught by the officer, who found the stolen watch upon him. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him for examination.

A FEMALE ROBBER.—CHARLES W. JEWELL was last evening robbed of his watch on the corner of Hudson and Laight streets. The robber was a woman named MARGARET NICHOLS. She asked Mr. JEWELL what time it was, and he pulled out his watch to inform her, when she suddenly caught hold of it and ran. He immediately gave the alarm, and Officer STEVENSON soon after arrested her, but she had passed the watch to a confederate. Justice BRENNAN committed her to the Tombs.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT IN SCHOOL NO. 11.—Wednesday last was a gala day with the boys of this school They had a reception of their parents and friends. The different exercises created a great deal of interest among those present. Not the least promiaent feaiure of this exhibition was that of the French recitations under Prof. G. BATCHELOR, and the experiments in chemistry by the pupils themselves under Prof. HYATT.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Board did not meet Wednesday, for want of a quorum. From the weekly statement, it appears that 64,644 emigrants have arrived up to Dec. 11, against 101,721 up to the same date last year. The number of inmates on Ward's Island is 768. The aggregate receipts are $190,229 32. Disbursements, $188,960 16. Balance in bank, $2,490 58.

FIRE IN A CONFECTIONARY STORE.—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the confectionary store occupied by EDWARD SMITH, at No. 154 Greenwich-street. The stock was damaged to the extent of $200. It was insured for $5,000, in the Manhattan and Astor Insurance Companies. The fire originated from the heat of the smoke-pipe, which set fire to the floor of the drying room.

SALE OF CONFISCATED TURPENTINE.—WHITTEMORE & HAZALL will sell at auction, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, one thousand barrels spirits of turpentine, which was seized by the Government authorities, under the Confiscation act. The sale is ordered by the United States Prize Commissioner.

A SWEDISH FRIGATE.—The Swedish frigate *Norrkoping*, Com. ADLERSPARRE, from Plymouth, England, in 57 days, arrived here yesterday. She has a crew of 340 men, and mounts 32 guns.

Board of Canvassers.

ALL OF THE RETURNS BUT THOSE FROM PART OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD CANVASSED—OPDYKE OVER FOUR HUNDRED AHEAD, AND SURE TO BE DECLARED ELECTED.

The Board of Canvassers met yesterday and completed the canvass with the exception of twelve districts of the Eighteenth Ward. The vote for Mayor, as far as canvassed, is as follows:

Opdyke	24,018
Gunther	23,613
Wood	22,533

The districts to be canvassed will increase Mr. OPDYKE'S majority. The following is the vote for Mayor as far as canvassed, by Wards:

VOTE FOR MAYOR AS FAR AS CANVASSED.

	OFFICIAL.			ASSOCIATED PRESS		
	Opdyke.	Gunther.	Wood.	Opdyke.	Gunther.	Wood.
1st Ward	409	505	584	404	504	584
2d Ward	211	96	112	211	98	112
3d Ward	165	138	201	165	138	201
4th Ward	261	871	1039	261	872	1038
5th Ward	799	675	599	799	646	600
6th Ward	255	1717	860	261	1695	860
7th Ward	1018	1469	1639	1020	1056	1639
8th Ward	1082	1227	1011	1081	1387	1010
9th Ward	2407	1396	1071	2402	1387	1030
10th Ward	867	1097	658	860	1101	656
11th Ward	1349	2153	1918	1346	2079	1918
12th Ward	822	1456	1457	819	1441	1456
13th Ward	984	1034	1052	981	1038	1045
14th Ward	378	832	1350	378	831	1317
15th Ward	1525	561	635	1522	560	633
16th Ward	2145	851	1252	2146	849	1238
17th Ward	2035	2521	2049	2038	2510	2042
18th Ward	....	....	....	1835	1245	1752
19th Ward	1161	1235	1531	1157	1234	1528
20th Ward	2085	1649	1607	2078	1647	1603
21st Ward	2031	1080	1283	2024	1079	1281
22d Ward	1451	1316	1411	1451	1372	1405
Totals	....	....	....	25,258	24,639	24,810

Fairs.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

The exhibition and sale for the advancement of this truly merciful cause, is now progressing at Dodworth's Rooms, on Broadway, just above Eighth-street.

One of the expensive articles to be raffled for is a Japanese curiosity, in form of a bird, with plumage in bright scarlet, white and black, the tiny body folded in wings of softest dove color; and it perches so naturally upon a trembling twig, that one is incredulous when told that the whole, from beak to tip of downy tail, is carved from a piece of charcoal, thus skillfully disguised with paint.

Mrs. BULLUS, the Vice-President, has placed upon one of the tables, to be raffled for, a "phantom bouquet," which, in its freshness, would have been the pride of a florist, but now it is exposed as a *chef d'œuvre* of fine art, having passed through a process requiring a year to complete, and coming forth a phantom truly, with all the fleshy part of bloom and leaf destroyed, and only fibre remaining. It is elegantly mounted upon ebony, and inclosed in glass, appearing, in its security, like frosi-work materialized, and too beautifully frail for human hands to have fashioned, which indeed they did not; only robbing it of early beauty to develop a later and more mysterious one. Other curiosities not usually met with at fairs adorn this collection. For instance, two pelican skins which were sent from South America; and to those who have only met with specimens of these birds stuffed, they afford an interesting study. They are as thick as any cow-hide, and covered with feathers of most brilliant hue, yet so fine as to appear like hair. The under portion is marked with deep, quadrangular cells throughout its entire surface. A military character appertained to one of the tables in the presence of a black, mysterious-looking piece of ordnance, peeping forth from a wilderness of lace and ribbons. It proved, however, to be loaded with no more dangerous spherolus than globules of choice Eau de Cologne, designed to play upon the olfactories of a purchaser blessed with good taste. The House of Mercy, established for the encouragement of young girls who are desirous to escape infamous surroundings, and leave the path of recklessness for that of virtue, is situated upon an elevation overlooking the Hudson, and lying at the foot of Eighty-sixth street.

ANNUAL FAIR OF THE FREE CHUACH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

The congregation of this Church, who were so unfortunate as to have their church edifice blown down three years ago, just as it approached completion, are now engaged in raising funds for the erection of another, which is in progress on Fifty-fourth-street. For this purpose they are holding a Fair at No. 758 Broadway, where they have conspicuously asserted their loyalty to both Church and State, by exhibiting the Union Jack, festooned in unison with the Stars and Stripes at the entrance. The articles exposed for sale range from a pincushion to a piano-forte; and after the usual collection of those designed for utility, such as bed-quilts, toilet furnishing, luxurious creations in silk and wool crochet, besides plenty of good things to eat.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INTERESTING TO THE FRIENDS OF PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.—Hon. MOSES F. ODELL has succeeded in obtaining from Government the money due the following-named soldiers, now prisoners in the hands of the rebels: Wm. N. Baldwin, Wm. T. Williamson, Herman W. Bristol, Wm. H. Van Home, Henry Holmes, Simon Richardson, Robert Bold, Wm. Dain, Isaac De Graff, Patrick McManus, Augustus Thiery, Wm. Stewart. The amount received for each is $60 75, which will be paid over to the families of the above-named parties upon application being made at the Surrogate's Office, City Hall. The other applications for pay of persons which have been made will be obtained as soon as the papers are corrected.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Committee of this organization, designated as the Army and Navy Committee, is now fully organized and ready to receive contributions of money, clothing, hospital stores, &c., in aid of their object, which is the temporal comfort and spiritual welfare of the soldiers at the seat of war. A meeting will be held in Pilgrim Church on Sunday evening next to further the objects of the Committee.

GENERAL TERM.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 27, 28, 30, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41, 9, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60.

Obituary.

THE LATE DR. ROBERT HOGAN.

Dr. Hogan, who has, for some time past, been in an extremely delicate state of health, a few weeks ago fell and fractured his thigh bone. Typhoid fever unfortunately supervened upon the first effects of the sad accident, producing death. Dr. Hogan was esteemed by a large circle of warmly attached friends, and his unlooked-for demise has been the cause of wide-spread sorrow. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, but has resided many years in this City, and had achieved eminence in his profession as a physician. It was mainly through Dr. Hogan's exertions that the Irish Emigrant Society and the St. Patrick's Society were instituted. Dr. Hogan was immensely popular among our citizens of Irish birth and extraction.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 756, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains

I.—THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH up to the moment of going to press.

II.—LEADING ARTICLES.—The Truth from Fort Pickens—Looking towards Charleston—Beaufort Occupied—A National Road to Washington—A Mysterious Harbor—Pegram and Privateering, and Editorial Paragraphs.

III.—DIPLOMACY OF THE WAR—Secretary Seward's Letters to our Ministers Abroad—Masterly Discussion of the Rebellion Movement for the English Government—Interesting Letters to Ministers Adams, Dayton, Schurz, and others.

IV.—THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—Precedents of the American Revolution—The British Government never Assenting to a General Exchange, nor Conceding National Rights to the Colonies.

V.—A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS, Showing how the Question is Viewed Abroad, and giving all the Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

VI.—A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE WEEK, both Foreign and Domestic—Events at Home.

VII.—CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS—Important from Port Royal—Beaufort Permanently Occupied by the National Forces—Consequent Delay of General Viele's Expedition—Preparations for the Permanent Occupation of Tybee—Arrangements for Securing the Sea Island Cotton—Officers Detailed to Oversee the Work—The Negroes to be Employed—Detention of a Spanish Slaver with Contraband articles on Board—Highly Interesting Facts and Incidents—Affairs at Cairo—Interesting from Baltimore, &c., &c.

VIII.—THE FIGHT AT FORT PICKENS—The Rebel Batteries Silenced by Col. Brown—The First National Account—Lack of a Sufficient Force to Make the Victory Complete.

IX.—THE MASON-SLIDELL AFFAIR—Report of Capt. WILKES to the Navy Department—Capt. WILKES' Orders to Lieut.-FAIRFAX—The Protest of the Rebel Commissioners.

X.—THE QUESTION OF PRIVATEERING—How England proposed to exempt the Southern Confederacy from the Operations of the Treaty of Paris.

XI.—IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—The Great Expedition expected—No resistance to be made on the Coast—The Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa to be Dismantled and Abandoned.

XII.—EUROPEAN NEWS—Three days later from Europe—Arrival of the *Hansa* off Sandy Hook—The news of the seizure of SLIDELL and MASON received in England—The *Nashville* permitted to repair and refit—English sentiment upon this point—Important news from the Continent—The Alliss evacuating China.

XIII.—THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—A Full Report of the Doings of the Senate and House during the Week.

XIV.—ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XV.—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

At Half Price.

COATS, OVERCOATS, PANTS, and VESTS,

From the stock of three broken wholesale houses,

At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st., bet. Gold and Cliff.

At Retail,

Wholesale stock of WATCHES and MUSICAL BOXES.

This latter article is one of the best FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

They play from 1 to 24 different tunes, and cost from $2 to $250.

M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

At William Taylor's Saloon,

No. 555 Broadway,

Boned Turkey, Cakes, Jellies, Charlotte Russe, Brandy Fruits, Ornamental Pyramids. Also, an endless variety of fancy articles for Christmas Trees, appropriate to the times.

Confectionery, Bon Bon Boxes, Cornucopias, &c.

Massoua's celebrated Paris Choc late.

The latest triumph of the Sewing Machine art is the new shuttle or lock-stitch machine of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 495 Broadway. These machines are manufactured of the same patterns and at the same prices as their celebrated Grover & Baker Stitch machines.

Ladies' Balmorals, from $2 upwards; Button Boots and Gaiters, $1 50 upwards; White Satin and Linen Slips and Gaiters, with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 347 Canal-st.

Japanese, American Indian, Chinese, Manilla, and East India and novel goods in every variety, new and cheap as any in the City, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. FOUNTAIN & CO.

MARRIED.

GRIFFIN—BENEDICT.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 12, by Rev. William Adams, D. D., Mr. EDWARD P. GRIFFIN to Miss FANNIE, daughter of Jesse W. Benedict, Esq., all of this City.

ABBOTT—BURSUM.—In Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 12, by Rev. E. S. Porter, of Brooklyn, ENSON A. ABBOTT, of Baltimore, to ARAIANNA, eldest daughter of the late B. B. Boerum.

BROOKS—SKERS.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Rufus Emery, DANIEL BROOKS, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and MARY, daughter of Capt. Abel Beers, of the former place.

DIED.

FRENCH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, suddenly, BENJAMIN, son of Benjamin F. and Eliza French, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, on Friday, at 1½ o'clock, at No. 106 Essex-st., New-York.

NEWLIN.—In this City, on Wednesday night, Dec. 11, EMMA K., daughter of Howard and Francis Newlin, aged 2 years, 2 months and 22 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 149 Madison-st., on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

BOOK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, at the house of her sister, Harriet Bahlidge, SARAH L., widow of Folker J. Beck.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., near 9th-av.

BARRON.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 8, of scarlet fever, CLARISSA and ADELAIDE, and on Wednesday, Dec. 11, ALICA, daughters of Wm. O. and Amanda E. Barton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 93 West 32d-st., this day, (Friday,) Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LAIMBEAR.—On Wednesday, Dec. 11, Mr. WILLIAM LAIMBEAR, Sr., in the 71st year of his age.

His remains will be removed to Amsterdam N. Y., to be deposited in the family ground. Funeral service will take place at St. Ann's Church, in the village of Amsterdam, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MANNERTON.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 12, CAROLINE JENKINS, daughter of Robert M. and Aris L. Masterton, in the 5th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in the evening and to-morrow morning's papers.

HAREN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, Mr. KELSEY HAREN, in the 53d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, P. Wyckoff, No. 23 Strong-place, South Brooklyn, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 12, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mrs. ABBI THOMAS, aged 73 years.

Her remains were taken to Providence, R. I., for interment.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, Mr. PARMENUS SMITH.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, from his late residence, at Rockville Centre, L. I.

CORN.—At Belmont, near Fordham, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 11, ELISABARTH DUMBARON, the beloved wife of A. M. Corn, in the 44th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Grace Church, West Farms.

Edinburgh papers please copy.

JACKSON.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at his residence, JOHN P. JACKSON, in the 57th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, corner of High and Kenny sts., at 2 P. M., this day, (Friday,) the 13th inst. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to be present, without further invitation. The cars will leave New-York for Chestnut-st. station at 1 o'clock.

HUNT.—In Cornwall, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 11, of consumption, HENRY CLAY HUNT, son of Simon B. and ARBA C. HUNT, aged 17 years, 8 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 12½ o'clock, or immediately after morning services.

TURNER.—In Washington, on Saturday, Dec. 7, JAMES TURNER, of 1 Lincoln Cavalry, Company A.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his late father, Henry Taylor, Bronxdale, West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., this day, (Friday,) Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

AIMS.—In Frederick, Md., on Monday, Dec. 9, Sergeant FRANCIS GODINE AIMS, of Company D, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., eldest son of Louisa and the late John P. Aims, aged 20 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Ninth Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 156 East Houston-st., and at 2½ o'clock from Allen-st. M. E. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., on Sunday, the 15th inst.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 541.—Dec. 12, 1861.

12, 26, 29, 61, 5, 41, 18, 19, 59, 75, 38, 47.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 642.—Dec. 12, 1861.

21, 14, 4, 16, 28, 42, 3, 36, 71, 39, 20, 73.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—In drawings of Nov. 30, 1861, No. 13,388 drew $150,000; No. 10,381 drew $50,000, No. 15,392 drew $25,000; No. 5,448 drew $11,000; being the four capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York,

New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully, GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse sn children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully, DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the soothing aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1683, 1717, 1749, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1763, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789. *Part II.*—Short Causes—Nos. 2950, 3731, 3737, 4056, 4408, 4573, 4770, 4795, 4933, 4972, 4972, 5040, 5086, 5097, 5109, 5197, 5262, 5345, 5419, 5440, 5606, 5629, 5668, 5687, 5711, 5722, 2989, 5383, 5395, 5663, 5723, 1453, 2404, 3561, 3823, 4594, 5274, 5351, 5431, 5546, 5767.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 73, 3, 246, 538, 501, 576, 223, 583, 584, 585, 563, 587, 588, 589, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 498, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 7, 2809, 2611, 2615, 2623, 2629, 2631, 1677, 2543, 2171, 349, 1513½, 753, 2593, 1093, 773. *Part II.*—Nos. 2870, 2872, 2874, 614, 2850, 2500, 3326, 2896, 1350, 2918, 2920, 2922.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—One hour causes.

The Whiting Claim Against the City.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

James R. Whiting vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—In this case the plaintiff was awarded $155,000 as damages sustained by him by reason of the opening of Reade-street. The case was before the Court on demurrer, and was stated in the TIMES of Dec. 5. The Court now orders as follows:

Judgment for the defendants on the demurrer to the first and second answers, with leave to the plaintiff to withdraw demurrers; and for plaintiff on the demurrer to the third answer, with leave to the defendants to amend answer, without costs to either party.

The Statute of Mortmain and the Religious Societies.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Sherwood, Executor, &c., vs. *The American Bible Society, The Tract Society, The Colonization Society and other Charitable and Benevolent Associations.*—This is an action to obtain the legal construction of a will making large bequests to the defendants, the executors thereof claiming that some of the legatees constitute new corporations, and that the Colonization Society is neither a Charitable nor a Religious Society. It is urged that they cannot take the bequests without a violation of the ancient statute of mortmain.

Mr. Justice ALLEN being a life member of one or two of the Societies, he declined to proceed further with the case, and it is arranged that the trial shall proceed before another Justice. The case will go to the Court of Appeals.

The Estate of the late Anson G. Phelps—Action to compel Special Performance of Contract.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Eugene Sullivan vs. *James Fannin and others.*—In June, 1858, James Fannin entered into a contract, as appeared on this trial, with the executors of the late Anson G. Phelps, whereby the executors agreed to convey to James Fannin, or to such other responsible persons as he might designate, eight lots of land on the northerly side of Thirty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, for the sum of $16,450, and to loan and advance by instalments, at times agreed on, $20,350 for the purpose of building eight dwelling-houses on the lots, Fannin agreeing to purchase the lots and erect the houses, and upon receiving the deeds of conveyance, to give eight bonds and mortgages upon the lots, covering in all the sum of $36,000.

The plaintiff was employed by Fannin to do all the plastering on the houses and to provide all the material therefor, except coarse sand, for $4,600. The plaintiff agreed to take in payment for such labor and material one of the houses at $8,500, subject to a mortgage of $5,500, the defendant agreeing to pay $1,500 as the work progressed. The plaintiff stipulated to pay $5 per day for any delay which should occur by reason of any neglect on his part in completing the work.

It appeared that the plaintiff, although guilty of some delay on his own part, was prevented from finishing the work by neglect on the part of the defendant to forward the other work on the houses, until the latter part of the year 1859. Meantime, as shown by the plaintiff, James Fannin had conveyed the houses to his brother, Lawrence Fannin, the latter taking with full knowledge of the contract between the plaintiff and James Fannin, and, as alleged by plaintiff, without consideration.

The plaintiff subsequently filed a mechanics' lien against the eight houses, having first demanded his deeds in accordance with his contract with James Fannin, and brought this action to compel a specific performance of the original contract.

The Court has now decided in favor of the plaintiff, directing that Lawrence Fannin convey to the plaintiff the house and lot to which he is entitled under the contract with James Fannin, the plaintiff to pay all taxes, assessments, &c., since Lawrence came into possession.

Harrington & Gillen, for plaintiff; Sanxy, Smith, Graham and Trapp, for defendants.

Verbal Bequests Must be Unequivocal and Positive.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Ingraham.

Westerlo vs. *De Witt.*—This was an appeal from the judgment entered in the case upon the report of a referee.

The point to be determined is, what positive exactness of proof is required to establish the right of a donee claiming under a verbal bequest made immediately before the demise of the donor.

In this case it appears that one Mrs. Clinton, while severely ill, and just prior to her death, called to her bedside the plaintiff, her nostess, telling her to go to the pocket of one of the dresses of deceased, in a closet, and bring a certain parcel. This being done, deceased unrolled the parcel, counted over a roll of bills amounting to $600; also opening a certificate of deposit contained therein, and then replacing them all and returning them to Miss Westerlo said: "Nellie, I give this to you; this is for yourself; no one knows anything about it, and I do not wish to tell of it." Miss Westerlo was then requested to put the parcel where she found it. Not a word was said *specifically*, of the certificate of deposit, no more than occurred in respect to the parcel as above stated.

The Referee found that the donation of the certificate was intended by the deceased, and that the intention was sufficiently indicated, and reported in her favor.

Upon this affidavit the Court, holding that all dispositions of property not in writing, and especially such as are made immediately before the death of a party who must of necessity be infirm in mind, should be clearly and unmistakably indicated, reversed the judgment. Justice LEONARD, however, dissented.

Court of General Sessions.

TRIAL OF DR. MOSES LOWENBERG FOR MURDER.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Geo. R. Cowee, 28 years of age, native of Troy, was tried for stealing goods valued at $200, from Robbins Royce & Hard, in whose employ he served as clerk. The case occupied the entire day, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

In Part II., before Recorder HOFFMAN, the case of Mosea Lowenberg, a German Doctor, indicted for the murder of Samuel Hoffman, at No. 141 First-avenue, on the 14th of November last, was called on, and lasted till late in the evening. The prisoner occupied apartments in the same house with deceased, and a quarrel arose between the parties relative to keeping the basement door open—the Doctor claiming the right to keep the door open for the accommodation of his patients, and the deceased demanding that it should be shut. On the morning of the homicide, Hoffman, who occupied the back basement, came out of his apartment, and shut the front door; immediately thereafter the defendant came out of his apartment and opened it again; Hoffman then came out for the purpose of shutting it a second time, when the Doctor drew a sword-cane, with which he stabbed deceased three times, inflicting wounds which caused his death in a few minutes. There were no eye-witnesses of the homicide, and what conversation, if any, preceded the stabbing is not known.

The only witnesses sworn for the defence were in reference to the character of the accused, which was proved by some respectable persons, who had employed him as a tutor, to have been previously good.

The District-Attorney conducted the case on behalf of the Government, and Henry L. Clinton for the prisoner. At a late hour the Jury had not agreed upon a verdict.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

A new calendar for the February Term, 1862, will be made up in January.

Causes put off for the term, and causes on the present calendar, not called, will be put in the calendar in the order in which they now stand, without any new note of issue.

New causes and causes worked down on the calendar at the last term will not be first on the calendar, unless a new note of issue is filed. Notes of issue must be filed with the Clerk on or before the 25th of January, 1862.

Where the cause is a preferred cause, the party filing the note of issue must state therein that such a cause is entitled to preference, and the reason of preference; otherwise, the cause will be put on the general calendar.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Brown et al. vs. *Austin et al.*—Complaint dismissed with costs; defendant's attorney to draw up finding of facts, which are to be settled on three days' notice.

Before Justice Leonard.

Carpenter et al. vs. *N. Y. and N. H. Railroad Co.*—Motion granted.

Oliphant et al. vs. *MacNoir.*—Motion granted, on payment of $10 costs.

The Slave Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A thousand thanks for these patriotic remarks! [on the necessity of *unity* in the public counsels.]

I do not write for publication, but to implore that the Editor of the TIMES will use all his influence, personally and editorially, in accordance with these wise positions. Slavery is an accursed and doomed institution. Put this *wicked, wicked* rebellion down, and the non-slaveholders will make the States where it prevails put down Slavery as soon as consistent with the welfare of the States themselves. These persons must see the object of this effort to support and extend Slavery. The effort to abridge the right of suffrage in Virginia, has opened thousands of eyes. Slaves of rebels should, doubtless, be confiscated as well as all other property, and they should, and must, in some way be saved, for an utter wo will be their position. Why not leave the balance to be done when the rebellion is crushed? Why so cruelly embarrass those in the Border States, who, in the midst of overwhelming difficulties, are struggling for the Union cause.

A NEW-ENGLANDER,
Thirty years at the South.

The Recent Railroad Casualty.

A GENERAL WRECK OF MATTER.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 9.

The accident which occurred on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad near Gray's Ferry Bridge, on Friday night, resulted in the destruction of several cars, injury to locomotives, and some narrow escapes. The train due at the ferry about 11 o'clock, was proceeding towards the bridge at a very slow rate of speed, the night being so foggy that the engineer could not see very far. The train going south was advancing with much greater speed, it having started a few minutes late from the depot, Broad and Washington streets. The two locomotives came together on the curve a short distance beyond the bridge, and with sufficient force to smash cow-catchers, iamps, and injure the machinery of both locomotives, but not to any great extent. Both trains being long and heavily laden, great damage was done to the cars nearest the locomotives by the momentum of those behind them. The baggage-car and the mail-car of the up train were completely demolished, one of them having been removed from the trucks and pushed into the other like a telescope, within eight or ten feet of the end. The car being at a slight angle to each other, by their position on the curve, one side of the mail-car was carried away. The Express baggage-master, Mr. SAMUEL BENNER, had his seat caught between the trucks in such a way that he had to be cut loose from it. The mail agent, Mr. TRAIL, had to be taken from the top of the car. The injuries of both of these persons were very slight. The platforms and draw-bars of some of the cars on this train were broken. The Adams' Express car, on the train going South, was perfectly wrecked, and its contents strewn upon the ground. Some of the soldiers from a camp near by laid in a large supply of turkies, chickens, eggs, &c., which were on the way to soldiers near Washington. Some of the platforms of the cars on this train were also broken. The damage to the company will not be very heavy, as the running gear of the cars injured were not damaged. The accident, it appears, was caused by the rule of the company, requiring trains going South to stop at the bridge a certain length of time having been violated.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Ilansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 21
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Africa	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sundsy all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT GLEADOW.—THE FRIENDS OF Mr. Robert Gleadow, formerly of Hull, in England, and afterwards of New-York City, and who was last heard of by them in the month of July, 1853, will feel greatly obliged by any information relative to the time and place at which he may have been subsequently seen; or if dead, as to the time or place of his death or burial. Communications to be addressed to Mr. E. S. WILSON, Solicitor, Hull, England, or to Mr. W. WILSON, care of F. J. Huntington, Esq., New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED RESPECTABILITY, wishing to marry, seeks an introduction to a lady, possessing wealth, social position and loveable qualities. Parents or friends are invited to correspond with RASSELAS, Station A, Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, A GENTLEman of respectability, with a cash capital of from $2,000 to $3,000, to join the advertiser, with an equal capital, in establishing a business in Washington City for the sale of merchandises, for which there is a good demand at a profit of from 70 to 100 per cent. The highest references given and required. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 4,663 Post-office, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED.—A STRAIGHTFORward man can invest $150 with the advertiser, in a light manufacturing business that will clear him $5 per day. Shop rent and tools furnished free by the advertiser. Best of reference given and required. Address M. B., Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALLED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY night, Dec. 7, going from New-Haven depôt through 4th-av. to 14th-st., LADY'S HAT-BOX, marked Mrs. Wm. Clark. The above reward will be paid by returning the same to New-Haven depôt, 4th-av. and 27th-st.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S TABLES MAY BE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES,
AT
THE CHINA WAREHOUSE.
Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Our E. J. OVINGTON having, during his late visit to the manufactories of France and England, secured great bargains in China and other goods in our line, which are now arriving, our customers may rely upon finding in our stock the very latest style as well as the lowest prices.

French China Dinner Plates, per dozen	$1 50
All other sizes in proportion.	
A beautiful Stone China Dinner Plate, per dozen	87
CUT GLASS GOBLETS	1 60
Ivory balance-handle Dessert Knives, per dozen	3 50
Ivory balance-handle Table Knives, per dozen	4 25
Elegant Mantel Vases and Bronzes, from the Paris factories, at about one-half the usual price.	
Large richly-chased silver-plated double-wall Ice Pitchers	$5 00
French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75 to 4 50
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, per dozen	1 20
Other sizes and Forks in proportion.	
French China Fruit Baskets, high stand	60
Dinner Services from $40 to $90.	
Silver-plated Castors, Cut-glass Bottles, from $3 upward.	

Orders by mail, inclosing the cash, faithfully executed. All purchases over $5 delivered in New-York or Jersey City.
OVINGTON BROTHERS.

THE BEST CLOTHES-WRINGER, WITH rubber rollers and galvanized iron frame, is self-adjusting; will fit on any wash tub; will wring from a lace collar to a blanket; price $4. For sale at No. 113 Fulton-st., near Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—TO PEOPLE WITH SMALL INcomes.—For cottage homes and small farms see advertisement of Vineland Farms.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of front rooms, on the second or third floor, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen, or a family, can find a handsomely furnished front parlor and unfurnished back parlor on second floor, with board, at No. 221 State-st.; pleasant location. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED.—A gentleman of quiet habits desires a pleasant room, with partial or full board, in a private family, in the near vicinity of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Address, with name or residence, B. B., Box No. 3,208 New-York Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsome suite of rooms on second floor—also single rooms suitable for gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED.—A LITerary gentleman desires to obtain a room, with partial board (breakfast and dinner at 6,) in some pleasant private family. The room must be comfortable, and well furnished, with gas and grate. For eligible accommodations a fair price will be paid. Location must not be below 4th-st. Address, with full particulars, price, &c., W. H. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

NOS. 19 AND 21 ST. MARK'S PLACE, (8th-st.).—A few beautifully furnished rooms, with sumptuous table, and all that appertain to a comfortable home, can be here had by three or four gentlemen and one or two families; a most convenient and pleasant location; reference desired.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts; situation very pleasant; five minutes from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Rooms neatly furnished.

NOW VACANT.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, fronting on 5th-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room and three bedrooms, bath, &c.; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with board, in the Hotel at Cernaiu, corner of 6th-av. and 22d-st.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT, SECOND-STORY front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, can be obtained, with board, in a private family, at No. 132 Clinton-st., between Amity and Congress sts. References required.

BOARDING IN WEST 14TH-ST.—AN ENtire second floor, handsomely furnished, in first-class house and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,860 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife; room and bedroom, in a pleasant house, between 14th and 28th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,726 Post-office.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR small family, can obtain good board and comfortable accommodations at No. 99 Macdongal-st., near the Park: Family small; house modern; terms moderate.

A FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, WISH a child from one to three years old, to board. Apply at No. 77 Avenue A, between 5th and 6th sts., third floor, back room.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF Brooklyn, between Clinton and York avs., for a gentleman, his wife and boy, 6 years old. Address Box No. 1,119 New-York Post-office, stating terms, location, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y.—Jan. 3, Winter term opens. Special advantages. Military drill under an experienced officer. Classical instruction given by a Yale graduate. Two gentlemen professors in piano music; Madam Stephani instructs in vocalization; native teacher instructs in French. $120 a year pays board and tuition in common English; $200 a year pays the whole bill, including all extras.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdongal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 13th-st.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN engagement as teacher, in a school or family, either in city or country. She has had experience in teaching and is capable of instructing in the English branches and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing, and she is a good mathematician; she would be willing to spend two hours a day in return for her board, or for a longer period for a moderate salary. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address C P. T., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, who has had experience in teaching, desires a situation in a private family; is well qualified to teach English, Latin and French languages, and drawing; the best of references given. Address H. C. D., Groton Post-office, Mass.

A LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT, either in a school or family, to teach English, French and music; or as housekeeper, or companion, or copyist; salary moderate; high references. Address, or apply, E. O. H., Room No. 7, No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, COMPETENT to instruct in English, French and music, wishes an engagement as visiting or resident governess: unexceptionable references given and required. Address W. H. S., Box No. 198 Post-office, New-York.

THE TRUSTEES OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL in Westchester County, New-York, are in need of a qualified teacher, to act as principal. Address TRUSTEE, for three days. Box No. 3,293 New-York City Post-office.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms moderate. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., No. 138 East-Broadway.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

DON'T SELL YOUR OLD PIANOS.—THEY can be restored equal to, or better than when new, by the application of "Driggs' Patent String Clamp," at a small expense. Renovated pianos may be seen, and full particulars obtained, at our warerooms, No. 350 4th-st., one door east from Broadway.
DRIGGS & TOOKER, Agents.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT, BEAUTIFULLY finished, fine toned piano-forte, Boston make, in perfect order. Cost $235, but in consequence of the war will sell it for $125, including a $6 stool and cover. Can be examined by addressing J. W. PARKER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

DON'T SELL YOUR OLD PIANOS—THEY can be restored equal to, or better than, when new, by the application of "Driggs' Patent String Clamp," at a small expense. Renovated pianos may be seen, and full particulars obtained, at our warerooms, No. 350 4th-st., one door east from Broadway.
DRIGGS & TOOKER, Agents.

100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, No. 127 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 WEST 14TH-ST.—Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Evening class for gentlemen MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Private classes and schools attended.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st. Classes, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. An Evening Class for gentlemen, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7½ P. M., has now commenced.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES! GAS STOVES!—Warm your rooms by the new patent gas stove. No dirt! No ashes!! No coal to carry!! Economical! Clean! Portable!!! New-York Gas Stove Works, No. 414 Broadway, below Canal-st.

COMMISSIONS WANTED BY A GENTLEman who will shortly sail for Valparaiso, Chili, with the object of introducing articles of genuine merit to the South American trade. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, No. 8 West Washington-place, New-York.

FOR SALE.—TO PERSONS OUT OF HEALTH—For beautiful climate see advertisement of Vineland Farms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; understands the care of children, and is a very good sewer; has good refereence from her last place, where she has lived for seven years. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or chambermaid and will do plain sewing; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at corner of 23d-st. and Avenue A, at A. Clark's house, top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chamber-maid and fine washer; is willing and obliging; or will take care of children; has the best City reference and has lived in the first families. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Unioe-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; no objection to washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 354 7th-av., second story, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—AN English girl wants a good situation as chambermaid or children's nurse; she understands both positions well; is highly respectable, and can have the best testimonials from her last place. Address W., Box No. 573 Post-office, New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; has two years' reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 33d-st., second floor, back room. Has no objection to Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable German girl who is very neat in her work, desires a situation in the above capacity; will be found to know her duties thoroughly; has lived with some of the highest families; speaks English fluently; will assist in washing and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework; she understands her business in either capacity; is cleanly, active, willing and obliging; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel colored woman, as chambermaid and waitress; excellent reference. Can be seen, for 3 days, at No. 4 Catharine-lane, near Elm-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat and tidy young girl, with the best of reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 488 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, as respects all the duties of the kitchen, such as baking, pastry, poultry, wild and tame, jelly, blanc mange, crullers, puddings and pies of all kinds; has very little connections in this country, and wishes a home; has good City reference. Call at No. 359 6th-st., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman in a private family; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references from families she has lived with. Address M. O., No. 1,274 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands all kinds of desserts and is a good baker; has good City reference. Apply at No. 25 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. Also, a situation wanted by a French lady as seamstress, or to educate young children.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook; is a good baker, and is willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; willing to assist in washing; best references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A capable young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; will make herself generally useful. No objection to the country. Best references. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman as first rate cook; understands meats, soups, and jellies, baking and pastry; also English and French dishes. Can give the best of City reference. Please call for two days at No. 143 East-16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman; she understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, cake; is a good baker; will go to the country or to any part of the Union. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as cook in a small family; is a good plain cook and a good baker; no objections to assist in the washing; the best of City reference; wages moderate, for a good home. Apply at No. 17 Amity-place, near Bleecker-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS GOOD, plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady, respectable woman, who understands her business in all its branches; has best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 25th-st., in the store between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting or sewing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 197 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK,—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has good City references. Call for two days, at No. 197 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as good cook; is a very good baker; understands all kinds of desserts; has no objection to assisting the washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and has the best City reference. Call at No. 10 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; can produce the best references. Call at No. 243 8th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; the best of City references given. Call at 79 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy woman, who is a good cook and laundress, a situation as cook; she is not looking for high wages; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; a good home and $5 a month; or as chambermaid, and to do the washing and ironing. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a very nice colored woman, who is a first-rate cook and laundress, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 7 12th-st., near Broadway.

AS PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERvant.—Wanted, a situation by a neat, respectable girl, to do good, plain cooking, or general housework: is a very excellent washer and ironer, and can be highly recommended; any lady in the City or country desirous of procuring a smart and industrious servant, at moderate wages, will apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERal Houseworker.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very respectable, intelligent Scotch Protestant woman is desirous of procuring a situation in a private family, as above; will be found a truthful, reliable person, of neat, economical habits, and highly recommended; would do general housework. Apply to Mr. Manning, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; good City reference. Apply at No. 79 West 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do housework; has good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week, as dressmaker; reference given. Call at, or address, No. 235 26th-st., near 9th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman to do general housework in a small family, or to do plain cooking and assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 122 West 26th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE, steady, industrious girl, with good reference, desires a situation in City or country, as good plain cook, baker, and excel eut washer and ironer; is willing and obliging in every particular. Apply at No. 378 8th-av. Wages, $5 to $6 per month.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable Scotch woman; a situation as first-rate laundress, or to do chamberwork and French fluting. No objection to the country. Good City reference. Apply at No. 132 26th-st., corner of 7th-av.

A

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place.
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office,
where claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1850, and as amended by chapter 151 of the laws of 1851, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1868.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts or [illegible] of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount [illegible] held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the [illegible] and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. Rosnar BANSON & Co., London; and that the parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 29 William-st.

HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT, AND OF 2d Mortgage Eastern Division, Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees, under the agreement of Oct. 3, 1861, before the 21st of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all bonds presented to us, for the benefit of that agreement, after that date, for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.
Dec. 9, 1861. N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Tenders for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 16th of December inst. by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.
SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., inclusive.
R. T. COMPTON, President.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

$8,000 WANTED, ON A FIRST MORTGAGE of real estate in Herkimer County, worth $30,000. An opportunity for safer investment seldom offers, the security being good beyond all contingencies, and the amount wanted being so small compared with the value of the property. Address ELWOOD, Box No. 3742, Post-office, New-York.

TO TRUSTEES AND GUARDIANS.—$6,000 wanted on bond and mortgage on good productive property in Brooklyn. Interest payable quarterly and in advance. Apply to JOHN B. GARDINER, No. 141 Joralemon-st., corner of Court, or address Box No. 94 Post-office.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—MONEY INVESTED FOR Capitalists on Bond and Mortgage, without charge to the parties having money to loan. CLARK & GODDARD, No. 55 Cedar-st., American Exchange Bank Building.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 88 cents.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (190th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, &c. &c.; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 118 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 834 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiba and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ronx, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail of Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Dr. Bostwick, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 834 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 25 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly totended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge of his office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, No. 13 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

COUGHS! COUGHS! COUGHS!—"OH! dear! How can I cure this dreadful cough?" There is but one certain remedy. Send 25 cents (no stamps) for a box of my VEGETABLE COUGH PILLS. The cure is positive, permanent and effectual; if not, money returned. Address Dr. WHITWELL, New-York City.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—DECEMBER AND JANUARY —HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Dec. 13, 2 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 16, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 17, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 18, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 24, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 24, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Dec. 26, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Dec. 27, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Dec. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 30, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 30, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 31, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 31, 2:20 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 2, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Jan. 3, 7 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 3, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Jan. 4, 11 A. M.	Monday, Jan. 6, 8½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of COX & POWERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWIN COX will settle all outstanding business and sign the name of the firm in liquidation. EDWIN COX,
BATAVIA, N.Y. Dec. 7, 1861. JAS. E. POWERS.

The business formerly conducted under the firm of COX & POWERS, at 54 Main-st., Batavia, N.Y., will be continued by the undersigned on his own account.
BATAVIA, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1861. EDWIN COX.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Commissioners of Pilots, held this day, pilot G. G. MASSERVE was suspended, for intemperance, from performing the duties of pilot of the port of New-York by the way of Sandy Hook during the pleasure of the Board. All persons employing him as such will be subject to the penalties of the law.
By order,
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
Auctioneers,
No. 29 Murray and No. 33 Warren-st.,
Will include in their sale of
THIS DAY, DEC. 13, 1861,
A large and attractive line of
DRY GOODS,
and
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
All fresh and desirable goods, manufactured this season for fine City trade.
ALSO,
250 ARMY REGULATION JACKETS, PANTS AND OVERCOATS.
A line of Paris made FANCY SILK NECK-TIES.
ALSO,
An Invoice of Superior English Pearl Shirt Buttons.
This sale will also include desirable invoices of Silks, Merinos, Dress Goods, Linens, Embroideries, Domestics, Woolens, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Black Gloves and Gauntlets. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salerooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine original oil paintings, among which will be found:
A LARGE MARINE.....by.....P. MANSONI.
THE FRIGATE ST. LAWRENCE SINKING THE PREBLE..by.....P. MANSONI.
THE SIEGE OF DUNKIRK, A. D. 1620.....by.....HUGHTENBERG.
THE PRINCE OF ORANGE AT THE BATTLE OF BREDA.....by.....WOUVERMANS.
THE LETTER.....by.....DE SLACHE.
TWO FINE PICTURES..by.....VAN SEVERDONCK.
LANDSCAPE.....by.....P. MANZONI.
COAST SCENES.....by.....P. MANSONI.
And many other fine paintings, by Mansoni, Blachard, Redig and other well-known artists. The paintings are now on exhibition, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers in the City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood parlor suites, elegant black walnut library and dining-room suites in reps, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut hall stands and extension tables, hall racks and chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
PEW IN CALVARY CHURCH.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 13th Inst., at 2 o'clock, at his salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, executor's sale of Pew No. 132 Calvary Church, on the middle aisle, to be positively sold, without reserve, by order of W. JEFFRAY, Executor of Isaac Gibson, deceased.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE,
SOLD BY ORDER OF THE
UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.
WHITEMORE & HAZELL will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock M., at the Union stores, (one door north of Fulton ferry,) Brooklyn,
ONE THOUSAND BARRELS SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE,
in lots to suit purchasers.
E. H. OWEN, } U. S.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } Prize Com'rs.
WHITEMORE & HAZELL,
Auctioneers,
Store No. 158 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF WINES,
PAINTINGS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., administrator's sale of very rare and superior old wines, brandies, clarets, hocks, &c., paintings and library, being the effects of a well-known resident of New-York, recently deceased, and removed from his late residence to our store for convenience of sale, consisting of very fine old brandies, in cask, demijohn and bottle; old Otard, Dupuy & Co., Perritt & Castillon, vintage of 1846 and 1850; very old rye whisky, in demijohn, Scotch whisky, in bottle, do.; rum and Arrack, superior old Brazilian Comet Sherry, Royal Crown, Amontillado, Manasnilla and Romano Sherry; old brandy and dry Madeira, in bottls; old port, in bottle; Barton and Guestier and Johnson's Lafayette, Larose and Lafcour Clarets, vintage of 1851; Nuttis, Lenard and Chamberli Burgundies; Hockheimer, Rudesheimer Marcobrunner, Hocks, and other fine wines, in small lots, many of which are very old and rare, purchased by the late owner, for his own use, regardless of cost. Also, several fine old paintings, two of which cost over $1,000 each; two fine pictures by George Morland, two fine pictures by H. Lazarus, painted to order for the late owner. Also, a large number of fine works on miscellaneous subjects, being a portion of this private library, all of which will positively be sold without reserve, by order of the executors. Paintings and books can be seen two days before the sale, and wines on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, all made to order and of the most costly and desirable description, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Axbusson and Brussels carpets, buhl cabinets and tables, rosewood parlor suites, richly carved and covered in silk brocatel; elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano, of benutiful tone and finish, cost $450, with unexpired guarantee; elegant carved rosewood suite, covered in heavy ribbed silk brocatel; elegant carved rosewood centre tables, with statuary tops, made by Roux; rosewood hat-stands, &c.; elegant enameled bedroom suites, in various styles; very fine etageres, sun-chairs, covered in morocco; hair and spring mattresses, rosewood bedroom furniture, armoire-a-glace, black walnut bedroom furniture, mahogany do., rich centre tables, dining-room of carved oak, extension table and chairs, do. sideboard and glassware, hall stands and settees, chairs to match; with other valuable furniture, including kitchen ware. To be sold without reserve.

Also, an invoice of clothing, consisting of overcoats, pants, vests, vest patterns, business coats, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 3 Pine-st., by order of administratrix, the entire private library of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, comprising about 2,000 volumes, among which may be found: Vernon Gallery, Hall's Gallery of Scotish Art, Royal Gems, Hogarth's Tableaus, Smith's Ancient Costumes, Indian Tribes of North America, by McKinney; Richardson's Correspondence, British Essayists, Washington's Writ ngs, by Sparks; Rees' Cyclopedia, Finden's Tableaus, Travels in North America, by Maximilian; Humboldt's Melastomes, Boswell's Johnson, Antiquities of England, very old; Hall's Journal of a Life of Washington, Irving, Works of Daniel Webster, Memoirs of Napoleon, Ilidreth's United States, Highland Clans, by Logan; Audubon on Birds and Quadrupeds, Voltaire's Works, Ireland's Hogarth, the Works of Cooper, Fielding, Sterne, Josephus, Burke, Goldsmith, Cowper, and various other well-known authors. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, POLISHED CHESnut, OILED WALNUT, AND OAK, PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., a very large assortment of first-class furniture, comprising superb rosewood parlor suites in Lincatelle, etageres, centre tables, fine library and dining-room suites in reps and plush, elegant polished chestnut and oiled walnut chamber suites, buffets, extension tables, &c. I would call the particular attention of those in want of the very best furniture to this sale, as every article will be guaranteed as represented.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF MADE UP FURS—Sold to pay advances, wit out reserve, being the stock of a wholesale dealer. A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment, comprising Mink, Sable, Finland Mountain Martens, Siberian Squirrel and Stone Marten full, half and three-quarter Capes, Victorines, Cuffs and Muffs, in great variety; also children's Furs, Gloves, Collars, &c.; together with a large lot of Wolf, Bear, Fox and other Sleigh and Lap Robes. Terms cash.

A. B. CHAPMAN & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at the private residence of A. S. Maynard, Esq., No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 11 o'clock, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, rosewood piano-forte, suits of mirrors, cortains, bronzes, ornaments, paintings, velvet and Brussels carpets, bedding, &c. Also, basement and kitchen furniture.

BANGS, MERWIN & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF A PAIR OF MAGIC LANTERNS, (lenses 5 inches,) capable of producing a picture 20 feet in diameter, with apparatus for dissolving views, and slides representing scenes and heroes of the present war. Is well adapted for public exhibitions. Sale SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Nos. 592 and 594 Broadway.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE—IN CONTINUATION.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will continue the sale of Messrs. J. & C. Berrian's stock of housekeeping goods, &c., at No. 601 Broadway, THIS DAY (Friday,) Dec. 13, commencing with lot No. 810 on the catalogue. Terms cash.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE AND BOOK SALE—AT AUCtion, on FRIDAY, 13th inst., by A. H. MULLER, at No. 227 West 34th-st., rosewood and mahogany sofas, tete a-tete, chairs, two mahogany bookcases, Brussels carpet, &c. Also, an assortment of valuable and interesting books.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TO PERSONS OUT OF HEALTH. For delightful climate see advertisement of Vineland Farms.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., NEAR Broadway, continues to extract teeth under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, with perfect success, *without pain or danger*. Superior sets inserted from $10 to $25, and warranted. Bone and amalgum, 50 cents. Gold fillings from $1 to $3. Refer to Drs. Wooster, Pond, Webb and Gilchrist, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
AFRICA, Shannan, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Dec. 14
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Dec. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, Dec. 28

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These

THE FIGHT ON THE UPPER POTOMAC

Little Execution Done by the Rebel Artillery—Their Disappearance from the Locality—Their Probable Loss, &c.

WILLIAMSPORT, MD., Sunday, Dec. 8, 1861.

I have just returned from Dam No. 5, about seven miles above this on the Potomac, where a sharp skirmish has been going on all day. When the firing was first commenced about 4 o'clock last evening, by the rebels on the other side of the river, Capt. ROBINSON'S Company of Col. LEHMAN'S Regiment, the Virginia First, who were on picket duty at that point, were the only men we had present; but they were reinforced this morning about 2 o'clock by Company C, Capt. WM. H. JACKSON, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, Col. LEONARD, who left this place last night about 10 o'clock.

The rebels opened the battle by throwing shell and canister in rapid succession. They had four or five 10-pound rifled cannon, and one large Parrott gun; but when they had ceased firing at dark last evening, had succeeded in doing nothing but destroy Mr. STANHOPE'S house, which stood close by the river on this side. They also threw several cannon balls into several other small buildings which stood in the neighborhood of STANHOPE'S house. Our men had no artillery, and returned the fire occasionally with small arms. Some of our men were in and about the buildings toward which the enemy's shot was directed, but most of Capt. JACASON'S company were stationed along a fence, running parallel with the river, on the brow of the hill on this side of the river. There was also a large hill on the opposite side, and it was on the top and the slope of this hill that the rebel cannons were planted.

The firing ceased at dark last evening, but was renewed with shell and canister at daylight this morning. It was at once as brisk and unceasing as it had been yesterday, but was immediately returned vigorously by Capt. JACKSON'S Company, who had by this time arrived and taken their position on the top of the hill. As soon, however, as the rebels had discovered their position this morning, they elevated the range of their artillery, and the second shell they threw struck a large barn on the brow of the hill, a little to the right of ROBINSON'S men, belonging to JOHN STERLING' which immediately took fire, and was burned to the ground. Some of the Massachusetts boys, who had been enjoying a nap on the hay-mow during the after part of the night, had just left the barn when the shell struck it. Mr. STERLING had barely time to get his horses and cattle from it, and lost his entire crop of grain.

The cannonading ceased about nine o'clock this morning, but was renewed again about four this evening, and kept up till dark, since which time there has been no firing on either side. The enemy's shells this evening, were directed towards STERLING'S house, which stood a little in the rear of the barn, but they did not succeed in hitting it.

None of our men were killed or wounded, save JAS. KENNEY, of Company C, of the Massachusetts Thirteenth, who received two pretty severe flesh wounds in the thigh and in the calf of the leg. He was wounded while coming up the hill from the river where he had taken his position during the night, with some others, behind STANHOPE'S house. He was first struck in the thigh, and in an effort to get away was again struck in the leg. He was lying in STERLING'S house this evening, while the shells of the enemy were flying thick and fast about it; but he will soon be on his way to Boston, from whence he hails. It is not known how many the rebels lost, but several were seen to fall, and taken into a couple of houses which stand on the Virginia side. KENNEY was wounded by a Minie ball, which seemed to be the only kind of small shot the rebels used. The firing of small arms was very brisk on both sides, during the whole day.

We expect some artillery here daily, but the rebels have removed from the Dam, and will not likely appear soon again. They showed themselves about a thousand strong. AN EYE-WITNESS.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

FREDERICK, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The Nineteenth Massachusetts, of Gen. STONE'S Division, have been sent to Muddy Branch to picket the Potomac, in lieu of Gen. BANKS' Division. Their Post-office is Darnestown. Gen. STONE'S command will thus keep river guard from near the Great Falls to Nulan's Ferry, above the mouth of the Monocacy.

Capt. COLES, the commander of Gen. BANKS' Body-guard, is on a visit to Philadelphia, to prove his union sentiments by leading to the altar a blooming bride.

Assistant Adjt.-Gen. COPELAND is on a visit to the North. His duties are now performed by Capt. SCHRIVER.

Col. RYAN, the Provost-Marshal, has removed his quarters and the army prison into the city. He occupies a large unfinished building on Church-street, locally known as "the Hannted House." His assistants are Capt. BERTRAM, Company A; First Lieut. VAN BRUNT, Adjutant, and Second Lieut. HOWARD, Company A, in charge of the Quartermaster's and Commissary stores; all of the Third Wisconsin Regiment.

The humanity of the ladies of Frederick towards the sick of our army, is worthy of lasting record. Last Summer while our division was at Sandy Hook, and the general hospital was located here, several ladies formed an association for the relief and attendance of the invalids. Their efforts were rewarded by liberal donations, necessaries, comforts and delicacies, as well as personal attendance and nursing from a majority of all the ladies of the city *without regard to political opinions*. When the Federal troops were withdrawn and the headquarters of the Home Guard established here, this humane course was continued, and now, on reëstablishing the general hospital here, their labors are unabated. Ladies surrounded with the elegancies and luxuries of life, vie with those in a more humble sphere in unremitting attentions to the sick soldiers.

Sergeant AMES, of Company D, Ninth New-York Regiment, died in the general hospital to-day. He was universally esteemed for his qualities as a gentleman and soldier, and his loss is deeply regretted by all.

Yesterday afternoon heavy and rapid cannonading was heard in the direction of Conrad's Ferry, but nothing has yet been ascertained as to the cause.

The weather continues mild and Spring-like.

FREDERICK, Wednesday, Dec. 11—Noon.

Up to 10 o'clock, no intelligence had been received at Headquarters as to the cause of the firing in the direction of Edwards' Ferry yesterday. Gentlemen who came from that direction say the firing continued irregularly all day.

Yesterday morning the rebels sent several shots across the river at Dam No. 5, and the skirmishers on both sides kept up a scattering fire on the shores for some time. No person was injured on our side, nor is it known that any were killed on the side of the enemy.

Major COPELAND, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Capt. COLES, of Gen. BANKS' Body Guard, have returned to their respective posts.

Everything is quiet in the city and the encampments.

The New-York Nineteenth Regiment reached here from Muddy Bank last night.

THE LAST ESCAPE OF THE SUMTER.

By the arrival at this port, last night, of the brig *Thos. W. Rowland*, Capt. ROWLAND, we have dates from St. Thomas to the 27th ult.

The United States gunboat *Iroquois* arrived at St. Thomas on the 25th, from off Fort Royal, Martinique, where she had been lying for several days for the purpose of capturing the privateer *Sumter*, which vessel was then lying in that port, but on the night of the 23d, for some reason which we are unable to state, the *Sumter* succeeded in making her escape. The gunboat *Dacotah* had arrived at St. Thomas about the 23d, and was immediately dispatched with coal and provisions for the *Iroquois*, but did not fall in with her, the *Iroquois* having left there.

The *T. W. Rowland* brings as passenger MR. J. C. JOHNSON, one of the crew of the brig *D. Trowbridge* captured by the privateer *Sumter*.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Extensive Preparations at this Port—A Large Number of Mortar Floats Being Shipped, &c.

Extensive preparations have been going on for some time at the various ship-yards and iron-works in this City, in altering, repairing and fitting out vessels which are to form a part of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Expedition. These vessels consist of steamers, barks, schooners, ferry-boats and barges, many of which are finished, and are now receiving their stores and ammunition. A large number of rifled and smooth-bore cannon, of heavy calibre, will be used in this expedition. Thus far, about fifty vessels have been attached to the fleet, and others are to be added. It is expected that the expedition will leave this port in a few days. It will proceed to Fortress Monroe and there be reinforced.

Three hundred floats, each thirty-two feet long by five and a half feet beam, are now being shipped in Government transports from Pier No. 9 North River, for the expedition.

THE STONE FLEET.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 11.

The following vessels, comprising a portion of the second Rat-Hole Expedition, are now at anchor in the roads, and awaiting a fair wind to sail South:

Bark *Peri*, 265 tons register, Capt. D. P. NICKERSON, with 225 tuns stone.

Bark *Jubilee*, 239 tons register, Capt. ERASTUS FISH, with 210 tons stone.

Bark *Newburyport*, 341 tons register, Capt. E. KENDALL, with 300 tons stone.

Bark *Messenger*, 216 tons register, Capt. JAMES E. CARAWAY, with 220 tons stone.

Brig *Stephen Young*, 200 tons register, Capt. ALEXANDER BAXTER, with 175 tons stone.

The bark *Marcia*, 343 tons, will also sail in a few days, as also ship *Timor*, 289 tons, with as much stone on board as prudent for them to take. The last named vessel belonged to the first stone fleet, and sailed from New-London, Nov. 20, but was obliged by stress of weather and loss of sails to put in here for repairs.

Seven vessels sailed from New-Bedford on Monday; five are to sail from New-London and two from New-York to-day, making, including those from here, the twenty vessels comprising the second fleet. We understand that these vessels have cost the Government about $12 50 per ton, and as they are all good stanch and strong old vessels, we doubt not they will safely arrive at their destination, which we can only get at by exercising our Yankee privilege of guessing, as they sail under sealed orders. If judiciously placed, we consider this mode of blockade as most efficient, and also most economical, as it enables the commander of the blockading fleet to dispense with several of our vessels of war now employed for that purpose, and use them at other points much more advantageously.

A SENSATION FROM BERMUDA.

Alleged Insult to the British Flag by an American War Vessel.

By the arrrival of steamer *Delta* at Halifax, on the 5th inst., in four days from Bermuda, the *Reporter*, of that city, is placed in possession of the following information, (conveyed in a private letter to a gentleman in that city, from a Bermuda correspondent):

"The Mexican difficulty is settled. They have submitted to the terms of the allies; but the preparations still go on. Six hundred marines are coming out in the *Sanspareil*. It is difficult to know if the Mexicans are sincere in their submission. The preparations here are not, however, delayed. The gunboat *Landrail* brought the news to the Admiral—on her way here she was stopped by an American corvette, who fired a shot across her bows, (the usual course to bring a vessel to.) It is said the naval authorities here are very indignant that the *Landrail* should have stopped or submitted to such an indignity. I fear this act will lead to a war. We are too passive, and it only incites the Americans to commit new outrages. The *Nile*, *Mersey* and *Diadem* suffered severely from a gale on their way here."

The *Reporter* makes the following comments:

"We have seen no reference to this outrage in the Bermuda papers, but as they are published weekly, it accounts for this, as the letter is dated after the latest paper received here by the *Merlin*. But we fear the facts are too true. The *Landrail* carries five guns—is a screw steam gun vessel, of eighty horse-power, and commanded by THOS. H. MARTIN.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the arrest of SLIDELL and MASON, there can be no doubt as to the light in which the outrage offered to the British flag in the case of the *Landrail* should and will be regarded. It is evident that the American Government *wish* to provoke a quarrel with England. The tone of the Press—the insolent conduct of the officers of their fleet, with which the Atlantic coast is now covered, and the hardly concealed wish of her public men to insult and bully the representatives of the British Nation on every occasion, leave no doubt as to the recent outrages being the result of a settled plan.

There is a limit beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue; and we do not see how war, with all its horrors, is to be averted much longer. A Government beset with difficulties, powerless to subdue a rebellion of a third of its own subjects, and kept in power only by the will of a vile Press and reckless people, cannot and will not make any apology for these insults offered to the British flag, and may not wish for a more desirable solution of their present position than to plunge the country into a European war, and thus escape from their present embarrassments.

We deprecate war, and especially such a war as the Cabinet at Washington would force on us; but if the British ensign is not to be respected—if a ship of war is to be stopped on the high seas—if the flag which for "a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze," is to be now for the first time trampled in the dust,—if there is no alternative between national dishonor and war,—we would say: Welcome the latter a thousand times sooner than that we should live only on the sufferance of a people who know neither how to respect themselves nor the rights of their neighbors."

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, the schooner *Hope*, formerly a private yacht, and recently employed by the Surveying Department, was formally turned over to the naval authorities and put into commission, with the following list of officers:

Master's mate in command, M. S. Chase; masters mate and executive officer, J. O. Maatair; master's mates, —— Baker and W. H. Crandall.

The *Hope* will be put on the same service as the *G. W. Blunt* which is used as a dispatch boat.

The gunboat *Winona* and the pinchased bark *Arthur* were put into commission Wednesday at 1 o'clock. The *Winona*, like the other new gunboats, is pierced for thirteen guns, but only carries two broadside, one 11-inch columbiad, and one rifled Parrott gun on the forecastle. The armament of the *Arthur* consists of six 32-pounders.

The officers of the *Winona* are:

Lieutenant commanding, G. P. NICHOLS; Lieutenant and executive officer, John G. WALKER; Acting Masters, F. McCarthy and Charles Hallet; Assistant Surgeon, Arthur Matthewson; Assistant Paymaster, H. M. Denniston; Second Assistant-Engineer, James P. Sprague; Third Assistants, Edward Gay, Robert F. Haspuld and Joseph Walters; Master's Mates, A. J. S. Barker, Frank H. Beers, William F. Hunt, Alfred Staigg and Charles W. Hammett, Jr.

The officers of the bark *Arthur* are:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in command, J. W. KITTREDGE; Acting Master and Executive Officer, W. C. Smidt: Acting Masters, E. T. Jones and W. H. Merrithew; Acting Assistant Surgeon, O. D. Root; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Marcus B. Osborn; Master's Mates, William Barker, John L. Constrat and T. N. Meyer.

The bark *Pursuit* has taken the berth vacated by the *Arthur*, to receive her armament, which will consist of six 32-pounders.

A notice has been issued by the naval authorities to the effect that all candidates for the positions of Acting Masters and Master's Mates must apply at the office of the Naval Examining Board, over the cooper's shop at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and that all Masters detailed for service with the bomb-proof flotilla must report to Commander PORTER at the same place.

The steamer *Wyandotte* and the ship *Nightingale* have left for the blockading fleet.

The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia* is expected to go down and anchor off the Battery this evening, where she will remain for a few days.

The United States sloop-of-war *Tuscarora* was filling her coal-bunkers yesterday, and will soon be ready to sail.

A small detachment of marines was sent from the barracks to fill up vacancies in the guards of the *Vandalia* and *Tuscarora*.

A lighter from Cold Spring arrived yesterday, with a quantity of uncharged shells and Parrott guns, which were turned over to Capt. GANSVOORT, the officer in command of the Ordnance Department.

We reported, a short time since, that the keel of a new frigate would be laid in the ship-house when the *Oneida* was built. The workmen were employed yesterday in putting up the blocks for this purpose.

Several men attached to the permanent party on Governor's Island have been transferred and promoted to non-commissioned officerships in the Fourteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Perrysville, Maryland. It was announced a short time ago that the commanding officer would not indorse any more applications for transfers from the permanent party, but the requirements of the service have rendered it necessary that competent men should be assigned to the new regiments as orderly sergeants and sergeants.

A canal-boat laden with peas was wrecked a few days ago on Governor's Island. The men got possession of a few bushels, and have been feasting on pea soup ever since. They would like to have peas substituted for beans altogether.

The sentences passed by the Garrison Court-martial, which convened on Saturday at Fort Columbus, were read yesterday, the men being paraded to hear them. The prisoners were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from ten days to one month, and were fined from $5 to $10.

The first battalion of the Twelfth Infantry is expected to leave Fort Hamilton before the 1st of next month. It is not known yet whether its destination will be Washington or the Southern coast.

THE REBELLION IN MISSOURI.

A Proclamation to the Citizens of Platte County—Price still at Osceola—A Skirmish, &c.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Col. MORGAN, in command of the troops at Weston, has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Platte County, in which he calls upon them to aid in protecting the railroad, and calls on all absentees to return, assuring them protection to persons and property, if loyal. No negroes will be allowed within the camp, or to leave the State without a pass. All marauding parties and armed men will be shot.

Col. MORGAN'S force is composed of Missourians enlisted under GOV. GAMBLE'S call. A strong force, including Col. JANNISON'S Regiment; the Eighth Kansas, Col. WESSEL; a portion of the Seventh Missouri, and other troops, are ordered to West Point, Bates County, Mo.

The latest report from Price states that he was still at Osceola, and had made a speech, vowing vengeance on Kansas for burning that place.

A skirmish took place on the 6th inst., on the border of Johnson County, between some Missouri refugees, aided by some Kansas, and a body of rebels. Three rebels are reported killed.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. PRENTISS.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Thursday, Dec. 12.

Gen. PRENTISS' command was to move from Platte City to Richfield on the 11th.

A rebel camp, numbering 3,000, is reported near Albany.

The report that Gen. PRENTISS had bagged 500 rebels is not true.

The woolen factory of BUELL & Co. was destroyed by fire last night. Loss unknown.

A SUCCESSFUL SCOUT.

SANALIA, Thursday, Dec. 12.

The scouting expedition, composed of parts of MERRILL'S Horse and two companies of Regular Cavalry, returned this evening, bringing in as prisoners four Captains, two Lieutenants, and about forty men. They also captured one mortar, and a large number of horses and wagons.

The expedition went as far as Waverly. They report 2,000 rebels at Lexington. SMALEY'S men were seen and pursued several times. The report of a fight near Waverly turns out to be false. The man who hauled down the American flag at Lexington, after Gen. MULLIGAN'S surrender, was arrested here to-day as a spy.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

REPORTS FROM THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE STATE.

LEWISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 11.

The reports yesterday that three National brigades had crossed to the south side of the Green River is authoritatively denied.

No information has been received at headquarters here that Capt. E. F. PAUNA, of Gen. BUELL'S staff, and Major HELVEHL, of Gen. SCHOEPF'S staff, had been captured by the rebels near Somerset, but apparently well informed parties think it true.

JOHNSON, the rebel Provisional Governor of the State, in a message to the Legislature, says he will gladly resign his position when Gov. MAGOFFIN shall escape from his virtual imprisonment at Frankfort.

A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL IN TROUBLE.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 12.

Lieut.-Col. HORACE BINNEY SARGENT, of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, charged with severely wounding a private of the regiment during the recent disturbance at Camp Readville, has given $5,000 bail to answer before the Civil Court.

A LETTER FROM COL. WOOD.

Ex-Alderman FREDERICK SCHOLES yesterday received the following letter from ALFRED M. WOOD, Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, (Brooklyn,) N. Y. S. M., now held a close prisoner at Richmond, Virginia. The letter was franked "From Hostage, Richmond Prison."

RICHMOND PRISON, Dec. 4, 1861.

F. SCHOLES, Esq.—*My Dear Friend*: Your kind letter of the 21st is received, and it is the only one that I have received from you since my captivity. I am pained to learn that you have had no tidings of CLARON'S fall. Of the many brave soldiers that fell upon the plains of Manassas, none were more brave and generous than Lieut. SCHOLES. * * * I don't think that you have a true conception of our condition. There is not a criminal in a Northern prison subjected to the same rigor that we are subjected to. Seven of us are in one cell, the dimensions of which are eleven by sixteen feet, and into which scarcely ever a ray of sunshine penetrates. However, I feel that I am in my line of duty, and am willing to suffer still more if my country requires it. If we are marked to die, we are enough to do our country loss; and if to live, the fewer men, the greater share of honor.

Give my kind regards to all, and believe me ever,
Yours, very truly, A. M. WOOD,
Col. Fourteenth Reg't, N. Y. S. M.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT, IRISH BRIGADE.

The following appointments and resignations have taken place in this regiment since its departure for the seat of war: Joseph McDonough to be Captain, *vice* Tobin, resigned; Michael O'Sullivan to be Captain, *vice* McCaffrey, resigned; —— Twoby to be First Lieutenant, *vice* McDonough, promoted; J. Cooke Molloy to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Conneally, resigned; J. Orpin Massy to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Canty, resigned; Cadwalader Smith to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Gleason, resigned; William F. Herring to be Second Lieutenant *vice* Twohy, promoted; —— Maguire to be Second Lieulenant, *vice* Molloy, promoted; —— Fitzpatrick to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Smith, promoted; Jas. B. De Cue to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Lydon, promoted.

DEPARTURE OF THE THIRD BATTALION OF THE SECOND NEW-YORK LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The Third Battalion of the Second New-York Ligh Artillery, under command of Major MCKAY, left its encampment, on Staten Island, yesterday, for Washington, by way of Amboy. A list of the officers has already been published in the TIMES.

DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTH AND FIFTH REGIMENTS IRISH BRIGADE.

The Fourth Regiment of the Irish Brigade, (Eighty-eighth New-York State Volunteers,) will leave for the seat of war next Monday. The First Battalion of the Fifth Irish Regiment is also under orders to depart at the same time. The Fifth is Col. T. F. MEAGHER'S regiment, but will go off in command of Maj. O'NEIL, Col. MEAGHER remaining here to perfect the organization of the entire brigade.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT,
No. 596 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

GENERAL ORDER.—In pursuance of the order of Adjt.-Gen. HILLHOUSE, the officers and members of this regiment are hereby notified that the regiment will proceed to Washington on Monday the 16th inst. All the members on leave and others will report themselves at Fort Schuyler on or before Saturday, the 14th. Those failing to do so will be treated as deserters.

Commandants of companies will have complete muster rolls of their respective commands made and left with the Adjutant on the 14th.

Quartermaster HAVERTY will make the necessary requisitions for equipments, camp equipage, and two days' rations (cooked) for the troops, one the route to Washington; and will also make requisitions for the transportation of the troops from Fort Schuyler to the City, and thence to Washington. By order of

HENRY M. BAKER,
Colonel Eighty-eighth Reg. N. Y. V.
SEMPLE EMMETT, Adjutant.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 12.

MR. R. MORRILL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented a petition to repeal the law which prevents Jewish divines officiating as chaplains in the army.

Mr. TRUMBULL also offered a resolution that the Secretary of State inform the Senate whether any persons have been arrested and imprisoned by his order, and if so, by what authority. Laid over.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Board of Trade of Racine, Wis., relative to the establishment of an armory.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented a number of petitions of the same character. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Naval Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing pupils in the Naval Academy on the ground of merit. Agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a Solicitor of Claims in the State Department. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. SUMNER also introduced a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for Commissioners to revise public statements of the United States, simplify the language, and reduce the size, so as to be accessible to all. Agreed to.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to authorize the President to fill up the corps of cadets at West Point. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Inspector-General, Quartermaster-General, and Commissary-General of Subsistence be directed to inform the Senate what articles ought to be sold by the sutlers to volunteers, and such as best would secure their efficiency. He said it was necessary that the volunteers now in the field should go back to their homes without being demoralized. We had information from all sources that the sutler system as it is now is a prolific source of demoralization and degradation to the volunteers. The evidence of medical men is that it tends to sicken the men. The Sanitary Commission have passed a resolution against it. In thirty-one regiments liquor is sold with the consent of the officers; in one hundred and thirty-seven regiments it is sold with or without the coosent of the officers, and in only twenty-three regiments is it entirely excluded. This system to-day is robbing the men of their hard earnings, which ought to go to their families at home. The sutlers have determined to make a fight on this question, and he [WILSON] had read a circular sent out to the sutlers, to collect twenty-five dollars from each sutler to defeat the bill. He had been told defiantly that no such measure could be passed. The other day when one company in a regiment was paid twenty-three hundred dollars, and over, eleven hundred went to the sutler.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) was glad the subject had been brought before the Senate. He was satisfied that this was a most crying evil. He believed the whole system should be promptly abolished.

The resolution was then agreed to.

A joint resolution from the House, expressing the feelings of Congress in regard to the gallant conduct of the late Gen. LYON, was referred to the Military Committee.

A joint resolution from the House, in regard to an exchange of prisoners, was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing a Committee of both Houses to retire improper officers from the army.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) opposed the resolution. He was afraid that this was a political device to get political control of the army. He (CARLILE) thought that Congress should not have control of the army.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered as a substitute that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing a more efficient mode of retiring any improper or incompetent officers of the army.

The substitute was accepted and agreed to.

Mr. FOOT called up the resolution to expel WALDO P. JOHNSON, Senator from Missouri, from the Senate.

The Clerk read an extract from the secession speech of Senator JOHNSON delivered in Missouri.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) thought the Senate could not expel a member unless it was shown he had done something unworthy the character of a Senator. There seemed to be nothing against Mr. JOHNSON but rumor. He moved that the resolution be referred to the Judiciary Committee to get further evidence.

Mr. FOOTE had no objection in regard to the reference.

After further discussion the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the navy, reported by Mr. GRIMES from the Naval Committee, was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES explained the bill, and urged its passage at some length.

The bill provides for retiring officers who have been on the register for forty years, and that the President may select an officer from the grade of Captain or Commander, and assign him to the command of a squadron, with the rank of Flag-officer. It also provides for two hundred medals of honor, for petty officers and seamen, as rewards of gallantry and merit, and makes some further regulations in regard to Navy-yards.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, the time of retiring was made forty-five years instead of forty.

After further discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. WILSON reported back from the Military Committee the bill relative to Courts-martial in the army, which was considered and passed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Union) moved that so much of the President's Message as refers to a railroad to Western Kentucky and Tennessee, be referred to a Select Committee.

Motion agreed to.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and on the opening of the doors adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 12.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) rising to a question of privilege, caused to be read the following extract as further explanatory of the remarks which he made yesterday on Mr. LOVEJOY'S resolution, having in view the revocation of a part of Gen. HALLECK'S general order relative to fugitive slaves. The resolution, it has already been stated, was laid on the table.

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Hon. F. P. Blair, Washington:

MY DEAR COLONEL: Yours of the 4th inst. is just received. Order No. 3 was, in my mind, clearly a military necessity. Unauthorized persons, black or white, free or slave, must be kept out of our camps unless we are willing to publish to the enemy everything we do or intend to do. It was a military, and not a political order. I am ready to carry out any lawful instructions in regard to fugitive slaves which my superiors may give me, and to enforce any laws which Congress may pass, but I cannot make laws and will not violate it. You know my private opinion on the policy of confiscating the slave property of rebels in arms. If Congress shall pass it, you may be certain that I shall enforce it. Perhaps my policy as to the treatment of rebels and their property is as well set out in Order No. 13, issued the day before your letter was written, as I could now describe it. Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.) in explanation said in introducing his resolution he, of course, did not desire to revoke an order that Gen. HALLECK did not mean to make. He would say in regard to himself and others, that an attempt has been made to convey the impression that he and others design to support the war, not against the rebellion, but against Slavery. He believed in taking away all the property of rebels and emancipating their slaves as the most effielent means of suppressing the rebellion. Others might differ from him as to the policy, but while he was not in favor of carrying on the war for the specific and ultimate purpose of liberating the slaves, he was against carrying on it on for protecting Slavery. He was opposed to the army being employed as slave catchers, and to giving orders to throw back on their masters those who desire to escape, whether free or slave, black or white. Consequently, he thought if any orders had been given to drive slaves back into the hands of Secessionists or into the hands of slaveholders, whether loyal or not, to be contrary to sound policy in carrying on the war and suppressing the rebellion. In conclusion, he said, if any soldiers want to fight simply for the purpose of returning fugitive slaves, he had only to remark that the army would be stronger without them.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of Kentucky. It proposes to raise a volunteer force of 20,000 men for twelve months, to be employed within the limits of that State, to repel invasion and guard and protect public property; but, whenever necessary, they may be employed temporarily outside of Kentucky. Regimental and company officers are to be appointed under such regulations as the Kentucky Military Board may prescribe.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) who several days ago introduced the bill, proceeded to show the importance of passing it. Kentucky, he said, was to be the great battle ground of this war. The people of that State hoped soon to see the day when the invaders' foot would be expelled from that territory which is now invaded. Property has been ruthlessly destroyed or carried off, homesteads have been made desolate, bridges burned, &c., and it is to protect the State while the army is marched elsewhere that the volunteer force is required.

Mr. LOVEJOY inquired: Why is it that the regularly mustered forces cannot accomplish these objects?

Mr. WICKLIFFE replied that they wanted the volunteer force to protect the State from inroads on the border, as well as at any time to render aid to the Union army.

Mr. LOVEJOY wished to know whether it was important to act on the bill to-day.

Mr. WICKLIFFE replied he had received from the Military Board of Kentucky an urgent application to call on the War Department, and ask for just such a corps as the bill provides. He had brought the subject to the attention of the President and Secretary of War, and it had met not only with their approval, but that of all the Cabinet.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tenoessee, (Union,) spoke of a recent sojourn in the part of Kentucky so much ravaged and laid waste by the rebel troops, and would attude at a future time to the distressing condition of affairs in Eastern Tennessee, which he had alone the honor to represent. His people, he said, had been left unprotected by the Government, notwithstanding their firm devotion to the Union. He held it to be a duty not only to protect loyal men in Tennessee and Kentucky, but in South Carolina, and everywhere, as much so as in Pennsylvania and the adjoining States. The present war is against the Government on the part of the South, and should be promptly suppressed. We have expended millions on the border to protect the whites against ravagers, and certainly we should be prompt to protect all loyal men against the rebels.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed until Monday.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, namely,

The various propositions involving the question of emancipating the persons held as slaves by rebels.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) proceeded to explain and enforce his resolution, declaring that the war has for its object the suppression of the rebellion and the reëstablishment of the rightful authority of the National Constitution and the laws over the entire extent of our common country, and advising that military orders for the emancipation of the slaves be used whenever the same shall avail to weaken the power of the rebels in arms or in sustaining the military power of the loyal forces. Slavery, he argued, was at the root of the rebellion, and, therefore, is an outlaw. There was no doubt loyal men should be protected, because it should be understood that the men who stand up for the right should be held close to our hearts. This war had been called an Anti-Slavery war; it was no such thing. Though Slavery caused it, and though by it Slavery may be overthrown or removed, nevertheless, the object of the war is to recover the rightful authority of the Government, and to put down treason. He spoke of the desertion of the country around about Port Royal, and in reply to his own question, What ought to be done? said: Let our military commanders organize a Bureau of Agriculture—let the black hands gather the white staple—let the shackles fall off the limbs thus employed. His resolutions, he said, do not determine what the future is to be. Let us first do the work put upon us, and after that the way will be opened to us. As our army advances, the reëstablishment of the former order of things would be apparent. Already a Post-office has been put in operation at Port Royal, soon the school-house and church would follow, and even in the Palmetto State the banner of our common country will wave over the land of the free. Treason will be suppressed, the rebellion overcome, and the rightful authority of the laws and Constitution maintained. In the course of his remarks he said SIMON CAMERON had done more in three months to raise his name higher among men and the lovers of freedom, and as an opposer of rebellion and treason, than during all his previous long career in public life. Towards the conclusion of his lengthy argument, he said it was time there was a definite policy on this subject of confiscation, and he further contended that, as Slavery was at the root of this treason, it should be eradicated, and quoted authorities to show that, by the law of nations, it was competent and right to pursue the course which his resolutions indicate.

Mr. STERLE, of New-York, (Opp.,) said that he would endeavor not to exhibit bad taste by following the line of discussion pursued by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (ELIOT,) who asserted, in broad terms, that Slavery is the cause of this war. This proposition he (STERLE) denied. He asserted that it was caused by unnecessary agitation of the Slavery question. Proposing to test the gentleman's (ELIOT) argument by the message of the President, which had been quoted, he insisted that no sentence therein contained could be construed to mean that the President desires any legislation on this subject. He (STERLE) had supposed that the test of loyalty was, "Who will stand by the Government in this its time of need?" He had hoped that gentlemen here would rise above all passion and prejudice, and stand up for the country. He (STERLE) was as ready to go as far as any gentleman in support of this sentiment. In further response to Mr. ELIOT, Mr. STERLE said: Let it be proclaimed that this war is for the extinction of Slavery, and whether you believe it or not, the power of our army is paralyzed.

Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) contended that the conflict which has been progressing for nine months has changed its original character. From an attempt to put down an insurrection it has settled into deliberate war. We have not encountered the enemy in any battle in which we have won an unquestionable victory. With the exception of the advantages gained by two expeditions, on the Southern coast, our arms have everywhere been overborne, notwithstanding our volunteers have displayed a gallantry rarely equaled. The general purposes of the Government have been defeated, and the rebels have secured with nations a belligerent character in derogation of their responsibility to the Federal Union. How then could they have rights under the Constitution which the Government is bound to respect, while they exercise the rights of belligerents arising from incompatible relations. We cannot trest them as sister States while they are warring upon us. In condemning the slaveholding power, he said its last for dominion would cover the whole continent with its black pall. It was Kansas that first interposed a barrier to the despotic rule and stayed the despotic tide of Slavery. History has no brighter page in all her annals than that of Kansas. Absolute security is what Slavery wants, hence estimated power only will suffice. The principle on which the war is conducted by the Administration would restore Slavery to its former relations to the Union. Again would disasters similar to the present result, and the causes which now operate would, in the future, involve us in the horrors of civil war. The old issue would revive with all its political earnestness. The emancipation of the slaves should be declared as a military necessity.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Union) obtained the floor.

Mr. FOUKE, of Illinois, (Opp.,) ineffectually asked him to give way as he wished briefly to reply to Mr. CONWAY, who had said "that the battle of Belmont was a defeat." In justice to the brave soldiers who participated in that action, he (FOUKE) wanted to nail the falsehood.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union) commenced to speak, but yielded for a motion to adjourn.

Mr. CONWAY wished to know whether Mr. FOUKE intended his remarks to him as personal.

Mr. ROBINSON said: Mr. FOUKE has left the Hall.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) would say that, whatever his colleague (FOUKE) had said on the floor of the House of a personal character, ought to be settled elsewhere.

Mr. CONWAY remarked that he did not wish to be subject to the imputation of having told a falsehood. He understood the proprieties of this House as well as any other member.

Adjourned till Monday.

The Case of Mrs. Mary Hartung.

SHE IS UNCONDITIONALLY RELEASED FROM PRISON.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 12.

Mrs. MARY HARTUNG, who has been in prison some three years and a half, on the charge of the murder of her husband by poison, and who has been twice sentenced to death, and saved the last time by the passage of Senator COLVIN'S bill abolishing capital punishment, was to-day released from confinement by Judge WRIGHT, of the Supreme Court, on a proceeding brought before him by her counsel, WM. J. HARTLEY, who has been indefatigable in his efforts to save his client. Immediately after her release, which was hailed with enthusiasm by the crowded Court, District-Attorney SCHAEFFER procured an ordar for a stay of proceedings from Judge PECKHAM, and served the papers on the Sheriff, who reconveyed the prisoner to jail. This coming to Judge WRIGHT'S ears, he ordered Mrs. HARTUNG to be again brought before him, and entered judgment for her unconditional discharge disregarding the order of Judge PECKHAM. She was then set at liberty; and immediately conveyed off by her friends. The affair creates much excitement.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 12—9 A. M.

No signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool Nov. 30, *via* Queenstown Dec. 1. It is now snowing, and threatening a heavy storm.

[Advertisement.]

A novelty was seen in Broadway,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3192. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

Preparations for a Great Battle in Kentucky.

Expected Collision Between Schoepf and Zollicoffer.

Gen. Buell's Army Moving Forward to Green River.

Sixty Thousand National Troops on the Line between Louisville and Nashville.

TROOPS STILL POURING INTO KENTUCKY.

A Simultaneous Movement at all Important Points Expected.

POSITION OF THE OPPOSING FORCES.

REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 13.

The Frankfort (Ky.) *Gazette* has a dispatch, which says that when the stage left Somerset, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, there had been no fighting.

The Postmaster wrote as follows:

"We are expecting to fight hourly. The enemy are close upon us, with a force estimated at from 6,000 to 15,000 men. Our force is about 5,000 effective men. Both citizens and soldiers complain of Gen. THOMAS for not having sent reinforcements to Gen. SCHOEPF."

As it cannot interfere with the plans laid down, it is not improper to state that the plans of Gen. BUELL was that Gen. THOMAS should get in the rear of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER.

Letters to-night express apprehensions about the result, should Gen. ZOLLICOFFER force Gen. SCHOEPF to an engagement before Gen. THOMAS arrives.

An officer arrived from London this evening says that the rumor there was that after some picket fighting Gen. ZOLLICOFFER began to retreat again. If this should prove true Gen. THOMAS will not be in time to intercept him.

Troops continue ponring into Lonisville. Four regiments passed through yesterday.

The *Commercial* of this city has a dispatch which says: "The Paymaster from London reports that Gen. CRITTENDEN is at Cumberland Gap with fifteen hundred men and a large force in the vicinity."

A letter to the Representative from Wayne County says that Major HELVETI, and three others captured with him by the rebels, were killed after their capture.

All the leading men have been driven from Owensville, Bath County, and the town is in possession of 600 rebels, who are committing the greatest excesses.

The Louisville *Journal* of yesterday, says that all Indiana regiments which have a minimum number of men, have been ordered into Kentucky. This order will throw from nine to ten thousand troops into Kentucky during this and the coming week.

Gen. ROSECRANS arrived at Cincinnati the day before yesterday. A public reception was given him at the hall of the Catholic Instituta last night.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 13—P. M,

The *Commercial's* Frankfort dispatch says that no fight had taken place up to 8 o'clock to-day at Somerset.

ZOLLICOFFER was advancing, and is near that town with 9,000 men, and reinforcements are probably coming to his assistance.

The Thirty-first Ohio Regimeot left Stamford this morning at daylight, at the donhie-quick, to assist Gen. SCHOEPF.

The dispatch says, without donbt, there is a rebel force at Orningsville.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL is invading Eastern Kentucky with a formidabie force.

The Mount Sterling *Whig* issues a call to the Unionists to resist their certain danger.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Dec. 13.

A letter from Somerset, dated the 7th inst., confirms the capture hy the rebels of Major HELVETI and Capt. PRINCE.

J. R. RICHARDSON, Postmaster at Somerset, writes on the 10th inst. as follows:

"Gen. ZOLLICOFFER has crossed the Cumberland River twenty miles below Waltsborough, on a bridge of coal-barges, with from 9,000 to 15,000 troops. We expect to fight to-morrow. The National forces under Gen. SCHOEPF are six regiments, with two batteries."

Tho *Democrat* discredits the above, failing to get confirmation from its correspondent.

The Bowling Green *Courier* deprecates the discouraging effect of the burning of Whippoorwill Bridge on the Memphis branch railroad by the Nationals. Its correspondent says nothing to indicate a forward movement of either army this Winter.

Tennessee money that fifteen to twenty days ago was fifteen to twenty per cent. disconnt, is now thirty five per cent discount.

The *Courier* says that fifteen thousand Kentuckians are in the rebel army.

THE SKIRMISH AT JACKSONVILLE.

BAODAD, Ky., Friday, Dec. 13.

A party of rebels have been endeavoring to make the Union men take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy in this section, and Col. WHITAKER, on learning of it, sent a squad of soldiers to arrest them, when tha rebels fired upon Col. WHITAKER'S men. The odds were too great, and Col. WHITAKER dispatched to Capt. LEE, at Louisvillee, for assistance, who arrived this afternoon, immediately proceeding with the troops to Jacksonville, where the skirmish last evening took piace.

FORWARD MOVEMENT OF THE NATIONAL FORCES.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 11.

A dispatch from Louisville last night informs us that Gen. BUELL'S army (which, on the direct Louisville and Nashville line, is not less than sixty thousand strong) is moving forward to Green River. The remarkable quietude of this army for so long a period renders this movement more significant. That a general advanee is in progress is frnthar indicated by the marching from Louisville, on Monday, of the Second Thirty-first, Twenty-fourth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Twenty-first and Thirty-third Ohio regiments. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S plan is well understood to be that *a simultaneous advance shall take place—on the Mississippi, against Columbus, Ky.; in Central Kentucky, upon Bowling Green; from Romney, upon Winchester; from the Potomac, into Eastern Virginia; from Fortress Monroe, upon Yorktown or Norfolk; and that Butler's, Burnside's and Sherman's coast expeditions shall make demonstrations at the same time.* If this be the case—and we do not profess to have either official or semi-official information—movements at nll important points may be expected when one takes place; and thc forward movement in Kentucky is the signal of a general advance.

SITUATION OF THE OPPOSING FORCES.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 11.

The position of nffairs in Northeastern Kentucky, on the line to Cnmberland Gap, is as follows: The two East Tennessee regiments remain at Camp Calvert, near London, just where they halted when the pursuit of ZOLLICOFFER was abandoned. ZOLLICOFFER has ooms back into the State, but by another road, taking the turnpike through Whitely and Wayne counties to the north bank of Cnmberland River, below Somerset. This place, the present headquarters of Gen. SCHOEPF'S command, is abont thirty miles east of London. ZOLLICOFFER has all the way from 9,000 to 12,000 troops. He was evidently heading for Bowling Green when the advance of our troops threatened his rear. Gen. SCHOEPF has now, at Somerset, (or had at lest accounts,) the following troops, with more, probably, to come.

2d Ohio Regiment	Col. Len. A. Harris.
17th Ohio Regiment	Col. John M. Connell.
38th Ohio Regiment	Col. Ed. D. Bradley.
59th Ohio Regiment	Col. James P. Fyffe.
Kentucky Infantry	Col. Wm. A. Hoskins.
Kentucky Infantry	Col. Thos. J. Bramlette.
Kentucky Infantry	Col. Henry Grider.
1st Ky. Cavalry (portion)	Col. Frank Wolford.

Capt. Standart's Ohio Battery.
And another battery.

Gen. SCHOEPF commands the troops, assisted by Gen. JESSE T. BOYLE. They number some 7,000 men, and when joined by the force at Camp Calvert, there will be 10,000 at least. Unless Gen. THOMAS again interferes, SCHOEPF will make quick work of tha rebel gang and of tha "masterly" Intrenchments that are said to hold Cumberland Gap, and will ha promptly on hand to the relief of the gallant BROWNLOW. So near the line, we hope he will not be prevented this time in the graat undertaking. Our last information from Somerset was to the effect that the rebels had chosen strong positions on the other side of the river, and would hava to be sheiled out. The two camps were almost within shot distance of each other, and hair-breadth escapes of skirmishing parties were of daily occurrence.

Gen. GEO. B. CRITTENDEN, the new rebel Commanding-General of Esst Tennessee and East Kentucky, is at Cumberland Gap, in force, with thirty days' rations, and it is feared that ha may advance into Kentucky. The Union troops at London and Wild Cat, on the Lexington and Cumberland road, are reported to have been withdrawn to Somerset, and CRITTENDEN would find no serious obstacles to an advance other than tha condition of the roads, which on that route are said to be bad. Wa should hava soma big news from that quarter before many days, despita the rumor that SCHOEPF is under orders not to fight unless attacked.

FROM GEN. SCHOEPF'S BRIGADE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

GEN. SCHOEPF'S BRIGADE,
TWO MILES NORTH OF SOMERSET, KY.,
Friday, Dec. 6, 1861.

I yesterday wrota yon that it was then supposed that the enemy would attempt to cross the Cumberland River a short distance below the point at which we were then stationed. In anticipation of this movement on the part of tha rebels, Gen. SCHOEPF ordered one company of Col. WOLFORD'S First Kentucky Regiment of Cavalry, under the command of Capt. DILLION, to proceed without delay to Mill's Springs (that being the point where the enemy were expected to cross) as a reconnoitering party.

The Seventeenth Ohio, Col. CONNELL, and Capt. STANDART'S battery of artillery, were also ordered to follow up the advance of the cavalry. Capt. DILLION, with the cavalry, after having proceeded about seven miles, which was about one halt tha distance to Mills' Springs, halted and encamped for the night. The Seventeenth Ohio and STANDART'S Battery, coming up with the cavalry, and finding them encamped, also halted and encamped. After taking up the lina of march in the morning to proceed to the point designnted, and before reaching it they were informed that the enemy had been engaged in crossing the river duiing the entire night. And that a force of over four thousand had succeeded in gaining a landing upon this side of the river, and were still crossing in large numbers.

The eoemy had also a battery of eight guns planted upon the heights on the opposite of the river, which commanded the shore on this side. While the Federal forces continued to advance they suddenly came upon the reconnoitering forces of the enemy. The enemy being in greatly superior numbers tha small force of Federalists were soon surrounded, when Maj. HELVETI, of the cavalry, and eighteen of his men, were taken prisoners by the enemy. Capt. PAINE, of the Engineering Corps, were also at the same time taken prisooers.

The Federal forces then fell back to Fishing Creek, where they intrenched, awaiting the approach of the enemy. At nightfall Gen. SCHOEPF received intelligence that the enemy, twelve thousand strong, had crossed the river, and were then advancing upon the forces at Fishing Creek. Col. HOSKINS, with the Kentucky regiment, had left Camp Goggin at dark, on the road to Fishing Creek. The Thirty-eighth Ohio remained at Camp Goggin. Gen. SCHOEPF having received correct intelligence of the advance of the enemy in large force, and not deeming his small force sufficient to meet them, his position such as could he easily turned, and his retreat cut off, ordered a retreat of all the forces six miles east of the position formerly occupied by tha Seventeenth Ohio, and beyond the town of Somerset.

At 11 P. M. the Thirty-eighth Ohio received the order to fall back, together with the remaining portion of the Kentucky regiment. Everything was moved with order and quietude. On arriving at Somerset, at 3 A. M., we found the Seventeenth Ohio, and Col. HOSKINS' Kentucky regiment, which had arrived one hour previous. In passing through tha town we found the inhabitants in the highest excitement. Almost every thing was being removed from the place. Bedding, furniture, stores of all kinds, men, women and children, were being promiscuously stowed into carriages, carts, wagons and coaches. Every available beast of burden was brought into requisition—the donkey, the horse, the mule and the ox—to bear away all of worth and value, beyond the grasp of the Vandal foe, whose approach to their now deserted hamlets was momentarily expected.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, Dec. 8, 1861.

The naval force, which is to take so important a part in the great military drama which is so soon to be enacted in the Mississippi Volley, begins to make somethiog of a show here. We have at this point now four of the new St. Louis gunboats, one of the new tugs, besides the old boats—as the *Tylor, Lexington* and *Conestoga* are termed—together with the receiving ship *Maria Denning*. These make already quite a fleet; and with the great quantities of ammunition and naval supplies lying about, and tha liberal sprinkling of naval uniforms, and sturdy sailors, Cairo just at present, presents quite as much the appearance of a marine town, as it does of a military post. As I write, the *Benton* and *Essex* are momentarily expected, and before this reaches you, they, too, will have been joined to the fleet here; and ere the end ot the week, quite likely, we shall have pretty much the entire flotilla from St. Louis. The gunboats from Monnd City will not be finished for a fortnight or three weeks yet. The gunboats which nre here are being rapidly completed and prepared for active service. The carpenters and engineers are busy from morning to night, and the interior arrangements nlready begin to assume a very "ship shape" appearance. The machinery has been adjusted, guns lashed, ammunition taken aboard, so that some of them are already in fair fighting coodition. Commodore FOOTE has beeo here for some days, and gives to these orrangements the most constant personal supervision.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes, under date of Cairo, Dec. 5:

"Six rebel gunboats arrived at Columbus yesterday, some of the names of which I obtained. They are each reported to be pierced for fourteen guns. They are not iron-plated, as thought, but are generally boats of immense power and speed. One of their most powerful gunboats, tha *Tuscarora*, took fire, accidentially, near Helena, Ark. Having a large amount of powder and shell on board, her crew had to leave her with the greatest haste. Some lives are said to have been lost by drownlog.

The famous *Manassas*, Commbdore HOLLINS, broke her battering-ram below Memphis, and is now at that city repairing damages. She draws ten feet of water.

Of the other six gunboats at Colnmbus, I have obtained the following names, viz: the *J. B. Howard* aod the *Marquis de la Habana*, a vessel out out under the guns of Vera Cruz a year or two ago. These two last rank as frigates.

The Confederhtes at Columbus now claim to have sixty thousand men in force, and daily receiving fresh reinforcements.

The *Benton* aod *Carondolet*, gunboats, from St. Louis, are now here and rapidly arming—the others are under the way, in cenvoy of tha *W. H. B.*

The naval men here are anxiouisy awaiting orders to go down and engage the rebel fleet, and are eager for tho frav. They express tbeir hearty wishes to get a fair chance at them, and will not fail to maintain the honor of the flag of tha Union, and perch victory again on its top, if tha rebel flotilla will fight and not run away. They may beat us in showing their heels, hut cannot in a fair stand-up battle.

At Columbus, the land batteries ara being rapidly depressed, in order to get the range of our boats when they come down.

Col. DICKENS, from the cavalry regiment of Illinois, arrived yesterday, per cars. Flue hundred of them were, soon after their arrival, sent down the river per steamers *Aleck Scott* and *Montgemery*—destination unknown. They will doubtless soon he heard from, and are on active service.

Yesterday morning a number of shells were fired from Fort Cairo, in order to test them. They hurst correctly and beautifully, and the practice was highly satisfactury to the officers.

Commodora FOOTE, of the Flotilla af the West, is here, and pushing forward naval preparations with great energy and vigor.

Tha *Cnestoga* gunboat, after a long cruise up and down the Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, orrived here yesterday for supplies, and left in the afternoon for Paducah.

KENTUCKY ADMITTED INTO THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY, ETC.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The *Examiner* of this morniog says that Congress, while in session, passed a bill admitting Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy. The admission is completa, as Commissioners were appointed at Russellville, and empowered to act in behalf of Kentucky.

A hill has been introduced in the Confederate Congress prohibbiting the importation of negroes from Africa.

The Alahama House of Representatives has passed a bill legalizing the suspension of specie payment by the chartered hanks of that State.

The report of superseding Gen. PRICE by Gen. HEATH is denied.

The Governor of Mississippi has made a call upon the inhahitants for arms.

REPORTED WRECK OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ANNIE TAYLOR.

A LIEUTENANT AND NINE MEN CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.

CAIRO, Friday, Dec. 13.

The following is from the Memphis *Appeal* of the 11th:

"NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 10.

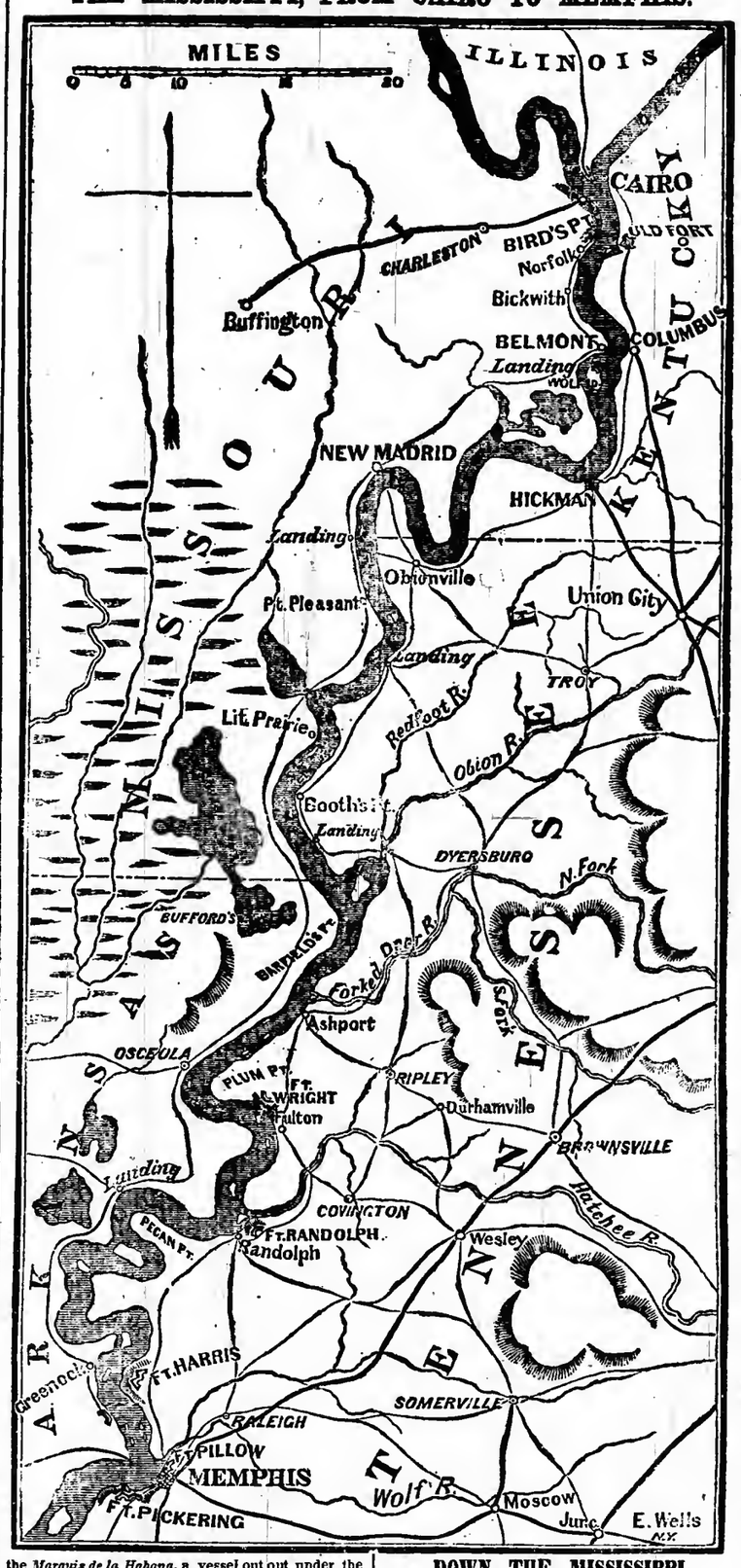
Lieut. SHEPARD, of the Confederate steamer *Mobile* has arrived at Rashear City, with a Lieutenant and nine other Federal prisoners, taken from the United States steamer *Annie Taylor*, which was wrecked near Sabine Pass.

THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

DETROIT, Thursday, Dec. 12.

Gov. BLAIR has issued a proclnmation for an extra session of the Legislature, to assemble on tha 24 proximo.

THE MISSISSIPPI, FROM CAIRO TO MEMPHIS.



DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

FROM CAIRO TO MEMPHIS.

One of the boats of the great naval river expedition, now nearly ready nt Cairo, has a flag-staff erected on its upper deck, from the top of which floats the American flag, while on tha bottom is nailed a sign, "For Memphis and New-Orleans." Tha impression generally prevails in our Western Army, as well as among the river rebels, that the grand flotilla will shortly cut its moorings at Cairo, and start on this perilous voyage down the Mississippi among the innumerabia river batteries and river rebels—flanked on the land sides by fifty or a hundred thousand Union soldiers. Whether tha ballef is correct that it will certainly go down the Mississippi, in preference to any of tha other streams in the vicinity, a short time now will tell. But the fact that we hava a choice of navigable rivers near by, which penetrate into the very heart of the South, may well keep tha rebels in a terrible state of perturbation as to where the blow *will* be struck. For fear it *should* start down the Mississippi one of thesa fine Winter mornings, however, we give a map of the course and windings of that river, from Cairo to Memphis, indicating also the towns, forts, and other natural and artificial points of defence hetwecn these two places.

THE NAVAL FORCE.

Cairo at present presents as much the appearance of a marino town as it does of a military post. Naval uniforms, jolly jock tars, jaunty young officers, naval supplies, iron-clad gunhoats, and all the paraphernalia of "life oo tha river wave," now give a novel appearance and furnish a new phase of life to that marshy, muddy and unhealthy, but all-important military and naval strategical point. At the latest advices, the last gunboat for the fleet, building at St. Louis, had left for Cairo, and the mortar-floats, &c., building at other points, were leaving for the point of rendezvous daily. The dispatch with which these boats have been built and equipped exceeds anything in our naval history. Some of them are already in fightiog condition—the guns lashed, ammunition taken oboard, machinery adjusted, and men and officers all aboard; and it looks as if it could not he long hefora the whole thing was under way—for somewhere.

The expedition will consist of a fleet of eleven gunboats, 38 floating batteries, and 28 river steamers. There are now over two hundred pieces of cannon of the heaviest calibre, at Cairo, ready to be mounted on them.

DESCRIPTION OF ONE OF THE GUNBOATS.

The dimensions are to be: Length over all, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 51½ feet; depth of hold, 6 feet. The sides are sloped at an angle of about 45 degrees, and nothing but a plunging shut from a high bluff could strike the surface at right aogles. They are sheathed with wrought iron plates 2½ inches in thickness, securely bolted to each other and through the heavy three-feet oak tiobor beneath. Each plate has been severely tested by shots from rifled cannon at different distances, and is now calculated to resist any missile known to modern warfare. The bow is pierced with four port-holes, through which protrude the muzzles of four 32-pound Parrott guns; the stern has three pieces of the same sort, and the sides have each six formioable 10-inch columbiads. When ready for service, itilla will he presented above the water-line save tha muzzles of the guns and the top of the smoke-stacks. Tha boilers and the machinery are all nnder water; and this part is so divided with water-tight compartments that, in case a ball should enter one, it can do no material damage. In strength and effectiveness these gunboats are equal to any frigate in the navy, and seems as though able to cope with HOLLINS' famous *ram* itself. This brief outline of the flag-ship *Benton* will serve as a specimen for nearly all the balance. Take them altogether, they are about as formidable looking instruments of destruction as ever navigated American waters.

The *mortar-floats*, or floating batteries, are built of pine logs three-ply thick. They will carry one 64-pound coinmbiad each, and will be used only for throwing shells among the rebels on shore.

THE FLEET AND ITS OFFICERS.

A few days more will put the entire fleet in working order. Too much praise cannot be bestowed npon the naval officers for the great work they have accomplished in an unprecedentedly short time, without the conveniences and appliances of a navy-yard. Generals GRANT and MCCLERNAND, also at Cairo, hava been vigorously at work night and day, and straining every nerve in forwarding the business of preparation. The great work of demolishing the rebel batteries and opening the Mississippi, has, no donbt, got mainly to be done by these gunhoats and their aids. The work is difficult and extremely perilous, hut our gallant navy, in action, has always been equal to the demands of the country upon it.

The military part of the expedition will, it is believed, be under the general command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, who has now his grand army organized at St. Louis and other points, and this will be joined by the columns of Gen. GRANT at Cairo, and that of Gen. SMITH at Paducah. There will probably be between 50,000 and 75,000 men in the expedition.

The naval part of the expedition will be under the command of Commodore FOOTE, who has superintended the construction and armament of the gunboats. Commodore FOOTE is an open-hearted, affable sailor and gentleman, and is known in the navy as one of its most efficient officers. Ha distinguished himself in China by the bombarding and breaching of a Chinese fort, the fort being, in all respects, a superior work of masonry. The feat called forth the praise of all foreign naval officers on that coast.

The following is a list of the naval officers now at Cairo, intended for command in the "Flotilla of the Western Waters:"

Flag-officer, A. H. Footc.	Capt. Steimbel,
Capt. W. D. Porter,	Lieut. Pbeips,
Capt. A. H. Kelty,	Lieut. Shirk,
Capt. Dove,	Liaut. Wilson,
Capt. Mack,	Lieut. Paulding,
Capt. Pennock,	Lieut. Bishop,
Capt. Winslow,	Midshipman Lord.
Capt. Roger Perry,	Minster's Mata Butler.

We know nothing as to the time when the expedition will start, nor as to its destination, nor would we tale such things if we knew. But the above facts are all known and published at Cairo, and of these no concealment is even there attempted to be made

REBEL PREPARATIONS FOR THE FLEET.

For the reception of this fleet the rebels have made immense preparations along the Mississippi from Colnmbus, a few miles below Cairo, to Memphis. These preparations are of four kinds. First, to prevent our fire in the rear, they have a large land force, which they claim nmounts to sixty thousand men at Columbus alone. Secondly, they have river batteries heavily mounted, and forts (see map) at all the main strategic points on the river. Third, they have a fleet of six gunboats at Columbus to meet ours, and further below they now hava HOLLINS' ram, which, we learn, has again got its nose broke some way or other. And fourth, it is believed they hava sunk, or are ready to sink, old hulks at different points in the channel of the river, near Columbus, so as to prevent the passage downward of our flotilla. Columbus itself is now fortified as strongly as it can be—probably as strongly as Manassas. Indeed, the rebels call it the "Manassas of the West." A little northward of the town, upon a ledge of chalk bluffs, they have extensive earthworks and fortifications, and below the town also they have earthworks immediately on the bank of the river. The high hanks of the Mississippi here offer great natural advantages of defence against attack by the river. Columbus is the northernmost point on the Mississippi possessed by the rebels; and was the first place they seized on Kentucky soil when she declared her neutrality. It will be remembered how neatly FREMONT checkmated their hopes of making it a point of aggression by seizing Paducah as soon as they had seized Columbus.

The rebels have also batteries thrown up at New-Madrid, at the great bend of the river; and they claim that these alone can destroy or drive back any flotilla the Yankees may attempt to send down. Some fifty miles above Memphis again is Fort Wright, situated on what are known as the Chickasaw Bluffs. It is said to have ten guns mounted. Fort Randolph, further down, is an immense series of earthworks and fortifications; and it is here that the celebrated Gen. PILLOW was said to have stretched a chain across the river to prevent the descent of our gunboats. Fort Harris, ten miles above Memphis, has a parapet eight feet in height, and is said to mount eight 32-pounders. Immediately to the north of the city of Memphis, is Fort Pillow, which mounts six cannon and two mortars. The entire hale barricades erected by PILLOW in the streets of Memphis, of whose great strength we heard so much half a year ago, hava now been removed; and the city itself, in its own immediate vicinity, is not very strongly defended. Fort Pickens, below the city, is of no strength.

One can form some idea from these details, and by looking at the map, what an amonnt of work has to he done before our Western boys can reach Memphis by the Mississippi. But yet our Western Generals and soldiers, who know all these things thoroughly, say that they expect to spend their New-Year's day in Memphis. And if we may judge of the plan of attack from certain recent movements in Kentucky, we should not wonder if they did.

THE ESCAPE OF THE SUMTER.

Serious Charge Against the Commander of the Gunboat Iroquois.

The brig *Thomas W. Rowland*, Capt. ROWLAND, from Rio Janeiro *via* St. Thomas, Nov. 27, arrived at this port on Thursday night.

Capt. ROWLAND states that the Captain of the United States gunboat *Iroquois* is entirely and alone to blame for the escape of the *Sumter* from Port Royal, Martinique. The captain of the gunboat sent a man on shore at Port Royal with signal lights, and gave him instructions to signalise to him the movements of the *Sumter*, and on the night of the 23d of November, signals were made by the man on shore that she was leaving the harbor, but no notica was taken of it by he Captain of the *Iroquois*. His first Lieutenant tried to persuade him to give chase, which they could easily have done, as the *Sumter* drew one foot more water than the *Iroquois* did, but he would not comply, saying it would be very unpleasant for him to capture her, as he and Capt. SEMMES had been schoolmates, and had sailed together, and Capt. SEMMES had been his superior officer; and another reason was that ha did not want to break the neutrality laws. The movements of the *Sumter* were seen from tha deck of the *Iroquois*, she (the *Sumter*) taking a southerly course, when the captaio of the *Iroquois* gave orders to proceed to St. Thomas, not making the least effort to capture the privateer, although he had been lying off the port several days for that purpose. On these facts becoming known at St. Thomas, the greatest indignotion prevailed among tha Americans in port, and all others friendly to the United States.

RUMORS ABOUT THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 13.

It has been strongly reported here to-day that Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and HUNTER applied for passage by the *Canada*, but were refused, in consequence of a telegram from Secretary CAMERON, warning the agents of tha Cunard lioa against conveying rebels. Mr. CUNARD emphatically contradicts the report.

IMPORTANT FROM REBELDOM.

A Renewal of the Fight at Fort Pickens Anticipated.

AN EXPECTED ATTACK ON NORFOLK.

Arrest of Slaves on their Way North.

The Late Destruction of Property Near Port Royal.

Excitement Relative to Drafting in Tennessee.

Gov. Harris Driven from Nashville to Memphis.

THE CONDITION OF LOUISIANA.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INDICATIONS.

NEWS BY WAY OF FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 12,
via BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 13.

A flag of truce left here this morning for Norfolk, in charge of Capt. MILWARD, with a large quantity of letters and express matter for the South. The boat returned with passengers from Richmond, who are British subjects, and two from Norfolk.

The Norfolk *Day Book* has dates from Pensacola to Dec. 3. There had been no further fighting, but Gen. BRAGG hourly anticipated a renewal of the attack from Fort Pickens. The National vessels were flitting in and ont of the harbor in the most bewildering manner to the rebels. Sometimes there would be a dozen in the evening, and all but two disappear before morning.

The Montgomery *Mail*, of the 6th inst., congratulates its readers on the report that old HARVEY BROWN has died of a wound received in the late fight at Fort Pickens. Passengers up from that city this morning, say that the report is firmly believed, but not positively known to be true.

The *Day Book* of Thursday was considerably excited in relation to a rumor that Norfolk is to be attacked. It suggests that additional obstructions be placed at the entrance of the harbor, and if no done by the military authorities, urges that the City Councils take it in hand.

The Norfolk *Day Book* speaks of an important arrest there of a nnmber of slaves in the act of making their escape to the North. They had with them fifteen hundred dollars in stolen money. An examination of their case was had before the Mayor, but for prudential reasons the report of it is withheld.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Wednesday, contains the following mail items:

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 9th, says that on Wednesday a detachment of the Beaufort Artillery, 22 men, passed over to the island and visited Beaufort, where the utter desolation and abandonment were relieved only by the presence of one light and a barking dog.

There were no signs of the enemy, either on land or water. Our men then proceeded to the work of destruction. The chief object was to destroy the crops of cotton and provisions on Paris Island, which being near the enemy, was crowded with negroes, who had flocked there to escape from the control of their owners. Owing to the want of boats, this object was hut partially effected. Seven hundred bales of cotton, and seven hundred bushels of corn, were hurnt on Dr. THOMAS FULLER'S plantation. Returning to Battery Plantation, the work of destruction was resumed. The torch was successively applied to the cotton of twelve other plantations, and the contents of five barns were emptied and consumed. Seventeen crops, amounting to nearly four thousand bales, were thus effectively removed from tha fangs of the destroyer.

The *Courier* says that the English steam ship-of-war *Racer* arrived off Charleston harbor on Friday, and brought dispatches to the British Consul. The *Racer* left next day for Port Royal.

The *Courier*, of the 9th, says: "On Friday last, there were in sight near this harbor the steamship *Susquehanna*, two side-wheel gunboats, a store ship, a large schooner, supposed to be laden with coal, and the Swedish bark *Winona*. We hear that this last vessel was bound to this port, supposing there was no blockade, which want of information will be unfortunate for her owners, as she will no doubt be seized."

The Richmond *Dispatch* has among its telegrams the following:

SEIZURE OF A SCHOONER—BOLDNESS OF THE HESSIANS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The Charleston *Courier* of this morning says that the Lincoln fleet seized a schooner on Saturday, and that a steamer was seen passing on Monday with a floating battery or dock in tow.

The Charleston *Mercury* of to-day says: "The Yankee invaders are getting bolder. A small body of them were seen near Port Royal on Sunday.

At Richmond, Wednesday, the war excitement was high. The storm of war was expected to burst momentarily somewhere.

A dispatch dated Memphis, Dec. 10, says, New-Madrid is now fortified. Two regiments were sent there yesterday.

The rumored contemplated attack on Cairo has been abandoned.

The Savannah *Republican* urges President DAVIS to send WM. C. RIVES and JOHN J. WARD as Commissioners to France and England.

The iron ram *Manassas* arrived at Columbus Sunday.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS OF REFUGEES.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 13.

The *Commercial* says: "We had, yesterday, a very interesting interview with two Union refugees from Louisiana, who succeeded in making their way from New-Orleans to Nashville, through the rebel lines, to the Ohio River. They confirm the report of the utter stagnation of business in New-Orleans, and constant apprehensions of attack, and scarcity of all the necessaries of life. All men between the ages of eighteen and forty five were being impressed into service.

Memphis is strongly fortified on the river side. There were two gunboats at the landing. A regiment of infantry and a few companies of artillery comprised all the troops at that point.

The two Union refugees arrived at Nashville on the 6th inst. The city was in a high state of excitement on that day and the following, owing to an attempt being made to draft citizens into the army. The in-

digestion of the people was intense. A mob broke out in the Fourth Ward, and four policemen who attempted to quell the riot were shot dead. The mob rushed to the capitol to attack Governor HARRIS, who fled to Memphis. The papers on the next day announced that he had gone thither on business.

Last Saturday, twenty-five hundred men from Louisiana passed through Nashville for Bowling Green, carrying black flags, embellished with skulls and cross-bones. They were mostly sixty-days' men, and were armed entirely with shot guns.

The people of Nashville were constantly expecting intelligence of a battle at Bowling Green. The rebel force at that point was estimated by the papers and well-informed people at twenty-five thousand men. Reinforcements were constantly going forward.

The hospitals at Nashville were filled with sick. The number was estimated at from eight to ten thousand men. The inmates complained of a lack of attention, and were suffering from want of food. The prevailing diseases were the small pox and pneumonia. The troops from Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi suffered most. All the Texas Rangers were on the sick list, and in a most pitiable condition. The deaths were so frequent that they supplied the draymen of the city with their principal business. On Saturday a train of six cars, filled with sick, came in from Bowling Green.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE REBEL PRESS.

We make the following interesting selection of rebel facts, rumors and opinions, from New-Orleans and Charleston papers to Dec. 3; Richmond and Nashville papers to Nov. 30; and the Memphis papers of Dec. 5:

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ANOTHER LANDING OF THE NATIONAL FORCES.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 3.

We received this note from the telegraphic operator here, at 12¾ o'clock to-day. We give the intelligence for what it is worth, having no other means of verifying its accuracy.—*Eds. New-Orleans Picayune.*

The Southern line is down north of Bay St. Louis. A gentleman arrived from Biloxi, or that neighborhood, which is north of the Bay St. Louis, reports that the Federals landed thereabouts Saturday with a flag of truce, informing the citizens if they would keep quiet and obey orders, they should not be molested.

If this report is true, it is probable the Federals have cut the telegraph line. You can publish this if you deem it proper, but I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the report, as my information is a stranger.—*Rep.*

WEEKLY MORTALITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The total of deaths in the city for the last week was 169, which is an increase of 10 over the total of the previous week. 48 of the deceased were males, 52 females, and 5 not stated.

Of this number, 32 were under one year, 16 from one to ten years old, 3 from ten to twenty, 20 from twenty to forty, 8 of an unknown age, and the remainder above forty.

As to nativities, 58 were born in the Confederate States, 9 in Ireland, 9 in Germany, 5 in France, 3 in the United States: and one each in the following countries: British America, England, Spain, and Switzerland. The nativity of 17 was unknown.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, Monday, Dec. 2.—The Senate has passed Mr. MOORE's bill prohibiting the sale of property under execution, unless it bring the full price of its appraised value.

The Senate has also passed Mr. SALOMON's bill reducing the rates of public printing. It is estimated that this act will save the State $15,000 per annum.

In the House, the act to protect the property of soldiers in the State and Confederate service was passed to a second reading, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. ESTLIN—A bill to enable the holders of the State bonds to temporarily convert them into notes of circulation, amounting to three millions of dollars in the aggregate, bearing five per cent. interest, redeemable in three years, and receivable for all public dues, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COLEMAN—A joint resolution instructing the Finance and Banking Committee to visit New-Orleans, to confer with the officers of the banks, with the view to devising a mode for the relief of cotton planters.

An amendment was proposed by MASON, and accepted, instructing the committee to learn from the banks upon what terms and at what rate of interest they will loan to the State a sum in specie to pay the Confederate war tax. The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The mileage to members of traveling committees was refused, and the payment of actual expenses allowed.

The Senate bill appropriating $2,000 for pay of Presidential election passed.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

The *Picayune*, of the 29th, makes a synopsis of the late message of Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, from which we extract the following:

The State taxes are payable annually, on or before the 1st day of December. The Auditor's accounts up to the 15th, show for:

Taxes collected, $614,816; due and still unpaid, $1,113,948. The collections have been only one-third of the assessment.

On the same day there were funds in the Treasury, amounting to $383,622 27.

We group together the statements of military expenditure, for this year, as follows:

The appropriation for military purposes made by the last Legislature amounted to	$960,000 00
The Governor has expended of this sum from the Treasury	766,446 15
He has expended of the sum of $670,000 borrowed from the banks	646,761 66
The total military expenditures have, therefore, been	1,415,207 81
There are debts for same objects, unpaid, amounting to	181,600 00
Total cost of military	$1,596,807 81

To these, the Governor adds an estimate for $100,000 for the equipment and subsistence of 5,000 men, for thirty days, in case of invasion. The whole war expense of the State for the year will, therefore be, ascertained and estimated, $1,696,807 81.

This sum forms a charge against the Confederate States, and is now before the Confederate authorities at Richmond, to be audited and paid. The amount, when allowed, will be a credit against the Confederate tax laid upon the State, and will help the State to settle with the Confederate authorities, and assume the collection of the quota of Louisiana, through her own officers, and at her own convenience.

In making these expenditures, the Governor has obtained a loan of $370,000 from the banks of the city, (excepting the Bank of Orleans and the Crescent City Bank,) of which sum he has on hand $100,101.

The debts to the banks for advances, to the Quartermasters and for estimated military expenditures, reach to $951,000. There is of this unexpended $100,101 33 on hand, and authority to pay $191,553 85. the unexpended portion of the appropriation of $950,000. New appropriations will, therefore, be required for $653,044, and new means to the amount of $845,499 33.

The reader will observe that these are for military advances to the Confederate Government.

The cash in the Treasury, belonging to the several branches of domestic administration, is $383,622 27, of which only a trifle of $12,660 belongs to the general fund, applicable to appropriations.

This is the aspect of the State Treasury, which will tax the wisdom and sagacity of the Legislature to find means for supplying public credit. The willingness of the people to contribute unstintingly to the public wants, is constrained only by the lack of ways in which to make their property and means serviceable to the cause in which we are all embarked. The measures suggested by the Governor as palliatives for the disorders of finance are:

1. An extension by the Legislature of the time for collecting taxes.

2. The making of Confederate money receivable for State taxes.

3. The authority to planters to issue "supply notes," or notes negotiable for the purchase of plantation supplies, which shall be a lien on crops.

4. The suspension by the Legislature of the duty imposed on the Attorney-General to institute proceedings for a forfeiture of the Bank charters for suspension of specie payment, with provision to submit their action to a convention of the people, held after the conclusion of peace.

5. The issuing of small notes by the Banks, for the purpose of abating the nuisance of illegal private circulations.

On the much mooted subject of a stay law, the Governor advises extreme caution; dissuades from all interference with the regular course of probate and fiduciary proceedings and favors, generally, such legislation in regard to judgments as shall merely stay executions, and secure the lien of creditors on the property of debtors.

These are topics we can only enumerate now; we shall speak of them more *in extenso* hereafter.

The Governor reports the number of Louisiana troops now in service to be as follows: Eight regiments and two battalions in Virginia; three in Kentucky, and one in Missouri, and five more within the State.

Besides these volunteers, fourteen companies of infantry and five of artillery have been mustered directly into the Confederate service. There are thirteen companies in camp at Camp Lewis; and, by estimate, 3,891 men have been raised in this State, and mustered into the Confederate service, directly, by the War Department. The aggregate of soldiers furnished by Louisiana is, therefore, 24,693 men, which is half of the usual voting population of the State.

MISSOURI.

ANOTHER POETIC PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION M. S. G., CAMP ON CEDAR CREEK, Nov. 24, 1861.

To my Fellow-Citizens of the Sixth Military District of Missouri:

Six months have elapsed since I have had the honor of addressing any of you except my veterans who are in the field with me. You will remember that in June last I left your district for the confines of Arkansas. Although few in number when I left, our forces increased until I was enabled to meet, with my brother Generals, the mercenary foe upon the field of Carthage, and put him to rout, thus securing my original object of making Arkansas the base of our future operations.

Aided by the troops of the Confederate States, from this position we were enabled to meet the great hero of the Federal army upon the bloody field of Wilson's Creek and vanquish him, not only with the loss of his life, but the demoralization of his entire army.

My countrymen, these deeds of chivalry would alone have been sufficient to have placed unfading laurels upon the brows of my soldiers. But, although I had buried upon that bloody field many of my gallant comrades in arms, our exertions did not cease there. Our march was onward. We again met the enemy at Drywood, and the gallant little division which I had the honor to command again gallantly met the enemy while he was pursuing our retiring friends, and saved them and their artillery and munitions from capture.

Yet the undaunted spirit of your military district was not yet satisfied. Glory still led them onward. The strong fortifications of Lexington were in their front; straightway to them their columns wended. In a few days' siege Lexington fell, and your division was honored with the position of receiving the surrender of the enemy.

Circumstances, over which your General-in-Chief and myself had no control, forced me again to retire to the confines of Arkansas. We were followed by an army under Gen. FREMONT—the best appointed army that ever marched upon the Western continent—and, after having stationed ourselves in a position where we could give the enemy battle, he halted, pondered, and finally turned in precipitate retreat before our veteran soldiers.

We again have come upon the borders of your military district. Our soldiers are as energetic, as willing and as anxious to meet the foe as ever. And they will meet him, and vanquish him, too, if he dares present a hostile front.

But still, my countrymen, let me appeal to you. Do you intend to live in ease, in winter comforts, and, far from danger, by your own firesides and with your own families, allow the veterans of five battles still to war for your security, your lives and your property?

I believe you will not. Then I ask you in the name of all that we cherish upon this earth—in the name of our honor, our families, and those who are to live after us—to rally to the call of our gallant old leader, the General-in-Chief.

Of course, some will fall in this bloody strife. Many fields will yet run red with the blood of our brethren. Yet, why should we despond? It is by the blood of martyrs that liberty is maintained; and for those that have bravely fallen, and for those who may hereafter fall, we will visit them in our memories with the poetic couplet:

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest;
There hoour goes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the sod that wraps their clay;
And freedom shall a while repair
To dwell, a weeping hermit there."

Then rally, my brave countrymen. Give me five thousand men from my district, and, with a like proportion from the other districts, we will be enabled to fall upon the rear of the retreating enemy and drive him from our soil.

I will not close this appeal without calling upon our friends from St. Louis. Brave KELLY is here, who has bled for our cause upon the bloody field of Wilson's Creek. His gallant command has been cut down by the fale of battles. Are there no bold spirits?—are there no brave Irish hearts in the St. Louis district who will rally to his standard? I know there are. An invitation and opportunity are all they desire. Let them come.

My countrymen, the invader is already retiring before us. One more grand contest, and our country is free!

M. M. PARSONS, Brigadier-General.

JEFF. THOMPSON.

MISSOURI STATE GUARD, CAMP NEW-MADRID, Nov. 25.

Prof. Joseph N. McDowell, Surgeon-General of Missouri:

DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to thank you for the active part you have taken in obtaining clothing and stores for my army in your late visit to New-Orleans. My men have been enduring the hardships of a soldier's life, with uncomplaining firmness, but now when the frosts of Winter and merciless storms are about to close in upon us, their valor and patriotism could not sustain them without some of the comforts which are being now so lavishly bestowed upon us by the kind-hearted and neighborly people of the Southern States. I am satisfied that you have used your utmost endeavors in our behalf, and not only your sick, but our healthy soldiers, are under many obligations to you, and will remember you hereafter with many thanks.

Hoping that "peace" will soon smile on unhappy Missouri, and that we can all return to our once happy homes, I remain your obedient servant,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON, Brig.-Gen. Com'g.

HOLLINS ON THE RAM-PAGE.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 5.

The fact that three of our gunboats alerted last Sunday from Columbus in an expedition toward Cairo has already been stated. We are now enabled to state the result of the expedition, as follows:

Information had reached Columbus that the Federals intended coming down and attacking them on Sunday. Accordingly Gens. POLK and PILLOW made due preparations and started Commodore HOLLINS with boats toward Cairo between 10 and 11 o'clock Sunday morning. They continued their trip until they got within gunshot of Cairo, and fired *fifteen* rounds into Camp Holt, on the Kentucky side, opposite Bird's Point. The Federals scampered out of their tents and log huts in great haste, and ran off out of danger. They made no response, either from Cairo, Bird's Point or Camp Holt. It is supposed that McCLERNAND wouldn't let them fight on Sunday. A gunboat was seen anchored in the channel about half a mile below Cairo, and the *Maria Denning* at the wharf at Cairo. Everything appeared quiet about Cairo. Commodore HOLLINS, finding that he could not provoke the Federals to respond, returned to Columbus about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Four deserters from the Federal army reached Columbus last Sunday—two were from Bird's Point, and two from Camp Holt—the former leaving on Wednesday, and the latter on Sunday. They communicated much that was useful, but which it is not expedient to publish. The deserters from Bird's Point stated that when they left it was understood that the Federals, 60,000 strong, were to start for Columbus last Sunday, and they suppose that the threatening operations of PRICE and MCCULLOCH in Missouri frustrated the plan. One from Camp Holt—one of JEFF. THOMPSON's men, who had been captured and condemned to be shot—reported that on Sunday there were only from five to six thousand troops at Cairo, and about the same number at Paducah.

We learn from the same source that the wharf-boat at Paducah, belonging to GIVEN, FOWLER & Co., was scuttled by some one last week, and sunk. She had on her at the time about 600 tons of army stores and ammunition belonging to LINCOLN's Government. Mr. FOWLER, one of the owners of the boat, and a true Southern man, was in the city yesterday. He is now in the Confederate service.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

THE CARTER OUTBREAK.

The Jonesboro' *Union*, of the 25th, says:

The expedition which entered Carter County on Saturday last, under Maj. LEDBETTER, of STOVALL's Georgia Regiment, on marching to Doe River Cove, found no enemy, the insurgents having disbanded. They had camped at that point several days, and their wooden tents were still standing. They were burned, a pen of corn taken possession of, and a few other catables, when they returned to the line of the insurgents, Capt. MCCLELLAN's cavalry company being determined to take possession of and occupy Elizabethton, the county seat. This he performed without opposition, and he is at that point. A few prisoners have been taken and sent to Knoxville on various charges.

The same paper has information that an insurrection has broken out in the north part of Washington County. No particulars given.

Referring to the repairs on the burnt bridges, the *Union* says:

"The Lick Creek bridge is so far repaired that it can be crossed by the cars to-morrow or Monday. The repairs have been made of a temporary trestle-work, which will answer every purpose. The upper Holston bridge is in progress of repair, but will not be ready for five or six weeks, we presume."

From the Knoxville *Register* we learn that a cavalry company, commanded by Capt. GORHAM, has arrived in Knoxville. It was recruited in Cocke County.

ROBERT MARVIN, Esq., a well-known and highly-esteemed citizen of Knoxville, died at Nashville on the 23d. His remains were taken to the former city for interment.

The next term of the Confederate States District Court will commence at Nashville on the third Monday of December.

The *Register* of the 27th says: "We learn that Hon. WM. G. SWAN, recently elected to the Confederate Congress from this District, starts for Richmond today. Although not a member of the Provisional Congress, Judge SWAN feels that something should be done to bring safety and repose to the distracted section of our State, now unrepresented at Richmond, and his mission is probably to use what influence he has with the 'powers that be,' for the accomplishment of that desirable end."

THE CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A correspondent, writing from Abingdon, Southwestern Virginia, to the Richmond *Dispatch*, says that the burned bridges in East Tennessee will be repaired in a few weeks; that the Virginia Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Regiments were then in Abingdon, on the way to join Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, in Russell County, Va. The regiment of Col. MOORE, raised just there, were to march with them on the next day. These troops, those at his camp, and those at Pound Gap, were to form a junction, and, with them, obese HUMPHREY was soon to march into Eastern Kentucky, to fire the Kentucky heart. He was to be in supporting distance of ZOLLICOFFER, and was expected "greatly to stiffen" the Confederate cause in that quarter.

The roads in the mountainous region of Virginia had been impassable for some weeks. They render (in the writer's judgment) that county safe from invasion for the Winter. Concerning FLOYD's exploits about Cotton Hill, the writer says:

Gen. FLOYD went down to Cotton Hill, Fayette County, on a plan concerted with Gen. LEE, to take the enemy in the rear, while Gen. LEE should occupy him in front, before Sewell. Shortly before setting out on his hazardous and adventurous expedition a large portion of Gen. LEE's force was ordered to Pocahontas County, and Gen. LEE himself was soon after sent to South Carolina, leaving a very small force in front of the enemy at Meadow Bluff. When Gen. FLOYD, therefore, reached Cotton Hill, instead of being able to effect anything in the enemy's rear, he found that the enemy were entirely free, if they chose, to get in his rear, and to employ their whole force to surround him. He held his position however, which was clearly untenable, for several weeks, and only withdrew when it became necessary to prevent being surrounded by two columns of the enemy—under Gen. SCHENCK and Gen. BENHAM—which were marching to a common point near Fayette Court House, in his rear; This movement he eluded successfully, by reaching the point before the enemy, which he did with some herd fighting and a very small loss of men. He accomplished it without any loss of baggage or property, other than what was necessary to be destroyed and left, in order to make room in the wagons for the sick—of course preferring to destroy property rather than leave the sick in the hands of the enemy. Some of his men were badly off for shoes, in consequence of several boxes of Nos. 10's, 11s and 12's having been sent him from Richmond, (negro shoes,) which, of course, were too large for the feet of white men.

After baffling SCHENCK and BENHAM by reaching Fayette Court House before they formed their junction there, he saw very little of them at all. In fact, it was impossible for them to follow him in any force, and his subsequent movements, after leaving Fayette Court House, were exclusively with reference to Winter quarters. He has established his Winter camp near Petertown, in Monroe County, about forty miles from the White Sulphur Springs, and about thirty from the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Newbern, Pulaski County. His camp thus affords protection to both those points, and is located in a country fruitful in supplies. It is not deemed possible for the enemy to pass the mountains to either Newbern or the Springs, such is the horrible condition of the roads. It would seem that the enemy are themselves convinced of this fact, as I see that seven or eight of their regiments are announced as ordered to Kentucky; where I am quite sure they will find the roads in as bad a condition as in Western Virginia."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

IN MEMPHIS.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 5.

There was a large attendance on Change yesterday, but there was but little activity in the market. There were no sales to speak of from New-Orleans, and but few transactions to record. The sales were as follows: 108 bags potatoes, $1 25; 12 bags inferior potatoes, $1 25; 10 bags white beans, $2 50; 50 bags prime red wheel, $1; 26 hhds. sugar, (common,) 2½c.; 100 bushels inferior wheat, $1 25; 20 bushels choice rye, $1 90; 12 bushels choice rye, $1 90; 45 bushels fair wheat, $1 50; 155 bushels mixed corn, 65c.; 50 bushels prime wheel, $1 50; 350 bushels choice wheat, sacks returned, $1 75; 70 bushels choice white wheat, $1 75; 10 hhds. sugar, 5c.; 36 bushels inferior wheat, $1 25; 15 bushels inferior wheat, $1 70. The talk was that flour had "gone up" for ninety days at least. New-Orleans is supposed to have fifty thousand or sixty thousand barrels of flour on hand, and it cannot be sold at any price at present. The amount of flour in Memphis is estimated at from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand barrels, and there is little changing hands at present prices. There are some who believe that there is plenty of wheat and flour in the country, and that flour will go down to eight dollars per barrel. It is certainly a great mistake to suppose that there is any lack of wheat, corn or flour. The crops were never more abundant, and while corn ranges at 65c. and corn meal at 65c. per bushel, it is little less than folly to suppose that flour can bring $12 per barrel. There are others who think that flour may be depressed for a few weeks, but that it will speedily recover and range as high as $12 and $15, before the new crop comes in. Corn is tending downward, and the talk was that as soon as farmers have time to shell it out, it will sell in this city as low as 40c. per bushel. The talk about meat was that it, too, must come down—the people will not pay exorbitant prices for salt to put up meat. In this connection it was mentioned that the Confederate Government is packing its own pork at Clarksville, (Tenn.,) and its own beef at Alexandria, on Red River. It is said that the Government intends to put up one hundred thousand barrels of beef at Alexandria this season. So the Government being out of the market, meat speculations will cease and pork have a terrible fall. There were some eighteen hundred barrels of flour received over the Charleston road yesterday. The average receipts are about fifteen hundred barrels, which will still further serve to keep the market down.

IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

COTTON—We did not hear of a sale to-day. Stock as before, 11,907 bales.

SUGAR—The sales to-day comprised 750 hhds., at 2c. to 2¼c. for common to good common; 2¾c. to 3¾c. for fair to fully fair; 4c. to 5c. for prime to choice, and 7c. choice white clarified, showing no change in prices. The supply was copious, and the demand only moderate.

MOLASSES—With a liberal supply, holders met the demand freely at easier prices, the sales comprising 3,000 bbls., at 15c. for fermenting and 16c. to 16½c. and 17c. for prime to choice, and 800 half bbls. at 18c. to 21c. for prime to choice.

TOBACCO—25 hhds. admitted and refused sold at 6¼c. Prices firm. Stock as before, 15,472 hhds.

FLOUR—The only sale reported was 150 bbls. extra at $11 50. Superfine sells at $10 to $10 25.

WHEAT—200 sacks red sold at $1 75.

CORN—The sales comprised 200 sacks White, in poor order, 70c., and 2,000 Prime White at 73c.

OATS—Nothing reported.

BEAN—150 sacks sold at $1 90, and 100 at $2 @ 100 lbs.

PORK—Mess continues to retail slowly at $45.

BACON AND LARD—Nothing reported.

WHISKEY—Rectified retails at $1 10 to $1 15.

INDIA BAGGING—ADAMS & BROS.' monthly statement sets down the stock at 6,910 bales, against 23,682 last year.

GUNNY BAGS—The same statement makes the stock 1,435 bales, against 8,135 last year.

KENTUCKY BAGGING—The stock is 1,773 pieces, against 4,227 last year.

BALE ROPE—The stock is 2,512 coils, including 2,202 machine, against 11,850, including 8,615 machine, last year.

KENTUCKY.

The Bowling Green *Courier* publishes what purports to be a message from GEORGE W. JOHNSON, who signs himself "Provisional Governor," addressed to "Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council." The so-called "Provisional Council" has been organized as follows:

President of Council, WILLIS B. MACHEN, of Lyon; State Treasurer, Judge T. L. Burnett, of Spencer; State Auditor, Capt. Richard Hawes, of Bourbon; Secretary of State, Robert McKee, of Louisville; Clerk of Council, A. Frank Brown, of Pulaski; State Printer, W. N. Haldeman, of Oldham; Sergeant-at-Arms, John B. Thompson, Jr., of Mercer.

Col. JOHN S. WILLIAMS' men, to the number of fourteen hundred, are encamped at Pound Gap, and we learn from the Abingdon *Virginian* that most of them are suffering greatly from a want of shoes, blankets and Winter clothing. The *Virginian* says: "Ladies of Little Tennessee, we saw on Sunday last over one hundred barefoot, thinly clad, but heroic Kentucky soldiers near Pound Gap, shivering with cold and marching to and fro over the frozen ground, with feet as red as those of pigeons, assisting to keep off from your hearths the Vandal scoundrels who have already invaded their own! Can you not spare them a few pairs of woolen socks, flannel shirts," &c. The *Courier* says a few Kentuckians in Nashville sent forward to Col. WILLIAMS' men the sum of $1,250 worth of clothing.

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 29.

The plantation of JOHN RAVEN MATHEWS, Esq., situated on Bear Island, near the mouth of the Ashepoo River, was visited by the Lincolnites on Wednesday last. On their approach, the proprietor, with noble patriotism, *set fire to his entire crop*, and was about placing the match to his residence when a detachment of our cavalry arrived, and he spared the house for our troops to quarter in. Mr. MATHEWS is a most extensive rice and cotton planter, and we learn has made a splendid crop this year. Mr. EDWARD BAYNARD, of Edisto Island, has likewise burned his whole crop of cotton as well as his residence and the other buildings upon his plantation. Such noble sacrifices to the cause of the South deserve the highest praise.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 30.—The patriotic planters on the seaboard are hourly applying the torch to the crops of cotton and rice. Some have authorized the military authorities to destroy the crops to prevent the ravages of the enemy on their plantations. On the mouth of the Edisto, a neighborhood, as well as elsewhere along the coast of South Carolina, there is one sheet of flame and smoke.

THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

A Mobile paper has this paragraph:

"The Presbyterian Church of the South, as we learn, since its severance from that of the United States, have, after suitable consideration and discussion, appointed Commissioners to meet at Augusta, Ga., on next Wednesday, for the purpose of organizing a new Assembly—a General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the Confederate States of America—thus forming, practically, as well as religiously, a new and powerful bond of union for the Southern States. And it is thought, as it is much desired, that this step will ultimate in the return of the family of Presbyterian Churches in the South to a common household, for the general good of the whole, and their greater usefulness and better success of their mission of peace and piety in the world. The essential difference between them, or between most of their members, are thought to be in no wise sufficient to prevent even such a union. At all events, it is quite certain that the bonds of fellowship between them, will be greatly strengthened hereafter.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

A bill has been passed authorizing the State to assume the war tax authorized by the Confederate Congress. Other important measures of finance, relief, etc., reported in a series of bills a few days since, are also being considered. The bill "to reduce the salaries, pay and perquisites of office of the several civil officers of this State, during the continuance of the war," is also being considered. It provides that "the annual salary of all persons holding office under the authority of this State, the pay and mileage of members of the General Assembly, and the fees and perquisites of all persons holding office under the authority of this State, whose fees may be fixed by any law of the State, shall be reduced twenty-five per cent. on the amount thereof as now fixed by law." Its passage is considered doubtful.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Nothing in public has been done in Congress to-day.

The *Examiner*, of this morning, states that Col. HENRY HEATH, of Virginia, has been appointed Major-General of the Department of Missouri. The announcement in the *Examiner* created considerable surprise, and many express the opinion that Congress will not confirm the nomination, because he is regarded as practically superseding Gen. PRICE. No such nomination, however, has yet been presented to Congress.

The weather is quite cold—the wind bleak.

Nothing interesting from the camps.

There is no prospect of an engagement in any portion of Virginia.

The mountains are covered with snow, and the roads are almost impassable in every direction, and will probably so continue during the winter.

THE MASON AND SLIDELL QUESTION.

A New-Orleans correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing in reference to the seizure of SLIDELL and MASON, communicates the following:

The British Consul here immediately justified the act, and went to the trouble of supplying English legal authority to appear in a leader of one of our city journals.

Neither the research of Mr. MUIR, nor his judgment on points of international dispute, are esteemed very highly, but last month he was at Washington, in consultation with Lord LYONS, and the prompt inclination of the Consul to justify LINCOLN *may be the result of British policy communicated to his Lordship.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Richmond *Examiner* says: "An almost general stampede of slaves on the Eastern Shore is said to have taken place, in consequence of the enemy's invasion into Accomac and Northampton. It is estimated that there are about 10,000 slaves in these two counties—out-numbering, as they do, the whites in Northampton—and this large amount of property is, of course, at the entire mercy of the enemy. The slaves are escaping from their masters with the permission and connivance of the enemy, who have made no attempts whatever to arrest or check their exodus to Delaware and other portions of the hospitable North."

The Pensacola *Observer*, of Nov. 28, says: "We regret to learn that the train from Mobile to the junction of the Alabama and Florida Railroad, in coming up yesterday, conveying about 600 troops, ran off the track about eight miles from the junction. Eight cars were more or less damaged—one of them very badly, and injuring six persons. To what extent the persons were injured we could not ascertain."

The Clerksville (La.) *Chronicle* comforts poor folks after this fashion:

"Pork is selling at from 10 to 12 cents per pound, flour at $10 per bbl., bacon at 27 cents, butter at 40 cents, goods and groceries at just what a man has the face to ask, and other things in proportion. Truly the poor man with a wife and children depending on him has many incentives to join the militia and leave his family to the tender mercies of the community."

The Atlanta Southern Confederacy, in view of the scarcity of guns left in the hands of private parties, urges that every man have a pike made for himself. The pike would be an effective weapon in a charge.

The Legislature of Alabama, on the 27th ult., appropriated $6,000 for the purpose of arming the Forty-eighth Regiment Alabama Militia, at Mobile, with pikes and bowie-knives. The pattern is said to be formidable and destructive.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* says: "Commissary-General WHITAKER has seized, during the present week, 1,540 sacks of salt, for which he paid as heretofore directed by Gov. BROWN."

A gentleman, who is lately from Nashville, states that there is no little excitement there about drafting the militia, many declaring that Tennessee is disgraced in the attempt to take from her the proud title of the "Volunteer State." Several difficulties had occurred, and more than one shot, growing out of the call.

The Nashville *Gazette* severely censures Gov. HARRIS for calling out the militia.

The whereabouts of a distinguished personage are thus disclosed by the New-Orleans *Picayune* of Dec. 3:

"Gov. C. F. JACKSON, of Missouri, has been invited with his suite, by the Reception Committee, to attend the exhibition of tableaux vivants, next Tuesday evening, at the Opera House, for the benefit of the soldiers in that State."

The Savannah *Republican* recommends as successors to Messrs SLIDELL and MASON, the captured ministers, Wm. C. RIVES, of Virginia, and JOHN G. WOOD, of Georgia.

The Knoxville *Register* says that JAMES BRITTON, Jr., representative from Greene County, has been brought before the Confederate Court and required to give bond in the sum of $20,000 for his appearance to answer at the term of the Court, on the third Monday in December.

The Court-martial to try the cases of the East Tennessee bridge-burning met at Knoxville on the 28th. Col. LOONEY, of Second East Tennessee Regiment, known as the Eighth Provisional Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers, of Gen. CARROLL's Brigade, presided, and Maj. T. J. CAMPBELL was Judge Advocate. Eleven members reported to be present. After organization, the Court adjourned until the next day.

The Virginia State Convention, now in session at Richmond, on the 23d ult., rejected a proposition to amend the Constitution so as to provide that the Governor shall be elected by the General Assembly instead of by the people. The vote resulted—yeas 41, nays 60.

The Tallahassee *Floridian* of the 16th, says that sufficient returns have been received to warrant the opinion that Hon. JAMES B. HAWKINS has been elected to Congress from the First District, and Capt. HILTON from the Second.

More bonds of the denomination of five dollars have been altered to fifties and passed in Little Rock.

Col. WIGFALL and Judge OLDHAM have been elected Senators from the State of Texas.

A duel took place near Manassas, on the 21st, between WM. S. COURTNEY, Esq., correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, and Capt. CUTHBERT, of the Palmetto Guards. The cause of the difficulty was a recent publication by the Palmetto Guards, reflecting injuriously upon Mr. COURTNEY. After an exchange of shots the matter was honorably settled.

Hon. A. H. GARLAND has been elected to the Confederate Congress from Arkansas. The contest between Hons. T. B. HANLEY and J. H. PATTERSON is close, and not yet decided by the returns. Hons. G. D. ROYSTON, of Washington, and F. I. BATSON, of Clarksville, are elected in their respective districts.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 4th inst. has exciting rumors from Bowling Green and Columbus. It says:

"There are indications that the Federals will soon attack Bowling Green. The timber has been cut away for several miles around that place to give our boys an open field for a fight. The force of the enemy is estimated at fifty thousand, between Bowling Green and Louisville. Generals JOHNSTON and BUCKNER are prepared for them. The *Courier* complains that spies are permitted to pass our lines too freely. It says that a number of 'good Southern men' have just found that it is necessary for them to return to Louisville, doubtless to give the enemy full information. All such 'Southern men' should be hung as high as Haman. It is the opinion in military circles at Bowling Green that a battle there is not far off."

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH was lately a candidate for Mayor of New-Orleans, but was defeated by R. H. SLOUSH.

The rebel Congress, on Nov. 25, resolved to pass a law authorizing an advance to be made to planters on their crops in Treasury notes or Confederate bonds, and much surprise is expressed at the absurdity of the proposition.

Brigadier-Gen. HENRY R. JACKSON, from Greenbrier, was in Richmond on Nov. 29, *en route* to Georgia, to take command as Major-General of the Georgia troops.

Sixty-seven prisoners of war died in Richmond between Aug. 1 and Nov. 15.

The City Council of Savannah has ordered all bars where liquor is sold to be closed at 5 o'clock P. M., daily.

H. C. CHAMBERS, Esq., has been elected to Congress, in Vicksburgh, by 183 majority.

The Louisville-Nashville *Courier*, of Dec. 6, says: "There have been some splendid cavalry companies passing through our city during the past two days from Louisiana and Mississippi. They looked like they had a good deal of hard fighting in them."

Capt. JAMES D. BULLOCH, who lately successfully ran the blockade while in command of the steamship *Fingal*, has arrived in Richmond. He thinks there is a likelihood of Lord PALMERSTON's proving indifferent to the question involved in the seizure, by Capt. WILKES, on the high seas, from a British vessel, of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL.

The Nashville-Louisville *Courier* says that the former owners of the *Sam Orr* have offered $10,000 for the delivery of the boat at Paducah, and it is reported that the effort was made to pass the guns of Fort Henry under the cover of night, and failing, the boat was seized, and the crew arrested. The rumor, however, needs further confirmation.

The Nashville *Banner* urges the passage of an act by the Legislature, providing for the payment of Tennessee's proportion of the Confederate tax by the State itself, without calling on the taxpayers to meet it, at this crisis of general financial difficulty. It is proposed to raise the loans by an issue of paper by the Bank of Tennessee, which, indorsed by the State, would pass current.

Attorney-General BENJAMIN has not succeeded in his Senatorial aspirations. The Louisiana Legislature has just turned the cold shoulder upon him by the following vote: DEDUNET, 40 votes; BENJAMIN, 35; SEMMES, 46.

A dispatch from Savannah, quoting the *Republican*, says that JOHN CHARLTON, who was released from Hilton Head, reports the Federal forces at Fort Walker as numbering 25,000 men and 63 vessels; and that an expedition under BURNSIDE is under way to seize Charleston; another under SHERMAN to seize Savannah.

The Bowling Green *Courier* has an article from the Nashville *Patriot* in answer to the question, "When will the war cease?" It takes the ground that the war will be long and bloody, and that the rebels will be compelled, alone and unaided, to fight their battles to independence.

The Washington *Star* makes up the following summary from rebel journals as late as Dec. 5:

"JOHN J. WERTH, 'agent,' advertises that so great is the scarcity of coke, (in Richmond,) that hereafter he can only supply any one private family with a single load per month. A Quartermaster advertises for five hundred army wagons for the use of the Confederate States army, and adds that he will purchase any number that anyone may have for sale. Mechanics of every description are—judging from the advertisements for them—scare in Richmond."

The Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital in Richmond advertises for nine good negro men and boys to hire as nurses! The brokers advertise any number of Confederate and Virginia State bonds for sale, and offer heavy rates for gold and silver.

The Cashier of the Farmers' Bank at Richmond gives notice that the payment of $24,543 01, which the Bank holds as the property of Capt. R. H. RAMSEY, has been "enjoined" by the District Court of the C. S., as being liable to sequestration.

None except those known to be actual residents on the line of the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad, are allowed to travel upon it without passes. The Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad Company require "passes" from *all* who travel over their road.

On motion of JAMES BARBOUR, of Culpepper, JAMES L. KEMPER, of Madison, was, on the 2d inst., elected Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates.

The Confederate State Court, in Richmond, have confiscated $15,000 in the hands of the bankers PUSCHIL, in that city, the property of ASHMEAD *et als.*, of Philadelphia, ordered it to be paid over to the C. S. Receiver, and that the PURCELLS' lawyer, J. H. GILMER, shall get no fee whatever out of it.

The La Fourche (La.) *Union* (change the name) complains that three of our vessels lately sent boats to Collion Island, the men from which made sad havoc with certain cattle of the Thibadoux family and Judge BARRAS.

Private JAMES A. MILLER has been shot, near Winchester, in pursuance of a sentence of a court-martial, for attempting the life of Capt. HENDERSON, of the Jefferson Cavalry.

Change is astonishingly high in Richmond—20 per cent. ALEXANDER HILL advertises that he has issued small notes (fractions of a dollar) to the amount of $15,000, to enable him to make change without paying 20 per cent. premium for specie to that end, and charging it to his customers.

The Virginia State Convention has passed an ordinance taking away from the people the election of Attorneys for the Commonwealth, Clerks, Sergeants and Constables in towns and cities.

The Richmond theatre recently gave a benefit to the Hampton sufferers, by which $250 were realized.

A destructive fire occurred in Georgetown, South Carolina, not long since, in which $10,000 worth of naval stores were destroyed.

Many advertisers are bidding high, in the *Dispatch*, for substitutes to serve in

"Secessia" of New-York never appeared better—we thought them at first to be the rebels returning from Vesty Tartar bank, and had a message from Tophet or JEFF. DAVIS. They were of this earth however, and that was more than we thought at one time, as distance made the view disenchanting. The spoils of the South were with them, and the rich offering was laid at the feet of the victor, in the person of Col. SERRELL. A nosegay composed of one flower from each garden or lawn was made and presented to Gen. SHERMAN—a floral tribute that tells us the sun shines alike on the evil and upon the good, and that nature everywhere is obedient to *her* laws, though rebellious, mutinous man may imitate fallen angels in his blind ambition, and in opposition to the best interests of men.

The evidence of a hasty departure is pleasantly and painfully apparent to the observer and listener in and around Beaufort. The thunders of Port Royal, like those of Sinai, struck the guilty people with awe, and being cowards on instinct, reason departed, and went in the same boat with the dying echoes that came resounding on the concave shores, up to the unhappy town. They had boasted that when the North thundered, they would catch its lightnings on the points of their swords, but being so much quicker than lightning in running away, forgot to remember all this, and never had out the shindy. [The scramble, we are told by negroes left behind, was, even to the comic nigger, extremely ludicrous.

Two hours after the announcement of a fight, when it was half over, suspicion was excited that the main land was a desirable and manifest destiny. Then commenced hurrying to and fro and cries of distress—suffused and fluxive eyes met each other in a vain appeal for aid—ears turned to catch the thunder from below; and then the river was telescoped for the coming boats, which carried doom with them. Old Charon would have got employment in his boat if he had happened along just then. They were wild, mad, uncontrollable; howling, yelling; doing this, then that; undoing one moment the doings of the other. They jumped into the bay, waded out when they found they might drown; got out horses and mules—harnessed, then unharnessed; then got on their backs, three at once, then slid off three at a time; grasped horse's tail and held on running; threw feather beds over an ass, then went a-foot, while ass went grazing. A cavalcade or caravan finally formed, while nigger haw-hawed and wouldn't help—"Know too much, massa." Three astride successfully on donkey, one headed towards donkey's tail, 'tother towards his head; women straddled pet lambs, and broke lamb's poor back before it could say *ba-ah*; finally started—men in advance, women behind. Donkey kicked up, sent his precious load over a rail fence, and went eating thistles; tender-skinned horse got whipped by mistake, and over fields of cotton and prickly-briar, the flying drapery went a tearing and tangling like Gilpins on a show-day. "'Twas a rough day," said Charcoal and Friday—thier young remembrance knew no fellow to it. Thus gathered together and departed the *chivalry*, the dignity, the last families of the Newport of the South. The Barnwells and the Rhetts, flying from a non-pursuing Nemesis, with their family retinue. They traveled away from what? "Conscience, which doth make cowards of us all;" when the day of reckoning comes—whether it be the reckoning of imaginary ills, or the more terrible audit of a frenzied mind, unable longer to live under the load of guilt, which accumulated crime weighs on the heart! Thus departed the gallant Mercutios and fiery Hotspurs of great South Carolina—the best blood of all the Howards—men who sigh for a Prince of the blood to come and reign over them. Why, even the only historians of these skyrockets, these valiant sons of Mars, feathered Mercurys, witching the world with ridiculous horsemanship on a holiday-trip to the main land—Friday and Charcoal—looked on amazed, and blushed one hue browner, by this light, for their masters. Send for Mrs. Partington to raise them up a fitting scion, who shall base a throne for them, and his arms shall be three women on a donkey—tail rampant, ears couchant, legs pendant; female, with a shell to her ear, listening to the echoes from the sea; three of the chivalry pointing westward to the main land—motto: "Westward the Star of lost Empire takes its way—get up Neddy;" Aurora drooping in the West; *finale*, "Wait for the Wagon."

Now mark the sequel. We, the grand American army of the United North, have been told from the pulpit, while God was the witness, that hospitable graves and bloody ruin should attend our every step on Southern soil—especially on South Carolina's sacred mud deposits. But what do we find for a welcome—why, we have Bluffton, and Beaufort, and Seabrook and Bay Point—two large Islands covered with inhabitants born on them—Tybee and Helena Sonnd and shores contiguous. All these islands and these towns and cities giving us a welcome with open doors—on golden hinges turning; left us clothing and carpets, pots and kettles, houses, gardens, heeves, sheep, poultry, cotton and corn,—everything heart could wish or the mind crave, save their own miserable company. After such a disgraceful gallop to a safe retreat, and such a lowering of the very standard that gave them all the character they ever had, not a swarthy cook left behind but smiles at them—not a soldier in cloth of blue and buttons of brass hut would refuse to sit at the same table with them without an apology for their presence. When they stand square up to it and fight well, then they shall be forgiven.

The grand army of the North do not want these offerings of houses and lands, these beauteous groves—these deciduous and persistent ornaments of a lovely and genial climate—grateful in perfume and shade, even in bleak December; will not accept of these golden fruits, fresh from these gardens where dwells fair Pomona and her sisters of the flowery land—it has no use for these donkeys and low-lived horses and mules—it loves not the customs here, these whitened fields of cotton worked by unpaid labor—it cannot dwell on injustice as a principle of social existence—and, for just this, it yields all these back, and retains no sigh of regret. The North will dwell on its barren, rocky soil, in seed-time and in harvest, and gild the icy chill of its purer atmosphere and frozen soil through the Winters of all coming time, living on the charities of other nations, with its own virtues of self-denial, rather than one son of man and woman shall work without pay.

Horrible news is coming in. Last night the long drum-beat aroused the several brigades, and midst a roaring wind and loud thunder, soldiers filed in battle array, and remained under arms till morning. The *rebels on Pinckney Island surrounded the blacks and began an indiscriminate slaughter.*

I take back a part of my letter. Let arms be given the poor unfortunate slaves, and a blow for liberty will be struck that will astonish an admiring world. At Beaufort the contrabands informed me their brethren were coming over from the main land as fast as they could come,—and that, at night, the rebel cavalry came into town, driving all they could find out, (slaves,) while their places were filled the next day by new comers. Beaufort is doomed, and every black, unprotected, unless we move shortly. Fire and the sword will complete the work of destruction already commenced, if we repose in this unmoving, quiet manner any longer.

There is not much hope until we have penetrated further interior of getting cotton save what we may seize. There are no white inhabitants to trade with, not one; they are in chains—frightened to death, and know not what to do. This squeamish apprehension concerning the matter of taking their goods is all wrong.

On our return we discovered that we had penetrated further into the enemy's country than any of our boats—even our war boats—had ever gone. We were heading directly towards destruction and an unknown channel. We had a narrow escape, the enemy having entire control of Broad River and thereabouts. Col. SERRELL was arrested on his return, and is *now* under arrest. He is not informed what the charges are, and feels the degradation deeply. Being a West Point graduate, such a matter touches him to the quick; and to aggravate it all, no reasons are given. He was talking with the General ten minutes before the notice of arrest was received by him—two lines only, and he is thereby deprived of his command. He has devoted his private fortune to the country—organized three regiments and a battery, and given his fame and name up to a generous patriotism all for nothing, save this poor recompense.

The alarm last night proved to have been brought about through drunken negroes giving a false alarm, and false reports about an attack on themselves. A regiment promptly repaired to the spot, and set things to rights directly. The slaves scattered in the woods pell-mell, and really were alarmed—a portion of them—but this is the whole story diverted of all hyperbole. A tremendous swell and surf has been coming in for a day or two past, and drenched everything about the beach. LAMB's wharf is submerged at high water, and sunk half out of sight at low from the quickmuds. We have buildings up now covering stores and horses, and in time, perhaps, the whole army will be boarded in. They certainly should be, for the cold is getting severe, and all Summer habits have disappeared. Since the thunder-storm this change of weather was rapid and violent. Tent-life is unpleasant in Winter—positively unbearable.

P. S.—The story of the negroes is put in this fashion now: Captain ELLIOTT, of Charleston, drove a lot of slaves into a barn, set fire to it and burned all but three, alive! I have this from a most *respectable* source, and the author of the statement assures me it is strictly true. The enormity of the offence is beyond belief, but our enemies are capable of anything—any crime—and I believe every word of the above. [We regard these statements as entitled to very little credit.—EN. TIMES.]

A steam pile-driver has arrived, also two water condensers, capable of making 20,000 gallons of fresh water per day. The *Atlantic* has the use of the former as yet to unload with, but the beach is the proper place for it, to assist in hoisting and save the lives of our soldiers. Fevers are so prevalent because of this wading, and art should take the place of legs.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Departure of Troops for Missouri—Number of Men in Camp—Breech-Loading Arms—Land Speculations—Cotton—Grain, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861.

Our "cold season" has broken up, and for the past five days we have had mild, genial weather, accompanied by Spring-like showers. To-day fires are unnecessary. The ice has gone out of the river, and a few vessels are moving for short voyages.

The only unusual military event of the week was the departure for St. Louis yesterday of the Second Regiment of the Douglas Brigade. It left Camp Douglas about 10 A. M., and marched through the principal streets of the city, escorted by a portion of Brackett's Cavalry, the Fifty-sixth Regiment, Col. PAGE; Wilson's Mechanical Fusileers, the Lead-Mine Regiment, Col. SMITH; the Chicago Legion, Col. CUMMING; the National Guard, Col. BALDWIN; the McClellan Brigade, Col. LYNCH; Hartmann's Dragoons, and the Lyon Color Guard—in all, about 5,000 men—being much the largest military display ever witnessed by the citizens of Chicago. The regiment is equipped and clothed in the best manner, and under a good state of discipline. It is without arms, which will be supplied in St. Louis. Its Colonel is DAVID STUART, Esq., of this city—known in the Burch case—and who has been mainly instrumental in enlisting the two full regiments of the Brigade.

There are still over 10,000 men in camp in this State. In Camp Butler there are of infantry 2,500; cavalry, 2,600; artillery, 212. In Camp Douglas, infantry, 3,200; cavalry, or dragoons, 1,300. There are several detached camps, in which there are not far from 1,500 men. The "Sanitary Commission" are meeting with a large response to their calls for contributions for the hospitals, and for the relief of sick and disabled soldiers. Gov. YATES, who has been seriously indisposed—in consequence of a violent kick from his horse—for several weeks, is now so far convalescent as to be able to attend to military and other business.

If the Government could be made to realize with what alacrity and eagerness our citizen-soldiers obey the order to march, even in the direction of the rebels, I think there would scarcely be so much of hesitancy and holding back as we now witness.

There have been on trial, during the past week, at Camp Douglas, two recently-invented breach-loading guns. The "Hartley Gun," as it is called, was fired with great rapidity—fifteen times a minute; and with an elevation of two degrees, the range was over two miles and a half—nearly five-eighths. The aim was very accurate, and in "millitary circles," it is pronounced a success. But we shall see what becomes of it, when it falls into the hands of the old army officials. The verdict over its remains will undoubtedly be, "died of red tape"—like thousands of meritorious inventions, that have gone before. The other was the "Bouton Gun," a breach-loading smooth bore. The shots ranged from five to seven hundred yards, but it is claimed that its range is over two miles. It was but a 3-pounder—a mere model. Should it be favorably received, it is proposed to manufacture the gun rifled. It has a depressed breach, and can be readily cooled after rapid firing. The gun is to be taken to Washington for further experiment.

Nearly thirty years ago—during the era of speculation which preceded the crash of 1837—CHARLES BUTLER, of New-York, and others, formed a company with a large capital, for the purpose of operating in Western lands. They made heavy purchases in all, or nearly all, the Western States. In this city they purchased a large tract. EDWARD A. NICHOLLS was one of the company, and in disposing of his interest, neglected to have his wife join in the conveyance. She now, as widow, has brought a suit to reclaim her right of dower. It is a Mrs. Gaines' case, on a smaller scale—though if successful, the claimant will realize from $100,000 to $150,000. The case now before the Superior Court, is to be regarded as a test one. The land has now a large number of owners and occupants, and the claim for dower against all is to stand or fall with the result of the suit which has been instituted.

Rev. Dr. BUTLER, of Washington, who, it is understood, has had some difficulty with the secession sympathisers of his church, has been invited to deliver a lecture in this city upon "WASHINGTON in the time of war." The invitation has been accepted, and the probability is that he will be called to the pastorate of one of our churches.

The report of the School Commissioners of this county presents some facts which will show our Eastern friends what we are doing in the way of education "out West." The County contains a population of not far from 50,000. There are 196 school districts, in which there are 225 schools or departments. The number of scholars in attendance during the year was 25,518. Seven new houses were erected during the year. The amount paid out for school purposes was $156,763. This is exclusive of the City of Chicago, which has one of the most extensive and best conducted systems of public schools in the country.

The friends of the late Senator DOUGLAS held a meeting on Friday evening, and formed a "Monument Association," with the following trustees: John B. Turner, J. D. Caton, W. B. Ogden, W. B. Scates, W. Barry, S. W. Fuller, J. M. Douglass, W. C. Goudy, D. Algage, J. S. Newhouse, F. C. Sherman and T. B. Bryan. It is proposed to limit the membership of the Association to $1, which is to be devoted to the erection of a monument to our late Senator. Another and better proposition is that the money thus raised be appropriated to the erection of the central portion of the Chicago University, which has been named "Douglas Hall." It is proposed that here his remains shall be interred, that an inscriptive column shall be erected, and that it shall be regarded as his monument. There is propriety in this, as he was the founder of the institution, and such a monument would be more honorable and enduring than an isolated column.

I saw yesterday a family of fugitives from Missouri. The gentleman, who was a well-to-do merchant of Springfield, says that no one not actually conversant with the facts, can have the least idea of the suffering and misery of the Union families in Southwestern Missouri, consequent upon the withdrawal of the National army. Murder, robbery, hurning and pillage are the order of the day. He remarked that he wondered how long the Government was going to continue the protection of rebel property, while the Unionists were robbed and murdered without mercy.

A well-informed correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Champaign County—about 150 miles south of this city, says that arrangements are in progress for planting at least 5,000 acres of cotton in that region, next Spring. At 300 pounds to the acre—the usual yield in that section—this will give 1,500,000 pounds—a small item in the great aggregate of cotton-dom—but still a start—and at present prices, far better for the producer than wheat or corn.

The grain receipts average about 80,000 bushels daily. The grand aggregate for the year 1861 will be something over 55,000,000 bushels. The amount in store is estimated at 12,000 bbls. flour, 1,575,000 bushels wheat, 1,420,000 bushels corn. The receipts of cattle during the past week were 2,300—live hogs, 43,182. The warm weather has somewhat interfered with packers, but still prices are sustained. Sales of cattle range from $1 50 for poor to $4 for prime; hogs, from $2 30 to $2 57½. General business still active. The money market is without material change, with a slight tendency to a trifling advance in exchange. It is sold freely at ¼@½—mostly at the latter figure. Wisconsin currency, 2 ₱ cent. discount. Demand Treasury notes in request for general circulation.

The Union Home and School for the Children of Volunteers—A Collecting Visit to the Camps at Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If any supposes the army confine themselves wholly to military tactics and fighting, without interesting themselves in charities and home duties, so ennobling to the character of the soldier, let him be undeceived. Indeed, to an army constituted, as ours is, of the working classes, who in the peaceful pursuits of life contribute so large a share to our prosperity and happiness, *volunteering* in times of danger to defend the "integrity of the Union," carrying their hearts in one hand and their muskets in the other, it would be very strange if the possessors of these noble qualities should be only fitted for the daily routine of parade and drill. Your truly brave man is as charitable as he is courageous. The qualities are inseparable.

I have seen a private soldier who gets but $13 per month, contribute some a dollar, some fifty cents, some twenty-five cents, for the support of the "Union Home and School," which proposes to elevate the destitute children of the army, and save them from the almshouse and the country from disgrace, while their fathers have laid down their lives, or perchance are still periling them. Many of these contributors were young men without families, giving quite as generally and generously as those who had. The incidents I refer to transpired at Brightwood the other day, in the camp of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., commanded by Col. C. H. INNES, to whom and his officers the writer is under many obligations for attention and kindness. This regiment contributed $65 58 under circumstances well calculated to restrain and limit their generosity, as one of their comrades having died a short time previous his body had been sent home to New-York at an expense of between $70 and $80, made up by his friends in the regiment. Such acts do honor to human nature. I cannot omit to mention in this connection, also, that there are in this regiment some seventy or eighty men from Massachusetts, whose families receive no support from that State, because they happen to be enrolled in a New-York regiment. Will Massachusetts suffer the families of her volunteers to go unaided, after the fact is brought to her notice, while these very men are, under these adverse circumstances, vindicating her good name for charitable deeds?

Near the outposts in Virginia, a little prior to the events I have been detailing, another incident occurred in connection with the same charitable enterprise—an incident varied somewhat in this instance by the circumstance of the contributions being confined to the officers—the application coming too late to be generally participated in by the men. Col. D'UTASSY, of the Garibaldi Guards, to whom I am also under many obligations, was applied to for aid, in behalf of the "Union Home," just as he had mounted his horse to ride away; "but," said he, "if it is all right, I shall return shortly, when I will give it my attention."

In the meantime inquiry was made for the father of two children, now provided for in the Institution, when the fact was elicited that he had met his death by a casualty some days before. The worthy Chaplain, Dr. ZELA, whose previous good offices had been enlisted for the widowed mother, now became deeply interested for the institution which fostered the children, and immediately on the return of Col. D'UTASSY the circumstance was related to him. A subscription was at once set on foot among the officers, the Colonel himself heading the list with a subscription of $10 a month. The aggregate of this subscription amounts to $816 per annum.

It is worthy of note that the officers and men composing this regiment represent nine foreign nationalities, and Col. D'UTASSY converses with them all in their several native languages. It is the glory of America that she takes to her bosom the oppressed of all nations, and wins from each a friendly arm to uphold and sustain "the integrity of the Union." Not the least gratifying circumstance is the universal favor and approval this institution has met with at the hands of the army while yet on the threshold of its experience. From the highest officials in the several departments, and from headquarters down to the soldier's tent, every facility has been afforded consistent with public duty. If all the regiments could be properly canvassed, and some practical mode arrived at, by which small sums could be collected and remitted free of expense, this institution would soon be placed, as I am sure it deserves to be, upon a permanent foundation, and its beneficence and usefulness felt and acknowledged both by the army and a humane public. D.

The Sanitary Commission Again.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 9, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If Mr. OLMSTEAD, the Secretary of the Sanitary Commission, will again cast his eyes over the communication in the TIMES, of Dec. 4, signed "Truth," he will find that your correspondent did *not* say that *"the Government Hospitals get nothing from the Commission,"* nor did that letter suggest that "no evidence appears that contributions made to it are honestly appropriated." What "Truth" said was this: "The Government Hospitals are well-managed, and get no help from the Sanitary Board." Meaning that the Sanitary Board took no part whatever in the management or internal affairs of the hospitals, and that they were not dependant on the Commission for any needful comforts. If Mr. OLMSTED is acquainted with the system upon which the Government general hospitals is conducted, he is aware that every large hospital in Washington has a monthly fund of from four to six hundred dollars which can be used exclusively for providing "extras" for the sick. It may be that now and then the Commission sends things to these hospitals from the immense stores which they are constantly receiving; but the Secretary, whom I have never seen visiting these hospitals, can easily learn that the general hospitals in the City of Washington and vicinity have received but little, very little, of this "thousand dollars a day" contributions. The camp hospitals and the regimental hospitals are, without doubt, much aided by the stores from the Commission, whose storehouse is constantly crowded with offerings from the patriotic women of the different States, and who are very seldom called upon to lay out its funds for articles which they dispense. "Truth" is willing to admit that the Commission receive and dispense contributions of clothing, lint, jellies, &c., but it was understood that We had here in Washington a Major-General, "commissioned" under the great seal of the War Department, to receive all supplies of that kind. "Truth" suggested, not that these contributions were not "honorably appropriated," but, that a poor system governed their appropriations.

Mr. OLMSTED says that the Commission has fifteen thoroughly qualified surgeons (well paid, of course,) engaged in the duty of inspection. Why, then, do they not see that soldiers are brought from the camps into hospitals before they become unconscious and pulseless, and in the last agonies of death from fever? The question which "Truth" wished to suggest was this: Whether the results of the labors of the Commission were worth its cost. Mr. OLMSTED will not deny that it is an expensive affair. "Truth" said, and appearances seem to prove it true, that the chief aim of the Commission was to "remodel" the Medical Staff of the army. The report of their deliberations on Friday evening last shows that the Commission think army medical officers know nothing about the treatment of soldiers compared with civilians, who have but an imperfect knowledge of their profession, and who have never been among camps. This might do more mischief were it not so supremely ludicrous. Poor Jack Bunsby's "opinions" was nothing to it. From this the people can judge of the average good sense which determines the movements of the Sanitary Commission. TRUTH.

Supplies for the Hospitals at St. Louis.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF, NO. 814 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As many persons call at this office to ask "What can be done for the sick and wounded in the hospitals in St. Louis?" that we must beg you to give publicity to the fact that, obedient to the request of Mr. OLMSTED, of the Sanitary Commission, we have this day forwarded to the agent in that city supplies for 500 patients.

We should feel called upon to do still more, but for the very large freight charges; moreover, we know that the Western people are quite as much interested in relieving the wants of the army as those of the Atlantic States, and correspondingly liberal.

Respectfully, ELLEN COLLINS,
Chairman Committee on Supplies.

A Camp Library.

CAMP ALEXANDER, D. C., HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK ENGINEERS, Monday, Dec. 9, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some three months since you were kind enough to publish a request to the patriotic community for a camp library for the use of our regiment. I beg the same favor once more to thank the generous donors for their handsome response to our solicitation. More than 300 choice volumes have been contributed, and are now enrolled on the catalogue of our regimental library. Assure your kind readers that they will be read and reread, with many a blessing upon the heads of those who have provided so rich a treat for the long hours of the Winter evenings.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE E. POST,
Chaplain Fifteenth Regiment New-York Engineers.

FROM THE RED RIVER REGION—A BUFFALO HUNT.—The Red River *Norwester*, of Nov. 15, has the following account of the last buffalo hunt:

"From the Pembina Mountain, the usual rendezvous, the hunters set off, about the middle of September—105 riders and some 600 carts, under the leadership of Mr. WM. HALLETT. The holding of a grand Peace Conference with METTONAKA, (the Medicine Beer,) a Sioux Chief, was one of their first performances. He was attended by a dozen warriors, who all came to lend a hand to the pacification. There was plenty of smoke and palaver, and many were the pledges of amity exchanged. Buffalo were not found in any numbers till the hunters came near the Little Souris, where they had six races, in which 500 buffalo were killed. Here they stopped a week making pemmican, in full view of great numbers of wolves, who were prowling about in large numbers and with such audacity, that dozens were seen at a time, not half a mile from the camp. About 400 of these gentry were caught on the trip. Two days subsequently the hunters divided into two hands. One section of about 40 riders and 300 carts went toward the Devil's Lake, in the neighborhood of which they ran several herds of buffalo. Six hundred fine cows were killed, whereupon the bull's meat, with which they had previously loaded up, was thrown away to the wolves. Scratched faces, sprains, contusions of all kinds, and dislocated shoulders fell to the lot of numbers of the hunters. He was a bold rider, and had an extra fine horse, who escaped performing a somerset in these wild, reckless races over ground honeycombed with badger and fox holes, and crannies of all sorts and sizes. Lord MILTON, J. D. GEMMIL, M. LE GRANGE and other gentlemen-riders were among the hunters; and, although novices at this sport, acquitted themselves well, and carry home with them some fine trophies of the chase. A noticeable feature to this expedition is, that the signal flag carried was a Union Jack—a very pretty piece of bunting—which floated over the Bonsecours Market, Montreal, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to that city. It was presented to the hunters by Mr. GEMMILL."

—Mrs. Childs, wife of George Childe, who was arrested in Rochester a few days since, for deserting from Capt. Davis' Company, Twenty-sixth Regiment, and who was sent back, has just received a letter from her husband, in which he asks her to come to Washington for the purpose of taking charge of his body for interment here, as he is to be shot on the 20th inst. for desertion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 13, 1861.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Con.	92⅞	
15,000	Ill. Cen. Bs., '70.	82	
5,000	Virginia State 8s.	48	
4,000	do.	s10	48
10,000	Missouri State 6s	40¾	
5,000	do.	b30	41
6,000	do.	41	
5,000	do.	s10	41
500	Cal. State 7s.	82	
1,000	do.	81⅜	
1,000	do.	81⅝	
500	Ill. Central R.B.	88	
2,000	Han. & St. J. R.B.	31	
10	Hanover Bank.	68	
25	Pacific Mail S. Co.	87½	
100	do.	s30	87⅞
85	do.	88	
50	do.	s30	88
175	do.	88⅞	
50	do.	b60	88⅝
120	do.	89¼	
50	do.	s15	89
100	do.	88⅜	
100	Canton Co.	10¼	
379	N. Y. Cen. R.	78⅜	
40	do.	b30	78⅝
350	do.	78¾	
100	do.	b4	78⅝
50	do.	s7	78¾
100	do.	s15	78⅞
50	do.	s20	78⅞
100	Hudson River R.	37⅜	
50	do.	37⅝	
100	Harlem R. Pref.	s60	29¾
100	Erie R.	b60	32¼
100	do.	32¾	
100	do.	32	
50	do.	s60	31⅝
300	do.	31⅞	
75	Erie Railway Pref.	83⅜	
100	do.	83⅝	
100	do.	83⅞	
50	do.	b60	83⅝
50	do.	s30	83⅝
50	Michigan Cen. R.	49⅝	
50	do.	49⅞	
100	do.	b10	49⅞
200	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	18¾	
50	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	39	
100	do.	39¼	
90	Panama Railroad.	114⅝	
50	do.	s30	114⅜
50	do.	114⅝	
200	Ill. Cen. R. S'p.	s20	60¾
200	do.	60¾	
45	Cler., Col. & Cin. R.	101	
100	Galena & Chic. R.	71	
20	Clev. & Toledo R.	33⅝	
625	do.	33⅞	
100	Chi. & Rock I. R.	50¾	
50	do.	b30	51
100	do.	s30	50⅞
100	do.	50⅞	
25	do.	b30	51¼
50	do.	b60	51¼
150	do.	51	
50	Chi., Burl. & Q. R.R.	58⅝	
8	Mill. & P. Du C. 2d P.	60	

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Con.	83	
500	California St. 7s	82	
4,000	do.	81¾	
10	Del. & Hud. Canal.	s2½	
135	Pacific M. S. Co.	87⅞	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s15	79½
100	do.	b10	78
20	do.	78	
200	do.	s30	77⅞
100	Erie Railway	31⅝	
150	do.	31⅜	
50	Erie Railway Pref.	83⅜	
50	do.	83¾	
50	Hud. River R.	37⅜	
100	Harlem R.	b10	113
100	do.	113	
100	Michigan Cent. R.	49	
100	do.	s10	49
50	Har. R. Pref'd.	29¾	
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	14¾	
200	Gal. & Chic. R.	70¾	
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	33⅛	
250	Chic. & R. I. R.	50¾	
5	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	19	
50	Mil. & P. D. C. 2d Pref.	60	

FRIDAY, Dec. 13—P. M.

The advance of yesterday in Foreign Exchange, to 109½@109¾ ₱ cent. on London, has attracted much interest and discussion in financial and banking circles to-day. The rates are so close on to the Specie point that the nature and probable extent and cause of the demand elicits discussion. The regular import trade, it is quite certain, are not large buyers. The wants of the Government and Government Contractors, for remittance on account of army supplies purchased abroad, are not esteemed so important as to advance the market for bills to present currency. The general conclusion arrived at, therefore, seems to be, that either a considerable amount of foreign means, hitherto employed on this side, has been ordered home on the apprehension of difficulty with England, or, on suspicion or calculation that the Government and the Banks of New-York will deem it expedient at an early day to suspend the payment of Specie, and thus enhance the value of funds placed in London and Paris. We have as yet heard nothing to authorize any conclusion of this sort, but certain indications have reached us to-day that speculators in Foreign Exchange are inclined to operate upon the bare contingency of the suspension of Specie payments, and we therefore deem it proper to allude to the subject. We can do so with the more safety from the fact that, taking this calculation in its worst light, the Specie strength of the Associated Banks of the great Atlantic cities, of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and of the Depositories of the Government at the same points, is such as to create no undue uneasiness as to the ability of the country to maintain the War without producing financial revulsion, or, in any event, in the present balance of trade with Europe, any large difference between Bank and Government credits, circulating among our own people, and Gold itself. The following figures show that $58,000,000 in Bullion is held in Bank in the three cities named, to which $12,000,000, held in the Government offices in the same cities, may be added, making *seventy millions* at immediate command on the Atlantic seaboard, to which over *two hundred millions*, held or circulating through the interior of the loyal States, may also be added:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Dec. 7...	$159,783,953	$138,698,387	$42,319,611	$8,202,730
Boston, Dec. 9.....	65,167,158	27,755,007	8,437,236	6,511,616
Phila., Dec. 9.....	32,169,592	22,227,025	7,268,915	2,757,359
Total.....	$257,120,703	$188,680,419	$57,025,762	$17,471,705
Last week.....	259,767,318	187,151,743	56,833,147	16,923,357
Last year.....	217,172,605	114,534,292	26,652,487	18,564,195

Under such a showing we find it difficult to appreciate the immediate necessity for a change in our basis of business, while great credit would result to the Government and the Banks from the maintenance of the present sound basis through the War; but however this may prove to be in the estimation of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Associated Banks, we believe it much more difficult to imagine any probable state of things that would produce an important, much less a ruinous difference between the value of Government paper and Specie itself.

The Stock Market has been exceedingly feverish and unsettled through the day, and no settled opinion as to the future of prices appeared to prevail. The apprehension of war with England is greatly diminished by the news of yesterday. The first outburst of the London Press is not more threatening than was generally looked for, and the subsequent accounts due by the *Europa* are looked for without serious expectation that the diplomatic question will assume more formidable proportions. But the future financial policy of the Treasury at home, and the sudden rise of Exchange, have had a certain bearing on the market, which has divided the opinions of buyer and seller, and, without causing very large fluctuations in price, leave the temper of the dealings, this afternoon, quite unsettled. Among the Railway Shares, New-York Central, as the standard of the market, opened at 78¼@¾ ₱ cent.; sold down to 78@77½, and finally closed 78@78¼ ₱ cent. The Shares of the Erie and of the Western Roads ruled in about the same order, and, with the Federal and State Stocks, finally closed about as follows:

United States 6s, 1881	93	Michigan Southern	18¾
Missouris	41	Mich. Guaranteed	38½
N. Y. Central	78	Ill. Central	60½
Erie	31⅜	Panama	114½
Rock Island	59½	Pacific	87¾
Toledo	33¾	Galena	70½
Mich. Central	49⅞	Hudson	37¾

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'	81	American Exchange	80¼
Mechanics'	90	Hanover	68
Union	82	Market	80
America	98	Nassau	81¼
City	103	Shoe and Leather	61
Fulton	113	St. Nicholas	72½
State of New-York	75	Marine	85
Commerce	80¼	Importers' & Traders'	90
Broadway	112	Park	85
Ocean	68		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.	94
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100½	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. first s.	80
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	101	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. Ass. B's.	58
Erie first s, '68	103	N. Ind., first s	80
Erie seconds, ex. '64	101⅜	N. I. Goshen Line, '68	78
Erie thirds, '83	85	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	77
Erie fourths, 80	74	Pacific guar. by M.	38
Erie fifths, '88	65	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	87¾
B., N. Y. & Erie first s.	72	T. H. & A. sec., 8 ₱ c.	28
Hudson firsts, '89	104	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	80¾
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	96	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	30
Hudson thirds, '75	78	Gal. & Ch. seconds	95
Hudson conv., '67	68	Chi. & R. I. firsts	83½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	86	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '63-'72	90¾	L. E. & Wabash seconds	45
Mich. C. n. f., 8 ₱ c., '62	93	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the first week in December were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$9,081 00	$8,070 00
Freight	10,706 00	14,770 00
Total	$19,787 00	$22,840 00
Increase		$3,053 00

The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 10 ₱ cent., payable Jan. 2, carrying the remainder of the earnings for the six months 3¾ ₱ cent. to the surplus fund.

The first week's traffic in December on the Wabash and Toledo road amounts to $22,541, as against $11,679 same week last year.

The attention of the holders of Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, issued to the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, is called to the advertisement of Messrs. SCHALL & Co., in another column. A dividend on second preferred stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad is probably, if not sure to be declared at an early day.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending Dec. 12 and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$487,045	$969,917	$704,158
Thrown on market	533,134	529,770	845,043
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	104,882,763	97,187,296	42,336,628
Thrown on market	104,132,875	95,530,599	43,237,016

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value
Mf. of Wool.	1,251	$430,254	194	$39,966	166	$57,270
Mf. of Cot'n.	397	62,019	25	3,088	415	92,451
Mf. of Silk.	53	50,460	56	25,939	46	53,841
Mf. of Flax.	327	60,125	35	6,526	93	18,691
Miscellan's.	269	23,253	5	2,069	23	6,279
Total	2,445	$626,511	315	$77,647	743	$228,533
		77,647				628,511
Total entered		$704,158	Total marketed			$845,043

Governmental Resources.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I dissent from Mr. CHASE in his assertion that Article 3, Section 7

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LES QUATRES AMANS—ZAMPILLABSOTATION—L'OGRE, OR LE PETIT JEAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—HE'S NOT A MISS.

WINTER GARDEN—WILLIE REILLY—AN HOUR IN SEVILLE—PERLIM O'DONNELL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A startling report was yesterday received in Washington, brought by a deserter from the rebel army, to the effect that the rebels were advancing against our lines at three points. He stated that 75,000 men had been furnished with rations for four days, and were to move in three colnmns from Centreville. Heavy detachments of our troops were immediately sent ont in the direction of Fairfax, bnt they returned last evening, and reported that they conld discover no nnnsual movement. Other detachments were sent ont, however, and the truth or falsity of the report would be ascertained.

Our advices from Kentncky are of the highest importance. Ths latest dispatches from Somerset, where Gen. SCHOEPF was awaiting the advance of ZOLLICOFFER across the Cumberland River, state that a battle was honrly expected. The plan of Gen. BUELL is nnderstood to heve included a diversion in the rear of ZOLLICOFFER by Gen. THOMAS, but the latter was so dilatory in his movements that a collision was expected between SCHOEPF and ZOLLICOFFER before he conld attain the desired position. Under these circnmstances the result of the collision wes looked for with considerable anxiety. There is another report, however, to the effect that ZOLLICOFFER, after a brief skirmish of pickets, had commenced a retreat—in which event Gen. THOMAS would be nnable to intercept him. Meantime, indications point to a general advance of the National forces in Kentucky. Troops continue to pour into Louisville, and are judiciously distributed where they can act most effectively. Four regiments passed through there on Thnrsday, and it is announced that all the Indiana Regiments having a minimum number of men, have been ordered into Kentncky—an order which will make an addition of nine or ten thonsand troops. A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* announces that Gen. BUELL'S army has already commenced to move. This army, on the direct Louisville and Nashville line, is not less than *sixty thousand strong*. In alluding to this advance, the *Commercial* intimates the probability that the action of this great body of men will be simnltaneous with the movements at other points of first importance.

A letter in tha Cincinnati *Times*, dated near Somerset, (Ky.,) Dec. 6, states that in the recent advance of ZOLLICOFFER, across the Cumberland, a scouting party of the National forces were snrrounded and taken prisoners by the rebels. Besides Major HELVETI, of the cavalry, and eighteen men, Capt. PRIME, of the sngineer corps, is mentioned as among tha captured. This intelligence is confirmed by dispatches published this morning.

A Richmond dispatch anaounces that tha rebel Congress, while in session, passed a bill admitting Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy—the admission being complete, as Commissioners were appointed at Russelville, the seat of the Provisional State Government, and empowered to act in behalf of Kentucky.

Tha Louisville *Democrat*, of tha 11th inst., says that the latest news from Cumberland Gap is, that Parson BROWNLOW is actually in the field all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. One statement goes so far as to say that he is advancing into Kentucky. If so, and CRITTENDEN is there with only 5,000 men, he may have to encounter BROWNLOW in his rear. We have no authentic reports on this point. Of the position of Gen. SCHOEPF, in Southeastern Kentucky, the *Democrat* says: "Passengers down, last night, from Frankfort, report that news received at the Capital represents that ZOLLICOFFER hed not crossed the Cumberland on Monday, possibly detarred by the rise in the river, or, perhaps, by prudential considerations. Gen. SCHOEPF had, howhowever, fellen back npon Somerset, where he would await reinforcements. The previous accounts were all the result of panic."

We publish this morning a highly interesting, and, in some respects important, collection of news from the rebel States, received through the medium of a flag of truce between Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, through statements made by Union refugees from New-Orleans, and embodied in clippings from Southern papers which have recently found their way across the lines. There had been no further fighting nt Pensacola, we hear, though Col. BROWN was expected by the rebels to commence the homberdment again soon. What induces them to expect this does not appear. The Charleston papers contain an acconnt of a visit of a small body of rebel troops to Beaufort, which they found antirely deserted—the Union troops not having yet taken lormel possession. The rebel troops then proceeded to the work of destroying the cotton and other crops on Pain's Island, bnt they were only partially snccessful. The *Courier* announces that the Union forces at Port Royal are getting every day more bold in their incursions into the country. A rumor has gained currency in Norfolk that that place is soon to be attacked, and its inhabitants are correspondingly excited. The excitement has been in no wise allayed by the discovery that a number of slaves had made private arrengements to make their way quietly to the North, taking with them a considerable sum of money. The slaves, or a portion of them, were arrested, and had been examined before the Mayor. The condition of the rebels in Tennessee is described as most unsnviable. Nashville, on the 6th inst., and the following day, was in a high state of excitement, owing to an attempt being made to draft citizens into the rebel army. The indignation of the peopis was intense—a riot broke out, and four policemen who attempted to qnell it were shot dead. Tha mob then rushed to the capital, to attack Gov. HARRIS, but he succeeded in escaping to Nashville. It is stated that, on Saturday last, twenty-five hnndred men, from Louisiana, passad throngh Nashville, for Bowling Green, carrying the black flag. The hospitals at Nashville are represented to be filled with sick—the nnmber being estimated at from sight to ten thousand, ganerally in the most pitiable condition for want of food and other necessaries.

As a necessary measnre of precaution, the commerce of the Mississippi and Missonri Rivers has been placed, by order of Gen. HALLECK, under military control. Another order issued qnarters the Union families who have been driven from their homes by the rebels upon those who sympathize with tha secession movement, with sufficient pains and penalties in case of resistance. The latest news from PRIOR still leaves him at Osceola, with from ten to fifteen thonsand men.

A strange story relative to the escent escape of the pirate *Sumter*, from the United States gunboat *Iroquois*, is told by the Captain of the brig *Thomas W. Rowland*, which errived at this port on Thnrsday. He states thet the Commander of the *Iroquois* was perfectly aware of all tha movements of the *Sumter*, and might have intercepted her without the slightest difficulty, but refused to do so, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his officers—alleging as a reason that SEMMES, the commander of the pirate, was his personal friend.

A dispatch from New-Orleans, dated the 10th inst., announces the wreck of the United States steamer *Annie Taylor* near Sabina Pass, and the capture by tha rebels of a Lieutenant and nine men who were on board her.

Gen. BUTLER is still busily engaged in New-England in the organization of his brigade. The Maine Twelfth Regiment and an nnnumbered Messachusetts Regiment, each embracing about 900 men, with 275 cavelry, ers in camp near Boston. Recruits are coming in at the rate of twenty per day.

The first military exection in the Army of the Potomac, took place yesterdey. WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON, a member of the Lincoln Cavalry, was shot for desertion. The sentence was carried into effect in the presence of ebout sseven thousand soldiers.

Both the Cincinnati *Times* and *Commercial* give credence to tha painful rumor that Gen. W. T. SHERMAN is insane. When Commander of the Department of tha Cumberland, they state that he telegraphed to Washington three times in one day for permission to evacnate Kentucky and to retreat into Indiana. His representations regarding the overwhelming rebel force, and the inability of the National troops to cope with them, which, it will be remembered, were repeated to Secretary CAMERON, and appeared in the report of Adjutant-General THOMAS terrified the Kentucky Unionists beyond expression. Some weeks ago Gen. SHERMAN was sent to Sedalia, Missonri, and then the fact of his insanity was clearly developed, according to the *Commercial*, by his giving orders which were so preposterous that his subordinates refusad to obey them. He has now been relieved from duty altogether, and removed to his home in Ohio.

The gunbost *Benton*, which is to be Com. FOOTE'S flag-ship in the Mississippi expedition, is jnst now aground in Cove Cape Girardeau. She obstructs the channel so seriously that the *Essex* is obliged to wait for her to be removed.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Boerd of City Canvassers, yesterday, completed their labors, with the exception of making some minor corrections and formally announcing the result. ODYKE'S majority over GUNTHER, according to the official figures, is 613, and over WOOD, 1,213.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* states thet the work of erecting bridges and repairing the damage done to tha Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by the Confederate forces since the commencement of hostilities, is progressing with zeal and energy. The rebels, during the Spring, set fire to and destroyed two substantial wooden bridges, one of which passed over the Little Cecepon, 22 miles east of Cumberland; over this stream a new bridge has been finished, 131 feet in length, and supported by strong abutments. The other one destroyed passed over Great Cacapon, 10 miles west of Hancock, and was 265 feet in length. This is in course of reconstruction; is of two spans, and will shortly be finished.

A letter dated at Port Royal, Dec. 6, notices the departure of the *Great Republic* for this port. She was towed ont to sea by the *Star of the South*.

A letter from on board the United Stetes gunboat *Ethan Allen*, Lieutanant commanding W. B. EATON, dated Tampa Bay, Fla., Dec. 1, states that they were employed in blockading that part of the coast, and that all hands were well. She arrived off Tampa Bay Nov. 23, and the small boats attached to the vessel had been out on picket duty every night, and had succeeded in capturing two prizes. The *Ethan Allen* had been very highly praised by the navel officers of the squadron, for the neatness and regularity of everything aboard ship.

At tha November State election in Kansas, 14,461 votes were cast, and Topeka was selected as tha capital by about 2,000 majority. Tha Anti-Robinson State ticket, for Governor and other officers, received 7,427 votes, or a majority of tha whole number cast, and the Suprema Court will be called upon to decide whether or not Gov. ROBINSON, elected in 1859, has completed his two years' term under the Constitntion. He and his friends claim that he has yet another year to serve, and they consequently repudiated the idea of an election for his successor. Indeed, in Lawrence, Leavenworth and some othar counties, the canvassers refused to consider the vote at all. GEO. A. CRAWFORD (Douglas Democrat) nominated upon a Union Anti-Robinson ticket, is the Governor-elect.

JOHN CRUVER was convicted, in the Sussex Conuty (N. J.) Court, on Thursday last, of the murder of ALLEN SKILLINGER. The homicide was perpetrated on the 15th of September last.

The German Central Republican Committee met, last evening, at the Steuben House, and received the reports of sundry Committees appointed to act during the late Mayoralty campaign, all accounts of which were highly satisfactory. A vote of thanks to Dr. NAUMANN, Treasurer of the Central Committee, was passad, and a Special Committee selected to draw up an address of acknowledgment to Mr. A. WILLMANN, the President.

Capt. WILLIAM R. ALLEN, of Montgomery's Regiment, was captured at Winthrop, Mo., (opposita Atchison,) a few days since. He was going East with the wife of Col. MONTGOMERY, and from the marks upon her baggage, the rebels concluded that Capt ALLEN was Col. MONTGOMERY himself. They took him away, and nothing has since been heard of him. Capt. ALLEN belongs in Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he raised his company.

The Medical Commission appointed to examina into the question of the insanity of tha matricide, THOMAS A. MCGILL, yesterday mada their report to District-Attorney WATERBURY. They pronounce MCGILL a maniac of the most dangerous description, and recommend that he ba permanently confined in a lunatic asylum.

In Fourteenth-street, early yesterday morning, a sea captain, nemed PETER MILLER, was knocked down, horribly beaten, and afterwards robbed of his pocket-book and a gold watch. The men who committed the outrage were arrested and committed to prison.

The jury in tha case of Dr. MOSES LOWENBERG, indicted for the murder of SAMUEL HOFFMAN, have brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. This is the first verdict of the kind found since the passage of the new law relative to capital punishment, and will form the pioneer case to test the validity of the law. It has already been held in the Hartung case that a person cannot be hung under the new law, and it is donbted whether the term of imprisonment can be extended beyond one year. Another case, similar to the one stated in the TIMES of yesterday, is now pending in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice ALLEN, the object of which is to defeat certain charitable bequests made by JOHN ROSE, deceased, to the American Colonization Society and the Rose Beneficent Association.

The Stock Market was unsettled yesterday by the English news and the rise in foreign Exchange. While the former is esteemed not more unfavorably than expected, the latter in connection with the prospective look of the finances of the Treasury had tha effect of dividing opinions on the Street as to the general course of the market. New-York Central left off 78 ⅞ cent. Exchange on London 109¼@109½ ⅞ cent.

Very light receipts and limited sales of Breadstuffs were reported yesterday. Prices tended downward. An active demand prevailed for Cotton, which again advanced a shade. Rio Coffee was in brisk request, and was firmer. Sugers, Molasses, Whisky, Rice, Fruit, Oils, Iron, Lead, Tar and Turpentine were quiet. Resin was depressed and cheaper. Ingot Copper was actively sought after, as were also Green and Black Teas, Hay and Tobacco. The freight engagements were light, and rates unsettled.

The Search of the Trent—The Views of the British Ministerial Organ.

From the London Morning Post, Nov. 28.

The Government of the United States has taken a step of a very serious character. *By its direction* the captain of the war-ship *San Jacinto* has stopped and boarded tha West India mail steamer *Trent*, and has by force of arms seized four of her passengers, who claimed the protection of our flag. The account of this will ha found in another column. The facts are before the legal advisers of the Crown, and upon their decision as to the legality of the proceeding will depend the action of the Government.

It would ha therefore premature for us to discuss tha consequences of this important event. We may, however, observe that *there can be no doubt that it is competent for the United States or any other belligerent Government to stop any merchantman on the high seas, and to seize any soldiers, arms, dispatches, or contraband of war she may convey.* But tha question is, can a belligerent search a merchantman, and take ont of her what passengers he may be pleased to seize npon? The fact of the *Trent* being a mail steamer does not remove her from the simply commercial class of vessels—ships-of-war and transports being alone strictly sacred from search. The point, therefore, to ba determined in the case of the *Trent* is simply whether the British flag covers her passengers, without distinction of country, so long as those passengers are not military, *nor classable under the definition of contraband of war.*

Our own opinion is that the Federal Government had a legal right to stop tha *Trent* and to seize upon contrabend of war, under which definition, we believe, dispatches belonging to the enemy are included. *But no such dispatches were searched for, nor, indeed, did the Trent convey any.* Four passengers only, *who bore no official character*, were taken out of the ship. We think that this proceeding was not according to international law. The opinion of the law officers will, however, very shortly decide this question.

If we are right, the British Government will clearly be entitled to reparation and apology, and *no reparation could be complete without the restitution of the passengers taken from under our flag.* If we are wrong, of course we shall have to submit to the law. But we shall not the less keenly feel an affront which must prove to us how little tha Federal Government appreciate the courtesy, discretion, and generosity with which we have invariably acted.

The arrival of these gentlemen in England could really ha no matter of great moment. Mr. YANCEY has been here for months—what could it matter if Mr. MASON had arrived safely? His presence was not likely to affect the precise and settled policy which wa pursue. The insult, therefore, in any case was most gratuitous; *and if, as we think, it was unwarranted by the code of nations, it will not only be deeply felt, but duly resented.*

The *Morning Post* enjoys the reputation of being a Ministerial organ, immediately inspired by Lord PALMERSTON. To its columns other London journals look for indications of Governmental policy, and its announcements are accepted by the British public as entirely authentic and authoritative. Its opinions, which are usually withheld until less oracular mediums have had free speech, must be accepted as more nearly representing those of the cabinet than the ordinary current of editorial discussion running through tho British Press. And as the article which we copy above from its columns appears there in large type, the garb in which it is accustomed to invest its more important declarations, it becomes entitled to peculiar respect. Let us see, therefore, how the affair of the *Trent* presents itself, at a first and imperfect glance, to the Government of Great Britain.

Evidently the earliest and most irritating impression is made by the error, that Capt. WILKES was acting upon direct instructions from the Government of the United States. The *Post* places this error in the foreground of its argument. It is assumed that the search and seizure had been deliberately planned at Washington; that the *San Jacinto* was dispatched on the errand from an American port, and that the fact, in all its outrageous and insulting features, was directly the act of the American Government. The *City of New York* carried ont the correction of this cardinal mistake. The truth that so far from the search having been projected at Washington, the news was nowhere received with profounder surprise than it encountered there, was doubtless known in London before the *Europa* sailed from Liverpool, and a subsequent arrival must have proved to the conviction of the British Government and people, that the act of Com. WILKES was only approved in the United States after it was shown to have been done on his own responsibility, and with every reservation of respect and observance toward the English. And it is needless to say, that these circumstances, which place so different and much milder a light upon the transaction, must reach the English ministry along with, if not within, the dispatches of Lord LYONS, which will be awaited as the only official data upon which any action of the British Government can be predicated.

Of the legal points propounded in the *Post*, we may take no further notice than to remark how they also run upon error. The *Post* denies that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL traveled otherwise than as private persons; in other words, that they had any official capacity; and also denies that the *Trent* was carrying dispatches of the so-called Confederate Government.

The first of these points is very effectually disposed of by the explicit declaration of JEFFERSON DAVIS, in his recent Message to the rebel Congress, that MASON and SLIDELL *were* Ambassadors of the rebel Confederacy, and were in that capacity on board the *Trent* The second point falls with the first, and is, also settled by Lord STOWELL, who says, in the case of the *Orizamba*, that the right of seizure applies to civil officers, as well as to military officers and dispatches, engaged in the service of a belligerent.

With these corrections, which, upon due information the *Morning Post* will readily make, its views of the act of Capt. WILKES are decidedly favorable to the perfect preservation of our friendly relations.

The Search of the Trent No Outrage.

The officers of the *Trent* and *La Plata*, from whom the English Press and public received their accounts of the capture of SLIDELL and MASON, accredited emissaries of rebeldom, took pains that the case should lose none of its irritating points, through the non-use of their gifts of aggravation. Even the American reader rises from the perusal of their reports with a vexatious suspicion that the affair was not managed with that delicacy, which we have been ascribing to it, and that possibly the self-respect of John Bull has been wantonly wounded. Yet nothing could be more unjust. A re-examination of what said "the Purser of the *Trent*, at sea," and what the officers of the *Plata* ashore, shows that beyond an unverified and improbable story of Capt. WILKES having, after the seizure, ordered Capt. MOIR, of the *Trent*, to go aboard the *San Jacinto*, and lay his vessel closer to that audacious man-of-war, there is no distinct allegation that the right of search was not exercised with the utmost conceivable delicacy. And it is enough to disprove the single charge referred to, that almost in the same breath with which Lieut. FAIRFAX is said to have communicated the arbitrary commands of his superior, that officer is stated by the same report to have authorized Capt. MOIR to proceed upon his voyage—a liberty he could not have exercised, had he been charged with the preceding hut apocryphal instructions.

But to the courtesy of Lieut. FAIRFAX, in executing his disagreeable duty, we are not without evidence conclusive even to the English reader. The friends of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, who continued their voyage to England, report that "the Lieutenant of the *San Jacinto* said this was the most painful act he had ever been called upon to perform, but he was compelled to do it, acting under orders."

Now, the orders of Capt. WILKES, breathing throughout the spirit of moderation and forbearance, closed with this paragraph:

"I trust that all those under your command, in executing this important and delicate duty, will conduct themselves *with all the delicacy and kindness which becomes the character of our naval service.*"

And that these orders were complied with to the letter, there is the best reason to believe. Upon the *Trent* there was one WILLIAMS, a retired Commander of the Royal Navy, who traveled in charge of the mails. As the only British official on board, this person headed the opposition to the surrender of the rebel agents,—laid down international law against the demand of Capt. WILKES entirely to the satisfaction of the mob of passengers, and so blustered, blasphemed, and threatened, that he came very near begetting a general determination to resist. This intemperate person, whose boisterous misbehavior was the most troublesome incident the American Lieutenant had to encounter, appears, at the last moment, to have become conscious of his folly—for we find, in the very plain and sensible report of Lieut. FAIRFAX, these words:

"The mail agent, who is a retired Commandar in the British Navy, seemed to have a great deal to say as to the propriety of my course; but I purposely avoided all official intercourse with him. When I finally was leaving tha steamer, *he made some apology for his rude conduct, and expressed, personally, his approval of the manner in which I carried out my orders.*"

So far, then, from the conduct of the American officers having been characterized by any lack of exemplary courtesy, it is evident that they must have exercised the utmost patience and magnanimity in their enforcement of an unquestionable maritime right. Reviled, insulted, and threatened, they executed their task so as to command the approval of those who denied the right they were exercising. They did not insist, as they were authorized to do by the simplest principles of international law, upon a sight of the ship's papers. They even pretermitted that thorough search which would have brought to light and placed in their hands the dispatches subsequently carried, in the suite of the rebel envoys, safely to their destination. They incurred rebuke at home for omitting, in an exaggerated spirit of moderation, to seize a vessel confessedly engaged in the service of the enemy. All these evidences of a desire to strip the transaction of every circumstance that might give it the semblance of an insult to the British flag, or to overstep the precise letter of precedent as dictated by British authority, have yet to reach England, and exert their powerful sedative influence. For it is only necessary that John Bull, after admitting our literal adherence to law, should know how anxiously the very appearance of insult or outrage was avoided by the American commanders, to have the last vestige of angry feeling quieted. That is no outrage which was not only legally executed, but not discourteously dssigned.

ALLOTMENT SYSTEM FOR SOLDIERS—INFORMATION WANTED.—On behalf of not less than fifty thousand persons directly and deeply interested in the subject, we beg leave to ask the Common Council how much longer they intend to bandy back and forward between themselves, the *allotment system* for paying part of soldiers' wages to their wives and children. It is now over two months since this matter was committed to their hands. The soldiers in camp are anxious that a portion of their pay shall go to their families. The Mayor asked the Common Council to appoint some one to take charge of the moneys and attend to their distribution. The Aldermen passed a resolution some two months since—then reconsidered it—then referred it—and finally pasaed it again. The Councilmen are now engaged in playing the same game. How much longer do they propose to continue it?

This is a matter of very great importance to the City treasury, as well as to the parties directly concerned. Not less that 50,000 men have gone to the army from this City, and are drawing pay as soldiers. Being supplied with food and clothing there, nearly the whole of their wages—certainly an average of at least *ten dollars a month*—would be sent home for their families, if the proper facilities were afforded them. This would give a monthly payment of $500,000 per month—or at the rate of six millions a year—for the support of the families of volunteers now in service from this City. Without some provision of this kind the City treasury will be required to make constant and large appropriations for the same purpose.

Now, why are the Councilmen delaying action on this subject? What possible pretext have they for trifling with it so long? Are they ambitious of handling this large amount of money themselves,—or are they unwilling to stop the stream that flows so largely now from the City Treasury? We beg them to understand that financial affairs are coming to a crisis in this City. The public temper on this subject is not what it has been hitherto, and if they persist in perpetuating the infamous abuses which have so long disgraced our municipal government, overwhelmed the people under a load of taxation, and which now threatens absolute ruin to its best and most substantial interests, the Common Council must not be surprised to find the State Legislature dealing in a very summary style with their powers and privileges of every kind and description. The day for half-way measures has passed. The Court of Appeals has decided, in the case of the Police bill, that the Legislature may abolish any City or County office, or enlarge, restrict, modify or qualify their functions and duties at pleasure;—and the people will demand that the utmost of these powers shall be exercised during the coming Winter for the rescue of our City from the ruin which threatens, without some such interposition, to overtake it.

The Latest Outrage.

There was a curious paragraph among our naval intelligence yesterday with reference to another, and this time, genuine insult, said to have been offered to the British flag by an American war vessel. It was from a Halifax paper, which claimed to derive its information from a correspondent at Bermuda, and was after this wise:

"The gunboat *Landrail* on her way here was stopped by an American corvette, who fired a shot across her bows (the usual course to bring a vessel to.). It is said the naval authorities here [Halifax] are very indignant that tha *Landrail* should have stopped or submitted to such an indignity. *I fear this act will lead to war.* We are too passive, and it only incites the Americans to commit new outrages."

The intelligence, if true, was certainly well calculated to inspire fearful forebodings, for if the British lion uttered so tremendous a growl at our searching a merchant vessel, the right of which is universally conceded, what might be expected when it was learnt that we had taken the same liberty with a war vessel, which is flat against all law? Of course it was indefensible. In fact, the total absence of particulars of time, place and circumstance naturally induced the conclusion that the story was a mere *canard*, or that it was an extremely obfuscated form of some quite different transaction. Curiously enough, the *Landrail*, the British gunboat in question, arrived at this port last night, and the real facts in the case will be found elsewhere.

By a curious coincidence, the principal figure in the new naval drama is that very same *San Jacinto*, which played the first part in the search of the *Trent* for MASON and SLIDELL. It appears that the two vessels met when coming up the Gulf of Florida. The *Landrail*, which showed no colors at the time, was suddenly surprised by a blank shot from the *San Jacinto*. This brought her to and caused her to hoist the English flag; and the two ships approached each other. On coming within speaking distance, however, the Commander of the *San Jacinto* stated that he was in search of the privateer *Sumter*, and as the *Landrail* showed no colors, and *resembled the privateer*, he had taken the precaution of bringing her to for the purpose of ascertaining her real character. It is stated that the explanation was satisfactory to the Commander, and the two vessels separated.

If the explanation was not satisfactory it should have been so, and we are at a loss to account for the extreme irritation which the article in the Halifax journal mentioned as having been felt by the naval authorities at Halifax. The character of the English gunboat, as a public armed vesssl, of course exempted her from search; but there was nothing in her appearance to indicate her character; on the other hand, she *did* resemble the *Sumter*, which the *San Jacinto* was in search of, and it was perfectly competent to the Commander of the United States steamer to exact of her a display of her colors. This he did with all due etiquette prescribed in such cases, namely, by firing, not a shot, as stated in the exaggerated account in the Halifax journal, but a *blank* shot. Of course our officers cannot be too careful in carrying out such duties, to observe all courtesy and comity. Where there is no disposition to take offence, a little tact will arrange all the rest.

Another Report About the Sumter.

A brig lately arrived from Rio Janeiro, *via* St. Thomas, brings a very singular report of the movements of the United States gunboat *Iroquois*. It will be remembered that the *Iroquois* was detailed some time since to watch the *Sumter*, and, if within the bonnds of naval possibility, captnre her. Previous accounts led us to believe that this consummation, so devoutly to be wished for, would be brought about—indeed, the probabilities of the capture seemed so strong that it was assumed as having actually occurred. Happy dispatches assured us that the *Sumter* lay in the harbor of Port Royal, Martinique, while the *Iroquois* patrolled outside, to catch her immediately if she attempted to escape. The harbor of Port Royal is land-locked, and the entrance a narrow one; there lay the *Sumter*, seemingly, like the nephew of Gil Perez, "caught like a rat in a trap." There seemed no possibility of her escape without the connivance of the Captain of the *Iroquois*. This connivance, according to the report brought by the brig referred to, has occurred.

It is stated that, though the man stationed on shore to signalize the movements of the *Sumter* signaled to show that she was about to leave her anchorage and proceed to sea, no notice was taken by the Captain of the *Iroquois*, and that when his First Lieutenant tried to persuade him to give chase, he refused to comply, remarking that it would be unpleasant for him to capture the *Sumter*, as he and Capt. SEMMES had been schoolmates and had sailed together, as Capt. SEMMES had been his superior officer, and also that he did not wish to violate the neutrality laws.

This story is so remarkable that we must be pardoned for not giving it credence. It is true that the *Iroquois* is the superior of the *Sumter* in both strength and speed, and that from previous accounts of the relative positions of the two vessels, there appeared no reason why she should not have captured her, save an indisposition to do so. But in the face of all this, and the report brought by the Captain of the brig referred to, in justice to the Navy which has furnished such a brilliant example of patriotism and efficiency during the war, redeeming our reverses, and achieving the only real successes that have crowned our arms, we cannot believe, until further and more direct evidence, that one of its officers has proved so derelict to duty as this report would indicate. For Capt. PALMER to permit a pirate to slip through his fingers for old acquaintance sake, would outdo all the other romance of the rebellion, and give him a bad preëminence for a forced construction of the courtesies of war that could not well be paralleled. It cannot be possible that Capt. PALMER, for a mere sentimentality, has permitted a chance of distinction to escape his grasp, and made himself amenable as a traitor instead. If the *Sumter* has escaped we shall look for some more satisfactory explanation of the fact than is afforded by this remarkable report of treachery and connivance on the part of the Captain of the *Iroquois*.

What Shall We Do with the Slaves?

Among our Washington dispatches this morning will be found two orders, issued by Gen. WOOL, at Fortress Monroe, some weeks since, which touch precisely the most important question with which we have to deal in regard to Slavery. Gen. WOOL found some thousands of negroes collected about his camp,—some of them abandoned by their masters, others fugitives from them,—all practically enfranchised by the simple presence of a Union army in their neighborhood,—all destitute, without employment or relations of any kind to society and the State. Gen. BUTLER had styled them contraband of war,—bnt this did nothing toward providing for their government or welfare. Gen. WOOL found them *vagrants*, and provided for them accordingly. He directed that they should be *set to work, upon system and under supervision:* and that their wages should be devoted to their own support and that of the women and children, the sick and disabled who could not work. Whatever they earn over and above the allowance for their food and clothing, constitutes a fund which is expended by the Quartermaster for the support of the helpless.

In this way the practical sagacity and common sense of the veteran General of our Army, has solved a problem which everybody else seems afraid to touch. He leaves the whole question of title in abeyance. Taking these people just as he finds them, he provides, in the most practical and effective manner, for their own welfare, present and prospective, while he protects the Government from being burdened and the camps from being demoralized by their presence. They are trained to work for themselves. They are not allowed to fall into habits of thieving and vagabondage. They are educated to support the young and helpless of their own households. Their labor being far cheaper than that of whites, Government profits by employing them. They are thus prepared for freedom, subjected to authority, and made useful to this country.

Unless we have been misinformed, the result of the plan adopted by Gen. WOOL up to the present time, has been that these people have paid for their own support, saved very large sums to the Government, and accumulated a fund of over $3,000 now in the Quartermaster's hands.

Under the operation of such a plan as this we need not fear the constant accession of negroes to our camps. That such accessions will take place, wherever our armies advance into the Southern States, is absolutely certain. Thousands and thousands of slaves will flock to the protection of our flag and to the friendly shelter of our camps. They cannot and will not be sent back into Slavery,—for this is a service which our armies cannot be made to perform. Whatever Congress may do,—whatever laws may be enacted, Slavery will disappear under the silent influence of our advancing armies, just as certainly as the snow-drift melts under the constant heat of the sun. *We shall have these people on our hands in large and increasing numbers.* And the question of paramount importance is how to dispose of them. Without *some* system, steadily and vigorously enforced, they sink into idleness, into habits of theft, and become a pest to the country in which they ought to earn their own support. And the more there are of them, the more gigantic and unmanageable will this nuisance become.

Gen. WOOL, it seems to us, has hit upon a plan, perfectly simple and easy of execution, which is worthy of adoption wherever the necessity for any plan may arise. We respectfully commend it to the attention of Congress. They will find some system on this subject as indispensable preliminary to any action they may take for the enfranchisement of slaves, whether by emancipation or confiscation; and we are not aware of any objection to which this plan is fairly obnoxious.

"THERE HE BLOWS."—HOLLINS, so famous for what he did not do at New-Orleans, has come to the surface again at Columbus, Ky. His ram had its historical nose disjointed on the voyage up the Mississippi, probably by the passage "through Memphis," and was obliged to delay progress for repairs; but the Commodore himself could not wait, and hastens onward. Gen. PILLOW, according to the Memphis *Avalanche*, thought fit to beguile a few leisure hours of the first Sunday after his distinguished visitor arrived, by giving him a glimpse at the National fortifications about Cairo. Very naturally, once in sight of that place, HOLLINS could not resist the temptation to display his peculiar tactics, so the gunboat on which he was a passenger, by his orders, threw fifteen shot or shell at or into Camp Holt. No reply was elicited, and HOLLINS—retired. Evidently, the Commodore is hard to suit. He "peppered well" the National vessels at the mouth of the Mississippi, but when they replied he—retired; and now he has repeated the same performance, because the cannon at Cairo would take no notice of his foolish vagaries. We very much fear that HOLLINS' well-established reputation as a braggart is endangered, and that history will yet hand him down to posterity as a retiring hero.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY, No. 15 TENTH-STREET.—We call attention to the fact that the choice collection of Works of Art now on exhibition, under the auspices of the Artists' Fund Society, will close on the 18th inst. Many of the paintings are from private galleries, and kindly lent by their owners to the Society, and this may be the only opportunity the public will have for many years to look at them. The Fund pictures will be sold on the 21st, at 7½ P. M.

RETURN OF CHILDREN FROM THE KELLER TROUPE.

The Cruelties to which they have been Subjected.

Most of our readers will remember the famous Keller tronpe, whose beautiful tableaux, in which beautiful women and attractive children were displayed in most voluptuous semi-nudity, were at one time the great attractions in the principal theatres of the United States. Everyone went to see their thrilling "Battle of the Amazons;" and their "Shower of Gold," and "Bower of Flora," were pronounced triumphs of scenic art; and where the religious feeling of the community was not strong, their tableau of the "Crucifixion," in which Mr. Keller appeared as Christ, met with unbounded applause. Something has just come to light, which, if as true as it appears to be, will create the very general impression that the opposite would have been a far more appropriate character for Mr. Keller than the one he was so much admired in, and, instead of the joyous bower of Flora, in which the lovely members of his troupe appeared, their real situation had decidedly more of the infernal in its associations. Lights and shadows, we all know, are often in most painful contrast on the stage, the real and mimic lives of those who tread it are often, all know, painfully different, but revelations of atrocities like those of which we have heard in this case have but seldom to be made.

From the statements of the sufferers and their friends we learn that about two years since, Mr. Louis Keller engaged here seventeen children, of from 10 to 14 years of age, all but one or two of whom were girls, to travel with him and appear in his various tableaux for a term of one year.

The year expired, another year had well nigh passed away, during all of which time the parents had heard nothing of their absent children, except a rumor which resched them, near the end of the second year, that the children were suffering the most cruel usage. They then applied to Mayor Wood to use his endeavors through our Consul at Havana to have the children returned. The effort was made, and by the last Havana steamer, the *Columbia*, six of the children were brought back to New-York, and the following letter was received by the Mayor from the United States Consul at Havana:

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Dec. 6, 1861.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th of October last, and to state in answer that after having had Mr. Louis Keller before a court of justice several times, and a good deal of trouble in other ways, I succeeded in compelling him to place under my charge the children,

Jane and Elizabeth Cooper,
Lucilia Babcock,
Eliza and Elizabeth Brown,
Julia and George Gallot.

Charlotte Holmes was sent by Keller, together with three other children named Jenkins, by the steamer *Baltimore* to Baltimore on the 30th ult.

Julia and George Gallot returned to Keller of their own accord. Julia is not in a condition to go to a cold climate, as will appear by the inclosed documents, one of which is a letter from the children to their mother, and the other a Doctor's certificate, showing her state of health. I have a letter from Louis Keller, in which he binds himself to take them to New-York without fail in May next. He is now going to Yucatan, as he can do nothing at present in this Island, with the remainder of his company.

From all appearances, Mr. Keller is entirely destitute of means. All his effects have been siezed by his creditors, and he is utterly unable to pay for the passage of the children to New-York. I do not think that he is indebted to them for wages; on the contrary, his supplies in clothing, shoes and other expenses, payable by themselves under contract, seem to have far exceeded the wages earned. I have to pay a considerable amount for their board during the last eight or nine days, and have requested Captain Adams, of the steamship *Columbia*, to take the two sisters Cooper, two sisters Brown, Lucille Babcock and Jane Murray on to New-York to-day; the passage-money will have to be paid him when arrangements can be made for the requisite funds. I beg of you to see that the two sisters Brown (whose parents reside in Boston) are taken care of until they are sent for. I have, on this day, written to Mr. Philo S. Shelton to whom their mother was recommended by Mr. Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, and who wrote me in behalf of these two children. The mother, Lucille Babcock, wrote to have her child delivered to Simon Camacho, Esq., the Consul for Venezuela in New-York. I am, Sir, respectfully your obed't serv't,

R. W. SHUFELDT, Consul-Geueral.

To Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of New-York.

The mother and sister of Julia Gallot state that the letter purporting to come from her and her brother is not in their handwriting; and bears internal evidences of having been written by some other person. Jane Cooper, one of the returned girls, states that Julia was in good health at the time they left, and expressed her joy at the prospect of returning to her mother.

Jane Cooper says that the children were repeatedly cruelly beaten by Keller, sometimes with a heavy cane, and even whipped with a cowhide. That at Trinidad, Lucilla Babcock was whipped with a rawhide by Mr. Keller until her back was lacerated and covered with blood, and then *washed with salt and vinegar*. Frequently in a moment of passion Keller would knock the children down with his fist. At one place Julia Gallot was so severely ill that she was unable to rise from her bed, and Kallka forced one of his men to carry her from her bed to the theatre, swearing that "she should appear if she died the next minute." Three nights this was repeated, until the poor child was unable to stand alone when placed in the tableaux, then she was allowed to remain in bed.

The probability of Mr. Keller's going to Yucatan is considered very small by the girls who have returned, as they say his tronpe is very small, his wardrobee poor, and his liabilities very great.

The facts the children relate here were prevented from sooner being made public by excessive care being taken to prevent any communication between them and their parents or friends.

It is extremely unlikely that Keller will ever meet with the punishment he richly deserves, if the stories are true.

CASE OF THE MATRICIDE McGILL.

The Medical Authorities Pronounce Him Insane.

The District Attorney has caused a medical examination to be held in the case of Thomas A. McGill, who killed his mother, on Sunday last, by throwing her ont of the fifth-story window nf a house in the First-avenue. The medical gentlemen appointed to perform this duty were Dr. Moses H. Ranney and Dr. Benjamin Ogden. They made their report yesterday to Mr. Wakeman, the District Attorney. They state that McGill is at present insane—in fact, a maniac of the most dangerous description. That from his statements and appearance they conclnde that his insanity is either *mania recurrens*—a form in which the paroxysms of violence and lucid intervals again and again succeed each other—or an attack of acute mania, or the result of a debauch. A knowledge of his previous history would afford the means of determining the precise form. They further say that the public safety seems to require some form of legal action to prevent his immediate discharge from an asylum. If placed in an asylnm under an ordinary commitment for insanity, he would, at any time, be discharged at the request of his friends. If the form of insanity be paroxysmal, whenever a lucid interval occurred, it would be the duty of the Snperintendent to discharge him, even if no application were made. On the patients of an ordinary asylum, the reception of a homicide produces an injurious effect, and the rooms of such a building are not properly constructed for the safekeeping of such a patient. Acting on these facts, they say the State should make special provisions for the detention of criminal lunatics.

The unfortunate man was born in Ireland, and has been 13 years in this country. For about three years he was cashier in the employ of La Boutillier, dry-goods merchant, in Canal-street, and afterwards employed by Taow, in canvassing for the City Directory. More recently he peddled books on his own account. For the past year, up to last Sunday, he has been in the employ of Wm. J. Miller, in Maiden-lane. Many of his delusions are of the most profane and obscne ocharacter, and all of them absurd to the last degree. He is yet confined in the City Prison, but it is designed to remove him immediately to a lunatic asylum.

A DARING OUTRAGE.

An Ex-Captain Brutally Beaten and Afterwards Robbed in Fourteenth-Street.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Capt. Peter Miller was attacked in Fourteenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, by three, young men, named James Wood, John Farquson and Edward Given. He was knocked down, and very severely beaten about the head and face. His lower jaw was horribly lacerated, and he was otherwise wounded to such an extent as to render him unable to leave his bed. The injuries, however, are not believed to be of a dangerous character. After the ruffians had beaten him until he was helpless, they proceeded to rifle his pockets. They took a gold hunting-case watch, valued at $100, also his pocket-book. The latter contained very little money, but was filled with valuable papers, such as promissory notes, manifests, &c. As soon as the Captain was able to walk, after the thieves had left him, he made his way to Mr. Gillespie's saloon, on the corner of Tenth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. The blood was streaming from his face and head, his clothes were torn and covered with blood. Mr. Gillespie did what he could for his relief. The wounded man related the story of his being waylaid and robbed, and described he parties as well as he could to Mr. G., who immediately said that he knew them—that they had been into his place that evening. He proposed to Capt. Miller to set ont at once in pursnit of them, which he accordingly did. They were known to frequent a place in the vicinity of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, and when Mr. G. arrived there, he spied the three men standing on the corner.

Mr. Gillespie immediately procured the services of Officer Smith, of the Twentieth Precinct, and the whole party were soon taken into custody. Just as the officer seized them, Woon was seen to take a watch from his pocket and throw it npon the gronnd. The watch proved to be the one taken from Capt. Miller. The pocket-book was not recovered.

Yesterday the accused were all taken before Justice Quackenbush, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where, after a preliminary examination, they were committed in default of $2,000 bail. Capt. Miller's ship was lying at the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, and he was on his way to it when the assault was made.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Interesting Proceedings—Satisfactory Reports, &c.

The German Republican Central Committee met last evening at its headqnarters, the Steuben House, the President, Mr. Andreas Willmann, in the Chair, and Messrs. H. Richard and Steinheimer, the regular Secretaries, officiating.

After organization, when the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, Mr. E. Remack made an interesting report of the proceedings of the Committee of Arrangements during the late Maynralty campaign, and congratulated the Committee at large upon the zeal and efficiency manifested by the German Republicans in their support of Mr. Opdyke. The statement of Mr. Remack indicated a perfect organization of the Germans in every ward, and proved that their vote had told, by theusands, in favor of the Republican and Union candidate. It was received with great acclamation, and unanimously adopted by the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Henry Richard, it was resolved to issue a call for the election of delegates to the Committee in 1862.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Naumann, Treasurer of the German General Opdyke Committee, for his faithful and efficient services as such, during the campaign, was passed amid much applause, and on motion of Mr. Remack, a Committee, consisting of the mover and Messrs. Dr. Baumann, H. Richard, A. Erbe, and Wm. M. Werneskirch, was appointed to prepare and engross an address, setting forth the high appreciation entertained by the Central Republican Committee of the valuable services of its Chairman, Mr. Andreas Willmann.

Several eloquent, though brief, speeches were made in furtherance of the National cause, and great satisfaction was evinced at the course pursued by portions of the American Press, in fairly, candidly and correctly reproducing the sentiments and determination of the citizens of German birth in the present crisis nf this country's history.

Board of Canvassers.

COMPLETION OF THE CANVASS—OPDYKE'S MAJORITY OVER GUNTHER SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN, AND TWELVE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN OVER WOOD.

The Board of City Canvassere met yesterday and compleied their work, with the exception of sundry miner corrections, and the formal declaration of the result. The following table shows the official vote for Mayor.

VOTE FOR MAYOR AS FAR AS CANVASSED.

	OFFICIAL.			ASSOCIATED PRESS		
	Opdyke.	Gunther.	Wood.	Opdyke.	Gunther.	Wood.
1st Ward	409	505	584	404	504	584
2d Ward	211	96	112	211	96	112
3d Ward	165	138	203	185	135	201
4th Ward	261	871	1039	261	872	1038
5th Ward	799	675	699	799	648	600
6th Ward	355	1717	860	261	1696	860
7th Ward	1018	1060	1639	1020	1056	1638
8th Ward	1062	1227	1011	1091	1387	1010
9th Ward	2407	1336	1971	2402	1387	1030
10th Ward	867	1097	656	860	1101	655
11th Ward	1349	2152	1918	1346	2079	1916
12th Ward	872	1456	847	818	1441	566
13th Ward	984	1038	1052	981	1038	1045
14th Ward	378	832	1350	378	831	1347
15th Ward	1525	562	635	1522	560	633
16th Ward	2145	851	1282	2146	849	1238
17th Ward	2035	2521	2019	2058	2510	2042
18th Ward	1940	1253	1760	1835	1242	1726
19th Ward	1161	1235	1531	1157	1234	1526
20th Ward	2085	1639	1607	2078	1637	1603
21st Ward	2031	1080	1283	2024	1079	1281
22d Ward	1451	1316	1411	1451	1372	1405
Totals	25,380	24,767	24,167	25,258	24,639	24,040

This makes Opdyke's majority over Gunther 613, and over Woon 1,213. Gunther's majority over Woon is 600.

The official connt of Opdyke's majority over Gunther, varies but six votes from the announcement of the resnit in the Times the morning after the election.

The Tea-Drinking at the Old Ladies' Home.

THEIR VIEWS OF THE REBELLION.

The annual tea-drinkings and donation visits which mark this season of the year as an episode of pleasure in the quiet routine life of the aged and infirm in their various Institutions, have already commenced.

Even among such unobtrusive charities as these, is the venom of disunion felt, and although their condition is prosperous, it is not so comparatively; for instance, last year brought to the fund nf the Graham Institute in Brooklyn—which has just passed through this favorite epoch—the sum of one thonsand dollars while this year, although hosts of friends remembered them with good wishes, flanked with substantial comforts for their physical recuperation, a decided falling off was experienced. Their institution is entirely out nf debt now, and they are beginning to accumulate a fund which, in a few years, will prevent any further necessity for a demand upon its friends. There are at present forty-eight aged women here, the most youthful being far nn the shady side nf sixty.

Another nf these social gatherings took place last night at the "Old Lady's Home of the Methodist Church." It numbers fifty inmates, and was thrown open to hundreds of visitors who came laden with gifts, gold, &c., &c.

The donations were mainly provisions for the table, and came in parcels and boxes labeled for the kitchen department. Although so great a throng was in attendance, the building had no appearance of being crowded, so admirably is it adapted to the purposes of convenient habitation for eatreme old age, and for the enjoyment of every member when such an affair as this takes place.

The audience for the religious services—which were conducted by Rev. Drs. Crawford and Lindsay—were distributed along the circular corridore which run from top to bottom of the building, and when this grand space was filled with sonnds of eloquent prayer and old-fashioned Methodist hymns, the scene was very impressive.

This model institution occupies three lots of ground upon Forty-second-street, and will be free nf debt in a short time, as but ten thousand dollars are due upon it. This the generous patrons will not allow to remain long a hurden to its operations.

Jersey City.

Death from Starvation and Exposure.—The inquest on the body of a man whose name is supposed to be Benjamin J. Beaven, who was found lying insensible on the pier foot of Morris-street, Jersey City, and died two days afterwards at the Almshouse hospital, was held yesterday by Coroner Gaffney. The Corouer had previously telegraphed to some relatives of deceased at Trenton to know what disposition he should make of the body, and received a reply from two nieces that he would have to do what he thought best, as deceased had no claims upon them. The jury rendered a verdict nf death from disease of the heart and exposure.

Lecture.—Rev. Father Mooney, late Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regimeut, will lecture, on Sunday evening, at Irving Hall, corner of Irving-place and Fifteenth-street. Subject: "God and the Sinner."

Medical Lectures to Ladies—By Mrs. E. K. ROBERTS, (a practicing Physician,) every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at her residence, No. 79 West 30th-st., commencing always at 2 o'clock. Mrs. ROBERTS devotes her practice specially to all diseases of women, and furnishes to her patients all necessary medicines and remedies. Ample accommodations at her house for chronic patients and ladies during confinement. Personal consultations *free*; advice by letter, $1.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarements for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Travelling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, etc., at retail by SILLECK & CO., corner Fulton and William sts.

Aquaria, for Holiday Presents, at No. 480 Broadway, near Broome-st.; a great variety of patterns on hand; also, a large assortment of fish, plants, &c., at wholesale and retail: DAVIS & GREENWOOD, No. 480 Broadway.

Undergarments for Men, Women and Children at McLAUGHLIN'S old stand, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. Winter Gloves, Army Shirts, &c. T. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

At Half Price.

COATS, OVERCOATS, PANTS, and VESTS,
From the stock of three broken wholesale houses,
At EVANS', { 66 and 68 } Fulton-st., bet. Gold and Cliff.

At Retail,
Wholesale stock of WATCHES and MUSICAL BOXES.
This latter article is one of the best FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
They play from 1 to 24 different tunes, and cost from $2 to $250. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Nn. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shonlder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Fancy Boxes, for Holiday Presents, of the Latest Improvement and in GREAT VARIETY, at war prices, filled with fine and pure candies, at SNOW'S GREAT CONFECTIONERY, No. 623 Broadway.

Root's New Rooms.—"What a lovely place," say the ladies, while having "Cartes da Visites, Photographs and Daguerreotypes" taken, at No. 179 5th av. and No. 949 Broadway.

Winter Style, or Festival Hat for 1862, is this day offered for inspection and sale by ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassan-st.

MARRIED.

Graham—Lanfear.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, at Zinn Church, by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., Ogilvie Blair Graham, Esq., of Belfast, Ireland, to Louisa S. Ogden, daughter nf Amhrose Lenfear, Esq., of New-Orleans.

Roe—Chamberlain.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Floy, Albert S. Roe to Rhuamy A. Chamberlain, eldest daughter of John C. Chamberlain, all of this City.

Autes—Baldwin.—On Wednesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. Alexander McLean, of Fairfield, Conn., Mr. Charles H. Autes, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss Julley A. Baldwin, of this City.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

Hinman—Clark.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, at the house nf the bride's brother, Joshua Barnum, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Krebs, William K. Hinman to Fannie B. Clark.

Knevals—Hotchkiss.—In New-Haven, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Mr. Drown, Sherman W. Knevals, of New-York, to Anna Dr W., daughter nf Russell Hotchkiss, Esq., of New-Haven.

Blow—Ward.—In Darien, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. R. R. Booth, Meade R. Blow, Esq., of New-York, to Miss Cornelia L., only daughter of H. A. Weed, Esq., and grand-daughter of Nathaniel Weed, Esq.

DIED.

Beck.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, at the house of her sister, Harriet Bebbidge, Sarah L., widow of Felker J. Beck.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., near 9th-av.

Faest.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 12, Phebe P., wife of David Frost, aged 42 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Wm. T. Bolles, also the members of the 36th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, at 2 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., for interment.

White.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 8, at the residence of J. R. Smith, No. 65 East 18th-st., of scarlet fever, Hallen P., daughter of James L. and Rachael E. White.

Smith.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 9, at the residence of her parents, No. 65 East 18th-st., of scarlet fever, Emily, daughter nf James R. and Georgie Smith.

Hardy.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 16, Phebe Aymar, youngest daughter of Horatio M. and Phebe A. Hardy, and grand-daughter of Mrs. Anna Hardy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 519 3d-av.

Church.—On Friday, Dec. 13, Eugana, youngest son of John B. and Maria T. Church, aged 11 years.

His remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

Churchill.—On Wednesday, Dec. 11, Mrs Daniel Churchill, formerly of Stockbridge, Mass., aged 83 years.

Nelson.—On Friday, Dec. 13, of congestion of the liver, Henry A. Nelson, in the 58th year of his age.

Baalatt.—In Yorkville, on Thursday, Dec. 12, after a short illness, Louise, only child of Stephen H. and Emma E. Berlett, and grandchild of Edward Weir, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, 92d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Sunday, 15th inst., at 9½ o'clock.

Beach.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 13, of malignant scarlet fever, Lizzie M., daughter of S. M. and Lucy M. Beard, aged 5 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Bedford-av., corner of Morton-st., this day, (Saturday,) 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to the Evergreens Cemetery for interment.

Masterton.—In Eastchester, on Thursday, Dec. 12, Caroline Janes, daughter of Robert M. and Avis L. Masterton, in the 5th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) 14th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M. Train leaves the Harlem Railroad Depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 10½ o'clock A. M., for Bronxville, returning at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Hunter—Hyde, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, Capt. Hiram Donald Hunter, U. S. R. S., in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

Cors.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 12, Samuel B. Cors, aged 41 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 250 Mulberry-st., Newark, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Bound Brook, N. J.

☞ Boston and Portland papers please copy.

Blanay.—In Guelph, C. W., on Sunday, Dec. 1, at the residence of his brother-in-law, N. Higinbotham, Esq., of liver complaint, Mr. George Blanay, of this City, in the 40th year of his age.

Corn.—At Belmont, near Fordham, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 11, Elizabeth Dumbrack, the beloved wife of A. M. Corn, in the 48th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Grace Church, West Farms.

☞ Edinburgh papers please copy.

Hont.—In Cornwall, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 11, of consumption, Henry Clay Hunt, son of Simon B. and Azuba C. Hnnt, aged 17 years, 8 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 12½ o'clock, or immediately after morning services.

Alms.—In Fredrick, Md., on Monday, Dec. 9, Sergeant Francis Godina Alms, of Company D, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., eldest son of Lonisa and the late John P. Alms, aged 20 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Ninth Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 155 East Houston-st., and at 2½ o'clock from Allen-st.-M. E. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., on Sunday, the 15th inst.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 643.—Dec. 13, 1861.
75, 21, 77, 50, 62, 35, 4, 3, 74, 26, 73, 29, 63.

Kentucky. Class 644.—Dec. 18, 1861.
67, 12, 69, 2, 23, 46, 1, 51, 21, 24, 15, 7.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—In drawings of Nov. 30, 1861, No. 13,388 drew $150,000; No. 10,381 drew $50,000 No. 15,392 drew $25,000; No. 2,445 drew $11,000; being the four capital prizes. Prizes cashed and Information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st.

EXTRAORDINARY HOLIDAY SALE.

379 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WHITE-ST.

An Importer's blockaded stock of Men's Furnishing Goods and Linen Handkerchiefs is now offered to the public at retail, at prices which will convince everybody that we are anxious to sell.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
of every variety, in plain, hemstiched and embroidered for men, women and children, from 3 cents to $3 each.

Elegant embroidered Handkerchiefs, for presents, at half price. Handkerchiefs, in elegant boquet boxes, the secret spring of which unfolds the centre rose, which contains a motto—a real novelty.

NECK TIES.
5,000 dozen elegant Ties, at 5, 15 and 25 cents.

GENTS' SCARFS
In new and elegant designs, at 50c., 75c. and $1. The same as are sold by all retailers at $1 50.

LINEN COLLARS.
The very best 4-ply collars, at 10 cents each.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Ladies' and Gents' fine Beaver Gloves, at 50 cents.

UNDERSHIRTS
And Drawers, Suspenders, Travelling-shirts, etc., etc.
Everything marked in plain figures. Open evenings.
A GREAT CHANCE FOR DEALERS.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, HAVE NOW READY THEIR HOLIDAY LIST OF ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTES DE VISITE.
Among the Gift Books are:
MORAL EMBLEMS
WIT AND HUMOR OF THE POETS.
SHAKESPEARE, Cowden Clarke's Edition.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
A complete Catalogue sent to any address on application.

CARPETING.—ONE PRICE CARPET ESTABLishment. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. No urging to buy. Carpet buyers are invited to examine the extensive assortment of English, velvet, Brussels, extra superfine ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, oil cloths, carpet sweepers and druggets, at remarkably low prices.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe *via* Southampton and Hamburg, per the United States steamer *Bavaria*, and for Ireland *via* Queenstown, per the *City of Baltimore*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 14th day of December, 1861, at 10½ A. M. WM. B. TAYLOR, P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A CAREFUL PERUSAL HAS CONVINCED US THAT IT IS A GREAT BOOK, IN INCIDENT, PLOT, DESCRIPTION AND CHARACTERIZATION, AND THAT IT IS WORTHY TO BE READ BY EVERYBODY WHO READS EVERYTHING WRITTEN BY SUCH AUTHORS AS DICKENS, THACKERAY AND BULWER.

* * * * * * *

IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR US, IN A SHORT NOTICE LIKE THIS, TO GIVE THE SLIGHTEST INDICATION OF THE WEALTH OF LIFE AND CHARACTER THE AUTHOR HAS INCLUDED IN HIS PRESENT MASTERPIECE. IT IS SUFFICIENT TO SAY, THAT THE BEST, BRIGHTEST AND DEEPEST QUALITIES OF HIS GENIUS ARE IN THIS WORK, AND THAT HE HAS WRITTEN NOTHING WHICH WILL BE SO SURE TO GIVE HIM A PROMINENT POSITION AMONG ENGLISH NOVELISTS AS THIS 'CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH.'"

Thns ons of the first American critics speaks, in the Boston *Transcript*,

of
CHARLES READE'S GREAT NOVAL,
THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH.

which is having such an enormous sale throughout the isngth and breadth of the land.

CARLETON, Publisher, (late Rndd & Carleton,) NEW-YORK.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
A NEW VOLUME,
Commences with the Nnmber for JANUARY, 1862.

The Janasry number, containing sixteen extra pages, commences the Ninth Volume of this Magazine. It presents the following striking list of articles and authors:

A New BIGLOW PAPER, by James Russell Lowell, entitled "Birdofredum Sawin, Esq., to Mr. Hosea Biglow."

METHODS OF STUDY IN NATURAL HISTORY, the first of Prof. Agassiz's articles.

OLD AGE, by Ralph Waldo Emerson.

PILGRIMAGE TO OLD BOSTON, by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A STRENGTH SEEKER, by Dr. George B. Windship, whose gymnastic exploits and feats of strength have made him celebrated throughout the country. In this article he gives a most graphic account of his system of physical training, and a minute description of the various steps of his progress.

FREMONT'S HUNDRED DAYS IN MISSOURI, by William Dean Howells, late Military Secretary to Gen. Fremont, and Major npon his Staff. This admirable paper gives much new information, never before given to the country, npon the doings and plans of Gen. Fremont in Missouri.

LOVE AND SKATES, the opening portion of a new story, by the late Maj. Theodore Winthrop, author nf "Cecil Dreeme."

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER, a critical and personal account of our great American Novelist, by George S. Hillard.

AGNES OF SORRENTO, the fine Italian Romance, by Mrs. H. B. Stowe.

A STORY OF TO-DAY, by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills." A graphic picture of American Life.

JEFFERSON AND SLAVERY, by Prof. A. D. White, of the University of Michigan. An eloquen: exposition nf Jefferson's opinions against Slavery.

LIGHT LITERATURE, by David A. Wasson, anthor of "Rest and Motion."

PER TENEBRAS, LUMINA, a Poem.

THE TRUE HEROINE, a Poem.

REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES.

THE ATLANTIC FOR 1862.

The Ninth Volume commences with the number for January, 1862.

No words are needed respecting the past of this Magazine. Its conductors have the most gratifying assurances of public approval, both in its largely increased circulation, and in the testimony from all quarters as to its excellence. They are, however, desirous of giving to it a still higher character and an increased popularity, during the year 1862; and, with that view, they have provided features of extraordinary interest.

Prof. Louis Agassiz, of Harvard University, will contribute a series of articles npon THE STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY and kindred topics. He will have an article in every nnmber dnring the year.

Early in the year will be commenced a new ROMANCE by Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author of "The Scarlet Letter," "The Marble Faun," etc.

Articles npon topics of national interest will appear frequently from the pen of James Russell Lowell.

A series of Tales will be contributed, dnring the year, by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills," and "A Story of To-Day," which, in point of genius and power, have taken a place beside the most prominent works of fiction of the present day.

The Country Parson will continue his highly popular contributions.

STORIES by Miss Harriet Prescott, Bayard Taylor, and other popular writers will shortly appear.

The leading writers of America, in prose and poetry, and several English authors of note, contribute regularly to the *Atlantic*. Among them may be named the following:

James Russell Lowell.	Charles E. Norton.
Henry W. Longfellow.	George S. Hillard.
Ralph Waldo Emerson.	Henry Giles.
Nathaniel Hawthorne.	Rev. Walter Mitchell.
C. C. Hazewell.	Mrs. H. B. Stowe.
F. W. Higginson.	Harriet Martineau.
Author of "Life in the Iron Mills," and "Story of To-Day."	Charles Reade. "The Country Parson." Rose Terry.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.	Harriet E. Prescott.
John G. Whittier.	Rev. Robert T. S. Lowell.
E. P. Whipple.	J. T. Trowbridge.
Bayard Taylor.	

TERMS—Three Dollors per annum, or Twenty-five Cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the publishers will mail the work to any part of the United States, prepaid. Subscriptions may begin with either the first or any subsequent number.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, No. 135 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.
BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.
FOR JANUARY, 1862,
Is ready Dec. 12.

It is embellished with
TWO SPLENDID PLATES.
1. BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL, with a letter-press description from the pen of
HON. EDWARD EVERETT.
2. THE WIFE OF BUNYAN BEFORE LORD MANSFIELD'S COURT.

The number is filled with a rich table of contents, both instructive and entertaining.

The artistic embellishments, and the literary treasures, are exceedingly attractive.

A WORD ABOUT ITS CHARACTER.

1. The ECLECTIC, as a monthly magazine, of 144 pages, double columns, has no superior in literary merit or artistic embellishments.
2. Its letter-press is made np of the choicest articles, selected with great care from seven British Quarterlies and nine British Monthlies. It aims to give the cream of all.
3. The ECLECTIC, in one year, equals in printed matter any three entire British Quarterlies. The price of them is $7. The price of the ECLECTIC, for an equal amount of reading, and far more select, is only $5, while the prints in the ECLECTIC are alone worth $5 more.
4. The variety, richness, and affluence of the ECLECTIC articles in all the departments of literature and popular science, stamp it as the best magazine published. So the Press and eminent men say, in all parts of the land.
5. Every number of the ECLECTIC is splendidly embellished with one or more portraits or prints.
6. Now is a good time to subscribe for 1862.
7. Estimating truly the amount of artistic riches and literary treasures in the ECLECTIC, it is the cheapest and best magazine published.
8. A splendid plate of a Battle Scene is already engraved for the February number.
9. The club price is $4, where four or more copies are taken to one address. Circulars will be sent if desired.
10. Send your orders without delay. You will be pleased and satisfied. A word to parents is enough.

Each new subscriber to the work, or any person who sends a new name with the pay in advance, will be entitled to a choice of beautiful premium prints, worth $2 50 each. No intelligent family, no young lady or young gentleman, should be without the gems of art and the treasures of literature to be found in the ECLECTIC.

TERMS:

The ECLECTIC is issued on the 1st of every month. Each number contains 144 large octavo pages, on fine paper, neatly stitched, in green covers, with one or more beautiful Steel Portraits. The twelve numbers comprise three volumes of 600 pages each, with titles, indices and embellishments. Price, Five Dollars. The postage is only three cents a number, prepaid at the office of delivery. The January number for 50 cents; any other for 43 cents—sent in postage stamps.

W. H. BIDWELL,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE STANDARD GIFT BOOK,
IN NEW STYLES, AND AT REDUCED PRICES.
JUST PUBLISHED
By C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.,
In morocco, full gilt, $6 50.
In half morocco, smooth gilt top, $6.
The most superb book of the season, and at a lower price than ever offered before.

FOLK-SONGS!
A BOOK OF GOLDEN POEMS, MADE FOR THE POPULAR HEART.
WITH UPWARD OF SIXTY ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS, EXQUISITE IN DESIGN AND EXECUTION.

Fac-Similes of the Original Manuscript Copies of Fifteen Famous Poets, by Hood. ("The Song of the Shirt,") Tennyson, Bryant, Leigh Hunt, Longfellow, Barry Cornwall, Holmes, Kingsley, Paina, ("Home, Sweet Home,") Whittier, Browning, Lowell, Emerson, Willis, and Pinckney—expressly contributed to this Work by the Poets or their friends.

In one volume, Royal Octavo, printed on the finest tinted paper, at the Riverside Press, Cambridge.

The designs exhibit rare beauty and originality. Among the artists are:

Church,	Hill,	McDonough,
Maffett,	Eastman,	Barry,
McLenan,	Hennessy,	Johnson,
Eytinge,	Wallin,	Nast,
Kensett,	Boughton,	Hoppin,
McEntee,	Darley

LAW REPORTS.

The Requirements of Law Respecting Verbal Bequests.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Leonard.

Westerlo vs. *Delbit*.—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. It will be remembered that the question to be determined was whether or not a certain certificate of deposit had been duly delivered to the plaintiff as a bequest, by one Mrs. Clinton, immediately before the death of the latter, and whether, if so delivered, the mere delivery was a sufficient transfer of the certificate to enable the plaintiff to collect in her own name and of her own right.

The language of the deceased in making the bequest was the following, she having first requested the plaintiff to hand her a parcel from a closet, containing certain money and the certificate in question: "Nellie, I give this to you; this is for yourself; no one knows of it, and I do not wish to tell of it." While using this language, deceased counted over the money, and opened and observed the certificate. The plaintiff was afterwards requested to place the parcel where she found it. No further reference was made to the certificate than that above stated.

The opinion of the Court held that this language, and the delivery, were not sufficient to establish the fact that the deceased intended to give the plaintiff the certificate. The law required all verbal bequests to be positive and unequivocal. Such was not the case in this instance, and the judgment below, in favor of the plaintiff, should be reversed.

Justice LEONARD dissented, holding that the certificate was legally vested in the plaintiff by the bequest. That the delivery was a sufficient transfer, and that the language clearly indicated the intention of the deceased to give the contents of the parcel to the plaintiff. The plaintiff could collect the certificate, and in his opinion, the judgment should be affirmed.

Charitable Uses—Mere Efforts to Defeat Legacies to Charitable Institutions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Chauncey Rose, Executor, &c., vs. *Henry Rose, The American Colonization Society, and the Rose Beneficent Association.*—The will of John Rose founded the "Rose Beneficent Association," and left one half of the residuary estate of the testator to the Colonization Society.

The next of kin contested the will, but it was admitted to probate. They have now taken the matter to this Court, contending that the bequests are not valid, and that the property should belong to them; and that the Societies in question are disqualified by law.

Upon the trial, counsel for the Beneficent Association estimated the number of juvenile delinquents in this City at 40,000 souls. Of these, 10,000 are thought to be pilferers, 10,000 vagrants, and 20,000 poor and homeless. These the Association claim to be, so far as it can, protecting. The case is still pending.

A. W. Bradford, for plaintiff; W. M. Evarts and Mr. Bryan, for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Samuel Murray, a colored seaman, 31 years of age, born in Pennsylvania, was tried and convicted of an assault with intent to kill his paramour, Julia Wilson, of No. 38 Leonard-street. State Prison 5 years.

Albert Green, 38 years, native of England, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, in stealing cloth valued at $60 from Wm. Sulzbacher & Co., No. 21 Warren-street. Remanded for sentence.

Thomas Scanlon, 21 years, native of Ireland, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, upon an indictment for highway robbery, and was remanded for sentence.

Philip Smith, 22 years, born in New-York, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Albert Uhl, a German, was placed on trial for the murder of William Lee, a bar-tender in a liquor shop at the corner of Morris and West streets, on the 5th of August last. It appears that the prisoner, with two or three others, went into the above store and had a drink, after which a dispute arose as to who should pay for it. The bar-tender, thinking there was a design to swindle him out of the drinks, came round the counter and struck one of the party with a club. A general row ensued, during which the prisoner discharged a pistol at the bar-tender, just as he was about striking him with a pitcher, and the ball entered his head, causing death in a few hours. The trial had not concluded at the hour of adjournment, and will be resumed this morning.

In Part II, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Thomas Reynolds, an Irishman, 23 years of age, was placed on trial for the murder of Frederick Weese, a German, by stabbing him in the neck, in the yard of No. 414 Eighth-avenue, on the evening of the 23d of August last. It appeared from the testimony that the prisoner had found a pocket-book, belonging to a female friend of deceased, which he refused to give up; and that on the evening of the murder, the parties were in the yard of the premises above mentioned, and while wrangling about the subject of giving up the pocket-book, the prisoner suddenly seized a knife lying on a barrel and plunged it into the neck of deceased, inflicting a wound from which he died in a short time.

The defence attempted to prove the partial insanity of the prisoner, resulting from the combined effects of a too free use of liquor and the loss of an arm, which prisoner had sustained a short time previous to the commission of the homicide. The trial occupied the entire day, and resulted in a verdict of murder in the second degree. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The jury, in the case of Dr. Moses Lowenberg, tried on Thursday for the murder of Samuel Hoffman, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT.

The Clerk of the General and Special Terms of this Court, request that counsel will furnish them with the title of all cases settled or otherwise disposed of now, upon the calendar on or before the 21st inst.

Cases marked "off for the term," cases not reached on the present calendar and cases reserved, will be placed on the new calendar without further notice.

There will be a second branch of the Special Term held in the Hall of the Board of Supervisors on Monday next, for the purpose of trying the case of David Colden Murray, Receiver, &c., against Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Justice INGRAHAM will hold the Court.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Plunkett vs. *Steele, et al.*—Judgment for defendants on demurrer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Campbell vs. *Bowen.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Devlin vs. *Beering.*—Motion to strike out reply granted; $10 costs.

A Curious Case.

A BRITISH SUBJECT KIDNAPPING SLAVES.

The Rolla correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, tells a curious story about the doings of a man claiming to be a British subject. The following communication, sent in response to a letter making inquiries regarding the circumstances, gives the particulars of the affair:

HEADQUARTERS KANSAS RANGERS, CAMP DONOP, }
ROLLA, MO., Tuesday, Nov. 12. }

Col. G. M. Dodge, Commanding Post, Rolla, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: In reply to the communication of Second Lieut. A. T. STAY, Missouri Volunteers, this day sent you, and referred to me for reply, I have this to say: Whilst on my return from the Current River, twelve miles below Salem, I found a family of negroes, and a yellow man, who was double handcuffed, with two chains fastened to his wrists. I immediately released the negro. Upon inquiry I found the negroes were destined for the rebel market in Arkansas. An hour afterward, one JOHN WHEELAN came and claimed the negroes as his property. He also claimed to be a subject of Great Britain, and entitled to protection as such. I informed him that I would take measures to have his case properly stated to the British Government, and would send Queen VICTORIA the documents if he desired. He showed me a certificate, purporting to be from the British Consul at St. Louis, which bore unmistakable evidence of fraud on the face of it. He then dodged the idea of being a British subject, and claimed protection as a citizen of the United States, and showed me a pass from Maj. MCKINSTRY, of St. Louis, allowing himself and slaves to go to Dent County, Mo. I informed him that he had passed through Dent County, and consequently the pass was worthless. He then frankly acknowledged that he was on his way to Arkansas, and offered inducements to me to let him pass; said his slaves were attached to him. I told him that if his slaves desired to remain with him I should not force them away, but had determined to let them go with us if they chose to do so. I then told the negro boy he might hitch up the mule team and take all who wished to go—all coming. The pass I was reading, when an alarm was given, originating from the shooting of Cook, when, with my whole command, I hurried to the spot, forgetting all about the pass, and find I have it here. The wearing apparel was returned from Dr. HYER'S. That WHEELAN is a regular negro tracer, a Secessionist, and has committed even forgery in his operations, I think I am able to prove. That he violated Major MCKINSTRY'S pass, and thus forfeited all protection under it, he admitted himself. I did not, however; as charged by Lieut. STAY, of the Missouri Volunteers, "confiscate the negroes," but gave them liberty to do as they pleased. Negroes, mules and wagons all came along, and as all are regarded as property, I confess I am at a loss to determine whether the mules brought off the negroes or they the mules—but incline to the opinion that the mules are the responsible parties, and that Lieut. STAY should immediately call on them to deliver up the negroes. I also have a *love for constitutional liberty*, but know of no Constitutional provision which requires me to turn blood-hound or slave-catcher for any one, more especially for a rebel and a forger.

Hoping this statement of *facts* may prove satisfactory, I am, Colonel, Your obedient servant,

S. M. WOOD, Captain,
Commanding Kansas Rangers.

The correspondent adds:

"As investigation of the case was ordered before Capt. CUMMINGS, of Company F, Fourth Iowa Volunteers, and Capt. WOOD was detailed to hunt testimony. He went to Steelville, Mo., and ascertained that Dr. WHEELAN had stated to persons that he was a resident of Madison County, Miss., and was on his way home with the negroes; that he was a Secessionist, and very much surprised that the slave owners about Steelville were not also Secessionists. He said he had got passes to take him by the Government troops at Rolla; then he was safe, and should go to Pocahontas, Ark. At St. Louis, Capt. WOOD learned that WHEELAN represented to SONPER that he had a farm in Dent County, Mo., and wished to go to it; that in order to obtain MCKINSTRY'S pass he was vouched for by B. M. LYNCH, the St. Louis negro-trader. The Captain ascertained that Dr. WHEELAN has no farm in Dent County, nor never had, nor has he ever resided there.

The question assumes rather a knotty aspect in a legal point of view. Capt. WOOD contends that the negroes were not fugitives. He also insists that he had no responsibility in the matter; that all he did was to leave it a "free fight" between WHEELAN and the negroes; that he now has no control over the negroes, nor nothing to do with them."

Obituary.

Mr. GURNON GRANT, an esteemed citizen of Troy, died in that city a few days since. He was born in Stonington, Conn., in 1769, and when he went to Troy, fifty-five years ago, was glad to get employment as cook on board a sloop plying between that city and Waterford. Subsequently he became master of a sloop plying to New-York, and gradually worked his way into a large produce and shipping business, by which he accumulated a large fortune. He used his means liberally in advancing the interests of the charitable institutions in Troy.

Mr. Asa Lewis, formerly a member of the firm of Lewis & Sampson, booksellers, in Boston, died in Marlboro, Mass., on Dec. 6.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 14
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 7
Niagara	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at...5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.
At reduced prices.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS.
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
PLUSH AND LIONSKIN CLOAKS, in a great variety.
All new styles, at retail, at reduced prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

CLOAKS.
CLOSING SALE.
PRICES REDUCED.
At E. LAMBERT & CO.'S, No. 447 Broadway, may be found a large and desirable assortment of
LADIES' WINTER CLOAKS,
which must positively be sold within the next eighteen days.

ASSORTMENT UNEQUALED
of useful articles for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
White China Tea-Sets, for Holiday Presents.....$3 75
Gold and Colored China Tea-Sets, for Holiday Presents.....7 00
White Dinner-sets, for Holiday Presents.....18 00
Cut Glass Decanters, for Holiday Presents—the pair. 2 50
Cut Glass Goblets, for Holiday Presents—the dozen.. 1 65
SILVER-PLATED ICE-PITCHERS,
$5 00 for Holiday Presents—largest size $8 00
$6 00 handsomely engraved $6 00
$7 $8 $5
Silver-plated Casters, six cut bottles, for holiday gifts.....4 50
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, for holiday gifts.....4 50
Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces, for holiday gifts...15 00
SILVER-PLATED COFFEE URNS,
$10. for holiday gifts, new patterns, 10 00
$10. beautifully chased, 10 00
$10, $10, $10, $10.
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen.....1 25
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen.....3 75
Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, the dozen.....4 50
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, the dozen.....4 00
Also,
CHINA VASES, BISQUE FIGURES, PARIAN FIGURES, &c., &c.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

CLOAKS AT RETAIL.
WOODBRIDGE & KEROE
Offer their stock of
WINTER CLOAKS AT RETAIL,
at the lowest wholesale prices.
No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 88 cents; true by mail, 89 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—AS WE WERE the first to introduce the "Union Prize Stationery and Recipe Package and Envelope" to the public, and having been to considerable expense in perfecting such arrangements as to give the best article for the least money, we have obtained
A COPYRIGHT
for our unequaled article according to law. In such case provided. Therefore all
BASE IMITATORS
are cautioned against
INFRINGING ON OUR RIGHTS,
as they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
RICHARDS & CO., No. 102 Nassau-st.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 48 Maiden-lane.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

A COT, LOUNGE, CHAIR AND MATTRESS all in one piece, size when folded 4 by 6 inches square and two feet long; army trunks, camp-chests, camp-stools, &c. GURNEY & BRADY, No. 412 Broadway.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 1216 8th-av., between 20th and 19th sts.

COAL.

COAL.—PEACH ORCHARD, LEHIGH AND LOCUST Mountain, warranted to be pure articles. Also, superior Liverpool tired and English house Cannel, of late importations—all at lowest market prices.
HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 32 BROADWAY, N. Y.
FORTRESS MONROE, CAMP HAMILTON, NEWPORT'S NEWS, HATTERAS INLET, AND PORT ROYAL.
This Company have extended their lines to the above points, and established Agencies under Official sanction, and are prepared to forward merchandise, parcels and money with unequaled dispatch, and at greatly-reduced rates.
DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—LADIES' TRAVELling and Shopping Bags, Jewel Cases, &c., &c.—a beautiful and useful article for presents. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 100 Broadway, near 41h-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
NEW LECTURE,
BY
REV. JOSEPH B. WAKELEY,
entitled
"WASHINGTON AND THE UNION,"
at the Cooper Institute,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17,
commencing at 8 o'clock.
Tickets of admission, 25 cents.
REEVES E. SELMES,
Chairman of Lectnrs Committee.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST 17TH-st., between 1st and 2d avs., north side. Dr. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor. Special Sabbath School services, SUNDAY, Dec. 15. Sermon in the morning on *Sabbath Schools*, by the Pastor. Addresses in the afternoon by C. C. NORTH, W. W. CORNELL, R. L. LOCKWOOD, R. G. PARKER and G. F. DISBROWAY, Esqs.; also, the distribution of rewards due at that date. In the evening addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN and Rev. Drs. TYNG and STEVENS. Seats free. Time for services, 10½ A. M., 2½ P. M., 7 P. M.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS—41ST-ST., near 6th-av. Prof. MATTISON will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. A Conference of Pastors and Lay Delegates from other Independent Methodist Churches, opens in this Church on WEDNESDAY MORNING next. Preaching by ministers from abroad every evening next week except Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend these special services.

A PUBLIC UNION MEETING WILL BE held by the American Tract Society in the 4th-st. Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. Porter's,) Williamsburgh, on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 15, with special reference to the supplying the Army and Navy with religious reading.

A statement will be made by one of the Secretaries, and addresses may be expected from several pastors, and from Gen. JOHN A. VAN BUREN, Paymaster-General of New-York. A collection will be taken.

THE CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, NEAR the corner 14th-st. and 7th-av., will hold their Missionary Anniversary on TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 15th inst., through the services of the day; Rev. A. COOKMAN, Pastor, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock. The Sabbath School exercises will be held at 2 o'clock, and will be addressed by distinguished speakers in the evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. Dr. DURBIN, Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON, and others, will address the congregation.

THE THIRD OF THE SERIES OF SERMONS on the *Peerless Mission of Jesus Christ*, will be preached in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, who will also preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2 and 2 o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor Tuesday Evenings. Children's meeting every Thursday Evening.

WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn, Rev. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D. D., pastor. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., will continue the discussion of the subject: *Cause and Cure of Infidelity*, on SUNDAY next, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Rev. JOSEPH HARVEY, the popular revivalist, will preach in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. The friends of the cause, and the public generally, are cordially invited. Seats free.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—FORMER pastors and members of this church are affectionately invited to its reunion services appointed for Dec. 23, 1861. At 10½ o'clock A. M., sermon by Rev. A. B. WAKELEY; at 2½ P. M., a reunion love-feast; and at 7½ o'clock in the evening, sermon by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D.
PHILO SCOFIELD,
JOSEPH B. CRAWFORD, } Committee.
JOHN MILEY,

CITY TRACT MISSION.—THIRTY-FIFTH Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society, and the thirty-ninth of the Female Branch, will be held at the Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Adams',) Madison-square, next SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 15, when Rev. Robert R. Booth, Rev. Henry W. Weston, D.D., and Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., will address the meeting. A collection, with subscriptions for the next year, will be received. Services at 7½ o'clock.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The forty-seventh anniversary of the Sabbath School connected with the Reformed Dutch Church at Greenwich, will be held in the church corner of Bleecker and West 10th sts., on SABBATH EVENING, 15th inst. Services to commence at 7 o'clock. The Missionary offerings of the children, designed for the mission boat at Amoy, China, will be presented on that evening.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor, meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

MESSIAH'S (FORMERLY ADVENT MISsion) Church, 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. Jas. HEANY, a young preacher of Morrisville, Penn., will speak TO-MORROW (at the usual hours,) on the *Glorious Appearing and Reign of Jesus Christ*, now nigh at hand. Old members and strangers are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

HOW LONG HALT YE?—BEHOLD, I WILL send you Elijah the Prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord." That messenger will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Subject—*The Mission of Elias.*

HOW TO READ THE BIBLE.—REV. E. G. BROOKS will preach on this subject at the 28th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the Morning on *The Christian Sufferer*, suggested by the long and painful sickness of the late Minard S. Thresher.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—The regular Children's service is held EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. To those who wish to see the children of the Five Points, this is a most convenient opportunity. "The sight is as good sermon." Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

A LECTURE WILL BE GIVEN BY FATHER MOONEY, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth, before the Catholic Library Association, at Irving Hall, corner of 15th-st. and Irving-place, on next SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1861, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*God and the Slaves.* Tickets 25 cents.

A COURSE OF SABBATH EVENING DISCOURSES upon *Sceptical Objections to Religion* has been announced by Rev. Dr. NEWELL, to commence in his Church, corner of Grand and Allen sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, First Subject—*No matter what a man believes, if he is sincere.*

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH IN the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on *The Superlative Excellence of Christian Charity*, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock on *The Vision of the Holy Waters.* Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOMAS GARDINER, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in addition Lenten Lectures at 3 P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, recently ordained in this church, will preach in the morning, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the evening. Seats free.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, BROOKlyn Chapel, Clinton-corner of Congress-st. Service in the church TO-MORROW, Sunday, Dec. 15, at the usual hours. Preaching in the morning by the pastor, Rev. N. A. STAPLES. Vesper service in the evening, as usual.

REV. R. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, WILL give a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING, by special request, illustrating and defending the *Faith of Universalists*, "Who hath ears to hear, let him hear." Church corner 6th and South 3d sts.

REV. MR. BIDDLE, OF NEWARK, WILL preach in the Universalist Mission Room, corner 3d-av. and 61st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and Rev. M. BALOU on the NEXT SUNDAY. Seats free. Sunday School at 2 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, SEVENTEENTH-st., near 8th-av. Services on LORD'S DAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. I. C. BROWER. Subject—Morning, *The Second Death*; evening, *The Nature of the Kingdom of Christ.*

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK AT Dodsworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject—Morning—*The Philosopher's Stone.* Evening—*Slavery and its Manifest Destiny.*

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. LAWRENCE H. MYERS, assistant Minister of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK PRAYING BAND, under the direction of Brother ANDERSON, will conduct the services at the Eckalb-av. M. E. Church, SUNDAY, Dec. 15. The public are cordially invited to attend—all seats free.

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL Teachers' Association will hold their regular monthly meeting in the South Baptist Church on 20th-st., near 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, St. John's Park, Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will commence SABBATH MORNING, a series of Sermons upon the *Book of Esther*, and in the EVENING he will preach upon *David as a Warrior.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector of St. John the Baptist's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 29th-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, a sermon on *Prayer*; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the third discourse on the *Problem of Evil.*

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER WADison and Gouverneur sts., under the care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, pastor, will preach from the above subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ and at 7½ P. M.

REV. JARED W. SCUDDER IS EXPECTED to preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS, LAMARTINE HALL.—Corner 28th-st. and 8th-av.—Every SUNDAY, at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock. Mr. NEWTON, Editor of the *Banner of Light*, will speak next SUNDAY EVENING.

WENDELL PHILLIPS WILL DELIVER a Discourse on *The War*, at the Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19. Tickets, 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY IN THE GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The Rev. J. P. DUBBIN, D. D., will preach in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, Interesting Sabbath School exercises at 2½ o'clock P. M. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD and the Rev. Mr. BALDWIN, late Missionary to China. Evening Services to commence at 7½ o'clock: Addresses will be made by the Rev. Mr. BALDWIN, Rev. T. CARLTON, D. D., G. P. DISBOWAY, Esq., W. W. CORNELL, Esq., and the Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach TO-MORROW, at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, who are looking for the Immediate coming of Christ, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible Truth are cordially invited to attend.

REV. THOS. L. HARRIS WILL CONTINUE his discourses on the *Supernatural* TO-MORROW MORNING, and on the *Beatitudes* in the EVENING, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Services at the usual hours. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW (morning and evening,) commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

MRS. E. J. FRENCH WILL LECTURE IN Cooper Institute, (Room No. 20,) at 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Dec. 15. Subjects to be chosen by the audience.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms moderate. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., No. 128 East-Broadway.

PANIC-MUSIC, 2 CENTS A PAGE.
Our whole stock of lithographed classical and modern music, the largest in America—over a million of works—retail below cost, at two cents a page, (25 cents' worth for 8 cents.) Songs, piano, organ, violin, flute, etc., music, all 2 cents page. A similar occasion never occurs again. Music sent to Institutes for inspection.
P. A. WUNDERLICHMANN, No. 618 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.
A full assortment of these unrivaled Instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music, Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT, BEAUTIFULLY finished, fine toned piano-forte, Boston make, in perfect order. Cost $225, but in consequence of the war will sell it for $125, including a $6 stool and cover. Can be examined by addressing J. W., PARKER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Pelonbet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $180 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a young lady as music teacher in some school or seminary; has had experience and given satisfaction; good references given. Address M. E. R., care of B. F. Otterson, Granville, N. Y., stating terms.

100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y.—Jan. 3. Winter term opens. Special advantages. Military drill under an experienced officer. Classical instruction given by a Yale graduate. Two gentlemen professors in piano music: Madame and Stephani instructs in vocalization; native teacher instructs in French. $120 a year pays board and tuition in common English; $200 a year pays the whole bill, including all extras.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT AT GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 335 Broadway, or at No. 6 4th-av., in ten lessons of one hour each. Young men must apply in vain for situations in New-York offices if they are not good penmen. Indeed, for whatever position they apply, the handwriting is a mystery or to travel. Apply or address a note to J. M., No. 327 6th-av.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-Annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors,) with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—AN EXperienced teacher, with a beautiful and healthy location near the City, has two vacancies, ages from 8 to 14 preferred. Terms reasonable. Address A. B., Box No. 1,095 New-York Post-office.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL and French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 13th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN engagement as teacher, in a school or family, either in city or country. She has had experience in teaching and is capable of instructing in the English branches and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing, and she is a good mathematician; she would be willing to teach for about two hours a day in return for her board, or for a longer period for a moderate salary. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address C. P. T., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, who has had experience in teaching, desires a situation in a private family; is well qualified to teach English, Latin and French languages, and drawing. The best of references given. Address H. C. D., Groton Post-office, Mass.

A LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT, either in a school or family, to teach English, French and music, or as housekeeper, or companion, or copyist; salary moderate; high references. Address, or apply, E. O. H., Room No. 7, No. 61 Nassau-st., New-York.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, COMPETENT to instruct in English, French and music, wishes an engagement as visiting or resident governess; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W. H. S., Box No. 198 Post-office, New-York.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, MUCH experienced in teaching, is open to an engagement as visiting governess in a first-class family. Highest references given. Address No. 236 West 28th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, A GENTLEman of respectability, with a cash capital of from $2,000 to $5,000, to join the advertiser, with an equal capital, in establishing a business in Washington City for the sale of merchandises, for which there is a good demand at a profit of from 70 to 100 per cent. The highest references given and required. Address X. Y. Z., Box No.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office,
where claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1865.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. In presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCK.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 10 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. Rosbur Hanson & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD FOURTH MORTGAGE.—Holders of Trustees Certificates for Fourth Mortgage Coupons in arrear are notified that on and after the 16th Inst., payment will be made at the office of the Receiver, at the foot of Duane-st., of the Coupons of April and October, 1857, for which Certificates have been issued (with interest from May 1, 1861, to Dec. 15, 1861,) out of the balance in the Trustees' hands from assessments, and out of the net earnings of the road applicable to that purpose, under the order of the Supreme Court—Dec. 13, 1861.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY, } Trustees.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, }

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 29 Williams-st.

HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT, AND OF 12d Mortgage Eastern Division, Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees, under the agreements of Oct. 3, 1861, before the 21st of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all bonds presented to us, for the benefit of that agreement, after that date, for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.
Dec. 9, 1861. N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.

By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip to five dollars upon each share of stock held by them on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Tenders for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 16th of December inst. by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.

SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 14th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst., inclusive.
R. T. COMPTON, President.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

TO TRUSTEES AND GUARDIANS.—$6,000 wanted on bond and mortgage on good productive property in Brooklyn. Interest punctually and in advance. Apply to JOHN B. [illegible], No. 141 Coralamon-st., corner of Court, or address Box No 54 Post-office.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 59 and 60 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 66 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. K. MORGANS & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (80th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, and purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 668 Broadway.

TRIESMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA, and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in the cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Allpean, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY Consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable secrecy on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, speedily cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAGNEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 50 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-st. Office consultation on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rectocele, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. Dy CUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

COUGHS! COUGHS! COUGHS!—"Oh dear! how can I cure this dreadful cough?" There is but one certain remedy. Send 25 cents (in stamps) for a box of my VEGETABLE COUGH PILLS. The cure is positive, permanent and effectual; if not, money returned. Address Dr. WHITWELL, New-York City.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a treatise it will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting offensive secrets of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. Attacks out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to attack unless this remedy is used. In $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WATTESON, NO. 5 DENIS-PL., NEAR Broadway, continues to extract teeth under the influence of his *Concentrated Chloroform*, with perfect freedom from pain and danger. Superior sets inserted from $5 to $25, and warranted. Gold fillings from $1 to $3. Tone and mastication in all cases. Refer to Drs. Webster, Reed, Wells and Colchman, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

COMMISSIONS WANTED BY A GENTLEman who will shortly visit for Valparaiso, Chili, with the object of introducing articles of reliable merit to the South American trade. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, No. 8 West Washington-place, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Dec. 6, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the wharehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts:

The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or bogged sperm oil, free from admixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a customhouse or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lots or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for lighthouses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board,
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ——, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of the advertisement of the ——, from the office of this Lighthouse Board. Should —— offer or bid be accepted, —— request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signature and certificate. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ——, of ——, be accepted, ——, will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the —— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case this said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest bidder.

Witness: } Sureties.

(Place.)
(Date.)

I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles necessary for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1862. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Committee on Supplies.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE.—Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1861.—Proposals are invited at this office, until the 20th Instant, for Zouave leggings of Russet Leather, or other suitable material; and of Linen or Russia Sheeting; to be 11½ inches high. Samples of the Leggings to be sent with the proposals, stating prices. G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH S. HAWKINS, DAVID DOGAN and CHARLES H. RUDD, Plaintiffs, against—ROSINA and ANDERSON, copartners, under the firm of Cosby & Anderson, defendants. Summons. To the above-named defendants:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest from the 4th day of June, 1861, besides the costs of this action. Dated Dec. 6, 1861. MAX & PARSONS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in the office of said Clerk on the 13th day of December, 1861. MAX & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

d14-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. GUERNSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.

EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY,
GEORGE G. BYRON, } Executors.

au24-law6mS*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament
of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.
je8-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.

EMILY S. LEWIS, Executrix.
s14-law6mS* EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of COX & POWERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWIN COX will settle all outstanding business and collect the same of the firm in liquidation. EDWIN COX,
BATAVIA, N. Y. Dec. 7, 1861. JAS. E. POWERS.

The business formerly conducted under the firm of COX & POWERS, at 51 Main-st., Batavia, N. Y., will be continued by the undersigned on his own account.
BATAVIA, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1861. EDWIN COX.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Common Council of Flushing, held this day, the following was adopted, for information, from persons having the duties of pilot of the port of New-York by the way of Sandy Hook during the pleasure of the Board. All persons complying [illegible] shall be subject to the penalties of the law.

By order, S. PERKINS, Secretary.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, or let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and village sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY S. BLACKWELL, No. 59 Williamst., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$115
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec'r. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed to go aboard the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....36

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $100. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to G. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVERS & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DUCUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. La MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, Jersey City, on

TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY.....March 29

Passage money to Nassau.....$40
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
GEORGES & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

U. S. PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 252 BROADway. Passports issued free of charge, on producing proofs made before him. J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curat

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Startling Report Brought from the Rebels by a Deserter.

Seventy-five Thousand Men Advancing Against the Union Lines.

An Attack to be Made at Three Points.

The First Military Execution in the Army of the Potomac.

A Member of The Lincoln Cavalry Shot for Desertion.

Gen. Wool's Policy in Reference to Escaped Slaves.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 13.

A REPORTED MOVEMENT OF THE REBELS.

A report was received here, to-day, to the effect that the rebels were advancing in force at three points. This intelligence was brought by a rebel deserter. He states that 75,000 were preparing with rations for four days to advance toward our lines, in three columns, from Centreville. Immediately on receipt of this news, large detachments were sent out toward Fairfax. They returned this evening, and report that nothing unusual was discovered. Other detachments will be sent out, with a view of ascertaining the truth of the report.

SCOUTING BEYOND LITTLE RIVER TURNPIKE.

Our scouts have been out a mile and a half beyond Little Rivar Turnpike, and seen no enemy except foraging parties, scouting the country. It is thought that the rebel pickets come a quarter of a mile this side of Fairfax Court-house.

A VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON.

To-day Secretaries CHASE and CAMERON visited Mount Vernon, accompanied by a party of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Commander DAHLGREN, Senator HARRIS, HIRAM BARNEY, JOHN J. CISCO, JOHN A. STEVENS and others. The trip was made on gunboat *Mount Washington*, and it was the first visit which has been made to Mount Vernon by ony of the Cabinet since the breaking out of the war.

THE EXECUTION OF WM. H. JOHNSON.

At 3¼ o'clock this afternoon private WM. H. JOHNSON, of the Lincoln Cavalry, was publicly shot near Fairfax Seminary, having been convicted of desertion, and sentenced to death as the penalty. JOHNSON was born in New-Orleans, but had been for some years a resident of New-York, having been employed as a clerk in a house in Cedar-street previous to the war. He enlisted on the 21st of August. Until the regiment reached Washington, JOHNSON conducted himself well, but subsequently he used various artifices to get out of camp, being averse to discipline and in every way annoying to his superior officers. As illustrating his unsoldier-like conduct, it is stated of him that he would leave the camp for three days at a time without leave, and come to Washington. He would obtain the countersign by taking his gun, going a short distance from camp, and stopping any person who might pass and demanding from him the countersign. Having obtained this, he could readily pass the guard at night.

The circumstances of his arrest were these: On the 4th day of December he deserted, and had got beyond our lines when he met a foraging party, under command of Col. TAYLOR, who inquired of him if he had seen any Yankees about. Supposing Col. TAYLOR's party to be rebels, he said that he was a deserter from the Yankees, and he stated that he could give them information of the position of a party of our troops, which they could capture. Seeing the mistake he had made, Col. TAYLOR go all the information he could, and then took him into custody and brought him to camp.

A Court-martial was at once convened. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be shot, and Gen. MCCLELLAN approved the sentence in a general order from which we make the following extract:

"The aforegoing proceedings of the Court-martial have been carefully examined by the Major-General commanding. The case is marked by every circumstance of aggravation. The accused is shown to have entertained for some time, without cause, the intention to desert. Nay, if he is to be believed, he enlisted with that intention. He left his camp on the 4th of December, 1861, passed our lines, and meeting with a small body of United States forces, whom he mistook for rebels, proceeded to give them all the information in his power, amongst which was a statement intended to facilitate an attack on an outlying picket belonging to the National army.

The proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court-martial are confirmed, and private WM. H. JOHNSTON, Company D, First Regiment New-York Volunteer Cavalry, will accordingly be shot to death with musketry, on Friday, the 13th December, 1861, at such hour and place as the Division Commander may designate. By command of

Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. FRANKLIN fixed to-day for the execution, and the whole division was drawn up to witness the execution. The following order was issued by Gen. FRANKLIN, in reference to the execution:

The order of the procession will be as follows:
1. Provost-Marshals.
2. Music of the First New-York Volunteer Cavalry.
3. Firing Party.
4. Coffin, borne by four men.
5. Prisoner and Chaplain.
6. Escort, one company of cavalry, by Col. MCREYNOLDS, New-York Volunteer Cavalry.

When the procession shall have reached the right of the division, the front battalion shall face to the rare, and the procession will pass between the lines of the battalions around to the left of the division. It will halt and form, faced to the northward, on the fourth side of the square. During its passage the bands of the regiments which it passes shall in succession play funeral marches, and after its passage each regiment in the front line will in succession face to the front.

As the procession passed the utmost solemnity prevailed. The doomed man was seated in a wagon, and by his side was a Catholic priest, who was giving to him the last ministration of religion. He held open a prayer-book before the prisoner, who, with his head bowed down, was attentively reciting a prever.

When he had arrived at the place of execution he alighted from the wagon and seated himself on the coffin. Twelve men, detailed to execute the sentence, took their position about six paces in front. He addressed a few words to them, stating that as fellow-soldiers he hoped they would forgive him for having committed the offence he had, and for this that they would not do as he had done. A few parting words were given to his spiritual adviser, Capt. BOYD, and three or four other officers. After which, he prepared himself to have the sentence executed. He was seated on his coffin when the word was given to fire. Eight balls pierced various parts of his body, but as he only showed a slight tremor, the reserve was ordered to fire, and four other shots were fired, one of which entered his eye and another his mouth, and he fell back dead.

His body was then put in his coffin, and was conveyed to this city for interment.

The effect of this execution will probably be salutary in enforcing a stricter discipline. The leniency heretofore shown by the commanding General to men convicted of military offences, of which the penalty is death, has not been appreciated, and the instances of sleeping on post and desertion have not diminished, and the aggravated circumstances connected with JOHNSON's case demanded that an example be made of him, or else allow the troops to suppose the immunity had been given to desertion.

THE DISPOSAL OF NEGROES AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Some weeks since the following orders were issued by Gen. WOOL in regard to the "contrahands" who had accumulated at Fortress Monroe. They provide, as will be seen, for setting them to work, on regular wages, which are low, but sufficient for their own support and that of the women and children, and others who cannot work, among them. I am told that besides paying their own way, they have accumulated a fund of over $3,000, under the operation of this system:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA,
FORT MONROE, Oct. 14, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 72.—All colored persons called contrabands, employed as servants by officers and others residing within Fort Monroe, or outside of the Fort at Camp Hamilton and Camp Butler will be furnished with their subsistence and at *least eight dollors per month* for males, and four dollars per month for females by the officers or others thus employing them.

So much of the above-nemed sums, as may be necessary to furnish clothing to be decided by the Chief Quartermaster of the Department,—will be applied to that purpose, and the remainder will be paid into his hands to *create a fund for the support of those contrabands who are unable to work for their own support.*

All able-bodied colored persons who are under the protection of the troops of this Department, and who are not employed as servants, *will be immediately put to work* in either the Engineers' or Quartermasters' Department.

By command of Major-Gen. WOOL.
(Signed,) WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
FORT MONROE, Nov. 1, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 34.—The following pay and allowances will constitute the valuation of the labor of the Contrabands at work in the Engineer, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Commissary and Medical Departments at this post, to be paid as hereinafter mentioned:

Class 1st.—Negro men over eighteen years of age, and able bodied, ten dollars per month, one ration and the necessary amount of clothing.

Class 2d.—Negro boys from 12 to 18 years of age, and sickly and infirm negro men, five dollars per month, one ration and the necessary amount of clothing.

The Quartermester will furnish all the clothing. The Departments employing these men will furnish the subsistence specified above, and as an incentive to good behavior (to be withheld at the direction of the chiefs of the Department respectively,) each individual of the first class will receive $2 per month, and each individual of the second class, $1 per month, for their own use. The remainder of the money valuation of their labor will be turned over to the Quartermaster, who will deduct from it the cost of the clothing issued to them; *the balance will constitute a fund* to be expended by the Quartermaster under the direction of the commanding officer of the Department of Virginia for the support of the women and children, and those that are unable to work.

For any unusual amount of labor performed they may receive extra pay, varying in amount from fifty cents to one dollar, this to be paid by the Departments employing them, to the men themselves, and to be for their own use.

Should any man be prevented from working, on account of sickness, for six consecutive days, or ten days in any one month, one-half of the money value will be paid. For being prevented from laboring for a longer period than ten days in any one month all pay and allowances cease.

By command of Major-Gen. WOOL.
(Signed) WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STOPPING CONTRABAND GOODS.

Knowing that the Patuxent River boat has been constantly carrying large quantities of contraband goods and passengers, the Provost-Marshal authorities of Baltimore and Washington determined to make a thorough examination of all goods and passengers traveling on that line. Accordingly, a few days ago, they detailed a number of officers for that purpose. One young lady was discovered to have on a skirt weighing thirty-two pounds. On examination it was found to contain the finest quality and variety of color of sewing silk. A brother of the young lady, ten years of age, had concealed under his clothes six pounds of quinine. A large variety of other contraband goods was also found. The skirt is now in the possession of the State Department, and is an object of great curiosity.

THE FIGHT AT BELMONT—RECENT DISCLOSURES.

It has been ascertained that before the battle of Belmont, Mo., Commodore FOOTE, of the Mississippi flotilla, had an interview with Gen. GRANT at Cairo, in which he told Gen. GRANT that in case of an attack on Belmont he would come down with the gunboat *Benton*, with which he could destroy any boat that should attempt to cross from Columbus with rebel reinforcements. Gen. GRANT acknowledged the importance of the suggestions and acquiesced in the plan, and he stated to Commodore FOOTE, on his leaving for St. Louis, that in case he should make an attack he would at once telegraph him to come on and cooperate. When at St. Louis, Commodore FOOTE heard of Gen. GRANT's attack, and the bloody battle which followed, owing to the reinforcements sent over from Columbus. Subsequently he reproached Gen. GRANT for having violated a promise made to him as a commander in a coordinate branch of the service. Gen. GRANT expressed his regret, but stated that he had entirely forgotten the conversation.

THE CASE OF COMMANDER SCOTT.

The Secretary of the Navy has taken up the evidence in the case of Commander SCOTT, who was tried by Court-martial for quitting his post without leave. The Court found him guilty of the charges preferred, and recommend that he be relieved from duty for six months, with reduced pay.

THE CASE OF COMMANDER POOR.

In the case of Commander POOR, who was acquitted by the Court-martial on the charge of permitting the rebel steamer *Sumter* to escape, the Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to that officer, informing him that he does not approve of the finding of the Court; but, as there is no authority for the Secretary to institute another Court, he is compelled to let it pass.

COL. KERRIGAN'S CASE.

The Court-martial in the case of Col. KERRIGAN have adjourned till Monday, previous to which the room was cleared at the instance of the Judge Advocate, who said that he had an important communication to submit. Its contents were not, therefore, publicly made known.

THE ACTION OF THE SUTLERS.

At the meeting of sutlers last night, a Committee of seven was appointed, three of whom were sutler merchants, JAMES S. GIBBONS, Chairman, for the purpose of obtaining signatures of army officers in opposition to Senator WILSON's bill for abolishing sutlers to the volunteer forces. Resolutions were passed, disavowing all connection with the alleged attempts to bribe Congress with money obtained from sutlers.

A CARRIAGE-WAY OVER THE AQUEDUCT.

The water will, in a few days, be let out of the canal at the Georgetown Aqueduct, which is to be planked and used as a carriage-way. This will increase the facilities for communication with the Virginia shore.

COL. MEAGHER AND THE OFFICERS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

A delegation of the officers of the regiments comprising the Irish Brigade have waited on the President, and presented a petition, signed by every officer, requesting the appointment of Col. THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER as Brigadier-General.

EQUALIZING THE REGIMENTS.

Orders will soon be issued equalizing the number of men in all the regiments of the several corps.

THE VIRGINIA OYSTER TRADE.

CHARLES J. RACY, of Staten Island, is here attempting to induce Congress to authorize citizens of Northern States to enter any of the rivers and bays of Virginia, and take oysters therefrom; and to provide for protecting those engaged in this business.

LETTERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Twenty thousand letters are received daily at the Washington Post-office from New-York City.

THE CLAIMS AGAINST NEW-GRANADA.

Judge UPHAM, who has had under consideration the question submitted to him as umpire as to the liability of New-Granada under the treaty, will render his decision to-morrow. It is understood to favor the liability of New-Granada for the claims held by our citizens. As soon as the decision is made known, the Commission will at once proceed to make their awards.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Commerce of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers Placed under Military Control—Price still at Osceola—Another Important Order from Gen. Halleck. &c.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 13.

In order to suppress entirely and prevent any aid, assistance to or communication with any person or persons, directly or indirectly, disloyal or in arms against the National Government, the commerce of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers have been placed under military control and surveillance, and no boat will be permitted to take freight or passengers, or be allowed a clearance, except those authorized and commissioned by proper military authority. All owners, officers and employes of boats will be required to take a strong oath of allegiance, and any owners or officers committing any act contrary to the above expressed object of this order will cause the immediate forfeitnre of their boat and cargo to the Federal Government, and such owners or officers will be subject to all the penalties prescribed by the Articles of War for giving aid to the enemy.

Late news from Gen. PRICE places him still at Osceola with from 10,000 to 15,000 men, intending in a few days to move northward. He has 53 cannon and 2,500 new tents lately received from the South. His men are all well clothed and well armed.

Gen. SLACK's Division has crossed the Osage River, and another division was crossing on Friday last.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 12.

The following general order will be issued to-morrow morning:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12, 1861.

The suffering families driven by the rebels from southwest Missouri, which have already arrived here, have been supplied by voluntary contributions made by Union men. Others are on their way, to arrive in a few days. These must be supplied by charity, from men known to be hostile to the Union. A list will be prepared of the persons. All persons of this class who do not voluntarily furnish their quota, a contribution will be levied on them of $10,000 in clothing, provisions and quarters, or money in lieu thereof. This levy will be made upon the following classes of persons, in proportion to their guilt and properly of each individual:

First—Those in arms with the enemy who have property in this city.

Second—Those who have furnished pecuniary or other aid to the enemy, or to persons in the enemy's service.

Third.—Those who have, verbally, in writing or by fabrication, given encouragement to the insurgents and rebels.

Brig.-Gen. CHARLES, B. G. FARRAR, Provost Marshal, and CHAS. BORO, Assessor of St. Louis County, will constitute the Board of Assessors for levying the aforementioned contributions.

As soon as any part of this contribution has been assessed, the Provost Marshal-General will notify the parties assessed, their agents or representatives, stating the amount, provisions, clothing or quarters, and the money value thereof required of each, and if not furnished within the time specified in such notice, he will issue an execution, and sufficient property will be taken and sold at public auction to satisfy the assessment with the cost, and a penalty of 25 per cent. additional. If any person on whom the assessment shall be made, shall file with the Provost Marshal General, affidavit that he is a loyal citizen and has been true to his allegiance to the United States, he will be allowed one week to furnish evidence to the Board to vindicate his character, and if, at the end of that time, he shall not be able to satisfy the Board of his loyalty, the assessment shall be increased ten per cent., and the levy immediately made. Supplies so collected will be expended for the object designated under the direction of the Provost Marshal General, and by the State Sanitary Commission, where money will be received instead of supplies. It will be expended for them as required, and any money not so expended will be turned over to the Sanitary Commission for the benefit of sick soldiers; and any one who shall resist or attempt to resist the execution of these orders will be immediately arrested, and imprisoned, and will be tried by the Military Commissioner. (Signed.)

Major-Gen. HALLECK.
JOHN C. KELTON.

GEN. HALLECK'S PROGRAMME.

A Sedalia correspondent of the Burlington (Mo.) *Hawk-Eye* has it, from "reliable authority," that Gen. HALLECK will soon make a move in the right direction. He says it has been ascertained to a certainty that PRICE is at Osceola, on the Osage, and is so situated that he will be compelled to fight:

"The whole division of this Department will move upon him from five different points at the same time. HUNTER, with his division from the West, to prevent a possibility of his going into Kansas, and thus prevent his devastating that State, or escaping in that direction. Gens. WYMAN and ASBOTH, from Rolla, will proceed by way of Springfield or Bolivar, to prevent his retreating South.

Gen. POPE, from Syracuse, will go by way of Warsaw, and Gen. STEELE's Division from Sedalia. These different divisions will constitute a force of about 50,000 men, with about 4,000 cavalry and two or three powerful batteries. With this programme well executed, it will be a miracle if he should escape. As to numbers—the two armies will probably be about equally matched.

THE BRITISH GUNBOAT LANDRAIL.

Her Arrival at this Port—The Alleged Insult to the British Flag no Insult at all.

We copied yesterday from the Halifax *Reporter* an extravagant statement of an insult said to have been offered to the British flag, in the case of the British gunboat *Landrail*. It was stated that she was stopped by an American corvette firing a shot across her bows.

The *Landrail* arrived at this port yesterday, and denied the whole statement. Her commander, THOMAS H. MARTIN, says that the only transaction out of which such a report could have grown, was the fact that he met the United States ship *San Jacinto* in the Gulf of Florida,—which fired a *blank* shot to leward and hailed the *Landrail*, which had no flag flying at the time. The Commander of the *San Jacinto* courteously explained the object of the summons, which was perfectly proper,—saying that he was seeking the privateer *Sumter*.

Commander MARTIN did not regard the summons of the *San Jacinto* as in the slightest degree insulting or improper, and disavows very emphatically the sentiments imputed to him by the Halifax paper.

THE SEIZURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

REPORT OF LIEUT. FAIRFAX.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SAN JACINTO,
At Sea, Nov. 12.

SIR: At 12:20 P. M. on the 8th inst., I repaired alongside of the British mail packet in an armed cutter, accompanied by Mr. HOUSTON, second-assistant engineer, and Mr. GRACE, the boatswain. I went on board the *Trent* alone, leaving the two officers in the boat, with orders to await until it became necessary to show some force. I was shown up by the first officer to the quarterdeck, where I met the Captain, and informed him who I was, asking to see his passenger list. He declined letting me see it. I then told him that I had information of Mr. MASON, Mr. SLIDELL, Mr. EUSTIS and Mr. MCFARLAND having taken their passage at Havana in the packet to St. THOMAS, and would satisfy myself whether they were on board before allowing his steamer to proceed. Mr. SLIDELL, evidently hearing his name mentioned, came up to me and asked if I wanted to see him. Mr. MASON soon joined us, and then Mr. EUSTIS and Mr. MCFARLAND, when I made known the object of my visit. The Captain of the *Trent* opposed anything like a search of his vessel, nor would he consent to show papers or passenger list. The four gentlemen above mentioned protested also against my arresting and sending them to the United States steamer near by. There was considerable noise among the passengers just about that time, and that led Mr. HOUSTON and Mr. GRACE to repair on board, with some six or eight men, all armed. After several unsuccessful efforts to persuade Mr. MASON and Mr. SLIDELL to go with me peaceably, I called to Mr. HOUSTON and ordered him to return to the ship with the information that the four gentlemen named in your order of the 8th inst. were on board, and force must be applied to take them out of the packet.

About three minutes after there was still greater excitement on the quarterdeck, which brought Mr. GRACE with his armed party. I, however, deemed the presence of any armed men unnecessary, and only calculated to alarm the ladies present, and directed Mr. GRACE to return to the lower deck, where he had been since first coming on board. It must have been less than half an hour after I boarded the *Trent* when the second armed cutter, under Lieut. GREER, came alongside, (only two armed boats being used.) He brought in the third cutter eight marines and four machinists, in addition to a crew of some twelve men. When the marines and some armed men had been formed just outside of the main deck cabin, where these four gentlemen had gone to pack up their baggage I renewed my efforts to induce them to accompany me on board. Still refusing to accompany me unless force was applied, I called in to my assistance four or five officers, and, first taking hold of Mr. MASON's shoulder, with another officer on the opposite side, I went as far as the gangway of the steamer and delivered him over to Lieut. GREER, to be placed in the boat. I then returned for Mr. SLIDELL, who insisted that I must apply considerable force to get him to go with me; calling in at least three officers, he also was taken in charge and handed over to Mr. GREER.

Mr. MCFARLAND and Mr. EUSTIS, after protesting, went quietly into the boat. They had been permitted to collect their baggage, but were sent in advance of it, under charge of Lieut. GREER.

I gave my personal attention to the luggage, saw it put in a boat, and sent in charge of an officer to the *San Jacinto*.

When Mr. SLIDELL was taken prisoner, a great deal of noise was made by some of the passengers, which caused Lieut. GREER to send the marines into the cabin. They were immediately ordered to return to their former position outside. *I carried out my purpose without using any force beyond what appears in this report.*

The mail agent, who is a retired commander in the British navy, seemed to have a great deal to say as to the propriety of my course, but I purposely avoided all official intercourse with him. *When I finally was leaving the steamer he made some apology for his rude conduct, and expressed, personally, his approval of the manner in which I carried out my orders.* We parted company from the *Trent* at 3:20 P. M.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
(Signed) D. M. FAIRFAX,
Lieut. and Executive Officer.

Capt. CHARLES WILKES, U. S. N., Commanding *San Jacinto*.

THE FIGHT AT FORT PICKENS.

Detailed Account by an Officer of the Richmond.

Correspondence of the Boston Merchants' Exchange.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP RICHMOND,
OFF FORT PICKENS, Friday, Nov. 22, 1861.

At anchor off Pass a l'Outre; recovering from the effect of our late affair with HOLLINS at the head of the passes, the United States steamer *Mississippi* found us on the evening of the 18th, at 6 P. M. At 8 o'clock we were under weigh, with a full head of steam, bound for Fort Pickens.

The order from Flag-officer MCKEAN, for us to join him at Pensacola, was hailed with delight throughout the ship, for it is useless to deny that we had a reputation to recover, in consequence of the want of decision and firmness evinced by our late Captain on the night of the 11th of October, and we now hoped to be able to do it.

On the morning of the 19th November we anchored off Santa Rosa Island near the frigate *Niagara*, and the next day your correspondent visited Fort Pickens. The aspect of everything within and about the fortifications was of course eminently warlike. The sand in the inclosure had been thrown up in immense quantities, forming a covered face, which entirely protected the embrasures on the inner side, so that shells bursting inside the fort could not injure the walls or endanger the men. Of the armament of the Fort I shall say nothing, for obvious reasons, other than it is all-sufficient for any emergency.

I found the officers were very sanguine of success in the event of their opening fire upon the rebel batteries and hailed our coming as likely to expedite the attack.

On the 22d of November, at 10½ A. M., three guns roared from Fort Pickens at the steamer *Time*, that had just entered the Navy-yard dock from Pensacola. At the same instant we manned the capstan bars, and up came our anchor. Scarcely a minute after the first shots came from our side, when "Barrancas," the "Light House Battery," and "McRae" replied, and at it they all went pell mell.

In a very short time the *Niagara* and *Richmond*, now under command of Capt. ELLISON, gained their positions on the western flank of Fort McRea, and opened fire. The *Richmond* drawing but 16 feet was enabled to go in shore nearly a half a mile nearer than the *Niagara*; and with wedges out and springs on our cables we got our battery to bear finely.

The firing on both sides was at first necessarily wild, but we shortly obtained the range of McRae, and dropped shells over and on all sides of the wall.

Until 2 P. M. the batteries near McRae did not trouble us much, but about that time they succeeded in brining two rifled guns to bear on us, and instituted a series of experiments which speedily culminated in a shell hitting us await the main chains about four and a half feet under water, forcing in the outer planking, and, as it exploded, literally lifting the ship bodily in the water.

This sounds like Munchausenism, I know, but every person on board concurs in the same statement. This shot was followed in about twenty minutes by another which passed through the rail over number three gun, knocking the tangent sight from the gun full in the face of the captain of the gun, who was just sighting his piece, tore his head and right arm from his body, and then passed out of the corresponding port on the other side of the deck. Seven men at the gun were wounded at the same time by splinters.

The casualty only seemed to give new courage to the men to continue the fight, and they remained quietly at their quarters; but it was now apparent that we were drifting gradually inshore while the enemy had exactly obtained our range, as was demonstrated by the passage of three shells in rapid succession directly over the quarter-deck, and but a short distance above the rail; therefore Capt. ELLISON directed the ship to be hove ahead by the bower chain, and none too quickly, for she had hardly started when three more shells burst in the very spot we had moved from, and not a dozen yards from our stern.

Just then the flag-officer signalled "Get under way," which we did, and giving the batteries a few final shots steamed out of their range. The *Niagara* came out with us, but as she had been so far out during the action she escaped with a blow from a spent shot, which failed to go through her planking, and lost no men.

The first feeling that seemed to find vent after we had settled down to talk the matter over was the hope that we had retrieved ourselves from any stigma that might attach to the Mississippi experience, or, as Jack says, "we hoped we were now off the black list."

One thing is certain, our crew fought steadily and quietly, and the only difficulty the officers experienced, and that only during the first few hours, was a desire to fire oftener than was deemed advisable. Of the result of the firing we are as yet in ignorance, other than the destruction by fire of the out-buildings or quarters attached to McRae, which we saw during the action, but we have no doubt the enemy must have suffered severely from the continued fire of fleet and fort.

This morning we learned that at Pickens but one man had been killed and one wounded during the fire of yesterday.

SATURDAY, Nov. 23.

This morning, at about 10 o'clock, Pickens again opened fire, and the *Niagara* steamed into long range of the forts, directing us to remain where we are until further orders. As I write, (2 P. M.) Warrington is burning, and the fire is going on between Pickens and our batteries. The United States store-ship *National Guard* has just arrived.

During the engagement the *Richmond* alone fired on the first day 562 shot and shell, using nearly 6,000 rounds of powder. I tell you, old boy, there was some noise Friday. Pickens is all right thus far, and can hold out forever if kept supplied with ammunition and provisions.

The island about the fort is covered with shot and shell thrown from the enemy; it looks as though the skies had rained 10-inch shell, and drizzled 42-pound shot.

Our old ship is in a very bad state: a *rank hole* to port, a 10-inch shell hole to starboard, and all the forward copper off from the Tortugas coral reef. How much more we can stand without going in the box remains to be seen, but we continue to keep our spirits and are ready for duty.

NOV. 24, 1861—2 P. M.

Sunday—no firing either side—day of rest. Pickens has one gun dismounted, one man killed, one mortally wounded, one slightly wounded. Warrington and the entire north side of the Navy-yard is a mass of smoking ruins. Pickens fired mortars all last night at 5 minute intervals.

FROM PORT ROYAL AND TYBEE.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

PORT ROYAL ENTRANCE, Friday, Dec. 6, 1861.

Commander C. R. P. RODGERS, of the *Wabash*, with two other vessels, the *Seneca* and *Pembina*, returned at an early hour, to-day, from a late reconnoissance of Warsaw Inlet. He discovered a new entrance into Savannah Inlet, as good, perhaps, as Tybee Inlet.

Further, that the rebels have abandoned all their original line of coast defences, constructing another behind in their stead. In a military point of view this will surely prove a great mistake on their part.

Commander RODGERS' reconnoissance has already been followed up by the naval occupation of the newly-discovered passage—Warsaw Inlet. Our guns are, in that passage, but ten miles from Savannah, the steeples of which are plainly visible from the decks of our ships as they ride at anchor there. From their anchorage Savannah may be approached under circumstances in which it will be utterly defenceless. At any moment Gen. SHERMAN may be ready, that city must now fall into our hands.

From deserters and contrabands we have positive information that all the people of the coast able to get away have gone into the interior under an appalling panic. They have left only the "crackers," whom no one—of their men of property—cares about. The "crackers" are getting ferocious against them.

Among the deserters that have come to us is the steward of the rebel steamer *Pulaski*, who says that the day after the battle of Hilton's Head, while Commodore TATNALL was relating the history of the fight to some ladies, who were breakfasting on the vessel with him, he suddenly stopped, buried his face in his hands, and burst into tears.

We are now looking almost daily for the arrival of Gen. BUTLER here, with a large reinforcement. On his arrival, as he outranks Gen. SHERMAN, he will be in the chief command of our further military operations in this quarter. Gen. SHERMAN, however, is moving with all his means to push ahead the army operations. It seems to be understood that in addition to our occupation of Beaufort, of which you will hear elsewhere, Gen. VIELE is to be sent to-morrow or next day with a considerable force to occupy the important points in the new approaches to Savannah, and that another force will go about the same time on a similar errand in the direction of Charleston, to hold certain strategic points.

You may also expect to hear at any time of the destruction of the enemy's railroad connection between Charleston and Savannah.

LETTER FROM A PRISONER AT RICHMOND.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 13.

A letter from Col. LEE, of the Massachusetts Twentieth Regiment, dated Richmond Jail, Dec. 4, describes the cell in which other hostages and himself are confined as small and very damp, the cold air drawing through the windows most uncomfortably. The hostages have to provide their own beds, the Government allowing them only two cotton coverlets to each bed. They are forbidden to receive visitors, and all communication with other persons denied them. Col. LEE and Major REALL are well.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS COUNTERFEITER.—HENRY COLE, *alias* JOHNSON, was arrested yesterday afternoon upon the charge of counterfeiting. In August last, the accused and three other men—all of whom are connected with a gang of counterfeiters, who for months have been prowling throughout the country—visited Albany, and there presented a large number of $5 and $10 bills to the Albany banks. They purported to be genuine issues of the Prescott Bank, at Lowell, Mass. So well executed were they that the banks took them without hesitation, and paid gold in exchange. Very soon, however, the bills were ascertained to be bogus. No clue could be obtained until yesterday, as to the whereabouts of the guilty parties. COLE was arrested by Detective SLOWEY, in Grand-street. One hundred and sixty dollars in gold were found upon the prisoner. He was taken to Police Headquarters, and there detained for a short time. He immediately employed Ex-Judge STEWART, who obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, upon which he was taken before Judge MOCUNN, at the City Hall, late in the afternoon. Here, however, he was met by Deputy-Sheriff GRATTAN, of Albany, who exhibited a warrant directing him to take and convey the prisoner to Albany for trial. The accused was therefore handed over to the Albany officer, who left town last evening with the accused.

THE UNION BAZAAR.—This extensive charity, conducted under the auspices of many of our most prominent churches and benevolent societies of ladies, commenced operations last night at the City Assembly Rooms. The Committee of Arrangements, after due consultation, came to the conclusion that the new building kindly offered by Mr. A. T. STEWART, would, in any event of hasty completion, be too damp for the ladies, who attend all day, and the Assembly Rooms are, therefore, to be held for ten days or two weeks at Mr. STEWART'e expense. Last night large crowds visited the opening, but more with a view to observation than purchase, as the machinery of so extensive planning will not move smoothly for a day or two. As it progresses we will give a more elaborate sketch of its most noticeable features.

A CASE OF FOUL PLAY.—Yesterday afternoon the body of an unknown woman was found floating in the water at the foot of Forty-fourth-street, North River. A large smoothing-iron was found tied to her neck. She was very neatly attired, and it is judged that she was about 25 years of age. The body was conveyed to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, and the Coroner notified.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Inauguration of Barracks—The McClellan Chasseurs.

The Government has recently caused to be erected, at East New-York, barracks for the accommodation of troops preparing for active service in the field, and they were duly inaugurated on Thursday night by the contractors, Messrs. KNIFFEN & WALKER and the officers of the Ninetieth Regiment, by a grand ball, which passed off very pleasantly. These barracks are built of wood, in the form of a hollow square, inclosing about two acres of ground. On one front of the square are the apartments of the field and staff officers, on the next the Quartermaster has his department, and also the officers of the line, and the remainder of the barracks is arranged for the accommodation of the rank and file. The Ninetieth Regiment, which is now occupying these barracks, is under orders to proceed to Washington on Monday next, stopping on the way at the City Hall to receive a stand of colors ordered for them by the City Government. Annexed is a full list of officers connected with the Ninetieth Regiment (McClellan Chasseurs) New-York State Volunteers:

FIELD.

Colonel—JOSEPH S. MORGAN.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Louis W. Tinelli.
Major—Joseph S. C. Agrella.

STAFF.

Surgeon—Edward S. Hoffman, M. D.
Assistant-Surgeon—W. W. Kinne, M. D.
Adjutant—P. R. Raymond.
Quartermaster—Richard B. Locke.
Chaplain—A. G. Bass.
Band-Master—T. Boswell.
Military-Secretary.—John Hall.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major—Charles N. Smith.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—Charles V. Frewer.
Commissary-Sergeant—O. C. Morgan.
Ordnance-Sergeant—W. A. Burgess.
Color-Sergeant—Charles Miller.
Hospital Steward—William H. Bennett.

OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

Company A—Captain, J. C. Smart; First Lieutenant, G. Stewart; Second Lieutenant, G. Mulligan. Company B—Captain, Wm. G. Tackabery; First Lieutenant, Philip Guest; Second Lieutenant, Henry F. Blackwell. Company C—Captain, A. T. Vanghan; First Lieutenant, Justin Nitis; Second Lieutenant, Edward A. Stoughtenburgh. Company D—Captain, W. W. Vanness; First Lieutenant, T. M. Johnson; Second Lieutenant, Dudley Walch. Company E—Captain, H. de la Palma; First Lieutenant, John Locke; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Ireland. Company F—Captain, W. H. Bennett; First Lieutenant, W. R. Hill; Second Lieutenant, G. R. Bennett. Company G—Captain, Shaurman; First Lieutenant, E. D. Smith; Second Licotenant, Walter L. Griffith. Company H—Captain, John Sullivan; First Lieutenant, W. W. Todd; Second Lieutenant, Warren Wooley. Company J—Captain, G. W. Bissell; First Lieutenant, John Irving, Second Lieutenant, C. F. Newton. Company K—Captain, J. Simpson; First Lieutenant, Wm. E. White; Second Lieutenant, John T. Sheppard.

MAYOR KALBFLEISCH.—Mayor KALBFLEISCH has been confined to his home for several days with inflammation of the lungs. Alderman PETER G. TAYLOR, of the Fourth Ward, is discharging the duties of the Mayor.

The Europa Off Cape Race, but not Boarded.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Dec. 13.

The Royal mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool Nov. 30, *via* Halifax Dec. 1, passed Cape Race about two miles off, at 11½ A. M. to-day. The sea was very high, and though the news-boat of the Associated Press started for her, she was unable to get more than half a mile from the Cape. The steamer would not come nearer, and her news was not obtained. The *Europa* will be due at Halifax on Sunday morning.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

HAMILTON, C. W., Friday, Dec. 13.

ANDREW STEVENS, President of the Gore Bank, died suddenly this morning of paralysis. He was in ordinary health last evening. He has been connected with the Gore Bank for a quarter of a century.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.—Some ladies are doubtful as to whether they shall receive calls this year, but "nary a doubt" exists in the minds of the gentlemen as to where they shall purchase the stylish *chapeau*, whose superb grace is to invest their New Year's *toilet ensemble* with additional distinction. Only KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, can furnish a hat equal to the occasion.

[Advertisement.]

STARTLING! BUT TRUE.—The volunteers are braving the dangers of fever, scurvy, wounds, and cholera. Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones to bleach, who, by the aid of HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment, would have returned to his family strong and healthy. Soldiers, try them.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS GAS.—A very large and beautiful assortment of porcelain and mica gas shades will be found at the manufacturing gas fixture depôt of WARNER PECK & Co., No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 17 | Sun sets.... 4 39 | Moon sets.... 4 48
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 05 | Gov. Island. 5 34 | Hell Gate.... 7 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Bavaria, (Ham.,) Meyer, Hamburg, Kinhardt & Co.; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamers Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, James Hand; Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia.

Ships Feltela, (Br.,) Nelson, London, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Eleanow, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow, Edmiston Bros.; Adriatic, Moore, London, E. K. Morgan & Wiley; Deutschland, (Ham.,) Me

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3192. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

A Great Conflagration in the Heart of the City.

Half the Place Reported to be in Ashes.

Public Buildings and Churches Destroyed.

INCENDIARIES AT WORK.

RUMORS OF A SLAVE INSURRECTION.

Interesting Extracts from the Charleston Papers.

How the National Troops Might Approach the City.

A Discussion of the Propriety of Applying the Torch.

NEWS BY WAY OF FORTRESS MONROE.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 13.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Norfolk *Day Book* of this date, received by a flag of truce which was sent from here to-day, announces the burning of Charleston: Whether it was caused by the whites or blacks I am unable as yet to say.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 13.

A flag of truce, under command of Capt. MILLWARD, took Mr. EDDEY, of North Carolina, to Craney Island to-day.

A telegraph dispatch to the Norfolk *Day Book* to-day, from Charleston, S. C., states that a fire broke out in that place on Wednesday night, which was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. At the date of the last dispatch, five o'clock Thursday afternoon, the fire was still burning. The theatre on Broad-street, the Institute, and other public buildings are stated to have been destroyed. The fire swept across Broad-street. Assistance was sent from Augusta.

LATER AND FULLER PARTICULARS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 13.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of to-day gives the following startling intelligence:

BRANCHVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 12.

Passengers who have just arrived here report a destructive fire last night at Charleston.

The telegraph wires in that city were destroyed by fire.

The fire commenced in Charleston last night, at 9 o'clock, in RUSSEL & Co.'s sash factory, at the foot of Hazel-street, and communicated to the opposite side of Hazel, to CAMERON & Co.'s machine shops.

Under the impulse thus given and a stiff breeze with a small supply of water, the conflagration assumed a formidable character, nearly equaling the most extensive conflagration on the American continent.

The theatre, FLOYD'S coach-factory, opposite the express office, the old Executive Building, and all the houses between that point and Queen-street, are burned. The whole of one side of Broad-street is destroyed, from Col. GADSDEN'S residence to Mazyck-street. A considerable portion of the city, from East Bay to King-street, is destroyed. Among the prominent buildings burned are the Institute and St. Andrews Halls, theatre, Catholic Cathedral and the Circular Church.

At last accounts from Charleston, up to 5 this morning, the fire had crossed Broad-street, and was sweeping furiously on.

The telegraph lines to Charleston are down, consequently we are not able to state whether the fire has ceased or not.

STILL LATER.

BRANCHVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 12—5 P. M.

The fire is still raging.

A thousand houseless persons are huddled in the streets.

The express train left Augusta this afternoon, with provisions, to supply the wants of the sufferers, and men to assist in controlling the fire.

The fire was the work of an incendiary.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 13, *via* BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.

An incendiary fire broke out in Charleston at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 11th.

At 5 o'clock the next day it was still raging.

Nearly all that part of the city, from Broad-street on the Southeast Bay on the east, and King-street on the west, is said to be destroyed, including the Catholic Cathedral, the Circular Church, the Institute, St. Andrew's Hall, the Theatre and the Executive Rooms.

An extra train had left Augusta with supplies for the sufferers, thousands of whom roamed the streets and assistance to fight the fire.

It is supposed to be a negro insurreetion, though this view of the case is excluded from the dispatches.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 14.

Ontside reports say that the fire at Charleston originated in the mill on Broad-street; also that the Mills House and the Roman Cathotic Cathedral were destroyed.

There are flying rumors of a negro insnrrection at Charleston, but nothing definite is known.

One report of the fire says that it broke out in a sash factory, and that engines were sent from Savannah, Columbia and Augusta to suhdue it, but arrived too latc to stay the conflagration.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1861.

The Old Point boat brings the report of the discovery and prompt suppression by the military authorities of a negro insurrection at Charleston.

The account states that the plot was disclosed by the body-servant of a military officer, who said that the negroes of the city were to be joined by large bands of negroes from the country, who were to come in armed at night. He said that the sash factory had been fired by a free negro, whom he designated and who has been arrested.

A small quantity of arms had been found under the floor of a negro cabin. They were all new and in good order. In other negro cabins knives and hatchets were found secreted.

The greatest consternation prevailed. Families were closing and barring their windows.

The fire companies being composed of men who are engaged on military duty elsewhere, the fire engines were worked by negroes, who broke and rendered useless the two best ones.

The offices of the *Courier* and *Mercury* are said to be destroyed.

Another account states that negro insurrections broke out in the interior of South Carolina two days before the fire, and are still raging unchecked, but this last report is not well authenticated.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 14.

A special dispatch from Baltimore to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* attributes the fire to a slave insurrection, and says that one-half of Charleston is in ruins.

THE TEMPER OF THE SOUTH CAROLINIANS.

Files of the Charleston *Mercury*, to a late date, have come to hand. We make the following extracts:

"PREPARATIONS FOR OUR DANGERS."

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 14.

The danger to Charleston, from the Yankee invaders, appears to be in three directions: First, from the passage of gunboats and light-draft transports, through the inland navigation. They command the communication hy water, because we have no gunboats with 11-inch shell guns to meet their advance; and, if the commnnication is open, they might pass into Ashley River and shell Charleston. But it is not difficnlt to close this intricate and shallow passage. The sinking of a few hulks at the Church Flats and at Wappoo Cut, would easily accomplish the object. It is quite possible, however, that the thoroughly-equipped expedition may have anticipated such obstructions, and be prepared to blow up the hulks we may sink. It bas been proved that powder, placed on the top of obstructions nnder water, by reason of the superincumbent pressure, is able to blow them to pieces, so that it would not be hard for the Yankees to rid themselves of our sunken vessels, provided they have safe access and sufficient time to operate with their submarine blasting contrivances. But a shore battery at these narrow approaches would suffice to keep them off, and thus effectually cut off their egress by inland navigation to Charleston.

The next point of danger to the city is James Island and its proximate shore opposite South Bay-street. In the hands of the enemy, Charleston might be shelled from thence. From Lighthouse Island beach the way is easy and short to James Island, and in a few hours an army might be landed on that beach. Or by taking island after island, Edisto and John's Island, the passage of a Yankee army to James Island by flat-boats across Stono River would be secured, and nothing could prevent it but a strong force located on Jaiocs Island, ready to resist such a passage. An intrenched camp and heavy forces stationed there, would enable us to get what we want—a battle on land. With these, Charleston could not be taken until after a bloody pitched battle, in which we will never believe the Yankees can prevail.

The third quarter of attack is the deep waters of the harber channel. Fortunately the 40-gun frigates, which have so recently demonstrated their powers in Port Royal, cannot get in, and the gunboats and smaller craft alone are capable of making the attempt. They must pass between the tremendons batteries of Forts Moultrie and Sumter, which have splendidly drilled artillerists to work and alm their formidable guns, possessing, too, the advantage of a plunging fire. The only danger here is, the enemy's attempting to run the gauntlet in large numbers in the day, with the prospect of some boats getting throngh, or by sneaking in at night. To prevent the success of such attempts, obstructions have already been put across the channel, so as to detain the enemy long enough under the guns of the forts to blow them to pieces with shells, or fire them with hot shot. Fire ships, besides, are not forgotten. So long as these obstructions last, the foe are only in our net for bagging; but a great deal undoubtedly depends upon the ability of these obstructions to resist the weight of the Yankee flotilla, coming down upon them with tide and a full bead of steam. Once withstand the shock and stop the headway, and the enemy are onrs in any such game. Steel-clad gunboats, and all, at that short distance, under the plunging fire of such batteries, and such practical gunners as we possess, must come off second best, if they come off at all. The result, then, hangs very much upon the weight and strength of the impediments we have, and no time is to be lost in adding in every possible way to them, in these essential particulars.

Perhaps, in addition to these vital matters of prompt preparation, it might be a good precaution to obstruct the passage of the Ashley, by sinking one or two hulks in the narrow channel off the point of the Battery Garden. Gunboats could then, in no event, get round into Ashley River, and would be at least confined within the fire of Fort Pinckney, Fort Johnson, and a tier of guns along East Bay Battery. Effective guns on Castle Pinckney, in such an event, would not be useless.

We throw out the above plain, common sense hints for what they may be worth. We have officers of high accomplishments, both of the army and navy, and skillful engineers, and having once decided upon the sources of danger, and our deficiencies, with the plans for meeting them, their work of preparation will, we doubt not, go rapidly on. The present is a time for decided action. With Gens. LEE, RIPLEY and TRAPIER, with Capts. INGRAHAM, HARTSTEIN and HAMILTON, we trust the tug of war will not come too soon for Charleston.

A HUMANE AND CHARACTERISTIC SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

As our enemies are at length in our midst, and doing their utmost to carry ont their fiendish schemes upon our sea islands, and as it is supposed that their next efforts may be directed against Savannah or Charleston, I beg leave to make a suggestion, to give them a taste of the cup they design for us.

I would propose that our Mayor be requested to have the Yankee prisoners at Columbia brought down to Charlestou, and that all of them from the two cities, together with as many more as the Government can be induced to send us from Richmond, be divided into squads of about twenty-five, and chained together; that they then be distributed and placed in wooden buildings in all the various parts of the city, and that notice be then sent by flag of truce, to the commander of the fleet, that should he be able to effect a passage by our forts, and attempt to shell the town, his own brethren shall, at all events, be made to hear *their full share* of the effects of fire, shot and shells, which he destined for the particular benefit of our wives and children. We may, in this way, force those devils in human shape to meet us fairly on land at the point of the bayonet, instead of standing off at a comparatively safe distance and destroying us at leisure.

The mode of warfare they have adopted, and *are now carrying out*, will justify any mode of defence on our part. Yours, W. M.

HOW TO TREAT THE SLAVES.

From the Charleston Mercury.

It can never be expected that everybody will agree as to the policy to be pursued, where their property is to be destroyed. Moscow was not burned by all her people. A few noblemen set fire to their dwellings, and the fire was fed by the lowest and most vicious of her populace, with a view to plunder. People are loth to part voluntarily with their property. It is usually torn from them when they lose it. Hence it is absurd to expect that people will resolve *unanimously* to burn up their houses. It is equally unreasonable to expect that all planters will burn up their cotton. These resorts, to embarrass or defeat an enemy, ought to be effected by the military authority. They only can make a clean thing of it.

Nor can we expect that all men will agree as to the policy to be pursued with respect to our slaves on the coast. Some have not the means to remove their slaves and support them afterwards. Some are filled with a false confidence in the Yankees. It is asked, What do they want them for? and what could they do with them?—as if hatred and revenge ever lacked expedients to display its deviltry—and then there are some who think that if you glut the Yankees with our island slaves they will let those on the main alone; therefore let the slaves alone.

Now, if it can be shown that any good under the sun can come of the intercourse of the Yankees with the slaves, we would agree that they should be left with the Yankees. Supposing that they are neither carried off, nor used in any way against us, will they not be demoralized by Yankee intercourse? But will they be merely demoralized? We published, a few days ago, the order of the Secretary of War of the United States, Mr. CAMERON, to Gen. SHERMAN, as to the course he should pursue in this expedition with our slaves. The order spoke as follows:

"You will, in general, avail yourself of the services of any persons, whether fugitives from labor or not, who may offer themselves to the National Government; you will employ such persons in such service as they may be fitted for, either as ordinary employes, or, if special circumstances require it, in any other capacity, with such *organization, as squads, companies, or otherwise*, as you deem most beneficial to the service. This, however, does not mean a *general* arming of them for military service. You will assure all loyal masters that Congress will provide just compensation to them for the loss of the persons so employed."

Now, we do not wish to analyze the above words. Let our readers, each for himself, weigh their significancy. If they do not lead him, if he can, to take his slaves beyond the control of the Yankees, no argument can influence him. Burn our cotton and provisions, rather than let our enemies have them. Carry away our slaves; *and treat those who voluntarily remain, against our authority, as enemies.* This is our only policy. We may be discomfited for awhile; but we will ultimately regain our land, and scourge into the sea all our foes.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A Nine Hours' Battle Between 750 National Troops and 2,000 Rebels.

The Rebels Driven Back to Staunton With Heavy Losses.

Johnson, the Rebel General, Wounded.

A Major and Many Other Officers Killed.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 14.

A special dispatch from Cheat Mountain, to the *Commercial*, says:

"On yesterday one of the hardest and best fought battles of the war was fought at Allegheny Camp, Pocahontas Co., Va., hetween Gen. R. H. MILROY, commanding the Union troops, and Gen JOHNSON, of Georgia, commanding the rebels.

The fight lasted from daylight till 3 P. M.

The Union loss is about 30, and the rebel loss over 200, including a Major and many other officers, and thirty prisoners.

Gen. JOHNSON was shot in the mouth but not fatally.

The Twelfth Georgia Regiment suffered the most.

Gen. MILROY'S force numbered 750 men, from the Ninth and Thirteenth Indiana, and the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-second Ohio and the Second Virginia.

Gen. JOHNSON'S force numbered over 2,000 men.

The Ninth Indiana Regiment fought bravely to the last. After driving the enemy into their barracks no less than five times, our forces retired in good order.

The rebels set fire to their camp and retreated to Stanton.

Gen. MILROY has driven the last army out of Western Virginia."

THE CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ESCAPE OF FLOYD?

A LETTER FROM ADJT.-GEN. STEIN, OF GEN. MORRIS' STAFF.

The Western Press devotes itself to the discussion of the issue between Gens. ROSECRANS and BENHAM, in regard to which of those officers is responsible for the escape of FLOYD from Cotton Hill. ROSECRANS charges that BENHAM failed to catch the runaway felon, through tardiness in executing his orders; while the friends of BENHAM allege that he besough in vain permission to attack, although his force was less than half that of the rebel chief; and that he was recalled from the pursuit of the fugitive at the moment he was on the eve of seizing his baggage train Capt. STEIN, who was Adjutant-General to Brig.-Gen MORRIS, of the Indiana Volunteers, who commanded in some of the earlier movements in Western Virginia, takes up the controversy warmly in behalf o BENHAM, writing a long and eloquent letter on the subject to the Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal*. After referring to Gen. BENHAM, "as an old officer, who in his capacity as engineer, reconnoitered the ground and planned the battle of Buena Vista, in which he personally participated as a member of Gen. TAYLOR'S Staff;" and alluding to some disparaging reference to the standing of the General among the "three months' volunteers," he says:

"Let it be said for BENHAM, at present, that the insinuation above advanced against him, touching his standing among the three months' men in Western Virginia, is entirely without foundation; for throughout the whole of that brief and brilliant campaign, he was a leading spirit, as Gen. MORRIS, on whose staff he served, can attest, and at all times the reverse of 'indecision, timidity, and fear of prompt, bold action.' Indeed it is possible that when the whole story comes to be unraveled, it will be found that it was his very decision, daring and promptness, that has made him an unpleasant object to the eye of a jealous commander, and betrayed him into the arrest which, in his simplicity, he is so much puzzled to comprehend. Gen. MORRIS can say with what zeal, energy, and heroism he served under him from his first arrival in the enemy's country to the time when Carrick's Ford was fought and the three-months troops returned home. He was then serving on the General's staff as Captain of Engineers, but he brought to the field the ripe experience of thirty years, and a mind to which all the science of war was as familiar as a household word. Col. PORTERFIELD, Gen. GARNETT, and the whole rebel gang who infested Western Virginia, from the Ohio River to the Laurel Ridge, had occasion in their day to feel the sting of his strategy and inveterate activity. He was, if anything, too alert and persevering; straining the men occasionally almost beyond the power of endurance; but as for timidity—the charge is raw and groundless. *He knows no fear.*

When Gen. MORRIS arrived in Western Virginia, BENHAM'S valuable counsel aided him in planning the assault on Phillippi, which so well succeeded. When, afterwards, MORRIS beleaguered GARNETT at Laurel Hill, and cooped him up in his entrenchments for five days, BENHAM had charge of the vanguard, along the line of which a constant and dangerous skirmishing was maintained. During this while he was in his saddle night and day, ever prepared for attack, and chafing at the prohibition which prevented the blockading force from making an attack itself. When, at last, GARNETT was reported as in flight, (an act at the time unexpected and unaccountable,) it was BENHAM who headed the reconnoissance sent forward by MORRIS to investigate the mystery; a reconnoissance which he pushed inside the rebel entrenchments, and there, in the impetuosity of his desire to overtake the fugitives, immediately converted into a *column of pursuit* and sped forward. This certainly did not savor much of 'indecision, timidity and fear of prompt action.' It was his very eagerness in this matter which carried his soldiers forward *with empty haversacks*, and obliged them to endure that terrible march of twenty miles, which finally brought them up with GARNETT at Carrick's Ford, where they fought and won, after having toiled for eighteen hours through rain, darkness, mud, mountains and rivers, with but a cracker to a man. If the 'daring of the soldiers' required better 'suiting,' they might soon have found themselves suited with a berth in the hospital, if not in the ground.

At Carrick's Ford, where the column under his immediate command found itself exposed to a plunging, (and what only the unskillfulness of the rebel gunners prevented from being a disastrous,) fire, BENHAM, undismayed and dauntless, moved up and down the lines; the most conspicuous mark to the enemy; delivering his orders with a promptness and judgment, and disposing his forces with a quickness and art which soon sent the rebels flying panic-stricken from their stronghold, and left their General a corpse upon the field. Those who witnessed his gallant bearing on that occasion, can but smile to hear him stigmatized as timid, etc.

As regards his pursuit of FLOYD, it is enough to say that the conduct of BENHAM was such as leaves a fair suspicion that he is at present persecuted by his commanding officer through unjust motives. Newspapers talk of BENHAM as if he had acted throughout on an unlimited discretion of his own, whereas in prosecuting the manœuvre having in view the surrounding of FLOYD, he crossed the Kanawha and took position exactly in accordance with orders from ROSECRANS; and if that position was poor it was the latter's fault; and if BENHAM remained to it an undue time, it was because he was not at liberty to leave it without orders. When at last he got those he promptly moved forward, though obliged to commence his march in the dead of night. The exceeding caution necessary in moving an inferior command in an enemy's vicinity, through defiles and amid mountains, is a sufficient reason why, with all his accustomed celerity, he did not reach the outposts of FLOYD until the next afternoon For, with all his eagerness, BENHAM has great prudence, and, as is well known, he has time and again avowed that he defied the rebels to ensnare him with masked batteries. The fine instinct of self-preservation so peculiar to FLOYD taught him hy this time to fly, and he availed himself of midnight to leave. But BENHAM heard the rumble of his wagon, and at once took measures to investigate, and, as soon as satisfied of the flight, he pushed in pursuit. This pursuit he maintained through most tempestuous weather, skirmishing as he went along. It was in the course of this pursuit that the rebel Col. CROGHAN, whose dying words to BENHAM have been so much spoken of, met his end. At length Gen. SCHENCK, following after, and acting as the depnty of ROSECRANS, recalled BENHAM. But even in the recall BENHAM begged the privilege of chasing five miles further, confident of being able to catch the fugitives in that distance. It is inconceivable how, under these circumstances, he could be blamed for indecision, timidity, &c.

To bring a long article to its close, it is only to add that a good deal of newspaper firing has been had at BENHAM, for no other fault than his arrest, and that the preponderance of evidence indicates this arrest as interested on the part of ROSECRANS. It is safe at all times to incline in favor of BENHAM, who is wholly a soldier; while ROSECRANS is half politician. BENHAM never was a politician, and never could be. Outside his profession, he is a man of most agreeable simplicity of character and manner. He knows nothing of ulterior ambitions. His only anxiety is to acquit himself as a soldier. In council he is clear, sagacious and ready with valuable suggestions; in action he is cool, prompt and intrepid. But ROSECRANS, if the stories of Rich Mountain may be trusted, is a maniac in battle—rides frantically, exclaims against everybody, strikes his officers with his sword, *and marches his regiments in column of companies against cannon.* And perhaps it needs no farther explanation of his animosity in the present instance than to say that he feels the sting of conscience respecting a former escape of FLOYD. At the battle of Carnifex Ferry, BENHAM led the van, and with much and bloody labor finally ascertained the true position of the entrenched enemy. When on the point of ordering an assault, (which, if successful, would have taken FLOYD and all his army,) he was suddenly ordered by ROSECRANS to fall back and wait for the morning! Reluctantly BENHAM obeyed, and during the night FLOYD escaped. Who was to blame then? Who was it that at Carnifex Ferry 'deserved to be cashiered for throwing away the only chance our army got to capture FLOYD'S forces entire?'"

THE PIRATE SUMTER.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BRIG JOSEPH PARK.

The following communication is from Capt. T. L. BRIGGS, of the brig *Joseph Park*, recently captured by the privateer *Sumter*:

On the 18th of September I sailed in the brig *Joseph Park*, from Pernambnco for Turks Island, Sept. 25. When in lat. 6° north, long. 42°, at 6 A. M., saw a sail steering the same course, (N. N. W.,) with a light breeze, from southward. At 7 A. M., saw she was a propetier, displaying the United States flag. Although suspicious of her true character, I could do nothing but keep on my course until ordered to heave to at 8 o'clock. I set my colors, the steamer being close by. Not having seen a true description of the *Sumter*, and having always heard she was the former *Star of the West*, which vessel I had seen and knew, my fears began to subside. As she hailed to know who and what we were, and I thought it was one of the steamers chartered by the United States Government, I immediately complied with the order to heave to, and she did not show her true colors until the officer who boarded me told me I was a prize to the Confederate steamer *Sumter*, and pointed to the flag just being run up. I was told to get my papers and go on board the *Sumter*. I was accompanied by him to my cabin, and had no opportunity to destroy any papers or the money, (165 sovereigns,) I had to buy a cargo of salt with. After carrying my papers on board the *Sumter*, I was allowed to return to my vessel for my clothes. Meanwhile she had been thoroughly searched by the officer on board, and all my instruments, charter party, &c., &c., were taken, and not returned to me. We were allowed to keep nothing but our clothes. On the 26th all the rigging, stores, &c., they wanted were taken and the brig set on fire. For several days we steered westward under sail, speaking several foreign vessels and representing the *Sumter* as a United States vessel. Oct. 27, the schooner *D. Trowbridge*, Capt. LYON, was captured under similar circumstancea to my own. She was the only American vessel seen while I was on board. Nov. 9, Capt. LYON and myself were landed at Port Royal, and immediately went by steamer to the American consul at St. Pierre, where we arrived after dark and were very kindly received by Capt. JACKSON, of the brig *Crocus*. The men were not allowed to land by the Governor of the island until Monday, when the consul had agreed to receive and provide for them. Meanwhile they had induced three of my men to join the *Sumter's* crew. While on board the *Sumter* we were generally well treated; the crews had the liberty of the ship from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., when they were sent to the berth-deck. Capt. LYON and myself were allowed to retire at our pleasure. We messed with the Warrant Officers, and were treated with every civility by them. Our crews were messed with theirs and shared equally. In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the following persons: Capt. JACKSON, of brig *Crocus;* Capt. AMESBURY, of schooner *E. J. Talbot;* Capt. SEALINO, of British brig *Julia;* Capt. COPWELL, of British schooner *Emeline;* and Capt. SMITH, of British schooner *Mary Elizabeth*, for their kindness and assistance at St. Pierre. I am indebted to Capt. SEALINO for his kind offers of a passage to New-York, and which I accepted. THOS. L. BRIGGS.

THE ESCAPE OF THE PIRATE SUMTER.

The Bermuda *Royal Gazette* of the 3d inst. has the following, relative to the escape of the pirate:

"On the morning of the 25th, the *Iroquois* astonished the St. Thomas folks by dropping into the harbor and reporting that, on a dark and squally night, the *Sumter* had slipped through the fingers of the *Dacotah* and *Iroquois*, and gone no one knew where.

The escape is variously accounted for. According to one account a French war steamer came out of St. Pierre during the night, and the *Iroquois* gave chase, and when daylight came the latter discovered his mistake, but meanwhile the *Sumter* had stolen away, and neither the *Dacotah* nor *Iroquois* could give any account of her."

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEPARTURE.

The work on the various vessels that are to comprise, in part, Gen. BURNSIDE'S Expedition, is progressing with great rapidity. Within a few days four vessels have been put into commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and will probably form a portion of the fleet. They are the gunboat *Winona*, carrying two thirty-two pounders, one eleven-inch columbiad, and one rifled Parrott gun; the gunboat *Chippewa*, mounting the same armament as the *Winona;* the steamer *Quaker City*, with eight thirty-two pounders and one rifled Parrott gun; and the schooner *Hope*, which will be used as a dispatch boat. Several gunboats have recently sailed from this port for Annapolis, and others are lying in the stream awaiting orders.

Among the vessels which have been recently fitted up, and which will doubtless be attached to the expedition, are the following:

Steamers *Cossack, Guide, Norwich, Victory, Lancer;* barks *Restless, Ora, Pursuit, Author;* brig *Onward;* schooners *Recruit, Highlander, Skirmisher, Dragon, Scout, Guerilla, Grape Shot, Rocket, Vidette, Ranger, Grenade, Picket, Cadet;* barges *Zouave, Pioneer, Huzzar, Holly, Chasseur, Sentinel, Jackson.*

Besides the vessels already purchased, the Agents of the Government are negotiating for others, which will be transformed into gunboats and transports, and added to the fleet, the whole making a naval force of formidable magnitude.

BREAKING THE BLOCKADE.

Capt. CHASE, who came passenger from Havana in the schooner *A. B. Terry*, arrived yesterday morning, states: The schooner *Break of Day*, from New-Orleans, arrived at Havana Nov. 29, with a cargo of turpentine and rosin, flying the Confederate flag; and when the *City of Baltimore* (steamer) passed out with the American ensign flying at her mizzen peak, she dipped her ensign three times to the Confederate rag, and blew her whistle.

The officers of the *Break of Day* are: —— Martin, Captain; Charles Mall, Supercargo; Archibald Forsyth, Mate.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

No Dispatches Received from Minister Adams by the Hansa.

Another Appointment of Rebel Commissioners Rumored.

The Developments of the Johnson Court-Martial.

More Rebel Sympathizers in Franklin's Division.

The National Prisoners at Tortugas to be Returned to their Regiments.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 14.

USELESS APPLICATIONS.

The desk of the Secretary of the Treasury is covered with applications from patriots who desire to serve the country as commercial agents at Southern ports. As but one port is now open, they are permitted to wait.

There continues to be a rush of applications at the State Department for permission to go South. They are generally in behalf of ladies, but the same answer is given to all—that the order made with the concurrence of the Cabinet three weeks since, which provides that no passes shall be given by any department to persons going through our lines for the present, except exchanged prisoners, and persons on government business, is still strictly adhered to.

NO DISPATCHES FROM MR. ADAMS.

The Government has not yet received its dispatches from Mr. ADAMS in reference to the MASON and SLIDELL arrest.

MORE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

Letters from the South, intercepted hy the Government, state that two agents of the rebel Government, to proceed to England and France, have been appointed, and are to reach their destination by way of Tampico. One was stated to be BEVERLY TUCKER, BUCHANAN'S defaulting Consul to Liverpool.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE JOHNSON COURT-MARTIAL.

A member of the Court-martial that tried JOHNSON says that it came out on the trial that there are five or six other soldiers in Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division who enlisted for the purpose of desertion to the rebels, and who are connected with female spies in Washington.

FIFTY CASES PUNISHABLE BY DEATH.

There are still nearly fifty soldiers in custody who have been convicted of offences the punishment of which, by the articles of war, is death. They are mostly cases of sleeping on post. Their fate is undecided.

INCREASED BUSINESS—THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the increased business of the War Department, Secretary CAMERON has given notice that he will receive Congressmen only between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., and other visitors, between 12 and 2 P. M., except Wednesdays and Saturdays. After 2 o'clock, the Departments will be closed, except to officials of the other Departments.

TESTING THE STEVENS BATTERY.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury was some time since requested hy Mr. STEVENS, projector of the Stevens Battery, to provide $2,000 to build a target representing the side of the Battery, to be fired at by the heaviest ordnance, as the best means of definitely testing the expediency of finishing that work, and that the Secretary agreed to recommend the expenditure to Congress, if the Board appointed to examine the Battery should find it necessary. The time required to construct this target, for it is to he presumed that the Board have availed themselves of every means of forming a correct conclusion, is probably the reason why their report has not yet been made.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

This afternoon the camp of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania was the scene of a flag presentation by Speaker GROW, on behalf of Gov. CURTIN. Judge KELLY received the flag for the regiment. Swords were also presented to Capts, DILLEY, PALMER and WALLACE, by Congressman WRIGHT and Senator COWAN. A splendid dinner was then partaken of by officers and guests. Enthusiastic cheers were given for Gov. CURTIN and Col. BIDDLE, and the whole affair was a great success. Col. PULESTON, the military agent of Pennsylvania, who, on this occasion, introduced Mr. GROW, has received some thirty stand of colors from Gov. CURTIN for presentation to Pennsylvanin regiments, which have not already received them.

PONTOON BRIDGE BUILDING.

Col. MCLEOD MURPHY'S Regiment to-day gave another successful exhibition of their skill in pontoon bridge building at Camp Alexander, just east of the Navy-yard. In one hour's time they constructed a bridge of over 400 feet in length on the Eastern Branch. Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT and Judge ROOSEVELT passed over on horseback, and returned. A file of soldiers were then ordered across on a double quick. A loaded four-horse wagon followed, and then a large crowd of distinguished citizens.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

A copy of the Norfolk *Day Book*, of the 12th, was received by the Government to-day. It advocates the further obstruction of the water approaches to that city, and enlarges upon the importance to the Yankees of its possession in a strategic point of view. It announces, without stating the authority, that fifty of the National prisoners at New-Orleans had taken the oath of allegiance and had joined the rebel army.

THE PRICE OF SALT IN CHARLESTON.

Salt is now selling at thirty dollars a sack in Charleston.

THE CHARLESTON FIRE.

Government has received a dispatch from Old Point, confirming the account of the great fire in Charleston.

A SHAM BATTLE.

This afternoon Gen. WADSWORTH'S Brigade, and that formerly commanded by Gen. KEYS, the two consisting of eight regiments of infantry and three companies of artillery, engaged in a sham battle near Munson's Hill. The engagement lasted two hours, and the firing was very heavy, alarming the town. The troops engaged gave evidence of great proficiency in field movements.

GEN. FREMONT'S OPINION OF GEN. HALLECK.

A member of the House from Pennsylvania states that immediately after the appointment of Gen. HALLECK to the Department of Missouri, Gen. FREMONT wrote to him, (the said member,) saying that this was the wisest and best appointment the President had made.

THE MUTINEERS OF THE NEW-YORK SEVENTY-NINTH.

An order is to be issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN, permitting the mutineers of the New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment, who have been for several months at the Dry Tortugas, to be transferred to Port Royal to rejoin their regiment, and again bear arms. The same course will probably be pursued in reference to the mutineers of the New-York Thirteenth, Maine, and the other regiments now laboring at the Tortugas.

THE PROPOSED BANKRUPT LAW.

Nothing definite is agreed upon in reference to the proposed Bankrupt act. On account of the varied interests involved in the decision, the Committee propose to receive memorials and statements representing the different interests.

MR. ELLET'S PAMPHLET.

Mr. ELLET'S pamphlet, alleging mismanagement of the Army of the Potomac, is being quietly suppressed. Even Members of Congress find it difficult to procure a copy.

THE CLAIMS AGAINST NEW-GRANADA.

Judge UPHAM, to-day, gave his decision, in the question raised in the case of the claims against New-Granada, to the effect that that Government, by the treaty, admits her liability for losses sustained in the Panama Riots. So far as the Panama claims are concerned, the commission are merely to assess damages.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GREAT CITY OF THE REPUBLIC—THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS—THE WAR AND SLAVERY QUESTIONS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 12, 1861.

Washington is at last, as it should be, the great city of the Republic. The focus whence radiate the orders and expenditures which control and sustain an army of six hundred thousand men, and a navy fast rising into proportionate magnitude—with a Congress in session, which serves as a theatre for the display of that grand stock company, each member of which is a resolute aspirant for a star engagement *now*, and a managership *hereafter*—it is nowayS strange that soldiers, politicians, contractors and supernumeraries should cause the city to overflow with a human inundation, and, while filling every crevice styled an "apartment," should bring discomfort to the circumstances of guests, and exceeding great joy to the hearts of lately desponding landlords. In short, Washington is full.

The latest "rise" in this great freshet—that caused by the meeting of Congress—was productive of very curious phenomena. The rush of waters was marked hy a freighiage of drift-wood and a tendency to foam around the edges, quickly followed by curious eddies of patriotic sentiment and emulative whirlpools of combative opinion. To mix the metaphor a little, it seemed as though the Legislative Department of the Government had, during the recess, become intensely jealous of the administrative, and was resolved to vindicate its supreme function, even at the cost of a row; and hence, not only did the huge leviathans celebrate the occasion by spouting majestic streams of resolutions, bills and notices, of the most radical sort, but the smaller fish, incapable of such displays, made invasions from their own element into the air, which gave us surprising ideas of their activity, and rendered the occasion infinitely amusing.

Seriously, Congress a little overshot the mark at the outset. Seemingly aware that the legislation of the special session had failed in some respects to meet the popular idea, and that *imbroglios* and complications—Fremont proclamations and Halleck orders, Cameron reports and Lincoln eliminations—had resulted partly from its own incertitude, the Legislature, having learned distinctly during the recess that the people are resolved upon such laws and such military strategy as shall end the war speedily, even though Slavery perish instantly in the contest, came back glowing with the noble fire of popular ambition, and each member determined to be the leader in some policy that should embody the public determination, and bear him on its wings toward that goal desired of all politicians. But this ardor was not destined to glow unchilled The President lives in Washington, and has about him a Cabinet of worthy gentlemen, each devoted to his country and the advancement of his own fortunes. The prestige, the patronage and the patriotism of such an Executive Department, backed by the army it has created, and disbursing two millions of dollars daily, is far from contemptible, even to members of Congress; and as it just now suits the Administration to play the *rôle* of conservatism, of course the two elements are in opposition, and their contact produces the violent effervescence we have witnessed, which is beginning already to cease with conservatism prevailing in the deposit it leaves, and prudence triumphing over principle in the policy to be adopted. In illustration, I will cite a speech, prepared with great care, for early delivery in one of the Houses, which, by really excellent logic, admirable rhetoric, and severe, but not vulgar, irony, was intended to vindicate the high principles of the present struggle, and squelch out the hybrid policy ruling at the other end of the avenue. This speech I had the pleasure to hear read, a few days since, in private; and I learn that already, before being given to the public, it has been emasculated in charity to the feelings of the President, and will go forth comparatively despoiled of its virtuous virus. This is not an isolated instance; and it will be seen that Congress however gentlemen may inveigh, in public or private against the conservative tendencies of the President will take no action which that functionary does not approve and ratify.

Of the various plans proposed for the joint settlement of the war and Slavery questions, as they are mutually related, I have seen no mention in the papers of the project of creating another Lieutenant-General, to whom is to be committed the trifling task of defining and carrying out for the Government, a *policy* which shall be consistent with itself, and binding upon all the departments of the army. This plan has been a good deal canvassed amongst members friendly to Mr. LINCOLN and hostile to Slavery; and it was ventilated the other evening in the Congressional caucus. The name of Senator WADE was mentioned, I believe, in connection with the responsible position; but whether that gentleman is ambitious of the proposed exaltation, I am not informed.

It is said that there is to be an advance movement by our left wing, on Saturday next, supported by others of equal importance. Of course the public will believe the rumor if it chooses. For my own part, I do not think that Gen. MCCLELLAN intends to take the public into his confidence at all. *When* he moves, we shall all know it—the next day.

There is a great demand yet for generalships, and the Republicans find another cause of complaint against the President that he has mostly taken his Brigadiers, thus far, out of the Democratic Party. Whatever may be thought of the policy, I believe that the statement is true, that *nearly all* the Brigadiers—over a hundred—are Democrats. This is regarded as designed to keep in check the Anti-Slavery feeling of the army, and as a guarantee to the Pro-Slavery Unionists of the loyal Slave States. This much is certain, that 1864 is a magic number, and that all official eyes are riveted intensely upon it.

The weather for the past week has been like the finest days of a Northern Indian Summer; it is now colder, but still delightful. Certainly the soldiers have cause for gratitude, and can prepare for Winter quarters in a state of comparative comfort. W.

PURCHASED.

The ferry-boats *Hunchback* and *Southfield*, of Staten Island Ferry, have been sold to Government

THE FIGHT AT FORT PICKENS.

Official Report of Col. Harvey Brown.

The Part Taken in the Affair by Our War Vessels.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, FORT PICKENS, Nov. 25, 1861.

GENERAL: That Fort Pickens has been beleagured by the rebels for the last nine months, and that it was daily threatened with the fate of Sumter, is a fact notorious to the whole world. Since its occupancy by Lieut. SLEMMER the rebels have been surrounding it with batteries, and daily arming them with the heaviest and most efficient guns known to our service—guns stolen from the United States—until they considered this fort as virtually their own, its occupancy being only a question of time.

I have been in command since the 16th of April, and during the whole of that time their force has averaged, so far as I can learn, from eight to ten times the number of mine. The position in which I have thus been placed has been sufficiently trying, and I have at three separate times intended to free myself from it by opening my batteries on them, but imperious circumstances, over which I had no control, has unexpectedly in each instance prevented.

Affairs were in this state on the morning of the 9th of October, when the enemy fifteen hundred strong, attacked by surprise a position of my command on an intensely dark night. They were defeated and driven from the Island, with great loss, by less than two hundred regulars and fifty volunteers—all the efficient force I had disposable for the purpose. An insult so gross to the flag of my country could not by me be passed unnoticed, and I designed immediately to take appropriate notice of it; but, as I said before, circumstances over which I had no control prevented. I make these prefatory remarks to explain why I have now opened my batteries on the enemy, when, from the smallness of my forces—about one-sixth of his, eighteen hundred to eight thousand—I have not the means of producing any decisive results, and as evidence of my having accomplished what I designed—the punishing the perpetrators of an insult to my my country's flag.

Having invited Flag-Officer McKEAN to cooperate with me in attacking the rebels, and to which he gave already and cordial assent, I, on the morning of the 22d, opened my batteries on the enemy, to which, in the course of half an hour, he responded from his numerous forts and batteries extending from the Navy-yard to Fort McRae, a distance of about four miles, the whole nearly equi-distant from this fort, and on which line he has two forts—McRae and Barrancas—and fourteen separate batteries, containing from one to four guns, many of them being ten-inch columbiads, and some twelve and thirteen-inch sea coast mortars, the distance varying from two thousand one hnndred to two thousand nine hundred yards from this fort. At the same time of my opening, Flag-officer McKEAN, in the *Niagaro*, and Capt. ELLISON, in the *Richmond*, took position as near to Fort McRae as the depth of water would permit, but which, unfortunately, was not sufficiently deep to give full effect to their powerful batteries. They, however, kept up a spirited fire on the fort and adjacent batteries during the whole day, My fire was incessant from the time of opening until it was too dark to see, at the rats of a shot for each gun every fifteen or twenty minutes, the fire of the enemy being somewhat slower. By noon the guns of Fort McRae were all silenced but one, and three hours before sunset this fort and the adjoining battery ceased fire. I directed the guns of batteries Lincoln, Cameron and Totten principally on the batteries adjacent to the Navy-yard, those of battery Scott to Fort McRae and the lighthonse batteries, and those of the Fort to all. We reduced very perceptibly the fire of Barrancas, entirely silenced that in the Navy-yard, and in one or two of the other batteries, the efficiency of our fire, at the close of the day, not being the least impaired.

The next morning I again opened about the same hour, the navy, unfortunately, owing to a reduction in the depth of water, caused by a change of wind, not being able to get so near as yesterday, consequently the distance was too great to be effectual. My fire this day was less rapid, and, I think, more efficient than that of yesterday. Fort McRae, so effectually silenced yesterday, did not fire again to-day. We silenced entirely one or two guns, and had one of ours disabled by a shot coming through the embrasure.

Abont 3 o'clock fire was communicated to one of the housee in Warrington, and shortly afterwards to the church steeple, the church and the whole village being immediately in rear of some of the rebel batteries, they apparently having placed them purposely directly in front of the largest and most valuable buildings. The fire rapidly communicated to other buildings along the street until probably two-thirds of it was consumed; and about the same time fire was discovered issuing from the back part of the Navy-yard, probably in Wolcott, a village to the north and immediately adjoining the yard, as Warrington does on the west. Finally it penetrated to the yard, and as it continued to burn brightly all night, I concluded that either in it or in Wolcott many buildings were destroyed. Very heavy damage was also done to the buildings of the yard by the avalanche of shot, shell, and splinters showered unceasingly on them for two days, and being nearly fire-proof, being built of brick and covered with slate, I could not succeed in firing them, my hot shot nor shells not having any power of igniting them.

The steamer *Time*, which was at the wharf at the time, was abandoned on the first day and exposed to our fire, which probably entirely disabled her. The fire was again continued till dark, and with mortars occasionally until 2 o'clock the next morning, when the combat ceased.

This fort, at its conclusion, though it has received a great many shot and shell, is, in every respect, save the disabling of one gun-carriage, and the loss of service of six men, as efficient as it was at the commencement of the combat; but the ends I proposed in commencing having been attained, except one, which I find to be impracticable with my present means, I do not deem it advisable further to continue it unless the enemy think it proper to do so, when I shall meet him with alacrity.

The attack on BILLY WILSON'S camp, the attempted attack on my batteries and the insult to our glorious flag have been fully and fearfully avenged. I have no means of knowing the loss of the enemy, and have no disposition to guess at it. The firing on his batteries was very heavy, well-directed and continuous for two days, and could hardly fail of having important results.

Our loss would have been heavy bnt for the foresight which, with great labor, caused ns to erect elaborate means of protection, and which saved many lives. I lost one private killed, one sergeant, one corporal and four men (privates) wounded, only one severely.

My officers, non-commissioned officers and privates were everything I could desire. They one and all performed their duty with the greatest cheerfulness, and in the most able and efficient manner. I am much indebted to Major AARNOLD, my executive officer, for his valnable assistance—his whole conduct was admirable; and Capts. Allen, Chalfin, Blunt, Robertson, Hildt and Duryea, and Lieuts. McFarland, Langdon, Clossin, Shiply, Jackson, Pennington, Seeley and Taylor, merit my warmest encomiums for the cociness and deliberation with whtch they performed, without one exception, their duty under a heavy and continuous shower of shot, shells and splinters for two successive days. Lieut. TODD, ordnance-officer, had full supplies of all required articles, which were on hand at the post, and his department was conducted with system and efficiency. Maj. TOWER, Surgeon CAMPBELL and Assistant-Surgeon STRIBLAND, in their respective duties, sustained their high reputation. Captains ROBERTSON, DUAYEA and BLUNT, and Lieutenants PENNINGTON and SEELEY, respectively, commanded batteries Lincoln, Scott, Totten and Cameron, and a small battery at Spanish Fort, and the other officers' batteries in the fort, with distinguished ability. Captain's DORIE'S and BAILEY'S companies were with the batteries at Lincoln and Cameron, and did their duty faithfully and efficiently. The companies of Captains HEUBERRA and DUFFY, of the Sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers were successively on duty at the fort, and reodered cheerfully important assistance to me. The regular companies eogaged at the batteries, all of whom performed their duty ao efficiently as to preclude my making a distinction, are companies A, F, and L, First Artillery; C, H, and K, Second Artillery; and C and E, Third Infantry, and companies G and I, Sixth Regiment, New-York Volunteers.

In closing, I tender to Flag-Officer McKEAN and Capt. ELLISON, of the navy, and to their officers and crews, my best thanks for their coöperation, which would have had the happiest results, but for the unfortunate fact that great draft of water prevented their sufficiently near approach to the works of the rebels.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HARVEY BROWN, Col. Commanding.

Brig.-Gen. L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

COL. BROWN'S SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT—IMPORTANT CONCLUSIONS.

In a supplementary report Col. BROWN says:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, FORT PICKENS, Nov. 25, 1861.

GENERAL: The bombardment of the 22d and 23d has elicited some facts that are of importance, and I notice them that we may in future benefit by them.

First—That with the most efficient guns of the largest calibre and served in the best manner, no serious injury can be done to stone or brick walls, or to guns in sand batteries, or to troops serving them, unless probably by rifled guns, if properly protected, at a distance of from two thousand to three thousand yards.

Second—That shell and hot shot are not to be depended on for firing even wooden buildings, unless having in them incendiary composition

Third—That pieces of port fire are nearly useless as such incendiary composition.

Fourth—That brick buildings covered with slate cannot be fired by either hot shot or shells at the distance named, unless by accident, unless the shells have lock fires.

Fifth—That the trouble and expense incurred in protecting forts by sand bag traverses, &c., is far more than repaid by the saving of the lives of the defenders.

Sixth—That no dependence is to be placed on JAMES' rifle projectiles, either as it respects accuracy or range. If I had had guns to be depended on, I could have silenced the most of the enemy's sand batteries and the guns in Barrancas.

Seventh—That ships with their present armament cannot for an hour contend against rifled guns, and that if our navy is not at once supplied liberally with good rifled guns it will be very likely to be disgraced.

Eighth—That on service here, and I believe the remerk applies with equal force to every river and harbor in the Gulf, a gunboat drawiog six feet water and well-armed with good rifled guns can do more and better service than a forty-gun ship, or than such ships as the *Niogoro* and *Richmond*.

Ninth—That sail vessels are utterly useless in enforcing a blockade.

Tenth—That PARROTT'S rifled guns are efficient, and that forts should be immediately supplied with them, and with a full supply of ammunition.

I would strongly urge that a dozen of PARROTT'S 32-pounders, or, if to be had of larger calibre, be sent to this post, with a good supply of ammuoition, as early as possible. I bad one which I found to be excellent, but when the navy met with sucb a mishap in the Mississippi, I wes compelled to let Flag-Officer McKEAN have it, and one of my 12-pounder Parrott guns, to pnt on one of his ships, to save them from being driven out of the waters by a little steamer having a rifled gun on board.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HARVEY BROWN, Colonel Commanding.

Brig.-Gen. L. THOMAS, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER OF THE NIAGARA.

From the Providence Evening Press, Dec. 12.

On Wednesday, the 20th, it became pretty generally known among us that the Flag-officer had made up his mind to commence the bombardment of Pensacola, providing that Col. BROWN was ready, and as we knew that the Colonel only waited for the Flag's action, we felt pretty certain that the ball would be opened at once. I need not tell you that all hands were up to "concert pitch," and as eager to commence, as you et the North have been anxious to have us, and although we felt sure thet some formidable masked batteries wonld disclose themselves, we were ready to find out where they were, and try the effect of our 11-inch guns in silencing them.

The object was to destroy the Navy-yard, so as to put a stop to their use of Government property and tools in building any more extensive means of defence, and to batter down some of their fortifications. Orders were given to our engineers to place bags filled with coal around such portions of the machinery as were exposed to shot, and nearly all the work was done which is necessary to "prepare ship for ection."

Early on the morning of the 21st, the Flag-Officer went on shore to confer with Col. BROWN in regard to preliminaries. At 12 o'clock he returned, and then we received orders to complete all necessary arrangements. Orders were dispatched to the *Richmond* and *Montgomery*, then in port, giving them directions how to act, and the word was passed that we sbould move in at daylight, so as to engage Fort McRae, the water-battery, and the sand-battery just in front of McRae, all three of which could bring their guns to bear npon either Fort Pickens or the shipping.

We could form no idea of the strength of these places, but it was highly important that we should draw their fire, as they enfiladed the parapet guns of Pickens. It had been arranged thet as soon as the steamers came down from Pensacola to the Navy-yard, the fort was to open fire upon them, so as to sink them if possible, and cut off all means of bringing down reinforcements from the town, and the first gun from the fort was to be the signal for us to move in and open fire. Orders were passed to have sufficient food for the day cooked before 8 o'clock in the morning, and at a late hour we turned in to dream of terrible battles and hair-breedth escapes.

OPENING OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

By sunrise, on the morning of the 22d, we were all reedy. Our boats hed been hoisted ont and moored alongside, shot and shell got up, and steam all ready to move in at short notice. The usual morning prayer was offered up, the chaplain imploring a blessing upon the events of the day, after which the Flag-Officer addressed a few words to the men in his usual clear, quick, come-to-the-point manner. He urged upon them "strict obedience to ell orders, coolness, judgment and precision in firing." The answer was three hearty cheers.

About half-past nine we could see the steamers coming down to the Navy-yard, little suspecting that their doom was sealed. In a very short time they were fast to the dock, and at just twelve minutes to ten we saw a smoke issue from Fort Pickens, and heard the booming of the gun. A cheer burst forth from our men, and if ever a ship's anchor came up lively, it was ours then.

In order to bring our guns within range, it was necessary for us to run into very shoal water, and consequently it required tbe utmost caution in working the ship. Even with a perfectly smooth sea, there would be only twenty inches of water under our keel, and if it should begin to blow, or a heavy swell set in, it was necessary for us to have the ship in such a position that we could easily run into deeper water.

While working our way in, the *Richmond* came up under our stern, and as she draws less water than we do, the Commodore ordered her to go in and open fire as soon as she was within range. She passed by us, took a position nearer to the land and opened fire. Meantime, the water battery and Fort McRae were doing their best to frighten us, by throwing shot that fell about a mile short. We kept on steadily until we thought that we were within range and then came to anchor.

THE ACTION.

Our first shot was from the 84-pound rifle, and it told with very good effect. The next was from a 11-inch gun, hut it fell short. A few more were fired, bnt with mucb the same result. Finding that we were too far off, a boat was sent out in charge of the master, in order to sound, and having found that we could get in somew hat closer without the water shoaling much more, we hove up anchor, and ran in about one-fourth of a mile further. During the time that our boat was out sounding several of their shots came very near it, but, fortunately, none hit.

We now again opened fire from our broadside guns, and this time to some purpose. Almost every shot told, and there must have been a fearful scattering of pieces, as our shell exploded over their heads. I do not think there was ever any target practice in the navy that can show such a record of effective shots. The rebels were constantly throwing shot at us, and seemed to be either increasing the charge of powder, or else getting more elevation, for their shot gradually came nearer, though it was not until late in the afternoon that we were struck.

By 12 o'clock, both the *Richmond* and *Niogara*, together with the guns hearing from Fort Pickens and Battery Scott, were all playing into Fort McRea and its surrounding batteries. We averaged one shell every three minutes, and as the *Richmond* had more guns, though smaller, and more than our number of guns were being served from Santa Rosa, there was about two shell each minute, being fired at this point.

About 1 o'clock a firing commenced from a masked battery which disclosed itself in the woods along the shore, and about a mile south of McRae. They seemed to have a particular spite against us, by the pertinacity with which they fired at us; but, finding that they could not reach us, they turned their attention to the *Richmond*, which was nearer in shore. Many of their shot came very close to the latter, and, had they been well directed, would have done a great deal of damage. Only one took effect, however, and I regret to record that this killed one man and wounded seven. The man killed was captain of the gun, and was in the act of taking aim when struck. The wounded were but slighly hurt. The battery of the *Richmond* was now brought to bear upon the hidden rebels, but I do not think it did much execution, as most of her shot were seen to fall short. About 5 o'clock she hauled out.

At 2 o'clock a shell from one of our guns set fire to a frame house in the rear of Fort McRea, and much of the time the fort has been enveloped in a cloud of smoke. Soon after this fire broke out, their flagstaff was shot away, and the symbol of treachery came down by the run. Subsequently it was raised again.

About 3 o'clock one or two shots passed over us and dropped into the water, and by the note which they sang as they passed, we knew that they had turned some heavier metal upon us. Two or three of our guns were directed to the spot whence the smoke was seen to issue, and if they treated us to music, we returned the compliment with interest. They succeeded in planting two shots in our sides, making rather ugly holes, and upsetting things in one of the Lieutenant's rooms. By 6 o'clock we must have dismounted the gun, for at that time McRea ceased firing altogether, and for one hour and a-half we tumbled shell after shell inside of her walls, without any response. We could hardly believe that we had silenced them so soon, but thought that they must be at work in preparing some larger gun for our benefit.

We ceased firing at 5:30, it having become too dark to get good aim. Our whole number of shell fired was one hundred and eighty; of these, forty-three were filled with sand, an expedient sometimes used in breaching a wall. The shots which struck us proved to be from an eight-inch columbiad. At six o'clock we got up anchor and steamed out to a safer anchorage, and then all hands began to find out that they were very tired and hungry. All begrimmed and black with powder, our nostrils filled with smoke, and heads nearly splitting from so much noise, we were glad enough to go below, and take a little rest, as well as to try the effects a little supper.

Our men have done nobly; too much cannot be said in their praise. When the rebel shots would come near us, they would grumble out a howl of derision, and when each shot was fired in return, it seemed as though every man of that particular gun's crew would shut his teeth in defiance, and his look fairly expressed, "take that you cowardly akunks." The most of our crew are old man-o'-war's men, and were considered a "picked crew" at the time the ship was commissioned to go to Japan, and at that time sailors were plenty. It is of no kind of use for an officer to attempt to teach these men how to shoot. Just give them both a gun, and the man will beat the officer so badly that he will be very glad to resign.

After we had become well engaged in the fight, we hardly thought of or had time to look at Fort Pickens. Once in a while, I would cast a glance that way, and I could see that the semicircle of batteries around her were keeping up a constant explosion of shell over her loyal walls; while from out her sides came a steady stream of white smoke, and I could see that the shots took good effect. We had already made two good holes in McRea, and Pickens had knocked a hole that a horse and cart might enter in.

SECOND DAY.

A letter, dated November 23, says: "As I commence to write, to-night, the whole sky is illuminated hy the burning of the town of Warrington, and the Navy-yard. The former has been burning since 2 P. M., but the latter has just taken fire. The sight is grand, sublime, anything you choose to call it, only we are too tired to look at it. The forts and batteries have just ceased firing. Fort Pickens must have fired over one thousand shot and shell to-day.

All hands were on deck this morning as soon as it was light, and in the best spirits, notwithstanding the change in the temperature. During the night there came up a heavy rain-storm, and the wind shifted from the southwest to the northwest, and now overcoats are quite comfortable to us who have lived so long in the tropics. The wind blew quite fresh, and as it was off shore, we feared that it would blow the water seaward, so as to render it impossible for us to get our position of yesterday. Boats were sent in to sound, and we found we could get there, but there would only be ten inches of water under us. As the sea was very smooth, we determined to try it.

About sunrise we saw a large body of men leave Fort McRae and go toward the Navy-yard, and we conjectured from the looks of the batteries that they were a "relief," who had been at work dnring the night. When our boat returned, the officer reported that he could see a new battery in the woods, and that higher embankments had been thrown np in front of the others.

All hands had a good warm breakfast, and at 9 o'clock we went to prayers. At 9:30 signals were made to Fort Pickens, and at 10 we weighed anchor and steamed in neerly to our position. The *Richmond* did not go in at all, as the flag officer did not think her shot took sufficient effect to pay for being badly cut up. As soon as we approached, the new battery in the wood disclosed itself, and although it burst shell very neer us, it could not do us much harm. The other battery in the wood now consists of two pieces. Fort Pickens opened fire a little after 10. We came to anchor at 10:40, and fired the first gun at 10:45. At this time all the batteries were hard at work. There were between forty and fifty guns playing into Fort Pickens. As we expected, masked betteries had disclosed themselves all along the beach.

Our firing was very slow, owing to our inability to reach them, except with the rifled gun. The wind, which was very strong, was directly against us, and very much in favor of the rebels. The charges of powder were increased from fifteen to seventeen pounds, and still our shots fell short. About a dozen of their shells have exploded quite near enough for comfort. The men seem to have taken matters quite coolly to-dey. The Commodore, in his address this morning, told them he did not want so many lookers-on to be on deck. Said he, "One watch go below and sleep, and be ready to relieve the other when wanted."

As I passed along the berth-deck, I saw many of them stretched out, fast asleep, and not a few playing backgammon and checkers. Finding that all our shots fell short, we weighed anchor at 2:30, and moved in a little closer. Hardly had we dropped it before a shot went whizzing in between our smoke-pipes, and dropped in the water half a mile the other side of us Immediately there came another, and then another, and while they came over us, thick and fast, our guns returned the compliment. But it was no use; our shot all fell short. The wind was too strong, and our ship was dengerously near the bottom.

The charges of powder were increased to twenty pounds, five more than the regular charge, and finding that that did us no good, we weighed anchor and stood out. Even after we had moved out a long distance, several of the shots of this new gun came directly over our quarter. It could have been no other than a 10-inch columbiad, or else one of the rifled 120-pounders, said to heve been brought over by the *Bermuda*. One of our men says he could hear it say: "Secesh-secesh-secesh, sechong," as it landed in the water. Had one of the secesh villains hit us, it would have bored us through and through.

We got out of their reach at last, and then we had the satisfaction of watching the grand conflagration. If the wind changes, and we can get in, we shall give them an opportunity to try their guns again on Monday. We have fired about seventy-five shells to-day. No one has been hurt on our ship. News has come from Fort Pickens, and we learn that they are in excellent spirits. That rebel friend of ours was turned upon the fort, and managed to partially dismount a 10-inch gun, wounding six men, one of whom is fatally injured. No other casualities. The gun was soon remounted. Col. BROWN says he shall not open fire to-morrow unless they first fire upon him, so that it is altogether likely the Sabbath will indeed be a day of rest. Some may think it foolishness, but I do not believe we shall lose anything.

A letter, dated Nov. 25, says:

"Dnring Saturday and Sunday nights we could see the camp-fires of two or three parties on shore, who are doubtless engaged in erecting batteries for our reception, but I do not think it is the Commodore's intention to engage them. They have strewed their fortifications all along the beach, and contain only one or two guns in each, while at the same time they are protected by the woods. To silence such fellows, it is necessary to have a ship for each one, and even then I doubt if it could be accomplished. It requires a landing party, and a force sufficient to take possession of the whole place."

The *Richmond* received a serious damage in the action of Friday, although at the time it was not considered to be much. A shot struck her just about the water line, and penetrated the side, landing in one of the Purser's store-rooms. Yesterday she gained three feet of water, notwithstanding the steam-pumps were kept in operation constantly. It will be necessary to send her to Key West, and as she goes to-day, I hasten to send you this letter, in hopes it may reach you at an early date.

I question whether Col. BROWN will attempt to do much more. He has effected his purpose—that of destroying the Winter quarters of the rebels, and although they succeeded in putting out the fire in the Navy-yard, he has shown them that it will be a very unsafe operation to commence work there again, as he can and will set fire to it again, if they make the attempt.

A sad accident happened at Fort Pickens this morning. As some of the men were removing the "fuses" and emptying the powder from the shells that fell inside the fort and did not explode, a spark of fire from the chisel used in removing the fuse caused one of the shells to explode, killing five men and wounding two.

CAPT. ROBINSON'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AFFAIR NEAR WILLIAMSPORT.

HEADQUARTERS CO. D, FIRST REG. VA. BRIGADE, U. S. VOLUNTEERS, FOUR LOCKS, NEAR WILLIAMSPORT, Md., Dec. 9, 1861.

Col. S. H. Leonord, Commanding Williamsport and Vicinity, Md.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, on Friday afternoon, the 6th inst., my pickets at Dam No. 5 and Back Creek were fired on by the enemy, by cavalry at the former place, and infaotry at the latter. The Sergeants in charge of each of those pickets immediately communicated with me here, and I dispatched reinforcements to botb places; but after some shots had been exchanged all remained quiet during the remainder of that day and night. The Sergeant at Dam No. 5 reported three wounded on the side of the enemy, but none of our men were hurt at either place.

On Saturday afternoon, about 3½ P. M., I was apprised of the advance of the enemy in strong force in the direction of Dam No. 5. I immediately took my second Lieutenant and 20 men of my command toward the Dam, and sent my first Lieutenant with 10 men to Fankell's Ferry, that point being opposite and in close approximation to the road leading from Little Georgetown to the Dam. The enemy perceived this party and at once opened fire on them; he returned the fire, and he believes with effect. Before I could arrive with my party at the Dam, rifle-shots had already been fired there, and within a short distance of the Dam myself and party were fired on with shot and shell from rifled caonon. The enemy ceased their fire at the Dam, and kept up an incessant fire at us until dark, bringing all their guns to bear on us, the number being six: their firing was very regular and accurate, and although none of my party were hurt, there were many narrow escapes. Under cover of the darkness, I succeeded in reinforcing the picket, and on my return to headquarters also dispatched what available men I had left, as a reinforcement to my first Lieutenant at Fankell's Ferry, at which place an incessant firing on the enemy's side, from rifles, was kept up all night, and answered by us with musketry, which appeared to be unheeded by them, although my Lieutenant reports seeing several fall—until I obtained from the reinforcement sent to the Dam by you a squad of six men armed with the Enfield rifle, the sound of which they seemed to fear. At the Dam musketry firing recommenced about 9 P. M., on the part of the enemy, the object of which seemed to be to cover a party endeavoring to destroy the wooden cribs of that work, as we could plainly hear the noise made in endeavoring to effect this. We opened fire on them, and the firing was kept up on both sides, until about two o'clock in the morning, shortly after which the reinforcement sent me by you arrived. Nothing further was done until daylight, when the enemy commenced throwing shot and shell across the Dam, and also at Fankell's Ferry—their object at the latter place, in particular, appearing to be the destruction of property. At Dam No. 5 they succeeded in setting fire to and destroying a barn. Firing at each of the above places was kept up all day, with little intermission on both sides. I am happy to be able to state that none of my company were wounded, although one man of the Massachusetts regiment was severely so. I have great pleasure in speaking well of the prompt action and willingness on the part of some of the Union men in this vicinity to rendering me all the assistance they could, not only in showing me the best points for cover for some of my small party, but also in handling the musket with them. I have learnt, from reliable information, that the enemy's *known* loss in killed and wounded amounted to 12—7 at the dam and 5 at Fankell's Ferry; but I believe it to have been heavier. Two of their cannon burst, and one was rendered unserviceable by the breaking of the axle of the gun-carriage. Also, that their total force was about 1,500 strong. From what shot and shell we have picked up, their guns appear to be of the latest improved pattern. The enemy appear to have left this district, with the exception of some few pickets, as nothing is observable of them in force from Fankell's Ferry or the Dam, at which place they left behind them a considerable quantity of intrenching tools. I have the honor, &c., (Signed,) GILBERT ROBINSON, Captain Commanding Post.

—Prof. TORRY, Senior Professor of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, has been chosen acting President of that College, in place of President Pease, resigned.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

REFUGEES FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Of the refugees from the district surrendered to the depredations of PRICE, the St. Louis *Democrat*, says:

"Between five and six hundred of these people have crossed the river to Illinois, intending to locate et various points and procure a subsistence as they can, until permitted, through the success of the Union arms, to return to their homes. Many, however, have been made hopelessly indigent, and may never revisit the scenes of ther former thrift and happiness. Others will find nothing of all their property except their land, desolated with the charred ruins of the dwellings they had fondly reared. Merchants have been robbed of tbeir entire stock in trade; farmers of their cattle and stores, and mechanics of their tools. The exodus was made in such haste as left no time for the sufferers to take more, if otherwise able to do so, than indispensable provisions and clothes, while numbers found it impossible to effect even this.

From Rolla we learn that above one thousand of the fugitives are now *en route* for St. Louis, the most of them having passed that point. There will, therefore, be abundant work for the Sanitary Commission in ministering to their necessities. Very few are disposed to remain in St. Louis, the men being of that hardy and industrious class who have full faith in their ability to 'rough it,' and support their families by some kind of sturdy toil in a Free State during the Winter. While passing through the city, all the needy among them will he inquired after and attended to. Those who require qnarters here will find them without trouble. Provost-Marshal LEIGHTON had taken preliminary steps with the view of selecting for the sufferers capable hosts from among the secession worthies of our city. Whenever the gentlemen of the Commission desire quartera for the refugees from traitor intolerance, good accommodations will be promptly found beneath the roofs of traitor citizens.

Some six hundred dollars worth of clothing, blankets, &c., belonging to exchanged 'Camp Jackson prisoners,' has been justly confiscated, and assigned for distribution among the Southern refugees. These goods had been assiduously gathered by H. B. BELT, to be by him forwarded to their respective claimants in the lines of the enemy. The work of accumulating wea permitted to progress until the day preceding that of the contemplated shipment. Much joy was thus allowed to enliven the spirits of secession circles, and great magnaninity was displayed in the gathering of valuable contributions for the ald and comfort of traitor friends among the rebels. There was, therefore, bitter disappointment and curses less loud than deep, when a file of soldiers appeared at BELT'S depot, in the Clinrchill building, and removed the precious baggage *en masse* to the Provost-Marshal's office. That functionary considerately permitted each of the rebel braves to retain his uniform and some articles of prime importance, but reserved the rest for the cause of the country. The property will very slightly compensate the victims of rebel tyranny in the Southwest for the losses and sufferings so mercilessly and needlessly inflicted upon them."

HOW THE REBELS IN MISSOURI ARE TREATED.

Although Gen. HUNTER'S sphere of usefulness was somewhat circumscribed hy his transfer to the Department of Kansas, he seems disposed to show no mercy to the rebels still left within his reach. For weeks past, SI GORDON and a band of marauders have amused themselves by making raids into Kansas, plundering and maltreating all loyalists who happened to be beyond the protection of the National forces. These robbers have made Platte County, Missouri, their headquarters, and, on Dec. 2, Gen. HUNTER addressed a note, bearing upon the matter, to the Trustees of Platte City. The following is the essential portion of this epistle, which was quite as amiable in tone as was required by the circumstances of the case:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 2.

To the Trustees of Platte City, Platte County, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN: Having received reliable information of depredations and outrages of every kind, committed by a man named SI GORDON, a leader of rebel marauding bands, I give you notice that unless you selze and deliver the said GORDON to me at these headquarters, within ten days from this date, or drive him out of the county, I shall send a force to your city with orders *to reduce it to ashes, and to burn the house of every Secessionist in your county, and to carry away every negro.*

Col. JENNISON'S Regiment will be intrusted with the execution of this order.

Gen. HUNTER calls the attention of seventeen prominent rebels, whom he mentions hy name, to the requirements of this note.

"Gen. BEN. M. PRENTISS took the people of St. Joseph, Mo., by surprise, the other day, by announcing his determination to swear them for the Union, and to put such as would not take the oath, to labor on the fortifications. On Thursday last he was as good as his word, and administered the obligation to 800 persons, in the following words:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of Missouri.

I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America and the Constitution of the State of Missouri; that I will faithfully obey all the laws, both of the Federal and the State Governments; that I will not take up arms against the Government of the United States of America, or of the Provisional Government of the State of Missouri; that I will not aid or assist, abet, harbor, conceal or give information to, or in any manner whatever encourage the enemies either of the United States of America or of the Provisional Government of the State of Missouri; and that I will, in all respects, conduct myself as a loyal citizen both of the United States and of the Provisional Government o the State of Missouri; and I will do all in my pfwer as a citizen to discourage the present rebellion ao preserve the Federal Union. So help me God.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this —— day of ——, 186—.

Provost-Marshal.

In doubtful cases, two witnesses were required to become security that the oath would be kept. Those refusing to take it are set to work on an adjacent hill upon fortifications.

THE HOME GUARD IN MISSOURI.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9, 1861.

I. The following letter having been brought to the notice of the Major-General commanding this Department, is published for the information of all concerned, viz:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1861.

SIR: Information having been received that bodies of troops are being formed in and about St. Louis, Mo., which, under the names of Home Guards, Reserve Corps, and other appellations, are being mustered into the service of the United States for duty only in *limited localities*, or upon certain contingencies, you are hereby cautioned that such organizations are wholly without authority, and that no payment made to them will be sanctioned by the Government. I am, Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adjt.-Gen.

To the Paymaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Officers appointed from these headquarters to muster troops, are authorized to muster or remuster into the service of the United States all such bodies of troops, for three years or during the war, unless sooner discharged, as directed by the act of Congress on the subject, provided their plan of organization conforms to the orders of the War Department, including in the muster or remuster so made, the period during which the bodies of troops above referred to have been in actual service.

2. All persons commissioned by Major-Gen. FREMONT, discharged under the second paragraph of General Orders, No. 304, dated Headquarters of the Army, Washington, Nov. 12, 1861, and whose names are not included in the lists furnished to the Chief of the Pay Department, in compliance with instructions from the Secretary of War, dated Nov. 25, 1861, will refer their claims for payment to the Adjutaut-General at Washington, the Commanding General of this Department not being authorized to act upon such claims.

By order of Major-Gen. HALLECK.

JNO. C. KELTON, A. A. G.

FROM WESTERN MISSOURI.

From the St. Louis Evening News, Dec. 8.

By a gentleman who left Sedalia yesterday, we learn that PRICE had moved from Osceola to a point five miles distant, with a portion of his force, and made that place his headquarters. RAINS remained at Osceola, and was in command of that place. On Monday last a train of fifty wagons passed from Lexington, between Warrensburgh and Sedalia, to PRICE'S army. They were laden with supplies, and encountered no molestation.

There are four rebel recruiting offices in Lexington, opened for the purpose of enlisting recruits for PRICE. JOHN BOWMAN, the Clerk of the Circuit Court at that place, is engaged in raising a regiment to join the rebels.

A fine mail-coach, together with four good horses, plying between Sedalia and Pleasant Hill, *via* Independence, was seized and taken off by the rebels nnder HAYS, a few dags ago, between Independence and Pleasant Hill.

A body of 1,500 horse was sent out from Sedalia, a few days ago, to attack a camp of 1,000 rebels located on Blackwater Creek; but, on arriving at the spot, the camp was found broken up—the rebels having received notice of their approach.

GEN. PRICE'S ARMY.

Gen. PRICE'S army are on their way North, and will reach the Missouri River in a few days. The army has greatly swelled in numbers since it left Lexington, and their supply of arms, cannon, &c., has been greatly multiplied. Indeed, the army is well clothed and well appointed in all particulars.—*Liberty (Mo.) Tribune, Nov.* 29.

There is a paper published occasionally in Gen. PRICE'S ragged army, called the *Army Argus*. The following is from the issue dated the 26th of last month:

OUR SUPPLIES.—The army of Missouri is now well supplied with clothing and blankets, not to speak of guns and ordnance in abundance.

THE INDIAN REGIMENTS.—The six regiments of Indians, for service in this section, are a fine-looking, heavy built set of men. They are desperate warriors, and true Southerners, and express great anxiety to meet the Lincoln forces. In fact they are "spiling for a fight."

One regiment of 945 are armed exclusively with bows and arrows, scalping knives and tomahawks. Whenever the great battle is fought, if every one of them does not grace his hut with atleast one Federal scalp, then we are deceived.

We called to see our young friend DAVID R. ATCHISON, JR., nephew of Gen. D. R. ATCHISON, a few days since. We found him in fine spirits. He was seriously wounded at Carthage, on the 5th of July last, in the right shoulder by a grape shot, from which he has suffered very much, but we are pleased to say he is fast recovering, and we hope in a few weeks to see him again with the army, which he says he greatly desires, as he wishes to kill a Dutchman for every day he suffered by the wound.

Fort Scott was burned on the 11th inst., by COL. WAITT, in command of the Indian regiments; sixty of the enemy killed, with only three men on our side. Our men captnred 600 stand of arms and a large amount of property.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION FROM PRICE.

To the Army of Missouri:

SOLDIERS: Many of you have been with me from the beginning. Together we have borne the burden and heat of the day. Together we have endured fatigue and hunger and thirst. Together we have faced the foe and fought the battles for freedom which history will record, and our beloved Missonri will not fail to remember with approbation. We have never met the enemies of our country on the field of of battle but to vanquisb and put them to flight. The time of trial and suffering, we have reason to believe, will terminate before many months, nnless we lose by impatience what we have gained by toil and conflict.

The time for which some of you have enlisted begins to expire during the present and ensuing months. I promise you, np the word of a soldier, when that time expires, and as it expires, you shall receive honorable discharges from service, and be permitted to visit your homes, if that be practicable with a foe still in the country. Your places in the ranks will be filled, I doubt not, by heavy reinforcements. But I address you now to request that you remain with the army, if that be possible, until we are in circumstances to receive the reinforcements to which I have referred.

We go where our wants can be and WILL BE supplied. We go where our hearts and our treasures lead us, no more, I trust, to retrace our steps.

My brave men, stand by me but a little space, and let us secure what we have won by the sacrifices we have made. I desire to commend no braver men than you. My conqnering, veteran soldiers! let patience and self-sacrifice be your watchwords a little longer, and the field is ours, and our country is redeemed from the oppressions of despotism.

The motives and reasons for retaining in the army all the arms which belong either to the State or to individuals, are founded upon the highest public necessity, the State and the success of our army. These reasons will be satisfactory to you when understand them.

With entire confidence in your courage and patriotism, and with an affectionate interest in all that concerns your welfare, I submit these suggestions for your consideration.

Let us stand by our glorious flag nntil it waves in triumph over the fair fields of our inheritance.

STERLING PRICE, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

EXPERIENCES UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, who went down the Mississippi under the flag of truce which recovered Col. DOUGHERTY, gives the following description of some of the celebrities with whom he met:

"Gen. CHEATHAM came on board the *Scott*, also Gen. MCCOWN, and both were soon engaged with Gen. GAANT, in conversation on the matter at issue. And a word here in regard to the conduct of the latter. During these interviews, when matched against the wiliest and most noted of the rebel leaders

Dorchester County. 2d. Capt. Edmund O'Brien, of Carroll County. 3d. Lieut. Alexander Cross, of Baltimore City. 4th. Major E. R. Dorsey, of Baltimore City. 5th. Lieut.-Col. Bradley T. Johnson, of Frederick County. 6th. Lieut. George Thomas, of St. Mary's County.

State Ticket—For Governor, Gen. Benjamin C. Howard, of Baltimore County. Comptroller, Capt. A. Liagan Jarrett, of Harford County.

The polls were opened at 12 o'clock, agreeable to orders, and Capt. JAMES R. HERBERT, of Company D, Capt. J. LOUIS SMITH, of Company F, and Sergeant DORSEY, of Company A, were selected as Judges, and Lieut. J. G. W. MARRIOTT and Sergeant ROBERT H. CUSHING, of Company E, were appointed Secretaries.

The whole number of votes cast were 780, all of which were deposited in favor of the above candidates, and the electors unanimously instructed to declare JEFFERSON DAVIS and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS as the choice of the 'Maryland exiles,' for President and Vice-President."

It is scarcely necessary to add the affair was regarded as a huge joke, and was managed with unbroken good humor, the effect of which was hightened by its apparent earnestness.

FROM THE EASTERN SHORE.

From the Baltimore American, Dec. 13.

Capt. FOWLER, of the Sixth Michigan Regiment, came up last night from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, bringing with him as a prisonsr Col. B. T. GUNTER, of Accomac County. Col. GUNTER was Commonwealth's Attorney of Accomac and a Colonel of militia. Some time since he went to Richmond, and recently ran the blockade. As he was very defiant, and seemed disposed to excite new trouble in the county, Gen. LOCKWOOD thought it expedient to send him to Gen. DIX. He has been sent to Fort McHenry. Four or five others had recently returned from Richmond, and had been retained in custody by Gen. LOCKWOOD. Affairs remained quiet in both Accomac and Northampton Counties. All the arms in the possession of the military had been secured, and it was believed the people would not attempt any new demonstration. The Second Delaware Regiment and PURNELL'S Maryland Legion were still stationed near Eastville. NIM'S Boston Battery was on its return, and may be expected here to-day.

Capt. FOWLER, under appointment from Gen. LOCKWOOD, acted as Provost Marshal of the expedition, and was greatly useful in recovering arms and restoring order in the two counties. He brings from Gen. LOCKWOOD a strong acknowledgment of his usefulness in that post.

EMPHATIC.

The Louisville *Democrat* contradicts the statement that the Legislature of Kentucky intends to abolish Slavery, in this emphatic style:

"This is the most enormous, grand, splendiferous specimen of an inconceivable lie that ever was conceived by that High Chief Priest, Prince and Potentate of liars, the Washington telegraphers. The Legislature of Kentucky is endeavoring to do all they can to protect our Institutions, GREELEY, CAMERON and COCHRANE to the contrary notwithstanding."

A RENUNCIATION.

MR. JAMES REDPATH publishes a card in the *Pine and Palm*, from which the following is an extract:

Having become sincerely convinced that many of the political doctrines that I have advocated in my writings are dangerous and abhorrent to the higher insight—the murderous policy, for example, of inciting the slaves to insurrection, which I have urged repeatedly and with mistaken zeal—I wish to announce here that I shall retire from any participation in the political management of this journal, excepting for the purpose of retracting past errors, until such time as I feel that I have attained a clearer and more human and Christian view of the duties of the freeman to the enslaved.

I shall confine myself exclusively to the editing of the ontside pages of the paper. The name of the acting Editor will be duly announced. * * * * I repudiate my war doctrines, utterly and forever.

JAMES REDPATH.

WHO DID IT?

The *Anglo African*, of the present week, has his paragraph:

"H. W., a fine Virginian gentleman, of seventy winters, in splendid keep, and recently set free by the confiscation act, called in our sanctum to-day. He had witnessed the fight at Hilton Head, and landed at Beaufort, returning to this city in one of the transports a week or two ago. He insists that the worst secesehers are in the North, men owning lands and slaves in Dixie, who dare not speak ont, but are working 'mighty' in the dark. He also says that the repnted robberies by the slaves at Beaufort were really committed by the officers and soldiers of the invading army. The officers would station men around the houses, go in first and help themselves, and then let the soldiers do likewise. An officer who landed at New-York, brought several heavy trunks ashore, one of which it took four men to lift. The soldiers having seized all they could carry, made a general smash of what was left—charging these barbarisms on the slaves."

GEN. SCOTT.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* is permitted to publish the following extract from a letter received in that city from a passenger on board the *Arago*. The letter was mailed at Southampton Nov. 23:

"Gen. SCOTT seems to enjoy excellent health; has not missed a meal, and it does me good to look at the old hero. God bless him! He has waved the Stars and Stripes many a time, and never quailed before a foe.

This afternoon we had the 'Star Spangled Banner' sung, and all joined in the chorus. It was impressive, I can assure you. Some of the Secessionists hissed, and you ought to have seen the twitching of muscle among the strong men of the Union. The Captain, who is a wise old chap, immediately suggested 'Auld Lang Syne' to be sung, which in some measure checked the feeling, which was running very high. After all was over squads of men were seen talking, and in good earnest, I can tell you. Our table (the Doctor's mess) was very strong in sentiment, and when the old song was applauded I almost broke down the table. They all came to the conclusion that old Quaker Pennsylvania blood, when roused, was equal to anything. We are going to have the song again at the Captain's dinner on Friday, and a song composed for the occasion to Gen. SCOTT, to the tune of 'Hall to the Chief.' There will be a close watch who hisses."

PRISONERS RELEASED.

In compliance with the following special order, the prisoners named in it were a few days since discharged from the old Capitol military prison in Washington, and conveyed to Fortress Monroe, whence they were sent within the rebel lines under a flag of truce:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 316.—The following named prisoners, (of war,) confined in this city, will be sent to Fort Monroe, and thence, under a flag of truce, through the United States lines, and released, on taking an oath not to engage in arms against the United States:

T. W. Branch, S. B. Buckley, R. Grange, W. Davis, T. A. Hammond, James Kershaw, A. T. Holmes, James Silks, T. T. Buck, J. W. Davis, J. H. Howard, J. O. Perkins, W. A. Prince, J. T. Pool, J. B. Driscoll, Thomas Hays, C. H. Knott, M. T. O'Keefe, Geo. Howard, R. Paulding, S. E. Vaden, J. S. Walker, W. C. Humphries, A. S. Sandstreet, E. M. Haycock, William Malver, J. T. Mays, A. J. Sejler, Dr. Fleming, Charles Bell, and A. P. Rose. C. R. Ballow, taking the oath of allegiance, will be released.

By command of Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

THE NATIONAL TAX.

Secretary CHASE concludes a letter to Gov. PIERPOINT, of Western Virginia, as follows:

"Will you inform me, at the earliest practicable period, whether the authorities of Virginia will assume and pay the amount of direct tax apportioned to that State by the existing laws, and also whether, in case of any change of the law, by which a different and larger amount shall be apportioned to the State, the authorities will probably assume and pay it?"

DRAFTING.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Monday says:

"There was not a little 'talk' on 'Change on Saturday about the militia law, the 'detailing' [drafting,] &c., and the opinion was generally expressed that Memphis, which has already furnished some twenty per cent. of its population, should not now be required to 'detail' one-half of its remaining population for active service, just as if she had not furnished her proportion previously."

The *Avalanche* then publishes the names of sixty persons in one ward who had been thus "detailed," or drafted, rather, notifying them to appear that afternoon for organization.

A VOICE FROM FORT WARREN.

The Albany *Argus* publishes the following from one of the Fort Warren prisoners:

FORT WARREN, Dec. 2, 1861.

To Wm. Cassidy:

DEAR SIR: I may have a friend somewhere in the world, who may not be displeased to learn that I am well, and that six weeks of imprisonment has not diminished my confidence in or attachment to the principles which I have heretofore advocated. I am bearing my confinement bravely and hopefully, in the confident belief that my motives and position will, some time in the future, be fully and satisfactorily vindicated. My brother's health is also good.

Truly yours, H. D. FLANDERS.

COL. ASTOR.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51.—JOHN J. ASTOR, Esq., of New-York, is announced as Volunteer Aid-de-Camp to the Commanding-General, with the rank of Colonel, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By command of Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: WM. P. MASON, Aid-de-Camp.

GEN. FREMONT.

From the Syracuse Journal, Dec. 12.

When Gen. FREMONT was here on his way from St. Louis to New-York, a member of his military family explained the manner in which he came to make the journey. For three months, Gen. FREMONT'S entire time and energies had been given to the campaign in Missouri, and his extensive private business affairs were entirely neglected. On his supersedure and return to St. Louis, he made application to the War Department for leave to visit New-York to attend to business matters that demanded his immediate attention. *Seven* times was this request made, but no response was returned. Finally, Gen. FREMONT telegraphed to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and promptly received permission to make the journey.

MAJ. BOWE AND COL. HINKS.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

In some of the New-England papers there has been copied a dispatch from this city to a New-York journal, stating that a "personal difficulty was on the tapis between Col. HINKS, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, and the Major of the New-York Tammany Regiment." Your correspondent has obtained the letters upon which this statement was based, which show that Col. HINKS acted in the matter as a Massachnsetts officer should act, not seeking to evade responsibility through the nicetles of the *code duello*, bnt frankly and manfully stating what he had done, and leaving the bellicose Major to draw his own conclusions, as best he might, to soothe his wounded honor. The correspondence read thus:

MAJ. BOWE TO COL. HINKS.

CAMP LYON, Nov. 1, 1861.

COL. E. W. HINKS—*Sir:* In your report to Gen LANDER, published in the New York *Herald* on the 29th of October, you asperse my character in such a manner that it requires an immediate explanation at your hands.

My friend Major BARRY will hand you this note, and receive your reply.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. BOWE, Maj. Tammany Regiment.

COL. HINKS TO MAJ. BOWE.

CAMP BENTON, Nov. 1, 1861.

MAJ. BOWE—*Sir:* I have received your note of today, demanding an explanation of some passages in my report of the late engagement at Harrison's Island, which you deem aspersive of your character.

I am not aware that I made any mention of *your name* of such a sort, and as I made report only of *undoubted facts* with regard to your regiment, in my official character of commander of the force at Harrison's Island, I feel it impossible to retract or unsay any portion of it, and hope that a more careful consideration of all the circumstances will show that there is no personal aspersion of yourself or desire to injure any one, but a plain matter of duty. I am with respect,

EDWARD W. HINKS.

Colonel Nineteenth Regiment, Commanding First Brigade.

A month has passed, and the Tammany Major has probably considered the circumstances, and wisely concludnd that he had better remain quiet. Col. HINKS remains, (dnring the continued Indisposition of Gen. LANDER,) Acting Brigadier-General of the First Brigade of Gen. STONE'S Corps of Observation stationed along the Potomac.

AID FOR LOYAL NORTH CAROLINIANS.

J. M. MORRISON, treasurer of the fund for the relief of the Hatteras sufferers, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:

Willie and brother and some others	$1	U. A. Murdoch	$20
		E. Nye	205
C. C. Cambreting	50	N. & Co	5
Two loyal Carolinians.	21	G. S. Stephen on & Co.	2
C. A.	10	Previously acknowl'd.	9,123
Thos. Dunham, Jr.	50	Total	$9,325

WM. E. DODGE, Jr., Secretary, acknowledges the receipt of the following, in addition to donations previously published:

Paton & Co., 10 pairs blankets, 91 yards Canton flannel, 6 colored quilts; Benedict, Hall & Co., 100 pairs men's shoes; Howes, Hyatt & Co., 50 pairs men's shoes; Colgate & Co., 9 boxes soap, 12 boxes starch; Wickes, Smith & Co., 1 package stockings; H. Boker & Co., 1 valuable package hardware; R. Colgate & Co., 8 bbls. vinegar; McKisson & Robbins, 1 large case medicines; A. R. Wetmore, 1 case men's drawers, sent by ladies for the old people; Wetmore & Co., 1 valnable case hardware, &c.; Todd & Co., 50 bags salt; Woodruff & Robinson, 50 bags salt; E. M. Gaylard, 1 package stockings; Unknown parties, sundry small packages of clothing; Peter Cooper, 4 boxes gelatine; A Friend, 2 bed-quilts; Earl & Bartholomew, 6 bbls. meats, 11 boxes cheese, 5 boxes codfish, 4 sacks salt; J. R. M., 1 box clothing; Wm. Agnew & Sons, 2 boxes cavendish tobacco, 2 boxes cigars, 5 boxes pipes; T. Hoyt & Co., 1 bbl. smoking tobacco.

LETTER FROM CAMP ANDERSON.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD INFANTRY, U. S. A., CAMP ANDERSON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Dec. 8, 1861.

Since my last letter several appointments have been made to the Staff of the Third Infantry stationed here. There were no Regimental Staff Officers, and as it was absolutely necessary that there should be, Brig.-Gen. SYKES recommended to the Secretary of War that First Lieut. J. A. MCCOOL—a most efficient and trustworthy officer, should be appointed Regimental Quartermaster, an office of great responsibility at any time, but especially in time of war; and the General himself appointed Lieut. FREDERICK DEVOE Adjutant to the Regiment, a post for which his experience as Sergeant-Major eminently qualifies him. In the order announcing these appointments Gen. SYKES says:

"The Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel being permanently absent, the Majors not joined and no Captains present with the companies at headquarters, the General commanding has taken upon himself to select the regimental staff officers, and while feeling great delicacy in so doing, not being the permanent commander, is yet sustained in his action by what he believes the best interest, of a regiment in which he has served nearly twenty years, and his whole military life."

The Colonel of the Third Infantry, B. L. E. Bonneville; one Major, Nathaniel C. McRae; and the Captain of Company H, Brevet-Major W. H. Gordon, senior Infantry Captain, have been retired. The Lieutenant-Colonel, Electus Backus, and Major Cateb Sibley, are absent; and the Captain of Company K, Brevet-Major T. H. Brooks, is Brigadier-General of Volunteers. The other Captains are detached on various duties.

The late Adjutant, Lieut. J. P. DROUILLARD, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on the Staff of Gen. Sykes.

It is very pleasing to the friends of Lieut. DEVOE, and it must be particularly so to himself, to find that he is considered competent to fulfill the duties of regimental Adjutant before he has held his commission two months. The regimental Sergeant-Majorship has been filled by the promotion of First Sergeant AUGUST KAISER, of Company G, who since 1858, has seen a good deal of service of various kinds in Arkansas, New-Mexico, California, Texas and other parts. He was in the campaign against the Navajo Indians, and since the rebellion broke out he has been, first with the column under Gens. PATTERSON and CADWALLADER, and next in Gen. MCDOWELL'S Division at Centreville, Fairfax Court-house and Bull Run. In addition to his thorough acquaintance with military duties, Sergeant-Major KAISER speaks fluently five languages. He is deserving of, and should have, a commission.

In my previous letters I have referred to the promotion of con-commissioned officers, and the good effect which these promotions cannot fail to have upon the service generally. I have now the pleasure of sending you a copy of General Order No. 101, on the subject. It is worthy of the greatest publicity that can be given to it, and should be read by every young man in the country. Though dated twenty days back, I believe it has not yet been published:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 101.—The intention of the Government in reserving the original vacancies of Second Lieutenants for the most deserving among the non-commissioned officers of the new regular regiments, was two-fold—to secure the services of brave, intelligent and energetic officers, by appointing only those who had proved themselves to be such, after a fair competition with all who chose to enter the lists against them, and to give to the young men of the country—those especially who were poor, unknown and without any social or political influence—an equal opportunity with the most favored. In General Orders No. 16, of May 4, 1861, this intention was publicly announced. *It is now reaffirmed; and commanding officers of the new regiments will see it is carried out in good faith.* By order.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

It has been definitely determined upon that the battalion under the command of Gen. SYKES shall remain here during the Winter, to form the main patrol of the City, and look after secesh prisoners.

It may be interesting to the readers of the TIMES—which I may mention here, is called the "Regulars' Paper," in our camp, all others being at a discount—to know from one who has had to shonlder his musket and go the rounds, exactly what patrol duty is. The citizens of and sojourners in the National Capital have, by this time, a pretty correct idea of it, but the dwellers in the Empire City have not had such a good opportunity of being posted on it. In some respects it would be better for them if they had, though the rumsellers, and certain other parties even less reputable, would suffer considerably.

There are two patrols in the city, the Cavalry and the Infantry, but as the duties of one are almost identical with those of the other, it will suffice if I describe the Infantry patrol, with which I am the most acquainted. The patrol of this battalion consists of one commissioned officer, who is also officer of the day, one sergeant, and twelve men. The Second and Eighth Regiments of Infantry stationed in the city each supply a like number. Each patrol has its regular beat, and is relieved every morning at guard-mount, half past 8. All officers and soldiers found one mile from their respective camps, without a written pass from their commanding officer, are arrested. The patrol visits all places where liquor is sold, and any one proved to have sold liquor to a soldier is fined $25 for the first offence, and $25 and three months imprisonment for the second offence. A short time ago Gen. SYKES was walking through the city late one afternoon, and while passing a corner grocery, sspied one of his men in the act of imbibing. Entering the store, the General said, not in the mildest manner, I dare say,

"What are you selling liqnor to my men for?"

"Dat bees no liquor, dat bees lager," said the proprietor, "dis is one friend of mine from Deutchland, so he drink ein glass lager."

"Well," said the General, "Don't you know that a Dutchman will get drunk sooner on lsger than an trishman will on whisky?"

Report does not say whether the proprietor was aware of this fact or not, bnt the probability is that he was not—nor any other man. Speaking of whisky—it is wonderful to me how the men can drink the liquor that is sold to them at some groggeries. It is even worse than frontier liquor, and *that* will kill at a mile and a-half.

After nightfall it is the duty of ths officer in command of the patrol to enter all houses of questionable repute, and should he find officers or soldiers there, the latter are at once arrested, and the names of the former are taken, and they are ordered to their quarters under arrest. On the following morning the officers names are sent to the Provost Marshal, and the erring individuals have to undergo the ordeal of a Court-martial.

The officer need not confine his visits to the description of houses I have referred to, especially after 9½ P. M., or, in soldier's parlance, "after taps." If he snspect that a soldier is in any house after this time, he is authorized to enter and arrest him for being absent from camp without leave, which is a serious charge at any time, but especially so now.

These domiciliary visits have brought to light the rather curious fact that most of our soldiers have relatives living in the National capital. For if a soldier is discovered in a private house after taps, without leave of absence, he is sure to have been taking a bit of snpper with some relatives, and to have "forgot the hours." *I* have an uncle and aunt living here, about two blocks from the camp, though I didn't know it until I had been stationed here some time. When I explained this to the officer who saw me through the window one night some time about ten, and who marched me off to the guard-house, I observed him smile very incredntously, and was at a loss to understand why he should do so. I don't understand it yet.

CAMP ANDERSON.

THE PRESENT FEELING IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1861.

Feverish excitement about the nigger pervades the popular mind just now. What shall be done with the nigger? What can be done? What ought to be done? Or, shall anythiug be done? Can we, or can we not, somehow, keep the nigger from distracting and dividing the Union sentiment and cause? Every man has his own notion, and no two agree exactly alike, except on two points—that it won't do for the Government to tet the negroes run loose in the South, and that it won't do for the Government to arm and employ them as soldiers. On these two points the public mind appears undivided. It is useless and wrong to disguise the fact that there is a very general and bitter hostility to even the suggestions of the possibility of resorting to a policy that would arm the btacks on either side, or that would allow them to "go whither they like and do as they see fit," or to "proceed freely and peaceably without restraint to seek a livelihood in any loyal portion of the country," and thns to affect and exasperate the loyal as well as disloyal. Kentucky wants no more free negroes running at large within her limits than she has now, and will have no more, if she can help it. Mr. JACOB, in the House, offered yesterday the following, which was unanimously adopted: "That the Committee on Judiciary be required to report a bill prohibiting the emigration of free negroes to this State." This shows something of the popular aversion to the presence of the free negro. Call it, if you please, a prejudice, it is deep-rooted and ineradicable. A bill based npon this feeling will be reported and be passed with hearty unanimity by the House and the Senate. The feeling here accords with yours, that "any law is better for anybody than no law, and the law of the plantation is better for the negro than utterly lawless abandonment to his own passions."

Many loyal Kentuckians say the Government and its armies should, if possible, have nothing at all to do with the negro; can get along better without the negro, and should not let him come within our military lines or camps; that the Government can succeed sooner and better without the negro; has ample power to succeed without him, and can, with its immense army and navy, and inexhaustible military and financial resources, inflict sufficient, salutary, and effective punishment upon the comparatively few, feeble, and exhausted insurgents, without directly touching or using in any way their cumbersome negro property; and, by thus avoiding and giving the lie to the charge of abolition, can produce a favorable impression upon the Southern mind, and an eventual popnlar reaction, without which the Government cannot achieve by the war the legitimate objects and the permanent salutary results to be kept constantly in view. Even admitting that the slaves' military strength and availability to the rebels are not overrated, (though I think they are,) they insist that the negroes in the Government's hands would be a source only of embarrassment, drawback, and weakness to it, and that the Government has abundant means, in the ordinary course of warfare, without employing or emancipating the negro, to save itself and re-establish itself over the entire South. They beseech the Government, so far as practicable, to save and spare the Southern people and their peculiar institutions, in order to recover their voluntary allegiance and their voluntary intercourse with the rest of the country. It is believed that the Government can restore the Union without permanent military subjection and occupation of the South—without devastation of the South other than what the South herself inflicted—and without the adoption of any policy increasing and perpetuating the popular prejudices already so implanted and intensified by DAVIS, YANCEY & Co. Restoration of the Union, by the irretrievable destruction of an entire component and indispensable part of the Union, would not be a restoration worth having; it would be no restoration at all. For the whole country's sake, they say, let the struggle not be more embittered, violent and remorseless than it is already; and let the Government, at this critical moment, taboo any policy about the negro that would play into the hands of the rebel leaders, and might under the momentary excitement, spread their cause like wildfire up to Mason and Dixon's line.

The President's reported suppression of the obnoxious portion of Secretary CAMERON'S report is warmly approved. The President's conservative disposition, despite unfair, inconsiderate and mischievous criticisms, will receive the great credit it deserves. The President evidently wants and means to do what is right and most expedient, and not to causelessly or unnecessarily offend or injure any present or future Southern Unionist, nor to hopelessly alienate those misled and coerced Southern people whose voluntary recognition and regard he seeks to obtain. He can't please everybody. If he can manage to please the majority of the Union men North, and of those who are now or can be made genuine Union men South, he will do wisely and well. As you remark, President LINCOLN keeps in constant view the permanent results which must be achieved by the war.

By the way, his colonization suggestion does not receive from to-day's *Democrat* the marked favor it received from Thursday's *Democrat*. To-day it says: "The President will find that his colonization scheme will fail, not only on account of its inhumanity, but on account of the expense, which is more than this country will bear. What the President proposes, or is implied in his colonization scheme, is to make the Federal Government an immense slave-owner. Martial law may temporarily free the slave from his master; but when the necessities of war cease martial law ceases, and the common or statute law resumes its place. After all, the negro will remain where he is, and when the conflict is over, he will fall under State laws again."

The *Democrat* and *Journal* "demand CAMERON'S removal as due to the cause; due to the loyal Union men of this State, and of the Slave States generally; as right to the conservative element of the North, as well as the South, and as necessary to the preservation of the Union." PONTIAC.

—The Venerable Josiah Quincy is suffering from severe bruises which he received by a fall,

LETTERS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

Difference in the Treatment of Rebels and Loyalists in Regard to Property.

NEW-YORK, Thnrsday, Nov. 7, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: A year ago I was possessed of moderate wealth and an income much above my wants. I had property both in the Northern and Southern States, and although more than two-thirds of my income was derived from Southern property, still I regarded my possessions in the two sections of about equal valne, on account of the somewhat variable returns and dangerous tenor of that in the latter place.

Although belonging by birth to the Soutb, my sympathies and recently formed connections, to say nothing of increased comforts, have attracted me to the North, which for many years has been my principal residence; still I ever maintained the closest intimacy and friendship with the companions of my boyhood, including, of course, my own relations. At the commencement of the unhappy strife which divides our common conntry, I was advised to return to my home and to the protection of my interests there, and the advice was accompanied by a hint that those interests wonld be increased. I hesitated, for my maintenance of Northern principles was well known and I could not endnre the thought of connecting myself with those who were in arms against that Union I had always honored, and in the formation of which my grsndfather had acted a conspicuous part. One of my best and oldest friends, a man of large means, implored me to return without delay, and recommended me to at least simulate devotion to the cause of my countrymen, and so preserve my inherited estate. He pointed out that whether joining the rebellion or remaining with the Union, my Northern property would, beyond doubt, remain in my possession, but that uniting myself with the North would insnre the confiscation of whatever I owned in the South, which otherwise would be secured to me with a probable addition. He also advised that he had no doubts concerning the safety of his own Northern investments, which, if it came to the worst, could readily be concealed or transferred; and, moreover, he felt convinced that no active search wonld be made for the property of Southerners, and that even if found sufficient proof could not be produced for its seizure.

But enough of this. I had expressed my opinions, and I have adhered to them. In consequence my Southern estate is confiscated, and I am deprived of something more than two-thirds of my income.

Former friends gave the information, and were the leading spirits that led to the seizure of my property, and their last letters boasted that they were the cause of my present poverty. Yet these very individuals have tands and investments in the North still standing securely in their own names. One only has thought it prudent to transfer his property to a Northern agent.

Is it not possible that there are many who, situated like myself, have moneyed or family interests on both sides of this wretched conflict, and have adopted the cause of the rebellion simply because by so doing they suffer no loss either of estate or friends?

My property is selzed, and my friends and relations—those whom I most trusted in—refuse any communication with me. On the other hand, their property in the North still remains theirs; their old friends here still profess, and really entertain, regard and friendship.

I do not ask retaliation, but I write to present this view to the public, and, indeed, I assure them and assure the authorities that, had the Government adopted a vigorous course against the estates and investments of Southern men, a most powerful Union sentiment would have displayed itself in every city of the South. I make this assertion, not from opinion, but from certain knowledge.

A distant connection, and my own, a man of great wealth, and one of the richest in the South, has, for nearly thirty-five years, invested all his surplus income in the Northern States, in lands, and bonds and Government stocks. Three years ago he informed me that his investments in the State of New-York alone amounted to over $400,000. This man was among the last to identify himself with the cause of the rebellion, and I have good reason to believe that if seven months ago his Northern property had been in any danger of selzure, he would holdly have declared himself a Unionist. Now I am informed that he is a leading man in his part of the country, and contributes largely to the cause of secession. Is not this good policy on his part?

That person who first took active steps against me in the South is the owner of a large store in this city, and, until very recently, its rents were remitted him by an agent. He wrote to me, boasting that he was a principal in my ruin. The fellow knew well that I had not the baseness to declare against him, and he knew, too, that even if I had, I could do him no injury.

Yours, X.

"Honor to Whom Honor is Due."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The fair and liberal course pursued by your journal inducea me to send you this communication, not doubting you will give it a place in your columns.

In your issue of the 6th inst., under the head of "Our Special Washington Dispatches," your correspondent, in speaking of Col. ROBINSON, late Captain of Fifth tnfantry, U. S. A., says, "He was in command of Fort McHenry during the Baltimore riot, and by his firm course prevented the Fort from being attacked."

Now, without wishing to detract from the merit due to Capt. ROBINSON, it is but *simple justice* to state the facts of the case.

On Saturday, the 20th of April, it was rumored through the city that an attack would be made at night on Fort McHenry and the receiving ship at anchor in the harbor. Marshal KANE, with the approbation of the Board of Police, (now in confinement in Fort Warren,) immediately chartered a steamer, and placed on board of her a large force of the armed police, of his command, with orders to guard and protect the receiving ship, and to protect the fort from an attack on the water side. The steamer was designated by lanterns prominently displayed, and notice of the fact was sent to the officer in command of the fort. Marshal KANE also dispatched a large body of his police force to the fort, and had them placed just outside, subject to the orders of, and at a point suggested by Capt. ROBINSON, to repel any land attack. In addition to the armed police force, the Board of Police obtained the services of several companies of the "Maryland Guard," of the Fifty-third Regiment, V. M., and a troop of horse from Baltimore County—of which Mr. JOHN MCKAYMAN was a Lieutenant,—all of which repaired to points in the vicinity of the fort, to aid the police force, and all remained on guard during the night. By *these measures*, thus promptly adopted by the Police Commissioners and their Chief Marshal, the fort was preserved from capture. *But* for these, Capt. ROBINSON and his "two hundred recruits" would have been overpowered, and the Fort demolished.

These facts are known to a large number of our citizens, and the officers of the United States Army then at the fort, and it is only an *act of justice* to the parties concerned that they should be made public.

BALTIMORE.

[We publish the above, which comes to us from a responsible source, remarking merely that there may be a doubt in the minds of many persons as to whether Fort McHenry *would have been taken* by the mob, even if Marshal KANE'S police force had not been ordered out for its protection.—ED. TIMES.]

Imported Arms.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 9, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In his last report the Secretary of War says: "To prevent advantage being thus taken of the necessities of the Government, collectors of customs have been directed to deliver to the agents of the United States all arms and munitions that may be imported into this country." In my opinion this is a novel kind of embargo, in spite of the fact that Government pays, or has paid, a liberal profit to the importer. Is this a prerogative due to belligerents from neutrals with whom we hold friendly relations? I should, at least, think a pnblic notification ought to have preceded any such measure. Does this passage mean anything, or have the Secretary's words been mutilated by the telegraph? Will you explain? H.

The Engineer Service.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you explain how it is that, in the vast augmentations lately made in our armies, no provision is heard of for the increase of either branch of the Engineers?

Surely, so important a department of the service should not be overlooked in a war which would appear to demand extraordinary rather than mere proportionate services in its specialties. Moreover, it is notorious that our scanty corps of Engineer officers has been seriously diminished in the rebellious stampede.

There are many highly cultivated young men in the country who have been bred as civil engineers and whose services might, in a short time, be rendered highly valuable in the departments in question. Such, for instance, are the graduates of the Rensselaer Polytechnic School at Troy, where the course of instruction is of the most rigorous and practical nature, differing from that at West Point only in the absence of the pure military character.

The absence of any allusion to this subject in the report of the Secretary of War has suggested inquiry on the part of many who, like myself, would be glad of any enlightenment you may be kind enough to furnish through your columns.

Respectfully, &c., BRUNEL.

Officers of the Engineer Corps.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The position of the officers of the Engineer Corps of the army, in the present war, seems to me in some respects not an enviable one.

Lieutenants of the line are every day appointed Colonels of Volunteer Regiments.

Lieutenants of Engineers are every day receiving Colonel's Commissions from Governors of States, bnt on applying to their Chief for permission to accept them, are told: "You cannot be spared; your services are too valuable. There are plenty of officers who can do the duty of Colonels in the line of the army, but we have but few Engineer officers, and if they go, there is none to replace them. The country is full of Civil Engineers, bnt there are no Military Engineers, and none who can become Military Engineers without years of study, except the officers of this corps. It is not possible to spare them."

Now, if the services of these Engineers are so valuable that they are denied the privilege granted to other officers, why not give them some *quid pro quo*—why not, for instance, advance them a file in their own corps?

A General cannot post his brigade without the advice of an officer of Engineers, and yet see the difference in their social standing. The General with his showy uniform is treated with high consideration, while people look at the poor Engineer, and, glancing at his shoulder-strap, say, "Oh! he is only a Lieutenant!"

Fair for the Children of Seamen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

We would call the attention of your readers to a Fair now in preparation for the benefit of the "Home for Destitute Children of Seamen." When such efforts are constantly being made for the relief of the families of our soldiers, is it not equally necessary to think somewhat of our sailors, who leave their families quite as illy provided, and who are quite as much exposed in our service. There is an institution now on Staten Island, which supports 120 children of sailors, and would gladly afford shelter to many more if the means of supplying their wants could be found. But the home is dependent upon donations and subscriptions, and the times are hard and the people have little to give. Some liberal individuals, indeed, have done a great deal, but they cannot support these children alone;—will not others help them? It has been supposed by many that this institution was partially supported by the "Sailors' Snng Harbor"—that the institution for the fathers also took care of the children. This is not so—it being wholly out of the power of the Snng Harbor to aid in any way whatever.

A Fair is therefore proposed for the benefit of this Society, and as children are received from New-York and from all parts of the Island, it is hoped that the benevolent of both places will be induced to assist.

The Fair will be held on Wednesday, the 11th of December, at PETELER'S Hotel, New-Brighton, that being the place most accessible to the City and to the different parts of the Island.

Donations may be sent to PETELER'S Hotel, New-Brighton. W.

Senator Latham's Eulogy of Col. Baker.

DELIVERED IN THE SENATE ON THURSDAY, DEC. 12.

MR. PRESIDENT: Several years ago, in my own home, one of the most brilliant tributes to the talented dead I ever heard, fell from the lips of him whose memory we to-day unite to honor. After a feeling review of the eloqnence and genial nature of the gifted FERGUSON, Col. BAKER suddenly paused, and with a sadness of tone that was a fitting echo to the thought, exclaimed: "Who will thus speak of me when I am dead?" The desire then expressed, but no donbt soon forgotten, is more than fulfilled in the just tribute we must all pay to the eloquent BAKER.

Mr. President, during the lifetime of the deceased, although not classified among his warmest friends, yet our relations were of the most amicable and cordial nature. Always opposed in political opinion, through several strife-ful years, the pleasant recollection yet remains of not one unkind word or act to blight the respect felt for him while living, and my sincere sorrow at his death. I never knew a man of more kindness of disposition,—more willing to make allowance for the shortcomings common to all,—or more ready in praise, when deserved. Seemingly conscious of his power, he never deemed it necessary for his own advancement to disparage true talent and personal worth in others. An entire absence of vindictive malice, the quiek forgetfulness of even an injury or wrong inflicted,—quiet composnre amid trying scenes of an eventful life, all bespoke those gentle qualities which made him a fond father, a good husband and a devoted friend. It is not my purpose to analyze Col. BAKER'S character. Others, who enjoyed more of his confidence, can speak more accurately. If one quality marked him in public life more than any other, and impressed his whole career, it was his singleness of purpose. His early struggles in life,—his self-taught mind,—his school of adversity,—his ardent and poetical temperament,—all infused into his very soul the most powerful and sincere love of individual emulation and freedom, in the broadest acceptation of that term. He has left upon record as glowing sentiments as ever fell from the lips of man, in that great cause. Upon this subject on every occasion—at the Bar, on the Hustings, and in the Senate, wherever his mind seized upon it, it became not "eloquence,"—it was fiery inspiration. Views upon the rights of Human Liberty, and the dignity of free labor, were with him no "mawkish sentimentality,"—they controlled and influenced his whole life from boyhood to the grave. Hence it was when this unprecedented rebellion raised its front against our just and free Government, Senator BAKER, by his life and the occupation of each moment, was willing to prove the sincerity of his words. But two weeks prior to his death, he remarked to me, as he had to others, "I shall never come out of this struggle alive. The presentiment of death is upon me." Even then the dark wings of the coming messenger were over him, and he walked courageously forward beneath their sad shadow:

"As drops of rain fall into some dark well,
And from below comes a scarce audible sound,
So fell our thoughts into the dark Hereafter,
And their mysterious Echo reaches us."

Endeavoring to persude him that he should not give way to gloomy forebodings, well calculated to destroy his peace of mind and usefulness in his new duties, I shall never forget, Senators, the sad but earnest manner in which he replied, "I am charged with having much to do by my speech in bringing these troubles upon our country, I only hope to have more to do by my acts in ending them."

"Among innumerable false, unmoved,
Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified,
His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal;
Nor number, nor example, with him wrought
To swerve from truth or change his constant mind,
Though single."

The most brilliant mental efforts of his life are not upon record. The sudden bursts of his often matchless eloquence have passed away with the time and occasion of their utterance. Those preserved of his addresses, on different occasions, are cold and formal compared with others uttered without premeditation; when under inspiration of the moment, his mind glowed with the fire of genins and strength. His ease and grace of delivery, his felicity of expression, his wonderful flow of harmonious language, the musical intonations of his voice, can never be forgotten by those who have heard him in many of his happy efforts. His eulogies upon Senator BRODERICK, and Mr. FERGUSON, a State Senator of California, are specimens of the highest oratorical pathos, while his oration in San Francisco upon celebrating the laying of the Atlantic Cable, contains passages of the greatest sublimity and beauty. In my judgment; his impromptu reply to Senator, BRECKINRIDGE during our session in July was his ablest in the Senate. But the genial nature

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 15, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one addres for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world, if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish this morning most important news from Charleston, coupled with rumors of the most startling character. Nearly the whole of that pestilent city has been destroyed by an incendiary fire, the torch being applied hy a negro—a free negro, the dispatches state. The fire broke out in a sash-factory on Hazel-street, and communicated to buildings on the opposite side, when, under the impulse of a stiff breeze, the conflagration soon assumed a formidable character—aided, perhaps, (though the dispatches do not so state,) by the incendiaries. The business portion of the City appears to have been almost entirely swept away, including the Institute and St. Andrew's Halls, the Theatre, the Catholic Cathedral and the Circular Church—and last, though not least, the *Mercury* and *Courier* offices. Our latest advices are to the afternoon of Thursday, when the fire was still raging, as it had been since 9 o'clock on the previous evening. Thousands of homeless persons were huddled in the streets, and supplies for their relief were being sent in from the surrounding country. But the most important announcement in connection with this conflagration is that it was intended as only one scene in the horrible tragedy of a slave insurrection. The plot is said to have been disclosed hy the body-servant of a military officer, and the discoveries which had followed had created the greatest consternation. Families were closing and barring their windows, and taking other measures to secure themselves. There are rumors, also, that insurrections had broken out in the interior of the State two days before the fire, and at last accounts were still raging unchecked.

Another battle has been fought in Western Virginia, resulting in the last body of rebels west of the mountains being driven back, with heavy losses. The affair took place on Friday, at Alleghany Camp, in Pocahontas County, near Cheat Mountain. The National forces, commanded by Gen. MILROY, numbered but seven hundred and fifty men, and the rebel forces, commanded by Gen. JOHNSON, of Georgia, numbered over two thousand. The battle lasted from daylight until 3 o'clock P. M., the rebels losing over two hundred in killed and wounded, and thirty prisoners, while the National loss is but about thirty. The dispatch states that the enemy were five times driven into their barracks, from which we infer that the attack was made hy our troops. The rebels subsequently set fire to their camp and retreated to Staunton, our forces having meantime temporarily retired. The result of this battle, considering the great disparity of the forces engaged, is gratifying.

We have no confirmation of the report brought by a deserter to our lines, on Friday, that the rebels were advancing in force from Centreville, to make an attack. Everything appears to have been very quiet, yesterday, so far as the rebels were concerned. A sham battle took place between two brigades of our own troops, however, which made considerable noise.

The Frankfort, Ky., correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* telegraphs under date of Dec. 11, that the movements on the Nashville line consist in an advance of ROUSSEAU'S Brigade ten miles to Bacon Creek, and of JOHNSON eight miles further to Green River. Transportation for single brigades can be secured easily enough before the bridge is repaired. ROUSSEAU was supposed to be at Bacon Creek. Well informed parties begin to express the belief that Gen. BUCKNER will not make a stand at Bowling Green at all, regarding the National force as too overwhelming.

The Boston *Transcript* intimates that the *Constitution*, with part of Gen. BUTLER'S Brigade, has gone to reinforce the position now held by our forces at Ship Island.

Major O'BRIEN, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, and Captain ROBERT DWYER, of the Engineer Corps, arrived in Oswego, on Thursday, for the purpose of making an inspection into the defences of that city, and a survey of Fort Ontario. They estimate that the expenditures at that point will amount to $250,000 or $300,000. These gentlemen will also make surveys of other places on the Northern frontier.

GENERAL NEWS.

Our dispatches from California give an account of a great flood which has occurred in that State, owing to a heavy rain storm, which lasted for several days. The City of Sacramento was almost submerged, the water in the houses standing from two to twelve feet deep. The losses in that city alone will probably amount to half a million of dollars. At last accounts the weather had become more settled, and the waters were slowly subsiding.

The Board of Canvassers held two short sessions yesterday, and finished comparing the returns. Another meeting will be held on Monday, at 2 P. M., to pass upon the returns as footed up, and formally declare the result. The Chairman decided yesterday that in any case where there is known to have been a false result certified to by the Ward Canvassers, (as is accidentally the case with both returns of the vote for school officer in the Thirteenth District, Eighteenth Ward,) the candidate who is wronged can only obtain redress in the Courts. The City Canvassers cannot go back of the returns.

A broker named BERNARD LEVY, of this firm of L. B. LEVY & SONS, doing business at No. 146 Canal-street, was found yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, dead in his own office, under very mysterious circumstances. His throat was cut in a most horrible manner, and from the nature of the wound he must have died almost instantly. The Coroner held an inquest upon the body, but the jury were unable to decide from the evidence by whom the wounds were caused, and therefore rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death in some manner to them unknown. The Coroner has retained the body for further investigation.

It is denied by authority that Gen. SHERMAN was insane while commanding in Kentucky. He was then only subject to temporary mental aberration.

The Ninth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Wisconsin regiments are ordered to Kansas to report to Gen. HUNTER.

Capt. BAXTER, of the United States gunboat *South Carolina*, has resigned, and is now in Boston. Under his command the steamer has captured nearly twenty prizes.

The funeral of Mr. JOHN P. JACKSON, late Vice-President of the New-Jersey Railroad, was held in Newark, on Friday afternoon. Representatives of all the railroads in the State were present, and among the pall-bearers were Hon. J. W. MILLER, Ex-United States Senator, Hons. WM. PENNINGTON, H. PERRY, HAMILTON FISH, D. S. GREGORY and B. WILLIAMSON.

A more active demand prevailed for Breadstuffs, on Saturday, at essentially unchanged prices. Cotton was in brisk request, and 2,000 bales were sold, chiefly on a basis of 35c.@36c. for Middlings, ℔ lb., though some small lots were represented as having been disposed of at higher rates, and toward the close the asking prices were up to 38c.@40c. ℔ lb. A fair business was transacted in Sugars, Coffee and Spirits Turpentine. A public sale of 1,508 bbls. of the latter—the cargoes of prize vessels—passed off quite briskly. Provisions were moderately inquired for. Spices and Whisky attracted more attention, as also Wool and Whalebone. The freight engagements were limited.

The War and Our Social Prosperity.

If there was one thing on which all agreed at the outbreak of the war, it was that we should have to look forward to a season of general distress in our cities, this Winter, as the result of the social convulsion. Six months ago, the canvas of the future was not only red with the colors of war, but black with the anticipations of suffering and starvation. Whether proclaimed with blatant exultation by rebels South or rebel sympathizers North, or *felt* by the loyal and true as an ominous shadow darkening the future—it is a matter of history that the one general conviction was that the coming Winter was big with social and industrial disaster. The Secessionists gloatingly prophesied that infuriate mobs would go howling "bread or blood" through our streets; and nobody needs to be reminded *what* New-York journal gave these diabolisms daily expression. Europeans—out of whose heads it seems to be impossible to get the idea that *class*-interests are somehow mixed up with this war—told us we should soon have "dangerous socialistic upheavals, and the terrible cry of the French Revolution re-echoed by the masses whom the war will plunge into poverty."

The patriotic and the prudent were not free from the like forebodings. There was, perhaps, just ground for them. It was hard to see how it could be otherwise amid the chaos of war. No BACON of social science has yet put into our hands the power of *prevision:* and every analogy from similar civil strifes in the olden societies seemed to prophesy ill for us. Alone, perhaps, this journal endeavored, by an analysis of the conditions of the case, to show that these fears were mainly groundless.

How entirely the best, and better than the best we could have dared to hope for, has been brought about, we have the most gratifying evidence before us to-day. Not only has our Democratic social framework withstood the shock and strain of war, but the condition of the industrial classes in our large cities is as good, and in some respects better, than usual! And, while a certain amount of disaster necessarily attended the entry on a new order of things, yet, so plastic are the elements of life in the free North, that we speedily accommodated ourselves to the new conditions. Already we verge on Christmas and Mid-winter, when, if ever, we have trying days—and there is quite as much work, and quite as little poverty, as at the same season in ordinary times. The outlook is equally hopeful; the new channels taken by our industrial forces are, and will remain, open till the end of the war; and, whether war or peace, the prospects of our mechanics, artisans, and laborers, are as good as at the best.

It was certainly a combination of circumstances we may well call providential that the contractions of labor the past year had been preceded by a period of unusual prosperity, which had been so improved by the laboring classes that many of them were prepared for sudden reverses. The official statement of the savings banks of New-York show that the industrial classes of this City had in bank, at the outbreak of the war, and subject to their order, not less than $40,000,000, and that at the very time the secession journals, North and South, represented us as menaced with "the cry of bread or blood from fifty thousand starving people." These cash deposits would average a thousand dollars to each of forty thousand families of the laboring class—a pretty good insurance against either want or hunger riots. Of course, when the derangements of the war came on, this surplus served to bridge over any interval of slackness. This was not long. New industries arose; old ones took on new proportions. The immense materials of war and soldiers outfits demanded, soon furnished employment for a grand army of workmen and workwomen. The enormous forwarding trade so stimulated by the extraordinary demands of Europe on our ample harvests, lent unwonted activity to work on the railroads, canals, among the shipping and on the wharves. In addition to these, our great cities have been drained of a very large surplus laboring and mechanical population for the army—the double effect of which has been to diminish competition, while it poured back into general circulation millions from the enormous disbursements of the Government in the way of military pay to the volunteers. It is to these combined influences—all of which are in "for the war"—that is to be attributed the condition of well-being among our industrial classes, which both ordinary experience and official statistics show to exist in our City to-day.

There are some recently-published documents which strikingly attest the reality of this general prosperity among the industrial population. Among these are the reports of the Almshouse and of the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor"—which give a keen insight into the social anatomy of our City. The report of the last named body shows that the number of families relieved in 1855 was 15,584; in 1857 it was 13,842; while in 1861 it has been but 8,532. It will be recollected that 1855 was the year of blighted harvests; 1857 was remarkable for great financial embarrassments; and in 1861—the year of Civil War—the destitution in this City has been *forty-six* per cent. less than in 1855; *thirty-nine* per cent. less than in 1857; and *thirty-two* per cent. less than the average of the six preceding years, and at the present time there is not a sober industrious workman on their lists. The results, as shown by the Almshouse statistics, are not very dissimilar. The outdoor relief was given, during the previous year, to 74,992 persons; during the present year, to 67,464 persons—showing a decrease of 7,528 compared with the preceding year. Criminal statistics show a like happy result. This is certainly a matter of profound congratulation; for the hearts of the people might well sink within them, were the agony of industrial distress added to the weight of the war. There seems to be two other results it should have. First, it must have convinced the Confederate leaders that their hopes of an internal revolution among the laboring classes, on account of want of work, are utterly vain. Secondly, it may well go to Europe as a new illustration of the inexhaustibly elastic force of Democracy. They may also learn that those "dangerous classes," with their "social upheavals," of whom they have prated, have no existence here. They are confined to Europe—those wretches who crawl out of darkness, in their cities, on a day of revolution, and play so dreadful a part. Society with us is doubly safe, for not only is there here no class with any wrongs to avenge but there is the strong cohesion that every man—the humblest artisan—feels he has a stake in the prosperity of that society of which he has the quickening consciousness of forming a part.

The Charleston Conflagration.

The ruin which Charleston has invoked upon the country seems now to have overtaken herself. It is impossible to form an accurate idea of the origin or limits of the conflagration, from the dispatches which have reached us up to this morning. The telegraph is evidently unacquainted with the topography of Charleston; it mixes up buildings and streets, and locates edifices in quarters which, at all events up to secession times, they did not occupy. But the different buildings mentioned as being burnt, indicate a fire terrible and of great extent, including in its sweep nearly all the principal public edifices and the main part of the business section of the city. If what seems to be involved in the telegrams be true, that the line of flame stretched from the eastern end of Broad-street well across to the western lines of the city, and from thence swept northward up King and other parallel streets, as high as and beyond the old theatre, those who know the city will see how completely Old Charleston has been gutted. The latest dispatch—up to Thursday night—says that the fire was still raging, and that it had then crossed Broad-street, and was sweeping furiously on. If that means that it had leapt to the south side of that street, and if it runs from thence across the few streets, down to the battery, Charleston may as well be blotted from the map of America, and the salt be sown on the spot upon which it stood.

There is strong evidence that the conflagration was the work of incendiaries—and of black incendiaries, too. The negroes are beginning to catch the contagion of general destruction, and the madness of the master is seizing upon the slave. Slavery, in some circumstances, is undoubtedly an element of military strength; but, in its legitimate development, it is just as surely an element of military weakness. As the war goes on, the rebels will find that fact out. The stories of arms being discovered in the negro quarters, and of slave insurrections in Charleston and in the interior of the State, are more than likely. There are many evidences lately that the slaves are beginning to sniff the gunpowder of their masters, and to get heated about the war. This, if it extends, will be a fire in BEAUREGARD'S rear which he cannot possibly overlook. All the indications now are that the war which the Southern conspirators have precipitated will work out the complete destruction of both Slavery and the South.

A PANIC AT NORFOLK.—It must be conceded to the English newspaper Press, that the territorial acquisitions of Gen. SHERMAN are not important as a question of acres; but there is no doubt the capture of Port Royal has exerted a prodigious moral effect within the bounds of rebeldom, and done more than seemed possible toward dissipating that vainglorious self-confidence with which the cockerels of the South strutted their improvised ramparts, mounted with stolen thunder, and defied the world. They have found their entrenchments wholly at the mercy of any belligerent comer. There are so many shells to be exploded by the legions of LINCOLN, and all these tremendous products of rebel engineery are to be evacuated, and given over to the tenancy of the Northern invader. Port Royal has demonstrated so much; and there is alarm behind every perch of defensive masonry on the Southern coast.

The reason we have had occasion to indicate heretofore. It is not in the nature of a people such as the population of the South, to be thorough in anything. Their most imposing achievements in the way of military works will prove to be impostures indeed—mere semblances, of which Northern substantial examples have furnished models inimitable by the imperfect skill of the Southern workmen. We predict that such will be the experience of the entire war. The tremendous lines of Manassas, when hereafter approached and compared with those at Arlington, will be found to be the merest shams; the mockery of Malakoffs and Redans. The gunners who man them will turn out to be paltry bunglers in the handling of their heavy ordnance, as, indeed, they have already proved themselves at Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal, Fort Pickens, and along the Lower Potomac. Their strongest positions, however skillfully commanded, will have neither strength nor skill. These things were to be presupposed of an uncivilized people, and of these they are themselves becoming conscious. They have lost faith in their own defences.

The jockeys of Norfolk are no bolder than the rest. They have environed the town with works of Babylonish magnitude, armed with the first fruits of FLOYD'S grand larceny; they have about the harbor steam floating batteries, steel-plated, and smaller craft of greatly mischievous abilities. It would seem that art could add nothing to these defences to make them indisputably impregnable. But Norfolk is none the less in a panic. Its people have acquired so formidable an appreciation of the power of the loyal North, that no ordinary securities can be depended upon. They demand that the entrance to the harbor be actually sealed by physical impediments against the cruisers which made such short work with Forts Walker and Beauregard. But even if this wish were gratified, and the harbor were converted into a mere stagnating mill-pond, the Norfolscian nerves would not be quieted. They would still see the enemy advancing from the north, or pouring in through the sounds at the south; and in the progress of our military and naval operations, they would discover fresh reasons to doubt the military skill of their leaders, and the safety of their artificial defences. And these salutary misgivings have been implanted by the incidents at Hatteras and Port Royal, which English journals agree in regarding as entirely unproductive. But journalism is nowhere infallible.

The Honor of the Flag.

One cry impulsively leaped to the lips of Englishmen as the news was told of the search of the *Trent*—a cry for the vindication of the "honor of the British flag." The act, seen through the distorted medium of the partisan reports first carried over, seemed to them a wanton wound to English honor. There was no stopping to take the cue from PUFFENDORF or VATTEL—they *felt* strongly and they *spoke* strongly. Public journals and public meetings united in one passionate vow that no insult should fall unredressed on the British flag. The Government was petitioned to see to it that honor was sacredly upheld.

We like this quick, proud jealousy of the national honor. It is the very *vis vitæ* of a noble nation. The flag, too, is its centre and symbol. What emblematic power it has! Though but a bit of bunting, it holds each man's honor and the nation's honor in its folds. This poor rag is a thing spiritualized, glorified—a thing to live for or die for: because it is the very type of the spiritual identity of the nation.

Englishmen, indeed, probably now know that their passionate zeal was needless—that their flag was *not* insulted, that the necessary act on our part was performed with all courtesy and forbearance, and without any of those accompaniments that were as a sting to them. No doubt the affair is vexatious and disagreeable; but it is one of the inevitable contingencies of the war, and never could have happened to England had she not, with indecent haste, entered into the relations she did with the rebellious States.

But—England should know that *we also have a flag to defend!* When the blood went tingling through her veins at what she esteemed an insult to her honor, was it not possible for her to sympathize with kindred feelings on the part of others, wounded in the like way? Is there no sting to *us* that a pirate ship, fresh from the wanton burning of a vessel over which *our* flag waved, was hospitably harbored in the port of Southampton; that, at that very moment, she flaunted the flag of a foul rebellion at her peak and pennant at her main, and was then preparing to take in supplies and arm for a new piratic cruise? It was easy for British journals, when discussing the affair of the *Nashville*, to intrench themselves behind the cold bulwarks of international law, and wantonly toy with "the duty of affording equal hospitality to both parties." How, now, does international law seem to them in the light of the new Yankee interpretation?

Have we no right to be jealous of our flag—our Continental flag? Is it the fit time, when it has been insulted by the most infamous of treasons, and twenty million men, to whom that flag is inspiration and existence, are aroused for the vindication of its honor—is *that* the fit time for Mephistophilian sneers at our cause, for open moral aid and covert material aid to our enemy? One should be a little logical in this world. England's sense of national honor has lately received a lively fillip: can she not allow that others may be touched in the same way? Come, come, John, try to rise for a time out of your insular conceit—purge your purblind eyes, and you may see that we have as much right as you to be jealous of the honor of the flag.

ENGLAND'S NEUTRALITY.—The British Government has pointed out numberless evidences of its amicable feeling toward this country, as an offset to as many outrages it has suffered at our hands. Its catalogue will receive an appropriate addition by inserting the case of the *Nashville*. The Northern States are engaged in peaceful commerce with England, carrying to her shores the bread without which her millions and the millions of Ireland will go nigh to perishing. Our shipping engaged in this munificent errand whitens the seas about the British Islands. Southern insurgents and incendiaries turn loose among these pacific squadrons a pirate, using a stolen ship, to burn, destroy, sink, and plunder at his own malevolent will; and how does England take occasion to demonstrate at once her good will and her impartial neutrality? By furnishing the *Nashville*, when it reaches the Bermudas, with the supplies, without which it would have been unable to reach the intended theatre of its devastations; and when it enters a British port red-handed from the commission of an outrage, the wantonness of which was but an illustrative prelude to its future performances, by renewing its supplies, and giving more absolute perfection to its means of hunting down and destroying American merchantmen. The *Nashville* when she emerges, (if she is to emerge, for there is still doubt,) from Southampton waters on her piratical business, will be to all intents and purposes a *British* privateer, furnished forth by the British Government for the destruction of a friendly commerce.

Let us look at all these matters in the light of common sense. From British ports armed steamers, bearing contraband of war for the rebels, have been permitted to depart under the very eye of authority, without the pretence of interference. Into British ports mail steamers bringing dispatches, contraband of war by the terms of the Royal proclamation, are allowed to come without question. A privateer is protected and provided by the British Government for a fresh cruise of destruction. Such are the evidences of sympathy and maternal kindness England systematically offers, at the moment she reviles us for ingratitude, and questions a most warrantable attempt to enforce neutrality obligations, which she declines to fulfill. Truly, if the deed of Capt. WILKES be not made the occasion of a hostile demonstration, the reason will not be in the affection and tenderness of the mother-country for her offspring, but in considerations quite different in their scope, and far less creditable in character.

Some Additional Points of International Law.

The precedents to which the London *Times* makes an indirect allusion when it says that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL could not be arrested because they were not officers of the army or navy, are very likely drawn ultimately from certain clauses contained in treaties between European nations, of which the treaty of Utrecht furnishes the most complete exemplar. It is said in this document that all men engaged in the army or navy (*hommes de guerre*) are contraband of war, and can be arrested. This doctrine, though disregarded by England in her war with France, was supported by the majority of writers on international rights during the last century. But modern publicists have improved upon it. They do not limit the right of seizure to military men alone, but apply it to all men engaged in the service of the enemy. Thus D'HAUTEFEUILLE, an extreme advocate of the rights of neutrals, says on this subject, that by military men, we must not understand officers, soldiers and recruits alone, but *all men who have contracted with the belligerent the engagement of serving it during the war.* When such men as these are found on board of neutrals, the belligerent has an uncontrovertible right to look upon them as enemies perpetrating acts of hostility, and to treat them as such. According to this writer's opinion, the name *homme de guerre* does not apply simply to the profession of the man, but to the nature and character of his services. Accordingly, a minister of the Gospel, a lawyer, a merchant, may be as much an object of contraband of war as an admiral, or a general—an opinion which leaves no doubt upon the arrest of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. The *Times* is then in fault when it professes not to know of any authority which will show them to be contraband of war. Aware as that paper is of the character of these gentlemen and of the nature of their mission, it might have declared their arrest justified as well on the ground of English precedents and "antiquated law," as on the ground of the opinions enunciated by living publicists and writers.

It is to be remarked that D'HAUTEFEUILLE, being a partisan of neutral rights, is, of all European publicists, the one who shows the greatest opposition to belligerent rights, which he curtails as much as possible. But, though many of his views might, in this case, be construed against us, we have no hesitation in saying that, were the case of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL submitted to the test of his doctrines and to the spirit of his works, it would come out triumphantly from that ordeal. There is no need to say here, that the great majority of European publicists who, unlike D'HAUTEFEUILLE, look with impartiality both on belligerent and neutral rights, are on our side. Without going through the tedious recital of their names, let us say that they nearly all agree on this point: that when military men or persons, actually in the service of one of the belligerents, are found on board a neutral ship, they can be taken from her and treated as prisoners of war.

Nor does the opinion expressed by the London *Times*, that the question of seizure on board the *Trent* ought not to have been adjudicated by a naval officer, but brought before a Court of Admiralty, rest on more solid ground. On that subject publicists agree in saying that the arrest of a neutral, being a case of extreme necessity, its detention must be as short as possible. The doctrine governing this case has a twofold aspect: the first is to secure an absolute right of navigation and a complete independence to neutrals; the second is to grant to the belligerent the perfect and absolute right of providing for its own safety, and of doing as much injury to its enemy as possible. Both rights have the same origin and the same value; but they cannot be reconciled; and when they meet one must necessarily destroy the other. "In that case," says LAMPREDI, "belligerents must not detain neutrals longer than it is needed, inasmuch as they exercise a right of collision, and in virtue of an extreme necessity."

Such are some of the reflections suggested by the reading of the article of the London *Times*. We have no doubt that however unexpectedly reasonable its first opinions on the MASON and SLIDELL affair have been, they will improve with time, and that its subsequent discussions will completely justify the course of Capt. WILKES and the position assumed by our Government in this matter.

EFFICIENCY OF THE BLOCKADE.—We hear a great deal about this and that port being inefficiently blockaded, and it can be readily understood that one vessel running the blockade will provoke a great deal more comment and gossip than the capture of a dozen by the ships of our squadron. The truth of this is demonstrated by the published statement of the Secretary of the Navy concerning vessels seized since the commencement of the war. Besides other services performed, the blockading squadron has captured over 160 of the enemy's vessels, and their seizure, while it establishes the general vigilance of our cruisers, amply atones for any damage that our commerce has sustained at the hands of the enemy. Forty-two of our war ships have succeeded in making prizes. The *Minnesota*, at Hampton Roads, has made the most captures; next to her, the *South Carolina*, stationed off Galveston and the mouths of the Mississippi, is able to show the largest number of rebel prizes.

GO TO THE INDIANS.—First of all the Western tribes the Osage Indians have established a Civil Government, by adopting a constitution; and the document, which we find at length in the Lawrence (Kansas) *Republican*, is a striking commentary upon the persistent attempts of the rebels to seduce this nation from its allegiance to the Union. The instrument may be amended, but it is expressly declared that "it shall never be abolished," and Section 8 reads as follows:

"Any person or persons in the Osage Nation whether citizens or not, who shall by *speaking, writing, act or deed*, try to subvert this Constitution and overthrow the Government, shall be deemed *guilty of treason*, and on conviction, suffer death as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Council."

This is a pretty strong definition of treason, and would scarcely suit this latitude; but it vindicates the Osages from any leaning toward secession doctrines.

Cotton Cultivation in India.

The first report of the Commissioner appointed by the Anglo-Indian Government to inquire into the cotton-growing capacity of the great Oriental Peninsula, and the progress of cotton cultivation therein, has been recently published. It is a most able and valuable document; and, though it relates only to the region called the Doab, or the territory between the Jumna and the Ganges, it conclusively demonstrates why the culture of the cotton plant is not extending in India so widely as stay-at-home Britons are led to suppose.

The Doab comprises an area of over 25,000 square miles, and, of all the Indian provinces, is most suited to the production of cotton. It has in general a light, sandy soil, of considerable depth, and great fertility. It is intersected by irrigating canals, whose numerous branches traverse it in every direction. Its population exceeds 350 to the square mile, being more dense than that of Belgium. And yet in this highly favored region, with its rich soil, its abundant labor, its admirable facilities for irrigation, cotton cultivation languishes. Half a century ago the case was otherwise. Then there was a considerable foreign demand, and production spread, and factories and screw-houses started into existence; but, subsequently the foreign demand ceased, cultivation declined, factories and screw-houses went to ruin, and new cotton is grown only for home consumption. Nor can that cry from Lancashire revive its culture. That cry is *vox et præterea nihil.* The emissaries of the Manchester Supply Association are indeed ranging the country, distributing cotton-seed and pamphlets, and telling the ryots of the great trade that will presently spring up, and of the hundreds of thousands of bales that will be wanted. But all this is in vain; for while the planters see their stocks of cotton *rotting* at the marts of Mirzapore and Ghazeepore, and not a *purchaser* among the strangers, they will remain incredulous, and refuse to extend operations. The excessive caution of these Hindoos, in fact, places all cottondom in a most awkward dilemma. Before those barbarians will consent to put their shoulders to the wheel to help the Manchester wagon out of the rut, they must see purchasers, and must pocket remunerative prices. How can the speculator come up to the Indian's terms so long as the value of the article in the Liverpool market is insufficient to cover the cost of transportation to the coast and to England? While such is the case, to buy would be ruinous, and therefore if the home dealer would have cotton cultivation extended in India, according to the measure of England's necessities, he must be content to give a price for the Eastern staple which will save the Asiatic purchaser from loss, and make it possible for him, without sacrifice of his own interests, to accede to the terms of the Hindoo planter. But will the Liverpool speculator do this, while there is a single bale of the old stock remaining in the market? It is not at all probable that he will, and yet no real demand can be created in India for cotton—no demand that will induce the raising of a supply adequate to England's wants, until this point has been conceded by the Lancashire buyer. Then, and not before, will purchasers for the British market, appear in the Doab, and the ryots give the requisite extension to the production of the indispensable staple. European superintendents and European capitalists are doubtless essential to the full development of the cotton capacities of India, but, without a remunerative price in Britain for the article, every attempt to spread its cultivation must result in loss and disaster to all parties concerned, and must discourage every similar undertaking.

Longfellow's Vespers.

The "Vesper service," introduced into the Unitarian Church, by Rev. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW, in 1858, while pastor of the Second Unitarian Church of Brooklyn, seems destined to win wide favor. It was some time since adopted by several of the leading churches of that faith in New-England, and has recently been introduced into Rev. Dr. OSGOOD'S Church, of this City; Dr. FARLEY'S, of Brooklyn; Dr. ELLIOTT'S, of St. Louis; at Alton and Quincy, Illinois, and is welcomed with great heartiness by the Unitarians of old England. The new church at Yonkers, in this State, have also just adopted it. A recent correspondent of the *Christian Register* says: "It seems to most of its friends the most impressive of all orders of worship, and what is remarkable, it interests persons of the most opposite creeds and tempers, from the High Churchman to the Methodist, from the Presbyterian to the Transcendentalist. Yet it is a very simple matter, and all its materials are to be found in the Bible and the Hymn Book." It has filled the churches to overflowing wherever it has been adopted, and the interest in it continues unabated. Mr. LONGFELLOW'S health having failed about a year and a half since, he resigned his charge, which the church very reluctantly granted, as the congregation were much attached to him. He went immediately to Europe, where he still is, and will spend the Winter at Berlin. The church have recently settled Rev. Mr. STAPLES, under the most favorable auspices, as his successor, who bears a remarkable personal resemblance to Mr. LONGFELLOW, and possesses many of his characteristics in manner and spirit.

Mr. LONGFELLOW is a brother of the poet of the same name, and is a man of great religious genius. He is the compiler of a *Book of Hymns*, published by TICKNOR, of Boston, several years since, which has been through several large editions, and he is also the author of several books of poetry, &c.

The vesper service has already made such a remarkable impression wherever it has been heard, that it seems to deserve especial notice, and will no doubt be adopted, with some modifications, by the Trinitarian churches ere long, where the congregations regulate the order of services.

The Amateur Concert.

The lady managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital state that in consequence of the fact that large numbers of persons were disappointed in obtaining admission to the amateur concert given by them in aid of that Institution, on Thursday evening, it will be repeated on Tuesday evening, Dec. 17. In order to give to those who purchased tickets and were deterred from using them by the crowd, an opportunity to do so, tickets not then presented, or which were returned, will be received. A limited number of new tickets will also be issued, which may be purchased as before from any of the managers.

The amateurs, to whose rare musical talents the concert was indebted for its great success, have kindly consented to lend their services again in further aid of this charitable object; and by the courteous liberality of Mr. CLARK, his house is again offered for the purpose. The concert will take place on Tuesday evening, Dec. 17, at the house of A. B. CLARK, Murray Hill Park, Fourth-avenue, near Thirty-seventh-street. Music at 8 o'clock precisely.

AUNT FANNY'S NIGHTCAPS.—D. APPLETON & Co.—We advise all the children to write a Round Robin of entreaty and send it up all the chimnies to Santa Clause, begging him to put these delightful Nightcap books in their stockings. We only wish some Aunt Fanny had written such books for us when we were young.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—We understand that Mr. ULLMAN has taken the lease of Niblo's Garden, and will open it on the 23d inst. with HERRMANN, the Prestidigitator.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Congress and the Subjects of Confiscation and Emancipation—The Rights of the Government—Ex-Congressman Larabee, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1861.

There is evidently much confusion of ideas in Congress, and in the country, on the subjects of confiscation and emancipation. The power to confiscate the property of rebels as a punishment of treason, and the power to destroy their property as a means of putting down rebellion and reducing them to obedience to the laws, are wholly different in kind, and stand on different bases. The first is derived from the letter of the Constitution, and is quite limited in its extent; the second results from the great law of self-preservation, and is inherent in governments, as well as in individuals. The one is executed by a process out of the Courts of Law, after the rebellion has been suppressed, as a punishment of crime, and as a terror to evil-doers. The other must be an act of military necessity, justified by the imminent peril of the State. The Constitution limits the punishment of treason, though the highest crime against society, to the individual who commits the offence, and eschews the English doctrine of attainder, which visits the iniquities of the fathers upon the children by confiscating the estate. But it is obvious that the Government, in the repression of rebellion, is bound by no such limitations. It may seize the property of the rebels and use it against them, or it may destroy it, not as a punishment of their crime, but as a means of preserving the Government, by depriving them of their resources.

There can be no necessity for the permanent alienation of the estates of the rebels, and a law of Congress to that effect could have no tendency to reduce them to obedience. On the contrary, they would be prompted to fight the more desperately if it were proclaimed that the loss of their lands and tenements to themselves and their posterity, was to be the consequence of defeat. A law confiscating lands cannot be executed until the rebellion shall be suppressed. It will put no resource at the command of the Government which it does not now possess. It would simply be placing upon the statute book a harsh threat of universal confiscation and exile, to be executed after peace shall be restored, in violation of the plain letter of the Constitution. But the military necessity which compels the destruction of rebel property, including the value of slaves, is liable to no such objection. In the first place, it could only apply to perishable or personal property. It could in no conceivable case touch the permanent tenure of lands. It might destroy houses and fences; it might seize ships and goods, or it might set slaves free, in order to enlist their sympathies against their rebel masters; and thus it might totally destroy Slavery—not as a punishment of rebels by confiscation, by legal process, but simply and purely as a military necessity or expedient, the most obvious and convenient for the preservation of the Government and the suppression of revolt.

Those members of Congress who are discussing sweeping measures of confiscation would do well to re-peruse the remarks of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS on this subject. He nowhere hints at confiscation as a legislative expedient for the abolition of Slavery. On the contrary, he distinctly places the right to abolish Slavery, in a time of slave-holding revlot, on the ground of military necessity or expediency, and calls it the war-making power.

If it be urged that thus far there appears to be no military necessity for the abolition of Slavery, and therefore, that such propositions are wholly unwarranted, I reply that the Government would be fully warranted in abolishing Slavery if there were good reason to believe that that is the most direct way to overthrow the rebel organization, and restore peace and union. A state of war warrants the opposing parties in assailing each other in their weakest points; and that becomes a military necessity which is obviously the most certain and direct way of defeating the enemy. The Government may deem it expedient to forbear the exercise of this power of abolishing Slavery in the rebellious States, out of tenderness to the Border Slave States; but that it has the right, by the law of nations, is too plain to be doubted. On any other theory war becomes child's play, in which it is understood that the parties are not to hurt each other.

I understand that Ex-Congressman CHARLES H. LARABEE, of Wisconsin, is an applicant for a Brigadier-Generalship in the United States Army; and I therefore deem it in point to publish the following letter of his, written just a year ago, which will serve to show the spirit with which he will enter the lista for the preservation of the Union. It seems the Capt. SMITH referred to belongs to the Light-House Board, and that he had the superintendence of the construction of a light-house at Milwaukee. Mr. TAYLOR, to whom the letter is addressed, was a contractor for the supply of timber, to be used in building the light-house. With these preliminaries, I snbjoin a copy of the letter which the ungrateful TAYLOR filed with the Government here, as an excnse for non-compliance with his contract:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1860.

SIR: I have just seen Capt. SMITH. You will lose nothing by a failure to make the first delivery of timber. Capt. S. authorizes me to say this to you. My own advice is not to invest a cent in the matter—for the chances are ten to one that no further prosecution of the work will be had.

The contract for stone will not be let. *The end is near. Prepare for it. This privately.*

Yours, truly, C. H. LARABEE.

JONATHAN S. TAYLOR, Milwaukee.

The publication of this letter may damage the prospects of an appointment of Mr. LARABEE under this Government; and it is a pity that he has marred his brilliant military prospects by stopping at Washington when his chances would have been so much better at Richmond. It seems that Mr. LARABEE was not only willing to give up the Union, but to abandon the commercial interests of his constituents. The end that was thought to be near, was to be the end of Milwaukee, as well as of the General Government.

OBSERVER.

Fine Arts.

Mr. KNOEDLER, successor to GOUPIL & Co., announces that he has received two landscapes by CASILEAR, and two grape pieces by G. H. HALL, which will be added to the fine collection now to be seen at his charming gallery, corner of Ninth-street.

A new picture by GIGNOUX is always a new sensation in the world of Art. There are painters, as there are authors, whom one must follow, and GIGNOUX is decidedly of the number. A recent production, entitled an "Indian Summer in Virginia," was placed on exhibition at SCHAUS' new gallery, No. 749 Broadway, on Saturday. It fills an ample canvas, and is intended for a spacious gallery, being Mr. GIGNOUX's contribution to the World's Fair Exhibition of next year. The subject is well chosen, and cannot fail to challenge the attention of English critics. A peculiar phase of American scenery is presented with a bold, yet poetic scope of affect. The dreamy atmosphere, laden with picturesque spells, and suggesting rather than developing vast expanses of perspective, floats the eye over river and valley to the glimmering distance of a remote hamlet, and thence to sileot mountains, wrapt in aerial slumber, whilst in the foreground we have a precipitous cluster of rocks, crowned with the magnificent foliage of Autumn, and all those regal splendors of gold and crimson which the dying year assumes in this and no other country. Mr. GIGNOUX has been peculiarly happy in the contrast which he has thus secured, transcribing at once a double phase of nature without exaggerating either the pendulous characteristic of the air or the gorgeousness of the vegetation. The scene, we are informed, is a transcript from nature, and certainly appeals to the experience of every traveled American.

A MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.

A Broker is Found in His own Office with His Throat Cut from Ear to Ear.

Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury—No Clue to the Mystery.

Yesterday, about 10 o'clock A. M., an Exchange Broker, named BERNARD LEVY, one of the firm of L. B. LEVY & SON, of No. 146 Canal-street, under the Citizens' Bank, was found in his own office with his throat cut in a most horrible manner. Life was extinct when he was discovered, though the body was still warm. He lay on the floor behind the counter, stretched out at full length, with one hand extended out at full length, and the other resting upon his breast. The body lay in a large pool of blood, and all his clothes were completely saturated with the vital fluid. On the counter was found the knife with which the deed is supposed to have been committed. The police were immediately notified of the affair, and Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Precinct Police, with a squad of meo, proceeded to the place, and took charge of the establishment. About the same time, Coroner JACKMAN and Superintendent KENNEDY were notified of the occurrence, and they also attended, and took prompt measures to investigate the facts and circumstances which led to the fearful tragedy. Great crowds of people in the meantime thronged the street in front of the office where the body was found, and for a short time great excitemeot prevailed throughout all the vicinity. The scene of the occurrence is in Canal-street, three doors from the Bowery, and is one of four offices situated in the large brown stone building which takes in the corner, and nearly one-fourth of the block. The office where the body was found is about twenty feet long by fourleen feet wide, and as we have stated, was used as an exchange broker's office. The space between the counter and wall, where the body was found, is about four feet wide, and the counter was of such a height that a person walking into the room could not naturally see anything lying on the floor behind the counter, without leaning forward. Nothing was found to have been disarranged in the office, and large quantities of bills and coin were in the show window and on the shelves back of the counter, at the time the body was discovered.

But the most mysterious circumstance connected with the affair, is the fact that the knife supposed to have been used in the commission of the crime, was found closed, and laid upon the counter in front of where the body was found. There was no blood upon the counter, and in fact there was no blood found anywhere, except upon the floor, upon the deceased's right hand, upon his clothing, and around his neck.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Dr. J. BEACH, of the Coroner's office, proceeded to make a *post-mortem* examination of the body. The examination was made at the Sixth Precinct Station-house, whither the body was conveyed by the Police soon after its discovery. An examination of the wound demonstrated the fact that, if the man had cut his own throat, he must have held the knife in his right hand, and that the first stroke of the knife was made across the jugular vein and on the left side of his neck. That, after this stroke, he must have plunged the point of the knife in through the windpipe toward the right side of the neck. Both carotid arteries were cut, the windpipe severed—the wound extending entirely back to the vertebra—all of which showed that the operator had determined to perform his work most thoroughly. It is believed that he must have died instantly.

At about 4 o'clock, Coroner JACKMAN summoned a Jury, and an inquest was held upon the body:

Oliver H. Mooney was the first witness sworn, who testified that he was yesterday morning in the office adjoining that of the deceased; that he heard a sound of something falling, and that about twenty minutes thereafter his attention was called to the circumstance of the sound by seeing a crowd around the door; heard no other sounds, and did not see any one go in or ont of that office yesterday morning.

David Levy, brother of deceased, testified that he resided at No. 77 Third-street; went down with deceased to the office that morning; deceased went behind the counter to uopack the money; a neighbor, named Wagner, came in to ask about some German exchange; witness weot out to get a newspaper and a cigar; on his return asked his brother for some bills to go down to the Commissary's department; received the bills and went there, and from thence went to Canal-street and purchased some foreign coin, and proceeded to the Quartermaster's department and transacted some business; when returning toward his office he met two men, who told him that his father's throat was cut; thought it could not be his father, as he does not come down on Saturday; on reaching the office, a policeman told him his brother was dead; never saw the knife found in the office before to-day; deceased's health was changeable, but he was never seriously ill; he never threatened to commit suicide; a woman named Louisa Breidsback threatened that her husband would not care if he killed him; (deceased;) she endeavored to extort $20 from deceased to get to Cincinnati with, he having placed her in a bad position with her husband; this woman, though said to be married, witness did not believe to be so; the threat was made two months ago, but witness never talked to her; deceased made no complaint to witness about her attempted extortioo; she threatened him both in witnesses' presence and wheo alone with him; witness did not belicve that deceased committed suicide; there is no property missing known to be in the possession of deceased; two checks are missing, but they may be found; deceased was fond of women, but temperate in his habits; he never drank liquor but perhaps once a week; he was of a tively disposition; this Louisa Breidsback stated that her husband did not care for his life if he could take deceased's life; she used to live in Fifth-street, but does not now; she once brought a man to the office to whom she pointed out deceased; she afterwards called and stated that deceased had seduced her.

John Daly, letter-carrier, testified as follows: I went to Levy's office this morning, about twenty minutes to ten; I had a letter for them; saw no one when I went in; knocked on the counter, then turned to the door and walked out; thought it strange the place should be left alone; I waited outside, when Mr. H. Hahn came along and was going in; I told him there was no one inside; soon another man came; told him also, but he walked in and soon came ont again.

H. Hahn's testimony was to the effect that he went into LEVY & Son's Office, and while at the door going in, was told by a man that no one was inside; he walked in and came out again soon after; while standing there outside the door, he looked through the window and saw a man lying dead on the floor; the knife was shut and lying on the counter when I went in.

Officer Kaveny, of the Sixth Ward, testified that while patrolling his beat he was informed that a man was lying dead in an Exchange Office in Canal-street; went there and found the doors closed but unlocked; found the knife closed and lying on the counter.

Dr. Beach, who made the *post mortem*, testified that the wound was apparently inflicted by thrusting a knife into the right side of the neck, and drawing it to the left, severing the principal arteries, and laying the muscular tissue open as far back as the vertebra.

At about half-past seven o'clock last evening the jury came in with a verdict to the effect that they were unable to determine by whom the wounds were inflicted. The Coroner declined to surrender the body to the family of the deceased for burial last evening, but directed that it be kept in the Sixth Precinct Station House until further orders from him. He is determined to investigate the case still further, and if possible ascertain who was the perpetrator of the deed.

The deceased was about 25 years of age, and nomarried. He came to this country about eight years ago from Bockenheim, a small town near Frankfort-on-the-Maine. He resided with his father in Third-street, in this City. His father was informed of the occurrence while attending the Jewish Synagogue in Thirteenth-street. The reputation of the deceased among his social and business acquaintances was good.

There are several detectives detailed for the purpose of ferreting out all the facts and circumstances attending this unfortunate affair.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANOTHER SLICE FROM THE CITY HALL PARK.—Workmen were engaged throughout Friday in setting posts and putting up a high board fence in the Park, commencing at the western boundary of the grounds taken for the new City Hall, and ruoning along Chambers-street to within ahout twenty feet of Broadway, with a depth of abont 150 feet. Many supposed that ground was to be broken for a new engine-house, which had been petitioned for in that location, and which the Common Council at one time scemed disposed to grant. It has, however, been ascertained that the inclosure, which was to be sheltered by a temporary roof, is for the accommodation of the marble cutters for the new Court-house, who will soon commence work, and who will be employed all Winter. The weather has been so favorable, thus far, the Commissioners have been enabled to push on the work beyond their expectations, and the amount of labor already performed shows how much can be accomplished by many hands judiciously employed.

FIRE IN A STABLE—A VALUABLE HORSE BURNED.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock Friday morning a fire occurred in a building occupied by HENRY REICHERS as a stable, and dwelling-house, situated in the rear of No. 196 Eighth-avenue. A valuable horse belonging to Mr. REICHERS was burned to death. The building was damaged to the extent of $500. JAMES JOHNSON and JOHN LEARY were arrested by a Sergeant of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, on suspicion of setting fire to the building. They were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday and committed.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ATTACHE OF THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Mr. LEWIS HOPKINS, a young gentleman aged about 24, for many years a clerk in the Mayor's office and in the office of the Commissioners of Health, died yesterday, after an illness of less than forty hours, his death being caused by diphtheria. Mr. HOPKINS was a young gentleman of very fine personal appearance, courteous and amiable in his manners, and his sudden death in the very flower of his youth has cast a gloom over a large circle of friends.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL to Dec. 13, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Dec. 6	142	133	275
Admitted to Dec. 13	40	26	66
Discharged, cured or relieved	28	21	49
Died	2	2	4
Remaining at date	152	136	288

Males, 263; females, 25.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—We learn that the New-England Society will celebrate their fifty-sixth anniversary as usualhy a Dinner at the Astor House, on Monday the 23d inst. Prominent men, civil and military, as well as the Governors of all the States, have been invited. It is expected to be an occasion of unnsual interest.

SALE OF A PRIZE CARGO OF TURPENTINE.—Messrs. WHITTEMORE & HAZELL, sold at auction, yesterday, at the Union Docks, Brooklyn, fifteen hundred and eight barrels of turpentine, the prize cargoes of the ships *Nightingale* and *H. C. Brooks*, at very full prices, particulars of which will be found in our commercial columns.

"WASBINGTON AND THE UNION."—Rev. JOSEPH B. WAKELEY will deliver a lecture upon the above theme before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, at the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening next.

FIRE IN AVENUE A.—At 5 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the tenement-house No. 298 Avenue A, caused by a child lighting some shavings. The damage sustained was trifling.

HARD TIMES.—Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co, sold at their sale of old wines of the Lawrence estate, Madeira at $30 a gallon and Brandy at $11.

Fnlr for the Benefit of Volunteers' Children.

We would call the attention of all patriotic citizens to the worthy cause appealing to their patronage in the fair for the benefit of the "Uolon Home," which is now progressing in the large building lately occupied as an importing house, just opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Union Home, to which the proceeds of this exhibition are to be devoted, has been established hut a few months, and already numbers seventy-five little inmates whose fathers are enlisted in the Union army.

The grand feature of attraction during the ensuing week will be the opening of the New-England kitchen, with all the antiquated appointments of a century back.

Some of the articles of furniture and costumes have once belonged to historical personages, and are loaned the managers in order to increase the interest which must pertain to the support of a refuge for childreo who are orphaned by the war.

Arrivals in the City.

Capt. MARTIN, of H. B. M. gunboat *Landrail*, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Charles G. Meyers, Attorney-General of this State, from Ogdensburgh; Hon. A. S. Upham, of Leroy; Hon. Philip Dorsheimer, State Treasurer, from Buffalo; Capt. Garland, of the United States Marine Corps; and Capt. J. W. Stanley and lady, of Rochester, are at the Astor House.

Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; Judge Muller, of Rochester; C. A. Downes, of the U. S. Navy; A. Godillot, of Paris; and Dr. How, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. O. V. Brainard, of Watertown; E. P. Ross, of Auburn; Capt. Day, of Norwich; L. C. Hopkins, of Ohio; Lt. Bradford, of the U. S. Army; J. Crook, of Philadelphia; and C. G. Noble, of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. H. M. Day, of Chicago; A. Piper, of the U. S. A.; W. H. Brown and lady, of Rhode Island, and D. W. Hughes and K. Yarnard, of the U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

T. G. Appleton, Charles M. Walcot, Wm. Reed and G. M. Dexter, of Boston, and Dr. Okie, W. R. Okie and Charles G. King, of Provideoce, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Massey and Lieut. Steveoson, of H. B. M. army, statiooed in Canada, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Medical Lectures to Ladies—By Mrs. E. K. ROBERTS, (a practicing Physician,) every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at her residence, No. 79 West 38th-st., commencing always at 2 o'clock. Mrs. ROBERTS devotes her practice specially to all diseases of women, and furnishes to her patients all necessary medicines and remedies. Ample accommodations at her house for chronic patients and ladies during confinement. Personal consultations *free*; advice by letter, $1.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, etc., at retail by SILLECK & CO., corner Fulton and William sts.

Aqnnria, for Holiday Presents, at No. 480 Broadway, near Broome-st.; a great variety of patterns on hand; also, a large assortment of fish, plants, &c., at wholesale and retail. DAVIS & GREENWOOD, No. 480 Broadway.

Undergarments for Men, Women and Children at McLAUGHLIN'S old stand, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. Winter Gloves, Army Shirts, &c. T. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

At Half Price.

COATS, OVERCOATS, PANTS, and VESTS, From the stock of three broken wholesale houses, 66 and 68 At EVANS', and Fulton-st., bet. Gold and Cliff.

At Retail, Wholesale stock of WATCHES and MUSICAL BOXES. This latter article is one of the best FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. They play from 1 to 24 different tunes, and cost from $2 to $250. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Fancy Boxes for Holiday Presents, of the LATEST IMPORTATION and in GREAT VARIETY, at war prices, filled with fine and pure candies, at SNOW'S GREAT CONFECTIONERY, No. 623 Broadway.

Root's New Rooms.—"What a lovely place," say the ladies, while having "Cartes de Visites, Photographs and Daguerreotypes" taken, at No. 179 5th av. and No. 949 Broadway.

Postage Stamps bought and sold, in large or small quantities, by ROBERTSON & CO., Commission Agents, Nos. 84 and 86 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 7 and 9,

Winter Style, or Festival Hat for 1862, is this day offered for inspection and sale by ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

DIED.

FROST.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 12, PHEBE P., wife of David Frost, aged 42 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Wm. T. Bolles, also the members of the 30th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, at 9 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., for interment.

LUDLOW.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 14, after a lingering illness, EZRA LUDLOW, Sr., in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Amity-place, on Monday morning, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock.

OGILVIE.—In this City, the wife of Thomas Ogilvie, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 245 West 34th-st., on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

HEARTT.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 14, MARIA, wife of Capt. Abraham Heartt, in the 68th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at 9 A. M. on Monday, from her late residence, No. 158 West 16th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

ALBERT.—On Saturday, Dec. 14, after a lingering illness, SOSAN, beloved wife of William Albert, in the 45th year of her age.

The notice of her funeral will be given in Monday's paper.

SNOW.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, CHARLES H. SNOW, aged 21 years, 1 month and 23 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday,) 15th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of his father, James G. Snow, Java-st., Greenpoint.

HOWELL.—In Frederick, Md., on Thursday, Dec. 12, ISAAC HOWELL, of Company E, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., aged 17 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Thomas Howell, No. 204 West 30th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

McHUGH.—In Alexandria, Va., on Friday, Dec. 13, FRANCIS J. McHUGH, Sr., Captain Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

Particulars of funeral in Monday's papers.

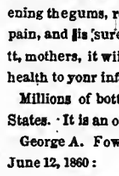
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 643.—Dec. 13, 1861.
75, 21, 77, 50, 62, 35, 4, 3, 74, 26, 73, 29, 63.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 644.—Dec. 13, 1861.
67, 12, 69, 2, 23, 46, 1, 51, 21, 24, 15, 7.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughoot the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yonrselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that have indorsed a medicine for its intrinsic good qualities. never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invalnable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sonr, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no qnack, hnt a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 186 [illegible]

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.

(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
HAVE NOW READY
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
BOUND IN
SUPERB BINDINGS,
SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
THEY
IMPORT,
BY EVERY STEAMER,
FRENCH ALBUMS,
WHICH ARE SOLD AT LOW PRICES.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
HAVE NOW READY
THEIR HOLIDAY LIST
OF
ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTES DE VISITE.
Among the Gift Books are:
MORAL EMBLEMS.
WIT AND HUMOR OF THE POETS.
SHAKESPEARE. Cowden Clarke's Edition.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

A complete Catalogue sent to any address on application

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 493 Grand-st., in the fancy-store.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A CAREFUL PERUSAL HAS CONVINCED US THAT IT IS A GREAT BOOK, IN INCIDENT, PLOT, DESCRIPTION AND CHARACTERIZATION, AND THAT IT IS WORTHY TO BE READ BY EVERYBODY WHO READS EVERYTHING WRITTEN BY SUCH AUTHORS AS DICKENS, THACKERAY AND BULWER.

* * * * * * * *

IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR US, IN A SHORT NOTICE LIKE THIS, TO GIVE THE SLIGHTEST INDICATION OF THE WEALTH OF LIFE AND CHARACTER THE AUTHOR HAS INCLUDED IN HIS PRESENT MASTERPIECE. IT IS SUFFICIENT TO SAY, THAT THE BEST, BRIGHTEST AND DEEPEST QUALITIES OF HIS GENIUS ARE IN THIS WORK, AND THAT HE HAS WRITTEN NOTHING WHICH WILL BE SO SURE TO GIVE HIM A PROMINENT POSITION AMONG ENGLISH NOVELISTS AS THIS 'CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH.'"

Thus one of the first American critics speaks, in the Boston *Transcript*,

of

CHARLES READE'S GREAT NOVEL,

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH.

which is having such an enormous sale throughout the length and breadth of the land.

CARLETON, Publisher, (late Rudd & Carleton,) NEW-YORK.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
A NEW VOLUME,
Commences with the Number for JANUARY, 1862.

The January number, containing sixteen extra pages, commences the Ninth Volnme of this Magazine. It presents the following striking list of articles and authors: A New BIGLOW PAPER, by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, entitled "Birdofredum Sawin, Esq., to Mr. Hosea Bigelow."

METHODS OF STUDY IN NATURAL HISTORY, the first of Prof. AGASSIZ's articles.

OLD AGE, by RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

PILGRIMAGE TO OLD BOSTON, by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A STRENGTH SEEKER, by Dr. GEORGE B. WINDSHIP, whose gymnastic exploits and feats of strength have made him celebrated throughout the country. In this article he gives a most graphic account of his system of physical training, and a minute description of the various steps of his progress.

FREMONT'S HUNDRED DAYS IN MISSOURI, by WILLIAM DOSSHEIMER, late Military Secretary to Gen. Fremont, and Major upon his Staff. This admirable paper gives much new information, never before given to the country, upon the doings and plans of Gen. Fremont in Missouri.

LOVE AND SKATES, the opening portioo of a new story, by the late Maj. THEODORE WINTHROP, aothor of "Cecil Dreeme."

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER, a critical and personal account of our great American Novelist, by GEORGE S. HILLARD.

AGNES OF SORRENTO, the fine Italian Romance, by Mrs. H. B. STOWE.

A STORY OF TO-DAY, by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills." A graphic picture of American Life.

JEFFERSON AND SLAVERY, by Prof. A. D. WHITE, of the University of Michigan. An eloqnent exposition of Jefferson's opinions against Slavery.

LIGHT LITERATURE, by DAVID A. WASSON, author of "Rest and Motion."

PER TENEBRAS, LUMINA, a Poem.

THE TRUE HEROINE, a Poem.

REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES.

THE ATLANTIC FOR 1862.

The NINTH VOLUME commences with the number for JANUARY, 1862.

No words are needed respecting the past of this Magazine. Its conductors have the most gratifying assurances of public approval, both in its largely increased circulation, and in the testimony from all quarters as to its excellence. They are, however, desirous of giving to it a still higher character and an increased popularity, during the year 1862; and, with that view, they have provided features of extraordinary interest.

Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ, of Harvard University, will contribute a series of articles upon THE STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY and kindred topics. He will have an article in every number during the year.

Early in the year will be commenced a new ROMANCE by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, the author of "The Scarlet Letter," "The Marble Faun," etc.

Articles upon topics of national interest will appear frequently from the pen of JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

A series of Tales will be contributed, during the year, by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills," and "A Story of To-Day," which, in point of genius and power, have taken a place beside the most prominent works of fiction of the present day.

The COUNTRY PARSON will continue his highly popular contributions.

STORIES by Miss HARRIET PRESCOTT, BAYARD TAYLOR, and other popular writers will shortly appear.

The leading writers of America, in prose and poetry, and several English authors of note, contribute regularly to the *Atlantic*. Among them may be named the following:

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.	CHARLES E. NORTON.
HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.	GEORGE S. HILLARD.
RALPH WALDO EMERSON.	HENRY GILES.
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.	Rev. WALTER MITCHELL.
O. W. HOLMES.	Mrs. H. B. STOWE.
F. W. HIGGINSON.	HARRIET MARTINEAU.
AUTHOR of "Life in the Iron Mills," and "Story of To-Day."	CHARLES READE. "THE COUNTRY PARSON."
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.	ROSE TERRY.
JOHN G. WHITTIER.	HARRIET E. PRESCOTT.
E. P. WHIPPLE.	Rev. ROBERT T. S. LOWELL.
BAYARD TAYLOR.	J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, or Twenty-five Cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the publishers will mail the work to any part of the United States, prepaid. Subscriptions may begin with either the first or any subsequent number.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.
BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

THE ELECTIC MAGAZINE.
FOR JANUARY, 1862,
Is ready Dec. 12.

It is embellished with
TWO SPLENDID PLATES.

1. BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL, with a letter-press description from the pen of HON. EDWARD EVERETT.
2. THE WIFE OF BUNYAN BEFORE LORD MANSFIELD'S COURT.

The number is filled with a rich table of contents, both instructive and entertaining.

The artistic embellishments, and the literary treasures, are exceedingly attractive.

A WORD ABOUT ITS CHARACTER.

1. The ECLECTIC, as a monthly magazine, of 144 pages, double columns, has no superior in literary merit or artistic embellishments.

2. Its letter-press is made up of the choicest articles, selected with great care from seven British Quarterlies and nine British Monthlies. It aims to give the cream of all.

3. The ECLECTIC, in one year, equals in printed matter any three entire British Quarterlies. The price of them is $7. The price of the ECLECTIC, for an equal amount of reading, and far more select, is only $5, while the prints in the ECLECTIC are alone worth $5 more.

4. The variety, richness, and affluence of the ECLECTIC articles in all the departments of literature and popular science, stamp it as the best magazine published. So the Press and eminent men say, in all parts of the land.

5. Every number of the ECLECTIC is splendidly embellished with one or more portraits or prints.

6. Now is a good time to subscribe for 1862.

7. Estimating truly the amount of artistic riches and literary treasures in the ECLECTIC, it is the cheapest and best magazine published.

8. A splendid plate of a Battle Scene is already engraved for the February number.

9.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 14, 1861

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	89½	150 Pac. Mail. St. Co...	87
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	92¾	50 do.....s30	87
4,000 U. S. 6s, '74..Con.	82½	50 do.....b10	87½
2,000 U. S. 6s, '65.....	88	355 dn.....	87½
2,000 Or. W. Ln. ¼ y'rly	90½	100 do.....b10	87¾
1,000 Ohio State 6s, '60.	93¾	65 do.....	88
1,000 Ill. Cnu. Bs., '77.	82	50 do.....s30	87½
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs., '79..	83	50 dn.....s60	87½
1,000 Mich. State 6s...	83	200 N. Y. Cen. R....s30	78
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	42¾	348 do.....	78½
5,000 do.....	42¾	65 dn.....	78¾
9,000 do.....	43	100 do.....	78¾
5,000 Ind. State 5s.....	77	200 Erie R. Ppref.....	53½
6,000 Mo. 6s 1st. to H. & St. J. R.....	48	50 Harlem R. Pref.b30	23½
5,000 dn.....b60	48¾	50 do.....	23¾
1,000 La. State 6s.....	58	100 do.....	23¾
2,000 California St. 7s.	81¼	150 do.....	23¾
5,000 Brook. C. W. L..	97	50 Micb. Cen. R.....c	49¾
2,000 N. Y. C. B. 7s, B. 101		9 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	18
3,000 M. So. s. f. bds...	78	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	39
500 Ill. Cen. R. bds..	88	50 dn.....s10	39
5,000 C. & Tol. s. f. bds.	78	50 do.....s10	39½
1,000 G. & Chl. 1st mtg.	99	200 do.....b60	39⅝
20 Bank of Commerce.	80¾	50 dn.....s30	39
40 do.....	80	350 do.....	39¾
9 Am. Ex. Bank.....	81	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	60¾
10 St. Nicholas Bank..	72½	50 Gal. & Chic. R.s60	70½
300 Erie Railway....s30	31¾	100 do.....b30	71
150 do.....	31½	50 do.....c	71
450 Harlem Railroad...	11¾	50 do.....b30	71½
400 do.....b30	11⅞	650 Cleveland & Tol. R.	33¼

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	92¾	50 N. Y. Cen. R....s30	78
10,000 do.....	92¾	50 do.....s10	78¼
9,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	89	25 do.....b60	78¾
3,000 Missouri State 6s	41	50 Erie Railway.....	31¾
10,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	43¼	50 do.....b30	31⅞
5,000 do.....	43¼	100 do.....b15	31⅞
1,000 L. F. & W. 1st M. B.	73	100 do.....b3	31⅞
3,000 N. Ind. 1st Mtg..	83	50 Hud. River R.....	37¾
25 Michigan Cen. R...	49¾	75 Harlem R.....	12
50 do.....	49¾	50 Harlem R. Pref.....	23½
50 Pacific M. S. Co..s60	87	14 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	38¾
50 do.....s30	87¼	25 Panama Railroad...115	
5 do.....	87¾	50 Gal. & Chic. R...s30	71
50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	60¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.....	33⅛
100 do.....b10	60¾	25 Mil. & P. D. C. 2d Pref.	60

SATURDAY, Dec. 14—P. M.

The Stock Market ruled generally firm to-day, and closed on a good demand for the leading Railways. The course of Foreign Exchange to the Specie point, and the correspondence understood to be going on between the Associated Banks and the Secretary of the Treasury, have induced the belief that some important change in the basis of Currency and Deposits is nearly pending, and the inference generally drawn on the Stock Exchange is, that it will relievo the market of all concern as to the Money wants of the Government and the future course of the Bank movement, so far as it relates to either the Treasury or the Mercantile demand for accommodation. At the close of the Stock dealings this afternoon the following bids were made, after considerable sales of New-York Central at 78⅞@¾, and of Erie at 31⅞ ₱ cent.:

Central	78⅞	Mich. Guaranteed	39½
Erie	31¾	Michigan Southern	18½
Erie Preferred	53¾	Pacific	87½
Rock Island	60⅝	Panama	114½
Toledo	33½	U. S. 6s, 1881	93

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'	82	American Exchange	81
Mechanics'	90	Hanover	68
Union	81	Market	82
America	98	Nassau	81
City	103¾	Shoe and Leather	84
Phenix	90	Continental	65
Commerce	80	St. Nicholas	72½
Broadway	112	Importers' & Traders'	91

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	87½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64..100	2½	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	70¼
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76..101		T. H. & A. sec., 8 ₱ c. '70.	28
Erie thirds, '83	84	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	12⅜
Erie fourths, 80	73	Chi. & N. W. s. f. 1st 2d s.	30
Erie fifths, '85	68¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	30
B., N. Y. & Erie firsts	72	Gal. & Ch. firsts	99
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	97	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72¼
Reading Bonds '86	70	L. E. & Wabash seconds	45
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	90	D. Lack. & West. firsts	96
Mich. C. n. f., 8 ₱ c., '82	92	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	78
M. S. & N. In. s. f. 7 ₱ c	77½	Long Dock Bonds	90
Pacific guar. by M	38	Pra. Du. Ch. 1st pref	77

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $2,053,219, including $32,188 for Treasury Notes, and $60,000 for Customs; Payments, $1,278,592, including redeemed 6 ₱ cent. Notes. Balance this afternoon, $7,776,681.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 14.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 78½; Reading Railroad, 19; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅝. Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 12 bbls. Ashes, 13,124 bbls. Flour, 7,975 bushels Wheat, 904 bushels Rye, 42,853 bushels Oats, 170 bushels Malt, 4,140 packages Provisions, 1,125 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 70 bbls. at $5 56¼ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, 100 ₱ lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 866 bbls., including 254 bbls. Pots, and 612 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, 3,500 mats Ceylon (including all in first hands) on private terms, and 200 bags Laguayra at 19c.@21½c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in good request, and is quoted at 35c.@36c. for Middling, ₱ lb. The reported sales reach 2,000 bales. Toward the close holders were asking much higher rates, and the market was quite excited.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for state and Western Flour exhibits more activity, the demand from export buyers having improved. Receipts have been limited. Prices have not varied much. The reported sales since our last have been 19,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to choice extra State at $5 62½@$5 90; mainly at $5 65@$5 70; rejected do., do., at $5 20@$5 40; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 40@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 60@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 65@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40	@$5 50
Extra State	5 62½	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 6 15
Fancy Genessee	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genessee	6 05	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is unchanged; sales 850 bbls., at $5 70@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 25@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair request, including superfine at $5 45@$5 55; extra at $5 65@$6 75, ₱ bbl.: sales 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in good request, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven; $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, afloat, ₱ bbl. Sales 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after to-day, and prices of desirable lots have been well supported. The reported sales reach 131,000 bushels, including White Canada, poor to choice, at $1 37@$1 50; Canada Club at $1 31@$1 32; White Western, $1 42@$1 50; Amber do. at $1 41@$1 43; Red Western, inferior to choice (Winter,) at $1 36@$1 41; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, $1 31½@$1 32; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 27@$1 31; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 27@$1 30; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice, at $1 23@$1 28; Red State at $1 24@$1 33 ₱ bushel. Corn is improving. Sales, 94,000 bushels at 66c. @67½c., for unsound to strictly Prime Mixed Western, closing at 67c. @67½c. for sound, 68c.@68½c. for do., in store; 69c. for Western Yellow, ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair request, including Canadian, at 44c.@45c. Western at 44c.@45c., and State at 44½c.@46c. afloat, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 82½c.@85c. ₱ bushel; sales 4,250 bushels. Barley is unchanged; sales 9,100 bushels, including Canada, at 71c.@78c., and State at 72½c.@80c. ₱ bushel.

The following table shows the shipments of Flour and Grain from Buffalo, by canal, during the present season:

Flour, bbls	322,753	Oats, bushels	1,633,228
Wheat, bushels	23,214,413	Barley, bushels	161,459
Corn, bushels	19,229,497	Rye, bushels	263,432

HAY—North River bale is active and firm, to-day, at 70c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs. Supply, moderate.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, at full prices, including new, at 15c.@23c., for poor to choice ₱ lb.

HIDES—Receipts have been in excess of the sales, and prices have favored buyers. Week's receipts, 38,908 hides; sales 22,435 hides, including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 3,200 Buenos Ayres, 22@24 lbs., on private terms; 3,000 Buenos Ayres, 20 lbs., 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,272 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., 17c., 6 months, as they run; 2,824 Matamoras, 23 lbs., 19c., 6 months, rejecting bad and bulls; 1,003 Tampico, 21 lbs., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad and bulls; 1,100 Chili, hung dried, 28 lbs., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 700 West Indies, 17@24 lbs., on private terms; 1,086 South Western, 20 lbs., on private terms; 450 Western Slaughter, 60 lbs., 7c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 500 Washington Slaughter, 80 lbs., 7½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,500 Country Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 7c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 4,800 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 6½c.@6¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in Importers' and speculators' hands: 282,000 dry Hides, 27,200 wet salted Hides, 1,800 horse Hides, and 1,250 bales East India Hides.

IRON—Has been quiet here to-day. Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 2,000 tons Aathracite Pig, at $19, cash, for No. 1, and $18 for No. 2, and $19@$20, 6 months. An invoice of Scotch Pig was disposed of at $21, 6 months.

LEATHER—The business of the week Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The look of our Leather market has undergone little variation since the date of our last circular. Prices are sustained by moderate sales. Light and inferior stock is somewhat neglected, whilst for prime, heavy Leather, rates may be quoted firm. Oak Sole—Both sales and receipts have been moderate. Choice slaughter leather meets with fair inquiry, at full prices. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather, about 54,000 sides. Boots and Shoes—Market quiet, and prices without change. A moderate demand prevails for seasonable, well-made goods, at full prices."

NAVAL STORES.—Resin has been quiet, to-day, including common, at $5 87½ ₱ 310 lbs. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. The auction sale of Spirits Turpentine, early in the day, at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, resulted very satisfactorily; 1,508 bbls. (parts of the cargoes of prize vessels) having been disposed of, at $1 31@$1 37½, including 200 bbls., at $1 32; 290, at $1 34; 350, at $1 31; 250, at $1 35½; 250, at $1 36½, and 168, at $1 37½ ₱ gallon. One buyer bought the whole amount. The barrels were poor, and leaking badly. Subsequent to the sale, a good demand prevailed, and prices advanced to $1 40@$1 45 ₱ gallon, with sales of 300 bbls., in lots.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty and heavy, at $12 25@$12 87½ for Mess, and $8 50@$9 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales, 2,600 bbls., mostly for future delivery. Dressed Hogs, 4½c.@4½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are selling in lots at 4¼c.@6¾c. for Hams, 3¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unchanged; sales 700 bxs., at 6¾c.@8c. ₱ lb. Lard is declining; sales 1,450, tcs. and bbls.; poor to choice, at 8¾c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand, at full prices; sales, since our last, 450 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new repacked Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20; India Mess, $22@$23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and firm, at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c. @22c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 5½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues inactive at previous quotations. 200 bags East India were sold at $5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales, 10,000 lbs. No. 1 Nutmegs, on private terms, and 150 bags Pepper, at 13c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 1,110 hhds., including Cuba, at 7½c.@8¾c.; English Island, at 7¾c.@8c., with 607 boxes Havana and 51 hhds. Melado, on private terms, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 65,000 lbs., at 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,500 bbls., in lots, at 20½c.@21c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to-day were moderate, and rates unaltered. For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 9d.@2s., ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7¾d. @8d.; Corn, 7d.@7¾d.; Peas, 7¾d. ₱ bnshel; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@32s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ₱ bushel; Lard, 27s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@3s., ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 3s.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Hops, ¼d. ₱ lb.; Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Tallow, 25s.; Oil Cake, 30s. ₱ ton. Havre—Flour, 70c. ₱ bbl., and Wheat, 18c. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A brig, 375 tons, to Delaware, 2,000 bbls. Rum and Alcohol, $3,500, about 3½c. ₱ gallon; a British brig, 94 tons, to Spanish Main and back, $1,100; a British schooner, 95 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,500; a British bark, 238 tons, to Nuevitas and back, Sugar 40c., Melado 38c., and Molasses $3 50 under, and $3 on deck; a British brig, 154 tons, to Matanzas and back, Sugar, 39c.; barque, 340 tons, three voyages to North side Cuba and back, $2,400 each; a British brig, 168 tons, from South side Cuba to New-York, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $2 50 on deck; brig 177 tons, from Zaza to New-York, Sugar 38c., Melado 36c., and Molasses $3 50 under deck; a British brig, 160 tons to North side Cuba and back, Sugar, 39c., and Molasses $3 on deck; a brig, 248 tons, same voyage, 33c., 36c. and $3 50 under; a Br. brig, 200 tons, same, 40c., 37c. and $3 50 under, and $3 on deck; a schooner, 158 tons, same voyage, $1,300; one, 1,400 bbls., to the Windward, 75c.; a Br. ship, 623 tons, to Glasgow, a schooner, 151 tons, to Gibraltar, a Br. schooner, 107 tons, to Turks Islands and back, a brig, 172 tons to Porto Rico and back, a Br. bark to St. Domingo and back, and a brig, 250 tons, to the Windward, on private terms.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

MAKING CHEESE.—The process of making chsese in Hermiker County, New-York, is admirable for its simplicity and dispatch, as compared with that practiced in Cheshire and other districts in England. The night's milk is placed in the cheese-vat, and kept aa cool as possible. After the morning's milk is added, the whole is rsised to the proper temperature—either by heating a portion of the morning's milk, or, what is better, by applying steam to the bottom of the tin milk-vat. Sufficient rennet is then added to set the cheese in about forty minutes. When the cheese is set, the coagulated curd is cut into small pieces with a long four-bladed steel knife, which crushes the curd much lesa than the old-fashioned breakers, and is thua not so liable to presa ont the butter. The curd is then "scalded." This is done either by beating a portion of the whey, (which should not be heated to the boiling point,) and pouring it into the vat till the whole is raised to the desired temperature; or, when steam can be applied to the vat, it is heated in this way. The temperature varies somewhat in different dairies, from 102 to 108 degrees. After the scalding, the curd is allowed to stand in the heated whey about forty minutes, and the whey and curd is then poured on to a cloth placed on a shallow wooden vessel, with a hole in the bottom, which allows the strained whey to run off. The curd is then broken up fine and salted to suit the taste—say a teacupful to each ten or twelve cows. The curd is then placed in the vat and put under the press, where it remains till the next morning. Those acquainted with the English method of making chcese will see in what respect the two processes differ. The method so imperfectly and inadequately described above, is not half as much labor as the Cheshire or Gloucestershire process. The method of heating the milk by the application of steam to the cheese-vat is a great improvement. Then the method of separating the curd from the whey by straining it through a cloth is much more expeditious. In Cheshire the whey is removed by pressing down a flat-bottomed pan gently on the curd in the cheese-tub, and allowing it to fill. When the curd is thus partially freed from the whey, the curd is again gently broken and allowed to settle and separate, and the whey is baled out slowly, the curd being placed on one side of the tub, which is slightly raised, and a board is placed on the curd, with heavy weights on top to press out the whey. The curd is then cu, into pieces six or eight inches square, and again pressed with heavier weights.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURE OF A CORN BARN.—The Editor of *The New-England Farmer* bas been looking into somebody's corn barn, and has made a picture of it, which we transfer for the benefit of somebody who, perchance, may see his own face in the mirror we hold up before him. Here it is: "We have visited many corn barns, but have not found a dozen in any such condition as we thought properly protected the farmer's property and reflected credit upon him as a successful economist. If they were not Pandora's boxes, from whence flowed every evil, they certainly readily suggested that myth. Let us walk into one of them and see. At the right is a narrow bin for the corn. On the further end is an old pair of broken sleigh runners, and the remnants of an ancient rheese press, not over-nicely cleansed when its further service was dispensed with. Hard by these hangs the battered body of an old "tin-kitchen," reminding one of the days of large fireplaces, roasted airloins, turkeys and saddles of mutton. Three casks stand in a corner, the aggregate amount of hoops on which would not equal those of a miss of sixteen of to-day. In one of them is a peck of two-year old beans, the second is filled with cobs, while the third has a miscellaneous collection of old hoes, horse-shoes, broken whiffletrees, the greasy "spit" that belonged to the aforesaid "tin-kitchen," the "bead and distaff" of a linen wheel, and various other things that had seen ther day and generation. Two broken, rusty plows, are perched on the end of the beam in another corner—while between is a bundle of catnip, another of mullein and a handful of dock roots, hung there for the pious purpose of assuaging fevers, agues and cramps, when—well, when the proprietor can' work any longer. On a little shelf betwcen the studding is the remnant of an old grease-pot which, whilom, produced a supply of lubricating matter for the ox cart or old chaise wheels—but its day has long since departed, and it should have slept quietly with its mother earth many years ago. Intermingled with these interesting relics of husbandry are bits of old harness, as dry and hard as the heart that never softens at the sufferings of others or at children's sweet words; here a broken hame, and there a ruptured collar with the rye straw protruding, showing that 'all is not gold that glitters.'"

TOP-DRESSING GRASS LANDS IN AUTUMN.—Our attention was recently called to a piece of grass land, upon which some interesting experiments had been made in top-dressing. The piece consisted of two or three acres, and had been underdrained, plowed, seeded to grass, and the whole of it, in every respect, treated alike, with the exception *of the time* of top-dressing it. The same quantity and quality of manure was applied to one part as well as another, and yet the difference in the time of applying the manure made a a difference of a hundred per cent. in the crop! On one portion of the field the dressing was applied last Fall—but we did not learn whether it was before the ground was frozen or not. The manure was made very fine by frequent overhauling, and spread directly from the cart—not deposited in heaps. On the remaining portion, the dressing was applied in the Spring, as early as it was safe for the team to pass over the sward without cutting it up much, and where the dressing was applied in the Fall there was *double the amount of grass that there was on the Spring-dressed portion.* We hope many careful experiments of this kind will be made this Fall.—*New-England Farmer.*

TREATING SUGAR-CANE AND BEET-ROOT JUICE.—The French papers describe, in glowing terms, a discovery in sugar-making lately brought before the Parisians by M. Rosseau. The saccharine juice, when first extracted from plants, is colorless, but it has such an affinity for oxygen after leaving the cells of the plant that it very soon becomes dark in color and changed in character by exposure to the atmosphere. To prevent this chemical action—principally due to the albumine of the juice—the sulphate of lime, sulphur and various substances have been used. Rosseau's process consists in removing the albumine in the juice hy mixing a very small quantity of sulphate of lime with the juice immediately when extracted, heating it up to 212° in a boiler, when the albumine rises to the surface, and is skimmed off. About eight per cent. of hydrated protoxyde of iron is now stirred in, and this, it is said, neutralizes all the changeable part of the juice, and leaves it colorless. The juice is now simply evaporated to obtain beautiful crystals, without the usual tedious and expensive operation of filtration through animal charcoal, &c.

A NEW VEGETABLE.—There has lately been exhibited, at several meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society, a new vegetable, which promises to become a permanent institution among kitchen garden crops. It is a csbbage in the form of Brussels sprouts. The stem is about a foot high, hearing on its summit a good-size hearted cabbage, of the ordinary character; but the stem is covered with small cabbsges abont the size of a small dessert apple, and these, when cooked, form an excellent dish, partaking of the flavor of a nice Summer cabbage, and without the strong Savoy flavor which distinguishes the Brussels sprouts.

Temporary deafness, arising from cold, sitting in a draught, and other causes, may be relieved and cured by letting fall into the ear ten drops of a mixture of sweet oil and one of glycerine every night until the duct which leads from the ear to the nose is cleared; this will be known by the sensation of the fluid passing at once from the ear into the nostril. If, from inattention, the wax becomes hardened, and thus also induce temporary deafness, then the above mixture is to be applied for two or three days, and followed by thoroughly washing the ear with soap and warm water. No hard probe or pick is to be put into the ear on any account, as it is very liable to injure the membrane.—*Septimus Piesse.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 7
Aragon	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Bornsaia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
FROM AMERICA.			
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 7
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, nr single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religions or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of front rooms, on the second or third floor, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a private family. No. 419 West 23d-st., near 9th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen, or a family, can find a handsomely furnished front parlor and unfurnished back parlor on second floor, with board, at No. 221 State-st.; pleasant location. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED.—A gentleman of quiet habits desires a pleasant room, with partial or full board, in a private family, in the near vicinity of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Address, with name or residence, B. B., Box No. 3,208 New-York Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsome suite of rooms on second floor—also single rooms suitable for gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A PRIVATE FAMily, of pleasant social habits, desire to let, with board, two rooms and bedroom on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, to single gentlemen or a family. Bath on same floor. An agreeable and good home guaranteed. Address "HOME," Box No. 2,495 New-York Post-office. House only three squares from Wall-st. Ferry. Terms moderate.

EIGHTH-STREET—NO. 38 CLINTON-PLACE.—A parlor and bedroom to let, for two gentlemen, at $6 per week; also, one parlor and bedroom, at $8 per week, suitable for two or three gentlemen wishing pleasant and comfortable rooms. Call and see the rooms. House first-class.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT, SECOND-STORY front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, can be obtained, with board, in a private family, at No. 132 Clinton-st., between Amity and Congress sts. References required.

FRENCH BOARD—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family; house first-class; modern improvements. Price moderate. No. 166 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife; private family preferred. Willing to pay a fair price for good accommodations. Address, with full particulars as to location and terms, H., Box 1,128 Post-office.

NO. 193 FOURTH-STREET.—A PLEASANT bedroom for a young gentleman, to let with full or partial board: location unsurpassed; and terms moderate. Apply at No. 193 4th-st,

A FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, WISH a child from one to three years old, to board. Apply at No. 77 Avenue A, between 5th and 6th sts., third floor, back room.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST 17TH-st., between 1st and 2d avs., north side. Dr. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor. Special Sabbath School services, SUNDAY, Dec. 15. Sermon in the morning on *Sabbath Schools*, by the Pastor. Addresses in the afternoon by C. C. NOATH, W. W. COANKLL, R. L. LOCKWOOD, R. G. PARDEE and G. P. DISSOSWAY, Esqs.; also, the distribution of rewards due at that date. In the evening addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN and Rev. Drs. TYNG and STEVENS. Seats free. Time for services, 10½ A. M., 2½ P. M., 7 P. M.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY IN THE GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., will preach in the morning, at 10½ o'clock. Interesting Sabbath School exercises at 2½ o'clock P. M. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD and the Rev. Mr. BALDWIN, late Missionary to China. Evening Services to commence at 7½ o'clock: Addresses will be made by the Rev. Mr. BALDWIN, Rev. T. CARLTON, D. D., G. P. DISOSWAY, Esq., W. W. CORNELL, Esq., and the Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor.

A PUBLIC UNION MEETING WILL BE held by the American Tract Society in the Sub-st. Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. Porter's,) Williamsburgh, on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 15, with special reference to the supplying the Army and Navy with religious reading.

A statement will be made by one of the Secretaries, and addresses may be expected from several pastors, and from Col. T. V. VAN BUREN, Paymaster-General of New-York. A collection will be taken.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—FORMER pastors and members of this church are affectionately invited to its reunion services, appointed for Dec. 22, 1861. At 10½ o'clock A. M., sermon by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY; at 2½ P. M., a reunion love-feast; and at 7½ o'clock in the evening, sermon by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D.

PHILO SCOFIELD,
JOSEPH B. CRAWFORD,
JOHN MILEY, } Committee.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The forty-seventh anniversary of the Sabbath School connected with the Reformed Dutch Church at Greenwich, will be held in the Church corner of Bleecker and West 10th sts., on SABBATH EVENING, 15th inst. Services to commence at 7 o'clock. The Missionary offerings of the children, designed for the mission boat at Amoy, China, will be presented on that evening.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE FOURTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The first of the series of sermons before the Association will be delivered in the Church corner 14th-st. and 2d-av., by Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, on SABBATH EVENING NEXT, Dec. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The early battle of life.*

HOW LONG HALT YE?—BEHOLD, I WILL send you Elijah the Prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord." That messenger will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Subject—*The Mission of Elias.*

HOW TO READ THE BIBLE.—REV. E. G. BROOKS will preach on this subject at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the Morning on *The Christian Sufferer*, suggested by the long and painful sickness of the late Minard S. Thresher.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—The regular Children's service is held EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. To those who wish to see the children of the Five Points, this is a most convenient opportunity. "The sight is a good sermon." Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

A COURSE OF SABBATH EVENING DISCOURSES upon *Sceptical Objections to Religion* has been announced by Rev. Dr. NEWELL, to commence in his Church, corner of Grand and Allen sts., on SUNDAY EVENING. First Subject—*No matter what a man believes, if he is sincere.*

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH IN the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on *The Superlative Excellence of Christian Charity*, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock on *The Vision of the Holy Waters.* Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, recently ordained in this church, will preach in the morning, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the evening. Seats free.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, WILL give a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING, by special request, ill

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts or the City of New-York for 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed to be held as security for the faithful fulfilment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at the May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD FOURTH MORTGAGE.—Holders of Trustees Certificates for Fourth Mortgage Coupons in arrear are notified that on and after the 16th inst., payment will be made at the office of the Receiver, at the foot of Duane-st., of the Coupons of April and October, 1859, for which certificates have been issued (with interest from May 1, 1861 to Dec. 15, 1861,) out of the balance in the Trustees' hands from assessments, and out of the net earnings of the road applicable to that purpose, under the order of the Supreme Court—Dec. 13, 1861.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, } Trustees.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, }

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. CO., No. 29 William-st.

HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT, AND OF 2d Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees, under the agreement of Oct. 3, 1861, before the 21st of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all bonds presented to us, for the benefit of that agreement, after that date, for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.
Dec. 9, 1861. N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY. Tenders for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 16th of December inst. by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.
SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., inclusive.
R. T. COMPTON, President.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

TO TRUSTEES AND GUARDIANS.—$6,000 wanted on bond and mortgage on good productive property in Brooklyn. Interest payable quarterly and in advance. Apply to JOHN B. GARDINER, No. 141 Joralemon-st., corner of Court, or address Box No 94 Post-office.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, loaned to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED RESPECTABILITY, wishing to marry, seeks an introduction to a lady, possessing wealth, social position and loveable qualities. Parents or friends are invited to correspond with RASSELAS, Station A, Post-office.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (66th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, at RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as admistered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdongal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Treatment can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who may have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MARICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Dr. M., No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operative and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge of his office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

COUGHS! COUGHS! COUGHS!—"OH! dear! How can I cure this dreadful cough?" There is but one certain remedy. Send 25 cents (no stamps) for a box of my VEGETABLE COUGH PILLS. The cure is positive, permanent and effectual; if not, money returned. Address Dr. WHITWELL, New-York City.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.
Stock Capital, (all paid in,).....$500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861.....1,017,436
Liabilities.....14,550

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS
of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 33¾ per cent.
2d " " " 8, '58, 50 "
3d " " " 14, '59, 50 "
4th " " " 12, '60, 45 "
5th " " " 5, '61, 35 "
GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPERT, Sec.
CHAS. PECK, Assist. Sec.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Dec. 5, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (22,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or hanged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a satisfactory fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in a trimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be ganged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place.

Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots they offer, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and be inclosed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ——, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of the advertisement of the ——, from the office of the Light-house Board. Should ——— offer or bid be accepted, request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signature and certificate.
(Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ——, of ——, be accepted, ——— will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ——, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the ——— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest bidder.
Witness:
} Sureties.
(Place.)
(Date.)

I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient.
(Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE.—Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1861.—Proposals are invited at this office, until the 20th instant, for Zouave Leggings of Russet Leather, or other suitable material; and of Lineo or Russia Sheeting; to be 11½ inches high. Samples of the Leggings to be sent with the proposals, stating prices.
GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MAASH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Loog Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 8 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,)	(with 10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.) 10:15 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Trains leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—DECEMBER AND JANUARY ARRANGEMENTS. PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PAAKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Dec. 13, 2 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 16, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 17, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 18, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 24, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 24, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Dec. 26, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Dec. 27, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Dec. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 30, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 30, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 31, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 31, 2:20 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 2, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Jan. 3, 11 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 3, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Jan. 4, 11 A. M.	Monday, Jan. 6, 8½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of COX & POWERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWIN COX will settle all outstanding business and sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
EDWIN COX.
BATAVIA, N.Y. Dec. 7, 1861. JAS. E. POWERS.

The business formerly conducted under the firm of COX & POWERS, at 54 Main-st., Batavia, N.Y., will be continued by the undersigned on his own account.
BATAVIA, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1861. EDWIN COX.

ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 32 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FORTRESS MONROE, CAMP HAMILTON, NEWPORT'S NEWS, HATTERAS INLET, AND PORT ROYAL.

This Company have extended their lines to the above points, and established Agencies under Official sanction, and are prepared to forward merchandise, parcels and money with unequaled dispatch, and at greatly-reduced rates.
DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodis.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec'r. 11.
AFRICA, Shannan, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Leading and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.... 80 | Steerage to London.... 33
First Cabin to Paris.... 85 | Steerage to Paris.... 38
First Cabin to Hamburg.. 85 | Steerage to Hamburg... 35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built expressly in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & CAREY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, 15 bis, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY.....March 29
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old-established place of business, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES free of charge, upon proofs made before him.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies" have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the originnl. Such trash is but the froth that sneess always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Size of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat

INTERESTING FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

Statements of a Deserter on the Line of the Lower Potomac.

Number, Condition and Prospects of the Rebel Troops.

CAMP NEAR BUDD'S FERRY,
HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH REG. MASS. VOL.,
SATURDAY, Dec. 7, 1861.

The camp of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment was thrown into a state of mingled curiosity and excitement this morning by the arrival of a secesh deserter, who escaped from the rebel batteries at Evansport, on the opposite side of the river, and crossed over to our pickets. He reports that he had been engaged, during the day of yesterday, in conveying oats in a small boat, from some point up Quantico Creek down to the batteries on the river. He is a resident of Dorchester County, in Maryland; has been employed as ship-carpenter in Baltimore; is personally acquainted with Gov. HICKS, and at the commencement of the war having some interests in Virginia requiring his presence, went over to regulate his affairs, and while there attended several secession gatherings, and became so imbued with their sentiments that he yielded to their persuasions and enlisted. Having seen sufficient service in the rebel ranks, and anxious to return to his native State, he formed the resolution to escape at the first favorable opportunity presenting itself. Consequently, last night finding himself in possession of a boat, he secretly conveyed several large packages of personal effects aboard his craft, and, aided by the fog prevailing, made good his escape during the night, and delivered himself up to our pickets on this side. He was this morning taken to the quarters of Col. BLAISDELL, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, and subsequently visited by Col. COWDEN in command of brigade, and taken before Gen. HOOKER, where he expressed a willingness to take the oath of allegiance, and a decided determination to abide by it. He was then released from custody, and has this afternoon returned, a guest in the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment.

While in Richmond he enlisted in a corps called the Maryland Flying Artillery, Capt. SNOWDEN ANDREWS—an architect of Baltimore—which company was composed almost entirely of Marylanders. There is also another artillery company from Maryland, called the Baltimore Artillery, the commanders of which are not known to him, and who are stationed at or near this rebel point.

There are, as nearly as he can estimate, 25,000 troops concentrated at this point of the Potomac, and it is believed by them that the Federal troops of Gen. HOOKER'S Division are fully equal to that number. Their troops are under the command of Major-Gen. HOLMES, who, he understands, is a South Carolinian, and is a seceder from the United States regular army. His headquarters are at Brooks' Station, on the railroad, seventeen miles from the rebel batteries. Col. WIGFALL, who commanded the Texan regiment at this place, has been promoted to a Brigadier-General'ship, and his headquarters are believed to be at Dumfries, four miles up Quantico Creek, and directly opposite our position. These Texans, our refugee states, are a wild, reckless, and ungovernable mob, shabbily uniformed, and slovenly in appearance.

The Tennessee regiment quartered here is the most unmanageable and unsoldierly of any in the rebel service. A gang of them shot a negro, a few days since, for little or no provocation. The artillery company, of which our informant was a private, numbers one hundred and twenty men, having six guns, and was formed with the express condition that they were to be instrumental in forcing Maryland into the Southern Confederacy, but since they have been stationed on the Potomac these assurances have been brushed. The Marylanders went into the arrangement in an excited state of feeling, and now most of them regret their error bitterly. A. Dr. ALDRICH, of Baltimore, who is now a driver in this company, is nearly beside himself at times when contrasting his former and present condition, and is strongly suspected, in consequence, of being a Unionist.

The larger portion of the rebel forces, under Gen. HOLMES, are quartered up Dumfries Creek, toward Manassas. How far in that direction the lines extend, my informant does not know. The balloon ascension, made yesterday by Gen. HOOKER and Prof. LOWE, in the "Constitution," was seen by the rebels, but all the rebel forces in this vicinity cannot be seen on account of the intervening hills and woods. They are prepared for a battle at any time, but the troops recognize no principle as the basis of their antagonism, but apparently fight from an innate love of bloodshed. He heard no accounts of sickness in HOLMES' Division, and the rebel hospitals are in good condition. The soldiers are generally well armed and clothed, and our informant certainly appears a hale and hearty man. He has heard of extreme suffering among the troops beyond Manassas and at Richmond.

Provisions range very high. Sugar 20 cents per pound; common boots $10 to $12 per pair; butter 50 cents per pound, and none to be had; and the breakfast he received at headquarters, this morning, served up by our worthy Chaplain, fully patented the fact that our guest appreciated the latter article.

The rebels have no vessels upon the Potomac, of any kind, capable of transporting two thousand troops across at once, and are not building gunboats, as has been represented by both contending parties. Their sentinels have recently been forbidden holding conversation with our pickets across the river.

Neither the rebel steamer *George Page*, or either of the captured schooners, have been injured by the shots from out side, nor any man about them. One of their men has been wounded at the North Point battery (Evansport, or Ship Point) by our battery at Budd's Ferry; he was taken to their hospital, and has not since been heard from. The inaccuracy of their artillery practice upon vessels going up and down the Potomac is entirely owing to the total inexperience of their gunners. They have not one competent artillerist among them.

The Confederates have fifteen mounted guns at Evansport, one of which is a beautiful English rifled, which throws a shell capable of containing 12 pounds of powder, although but 8 pounds are usually used. They are well fed, having plenty of fresh beef and new-made wheat bread, and have excellent ovens built for baking. Great coats and blankets are very scarce with them and cannot be obtained. Requisitions are constantly made upon the Army Quartermaster at Richmond, and the reply is as constantly reiterated "We have none, but hope to be able to supply you soon." Much of the clothing worn is made from slave cloth.

The ladies of Richmond and other places are exerting themselves zealously to contribute to the wants and comforts of the Southern army, and are even stripping their dwellings of blankets, &c., to supply the soldiers. Slaves, in many instances, are compelled to give up their shoes and go barefoot. Many of the boots worn in their army are manufactured in South Carolina and Tennessee, but command fabulous prices. Such boots as are selling at the North for *three* dollars, the soldiers, in fact everybody who wear them, are, at the seat of war, compelled to pay *ten* dollars. The soldiers are all paid off in Virginia Scrip, which dare not be refused by traders and others to whom it is tendered on penalty of incarceration in jail. This scrip is issued in denominations ranging from five cents upwards. The only specie currency which our informant has seen since the 1st of last June, was two half dimes.

They live in constant fear of an attack from the National fleet below us, and daily anticipate such an event. Great excitement prevailed in their camps, yesterday, in consequence of a telegraphic dispatch having been received by Gen. WIGFALL, to the effect that a National fleet was ascending from the mouth of the Potomac.

They are aware of a large National force being in the vicinity of Occoquan Creek, but do not know their number, or by whom commanded. They have telegraph lines leading to their various encampments, and concentrating at Richmond. BEAUREGARD is believed to have his headquarters between Manassas and Richmond at the present time.

The news of the action at Port Royal, and the capture of SLIDELL and MASON, was not promulgated among the troops until a few days since, and had a depressing effect upon them. The leaders are very sanguine of the ultimate success of their arms, and use every conceivable argument to inspire their soldiers with that idea, but are not entirely successful. The Marylanders are particularly disaffected, and would gladly embrace any opportunity to return home.

The sanitary condition of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment is unsurpassed by that of any other regiment in Gen. HOOKER'S Division, is equal to that of any in the army, and bears that acknowledgment from all the inspecting authorities who have visited us. The excellent health sustained is attributable to the skill and care of its medical staff and the discreet management of its efficient officers generally. We have but four sick in camp hospital, and only eighteen who are excused from duty from slight ailments. The recent death of private WALTER SCOTT ADDLINGTON, of Company F, and a resident of Weymouth, Mass., who was interred near the camp at Budd's Ferry, is the only one which has occurred for nearly three months. In a new-made brick chimney the thermometer stood at 58 degrees.

The balloon "Constitution" makes daily ascensions from Gen. HOOKER'S headquarters, and sketches are made of the rebel batteries. To-day, Monday, Dec. 9, there is heavy firing up the river, apparently from the flotilla, and the rebels are engaged in wasting powder and ball in endeavors to bring down the balloon. One shell has burst immediately beneath it.

The weather for the past two days has been of Summer mildness, and overcoats are thrown aside.

In consequence of the bursting of many of our shells in the close proximity of the rebel steamer *George Page*, she has been removed from Quantico Creek and taken about a mile and a half down the river and lodged in Chickawansy Creek.

There is at time of writing quite an exciting engagement in progress between our Battery at Budd's Ferry and the rebels across the river, many of our shells are seen to burst within their works, while their shots fly wonderfully wide of their mark. As yet they have done us no damage whatever. The flotilla have been firing all the morning till the present time, 2 o'clock, and are still engaged, but what is the occasion of the cannonading I am unable to state.

A splendid review of the New-Jersey Brigade, by Gen. HOOKER, came off to-day, upon a hill-side near his headquarters, and in full view of the enemy at the batteries at Evansport.

The flotilla this morning, Nov. 9, engaged the rebels, who were erecting a battery opposite the mouth of Mettawoman Creek, which is used by Government as a landing place for the stores forwarded to HOOKER'S Division. The rebels hurried from the scene of their labors in the greatest confusion, and the cries of the wounded were distinctly heard upon our side the river. After abandoning their works our men on board the gunboats went ashore, fired several houses, and destroyed the rebel works. The rebels have a Perrott gun mounted at Ship Point, which was taken by them at Bull run. Also a splendid English 96-pounder, which was brought into Charleston by running the blockade, and reached this point *vid* Richmond. They stand in great dread of the approach of BURNSIDE'S expedition, and Gen. HOLMES has reinforced them with two Georgia regiments. It is thought the Marylanders will now be removed from the vicinity of the river. Most of the guns cast at Richmond are poor concerns, and almost worthless, and but few of their shells explode. On Sunday last they could be seen busily engaged in strengthening their works along the river at Evansport, below Ship Point, and their soldiers were indulging in the most blasphemous and disgraceful tirades at our pickets who are stationed opposite them on the Potomac. Our men made no reply. ARGUS.

THE LATEST FROM HOOKER'S DIVISION.

PRACTICE OF THE REBEL BATTERIES UPON THE RIVER CRAFT—AN IMPROVEMENT IN GUNNERY.

QUARTERS ELEVENTH REGIMENT MASS. VOLS.,
CAMP NEAR BUNN'S FERRY, MD.,
Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1861.

During the night of Monday last, the picket guerd, composed of Company H, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, under command of Lieut. C. H. COLBURN—as brave an officer as can be found in our tremendous army—experienced quite a bombarding from the rebel batteries on Ship Point, upon the opposite bank of the Potomac. The firing was the most rapid, and was executed with a greater degree of skill than has yet been displayed by the enemy at this point.

During the early part of the evening, some eight or ten schooners passed down the river upon our side of the stream. Whether they were observed by the enemy or not we are unable to say, but vessel after vessel slowly floated with the current past their batteries without tempting a salutation from them. There was no air stirring, and the river reflected back the bright moonbeams as from a sheen of silver, while the men on the craft gently impelled their way with noiseless oars, or pushed them through the calm river with long poles.

The two last, however, seemed reserved to partake of the fearful cannonade which suddenly opened upon them as they came opposite the batteries. The moon was shining brilliantly, and the sails, white as snow, offered a bewitching mark for their skill, and the death-song of the flaming shells rang sharply about them. The firing was much more commendably executed than hitherto, and the shots passed within a few feet of the vessels, however, without injury. The passage of the vessels was very slow, and the firing was continued until they had passed fairly beyond the range of their guns. They fired mostly shells, and it was noticed that many more exploded than usual.

Our pickets, who were stationed along the shore, stood in imminent danger, the shells exploding all about them; and "dodging the balls" was practised in a very successful manner. The shells could easily be traced by the brilliant light of the burning fuse, and their direction be accurately ascertained. By this means, doubtless, many lives were saved to us. The shells which burst after striking the ground were invariably found to throw the pieces forward, though radiating from the point of explosion, but the earth would be thrown about in all directions. When they burst in the air, then the pieces seemed to be thrown out in all directions, and the "dodge" could not be so safely relied upon.

Several of these shells burst so near the "beats" of our pickets as to cover the trail with earth, and pieces of the bombs were next morning picked up by the brave soldiers in their very pathway, and brought into camp, as reminders of their peril. Three or four of these terrible missiles burst within three or four rods of Mrs. BUDD'S house, and in close proximity to our battery, the pieces flying in among our boys who were there stationed, but without doing any of them the slightest injury. About thirty shots were fired, and most of them fell within pistol-shot of our guard line. Some shells thrown were large 96-pounders, and one which was found by the boys in the morning, and which had not exploded, was a beautiful specimen of art. The shell are all of round form, though differing very materially in point of workmanship.

During the day of Monday much opprobrious language was indulged in by the rebels at the batteries, against us and the North generally, and among other items of sociable intelligence, we were informed by a pair of lusty lungs that the owner thereof had not before been permitted the pleasure of an acquaintance with us, but would gratify us with an exhibition of his skill upon the first opportunity allowed him, which he had the honor of doing shortly afterwards, and we were afforded the privilege of silently complimenting him upon his superiority over his former associates at that point. It is evident the rebels have secured much more practical gunners in their batteries; and, perhaps, it would be wholesome advice to give our schooner captains, to await a favorable wind before attempting to run the batteries at Ship Point, either by day or moonlight night.

Last night they again attacked a couple of schooners, but they also escaped uninjured. The rebels now seem disposed to permit the passage of all vessels passing their batteries; and it is a fact worthy of notice that the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers are now occupying probably the most important and hazardous position in this division of our army. They perform the picket duty at the points directly in the face of the enemy's powerful batteries. They are ever at their posts of duty, constant, reliable, vigilant and brave; and the State from whence they came has just cause to be proud of the gallant men she has sent into this field of occupation.

Another case of rebel desertion came to our knowledge yesterday from the captain of a small schooner which was running up past our lines on the river. It appears that a party of five or six soldiers, stationed on the Virginia shore, nearly opposite our lower flotilla, on Sunday evening put off in a small boat from the shore. They were discovered promptly, and several volleys of musketry followed them without effect. When beyond musket-range, they boldly gave three cheers for the Union, and pulled straight for our vessels. Two or three cannon were then discharged after them, but in vain. They reached the flotilla and were received on board one of the gunboats. They appeared delighted with the success of their escape, and at last accounts were still on board their ark of safety.

The rebels yesterday opened fire from a new fort on the river, about three miles below their batteries on Ship Point. They have erected no battery at this point, and the firing is supposed to have proceeded from field-pieces stationed on the shore, as their shot all fell short of our side of the river, which is two miles wide at this point.

The rebels are apparently receiving reinforcements, as the point on the opposite side of Quantico Creek from their batteries has, within the past few days, been occupied by troops, who are now engaged in building Winter quarters of logs, and covering them with tent-covers. At least they have that appearance, as seen through our glasses. ARGUS,

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

A General Court-Martial—Parade and Review of Gen. Hamilton's Brigade—Examination of Commissioned Officers, &c.

FREDERICK, Md., Thursday, Dec. 12.

The firing at Poolesville on Tuesday proves to have been nothing but artillery practice by Gen. STONE'S batteries.

The general Court-martial convened this morning, but owing to the military programme of the day, no cases were brought up. The Court adjourned at an early hour.

The trial of Private WEST, of the Connecticut Fifth, for shooting and killing a comrade, while on a march towards Williamsport, has been ruled for Monday next.

The Second Brigade (Gen. HAMILTON) has a review to-day, and the regiments are now passing through the city towards the ground. All the State military celebrities and prominent Union citizens, were invited to be present by Gen. BANKS.

To-morrow the Third Brigade (Gen. WILLIAMS) will be reviewed, and subsequently the First Brigade (Gen. ABERCROMBIE.)

The departure of the Van Allen Cavalry battalion to join the regiment at Poolesville has been postponed by Gen. BANKS, who fully appreciates their services. Only two companies remain here at present, Company A, commanded by Capt. FITZSIMMONS, and Company K, commanded by Capt. G. W. COLE. The latter are particularly skilled in picket and scouting service, while the former are attached to Gen. BANKS in person, as a body guard.

Col. BERGER, Provost-Marshal, is taking energetic steps to suppress dissipation among the soldiers, and has restored quiet to the city. In a few days he will issue a series of orders, which will be executed to the letter, for the suppression of tippling and other vices.

The Twenty-seventh Indiana have organized a Masonic lodge, under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Indiana, of which Capt. CASSIDY, of Company E, is Master; Capt. HILL, of Company H, is the Senior Warden; Lieut. ASH, of Company —, is Junior Warden; Capt. KOP, of Company D, Treasurer, and Capt. BUHLER, of Company C, Secretary. The dispensation is dated 15th of November.

Last night a respectable citizen, name unknown, of this place, was robbed of $160 and a gold watch and valuable chain, while passing hence on the Baltimore turnpike. The Federal detectives are on the track of the robber.

FREDERICK, Friday, Dec. 13.

The great feature of yesterday wae a parade and review of the Second Brigade, commanded by Gen. HAMILTON. Only four regiments were present, the remainder being on detached service at a distance from this point. The appearance of the ranks, and the discipline and drill of the men, were subjects of high encomiums by a large concourse of local military gentlemen, and a multitude of miscellaneous spectators. All the Brigadier-Generals and most of the Colonels attached to Gen. BANKS' Staff were present for the occasion, forming a brilliant military galaxy. The field was not sufficiently large to admit of all the evolutions proposed, but sufficient were performed to prove the high efficiency of the brigade. The regiments reviewed were the Ninth New-York, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, Third Wisconsin and Twenty-seventh Indiana.

A review of the Third Brigade (Gen. WILLIAMS) takes place to-day. The regiments now present in this Brigade are the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, Fifth Connecticut, Twenty-eighth New-York and Nineteenth New-York.

The First Michigan Cavalry (Col. BRONSHEAD,) which left Washington on Thursday, arrived here yesterday, and went into camp South of the Monocacy, near the Second Brigade. A finer appearing and apparently better drilled and better equipped regiment never took the field.

The examination of commissioned officers, which was commenced at Darnestown, will be reopened here this week. The Board of Examination consists of Gen. HAMILTON, Col. GEARY, and Maj. DWIGHT. The testimony adduced in the several cases to come before the commission will be in regard to the morality, sobriety, and military ability of such officers as may be designated by their superior commanders.

Company E, of the New-York Nineteenth, Capt. SCHENCK, left Muddy Branch, at 8½ o'clock, yesterday, and reached the regiment here at 5½ o'clock the same day, performing a march of 32 miles in nine hours. This is pronounced by military officers here to be almost without parallel, considering the condition of the roads.

Your correspondent acknowledges the courtesy of of Col. COLGROVE to the following interesting

LIST OF MORTALITY OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH INDIANA REGIMENT SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

Company A—James Allen, killed by railroad accident, at Alliance, Ohio, body sent home; Jas. Palmer, died at Darnestown, Md.; Chas. Robison, died Nov. 20, of typhoid fever, at Darnestown.

Company B—Stephen Borden, Nov. 12, at Darnestown, of measles; B. F. Chesnut, at Darnestown, Nov. 22, of measles; John S. Fackler, of typhoid fever, at Darneston, Nov. 20.

Company C—William Cline, of typhoid fever, at Darnestown, Nov. 18.

Company D—Adam Williams, Frederick, Dec. 9, of measles.

Company E—John F. Williams, Nov. 9, at Darnestown.

Company F—Henry Sipes, Darnestown, Nov. 23, of measles. Wm. Brown, do.

Company G—John Robison, Darnestown, Oct. 31, of typhoid fever. Sam'l. Fleener, Darnestown, Dec. 1, measles.

Company H—Henry McCaslin, shot by accident at Edwards' Ferry, Oct. 25.

Company K—Richard Suddith, Darnestown, Nov. 18, measles.

The officers of several other regiments have volunteered similar lists.

THE REBELLION IN KENTUCKY.

The Late Outrages near Jacksonville—Sudden Disappearance of Secessionists.

BAONAD, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 14.

A courier from Jacksonville, Ky., says that when Capt. LEE arrived with reinforcements for Col. WHITAKER, he found the house where the Secessionists were endeavoring to make Union men subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy entirely deserted.

Capt. LEE then dispatched a squad of soldiers to several secession residences, who found they had all been vacated, with evidences of a hasty retreat.

Three secessionists are reported to have been wounded at the skirmish yesterday at Jacksonville.

Col. WHITAKER ordered the buildings from whence shots were fired upon his men to be set on fire, and destroyed, but Capt. LEE, at the request of the Union men who feared retaliation on the withdrawal of the Federal troops, got the order revoked.

USEFUL REGULATION IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 14.

Persons arriving here from the seceded States are hereafter ordered to report themselves at the office of the Provost-Marshal to register their names and subscribe to the oath of allegiance. This is to relieve persons who come here in good faith, seeking the protection of the Government from the suspicion which naturally attaches to all parties from the South, and to prevent their arrest or molestation.

ARRIVAL OF THE VERMONT MORGAN CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Gen. H. HENRY BAXTER, of Rutland, Vermont, aid to Gov. HOLBROOK, of that State, is at the Astor House, having come to this City to commission Col. FRANK E. HOWE as Military Agent for Vermont, and to arrange with the latter for the transportation of the First Cavalry Regiment, Col. L. B. PLATT, through this City, on its way to Washington. This regiment will reach here early this morning, in 141 cars, with their horses, equipments, tents and full camp equipage. They will land at the Thirty-first-street Railroad station, and will quarter in that vicinity till to-morrow to rest the horses. To-morrow morning the regiment will march down Broadway, and embark for Washington. The *personnel* of this regiment is unsurpassed by any in the service, being wholly composed of property-holders, *bona fide* patriots of the Green Mountain State. Their equipments are of a superior order, and everything pertaining to the regiment is of the best material. The horses are of the celebrated Morgan stock, sleek, well-cared for, know their masters, and are excellently well-drilled. The regiment numbers 1,030 men, and over 1,100 horses. It requires seven tons of hay and 400 bushels of oats to feed the horses of this regiment daily. Gov. HOLBROOK arrived here yesterday to attend the embarkation of the regiment, and many of the Sons of Vermont will form a cavalcade to-morrow morning to escort their brothers-in-arms through the City. The parade of this regiment will make a brilliant and imposing display.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTH AND FIFTH REGIMENTS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

To-morrow morning the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of the brigade will arrive in this City from their quarters at Fort Schuyler, and proceed *vid* the New-Jersey Railroad to Washington, and thence immediately to encamp beside the other regiments of the organization in the division of Gen. SUMNER, in Virginia. The Fourth Regiment is commanded by Col. HENRY M. BAKER, an experienced and accomplished soldier, who was Colonel of the New-Jersey Second Militia Regiment during its three months' service. Four batteries of the Fifth Flying Artillery, numbering some five hundred men, will also depart under the command of Major THOMAS O'NEILL, who served with distinction through the Mexican war. These batteries are commanded by Captains HOGAN, MCMAHON, MITCHELL and O'DONOHUE. Our readers will remember the narrative we published some weeks ago of the escape of Capt. O'DONOHUE from Richmond. He was attached to MEAGHER'S Zouaves, of the Sixty-ninth, fought gallantly, and was captured at Bull Run, and taken to the capital of Virginia, from which he made his escape under circumstances sufficient to test the courage, daring and endurance of the boldest. Returned home and obtaining the proper authority, he enlisted his battery, and is now once more off to the wars, under his old chieftain. The other officers are well-known to this community. Capt. MCMAHON has been fighting round the world since his boyhood—from Europe to South America, whither he accompanied WALKER in his expeditions to that region. Capt. HOGAN formerly commanded the Napper Tandy Artillery Company of Brooklyn.

Acting Brig.-Gen. MEAGHER deserves praise for the success which has attended his efforts in raising this Brigade for the Union. He commenced his labors at a time when the prospects of raising such a corps were gloomy and uncertain. Nothing daunted by these difficulties he worked and lectured, traveled throughout the country, now organizing recruiting-depôts, and again advocating the cause of the Government.

The great majority of the men joined the Brigade under the conviction that THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER was to be its chief, and they will be grievously disappointed with any other result. The appointment of any other person to the command would, we are assured, cause the utmost dissatisfaction to the ablest of the officers of these regiments, and most unacceptable to the rank and file. Acting Brig.-Gen. MEAGHER will conduct the troops to Washington. The transport will carry them to the foot of Thirty-fourth-street; thence they will proceed to Fourteenth-street, down Broadway and Cortlandt-street, to the Jersey City Ferry.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVERE STORM IN CALIFORNIA.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Tuesday, Dec. 10.

During the past four days, the heaviest rain storm that has been experienced for years has prevailed in California, causing severe freshets in the valleys, and great destruction of property.

The American River rose to a great height, breaking through the Levee and flooding the City of Sacramento from one end to the other. The water is four feet deep in the streets, this morning, and the people are driven to the second story of their houses. Business is entirely suspended.

Arrived, ships *Storm King*, from Boston, and *Challenger*, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The steamer *Golden Age* has sailed for Panama, carrying 400 soldiers, 200 passengers, and $860,000 in treasure. Among her passengers is Gen. SHIELDS, who accepts of the Brigadier-Generalship tendered him.

The freshet from the recent heavy rains extends throughout the valley portions of the State. The damage done is immense. The farmers have suffered great loss by the drowning of their stock, while bridges, fences and other property has been swept away by the flood.

A part of Marysville and Stockton, as well as Sacramento entirely, are under water.

A number of lives have been lost, but how many is not as yet ascertained.

Several brick buildings at Marysville were undermined by the flood, and fell a heap of ruins.

The loss of property at Sacramento is estimated at over half a million of dollars, and falls upon all the people of the city.

Communications with many districts is cut off, and business suspended.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, Dec. 11—P. M.

The weather for the past two days has been more pleasant, and is apparently becoming settled. The waters are gradually receding.

The funeral ceremonies in honor of the late Col. BAKER are engrossing the attention of the people today.

The volunteer force, the State militia, the civic organizations, and the people generally are joining in the funeral procession, which is one of the largest ever witnessed in this city.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 12.

Arrived—Ships *Deer* and *Nord*, from Glasgow; *Vitula*, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 13.

Sailed—Ship *Commonwealth*, for Valparaiso.

About twenty thousand dollars have been subscribed here for the relief of the sufferers at Sacramento by the flood. The water has been from two to twelve feet deep in nearly every house in that city. One-third of the city is still overflowed. The water, however, is slowly receding.

FROM BERMUDA.

Arrival of the Commander-in-Chief of the English Expedition to Mexico.

By the arrival of the *Eliza Barss*, which sailed from Hamilton on the 30th ult., arrived here yesterday morning, we receive files of Bermuda papers to Nov. 27.

The *Bermudian* of that date says:

"H. M. line-of-battle ship *Nile*, Capt. E. K. BARNARD, C. B., bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, K. C. B., naval Commander-in-Chief in these seas, arrived here in the very quick passage of 3 days 19 hours, from Halifax, on Saturday last.

The gallant Admiral is accompanied by Lady MILNE, and the other members of his family, all of whom we are happy to learn are in the enjoyment of good health."

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.—Some ladies are doubtful as to whether they shall receive calls this year, but "nary a doubt" exists in the minds of the gentlemen as to where they shall purchase the stylish *chapeau*, whose superb grace is to invest their New Year's *tout ensemble* with additional distinction. Only KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, can furnish a hat equal to the occasion.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS GAS.—A very large and beautiful assortment of porcelain and mica gas shades will be found at the manufacturing gas fixture depôt of WARNER PECK & Co., No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 14.—*In steamship Bavaria, for Hamburg, Southampton, &c.*—F. Landecin, M. Fornaschen, New-York; M. Gradelle, France; H. Hethemann, New-York; Jos. Trant, Cincinnati; L. W. Gilley, Thomaston; Alexander Arwide, Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. Teubert and three children, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. LaBusniere, France; Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, St. Louis; Mrs. Stagnetti and child, N. Y.; C. Gellermann, Balt.; D. D. Neal, J. D. Husing, George Von Desben, San Francisco; Charles Koch, San Francisco; Charles Doerr, Philadelphia; Hermann Gresnow, Wisconsin; G. H. Haring, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Braun, three children and two infants, Pittsburgh; Mrs. A. Lepeme, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Kuntzel, St. Louis; Capt. H. Dupechi, French brig Lucien; Fred. Hausmann, Milwaukee; Herm. Knuts, New-York, and others in steerage—total, 83.

DEC. 14—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.*—George Hughes and wife, Mrs. Graydon, Annie Phillips, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Macauley, Mr. Stacey, W. A. Withnell, Michael Bakounin, R. Hollier, Wm. Brown, J. A. Ange, Edmund Dumont, Eugene Dumont, Edward King, Forrester Andrew, Edward A. Andrew, Robert Johnson, Thomas Furman, H. W. Small, wife and two children, Alexander G. Findlay, James A. Narine, Wm. Knowles, Richard Eccles, O. M. Phillips, E. H. Gennessy, Andrew McNair, George Furlong, Gustav Rowald and wife, Capt. Duncan and wife, Wm. T. Hathaway, Wm. Agrille, Alex. Rankin and daughter, Frederick Reuter, D. W. Eares, Dixon G. Watts, Lamalans Ujhelsi and son, Joseph White, wife, child and infant, Wm. Smith, Wm. Wreford, W. Atkinson, and others in the steerage.

In bark Iiva, for St. Thomas, W. I.—Mr. James E. Hill, Mr. James Abbott, Mr. James F. Finlay, Lieut.-Col. McDonald, lady and child, Miss Anna Bailey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 17 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon sets.... 5 49
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 55 | Gov. Island. 6 44 | Hell Gate.... 8 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 14.

Cleared.

Steamers Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland; Suwanee, Padleford, Annapolis.

Ships Undaunted, Risch, Boston, Bassett, Baker & Co.; John L. Dimmock, Howard, Boston, J. O. Baker & Co.; Rapid, Marschalk, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; W. F. Storer, Trask, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn; Camilla, Perry, London, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Thornton, Collins, Liverpool, Williams & Gnion; Arracan, Kelly, Boston, Crocker, Wood & Co.; Lucy Hayward, Stone, Cadiz, Miller & Houghton; Amelia, Bartlett, Glasgow, Thomas Dunham; Maria Greenleaf, Merriman, Annapolis, H. P. Thompson; Anna Thompson, Merriman, Annapolis, H. P. Thompson.

Barks D. C. Murray, Van Namee, Nantes, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Golden Eagle, McDowell, Cork, J. E. Ward & Co.; Guardsman, (Br.,) Merriam, London, R. C. Gurney; Kenmore, Curran, Queenstown, A. Leary.

Brigs Blue Nose, (Br.,) Journey, Cork, Boyd & Hincken: Charles, (Br.,) Wyman, Gonaives, Tynes & Smith; Spartan, (Br.,) McCullough, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Sarah Peters, Gilbert, Carbanen, Cuba, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners R. L. Fay, Sheppard, Nuevitas, master; J. Price Lewis, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Empress, Smith, Boston, Metcalf & Duncan; Kate Field, Allen, Constantinople, D. C. Murray.

Sloop Comet, Provost, Stamford, master.

Arrived.

Steamer Kennebec, Houghtalin, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Merchant, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Alexander, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Baxter, Hong Kong July 1, with teas, &c., to Bassett, Bacon & Co.; entered the Gillole passage Aug. 3, same day crossed the equator in lon. 129 30 East; passed through Onbay passage 20th, passed Savne Islands 22d; experienced light winds the entire passage. Sept. 27, off Natal, experienced a heavy gale; the wind shifting suddenly to the S. W., was compelled to run before it, to get in sail; lost jib, flying-jib, foretopsail and topgallantsail, mainroyal and maintopgallantsail; carried away maintopsail-yard; furled everything except the mainspencer, and was bove to 12 hours before it moderated; blowing with much violence and shipping some water. Made Cape Agulhas Oct. 3; passed around the Cape of Good Hope 4th. Had light winds from thence to St. Helena, where she arrived 18th, and sailed 20th; crossed the equator in the Atlantic in lon. 26 10 Nov. 2; same day boarded Br. bark Majestic, from Liverpool for Mauritius, 46 days ont; got some English papers with frightful news about privateers; lost the S. E. trades in lat. 7 N.; had light variable winds from thence to lat. 3, when had light winds from N. E. Nov. 22, in the lat. of Bermuda, lon. 53 45, since which time have had a continuation of northerly gales. Nov. 27 had a tremendous gale from N. W., blowing 48 hours, snd on Dec. 5 another, commencing at S. W, and shifting suddenly to N. W., continuing for three days.

Ship Wild Pigeon, Mayhew, Rio Janeiro Nov. 10, in ballast to Faber and Cushing. Sld. in co. with bark Agnes, for Baltimore; Star of Peace, for Hong Kong; ships Parsgon, for Calcutta; Globe, for Cork; Baden, for do.; J. Webster Clark, for St. Thomas; and the bark Vivid Light, for Boston, sailed a few days previously. Passed Hatteras wben 23 ds. from Rio; since then had fogs and calms. Nov. 14, lat. 17 20 S., long. 34 20, spoke bark Mary Thompson, (whaler,) from Pernambuco, on a cruise; Nov. 16, lat. 16 20 S., long. 34 20, spoke ship Helia, (Dutch,) from Rotterdam for Melbonrne; Nov. 19, lat. 8 30 S., lon. 34 57, brig Imberdorf, (Ham.,) for New-York; Dec. 10, lat. 3s N., lon. 72 30, schr. S. B. Usher, (Br.,) from St. Johns, P. R.

Ship Rowantree, (Br., of Liverpool,) Waswell, Havana Nov. 2, via Nassau, N. P., 11 ds., with sugar to P. Harmony, Nephews & Co. Put into Nassau, having been asbore on the Bahama Banks, and started a leak.

Ship Chase, Edwards, Antwerp Nov. 9, in ballast to G. Bulkley. Nov. 48, off the Lizzards, passed ship Patrick Henry, from London for New-York. Same time, passed one of the X Line, also for New-York.

Ship Electric, (Ham.,) Johnson, Hamburg 52 ds., with mdse. and 92 passengers to L. F. Amsinck & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather. Has not reefed a topsail the whole passage.

Ship Piscataqua, (of Portsmouth,) Williams, Havre 44 ds., in ballast to order.

Ship Thalaba, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Kelly, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to Richard Irvin & Co.

Ship Henry, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Davis, Kingston, Jam., 27 ds., in ballast. Has anchored in Quarantine.

Ship Wentram, (Nor.,) Ellingsen, London 72 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Ship Pyramid, (of Thomaston,) Sleeper, Newry, Ireland 43 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Julia Lawrence, (of Rockland,) Curtis, London 42 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Thomas Jefferson, of Boston, Rollins, Havre 40 ds., in ballast to Harbeck & Co.

Ship Annie Sise, of Portsmouth, N. H., Sullivan, Tranani ——, with 1,235 tons salt to master.

Ship Clarissa Currier, of Newburyport, Knapp, London 50 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Glenwood, Glover, Santos 46 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co. When in lat. 29 30, lon. 67 30, boarded ship Moulin, from Demerara for London. Dec. 8, lat. 35 40, lon. 73 30, passed schr. Sahwa, bound N., with loss of foretopmast; same time, saw schr. Arctic, of St. John, N. B., bound N. The G. has been 25 ds. N. of lat. 16, with northerly winds and calms. Dec. 3, had a severe gale from N. to W. N. W.

Bark Johann Albrecht, (Mecklenburgh,) Brandt, Waterford 45 ds., in ballast to order. Had very b

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3193. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa and the City of Washington.

The British Government and the Affair of the Trent.

England Sends an Ultimatum to the United States.

An Apology and the Surrender of the Rebel Ambassadors Demanded.

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Arms and Artillery Shipped to Canada.

The Exportation of Saltpetre Prohibited.

AN IMMEDIATE CONFLICT ANTICIPATED.

A Rumor that the Emperor Napoleon Offers his Mediation.

The French Journals Unanimous Against Capt. Wilkes.

Immense Excitement in England and France.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS AND COTTON.

American and Canadian Securities Without Buyers.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool 4th, *via* Queenstown 5th, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, and was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The *City of Washington* has experienced heavy westerly gales on her passage. She reports speaking the steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York for Liverpool, on Saturday night.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. ANDERSON, from Liverpool at 8½ A. M. of Nov. 30, arrived at Halifax at 11 A. M. yesterday.

She was detained at Queenstown by order of the Government 12 hours, so that she left that port Dec. 2. She has a Queen's Messenger on board, with dispatches to Lord LYONS.

The *Europa* has also 37 passengers and £4,300 in specie for Boston, and £45,000 for Halifax.

She sailed for Boston at 2 P. M., yesterday, and will be due at that point at a late hour to-night.

The steamship *Jura* from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

The *Persia* arrived at Liverpool at 8 o'clock, A. M., Dec. 2.

The Belgian screw steamship *Congress*, from Havre for New-York, put into Southampton on the 29th with disabled machinery; boilers also defactive.

The *Europa* sailed at 5:30 P. M.

THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT.

England Regards it as a Ground of War.

Departure of a Queen's Messenger with Dispatches for Lord Lyons.

The London *Observer*, a Ministerial organ, says in its issue of Saturday Evening, Nov. 30: A special Messenger of the Foreign Office hes been ordered to carry our demands to Lord LYONS, and will proceed by the packet from Queenstown to-day. The public will be satisfied to know that *these demands are for an apology, and to insist on the restitution to the protection of the British flag of those who were violently and illegally torn from that sacred asylum.*

The *Observer* adds: "*There is no reason why they should not be restored to the quarterdeck of the British Admiral at New-York, or Washington itself, in the face of some ten or twelve men of war, whose presence in the Potomac would render the blustering Cabinet at Washington as helpless as the Trent was before the guns and cutlasses of the San Jacinto.* It is no fault of ours, if it should come even to this."

The *Morning Star* declares the statement of instruction having been sent to Lord LYONS to obtain the restitution of the Confederate Commissioners or to take his leave of Washington was premature, and so exaggerated as to be virtually untrue.

The *Times*, of the 30th ult., makes the important announcement that the Cabinet has come to the conclusion *that the act of the Captain of the San Jacinto in seizing passengers on a British vessel, and carrying them forcibly away, is a clear violation of the law of nations, and one for which reparation must be at once demanded.* In all probability the first steamer will carry out instructions to Lord LYONS to demand reparation for the ill-advised act of seizing MASON and SLIDELL while under the protection of the British flag. Should this just demand not be complied with, we cannot doubt that Lord LYONS will, under the instructions of his Government, withdraw with the British delegation from Washington. The *Times* expresses the belief that the Cabinet has taken a view of the matter which will be satisfactory alike to the patriotism and reason of the country. The *Times* says the principle on which the Government rests its demand is that a British ship must, until her violation of neutral rights is fully proved, held to be British ground as much as if she were an actual piece of British soil, and the right of protection to all persons on board is as valid as on British territory. Now no such violation has been proved or ought to be proved against the *Trent*, consequently the seizure of four persons, dragged from her decks was entirely illegal. Referring to the report that the seizure was the act of the American commander, not expressly directed by the Government, the *Times* says it means that the Nationals had deliberately determined to seize the Southern Commissioners, and it is understood that Gen. SCOTT has declared, since his arrival at Paris, that the seizure had been the subject of Cabinet discussion at Washington long before he left.

The American authorities might have warned the English steamer at Havana, that if they took on board the Southern Envoys they would subject the vessel to seizure and forfeiture in a prise court. They made no remonstrance against taking them on board, as they were bound to do, *but secretly planned the outrage*, for which we now ask reparation. Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON were at the most civil servants to a hostile Power, and were traveling from one neutral port to another, in a neutral vessel. If the Government at Washington declares them rebels, then the right of asylum has been clearly violated. The *Times* concludes by adjuring the Government and Northern people to do justice in the matter. The *Post* confirms these statements of the *Times*, and adds: "The demand of Lord LYONS will be plain and brief, and if not complied with *the diplomatic relations will be at once suspended.*"

According to the *Times*, on Friday, the Cabinet directed Lord RUSSELL to prepare his dispatch for Lord LYONS on Saturday. The Ministers met again to revise and finally settle the terms, and it was sent off the same evening. A dispatch from Liverpool dated Dec. 2, states that the later advices from America by the *Persia* had caused the Government to detain the *Europa*, in order that the dispatch might be modified. The *Times* understood that this communication, though couched in the firmest language, presumes that the Federal Government will not refuse to make honorable reparation for an illegal act. The *Times* confesses it has but small hope of such disavowal. At the date of the last dispatches the act of the Captain of the *San Jacinto* had been accepted by the Northern public. The New-York journals were urging his promotion; that a naval officer had the spirit to board a British vessel and carry of rebels is enough to insure a storm of popularity. By the time Earl RUSSELL's dispatches arrive the multitude may have already declared to the Government the treatment which Capt. WILKES is to receive. *It becomes us to be prepared for an unfortunate issue in Canada in case of a war with the Northern States.*

A PRIVY COUNCIL IN WINDSOR.

The London *Observer* of the evening of Nov. 1, says:

"Yesterday afternoon, after 5 P. M., Her Majesty held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle. Three of the Ministers, including the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretary of State for War, traveled from London to Windsor by special train to be present. Previous to leaving town, the three Ministers had attended Cabinet Council at Lord PALMERSTON's official residence."

THE OPINION OF THE LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

The *Observer* says: "The Queen's Advocate, Sir JOHN HARDING, Attorney-General Sir WILLIAM ATHERSTONE, and the Solicitor-General, Mr. ROWNDELL PALMER, have been in frequent personal communication with the Government during the last few days.

The *Times*, of the 28th, says the depositions of the officers of the *Trent* have been submitted to the law officers of the Crown, and their opinion has been given that the *proceedings of the American frigate are not justified by the law of nations.* It is, we understand, the opinion of these jurists that the right of the Federal Government, acting by its officers, was confined to the visiting and the searching of the mail packet; that if any men or things believed to be contraband of war had been found on board of her, the proper course was to take her into port and submit the question to the Prize Court, which would hear evidence and argument on both sides, and would have decided the case according to precedent and authorities. The *Times* observes that this proposition seems so clear that it requires only to be stated to obtain universal assent. The Cabinet meets on Friday, to consider what action shall be taken on the opinion of the law officers. We do not wish to speculate as to what steps they may consider necessary. If MASON and SLIDELL were wrongly taken, they must be restored, with sufficient apology.

PREPARATIONS OF ENGLAND FOR WAR

Arms and War Vessels for Canada.

According to the London *Times*, the arrangements for increasing the force in Canada are not yet complete, but in a very few hours everything will be settled. In the meantime, a large ship, the *Melbourne*, has been taken up, and is now being loaded with Armstrong guns, some 80,000 Enfield rifles, ammunition and other stores at Woolwich. It is not impossible that this vessel will be escorted by one or two ships of war. The rifles are intended for the Canadian military, and strong reinforcements of field artillery will be dispatched forthwith.

When the *City of Washington* left, active preparations were going on at the Government dock-yards.

It was asserted that the *Australasian* had been chartered to convey troops and a battery of artillery to Canada. She would sail about the 12th.

The naval volunteers were offering to come forward to protect the honor of the British flag.

There is no confirmation of the report that 16,000 troops were to be sent to Canada.

EXPORTATION OF THE MATERIAL OF WAR PROHIBITED.

The export of saltpetre and warlike stores was formally prohibited. It was stated that one ship with a cargo of saltpetre for America has been stopped, and that the relanding of warlike stores, already shipped, had been required.

The *Observer* says, The Privy Council held by Her Majesty on Saturday last was for the purpose of issuing an order prohibiting the export from the United Kingdom, or carrying coastwise, of all Gunpowder, saltpetre, nitrate of soda and brimstone. The Queen's proclamation is published in the London *Gazette Extraordinary*

It is stated in the *Times*, that nearly every ship loading for New-York is taking out large quantities of lead. Lead is not mentioned in the royal proclamation. The American operations in lead, in this market, date from the commencement of the war. In the German markets they commenced in October. As almost all saltpetre used throughout the world comes from Oude, we have practically a monopoly of the article.

THE DEFENCES OF CANADA.

The *Times* adverts to Mr. SEWARD's recent instructions to the people near the Canadian frontier. The only inference was that he was about to force a quarrel with England. The *Times* says the wisest course for Canada will be to prepare; let her at once discipline her militia and emulate the mother country by drilling a volunteer army. Montreal only wants stout hearts and zealous hands to be safe until the Spring returns, when we can make it secure. The danger to Montreal or to any other point of the frontier is less. Canada should not rely too much on us and too little upon herself.

THE ENGLISH NAVAL FORCE AVAILABLE.

The three classes of reserve comprise eight line-of-battle ships, six frigates, five corvettes and twelve sloops, mounting a grand total of 1,661 guns. The steam gunboats attached are not included, which are 21 in number, with 42 guns. This, however, does not include the gunboats and mortar vessels laid up. The list is confined entirely to effective vessels at present, or could be rendered so with little delay. The ships in commission for service at Portsmouth mount 342 guns. The total number of guns in the ships enumerated before is 225, while Admiral MILNES' fleet, on the North American station, amounts to 673 guns.

ENGLAND IN GOOD FINANCIAL TRIM FOR WAR—WHAT IT HAS TO GAIN BY A CONFLICT.

From the London Times, (City Article.) Nov. 30.

The fall of two per cent. in Consols, and four to five per cent. in shares, while the question of actual war is altogether undecided, is not justified by the nature of things. Between January and March, 1851 when war was declared against Russia, Consols went from 93¼ to 80⅝, and within two months they had recovered to 91¾; yet the rate of discount at the time of the outbreak was nearly twice as high as at present, and the stock of bullion at the Bank was considerably lower. Throughout the entire struggle the value of money was unaltered beyond the extent of one per cent. The Railway traffic remained good and the business of the country went on satisfactorily.

The position of the Federal States of America is almost identical in every commercial point with that which was occupied towards us by Russia. Russia had a hostile tariff, while we looked to her for a large portion of our general supply of breadstuffs. But there is this peculiarity in our present case, that *the commencement would be by breaking up the blockade of the Southern ports*, at once set free our industry from the anxiety of a cotton famine and insure prosperity to Lancashire through the Winter. At the same time *we shall open our trade to eight millions in the Confederate States, who desire nothing better than to be our customers.* With respect to necessary considerations, also, the contrast between the two periods is all in our favor. In 1854 we were totally unprepared for war, and had to provide every thing; but now, by the large, but unprecedented outlay of the past three years, we have attained to a degree of efficient power such as was never before known.

THE MAIL PACKETS TO BE CONVOYED BY MEN-OF-WAR.

The Paris *Patrie* says that Admiral MILNE commander of the British East India squadron, on hearing of the *San Jacinto* affair, forthwith detailed three war-vessels to escort the steamers between Havana and St. Thomas, *for the protection of Southerners traveling by that route.*

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The seizure of MASON and SLIDELL monopolizes the columns of the Press, which continues to denounce the act as an insult in the strongest terms.

Nearly all the London weekly papers treat the question in the same energetic spirit as the daily papers. Agitation increases.

The *Post* (Ministerial) says it has been decided by the law officers of the crown that the action of Capt. WILKES, of the *San Jacinto*, was unjustifiable. He had no right to arrest peaceful passengers sailing under the British flag, and the deed he has committed amounts to a flagrant violation of the code of nations and a direct insult to this country. Under these circumstances we need hardly point out that the Government will lose no time in seeking for a prompt and complete reparation, which it is its duty to require. In this case it will assuredly receive the unanimous approbation of public opinion. We are unwilling to place the worst construction on the outrage committed by Capt. WILKES, and to look on it as an intentional affront on the part of the Government of the United States.

We hope that Government will at once disavow the act of their officer, and make suitable apologies and restore the persons of the gentlemen arrested; and, in fact, make every compensation in their power. Wild as are the words written and spoken by Secretary SEWARD, and reckless as the American policy not unfrequently is, we can hardly suppose that the Northern States are seriously disposed to accept a war with England.

We have in the American waters, including the Mexican expedition and ships already there, a force amounting to not far short of one thousand guns, which we could largely increase with the greatest ease and rapidity. *In one month we could sweep all the San Jacintos from the seas, blockade the Northern ports, and turn to a direct and steady issue the tide of war now raging.* This is so obvious that we find it almost impossible to suppose that the Cabinet of Washington can commit an act so madly suicidal as to reject our earnest and positive demands.

The *News* says: "Beneath everything there exists an undercurrent of apprehension lest the American Government really contemplates the desperate policy of seeking to fasten a quarrel on Great Britain in order to gain a standing-ground for abandoning its design of subjugating herself."

The *Times'* City Article says: "The universal impression seems to be that the present unhappy position in the eyes of the world that the *United States Government can scarcely command themselves so as to regulate their course by the light of law, reason or courtesy*, and that although this opens a wide field of danger, it should also stimulate all other nations to exercise the utmost forbearance."

The *Shipping Gazette* believes there is a possibility, but a remote one, that the National Government may disavow the acts of Capt. WILKES, and even go to the length of releasing the Southern Commissioners; but if the demand *is not complied with, a declaration of war on the part of England is inevitable.* If the National Government is resolved at all hazards to force a quarrel upon England, they have certainly a good opportunity, but they must be actuated by something little short of madness to avail themselves of it.

THE EFFECT ON THE MARKETS.

Consols on the 29th opened at a further fall of ¼ under the opinion of the law officers of the Crown. Subsequently the heaviness increased, and transactions took place at 1 per cent. decline, and 2 per cent. below the quotations before the news of the *Trent* affair was received. At the close, there was a rally of about ⅛ per cent.

In Railway and other securities, the decline was 2@3 per cent., but they also rallied toward the close.

United States 5s, which were quoted before the news at 76@78, are nominally 70@74.

In the discount market, the general rate continued 2½ per cent.

A dispatch, dated at Liverpool, Dec. 2, says:

Cotton opens firmer, with some recovery in prices.

The speculations of the American Press on the *San Jacinto* affair are eagerly canvassed here, and the general deduction is that there is less cause to fear a rupture between the two countries.

THE NEWS AT PARIS.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ACCORDS WITH THAT OF ENGLAND.

Letters from France state that the news of the American difficulty caused immense sensation in Paris, and the first general impression was that ample reparation must be made to prevent a collision.

Communications have taken place between the English and French Governments, and a good understanding on the subject was believed to exist, as already does the question of policy to be carried with reference to the American question generally.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE PARIS PRESS.

The French journals look at the *Trent* affair in the interest of England.

The Paris *Paye* and *Constitutionnel* censure the action of the *San Jacinto.*

The Paris *Patrie* maintains that the American Government had no right to arrest the Southern Commissioners while on a British mail-steamer, and asserts that the British Government should be immediately prepared to send reinforcements to Canada.

LATEST BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

France Reported Ready to Recognize the Southern Confederacy.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

EFFECT OF THE PERSIA'S NEWS.

The partial effect of the *Persia's* news was sent per *Europa*. It was then regarded hopefully, and consols and cotton slightly improved; but after carefully digesting the sentiments of the American Press on the *San Jacinto* affair, a reaction set in, and fears were entertained that the Washington Government would seek to justify the act.

TONE OF THE BRITISH JOURNALS.

The English journals generally were very bitter and hostile in their remarks, and continue to treat the matter as an insult; which cannot be tolerated. Lord LYONS' instructions, on which the Cabinet were unanimous, are explicit and determined.

The *Morning Post* says the acknowledgment of the error, and surrender of the prisoners will be received with great joy; but if the Federal Government fails, no man in England will blind his eyes to the alternative that England must do her duty. Her rights and duties were never more completely blended than in the present case.

The *Times* continues to assert that it has been Mr. SEWARD's policy to force a quarrel with England. Both it and the *Post* call for energetic military preparations in Canada.

The *Times* says it may reasonably predict that three things will immediately follow an outbreak, viz.: *the destruction of the Southern blockade; complete blockade of the Northern ports, and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England.*

The *Daily News* rejoices that Congress meets before the English demands can get out, and hopes it will act with honor and dignity, without foreign pressure. It hopes the golden opportunity will not be lost.

The *Times* (City Article) points out that the task of the American Executive in acting against popular violence ought to be lightened as much as possible.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Active preparations were making in the various Navy-yards. A considerable number of vessels had been ordered ready for immediate commission. The transport *Melbourne* would leave Woolwich for Halifax on the 5th, with 30,000 stand of arms, large quantities of ammunition, and a battery of six Armstrong guns. She will be convoyed by the *Orpheus*, a 21-gun frigate.

The *Warrior* would be ready for foreign service immediately. Her destination depends on the answer from Washington.

A royal proclamation prohibits the export of gunpowder and saltpetre; also nitrate of soda and brimstone. The shipment of rifles from England for New-York continued.

THE MONEY AND STOCK MARKET.

Funds were steady on the 2d, but fell one half per cent. on the 3d.

A serious decline was taking place daily in Canadian securities. The total was twelve per cent.

THE TOPIC AT PARIS.

Great interest is excited in Paris. Appearances indicate that the Government papers are instructed to write in an anti-American tone. An article in the *Patrie* attracts considerable attention, as it argues pretty clearly that France will side with England and recognize the Southern Confederacy, and also take a decisive attitude on the international question.

The Liverpool *Post* gives a rumor that NAPOLEON has been proposed as arbitrator of the question.

The Americans in Paris paid a complimentary visit to Gen. SCOTT. Mr. DAYTON was spokesman.

The Bourse has been firm and higher, and closed drooping, at 69f. 20c.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The excitement continues unabated.

The Paris *Temps* repeats the statements that NAPOLEON has tendered his services as a mediator.

It has been rumored that the *Persia* had been chartered to convey troops to Canada, but it is pronounced premature.

The *Australasian* had been advertised to sail for New-York on the 7th, but the *America* had been substituted.

At a recent banquet at Rochdale, Mr. BRIGHT made an elaborate speech on American affairs, in which he declined to give any decided opinion in the *Trent* affair. He believed if the act is illegal that America will make fitting reparation. He strongly condemned warlike feelings and scouted the idea that the American Cabinet resolved to pick a quarrel with England. He made an eloquent peroration in favor of the North.

A letter was read from Sir RICHARD CORDEN of a pacific tone, urging a suspension of judgment.

A letter from Gen. SCOTT, in favor of maintaining friendly relations between England and America, attracts much attention.

The export of arms, ammunition and lead has been prohibited.

The Paris *Patrie* has an editorial foreshadowing a disposition of France to recognize the South, if England sets the example.

GARIBALDI was at Genoa, where there was an imposing popular demonstration in his honor. In a speech he hoped for the early deliverance of Italy.

It was stated that the *James Adger* captured a privateer off Fayal on the 17th, and turned her into that port.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The tone of the French Press is changing. The *Moniteur* considers [illegible] solution not impossible, and says that pu[illegible]n in the United States is very powerful, but is also very fickle, and it is best to await a solution of the question.

The *Journal des Débats* approves the review of the *Moniteur*, and adds that the French Government is in no hurry to recognize the South.

Other French papers are of the same opinion.

The German Press generally takes the part of England. The Augsburgh *Gazette* says the Charlesion blockade is ineffectual, otherwise the escape of the *Theodora* would have been impossible. The Southern Commissioners, having reached a neutral Spanish port, embarked on a neutral English steamer, and could not be lawfully seized by the North.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The ship *Lady Franklin*, from London, for New-York, put into Plymouth on the 3d inst., and took fire the same night. She was scuttled. *There were Southerners among the crew, who were suspected of firing her.*

The Queen has appointed Lord CANNING Ranger of Greenwich Park, with a residence in the rooms of the late Earl of Aberdeen.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from the stock brokers of Paris, thanking the Emperor for the suppression of the entrance fee to the Bourse, and asking permission to erect a statue of the Emperor within the building. The Emperor thanked them, but declined the proposed honor. He was deeply touched by their offer.

SPAIN.

BARCELONA, Saturday, Nov. 30.

The Italian Minister TACCO has arrived here, and was received by many of the Italian, French and Spanish Democrats. TACCO delivered a speech, and expressed the hope that Italy would triumph over all her enemies, and that the Italian flag would wave over Venice and Rome. Immense crowds accompanied TACCO to the quay, whence he embarked for France.

AUSTRIA.

PESTH, Sunday, Dec. 1.

New functionaries have already been appointed in all the commitats.

Another "Obengesalau" has been appointed to the Commitat of Gran in the place of the Archbishop of Grau.

[*For Financial and Commercial news see Eighth Page.*]

Terrible Accident.

HONESDALE, Pa., Saturday, Dec. 14.

A terrible accident occurred this morning at the coal pockets of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. A car fell through fifty feet, killing four persons and wounding six others severely.

The Boston Post-Office.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 14.

The Boston Post-office has removed from Sumner-street back to the Exchange, to-night, greatly to the satisfaction of its numerous patrons.

THE CHARLESTON CONFLAGRATION

The Destruction of the City Probably Complete.

The Fire Still Raging at Ten O'clock on Thursday Night.

View of the Conflagration Ten Miles at Sea.

A Magnificent and Terrible Spectacle.

The Harbor and Fort Sumter Brilliantly Illuminated.

The Fire Undoubtedly the Work of the Negroes.

RUMORS OF INSURRECTIONS.

Our dispatches concerning the Charleston conflagration, first reported here on Saturday, are as yet very meagre and confused. We gather them together, and give them as connectedly as possible.

Telegram to the Norfolk Day Book, of Dec. 13, (via Fortress Monroe:)

BRANCHVILLE, (86 miles above Charleston,) Thursday, Dec. 12.

Passengers who have just arrived here report a destructive fire at Charleston.

The fire commenced last night, (Dec. 11,) at 9 o'clock, in RUSSEL & Co.'s sash factory, at the foot of Hazel-street, and communicated to the opposite side of Hazel, to CAMERON & Co.'s machine shops.

Under the impulse thus given and a stiff breeze, with a small supply of water, the conflagration assumed a formidable character, nearly equaling the most extensive conflagration on the American continent.

The theatre, FLOYD's coach-factory, opposite the express office, the old Executive Building, and all the houses between that point and Queen-street, are burned. The whole of one side of Broad-street is destroyed, from Col. GARDNER's residence to Meyrck street. A considerable portion of the city, from East Bay to King-street, is destroyed. Among the prominent buildings burned are the Institute and St. Andrews Halls, theatre, Catholic Cathedral and the Circular Church.

At last accounts from Charleston, up to 5 this morning, the fire had crossed Broad-street, and was sweeping furiously on.

BRANCHVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 12—5 P. M.

The fire is still raging. A thousand houseless persons are huddled in the streets.

The express train left Augusta this afternoon, with provisions, to supply the wants of the sufferers, and men to assist in controlling the fire.

The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Nearly all that part of the city, from Broad-street on the south, East Bay-street on the east, and King-street on the west, is destroyed.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 14.

Outside reports say that the fire at Charleston originated in the mill on Broad-street; also that the Mills House was destroyed.

One report says it broke out in a sash factory, and that six engines were sent from Savannah, Columbia and Augusta but arrived too late to stay the conflagration.

The offices of the *Courier* and *Mercury* are said to be destroyed.

The fire companies being composed of men who are engaged on military duty elsewhere, the fire engines were worked by negroes, who broke and rendered useless the two best ones.

THE VERY LATEST—THE FIRE STILL RAGING AT THURSDAY MIDNIGHT.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 15.

We learn from the Captain of the Norfolk boat that he was informed by the Captain of the steamer *Illinois*, which had arrived at Old Point from Port Royal, that he passed within six miles of Charleston harbor at 10 o'clock on Thursday night, and that a tremendous conflagration was evidently at its height in that city. The reflection on the clouds exceeded anything he ever saw, and the whole bay, with the dark outlines of Fort Sumter, was brilliantly illuminated. It did not appear like a reflection from smouldering ruins, but from a raging, uncontrollable conflagration.

This is later than the Norfolk *Day Book's* dispatches.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 14—P. M.

The United States steam transport *Illinois*, Capt. RATHBON, has just arrived from Port Royal, which place she left on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M.

When passing Charleston the entire city was on fire. The scene is reported as having been awfully sublime. The angry flames seemed to devour everything within reach.

According to this statement the fire must have raged two days before the fact was published in the Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday.

By the *Illinois* we learn that all the islands adjacent to Port Royal are occupied by our troops, and immense quantities of cotton are being gathered and brought in by our soldiers, amounting in value to $2,000,000.

The health of the troops is remarkably fine. Weather very pleasant.

The *S. R. Spaulding* arrived at Port Royal on Wednesday last.

The *Ericsson* was passed by the *Illinois* on Thursday, southward of Hatteras.

The *Illinois* came to Hampton Roads for orders; on her passage had a terrific gale, retarding her passage.

RUMORS OF SLAVE INSURRECTIONS IN CHARLESTON AND THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 14.

The Old Point boat brings the report of the discovery and prompt suppression by the military authorities of a negro insurrection at Charleston.

The plot was disclosed by the body-servant of a military officer, who said that the negroes of the ci-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 14, 1861

$5,000	U.S. 6s, '81..Reg.	99⅛	
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	99⅜	
4,000	U. S. 6s, '14..Cou.	83⅜	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '65.....	98	
2,000	Or. W. Ln. ½ y'rly	90½	
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '66.	99⅜	
1,000	Ill. Cen. Rs., '77.	82	
7,000	Ill. Cen. Rs. '79..	82	
1,000	Mich. State 6s...	83	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, 90.	42⅜	
5,000	do	42⅜	
5,000	do.....	43	
2,000	Ind. State 5s.....	77	
4,000	Mo. 6s Ist. to H...	41	
	& St. J. R.....	48	
5,000	do.....b60	48⅜	
1,000	La. State 6s.....	88	
2,000	California St. 7s.	81⅝	
5,000	Brook. C. W. L. 7	91	
2,000	N.Y.C.R.7s,C.Ln.	107	
2,000	M. So. & L. bds	75	
500	Ill. Cen. R. bds..	88	
5,000	C. & Tol. s. f. bds.	78	
1,000	C. & Chi. 1st mtg.	99	
20	Bank of Commerce.	89½	
9	do.....	89	
9	Am. Ex. Bank.....	81	
10	St. Nicholas Bank.	73½	
300	Erie Railway.....	31⅛	
150	do.....	31⅜	
400	Harlem Railroad..	11⅞	
400	do.....b30	11⅞	
50	Pac. Mail. St. Co...	87	
50	do.....s30	87	
50	do.....b10	81⅛	
356	do.....	87⅛	
100	do.....b10	81⅛	
65	do.....	83	
50	do.....s30	87⅛	
50	do.....s60	81⅛	
200	N. Y. Cen. R....s30	78	
348	do.....	78⅛	
65	do.....	78⅝	
100	do.....	78⅝	
200	Erie R. Ppref....	83⅛	
50	Harlem R. Prf.b30	29⅛	
50	do.....	29⅜	
100	do.....	29⅛	
100	do.....	29⅜	
50	Mich. Cen. R.....s	49⅜	
2	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	18	
150	do.....	18⅛	
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	39	
50	do.....s10	39	
50	do.....s10	39½	
200	do.....b60	39⅝	
50	do.....s30	39	
50	do.....	39⅛	
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	60⅜	
50	Gal. & Chic. R..s60	70⅜	
100	do.....b30	71	
50	do.....s 7	71	
50	do.....b30	71⅛	
550	Cleveland & Tol. R.	33¼	

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U.S. 6s, '81..Cou.	99⅝	
10,000	do.....	99⅜	
9,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	99	
3,000	Missouri State 6s	41	
10,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	43⅛	
5,000	do.....	43⅛	
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	73	
3,000	N. Ind. 1st Mtg..	83	
25	Michigan Cen. R...	49⅜	
5	do.....	49⅜	
50	Pacific M. S. Co...s60	87	
50	do.....s30	91⅜	
5	do.....	87⅜	
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	60⅜	
100	do.....b10	60⅜	
50	N. Y. Cen. R....s30	78	
50	do.....s10	78⅛	
25	do.....b60	78⅛	
50	Erie Railway.....	31⅜	
50	do.....b30	31⅝	
100	do.....b15	31⅜	
100	do.....b3	31⅜	
50	Hnd. River R.....	37⅜	
75	Harlem R.....	12	
50	Harlem R. Prefs..	29⅜	
14	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	39⅜	
25	Panama Railroad..	116	
50	Gal. & Chic. R..s30	71	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.....	33⅜	
25	Mil. & P. D. C. 2d Pref.	60	

MONDAY, Dec. 16—A. M.

The Trade of the past week, was marked by another heavy Export of Domestic Produce and a partially increased movement of Import entries. The latter are about the same in value as the corresponding week of last year; the movement being then already influenced by the Southern rebellion Initiation early in November in South Carolina. The business of the week in Money and Foreign Exchenge, as well as at the Stock Board, was influenced and distnrbed by the rise in Bills on London to near the Specie point; by the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the suggestions of which in regard to placing the future large loans of the Governmeat created both discussion and a division of opinion in financial circles, and by the first response from England to the affair of the *Trent* in the West Indies. The supply of Money and the rates at which it can be had by first-class borrowers, whether on Mercantile paper or Stock collateral, continue very easy; so that the rise in Exchenge and the necessity of early concert between the Government and Associated Banks on some new financial programme for the ensuing new year may, as yet, be regarded as prospective rather than immediate, on the market for Money. As it is highly desirable, if not absolntely necessary, alike to the Government through the season of civil war, and to the Bankers of the large cities already identified too closely with the Treasury and its credit to be separated in their future movement, that no undue disturbance of the market should be allowed through the Winter, measures have already been taken, we understand, to insure a continued accord between the parties in all that relates to the operations of the Treasnry after its present means at Bank are exhansted. That a change of basis by the temporary and precautionary measure of a suspension of Specie payments is entertained in particular quarters, and freely discussed on the Street, it would be effectation to deny. How far the subject has been formally brought into the conferences of our Bank Officers and their correspondence and in formal interview at Washington with the Secretary of the Treasury, we are not permitted to know. As remarked in this column on Saturday, while we see no immediate necessity for such a change, with about seventy millions in bullion at the command of the Banks and the Government on the seaboard, we find less reason to regard the step, if taken in concert, as necessarily charged with any very great financial or mercantila mischief, or as likely to create a serious difference, in the present balance of trade with Europe, between Bank and Treasury credits—the latter being made a standard of Currency, convertible into the Funded Stocks of the Government—and the market value of Bullion itself. We can readily imagine much greater evils than the temporary suspension of payments in Specie by the Government or the Banks, or both together. First among which we should reckon a convulsed money market, through the Winter and Spring, from divided financial counsels, and a consequent violent struggle to maintain the mere credit of the Specie standard against the acknowledged situation of civil war and the imperious necessity for large prospective loans. A result of this sort could not, *for a single week*, be permitted by the Government. It would embarrass the War, at its most critical juncture, on the eve, as it were, of great military and naval events in and against the South, and at the same time create unnecessary concern to our mercantile public. Fortunately we have reason to know that many of the most intelligent and influential of our Bank Officers have ceased, since the experience of 1857, and the step in the right direction early in this rebellion, to consolidate the movement of the Associated Banks, to regard the question, as in former years, as one of life or death to their own existence or prosperity, and have made up their purpose to meet the alternativa whenever and however the necessities of this War and the financial demands of the Government may require it. For the rest, without yielding their cherished *theory* of exclusive Bullion banking, they will probably be content to waive its *practice* for the common good. While tenacious of their own opinions on this subject, it is but just to add that they have hitherto been as prompt and generous as their colleagues in the material support of the Government. Whatever is done, therefore, will no doubt ultimately be made the unanimous action of a consolidated Association of Bankers, embracing all three of the cities now largely interested in the Government Loans.

That some of the suggestions, if not the main one, of the Secretary's recent report are deemed unequal to the occasion by a portion of the New-York banking interest, and with disfavor by nearly the whole New-England interest, where there is no basis for Circulation other than the sound and well managed Capital of the Stockholders, is no far ascertained, as to have suggested the necessity of an entirely new programme, the adoption of which, *at a very early day*, is deemed necessary by the decreasing balances of the Treasury at Bank. The plans already or to be suggested will of course take various and perhaps widely different shapes. The following has been printed in circular form, and sent to us for more general circulation, by the author, who is an experienced Bank Officer, and connected with one of the largest and most enccessful of the Associated Banks.

Sketch of a Plan for a Government Loan.

Congress to authorize MR. CHASE to borrow at once from the Banks in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia three hundred (300) million dollars, pledging as collateral security therefor five hundred (500) million 7 30-100 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes, (convertible into twenty years' 7 ℔ cent. Bonds at any time,) accompanied with an act of Congress pledging the entire property of the United States, as security against any and all loss accruing to the Banks through *this* and the *last two* loans or purchases of Treasury Notes and Bonds.

If deemed important, a *direct lien* on the lands belonging to the United States, in the shape of a mortgage or otherwise, could be asked for.

The Secretary of the Treasury should receive instructions, with discretionary powers as to time and price, to sell the whole or any part of said five hundred million dollars Treasury Notes, (or the 7 ℔ cent. Bonds into which they could at any time be converted,) and apply the proceeds thereof to the payment of the loan of three hundred million dollars.

To enable the Banks to make this loan, and insure the prompt payment of the entire amount, as called for by the Government, continuing specie payments, it would be highly important that foreign exchanges be kept in favor of the United States, and as we can only hope for a continuance of the present reduced rate for exchange through continued diminished imports of goods, Congress should immediately impose heavy duties upon many articles in common use, to continue during the war.

If, through a change in the rates for foreign exchange with a prospect of a shipment of Gold, it should become necessary to suspend specie payments, the drafts of the Government can easily be met by the Banks with their common currency, (including perhaps fifty million dollars demand Treasury Notes, for the use of the troops, which could be redeemed by the Banks as their own circulation,) provided it were included in the proposed arrangement for security.

The direct advantages to the Banks, in making this loan, are:

1. Security from loss on the amount of the two last loans or purchases of one hundred million dollers Treasury Notes and Bonds.

2. Accruing interest on less af three huadred million dollars to be placed to the credit of Government at once, but which will not be wanted for some months.

The indirect benefit would accrue through the good effects af such a measura upon the whole business commualty—the probability of a continuance of specie paymeats and saving the present currency from interference at this insuspicious time.

Through the confidence of the people in the ability of Government to conduct the war to a successful issue with the means thus placed at its disposal in this negotiation, the Secretary of the Treasury would be able to sell the Treasury Notes or Bonds before 1st July next, at a price not below that at which the fifty million 6 ℔ cent. Bonds were awarded to the Banks in November last. SECURITY.

Although the popular subscriptions to the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds were temporarily suspended week before last at the Sub-Treasury, as well as the private Agencies of the Government; in order to close up the first issue of $50,000,000, bearing date Aug. 19, some further payments were made into the New-York office last week, on this account. The amount, $932,000, added to our former statement, makes the whole sum paid in at New-York, on individual subscriptions and for out-of-town Banks and Agencies, fully equal to the first $35,000,000 assigned to the New-York Banks—being seven-tenths of the issue of the 19th August. The proportions paid in at Philadelphia and Boston have probably been about the same to the $10,000,000 and $5,000,000, or remaining three-tenths assigned to their Banks. So that the Popular Subscriptions altogether appear to be about equal to the entire first issue. The second issue of $50,000,000, bearing date Oct. 1, has not yet been opened to the public, although $45,000,000 of the amount has been advanced by the Banks. The Banks have also paid in a first instalment on their purchase of $50,000,000 of 6 ℔ cent. Stock, of Nov. 16, reducing, with the discount on the Stock, the sum now to the credit of the Treasury, to the even amount of.. $40,000,000.

At New-York.....	$28,000,000
At Boston.....	8,000,000
At Philadelphia.....	4,000,000—$40,000,000

The following are the daily balances at the Sub-Treasury at the close of each day of the past week:

Monday.....	$5,740,531	Thursday	$8,633,833
Tuesday	9,842,816	Friday	7,002,934
Wednesday.....	9,366,690	Saturday.....	7,776,661
Aggregata.....			$48,563,465
Making the avaraga of six days.....			8,093,911

The Specie Average at Bank, for the week, to be declared this afternoon, will probably be about $40,000,000; the average stock of Bullion in Bank and Sub-Treasury compering as follows with the previous week:

	Dec. 14.	Dec. 7.
Bank Averaga.....	$40,000,000	$42,316,610
Sub-Treasury.....	8,093,911	6,539,829
Together.....	$48,093,911	$48,858,439

The Loans and Deposits at Bank, other than on United States Treasnry Account, are about $1,000,000 lower on the former, and $1,000,000 higher on the letter than the previous week. The Individual Deposits and Country Bank balances in New-York are now about $96,000,000—the largest figure of the year since April—exclusive of the Government account, and larger by $4,000,000 than when the popular subscription was opened to the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Loan in August. In the same time the ordinary Discount line at Bank has been reduced from $108,717,000, as on the 17th August, to $91,110,000, as it actually stood on Saturday last, Dec. 14.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods Table in our last paper, amount to $2,541,010, against $2,624,962 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $3,404,955, against $2,147,413 same week last year. No Specie was exported, and none the same week last December.

The Trade returns for ten months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, some weeks ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.....$107,685,000
Add six weeks since Nov. 1..... 12,185,816
Total since Jan. 1.....$119,870,816
Against same time last year..... 220,081,653
Decrease Import since 1st January..$100,210,837

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.....$109,840,000
Add six weeks since Nov. 1..... 19,990,807
Total clearances since Jan. 1.....$129,831,097
Against same time last year..... 96,180,034
Increased Exports since Jan. 1.....$33,651,563

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are..... $3,995,000
Against same time, 1860..... 42,007,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1 $38,712,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York.....	$36,707,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston.....	7,711,000
California Gold at New-York.....	32,098,080
Total income af Gold since Jan. 1.....	$77,116,000
Against same time 1860:	
From California.....	$33,237,000
From abroad.....	2,476,000—$35,713,000
Incrased receipts since Jan. 1.....	$41,403,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock af U. S. of 1861.....	93⅛@92⅜
New-York Central.....	78⅛@79⅛@77⅝@78⅜
New-York and Erie.....	31⅛@33@31⅛@31⅜
Erie Prefarence Shares.....	53@54⅛@52⅛@54
Rock Island.....	50@51⅛@50⅜ ex. div.
Michigan Guaranteed.....	38⅛@39⅛
Michigan Southern.....	17⅜@18⅜
Michigan Central.....	47⅜@50⅛@49
Toledo.....	33@34⅛@33⅜
Galena.....	71@71
Illinois Central.....	60⅛@61⅜@60⅜
Panama.....	111⅛@114⅜
Pacific Mail.....	86⅛@89@85@88
Missouris.....	40¼@41
Virginias.....	48@47⅜
Tennessees.....	43@42⅜@43⅛
Hudson River.....	37⅛@38
Harlem Preferred.....	31@31
Burlington and Quincy.....	58⅛@59@58⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	16⅛@16⅛

The Stock dealings opened early in the week quite buoyent on the English news per *Africa*, but after the arrival of the subsequent steamer, the *Hansa*, with the first response to the affair of the *Trent*, the market was unsettled, and fell back nearly or quite 2 ℔ cent. on New-York Central, though the extreme depression continued for only an hour or two on Thursday. On Friday afternoon and Saturday the dealings appeared to be mainly influenced by the rise in Foreign Exchange and the discussion of the future financial movements of the Government and Associated Banks. Speculators against the market acted to some extent on Friday on the opinion that the change of financial policy which the wants of the Government must soon bring about, would produce a serious difficulty in the advanced currency of Foreign Exchange, in the General Money Market, while the buyers for the rise on Saturday, assuming that whatever change is to be wrought will be by prompt concert between the Government and the Banks, and, in the possible event of a suspension of payments in Specie, would tend to tranquilize rather than convulse the Money market, were disposed to bid freely for the leading Railways, and the market left off firm. New-York Central closed with considerable sales on the Street at 78⅛ ℔ cent., and Erie at 31⅛. Some heavy private sales of Missouris were made at 41 ℔ cent., and for Tennessees 43¼ ℔ cent. was bid. The Western Road Shares were steady, though with less speculative movement than in Central and Erie. The Federal Stocks closed ¼ ℔ cent. lower on the coupons of 1881, and ¼ ℔ cent. lower on the registered certificates of the same date. It will be noticed, from our comperative table, that the Share list left off rather higher on all descriptions than Saturday week.

The following are the latest bids for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'.....	82	American Exchange...	81
Mechanics'.....	90	Hanover.....	63
Union.....	81	Market.....	82
America.....	96	Nassau.....	81
City.....	103¾	Shoe and Leather.....	64
Phenix.....	90	Continental.....	66
Commerce.....	99	St. Nicholas.....	72¾
Broadway.....	112	Importers' & Traders'..	91

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes.....	91	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75.....	87⅜
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64..100¾		T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	70¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76.101		T. H. & A. sec., 8 ℔ c. '70.	28
Erie thirds, '63.....	84	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	12½
Erie fourths, 80.....	73	Chi. & N. W. s. f. 1st 2d s.	30
Erie fifths, '68.....	68¾	Hap. & St. Jo. firsts...	30
B., N. Y. & Erie firsts..	72	Gal. & Chi. firsts.....	99
Illinois seconds, s. f., '65	92	L. E. & Wabash firsts..	72¾
Reading Bonds '86.....	70	L. E. & Wabash seconds	45
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	90	D. Laqk. & West. firsts.	96
Mich. C. n. f., 8 ℔ c., '62.	92	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	78
M. S. & N. Ins. s. f. 7 ℔ c	71½	Long Dock Bonds.....	90
Pacific guar. by M.....	38	Prs. Du. Ch. 1st pref...	77

The following are the weekly receipts of Grain at Chicago since the 1st of August, compared with the previous three years:

	1862.	1860.	1860.	1851.
Aug. 3.....	125,618	126,239	669,123	1,610,060
Aug. 10.....	301,967	160,587	913,898	1,278,209
Aug. 17.....	411,977	356,763	1,212,795	1,268,209
Aug. 24.....	909,750	523,133	1,648,110	1,857,445
Aug. 31.....	1,244,955	853,900	1,345,137	2,235,219
Sept. 7.....	975,807	876,421	1,365,597	2,221,572
Sept. 14.....	819,080	824,690	1,306,276	1,835,766
Sept. 21.....	621,940	865,364	1,352,338	1,842,675
Sept. 28.....	685,212	664,586	1,002,577	1,740,830
Oct. 5.....	753,305	969,121	1,143,913	2,107,930
Oct. 12.....	734,743	899,026	1,264,796	1,991,624
Oct. 19.....	442,208	832,589	1,441,417	1,557,134
Oct. 26.....	369,074	746,209	1,312,604	1,869,471
Nov. 2.....	239,903	900,927	1,013,025	1,901,920
Nov. 9.....	156,660	874,263	670,461	1,505,425
Nov. 16.....	226,384	671,073	601,077	1,352,787
Nov. 23.....	154,526	546,924	625,210	1,412,017
Nov. 30.....	109,971	322,327	413,274	857,036
Dec. 7.....	58,443	283,571	195,283	612,902
Dec. 14.....	49,554	178,504	233,210	537,630
Total bush.	9,575,453	12,318,408	19,729,092	31,495,868

The *Bankers' Magazine* states that the charters of six Banks of this State will expire on Jan. 1, 1862, viz.: 1. Bank of Orange County, Goshen; 2. Bank of Rome, (Oneida County;) 3. Bank of Salina, Syracuse; 4. Essex County Bank, Keeseville; 5. Schenectady Bank; 6. Steuben County Bank, Bath. In June, 1862, the charter of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City, will expire. The Essex County Bank, at Keeseville, will not be reorganized under the general banking law. The old Bank will be wound up, and its capital returned to the shareholders. This will leave in the City of New-York only two unexpired Safety Fund charters—the Seventh Ward, January, 1863, and the Bank of the State of New-York, May, 1866. The charters of the Manhattan and Dry Dock Banks are unlimited. All the other Banks are under the Free System of 1838.

A National Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your attention is called to a letter on national currency, addressed to Hon. SALMON P. CHASE by ELEAZAR LORD, Esq., of Piermont.

MR. LORD suggests that the National Stocks now being issued by the Government in such large amounts for the prosecution of the war, be made the *basis of banking in this country.* His plan, if adopted, would absorb the Government stock and forever retain it in this country and insure the interest, and eventually the principal being paid to our own citizens, instead of the money being sent abroad and paid to foreigners. It will equalize the currency of the United States from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and make it of *one uniform value in every town, city and State in the Union.*

Let the banks and bankers of Bangor, St. Paul's, Little Rock, Galveston, Nashville, New-York, and everywhere else within the Union, invest a *portion* or the *whole* of their capital in the National Stocks, and deposit said stocks in a department to be created by Congress at Washington, and receive in lieu thereof a like amount of circulating notes, not notes of the Government, but notes of the Bank depositing the stock. Let these bank notes bear the *countersign* or *impress of the Government*, showing that the note is secured by a deposit with the Government of a like amount of Government stock. Let Congress pass a law making all bank bills bearing this impress of the Government a legal tender, and we shall have at once a *national currency*, free from fluctuations and of equal value throughout the length and breadth of the land.

MR. LORD'S plan, elaborating the recommendations in the Report of Secretary CHASE, although simple, will be found to be vastly comprehensive and fully equal to the exigencies of the time, and the present and future necessities and requirements of the countries. The letter, in pamphlet form, can be had at A. D. RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. X.

The Chicago Provision Trade.

From Wells' Chicago Express.

A large business was transacted in hogs during the early part of the past week at full prices, but to-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—To remind us of certain dues which fall about Christmas time, JAMES MILLER publishes in royal quarto form a sumptuous volume—*Lyra Germanica*—a selection of hymns from Chevalier BUNSEN'S comprehensive collection, *Versuch eines Allgemeinen Gesang und Gebetbuchs*, translated from the original by CATHARINE WINKWORTH. The German language, in its wealth of sacred poetry, is rivaled by no other. It abounds with rare old hymns, the compositions of such masters as LUTHER, ANGELUS and PAUL GERHARDT, which move the soul like organ notes. The wealth of the Germens in this respect may be traced to the fact that with them the singing of hymns is considered quite as actual a part of public worship as prayer. In our church it is customary for choirs to perform for the edification of the congregation, and because the services would not be considered as quite complete without the opening and closing hymns. But in the German Church the whole congregation unites in one them of praise, sending up their song as prayer. This demand for good hymns naturally produces them. The collection of Chevalier BUNSEN, before alluded to, contains something more than nine hundred sacred lyrics, and scarce a feeble one can be selected from them all. The German mind views the hymn as a vehicle of worship, and aims in it rather at the expression of devotional feeling than the paying of common-place compliments in regular metre, to the Deity. Accordingly we find the German Hymn full of fire and strength, replete with clear Christian faith, and expressing a brave joyful trust. The difference in structure of the two languages makes the rendering into English verse a most difficult task, but in the volume before us, the spirit of the compositions is faithfully preserved, and the slight alterations of text which occur were rendered necessary by the exigencies of poetical translation.

—From the same press we have *Old Wonder Eyes*, by GRACE GREENWOOD, and *Undine and Sintram*, from the German of Beron FOQUE. GRACE GREENWOOD is so well known to little folk that she scarcely requires a formal and elaborate introduction. As regards *Undine*, we wonder whether there is a man, woman, or child, in the world who hasn't read it. If we knew of or guessed at one we'd forward the poor mortal a copy of the book at once, and so make a debtor for life. Looking back through the dim vista of years, it is impossible to say at what precise period af life we first read it, but we are prepared to look upon our existence previous to that golden dawn with positive commiseration. We've read it en hundred times since, and each time with renewed delight, and if any one can read it for the first, or the twentieth time, without experiencing similar feelings of pleasure, we don't envy that person in the least. For a trifling sum we would be willing to guarantee to the creature a miserable past, an uncomfortable present, and a guilty future. The story should have been written by a woman. It has always been a puzzle to us how such a charming conceit ever entered the practical, murky mind of a man. In speaking of *Undine*, it is of course fair to use a watery simile, and so we liken it to a dew-drop, for it is as sparkling and as pure. A delightful humor pervades the book, but it is so mingled with the tenderest pathos that the reader alternates between smiles and tears, and fears to commit himself too heartily to either. Fact and fiction are so exquisitely blended that it is very hard to say where one ends and the other begins, —quite as difficult to draw the herd line of reality as to distinguish between mist and mountain, when one wakes from a morning dream. Confident in the belief that there actually was a blundering Huldbrand—for, indeed, do we not know that there always have been and ever will be stupid wretches who fly into a passion about trifles, and storm, and say cruel things to their gentle wives, making more mischief in a moment than they can undo in a life-time, and losing their wives (which serves them bravely right) and then mourning their mistake ever after?—confidant, we say, in the belief that there was such a hasty husband as Huldbrand, why may we not believe that he had a dear little water-witch of a wife called Undine, and a mischievous uncle in-law named Kulehorn? Reader, if after introducing the book into your family, the youngest and brightest comes to you and asks if the story be true, don't tell the child, No.

—The HARPERS republish an English novel, *Notice to Quit*, by W. G. WILLS. In a day when the autoriel passion is to produce a title which shall give the reader as little an idea as possible of the contents of a book, the name of this novel is not badly chosen. The story is rather an emplification of the Biblical one of the Rich Man who filled his barns, but had his soul required of him before he could empty them. The hero toils for years to acquire fame and money. After achieving his ambition, he finds that he has a heart disease, and only a few months to live. This *dénouement* of the plot, however, does not seem to have been in the author's mind at the commencement of the story, and we apprehend that he only arranged it that a taking title might not be lost to posterity. The first introduction of the railway and steam locomotives, and the difficulties which had to be encountered and surmounted in overcoming popular prejudice and opposition, are happily used in the novel, and the studies of character are very good. The concluding chapters, however, are tedious. The writer seems to have been anxious to cover a certain number of pages, regardless of the fulfillment of this task he accidentally forgot the unfortunate brevity of human life, even while so ingeniously employed in illustrating it. Unless the reader has good grounds for supposing that his days in the land are to be longer than the common fate, he will be very likely to quit the premises involved in the last chapters of the novel before receiving either notice or permission to from the author.

—The HARPER'S also publish an illustrated juvenile book; *Streaks of Light*, by the author of *"Peep of Day,"* &c. The book contains facts and stories from the Bible, unmercially selected, so that there may be a new one for each Sunday in the year.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. publish *Notes on the Surgery of the War in the Crimea*, with remarks on the treatment of gunshot wounds, by GEORGE H. B. MACLEOD, M. D., F. R. C. S., a gentleman formerly attached as surgeon to the civil hospital at Smyrna, and also in camp before Sebastopol. It would seem that Dr. MACLEOD'S observations and suggestions should prove peculiarly valuable at the present time, when such brisk use is made of "villainous saltpetre," and so many tall, fine fellows are laid low with gunshot wounds. In addition to its notes on Surgery, the book contains some sensible suggestions as to hospitals, cooking, clothing, and the minor matters and morals which go so far towards affecting, favorably or otherwise, the health of a camp.

—When it is so very easy for an author to become popular it is really marvelous that so many fail. Where is "Timothy Titcomb," for instance. No one will accuse him af being brilliant, he has no ambition that way. But he is sensible and honest, and that is better. He says what every honest man thinks; tells the world what every sensible man knows. Those who fancy that this is being common place are very much mistaken. If men would only oftener speak out what is in them, uttering honest thoughts in plain way, and discarding all attempts at what is called fine writing, and fine talking, it would be no easy task to fill a common place book. Everyone wearies of seeing a man perpetually on stilts, and we have no words in which to express our horror of those imbeciles of authors who are always stalking at an artificial elevation, and suffering their poor wits to evaporate among the clouds, when they might do some real good if they would only come down to earth and walk about naturally. Timothy Titcomb has obtained a well-merited reputation for originality by simply saying what everyone thinks. The man that does this is sure to be original. JOHNSON asserts that all men are born liers. Without insisting upon this harsh interpretation of that instinctive tendency to conceilment that characterizes our unredeemed humanity, we may safely conclude that very few men like to say what is actually in them. It is natural to distrust the symmetry of one's own thoughts, and to attempt to trim and varnish them before exhibiting to the world. Much in the same way do most public speakers distrust their own tones, modulating them according to the teachings of professional elocutionists. And it is for this reason that among our multitudes of public speakers we have so few orators. At rare intervals a man is born with something to say, and a tact for saying it naturally; his gestures are those that suggest themselves, his accents are but the beatings of a passionate heart throbbing through his tones. This man will move an audience to tears or laughter, as his own mood may be, and the world calls him eloquent when he is only natural. But we are allowing the subject to run away with us. Timothy Titcomb is neither an eloquent man nor a remarkable one. But he is a clever and an honest writer. He talks to his parish of readers as a father might talk to his children—a good sensible father, we mean, who didn't whine any. And the consequence is that he is a favorite in the land, and that his copyrights are small fortunes, and that publishers wait upon him respectfully, lyceum-committees overwhelm him with invitations to lecture, and young ladies adore him and ask him for *carte visite* to enshrine in their albums. All this for being honest and sensible. In view of so rich a reward, why should not all men and authors at least try to be so? Timothy Titcomb's last work, *Lessons in Life*, is published by CHARLES SCRIBNER.

—When will the world of writers come to learn that a weak thought, one that could not be dressed to advantage in plain prose, becomes doubly attenuated and vapid when strained through a cullendar of verse? When will they awake to what clergyman call a "realizing sense" of the fact that rhyme is simply an adjunct of poetry, and not the thing itself. A judicious housekeeper once, in telling how to dress a turbot, advised the young practitioner first to catch a turbot; in like manner, were we called upon to say how a thought should be dressed, we'd insist that the writer should first secure a thought; then he might serve it up *au naturel* in prose, or with the artificial aids of poetry; either way we should have a good digestible thought to begin with. But the trick of putting weak, lean-cheated ideas into verse is as injudicious on the part of a writer as it would be for a Colonel to rig out his knock-kneed recruits in brilliant uniforms and mount them on gay, prancing chargers. The more plainly that they are attired the less attention do they attract, and the better will they pass muster. We fancy that Mrs. Partington knew what she said when she spoke of the "divine flatness" that characterized a volume of modern poems. Why will people persist in publishing poetry and asking the public to judge of it? It is not pleasant, in the performance of a duty, to take on individual by the shoulder and assure him that, instead of poetry, he has achieved a remarkable amount of twaddle,—"only this and nothing more." But what else can one do and maintain a clear conscience? A volume entitled *Elijah and other Poems*, by Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON, is published by CHARLES SCRIBNER.

—The press of Mr. SCRIBNER favors us with a reprint from the English editions of a *Commentary on the Epistles to the Seven Churches in Asia*, by RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D. D. We hail a new work from the hands of Dean TRENCH with a feeling which passes pleasure. His clear, nervous style, terse and manly thought, and strong, vigorous logic, cannot but arrest the attention of the most careful reader. In saying that Dean TRENCH wields a trenchant pen, we utter an incontestible truth as well as an execrable pun. The Epistles chosen as the subject of the present *Commentary* are among the most interesting books of the Bible. In addition to their purely theological interest, the singular originality which pervades them, and their entire non-resemblance in many prominent features to anything else in Scripture is most striking. On all pastoral and ministerial work their practical bearing is extreme. One of the most eminent of divines was accustomed to recommend the study of these Epistles to youthful ministers, on the ground that they abounded with the strongest encouragement, while they were full of teaching and replete with the most solemn warning. It is well that chapters so rich in doctrine, in exhortation, in reproof and promises, should be unlocked to the people.

—JAMES MUNROE & Co., of Boston, publish a revised edition of *The Artist's Married Life*, being that of ALBERT DURER translated from the German of LEOPOLD SCHEFFER, by Mrs. J. R. STODART. The story of ALBERT DURER is an affecting one, and it is told with simple pathos. In his wife poor DURER does not seem to have made a happy choice. With the beauty of angel in form and feature she possessed a temper anything but celestial. Restless, haughty and violent, she was also tormented by avarice, and allowed little rest and repose to her husband, urging him constantly to work, threatening him with a dinnerless fate if he declined to accede, and finally locking him up in his studio. Little wonder that DURER wrote to his faithful friend, WILLIBALD PIRKHEIMER, on hearing that he had taken a wife "take care that she proves not also a master." Verily will one, reading the experience of Master DURER incline to think that the old poet was right in pronouncing marriage

"——a rebel rout."

Those who are out would be in, and those who are in would fain be out, and the popular idea that He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb also accommodates the yoke of matrimony to the unbroken neck, will also undergo a material modification.

—JOMINI was the first who ventured to criticise NAPOLEON. Other military writers have followed in his footsteps, but he being first in the field, still retains prestige, and his works are quoted as authority from which there is no appeal. JOMINI possessed eminent qualifications as a historian of battles and a critic of campaigns. First, he was a sagacious man. It is recorded of him, that when offered the alternatives of imprisonment or the rank of Brigadier-General, he at once accepted the latter. He likewise possessed, in no small degree, that self-confidence, or determined belief in his own fitness to judge, which is one of the most necessary elements of the critic's character. A translation by Capt. BRENT, of the United States Army, of JOMINI'S *Campaign of Waterloo* is published by D. VAN NOSTRAND & Co. It may prove of eminent service to MCCLELLAN in arranging the campaign of the Potomac. The same firm who seem to have a monopoly for the publishing and sale of military books, issue a very useful little compilation, *The Army Officer's Pocket Companion*, by WM. P. CRAIGHILL. As its title would indicate, the work is intended for use in the field, so that a staff officer, if at a loss what to say or do, has but to put his hand in his pocket for instructions. The experience of the majority of our staff officers in the field is not so extended as to suggest that they need no *vade mecum* of this kind.

—*The Life of Christ*, by C. J. ELLIOT, an English Professor of Divinity, being the Hulsean lectures for the year 1859, is published by GOULD & LINCOLN. We hope that the story, as told by Mr. ELLIOT, will produce more effect than it did when told by a zealous female missionary to a pagan old lady in the outskirts of London. The only remark that the old lady made was: "Dear me, how sad;

lishers, and their special correspondence for some years past with librarians, scholars and amateur book collectors in different parts of the country, have led them to believe that a useful and important desideratum in literature might be supplied by combining the obvious utility of a priced monthly catalogue of a choice selection of standard works, with a series of literary essays, and critical notices of rare, curious and valuable books. In addition to this scheme, the publishers propose to devote a portion of the pages of the *Philobiblion* to a department of "Notes and Queries," hoping thereby to render it a highly useful medium of voluntary communication between the students and literary men scattered throughout the country, on all topics of general interest connected with literature; and in which liberal freedom of discussion will be permitted and encouraged. In accordance with this design, the publishers would respectfully solicit contributions to this portion of their journal."

The *Philobiblion* is printed on India paper, in old-fashioned text, and the cover is adorned with a portrait of ERASMUS, the gentleman who clothed himself with Greek "es" with a garment." The rare old scholar, in cap and gown, is writing that famous epistle, wherein he incloses a little money to a friend, and desires that there be purchased and sent him, "first, some Greek books, then some clothes." The *Philobiblion's* articles are scholarly and short; it impresses us favorably with its design, and we hope for it a successful and brilliant future.

MAPS, &c.

The map mania continues without showing any visible signs of abatement. Perhaps we should have said map passion, as it is scarcely fair to characterize as disease that which is only a natural demand, stimulated by the exciting events of the day. The term was as badly chosen as though we should say "war-fever," when including to the present natural throbbing of the patriotic pulse of our people. Certain it is that if any one has not an accurate notion of every battle-ground and important point in the rapidly-shifting theatre of operations, the fault is theirs alone, and not that there are no maps in market.

A "Bird's-Eye View" of the Mississippi River and the adjacent States, from Cairo to New-Orleans, Galveston, Mobile and Pensacola, is published by GOUPIL & Co. By its aid one can obtain an adequate idea of the course the Gunboat Expedition, soon to sail from St. Louis, will take, and the difficulties it will have to encountar.

W. SCHAUS publishes "The Key of the South," a map which very plainly shows the position of Fort Pickens and its ministering angels of Zouaves, together with the hospitable vicinity of Pensacola and its batteries, the position of the fleet and surroundings of Pensacola Bay. Thus the credulous reader, if slightly imaginative, can see the very spot where BRAGG, a few days since, stood, "receiving shot and shells" from Fort Pickens complacently and coolly, and "replying at intervals with immense precision and effect."

A very fine engraving of Gen. MCCLELLAN and his Staff is published by the New-York *Illustrated News*, and here permit us to say a word for our pictorial brethren. All the energy and enterprise of the day has not been monopolized by the dailies. Very far from it. Our illustrated papers put in a bid for praise and favor. Their artists are everywhere where a shell is expected to burst, or a bullet to light, photographing and sketching as coolly as though at home in the regularly appointed room. We do not mean to make distinctions in favor of any of the journals referred to, for they all display a wonderful spirit and enterprise. *Harper's Weekly*, we notice, has been enlarged, and an additional penny added to the price since the exigencies and expenses of the war developed themselves. *Frank Leslie's* and the *Illustrated News* havan't grown any, but neither have they shrunk. A bound volume of any one of these journals for the war would prove rather an interesting document hereafter. Bound volumes of all would be better, as no two of the artists employed seem to see the same event in the same light, nor do the portraits of distinguished campaigners always resemble each other in the different papers, however they may resemble the orginal. By taking all the illustrated papers, one would obtain different styles of the same sets of features, and a general average might be obtained that would form no bad likeness.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

The Proposed Colonization—Objections to it—Necessity of Negro Labor—An Apprenticeship System Recommended.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The deportation of confiscated negroes and their colonization in some "climate congenial to them," is proposed by the President as a solution of the difficulties that environ the subject of Slavery. Regarded in this light the scheme would seem hopelessly impracticable. The entire available merchant marine of the United States, employed for a quarter of a century, and supplemented by the wealth and power of this nation, considering the practical difficulties that would have to be surmounted, would be inadequate to the result.

Regarded as a humane attempt to repeat upon the American continent, the Liberian experiment, it is not only not objectionable, but full of hope and promise for the black race, and regarded in this light, would be favored by all well-disposed persons. The removal of 4,000,000 of human beings from one continent to another, or even from one portion of a continent to another, has never yet been accomplished, and except it is done in a very gradual way, is is safe to predict that it never will be. It would bankrupt the nation to attempt it suddenly, and convulse the whole civilized world. It must of necessity be accomplished by force and wholly against the will of the negroes, or the vast majority of them, and we shall present to the gaze of an astonished world the example of a powerful nation, who, having torn by violence a whole people from their native soil and climate, and transplanted them to one uncongenial to them—when they have become burdensome to us—when they have, by their labor and acclimation, become entitled as fairly to a resident denizenship as the while race, now propose to expel them from the land. We confess the proposition is one that seems at variance with right and justice, to say nothing further of the practical difficulties which render its fruition impossible.

We are compelled to regard a well-regulated apprenticeship system, based upon principles of justice to the negro, as the only present solution of the question. The motives to this are multiplied and in harmony, present and remote, with the interests of both races and the world at large. Cotton has come to be a recognized necessity of our modern civilization. Its importance, at least, cannot well be over-estimated. We have the finest cotton lands in the world. We have the acclimated labor adapted to its growth. We enjoy a virtual monopoly of the cotton supply. We may retain it if we are wise. The high price of labor at the South, aside from present complications, is the only thing that menaces our supremacy in this respect. Why should we—if humanity to the negro does not demand it—why should we deprive ourselves of millions of laborers at a time when the high price of cotton calls loudly for more laborers. Slavery, as an institution, is passing away, and as rapidly as is for the interest of the negro race—faster, indeed, under present circumstances.

The manufacturing world are not opposed to the cultivation of cotton by the negro race; they are merely opposed to its cultivation upon a system of labor liable at any moment to be overthrown by just such political contingencies as now menace the institution of Slavery. Cotton must be grown by free labor, but by any race, white or black. Our objections to Slavery are political, and we are in danger of considering the subject from the political standpoint only. This is unwise, unjust to the negro, and at variance, we seriously believe, with the teachings of Providence in this matter. We are already paying a severe penalty for the National violation of God's laws in regard to the blacks, and shall we, as a complete acknowlegment of our imbecility, if not our wickedness, add to our catalogue the crime of national fratricide. We are not prepared for this. The removal of the blacks is impossible, their emancipation and civilization upon the soil is demanded alike by humanity and interest. It will be a foul blot upon this country if anything else is attempted. Let the States this Winter originate this plan. Let Illinois with her wealth of prairie land, and its adaptability to the growth of cotton and tobacco, and Missouri and Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, at once incorporate the system upon the present polity of those States, and it will develop their resources as nothing else could. The negroes of the North and Canada would largely avail themselves of an arrengement of this kind, and return southerly in large numbers, if a due respect to their rights and privileges were recognized and enforced. This is the order of Providence, we confidently believe, and if all unnecessary restraints were removed, there would be a natural flow of the race southward, to a "climate congenial to them." In the writer's opinion, the Valley of the Amazon is the natural home of the negro proper on this continent, and the West India Islands, Central America and parts of Mexico—at least those portions of the latter country, called by the Spaniards the "Tierra Caliente," the hot region along the coast, are the natural homes of the mixed populations of the continent, and there they will ultimately be found, despite all the Pharaohs in the land. But it will take them more than forty years to get there, or some Moses of the tribes must arise to accomplish their deliverance by a miracle—a miracle which, while it shall pass them over the Red Sea of their passage, shall whelm this nation in a common ruin. W. L. B.

The Medical Bureau and the Attacks Upon It.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Experience has always demonstrated that, when in Nations some unexpected event calls for the exercise of a power that has long laid in abeyance, or for the development of some part of their great organism, that heretofore has scarcely been called into play, there are certain to be in the body politic some croakers, ignorant of any means of accomplishing an end, but those hatched in their own minds from the egg of prejudice, who cry down the actions of the officials whose proper sphere it is to administer the various branches of the Government, and endeavor to give themselves a fictitious importance by raising themselves on the shoulders of those whom they seek to overthrow. Of such a class are the persons who have sought, through the columns of public journals, to present to the minds of the American people the idea that the Medical Bureau of the Army of the United States is presided over by a valetudinarian enfeebled by age, prejudiced and fenced in by a wall of haughty reserve; and going beyond mere generalities, have dared to bring forward special charges, which need but the breath of truth to dissipate as vapor.

It has been charged by persons in the public prints that the Head of the Medical Bureau has not placed himself in communication with the inexperienced officers of the volunteer regiments; that, on the contrary, he has left them to grope their way through the tortuous labyrinths of military routine, with but the vague assistance of the United States Army Regulations, and has not availed himself of his extended military experience to afford them any information as to the proper mode of preserving the health of the troops intrusted to their charge, either in the field, or in quarters. To those acquainted with the organization of the army of the United States, this charge will seem simply ridiculous. It is not the province of the Surgeon-General to provide for the details of his Department. He has for this purpose placed at the head of *each Department* of the army, as *Medical Director*, an officer of the Medical Staff of the regular army, of experience and ability, whose duty it is to instruct the Medical Staff of the volunteers in in the minutiæ of their duty, and to ascertain that they obey the instructions given them. It is the duty of this officer who is always with his portion of the army to provide for the medical and sanitary wants of the troops, to see that their tents, clothing, and food is such as should be furnished them, and to suggest remedies for the evils which anonymous slanderers see with such terror-stricken visages. To say that the health of the troops in the field is but the result of the salubrity of the season, as is charged, and that no provision has been made by the medical authorities to that end, is false; that it is due to the kindness of a beneficent Creator is most true; but all that man could do has also been done. The Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac had issued orders that the "Reveille" should not be beaten until after sunrise; that hot coffee should be served out to the troops before being employed in any duty, and had pointed out to the surgeons of his department the prophylactic properties of quinine in averting the terrible malarial fevers so rife on the shores of the Potomac. Was it the business of the Surgeon-General to administer to each man his daily dose? Perhaps the cavilers at his administration deem it to be an integral part of his duties.

Another charge against the Surgeon-General by the same writer is, that he is indifferent to the qualifications of the Volunteer Medical Officers, that though assured of the incompetency of many of them, he allows them quietly to remain in positions they are notoriously unworthy to fill. Is this so? Does not every Surgeon connected with the army know that, on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Examining Boards have been instituted in nearly every State, to inquire into the qualifications of candidates for the medical staff of the force sent from them? If unworthy and ignorant men should be sent, he might still be held blameless, for he might well suppose that the Executives of the respective States would allow none but faithful and efficient men to take on themselves the responsible duties devolving on a medical officer; but knowing that in the excitement of the time, persons not fully qualified might receive appointments, the Surgeon-General issued an order empowering each Medical Director, in cases where he had reason to doubt the competency of any medical officer, to convene a Board of Medical Officers, of which he would be President, for the purpose of examination, and if, on due inquiry, the said person should be found incompetent, he would cease to be an officer of the army.

In fact a Board for the examination of volunteer medical officers has been in session since the 26th of June last. No one is more anxious than the Surgeon-General, that volunteer medical officers should be men of position and information, and no one is more willing to stretch them a helping hand, in the outset of their novel career, than himself. He cannot, nor is it expected by sensible men that he should, teach them medical surgery. There are for this purpose well known text-books within the reach of every Surgeon who desires to be taught. The Army Regulations clearly define the position and duties of the military medical man, and if there is doubt in his mind as to the meaning of a paragraph, or the wording of a Form, there are at all times officers in the Bureau of the Surgeon-General and the Medical Director, willing to impart all the information in their power. To charge the Surgeon-General with despising the volunteers, is but to give utterance to a slander, evidently prompted by malice, for surely no one connected with the Medical Staff of the volunteer forces, who has had business to transact with him, can bear witness to aught but the kindest and most affectionate reception. The red tape that he is charged with feeding his office with, is only drawn tight when officious meddlers presume to intrude, interfering impertinence on their seniors in age and experience.

The hospitals in Washington and its vicinity have been made the means of another unfounded accusation. According to a certain writer they are old, dilapidated, and totally unfit for the use to which they are applied. Were they but half as unsuited to their purpose as the unbiassed and unprejudiced writer asserts, there should have been, by all the rules of the Science that he invokes, a most terrible mortality within their walls. But no such state of affairs exists. The ratio of mortality will compare favorably with that of any of our civil hospitals when the different circumstances under which they are constituted are taken into consideration. In fact, it is notorious that of the cases brought into the General Hospital, near Washington, but few die, when received in the early stage of the disease; the majority of the fatal cases are sent from the camps in a dying condition, the regimental surgeon preferring to cast away his patient almost in his last agonies rather than have it said that he died under his charge. That buildings occupied as hospitals were not originally constructed with a view to any such use, is perfectly well known. Was it expected that the Surgeon-General would leave sick soldiers in camp until hospitals could be built? If so it is well for our army that on this point there should have been a difference of opinion, otherwise we feer much that Winter would have passed before one-half of the present hospital accommodations could have been constructed. Ample room has been secured in Washington and Alexandria to accommodate a much larger number of sick and wounded than will probably be collected in their vicinity this Winter, and increased facilities are afforded each day for this purpose.

The American nation has been so bedeviled by demagogues and blatant friends of the poor people, and nowadays of the poor soldier, that it very naturally becomes suspicious when it sees one high in office, unimpeachable in character and ability, gratuitously assailed. The attacks on the Surgeon-General are systematic. Some one owes a grudge; a position has been denied to a relative; a suggestion has been ignored; or, perhaps, he has not chosen to meet self-appointed Committees in consultation on matters that, to his clear mind, needed none. Hence the attacks that are made upon him. MILES.

FROM THE REBEL STATES

About the Quarrel Between Davis and Beauregard.

INDICATIONS FROM TENNESSEE.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE QUARREL BETWEEN DAVIS AND BEAUREGARD.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CENTREVILLE, Nov. 7.

You may have seen in the Richmond papers some allusion to an alleged misunderstanding between President DAVIS and Gen. BEAUREGARD. Since the matter has found its way into the public prints, it will not be amiss to express the belief that the misunderstanding arose, in part, out of the publication of a synopsis of Gen. BEAUREGARD's report of the battle of Manassas, about the time the report itself was forwarded to the War-office. I advised you at the time that the report had been sent to Richmond. A very short time thereafter, an anonymous writer, who said he had been "favored with a synopsis of portions of the report," caused it to be published in the Richmond *Dispatch*, and a few days later a similar, though not the same, synopsis appeared in the New-Orleans *Delta*. I suppose, but do not know, that the President and Secretary of War were of opinion that Gen. BEAUREGARD had furnished the synopsis for publication. I am led to believe, if such was their belief, that they were mistaken. But I fear the cause of the misunderstanding lies deeper than the mere violation of official etiquette involved in the publication just alluded to. It is but the truth to say, that the country has pronounced its judgment against the line of policy adopted by the Army of the Potomac just after the battle of Manassas. It is almost universally agreed now that we should have crossed the Potomac soon after the battle, and lifted the yoke from the neck of Maryland. It is equally true that BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON have suffered in public estimation for the failure to accomplish these great objects of the campaign. No one saw this more clearly than they, or felt it more keenly. I presume, therefore, that Gen. BEAUREGARD, in making out his report of the battle, embodied in it such orders from the War Department, and such correspondence between himself and the President and Secretary of War, as might be considered necessary for his own vindication. In other words, he was not willing, I imagine, to suffer the blame for the failure to follow up our victory at Manassas, and to march into Maryland, to fall upon his head, and that, too, when official papers in his possession would show that the responsibility for the failure rested upon the shoulders of his official superiors.

It is to be regretted that even a temporary misunderstanding should have arisen between two such distinguished and patriotic personages and warm friends, and we all hope it has already been, or soon will be, satisfactorily arranged. It is not probable that Gen. BEAUREGARD's report will be published soon, unless called for by a resolution of Congress. The report, I understand, is full and elaborate, and intended to present a fair and impartial narrative of the battle, and of the events immediately preceding and succeeding it. As such, I presume, there is no objection to it. It is only because matters have been introduced into it which, it is thought, might have been omitted, that complaint has been made in any quarter.

TENNESSEE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE UNIONISTS.

From the Knoxville Register, Dec. 3.

A gentleman just arrived from Scott County, Tennessee, informs us that on Sunday morning last a band of Lincolnites from Kentucky, assisted by a number of tories of that county, entered the village of Huntsville and seized the persons of JOHN L. SMITH, JOHN CARLIN, CALVIN SMITH, STERLING SMITH, JOE SMITH and five others, whose names we could not procure, and immediately started with them to Kentucky as prisoners of war, at the same time taking about a dozen head of horses. Their only crime was that they were Secessionists. JOHN L. SMITH is Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court at Huntsville, at least seventy years of age, and is respected by all who know him in the very highest degree, and the others abducted are equally esteemed.

The party from whom we derived this information, Mr. WM. ANDERSON, was likewise captured by the marauders, but made his escape. He says he could not ascertain the precise number of the enemy. He saw about forty or fifty, but they represented their number at several hundred. They were piloted in by the somewhat notorious JOHN W. SMITH, who was released by the Confederate Court at Nashville, some time since, upon his taking the oath of allegiance.

He was assisted in this infamous raid by other tory residents of Scott County, among whom was RILEY CECIL, another individual who was released by Maj. FULKERSON, at Jamestown, last Summer, upon making the strongest promises of good behavior toward the Confederate States.

Maj.-Gen. GEO. B. CRITTENDEN and staff arrived in our city, on Sunday, and are making their Headquarters at the Lamar House. Gen. CRITTENDEN is in command of East Tennessee and Eastern Kentucky. Gen. C. has been, for the last three months, in command of the Seventh Brigade Second Corps, of the army of the Potomac. On his promotion to a Major Generalship, he was at once transferred to Kentucky, his native State, as a legitimate sphere for his future military career.

The personal staff of Gen. CRITTENDEN is as follows: Maj. A. S. CUNNINGHAM, Maj. J. F. BREWER, Maj. GALES M. HELIVER, Capt. H. J. TUCKERTON, Capt. W. W. HUTT. All these gentlemen, with the exception of Maj. BREWER, are at the Lamar House. Maj. BREWER, who is Assistant Quartermaster, is expected daily.

We learn that Capt. W. L. BLANCHARD, formerly of Marion County, Ky., accompanied Gen. CRITTENDEN, with the view of raising immediately a company of mounted men, to serve for the war and to act as a body guard for the General.

Lieut. CHARLTON H. MORGAN, of Lexington, Ky., now in this city, will, we also learn, be commissioned as First Lieutenant of the company. He has been for some time back an aid of Gen. ELZEY, on the Manassas line, and is a competent officer.

The *Register*, of the 4th, says: "GARRETT HALL, formerly of Morgan County, Tenn., but who for some months has been with the East Tennessee Lincoln troops in Kentucky, was arrested in that county on Monday last, and brought to this city by Confederate troops. We understand that, when arrested, he was acting in the capacity of a recruiting officer for LINCOLN's army in Kentucky. He is represented as a desperate man, and in making the arrest he was shot by one of the Confederate party, but, we understand, not severely wounded. Considerable curiosity was manifested by the citizens on his arrival—everybody wanting to get a peep at the 'mule.' He was lodged in the city jail.

By an order issued by Col. WOOD, late in command of this post, and confirmed by Brig.-Gen. CARROLL, at present in command, (and, we also learn, approved by the War Department at Richmond,) the prisoners now in jail at this place on the charges of bridge burning and treason will be delivered to the military authorities for trial by general court-martial on Thursday next."

Gen. CARROLL has issued an order requiring coffee-house keepers and all others engaged in retailing liquor in Nashville to close their houses at 6 o'clock in the evening.

From the Nashville Union, Dec. 5.

The Confederate Court at Nashville has had a number of prisoners before it in the last four or five days. They were chiefly from the counties of Carter, Hamilton, Bradley and McNairy.

Some twenty of those from East Tennessee took the oath of allegiance, and enlisted in the Confederate military service. Some of them have left for Columbus and other points. A portion of them were discharged, and others were remanded to Knoxville for further proof.

Six prisoners were yesterday brought in by the Deputy-Marshal, under process from the Confederate Court. They were arrested by a force detailed by Gen. REUBEN DAVIS, from Corinth, Miss. They are charged with instigating a treasonable resistance to the Confederate laws by military force, and more especially resistance to the enlistment proclamation of Gov. HARRIS.

It seems that their Unionism assumed a new phase. These cases were continued on affidavit until Tuesday, the 10th inst., by the Assistant District-Attorney, T. B. CULLENDEN, Esq., in order to obtain proof for the Confederate Government. They were put under heavy bonds to appear on the 10th inst., with respectable friends of the Confederate States as their sureties.

A correspondent of a Nashville paper writes from Bowling Green, under date of Dec. 3:

"A gentleman direct from Meade County states that the Lincolnites, with the exception of a few Home Guards, have vacated that locality. Hon. C. REED, ex-member of the Legislature, from Meade County, was arrested a few days since, while endeavoring to make his way to our lines. Not wishing to be lodged in jail, a proposition was made to his captors that if he were released, $100 would be given them. The terms were agreed upon, and Mr. REED permitted to depart unmolested."

Legislation in the right direction was taken by the Council of the Provisional Government, yesterday, in regard to the purchase and sale of Tennessee money. The act, which is passed, and goes into immediate operation, provides for the levying of a tax of $25 per week upon all brokers engaged in the thieving business of making a livelihood from the necessities of the people and times. This laudable move will have the desired affect of closing the innumerable moneyed butcher shops here, and place on an equality all Southern moneys, and at the same time raise its value to an approximation of its real worth.

It is understood that the price of pork will be regulated by the Council, and fixed at seven dollars and fifty cents per hundred.

Information from Franklin, of a reliable character, has it that in the recent encounter, in which it was reported several men were burnt to death, none lost their lives in that manner. BALL, who at the time was shot in the thigh, has since died of his wound, while three in number made their escape.

We clip the following from a Nashville paper:

"At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Company, in Knoxville, on Thursday, a resolution was adopted, pensioning KEELAN, the defender of the bridge at Strawberry Plains, in subsistance as follows: $25 per month for one year from the data of his wounds, and thereafter $15 per month for tha term of his life. If he recovers, and is able to resume his post as watchman of the bridge, he is to retain his situation at his former salary, in addition to his pension. The Directors of the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad Company have donated $100 to the Keelan fund."

MR. JAMES BRITTON, Jr., Representative in the Legislature from Green County, East Tennessee, has been arrested on a charge of disloyalty to the rebel Government.

A PROCLAMATION.

Col. D. LEADBETTER issued the following proclamation to the people of East Tennessee from Greenville on the 30th inst.:

"So long as the question of Union or disunion was debatable, so long you did well to debate it and vote on it. You had a clear right to vote for tha Union, but when secession was established by the voice of the people, you did ill to distract the country by angry words and insurrectionary tumult. In doing this you commit the highest crime known to tha laws.

Out of the Southern Confederacy no people possess such elements of prosperity and happiness as those of East Tennessee. The Southern market which you have hitherto enjoyed only in competition with a host of eager Northern rivals will now be shared with a few States of the Confederacy equally fortunate, politically and geographically. Every product of your agriculture and workshops will now find a prompt sale at high prices, and so long as cotton grows on Confederate soil, so long will the money which it brings flow from the South through all your channels of trade.

At this moment you might be at war with the United States or any other foreign nation, and yet not suffer a tenth of the evils which pursue you in this domestic strife. No man's life or property is safe; no woman or child can sleep in quiet. You are deluded by selfish demagogues who take care of their own personal safety. You are citizens of Tennessee, and your State one of the Confederate States.

So long as you are up in arms against these States, can you look for anything but the invasion of your homes and the wasting of your substance? This condition of things must be ended. The Government commands the peace and sends troops enough to enforce the order. I proclaim that every man who comes in promptly and delivers up his arms will be pardoned on taking the oath of allegiance. All men taken in arms against the Government will be transported to their military prison at Tuscaloosa, and he confined there during the war. Bridge-burners and destroyers of railroad tracks are excepted from among those pardonable. They will be tried by drum-head court-martial, and be hanged on the spot."

Under date of the 3d inst., a Nashville paper has the following correspondence from Bowling Green, Ky.:

"Information of an official character has reached here that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER with a large force has retired from Cumberland Gap, and is at Barkesville, on the north bank of the Cumberland River, about 120 miles southeast of this place. Gen. GEO. B. CRITTENDEN has assumed command of the remaining forces at Cumberland Gap, numbering in addition to late reinforcements a larger army than that of tha late commandant.

The statement as to the whereabouts of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER will, it is believed, be found correct, as gentlemen direct from Barren County report his pickets as having advanced thirty miles from Clarksville."

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

The Richmond correspondent of the Nashville *Union and American*, under date of Nov. 30, says:

"It may interest your readers to know that Gen. STUART, who commands the advanced forces at Manassas, and who is only 28 years of age, is the son-in-law of Colonel [now Brigadier-General] ST. GEORGE COOKE, of the regular Yankee army. Gen. COOKE has another son-in-law, who is a surgeon in the Confederate army, and a son in command of one of the heavy batteries on the Potomac. He is the uncle of JOHN ESTEN COOKE, the novelist, who is a sergeant in a howitzer company at Leesburgh. Gen. STUART's command consists of 16,000 men—3,500 cavalry and 12,500 infantry. His cavalry have been of immense service to the army in doing picket, courier, vidette and sentinel duty. They have bagged not a few Yankees, too, twenty-six of their captives having arrived here yesterday.

As to the doings of the invisible and inaudible Congress, I have nothing to say, preferring to leave that to your 'Confederate.' Perhaps I could pump something out of our Congressmen if I were to try; but I am afraid to associate much with them—not because my pocket would be picked, for there is nothing in it, no more than in a Congressman's head, but because I should certainly acquire a taste for bad whisky.

The best way to meet a danger is to face it, and not pull a face as long as your arm and as blank as the majority of prizes in a lottery office. Why, that's the way the 'young men who live in stores' in this city are doing, just because the militia are going to be called out—to be drafted."

RICHMOND, Dec. 5.

The correspondents of the New-Orleans *Delta* and *Picayune* and Charleston *Courier* arrived this afternoon from Manassas. They report no immediate prospect of an engagement at Manassas.

In Congress, to-day, HOWELL COBB returned in the Chair as President. WM. M. COOK and THOMAS W. FREEMAN, members from Missouri, and A. B. BRADFORD, in place of Judge CLAYTON, of Mississippi, took their seats. Other business done in secret session.

GEN. PRICE.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Congress passed yesterday, unanimously, and the President signed to-day, the following:

Be it Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States, That the thanks of the people of the Confederate States are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to to Maj.-Gen. STERLING PRICE, and the Missouri army under his command, for the gallant conduct they have displayed throughout the present war, especially for the skill, fortitude and courage by which they gained the brilliant achievement at Lexington, Mo., resulting, on the 20th day of September last, in the reduction of that town, and the surrender of the entire Federal army there employed.

The Nasbville *Union and American* says of Gen. PRICE:

"We do not credit the rumor that comes from Richmond that this able and energetic leader, so far more nearly the hero of the war than any other man, is to be virtually superseded by the appointment of a new-fledged Major-General over his head. Such an act of the Administration would excite great dissatisfaction, not to say, indignation in the country. We give the President the highest credit for sagacity, but the virtual removal of Gen. PRICE would shake that faith which we love to cherish in his wisdom. Hence, we do not for one moment credit the report."

THE DRAINESVILLE SKIRMISH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 5.

The Federals continue to make incursions in the county of Fairfax, whenever they think there is an opportunity of committing a mean outrage without danger of immediate retaliation. Last Wednesday, a large body of their cavalry surrounded the village of Drainesville, and made prisoners of several citizens, including Mr. CARPER, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. DAY and his son. The Federal Colonel's horse was shot by Mr. COLEMAN, who was concealed in the bushes; but he was afterward discovered, fired upon, and mortally wounded.

PORT ROYAL.

The following orders show that the rebels had an intimation of the destination of the Port Royal Expedition:

HEADQUARTERS PROVINCIAL FORCES, THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
Col. W. C. Hayward, Commanding Ninth Regiment S. C. V., Fort Walker:

SIR: I am directed by Gen. DRAYTON to inclose you the following telegram received from the Secretary of War and forwarded to Gen. RIPLEY:

Just received information, which I consider entirely reliable, that the enemy's expedition is intended for Port Royal. J. P. BENJAMIN.

Get everything in as efficient a state of defence as possible. This gale may yet afford us an additional 48 hours for preparation. Practice as soon as the weather will allow, to get ranges, and as our men are notoriously detective, rely upon round shot and hot shot when available. When shells are used, let the full fuse be put in. Don't let your men open fire too soon, but plant their shot deliberately and accurately.

To enable the only steamer at my disposal to carry this, I must defer more accurate orders to another occasion.

Gen. LAWTON will probably send 500 men and ten days' rations to Hilton Head to-morrow. Use the houses at Green Lawn for store houses or for any other purpose you deem necessary.

Respectfully yours,
H. E. YOUNG, Assist Adj.-Gen.

[Official copy.]

FAULKNER AND WILKES.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 14.

Capt. WILKES, who played a distinguished part in the capture of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, arrived in this city on Thursday evening, and put up at the Continental Hotel. During yesterday he was visited by a large number of friends. At the supper table at the Continental, last evening, some little excitement and curiosity was manifested in consequence of the fact that CHAS. J. FAULKNER, of Virginia, recently released from Fort Warren, was seated nearly opposite Capt. WILKES. Mr. FAULKNER did not seem to relish so close a proximity to one who had proved himself a true patriot. Mr. FAULKNER, who is released as an exchange for Congressmen ELY, visited Moyamensing yesterday, and examined into the condition of the privateersmen there confined, and last evening informed several gentlemen at the Continental that the prisoners expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the treatment they had received.

THE REFUGEES FROM TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

PADUCAH, KY., Monday, Dec. 9, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Within the past week, about one hundred men have come in from the bordering counties of Tennessee. They represent matters as in a terrible condition in their sections of country. The unity of the people for separation, and the military despotism of the South, seems to be a myth, a fancy, a falsehood. They say that there is a large part of the people all over the State that are, and have ever been for the Union; that, notwithstanding their seeming submission, if the time ever arrives for them to assert their sentiments, they will be found in full unison with loyalty and patriotism. They are expecting at least one thousand to fifteen hundred to arrive here in a few days. It is thought that about that number will come from Weakley County.

It is reported that the Union men are in open revolt in that county against the authorities, and a collision is anticipated.

The order to draft every second man subject to military duty, had reached them, and they will not submit to its execution. Several who have arrived here were drafted, and ordered to rendezvous at their county seats, but preferred Paducah. Indeed, in places, so little regard for law or justice prevails, that a committee will take the muster-rolls, and name the man who shall go, and then summon them to appear at the county seat at such a time, and to bring with them three days' provisions, and a gun, pistol, pitchfork, or grubbing-hoe. The present draft is for only sixty days, and is said to be for the defence of Columbus or Bowling Green.

About forty men have just arrived from the southern side of Christian County. They understood that the system of drafting was about to be inaugurated there, the principal roads being guarded to prevent travel towards the river.

There is no question of the fact that, if they are not cut off, Col. ROGERS, of Dresden, will get here in a few days with probably a regiment of men from Weakley County. All is quiet at this post. R. N.

PRICE AND JACKSON.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 12.

We learn from the camp of the rebel army in Missouri, that the rumor of the appointment of a Confederate Major-General to supersede Gen. PRICE in the command of the Missouri forces, was known there some time before it was announced here. It had its origin, it would seem, in the intrigues of the deposed Gov. C. F. JACKSON, between whom and PRICE unfriendly relations have for some time existed. When PRICE suddenly issued his order for a retrograde movement from Lexington, JACKSON was asked what it meant, and he tartly replied that he did not know—that PRICE never communicated to him any of his plans. All his late Excellency could do was to follow the army and perform the part assigned to him. But JACKSON is a good hater, and as soon as possible contrived to get away from the camp and "on to Richmond," with the design of having PRICE superseded in the command. PRICE suspected something of the kind, and sent TOM MONROE, a member of the Senate, to Richmond, to get for him from the Confederate authorities a commission as Major-General, he having been all the while acting as Major-General of the Missouri Guard. JACKSON must have been too fast for him, for the telegraph announces the appointment of a Virginia Colonel (HEATH) to the command of the rebel forces in Missouri. JACKSON, meanwhile, slides off to New-Orleans, where he appears on the 3d at a *tableaux vivant* spectacle. He does not care, probably, about getting back to Missouri until PRICE's wrath has exhausted itself.

PRICE's army is still on the banks of the Osage, quietly regrouping, and waiting for supplies, and whatever may turn up. Many of his troops are quitting him—in some cases *for good*, and in others to supply themselves at home with comforts for the Winter. The men are badly furnished with clothing, many of them without shoes, and being compelled to wrap their feet up in old rags. But the road from Independence is filled with wagons conveying provisions and clothing to them, and the men were told that a large supply of clothing was daily expected from the South for their use. At Lexington, a full regiment of men has been raised, and by this time they are on tha way to the camp. By these means his army is kept up to tha number which it had when PRICE crossed the Osage.

TEXAS.

It will be seen by the following from tha Houston [Texas] *Telegraph* of the 19th ult. that Texas claims her original boundaries:

"A bill has been introduced into the Senatorial branch of the Legislature by JOAN T. HARCOURT, Esq., restoring the original bounadaries of the State. It declares that Texas yielded assent to the settlement of her boundary because the question was linked with the series of measures composing the Compromise of 1850, and for the sake of peace and the preservation of the Union; that the United States has been guilty of bad faith in all the questions embraced in the Compromise of 1850, resulting in the dismemberment of that Union, for the sake of which Texas was willing to sacrifice her immense territory; that, finally, the United States has broken and violated her part of the compact, and therefore it is annulled and cancelled. The bill then reasserts title to the boundaries, embracing New-Mexico, &c., and authorizes the Government to take military possession. The *Telegraph's* correspondent says the bill meets with much favor, and will probably pass."

THE STONE FLEET.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The *Republican*, to-day, says a party of Confederates visited Tybee Island Wednesday night, and burnt the light-house. The Federal vessels commenced a fierce shelling on the island, but the Confederates retreated unhurt. *From sixteen to eighteen vessels were in the roads yesterday afternoon, apparently old whalers.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Nov. 30, learns that the Government has determined not to give arms to volunteers for twelve months, as long as it has troops offered for the war to a number greater than can now be armed. Where volunteers are enlisted for the war the Government will supply them with arms in proportion to the several States tendering such volunteers.

The *Examiner*, of Dec. 5, is informed that laborers are being hired through the Quartermaster's Office, for the immediate construction of a railroad from Manassas to Centreville. As it is estimated that the work will require two months for its completion, a strong indication is afforded of the intention of our forces to Winter in the region of the Potomac.

Gen. LEE, says the Charleston *Courier*, has made a requisition upon South Carolina for six regiments for the war. He is ready to arm and equip this additional force so soon as they shall be mustered into the Confederate service. The organization of Confederate regiments, to be employed in the State, will, it is stated, be in conformity with the wishes of Gov. PICKENS.

A bill was prescnled in the Tennessee Legislature on the 4th, requesting the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, Chancellors, and Justices of the Peace, not to hold their courts during the continuance of the war, for the trial of cases wherein debts and money are involved.

The Electoral College of Tennessee met at Nashville on the 4th, and cast the vote of the State for JEFF. DAVIS and ALEX. STEVENS for President and Vice-President.

Gen. EDWARD SPARROW and J. T. SEMMES, Esq., have been chosen as Senators to tha Confederate Congress from Louisiana.

Rev. LAROY M. LEE, of tha M. E. Church, has been stricken with apoplexy.

Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, in an official statement, says the amount expended by the State of Virginia for war purposes, since her secession, exceeds six millions of dollars, and that every demand against her has been considered and disposed of, and that every demand allowed has been paid on presentation at the Treasury.

A correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* communicates the following particulars of a heart-rending accident that occurred recently in Dale county, Alabama: On the night in question, Mr. JOHN VANN and wife went to Mr. John BEVERLY's, leaving their children, five in number, at home. During their absence the house caught fire and burned them up. Mr. VANN had built a room at the rear end of the house with no door leading out except through the front, and the children were in that room, and perhaps asleep until the house was burned so far that they could not get out. Their hearts and bones were found, two at the door which led into the room, two others in a corner, as far from the fire as they could get, and the infant—about three years old, who was in bed—where the bed was burnt.

GEO. W. JOHNSON, the Provisional Governor of Kentucky, says in his message: "The position I now hold by the appointment of the Convention lately held at Russellville, I will gladly resign whenever the regularly elected Governor shall escape from his virtual imprisonment at Frankfort, so that you may have the opportunity of placing him at the head of this movement for the emancipation of Kentucky."

As long ago as Oct. 28, a correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* wrote from Centreville:

"Great changes are going on in the army. The regiments of the several States are to be organized into brigades and divisions. Four regiments will form a brigade, two brigades constitute a division. These corps are to be commanded by officers from the same States as the troops, as far as practicable, and each to have a portion of artillery and cavalry with them. Here is a grand new chance for some of the cards—twenty brigades to be rearranged, a portion to be

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ZAMPILLA EROSTATION—L'OORE OR LE PETIT JEAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—HE'S NOT A MISS.

WINTER GARDEN—RORY O'MOORE—LAW FOR LADIES—BARNEY THE BARON.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The advices brought by the *Europa*, and confirmed by the *City of Washington*, convey the startling intelligence that the English Government, after submitting the case of the *Trent* to the law officers of the Crown, has decided to regard the seizure of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON as a violation of international law, and to demand of the American Government an apology for the act, and a restoration of the rebel envoys to the shelter of the British flag. A Queen's messenger, bearing dispatches to Lord LYONS, conveying this demand, is on board the *Europa*, and arriving at Boston to-morrow night, will reach Washington by Wednesday. In the meantime, the most energetic preparations for war are making in England. Every dock-yard is active, and steamers are taken up by the Government to carry troops, arms and artillery, heavy and light, to Canada, while it is understood that the first cruise of the mailed monster, the *Warrior*, will, in the event of a rejection of an English ultimatum, be made in American waters. A royal proclamation has forbidden the exportation of arms, of gunpowder, and of any material used in the manufacture of that explosive. The popular excitement was intense. Mr. BRIGHT had made a speech at Rochdale, in which he referred in the friendliest terms to the cause in which the North is engaged, and expressed a hope that a rupture might still be avoided. Mr. COBDEN had written a letter, moderate in tone, invoking a suspension of judgment. But the entire drift of opinion appeared to be in the direction of war, the Ministerial Press fanning the popular flame by promising to clear the sea of the American navy in a month; acknowledge the Southern Confederacy; and, by breaking the blockade, letting out cotton, and letting in British manufactures. A blockade of the Northern ports is also on the war programme. The London *Observer*, the more intimate mouth-piece of the Ministers, declares it would be not only proper, but easy, to cause SLIDELL and MASON to be delivered to a British frigate, anchored in front of Washington, with twelve other royal men-of-war attending as witnesses of the humiliating spectacle. The tone of the Press generally is violent and uncompromising; and little hope is expressed that the United States will make concessions. The London *Times*, indeed, declares a war to be sought by Mr. SEWARD through this transaction; and a remark said to have been made by Gen. SCOTT since his arrival at Paris, is cited as showing the insult to have been deliberately planned by the Washington Cabinet.

The effect of the war policy of the Government upon the markets has been striking. The funds have fallen three per cent.; American securities have fallen six, and Canadian securities ten per cent. The speculative demand for cotton has almost ceased, in view of the early opening of the cotton ports resulting from hostilities, while breadstuffs have advanced.

In France, the news of the *San Jacinto's* exploit has been received with profound sensation. The Press is unanimous in its condemnation; and its opinion is that the American Government will be constrained to make reparation. From the tone of articles in what are understood to be semi-official journals, it is inferred that France is prepared to make common cause with England, and that the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy, and a forcible opening of the blockade will be at once effected, upon the refusal of the American Government to make all proper amends. In the meantime, a rumor discordant with these assertions obtains currency, namely, that the Emperor NAPOLEON has offered his mediation in the matter. As the moment for such an offer will only arrive with the refusal of the United States to concede the requirements of England, the rumor is probably premature.

THE REBELLION.

Great excitement was created in Washington yesterday on the reception of the news from Europe, which was forwarded in advance of its publication in this City. It was discussed universally in the streets and hotels, and the universal sentiment, according to our correspondent, appeared to be one of defiance. There was a disposition, however, to doubt the reliability of the news. Congress is expected to adjourn on Thursday next for two weeks, to enable the members to pass the holidays at home,—consequently no important legislation is expected immediately.

We published yesterday morning most important news from Charleston, which is fully confirmed by later dispatches. Nearly the whole of that pestilent city has been destroyed by an incendiary fire, the torch being applied by a negro—a free negro, the dispatches state. The fire broke out in a sash-factory on Hazel-street, and communicated to buildings on the opposite side, when, under the impulse of a stiff breeze, the conflagration soon assumed a formidable character—aided, perhaps, (though the dispatches do not so state,) by the incendiaries. The business portion of the City appears to have been almost entirely swept away, including the Institute and St. Andrew's Halls, the Theatre, the Catholic Cathedral and the Circular Church—and last, though not least, the *Mercury* and *Courier* offices. Our latest advices are to 10 o'clock on Thursday night, when the fire was still raging, as it had been since 9 o'clock on the previous evening—twenty-five hours. Thousands of houseless persons were huddled in the streets, and supplies for their relief were being sent in from the surrounding country. But the most important announcement in connection with this conflagration is that it was intended as only one scene in the horrible tragedy of a slave insurrection. The plot is said to have been disclosed by the body-servant of a military officer, and the discoveries which had followed had created the greatest consternation. Families were closing and barring their windows, and taking other measures to secure themselves. There are rumors, also, that insurrections had broken out in the interior of the State two days before the fire, and at last accounts were still raging unchecked.

Another battle has been fought in Western Virginia, resulting in the last body of rebels west of the mountains being driven back, with heavy losses. The affair took place on Friday, at Alleghany Camp, in Pocahontas County, near Cheat Mountain. The National forces, commanded by Gen. MILROY, numbered but seven hundred and fifty men, and the rebel forces, commanded by Gen. JOHNSON, of Georgia, numbered over two thousand. The battle lasted from daylight until 3 o'clock P. M., the rebels losing over two hundred in killed and wounded, and thirty prisoners, while the National loss is but about thirty. The dispatch states that the enemy were five times driven into their barracks, from which we infer that the attack was made by our troops. The rebels subsequently set fire to their camp and retreated to Staunton, our forces having meantime temporarily retired. The result of this battle, considering the great disparity of the forces engaged, is gratifying.

Our advices from Kentucky indicate the probability of an immediate battle on Green River, between Gen. BUELL's army and the rebels under BUCKNER. On Saturday, Gen. JOHNSON, with fifteen thousand National troops, reached the river and Gen. ROUSSEAU was only seven miles distant, preparing to join him, while another brigade, under Gen. McCOOK, was in the vicinity. Gen. BUCKNER, it is stated, was on the opposite side of Green River with twenty-five thousand men, preparing to dispute the passage, and an engagement was considered imminent. No collision had yet taken place at Somerset, between SCHOEPF and ZOLLICOFFER.

Ever since the battle of Ball's Bluff the rebels have occupied a fortification opposite Edwards' Ferry, and have also kept a considerable body of men concealed in the adjacent woods, to be ready for sudden emergencies. They were on Friday afternoon dislodged from these positions, by a fire of shot and shell from FRANKLIN's Rhode Island Battery, and forced to retire to a safer distance.

Gen. POPE, who now commands in Missouri the district of country embraced within the lines of the Osage and the Missouri Rivers, appears to be adopting the most effectual modes of overcoming the rebellion, and to be carrying them out in the most effectual manner. He keeps the troops under his command busily employed—not in masses, but in small detachments, which move out of camp with a secrecy which baffles the spies, and pounce upon unsuspecting parties of rebels with an effectiveness which is exceedingly telling. Scarcely a day passes without the capture of squads of PRICE's recruits.

The St. Louis *Democrat* learns, on what it considers very good authority, that the rebels commenced the work of fortifying Nashville about ten days ago. We presume that Gen. BUELL is aware of this fact, and is taking his measures accordingly.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, writing from Washington under date of the 5th inst., says: "In justice to Gen. McCLELLAN, the Commander-in-Chief, whom I met on Monday morning, and had an interesting conversation with, I must state that he repeated to me with emphasis a former declaration, that the war would be short, though it probably might be desperate, and that he saw the way clearly through to success in conquering the rebellion."

The Boston *Transcript* intimates that the *Constitution*, with part of Gen. BUTLER's Brigade, has gone to reinforce the position now held by our forces at Ship Island.

Major O'BRIEN, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, and Captain ROBERT DWYER, of the Engineer Corps, arrived in Oswego, on Thursday, for the purpose of making an inspection into the defences of that city, and a survey of Fort Ontario. They estimate that the expenditures at that point will amount to $250,000 or $300,000. These gentlemen will also make surveys of other places on the Northern frontier.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dispatches from California, published yesterday, gave an account of a great flood which has occurred in that State, owing to a heavy rain storm. The City of Sacramento was almost submerged, the water in the houses standing from two to twelve feet deep. The losses in that city alone will probably amount to half a million of dollars. At last accounts the weather had become more settled, and the waters were slowly subsiding.

The Board of Canvassers held two short sessions Saturday, and finished comparing the returns. Another meeting will be held to-day, at 2 P. M., to pass upon the returns as footed up, and formally declare the result. The Chairman decided Saturday that in any case where there is known to have been a false result certified to by the Ward Canvassers, (as is accidentally the case with both returns of the vote for school officer in the Thirteenth District, Eighteenth Ward,) the candidate who is wronged can only obtain redress in the Courts. The City Canvassers cannot go back of the returns.

A broker named BERNARD LEVY, of the firm of L. B. LEVY & SONS, doing business at No. 146 Canal-street, was found Saturday morning, about 10 o'clock, dead in his own office, under very mysterious circumstances. His throat was cut in a most horrible manner, and from the nature of the wound he must have died almost instantly. The Coroner held an inquest upon the body, but the jury were unable to decide from the evidence by whom the wounds were caused, and therefore rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death in some manner to them unknown. The Coroner has retained the body for further investigation.

The Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society was held last evening at Dr. ADAMS' Church, (Madison-square,) when the Annual and Treasurer's reports were read, exhibiting an encouraging condition of the Society. Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. BOOTH, WESTON and ADAMS, and a collection was taken up.

It is denied by authority that Gen. SHERMAN was insane while commanding in Kentucky. He was the only subject to temporary mental aberration.

The Ninth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Wisconsin regiments are ordered to Kansas to report to Gen. HUNTER.

Capt. BAXTER, of the United States gunboat *South Carolina*, has resigned, and is now in Boston. Under his command the steamer has captured nearly twenty prizes.

The funeral of Mr. JOHN P. JACKSON, late Vice-President of the New-Jersey Railroad, was held in Newark, on Friday afternoon. Representatives of all the railroads in the State were present, and among the pall-bearers were Hon. J. W. MILLER, Ex-United States Senator, Hons. WM. PENNINGTON, H. PERRY, HAMILTON FISH, D. S. GREGORY and B. WILLIAMSON.

A more active demand prevailed for Breadstuffs, on Saturday, at essentially unchanged prices. Cotton was in brisk request, and 2,000 bales were sold, chiefly on a basis of 35c.@36c. for Middlings, ₱ lb., though some small lots were represented as having been disposed of at higher ratss, and toward the close the asking prices were up to 36c.@36c. ₱ lb. A fair business was transacted in Sugars, Coffee and Spirits Turpentine. A public sale of 1,508 hhds. of the latter—the cargoes of prizs vessels—passed off quite briskly. Provisions were moderately inquired for. Spices and Whisky attracted more attention, as also Wool and Whalebone. The freight engagements were limited.

Startling News from England—Imminent Prospect of War.

Our news from England this morning will give the public a startling and most unwelcome surprise. In spite of the evident exaggerations contained in our report, enough remains that is unquestionably true to show that we are on the brink of war with England, and that nothing but the highest and the steadiest statesmanship at the helm, and the cordial confidence of the public in the wisdom and patriotism of the Government, can save us from that direst of calamities. We may say at the outset, however, that dark as the prospect appears, it is by no means hopeless:—the peril may and will be averted, if that wisdom and public confidence are not withheld.

It seems to be certain that the British Government has decided, contrary to the premonitions of the newspapers by the last arrival, that the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL by Capt. WILKES, of the *San Jacinto*, was unwarranted by international law, and, therefore, an outrage on the British flag. It has decided, therefore, to represent this matter in this light to the American Government; to instruct Lord LYONS to demand a disavowal of the act, with an apology for the insult and the restitution of the men who were seized; and it is reputed that in the event of a refusal, to demand his passports and withdraw the legation from Washington. Such a withdrawal might or might not be followed by war. Probably it would; and the reports indicate that England is making vigorous preparation for that contingency.

The only indication of the specific ground taken by the Law Officers of the Crown is thus stated in the *Times* of the 28th:

"It is, we understand, the opinion of these jurists that the right of the Federal Government, acting by its officers, was *confined to the visiting and the searching of the mail packet*; that if any men or things believed to be contraband of war has been found on board of her, the proper course was to *take her into port and submit the question to the Prize Court*, which would hear evidence and argument on both sides, and would have decided the case according to precedent and authorities."

If this is a true statement of the position of the Government, it divests the case of many of its difficulties. It reduces the offense of Capt. WILKES very materially. It admits his right to visit and search the ship, but insists that he should have taken her into a Prize Court for adjudication. *We are by no means sure that our Government will not concur at once in this opinion.* Indeed, the only official utterance we have yet had on the subject leans decidedly in that direction. The Secretary of the Navy, while commending, in the warmest terms, the spirit and patriotism evinced by Capt. WILKES, complains that he did not take the *Trent* herself into a neutral port, and only forebore to censure him for this omission in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case. Neither the President, nor any other member of his Cabinet, has expressed any opinion on the subject. Indeed the Government could not properly take any action upon it until it should be officially brought to its notice by the action of the British Government. While it is altogether probable that this will be done in a very decided and peremptory manner, we are not prepared to regard it as certain that our Government will be required instantly to concede a mooted point of law under the menace of war. Still less do we believe that, unless Great Britain has already resolved upon war, she will accompany this demand with any demonstrations which should look like forcing us into any other than a perfectly free and voluntary course of action. If she does she will probably be required to disavow any such purpose as an indispensable preliminary to any negotiation whatever upon the subject.

If this preliminary difficulty shall not prove formidable, and if the paragraph quoted above states the position of the British Government correctly, it is scarcely possible that this difficulty should lead to war. The substantial fact of Capt. WILKES' action is not objected to:—and we may very well concede the point made by the law officers of the British crown, without surrendering any substantial national right.

One point is noticeable in our foreign dispatches. The comments of the Press, the language of public men, and to a very great degree the reports concerning the action of the Government, are colored by the assumption that the United States are seeking a war with England as a means of closing their internal strife; and that Mr. SEWARD has pursued a policy and held a tone indicative of such a purpose. *Nothing could possibly be more preposterous than such an opinion.* Beyond the blatant and malignant utterances of the secession Press, it has not a particle of support in any sentiment, act, or utterance of this country. It would be the height of Midsummer madness. The Government and the people know perfectly well that to plunge into a war with England now, would be simply to give the army and the navy of England to the support of the rebel cause. And while, beyond all question, any direct interference of any foreign Power on behalf of the rebels would arouse the deepest indignation of the people, and call forth a degree of national energy unparalleled since the era of the French Revolution, yet none but a madman could possibly desire such an addition to the formidable hostility which already tests the courage and the strength of the nation. Nor do we believe it will be possible for any candid man in England or America to read the diplomatic correspondence of Mr. SEWARD on this subject, without conceding the utter groundlessness of the reproaches and suspicions to which he has been subjected.

In our opinion, England and the world may rely upon it, that in this matter as in every other, the public peace will not be disturbed or hazarded by any persistence of the American Government in an unjust or unwarranted public act. If the act of Capt. WILKES was not in conformity with public law, it will be disavowed. And in deciding this point our Government will not be affected, either by the unworthy sentiments so lavishly imputed to it by the English Press, or by the more ignoble apprehension lest doing right should be imputed to a wrong motive. We see it rumored that the Emperor of France has tendered his mediation in this instance. It is a case peculiarly fitted to such a mode of settlement—and we see no reason why, if offered, it should not be accepted. But we do not believe it will be needed. We have full faith in the wisdom and the justice of our Government, and believe that if war with England can be avoided with honor, they will have no difficulty in finding the means of doing it. Nor do we see anything in this case, in its present aspect, to render a pacific adjustment perfectly compatible with the honor of both nations.

Secretary Seward's Dispatches.

It is not to be denied that, during the past six months, many of Mr. SEWARD's most devoted friends and warmest admirers have felt that there was something lacking in his public career. With, perhaps, a too ready distrust, they have listened to the little expressions circulating in society, quoted often incorrectly from his conversation, which indicated a want of proper appreciation of the dangers before the country. They have yielded somewhat to the representation that he was one of those philosophic, contemplative statesmen, suited to times of peace, and the intellectual discussions of the forum, but lacking that firmness of will and boldness of purpose requisite for the storms which have now burst upon the Republic. Forgetting the voice which, for so many years, amid obloquy and opposition, had rung out for Principle, when there were few to support it, some even went so far as to suspect their old leader of now urging disgraceful compromises with Slavery and rebellion. It was often currently whispered that Mr. SEWARD was not heartily with the Free States in their struggle, and many who had followed his banner so long, lost a little of their old enthusiasm for him. Beside these suspicions, the whole English Press and a clique of his enemies have labored to spread abroad the idea that his diplomacy was unconciliatory and hectoring, and that his aim was to unite parties at home by a war with England.

The true tests of a statesman, however, are not words caught up from private conversations, or off-hand speeches to delegations. They are rather the line of public policy which he adopts toward foreign nations, the principles which underlie that policy, and the discretion and firmness with which he follows it. We do not hesitate to say that, hereafter, when the history of this great Revolution is being written, on these tests Mr. SEWARD will stand forward as the leading American statesman through all these years of trouble. So far from his undervaluing or misappreciating the momentous nature of the crisis, it is apparent from his dispatch of April 10 to Mr. ADAMS—recently published in the TIMES—that he was far in advance of the popular mind in his understanding of it. While to many persons here the country seemed at that time to be falling into irretrievable anarchy, he saw that "the so-called Confederate States are attempting what will prove a physical impossibility," and "if civil war for the first time in our history shall fall upon the country, that calamity will then have come through the agency, not of the Government, but of those who shall have chosen to be its open, armed, irreconcilable enemies," and he does not doubt that "when the value of the imperiled Union shall be brought in that fearful manner home to the business and the bosoms of the American people, *they will, with a unanimity that shall vindicate their wisdom and their virtue, rise up and save it.*"

These words, be it remembered, were written before the attack on Sumter, when it was supposed that a large party of the Free States were in sympathy with the seceding States!

Through all these voluminous dispatches—whose admirable style alone will make them historical—there is not an allusion or an intimation of the possibility of any compromise, or peace, or bargain with the rebellion. On the contrary, the position taken throughout is that the United States are still one; that neither nature nor policy will ever permit them to be broken; that the questions at issue between the Government and its rebellious citizens are never to be discussed with any foreign Power, nor is even an offer of mediation to be permitted to be presented. Recognition of the rebels in any manner, implies a loosening of friendship with this country; and an acknowledgment of their independence is possibly an act of hostility, and certainly a breaking off of all diplomatic and friendly intercourse. The dignity and consistency of Mr. SEWARD's position in all this correspondence are most satisfactory to the feeling of the country; and his mild rebuke to Mr. DAYTON for inquiring of the French Minister as to the meaning of a certain passage in the official newspaper, informing him that it is the habit of the American Government "*never to overhear* what the Press or the Ministers, or even the monarch of a foreign country says concerning us," is precisely what ought to be said.

If anything of a sense of justice survives in England, her journalists will retract, on reading these dispatches, what they have so persistently said as to the discourteous and quarrelsome diplomacy of Secretary SEWARD. Every letter is marked by a singular forbearance and courtesy toward England. He is most desirous of securing her good will; he alludes to those "circumstances of common descent, language, customs, sentiments and religion which recommends a closer sympathy between themselves and Great Britain than either might expect in its intercourse with any other nation." "The United States are one of many nations which have sprung from Great Britain herself. * * It has been thought by many who have studied the philosophy of modern history profoundly, that the success of nations thus deriving their descent from Great Britain might, through many ages, reflect back upon that Kingdom the proper glories of its own great career."

Even after our grievous disappointment in the Queen's proclamation, he writes to Mr. ADAMS, amicably and dispassionately, "that the two nations had indeed failed to find a common ground or principle on which they could stand together, but they have succeeded in reaching a perfect understanding of the nature and extent of their disagreement, and in finding a line of mutual, practical forbearance."

He deprecates in the strongest terms "the evils of a foreign war," and adds that, "for myself, *however otherwise I may at any time have been understood*, it has been an earnest and profound solicitude to avert foreign war, that alone has prompted the emphatic, and sometimes, perhaps, impassioned remonstrances I have hitherto made against any form or measure of recognition of the insurgents by the Government of Great Britain."

On the very day of the battle of Bull Run, with the city filled with frightened fugitives, and the prospect of BEAUREGARD's cannon thundering at the gates, he closes an able dispatch to Mr. ADAMS with these eloquent and memorable words:

"I cannot leave the subject without endeavoring once more, as I have so often done before, to induce the British Government to realize the conviction, which I have more than once expressed in this correspondence, that the policy of this Government is one that is based on interests of the greatest importance and sentiments of the highest virtue, and therefore is in no case likely to be changed, *whatever may be the varying fortunes of the war at home*, or the actions of foreign nations on this subject, while the policy of foreign States rests on ephemeral interests of commerce or of ambition merely. The policy of these United States is not a creature of the Government, but an inspiration of the People, while the policies of foreign States are at the choice mainly of the Governments presiding over them. If, through error, on whatever side, this civil contention shall transcend the national bounds and involve foreign States, the energies of all commercial nations, including our own, will necessarily be turned to war, and a general carnival of the adventurous and the reckless of all countries, at the cost of the existing commerce of the world, must ensue. Beyond that painful scene upon the seas, there lie, out dimly concealed from our vision, scenes of devastation and desolation, which will leave no roots remaining out of which trade between the United States and Great Britain, as it has hitherto flourished, can ever again spring up."

Mr. SEWARD need have, in our view, no higher niche in American history than these dispatches will give him. If nothing else of his life's work survive, these will transmit him to posterity as a statesman of consummate ability, and a patriot firm in the severest trials.

Charleston in Ashes.

It is without a single rising of vindictive joy that a rightminded man will learn the tragic tidings of what has befallen Charleston. At the same time, if the catastrophe be one of the outworkings of the train of consequences which the inhabitants of that rebellious city instituted in spurning the beneficent protection of the Government of their fathers,—what can be said other than that it is just? There are events in which God's logic does so show itself that one can but stand by and see the fulfillment of the decree of Fate.

It is but a little while ago that the haughty rebels of Charleston threatened that, sooner than submit to the National authority, they would lay the city in ashes. The threat, leaping into flame, astounds them with its horrid realization; and a thousand forms, showing pallid against the flare of midnight, and fleeing from the coming wrath, are the fulfilling of the diabolic vow. It is as in the fantasy of DE QUINCY, wherein one, lecturing on the loveliness of murder, retires from the glare and the applause, and is confronted by the ghastly form of a victim of assassination.

There is no need to conclude that, if the conflagration were really the work of incendiaries, the negroes applied the torch. For it begins to be discovered that there is another element at the South quite as dangerous as the blacks. Enough has already come out to show that the poor whites, hating profoundly the proud slave-lords, and oppressed by the conscriptions and military drafts of the Confederate Government, are thoroughly disaffected and ripe for revolt. It will be remembered that at Port Royal several of this class had to be brought in chains, declaring they had nothing to fight for. They may have sought this opening for at once avenging themselves and precipitating a crisis.

If, however, as report comes to us, the conflagration be really the work of slaves in insurrection, the fact brings a terrible completeness into the logic of the event. Although special pains have been taken by the Southern leaders and journals to represent the blacks as showing no disposition to revolt, yet many denotements have of late appeared to show that the slaves are catching the contagion of fury from their masters. The same reports that tell of the conflagration speak of an insurrection that had broken out in the interior, and was still raging. Once begun, revolt will be almost certain to assume that paroxysmal shape that marks the negro nature; and one trembles to look into the chamber of horrors of which this may open the door.

But in whatever cause the conflagration, that has already consumed the very heart of Charleston, had its origin, it is impossible not to connect an idea of retribution with the event. Surely, if any place could deserve such a doom, it is the cursed city by the sea, in whose harbor the ensign of the Republic received its first wound, in being lowered to armed ingrates, their country's parricides. If it had been reserved for the soldiers of the Union, captors of Charleston, to raze it to the ground, it would have been an act of entire and perfect justice. Coming without our motion the catastrophe assumes a character all the more impressive from its very impersonality. After all, it seems the severest blows which the traitors are to receive are not to come from human hand, but are the logical outworking of the conditions these individuals have themselves invoked. It is the old law of compensation which runs through the Universe. The ruin in which Charleston now lies is only explicable on the ground that it is necessary that old and heavy wrongs should break up with a crash, and that the men who will not allow them to be ameliorated should expiate their crimes by their own destruction.

As we write, we have additional tidings by a vessel northward bound from Port Royal. Late on Thursday night, in passing Charleston, the city was seen still wrapt in flames, the conflagration throwing a broad belt of fiery light out ten miles to sea, and bringing out into tragic relief the form of Fort Sumter.

The Canal-street Tragedy.

We published, yesterday, the report of the Coroner's inquest in this case, and some further details will be found in this morning's paper. The verdict of the jury has failed to satisfy the public mind; and the conviction that a barbarous murder has been committed seems to be gaining strength. Certainly the interests of justice demand that further investigations should be made; and the police of the City will be guilty of a gross neglect of duty if they fail to search out every fact, and to watch closely every witness, that may contribute to disperse the darkness and suspicion which enshrouds this horrid drama of death.

A small basement room, at the corner of two of the most crowded streets in the City, was the place where the dreadful scene was enacted. In this basement office, two brothers, BERNHARD and DAVID LEVY, carried on the business of exchange brokers. Last Saturday morning the two brothers were together at 9 o'clock, as DAVID himself acknowledges. Half an hour later, the office contained no living person. DAVID had left to attend, as he says, some business appointment, and BERNHARD was found behind the office counter a lifeless corpse. With one arm laid across his breast, he was stretched out along the floor, which was inundated with his blood. His only wound was in the neck, and must have caused almost instant death. Some time after the discovery of what had occurred, DAVID LEVY returned to the office, and seems to have rendered what aid he could to the Police and to the Coroner.

The body being removed to the Sixth Ward Station-house, an inquest was held, at which the jury professed themselves unable to decide whether the wound was self-inflicted or whether it proceeded from the hand of an assassin. Instead of adjourning the inquest, as was the proper course, the Coroner and jury at once closed their inquiry, and the verdict was returned with which the public are so much dissatisfied.

We think there is ground for this uneasy feeling; for probably few persons will be able to read the evidence of Dr. JOHN BEACH, who examined the body, without an irresistible conviction that the wound which caused death could not have been inflicted by the hand of the victim himself. Among other reasons for this opinion, we may mention the fact that both sides of the neck were equally divided. And it is well known that, in the annals of suicide, scarcely a single case can be found in which a man who was not a raving maniac has ever inflicted on himself a wound at all resembling the one which Dr. BEACH describes. Competent medical authorities tell us that the shock, the loss of force and the gush of blood when one side of the neck is so deeply injured as in this case, would paralyze the arm of the suicide, and cause him to faint and drop his weapon before the opposite side could be equally penetrated. Here, however, in the case before us, the whole of the great vessels and the entire soft parts of both sides are divided to the very bone, just as if the hand that wielded the murderous weapon retained the same vigor and pitiless force from the beginning to the end of the terrible deed.

Another important inquiry is, what has become of the weapon itself? Did it drop from the hand of the fainting suicide? Was it found beside him, red with the blood of its recent victim? No sharp instrument was found near the dead man, except a pocket-knife, which was closed. It was apparently new, and lay on the counter two or three feet above, and just within reach. This was the only cutting instrument in the office. With it fatal wounds could doubtless have been given. But a heavier, sharper and very different instrument is suggested by the depth and extent of those which caused the death of BERNHARD LEVY. Besides, if it was really this weapon which did the deed, who coolly closed the knife when all was over? Was this the act of a fainting man, who let fall the fatal steel that his very life-blood had empurpled? Or was it the cunning contrivance of a murderer, the clumsy afterthought of an assassin? To the former, earthly opinions and appearances would be nothing; to the latter, legal evidence would be everything.

Without wishing to argue such views of this sad affair to any undue extent, we would urge our authorities to press forward the most searching inquiries. It is possible, if not probable, that this will turn out to be a deliberate, skillfully planned, premeditated murder. If so the perpetrator is at large, and is to be sought within a very limited circle. He is doubtless doing all in his power to divert suspicion and to destroy evidence. His motive was not plunder, but, perhaps, revenge. Whoever he be, and wherever he may be found, it is scarcely possible that the clothes of the assassin could have escaped entirely unstained. By this mark, perhaps, he may be known, and brought to justice.

☞ We have been requested to call the attention of the proper authorities to the fact that the buoys at Great Kills, Staten Island, are gone, and also that the buoy on the Sand Spit, at the Narrows, has been absent for the past six weeks. Notice has been previously left at the office of the Board, but thus far without effect.

☞ THE CANAL-STREET TRAGEDY.—Some further particulars have transpired in relation to the horrible death of BERNARD LEVY, the Canal-street broker, an account of which we published in yesterday's TIMES. The body was surrendered by the Coroner yesterday to the family of the deceased for burial. That officer believes that no good would result from longer detaining it in his custody. He has a strong conviction that the case is one of suicide, and this opinion is generally concurred in.

☞ Mr. DEAN RICHMOND has presented Mrs. S. M. FLANDERS, wife of Judge FLANDERS who is now confined in Fort Lafayette, with a check for $100, by way of exhibiting his sympathy with her husband.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

Excitement Regarding the Intelligence from Europe.

The Temper in which it is Received.

Secretary Chase's Scheme of Finance.

Measures to be Brought Before Congress.

Probable Adjournment for the Holidays.

The Late Escape of the Pirate Sumter.

Explanation of Capt. Palmer, of the Iroquois.

The Rebels Shelled Away from Edwards' Ferry.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 15.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The dispatches relative to the action of the British Government, which will appear in the New-York journals of Monday, were received by the Government this afternoon. Notwithstanding the belligerent attitude assumed, there is no disposition on the part of any member of the Cabinet to alter the plans or policy of the Government assumed in the arrest of MASON and SLIDELL.

The report of the demand of the English Government for the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL causes great excitement as it extends through Washington and is discussed on the streets and in the hotels. The sentiment of defiance is universal. It is proper to add that the better informed people keep entirely cool, and do not believe the newe as to England's position to be at all reliable.

SECRETARY CHASE'S PLAN OF FINANCE.

The plan of finance proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury is now under consideration by the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Ways and Means Committee. The Secretary's views, as laid down in his able report, have been explained at length in another able and elaborate document, which is now before the Committee, together with a carefully drawn bill which it is thought will not only meet the requirements of the Government, bnt the general approval of the country. Greater advantages are to be offered to the banks and banking associations than they now possess. First, it is proposed to secnre to the country a currency of universal value; and second, to obtain a large demand for Government bonds. It is proposed that a bureau of currency be established in the Treasury Department, authorized to receive from all the banks bonds of the United States on deposit as security for the payment of snch bills as the Secretary shall certify are received in the Treasury. These bills to be made payable by the signature of the Cashier or President at the bank from whence they may be issned, in coin or demand notes. The benefits of this provision to be open to all associations for banking purposes now existing or hereafter to be organized. To add to the inducements for investing in the Government honds, it is proposed to receive and pay out through the Government agencies the notes of such banks as have secured their currency by a deposit of the bonds of the United States in the Treasury; and to induce old institutions as well as new ones to invest their whole capital in these bonds, the Secretary intends to use such banking associations as fiscal agents of the Government, with power to collect all taxes and other dues coming to the Government, and with authority to receive and pay ent all bills that are secured in the Treasury. A bill to carry out all these objects embraced in the Secretary's Report is now before the proper Committees of the two Houses, and will probably be reported in a few days. Such a bill, it is supposed, will enable the Secretary to obtain all the money he requires for twenty year bonds.

THE REBELS AT EDWARDS' FERRY DRIVEN BACK.

On Friday afternoon FRANKLIN'S Rhode Island Battery, at Edwards' Ferry, opened fire npon the rebel fortifications in front of Leesburgh and the neighboring woods, where the rebel troops have been concealed. Tha cannonading was kept np for six hours with shell, and it succeeded in driving back the troops to a safer distance.

When our troops crossed the river, previous to the battle of Ball's Biuff, the slaves in the vicinity on the Virginia side were of invaluable service as guides and boatmen, in transporting our troops across. When our troops retreated, two slaves, belonging to a rebel named SMART, residing sonth of Leesburgh, and who had thus aided our troops, reached the Maryland side and remained in our camps, and have been devoted and faithful servants. On Friday Gen. STONE sent orders to have the two men conveyed across the river under a flag of truce, to be conveyed to their master The rebels at first refused to receive them, bnt on assurances being given that Gen. STONE'S only purpose was to return the slaves, they were received and the flag of truce returned. On the same day a lady who resides in Leesburgh was conveyed across, and if she and the negroes have not given full and explicit information to the rebels of the disposition of our troops, our strength, &c., it is not Gen. STONE'S fault. It is asserted that flags of truce, conveying sealed dispatches, are passing and repassing the Potomac three or four times a week at Edwards' Ferry. Yesterday a rebel officer appeared on the Virginia shore, waving a white flag. Capt. SMITH, of the Minnesota Regiment, crossed in a boat, and when he asked what was wanted, was informed that a rumor was prevalent in the camps in Virginia that Charleston had been burned, and they were anxious to see some New-York papers to learn if there was any confirmation of the rumor there. Capt. SMITH stated that as he was not a newspaper carrier, he must decline to accede to their request.

THE ARMS PURCHASED IN EUROPE.

The Government agents who have been buying arms in Europe have exceeded their authority to the amount of $100,000. The excuse is that they bought a large lot to prevent their falling into the hands of the Confederates. Secretary CAMERON has instructed them to close their accounts, and cease buying. The total number of arms bought in Europe since the beginning of the war is about 200,000. Many of them are poor in quality, and all quite inferior to American made guns. A proper encouragement of American gun-makers by making all future purchases of them, will unquestionably become the policy of our Government.

THE COMMANDER OF THE IROQUOIS.

The friends of Capt. PALMER, commanding the steamer *Iroquois*, who, it is alleged permitted the rebel steamsr *Sumter* to escape, deny indignantly that there is any truth in the report. They assert that there is not a more true or loyal man in the service. He is a brother of Gen. PALMER, of the United States Army, and was born in New-Jersey.

DISPATCHES FROM CAPT. PALMER—HIS EXPLANATION.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Capt. PALMER, commanding the steamer *Iroquois*, in which he minntely relates his movements, in order to capture the privateer *Sumter*. The Government at Martinqne, he says, refused to give the *Sumter* coals, but allowed her to come to St. Pierre, where she obtained a supply from English merchants. The *Sumter* had been received with courtesy at the seat of Government, and Capt. PALMER discovered, to nse his own language, that "this farce of non-recognition of the Confederate flag by France and England, is played out." He had a correspondence with the Governor, the result of which, he was referred to a paragraph of WHEATON'S international law; to the effect that one belligerent could not depar from port until twenty-four hours after another had left. The *Sumter* was at that time in port, and the *Iroquois* was obliged to anchor one marine league from shore. The majority of the citizens of Port Royal were in favor of the *Sumter*, and, therefore, anxious for her escape. Being French, they sympathized with Louisiana, to which State they thought the *Sumter* belonged. Throughout his proceedings, Capt. PALMER wes apprehensive and fearful that the *Sumter* would escnpe him, and wished she were anywhere else than under French projection, as the authorities were throwing every obstacle in his way. The Governor, however, repudiated everything like unfriendliness in reply to Capt. PALMER'S complaint. Owing to the disfnnce from shore which the *Iroquois* was obliged to occnpy, and the fact that the bay is 15 miles wide, and for the reasons above stated, the *Sumter* succeeded in escaping. The *Iroquois* followed her. but found no vessel visible on the background of the sky.

IN A DANGEROUS POSITION.

Yesterday a party, consisting of Senators HALE and CLARK, of New-Hampshire, Mr. RICE and Dr. COFFIN of Massachnsetts; Prof. PATTERSON, of Dartmouth College, and Mrs. CONWAY, Mrs. CORNING, of New-Hampshire, and Mrs. COFFIN and Miss STEPHENS, of Massachusetts, left the Navy-yard on the steamer *Mount Washington* for Stump Neck, to visit the New-Hampshire regiment. The steamer stopped within range of the Upper and Shipping Point battery, where the party left in small boats, to be rowed a mile, and a half across the Chickomaxen Creek. They had hardly started before the rebels threw a shell at the steamer, which burst a half mile beyond. A round shot followed, which also failed in its mark. The party landed in safety, and after visiting the camps of the New-Hampshire Second and the Massachusetts First, returned. In the meantime a party of about 1,000 workmen appeared on the hill, back of the batteries, and commenced throwing up new works.

THE COMMAND AT PORT ROYAL.

Influential members of Congress have been asking the President to supersede Gen. SHERMAN in the command of our forces at Port Royal, and it is said that his removal has been decided upon.

THE MOVEMENTS OF GEN. FREMONT.

The non-arrival of Gen. FREMONT in Washington begins to excite comment, as it is known he has taken a house here, and has been daily expected for at least ten days. The truth will probably be found that Gen. FREMONT applied to Headquarters for permission to visit New-York on private business, which was granted. Permission to visit and reside in Washington is a different matter, and has not been granted, as it cannot be coupled with any military necessity or pressure of private business.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

It is regarded as settled that Congress will adjourn on Thursday next for two weeks, to enable the members to pass the Holidays at home. No important legislation will be attempted this week, though the ultra Republicans are very anxious to press through a resolution expressive of their views before Congress takes this recess.

REMOVALS TO BE MADE.

Many removals from departments will, it is thought, occur within the next two weeks, by way of appeasing the just complaints of Loyalists and extreme Republicans. The Third-Auditor, R. J. ATKINSON, of Ohio, a violent opponent of the Republican Party, and the tool of COBB and CLAYTON, has been too long retained, but ten years experience and a talent for intrigue have served to keep him in his place. Over his own signature, he charged the Republican Party with the fault of the defalcation of the Democratic Treasurer, of Ohio. During the entire administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, he was a faithful supporter of its worst men and measures. The removal of a few such men, of whom there are too many in the departments here, will greatly tend to restore good feeling in the Republican ranks.

CHARGES AGAINST COL. CHORMANN.

Twenty-seven commissioned officers in the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry have joined in preferring charges against their Colonel, CHORMANN.

A FARMER ARRESTED.

Yesterday a farmer residing south of Lewinsville was arrested and is now in custody. At his request a guard of our troops had been placed on his property to protect it, since which he drove some of his cattle to Centreville and sold them to the rebels.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has issued an order constituting Gen. JAMES N. PALMER and Col. VAN ALLEN a Board to examine the commissioned officers of the volunteer cavalry. The Board will enter upon the discharge of its duties in this city to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT REPORTER APPOINTED.

Hon. SAMUEL BLACK, of Pennsylvania, Mr. BUCHANAN'S Attorney-General, was, yesterday, appointed reporter of the Supreme Court, *vice* HOWARD, resigned.

RETURN OF GEN. JONES FROM BOGOTA.

Gen. GEO. W. JONES, formerly Senator in Coogress from Iowa, is in Weshington, on his retnrn home from Bogota, formerly New-Granada, but now United States of Columbia. During the General's residence at Bogota, of less than three years' duration, he has had to deal with three different Administrations of the Government there, and has cultivated, as in duty bound, feelings of amity with all, never reflecting for one moment to guard well the interests of his own countrymen with each Administration. At the same time, as the papers of that country show, observing and counseling his countrymen to the strictest neutrality between the two contending parties to the unfortunate revolving or civil war which has existed there for the last twenty months.

A DANGEROUS GUN.

A very ingenious piece of villainy, and of a dangerous character has just been discovered by an officer connected with the Naval Bureau. A fifty pound semi shell gun, forged by the Franklin Forge, of New-York, and bores rifled and finished by Messrs. CARPENTER & PLASS, was taken to Staten Island for trial proof, where at the ninth round it burst, and upon examination it was discovered that to cover some defects in the base of the bore an entire false chamber had been made and so nicely fitted in the gun as to defy the most minute detection, until the gun broke. Had this rifle passed the proof of ten pounds when received into the naval service afloat it would doubtless have hurst, and caused loss of life and serious damage to the vessel. The forgers attribute this clever piece of villainy to the finishers of the gun.

ACCIDENT TO COL. J. H. WOOD.

Col. J. H. Woon, of New-York, met with an accident, this afternoon, while riding on the entposts. By the breaking of his carriage, his arm was fractured. The limb was set by Dr. AVERY of the Thirteenth New-York Regiment.

EX-MINISTER FAULKNER IN WASHINGTON.

Ex-Minister CHARLES J. FAULKNER arrived here last night, and will proceed to Richmond to-morrow *via* Fort Monroe to effect the exchange of Congressman ELY for that of himself.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the body of MATTHEW KING, a native of Ireland, 40 years of age, was found on the sidewalk in First-avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. From the appearance of the body he could not have been dead very long. Some papers were found on the person of deceased which indicated that he had been in the employ of EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, of the firm of JAFFRAY & SONS, No. 350 Broadway, as a groom. The cause of his death is unknown. He was conveyed to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house by the police, and the Coroner duly notified.... A lad named SAMUEL CLOBURG, while flying a kite, late on Saturday afternoon, on the top of house No. 315 Stanton-street, fell through the skylight to a floor below, and was injured so seriously that he died a few hours afterward. The body wss conveyed to his home, No. 68 Lewis-street, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.... At 12½ o'clock on Saturday night, a man named JOHN BROCKLIN was found dead at the foot of a flight of stone steps leading to the basement of No. 378 Broome-street. He was a man of intemperate habits, and it is supposed that he accidentally fell down the steps while intoxicated. Officer GORMAN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, removed the body to the Station-house. Deceased resided in Mott-street, near Grand..... Late on Saturday night, the body of an unknown man was found in the forecastle of the ship *Julia Lawrence*, lying at Pier No. 48 East River. Deceased was light complexioned, with heir and beard partially gray; he was dressed in a Russian cap, flannel undershirt, gauze undershirt, and a cotton shirt over both; black pants, blue vest, and wore a belt around his waist; he appeared to be abont 50 years of age. The body was conveyed to the Seventh Precinct Station-house, and the Coroner notified. .... The body of an unknown man was found, yesterday, floating in the water at the foot of Clarkson-street, North River. He was dressed in blue overalls and a knit shirt. It is judged that he was about 40 years of age. The body was taken to the dead-house to await the Coroner's investigation.... Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of a lad, eight years of age, named JOHN CLIFROAN, who was found in the dock at the foot of Delancey-street, East River. The body had been in the water out a few hours. The lad's residence could not be ascertained.

ARREST AND DISCHARGE OF A COUNTERFEITER.—Detective Officer JENKINS, of Philadelphia, arrived in this City two or three days since, in pursuit of a notorious counterfeiter, named MEYERS. The latter is one of a large gang who, for weeks past, has been engaged in extensively circulating spurious bills in Philadelphia and other large towns in Pennsylvania. The officer succeeded in tracing MAYERS to this City, and on Friday last, after diligent efforts on the part of Detective JENKINS, aided by some of the New-York officers, MEYERS was arrested. He was put in the Station-house, and kept here until Saturday morning, at which time the Philadelphia official hoped to be able to take the fugitive with him to the latter city, there to be dealt with according to law. Instead of this, however, the prisoner—who, in the meantime, had employed counsel—was taken before one of our City Magistrates on Saturday morning, and, after a brief hearing, he was discharged upon some technical point. Mr. JENKINS protested against this, and strenuously insisted that such a course would defeat the ends of law and justice. He determined not to be baffled, however, and immediately went before another judicial officer, to whom he presented affidavits setting forth the fact of MEYERS' being a counterfeiter and a fugitive from justice, and claimed that upon those affidavits he was entitled to a warrant for his arrest. Meantime, the counsel of MEYERS had learned, by some means, that an attempt was to be made to get a warrant, and he was accordingly present to protest against a warrant being issued, on the ground that the whole matter had been adjudicated that morning before another Judge. After an exciting debate the protest proved effectual—the magistrate refused to grant a warrant or have anything further to say about it. Officer JENKINS took his departure from Court, throughly disgusted (as he expressed himself) with the way justice is administered in New-York.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The house of JOHN FREAZE, No. 107 East Thirty-first street, was entered on Saturday night, and robbed of jewelry and clothing to the amount of $100. No clue could be obtained of the robber.

Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society.

ANNUAL REPORT—TREASURER'S REPORT—ADDRESSES BY REV. MESSRS. BOOTH, WESTON AND ADAMS.

The Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society, (and the twenty-ninth of the female branch,) was held last evening at the Church of Rev. Dr. ADAMS, on Madison-square. The church was densely crowded with an interested assemblage. The chair was occupied by Rev. Dr. DEWITT, President of the Society, and the exercises of the evening were opened with prayer and the singing of the CXXXVIth Psalm. The Treasurer's report was read by WM. WALKER, Esq., from which it appeared that the collections and donations during the year amounted to $16,066 22, and the expenditures to $16,396 27, leaving a small balance due the Treasurer.

The annual report was then read by A. R. WETMORE, Esq., from which it appears that during the year the Society has had 884 visitors, who have distributed 1,016,931 tracts in different languages, containing 4,302,110 pages; 978 Bibles and 880 Testaments have been supplied to the destitute on behalf of the New-York Bible Society; 5,644 volumes lent from Ward libraries; 3,901 children gathered into Sabbath, and 424 into day schools; 524 into Bible classes; 4,395 induced to attend church; 1,297 temperance pledges obtained; 3,100 religious meetings held; 583 hopefully converted, and 458 united with various Evangelical churches.

Upon the resolution to adopt the report, Rev. B. R. BOOTH spoke in a fervent and appropriate strain, urging the immense importance of the work in charge of the Society, and the necessity of giving to it the most abundant support.

He was followed by the Rev. H. G. WESTON, after which a collection was taken up and subscriptions received, and judging from the tone of the assemblage and the number of subscriptions put in, a large amount was realized. After the singing of the 603rd hymn, the Rev. Dr. ADAMS addressed the assemblage in an eloquent and stirring speech, for which, as well as those of the other speakers, it is impossible to find space. The report of the female branch, also read by Mr. WETMORE, exhibited a condition of prosperity scarcely to be expected under the existing circumstances of our country's position, and showed that as an adjunct to the City Tract Society, the ladies had contributed very great and valuable assistance.

After the close of the address of Dr. ADAMS, the Doxology was sung, and the assemblage dismissed with the benediction.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST REGIMENT VERMONT CAVALRY.

This regiment, numbering over a thousand men, with horses, arrived in this City yesterday, by way of Troy, from Burlington, Vt., at which place it had been encamped for the last nine weeks. On landing from the cars—over 130 being engaged in transporting the men and horses—the horses were taken to Bull's Head stables, in Twenty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, where they were quartered. One man, a member of Company B, had the misfortune to slip from the platform of the car upon which he was standing and broke both of his arms. He was brought to the City, and conveyed to the Hospital, where he is being properly cared for.

The regiment, which is in all respects the finest one raised in any of the States, was recruited wholly in the State of Vermont, and comprises many of its noblest and most stalwart sons. It is under the command of Col. LEMUEL B. PLATT, who has superintended the entire work of recruiting the men, selecting the horses, and equipping the regiment. Col. PLATT is a wealthy and influencial farmer of Colchester, Chittenden County, and is a man of rare energy and enterprise. He is without military experience, but will rapidly acquire whatever knowledge may be required in his new position. He is about 45 years of age, of fine physical frame, and capable of great endurance as well as active effort. He is deservedly popular with the men of his regiment, and will make a successful and efficient commander.

At noon, the regiment will form into line, the right resting on Twenty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue. It will then march down Twenty-third-street to Fifth-avenue, from thence to Fourteenth-street and Broadway to the Battery, where it will embark.

ARRIVAL OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF CONNECTICUT.

The Eleventh Connecticut Regiment, Col. KINGSBURY, will leave Hartford by steamboat this afternoon, arriving in this City early to-morrow morning. The regiment will land at 8 o'clock A. M. at Pier No. 1 North River, and march through Broadway to the Park Barracks, where breakfast will be served to the men. Gov. BUCKINGHAM and suite, together with the officers of the regiment, will be welcomed by the Sons of Connecticut residing in New-York, at the Astor House, where they will partake of breakfast at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely. A national flag will be presented to the regiment in the Park at 12 o'clock, after which it will march by Broadway and Canal-street to Pier No. 41 North River, where it will embark on board steamer for Annapolis. Gov. BUCKINGHAM will receive his friends, the Sons of Connecticut and their guests, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets for the admission of gentlemen, and also for ladies, both for the breakfast and the reception, may be obtained on application to J. H. ALMY, No. 85 Leonard-street; CHARLES GOULD, No. 2 Hanover-street, or E. D. STANTON, No. 22 William-street.

COL. E. W. SERRELL'S REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS AND ARTISANS.

Three companies of this regiment, under command of Major RICHARD BUTT, will leave for the seat of war to-day. Orders have been issued for all members to be in camp by 10 o'clock A. M., and there report themselves.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 14.

It is rumored that the First Massachusetts Cavalry, which is to leave here next week, are destined for Texas.

Three hundred seamen leave Charlestown Navy-yard this afternoon *via* Fall River. Their destination is unknown.

Medical Lectures to Ladies—By Mrs. E. K. ROBERTS, (a practicing Physician,) every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at her residence, No. 79 West 38th-st., commencing always at 2 o'clock. Mrs. ROBERTS devotes her practice specially to all diseases of women, and furnishes to her patients all necessary medicines and remedies. Ample accommodations at her house for chronic patients and ladies during confinement. Personal consultations *free*; advice by letter, $1.

At Retail,
Wholesale stock of WATCHES and MUSICAL BOXES.
This latter article is one of the best
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
They play from 1 to 24 different tunes, and cost from $2 to $250.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,)
New-York.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of sizs and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

At William Taylor's Saloon,
No. 565 Broadway,
Boned Turkey, Cakes, Jellies, Charlotte Russe, Brandy, Fruits, Ornamental Pyramids. Also, an endless variety of fancy articles for Christmas Trees, appropriate to the times.
Confectionery, Bon Bon Boxes, Corancoplas, &c.
Massons's celebrated Paris Chocolate.

White's Holiday Hats and Skating Caps
ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THE CITY,
At No. 216 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

☞ **Japanese, American Indian, Chinese,** Manila, and East India and novel goods in every variety, new and cheap as any in the City, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. FOUNTAIN & CO.

Postage Stamps bought and sold, in large or small quantities, by ROBERTSON & CO., Commission Agents, Nos. 84 and 86 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 7 and 9.

Winter Style, or Festival Hat for 1862, is this day offered for inspection and sale by ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 119 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

KRAUSE—KRAUSE.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 13, in St. George's Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Schramm, Mr. GUSTAVUS KRAUSE, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY KRAUSE, of Saxonia.

ROSS—CHAMPLIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. Mr. J. C. Butcher, C. PAULDING ROSS to ANNA H. CHAMPLIN, both of this City.

DIED.

HOPKINS.—In this City, on Friday night, Dec. 13, of diphtheria, LOUIS EUGENE HOPKINS, Clerk of the Commissioners of Health.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Clement's Church, this day, (Monday,) Dec. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

THURBER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 15, JAMES THURBER, Jr., late of Providence, R. I., aged 32 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother-in-law, John H. Saffen, are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 198 West 30th-st.

HUBBELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 15, of croup, WALTER, infant son of Jno. F. and Elmira Hubbell, aged 4 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 242 Bowery, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WAITE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 15, JOHN M. WAITE, Sr., aged 49 years and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 38 Henry-st.

CANEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 15, ELIZABETH J., wife of William Caney, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Jackson, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 124 West 42d-st., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 12 M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LUDLOW.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 14, after a lingering illness, EZRA LUDLOW, Sr., in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Amity-place, on Monday morning, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HEARTT.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 14, MARIA, wife of Capt. Abraham Heartt, in the 60th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at 9 A. M. on Monday, from her late residence, No. 156 West 16th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

ACKERMAN.—In Yorkville, on Sunday, Dec. 15, of diphtherial croup, EDGAR S., son of James and Helen Ackerman, in the 5th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock, Tuesday, from East 88th-st., corner of Avenue A, to Greenwood.

BARNET.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 15, SUSAN, wife of the late George Barnet, in the 60th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, John Macarthy, No. 83 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, to which the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

ALBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 14, after a lingering illness, SUSAN, the beloved wife of William Albert, in the 45th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also the members of Lodge of Antiquity No. 11, F. and A. Masons, also the members of Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment, N. G., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Clinton-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BAGAR.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 15, RUTH H., wife of Noel J. Becar, and only daughter of Shepard A. Mount, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 17th inst., at Christ Church, Brooklyn.

STEPHENSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 15, EDWARD M., son of James M. and Julia A. Stephenson, aged 1 year, 2 months and 9 days.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

PENNY.—In Greenpoint, on Sunday, Dec. 15, MARY E., wife of William Penny, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Baptist Church, corner of 4th and Colyer sts., Greenpoint, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOWELL.—In Frederick, Md., on Thursday, Dec. 12, ISAAC HOWELL, of Company E, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., aged 18 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Thomas Howell, No. 204 West 30th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to New-York bay Cemetery for interment.

☞ New-Jersey and Cincinnati papers please copy.

RICHARDS.—In Effingham, Ill., on Wednesday, Dec. 11, JAMES NICHOLAS, eldest son of the late Henry S. Richards, Esq., and Margaret S. Evertson, in the 34th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 643.—Dec. 13, 1861.
75, 21, 77, 50, 62, 35, 4, 3, 74, 26, 73, 29, 63.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 644.—Dec. 13, 1861.
67, 12, 69, 2, 23, 46, 1, 51, 21, 24, 15, 7.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MAISON DOREE.
Families and parties supplied with everything necessary for
HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
F. MARTINEZ.
RESTAURANT NO. 42 EAST 14TH-ST.

CHRIST THE SPIRIT:
Being an attempt to state the Primitive View of Christianity.
"It is ths Spirit that quickeneth; the Flesh profiteth nothing."
"The Letter killeth, but the Spirit giveth life."
By the author of "Remarks on Alchemy and the Alchemists," and "Swedenborg, a Hermetic Philosopher."
SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED.
2 vols. 12mo. Price $2.
Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.
Just published by JAMES MILLER,
Successor to
C. S. Francis & Co., No. 522 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE HOLIDAY GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SILVER AND PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, LIQUOR-STANDS, WAITERS, CLOCKS, VASES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, GILT MOUNTED FANCY AUSTRIAN GOODS, PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL DINNER AND TEA SERVICES, PASTEL AND OIL PAINTINGS, MIRRORS,
And a vast assortment of other articles, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
All of which will be sold at REDUCED PRICES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY,
corner of Broome-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for its intrinsic good qualities. never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sonr, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Wieslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of his family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothieg Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
Lowell, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 186

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and hoarseness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT. Made to measure at $15, $16, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

GAS FIXTURES &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES. (Direct importation,)
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statnettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
Plumbing and Gas-fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st. and No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE AND WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
THIRTY YEARS IN ONE PLACE.
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 2 and 4 Burling-slip,
SELLING AT WAR PRICES,
A large assortment of richly-plated silver ware.
USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS.
Coffee and Tea Urns.$31 to $16 | Casters.....$8 to $15
Tea Nets.....$7 to $30 | Cake Baskets.....$4 to $8
Salvers.....$3 to $50 | Pitchers.....$5 to $15
Also, CHILDREN'S CUPS in great variety. FORKS and SPOONS, TETE-A-TETE SETS, BUTTER-DISHES, BREAKFAST-CASTERS, &c.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
NEW LECTURE,
BY
REV. JOSEPH B. WAKELEY,
entitled
"WASHINGTON AND THE UNION,"
at the Cooper Institute,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17,
commencing at 8 o'clock.
Tickets of admission, 25 cents.
For sale at Rushton's, No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 486 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 536 Broadway; Hows's, No. 76 Bowery; Brunton's, No. 296 Bowery; David Huyler's, No. 31 8th-av.; S. C. Walt's, No. 217 6th-av., and E. C. Ketcham's, No. 309 8th-av.
REEVES E. SELMES,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases, guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 405 Grand-st., in the fancy-store.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY ON WEDNESDAY,
THE SKATER'S MANUAL.
A complete guide to the art, with rules for plain and fancy skating; sketches of the Skating Clubs and Ponds of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City; rules and regulations of the Central Park Skating-pond; directions for ladies' skating costumes, together with other matter of great interest to skaters. Beaut

American Repudiation of Debts.

To the Editor of the Oldham Standard:

SIR: The *Money Market Review* has made a statement respecting the Americans and their debts, and furnished matter for a paragraph which has gone the rounds of our papers. The statement purports to be by way of caution to the world to take care how they deal in the new "Treasury notes," or lend money to the Federal States. The writer asserts that when the old Revolutionnary War of the States ended the continental currency, or, as otherwise called, Congress money, was "repudiated" on all hands, and from that day to this nothing has been done by the Federal Government to redeem in specie its solemn promises." These particulars, says the reviewer, "point a a warning which is peculiarly applicable at the present moment: is there not a danger," says he, "the Federal Government will once more in the end find it convenient not to keep its promises? History is valueless, unless we learn from what it teaches."

This same statement has of late been repeatedly made to the public. I know of one instance in which the publisher was requested to correct his error, but declined doing so, probably forgetting that maxim of the school book which teaches that the first element for "history" is truth.

That truth, in the present case, is that the Federal Government never repudiated the currency referred to, but, on the contrary, that they did their utmost to redeem their promises, and actually redeemed them, although under circumstances of great pecuniary difficulty. To question this is to be grossly ignorant of American history, because the measure by which the redemption was effected happens to have been more discussed than anything else occurring to the Americans during the same period. It was proposed by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury, who had been one of WASHINGTON'S Generals, and the rival, as a lawyer, of the celebrated Col. BURR. It is true that the measure met with a stubborn opposition from the Southern interest, headed by Mr. MADISON, who afterwards became President. But it was adopted, and by the enactment, chapter 61 of the First Congress, the whole of the Congress paper was taken up and funded, and by that and subsequent acts full provision was made for collecting revenue for the payment of the interest and paying off the principal of the debt thus shaped. Moreover, the separate States had issued similiar promises to pay, for purposes connected with the same Anti-Boroughmonger struggle; these evidences of debt also were treated in like manner, by the same acts of the Congress. The while together went to establish that national debt of the United States, which, as you are aware, has for sixty years at more enjoyed the most respectable patronage, seeing that, during that period, a very considerable class of its stockholders have consisted of the Sovereigns of European States, and of Lord Chancellors, Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Barons, Viscounts, Baronets, Knights, and Squires of Old England.

At the date of 1856, the debt of the Union was under $40,000,000, which is just about £9,000,000. But only a very small part of this was of the original fund, the old debt having become nearly extinguished. With all their contests against France; Algiers, Tripoli and the Indian tribes, and after the war with England in 1812, the Americans had reduced their debt by the year 1832 to no more than about £7,000,000. Of the amount more recently standing, I believe the greater portion was contracted between the years 1842 and 1848, some of it, though I forget how much, being on account of purchases of new territory.

When the creditable is so much misrepresented, one is tempted toward the opposite extreme; to beg at least some justice for the shameful. I question if even the State of Pennsylvania has ever "repudiated" her famous bonds, so continually held up to infamy. The late Mr. COBDEN absolutely denied "that which Rev. SIDNEY SMITH had led England to believe," though he (Mr. COBDEN) hut too easily showed the impossibility of payment, and, together with that, the folly of a pastor who could emulate MARSHAY DAW, straying away into the blighting regions of the ballot, and expecting gain from a process of wild speculation. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

MANCHESTER, Nov. 13. J. PAUL COBBETT.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Angle-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 7
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FANCY GOODS.

ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

The importing house of NORTH, SHERMAN & CO., now offer their

WHOLESALE STOCK of FANCY GOODS AT RETAIL

For the preseat month only. For the convenieace of buyers, especially the ladies," they have taken the store

No. 449 BROADWAY,

where choice selections of their stock are offered for sale. This is a rare opportunity to purchase fancy articles either for family use, or for

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

The reputation of our firm is pledged to furnish our goods AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

In the assortmeat may be foand:

Rich pearl, ivory and sandal wood fans.
English and French work-boxes and writing-desks.
Jet and gold bracelets, velvet wristlets.
Portmonnaies, wallets, fancy bags and reticules.
Head dresses and hair ornaments.
Shell, ivory and fancy combs.
Perfumery from noted Freach manufacturers.
Great variety of colognes in elegant bottles.
Gold pens, stationery, musical instruments, &c.

As we are determined to reduce stock, many goods will be sold at cost.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!!—FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—$150,000 worth of Ladies' Rich Furs must be sold, regardless of cost, comprising real Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Stone, and Fitch Marten, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c., in Circular Cloaks, Carriage Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. The whole stock must be sold by the 1st of January, in order to effect a clearance. No reasonable offer refused.

P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., N. Y.

N. B.—A large assortment of Sleigh Robes, Gents' Collars, &c.

CHOICE FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE, Practical Furrier

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 1216 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

DENTISTRY.

TWO DENTISTS—WANTED, TWO DENTISTS to work; one as assistant operator; the other in the mechanical department. Applicants by mail will state their age, if single or married, in what branch they excel, wages required, and how soon they could commence, at E. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 159 Bowery, New-York.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., NEAR Broadway, continue to extract teeth under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, with perfect success, *without pain or danger*. Superior sets inserted from $10 to $25, and warranted. Gold fillings from $1 to $5. Bone and sealgum, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Wooster, Pond, Webb and Gilchrist, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S TABLES MAY BE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES, AT

THE CHINA WAREHOUSE.

Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Our E. J. OVINGTON having, during his late visit to the manufactories of France and England, secured great bargains in China and other goods in our line, which are now arriving, our customers may rely upon finding in our stock the very latest style as well as the lowest prices. French China Dinner Plates, per dozen.....$1 50
All other sizes in proportion.
A beautiful Stone China Dinner Plate, per dozen.... 87
CUT GLASS GOBLETS.....1 60
Ivory balance-handle Dessert Knives, per dozen.... 3 50
Ivory balance-handle Table Knives, per dozen..... 4 25
Elegant Mantel Vases and Broozes, fresh from the Paris factories, at about one-half the usual price.
Large richly-chased silver-plated double-wall Ice Pitchers.....$5 00
French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces.....$3 75 to 4 50
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, per dozen.....1 20
Other sizes and Forks in proportion.
French China Fruit Baskets, high stand.....60
Dinner Services from $10 to $90.
Silver-plated Castors, Cut-glass Bottles, from $3 upward.
Orders by mail, inclosing the cash, faithfully executed.
All purchases over $5 delivered in New-York or Jersey City. OVINGTON BROTHERS.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE HOLIDAY GOODS.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
With French Embroidered Bosoms.
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
Holiday Styles now ready.
SILK, WOOL, MERINO AND COTTON
Under Shirts and Drawers.
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
Some New Styles.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Elegant and New Styles.
UNION RIDING BELTS,
For Equestrians.
GYMNASTIC GOODS,
Approved Styles.
LADIES' AND MISSES' GAITERS,
Velvet, Cloth and Knitted.
KNIT HOODS, SONTAGS AND CAPS,
Fashionable Colors and Styles.
RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and Colored.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For Traveling.
SUSPENDERS.
UMBRELLAS,
&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, entirely new and choice styles, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS,
RECEIVED BY STEAMER FULTON
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, DEC. 9,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
LACE GOODS.

In consequence of the great depression in the European markets, these goods have been purchased much under regular prices, and will be offered proportionately cheap, consisting of

COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, COIFFURES, LACES, &c.,

In Point Applique, Point d'Alencon, and Point a l'Aiguille. CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.

CLOAKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now ready
A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOAKS,

Of all kinds, suitable for the season. Among them many novelties, and all at moderate prices.

CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,

Are offering to wholesale and retail buyers, for cash and short time, at extremely low prices, their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS, of every description,
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
AND FRENCH and AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.

Their stock of the above goods is the largest in this market, and contains a great many lines bought at auction and from bankrupt stocks, at prices lower than cost of importation, which they are able to offer at great bargains.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION,
IN GREAT VARIETY, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

At less than the cost of importation.
2,000 yards of wool aad cotton goods at 1s., worth 2s.
5,000 yards wool and cotton goods from 1s. to 2s.
And all other seasonable fabrics and
NEW STYLES EQUALLY CHEAP.
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
C. H. STOOK.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
GREAT BARGAINS—CLOSING OUT AT RETAIL AN IMPORTERS STOCK OF BLACK SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOES AND BOMBAZINES,
75 per cent. below usual prices.
Splendid qualities of MERINOES, 5s. and 6s. per yard.
Elegant BOMBAZINES at $1 per yard.
BLACK SILKS, good qualities, 75 cents, worth $1.
Observe,
W. JACKSON'S Morning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.
At reduced prices.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
PLUSH AND LIONSKIN CLOAKS, in a great variety.
All new styles, at retail, at reduced prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

A CARD.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls special attention to his general stock of family MOURNING GOODS, being, without exception, the largest, most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.
N. B.—Full suits made up, in the best style, on short notice.

I AM READY!!!
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!!!
R. H. MACY is now opening,
from the cash auctions,
1,000 FRENCH NEEDLEWORK JACONET SETS, very low.
500 doz. LADIES' LINEN HEM-STITCH HDKFS., all prices.
1,000 NEEDLEWORK HDKFS., from 2s. up.
2,000 DOUBLE-TUCK HEM-STITCH LINEN HDKFS., very low.
200 doz. SHEAR HEM-STITCH HDKFS., very low.
Full Line FRENCH NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, SETS, BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, INFANTS' WAISTS and DRESSES, EMBROIDERED CLOAKS and SACKS, closing at very low prices.
An invoice of JACONET NEEDLEWORK EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, from auction, at half the cost of importation.
Closing out POINT COLLARS, GUIPURE COLLARS, THREAD COLLARS, THREAD VEILS, &c., at very low prices.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES and LACES, LACE CURTAINS, &c., from auction, very low.
Ladies' MERINO and EALMORAL SKIRTS, very low.
Ladies' EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, from auction, closing at 20s., cost to import, $6.
Invoice of EMBROIDERED WHITE ROBES, at half the cost of importation.
HOSIERY and UNDER-WEAR, also all our RIBBONS and FRENCH FLOWERS, closing very low, to make room for our immease
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S STOCK,
which we are now opening.
R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

BROCHE SHAWLS.
Long Black Shawls, with Broche Border. Square Wool Shawls, Long Wool Shawls aod Scarls, of all sizes, at the very lowest prices, at
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
No. 395 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer, on MONDAY NEXT, a large lot of
CLOTH CLOAKS, at $12 each, worth $20.)
BERLIN PLUSH OPERA CLOAKS,
$12 each, (value $25.)
ALSO,
Large additions of BEAVER, PLUSH,
SILK and VELVET CLOAKS,
of the latest Paris styles.
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY,
IN
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
consisting of
1,000 Misses' Freach Embroidered Sets, 75 cents—regular prices, $1 25.
900 Ladies' French Embroidered Sets, $1, $1 50, and $2—regular prices, $2 50, $3 50, and $4 50.
1,400 Ladies' Embroidered Collars, 40c., 50c., 60c., and 70c.—just half the usual prices.
500 rich Paris Embroidered Collars, $1 50—regular price, $3 50.
500 Paris Embroidered Collars, (very rich,) $1 75, and $2—regular prices, $4 to $6.
1,000 real Point Lace Collars, from $2 50 and upwards.
1,500 Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, imported expressly for the Holidays.
Also—Coiffeurs, Barbes, Capes, Berthes, &c., &c.
950 pieces Valenciennes Laces; all prices.
Ladies have now a golden opportunity to purchase articles for presents, which are both useful and ornamental, at very moderate prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
300 ALL WOOL DELAINE ROBES.
DOLLFUS MEIGS' PRINTING, ELEGANT DESIGNS, 18 and 19 yards each, at $6 the Robe, former wholesale price $15.
500 pieces BROCHE POPLINS and EPINGLINES, CHOICE STYLES, at $1 per yard, formerly sold at $1 75.
300 ROBES DE CHAMBRES, new and rich designs, from $9 the Robe and upwards, just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BARGAINS—BONNETS.—FUR BONNETS AT $15, worth $30 and cannot be bought for less elsewhere; black velvet bonnets, at $7, $8 and $9, worth $12 and $10 each; children's hats, for holiday gifts.
L. BINNS' Millinery,
No. 581 BROADWAY. No. 581.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS; nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; skirts, 50 cents, (best steel.) Also, a large assortment of dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, and small wares, &c. N B.—Alexander's Gloves. Yarn for soldiers' socks at 75c. per pound At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS SOLD AT COST:
Our sales of Fashionable Cloaks of every kind, at greatly reduced prices, will continue
UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.
A small lot of Rich Embroidered Velvet Cloaks, manufactured in Paris, will be sold at half the cost of importation.

SPECIAL NOTICE!
Cloak materials of every description. Persons furnishing the materials, and wishing to employ our operatives, can have them made up in the most approved manner, at precisely the cost of manufacture.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.
A VERY LARGE and DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT
OF
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
INCLUDING
ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
AT RETAIL, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
An immense assortment of
RICH DRESS GOODS AND FASHIONABLE
PARIS DRESS SILKS,
AT RETAIL—MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARIS KID GLOVES AT 62 1-2 CENTS.
500 dozen LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES,
RETAILED AT 62½ CENTS PER PAIR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAY
PRESENTS!
PUT UP IN DRESS PATTERNS. ALSO,
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES.
In addition to our regular stock,
we are now manufacturing
a magnificent assortment of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
superbly adorned with crotchet ornaments, and specially intended for
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
ALSO,
PLUSH, FUR AND SEALSKIN CLOAKS,
now so much worn.
No lady should purchase a CLOAK
without first examining our styles and prices
CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS.
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $10, at $12.
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES.
ALSO
A splendid assortment of
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Excelsior Cloak House.
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

NO. 759 BROADWAY.
PRESENTS FOR ALL SEASONS.
And the most agreeable favors for ladies are
TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
Commencing at $5.
Flowers, for decorative purposes, 12 cents per hnaeh.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT.
KINZEY IS SELLING Cambric Collars 6c., 12c., 18c.
KINZEY IS SELLING Splendid Collars 25c., 37c., 5 c.
KINZEY IS SELLING Guipure Collars 12c., 18c., 25c.
KINZEY IS SELLING Fine Sets, 18c., 25c., 50c.
KINZEY IS SELLING Jaconet Flouncings 12c., 15c., 18c.
KINZEY IS SELLING Worked Linen Collars 18c.
KINZEY IS SELLING Linen Collars and Cuffs 3c., 5c.
KINZEY IS SELLING Thread Laces 12c.
KINZEY IS SELLING Infants' Worked Caps 25c.
KINZEY IS SELLING Breakfast Caps 12½, 25c.
KINZEY IS SELLING Lace Veils 6c., 12c., 18c.
KINZEY IS SELLING Edgings and Laces, 12c. piece.
KINZEY IS SELLING 1,500 pieces Ruffling, 25c. piece.
HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
Linen Hem-stitch at 2½, 5c., 18c., 25c.
Gents' White Linen do., 10c., 12c., 25c.
Ladies' White Linen do., imperfect, 4c., 5c.
Ladies' Worked do., 15c., 18c., 31c., 50c.
Ladies' Rich Lace do., 50c., 75c.
5,000 Gents' Hem-stich Colored Bordered, all Linen, worth 75c., 33c.
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
Rich Striped Plaids, cord edge Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 12½c.
Spleadid Rich Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, 15c., 18c.
200 Cartons Feathers, 3c., 6c., 9c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
500 Cartons Flowers, 3c., 6c., 9c., 10c., 12c.
Lot Lining Silks, clearing out, 18c.
Hair Nets, closing, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
Silk Illusions, closing, 3c. per yard.
1,500 pieces Reds, Blues, Browns, Black Marooas, Greens and Fancy Silk Velvets, closing at 18c. piece.
GREAT CLEARING SALE,
MONDAY MORNING, 10 A. M.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
2,500 pairs very best Kids, spotted, ladies' and gents', closing at
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PAIR.
Closing out all our best Kid Gloves, 50c.
Ladies' and Gents' lined Silk Gloves, 18c.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves, kid finish, 25c.
Ladies' and Gents' Gloves in great variety.
GREAT CLEARING SALE,
GREAT CLEARING SALE,
COMMENCES 10 A. M. MONDAY MORNING.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
Ladies' and Misses' Hose, 5c., 6c., 8c.
Gents' and Boys' Half-Hose, 5c., 6c., 8c.
Ladies' and Misses' Fleeced Hose, 12½c.
Gents' Fleeced Half-Hose, 12½c., 15c.
Misses' Merino and Lambs' Wool Hose, 12c., 15c.
Children's Fancy Wool Hose, 6c., 8c.
Gents' Half Hose, Wool and Merino, 6c., 11c., 12c., 18c. 25c.
Ladies' Ribbed Wool Hose, 12½c., 15c., 18c.
Woolen Goods, Nubias, Hoods, Scarfs, Mitts, Leggings, Sleeves, Gauntlets, closing out cheap.
1,200 Gents' Honey-comb Neck-ties, Silk and Wool, NEW STYLES, CLOSING AT 12c.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
KINZEY SELLS Best Pins, Paper, 3c.
KINZEY SELLS Best Needles, Paper, 3c.
KINZEY SELLS Sewing Silk, Spool, 1c.
KINZEY SELLS Best Cotton, Spool, 3c.
KINZEY SELLS Skirt Braids, 2c.; Working Cotton, 2c.; Linen Tapes, 1c.; Rubber Combs, 3c.; Spool Cottons, 2 Spools for 1c.; Sewing Silk, 2c.; Dozen English Hairpins, 2c.; Box best Hooks and Eyes, 2c.; Rubber Cloak Buttons, 6c.; Pearl Pompoms, Perfumeries, Pomades, Fancy Articles.
Large Assortment of Toys and Fancy Boxes.
Tea Sets, Games and Boxes on the lower floor.
VERY BEST STEEL SKIRTS. FANCY TIES, closing 15c.
RICH NEEDLEWORK SETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, for Holiday presents, very low.
☞ The store will not open until 10 A. M., in order to give time to arrange the goods for the day's sale.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

DRESS GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have now ready, some of the greatest bargains in Reps, Foulardines, Plaids, Printed Merinos, De Laines, Prints and other New Dress Materials.
ALSO
An immense assortment of
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS and EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
at much less than cost.
KID GLOVES, CLOTH GLOVES, LINED GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
No. 395 Canal st., near Broadway.

LARGE ADDITIONS
Will be made to our
POPULAR STOCKS OF
MOUSSELINE DE LAINES,
ARABELLAS, PLAIDS and PRINTS, cut in DRESS-LENGTHS for the convenience of our customers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MILLER & GRANT, 703 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER,
ON MONDAY, THE 16TH INST.,
THREAD LACE COLLARS,
THREAD LACE VEILS,
POINT AGUILLE COLLARS,
At one-half their value—suitable for Holiday Gifts.

POPULAR SILKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LARGE ADDITIONS HAVE BEEN MADE
TO OUR 6s., 7s. and 8s. STOCKS.
SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEARS PRESENTS. PLEASE EXAMINE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MOURNING GOODS.
A FULL STOCK
Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS.
1,000 Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50 upwards.
Also, Coiffeurs, Barbes, &c., just opened.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late P. Roberts, No. 429 Bowery.

AT DEPERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Sacques, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, Infants' Caps, Zouave and Garibaldi Costumes, &c, ready-made and made to order. Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night-gown Yokes; also, Ladies' ready-made Chemises, Night-gowns, Night-caps, Breakfast caps, Zouave Chemisettes, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING, AT RETAIL,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
SHAWLS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
ON
BLACK SILK CLOAK VELVETS.
A large Stock still remaining, (and all of our own importation,) manufactured
EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL TRADE,
FULL TWENTY PER CENT. UNDER REGULAR PRICES!
The reduction is real, and the assortment most complete
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

EVENING DRESSES AND DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have on hand
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
OF
ILLUSION LACE
AND
TARLETAN ROBES,
IN THE LATEST STYLES,
WHICH THEY OFFER AT A QUARTER THE IMPORTATION COST.
Also, a full assortment of TARLETAN and other
EVENING DRESS GOODS.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COPYIST.—A LADY WISHES EMPLOYMENT in copying at her own house. Address MANUSCRIPT, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation for a most respectable Protestant young woman, (Scotch,) in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or as laundress; has no objection to do general housework; will be found to be of a willing and obliging disposition. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or lanndress and seamstress; understands her business perfectly: has the best City reference as to general character and capability; would go a short distance in the country. Call, from 9 to 5 o'clock in the evening, at No. 23½ 6th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook, in all its branches, meats, poultry, pastry, soups and jellies, game and mock turtle soups. Wages, $8; City or Westchester County; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent cook and baker, and pastry and puddings, &c., soups. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 62 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation as such in a private family; is thoroughly acquainted with her business, and has had long experience; understands both English and American styles of cooking, and has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 158 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as a first-rate meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding house, or to go a short distance to the country; and is a good baker; the best of City reference given. Can be seen from 9 A. M., until 5 P. M., at No. 2½ 6th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and waitress, laundress, or to do general housework, by a very nice colored young woman. She is an excellent cook, and has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a highly respectable and well-recommended woman, in the above capacity; is a first-class cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; will do her best to please her employer in every respect. Call for MARIA, at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit, pies and plain cakes; is a superior washer and ironer; one year's City reference. Can be seen at No. 173 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—AN experienced Protestant woman wishes to engage as above; is a good cook, baker, &c.; is a first-rate laundress; is neat and tidy; can be well recommended. Call at No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American widow lady, without incumbrances, a situation as housekeeper; has had experience and is fully qualified to hold such a position. Inquire for Mrs. B. B. No. 160 West 12th-st., near 7th-av. References given and required.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress in a private family; can do French fluting and fine muslins in the neatest styles; or would be willing to go as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; perfectly understands the care of a baby from its birth; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted by a native of Dublin, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; advertiser can operate on Grover and Baker's Machine; can cut out and make children's frocks in the neatest manner; will be recommended by Counselor Boardman, whose service she has left; is a Protestant; can be heard of for three days. Address C. M., Box 125 *Times* Office.

AS PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted (either in the City or country) by a smart, industrious servant girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; neat, obliging, and trustworthy; will try to please, at moderate wages, and refers to her late employer. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS WET NURSE.—A WET NURSE WITH A fresh breast of milk and good City reference, wants a situation. Inquire at Employment Society Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AWAITRESS.—WANTED, A GOOD WAITRESS, to go to Staten Island. She must have good City references. Apply, to-day, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at No. 56 Clinton-place.

TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN &c.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant American young girl, to take care of children, and make herself useful. Good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 1,3 Canal-st., between Christie and Forsyth-sts., fifth floor, front room.

MALES.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO BECOME interested in the practice of a law office. He has been a practicing lawyer, but of late has withdrawn from business. Some valuable considerations, of a nature immediately connected with the legal profession, would be offered for this privilege. Address X. Y., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a single man as groom or coachman; has good City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 68 West 17th-st., private stables, bet. 5th and 6th avs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a man who will be found faithful and trustworthy, with good City reference. Call or address M. C., No. 45 Franklin-st., second floor, between Broadway and Elm-st. Can be seen for the entire day.

HELP WANTED.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A RESPECtable French girl as seamstress and wait upon two little girls. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 11 East 26th-st.

SEVERAL SHEET IRON WORKERS wanted, who understand making stove-pipes and sugar moulds. Inquire at Nos. 461 and 463 Cherry-st.

WANTED—ABOUT 8 OR 12 CARPENTERS FOR trimming inside work. Apply at Cozzens' Hotel, West Point, N. Y. LITTLE & KELLY.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FROM THE United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 2,473, dated March 17, 1858, to John C. Cheeseman, Cornelius W. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Executors of Stephen B. Munn, for Ten Thousand Dollars, with interest at four per cent. from date. All persons interested are required to show cause, within six weeks, why a new certificate shall not issue in lieu of that lost.—Dec. 3, 1861.

JOHN C. CHEESEMAN,
CORNELIUS W. ROOSEVELT, } Executors.
JOHN A. COLLIER,

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec 7, going from New-Haven Depot, through 4th-av. to 14th-st., a lady's fur back, marked Mrs. M. Clark. The above reward will be paid on returning the same to New-Haven Depot, 4th-av and 27th st.

STOLEN BY A PICKPOCKET—COUPON for semi-annual interest ($35) on First Mortgage Bond, No. 169, Harlem Railroad Company. Payment has been duly stopped. A. M. H.

FOUND—IN THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBers, a WATCH CASE, which the owner can have at the desk by paying for this advertisement.
GEO. SLOANE & CO., No. 593 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
REGULAR SALE OF STO

FINANCIAL.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, SLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when his same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 151 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1865.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indersed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, NOV. 20, 1861. }

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount prescribed to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This loane completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, ot their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.

HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROUPELL BARSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 24th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD FOURTH MORTGAGE.—Holders of Trustees Certificates for Fourth Mortgage Coupens in arrear are notified that on and after the 16th inst., payment will be made at the office of the Receiver, at the foot of Duane-st., of the Coupons of April and October, 1862, for which certificates have been issued (with interest from May 1, 1861, to Dec. 15, 1861,) out of the balance in the Trustees' hands from assessments, and out of the net earnings of the road applicable to that purpose, under the order of the Supreme Court—Dec. 13, 1861.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. CO., No. 29 William-st. }

HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT AND OF 2d Mortgage Eastern Division, Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees, under the agreement of Oct. 3, 1861, before the 31st of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all bonds presented to us, for the benefit of that agreement, after that date, for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.

Dec. 9, 1861. N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.

By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861. }

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK of this Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates not hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Tenders for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 16th of December inst., by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.

SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst. FRANCIS K. TOWS, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 33d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 CLARKE N.-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS, }
SYLVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BOXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., inclusive. R. T. COMPTON, President.

TEBO. BAOWSINO, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.—MONEY INVESTED FOR Capitalists on Bond and Mortgage, without charge to the parties having money to loan. CLARK & GODDARD, No. 35 Cedar-st., American Exchange Bank Building.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURnished the War and Navy Departments cashed by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

$4,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage, on four Central Park lots, between 84th and 85th sts., near 5th-av. Address Box No. 220 Yorkville Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, en commission exclusively.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 420 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency; Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lezenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $25 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Reux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail ny Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures all those diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored Illustrations. The best work out.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases. Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enabls him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professer of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,223 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operatior and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations en the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, in two cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of these suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Scrotula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861. T. J. B. SCHENCK.

n4-lawsmM*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE creditors of the late firm of Messrs. JAMES BROOKS & CO., that they are requested to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at his office, No. 28 Ferry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January, 1862, with a view to a dividend. HENRY G. LAPHAM.

n18-law6wM* Assignee of James Brooks & Co.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.
Stock Capital, (all paid in)..... $500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861..... 1,047,436
Liabilities..... 14,550

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Boats, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS

of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 33⅓ per cent.
2d " " " 8, '58, 50 "
3d " " " 14, '59, 53 "
4th " " " 12, '60, 45 "
5th " " " 5, '61, 35 "

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.

H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, }
Dec. 6, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sog Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and ganging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or hagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and odulterations, and that it will remain in sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower ef Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by hurolng to determine the length of time the oil will hurn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the ameunt of residuum in each lamp after it hnrns out, and, if necessary, by proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a customhouse er other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under the proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, er certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Marshal, Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid er bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he er they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for lighthouses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Beard, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified in the notice.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Beard.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (er we,) ——— of ——, State of ———, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ———, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms of the advertisement of the ———, from the office of the Lighthouse Board. Should ——— offer or bid be accepted, request to be informed at ———, and that the contract may be forwarded to ———. (Signature and certificate. (Signature.)

(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing ———, of ———, be accepted, ———, will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ———, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the ——— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest bidder.

Witness: } Sureties.

(Place.)
(Date.)

I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. (Signature.)

(Place.)
(Date.)

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE.—Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1861.—Proposals are invited at this office, until the 20th instant, for Zouave Leggings of Russet Leather, or other suitable material; and of Linen or Duck "Gaiters," to be 11½ inches high. Samples of the Leggings to be sent with the proposals, stating prices. G. H. CROSMAN,
Depoty Quartermaster-General.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily for Otisville; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigna, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SOANDOWS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 8:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Pierment at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:04 P. M.; for Mungey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY-DECEMBER AND JANUARY —HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Dec. 13, 2 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 7¾ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 16, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 17, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 18, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 8¾ A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 24, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 24, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Dec. 26, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Dec. 27, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Dec. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 30, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 30, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 31, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 31, 2:20 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 2, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Jan. 3, 3 P. M.	Friday, Jan. 3, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Jan. 4, 11 A. M.	Monday, Jan. 6, 8½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 5 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of COX & POWERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWIN COX will settle all outstanding business and sign the name of the firm in liquidation. EDWIN COX.

BATAVIA, N.Y. Dec. 7, 1861. JAS. E. POWERS.

The business formerly conducted under the firm of COX & POWERS, at 54 Main-st., Batavia, N.Y., will be continued by the undersigned on his own account.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1861. EDWIN COX.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela, Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Mnir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec'r. 11.
AFRICA, Shannan, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any troubls or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW..... SATURDAY, Dec. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK..... SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EDINBURGH..... SATURDAY, Jan. 4

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin..... $75 | Steerage..... $30
First Cabin to London..... 80 | Steerage to London..... 33
First Cabin to Paris..... 85 | Steerage to Paris..... 38
First Cabin to Hamburg..... 85 | Steerage to Hamburg..... 35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to W. M. INMAN, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY..... Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY..... March 3
THURSDAY..... Feb. 4

THE CHARLESTON CONFLAGRATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

wore to be joined by bands of negroes from the country, who were to come in armed at night. He said that the sash factory had been fired by a free negro, whom he designated and who has been arrested.

A small quantity of arms had been found under the floor of a negro cabin. They were all new and in good order. In other negro cabins knives and hatchets were found secreted.

The greatest consternation prevailed. Families were closing and barring their windows.

Another account states that negro insurrections broke out in the interior of South Carolina two days before the fire and are still raging unchecked, but this is not well authenticated.

THE RAVAGES OF THE FIRE.

The dispatches that reach us concerning the great Charleston conflagration, are very unsatisfactory, and as the fire was still raging, at the latest advices we have yet got up to Thursday, midnight, through the steamer from Port Royal, it is useless to attempt to define its limits or mark out its direction.

From tha location of the different buildings mentioned as being burnt, however, it is certain that the fire was of vast extent, and that it must have destroyed the greater portion nf the business section of the City. From Hasel-street, on the north, where the fire began, southward to Broad-street, which it was crossing on Thursday night, is nearly half a mile; and from the Bay, on the eastern side of the city, to Mazyck-street, on the westward, which are the boundaries it had then attained in these directions, is nearly as far. Within these limits are comprised the major part of the wholesale warehouses and general business stores, the public buildings, churches, banks, hotels, halls, the market, the theatre, &c.; and there is also a resident population, amounting to at least seven thousand, scattered through this part of the city.

In some of the burnt streets, as East Bay-street, State, Church, Chalmers, Queen, King, etc., the houses are very old, and many of them of wood; while on Broad, Meeting, Hayne and other burnt streets, there are many very superb business and public buildings, which have been erected within the last ten years. If the fire, after crossing Broad-street, spread much further southerly, it must have swept away nearly all the commercial and trading portions of Charleston, including the fine residences on the lower part of Reeting-street, and the palatial edifices on the Battery. All those abominable sinks of filth and infamy in the vicinity of Tradd and Elliot streets, too, (the Charleston "Five Points,") must have been destroyed. The business and trading heart of the city, the residences of the proud and wealthy, and of the poor and depraved, as well as hundreds of negro shanties, are embraced within the region over which, so far as can be judged, the fire had extended up to Thursday night.

Of the public buildings within the lines of the fire, are nearly all the Banks, the newspaper-offices, churches, halls, etc.; and our latest advices leave it burning on the verge of the court-house, the guard-house, (in which some National prisoners are yet confined,) old St. Michael's Church and the great Rober Hospital. The Charleston Arsenal, the State Military Academy, the college, the railroad depot and the orphan asylum are in a direction where the flames would not be likely to reach, as the gale was blowing stiffly from the northeast.

It seems that the rotten old buildings on East bay, from whence were daily issued the Charleston *Mercury* and the *Courier*, with their inflammatory falsehoods, which did so much to madden the people into secession, have been swept away by the conflagration. The splendid new Institute Hall, or, as it has lately been called Secession Hall, in which the first of Secession Conventions one year ago held its sittings, and in which the Ordinance of Secession was signed on the 20th of this month, 1860, is in ashes. The double rows of slave-broker shops in State-street are burnt down. Gov. PICKENS' Charleston Executive mansion is destroyed. The magnificent new Catholic Cathedral, from which Bishop LYNCH sang mass ane secession; St. Phillips' Church, the Circular Church, the theatre, Hibernia Hall, (in which the Secession Convention first met,) and St. Andrews' Hall, which had so often sounded to the praises of secession and national destruction, are now themsetves all in ruins. The ricketty rows of old houses and shanties that are interspersed all through the burnt region, and which harbored the most debauched and corrupt populace of any city in America, are all reduced to ashes. The retribution on the disunion and wicked city is just, and we only grieve for the innocent sufferers, who are necessarily involved.

We hope, however, soon to bear news of the exact scope and ranges of the conflagration, when we shall indicate by means of a diagram, the extent and amount of the damage done by the fire.

It would be easy enough now to adopt the queer dodge which the *Herald* tried yesterday, and publish a map of the city with a guess-work black blotch to represent the burnt district; and we could as easily follow that as he does, with a list of names taken from an old Charleston Directory, purporting to be the real and veritable names of those burnt out. But such "enterprise" is hardly worth the space it occupies; and besides BENNETT yesterday fell far behind one of his enterprising cotemporaries, which made the black blotch nearly twice as large as his, and gave a list of names nearly twice as long—doubtless, from having received a bigger edition of the Directory.

It will be remembered that about the time that the secession movement began, many of the property owners in Charleston, as in other Southern cities, who had been in the habit of insuring against fire in the Northern insurance companies, withdrew their risks from these offices with much insolence and parade, and transferred them to local organizations. Most of these latter have suspended, while all the others now are bankrupted; so that utter ruin must fall upon those whose property has by this calamity been destroyed.

Criminal and unhappy Charleston! With the stone-fleet sunk in her harbor, and a powerful and incensed enemy at her gates—with the fiend dancing in her deserted streets, and the knife of the slave at the throats of those of her people who yet remain with the blight and ruin that has fallen upon all her interests, and the hatred and contempt borne for her by the whole country, Charleston is certainly now the most wretched of cities. The children to whom she has given birth have themselves devoured her. The nation on whom she has brought such terrible calamities, can hardly mourn over her terrible fate.

POPULATION, ETC., OF CHARLESTON.

By the census of last year Charleston had a population of 51,210, of whom, probably, a half are blacks and mongrels. The negroes and mongrels are mostly employed as servants and in performing the harder work of the various trades and occupations. In the Charleston market-place on a Saturday evening, is seen the most marvelous medley of colors, features and nationalities to be found in any other city outside of New-Orleans.

The only other city of any size in South Carolina is Columbia, the capital, and that has only eight thousand people, less than half of whom are white.

If the fire attacked the City Guard House, on the corner of Broad and Meeting-streets, in which those of our prisoners who have not yet been taken to the forts in the Bay are confined, it is not likely that their lives would be endangered. The Guard House is a heavy stone building of solid masonry, fire-proof, and the cells are built around a square, with a large vacant court in the centre, in which refractory slaves are huddled. If the building became heated, they would be taken out, or at least let loose in the yard. We published an article yesterday from a Charleston paper, proposing that our prisoners be chained together and exposed to the fire in case of an attack upon the city, but it cannot be credited that they would roast them alive in such a case as this. This, however, is another argument why these prisoners should be exchanged as soon as possible. There are six fire-engines in Charleston, commonly worked by whites, but most of the white men not in Virginia are now off down on the coast to meet Gen. SHERMAN. All the Fates seemed to conspire against the town.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 14, *Via* BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 15.

No flag of truce was sent out to-day.

We have no further particulars of the Charleston fire.

The steamer *Illinois* arrived from Port Royal this afternoon. She reports that the pilot-boat *G. W. Blunt* of New-York, had arrived there.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Concentration of Gen. Buell's Army on Green River.

Twenty-five Thousand Rebels Ready to Dispute the Passage.

A Great Battle Expected Immediately.

The Position of Schoepf and Zollicoffer at Somerset.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Dec. 15.

The *Enquirer's* Louisville correspondent, under date of the 14th, says that Gen. JOHNSON, with 15,000 Federal troops, is on the northern bank of Green River, and Gen. ROUSSEAU seven miles distant, preparing to join him. Another brigade, under Gen. McCOOK, is also moving to concentrate at Mumfordsville. Gen. BUCKNER, with 25,000 men, was covering all the hills two miles back from Green River, and was preparing to prevent our troops from crossing the River. Gen. THOMAS' Division, on the left wing, is bearing down from the east to get in BUCKNER's rear. Gen. NUTSHELL's Division, on the right wing, moves this morning toward Green River. The rebels were actively on the move and an engagement was imminent.

Gen. BUELL is in constant telegraphic communication with our advancing columns, and is employing all the rolling stock of the Louisville and Nashville Road in forwarding troops and supplies.

All the bridges are repaired, and trains are running through to Mumfordsville. Six new Ohio regiments will pass through Cincinnati this week for Kentucky.

The *Commercial* has a Frankfort dispatch, which says that the Southern Bank of Kentucky, at Hopkinsville, having ordered the Louisville Branch to pass large sums to the credit of the mother Bank, in Liverpool, to be used, as suspected, for the rebellion, the Legislature has authorized the branches to act independent of the mother Bank until the State authority is re-established.

The Postmaster at Somerset writes, under date of the 13th, that both armies are on the defensive and fortified.

A gentleman in the confidence of Gen. SCHOEPF writes (same dale) that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER is fortifying at Fishing Creek, five miles west of Somerset.

Dr. JOHN JACKSON, without provocation, shot and severely wounded a Minnesota soldier, who went to his house, near Springfield, to buy hay. JACKSON was arrested, taken to Lebanon, and probably tried by military law. He was a Douglas elector of the Ashland District and a brother of him who shot ELLSWORTH.

Vague rumors are afloat of a fight at Mumfordsville between Gen. McCOOK's Division and the enemy, but they are not credited.

A FIGHT EXPECTED AT PARIS.

PARIS, KY., Saturday, Dec. 14.

ABE SPEARS and DAN HELBER, two most prominent Secessionists of this county, were killed about 5 o'clock this evening. HELBER shot a soldier through the head, killing him, when one of the soldier's comrades killed both HELBER and SPEARS. The fracas originated by a man named ROGERS attempting to get out of town with contraband goods and letters for the Southern States. ROGERS was captured and is now in jail. The letters found on him are in possession of the authorities. An attack on the town by the rebels is momentarily expected. Reinforcements have been sent for. Seven hundred fresh soldiers will be here to-night. At this hour (9 P. M.) all is quiet.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH—SEVERAL REBELS KILLED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 14.

Last Thursday, Company I, of the Ohio Fifteenth Regiment, were attacked by a company of dismounted Secessionists, who fired one volley at them. The Nationals replied with two volleys wounding several of the rebels, when they retired carrying off their wounded. None of the Nationals were hurt.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

THE EXCITEMENT AT SOMERSET.

Correspondence of the Lexington Observer.

SOMERSET, Friday, Dec. 6—8 A. M.

All excitement and confusion here. The military wagons have been passing for the last two hours. Our troops are on the road, and will be here before to-day. No aid has reached us, although we hear they are on the road. Nobody can tell where they are. From what I can learn, there will be no resistance made at Fishing Creek.

EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M.—Our troops have taken a more favorable position two miles from town on the road to Stanford. Gen. SCHOEPF told me to-day it was a precautionary move. He did not like the position he had yesterday should a large force come up.

All has been tolerably quiet to-day. The enemy's pickets have been seen over in the edge of town, but made good their escape. We have heard from an officer who arrived here to-day from Gen. ROUSSEAU's brigade, that he saw a force of 4,000 rebels on the road leading from this place to Columbia. They were in camp. The place where he saw them was about 15 or 16 miles from Mills Spring. He could not tell whether they were *en route* for this place or not. Our town is guarded to-night.

One of the Ohio regiments is now within ten miles of this place, and will be in early in the morning, and one other is still further off. All are expected to-morrow. I cannot hear positively from the Tennessee and Col. GARRARD's regiments, which we expect from Wildcat. They are looked for.

We have had a perfect stampede from this place. There are but few families in town.

Sunday Night, Dec. 8.—The Thirty-fifth Ohio Regiment arrived last evening, and Captain HEWITT's battery came in to-day. We have now four regiments and two batteries, also ten pieces of artillery.

The report of a rebel encampment of 4,000 men on the Columbia road turns out to be a "snake story." They were never there.

The Federal regiments are encamped at different points around the town.

We had an exciting time to-day. Our pickets, numbering 100 men, came into town about two o'clock at a rapid rate. They had been attacked and pursued twelve miles by what, they thought a regiment of rebel cavalry. It was afterwards ascertained that they had about two hundred. In the skirmish one of the Thirty-fifth Ohio was killed.

Persons who arrived at Lexington, by stage, on the 11th, who left Somerset on Monday morning, state that in the skirmish referred to above, ten of the Federal troops were captured, among them Maj. HELVEN; and as his glove was found on the field covered with blood, it is feared that he is badly, and may be fatally wounded. HELVEN is a Major in WOLFORD's Cavalry; is a German by birth, and when he entered the service, was located in Lexington, as teacher of music.

The Stage Agent at Somerset placed the following upon the way-bill received at Lexington on Tuesday:

Our pickets are driven in; a small loss on our side. I don't think Mr. SOFFOLE's horses and stages are safe here now. I cannot speak as to the future. The loss in the skirmish, yesterday, was ten Federals, and eight rebels.

The following letter was recently received by the Postmaster in Frankfort:

SOMERSET, Dec. 10, 1861.

ZOLLICOFFER has his troops all on this side of the river, and we expect a fight to-morrow. We have three Ohio, two Tennessee, and one Kentucky regiment, and two batteries. ZOLLICOFFER has from ten to fifteen thousand. J. R. RICHARDSON, P. M.

CRITTENDEN AND BROWNLOW.

The Louisville *Democrat*, of the 11th inst., says: "Passengers down last night from Frankfort report that news received at the capital represents that ZOLLICOFFER had not crossed the Cumberland on Monday, possibly deterred by the rise in the river, or perhaps by prudential considerations. Gen. SCHOEPF had, however, fallen back upon Somerset, where he would await reinforcements. The previous accounts were all the result of panic. The Cincinnati *Gazette's* Frankfort correspondent telegraphed that Gen. GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN is certainly advancing from Cumberland Gap on Lexington. It may be so, but we doubt it, as it is not more than a week since he was in Bowling Green. *The latest news from that region states that Parson Brownlow is actually in the field, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding.* One statement goes so far as to say that he is advancing into Kentucky. If so, and CRITTENDEN is there with only 5,000 men, he may have to encounter BROWNLOW in his rear. We have no authentic reports on this point.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Arrangements of Gen. Pope for Suppressing the Rebellion—Numerous Arrests of Rebel Recruiting Officers and Recruits—Gen. Price being rapidly Crippled, &c.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Thursday, Dec. 13.

Scouts bring in the news of a proposed meeting of rebel recruiting officers and a formation of a rebel camp in the Timbers.

The Federal troops in this district are kept actively employed. Squadrons, or companies, or battalions of cavalry, and sections of light artillery, if required, are ordered out by Gen. POPE with a silence and a mystery which is always productive of good results. The commanding officer alone knows where the blow is to be struck, and the rebel spies in camp are thus thrown off the track, and the expeditions so sent out are almost invariably successful. Scarcely a day passes without bringing news of a skirmish and the capture of squads of Gen. PRICE's recruits. The expedition sent north, a few days since, under Major MARSHALL, routed a band of rebels under JOE SHELBY and captured four captains, two adjutants, one lieutenant, and forty men, with arms, horses, wagons, a mortar and other articles. The capture of leading secession recruiting officers, and breaking up of their embryo camps, are doing much to restore peace and quiet. Those who are disposed to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance are suffered to do so. Gen. PRICE is on his last legs. His men are leaving him in large numbers, and if the present vigorous policy against those in arms, or who furnished aid and comfort to the enemy is pursued, a better state of things is sure to follow.

Gen. POPE, who is now in command of the district embraced within the line of the Osage and Missouri Rivers, has established a school of instruction for commissioned officers at each cantonment and post-station within the district, and the most rigid rules are observed for the acquisition of military knowledge.

The school for the instruction of company officers is presided over by Colonels of regiments, and the school for regimental field officers by brigade commanders, to whom two recitations a day are made in tactics and regulations. No officer is permitted to be absent from these recitations unless on guard or on detached service, or sick in the hospital. In such cases the recitations are required to be made as soon thereafter as practicable.

Regimental brigade officers are held responsible for the strict observance of these orders, and the names of all officers who are careless and inattentive, or who fail to acquire their lessons, are to be reported to headquarters. Such officers will be examined by a Board appointed for the examination of Volunteer officers.

Division commanders will be present at least once a day at some of the recitations of schools within their divisions, and will give such strict and constant supervision as will assure them that the requirements of this order are fulfilled.

The General commanding the District will at least once in two weeks visit every cantonment, post or station within his command, and will assure himself, either by personal examination or through some officer designated for that purpose, that the officers of this command are making that progress in acquiring knowledge necessary to enable them properly to discharge their duties, which ought to be expected, and he hereby notifies all officers within this district that no consideration of rank nor personal feeling will deter him from the promptest and most stringent measures against any officer who does not devote himself assiduously and earnestly to the acquisition of that knowledge which alone can fit him to hold commission.

A cantonment has been established on Lamine River, and Major CAISE, of the Sixth Iowa Regiment, appointed Provost-Marshal thereof.

Colonels of regiments are to be held responsible for their regimental transportation, and are required to keep it in effective order, and ready for marching at any moment. Any failure in this regard, when called out for march or for review and inspection, will be considered and treated as gross neglect of duty.

The sale of liquor is positively prohibited in every camp, post, and station in the district, and all liquor at such points is ordered to be sent to some distant place at the risk and expense of the owner.

From a copy of the Army *Argus*, published in the rebel camp at Osceola and edited by J. W. TUCKER, formerly of the *State Journal* (which was suppressed in St. Louis) and who is now under $30,000 bonds for trial for treason, we learn that Gen. PRICE has issued an order from the headquarters of the Missouri State Guard, in which he states that the Confederate Government have proposed in accordance with the terms of the treaty between CANELLE & Co. and the rebel Government, to receive into its service as many troops from Missouri as may volunteer for twelve months. They are to be enlisted as State troops and to be under the command of Maj.-Gen. PRICE. The muster rolls are to be sent to the Secretary of War of the Confederate Government, and the President will commission the officers, and provide for, and pay the troops, but until the troops are transferred they will be paid by the State, the Confederate States guaranteeing, however, that the troops shall be paid. A bounty of $30 is offered to every non-commissioned officer who will enlist and ten cents a mile for traveling expenses from the place of enlistment to the rendezvous.

LEXINGTON AGAIN IN POSSESSION OF THE REBELS.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Dec. 15.

The *Democrat* learns from a gentlemen just from Lexington that Gen. RAINS and SEEIN, with 6,000 rebels were in possession of that town on Friday last, and that another large body of troops were expected to reach there yesterday.

Gen. PRENTISS, it is said, was on the north side of the river, with 3,000 Federal troops, and had thrown a few shells into the rebel camp, and destroyed one of the two ferry-boats in their hands.

This informant says he heard heavy firing after leaving Lexington, Friday, indicating that an engagement was progressing between our forces and the rebels. Also, that Gen. DAVIS' Brigade of Federal troops left Ottewille Friday for Lexington. These statements need confirmation.

The rebel Capt. SWEENAY and sixty-three other secess prisoners reached here last night.

THE CASE OF GEN. SHERMAN.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12, 1861.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

In answer to a paragraph in the *Democrat* of yesterday and this morning, I will state that Brigadier-Gen. SHERMAN has never had any command in this Department, and, so far from being crazy, was employed in duties of the highest importance the day before leaving. He was not sent home in care of friends, going merely to see his family, which he had not met since the early part of the war, being in service all the time, and on account of having the asthma. Gen. SHERMAN will return to this Department in a few days. J. H. H.

LATE FROM PRICE'S ARMY.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 13.

Through a citizen of one of the principal Missouri River towns, who arrived in our city yesterday, we have some positive and important information from Price's army, of as late a date as last Friday. Our informant has been in communication with a number of rebels just returned to their homes, and says that Price, with a force of from ten to fifteen thousand men, was at Osceola, intending in a few days to strike northward, and sending word to his relatives and friends that he should soon be on the Missouri River. Gen. SLACK's Division had already crossed the Osage, and another division was crossing on Friday. Price has fifty-three cannon—some of them rifled—and has lately received twenty-five hundred new tents. All his troops are well clad, shod and armed; and all reports in reference to their destitute and suffering condition are not founded in fact. The large numbers reported as deserting him, have simply gone home for the purpose of inducing enlistments, at which work they are now very energetically engaged in some of the river towns with good success and in others with very limited results.

Our informant gives it as his opinion, based upon information gained from the rebels themselves, that unless checked within ten days more in some sudden or overwhelming manner, these recruiting parties will begin a rare work of devilry in bridge-burning and persecuting Union citizens.

WHITHER BOUND?

Among the many United States vessels now at anchor off the North River are the following: United States gunboats *J. Davis*, *St. Nicholas* and *Mechew*; United States brig *Rimington*, and schooners *Claremont* and *M. C. Hopkins*.

THE AFFAIR OF THE SUMTER.

How She Came to Escape from the Iroquois.

Letters from Capt. Palmer and Other Officers.

The reports that have thus far reached us concerning the escape of the privateer *Sumter* from the United States steamer *Iroquois*, involved the very severest censure of Capt. PALMER, whose failure to seize her certainly stands in need of explanation. Simple justice, however, demands that he should no be condemned unheard. He has been known from the beginning of this rebellion ona of the staunchest and most loyal defenders of the flag of the country, and has, by his personal remonstrances, prevented some of his brother officers of the Navy from throwing up their commissions and joining the South. He is well known in this City, where he has many family connections and friends.

The following are extracts from private letters received in this City from Capt. PALMER himself,—one of them being written after the *Sumter's* escape:

ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE, Nov. 18.

I am almost worn out with heat and watching. I have at last got hold of the *Sumter*, or rather I am now blockading her off this port.

We came upon her suddenly whilst coaling in this harbor. You may imagine the excitement produced amongst the French Creoles.

For two days and nights I kept cruising around her, within musket shot, when the Governor requested me no longer to compromise the neutrality of the French waters, but to take my position outside their jurisdiction, (the marine league assured by law) or otherwise to anchor. As this required one of the belligerent parties to wait until twenty-four hours after the other's departure. I chose the alternative of blockading her outside; and here I am, *when she may any night escape, under the shadow of the high land, and I not perceive it*; whereas she can always observe our position, being open to seaward. The *Sumter* looks very well, and she is by no means in the disorganized condition in which she has been latterly represented. The consul informs me she has 120 men, and she has more officers than I have.

It is reported she has said she has long been hoping to meet with tha *Iroquois*; *but this ship ought to knock her to pieces in ten minutes.*

What I fear is that she will escape some night, as the bay is fifteen miles wide at its mouth, and it is impossible to blockade with a single ship. The inhabitants on shore are all in her favor; the only ones for us are the *niggers*, who have some crude notions that we are fighting in their cause.

Upon my first arrival, I denounced her to the Governor, and requested him to order her out of his port, but he informed me that tha generosity of his master, the Emperor, had accorded belligerent rights to the Southern States, and also afforded them the hospitality of his ports, and invited me to partake of the same privileges.

AFTER THE ESCAPE.

IROQUOIS OFF ST. PIERRE, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.

Here I have been for the last eight days blockading the *Sumter*, which lies quietly at her wharf surrounded by French sympathizers. The Governor, Officers of forts and vessels of war in the bay, although professing most friendly relations with me, are all in her favor. The Health Officers, as I am now out of their waters, three miles being the limit of international law, regard me as a vessel subject to quarantine, ignoring my former *pratique* in their port. They have the better of the law, *i. e.*, French law on their side and they seem determined, for the sake of the *Sumter*, to profit by it.

ST. THOMAS, Monday, Nov. 25.

I have just arrived, and, as you will probably see by the papers, the *Sumter* has escaped, as I always thought she must do. *Twenty Sumters might get out of that port with only one vessel to blockade it. I fancy I shall be abused by the papers, and I shall not blame them, for it does seem too bad that she should get out again.* My head and eyes are worn out with watching.

FROM ANOTHER OFFICER.

The following letter from an officer on board the *Iroquois* states the other side of the case:

UNITED STATES STEAMER IROQUOIS, FROM ST. PIERRE TO ST. THOMAS, Sunday, Nov. 24, 1861.

To-day is a dull and bitter day for us, for we have lost the *Sumter*. She escaped us last night, in the dark.

We had arranged to have signals given to us from the shore, in case she left when we could not see her from our steamer. These signals were to be, one blue light shown if she went toward the North Point of the harbor and two if she went towards the South.

Last evening, about 8:30, our look-out sang out "Light ho!" and immediately we saw two blue lights from the shore.

The *Iroquois* was at once headed to cut off the *Sumter* before reaching the South Point, but not seeing her, we ran *immediately back to the North Point, and continued our course direct to St. Thomas.*

The harbor is about fifteen miles wide from Point to Point, and one of the best places for the *Sumter* to have escaped from, as the land is very high, throwing a deep shadow, and the water very deep, allowing a vessel to run close in under the shore.

It is the opinion of every one on board, but one, that the *Captain should have run down the South Point again*, and then close into the town, for she probably found that she could not outspeed us, and came to anchor again. She either did this, or else laid close in along shore, perfectly motionless, until we had passed her in our *infernal* hurry to get back to St. Thomas, and then started off. We must have run within half a mile of her, and we certainly ought to have found out whether she had got away from the island before we left ourselves. The *crew* all say that *we* ran away from her, and I think so myself. When we beat to quarters last night the crews of the guns began to clap their hands, thinking that we would certainly take the *Sumter*, and to-day they have done nothing but *swear*. We will probably be ordered home when this affair reaches Washington, and the steamer put under different officers.

We had no idea the *Iroquois* had so much speed until last night, when, in our *haste to get to St. Thomas*, we went 18 miles an hour, fairly jumping through the water.

We are all disgusted with the whole affair, and want a *change*.

***

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Recruiting, both for general service and for regiments, continues very inactive. No favorable change may be expected until greater inducements than now exist are offered to recruits. Not more than twelve men and boys were enlisted here last week, and only two men and six boys were sent to Governor's Island. Three recruiting parties were sent from the island last week to recruit for general service, and others will be sent to recruit for the Eighth Infantry, which is making very slow progress, there not being more than twelve or fourteen men at the headquarters, Fort Hamilton.

Capt. H. C. BANKHEAD, of the Fifth Infantry, has been relieved from duty as recruiting officer in Cedar-street, and will report to Gen. DON CARLOS BOELL, at Louisville, Ky. Lieut. SPROLE, of the Fourth Infantry, is now in charge of the Cedar-street rendezvous, as well as the one in Chatham-street.

The order, to which we referred last week, relative to the shipment of none but native-born Americans as landsmen for the navy, continues to act detrimentally on naval recruiting. Two hundred men were shipped here last week, being ten less than the previous week.

The crews of four vessels, which were put into commission during the last week, were drawn from the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, as usual, and there are now only three hundred disposable seamen on board—scarcely sufficient for current wants.

Seven men were enlisted for the marine corps, and sent to the Brooklyn Marine Barracks.

The following are the vessels now in the harbor:

	Guns.		Guns.
North Carolina	54	Owasco	4
Oneida	9	Crusader	10
Octorara	8	Sumter	10
Chippewa	4	Quaker City	9
Arthur	6	Patomska	6
Pursuit	6	Norwich	8
Restless	4	Adirondack (on the stocks)—	

The vessels in the stream are:

	Guns.		Guns.
Vandalia	22	Mercedita	8
Tuscarora	9	G. B. Hale	4
Winona	4	Kate Stambler	—

The forces in the harbor amount to 3,345, and are distributed as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	700	North Carolina	300
Fort Hamilton	1,180	Marine Barracks	160
Fort Lafayette	60	Kate Stambler	125
Bedloe's Island	50	Vessels in Harbor	800
Total			3,345

The first battalion of the Twelfth Infantry at Fort Hamilton has removed from the tents to commodious wooden barracks constructed outside the fort.

THE WESTERN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Sunday, Dec. 15.

The Convention has disposed of the bonndary question. They include unconditionally an addition to the thirty-nine counties included by the ordinance of the Angust Convention, viz: the Counties of Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Mercer, and McDowell. They also take in Hampshire, Morgan, Berkley, Jefferson, Pendleton, and Frederic, on the condition that a majority of the votes cast at the district, and a majority of the counties comprising it, express themselves in favor of coming in at elections to be held on a day appointed by the Legislature. This attempt to extend the boundary is regarded by some as an endeavor to embarrass the progress of the new State movement.

The Convention was yesterday discussing a section relating to treason against the State.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, of Wood, raised an issue that there could be no such thing as treason against a State. One clause makes it treason to write, speak, print, publish, or circulate anything to uphold invasion or insurrection, during a continuance of the same. This clause will probably be expunged.

Mr. BOTTELL, of Ohio, introduced a proposition prohibiting the importation of slaves, making it the duty of the Legislature to regulate in a humane manner the family relations of slaves, and providing that after a certain date involuntary servitude, except for crime, within the new State, shall cease. It was referred to a Committee.

A discussion on this subject will probably begin some time next week.

MOVEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

SAILING OF A PORTION OF GEN. BURNSIDE'S FLEET FROM THIS PORT.

The bark *Mary C. Kimball*, brig *Remmington*, and schooners *Davis*, *Hopkins*, *Stampede* and *Hicklander*, vessels belonging to Gen. BURNSIDE's Expedition, left this port last evening for Annapolis. They will be supplied at that place with ordnance, ammunition and provisions, and will proceed on their mission as soon as the other vessels of the fleet are put in a condition to join them.

The ship *Anna E. Thompson*, lying at Pier No. 52 East River, is now loading with Government stores, consisting of flour, pork, candles, soap, oil, and various other articles. Her place of destination is not known.

The schooners *James F. Duffee*, *David Brown* and *Arlington*, lying at the Government dock, foot of Murray-street, have taken in full cargoes of provisions, and will probably sail for Locust Point to-day. Each of these schooners is capable of carrying three hundred tons.

The schooner *Daniel S. Williams*, also lying at the Government dock, has taken in a large cargo of provisions, also five hundred and fifty bales of hay, and will sail for Port Royal, S. C., to-day.

The United States steam transport *Vanderbilt*, lying at the foot of Warren-street, will sail for Port Royal at noon to-day.

THE RAT-HOLE SQUADRON.

British ship *Henry*, of St. John, N. B., Captain DAVIS, from Kingston, Jamaica, 27 days in ballast, has anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders. In the Gulf of Florida, at sunrise, she saw six American two and three-masted vessels, bound South. They probably belonged to the rat-hole expedition, for Mobile or New-Orleans.

Commercial and Financial by the Europa.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: "The sales of Cotton, for tha week, foot up 22,000 bales. The market is downward, with a decline of ⅛d., the market closing dull and inactive at the decline. The sales to speculators were 4,500 bales, and to exporters, 4,250 bales. The sales on Friday were restricted to 1,500 bales, the market closing with a downward tendency at the following quotations:

Fair.		Middling.	
Orleans	12⅜d.	Orleans	11⅝d.
Mobilcs	12⅜d.	Mobiles	11⅜d.
Uplands	12d.	Uplands	11⅜d.

The total stock in port at Liverpool is estimated at 591,000 bales, including 264,000 bales of American descriptions."

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable—the market for goods and yarns being unsettled and downward, with no sales to report.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market for Breadstuffs is buoyant and all descriptions have slightly advanced. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: FLOUR firmer, with an advance of 6d.@ts. ℔ barrel; quotations range 29s.@34s. WHEAT, active and excited, with an advance of 2d.@4d. ℔ cental; Red Western, 12s.@12s. 8d. Red Southern, 12s. 9d.@13s.; White Western, 13s.; White Soulbern, 13s. 9d.@14s. 3d. CORN buoyant and advanced 1s.@2s. ℔ quarter; mixed, 34s.@34s. 6d.; White, 35s.@38s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is generally quiet and steady. The usual authorities quote: BEEF quiet and steady. PORK steady. BACON has an advancing tendency. LARD quiet at 48s.@50s. TALLOW inactive, but firm, at 48s.@50s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: RASIN flat, at 13s. 3d.@14s. for Common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal, at 70s.@72s. ASHES firm; Pots, 35s.; Pearls, 36s. SUGAR has a downward tendency. COPPER unchanged, with small sales. RICE quiet and steady. COD OIL firmer, at 38s. LINSEED OIL firm, at 36s.

LONDON MARKETS—(BARING'S REPORT.)

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. IRON steady; Welsh rails, £5 5s.; bars, £5 7s. 6d. SUGAR easier. TEA quiet; Common Congou, 1s. 1d.@1s. 1¾d. ℔ lb. COPPER firm. RICE dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal at 70s. RESIN quiet; Common, 14s. TALLOW has a downward tendency; quoted at 50s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES firm at £11 7s. 6d.@£11 15s. LINSEED OIL qolat at 35s. 6d. SPERM OIL nominal. COD OIL has an upward tendency; quoted at 40s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Friday at 92¾@92¾ for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of £231,000 in bullion.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

There has been a total suspension of business in American Stocks since the announcement of the *Trent* affair. The latest quotations were: Illinois Central shares 45@43 discount; Erie 24@26.

LATER VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday.

COTTON—The sales yesterday (Saturday) reached 5,000 bales. The market was firmer, with a trifling advance.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed flat yesterday, with a slight decline, being influenced by hopes of a peaceful solution of the *Trent* and *San Jacinto* affair.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.—Consols closed at 92¾@92⅝ for money.

American Securities closed with a firmer feeling and an upward tendency.

[*By Telegraph from Liverpool.*]

VERY LATEST—QUEENSTOWN, MONDAY.

LIVERPOOL, Monday.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,500 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is dull and unsettled, with but little inquiry, and prices are weak though quotably unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market to-day is excited, with an upward tendency, and all qualities have advanced slightly.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm.

LONDON, Monday.

Consols closed at 92¾@92¾ for money. American securities nominal; Illinois Central shares 45@43 discount; Erie, 24@25.

HAVRE, Thursday, Nov. 28.

COTTON—Sales of the week 4,500 bales. Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 148f.; *bas*, 140f. The market has a downward tendency and irregular, with a slight decline. The stock in port amounts to 142,000 bales.

Commercial per City of Washington.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton on Monday and Tuesday reached 7,000 bales. The market opened at a recovery of ⅛d. ℔ lb. under the advices per *Persia*, but it was not sustained, and it closed unsettled, with a downward tendency.

TRADE REPORT.—Manchester advices are still unfavorable, the market unsettled, without any sales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market has an upward tendency, with a slight advance on all descriptions. FLOUR firmer, at an advance of 6d. ℔ bbl. WHEAT still advancing, with a rise of 2d. ℔ cental; Red Western, 12s. 2d.@12s. 10d. CORN upward, and advanced 6d. ℔ quarter; Mixed, 34s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is firmer. BEEF firmer, and holders demand an advance. PORK firm. BACON buoyant. LARD advancing; quoted at 49s.@51s. TALLOW quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES advancing: Pots, 37s. RESIN dull; Common, 13s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal. SUGAR steady. COFFEE inactive. RICE steady. LINSEED OIL dull, at 36s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT has an upward tendency, and has advanced 1s.@2s. ℔ quarter of 480 lbs. SUGAR dull. COFFEE has a downward tendency. TEA steady and unchanged. RICE firmer. TALLOW inactive, at 50s. 6d. LINSEED OIL declining; quoted 35s. 3d.@35s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 65s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed, on Wednesday, at 90¾@90¾ for Money, ex-dividend.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central shares, 40@45, discount; Erie, 24@25.

LATEST COMMERCIAL VIA QUEENSTOWN

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 5.

COTTON—Sales, yesterday and to-day, 18,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer, but quotations are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs closes steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is quiet.

LONDON, Thursday.

CONSOLS close at 90⅝@90¾ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The market for American Securities is flat and downward.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Prioress, from St Helena—Capt. M. F. Pickering, lady, child and servant, late of ship Eagle Spe

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3194. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SCENE OF OPERATIONS IN THE GULF---SHIP ISLAND, AND THE APPROACHES TO NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

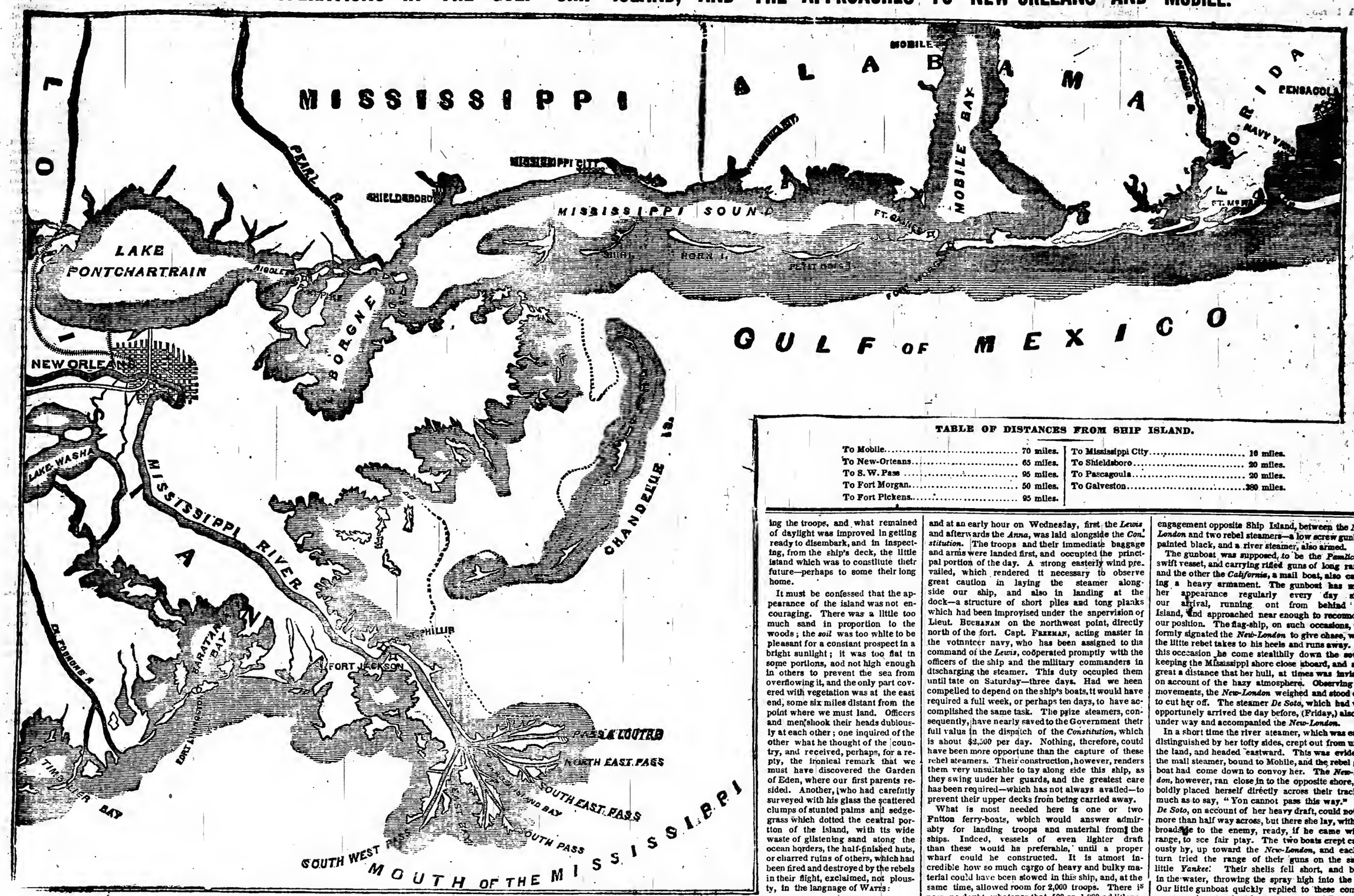


TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM SHIP ISLAND.

To Mobile	70 miles.	To Mississippi City	10 miles.
To New-Orleans	65 miles.	To Shieldsboro	20 miles.
To S. W. Pass	95 miles.	To Pascagoula	20 miles.
To Fort Morgan	50 miles.	To Galveston	380 miles.
To Fort Pickens	95 miles.		

THE EXPEDITION TO THE GULF.

Trip of the Constitution to Ship Island.

ARRIVAL AND LANDING OF THE TROOPS.

Proclamation of Brig.-Gen. Phelps to the Loyal Citizens of the Southwest.

Situation of the Island and its Defences.

Capture of Rebel Steamers---Contrabands Coming Over.

A Naval Engagement at Long Range---Rebel Prisoners, &c.

SHIP ISLAND, MISSISSIPPI SOUND, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1861.

My last letter announced the arrival of the *Constitution* at Fortress Monroe, where we called for final orders on Tuesday, Nov. 26. At this place Brig.-Gen. PHELPS was placed in command of the expedition, by orders from the War Department; and after coaling, we weighed anchor and proceeded on our voyage Wednesday afternoon. At 5 o'clock P. M., having discharged Mr. DENNISON, the courteous pilot who assisted to take us inward, we took our departure from Cape Henry, whose darkened light-house stands out so fitting a monument of the benighted spirits who rule the destinies of the unhappy Old Dominion.

We passed Cape Hatteras long before daylight, and the sun of Thursday morning never, perhaps, rose upon a more tranquil sea. Not a breath of air ruffled the surface of the ocean. We found ourselves gliding swiftly along the western edge of the Gulf Stream, as unconscious of motion as if we had been steaming up the Hudson. The troops, who had hitherto stuck tenaciously to their warm overcoats, now threw them aside, and the decks were alive with blue jackets instead of the long grey coats. The ladies promenaded the guards as stendily as if they had been walking in their own parlors, sea-sickness was forgotten, and good digestion once more waited on appetite.

Friday we passed Charleston, and Saturday Port Royal and Savannah, without seeing a single sail until late on Saturday, when a ship stood off from the shore under easy canvas, and after surveying us for a short time tacked and stood in again.

Up to this time our destination was known only to a few, and many supposed we were going to Port Royal. During Saturday we were running along in sight of the Florida Coast, with a continuation of the same faultless weather and smooth sea.

From the sharp, frosty atmosphere of Winter, we had, almost insensibly, passed into the genial warmth of midsummer, and with the temperature at 80°, and thin clothing in general request, it was difficult to believe that some mistake had not occurred in the date, December being written for June. The warm saloon was abandoned for the promenade deck and the most breezy parts of the ship. The passengers, male and female, beguiled the time in promenading during the day, and at evening in watching the gorgeous sunsets, and listening to the music of the bands on the upper decks.

Gen. PHELPS, immediately on assuming command, introduced the routine of the camp. Reveille waked the soldiers at daylight; the men were all called up and an inspection took place; the quarters were cleaned; there was regular guard-mounting for the day; guards were stationed at all the important parts of the ship; the soldiers passed up one stairway and down the other, thus avoiding the old confusion, jostling and delay,—in a word, order had been brought out of comparative chaos. Much of this, however, was due to the prevalence of fine weather, and to the continued improvement in the sanitary condition of the men. A heavy labor devolved upon the officers who came first on board, and they accomplished much, considering the circumstances. The General seemed to have a remarkably quiet way of carrying out his reforms, everything being done with the least possible display of parade. He walked about the ship like some Vermont farmer on a Sunday morning, to see if the fences are down. His unostentatious manner among officers and men, inspired respect and good feeling, and the slightest order was promptly and cheerfully obeyed. The General, as is known, was a graduate of West Point, and entered the army quite young. He went through the Florida and Mexican Wars with credit, and was also in the Utah campaign. With excellent opportunities for judging of Southern institutions by a long residence in the South and Southwest, he seems strangely averse to the Institution of Slavery, and declares the system, from beginning to end, dehumanizing and barbarous on the country, the master and the slave.

DESTINATION OF THE TROOPS.

The country has, no doubt, already been advised of the particular destination of the present expedition, and of the objects of it, through the Press.

The two regiments on board the *Constitution*, we are told, constitute the vanguard of a large military force which is to congregate at Ship Island, and in the vicinity. An extensive depôt of munitions and supplies will be established, a camp of instruction set up, and arrangements completed for making a descent on some one of the strongholds of the rebels, in connection with the navy, which is also to be largely augmented for the purpose. We are thus to have *a base of operations*, from which expeditions can be set on foot to any desired point, from which all manner of supplies can be drawn as they may be needed, and to which, in the event of disaster of any kind overtaking them, the army can retreat to safety to repair damages, and take a fresh start.

Ship Island, the particular spot selected for this purpose, is one of a series of small islands which have been formed by the action of the ocean, and which constitute the southern boundary of Mississippi Sound. It is seven miles long, according to the chart, having an area of between two and three square miles, with an abundance of good water, and covered, on its eastern end, with a robust growth of timber. It is within sixty-five miles of New-Orleans, and seventy of Mobile, by the navigable route—near enough to be within good striking distance, when all things are in readiness for making a forward movement.

A COTTON PORT TO BE OPENED.

The harbor facilities for anchoring a large fleet within easy distance, by steamer, of the southern shores of Mississippi and Louisiana, it is believed, will suggest to the military commander the feasibility of opening up a port for the exportation of cotton from Ship Island harbor. The anchorage for ships is every way superior to the lower bar of Mobile Bay, and there is twice the depth of water, with no obstructions in entering and leaving port, as is the case at Mobile bar. With a depôt at Mississippi City or Biloxi, cargoes would be within ten or twelve miles of the ships, instead of twenty-five, as at Mobile.

I have had prepared a chart of all the islands contained in the group, with their relative positions, and the distance of Ship Island from Mobile, New-Orleans, Fort Morgan, and other localities.

Much curiosity existed among the officers and men as to the nature of the location to which they were bound, and no little anxiety to know whether our fleet still held possession.

On Tuesday, about noon, we made the Chandeleur Islands right ahead, and shortly afterward discovered land on the starboard bow. This, with its woody groves on the eastern end, proved to be Ship Island. Shortly afterward the light-house and fort on the west end, and the masts of sailing vessels and steamers lying at anchor in the harbor, were visible. The ship's ensign, a large flag, was hoisted aft, and the jack run up at the fore for a pilot. Soon we saw a large steamer get under way and move out of the harbor to meet us. As yet we were unable to distinguish the character of the flag whose dim outlines were but just visible flying on the fort, or that which was displayed by the approaching steamer. There was a brief moment of suspense, during which a dozen glasses were directed to the fort, and all eyes were eagerly strained to catch a view of the symbols of the flag, half concealed half disclosed by the light breeze which prevailed. In another moment a gust of wind straightened out the bunting, and as the stars on the old flag glimmered plainly out, a chorus of cheers was heard fore-and-aft of our ship, like the sound of many waters. By this time the United States steamer *R. R. Cuyler* had come almost within hailing distance, and the brave tars who thronged her decks and lined the rigging, broke out into one glad, welcoming cheer. Lieut. PARKER soon came on board, and piloted the ship safely inside the point. The two big guns on the *Constitution* announced her arrival as the anchors were let go; the marines on board the flag-ship *Massachusetts*, on the gunboat *New-London*, and from the parapets of the fort, gave forth another hoarse welcome, whose sounds must have wakened prolonged echoes among the pine forests of Mississippi. Our troops responded again and again to their cheers; flags were dipped, and other evidences of congratulation exchanged among the fleet. It was a fitting reception for the finest ship and the largest ship's company which had ever anchored in Southern waters.

The officers of the various United States vessels in the harbor came on board; letters and papers were delivered, and an interesting hour was passed in asking and answering questions touching the position of affairs in this part of the Gulf. Our coming was evidently as welcome to the fleet as it was sudden and unexpected, and many questions were asked as to the number of troops we had brought, and of those who were to follow; the plans of the new campaign, &c. These, it is presumed, were fully answered by Gen. PHELPS, when Commander SMITH and his associate officers came on board and paid their respects to him in the evening.

The day was too far advanced to commence landing the troops, and what remained of daylight was improved in getting ready to disembark, and in inspecting, from the ship's deck, the little island which was to constitute their future—perhaps to some their long home.

It must be confessed that the appearance of the island was not encouraging. There was a little too much sand in proportion to the woods; the *soil* was too white to be pleasant for a constant prospect in a bright sunlight; it was too flat in some portions, and not high enough in others to prevent the sea from overflowing it, and the only part covered with vegetation was at the east end, some six miles distant from the point where we must land. Officers and men shook their heads dubiously at each other; one inquired of the other what he thought of the country, and received, perhaps, for a reply, the ironical remark that we must have discovered the Garden of Eden, where our first parents resided. Another, who had carefully surveyed with his glass the scattered clumps of stunted palms and sedge-grass which dotted the central portion of the island, with its wide waste of glistening sand along the ocean borders, the half-finished huts, or charred ruins of others, which had been fired and destroyed by the rebels in their flight, exclaimed, not piously, in the language of WATTS:

"Lord, what a wretched land is this,
Which yields us no supplies."

A quiet night's rest in the still waters of the Sound, a cheerful ocean sunrise, which irradiated the forests at the east end, and a closer inspection of the locality in the morning, did much to remove these first unfavorable impressions.

The climate, in the first place, was delicious, being neither too hot nor too cold, and very nearly resembling a June temperature in New-England. There was no need of overcoats, except at night, and thin clothing was decidedly preferable in the daytime. The water they found to be just of that temperature which would render bathing a real luxury—a sanitary proceeding which it is no disparagement to the men to say they very much needed. The shore was shelving along the whole north side of the island, on whose hard, white sand, a person might venture a quarter of a mile from the land with impunity; and the bay, except during the prevalence of a norther, is as quiet as a Summer lake. Oysters of the finest flavor and quality, and as large as a man's hand, are abundant, and can easily be obtained by wading in and gathering them. Fish of the finest variety are also very abundant. By the use of a seine any quantity of mullet, sheepshead and other palatable fish, can be caught for the use of the troops—an employment which would be an agreeable pastime for the men. In the pine woods, which cover more than one-half the area of the island, raccoons abound in considerable numbers, and furnish exciting sport to the hunters. One party brought in eight or ten the first afternoon they landed.

The great feature of the island, however, is the abundance and purity of its water. In any part where it is not overflowed, at a distance of twenty feet from the shore, good fresh water can be obtained by digging only a couple of feet below the surface. The rain water, which falls here, according to meteorological statistics, to the amount of many millions of gallons yearly, is held in the soil and furnishes an inexhaustible supply for any number of population. The pine forests, to say nothing of the thousands of cords of drift wood, which is driven over from the opposite shore, furnishes abundance of fuel for cooking purposes, and for such rare occasions as that article may be needed for warmth. Lumber of the Southern pine is to be had in any quantity on the neighboring shores of Mississippi and Louisiana, for building purposes, for wharves and other uses.

Thus nature seems to have compensated for the otherwise sterile condition of the island. There is sufficient herbage on the island to support a few cattle—of the Southern stripe—though it is hoped that decent, well-bred cattle sent here from the North may not be required to subsist wholly on it, until they are somewhat accustomed to the diet, as it might injure their constitutions. There were several cattle resembling Pharaoh's lean kine left in a corral when the rebels ran away. On being released from their confinement they took to the woods, and great difficulty has since been experienced in finding them, as they are *said* to be wholly invisible, with the exception of their horns, when looking toward them. Indeed, a naval officer informed me that he obtained a very good observation of the sun through one of them the other day, but I do not vouch for the truth of *that* yarn.

LANDING OF THE TROOPS.

By a piece of good fortune, or rather of enterprise on the part of the officers of the fleet here, two rebel steamers of large size had been captured only a short time before our arrival—the *Henry Lewis* and *Anna*, which were found almost indispensable in landing the troops and in discharging the large quantity of material belonging to them. These steamers were immediately called in requisition, steam was got up, and at an early hour on Wednesday, first the *Lewis* and afterwards the *Anna*, was laid alongside the *Constitution*. The troops and their immediate baggage and arms were landed first, and occupied the principal portion of the day. A strong easterly wind prevailed, which rendered it necessary to observe great caution in laying the steamer alongside our ship, and also in landing at the dock—a structure of short piles and long planks which had been improvised under the supervision of Lieut. BUCHANAN on the northwest point, directly north of the fort. Capt. FREEMAN, acting master in the volunteer navy, who has been assigned to the command of the *Lewis*, cooperated promptly with the officers of the ship and the military commanders in discharging the steamer. This duty occupied them until late on Saturday—three days. Had we been compelled to depend on the ship's boats, it would have required a full week, or perhaps ten days, to have accomplished the same task. The prize steamers, consequently, have nearly saved to the Government their full value in the dispatch of the *Constitution*, which is about $2,500 per day. Nothing, therefore, could have been more opportune than the capture of these rebel steamers. Their construction, however, renders them very unsuitable to lay along side this ship, as they swing under her guards, and the greatest care has been required—which has not always availed—to prevent their upper decks from being carried away.

What is most needed here is one or two Fulton ferry-boats, which would answer admirably for landing troops and material from the ships. Indeed, vessels of even lighter draft than these would be preferable, until a proper wharf could be constructed. It is almost incredible how so much cargo of heavy and bulky material could have been stowed in this ship, and, at the same time, allowed room for 2,000 troops. There is now no doubt whatever that 500 or 1,000 additional men could have been landed on Ship Island by the *Constitution* had a proper attention been paid to the quantity of the material *required for the subsistence of the troops, and its stowage on board.*

THE DEFENCES OF THE ISLAND.

The fort, which is located on the extreme west end, commands the approach to the harbor, and generally all the north side of the island is within range of its guns. It mounts 20 guns, and nearly all of the casemates are at present shell-proof. The main structure is of brick, the casemates being overlaid first with yellow pine timber of massive strength, then covered with heavy plank of the same material, and finally piled up with bags of sand, to render them impervious to shot or shell. It has also supporting batteries on the outside, at different angles of the fort, which, with their heavy 9-inch shell guns, sweep all important points of the channel. These, with the presence of the gunboats, which keep vigilant watch over the movements of the enemy in the Sound, makes the island secure against surprise.

The vessels chiefly relied upon for the latter duty, are the flag-ship *Massachusetts* and the *New-London*. The latter, however, has shown herself a much more serviceable vessel, on account of her lighter draft of water, and greater celerity of movement in pursuing the enemy. She has been on the station less than a month, and has already made the following prizes:

Nov. 21—Schooner *Olive*, loaded with lumber.

Nov. 22—Steamer *Anna*, with a valuable cargo of spirits turpentine and resin.

Nov. 28—Steamer *Henry Lewis*, with a cargo of molasses and sugar. Same date, schooner *A. J. Vien*, with tar, pitch and turpentine.

Dec. 1—Fishing smack *Advocate*.

In these captures, GEORGE WIGGINS, from Fort Massachusetts, rendered valuable aid as pilot. Lieut. READ, commanding this lively and efficient little cruiser, has been indefatigable since he has been on the station, as the foregoing record fully testifies. His Acting Masters and other officers, have also cooperated zealously in the good work.

TRADE STOPPED THROUGH THE SOUND.

Startled by these proofs of activity on the part of the blockading fleet, the rebels have become more cautious, and the traffic between New-Orleans and Mobile, through this sound, has been pretty much stopped. The presence of two other gunboats, with even a lighter draft of water than the *New-London*, are greatly needed, as the *Massachusetts* draws too much water to follow the rebel gunboats and steamers into their shoal-water retreats, where they invariably take refuge on being pursued. She is also unable to move through the water with any speed, on account of the long grass and barnacles which have accumulated on her iron bottom during her protracted stay in these waters. She ought to be replaced by a more serviceable vessel at once, and sent home to repair. Her decks were also rendered leaky by the heavy shot which she received during her remarkable engagement with the gunboat *Florida*, on the 19th of October.

THE REBEL GUNBOATS.

The armed gunboats of the rebels, and their mail steamers between New-Orleans and Mobile, do not yet give up whipped, and continue to slip by when a favorable opportunity offers. On the 4th of November, the day before our arrival, while the gunboat *R. R. Cuyler* had gone to Horn Island Pass to watch the movements of a schooner which was about to run the blockade, and the *New-London* was also absent on important duty, five rebel steamers, convoying as many vessels, came down from New-Orleans, and passed by with impunity. The old *Massachusetts*, meantime, lay helplessly at her anchors for reasons I have already given.

A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT ON THE SOUND.

On Saturday we had a view of quite a little naval engagement opposite Ship Island, between the *New-London* and two rebel steamers—a low screw gunboat painted black, and a river steamer, also armed.

The gunboat was supposed, to be the *Pamlico*, a swift vessel, and carrying rifled guns of long range, and the other the *California*, a mail boat, also carrying a heavy armament. The gunboat has made her appearance regularly every day since our arrival, running out from behind Cat Island, and approached near enough to reconnoitre our position. The flag-ship, on such occasions, uniformly signaled the *New-London* to give chase, when the little rebel takes to his heels and runs away. On this occasion she come stealthily down the sound, keeping the Mississippi shore close aboard, and at so great a distance that her hull, at times was invisible on account of the hazy atmosphere. Observing her movements, the *New-London* weighed and stood over to cut her off. The steamer *De Soto*, which had very opportunely arrived the day before, (Friday,) also got under way and accompanied the *New-London*.

In a short time the river steamer, which was easily distinguished by her lofty sides, crept out from under the land, and headed eastward. This was evidently the mail steamer, bound to Mobile, and the rebel gunboat had come down to convoy her. The *New-London*, however, ran close in to the opposite shore, and boldly placed herself directly across their track, as much as to say, "You cannot pass this way." The *De Soto*, on account of her heavy draft, could not go more than half way across, but there she lay, with her broadside to the enemy, ready, if he came within range, to see fair play. The two boats crept cautiously by, up toward the *New-London*, and each in turn tried the range of their guns on the saucy little *Yankee*. Their shells fell short, and burst in the water, throwing the spray high into the air. Our little gunboat quickly replied to these compliments, and sent a shell from her 30-pound Parrott on her forecastle, but this also fell somewhat short. After half a dozen shots exchanged in the same way, the *New-London* each time giving them as good as they sent, with evident advantage in range, the large boat ran back and held a consultation with her convoy, which occupied half an hour. During this time our steamers maintained their respective positions. It was very evident that the rebels did not like the appearance of the *De Soto's* big barking iron which looked so defiantly at them from her forecastle. They could not draw his fire, and they preferred not to venture too near. The *New-London* having driven them back, took her way down the Mississippi shore to reconnoitre, and before the result of the engagement could be known, the *Constitution* weighed and went to sea. While the fight continued the people on shore lined the parapets of the fort, and those on the vessels at anchor in the roads were all eagerly watching the contest.

The *Montgomery* on Friday was attacked by three or four rebel gunboats, near Horn Island Pass, and *finding their guns of superior range*, she was compelled to beat a retreat. She came up to Ship Island and reported the particulars of the affair the same day, and then returned to her cruising ground.

The recital of these facts, it is presumed, will suggest to the Navy Department the urgent necessity which exists here for a further supply of *smaller* boats and *larger* guns. As there is no railroad communication between Mobile and New-Orleans, the closing of this rebel thoroughfare between these two important points becomes a matter of prime importance. Nothing that could be done will so effectually damage the rebel cause in the South.

LOCATION OF THE TROOPS.

The 26th Massachusetts located their camp a little to the eastward of the Light House, their tents being pitched in regular order East and West. The Connecticut 9th selected their ground just to the South of them, where their encampment is also regularly laid out. The tents are all of the Fremont pattern, each having a sheet iron stove for baking and other cooking purposes in it, the stove pipe, which is of galvanized iron, serving as the centre poll to support the tent. There is an arrangement at the top for ventilation.

Capt. MANNING'S Company of Light Artillery is encamped directly east of, and under the walls of the fort. This location is handiest for them, as they will commence at once to drill at the heavy gun in the casemates and batteries. As soon as they have learned the manual of these guns, the one hundred and sixty marines who are now in charge of the fort will be withdrawn and sent on board of the war vessels where their services are much needed. They have with their officers, rendered a very important service to the Government in holding the place until it could be occupied by our troops. In this duty, Lieut. J. McKEAN BUCHANAN, who is in charge, has been indefatigable in his efforts for the protection of the place, and in strengthening the position against attack. He has also received valuable cooperation from his associate officers.

EXAMINATION OF THE ISLAND.

On Friday, Gen. PHELPS made a reconnoissance of the east end of the island, accompanied by Capt. FLETCHER and your correspondent. Capt. READ conveyed us in his gunboat, the *New-London*, and after taking a survey of the land and its formation on the northeast side, we returned a short distance and anchored half a mile from the shore on the northwest side. The party, including some of the steamer's officers, were then set on shore near the lagoon. Considerable difficulty was experienced in landing on account of the shoal water. That portion of the island

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

A Proposition to Expel Senator Bright, of Indiana.

Debate on the Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Resolutions Relative to the Trent Affair Referred to the House Committee on Foreign Relations.

A Personal Difficulty Between Messrs. Fouke and Conway.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 16.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the New-York Chamber of Commsrce, asking that the New-York Assay Office have the privilege of coining. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of Iowa for a change in the law which excludes Jewish Chaplains from the army.

Mr. GRIMES also prasented a petition that, in coosequence of the present rebellion, Slavery be absolutely and unconditionally abolished.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) pressnted several petitions, asking that tha slaves of the rebels be emancipated.

Mr. SUMNER also presented a petition from the Mevor of Boston, and others, asking for a repeal of tha law in respect to Jawish chaplains. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a petition for an exchange of prisoners.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, that the prasent war is for the Union according to the Constitution; that tha object of the war is to save the former and enforce the latier; that it was so in the beginning, and should be so to the last; that measnres extreme and radical, and disruptive in themselves, involving in a common fate the loyal and disloyal, should not be resorted to, and that in suppressing treason the Government cannot prove a traitor to the organic law of the land. Laid ovsr.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution thet the Committee on Military Affairs be requested to inquire into the expediency of providing a uniform manner for dealing with the sleves of the rebels, and those made prisoners or escaping from their masters. Agreed to.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offsred a resolution that the Committee on the Jndiciary be requssted to provide hy law, so that tha aiders and abettors of treeson may be prevented from bringing suits for the collection of debts in the conrts of the United States Agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution that the Commissioner of Patents inquire if any additional legislation is necessary to secure persons of African descent the right to take ont patents. Agreed to.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, JESSE D. BRIGHT, Senator from Indiana, did, on the 1st of March last, write a letter to JEFFERSON DAVIS—[a letter was here read introdncing a Mr. LINCOLN to Mr. DAVIS, as having an improvement in fire-arms;] and

Whereas, Snch letter is evidence of disloyalty; therefore,

Resolved, That JESSE D. BRIGHT be expelled from the Senate of the United States.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved the reference of the subject to the Committee on tha Judiciary.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Opp..) rose and said: Perhaps it was not improper to say a few words as to tha truth of the charges making against him through a licentious Press. It had been charged that he had absented himself from the Senate from fear of such a resolution as had just been offered. It was not so. He had been confined to his room by illness. He had no objection to the resolntion. He believed that in a service of seventeen years he had done nothing inconsistent with his dnty as an American Sanator, as a citizen, or as a gentleman. He courted an investigation into all his acts, both public and private.

Mr. BRIGHT then asked to have a letter read, which was an answer to the one already read.

The letter was read. It was to Mr. FITCH, saying that he (BRIGHT) was opposed to the Abolitionists, but had always been for the preservation and integrity of the Union; also, that he was opposed to the coercive policy of the Government.

The resolntion expelling Mr. BRIGHT was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that he should introduce a bill to satisfy claims for French spoliations.

A communication was received from the Marshal of the District, in reply to the resolntion heretofore adopted in regard to slaves confined in the jail. The Marshal said the sleves have been so confined in consequence of old and uniform custom here, which he supposed according to law, but had not made investigation of the subject.

A communication was received from the President, transmitting the proceedings of the Court of Inqhiry in the case of Col. MILES. It was referred to the Special Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.) called up the resolntion, asking the Secretary of State if persons had been arrested in the loyal States, and by what authority.

Mr. DIXON, of Conn., (Rep.,) opposed the resolution. He thonght it best not to go into such questions in times like these, when the vary safety of the country is threatened. The time had passed hy when this abominable rebellion could be crushed by mild means. He would make no discriminallon between the property of rebels. A great deal has baen said about the opinions of conservative men. He had occasion to knew something about such opinions, and knew them. He was for using any means for the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was as aager as any one to crush rebellion. He would not waste the powers of the Government in arresting persons in the loyal States, but would strike with the power of six hundred thousand men, and crush the rebellion to earth. It seemed to the very essence of despotism tf men could be arrested by telegraph without power to reply or to have a trial. What becomes of constitutional liberty? Are you willing to trust the liberties of citizens in the hands of any one man, no matter who? The people are engaged in the defence of constitutional liberty and the Constitution as our fathers made it. That Constitution is broad enough without any violation of it. He thonght no harm could come out of the resolntion. If the reply of the Secretary showed that arrests had been made, and there was no authority for them, but that they were still necessary, would it not be better to make a law to effect the like result?

Mr. DIXON said the resolulion seemed to question the propriety of acts of a department of the Government, but he would not make snch a questiou at the present time. He denied that there had been any usurpation or despotism. There had been exercised extraordinary power from necessity. The most dengerous men now were those men in the North who are trying to coovince the people that nobody ought to be disturbed at the North. If any fault had been committed, it has been the fault of too much leniency

Mr. WILSON, of Massachnsetts, (Rep.,) was sorry the Senator from Illinois had introduced such a resolution. The Senator knows that the Secretary of State made the arrests by order of the President of the United States. If the Senetor did not like the orders of the President, why not bring in a bill to clothe the President with all proper authority. The Government, by the execution of this authority, saved the country in the dark honr of gloom, when treason talked abroad in Washington, and so was saved the State of Maryland. There were traitorous men all over the North, who expressed sympathy with traitors. Then the President, through the Secretary of State, had these prisoners arrested, and the turning of the doors of Fort Lafayette silenced innumerable traitors in the loyal States. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thonsand men applauded and thanked the Government for this action. Why, then, come into the Senate and blame the Government for thus saving the country? For, he declared that it had done more in this way to sava the country, than had the whole military force to this hour. The Government had been quite too lenient, and it was time that more vigorous and determined action was had.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire. (Rep.,) thought the resolntion eminently proper and appropriate, and should feel mortified if it was not passed. Our fathers fought for principle, for constitutional liberty, regulated by law, and not for mere independence. The Government had better fail than be faithless to that great principle. He wanted to strengthen the hands of the Government, bnt he wanted them to stretch their vigilance across the Potomac South instead of North. If the people, now pouring out their blood and treasure, find they have been trifled with, and that imbecility has stood in the place of courage in a vigorous prosecution of the war, then there will be such a storm come upon their heads, such as history has never recorded, and with no great degree of faith we might even now hear the rumblings of the coming storm. The people he represented will support the Government, in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and woe to those who do not understand the day and the hour and the work to-day.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Union,) was glad the resolntion had been offered. He had always claimed that Maryland was true to the Constitution. He had never in any way said or done anything in violation of the oath he had taken to support the Government. But if he thought the Government was going he claimed the right to raise his voice against it. He stood here as a friend and supporter of the Government, believing it had ample power to support itself under the Constitution.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) moved that the resolution be referred to the Committe on the Judiciary.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped not. He wanted to know if we were not fighting for tha principles of Constitutional liberty.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Opp.,) favored the resolution, and thought there was no authority for the Secretary of State making such arrests. He thought it was not the best way of trying to bring back the States to the Union.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Opp.,) also spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. DOOLITTLE again nrged its referanca to tbe Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON would say to the Secretary of Steta "Go on," and when any man plots traason in the loyal States lay the hand of the Government upon him, unless Congress provides a better wey to take care of traitors. He did not know when more power and vigor had been shown than in thase, who waged rebellion. They do not stand on constitutional questions. He was for a vigorous prosecution of tbe war, but thought wa should have faith and trust in the Governmsnt and in the men intrusted to lead armies. He thonght JEFF. DAVIS would thank the American Senate for passing a resolution carrying with it implied censure on any Department of the Government.

Mr. TAUMBULL insisted that it was a resolution of inqnlry only. He was as much against traitors as the Senator from Massachnsetts, and also for constitutional liberty. The Senator from Massachusetts was against traitors and against the Constitnlion of the country.

Mr. LATHAM, of Cal., (Opp.) could see no necessity for irampling on the Constitution in order to sustain it. Let treason be punished by lew, and if men must be arrested, let tham be arrested according to law.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought it seemed to be an issue without any necessity; that was the censure of the Secretary of State. The Senator from Illinois declares that there is no intention to censure anybody; nndoubtedly there was no warrant of law for makiog the arrests as have been made, but he would justify the Government from the necessity of the case. He honored the man who would take the responsibility, even at the risk of censure. As to himself, ha yet would guard more carefully the priociple of constitntional liberty. He thought there was nothing to be afraid of in the resolullon. He supported the Administration, because ha thought it was honest and open, and nothing was concealed.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said the whole question was whether the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* rested in the President or Congress. We are not merely at war in the States where there are hostile forces, but at war in every State, and it may be necessary to give the President power to arrest in every State. He wanted the Judiciary Committea to examine the question carefully, and see where the power of suspension of the *habeas corpus* really is at this hour, when the enemy is in our presence; and the Executive raised tha sword to strike, he would not say one word to weaken its blow.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought the discussion the same as was forced upon us at the last session by the Senator from Kentucky, (BRECKINRIDGE,) and had no doubt if that Senator was here he would support the resolution, and its passage would rejoice the heart of every traitor in the country.

He could not support the resolution et first, because it was the most inopportune time, when every energy was taxed, and when, perhaps, wa are on the eve of a runtnre with one of the most powerful nations in the world. The passage of the resolution would carry tha impression of an attack on the Executive Department of the Government. Who has been arrestad that ought not to have been arrested? Suppose one of the leaders of the rebellion happened to be in a loyal State and trying to get back, would not the Senetor from Maine heva him arrested?

Mr. FESSENDEN said he would arresi him anywhere. He would go further and thank the man who would take the respoosibility on himself, and make the arrest, and would justify such action.

Mr. BROWNING contended that for the time being the Executiva must be the judge of necessity, and must exercise the power. Let us fight against the rebels and not against any other Department of the Government.

Mr. PEARCE asked if Mr. FAULKNER was charged with any treasonable acts. He understood that he was arrested as a sort of hostage.

Mr. BROWNING did not know, but had perfect confidence in the Administration that the arrest was properly made.

Mr. WILSON thougbt the Government had positive evidence that Mr. FAULKNER, while at Paris, was in receipt of correspondence from men engaged in the rebellion.

Mr. TAUMBULL rejoined at some length, contending that there was no purpose of attacking any department of the Government.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

YEAS—Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowdin, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Harris, Howe, Johnsoo, of Teonessee, King, Lane, of Indiana, Morrill, Pomeroy, Rice, Sberman, Simmons, Sumner, Tan Eyck, Wade, Wilson—25.

NAYS—Bayard, Bright, Carlisle, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Kennedy, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Saulsbnry, Thompson, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wiley—17.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the escape of the *Sumter* from Port Royal, Martinique, which was agreed to.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 16.

The Speaker presented the memoriel of the Lagislative Assembly of Colorado asking for the establishment of a branch Mint in that Territory. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr CONWAY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) rising to a question of privilege, alluded to a dialogue between himself and Mr. FOUKE, on Thursday. The former had included the battle of Belmont as io the series of defeats to our arms. Mr. FOUKE had ineffectually asked Mr. HARDING, who had the floor to yield to him, that he might in his own language nail the falsehood to the counter. Mr. CONWAY had explained that he obtained his information from the newspapere. Mr. CONWAY, as he did not at that time hear of offensive remarks with distinctness, now desired to know whether Mr. FOUKE intended to make the charge of falsehood personally applicable to him.

Mr. FOUKE, of Illinois, (Dem.,) replied, that he never heard of any newspaper paragraph to that effect, except in the Chicago *Tribune*, which was afterward contradicted. He then made a brief statement of the battle of Belmont, to show that it was a victory to the National troops, concluding by saying that it wes unkind in Mr. CONWAY to insist on characierizing it as a defeat. He would permit the gentleman to make the application of the language he had heretofore uttered, as he (CONWAY,) was the only judge in the matter.

Mr. CONWAY, replying, said that Mr. FOUKE had refused to avail himself of his generosity. He submitted to the candid judgment of the House whether such conduct did not clearly manifest a deliberate purpose to bring on a personal collision without cause, and whether such conduct was not only unworthy of a member of this House, but characteristic rather of a blackguard and scoundret. (Sensation.)

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) immediately called the gentleman to order. This was not the place to settle such difficulties. (Cries of "order."

Mr. FOUKE wanted to say one word in reply.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) and others objected. They had had enough of such things.

The Speaker informed Mr. FOUKE that no debate was in order.

Mr. FOUKE, amid cries of "order," was understood to say that Mr. CONWAY was a disgrace to the nation and humanity.

There the matter ended in the House.

Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) donating land to the several States for the founding of agricultural colleges.

The House passed a bill to strike from the penston roll the names of all persons who heve taken up arms against the Government, or in any manner aided the rebellion.

Mr. GRANGER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the relief of the Union soldiers now prisoners in Richmond and elsewhere in the rebel States. A letter was read, as his instance, from one of the prisoners, showing their destitution.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union) stated that the Quartermaster's Department had promptly met heir necessities, by sending to the South two thousand full suits of clothing.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CRADLEBAUGH, of Nevnda, (Rep.) introduced a bill to establish a branch mint in the Territory of Nevada. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) introduced the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Secretary of the Navy has reported to this House that Capt. CHARLES WILKES, in command of the *San Jacinto*, an armed public vessel of the United States, did, on the 8th of November, 1861, on the high seas, intercept the *Trent*, a British mail steamer, and forcibly remove therefrom JAMES M. MASON and JOHN SLIDELL, both civil citizens, leading conspirators, rebel emissaries and dangerous men, who, with their suite, are now on their way to Europe to promote the cause of the insurrection, claiming to be Ambassadors from the seceded Confederate States, and

Whereas, The Secretary of the Navy has further reported to this House that the prompt and decisive action of Capt. WILKES, on this occasion, merited and received the emphatic approval of the Department, and, moreover, in a public letter, has thanked Capt. WILKES for the act; and,

Whereas, This House, on the first day of the session, did propose to tender the thanks of Congress to Capt. WILKES, for his brave, adroit and patriotic conduct, in the arrest of the traitors JAMES M. MASON and JOHN SLIDELL; and,

Whereas, Further, on the same day, this House did request the President to confine the said JAMES M. MASON and JOHN SLIDELL in the cells of convicted felons unill certain military officers of the United States, captured and held by the so-called Confederate States, should be treated as prisoners of war, therefore, be it

Resolved, As tha sanse of this House, it is the dnty of the President to now firmly maintain the stand thus taken, approving and adopting the act of Capt. WILKES, in spite of any meoeca or demend of the British Government, and that this House pledges its full support to him in upholding now the honor and vindicating tha courage of the Goveroment and people of the United States against a foreign Power.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM moved the previous question. They had heard the first growl of tha British Lion. It remained to be seen who would cower.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rap.,) hoped the resolution would be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM remarked that a former resolution, appropatory of Cspt. WILKES, was passed without being so referred. He (VALLANDIGHAM) had offered this resolution in good faith, and would stand by it.

The House then refused to second the demend for the previous question.

Mr. FENTON again moved that tha preemble and resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The mollon was egreed to, by Yees, 109; Nays, 16.

Tha House resumed the consideretion of tha bill authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the bettar defense of Kentncky.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) hoped that the bill would not pass. According to the official returns we have a standing army of between six and saven hnndred thonsand men, which is smply sufficient for the war. We have more soldiers now then can be used—therefore, the raising of twenty thousand volunteers for the war should not be authorized. Ha did not understand that the military authorilies had asked for this increase. Besides, he was opposed to the mode of raising the men and officering them.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) trusted that the bill would pass. The volunteers proposed to ba raised in Kentucky were of the best kind, and familiar with the State. The bsse of operations was at Louisville, and 20,000 men were necessery to guerd the base, and the line on which our army is to advance.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) said Kentucky hes furnished a quota of 27,000 men. He repeated what be seid the other dey, namely, that befora he introduced the bill he mentioned the subject to the Secretary of War, and also consulted tha President, who, together with his Cabinet, he was informed, approved of the measure. As to Mr. LOVEJOY's opposition, he knew that gentleman would vote against anything but what related to negroes. In the course of his remarks, Mr. WICKLIFFE said that whenever our army shall move to take possession of Columbus, we will require every soldier that can be brought into the field, to retake the place and march on Tennessee. The volunteers will not be required to serve in Kentucky alone, but to fight wherever an enemy can be found, and they will do it. He (WICKLIFFE) entered his protest against makiog a regular army out of these more than six hundred thousand volunteers. The gantleman from Illinois (LOVEJOY) was at the Battle of Bull Run, and must have seen we have not men enough. [Leughter.] The decisive battle in this campaign must be fought in Kentucky, and when fought, he wanted the highways protected.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) opposed the bill. It was neither estimated nor called for by any Department of the Government. The war must be carried on in the most economical manner, so that the country will not become alarmed and be compelled to abandon it. We must practice economy, and restrain the expenditure within proper limits. We shall have to provide for a deficiency of from one hundred and sixty to two hundred and fourteen millions of dollars, in eddition to the regular appropriation of four hundred and thirty millions, making necessary a total appropriation of six hundred millions of dollars. We could not vote a dollar to call into the service any more troops than now are mustered, nnless a necessity cnn be shown for their employment.

Mr. DUNLAP, of Kentucky, (Union,) earnestly advocated the passage of the bill, and showed the necessity of supplying the proposed force. The fierce contest mey take place at eny hour. Kentucky has been called the dark and bloody ground, and there must be a force sufficient to defend thet Border State. They want this force for home protection first, and then on the border. When the Secessionists shall be driven out, they want this force in addition to the other twenty-six thousand men already there in the field. Kentucky will not be driven out of the Union. She will remain true and loyal. She was the first to come into the Union after the formalion of the Constitution, and will be the last to leave it.

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, (Rep.,) supported the bill on the ground that the rebellion must be put down speedily, or the resources of the country will be exhausted. If this edditional force will have the effect of conquering the rebels, then it would be economical to authorize it.

Mr. LOVEJOY, in reply to the remarks of Mr. WICKLIFFE, said: He would carry on the war to put down the rebellion, and let Slavery take cere of itself. He (LOVEJOY) was not to be intimidated by any sneers or allusions to his Anti-Slavery sentiment. He was not afraid of the slave-driver's whip. It was true that he was at Bull Run, bnt he (LOVEJOY) did not run.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—I only said that you were there. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOVEJOY said, that was true. The battle of Bull Run was not lost for want of brave soldiers, but because a portion of the officers were drunk. He was willing to protect every loyal man who loves the Union more than Slavery, and would protect them to the extent of the power of the United States. He (LOVEJOY) was willing to vote, in good faith, men and money, but not for the proposed force at an expense of thirty millions of dollars when it is not needed. Some of the superfinous force on the Potomac River ought to be sent to Kentucky.

Mr. WELSH, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) in advocating the bill, said: The force was not for police service, but would act as an euxillary to the army of the United States. It was reported unanimously from the Committee on Military Affairs. Kentucky had behaved with great magnanimity, and had, in addition to furnishing her full quota of troops, provided for paying her apportionment of the war tax.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Republican,) did not see why the war should be conducted differently in Kentucky than in any other State. She does not require a military system otherwise than is established by law. In reply to Mr. LOVEJOY, he (HICKMAN) said that he understood that the reason why the army was held here inactive was, that the recruits required training, so as to make soldiers of them fit for the war.

Messrs. BINGHAM, of Ohio, MAYNARD, of Tennessee, and MORRILL, of Vermont, severally spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) closed the debate. In reply to Mr. LOVEJOY, he said: We have the best reason to believe that we have not men enough in the field, for we have not been able to conquer the enemy enywhere as yet, and we have not met him at any time excepting when he outnumbered us. Hence we have not been able to drive back the foe one foot.

Mr. LOVEJOY replied, accounting for this by the fact that the enemy will not meet us, unless when he is in superior numbers.

Mr. BLAIR—Then why should not our army overrun the enemy?

Mr. LOVEJOY—Because we have no Generals.

Mr. BLAIR advocated the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

Mr. ALLEN, (Opp.,) of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution, that the Senate concurring, when the House adjourn on Thursday next, it be until the 6th of January.

The resolution was adopted, by 60 against 56.

Adjourned.

Senator Wilson's Bill.

The following is the bill introduced by Senator WILSON to-day, for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia:

Be it enacted, &c., &c., That all persons held to service or labor within the District of Columbia by reason of African descent, are hereby discharged and freed of and from all claim to such service or labor, and subjection to service or labor proceeding from such cause shall not hereafter exist in this District.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons holding claims to service or labor against persons discharged therefrom by this act, may, within ninety days from the passage hereof, but not thereafter, present to the Commissioners hereinafter mentioned, their respective statements or petitions, in writing, verified by oath or affirmallon, setting forth the names, ages and personal description of such persons, the manner in which said petitioner acquired such claims, and any fact touching the value thereof.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three Commissioners, residents of the District of Columbia, any two of whom shall have power to act, who shall receive the petitions above mentioned, and who shall investigate and determine the legal validity of the claims therein presented, and who shall appraise and apportion, under the proviso hereto annexed, the value in money of the several claims found by them to be valid; *provided*, however, that the entire sum so appraised and apportioned shall not exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to three hundred dollars for each person shown to have been held by lawful claim.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That said Commissioners shall, within 9 months from the passage of this act, make a full and final report of their proceedings, findings and appraisements, and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Treasury; which report shall be decmed and taken to be conclusive in all respects, except as hereinafter provided, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with like exception, cause the amount so apportioned to said claims to be paid from the Treasury of the United States to the parties found by said report to be the lawful holders thereof, and the same shall be received in full and complete compensation; *provided*, that in cases where petitions may be filed presenting conflicting claims or setting up liens, said Commissioners shall so specify in said report, and payment shall not be made according to the award of said Commissioners until a period of sixty days shall have elapsed, during which time any petitioner, claiming an interest in the particular amount may file a bill in Equity in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, making all other claimant defendants thereto setting forth the proceedings in such case before said Commissioners and their action therein, and praying that the party to whom payment has been awarded may be enjoined from receiving the value, and if said Court shall grant such provisional order, a copy thereof may on motion of said complainant, be served upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon cause the said amount of money to be paid into said Court, subject to its orders and final decree, which payment shall be in full and complete compensation as in the other case.

Be it further enacted, that said Commissioners shall hold their sessions in the City of Washington, at such place and times as the President of the United States may direct, of which they shall give due and public notice. They shall have power to subpœna and compel attendance of witnesses, and to receive testimony and enforce its production, as in civil cases before Courts of justice, and they may summon before them tha persons making claim to service or labor, and examina tham under oath, and they may also, for the purposes of identification and appraisement, call before them the persons so claimed. Said Commissioners shall appoint a clerk, who shall keep files and a complete record of all proceedings before them, who shall hava power to administer oaths and affirmations in said proceedings, in all lawful process by them ordered. The Marshal of the District of Columbia shall personally, or by Deputy, attend upon the sessions of said Commissioners, and shall execute the process issued by said Clerk.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That said Commissioners shall receive, in compensation for their services, the sum of $2,000 each, to be paid upon the filing of their report; that the said clerk shall receive for his services the sum of $200 per month; that the said Marshal shall receive such fees as are allowed by law for similar services performed by him in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia; that the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause other reasonable expenses of said commission to be audited and allowed, and that said compensation fees and expenses shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, For the purposes of carrying this act into affect there is hereby appropriated from the Treasury of the United States a sum not exceeding $1,000,000.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The Anti-Slavery Feeling in Congress—Position of the Government—Military Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Dec. 13, 1861.

The recent ceucuses of Republican members of Congress, and the result of their deliberations, hava a far more important bearing upon public affairs than appears from the very incomplete reports published in relation thereto. Ten days ago there seemed to be danger that the more radical element in Congress might pursue a course which would divide the Republican Party and array one wing of it in open hostility to tha Administration. The issue on which so unfortunate a condition of affairs was to be brought about reletes chiefly—as everybody knows—to the relations of Slavery to the war; the radicals insisting that the Administration must avail itself of the present opportunity to declare ganeral emancipalion, and "wipe out" Slavery as the primary cause of the grent rebellion.

There is no occasion to question the motives or sincerity of those who favor thie view. It is enough for us to know that the President, in his annual Message, proclaimed no such policy, but reiterated his purpose to prosecute the war for the restoration of the Union, by bringing all the States into subjection to the Constitution and the laws, *as they stand*. If tha party supporters of the President take issue with him at this juncture, and divide their forces—a part of them repudiating the policy of tha Administration, and setting up a new one in conflict therewith—of course other and opposing parties would be reorganized, and it would not be long ere the unity of sentiment and purpose among loyal citizens, which has proved our prime element of strength during the wer, would have been lost forever. The time is not auspicions for new issues. Prudence forbids them, unill Time's changes shall have brought an overwhelming public sentiment out in demand of them.

But the friends of sudden and absolute emancipation are impatient of delay. They desire to *make* public sentiment by egitation. Thus, when Coogress assembled, we witnessed serenades and speech-making, addressed evidently to the purpose of creating a public sentiment in favor of extreme measures; and finally a Republican caucus was called with a view to securing unanimity of action in Congress, in favor of some of the more extreme propositions already introduced in the House of Representatives. At the first meeting the radicals had everything their own way. And so it was at the opening of the second caucus—the more conservative (another term just now for "more patient") members thioking it best to let their opponents tell all their grievances before answering. Finally, Hon. T. M. POMEROY, of the Cayuga District of New-York—a new and young member, but an able and eloquent speaker—took the floor, and after giving free expression to his own most earnest convictions against Slavery and its deleterious influenca, opposed the ultra policy under discussion, showing that it was the first duty of every true and wise man to stand by the Administration in the present emergency, and that any other course would destroy party, Government and all together. He also argued with force that in conducting the war for the Union the great battle must be fought *under* the Constitution. His terse manner of stating the case, made it clear that Government cannot maintain the Union made *by* the Constitution, if it repudiates the obligations of the Constitution itself, and resorts to revolution.

This was the turning-point in the debate. Various other gentlemen took the seme position with Mr. POMEROY, and the caucus finally unanimously indorsed the policy of confiscating *all* rebel property, including slaves, and adjourned without even taking a vote on any of the more radicsl measures pending. It is evident, now, that the Administration will be sustained and that Congress will not undertake to "run the war" on its own account, but will leeve all that to the Executive, holding him responsible for a wise discharge of his high duties. The time may arrive, if this ceuseless and wicked insurrection continues, when all parties will come to the conclusion that general emancipation is the only altaroalive of the destruction of the Government; but *when* that day comes, if ever, the case will be so clear that there will be none of the present danger of division end dissension among loyal men as to the policy—but Executive, Congress, army and civilians will all alike concur in its wisdom and expediency.

The rebel commanders in Virginia, and the powers at Richmond, are felicitating themselves on the idea that Congress will goad the Administration into another "On to Richmond" affair; and it will turn out in due time that *they have prepared a series of traps for us*, in the hope of giving our troops a fatal surprise, and thus involving them in another Bull Run stampede. They will fail. Gen. MCCLELLAN is pursuing a line of policy fully approved by Gen. SCOTT before his retirement, which has the entire confidence of the Executive, and from which he is not likely to be moved by popular impatience. Aside from the patriotic considerations controlling his conduct, he knows full well that all presents doubts and suspicions of his course will vanish when time shall have vindicated the wisdom of his prudence and caution; while a great disaster to our army, under his leadership, would not only do irreparable damage to the cause, but ruin his own fame. He can afford to wait.

Let us rest assured that Gen. MCCLELLAN is more familiar with the condition of the enemy than the public possibly can be; and that he, therefore, is best able to judge the proper time and manner of attack to insure success. It is ganerelly supposed that the eoemy's strong position is at Manassas Junction, and those who are dissatisfied with the inaction of the army are urging an advance upon that point, and arguing learnedly to show that the true policy is to strike the enemy where he is strongest, &c., &c. I am able to assert that this is an error. It will be discovered in due time that *the works at Manassas have been dismantled, and that the rebels have prepared a labyrinth of fortifications at and near Centreville*, which they have taken great pains to conceal. They have been expecting the Nationals to rush "On *towards* Manassas," and thus involve them at Centreville in unexpected destruction. Be assured that I am not mistaken in this. Then, what would the country have said if Gen. MCCLELLAN had been driven by their impatience into the trap thus prepared for him? In due time the diversions on the Southern coast and in East Tennessee will compel a weakening of the rebel lines in Virginia, and then our army will be able to win more decisive victories than now, at far less cost. Meanwhile, every day is improving the efficiency of the volunteer troops, and no time is lost. On the contrary, it is far better employed in camp than it could be in the field at the present time. If the blows on the Southern coast fail to weaken the rebel lines in Virginia, by causing the withdrawal of troops to defend the Cotton States, the country southward is open to an advance of an army directly upon their own soil, thus forcing the rebels to the alternative of either giving up Virginia or all the States lying south of her as the TIMES has already so clearly shown. Why, then, should not the people be well contented with the present policy of making haste slowly?

A personal friend of Major-Gen. HALLECK states that they are much mistaken who suppose the General's recent order, excluding slaves from his lines, was designed in any degree for the interests of the masters. His orders exclude *all* unauthorized persons, white or black, who might give information to the enemy. It is perfectly certain that the enemy does get a great deal more information than he is entitled to by some means. These facilities should be curtailed if possible; and it may be questioned if anybody's judgment as to the best means of securing the desired secrecy should be esteemed superior to that of a General commanding a Division. It was in this view, doubtless, that the House of Representatives refused to request the President to modify Gen. HALLECK's late proclamation.

I understand that Major-Gen. HALLECK's policy is not to recognize slaves or slavery in the administration of his Department. If a black man comes along and he wants his services for the Government in any capacity, he will employ him as a man, paying him his wages, and making an end of it. If he chooses to go on to the North, it is none of his business; or, if a thousand black men choose to pass around his lines to find their way to freedom, he is no slave-catcher to turn them back. To receive them as slaves, and register them as the property of anybody, is to make a record for future investigation and litigation; whereas, by the course Gen. HALLECK has marked out, neither he nor the Government incur any responsibility whatever. There certainly is room for discussion, as to whether this is not, after all, by far, the best method yet devised for treating this slava question. At all events it has the merit of freedom from complications of all kinds.

Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri, will soon bring forward a bill carrying out his schema of African colonization in Central America. In the meantime an agent is now here from Guatemala, with authority from the Government to arrange for the colonization of free blacks in that Republic, which offers grants of land and other privileges to colored immigrants. Guatemala possesses a delightful climate, and cotion grows finely there with ordinary cultivatioo. Our Minister, Mr. CROSLEY, has interested himself very much in the efforts of the President of Guatemala to develop the resources of the country by calling in labor from abroad.

Ex-Senator GWIN and his companions have been finally enlarged by order of Secretary SEWARD, on their parole of honor not to go into a disloyal State or in any way aid and abet the rebellion. Dr. GWIN some time ago sold all his property in California and invested the proceeds in Mississippi, where it is his intention ultimately to reside. He declines to take the oath of allegiance to the Government, because that act would lead to the confiscation of his estate in rebeldom.

AUSTIN E. SMITH—son of Extra BILLY, of Virginia—who was arrested some months ago and sent to Fort Lafayette, on his arrival from California, is still in durance. He has an important law suit pending in California, involving every dollar he is worth on earth. Recently he asked permission of the Government to go to California under guard or on parole, that he may be present at the trial of his cause. Secretary SEWARD very properly and peremptorily refused to discharge him on any other condition than that he should take tha oath of allegiance, which he declines to do. Truly Mr. SMITH presents a pretty spectacle,—breathing treason against the Government and then claiming protection in his rights of property through the very Courts of the country to which he refuses to swear allegiance!

S.

A Military Railroad by an Air Line Route from New-York to Washington.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

SIR: The subject of a more effective and rapid mode of communication between Washington and New-York is becoming so prominent before Congress and the people, and the great necessity for such an improvement is being felt to such an extent by the Government, and more particularly by that department over which you preside, that I will venture to submit for your consideration some views which I have long entertained in relation to the matter.

It will be taken for granted that the question as to the expediency, if not absolute necessity of such an improvement is no longer an open one, and that the only real question now is, how the object can be most effectually accomplished within the shortest possible time, and with the least injury to existing interests, which have a fair claim to consideralion in the decision of the question.

In a strictly engineering point of view, the only considerations which should materially influence the location of a railroad, are the natural topographical obstructions to an air line direction between the fixed terminal points. From a general knowledge of the country between New-York and Washington, I believe there are but two points of this character on the entire route which should materially affect its location. These are the crossing of the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers at points where the construction of permanent bridges would offer the least obstruction to navigation. I suppose these points to be at or near Trenton, on the Delaware, and at a little above Port Deposit, on the Susquehanna. An air line drawn from New-York to Washington measures about 195 miles, and crosses the Delaware about six miles above Trenton, and the Susquehanna about seven miles below Port Deposit. These divergencies, together with those rendered necessary by the topography of the country between these fixed points, would be so slight as to produce very little practical elongation of the line. The face of the entire country between New-York and Washington is unusually favorable for locating, constructing, and operating a railroad. The grades need not exceed a maximum of twenty-five feet per mile in either direction, nor the curves less than a minimum of three thousand feet radius. The cost of graduation will be much less per mile than that of any other road extending the same distance out of the City of New-York; and the facilities for operating will be greater as the ratio of maxium grades diminishes, or minimum curvature increases, in comparison with other roads of the same length.

Unfortunately, however, there are considerations of a local and commercial, nature which will be made to enter largely into this whole question, some of which it is to be feared will be sufficiently powerful to defeat any plan that may be submitted for materially improving the present facilities of transport between the commercial and the political metropolis of the country. I refer particularly to the present railroad interest between New-York and Washington, and the local interest of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other considerable towns along the route, whose interests are advanced in proportion as the delays and embarrassments attending the passage of freight and passengers through them are increased.

It is entirely apparent that all interests of this nature should be regarded and treated as subservient to the great interests of the whole country, and the necessities of the Government. If it be wise to use the credit of the General Government as a basis for a circulating medium for the whole country, how much more wise would it be, particularly in times of war, to have the credit and power of the Government underlie and control all the important railroad lines in the country, to such an extent as to render them most available for the transportation of the mails, and for military purposes.

If Washington is to remain the Capital of the United States, the Government should at once originate and construct a system of railroads with double track, a common gauge, and upon the best practicable routes radiating from Washington to New-York, on the Atlantic, to Cleveland or some

soft as wholesomely. It is well known by all the Winter travelers in Russia, Germany and Sweden.

Query: Could not a Soyer devise some decoction of water, ginger and sugar, when beer is wanting, as the next best substitute? Invent it, and you will be benefactors to hundreds of thousands of your fellows in arms. The subject is fully as serious as that of shoes and flannels for an army. Cold promotes typhus in the camps as much as great heat does, and ginger tip is a preventive of this fiend of men in camp. This tip lecture is delivered to you, my brave boys, as earnestly as I am detivarlog at preseot my lectrires on the Law and Usages of War, in this City. Read it in turn to your men.

The great difficulty with spiritnons liquors is that, instead of producing a genial glow, they merely stimulate—they do not *nourish*; consequently, when the stimnlant effect is passed, a reection takes place, which produces a greater feeting of cold, requiring fresh stimulants, and so on to a ruinous end.

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

The New Department—Its boundaries—Precarious Condition of the Border—Outrages at Weston, Mo.—Col. Jennison's Movements — Gen. Denver — Dissatisfactien — Bounty Lands for Soldiers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Sunday, Dec. 1, 1861.

Our new Military Department has ecarcely got into working order. Major-Gen. DAVID HUNTER errived here last Monday, and assumed command next day. At present the post does not present a very lively epearance, there being bnt a small body of troops stationed there. The creation of tho new Department gives great satisfaction, except in one particuler, and that is in relation to lines. A glance at the maps will show that naturally a portion of Western Missouri should have been incinded within its boundaries. The Eastern lina has been run without regard, it would seem, to tha means of trensit and communicetion, of defence, or of any other of the considerations which enter into military movements. A glance at the map will show that the State line of Kansas is not the proper military boundary of so important a department as this. Kansas City, Parkville, Weston and St. Joe, are nothing, geographically speaking, but outposts of these headquarters. All our railroad and telegraph facilities are in this portion of Missouri, and in the event of a successful lodgment of the rebels there, they are in their hands. Weston, for instance, is but seven miles from Fort Leavenworth. It is the terminus of the Piette County Road, onr only eastern railroad connection. The ferry is owned by Seeessionists, and the town is largely inclined in the same direction. Platte County is strongly secession. ST. GORDON and MERRITT YOUNG's bands of guerrillas make headquarters at Platte City, twelve miles directly east of this place. There are scores of sympathizers in our midst, and one of the first things to be done here is the incarceration of a number of rebel sympathizers, both here and in the places nemed. Everything transpiring in the city or fort is immediately conveyed over to Platte, and thence through the State. To obviate this, and above all to secure from attack even these headquarters, to say nothing of protecting the border and river counties of Kansas, a portion of Western Missouri will have to be included within Gen. HUNTER's jnrisdiction.

Some later incidents will illustrate the above. On Thnrsday, Gen. DENVER, with his Aid-de-camps, Lieut. BRODHEAD, and Capts. MOONLIGHT and ROSS, with Lieut. WHITE, all of the Kansas Brigade, the first-named being the artillerists of the command, came East, from St. Joseph, on the Platte Railroad. Gen. DENVER, with his suite, stopped at Atchison. The others came down to Weston. On their arrival, they were taken prisoners by a party nnder MERRITT YOUNG. They are still in the hands of the Confederates. The affair crested a great sensation here, and Gen. HUNTER was of course approached. Here came the difficulty. It was in Gen. HALLECK's Departmeot. So our best officers are to be seized within seven miles of Fort Leavenworth, and no remedy can be given. It is reported that the Confederate General STEIN is in command, having returned from the Southwest with a small force, which, however, grows as it rolls. On Friday night the same party seized the train on its arrival in the afternoon. They took possession of mail, express, passengers' baggage, locomotive and cars, making prisoners of the conductor and engineers. The passengers, eighteen in number, had to cross the river in a skiff, the ice running very thick at the same time. Yet nothing was done. Y sterday the mail was recovered, and part of the haggage and express. A bridge at Jatan, six milee east of Weston, was burned. The rail is left, while the trellis and abutments are treacherously consumed, so that to all appearance the bridge is secure. Last night, at a late hour, a force of several hundred infantry and cavalry crossed both at the city ferry and at Weston. They took four pieces, two of them 18-pounders, with them. Nothing has yet been heard of their movements, except that they occupied Weston and Platte City this morning, but found no enemy. Of course they had "skadaddled." The officer in command at St. Joseph, upon whom properly devolves the protection of this section—Col. SMITH, of Illinois—seems to totally misuoderstand the requirements of his position. He has under his command over three thousand men. Several times have detachments been sent down to both places, and each time they have marched back again, without doing anything but leaving the few Union men in a more isolated condition than before. About fifty of the prominent Union men of Weston left that town last week. Secession is far more active and violent than when the war first commenced, in this section. So it is below, in Jackson and neighboring counties. Col. JENNISON's policy is having the effect of crushing out the rebellious sentiment of Kansas City and neighborhood, the armed bands, grown desperate, and encouraged by the reinforcements which are reported on their way North.

It is just reported in the city, that Capt. MOONLIGHT made his escape from his ceptors, and arrived at his home, about seven miles from the city, this afternoon. I have not yet learned the particulars of the escape, but shall see the Captain in the morning. He is a gallant and energetic officer, and his escape will be the cause of gratulation.

My last letter was dated from the command of Col. JENNISON, at Kansas City. At that time, eight companies were stationed at Independence, at Camp Anthony, under command of the Licutenant-Colonel. The remainder were at Camp "Kage." On Thursday last, he was reinforced by five companies of the Missouri Seventh (Infantry) mostly composed of Irishmen from MULLIGAN's Brigade. He has also received the right section of TOTTEN's famous battery. This makes his force about 1,600 strong, with three pieces. The guerillas returned no answer, as they agreed to the propositions of the Colonel, already forwarded to you. On Wednesday, at 6 P. M., the time expired. That night two of the pickets at Camp Anthony were shot, one of them dead. This roused the command, and both divisions moved ont to clear the country. The Missouri River bottoms below Independence were visited, and a number of the active guerillas trapped. The house of a man who was identified by the wounded picket as the man who shot his comrade, was burnt, and he himself slain. The town of Wymao, a small hamlet of thirty to forty houses, was burnt, as also a number of scattered buildings. Fourteen kegs of powder, stolen from the arsenal at Liberty last Snmmer, were found in a vault of the cemetery, near Independence. On Thursday, a man named FITZPATRICK, a desperate rebel, who boasted of having killed a Union man while guarding him as a prisoner, and also a Federal officer at Lexington, whose revolver he was wearing at the time of capture, was shot by order of Col. JENNISON. For the last three days the Pacific Railroad stages, which run daily between Kansas City and Sedalia, the terminue of the road, have been detained below Independence by order of Superintendent HAYS. The drivers report a large force at Pleasant Hill, and below. It is variously estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000 men. The advance is reported nnder command of READ, formerly a member of Congress from that section of Missouri. HARRIS, of Clay County, is also said to be along, and some rumors stated that PAICE is close behind. The object of such a movement on the part of the rebels seems to ba to cnsconce themselves in the counties adjoining Kansas for the Winter. Very little damage has been done to Platte, Clay, and the counties east and south of them on the north side of the river. The wealthy towns in that section will make very desirable quarters for the Confederates, while their strategic advantages are many. Kansas City is especially desirable, for from it these headquarter would be placed in imminent danger, and the whole of the Kansas border threatened. Outside of Col. JENNISON's command, which rightly belongs to HUNTER's department, there is only a force of sixty Home Guards stationed at that place. Five thousand men could hold it against fifteen thousand, and it would take twice as many to recapture. It is situated at the junction of the Kansas with the Missouri River, and the larger portion of the town is built on a high plateau which commands the surrounding country in all directions. It is a well-built town, and would afford comfortable quarters. A large portion of the property in the place is owned by secession sympathizers. If Gen. HALLECK means to abandon Missouri, it will become absolutely necessary to destroy the towns I have named, with, perheps, the exception of St. Joseph. It will not be feasible for the small body of troops in this department to hold it, and it will not do to allow the enemy to do so.

Col. JENNISON, with the whole command of 1,600 men, has moved out both from Independence snd Kensas City, to a point near Westport, where he will be enabled to use his force to better advaatage if outnumbered.

Major HOUGH, of Col. ELLIS' Illinois Cevalry Regiment, commanding Gen. HUNTER'S Body Guard, arrived here on Friday from Springfield. The command consisted of four companies and a small party of infantry. They drove in about a thousand head of cattle, belonging to the Government trains teken by the guerillas, which the Major recaptured. They had several bush fights, in the coursa of which Major HOUGH and some six men were severely wounded. They took twenty-five prisoners, the majority of whom, it is to be hoped, that Gen. HUNTER will shoot.

The Kansas regiments ara all of them expected to winter within the bounds of this Department. The First is at Tipton, Mo., and was ordered to report here, but the order has been counismanded on account of the dangerous position of affairs there. The Second Kansas is reorganizing. The Third, Fourih and Fifth are the Kansas Brigade, and average about 700 in each. There is also two full batteries attached, and two companies of scouts. They are at Fort Scott, and will winter there. Information just received leads to the belief that Col. MONTGOMERY, who is in command, is moving North, along the border, probably with a view to protect the border against the force said to ba congregating in Cass County, Mo., and below. The Sixth is stationed permsnently at Forts Scott and Lincoln, and on the State line South. The Seventh is the First Cavalry, Col. JENNISON's. The Eighth is encamped at Lawrence, and numbers about 750. The Ninth and Tenth are intended, when raised, for service in New-Mexico. The Eleventh and Twelfth Cavalry are being organized. The latter has over 600 men in camp at the fort. The other is said to have four full companies. Thus the Kanses quota has swelled from the 2,700 called for to about 9,000 effective men, most of whom have done gallant service in the field. And how has this State been treated? The men, to-day, especially those belonging to the Brigede, have fared harder, marched further, and are worse clothed and equipped than any other three thousand men in the service. The only notice taken of their action so far officially has been the insniting remarks of Gen. THOMAS in his letter to Gen. FREMONT. The people, es well as the troops, asked the appointment of Gen. LANE to a command, either as head of this Department or in the field. They have been refused, though the nomination of Gen. HUNTER is received with eminent satisfaction. But there is another officer here whose presence le not so acceptable. I atlude to Gen. DENVER. He reported to Gen. HUNTER on Friday, and was ordered to assume the command of the Kansas Brigade. This appointment has roused stroog feelings of indignation, not only because the Kansas soldiers and officers feel the injustice of eending a Californian to command the troops of a State which has done so much; but, also, beceuse there are many bitter personal feelings among leading officers on account of pas political differences. There never was but one Territorial Governor who would be heartily welcomed in Kansas, and that is Col. GEARY. DENVER, as Kansas Governors go, was endurable, but there are many things which rankle bitterly in relation to his career. It should be borne in mind that the politics of Kansas have been of a revolutionary cast, and as a consequence the esociations and memories thereof are earnest, and often bitter. It is this very element that gives efficiency to the Kansas men in this fight, and it was hardly a sagacious thing to do to put a man who has been ranked *here* on the wrong side of our fight to command the men of Kansas. But putting this side of the snbject away, it does seem strange that California is to have so many Generals and Kansas none. There are men here, it is believed, equally as competent to command our own soldiers as Gen. DENVER. I am giving you, epitomized, the remarks I have heard on all sides, since the appointment of Gen. DENVER to this command has been made public. It ie to be feared that it will disorganize the Brigade, though I trust not. Gen. DENVER is a shrewd and sagacious administretor, and may steer clear of the difficulties before him.

The Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska, Hon. M. W. DELAHAY, has lately issued a circular upon the subject of bounty lands to the volunteers. He asks for an extension of surveys in his district, and for appropriations to carry them out, estimated at $74,604 for Kansas, and $75,292 for Nebraska, making a total of $149,956 for the ensuing year. This present appropriation is but $20,000, and but little more than meets the current office and other expenses. The Surveyor-General claims that Congress should adopt the policy of giving volunteers the choice, as after the Mexican war was done, of allowing soldiers to choosc between a land or money bounty. As there will be n very large portion of the soldiers whose former avocations will not be open to them at the end of the war, it is to be expected they will choose the bounty lands. They will not desire to locate in the rebellious States, and by far the greater number will seek homes in those States and Territories which are in the great central zone of civilization upon this continent. These are undoubtedly those composing this Land District. Another reason, and a forcible one, too, for this assumption, is in the fact that the inter-Oceanic Railroad, with its main trunk and branches, must also pass through it. These reasons will urge the soldiers in settling, to a great extent, in those parallels of latitude within which States have risen so rapidly upon the American continent. At present the total amout of surveyed lands in Kansas and Nebraska amounts only to eighteeo millions of acres, sufficient to locate ooly 112,500 land warrants, wore there to be none donated to the purposes of building the Pacific or even State Railroads. Of these eighteen millions, over two millions are donated for school and railroad purposes, in Kansas, leaving only 15,894,589 acres untaken. Undoubtedly other territories will have a portion of the emigration, that at the end of this war will seek an outlet, but to a great extent, as in the past, the continental column of the centre will be most largely augmented. There is another suggestion advanced as an argument for the increased surveys, which is of such a practical and common-sense character, that I give it in the words of the Surveyor-General himself. It is in relation to the homestead principle, as adopted by the Republican party. Here is the extract:

"I would also call the attention of the Government to the probable working of the 'Homestead bill,' should such become a law. While all are anxious that the patriotic citizens should reap its benefit, none are willing that those now in arms against the Governmeot shall, after the war is terminated, eojoy equal advantages with those whose pulse has ever beat true to the Union. It is true that the Administration, by the Chicago Platform, is pledged to the 'Free Homestead Policy,' but in view of the large number now in the service, and daily augmenting and engaged in opposing the present rebellion, I would, in lieu of the Homestead policy, recommend the Bounty Land policy. By the latter our true and loyal citizens or their heirs alone will enjoy the benefit of the bounty."

The point made in the above will be at once appreciated by the public, especially by that large body of it so actively eogaged in the putting down of this nefarious rebellion. It is to be hoped the subject thus ably presented by Mr. DELAHAY will receive due consideration at the hands of Congress. H. J.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Garrett Davis United States Senater—Powell Suspected—Resolntions Bofore the Houae—Mooted Suggestions Abont the Slavea of Rebels—Perilous Condition of the Slave System in Secessia—Its Liability to Self-Destruction, nndor the Let-Alone Policy, in Case of a Protracted War—Good Report from the Military Board—Patriotic Action of the Legislature—East Tennessee, Etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1861.

Hon. GARRETT DAVIS takea the Senatorial seat of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. The legislative caucus was divided between DAVIS, BELL and GUTHRIE. After several hours balloting, Mr. BELL being at last withdrawn, on the next and final ballot Mr. DAVIS received 46 and Mr. GUTHRIE 45—Mr. BERMAN, from Louisville, for some reason or other, having turned the scale in favor of Mr. DAVIS. Mr. GUTHRIE, or some other unflinchingly loyal Louisvillian, may soon be called on to take the place of Mr. POWELL. Mr. POWELL is generally suspected. He may deserve arraignment before the bar of the Senate. If he cannot there render a satisfactory account of his recent antecedents, associations, whereabouts, and whatabouts, and of his recent status, motives, and designs, let him be expelled, and consigned to the disposal of the Executive for safe keeping. Mr. DAVIS will honor his State and country. It is truly said of him that he has labored with wonderful perseverance and fearlessness to arm the loyal men of Kentucky, and place them in a condition and position to defend themselves, and he fully represents the sentiments of his native commonwealth, that secession is no remedy for evils, but rather an aggravation, and that the surest guarantee for the protection of the rights of the South is to be found in the Union and under the Constitution.

The substance of Mr, WOLFE's resolutions before the House is that Kentucky looks to the United States Constitution as Slavery's surest foundation, and believes there is no security for its preservation outside of that Constitution; that the United States Government has so far acted within the limits of the Constitution, and has always evinced a disposition to respect the rights of the Slave States in the protection of their property; that the National Government is justified in confiscating the property of armed rebels and their abettors, as a high national prerogative; that arming or emancipating the rebels' slaves would be repugnant and abhorrent to Kentucky sentiment, fraught with incalculable injury to Keotucky interests, to the rights of loyal Kentuckians, and of all other loyal or would-be loyal Southerners, and tending to strengthen and spread the rebel cause, to prolong and aggravate the war and extend its theatre, to break down the Union, break up the Government, and involve the people of the whole country in a common ruin. Resolutions similar to Mr. WOLFE's have been presented by Col. HARNEY, GEN. HUSTON, of Clarke, and Judge YEAMAN, of Daviess.

Col. MANSON, of the Indiana Tenth, in a speech on the 9th to the Louisville ladies and gentlemeo, who had presented his gallant men with an elegant silk flag, said, "You have been told this is an Abolition war; bot let me say to you, in the nams of the loyal men of Indiana, that we scorn the imputation. I say here to-day, end one thonsand Indianians within the sound of my voice will bear me witness that it is an infamous lie. We wage no Abolition crusade. The preservation of this Government is an object too sacred to be trammeled by collateral issues, and although desolation mey be the fate of tresson, wherever in arms, the Constitution, around which we rally as one man, is ample to protect every loyal citizen in his rights." The reported serenade speeches of Gov. MORTON, Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, and Judge SMITH of Wisconsin, in Washington City, on the 7th, are warmly approved in Kentncky.

The *Democrat*, to-day, throws out these suggestions: "When the army occupies any portion of Slave territory, and the slaves are deserted by their mesters, there remains no civil law over them—the State laws are practically null, the State authority is gone through the dereliction of its officers, and the slaves thus become precticelly free. Ought they be permitted to rove through the country, forbidden to be employed by the army, or ought the army to seize them? It certainly is a difficult question. They are temporerily at liberty, and may be rightfully nsed by the mtilitary in manual labor, for weges, or otherwise. We say employ them; set them to work at digging trenches, erecting batteries. Keep them under militery discipline, thus stopping at once all the horrors that will follow turning them loose upon the country, and providing for them in a manner calculated to be beneficial to the country. The decision on the immediate and pressing question in the case stated, seemingly free from Constitutional objections, is for them to be employed by the army—the only authority existing in the particular district to control them."

Another question mooted hereabouts is, to keep the negro altogether outside of our military lines. The Government is not responsible for the rebel masters deserting their slavee and letting them rnn loose. If the mesters scorn the protection of the Constitution and the laws—take the chances of secession, and never recover their deserted, releascd and vagabond slaves, it is their concero, not tha Government's. If they spite themselves, bite off their own noses, cut their own throats, and themselves kill Slavery, or render their slaves unserviceable and worthless, of no account or value, they cannot charge it to the Government. Unless the slaveholders are speedily enabled and induced to rise up and shake off the horrid nightmare of secession, and thus stop the secession war, their slave system may inevitably become demoralized, disintegrated, shattered, by the self-inflections of secession, by the vary presence of secession's own armies and mobs, by the constant secession hue-and-cry of Abolition in earshot of the slaves, by the masters' desertion of the slaves aod the slaves' descrtion of their masters, by the war, tumult and confusion, and entire absence of peace, quiet, order and security in the heart of Secessia. This disastrous suicide of rebel slavery may occur. Though the Government should not tift a finger against it; though the Government should adopt and pursue a negative, do-nothing, let-alone, hands-off policy about it until the war's close, the Government would not be answerable for this. It is not bound to protect or hold in trust, or have aught to do with the slaves of avowed, notorious and unchanegable rebels. The policy of tabooing the negro, leaving secession slavery to take care of itself, throwing upon it the responsibility for all its present and impending sufferings, coupled with the policy of protecting, so far as possible, the slave and other property of all avowed, ascertained, and would-be Unionists, may be the most expedient and efficient for ending the rebels' war, creating disaffection, sober second thoughts and reaction in the Southern mind, and restoring the Union with the consent of a reliable majority of the Southern people, and without loss or damage to their peculiar institution, other than what they will contess is chargeeble to the direct inflictions of secession.

Mr. LUSK, of Garrard, and Gen. SPEED, of Louisville, have brought in bills to confiscate the property of Kentuckians joining the Confederate armies, for the benefit of the State and the reimbursement of loyal sufferers.

The House, by 59 to 11, has passed the resolution of Mr. G. M. THOMAS, of Lewis, tendering the Legislature's thanks to the men of Kentucky who have volunteered to aid and assist the Government of the United States in expelling the invaders from our soil. The Senate has concurred in this Honse resolution. Mr. JACOBS' resolution of inquiry, why gentlemen in the House give aid and comfort to the invaders of our soil by voting No to a vote of thanks to our noble defenders, and why they should not be expelled from the House, was referred to an appropriate Committee.

The Military Board reports that, on the 30th ult., there had been 18,612 volunteers recruited, in addition to the several regiments organized prior to the appointment of the Board, and also several others in different parts of the State when the Board was organized. The aggregate of our volunteers is put at about 27,000. The State Quartermaster-General has ordered 17,000 suits of clothing and 20,000 overcoats. The Senate, by 21 to 2, has adopted the Underwood resolution, which has passed the House, authorizing an additional blanket to every Kentucky volunteer. The Board hes obtained the loan of $500,000 from the Bank of Kentucky, $350,000 from the Northern Bank, $250,000 from the Farmers' Bank, $200,000 from the Bank of Louisville, $100,000 from the Commercial Bank, and $25,000 from the Baok of Ashland. The Board's expenditures have been about $1,350,000.

The test resolution, that "this Legislature do recognize the action of the Provisional Government, lately established at Russetiville, Ky., by which GEORGE W. JOHNSON was made Governor of Keotucky, and that our sympathies are with them and their cause," was rejected by the House, yeas 0, nays 75. ROBERT MCKEE, of the Nashville Louisville *Courier*, (not BLANTON DUNCAN,) is dubbed our Provisional Secretary of State, and W. N. HALDEMAN, our Provisional State Printer.

Mr. BOANAM's resolution, cordially approbeting the President's recommendation for the construction of a railroad from Northern Kentucky into Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina, and indorsing the President's statement about its vast and permanent usefulness, has passed the House 61 to 14; and his other resolution, pledging our Legislature's coöperation with the Government in speedily carrying out the President's recommendations, passed the same body 59 to 16.

"The disaffection in East Tennessee" sorely troubles the organs of King HARRIS. They own that "nothing but summary vengeance will repress the Lincoln incendiaries of East Tennessee;" that the most consummate generalship is necessary to cope with "the formidable rebellion of the Lincolnites in East Tennessee." They fancy that Gens. GEORGE CRITTENDEN and HUMPHREY MARSHALL can conquer East Tennessee and Southeast Kentucky. Divers rumors are afloat about CRITTENDEN & Co's. strength and movements. They are drafting thousands from "the Volunteer State." Gen. SCHOEPF, commanding our forces about Somerset, if properly backed, will cope with this CRITTENDEN and all his "volunteers," and put them and even huge HUMPHREY to flight. Stirring and cheering news from this and other quarters is anxiously looked for. The East Tennesseans have held out wonderfully. They have stood up against the secession whirlwind firm and unshaken as their native hills. They are still acknowledged to be "formidable." Let them be immediately reinforced and relieved, and then secessia is cut in twain right through the spine. Gen. BUELL, in concert with Gen. HALLECK and Com. FOOTE, appears nearly ready for an irresistible advance of his whole command. His brigades, regiments, and batteries are moving Southward from his headquarters and other points. He has sent the brigades of ROUSSEAU, JOHNSON and NEGLEY across Green River. He anticipates more than one severe fight before crossing into Tennessee; but he has men enough, and more are constantly coming. Ten thousand more Indianians will come in ten days. He will move with due circumspection and deliberation, and also, I trust, with sufficient rapidity and sure and complete success. Once in Tennessee, Knoxville and Nashville are hit.

Would that we might celebrate New Year's in Knoxville, the 6th of January in Nashville and Memphis, and the 22d of February in New-Orleans.

PONTIAC.

BRECKINRIDGE'S RETREAT.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

CAMP CALHOON, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1861.

Yon probebly have not learned as yet whet caused BRECKINRIDGE, with his four thonsand rebels, to depart so suddenly from the vicinity of Roehester. He was frightened by a detachment from Col. BUSBRIDGE's Regiment uoder Major DAVIDSON, which he (BRECKINRIDGE) doubtless supposed was the advance guard of Gen. CRITTENDEN's whole force. Major DAVIDSON reached Ceralvo on the 22d of November, and on the 23d BRECKINRIDGE sent about one hundred men down the river six miles to Parsdise, for the purpose of robbing the Union men in that vicinity. Our gallaot Mejor becoming apprised of this fact sent Capt. NETTER with a small force to the aforesaid place, when he completely routed them, killing one man and wounded several others. Before Capt. NETTER reached the scene of action they crossed the river, robbed the house of a Mr. WEIR, taking forty dollars in money, a gold watch, all of his bed-clothes, and in short everything portable, finally winding up the transaction by tearing down his fences and driving his stock in his cornfield.

The rebels have been carrying out of the State a large amount of provisions of late on the Memphis Branch Railroad, and it has been thought advisable by the friends of the Government to put a stop to it, consequently Capt. NETTER, of Col, BOARDIDGE's Regiment, was detelled, with forty men, to destroy the bridge across Whippoorwill, at Ferguson Station, seven miles southwest of Russellville, in the very heart of secession. Men were detailed from the companies of Capts. NETTER, PAOR, and BELT—brave, tried, and true men. They reached the bridge Thursday morning, about daylight, and surrounded the pickets. Capt. NETTER ordered them to surrender, at the same time telling them resistance would be useless; but they fired upon our men immedlately. Our men returned the fire vigorously, killing two men and wounding a third mortally. They then returned, in good order, to eamp, bringing in nine prisoners. Sergeant GRABLE and pilvates CARTRIGHT and ARMSTRONG, of Capt. PAOR's company, were wounded severely, but not mortally. Also, privates EVERLY and MAHAN—the former of Capt. BELT's, and the letter of Capt. NETTER's company.

The fight at Woodbury and the skirmishes of Capt. NETTER at Morgantown, Rochester, Paradise, and Ferguson's Station, is but an earnest of what Col. BUARRINOR and his gallant men will do before the close of the rebellion. SPECTATOR.

The Louisville *Baptist* learns that a factory hee jnst been established in Claiborne parish in that State, between Mount Lebanon and Homer, for the manufacture of corn-shellers, wheat fans, spinning-wheels, looms snd meny other similar articles thnt are largely used in the country now, and the demand for which will be still further increased hereafter. This is the way to make the country reelly independent.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 16, 1861.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	88	50	Hnd. Riv. R.	34¾
6,000	do	87	10	do	33½
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	80	525	do	34
1,000	Ten. State 6s, '90	40¾	50	do	34½
1,000	do	40¾	300	Harlem R. Pref.	26
5,000	Missouri State 6s	39	10	Nor. & Wor. R.	35
5,000	do	39	100	Reading R.	32
17,000	do	37½	100	do	31½
1,000	do	37¾	200	do	31¾
1,000	do	37¾	26	Mich. Cen. R.	45½
20,000	do b30	37½	50	do	45
10,000	do	37	250	do	44
5,000	Cal. State 7s	80¾	650	do	43½
10,000	N. Y. Central	91	400	do b10	43½
3,000	M. Cen. 8 ct. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bs.	90½	220	do	43¾
			10	Mich So. & N. I. R.	16
2,000	N. Ia. 1st Mtge.	83	115	do	16½
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	38½	200	do	16¾
1,000	do	38	50	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	36
2,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. B.	77½	50	do	37
50	Mechanics' Bank	90	100	do	36¾
100	Canton Company	9¾	50	do	36¾
6	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	82½	40	Panama Railroad	109
100	Pacific Mail S. Co.	80½	126	do	108
50	do	79¾	20	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	56¾
665	do	80	25	do	56¾
5	Mil. & P. Du Clen R.	71¾	120	do	57
50	do	71	400	do	56¾
840	N. Y. Cen. R.	75½	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	12
350	do s10	75¾	67	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	100
200	do	75¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	67
100	do s30	75¾	25	do	68
400	do	75¾	10	do	67¾
450	do	76	100	do	67¾
100	do b15	76	50	do s5	67½
50	do s15	75¾	750	Clev. & Tol. R.	29
50	do s15	75¾	1150	do	29¼
350	Erie R.	27	200	do s10	29¾
926	do	26½	100	do s30	29
20	do	26¾	250	Chic. & R. I. R. opg	46¾
200	do	26½	250	do opg	46¾
100	do b10	26¾	450	do p&c	46¾
150	Erie R. Pref.	46¾	150	do p&c	46¾
400	do	46½	250	do p&c	45¾
50	do b3	46¾	250	do opg	46¾
270	do	47	50	do s10	46¾
125	Harlem R.	10½	100	Chic., Bnrl. & Q. R.	53
250	do	10¾	100	do	52

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Con.	90¾	15	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	17
8,000	U. S. 5s, '65	86½	10	Erie R. Pref.	47½
14,000	Missouri State 6s	38	125	do	47¾
1,000	Virgina State 6s.	46	100	do	48
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	101	50	do s10	47½
4,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ct. 1 M. S. F. Con. B.	91	50	Clev. & Pitts. R.	12
			50	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	100
6	Pec. Mail. St. Co.	81	50	Harlem Railroad	10½
100	do	82	200	do	10
50	do b30	82	100	Harlem R. Pref.	26
25	Michigan Cen. R.	44	100	Panama Railroad	108
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	76¾	100	do	108½
50	do s1	76¾	150	Galena & Chic. R.	82
100	do s30	76¾	400	Clev. & Toledo R.	29½
50	do s30	75¾	50	do	29¾
50	do b3	76¾	100	do b30	29¾
50	do s10	76¾	100	do	29¾
10	Erie Railway	27	250	Chic. & R. I. R.	47¼
340	do	26¾	100	do	47¾
25	do	26¾	100	do	46¾
250	do	26½	63	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	17

MONDAY, Dec. 16—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 14, 1861, present in the aggregate the following chenges from the previous exhibit of Dec. 7:

Decrease in Loans	$2,146,251
Decrease in Specie	2,883,132
Decrease in Circulation	235,966
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	4,239,242

Including the Clearing-house operatione of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury Specie Average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 15, 1860.	Dec. 14, 1861.	Dec. 7, 1861.
Capital	$69,158,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	131,740,172	157,647,702	159,793,053
Specie	18,346,398	39,435,478	42,318,610
Circulation	8,675,793	8,590,764	8,826,730
Gross Deposits	100,932,066	148,496,604	153,470,757
Exchanged	17,717,672	19,117,059	19,351,970
Undrawn	83,214,304	129,379,545	133,618,787
In Sub-Treasury	2,563,639	8,093,911	6,539,829

The Bank return shows a larger withdrawal of Specie from Bank by $500,000 or $600,000 than anticipated: The stock of Bullion in Bank and Sub-Treasury is $1,329,000 less than on Monday last. The general inpression, since the report of the Secretery of the Treasury, that the basis of currency must undergo an early change, has no doubt had its practical influence, not only on the rates of Foreign Exchange, but on the quiet withdrawal of Bullion from the Banke. The terms for Foreign Exchange to-day have been greatly unsettled, and the actual eales on London at 110½@111 per cent., *presupposes an immediate suspension of payments at Bank in Specie*, as the eales to-day are to be eettled in currency on Wednesday next, the day of sailing of the Cunard steamer. The market for Money ie also somewhat unsettled to-day by the English news, though no higher rntes of interest are demanded, where the security and margin upon new loans are made satisfactory.

The English news in the morning papers took the Street rather by eurprise. The excitement in England, and the reported instructions to the British Minister at Washington, were construed ae much more serious than the first response to the affair of the *Trent* indicated. The consequence on the Stock market was a general fall of about *three per cent.*, and a depreciation in several instances of 5@6 ₱ cent., such as Erie Common and Erie Preference Shares, as compared with the last seles of Saturday. Taking New-York Central as the barometer of the Sharelist, the early decline was from 78½ ₱ cent., as on Saturday afternoon to 75¾ ₱ cent., and the eubsequent recovery wes from 75¾ to 77 ₱ cent., the price finally closing 76¾ ₱ cent., or 1¾ ₱ cent. below the laet price of Saturday. The Federal Securitiee fell 2 ₱ cent.; Missouris, 3 ₱ cent. The Weetern Shares fell from 3 to 5 ₱ cent., and were feverish and irregular throughout the day, though finally closing 47½ for Rock Island, 29¾ for Toledo, and 69½ for Galena. A heavy fall took place in Pacific Mail, 7@8 ₱ cent. in the morning, of which 2@3 ₱ cent. was recovered at the close. The decline is 6 ₱ cent. in Panama Shares.

The English news, besides affecting the market, creates much discussion on the Street. The prevailing impression is that no War will grow out of the *Trent* affair; certainly not unless England really desires to make the question the pretext for hostilities, *in which event no backing down will be manifested in Wall-street*, either on the Merchants' or the Stock Exchange, however great the cost and sacrifices of the War. On the other hand, no objection is made to an honorable explanation, and if our Government be found in the wrong, all proper apology, *but under no compulsion*. The opinion also obtained that the belligerent nature of the instructioos sent out to the British Minister at Washington are greatly exaggerated hy the London Prees, as quoted in the summary of this morning's news.

No general meeting of the Associated Banks wae held to-day. Ae no large drafte for Specie are being made on their vaults, and no considerable sums engaged for Wednesday's Cunarder, the question of the early suspension of Specie payments is held in abeyance. The prevailing belief is that it cannot be long postponed, without materially diminishing the sum total of Bullion in the Banks and Snb-Treasury, upon which the suspeneion will ultimately take plece.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade of the port of New-York, for the month of November, have at length been completed, and we are now enahled to hring up our tables to the close of that month, completing eleven months of the calendar year 1861:

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, during the month of November, 1861, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$4,614,982
In Dutiable Goods, bonded	2,150,562
In Free Goods	1,964,644
Total Foreign Merchandise	$8,740,188
Against November, 1860	14,974,358
Decrease this season	$6,234,170

There was aleo entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $908,825, against $446,798 the eame month last year. The amount of goods of the previoue importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouee is $1,987,626, or $162,935 lese then went into bond during the month; eo that the total amount of foreign goode actually marketed in November is $8,577,253, against $12,610,007 marketed aame month last eeason.

The Exports from New-York for the month of November, 1861, were:

In Domestic Produce	$14,109,763
Foreign Goods Reëxported	419,143
Specie	48,385
Total	$14,577,291
Against November, 1860:	
In Domestic Produce	$11,262,701
Foreign Goods reëxported	484,385
Specie	525,091—12,272,177
Increase this season	$2,305,114

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of the paet eleven months of the calendar yeer, comparing with the previoue year:

IMP

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 17, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ZAMPILLA'S ROSTATION—L'OGRE DU LE PETIT JEAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—HE'S NOT A MISS.

WINTER GARDEN—RORY O'MOORE—LAW FOR LADIES—BARNEY THE BARON.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—GIGNOUX'S INDIAN SUMMER IN VIRGINIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The United States steamer transport *Constitution*, Capt. A. T. FLETCHER, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Snnday afternoon, where she called for ordsrs, on her return from Ship Ieland, Mississippi Sound, having safely landed at the letter place, Dec. 4, the two regiments, (Twenty-sixth Massachnsetts, and Ninth Connecticnt,) which embarked on hsr at Boston, the 18th and 21st of November. In this sonthward expedition, after proceeding to Portland for the Twelfth Regiment of Maine, which did not embark on her, the *Constitution* proceeded to Fortress Monroe, Nov. 23, where she arrived on the 26th. She coaled, and left on tha 28th, and, efter a vsry plsasant passage, arrived at Ship Island, Mississippi Sound, Dec. 3. Her arrival here was es gratifying as it was unexpected hy the little fleet and small garrison which have been holding tha place against constant threats, and occasional attacks from the rebels. By tha assistanca of two large river steamers, which had been captured in Mississippi Sound only a short tima previons to her arrival, the troops and msterial of war, and snbsistence stores, were landsd between the 4th and 8th of December—a single accident only occurring, by which one of the steel rifled guns belonging to Capt. MANNING'S Light Battery was lost overboard. The two regimants were comfortably encamped on the island, near the lighthonse, and ths Salem Battery near the fortification. On the 8th the last of the cargo was landed on the beach, and was taken charge of by Commissary BUTLER, brother of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, who will probably join the expedition in a short time with a large accession to tha force. The *Constitution* left at Ship Island her splendid rifled long-range guns, and also six fine life-boats, of the Francis and Raymond patterns, for the nse of the command. During the day on which the *Constitution* sailed from Ship Island, a naval engagement took place within sight, and quite near the island, betwean ths United States gunboat *New-London* and the steamer *De Soto*, and two rebel armed vessels—tha *Pamlico* and *California*—which were attempting to run the gauntlet from New-Orleans to Mobila. "Nobody was hurt" on either side. Tha *Constitution* sailed from Ship Island Saturday, Dec. 7, at 5 P. M., and arrived at Key West on the 9th, where she pnt in to obtain coal, bnt not being able to obtain it thera with dispatch she proceeded to Havana, arriving on the 10th. Here she coaled, and again laft on tha 12th, at 8 o'clock A. M., and arrived at Fortress Monroe on Sunday, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Two hundred tons of coal would be pnt on board, and she would sail on Monday for Boston, where she will be due on Wednesday.

Wa learn from Washington that two important reconnoissances took place yestarday—ona towards Vienna and the other towards Fairfax Court-house. At Vienna no rebels were discovered, bnt near Fairfax Court-honse the rebel pickets were encountered and driven in. No conaiderabla bodies of tha enemy were found.

A report reaches ns, in a roundabout wsy, that an engagement has taken place between the *Iroquois* and the pirate *Sumter*, but there is probably very little truth in it.

Tha Montreal *Advertiser* states that the Canadian military aothorities hava engaged the Grand Trunk workshops at Point St. Charles, for the pnrpose of rifling heavy ordnance. It also states that the British Government has given the necessary notica to the different companies csrrying the mails under Imperial snbsides, to prepere to receive the armament they are bonnd to carry in time of war. This latter statement is very doubtful.

It is asserted by the old Louisville *Courier*, now published at Bowling Green, thst PARSON BROWNLOW was arrested at Knoxville on tha 6th inst., for treason against the Sonthern Confederacy, and committed to prison. This newe is confirmed by s statement in the Knoxville *Register*, which gives currency to a rumor that the rebel War Department had given orders for BROWNLOW'S safe condnct to the North.

Tha Leavenworth, Kansas, *Times* of Dec. 12, publishes an order issued hy Gen. DENVER, putting Kansas City nnder the charge of Major CLOUD, Second Kansas Volunteers, as Provost-Marshal. The object of this step is declared in the concluding paragraph of the order, which says: "It is not the intention or desire of the General commanding the 'troops in Kansas' to interfere with, or in any way annoy the citizens of this place, in the lawful pursuit of their business or pleasure; bnt he is determined that the outragee which have lately disgraced this city shall cease, snd order be maintained."

Col. GRAHAM, of the New Mexican Regiment, has recruited five companies, which have already rendezvonsed at Fort Levenworth.

Col. CANBY, in command of the Department of New-Mexico, has issued orders, dated Santa Fé, Nov. 15, dividing the Territory into six districts, over which a commander is to be appointed, specially charged with protecting the inhabitants from outrages by the Indians. Tbe most stringent regulations are prescribed to prevent arms or warlike munitions of any kind from being sent to hostile Indians, by those who may sympathize with them.

A copy of the North Carolina *Standard* of the 4th inst., has been received in Chicago, which announces that a regiment of National troops had taken possession of Portsmouth in that State, and that there was a fleet of ten Nstional steamere in Pamlico Sound. The *Standard* appeers to have this newe exclusively.

The United States steamer *Dacotah*, commander JAMES P. MCKINSTRY, from Hong-Kong *viâ* St. Thomas, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The United States gunboat *Iroquois* was at St. Thomas on the 3d; also the ship *Montmorenci*, of Bath, Me., with coal, from Liverpool. Tbe captain of the *Montmorenci* reported heving been boarded by the privateer *Sumter*. After taking his nautical instruments, the pirates allowed him to proceed on his course.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, a number of petitions touching upon the Slavery questlon were presented. Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-York, offered a resolution against radicalism in any sense, which was laid over. The Committee on Military Affsirs, on motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, was instructed to inquire into the expedlency of providing a uniform manner in which to deal with the slaves of rebels. The Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to prepare a law to prevent the aiders and abettors of treason from bringing suits for ths collection of debts in the United States Courts. Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, offered a preamble and resolution for the expnlsion of Senator BRIGHT, of Indiana. Mr. BRIGHT made a briaf spesch, dsnying tha truth of the charges brought against him, and the subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The resolution making inqniries of the Secretary of State in reference to the suspenslon of the writ of *habeas corpus*, prssented by Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, was then called up by thst gentleman, and wes discussed during the rest of the session. It was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee, 25 to 17, end the Senate, after an Executive Session, adjonrned.

In the Honse, the difficulty between Messrs. CONWAY, of Kansas, and FOUKE, of Illinois, commenced on Thursday last, in reference to the Battle of Belmont, was renewed, and terminsted in a direct qnarrel, which is likely to leed to a duel. A bill wee passed which strikes from the pension roll the nsmes of all persons who havs taken up arms against the Govsrnment, or in any manner aided the rebellion. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, introduced a preamble and resolution in reference to the *Trent* affair, sustaining ths Government in its approval of the condnct of Capt. WILKES in seizing MASON and SLIDELL, and pledging Congress to support the President in maintaining a war with Englend. The resolution, after considerable debate, wes referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, 109 to 16. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was anxions to press an immsdiate vote, but he was not gratified. The consideration of the hill, authorizing ths raising of a volunteer force in Kentucky, was the n resumed, and it was passed after a long debate. Tbe House voted to adjourn from Thursday to the 6th of January, should the Senata concur.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall, with specia from California to the amount of $979,000, arrived here yesterday. She reports that when in lat. 31° 30', lon. 76°, she was chased for an hour by a propeller, supposed to be a privateer, which finally hoisted the English colors; but the propeller did not succeed in overtaking ths treasureship. From South Amsrica, we learn that Gen. MITRE, of Buenos Ayres, had gained a victory over URQUIZA, ths commander of the forces of the Argentine Confedcration, snd had taken a large number of prisonere and munitions of war, and occupied Roserio. The late massacre at La Paz, Bolivia, is said to have been instigated by Gen. FERNANDEZ, who is plotting to be President. Dr. CORPANCHO is on his way to Washington as Peruvian Minister. From Bogota (United States of Colombia,) we learn that the church difficulties had reached a climex, and MOSQUERA had cut the gordion knot by exiling ths Archbishop and the refractory monastic crew. The civil difficulties also continue, with a prospect of peace. From other points there is nothing of great importance.

Tha screw steamer *Glasgow*, Capt. MCGUIGAN, which sailed from Liverpool on the 27th, at 1 P. M., and from Queenstown on the 28th ultimo, arrived here last evening. Her advices have been anticipated.

Ths Madrid *Epoca*, a semi-officisl orgsn, in reply to some remarks in sn Opposition journal, declares that the Spenish Government, in intervening in Mexico, does not intend to support the pretensions of MIRAMON, MARQUEZ and SANTA ANNA, but means to allow the Mexican people to give themselves a Government in conformity with their trsditions and wants.

GOV. SANBORN, of Minnesota, hes issued a circular explaining the system which he has followed in the appointment of officers. Except in cases where the commanding officer may testify that the appointees are incompetent, promotions have been made as if each regiment and compsny were a separate military organization, and this is the plsn which is to be followed hereafter.

Mr. P. B. EWING writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, under date of Lancaster, Ohio, Dec. 12, denying in the most emphatic terms that Gen. W. T. SHERMAN is insane. He states that he never telsgraphed, wrote or suggested the idea of evscuating Kentucky, and that, es he wss never in commsnd of a brigade et Sedslia, no subordinate could have refused to obey orders alleged to be ahsurd. He has simply gone to visit his family, in order to obtain the recreation which incessant labor has rendered nccessary.

On Friday morning sevcral large mortars and car loads of bomhshells pessad through Philadelphia over the Pennsylvanie Railroed, to be used on the "morter fleet," which it is supposed will soon open up the nsvigetion of the Lower Potomac. Theee mortars snd shells were cast at the Fort Pitt works, Pittsburgh, and are formidable weapons of war.

A floating derrick has becn sent to Hatteras Inlet to attempt the recovery of the guns thrown overboard from the *Harriet Lane* after the surrender of the rebel forts at that point.

The Fourth and Fifth Regiment, Irish Brigade, Cols. BAKER and MEAGHER, left Fort Schuyler yestsrday, where they have been quartered for some time past, for the seet of war. Previous to the departure, the regimente paraded through the City, and were greated with every manifestation of delight by a large concourse of people. Col. MEAGHER, who ie Acting Brigadier-General, accompanied the regiments to Washington.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a communication was received from the Mayor, and referred, relative to the harbor defences of the City, and recommending immediate measures for strengthening the same. The hospitalities of the City were tendered to Col. MULLIGAN, togetber with the use of the Governor's room for a public reception. The Comptroller's weekly statement gives the receipts into the Treasury, for the past week, to be $293,610 42; payments, $500,507 88; halance on hand Dec. 14. $3,773,841 89. An appropriation of $30,000 was made to the Hebrew Benevolent Society.

The Board of Councilmen held their reguler meeting, when a series of resolutions contemplating the arming and orgenizing the militia, &c., offered by Mr. LENT, were adopted. $2,000 were appropriated for full-length portraits of Ex-Govs. SEYMOUR and CLARK. The hospitalities of the City were tendered to Col. MULLIGAN. The Mayor sent in an interesting and important communication on the snbject of the defences of the City, which was ordered printed. The Board adjourned at 6½ P. M., there heing a screw loose somewhere, preventing the proper working of the machine, as was developed in a resolution to make the DAILY TIMES a Corporation paper, but which wse laid over.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court Justice LEONARD yesterday granted a motion to dismiss the complaint in 66 of the liquor cases, they not having heen regularly and legally commenced. At Special Term of the Court, before Justice INGRAHAM, the Accessory Transit Company case is on triel, and still pending. The case is familiar.

The Stock Market declined yesterday on the English news 3 ₩ cent. on the general list, and in some instsnces 5@7 ₩ cent. Late in the day part of the decline was recovered. New-York Central closed 76¾, as against 78½ on Saturday afternoon. The Foreign Exchanges were unsettlad by the news, and also by the prevailing belief that the Banks will suspend their payments in Specie in the course of the week. Bills on London sold as high as 110½@111 ₩ cent.

The discussion of the news from England was the chief employment of business men yesterday. At the Produce Exchange, transactions in Breadstuffs and Provisions were restricted; prices, however, were well supported, generally, and Wheat and Corn were quotsd somewhat higher. The Cotton market was moch excited; very high prices were claimed, snd sales of 900 bales transpired within a range of from 36@40c. for Middlings, ₩ lb. Holders of Sugars and Coffee were asking advanced rates, but buyers purchased sparingly. Saltpetre, Nltrate Soda, Gunpowder, Lead and Shot were not offered freely, snd were quoted much dearer. No important selcs, however, were reported. The demand for Spirits Turpentine was good, and the article advanced to $1 45@$1 50 ₩ gallon. The freight engagements were more extensive at low figures by American, and very full rates by foreign vessels. Other branches of trade presented no remarksble altsration.

OUR MINISTER IN JAPAN.—Mr. R. H. PRUYN, the new Minister Resident to Japan, will probably leave this City for his destination by way of San Francisco, on or abouf 21st inst. It is expected that Mr. HARRIS will await the arrival of his snccessor before leaving Yeddo. It has already been stated that Mr. HARRIS, through the American Consuls in China, had provided the Japanese Navy with two fine American-built ehips. Another evidence of the confidence reposed by the Government in the American Minister, is found in the fact that recently, upon his recommendation, two agents—Messrs. BLAKE, of California, and PUMPELLY, of New-York—have been appointed to make a mineralogical survey of the Island of Yeeso, the mines of which Island are enpposed to be very rich. The two agents receive each a salary of $5,000 per annum, with an allowance of $2,000 for instruments. Mr. HARRIS has also forwarded orders to San Francisco for a splendid carriage for Government nee, and a number of drays for the public service.

Our Relations with England—The Affair of the Trent.

We shall have the *Europa's* mails to-morrow, and then, perhaps, we can test a little more accurately the precise import and value of the news which yesterday threw Wall-street into such a paroxysm of alarm, and created so much excitement in the City at large. Meantime it may give us somewhat more of peace for the intervening day, to reflect that *nine-tenths* of the European bluster and menace which filled our newspapers yesterday morning, was the work of the excited English Press, and not at all the utterance of the English Government. Indeed the only official intelligence we have on the subject is, that England has instructed her minister here to demand an apology and reparation for the insult offered to the British flag in the affair of the *Trent*.

We have no warrant for the belief that this demand is to be made with abruptness,—that it is to be enforced by menace, or that in making it there will be any departure from the ordinary courteey and forbearance of diplomatic intercourse. Still lees have we any reaeon to suppose that England seeke a war with this country, or that she will intentionally place our Government in such a poeition that war cannot he averted without national dishonor or humiliation. It is perfectly safe to assume that the demand will be made without ineult,—that the grounds on which it reste will be clearly and calmly set forth, and that proper audience will be given to whatever representations our Government may deem it necesary to make in reply.

We have called attention to the fact that the complaint of the British Government does not rest upon any denial of our right to *visit* and *search* her ships for contraband of war, but upon the fact that Capt. WILKES chose to *execute on the spot what he believed to be the law*, instead of taking the vessel into port and submitting the case to the action of duly authorized courts of law. The London *Times* gives this as the opinion of the law-officers of the crown, that "the right of the Federal Government, acting by its officers, was *confined to the visiting and the searching of the mail packet*—that if any men or things believed to be contraband of war had been found on board of her, the proper course was to *take her into port and submit the question to the Prize Court*, which would hear evidence and argument on both sides, and *would have decided the case according to precedent and authorities.*" If thie be so, then the demand of the British Government will be confined to this irregularity in the mode of proceeding which Capt. WILKES adopted. Our Government will not be required to disavow the act of visitation and search, but only the neglect of Capt. WILKES to bring the *Trent* into port and to submit the question to the Prize Court.

We are free to confess that this view of tbe case seeme to us essentially just. The duty of the Commander of a war vessel at sea is analagous to that of a Police-officer on shore. It is simply to detect and arrest suspected offenders against the law of nations, and hand them over to the appointed tribunals. A Police-officer arrests a suepected thief,—but he does not try the question of his guilt,—still less does he exccute sentence on the spot. He hands him over to the Courts of law, and there his responsibility ends. A naval officer at sea is in a position precisely similar. He may visit and search a vessel suspected of carrying contraband of war,—and if he sees reason for so doing, he may arrest her and hold her for trial. But he cannot try the case on the spot. Nice questions frequently arise in such cases as to what ie contraband, &c., and these belong exclusively to the Courts of law. If Capt. WILKES had found the *Trent* filled with guns and ammunition destined for the rebel States, he would have had no right to take out her cargo, and let her go. His duty would have been to arrest her, and hand her over to the Prize Courts, which are created expressly for such a purpose. And in the actual case of the *Trent*, his duty was doubtless precisely the same. There were some very delicate questions connected with it,—both of law and of fact—and it was scarcely competent for Capt. WILKES to decide upon them, and execute his decision without Court, or witnesses, or legal formality of any kind. The Law Officers of the Crown are probably, therefore, correct in saying that it was the right of the British Government to have the *Trent* taken into port, and the whole question submitted to the adjudication of the proper Court; and if our Government should see the subject in the same light, we presume they will have not the slightest difficulty in making whatever acknowledgment of error the case may require.

The matter of reparation is attended with more difficulty. The alleged wrong consiste in taking MASON and SLIDELL from the protection of the British flag by simple force, and without that process of law to which, by virtue of that protection, they were entitled. The remedy, (if the wrong be admitted,) would consist in placing them back precisely where they were,—not under the full and unquestioned protection of the British flag, but with that flag, *under arrest and awaiting trial.* This, however, has now become impracticable. The question can no longer be acted upon judicially,—it must be settled by diplomacy. The two Governments, by argument and agreement, must decide the points of law which would have been submitted to the Prize Court had the ordinary course been pursued,—*or else they must submit them to the decision of some common arbiter*,—a mixed commission, a mediating Sovereign, or whatever other authority may be agreed npon.

Meantime, what shall be done with MASON and SLIDELL? They have clearly no claim to a full release, for if the course prescribed by the Law Officers of the Crown had been pursued they would still have been under arrest. Bnt they may very well be released on parole, or handed over to the custody of the British Government, with the nnderstanding that they shall abide by the decision of the selected tribnnal upon the legality or illegality of their presence on the *Trent*. If that tribnnal decides that they were *quasi* contraband of war, then they become subject to *quasi* confiscation, and may be remanded to the custody of the United States. If the decision is the other way, then they will become entitled to a full discharge, precisely as they would have done if the decision of a Prize Court had been in their favor.

We make these suggestions on the assumption that the American people do not desire a war with England—that none bnt Secessionists and those who sympathize with them, are disposed to a needless rupture of our friendly relations with any foreign Power—and that every loyal, reflecting, patriotic citizen will cordially asesnt to any action on the part of the Government which shall avert a war, without any derogation of our national dignity, or any surrender of national honor. We believe thie assumption to be perfectly true. In direct opposition to the impression of the British Press, and to the suspicions of British public men, we do not believe there is any, the least, desire on the part of our people for a war with Great Britain.

And we find a striking confirmation of this belief in the proceedings of Congress, yesterday, upon this very subject. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio,—an open sympathizer with secession, a man who, up to the very last moment, when it could be done without making himeelf amenable to the law of treason, vindicated the action of the rebels and defended their cause on the floor of Congress, offered a resolution intended avowedly to close the door to conciliation on this very subject. He did it in the language of a demagogue and in the spirit of a rebel. And the House put its foot very effectually upon the firebrand which he thus threw into it, by sending hie resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs by the decisive vote of 106 to 16. We are not surprised to learn that the President's views on this subject are decidedly averse to any rupture which can be avoided with honor;—and in this poeition we are confident he will be fully sustained by Congress and the country.

The Expedition to Ship Ieland.

Much of our space in the present iesue is surrendered to accounts, furnished by our own Reporter, of the voyage of Gen. PHELPS' brigade, and its landing at Ship Ieland, near the mouths of the Mississippi. The expedition seems to have run an uneventful course. Without detention by the way, after leaving Fortress Monroe, the steamer that bore the troops proceeded to its destination, where the little army effected an undisputed landing. Ship Island was found to be provided with a fortification, erected by marines detached from the blockading squadron. A certain number of heavy guns were in poeition, while othere were daily expected from Fort Pickens, where Col. BROWN has, it seems, discovered himself to be in possession of more gun-metal than the leaguer of Gen. BRAGG seeme to require. The troops, at the departure of our correspondent, were settled contentedly in their quarters, their only solicitude relating to the exact period when they should be called to those active operations of which Ship Island is no more than the radiating centre.

The occupation of this post in force is the completion of another link in that chain whereby rebellion is presently to be strangled. A glance at the map shows how rapidly this cordon is finishing. Fortress Monroe, Hatteras Inlet, Beaufort, Hilton Head, Tybee Island, Key West, Fort Pickens, Ship Island—these are so many footholds upon the soil of the South from which other steps may hereafter be made toward the interior. The strategic importance of these acquisitions can hardly be exaggerated. From the protection of Ship Island, the gunboats that shall more securely close coastwise communication, and bar the departure of small craft to the Antilles, can be dispatched at pleasure and in safety; while at the proper time powerful expeditions can be transmitted to the mainland, or sent to the assault of Fort Morgan, below Mobile, and Forts St. Philip and Jackson, below New-Orleans. Such a *point d'appui* is essential to the extensive operations by which the two principal ports of the Gulf will be ultimately captured. Its occupation by a force abundantly able to hold it against the strongest demonstrations of the enemy, is therefore an important fact in the story of the war.

The proclamation issued by Gen. PHELPS, in reaching the Louisiana coast, will be subjected to severe criticism. That officer, declining to be guided by similar documents promulgated by leaders of preceding expeditione into rebel territory, has announced his mission to be the substitution by force of free for slave labor; and has justified his convictione of duty by constitutional discussions and historical precedents, curiously out of place in a military announcement. To say that the allusion to the Church of France in connection with the French Revolution is at once unfortunate and inaccurate, is perhaps needless. But certainly in no act of Congress, in no orders from the War Department, nor in the practice of the Government in its conduct of the war thue far, could Gen. PHELPS find authority for the line of policy he prescribes for himself; and he can hardly plead the absence of explicit instructions, as justifying this extreme license of interpretation. The war, he must be aware, is not made for the objects which he names. He misrepresents the aims of the Government, precisely as the most malignant Secessionist of the South misrepresents them: a coincidence which cannot but be productive of mischievous and embarrassing results. Locally, the proclamation will fall harmless. It is hardly likely to make its way beyond the unpeopled islands of the neighborhood. But wherever it does go, it is likely to do the Union cause more harm than good.

FOUKE AND CONWAY—DISGRACEFUL SCENES IN CONGRESS.—The disgraceful quarrel which commenced on Friday last, in the House of Representatives, between two Western members, Mr. FOUKE, of Illinois, and Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, was, after an interim of three days, resumed yesterday. Epithets, the like of which were never heard in any other deliberative assembly in the world but our National Congress—such as "blackguard and scoundrel," "a disgrace to the nation and humanity," etc., were again bandied between the membere. And yet, np to the hour of adjournment, neither of the parties had been either censured or expelled from the House, nor had any action been taken which looked in these directions. The quarrel, too, was left yesterday in as unsettled a etate as it was left on Friday. So we shall probably have it np again and again, until the billingsgate vocabulary is worn out, or the belligerents resort to another field to settle their contemptible dispute.

The quarrel, like quarrels generally, had its origin from a mistaken remark with a general application from one party, and a special application of the remark, and a hasty retort, by another party. Mr. CONWAY, it eeems, said that in no engagement of this war, so far, had the National arms achieved a victory, and, among other battlee, characterized that of Belmont as a defeat. Mr. FOUKE, who bore a prominent and gallant part in that hard-fonght engagement, at once denied that it was a defeat, and in doing so, coarsely said that he "wanted to nail the falsehood." Then came the usual demand if that remark was personal, followed by the usual suggestion from a third party that the dispute should be settled elsewhere. Bnt Mr. FOUKE had left the House previous to Mr. CONWAY'S demand, so the quarrel was neither settled there nor elsewhere at that time. Mr. CONWAY yesterday repeated his demand; and, getting an unsatisfactory response from Mr. FOUKE, he passionately characterized his adversary, and his adversary vehemently characterized him, in the style already mentionsd. And Mr. RICHARDSON again gave both parties his advice to settle their diepute elsewhere. All of which proceedings produced only a "sensation" in the House, and cries of "Order" from the members.

It was the part of Congress, however, to have settled the affair for these gentlemen, or at least, settled it so far as the halls of Congress were concerned, on the spot. These men had no right to disgrace the nation and Congress and their constituents and themselvee, and particularly at such a time as this too, by such an exhibition on that floor. And Congress had no right to take the insult upon its self-respect without adoptiog prompt and decisive measures to punish it and prevent its repetition.

Report of the Sanitary Commission.

The Sanitary Commiselon has just issned a circular, stating the general objects and results of its organization, and appealing for additional contributions for their prosecution. The financial statement shows that they have received over $28,000 in money, of which, according to the latest report, about $18,000 have been expended in salaries and traveling expenses, printing, hospital supplies, &c., the latter item, inclnding nnrses, amounting to $2,596. The amount still on hand is about $10,000,—the monthly expensee of the Commission averaging about $5,000 a month,—"a trifle," as the report justly says, "compared with what the private charity of the country can afford to contribute toward saving the lives of our soldiers,"—and a trifle, it might have been added, compared with what it *will* contribute, if satisfied that the process is at once the most effective and economical. Of the amount thue far contributed, one-third has been derived from various Life Insurance Companies, one of these institutions having given the munificent donation of $4,000, another $3,000, and three others $1,000 each.

The working staff of the Commission till recently consisted of six Inspectors. The number is now increased to fifteen, most of whom are physicians. The duty of these Inspectors ie twofold. First, they "travel from camp to camp pointing out defects and suggesting improvements in camp police, ventilation of tents and quarters, drainage, camp-cooking, the supply and quality of water, and generally in everything that bears on the health of the command." Secondly, they are to "give officers in charge of military hospitals not only professional aid, if desired, but extra hospital clothing, food, medicines, vaccine virus, and stores not included in the Government supply-list, or which the Government cannot promptly provide." These fifteen gentlemen, who are all, we presume, civilians and have acquired their experience in cities, rather than in camps, constitute the effective staff, the working agents, by whose inspection, inquiry and advice, the great objects in view are supposed chiefly to be accomplished.

With regard to practical results achieved, there is a remarkable omission in the circular before ue, which, we trust, the Sanitary Commission will supply. It appears that three hundred and fifty visits have been made by the fifteen Inspectors to our various camps, and that at each visit answere to no lese than one hundred and eighty questions about the health and mortality of the troops have been recorded. Now, if these inquiries have been intelligently made, and if the advice consequent upon them be judiciously given and faithfully acted on, surely some practical results can be shown. The public wish to know what improvement in the sanitary state of our soldiers is on record, and is clearly traceable to the labors of the Inspectors. The details of instances of diminished sickness and reduced mortality cannot surely be difficult to supply, for, as we are told, "everything that can affect the health, efficiency and *morale* of each regiment is inspected, recorded and tabulated, and there is hardly a volunteer camp in which the Inspectors have not corrected some perilous abuse or removed some source of disease, while many camp sites, reeking with poisonous exhalations, have been purified and made wholesome within twenty-four hours after the visit from one of the Inspectors." If the sanitary inspection of the camps has indeed worked so well, and has produced such beneficent effects, or if the qualifications of our brigade and regimental surgeons are really such that whole regiments are occasionally in a state which threatens "a speedy epidemic, with all their officers absolutely ignorant of any sanitary precautions," these facts should be known.

Another of the omissions in this document is, that no reference is made to the neglect of vaccination in some of our regiments. The Sanitary Commission has now been in existence over six months. It claims to have been in constant intercourse with the medical officers of the various divisions. Ten thousand dollars of the public money are at this moment in its hands. Why has it not supplied vaccine virus to every regiment? Why has a single soldier been allowed to remain exposed to a loathsome malady when, by the outlay of a few cents, a certain preventive might have been provided for him. The Commission, we observe, has just determined to print a treatise on the valne of vaccination in the army. Is not this rather a circumlocutory method for getting onr soldiers vaccinated? Is it not possible to pnt the public money to more practical uses? Would it not be well to purchase vaccine virus rather than print vaccine pamphlets?

A very considerable portion of the Report is devoted to covert and insinuated attacks upon the Medical Bureau of the army. This fact renders somewhat extraordinary the disclaimer, made in a note, of all responsibility for previous assaults of precisely the same character. In this circular the Commission do not conceal their hostility to the head of the Medical Bureau, nor their disposition to replace that department of the army by their own machinery. We have no intention at present of entering upon any examination of these complaints. Those of them which take any tangible shape imply complete ignorance or utter disregard of the respective duties of the Surgeon-General, the Medical Directors, the Purveyors, and the Brigade Surgeons. They were very completely answered, moreover, in a communication, from a competent authority, which was published in the TIMES of yesterday. If the Commission could prove every word they have written on this subject, not one of their charges would tell more against the Surgeon-General than against Secretary CAMERON or Gen. MCCLELLAN.

We learn that a bill has been introdnced in Congress ostensibly for reorganizing the Medical Bureau, bnt really for replacing its present officers by others more acceptable to the Sanitary Commission. We shall be greatly surprised if Congresss shall be willing to legislate upon a principle so unjnst in itself, and so utterly destructive of everything like system and method in the army. We have not seen the bill, and can therefore say nothing at present of its provisions.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

How the Late News from Europe is Regarded.

No Ultimatum Expected from England.

Important Reconnoissances to Vienna and Fairfax Court-house.

The Ball's Bluff Disaster Not to be Inquired Into.

More Rebel Batteries on the Lower Potomac.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 16.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The letest news from England has occasioned no marked excitement among pnblic men, the indignation of the British Press having been anticipated. Hence the absence of expressions of surprise. As pending disputes between the United States and Great Britain heretofore, the angry public voice has subsided, to await the result of diplomatic formalities, so will it be again. The particular claim of the British Government, growing ont of the removal of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL from the *Trent*, having yet to be presented, the arguments in its support must become a question of controversy, and it is not unreasonable to assume that our own Government will have at least equal advantage and skill in the discussion. When the British Government shall have made a formal demand for the restitution of the rebel Ministers, the time will have arrived for such response as will show that, although we are engaged with tha insurgents, there is still integrity in the Government to furnish such a reply as will not be at variance with our heretofore amply-sustained character of National independence. The Diplomatic Corps seemed to be more concerned in the important question at issue than our own civil functionaries.

Questions are generally asked, what will be the result of tha controversy, rather than the expression of individual opinion npon the subject. As to the Administration, thera is reason to believe that neither the President nor any member of the Cabinet will be diverted in the least degree from their present course of conducting the war.

The Wall-street panic is telegraphed here to-day, and excites much amusement in Administration circles. The falling of stocks in Wall-street on newspaper reports of Cabinet councils in London is considered rather a matter of speculation than of wisdom. It is thought that stocks will rise to-morrow in New-York. The Administration is understood to be expecting possibly a war with the Navajoes, but it has not begun to think a war possible with either England or France.

NO ULTIMATUM FROM ENGLAND.

The rumors of a messenger, arriving post-haste, with dispatches for Lord LYONS, are false. No ultimatum from the English Government in regard to SLIDELL and MASON is expected at the beginning of diplomatic correspondence on ths subject.

IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCES.

At three o'clock this morning Gen. WADSWORTH, with a part of his brigade, consisting of the Twentieth and Twenty-first New-York Infantry, and Harris Light Cavalry, made a reconnoissance from Upton's Hill toward Vienna. They proceeded to within half a mile of Vienna, hut saw no signs of the Rebels. At the same time the Thirty-fifth New-York, of the same brigade, and Averill's Cavalry, went out on the dirt road, within the same distance of Fairfax Court-house. There the cavalry drove in the enemy's pickets, who offered no resistance. The reconnoitering parties seized seventy-six loads of corn and hay, eed a fine horse, the property of a rebel. The enemy place sixty men on picket duty this side of Fairfax, but come only to Flint Hill in the direction of Vienna. Our pickets in that direction extend to the old Court-house, thus leaving some four miles between the extreme lines of the two armies. Our forces can take possession of Fairfax without any opposition at any time, but no bogus

would arise from so doing, while it would make it necessary to greatly increase our pickets.

THE BALL'S BLUFF INQUIRY

In response to a resolution of the House, Secretary CAMERON to-day transmitted a communication to that Body, stating that the public service would not be promoted by a publication of the facts connected with the disastrous movement of our troops at Ball's Bluff. They are accordingly withheld.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN MESSRS. CONWAY AND FOUKE.

Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, who made a good impression by his speech, last Thursday, did not add to his fame by his encounter in the House, to-day, with Col. FOUKE, of Illinois. Mr. CONWAY had pronounced the battle of Belmont a defeat of the Union troops, his opinion being based, as he said, on a newspaper statement. Col. FOUKE, who led a regiment gallantly on that bloody field, pronounced the statement false. Mr. CONWAY demanded on the floor, this morning, whether Col. FOUKE meant to charge him with falsehood. Col. FOUKE responded in a brief account of the battle of Belmont, showing that the Union troops accomplished all they designed at Belmont, and fought their way in good order from the field, bearing the trophies of their success with them. Beyond this statement, he had no explanations to give. Mr. CONWAY did not consider this answer a disavowal of the charge of falsehood against himself, and retorted by calling Mr. FOUKE a blackguard and a scoundrel. Of course there will be rumors rife of a duel, but none will be fought.

THE NATIONAL PRISONERS IN CHARLESTON.

Much uneasiness is felt in relation to the fate of Col. CORCORAN and his fellow-prisoners in Charleston jail, which is thought to have been consumed in the conflagration there.

THE ESCAPE OF THE SUMTER.

A private letter from an officer on the *Iroquois* gives a graphic description of the escape of the *Sumter* from Martinique. He states that from all that can be learned, the belief is that the *Sumter* has started for England, but that in consequence of the small quantity of coal she had taken, she may be compelled to put into Bermuda, or some other intermadiate port, to obtain the needed supply.

MUST TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Mr. GRIDER, of Michigan, introduced a bill in the House, to-day, requiring that all principals, agents or attorneys, in cases brought before any Department, or any Federal Court, shall take the oath of allegiance before being heard, and also that the oath shall be administered to all jurors in the Federal Courts and all contractors with the Government. It is an important bill, and will undoubtedly pass. The same gentleman introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for the relief of Union prisoners in the South.

THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs have under consideration the bill submitted by Senator WILKINSON, to abolish the distinction between the regular and volunteer forces of the United States. The matter was referred by the Committee to Senator RICE, who, this morning, at a meeting of the Committee, submitted an able and elaborate adverse report upon the bill. He maintains—first, its unconstitutionality; and secondly, its inexpediency. He holds that the passage of such a bill would disband a large portion of the army, and do injustice to many of the best officers and soldiers in it. The Committee will report against the bill.

THE REMISSION OF MONEY TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

This Committee have drawn a bill to facilitate the remission of money by soldiers to their families. It directs postmasters to give drafts to such soldiers as desire them, on any public depository, for any portion of their pay. These drafts will be transmitted by mail, and collected from the nearest depositories of the Government by the families of the soldiers.

THE SENATE DEBATE.

The debate in the Senate, to-day, on Mr. TRUMBULL'S resolution, was characterized by much feeling, and is supposed to indicate a formidable opposition to the policy of the Government.

SENATOR POLK GONE OVER TO THE REBELS.

A gentleman just arrived from Missouri states that Senator POLK has gone over to the rebels, and is taking counsel with them at Memphis. His treason has long been flagrant, as well as that of JOHNSON, his colleague. The Senate should at once expel them, that their seats may be filled by loyalists. Every State should be represented in Congress in times like these.

FUGITIVES FROM TEXAS IN TAMPICO.

FRANKLIN CHASE, United States Consul at Tampico, informs the Secretary of State that the city is thronged with loyal United States citizens, fugitives from Texas, in great distress, some of whom he has relieved as far as his own limited private means would allow. As Congress, however, makes no provision for the relief of destitute citizens in foreign countries, unless they are seamen, the cases of the fugitives mentioned by Mr. CHASE appeal strongly to the sympathies of the charitable at home.

THE NUMBER OF SEAMEN REGISTERED.

It appears from official documents that the number of seamen registered in the several ports of the Union during the year ending with September last, was four thousand five hundred and seventeen, of whom one hundred and forty-seven were naturalized.

THE DISMISSAL OF COL. LYNDE.

The War Department, in reply to a resolution of the House, says that Col. LYNDE is believed to be the only officer who was in any way involved in the suspicion of complicity in the offence of surrendering Fort Fillmore to an inferior force of Texans in July last, and that he has for that act been dismissed from the service.

MORE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

It is ascertained to-day that the rebels are erecting two more batteries on the Potomac at Shipping Point, just above the one shelled by the *Yankee* on Friday.

THE STEAMER VOLUNTEER FIRED INTO.

The steamer *Volunteer*, belonging to CALEB S WALKER, of Philadelphia, was attacked by a rebel battery, five miles this side of Mathias Point, several days ago. Twenty-seven shots were fired at the vessel, one of which struck the awning, and another passed through the timber, and lodged inside. She arrived here last night.

PAYING GEN. FREMONT'S MEN.

Col. FRANK P. BLAIR has prepared a bill directing the Secretary of War to pay off all officers and men whose services were accepted and actually employed by Major-Gen. FREMONT or by the commanding General of Missouri, whether they were regularly mustered into service or not. It also provides that the wounded and disabled of such shall draw bounty and pensions, and the heirs of the killed draw pay and bounty as in other cases. This bill fully provides for the Fremont Body Guard, and relieves the Government of the charge of injustice.

THE MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE NOT FURNISHED.

Secretary SEWARD has declined to furnish Congress with a copy of his correspondence with foreign Governments, in regard to the proposed interference of certain Powers with the affairs of Mexico, on the ground that its publication at present is incompatible with the public interests.

SALTPETRE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

If the accounts by the *Europa* be true, that Great Britain has stopped the exportation of saltpetre to [illegible] the forwarding of the purchases recently made by the Government of all the saltpetre in [illegible] at once. The plan for effecting this purchase was devised by Assistant Secretaries HARRINGTON and SCOTT, and so quietly was it done that nearly the whole stock was bought before any one was apprised of the unusual demand.

A BRITISH OFFICER'S SERVICES OFFERED.

Col. STEINBECK, of the British Army, has arrived in the City, and has offered his services to the Government.

A COMMISSION TO EXAMINE ARMS, ETC.

An Ordnance Board, consisting of Capts. POTTER and PLEASANTON, United States Army, and Dr. BRADFORD, of the Ordnance Corps, has been appointed to examine and report upon the value of certain small arms and newly-invented cartridges which have been brought before the military authorities. The cartridges are believed to possess extraordinary merit, justifying their immediate and general adoption in the army.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TWENTY-THIRD IN HOSPITAL.

Forty-one members of the New-York Twenty-third are in the Falls Church Hospital, most of them suffering from typhoid fever. The cases are all of long standing. Saturday and Sunday the following privates died: ALEX. JANES, RODOLPH BOUCHER and JOS. F. BOSWORTH. FRENSRIO TIFFANY died on Thursday. The bodies of JANES and TIFFANY have been sent home, and BOSWORTH'S will be. Each company of this regiment has a fund to be used in defraying the expenses of sending home their dead comrades.

THE KERRIGAN COURT-MARTIAL.

This morning, the General Court-martial for the trial of Col. KERRIGAN was again postponed until to-morrow morning, ostensibly on account of the absence of witnesses. It is understood that the trial on the additional charges will be proceeded with at once, without waiting for the finding of the Court on the previous charges. The influential friends of Col. KERRIGAN are making strenuous efforts to arrange for the acceptance of his resignation, and consequent withdrawal of all the charges against him. This may possibly have something to do with the delay in the trial.

THE PRECEDENCE OF PASSES.

It has been determined at headquarters, that hereafter the Provost Marshal's passes shall take precedence of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S. This is in consequence of the latter not having sufficient time to devote to the matter.

THE UNION SENTIMENT IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

A prominent and influential citizen of Maryland who has recently been in Richmond, reports that the Union sentiment in Eastern Virginia is rapidly increasing. He says that if Congress shall not legislate unfavorably on the Slavery question, that portion of Virginia is safe for the Union. From his reports it is evident that Virginia is growing heartily sick of rebel rule.

RIFLED ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

The rifled artillery practice is daily continued at the Navy-yard, under the direction of Lieut. PARKER. The gunners have already acquired great proficiency. Experiments are also being made with an apparatus for the ejection of "liquid fire." At a recent trial, a steady stream of burning fluid was projected fifty yards from a force pump contrived for the purpose. The locality were the experiment was made was covered with a perfect sheet of flame.

DISMISSAL FROM THE SERVICE.

Lieut.-Col. BUSTINETT, of the Second Regiment Morgan Artillery, who has been kept in close confinement for some time past by Col. PALMER, for insubordination, was this day dismissed from the service, by order of the President of the United States.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, THOMAS TILESTON and RICHARD LATHERS, a Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, arrived this evening, and to-morrow will address a request to the President for an interview. They will urge the adoption of immediate measures to protect our foreign commerce, which is now suffering by reason of the difficulty of procuring insurance on American bottoms.

THE FIRST LEVEE.

The first levee of the season will be given at the President's house to-morrow evening. It will continue from 8 to 11 o'clock. During the Fall, the principal apartments of the Executive Mansion have been refitted and refurnished, and this, with the recent artistic decoration, has increased the attractions of the place.

A LIGHT RESTORED.

On Thursday last, Lieut. MURRAY, of the navy, crossed from the main land on the eastern shore of Virginia to Smith's Island, with sufficient of the lighthouse apparatus to reëstablish the light on Cape Charles, and it is now in full operation. The lighthouse keeper, JOAB S. ROBBINS, who has been represented as a consistent Union man throughout the rebellion, was again placed in charge—he taking the oath of allegiance.

GEN. SUMNER IMPROVING.

Gen. SUMNER is improving rapidly. He has not suffered the fracture of a rib, as was supposed, though he is badly bruised in the leg. He will be in the saddle in a few days.

BROWN'S HOTEL SOLD.

Brown's Hotel, in this city, was sold on Saturday to Messrs. ANDREW POTTS, COENELIUS WENDELL and THOS. J. FISHER.

DEPARTURE OF MR. FAULKNER.

Mr. FAULKNER left this afternoon for Baltimore, *en route* for Fortress Monroe.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

How it is Received in Canada, and in the United States.

IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Monday, Dec. 16.

The news from England by the *Europa* and *City of Washington*, creates much excitement. There is a strong British feeling throughout the Province.

TORONTO, Monday, Dec. 16.

The English news causes intense excitement, and the action of the Home Government is strongly approved.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 16.

The money article of the *Bulletin*, of this city, says:

"The foreign news caused a feverish and excited Stock market to-day, with a downward tendency, particularly in 'fancies,' Reading declining one per cent. The better classes of securities sympathize with this downward movement, but, in the absence of transactions, prices are entirely nominal. The best bids for State loans are one per cent. below Saturday's prices. In monetary circles there is much distrust, and capitalists are holding off until the bluster and excitement subsides."

DETROIT, Mich., Monday, Dec. 16.

The European news creates a deep feeling, and the probabilities of a war with England are freely discussed. There is a general desire for our Government to place itself right as regards the law, which it will be sustained at every sacrifice.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, Dec. 16.

The news from England has produced a decided sensation in this section. The general sentiment is that our Government must maintain its rights and dignity, regardless of English bluster.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 16.

The effect of the English news in Baltimore has been to call forth a warm Union sympathy with the position of the President, while the rebels are rejoicing at the prospect of the aid of England to overthrow the Union. Nearly all the Irish in Baltimore have been Secessionists, but they are now rallying for the Union against England.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Monday, Dec. 16.

The English news was received here with general astonishment and profound indignation at the tone of the English Press and the alleged policy of the British Government. There is one sentiment only here, that the honor of our country must be maintained, and no concession made to British bluster.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 16.

The English news produced a profound sensation in commercial and financial circles, and the impression seems general that there is danger of a war with Great Britain; but whilst all admit that if Capt. WILKES did wrong in the *Trent* affair, due apology should be made, but if right, no humiliating concessions ought to be entertained for a moment to England or any other Power.

The news greatly unsettled the markets, and produced a temporary cessation of business, so that there was but little done in any department.

HARTFORD, Monday, Dec. 16.

The European news caused great excitement in this city for a time, but the unanimous feeling was that England's demands for MASON and SLIDELL could not be listened to for a moment. The sober second thought is that our Government should be firm but conciliatory; but if the alternative is give up the Commissioners or fight, *then fight.*

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 16.

The English news received here last night caused considerable excitement on the street. The prevailing opinion is that we have nothing to fear from a war with England. The *Express* says: "But we speak from and for a point terribly exposed to the horrors of war, we earnestly entreat our Government to sacrifice not one jot of its dignity in this period of trial. Whatever sacrifice may be thrown upon us, all will be borne more patiently than the mortification of national disgrace."

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 16.

The news from England by the *Europa* creates a profound sentiment in political circles. It is not credited that Her Majesty's Government has determined to demand the release of the rebel emissaries, MASON and SLIDELL. If, however, such be the case, the feeling seems to be that the Government shall be sustained in its efforts to sustain the National honor and National integrity. The *Tribune* and *Times* will suggest the propriety of submitting the questions of arbitration to some impartial neutral Power.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Dec. 16.

There seems to be but one feeling here as regards the English news—that is, the hope that the Administration, if right, will maintain the position taken with firmness, let the issues be what they may. No one is frightened but the wheat buyers.

THE FIGHT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A Gallant Affair—The Rebel Loss One Hundred and Fifty Killed, Including a Field Officer.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 16.

A dispatch from Phillippe says that our force at the battle of Allegheny Camp numbered one thousand eight hundred. They came in sight of the enemy, drawn up in line of battle in front of their intrenchments, charged upon them, and drove them back. A hot fire was kept up during the afternoon on both sides, and several brilliant charges were made by our men.

Gen. MILROY withdrew his forces at nightfall, intending to renew the attack in the morning. During the night, however, the rebels silently left their camp, burning everything they could not carry with them.

Our loss is 20 killed and 30 wounded, while the rebel loss is 150 killed, including a field officer.

By this action, the front of Gen. REYNOLDS is cleared of the enemy, there being no organized rebel force within forty miles of our advanced post.

A detachment sent out from Phillippa on Saturday returned last night with ten rebel guerillas, including the notorious JAKE KUEN.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Arrest of Parson Brownlow at Knoxville on a Charge of Treason—Rumored Landing of National Troops in North Carolina—Another Call for Arms in Mississippi, etc.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 16.

The Peoria *Transcript* has received late Southern papers, by a gentlemen who left New-Orleans ten days ago, coming through Tennessee and Kentucky.

The Bowling Green (Ky.) *Courier* says that Parson BROWNLOW was arrested for treason by the Confederate States Commissioners at Knoxville on the 6th, and committed to jail. The Knoxville *Register* says that the rumor of an order from the Rebel War Department for BROWNLOW'S safe conduct North had created intense excitement.

The North Carolina *Standard* learns from a reliable source that a National regiment had taken possession of Portsmouth, N. C., and that there are ten Yankee steamers in Pemlico Sound.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Dec. 15.

The Jacksonport (Ark.) *Herald* says that Col. BOELAND has just returned from Pocahontas, and reports the Arkansas border still in danger. He says the Nationals at Poplar Bluff are 6,000 to 7,000 strong, and the scouts of the two armies have frequent skirmishes.

Col. BOELAND wants all the men he can promptly get.

The Checot (Ark.) *Press*, says quite a number of letters have been opened and their contents abstracted on the mail route between Lake Village and Memphis.

Mr. LAMERAS was killed at Columbus (Ark.) by T. YOUNG. YOUNG was subsequently hung by a mob.

A New-Orleans dispatch of the 10th says Lieut. SHEPHARD, commanding the rebel steamer *Mobile*, arrived at Brashears City with a Lieutenant and nine prisoners, taken from the United States schooner *Annie Dayton*, which was wrecked near Sabine Pass. They were sent to New-Orleans.

Memphis advices of the 11th say that the Georgia Legislature by 27 to 18, secures to married women all the property owned by them at the time of marriage.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has stopped receiving freight at Nashville, from the 1st, the rolling stock being demanded to transport troops to Bowling Green.

The rebel Court at Richmond, on the 9th, decided that no change of citizenship after the commencement of hostilities can protect an alien enemy's property from sequestration.

The Governor of Mississippi calls on the citizens for all the weapons they have for the use of the rebel army.

Provisional Governor JOHNSON has issued a call at Bowling Green for twenty companies of volunteers from Kentucky.

The First Battalion of Tennessee cavalry were going into winter quarters at Moscow, Ky.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. Prentiss' Skirmish with the Rebels—Another Battle at Lexington Probable.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sunday, Dec. 15.

Forty of Gen. PRENTISS' command returned here last night, most of them sick with the measles. They report that the Nationals had several skirmishes with the rebels on their march, killing a few of them. When at the river opposite Lexington, they were fired on by the rebels at that place, and Gen. PRENTISS dispersed them with shells from three 12-poundars; but there being no ferry or means of crossing the river, our forces were compelled to return to Richmond for forage.

It was Gen. PRENTISS' intention, however, to cross the river Saturday at a point above Lexington, and the forces from Sedalia and Kansas City would join him. The rebels are reported to be 2,000 strong.

BETRAYAL OF THE ARKANSAS UNIONISTS.

ROLLA, Sunday, Dec. 15.

Several citizens of Arkansas have reached here during the past week, and enlisted in the Arkansas Company, under Capt. WARE, late member of the Legislature from that State. These men say there was a Union Society in Izard, Fulton, Independent and Searcey Counties, numbering 2,500 men, which could have made an organized stand in two weeks more, but it was betrayed by a recreant member and broken up and scattered. Many of these Union men have been arrested and taken to Little Rock; some have been hanged, and a large number are now in the woods trying to effect their escape from the State.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

Reported Engagement with the Iroquois.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 16.

The bark *Agnes* has arrived here. She reports speaking the English brig *Mary Morton*, which reported that the *Sumter* and *Iroquois* had had a severe engagement, and that one of them—she did not know which—had put into Martinique to repair damages.

ARRIVAL OF THE ELEVENTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

This regiment, Col. KINGSBURY, will arrive in this city this morning, *en route* for the seat of war. The reception breakfast to the officers will take place at the Astor House, at 10 o'clock. In the evening Gov. BUCKINGHAM will receive the Sons of Connecticut and their families at the same place.

Medical Lectures to Ladies—By Mrs. E. R. ROBERTS, (a practicing Physician,) every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at her residence, No. 79 West 38th-st., commencing always at 2 o'clock. Mrs. ROBERTS devotes her practice specially to all diseases of women, and furnishes to her patients all necessary medicines and remedies. Ample accommodations at her house for chronic patients and ladies during confinement. Personal consultations *free*; advice by letter, $1.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE.
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

The Most Useful Holiday Present is a Grover & Baker Family Sewing Machine. It is industry, economy, health and happiness embodied, and the family who does not possess one has an important want yet unsupplied. A complete assortment, with latest improvements, always at No. 459 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Rich Holiday Presents.
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,
At TAYLOR'S, No. 759 Broadway.
Cash purchases, low rent and moderate expenses enable us to offer superior inducements to purchasers.

To Advertisers and the Public.
Postage Stamps bought and sold by
ROBERTSON & CO., Commission Agents,
Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 7 and 9.

Fancy Boxes, for Holiday Presents, of the LATEST IMPORTATION and in GREAT VARIETY, at war prices, filled with fine and pure candies, at SNOW'S GREAT CONFECTIONERY, No. 623 Broadway.

Winter Style, or Festival Hat for 1862, is this day offered for inspection and sale by ESPENSCHIED, manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

RIELL—BAKEWELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 15, at the Church of the Memorial, by Rev. Mr. Cook, Lieut. ROBERT BARCLAY RIELL, of the United States Navy, to Miss LOUISA BAKEWELL.

PEABODY—BADGER.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. McC. Holmes, Capt. THEODORE G. PEABODY, of Kennebunk, Me., to Miss FLORELLA E. BADGER, daughter of A. H. Badger, of the former place.

SMITH—SMITH.—In Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Dec. 16, by the father of the bride, Mr. WILLIAM D. SMITH to Miss ESTHER M., daughter of Rev. John Smith.

CRANE—FIELD.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at the West Sprnce-st. Church, by Rev. W. P. Breed, assisted by Dr. W. S. Clark, Rev. JAMES B. CRANE, of Elizabeth, N. J., to KATE W., daughter of the late Charles Field, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 16, HENRY L. HOWARD, son of Lancelot and Adeline M. Howard, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 269 Dean-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MULLER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 16, JULIA, daughter of Adrian H. and Catharine S. Muller, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 67 West 34th-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

CANDLER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 16, EMILY PATTESSON CANDLER, daughter of Samuel M. and the late Elizabeth and Cecilia Candler, aged 9 years, 11 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her uncle, John S. Patterson, are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the latter, No. 40 West 35th-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further notice.

BRYAN.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 16, HARRIET A. BRYAN, wife of Frederick H. B. Bryan, of this City.

Funeral from No. 106 East 14th-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

VAN RIPER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 16, CLARA, daughter of John F. and Mary Ellen Van Riper, in the 10th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 11 A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 33 Charlton-st.

CAFFREY.—In Yorkville, on Sunday, Dec. 15, suddenly, PETER CAFFREY, a gardener, in the 40th year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his late employer, on 84th-st., between Avennes A and B.

COFFEY.—On Sunday, Dec. 15, at the residence of Mr. Joseph Curtis, PETER COFFEY, a native of Loughrea, County of Meath, Ireland, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the corner of 83d-st. and Avenue A., at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Colvary Cemetery for interment.

☞ Newark and Paterson papers please copy.

THURBER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 15, JAMES THURBER, Jr., late of Providence, R. I., aged 52 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother-in-law, John H. Saffen, are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 105 West 30th-st.

CANEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 15, ELIZABETH J., wife of William Caney, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Jackson, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 124 West 42d-st., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 12 M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

ACKERMAN.—In Yorkville, on Sunday, Dec. 15, of diphtheriol croup, EDGAR S., son of James and Helen Ackerman, in the 5th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock, Tuesday, from East 84th-st., corner of Avenue A, to Greenwood.

BARNET.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 15, SUSAN, wife of the late George Barnet, in the 60th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, John Macarthy, No. 83 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, to which the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

BECAR.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 15, RUTA H., wife of Noel J. Becar, and only daughter of Shepard A. Mount, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 17th inst., at Christ Church, Brooklyn.

STEPHENSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 15, EDWARD M., only son of James M. and Julia A. Stephenson, aged 1 year, 2 months and 9 days.

The funeral service will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 85 Adelphi-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. His body will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

GRAVE.—In Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Sunday, morning, Dec. 15, after a lingering illness, EMERENTIA beloved wife of Charles W. Grave, M. D., in the 46th year of her age.

HASBROUCK.—In Peekskill, Westchester County, on Sunday morning, Dec. 15, FENELON HASBROUCK, M. D., since May, 1858, Editor of the *Highland Democrat*.

Funeral at the Reformed Dutch Church, Peekskill, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

BREWER.—In Stockbridge, Mass., on Monday, Dec. 16, Mrs. EMILIA F. BREWER, wife of Rev. Josiah Brewer, and daughter of Rev. Dr. Field, aged 54 years.

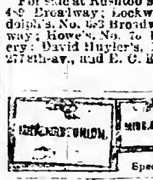
DEVOE.—In Bristol, R. I., Mrs. MARIHA DEVOE, relict of the late John Devoe, aged 86 years.

Funeral services will be held at the house of her son, Daniel M. Devoe, No. 37 Macdougal-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 645.—Dec. 11, 1861.
64, 1, 49, 3, 10, 28, 59, 43, 15, 58, 8, 34.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 646.—Dec. 14, 1861.
65, 62, 4, 59, 71, 9, 53, 40, 48, 29, 8, 20, 7, 10.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 647.—Dec. 16, 1861.
16, 74, 22, 13, 45, 1, 65, 6, 24, 11, 4, 66.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 648.—Dec. 16, 1861.
65, 43, 53, 2, 33, 36, 62, 50, 21, 39, 44, 35, 63.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
NEW LECTURE,
BY
REV. JOSEPH B. WAKELEY,
entitled
"WASHINGTON AND THE UNION,"
at the Cooper Institute,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17,
commencing at 8 o'clock.
Tickets of admission, 25 cents.
For sale at Rushton's, No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 418 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Leupoldt's, No. 683 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 596 Broadway; Howe's, No. 70 Bowery; Brunton's, No. 206 Bowery; David Hunter's, No. 318 8th-av.; S. C. Wait's, No. 277 6th-av., and E. C. Ketcham's, No. 309 6th-av.
REEVES R. SELMES,
Chairman Lecture Committee.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 308 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 405 Grand-st., in the fancy-store.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READ
A. OAKEY HALL'S
CHRISTMAS STORY,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
IN
THIS WEEK'S LEDGER.
NOW READY.

25 CENTS. 25 CENTS. 25 CENTS.
CHRISTMAS IS COMING.
GREAT RUSH FOR BOOKS
AT
No. 677 Broadway,
CAUSED BY THE
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Call early before the store is crowded, and select your presents for Christmas, from the immense stock of
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
JUVENILES, ANNUALS, ALBUMS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
POETS, STANDARD FICTION, &c. &c.
Also a large assortment of
DOLLAR BOOKS
SELLING FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Call in the early part of the day, to avoid the crowd, and you can make a better selection.
G. W. PITCHER,
No. 677 Broadway,
Successor to D. W. EVANS & CO.

THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE FOR 1862.
WM. T. ADAMS, (OLIVER OPTIC,) EDITOR.
Club Price only 50 cents!!!
The publishers of the STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE, finding it difficult to employ agents, owing to the derangements in business, resulting from the great rebellion, have determined to offer clubs AN EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION in price, so that many who otherwise might feel unable to subscribe, may thus have the privilege of reading the *cheapest and the best illustrated juvenile magazine in the country.* The matter will continue to be of the highest order, from the pens of first-class writers, and each number, as heretofore, will contain A SPEECH, A DIALOGUE AND A PIECE OF MUSIC, making the magazine just what is wanted in any public and private school in the land.
EXTRAORDINARY CLUB RATES!!!
2 copies, one year, for..$1 75 | 10 copies, one year, for..$6 00
4 copies, one year, for.. 3 00 | 20 copies, one year, for. 11 00
6 copies, one year, for.. 4 00 | 50 copies, one year, for. 25 00
GALEN JAMES & CO., Publishers,
No. 15 Cornhill, Boston.
The STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE may also be obtained of N. A. CALKINS, No. 135 Grand-st., New-York.

NOW READY:
A NEW AND ELEGANT NATIONAL GIFT BOOK.
THE FALLEN BRAVE:
A BIOGRAPHICAL MEMORIAL OF OFFICERS KILLED IN DEFENCE OF THE UNION
With 8 elegant Portraits on Steel, and a fine title page, engraved by J. A. O'Neill.
Edited by JOHN GILMARY SHEA.
One Volume, 4to, 224 pages, containing 24 Biographies and Portraits of
Brig.-Gen. LYON, U. S. A. | Col. LOWE, of Ohio.
Maj. THEODORE WINTHROP. | Maj. SULLIVAN BALLOU, R. I.
Capt. WARD, U. S. N. | Col. E. D. BAKER.
Lieut. J. T. GREBLE, U. S. A. | Col. E. E. ELLSWORTH.
Cloth, plain.....$3 00
Arabesque, gilt edges.....4 00
Turkey Morocco.....5 00
C. B. RICHARDSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 14 Bible House, New-York.

SANTA CLAUS APPROVES OF THEM.
THE MARTIN AND NELLY STORIES!
THE MARTIN AND NELLY STORIES!
THE MARTIN AND NELLY STORIES!
Published by BROWN & TAGGARD, Boston.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.—1,000 miscellaneous books, 25 cents each, published at 75 cents and $1. Illustrated juveniles at less than half the usual price. 500 beautiful prayer-books, selling at half the retail price. 500 family and small Bibles, at half price. 50,000 miscellaneous books, selling at half retail price. Catalogues sent free. LEGGAT BROS.,
No. 151 Fulton-st., New-York.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 18 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
NO. 50 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
FRENCH CHINA VASES,
FRENCH CHINA TEA AND DINNER SETS.
BRONZE STATUETTES, CLOCKS AND CARD TRAYS.
PARIAN STATUETTES, VASES, &c., &c.
BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, IN GREAT VARIETY.
Useful and ornamental TERRA COTTA and LAVA WARES, CHAMPAGNE and other WINE GLASSES, FANCY ARTICLES and TOYS, imported and for sale at low prices by
HERMAN, TROST & CO.,
No. 50 MURRAY-ST.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to harm and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhou & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

EXTRAORDINARY HOLIDAY SALE.
AT 379 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WHITE-ST.
An Importer's blockaded stock of Men's Furnishing Goods and Linen Handkerchiefs is now offered to the public at retail, at prices never before heard of.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
of every variety, in plain, hemstitched and embroidered for men, women and children, from 3 cents to $3 each.
Elegant embroidered Handkerchiefs, for presents, at half price. Handkerchiefs, in elegant boquet boxes, the secret spring of which unfolds the centre rose, which contains a motto—a real novelty.
NECK TIES,
25,000 dozen elegant Ties, at 5, 15 and 20 cents.
GENTS' SCARFS
In new and elegant designs, at 50c., 75c. and $1. The same as are sold by all retailers at $1 50. No present can be more acceptable to a gentleman than a beautiful scarf.
LINEN COLLARS.
The very best 4-ply collars, at 10 cents each, all styles.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Ladies' and Gents' fine Beaver Gloves, at 50 cents.
UNDERSHIRTS
And Drawers, Suspenders, Traveling-shirts, etc., etc.
Everything marked in plain figures. Open

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Jury causes, Nos. 3, 4, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. Admiralty causes, Nos. 50, 51, 52, 57, 62, 60, 31.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 73, 538, 501, 576, 223, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 12.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 1368, 984, 1380, 802, 1518, 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1542, 1546, 1560, 1566, 1558, 1560.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2609, 2611, 2615, 2623, 2629, 2631, 1677, 2543, 2171, 349, 1513¾, 738, 2503, 1093, 773, 1233, 1157. *Part II.*—Nos. 2870, 2872, 2874, 614, 2509, 3326, 2896, 1380, 2710, 422, 522, 2228.

Will the Factor's Guarantee of Account Sales make him Principal Debtor?

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

J. & A. Barklie vs. *Mitchell & Pott, and Otis D. Swan, their Assignee.*—It appeared, on the hearing of this case, that the defendants, Mitchell & Pott, of this City, were the factors and commission agents of the plaintiffe, who are linen manufacturers in Larne, Ireland.

In May last Mitchell & Pott failed in business, and assigned their estate to the defendant Swan. At the time of their assignment they had in their possession part of the proceeds of these consigned goods, which had not been remitted, and the plaintiffs charge that Mitchell & Pott had assigned such proceeds, which were in the shape of notes and open accounts, to the defendant Swan, and claimed to recover from the defendant Swan such proceeds, and ask an accounting. The defendant Swan claimed to hold such proceeds as assignee of the other defendants, for the benefit of creditors, and contended that Mitchell & Pott were not mere factors. They had often remitted in advance of sales, and the proceeds of the goods were treated as their own. They had thus assumed the position of principal debtors.

Decision was reserved.

Henry Nicoll for plaintiffs; Albert Matthews for defendants.

The Delinquent Liquor Vendors—Pleasant Intelligence for Them.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The Excise Commissioners vs. *R. H. Purdy and 65 others.*—The Liquor Dealers' Association, by their counsel, moved to dismiss the complaints in these cases, on the ground that they had been commenced by the opposing counsel without the authority of the Board. No notice had been given to the Board of Excise, nor proofs offered to show the violation charged.

The Court granted the motion, holding that the requirements of the act had not been complied with by the counsel commencing the suits—Messrs. Sickles and Cushing.

J. M. Smith, for motion; G. G. Sickles and S. B. Cushing, opposed.

The Transit Company Difficulties—Vanderbilt and the Receiver.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

David Colden Murray vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt.*—This case has been on several occasions stated in the TIMES.

The action is brought by the plaintiff as Receiver, to recover claims amounting in all to something like $2,500,000, the plaintiff alleging that the defendant had fraudulently converted to his own use the property of the Company to that extent—a part of which was a monthly subsidy of $40,000, paid by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to the defendant, as President of the Accessory Transit Company, of which the plaintiff is the receiver.

The defendant sets up that he had liens and mortgages upon the property of the Company to the extent which it is alleged he had fraudulently converted it to his own use.

He claims that he was personally entitled to the $40,000 per month received from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company since 1856.

The case is still on.

Henry A. Cram, John Sherwood and Amasa J. Parker, for plaintiffs; C. A. Rapello, Daniel Lord, Horace F. Clark, Wm. M. Evarts and Chas. O'Conor, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday afternoon, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Joseph Johnson, 23 years of age, a native of New-York, indicted for murder in the first degree in killing a colored man named Stephen Casey, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence. Charles Smith, (colored,) 36 years of age, a native of Pennsylvania, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the second degree, under an indictment for the murder of his mistress, Mary Jones, by stabbing, on the morning of the 4th of July last, at No. 19 Mulberry-street. Remanded for sentence. In Part II., before Judge MCCUNN, Robert Kneeland, native of New-York, 40 years of age, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, by means of the pocket-book drop game, which he played off upon Joseph H. Fulton, of the Bull's Head Hotel. Remanded for sentence.

The case of Albert Uhl, previously noticed, was summed up, and, under the charge of the Court, was given to the jury, who returned a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree,

Resigned.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART FIRST.

Theodore M. Squirea, clerk of this branch of the Court, has resigned his position.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The Commissioners of Excise vs. *Purdy et al.*—Motions granted with $10 costs, to be included in one order only.

The Little Rock *Democrat* contains the following official note from the Acting Secretary of War to JOHN D. KIMBELL, Secretary of the Arkansas Senate:

"Your dispatch received. I understand that Gen. JOHNSTON has only disbanded unarmed troops that have not enlisted for the war. The Government cannot give arms to volunteers for twelve months as long as it has troops offered for the war to a number greater than can now be armed. If Arkansas will imitate her sister States in tendering volunteers for the war, the Government will supply them with arms in exact proportion with the other States."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Tentonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
America	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 13
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
America	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 7
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Africa*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Wednesday) at 11½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE SUPplies schools and families with competent teachers. Teachers of first-class qualifications and good moral character are invited to call. Several teachers are required to fill vacancies already existing.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., No. 698 Broadway.

AS DRAWING TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN wants a situation to teach Drawing or Water-Color painting, in a school where he could instruct a class for a few hours daily, or weekly. Address, stating terms, H. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS PROFESSOR OF FRENCH.—A French gentleman and wife, having had a long experience in teaching, wish to find a situation as Professors of French and Music in a school, city or country. Address N. B., Union-square Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y.—Jan. 3. Winter term opens. Special advantages. Military drill under an experienced officer. Classical instruction given by a Yale graduate. Two gentlemen professors in piano music; Madam Stephani instructs in vocalisation; native teacher instructs in French. $120 a year pays board and tuition in common English; $200 a year pays the whole bill, including all extras.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AT RENVILLE'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NO. 362 BROADWAY.—Fifteen years' unparalleled success in fitting young men for every department of business. Bookkeeping, Mercantile Penmanship, and Arithmetic. Full practical course $15. Writing department conducted by W. C. Hoogland, for many years with Goldsmith.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—AN EXperienced teacher, with a beautiful and healthy location near the City, has two vacancies, ages from 8 to 14 preferred. Terms reasonable. Address A. B., Box No. 618 New-York Post-office.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH, N. HY.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

A SELECT CLASS, FOR THE STUDY OF German, will be opened by one of the most successful teachers. For particulars, inquire of GEO. S. PETRIE, Esq., No. 44 Park-place, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,

AT THE WAREHOUSE OF ALBERT KUNZE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms, No. 654 Broadway, all of the elegant stock, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, do. etageres, centre tables, bedroom suites, black walnut parlor suites in reps, black walnut bedroom suites, buffets and extension tables, black walnut bookcases, library and dining-room suites, black walnut hall furniture, easy chairs, lounges, crapean and fancy chairs, &c., &c. The furniture is now on exhibition, and the attention of those in want of fine furniture is respectfully called to this sale, as the furniture is of the very finest quality, and will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF SUPERB DIAMOND JEWELRY AND ENGLISH GOLD WATCHES,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. The goods will positively be on exhibition at the salesroom on Wednesday, the 18th inst., from 11 until 3 o'clock.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be positively required of every purchaser at the time of sale, the balance of the purchase to be paid within the next day, in bankable money, or by certified check. None other received.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

FIVE HUNDRED CASES

BOOTS AND SHOES

At auction, for cash,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock,
by ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st., comprising a very general assortment of fresh and seasonable goods, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited. Men's grain Boots, in great variety, at private sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB DIAMOND JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVER WARE, ELEGANT ARTISTIC CORAL SETS, &c., by order of Richard Dennis, Assignee, being the remaining balance of the stock sold by us on Nov. 8, and comprising by far the most valuable and recherche assortment, consisting of valuable watches, set with diamonds and pearls, independent second double lever chronometers and duplex watches in hunting and single cases, patent-lever do. by Roskell, Cooper, Tobias, and other first-class makers; ladies' and gents' chotelain vest and fob chains, cameo, pearl, and other complete sets of bracelets, brooch and ear-rings, set with diamonds and other precious stones; diamond, ruby, emerald and seal rings in variety; sterling silver ware in sets; salvers, cups, goblets, &c., &c.; gold thimbles, clusters, solitaire and hooped rings of value, diamond pins, and crosses and car-rings. In this superb stock will be found an elegant sapphire, weighing 6 carats, anrmounted by 18 fine brilliants in form of a brooch; a large brilliant opal, set with 12 diamonds; a very fine and large diamond cross, 11 fine brilliants; a pair of elegant diamond cluster ear-rings and brooch to match; a number of cluster rings, costing from $100 to $250; several sets of superbly cut coral, imported by the late owner for private sale from Naples, and varying in shade from the most delicate to the deepest rose colors—all of which will be sold without reserve to close the concern, by order of Richard Dennis. The attention of the trade and others is called to this sale.

Also, a single diamond-stone breastpin, weighing over 6½ carats, perfect in cut and shape, and very brilliant.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, 18th, and THURSDAY, 19th inst.,
At 10½ o'clock each day,
At the warerooms of Shaller & Sucknow, No. 520 Broadway,

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE OF THE FIRST CLASS—Being the closing sale of their stock, consisting of elegant parlor suites, in ebony, mounted in ormolu and inlaid with bronze medallion; buffet and fancy chairs to match; suites in open work, vine carved rosewood and others; rosewood etageres, console tables, bookcases, centre, side and other tables; fancy reception chairs, richly carved and plain; marble-top dressing bureaus, oiled walnut furniture, extension tables, oak buffets and chairs, hall-stands, elegant suites bedroom furniture, in various styles, with other descriptions of first-class furnitnre.

The above can be examined until the days of sale, and will be sold without reserve to close up the concern.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the cabinet warehouse of James E. Palmer, successor to William Palmer, No. 70 East Broadway, near Market-st., the entire stock of cabinet furniture, all of which was made expressly for custom trade; will be sold without reserve to close the business, consisting of in part as follows, viz.: Rosewood suites in muslin, rosewood etageres, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, oak and black walnut extension tables, rosewood and mahogany centre tables, bureaus, washstands and chairs, King's patent chairs, hatstands, music racks, rocking chairs, cribs, &c., &c. The attention of parties desiring first-class furniture is particularly called to this sale, as every article is of the best work and latest styles, and will positively be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful assortment of Fancy Goods, being the opening sale of the season, consisting of beautiful bronze figures, groups, candelabras and candlesticks, beautiful Parian vases and figures, Parian tête-à-tête sets, ormolu and bronze jewel caskets, white china dinner and tea sets, dessert sets, china vases, figures and ornaments, elegant silver-plated ware, waiters, teaspoons, butter-knives, napkin-rings, colored Parian figures, reticules, odour-boxes, terra cotta ware in every variety, with a large invoice of hair-brushes, clothes-brushes, hat do., &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.—Salesrooms Nos. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John-sts.

SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, CLOCKS, PARIAN AND BISQUE FIGURES, &c., suitable for holiday presents.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY (Tuesday) and TO-MORROW (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 79 Nassau-st., a very large and elegant assortment of rich fancy goods, comprising splendid bronze statuettes and groups, elegant French china vases, colognes, fancy figures, card receivers, workboxes, Paris fans, reticules, Parian and bisque figures, fine mantel clocks, rich glassware, &c., all of very recent importation, and adapted for holiday presents.

B. H. SEIXAS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ENTIRE CONTENTS of China Hall is now removed to the second story of Room No. 655 Broadway, over Wm. Taylor's Ladies' Saloon; sale will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, and sold without reserve, for cash only, under the direction of the assignee. The stock consists of dinner, breakfast, toilet and tea sets, mantel ornaments, plated ware, cutlery, japanned tea trays, a large quantity of granite ware; glass, rich Bohemian, cut, crystal and moldcd, selected for family use by the former proprietor, C. C. Leigh. The goods are now ready for examination.
WM. TAYLOR, Assignee.
Catalogues can be procured the morning of sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., a superb importation of Carrara marbles and alabaster goods, rich Bohemian glassware from the royal manufactory at Prague; rich silver-plated goods, Parian ware, bisquet and decorated china, bronzes, clocks, fine paintings, articles of virtu for holiday presents, Japan goods, &c. Signor L. Topi, of Florence, Italy, respectfully announces the above sale. It will be peremptory. Full particulars in time.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF boots, shoes, brogans and rubbers, at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st. This sale will consist, in part, of prime grain calf and thick boots, fresh from manufacturers, and well adapted to City and country trade, to which we would invite the attention of buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 470 Grand-st., near Pitt, the balance of the stock of a furniture dealer, to close the business, consisting of bureaus, washstands, chairs, tables, sofas, rockers, arm-chairs, towel-racks, children's chairs, &c., &c.

J. H. BEALEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 441 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, wardrobes, mirrors, hair and other mattresses, feather-beds, comforters, blankets, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, Drnggets, kitchen furniture, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

5,000 PAIRS OF WOMEN'S MISSES' and children's morocco copper-nailed Boots and Balmorals at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Also, a large assortment of prime Winter goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

DRY GOODS.

REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS,
RECEIVED BY STEAMER FULTON.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, DEC. 9,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
LACE GOODS.

In consequence of the great depression in the European markets, these goods have been purchased much under regular prices, and will be offered proportionately cheap, consisting of

COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, COIFFURES, LACES, &c.,

In Point Applique, Point d'Alencon, and Point a l'Aiguille. CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.

CLOAKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now ready
A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOAKS,
Of all kinds, suitable for the season. Among them many novelties, and all at moderate prices.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st

CLOAKS SOLD AT COST:

Our sales of Fashionable Cloaks of every kind, at greatly reduced prices, will continue
UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

A small lot of Rich Embroidered Velvet Cloaks, manufactured in Paris, will be sold at half the cost of importation.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Cloak materials of every description. Persons furnishing the materials, and wishing to employ our operatives, can have them made up in the most approved manner, at precisely the cost of manufacture.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.
A VERY LARGE and DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT
OF
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
INCLUDING
ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
AT RETAIL, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
An immense assortment of
RICH DRESS GOODS AND FASHIONABLE
PARIS DRESS SILKS,
AT RETAIL—MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARIS KID GLOVES AT 62 1-2 CENTS.
500 dozen LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES,
RETAILED AT 62½ CENTS PER PAIR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
PUT UP IN DRESS PATTERNS. ALSO,
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
GREAT BARGAINS—CLOSING OUT AT RETAIL AN IMPORTERS STOCK OF BLACK SILKS, FRENCH MERINOES AND BOMBAZINES,
75 per cent. below usuel prices.
Splendid qualities of MERINOES, 5s. and 6s. per yard.
Elegant BOMBAZINES at $1 per yard.
BLACK SILKS, good qualities, 75 cents, worth $1.
Observe,
W. JACKSON'S Morning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.
At reduced prices.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
PLUSH AND LIONSKIN CLOAKS, in a great variety
All new styles, at retail, at reduced prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

A CARD.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls special attention to his general stock of family MOURNING GOODS, being, without exception, the largest, most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.

N. B.—Full suits made up, in the best style, on short notice.

ASSORTMENT UNEQUALED
Of useful articles for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

White French China Tea Sets for Holiday Gifts	$2 75
Fancy French China Tea Sets for Holiday Gifts	7 00
SILVER PLATED ICE PITCHERS,	
For Holiday Gifts, large size, handsomely engraved.	6 00
$5. $5. $5. $5.	
Silver Plated Cake Baskets for Holiday Gifts	4 50
Silver Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, for Holiday Gifts	15 00
Silver Plated Casters, 6 cut bottles, for Holiday Gifts	4 50
Silver Plated	
COFFEE URNS,	
for Holiday gifts, new pattern, finely chased	$10 00
$10, $10, $10, $10, $10.	
Silver-plated Teaspoons, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	1 25
Silver-plated Table-Spoons, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 00
Silver-plated Table-Forks, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 00
Ivory-handle Table-Knives for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 50
Ivory-handle Tea-Knives, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 00

ALSO,
An elegant variety of
FRENCH CHINA VASES,
for Holiday Gifts,
BISQUE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts,
BRONZED FIGURES
For Holiday Gifts.
PARIAN MARBLE FIGURES
For Holiday Gifts,
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE
For Holiday Gifts,
BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS
For Holiday Gifts,
Together with a complete stock of
CHINA DINNER SETS,
Rich and Plain Cut
TABLE GLASS, &c., &c.,
At popular prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

ESQUIMAUX BEAVER
CLOAKS AT POPULAR PRICES.
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

DRESS GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have now ready, some of the greatest bargains in Reps, Foulardines, Plaids, Printed Merinos, De Laines, Prints and other new Dress Materials.

ALSO
An immense assortment of
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS and EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
at much less than cost.
KID GLOVES, LINED GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
No. 305 Canal st., near Broadway.

BLACK INDIA SILK
CLOAKS AT POPULAR PRICES.
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

CLOAKS AT RETAIL.
WOODBRIDGE & KEHOE
Offer their stock of
WINTER CLOAKS AT RETAIL,
at the lowest wholesale prices.
No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

CLOAKS,
RUSSIAN BEAVER AT POPULAR PRICES.
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

BROCHE SHAWLS.
Long Black Shawls, with Broche Border, Square Wool Shawls, Long Wool Shawls and Scarfs, of all sizes, at the very lowest prices, at
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS; nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; skirts, 50 cents, (best steel.) Also, a large assortment of dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, and small wares, &c. N B.—Alexander's Gloves. Yarn for soldiers' socks at 75c. per pound. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

FRENCH SEALSKIN
CLOAKS AT POPULAR PRICES.
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier

BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS
AT POPULAR PRICES,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY,

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING, AT RETAIL,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
SHAWLS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
ON
BLACK SILK CLOAK VELVETS.
A large Stock still remaining, (and all of our own importation,) manufactured
EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL TRADE,
FULL TWENTY PER CENT. UNDER REGULAR PRICES!
The reduction is real, and the assortment most complete
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

EVENING DRESSES AND DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have on hand
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
OF
ILLUSION LACE
AND
TARLETAN ROBES,
IN THE LATEST STYLES,
WHICH THEY OFFER AT A QUARTER THE IMPORTATION COST.
Also, a full assortment of TARLETAN and other EVENING DRESS GOODS.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

NO. 759 BROADWAY.
PRESENTS FOR ALL SEASONS.
And the most agreeable favors for ladies are
TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
Commencing at $5.
Flowers, for decorative purposes, 12 cents per bunch.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES.
In addition to our regular stock,
we are now manufacturing
a magnificent assortment of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
superbly adorned with crochet ornaments, and specially intended for
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
ALSO,
PLUSH, FUR AND SEALSKIN CLOAKS,
now so much worn.
No lady should purchase a CLOAK
without first examining our styles and prices
CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS.
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $10, at $12
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES.
ALSO
A splendid assortment of
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Excelsior Cloak House,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION,
IN GREAT VARIETY, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
At less than the cost of importation.
2,000 yards of wool and cotton goods at 1s., worth 2s.
5,000 yards wool and cotton goods from 1s. to 2s.
And all other seasonable fabrics and
NEW STYLES EQUALLY CHEAP.
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
C. G. HOOK.

HEAVY FRENCH PETERSHAM
CLOAKS AT POPULAR PRICES.
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

MILLER & GRANT, 703 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER,
ON MONDAY, THE 16TH INST.,
THREAD LACE COLLARS,
THREAD LACE VEILS,
POINT AGUILLE COLLARS,
At one-half their value—suitable for Holiday Gifts.

WOOLEN VELVET
CLOAKS AT POPULAR PRICES.
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

CLOAKS,
LYONS VELVET AT POPULAR PRICES.
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GERMAN FAMILY OF THE highest respectability, can accommodate four single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with elegant rooms and first-class board, (French style,) at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged. French and English spoken.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a private family. No. 419 West 23d-st., near 9th-av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsome suite of rooms on second floor—also single rooms suitable for gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a large front room and bedroom connecting, with ample closet room, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, (partial board for gentleman,) or to two gentlemen. Location very desirable and convenient to ferries. Terms very reasonable to desirable parties. Address, with real name and reference, S. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

FRENCH BOARD.—IN THE FAMILY OF A French teacher, (strictly private,) well furnished room on first floor, with modern improvements; a good opportunity for a gentleman wishing to acquire a practical knowledge of the language. References exchanged. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st.

TWO LADIES WISH BOARD, WHERE lessons on the piano-forte, by one of them, who is an experienced teacher of music, would be received as part payment for the board of one. References given and required. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Madison-square Post-office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, on the first or second floor, with or without partial board, to gentlemen. The house contains the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY HAVE A handsomely furnished suite of rooms to let, together or separate, with or without board; house first class; terms moderate. References exchanged. Call at No. 46 West 16th-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A FEW single gentlemen, may obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family of adults, where the comforts of home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 127 West 16th-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY IN a small family in the country. She would require constant care and supervision on account of her health. Address INVALID, Box No. 838 New-York Post-office.

NO. 15 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.—BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av., newly and elegantly furnished rooms to let, in suites or single, to gentlemen or families without children.

FRENCH BOARD—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family; house first-class; modern improvements. Price moderate. No. 166 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

BOARD WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, in a central location, in the City. An unfurnished room with breakfast and supper only required, for a single gentleman. Address E. D., Box No. 4,690 Post-office.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELL-furnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

A FEW VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS CAN still be secured for the Winter at No. 1 Irving Place, corner of 14th-st.

COAL.

RED AND WHITE ASH COAL.—PURE RED Ash, (Peach Orchard,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also, superior Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel, of late importations, all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE,
Corner of Canal and Centre sts., and corner of Jane and West sts.

BEST ENGLISH MAKES OF
ENGLISH RIFLES.
For sale at
NAYLOR & CO.'S,
No. 99 John-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GENTLEMAN HAS AN invention he is desirous to bring before the Government, which would be highly valuable in connexion with the war, and also for common use at all times, but lacks sufficient means to bring it into notice. Address Box No. 3,837 Post-office.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION OF housekeepers to the large sale of China, glass and plated ware, the contents of C. C. Leigh's China Hall, No. 655 Broadway. A rare chance to purchase holiday presents. Goods now ready for examination.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO., STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate af six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1863.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest oldders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called in, payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD FOURTH MORTGAGE.—Holders of Trustees Certificates for Fourth Mortgage Coupons in arrear are notified that on and after the 16th inst., payment will be made at the office of the Receiver, at the foot of Duane-st., of the Coupons of April and October, 1859, for which certificates have been issued with interest from May 1, 1861, to Dec. 15, 1861, out of the balance in the Trustees' hands from assessments, and out of the net earnings of the road applicable to that purpose, under the order of the Supreme Court—Dec. 13, 1861.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 29 William-st.

HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT AND OF 2d Mortgage Eastern Division, Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees, under the agreement of Oct. 3, 1861, before the 21st of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all bonds presented to us, for the benefit of that agreement, after that date, for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.
Dec. 9, 1861. N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3¼ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst., inclusive.
R. T. COMPTON, President.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1861.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 2d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear Interest from that date.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER,
Secretary.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 55 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 90 cents.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 118 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Franklin-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 631 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de la Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all Impurities of the system, as well as secondery symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 3, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmer can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated over fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the only office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work ont.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 631 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the Author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 6 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.
Stock Capital, (all paid in.) $500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861 1,047,436
Liabilities 14,560
Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.
1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 33¾ per cent.
2d " " " 8, '58, 50 "
3d " " " 14, '59, 50 "
4th " " " 12, '60, 45 "
5th " " " 5, '61, 35 "
GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry R. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.
MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—law-6mTu.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HYGIENIC ASSOCIATION.—The third regular meeting will be held at No. 583 Hudson-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Speakers: Dr. Trall, Rev. Mr. Dewey, Dr. McKay, and others. A general attendance is desired.
E. F. DEWEY, President.

SKATES.

SKATES.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE English Skates for sale to the trade by WILLIAM IRVING, No. 20 Cliff and No. 245 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, or other property, a claim now pending in the Court of Appeals for $8,000, considered perfectly good. Apply at No. 64 Wall-st., basement.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Dec. 6, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sperm oil, in good order, of an average quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times hereinafter mentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (22,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of consumption in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lots or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ——, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of the advertisement of the ——, from the office of the Light-house Board. Should —— offer or bid be accepted, —— request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signeture and certificate. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing —— offer, or bid, be accepted, the contract will within ten days after the acceptance of said ——, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the —— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest bidder.
Witness: } Sureties.
(Place.)
(Date.)
I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE.—Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1861.—Proposals are invited at this office, until the 20th instant, for Zouave Leggiogs of Russet Leather, or other suitable material; and of Linen or Russia Sheeting: to be 11½ inches high. Samples of the Leggings to be sent with the proposals, stating prices.
By order
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:30 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Way, for Dunkirk; 3 P. M., accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburghland intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cenandaigua, and principal stations. This train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:35, 11:39 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yephenk; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Muosey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—DECEMBER AND JANUARY —HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday,* Dec. 13, 2 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 12¾ P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 16, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 17, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 2¼ P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 18, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 24, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 24, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Dec. 26, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Dec. 27, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Dec. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 30, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 30, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 31, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 31, 2:20 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 2, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Jan. 3, 7 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 3, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Jan. 4, 11 A. M.	Monday, Jan. 6, 8½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.
Fare to Estontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING No. 22 West Washington-place. Contains all the modern improvements. It is in a most desirable neighborhood, and has just been put in complete order throughout. Will be sold on moderate terms, and immediate possession given. Apply at No. 29 Malden-lane, WEYMAN & GODDARD.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.—A STORE TO LET on 8th-av., 18x65; also, two shop rooms, one 18x25, and one 25x40 in 33d-st.; and several houses and lots for sale in different parts of the City, at very low prices: also, a fine place at Mount Vernon, will trade for City property. Apply to WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 177 West 33d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REFINED BENSOLE, COAL OIL AND PE-TROLEUM, for sale by the Empire Oil Company. Office No. 126 Maiden-lane.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (new building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec'r. 11.
AFRICA, Shannen, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW ..... SATURDAY, Dec. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 4
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVES & MACEY, No. 86 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place le

THE EXPEDITION TO THE GULF.

[Continued from First Page.]

which lies northeast of the lagoon, comprising about one square mile, contains many low, swampy places and fresh water ponds; the few spots which would answer for encamping troops were small, both in number and extent, and were not considered sufficient for the purpose of drilling large bodies of men. There were also evidences that during some very high tides, nearly the whole interior portion of it had been submerged. The persistent attention bestowed upon us by a few mosquitoes, was a sufficient intimation of what that insect could accomplish when reinforced by myriads from the surrounding ponds and swamps. The General returned to the steamer with a very unsatisfactory opinion of that part of the island for an encampment. The middle woody portion, however, turns out to be much better adapted for the use of the troops, and that will no doubt be soon occupied for that purpose.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.

A good wharf for steamers and boats to land at will be absolutely necessary, at the two ends of the island. A considerable part of the material can be found here, but the remainder, such as plank and spiles, must be captured from the enemy, or brought from the North. A railroad from the beach to the encampment—about a half mile—such as is laid at Fortress Monroe, would be a great convenience, as it is very difficult to move heavy articles through the loose sand. Maj. Fatz has laid a plank road, which serves an excellent purpose. Some ox-carts, with wide wheels, would also be useful. Two light-draft steamers, to ply between the two ends of the island, and to visit the other islands, or the opposite shore, are also indispensable. A few good saddle horses would also be handy.

ADDITION TO THE FLEET.

Capt. FLETCHER has turned over to the Quartermaster's Department six large life boats, of the Francis pattern, for the use of the army and the fleet here. They will be used to convey from thirty to fifty armed men apiece, and will be taken in tow by the gunboats in making attacks along the coast. Each boat will be provided with a howitzer. These will prove a valuable addition to the fleet.

CUTTING THE REBEL TELEGRAPH.

As a means of disconcerting the rebels in their communications with Mobile and the North, an expedition was fitted out about the first week in November with a view of cutting off telegraphic communication. Capt. RYDER, of Massachusetts, was placed in charge. A large boat, with a party of marines and sailors from the fleet, and carrying a howitzer, went over to St. Louis Bar, which is crossed by a telegraphic cable. They approached the shore unchallenged, and finding the cable, it was underrun and sixty feet of it cut off and carried away. This act has greatly troubled the rebels.

NAMES OF THE REBEL GUNBOAT, AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

There are five boats belonging to the rebel side which are now actively engaged in conveying merchant vessels and steamers, or carrying the mail to and fro in Mississippi Sound, viz.:

The *Arrow*, with two guns.
Pamlico, two guns.
Florida, six guns.
Oregon, three guns.
California, armament not known.

The last two named are mail boats. The *Florida*, the most formidable of this rebel fleet, is in command of CHARLES HAYS, late a lieutenant in the United States Navy. The *Arrow* is commanded by Capt. PITTSFIELD. The names of the other commanders are not known.

The rebel fleet keep a continual watch upon the movements of the United States gunboats which are stationed on the coast, and govern their movements accordingly. A small steam tug seems to be wholly employed in reconnoitering our position at Ship Island; taking account of the number of steamers at anchor in the roads; their position; the arrival and departure of strange vessels, and all other matters of importance for the rebels to know.

This steamer was seen on the day of the arrival of the *Constitution*, waiting off Cat Island, as if to take our dimensions, and then scudding away with great industry towrd New-Orleans, to carry the news. She has continued to make her appearance regularly each day since we anchored here, but she only ventures within about three miles to the northwest. As soon as she observes the signal on the *Massachusetts* for the *New-London* to get under way, she takes to her heels, and disappears behind Cat Island in double-quick time.

THE PRISONERS AT SHIP ISLAND.

Since the arrival of the *New-London*, between thirty and forty prisoners have been captured who were either passengers on the steamers, their officers and crews, or persons belonging to the sailing vessels which have also been taken. Thirty or more of these persons were released by order of Commander SMITH, of the *Massachusetts*, and were conveyed across the Sound under a flag of truce and set at liberty. This act has been variously criticised; and some officers of the fleet condemn it as unwise, and calculated to furnish dangerous information to the rebels concerning the position of affairs on our side. Among those detained are:

Capt. JOHN WINTERS, of the steamer *Henry Lewis*.
THOMAS ENGLISH, clerk.
ALFRED BACON, mate, and two firemen.

The officers of the *Anna* detained are Captain SOZARIN, of Pascagoula, his mate and clerk. The captains and mates of the schooner are also held as prisoners, and will be sent with the cargoes of their respective vessels to the nearest Court of Admiralty—probably to Key West—to be used as witnesses in condemning the property.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIVER.

Capt. WINTERS has been over thirty years engaged on vessels on the Mississippi as Captain, and also as pilot on the Rio Grande. He states that the war has entirely ruined the trade with Mississippi. No business is done; the St. Louis and Louisville freighting business is all stopped; the boats all laid up, a very large number of them at New-Orleans; no cotton is allowed to come down, and no pork and beef go up. The latter are $45 to $50 per barrel, coffee at a pound, and other things in proportion. The boatmen, having nothing else to do, have all gone in the army. Eight boats were engaged in the trade between New-Orleans and Mobile, at the time the *Lewis* and *Anna* were captured, on the 19th and 28th of November. They have now got frightened, and have hauled off. "The workingmen," says Capt. WINTERS, "have mighty little to say about the war. They dare not speak, but as a class they would rejoice to see the difficulty settled. There is a great deal of suffering among poor families—nobody can tell how bad it is, who has not seen it."

CONTRABANDS.

Several slaves, it is said, who were taken on these steamers and vessels, were sent back to Mississippi, by order of the Commander of the fleet, with their masters, and against their consent. By some law of discrimination, not known to any one except the Commander, eight or ten other slaves are kept employed about the fleet and upon the fort. One old slave woman, who wished to come to the North, where she has some relatives, was refused a passage on board the United States steamer *Connecticut*, Lieut.-Commanding WOODRULL, and she is now engaged (probably at fair wages) in doing washing for the garrison and the fleet. This old woman says the slaves in Mississippi have long been watching and praying for the day of jubilee to come, and now every gun they hear, one exclaims to the other "Tank de Lord, de day is come at last!" On the night of our arrival at Ship Island, a contraband took a small skiff and paddled it across from Biloxi, over ten miles. The boat was a miserable affair, and leaked badly, obliging him to bail with one hand, while he paddled with the other, and when he arrived, he was nearly exhausted from exposure and fatigue.

PROCLAMATION OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL PHELPS.

During the latter part of the trip to Ship Island, Gen. PHELPS, it was observed, spent more than the usual time in his room. He did not come so promptly as the rest of the officers to the table, and when he did appear, seemed more occupied with his own thoughts than with the current of conversation. The cause of this temporary reticence was explained on the day following our arrival at Ship Island, when the General caused to be published an address, or proclamation, to the loyal citizens of the Southwest. Having with him no member of his immediate Staff, he had evidently consulted chiefly his own judgment in putting forth the address. Observing that he was more than usually busy about some interesting matter, your correspondent, in the exercise of that watchfulness which is requisite in the reporter, but, at the same time, with that diffidence not always characteristic of the profession, seized a favorable moment for putting himself en *rapport* with the commander, and ascertained that he was about to issue a very important paper, defining the *animus* of the expedition to the people of the country. Gen. PHELPS explained that he regarded the occasion as a peculiarly fitting one for setting forth in a frank and, at the same time, a tolerant spirit, the sentiments which would govern his conduct in prosecuting the war against rebellion in the Southwest. Having already reached our destination, and the active duties of providing for the landing of the troops devolving upon him, Gen. PHELPS intrusted his proclamation to your correspondent, with the request that he would copy and circulate it as widely as possible. The document was copied in a plain hand, and on the evening of our arrival in Ship Island Roads, it was read aloud in the presence of the passengers and officers, who were convened in the steamer's saloon. On the following morning, other copies were made, one of which was read to the officers on board the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, in the hearing of several secession prisoners who had been taken on board of the rebel steamers *Henry Lewis*, *Anna* and other prizes in port. A copy was also left on board, for Commander SMITH.

PROCLAMATION OF BRIG.-GEN. PHELPS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTHWEST.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLESEX BRIGADE, SHIP ISLAND, MISSISSIPPI, Dec. 4, 1861.

To the loyal citizens of the Southwest:

Without any desire of my own, but contrary to my private inclinations, I again find myself among you a military officer of the Government. A proper respect for my fellow-countrymen renders it not out of place that I should make known to you the motives and principles by which my command will be governed.

We believe that every State that has been admitted as a Slave State into the Union, since the adoption of the Constitution, has been so admitted in direct violation of that Constitution.

We believe that the Slave States which existed, as such, at the adoption of our Constitution, are, by becoming parties to that compact, under the highest obligations of honor and morality to abolish Slavery.

It is our conviction that monopolies are as destructive as competition is conservative of the principles and vitalities of republican government; that slave labor is a monopoly which excludes free labor and competition; that slaves are kept in comparative idleness and ease in a fertile half of our arable national territory, while free white laborers, constantly augmenting in numbers from Europe, are confined to the other half, and are often distressed by want; that the free laborer of the North has more need of expansion into the Southern States, from which it is virtually excluded, than Slavery had into Texas in 1846; that free labor is essential to free institutions; that these institutions are naturally better adapted and more congenial to the Anglo-Saxon race than are the despotic tendencies of Slavery; and, finally, that the dominant political principle of this North American Continent, so long as the Caucasian race continues to flow in upon us from Europe, must needs be that of free institutions and free government. Any obstructions to the progress of that form of government in the United States must inevitably be attended with discord and war.

Slavery, from the condition of a universally recognized social and moral evil, has become at length a political institution, demanding political recognition. It demands rights to the exclusion and annihilation of those rights which are insured to us by the Constitution; and we must choose between them, which we will have, for we cannot have both. The Constitution was made for Freemen—not for Slaves. Slavery, as a social evil, might for a time be tolerated and endured; but as a political institution it becomes imperious and exacting, controlling, like a dread necessity, all whom circumstances have compelled to live under its sway, hampering their action and thus impeding our national progress. As a political institution it could exist as a coördinate part only of two forms of government, viz.: the despotic and the free; and it could exist under a free government only where public sentiment, in the most unrestricted exercise of a robust freedom, leading to extravagance and licentiousness, had swayed the thoughts and habits of the people beyond the bounds and limits of their own moderate constitutional provisions. It could exist under a free government only where the people in a period of unreasoning extravagance had permitted popular clamor to overcome public reason, and had attempted the impossibility of setting up, permanently, as a political institution, a social evil which is opposed to moral law.

By reverting to the history of the past, we find that one of the most destructive wars on record, that of the French Revolution, was originated by the attempt to give political character to an institution which was not susceptible of political character. The Church, by being endowed with political power, with its convents, its schools, its immense landed wealth, its associations, secret and open, became the ruling power of the State, and thus occasioned a war of more strife and bloodshed, probably, than any other war which has desolated the earth.

Slavery is still less susceptible of political character than was the Church. It is as fit at this moment for the lumber-room of the past as was in 1793 the monastery, the landed wealth, the exclusive privilege, etc., of the Catholic Church in France. It behooves us to consider, as a self-governing people, bred, and reared and practiced in the habits of self-government, whether we cannot, whether we *ought* not to revolutionize Slavery out of existence, without the necessity of a conflict of arms like that of the French Revolution.

Indeed, we feel assured that the moment Slavery is abolished, from that moment our Southern brethren, every ten of whom have probably seven relatives in the North, would begin to emerge from a hateful delirium. From that moment, relieved from imaginary terrors, their days become happy, and their nights peaceable and free from alarm; the aggregate amount of labor, under the new stimulus of fair competition, becomes greater day by day; property rises in value; invigorating influences succeed to stagnation, degeneracy and decay; and union, harmony and peace, to which we have so long been strangers, become restored, and bind us again in the bonds of friendship and amity, as when we first began our national career, under our glorious Government of 1789.

Why do the leaders of the rebellion seek to change the form of our ancient Government? Is it because the growth of the African element of your population has come at length to render a change necessary? Will you permit the free Government under which you have thus far lived, and which is so well suited for the development of true manhood, to be altered to a narrow and belittling despotism, in order to adapt it to the necessities of ignorant slaves, and the requirements of their proud and aristocratic owners? Will the laboring men of the South bend their necks to the same yoke that is suited to the slave? We think not. We may safely answer that the time has not yet arrived when our Southern brethren, for the mere sake of keeping Africans in slavery, will abandon their long cherished free institutions, and enslave themselves.

It is the conviction of my command, as a part of the national forces of the United States, that labor—manual labor—is inherently noble; that it cannot be systematically degraded by any nation without ruining its peace, its progress and power; that free labor is the granite basis on which free institutions must rest; that it is the right, the capital, the inheritance, the hope of the poor man everywhere; that it is especially the right of five millions of our fellow-countrymen in the Slave States as well as of the four millions of Africans there, and all our efforts, therefore, however small or great, whether directed against the interference of Governments from abroad, or against rebellious combinations at home, shall be for Free labor, our motto and our standard shall be, here and everywhere, at all occasions, FREE LABOR AND WORKINGMEN'S RIGHTS. It is on this basis, and this basis alone, that our munificent Government—the asylum of the nations—can be perpetuated and preserved. J. W. PHELPS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED.

The sentiments expressed concerning the proclamation were somewhat various, differing according to the position occupied by the persons affected by it, but having reference more to the expediency of putting it forth at this time, than to the doctrines it inculcated. Some expressed the opinion that the Catholic portion of the command would regard one part of it as an attack upon their Church and faith; but it is sufficient to say that the commander of the Ninth Regiment, nearly all of whose men are of that faith, uttered no objection to it on that score, at least in the hearing of your reporter, and very properly regarded as impertinent those who attempted to speak for him. The part of the address referred to he is said to have very sensibly considered the recital of a pertinent historical fact, for the purposes of illustration, and not necessarily an attack upon his faith.

It would be improper, at this distance from the scene of action, to arraign individuals by name, for the course which they saw fit to pursue, but it would be an evasion of the truth to conceal the fact that a somewhat factious opposition to the proclamation was set on foot by one person, to whose agency, mainly, your reporter attributes the difficulties he encountered in promulgating the address on the Mississippi side. Those having the facilities for conveying the address, with a flag of truce, to the rebels, were persistently urged to withhold them, and thus some delay was caused in carrying out the wishes of the commanding General. A copy of the proclamation, however, was deposited in the hands of a judicious officer, who engaged to deliver it as soon as possible to the people on the opposite shore.

Remembering the instructions of *his* superior officer—that it was his "first duty to *write*, and not fight or take part in the movement," your correspondent contented himself with having thus far endeavored to act the civil part towards Gen. PHELPS, and, with this explanation, leaves the proclamation to speak for itself.

WHAT GEN. PHELPS SAID.

On learning that some of the officers had taken up the cudgel against him, Gen. PHELPS quietly remarked, with a slight degree of impatience, "What did they come down here for? Was it to sacrifice their ease, to waste their time, and perhaps to lay down their lives in a war, simply that a few persons may hold slaves? I did not come for any such purpose. I came to *fight*, and if anybody is afraid they had better go home. These people, among whom we have come, do not ask any favors of us, and *I ask none of them*. I did not come here to *steal*, but to tell them just what I mean to do."

It is but justice to say that others of the officers who dissented from the proclamation, expressed their dissent in respectful terms, and proceeded, like good soldiers, in the discharge of their duties, and will continue to do so. A deep and sincere respect is felt for the General, and no one was heard to utter a word detracting from the sincerity of his convictions, or the honesty of his views.

NUMBER OF TROOPS LANDED AND LIST OF THEIR OFFICERS.

According to the last consolidated report, there were on board the *Constitution* 1,908 men, exclusive of servants, constituting the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, the Ninth Connecticut, and the Massachusetts Fourth Artillery. The list of officers are as follows:

TWENTY-SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Field and Staff—Colonel, EDWARD F. JONES, Poplin.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Alpha B. Farr, of Lowell.
Major, Josiah A. Sawtelle, Lowell.
Adjutant, George E. Davis, Lowell.
Quartermaster, James Monroe, Cambridge.
Surgeon, Anson P. Hooker, Cambridge;
Assistant-Surgeon, James G. Bradt, Lowell.
Chaplain, ——.

Captains—Eusebius S. Clerk, Groton; John Pickering, Lawrence; Thomas H. Annable, Cambridge; Andrew Blood, Lowell; George M. Dickerman, Lowell; Benjamin Warren, Lowell; William H. Chapman, Acton; Henry C. Wilcox, Fall River; Enos W. Thayer, Pawtucket; Stephen R. Fletcher, Wrentham.

NINTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

Field and Staff—Colonel, THOMAS W. CAHILL.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Richard F. Gibbons.
Major, Frederick Frye.
Adjutant, ——.
Surgeon, James Gallagher.
Assistant-Surgeon, Geo. W. Avery.
Quartermaster, William W. Harrall.

Captains—John Duffy, Patrick Garvey, Michael McCasten, Thomas C. Coats, James P. Hennessy, John Foley, Wm. Wright, Silas W. Sawyer, Elliot M. Curtis, John A. Nelson.

FOURTH BATTERY MASSACHUSETTS ARTILLERY.

Captain—CHAS. H. MANNING, Salem.
First Lieutenant—Frederick Wm. Reinhart, Boston.
Second Lieutenant—Joseph G. Sala, Boston.
Third Lieutenant—Henry Davidson, Salem.
Fourth Lieutenant—G. W. Taylor, West Danvers.

GUNBOATS ON THE STATION.

The officers attached to the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, at Ship Island, are as follows:

Commander—MELANCTON SMITH, U. S. N.
Acting Paymaster—John L. Webster.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—John H. Mackie.
Acting Masters—Frederick A. Sampson, C. J. Van Alstine, Stephen A. Ryder, Frank B. Meriam, Moses H. Sawyer.
Acting Masters' Mates—George Godfrey, Oscar W. Bement, John H. Gregory.
Acting First Assistant Engineer—Benjamin Shaw.
Acting Second Assistant Engineers—Richard Ashcroft, Augustus Clepp.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer—Elisha Chappel.
Acting Paymaster's Clerk—Israel Everett Vail.

The officers of the United States steamer *New London* are as follows:

Lieutenant Commander.—ARNER READ, U. S. N.
Acting Masters.—George Thomson, Thomas W. Johnson, Warrington D. Roalh.
Acting Assistant Surgeon.—J. Philip Benkard.
Acting Assistant Paymaster.—Minugh Whittemore.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer.—Henry P. Powers.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers.—David M. Howell, John Brooks, Henry Farmer.
Acting Midshipman.—Benjamin F. Day.

Besides these, the steamers *Montgomery*, *R. R. Cuyler* and *De Soto* are doing duty near Ship Island, occasionally calling there to report to the Commander of the fleet.

RETURN OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The *Constitution* left Ship Island Roads Dec. 7. Five lady passengers, the wives of the chief officers of the Twenty-sixth and Ninth Regiments, who had accompanied their husbands, returning in the ship. We made a quick run to Key West, where it was necessary to call for coal, but owing to the delay which would occur, in consequence of several other vessels, viz., the United States steamers *Connecticut* and *Water Witch*, and the sloop-of-war *Richmond*, being ahead of us, it was decided to proceed to Havana. Here we were detained part of two days, and sailed again on the 12th, arriving at Fortress Monroe on Sunday afternoon. A heavy northeast gale prevailed during two days of the trip. The representatives of the Press here left the steamer for New-York, in order to report the results of the expedition. The ship would receive two hundred tons of coal, and sail immediately for Boston, where Maj.-Gen. BUTLER will join the second expedition with the Twelfth Maine Regiment, and a large body of other troops.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE MAYOR ON THE DEFENCES OF THE CITY—HOSPITALITIES TO COL. MULLIGAN—COMPTROLLER'S WEEKLY STATEMENT—APPROPRIATION TO THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, the Mayor transmitted the following communication relative to the defences of New-York Harbor, which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the minutes:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, 16th Dec., 1861.

To the Hon. the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The present critical condition of our foreign relations at a time when domestic troubles have impaired the National strength, calls imperatively for prompt and judicious action. I desire to awaken no unnecessary alarm, for I have an unshaken confidence in the unwarying courage and patriotism of the people of New-York. What now is to be done should have been done years ago. On the 4th of February, 1856, appreciating the insecurity of this City from foreign invasion, I felt it my duty to call the attention of the Common Council to the subject of the vast importance of securing the City from hostile attacks. The recommendations therein contained are, in my judgment, based on an irrefutable foundation of sound policy, and their reproduction now is called for by a public emergency which admits of no delay.

OUR DEFENCES.

"In time of peace prepare for war" was the advice of a man who combined, in an extraordinary degree, the qualifications of a patriot, soldier and statesman. We should heed this fatherly counsel, and adopt it with reverence and obedience. It is peculiarly applicable at the present time to this City. Our geographical position and commercial importance would make this the spot upon which would be concentrated the boldest effort and most effective power at the command of an enemy. New-York, of all Atlantic ports, would be the object of attack by sea or land. Even during the late war with Great Britain, when our capture would have been of trifling comparative national consequence, we were the special object of British vengeance, which intended for us the attack which was afterward made upon Washington City. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive that any nation, with sufficient maritime force and military prowess to undertake our subjugation, would not make this City the great point to which would be directed a concentrated effort. Hence it is well to remember the advice of the "Father of his Country," and prepare for war in time of peace.

It is true that New-York has not been left unprotected. She is far from being entirely exposed. Nature, and the construction of many well-placed works, make her, even now, one of the strongholds of America. There is much error in the public mind regarding our present defences. She has already in position more guns of heavy calibre than Sebastopol had at the attack of the allied armies, or that Cronstadt has at this time. But yet there is more to be accomplished, necessary to a complete defence. Much remains to be done, in the way of protection and prevention from assault, by the erection of works of a peculiar character, and in certain positions. To this subject I have given some thought and investigation. Deeming it my duty, and contemplating an allusion to it in this communication, I have had recourse to the advice of experienced and skillful officers, whose knowledge of military affairs is entitled to the utmost confidence. Maj.-Gen. SANFORD, whose intelligence and position give great weight to his suggestions, has furnished valuable memoranda, in which Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT fully concurs. In the judgment of these gentlemen, the approaches to the City of New-York by the Narrows or Long Island Sound, are capable of being thoroughly and successfully defended. Nature has done much for us, and the principal points of defence have been skillfully occupied by the Engineer Department of the General Government. The batteries at the Narrows, with the additional works erected at the southeast point of Staten Island at the period of the Oregon controversy, under the direction of that accomplished officer, Col. LEE, of the United States Engineers, could be speedily put in a condition to render that pass, if well-manned, too hazardous for any force to attempt, especially when aided by such temporary floating batteries as we could fit up by the use of river steamers and other craft, strengthened with timber, and mounted with guns of large calibre.

Gen. SANFORD thinks that, in addition to these defences at the Narrows, the entrance to the Lower Bay by the main and Gedney channels should be protected by a strong battery upon Flynn's Knoll, or the Southwest Spit; and the attention of the General Government should be drawn to this subject, as such a work cannot be constructed in time of war.

The admirable work at Throgg's Point, with such temporary batteries as could be erected at Hell Gate, with the natural difficulties of that pass, would prevent any approach in that direction; but the importance of having surveys and plans made under the direction of the United States Engineering Department is suggested, (whilst it can be done with due examination and deliberation,) and copies deposited here as well as at Washington of such temporary batteries at Hell Gate as would enable us to avail ourselves in the best manner of the local advantages of the pass. The most important point of our defences remain to be considered. In the event of a war with England, her immense marine of armed steamers and transports could concentrate at Bermuda and Halifax, and land upon the south side of Long Island a sufficient force to cross the Island and take possession of the heights opposite New-York in a few hours.

It is now a matter of history that this plan was actually matured by the British Government during the war of 1812, and would have been attempted but for the erection of the line of defences from Fort Green to Buttermilk Channel, under the direction of Gen. SWIFT, and the call of 25,000 of the militia of the State into service, under the orders of Gov. TOMPKINS. The force destined for this service afterwards attacked Washington and Baltimore, and subsequently was defeated by Gen. JACKSON at New-Orleans.

Our Revolutionary history also reminds us of the landing of the British army at Gravesend Bay, and of the unsuccessful resistance to their approach made by PUTNAM and Lord STIRLING, (who were in command during the sickness of Gen. GREENE,) in consequence of their want of knowledge of the topography of the country they were called on to defend.

But now the immense steam navy of England could enable her to land fifty thousand troops on Long Island with more ease and certainty than in 1814 she could land ten thousand. And the line of defences which we then threw up and occupied is now covered by the City of Brooklyn, and in case of any similar emergency we must occupy a more distant and consequently more extended line of circumvallation, embracing the hills between Brooklyn and Jamaica, and resting upon Fort Hamilton on the right, and Newtown Creek on the left.

Such a line requires careful, deliberate and skillful examination, and should, from its importance and extent, be protected by a few permanent works on its most conspicuous and commanding points, and with these advantages and the intermediate breastworks and temporary batteries, would enable our militia to resist with confidence the veterans of the Crimea as their ancestors did the veterans of the Peninsula.

It is therefore only necessary to provide the required exterior line of protection, and the batteries and other works referred to. So far as the *personnel* required for resistance is concerned, no city can surpass us in the necessary material from which to make soldiers. We boast, with sufficient grounds, of possessing some of the best disciplined militia corps in the Union, nor is it upon the regular militia companies alone that we would rely at the hour of need. Our almost countless target companies, fire companies, etc., made up of brave and noble men, who know not fear, and never shrink from duty, would present such an obstacle to the entrance of an enemy, that France and England would have good cause to hesitate before attacking.

It is with no vain boasting that I assert that no city has within itself a population which, at such a time, would evince a more military spirit, both as to obedience of orders and fearlessness of execution. It would rally to the defense of this Metropolis with successful force, and act as one man, regardless of sect, nativity, or party. New-York, when united, is irresistible, and, at such a time, no human power could divide it.

I again call the attention of the Common Council to this important matter, and ask their immediate application to the proper department of the General Government for the practical execution of these views. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

A resolution was adopted extending the hospitality of the city to Col. JAMES A. MULLIGAN, and tendering to him the use of the Governor's room for the reception of his friends and the public.

The weekly statement of the Comptroller was received as follows:

Receipts during week ending Dec. 14.....	$293,610,42
Payments.....	$500,507,88
Balance in the treasury Dec. 14, including balance on hand Dec. 7.....	$3,773,841,89

The Board concurred in appropriating $30,000 to the Hebrew Benevolent Society one third only of which is to be used in the erection of the building.

After some routine business the Board adjourned to Thursday evening next.

DEPARTURE OF THE VERMONT CAVALRY.

A Rare Military Spectacle—Great Crowds of Spectators and Much Enthusiasm.

The first complete regiment of cavalry that has passed through the streets of New-York since the present war began, marched along Broadway to the Battery, yesterday, preparatory to its final departure for the scene of conflict. The First Regiment of Vermont Cavalry arrived in this City on Sunday, and on Monday morning notice of its organization, strength, appearance and efficiency was published in the NEW-YORK TIMES. At the same time, mention was made of the Colonel, LEMUEL B. PLATT, of Colchester, Chittenden County, Vt.

Lieut.-Col. GEORGE B. KELLOGG, next in command, is a well-known citizen and lawyer of Vermont, a resident of Brattleboro, which town he has twice represented in the Legislature, and is the eldest son of Hon. DANIEL KELLOGG, at one time a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

The following comprises a full list of the remaining Field and Staff officers, the vacancies remaining to be filled at Washington:

Senior Major, William D. Collins; Junior Major, John D. Bartlett; Adjutant, Edgar Pitkin; Quartermaster, A. S. Dewey; Surgeon, George S. Gale; Assistant Surgeon, P. O'Meara Edson; Chaplain, John H. Woodward.

The Non-commissioned Staff, in which there are several vacancies to be supplied, and as it at present stands, is as follows: Sergeant-Major, A. H. Danforth; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Chas. V. H. Sabin.

The *personnel* of the line officers is as follows, with the counties where recruited:

Co. B—recruited in Chittenden county—Captain, Frank A. Platt; First-Lieut., Joel B. Erhardt; Second-Lieut., Ellis B. Edwards. Co. B—recruited in Franklin county—Capt., George P. Conger; First-Lieut., William M. Beeman; Second-Lieut., Zed P. Clark. Co. C—recruited in Washington county—Capt., Wm. Weiks; First-Lieut., Henry M. Paige. Second-Lieut., Eli Holden. Co. D—recruited in Orange county—Capt., Addison W. Preston; First-Lieut., John W. Bennett; Second-Lieut., William S. Cummings. Co. E—recruited in Windor County—Captain, Samuel P. Rundlett; First Lieutenant, Andrew J. Glover; Second Lieutenant. Co. H, recruited in Windham County—Captain, Josiah Hall; First Lieutenant, Robert Schofield; Second Lieutenant, Nathaniel Haywood. Co. G, recruited in Bennington County—Captain, James A. Sheldon; First Lieutenant, George H. Bean; Second Lieutenant, Dennis M. Blackmer. Co. H, recruited in Rutland County—Captain, Selah G. Perkins; First Lieutenant, Franklin T. Huntoon; Second Lieutenant, Charles A. Adams. Co. I, recruited from Lomoille and Orleans Counties—Captain, Edward B. Sawyer; First Lieutenant, Henry C. Flint; Second Lieutenant, Josiah Grout. Co. K, recruited in Addison County—Captain, Franklin Moore; First Lieutenant, John S. Ward; Second Lieutenant, John Williamson.

The regiment in its formation has had the active aid of many of the leading and substantial citizens of Vermont.

According to the programme, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning the regiment formed on Twenty-third-street, the right resting on Fourth-avenue, in the presence of an immense concourse which, at an early hour, had begun to assemble in the vicinity of their temporary headquarters.

The Sons of Vermont, marshalled by Gen. C. P. PEIK, and a deputation of the Sons of Massachusetts, who had met at Gramercy Park, took their places at the head of the line, preceded only by a detachment of police.

Not long after 10 the martial procession wheeled by Twenty-third-street into Fifth-avenue, and proceeding thence to Fourteenth-street; traversed the latter to Broadway, and thence to the Battery, where, between noon and 1 P. M., they were embarked on the boats of the New-Jersey Central Railroad for Jersey City. From that point they were to proceed to Elizabethport, and there take cars on their way to Washington.

Gov. FREDERICK HOLBROOK, surrounded by his Staff, consisting of Gen. H. Henry Baxter, Col. S. M. Waite, Col. B. B. Smalley, Col. R. W. Clarke, Major Francis Goodhugh, and Quartermaster-Gen. G. F. Davis, received the marching salute of the regiment, standing on the steps of the Astor House, as the troops swept by. Along the whole route of the march vast crowds manifested their curiosity and approbation, and at many points huge National flags, with patriotic mottoes, were displayed, and fair hands waved greeting and farewell to the Green Mountain boys.

Departure of the Fourth and Fifth Regiments, Irish Brigade.

The Fourth and Fifth Regiments, Irish Brigade, numerically designated by the State the Eighty-eighth and the Second Battalion New-York Volunteer Artillery, left Fort Schuyler yesterday, where they have been quartered for some time past, for the seat of war.

Landing at Thirty-fourth-street, the regiment marched to Fourteenth-street, thence to Broadway and Cortland, at the foot of which the ferry was taken for Jersey City, where cars were in readiness to convey it to Washington. Long before noon the sidewalks were thronged with people eager to give the gallant sons of Ireland a passing benediction. Shortly after 3 o'clock, the expectant multitude were gladdened with the sight of the green feathers and flashing bayonets of the men. Cheer after cheer was given as they passed, and many a fervent "God bless you" was uttered.

Acting Brig.-Gen. MEAGHER was mounted, and rode in advance of the regiments. On all sides he was greeted with cheers, and ladies in the balconies and windows of the different hotels waved an adieu with their snowy handkerchiefs.

The Eighty-eighth numbers nearly eight hundred men, all of whom are armed, uniformed and equipped. The battalion of artillery numbers nearly four hundred, but as yet have no guns. These weapons will be furnished upon its arrival at the Capital. Annexed is a list of the officers:

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT (FOURTH REGIMENT IRISH BRIGADE.)

Field and Staff—Colonel, HENRY M. BAKER; Lieutenant-Colonel, Patrick Kelly; Major, James Quinlan; Surgeon, Francis Reynolds; Assistant Surgeon, —— Powell; Chaplain, ——; Adjutant, Temple Emmett; Quartermaster, Patrick M. Haverty; Sergeant Major, John R. Young; Quartermaster Sergeant, Thomas Smith; Commissary Sergeant, John A. Grady; Drum Major, A. S. Whitlock.

LINE.—Co. A—Captain, John Smith; First Lieutenant, J. C. Hurley; Second do., Thomas Murphy. Co. B—Csptain, S. McCarten; First Llautenant, Michael J. Clarke; Second do., John J. Blake. Co. C—Csptain, Joseph O'Donoghue; First Lieutenant, John O'Connell Joyce; Second do., Dennis F. Burke. Co. D—Csptain, Patrick K. Horgan; First Lieutenant, John C. Foley; Second do., Patrick Ryder. Co. E—Captain, Patrick F. Clooney; First Lieutenant, Wm. McMahon O'Brien; Second do., John W. Byron. Co. F—Captain W. J. Nagle; First Lieutenant, Charles Donuvy; Second do., T. Murphy. Co. G—Captain, W. C. Hawkwnrth; First Lieutenant, Michael Egan, Second do., Michael Gallagher. Co. H—Captain, Wm. Horgan; First Lieutenant, W. F. Hackett; Second do., F. J. Hackett. Co. I—Captain, Maxwell O'Sullivan; First Lieutenant, Charles J. Clarke; Second do., Michael J. Holleban. Co. K—Wm. G. Hart; First Lieutenant, Maurice W. Wall: Second do., Timothy King.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE SECOND BATTALION NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY, (FIFTH REGIMENT IRISH BRIGADE.)

Field and Staff.—Colonel, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER; Lieutcneat-Colonel, ——; First Major, Thomas O'Neill; Second Major, Richard W. Warrington; Surgeon, Edward McDonnell; Assistant Surgeon, C. O'Neill; Adjutant, Joseph McCoy; Quartermaster, Malache Martin; Lieutenant (Aide-de-Camp to the Acting-Brigadier,) Jas. B. Turner.

Line.—First Battery—Captain, Wm. H. Hogan; First Lieutenant, Thomas O'Shee; Second Lieutenant, Joseph P. Flynn. Second Battery—Captain, Heary J. McMahon; First Lieutenant, Andrew R. McMahon; Second Lieutenant, Michael J. McGowan. Third Battery—Captain, Michael Mitchell; First Lieutenant, Henry Fox; Second Lieutenant, Martin Delany. Fourth Battery—Captain, William O'Donoghue; First Liantenant, John Daly; Second Lieutenant, Jas. McKay Rorty.

There are four other batteries in process of formation, of which the Captains and Lieutents are Donovan, McMahon, Butler, Phelan, Laupe, Doheny and O'Donnoli.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CHAMPION.

$979,000 IN TREASURE.

Pursuit of the Champion by a Three-Masted Propeller.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The War in the Argentine Confederation.

Defeat of Urquiza by the Buenos Ayrean Forces.

The steamship *Champion*, WILSON, from Aspinwall, Dec. 7, with mails, passengers and specie from California, arrived last night.

On the 14th, in lat. 31° 30', long. 74°, she was chased by a three-masted propeller, square-rigged on the foremast. She carried three large skysails, a fore-staysail and jib, and appeared to have a round stern. The smoke-stack was between the main and mizzen masts. She had two large boats, painted white, hanging to the davits amidships. To all appearance she was an iron vessel, newly painted,—the bottom painted a very bright red. After an hour's chase she hoisted the English flag, of which no notice was taken.

The news from New-Granada is interesting. The troubles with the clergy still continued, and MOSQUERA, as the shortest mode in which to end them, had issued an order of banishment against the monks. Small skirmishes had taken place in the insurgent States, but no battle of importance, and the prospect was that all opposition to MOSQUERA would soon cease.

The following is the *Champion's* specie list:

FROM ASPINWALL.

Cartwright & Harrison	$1,200	Ribon & Munos	$2,890
Legrati & Leoni	405	Freeman & Co	207
Wells, Fargo & Co	2,235	Stront & Bro	400
Colgate & Hoffman	882	Order	600
Total			$8,821

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Robert Morris	$16,000	W. T. Coleman & Co.	12,400
P. Naylor	16,000	Lawrence, Giles & Co.	14,300
A. E. & C. E. Tilton	3,500	A. E. Heckell	9,000
J. H. Cogbill	8,000	Wm. Seligman & Co	43

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3195. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The map to which we devote the adjoining columns, affords the reader a topographical representation of the region traversed by and adjoining the system of railroads which extend from Lynchburgh, on the confines of Eastern Virginia, to Chattanooga, in Tennessee, not far from the point upon which the boundaries of Georgia and Alabama abut. The length of the railway connecting these distant points is 444 miles, the line being owned by three distinct Companies, as follows:

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.
Lynchburgh to Bristol.....204 miles

EAST TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA RAILROAD.
Bristol to Knoxville.....130 miles

EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.
Knoxville to Chattanooga.....110 miles

At Lynchburgh, 125 miles west of Richmond, connections eastward and northward are formed by the Southside Railroad to Petersburgh, and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 170 miles in length, terminating a short distance below Washington. At Chattanooga the Georgia railroads connect from the seaboard, and passing westward unite with lines leading to Memphis and New-Orleans.

This system of railroads traverses a region rich in agricultural productions; a rolling country, where the hillsides are reduced to careful cultivation, and where the farming population assimilates more nearly to that of the North than it does in any other section of the Southern States. Great plantations, for the growth of cotton and tobacco, are few. The proportion of slaves is less than it is on either side of the territory represented by the map; in fact, there is very slight sympathy or interest in common between its people and the Southern masses who give consistency to the rebellion. It is not surprising, therefore, to know that the Union sentiment is still vital in Eastern Tennessee, and that it needs but the presence of a Union army to sustain the great body of the people in asserting their independence of the Davis despotism. The unfaltering loyalty of BROWNLOW is but the type of a sentiment everywhere latent, but necessarily supressed in deference to the armed tyranny of rebellion. The railroad is the principal, and, indeed, only reliable line of communication between the rebel armies in the Atlantic States, and their sources of reinforcement and supply in the South and Southwest. It is also the necessary line of retreat in case of disaster. The coast lines by way of Wilmington, or inland through Raleigh, may at any time be cut off by expeditions up the estuaries which reach the sea through Eastern Virginia and the Carolinas. The Tennessee Railroad is therefore indispensable to the success of the rebellion, and to this fact is to be attributed the extreme sensitiveness with which rumors of Union demonstrations and of bridge-burnings upon that route have been received at Richmond. The lodgment of a powerful National army at Knoxville would in fact necessitate the retirement of the army which now hangs along the bank of the Potomac.

Our map indicates not only the several bridges over the Holston and Hiawassee, which have been burned, and which it will require weeks yet to replace, but it gives the positions of the hostile forces at a recent date. At Monterey, on the extreme northeast, the main body recently commanded by Gen. LEE is encamped, while the advance of Gen. REYNOLDS, commanding the Union army, is at Cheat Mountain Summit. Gen. COX, at the head of the Union force on the Kanawha, is near Gauley Bridge. Between him and Lewisburgh—probably near the Blue Sulphur Springs—a small force has been left by FLOYD as a precautionary measure, while that General has transported his main army to Wytheville. It is understood that the National and rebel forces in this section have gone into Winter quarters. At Cumberland Gap, Gen. GEORGE CRITTENDEN, at the head of a rebel force, the strength of which has not been given, was posted at the latest advices, preparing, it was believed, for an advance into Kentucky. At Pound Gap, Col. WILLIAMS, whom NELSON so thoroughly defeated at Piketon, was recruiting his shattered brigade.

The Union army in Eastern Kentucky, under Gen. SCHOEPF, had its advance at Somerset, on the north bank of the Cumberland River; while on the south of that stream, ZOLLICOFFER, with some 7,000 men, was prepared to dispute its progress. A movement of Gen. THOMAS was understood to be making, whereby ZOLLICOFFER might be cut off before CRITTENDEN could reach and reinforce him. At Morristown, where the recent victory of BROWNLOW was achieved, there is said to be the nucleus of an army, the Union men who rallied to that encounter having scattered in order to await any summons they may receive to new and as dangerous exploits. Detachments from Mississippi and Georgia regiments are reported to be in possession of Knoxville and Chattanooga; and also to be acting as guards over all the bridges along the railroad from the Virginia to the Alabama line.

A Letter from a Prisoner at Charleston.

The following is a copy of a letter received by Col. MATHESON, of the Thirty-second Regiment New-York State Volunteers, from ROSS A. FISH, Captain of Co. E, First California Regiment. Capt. FISH is now in the hands of the rebels at Charleston, and it will be a matter of interest to know how our soldiers are faring in that section, while it shows the necessity of providing for an exchange of prisoners:

CHARLESTON, Dec. 1, '61.

MY DEAR COLONEL: Your letter of October 14th was received Nov. 5th, since when I have not heard from any one. You intimated that you would send a box of clothing &c. If you have I have not received it. I am sadly in want of clothing and of money, and am entirely at a loss how to direct you so that I may be relieved. The risk of not getting a box is so great that I advise you not to send one. I think if you would remit fifty or a hundred dollars to the commanding officer at Fortress Monroe, he would be able to forward it with safety if any one could. It is impossible to give a permanent address as we are changed occasionally. We are now in Charleston jail. Dear Colonel, the imprisonment is telling on us all. To-day we saw the last of Surgeon GRISWOLD, of the Thirty-eighth New-York, Scott Life Guard. When disease takes one now, we have no vitality to shake it off. If our Government does not do something soon, a higher Court will settle our question. You know my cheerful spirits, but I am not the same. I worked hard to get up the First California Regiment, and I love it dearly. It seems hard that my efforts are to be blotted out, and my existence to be unknown, save to a few weeping relations.

Tell Senators LATHAM and MCDOUGAL and my friends that the prisoners demand their eternal endeavors for their release. It is a shame that those who have labored and fought so well, should be permitted to die in a strange land in a jail, carried to a lone grave unaccompanied by even a comrade soldier, there to rest unknown as well as unhonored.

Please write to my sister, to forward this; the opportunities of writing are so few, and the chances of letters never reaching their destination, and the limits placed upon their contents by the authorities, forbid my writing to my beloved mother and dear sister and dearest IA. I could not do so. They know my feelings and my undying devotion to my cause. I trust in God soon to be with you. I never hear from you, but I know the history of the First California Regiment will be a good one.

My love to Lieut. BROWN and Company E, and all of the regiment—Lieut.-Col. Pinto, Maj. Lemon, Adj. Levy, Dr. Little, &c.

Direct my letters to Fort Monroe. Some may come by chance.

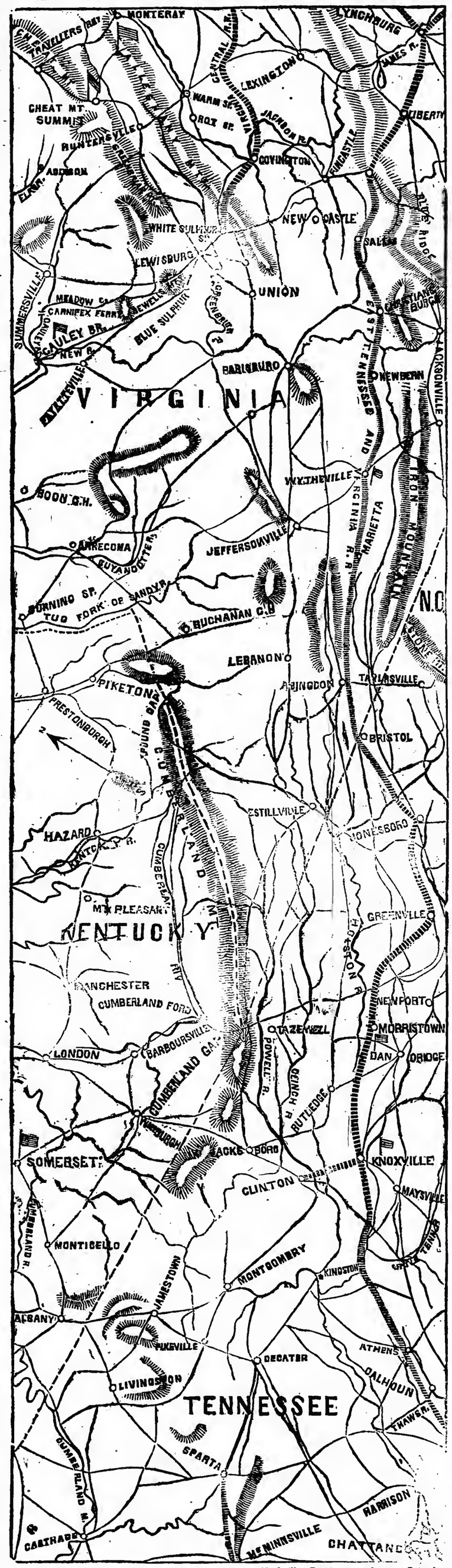
Four Jd Forces, Major of the New-York Thirty-Eighth Regiment, with the rest of the field officers, are in solitary confinement, awaiting the punishment of the privateers. The same fate awaits them.

God be with you all. Yours ever,

(Signed) ROSS A. FISH,
Captain Co. E, First California Regiment.

THE HEART OF THE UNION.

A Map of the Line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.



The Jonesboro' (Eastern Tenneesee) *Union* of Nov. 23 says: "During the present week the barn of JOSEPH A. CONLEY, the Clerk of the County Court of this county, was consumed by fire—supposed to be done by an incendiary. Loss $300. This is the third barn burnt in this county; DAVID J. CARR's having been consumed about three weeks ago, and URIAH HOYT's some two months ago. We advise our farmers to have a special care of their barns, for their burnings are becoming too frequent."

The Nashville *Patriot* says that on Saturday, the 7th, Col. FORREST, Surgeon VAN WICKS, and another person, went to the house of a man named BEST, about two miles from Marion, Crittenden County, Ky., for the purpose of arresting him—BEST having joined the Federal troops at Smithland. BEST seized his gun, shot VAN WICKS dead, and running out of the back door, effected his escape. VAN WICKS was from Huntsville, Ala., and was surgeon of Col. FORREST's regiment.

WAR IN THE WEST.

Present Position of Affairs in Kentucky—Strength of Troops—Lunatic Generals—Lost Opportunities—Things Which May be Done—The President's Railroad Proposition—Reminiscences.

THE BEECHES, December, 1861.

The war draws slowly along—where it ought to move most rapidly—in the West. For this there are sufficient causes; but, I am not the less disappointed, and I confess to no small indignation for some things. *Three months since* our troops should *have been in Knoxville*, reviving the hearts of as loyal patriots as this country holds, and cutting the line of the enemy's supplies, just where it would have been most effective. Why was it not so? Let me recite some facts. When Secretary CAMERON and LORENZO THOMAS were out in this region, pursuing FREMONT, they stopped at Cincinnati and held a conference with Gen. O. M. MITCHELL, then commanding the Department of the Ohio, and *fifteen miles within Kentucky*. The result of that conference was, that MITCHELL had an order to form a corps, and march on to Knoxville. He proceeded with great energy to prepare troops, and send them over from Ohio and Indiana. Ten or a dozen of the best regiments in the service were sent over, and I know, as well as I can know anything which has not positively happened, that *in thirty days* the Cumberland Mountains would have been crossed, ZOLLICOFFER's militia dispersed, and the war in East Tennessee ended. At this point, what happened? The regiments which MITCHELL had gathered were scattered about, and the expedition made impossible. Had these been ordered in front of Bowling Green, with a definite object in view, it would have been excusable. But this was not the case. The regiments which entered Kentucky were scattered about in every direction. MITCHELL resigned, but has again returned to active service. What caused all this commotion? It is positively affirmed that Gen. SHERMAN was *crazy!* Certainly, it is the best solution of the mysterious campaign in Kentucky which can be given, and altogether the best for the officers who commanded. With what I know of Kentucky, and what the Generals have done there before me, I would have dismissed them at once from the service. *Lost opportunities* is the only verdict which can be made upon the campaign in Kentucky since September last. Look, for example, at three months time being given Bishop POLK to fortify Columbus, when *half* the troops at St. Louis and Cairo would have driven him away from the most defensible point on the Mississippi. Look at the position of things at Wild Cat, after ZOLLICOFFER's defeat. Three Ohio Regiments, then on the march, added to the force of Col. GARRARD, would have marched through Tennessee and relieved the gallant loyalists, and cut off the supplies of the rebel army. Again and again have we *lost our opportunities*, and such has been the history of the war. King RICHARD exclaimed on Bosworth field, "My kingdom for a horse!" So I am continually crying in my heart, "Oh, for a General!" Is it impossible that this great nation—so boastful of its intelligence, its freedom, and its energy—can furnish no men of military genius? If so, then let old England deride us, and the vain democracy sink to the level of other proud but corrupted nations.

Let me proceed with my story. Gen. DON CARLOS BUELL assumed command in Kentucky, and he found everything scattered from Dan to Beersheba—regiments here and regiments there—transportation here, none there. He has, therefore, a task to get things into shape; and for myself, I am disposed to be patient. *Three months* of precious time have been lost; I care not what has been the reason. It is lost. But, in the meantime, we have gained one thing. We have gained the *organization of the army*. I speak advisedly when I tell you that we have now an army of *one hundred thousand men in Kentucky*. I can tell you the regiments, but that is unnecessary. Besides this, I hold in my hand the list of *twenty-eight* regiments in Ohio, not quite full, containing 20,000 men. Add to this the incomplete regiments of Indiana and Illinois, and we can put 40,000 more troops in Kentucky whenever it is thought necessary. Gen. BUELL, therefore, can march, whenever his transportation is necessary, with one of the most powerful armies in the world. But of what avail, if the future is to be like the past? Shall we run and hutt our heads against Columbus? What will be the plan of operations I can form no conjecture. In this war our commanders assume, that if the enemy pute his foot down, at any one place on the broad earth, we are compelled to go to that very place and fight him *there*. If, having assumed that we wait three or four months, till he is thoroughly fortified, and it is dangerous to attack him, then it follows, logically, that the best thing we can do is to intrench ourselves, and *look* at him. But I am not of that opinion, nor was NAPOLEON, the great military genius of our day—nor was FREDERICK of Prussia, the greatest General of modern times. It is nothing more or less than positive stupidity to let your enemy dictate when and where you shall fight. To collect and drive a powerful column on weak points of the enemy's line, is the true secret of success. And yet *that* has not been done by Generals on either side. Most fortunately for us, the rebel Generals are just as deficient in military genius as ours. BEAUREGARD has, in every instance, shewn a total incapacity to advance beyond his batteries, and all their other Generals are good for nothing. MCCULLOCH is a mere squadron officer, only fit for Texan Rangers. PRICE is worthless, and HARDEE is so worthless that he had to be dispensed with as a commander. That sublime ass, PILLOW, was superseded by the Right Reverend Bishop POLK, who, upon the whole, proves about the best General they have got. So much for rebel Generals I must return to my subject. To illustrate what I mean: our army *might* pursue the Valley of Green River, to a certain point, when it would take the road through Russellville, flanking both Columbus and Bowling Green. Do you think they would remain at Bowling Green while we entered Nashville? or do you think they would be safe in risking an attack from the rear on the Mississippi River? However this may be, I don't expect our commanders to adopt any such course. They intend to rush on the thick bosses of the enemy, and when they do, I hope they will not make a Bull's Run of it. In fact, I don't expect Western troops *run* anywhere, for any reason. The bloody battle of Wilson's Creek—the storm of Belmont—the defence of Camp Wild Cat, and the action at Carnifex Ferry, give assurance that the men of the northwest will make a bloody battlefield. There are just now *two impending events*, which may come to pass even while I write. One is a battle with ZOLLICOFFER, who has crossed Cumberland River, threatening Gen. SCHOEPF at Somerset. We have there six regiments of Union men (three from Ohio) and two batteries of artillery; but, as usual, it is said, our forces are inferior to ZOLLICOFFER's. Is this to be a perpetual system? The second and most important event pending is the *concentration of our army* at Elizabethtown, *with the view of advancing on Bowling Green*. This week *nine more regiments* from Indiana go into Kentucky, and already *eight* regiments from Western Virginia have gone. Two fine regiments of Ohio cavalry are now encamped near Louisville, and, as I have said, we have *twenty-five thousand more ready*. The storm is gathering with tremendous force. It will be no Potomac review—where splendid Generals, on splendid horses, indulge in splendid nothings. There is *something* coming.

You have seen the President's recommendation of the Knoxville Railroad. Do you know that this plan was suggested and moved in Cincinnati in 1835? And that in 1836 *ten States* of the South and West met at Knoxville to accomplish that very object? Can you say that this rebellion would ever have come if that iron bond of commerce and friendship between Cincinnati and Charleston had existed? I could give you some historical reminiscences on that subject which would not be without their value and instruction; but events hasten on, and history must be written in other times. I can only now say, that Hon. GARRET DAVIS, of Paris, was one of its early friends, and I am happy to say is one of those upright, honorable men (of whom there are now so few) worthy to occupy the seats of CLAY and CRITTENDEN.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LATER FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Wonderful Changes Effected at Hilton Head—Evidences of Yankee Industry—Conversations with the Negroes—What They Say of their Late Masters—Visits to the Surrounding Plantations, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Monday, Dec. 9, 1861.

Returning here after a three weeks' absence, I am surprised at the wonderful change which has been effected in the appearance of the place. Evidences of indomitable Yankee energy are abundant. A single rickety plantation residence, with its half-dozen straggling outhouses, and a frame hut near the fort, erected by the rebels as a make-shift barrack, were the only buildings on Hilton Head when our army took possession. Now we might, without impropriety, claim all the rights and privileges pertaining to a village. We have houses enough, even though the architecture be of the simplest style, and there is no lack of population; but alas! in the absence of the refining influence of womankind, our settlement is devoid of social advantages, and its life will doubtless be as ephemeral as its birth was magical.

These houses, which have puzzled me by their rapid construction, are of immense size, and are eight or ten in number. They have been built for storehouses, stables, officers' quarters, and various other purposes, and their occupants seem as much at home in them as though they had been settled on Hilton head a lifetime.

A temporary pier has been built, and the engineers are now engaged upon another, intended to be a permanent affair. They have advanced it over one hundred feet from high-water line, and it is to be carried out over the quicksand beach six times that distance, or as much further as may be necessary to enable heavy draft ships to lie alongside of it.

The fort itself has undergone many changes in the way of strengthening its weak points; and except in outline it scarcely resembles the work which the enemy abandoned. A short distance to the left of the fort, upon the site which the rebels chose for their encampment, an arsenal has been established, and the ground is covered with rows of ordnance and pyramids of shot, while a quarter of a mile beyond, a line of earthworks has been thrown across the field, defending the land approaches and rendering the foothold upon South Carolina soil perfectly sure.

Far and near in every direction from the fort are long reaches of white tents, glaring in the beautiful December sunlight, and almost wearying the eye with their conical uniformity and rectangular streets.

Besides all these interesting novelties, which are the salient features of the place, I saw many other things which conveyed the idea to my unfamiliar mind, that the intense activity was everywhere coupled with an equal degree of confusion. So much for first impressions.

The sights ashore are very inspiriting. Officers gallop up to headquarters, throw themselves briskly from their showy military saddles, and disappear to make their reports, return and mount; then ride off as hurriedly as though the fate of nations depended upon their speed. Orderlies rush to and fro with a clank, clank, clank, as sword-scabbard strikes against spur, keeping time to the horse's motion. Soldiers hasten hither and yonder, at a pace which would not be chosen for pleasure; and teamsters urge their animals through the loose sand, with vehicles heavily laden for the distant camps.

The scenes on the beach are even more animating. The tide rises and falls from 6 to 8 feet, and when it recedes a bed of hard sand, extending a distance of 150 or 200 yards from shore, is left bare. At all times a gently-rolling surf lazily washes the water-mark, and yet its force is heavy enough to swamp a boat should she offer her broadside to it. Imagine the difficulty of making a landing under such adverse circumstances, yet all the supplies, camp equipage, horses, and everything else brought here by the fleet, have been put ashore in this way. Vessels are constantly arriving with flour, potatoes, beans, cattle, forage, building materials, &c., and nothing can reach the land without passing through the surf. It is very funny to see the wagons hauled alongside the boats, and the horses, body-deep in water, quietly standing until the cargoes are transferred. Sometimes the poor animals stumble into a hole, and the amusement of the idlers is augmented. Often a dozen boats are on the beach together, and one or two of the crew divest themselves of shoes and stockings to carry the passengers pick-a-back dry-shod to shore, or from shore to boat in the same ridiculous fashion. Instead of censure at the apparent delay in unloading the transports, the Quartermaster's department deserves commendation for the energy it has exhibited in discharging cargoes in the face of such obstacles, and will continue to impede its operations, until the pier to which I before alluded shall have been completed. The Harbor-master here is Capt. H. W. KING, recently first officer of the steamship *Oriental*. His duties are to assign berths to the vessels, superintend the landing of mails and cargoes, and dispatch shipping business with expedition. He is very active, very obliging, and by the exercise of tact gives general satisfaction, which is accomplishing a great deal, when the discordant elements with which he has to deal are considered.

I have seen a great deal of the negroes during the past week. Comparatively few come into camp, for the reason that the authorities have given them little encouragement, and it best suits their present impulses to live in unrestrained freedom upon the plantations of this and the contiguous islands which the whites have deserted. Mr. LEE, the agent having control of them, has an average number of 200 in the quarters assigned for their accommodation. They are employed about the camps for a multitude of purposes, and receive fair wages for their labor.

A great demand for their services, however, will soon exist, in consequence of the determination of Government to seize the cotton crops; but as there are thousands of blacks ready to join the Yankees (which *obiter*, I may remark, is the only name by which the negroes know us) for the asking, the supply of laborers will be almost unlimited. As soon as the negroes come to camp and express a desire to remain, they are conducted to Major BEARD, of the Forty-eighth Regiment, the Provost-Marshal, who questions each one separately, and the answers are recorded in a book. In this way sometimes important information respecting the country and the rebels is obtained. I was present the other day at one of the Provost-Marshal's examinations. A group of negroes stood before the tent—ragged, squalid, yet apparently happy. Each of them was questioned, and the burden of every story was *the desire to be free*. Suppose I give the answers of these people, and you will have a fair illustration of what they think is the object of the war. The first said:

"I name JUDY. I work wid de hoe, and belonged to JERRE WELLS. I dunno how old I is; I can wash and cook. I doesn't want to go back to my master—he lick me too much and treat me too bad; he lick me three or four times a week. All we get to eat was a peck o' corn and half a bushel potatoes. We have no salt 'cept what we makes from bilin' salt water."

The second said:

"I named ABRAM, and belonged to EPHRAIM BENNETT, who lived at Calahogue Point; I don't know my age; I am a hoe-man; I can cut wood and handle it pretty good; I came here to work; Massa hurn cotton up de next day after de fight and run off. My wife is still on the place. I coma here to work and be free. I like to work to make my living. I can't live without work. Massa wanted we niggers to go 'way with him, but we want come to Yankees 'cause he treat us too bad. We hear you come down 'long time ago. Massa said de Yankees would take de niggers and sell us in Cuba, and want us to fight, but we talk it over, and agreed to come to de Yankees. When Massa ran away he shot one man' lip off, who refused to follow him. I want to be free. I know freemen have to work—can't live without work. Dere's great difference between free and slave. When you free yon work and da money blong to youself."

CUDJOE, a boy, said he belonged to Mr. GEORGE EDWARDS, and lived on Spring Island. He came into camp to work; he could row a boat, drive horses, do anything; left Massa 'cause he had been treated bad; had to pick eighty weight of cotton every day, and all had to eat was a peak a corn a week; had to take his chances to fish in de creek to make a living; had no salt 'cept whet he get by bilin' salt water to season victuals.

STEPHEN, aged 25, belonged to EPHRAIM BENNETT. He wanted to get work; had been a house servant, and Massa had treated him well sometimes; but he rather be a free man and work for himself, than be a slave and work in de cold and rain and everything.

HENRY, aged 35, belonged to Mrs. JOHN MILLS, at Beaufort. He cum in 'cos he likes to be with de army; would like to cut a cord of wood very well; Mrs. MILLS' overseer wanted to carry him away to main land, but he wouldn't go; "If dey catch me now dey'll kill me; I wants to be free; I came in from plantation and don't want to go back; I don't want to be a slave again; I'se willin' to work: de overseer's name McMILLEN; he's putty bad man; he came from Scotland.

JAMES, aged 18, belonged to old ARTHUR ROSE, who was in the bank at Charleston. He "worked with the hoe," and came in to be free.

WILLIAM, aged 48, belonged to PRELO CHISOLM, and worked on the mainland, although his master's residence was in Beaufort, where he sometimes came. He came to camp to be free, and to work for himself.

JEFFERSON and QUARNER, boys, about 13, came to de Yankees because the overseer gave them too much work to do, and they did not have enough to eat. He used to whip them if he caught them getting fish from the creek.

GABRIEL, an intelligent man, about 28 years of age said that he was a tailor, and worked for CHARLES MORGAN, of Beanfort. He came in to work at his trade. His master ran off after the fort was taken, and wanted him to follow, but he was not fool enough to do so. While sitting in the back room of the shop he often heard Mr. MORGAN talk with customers about the Yankees coming down, and read in the papers that when LINCOLN was elected the soldiers would be sent down to free the niggers. The niggers, therefore, had been on the look-out for the Yankees for a long time. He wanted to be free. He used to think it very hard when he worked like a "good fellow" for his master all the week, up to 8 o'clock at night, and earned him $10, for Saturday night to come, and all he got himself, to support his family, was one single dollar. He used to work very honest for his master, but he rejoiced for this day.

I have visited half a dozen or more plantations on this and other islands, and conversed with at least one hundred negroes, in order to learn their sentiments respecting the war. Without exception, all impress me with the opinion that it is their belief that the war has been undertaken solely to emancipate them. They are continually arriving, families together, in dug-outs from the islands on Broad River, bringing all their household effects, and finding shelter at the plantations on the islands which we occupy. They do not hesitate at all about appropriating the sweet potatoes, honey-coin, or whatever else edible that they find. The mud-flats in all the bayous about here are thickly spread with oysters, and these form the staple article of consumption. The supply is apparently inexhaustible, and without it the poor creatures would have to go hungry. It is singular to see them crouching over the pine wood fires, occupying the rooms which so recently were sacred to their masters, roasting their oysters and potatoes, and for the most part seemingly indifferent as to what next happens to them. They are excessively polite to the Yankees and garrulous beyond measure. I have not yet found a solitary instance where a negro has admitted that he has been kindly treated when a slave. Indeed, all labor to convey the idea that their lot has been hard, and they hope to escape from it through Yankee intervention. Nearly every one tells some amusing story of how "Massa" ran when the fort was taken. "Why, Massa," said one of them to me; "we's looked for dis day ever since I was so high, (placing his hand upon the head of an imaginary child two feet from the floor,) and bress de Lord it's come at last. Oh! Massa, how de white folks did run when de ships threw dem brick-bats into de fort. Dey couldn't stand dem *rotten shot* (meaning the bursting shells) no how. Dey run and nebber stop till dey get to Bluffton. Dey scared half to death." I could narrate many other conversations with the refugees, but the tenor of them is all the same.

The health of the troops is not at all good, and there are no symptoms of improvement. Remittent and congestive fevers are the principal diseases. The mortality is much greater than it would be if there were proper field hospital accommodations, supplies &c. Of these there are a plentiful lack, but upon whom the responsibility should rest I am unable to say. Dr. COOPER, the Medical Director here, was ordered to join the expedition only a few days before it started from Annapolis, and consequently was compelled to trust that everything required for his department had been shipped before the transports left New-York. He is therefore free of blame, but somebody has been guilty of shocking neglect, and upon him, whoever he be, may just indignation fall. A requisition has been made upon the Medical Purveyor for all that is wanted, and until it has been filled and the articles reach here the sick soldiers must undergo sufferings which could have been prevented. Dr. COOPER has got up a plan for a general hospital, and the building will be hurriedly erected as quickly as the required timber, now momentarily expected, shall arrive. It will be one-story high and 400 feet in length, and capable of accommodating 200 patients. A basement, 10 feet high, underneath the sick wards, will furnish space for store-rooms, kitchen, wash-rooms, bath-rooms, &c.

H. J. W.

The following is an extract from a letter in the Louisville-Nashville *Courier*, dated Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 5:

"So far as the army here is concerned, there is nothing in the judgment of your correspondent indicating a forward movement this Winter, nor is there anything to induce the belief that the enemy intends to advance. Rumors are rife daily that the enemy is coming upon us; but when traced these rumors are without the slightest foundation. Our Generals are constantly on the alert, and their activity and sagacity render a surprise impossible. The health of our soldiers is improving, the cold weather having had a most happy effect. The subject now most talked of among civilians is the currency. Twenty days ago Tennessee money was from fifteen to twenty per cent. discount, gold being the par standard. To-day it is thirty-five per cent. below par."

THE NEGRO QUESTION AT THE WEST.

Rapid Rally—Scenes in Missouri—Joe's Sweetheart—Exodus into Kansas—"Workies Busier than Any Known."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1861.

One evening last Summer, soon after the warsprit reached its height, Hamp the Sheriff of Atchison, in that magnificent *Frontier Guardian and Commercial Globe*, in that magnificent *Frontier Guardian and Commercial Globe*, in that magnificent Frontier-avenue establishment with which modern architecture has adorned the city of Atchison, with its massive stone walls, its Venetian windows, its Corinthian columns, its Ionic porticoes, its Doric entablatures, its Gothic arches, its Norman towers, its Saracenic minarets, its Moorish domes, its Chinese pagodas, its Egyptian obelisks, its Grecian temples, its Roman capitols, its Byzantine mosques, its Swiss chalets, its Tuscan villas, its Elizabethan manor-houses, its Queen Anne cottages, its Mansard roofs, its Renaissance facades, its Rococo fronts, its Louis Quatorze balconies, its Louis Quinze bay-windows, its Louis Seize oriels, its Louis Trente-Six dormers, its Louis Quarante-Huit skylights, its Louis Cinquante-Deux chimneys, its Louis Soixante-Trois cupolas, its Louis Soixante-Quatorze belfries, its Louis Quatre-Vingt-Quinze pinnacles, its Louis Quatre-Vingt-Dix-Neuf fire-escapes, its Louis Cent fire-proof doors, its Louis Cent-Un iron shutters, its Louis Cent-Deux marble steps, its Louis Cent-Trois stained-glass windows, its Louis Cent-Quatre mansard roofs, its Louis Cent-Cinq Venetian blinds, its Louis Cent-Six Gothic arches, its Louis Cent-Sept Norman towers, its Louis Cent-Huit Moorish domes, its Louis Cent-Neuf Chinese pagodas, its Louis Cent-Dix Egyptian obelisks, its Louis Cent-Onze Grecian temples, its Louis Cent-Douze Roman capitols, its Louis Cent-Treize Byzantine mosques, its Louis Cent-Quatorze Swiss chalets, its Louis Cent-Quinze Tuscan villas, its Louis Cent-Seize Elizabethan manor-houses, its Louis Cent-Dix-Sept Queen Anne cottages, its Louis Cent-Dix-Huit Mansard roofs, its Louis Cent-Dix-Neuf Renaissance facades, its Louis Deux Cents Rococo fronts, its Louis Deux Cent-Un Louis Quatorze balconies, its Louis Deux Cent-Deux Louis Quinze bay-windows, its Louis Deux Cent-Trois Louis Seize oriels, its Louis Deux Cent-Quatre Louis Trente-Six dormers, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinq Louis Quarante-Huit skylights, its Louis Deux Cent-Six Louis Cinquante-Deux chimneys, its Louis Deux Cent-Sept Louis Soixante-Trois cupolas, its Louis Deux Cent-Huit Louis Soixante-Quatorze belfries, its Louis Deux Cent-Neuf Louis Quatre-Vingt-Quinze pinnacles, its Louis Deux Cent-Dix Louis Quatre-Vingt-Dix-Neuf fire-escapes, its Louis Deux Cent-Onze fire-proof doors, its Louis Deux Cent-Douze iron shutters, its Louis Deux Cent-Treize marble steps, its Louis Deux Cent-Quatorze stained-glass windows, its Louis Deux Cent-Quinze mansard roofs, its Louis Deux Cent-Seize Venetian blinds, its Louis Deux Cent-Dix-Sept Gothic arches, its Louis Deux Cent-Dix-Huit Norman towers, its Louis Deux Cent-Dix-Neuf Moorish domes, its Louis Deux Cent-Vingt Chinese pagodas, its Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Un Egyptian obelisks, its Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Deux Grecian temples, its Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Trois Roman capitols, its Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Quatre Byzantine mosques, its Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Cinq Swiss chalets, its Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Six Tuscan villas, its Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Sept Elizabethan manor-houses, its Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Huit Queen Anne cottages, its Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Neuf Mansard roofs, its Louis Deux Cent-Trente Renaissance facades, its Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Un Rococo fronts, its Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Deux Louis Quatorze balconies, its Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Trois Louis Quinze bay-windows, its Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Quatre Louis Seize oriels, its Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Cinq Louis Trente-Six dormers, its Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Six Louis Quarante-Huit skylights, its Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Sept Louis Cinquante-Deux chimneys, its Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Huit Louis Soixante-Trois cupolas, its Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Neuf Louis Soixante-Quatorze belfries, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante Louis Quatre-Vingt-Quinze pinnacles, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Un Louis Quatre-Vingt-Dix-Neuf fire-escapes, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Deux fire-proof doors, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Trois iron shutters, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Quatre marble steps, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Cinq stained-glass windows, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Six mansard roofs, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Sept Venetian blinds, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Huit Gothic arches, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Neuf Norman towers, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante Moorish domes, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Un Chinese pagodas, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Deux Egyptian obelisks, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Trois Grecian temples, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Quatre Roman capitols, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Cinq Byzantine mosques, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Six Swiss chalets, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Sept Tuscan villas, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Huit Elizabethan manor-houses, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Neuf Queen Anne cottages, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante Mansard roofs, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Un Renaissance facades, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Deux Rococo fronts, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Trois Louis Quatorze balconies, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Quatre Louis Quinze bay-windows, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Cinq Louis Seize oriels, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Six Louis Trente-Six dormers, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Sept Louis Quarante-Huit skylights, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Huit Louis Cinquante-Deux chimneys, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Neuf Louis Soixante-Trois cupolas, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix Louis Soixante-Quatorze belfries, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Onze Louis Quatre-Vingt-Quinze pinnacles, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Douze Louis Quatre-Vingt-Dix-Neuf fire-escapes, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Treize Louis Deux Cents fire-proof doors, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Quatorze Louis Deux Cent-Un iron shutters, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Quinze Louis Deux Cent-Deux marble steps, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Seize Louis Deux Cent-Trois stained-glass windows, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix-Sept Louis Deux Cent-Quatre mansard roofs, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix-Huit Louis Deux Cent-Cinq Venetian blinds, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix-Neuf Louis Deux Cent-Six Gothic arches, its Louis Deux Cent-Quatre-Vingts Louis Deux Cent-Sept Norman towers, its Louis Deux Cent-Quatre-Vingt-Un Louis Deux Cent-Huit Moorish domes, its Louis Deux Cent-Quatre-Vingt-Deux Louis Deux Cent-Neuf Chinese pagodas, its Louis Deux Cent-Quatre-Vingt-Trois Louis Deux Cent-Dix Egyptian obelisks, its Louis Deux Cent-Quatre-Vingt-Quatre Louis Deux Cent-Onze Grecian temples, its Louis Deux Cent-Quatre-Vingt-Cinq Louis Deux Cent-Douze Roman capitols, its Louis Deux Cent-Quatre-Vingt-Six Louis Deux Cent-Treize Byzantine mosques, its Louis Deux Cent-Quatre-Vingt-Sept Louis Deux Cent-Quatorze Swiss chalets, its Louis Deux Cent-Quatre-Vingt-Huit Louis Deux Cent-Quinze Tuscan villas, its Louis Deux Cent-Quatre-Vingt-Neuf Louis Deux Cent-Seize Elizabethan manor-houses, its Louis Deux Cent-Trente Queen Anne cottages, its Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Un Mansard roofs, its Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Deux Renaissance facades, its Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Trois Rococo fronts, its Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Quatre Louis Quatorze balconies, its Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Cinq Louis Quinze bay-windows, its Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Six Louis Seize oriels, its Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Sept Louis Trente-Six dormers, its Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Huit Louis Quarante-Huit skylights, its Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Neuf Louis Cinquante-Deux chimneys, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante Louis Soixante-Trois cupolas, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Un Louis Soixante-Quatorze belfries, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Deux Louis Quatre-Vingt-Quinze pinnacles, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Trois Louis Quatre-Vingt-Dix-Neuf fire-escapes, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Quatre Louis Deux Cents fire-proof doors, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Cinq Louis Deux Cent-Un iron shutters, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Six Louis Deux Cent-Deux marble steps, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Sept Louis Deux Cent-Trois stained-glass windows, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Huit Louis Deux Cent-Quatre mansard roofs, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Neuf Louis Deux Cent-Cinq Venetian blinds, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante Louis Deux Cent-Six Gothic arches, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Un Louis Deux Cent-Sept Norman towers, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Deux Louis Deux Cent-Huit Moorish domes, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Trois Louis Deux Cent-Neuf Chinese pagodas, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Quatre Louis Deux Cent-Dix Egyptian obelisks, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Cinq Louis Deux Cent-Onze Grecian temples, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Six Louis Deux Cent-Douze Roman capitols, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Sept Louis Deux Cent-Treize Byzantine mosques, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Huit Louis Deux Cent-Quatorze Swiss chalets, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Neuf Louis Deux Cent-Quinze Tuscan villas, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante Louis Deux Cent-Seize Elizabethan manor-houses, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Un Louis Deux Cent-Dix-Sept Queen Anne cottages, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Deux Louis Deux Cent-Dix-Huit Mansard roofs, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Trois Louis Deux Cent-Dix-Neuf Renaissance facades, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Quatre Louis Deux Cent-Vingt Rococo fronts, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Cinq Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Un Louis Quatorze balconies, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Six Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Deux Louis Quinze bay-windows, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Sept Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Trois Louis Seize oriels, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Huit Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Quatre Louis Trente-Six dormers, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Neuf Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Cinq Louis Quarante-Huit skylights, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Six Louis Cinquante-Deux chimneys, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix-Un Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Sept Louis Soixante-Trois cupolas, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix-Deux Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Huit Louis Soixante-Quatorze belfries, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix-Trois Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Neuf Louis Quatre-Vingt-Quinze pinnacles, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix-Quatre Louis Deux Cent-Trente Louis Quatre-Vingt-Dix-Neuf fire-escapes, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix-Cinq Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Un Louis Deux Cents fire-proof doors, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix-Six Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Deux Louis Deux Cent-Un iron shutters, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix-Sept Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Trois Louis Deux Cent-Deux marble steps, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix-Huit Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Quatre Louis Deux Cent-Trois stained-glass windows, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix-Neuf Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Cinq Louis Deux Cent-Quatre mansard roofs, its Louis Deux Cent-Quatre-Vingts Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Six Louis Deux Cent-Cinq Venetian blinds, its Louis Deux Cent-Quatre-Vingt-Un Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Sept Louis Deux Cent-Six Gothic arches, its Louis Deux Cent-Quatre-Vingt-Deux Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Huit Louis Deux Cent-Sept Norman towers, its Louis Deux Cent-Quatre-Vingt-Trois Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Neuf Louis Deux Cent-Huit Moorish domes, its Louis Deux Cent-Quatre-Vingt-Quatre Louis Deux Cent-Quarante Louis Deux Cent-Neuf Chinese pagodas, its Louis Deux Cent-Quatre-Vingt-Cinq Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Un Louis Deux Cent-Dix Egyptian obelisks, its Louis Deux Cent-Quatre-Vingt-Six Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Deux Louis Deux Cent-Onze Grecian temples, its Louis Deux Cent-Quatre-Vingt-Sept Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Trois Louis Deux Cent-Douze Roman capitols, its Louis Deux Cent-Quatre-Vingt-Huit Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Quatre Louis Deux Cent-Treize Byzantine mosques, its Louis Deux Cent-Quatre-Vingt-Neuf Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Cinq Louis Deux Cent-Quatorze Swiss chalets, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Six Louis Deux Cent-Quinze Tuscan villas, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Sept Louis Deux Cent-Seize Elizabethan manor-houses, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Huit Louis Deux Cent-Dix-Sept Queen Anne cottages, its Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Neuf Louis Deux Cent-Dix-Huit Mansard roofs, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante Louis Deux Cent-Dix-Neuf Renaissance facades, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Un Louis Deux Cent-Vingt Rococo fronts, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Deux Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Un Louis Quatorze balconies, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Trois Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Deux Louis Quinze bay-windows, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Quatre Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Trois Louis Seize oriels, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Cinq Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Quatre Louis Trente-Six dormers, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Six Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Cinq Louis Quarante-Huit skylights, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Sept Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Six Louis Cinquante-Deux chimneys, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Huit Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Sept Louis Soixante-Trois cupolas, its Louis Deux Cent-Cinquante-Neuf Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Huit Louis Soixante-Quatorze belfries, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante Louis Deux Cent-Vingt-Neuf Louis Quatre-Vingt-Quinze pinnacles, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Un Louis Deux Cent-Trente Louis Quatre-Vingt-Dix-Neuf fire-escapes, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Deux Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Un Louis Deux Cents fire-proof doors, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Trois Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Deux Louis Deux Cent-Un iron shutters, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Quatre Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Trois Louis Deux Cent-Deux marble steps, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Cinq Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Quatre Louis Deux Cent-Trois stained-glass windows, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Six Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Cinq Louis Deux Cent-Quatre mansard roofs, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Sept Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Six Louis Deux Cent-Cinq Venetian blinds, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Huit Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Sept Louis Deux Cent-Six Gothic arches, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Neuf Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Huit Louis Deux Cent-Sept Norman towers, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix Louis Deux Cent-Trente-Neuf Louis Deux Cent-Huit Moorish domes, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix-Un Louis Deux Cent-Quarante Louis Deux Cent-Neuf Chinese pagodas, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix-Deux Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Un Louis Deux Cent-Dix Egyptian obelisks, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix-Trois Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Deux Louis Deux Cent-Onze Grecian temples, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix-Quatre Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Trois Louis Deux Cent-Douze Roman capitols, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix-Cinq Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Quatre Louis Deux Cent-Treize Byzantine mosques, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix-Six Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Cinq Louis Deux Cent-Quatorze Swiss chalets, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix-Sept Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Six Louis Deux Cent-Quinze Tuscan villas, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix-Huit Louis Deux Cent-Quarante-Sept Louis Deux Cent-Seize Elizabethan manor-houses, its Louis Deux Cent-Soixante-Dix-Neuf

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVIES.

Their Relative Strength and Effectiveness.

We published on Saturday, the 7th inst., articles exhibiting the relative strength of the American and British Navies. The news recently received from Great Britain, renders it proper for us again to place before our readers portions of these articles, in order that comparisons may be more readily instituted.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Large as the British fleet was at the close of the Crimean War, it has, since then, been very greatly augmented. It is not merely that the number of ships and guns have been increased, but naval science, within a few years past, has taken such huge strides, that a 50-gun frigate of 1856 would be no antagonist for a 90-gun frigate of 1861. Yet there have been no wars to give this remarkable impetus to the construction of navies and to the advancement of naval science. It has arisen solely from the fact that the Emperor of the French has turned his attention to the improvement of the French navy, and has evinced a determination to make it equal, or, if possible, superior to the navy of his island neighbor.

In the one particular of iron-plated ships the French seem to have taken the lead. *La Gloire* was the first vessel of the kind launched. But here, again, the British followed in swift pursuit. As soon as the *Keel of La Gloire* was laid, a vote was obtained from the Parliament, of twelve and a-half millions of dollars, to build five iron-cased ships, of over 6,000 tons each. Two of these—the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince*—have been launched, and they are declared to be immensely superior, in every respect, to the old semi-iron-plated vessels, the *Defence* and *Resistance*, built only a short time previous. It is fully expected by marine architects that the iron-cased ships now on the stocks, both in their powers of attack and defence, will be as far beyond the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince* as they are beyond the *Defence* and the *Resistance*. Nevertheless, the *Warrior* is asserted by English authorities to be a very great success, and John Bull believes that she is more than a match for her rival, *La Gloire*. She is a vessel of more than 6,000 tons measurement, and carries an armament of thirty-four 68-pounders, two 100-pounder Armstrongs on the upper deck, besides several smaller rifled cannon for field operations. Her armor plates are said to be proof against rifled cannon of the largest size. Altogether, she and her consort, the *Black Prince*, are by far the most formidable vessels in the British navy. It remains, however, to be proved whether the immense sums of money expended in their construction have been wisely laid out, or whether France and England have been befitting these costly ships on the principle, as *Punch* once suggested, of each one trying to beggar his neighbor. It ought to be mentioned that, in spite of her great size and immense armament, the *Warrior* has steamed over sixteen knots an hour. In regard to her motion and motive powers, the London *Times* asserts that, "unlike wooden ships propelled by means of a screw, there is scarcely any vibration even when going at full speed; in fact she seems to go through the water as though she were one piece, and, stayed, supported and bolted together as she is, divided and subdivided as her compartments are, it is impossible to make any iron ship more solid."

But it is not only in the construction of iron-plated ships that the British, during the past few years, have shown the most remarkable activity. Great and varied additions have been made and are still being made to their navy. We look with pride upon the efforts that our Government has made during the present Summer to reconstruct a navy that traitors and conspirators have done their utmost to destroy. Since the American rebellion became a declared fact we have possibly added seven hundred guns to our fleet; but Great Britain, in a time of profound peace, has done considerably more than this. On the 1st of October last there were building in England fifty-four ships, appointed to carry 1,254 guns, of 10,930 horse-power, and with a tonnage of 96,000. Many of these vessels are now ready to be launched. The list is as follows:

	Guns.		Horse power.	Tons.
Achilles	50	Screw	1250	6079
Africa	11	Screw Sloop	150	—
Alligator	22	Screw corvette	400	1857
Belvidera	51	Screw frigate	600	3027
Berwick	86	Screw ship	300	3716
Caledonia	60	Screw ship	800	4063
Chesapeake	11	Screw sloop	150	689
Portsmouth	36	Screw frigate	500	2475
Dromedary	—	Iron sc'w transport	100	—
Doped	51	Screw frigate	600	2027
Endymion	36	Screw frigate	500	2478
Enterprise	11	Screw sloop	150	689
Favorite	22	Screw corvette	400	1623
Gannet	4	Screw sloop	200	695
Harlequin	17	Screw sloop	200	850
Hector	32	Screw ship	800	4063
Falcon	—	Paddle	250	836
Liffey	36	Screw frigate	500	3027
Jaseur	—	Screw gun vessel	80	—
Monad	22	Screw corvette	400	1857
Syren	4	Screw sloop	200	695
Tartarus	4	Screw sloop	200	425
Newport	5	Screw gun vessel	80	—
North Star	22	Screw corvette	400	1623
Queen	80	Screw ship	1000	4045
Orontes	—	Iron scr'w transp't.	500	2812
Rifleman	17	Screw ship	200	951
Ruthless	17	Screw sloop	200	951
Repulse	89	Screw ship	800	3716
Robust	89	Screw ship	800	3716
Royal Alfred	80	Screw ship	800	3816
Royalist	11	Screw sloop	150	689
Royal Oak	80	Screw ship	1000	3716
Sandfly	4	Paddle	250	835
Sapphe	17	Screw sloop	200	951
Sparrowsier	11	Screw sloop	150	689
Sylvia	4	Screw sloop	200	695
Tamar	—	Iron scr'w transp't.	500	2812
Tartarus	4	Screw sloop	200	—
Triumph	80	Screw sloop	—	—
Tweed	51	Screw frigate	600	3027
Valiant	32	Screw ship	800	4063
Wolverine	21	Screw corvette	400	1623
Zealous	80	Screw ship	800	3716

Also, the *Bramble, Bruiser, Cherub, Cromer, Crown, Minstrel, Netley, Orwell*, and *Protector*, steam-gunboats, to carry two guns, of 60-horse power, and about 236 tons each, at Portsmouth; and the *Syrian*, at Newhaven.

The following is a catalogue of British armed vessels afloat in 1860. Transports of all descriptions and vessels building then, or since built, are not included:

STEAM.

	No.
Ships of the line	53
Frigates	40
Iron-cased ships	1
Corvettes	19
Sloops	93
Small steamers	24
Gunboats	189
Floating batteries	8
Mortar ships	4
Total steam	431

SAILING.

Ships of the line	10
Frigates	17
Sloops	18
Mortar vessels	83
Total sailing	128
Grand total of vessels	559
Add those building	54
Effective vessels of the British navy	613

This would make a total of 613 actual war vessels, without including the large number of transports and other ships that could, at short notice, be converted into men-of-war. The fleet would carry between 15,000 and 16,000 guns, and we do not believe that the French fleet—that is, the vessels now afloat or on the stocks—can approach this figure within two or three thousand guns.

Great Britain keeps more vessels on foreign naval stations than any other nation in the world. At present she has an unusually large force on the North American and West Indian station, owing probably to the American civil war. The British American fleet now includes thirty-one war vessels, not counting transports, mounting about 630 guns. Besides these, there is the British division of the Mexican expedition, on its way to Vera Cruz. It includes three ships of the line—the *Conqueror*, the *Donegal*, and the *Sanspareil*, mounting in all 268 guns. It will thus be seen that if the peaceful relations between Great Britain and America should unhappily be disturbed, the former Power has already the nucleus of a formidable fleet on our coast.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The American navy may be said to have been reconstructed since the fall of Sumter. In July last the *regular* naval force, either sitting out or in commission on the Southern coasts did not exceed forty vessels nor amount to over 700 guns. Day by day, however, the blockading fleet continued to receive additions from vessels ordered home from foreign stations. Of a fleet of eighteen ships-of-war that carried the American flag in foreign waters, thirteen have returned home. The gunboats and sloops, carrying 40 guns, have been left on the Pacific coast; the *Iroquois*, (18,) on the Coast of Africa; and the *Pulaski*, (1,) on the Coast of Georgia. Even the efficient force of the old navy of the United States—efficient, that is to say, for the blockade and the purposes of the rebellion—is equal (omitting receiving ships and ships of the line that have been on the stocks for fifty years) to about seventy vessels of all rates, carrying between 1,200 and 1,300 guns.

It is not only in gathering together our scattered squadrons, or in refitting our ships, that the Government has evinced a remarkable and determined energy. Besides this great labor, an altogether new navy has sprung into life, and has already distinguished itself in the war. Eight new steam sloops were ordered by Congress, and their construction was immediately commenced. They have been all launched except two, and these are in a very forward state. The sloops are about 1,000 tons burden, and carry each seven guns. The construction of twenty-three new gunboats for the regular navy was also ordered by Government. We believe that all of them have been launched—many have been for weeks in commission, and some were engaged in the capture of the Port Royal forts. Their commanders declare them to be very serviceable for blockading purposes—much more serviceable than such huge, costly vessels as the *Niagara*. These gunboats are about 500 tons each. They are pierced for twelve guns, but only carry four each. Besides these, six additional screw sloops, twelve side-wheel steamers and three iron-clad steamers have been built or are in an advanced stage of construction.

While the attention of Government was thus turned to the construction of the new war ships, it did not neglect the obvious policy of purchasing or chartering such steamers and sailing vessels as it could turn to profitable account. More than two hundred and fifty vessels, of all classes, have been purchased or chartered by Government for the purposes of the war; and for those purchased out-and-out for the navy, over $5,000,000 have been paid. From the Secretary of the Navy's report we learn that seventy-nine steamers (side-wheels and propellers) have been purchased by Government and have been converted into efficient gunboats. In following the rebels up creeks and inlets, and capturing small craft striving to run the blockade, many of the smaller gunboats have done invaluable service. These seventy-five purchased vessels carry 341 guns. At the present time the *effective* navy of the United States may thus be classified:

SUMMARY OF EFFECTIVE VESSELS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

	SAILING. Ships.	Guns.	STEAM. Ships.	Guns.
Frigates	6	300	5	222
Sloops (old and new)	17	342	37	326
Brigs	2	12	—	—
Small side-wheel steamers	—	—	16	56
Iron-clad steamers	—	—	3	18
Gunboats (new)	—	—	23	92
Steamers purchased and converted into gunboats	—	—	79	341
Ships purchased	13	52	—	—
Barks purchased	18	78	—	—
Brigs purchased	2	4	—	—
Schooners purchased	24	49	—	—
Totals	62	837	164	1,055
Total effective vessels				246
Total guns				1,892

The Secretary of the Navy, in his report just transmitted to Congress, states that we have 264 vessels, 2,557 guns, and 22,000 seamen, but he includes, in his list, receiving-ships and ships of the line that have been on the stocks since 1818. In the above table, we have only given such war-vessels as are afloat or are in the course of advancing preparation for service. Nor does it include the storeships and transports of the regular navy, or those chartered by Government for the emergencies of the war. We simply design to show the present effective strength of the United States navy—that is war-vessels in actual commission, or whose services can be commanded at the shortest notice. When it is reflected that this respectable navy has been refitted, built and collected together within three or four months, no American need be disheartened at comparing it with the mightier armaments of France and England. For what has been done in the past can be done again and again, in all time to come.

THE LADIES' UNION BAZAAR.

Its Object, Management, Appearance, &c.

This brilliantly arranged affair, which promises to be the nine days' wonder of New-York society before the holidays, was in full tide of successful operation on Saturday night last.

Just after 5 o'clock, the scene was illuminated by the multitude of jets from a dozen great chandeliers, and bright eyes sparkled in rivalry as the fine hand of the Seventh Regiment lent the fascination of rich melody from the galleries.

The specific object of the ladies in forming this association, and who have for many months been preparing for the present development, is to relieve from distress and privation those whose industrial pursuits have been checked by the financial depression occasioned by the war. No shadow of sectarianism mars its liberal conduct, all persuasions and denominations joining alike in zealous furtherance of its benevolent interests.

Thirty-four tables, or stands, are distributed about the main hall, while apart, in the more retired portion, are three refreshment tables: and still beyond this, separated by a partition, is a regularly organized kitchen, presided over by caterers of highest ability, and when it is remembered that DELMONICO and MAILLARD have a finger in the pie, no doubt will be entertained that the cuisine appointments are *comme il faut*.

The tables were apportioned certain localities by their owners drawing lots. Each lady paid upon the opening day one dollar for a season ticket, which is amount now regularly fixed for such, although the regular admission ticket is twenty-five cents. Besides this season ticket, two were presented each table to be used at the discretion of the managers.

The unbecoming practice of carrying a paper or book about the room soliciting names for a raffle, is discountenanced here, and instead a list is appended to each article to be thus disposed of—all persons desiring to subscribe adding their names.

Although the tables in their respective details afford material for a volume of description, it will be necessary to omit objects of minor interest in the consideration of those which attract universal remark as the distinguishing features of the munificent donation.

First, then, as the visitor enters, the eye rests upon three magnificent pieces of bronze; one at the Catholic table was presented by Archbishop HUGHES, and is a *fac-simile* of the statue in Berlin, representing FREDERICK WILLIAM, Elector of Brandenburgh; it stands six feet high, upon a revolving pedestal. The others are a pair of Pompeian vases, eight feet high, ornamented in antique tracery and richly carved; they were presented by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, and are to be raffled for, at a thousand dollars the pair.

A curiosity of rich upholstery stands near, which is made of the cloth of gold employed in the decorations of the Sultan's Palace.

In this neighborhood dwells a young lady who offers herself and a magnificent wardrobe, including a camel's hair shawl, and other things of corresponding elegance, for sale, at a trifle over one thousand dollars. Her name is Miss WILHELMINA WALLACE DE ROSSER. She is attended by her maid ADELE, who stands contemplating her mistress' elaborate wardrobe, as if in pleasant anticipation of packing it into a stylish traveling trunk, which stands by with open lid.

A trotting-wagon from BARWISER'S, on Broadway, is to be sold for one hundred and seventy-five dollars, the purchaser to have the privilege of exchanging it for any other in the establishment whence it came, providing he pay the difference should there be any.

BANGS, MERWIN & Co. have sent a choice collection of books amounting to $2,500 worth.

The table of the "Fifth-avenue Presbyterian" Church has a large doll, whose costume combines the national colors in an artistic arrangement of drapery, which conceals beneath the outer display all the appurtenances of a lady's work-stand; everything about the little table which composes the concealed body is marked by the same combination of colors. Upon her head rests a golden crown inscribed "Columbia."

"St. Paul's" Methodist Church is distinguished by objects of fine art, rich oil paintings by native artists, and marvelous creations in needlework. A banner of indescribable richness waves above this table, and overshadows the entrance to the outer room. The Church of the "Transfiguration" is next represented, and is remarkable for the originality of the designs which adorn it; some of these, in similitudes of the "contraband," are inexpressively ludicrous.

Mr. ISAAC BELL'S table has a centre-piece familiar to all citizens of New-Orleans or Havana. It is the old "*Marchande*," who perambulates the streets with her great shallow basket suspended from her neck, its surface covered with temptingly arranged nicknacks in every conceivable shape. A beautiful pastel at this table, by Mrs. RUSSEL, represents a Roman female head of exquisite beauty. Upon the next stand to this, is an entertainment labeled "McCLELLAN'S [illegible] of goods [illegible] sanctity to [illegible] with a bell [illegible] of the [illegible] cannon [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

Of which Charles L. Parine received ninety-one.
Of which James O'Neill received five thousand one hundred and eighty-four.
Of which Alexander L. Shaw received six thousand three hundred and seventy.
Of which John B. Ryer received three thousand seven hundred and forty-seven.
Of which James Farsley received three thousand four hundred and six.
Of which Joseph Smyth received three thousand three hundred and fifty-seven.
Of which Alexander H. Keech received eight thousand one hundred and eighty-six.
Of which James Gedney received seven thousand five hundred and fifty-two.
Of which Abraham Leet received eight thousand four hundred and eighty-six.
Of which William Orton received seven thousand five hundred and ninety-one.
Of which George Ross received seven thousand and thirty-four.
Of which Thomas Stevenson received eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.
Of which Frank W. Ballard received seven hundred and two.
Of which Harvey T. Cleaveland received one thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight.
Of which George L. Cannon received six hundred and ninety-three.
Of which Edward Colgate received eight.
Of which Aaron H. Bean received two hundred and seventy-one.
Of which Michael Hughes received fifty.
Of which William E. Noble received one.
Of which Charles Meyers received ooe.
Of which John Marallons received nine hundred and eighty-seven.
Of which Zehnlon L. Ely received two hundred and seventy-three.
Of which Fraek O'Brien received one.
Of which John Horan received nine hundred and fifty-eight.
Of which John Holden received one.
Of which Rody Wrene received two.
Of which John Riley received two.
Of which John Fitzsimmons received two.
Of which John Bryce received one.
Of which Benjamin F. Mannierre received seven.
Of which James W. Gerard received nine.
Of which Alexander T. Stewart received nine.
Of which David D. Field received one.
Of which Peter Goelet received eight.
Of which S. T. Russel received one.
Of which William F. Havemeyer received five.
Of which C. F. Fowler received four.
Of which George Griswold received six.
Of which B. Solomon received six.
Of which James Brokerhoff received four.
Of which D. Alonzo Cushman received two.
Of which George Briggs received one hundred and six.
Of which George A. Hearn received one.
Of which Jacob Cram received one.
Of which James A. Smith received one.
Of which Horatio Worcester received one.
Of which Alfred A. Valentine received one.
Of which Jacob Little received one.
Of which David L. White received forty-two.
Of which forty-five were blank.
And of which one hundred and seven were scattering votes.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on snch estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen of the Seventh Senatorial District, was see hundrea and seventeen thousand and seventy-five.
Of which William Harris received four thousand three hundred and eighty-three.
Of which Francis J. McDonongh reeeived three thousand nine hundred and forty-five.
Of which Keyron Perkins received five thousand one hundred and fifty-five.
Of which John Lyons received four thonsand three hundred and ten.
Of which Thomas A. Dunn received four thousand one hundred and ninety.
Of which Samuel K. N. Kepner received five thousand and fifty-nine.
Of which Alexander Brandon received six thousand eight hondred.
Of which John Brice received seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-sevee.
Of which Luke Curnen received five thousand nine hundred and ten.
Of which Jacob M. Long received seven thonsaed nine hnndred and fifty.
Of which John Cavanagh received five thousand five hundred and eighty-four.
Of which William Joyce reveived five thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
Of which Jonathan T. Trotter received seven thonsand six hnndred and forty-four.
Of which John Cooper, Jr., received six thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.
Of which Thomas Ogilvie received six thousand one hundred and seventy-five.
Of which Charles C. Pinckney received eight thousand two hundred and forty-nine.
Of which Michael Snyder received eight thousand six hundred and thirty-six.
Of which Hamlin Babcock received eight thousand four hundred and ninety-two.
Of which William Oakley received eight hundred and forty-eight.
Of which Samuel D. Bingham received six hundred and eighty-four.
Of which O. Sloan Holden received nieety-four.
Of which Alfred R. Booth received one thousand one hondred and sixteen.
Of which John B. Dingledein received nine hundred and fifty-four.
Of which two were defective ballots.
Of which one hundred and ninety were blank.
And of which thirty-three were scattering votes.

FOR COMMISSIONERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the First Ward, was one thousand four hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which James Woods received eight hundred and thirty-seven.
And of which William Jennett received six hun dred and thirty.

SECOND WARD.

That it appears on snch estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Second Ward, was four hundred and one.
Of which James F. Horan received two hundred and forty-four.
And of which William H. Maloney received one hundred and fifty-seven.

THIRD WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Third Ward, was four hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which Edward B. Heath received two hundred and seventy-five.
Of which Ira A. Libby received one hundred and eighty-four.
And of which eight were scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole nomber of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, was two thousand and sixty.
Of which Peter Meade received nine hnndred aod seven.
Of which James Reily received six hundred and ninety-two.
Of which Henry G. Leask received four hundred and fifty-six.
And of which five were scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole nomber of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward, was one thousand nine hundred aed eighty-three.
Of which Thomas F. Weaver received four hundred and one.
Of which William H. Johnston received six hundred and sixteen.
Of which James M. Tathill received nine hundred and sixty-one.
And of which five were blank votes.

SIXTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward was two thousand seveo hundred and nineteen.
Of which Timothy Brennan received two thousand and sixty-four.
Of which John Ward received six hundred and forty-two.
Of which ten were blank.
And of which three were scattering voter.

SEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, was three thousand six huodred and sixteen.
Of which Bernard Smyth received one thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine.
Of which Daniel Goger received one thousand six hnnered and twenty-five.
Of which Thomas Mullen received two hundred and forty-five.
And of which seventeen were scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward, was three thousand and seventy-eight.
Of which Walter W Adams received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.
Of which Edwin Wainwright received one thousand two hundred and thirty-two.
Of which five were blank.
And of which five were scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward, was four thousand five hundred and thirty-five.
Of which Jacob C. Bogert received two thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.
Of which Albert G. Bogert received one thousand five hundred and seventy eight.
Of which twelve were blank.
And of which nine were scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward, was two thousand five hundred and thirty-five.
Of which Daniel Slote received one thousand four hundred and two.
And of which Joseph W. Lester received one thousand one hundred and thirty-three votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward, was five thousand two hundredand eighty-three.
Of which Richard L. Larremore received two thousand eight hundred and eighty.
Of which Samoel S. Acker received two thousand three hundred and thirty.
Of which thirty-one were blank.
And of which forty-two were scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, was two thousand seven hnndred and ninety-eight.
Of which Charles Boyce received one thousand four huedred and forty-six.
Of which Samnel R. Hills received seven hundred and two.
Of which George W. Jenkins received six hundred and thirty-three.
And of which seventeen were scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward, was two thousand eight hnndred and eighty-nine.
Of which John H. Trapp received one thonsand five hundred and fifty-two.
Of which Charles G. Shaver received one thousand three hundred and fourteen.
And of which thirteen were scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward, was two thousand four hundred and forty.
Of which William S. Wilhelm received one thousand four hondred and seventeen.
Of which Francis O'Reilly received seven hundred and ninety-six.
Of which Charles Whitlock received two hnndred and fourteen.
Of which five were hlanks.
And of which eight were scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissiooer of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward, was two thousand three hundred and seventy-six.
Of which Edward Robinson, Jr., received one thousand five hnndred and fifty-eight.
Of which Benjamin W. Blanchard received eight hundred and five.
Of which five were blank.
And of which eight were scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissiooer of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward, was four thousand and fifty-six.
Of which Samuel B. H. Vance received two thousand three hundred and thirty-six.
Of which William J. Haskett received one thousand seven huodred and sixteen.
Of which one was blank.
And of which three were scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward, was six thousand and seventeen.
Ot which James L. Miller received two thousand two hundred and ten.
Of which Henry A. Burr received two thousand and seventy-eight.
Of which Thomas McCormick received one thousand six hundred and twenty-five.
Of which Samuel S. Acker received eleven.
Of which Richard L. Larremore received twenty.
And of which seventy-four were scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

That it appears oe such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward, was four thousaod six hundred and ninety-six.
Of which William E. Curtis received three thousand one hundred and ninety-eight.
Of which Lemuel Bangs received one thonsand four hundred and ninety-one.
And of which seven were scattering votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward, was three thousand seveo hundred and eighty.
Of which Patrick Ford received one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.
Of which Hugh M. Herrick received one thonsand two hundred and thirty.
Of which Riehard S. Gray received six hundred and eleven.
And of which two were blank.

TWENTIETH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, was five thousand two hundren and twenty.
Of which James Moore received two thousand three hundred and eighty-two.
Of which John Quackenbush received one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.
Of which Samuel Sinclair received nine hundred and sixty-six.
Of which fourteen were blank.
And of which ten were scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Coomon Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, was four thousand two hundred and twenty-nine.
Of which Andrew V. Stout received two thousand six hundred and eleven.
Of which David Wetmore received one thousand five hondred and ninety-four.
Of which Jacob Vanderpool received fourteen.
Of which five were blank.
And of which five were scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Tweoty-second Ward, was four thousand and sixty-eight.
Of which Adra H. Underhill received two thousnnd two hundred and thirty-seven.
Of which Nathaniel C. Husted received one thousand eight hundred and eight.
Of which eighteen were hlaok.
And of which five were scattering votes.

FOR INSPECTORS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the First Ward, was one thousand four hundred and six.
Of which Thomas Salmon received seven hundred and ninety-five.
Of which Charles Moore received six hundred and ten.
And of which one was o scattering vote.

SECOND WARD.

Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Second Ward, *for full term*, was three hundred and ninety-eight.
Of which James H. Ward received two hundred and thirty-one.
And of which James Raymond received one hundred and sixty-seven.

Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Second Ward, *to fill vacancy*, was three hundred and ninety-seven.
Of which John P. Richards received two hundred and twenty-nine.
And of which Junius E. Kingsley received one hundred and sixty-eight.

THIRD WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Third Ward, was four hundred and sixty-four.
Of which George F. Dowland received two hundred and sixty-four.
Of which Nathaniel Huggins received one hundred and ninety-one.
And of which nine were scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, was two thousand and thirty-six.
Of which Matthew McGowan received nine hundred and fifty-nine.
Of which Peter J. Tully received six hundred and fifty-six.
Of which Gustav Ramsperger received three hundred and ninty seven.
Of which nine were blank.
And of which five were scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward, was one thousand nine hundred and eighty-three.
Of which Henry Hutchinson received one thousand and two.
Of which David D. Acker received nine hundred and seventy-six.
And of which five were blank votes.

SIXTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, was two thousand seven hundred and nineteen.
Of which Hildebrand Von Glahn received two thousand and ten.
Of which Patrick Cullen received six hundred and ninety-eight.
Of which eight were blank.
And of which three were scattering.

SEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, was three thousand four hundred and fifty-two.
Of which Henry M. Jones received one thousand four hundred and thirty-five.
Of which Samuel J. Lingworth received one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.
Of which Thomas Rice received two hundred and thirty-four.
Of which one was blank.
And of which eight were scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward, was three thousand and ninety.
Of which John Dixon received one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
Of which James F. Gallagher received one thousand one hnndred and twenty.
Of which Benjamin F. Miller received fifty-eight.
Of which eight were blank.
And of which six were scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward, was four thousand five hundred and sirteen.
Of which Andrew J. Matthewson received one thonsand seven hnndred an i six.
Of which George F. Merklee received two thousand seven hundred and ninety.
Of which sixteen were blank.
And of which four were scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward, was two thousand five hundred and thirty-five.
Of which Z. Francis Barnes received one thousand two hundred and fifty.
Of which Stephen Lane, Jr., received one thousand one hnndred and forty-three.
Of which Martin Herrick received one hundred and forty-one.
And of which one was a scattering vote.

ELEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward, was five thousand two hundred and forty-one.
Of which Seamen Johnson received two thousand seven hnndred and eight.
Of which Edward Miehling received two thousand four hundred and forty-five.
Of which fifty-two were blank.
And of which thirty-six were scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, *full term*, was two thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.
Of which John U. Gent received one thousand one hundred aed eighty-four.
Of which Andrew Armstrong received nine hundred and ninety-seven.
Of which William Walsh received five hnndred and eighty-three.
And of which twelve were scattering votes.

Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, *to fill vacancy*, was two thousand seven hundred and sixty-one.
Of which Benjamin Moore received one thousand four hundred and seventy-nine.
Of which Marcellus E. Rancall received eight hundred and eighty-seven.
Of which Henry Waggoner received three hundred and eighty-three.
And of which seventeen were scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, tha the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward, was two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.
Of which Peter Reiyea received one thousand five hundred and thirty-two.
Of which Oscar A. Nathusiaa received one thousand three huedred and forty-one.
And of which six were scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward, was two thousand four hundred and thirty-two.
Of which William Reynolds received one thousand four hundred aed ninety.
Of which Joseph Shannon received six hundred and fifty-three.
Of which Alexander Willse received two hundred and sixty.
Of which ten were hlank.
And of which nineteen were scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward, was two thousand three hundred and seventy-three.
Of which S. Weir Roosevelt received one thousand five hundred and fifty-four.
Of which Charles Brown received eight hundred and six.
Of which three were hlank.
And of which ten were scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward, was four thousand and fifty-nine.
Of which Richard Martin received two thousand two hundred and nine.
Of which Jacob S. Moore received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one.
Of which Joseph Moore received fifty-eight.
Of which J. Moore received nineteen.
And of which two were hlank.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward, was five thousand nine hundred and ninety-one.
Of which Nicholas Segur received three thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.
Of which Henry Stephenson received one thousand, two hundred and seventy-nine.
Of which Seaman Johnson received twenty-one.
Of which Edward Miehling received nine.
Of which William Hibbard received six hundred and thirty-nine.
And of which one hundred and twelve were scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward, was four thousand six hundred and seventy-three.
Of which Frederick E. Mather received two thousand five hundred and twenty-one.
Of which George E. Metcalf received one thousand five hundred and seven.
Of which Henry J. Scudder received six hundred and forty.
And of which five were scattering votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward, was three thousand six hundred and eighty-seven.
Of which Alfred P. Arnold received one thousand one hundred and ninety.
Of which John J. Russe received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-three.
Of which James Hogg received five hundred and two.
And of which twelve were scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, was five thousand one hundred and sixty-three.
Of which William Ross received nine hundred and sixty-eight.
Of which Thomas McKenzie received two thousand five hundred and nineteen.
Of which John McKeelnie received one thousand six hundred and eleven.
Of which David Milleman received fifty-two.
And of which thirteen were scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, was four thousand two hundred and twenty-two.
Of which W. Sterling Yarl received two thousand six hundred and nineteen.
Of which Walter B. Roberts received one thousand five hundred and ninety-nine.
And of which four were blank votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward, was four thousand and eleven.
Of which John W. Bockhorn received two thousand and twenty-nine.
Of which Ernest C. H. Stark received one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.
Of which Adam Roediger received twenty-six.
And of which twenty-five were scattering votes.

FOR TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

FIRST WARD.

Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the First Ward, *for full term*, was two thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Of which John Casey received eight hundred and twenty-five.
Of which James Fitzsimmons received eight hundred and forty.
Of which Michael Sullivan received five hundred and seventy-four.
Of which Richiel St. George received six hundred and eighteen.
And of which six were scattering votes.

Vacancy—Three Years.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the First Ward, *to fill vacancy for three years*, was one thousand four hundred and thirty-four.
Of which Anton Meyer received eight hundred and twenty-eight.
And of which James Cleary received six hundred and six.

Vacancy—Two Years.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the First Ward, *to fill vacancy for two years*, was one thousand four hundred and thirty-eight.
Of which John S. Scully received eight hundred and fifty-five.
Of which John J. Murphy received five hundred and seventy-six.
And of which seven were scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward was eight hundred and one.
Of which William C. Church received two hundred and thirty-eight.
Of which George E. Carlton received one hundred and sixty-two.
And of which one was a hlank vote.

THIRD WARD.

Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Third Ward *for full term*, was niee hundred and eighteen.
Of which John Suhr received four hundred and fifty.
Of which John M. Mimnie received two hundred and seventy-eight.
Of which Samuel N. Lecompt received one hundred and eighty-six.
And of which four were scattering votes.

Vacancy—Three Years..

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Third Ward, *to fill vacancy for three years*, was four hundred and sixty.
Of which Joseph H. White received two hundred and seventy-seven.
Of which Dennis Flannigan received one hundred and seventy-nine.
And of which four were hlank votes.

Vacancy—One Year.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Third Ward, *to fill vacancy for one year*, was four hundred and thirty-three.
Of which James McClusky received four hundred and thirty-three.

FOURTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, was three thousand nine hundred and sixty-one.
Of which James White received one thousand one hundred and thirty-six.
Of which Charles Kelly received one thousand three hundred and thirty-two.
Of which John Moore received six hundred and ten.
Of which Richard O'Neil received four hundred and eighty-three.
Of which Mark Lanigan received three hundred and ninety-eight.
And of which two were scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, tha the whole nnmber of votes given for the office o Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward was three thousand nine hundred and sixty-nioe.
Of which Charles A. Gray received four hundred aed twenty-five.
Of which Cornelius Quinn received four hundred and sixty-four.
Of which William Myers received five hundred and eighty-two.
Of which William H. Burras received five hundred and seventy-two.
Of which Andrew W. Leggat received nine hundred and sixty-three.
Of which Francis R. Tillou received nine hundred and fifty-eight.
Of which one was hlank.
And of which four were scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, was five thousand four hundred and forty-five.
Of which Walter Roche received two thousand and sixty-five.
Of which Robert Conway received two thousand and twenty-three.
Of which Michael Duane received six hundred and ninety.
Of which William Cantwell received six hnndred and sixty-six.
And of which two were scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, was seven thousand two hundred and eight.
Of which Richard Pollton received one thousand six hundred and thirty-two.
Of which Edward M. Skidmore received one thousand six hundred and three.
Of which James Moore rceived one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two.
Of which James Collins received one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two.
Of which John Quinn received two hundred and thirty-five.
Of which William J. McDovitt received two hundred and forty-six.
Of which Morris Welch received one.
Of which Joseph White received one.
Of which oee was blank.
And of which five were scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was six thousand and sixteen.
Of which Joseph W. Kellogg received one thonsand six hundred and eighty.
Of which Matthias Clark received one thousand nine hundred and forty-six.
Of which William Cleary received one thousand two hundred and twenty-five.
Of which James A. Carolin received one thousand one hundred and thirty-seven.
Of which Joseph D. Martin received eighty-nine.
Of which tweuty-eight were blank.
And of which fifteen were scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward, was nine thousand and twenty-seven.
Of which James W. Booth received three thousand and three.
Of which Ellery Denison received two thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.
Of which John McNicol received one thousand four hundred and ninety.
Of which Henry J. West received one thousand seven hundred and thirteen.
And of which ten were scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward was four thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.
Of which William McCaffill received two thousand two hundred and eleven.
Of which Charles E. Rugler received one thousand four hundred.
Of which Gideon Ostrander received one thousand and forty-two.
Of which Edward A. Holsworth received one hundred and fourteen.
Of which John G. Otto received one hundred and ten.
And of which three were scattering votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward, was ten thousand three hundred and eighty.
Of which Harvey C. Calkins received two thousand one hundred and seventy-eight.
Of which Lewis O'Brien received two thousand and three.
Of which Robert A. Barry received three thousand one hundred and thirty-two.
Of which Charles Perley, Jr., received three thousand and one.
Of which forty-five were blaok.
And of which twenty-one were scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, was five thousand five hundred and two.
Of which James Gilfin received seven hundred and seventy-five.
Of which William Martin received one thousand four hundred and sixty-nine.
Of which James McCusker received five hundred and thirty-seven.
Of which John Moore received one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight.
Of which Patrick McGann received one thousand two hundred aod twenty-one.
Of which John B. Hobby received three hundred and nine.
And of which thirteen were scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of the Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward, was five thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which Benjamin Hutchinson received one thousand three hundred and seven.
Of which James H. Irwin received one thousand four hundred and sixteen.
Of which Fraocis Coan received one thousand four hundred aod sixty-eight.
Of which Frederick Holstein received one thousand four hundred and eighty-three.
And of which thirty were scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward was four thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.
Of which William J. Kane received one thousand five hundred and twenty-three.
Of which Patrick Quinn received two thousand one hundred and fifty-seven.
Of which James H. Kenna received six hundred and sixty-five.
Of which John Hunt received two hundred and twenty-three.
Of which Hugh Bennett received two hundred and nineteen.
And of which one was a scattering vote.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward, was four thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight.
Of which Henry Panton received one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven.
Of which William Oothout received one thousand five hundred and sixty.
Of which Douglass Taylor received eight hundred and five.
Of which Frederick Widdows received seven hundred and ninety-nine.
Of which five were blank.
And of which two were scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward, was eight thousand and thirty-six.
Of which Samuel Osgood received one thousand eight hnndred and fifty-four.
Of which John Jackson received one thousand six hundred and twenty-seven.
Of which Benjamin C. Wandell received two thousand three hundred and thirty-eight.
Of which Milton St. John received two thousand two hundred and twelve.
And of which five were scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward, was eleven thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.
Of which Michael J. McCarthy received two thousand one hnudred and nineteen.
Of which John L. Carberry received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
Of which Patrick McGrane received one thousand five hnndred aed fifty-two.
Of which Uel Reynolds received one thonsand two hundred and seventeen.
Of which Harvey H. Woods received one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.
Of which George P. Stezman received two thousand four hnndred and seventy-five.
Of which Jonathan H. Ransom seceived six hnndred and seventy-three.
Of which William Hibbard received nine.
Of which Robert H. Barry received twenty-three.
Of which Charles Perley, Jr., received twenty-three.
Of which Harvey Calcin received nine.
Of which Lewis O'Brien received seven.
And of which one hundred and twelve were scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward, was nine thousand one hundred and seventy-seven.
Of which John Foster received two thonsand two hundred.
Of which John O'Brien received one thousand five hundred and eighty.
Of which John A. Foster received one thousand four hundred and eighty-two.
Of which Seymour A. Bunce received one thousand four hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which James Reilly received one thonsand one hundred and eighteen.
Of which William H. Neilson received six hundred and fifty-eight.
Of which James W. Underhill received six hundred and forty-five.
And of which six were scattering votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward, was seven thousand five hundred and ninety-one.
Of which Peter Gudenrath received one thousand eight hundred aod twenty.
Of which Jollos Johnson received one thoosand five hundred and seventy-two.
Of which John Hogan received one thousand and seventy-one.
Of which Charles H. Lyons received one thoosand eight hundred and eighty-three.
Of which Walter S. Pinckney received one thousand one hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which James Hogg received fifty-five.
And of which two were scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, that the whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and seventy-nine.
Of which Matthew McDougal received nine hundred and sixty-one.
Of which James L. Hastie received eight hundred and forty.
Of which Thomas M. Partridge received one thousand and ninety-seven.
Of which John Holderber reeeived one thousand and forty-five.
Of which Mortimer G. Porter reeeived one thousand six hundred and thirty.
Of which Gabriel Van Cott received one thonsand six huodred and seventy-nine.
Of which Thomas A. Ledworth received one thousand five hundred and seventy-three.
Of which David Milleman received one thousand five hundred and thirty.
And of which tweety-six were scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, was eight thonsand three hondred and ninety-three.
Of which John Stephenson received two thousand two hundred and sixty-two.
Of which Edward C. Johnson received two thousand and seveoty-nine.
Of which James J. Traynor received one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.
Of which William C. Higgins received one thousand two hundred and six.
Of which John L. Noyes received nine hundred and ten.
Of which nine were blank.
Of which three were scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward, was eight thonsand and forty-eight.
Of which William Seebach received one theusand nine hundred and forty-nine.
Of which John S. Masterson received one thousand seven hundred and seventeen.
Of which Stephen N. Simonson received two thousand one hundred and ninety-six.
Of which David Clarke received two thousand and one.
Of which Charles E. Simms received one hundred and thirty-two.
Of which five were blank.
And of which twenty-eight were scattering votes.

THE BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS OF THE City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the vote given in the several election districts of said City, at the election held December third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, do hereby certify, determine and declare:

MAYOR.

That GEORGE GEDNEY, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Mayor of the City of New-York.

POLICE JUSTICE.

That WILLIAM E. DODGE, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice, to fill vacancy in the Third District, occasioned by the death of J. Sherman Brownell.

ALDERMEN.

That WILLIAM WALSH, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Alderman of the Second Aldermanic District.
That CHARLES H. HALL, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Alderman of the Fourth Aldermanic District.
That JAMES REED, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Alderman of the Sixth Aldermanic District.
That PETER MITCHELL, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Alderman of the Eighth Aldermanic District.
That GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Alderman of the Tenth Aldermanic District.
That FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Alderman of the Twelfth Aldermanic District.
That JOHN D. OTTIWELL, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Alderman of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District.
That TERENCE FARLEY, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Alderman of the Sixteenth Aldermanic District.

COUNCILMEN.

That
MORGAN JONES, JAMES HAYES,
GEORGE A. BARNEY, JOHN HALEY,
CORNELIUS DISKOND, and JOHN HOGAN,
were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected as Councilmen for the Fourth Senatorial District.

That
MICHAEL C. GROSS, ANTHONY MILLER,
JOAN RYAN, SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
FREDERICK REPPER, and SIMON HARLETON,
were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected as Councilmen for the Fifth Senatorial District.

That
THOMAS STEVENSON, ABRAHAM LENT,
ALEXANDER H. KEECH, WILLIAM ORTON,
WM. H. GRENNEY, and GEORGE ROSS,
were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected as Councilmen for the Sixth Senatorial District.

That
MICHAEL SNYDER, HAMLIN BABCOCK,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, JOHN BRICE,
JACOB M. LONG, and JONATHAN T. TROTTER,
were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected as Councilmen for the Seventh Senatorial District.

CONSTABLES.

That MICHAEL BEIRNE, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Constable for the First Ward.
That JAS. C. PERRINE, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Constable for the Ninth Ward.
That WILLIAM HOUGHTON, Jr., by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Constable for the Sixteenth Ward.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

That JAMES WOODS, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the First Ward.
That JAMES F. HORAN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Second Ward.
That EDWARD B. HEATH, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Third Ward.
That PETER MEADE, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Fourth Ward.
That JAMES M. TOTT

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1861.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONNECTICUT.

News from the Gulf, Tybee Island, and Port Royal.

Forty-eight Prisoners of War Brought to This Port.

TYBEE ISLAND PERMANENTLY OCCUPIED.

An Expedition to Fernandina, Florida.

The Capture of the Rebel Schooner Royal Yacht in Galveston Bay.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS.

The Terrible Punishment Suffered by the Rebels.

The U. S. steamship *Connecticut*, Commander MAXWELL WOODHULL, from Galveston, Nov. 29; Southwest Pass, Dec. 1; Ship Island, Dec. 2; Mobile Bar and Fort Pickens, Dec. 3; Key West, Dec. 10; Savannah, Dec. 12, and Fortress Monroe, Dec. 16, arrived at this port yesterday. The crews of the blockading squadrons and the troops are all in good health. Left at Key West the U. S. steamer *Richmond*, coaling and repairing.

The *Connecticut* left this port Nov. 10, with a full cargo of provisions, for the Gulf blockading squadrons, and the troops defending the forts along the Southern coast. She proceeded first to Galveston, and having supplied the forces at that place, commenced her return trip, touching at the places enumerated above, leaving a sufficient quantity of subsistence stores to meet the wants of the troops.

Her armament consists of seven guns, one of which is rifled. The *Connecticut* brought forty-eight prisoners of war. The following are their names:

THE PRISONERS OF WAR.

THOMAS CHUBB, Commander of armed schooner *Royal Yacht*, received from frigate *Santee*, off Galveston.

Joseph Frisbie, George Haley, Ambrose Snow, John F. Davidson, John Greenbough, Thomas C. Saunders, George Baker, Jeremiah Kelley, Robert Redman, Henry M. Duble, James S. Hughes, and Ira G. Rodgers, crew of the rebel armed schooner *Royal Yacht*, cut out of the port of Galveston by the *Santee*.

James Hopkinson, Arthur Wardle, Wm. Cuthbest, George Watt, Michael O'Brien, Wm. Sanger, William Jones, crew of the English bark *Empress*, taken while running the blockade of the Mississippi, by the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*. The bark *Empress* was laden with 6,000 bags of coffee; she is now on her way to this port.

Lieut. BAKER, Lieutenant rebel marine corps; deserted from the rebels and delivered himself to Col. BROWN; received from frigate *Mississippi*.

R. M. HARDEE, taken on board schooner *Adelaide*, running blockade; received at Key West.

James Dickinson, mate; John Nelson, mate; Benj. McKenney, pilot; Henry Johnson, seamen; Wallace Johnson, seamen; crew of prize schooner *Fanny Lee*, received from *St. Lawrence*, at Port Royal.

John G. A. Butler, Captain; Henry Sutler, mate; John Wilson, seaman; Patrick Walsh, cook; crew of prize sloop *Ida*, received from the *St. Lawrence* at Port Royal.

Daniel Carlon, John Ernst, Gesper Klock, seamen; received from steamer *Niagara*, taken on board the rebel steamer *Davis*.

Antonio de Grass, William Brown, John Williams, Manuel Antone, Albert Miller, Benj. Adams, crew of the rebel steamer *Lewis*, received from the steamer *Niagara*, captured in the Mississippi Sound.

——— Easton, Corporal, received on board the *Niagara*, was sent home from Ship Island, accused of giving information to the rebels. Delivered to the commander of the Navy-yard.

The *Lewis* was from New-Orleans, bound to Mobile, with a cargo of molasses, and during the chase threw overboard 300 barrels of molasses. The *Anna* was from the same place, and bound to Mobile, with a cargo of turpentine.

The prisoners were delivered over to the custody of the United States Marshal, who committed the privateersmen to the Toombs and sent the prize crews to the House of Detention.

The *Connecticut* brings as passengers 13 of WILSON'S Zouaves and several Regulars from Fort Pickens. She also has a mail from the entire blockading squadron.

Nothing new had taken place at Fort Pickens since the bombardment.

The following is a list of officers of the *Connecticut*:

Commander, MAXWELL WOODHULL; First Lieutenant, Taylor; Acting Masters, Marshman, Hill, Linnekin; Surgeon, Flagg; Paymaster, P. W. Ames; Paymaster's Clerk G. L. Mead; Master's Mates, Mead, Jones, Daily, Roberts, Langworthy; Steward, C. J. Curren.

FROM PORT ROYAL AND TYBEE.

The news brought by the *Connecticut* from Tybee Island and Port Royal is highly interesting, but from prudential reasons is withheld from publication at the present time. It is confidently asserted that Savannah and Charleston (what little remains of it) will soon be in possession of the Union forces.

Tybee Island is occupied by about one thousand men. If batteries should be needed to operate against Fort Pulaski, these man will immediately commence to build them.

When the *Connecticut* left Tybee, the war steamer *Savannah* and four gunboats lay in the sound, within two miles of Fort Pulaski.

AN EXPEDITION TO FERNANDINA.

An expedition consisting of the *Bienville* and another gunboat, and the steam transport *Baltic*, had left Port Royal for Fernandina. One thousand troops had embarked.

The fortification at Fernandina consisted of a single battery of five guns, which was manned by about three hundred rebels.

A CURIOUS COMPLAINT.

A sheet of paper, containing the following statement, was found tacked to a tree at Key West. It was copied by one of the officers of the *Connecticut*:

"On Monday, Sept. 30, 1861, the prize schooner *C. R. Knapp*, owned in Secessiondom and cleared from Secessiondom, laden with rice, was permitted to clear from the Custom-house at Key West, and take her departure therefrom with flying colors.

Said schooner had been employed to take cargoes of rice from Berwick Bay, near the mouth of the Mississippi, to Havana, and therewith purchase, for return cargo, coffee, powder, bullets, percussion caps' &c., and convey them to Berwick Bay, the terminus of a railroad from New-Orleans, Vanderbilt's Road.

By the admission of her captain, in open Court, this was her third voyage unmolested.

Now his Honor decides, in effect, that this rebel schooner has transgressed no law, and releases her, saying, also, in effect, that there is no real blockade, though a blockading vessel seized her and sent her in.

His Sapiency decrees that "Every vessel must be *warned off once*, and if, *after* that, she attempts to run the blockade and is taken, *then* she is a prize, to be dealt with as circumstances may disclose,"—and his Honor adjudge.

Now that the schooner *C. P. Knapp* has freely and joyously sailed on her benevolent mission, to bless the hearts of the ever-faithful Secessionists, and to convey material to pierce those of the Lincolnites—if they have any—let us inquire:

1. If said schooner *C. P. Knapp*—as by the admission of the Captain above—had infringed no United States law, by clearing from a Confederate port by a Confederate officer? Or, in other words, *could* his "papers" have been regular, and if not, was she not liable to seizure?

2. Being in a port subject to the United States laws, and under the United States flag, she, being owned by citizens of a State or States in rebellion thereto, was she not liable to seizure?—to say nothing of condemnation.

And Quere—Will she be liable to seizure or detention, if taken on her return voyage, not having—*pro forma*—been "warned off," but *sent in*? And lastly—If taken again as "lawful prize," will she be likely to be again sent in for adjudication to a Union port, whose officials are *so* loyal, *so* lynx-eyed, and *so profound*!

It is said that "Heavan helps those who help themselves;" and verily, the subjects of Jeffdom are helping themselves to the good things of this life, and their enemies to the bad things which lead to another, by and through their good and "very kind" friend, the United States Judge of the Southern District of Florida wreckerdom.

What say the blue jackets?

SUCCESSFUL NAVAL RECONNOISSANCE IN OSSABAW SOUND.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HILTON HEAD, Friday, Dec. 13, 1861.

A very interesting and successful reconnoissance was made on the 11th inst., at Ossabaw Sound, by a squadron of gunboats, consisting of the *Ottawa*, *Seneca*, *Pembina* and *Henry Andrew*, under the command of Capt. C. R. P. RODGERS, of the *Wabash*.

Capt. RODGERS, accompanied by Lieut. BARNES, Flag-Lieut. PRESTON, and Mr. DENNIS, of the Coast Survey, left the *Wabash* early on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th inst., and repaired on board the *Ottawa*. The squadron at once got under weigh and steamed down to Tybee Roads, where it remained at anchor till daylight next morning.

Thursday morning, long ere the fiery chariot of Phœbus had thrown its crimson glare over the gray dawn in the east, the little squadron was steaming rapidly down the coast, bound, as all on board then knew, for Ossabaw Sound. The bar was reached quite early in the forenoon. A large can-buoy still remained to mark the entrance, indicating most conclusively that this Sound was a favorite resort for light-draft vessels running the blockade. Getting in here, they are enabled to land their cargoes at Vernonburgh, only nine or ten miles from Savannah; or, going through Adams' Creek, to enter the Romerly Marshes, and thence communicate directly with Savannah.

Thus we hear the Southern Press boasting of vessels running the blockade off Savannah, when, in fact, they had gotten into one of the many small sounds on the Georgia coast, and thence by the *inner* passage had attained that city. DUPONT, with his clear-sighted energy, is fast checkmating this skillful manœuvre of the rebels. The possession of Port Royal, Tybee and St. Helena are salient proofs of this.

After a short delay in sounding out the channel between Ossabaw and Warsaw Islands, the gunboats found themselves safely under way up Vernon River, much to the satisfaction, no doubt, of all on board,—for they knew not at what moment a heavy-masked battery might open upon them from either of the adjacent shores.

The squadron now moved cautiously up the river, the *Ottawa* leading, having an officer at each masthead, spy-glass in hand, examining carefully every point of the shores along which the numerous groves and thickets furnish every facility for masking batteries. On Green Island, about eight miles above the mouth of Ossabaw Sound, a rebel camp of perhaps two regiments was discovered, and near it an earthwork mounting eight heavy sea-coast guns—one of them, at least, rifled. Still the gunboats moved on, gradually nearing the fort, to ascertain its exact location, and, if possible, to draw its fire, and thus obtain the range of its guns. This had almost been despaired of without the squadron itself opening fire, which Capt. RODGERS had determined not to do, when the rebels kindly consented to send them a couple of shells from what was supposed to be a rifled gun, just as the gunboats were turning to retrace their course. That ended the mission in the most satisfactory manner.

The squadron now steamed down Vernon River, around the shoals, up Ogeechee River to within a short distance of Hell Gate, and almost within range of the battery on Green Island—the Vernon and Ogeechee Rivers being separated here merely by a narrow spit of low marshy land. The gunboats were now signaled to anchor with kedges; and Capt. RODGERS, with a boat party, landed on Ossabaw Island to make a reconnoissance in the vicinity of Mr. MORAL'S plantation. This is the only high ground on the northern extremity of the Island, and the sole point at which the rebels could conveniently erect a battery. No traces, however, of recent human life and activity were found. The party soon returned on board, and the gunboats got under way and returned direct to Port Royal.

The position of the fortification on Green Island is naturally strong, and in many respects important. It commands the *inner* communication between Savannah and St. Catherine's and St. Simon's Sounds. Vessels running the blockade at either of the latter places come up *via* the Florida Passage, Ogeechee River, Hell Gate, Vernon River and Adams' Creek, into the Romerly Marshes and thence to Savannah.

Few of the impatient millions of the country realize the insurmountable difficulties of inforcing a strict blockade along the double line of our South Atlantic coast.

AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS.

Interesting Statement of an Officer of the Connecticut.

The Late Bombardment—Tremendous Damage Inflicted upon the Rebels—The Niagara and Richmond, &c.

The *Connecticut* combines with her capacity as a transport ship strength and steunchness enough to make her quite formidable as a vessel of war. She is pierced for six guns, and is, therefore, fully able to relieve the monotony of her peaceful carrying avocation with occasional dashes after prizes, or a brush now and then with a rebel privateer. During her late cruise she did not chance to meet with any of the latter kind of customers, but she fell in with prizes, and must, by their capture, have earned plenty of spending money for her officers and crew. She overhauled altogether fourteen suspicious-looking craft, some of which she warned, driving off others, and laying violent hands on two, the *Adelaide* and *Zealand*, taking them into Key West, where the *Adelaide*, on unquestionable evidence, was of course condemned. Both vessels were sailing under British colors, and were caught in the act of trying to run the blockade. The *Adelaide* had a valuable cargo, consisting of a great quantity of sugar, some thirty tons of coffee and some small arms, mostly sabres. The *Zealand* seemed to be only in ballast, but it was shrewdly suspected, by Capt. WOODHULL and the Prize Commissioners, that she had, when she found herself in peril of capture, dumped overboard everything of any worth that she had aboard. It was impossible, under the circumstances, to bring forward enough legal evidence to insure her confiscation, and the Commissioners had to discharge her.

The *Connecticut* arrived at Fort Pickens a day after the fair; or rather an hour or so too late to give her officers and crew a chance to see the long range duel between BRAGG and BROWN. The gallant veteran who commands the National forces at Fort Pickens had just finished paying his iron compliments to the rebel general when Captain WOODHULL dropped his anchor within sight of Pensacola. The scene that met the gaze of the people on board the *Connecticut* was picturesquely grand and terrible in the extreme. Warrington Navy Yard and the villages surrounding it were in flames that ascended to a tremendous height, luridly lighting up the bay and its surrounding shore, and tinging the sky with red for many a mile around. Nearly every building in the vicinity of the yard must have been consumed, together with a large amount of stores and war material. The foundry was totally destroyed, and its contents must have been rendered perfectly useless. Of Fort McRae a striking example had been made. Its former formidable characteristics had almost entirely disappeared, leaving the appearance only of a dilapidated battery, that a few more rounds of eight-inch shell could easily knock into complete and utter ruin. The rebels cannot possibly repair the damage it has received; and, indeed, had better not try, for "Old BROWN," as they call the Colonel, will make the place too hot to hold them.

The *Niagara* and *De Soto* were found by the *Connecticut* lying off Pensacola. Our crack frigate had received a few of the enemy's shots, whilst trying to range up to the aid of Fort Pickens. The rebels had one or more guns of enormous calibre and weight of metal in one of their sand batteries, that, in the early part of the fight, fairly overpowered the *Niagara's* heaviest artillery, and forced her to keep at a respectful distance. She was not seriously injured, though and seemed to be in excellent trim for any work that might be required of her. The *Richmond*, whose light draft of water had enabled her to go in ahead of the *Niagara*, had been disabled to a much greater comparative extent; but she had hauled off, and so far repaired as to receive orders to cross the bar again the day the *Connecticut* left Fort Pickens for Key West.

Col. BROWN would not have stopped firing when he did had he had sufficient force to have followed up any decisive success, in the way of demolishing the enemy's defences, that his guns might have achieved. It was simply a waste of ammunition to blaze away at empty batteries, from which the rebels would retreat when he was playing on them, only to return during the night-time and restore the readily constructed sand redoubts behind which their most powerful guns were mounted. Fort McRae was virtually silenced several times. Whenever Col. BROWN would reopen his pleasant little hail-storm on the rebels' devoted heads, those redoubtable (so-called because they can only be got to fight behind redoubts) warriors would depart in the hasty manner supposed to be peculiar to closely tackled soldiers of the Central Flowery Kingdom. When Col. BROWN let up awhile, back they would come, pop away for a minute or two, and then, directly a reply came from Pickens, "scoot" out of range like a yard-full of rats with a terrier suddenly let loose upon them. It was clearly of no use to maintain such a purposeless combat, so Col. BROWN determined to reserve himself and his resources for more favorable opportunities.

The National forces on Santa Rosa Island are safely situated, and in fair average health. Col. BROWN waits patiently for reinforcements, upon whose arrival he will renew his attentions to BRAGG, and, as he (the Colonel) confidently believes, wipe out rebellion from all the strongholds in the neighborhood of Pensacola Bay.

The *Connecticut*, on her departure from Pickens, sailed for Galveston, Texas, whither she was bound with supplies for the blockading squadron. She arrived there November 29, was at the Southwest, Pass of the Mississippi Dec. 1, Ship Island Dec. 2, Fort Pickens (second visit) Dec. 3, Key West Dec 10, and Savannah Dec. 12. On her passage home she touched (Dec. 16) at Fortress Monroe. The *Richmond* had got safely round to Key West, and was refitting when the *Connecticut* called there with her prizes. The *Connecticut* had quite a lively time looking after, inspecting and giving good advice to the several vessels that she discovered caquetting with Uncle Sam's estoppel of the commerce of the Sunny South.

Letter from our Correspondent on Board the Connecticut.

UNITED STATES SHIP CONNECTICUT, OFF FORT PICKENS, Sunday, Nov. 24, 1861.

Last night, at about 12 o'clock, the steamer *Connecticut*, MAXWELL WOODHULL, Commander, arrived off Fort Pickens. We were too late to see any of the flight that had been going on for the two previous days, but were in time to see the conflagration at Warrington. It was truly a magnificent sight. The reflection of the fire lit up the whole of the bay, and brought out in bold relief Fort Pickens, the shipping in the roadsteads, and making all surrounding objects as descernable as in broad daylight. Notwithstanding the heaviness of the enemy's fire, Fort Pickens, from all outward appearance, still looked the same old Fort, no evident damage having been done it. With the rebels it was slightly different. Fort McRea was abandoned three times, it being made perfectly untenable by the heavy fire of shot and shell directed against it from Fort Pickens. If Colonel BROWN had had a sufficient force, there is no doubt that Fort McRea could have been occupied and held, but as it was, the men could not be spared from the guns. The machine shops and casting rooms in the Navy-yard were also destroyed, and so effectually that it will utterly prevent the rebels from casting any more cannon, shot, or shells. The officers quarters were also burnt. During the bombardment Colonel BROWN expended twenty tons of powder.

The United States steamers *Richmond* and *Niagara* could not take so active a part in the engagement, as their commanders wished, owing to the heavy draught of the vessels; consequently could not get close enough in shore to fire upon the enemy's batteries with effect.

On the second day of the engagement, the *Richmond* attached springs to her cables, and was hauled broadside toward the batteries of the rebels. Shortly after they had opened fire, a man was observed on shore waving a small flag in different directions—now up, then down, to the right and to the left. Commander FRANCIS B. ELLISON, thinking that these movements of the flag might be signals to the enemy, instructing them in the range of their guns, ordered the *Richmond* to be hauled a little further—about her own length—up the stream. No sooner was the order given and executed than a perfect shower of shot and shell struck the water, where, a minute before, the *Richmond* lay. It was there the only casualty that occurred on board this vessel happened. A shot came through a port-hole, cut a gunner completely in half, and wounded five or six others. At one time, a shell thrown by the rebels burst on the water-line with such terrific violence that it actually almost lifted her ont of the water. For a moment it was thought her bottom was blown out, so severe was the shock. Upon examination it was found that no hole had been made, only the planks and oakum having been started; but she was leaking badly, and at one time had three feet of water in her hold. She was sent to Key West for repairs. Subjoined is a list of the officers of the *Richmond*:

Capt. FRANCIS B. ELLISON; Lieutenants, N. C. Bryant, A. B. Cummings, Robert Boyd, Jr.; Surgeon, A. A. Henderson; Assistant Surgeon, William Howell; Paymaster, George F. Cutter; Master, Edward Terry; Acting Masters, S. B. Coggershall, Frederick S. Hill; Captain's Clerk, P. C. Pope; Paymaster's Clerk, John Van Dyke; Acting Boatswain, J. T. Choate; Acting Gunner, James Thayer; Acting Carpenter, Hiram L. Dixon; Sailmaker, Henry T. Stocker; Acting Master's Mates, Charles S. Livingston, Charles J. Gibbs, Henry W. Grinnell, Henry Heitman, Howard F. Moffatt; First Assistant Engineer, John W. Moore; Second Assistant Engineers, Eben Hoyt, Jr., and J. M. Butler; Third Assistant Engineers, William Pollard, R. B. Plotts, G. W. W. Done, Charles E. Emery, Albert W. Morley.

THURSDAY, Dec. 19.

I have been so busy during the past fortnight that I have not had time to write a single line or make a single note with the laudable view of keeping your readers posted up with any scrap of news that may fall in my way. Having now a few minutes to spare, I intend, if possible, finishing this letter.

On Monday morning, the 25th, the *Connecticut* received orders to weigh anchor and proceed to Galveston with instructions to supply the blockading squadron with stores on her way down the Gulf. Arriving at Galveston on the 29th, she found the United States frigate *Santee* at that station. For some time past the rebel steamer *General Rusk* had become particularly saucy, so the officers of the *Santee* determined upon cutting her out. The night of the 7th of November was the time selected for the purpose. With muffled oars, the first and second launches crossed the bar and proceeded up the bay in search of the privateer steamer. Arriving at the place where she was seen when the sun went down, it was discovered, much to the mortification of our officers and men, that the bird had flown. In other words, the *General Rusk* had up anchor and gone further up the bay. Returning, our men fell in with the rebel schooner *Royal Yacht*, and determined upon boarding and capturing her. In the hold of the schooner stood a man with a bayonet tied on to a long stick, with which he stabbed the first Union man that boarded to the heart. He also succeeded in wounding several others. Scrambling up the sides, our men drove the rebels from the deck and forced them to take refuge in the cabin. From that place the rebels fired volley after volley upon our men, and could only be dislodged by a shell being thrown in among them. The rebels fought desperately; out of a crew of thirty only eleven were taken prisoners, the remainder being killed. The following are their names: THOMAS CHUBB, Captain; George Hall, Ambrose Snow, J. E. Davidson, J. Greenough, Thomas Landers, George Baker, J. Kelly, H. Dubell, James Hughes and Ira Rogers.

The crew of the rebel schooner are a villainous looking set of rascals, and appear to have been selected from the lowest dregs of society. THOMAS CLUBB, the Captain and supposed owner, is a notorious negro kidnapper. He was one time confined in jail at Boston, but managed to escape. A reward of $5,000 was offered for his capture. Before leaving the schooner was set on fire, and burned to the water's edge.

On the way from Galveston the *Connecticut* fell in with and supplied the United States gunboat *South Carolina*, the steam frigates *Colorado* and *Mississippi* and the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*. The *Mississippi* put on board seven men, part of the crew of the British bark *Empress*, from Rio Janeiro to New-Orleans, loaded with coffee. The *Empress* was aground when discovered, so the *Mississippi* put a prize crew on board who have taken her to Key West.

We arrived at Ship Island on the 2d December, and was happy to find that the Mississippi was entirely blockaded. Communication is completely cut off between Mobile and New-Orleans, not even the light-draught steamers of the rebels will be enabled to get to either city. Here a mulatto woman that was on board, and who wanted to come North, was landed. Commander WOODHULL knew it was against orders to bring any contrabands North, so has made arrangements for leaving her. A house was provided for her on shore, and she was immediately set up in the laundry business—no end of customers flocking to her residence on her first day of opening. There is no doubt she will be much more comfortable and better cared for on Ship Island than she would be if brought to this City. At Ship Island we found the *Massachusetts* and *R. R. Cuyler*, also the prize vessels *Anna* and *Lewis*. A corporal of marines, named JAS. R. EATON, was put on board, and placed in double irons. His crime is attempted desertion.

Arriving at Fort Pickens, on our way home, on the 3d, we found seventeen soldiers of WILSON'S Zouaves waiting to be conveyed to New-York. In the last engagement with the rebels these men were wounded, and have been sent home to recuperate. Lieut. BAKER, late of the United States Marines, was also sent on board, a prisoner. Some time ago the Lieutenant deserted to the rebels, but not liking "secesh" so well as the Union, he returned, and surrendered himself to Col. BROWN.

Before I close I should like to say a good word for a much abused body of men. I mean Wilson's Zouaves. The regular officers at Fort Pickens speak highly of their efficiency in drill and discipline. The trouble with them is their want of proper officers, without which no regiment can be effective.

OUR FORT MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 12.

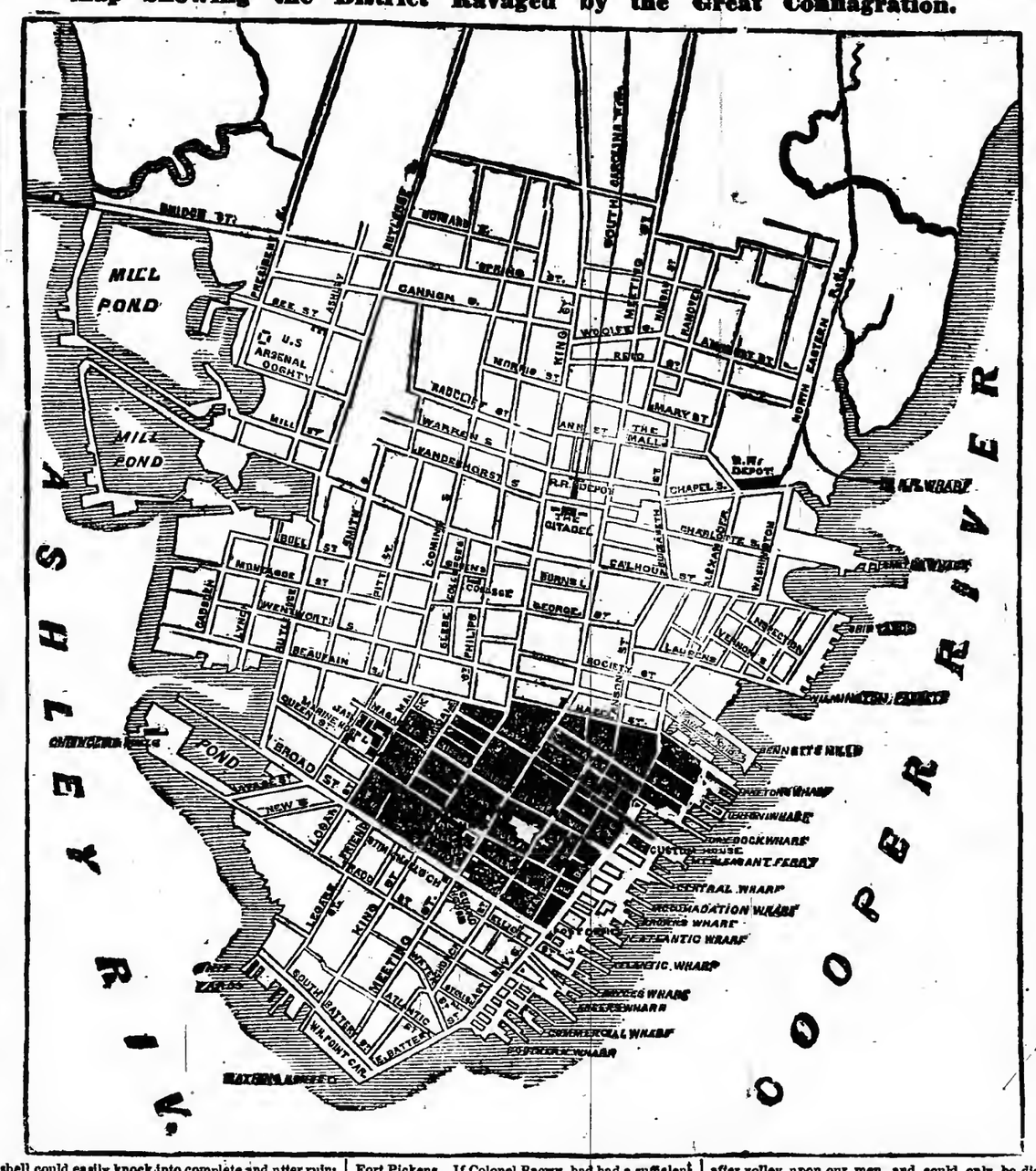
By the flag of truce, to-day, I have the Richmond *Whig* of yesterday, the 11th, and the Norfolk paper of to-day. The former states that MAGRUDER expects an immediate attack on Norfolk. It reports the hanging of Mr. A. C. HAUN, (Unionist,) at Knoxville, for bridge-burning. JEFF. I. had just granted a bounty of $50 to all the volunteers of the army, and all who should join subsequently. Provisions were increasing in price at Richmond. Another batch of prisoners were to leave the next day for the South.

The Norfolk paper states that "CH. HY. FOSTER," Union member of Congress for North Carolina, is a Knight of the Golden Circle, and sworn ever to aid the South in weal or woe; that he was an active and prominent member of the Association in North Carolina, and administered the solemn oath, &c., to many members there.

It also states that MABLE NASH TAYLOR, now Provisional Governor of North Carolina, was a Chaplain in a North Carolina Regiment, and an earnest preacher of the Word, as given to him by the Prophet JEFF. These statements should be inquired into.

THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

Map Showing the District Ravaged by the Great Conflagration.



THE CHARLESTON CONFLAGRATION

Full Particulars from the Charleston Papers of Saturday.

The Loss Estimated at Seven Millions.

About Six Hundred Buildings Destroyed on the First Day.

THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM FORT MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 16, } VIA BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 17. }

I have received a copy of to-day's Norfolk *Day Book*, by a flag of truce. It contains the following important intelligence:

THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1861.

The Charleston *Courier* gives a list of between two and three hundred sufferers by the recent fire, and says the loss is estimated at $7,000,000.

Mr. RUSSELL, in whose sash and blind factory the fire originated, says the cause was the negligence and treachary of negroes.

The *Mercury* of the 14th gives a list of five hundred and seventy-six buildings which were totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday alone. One negro woman was burned to death.

The Mills House was several times on fire, and considerably damaged.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Dec. 13.

The Charleston *Mercury* of this A. M. says that the fire destroyed five churches.

The Cathedral, St. Peter's, (Episcopal,) the Cumberland-street, (Methodist,) and the Circular Church, also the Institute Hall, St. Andrew's Hall, Apprentices' Library Hall, the Southern Express office, the Palmetto Savings Institution, the Art Association Hall, the Cotton Press and CAMERON & Co.'s foundery are destroyed.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Dec. 14.

The largest sum reported subscribed in the *Day Book* for the Charleston sufferers is one hundred dollars.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 14th contains a message of JEFFERSON DAVIS on the Charleston conflagration. He expresses great distress of mind, considerable pity, and proposes to pay a part of what Congress owes South Carolina, as a means of aiding the sufferers, but has no funds to give away.

A kindly disposed rebel soldier is reported to have said that the fire in Charleston is well known to have resulted from the negroes setting fire to various buildings at the same time.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Dec. 15.

The Legislature has adopted measures to aid the Charleston sufferers.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 16, } *Via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 17. }

Capt. MILLWARD went to Craney Island to-day with a flag of truce, and was met by Lieut. SMITH off the island.

No passengers came down from Norfolk.

The Norfolk and Richmond papers give full particulars of the extensive conflagration in Charleston, S. C.

The fire broke out at about 9 o'clock in the evening of the 11th inst., in RUSSELL & OLDS' sash and blind factory, at the foot of Hazel-street, extending to the machine shop of CAMERON & Co. Before midnight the fire had assumed an appalling magnitude, and Meeting-street, from Market to Queen, was one mass of flame. As tenement after tenement was enveloped in flames, the panic became awful, and thousands of families evacuated their houses and filled the streets. The buildings in the lower part of the city, where the fire broke out, were principally of wood, and extremely inflammable, which accounts for the remarkably rapid progress of the fire. At midnight the Circular Church and Institute Hall were burning, and the proximity of the flames to the Charleston Hotel and the Mills House, caused them to be evacuated by their inmates.

At 1 o'clock the fire tended more southward, toward the corner of Archdale and Queen streets, to the rear of the Charleston Hotel and to the end of Hayne-street; crossing Market-street, the fire spread down East Bay to Cumberland street, and across to the Mills House, including in its destruction the Circular Church, Institute Hall and the Charleston Hotel. All the buildings on King-street, from Clifford nearly to Broad, were destroyed before 3 o'clock. Gen. RIPLEY, who superintended the movements of the troops who arrived on the scene at about this time ordered several buildings on the route of the conflagration to be blown up. After some delay the order was executed, but not before the theatre, Floyd's coach factory, opposite the Express office, the old Executive building, and all the houses from this point to Queen-street had caught fire, and were destroyed.

At about 4 o'clock the wind changed the direction of the flames towards Broad-street. Soon after St. Andrew's Hall took fire, and subsequently the cathedral, the spire of which fell shortly after 5 o'clock. The fire made a clear sweep through the city, making its track from East Bay to King-street.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 13th inst. gives a list of between 200 and 300 sufferers, and says that the loss is estimated at from five to seven millions of dollars.

A resolution was unanimously adopted by the Confederate Congress, appropriating two hundred and fifty thousand dollars as an advance on account of the claims of South Carolina upon the Confederate States.

NOTES ON DIAGRAM OF CHARLESTON.

We give herewith a diagram of that part of Charleston which has been ravaged by the great fire. *All* of that section of the city colored black has not been destroyed; but the whole region from Hazel to Broad-street, and from East Bay to the Catholic Cathedral, near Friend-street, seems to have been assaulted with more or less fury by the devouring element.

The papers of the city give a list of 575 buildings which were burnt on Wednesday alone, and estimate the value of the property destroyed as high as seven millions of dollars. This estimate of value is un-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Speech of Gen. Lane, of Kansas, on the War.

Developments of the House Investigating Committees.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, on the Affair of the Trent.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

A bill was received from the House to authorize the raising of a volunteer force for the defence of Kentucky.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) it was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented several petitions for the emancipation of the slaves of rebels.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) reported a bill for an increase of the number of cadets at West Point.

Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Commissioner of Public Buildings inform the Senate by what authority a portion of the National Capitol has been converted into a bakery. Agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by legislation that the army shall not be employed in the surrender of fugitive slaves. Laid over.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate by virtue of what law and what reason passports are required from passengers from New-York to San Francisco, which was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish to the Senate a copy of all the correspondence between Gen. Scott and Gen. PATTERSON. Agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill in relation to the claims for French spoliations.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) called up the resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish to the Senate copies of the orders for the erection of barracks for Kansas troops. He (LANE) said he had the right to criticise fairly the acts of the Government, and he should exercise that right. It was time that the truth was told in the Halls of Congress. He had confidence in the Administration that our great and glorious army would not be suffered to go into inglorious burial in Winter quarters without a blow being struck. If such confidence was misplaced, and such was the fact, it would be to the country like the fire-bell at midnight. Why is the army kept in inactivity? The army is composed of volunteers, and inaction is the bane of volunteers. The troops who won the battle of Buena Vista did not go to the field as well-drilled as those on the Potomac. Our troops are superior to those of the rebels in the open field, and they are sufficiently efficient. Why, then, do they tarry? If WASHINGTON could march troops with bleeding feet over the hills of New-Jersey, why could not the present great army march South? The occupation of the rebel States by the army is a military necessity. If we wait till the rebels are exhausted, the people of the country will lose their confidence in its leaders long before the rebels are exhausted. We cannot expect the loyal people of the South to show their loyalty till they have protection. We must advance the army into the rebel States till we whip somebody, and then the loyal men will come out by thousands. He (LANE) contended that the Government should take possession of the slaves, and that their masters, in their desire to recover them, should be made to bow down in submission even to ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Our cause demands an advance of the army. Let its future lessons be taught in the field—then the Government is safe and freedom is triumphant.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) said that he was convinced that the people of the country were convinced that the President had made a great mistake in not appointing the Senator from Kansas (LANE) the commander to lead the army. It was very easy to criticise army movements on the floor of Congress. He (CARLILE) was surprised to hear the Senator (LANE) say that twenty millions of loyal people were not able to contend with the rebels without the aid of four millions of slaves. Mr. CARLILE then contended, at some length, that this was a war for constitutional liberty, and not to trample upon the constitutional rights of the people of any State. The rebellion had its origin outside of Slavery, and this was not to be an inhuman crusade against Slavery. If the army was to be turned into negro catchers, it would dissolve like snow, as it would not violate the guarantees of the Constitution. He was willing to trust the President. He (CARLILE) supposed that he had come here to take constitutional measures to restore the Union, yet he was obliged to listen to Anti-Slavery speeches and to men simply working for party. If the Senators from the Free States would do as much as the loyal citizens in the rebel States to correct crazy notions and bring about good feelings then peace would come back to every part of this distracted country.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) asked whether the question of the contested seat of the Senator from Kansas (LANE) should not be taken up. He claimed that it was a privileged question, and moved that the consideration of other subjects be postponed.

The motion was disagreed to.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said that if the army was deterred from fighting a battle simply from fear of defeat, then the country will fall. We must fight and gain a victory before England sends her army and navy upon us, and then she will not send her army or navy. Victory is what we want. He was astonished to hear any loyal Senator charge that the cause of the rebellion was the agitation of the Slavery question. The war was instituted because the slave oligarchy could not steal territory for expansion. No one urged that the war was to be waged against Slavery. It was a war against rebellion, and let Slavery take care of itself. If the war was to be waged without any idea of freedom he (LANE) feared for the result, as there would be nothing then to excite enthusiasm.

Mr. CARLILE asked if the question of the preservation of the Union was less calculated to excite enthusiasm than the crusade against Slavery.

Mr. LANE said that never could have proper enthusiasm so long as the war was waged without a purpose. He (LANE,) would wage the war to crush out rebellion, and he would let such an emanation from Hell, as the institution of Slavery, take care of itself. If it perish, let it perish and freedom smile.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, (Opp.,) opposed the resolution and protested against bringing in subjects not calculated to further the great interests of the country.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON reported back from the Military Committee the bill to provide for an allotment among the volunteer forces, with a substitute, which was passed.

Mr. FOSTER moved to take up the Kansas contested seat case.

The case was taken up and postponed until to-morrow.

The chair announced at the committee to investigate into the general conduct of the war. Messrs. WADE, of Ohio, CHANDLER of Michigan, and JOHNSON of Tennessee.

The resolution from the House in regard to adjourning over until the 6th of January was laid on the table.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Joint resolution directing and requiring the Provost Court at Alexandria, Virginia, to retain and safely keep in its custody any property taken as that of persons engaged in or aiding the rebellion against the United States, until the further action of Congress touching the same. The resolution was passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the special order, being Mr. ELIOT'S resolution proposing the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, etc.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Union,) invoked a calm and patriotic consideration of the subject now before the House. It was with the deepest pain that he witnessed the introduction of the proposition at an early period in the session, and the attempt to pass it under the operation of the previous question. He thought then there was a disposition here to exclude all reflection, and a refusal to pause in the apparently mad career. But when a disposition was afterwards shown to act with deliberation his hopes revived.

Mr. HARDING then proceeded to elaborate the following points of his opposition to the pending resolutions:

First—We have no Constitutional power to pass them or any bills on the subject.

Second—As he proceeded to show from copious extracts, that Congress, the President and the Administration stand pledged, in the most solemn and public manner, against all interference with Slavery; therefore, to sanction such a policy would be a palpable violation of the plighted faith of this Government.

Third—He opposed the resolutions because legislation on the subject is forbidden by every principle of sound policy.

Fourth—He opposed them as all kindred measures, because they would inaugurate a war which would involve in its horrors the loyal and disloyal, the innocent and the guilty—a warfare disgraceful to any civilized and Christian nation.

In the course of his remarks he said this war had no more to do with Slavery than with any other institution. Let Slavery alone; it will take care of itself. He showed the injustice of diverting the war from its original design, namely: the restoration of obedience to the Constitution and laws, and the preservation of the Union.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved that the resolutions now under consideration, and all those relating to the subject included in the same special order, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Motion agreed to by 77 against 57.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Special Committee to inquire into the Government contracts, made a report. He states that the Committee had given to it their unanimous concurrence, with the exception of Mr. JACKSON, who met with the Committee but for a few days, being called away to Kentucky by a telegram which required his immediate presence to aid in putting down the rebellion.

Mr. WASHBURNE submitted a resolution, that five thousand copies of the report, together with the evidence, be printed; also, that ten thousand copies of the report, without the evidence, for the use of the House, be printed.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing.

The following was submitted by Mr. VAN WYCK, Chairman of the Investigating Committee:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to decline making any further payments to the parties interested in the steamboat *Catalina*, on account of the charter of said vessel by the United States on the 25th day of April, 1861.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to adjust the claim against the Government for the five thousand Hall carbines, purchased, through SIMON STEVENS, Esq., by Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, on the 6th of August, 1861, and afterwards delivered at the United States Arsenal, at the City of St. Louis, on the basis of a sale of said arms to the Government, for $12 50 each, rejecting all other demands against the Government, on account of the purchase of said arms.

Resolved, That the practice of employing irresponsible parties having no official connection with the Government in the performance of public duties which may be properly performed by regular officers of the Government, and of purchasing, by private contract, supplies for the different departments where fair and open competition might properly be invited by reasonable advertisement for proposals, is injurious to the public service and meets the unqualified disapprobation of this House.

The consideration of the report was postponed till Tuesday.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) introduced a bill, which was passed, to suspend the appointment of Assessors and Collectors of the income tax until the first of April next.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) said he had signed the report, and concurred in what was said, except as to some of the deductions from the testimony taken in the Western military market case.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for invalid and other pensions, and a bill providing for the payment of the consular and diplomatic expenses for the year ending June 30, 1863.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) reported from the Military Committee a bill providing for the allotment of pay certificates among the volunteer forces.

The bill was passed.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill appropriating $1,000 as full compensation to the owners of the British ship *Perthshire*, in consequence of her detention by the steamer *Massachusetts* in June last, for a supposed breach of our blockade at the port of Mobile. He referred to the fact that the President, in his Message, had recommended this satisfaction. Besides, the papers in the case show it to be a just cause.

Mr. COX said that the bill was reported in accordance with the recommendation in the President's Message and a letter from Secretary SEWARD, which he had read. He (COX) had examined the facts, and believed that the *Perthshire* was lawfully engaged in commerce on the high seas when she was seized and detained by the United States steamer *Massachusetts*. She left Mobile for Liverpool, with cotton, on the 31st of May. The blockade began on the 26th of May, but the ship left within the time allowed by the President's proclamation. She was taken back two hundred miles to Pensacola, and then released by the Captain of our squadron. The bill repairs the damage one thousand dollars. The amount is inconsiderable, but the prompt action of Congress in awarding it is intended as an earnest to Great Britain that this Government will be as ready to indemnify for a wrong as to defend a right. Our naval officers were as clearly in the wrong in seizing the *Perthshire* as they were right in overhauling the *Trent*. In the jealous defence of our maritime rights our officers may exceed their duty, but the moment that is ascertained, as in this case, the Government takes pride in according satisfaction. It is to be hoped that the action of this House at least towards foreign powers will show a wise and just conciliation, without any timid or time-serving concession. While we would not yield an inch to any servile fear or ungenerous compulsion, such as the recent news threatened us with, it is becoming the dignity of the Republic to promptly remedy wrongs. Thus are we triply armed to demand prerogatives belonging to our nationality at home and abroad. Great Britain should meet us in this spirit, when we demand of her why the *Nashville* has an asylum in her ports, without any nationality, and without even the pretense of the barbarous privateering commission, and without a short distance of her own shores, and bearing an Envoy from the rebellious States, Capt. PEYTON; she overhauls the *Harvey Birch*, lowers her Stars and Stripes, irons her crew, and with the red hand of the buccaneer burns her to the water's edge, and then finds a hospitable haven in Southampton, to be refitted for another outrage with warlike armaments from English storehouses. We should demand to know how it consists with England's much-vaunted, but ill-disguised neutrality, to allow such wanton piracy to go without even the forms of adjudication, or even a mockery of punishment. Surely if in this case of the *Nashville* England should act as the accessory to such an atrocity, she cannot complain that, in the midst of our great National perils, and while the public nerve is actually sensitive to indignities offered in the time of our trial, are pursued to the letter, as in the case of the *Trent*, the international code she herself has presented, our justification in that case is that her act was one of hostility, and hostility whether it consists in carrying dispatches, envoys or other and worse than contrabands, on a neutral ship. It will not do to answer that no case like this is to be found in the Argentinum. Gen. CUSHING, in his recent letter, gives the reason why precedents are not to be found in the geographical relations of European nations. But the principle covering of the case is most cogently stated by PALLMORE and other writers, and the English jurisprudent, unless determined to be warped in his judgment by his pride or prejudice, cannot deny the doctrine of Lord STOWELL, which would stop, in time of war, on neutral ships, the Embassadors of an enemy, and a portion of an enemy whose Government is not yet an accomplished and recognized fact. It seems to be conceded that this principle would apply to the case of dispatches. If so, in a forum of purer reason and enlightened conscience, which make up the code international, for a stronger reason it will apply to Embassadors publicly declared, and whose mission is of more importance than battalions of armed men, and whole cargoes of shot, shell, guns and sabres. An Embassador is the creator provided of these. By his alliances he may win battles and solve revolutions. To give him the protection of the neutral flag in a public vessel is a *casus belli*; to give him the protection of the neutral flag in a private vessel is an act of hostility in aid of the public enemy, and seizure and confiscation should follow. The more this question is pondered and examined the more impregnable is our position, nor is there in our previous diplomacy to weaken this position, which, had I the time, I could demonstrate. It is enough now for us, that on this ground we may safely say to England: "Fulfill your neutral obligations; you have assumed them voluntarily, and against our protest. Until you do so, you cannot quarrel with us for the exercise of our most indubitable right. If you insist on belligerent rights between the North and South, do not as a neutral help the one belligerent to the detriment of the other. This is fraud." In this spirit alone can our relations toward Great Britain continue amicable. We will readily yield her rightful demands as in the case of the *Perthshire*. We yield nothing, nothing to her arrogance, passion or pride, when we are clearly in the right. The letter of Gen. JACKSON to LIVINGSTON, the original of which was read by the historian BANCROFT at a New-York meeting, and applied by him to the Disunionists here, may be as appropriately applied to their sympathisers abroad,—"The Union must be preserved without blood if this be possible, but it must be preserved at all hazards, and at any price." So with our honor among the nations, for it is thus in the gigantic conflict for our National existence that we should avoid the entanglements of a foreign conflict, with nations whose national interest, as they think, depend upon our discomfiture, and whose chronic jealousy of our Republican success has led their rulers to hail such discomfiture with ill-concealed delight. We are too sensitive of foreign opinion. We naturally dislike to have our Government and institutions misrepresented. We have the spirit of the Spanish motto: *De mi res solo*—No one shall speak of our king but ourselves. But we can afford to be indifferent to the malignity of foreigners, whose moral standard is increased by their commercial loss and gain, and whose complacent neutrality can view a great Christian and kindred nation humiliated without a regret or sympathy, because of its splendid illustration of commercial grandeur and democratic Government. Let us pursue our duty to our age and country with unruffled composure. Heaven will not desert the undismayed. To despair is to die, and flinging aside our national woe, lamenting nothing of the past, doing all that is just and constitutional, making no cruel and disastrous diversions from the great object of rescuing our nationality, crushing as foes would a nest of adders, there who would divide us from that object to other and ignoble objects, inviting fresh diversions, cruel deception, social revolutions, servile insurrections, perpetual penalties, and eternal hate, moving one and all, the heart soul and body of men, means, munitions, intelligence, and patriotism to the one grand object—the restoration of the dismantled Union as it was and ought to be. We may emerge from this strife, and arise, like the fabled demigod, from our prostration more grateful and strong, inspired with a larger measure of power, and a clearer and less ostentatious conscious of understanding.

During the debate, a colloquy occurred between Messrs. CALFAX and VALLANDIGHAM.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) in replying to a remark of Mr. COX, said he yesterday voted to refer Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S resolution, justifying Capt. WILKES' conduct, because he preferred that whatever was sent out on the subject should emanate from a Standing Committee of the House, after grave consideration, instead of being impulsively acted upon by the House.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Secesh,) said Mr. COLFAX was not so circumspect and explicit on the first day of the session, when he offered a resolution proposing to closely imprison Mr. MASON in retaliation for the treatment of Col. CORCORAN. The gentleman had not then heard from England.

Mr. COLFAX further explained the reason why he offered his resolution on the first day of the Session, which was, because Mr. MASON had, as a Senator, taken an oath to support the Constitution, and had violated it. He was not only a traitor, but perjured himself. When we deal with traitors it is a different thing.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM could not perceive why the gentleman was so ready to justify the act of Capt. WILKES on the first day of the session, but not now. There were no fewer traitors now than at that time. What made the difference?

Mr. COLFAX replied that he was still in favor of meting punishment to traitors.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM predicted that in less than three months Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON will be returned.

Mr. COX hoped the prediction would prove untrue.

Mr. DUNN, of New-York, (Rep.,) was for leaving the question with England in the hands of those on our part who will conduct the negotiation. It should be conducted with dignity and a due regard to its honor and interests. Under these circumstances he was willing to risk the chances of war. Two classes would be disappointed by the preservative of peace; namely, those who want a war to give strength to the rebels and enable them to succeed, and those who have reveling in the spirit of bravado.

The bill was passed.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill, which was passed, further to promote the efficiency of the Navy by the retiracy of officers, &c.

He also reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to construct twenty iron-clad steam gunboats by contract or otherwise. He stated that each would cost from $500,000 to $580,000.

After a brief debate the consideration of the bill was postponed, and the House adjourned.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

Correspondence between Mayor Wood and Hon. Caleb Cushing.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, 29th Nov., 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I am quite sure you have not failed to observe the tendency of discussion here, in relation to the recent act of Capt. WILKES, in making the arrest of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, and bringing them within the jurisdiction of the United States.

There is a general impression in this City, in favor of the legality of the act; and yet there appears, now and then, suggestion of doubt, which, if often iterated, may operate injuriously, I fear, not only by disturbing the commercial and financial operations of New-York, but by prejudicing, at this particular juncture, the general welfare of the country.

It has been mentioned to me, that we need, at this hour, an exposition of the legal relations of the act of Capt. WILKES, from some person whose reputation in the United States would give, to what he might say, authority, not only here, but perhaps in Europe.

It is, of course, inconvenient for Gov. SEWARD to speak, while the subject occupies his present attitude of diplomacy, in a way to give direction and assurance to public opinion.

If you have reflected upon this subject, as I doubt not you have, and could find leisure, amid your many engagements, to give expression to your views, you would, I feel certain, render a public service. By reason of your former position at the bar, upon the bench, and as head of the legal department of the Government of the United States, and your conceded familiarity with all rules of international law, both English and Continental, there is no person, outside of the Government, with so much ability as yourself to influence a correct decision at this time.

Trusting that you will appreciate this circumstances which have inspired me to address you in this relation, I am, very respectfully,

(Signed) FERNANDO WOOD.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING, Newburyport, Mass.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec. 6, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I duly received your favor of the 29th ult., requesting expression of my views of the legal relations of the act of Capt. WILKES, of the *San Jacinto*, in arresting Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, on board the British mail packet *Trent*, and would have replied at an earlier day but for the intervention of other imperative occupations.

I fully appreciate the solicitude with which any occurrence, of a nature to disturb the amicable relation of Great Britain and the United States, must be regarded by you, not only because of your patriotic concern in the welfare of our common country, but especially because of your official station as the administrative and executive head of the great City of New-York, which has such vast interests at stake, and which, moreover, is the pulsating heart, as it were, of the commercial and financial interests of the United States.

In asking my opinion of the legal relations of this act, you are pleased to suppose that it might have influence in directing or assuring the public judgment in a sense beneficial, at least, to the United States. I will not venture to presume so much of anything I could say on the subject; and I would not say anything but in the hope of contributing, however little, to maintain the question involved on its proper footing, as one of international law and public right, and to prevent its degenerating into one of national passion, on either side of the Atlantic.

I think we, in the United States, are over-sensitive, regarding foreign commentaries on our Government, and on its acts and ours; it would better become us to stand steady before the world, in the calm self-possession and conscious strength of a great People.

Above all, as I think, have we been over-prone to find fault with Great Britain for the attitude, which she has officially assumed, of neutrality in the war now raging between us and our insurgent States? If Great Britain stood alone, that fact might imply the existence of just cause of umbrage on our part. But we should remember that France, Russia, Spain and other great Powers take the same view of their international duty in this respect, that Great Britain does of hers. If, in coming to this conclusion, they contradict our policy, and accord to the insurgent States a belligerent *status* which we refuse to concede, and so do prejudice to us, it is to be considered that, in so proceeding, they do advantage to us also, by thus relieving us of all future responsibility for any international acts of the insurgent Government, and bestowing on us the right to hold them, as neutral Governments, to the punctual fulfillment of the obligations of neutrality which they profess, and the right to compel its observance by their subjects both on sea and land.

In these considerations, I think, we have the solution of the question of public law raised by the act of Capt. WILKES. Great Britain, as it seems to me, having taken a step so offensive to our dignity, if not our rights, as to attribute the international *status* of belligerency to the insurgent States of the Union, cannot rightfully, and in the spirit of national honor and self-respect will not, refuse to abide the consequences, and to accept, in justification of the act of Capt. WILKES, the doctrines of public law which her own courts and publicists have established, as the necessary incidents of her neutrality towards the United States.

Before entering, however, into the true body of the question, let me disembarrass it of sundry matters wholly foreign to it, and the assumed relevancy of which has but served to distract and confuse the public mind.

To commence: The United States are not inconveniently affected by any antecedent commitments on the subject. It is not the impressment question, so much debated between us and Great Britain in former times; for that was the claim of right on the part of Great Britain to seize her subjects *as subjects* on board of foreign vessels. Nor is it the right of search question, as debated by us in latter times, in reference to the Slave-trade, or any other matter, *in time of peace*.

Next, it is not the arrest of persons on foreign national territory, or on board a ship which is *quasi* national territory, as fugitives from justice. That is a matter regulated by treaty between us and Great Britain; such arrests are to be made through the local agency of the foreign country; and treason is not among the crimes for which we have the treaty power to demand, or on account of which we grant, the right of extradition. The United States cannot, in any such way, justify the arrest of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL.

Nor is it a case of the fresh pursuit of a public enemy, drawing with it the right, in some cases, to enter the territory of another nation to effect a capture. If Capt. WILKES had happened to follow in chase, and so to overtake, a neutral vessel, issuing from the port of Charleston, for instance, with Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on board, there might be foundation for this argument. But such is not the case of the overhauling of the *Trent*.

On the other hand, I do not perceive that the *Trent* was entitled to any special privilege as a mail packet, by treaty or otherwise. Whatever privilege one of these mail packets may have, is only as a mail packet and for her loads. Treaties accord no more to them. They are not entitled to more by the law of nations. They have no privilege for contraband of war, or for hostile conduct of persons. The proof of this is that the admitted daily practice as to packets of this class belonging to the United States, while in the ports of Great Britain, or those of Great Britain while in the ports of the United States, the municipal law is freely applied to them, just in the same way as it is to ordinary merchant ships.

Of course, these packets being the property of private persons, and sailed for private profit, are in no sense Queen's ships, although *subventioned* by the British Government, though navigated perhaps by an officer of the navy, and though bearing mails in the custody of an officer of the Government. Of all that, we have experience in steam mail packets of our own, either between New-York and California, or between Boston or New-York or Europe.

Nor is it a case of the seizure of enemy dispatches. However probable it may be that there were such dispatches on board of the *Trent*, yet the fact does not appear; her mails were not seized or searched, nor was she brought in for examination or condemnation as prize on that account. If, indeed, the *Trent* had been brought in, or even her mails overhauled, the case would have been a much more serious one than it is, and would have furnished more just cause of complaint to the Government and the people of Great Britain.

Nor is it the case of the arrest of military persons. There is no pretense that either Mr. MASON or Mr. SLIDELL bore a commission in the army or navy of the Confederate States.

Those gentlemen, when brought within the jurisdiction of the United States, are subject to be dealt with as prisoners of war, or they may be proceeded against for treason, as Mr. LAURENS was; but they could not be dealt with by us in either of those capacities while they were on board the *Trent*. We are to find a reason to justify their personal arrest while there. We have that sufficient reason, I think, in the fact that they were diplomatic ministers of the Government of the insurgent States, commissioned as such, and, as such, destined for Great Britain and France. That is the simplest expression of the case, and, in my opinion, the true and only tenable ground on which to maintain the act of Capt. WILKES.

What, then, is the doctrine of the law of nations on this point, as practiced, understood and expounded by the courts and publicists of Great Britain?

What the British doctrine is, in this relation, it is impossible for me to doubt. It is explicitly stated in the competent, if not the only competent treatise of the law of nations which Great Britain has produced, the learned and able work of Phillimore. And he states the doctrine, as well on general authority, as on the particular authority of a judge of most venerable memory—in whose behalf it is a pleasure to me to add the tribute of my private and personal regard to that of my public respect—who administered the international jurisprudence of Great Britain with pre-eminent judicial wisdom, during the most critical period of the recent history of the world; and who, now that the mists of contemporaneous prejudices have long since passed away, is regarded with sentiments of exalted estimation, alike in Europe and America—I mean the great and good Lord STOWELL.

It would be out of place, in such a communication as this, to cite or discuss authorities. I will but say that the best modern writers of *positive law*, not only PHILLIMORE, but such as WILDMAN, also, in England, and our own WHEATON, accept and carry out the general doctrine of Lord STOWELL to all its legitimate consequences, which, if not justifying the stoppage of enemy Ambassadors universally, do, at any rate, distinctly justify the arrest *in itinere* of the unarrived, and, of course, unrecognized enemy Ambassadors, and still more the unrecognized Ambassadors of an unrecognized insurgent Government; and the denial of the doctrine or of the principle is chiefly, if not entirely, on the part of writers of argumentative or speculative, rather than positive, law, like HAUTEFEUILLE.

Far be it from me to pretend that argument, nay, plausible argument, may not be adduced on the other side of the question in this case, as in so many other questions of international law. The rights of neutral navigators and the rights of ambassadors, are capillynting topics of assertion. So, adjudications, the most formal and solemn, do not prevent after-debate on questions of municipal law. The jurisprudent has to determine all such questions while in their progress, as the Judge has, on the Bench, in the face of contradictory arguments, according to his more or less practiced perception of legal right and truth.

Thus, and thus only, do I presume to speak on the subject.

No conspicuous modern example can be cited, perhaps, of the actual belligerent arrest of an enemy ambassador on board a neutral ship at sea.

The case of Mr. LAURENS has been assumed, erroneously, to be in point. But I possess a copy of Mr. LAURENS' own "Narrative," by which it appears that he sailed from Philadelphia under the flag of the United States, and was so captured by Capt. KEPPEL; and the Admiralty warrant of Congress for the dispatch of the vessel in which he sailed has been published from among the valuable public papers in the hands of Mr. PETER FORCE, of Washington. In fact, the adjudged cases are of the seizure of military persons, or of dispatches, (which would include dispatch bearers.) It is not difficult to see why that is so. In the convulsions, revolutions and wars of modern Europe, occasions may have been frequent to send military persons and dispatches appertaining to military operations from one place to another by sea; while, considering the geography of Europe, and the relations of European Powers, one to another, it would seldom happen to be necessary or expedient to dispatch ambassadors by sea, except as between Great Britain and the Continent. To any such mission Great Britain must have been a voluntary party, unless it were a hostile mission to or from insurgents of her own in Scotland or Ireland; in which case we may be sure the minister would have had to take the risk of capture, whether on board a belligerent or a neutral bottom.

And, as to America, the scope of example has been very limited, comprehending only the practice of ourselves and that of other revolted European Colonies. We have sent ministers across the sea in time of war, but in our own ships and at our own hazard. And, as to the Spanish-American Colonies, when they have dispatched ministers on board neutral vessels in time of war, it has been on board of neutral vessels like those of Great Britain and the United States, with little possibility of interference on the part of one another or of Spain.

But the belligerent seizures of enemy dispatches and military persons, although not precisely in point as cases, are yet the common corollaries of the same principle as the arrest of enemy ambassadors. To argue the contrary would be to make the law of nations a mere collection of detached facts, instead of a system of doctrines and principles. That is not so. New or doubtful cases may occur, innovations may be accomplished or attempted, in the law of nations, as in any branch of municipal law; but principle remains, doctrines subsist, general rules are to be reasoned out for the guidance of nations and of men, as well in the juridical relations of nations as of men. And the doctrine here is that of contraband of war—the principle, that of the duty of all neutral governments to abstain from affording military aid to either recognized belligerent, and, in like manner, to abstain from affording political aid to the insurgents of another Government, save when the line may have come, if it ever shall come, to treat such insurgents as a new, independent State, and to do that even at the risk and responsibility of war with the legitimate Government.

For, while the marine transportation of enemy ambassadors at all times is quite as serious in its mere military relation as the transportation of soldiers, and comprehends whatever there may be of objectionable in the fact of transmission of military dispatches, as the whole does the inclined part, so the transmission of the ambassadors of insurgents has still higher and larger qualities of offence in its relation to the legitimate Government.

In its inception, the case, to speak technically, of provinces of a country breaking off from their country, and undertaking to achieve independence, is a military one.

To attain independence, they must conquer it on the field of battle. Foreign Governments cannot recognize them as a political power. Foreign Governments cannot treat with them as such, until their independence is a fact established by arms.

To aid the insurgents to establish their independence would be, on the part of a neutral nation, an act of intervention in war, which act, whether it were the supply of arms, or of soldiers, or of pecuniary subsidies, or the transmission of these, or the facilitating of such supply or transmission, or the negotiating for them, would constitute a breach of neutrality as respects the legitimate Government.

Now, the transportation of insurgent ambassadors not only comprehends within it the contraband act of transporting dispatches, but comprehends also the entire question of indirect military aid to the insurgents in all its possible relations, together with the entire question of political aid. The insurgent ambassador is a personage far more consequential than a body of soldiers; he goes abroad to negotiate, not loans only, or purchase of arms, but alliances—which are soldiers, arms and money altogether, and in which, if successful, he effects more than is effected by a hundred of those petty skirmishes and trivial combats which are the salient features of all civil wars. Hence it was that, in the war of our Revolution, the American Minister, Mr. LAURENS, was exchanged against a British Commander-in-Chief.

It is quite immaterial, I think, to any present question, whether the master of the *Trent* was or was not acquainted with the official character of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. Ignorance of that fact might be pleaded in extenuation of municipal offence, or in excuse of forfeiture; but it would not discharge from seizure the contraband person or thing, whether contraband of peace or of war.

Nor is it material to the present question whether the master of the *Trent* was or was not informed of the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. That was mainly a question between him and his Government; and, if material between him and the United States, it could have been so only upon a question of criminality or of forfeiture, but not as affording immunity to contraband of war, or as exempting the *Trent* from visitation by the *San Jacinto*.

Nor is it material to the question whether Capt. WILKES did, or not, at the time, know the official character of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. In many such cases, an officer is bound to act on presumption of fact, taking the chance of being justified or not by the ascertainment, afterwards, of the actual fact.

In the present case, there is no room for controversy as to the official character of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. That is fixed by the formal declaration of the President of the Confederate States.

Nor is it material whether actual force, or only the exhibition of contingent force, was employed by Capt. WILKES. That is incident merely, or question of aggravation, not of substance.

Nor is it important here that the *Trent* was proceeding from one neutral port to another. The responsibility of transporting this contraband of war cannot be evaded by subdividing a voyage, and interposing intermediate neutral *termini*.

Nor is it important whether the *Trent* was or was not overhauled in the intra-insular channels of the Bahames. The modern international law rejects the old idea of considering such channels close seas, to the exclusive jurisdiction of the neighboring lands.

If it be objected that the Government of the United States has not consented to make formal recognition of the belligereot quality of the insurgent States, I reply that, first, if it were so, that would be immaterial, in so far as regards the right of Great Britain in this affair, since she has recognized that belligerent quality for considerations of her own policy, and cannot assume any other premises of action in this case, without assuming it in all cases; and if she now chooses to relinquish that policy, be it so, for then the whole matter would be easy of accommodation.

I reply to this objection, secondly, that if the Government of the United States has not, *in its domestic relations*, recognized the belligerent quality of the insurgent States, it has, in this regard, acted in its own right, being responsible only to the people and to God for its domestic policy. But, in foreign relations of the subject, it has recognized and established the state of war, by the President's proclamation declaring the blockade of the ports of the insurgent States, and the correspondence of the Secretary of State in that behalf, and in the assertion of contraband of war as applicable to the commerce of foreign nations with those States. In this, the Government of the Union acted not only according to the necessities of the case, but wisely; for the alternative plan, of undertaking to close the ports of the insurgent States, by act of Congress, would have been wholly without effect, except against ourselves, as the principles of public law suffice to indicate, and as the British Government has officially declared in a very late case, precisely in point—that of an act of the Congress of New-Granada, closing, in terms, the ports of the insurgent States of that Republic on the coast of the Pacific.

The United States could not possibly do otherwise. Suppose an act of Congress which, *in words*, closes the ports of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New-Orleans to all commerce. How would that have prevented the entry of foreign vessels into those ports, with munitions of war, or anything else? Not *physically*, it is plain. Would it have been regarded by foreign ship-owners? Indubitably not. If disregarded by them, what remedy would the United States have had? None, whatever. We could not pursue on the high seas, capture and bring in a British or French ship, on account of her having entered and left a port of the United States in which the United States were not exercising power *de facto*—physical power. Nay, our own Courts have again and again decided that, in such case, any and all laws of the United States are in abeyance, and the question of entry, as of duties on imports, is subject to the *de facto* local authority. And if, by an act of Congress, we could have closed those ports to foreign vessels, how would such an act of Congress have prevented the egress and ingress of vessels belonging to the insurgent States? It is obvious that the idea was wholly visionary and impracticable. The Government, therefore, acted necessarily and wisely, in adopting the only possible, as well as the only lawful, means of closing those ports to foreign commerce, namely, by effective blockade.

A government, like New Granada, having no ships, must, perforce, content itself with the *brutum fulmen* of an act of Congress nominally closing insurgent ports; but that would not have become the United States.

In short, while the duties of neutrality, in this war, have been voluntarily assumed by Great Britain, the rights of war, as regards her, have been claimed and asserted by the United States.

Without pausing to enter into the real or possible qualifications of the belligerent right in this respect, and while admitting that such qualifications may exist, it suffices for me to say that, in my opinion, none of those qualifications attach to the case of ambassadors of insurgent States, not yet recognized by their own or by any foreign Government. It is not worth while to enlarge discussion beyond the limits of the occasion and its exigencies.

So, qualifications of the right to seize for the transportation of dispatches exist. But the general right does not the less exist, as in the case of munitions of war, of military persons, and of ambassadors.

It may be said, it has been, that to obtain the rightfulness of the act of Captain WILKES, is to set a precedent of possible inconvenience to ourselves hereafter. That is to say, it would constrain us to acquiesce in the arrest of an enemy ambassador on board of a vessel of our own; nay, of our own ambassador by a cruiser of our own Government. But it is not so. As to the insurgent States, we are competent to protect ourselves. As to other Governments, the United States have reached a stage in our history, in which we are to think and speak of duties as well as rights, more than we have hitherto done.

Born of revolution, we have been accustomed to act as if rebellion had all rights, and governments none, and to welcome and applaud rebellion in other countries before it was rebellion, without stopping to inquire into its rightfulness as between the insurgents and the rest of the nation represented by its Government. Hereafter, in meditation of our own misfortunes, haply we may learn to be charitable toward other Governments.

So, cultivating neutrality through many years of the wars of other nations, we have fallen into the habit of exaggerating neutral rights and under-estimating neutral obligations. Hereafter we shall have learned from the exigencies of our experience that belligerency has its domain of rights as well as neutrality.

Finally, in the enjoyment of so much liberty here in our geographical isolation in America, we have become, as it were, liberty-mad. We now see, or shall see, that liberty is not the only nor even the greatest of the blessings of nations and of men, but, on the contrary, that

"Too much liberty is dashed with woe;"

and that Order is the first and highest law of nations and of men, as it is of Heaven.

My voice is that of a political proscript for opinion's sake. It may avail nothing, at this hour. But, if I might presume, at this time, to address my countrymen, I would exhort them to cease from cavilling with foreign Governments as to the name to be given to this portentous thing, which rises terrible before us, the awful fact of this great struggle in the heart of the United States, on the one hand to disrupt, and on the other hand to uphold the integrity of the Union; I would entreat them to ascend to the majesty of the occasion in the legal and political relations of the times, as they have nobly manifested their purposes to do in the military ones; I would implore them to consider that civil war is not the less WAR, with its rights and its duties, on both sides,—with its calamities, but, nevertheless, its triumphs, its grandeur, its gallantry, and its glory;—I would pray them to banish from their thoughts all impracticable schemes of revolutionary social change, under the misapplied name of the Union, and to look only to the sanctity of the Constitution;—I would admonish them that, in such a crisis, it is

The New-York Times, Wednesday, December 18, 1861.

...and our South Ocean, to Washington, to report to Public...ship Wyoming, Lieutenant Commanding James J. Morris, ...ast rest of her cruising in the bay, the commander, ...after two years' service there, being still hale and ...ready, but "a leaky old Yankee ship." The United States ship *Lexington* and the store-ship *Relief* are at Aspinwall.

We have a report quite current here that Gen. Geo. W. Jones, late United States Minister to Bogota, and who left Aspinwall on the last steamer for New-York, is to return to take a military commission under Gen. Mosquera. If he had any such intention, however, and has military aspirations, he will probably find greater opportunities to distinguish himself in the United States than he can have in this Republic. The chances of becoming a Napoleon are not brilliant in the United States of Colombia.

The good result, at least, has grown out of the revolution that has devastated New-Granada for the past two years. Gen. Nieto, who commanded a force sent against the State of Antioquia, conceived the idea of going there by water, instead of over the dreadful and lengthy mule route. So he started up the Magdalena River in the steamer *Santa Marta*, with his soldiers, the vessel being commanded by Capt. Jose Martinez, of Barranquilla; Chief-Engineer, William Graham, an American. Above Mompos, on the Magdalena, the Captain steamed into the River Cauca, and thence into the River Nechi, and in three days and four hours from Mempos reached Zaragoza, in the State of Antioquia, to the great astonishment of all the inhabitants, most of whom had never seen a steamer, and who had no idea that a steam communication with the Magdalena was practicable. The steamer returned without damage. Goods have always been taken to the rich State of Antioquia from the mouth of the Nare over an almost impassable mountain trail, occupying from eight to twelve days, and of course at great expense. It is thought this new steamboat route will employ six or eight new steamers.

DECEMBER 7, 1861.

By the last arrival from Bogota we have an amendment of Gen. Mosquera's Customs' decree, to the following effect:

ARTICLE 15.—The following articles pay five centavos the kilogramme:

Provisions, steel, pitch or tar, quicksilver, cordage, copper, copper boilers, pewter manufactured and unmanufactured, iron, tin, soap, earthen and China ware, agricultural tools and machines, leather, lead manufactured and unmannfactured, gunpowder, window glass, wine in pipes and berrels, sheet zinc.

The merchandize not comprehended in the foregoing class, including passengers' baggage, pay 30 centavos the kilogramme, (except the articles set down as free in the first decree.)

Of course this tariff amounts to a prohibition on many things. For instance, furniture, much needed, generally, in the country, pays about 15 cents a pound; lumber the same, &c, &c, &c.,

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Cahfornia*, chartered in place of the *Guatemala*, which broke her shaft near Punta Arenas de Costa Rica, arrived at Panama on the 4th, having the *Guatemala* in tow. The dates from Guatemala and Salvador are to the 24th and 26th, from Nicaragua to the 28th, and from Costa Rica to Dec. 1. There is nothing important from Guatemala, Nicaragua or Costa Rica. Salvador, as well as New-Granada, is the theatre of Church excitement. Some time since, the Bishop of Salvador demanded the punishment of one of President Barrios' Ministers, for having rather freely commented—but in general terms—on the abuses of the Church. This demand led to a sharp correspondence, in which the Bishop was plainly told that he would not be allowed to meddle in State affairs. Since then affairs have been getting worse and worse between the civil and Church dignitaries, till Barrios has been compelled to axile the Bishop, who has gone to Guatemala. Another high churchman has fled to Panama, and the priests all over the country are packing up to make tracks. Salvador has always been a good deal priest-ridden, and there would be considerable danger of a revolution were it not that Barrios is a military man, and fatlers his soldiers and officers, and pays them before anybody else is paid.

The firm of Shillaber & Co., at La Union, has failed; and Capt. Jil, a coast-trader, had ran away with $8,000 of other people's money.

In Costa Rica there is nothing new. The coffee crop will be short.

From the Isthmus.

LATEST PER STEAMSHIP CHAMPION.

PANAMA, Friday, Dec. 6—10 P. M.

The steamship *Uncle Sam*, from San Francisco Nov. 21, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening. She has 175 passengers, five officers and 180 troops from San Francisco, and nine officers and 309 troops from San Diego. She was detained at the latter port 23 hours. She has on board $1,200,627 from San Francisco, $258,305 from Manzanilla, and $12,463 from Acapulco.

Left at Manzanilla, United States steamer *Narragansett*, and off Cape Lucas, United States steamer *Saranac*.

No steamer has arrived from Valparaiso yet.

Arrival of the Dacotah.

The United States steam-sloop *Dacotah* arrived off the Battery, fourteen days from St. Thomas, at 4 P. M., Monday. She experienced very heavy weather, in a succession of northeast gales. Her boilers are leaking badly, and she will need many repairs. The *Dacotah* was ordered home from the East India Squadron, and left Hong Kong for the United States Aug. 6.

The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, James P. McKinstar.
Lieutenants, J. H. Parker, E. Barrett, M. Sicard.
Paymaster, C. C. Jackson.
Chief-Engineer, H. H. Stewart.
Passed Assistant Surgeon, E. R. Danby.
Acting Master, S. P. Gillett.
First Assistant Engineer, J. W. Thompson; Second do., G. J. Barry; Third do., W. S. Thomson, L. J. Atlen, H. S. Davids.
Midshipmen, S. D. Ames, F. S. Brown, W. Whitehead.
Captain's Clerk, W. H. Clark.
Paymaster's Clerk, J. Ferguson.
Carpenter, J. G. Myers.
Gunner, J. Gaskins.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND ARMING OF THE MILITIA OF THE STATE—RESIGNATION OF HARRY HOWARD NOT ACCEPTED—HONORS TO COL. MULLIGAN, THE HERO OF LEXINGTON—IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR AS TO THE DEFENCES OF THE CITY.

After the reading of the minutes, and the reference of petitions, a series of resolutions were offered by Mr. Lent, calling upon Gov. Morgan to commence immediately the organizing, arming and equipping of the militia of the State, and tendering to the National authorities the hearty coöperation of the State in any measure contemplated for the proper defence of the country. Mr. Stevenson thought such action premature, as all that was yet known of our foreign relations, except newspaper rumors, but Mr. Lent reminded him that he (Mr. Stevenson) offered the resolution of thanks to Com. Wilkes before any of the circumstances were known. The resolutions could do no harm, and he urged their adoption. The resolutions were adopted after the ventilation of considerable patriotism. The sum of $2,000 was ordered paid for full-length portraits of Ex-Governors Seymour and Clark. Mr. Howard, who resigned as Sergeant-at-arms of the Board, was requested by the Committee to whom his resignation had been referred, to withdraw it.

Resolutions tendering the hospitalities of the City to Col. Mulligan, the hero of Lexington, and placing the Governor's room at his disposal, were carried. A resolution by Mr. Kerch, declaring the New-York Times a Corporation paper, was finally laid over, and the Board adjourned until Thursday next.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

FINAL MEETING—DECLARATION OF THE RESULT—THE ADVERTISING—ADJOURNMENT.

The Board of Canvassers met on Monday afternoon, and proceedcd to foot up the returns as previously canvassed. Each Alderman added the returns from his district, and the whole was found correct, according to the footings of the clerks. After a brief recess, the Deputy Clerk, Mr. Tooker, read the formal declaration of the result, naming the candidates as elected, and as heretolore announced in the Times, which, on motion of Alderman Booth, was confirmed. On motion of Alderman Genet, the result was published in the Times, *Atlas*, *Leader*, *Staats Zeitung*, *Herald*, *Metropolitan Record*, *Transcript*, and *Irish American*.

The Comptroller was ordered to draw his warrant in favor of D. T. Valentine, Clerk, for $200, and for each of the six other Clerks, $175 each; for the Sergeant-at-Arms and two Messengers, $100 each.

On motion of Alderman Dayton, a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, Alderman Cornell, for the impartial manner in which he had performed his duties.

After transacting other routine business, the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

PAYMENT OF PRINTING BILLS—OFFICIAL PAPERS FOR NEXT YEAR.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, Mr. Blunt offered a resolution directing the Committee on Printing, &c., to audit the bills of all the newspapers now before them, at the rate of ten cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents for every other insertion.

Mr. Purdy thought that after the work had been done, it was not exactly the fair thing then to undertake to arrange the price of the work. Mr. Blunt, however, said that these prices had been arranged a long time ago, after consultation with many members of the Press, and not only was there no complaint, but there was general anxiety to get the work at those prices. After [considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Ely, Roach, Davis and Tweed took part, an amendment offered by Mr. Purdy, providing for the assent of the papers to those prices, was adopted, and the resolution, as amended, was carried, Mr. Blunt voting against it, on account of the amendment.

Mr. Blunt also offered a resolution directing the Committee on Printing, &c., to report the names of those papers having the largest circulation in which to publish the proceedings of the Board and County advertisements. This was opposed by Mr. Purdy, on the ground that this would effectually cut off the Democrats from this information, as they had no paper of their own. Lost—Ayes 4, Noes 5.

After ordering the payment of several bills, among them the Harlem Bridge bill, the Board adjourned.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

THE VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND.

The news of the appropriation of $500,000 (to be raised by the sale of bonds) by the Common Council has spread with wonderful rapidity among those most interested. It was only on Monday the certified copy of the ordinance reached the Comptroller, but yesterday that officer was favored with many calls from wives of volunteers, whom he was, of coarse, compelled to put off until he can advertise and dispose of the bonds to be issued in accordance with the ordinance. It is not probable that any money can be raised until after Jannery, which, hard as it may operate upon many families, is unavoidable.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CENTRAL PARK.

During the past year very extensive improvements have been completed in Central Park. Considering the fact that the number of laborers employed has been much less, and the expenses only about one-half those of last year, it is believed that the management has been good, and the money judiciously expended. The Park-drive has been extended from fifty-ninth-street to One Huadred and Fourth-street, making in all more than seven miles of as fine a road for driving as can be found in this country. Much labor has also been expended in the preparation of the skating ponds, the construction of refreshment saloons and other necessary buildings. These buildings will be reated to parties desiring to furnish refreshments to the visitors at the Park, and the income thereof is to be applied to the adorning of the grounds and the improvement of the ponds. Mr. C. G. White, of Brooklyn, has presented to the Superintendent a couple of cranes. They are objects of much laterest to those visiting the Park. A pair of deer have also been placed in an inclosure near the Mall, where all may have an opportunity of seeing them. Mrs. Crawford, the widow of the celebrated sculptor of that name, has censed to be placed in the Park a copy of each of her husband's works in plaster. They make a very fine appearance. A great amount of shrubbery and large numbers of trees have been transplanted within the last year, with great success. Several new avenues have been opened, and five archways, of great architectural beauty, have been constructed in different parts of the Park. Several wealthy parties in the upper part of the City are now making arrangements to erect a glass conservatory at their own expense. If the plan is carried into execution it will be one of the most beautiful structaree of the kind in the country. It will be two hundred feet in length, by forty feet in width, and two stories in height. It is to be situated near Fifth-aveane and Seventy-fourth-street, and will front an artificial pond five hundred feet in length, by two hundred and fifty in breadth. The location selected for this building is one of the most beautiful and picturesque in the Park, and when completed according to the design of its projectore will add greatly to the attractions of the Central Park.

The following list of directions and regulations for skating has been prepared by the Commissioners and conspicuously placarded in the Park:

RULES FOR SKATING.

Do not go on the ice except by the paths provided for the purpose.

Use the foot-scrapers on the gang-plank before stepping on the ice.

Do not drop any tobacco, cigar stumps, paper, nutshells, or other articles, on the ice.

Avoid crowds. Even thick ice is liable to crack, and if a nnmber of persons crowd on one side of a cake of ice, it suddenly tips and endangers the lives of all upon it.

Do not go in the vicinity of laborers engaged in cleaning the ice.

The Park Keepers are provided with abundant means of rescne in case of accidents.

Cautions or directions from a Park Keeper should be immediately complied with.

Any want of civil attention or of charging over the allowed rates on the part of the licensed keepers of any of the tents or refreshment houses, should be reported to the Park Keepers.

A ball will be hoisted to the top of the pole, near the Bell Tower, whenever the ice is in fair condition for skating.

The National Flag will be kept hoisted over the Round-house, in the middle of the main pond, whenever the ice may be walked upon with safety, and when persons can skate willbout seriously injuring the ice.

No one can remain upon the ice with safely, or with proper regard to the general interest in maintaining the ice in good order for skating, when the National Flag is not flying.

A Red Flag over the Round-house indicates either that the ice is very dangerons or that it is being flooded for the purpose of forming a new surface. In the latter case, it will be kept flying until new ice is finally formed. The Red Flag will not be displayed unless there is an absolute necessity that the pond should be cleared.

The above instructions are formed with a design to place no restrictions, except such as are necessary for the preservation of the ice in the best condition for the general enjoyment, and it is hoped that they may be so willingly observed by all, that a resort to other measures to secure their observance will never be required.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

United States District Court.—Jury causes, Nos. 1, 10, 11, 8, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 15. Admiralty causes, Nos. 49, 25, 37, 50, 51, 52, 57, 62, 60, 61, 31.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 97, 73, 223, 589, 594, 600, 601, 602, 603, 12, 328, 282, 410⅞, 514, 550, 579, 377, 559, 556, 124, 549, 604, 605, 606, 607.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part II.*—Nos. 636, 1434, 1440, 1466, 1494, 1504, 984, 1562, 1564, 1566, 1568, 1570, 1572, 1574, 1578, 1582, 1584, 1586, 1588, 1590.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2015, 2171, 1513⅜, 1093, 1233, 1157, 2617, 2633, 2635, 2627, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2647, 2649. *Part II.*—Nos. 614, 3326, 422, 2228, 2340, 1060, 2774, 1622, 2518, 2924, 2926, 2932, 2936.

Common Pleas—General Term.

Unauthorized Suits under the Excise Law.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Board of Commissioners of Excise for the City and County of New-York vs. *Robert R. Purdy.*—Leonard J.—Motions are made in this and several other similar actions for an order dismissing them with costs, to be paid by the plaintiffs' attorneys, on the ground that they are commenced without any authority or lawful right so to do.

They are commenced for alleged violations of the "Act to Suppress Intemperance, and to regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors," passed April 16, 1857, (*vide* Sess. L., 1857, vol. 2, chap. 628,) to recover a penalty of fifty dollars in each case, for the sale of spirituous liquors or wines, in quantities less than five gallons, without a license.

It is proven by affidavit, on the part of the defendants, that no complaint had been made to the Excise Commissioners, before the commencement of these actions, that the defendants had violated the said statutes, and that the Commissioners had not authorized the commencement thereof.

These facts are proved upon information and belief only, but are not denied on the part of the plaintiffs, or by the attorneys who bring the actions.

The proof was sufficient to call on the attorneys who instituted the actions for some denial or explanation; and as they have not thought proper to do so, it must be assumed that none can be made, and that the statements of the affidavits are true.

By section 22 of the act referred to, it is directed that the penalties for which these actions are prosecuted, shall be sued for, and recovered in the name of the Board of Commissioners of Excise.

By section 30, it is further provided that if the Commissioners shall neglect to prosecute for any penalty provided by the act, for the period of ten days after complaint to them that any provision of the act has been violated, *accompanied with reasonable proof of the same*, any other person may prosecute therefor in the name of the Commissioners.

It is quite plain that the Legislature have here imposed a condition with which private persons must comply before they are authorized to prosecute for the recovery of any penalty, or to use the official name of the Commissioners as plaintiffs.

The condition is imposed not only for the safety of the Commissioners and the public, but also to prevent citizens from being vexed by informers and speculators without probable cause.

The Commissioners do not prosecute (by actions; they are brought by some other party using their name.) Such party should have proved on this motion that the Commissioners had neglected to take action themselves for ten days after complaint made to them against these defendants respectively, for violation of the law, and that they had produced before them reasonable proof of the truth of the complaint.

No such proof has been offered. Those who are engaged in the prosecution of these actions do not bring themselves within the provision which authorizes them to do so.

The question is properly raised on motion, inasmuch as these facts would not be such as are called issuable. Clearly, it is not necessary to allege them in the complaint; and, I think, they would not constitute a defence if interposed by an answer. The answer would be, (if the objection were so interposed,) that the party who, by the face of the complaint, brought the action, did not in fact bring it. Such an answer would involve only the question whether the attorneys for the plaintiffs were guilty of misconduct, and not any questions pertaining to the action.

Such questions are disposed of by motion, and not by a trial at the Circuit.

It is not clear that this was the ground upon which the case of Pomroy and others, Excise Commissioners of Cortland County *vs.* Sperry, (16 How., P. R.,) was disposed of, but I have no hesitation in concurring with the result of that case for the reason here mentioned. The report is of a trial at the Circuit, where no opinion was written by the Judge, but the reporter has undertaken to state what was there decided, whether on rumor or newspaper statement, I cannot say.

If the decision there was founded on any other reason than that here mentioned, I am unable to concur in it.

The case in 4 Denio R., 269, (Thayer *et al.*, Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Otsego *vs.* Lewis,) is not in point here.

The Court say in that case, (page 273,) "It should be known who it is that prosecutes the suit, to the end that he may be held answerable as the real plaintiff in the action." The party who there prosecuted in the name of the overseers was required, by law, to give them security against costs, in case of failure to recover judgment.

That was a question in which the overseers alone had any interest. The defendant there could look to the overseers or the town if he succeeded in his defence, and it was no concern of his whether the overseers were indemnified by a suitable bond or not.

Under this statute, the Legislature have required the party who turns informer, and claims to make use of the names of the Commissioners of Excise, as plaintiffs, to produce reasonable proof that the accused party has been guilty. The provision here is different in character from the one referred to in 4 Denio.

The motions are granted, with $10 costs of motion, to be included in one order only.

Jas. M. Smith for the defendants; Sickles & Cushing for the plaintiffs.

Res Adjudicata—Does the Dismissal of a Complaint in the Marine Court Bar a New Action.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Leonard.

Henry Dexter vs. *Richard J. Clark.*—This was an action commenced in the Marine Court, to recover $50 for one quarter's rent of a house belonging to the plaintiff, and occupied by the defendant; also to recover $68 75, upon a claim for prior rent of the same house, due from the defendant to Messrs. Weeks & De Forest, and by them assigned to the plaintiff. The complaint was dismissed by Judge Thompson.

The present action was then brought in this Court, and came on for trial before Justice Allen, who instructed the jury that the former action in the Marine Court, set up by the defendant, was a bar to a new action, and that as a matter of law they should find a verdict for the defendent. Verdict was so found, and the plaintiff, excepting, moved at Special Term for a new trial, which was denied. Appeal was then taken to this branch of the Court from the judgment at the Circuit, and also from the order at Special Term denying a new trial.

Upon the appeal, the Court now held (Clerke, P. J.) that in this Court, in this District, it has been expressly decided that where a Justice orders a complaint to be dismissed, either before or after evidence is given on both sides, a judgment entered on such a decision is no bar to a second action for the same cause.

The Marine Court is held to have authority to dismiss a complaint in the same manner and to the like effect, as all Courts of Record could grant a nonsuit under the old system.

Justice Leonard concurred, although stating that at first he had some doubts whether the judgment in the Marine Court was not the same as if it had been rendered in a Justices' Court. He was, however, satisfied, on examination, that it had the same effect as a like judgment in a Court of Record, and that it was not a bar to a new action.

R. H. Underhill for appellant; S. Sanxey and R. J. Clark for respondents.

United States District Court—Dec. 17.

Before Judge Hall and a Jury.

The United States vs. *One Case marked U. H. B. D., containing watches.*—This was an action brought to forfeit the goods on the ground of undervaluation with intent to evade the payment of duties. The goods were imported in October, 1860, on board the *Vonderbilt*, by the claimant, Bernard Daws. The Government gave testimony to show that the watches were undervalued in the invoice some 330 francs, or over tea per cent. The claimant gave evidence tending to show the accuracy of the invoice. The amount of difference in the duly between the invoice value and that put upon the goods by the Appraisers, was less than five dollars.

The jury were out at the edjournment of the Court.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, James Killery, an Irishman, about 40 years of age, was put on trial for the murder of his wife, Margaret, by beating her with a stick, at the corner of Eighty-first-street and Eighth-avenue, on the 1st of October last. The victim died on the 13th of October at the Bellevue Hospital, from a premature delivery, said to have been produced by injuries inflicted by the accused. The case occupied the entire day, and will be resumed this morning.

In Part II, before Judge McCunn, George Griscom was tried for assaulting Ellen O'Brien, and acquitted. The defendant in this case was engaged in the office of the Committee for the Relief of the Families of Volunteers, and the complainant refused to obey orders to go into another apartment of the building, whereupon she was forcibly, but by no means barsbly, conducted thither.

John H. Baxter pleaded guilty to an assault upon Hiram Engle, and was remanded for sentence.

Mary Bonaventura and Peter, her husband, were tried for assault with intent to kill Gaetano Rstis, and acquitted.

Thomas Farrell pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in passing a counterfeit $5 bill of the Farmers' and Mechenics' Bank of Philadelphia, upon Louis Fordam, of No. 200 East Forty-seventh-street, and was remanded for sentence.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were yesterday admitted to probate by the Surrogate:

Michael Gabney, Duncan Campbell and J. A. O'Reilly.

None of these wills contained anything of interest to the public.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Parisen vs. *Parisen.*—Judgment of divorce granted; custody of children awarded to the plaintiff.

Beuren vs. *Beuren.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Fox vs. *Smith.*—Motion to discharge attachment granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Jeseney vs. *Russell.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurer, with leave to the defendant to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs.

Averill vs. *Merry.*—The defendant ordered to pay over to plaintiff the $60 he had on hand at the time of the service for this examination.

Lienon vs. *Adams.*—Motion to strike out answer granted, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 17, 1861.

$19,000 U. S. 6s, 1867	88	535 Erie Railroad	27
2,000 Ill. Canal Bs., '66	79	50 do	s10 27
5,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	40½	100 do	b30 27⅛
9,000 do	40¾	100 do	b30 27
1,000 Missouri State 6s	38¼	100 do	26⅞
6,000 Cal. State 7s	80	200 do	b65 26¾
1,000 Bud. Riv. R. instl.	104	50 do	26¾
1,000 do	104¼	550 do	26¾
4,000 Mich. Cs ₱ ct. 1st	50	Erie R. Pref	b10 48
M. S. F. Con. Bds.	90¾	150 do	48
1,000 C. P. & Q. R. 8 ₱c.	94¾	7 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	100
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	77	100 Mich. Cen. R.	44½
2,000 C. & N. W. S. F. Bs.	81	100 do	44¾
6,000 Cley. & Tol. s. f. bds.	77⅛	50 do	b10 45
5 American Ex Bank	80	100 do	45
5 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	92	150 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	17¾
100 Had. R. R.	35½	200 do	b60 18
200 do	35¾	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	37¼
50 do	b30 36	50 do	s30 37⅛
20 do	36	105 Panama R.	110
10 Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	82	5 do	b90 109¼
355 do	82¾	575 Ill. Cen. R. scrip	68¾
75 do	83	5 do	69
270 N. Y. Central R.	s10 75¾	60 Gal. & Chi. R.	69¾
150 do	76⅞	68 do	68¾
282 do	76¾	50 do	b10 70
100 do	s10 76¾	220 do	70
150 do	s30 76¾	50 do	b30 70¾
100 do	b10 76⅞	750 Clev. & Tol. R.	30¾
500 do	76⅞	125 do	30¾
200 do	s10 76¾	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	b10 48
20 do	b60 77	25 do	48¼

50 do	77	50 do	48⅜
50 do	77	50 do	48½
50 do	77	50 do	48⅝
50 do	77	50 do	48¾
50 do	77	50 do	48⅞
50 do	77	50 do	49
50 do	77	50 do	49⅛
50 do	77	50 do	49¼
50 do	77	50 do	49⅜
50 do	77	50 do	49½
50 do	77	50 do	49⅝
50 do	77	50 do	49¾
50 do	77	50 do	49⅞
50 do	77	50 do	50
50 do	77	50 do	50⅛
50 do	77	50 do	50¼
50 do	77	50 do	50⅜
50 do	77	50 do	50½
50 do	77	50 do	50⅝
50 do	77	50 do	50¾
50 do	77	50 do	50⅞
50 do	77	50 do	51
50 do	77	50 do	51⅛
50 do	77	50 do	51¼
50 do	77	50 do	51⅜
50 do	77	50 do	51½
50 do	77	50 do	51⅝
50 do	77	50 do	51¾
50 do	77	50 do	51⅞
50 do	77	50 do	52
50 do	77	50 do	52⅛
50 do	77	50 do	52¼
50 do	77	50 do	52⅜
50 do	77	50 do	52½
50 do	77	50 do	52⅝
50 do	77	50 do	52¾
50 do	77	50 do	52⅞
50 do	77	50 do	53
50 do	77	50 do	53⅛
50 do	77	50 do	53¼
50 do	77	50 do	53⅜
50 do	77	50 do	53½
50 do	77	50 do	53⅝
50 do	77	50 do	53¾
50 do	77	50 do	53⅞
50 do	77	50 do	54
50 do	77	50 do	54⅛
50 do	77	50 do	54¼
50 do	77	50 do	54⅜
50 do	77	50 do	54½
50 do	77	50 do	54⅝
50 do	77	50 do	54¾
50 do	77	50 do	54⅞
50 do	77	50 do	55
50 do	77	50 do	55⅛
50 do	77	50 do	55¼
50 do	77	50 do	55⅜
50 do	77	50 do	55½
50 do	77	50 do	55⅝
50 do	77	50 do	55¾
50 do	77	50 do	55⅞
50 do	77	50 do	56
50 do	77	50 do	56⅛
50 do	77	50 do	56¼
50 do	77	50 do	56⅜
50 do	77	50 do	56½
50 do	77	50 do	56⅝
50 do	77	50 do	56¾
50 do	77	50 do	56⅞
50 do	77	50 do	57
50 do	77	50 do	57⅛
50 do	77	50 do	57¼
50 do	77	50 do	57⅜
50 do	77	50 do	57½
50 do	77	50 do	57⅝
50 do	77	50 do	57¾
50 do	77	50 do	57⅞
50 do	77	50 do	58
50 do	77	50 do	58⅛
50 do	77	50 do	58¼
50 do	77	50 do	58⅜
50 do	77	50 do	58½
50 do	77	50 do	58⅝
50 do	77	50 do	58¾
50 do	77	50 do	58⅞
50 do	77	50 do	59
50 do	77	50 do	59⅛
50 do	77	50 do	59¼
50 do	77	50 do	59⅜
50 do	77	50 do	59½
50 do	77	50 do	59⅝
50 do	77	50 do	59¾
50 do	77	50 do	59⅞
50 do	77	50 do	60
50 do	77	50 do	60⅛
50 do	77	50 do	60¼
50 do	77	50 do	60⅜
50 do	77	50 do	60½
50 do	77	50 do	60⅝
50 do	77	50 do	60¾
50 do	77	50 do	60⅞
50 do	77	50 do	61
50 do	77	50 do	61⅛
50 do	77	50 do	61¼
50 do	77	50 do	61⅜
50 do	77	50 do	61½
50 do	77	50 do	61⅝
50 do	77	50 do	61¾
50 do	77	50 do	61⅞
50 do	77	50 do	62
50 do	77	50 do	62⅛
50 do	77	50 do	62¼
50 do	77	50 do	62⅜
50 do	77	50 do	62½
50 do	77	50 do	62⅝
50 do	77	50 do	62¾
50 do	77	50 do	62⅞
50 do	77	50 do	63
50 do	77	50 do	63⅛
50 do	77	50 do	63¼
50 do	77	50 do	63⅜
50 do	77	50 do	63½
50 do	77	50 do	63⅝
50 do	77	50 do	63¾
50 do	77	50 do	63⅞
50 do	77	50 do	64
50 do	77	50 do	64⅛
50 do	77	50 do	64¼
50 do	77	50 do	64⅜
50 do	77	50 do	64½
50 do	77	50 do	64⅝
50 do	77	50 do	64¾
50 do	77	50 do	64⅞
50 do	77	50 do	65
50 do	77	50 do	65⅛
50 do	77	50 do	65¼
50 do	77	50 do	65⅜
50 do	77	50 do	65½
50 do	77	50 do	65⅝
50 do	77	50 do	65¾
50 do	77	50 do	65⅞
50 do	77	50 do	66
50 do	77	50 do	66⅛
50 do	77	50 do	66¼
50 do	77	50 do	66⅜
50 do	77	50 do	66½
50 do	77	50 do	66⅝
50 do	77	50 do	66¾
50 do	77	50 do	66⅞
50 do	77	50 do	67
50 do	77	50 do	67⅛
50 do	77	50 do	67¼
50 do	77	50 do	67⅜
50 do	77	50 do	67½
50 do	77	50 do	67⅝
50 do	77	50 do	67¾
50 do	77	50 do	67⅞
50 do	77	50 do	68
50 do	77	50 do	68⅛
50 do	77	50 do	68¼
50 do	77	50 do	68⅜
50 do	77	50 do	68½
50 do	77	50 do	68⅝
50 do	77	50 do	68¾
50 do	77	50 do	68⅞
50 do	77	50 do	69
50 do	77	50 do	69⅛
50 do	77	50 do	69¼
50 do	77	50 do	69⅜
50 do	77	50 do	69½
50 do	77	50 do	69⅝
50 do	77	50 do	69¾
50 do	77	50 do	69⅞
50 do	77	50 do	70
50 do	77	50 do	70⅛
50 do	77	50 do	70¼
50 do	77	50 do	70⅜
50 do	77	50 do	70½
50 do	77	50 do	70⅝
50 do	77	50 do	70¾
50 do	77	50 do	70⅞
50 do	77	50 do	71
50 do	77	50 do	71⅛
50 do	77	50 do	71¼
50 do	77	50 do	71⅜
50 do	77	50 do	71½
50 do	77	50 do	71⅝
50 do	77	50 do	71¾
50 do	77	50 do	71⅞
50 do	77	50 do	72
50 do	77	50 do	72⅛
50 do	77	50 do	72¼
50 do	77	50 do	72⅜
50 do	77	50 do	72½
50 do	77	50 do	72⅝
50 do	77	50 do	72¾
50 do	77	50 do	72⅞
50 do	77	50 do	73
50 do	77	50 do	73⅛
50 do	77	50 do	73¼
50 do	77	50 do	73⅜
50 do	77	50 do	73½
50 do	77	50 do	73⅝
50 do	77	50 do	73¾
50 do	77	50 do	73⅞
50 do	77	50 do	74
50 do	77	50 do	74⅛
50 do	77	50 do	74¼
50 do	77	50 do	74⅜
50 do	77	50 do	74½
50 do	77	50 do	74⅝
50 do	77	50 do	74¾
50 do	77	50 do	74⅞
50 do	77	50 do	75
50 do	77	50 do	75⅛
50 do	77	50 do	75¼
50 do	77	50 do	75⅜
50 do	77	50 do	75½
50 do	77	50 do	75⅝
50 do	77	50 do	75¾
50 do	77	50 do	75⅞
50 do	77	50 do	76
50 do	77	50 do	76⅛
50 do	77	50 do	76¼
50 do	77	50 do	76⅜
50 do	77	50 do	76½
50 do	77	50 do	76⅝
50 do	77	50 do	76¾
50 do	77	50 do	76⅞
50 do	77	50 do	77
50 do	77	50 do	77⅛
50 do	77	50 do	77¼
50 do	77	50 do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Zampillabrostation—L'Ogre de la Petite Jeanne.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Magic Marriage—He's Not a Miss.

WINTER GARDEN—All Hallow Eve—In and Out of Place—The Irish Tiger.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sons.

BOWERY THEATRE—Great National Circus.

HOPE CHAPEL—Capt. Williams' South Sea Whaling Voyage.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—For the Benefit of the Poor—No. 563 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—Gignoux's Indian Summer in Virginia,

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Europa* did not reach Boston until late last evening, and her mails were not forwarded by the express train. They will reach this City this morning. The British sloop-of-war *Rinaldo*, which was in Boston harbor, started half an hour after the *Europa's* arrival, to deliver a message to the British Admiral at Bermuda, and special messengers from the Queen and from Mr. Adams, our Minister, started for Washington by the Shore Line road.

The United States steam transport *Connecticut*, from the Gulf Blockading Squadron, Fort Pickens and Port Royal, arrived at this port yesterday. She brought forty-eight prisoners of war, including the crew taken from the armed rebel schooner *Royal Yacht*. An account of the engagement in which the capture was effected, is given by our correspondent on the Galveston station, and will be read with interest. The affair was one of the most gallant ones which have occurred during the present war. Affairs at Fort Pickens remained unchanged. The damage inflicted upon the rebels by the fire of Fort Pickens, was immense, and of such a nature that they would find it impossible to repair it. Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River, had been permanently occupied by the National forces, one thousand strong, and when the proper time arrived, operations against Fort Pulaski would be commenced, unless the rebels saved the trouble by evacuating it. Another expedition had been fitted out at Port Royal, and had left for Fernandina, Fla., where was a small fort, garrisoned by about three hundred rebels.

We receive intelligence from Beaufort from rebel sources, by way of Fortress Monroe, to the effect that the National forces, on Tuesday last, advanced their position to near Port Royal Ferry, and crossed the ferry under cover of artillery, destroying several rifle pits in the advance. The inference from this news is, that our forces now have permanent possession of Beaufort, and are extending their operations on the mainland. We shall next hear, probably, that the railroad connection between Charleston and Savannah has been cut off.

Somewhat fuller particulars of the great fire in Charleston have reached us by way of Fortress Monroe, though the news is apparently no later than we have before received. The *Courier*, published on the 14th, gives a list of between two and three hundred sufferers, (property owners,) by the fire, and estimates the loss at *seven millions of dollars*; and the *Mercury*, of the same date, gives a list of five hundred and seventy-six buildings, which were totally destroyed on Wednesday alone. Five churches were burnt, and various prominent public buildings used for secular purposes. The Richmond papers state that a message was sent to the Confederate Congress, on Friday, by Jeff. Davis, in which he recommended relief for the sufferers, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were accordingly voted the next day—an advance upon the claims of South Carolina upon the rebel Government. Though the fact is concealed by the Charleston papers, there is no doubt that the conflagration was the work of negro incendiaries.

Our advices from Missouri are important. All the troops stationed at Upton, were on Sunday last ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice, and at the same time, it is understood, Gen. Pope, at the head of nearly all the troops at Otterville, marched westward toward Warrensburgh, the object being to cut off Price, who was reported to be making forced marches to join the rebels now in the intrenchments at Lexington.

From Kentucky, the report is that our troops are crossing the Green River, and that the rebel Gen. Buckner is making rapid preparations to meet them. Gen. Buell is expected to take the field in person.

Advices from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 2d inst., state that the Territorial militia called for by Gen. Connelly had been organized, and one company had been mustered into the service. Fort Stanton had been the scene of a horrible massacre of twenty white men by the Apache Indians, who had full possession of the post, and consequently the command of the country for miles around. The men murdered were farmers, who were attempting to secure their crops.

A rumor has reached Cincinnati, and is telegraphed from that point, that a battle was progressing at New-Orleans, and the city threatened with demolition by the National forces. In consequence of this report, it is stated, four regiments of rebel infantry and three gunboats had been sent from Columbus. There is probably no truth whatever in the rumor, which doubtless grows out of the fears of the rebels.

A letter was received in New-Bedford, Mass., on Friday, from Capt. Willis, of the ship *Rebecca Sims*, one of the first stone fleet that sailed from that port, dated on board the United States sloop-of-war *Savannah*, Dec. 4, (probably off Tybee Island,) stating that he had just arrived; the ship *Kensington*, Capt. Tilton, came in second; the *Maria Theresa*, Capt. Bailey, third; the *L. C. Richmond*, Capt. Malloy, fourth, and four other ships of the fleet were then in sight. This statement, it will be seen, coincides with the telegram we copied on Sunday, dated Savannah, Dec. 4, and stating that a number of vessels, "apparently old whalers," were then at anchor in Tybee Bay.

The iron steamer *Mississippi*, building in Boston, which was intended for the New-Orleans line, and operations upon which were suspended for some months, will soon be ready for sea, so rapidly are the workmen progressing in the completion of the vessel. For what purpose the steamship is to be used is still a secret. It is reported that Capt. Baxter will command the *Mississippi*.

The Halifax *Chronicle* says the United States steamer *Eastern State* visited that port for the purpose of lying off the harbor, with the view of intercepting the Cunard steamer, to ascertain if Mr. Breckinridge or other Southerners should be on board.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

By the *Constitution*, which touched at Havana *en route* to Boston, we receive our files of Havana papers and highly important correspondence from Mexico. The news from Havana is destitute of importance. From Mexico we learn that the ultimatums of France and England had been presented to the Mexican Government, and on the 21st ult. a treaty had been celebrated conceding the English demands. The [illegible] treaty was sent to Congress for ratification, where it was rejected by a decided vote; the objection turning to the requirement common to both the French and English ultimatums, that the Custom Houses should be placed in charge of Foreign Commissioners. It was feared this demand would be fatal to negotiation, it being considered as opening a fatal door to the destruction of Mexican independence. To show a disposition to comply in other respects, Congress at once authorized the President to lower the rate of duties, an authority he alone exercised; and also abolished the obnoxious law of July 17, thereby placing the foreign debts in course of immediate payment. On the 24th, Sir Charles Wyke sent in his *ultimatum*, upon the rejection of which he was to withdraw and leave the Mexican Government to the consequences of its obstinacy, but up to the close of our correspondent's letter, the final answer of the Juarez Cabinet had not been received. The French Minister had already terminated his negotiations. Against Spain the National resentment was fearful. Gen. Uraga had been placed in command of the region between the capital and Vera Cruz, and was about to leave with his army for Jalapa. Gen. Ortega would probably be commissioned, and sent to hold the lower road, by way of Orizaba, while Gen. Tapia was instructed to put the neighborhood of Tampico in a state of defence. The *Mexican Extraordinary* reports that outrages against resident Spaniards were of constant occurrence. Mr. Corwin was recovering from his late illness, and was using every energy to maintain peace. An agent of the Southern Confederacy was imprisoned at the capital for assaulting a loyal citizen of the United States.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, the House bill authorizing the raising of a volunteer force in Kentucky was referred to the Military Committee. A bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point was reported from the same Committee by Mr. Wilson. A call was made upon the Secretary of War for copies of all the correspondence between Gen. Scott and Gen. Patterson. Mr. Lane, of Kansas, then called up his resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish the Senate with copies of the orders for the erection of barracks for the Kansas troops, and proceeded with a lengthy speech, deprecating inaction on the part of the military authorities during the Winter months, and urging a vigorous prosecution of the war. After considerable debate the resolution was laid on the table. The Committee, on the part of the Senate, to investigate the conduct of the war, was announced to consist of Messrs. Wade of Ohio, Chandler of Michigan, and Johnson of Tennessee. The House resolution, adjourning over from Thursday until the 6th of January, was laid on the table, and after an Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the resolution directing the Provost-Marshal of Alexandria to keep in his possession certain property of rebels, was passed. Mr. Eliot's resolution, proposing to emancipate the slaves of rebels, was then considered. It, as well as all other resolutions bearing upon the subject, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Van Wyck Committee, appointed to investigate Government contracts, made a report, the consideration of which was deferred until Tuesday next. The report is very voluminous, and is understood to disclose some remarkable transactions, prominent among which is that of the steamer *Cataline*. The appointment of collectors and assessors of the income tax, was suspended until the 1st of April next. A bill providing for the allotment of pay certificates among the volunteer forces was passed. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill, which was passed, appropriating one thousand dollars as compensation to the owners of the British ship *Perthshire*, detained by the steamer *Massachusetts* for a supposed breach of the blockade. Mr. Cox commented at length upon the *Trent* affair, justifying her detention and the seizure of Slidell and Mason. The bill for retiring naval officers was passed. A bill was reported from the Naval Committee, but not acted upon, which authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to construct twenty iron-clad steam gunboats.

GENERAL NEWS.

The United States steamer *Mercedita*, Capt. Stellwagen, will sail to-day for Key West, Fort Jefferson and Fort Pickens, Florida. The mail for these posts, Ship Island and the blockading squadron at the different points in the Gulf, will be sent by her, and will close at 2 P. M.

The Eleventh Connecticut Regiment of Volunteers passed through this City yesterday, on its way to Annapolis, where it will join the expedition now preparing to sail for the South, under command of Gen. Burnside. The men were provided with a substantial mid-day meal at the Park Barracks, and the officers were entertained at the Astor House, by the Sons of Connecticut who had received the regiment at the landing and escorted it to quarters. A number of New-England ladies joined in the repast at the Hotel, and eloquent addresses were made by Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut; Gen. Wetmore, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Coddington, and others. Later in the afternoon, a very handsome stand of National colors was presented to the regiment in the Park by Rev. Mr. Thompson, on behalf of the Sons of Connecticut, an immense concourse of both sexes gracing the scene, which the beautiful weather greatly enhanced.

Gov. Wm. A. Buckingham, of Connecticut, received his friends yesterday evening, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and a large number of New-England ladies and gentlemen paid their respects to his Excellency. There were also present many notabilities of this and other cities. About 10 P. M. a handsome supper, without wines or any similar beverages, was served, and subsequently, in one of the elegant main saloons of the Hotel, dancing and waltzing to the music of a fine band were continued until a late hour. Many beautiful young ladies and gallant officers of Connecticut participated.

The Fifth-avenue Hotel witnessed another interesting scene in addition to the reception of Gov. Buckingham, last evening. About 10 o'clock the Committee of the City Councils appointed at a late meeting to tender Col. Mulligan, of Missouri fame, the hospitalities of the City, waited upon that officer at the above hotel, and through their spokesman, Alderman Dayton, presented him with a copy of the resolutions under which they were acting, and requested him to appoint a day and hour for a public reception. Col. Mulligan replied briefly, but with much feeling, and indicated to-day between noon and 2 P. M. as the time when he should be glad to meet his friends, at the City Hall. Numbers of the guests of the Hotel, and all the company assembled in Gov. Buckingham's parlors, called, during the evening, upon the gallant Colonel and Mrs. Mulligan.

The *National Intelligencer*, in answer to an inquiry, says that the General-in-Chief, in accepting the services of the French Princes on his staff, did not require an oath of allegiance from them. They decline to receive any pay.

It is said that the Black Horse Cavalry, Col. Morrison, are to return to Elmira, where they will go into Winter quarters, and that the Vermont Cavalry Regiment, which passed through this City on Monday, is to go no further than Harrisburgh for the present.

A private letter received from Seth Webb, Jr., Commercial Agent of the United States at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, under date of Nov. 16, says: "All the agricultural products of Hayti are larger than ever before since the time of the French. The coffee crop is better in quality and more in quantity than at any time since the independence of the island. It will exceed 50,000,000 pounds."

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting yesterday, but a great portion of the time was consumed in discussion upon a motion by Mr. Blunt to audit all printing and advertising bills yet unpaid at ten cents per line for the first insertion and $5 for each subsequent one, which was adopted, with a proviso, offered by Mr. Purdy, that all [illegible] in papers having the largest circulation, as official papers, to publish all County advertisements, but it was opposed by Mr. Purdy, on the ground that as the Democrats had no paper, they would be cut off from this valuable information, and it was lost.

The Stock Exchange was under calmer political influences yesterday than on Monday, and there was much less said or thought of War with England. Exchange, however, continued to rule 110½@111 ₱ cent. on London. Money easy, at 6@7 ₱ cent. at call, though some private lenders are disposed to stipulate for payment in Gold against the possible contingency of a general suspension of Specie payments by the Banks and Government.

At a meeting of Bank officers, held yesterday, at the American Exchange Bank, Mr. John A. Stevens in the Chair, resolutions, moved by Mr. Moses Taylor, were unanimously adopted, declaring that *the New-York Banks discovered no reason, justification, or necessity for a suspension of specie payments*; and that the Banks of this City, with assurances of coöperation from the representatives of Banks of Boston and Philadelphia, *will maintain specie payments*.

An active export demand prevailed for Flour and Wheat, yesterday, at firmer prices. Corn was depressed, and it closed heavily. Cotton was very scarce and firm, but quiet. Sugars were in fair request, as were also Hay, Hops, Tallow, Tobacco, Whisky, and the principal kinds of Oils. A lively inquiry existed for Teas, Metals, Chemicals, and Saltpetre. Provisions were brisker, and hog products were quoted buoyant in price. Spices were moderately sought after. Domestic Cotton Goods were in active demand and advancing,—a rise of ¼c.@2¼c. ₱ yard having been established within a few days. The freight engagements were fair, and rates were somewhat higher.

The cattle market opened yesterday, with 3,650 beeves on sale, many of which were superb animals, capable of bearing off prizes at County, if not State exhibitions. Drovers evidently made a strike for Christmas beef, and butchers struck too, securing some very fat beeves to grace their stalls. The best of these sold readily at 10c. ₱ lb., probably more for a few of the choice. Common cattle were in little request, and sold no better than last week. Pork and poultry continue plenty and cheap.

Prospects of the Rebellion—Condition and Feelings of the South.

There are signs in what we hear from the rebellious States that they are beginning to realize their situation in some measure, and that, as a consequence, alarm is seizing them. It is not surprising that it should be so. Let us reverse the situation of things, in our imaginations, and strive to picture to ourselves how such prospects would seem to us.

We must suppose, first, that our forces on the Potomac, instead of having crossed upon the soil of Virginia, and there erected a series of intrenchments which thirty thousand men can hold against any force which the rebels can bring, had been driven back from the Potomac, and that the northern bank of that river was held by rebel forces and covered with rebel intrenchments, which it would be hopeless for us to attack, while under their protection was gathering a daily increasing rebel army, threatening at any moment to break through or turn our lines. If we only change the situation of those two armies, what a tremendous change in the prospects of the war is brought before us.

But, further, we must suppose that all along the line to Missouri the forces of the rebels were gathering in growing numbers, and that Ohio and Indiana and Illinois were threatened with attack, while an uprising of Secessionists on the Western Reserve had burned railroad bridges, defeated the troops sent against them, and threatened to cut off communication between the East and West.

And, moreover, we must suppose that our seaports had been shut up for the past eight or nine months; that our ships had lain idle at our wharves, or only made stealthy trips out and in, under the cover of darkness; that our grain, instead of going forward to meet the wants of Europe, had been kept shut up in our granaries; that our importations had been entirely cut off; that we were pretty much without manufactures; that our great staples had fallen in price to almost nothing; that coffee was a dollar a pound, and salt five dollars a sack, and pork thirty cents a pound, and boots twenty dollars a pair; that specie was not to be had, while a deluge of shinplasters prevailed, and that while United States Bonds were at a discount of thirty to sixty per cent., Confederate Bonds were at a premium in New-York and Washington.

And, furthermore, we must suppose that the rebels, having command of the sea, had captured all our vessels but one or two, and hunted those out of our seas; that a naval force had captured Newport, and that rebel troops landing there were daily pushing themselves nearer to Boston, while large numbers of Secessionists were gathering to them and devastating the houses of the terrified Unionists who had fled; that another force had established itself near Portland, while two other immense expeditions were being fitted out, which might strike us terrible blows at any one of a dozen points between Passamaquoddy and the Chesapeake, at none of which would we be very well prepared to meet them; while the rebel ships, as they sailed along the coast, could see the skies reddened with the conflagration of cities, lit by the torch of incendiary Secessionists.

Suppose this were all so, with only on the other side a prospect of a quarrel between the Confederate States and England, on a point in which the justice was so plainly with the former that England must be desirous of a war, if one should grow out of it; suppose our business was everywhere checked, our newspapers stopping, or printing only half sheets, on miserable paper, our armies needing to be filled up by drafting, and our Treasury empty—what should we think of our condition?

And suppose, beyond all this, that we were fighting to establish that which has been the scorn and opprobrium of the world as the foundation of excellence in society; that we had turned our backs upon all the teachings of our fathers, and had plunged into this war causelessly, not because of any oppression or wrong to us, but because the South had refused to follow our example in calling good evil and evil good—what courage could we have in our hearts or what strength in our arms? What sources of hope and confidence should we have to draw from? It is true that pride will make nations, as well as individuals, oftentimes carry on an undertaking or a contest long after it has become plainly a losing game for them, and the willfulness and impatience of control which Slavery inculcates in a people may sustain the rebels of the Southern States longer than others would be kept up in similar circumstances. We do [illegible] were reversed, there would be no lack of those among us who were preparing to welcome Jeff. Davis, and to accept his supremacy over us as a relief from greater ills.

But when we think that the pressure upon the South has but just begun to be exerted comparatively; when we think how ill the rebels are prepared to meet the blows which menace them on every hand; when we think of the universal terror which the fires of Charleston must spread through every heart, as well in the crowded city as upon the lonely plantation; when we see the determination already avowed to shoot down as enemies all slaves who will not follow their masters out of reach of our expeditions, and the rush of the slaves nevertheless towards our forces at Port Royal and Beaufort, how can we fail to draw renewed courage and hope ourselves? How can we help coming to the conclusion that this wicked rebellion is already approaching with rapid strides towards the end of ruin and disgrace which it deserves? Let every nerve be strained, then, every eye quickened, every heart made more strong to meet danger and to bear the necessary privations and troubles of the war. A short time more, a few more hard and rapid blows, and the great card-house will fall. And then shall come in a flood of prosperity, an increase of strength and development on every hand, in comparison with which all the past will be as nought.

Popular Passion in England—Demagogueism of the Tory Party.

The London *Times* regrets that the Administration of Mr. Lincoln will hardly be able to release itself sufficiently from popular influences to take a manly and proper course in regard to the *Trent*. There is too much reason to believe that a remark of the same kind applies to the position assumed by the British Government. For some months past the approaching session of Parliament has been looked to as destined to decide whether the Palmerston Party was to have a perpetual lease of power, or whether the "outs," whose numbers, by a well-known political law have been steadily growing, should take their turn in disbursing the magnificent things, which it is the vocation of Cabinet Ministers to dispense. The Tory opposition needed only a "cry," with which to enlist the country, to make a successful assault upon an administration, which, through a long term of power, has not distinguished itself by any positive policy, and which has been singularly regardless of the pledges as to reform,—and other conspicuous topics, on the strength of which it attained office. The outbreak of the American insurrection gave the Tories this "cry."

The Palmerston Cabinet, true to Whig traditions, has steadfastly sought to preserve an attitude of neutrality and peace. The Tories, no less faithful to their traditions, have persistently quarreled with the pacific disposition of the Ministry; have argued how much was to be gained in terminating, by armed interposition, a struggle which had already proved sufficiently the worthlessness of democratic institutions; have pointed relentlessly to every flaw in the blockade, and with bitter malignity to such maritime cases as that of the *Hiawatha*, such outrages upon British subjects as the arrest of Messrs. Patrick and Rahmino, and such inroads upon British soil as the foray at Gosford. Indeed, no incident of the war has failed to provoke the most malicious attacks of this party upon the American people, and attacks equally malicious upon the Ministry, for not asserting the dignity of this crown and flag against wrongs thus repeated.

When to these not very plausible grounds of complaint and reproach was added the search of the *Trent*, the cup of Toryism overflowed. It was furnished with an appeal to the weakest spot in the heart of John Bull—his jealousy of insult, and intense national pride—an appeal not feebly or sparingly employed. The few Opposition journals that have reached us are filled with the most inflammatory and belligerent attacks upon the Government for not vindicating, with unhesitating alacrity, the dignity of the flag. The London *Morning Herald* suggests that Mr. Adams at once receive his passports, and declares it to be the duty of Government to annihilate at once the American navy, and transfer the blockade from Southern to Northern ports. We cannot refrain from quoting a specimen of the *Herald's* vindictive rant, sounding as it does like a transatlantic echo of a mischievous namesake on this side of the water:

"We trust that there will be no delay in avenging an outrage unprecedented, even in the annals of American lawlessness. *We trust that no hesitation will give the country reason to suppose that, in his manifold assaults on our national honor, as in this crowning insult, Mr. Seward has been encouraged by a belief that there were in the British Ministry men whose patience might be trusted to endure any outrage on their country, and whose ingenuity would be able to devise in any quarrel a plausible case for their country's foe.* Even the sophistical talent of Mr. Gladstone can frame no excuse for 'wanton piracy;' even Mr. Bright's talent for invective must fail to deter a ministry from prompt pursuance of a course in which the nation will support them as one man. *Opposition to the vindication of the national honor will only consign to utter political insignificance the politician who ventures to attempt it*; and we would hope that that there is but one man in England capable of apologizing for the piratical outrage of the *San Jacinto*. What we have to do is sufficiently clear. It is the duty of our Government to demand the immediate return of the gentlemen stolen from under our flag, in honorable guise, together with an ample apology for a lawless act of piratical aggression; and to prepare for the rejection of such a demand by dispatching forthwith to the American coast such a naval force as may insure the total destruction of the Federal navy, and the instant blockade of all the chief Northern ports, if due satisfaction be not given without delay. *We owe it in no small measure to the vacillation of the Foreign Secretary that such an outrage has been ventured; it is for the Cabinet promptly to redeem the disgrace their colleague has brought upon them by the most effective measures for the vindication of the British flag.*"

It is, of course, impossible at present to tell how far the popular passion, stimulated by such violence as this, has communicated itself to the Whig Cabinet. At the first glance, it would seem impossible that so unimportant a departure from international law as that defined by the law officers of the Crown as constituting the offence of Capt. Wilkes, would be accepted by a Government disposed to peace, as the ground of war. There is reason to believe it was not so accepted. But the steadiest hold that Lord Palmerston has always maintained upon the liking of Englishmen, consists in his thorough embodiment of the National sentiment, and his exceeding jealousy of National honor; and this hold the Tory agitation has threatened to shake so perilously, that the Premier has felt it necessary to take some energetic measures to save his [illegible] tered reputation.

We are justified in believing that [illegible] tions of this sort, springing entirely from [illegible] interests of domestic partisanship, [illegible] prompted the unexpected action of Eng[illegible] The opening of the session, and not [illegible] abstract question of maritime law, [illegible] regarded. And we shall probably not [illegible] in assuming the Cabinet of Lord Palmerston to be quite as averse from war as that of Mr. Lincoln; and as anxious by arbitration or mutual concession to avoid a conflict, as it has been from the outset of our troubles. Some evidence to this effect will probably be found in the wording of Earl Russell's dispatches, the contents of which have doubtless been subjected to the ordinary sensational exaggeration of the English Press. And it is no evidence to the contrary that arms have been sent to Canada, for without arms, the Canadian militia would be helpless. The season is about to close, and should a collision, through the supposed anxiety of the American Government for war, actually occur, the omission to arm the Canadians would render the Whig Ministers responsible for the loss of that province.

The Medical Department of the Army.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says that "Surgeon-Gen. Finlay is working hard to defeat the bill reorganizing the Medical Department of the army. He has presented a report against it to the Secretary of War."

Dr. Finlay was called upon by the Secretary of War for his opinion of the provisions of the bill referred to, and we presume he gave it—whether in the form of a report, or of answers to inquiries of the Secretary, is not very material. The *Tribune* writer affects surprise that the Surgeon-General should oppose the bill. Considering that its sole and exclusive object is to turn him out of office without the preliminary trouble of proving any charge against him—and that the movers in this scheme are civilians utterly ignorant of the duties in regard to which they assume to instruct him—and that his main offence has been a refusal to surrender the powers of his office to their control, we confess his opposition to the bill does not strike us with equal surprise.

The *Tribune* says further of the matter:

"The provision to which he is most strongly opposed, are that destroying the time-honored principle that age implies merit, by empowering the President to make the higher appointments in the medical corps *by selection* instead of seniority; that retiring surgeons 65 years old, and that giving brigade surgeons of volunteers an equal chance for promotion with regular army doctors. *It is said* that surgeons who favor the measure have been quietly sent to distant posts, so that the medical corps may appear to present a united front of opposition."

This last paragraph is a convenient mode of insinuating a damaging slander which the writer is unwilling to father. We believe it to be utterly and willfully untrue.

Age and experience have hitherto been generally supposed to imply merit, especially in matters of professional skill and science. If the President is to make promotions by selection instead of seniority in one department of the army, let the same principle be applied to every branch of the service. There are ten reasons why it should be carried out in the regular line, where there is one for applying it to the medical department. If Surgeons are to be retired at any particular age, it must be on some presumed ground of incompetency. Why *presume* such incompetency instead of proving it? Why apply to Surgeons a different rule from that applied to officers of any other class? Why not pass a law retiring all officers at a certain age, or else subject Surgeons to the same ordeal provided for other officers—that of a Retiring Board?

There is a very plain and simple answer to all these questions. This bill is not intended to do justice nor to promote the efficiency of the medical department of the army. It is a device of the Sanitary Commission, to get rid of Dr. Finlay, whose bureau they have been unable to control, who has declined to surrender control of his department of the service to them, and against whom, nevertheless, they are unable to substantiate any charge involving inefficiency or dereliction of duty in any respect. They have, therefore, resorted to the more convenient mode of *clamoring* him out of office, by covert assaults for which nobody is responsible, by whispered insinuations which nobody ventures to make specific, by charging upon him faults and short-comings which belong to others, and by imploring Congress to embody their hostility in a public law. They may possibly succeed in their purpose. If they do, they will neither promote the good of the service nor establish their own claims to public confidence thereby.

Motives for Inciting War with England.—The *Herald* wants to know what motive it can possibly have for stirring up public passion and plunging this country into war with England. It is not for us to judge its motives,—it is sufficient to point out the inevitable consequences of its conduct. But the *Herald* has over and over again boasted that it prospered most in the midst of public calamities. Its columns, within the last three or four months, have been filled with braggart vaunts, that while all other departments of business were suffering, it was never so prosperous as now;—that its circulation had been immensely increased,—that its advertising was never so large nor so lucrative,—that the more servants were out of place, the more were its columns crowded with their notices,—and, in short, that *it prospered most on the ruins of every other interest.*

Whether these boasts are true or not, is another question. They show clearly enough that the *Herald* regards its own success as largely dependent upon the ruin of others. It lives by excitement. It thrives best in the midst of turmoil and confusion. It trades in the distresses of others, and makes merchandise of the public misery.

If the *Herald's* statements concerning its own affairs are true, they afford a sufficient motive for its incessant and fiendish endeavors to provoke a war with England. But for its steady and malevolent misrepresentation of the public sentiment of the North, falsifying everything done, and deceiving the South with the belief that the people of the North were all Abolitionists, we should have had no rebellion. And if we have war with

[illegible]

It is announced that Mr. [illegible] proprietor of the sash factory in which the fire originated, ascribes its origin to "the negligence and treachery of the negroes," though there is no confirmation of the insurrectionary risings in the city and in the interior which were reported with the first tidings. It is not improbable, however, that there is a secret history of this tragic affair which we shall not learn now, if we ever do. We have no means of information except through the Southern telegraph; and if the discovery has been made that the firing of the city was but the prelude to a bloody drama, we can readily understand with what care intelligence at once so inflammatory and so damnatory would be suppressed. But whether or no the burning of Charleston were the result of a slave insurrection, there can be little doubt of the provocations which slave insurrections will find in the panic and disorganization of society which it has induced. It will be strange, indeed, and contradict all psychologic and historic laws, if such events as are now transpiring in South Carolina, do not inflame the dark and simple minds of a race peculiarly susceptible to epidemic frenzies, and whose customary helplessness and harmlessness nature has provided shall find terrible compensation in the demoniac energies it shows when once aroused.

It is a painful reflection, but a just one, and measures faithfully the difference between the spirit that animates North and South, that, had the disaster that has befallen Charleston overtaken a city of the North, those people would have rejoiced at the calamity. Not a single expression of vindictive joy at the fiery visitation has escaped the people of the loyal States; rather is the dominant sentiment one of profound pity that men should have been found so infatuated as themselves to create the conditions which have produced so fearful a result. We do not laugh at their calamity, nor mock when their fear cometh. At the same time, however, the human mind is so constituted as to give such events, however connected externally in the chain of cause and effect, an interior retributive significance. The noble forbearance which the loyal States have shown in refusing to call forth the terrible slumbering forces that underlie Southern society, gives them the greater right to stand by, and mark how, without any agency of theirs, events record the verdict of historical justice.

The Canal-street Murder.—We rehearsed, a few days since, certain circumstances of the Canal-street homicide, which in our judgment utterly negatived the idea that the deceased committed suicide. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide, and the Police apparently concurred in its justice. The fact that no robbery appeared to have been committed, was held to constitute a very strong presumption against the idea that he had been murdered.

We learn now that subsequent inquiry proves that *the premises were robbed* of money and papers to a very considerable amount. The slight examination of the books shows that there were in the office at the time of the death of Levy, current and uncurrent bills to the amount of $327—two checks, one for $250 and the other for $185, and between $300 and $400 in foreign silver of various denominations, *all of which have disappeared*. This completely disposes of the presumption on which the verdict of the Coroner's jury was mainly founded, and confirms the belief, derived from other circumstances, that the man was murdered.

The Police owe it to their own reputation, as well as to society, not to let this matter drop without a very thorough investigation. It would be in the highest degree disgraceful to that department if such a crime could be committed in one of our most frequented streets, in open day, and yet no clue whatever be discovered to the perpetrator. We trust the Superintendent will follow this matter up in such a way as to convince the public that their reliance on the present Police has not been misplaced.

The Canvass of Votes.—The official canvass of votes at the late City election will be found in another part of this morning's Times. A month ago the Board tried the experiment of publishing the canvass exclusively in the *Herald*. They were perfectly satisfied with the result, and will not be likely to repeat the experiment.

☞ The *Herald* is doing everything in its power to excite a mob against Wendell Phillips, who is to lecture on *the war* at Cooper Institute to-morrow night. We do not believe it will succeed in getting up a mob at all; but, if it should, the *Evening Post* suggests that it may take a different direction from the one anticipated.

An American Book in England.—A recent engineering work, entitled *Railway Practice*, by Mr. A. L. Holley, of this City, has, we learn, met with a considerable demand in Europe, while the greater part of it, together with some kindred matter, has been republished in London, by Weale, in a volume entitled, *Railway Construction*. The English work, however, omits the copious and elaborate illustration of the American volume.

Fire in Whitesboro, N. Y.

Utica, Tuesday Dec. 17.

This morning, at one o'clock, a fire in the village of Whitesboro destroyed a large building occupied as a postoffice, grocery, harness shop, shoe shop, &c. A livery stable and hotel, with the barn and sheds attached, and a dwelling were also burned. The Elm House narrowly escaped. Loss about $10,000.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Reconnoissance from General Heintzelman's Division.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Report of the Van Wyck Investigating Committee.

How the Government has been Swindled in Contracts.

NO ADJOURNMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

A RECONNOISSANCE—THE RESULT OF FOOLHARDINESS.

A reconnoissance was made to-day by a squadron of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, belonging to Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division, under command of Capt. SIMPSON. A portion of the squadron commanded by Lieut. JARVILLE, of Company L, of Jersey City, was ordered to proceed to the Bone Mills, to the left of Springfield station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, about seven miles from the headquarters of Gen. HEINTZELMAN. The company there halted, when the lieutenant, not an orderly, proceeded two miles beyond. On attempting to return, they found themselves surrounded by rebel infantry. The lieutenant was shot in six places, and the horse of the orderly killed. The orderly made his escape. The company in reserve hearing the firing, proceeded to render assistance, and on its approach the enemy fled, leaving the lieutenant behind, after robbing him of his small arms and nearly all his clothing. He was brought into camp and was still alive at eight o'clock to-night.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

A man came within Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S lines to-day who left Alexandria in July for more distant Southern quarters. He stated that he had been living at Charlottesville for some time; that no rebel troops had recently gone South from the army of the Potomac, but during the last three weeks two Georgia regiments had been added to it; that the sickness in the army was great—the average from Manassas and Centreville being a car load of invalids a day conveyed to the hospital at Charlottesville; that he made three attempts to pass the rebel lines before he succeeded in making his escape, being obliged to take to the woods in order to avoid skirmishing parties.

NO ADJOURNMENT.

The warlike news from England will probably deter the Senate from agreeing to the House resolution for an adjournment over from Thursday to the 6th of January.

THE DISPATCHES FOR LORD LYONS.

The messenger with dispatches for Lord LYONS is expected to arrive to-morrow morning.

THE CASE OF THE PERTHSHIRE.

Mr. COX, from the Foreign Affairs Committee, will on to-morrow report a bill to pay the owners of the British ship *Perthshire*, which was overhauled by the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, in May last, and detained by a prize crew, for an alleged breach of the Mobile blockade—the fact being that she left Mobile after the proclamation of the blockade, but within the time fixed by the President's proclamation. This is recommended in the President's Message, and by Secretary SEWARD. The Government is determined—and so is Congress, to do all that is proper in grievance, but will claim reciprocity in that regard in other cases.

THE PROTECTION OF COMMERCE.

To-day Messrs. MARSHALL, TILESTON and LATHERS, the Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, were introduced to the President and Secretaries SEWARD and CHASE, by Mr. HIRAM BARNEY. They stated the object of the visit in reference to securing the presence of armed vessels in foreign seas, to protect our commerce from rebel privateers. Mr. LINCOLN stated that the subject would be brought up in Cabinet meeting to-day. It is understood that two war vessels are now ready to depart for this purpose, and that others will be sent abroad soon.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

To-day the Post-office Committee of the House unanimously decided to introduce a bill to abolish the franking privilege. The Committee have also concluded to grant no further privileges in the case of soldiers' letters, other than that now given—that of sending their letters forward without pre-payment. The returns from the Post-office show that over 95 per cent. of soldiers' letters are prepaid.

THE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE VAN WYCK COMMITTEE.

Mr. VAN WYCK'S Select Committee to inquire into Government contracts say in their report, which was to-day made by Mr. WASHBURNE, that they held their sittings in Washington, New-York, Boston, New-Bedford, St. Louis, Cairo, Chicago and Harrisburgh, and the members have traveled between 6 and 7,000 miles. They have examined 265 witnesses. The testimony embraced in the present report will cover 1,100 pages. The labors of the Committee are far from being closed. A large number of transactions in Washington and elsewhere seem to deserve attention, and with the approbation of the House, the Committee propose to vigorously prosecute their investigations so long as it may appear they are demanded by the public interests. Among the first subjects investigated was the charter of the steamer *Catalina*. She was chartered by Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster at New-York, under an order from Gen. WOOL. No doubt can be entertained that Col. TOMPKINS acted in entire good faith so far as he was connected with the transaction. M. M. FREEMAN & Co. held, as security for the money they had advanced, $20,000 on the vessel, the notes of several other parties and the contract with the Government. The contract with the Government is not remarkable for disinterestedness in promoting the national welfare, yet the Government will certainly be satisfied with ordinary fairness and integrity in contracts made in its behalf, even if a willingness to seize upon the public misfortune for personal aggrandizement is manifested in the transaction. While the Republic has a right to expect, it cannot compel, the unselfish devotion of its citizens. The provision that the Government should pay $50,000 for a vessel just purchased for $18,000, in the event of her loss by a peril, not covered by insurance, is totally indefensible. But the main provision of the contract, while undoubtedly exorbitant, is less to be condemned. The Government was to pay $10,000 per month for the vessel, and that too for a period not less than three months. Col. TOMPKINS seems to have paid no attention to the time for which the vessel was chartered. The order of Gen. WOOL is silent on the subject. The presence of Capt. CONSTOCK at the time the proposition was drawn up, would justify the inference that the time, a very material feature in the contract, was adjusted between himself and Messrs. DEVLIN and FREEMAN, the other parties then present. There is some conflict in the evidence as to what would be a fair price for the charter of the vessel, especially as to the cost of running her. The latter inquiry is manifestly the most important in its practical results. The Committee especially call attention to the arrangements between the Secretary of the Navy and Mr. MORGAN, for purchasing vessels for the Government, saying it is of such a character, whether it be in the stipulated amount received or in the mode of payment, alike indefensible and reprehensible. That arrangement is a system of commission, usually 2½ per cent. of the purchase money paid for each vessel, and one under which Mr. MORGAN received as compensation during the period of seven weeks previous to the 6th day of September, when this testimony was taken, the enormous sum of $61,564, as admitted by himself before the Committee. If he has received the same rate of compensation since as before that date, there must be added to this sum paid him before that date, the further commission of $42,425 for services rendered since, making in all the sum of $95,000 paid to a single individual for his services as agent of the Government since the 15th of July, a period of four months and a half.

The Committee next devoted themselves to the subject of the purchase of arms. The extraordinary demand for them resulting from the conspiracy to overthrow the Union, has resulted in an extraordinary expenditure, and exciting the cupidity of large numbers of persons in Europe and America, has opened up a system of unprecedented speculation. The Government has been the victim of more than one conspiracy, and remarkable combinations have been formed to rob the Treasury. The profits from the sale of arms to the Government have been enormous, and realized, too, in many instances, even by our own citizens, through a system of brokerage as unprincipled and dishonest, as unfriendly to the success and welfare of the nation as the plottings of actual treason. The system adopted at an early moment for the purchase of arms naturally encouraged this result. The Government and the several States entering the market in active and direct competition, stimulated, it is true, to some slight extent, and, temporarily, the importation and manufacture of arms, but scarcely compensating for a general profligacy in the expenditure of the public treasure and the corruption of the public morals. Since the adjournment of the extra session of Congress, the War Department is understood to have authorized the several States, and to have recognized the right in the several Generals commanding the several divisions of the army, to purchase arms, to be paid for by the General Government, creating an unwise and ruinous competition against itself, without increasing the number of arms in the market. The Committee, after examining into the effect of this system of competition, as early as the last of September, called the attention of the War Department to the subject, and suggested as the only effective remedy, that the purchase of arms should be confined to a single bureau, and the several States notified that the General Government would not pay for arms purchased in competition with itself. The Committee are informed that this policy has been adopted, with a most desirable result, though its earlier adoption would have saved millions to the Treasury, and, at the same time, by placing the arms purchased under the control of the Government, would have secured their use at points where the public safety was the most in peril.

Major HAGNER, Ordnance Officer, who was engaged in the purchase and inspection of arms, testified as follows:

The agents of Gen. FREMONT, of the Governors of States, of the Cities, of the Union Defence Committees, of Colonels of regiments, and of Generals of our Army are all here in New-York. I may be in treaty for arms, and the first thing I hear is that the arms are sold to some agents. Some men who hold arms, I sometimes think, are rather disposed not to have a *bona fide* sale. They like to keep the arms in the market, in order to advance the price. I think they have been gambling in arms, just as they do in stocks, &c. The Committee remark in numerous cases which have come under their observation that the price paid for arms was inexcusably exhorbitant. In some instances the arms were worthless, and in others, exhorbitant in price, was coupled with the other evidence of a purpose to defraud the Government.

The abuses in the purchases of Austrian and other fire arms are noticed, and the testimony appended. Next the committee examined into the army supplies. They say among other things, that either through corrupt motives, or from a want of reasonable prudence, the act of Congress prohibiting contracts to be made without advertising for proposals, in cases where immediate delivery is required by the public exigency, has been almost a dead letter, even in that large class of cases where it might have been properly applied. Immense supplies, both in the Navy as well as in the War Department, the necessity for which, in the ordinary course of things, was easily foreseen, have been purchased privately, under contracts express or implied, without any competition being invited. In one important division of the army—the Western—the law has been almost totally disregarded. Even the safeguard of the responsibility of public officers has in many cases been unnecessarily removed by the employment of irresponsible agents in the purchase of large quantities of supplies, even where responsible and experienced and upright public officers were in a position to perform the required duty. A vast amount of supplies have been made on what is called a requisition. In the Western Department especially, requisitions have supplied the place of contracts. The Committee say, in the purchase of cattle, there is much evidence of gross mismanagement, and in the purchase of horses and wagons in New-York they find great irregularities.

The Committee call attention to a case of the official prostitution of official position to the base purpose of illegal gain, as set forth in the evidence of SAMUEL A. HOPKINS; and in this connection the Committee say, a man by the name of WOOD, enjoying the confidence of the President, was appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings, a place requiring not only great business capacity, but unflinching integrity; and that WOOD, from his own declarations, made himself an instrument for plundering the Government. The Committee, in discharge of their duty, made a representation of the fact to the Executive but before any action was taken, the Government was relieved from the presence of an unworthy official by his resignation. The Committee next approach the subject of fortifications at St. Louis, the circumstances surrounding the work being of the most extraordinary character, and marked by extravagance, recklessness, insubordination and fraud. They express the hope that some means may be found to make the parties to the atrocious contract disgorge the sums out of which the Government has been defrauded, and that the laborers who have done the work on the faith of the Government will not longer be delayed in receiving their just dues.

The Committee found that most astounding and unblushing frauds had been perpetrated in the purchase of horses and mules, and matters were so arranged that it was impossible for the original owners to sell either horses or mules directly to the Government, but all such sales were made by certain middle-men and go-betweens, who, it appears, alone could get any horses or mules taken by the Quartermaster's Department.

The abuses in the Western Military Department are prominently eliminated, including those relating to the shipment of ice, the division of moneys from the Paymaster's Department, for which they were appropriated; rotten and condemned blankets; the roofing the Benton Barracks, transportation, &c.

In the above notice, the language of the Committee has been quoted throughout. The report is signed by Messrs. Van Wyck, Washburne, Holman, Fenton, Davis and Steel, (N. J.) The other member (Mr. Jackson) is absent in Kentucky.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SUMTER.

Intelligence has been received at the Navy Department of the overhauling of the ship *Montmorence* of Bath, Maine, on the 28th ult., by the pirate *Sumter*, in longitude 80°, 40' North, longitude 58°, 40' West. She was last from Wales, loaded with coal for the British Mail Steam Company at St. Thomas. The [illegible] was released by the pirate, after taking a quantity of paints and other ship stores from her.

THE SUTLERS.

The Senate Military Committee have agreed to report a bill abolishing the right of Sutlers to a lien upon soldiers' pay, thereby placing the Sutlers upon the same footing as other dealers. This is an important move toward the abolition of sutlerships.

THE KERRIGAN TRIAL.

The trial of Col. KERRIGAN was resumed this morning. A number of witnesses were examined, the most important of which were Lieuts. CHAS. HALPIN and CORNELIUS P. MOORE, of Col. KERRIGAN'S regiment. They each testified to the effect that on the march of the regiment from Monton's Farm to Upton's Hill, on or about the 27th of September, Col. KERRIGAN overtook his regiment in a state of partial intoxication, and dressed in an unbecoming manner, without uniform or sword, and had to borrow a sword from one of the witnesses. It was the opinion of the witnesses that he was not sufficiently intoxicated to disqualify him from properly performing his military duty. The testimony of the other witnesses went to show that PATRICK GAFFNEY, a private in Col. KERRIGAN'S regiment, had deserted on the 31st of August. He received his pay as if he had remained in service all the time, and that he is still on duty and has never been tried by court-martial, nor put under arrest for desertion.

ANOTHER TRIAL.

The case of Col. HALSTEAD, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, for alleged malfeasance in office, will be brought before the same Court to-morrow.

THE FIRST LEVEE.

The first levee of the season at the White House, to-night, was very brilliant.

ANOTHER LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SPOKEN OF.

Those members of Congress who are dissatisfied with the Generals in command of our armies are discussing the policy of reviving the rank of Lieutenant-General, with the view of having WADE, of Ohio, appointed. There is no likelihood of any such measure receiving the approval of Congress.

THE SALE OF BROWN'S HOTEL.

There was an error in the dispatch of yesterday, about the sale of Brown's Hotel. Mr. ANDREW R. PORTE was the sole purchaser, and is to take possession on the first day of January.

THE EUROPA AT BOSTON.

The Mails to Reach this City Early This Morning.

Special Messengers Started for Washington.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

The *Europa* arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon. She encountered head winds the entire passage, and was 40 hours from Halifax to Boston.

Within 30 minutes after the *Europa* touched at Halifax, the British steam sloop-of-war *Rinaldo*, 17 guns, lying in port, got up steam and left, in pursuance of some orders, it is supposed, brought by the Queen's messenger, to communicate with the Admiral of the British North American squadron.

The Sixty-second and Sixty-third British regiments are under orders for Canada.

Capt. SEYMOUR, the Queen's Messenger, also a special messenger from Minister ADAMS, left Boston this afternoon by the shore route, *via* New-York, direct for Washington.

The leading features of the news has been anticipated from Halifax and Cape Race.

The mails by the *Europa* will reach New-York early to-morrow morning.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The National Troops Crossing Green River.

A Brisk Engagement and Defeat of the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Four companies of Col. WILLICK'S German Indiana regiment were attacked this afternoon, on the south side of Green River, opposite Mumfordsville, by Col. TEGAR'S regiment of Texan Rangers, two regiments of infantry and six pieces of artillery. Col. WILLICK, on being reinforced, drove the rebels back, with a loss of 33 killed, including Col. TEBBY, and 50 wounded. The National loss was 8 privates and 1 Lieutenant killed, and 16 wounded.

The *Democrat* has advices of National troops crossing Green River Southward, all day with great rapidity.

The *Democrat* has also a business letter, dated Monday, which mentions no engagements in that vicinity.

The Twelfth Kentucky, Col HASKINS, is intrenched two miles South of Somerset.

All was quiet in the vicinity Campbellsville up to the 10th.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Movements of the National Troops to Cut off Gen. Price.

A BATTLE EXPECTED IMMEDIATELY.

The following is from the correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat:*

TIPTON, Mo., Monday, Dec. 16.

Yesterday orders were received here for all the forces at this post to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. At the same time Gen. POPE, commanding the Department of Central Missouri, at the head of nearly all the troops in Winter quarters at Otterville, marched westward toward Warrensburgh, for the purpose, it is generally believed here, of cutting off Gen. PRICE, whom our scouts reported making forced marches to reach Generals RAINE and STEIN, now in the intrenchments at Lexington. Everybody is on the *qui vive* for startling and good news, as universal confidence is felt in the ability and bravery of Gen. POPE and his army.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Organization of the Territorial Militia—Horrible Massacre by the Apachee at Stanton, &c.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

The Santa Fé and Caniu City mail, with dates to 2d, arrived Sunday morning.

The 2,500 militia called for by Gov. CONNELLY to form the second division of Major-Gen. HOVEY, have been organized, and one company mustered into service.

This mail brings intelligence of a horrible massacre at Fort Stanton. On the approach of the Texans to that post in the Summer, all the inhabitants in the vicinity fled to the settlements, leaving their houses, crops, and everything else, behind.

After the Texans abandoned the place the Apache Indians took possession, and had command of all the country around. A party of twenty men determined to revisit the neighborhood and obtain what they could of their belonging, which the Texans number left into the hands of the savages and were brutally murdered.

All is quiet at this place. Col. WEIR, of the Fourth Kansas Regiment, is in command.

Col. JENNISON'S West Kansas Cavalry, with a part of the Seventh and Iowa Twelfth, also a section of TOTTEN'S famous battery, encamped within a few miles of this place last night, and will move toward West Point this morning.

THE CANAL-STREET TRAGEDY.

Arrest of Two Persons on Suspicion of Complicity in the Affair.

LOUISA BRIEDSBACH and GEORGE WEILER were arrested last night about 10½ o'clock, by Captain DOWLING, of the Sixth Precinct, aided by Sergeant JOURDAN and Officer GOLDEN. From the evidence of DAVID LEVY, given upon the inquest, on Saturday last, it is believed the parties under arrest may have had some connection with the death of BERNARD LEVY, the Canal-street broker. Since Saturday, Captain DOWLING and his assistants have been unremitting in their efforts to ferret out the residence of the persons in question. They traced them through the city from one house to another, until finally they found a house in Norfolk-street, from which they removed on the same day that LEVY came to his sad end. From there they found it very difficult to trace them, and it was only by resorting to ways and means known only to policemen that they were enabled at last to find their residence. They were found at No. 1 Allen-street, and taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, where they now are. The woman is about thirty-five years of age. She is a German by birth, and speaks the English language very imperfectly. Her appearance is that of a woman of nerve and determination. WEILER is her paramour, and is the man referred to in the evidence of DAVID LEVY as having been brought by the woman to deceased's office, upon a certain occasion, when she pointed out deceased to him, at the same time making threats against his life. He is a quiet, inoffensive-looking man, about forty years of age.

Largo Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 17.

The warehouses formerly occupied by the Michigan Central Railroad Company, together with the propeller *Dunkirk*, lying at the dock, were destroyed by fire this morning. Five hundred barrels of flour in the warehouses were burned. The loss on the propeller is $18,000. The other losses have as yet not been ascertained.

LECTURE.—This evening Justice WHITLEY, well known in the world of Art, gives a lecture in Hoboken, on the influence of art on popular education. The Judge is a free speaker, and will prove himself to be instructive and amusing.

1861. Genin's Hat and Fur Store. 1862.
Holiday dress Silk Hats for young men,
Styles entirely new and novel.
Holiday styles of Hats and Caps
For Boys and Girls—
Ladies' and Children's Furs of every descri
Sleigh Robes, Fur Gloves, Fur Caps,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Skating Caps,
Fur Trimmings for Cloaks and Bonnets.
Any of the above articles are very desirable and suitable for holiday presents.
GENIN'S HAT AND FUR STORE, No. 513 Broadway.

At William Taylor's Saloon,
No. 565 Broadway,
Boned Turkey, Cakes, Jellies, Charlotte Russe, Brandy, Fruits, Ornamental Pyramids. Also, an endless variety of fancy articles for Christmas Trees, appropriate to the times.
Confectionery, Bon Bon Boxes, Cornucopias, &c.
Masson's celebrated Parie Chocolate.

At Retail.
Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Rich Holiday Presents.
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,
At TAYLOR'S, No. 759 Broadway.
Cash purchases, low rent and moderate expenses enable us to offer superior inducements to purchasers.

We would Call Attention of Housekeepers to the large sale on the 19th inst., of China, glass and plated ware, the contents of C. C. LEIGH'S China Hall, No. 555 Broadway. A rare chance to purchase holiday presents. Goods now ready for examination.

MARRIED.

RICHMOND—STRANG.—On Sunday, Dec. 15, by Rev. N. E. Smith, D. D., SALMON D. RICHMOND to JENNIE L. STRANG, eldest daughter of Horace Strang, all of Brooklyn.

ROBERTSON—BUTLER.—In Syracuse, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 16, by Rev. Charles F. Butler, Hon. HEZEKIAH D. ROBERTSON, of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., to SARAH C., youngest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 16, HENRY L. HOWARD, son of LANCELOT and ADELINE M. HOWARD, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 269 Jean-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MULLER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 16, JULIA, daughter of Adrian H. and Catharine S. Muller, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 67 West 34th-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

CANDLER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 16, EMILY PATTERSON CANDLER, daughter of Samuel M. and the late Elizabeth and Cecilia Candler, aged 9 years, 11 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her uncle, John S. Patterson, are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the latter, No. 40 West 33th-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further notice.

MATHEWS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 17, after a short illness, of scarlet fever, ELLA MARIA, only child of Joseph W. and the late Maria Augusta Mather, aged 4 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

LANAHAN.—On Monday night, Dec. 16, Mr. JAMES H. LANAHAN, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., 11th and 12th sts., on Friday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock.

MEADE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, MARY MEADE, aged 65 years.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her sons, Meade Brothers, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2½ P. M., from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

A good mother.

LIENAU.—On Tuesday, Dec. 17, CATHERINE VAN GIESEN LIENAU, daughter of the late Hendrick Booraem.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 19th inst., from Grace Church, Jersey City.

DAVIN.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, after a lingering sickness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARY, the beloved wife of John Davin, aged 34 years.

Her funeral will take place at her late residence, corner of 4th and Garden sts., Hoboken, on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, thence to the R. C. Church, Maple-st., where a solemn High Mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Her remains will be interred at Bergen, N. J.

VROOM.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 14, GEORGE A. VROOM, in the 51st year of his age.

PERKINS.—In Washington, D. C., on Monday, Dec. 16, JOHN H. PERKINS.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Hoboken Lodge No. 35, F. and A. M. and Pentalpha Chapter No. 14 of Hoboken, also the Fraternity of Odd Fellowship, and the Hoboken Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 38 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J., this (Wednesday) afternoon, 18th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

MCHUGH.—In Alexandria, Va., on Thursday, Dec. 12, FRANCIS J. MCHUGH, Captain of Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V., aged 29 years, 1 month and 20 days.

The friends of the family, also the brethren of Munn Lodge No. 190, F. and A. M., the officers and ex-officers of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 66 Mott-st. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

VAN BOKKELEN.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, Nov. 5, GEORGE A., son of the late A. H. Van Bokkeleu, aged 30 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father-in-law, Dr. John, and of his brother-in-law, Dr. David B. Miller, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 127 East 15th-st., on Thursday, at 12 M.

DEATH OF JOHN P. JACKSON.

Resolutions adopted by the Cliosophic Society of Princeton College, relative to the death of JOHN P. JACKSON, Esq.:

Whereas, It has pleased an allwise but inscrutable God to remove by the hand of death our Cliosophio brother, JOHN P. JACKSON, of Newark, N. J., therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss of one, who, by his faithful and energetic endeavors for the prosperity and advancement of all Christian and benevolent institutions, by his untiring labors for the dissemination of learning and religion; by his earnest and honest efforts to benefit his native State, by his greatness of heart and purity of life, has made himself an influential and representative citizen, an honored and respected man.

Resolved, That in the death the Cliosophic Society has lost a faithful and active friend, the College of New-Jersey an alumnus of distinguished worth, and the Church of Christ an ornament of conspicuous brightness.

Resolved, That we extend to the afflicted family and to the bereaved friends our sincere and tender sympathy, and desire for them in the bitterness of this great grief the consolation which a chastening but loving Father can alone impart.

Resolved, That as a public token of our respect and sorrow we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Newark and New-York papers.

JAMES S. DENNIS, N. J.,
WALTER S. NICHOLS, N. J.,
SEARGENT P. STEABNS, N. J.,
Committee Cliosophic Society.

CLIO HALL, Dec. 13.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 60.—Dec. 17, 1861.
25, 54, 2, 72, 48, 40, 19, 71, 6, 60, 7, 16.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 60.—Dec. 17, 1861.
35, 20, 59, 15, 17, 34, 24, 25, 39, 47, 13, 28.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:
Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through its distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:
We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.
"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
Lowell, Mass.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 186
Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
Dear Sirs: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and hoarseness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

ATTRACTIVE HOLIDAY GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SILVER AND PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, LIQUOR-STANDS, WAITERS, CLOCKS, VASES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, GILT MOUNTED FANCY AUSTRIAN GOODS, PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL DINNER AND TEA SERVICES, PASTEL AND OIL PAINTINGS, MIRRORS,
And a vast assortment of other articles, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
All of which will be sold at REDUCED PRICES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY,
corner of Broome-st.

GAS FIXTURES &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, (Direct importation.)
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
Plumbing and Gas-fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st. and No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

TO CONTRACTORS ON GOVERNMENT WORK.—Having a machine-shop, with very superior and extensive facilities for turning out the best descriptions of work, I shall be happy to receive a few additional orders from contractors, to whom I can guarantee economy, excellence and dispatch. CHAS. T. FORTER,
No. 235 West 13th-st., cor. 8th-av., New-York.

CARPETING.—ONE PRICE CARPET ESTABLISHMENT—no urging to buy—HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. Carpet buyers are invited to examine the extensive assortment of English velvets, Brussels, extra superfine ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, cloths, druggets, carpet sweepers, &c., at very low prices.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
7,000 NOW READY,
THE SEVENTH EDITION OF
TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S
NEW WORK
LESSONS IN LIFE,
A companion volume to "Letters to Young People" and "Gold Foil," 1 vol., 12mo., $1; in gilt edges $1 50.
From the Christian Instructor.
A work of superior excellence. The style is of that easy and familiar kind which is to us peculiarly attractive. You feel like conversing with a warm-hearted and intelligent friend, who can enter into your sympathies and emotions, and who has the happy faculty of awakening in your heart a love for the beautiful and true.
Also Just Published,
DEAN TRENCH'S NEW WORK,
A COMMENTARY ON THE EPISTLES TO THE SEVEN CHURCHES IN ASIA. By RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D. D., author of "Study of Words," &c. 1 vol., 12mo. $1.
Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the Publisher,
C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.

READY THIS MORNING:
THE SKATER'S MANUAL.
THE HANDSOMEST
TEN CENT BOOK YET PUBLISHED.
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE JUVENILES
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
AMY DEANE AND OTHER STORIES. By Virginia F. Townsend. Illustrated. 75 cents.
THE CHILD'S OWN TREASURY OF FAIRY TALES. Beautifully illustrated. $1.
THE MAGIC RING, AND OTHER ORIENTAL TALES. Illustrated. 75 cents.
THE CHILD'S HOME STORY BOOK. 75 cents.
THE BOY'S BOOK OF INDIAN BATTLES AND ADVENTURES. 10 Engravings. 75 cents.
THE FAVORITE SCHOLAR. By MARY HOWITT. And Other Tales. 50 cents.
OLD WONDER-EYES. By GRACE GREENWOOD. Illustrated. 50 cents.
ROBINSON CRUSOE. Illustrated. 63 cents.
CHILD'S OWN PICTURE AND VERSE BOOK. 100 Engravings. 75 cents.
FAVORITE FAIRY TALES. Illustrated. A new edition. 63 cents.
POPULAR FAIRY TALES. Illustrated. A new edition. 63 cents.
MOTHER GOOSE'S MELODIES. Illustrated. Flexible. 30 cents.
And a very large assortment of Juveniles for all ages.
JAMES MILLER,
(Successor to C. S. Francis & Co.,)
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 522 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND FAMILY OF THE highest respectability can accommodate four single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with elegant rooms and first-class board, (French style,) at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged. French and English spoken.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a few family or single persons, at No. 18 East 20th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a private family. No. 419 West 23d-st., near 9th-av.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN furnished rooms, with board, fire, gas, &c., in a first-class house, on very moderate terms. Apply at No. 148 West 26th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsome suite of rooms on second floor—also single rooms suitable for gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like, with board, a large front room and bedroom connecting, with ample closet room, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, (partial board for gentleman,) or to two gentlemen. Location very desirable and convenient to ferries. Terms very reasonable to desirable parties. Address, with real name and reference, B. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

FRENCH BOARD.—IN THE FAMILY OF A French teacher, (strictly private,) well furnished room on first floor, with modern improvements; a good opportunity for a gentleman wishing to acquire a practical knowledge of the language. References exchanged. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st.

$9 PER WEEK FOR TWO GENTLEMEN—With full board, gas and fire; room large and nicely furnished; house owned by the occupant, and has all modern improvements. Also, a neatly-furnished entry bedroom; price $3 per week. Location below 4th-st., west side. Address B. C., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

NOW VACANT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, fronting on 5th-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms, bath, &c., with board; private table if desired; in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Also, one or two rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board.

TWO LADIES WISH BOARD, WHERE lessons on the piano-forte, by one of them, who is an experienced teacher of music, would be received as part payment for the board of one. References given and required. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Madison-square Post-office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, on the first or second floor, with or without partial board, to gentlemen. The house contains the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY HAVE A handsomely furnished suite of rooms to let, together or separate, with or without board; house first class; terms moderate. References exchanged. Call at No. 46 West 16th-st.

TO LET—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS IN A brown-stone house, No. 33 Bowery, single and in suites. This establishment is well kept and furnished. Rents by the week or month, and in accordance with the times. Inquire of T. KENNY.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A FEW single gentlemen, may obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family of adults, where the comforts of home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 127 West 16th-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY IN a small family in the country. She would require constant care and supervision on account of her health. Address INVALID, Box No. 836 New-York Post-office.

NO. 15 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.—BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av., newly and elegantly furnished rooms to let, in suites or single, to gentlemen or families without children.

FRENCH BOARD—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family; house first-class; modern improvements. Price moderate. No. 166 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

BOARDING ON MURRAY HILL—FOR A gentleman and wife, in a private family occupying a first-class house in a delightful neighborhood. Address E. W., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, in a central location, in the City. An unfurnished room with breakfast and supper only required, for a single gentleman. Address E. D., Box No. 4,600 Post-office.

NO. 53 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST.—A DESirable suite of rooms to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, in a first-class house in a desirable location. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELL-furnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

TO LET TO A GENTLEMAN.—A FURnished room in a private family, No. 46 East-19th-st., near Broadway.

A FEW VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS CAN still be secured for the Winter at No. 1 Irving Place, corner of 14th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazeteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of the Disunited States; Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.
J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man, to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 per week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.
LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS
OF
LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher.
SIR: Please forward immediately by mail, directed to the Secretary of State, copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazeteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,
J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

[*From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.*]
We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, ESQ.:
SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is a together the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILDMORE.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—A GENTLEMAN, WITH this sum in cash, wishes to form a connection with some reliable party or established house in the wholesale business; he will bring, in addition to his cash capital, eight years' business experience, an extensive mercantile acquaintanen in this City and throughout the United States, and an established character for energy, enterprise and probity. All communications strictly confidential; references exchanged. Address till Dec. 25, with real name and business, UNION, Box 179 *Times* Office.

$1,500 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED, to join the advertiser, who will invest a like amount in a cash business that is exclusive, safe and permanent, and will net $5,000 per year, as will be fully shown. Address WOOD, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

$100 PER MONTH.—AGENTS POSITIVELY make it, selling DODIN'S Patent Hem Folder and Tuck-marker, adapted for machine or hand sewing, and other articles of ready sale. Call or address JOSEPH DODIN, No. 22 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A BUTCHER-STORE. INQUIRE at No. 476 2d-av.

MACHINERY, &C.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMEN on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables o very best sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works a Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st. New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

CALORIC ENGINE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, a small Ericsson's caloric engine to pump water. Address Box No. 1,031 New-York Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., NEAR Broadway, continue to extract teeth under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, with perfect success, without pain or *danger*. Superior sets inserted from $10 to $25, and warranted. Gold fillings from $1 to $3. Bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Wooster, Pond, Webb and Gilchrist, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PAIR OF MAGIC LAN terns, for Dissolving Views, imported from Enrope, with slides representing scenes and heroes of the present war, suitable for exhibitions, at BANGS, MERWIN & CO.'S, Auctioneers, Nos. 652 and 654 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE
OF
ENGLISH AND SWISS
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

MESSRS. FELLOWS & CO.
will sell through EDWARD SCHENCK, on
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st,
at 10½ A. M., at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, their surplus stock of
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
OF
ENGLISH AND SWISS MANUFACTURE.
The attention of private buyers as well as the trade, is requested. The watches will be on exhibition at the salesrooms on THURSDAY.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,
AT THE WAREHOUSE OF ALBERT KUNZE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK THIS DAY, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms, No. 654 Broadway, all of the elegant stock, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, do. etageres, centre tables, bedroom suites, black walnut parlor suites in reps, black walnut bedroom suites, buffets and extension tables, black walnut bookcases, library and dining-room suites, black walnut hall furniture, easy chairs, lounges, crapean and fancy chairs, &c., &c. The furniture is now on exhibition, and the attention of those in want of fine furniture is respectfully called to this sale, as the furniture is of the very finest quality, and will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SHERIFF'S SALE
OF
SUPERB DIAMOND JEWELRY
AND ENGLISH GOLD WATCHES.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. The goods will positively be on exhibition at the salesroom on Wednesday, the 18th inst., from 11 until 3 o'clock.
N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be positively required of every purchaser at the time of sale, the balance of the purchase to be paid within the next day, in bankable money, or by certified check. None other received.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
FIVE HUNDRED CASES
BOOTS AND SHOES
At auction, for cash,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock,
by ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st., comprising a very general assortment of fresh and seasonable goods, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited. Men's grain Boots, in great variety, at private sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on
THURSDAY, 19th, and FRIDAY, 20th inst.,
At 10½ o'clock each day,
At the warerooms of Shaffer & Suckuow, No. 520 Broadway, between Spring and Broome sts.,
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE OF THE FIRST CLASS—Being the closing sale of their stock, consisting of elegant parlor suites, in ebony, mounted in ormolu and inlaid with bronze medallion; buffet and fancy chairs to match; suites in oper work, vine carved rosewood and other; rosewood etageres, console tables, bookcases, centre, side and other tables; fancy reception chairs, richly carved and plain; marble-top dressing bureaus, oiled walnut furniture, extension tables, oak buffets and chairs, hall-stands, elegant suites bedroom furniture, in various styles, with other descriptions of first-class furniture.
The above can be examined until the days of sale, and will be sold without reserve to close up the concern.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:
SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURED FURS—Every article made expressly for Broadway sale, free from defect or damage, consisting of beautiful Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Cuffs and Muffs; Mink Sable do.; Stone Marten do.; Real Fitch do.; Siberian Squirrel do.; Imported Fitch do.; Chinchilla do., large and small sizes; Rock Marten do.; elegant Russian Sable do.; misses' and children's sets of all kinds, &c., &c.
Sleigh Robes in great variety; Wolf, Bear, fancy, &c. Also, Gents' Caps, Collars and Gloves, of various kinds, forming, as a whole, probably the finest sale of the season.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING BUILDINGS, No. 594 & 596 Broadway, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 18, 19, and 20, at 6½ o'clock, choice new English and American books, comprising a great variety of fine library editions of standard works in nearly all departments of literature and miscellaneous publications, mostly in fine and substantial bindings. Also, a large collection of superbly illustrated books richly and expensively bound, suitable for libraries and the approaching holiday season. Catalogues are ready and the books are on view at the salesrooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful assortment of Fancy Goods, being the opening sale of the season, consisting of beautiful bronze figures, groups, candelabras and candlesticks, beautiful Parian vases and figures, Parian tête-à-tête sets, ormolu and bronze jewel caskets, white china dinner and tea sets, dessert sets, china vases, figures and ornaments, elegant silver-plated ware, waiters, teaspoons, butter-knives, napkin-rings, colored Parian figures, reticules, odeur-boxes, terra cotta ware in every variety, with a large invoice of hair-brushes, clothes-brushes, hat do., &c.

B. H. SEIXAS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ENTIRE CONTENTS of China Hall is now removed to the second story of Room No. 555 Broadway, over Wm. Taylor's Ladies' Saloon; sale will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, and sold without reserve, for cash only, under the direction of the assignee. The stock consists of dinner, breakfast, toilet and tea sets, mantel ornaments, plated ware, cutlery, japanned tea trays, a large quantity of granite ware; glass, rich Bohemian, cut, crystal and molded, selected for family use by the former proprietor, C. C. Leigh. The goods are now ready for examination.
WM. TAYLOR, Assignee.
Catalogues can be procured the morning of sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., a superb importation of Carrara marbles and alabaster goods, rich Bohemian glassware from the royal manufactory at Prague; rich silver-plated goods, parian ware, bisquet and decorated china, clocks, fine paintings, articles of virtu for holiday presents, Japan goods, &c. Signor L. Topi, of Florence, Italy, respectfully announces the above sale. It will be peremptory. Full particulars in time.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 470 Grand-st., near Pitt, the balance of the stock of a furniture dealer, to close the business, consisting of bureaus, washstands, chairs, tables, sofas, rockers, arm-chairs, towel-racks, children's chairs, &c., &c.

A. S. RICHAROS, Auctioneer.
5,000 PAIRS OF WOMEN'S MISSES' and children's morocco copper-nailed Boots and Balmorals at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Also, a large assortment of prime Winter goods. Catalogues on morning of sale

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES SALE OF JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st. The balance of diamond jewelry, watches, corals, &c., remaining unsold from yesterday's catalogue.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS to be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, suitable for City or country trade.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.
SALE OF FANCY GOODS, CHINA, PARIAN WARE, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock, at 15 Murray-st., in lots to suit city retail and country trade.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A farm of 20½ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Depôt, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 26 feet front by 36 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room, and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 76 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.
Also, a farm of 20¾ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 80 feet. Will be sold seprnate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER wants to sell a good farm containing 242 acres of land, situate in the County of Seneca, and State of New-York, on the east shore of Seneca Lake, eight miles south of the village of Geneva. The farm has first-rate fruit, 50 acres of woodland, no broken or waste land, well watered, and eight miles north of the State Agricultural College. The subscriber will sell very cheap; has comfortable farm buildings. HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION OF housekeepers to the large sale of china, glass and plated ware, the contents of C. C. LEIGH'S China Hall, No. 555 Broadway. A rare chance to purchase holiday presents. Goods now ready for examination.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS SOLD AT COST:
Our sales of Fashionable Cloaks of every kind, at greatly reduced prices, will continue
UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.
A small lot of Rich Embroidered Velvet Cloaks, manufactured in Paris, will be sold at half the cost of importation.
SPECIAL NOTICE!
Cloak materials of every description. Persons furnishing the materials, and wishing to employ our operatives, can have them made up in the most approved manner, at precisely the cost of manufacture.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.
A VERY LARGE and DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT
OF
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
INCLUDING
ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
AT RETAIL, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
An immense assortment of
RICH DRESS GOODS AND FASHIONABLE
PARIS DRESS SILKS,
AT RETAIL—MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARIS KID GLOVES AT 62 1-2 CENTS.
500 dozen LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES,
RETAILED AT 62½ CENTS PER PAIR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAY
PRESENTS!
PUT UP IN DRESS PATTERNS. ALSO,
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.
At reduced prices.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
PLUSH AND LIONSKIN CLOAKS, in a great variety
All new styles, at retail, at reduced prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

NO. 759 BROADWAY.
PRESENTS FOR ALL SEASONS.
And the most agreeable favors for ladies are
TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
Commencing at $5.
Flowers, for decorative purposes, 12 cents per bunch.

GOLD
WINDOW SHADES,
WHITE HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
BUFF WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW SHADE FIXTURES,
NEW STYLES, at
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
ALL CURTAIN MATERIALS,
At very low prices, at
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

I AM READY!!!
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!!!
R. H. MACY is now opening,
from the cash auctions,
1,000 FRENCH NEEDLEWORK JACONET SETS, very low.
500 doz. LADIES' LINEN HEM-STITCH HDKFS., all prices.
1,000 NEEDLEWORK HDKFS., from 2s. up.
2,000 DOUBLE-TUCK HEM-STITCH LINEN HDKFS., very low.
200 doz. SHEAR HEM-STITCH HDKFS., very low.
Full Line FRENCH NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, SETS, BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, INFANTS' WAISTS and DRESSES, EMBROIDERED CLOAKS and SACKS, closing at very low prices.
An invoice of JACONET NEEDLEWORK EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, from auction, at half the cost of importation.
Closing out POINT COLLARS, GUIPURE COLLARS, THREAD COLLARS, THREAD VEILS, &c., at very low prices.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES and LACES, LACE CURTAINS, &c., from auction, very low.
Ladies' MERINO and BALMORAL SKIRTS, very low.
Ladies' EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, from auction, closing at 39s., cost to import, $6.
Invoice of EMBROIDERED WHITE ROBES, at half the cost of importation.
HOSIERY and UNDER-WEAR, also all our RIBBONS and FRENCH FLOWERS, closing very low, to make room for our immense
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S STOCK,
which we are now opening.
R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MADAME R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 729 Broadway,
Have just received a beautiful assortment of
FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., &c.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DARK KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

AT DEPERCEVAL'S, NO. 637 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Sacques, Chemises, infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, Infants' Caps, Zouave and Garibaldi Costumes, &c., ready-made and made to order. Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night-gowns Yokes; also, Ladies' ready-made Chemises, Night-gowns, Night-caps, Breakfast-caps, Zouave Chemisettes, Pinted Handkerchiefs, &c.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!!—FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—$15,000 worth of Ladies' Rich Furs must be sold, regardless of cost, comprising real Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Stone, and Fitch Marten, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c., in Circular Cloaks, Carriage Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. The whole stock must be sold by the 1st of January, in order to effect a clearance. No reasonable offer refused.
P. E. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., N. Y.
N. B.—A large assortment of Sleigh Robes, Gents' Collars, &c.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE A REGULAR supply of Hominy, for retail customers. Manufactures address O. BROWER, Station A, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers,
FRANCIS & TOUTREL, No. 45 Malden-lane.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES! Warm your rooms by the new patent gas stove. No dirt! No ashes!! No coal to carry!! Economical! Clean! Portable!!! New-York Gas Stove Works, No. 414 Broadway, below Canal-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THREE OR FOUR VERY HANDsome second-hand coupés, at WOOD BROTHERS' carriage warerooms, No. 386 Broadway, one door below Walker-st.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable books, being the collection of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 3 Pine st., near Broadway, where catalogues can be had.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid in a first-class hotel; has no objection to town or country; good City references. Apply or address A. R., for two days, at No. 392 7th-av., second floor, near 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid; with assist with the washing and ironing, or do general housework. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

A SCHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young American girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, with a nice family; good reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 33 West 12th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a neat, tidy Protestant young woman as above, no wonder do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; has good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., next to the fancy-store, first floor, up stairs, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMRID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable English girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is capable of taking charge of a dining-room; can hold do general housework in a small private family; best of reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 279 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker, first floor, back room,

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would do housework for a small family; the best of reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 286 Avenue E, Room No. 11.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has five years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 140 West 33d-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable English girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework and take care of children. Good reference. Apply at No. 31 East Broadway, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, and to assist in the washing and ironing or to take care of children, a situation as waitress, by a young woman with the best of reference. Apply at No. 92 West 19th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT tidy woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook, in all its branches, meats, poultry, pastry, soups and jellies, game and mock turtle soups. Wages, $9; City or Westchester County; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches—meats, games, soups and jellies, and will give the best of reference; has lived several years in first-class families, and has best City reference. Can be seen, till settled, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, who can produce the best City references as to capability; is a first-rate cook and excellent bread and biscuit baker, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Address No. 1,253 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a North of Ireland Protestant woman; she understands her business in all its branches—soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, &c.; she is a good baker; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; will also assist in the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; best references; has no objection to the country, and would prefer a good home to high wages. Call at No. 135 Amity-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups and jellies, game and poultry; has no objection to assist in the washing of a small family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 127 West 17th-st., near 7th-av. B. D.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable woman; understands washing and ironing and her business in all its branches; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 44 Carroll-st., between Johnson and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn, in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS GOOD plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook in a private family, who understands her business in all its branches, none excepted; has twelve years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 34 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman who understands French and American cooking of all kinds of desserts, and is a good baker. Has good City reference. Inquire at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the rear house.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with the washing if required; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 62 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as good cook; and would assist with the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A PROfessed cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can get up dinners and supppers in the neatest style; has good City reference. Call at No. 128 7th-st., second floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation; excellent plain cook, and is a good washer and ironer; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 East 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an experienced cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 2 Union-court, University-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework. Call at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days. Wages moderate.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL Housewoker.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a smart, tidy young woman; is a good plain cook, bread, cake and pie baker, and a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference, and will be found generally useful. Apply at No. 64 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., over the bakery, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker, is neat in her kitchen, and is willing and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, who is neat and tidy in her kitchen; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—AN experienced Protestant woman wishes to engage as above; is a good cook, baker, &c.; is a first-rate laundress; is neat and tidy; can be well recommended. Call at No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given, five and six years, from her last places. Call, for two days, at No. 287 East 9th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young woman wants a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is smart, capable and well recommended; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 25th-st., near 7th-av., for two days, 3d floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSE

FINANCIAL.

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 16 Exchange-place.
Buy and sell for Cash or on Commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers; or on commission exclusively.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, on favorable terms. Apply to
LEONARD SWEET & MASON,
No. 16 Exchange-place, New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,500,000 OF THE CONSOLIDATED WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until NOON, TUESDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1849, and as amended by chapter 121 of the laws of 1851, and an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1851, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

Said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the said price or prices per one hundred dollars will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts at the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Consolidated Water Stock of the City of New-York," and be inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 13, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 30th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts or the City of New-York of 5 percent of the amount subscribed to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 30 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th of January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and in connection therewith, will receive for collection all commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon favorable terms. Chicago on favorable terms. We purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTINO CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 29 William-st.

HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT, AND OF Mortgage Eastern Division, Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees, under the agreement of Oct. 3, 1861, before the 31st of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all bonds presented to us, for the benefit of that agreement, after that date, for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.

Dec. 9, 1861. N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.

By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 13, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

An election of Directors for the ensuing year will also be held on the same day. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

This Company continues to insure, as usual, on the most reasonable terms.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., inclusive. R. T. COMPTON, President.

TELLE. BROWNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1861.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 Bond-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHAUL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 55 Wall-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—MONEY INVESTED FOR Capitalists on Bond and Mortgage, without charge to the parties having money to loan. CLARK & GODDARD, No. 86 Cedar-st., American Exchange Bank Building.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 93 cents.

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND GRANT DRAFTS ON THE CREDITS FOR CUBA, MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA.

No. 257 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., New-York.

WM. H. ... this City, ... Directors have this day ... Treasurer are now ... the Dividends will be paid by them at the office of the Park Fire Insurance Company, and where the business of the Company will be continued until further notice. JOHN T. RATHBUN, President.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 31st day of December next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.

W. E. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

$36,000 NEWARK CITY CORPORATION Bonds, in sums of $1,000 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, offered in exchange for United States Government 6s of 1881.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 44 Exchange-place.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED: IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (36th edition, 400 pages, 120 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Blights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HARMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 631 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 688 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 118 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work ext.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 631 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken; or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 4 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge of this office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.

Stock Capital, (all paid in,)	$500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861	1,047,436
Liabilities	14,550

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS

of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857,		33⅓	per cent.
2d	"	" 8, '58, 50	"
3d	"	" 14, '59, 50	"
4th	"	" 13, '60, 45	"
5th	"	" 5, '61, 35	"

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.

H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

COMMISSIONS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN who will shortly sail for Valparaiso, Chili, wishes to represent an American firm in the South American trade. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, 8 West Washington-place.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Dec. 7, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with the very best quality of sperm oil, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, and an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (33,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (18,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of this oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and places of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ——, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of the advertisement of the ——, from the office of the Lighthouse Board. Should —— offer or bid be accepted, —— request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signature and certificate. (Signature.)

(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ——, of ——, be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ——, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the ——, of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest bidder.

Witness: } Sureties.

(Place.)
(Date.)

I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. (Signature.)

(Place.)
(Date.)

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS, No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR EMPTY FLOUR-BARRELS.—Proposals will be received at this office up to Dec. 24, 1861, for the purchase of all the empty flour barrels, for one year from 1st day of January next. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE.—Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1861.—Proposals are invited at this office, until the 20th instant, for Zouave Leggings of Russet Leather, or other suitable material: Colors of Linen or Russia Sheeting; to be 11½ inches high. Samples of the Leggings to be sent with the proposals, stating prices. G. H. CROSMAN,
Depnty Quartermaster-General.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETA-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany. (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, on Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:00, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Suffern at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.

The Commissioners of the Central Park have the pleasure of announcing that the PARK DRIVE, between 59th-st. and 72d-st., more than seven miles in extent, will, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, be opened for public use; the necessary temporary structures are so arranged as to avoid interference with work in process. At the space on the Eastside of the Grand Reservoir carriages for the present will take the 59th-av.

TWELVE CARRIAGE ENTRANCES will, on the same day, be open for public use, as follows:

ON THE WEST, OR 8TH-AV. SIDE.	ON THE EAST, OR 5TH-AV. SIDE.
At 59th-st.	At 59th-st.
At 72d-st.	Near 72d-st.
At 85th-st.	At 79th-st.
At 96th-st.	At 85th-st.
At 100th-st.	At 97th-st.
	At 102d-st.
	At 106th-st., towards Harlem-lane.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1861.
R. M. BLATCHFORD,
Pres. of the Board of Comm'rs. of the Central Park.
ANDW. H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Central Park.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—COL. JAMES A. MULLIGAN, the hero of Lexington, will be formally received by the Joint Special Committee of the Common Council, appointed to extend the hospitalities of the City to the distinguished visitor, and presented to the citizens of this City to-day at 12 o'clock M., in the Governor's Room, City Hall.

The Committee will meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, at 11½ A. M., to make the necessary arrangements for the reception and presentation.

Committee of Board of Aldermen.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, ANDRE FROMENT,
ISAAC DAYTON.
Committee of Board of Councilmen.
SIMON HAZLETON, JOHN RYAN,
MICHAEL C. GROSS.

COAL.

RED AND WHITE ASH COAL.—PURE RED Ash, (Peach Orchard,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also, superior Liverpool Orrel and English hoose Cannel, of late importations, all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE,
Corner of Canal and Centre sts., and corner of Jane and West sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Under the Management of ——
Treasurer ——, Mr. G. C. Howard

UNFOUNDED REPORT.

It having been falsely reported that the great feat now performing at the Academy of Music by WILLIAM HANLON had been prohibited by the City authorities on account of its

PROBABLE DANGER,

the management beg leave to assure the public that NO SUCH PROHIBITION has been received by them.

In consequence of the
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
AND
ABSOLUTELY UNEXAMPLED APPLAUSE
With which
THE MARVELOUS ACT
OF
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
ON THE TRIPLE TRAPEZE,
BY
WILLIAM HANLON,

Assisted by his two brothers, George and Alfred, has been received, as well as the

UNANIMOUS ENCOMIUMS

which have been published on it by the
WHOLE OF THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PRESS
IN NEW-YORK,

Including the
HERALD,
TIMES,
TRIBUNE,
WORLD,
SUN,
EVENING EXPRESS,
EVENING POST,
SUNDAY TIMES,
SUNDAY ATLAS,
SUNDAY MERCURY,
LEADER,
SUNDAY COURIER and
SUNDAY DISPATCH,

it will be repeated.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1861,
The G. L. Fox troupe of Pantomimists
Will appear in the
GRAND SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
L'OGRE;
Or, LE PETIT JEAN,
Written and composed by G. L. Fox.
After which
WILLIAM HANLON
will perform his
WONDERFUL FEAT,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA
Will be conducted by ..... CHARLES KOPPITZ
Valse de Zampillaerostation ..... Mr. A. HANLON
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Parquette and Balcony ..... 50 Cents.
WHERE SECURED SEATS MAY BE OBTAINED WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGE.
Seats in the Private Boxes ..... 75 Cents.
Amphitheatre ..... 25 Cents.
The Box-Office will be open on Monday, and each succeeding day, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.
The doors open at 7½; the performances commence at 8 o'clock.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 21, 1861,
THE ONLY GRAND MATINEE.
WILLIAM HANLON,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
THE G. L. FOX TROUPE IN PANTOMIME.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—UNDER THE MANagement of Messrs. FOX & LINGARD.
Treasurer ..... Mr. G. C. Howard
The public are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
AND
ABSOLUTELY UNEXAMPLED APPLAUSE
With which
THE MARVELOUS ACT
OF
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
ON THE TRIPLE TRAPEZE,
BY
WILLIAM HANLON,

Assisted by his two brothers GEORGE and ALFRED, has been received, it will be repeated on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18,
When the
G. L. FOX TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS
will also appear
In the
GRAND SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
L'OGRE;
Or, LE PETIT JEAN,
Written and composed by G. L. FOX.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA
Will be conducted by ..... Mr. CHARLES KOPPITZ
Valse de Zampillaerostation ..... ALFRED HANLON
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette and Balcony ..... 50 cents
WHERE SECURED SEATS MAY BE OBTAINED WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGE.
Seats in the private boxes ..... 75 cents
Amphitheatre ..... 25 cents
Doors open at 7⅓; the performances commence at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY, Dec. 21, 1861.
THE ONLY GRAND MATINEE.

WINTER GARDEN.

On THIS EVENING (Wednesday) will be presented the beautiful drama of
ALL HALLOW EVE.
To be followed by the protean comedy, first time this season,
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
To conclude with
THE IRISH TIGER.
To-morrow Evening,
LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mrs. Barney Williams.

UNCEASING WONDERS.

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPture.
LOCATION OF THE OLD DUSSELDORF, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
CHURCH'S NIAGARA.
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
BIERSTADT'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
THE DAGUERREOTYPE NOTE, by HUNTINGTON.
GROVER CLOUDS, by SHAW, Sr.
CRAWFORD'S DANCING JENNY, and the DEAD PEARL DIVER, by AKERS.
In addition to

THE CHARLESTON CONFLAGRATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

doubtedly in the usual Carolina style of exaggeration; and the 575 buildings must include a large proportion of rickety old shells and negro shanties. Still, it is as evident now as it was from the first accounts, that the business and trading parts of the town, and a great part of its public offices and churches, are in ashes. The number of the latter now given as being destroyed exceeds the number mentioned in the first reports; but not half the public buildings in the burnt district are enumerated in the dispatch. The list of two or three hundred sufferers alluded to by the telegraph must refer to the property owners alone; for there was a resident population of from seven to ten thousand whites, blacks and mongrels comprised within the burnt district. (In another dispatch, indeed, it is mentioned that thousands of families had evacuated their houses and filled the streets.) The telegrams we had on Saturday said that the fire had crossed Broad-street, and was sweeping southward; but our dispatches to-day make no mention of any ravages south of that street; so that it is likely that it was confined within the limits indicated in our diagram.

Charleston is built on a piece of land very much resembling that part of Manhattan Island on which this City is situated. There is a river on either side, as with us, and the land there as here begins with a narrow point looking out on the bay, and widening as you go up town. Immediately on the Battery there (as used to be the case here) are the residences of the opulent. From these to Broad-street are the houses of middle-class people, many of them wooden—with the sinks of iniquity and various trading, liquor and junketing shops on the east side, as with us—only here these are a little higher up. Broad-street, as its name implies, is a wide avenue, occupied in considerable part by the better class of stores, and by various banks, public buildings and residences. Then comes the wholesale and retail part proper of the city, with public edifices, churches and shanties interspersed, and beyond that is the outskirts—somewhat resembling the suburbs of Williamsburg. On the bay east of the burnt district, are the wharves and the offices of the cotton and rice factors, which the fire did not reach. From this brief description the reader will see exactly the nature and relative importance of the burnt part of the town. And by the aid of the diagram and the telegraphic dispatches we publish this morning, he can form some faint idea of the destruction that has overtaken the wretched City of Charleston. The leaders of the rebellion were themselves going to fire the town on the approach of the National forces; so the present destruction only forestalls their action.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The French and English Ultimatums.

Rejection of the English Treaty by the Congress.

Mexico Disposed to Concede Nearly Every Point to France and England.

BITTER ANIMOSITY AGAINST SPAIN.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.

Another Southern Commissioner in Prison.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Friday, Nov. 29, 1861.

The anticipated coming of the triple expedition has induced the Government and Congress of Mexico to swerve from their position touching the questions upon which intervention is predicated—so far, at least, as France and England are concerned. On the 31st of November, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor ZAMACONNA and Sir CHARLES WYKE, the British Minister, put their names to a treaty embracing the *ultimatum* of the British Government in reference to the financial difficulties pending between the two countries. As this treaty reveals the secret purpose of England in making the war, and at the same time exhibits the readiness of that Power to abandon its allies by a secret convention at the last moment, I will here insert the entire text:

CONVENTION

Between Her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Mexico for the settlement of various questions now pending between the two Governments.

Desirous of putting an end to the present suspension of diplomatic relations between the British Legation and the Governments of Mexico by an arrangement renewing the cause of such suspension, and at the same time settling certain other questions in which the Government of Her Majesty and that of the Republic are mutually interested, they have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir CHARLES LENNOX WYKE, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico, and

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Mexico, Señor D. MANUEL MARIA DE ZAMACONA, Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

Who having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The sum still remaing due to British subjects of the money abstracted from the *conducta* at the Laguna Seca, as well as the $660,000 forcibly taken from the British Legation in the month of November last, shall be repaid to the lawful owners thereof by an assignment made for that purpose by the Mexican Government corresponding to ten per cent. of the import duties to be taken out of that portion of the additional duties commonly known under the denomination of *Mejoras Materiales*.

ARTICLE II.

The rate of interest due from the time when the money was taken to be paid on both these sums from the same fund shall be as follows, namely: six per cent. per annum on the $660,000, and twelve per cent. per annum on the remainder of the money due to British subjects from the money abstracted from the *conducta* at the Laguna Seca.

ARTICLE III.

All Treaties, Conventions and Agreements heretofore concluded between the two high contracting parties shall remain binding in their totality on both parties in all affecting the British and Mexican interest; and the Supreme Decrees of the 14th of October, 1850, and 23d of January, 1857, do likewise remain in full force and vigor in all that concerns the London bondholders.

ARTICLE IV.

Such sums of money owing to the London bondholders and the Convention bondholders as were in the hands of the Custom-house authorities at the time all payments were suspended by the law of the 17th of July last, shall be paid to the owners thereof, together with six per cent. interest thereon of the same fund as is not apart for the Legation and Laguna Seca Claims, when those shall have been liquidated.

ARTICLE V.

Nothing contained in this Convention shall in any way interfere with the stipulations of other agreements or conventions, by which the goods imported in French vessels are free from contributing to British assignments, until the French Convention shall have been wholly paid off, as well as the arrears due on other claims as arranged with Admiral PENAUD, have also been liquidated, when the quota belonging to the British Convention bondholders shall be augmented as agreed on by two per cent. additional.

ARTICLE VI.

The British Consular agents and agents of bondholders at the different ports of the Republic shall be entitled to exact the production of all Custom-house books and papers as may have reference to their clients' interest, and to call for ships' manifests, bills of lading, and all other documents which for the abovenamed purpose they may consider necessary to examine.

Every month a statement of the duties incurred and of the liquidation of the assignments due to the London bondholders and the Convention bondholders at each of the Custom-houses shall be delivered to the British Consul resident at the port, and in those places where there is no British Consul such statements shall be given to the agents of the respective funds, provided there be any such on the spot.

ARTICLE VII.

In order to insure with every certainty the fulfillment of the conditions contained in the preceding articles, the said British creditors or to the British creditors shall henceforth be represented by certificates to be issued by the Ministry of Finance according to the regulations which shall be framed by said Ministry, and no importer will be permitted in future to pay the duties on his cargo without at the same time paying said assignments, which shall not be paid in cash or in any other form except in the said certificates, under the penalty of a second payment of double the amount, one-half in certificates and the other in cash, which latter half shall be given to the informer of the fraud.

The Minister of Finance shall deliver a sufficient quantity of said certificates to the representatives of both classes of bondholders in Mexico, who shall be required to keep enough of them on hand, both in this city and the port, to enable the importers to obtain them with the facility required.

For greater security these certificates must be signed by the representatives of the aforesaid bondholders, as well as by the aforesaid agents, and after liquidation, they shall be remitted by the collectors of the maritime and frontier Custom-house directly to the Minister of Finance, for the purpose of enabling the Government to take due note thereof in forming the account current of the respective debts.

ARTICLE VIII.

The assignments of ten per cent. of the duties attended to in Article I., for the purposes above specified, shall commence from the date of the signature of this Convention, and the assignments belonging to the London bondholders and to the Convention bondholders, secured to them by the Article III., shall begin from the first day of January, 1862.

ARTICLE IX.

It is understood that the Mexican Government shall be free from the responsibility of a debtor to a creditor in so far as concerns any such sums as shall have been paid by them at the end of each month to the agents of the respective bondholders, whom a liquidation of the sums so paid and received is duly made out and signed by the authorities of the Custom-houses and agents of the ports.

ARTICLE X.

In settling with the other foreign creditors of the Republic, the difficulties to which the law of the 17th of July last has given rise, no advantage shall be accorded to them with regard in time as to which the payment of the assignments shall be renewed, nor as regards the control that they may have in the Custom-houses which shall not by the same be conceded to the British creditors.

ARTICLE XI.

The present Convention shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty and by the Congress of the Mexican Republic, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible within the space of six months.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Mexico this 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord 1861. C. LENNOX WYKE.

When submitted to Congress on the day of signature, the instrument was at once referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. LERDO DE TEJADA, ALBAITURRIAGA and M. Q. LAMA, and on the 22d it was reported back, with a recommendation that the ratification be denied. The grounds taken were manifold, but principally, that the proposed English interference in the Custom-houses would lead to future difficulties, and eventually involve political complications. The sums referred to in the treaty Congress was willing to pay, reserving only the principle of non-obligation for the acts and debts of MIRAMON and ZULOAGA. The vote in Congress stood 75 to 22. Upon the announcement of this, Mr. ZAMACONA wrote a strong and decided letter to the Press, denouncing the factious temper of Congress in withholding its ratification, and predicting the downfall of Mexican independence. At the same time, he resigned the portfolio of foreign affairs, which the President promptly placed in the hands of Senor JOSE GONSALES ECHEVERRIA.

Mr. WYKE, on the 24th, renewed his *ultimatum* in the following terms:

LEGATION OF H. B. M., MEXICO, Nov. 24, 1861.

SIR: The rejection by Congress on Friday evening, of the treaty of the 21st inst., makes it proper to say that a period has thus been placed to the means of conciliation, by which, after incessant labors and sacrifices, I had hoped to remove the serious difficulties which exist between the two countries.

With this conviction, I have no choice but to submit at once to your Excellency the ultimatum of her Majesty's Government, demanding the acceptance of the following conditions, to wit:

1. The immediate abrogation of the law of July 17, ultimo.

2. That in the ports of the Republic there shall be established Commissioners named by Her Majesty's Government, with the object of applying to the Powers who have conventions with Mexico, the assignments which belong to each, to be paid from the receipts of the foreign customs; embracing the sums to be paid to the British Government, the amount of the plundered conducta, and the silver abstracted from the Legation in November last.

3. That the Commissioners shall be authorized to reduce by one-half or in a smaller ratio, according to circumstances, the duties now collected under the existing tariff.

If these conditions are not complied with, I shall be under the necessity of leaving the Republic, with all the members of my legation, and of holding the Government of Mexico responsible for all the consequences which may ensue.

I have the honor, &c.,

C. LENNOX WYKE.

In consequence of this summary document, negotiations, I understand, have been renewed, but I have reason to believe the French and English demands as to the administration of the revenues will not be conceded to the fullest extent.

The evidence of a desire to conciliate is convincing—for the President has already issued his decree reducing the tariff; and last night, at 1 o'clock, *Congress passed an act repealing the law of July* 17, upon which the financial portion of the threatened intervention hinges. The only point, therefore, on which the wishes of England and France have not been met, so far as financial matters are concerned, is that of the ports. I am fearful that, unless the exactions of the British Minister in regard to the Custom-houses be seriously modified, the treaty will, after all, be defeated. The Mexicans regard concession on that point as a surrender of their independence and declare they will never yield an atom.

The *ultimatum* of the French Minister embraced the following points:

1. Immediate repeal of the law of July 17.

2. The appointment of French Commissioners at Vera Cruz and Tampico, who shall superintend the payments to be made on account of diplomatic conventions.

3. The payment into the hands of the French Minister of sums the restitution of which may be due.

4. Authority to be given the above-named Commissioners to lower the duties 50 per cent., or less, as they may deem proper.

5. Ample satisfaction to be made for insults alleged to have been offered M. de SALIGNY at a squabble which occurred during an evening festival in the streets last Summer.

The first four points the Mexican Government stood ready to concede, varying only the phraseology. But this variation the Minister of France refused to accept, and even declined to open negotiation unless his private grievance be redressed. As the legal investigation into the alleged grievance at the time showed that in the *mêlée* where the ambassadorial dignity was impaired, the Minister had been not only the suffering but a grossly offending party, it is not probable his views will be met. Indeed, it is well understood here that he is under instructions to render conciliation impracticable.

So far as Spain is concerned, there is not the slightest disposition to concede an iota. The Mexicans are eager to fight, and count confidently upon the United States aiding them. Gen. URAGA has been placed in command of the Department of the East. He is on the eve of marching, at the head of 3,000 men, to Jalapa.

There is much patriotism expressed here and throughout the country, yet these of the Church Party would willingly see their land trodden by a foreign despot's heel; but their day has passed here—the Church can never rule again.

It is stated that a portion of the army for the defence of the country will be intrusted to Gen. ORTEGA. Gen. TAPIA has been commissioned to look after the national defences in the neighborhood of Tampico.

A rumor that Gen. MEJIA, the reactionary leader, has offered to aid in fighting the Spaniards is current, but unconfirmed.

Mr. ZAMACONA has been arrested, because of the letter referred to above, and will be tried upon a charge of treason, for discouraging his countrymen from fighting for their independence.

The repeal of the law of July 17 is a great step. It involves the following provisions:

1. Repeal of all of the laws affecting foreign Conventions, and the debt contracted in London.

2. The placing of the assignations, on account of these Conventions and this debt, in immediate course of payment again.

3. Provision for the payment of the sums that should have been paid over during the time of suspension.

This covers all the ground sought by either England or France.

Mr. CORWIN'S position here is such as was never enjoyed by any other United States Minister. His zeal to preserve peace and keep the Government in the right path, brings forth grateful praise from all quarters. His labors have caused a severe indisposition, but he is now a great deal improved. The feeling of all the people here is with the North, except those of the bigoted Church Party, who want the South to overrun Mexico.

All sorts of rumors have been started in regard to the expedition from the North. It was said to have made a descent upon Cuba and Santo Domingo; and then, to counteract that, the Church Party published another story, that the expedition had been entirely lost off Hatteras, and that two grand battles had been fought in front of Washington City, and the South had been victorious, with great loss to the Northern troops.

Col. JOHN J. PICKETT you will remember as the person who, intrusted by the Navy Department with dispatches for Commodore PERRYDORAST, delivered them to the rebel Government at Montgomery. As a reward for this service, PICKETT, an old fillibuster and professional bully, blackleg and ruffian, was sent out to Mexico, in the character of an Agent of the Confederate States. This character has never been conceded to him by the JUAREZ Cabinet, but he has continued to hang about the city, and indulge in unlimited insolence and swagger, until an incident occurred which has abridged his liberty not only of speech, but of person. On the evening of the 30th ult., PICKETT, accompanied by three friends, went to the office of Mr. JOHN A. BENNET, and demanded to know if Mr. B. had stated that a rumor of the capture of Washington by the rebels, had been started by the rebel agent. Mr. BENNET replied in the negative. PICKETT, turning to his friend Dr. BILLINGS, inquired, "Did you not tell me he said so?" and before BILLINGS could reply, added: "It don't matter whether he said it or not. Take that, you damned lying Yankee ——," and he fell upon Mr. BENNET, and struck him repeatedly and continuously before his victim could recover his presence of mind to defend himself. Upon his producing his weapon, the cowardly party retreated. The injuries of Mr. BENNET were extremely severe, and he is still suffering acutely from a wound in his right hand.

Legal proceedings were at once instituted against the assailant. PICKETT endeavored to shield himself under his diplomatic character, but the Government declines to accept that view of the matter, and he has been put in confinement.

The following is from the *Extraordinary*, of yesterday, and has caused a great deal of ridicule and mirth throughout the city. The editor of the *Mexican Extraordinary*, when our sad war first broke out, was all for the North, and "the Southern rebellion would make New-York the great entreport and mart of the world." However King Cotton or some other power suddenly changed him over, and he is now terribly rebellious, even to feeling ill-will toward those who differ with him in the opinion of the justice of Southern rights to rebel against the best Government in the world. The extract is one of the proofs of his ire towards the North.

"The relations with the Southern Confederacy have been brought to an abrupt conclusion by the imprisonment of Col. PICKETT, the representative of that country. This act of national discourtesy may be considered new grounds for trouble for Mexico. The persecution of Col. PICKETT has been fomented, we believe, by unscrupulous enemies, who are creating a storm that, now no larger than a hand on the horizon, may ere long surge into a devastating tornado."

REPORTED FIGHT AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Four Rebel Regiments and Three Gunboats Sent Down from Columbus.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Four regiments of infantry and three gunboats have been sent from Columbus to New-Orleans, where a battle was being fought, and the city threatened with demolition by our forces. The inhabitants were fleeing from the city.

GEN. MEAGHER'S BRIGADE.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 17.

The midnight line from New-York last night brought on a number of companies attached to Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER'S Brigade. While at the Trenton depôt a number of the privates got out to fill their canteens. In the meantime the train started, and there was a rush to get on board the cars again.

MARTIN COLLINS, of Company D, Fourth Regiment, fell between the cars and had both his legs crushed so that both had to be amputated.

MICHAEL O'NEIL, of Company E, Fourth Regiment, was badly jammed and internally injured.

Both the unfortunate men were left here.

Two others were slightly hurt, but were taken on.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Dec. 17—P. M.

COLLINS, whose legs were amputated, has just died. The operation was performed at 2 o'clock this morning, and the poor fellow died at 10½ o'clock.

An Editor Married.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Mr. JAMES S. CHAMBERS, one of the owners and editors of the *Evening Bulletin*, and Navy Agent for the port of Philadelphia, was married, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, to the beautiful Miss GASKINS, daughter of JAMES R. GASKINS, Esq. The courts, the bar, the navy, the army and the Press were fully represented. The groom and bride leave for New-York on their wedding-tour, at 4 P. M. They will make their home at the Fifth-avenue Hotel while in New-York.



WATER DEPTHS AT SHIP ISLAND AND IN MISSISSIPPI SOUND.

In addition to the large map of Ship Island and its surroundings, which we published yesterday, we give herewith another diagram, exhibiting the depth of water in the vicinity of the Island, and between the Island and the mainland—showing what an admirable water-way for inland navigation the rebels here possessed, and how admirably we close it up by the possession of this narrow strip of land. From the Island to Mississippi City on the main is a distance of ten miles; and it is along this passage that the rebel steamers between New-Orleans, Mobile and other points have been plying. It was impossible for our heavy blockaders to pursue them through these intricate and often shallow windings; and consequently the coastwise traffic along here has been kept up with the greatest impunity. By the aid of our batteries and rifled cannon on Ship Island, and a few well-armed light-draft gunboats cruising in Mississippi Sound, it will be impossible for even a rebel cockleshell to sail now almost anywhere on the Gulf coast.

That part of the State of Mississippi opposite to the Island is one of the densest slave districts in the South, the ratio of negroes being almost equal to what it is on that African portion of South Carolina where our troops are now encamped. It is a rich cotton-producing section, inhabited like the sea-coast of South Carolina, by aristocratic planters, owning large plantations and hundreds of slaves. Biloxi City, Mississippi City and the other hamlets on the shore, are like Beaufort, the sea-side Summer haunts of the planters. It is quite likely that these people are as much frightened now as the Beauforters were when we took Hilton Head; and they have probably all fled somewhere or other. If they get hold of Gen. PARLES' remarkable proclamation, it will certainly be likely to make them either flee or fight.

Ship Island itself and the neighboring Islands, Cat, Horn, Deer, &c., are mostly but barren, sandy strips. On the northeastern end of Ship Island there are some brushwood and stunted trees, but the western end, where our troops are located, is sandy and desolate. It will, nevertheless, subserve the purposes we have mentioned, and be a good naval station for us while the war lasts. *It is only sixty miles from New-Orleans.*

THE CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

Transit of the Eleventh Regiment—Breakfast at the Astor House.

Speeches by Gov. Buckingham, Gen. Wetmore, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Coddington, and others.

Flag Presentation in the Park—Procession and Departure of the Force.

The Eleventh Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, which has been quartered for several weeks past at Camp Lincoln, near West Hartford, in that State, arrived in this City yesterday morning by the steamer *City of Hartford*. As the troops landed, their officers were met by a Committee of the Sons of Connecticut, and formally notified of the hospitalities awaiting them. A number of gentlemen, wearing badges of the same organization, were in attendance at Pier No. 3, and as the regiment fell into marching order, led the line to Broadway, preceded by sixteen performers of DONWORTH'S Band.

The concourse of spectators along the whole route to the Park was very large and demonstrative, and aided by the brilliant sunshine, the military display, as the men filed past the City Hall and into the Barracks inclosure, was striking.

At 10 o'clock the rank and file were released from musket and knapsack and regaled with a substantial repast in the Barracks. The regiment numbers 940 men, including a drum corps of 20 pieces, and is officered by men nearly all of whom have seen service, some of them in the present civil war. The ranks comprise farmers, mechanics and laboring men in large numbers, with a sprinkling of most of the professions, and the majority of all are quite young, or not beyond the very prime of life, although a full third of the whole consists of married men.

Hartford has furnished a large quota of the force, while Company A was almost exclusively enlisted at Danbury and is composed of hatters from that place. Company C is entirely made up of German workingmen from New-Haven. Other companies are from Windham County, and the agricultural portions of the State; the Germans, many of whom have seen military service abroad, being the only foreigners in the regiment.

Uniforms of dark blue, in the rifleman style, facings of the same color, with heavy black leather leggings, reaching nearly to the knee, and confining the pantaloon at that point, were worn by several companies. Other dispensed with the leggings, and wore green facings. All but the flank companies A and B were armed with improved Springfield Minié muskets, the former carrying breech-loading Sharpe's rifles, with sabre bayonets.

The following list of officers compares accurately, as to names, with the regimental roster:

Col. F. H. C. KINGSBURY, formerly Major of the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, under Maj. TERRY, and a native of Windham County. He studied at West Point. He is a man of middle age, and apparent decision and vigor, while physically robust.

Lieut.-Col. CHARLES MATTHEWSON has served more than one term in the Connecticut State Senate.

Maj. GRIFFIN A. STEDMAN is from Hartford. He was formerly Captain of Company I, Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, and, though quite a young soldier, has received his present rank by promotion.

Adjt. JAMES E. LEWIS was lately connected with the Second Regiment from his State, and participated in the affair at Stone Bridge, on the way to Manassas, with the "three months men" there engaged.

The other officers are: Quartermaster, H. W. RICHMOND; Surgeon, JAMES B. WAITCOMB; Assistant-Surgeon, CHARLES ROGERS; Chaplain, Rev. GEO. SOULE.

Sergt.-Major, E. P. Mathewson; Quartermaster-Sergt., —— Davis; Commissary-Sergt., Joseph Sumner; Hospital Steward, James A. Bigelow; Drum-major, Jas. F. Ruder. Co. A—Capt., G. M. Shoudmuyd; 1st Lieut., A. G. Bailey; 2d Lieut., Chas. H. White. Co. B—Capt., T. J. Johnson; 1st Lieut., Wm. Horton; 2d Lieut., J. H. Converse. Co. C—Capt., Wm. Maegling; 1st Lieut., A. Dietrich; 2d Lieut., F. Schlachter. Co. D—Capt., E. R. Lee; 1st Lieut., C. R. Hnsford; 2d Lieut., H. T. Marshall. Co. E—Capt., J. H. Dewill; 1st Lieut., J. M. Pierpont; 2d Lieut., S. C. Barnum. Co. F—Capt., Wm. Clapp; 1st Lieut., J. Kies; 2d Lieut., J. Randall. Co. G—Capt., Wm. Hyde; 1st Lieut., J. Sprague; 2d Lieut., M. P. Bray. Co. H—Capt., A. E. Daniels: 1st Lieut., J. H. Norris; 2d Lieut., Geo. W. Warner. Co. I—Capt., D. Griswold; 1st Lieut., P. C. Cummings; 2d Lieut., Wm. H. Sackett. Co. K—Capt., R. C. S. Davison; 1st Lieut., J. A. Shipman; 2d Lieut., Wm. A. Royce.

THE BREAKFAST.

While the men were chorusing "Glory Hallelujah," as their favorite singers wound up the entertainment in the barracks with the famous "John Brown's Hymn," the officers were conducted to the spacious dining-hall of the Astor House, where a handsome entertainment awaited them.

The Sons of Connecticut accompanied by a large delegation of ladies from the same State, having entered the room in procession, preceded by the Dodworth Band playing a triumphal march, CHARLES GOULD, Esq., of the Committee, took the Chair, with Gov. WM. A. BUCKINGHAM and several gentlemen of his Staff on his right, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on his left, and Gen. P. M. Wetmore, of the Union Defence Committee; Brig.-Gen. Tyler, C. V.; Judge R. H. McCurdy, Hon. Jas. H. Trumbull, Secretary of State of Connecticut; Adjt.-Gen. Williams, and other guests of note, including many from other States were represented, and Maryland and Delaware were not forgotten.

After a reasonable space of time had elapsed in the discussion of the good things of the larder, the Chairman briefly and appropriately announced Gov. BUCKINGHAM to the company, all of whom rose to greet their distinguished visitor with hearty and prolonged cheering.

REMARKS OF GOV. BUCKINGHAM.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM tastefully acknowledged the honor, and proceeded to state that Connecticut had, when the President called for but one regiment of her volunteers in his first requisition, responded with no less than five in the space of as many weeks, making in all 4,000 men. Three of these were accepted for three months, one volunteered immediately for the whole war, and one had been disbanded and distributed. Under the call made after the battle of July 21, she has from time to time sent on other regiments, and has now enrolled thirteen regiments of infantry, besides a squadron of cavalry sent on, a battalion also of cavalry amounting to four companies in rendezvous and a battery of artillery. When the war broke out Connecticut possessed but two or three thousand stand of the old-style muskets. She had now 10,000 of the improved Springfield pattern made within her own borders, beside the quantities of rifles elsewhere purchased. Her Legislature, immediately on the first National requisition, had appropriated $2,000,000 for war purposes, and at the October session had given $3,000,000 more for the armament and equipment of any other number of troops the Government might need, imposing thereto no limit. With a narrative of good works highly creditable to Connecticut and her authorities, and most ardent professions of attachment to the cause and destiny of the Union, the Governor concluded an address which was continually applauded.

REMARKS OF GEN. WETMORE.

Gen. WETMORE followed in a pithy speech, advocating the war, and contrasting the activity of New-York, the State of his residence, with that of Connecticut, his native State. The former, eight and half times the larger, had sent 107 regiments to the war—Connecticut had furnished 14; and on a comparison of the exact figures, it would be seen that, with the same population, Connecticut would have sent 119 regiments, or 12 more than New-York. With a high compliment to the First Connecticut Regiment, and a tribute to the fair ones of the State, the General terminated his remarks with the sentiment, "To Connecticut—her soil, her name and fame—made dear to us all by the worth and beauty of her daughters and the valor of her sons."

Col. KINGSBURY and Lieut.-Col. MATTHEWSON, in a sentence for each, replied to complimentary mention; Col. WOODRUFF, of Vermont, responded, on behalf of a delegation from that State, and Mr. CODDINGTON, in an able and most amusing speech of some length, took up the word for New-York. If the State of Connecticut, he said, had furnished $4,000,000 for the war, one street in the City of New-York had provided $50,000,000. His picture of secession was extremely graphic, and elicited shouts of laughter.

REMARKS OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, as a son of Connecticut, extolled her history past, and her patriotism of to-way, Gunner's Mate: George Bell, Coxswain; John L. Emerson, (died,) Coxswain; Hugh McGregor, sea; Frank Baker, sea; Henry Garcia, (killed,) sea.

Nov. 20.—Lieut. JONETT is now up from his bed, and the wounded are doing well.

LIEUT. JONETT'S REPORT.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SANTEE, OFF GALVESTON BAR, TEXAS, NOV. 14, 1861.

SIR: In obedience to your orders of the 7th inst., I took the first and second launches, and at 11:40 P. M. that day proceeded into the harbor, intending, if we could pass the armed schooner guarding the channel and the Bolivar and Point Forts, to try to surprise and burn the man-of-war steamer *General Rusk*, lying under Pelican Island Fort.

We succeeded in passing the schooner and two forts, but in attempting to avoid the sentinels on Pelican Fort we grounded on Bolivar Spit. At this juncture we were discovered. Deeming it imprudent, after discovery, to encounter so large a vessel and so heavily armed and manned, I determined to abandon that portion of the expedition. As had been my intention, in returning we boarded and, after a sharp conflict, captured the armed schooner *Royal Yacht*. We took a few stand of arms, thirteen prisoners and her colors. As our pilot was shot down, and the schooner had received a shell between wind and water, I did not deem it advisable to attempt to bring her out; we therefore burned her, after spiking her gun, a light 32-pounder. After this we returned to the ship. I regret to state that one man was killed, two officers and six men wounded, one of whom has since died.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES E. JONETT,
Lieutenant United States Navy.

To Capt. HENRY EAGLE, commanding United States frigate *Santee*.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ORDERS TO LIEUT. JONETT.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SANTEE, OFF GALVESTON BAR, TEXAS, Nov. 7, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Having volunteered for this expedition, you will take the first and second launches, and make all necessary preparations to proceed to-night towards the harbor, and capture the armed schooner which appears off this harbor nightly, apparently watching for an opportunity to escape.

Should you succeed in capturing her, you will use your discretion in regard to making an attempt on the steamer *Gen. Rusk*. She is lying at a wharf near Pelican Island. If any alarm be given during the attempt to capture the schooner, you will return immediately. You can either destroy the schooner, or bring her to the ship; you will exercise your own judgment in regard to this.

I am, respectfully, yours,

(Signed) HENRY EAGLE, Captain.

Lieut. JAMES E. JONETT, U. S. N., to command the expedition; Lieut. JOHN G. MITCHELL, U. S. N., to take charge of the second launch.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE M'CLELLAN CHASSEURS (NINETIETH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.)

This regiment, Col. MORGAN, which has been encamped at East New-York for some time past, left its quarters yesterday and proceeded to Governor's Island, where it will remain till its departure for the seat of war. At the City Hall, Brooklyn, a stand of colors was presented to the regiment by Gen. COZZENS on behalf of the Mayor and Common Council. After the presentation, the regiment crossed the Fulton Ferry, marched up Broadway, and paraded through several of our principal streets. The regiment is uniformed, armed and equipped. Only two companies have, however, the Enfield rifle, the remainder being supplied with the old flint-lock musket, altered to the percussion cap, a weapon that is almost worse than useless.

MORALS IN THE ARMY.

A large and deeply interesting meeting was held last Sabbath evening, in the Fourth-street Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. PORTER'S,) Williamsburgh, under the auspices of the American Tract Society with special reference to furnishing the troops with interesting religious truth. A statement was made by one of the Secretaries, showing that the Society had expended $10,000 in supplying the army and navy with their valuable publications since the commencement of the war. Many facts were given illustrating their usefulness, and the eagerness with which they were received by the soldiers, and the Society's need of means to prosecute their work. Addresses were delivered by Col. T. B. VAN BUREN, Paymaster-General of New-York; Rev. Mr. WILLIS, and Rev. Dr. MCLANE. The speakers all spoke in the most emphatic terms of the value of this work.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOLIDAY HAT.—KNOX'S rule at his popular Hat establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is, first come first served, so that it will be necessary for those who design purchasing a new and stylish Hat for the Holiday season, to leave their order without delay. Hats for gentlemen, Caps for children, and fancy Furs of every variety for the ladies, are the present attractions at KNOX'S.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!—Protect your health. No sensible man will leave the City without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. For Wounds, Bruises, Sores, Fevers and Dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them.

[Advertisement.]

Persons wishing to purchase watches and musical boxes, of all prices and styles, for Holiday Presents, will please notice that I offer now my whole stock at retail. M. J. PAILLARD, importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Great Republic, from Port Royal—W. H. Cohen, U. S. Agent, and 13 laborers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 19 | Sun sets.... 4 35 | Moon rises... 6 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 8 09 | Gov. Island. 8 58 | Hell Gate....ac 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 17.

Cleared.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Orient, Hill, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; John Hill, Chadwick, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Kate Dyer, Hilton, London, J. H. Delano & Co.; Rados, Vanghan, Antwerp, Holemboe & Co.

Barks Emilie, (Pruss.,) Schroeder, Cork, Wm. Salem & Co.; Montezuma, Hannan, Barbadoes, T. T. Dwight.

Schooner T. W. Thorne, Davis, Pall River, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S gunboat Connecticut, Maxwell Woodhull, commanding, from the blockading squadron. Made the passage from Fortress Monroe to this port in 19 hours.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse to E Bynner.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, [illegible], with mdse to B. Bynner.

Brig [illegible], Tierney, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse to Lawrence, Hammond, ——.

Brig John Pearson, (of Scarboro',) Cousins, Cadiz Oct. 22, in ballast, to Wolfe, Cousins & Co. Experienced very severe gales on the coast. Dec. 1, off Barnegat, was boarded by U. S. steamer Mount Vernon, and ordered to Hampton Roads. Dec. 2, off Cape Henry, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Fortress Monroe. Dec. 3, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Hampton Roads. Dec. 4, off Cape Henry, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Fortress Monroe. Dec. 5, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Hampton Roads. Dec. 6, off Cape Henry, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Fortress Monroe. Dec. 7, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Hampton Roads. Dec. 8, off Cape Henry, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Fortress Monroe. Dec. 9, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Hampton Roads. Dec. 10, off Cape Henry, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Fortress Monroe. Dec. 11, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Hampton Roads. Dec. 12, off Cape Henry, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Fortress Monroe. Dec. 13, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Hampton Roads. Dec. 14, off Cape Henry, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Fortress Monroe. Dec. 15, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Hampton Roads. Dec. 16, off Cape Henry, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Fortress Monroe. Dec. 17, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Hampton Roads. Dec. 18, off Cape Henry, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Fortress Monroe. Dec. 19, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Hampton Roads. Dec. 20, off Cape Henry, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Fortress Monroe. Dec. 21, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Hampton Roads. Dec. 22, off Cape Henry, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Fortress Monroe. Dec. 23, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Hampton Roads. Dec. 24, off Cape Henry, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Fortress Monroe. Dec. 25, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Hampton Roads. Dec. 26, off Cape Henry, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Fortress Monroe. Dec. 27, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Hampton Roads. Dec. 28, off Cape Henry, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Fortress Monroe. Dec. 29, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Hampton Roads. Dec. 30, off Cape Henry, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Fortress Monroe. Dec. 31, was boarded by U. S. steamer [illegible], and ordered to Hampton Roads.

Ship Juliet Trundy, (of Scotland,) Gould, London 33 ds., in ballast, to E. W.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3196. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A Discussion of the English Question in the Cabinet.

A Conciliatory Policy to be Pursued.

No Quarrel with England to be Permitted to Interfere with Putting Down the Rebellion.

A Probable Curtailment of English Pretensions Regarding the Right of Search.

Measures Taken for the Protection of our Foreign Commerce.

The Inquiry Into the Censorship of Telegraphic Dispatches.

A Rebel Mail Agent Arrested in Alexandria.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

THE ENGLISH QUESTION—ATTITUDE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

A Cabinet meeting was held to-day, at which the English question was discussed—of course informally, as the nature of the dispatches brought by the Royal messenger have not been divulged. There was but one sentiment prevalent, and that was that no quarrel with England must be permitted to interfere at this moment to stay the reduction of the Southern rebels. The Government is probably satisfied that the clamor for a war with England originates with, and is propagated by, sympathizers with the Southern rebellion. It knows that nothing would so gratify the rebels; would so restore their vanishing confidence, and reinvigorate them to redoubled efforts at defence, as the news that England is to be permitted to come to their rescue. It believes it has no right to give new life to the rebellion by entering upon another and vaster quarrel, which would at the same time increase tenfold the burdens upon the people of the North; and it naturally hesitates to adopt a policy which would carry joy to every traitor in the country, and weigh down to poverty the loyal and law-observing citizen. But whether these or other considerations govern in the matter, I have the best authority for saying the demands of England will be met in a spirit of conciliation, which will at once refute the calumny that Mr. SEWARD or any other member of the Cabinet has been eager to provoke a foreign war. The intelligence received by the *Jura*, that the dispatches with which SLIDELL and MASON were intrusted reached England, notwithstanding their arrest, renders the question as to the disposition of the persons of the rebel envoys one of secondary moment, and a most inadequate one on which to base a great international struggle. It will be borne in mind that the Administration is still uncommitted on the *Trent* business. The subject was not mentioned in the President's Message: and the language of Secretary WELLES, in his report and his letter to Capt. WILKES, are rather professional and personal than diplomatic, and in no degree bind the State Department. Of one thing the public may rest assured, the subject will not be settled without an important curtailment of the English pretensions to enforce a right of search, which she finds it so unpalatable to concede to other Powers.

THE AFRICA DELAYED.

Lord LYONS, it is said, has telegraphed to New-York to have the *Africa* delay her departure till Friday.

CONGRESS AND THE HOLIDAYS.

The question was to-day informally discussed among a number of Senators as to the propriety of an adjournment for two weeks, and the sentiment was very generally expressed that, owing to the present alarming condition of affairs abroad, Congress ought not to adjourn for more than three or four days.

GEN. PHELPS' PROCLAMATION.

The extraordinary Proclamation of Gen. PHELPS at Ship Island excited the amazement and indignation of the President. Its revolutionary and fanatical spirit, and total disregard of the policy of the Administration, render his instant removal imperative. The only excuse offered for Gen. PHELPS is that he is crazy.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A resolution offered in the Washington City Council favoring the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, was laid on the table by a vote of nine to four.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce left for New-York this morning.

THE PROTECTION OF OUR COMMERCE.

The Navy Department has sent orders to have the *Constellation*, at Portsmouth, and the *Macedonian*, at Boston, when they shall have been refitted, to cruise in foreign seas, for the protection of our commerce from privateers. Both are sailing vessels. Similar orders will be sent to the steamer *Wyoming* in the Pacific squadron, to cruise on the coast of China.

A REBEL MAIL FOUND.

This morning a small ducking schooner, belonging to Capt. HEWITT, of Alexandria, was searched by Lieut. WILLIAMS, of the brig *Perry*, and a rebel mail, containing a large number of letters, was found concealed in a small boat. Some were written in cipher, others had only the names of the writers and others in Alexandria referred to, thus written. HEWITT was placed under arrest. This exhibition of rebel enterprise in Alexandria excites much interest.

REBEL SENATORS FROM KENTUCKY.

The Richmond *Examiner* of yesterday announces that H. C. BURNETT and Judge MONROE, of Kentucky, were yesterday sworn in as Delegates to the Confederate Congress from that State. BURNETT is a member of the present Congress, and before leaving here last Summer sold his claim for pay and mileage at the present session to JOHN C. RIVES, of the Congressional *Globe*, who is disgusted to find that the Secessionist swindled him.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CENSORSHIP.

The House Judiciary Committee will take up at its next meeting the subject referred to them by Mr. GURLEY'S resolution, as to whether the Government's Telegraphic Censor interferes in the transmission of dispatches to the Northern Press beyond what is or was required by the military authorities. A large number of newspaper men are already subpœnaed. Some rich developments are anticipated.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day communicated another large batch of army appointments to the Senate, which were in executive session, referred to the Military Committee.

GEN. LANE'S APPOINTMENT.

The Senate also confirmed Senator JIM LANE as a Brigadier-General. He will now either have to accept the position or resign. He cannot hold his seat in the Senate and the Brigadier-Generalship also.

PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS IN MISSOURI.

Col. BLAIR succeeded to-day in passing his bill in the House to pay the officers and men who have performed service in the Western Military Department under Gen. FREMONT, whether they were regularly mustered into the service or not. It is a singular fact, that the only opposition that this just bill encountered was from the special friends of Gen. FREMONT in this House.

FIFTY THOUSAND UNION MEN IN TENNESSEE.

I learn from a source in which the utmost confidence may be reposed, that the rebel cabal at Richmond are in great alarm because of the demonstrations making in Kentucky to push a strong National column into Tennessee. JEFF. DAVIS and his associates feel that to be their point of greatest and most immediate danger. They admit, among themselves, that there are 50,000 loyal fighting men in East Tennessee, who will rise and throw off the traitor's yoke the instant that our army penetrates to their locality; and that once accomplished, all the rebel defences in Virginia are turned and rendered useless. The bill just passed by the House, authorizing Kentucky to raise 20,000 additional volunteers for operations in that quarter should be speedily enacted into law, for the comfort of the rebel chief and his co-conspirators.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS VIA NEW-MEXICO.

The regiments, some time since ordered to be raised in Kansas, for service in Mexico, might with great advantage, be employed next Spring in making a demonstration upon Western Texas, if the State is not sooner brought into entire subjection to the law. The route through New-Mexico to El Paso, is constantly traveled by the mail coaches, and would form a complete channel of communication between the German loyalists of the Northwest, and the German settlers of Western Texas, who are nearly unanimous for the Union. By confiscating lands belonging to rebels, and offering them in suitable plots to armed colonists who will maintain the flag of the Union, a single season would infuse into Texas an element of population that would settle its character for fealty to the Government beyond all peradventure, even if public sentiment there is admitted to be equally divided at the present time. If thousands of families cross annually to Oregon and California, to find homes on cheap lands, it is fair to infer that the offer of *free* lands in the beautiful and healthy climate of Western Texas, would induce a large emigration of free laborers to follow up a reoccupation of the country by United States troops.

The regiments to take part in such a campaign should Winter at Fort Scott, Kansas, where, while in a camp of instruction, they could aid in defending the State against rebel invasion, and be ready when the grass springs up in March to move Southward.

SECESSION DESIGNS ON MEXICO.

Information recently received by Government from official sources in California, indicate that a body of filibusters, acting in the interest of the Jeff. Davis rebellion, threaten to make a descent upon the Mexican State of Sonora, with a view to the seizure and occupation of Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. The latter port would be of great value to the rebels as a point from which to send out privateers to prey upon our commerce in the Pacific, and especially to seize California treasure ships, whose usual route lies directly across the mouth of the Gulf. The danger of a rebel descent is deemed so imminent that the Executive is earnestly recommended to authorize the immediate occupation of Guaymas by a National force from the State of California.

PASSPORTS FOR CALIFORNIA TRAVELERS.

The State Department recently modified its order in relation to passports, so far as not to require them of through passengers. Subsequently the Secretary (who may readily be supposed to have reasons for his course that cannot be judiciously made public) renewed the order that all *cabin* passengers on the Aspinwall bound steamers must be provided with passports, but that they shall not be required of steerage passengers, except where the New-York Police have some reason to suspect the passenger of disloyalty. Passengers need have no difficulty about this matter. It is a very simple affair to get one's passports, if the traveler will attend to it in time; and no good citizen should object to the slight inconvenience resulting from a regulation deemed necessary by the Executive for the well-being of the country. There is no necessity of any man's paying a fee for his passport. They can be obtained *free of cost* by application either to the State Department at Washington, or to OSCAR IRVING, United States Dispatch Agent, in New-York City. The Government is no more responsible for the fees of several dollars exacted by private agents for getting passports when passengers fail to go to the fountain head, than it is for the swindles perpetrated by bogus ticket agencies.

COL. HALSTEAD'S CASE.

Col. HALSTEAD, of New-Jersey, was tried to-day before a Court-martial, on the charge of malfeasance, which he denied. His error was the signing of requisitions on the Quartermaster's Department, without reading them, in the hurry of business.

RETURN OF MR. VAN WYCK.

Representative VAN WYCK, who returned yesterday from a visit home, on account of sickness in his family, has again left the city, by reason of the continued illness of his father.

JEWISH CHAPLAINS.

The memorial presented in the House to-day by F. A. CONKLING, from the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, praying that members of the Jewish faith may be placed upon a footing of equality with those of the Christian denominations as respects Chaplains in the army, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

THE ABUSES OF THE SUTLERS.

The Government Contract Investigating Committee will, to-morrow, commence their inquiries into the alleged abuses connected with the sutlerships.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY'S OPERATIONS.

The American Tract Society of Boston have established an office in this city, and are busily engaged in distributing their publications among the troops in this vicinity. They have recently published many works especially designed for soldiers, which are eagerly sought for and read, in all the camps. The Government has shown its appreciation of the services of the Society by granting it the use of a room in the general Post-office building, and directing Quartermasters and others in charge of army wagons to carry to the regiments the packages of books and tracts ordered by Chaplains. Rev. Mr. ALVORD, the Secretary of the Society, is resident agent, and is unwearied in his attentions to the wants of soldiers. Those interested in this work of the Society may aid in its prosecution by contributing to their funds—and they may be assured that by so doing they will add something to the entertainment of many an otherwise weary hour of camp monotony, and improve in some measure the mental and moral character of the army.

THE MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

The medical officers of the regular army are opposing the bill introduced by Senator WILSON to reorganize the medical staff, and they are holding meetings to determine what action shall be taken. They contend that it is unjust in its proposed measures, as it will throw many old and experienced surgeons out of the service, without being regularly retired and without provision being made for their maintenance afterwards, and raising inexperienced civil surgeons in their places.

A DEVICE OF THE CONTRACTORS.

The statement recently made in some of the New-York journals, that the Government had determined to discard the present uncouth regulation hat and substitute caps therefor, is untrue. The large stock of hats now on hand will not admit of their being discarded. The statement was a dodge of the manufacturers to keep competitors out of the market. The rush of cap-manufacturers for contracts, in consequence of the notice, has been great.

WOULDN'T SWEAR TO HIS ACCOUNTS.

A few weeks since the fact was stated in the TIMES that our late Consul at Singapore presented an account of supplies purchased for destitute seamen, with vouchers from the merchant from whom the supplies were supposed to have been purchased. The merchant in this case was RAHM-SAM-MA, Esq., a Mohamedan gentleman, who subsequently being conscience-stricken, appeared before the proper authorities and in his oath stated in substance that he had not sold any such goods—that, in fact, the whole thing was a swindle. On the return of the Consul he was asked to swear to the correctness of the account, amounting to some $900. He was surprised that his word should not be considered as good as the oath of a Mohammedan, but the allowance of the account was made conditional to his swearing to its correctness. He has not since complied with the condition, and the amount remains unpaid.

A PRESENTATION.

Surgeon LEIBARN, of the Third Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, was presented with a splendid revolver by his regiment, as a testimonial of their high appreciation of his efforts in charge of the brigade hospital.

ILLNESS OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES.

Attorney-General BATES has been confined to his house by illness for several days, but is now recovering.

LONG BRIDGE IMPASSABLE.

Long Bridge has been impassable for several days on account of repairs making.

A PURSER DEAD.

WM. SPRINGER, for twenty-four years a Purser in the navy, died this morning in this city.

PURSERS APPOINTED.

Assistant-Paymasters CHAS. H. ELDRIDGE, GILBERT E. THORNTON, GEO. PLUNKETT, EDWARD FOSTER and GEORGE LAWRENCE have been appointed to fill vacant Paymasterships in the navy.

COM. GOLDSBOROUGH IN THE CITY.

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH arrived this morning.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

GEORGE S. FISHER, of San Francisco, has been appointed Vice-Consul of the United States at Kanagawa, Japan, in place of E. M. DORR; salary, $3,000 per annum.

Capt. ROBERT HALEY, of San Francisco, is appointed United States Consul at Manzanilla, Mexico, *vice* A. MORRELL.

GEORGE KENT, of Maine, was yesterday confirmed as Consul to Valencia.

PRINTERS TAKING THE OATH.

The oath of allegiance was administered to the employes of the *Congressional Globe* on Friday. Some refused to take it.

A LINE TO BUDD'S FERRY.

A daily line of boats to Budd's Ferry went into operation yesterday, the steamers *Volunteer* and *Reindeer* running on alternate days.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Beside the two regiments of sharpshooters now here, there are to arrive four companies from Michigan, one regiment and one company from New-Hampshire, one company from Vermont, and five companies from New-York. It is thought that eight full regiments will be recruited, one of which will be sent with each grand division of the army.

PENSIONS GRANTED.

The following pensions were issued on Friday:

WILLIAM CARSTON, Company I, Third United States Infantry; injury to right hip; $8 per month.

THOMAS O'NEIL, private, Company D, Second United States Artillery; loss of arm at Bull Run; $8 per month.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

NO WAR ANTICIPATED WITH ENGLAND—THE CONWAY-FOUKE IMBROGLIO—THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1861.

That fresh sensation, the want of which becomes in our community a necessity almost as imperious as that for daily bread, has been furnished again in the forminable danger that seems to threaten us from England; and this time the interest it excites is neither fictitious nor feeble. All seem instinctively to recognize the actual presence of a great peril, and are disposed at once to grapple with the question at close quarters.

Yet I do not see in Washington those evidences of consternation which seem to prevail in New-York. Whether it is that we are hardened by the presence and threat of danger, or whether the calmness of the Government reassures us, or whether we are too much absorbed in making our speeches for 1864 and getting through our little jobs, I do not know; but I am sure that the prevailing sentiment is not *expectation* of a war with Britain.

Nor can I see that these threatening clouds are charged with a storm. That England is to make her demand for satisfaction in the manner of a pot-house bully, is a belief injurious even to the blustering character of that ungentle Power. Anxious as she may be to present to us the alternative of cotton or coercion, she is still compelled to consider the usages of diplomacy, and the necessities of her own people. Badly as she wants cotton, she does not need it nearly as had as she does food for her people, a market for the goods fabricated in her factories and workshops, and safety for her commerce in their transportation. The United States is always a leading customer, and it is better for her to run her mills on half time than to have her warehouses filled with their products while the operatives are reduced to half rations. A war with us would cut off the shipment of breadstuffs, and greatly aggravate the evil she is likely to suffer in her enterprise against Mexico, of depredations upon her commerce. Besides which, we have already a grave ground of complaint against her arising from the affair of the *Harvey Birch*. It is not unlikely, indeed, that the shrewd PALMERSTON, famous for feats of prestidigitation, and always watching for "something to turn up," may seize hold of the Mason and Slidell incident as a means for strengthening himself with the British people by a great show of promptness and pluck; something of this sort, as a good politician, he, ought to do, in order to prevent his ancient enemy of Derby from a triumph which might compel an actual war, as one of its necessary consequences. But that he is prepared to force a conflict without the usual intermediations of diplomacy, I do not think; and with those intermediations, I am sure that our rulers are shrewd enough to avoid what would be a still greater calamity to us, as we are situated, than to the British. Were it not for their navy, I feel confident of our power to repel success fully their attacks, even while putting down the rebellion; but *with* that navy, formidable as it is, I would rather see the Confederates disposed of *first*.

Congress did nothing on Friday and Saturday, and will soon adjourn for the Holidays. The session of the House yesterday was disturbed by one of those unpleasant incidents which seem inevitable to that institution. Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, in his speech on Thursday, in enumerating the defeats of the late campaign, included the battle of Belmont in the list. Mr. FOUKE, of Illinois, took exception to the classification, and pronounced the statement a falsehood. Mr. CONWAY was unable to get the floor till after Mr. FOUKE had left the hall; but on Monday, when the House met, he caused the official report to be read by the Clerk, and inquired if the gentleman from Illinois intended to give his words a personal application? Mr. FOUKE replied at some length, but refusing to answer the question; whereupon Mr. CONWAY said that the conduct of the gentleman indicated a deliberate purpose to fix on him a personal quarrel, and that he would leave it to the House to decide whether such conduct was not unbecoming a gentleman, and worthy only of a blackguard and a scoundrel. Mr. FOUKE replied in words of equal bitterness, and both parties then left the hall for the day. Such affairs are greatly to be regretted, and this particularly, occurring when men ought to rise above personal passion. Mr. CONWAY'S speech, which was really admirable in logic, research and expression, had greatly augmented his reputation, and I fear this incident may injure its effect; though it cannot be denied Mr. FOUKE used the first *intentionally* offensive language, while, by refusing to say whether or not he intended it as personal, he forced Mr. CONWAY, under the law of the code, to throw upon him the *onus* for a challenge. That Mr. CONWAY intended, by his allusion to Belmont, to cast any reflection on the courage of the troops engaged in that affair no one should believe, when he reflects that it was mentioned in connection with that of Springfield, where the courage of our men blazed forth with a brilliancy scarcely ever paralleled; and where two regiments of Mr. CONWAY'S own constituents—whom he regards with almost superstitious love and reverence—were the most conspicuous harvesters of its bloody laurels. Whoever knows Mr. CONWAY, too, is aware that he is a man of the most absolute conscientiousness and honesty of purpose; and that his utter sincerity would not have allowed him to make a statement that he did not believe to be true, or to refuse to retract it if satisfied of its error, and invited to do so in an inoffensive manner. I do not think the affair will go any further, though it was rumored that Mr. FOUKE intended to attack Mr. CONWAY on the street.

The weather still continues delightful, and much more like October, in its best aspect, than December.

W.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Attempts of the Rebels to Cross the River at Williamsport.

Measures Taken by Gen. Banks to Prevent Them.

A Great Number of Boats Launched by the Rebels.

FREDERICK, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

A gentleman who arrived from Williamsport, late last night, reports that JACKSON'S brigade has been largely increased, and is supposed to amount to 9,000 men at Falling Waters.

At 9 o'clock P. M., 51 wagons belonging to the rebels were backed down to the shore, and a boat from each quietly launched into the river. Two of the boats, which were of large size, were for the transportation of JACKSON'S artillery.

At this juncture our informant left for Gen. BANKS' headquarters.

Our informant thinks that the object of JACKSON is to cross over, make a dash on Williamsport and secure the stores and arms there. He informed Col. LEONARD of all that was transpiring, and thinks the latter has taken full precautions to prevent it, by removing the stores, &c., to a more secure place, and that he also took steps to concentrate all his available force to prevent the passage of the river.

Our informant passed the Fifth Connecticut Regiment *en route* for Williamsport, two miles northwest of Boonesboro, sixteen miles from Williamsport, and BEST'S Battery three-quarters of a mile in the rear of the Connecticut Fifth.

Later intelligence states that the battery reached Williamsport at 6 A. M., this morning, having passed the Connecticut regiment on the route.

Our informant met at Dam No. 4, yesterday, a deserter from JACKSON'S Brigade, a resident of Rappahannock County, Virginia, who said JACKSON had not less than 15,000 men; but this is considered an exaggeration by our informant, who had for one hour a good view of JACKSON'S whole command.

The deserter stated that JACKSON'S Regulars, including a Georgia regiment which had just joined him, were determined to go to the "devil" with their commander; but the militia were equally as obstinate in refusing to cross the river.

JACKSON was determined to cross the Potomac this morning.

On receipt of this intelligence by Gen. BANKS, orders were issued to the Third Brigade, Gen. WILLIAMS commanding, to be prepared to perform a forced march to Williamsport at a moment's notice, but up to 10 o'clock this morning the Brigade had not moved, but was in readiness to leave at any time.

LATER.—It is reported on the street that one regiment only is about to move, which indicates that JACKSON has not sufficient strength to execute his threat, but has probably tried the experiment and met with a check. Firing was heard at 6 o'clock, the hour at which BEST'S Battery had probably reached the river opposite Falling Waters.

Passengers by Hagerstown stage report rumors of firing at Falling Waters this morning, and a thousand other reports, but nothing authentic. There was considerable excitement there. The stage left at 6 A. M.

A SHOT FIRED AT THE TRANSPORT NEW-BRUNSWICK.

As the transport steamer *New-Brunswick*, having on board the Eleventh Connecticut Regiment, was proceeding down the harbor last Tuesday night on her way to Annapolis, the Revenue cutter fired a blank shot to bring her to. This warning was not heeded by the pilot, whereupon the cutter seat up signal rockets, and when the steamer had reached the Narrows, a shot was fired from Fort Hamilton, striking the supports of the steamer's walking-beam, and, in the rebound, falling into a state-room, which, fortunately, was not occupied at the time. The soldiers were at a loss to understand the import of the iron messenger, and were much surprised that the first gun should be from a United States fort. No damage was done to the machinery of the vessel. The Captain is a stranger to this port, and was not aware of the Revenue cutter's mission, but certainly no excuse can be offered on the part of the pilot for not immediately attending to the signal.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ONE DAY LATER, BY THE JURA.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

Unabated Excitement in England Concerning the Trent Affair.

A PACIFIC LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT.

The Course the British Government Means to Pursue.

Almost Universal Silence of the French Press.

NAPOLEON OFFERS HIS SERVICES.

The Views of Messrs. Cobden and Bright.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 18.

The Royal Mail steamship *Jura*, Captain AITON, from Liverpool, on the afternoon of the 5th, and Londonderry on the 6th instant, arrived here this morning.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 6th inst.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 6th inst.

THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT.

The excitement in relation to the *Trent* affair continued unabated.

The London *Times*, "city article," says that the stock market, on the 4th instant, was more heavy and unsettled than at any period since the commencement of the difficulty. At the close, however, there was a slight rally in the fund.

The United States Consul at Paris had communicated to the French papers the following letter from Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT:

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.

MY DEAR SIR: You were right in doubting the declaration imputed to me, to wit: That the Cabinet at Washington had given orders to seize Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, even under a neutral flag, for I was not even aware that the Government had had that point even under consideration. At the time of my leaving New-York it was not known that the *San Jacinto* had returned to the American seas; and it was generally supposed those persons had escaped to Cuba for the purpose of reembarking in the *Nashville*, in pursuit of which vessel the *James Adger* and other cruisers had been dispatched.

I think I can satisfy you in a few words that you have no serious occasion to feel concerned about our relations with England, if, as her rulers profess, she has no disposition to encourage the dissensions in America.

In the first place, it is almost superfluous to say to you that every instinct of prudence as well as of good neighborhood prompts our Government to regard no honorable sacrifice too great, for the preservation of the friendship of Great Britain. This must be obvious to all the world. At no period of our history has her friendship been of more importance to our people; at no period has our Government been in a condition to make greater concessions to preserve it. The two nations are united by interests and sympathies—commercial, social, political, and religious, almost as the two arms to one body, and no one is so ignorant as not to know that what harms one, must harm the other in a corresponding degree.

I am persuaded that the British Government can entertain no doubt upon this point, but if it does, I feel that I may take it upon myself to say that the President of the United States, when made aware of its existence, will lose no opportunity of dispelling it.

Nor is there anything, I venture to affirm, in the seizure of these rebel emissaries which ought to receive an unfriendly construction from England. Her statesmen will not question the legal right of an American vessel of war to search any commercial vessel justly suspected of transporting contraband of war; that right has never been surrendered by England; it was even guaranteed to her by the Treaty of Paris, and British guns frowning down upon nearly every strait and inland sea upon the globe, are conclusive evidence that she regards this right as one, the efficacy of which may be not yet entirely exhausted. Of course, there is much that is irritating and vexatious in the exercise of this right under the most favorable circumstances, and it is to be hoped the day is not far distant when the maritime States of the world will agree in placing neutral commerce beyond the reach of such vexations. The United States Government has been striving to this end for more than fifty years; to this end, early in the present century, and in its infancy as a nation, it embarked in a war with the greatest naval power in the world, and it is even now a persistent suitor at every maritime Court in Europe for a more liberal recognition of the rights of neutrals than of the other great maritime nations have yet been disposed to make. But till those rights are secured by proper international guarantees upon a comprehensive and enduring basis, of course England cannot complain of an act for which in all its material bearings her own naval history affords such numerous precedents.

Whether the captive from the *Trent* were contraband of war or not, is a question which the two Governments can have no serious difficulty in agreeing upon. If Mr. SEWARD cannot satisfy Earl RUSSELL that they were, I have no doubt Earl RUSSELL will be able to satisfy Mr. SEWARD that they were not. If they were, as all authorities concur in admitting, agents of the rebellion, it will be difficult to satisfy impartial minds that they were any less contraband than a file of rebel soldiers or a battery of hostile cannon.

But even should there be a difference of opinion upon this point, it is very clear that our Government had sufficient grounds for presuming itself in the right, to escape the suspicion of having wantonly violated the relations of amity which the two countries profess a desire to preserve and cultivate.

The pretence that we ought to have taken the *Trent* into port, and had her condemned by a Prize Court, in order to justify our seizure of four of her passengers, furnishes a very narrow basis on which to fix a serious controversy between two great nations. Stated in other words, an offence would have been less if it had been greater. The wrong done to the British flag would have been mitigated if, instead of seizing the four rebels, we had seized the ship, detained all her passengers for weeks, and confiscated her cargo. I am not surprised that Capt. WILKS took a different view of his duty, and of what was due to the friendly relations which suosisted between the two Governments. The renowned common sense of the English people, I believe, will approve of his effort to make the discharge of a very unpleasant duty as little vexatious as possible to all innocent parties.

If, under these circumstances, England should deem it her duty, in the interest of civilization, to insist upon the restoration of the men taken from under the protection of her flag, it will be from a conviction, without doubt, that the law of nations in regard to the rights of neutrals, which she has taken the leading part in establishing, requires revision, and with a suitable disposition on her part to establish those rights upon a just, humane and philosophic basis. Indeed, I am happy to see an intimation in one of the leading metropolitan journals, which goes far to justify this inference. Referring to the decisions of the English Admiralty Courts, now quoted in defence of the seizure of the American rebels on board the *Trent*, the London *Times* of Nov. 28 says:

"So far as the authorities go, the testimony of international law-writers is all one way, that a belligerent war cruiser has the right to stop and visit and search any merchant ship upon the high seas. * * * But it must be remembered that these decisions were given under circumstances very different from those which now occur. Steamers in those days did not exist, and mail vessels, carrying letters wherein all the nations of the world have immediate interest, were unknown. We were fighting for existence, and we did in those days what we should neither do nor allow others to do, nor expect ourselves to be allowed to do in these days."

If England, as we are here encouraged to hope, is disposed to do her part in stripping war of half its horrors by accepting the policy long and persistently urged upon her by our Government, and commended by every principal of justice and humanity, she will find no ground, in the visit of the *Trent*, for controversy with our Government. I am sure the President and people of the United States would be but too happy to let these men go free, unnatural and unpardonable as their offences have been, if by it they can emancipate the commerce of the world. Greatly as it would be to our disadvantage at the present crisis to surrender any of those maritime privileges of belligerents which, sanctioned by the law of nations, I feel that I take no responsibility in saying that the United States will be faithful to her traditional policy upon this subject, and to the spirit of her political institutions.

On the other hand, should England be unprepared to make a corresponding sacrifice; should she feel that she could not yet afford to surrender the advantages which the present maritime code gives to a dominant naval power, of course she will not put herself in a false position by asking us to do it. In either case, therefore, I do not see how the friendly relations of the two Governments are in any immediate danger of being disturbed.

That the over-prompt recognition as belligerents, of a body of men, however large, so long as they constituted a manifest minority of the nation, wounded the feelings of my countrymen deeply, I will not affect to deny, nor that that act, with some of its logical consequences which have already occurred, has planted in the breasts of many, the suspicion that their kindred in England wish them evil rather than good; but the statesmen to whom the political interests of these two great people are confided, act upon higher responsibilities and with better lights, and you may rest assured that an event so mutually disastrous as a war between England and America, cannot occur without some other and graver provocation than has yet been given by either nation. WINFIELD SCOTT.

HOTEL WESTMINSTER, Paris, Dec. 2, 1861.

To ——, *Esq.*

The London *Star* thinks that Gen. SCOTT'S letter will receive a hearty response in England as a message of peace.

The London *Times* says that Gen. SCOTT, like his countrymen, is rather inclined to disavow the conception of the outrage than to repudiate it, now that it has been done.

The London *Herald* wonders how the old soldier would have remedied the matter had the outrage been perpetrated by a British war steamer on a United States vessel.

The Paris *Temps* announces that NAPOLEON has tendered his services to the British Government.

The Paris *Temps* is also informed that in case the American Government refuses to give satisfaction the English Cabinet has resolved to recall Lord LYONS from Washington, recognize the Southern Confederacy, and raise the blockade of the Southern ports. England would not then declare war, but leave it to the United States to do as they please.

A Privy Council was held at Windsor on the 4th inst., and a Royal Proclamation was immediately issued, prohibiting the export of arms, ammunition and military stores, and also lead.

BY THE QUEEN—A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.—Whereas in and by a certain statute, made and passed in the Parliament held in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of our reign, and intituled, "The Customs Consolidation Act, 1853," it is, amongst other things, declared and enacted as follows, that is to say: "The following goods may, by proclamation or order in council, be prohibited either to be exported or carried coastwise: arms, ammunition and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which Her Majesty shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food by man, and if any goods so prohibited shall be exported from the United Kingdom, or carried coastwise, or be water-borne to be so exported or carried, they shall be forfeited."

And whereas, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to prohibit either to be exported or carried coastwise the articles hereinafter mentioned; that is to say: Arms, ammunition, and military stores, (including percussion caps and tubes,) and also lead, (being an article which we judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores,) we therefore, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, and by this our royal proclamation, do order and direct that from and after the date hereof all arms, ammunition and military stores, (including percussion caps and tubes,) and also lead, shall be, and the same are, hereby prohibited either to be exported from the United Kingdom or carried coastwise.

Given at our Court at Windsor this 4th day of December, 1861, and in the 25th year of our reign.

God save the Queen.

At the Court at Windsor, the 4th day of December, 1861, present, the Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council,

Whereas it has appeared expedient and necessary to her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to prohibit the articles hereinafter mentioned to be exported or carried coastwise from the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, and the Isle of Man respectively, except as hereinafter provided. Her Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the publication of this order in the said islands, respectively, the following articles, namely: Arms, ammunition and military stores (including percussion caps and tubes,) and also lead, shall be and the same are hereby prohibited to be exported or carried coastwise from the said islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, and the Isle of Man respectively, except with the license of the Lieutenant-Governor or other officer administering the Government of such islands respectively for that purpose first had and obtained. And the Lieutenant-Governor of Her Majesty's Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, and the Isle of Man respectively for the time being, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may appertain.

The proclamation was in time to stop large quantities of arms in course of shipment to the United States.

It was rumored that the export of saltpetre to certain ports will be admitted under bonds that it is not for transhipment.

It was reported that privateers, both Federal and Confederate, were cruising in the chops of the English channel near Scilly.

Two British ships of war have been ordered to proceed immediately to the West Indies to act as a convoy and protect English mail steamers.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* learns that when Mr. SLIDELL was taking leave of his wife on board the *Trent*, he placed his dispatches in her hand, told her to go to her cabin, sit at the port-hole, and that if an attempt was made to take the box from her, to drop it into the sea. Mrs. SLIDELL obeyed his orders, was not molested, and took the dispatches safely to England.

The Paris *Patrie* learns that the *San Jacinto*, in November last, searched a French vessel, and also a Danish and Portuguese vessel. These facts, says the *Patrie*, are of some importance as proving that the Cabinet at Washington fancies that it has the power to exercise the right of search to its full extent.

At a banquet given to Mr. BRIGHT, at Rochdale, a letter was read from Mr. COBDEN, in which he urged a suspension of judgment in the Slidell and Mason affair until it was known whether the American Government authorized the act, and if so, on what grounds they justified it. The letter adds, the matter in dispute must be decided now by British international law. If the American Government should assume the responsibility of the act, we should claim for the reasoning of their legal advisers the same considerations which they are bound to give to the arguments of the British law officers. Whatever be the issue of the legal controversy, however, we could not hope to bring the question to a more satisfactory solution by an appeal to arms. The letter then argued in favor of a complete revision of the international maritime code, and concludes by expressing his (COBDEN'S) belief that any interference by England

and France in the affairs of America, whether by breaking the blockade nr permanently acknowledging the independence of the South, would only aggravate and protract the quarrel. A servile war might be kindled in the South leading ultimately, perhaps, to the destruction of the cotton plant in the Southern States.

Mr. BRIGHT made an elsborate speach. Ila rejected the theory that the protective tariff of the United States had led to the rebellion, contending, on the contrary, that it was Slavery which was mainly responsible for the disruption. He declined to express a decided opinion as to the legality of the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL—but whether it was legal or not, he held that the act was both impolitic and bad. He thought that it would be found that Capt. WILKES had acted without authority from the United States Government, and he had no doubt that if the legal advisers of the Cabinet at Washington came to a decision that the act could not be justified by law, that fitting reparation would be made.

It was, however, a question of law, and the American Government, if they considered the act legal would be able to show that fifty and sixty years ago, during the wars of that time, there were scores of cases at least as bad as this, and some infinitely worse. He strongly condemned the warlike feeling which had been exhibited, and scouted the assertions that Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet were determined to pick a quarrel with England. Mr. BRIGHT concluded with an eloquent peroration of sympathy for the North, eliciting loud cheers.

The strength of the American Navy was being canvassed in England.

The London *Times* says that, although the Federal Navy scarcely presents a dozen worthy antagonists, it would be imprudent in the extreme to despise the power of the Americans at sea. We have done this once, and paid the cost of our thoughtlessness. The Americans will do little, but what little they do they will do well. They will give our heavy squadrons a wide berth and concentrate their efforts on single ships.

Hostile demonstrations were being made in various parts of England. One was made at Bristol, on the departure of an Armstrong battery from that place for shipment *via* Melbourne to Canada.

The London *Morning Post* is sanguine that although the European intervention in Mexico will be carried out, there will ensue a bloodless success, which will enable the three Powers to take possession of those material guarantees which have been thought necessary.

The ship *Lady Franklin*, from London for New-York, in ballast, had put into Plymouth on fire, and was sunk in eight fathoms of water. The crew are suspected of firing the ship. Seven of them, who are said to be Southerners, had run away.

Eight of the crew of the American ship *Pleiades* were under arrest at Cardiff for having murdered the mate and one of the crew.

The Continental news is of slight importance.

Lord CANNING had invested several Indian celebrities with the new order of the Star of India.

The London Money market on the 5th inst. was quiet. The best bills were sold at 2½@2¾ per cent discount.

American Securities had been forced at low rates to avoid the risk of loss from an apprehended stoppage of dividends.

British and neutral ships to India were insuring at 10 per cent. for the war risk, and to Amsterdam at 15 per cent. An American ship to Boston had paid 30 per cent.

FRANCE.

The speculations from France in regard to the English-American difficulty are contradictory.

Some writers say that France will remain a quiet spectator of passing events. Others state that there is a disposition to employ the army and navy in case of war. The preponderating feeling, however, is represented to be as favorable to a reconciliation between England and America.

The Paris Bourse on the 4th inst. was firm at f.69@ f.55.

The *Patrie* says that the arrest of the Maronite Agent of France in Lebanon, (Syria,) is an insult which the Government must resent.

It was reported that the French Minister at Washington had reported to his Government a refusal on the part of the Cabinet at Washington to deliver up dispatches addressed from Paris to the French Consuls at Charlesion and New-Orleans.

The *Potrie* has an article on the trouble between England and America, in which it argues that France is not interested in the question at issue between them. But it says that if England fails to get reparation for the *Trent* affair, a new state of things may ensue, and that if England recognized the Southern States, the other Powers of Europe must necessarily take such a change into consideration, for the sake of their commercial interests and a desire for the termination of the war. If the Southern Confederacy, by its recognition by one of the great Powers, should enjoy public rights as a nation, other States would have to consider what attitude such important modifications would impose upon them, and the Cabinet at Washington would have to bear the responsibility of a solution which the necessities of commerce and political influence would impose upon Europe.

ITALY.

Contrary to expectation, GARIBALDI had arrived at Turin and appeared in the Chamber of Deputies, where the Roman and Neapolitan question continued under discussion.

RATAZZI explained the failure of the negotiations in reference to Rome, and stated he was convinced that the French Government desired to terminate its occupation of Rome, and was a sincere friend to Italy. He said that his late visit to France was purely personal, and denied the malevolent rumors growing out of it.

POLAND.

The Marquis of Wielopolskie had withdrawn his resignation.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail reached Marseillea on the 4th inst. The news is unimportant.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 6.

An Admiralty notice was issued yesterday, requiring all men on leave of absence to return immediately to their respective ships.

The Iron-clad frigate *Warrior* is coaling for service on the North American coast, if needed.

There was quite a rise yesterday in sugar and saltpetre.

No charters are now being taken for American vessels.

Little or nothing is doing for passengers or cargoes.

Several of the morning papers have leaders on Mr. BRIGHT'a recent speech.

The *Times* says: "Let America judge by the speech of her greatest admirer how little can be said for her outrage upon a friendly, although neutral country. Let her also know that in the country even this, comparatively moderate, is hnt a voice with an echo."

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 6.

Warlike preparations continue to be made.

A considerable number of troops are under orders to leave for Canada.

The steamship *Persia* has been chartered by the Government, as well as the *Australasian*. The *America* takes the place of the latter for New-York to-morrow.

The London *Daily News* thinks that if the American Government will treat tha difficulty in the spirit that Gen. SCOTT urges, war may be avoided.

All seamen on leave of absence are ordered to join their ships at once.

The American shipping interest is already disastrously affected.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 6.

It is reported that Mr. ADAMS regards his recall as provitable.

The tone of reserve of the French Press increases. Several leading Paris papers blame the English Government for having yielded to the pressure of public opinion, as represented merely by Manchester and Liverpool, and for having acted too hastily in the *Trent* affair.

Sir PETER LAWRIE, a well-known citizen of London, is dead.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sondsy, Dec. 1.

The *Patrie* contains this evening tha following strange announcemeot, which the news from New-York does not confirm: "On the arrival of the news of the affair of the *Trent* the City of New-York was spontaneonsly illuminated—the population joining with the Governmant, and making energetic manifestations in favor of absolute resistance against any demand on the part of England."

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Sunday, Dec. 1.

Tha Federal Council has addressed another note to France in reference to the affair of tha Dappes, renewing its demands for satisfaction for the violation of Swiss territory, on the ground of the Federal Commissioner's report. The Federal Coucil also states in this note that Switzerland will not enter into aoy negotiations with the French Government under the present circumstances.

AUSTRIA.

PARIS, Sunday, Dec. 1.

It is asserted on reliable authority, that Austrian forces have entered the Hertzegovina.

TURKEY.

SCUTARI, Sunday, Dec. 1.

The Turkish free corps has repulsed the Monteoegrins, who had burot the village of Ruzel, and were here waiting reinforcements. The free corps were afterwards dispatched to protect several villages threatened by the enemy.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 30.

Yesterday the Plenipotentisries appointed to negotiate the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between France and the Zollverein held a conference which lasted several hours.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Commerce were present at the conference.

ITALY.

TURIN, Saturday, Nov. 30.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Baron RESCASOLI stated he would shortly lay on the table of the House the documents relative to the differences between Italy and Spain, concerning the Neapolitan archives.

Sig. MASSARI proposed that a pension of 1,000 francs should be granted to every one of the thousand perons who accompanied GARIBALDI in his expedition to Marsala.

THE BRAZIL MAIL.

LISBON, Saturday, Nov. 30.

The Royal Mail steamship *Magdalena* has arrived from the Brazils, and will leave for Southampton at 2 o'clock this afternoon, with 38 passengers, £44,600 in specie, 1,404 bags of coffee, 350 bags of Tapioca, 1,319 rolls of tobacco and 147 packagea of sundries.

RIO JANEIRO, Friday, Nov. 8.

Exchange on London 25⅜@25⅝. Coffee, good first, 6$400@6$600. Shipments since the departure of the last steamer, 154,780 bags, including 118,287 for the Channel; stock, 115,000 bags. Freights for the Channel, 50s.@60s.

At Bahia, Exchange on London was quoted at 25⅝; Cotton, 9$600@9$800; Sugar, white, 2$400@2$600, brown, 2$@2$100. Exchange on London at Pernambuco, 25⅜@26; Sugar, second quality, 4$@4$260, brown, 2$080@2$100; Cotton, 12$@12$100.

The French steamer *Navarre* arrived at Pernambuco on the 12th inst.

THE NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

The mails by the *Europa* reached this City yesterday morning. A very ample summary of her news was telegraphed from Halifax, but our London and Paris correspondence on the excitement produced by the Mason and Slidell affair, and the extracts which we give from London and Paris journals, will be read with great interest.

London papers to the evening of the 30th ult., are received by the *Europa*.

It is confirmed, and officially announced that the opinions of the Law officers of the Crown has been given on the Mason and Slidell question, and that it is opposed to the American pretension.

An unofficial meeting of British Cabinet Ministers was held on the 29th, and a Cabinet Council met on the 30th, to decide what course to pursue on the American question.

Commander WILLIAMS, R. N., the naval agent in charge on board the contract mail steamer *Trent*, on his arrival in London, at once proceeded to the Admiralty, and was for several hours occupied with the members of the Board in town.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The Case of the Nashville—Hospitalities of the Southampton People—Corruption o the Press—Capt. Nolson Everywhere Denied Redress—Indignation of Americans—The News from the Trent—The Government and the Press for War—An Estimate of the Situation.

From Our Own Correspondant.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1861.

When I wrote last week, we were still waiting anxiously to hear the decision of the Government in regard to the *Nashville*; but that whole affair has now been so studiously thrust into the shade, and others of more pressing importance taken its place, that it is necessary to make some little effort of memory to run back through the rapid changes of the last seven days, and take up the thread again where it was then broken off.

As I have said, we were all waiting anxiously a week ago for the decision of the Government on the *Nashville* case. It was understood that there were three points on which our people would try to make their attacks, and on which the Government would have to decide. The first was that the commander of the *Nashville* had no papers which gave him authority to capture or to burn any vessel whatever, nor anything to show that the *Nashville* was a Government vessel. The second was, that even if her authority were proved, she had still violated the English neutrality by bringing prisoners and articles taken from the *Harvey Birch* into an English port, in direct opposition to the Admiralty regulation, which forbade vessels of either side to bring their prizes into British jurisdiction. Tha third was that, under the neutrality, she could not be allowad to refit, nor to take on board any articles which should increase her ability to do harm—such as powder, guns or other munitions of war. These were the three points, as I understand, on which the *Nashville* could have been brought under the notice of this Government, and at least detained until our Government could send out a steamer to look after her.

From the details given in the newspapers and from private accounts, the process chosen by our authorities seems to have been a double one. It is supposed that already, last week, Mr. ADAMS made a formal representation to the Government; and, pending an answer to that, took measures with the Consul to obtain a search-warrant against the *Nashville*, and to bring her at once before the Courts. At the same time, some of the newspapers announced officially that the *Nashville* would not be allowed to refit, any further than to repair damages and take in coals and provisions. This was tha position of tha affair on Monday. But in the meanwhile it became generally known that the people of Southampton were showing very active sympathy with the vessel and her officers. It was said that many of the principal men of the city were going on board of her, and were dined and fêted by Capt. PEGRAM, whom in return they were introducing everywhere as a friend and a hero. Tha newspapers began to teem with their lies, and the spirit of the Press was evident, sympathy with them. The *Observer*, the Sunday paper, contained at the head of its telegraphic news, which had arrived by the *Europa*, a report that the Beaufort Expedition had been defeated with immense loss, and in another column a report of the history of Capt. PEGRAM and his good offices in former times to the British. Other papers showed equally tha effects of tha money and the attention which tha Southerners have have lavished on the Press. Still, as a general thing, the arrival of the *Nashville* had, among all respectable man, done more good than harm to the Northern side, and the feeling was, in fact, against her, though very mildly so.

On Monday an application was formally made to the magistrates at Southampton for a search-warrant against the *Nashville*, which the Lord Mayor of London, though willing, was unable to grant; and then more irritation ensued. The magistrates, headed by a stupid and wrong-headed Dogberry named ENGLEDUE, refused to entertain the motion, and contemptuously referred it to the Foreign Office. Turned off to this manner at Southampton, our lawyers came back to London, and PEGRAM and YANCEY set up a howl of triumph over their victory, which the *Times* joined in. The next day was Tuesday, and our lawyers at once applied to Earl RUSSELL, at tha Foreign Office, for the warrant which they were unable to obtain elsewhere. Thay were received with the assurance that Lord RUSSELL had no power to grant such a warrant, and that he could do nothing for them.

It now began to look as though we were refused common justice, and there were no means in England of bringing this case into the courts. All these facts were stated in the papers one by one, and there may have been others of which the public know nothing. What Earl RUSSELL'S reply may have been to Mr. ADAMS' application, is unknown, so far as I can discover, or whether any answer at all has yet arrived. It may have been wholly satisfactory, but in the meantime all Americans were in a blaze. These refusals, even to listen to their wishes, produced an anger such as can hardly be described. All sorts of propositions were afloat; to burn the Nashville; to blow her up; to cut her out and sink her; to fit up a steamer to lay in wait for her when she came out; and many others of like kind. This was the state of mind among all the loyal Americans; a feeling of humiliation and recklessness; when on Wednesday morning news came of the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, and the insult to the British flag. It may well be imagined with what savage exultation this violent step was received by all those who were smarting under tha insults which our flag was now receiving in England, and how glad the Americans were to repay, for once, at any cost, the heavy debt under which they lay.

On that point, at least, we may rest calm and contented. Beyond a doubt the debt has been paid off, with all its arrears of interest, and we have had the satisfaction of seeing the English suffer under as great a load of bitterness as any under which we have groaned. Never for many years has any event created such an excitement here as this. On 'Change people seemed bewildered; they could not believe what they read, and would not make up their minds, for a time, what to think. Then Consols began to fall steadily, and their fall was only checked toward evening by a great firm who sent out and bought up at a rate sufficient to sustain the market. Railroad securities fell alarmingly. The universal cry was war and retaliatory measures of the most stringent kind were discussed, among which not the least popular was the sending Mr. ADAMS his passports at once. A few cool men still maintained their self-control, and discouraged all such talk, but all that evening the war fever raged with great violence, and universal confusion and panic prevailed.

The next morning the *Times* appeared, contrary to expectation, with a cool and dispassionate leader which brought people rapidly to their senses, but which was little calculated to restore much confidence; and though the city was quieter, the feeling was no less strong, and Consols continued their downward course, hurried toward evening by the announcement that ten thousand troops were ordered off to Canada. Of all the daily papers, the *Star* alone, Mr. BRIGHT'S organ, maintained our right to the full extent. The *News* was very savage indeed, and all the American party were cast down and anxious. It was understood that the Crown lawyers meant to declare the act illegal, and it was not doubted that Lord PALMERSTON, who has tha reputation, more than any other man, of offensive vigilance over the British flag, would be rather glad than otherwise of this opportunity to recover his waning popular strength and of leading public opinion. This idea was justified Friday morning by the tone of the Press, which intimated very plainly what the course of the Government would be. At such a crisis as this it is generally understood that the Press takes its tone from Lord PALMERSTON, who has managed, in his long career, to obtain a control over it such as no other leader has ever gained. The tone of the Press yesterday was plainly war. No less clear was the indication contained in the fact generally asserted, that Government had forbidden the export of saltpetre and of all contraband of war; a prohibition caused, perhaps, by the statement that agents from America have bought up all tha saltpetre in the market, an enormous quantity, the object of which was not clear. Consols still fell, as well as other kinds of securities, and the impression was more general than ever that the result of the Cabinet Council held in the afternoon would be an impracticable demand on tha American Government, and hostilities consequent on its rejection. Some small return of hope was caused by the story that Mr. ADAMS had repudiated the act of Capt. WILKES, and it was very generally reported that he had assured Lord PALMERSTON, on his honor, that the *Son Jacinto* had acted without authority and would be disavowed. It turned out, however, on inquiry, that Mr. ADAMS had not even seen Lord PALMERSTON, and had persistently declined to commit himself in any way on the subject, asserting that he had no advices which warranted him in doing so. In this feverish state tha city has continued thus far, and as it is now evident that the Government means to take a war ground, the overwhelming majority of the people applaud and support the decision. There can be no doubt that war is staring us in the face.

It is a state of things much to be regretted, Indeed it is overwhelming. Nor was it at all necessary. Six months more would have decided our civil war, and then if we liked, we might have taken Great Britain in hand, but as our affairs now stand, a foreign war was neither necessary nor expedient. This Government did not want to have a war, nor would it accept one now, except that it knows that popular opinion demands it, and in the present excited state of the public mind, strong measures are necessary. Our technical right to seize the men may be perfect, and the decision of tha Crown lawyers in saying that if we had insulted them more they would have had nothing to say, may be a mere quibble, but it does not change the fact that to use our right was, as matters stood, a blunder if not a crime.

On tha other hand there is still one measure that may save us, or at least weaken very much tha force of the war party here. In a position of affairs like tha present, it would be the worst of folly not to seize every weapon, no matter how savage; not to strike with our whole force on every point, no matter at what cost, that still remains open to attack. *If our Government hopes to maintain itself, it must now act with all the vigor or all the violence that can be used. The slaves, wherever we can get at them, must be freed and armed.* Such a measure would still have great effect here, notwithstanding the bitterness of feeling against the North, for no Englishman would like to appear as the upholder of the slave system, and it would give our friends courage to come out again in opposition to the war policy. This is the one means of escape that it still open to us, and if the blunders we have committed shall lead to that result, Providence may yet bring us through the trial.

There are, meanwhile, many rumors afloat, though none that seem very well founded. It is supposed that the first step of this Government on the rejection of its demands, will be to send our Minister his passports; the second, to recognize the South; the third, to raise tha blockade. How much of all this is really decided upon, I will not venture to say, but it seems to be all a logical sequence, and people here are preparing for the crash.

FROM PARIS.

How the Trent Affair is Received in France—Opinions of the French Press—Gen. Scott, etc.

From Our Paris Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 29, 1861.

The excitement could hardly have been greater at New-York, when the news of the capture of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON arrived there, than it was at Paris, yesterday, when the same news arrived here. The Unionists shouted with joy at the bold stroke, while the Secessionists swore loud and long, and predicted an immediate war with England. The news of the taking of Beaufort, which arrived only two days before, had not put the latter in a very good humor for this new and unexpected event, and their wrath was vehement and unbounded. A few timid Unionists saw in the event the gathering of a dangerous storm, and talked as if they thought the fate of the Republic was sealed. But the doubting ones were, in a measure, assured when they learned that Gen. SCOTT declared "that the United States Government was in the right, and that this was the best thing which had been done since the commencement of the war."

The scene at the French Bourse was a most exciting one. Only the day before, the Government had thrown down the barriers which had converted the Bourse into a show, which was only to be seen on the payment of a tax of one franc. During the year or more that this tax had existed, the Bourse had languished and had lost much of its animation, by the exclusion of the great body of small speculators. Now, however, this maelstrom of passion and excitement, this mob of pushing, struggling, yelling, screaming men, returned to its former habits again, and it was exactly in the second day of the new life that this news from America fell like a bomb in its midst. What a god-send for the "bears!" The funds had been steadily rising on account of the removal of the tourniquets at the door—it requires so little to send a thrill through such a delicate organization!—and now was the opportune moment for taking revenge on the "bulls." The dispatch was posted at the door at 2 o'clock, and the first effect was to send the whole assemblage reeling back with astonishment. Was there ever such audacity! With such a war at home, and yet shaking the British lion by the beard! Was there ever? Did you ever? etc., etc. The first moment of astonishment over, the "bulls" looked unutterable things, while the "bears" grew joyous. Soon the dispatch acquired a verbal addition to the effect that a rupture between the United States and England had taken place, and later on, that Mr. ADAMS had received his passports from the English Government! All this, it will be readily divined, was the work of the "bears," but in the first moment of excitement nothing was too absurd for belief, and the funds, which had been for several days gradually rising, closed with a decline of 30 centimes. Then the "bears" went home with their pockets plethoric to suffocation, uttering blessings long and loud on Capt. WILKES and the *San Jacinto*. To-day there was another decline of 30 centimes, but the mild tone of the English journals of this morning will probably arrest this downward tendency.

What is remarkable and worthy of notice, the funds declined on every Exchange in Europe, and at Vienna and St. Petersburg the excitement and the decline were nearly as great as at Paris and London.

The *Moniteur*, in noticing this event, confines itself to a relation of the facts, and utters no opinion. It, however, devotes a large amount of space in the subject, and calls it "a grave event." M. GAILLARDET, in the *Constitutionnel*, is more moderate than we had been led to expect, in view of his late violent and vindictive assaults on the republic. He, however, concludes that it is a high-handed and unjustifiable act, which will require an apology and ample reparation, or a war. But he does not lose sight of the great hobby he has mounted before the French people—that of the impossibility of conquering tha South. He terminates by finding in a war with England the solution of the struggle between the North and the South, a solution, of course, all to the advantage of the South. The *Journal des Débats*, a journal which cannot be bought, which has no private interests of any kind in the struggle, and whose influence is correspondingly great, defends the act of the National Government; it places diplomatic agents in the same category as guns, powder, army officers and spies, and thinks neither tha prisoners nor the English Government will attempt to deny their official character, since the English Consul in Cuba called on them in official costume. This being the case, the *Débats* contends that English precedents cover the whole question and justify tha proceeding. The *Patrie*, which is supposed to hold only such opinions on the American question as can be had for a consideration, publishes a leader full of incoherence and empty sound, which declares that nothing less than a war and a good thrashing can atone for such an outrageous and uncalled-for act; and the writer in the *Patrie* evidently hopes that we will get the said thrashing in order that the Southern Confederacy may arise glorious and shining out of the ashes of the conflagration. The *Pays* belongs to the same school of politics just now as the *Patrie*, and is very violent in its denunciations of the act of the Captain of tha *San Jacinto*. The *Opinion Nationale* and the *Presse*, while laying stress upon the extreme gravity of the act, admit that precedent is on our side, and hope for an arrangement without a war. The *Siècle* seems to have been frightened out of its senses by the event, and has nothing to say of its own. So that of all the leading journals the *Débats* is the only one which has thus far openly justified the act and taken up the defence of the National Government. But the *Presse*, the *Opinion Nationale*, the *Siècle*, the *Temps* and the *Charivari*, which latter has also political opinions when it is necessary, will undoubtedly to-morrow give us leaders more decided in favor of the act of the National Government.

The excitement about the capture of Messrs MASON and SLIDELL has completely covered up that about the *Nashville*, which was regarded here as a very important question, on account of the nice international points involved. The *Bermuda*, too, has arrived almost unnoticed, for the same reason. I may mention, however, in passing, that I saw, two days ago, in the hands of a friend, a letter, direct from Savannah by the *Bermuda*, which spoke in somewhat forced, but yet flattering terms of the hope of successfully resisting "the Yankee invasion." The writer declared that they had plenty to eat, and that nobody thought of yielding.

What I wrote you a fortnight ago about the projects of MIRAMON have proven true. A week thereafter, as I informed you would be the case, MIRAMON left for Mexico, to raise again the standard of revolt against JUAREZ. There has been a great deal of intrigue here and at Madrid about this Mexican Expedition, and it is now asserted that although the allies countenance MIRAMON'S project of overthrowing the Constitutional Government on the presumed necessity for establishing more solid institutions for the country, they will not favor the restoration of MIRAMON to power under any title. On the contrary, it when the time comes for the Allies to abandon the Mexican territory, it is said, that a monarchy will be established; that Spain has already selected as her candidate DON SEBASTIAN, son of the first union of the wife of DON CARLOS: or if this proposition is not accepted, then Spain will propose a daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, who will with this view be married to a Spanish prince. France also is said to have a candidate in tha person of the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN, of Austria—a candidacy proposed by France to render Austria amiable, and to bring her to treat on the subject of Venetia! Who lives will see.

Gen. Scott, who is staying at the Westminster Hotel in this city, yesterday received his countrymen in true City Hall style, offering a friendly shake of the hand to all who presented themselves. Some two hundred gentlemen and ladies called. Mr. DAYTON made a beautiful and appropriate speech of congratulation to the General, in which he reviewed all the distinguishing acts of his life, terminating with that most important of them all, of having stood up in the midst of the rebellion as one of the faithful among the faithless. Gen. SCOTT replied to a feeling manner to Mr. DAYTON'S remarks, and said, among other things, that he had full confidence in the final restoration of harmony between the thirty-four States, and that, as soon as his health was improved, he hoped to go back, and again lend his aid to this desirable result. Tha General's health has been improved by his voyage to France, and although he is still suffering from a weakness of the spine and of the legs, his general health was never better. MALAKOFF.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

OPINION OF THE LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

From the London Globe, (Official Print.)

We believe that the statements made by two of our morning cotemporaries to the effect that the Law Officers of the Crown have given an opinion *that the proceedings in reference to the Trent steamship are illegal, is correct, and that the Cabinet meets this afternoon to consider what course is to be adopted in consequence.* As no decision has been come to, however, we need scarcely say that any speculations as to what that course may be, are premature.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The Law Officers of the Crown have decided that the commander of the Federal ship of war *San Jacinto* committed a breach of the law of nations in summarily seizing Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, and their two friends, while they were under the protection of the British flag. If we are correctly informed, the opinion of the jurists, to whom the case was referred by the Government, is, that the right of the Federal Government, acting through its officers, was confined to searching and visiting the *Trent*, and that if any men or things believed to be contraband of war had been found on board her the proper course was to take the ship into port, and have the question argued before a regularly constituted tribunal. The Cabinet held a protracted sitting, yesterday, but nothing definite has transpired as to the course the Government will adopt. The *Evening Herald* is "glad to learn" that Ministers have decided upon an immediate demand for the restitution of the captured passengers, together with "a suitable apology for the insult offered the British flag;" but it is hardly necessary to say that, in the absence of better authority for so important a statement, our cotemporary's announcement must be viewed as, at least, premature.

From the London Globe.

The decision of the Law Officers of the Crown has not been long waited for in the case of the seizure of the four Southern gentlemen on board the *Trent* steamer. It has not been thought proper to base that decision on broader grounds *than suffced to sustain a judgment on the violent proceeding committed by the officers of the San Jacinto.* That proceeding has now been declared by the legal advisers of her Majesty's Government contrary to international law, without going into the further question upon which they were not called to give an opinion—what might have been the decision of a regularly constituted Court as to the circumstances under which Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON had taken their passage to this country. It is enough to declare that Commander WILKES and Lieut. FAIRFAX *cannot be recognized as Judges of any such Court, or permitted to usurp their functions.* The citizens of the Northern States may, if they choose, consider that the function of Commander-in-Chief of their forces by sea and land, carries with it, as of course, the right of suspending the liberties of the citizens, and setting at defiance the decisions of the tribunals of the United States. But this country recognizes no extra legal powers of an unlimited judiciary against the subjects of the British Empire, or unarmed voyagers under the British flag. If the officers of the *San Jacinto* supposed themselves entitled to stop the mail-steamer *Trent*, as carrying "contraband of war," (however forced the construction by which that term could be twisted into application to the persons of four civilians,) *their duty was to take her into some port where the case could be tried.* We yesterday indicated that alternative to the proceeding actually adopted; and it is now understood that it is upon this point—this taking of the law into their own hands, and making themselves at once judges and executioners—that decision has been given by the Law Officers of the Crown against the forcible removal of the four passengers in question from on board the *Trent*, as contrary to the law of nations.

From the London Times.

The Cabinet met yesterday to deliberate on the steps which should be taken to obtain satisfaction for the recent outrage on the British flag. On so momentous an occasion we cannot doubt that every point was discussed with the utmost care, and that the decision was not arrived at without a full consideration of the possible consequences. Among the members of the present Government are men of the greatest experience and the most profound learning. Lord PALMERSTON has been engaged in political life for half a century, and has conducted the foreign affairs of this country during an age pregnant with revolutions and dynastic changes. Lord RUSSELL has all his life made constitutional history and law his study, and his opinions may always be counted upon in favor of national and individual liberty. It would have been difficult to find at any period a more profound knowledge combined with a more judicial mind than are united in Sir CORNWALL LEWIS, and in the Lord Chancellor the Government has an adviser whose reputation as a jurist is second to none in Europe. Furthermore, it may be stated that the Cabinet has continually availed itself of the assistance of the Law Officers of tha Crown, and that the course it has resolved upon is in accordance with their mature and reiterated opinions. The public will therefore feel that in supporting Her Majesty's Government, they do but assert a claim that is founded in truth and justice. We may say, then, that the Cabinet has come to the conclusion that the act of the Captain of the *San Jacinto* in seizing passengers on board a British vessel, and carrying them forcibly away, *is a clear violation of the law of Nations, and one for which reparation must be of once demanded.* In all probability the next steamer will carry out a dispatch, *instructing Lord Lyons to demand reparation for the ill-advised act of the San Jacinto, in seizing Messrs. Mason and Slidell, while under the protection of the British flag.* Should this just demand not be complied with, we cannot doubt that *Lord Lyons will, under the instructions of his Government, withdraw with the British Legation from Washington.*

We believe that the Cabinet has taken a view of the matter which will be satisfactory alike to the patriotism and the reason of the country. Without questioning the right of a belligerant vessel to stop and search our merchantmen for contraband of war, our Ministers entirely deny the claim which was asserted in this case, and which would permit a foreign naval officer to take persons at his own discretion from under the British flag, on the pretence that they are rebels or citizens of a hostile State. The law which governs the stopping, the seizing, the judging, and the condemning of neutral merchant ships, is clearly laid down, and being, at the best, highly oppressive to neutrals, it must be strictly adhered to. This law, even when interpreted by the harsh practice of a bygone age, contains nothing which can justify tha carrying off of persons in the position of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, who were, at the most, civil servants of the hostile Power, and were traveling from one neutral port to another in a neutral vessel. If the Government of Washington holds that the Confederates are belligerents, then it is bound by the laws of war, which treat only military and naval persons traveling for belligerent purposes as contraband, and even in that case direct that the contraband character shall be duly established in a Prize Court. If, on the other hand, it declares that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were seized as rebels by virtue of its Municipal Law, then the right of asylum has been clearly violated. Indeed, on the latter plea the Federal Government might station a sloop in the Channel to board the Dover and Folkestone steamers daily, and carry off every Southerner who might be found. The principle on which our Government rests its demand is, that a British ship must—until her violation of neutral rights is fully proved—*be held to be British ground, as much as if she were an actual piece of British soil, and the right to protection of all persons on board is as valid as if they were on British territory. Now, no such violation has been proved, or has been sought to be proved, against the Trent, and consequently the seizure of the four persons who were forcibly dragged from her decks was entirely illegal.*

We hear there is a possibility that the seizure was the act of the American commander, and was not expressly directed by his Government. Lieut. FAIRFAX, of the *San Jacinto*, said, we are informed, on board the *Trent*, that his commanding officer acted on his own responsibility. We fear, however, that the Federal Government had deliberately determined to seize the Southern Commissioners. That the *James Adger* came to Southampton with the intention of stopping the last West India steamer was stated at the time, and cannot now be doubted, and we are informed that Gen. SCOTT has declared, since his arrival at Paris, that the seizure of the Southern Commissioners had been the subject of Cabinet discussions at Washington long before he left. In confirmation of this opinion, we may add that, though the Federal Government has a Consul at Havana, and though the fact that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were about to leave for England in an English steamer was well known, yet no intimation was given to the English company that these passengers would be looked upon as contraband of war, or otherwise subject to seizure. The object of the Washington authorities was apparently not to prevent the sailing of the enemy's Envoys, which they had an opportunity of doing by warning the English steamers at Havana that their presence on board would subject her to seizure and forfeiture by a Prize Court; it was to get possession of the Envoys themselves, and for that purpose they made no remonstrance, as they were bound to do, against taking them on board, but secretly planned the outrage for which we are now asking reparation.

How necessary it is to uphold our strict rights in this controversy will be seen by a recent occurrence at Panama. While the Federal Captains are asserting their right to seize Secessionists on board neutral vessels, Federal Generals are asserting their right to hold them prisoners on neutral territory. The *Orizaba*, a steamer from San Francisco to Panama, had on board three gentlemen who were "suspected of Secessioolst principles." Gen. SUMNER, commanding the United States land forces in the Pacific, arrested them the day before the steamer reached Panama, and determined to carry them across the Isthmus. The three gentlemen demanded the interference of the Nova-Grenadian Governor to protect them in neutral territory, and the Governor sent to demand their release. This "was declined by Gen. SUMNER peremptorily." The police officer, "with a force of 60 men, could not, of course offer resistance to 500 United States troops, and Gen. SUMNER was at liberty to take his prisoners with him." The Governor protested, but in vain, and the Minister of New-Granada will probably be as unsuccessful in his remonstrances at Washington. Here it will be seen there was no question of an enemy's Envoy, or of persons engaged in the military service of the enemy. The prisoners were mere *suspects*, who were thus carried by main force through a neutral's territory in spite of an official demand for their liberation.

All that now remains for us is to adjure the Government and people of the Northern States to do us justice in this matter. They must by this time know us and our unwillingness to draw the sword against them, or to take any part in their unhappy quarrel. Indeed, our patience and long-suffering have not improbably led to the series of insults of which the outrage on the *Trent* is the last and most offensive. We have maintained the most rigid neutrality in their dispute; during the year which these troubles have lasted the Americans cannot complain of a single unfriendly act on our part; and at this moment we are permitting our industry to suffer in deference to a blockade so ineffective that it is daily violated. We appeal, then, to the moderate and enlightened of the Northern people. Let them be assured that the pretensions which their Government has made cannot be allowed by any State which respects its own dignity, or even its own safety. Let them be assured that the forbearance of this country has not been dictated, as their ignorant politicians tell them, by any dread of their power, and that, though we can disregard much petulance, we will not sit down under an injury.

From the London Herald, (Conservative Organ.)

The law officers of the Crown have given their decision on the seizure of the Southern Commissioners, and it is in accordance with the verdict which public opinion has already pronounced in reference to this extraordinary outrage. They have arrived at the conclusion that it is a violation of international law. It rests with Her Majesty's Ministers to act upon their advice, and determine what shall be the redress to be demanded and exacted from the Government of the United States.

It is understood that the judgment of the legal advisers of the Cabinet has been delivered on one point only—*the right of any individual officer to assume to himself on the high seas the functions of an Admiralty Court, and condemn a ship and its cargo on his own authority.* There may be a dozen counts in an indictment against a criminal, any one of which, if sustained, may be sufficient to hang him. And in the present instance it is perhaps unnecessary to have more than the one breach of international law. Yet we may not improbably find occasion to regret that judgment has not been taken on more points than one; and that the strongest case against the commander of the *San Jacinto* has been left unnoticed. What has outraged the national sentiment of every true Englishman, is not the fact that Capt. WILKES carried off Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL instead of carrying off the *Trent*, but that passengers sailing under the British flag were molested by a foreign man-of-war; that our rights as neutrals were infringed; and that the asylum which we boast ourselves able and willing to give to all who need it by sea or by land has been violated. It is now stated that the law officers did not go into the minor question. Why not? Surely when such grave consequences, as we must now expect, hang on the issue of our communications with the American Government, it were better to put our case in the strongest light, and to leave no room for quibble or sophistry. We have not the slightest doubt that the law officers are right in their opinion. But supposing we present to Mr. SEWARD the alternative of reparation or hostilities, is it not quite possible that he and his supporters—and their name will be legion in the Northern States—will taunt us with a want of candor? They will say, and they will to some extent be justified in saying, "You virtually admit our right, and condemn your own case. We might have diverted the *Trent* from her course, and condemned ship and cargo as carrying contraband of war. We spared you that inconvenience and indignity, having gained our immediate object. Now you reproach us and threaten us with war because we did not exercise our full rights." Such an argument is quite possible from the pen of so unscrupulous a politician as Mr. SEWARD, and it will certainly expose us to the charge of fighting for the shadow and relinquishing the substance of our claims. No doubt a great practicable law defended in the decision of our law officers. Had there been no forcible carrying off of passengers, but merely a seizure of dispatches or actual "contraband of war," the offence of the American officer would have been equally a violation of international law. For such a precedent would practically make every captain of a man-of-war the judge as well as the captor of his prize—a plain *reductio ad absurdum*, which American jurists will hardly defend. But it is for something more than a principle of international law that the whole heart of England is stirred; for we are sorry the Government have thought fit to limit the attention of their legal advisers to this single consideration.

However, so that the honor of our flag be vindicated, and the right of asylum asserted, the mode in which redress is obtained matters little. But we fear the American Government is little disposed to conciliate or make concessions. We fear that the outrage of the *San Jacinto* is but one of a series of premeditated blows aimed at this country with a view to involve it in a war with the Northern States. It is currently reported in Paris—on the authority of Gen. SCOTT, we believe—that the Captain of the *San Jacinto* acted entirely in pursuance of orders given months ago by Mr. SEWARD, after the mature deliberation of the President's Cabinet. Nay more, we have been informed that the determination of the United States Government to arrest the Southern Commissioners, wherever and whenever their capture could be effected, was formally made known some time back to our own Government, and that a certain man-of-war is now well on its way to the Bahamas to protect the *Trent* from the anticipated outrage. This does not look as if the President would disavow the act of Captain WILKES; nor is it, indeed, in the nature of things that any officer would have been guilty of such an outrage on the British flag, unless he had received special instruction, unless the insult had been premeditated and the intent hostile. What the ultimate aims of the new Cleon of the North may be we

the United States Government, it must not be understood that a final decision as to the course to be taken has been arrived at. Another Cabinet Council is being held at the moment this goes to press, and we shall not, therefore, be able to communicate the result to our readers. We believe, however, we are correct in saying that, while the Government is prepared to act with firmness in the maintenance of its strict legal rights, *there is no disposition whatever to act in any manner which can be considered unfriendly toward the Government of the United States.* Much stress has been laid by some of our cotemporaries upon the apparently discourteous manner in which the right of search was exercised by Capt. WILKES. We have reason to believe that *no such feeling exists on the part of this Government.* The mode adopted by Capt. WILKES *was in entire accordance with the custom hitherto pursued on such occasions.* It is of course quite uncertain whether, in arresting the course of the *Trent*, Capt. WILKES was acting in pursuance of orders from his Government. He may have had general orders, under which he supposed himself to be acting, but it is quite possible that the Government of the United States may disavow this particular act. Whether they do so or not, it is exceedingly to be desired that the irritation on this side of the water should be permitted to subside. There can be no reason to suppose that any unfriendly feeling is entertained toward this country by President LINCOLN. His choice of an envoy to represent his Government here is a strong proof to the contrary. It is well known that no gentleman could have been selected whose feelings toward this country were more cordial and friendly than Mr. ADAMS, and we are confident that *in all the communications which have taken place between that gentleman and our Government the best understanding on both sides has prevailed.*

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

From Les Débats.

It is generally admitted that neutrals ought not to mix either directly or indirectly in war operations; that they expose themselves to lawful seizure when they carry for either of the belligerents contraband of war, troops, known spies, or other agents belonging to the service of the armies. It is very natural that the Americans should watch narrowly the waters of the Isle of Cuba, and that they should challenge all that leaves Havana, whence it is so easy to gain the coast of Florida. As the *Trent* is but a merchant vessel, and as it was not sufficiently removed from the American coast to escape all suspicion, *the Federal cruiser had the right to stop it, and to examine what was on board.* The whole discussion between President LINCOLN and England will turn upon *the real character which must be attributed to Messrs. Mason and Slidell.* President LINCOLN will doubtless allege that the arrested Commissioners were going to Europe for war purposes, and that the maritime code of civilized nations, in expressly stipulating for transports, has specified no similar privilege for vessels which perform the postal service. It may be that the contents of the dispatches which Mr. MASON and his colleagues were to communicate to one or several European Cabinets are of such a nature as to throw a light on this grave and intricate question. Unfortunately for Mr. LINCOLN, Commander WILKES has not seized those dispatches, which have arrived in England by the *La Plata*, and if they incinde anything which may legitimize the act of the American cruiser, or mitigate its character, it is not very likely that the only diplomatic agent of the Southern States who is at present in London will be in any hurry to publish them.

From La Patrie.

The pretext that MM. MASON and SLIDELL were seized as "contraband of war" could only be admitted if the envoys of the South had wished to make use of the *Trent* to introduce arms or ammunition into America; but they were, on the contrary, leaving America for Europe, and there were no arms on board the steamer. The emissaries or agents of a Government have never been regarded as "contraband of war." *Consequently, there has been a manifest violation of the English flag*, and it is to be feared that it was ordered by the Cabinet at Washington, in its desire to seize, at all risks, the dispatches of which the Envoys of the South were the bearers.

Under any circumstances, the British Government cannot dispense with exacting as a reparation the dismissal of the officers of the *San Jacinto*, the liberation of the passengers taken from the *Trent*, and an indemnity for them. Will the Cabinet at Washington be able to make all these concessions in face of the state of irritation in which the Press of the North keeps the population against England? It is, therefore, to be feared that complications of the most serious nature may arise between England and the United States, and we perfectly understand the impression the news produced on the London Stock Exchange.

From Le Constitutionnel.

The arrest of an English mail steamer by an American vessel of war is so serious a fact, that we may be justified in believing that the officer who committed the act did so upon his own responsibility, or that, if he was obeying instructions from the Cabinet of Washington, the latter had not sufficiently weighed the consequences.

In either case we hope that the American Government will make a reparation and satisfy the claims of England. We count upon it doing so in its own interests, which have always served as a guide to its policy.

In fact, it is impossible that the Americans should not understand how irregular is the arrest of MM. SLIDELL and MASON on board the *Trent*; how contrary it is to the law of nations; and how prejudicial the consequences of this act would be to themselves.

It would be the consecration of the "right of search," against which they have always protested, and which was one of the chief causes of the war they themselves waged with England in 1812—a right of search exercised not only on commercial vessels but on ships of war, for the mail steamers are Royal vessels, having on board a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, and their officers wear the uniform of the British navy.

By declaring contraband of war simple passengers, with or without a diplomatic mission, the Americans strike a mortal blow against the privileges of neutral States, which it is to their interest more than any one else to see respected.

From L'Opinione National.

We perfectly understand the deep sensation this event has caused in London; for if the French flag had received such an insult the whole country would have risen as one man to demand striking satisfaction. We have, in fact, always proclaimed respect for a neutral flag, and the national dignity would invincibly make us exact from others the same respect we should pay to them. We must, however, admit that the question is not quite so simple as regards England. Great Britain has always been opposed to the rights of neutrals, and if, in 1856, she made a concession from her old principles, it was solely because she found an ample compensation in the abolition of letters of marque. England, as regards neutrals, is fully bound towards us and all the Powers that adhered to the Convention of the 15th of April, 1856. But the United States were not of the number. The Washington Cabinet refused to admit the new maxims proclaimed by the Paris Congress, because the Western Government would not go the whole length in the path of commercial liberty by decreeing the complete emancipation of trading vessels in time of war.

It results from this double situation that England and the United States have remained, in their reciprocal relations, under the empire of the ancient maritime law.

From the Paris Temps.

If the Captain of the *San Jacinto* has not exceeded his instructions, the conduct of the Federal Government is unaccountable. It would appear as if it sought deliberately to put itself in the wrong. Even if it were fully convinced of its right, it should have abstained from using it, for it is clear that the advantage of the captnre of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON is far from compensating, under present circumstances, the risks of a war with England.

From the Courrier du Havre.

A fourth-rate State might submit to force whilst protesting in favor of its right. England cannot do so. She is bound, under the penalty of falling from the high rank she occupies in the world, to take up the matter with a high hand, and do justice to herself. This is for her wholly a personal affair, but which she has no need of consulting her friends or allies; the care of avenging her outraged honor concerns her alone, and if by this unspeakable insult the Federal Government hastens the recognition by England of the Southern Confederacy, it will have no one but itself to blame.

ATTITUDE OF NAPOLEON.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 29, 1861.

It is said that immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the American outrage, orders were forwarded by telegraph to all the military posts to fit out with the utmost dispatch all the ships in ordinary or in reserve.

It is also stated, but I am inclined to set this down as mere gossip, that the French Government received notice some time ago of the intended outrage, and that the American Minister here, Mr. DAYTON, has been actively engaged in persuading M. TOUVENEL that the interest of France required her to join the North in "putting down" the extravagant claims of England in naval supremacy. At the same time, while I myself attach no credit to this report, it is undoubtedly the fact that the uncertainty as to the course which the Emperor may take in this "family quarrel," excites a good deal of uneasiness.

The Americans in Paris are making preparations to migrate homewards. They seem to dread that the British Government will lay an embargo on the American bottoms in English ports. They loudly assert that the demands of the British Government are preposterous, and that the North will spend its last man and its last dollar before giving up the Southern Commissioners. The Southerners, who are numerous here, are in ecstacies, and do not hesitate to proclaim that the outrage of the commander of the *San Jacinto* will do more to forward the triumph of their cause than any amount of victories that BEAUREGARD or JOHNSTON might achieve. Party feeling runs very high between the Northerns and Southerns in Paris, and it is not without interest to watch their demeanor towards each other at the public places where they are perforce thrown in contact with each other. They avoid speaking, but look bowie-knives and revolvers at each other. At HAVRE, I am informed, the *animus* is far more strongly displayed, and the crew of the *Bermuda*, which has just arrived there—having, as you are aware, run the blockade at Charleston—have been warned by the police not to repair to the usual haunts frequented by the Yankee sailors. The belief in a war between England and the United States is so general there, that all the New-York merchantmen are hastening to complete their cargoes, to be able to sail as soon as possible. Havre being the principal port in France for American shipping, it is easy to understand the tremendous sensation which the "difficulty" has created there.

FINANCIAL EFFECT OF THE NEWS.

From the London Times, (City article,) Nov. 30.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The announcement that the Law Officers of the Crown have given an opinion that the proceedings of the Captain of the American frigate *San Jacinto* were illegal, caused Consols to open this morning at a further fall of ¾ per cent. Subsequently the heaviness increased, until transactions took place at 1 per cent. below the last price of yesterday, and 2 per cent. below the highest price of last week. Before the termination of business, however, there was a rally of about a ¾ per cent. The first bargains for the account on the 5th of December were at 91 to 91¾ ex dividend, and after various fluctuations between 91 and 91¾ a fresh and sudden decline took place to 90¾. From this there was a rebound to 91¾, and after regular hours transactions were entered into at 91⅝. Bank Stock at the official close was quoted 232 to 234; Reduced and New Three per Cents., 90¾ to ⅝; India Stock 232 to 234; India Five per Cents 105¼ to ¾; Rupee Paper, 98½ and 104½; India Bonds, 12s. to 16s. premium, and Exchequer-bills, (March,) 8s. to 12s., (June) 12s. to 15s. premium.

The recovery in the stock market this afternoon was attributed partly to an impression that the Cunard steamer due on Sunday may bring a disavowal of the act of the *San Jacinto*, and partly to a report that Mr. ADAMS, the United States Minister in London, has expressed a belief that it could not have been authorized by the Washington Cabinet. The natural impression as to the conduct which civilized nations are entitled to anticipate from each other would, of course, strongly favor this view, but any very sanguine expectations are damped not merely by the numerous indications during the past six months of the determination to provoke a conflict, but also by the symptoms that the United States ship of war recently at Southampton contemplated a similar aggression. It is likewise feared that even if a disposition to a moderate course should prevail at Washington, the question may be taken out of the hands of the Government by the mob. The feeling in the city is, that were it not for this consideration, there would be little reason to apprehend serious consequences. Although there has never been much doubt as to the views of Mr. SEWARD, it has been believed for some time past that an influential section of the Cabinet have been strongly opposed to the policy of attacking this country, and it is certain that all the respectable trading classes in New-York and the principal cities were desirous only of maintaining friendly relations. The banking interest especially, who have just subscribed for £30,000,000 of stock, the chief part of which still remains on their hands, would naturally view with dismay the depreciation that must instantly follow the prospect of a rupture. Another and still more valuable ground of hope is seen to consist in the prompt, clear, and temperate expression of opinion on the part of the French press; and, although the latter circumstance can have no effect in mitigating any hostility of tone that may be brought by the in-coming steamer, there can be little doubt that it will have immense weight in facilitating an adjustment, so long as the means of adjustment are still open.

The letters from Paris state that the Bourse has been much agitated by the news from England, and that the general feeling is strong against the conduct of the United States Government. The market was already heavy, and hence the effect was severe. The cause of the previous flatness consisted in statements that M. FOULD meets with great obstacles in carrying out his plan of economy by reducing the army by 100,000 men, and putting a stop to the heavy expense of the marine; but it is hoped that, with the support of the Emperor, he will yet fully succeed. It is said that the Government have been selling largely Piedmontese stock, received from the Italian Government for expenses of the Italian war, and also that they have thrown on the market a large quantity of Government obligations, called "Rentenaires," which had been taken by the *Caisse de Consignations*. These sales were necessary to procure resources to pay the dividends on the Three Per Cents, due next month. Specie increases in the Bank, and discounts out of doors can be obtained at 4¾ per cent. A large silk house, which lately removed from one of the old streets to a new shop in one of Mr. PEREIRE'S houses, at a rental of 80,000f. per annum, has been obliged to ask for time to pay its engagements, which has been granted. The railway receipts are good, and the locrease on Lyons and Lombards is continuously large.

In the colonial produce markets during the week the demand for many of the leading articles has shown some diminution in activity, which is partly attributable to the advanced period of the season. The American question has scarcely exercised any influence upon them, beyond creating a rather unsettled feeling at the close. When it transpired that the recent extensive operations in saltpetre were upon American account, prices showed a further rise of 2s. to 3s., Bengal commanding 40s. to 43s. per cwt., yesterday. The speculative demand, however, has suddenly abated, owing to the shipments from this country being prohibited, except under very stringent regulations, and the quotations to-day have been quite nominal. No variation of importance has occurred in the coffee-market.

BRITISH SAILORS AND THE TRENT AFFAIR

From the London Times.

The following is a copy of a letter which has been addressed by the seamen at drill to the commanding officer of the Naval Reserve training ship in London. There is no doubt that the same feeling will be shown in other ports where Naval Reserve men are congregated at drill, and therefore have the opportunity of making known their views:

TO CAPT. LACY, R. N.: *Sir*—Having heard that our flag has been grossly insulted by an American ship-of-war, and people who claimed its protection forcibly taken from under it and made prisoners, we write this to let you know that we are ready to fulfill our engagement and protect the honor of our flag, our good Queen and country, whenever called upon to do so.

We respectfully request you will make this our determination known in the proper quarter.

Signed on behalf of the Volunteer Reserve on Board Her Majesty's ship *President*.

Her Majesty's Ship *President*, City Canal, Nov. 28.

NORTH SHIELDS—Saturday.

The Tyne Naval Reserve men have voluntarily offered their services to the Government to resent the American outrage. There are between twelve and fourteen hundred men on the books.

SHIPMENT OF SALTPETRE PROHIBITED.

From the London Times, Nov. 30.

An official order was received at the Customhouse early yesterday morning, not to allow the shipment of any saltpetre to any place till further orders. A large quantity had been placed in lighters previous to shipment for export, but the whole was relanded under the supervision of the Customs officers, and returned into warehouse. By telegram from Southampton we learn that the Collector of Customs at that port has received a telegram from Her Majesty's Government, ordering him not to allow any shipment of saltpetre.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

From the London Post, Government Organ.

We are glad to be able to inform our readers that the Mexican Government is fully alive to the urgency of our claims and the necessity of at once accepting them. We understand that Government has received by the last mail information of the agreement of Mexico to a convention by which our requirements are one and all fully conceded. Sir CHARLES WYKE, powerfully seconded no doubt by the rumors of our intentions which must have crossed the Atlantic, has been able to negotiate and conclude terms by which full satisfaction is given to us; and the Mexican Government, alarmed, in all probability, for the consequences of its own conduct, *has complied with the demands which we have hitherto addressed in vain to its sense of justice, and which we had sent out a naval expedition to enforce.* This capitulation on the part of the Government of Mexico is, we understand, unequivocal and complete. We are to have compensation for outrages, the repayment of money stolen, and the fulfillment of the engagements which the Mexican Government has by treaty stipulated towards the bondholders. The certainty that the wrongs and insults which we have so long endured at the hands of the Mexican people would at last provoke vigorous measures of retaliation has dawned upon JUAREZ and his colleagues just in time to induce an attempt to arrest the blow which was about to fall upon them. The change which has now taken place in Mexican counsels is, perhaps, the more satisfactory that it has been brought about only by the apprehension, and not by the fact, of military interference. But the attempt to stave off our active interference and to separate us from our allies is in vain. *We shall not accept the proffered satisfaction; and our fleet, with those of France and Spain, will proceed to seize upon the ports and custom duties of Mexico.* We shall not trust the faith of Mexicans, not even when they bring peace-offerings. The intervention in the affairs of the Republic will therefore pursue its course, and we shall make assurance doubly sure. We cannot afford to play fast and loose in a matter in which we have taken so certain a determination, and in which we are acting with other Powers in the name of common civilization as against outrageous perfidy. We must adjust these matters once for all. We have a great Commercial stake in Mexico; we import much of the produce of her mines; and she reciprocally imports a considerable portion of our own manufactures. In times of peace there is no doubt that the total of this trade would prove very large; and there are very few countries of the American Continent whose commerce is exercised on the spot by representatives of so many European nations. These considerations render it of great importance to the three Powers who signed the recent convention to determine for the future the social and political security of their respective subjects. The re-establishment of the Mexican Government on a firm and solid foundation must, of course, be as much a work of time as the settling down of the inhabitants into the ordinary ways of social life. * * * We trust that the present example and firm resolve of the British Government will exercise a wholesome effect upon those Governments of South America, of whose shortcomings we have had occasion to complain. Several of them, indeed, such as Peru and Brazil, possess already first-rate credit; and the utmost that we can hope of Mexico is a gradual approximation to their high standard. But others, again, have treated us no better than Mexico has done. They will see, as clearly as the Mexicans have seen, that there is a term to be put, even in our equanimity and long suffering, to continual bad faith and to perpetual breaches of treaty rights. By Mexico we have long been treated with the worst ingratitude. We succored her in her struggle for independence; we lent her money, to the extent of some ten millions sterling, to establish her Government, and she repaid us by a long suspension of the claims of British bondholders to dividends, by the deliberate robbery of their money that lay under the seal of our Legation, and by the ill-usage of British residents in her territory. For all these wrongs substantial and ample indemnities will now be given; and we hope the time has arrived at which we may look upon Mexico from a different point of view. We may safely expect that, upon the arrival of the fleets and seizure of the ports, we shall receive material guarantees for all which is now so readily offered, but which we declined to accept upon the mere faith of a Mexican Government bound only by a signature of a treaty. The prompt adjustment of our claims against this Republic will be, at this juncture, the more opportune, in that it will allow us to divert our Mexican squadron toward whatever duties the hostile conduct of the Government of Washington may require us to perform in the waters of the Northern Atlantic.

Commercial Affairs.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 6.

COTTON—The *Broker's Circular* reports the sales of the week at 29,000 bales, the market closing at a decline of 1d.@1¼d. ₱ lb. At one time the decline was nearly 2d., but the market rallied. The sales to speculators were 9,000, and to exporters 4,000 bales. The sales to-day, (Friday,) are estimated at 8,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing steady at the annexed quotations:

Orleans fair	11¾d.	Orleans middling	10¾d.
Mobile fair	11¾d.	Mobile middling	10¾d.
Uplands fair	11d.	Uplands middling	10¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 607,000 bales, of which 253,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS steady.

PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 6.

Consols close at 90¾@89¾.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased $195,000.

Erie Railroad Shares are quoted at 24@23.

BRILLIANT EXPLOIT IN GALVESTON BAY.

Captnre of the Privateer Royal Yacht—Attempt to Cut Out the Steamer Ruck—Resistance of the Rebels—Bravery of the National Forces.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SANTEE,
OFF GALVESTON, TEXAS, Sunday, Nov. 10, 1861.

As I was a witness in most that took place on the night on which the *Royal Yacht* was burned, (the 7th,) you will perhaps like to have a sketch of the proceedings. The question was mooted as to the armed schooner being allowed to come out every night and anchoring in the channel, between the forts Bolivar—a new fort just erected—Point Fort, Galveston Fort, Pelican Island, and Pelican Spit Fort, which mounts 3 guns. On the 7th Mr. JONETT went aloft, and after a long survey of the harbor, &c., came down and proposed to the Captain to take the two launches and good crews, go in, if he could pass the guard-schooner unseen, and burn the man-of-war *Gen. Rusk*, carrying 4 guns and a large crew. I heard him say to the Captain, "I'll not attempt the *Gen. Rusk*, unless I can surprise her. If I am discovered by the schoonar I'll abandon my design upon the steamer, and fall back and take the schooner. It would be madness to attempt the steamer, if discovered." So thought the Captain, who gave Lieut. JONETT [liberal instructions, permitting him to act in accordance with his own judgment in all matters.

Volunteer crews were soon found, dressed in blue frocks and white cap-covers, to designate the crews. The watch-word was "Wabesh;" the word to fall back to the boats, "Santee." Each man was designated to do some specific duty, just suited to his character. Loaded shells, port-fires, fire-balls, slow-matches, were all got ready. As soon as it was dark, the boats were hoisted out, and the guns placed in them—ten rounds of shrapnell, ten of canister—everything that could be was attended to. Those who had friends, &c., wrote and left letters with their messmates. The first launch and the expedition, under JAS. E. JONETT, of Kentucky, assisted by Mr. WILLIAM CARTER, our young and efficient little gunner; Second Launch, Lieut. JOHN G. MITCHELL, and assisted by Mr. ADAMS, Master's Mate, composed the force engaged.

By 11½ P. M., each man being armed with a cutlass and a Colt's revolver, they started, all of us bidding them good-bye. They went merrily over the side.

It was seven miles, through an intricate channel and reef. The crews pulled in for the channel, and after 2½ hours' hard work, against head sea, wind and tide, saw the schooner, which they avoided by steering close to the Point Fort. They then steered over to the northward, to avoid Galveston, Pelican Island and Spit Forts, and the steamer, as they wanted to get ahead and drop down on her, as she was lying at the wharf, under Pelican Fort. The wind and tide was strong here, and in attempting to avoid the sentinels on the fort and steamer, the boats grounded hard on a shoal not laid down in the charts. At this time they were discovered. Lights were exchanged on each ort, lanterns were flying from place to place, and the teamer was all alive. The capture of the steamer wos reluctantly abandoned, as Lieut. JONETT deemed it madness to attempt it. So he gave them the order, "Pull for the schooner. Second Launch will board her on starboard bow—First on starboard beam"—as he said he thought her gun would be trained on the port beam to seaward, and they would have to slew it before firing; by that time they would be upon them. When they grounded they were in close quarters, in the immediate neighborhood of and in the cross fire of four forts and the steamer; but they did not stop for that. With a strong wind and tide with them, in five minutes they made the schooner ahead. All was cool, and not a word spoken, save an occasional low order from Lieut. J., "Give away, men." "Ready with the gun, Mr. CARTER." From a stentorian voice comes, "Boat, ahoy!" three times; "Give away, strong, boys!" "Fire, Mr. CARTER!" The man had held the primer in his hand, and it was damp; the gun missed. Then came the quick, energetic orders, "Give away quick; trail oars; stand by to board." At that time Mr. CARTER had again primed, and Mr. JONETT keeping the boat as she was, the gun was fired, hitting the *Royal Yacht* at the water-line. The discharge of the *gun then* frustrated their boarding, as it kicked the boat back. At this time the schooner's crew gave them a warm volley, disabling two good men—one the pilot and another favorite man, JOAN L. EMMERSON, who, Mr. JONETT caught and laid down. Our men had opened on them with revolvers, and had driven some of them below.

At this juncture, when the first launchers were in the act of boarding, up came the second launch, and taking the men standing up in the first launch, *over* the schooner's decks, for the enemy, opened on them, when Lieut. J. deemed the second launches worse than the enemy, cried to his crew to lie down *until that shower of balls passed*, he running forward and hauling the first launch close up to the schooner.

When the shower of balls had passed, he cried, "Now's your time, boys, up and board"—he leading by leaping upon the stern of the schooner. As he was rushing forward to the fore-hatch, where most of the crew were, a rebel from the cabin hatch thrust a sword bayonet on a pole through his right arm, into his right sight, knocking him partly off his feet—then tried to push him overboard; but he says he frustrated him in that, as he sprang forward, grabbing the pike with his left hand, end, not stopping to pull it from his arm, broke it around the hatch close to the man's hand, striking at him as his head went below the hatch, threw it overboard; then ran forward, telling four men to guard the cabin hatch and fasten down the scuttle. As EDWARD CONWAY (a gunner's mate) was doing this, a man from the port side, the main-mast, took a chance at his back, inflicting a broad, deep wound.

This same fellow killed GARCIA after he had received three pistol wounds. They soon cleared the decks, getting them all below.

In the confusion of boarding, &c., the lantern had gone out, also the slow matches, and there was no fire to light the port fires, &c. Mr. JONETT calling for the fire balls and shells, as the schooner's crew would not come up, so, rather than risk his men, he sent a messenger down in the shape of a shell, filled with eighty balls. The threat was enough; they came up then quick. The men wanted to kill them, and had they known that Mr. J. was wounded, I think they would have taken a private chance at them. But he told them in a decided manner, "If you touch one of them, you'll feel the weight of my arm. They are *prisoners* of war." The men placed them in the boat. Some of the men said they noticed Mr. JONETT holding his side, passing his hand over his eyes and staggering. He has since said he was quite blind, but did not want his men to know it, as they were in a dengerous position, and his pilot was badly wounded.

As soon as Mr. CARTER (who Mr. JONETT speaks of with great admiration) had lighted the forward cabin or hold, he gave Mr. J. a fire brand up the hatch, and throwing that down the cabin and following it, soon started the celebrated Capt. TOM CHUBBS up with six others; he then lighted three berths and came up. He could not bring the vassel out of the harbor as the pilot (GEORGE BELL) was wounded. She was filling slowly with water, the Lieutenant shell having gone through her, and the steamboats lying at the city might come and cut them off if they missed the channel, so be burned her after taking a number of arms, thirteen prisoners, spiking a 32-pound gun of 33 cwt., and her pennant and flag. The flag will be sent to Washington. Lieut. JONETT says a heart-rending sight met him on gaining the boat—seven of his best men were drowned. When he had sent all the well man to the oars, he got down in the bottom of the boat and got water for them, then made them as comfortable as he could. He seated his prisoners as he wanted them, and bade them not move unless by his permission. He gave the coxswain the course "South" by a star, as they did not find the compess taken from the schooner for some time, with a head wind, (it had shifted to S. E.) head sea. After four hours hard labor, during all of which time Lieut. JONETT was stnunching up his wound by thrusting into it his flannel shirt, the men reached the ship.

Fifteen minutes after the first launch made the trip, the second launch came in with one prisoner, a wounded man from the first launch, and one man dead—GARCIA (sea.) Six men were badly wounded, one killed, and two officers wounded.

Had they succeeded in getting around that sandspit, the *Rusk* would have gladdened our eyes on fire instead of the *Royal Yacht*, whose crew had bossted they could not be taken; but they are here now.

We cannot find out how many of them there were. Some say several jumped overboard and swam on shore, and others were knocked overboard. The rebels have since taken the *Rusk* up to the town, and it is well that they did.

This ship draws so much water that she cannot get near tha hatteries. Frigates are better in dock at New-York than down here. They can't get within four miles of the shores.

The following are the names of those who were killed and wounded in this encounter: Edward Conway, Gunner's Mate: George Bell, Coxswain; John L. Emerson, (died,) Coxswain; Hugh McGregor, sea; Frank Baker, sea; Henry Garcle, (killed,) sea.

Nov. 20.—Lieut. JONETT is now up from his bed, and the wounded are doing well.

LIEUT. JONETT'S REPORT.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SANTEE,
OFF GALVESTON BAR, TEXAS, Nov. 14, 1861.

SIR: In obedience to your orders of the 7th inst., I took the first and second launches, and at 11:40 P. M. that day proceeded into the harbor, intending, if we could pass the armed schooner guarding the channel and the Bolivar and Point Forts, to try to surprise and burn the man-of-war steamer *General Rusk*, lying under Pelican Island Fort.

We succeeded in passing the schooner and two forts, but in attempting to avoid the sentinels on Pelican Fort we grounded on Bolivar Spit. At this juncture we were discovered. Deeming it imprudent, after discovery, to encounter so large a vessel and so heavily armed and manned, I determined to abandon that portion of the expedition. As had been my intention, in returning we boarded and, after a sharp conflict, captured the armed schooner *Royal Yacht*. We took a few stand of arms, thirteen prisoners and her colors. As our pilot was shot down, and the schooner had received a shell between wind and water, I did not deem it advisable to attempt to bring her out; we therefore burned her, after spiking her gun, a light 32-pounder. After this we returned to the ship. I regret to state that one man was killed, two officers and six men wounded, one of whom has since died.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES E. JONETT,
Lieutenant United States Navy.

To Capt. HENRY EAGLE, commanding United States frigate *Santee*.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ORDERS TO LIEUT. JONETT.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SANTEE,
OFF GALVESTON BAR, TEXAS, Nov. 7, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Having volunteered for this expedition, you will take the first and second launches, and make all necessary preparations to proceed to-night towards the harbor, and capture the armed schooner which appears off this harbor nightly, apparently watching for an opportunity to escape.

Should you succeed in capturing her, you will use your discretion in regard to making an attempt on the steamer *Gen. Rusk*. She is lying at a wharf near Pelican Island. If any alarm be given during the attempt to capture the schooner, you will return immediately. You can either destroy the schooner, or bring her to the ship; you will exercise your own judgment in regard to this.

I am, respectfully, yours,
(Signed) HENRY EAGLE, Captain.

Lieut. JAMES E. JONETT, U. S. N., to command the expedition; Lieut. JOHN G. MITCHELL, U. S. N., to take charge of the second launch.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Jury causes, Nos. 10, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 21, 22, 23, 16, 17, 18. Admiralty causes, Nos. 46, 27, 45, 49, 25, 50, 51, 62, 31.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 223, 594, 600, 601, 603, 12, 328, 514, 550, 579, 577, 559, 556, 124, 549, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for Term. *Part II.*—Nos. 1266, 984, 1562, 1564, 1568, 1570, 1574, 1578, 1582, 1586, 1588, 1590, 1534, 1360, 1592, 1594, 1596, 1600, 1602, 1604.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2615, 2171, 1513½, 1093, 1233, 1157, 2617, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2647, 2649, 2511. *Part II.*—Nos. 422, 2340, 1060, 2774, 2938, 2942, 2944, 2946, 2948, 2950, 2952, 2956.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

THE WALTON AND MATTHEWS MURDER.

Second Trial of Charles M. Jefferds.

The trial of Charlea M. Jefferds for the murder of John W. Matthews commenced in the Court of Sessions, before Recorder HOFFMAN, yesterday, at noon. This is the second time that Jefferds has been put on trial in connection with this remarkable double murder, the first trial, which was for the murder of Walton, having taken place in July last, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal. As the prisoner is the only person who has ever been arrested for, or even suspected by the prosecuting authorities of the commission of the crime, the present trial will, doubtless, clear up the mystery that has hung about the case, or else consign it forever to the long catalogue of horrible murders, whose undiscovered and unpunished perpetrators are a living contradiction of the popular notion that "murder will out." Since the acquittal of Jefferds, in July last, for the murder of Walton, it is understood that new evidence has come into the hands of the District-Attorney tending to establish his guilt; but what the nature of the evidence is was not divulged yesterday, further than what was contained in an intimation of the District-Attorney, in opening the case, that it rested on the confessions of the prisoner himself. The evidence taken thus far is substantially the same as that given at the Coroner's inquest, and subsequently on the trial for the murder of Walton.

The circumstances of the murder are so well known as to hardly require a repetition, and it is only necessary to state that Mr. Walton was shot on the night of the 30th of June, 1860, near the corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue between 11 and 12 o'clock, while walking with a man named Pascall; that the murderer immediately ran down Third-avenue to Seventeenth-street, up Seventeenth-street to Irving-place, and that just as he entered Irving-place he turned and shot Mr. John W. Matthews, who, together with others who witnessed the first murder was in hot pursuit. Mr. Mathews was an entire stranger to the prisoner and therefore the evidence as to motive, which formed a large part of the testimony on the former trial, will be inapplicable on this.

JAMES T. BRADY and JOHN S. HOLMES, Esqs., appeared as counsel for the prisoner, and the District Attorney, Mr. WATERBURY, for the prosecution. The mother of the prisoner was in court, and the prisoner himself maintained that same air of innocence, and hopeful confidence as to the result, that characterized his bearing on the former trial.

There was very little difficulty in obtaining a jury, the counsel for the defence interposing no petty objection to any of the candidates sworn. Only two peremptory challenges were taken, seven were rejected as having expressed an opinion, three for conscientious scruples against capital punishment, and two were ordered to stand aside by consent of counsel. The following are the names of the jurors as sworn:

Edw'd W. Ketchum,	R. W. Hendrickson,	James Dominick,
Nathan Worley,	A. D. W. Burton,	Dan'l B. Holmes.
Otto H. Cock,	John Beam,	Chas. Chickhaus.
Alonzo D. Haight,	Philip Schloss,	Wm. H. Tice.

The District Attorney opened the case by a brief statement of the dates and circumstances of the murder, and proceeded to call the following witnesses:

Richard H. Pascall sworn—Resided, on 30th June, 1860, at Nos. 93 and 95 West Twenty-fifth-street, with Mr. Walton; on night of murder left No. 240 East Eighteenth-street between eleven and twelve o'clock; was in the habit of going there with Mr. Walton every Thursday and Saturday evenings to accompany him home; while going home on night of the murder, as we were passing corner of Third-avenua and Eighteenth-street, I saw a man leaning against a tree; after we had got a few feet past the tree, heard a pistol shot, and immediately thereafter Mr. Walton fell; saw a men running from the spot to Seventeenth-street; followed him, and thought, at the time, it was Charles Jefferds; he turned up Seventeenth-street to Irving-place, and then ran down Irving-place; soon after he turned into Irving-place I heard another report of a pistol; coming up, I found Mr. Mathewe lying on the sidewalk, and assisted to carry him to a drug store; I then returned to where Mr. Walton was shot; I had frequently seen Jefferds and knew him well by sight.

Cross-examined—I lived with Mr. Walton at his request; first saw Jefferds about a year previous to the murder; knew Jefferds brother; was on good terms with him; the man I saw running, I think, had on light clothes and light Panama hat; did not say on former trial that I thought the man was Charles Jefferds; was not asked the question; I was a cousin of Mr. Walton; have no business connection with the family; never wrote or caused to be written a letter to Jefferds after the murder; previous to the murder I wrote him a letter; can't say whether it was anonymous or not.

Direct Examination resumed—I lived with Mr. Walton at his request to be his companion.

Samuel Lee, Jr., sworn.—Resided at No. 490 Third-avenue, on night of murder; my attention was attracted by report of a pistol, between 11 and 12 o'clock, and, going out, found a person lying on northeast corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue; assisted two men, from a drug-store on the opposite corner, to convey him to the store.

Cross-examination.—Have no means of fixing the exact time of the occurrence.

The testimony of *John S. Ames*, as taken at the coroner's inquest, was read by the District Attorney, and was similar to that of last witness.

Henry Hersel sworn: On night of murder I was standing on corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue, opposite to where the murder took place; between eleven and twelve o'clock saw a man stand behind a tree on the corner; soon after a couple of men came up, and after they had passed the tree the man who was standing there fired a pistol; the man whom I saw behind the tree looked like Jefferds; I ran after him, and soon after he turned into Irving-place, he shot another man; I recognized the prisoner at the Coroner's inquest as the man who fired the pistol.

Cross-examined—My business at that time was that of a butcher; I was standing on the corner waiting for my boss; it was about half-past eleven o'clock; the man who fired the pistol had on light-colored clothes. [The testimony of witness before the Coroner's Jury was here read, in which the witness stated that he was not sure he would recognize the man who fired the pistol.]

The District-Attorney then read the testimony of Federick Curtis, as taken at the Coroner's inquest. The witness saw the shooting of Walton, and followed the murderer until he shot Matthews, when he lost sight of him. His description of the appearance and dress of the murderer agreed with that of the other witnesses, but he was unable to identify him.

William A. Bailey sworn—Resided, on the night of the murder, on the northeast corner of Seventeenth-street and Irving-place: on going to bed I wound up my watch, and it was then twenty minutes past eleven o'clock; about a minute after that I heard a report of a pistol, and on going out found a man had been shot.

Joseph H. Foster, a dentist, residing at No. 24 East Seventeenth-street, testified that on the night of the murder, about eleven and a quarter o'clock, as he was coming home from the Union-place Hotel, and when on the corner of Sixteenth-street and Irving-place, he heard a cry of "Murder!" and saw men running; the head man ran past witness and turned up Sixteenth-street towards Fourth-avenue.

Henry J. Morgan, of No. 38 Irving-place, also heard the cry of murder on the night in question, and immediately thereafter heard report of a pistol; saw from my window one man running in advance of the others; this was between 11 and 11½ o'clock.

Thos. L. Lewis, of No. 47 Irving-place, testified to substantially the same facts as the preceding, and fixed the time at about 11½ o'clock; witness saw the shootlog of Matthews, which occurred nearly opposite his house, and said that the man who fired the shot was about the same height as the prisoner; his clothes were not very light but midway between dark and light.

John J. Bradley testified that he was at No. 31 Irving-place on the night of the murder; about 20 minutes past 11 o'clock, heard report of a pistol; ran to the spot and was told that a man had been shot.

Mary Ann Davis testified that she was a cook at No. 34 East Sixteenth-street, on the night of the murder, and that between 11 and 12 o'clock she heard a cry of "Stop thief," in the street; got up to come down stairs, but before reaching the second story heard the report of a pistol; raised the window, and saw a man run up Irving-place, and jump over the fence, and run into the area of house No. 37; the men following him passed by the house, and I watched to see the man come out of the area; after a while he came out; I took particular notice of him, and he looked very much like the prisoner Jefferds; I had a full view of his face when he came out; he walked briskly up towards Sevent

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ZAMPILLA ROBATATION—L'OGRE, OR LE PETIT JEAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—UP AT THE HILLS—THE SCAPEGOAT.

WINTER GARDEN—CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY—THE IRISH TIGER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

SOHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—GIGNOUX'S INDIAN SUMMER—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have an intimation from Washington this morning of the policy which will probably be pursued by our Government in the *Trent* affair. A Cabinet meeting was held yesterday, at which the whole matter was discussed, though informally, as neither the Queen's Messenger nor the one from Minister ADAMS had arrived at the time the meeting was held. The sentiment prevalent is understood to have been that no quarrel with England must be permitted to interfere with putting down the rebellion. The demands of England, whatever they may be, will be met in a spirit of conciliation, in marked contrast to the precipitancy with which she has sought to make the seizure of the rebel envoys a *casus belli*.

Gen. BUELL's official report of the skirmish at Green River, Ky., a brief account of which we published yesterday morning, states that the National pickets in front of the railroad bridge, at Munfordsville, consisting of four companies of the Third Indiana Regiment, were attacked by a regiment of Texan Rangers, two regiments of infantry, and one battery of six guns. Notwithstanding this great disparity of forces, the rebels suffered a decided defeat, and retreated ingloriously, with a loss of thirty-three killed, including the Colonel of the Texas Rangers, and about fifty wounded. Our loss was one Lieutenant and eight men killed, and ten wounded.

Events of an important character have occurred in the last two days on the Upper Potomac. JACKSON, the rebel General commanding in that region, has recently had his forces augmented to about nine thousand strong; and he has conceived the idea that he can cross the Potomac. On Tuesday night, about 9 o'clock, he accordingly launched about fifty boats in the river, two of which were of large size, for artillery. Information of these movements, however, was promptly conveyed to Gen. BANKS, and a sufficient force of infantry and artillery was immediately dispatched to Williamsport to prevent the crossing. The object of JACKSON was probably the seizure of army stores there, but the precaution has been taken to remove them. It was understood that JACKSON was determined to attempt the crossing yesterday morning, and cannonading was heard in that direction; but it is hardly probable that he could succeed in the face of our artillery. A noticeable fact is the possession of so many boats by the rebels.

Still further particulars of the Charleston conflagration are given this morning, copied from the Norfolk *Day Book* of Tuesday. One of the most serious losses suffered is an extensive machine shop and foundry, together with a large stock of material, including a large quantity intended for work for the rebel Government. A large cotton press was also destroyed, containing three hundred thousand pounds of Sea Island cotton. Measures were being taken to supply the immediate wants of the homeless sufferers, which were being seconded at various points outside of the unhappy city.

The rebels in Western Kentucky, we learn by dispatches received by way of Fortress Monroe, are getting very much alarmed at the recent movements of the National forces,—and probably with very good cause. They state that our transports are idle in the daytime and busy at night, and it is supposed by them that an immense National force is being moved to the Tennessee River to cut off communication with Bowling Green, and consequently to place Columbus entirely at the mercy of Gen. HALLECK.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Monday says that Gen. HALLECK's recent order relative to the occupation of the property of Secessionists, has not, as yet, been carried into effect, to any extent, but probably will be enforced during the present week, as also the order to raise $10,000. On Saturday, however, a house belonging to Senator POLK, located on Sixth-street, near the Lindell Hotel, was taken possession of by the military authorities, and will in future be devoted to the use of the ladies engaged in sewing for the soldiers.

GEN. POPE has issued a general order establishing at each cantonment, military post and station within the district in Missouri which he commands, schools for the instruction of company and field officers. They are to be presided over respectively by the Colonels or other commanders of regiments and by the brigade commanders, who are to prescribe the lessons in tactics, and see that regular recitations are had. Gen. POPE is himself to make the tour of his department once a fortnight, and he notifies his subordinates that there will in no case be a relaxation of this order.

FROM EUROPE.

By the *Jura*, which arrived at Portland yesterday, we receive two days later European news. The excitement in regard to the *Trent* affair continues unabated throughout England. Large military and naval preparations are going on, and the exportation of arms and munitions of war to the United States has been prohibited. In the midst of the popular clamor, Messrs. BRIGHT and COBDEN have made an appeal for peace, but it seems to be disregarded. The French Press, acting, doubtless, under Imperial instruction, have become reserved on the subject of the dispute. They no longer openly coincide in the British view of the case. This, taken in conjunction with the fact that a number of French men-of-war have been ordered to be prepared immediately for sea, is somewhat significant. Some Paris correspondents are disposed to believe that France is not actuated by the friendliest motives for England; others think that the Emperor is willing to act as mediator between England and America, and that he has forbidden all discussion of the matter by the Ministerial Press, in order that he may be able to assume hereafter the position of an impartial arbitrator.

From the Mails received yesterday by the *Europa*, we receive particulars of the decision at which the Law-officers of the British Crown have arrived, in regard to the *Trent* affair. It seems that the Law-officers have only given an opinion in one of the various points involved in the case, and that opinion is unfavorable to the American construction of the question of International law. The legal Advisers of the British Cabinet deny the right of an individual officer "to assume to himself on the high seas the functions of an Admiralty Court, and condemn a ship or its cargo on his own authority." They say that the conduct which Captain WILKES ought to have pursued was to have taken the *Trent* into port, and have her guilt or innocence established by a Prize Court. While this is the opinion of the Law officers of the Crown, the British Press (as will be seen from the extracts which we publish,) go much further, and declare that, under no circumstances, could the act of taking people from the protection of the British flag be justified or tolerated. We are left in doubt as to the exact course pursued by the British Cabinet. We know, however, that dispatches were forwarded to the British Minister at Washington, by the *Europa*, and the presumption is that they were based on the opinion given by the law advisers of the Government. The London *Herald* says that the restitution of the captured passengers is demanded. We have, however, no proof of this; according to the *Times*, a reparation for "the ill-advised act" is demanded, and if this is not complied with, it is asserted that Lord LYONS, with the British Legation, will at once withdraw from Washington.

The London *Post* has another important article on the Mexican question. It has received intimation of the treaty concluded between the Mexican Government and Sir CHARLES WYKE, but, though it admits that by this document the former complies with the demands made upon it by Great Britain, yet Great Britain, for reasons best known to itself, refuses to accept the proffered satisfaction, and its fleet, with those of France and Spain, will proceed to seize upon the ports and Custom duties of Mexico. This looks as though the doom of Mexico had been sealed by France, England and Spain, and that nothing she can do can avert the fate that they have prepared for her.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, after the presentations of petitions—among which were the usual number relating to the question of Slavery—Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, offered a resolution, which was laid over, asking by what authority Gen. PHELPS' proclamation to the people of the Southwest was issued. A bill for the collection of direct taxes in the rebellious States was introduced by Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin. It provides for the seizure and sale of lands. Mr. SUMNER introduced a resolution for the expulsion of Senator POLK, of Missouri, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the condition of the military hospitals. The Kansas contested-election case was taken up, but, after some debate, was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, in order that additional testimony might be taken. Senator LANE was yesterday confirmed as Brigadier-General, and it is understood that he will enter upon his military duties as soon as his case is disposed of finally. The resolution offered by Mr. SUMNER, that the soldiers shall not be used as slave-catchers, was taken up, and agreed to after some discussion. Mr. LATHAM's resolution, inquiring why passports were required to be taken out by passengers to California, was also passed.

In the House, the Committee on Elections reported that Mr. FOSTER was not entitled to a seat from North Carolina, and the report was agreed to. The Homestead Bill was debated at considerable length, but its consideration was finally postponed until the first Monday in February, 88 to 50. The Civil Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means; also a bill appropriating a million of dollars for the construction of gunboats on the Western waters. The latter was passed immediately. The bill for the payment of invalid and other pensions was considered in Committee of the Whole, and amended so as to provide that no pension shall be paid to any person engaged in the rebellion, or who has given aid and comfort to the rebels. It was subsequently passed. The Secretary of War was authorized to pay all troops mustered into service in Missouri, which include, of course, Gen. FREMONT's men. The select Committee on Contract Abuses was directed to inquire into the propriety of abolishing sutlerships. Mr. COLFAX called attention to gross abuses of the franking privilege, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The trial of CHARLES M. JEFFERDS for the murder of JOHN W. MATTHEWS, who, it will be recollected, was shot while pursuing the murderer of JOHN WALTON, on the night of June 30, 1860, was commenced in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN. On the trial of the Walton murder, in July last, JEFFERDS was acquitted, but new evidence having since come into the hands of the District Attorney, he was rearrested, and indicted for the murder of MATTHEWS. The evidence taken yesterday was substantially the same as on the Walton trial, but it is expected that new evidence will be introduced to-day.

The Board of Education, last evening, authorized the school officers of the Nineteenth Ward to purchase three lots of ground in Forty-second-street, at a sum not exceeding $7,500, for a schoolhouse. The report of the Committee awarding the contract for furnishing supplies for the schools to thirty-two different firms, was adopted, and the slanderous insinuations of the *Herald*, in reference to the Committee, received the treatment they deserved. The plan for equalizing teachers' salaries, which under various modifications has been discussed by the Board for the past six months, was taken up in sections and adopted.

The reception of Col. MULLIGAN, the hero of Lexington, was most enthusiastic yesterday. He was welcomed by Mayor WOOD and the Common Council at the City Hall, and thousands of citizens crowded to shake hands with him. In the evening, Col. MULLIGAN gave a thrilling description of "the siege of Lexington" at the Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the sufferers by the famine in Ireland.

Hon. DAVID WILMOT, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, has returned home, on account of bad health. He is said to be very ill, and his disease is supposed to be cancer in the stomach.

Six immense mortars, cast at the Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburgh, were shipped from Philadelphia, yesterday, on board of the barge *James D. Levan*, for the Navy-yard at Brooklyn, N. Y. These mortars are three feet seven inches in diameter, and four feet six inches in length, and will throw a bomb-shell thirteen inches in diameter. Their weight is nearly two tons.

Among the twelve rebel prisoners recently brought to St. Louis from North Missouri is Mr. JOHN K. LINCOLN, of Clinton County. He is a highly respectable, wealthy and influential citizen of that county, about 40 years of age, and a cousin of President LINCOLN. The prisoner is charged with having permitted the rebels to secrete ammunition in his cellar, induced young men to join the rebel army, assisted in the robbery of Liberty Arsenal, and otherwise giving aid and comfort to the enemy. He removed from Kentucky to Missouri many years ago, and, aside from his rebel proclivities, has been esteemed a good citizen.

Major SLEMMER, who has been seriously ill of typhoid fever, in Western Virginia, is convalescent, and is now in Chicago recruiting his health.

The Stock Market was feverish and lower, yesterday, partly on the foreign news and partly on an adverse change in the Money market. Demand loans were advanced to 7 ₩ cent. Exchange on London 110½@111 ₩ cent. Late in the day there was a reaction of ¼@1 ₩ cent. in Stocks.

The movements in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were restricted, as buyers were not disposed to operate freely in view of the exciting news from England, and the rise in rates on ocean freights. Prices of Flour declined 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, Corn and Oats, 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. Included in the sales of Oats were 1,500 bushels received by the schooner *Gen. John Cropper*, from Accomac County, Va., being the first arrival from that section since the outbreak of the rebellion in the "Old Dominion." The schooner also brought to the City 600 bushels Corn and several lots of other farm produce. The Cotton market was very firm, and 1,800 bales were reported sold. Rio Coffee was in good request at buoyant prices. Whisky was more active. Provisions, Sugars, Molasses, and Naval Stores attracted less attention. Hemp was in more demand. Saltpetre was actively sought after and was dearer. Oils were quiet, as were also Spices and Whalebone. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Coal, Candles, Hay, Hops, Laths, Lime, Rice and Tallow. The freight engagements were checked by the advanced claims of shipowners.

The Live Stock Market never before wore such a holiday aspect, if heavy, fat, premium bullocks gave it such an appearance. Not merely a dozen or two, but whole droves of really prize cattle graced the yards and will soon adorn the stalls of first-class butchers. There was a lively demand for such animals, and 9c.@10c. was paid for not a few. Ordinary stock sold slowly at but little advance over last week. Sheep are 50c. to 75c. higher, and the demand was not fully met. Some large fat sheep for the holidays sold at $15@$20 each. Hogs have been coming in faster than ever until within a few days past. There is a slight improvement in prices to-day and the pens are nearly emptied for the first time during several weeks.

Favorable Aspect of the English Question.

Not one of the least remarkable events in our great contest with the rebellion was the accident of the seizure of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON from the deck of a British steamer, from which act, in the active imaginations of some of our people, loomed up a war vastly greater in its proportions than the colossal one already in hand. In the opposite quarter of the heavens arose another cloud twice as portentous as that which had darkened the horizon. It is not to be wondered at that excessive alarm should, for a day or two, prevail; for no event has happened since the breaking out of the war, which has given the secession element, with which every pore of New-York society is saturated, such power for mischief. Every traitor among us was instantly converted into a flaming patriot, burning to maintain the honor of the country, and eager to defend the act of Capt. WILKES with the last drop of his blood. At the same instant, the inevitableness of the war, with its terrible consequences, was painted in the most frightful colors, and insinuated into the ears of the timid with all the cunning that the most devilish ingenuity and hate against the North could devise. From such arts, coupled with exaggerated rumors, upon the first arrivals of the late steamers, how set afloat we will not now inquire, and with the complications between the Banks and the Government, yesterday was altogether a blue day in our calendar.

We have, however, the best reason for believing that this last manœuvre of the Secessionists will be very speedily blocked. Their cue was given by Mr. SLIDELL, when he descended from the deck of the steamer. "I can better serve my cause in this way than by going to England," was his emphatic declaration. We think he was entirely correct, for we had nothing to fear from him abroad. But we can assure him that he is equally impotent where he is. In seizing him, Capt. WILKES either did or did not conform to the well-established principles of international law. If the act was not warranted by the Code, we shall make the proper amends. If it was, we shall hold, without objection, the prisoners. No cause for war exists. No cause is desired on either side. Such we understand to be the position of our Government, by which we learn that no apprehensions of a rupture of friendly relations exist. It does not seek to disguise its opinions upon this matter. It wants no war with England on any pretext, and especially it wants none in such a crisis as the present. It well understands the secret of the zeal displayed in certain quarters in its behalf, in the new emergency, and of the gratulations of the rebels over the threatened rupture between it and England. The prospect of such a war has enlisted even Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and Mr. COX ardently in the support of Government in its vigorous prosecution. Not an instant's time is to be lost, according to these gentlemen, in pitching in. In such a war they see the safe deliverance of the rebellion. But in all this they are doomed to speedy disappointment. As soon as the two countries can make up a statement of the case between them, all differences will be speedily reconciled.

While no apprehension need be felt in reference to any captious action by our Government, we have equal confidence that the dispatches from the British Government will be in a similar tone. The communications between the two will have little in common with the ebullitions of popular feeling on either side. These were caused by apprehension and alarm at the consequences of war, not by any desire for one, which is universally deprecated by the great majority on both sides. We predict we shall get out of this emhroglio, into which we were entangled without any design of our own, as speedily as we fell into it.

OBJECT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR WITH MEXICO.—The very important news from Mexico which, together with the projected Convention between Her Britannic Majesty and the Mexican Republic, we published in this journal, exclusively, yesterday, shows that the President and Congress of Mexico are willing to do all in their power to satisfy the legitimate demands of France and England. Mr. WYKE, the English Minister, submitted to the Government of Mexico an ultimatum composed of three conditions—two of which were at once agreed to by the Government, while on the third, relating to interference with the Custom-collections, no action had yet been taken, though concession on that point was regarded as a virtual surrender of independence. The French Minister's ultimatum embraced five points—four of which the Mexican Government stood ready to concede. The fifth article, relating to "ample satisfaction for alleged insults offered to the Minister at a street squabble," could hardly be agreed to by Mexico; for the reason that previous legal investigation had shown that the Minister himself was really the offending party in the row. In regard to the preposterous demands of Spain, the Mexican Government would and could make no concessions. Mexico has thus done all in her power, in the desperate straits in which she is placed, to satisfy and conciliate England and France; while her old enemy, Spain, she knows to be irreconcileable by any argument but force.

The grounds of war on the part of France and England are thus reduced to two—the avenging of a street squabble insult, and the enforcing of the collection of a doubtful debt in a certain manner. These are their pretexts. For this their fleets are in the Gulf. To secure these ends they have now, probably, possession of the main ports on the Mexican Gulf coast, and are preparing to carry war to the Capital. The advices we published yesterday show that, in attempting the task, the allies will have harder work than they have reckoned upon.

England's Second Thought—The News by the Jura.

The few hours' additional intelligence brought by the *Jura* shows a rapid subsidence of the popular excitement in England. The tone of the Press is less recklessly defiant, and such organs of the Liberal party as the London *Daily News*, the London *Star*, and the Manchester *Examiner*, take a generous and conciliatory view of the cause of agitation. The *News* in its earlier article was unconditionally for war. It is now reported as approving of the spirit and purport of a letter of Gen. SCOTT, wherein the veteran affirms the legality of the act of Capt. WILKES, but acquits the Washington authorities of having ordered it, and as expressing a belief that a collision may still be avoided, if the same spirit and purpose animate the Secretary of State. These changes of sentiment were to be expected. It must be kept in mind that the information upon which the first action of the British Government was founded was entirely one-sided, and stated so grossly to the disadvantage of the United States, that it would have been marvelous indeed if the resentment of the British people had not been provoked to the utmost limit. Every subsequent arrival from America has tended to correct these injurious impressions. The action of Capt. WILKES, it has been found, was taken upon his individual responsibility, and cannot therefore be ascribed to that wanton craving for a foreign war, which the London journals persist in ascribing to the administration of President LINCOLN. They have found the failure of Capt. WILKES to capture the steamer—which when the dispatches now known to have been on board had been discovered, would have been a lawful prize,—was due to his desire to exhibit every possible courtesy and favor to the ship, its officers and passengers. They have read the President's Message at the opening of Congress, and found that while the people universally commended Capt. WILKES, on the assumption that he had kept clearly within the law, the President carefully refrained from committing himself; so that there is no evidence that what the Administration did not order it has since approved. The knowledge of these points cannot fail to moderate very sensibly the first extreme ardor of English passion, and even before the response of our Government to the demands of Lord RUSSELL returns to England, we may confidently anticipate an entire disappearance there of the warlike fever which at first ran wild over the country. John Bull, proud, sensitive, irate, at the first impulse, recovers his love for fair play at the second.

A Pretext but no Ground of War.

The London *Times*, in its latest article on the *Trent* affair, goes the length to assert that "that sort of irregularity has often formed the occasion of war." Probably this is only meant as a sounding piece of British bluster, for, as a historical statement, it is rather too audacious for even that wanton journal to make. There are no instances in the history of enlightened nations in which a war has been originated by a single event—a single demand in the form of an ultimatum. It is said, however, that England has sent such an ultimatum to the Government of the United States in the case of MASON and SLIDELL—demanding the delivery to British protection of the persons of the rebel emissaries, or—war! Certainly, whatever be the nature of the instructions which the Queen's messenger has conveyed to Her Britannic Majesty's representative at Washington, the English journals have not scrupled to flaunt this defiant ultimatum in the face of America, and have gone on to discuss how, in the event of our refusal to comply with a demand for the surrender of the prisoners, our fleet is to be swept from the seas in a week, our blockade of the Southern ports raised, and our own ports blockaded.

Should the Tory sympathizers with the Pro-Slavery rebellion succeed in raising this pitiful affair to the dignity of an international difficulty, it is important to remember precisely what is the grievance of which England complains. And on this point the English journals leave us in no doubt.

With singular unanimity, all the journals agree, (and it seems those mystic Dalai Lamas, the "Law Officers of the Crown," agree with them,) that while we had a perfect right to search the *Trent* for contraband, the proper course for Captain WILKES was to have brought the vessel and all persons and things on board into the jurisdiction of a regular Court of Prize, and there submitted the question to the scrutiny of a strictly legal investigation. We have already said that this is *theoretically* a perfectly just position; but it is difficult to see how, if Capt. WILKES had obeyed his first impulse, and followed this method of procedure, it would in any wise have *practically* changed the *status* of the affair. For, whatever might have been the decision of a Prize Court called upon to adjudicate on the British vessel for the violation of neutrality, it would not in the least have altered the condition of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, who would have been in that case precisely where they are now, objects of precisely the kind of negotiation which they now occasion. Capt. WILKES, probably seeing that practically the affair was about as long as it was broad, chose to pursue that course which would occasion the least inconvenience. And it is for such procedure, done with the most careful observance of every consideration for a forfeited ship, that the English journals tell us the British Cabinet is to make an imperative demand in the nature of an ultimatum, with declaration of war in case of non-compliance.

Wars, let us say, are not declared on any such ground. And even if England entertained a settled purpose of hostility, she would not dare to constitute a precedent in arrogance which no European nation could support. The time is not distant when Englishmen themselves will look on the present bluster of their journals simply as a curious illustration of what an excited people can allow itself to talk about as an occasion for war. At the same time, this affair has revealed to us a depth of enmity for which we were hardly prepared, on the part of the English public, and for which, depend on it, we shall take care to have a very long memory.

Signs of Reaction Against the Rebels in Tennessee.

The work of the Secessionist precipitators seems to have been less thoroughly done in Tennessee than in some other quarters. From every part of that State indications of a strong Union sentiment not only existing but preparing to assert itself, reach us through unquestionable channels; and exhibit the probability of a reaction which, even without National aid, may sever that gallant State from the rebel confederation. That loyalty to the Union is the fashion in East Tennessee, we have had, first and last, sufficient evidence. The plans of DAVIS and his cabal found little favor there from the outset. Faithful to the traditions of JACKSON, the population cherished a veteran hatred of nullification and its posterity, and regarded South Carolina, always restless, ambitious and mischievous, with incurable aversion. These sentiments found expression through such newspapers as BROWNLOW's, and the oratory of JOHNSON, NELSON and MAYNARD. When, therefore, the engines of rebel terrorism were brought to bear upon the East Tennesseeans, in order to force them into a vote for the ordinance of secession, the machinery, so infallible elsewhere, was at fault. East Tennessee remained for the Union; and in the multitudes of refugees it has sent to the North; in the other multitudes it has contributed to the National army in Kentucky; and, above all, in the heroic labors of BROWNLOW and his band, upon whose success at Morristown doubt has very unjustly been cast, we may see how inextinguishable is the zeal of these consistent patriots.

If it be asked why so many fled, and why there are not more in the field and emulating the followers of the daring parson, the answer is always and properly—the Union men of the South were everywhere taken by surprise. While the rebel interest, forewarned by protracted conspiracy, had armed itself at all points, and stood ready at the first tocsin to slaughter the loyal, the loyalists, unarmed and unorganized, found themselves at liberty to choose between momentary submission and instant death. This was the case in East Tennessee; and still more eminently so in the Middle and Western sections of the Commonwealth. There Gov. HARRIS and his crew were enabled to give such coherence to the preliminary plans of rebellion, as to stifle even that popular protest which secession encountered at the East. The people were compelled to acquiesce in the measure. The dislike of nullification and the distrust of DAVIS, were hardly less firmly rooted in those portions of the State, but the rebel element was more compact and menacing, and better supported by the violent secession temper of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. To this is due the apparent unanimity of those who voted upon the question of secession; and to it is also due the astonishingly small vote which the question elicited.

But since that epoch the real spirit of the people has made itself more and more clearly understood. The emigration has been extremely large. There is no lack of stout Tennesseeans of all parts of the State in the National lines in Kentucky. The profoundest discontent prevails everywhere, at Memphis as well as at Nashville. HARRIS, impelled by fear, and obligations contracted with the Confederate usurpation, has tried to swell the frontier army by drafting from a population already unduly depleted for military purposes, and has succeeded in provoking defiance and resistance. At Nashville, there was open insurrection, from which, according to one account, HARRIS only saved his invaluable life by flight. There was a public meeting called at Memphis to oppose the Governor's measures; and the Memphis papers are at no pains to disguise their dissatisfaction. These things plainly indicate the turn of the popular tide.

The truth is, the people of Tennessee have never had any heart in the rebellion. Ignorance and fear drove their Legislature to an act, the wisdom of which it began to doubt when Kentucky, the same in character and interest, stood nobly to the Union; and as to the impolicy of which it probably has no longer any doubt whatever. This Legislature is now in session. It finds the paltry traitor HARRIS already losing that popular strength which he used so remorselessly in the Spring; and if some action should be taken tending to extricate Tennessee from its engagements with Confederate treason, and to save it from becoming the battle-field of a cause, which its people believe in their hearts to be bad and necessarily unsuccessful, it will excite no sentiment of surprise. Rebellion in Tennessee is evidently at ebb-tide.

THE SENATE ON AFRICA.—It certainly is a most inopportune moment just now to bring up for settlement in Congress those incidental and abstract questions concerning Slavery and negroes, the practical solution of which must depend entirely upon the course of events, and which can be decided so much more wisely at a future time. One honorable Senator the other day not only presented a batch of petitions for the abolition of Slavery, but introduced a resolution of inquiry, whether any additional legislation is necessary *to secure persons of African descent the right to take out patents*. No one, surely, can object to an African patenting whatever he may invent; but it can hardly be possible that the inventive genius of that irrepressible race has suddenly burst forth with such vehemence as to demand that the Senate, at the present crisis should occupy itself in such discussions. Moreover, bringing up such questions as this, just now only irritates and annoys members from the Border Slave States, without the slightest good result. If members of Congress will only leave over the problem of African patent rights and other African rights and wrongs, till they meet next session, it is likely that events will have done much to make their solution clear and easy.

Rifled Cannon.

The report of Col. HARVEY BROWN, representing the comparative uselessness of his smooth-bore guns as against the rifled guns of the rebels, in the late action at Fort Pickens, will, of course, receive the attention which it demands of the Ordnance Department. It was not necessary, however, to await the result of a battle in order to reach Col. BROWN's conclusions. The theory of the rifle projectile—the perpetual correction of the deviation of the projectile, due to its irregularities of surface and weight, by revolving it on its own axis—proclaims the fact, and all practice establishes the vastly superior range and accuracy of the rifled cannon.

But Col. BROWN was fighting at *long range*. In case of defending such of our harbors as have fortifications within short range of their channels, as at the Narrows, for instance, against an iron-clad enemy, in case of breaching a fort with the guns of our own iron-clad vessels, the service required of ordnance is altogether different. In such cases, round shot can be fired with all the accuracy required; *living force*—smashing power, are the results demanded in close quarters. Now the initial velocity of the rifle shot is but one-half to two-thirds that of the round shot of equal weight, because, while the former has not only a small area exposed to the action of the powder, but the immense friction in the grooves of the gun necessary to give it a spinning motion of sometimes four hundred revolutions per second, the latter has the greatest practicable area, and hardly any friction at all. And in close quarters, the execution of the two are nearly in proportion to their initial velocities. The practice, as well as the theory supports this conclusion also. The extensive experiments of Mr. STEVENS, at Hoboken, have shown that the sphere, fired from a smooth-bore gun, is the most destructive shape that a given weight of shot can be put into, as against iron targets. At the late meeting of the Mechanical Engineers in England, the results of experiments to the same end were shown.

In the present, and most proper demand for rifled cannon, therefore, it is important that the place and power of the smooth-bore should not be overlooked. We cannot tell how soon our forts and fleets may be placed in circumstances where they would willingly dispense with the long reach of the spinning bolt for the *vis viva* of the round ball.

MALICIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.—Because Capt. WILKES has given the English an interpretation of their own principles of international law which they don't relish, that is no reason why they should murder his name whenever they have occasion to write it. All their journals, from the *Times* and *Saturday Review* to *Punch*, persist in writing it doubled as to the e, thus—WILLKES! Now, besides that they have the orthography of the word in every American paper, it certainly argues themselves unknown not to be familiar with the name of the commander of one of the most successful of Exploring expeditions. We shall next have our Gallic friends sending it back to us in their curious spelling as VILKS! Now, we don't much care how thoroughly those people violate all their pretended neutrality. Do your worst; give aid and comfort to the enemy—harbor their pirates; but don't, in the name of Cadmus, offend our eyes with such a villainous cacography as WILKES!

THE RUMORED INSANITY OF GEN. SHERMAN.—Justice to a gallant and valuable soldier demands the correction of a wide-spread report as to the confirmed mental derangement of Gen. W. T. SHERMAN. A correspondent, who has the best means of knowing, writes:

"I am in receipt of letters from Lancaster, Ohio, where Gen. SHERMAN is now visiting his family, and recruiting his physical health, prostrated by arduous duties on the Potomac, in Kentucky and Missouri, denying all such wicked statements. They are wholly without foundation in fact."

THE ENGLISH NEWS.

The Tone of Comment in Canada—What England will Do.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

The Mayor of one of the cities of Canada West writes that the people of that region are highly excited about the "indignity to the British flag," and military organizations are rapidly forming to resent it.

The tone of private letters by the *Europa* and *Jura* indicates firmness on the part of the English public to insist on the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, but express the hope and belief that our Government will give them up at once. Other correspondents predict that England will go to war without waiting for negotiations.

There are indications that American stocks owned in England will be sent here for sale, but it is believed that no great amount has yet been sent forward.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Private correspondence to the *Atlas and Argus*, from a gentleman in Washington whose opportunities for gaining correct information can be most emphatically guaranteed, says that all the foreign diplomats, except the English Minister, "seem to regret what they consider our retrograde movement as to the rights of neutrals. They have stood by us on that question, and were glad to see our rapid growth as a great naval Power, and one resisting with them the aggressive policy of Great Britain as to the law of the seas."

The same letter says: "But on the general question of peace or war, I am satisfied, from unquestionable authority, that our Government is determined to do everything in their power to preserve peaceful relations with Great Britain, and that they do not believe anything has occurred which cannot be satisfactorily arranged by a precedent and conservative course."

THE BRITISH MESSENGERS EN ROUTE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Capt. SEYMOUR, the Queen's Special Messenger, arrived here this evening by express train at 7 o'clock, and left for Washington in a special train at 7½ P. M.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.—The acquisition of card photographs of friends and of distinguished individuals is now all the rage throughout Europe and in this country, and certainly nothing in the line of the fine arts could be more attractive or of more permanent value. Messrs. J. E. TILTON & Co., of Boston, who have been distinguished for the elegance of their publications, have paid great attention to this new branch of publications. They now manufacture one hundred styles of Albums and publish some thousands of subjects of *Cartes de Visite*.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 18, 1861.

$5,000	U.S. 6s,'81. Reg.	97½	100	Little Miami R.....	80
6,000	U. S. 6s, '74. Coup.	99	50	Erie Railway Pref..	46
7,000	Ill. Canal Reg. B.	79	50	do.....b30	45⅜
5,000	Ill. Con. Bs., '70.	80	100	do.....	45
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	40¼	25	do.....	44⅜
20,000	do.....b30	40¼	175	do.....	44⅜
11,000	do.....	40¼	50	Hnd. River R...b30	33⅜
1,000	N. C. State 6s....	56¾	50	do.....	33⅜
1,000	Missouri State 6s	37½	225	do.....	33¾
11,000	do.....s3	37¼	300	Harlem Railroad...	10
7,000	Cal. State 7s.....	80	310	Harlem R. Pref....	25
5,500	Hnd. R. R. 1st M.	103¾	100	Reading Railroad..	30⅜
1,000	Hnd. R. 2d M. Bds.	76	125	Clev. & Pitts. R....	13
3,000	Har. 1st M. Bds..	96¾	10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	100
1,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	77	50	Michigan Cen. R....	43
250	Ill. Central R. B.	87	50	do.....	42¾
14,000	do.....	86	20	do.....	41⅜
5	Bank of America....	100	100	do.....b30	41
50	Canton Company....	9¾	515	do.....	41
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	b60 81	50	do.....s3	41¾
5	do.....	80¾	50	do.....	41⅞
210	do.....	80	40	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	17
100	do.....	79¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	36¾
130	do.....	79¾	100	do.....	36⅞
50	do.....b10	80	50	Panama Railroad..	105¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R...b10	75¾	50	do.....	105
50	do.....s10	75¾	600	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	58
675	do.....	75¾	100	Galena & Chic. R...	88
1000	do.....	75¾	50	do.....	68¾
200	do.....s30	75¾	20	do.....	68¾
14	do.....	76	100	do.....	68¾
400	do.....s10	75¾	100	do.....b60	68¾
50	do.....s15	75¾	750	Clev. & Tol. R.....	28
50	do.....s10	75¾	50	do.....s30	28¾
50	do.....s4	75¾	600	do.....	28⅝
150	Erie Railway.....	25¾	200	do.....	28¾
100	do.....b30	25¾	150	Chi. & R. Island R.	46⅛
100	do.....	25¾	150	do.....	46⅜
213	do.....	25	100	do.....	46⅜
230	do.....	24¾	150	do.....	46⅞
600	do.....	24⅞	50	Chic., Burl. & Q. R.	75
750	do.....s30	24¾	10	Mil. & Pr. Du Chn. R.	16¾
100	do.....s30	24¾	21	Mil. & Pr. Du C. 1st Pre.	75¼
695	do.....	24¾	150	do.....	75
100	do.....b10	24¾	7	do.....	74¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U.S. 6s, '74. Cou..	79	100	Hnd. R. R.....	33¾
11,000	Missouri State 6s	33¾	25	do.....	34
1,000	do.....	36¼	75	Harlem R. Pref....	25
2,000	do.....	36	20	do.....	25¼
5,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st M.	103	23	Reading R.....	30⅜
50	Pac. Mail Stm. Co..	79	125	Chic. & R. I. R....	45
350	do.....	79¾	250	do.....	44½
100	do.....s30	79¾	200	do.....	44⅝
10	do.....	79¾	50	Mich. Cen. R....b10	41⅛
225	do.....	79¾	200	do.....	41⅜
50	N. Y. Cen. R...s15	75	250	do.....s30	41¾
50	do.....s30	75	50	do.....s30	41⅞
450	do.....	75¾	10	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	16¾
50	do.....s10	75¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	36¾
25	do.....s10	75⅞	25	Panama R....b30	107
300	Erie Railway.....	23¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. scrip...	56
150	do.....	24	100	do.....s10	56
100	do.....b30	24	30	Clev. & Tol. R.....	28
220	do.....	23¾	300	do.....	28¾
50	do.....b30	24¾	500	do.....	28⅞
100	Harlem R.....s30	10¾	50	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	17

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18—P. M.

The business day in Wall-street has been a very excited one. Financially, the action of the Associated Banks last night did us no good. It was rather productive of mischief, than otherwise; for, while failing to assure public confidence in regard to the long continuance of Specie payments, the whole manner of the proceeding induced the belief that the wordy preamble and brave and concluding resolution were brought to a unanimous vote as a game of mutual self-deception between the forty or fifty parties engaged in it. Outside the Bank meeting, the result thus arrived at neither rednced the rates of Exchenge on England, stopped the quiet transfer of Gold in Bank to *special* account—thns reducing the sum total available for the daily averages—nor steadied the price of Money on the Street. So far as the last point is in issue, the effect is quite the reverse of healthy confidence. The tnrn against the rates of interest was both sharp and sudden. Loens on demand rose to 7 ₩ cent., and a uumber of private lenders, beside calling in their 5@6 ₩ cent. accommodations, declined to go ou at any rate. This, however, was uot entirely owing to the action of the Banks. The English news by the *Jura* was first unfavorably construed, and e e there was no abatement in the price of Exchange, the disposition was to stand still for a dey or two to know the significance of the English demand to be made upon our Government through Lord LYONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in town, and another general meeting of our aesociated Banks was held this afternoon. The immediate object is given out to have been not to confer upon the acknowledged financial wan's of the Govern ment for the next six months—frankly stated by Mr. CHASE to be *two hundred and seventy-five millions*,—but to arrange a metter of account, involving ten or twelve millions, under the negotiation of the 19th August. This comperatively insignificant affair. we underatand, wes amicebly adjusted. The Secretary is to refund the sum in question, one-half, hy way of set-off, in gold, to e corresponding amount now to his credit on the subsequent negotiations of Oct. 1 and Nov. 16, and the remainder in 7.30 per cent. Trees ury Bonds. The meeting then adjourned at 5 o'clock, to convene again to-morrow, in consultation with the Secretery on more important matters. It ie possible that the magnitude of the *real* question likely to be presented, to wit, the supply of $275,000,000 to the Treasury between the 1st of Janaery end the 30th of Juue, on the Specie basis, which the proceedings of last night have declered to be the policy of the Banks, will be profoundly appreciated. By a generous aud enlightened concert with the Government, it is more than possible that the operations of the Treeeury and the movements of the Associated Banks of the Atlentic cities, may go forward for some time to come, if not indefinitely, on the desired basis. Any attempt, however, to induce the Secretary to abandon the direct employment of his present mechinery for condncting the business of his Department, under the assurance thet if he will meke the Associated Banks his immediate fiscel egents, Specie payments can he meintained, is likely, we believe, to meet very grave objections from the Government, if uot to fail altogether, except eo far as to leave, as at present, the proceede of loans taken by the Banks to the credit of the Treaenry, until actually wanted for dl sbursement.

Snch a change wonld he inconsistent with the plau of finance foreshadowed in the Secretary's Report, which looks to plecing or finding a market for the Government Stocks soon to be creeted through the medium of a Netional Currency. If this plan be not evailed of by the Country Banks of Circulation, end the Associated City Banks cannot go on as purchasers of these Stocks—having already invested in them to the extent of their Capital—then the machinery of the Snb-Treasury will be ueeded for the creation, registratiou and issue of such a Currency, direct to the public creditors, fundable at ell times in the Puhlic Stocks, on terms which the Government would make liberal, even while the Civil Wer continues, and highly advantegeous to the beerer on its termination. Whether, or in whet proportions, this Currency shall teke the form of demand Notes, free of interest, or one-year Notes, bearing 3.65 per cent. interest, or Three Year Notes heering 7.30 ₩ cent., would, of course, depend materially on the State of the Money Market, and the events and probable duration of the war. But, in any cese, the Govern ment wonld probably insist upon its own Snb-Treasury as an office of issue, disbursement and deposit, rather than upon any precarious or costly arrangement for tempotary advances by the Banks. And in the possible contingency of a general suspension of Specie Payments, it would be further insisted, also, that the Government should enjoy the full advantage of a Nationel Circulation fundahle in the Puhlic Stocks during the war or redeemahle in Specie at its terminstion.

In reference to the present demand for Bullion, our observation for the past few days is that it is mainly confined to the transfer of general to special deposit. This transfer necessarily leasens the daily returns of the amonnt at the commend, not in the veults, of the Banks, to the Cleering Houss. These daily returns constitute the basis of the weekly official averages every Monday. Taken in connection with the daily baleuces in the Sub-Treasury, they test the sum total aveila ble for business in New-York. The Banks held his morning about $37,500,000, or two millions less than the average of Monday, and the Sub-Treasury $4,944,000, or three millione less than the average of last week. The withdrawals or transfers to special depoeit would therefore seem to be about $5,000,000 in five or six days, without counting the Californis errival of yesterday. As the total stock of Bullion however, is still $42,500,000 this process may exhenst itself long before the amount le reduced to a point to create any real concern. But the effect is already felt on the general Money market, end as we intimated in our weekly review on Monday morning, the evil to the Government at this criticel juncture, end to our Mercentile interests, of a disturbed market for the negotiation of the uecessary Public Loens of the former end of current fecilities to businees, *may possibly* be greeter then the one ageinet which the ve bose Preemble and Reeolution adopted laet evening is deeigned to provide.

We hear no preparations to export Specie by the *Africa*. Neerly ell our business firms ere indieposed to ehip under present circumsteuces, even if it were more profitable then en excbenge of 110¼ ₩ cent. justifies. The demend for Bills to-day was rather eheed of the supply of first-class banking eignatures at 110¼@111 ₩ cent., and the qnotation leaves off 110¼@111 ₩ cent. All this mey be changed by the complexion of our relations with England, to be reported in a day or two from Waehington.

A hasty interpretatiou of the first dispetches by the Portland steamer this morning, together with very low quotetions from London for Erie, Illinoie Central, and other Americen Stocks, ceused a heavy reection egainst the Stock market this forenoon. Prices fell, in some instenees, considerebly below the worst figures of Monday. This wes eepecially the cese on the Common and Preference sharee of Erie, the ecrip shares of Illinois Central, end eome of the Westerns. New-York Central was done ae low es 75 @¾, but closed 75¾, as against 76¾ yesterday afternoon. The chenged retee for Money, at cell wes felt on the Street hetween the eeesione of the Boerd, and probebly induced some sacrifices which would not otherwiee heve been mede. Leter in tbe day the demend for stocke sensibly improved, and a liberal business wee done at end after the Second Board. The National Stocks were done et 87¾ ₩ cent. for the 6e of 1881, and 79 for the 5s of 1874. Peneme fell et one time to 105 ₩ cent., but was subsequently done at 107 ₩ cent., buyer 30 days. Pacific Meil, 79@78¾ ₩ cent. The following were ebout tbe lest Sbare quotations:

N. Y. Central	75¾	Michigan Guaranteed	37
Erie	24¾	Mich. Central	42
Erie Preferred	45	Pacific	79
Galena	63 ex div.	Panama	106
Rock Island	45	Illinois Central	56
Hudson	34	Toledo	28½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	89	Broadway	110
Union	81	American Exchange	80
America	100	Marine	85
Commerce, Scrip Stock	80		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Mich. C. n. f., 8 ₩ c., '82	91⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real estate	87	Ch., B. & Q. sixes 8 ₩ c	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subscrip'n	87	N. Ind. firsts	80
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64..	97½	M. S. & N. In. s. f. 7 ₩ c	75
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76.	100	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	86
Erie fourths, '80	70	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	70
Hudson firsts, '69	103½	T. H. & A. sec., 8 ₩ c. '70.	20
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	92	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	80
Hudson thirds, '75	75	Chi. & N. W. 1st s. 2d s.	35
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	96	L. E. & Wabash firsts.	70
Harlem seconds, '64	90	L. E. & Wabash seconds	42½

The Cleveland and Toledo road earned the second week in December:

1860	$24,853
Increase	$4,204

The Rock Island Road earned the same week:

1860	$25,117
Increase	$9,916

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistent Treesurer:

Receipts	$923,636 12
For Customs	82,000 00
Payments, inclnding redeemed 6 ₩ cent. notes	895,270 84
Balance	4,972,663 85

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.
BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	65,988,000
Specie	9,637,000
Due from other Banks	7,612,800
Due to other Benks	8,918,000
Deposits	27,829,700
Circulation	6,284,000

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 535, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wranpers, ready for mailing. It contains

I.—THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH up to the moment of going to press.

II.—LEADING ARTICLES—Startling News from England, Imminent Prospect of a War—Popular Passion in England—The Truth About Fort Pickens—Secrtary Sewsrd's Dispatches—Charleston in Ashes, and Editorial Paragraphs.

III.—EUROPEAN NEWS—Arrival of the Europa and the City of Washington—The British Government and the Affair of the Trent—England Sends an Ultimstnm to the United States—An Apology and the Surrender of the Rebel Ambassadors Demanded—Great Preparations for War—Arms and Artillery Shipped to Canada—The Exportation of Saltpetre Prohibited—An Immediate Conflict Anticipated—A Rnmor that the Emperor Napoleon Offers his Mediation—Ths French Jouroels Unanimous Against Capt. Wilkes—Immense Excitement in England and France—Decline in Consols and Cotton—American and Canadian Securities Without Buyers.

IV. THE CHARLESTON CONFLAGRATION—Full Particulars from the Charleston Papers of Saturday—Ths Loss Estimeted at Seven Millions—Abont Six Hnndred Buildings Destroyed on tha First Day—The Origin end Progress of the Fire.

V. THE MASON-SLIDELL AFFAIR—Report of Capt. Wilkes to the Navy Department—Capt. Wilkes' Ordsr to Lieut. Fairfax.

VI, ARRIVAL OF THE CONNECTICUT—News from Tybee Island and Port Royal—Forty-eight Prisoners of War hronght to this Port—Tybee Island Permanently Occapied—An Expedition to Fernandina, Florida—The Capture of the Rebel Schooner *Royal Yacht* in Galveston Bay—Condition of Affairs at Fort Pickens—Ths Terrible Punishment Suffered by the Rebels.

VII. AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS—Interesting Statement of an Officer of the Connecticut—The Late Bombardment—Tremendous Damage Inflicted upon the Rebels—The Niagara and Richmond, &c.—Official Report of Col. Harvey Brown.

VIII. THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—Precedents of the American Revolntion—The British Government Never Assented to a General Exchange, nor Conceded National Rights to the Colonies.

IX. IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—The French and English Ultimatums—Rejection of the English Treaty by the Congress—Mexico Disposed to Concede nearly every Point to France and England—Bitter Animosity against Spain—Preparations for Defence—Another Southsrn Commissioner in Prison.

X.—INTERESTING FROM THE REBEL ARMY—Statements of a Deserter on the Line of the Lower Potomac—Number, Condition and Prospects of tha Rebel Troops.

XI.—DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI—Description of the River from Cairo to Msmphis, and of the Gnnboat Expedition.

XII.—THE AFFAIR OF THE SUMTER—How she came to escape from the *Iroquois*—Letters from Capt. Palmer and other Officers.

XIII.—A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS, Showing how the Question is Viewed Abroad, and giving all the Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

XIV.—A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS both Foreign and Domestic—Events at Home.

XV.—ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XVI.—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest qnotations.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

At Retail.
Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (np staire,) New-York.

Rich Holiday Presents.
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,
At TAYLOR'S, No. 759 Broadway.
Cash purchases, low rent and moderate expenses enable us to offer superior inducements to purchasers.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

We would Call Attention of Housekeepers to the large sale on the 19th inst., of China, glass and plated ware, the contents of C. C. LEIGH'S Chios Hall, No. 565 Broadway. A rare chance to purchase holiday presents. Goods now ready for examination.

Japanese, American Indian, Chinese, Manila, and East India and novel goods in every variety, new and cheap as any in the City, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. FOUNTAIN & CO.

Cash Paid for Postage Stamps in large or small quantities, by ROBERTSON & CO., Commission agents,
Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau-st. Rooms Nos. 7 and 9.

MARRIED.

MATHEWSON—KENT.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, PASK MATHEWSON and MARY M., daughter of Gabriel Kent, all of this City.

WRIGHT—JONES.—In Somers, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Shaler J. Hillyer, Mr. ISAAC C. WRIGHT to Miss CHARLOTTA JONES, daughter of Jabez Jones, Esq., both of that place.

DIED.

MATHES.—In this City, on Tnesday morning, Dec. 17, after a short illness, of scarlet fever, ELLA MASIA, only child of Joseph W. aod the late Maria Augusta Mather, aged 4 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

GILMOOR.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, THOMAS R. GILMOUA.

The relatives aod friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Benjamin Bell, No. 361 Canal-st., this day, (Thursday,) Dec. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, after a severe illness, Rev. B. C. TOWNSEND, in the 42d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residsnce of his brother, No. 23 Grove-st. All relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, aged 80 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, No. 514 Hudson-st., at 1 o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 18, MARY FRANCES, youngest daughter of Philetos and Susan E. Smith.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 259 7th-st., on Friday, Dec. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WADDALL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 16, WILLIAM SOUTHWICK WADDELL, son of Wm. Coventry H. Waddell, in the 17th year of his age.

The remains were interred in the family vault, Trinity Church.

SHAW.—In Carmansville, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, of disease of the throat, JOHN L. SHAW, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. T. W. Rowden, 152d-st., Carmansville, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KIMBALL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, of scarlet fever, CARRIE MAY, only child of Luman W. aod Ellen M. Kimball, aged 2 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of ths family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from No. 71 Pineapple-st.

LANAGAN.—On Monday night, Dec. 16, Mr. JAMES H. X. LANAGAN, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., 11th and 12th sts., on Friday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock.

LANAU.—On Tuesday, Dec. 17, CATHERINE VAN GIESEN LANAU, daughter of the late Hendrick Boorsem.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 19th inst, at 1 o'clock, from Grace Church, Jersey City.

CARPENTER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 17, of disease of the lungs, PHEBE C. H., wife of Robert Carpenter.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sixth Day, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at Friend's Meeting-house, at Purchase. Carriages will be in attendance at Rye Station to meet the 7 o'clock train from New-York.

WOODCOCK.—In Bedford, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, HARRIET E., youngest daughter of Wm. P. and Mary A. Woodcock, aged 20 years and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, from No. 138 Lexington-av.

BLAKSLEE.—In Portchester, on Monday, Dec. 16, CAROLINA PACKHURST, beloved daughter of Ebenezer G. and Mary A. Blakslee, aged 10 years, 6 months and 28 days.

St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

ROECKEL.—At Foster's Meadow, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 17, suddenly, MARGARET, wife of Joseph S. Roeckel, aged 33 years, 6 months and 20 days.

JARVIS.—In Tremont, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, REBECCA, youngest child of Wm. and Eunice B. Jarvis, in the 3d year of her age

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 11 A. M.

HANNAH.—In Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 17, ZILPHA MYER, wife of George Hannah, in the 36th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, in Poughkeepsie, on Friday, at 2 P. M.

WENDELL.—In Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 17, Judge JOHN L. WENDELL, formerly of Albany, in the 77th year of his age.

His relatives and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av., corner of 20th-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—In Binghamton, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 13, Col. JAMES W. JOHNSON, in the 58th yesr of his age.

The deceased was for many years a resident of this City, and was much esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. Having retired from active business, he removed to his late residence, where he might enjoy his competency in the more quiet walks of life, but unexpectedly he has been called from the pleasant scenes of home and kindred to the house appointed for all the living. He leaves a widow and two children to monrn his untimely loss; and their grief will be shared by his many warm and sympathizing friends, who will learn of his death with sincere regret.

VAN BOKKELAN.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, Nov. 5, GEORGE A., son of the late A. H. Van Bokkelen, aged 30 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father-in-law, Dr. John, and of his brother-in-law, Dr. David B. Miller, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 127 East 19th-st., on Thursday, at 12 M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 651.—Dec. 18, 1861.
1, 9, 68, 18, 51, 36, 50, 32, 31, 56, 67, 4, 5.
KANFOCKY, CLASS 652.—Dec. 18, 1861.
66, 43, 68, 21, 4, 56, 42, 73, 46, 29, 33, 39, 40.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MAISON DORBE.
Families and parties supplied with everything necessary for
HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
F. MARTINEZ.
RESTAURANT NO. 42 EAST 14TH-ST.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
FURS! FURS!
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURS.
M. K. MOODY,
No. 113 Broadway,
Second door above Trinity Church.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PRICE REDUCED
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
We are now making, with improved machinery, elegant styles at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Dealers, please see our new samples and prices before buying.
J. E. TILTON & CO.,
No. 161 Washington-st.
☞ CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL PROMINENT PERSONS—ONE THOUSAND SUBJECTS. Send for list free.


WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated estabilishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yonrselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Gnilford, writes nnder dats of Jnne 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, bnt I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollers and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sonr, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the ontside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 186

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
DEAR SIRS: I have been nsing your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and hoarseness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
To the German Republican Ward Clubs of the City and County of New-York:
All the Ward Clubs are requested to complete their elections, in accordance with their respective by-laws, of three Delegates and three Alternates from each, to represent them in the Central German Republican Committee for the year 1862, on or before the 9th day of January next. The Central Committee will hold its first regular meeting for the ensuing year, at 8 P. M., on FRIDAY, Jan. 10, in the Steuben House, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, when all delegates will please present themselves with regularly certified credentials.
ANDREAS WILLMANN, President of the German Republican Central Committee.
C. J. SPEINHEIMER, } Secretaries G. R. C. C.
HENRY RICHAED, }
F. MALIGNON, Chairman Executive Com.
ALFRED EASS, Secretary Executive Committee.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS.
HOLIDAY GIFT SEEKERS
Will find the most recherche as well as popular collection of
ART TRIFLES AND SUBSTANTIALITIES
IN THE COMPLETE VARIETY OF
PHOTOGRAPH-ALBUMS, CARTES-DE-VISITE AND ELEGANT SETTINGS, COLOR-BOXES, EASELS, PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS IN PASSE-PARTOUTS, FRAMED PRINTS, PORTFOLIOS, DRAWING ALBUMS, HAND-BOOKS ON ART, AND OTHER BEAUTIFUL ARTICLES, AT GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

TO CONTRACTORS ON GOVERNMENT WORK.—Having a machine-shop, with very superior and extensive facilities for turning ont the best descriptions of work, I shall be happy to receive a few additional orders from contractors, to whom I can guarantee economy, excellence and dispatch. CHAS. T. PORTER,
No. 235 West 13th-st., cor. 9th-av., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
A BRILLIANT NAUTICAL TALE OF THE WAR!
THE RATTLESNAKE;
OR,
THE REBEL PRIVATEER.
TALE OF THE PRESENT TIME.
BY NED BUNTLINE.
ILLUSTRATED BY F. O. C. DARLEY, ESQ.
COMMENCES IN THE
NEW YEAR'S NUMBER
OF
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.
Issued everywhere, at 12 a'clock, on MONDAY next, for only four cents
BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY
JUVENILE BOOKS,
PUBLISHED BY
J. E. TILTON & CO
THE PRINTER BOY;
Or, How Ben Franklin made his mark. Illustrated.
By the anthor of "The Bobbin Boy."
Price 75 cents.
THE BOBBIN BOY;
Or, the Life of Maj.-Gen. Banks, np to the time he became Governor of Massachusetts.
Price 75 cents.
A BEAUTIFUL FAIRY BOOK.
FAIRY DREAMS;
Or, Wanderings in Elf-Land. Elegantly Illustrated, on soft tioted paper. By Mrs. AGNES, a popular contribntor to the *Atlantic*.
Price 75 cents.
ABEL GRAY.
A beautiful New Book for Boys. Choicely illustraled.
Price 40 cents.
CHRISTMAS STORIES.
Illustrated.....Price 38 cents.
FRANKIE'S BOOK OF BIBLE MEN.
Illustrated. By Mrs. S. G. ASERON, author of "Sabbath Talks About Jesus," "Sabbath Talks About Psalms of David," &c., &c.
Price 38 cents.
SUSAN AND FRANKIE.
Illnstrated. By Mrs. S. G. ASHTON, author of "Frankie's Book of Bible Men," &c.
Price 38 cents.
SABBATH TALKS ABOUT JESUS.
Illustrated. New edition. Price 38 cents. By Mrs. S. G. ASHTON.
SABBATH TALKS ABOUT PSALMS OF DAVID.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GERMAN FAMILY OF THE highest respectability can accommodate four single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with elegant rooms and first-class board, (French style.) at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. References exchanged. French and English spoken.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 16 East 20th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN furnished rooms, with board, fire, gas, &c., in a first-class house, on very moderate terms. Apply at No. 148 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADIES will find board in a private family by applying at No. 112 Hudson-st., near Franklin-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A pleasant front rooms, neatly furnished, with full, or partial board; situation delightful and only five minutes' walk from Fulton and all ste ferries. Apply at No. 37 Cranberry-st., near Columbia, Brooklyn.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a large front room and bedroom connecting, with ample closet room, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, (partial board for gentleman,) or to two gentlemen. Location very desirable and convenient to ferries. Terms very reasonable to desirable parties. Address, with real name and reference, S. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

$9 PER WEEK FOR TWO GENTLEMEN.—With full board, gas and fire; room large and nicely furnished; house owned by the occupant, and has all modern improvements. Also, a neatly-furnished entry bedroom; price $3 per week. Location below 4th-st., west side. Address B. G., Box No. 120 *Times* Office,

NOW VACANT.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, fronting on 5th-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms, bath, &c., with board; private table if desired; in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Also, one or two rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board.

TWO LADIES WISH BOARD, WHERE lessons on the piano-forte, by one of them, who is an experienced teacher of music, would be received as part payment for the board of one. References given and required. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Madison-square Post-office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, on the first or second floor, with or without partial board, to gentlemen. The house contains the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

TO LET—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, IN A brown-stone house, No. 33 Bowery, single and in suites. This establishment is well kept and furnished. Hants by the week or month, and in accordance with the times. Inquire of T. KENNY.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERLOOKING THE BAY, &c.—A choice of rooms may be secured with board in a private family at No. 116 Columbia-st., between Fulton and Wall st, ferries, within five minntes of either ferry.

WANTED—ON UNION-SQUARE, OR IN ITS neighborhood, a parlor and three bedrooms, on first or second floor, for four persons, servant included; private table required; answer immediately. Address "M. T.," Office of the *Evening Post*, No. 41 Nassan-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY IN a small family in the country. She would require constant care and supervision on account of her health. Address INVALID, Box No. 836 New-York Post-office.

NO. 15 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.—BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av., newly and elegantly furnished rooms to let, in suites or single, to gentlemen or families without children.

BOARDING ON MURRAY HILL—FOR A gentleman and wife, in a private family occupying a first-class house in a delightful neighborhood. Address E. W., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

NO. 53 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST.—A DEsirable suite of rooms to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, in a first-class house in a desirable location. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

TO LET TO A GENTLEMAN.—A FURnished room in a private family, No. 46 East-19th-st., near Broadway.

A FEW VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS CAN still be secured for the Winter at No. 1 Irving Place, corner of 14th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazeteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $30, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway) and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man, to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 per week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money. LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS OF LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:

SIR: Please forward immediately by mail, directed to the Secretary of State, copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazeteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully yours, J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

[*From the New-York Herold*, Nov. 2, 1861.]

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.:

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours, MILLARD FILDMORE.

$1.500 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED, to join the advertiser, who will invest a like amount in a cash business that is exclusive, safe and permonent, and will nett $5,000 per year, as will be fully shown. Address WOOD, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250, IN A NEAT manufacturing business; large profits; references exchanged. Apply at No. 25 Chambers-st., third floor, Room No. 6.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FROM THE United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 2,473, dated March 17, 1858, to John C. Cheeseman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Executors of Stephen B. Munn, for Ten Thousand Dollars, with interest at four per cent. from date. All persons interested are required to show cause, within six weeks, why a new certificate shall not issue in lieu of that lost.—Dec. 3, 1861.

JOHN C. CHEESEMAN,
CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, } Executors.
JOHN A. COLLIER,

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON TUESDAY, THE 17TH inst., a Scotch Pebble and Gold SHAWL PIN in form of an anchor. The above reward will be paid for its recovery on application at No. 1 West 33d-st.

LOST.—A LADY'S WATCH AND CHAIN IN THE 13th-av., between 13th and 26th sts., on Monday afternoon. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning the same to No. 53 William-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela, Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 315 and 221 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the Stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers, FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Malden-lane.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York.
No. 157 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

BEST ENGLISH MAKES OF ENGLISH RIFLES.
For sale at
NAYLOR & CO.'S,
No. 99 John-st.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION OF housekeepers to the large sale of china, glass and plated ware, the contents of C. C. LEIGH'S China Hall, No. 503 Broadway. A rare chance to purchase holiday presents. Goods now ready for examination.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE
OF
ENGLISH AND SWISS
OLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

MESSRS. FELLOWS & CO.
will sell through EDWARD SCHENCK, on
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st,
at 10½ A. M., at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, their surplus stock of
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
OF
ENGLISH AND SWISS MANUFACTURE.
The attention of private buyers as well as the trade, is requested. The watches will be on exhibition at the salesrooms on THURSDAY.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SHERIFF'S SALE
OF
SUPERB DIAMOND JEWELRY
AND ENGLISH GOLD WATCHES,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. The goods will positively be on exhibition at the salesroom on Wednesday, the 18th inst., from 11 until 3 o'clock.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be positively required of every purchaser at the time of sale, the balance of the purchase to be paid within the next day, in bankable money, or by certified check. None other received.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassan-st., the stock of strictly first-class wines, brandies, ales, porter and cigars of an insolvent importing and jobbing house, for many years in the Southern trade; must be cleared previous to Jan. 1; all of which are guaranteed genuine, and according to sample and description, including pale and dark brandies, ports, Madeiras, sherries, rum, gin, whisky, &c., in casks, cases, bottles and demijohns. Also the balance of an invoice, in original cases, shipped (*via* Montreal) by the London and Peninsular Wine Company, (the oldest in London,) comprising Don Pedro Madeira, 1844; royal golden, 1849; superior brown, 1850, and extra pale sherry, 1847; superior old port, 1842; Mantell's old imperial brandy, 1848; Jamaica rum, 1848; old Holland gin, and English wild cherry brandy. Persons desiring a stock for private use can find nothing more desirable or reliable. We sold a large part of this stock on Oct. 3 and Nov. 26, and have received large duplicate orders since. Also remaining unsold, a few lots belonging to an English gentleman leaving the country, viz.: a few dozen V. O. P. sherry 1814; scrcial Maderia; Antigua rum 1847. A few original packages of fine sherry of one arrobe each, (about four gallons,) imported for private use. A few demijohns very old pineapplerum; do. do. of very choice old competition cherry; no invoice of guaranteed Charles Heidseick champagne quarts and pints; old Otard brandy in demijohns; Marcobrunner Hock 1846. The entire catalogue will be offered without reserve. Also, the balance of the invoice of fine Havana cigars remaining from sales of above date, of the following celebrated brands, viz.: Flor Morantes, Windfield Scott, Norelgas, Flor Alburne, Cabanas, Henry Clay, Luna Lenn, El Sol, Don Quixotte, Sancho Panza, Columbis, Brittanica, 11 Dolce Far Niente, Victoria, Cotton Plant, La Union, Plantation and others, in all about 115,000, consisting principally of Conchas, Millar, Commnnes, Parzniegas, Media, Regalias and Londres, mostly in 10ths.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on
THURSDAY, 19th, and FRIDAY, 20th inst.,
At 10½ o'clock each day,
At the warerooms of Shaffer & Sucknow, No. 520 Broadway, between Spring and Broome sts.,
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE OF THE FIRST CLASS—Being the closing sale of their stock, consisting of elegant parlor suites, in ebony, mounted in ormolu and inlaid with bronze medallion; buffet and fancy chairs to match; suites in opeu work, vine carved rosewood and others; rosewood etageres, console tables, bookcases, centre, side and other tables; fancy reception chairs, richly carved and plain; marble-top dressing bureaus, oiled walnut furniture, extension tables, oak buffets and chairs, hall-stands, elegant suites bedroom furniture, in various styles, with other descriptions of first-class furniture.

The above can be examined until the days of sale, and will be sold without reserve to close up the concern.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock, at the Studio Buildings, No. 15 10th-st., the valuable paintings and other works of art contributed to the above fund by the artists, forming one of the most valuable collections ever offered by them to the public. The following artists are represented in the sale, viz.:

E. Leutze, Thos. Hicks, F. W. Edmonds, R. W. Hubbard, A. Bierstadt, T. P. Rossiter, J. A. Suydam, R. Gignoux, J. G. Brown, J. M. Falconer, A. W. Warren, J. B. Bristol, W. Whitteridge, E. Benson, Charles Muller, J. Carlin, V. Colyer, S. S. Osgood, D. Huntington, A. B. Durand, Louis Lang, S. R. Gifford, D. Johnson, J. H. Cafferty, L. R. Mignot, S. Coleman, G. D. Barron, J. B. Chapman, G. C. Thompson, W. J. Hennessey, J. S. Jamieson, Alfred Jones, C. G. Fisb, C. H. Moore, J. B. Bristol, J. W. Casilear, J. F. Kensel, R. M. Staigg, W. L. Sontag, G. H. Boughton, J. Williamson, C. F. Blanvelt, D. M. Carter, T. A. Richards, C. C. Griswold, Ir. A. Loop, Jerome Thompson, E. D. Nelson, Eliza Creatores, Wm. Morgan, H. Carmiencke, J. Hamilton.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF ILLUSTRATED WORKS AND VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 3 Ploe-st., near Broadway, by order of administratrix, the entire private library of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, comprising about 2,500 volumes, among which may be found: Vernon Gallery, by Hall; Wilkie Gallery, Gems of British Art, Hogarth's Tableaux, Indian Tribes of North America, British Essayists, Washington's Writings, by Sparks; Finden's Tableaux; Humboldt's Melastomes, Travels in America, by Mamilton; Antiquities of England, very old; Life of Christ, very old; Life of Washington Irving, Works of Daniel Webster, Hildreth's United States, Highland Clans, by Logan, Audubon on Birds and Quadrupeds, Ireland's Hogarth, the Works of Cooper, Fielding, Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, Sawyer, and other authors. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st. The illustrated books will be sold TO-MORROW.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES, STATUARY, RICH FRENCH JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, DEC. 23 AND 24, At 11 o'clock each day,

At No. 629 BROADWAY, between Houston and Bleecker sts., comprising rich French clocks and pendules in bronze, ormolu and marble; bronze statuary, candelabras, vases, ornaments, fancy goods, rich French jewelry, rings, pins, ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, cameos, necklaces, &c. &c. Catalogues will be ready on morning of sale, and no article will be positively sold without any reserve, the auctioneer begs to call the particular attention of those who want MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY PRESENTS at a mere nominal price.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, No. 35 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 19 and 20, each day at 10½ o'clock, at the large dwelling-house No. 17 Lafayette-place (comprising the contents of sixty rooms,) consisting of beds, bedding, carpets, curtains, bureaus, washstands, crockery, window-shades, gas-fixtures, stoves, dining-room furniture, rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, velvet medallion carpet, satin damask curtains, rosewood piano-forte, by Hallet, Davis & Co., mirrors, cornices, &c.; oil-cloths and hall-furniture, crockery, chinaware, table-cutlery, table linen, sheets, pillow-cases, quilts, pillows, bolsters and hair-mattresses, kitchen and laundry furniture; also, large furnace and eighty tons of coal. Sale positive. By order of the mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassan-st.:

SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURED FURS—Every article made expressly for Broadway sale, free from defect or damage, consisting of beautiful Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Cuffs and Muffs; Mink Sable do.; Stone Marten do.; Real Fitch do.; Siberian Squirrel do.; Imported Fitch do.; Chinchilla do., large and small sizes; Rock Morteu do.; elegant Russian Sable do., misses' and children's sets of all kinds, &c., &c.

Sleigh Robes in great variety; Wolf, Bear, fancy, &c. Also, Gents' Caps, Collars and Gloves, of various kinds, forming, as a whole, probably the finest sale of the season.

B. H. SEIXAS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ENTIRE CONTENTS of China Hall is now removed to the second story of Room No. 555 Broadway, over Wm. Taylor's Ladies' Saloon: sale will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, and sold without reserve, for cash only, under the direction of the assignee. The stock consists of dinner, breakfast, toilet and tea sets, mantel ornaments, plated ware, cutlery, japanned tea trays, a large quantity of granite ware; glass, rich Bohemian, cut, crystal and moulded, selected for family use by the former proprietor, C. C. Leigh. The goods are now ready for examination.

WM. TAYLOR, Assignee.

Catalogues can be procured the morning of sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the store, No. 25 Pine-st., next door to the Custom-house, assignee's sale of carriages, two-seated turn-over seat rockaways, elegant light City-built top wagons, variety of no-top buggies, three very light jagger wagons, elegant six-seated rockaways, an elegant Winter or Summer carriage, elegant light express wagon, shifting top. These carriages are all custom-made, and are to be sold without reserve, by order of the assignee.

JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, FRIDAY, DEC. 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, household furniture, in good order, comprising a general assortment mahogany parlor furniture in hair-cloth, ditto chamber, ditto marble tops, painted suites, feather beds, mattresses, carpets, etc., etc., paper hangings, counter screens, etc.

E. LUDLOW, Jr., Auctioneer.

STEREOSCOPIC GOODS, VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—E. LUDLOW, Jr., will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 63 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., stereoscopic views, instruments, &c., in lots to suit purchasers. Also, some valuable oil paintings, the importation of a party deceased, sold by order of executor.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, chairs, bedsteads, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, wardrobes, chandeliers, washstands, hair and other mattresses, feather-beds, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, comforters, blankets, sheets, bedding, kitchen furniture, &c.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS to be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, suitable for City or country trade.

NEAL LOGUE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ENTIRE CONTENTS of the dry goods store, No. 467 8th-av., on FRIDAY, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock A. M., without reserve, for cash only. By order of the mortgagees.

LEWIS JOHNSTON, Att'y for Mortgagees,

AUCTION SALES.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
FIVE HUNDRED CASES
BOOTS AND SHOES
At auction, for cash,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock,
by ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st., comprising a very general assortment of fresh and seasonable goods, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited. Men's grain Boots, in great variety, at private sale.

A. B. CHAPMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERIOR SALE OF household furniture, THIS DAY; (Thursday,) at the private residence of A. Vanderpool, Esq. at No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut parlor, chamber, and oak dining-room furniture; china, glass, crockery, silver ware, rosewood piano-forte, suites, &c. Also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE.—WE WOULD CALL attention to the sale of valuable Books, being the collection of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 3 Pine st., near Broadway, where catalogues can be had.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, to be made at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 18 New-st., by order of Messrs. Ely & Co. Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.
At reduced prices.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
PLUSH AND LIONSKIN CLOAKS, in a great variety.
All new styles, at retail, at reduced prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

NO. 759 BROADWAY.
PRESENTS FOR ALL SEASONS.
And the most agreeable favors for ladies are
TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
Commencing at $5.
Flowers, for decorative purposes, 12 cents per bunch.

ASSORTMENT UNEQUALED
Of useful articles for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

White French China Tea Sets for Holiday Gifts....	$3 75
Fancy French China Tea Sets for Holiday Gifts....	7 00

SILVER PLATED ICE PITCHERS,
For Holiday Gifts, large size, handsomely engraved. 5 00

$5,	$5,	$5,	$5,	$6.
Silver Plated Cake Baskets for Holiday Gifts.....				4 50
Silver Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, for Holiday Gifts.				15 00
Silver Plated Casters, 6 cut bottles, for Holiday Gifts				4 50
Silver Plated COFFEE URNS,				
for Holiday gifts, new pattern, finely chased.....				$10 00
$10,	$10,	$10,	$10,	$10.
Silver-plated Teaspoons, for Holiday gifts, the doz.				1 25
Silver-plated Table-Spoons, for Holiday gifts, the doz.				4 00
Silver-plated Table-Forks, for Holiday gifts, the doz.				4 00
Ivory-handle Table-Knives, for Holiday gifts, the doz.				4 50
Ivory-handle Tea-Knives, for Holiday gifts, the doz.				4 00

ALSO,
An elegant variety of
FRENCH CHINA VASES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BISQUE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BRONZE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
PARIAN MARBLE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
for Holiday Gifts.
BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS
for Holiday Gifts.
Together with a complete stock of
CHINA DINNER SETS,
Rich and Plain Cut
TABLE GLASS, &c., &c.,
At popular prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

CLOAKS.
WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
LADIES' CLOAKS
AT RETAIL
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
At
No. 312 Broadway,
Up stairs.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MADAME R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 729 Broadway,
Have just received a beautiful assortment of
FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., &c.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

MILLINERY.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONnets, new styles, for holiday gifts, at $13, worth $30. Mink Fur Bonnets, children's Hats, black velvet Bonnets, Feathers and Ribbons.
L. BIENS' Millinery, largest and cheapest in the world. No. 581 Broadway—581—up stairs.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GUGE,
Practical Furrier

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms moderate. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., No. 138 East-Broadway.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.
A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 50½ Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

FREE CLASS FOR VIOLIN AND FLUTE.—Gentlemen can learn to play by note in twelve lessons, at No. 288 Bowery (near Houston-st.) Apply THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock; also, SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, for boys. Free for all. Private lessons given on the piano, violin, &c., &c. $12 per quarter.
L. A. BENJAMIN.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $125 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $160 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—CHAS. SIEH & CO., corner South-3d and 1st-sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Depot No. 547 Broadway, N. Y. We invite the attention of the public to our stock of improved overstrung, iron frame piano-fortes, which for their power, musical qualities and durability, stand unsurpassed.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a young lady as music teacher in some school or seminary; has had experience and given satisfaction: good references given. Address M. E. R., care of B. F. Osterson, Granville, N. Y., stating terms.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH, AT NO. 866 Broadway, near 14th-st., a fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with all the best improvements; full iron frame, overstrung, patent damper, and warranted.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. WILL SELL UNtil February 1, their stock of new and second-hand Pianos very cheap for cash. Their Automatic Melodeon is also on exhibition at their warerooms, 487 Broadway.

100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE A REGULAR supply of Hominy, for retail customers. Manufactores address O. BROWER, Station A, New-York.

COAL.

RED AND WHITE ASH COAL.—PURE RED Ash coal (Peach Orchard) and genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also superior Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel—all at lowest market prices.
HENRY REEVES,
Corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF wealth and position would like to correspond with some educated and accomplished lady with a view to matrimony. Address H. K. M., Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid in a first-class hotel; has no objection to town or country; good City references. Apply or address A. R., for two days, at No. 392 7th-av., second floor, near 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid; will assist with the washing and ironing, or do general housework. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young American girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, with a nice family; good reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 33 West 12th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a neat, tidy, Protestant young woman as above, or would do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; has good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., next to the fancy-store, first floor, up stairs, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable English girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is capable of taking charge of a dining-room; or would do general housework in a small private family; best of reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 279 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker, first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to care children; is willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or as chambermaid and nurse; is willing and obliging; has good City reference; a good home preferred to high wages. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would do housework for a small family; the best of reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 280 Avenue B, Room No. 11.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has five years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 140 West 33d-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable English girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework and take care of children. Good reference. Apply at No 31 East Broadway, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children, a situation as waitress, by a young woman with the best of reference. Apply at No. 92 West 19th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, A place, by a girl of 15 years, to take care of children. Apply at No. 7 Desbrosses-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT tidy woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook. In all its branches, meats, poultry, pastry, soups and jellies, and green turtle soups. Wages, $9; City or Westchester County: excellent City reference. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands other business in all its branches—meats, games, soups and jellies, and all kinds of deserts; has lived several years in first-class families, and has best City reference. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, who can produce the best City references as to capability; is a first-rate cook and excellent bread and biscuit baker, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Address No. 1,274 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference. Also, a young person as seamstress, plain dressmaking, cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 122 East 20th-st., 2d-floor, front room, near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a North of Ireland Protestant woman; she understands her business in all its branches—soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, and cake; she is a good baker; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; will also assist in the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family. No reference; has no objection to the country, and would prefer a good home to high wages. Call at No. 135 Amity-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups and jellies, game and poultry; has no objection to assist in the washing of a small family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 127 West 17th-st., near 7th-av. B. D.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRSTrate cook, by a respectable woman; understands washing and ironing and her business in all its branches; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 44 Carroll-st., between Johnson and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman who perfectly understands French and English cooking, in a private family or boarding house, or to go out by the day; best of references given. Apply at No. 105 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the grocery store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS GOOD plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RES

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 116 of the laws of 1861, and an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1895.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the name whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURER OFFICE, HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds and full payment in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be, and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and forward drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Monnt Vernon and Pittsbnrgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASCENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. CO., No. 29 William-st.

HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT, AND OF 1st Mortgage Eastern Division, Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees, under the agreement of Oct. 3, 1861, before the 21st of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all bonds presented to us, for the benefit of that agreement, after that date, for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.
Dec. 9, 1861. N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 11 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 18, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

An election of Directors for the ensuing year will also be held on the same day. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

This Company continues to insure, as usual, on the most reasonable terms.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 99 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN OASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BOXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1861.

WM. S. BOUN, LATE TREASURER OF this Company, having resigned, the Board of Directors have this day appointed J. W. BAKER, Esq., Treasurer *pro tem.* The dividends will be paid by him at the office of the Park Fire insurance Company, and where the business of the Company will be conducted until further notice. JOHN T. RATHBUN, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., inclusive.
T. & Jo. BROWNING, Secretary.
R. T. COMPTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1861.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

$36,000 NEWARK CITY CORPORATION Bonds, in sums of $1,000 each, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, offered in exchange for United States Government 6s of 1881.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 44 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 66 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURnished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
HON. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Dec. 17, 1861.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health, or disease. DR. LAHMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 180 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and berbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 668 Broadway.

TRIESMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is in a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. G.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by DR. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge. His office for the protection and rectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.
Stock Capital, (all paid in,)..... $500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861..... 1,047,436
Liabilities..... 14,550
Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS
of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.
1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 33⅓ per cent.
2d " " " 8, '58, 50 "
3d " " " 14, '59, 50 "
4th " " " 12, '60, 45 "
5th " " " 5, '61, 35 "
GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CHAUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Dec. 6, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and ganging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, to be inspected, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by hurning to determine the length of thoe the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lots for lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ——, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of the advertisement of the ——, from the office of the Lighthouse Board. Should —— offer or bid be accepted, —— request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signature and certificate. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ——, of ——, be accepted, ——, will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ——, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the —— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest bidder.
Witness:
} Sureties.
(Place.)
(Date.)

I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS, No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR EMPTY FLOUR-BARRELS.—Proposals will be received at this office up to Dec. 24, 1861, for the purchase of all the empty flour barrels, for one year from 1st day of January next. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE.—Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1861.—Proposals are invited at this office, until the 20th instant, for Zouave Leggings of Russet Leather, or other suitable material; and of Linen or Russia Sheeting; to be 11½ inches high. Samples of the Leggings to be sent with the proposals, stating prices. G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries. New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Sunday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Nunsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing in this City, under the name of CARPENTER & PLASS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. FRANCIS S. CARPENTER withdrawing from the concern.
FRANCIS S. CARPENTER,
JOHN T. PLASS.

The business will continue in future at the same place, under the firm name of J. T. PLASS & CO., by whom all business appertaining to the firm of CARPENTER & PLASS will be settled. J. T. PLASS & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FIRM OF BROWN & RYAN, Printers, having ceased to exist November 29, 1861, the subscriber hereby gives public notice that he will not be responsible for any of the acts of his late partner, Martin B. Brown. WILLIAM RYAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

INSPURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.
HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix.
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DON. OHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-lnw6mTh*

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES.—Warm your rooms by the new patent gas stove. No dirt! No ashes!! No coal to carry!! Economical! Clean! Portable!!! New-York Gas Stove Works, No. 414 Broadway, below Canal-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mastbead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec'r. 11.
AFRICA, Shannen, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AUSTRALASIAN, Gook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW..... SATURDAY, Dec. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK..... SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EDINBURGH..... SATURDAY, Jan. 4
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOSTE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KANAWAK, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY..... Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY..... March 3
TUESDAY..... Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY..... March 29
Passage money to Nassau..... $15
Passage money to Havana..... 60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 33, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following r

THE CONFLAGRATION AT CHARLESTON.

Further Details of the Disaster.

The Public and Private Buildings Destroyed

LARGE QUANTITIES OF COTTON BURNED.

CONDUCT OF THE NEGROES.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

We have the Norfolk *Day Book*, of Tuesday, which contains extracts from the Charleston *Courier* and *Mercury*, relative to the fire, but there is little additional to what has already been telegraphed.

W. P. RUSSELL & Co., owners of the factory where the fire commenced, say the establisbment had been closed and the furnace of the boiler covered with water before the men left. The proprietor did not leave for an hour and a half or more after the workmen. When he left everything was in order, and there were no signs of a fire. In about an hour and a half afterwards Mr. ROSSELL heard the alarm. From these circumstances he infers that the fire was set, or was the result of carelessness on the part of a number of country negroes, who had been quartered under an old shed adjoining his establishment, in allowing their camp fires to get the better of thero. After the breaking out of the fire, the flames continued to increase in violence, and with the scarcity of water, seemed to defy all human efforts to arrest them. Keeping a southwesierly course, the roaring element rushed through like forked lightning. The work of destruction in King and Queen streets was truly terrible. Roof after roof fell in, and the fire rushed out of the windows and lapped around the buildings in an awfully sublime manner. The flames spread right and left, making a clean sweep of the fine residences in Logan, New, Savage, Hazyck and the lower end of Broad streets, nor could the work of destruction and desolation have been stayed had it not been that the fire exhausted itself for want of material. In addition to the churches already mentioned destroyed was the Quaker meeting-house in King-street. The Savings Institution was also burned, and the large Southern Express building is also gone. The Mills House was only saved through almost superhuman exertions, and its blackened walls attest a severe trial.

The Cathedral St. Fuelar was rsied one of the finest architectural ornaments of the city. It was constructed of brown stone in a very massive and costly manner. The fine building of the Sisters of Mercy was saved.

The extensive foundry and machine shops of CAMMERON & Co. were entirely destroyed. They embraced eight buildings, an office, an erecting shop, machine and fitting shop, foundry, blacksmith shop, two boiler shops, pattern store-room and iron room. The stock of material on hand, including a large quantity for Government purposes, was valued at not less than $200,000. The insurance is not stated.

McCARE & HANCKEL'S State Cotton Press was also destroyed. The value of the building and machinery was $90,000. The building contained 300,000 pounds of sea-island cotton, belonging to Edisto and John's Island planters. There was no insurance on the cotton. The press was insured for $23,000. Fifty-two bales of upland cotton were also destroyed.

Among the handsome residences destroyed were those of Bishop Lynch, George M. Coffin. Mr. J. B. Hayward, Postmaster Ruger, Miss Bowman, John Laurens, Dr. Hazyck, Capt. Rutledge, John Bonnell, Messrs. Middleton, McKeig, Gravely and Williams.

The *Courier* says the most gratifying incidents of the fire was the zeal manifested by the slaves in their efforts as firemen and laborers. The entire population, male and female, worked most earnestly. Subscriptions for the poor sufferers by the terrible conflagration had been opened at the Bank of Charleston, and $2,000 had been subscribed.

The Commissary General had posted a notice for food and shelter for those deprived of houses by the sad calamity. Many were obtained on application to F. S. HOLMES, at the Soldiers' Wayside Depot, corner of Ann and Navy streets.

The *Mercury* of Friday says: Yesterday was a gloomy day for Charleston. Business was universally suspended, and with one impulse our community united in giving sympathy and aid to the victims of he great public calmnity.

The *Courier* says: "The fearful conflagration that has just passed over our city will cause the 11th and 12th of December, 1861, heresfter to be remembered as one of those dark and trying periods which, for the moment, seem to paralyze all the long-cherished hopes and bright anticipations of the future. We have been visited by one of those mysterious dispensations of Providence which we cannot attempt to solve. Our city has received a terrible blow, which will take the work of years to repair. Let us nerve ourselves, then, for another start, thankful that we are still left with the same bold spirit, strong arms, and make a new and perhaps more substantial prosperity for our beloved city."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Intercepting Items from Rebeldom—Sympathy with the Charleston Sufferers—Movements in Western Kentucky—The Rebels Alarmed—Kentucky Senators in the Rebel Congress, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 17, *via* BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.

The steamship *Constitution*, Captain A. V. FLETCHER, sailed for Boston at midnight last night. It is supposed that she will there take on board three more regiments for some point on the Southern coast.

The Baltimore boat brought down, this morning, 101 men, the greater number belonging to the Seventy-ninth New-York Regiment. They have been discharged from the hospitals, and will join their regiments at Port Royal at the first opportunity.

By a flag of truce to-day, we have received Richmond papers of yesterday.

The Richmond *Whig* has received a few additional particulars of the attack upon EDWARD JOHNSON'S forces on the 13th, at camp Alleghany. The Federals were reported 5,000 strong. The fight began at 7 A. M., and lasted seven hours, when the Federals were repulsed. The *Whig* says that the Confederates lost 25 killed and 60 wounded, and that the Federals carried away their wounded, and left 90 to 100 dead on the field. JOHNSON'S force was 1,500, and after the battle was reinforced by two additional regiments.

The Richmond *Whig* calls upon all farmers of Virginia, near the lines of railroads, to build ice-houses, and collect large supplies of ice during the present season, as the whole South will have to get its ice from Virginia in the coming Summer.

The General Assembly of Virginia, on the 14th, adopted a resolution tendering sympathy to the citizens of Charlesion, and instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of an appropriation for their relief.

A dispatch from Augusta, dated the 14th, says it is reported that the Georgia Legislature has appropriated $100,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the Charleston fire.

The following are late telegraphic dispatches:

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Dec. 14.

Three thousand Federals at Paducah marched to Viennn Thursday and burnt some dwellings, lumber-yards, &c. They returned to Paducah, and made no attack on Fort Beauregard. All quiet at Columbus, Ky.

JEFF. THOMPSON recently surrounded a party of Federals guarding the bridge between Charlestown and Bird's Point, and killed four and captured two bridge guards.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Dec. 13.

At Columbus, Ky., there was a great commotion yesterday. More troops have been sent to Gen. Bowen, at Fellciana, and also a regiment to Union City. The Federals at Cairo have changed their policy. None are allowed to leave there. All communication has ceased. The Government transports are idle in the daytime and busy at night. It is supposed by those in high official quarters that the Federals are moving an immense force to the Tennessee River to cut off communication with Bowling Green.

SECOND DISPATCH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 17—5 P. M.

Known in Richmond this morning that a Commissioner had arrived in this country from the British Government, to treat in regard to the Mason and Slidell seizure.

A flag of truce was sent down from Craney Island this afternoon, and the steamtug sent out to meet it has just arrived.

Twelve or fourteen passengers, mostly ladies, were brought down, and they took passage for Baltimore.

From the Norfolk *Day Book* of to-day we learn that in the Rebel Congress, on the 16th, HENRY C. BURNETT and Judge MONROE were sworn in as Senators from Kentucky; which State has just been admitted to the Confederacy.

Hon. WM. POACHER MILES, of South Carolina, is exceedingly ill with pneumonia, according to a dispatch from Richmond.

The *Day Book* says the Third Georgia Regimen returned Monday morning to Portsmouth, from Roanoke Island.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Gen. Buell's Official Report of the Skirmish at Green River.

Repulse of Three Rebel Regiments, with Six Pieces of Artillery, by Four Companies of National Troops.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Gen. BUELL has telegraphed to headquarters the following:

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

To Maj.-Gen. McClellan:

McCOOK'S division is at Mumfordsville; Gen MITCHELL at Bacon's Creek. ZOLLICOFFER is either retreating across the Cumberland River, or is prepsring to do so at the approach of any superior force.

Gen. McCOOK reported that the rebels attacked his pickets in front of the railroad bridge at 2 o'clock today. The picket consisted of four companies of the Third Indiana, Col. WILLICH, under Lieut.-Col. VAN IMSLEA. Their forces consisted of one regiment of Texan Rangers, two regiments of Infantry, and one battery of six guns. Our loss was Lieut. SAXE and eight enlisted men killed and ten wounded. The rebel loss was thirty-three killed, including the Colonel of the Texas Rangers, and about fifty wounded. The rebels retreated ingloriously.

D. C. BUELL, Brigadier-General, &c.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SKIRMISH.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

The recent Mumfordsville engagement, considering the disproportion of numbers, proves the most brilliant National victory yet achieved. Four companies, of about 350 men, of Col. WALLACH'S regiment, led by the Lieutenant-Colonel, drove back over 3,000 rebel cavalry, artillery and infantry. They were first attacked by a regiment of Texas cavalry, whom they repulsed and followed, when they were drawn into ambush, and fired at from all sides by rebel infantry. The Nationals returned the fire vigorously and stood their ground until the rebels fell back, leaving all their dead and most of their wounded on the field. No reinforcements reached VAN WEBER'S (National) command, as reported yesterday, until after the engagement was over. HOWE'S Louisville Battery supported the Nationals from the north of Green River, firing at very long range from rifled cannon. Four other companies were on the south side of the river, but engaged as pickets a mile and a quarter distant from the action.

Among the Nationals killed were Lieut. SACKS, of Cincinnati, who killed eight men with two revolvers, but was finally killed, receiving nine bullets from the rebels. Also among the killed were Henry Joser, Richard Wherf, Fred. Shoemaker, John Shambrose and Peter Smith, all of Cincinnati. SMITH'S remains go to Cincinnati to-morrow.

Of the Texas Rangers sixty-two were killed, beside Col. TERRY. The number of wounded is unknown. It is supposed to be large. The National forces buried their dead. Fourteen of the rebels' horses were found dead on the field, and three rebels were taken prisoners.

Parties just arrived from the scene of the fight, report that, yesterday and to-day sixty-nine dead and wounded rebels were found in the bushes. The National loss was ten killed on the spot, seven mortally and thirteen otherwise wounded. Of these mortally, four have since died. The rebels lost a Colonel, Captain and Lieutenant.

The National forces on the south side of Green River have been considerably augmented, but the report of a general crossing southward yesterday is untrue, and would not take place till the Green River Bridge, on which a large force is engaged, is reconstructed.

The rebels sent a flag of truce to-day, asking permission to inter their alleged unburied dead.

The Somerset Postmaster writes, 17th, that ZOLLICOFFER, with 7,000 men had crossed the Cumberland River and were entrenching.

The Thirty-first Ohio and Second East Tennessee Regiments had arrived there, making a force about equal to ZOLLICOFFER'S.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS FOR KENTUCKY.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Two regiments of cavalry, three of infantry, with a squadron of cavalry and a battery of artillery have been sent to Kentucky from Pennsylvania.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

A Large Body of Rebels in Henry County—Rebel Outrages at Lexington, &c.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Gentlemen who left Henry County Sunday say that Clinton, the county seat in that county, was in possession of from six to eight thousand rebels, most of whom were from Gen. PRICE'S camp at Osceola, and the balance recruits from the northwestern counties. They were persecuting Union men and plundering private property. These informants also say that late on Sunday evening last they met an advance guard of Gen. POPE'S Division three miles from Clinton. They think the rebels were entirely ignorant of the approach of our troops, and express the belief that they have been surprised and cut off.

Osceola is about 25 miles south of Clinton, and if our informant's statements are correct, a very rapid advance of Gens. POPE and STEELE'S Divisions has doubtless been made on Gen. PRICE'S headquarters.

Advices from Lexington are to the effect that since Gen. PARNTISS threw a few shells into that town, the rebels have been very severe toward Union measearching and plundering their houses, and threatening to burn them.

BEN McCULLOCH UNDER ARREST.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

ROLLA, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

A Union refugee from Arkansas says Gov. REC. TOR has issued a proclamation, requiring all persons between the ages of 16 and 45 to join the army, was relentless, and they were being arrested and imprisoned.

BEN McCULLOCH had been summoned to Richmond to answer charges preferred against him for needlessly burning property of Southern men, and for refusing to reinforce PRICE when the latter was pursued by the National troops. McCULLOCH'S forces were in Winter quarters in Benton County, Arkansas. Six regiments of Indians were in his camp.

All Union men from Rolla were being arrested on their arrival at Springfield, at the instance of JOHN H. PRICE, lately released from arrest at St. Louis.

THE DEFENCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Gov. CURTIN is about to issue a proclamation, calling upon the citizens to form military organizations for State defence. He has had all the State arms collected, which are being repaired at Lancaster at the rate of 1,200 per week. He will shortly visit Washington to confer with the National authorities for the defence of Delaware River and Lake Erie.

WYNKOOP'S Seventh Cavalry received their State colors to-day, and immediately started for Kentucky.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

A Bill to Provide for the Collection of Direct Taxes in the Rebel States.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL POSTPONED.

A Million Dollars for Gunboats on the Western Rivers.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.) presented a petition for the establishment of an armory on Burlington Island, New-Jersey.

Mr. TAOMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.) presented a petition of several hundred citizens of St. Louis, laborers on the public works, asking that the several amounts due them be paid.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.) presented several petitions for the emancipation of slaves.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of Vermont for a repeal of the fugitive slave law.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate a copy of the proclamation of Gen. PHELPS to the loyal citizens of the Southwest, and by what authority it was made. Laid over.

Mr. TEN EYCK introduced a bill for the establishment of an armory on Burlington Island.

Mr. DOOLITTLE introduced a bill for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts. It provides for taking the land in such districts to pay the direct tax; that the President shall before the 22d of February next make a proclamation specifying what districts are in such insurrection, the owners to have power of redemption.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution that TRUSTEN POLK, now a traitor to the United States, be expelled from the Senate.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire if any legislation was necessary to correct the evils which now exist in the condition and management of the military hospitals. Agreed to.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) moved to take up the case of the contested seat of the Senator from Kansas (LANE). The report of the Judiciary is, that Mr. STANTON is entitled to the seat.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, asked that a memorial be read; also an order from the War Department. He said the Committee could not have had before them a correct copy of the paper called an appointment.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that the case should be recommitted to the Committee.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.) moved that the subject be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FOSTER thought that there were no new facts in the memorial to go to the Committee.

After some further discussion the subject was recommitted.

A communication was received from the War Department, transmitting the orders given Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

The resolution offered by Mr. SUMNES, that the army shall not be used to surrender fugitive slaves, was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER said he had various letters stating abuses of this kind in the army. Brig.-Gen. STONE was adding to his achievement at Ball's Bluff by busying himself in surrendering up slaves. He (Gen. STONE) had made Massachusetts soldiers do this vile duty. The Governor of Massachusetts had already complained of this. This outrage must be stopped.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) thought that the one great trouble was that every General thought he must make up his mind as to what he will do in a contingency which never arises. He (COWAN) thought that Generals had no right to settle the question as to who was the owner of a slave, and that the whole matter should be left to the Executive, and need not be put on the statute book. The fact that the army was in the rebel States was sufficient. He thought that Generals must take the natural result which comes with each fact, without special legislation for emancipation or confiscation. They had nothing to do with these questions in the Senate, which were only keeping up angry agitation.

Mr. SUMNER'S resolution was then agreed to.

A resolution offered by Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) asking the Secretary of State "Why passports are required from passengers going from New-York to San Francisco" was taken up.

Mr. LATHAM continued—Passports should not be required from passengers going from one loyal State to another, like California. Such passengers were obliged to pay an enormous tax, which goes into private hands.

Mr. LATHAM'S resolution was adopted

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, reported that CHARLES HENRY FOSTER is not entitled to a seat in this Congress, either from the First or Second Congressional District of North Carolina.

Mr. DAWES said that the Committee had pursued the investigation so far as to be entirely satisfied that the claim was founded in imposition; and so well satisfied of this fact was Mr. FOSTER himself, that he had voluntarily abandoned the claim.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was adopted, to print 5,000 copies of the report of the Special Committee to inquire into the army contracts, etc., with the evidence, and 10,000 copies without the evidence.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers, heads of families, or those who have attained the age of 21 years, and are citizens of the United States, or filed an intention to become such. The provisions of the bill are extended to all who have performed service in suppressing the rebellion. In the lieu of bounty lands the three months' volunteers are to receive thirty dollars in addition to the right of a homestead, and all who have served six months, one hundred dollars.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) proposed an amendment, extending the Bounty Land Act of March, 1855, to those engaged in the present war.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) opposed the amendment, contending that it would strike a deathblow at the homestead policy, consume every acre already surveyed, and benefit the soldier only to the extent of what they can receive from the sale of their warrants. He advocated the bill.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a modification of Mr. HOLMAN'S amendment, which the latter accepted, that the provision shall not take effect until one year after the passage of the bill.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) advocated the amendment, and asked whether we should not extend to the soldiers engaged in this war as much liberality as we have to soldiers who have fought in previous wars.

Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, (Rep.,) was for confining the lands to actual settlers. Opposing the amendment, he said the bounties would inure to the benefit of speculating Shylocks, and not to the soldiers, who would become their prey.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) in ordinary times would vote for the homestead bill, but it would be suicidal now to vote for a sweeping measure like this.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.) who reported the bill, spoke in its support. If the homestead policy was wise heretofore, it was assuredly so now. It should have been adopted years ago, and would have saved cultivators from the impositions of large capitalists, who have monopolized the lands.

The debate was continued by Messrs. JULIAN, FESSENDEN, ROSCOE CONKLING, ARNOLD and KELLY, the last saying that the country is now in a flurry about a foreign war, but on this subject his soul was tranquil. He believed there would be none.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) doubted whether it was prudent to pass this bill. It was by credit alone that we can maintain the mighty struggle in which we are engaged, and it was the part of wisdom to take care of the means to sustain our credit. Throughout the world tainted security is considered the best. [He repeated it would be illtimed when we are engaged in the greatest war the world ever saw, to pass this bill. By doing so we would be acting generously, when it is as much as we can do to act justly. Pay your debts before you give; this was a maxim which we should practice. Before adopting such a measure let us make sure of the salvation of our country. Let us bend all our energies to that object in men, money and means.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) supposed it was understood that the motion which had been made to postpone the bill would result in its final defeat. (Cries of "No," "no," "no!") He had no doubt that was the purpose of the motion.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) while always disposed to regard with respect the utterances of the gentleman from Kentucky, (CRITTENDEN,) he felt constrained to differ from him in his conclusions—namely, that the effect of the passage of the homestead bill would transfer from the Government its property as a basis of credit.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) entered his protest against Mr. LOVEJOY'S imputation, that those who favored its postponement desired to defeat the bill.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said whenever it would be in order he would move to amend the bill by providing bounty land to soldiers, or their widows, of 160 acres on any public lands open to preemption or entry at $1 25 or less per acre, and to provide homesteads of 80 acres to actual settlers on the lands reserved from railroad grants, and now open to entry at $2 50 per acre.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed till the first Monday in February—68 against 50.

Mr. STEELE, of New-Jersey, (Opp.,) presented a memorial from Lieut. CRAVEN for indemnity for loss while surveying the Isthmus of Darien.

Mr. STEVENS, of Penn., (Rep.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Civil Appropriation bill.

Also, a bill for the appropriation of $1,000,000 for gunboats in the Western waters, in addition to the former sum.

The latter bill was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. WASASHANK in the chair, and took up the bill for the payment of invalid and other pensions.

The bill was amended, on motion of Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) that no pension shall be paid under this act to any person engaged in the present rebellion against the United States, or who has in any way given aid and comfort to those engaged in the rebellion.

The bill was subsequently passed.

The House passed the bill authorizing and requiring the Secretary of War to pay to the officers and men heretofore actually employed or mustered into service in the Western or Missouri Military Department the pay and bounty as in regular enlistments. This covers the forces under Gen. FREMONT and other commanding Generals.

Mr. STEELE, of New-Jersey, offered a resolution which was adopted, that the Select Committee on Alleged Contract Abuses, be requested to inquire as to the policy of abolishing sutlerships or regulating the system in accordance with the requirements and protection of the soldiers.

Mr. COLFAX called attention to a communication from the Post-office Department, stating that it has been ascertained that Members of Congress frequently give envelopes to cover matter unknown to them—that franked letter envelopes without address are being circulated among the camps and sold by sutlers at from one to two cents apiece—that franked envelopes are sent to merchants in various parts of the country to cover their own correspondence in return, and that franks of Members of Congress are forged.

Mr. COLFAX hoped that the simple statement of facts would correct the abuses without further legislation. Adjourned.

COL. MULLIGAN IN NEW-YORK.

Reception by the Mayor, Common Council and Citizens, at the City Hall.

Lecture for the Benefit of the Sufferers by the Irish Famine.

Col. MULLIGAN, the heroic defender of Lexington, received a warm welcome at the hands of the citizens of New-York yesterday. While at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, he was waited upon by many of our prominent public men and cordially greeted. About noon, he was escorted to the Governor's Room by a delegation of the Common Council, consisting of Aldermen COSNELL, BOOLE and DAYTON, and Councilmen HAZLETON, GAGGS and RYAN, who had been appointed for that purpose. The Colonel was formally welcomed to the City by Mayor WOOD, who feliciously alluded to the distinguished services of the City's guest, on behalf of the Union cause in the West. Col. MULLIGAN responded, modestly expressing the hope that he should yet do something to compensate for the high honor paid him by the City of New-York, and the belief that the cause of the Union and the Constitution would yet be triumphant.

Col. MULLIGAN was then stationed in the usual location for the City's guests under similar circumstances—the vicinity of the bronze statute of WASHINGTON—and the people, who were waiting in large numbers outside, to shake him by the hand, were gradually admitted. All Departments of the City Government, and all classes of our citizens, were represented in the crowd that poured through the room for an hour. Many were obliged to leave disappointed.

THE LECTURE IN THE EVENING

Owing to some mismanagement in the price or the sale of tickets, Cooper Institute was but about half filled. Those who were present, however, made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers.

Judge CONNOLLY called the meeting to order, and proposed as Chairman RICHARD BUSTEED, who assumed the duties amid some dissenting voices, and in a few words presented to the audience Col. MULLIGAN.

Col. MULLIGAN was received with a storm of applause, and proceeded with his task in a straightforward and soldierlike fashion. He spoke of the readiness with which Col. MARSHALL'S Cavalry and the Irish Brigade of Chicago marched 150 miles to the relief of Lexington. The Chaplain of the brigade, he said, was fully capable to give them a prayer or sing them a song. (Laughter.) They found no enemy on the way and arrived at their post on the 10th of September. He told how they received news of the approach of the enemy, how reinforcements and provisions were sent for and, although there was ample time to send them, they did not come. The enemy advanced, 10,000 strong. There were in Lexington at that time 800 of the Irish Brigade, 600 of Col. PEABODY'S men, 350 of the Missouri Fourteenth, 600 of the Marshall Cavalry, and a few of the Home Guard. He wished for their sake that the Home Guard had been fewer. [Laughter.] He despised them, for he had found them invincible in peace and invisible in war. After the enemy had been repulsed at the bridge, they made a circuit of ten miles, and advanced upon Lexington by the road leading past the cemetery. They were met by the Union forces with desperate resistance, but the enemy succeeded in planting a battery, and showered grape upon them until they became very much confused. (Laughter.) There was danger of somebody being hurt. (Laughter.) They were not used to being hurt, and they seemed all anxious to avoid it. [Laughter.] Even the Colonel of the Irish Brigade found himself at the rear trying to clear for the woods. [Laughter.] But at length order was restored, and the men were posted so as to pick off the enemy's gunners, which was done effectually. At length, that evening, those ten thousand men fell back before the twenty-seven hundred and eighty who had fought them from morning until night. Gen. PARSONS requested the privilege of entering Lexington to bury his dead, which, in view of the deference shown by the enemy to the dead body of the bravest man yet sacrificed to the Union cause—LYON—[thunders of applause] was granted. But they had stolen their provisions, cast their own shot, and thrown up their own intrenchments, and only by such superhuman exertions were enabled to keep off the enemy during that terrible two days fighting. On Sunday they had their sermon, singing and praying, and then the boys went back to stealing provisions and casting shot. [Great laughter.]

During the siege the men lay upon their muskets, and shoveled with their arms close at hand. On the night of the 17th it was evident that the enemy intended to make an assault in the morning. The advance of the black mass of the enemy was terrible. The eye fell nowhere that it was not met by a surface of steel. There were 28,000 men and 13 pieces of artillery, attacking that small force of less than one-tenth their number. The enemy planted five batteries, and for three days and three nights never ceased to pour in their deadly fire.

Col. MULLIGAN here illustrated the position of Lexington and College Hill, showing how the enemy was enabled to get between the Union forces and the river without molestation, in consequence of there being no shell to shell them out.

At length word came that the enemy had *taken the hospital*. He had never dreamed that it was necessary to fortify sick men's couches. But, the enemy took the hospital. The forces of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth made vain efforts to retake the building, but a company of the Irish Brigade was called upon, and they went on, a line of steel, and, what was better, a line of invincible human will; they met the enemy front to front, and charged on, and on, until they burst in upon five thousand men. [Great applause.] That charge of the Irish Brigade had no parallel in our history. [Applause.] But they had to retire, carrying with them their sick and wounded, and reaching the interior works.

The battle raged until 9 o'clock, when a sortie was made, and the enemy's colors were captured from a regiment of the assailants. The firing paused from 12 to 3, and at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 19th the whole line of the enemy opened. The besieged had used up their last drop of water, and all day the firing continued. The enemy captured their surgeon and their chaplain in the hospital, so that on this critical day their valuable services were not available. Captain MORIARTY was obliged to perform amputations all day *with nothing but a razor. Even the water that was used in these operations was eagerly drank by impatient men.* On the 20th the battle was continued, and the enemy advanced under cover of hemp bales, in order to cover up and avoid the "confusion pits" and mines that had been placed entirely around the intrenchments by the Union forces. There were two guns—6-pounders—facing, and within 175 feet of each other, playing for three hours, so close was the fighting. At length, under cover of their hemp bales, the enemy advanced in sufficient numbers to overwhelm the two companies stationed at one portion of the works, but, three companies of the Irish Brigade bravely came to the rescue, and for thirty minutes four hundred men stood face to face and bayonet to bayonet, and the result of it was the enemy was driven back. [Applause.] But, at length, the ammunition began to give out. Gun after gun was silenced. Still there was no water. At length there came a rumor that there was a flag of truce. The firing ceased. Gen. PRICE sent a note saying:

"Colonel, why has the firing ceased?"

He turned the letter over and wrote on the back:

"General: 'Pon my honor I don't know, unless you have surrendered." [Laughter.]

At length the word passed that the cartridges had given out, and yet those good fellows, with nothing but empty guns and cold steel, marched back to the intrenchments. [Applause.] But, at length, after the treachery of the Home Guard raising the white flag, the place was given up, he never knew and never cared upon what conditions. It was enough that the place was gone.

Col. MULLIGAN gave thrilling descriptions of the individual bravery of many of the garrison of that doomed town during those terrible nine days' siege, the taking down of the flags that were nailed to the flagstaff [cheers] and the scenes during their captivity. The entire narrative abounded in passages of eloquence, of humor and of patriotism, rarely equaled. It was delivered in an off-hand, almost conversational style, and at the same time characterized by declamatory excellence.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

A Custom-house Officer in Trouble.

A regular meeting of the Board was held yesterday, the President, G. C. VERPLANCK, in the chair.

Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY, General Agent, reported that ADAM KOGANOWSKI, a Custom-house officer, while performing his duty as night inspector on board the ship *Electic*, from Hamburg, had solicited some of the passengers to engage lodgings at the lodging-house No. 3 Carlisle-street, kept by WILHELM VOSS.

It is stated that Voss had been forbidden to enter the Garden on account of his impositions upon the emigrants.

CHARLES PATUAN and RICHARD WEONER, passengers in the *Electic*, informed Mr. CASSERLY that KOGANOWSKI endeavored to persuade the emigrants to the belief that the boarding-house keepers standing in the Garden were thieves and robbers, and advised them to go to the house that he would designate, and they would meet with good attention.

Police Officers HENRY NEWMAN and ALBERT WEITH corroborated the above statement.

The matter was referred to Mr. CASSERLY, with instructions to confer with Collector BARNEY, and report at the next meeting.

From the weekly statement it appears that 64,995 emigrants have arrived at this port to date, against 102,110 at same date last year. Seven hundred and sixty-seven inmates are in the Ward's Island Institution. Balance of funds in Bank, $3,763 21.

The Mysterious Tragedy in Canal-street.

ARREST OF ANOTHER PERSON ON SUSPICION OF BEING CONCERNED IN THE MURDER.

Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday afternoon, arrested a man named GEORGE HUMEL, upon suspicion of being connected with the mystery which still envelops the sudden and terrible death of BERNARD LEVY, the Canal-street Broker.

Mr. HUMEL was arrested at his residence, No. 325 Fifth-street, and taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, where he is now detained to await the further action of the authorities.

LOUISA BRIEDSBRACH and GEORGE WEILER, the parties who were arrested by Capt. DOWLING on Tuesday night, are confined in the Station-house, and will probably remain there until all the evidence which can be found is in a condition to be presented to the Grand Jury. The officers engaged in ferreting out the parties to this unfortunate affair, are constantly on the alert, and thus far, they have exercised an unusual degree of diligence in their efforts to arrive at the truth of the matter.

The person arrested yesterday is believed to be a material witness, even if it should be shown that he has had no improper connection with the affair. It was proven upon the inquest that two or three months ago the deceased called at the prisoner's house in Fifth-street, and while there, he had a private interview with LOUISA BRIEDSBRACH, and there is evidence to show that HUMEL was at that time cognizant of some matters of importance which then transpired.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—This evening will be presented the new piece of "Lakea of Killarney, or Brides of Glengariff," which has been for some time in preparation, and which will be produced with new scenery, &c. Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS have leading parts in the piece.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new comedy, by Mr. TOM TAYLOR, called "Up at the Hills," will be produced here to-night, with new and appropriate scenery, dresses, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—HERRMANN, the prestidigitator, will commence his farewell performances at this establishment on Monday night. The advertisement will be found in another column.

CONCERT IN FLUSHING.—Miss MARIA BRAINERD announces a Vocal and Instrumental Concert to-morrow evening, at the Congregational Chapel, Flushing. She will be assisted by Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, tenor, and by FRANK GILDER and CLARK W. BEAMES as pianists. The programme embraces a choice selection of songs and piano music.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Miramon and Sisff, consisting of Manuel Gaul, Miquel Gaul, Francisco Bueno, David Vallaltel and Manuel Garcia, together with Senoritas Anita and Lola Scholtans, from Mexico; Col. Sibley, Capt. Larned, Capt. Howard, J. G. Rodgers and F. Harwood, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Geo. N. Warren, ot Troy; Major Wan, of the United States Army; Homer Ramsdell, of Newburgh; Geo. M. Parson, of Columbus, Ohio; N. G. Capron, of Baltimore; E. G. Nightingale and lady, of Providence; Alex. Gunn, of Livingston; A. Goddlot, of Pennsylvania; N. W. Talcott, of Springfield, and T. G. Talcott, of Hartford, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Commander Calhoun, U. S. N.; D. T. Vail, of Troy; G. H. Stokes, of Illinois, and T. P. Kop, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rufus H. King and Mrs. Adjntant-Gen. Townsend, of Albany; Capt. G. W. Walcott, and Adjntant Bigelow, of the army, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge Baldwin, of Syracuse; D. P. Smock, of England, and H. T. Evans, Jr., of Illinois, are at the Everett House.

E. Smith, of San Francisco; Captain S. V. Binet, of the U. S. Army, and Philip S. Justin, of Philadelphia, are at the New-York Hotel.

W. Cunard, from Halifax, and C. E. Miles, of Boston, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Major J. W. Gardner, of the U. S. Army; N. R. Fairbanks, of Chicago; George Dwight, of Springfield, and S. C. Mumford, of Conn., are at the Brevoort House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE. — BRIDGET HUGHES, a widow woman, left her home on the 6th inst., and has not since been seen by her family. She resided with a sister on Grand-avenue, near Myrtle-avenue, and left with the avowed intention of going to the Catholic Church in Jay-street.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos, 105 6, 74, 95, 102, 12, 13, 21, 78, 79, 57. The fourth Monday, and equity causes—to be tried without a Jury—will be taken up on Munday next. There will be no Jury trials during the week.

From California.

THE RECENT DELUGE AT SACRAMENTO—RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Sacramento is now mostly out of water. Influential parties of that city have advocated that the money already appropriated to pay the interest on the city debt be used for meeting the expense of building an embankment, to prevent another inundation. The proposition was defeated through the action of a public meeting, when leading citizens subscribed $40,000. The January interest on the Sacramento bonds will be paid. The people of San FRANCISCO will send $50,000 towards relieving the Sacramento sufferers.

The markets are excited on account of a possible war with England. There have been large sales of rice, candles, whisky and coffee, to arrive. Butter dull; 28c. to 30c. Drills advanced; salcs, 12½c.

Sailed, ship *Contest*, for Hung Hong.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Arrived, ships *Europa*, Boston; *B. F. Hoxie*, New-York.

The Overland mail makes bad time latterly. A letter sent from New-York by steamer got through six to seven days earlier than one sent overland.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOLIDAY HAT.—KNOX is in good season with his Hat for the Holidays, and those who wish to sport one of the most elegant fabrics ever turned out from his popular establishment, neat, stylish and comfortable, can procure it by calling at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. KNOX understands the wants of the public thoroughly, as this elegant specimen of his skill proves. Buy your Holiday Hat of KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

Persons wishing to purchase watches and musical boxes, of all prices and styles, for Holiday Presents, will please take notice that I offer now my whole stock at retail. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Malden-lane, (up stairs.) New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. COSTER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS GAS.—A very large and beautiful assortment of porcelain and miea gas shades will be found at the manufacturing gas fixture dépôt of WARREN PACE & Co., No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3197. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM PORT ROYAL AND HATTERAS

News by an Arrival at Fortress Monroe.

Beaufort in Full Possession of the National Forces.

Large Quantities of Cotton Secured.

Important Strategic Movements of the Army and Navy.

Gradual Movements Toward Charleston and Savannah.

AFFAIRS AT HATTERAS UNCHANGED.

Senator Simmons' Vessel Seized and Sent to New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 18, } via BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 19. }

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. S. HOWES, which left Port Royal last Sunday, arrived here at an early hour this morning.

The *Spaulding* stopped at Hatteras, leaving that place yesterday, and bringing a mail and passengers. Everything is quiet at Hatteras. Nothing happened to disturb the usual monotony there except the usual storms.

The schooner *Charity*, Capt. WHITE, said to be owned by Senator SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, arrived at Hatteras on the 15th inst., with an assorted cargo, including a large proportion of whisky. She also took a Collector to Hatteras, and on arriving he procured a building from the Commissary, which he proposed using as a Custom-house. Capt. WHITE's papers, however, were very irregular, and on the 17th inst. Capt. WOODEN, of the *Stars and Stripes*, seized the *Charity* as a prize, and sent her to New-York.

The Collector, Captain and crew of the *Charity* arrived here in the *Spaulding* to-day. They are very indignant at their treatment.

Among other passengers from Hatteras was Commissary JOHN CLARK.

There is little news of interest from Port Royal. The National troops have fully occupied the town of Beaufort. Large quantities of cotton continue to be gathered and brought to the coast.

The *S. R. Spaulding* will return to Hatteras on Friday.

The steamer *Georgiana* brought down from Baltimore this morning Hon. CHARLES J. FAULKNER released on parole from Fort Warren, Boston, *en route* for Richmond, where he is confident of being able to exchange himself for Hon. Mr. ELY, representative from New-York, taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run.

Mr. FAULKNER spent the forenoon at Gen. WOOL's headquarters, and was sent by a flag of truce to Craney Island at noon.

Capt. MILWARD, on his return, brought down Capt. J. B. RICKETTS, of the First Artillery, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run. He is released on parole, and will be exchanged, if possible, for Capt. J. A. DELAGNEL.

Capt. RICKETTS was serenaded by the band of the Second Artillery, on the wharf, before the boat started, and numbers availed themselves of the opportunity to get a look at the Captain. He is still very weak, and suffering from the effects of his wounds.

The steamer *Illinois* is reported to be leaking badly, and is expected to sail for New-York this afternoon.

The *Georgiana* brought down from Baltimore this morning Hon. D. W. VORHEES, Member of Congress from Indiana, and Judge HUNTINGTON, of the same state.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Strategic Movements by the Army and Navy—Advances Towards Charleston and Savannah—The Occupation of Beaufort—Securing the Cotton—Interesting Miscellaneous News.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Friday, Dec. 13, 1861.

Taking Hilton Head for the base of operations, the army and navy are conjointly making a series of strategic moves which must, sooner or later, bring South Carolina and Georgia to their fealty. So soon as the foothold here was made secure Tybee Island was seized and held, and now other operations are in progress for a flank advance upon Savannah. Charleston, too, is receiving a share of attention. Within three days a force has been landed at Otter Island, and a battery there, commanding the entrance o the Ashepoo River, one of the inland routes between these cities, which the rebels themselves erected and deserted, is now under our control. Port Royal Island, where the town of Beaufort is situated, is also permanently occupied by our troops. Virtually, this place has been ours from the day of the battle; but, being of no great importance in a military sense, it was suffered to remain the pillaging-ground of refugee negroes. Its occupation now, however, is in furtherance of the design to advance gradually upon the offending cities, as well as to checkmate the rebels in the plan which they are now said to be executing, of obstructing this net-work of inland navigation with sunken vessels and live-oak logs.

To prevent the destruction of cotton may also have had something to do with the occupation of Port Royal Island; for the enemy, emboldened because they were not pursued, have recently made incursions even as far as Beaufort; and for a week before our troops went there, we had nightly manifestations of their presence, in a sky lighted by the fires of burning cotton houses. But now these ravages are ended.

The brigade of Gen. STEVENS forms the army of occupation. Its landing, camp and going to Beaufort has been with us the event of the week. It required five large steamers to transport the troops, their equipage, stores, horses, and other property, and the greater part of last Friday and Saturday was consumed *in transitu*. I availed myself of the occasion to make my first visit to Beaufort, attending the hospitalities of Capt. CONNER, of the [illegible] *Delaware*, one of the vessels employed in transferring the brigade. The distance from Hilton Head to the town, by the winding, low banked river, is 13½ miles, and there is ample water for vessels of 15 and 18 feet draft. Numerous plantations are scattered along the route on both sides of the river, some of them very picturesquely located, and almost hidden by a wealth of foliage. As our boat steamed slowly along, the negroes, who were very numerous ran down to the water, waving and shouting, reminding me of the stories told of the first reconnoissance up Beaufort River, when they came down to the shore with their bundles of goods and begged to be taken on board the steamer. The town of Beaufort has been so often described lately, that I shall not bore you with my impressions concerning its appearance. Enough to say that the houses are spacious, and look as if they would be agreeable habitations in the dog-days, with their double tiers of verandahs and large court-yards redolent even at this season of jeponicas, orange blossoms, camellias, tube-roses, jonquils and a variety of other flowers, of all of which I have a beautiful bouquet that gives me especial delight. Gen. STEVENS has taken quarters in a fine house, which belonged to Mr. JOHN J. SMITH. This, like every other building in the town, was left so hurriedly that the owner did not remove his effects, consequently the General has every requisite of comfort which not often falls to the lot of a campaigner. His staff officers fare no worse. I had permission to look into the residences of the deserted village, and I visited those of Col. MEANS, Mr. SAMS, Rev. Mr. BARNWELL, Col. ELLIOTT, and BARNWELL RHETT. Everywhere I saw shocking evidence of the unrestrained license of war. Elegant furniture shattered, mirrors broken, pianos and escretoires overturned, family portraits defaced, and libraries containing valuable books, the cherished collections of years, despoiled, in sheerest wantonness, of their treasures. To the negroes, mainly, is the blame of these raveges to be attached, but, after all, this destruction of household gods may be considered a just retribution, and a well-deserved penalty for a sin of the magnitude of which these South Carolinians have been guilty.

Our soldiers did not land at Beaufort until 8 o'clock on Friday evening. Scouts were at once thrown out, and pushing into the woods a short distance beyond the town, they encountered half a dozen rebel horsemen. An exchange of shots occurred, resulting in the injury of a private of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, who was slightly wounded in the neck, apparently by a pistol-ball. A negro afterwards reported that one of the enemy was wounded by our fire, and that his comrades supported him on his horse while they retreated toward Port Royal Ferry. The report of the musketry was heard by Gen. STEVENS, who sent a detail of 100 men to inquire as to its cause, but ere they came up, the rebels had withdrawn, and the hour was too late to admit of a pursuit.

Next day was devoted to pitching tents, landing stores and other necessary work, in the performance of which the soldiers found in the negroes willing and efficient helpers. The camps occupy most desirable sites, nestled in the shade of the magnificent groves of live-oak which skirt the back street of the town.

Reports come to headquarters that a squadron of cavalry, numbering 30 or 40 men, were still upon the island, and on Sunday morning Gen. STEVENS made a reconnoissance in force, expecting to take them prisoners. He had with him 700 men, consisting of a detail of 300 from the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, 300 from the Roundhead Regiment, also Pennsylvanians, and a section of HAMILTON's Battery. Starting at 8½ o'clock, they made a rapid march a distance of ten miles to Port Royal Ferry, over the only highway the island has. On the way they heard that the rebels had retreated, crossing the ferry the day before. Halting his main body at a convenient distance, Gen. STEVENS dispatched one of his aids with an escort to the landing place. The river here—known as the Coosaw—is but 50 yards wide, and on the opposite side the officer saw the enemy's pickets distinctly, and could not fail to have been himself observed. Contrary to the custom prevailing in Virginia, neither party offered a shot. As the enemy had the ferry-boat on his side, and there was no means of crossing, had he been so inclined, Gen. STEVENS was fain to return. He left a strong force at the ferry to prevent further incursions of the enemy, and has since established a permanent post at that point. Since then the rebels have come to the ferry in large numbers, and are throwing up earthworks as if to make a stand.

I was not lucky enough to hear of this reconnoissance until an hour after Gen. STEVENS had departed to make it. My grief at the disappointment was assuaged, however, by a permit to follow with Lieut. LUCE, of the Staff, who was to superintend the stationing of a number of pickets. My experience was pleasant. Taking the main road over which the reconnoitering party had passed, we found it intersected about a quarter of a mile from the town by a ditch, evidently intended for a rifle-pit. This was the sole obstacle to our progress, and it was easily overcome. Traveling busily along over the almost straight and perfectly level causeway of concrete oyster shells, which, if one may judge from its well-kept condition, has evidently been the pride of the place, we halted at every quarter of a mile to post two or three soldiers. Then on again, leaving our chain of sentinels behind us; feeling that there was just enough danger about the business to give it zest, peering up the many lanes leading to plantations, whence possibly the enemy's cavalry might debouch, and generally in a state of genial exhilaration. In this wey we went five miles by the mile-posts in a direct line, when we met a colored man, decked in his Sundey's best. We halted to get information. He told us that the General's party had already reached the ferry, and that it would be useless to proceed further in hopes of overtaking them. The sun was by this time very hot, and we acquiesced in this sage opinion. Moreover, we were informed that a house close by, belonging to Dr. ROSE, had been the rendezvous of the rebels during their incursions upon the Island for the purpose of burning cotton—that they were there the last time two days before, but all had now gone away. He said, too, that the cotton on the plantations of Stephen and Robt. Bernwell, Francis Capers, Henry McKee, Mr. Sesbrook, Mr. Waddy, Mr. Talbert and Mrs. Wills, had been burned within a night or two by the rebel ravagers, who replied to the expostulations of the negro-drivers that they were "acting under orders of the owners of the property." Our colored friend also gave us a graphic description of the flight from Beaufort the night of the battle and the day afterward. He said the entire length of the road where we then were was jammed with carts, carriages, and everything having wheels, and that the ladies of Beaufort almost broke their hearts with grief at leaving their splendid homes. BARNWELL RHETT, he said, watched the fight with a spy-glass from the roof of Mr. SAM's house at Beaufort, where a good view of Bay Point Battery is had, and he heard him say, "By George, every man has run, and they have set fire to the powder-house!" The people of Beaufort soon afterward ran too, with Mr. RHETT in the van.

Retracing our way, the pickets having long since been stationed, three of us made a *detour* about half a mile from the road to the plantation of Mr. WILLIAM MCCOCK, in search of something to satisfy appetites made keen by our morning walk. It did not take long to purchase the favor of DINAH, a neat-looking colored woman, who refused to follow the fortunes of her fugitive master. She quickly had a chicken broiled, potatoes baked, hoe-cake smoking hot, and a dessert of hominy and honey. Our dinner was spread beneath the branches of a noble oak, which, like all trees hereabout, was draped in a flowing robe of luxuriant moss.

I met on this plantation a young girl, probably 18, who evidently had more white than negro blood in her veins. She told me that Mr. MCCOCK owned her, and that on the day of the fight she was at Beaufort. In the confusion of the rout she hid herself, having determined to seek freedom of the Yankees. Most of the time afterward she had lived in the woods with her aunt and other slaves, not daring to come from their concealment, except in the night time to obtain food. Mr. MCCOCK was very angry at her desertion, and had been back several times to look for her. He last came two days before, and riding into the woods, his horse's hoofs struck the ground within two yards of where she was concealed. She was confident that he would have shot her with a pistol he had drawn, if she had been discovered. She has since found employment as laundress for some of the officers.

"Better late than never," but now that the Government has come to a realizing sense of the contraband character of cotton, prompt measures are taken to secure it. The fields are literally white with the harvest. Col. NOBLE, late of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, has resigned his commission for the purpose of acting as agent of the Government in collecting the crop. He has visited St. Helena, Ladies, Coosew, Palle-Wana, Paris, Dolto (?) and Port Royal Islands, and estimates the value of the quantity to be obtained at $1,500,000. Negroes are employed to gather the cotton—they receive $3 for every neat 100 weight which they deliver. For that pay they work willingly and well. The little *Mayflower*, Capt. PHILLIPS, is continually running up the bayous for the staple, and transporting it hither. Her first trip was made to Jenkins Island, whence she brought 250 sacks, which are equal to about 50 bales. A cargo may soon be expected in New-York.

The Post-office at Hilton Head in the three weeks of its existence has sent north, in round numbers, *eighty thousand letters*. If that fact is not conclusive evidence of the intelligence of the men composing the army and navy, what would be? Very nearly the same number of letters have been received and distributed here, as well as many tons of newspapers. Mr. SEARS, the postmaster, is a man of energy and tact, both of which qualities he has had occasion to exercise in bringing his department, in the face of very adverse circumstances, to its present harmonious working condition.

It is positively said now that the new expedition for *somewhere*, will leave here within a week. Capt. CHAS. E. FULLER, Assistant-Quartermaster United States Army, is busy in arranging the transportation. The vessels assigned are the *Oriental*, *Cahawba*, *Ariel*, *Daniel Webster*, *Benj. De Ford*, *Belvidere*, *Empire City*, *Matanzas*, *Marion*, *Philadelphia*, *Star of the South*, and *Roanoke*. The *Oriental*, probably the most comfortable vessel of the number, will doubtless be chosen as the headquarters of the General commanding the expedition.

Some information of the rebel movements has just been obtained from the negroes. FORRESTER THOMPSON, belonging to FREDERICK CRANSTON, of Savennah, said that he left that city with two other fugitive slaves, on the 26th ultimo. After suffering severely from hunger, they managed, finally, to reach our camp. He had been working at his trade, ship carpenter, upon a rebel gunboat which is now afloat in Sevannah Harbor. This vessel is 75 feet in length, by 25 feet in width. Her height is 7 feet out of water, and her draft not more than 2 feet. She is sharp at both ends, carries three guns, and was built expressly for running into the shallow creeks, in order to fight land forces. THOMPSON stated that Fort Pulaski is very unsubstantially built, and that firing from it has caused fissures in the brick walls. Some of the garrison are so fearful that it cannot stand the concussion of its own guns, that they have hired substitutes and left. He says that butter and coffee are both very scarce, and each sells for seventy-five cents per pound. Another refugee from Coosawatchie, a village on the Broad River, where the railroad crosses, stated that the rebels have erected a battery of three guns at that place.

A stupid soldier, belonging to the Roundhead Regiment, met a shocking death the other day. He found in the woods an unexploded shell, and sitting astride of it, lighted the fuse with his cigar. It burst, cutting his hands off at the wrists, and tearing out his stomach. He languished two hours after the occurrence. Eight others were slightly hurt. Another colt, belonging to the Forty-eighth Regiment, also touched off a shell in a marsh, near the camp. Singularly enough, the only injury he experienced, was the tearing of his coat. A fragment of the iron was thrown three hundred yards, passing through the canvas of a tent and smashing a trunk in pieces.

Did you ever hear of a tamed alligator for a pet? Soldiers must have something upon which to lavish their tenderness, and the Forty-seventh New-York have chosen an enormous alligator. They captured the hideous creature in Skull Creek, near SEYBROOK's plantation, and really have made it quite tractable.

The following is the list of deaths at Port Royal since Dec. 1 to Dec. 11:

THIRD NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

John H. Clements, private, Company G, Dec. 3.
Lewis B. Jordan, private, Company K, Dec. 6.
John L. Hazleton, musician, Company G, Dec. 6.

FORTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

Griffen Rendolf, Company H, Dec. 10.

ROUNDHEAD.

Wm. B. Wilson, Company E, Dec. 7.

EIGHTH MICHIGAN.

John H. Davis, Company K, Dec. 4.
Lumen Hare, Company H, Dec. 4.
Cyrus H. Delano, Company E, Dec. 4.
Jonathan K. George, Company C, Dec. 7.
John Petro, Company F, Dec. 7.
Wm. Smith, Company K, Dec. 9.
Wm. Brown, Company D, Dec. 9.

There have been eighteen deaths in this regiment since its arrival at Hilton Head, the mortality being greatly in excess of any other regiment.

SIXTH CONNECTICUT.

Joseph Lawrence, Company A, Dec. 9.

FOURTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Andrew Johnson, Company H, Dec. 4.
Ed. Dalton, Company K, Dec. 5.
Josiah S. Piece, Company D, Dec. 6.

NINTH MAINE.

Ira B. Lyon, Company G, Dec. 4.
Charles L. Hollend, Company F, Dec. 5.
John F. Brown, Company C, Dec. 5.

Eighty-three deaths since the occupation.

H. J. W.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS AT HATTERAS INLET—SICKNESS THERE—THE PROVISIONS FOR THE SUFFERING NATIVES, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1861.

The steamer *S. R. Paulding* has arrived from Port Royal, bringing news of the safe and successful occupation of Beanfort by our troops. The health of the men was good, and the weather fine.

The *Spaulding* stopped at Hatteras on her voyage up. Capt. JARDINE, of the Ninth Regiment, came up from Hatteras. He reports large numbers dying from diseases contracted at that miserable and unhealthy place. Some of the troops who were sent to the general hospital at Fortress Monroe, and returned to Hatteras as soon as they recovered, have again been attacked with the return of old Hatteras diseases, and are now dangerously ill. The experience of the natives of Hatteras is, that a disease contracted there is a life-time companion, and there is no remedy but removal to a better clime. The Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, which was sent to replace the Twentieth Indiana, has lost, during their three weeks' stay at Hatteras, seven men, who were in good health before they went there; and HAWKINS' Zouaves have buried about twenty of their fine body, since their arrival, at the time of the bombardment. The hospitals are now full of the sick from the two regiments.

Capt. JARDINE reports a visit from the rebel gunboats, three in number, on Sunday last, who fired shot and shell, one of the shell falling a very short distance from the regimental formation of the Ninth, at Sunday morning inspection, under Lieut.-Col. BEYTS.

The vessel with the supplies which Rev. Mr. CONWAY procured for the suffering loyal people, by his appeal to the sympathetic and patriotic people of New-York, has arrived safely, and her cargo unloaded by the natives. The provisions thus sent were received by these sufferers with expressions of the warmest gratitude to the kind people who had supplied them.

Great preparations are known to be on foot for the purpose of affording the loyal people of North Carolina a free and ample opportunity of rising up and declaring to the world the love which is reported to exist toward the Union throughout the greater portions of that State. Where the blow may fall, or what the power is that will strike it, I am not at liberty to tell.

Col. R. C. HAWKINS, of the Ninth, now at Hatteras, is at Washington; and it is reported by prominent army officers that he is to be made Brigadier-General, to command in the North Carolina operations.

The principal part of the force now at Hatteras have removed from the scene of the great flood to higher and safer ground, some three miles up, where a camp is established, known as Camp Winfield; and large fortifications have been thrown up. It will gratify a large circle of friends to know that Major E. A. KIMBALL, who was seriously ill at Hatteras, has recovered. The Ninth could not well afford to part with so valuable and brave an officer, and he is providentially spared, to fight on in the defence of the old flag, to whose glory his distinguished services in Mexico added no small share. C.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Energetic Movements of Gen. Pope Against the Rebels.

TWO LARGE CAMPS BROKEN UP.

The Rebels Scattered, with the Loss of all their Baggage, Arms, &c.

About Three Hundred of Them Captured.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 19.

Dispatches received at Headquarters from Gen. POPE state that after a forced march yesterday he got between the enemy, encamped six miles from Chilhowee, Johnson County, and a body, 2,200 strong, in Clinton and Henry Counties, but as soon as they heard of his approach, they beat a rapid retreat toward Rose Hill, Johnson County, leaving all their baggage, arms, munitions, &c., in our possession.

Gen. POPE then threw forward ten companies of cavalry and a section of artillery in pursuit, following with the main body of his army.

At Johnston, Bates County, the rebels, being closely pursued, scattered in all directions, but mostly toward the South.

Gen. POPE then forced a strong cavalry reconnoissance to within 15 miles of Osceola, and intercepted and captured 150 of the fleeing rebels and all their baggage, stores, &c. Other squads, numbering from 10 to 15 each, were taken, making the aggregate number about 300.

No fighting is reported to have occurred.

Gen. POPE says the whole country between Rose Hill on the west, and Grand River on the south is clear of rebels.

Gen. PRICE has only 8,000 troops at Osceola.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE REBELS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 19.

The names of about 300 rebels have been enrolled at the Provost-Marshal-General's Office, upon whom contributions are to be levied under Gen. HALLECK's General Order No. 24, for the benefit of the Southwest refugees. About sixty of the most prominent of these are to be called upon to-morrow for the sums set opposite their names, varying from $100 to $400, and the balance are to be notified as the exigencies require.

It is understood that Gen. POPE will send a strong force of cavalry to Lexington. The main body of his army is now *en route* for Sedalia.

A train of twenty wagons, with clothing and supplies for PRICE, were captured, in addition to the articles previously reported.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter:

OSSAWOTAMIE, Dec. 9, 1861.

A portion of LANE's command is still here. Part have left Leavenworth. Col. MONTGOMERY has been here for a week or more.

DENVER, one of the Pro-Slavery Governors of Kansas has been appointed General, and is expected here every day. The officers and soldiers do not like the appointment.

The Union forces are very small in and around Kansas.

We are having fine weather here; it is very mild and pleasant. The soldiers expect to be paid off in a few days. MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 9.

Messengers came in this morning from Bornesville, and report 1,000 or 1,500 rebels in that vicinity. In less than two hours after the messengers arrived, all the forces that were camped here were on the march.

It is outrageous to see how the people of Kansas are used by the Government. Gen. HUNTER has removed the only battery that was in Southern Kansas to Leavenworth. We have but two cannon and one howitzer. They will not believe that there is any need of large guns this way.

Gen. DENVER, as I understand, says there is no need of large guns here. He does not believe that there is an enemy in Southern Kansas.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Advance of Gen. Schoepf Against Zollicoffer.

A BATTLE PROBABLY FOUGHT.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 19.

The *Commercial's* Frankfort dispatch says advices from Somerset state that yesterday morning, at daylight, Gen. SCHOEPF, with all his force, marched out to attack the rebels. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER is in position on Fishing Creek, with 6,000 men and some artillery. Gen. SCHOEPF's force consists of two Tennessee regiments, HASKIN's Kentucky regiment and the Seventeenth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth Ohio Regiments, STAUDAR's Ohio and HEWETT's Kentucky Batteries of ten guns, four of which are rifled, four smooth bore, and two Parrott guns. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER has no wagons on this side of the river, and but indifferent means of crossing.

Gen. SCHOEPF was confident of whipping him, with some hope of capturing most of his men. The Tennesseeans lead the column. It is probable that the battle took place yesterday or to-day.

DESTRUCTION OF AN ENCAMPMENT.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Thursday, Dec. 19.

The amphitheatre at the fair grounds, where a regiment of soldiers are encamped, was completely destroyed by fire, last night, resulting in a loss of $10,000 to $12,000.

During the excitement a sentinel shot JOEL HICKMAN, First Lieutenant of Col. WORLEY's Cavalry, killing him instantly.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1861.

Exciting reports to-day from almost every quarter of the State, and there may be some truth in some or all of them. H. MARSHALL's reported irruption into Northeast Kentucky is not improbable. A rebel diversion or feint in that quarter, in order to distract and divide our forces, appears likely. Our divisions under Gens. SCHOEPF and BOYLE, at Somerset and Columbia, must soon (if not already) encounter ZOLLICOFFER, and thrash him too, unless they are greatly outnumbered. The bridge-burning exploits of Capt. NEITER, of Col. BUSSALDER's Regiment, are making the invaders about Russellville feel rather uneasy; apprehensive and discouraged. You know he burnt, on the 4th, the Whippowill Bridge, seven miles below Russellville, on the Memphis Branch Railroad, and the Nashville-Louisville *Courier* calls it the most brilliant exploit of the war in Kentucky. The rebels batteries along the Mississippi and the Cumberland will soon be silenced and taken by our gunboats and land expeditions. Their ravages of the First and Second Districts will soon be stopped by Gen. WALLACE and Col. R. K. WILLIAMS, who are advancing into the interior from Paducah and Smithland, and by Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN, who also is reported to be moving forward. The troublesome fellows about Bagdad, in Shelby, and about other country towns and cross-roads, will cease from troubling us as soon as our forces dislodge, thrash and scatter the invading armies. Nothing but miserable blunders can prevent Kentucky's early, entire and eternal release and recovery from the rattlesnakes' bites and the rattlesnakes' coils.

The Senate has passed Mr. PRALL's resolution earnestly invoking the Government authorities to adopt such rules for the exchange of prisoners as may be dictated by humanity, and as are consonant with the laws of war. PONTIAC.

A FIGHT AT POINT OF ROCKS.

Attack by Rebel Artillery upon Col. Geary's Encampment.

PROMPT RESPONSE OF OUR ARTILLERY.

Defeat of the Rebels, with a Heavy Loss in Killed and Wounded.

POINT OF ROCKS, Thursday, Dec. 19.

At 10 o'clock this morning, a rebel battery of three guns, flanked with about two hundred infantry, suddenly commenced shelling the encampment of Col. GEARY's Pennsylvania Regiment. About twenty shells, well aimed, fell amidst the encampment, the first within a few feet of Lieut.-Col. DE KORPONAY, commanding. The six companies in camp were well deployed and intrenched.

The Twenty-Eighth Regiment battery opened fire with two guns, the first shot disabling one of the rebel guns; the second falling in their centre. Our battery then advanced and poured a continuous fire into them, silencing all their guns and driving back a fourth one reinforcing them. The rebels were driven from their position in full retreat. There were, at least, fourteen killed, and many wounded. Our side did not not lose a man. The engagement lasted over half an hour.

After the rout of the rebels, the victors turned their guns on some houses near the old furnace on the Virginia side, where about 150 rebels were secreted driving them out, killing and wounding many. The guns were admirably served.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, Dec. 17.

News from Williamsport last night shows that considerable disquiet exists along the river line. Shots are continually being exchanged between the enemy and Col. LEONARD's men.

Reports as to the numbers and intentions of the enemy are contradictory and unreliable. One statement is that Gen. JACKSON, with his brigade largely reinforced, is at Falling Waters; but other intelligence does not appear to corroborate it. It is evident that Gen. KELLY's advance from Romney toward Winchester, and the approaching opening of the railroad from Cumberland to Hancock, together with recent movements of General BANKS' column; has caused great consternation on the other side. General KELLY has daily skirmishes with the rebel advance guards, but he progresses steadily and slowly toward Winchester. If it be true that the Stransburg and Winchester railway connection has been completed, the enemy will undoubtedly receive heavy reinforcements immediately, and a hard fought battle of considerable magnitude will be the result.

To protect the operations on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as well as to be prepared to repel Gen. JACKSON's forces, should he make a general demonstration against Col. LEONARD.

Capt. BEST's Battery, and the Fifth Connecticut Regiment, Col. FERRY, were this morning dispatched to Williamsport, and will reach there early to-morrow. Other regiments are prepared to follow it if their presence should become necessary.

The review of the First Brigade, Gen. ASZEROONBIE, yesterday, was highly creditable. It may be admissable to particularize the Second Massachusetts Regiment, Col. GORDON, and the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. WEBSTER, as having received great credit from the Staff. The Sixteenth Indiana Regiment has greatly improved since the last review. The Thirtieth Pennsylvania Regiment, although a small regiment, performed all its movements in a manner creditable to its officers and men.

The First Maryland Regiment, Col. KENLY, of COOPER's Brigade, will be reviewed to-day near the village of Fairfax.

The Division Hospital has now become fully organized by Surgeon KING, medical director of the division. It is under the charge of L. R. STONE, of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, assisted by Dr. CRANE, of the Third Wisconsin Regiment, and Dr. CHITTENDEN, of the Sixteenth Indiana Regiment. The regimental medical reports of last week show a decrease of sickness, and almost a total absence of new cases. The regiments on the river, from the Point of Rocks to Hancock, are much the healthiest of the division. Almost every regiment of the division is building basements to their tents of split logs, the tents themselves forming the roof. This mode has been recommended by the Sanitary Commission as superior to all others, in point of warmth and ventilation. The officers quarters are generally floored and heated with small stoves.

A report gained some credence here yesterday that Gen. STONE had had an engagement opposite Edwards' Ferry, in which he was victorious, but your correspondent has failed to obtain any confirmation of it.

The General Court-martial tried several deserters yesterday, and others under the same charge are before it to-day. It is believed that all will be convicted, and it is likely that some executions will take place.

STATEMENT OF A UNION REFUGEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 19.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, has a statement given by a Union refugee from Richmond, who escaped on the claim of being a British subject. There was considerable Union feeling prevalent there. The fugitive belonged to a Union Club, but their rendezvous being discovered, the members were forced to scatter. Twenty-two hundred rebel soldiers were sick at Richmond. The rebels have sunk hulks near Norfolk, rendering all approach to it by water impossible. An attempt was made on Monday last to launch the *Merrimac*, but she stuck on the ways, and could not be moved up or down.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 19.

The First Massachusetts Cavalry, Col. WILLIAMS, visited Boston to-day, from their camp at Readville. The regiment made a splendid appearance, and attracted an immense crowd, covering the sidewalks, balconies, &c., on the route of march. The regiment will soon leave for the seat of war. The Twelfth Maine, and Col. FRENCH's Massachusetts Regiment, are expected to embark in the steamer *Constitution* for the month of the Mississippi River.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The three-masted schooner *John S. Williams*, lying at the Government dock, foot of Murray-street, North River, is now loading Government stores for Port Royal, S. C. She will carry about 500 tons, and sail on Saturday, 21st.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE BY THE JURA.

Nature of the Demands Made on the American Government.

BRITISH PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The London Press on Gen. Scott's Letter.

Messrs. Cobden and Bright put in a Plea for Peace.

From our English files by the *Jura*, which extend to the 5th of December, inclusive, we obtain some additional and highly interesting details of news.

Gen. SCOTT's letter appears to have had a decidedly pacific effect, even on the most belligerent of the British journals.

Both Mr. COBDEN's letter and Mr. BRIGHT's speech at Rochdale, are earnest efforts to maintain peace, and they will not be without effect on the mass of the British people.

In the meantime, however, British preparations for war are being carried ont on a large scale. The naval reserve fleet is under orders to prepare for sea, and munitions of war as well as fresh troops, are being forwarded with dispatch, to Canada.

THE INSTRUCTIONS TO LORD LYONS.

From the Scotsman.

The terms and exact character of the instructions sent out to Lord LYONS are kept a close secret; but we learn that amongst those persons in London likely to have the best means of judging, there is a general belief that the amount and form of the reparation *which our Government has felt bound to demand are such as the American Government is not likely to concede.* The most likely, or rather least unlikely, chance of an amicable settlement, so far as can at present be seen, is considered to be *that the Senate, in which there is a majority strongly opposed to Mr. Seward, may, unless it only to overthrow him, declare for redress and restitution.*

From the London Globe.

One of the local journals appears to infer, from the fact of the *Europa* being detained at Queenstown until Monday afternoon, that the Government waited to hear the news brought by the *Persia* before sending off their dispatch to Lord LYONS. The fact is, the dispatch to Lord LYONS was not officially completed in sufficient time to allow the messenger to leave on Saturday night, and the only object of the detention of the *Europa* was to enable the messenger to get on board.

THE BRITISH NAVAL RESERVE.

The following vessels comprise the British naval reserve at Portsmouth, and which, in the event of war with the United States, could be dispatched across the Atlantic at a week's notice to reinforce the squadrons already in American waters. The British fleet already on our coast includes some 44 ships, mounting 837 guns, and manned by 8,509 sailors:

FIRST-CLASS RESERVE.

Vessels.		No. guns.
Duncan	Screw	26
Shannon	Screw	26
Euryalus	Screw	51
Pandora	Screw	7
Vigilant	Screw	6
Stromboli	Paddle-wheel	6
Seven gunboats	Screw	14
Total first-class reserve		236

SECOND-CLASS RESERVE.

Royal Sovereign	Screw	130
Victoria	Screw	121
Prince of Wales	Screw	130
Duke of Wellington	Screw	131
Nelson	Screw	91
Frederick William	Screw	91
Sutlej	Screw	91
Sharpshooter	Screw	6
Plumper	Screw	12
Coquette	Screw	6
Six gunboats	Screw	12
Total second-class reserve		730

THIRD-CLASS RESERVE.

Octavia	Screw	6
Prince Regent	Screw	8
Tribune	Screw	30
Glasgow	Screw	6
Furious	Paddle	6
Nimrod	Screw	6
Roebuck	Screw	6
Fury	Paddle	6
Highflyer	Screw	6
Sparrowhawk	Screw	6
Vulture	Paddle	6
Sampson	Paddle	6
Inflexible	Paddle	6
Cruiser	Screw	6
Nine gunboats	Screw	9
Total third-class reserve		906

SHIPS IN COMMISSION AT PORTSMOUTH.

Edgar	Screw	89
Hero	Screw	91
Warrior	Screw	40
Black Prince	Screw	6
Orpheus	Screw	6
Trafalgar	Screw	6
Chanticleer	Screw	17
Total		255

These figures represent 59 steamships carrying 2,178 guns—the naval force that the British Government has at its immediate command to send to any part of the world.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS OF ENGLAND.

From the London Times, Dec. 5.

The *Defence*, 22,500 horse power, 3,668 tons, is still in dock at Chatham, but from the energy now shown in fitting her, and the number of hands employed about her, a very short time only will elapse before she is ready for sea. Her crew will be sent to her immediately, and during the time the vessel is being completed they will be employed at Chatham in preparing the screw-frigate *Galatea*, 26, 800 horse-power, for sea. The necessary provision is to be made at Chatham for their accommodation.

In accordance with the orders received at Chatham yesterday, the screw corvette *Pylades*, 21 guns, 1,47[illegible] tons, and 350-horse power, (nominal,) will be placed in the fourth dock this afternoon, to be brought forward for sea with all dispatch.

The line-of-battle ship *Collingwood*, 80, which has been converted from a sailing ship to a screw steamer, proceeded to the measured mile at the [illegible] Sands, on Tuesday, for the purpose of making a trial trip, for the purpose of testing her machinery. The average rate of speed attained during the several runs was nearly 10 knots per hour. The engines worked very satisfactorily.

Detailed instructions were yesterday forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, directing the following steamers, referred to in the *Times* yesterday, to be prepared with the utmost possible dispatch for active service, viz: the *Severn*, 51; the *Galatea*, 26; the *Barrosa*, 21; the *Zebra*, 17; the *Recruit*, 11; and the *Dragon*, 6. A special report is to be forwarded to the Admiralty, stating the shortest possible time in which the foregoing ships can be made ready for sea, allowing for the increased number of hired mechanics and laborers ordered to be entered. The *Severn*, 51, 500-horse power and 2,767 tons, is now in the steam-basin, and yesterday had her lower masts placed in under the masting shears. The dockyard authorities state they will be enabled to complete the ship to have her ready for sea in the course of three weeks or one month from this date. The [illegible] guns, 2,227 tons and 800-horse power, is one of the finest frigates in the Royal Navy. She has been attached to the second division of the steam reserve in the Medway, but has been sent to Chatham, where she will be rigged and fitted. She steamed into Chatham harbor yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the Nore. Immediately on her arrival she was placed under the floating shears, and had her bowsprit put in, and to-day her lower masts will be got on board. The *Barrosa*, 21 guns, 1,700 tons, and 400-horse power, is completely rigged and fitted, and attached to the first-class steam reserve. She can be made ready to proceed to any part of the world in a few days. The *Zebra*, 17 guns, and 200-horse power, (nominal,) is in No. 1 dock, fitting. She is in a very advanced state, is almost completed in her rigging, and, with the exception of painting, [illegible]

gates to be done to her. The *Resolute*, 11-gun sloop, 100-horse power, is attached to the first division of the steam reserve. She is completely rigged and most of her stores are on board, and will be ready for sea in a few days. The *Dragon*, 6, paddle-wheel steamer, 1,060 tons, 360-horse power, is making good defects in the second dock, and from her present condition some time must elapse before she is ready to be commissioned.

MILITARY STORES FOR CANADA.

From the London Observer.

No time has been lost in taking measures for all possible contingencies. The arrangements for increasing the force in Canada are not yet complete, but in a very few hours everything will be settled. In the meantime, a large ship, the *Melbourne*, has been taken up, and is now being loaded at Woolwich with Armstrong guns, some 30,000 Enfield rifles, warm clothing, ammunition, and other stores. It is not impossible that this vessel will be escorted by one or two ships of war. In consequence of the closing of the port of Quebec by frost, it is not unlikely that the *Melbourne* will go to Portland, and that the stores will be conveyed by railway to Quebec, across the State of Maine. The rifles are intended for the Canadian militia. We hear, too, that a strong reinforcement of field artillery will be dispatched forthwith. The present strength of the force in Canada is as follows: The D Battery, First Brigade, Royal Artillery, stationed at Montreal, the Third Battery, Seventh Brigade, and the Fourth Battery, Seventh Brigade at Quebec; the Fifth Battery, Seventh Brigade, and the Sixth Battery, Seventh Brigade, at Halifax; the First Battalion, Seventeenth Regiment, at Quebec; the Fourth Battalion, Sixtieth Rifles, and the Forty-seventh Regiment at Montreal; and the Sixty-second and Sixty-third Regiments at Halifax.

ARTILLERY FOR CANADA.

WOOLWICH, Dec. 4.

This afternoon, at 5 o'clock, Capt. G. H. VESEY, E Battery of Royal Artillery, arrived at Woolwich by railway, from Bristol, under orders to embark tomorrow, at the Royal Arsenal Piar, on board the screw steam-vessel *Melbourne*, for Canada. The force was met at the railway station by several officers and the fine band of the regiment, and immediately marched to the garrison to be quartered for the night. The battery has been made up to the full war strength of 400 rank and file, and comprises six 12-pounder Armstrong guns—a large proportion of the men having been fully instructed in the use of rifled ordnance. The following officers are attached to the battery, viz.: Capt. VESEY, in command; Second Captain, E. F. B. Turner; Lieutenants—G. W. C. Rothe, T. B. Tyler, A. E. England, and Assistant-Surgeon W. T. Morgan, M. D.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS AT THE TOWER.

From the London News, Dec. 5.

The greatest activity has prevailed since Saturday last at the Tower of London, where the whole of the workmen have been engaged from an early hour in the morning until a late hour at night in packing up firearms and every article necessary for active service abroad. On Sunday last the interior of the ancient garrison presented an unusual and bustling appearance, in consequence of an order which had been received from the officials of the War Office to prepare for immediate transmission 25,000 stand of arms, which were packed in boxes containing 30 rifles each, with the usual adjuncts. The men worked throughout the whole of Sunday in packing, and late the same night eight barges were filled with boxes, which were conveyed to Woolwich for shipment to Canada, Quebec and other places. On Monday evening, a similar amount of firearms, &c., was conveyed to Woolwich, and yesterday (Wednesday) preparations were being made for the transmission of every kind of the munitions of war down the river in barges and other craft, which were conveyed by steam-tugs to the several Government depôts, where orders had been received to forward without delay every kind of defensive missile. Additional hands have been employed daily in the various departments of the Tower, which has not assumed such a bustling appearance for many years.

ACTIVITY AT THE DOCKYARDS.

CHATHAM, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Orders were this morning received at the dockyard directing the immediate entry of fifty additional shipwrights, five cankers, eight joiners and sixteen smiths. Fifty extra laborers were also ordered to be entered, and a commencement has been made to-day by entering about thirty of the pensioners who were last week discharged from service on board the vessels in ordinary at this port, preference being generally given to this class of men, who are found to be very useful in the yard.

PORTSMOUTH, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

An additional 150 shipwrights, joiners, and blacksmiths (making 350) were ordered to be entered today. A number of men presented themselves, very many of whom were examined and selected, preference, however, being given to those who had previously been discharged from the yard, yet having good characters. It is expected that they will commence work on the *Black Prince* to-morrow. An order was also received to-day for the entry of 180 additional laborers, as much extra work will now be required to carry out the plans proposed. The steam basin, which was only pumped out a few days since, is to be filled again. This will impede the progress of the work of the new dock, but the steam basin will be required, to accommodate the ships to be brought forward and to be placed in an efficient state for the steam reserve, and also for the new gunboats which are to be completed immediately, and which will be brought from Haslar to receive their boilers, &c.; so that a large fleet of these useful vessels will soon be ready for being commissioned, should their services be required. Extra and fresh men are also to be entered for the steam reserve, as many have been drafted to complete the crews of the *Hero*, *Edgar* and *Trafalgar*.

BRITISH DISPARAGEMENT OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The London *Times* publish a list of American war vessels from our Navy Register, and makes the following comments on their inefficiency:

"Since May last the Federal Government has, it is stated officially, nominally added nearly 100 vessels to this list, a complete account of each of which ought to have reached our Admiralty by the last mail. This supplementary list, however, has not yet arrived, and it is not improbable, considering the present state of our relations with America, that it will not now be sent at all. The omission, however, is a matter of very small importance, as the additional vessels have been officially stated to be all merchant ships bought or chartered by the Government for the conveyance of troops, and only in some few instances fitted with one or two light cannon to assist in blockading the Southern ports. The above list, therefore, in fact, comprises all the actual vessels-of-war belonging to the Federal Government up to the departure of the last mail. The list looks sufficiently well on paper, though, when we come to examine it, its formidable aspect very rapidly disappears. It is not too much to say that the whole of the first portion of the list down to the screw frigates only enumerates the names of old wooden vessels, which can scarcely be counted as forming any part of the effective Federal Navy. The *Pennsylvania*, 120, sounds quite large, though, in reality, this old vessel is as harmless as our own *Victory*. In fact, of the first ten ships of the line which head the catalogue, not one has ever had a gun in her, except the *Pennsylvania*, which mounts six. The rest, with the exception of the *Vermont*, are all about the oldest specimens afloat of the very old school of sailing liners. Of the whole ten, four were begun before 1820, and have lain in ordinary ever since, and are, in fact, contemporaries of the clay-colored *Benbows* and *Melpomenes*, that encumber the waters of the Medway and Hamoaze. Four others in this list were commenced in 1815 and 1818, and are still on the stocks, after a lapse of 45 years. The same remarks apply to most of the sailing frigates, some of which were built nearly as far back as 70 years ago, and even the most modern are constructed on the old model as to size. And now we come to the really formidable portion of the Federal navy. The *Niagara* was the first attempt at vessels of this class. It was built by Mr. STEERS, the builder of the far-famed yacht *America*. He, however, like all other yacht-builders, East or West, sacrificed everything to speed, and so it was found on trial that the *Niagara*, a vessel of 4,600 tons, was so deeply immersed that the idea of a main deck battery of 30 huge guns had to to given up entirely, and her armament reduced to 12 11-inch Dahlgren shell guns, all on the spar deck. She is still, however, from her great speed (with steam and sail she can always command from 14 to 15 knots an hour) and her heavy, long-range armament, a formidable cruiser. In their next efforts the American Government were more fortunate, and in the *Lancaster*, *Pensacola*, *Brooklyn*, *Hartford* and *Richmond*, five large and powerful vessels were produced, and sent afloat in 1859. The *Brooklyn* is the best of these, and the type of her class. With great sailing qualities and high steam power, she can go at almost any rate she pleases, and, above all, she carries well an armament of 25 11-inch shell guns of great length. These enormous ordnance very much resemble in outward appearance cast-iron champagne bottles, and their weight is so great with their carriages, (nearly nine American tons,) that the whole of her crew is required to handle one broadside effectively. She, however, and her sisters we have mentioned, would still prove heavy overmatches for any clewer and lighter armed vessels of war. The *San Jacinto* was the first experimental vessel of this class, and the *Brooklyn* is the last and best. We may, perhaps, mention that the *Orlando*, 51, and the *Mersey*, 32, two of the largest frigates in the world, were designed and built as a kind of answer to the building of the *Niagara*, while the *Ariadne* and *Galatea* quite compensate to our navy for the *Brooklyn*, and vessels of her class.

The *Times* passes over, as unworthy of consideration, the additions that have been made to our navy during the present Summer. When it receives the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, it will learn that in addition to the figures on which it bases its estimates of our power of maritime resistance, we have now afloat 136 purchased vessels, carrying 518 guns, and 256 newly constructed vessels, all steamships, carrying 256 guns.

From the London Times, Dec. 5.

In our columns of yesterday the public had an opportunity of learning the exact strength of that navy with which, if the American dispute should admit of no better adjustment, we may presently have to cope. The force will not be thought a very formidable one. More than half the list is composed of vessels which we should consider utterly useless, except, perhaps, to be knocked to pieces as targets by our new artillery. Sailing ships have long ceased to count on this side of the Atlantic as effective elements of naval power. Even paddle-wheel steamers are barely thought fit for serious work. We require that all our men-of-war should be propelled by the screw, and are beginning to believe also that they must be built of iron. However, to dismiss the latter condition for the present, and to say nothing of *Warriors* and *Black Princes*, we can hardly find in the whole navy of the Federal States a dozen worthy antagonists. There are just six good screw-frigates and six good screw-sloops, the remainder of the screw fleet being composed of craft—by no means numerous—carrying guns or less. There is the whole fleet of the Northern Republic—the whole navy of that Government which is but too probably thinking to beard Great Britain on the seas. The Americans have not got a single efficient line-of-battle ship, and their strength in smaller vessels is hardly appreciable by the side of such a marine as ours. The reserves of a single one of our ports could send out a stronger force in a week or two.

Nevertheless, it would be imprudent in the extreme, not only as a matter of principle, but with special regard to the encounter before us, if we allowed ourselves to despise the power of the Americans at sea. We have done this once before, and we paid the cost of our thoughtlessness. The Americans are enterprising, intrepid, and singularly quick in discerning unexpected chances of advantage. They know exactly where to strike with the greatest effect, and how to make every stroke go as far as possible. It was never their system to maintain great fleets of three-deckers, or to meet an enemy's squadrons in line of battle. Their *Navy List* contains no such officer as an Admiral. They forgat, perhaps, that a 90-gun ship of the present day is as nimble as a frigate, but we have no doubt that they determine on going to war with us they will give our heavy squadrons a wide berth, and concentrate their efforts upon single ships, to which they will give the greatest speed and most powerful armament attainable. These vessels they will send out to cruise for prey, and thus it may possibly happen that while we are infinitely more powerful in aggregate force, and are maintaining apparently a complete supremacy of the sea, our ships may be captured in isolated combats simply because our enemy, weaker upon the whole, is clever enough to be stronger at the points of contact.

This is precisely the system which the Americans practiced so successfully fifty years ago. We were then, as now, far stronger than they. The fleets of the two nations, as maritime Powers, could not be compared with each other, but, as we had another and much more important war upon our hands at the same time, and had been left to undervalue our Transatlantic enemies, we thought their business could be settled by a few of the sloops and frigates which had done us good service in the twenty years last past. The Americans, however, were far ahead of us in such matters. They had seen that sloops and frigates might be built upon models far more formidable than those in use, and they provided themselves accordingly. These new vessels they sent out to engage our old ones, and the results fully justified the speculation. When the British frigate *Macedonian* met the American "frigate" *United States*, it was found that the match between the two vessels was only in name. In tonnage, crew, and weight of broadside the American was more than half as strong again as we were, and so of course, our ship was taken. With smaller vessels it was just the same. The British "sloop" *Reindeer* fell in with and attacked the American "sloop" *Wasp*. It proved that the *Wasp*, a vessel of 539 tons, carried 173 men, and threw 335lb. of shot at a broadside. The *Reindeer*, nominally just a match for her, was of 385 tons, with a crew of 98 and a broadside of 198lb., so that she, too, became a prize to the enemy at a time when we fancied we were ruling the waves without a rival.

These lessons are specimens of the victories of which the Americans boast with perfect justice. It was greatly their credit that they should have discerned and improved the chance of success against an antagonist so superior. There is no greater proof of strategy, either on land or at sea, than is given when the weaker of two belligerents renders himself the stronger at the point of attack. NAPOLEON used to compress the whole art of war into that one principle, and the Americans, we may be sure, will endeavor to play again the game which answered so well before. They will avoid collision with us where we are strong, and seek it where we may possibly be weak. All the ingenuity of a most ingenious people will be taxed to discover some point at which we may be found unexpectedly vulnerable, or to devise some new invention which may revolutionize the existing system of naval warfare. It must be confessed that in their own civil war they have not made much display of these resources, but in the years immediately preceding the schism they were not quite unmindful of their principles. The fact is, they set us the example in many of our naval improvements, though they would never incur the expense of developing their own conceptions. The frigates which they launched in 1855, and of which they actually have six, were the models which set us to work on our *Orlandos* and *Merseys*, and they got a new species of ordnance before we did, though it is hard to believe that the Dahlgren gun is equal to the Armstrong. It is known, too, that they began building a great steam ram on some novel plan, though the project seems to have been abandoned, and at this instant they are preparing for service a "semi-submerged marine battery," which, if it is found equal to carrying anything at all, will carry guns of a calibre quite unparalleled.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that our Admiralty will not be blind to the peculiar conditions by which this combat, if it should be forced upon us, is likely to be characterized. If we have, unhappily, to fight the Americans, we must fight them in their own way, for they will certainly not adapt their proceedings to our convenience. Our great object must be to see that every ship sent to sea is perfect in her way, and complete, for her class, at every point of her armament and equipment. We must not again assume that a "sloop" is a "sloop," though the enemy's "sloop" may be twice as strong as ours. We shall not find our two-deckers useless, but it is highly probable that the brunt of the demand will fall upon heavy frigates and powerful corvettes. Even in the smaller craft we must look most carefully to our work, or we may come across an American "gunboat" throwing far heavier metal than one of the old-fashioned brigs. The Americans, in short, will do little, but they will do that little well. They will spare no pains to equip a few vessels in the best possible manner, and they will trust to chance for thus picking up a few prizes in the very teeth of a foe with whom they cannot cope at large. Such a policy will show their wisdom. Let us show ours by meeting them with their own weapons, and neglecting no precaution, however apparently superfluous, which may save us from being caught at a disadvantage.

VIEWS OF GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.

From the London Times, Dec. 5.

Gen. SCOTT denies that it was in direct obedience to instructions from the Government at Washington that Commodore WILKES perpetrated the outrage upon our flag. So far, so well. Gen. SCOTT, however, has only denied what no one ever believed. Our Special Correspondent at Washington had, by anticipation, fortified us against giving credence to any such fabrication. He had already told us that the act of the Captain of the *San Jacinto* was his own, and that he had undertaken this enterprise as a means of distinguishing himself. It is not, however, reassuring to find that Gen. SCOTT, like his countrymen, is rather inclined to disavow the conception of this act than to repudiate it now it has been done. He wishes to look upon it as a very small affair, and has done all he can to be able to seal the question of what is "contraband of war" cannot be as lawfully determined by a naval officer at sea as by an International Prize Court. He thinks that, after a public insult has been offered by the officer of one country to the flag of another, the first thing to follow is, not a complete restitution, but an argument between the Ministers of the two countries, whether what has been done in violence might or might not have been legally effected in a peaceful manner. Gen. SCOTT grievously mistakes the feeling of this country if he believes that good relations between America and England are to be preserved by any such suggestions as these. We have sent to Washington, not to open a controversy, but to demand a restitution. When that has been done we shall be happy to discuss the other questions at issue at any length the Americans may please.

At present, however, the only question open for discussion is the right of an officer of a belligerent Power to take by force and carry away the passengers and cargo of a neutral ship. We must do the Americans the justice to say that they have seen this difficulty, and have made some clumsy attempts to meet it. Of course, it cannot be argued upon principle. The consequences of such a rule would be universal piracy. It is attempted, therefore, by some writers, and even by some who ought to know better and who do know better, to justify what has been done by Commodore WILKES—for we cautiously abstain from treating this as an act of the Federal States until they have formally adopted it—by showing that similar things have been done before. One gentleman at Boston, who is, we presume, a near relative of Senator SUMNER, and who is said to write under his inspiration, quotes what he calls a case in point, where, as he says, an envoy from the insurgents in America to Holland was captured on board a Dutch ship, and was committed to the Tower as a traitor. Mr. GEORGE SUMNER is entirely mistaken as to the one important fact in his case, for the ship on board which Mr. LAURENS was captured was not Dutch, but American; but he is equally mistaken if he thinks that, even were his case parallel to that of the *Trent* in all its circumstances, it would be allowed by us, or by France, or by Russia, or by Spain, or by any civilized maritime nation, to have any bearing upon the question as to what is the Law of Nations at the present day. A hundred wrongs will not make a right. The pages of history, as far back as history can be read, are speckled with deeds of violence and crime, but these acts are not cited by moralists as proofs that such deeds now constitute virtues.

From the London News, Dec. 5.

Gen. SCOTT has not simply contradicted a mischievous report—he has given a deliberate opinion, worthy of his high reputation and of the services he has rendered his country. He says "it is necessary that the good relations between England and America should be preserved." It is most unlikely that he would have been at the trouble to say this if he had become accustomed to different sentiments and opinions within the circle of the Government which he has just quitted at Washington. "I hope," he continues, "that Earl RUSSELL and Mr. SEWARD will agree on a solution of the question whether the persons who were arrested on board the *Trent* were contraband of war or not. If they were agents of the rebels it will be difficult to convince even impartial minds that they were less contraband of war than rebel soldiers or cannon." The veteran discusses law like a soldier, and evidently has no taste for the precedents of HAUTEFEUILLE or PHILLIMORE. But although the matter cannot be disposed of exactly as the General imagines, we may confidently say that, if the Washington Government is prepared to treat the affair of the *Trent* in the candid and straightforward spirit of its most illustrious officer, it ought not to be difficult to arrive at a result which shall spare us a war from which we instinctively recoil, deliver us from the horrible necessity of subserving the slave-cause, which we abominate, and enable the two Governments to settle the law of the sea on a basis more in accordance with the needs of the extended commercial intercourse of our times. This would be a better issue of the *Trent* dispute than the finest list of ships burnt, sunk and destroyed, and at present we see no reason to despair of such an agreement.

MR. BRIGHT ON THE TRENT AFFAIR.

At a complimentary dinner given to Mr. BRIGHT, M. P., at Rochdale, Dec. 4, that distinguished gentleman made a very long and eloquent speech, devoted exclusively to the American question. In alluding to the Mason and Slidell affair, he said:

"But there has occurred an event which was announced to us only a week ago, which is one of great importance, and it may be one of some peril. [Hear, hear.] It is asserted that what is called "International law" has been broken by the seizure of the Southern Commissioners, on board an English trading steamer, by a steamer-of-war of the United States. Now, what is maritime law? You have heard that the opinions of the law officers of the Crown are in favor of this view of the case—that the law has been broken. I am not at all going to say that it has not. It would be imprudent in me to set my opinion on a legal question, which I have only partially examined, against their opinion on the same question, which, I presume they have carefully examined. But this I say, that maritime law is not to be found in act of Parliament; it is not in so many cleuses. You know that it is difficult to find the law. I can ask the Mayor, or any Magistrate around me, whether it is not very difficult to find the law—even when you have found the act of Parliament, and found the clause. [Laughter.] But when you have no act of Parliament, and no clause, you may imagine that the case is still more difficult. [Hear, hear.] Now, maritime law, or international law, consists of opinions and precedents, for the most part; and it is very unsettled. The opinions are the opinions of men of different countries, given at different times; and the precedents are not always like each other. The law is very unsettled, and, for the most part, I believe it to be exceedingly bad. Now, in past times, as you know from the histories you read, this country has been a fighting country; *we have been belligerents, and, as belligerents, we have carried maritime law, by our own powerful hand, to a pitch that has been very oppressive to foreign, and peculiarly to neutral nations.* Well, now, for the first time unhappily, almost for the first time in our history, for the last two hundred years, we are not belligerents, but neutrals; *and we are disposed to take, perhaps, rather a different view of maritime and international law.* Now, the act which has been committed by the American steamer, in my opinion, whether it was illegal or not, was both impolitic and bad. That is my opinion. I think it may turn out, and is almost certain, that, so far as taking those men from that ship was concerned, it was wholly unknown to, and unauthorized by the American Government. And if the American Government believe, on the opinion of their law officers, that the act is illegal, I have no doubt they will make fitting reparation; *for there is no Government in the world that has so strenuously insisted upon modifications of international law, and been so anxious to be guided always by the most moderate and merciful interpretation of that law, as our great advisers of the Times newspaper have been persuading people that this is merely one of a series of acts which denote the determination of the Washington Government to pick a quarrel with the people of England. Did you ever know anybody who was not very near dead drunk, who, having as much upon his hands as he could manage, would offer to fight everybody about him?* [Prolonged laughter and cheering.] Do you believe that the United States Government, presided over by President LINCOLN, so constitutional in all his acts, so moderate as he has been—representing, at this moment, that great party in the United States, happily now in the ascendency, which has always been specially in favor of peace, and specially in favor of England—do you believe that that Government, *having upon its hands now an insurrection of the most formidable character in the South, would invite the armies and the fleets of England to combine with that insurrection, and; it might be*—though it did exasperate the struggle—render it impossible that the Union should ever again be restored? [Loud cheers.] *I say, that single statement, whether it came from a public writer or a public speaker, is enough to stamp him forever with the character of being* AN INSIDIOUS ENEMY *of both countries.* [Cheers.] Well, now, what have we seen during the last week? People have not been, I am told—I have not seen much of it—quite so calm as sensible men should be. Here is a question of law. I will undertake to say, that when you have from the United States Government—if they think the act legal—a statement of their view of the case, they will show you that, fifty or sixty years ago, during the wars of that time, *there were scores of cases that were at least as bad as this, and some infinitely worse.* And, if it were not so late to-night, and I am not anxious now to go into this question further, I could easily place before you cases of wonderful outrage, committed by us when we were at war, and for many of which, I am afraid, little or no reparation was offered. But, let us bear this in mind, that during this struggle incidents and accidents will happen. Bear in mind the advice of Lord STANLEY, so opportune and so judicious. Don't let your newspapers or your public speakers, or any man, take you off your guard, and bring you into that frame of mind under which your Government, if it desires war, can have it with the public assent, or, if it does not desire war, may be driven to engage in it; for one may be as fatal and as evil as the other. What can be more mischievous than that we, as we call ourselves, to some extent, an educated, a moral and a Christian nation—at a moment when an incident of this kind occurs, *before we have made a representation to the American Government, before we have heard a word from them in reply*—should be all up in arms, every sword leaping from its scabbard, and every man looking about for his pistols and his blunderbusses? [Cheers.] Why, I think the conduct pursued—and I have no doubt that it is pursued by a certain class in America just the same—is much more the conduct of savages than of Christian and civilized men. No, let us be calm. [Hear, hear.] You recollect how we were dragged into the Russian war—"drifted" into it? [Cheers.] You know that I, at least, have not upon my head any of the guilt of that fearful war. [Hear, hear.] You know that it cost one hundred millions of money in this country; that it cost, at least, the lives of forty thousand Englishmen; that it disturbed your trade; that it nearly doubled the armies of Europe; that it placed the relations of Europe on a much less peaceful footing than before; and that it did not effect one single thing of all those that it was promised to effect. [Cheers.] I recollect speaking on this subject within the last two years, to a man whose name I have already mentioned, Sir J. GRAHAM, in the House of Commons. He was a minister at the time of that war. He was reminding me of a severe onslaught which I had made upon him and Lord PALMERSTON for attending a dinner of the Reform Club, when Sir C. NAPIER was appointed to the command of the Baltic fleet; and he remarked, "What a severe thrashing"—[laughter]—I had given them in the House of Commons. I said: "Sir JAMES, tell me candidly, did you not deserve it?" He said, "Well, you were entirely right about that war; we were entirely wrong, and we never should have gone into it." [Loud cheers.] And this is exactly what everybody will say, if you go into a war about this business, when it is over. When your sailors and your soldiers, so many of them as may be slaughtered, are gone to their last account; when your taxes are increased, your business permanently—it may be—injured; and when embittered feelings for generations have been created between America and England, then your statesmen will tell you that "we ought not to have gone into the war." [Cheers.] But they will very likely say, as many of them tell me, "What could we do in the frenzy of the public mind?" Let them not add to the frenzy—[hear, hear]—and let us be careful that nobody drives us into that frenzy. Remembering the past, remembering at this moment the perils of a friendly people, and seeing the difficulties by which they are surrounded, let us, I entreat of you, see if there be any real moderation in the people of England, and if magnanimity, so often to be found amongst individuals, is not absolutely wanting in a great nation. [Great cheering.] Now, Government may discuss this matter—they may arrange it—they may arbitrate it. I have received here, since I came into the room, a dispatch from a friend of mine in London, referring to this matter. I believe some portion of it is in the papers this evening, but I have not seen them. But he states that Gen. SCOTT, whom you know by name, who has come over from America to France, being in a bad state of health—the General, lately, of the American army, and a man of reputation in that country, not second hardly to that which the Duke of Wellington held during his lifetime in this country—Gen. SCOTT has written a letter on the American difficulty. He denies that the Cabinet of Washington "had ordered the seizure of the Southern Commissioners, even if under a neutral flag. The question of legal right involved in the seizure, the General thinks is very narrow ground on which to force a quarrel with the United States. As to Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON being or not being contraband, the General answers for it that, if Mr. SEWARD cannot convince Earl RUSSELL that they bore that character, Earl RUSSELL will be able to convince Mr. SEWARD that they did not. He pledges himself that, if this Government cordially agree with that of the United States in establishing the immunity of neutrals from the oppressive right of search and seizure on suspicion, the Cabinet of Washington will not hesitate to purchase so great a boon to peaceful trading vessels." [Great cheering.]

MR. COBDEN ON THE TRENT AFFAIR.

At the dinner given in Rochdale, in honor of Mr. BRIGHT, the following important letter, from Mr. COBDEN, was read:

MIDHURST, Dec. 2, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I need not assure you with what pleasure I should accept your invitation to be present at the entertainment which is to be offered by his neighbors to my friend Mr. BRIGHT. It tempts me sorely, and yet I will not break the rule by which I have prohibited myself from attending any public meeting this Winter, with the view of husbanding my health for the labors of the coming session.

The circumstances of the present moment make me regret my inability to meet my constituents. I should have been glad to have expressed my views on the public questions of the day, especially in reference to our relations with the United States, to which a recent event has given a sudden importance. I allude, of course, to the capture of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON on board a British steamer. On this subject I should have urged the propriety of suspending a final judgment until we had time to hear whether the American Government had authorized this act of their naval officer, and if so, on what ground they justified the proceeding.

I have seen, with some surprise, the assumption in certain queriers that, from the moment when our legal authorities have given their opinion on the point at issue, the question is settled, and that we have only to proceed to enforce their award. It is forgotten that the matter in dispute must be decided, *not by British, but by international law, and that, if the President's Government should assume the responsibility of the act of their naval officer, they will claim for this reasoning, and the precedents urged by their legal advisers at Washington, the same consideration which they are bound to give to the law officers of the British Crown.* To refuse this would be to deny that equality before the law which is the rule of all civilized States, and to arrogate for ourselves, as interested parties, arbitrary and dictatorial powers. Had I been able to meet my constituents, I should have, in their name, and with, I know, their full concurrence, repudiated the language of those public writers who, without waiting till both parties have had a hearing, *have given utterances to threats which, if they are supposed to emanate from the British people, must render compliance on the part of the American Government difficult, if not impossible.*

Whatever be the issue of the legal controversy, this is a question which *we cannot hope to bring to a more satisfactory issue by an appeal to arms.* We endeavored to impose our laws, by force, on the Americans when they were three millions of colonists, and we know the result. Again, in 1812, when we were belligerents, and the United States, with eight millions of people, were neutral, and after we had for years subjected their vessels to search and seizure—which will now probably be adduced as precedents to justify the recent proceeding on their part—a war broke out on this very question of belligerent rights at sea, which, after two years of mutual slaughter and pillage, was terminated by a treaty of peace, in which, by tacit agreement, no allusion was made to the original cause of the war. With these examples, can we reasonably hope by force of arms to compel the twenty millions of Americans who are now united under the Federal Government to accept our exclusive interpretation of the law of nations?

Besides, the mere settlement of the question of the *Trent* does not dispose of our difficulties and dangers. *We require a complete revision of the international maritime code with a view to its simplification, and to bring it into harmony with the altered circumstances of the age; and to this, most injustice be admitted, the American claims have not been the obstacle.* More than five years ago the Government of Washington proposed to the European Powers to exempt private property at sea from capture by armed vessels of every kind—a proposal which, in his Message to Congress, President PIERCE stated had been favorably received by Russia and France, but which was rejected by our Government, acting in opposition to the unanimous opinion of the commercial bodies of this country. Subsequently, Mr. BUCHANAN'S Government enlarged this offer by proposing to abolish blockade so far as purely mercantile ports were concerned, but again this met with no favor from our Government. The details of this plan are but imperfectly known, as no official documents have been given to the British public. But after perusing the statement made by our Foreign Minister in the House of Commons, on the 18th of February last, the painful impression is left on my mind, that had this offer of the United States Government, instead of being opposed, been promptly and frankly accepted by England, our commerce with the Southern ports of this country might have at this moment been uninterrupted, and Lancashire would have hardly felt any inconvenience from the civil war in America. I was absent from Parliament when these great questions were incidentally referred to, for all serious discussion on the subject seems to have been discouraged by the Government; but I think I shall be able to show on a future occasion that no other country is interested to the fullest extent of England, in carrying out these propositions of the United States Government. I would go a step further, and exempt from visitation, search, and obstruction of every kind, all neutral merchant ships on the ocean or open seas, in time of war, as well as in time of peace. The commerce of the world has become too vast, and its movements too rapid to permit of merchant vessels of all nations being, everywhere, liable to search and detention, merely because two Powers in some quarter of the globe choose to be at war. This state of things might have been endurable some centuries ago, when war was regarded as the natural state of society, and when the neutrality of a great Power was almost unknown, but it is utterly intolerable in an age of steam navigation and free trade. But let it not be forgotten by the British public, in the present moment of irritation, that England has always been, and still is, the great obstacle to a liberal and humane modification of the maritime law of nations in the interest of neutrals, and that her assent alone is wanting to sweep the musty maxims of PUFFENDORF and the rest into that oblivion which has happily engulphed the kindred absurdities of protection.

I will not attempt, within the space of a letter, to touch upon the other issues involved in this deplorable civil war. There is one point only on which I will add a remark. An opinion seems to be entertained by some parties, here and on the Continent, that it is in the power of the Governments of England and France to control if not put an end to the conflict. I entertain the strongest conviction, on the contrary, that any act of intervention on the part of a European Power, whether by breaking the blockade, or a premature acknowledgment of the independence of the South, or in any other way, can have no other effect but to aggravate and protract the quarrel. History tells us how greatly the horrors of the French Revolution sprung from the intervention of the foreigner. Were this familiar element thrown in to infuriate the American contest, every restraining motive for forbearance, every thought of compromise or conciliation would be cast to the winds,—the North would avail itself of the horrible weapon always ready at hand, and by calling in the aid of the negro, would carry the fire and sword of a servile war into the South, and make it a desolation and a wilderness. So far from expecting that the raw material of our great industry would reach us sooner in consequence of such an intervention, I believe the more probable result would be the destruction of the cotton plant itself throughout the Southern States of the Union.

I cannot conclude without thanking you for your kind offer of hospitality; and I remain, my dear Sir, yours very truly,

RD. COBDEN.

JOHN T. PAGAN, Esq., Mayor.

The sentiments of the letter were received with repeated tokens of approbation, and Mr. COBDEN'S health was drunk with "three times three" hearty cheers.

VIEWS OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

Correspondence of the London Post.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1861.

A question frequently put in Paris is no doubt constantly asked in London, viz.: What will France do should hostilities break out between England and America? The Imperial Government, from the commencement of the civil war in the United States, has observed the strictest neutrality; in fact, the policy of France has harmonized with that of England. I believe I am correct in saying that the *Emperor personally has frequently expressed regret that the interests of an intelligent, democratic, and commercial people should have received so severe a shock as that which civil war always inflicts.* The French people, on the other hand, *are not indifferent to the fortunes of a nation in whose war of independence they took so prominent a part*, and if there be a predominant feeling in this country, I think it is for reconciliation, and a suspension of a useless and ruinous war. Few imagine that the North, with a temporary success of arms, and the best wishes of the Old World, could ever again hold the South by the force of the sword. If France, therefore, could influence the present difficult situation, she would probably seek to reconcile. So far as the immediate quarrel between England and America is concerned, the Imperial Government is not indifferent to a violation of maritime and national rights, which belong as much to France as any other nation. The Government, therefore, of this country probably looks with satisfaction on the conduct of Her Majesty's advisers in protecting our offended flag on the high seas. France, doubtless, will remain a spectator of passing events, *but her moral support will be accorded to those who defend the understood rights of nations by sea or by land.* The French Government sent dispatches to America by the Queenstown mail. A variety of reports are in circulation about offences offered to the French flag by American cruisers. *Such are unknown in official quarters.*

A FRENCH COMPLAINT AGAINST THE SAN JACINTO.

The Havre journals publish the following report from Captain (master) GUIGHON, commanding the French brig *Jules et Marie*, (174 tons, a crew of nine men, and one passenger,) from Liverpool to the Havannah, with a cargo of coals:

THE HAVANNAH, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

On the 3d November, about 8 A. M., from 20 to 22 miles from the Matanzas Lights, we descried a steamer under sail on the starboard bow. As soon as she perceived us she took in her sails and steamed for us. When within four cables' length she fired a gun, but did not hoist any flag. We immediately hoisted our own flag; the steamer was very little wind, and we were going about a knot and a half an hour. The steamer kept on ahead to pass us in front; she then stopped. Perceiving that a collision was inevitable, I tried to tack, but there was scarcely any wind. The steamer was now coming close upon us. I had the mainsail up, but the collision took place. The steamer carried away our bowsprit, two masts with the sails, a portion of the bulwarks, and all but broke the mizenmast. As soon as I got free of the broken masts I sent the men to the pumps. We made no water. I went in a boat alongside the steamer to ask for assistance. The commander of the steamer had at the same time sent a boat alongside, but on my asking his name and that of his vessel I could not obtain it. Orders having been given to him to go on board his steamer, he appeared in the boat. Seeing that the steamer was not inclined to help us, I told him that I considered it his duty that I should keep close to him till he towed us into safe anchorage. He then sent some of his men to get up our broken masts. Meantime one of the machinemen informed me that the steamer was the *San Jacinto* frigate, from New-York.

The commander informed me that he had orders to search every ship, and asked me for my papers. Having reiterated my demand to be taken in tow, as otherwise we should have drifted and been inevitably lost on the coast of Bahama, he finally consented to tow us to the Havana. He sent some men on board the *Jules et Marie*, with a cable. After great solicitations I at last succeeded in procuring from one of the officers the name of the frigate and the commander.

On the 4th of November, about 4 A. M., being about fifteen miles from the Havana Lighthouse, one of the American crew hailed us, and told us to unship the cable they were towing us by. I replied that we were too far from land, and hoped they would be kind enough to take us into port. They then cut the rope, the remnant of which I have in my possession, and left us, with scarcely any wind, to drift in a current which would soon have carried us on shore. I got up all the sails I could, and the wind, happily, getting up in the northeast, I reached the entrance of the port, where a tug-steamer came to our assistance. We anchored about noon.

By the present report I protest in the most solemn manner against the commander of the steamer for the damage he has caused me. I have drawn up this report on the 5th of November, reserving to myself the right of amplifying it, being now suffering from the disaster which has befallen me.

LATEST FINANCIAL NEWS.

From the London Times, Dec. 6.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The English funds opened this morning with a tendency to improvement from the fall of a half per cent. which took place yesterday, but the market afterwards became more heavy and unsettled than at any period since the commencement of the American difficulty. Ultimately, however, there was again a little rally. Consols, which closed last evening at 90⅜ to ⅝ ex dividend, were first quoted 90⅝ to ¾, and they then ranged between 90⅜ and 90⅞, until a telegram from Liverpool announced that the Cunard steamer *Persia* has been chartered by the Government as a transport to take troops to Canada, when a reaction occurred to 90½, at which there were for a moment almost sellers. But the cause alleged for the new downward movement was soon seen to be irrational, and a recovery ansued to 90⅝ to ¾. If the only safe course for the country consists in the exercise of vigor and promptitude, the display of these qualities by the Cabinet at the present moment should especially impart confidence. Every one is certain that the most earnest desire of Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues corresponds with that of the nation to obtain a pacific solution, and that the demands which have been sent out have been framed in accordance with this spirit. If such a thing be practicable, therefore, war will be avoided; but if the terms thus asked are refused, there can be but one result; and if the funds are to experience a decline upon every fresh item of intelligence, showing that that result is being provided for with energy, the public will heartily desire that between the present time and Christmas there may be abundant similar reasons for a fall. For the new account on the 9th of January the last price was 90⅝ to 91. Many of the transactions of the day were in connection with the settlement which takes place to-morrow, but there was no sign of any particular pressure of stock for delivery. India Five per Cents. continue to recede, and have closed at 101⅞ to 102¼. Bank Stock left off at 232 to 234; Reduced and New Threes per Cents., 90¼ to ⅜; India Stock, 227 to 230; Rupee paper, 96⅜ and 102⅜; and India Bonds, 13s. to 17s. premium. Exchequer bills were again firm at 10s. to 8s. (March,) and 14s. to 18s. (June.)

The news from Paris, that Gen. SCOTT has contradicted the report that the seizure of the Southern Commissioners from under a neutral flag was by authority of the Federal Cabinet, was welcomed, and had a good effect.

From circumstances which have transpired, it seems certain that the last or previous mail from New

...Georgia Regiment had given up arms.

We also hear that Lieut. REGAN was killed. There are contradictory statements relative to the death of Lieut. LEWIS TOOMBS.

The Northwestern boys behaved most gallantly, and deserve much praise for their heroic conduct. They advanced and attacked the enemy three separate times, and being thus exposed, suffered more heavily than any other troops.

Only two companies of the Fifty-second Virginia Regiment (Col. BALDWIN's,) were engaged in the fight—Capt. SKINNER's and Capt. LILLY's. Several were wounded in these companies, but only one was killed.

FROM BOWLING GREEN AND NASHVILLE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 14, 1861.

Judge HOLLINGSWORTH, a well-known and prominent citizen of Todd County, arrived here yesterday, having succeeded, after considerable difficulty, in getting through the rebel lines. Todd County is southwest of Bowling Green, and on the railroad from that place to Memphis. The Judge has been there ever since the rebel forces entered Kentucky, and has had every opportunity for ascertaining the true state of affairs in that entire region.

The first point a reader, puzzled by the wonderful and diverse stories of BUCKNER's strength, would be apt to ask, if he could personally question some one from that region, would be, "How many men *has* BUCKNER?" Judge HOLLINGSWORTH states that his effective force is between twenty and twenty-five thousand. At Hopkinsville there are some three thousand more, and there is a small force engaged in fortifying Clarksville, on the Cumberland river. These constitute the centre column, opposing the advance of our grand army. On the other line, at Columbus, he places the numbers at not over fifteen or eighteen thousand.

It has been a mooted point whether BUCKNER really has Indians in his army or not. It has often been asserted on what was thought good authority, but Secessionists have always denounced it as a slander, and declared that it was only told to excite prejudice against BUCKNER, and stimulate volunteering. Judge HOLLINGSWORTH sets the matter at rest. *He saw the Indians on the cars*, going up from Memphis to Bowling Green. There were no two or three regiments, however, as the reports have run. How many there may be he cannot tell, but the party he saw going up could not have numbered over 300.

Judge HOLLINGSWORTH does not agree with the opinion that has recently been expressed in some quarters that the rebels, alarmed at our overwhelming numbers, will not make a stand at Bowling Green. He thinks that not only the temper of the troops, but the exigencies of the situation will compel BUCKNER to meet our advancing column there. He dare not retreat without a battle, because he has nothing to fall back upon. If Bowling Green is lost, all is lost, and there is nothing that can resist our march on Nashville. The situation BUCKNER now has is well fortified. If he can successfully resist our superior numbers anywhere, he can do it there. To fall back from his fortifications would be to confess himself beaten without a battle.

The troops there are eager for a fight. They have suffered a great deal, and, in fact, two or three of the regiments are almost mutinous now, on account of their lack of clothing, shoes, etc. Whole companies are destitute of shoes, and go about with their feet wrapped up in rags. The men have been persuaded to bear this by the repeated assurances that they should be speedily led against the enemy. To abandon the scene of their sufferings now, at our advance, without a fight, would provoke a mutiny. The Mississippians and Texans are particularly indignant at their ill-treatment and prolonged inactivity.

There is no place between Bowling Green and Nashville that admits of defence. At Nashville they are making preparations to resist the anticipated attack, and the Judge thinks that if we wait on them till next year, they will probably be able to make a successful defence. They already have gangs of negroes at work throwing up fortifications, but the blacks take it leisurely, and between their deliberate rate of movement and the natural obstacles the situation offers to constructing earthworks, the progress is very slow. On Capitol Hill a few cannon here been mounted, but now there are no defences that would more than momentarily delay our army.

The want of circulating medium causes them great tribulation. Gold and silver are almost unknown, and the only substitutes for money they have are, first, Tennessee bills, which are 30 to 35 per cent. discount; second, South Carolina bills, which are a good deal worse; and third, Confederate bonds, which they all understand to be worth nothing at all. But even of this currency, such as it is, they have not near enough. They are sadly troubled over the fact that the plates for the Tennessee Banks are all snugly locked up in New-York vaults, where, naturally enough, they have some difficulty in calling for them. If they only had their plates they would soon manufacture money enough for all their wants; but what is one to do for plates, when the whole Confederacy does not contain a single bank-note engraver? Still the Generals have the unfailing resort of the Confederate bonds, and so they "pay," as honest men should, for everything they get.

By the way, speaking of their currency calls up a performance of our Gen. SCHOEPF—to whom all eyes are now turned—in that line, which has never, I believe, been mentioned in the papers. When the General arrived in the neighborhood of London, after the Wild Cat fight, he found that ZOLLICOFFER had been levying on the Union men for [redacted] transportation, &c., and had paid them in Confederate bonds. Imitating an example which Secessionists thought so unexceptionable, Gen. SCHOEPF commenced levying on the Secessionists for similar supplies. Meantime, he assembled the Union men, and, opening an exchange office for their benefit, set at defiance all banking rules by taking the Confederate bonds at par, and supplying the Union men with good Ohio and Indiana money in its stead. Then, when the Secessionists presented their bills, he paid them all off, with the utmost politeness, in their own currency! They didn't know enough to be thankful for the arrangement, but that wasn't his fault.

Judge HOLLINGSWORTH explains how the rebels at Bowling Green and Hopkinsville get their supplies. The entire region north of the Cumberland, and south of the Green River, is unoccupied by our troops. Occasionally a party of our "scouts" is rambling through it, but we have no established posts south of the Green River. This gives the rebels the range of some eight counties, running clear up to the Ohio River, between Henderson and Paducah. With their large force of cavalry they keep constantly scouring this country, "buying," after their fashion of purchase, all the hogs and cattle they can find, and driving them at once to Clarksville, Tenn. There they are killed, packed, and forwarded by rail to Bowling Green. Only last week large droves of hogs were thus brought down from Crittenden and Union Counties, bordering on the Ohio River.

FROM CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

UNITED STATES STEAMER FLAG, OFF TYBEE ISLAND, } Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1861.

At 11½, seventeen vessels, whalers from New-London, are inside the bar. These were purchased by the Government for the purpose of being sunk in the channels of various rivers in the South. Thirty have been sent and are now on their mission.

DEC. 5.—One of the whalers, the *Phœnix*, a bark, at 11:20 was run ashore just below the Martello Tower. With one or two others sunk there, a wharf can readily be constructed, over which cannon, wagons, &c., can be expeditiously landed. On the southern breakers there is another sunk, and one on the Ree off the eastern extremity of Tybee Island. This latter will, of course, be of no advantage. She was in a sinking condition and was providentially beached.

Several of our squadron have just arrived from a visit to Warsaw Sound, which is another outlet for running the blockade. They report a battery located there. By referring to *Blunt's American Coast Pilot*, will be found the following: "Warsaw has ten feet on the bar," etc. Yesterday at 1, our vessels found 17 going in, 21 going out, and four fathoms inside, at dead low water. New expeditions are being canvassed, but in what directions, I am not permitted to state. Rest assured that our squadron will press the advantage gained already. To-day the steamer *Augusta*, on the way from Port Royal to "off Charleston," saw a ship off the former place. She was seen from our ship apparently desirous of entering this port. She ran out and spoke the strange sail, which proved to be the *Cheshire*, from Liverpool, with passengers, blankets, and other contraband goods, and with pig-lead in ballast. This was one of the vessels known to have been in the contraband list. She was formerly a Charleston packet. She escaped from that port some months past, and arrived at Liverpool, where she had loaded again for the Southern coast. It would, indeed, surprise you, were I to forward you the list of vessels known to be actually afloat bound for blockaded ports. They are mostly English. Their registers remain unchanged, although they have been purchased by rebels, and, ostensibly, many of them appear to be owned in Halifax. They carry pilots for the Southern coast on board. Cargoes are landed from the British steamers at Halifax for reshipment to the rebel coast.

The British steamship *Bermuda*, which lately arrived in Savannah laden with arms, ammunition, &c., on her exit from this port, was seen by the blockading vessels at that time here stationed, but she flew the French flag and went on her way unmolested. She was brig-rigged, lower part of her funnel black, upper part red, no poop, wheel-house white; was commanded by a Frenchman named TESSIER, had six white boats and four guns. An Eastern fishing smack, laden with quinine, medicines, and other like goods, which attempted to run the blockade, was taken into Port Royal a day or two since.

Dec. 6.—Yesterday the steamer *Alabama* came here from Port Royal. She had left her position off Charleston, to coal up at the former place. Since we left that blockading station seven vessels had been captured, endeavoring to run the gauntlet in Stone Inlet. Two rebel steamers and two schooners ran out and forced the *Alabama* to retreat. This act proves how promptly and efficiently the Government should act.

At 1 P. M. the bark *South America* (old whaler) was seen ashore where the *Phœnix* and the *Pitiman* lie. A long sea is rolling in from the northward and eastward. These vessels will form a breakwater immediately below the point opposite the Martello Tower.

These old whalers are styled—" The effective blockading squadron of the Atlantic coast." Now the facts are these: The vessels have been driven on shore bow on, in one instance, and stern on in another case, some twenty feet apart. The effect will be, now, either that the swift tide will "wash them" out, or they will "mud" so as to be utterly useless. Had calling been driven, and the wheelers laid "side on" within this inclosure, then a fine wharf might have been had, from the operations of all-provident nature.

December 8.—Last evening, at 4:30, the transport steamer *Cahawba* arrived, with 750 troops for the occupation of Tybee Island—one hundred were landed at 8 P. M., to guard the buildings from destruction. This morning, at 10 o'clock, the disembarkation commenced of the freightage of the *Cahawba*. The harbor is dotted with whale boats and entters; horses are lighted overboard and swim shoreward. The troops reached the beach safely; their stores were sent after.

In a late Savannah paper is a long advertisement under the caption, "Cash advances on Cotton." It sets forth "that representations have been made by a number of persons, that cotton planters required small advances to meet emergencies. It is proposed to advance five cents per pound upon cottoo, in bales, averaging middling quality, delivered in a brick warehouse, in Mecon or Griffin; the cotton there to remain until the blockade is removed, so that it can be fairly sold. For this advance, interest at seven per cent. will be charged; also a commission of two and a half per cent., with warehouse expenses and insurance. This advance will be made by the Mechanics' Savings and Loan Association. Advances to be confined to planters alone for the present, and it will not be desirable for planters to obtain advances beyond their immediate wants. Cotton to be kept insured to the extent of the advances, at cost of the planter."

DEC. 9.—Yesterday a barrel was picked up (floating seaward) from Fort Pulaski; attached to it was a secession flag, on which was printed, "How many of you expect to get home again?"

This evening, at 6 o'clock, the *Seneca*, *Pembina*, *Ottawa*, and other gunboats, came in from Port Royal. At 7:30 a gun was fired from Fort Pulaski, doubtless a signal to the city of the late arrival.

DEC. 11.—About 3 o'clock this morning, the gunboats got under way and stood out to sea; Ossabsw will be visited probably. We learn that Bull's Bay, Edisto, Stonio Inlet, with other points of egress for the Charlestonians, have been blocked up. Beaufort has been garrisoned, Scull Creek has been attended to, and rest assured that, ere another week elapses, the efficiency of our blockading power, will cause the rebels to seek inland shelter.

DEC. 11, 3 P. M.—A skirmishing party of Confederates met a small detachment of our forces, now at Beaufort, who were out scouting. At once our men charged upon the rebels and routed them. In their retreat the valiant Southrons fired the Beaufort Ferry bridge, which was entirely consumed. Gen. WRIGHT, of the Union forces, hearing the reports of distant rifles, immediately advanced at the head of a regiment. The enemy had vanished.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Nov. 23, has the official report of the assessed valuation of the city, the total reaching $129,255,000. The real estate of non-residents is of the value of $11,000,000. The amount of money at interest is $17,277,000. Number of slaves owned in the city, 11,329.

At the recent election in Texas, the vote cast was about 60,000. F. R. LUBBOCK was elected Governor by one hundred and twenty-four plurality over EDWARD CLARK.

Nearly one hundred emigrants from Missouri, with their households and negroes, had reached Texas.

We have had statements, by refugees from Nashville, of the terrible sickness prevailing in the rebel army at Bowling Green. Similar stories are told by the rebels in regard to the Federal army in Kentucky. The following is an extract of a Nashville letter in the *Picayune*:

"A gentleman direct from Elizahetttown reports the Federals, 4,000 strong, have advanced to Bacon Creek, and that the small-pox, of a virulent type, and the black measles, are raging at a fearful rate among them. Also, that the Federals at Muldraugh's Hill, in large numbers, are dying daily."

A number of funerals of officers of the rebel army, killed at the battle of Belmont, took place at New-Orleans during the last week in November.

The *Picayune* copies a column and a half from the Savannah papers, eulogistic of the conduct and daring of the rebel Mosquito Fleet at the taking of Port Royal.

A house in New-Orleans belonging to Gen. HARNEY had been confiscated.

The *Picayune* expresses the opinion that the German FRESNEL, arrested for bragging of a secret society in that city of Abolitionists, five thousand strong, is insane, and should be sent to a lunatic asylum.

The following paragraph we take from the *Picayune*:

MRS. HAND, THE MILLIONAIRE.—Mr. HAND, the mysterious traveler, the alleged Lincoln spy, the millionaire, the citizen of Georgia, and the supposed President of two societies of Abolitionists in New-York, was a much embarressing man for our authorities. Arrested by the Mayor, on the strength of a denunciatory telegram from Chattanooga, he was handed over to the Governor, who turned him over to the Provost Marshal, who passed him over to another functionary, who gave him in charge to Mr. THOMAS B. LEE, who took him was up to Augusta, in Georgia, and handed him over to the Mayor there, who, not knowing what to do with the prisoner, telegraphed yesterday to the Mayor here, asking him what the charge was against the prisoner? Mr. MONROE replied the prisoner was a spy. His Honor might have added good-humoredly he had sent him to his colleague in order to give him the *Hand* of fellowship; for Mr. HAND professes to be a Georgian. We must say that during all his stay in New-Orleans, he was allowed to live at the St. Charles Hotel. As to the rumor that he was going to be sent before a Court-martial, and most probably sentenced to be shot, it was entirely groundless.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The sloops-of-war *Macedonian* and *Constellation* have been ordered to be refitted and cruise in foreign seas, for the protection of American commerce. The *Constellation* is a 22-gun sloop, rebuilt at Norfolk in 1854. She was last on duty on the Mediterranean Station in 1857-'58, under the command of Capt. CHAS. H. BELL. She should not require much refitting to make her sea-worthy. The *Macedonian*, also a 22-gun sloop, was rebuilt at Norfolk in 1836, and has been lying in ordinary at Boston for some time past. She will require a thorough overhauling.

The business at the Brooklyn Navy-yard does not appear to have been at all affected by the adverse tone of the news from Great Britain. The ordinary routine work was pushed on as rapidly as possible, but beyond that nothing was done. The movements at the yard were as follows:

The pnrchased brig *Ohio* arrived, to be armed and put into commission. She is intended for the blockading fleet, and is pierced for four 32-pounders. The steamer *Western World* hauled down the yard to receive her armament, which will consist of two 32-pounders and one Parrott gun. The bark *Pursuit* left the yard and anchored off the Battery, where she will remain until she receives her powder from the magazine on Ellis' Island. The steamer *E. B. Hale* also went off the Battery for the same purpose. The sloop-of-war *Oneida* hauled down the yard, under the shears, to receive her masts. She will be rigged as a three-masted schooner. The new side-wheel steamer *Octorara* has been coppered, and the guards of her wheels are nearly finished.

Commander PORTER's office has been removed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard to No. 152 South-street, New-York. Commander PORTER is the President of the Naval Examining Board.

The prize-ship *Cheshire*, of Liverpool, Eng., arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday, in charge of Prizamaster HEATA, of the United States gunboat *Augusta*. She was captured off the Tybee Island, on the 6th inst. The *Cheshire* has a veluable cargo of coffee, salt and army blankets. She was cleared for Nassau, N. P., but could not give any satisfactory reason for being so far out of her course as she was when captured.

The purchased steamer *Patomska* was expected to be put into commission yesterday, but could not get ready in time.

The transport *Ocean Queen*, with army stores for Port Royal, will sail on Sunday, and the schooner *G. P. Williamson* is loading, at the foot of Murray-street, North River, with a similar cargo, for Hilton Head.

The chartered bark *Eagle* sailed yesterday evening, with ordnance and commissary stores for Col. BROWN, at Fort Pickens.

Following is a correct list of the officers of the United States steamer *Quaker City*:

JAMES MADISON FAILEY, Commander; S. L. Breese, Lieutenant; Tolford Dunham, H. L. Blanchard, O. S. Brock, Acting Masters; J. J. Brownlee, Acting Surgeon; H. J. Bulay, Acting Paymaster; Corrin F. Smith, Commander's Clerk; G. W. Farren, First Assistant-Engineer; I. L. Peake, Second Assistant-Engineer; I. Tennant, T. Slater, P. Robinson, Third Assistant-Engineers; L. H. Livingston, D. H. Darnel, C. A. Crawford, Master's Mates; W. H. Hamilton, Gunner.

PASSENGERS—Commander John De Camp, Lieut. Wm. M. Gamble.

The pnrchased bark *Pursuit* was formally put into commission a day or two since. The following is a correct list of her officers:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in command, David Case; Acting Master and Executive Officer, E. Lewis; Acting Master, Robert Spavin; Acting Assistant-Surgeon, J. T. Adams; Acting Assistant-Paymaster, G. C. Taylor; Acting Master's Mates, J. C. Hamlin, Van Buren Blinn, C. R. Harris and J. H. Barry.

The *Pursuit* carries an armament of six 32-pounders, and a crew of ninety men.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the United States ship *Vandalia*, which sailed Dec. 17 to rejoin the squadron of Commodore DUPONT:

F. S. HAOOZATT, Commander; Wm. D. Whiting, First Lieutenant and Executive Officer; J. N. Quackenbush, Second Lieutenant; A. C. Gorgas, Surgeon; Geo. Y. Shepley, Assistant Surgeon; R. Parks, Assistant Paymaster; Wm. W. Grozier, Acting Master; P. Dickinson, Acting Master; F. H. Bacon, Master's Mate; David Mason, Master's Mate; C. N. Hicks, Master's Mate; P. J. Miller, Boatswain; Wm. Cheney, Gunner; William Rodgers, Sailmaker; Wm. J. Flanegan, Captain's Clerk; H. J. Gleason, Paymaster's Clerk.

It has been decided upon that the battalion of regulars, five companies of the Third Infantry and two of the Tenth, under the command of Brig.-Gen. GEORGE STRES, shall remain in Washington during the Winter to act as the main patrol, and to guard prisoners.

Commodore PAULDING has issued an order, which will be strictly enforced, that all commanders and other officers attached to vessels in commission must remain on board their respective vessels as soon as they are put into commission, unless they have special leave of absence. This is an entirely new order, which the exigencies of the service have called for.

GEORGE H. COOPER is ordered to the Navy-yard as First Lieutenant. He is a native and citizen of New-York, and was appointed from that State on the 4th of August, 1837. Since then he has been at sea 16 years—the remainder of his time being spent on shore, chiefly on duty. Lieut. DE HAVEN, who, for the last few months, has been acting as First Lieutenant at the Nevy-yard, has been ordered to the first-class screw steamer *Colorado*.

The new wooden barracks built near Fort Hamilton are capable of accommodating three thousand men, and also contain space enough for drilling several companies at once.

Another detachment of regulars arrived on Tuesday from California, and were dispatched to Washington at once without landing in the City. There is now only one Company of the Sixth Infantry and three or four Companies of the Third Artillery, in California.

In view of the possibility of a war with England, it would be advisable to have the forts in New-York Harbor efficiently manned. There are now at Fort Hamilton upwards of 700 men of the Twelfth Infantry, who have been drilled for some time at Infantry drill, and should be tolerably far advanced. They should at once be practiced at the barbette and casemate guns. The other forces in the harbor are, 60 men at Fort Lafayette, 50 on Bedloe's Island, and about 350 serviceable men on Governor's Island. These also should be taught the artillery drill. There are also about 60 Texan soldiers at West Point who could be brought into active service.

The purchased steamer *Western World* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard Wednesday, to be armed and put into commission. This steamer formerly plied between New-York and Albany.

The United States gunboat *Chippewa*, Capt. BATSON, having received all her stores, has hauled into the stream.

The steamer *Norwich* and the gunboat *Owasco* are filling up with coal, preparatory to going into commission.

The new side-wheel steamer *Octorara* is in the dry dock, being coppered.

The new sloop-of-war *Oneida* is rapidly advancing toward completion. She will soon be ready to receive her spars.

A great number of workmen has been put on the steamer *Sumter*, in order to have her ready for sea at the earliest possible moment.

The sloop-of-war *Preble* was at Atchfinya Bay, on the 28th of November, all well.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM, AS PASSED BY THE ALDERMEN, CONCURRED IN—A. V. STOUT, TREASURER—$3,000 TO BE PAID FOR A COMPILATION OF LAWS RELATIVE TO THE CITY.

After the reading of the minutes, and the production and reference of some petitions, a resolution was passed directing the Comptroller to pay CALVIN CAMPBELL the sum of $2,000 for damage done to his premises, by alterioo the grade of a portion of Ninth-avenue. On motion, however, of Mr. ORTON, the paper was reconsidered, and referred to the Counsel of the Corporation, as there was an important law question involved.

Conncilman ORTON, from the Committee on National Affairs, asked to be discharged from any further consideration of the ordioance organizing the allotment system, the Joint Committee having unanimously decided to concur in the action of the Board of Aldermen by reinserting the name of ANDREW V. STOUT. The paper was accordingly so amended, but on the question of concurrence 17 voted in favor, and 5 in the negative, thereupon the Chair (Mr. JONES) decided that 18 votes were required, as the expenditure of money was involved, and accordingly it was declared lost. After some discussion, Mr. LENT appealed from the decision of the Chair, which was reversed by a vote of 13 to 9, and the concurrence was adopted, the President giving notice that he would put in a protest.

The Board then took up "General Orders," and having dispensed with Mr. BARNEY's plan, of each member calling in turn, managed to get through with a great many, but none of special public importance—many of them dating back weeks, and some even months, since first acted on. A report in favor of causing a compilation of the State Laws, relative to the City, up to 1861, paying $3,000 therefor, was opposed by Mr. ORTEN as a piece of wanton and unnecessary extravagance, and which would lead to an additional expenditure of at least $12,000 more for publishing. It was lost for want of a constitutional vote, and reconsidered. A resolution to pay each of the Assistant Clerks of the Board $250 for extra services to the Committees, was, on motion of Mr. PINCKNEY, postponed indefinitely, much to the surprise of the mover. Several papers proposing the laying down of Belgian pavement were concurred in; among them West-street, and Pearl-street from Fulton-street to Peck-slip, one-half the expense to be borne by property-owners. After disposing of considerable routine business, the Board granted the permission asked for by the Independent Telegraph Company, but with stringent provisions, (proposed by Mr. GROVER,) as to the mode of laying the poles, &c., the whole to be secured by a contract with the City, to be drawn by the Counsel to the Corporation.

Adjourned.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SCHOOL-HOUSE FOR THE NINETEENTH WARD—THE SLANDERS OF THE HERALD—EQUALIZATION OF TEACHERS' SALARIES.

At a regular meeting of this Board Wednesday the School officers of the Nineteenth Ward were authorized to purchase three lots of ground on the south side of Forty-second-street, 130 feet east of Third-avenue, at a cost not exceeding $7,500, for the erection of a school-house.

The report of the Committee on the Award of Contracts for furnishing supplies to the Schools, was presented and adopted. The awards are made to thirty-two different firms. Mr. WARREN desired, in connection with this report, to call the attention of the Board (and he hoped the reporters would note what he said) to a lying statement in the *Herald*, that the advertisement inviting proposals for supplies was only published in the corner of an obscure paper, and intimating that the Committee—consisting of himself, Mr. DAVENPORT, Mr. GUNTZER and Mr. MACKEAN—were in league with certain booksellers to make money out of the contracts by concealing the advertisement. In answer to this base insinuation, he would state that the advertisement was inserted conspicuously for two weeks in the TIMES, *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, and *Transcript*. In his opinion, it was an outrage that any paper should be permitted to make such charges, and indulge in such slanderous personalities without a particle of foundation for its statements. The statement was a base lie, and BENNETT knew it to be a lie when he made it. To-morrow he would probably lampoon the Committee again, but for one, he despised his assaults and only felt contempt for their author.

Mr. WATERBURY thought the Committee deserved thanks for their generosity in advertising exclusively in Republican papers. [Laughter.]

Mr. WARREN replied that the reason they did so was because the Republican papers had the largest circulation. The only Democratic paper that had any circulation was the *Herald*, and that was merely an organ of FERNANDO WOOD.

The report of the Committee relative to the equalization of the salaries of teachers was then taken up and adopted by sections. The subject has engaged the attention of the Board since March last, and has caused much excitement among those interested. The leading features of the system, as amended and adopted, are as follows:

SEC. 132. The maximum annual salaries paid to principals and Vice-Principals in schools shall not exceed the following sums:

To Principals of Male Grammar Schools...	$1,500
To Principals of Female Grammar Schools.....	750
To Principals of Primary Schools and Departments.....	600
To Vice-Principals of Male Grammar Schools..	1,100
To Vice-Principals of Female Grammar Schools	550
To Vice-Principals of Primary Schools or Departments.....	450

and no other salary will be allowed in any department which shall be as great as that of Vice-Principal.

Salaries of assistant teachers to be based on the aggregate sum of $15 per pupil in the male grammar schools; $10 per pupil in the female grammar schools, and $6 per pupil for primary schools, in each ward; which aggregate sum is to be appropriated by the Trustees, under certain restrictions.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

The following is the weekly statement to the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections; Number on hand Dec. 7, 7,834; admitted since, 1,887; being a total of 9,721; of whom there died, 42; discharged, 1,400; sent to Blackwell's Island, 271; to Sing Sing, 8; total, 1,621; leaving still in charge, 7,900; an increase of 66 over last week. Out of 501 vagrants and disorderly persons committed from 6th to 19th of December 232 had been sent up ten times, 15 thirty times, 10 forty times, 6 fifty times, and 4 had been inmates of the institutions *one hundred times*.

THE WALTON-MATTHEWS MURDER.

Continuation of the Trial of Charles Jefferds—Interesting New Testimony—Extraordinary Alleged Confessions of Jefferds.

COURT OF SESSIONS—BEFORE HON. JUDGE HOFFMAN.

THURSDAY—SECOND DAY.

The trial proceeded at 10½ o'clock this morning, District-Attorney WATERBURY examining witnesses for the prosecution.

John E. Costegan was sworn: Live at No. 1 Atlantic-street; am superintending business for my brother at the Union Hotel, South Ferry; the house is fifty or sixty feet from the Atlantic Ferry; Jefferds eogaged a room at the house about seven or eight days before the murder—engaged the room for a week; my brother shut up the house; the night of the murder, about ten minutes past twelve; I went up stairs about that time, and was in my room about ten minutes, when I heard Jefferds come in.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Think I looked at the clock before going up stairs; saw Jefferds early in the day; he had on dark clothes.

Direct Resumed—I am sure his clothes were black that he had on that day.

To the District-Attorney—I did not see him have a trunk at our house.

Mrs. Costegan sworn: Am mother of the last witness; recollect I let Jefferds in the night of the murder; as near as I can judge it was between quarter and half-past twelve.

To Mr. Brady—He hastened in very suddenly, saying, "I had liked to have been locked out;" he passed up stairs and said something to one of my sons; noticed nothing particular about him when he came in; he had black clothes on when he came in—the same suit as in the morning; on Sunday he took dinner, but ate little; he then went and sat by the window, and read the paper until two o'clock; said hardly a word to any one.

Officer Robert H. Quackenbush, sworn: I have made the journey from the corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue; started at eleven o'clock and twenty minutes P. M., down Third-avenue to Seventeenth-street, through Seventeenth-street to Irving-place, through Irving-place to Sixteenth-street, through Sixteenth-street to Fourth-avenue, through Fourth-avenue to Nineteenth-street; I got there at eleven o'clock and twenty-four minutes, waited eight minntes for a car, and rode down to the Park; reached the Park at eleven o'clock and fifty-five minutes; went quickly to the South Ferry, and reached there at twelve o'clock and three minutes; the boat left at twelve o'clock and fourteen minutes, and touched Brooklyn side at twelve o'clock and twenty-one minutes.

To Mr. Brady—Think I made pretty good time; was not stopped by any one; have been a fireman; was not told at what rate to go—only to run.

Officer Glass, sworn—This witness performed the same journey, starting at 11:22 the same night and reaching Brooklyn at 12:22.

Officer Jacob H. Folshaw, sworn—This officer made the same journey, starting at 11:25 on the same night, and reached Brooklyn at 12:23.

Robert A. Schultzy sworn—Am employed at No. 424 Broadway, at Alfred Woodham's gun and pistol store; I have known the prisoner three years; I sold him an American Adams pistol; it was the same style of pistol as that. [Pistol shown—the same that was found in the garden corner of Sixteenth-street, on April 30, 1860.]

To Mr. Brady—Those pistols are manufactured at Chicopee Falls, Mass.; there were many of them manufactured; they are made by machinery—two sizes; there is no mark by which I can distinguish that pistol; the District-Attorney exhibited this pistol to me about two weeks ago; was present about a year ago, when Coroner Jackman asked Mr. Waterman if he had sold a pistol like that within two weeks; Mr. Waterman said no; I was asked no questions at that time, and said nothing; I was not examined at the last trial; I had sold Mr. Jefferds two pistols beside that; one was a Warner's pistol—an infringement on Colt's; the other was a Colt's new model; the last was when he came out of prison.

Hartshorn W. Gillilan sworn—Reside at No. 185 Third-avenue.

This witness detailed the incidents of the pursuit of the murderer, and the shooting of Matthews. No new points were developed in his testimony.

C. F. Bellabella, sworn—This witness testified to finding the pistol in the garden of his house in Union-square, corner of Sixteenth-street, the day after the murder; the pistol shown (the Adams) looks like the one.

Wm. M. Betts, sworn—This witness resides at Cutchogue, L. I., and detailed the familiar incidents of his acquaintance with Jefferds in the Summer of 1860; Jefferds left his house on the Saturday previous to the murder, saying he was going to Delaware or somewhere; he came back Monday, June 25, and staid until Thursday, the 28th, when he left with witness and went to the City, taking his things with him; as the stage was about starting Jefferds said, "I have forgotten my pistol that I let you have;" it was a five or six-barrel pistol; it was neither of the pistols shown, (the Adams and Colt;) witness detailed the conversation he had with Jefferds the day after the murder, when Jefferds said he threw his pistol overboard, or threw it away, because he was suspected of the murder and did not wish to have a pistol found upon him.

To Mr. Brady—The pistol he gave me had a smooth handle, and was silver mounted. [The Adams pistol found in the garden has a rough handle, and is not mounted.]

The witness detailed his conversation with Jefferds about giving himself up, and the incidents connected with the surrender.

George S. Devancen, proprietor of the Union Hotel, Brooklyn, testified to the presence of Jefferds at his house on the day of the murder. Jefferds came home on the night of the murder from quarter to half-past twelve. The next day he came down about nine or ten o'clock; he read the *Herald* and *Dispatch*; after reading the papers he conversed about the Harden murder in New-Jersey; asked me if I did not think Harden ought to be skinned alive and sailed for committing such a crime; after that he conversed about the Hicks murder; we went out walking that afternoon, and Jefferds told me his name was Charles Jackson; on Monday, in the presence of Mr. Betts, he told me his real name, saying the reason he had not given it before was that he did not wish to be locked up.

To Mr. Brady—When Jefferds went to New-York on the day of the murder he had on black clothes and a Panama hat; when he came home that night he appeared in good humor; I noticed no flush in his manner; when Jefferds came in on the night of the murder he had on the dark clothes and Panama hat that he wore when he left in the morning.

John J. Lynch, sworn—I resided at No. 2 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn; was introduced to Jefferds on Sunday, July 1, 1860; he gave his name as Jackson; we were sitting on the stoop alone, and Jefferds asked me if I had a mother or sister injured by a man, and I should kill him, did I think they would hang me; I said "No, they don't hang anybody any more;" he said two or three times, "They would hang you like a dog;" he had been reading the *Herald* just before he made the remark.

Mrs. Sarah Walton sworn.—Am mother of the deceased Walton; known the prisoner Jefferds about three years. He and my son had a disagreement, and my son asked him to leave the house.

Mary Walton daughter of the deccased John Walton, testified that she first became acquainted with Jefferds when her father married Jefferds' mother. Jefferds, about a year after the marriage, and two years before my father's death, threatened my father's life. He said he "would blow his brains out." Witness testified to Jefferds' conduct on another occasion when she thought he said he would blow her father's brains out. She would not be sure. Her father went for a policeman who came and took Jefferds away.

To Mr. Brady.—I believe Charles Jefferds came to live at the house after the threats; Jefferds did say on the occasion of one of the threats, that "if he didn't treat his mother well he would or might blow his brains out."

The witness corroborated her testimony as given at the last trial.

Officer John Monroe, sworn.—This witness identified the pistol found by Mr. Dellahella in the garden corner of Sixteenth-street and Union-square.

Anson Herrick testified that no acconnt of the murder appeared in the *Sunday Atlas* of July 1.

Jackson Corsa, formerly a policeman, testified to the arrest of Jefferds in 1859, about the time of the holidays, on complaint of Mr. Walton, who charged him with threatening his life.

Judge Quackenbush testified to the complaints made by Walton against Jefferds.

To Mr. Brady.—The date of one complaint was February, 1859. Jefferds was not before me on that complaint.

To Mr. Waterbury.—The substance of Mr. Walton's complaints was that Jefferds had threatened his life.

Dr. Alexander N. Gunn, sworn.—Was Mr. Walton's family physician for twenty-five years; Mr. Jefferds called upon me on one occasion to get me to see his mother who was very ill; he told me his mother had married a d—n scoundrel, who treated her (his mother) like a brute. He said either that Mr. Walton deserved to be shot down, or he would shoot him down; I am not sure which; I think he showed a pistol at the time; his remark was to the effect that Walton deserved to have his brains blown out.

To Mr. Brady—I am not certain that Jefferds had a pistol. [Mr. Brady excepted to all of Dr. Gunn's testimony.]

William T. Walton, sworn—As near as I can tell, in the Summer of 1859, heard Charles Jefferds, in my brother's store; Charles had a pistol in his hand: he stated that he had put a hole into a sherry quarter-cask across the yard; he stated that that was the pistol that he would have used on my brother; he and a young man with him were bragging of their skill; I saw Charles Jefferds on Saturday, Nov. 16, last, in my office, about seven o'clock, at No. 32 New-Bowery; first saw him standing on the sidewalk, and appeared to be speaking about me to another person—Officer Moore; he pointed in and made different gestures; they came into the store and passed down to the middle; Officer Moore asked, "Can we have a drink?" they both went away to the centre of the store; I do not know whether they got the drink; Charles came up to the cash window and threw a fifty-cent piece in; I passed it back and told him I did not want his money; he said then, "Do you know who I am? I am Charles Jefferds, the man who murdered your brother, and I can shoot you as quick as I shot him;" he stepped back, and opened his coat and drew a pistol; Officer Moore sprung upon him; they had a scuffle and the officer took the pistol away from Charles; Charles came up to the cash window again and said, "You are the man that kept me in prison for a whole year;" he then said that he had been tried and acquitted for the murder of John Walton; he then went out with the officer; they soon came back; Charles came up to the window and said, "Bill, why are you so down on me; I know I murdered your brother, but I did not do it because I bested him;" I do not know whether he said he was compelled to do it, or had to do it, but he made some such remark as that; he then said, "Bill, if you will come down with the dimes, I will give you information that will be worth more than $10,000 to you;" he said that he could give me information concerning trials that were on hand, or that he had evidence in these trials that would be worth this amount of money; Officer Moore soon came back and showed me a pistol; he wanted me to look at it; that is the pistol (the Colt;) Charles then wanted the pistol; I handed it to him: I asked him if that "was the pistol that done the deed?" he said "No," that the District-Attorney had the pistol; I asked him where he bought it; he said, "In Maiden-lane;" I then said, "Charley, you have been tried for the murder of John Walton, and acquitted, and cannot be tried again, I would very much like to know how the deed was done;" he said he didn't care who knew it, that he had been acquitted, and that was the end of it; he said that he first went over to the Eighteenth-street store, saw John Walton sitting on a barrel; he was laughing and talking to one of the men; he left there, and went toward Third-avenue, and as John Walton came up he stepped out and shot him, and that he (Walton) fell forward, and as he done so, he (Jefferds) took hold of him to save him falling on his face; as he done so, Richard Pascall told him to let go, and "run, or he would be caught;" he then told me that, five days before, (the 16th of November,) he had had a quarrel with his mother; he said that he wanted a thousand dollars from her, and he demanded it as his right; he said the consideration for giving the deed was $2,000, and that she (his mother) wanted to deduct James T. Brady's expenses out of that; we had considerable more conversation, but that is about the substance of all that he said.

Mr. Brady—You had better give it all, for I shall certainly ask you.

The Witness—He said he shot my brother like a dog. The information he offered to give was as to the suits of his mother against the estate of John Walton; that he had information to settle the dower case. He said that his mother was to give him $2,000 for killing Walton: he said he didn't know what Jim Brady would say about his going back on the old woman; he said his mother had called him a loafer, and said he deserved hanging, and that he told her that if the hung, he would hang her; that he told her he could go to William Walton (witness), and get $1

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ZAMPILLA'S EROSTATION—L'OGRE, OR LE PETIT JEAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—UP AT THE HILLS—YOU CAN'T MARRY YOUR GRANDMOTHER.

WINTER GARDEN—LAKES OF KILLARNEY—CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY—THE IRISH LION.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—GIGNOUX'S INDIAN SUMMER—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

At the date of our latest dispatches from Washington, last night, it was believed that Lord LYONS had not yet made any official communication to the Secretary of State regarding the Slidell and Mason affair. A number of private letters, however, had been received from England, which were generally similar in tone to the English Press.

The rebels on the Upper Potomac, not satisfied with their former experiences with Col. GEARY, yesterday made another essay against him, and again met with a most humiliating reverse. A rebel battery of three guns, flanked with about two hundred infantry, suddenly commenced shelling Col. GEARY's encampment. They were soon replied to by the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment Battery, the first shell from which disabled one of the rebel guns. The action continued about half an hour, and resulted in the complete rout of the rebels, with about fourteen killed and many wounded. A house in which a number of rebels were concealed, was subsequently shelled by a battery, and a number were killed. Not a man was hurt on our side.

Gen. POPE, by his recent operations in Missouri, is certainly maintaining his reputation as an able and energetic officer. Dispatches were yesterday received from him at headquarters, in St. Louis, which announce that by a forced march on Wednesday, he succeeded in getting between two considerable bodies of rebels, in Johnson and Clinton Counties respectively. Hearing of his approach, the rebels beat a hasty retreat towards Rose Hill, leaving behind them all their baggage, arms, munitions, &c. A strong body of cavalry and a section of artillery were then thrown forward in pursuit, when the rebels scattered in every direction, but principally towards the South. Not to be balked, however, Gen. POPE forced a cavalry reconnoissance to within fifteen miles of Osceola, and succeeded in capturing some three hundred of the flying rebels, who were endeavoring to join PRICE. All this appears to have been done without firing a gun. Gen. POPE also ascertained that PRICE has only eight thousand troops at Osceola.

Our advices from Kentucky indicate the probability that a battle has been fought near Somerset, between Gen. SCHOEPF and the rebel ZOLLICOFFER. The latter had marched out to give battle, and was confident of success.

An officer who arrived in Washington from Budd's Ferry, yesterday, reported that the rebels have erected, opposite Maryland Point, another battery of six heavy guns, which commands the river. On Wednesday night it destroyed a sloop which was attempting to pass it. The troops at Budd's Ferry have erected huts, and made themselves comfortable Winter quarters.

By the arrival of the United States steamer *S. R. Spaulding* at Fortress Monroe, we have advices from Port Royal to Sunday last. There is little new, however, to report. The National forces were in full and undisturbed possession of Beaufort, and no mention is made of their having had any difficulty in occupying the place. Large quantities of cotton were being gathered and conveyed to the coast, preparatory to shipment. The *Spaulding* touched at Hatteras on her way up. Nothing had occurred there to disturb the usual monotony, excepting the seizure of Senator SIMMONS' schooner, the *Charity*, which recently started on a trading voyage to Port Royal. She was seized by the *Stars and Stripes* for some informality in her papers, and sent to New-York. The Captain and crew arrived at Fortress Monroe in the *Spaulding*, very indignant at the treatment to which they have been subjected.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of Nov. 25, says that 1,800 families were supplied at the free market on the preceding day—an increase of one hundred families during a single week. The *Delta* also says: "The Federal troops are near to Little Rock, where they can fit out an expedition, and descending the Arkansas River, will capture New-Orleans, leaving Gens. PILLOW and POLK behind them."

The prigging FLOYD, we learn from the Richmond *Dispatch*, has been ordered from the scene of his vigorous exploits in Western Virginia, to Bowling Green, Ky., and has taken his ragged army with him. This movement, the *Dispatch* states, leaves a great portion of Virginia at the mercy of the National forces, and the effect upon the temper of the people is very much feared.

The administration of the oath of allegiance to the city and county functionaries of St. Louis closed on Saturday last. The Coroner, the Port Warden, the Public Administrator and five of the Justices of the Peace, refused to subscribe the oath. All the other officers, over a hundred in number, took it. The offices of those refusing will be at once declared vacant.

The Missouri *Republican* says that in that State there is no possibility, whatever the inclination may be, of paying the National tax. "No power whatever can collect it or enforce its collection, and our representatives should ask of Congress to relieve us from this burden for this year, and until we can recover somewhat of our accustomed prosperity. Whenever that takes place, the tax will be paid promptly." In Maryland, too, they do not propose to collect the tax, but to pay it by means of a State loan. If the poor people of these States are unable to pay this war tax, it should be at once levied on the rich slaveholding Secessionists.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented a number of petitions, numerously signed, for the emancipation of the slaves, loyal masters to be compensated. A petition was presented by Mr. WADE from citizens of Ohio, asking for the appointment of Gen. FREMONT as Lieutenant-General. Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, offered a resolution, which he accompanied with a speech, that the war has been forced upon the country by the rebels without provocation, with the purpose of destroying the Union and the Constitution, and ultimately the democratic form of government. The resolution of the House to adjourn until the 6th of January was taken up, and debated until the Senate found itself without a quorum, when, of course, nothing was done with it.

In the House, the Secretary of War was requested to furnish a statement of the cost of transportation of arms, etc., to the country west of the Alleghanies since May last. The bill extending the provisions of the bounty act, passed in July last, to those soldiers who entered the service under the first proclamation of the President, was laid on the table. A bill making an appropriation for the construction and repair of fortifications was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Consideration of the bill providing for the construction of twenty iron-clad steam gunboats was resumed, and it was passed after some debate as to the method of construction. A bill to promote the efficiency of the Dead Letter-office, based upon the recommendations of the Postmaster-General, was passed. A bill to abolish the franking privilege was also reported from the Post-office Committee, but it was postponed until the second Tuesday in January. The Committee on Elections were instructed to report whether any member of the House is holding other office under the Government. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

The screw steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at noon on the 4th, and Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived here late last night. Her advices are anticipated by the *Jura*, full extracts from whose mails we give elsewhere.

The ship *Cheshire*, Capt. CRAIG, from Liverpool Oct. 10, was captured as a prize about the 6th inst. by the U. S. steamer *Augusta*, Capt. PARROTT. The *Cheshire*, it is stated, ran the blockade at Savannah, and discharged her cargo at Liverpool, where she loaded with coffee, salt, crockery, medicines, army blankets and other articles of which the rebels are in great need. From her position and movements it was apparent that she was about to violate the blockade, and she was accordingly seized and sent to this port in command of Prize-Master HEATH. She was towed to the Navy-yard, and her crew delivered to the custody of the United States Marshal.

Through rebel channels, we receive later intelligence from Northern Mexico, from which it appears that affairs there are just as unsettled as ever. CARVAJAL, who has already made his name famous for his exploits there, attacked the City of Matamoras on the 20th ult. Great carnage is said to have taken place, and it was doubtful which party had the advantage.

WENDELL PHILLIPS delivered an address, last evening, in the Cooper Institute, to one of the largest audiences ever gathered in that building. His subject was the war, which he considered in its various aspects—its cause and its cure, together with the evils to be feared and avoided at its conclusion. The cause of the war was not, in his opinion, the disappointment of a few ambitious politicians—it was Slavery; and emancipation he considered absolutely necessary to its successful prosecution and conclusion. For the first time in a quarter of a century he was a Union man. During all that time he had hated the Union. He had hated the Union while it made the white man a hypocrite, and the black man a slave. Now he stood by it, when he saw that it must mean justice, if it continued to exist. The Government, he believed, could not, if it so desired, create public opinion. Public opinion had been formed and concentrated into one idea, and that idea was that justice must predominate hereafter. That idea must be followed through the war, and followed, he had no doubt of the result. In relation to the attitude of the English Government, he said John Bull recognized but one principle, and that was success; and that an argument stronger than could be written by Mr. SEWARD or indicted by Mr. CAMERON, to moderate his tone, would be the Stars and Stripes floating over Charleston and New-Orleans. The British Government he denounced as the most selfish and treacherous of modern governments; but, nevertheless, if the cause of justice continued to be the cause of our Government, he had no fear as to the termination of our present troubles.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER has assumed editorial charge of the *Independent*.

The New-Haven and Springfield express freight train was thrown from the track at the latter place on Tuesday last, and WILLIAM MACH, the conductor, and CHARLES LOOMIS, the firemen, were seriously, but probably not fatally, injured.

The Board of Aldermen held no session last evening for want of a quorum. The Board of Councilmen met, and reconsidered their action striking out the name of A. V. STOUT as Treasurer of the Allotment Fund, and having reinserted it, the ordinance was concurred in as it passed the other Board. The sum of $3,000 was voted for a compilation of laws relative to the City, and the Board refused to allow their clerks, $250 each, for extra services rendered to the various Committees.

The JEFFERDS trial yesterday developed some new and highly interesting evidence. The prosecution produced a witness who swore to having sold JEFFERDS a pistol resembling the one found near the scene of MATTHEWS' murder. WILLIAM WALTON also testified to a series of most remarkable confessions of JEFFERDS, that he (JEFFERDS) had killed WALTON for $2,000 at the instigation of his (JEFFERDS') mother; that PASCALL knew it, and that he (JEFFERDS) didn't care who knew it.

The Stock Market was firmer yesterday at the opening and close of the dealings, than on Wednesday, though unsettled on the Street between the first and second sessions of the Board of Brokers. The ultimate advance was ½@1⅛ cent. on the Share List. The Money Market was less disturbed than on the day before. Exchange on London, 110½@111 ⅛ cent.

Prices of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs were lower yesterday, while the demand was moderate, especially for export, owing chiefly to the increasing firmness in rates on ocean freight. Cotton was quiet, but stiffly held, as were also Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Linseed Oil, Saltpetre, Hemp, Iron, Lead, Spelter and Tin. Ingot Copper, Pepper, East India Rice, Teas and Tallow were in active request at buoyant prices. Naval Stores and Whisky were heavy and cheaper. Less activity was discernible in Hog Products; while Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams were in more demand, the latter, however, at reduced rates. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

AN EMBARGO ON SHIP TIMBER.—The promptness of Great Britain in forbidding, upon the first alarm of a war, the exportation of arms and the constituents of gunpowder, presents an example which it is advisable to imitate in this country. We are informed that the purchases of ship timber in the United States for the British Admiralty have been so heavy as nearly to clear the market; and vast quantities are actually stored here, awaiting transportation. Owing to the war, the supplies of live-oak timber, which came from the South, have been cut off. The Virginia sources have also been practically closed, and at this moment, when Congress is about to urge the most energetic measures for doubling the navy, it is almost impossible for the American shipbuilder to find material for a single vessel. To stop this exhaustion of our strength for the benefit of a foreign, and possibly a hostile Power, will not be the dictate of a retaliatory policy, but of a policy which looks to the safety of our own people before that of the stranger. The Government cannot act in the matter too early.

The Secessionists Clamorous for War with England.

It is noticeable, but not in the least strange, that those journals and men who have been most in sympathy with the rebels, should be most eager for war with England. They have all at once a terribly keen sense of national honor. They were exceedingly tolerant of insults to our flag when they came from Southern rebels,—and when they involved merely the overthrow of the Constitution, the disruption of the Union, and the permanent destruction of our national integrity and life. But the slightest hint that England questions, in any particular, the perfect propriety of our proceedings, arouses all their courage, and demands an immediate declaration of war.

This is perfectly natural—for it gives the best possible guarantee for the accomplishment of their designs. There is nothing on the face of the earth for which every Southern rebel so devoutly prays, as for war between the United States and England. Such a war would instantly give them the direct aid and assistance of every vessel in the English navy, and of every gun in the English service. The very first result would be to open every Southern port to a large and immensely lucrative direct trade with Europe, and at the same time to close every Northern port and destroy utterly our present commerce. JEFF. DAVIS could well afford to pay millions upon millions to bring about such a war. It would be worth infinitely more to him than his whole army, and would do more to give the South her permanent independence than anything and everything which she can possibly do for herself. Without some such incidental aid it is perfectly clear that she has no hope of success. She must inevitably fail. The movements now in progress against her are morally certain to crush her power, and once broken she can never recover it, unless by some such outside assistance. The rebel agents abroad have been working day and night to bring about such a war. They have been using every possible appliance, and exerting every kind of influence which they could possibly control, to instill into the English mind the belief that our Government was hostile to them,—that we were determined to conquer Canada,—that we passed the Morrill Tariff out of hostility to their interests,—and that the only way in which England could at once defend her rights and protect her honor was by a war with the United States.

From the very beginning these rebel agents have had the aid of their sympathizers and accomplices here in this work. The newspapers secretly in their interest have openly advocated the seizure of Canada,—have declared our determination to wage war upon England, and have done everything in their power to arouse the passions of the two nations against each other; and Mr. ADAMS informs our Government, in one of his letters to Mr. SEWARD, that to such an extent had these machinations proved successful, that men high in position, and even *members of the British Cabinet*, had actually expressed to him the belief that the United States intended to declare war against England.

The same parties are pursuing the same policy now. The *Herald* is just as clamorous for war with England as it was three months ago. Secret sympathy with the rebellion reveals itself in many quarters which hitherto have kept an enforced silence, by clamorously denouncing every movement towards the preservation of peaceful relations. It is idle to say that all this is merely a concern for the National honor. That honor is perfectly safe in the hands of the Government. There is not the slightest danger that it will suffer outrage or wrong. The real secret of this clamor for war with England is a desire to aid Secession, and promote the independence of the rebel Confederacy. We shall see whether it will succeed.

Gen. Scott on the Affair of the Trent.

A man who has once identified himself with the welfare of his country cannot well help actively influencing its destiny; and the veteran soldier-patriot who has but lately laid aside his arms on this side of the Atlantic, has not been able to refrain from doing his country a signal piece of service with his pen on the other side. We, yesterday, published Gen. SCOTT's letter on the Mason and Slidell seizure, which our Consul at Paris has been permitted to give to the public papers, and to-day we publish some comments by the English journals.

Gen. SCOTT had a twofold aim in writing this letter—to correct a misapprehension of fact and to indicate the solution of the question. With regard to the first, Englishmen will now be fain to dismiss their premature assumption that it was by the instructions of the American Government that Capt. WILKES did what he did. It hardly needed a formal statement of this, if the journals had taken the trouble to read in the American papers what was said of the affair; for they would have seen that the Government was not even aware, at the time, of Capt. WILKES' arrival from off the African coast!

As regards the solution of the question, Gen. SCOTT reduces the act to its precise legal *status*, and then shows that whatever irregularity there was in the mode of performing it, needs no more than mutual good-will to arrange; and that "an event so mutually disastrous as a war between England and America, cannot occur without some other or graver provocation than has yet been given by either nation. The effect of this candid and straightforward utterance is already visible in the tone of the English Press. The *News* frankly says that "if the Washington Government is disposed to treat the affair of the *Trent* in the same spirit there can be no occasion for war." For journals which, like the *Times*, can so pander to the morality of the mob as to talk of "international law changing with the necessities of the case," the most temperate reasonings would be in vain. It is not probable that the matter will be disposed of exactly as Gen. SCOTT imagines; but he has earned still another title to the gratitude of his countrymen by striking at the right moment the key-note of American sentiment, and indicating the attitude of mingled moderation and firmness which our Government has taken and means to keep.

A Year of Secession.

It is just a year ago to-day since the first State Ordinance of Secession was passed, and South Carolina declared the National Union forever dissolved. The day is to be commemorated in that State, and probably in other parts of the South, and it is hoped to make the 20th of December in the new Republic what the 4th of July has been in the old Republic—Independence Day. So far as South Carolina is concerned, the year's retrospect and the anniversary must be sufficiently melancholy. It has been for her, as for the whole country, a year of gloom and calamity; and it now looks as though for her it would be followed by a year of disaster and woe compared with which the disastrous record of the past is light and trivial. Could South Carolina a year ago have foreseen this anniversary as she now sees it, even she might have paused in her devilish career, and stayed the hand that cleft the Union in twain, and brought upon the nation war and its unnumbered woes. This day must seem to her but the first anniversary of her ruin.

South Carolina did not a year ago anticipate war as the consequence of her action—at all events, not in any such shape and magnitude as she now sees. She was prepared and ready for war—ready as much as her limited resources and population would permit. Her arsenals were filled with guns, her State military schools had trained hundreds of officers, and her constant and imperative system of military drill had brought the whole fighting element of the State into a high condition of efficiency. But the battle was not to be on her own soil; it was not to be against a consolidated North, with such a tremendous army and navy; it was not to be with blockaded ports and a bankrupt treasury. She foresaw, as the consequence of her action that day, the existing Government thrown into paralysis, and the North precipitated into anarchy; the warlike legions of the South would soon garrison Washington and Wall-street, and hang the contumacious in Boston; and would then speedily turn their victorious arms upon the rich and inviting fields of Mexico. The *dominant race* was the title the oligarchy were then so proudly flaunting in the teeth of the mudsills to their North and their South. But their domination is now a dream of the past, and their highest hope for the future cannot reach higher than democratic equality.

It will be a melancholy anniversary this, for her disappointed, sick and disgusted citizens; for all her young men, in the Army of the Potomac; for Charleston, half in ruins; for the fugitives of Beaufort and the sea-coast; for the slaveholders, whose human property is menaced by the march of a hostile army; for the merchants and traders, who are bankrupt; for the poor whites, who are starving; for the women and children, who now begin to doubt whether the negroes are to be trusted as much as they had always formerly thought; for the whole State, menaced by a powerful army, and almost utterly helpless.

But for all this, South Carolina must blame her own action of a year ago to-day. Aye for a hundred times more woes, and a thousand times more horrors, present and prospective to the whole country, than this. The day should be held forever infamous in the annals of the Republic.

England and Mexico.

The Mexican intelligence which we published yesterday led us to hope that England, at least, was disposed to come to terms with the Republic. The appointment of Sir CHARLES WYKE to negotiate a treaty with the Juarez Administration, and the signing of that instrument by the British representative, certainly seemed fair indications of the amicable proclivities of the Palmerston Government, and fully justified the conclusion that the difficulties still pending would be ultimately surmounted. But an article which we have copied from the latest received number of the London *Morning Post*—the Premier's pet organ—constrains us to suspect that the Wyke diplomacy has not been undertaken in good faith, and that its real object is to throw Mexico off her guard! The article in question deals at length with the Mexican *imbroglio*, and enumerates carefully all England's causes of complaint against the ingrate commonwealth. "By Mexico," it says, "we have long been treated with the worst ingratitude. We succored her in her struggle for independence; we lent her money, to the extent of some ten millions sterling, to establish her Government; and she repaid us by a long suspension of the claims of British bondholders to dividends; by the deliberate robbery of their money that lay under the seal of our Legation, and by the ill-usage of British residents in her territory." Well, Mexico admits all these wrongs, and is ready to make ample reparation for them; but the journalist will not hear of an amicable arrangement. *Timet Danaos et dona ferentes*. He was aware, indeed, when he indited the article under consideration, that Sir CHARLES WYKE had been authorized to treat with Mexico, and that he had become a party to a Convention, which conceded all England's requirements—yet what of that? Though England would have been bound in honor to abide by that Convention had it been ratified by the Mexican Congress, the *redacteur* of the *Post* would not have it so. This newspaper essayist has no respect for good faith or treaty obligations! "The attempt," exclaims he, "to stave off our *active* interference, and to separate us from our allies, is *vain*. We shall not *accept* the proffered satisfaction; and our fleet, with those of France and Spain, will proceed *to seize upon the ports and custom duties* of Mexico!"

This moralist adroitly puts out of view the important fact that the British Government and Representative were parties to "the attempt," as well as the Mexican, and though the Convention had been assented to, and signed by the Plenipotentiaries of *both* nations, he has nevertheless the audacity to pronounce it "*vain!*" Elsewhere he admits that the terms conceded by Mexico are in every way satisfactory, but here he declares that England must not abide by them! This "best public instructor" would have his country trample the treaty under foot, and proceed with France and Spain to seize upon the ports and custom duties of Mexico! He forgets, however, that in the circumstances assumed, England would stand in a position very different from that of her allies—for them the act would be simply inglorious, while *for her* it would be *infamous*.

The article from the *Post* is especially deserving of reprobation, because it was written under the impression that the Mexican Congress would ratify the Wyke-Zamacona Convention. The refusal of the Congress to do so, leaves England of course free to join, if she pleases, with the other Powers in the work of spoliation and oppression; but, if such had been her determination from the beginning, it would have been more to her credit had she never stooped to delude Mexico by the arts of diplomacy.

What the Coast Survey is Doing for Us.

At every step of our naval operations, we get new demonstration of the immense utility of that great National undertaking, the United States Coast Survey. In the latest expedition, that to Ship Island, the only guides the commander had in the dangerous navigation off the Florida reefs, were the "day-marks" or beakons left by the officers of the Survey. The Port Royal Expedition owed its success in no slight degree to a gentleman attached to this corps, Capt. BOUTELLE, who brought to bear the profound knowledge of the region he had gained in the course of some years triangulation and hydrographic operations. And we can easily permit the rebels to do their worst in the way of removing buoys and destroying light-ships and light-houses, when we can send on our expeditions the very men who performed the original surveys.

It is not, we think, too much to say that, without the data which the Coast Survey has supplied, it would have been impossible for the Government to have undertaken the system of coast operations which have already been so brilliantly inaugurated. When these were first planned the Navy Department was enabled to make, under the guidance of the Heads of this Scientific corps, a careful study of the whole Southern seaboard, the minute and accurate topographic and hydrographic surveys enabling them to select the most advantageous points of attack. And the neatest thing of it all was that, while the whole Southern coast had been surveyed, only a small portion of the results—and they mere primary generalities—had been published up to the time of the breaking out of hostilities. Accordingly, the clerks of the Bureau at Washington were immediately set to work reducing the millions of data on hand to general results for the benefit of the Navy Department; so that the Administration had exclusive possession of this invaluable information—the rebels being left in the dark as to the real nature of much of the coast they claim to control. Thus it is that a work of pure science, generously undertaken by the National Government, for the protection of the pacific interests of commerce and navigation, is found to be, in time of war, a most effective arm for the National defence.

If the Coast Survey should render no further service than that which it has already rendered, it would still have repaid tenfold all it has cost the nation. It is pleasant to be able to record this, for although there is constant experience of how purely abstract inductions give rise to practical applications of immense utility, it must be acknowledged it requires a degree of faith to *pay taxes* for a scientific enterprise, on the chances of remote future benefit. The Coast Survey was for years known to the public chiefly as a mysterious Bureau, endowed with apparently unlimited power of swallowing appropriations. These, annually renewed at the rate of a half million or so, have many a time and oft made tax-payers, non-appreciative of scientific undertakings, to groan bitterly in the inner man. They can see now how groundless were their grumblings, while those who trustingly disbursed have had their faith changed into sight sooner than happens to most of us. It is proper, however, to say that this magnificent enterprise has, in view of its magnitude, been the reverse of costly. On the contrary, while, when completed, it will be the most detailed and accurate in the world, it will also be the most economical; and though five or six millions is a large amount of money to have expended on a single enterprise, yet England, with her limited area and coast-line, had spent up to 1856 the sum of twelve million dollars in her trigonometric and hydrographic survey. For this, and for the scientific thoroughness with which the United States Coast Survey has been conducted, the country is mainly indebted to Prof. A. D. BACHE, who has for so many years been at its head.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER AS A JOURNALIST.—In the *Independent*, of the current week, is announced an important change in the editorial force of that paper. Messrs. BACON, THOMPSON, and STORRS, who have controlled it editorially from the outset, while they do not cease to contribute to its columns, surrender the editorial responsibility into the hands of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who will be Editor-in-chief. Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, and Mr. THEODORE TILTON, whose indefatigable and valuable labors as assistants have effected so much for the prosperity of the journal, will continue their relations with it.

Mr. BEECHER will at this moment be an inestimable accession to the Press. Bringing to his task a mind thronged with ideas, which have found no vent in the church or lecture-room; with wholesome moral instincts, elevated aims, and sturdy industry; he also brings a trustworthy common sense, which knows where radical teachings may wisely be suspended, and give place to a watchful conservatism. His possession of the latter attribute has been timely demonstrated in our war with rebellion; and it will render Mr. BEECHER's influence in the newspaper Press as powerful for good objects, as it has been in the pulpit. The *Independent*, under the new managers, offers the best assurances of a useful and profitable career.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE WAR POLICY.—If the old mischief-maker of the *Herald* were capable of shame or abasement, he would be visited with daily pangs of that sort in view of his utter impotence to make mischief. He has labored zealously for days to excite a riot on the occasion of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS addressing a popular audience on the war. Every incendiary appeal that could be made to the passions of the mob was uttered, and repeated in every issue. Mr. PHILLIPS accordingly made his speech last evening to a vast multitude, who only interrupted the speaker with outbursts of approval and applause; and the *Herald* has a new proof that its slanders and the highest indorsement of the purity of those it assails, and that even the mob systematically reverses its recommendations.

Of the very able address of Mr. PHILLIPS a partial idea may be gathered from the report to be found in other columns of the TIMES. In losing the masterly elocution and oratorical finish of the speaker, the reader gains in his ability to measure the doctrines of Mr. PHILLIPS more calmly and justly than if he had been a listener, and is thus perhaps able to discern why very many arguments unimpeachable in the forum of rigid logic, are wholly untenable in the light of a sound expediency. The opinions of Mr. PHILLIPS touching instant emancipation, are, we think, of this character.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Lord Lyons' Dispatches not Communicated to the Government.

Official Advices of Gen. Pope's Operations in Missouri.

The Defeat of the Rebels at Point of Rocks.

GOVERNMENT ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of Bull Run Prisoners from Richmond.

Interesting Statements of the Condition of the Rebels.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 19.

THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT—NO COMMUNICATION FROM LORD LYONS.

It is believed that Lord LYONS has not yet made any official communication to the Secretary of State on the affair of the *Trent*. A number of private letters have been received from England representing the public excitement as intense; but the speculations on the subject are similar to those indulged in by the Press of that country. It is believed here in well-informed circles that whatever may be the demand or claims of Her Majesty's Government, the questions at issue may be adjusted honorably to both nations.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Joint Committee to inquire into the conduct of war, consists of Senators Wade, Chandler, and Johnson of Tennessee, and Representatives Gooch, Covode, Julian and Odell.

THE DEAD LETTER-OFFICE.

The bill which passed the House to-day, for improving the efficiency of the Dead Letter-office, provides for twenty-five additional clerks, at $900 each salary, in accordance with the recommendation of the Postmaster-General to return all dead letters to their writers, and not valuable letters alone, as now. By the estimates of the Department at present of the postage rates, the receipts on these returned letters would exceed the cost of the required clerks $13,000 a year. The bill reported from the Post-office Committee increases the postage on returned money-letters to treble, and on all other dead letters returned to double the ordinary rates, still further increasing the surplus.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The bill abolishing the franking privilege, reported by Mr. COLFAX, from the Post-office Committee, and which was postponed till the second Thursday of January, abolishes all laws authorizing letters or public documents to be sent free, but provides that all who are now entitled to the franking privilege may send them without prepayment, as soldiers' letters are at present, the postage to be paid by the recipient. Speeches to be carried for one cent, and public documents at two cents per pound, within 2,000 miles, making the postage on an Agricultural Patent Report 5 cents, and on volumes of the size of the *Congressional Globe* 10c. The estimated increase of revenue is over $1,000,000.

A VISIT FROM COMMODORE WILKES.

Commodore WILKES visited Congress to-day, and was cordially received by the members.

FRAUDULENT FRANKS.

The Post-office Department will rigidly enforce the law against counterfeiting the handwriting or frank of any person entitled to the franking privilege, or causing the same to be done, in order to avoid the payment of postage. The penalty is a fine of $300. Franks are being fraudulently used, and sometimes forged and sold to soldiers and other persons.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM MISSOURI.

The following official dispatch from Missouri excites lively interest in Washington to-night:

HEADQUARTERS, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.

George B. McClellan, Commander-in-Chief:

Gen. POPE's expedition successfully cut off the enemy's camp near Shawnee, and scattered them. 2,200 men, in every direction. He took 150 prisoners, wagons, tents, baggage, horses, &c. All the insurgents between the Missouri and Osage cleared out. PRICE still south of the Osage. (Signed,)

H. W. HALLECK, Maj.-Gen. Comd'g.

THE AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

On Thursday morning, a battery of three guns, flanked with about 200 infantry, crossed the Potomac, and occupied Heights opposite Point of Rocks, with the intention of shelling out the camp of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. A number of shells and solid shot fell in the centre of the camp, the first striking within a few feet of Lieut.-Col. DE KORPONAY. The two guns of our battery were soon brought into play, and the first shot, sighted by Capt. KNEASS silenced one of their guns, and the second, by Lieut. GEARY, fell in their midst. We soon drove them from their position, and silenced all their guns. It is supposed hostilities will be recommenced, as reinforcements are in the neighborhood.

GENS. BURNSIDE AND BUTLER ARRIVED.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived this morning, and Gen. B. F. BUTLER to-night.

CONGRESS AND THE HOLIDAYS.

The probability is that on Tuesday next, Congress will adjourn from Tuesday until the 2d of January.

ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

Advices have been received here from the City of Mexico, with dates to 20th of November. Our

Regiment, Mr. Cowen, had nearly concluded his duty according to the instructions of His Government, and had asked permission to return to the United States, and bring the treaty when it was finally completed. The difficulties that had existed for some time between the English and French Ministers and the Mexican Government had been amicably settled. The Spanish expedition was still the subject of much speculation, and had opened the various factions which had been warring upon one another for years, to come together for a common defence of their country. The treaty which our Minister has negotiated, contains all the essential features which our Government could possibly desire—a project of which was communicated to the Senate to-day by the President, for their consideration.

ANOTHER REBEL BATTERY.

A new rebel battery on the Potomac, opposite Rum Point, consisting of three guns, one of which is a 64 pounder, opened fire last night. One of the shells carried away the corner of CLEMENS' house, and two fell into the camp of the New-Jersey Regiment on the Maryland side, neither of them exploding. The last shot was fired about 12 o'clock last night.

THE CASE OF GEN. BENHAM.

Gen. BENHAM has addressed a letter to the commanding General, demanding either his discharge from arrest or an immediate trial, on the ground that he has been under arrest more than eight days.

THE MUTINEERS OF THE NEW-YORK THIRTEENTH.

To-day the Twenty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates of Co. I, New-York Thirteenth Volunteers, who mutinied some six weeks ago, and have since been confined in the Central Guard house, were marched through the city to rejoin their regiment, which they were glad to do. Some members of the New-York First Volunteer Artillery, also mutineers, are still held in custody.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

The War Department has decided that Gov. MORGAN has the power to grant commissions to the officers of Gen. SICKLES' Brigade. As this decision may oust the present officers of the brigade, it may result in Gen. SICKLES resigning his command. A correspondence has already been opened by Gen. SICKLES with Gov. MORGAN on the subject.

In opposition to the right of the New-York State authorities to commission the officers of the different regiments, Gen. SICKLES contends that his command, though called the Excelsior Brigade, is not a New-York brigade—that it is composed of men recruited from New-York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Massachusetts and New-Jersey. A large majority, however, are from New-York. He sustains his claim by the following alleged facts:

1. That the brigade was organized under the authority of the President.

2. That the State authorities embarrassed its organization, and at all times withheld any aid.

3. That an application for a few muskets for guard duty was refused by the State authorities, and they were hired by Gen. SICKLES, at a cost of a shilling a day, at his own expense, from the Janitor of the New-York Arsenal.

4. That the sick of the brigade were turned out of the New-York Hospital.

5. That when, at Gen. SICKLES' expense, a breakfast was prepared at Park Barracks for a company of recruits, the company was turned out of the Barracks by a member of Gov. MORGAN'S Staff.

6. The Union Defence Committee of New-York have always refused to give any aid to the wives and families of the soldiers of the brigade.

7. When the War Department called for fourteen additional regiments from New-York, Gen. SICKLES offered a portion of his brigade, but the offer was refused, on the ground that they were not New-York regiments.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

As the subject of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia is now agitated, it may be of general interest to know that, according to the recent census, the number of slaves in Georgetown is 577, in Washington 1,744, and in the remainder of the county 834—making a total of 3,163. Free blacks in the District, 11,131; and the total population of Washington is 61,122.

THE REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, on the part of the House, are: Representatives COLFAX, McPHERSON and COX.

COL. MEAGHER AND THE IRISH BRIGADE.

This morning, a deputation of the officers of the Irish Brigade proceeded to the White House, accompanied by Hon. PRESTON KING, of New-York, who introduced them to the President. Lieut.-Col. KELLY of the First Regiment, in behalf of the Brigade, asked that Col. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER be commissioned as a Brigadier-General, to command the brigade. The President stated that he would give their request a careful consideration, and he promised an answer at an early day.

ARRIVAL OF BULL RUN PRISONERS.

Captain RICKETTS, First Artillery, U. S. A., who was wounded and captured at Bull Run, arrived in this City this A. M., released on parole, accompanied by Mrs. RICKETTS. Captain RICKETTS is still weak from his wound, but is able to move about with a cane. He called at Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, and the Commanding-General left his office, took a seat with him in his carriage, gave him a hearty welcome, and had an interview lasting a quarter of an hour. Others also gave him a welcome. He proceeded thence to the President's house, where he was cordially received by Mr. LINCOLN.

Rev. T. F. MINES, Chaplain of the Second Maine Regiment, who was captured at Bull Run, arrived here to-day with Capt. RICKETS, from Richmond, having left there yesterday forenoon. Both are on their parole for forty days, and pledged themselves to secure the exchange of prisoners in their place, or return at the end of that time. Mr. MINES to-day made application for the release of Dr. NORTH, who was captured on the upper Potomac, and is now in Fort Warren. Secretary Seward to-day promptly issued an order for the Doctor's release.

The reverend gentleman gives some very interesting incidents of his captivity, and also a very sad picture of the treatment of our poor soldiers. He says their suffering is terrible. The Bull Run prisoners have not clothing enough to cover their bodies. He says the hopes of the rebels are not as buoyant, nor their hope of ultimate success as bright as it was two or three months ago.

AN INTERESTING STORY OF THE REBELS.

On the 2d of December three men of SICKLES' Fifth Regiment were rowing about in a boat with two boys, THOMAS WISWEL, of Jersey City, and CHAS. SMITH, of Massachusetts, attached to the regiment. The men being drunk, got out too far, and all were taken prisoners by the rebels. The boys reached here to-day in company with Capt. RICKETTS and Rev. Mr. MINES, of the Second Maine, by way of Fortress Monroe, having been unconditionally released by the rebel Secretary of War. They are remarkably intelligent, and tell the following story:

On being hailed they surrendered, having no arms, except a revolver and a knife. They were taken up Chapawamsic Creek about a mile to the camp of the Second Tennessee Walker Legion, Col. WM. B. BATE. Here they were kept four days, and as they were "small fry," were allowed to go anywhere. They chose sleeping and messing with officers. They found three more regiments encamped from that point southward toward Spofford, about a quarter of a mile apart. The Forty-seventh Virginia was encamped a mile further back, on a road leading to Dumfries. The Maryland Battery with 15 guns—one 24-pounder and the rest 32s—was on the river edge. Major-Gen. FRENCH was in command of the Evansport Batteries. He was formerly Captain in the United States Army. In the rear of the batteries is the Second Arkansas, First Texan Rangers, Col. KENNEY, and Fifteenth North Carolina. The encampment is called "Camp Dave Curran." Brig.-Gen. WIGFALL is in command. They are supplied with plenty of corn-meal and fresh pork, but no salt or coffee. There is not a single regiment which is fully equipped or uniformed. Their clothes are the same as those of the negroes upon plantations. Their arms are Mississippi rifles, Colt's rifles, muskets and some old flint-locks. There was very loose discipline in all the camps, and the men were anxious to get away, being sick and tired of war. They were making huts of sticks and mud, expecting to remain all Winter. The Georgia Regiment had a large number of slaves with them, who were dressed and armed. The slaves do all the work, but none of the other regiments had as many of the Georgia regiments. On the fourth day they were taken down to Burke's Station, on the railroad from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburgh. Here the First North Carolina, Col. C. C. LEE, was encamped at Marlborough. Below the railroad, on the Potomac, were three batteries. The Thirtieth Virginia, CAREY'S regiment; Eighth Georgia, Col. GARDNER; Fourteenth Georgia, Col. BRUMBY; Fourth Alabama, Col. SCOTT; and one other they did not learn the name of. They went by rail that night to Fredericksburgh, but saw none except stray troops. The cars appeared to be well filled with travelers.

At Fredericksburgh they were again detained half a day, and they had an opportunity to look through the town. There are no fortifications there, and no troops. Everything seemed like Sunday.

On the way to Richmond, the boys were afforded every liberty, and of course were anxious to see and hear all they could. After remaining one night in the tobacco warehouse, they were taken before Gen. WINDER and Mr. BENJAMIN, Secretary of War, who promptly ordered their discharge, and thenceforward they were allowed to go about the city unrestricted.

They state that there were but 3,000 troops at Richmond, all miserably clothed, some in rags, and nearly all wearing blankets instead of overcoats. They are poorly armed. The hospitals were crowded with the sick, and large numbers are dying every day. They saw eight bodies lying at the depôt when they started, waiting to be carried off. At all the places they represent the proportion of sick to be equally large.

They visited some of the rebel fortifications northwest of the city, on which they saw mounted nearly 25 guns. Other works are also building about the city. Muskets are so scarce, that when guard comes around at prisons on relieve, they come without guns, making one set do the whole duty.

They state that our prisoners at Richmond, numbering about 1,500, are suffering greatly for the want of clothing. Many are in rags, and some half naked. On cold nights many are compelled to walk all night, and get their rest in the daytime. The prisoners of the Massachusetts Twentieth and the Michigan men had received the clothing sent them, and were comfortable. Their rations consist of bread and salt beef twice a day.

They saw BEN MCCULLOCH at the Exchange Hotel, and heard him hold a conversation with some parties. He said in their hearing that his own army was in a deplorable state for clothing and transportation, and that there was but one way to get supplies of clothing, and that was by having an army cross the Mississippi, and come down to Lake Cairo, get what they required, and return.

At Richmond it is believed that BURNSIDE'S expedition is to move up the Potomac to attack and capture the rebel batteries on the right bank.

As an indication of the existence of an anti-war feeling, they state that the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel said, within their hearing, that he would give $5,000 if the war was over.

By inquiries of men employed about Norfolk, who knew them to be Yankee prisoners, they learned that the rebels have 6,000 troops at Norfolk, 700 at Craney Island, and 600 at Sewell's Point. Great fears were expressed that Norfolk would be captured by our troops. At Craney Island the rebel works mounted between twenty-five and thirty guns. Between there and Norfolk they have a battery of five guns.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Col. FRIEDRICH ADAE, of Cincinnati, Consul for the Grand Duchy of Mecklinberg, Strelitz, for the Western States of America.

RECOVERING.

Lieut. JANEWAY, of the First New-Jersey cavalry, who was shot in six places in the reconnoissance to Bone Mills, on Tuesday, is recovering.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 19.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented petitions, numerously signed, for the emancipation of slaves, with compensation to loyal masters.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of Ohio, asking that JOHN C. FREMONT be appointed a Lieutenant-General.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) offered a resolution that the existing war was forced upon the country by the States in rebellion, without provocation, which was designed to destroy the Union and Constitution, and their purpose was to disavow and repudiate the fundamental principles of a Republican Government. He proceeded to speak at some length on the resolution, contending that the rebellion was perfectly unjustifiable. In no country was life more secure and civil and religious liberty more perfect. The country had been in unexampled prosperity, and especially was the South favored, and there, consequently, could be no grievance as the cause of the rebellion—as a Virginia Senator and a slaveholder declared, that the South always got what was demanded. He commended the proclamation of those Generals who had declared that it was not their intention to interfere with legal institutions, and expressed his gratification that the President, in his Message, had redeclared fidelity to the Constitution. He declared that by no efforts of his should Slavery be extended, though he believed it necessary, for the present, that the African race should be kept in bondage. He gave a brief sketch of the rise of secession, and declared that it was the result of a long concerted conspiracy, as avowed by the leaders of the rebellion. He argued at some length against the doctrine of secession, and contended that the real cause of secession was hostility to the democratic principles of republican Government. Without finishing, Mr. WILLEY gave way to a motion for an Executive session.

The resolution of the House to adjourn until the 6th of January, was taken up.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) moved to amend so as to adjourn on Monday next.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Opp.,) said, as the resolution read only referred to the House, he moved to amend so as to include both Houses, and that they adjourn from Monday next to the 2d of January.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) opposed the adjournment, and moved to lay the subject on the table.

Motion lost by Yeas 17, Nays 19.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) moved that the subject be postponed until Monday.

Mr. FESSENDAN moved to postpone the subject until to-morrow.

No quorum voting on this motion, Mr. FOSTER moved that the Senate adjourn.

Motion carried. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 19.

On motion of Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish the cost of the transportation of arms, ordnance and munitions of war, to that portion of the country west of the Alleghanies, since May last, and give as far as practicable a detailed statement of the pieces from which they were transported, and the cost, and whether by rail or water.

The bill to amend the act of July last, which grants one hundred dollars bounty to the soldiers at the expiration of two years and to those sooner honorably discharged by reason of wounds and disabilities, so as to extend its provisions to to those who entered the service under the first proclamation of the President, and were similarly disqualified, was after debate, laid on the table.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation for the construction, preservation and repair of fortifications and works of defence. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill providing for constructing twenty iron-clad steam gunboats to be built by contract or otherwise, as the Secretary of the Navy may deem best for the public interest.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Secesb.,) offered and advocated an amendment providing that the new gunboats shall be constructed at the public Navy-yards, as far as practicable, or by private contract, after giving ten days' notice for proposals, published in the papers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) in explanation said that these vessels are to be built on a plan entirely different from those already constructed. The details and specifications he would deem it imprudent to disclose, even if he had the means. The plan was well considered by a Committee of Naval Officers.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM incidentally said, in the course of his remarks, that, rather than yield the principles which we have held for years, he was prepared to meet the combined hostility of the whole world, and this he believed was the sentiment of the entire American people.

Mr. SEDGWICK said that the *Pensacola* was one of the beauties of building by private contract, which was less satisfactory and economical than those constructed at the Government yards. He (SEDGWICK) did not believe that a foreign war was pending, but if it was so, he hoped that the question would be met in a proper spirit. There was no insult of which Great Britain could complain to justify war. The vessels now proposed to be constructed were not for service abroad, but at home, to put down the rebellion.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S amendment was disagreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Post-office, reported a bill to promote the efficiency of the Dead Letter-office, based on recommendations from the Postmaster-General in his annual report.

The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the Committee on Elections were instructed to inquire and report, whether any person holding office under the United States, and receiving compensation therefor, is at the same time holding a seat here, and receiving compensation as a member of the House.

A resolution was passed directing an inquiry into the building of the Capitol and Treasury extensions; whether the contract is being faithfully performed, and whether the work cannot be done at less expense to the Government.

Mr. COLFAX reported a bill abolishing the franking privilege, the consideration of which was postponed until the second Tuesday in January.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Opp.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Select Committee on Contracts to inquire whether the transportation of troops by railroad was by special contract or otherwise, &c., and calling on the Secretary of War to furnish all orders relative to the transportation of troops and munitions of war. Adjourned.

Arrival of the Prize Ship Cheshire.

The British ship *Cheshire*, of Liverpool, England, Capt. CRAIG, from Liverpool, Oct. 10, and Belfast 19th, *via* Savannah Bar 6th inst., arrived at this port this morning, in charge of a prize crew, and in command of Prize-Master HEATH, of the United States steamer *Augusta*, Capt. PARROTT. The *Cheshire* was discovered on the 6th inst. off Tybee Island, in six fathoms water, and upon being boarded it was found that she had cleared for Nassau, N. P., and that her cargo consisted of coffee, salt and army blankets, which was deemed very suspicious. Upon questioning her captain as to why—if he was bound to Nassau—he should be found in that locality, he replied that he had received instructions at Liverpool to speak the blockading squadron, but for what purpose it was not made known. Not deeming it safe to allow her to proceed, and as the replies were not satisfactory, she was towed to Charleston by the United States steamer *Augusta*, Capt. PARROTT. The movements of this vessel were reported to the Navy Department some time since by the American Consul at Liverpool. She exchanged the American for the British flag in England. A letter from Commander PARROTT, of the *Augusta*, addressed to Commodore PAULDING, Commandant at the Navy-yard, says:

"I have ordered the officer in charge of her to report to you and ask your assistance, and to give the ship, her papers, and the persons on board belonging to her into the charge of the Judge of the United States District Court."

A prize crew having been put on board, she was sent to New-York. She is now lying at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

An Accession to the Editorial Corps.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ASSUMES CHARGE OF THE INDEPENDENT.

From the Independent, Dec 19.

The Undersigned has, to-day, assumed the editorial management of *The Independent*. This will not involve any change in the principles, the purposes, or general spirit of the paper. *The Independent* was founded to illustrate and to defend the truths and doctrines of the Christian Religion; to employ them as the authoritative standards by which to estimate and influence events, measures, and men; to infuse a spirit of truth and humanity into the affairs of this nation; to give aid and encouragement to every judicious schema of Christian benevolence. It has sought to leaven with the Christian spirit all the great elements of our civilization. These were the aims. The results are upon record.

For the future, studying a catholic sympathy with all who love our Lord Jesus Christ, and seeking to promote concord among all Christians, of every name, the *Independent* will still continue explicitly and firmly to hold and to teach those great cardinal doctrines of religion that are substantially held in common by the Congregational Orthodox Churches of New-England, and by the Presbyterian Churches of our whole land. But, as heretofore, this will be done for the promotion of vital godliness rather than for sectarianism.

The *Independent* will not deviate from that application of Christian truth to all public questions which has thus far characterized its course. While seeking to promote religious feeling, as such, and to incite and supply devotional wants, it will not forget that there is an ethical as well as an emotive life in true religion. We shall therefore assume the liberty of meddling with every question which agitates the civil or Christian community, according to our own best discretion.

The editorial profession, with the progress of popular intelligence, has assumed an importance second to no other. It may unite in it the elements of power hitherto distributed in the several professions, and add, besides, many that have belonged to no other calling. He who knows the scope and power of the Press need desire no higher office than the editorial.

In that silent realm of influences out of which proceed the actions of men and the events of history, the Editor is the invisible Leader. Votes cannot raise him higher. His pen is more than a scepter. Profoundly impressed with such a responsibility, desiring to honor God in the welfare of men, we ask the sympathy of good men, and the remembrance of all who pray. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

WINTER GARDEN.—In matters theatrical it is a well-known fact that many of the pieces which give the most pleasure to the public are precisely those which defy the nibbed analysis of criticism. There are certain groupings of individualities on the stage that are always grateful, even as the most simple incidents of life lend a charm to the *genre* school of painting. It would be a task of grave proportions to try to follow the plot of the piece produced here last evening, and called the "Lakes of Killarney; or, The Brides of Glengarriff," but although the clue was frequently lost, and at no time became so palpable that one could grasp it with certainty, the piece itself was pleasant and achieved a success. It tells a story of jealous peasant love with a cross purpose in the way of an old and wealthy suitor, who gets his deserts in sundry outbursts of wrath on the part of his younger and more favored rival. The whole is framed in a pretty romantic way, with a glory of flashing water and gorgeous fairies and lilies, and all the other agreeable circumstances of the unreal world. When we add that Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS have each an excellent part, it will be seen that there are many elements of success in the piece, even if coherence be not one of them. For the rest it is excellently placed upon the stage, and well acted by principals and assistants. It was, as we have before hinted, a success, and will be repeated to-night. The house was crowded to its greatest capacity, Col. MULLIGAN being one of the most prominent of the visitors.

1861. Ganin's Hat and Fur Store. 1862.
Holiday dress Silk Hats for young men,
Styles entirely new and novel.
Holiday styles of Hats and Caps
For Boys and Girls—
Ladies' and Children's Furs of every description,
Sleigh Robes, Fur Gloves, Fur Caps,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Skating Caps,
Fur Trimmings for Cloaks and Bonnets.
Any of the above articles are very desirable and suitable for holiday presents.
GENIN'S HAT AND FUR STORE, No. 513 Broadway.

At William Taylor's Saloon,
No. 555 Broadway,
Boned Turkey, Cakes, Jellies, Charlotte Russe, Brandy, Fruits, Ornamental Pyramids. Also, an endless variety of fancy articles for Christmas Trees, appropriate to the times.
Confectionery, Bon Bon Boxes, Cornucopias, &c.
Massone's celebrated Paris Chocolate.

The Most Useful Holiday Present Is a Grover & Baker Family Sewing Machine. It is industry, economy, health and happiness embodied, and the family who does not possess one has an important want yet unsupplied. A complete assortment, with latest improvements, always at No. 495 Broadway.

At Retail.
Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Rich Holiday Presents.
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,
At TAYLOR'S, No. 789 Broadway.
Cash purchases, low rent and moderate expenses enable us to offer superior inducements to purchasers

Japanese, American Indian, Chinese, Manilla, and East India and novel goods in every variety, new and cheap as any in the City, wholesale and retail. No. 668 Broadway. FOUNTAIN & CO.

MARRIED.

WEST—BROWNING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, by Rev. Dr. J. S. Lord, ANOS G. WEST, of Hartford, Conn., to A. LELIA BROWNING, of this City.

UNDERHILL—BARKER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, by Rev. A. M. Hough, J. YARNELL UNDERHILL to M. AUGUSTA BARKER, eldest daughter of Stephen Barker, Esq., all of Tuckahoe, Westchester County.

HUMPHREY—SEARS.—In St. John, N. B., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 11, by Rev. J. W. D. Gray, D. D., Wm. F. HUMPHREY, A. M., M. D., of that city, to HATTIE HOWARD, only daughter of Robert Sears, Esq., of New-York.

DIED.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 19, at 5 P. M., CATHERINE, wife of Washington Thomas, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 434 Grand-st., on Saturday, at 2 P. M. The interment will take place from the Presbyterian Church, West Farms, on Sunday, the 22d, at 12½ P. M.

CARPENTER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 18, GRACE, infant child of Daniel H. and Hester L. Carpenter.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 189 Bleecker-st.

RACKEMANN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, at his father's house, of scarlet fever, FREDERICK, second son of Frederick W. and Elizabeth D. Rackemann, aged 1 year and 11 months.

CLARK.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 19, SAMUEL J. CLARK, in the 28th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, also those of his brother-in-law, A. Demarest, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 179 East 50th-st., near 2d-av., on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday night, Dec. 18, of diphtheria, MARY HAZEN, only child of Robert E. and Priscilla H. Jones, aged 3 years, 2 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 234 Henry-st., one door below Amity-st.; this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Concord, N. H., papers please copy.

KIMBALL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, of scarlet fever, CARRIE MAY, only child of Lamson W. and Ellen M. Kimball, aged 2 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from No. 71 Pineapple-st.

LANAHAN.—On Monday night, Dec. 16, Mr. JAMES MCLANAHAN, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., 11th and 12th sts., on Friday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock.

WOODCOCK.—In Bedford, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, HANNAH E., youngest daughter of Wm. P. and Mary A. Woodcock, aged 20 years and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, from No. 138 Lexington-av..

FAIRBEN.—In Willsborough, Essex County, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 13, GOV FRISBEE, Esq., aged 56 years.

WANNELL.—In Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 17, Judge JOHN L. WANNELL, formerly of Albany, in the 71th year of his age.

His relatives and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av., corner of 20th-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 653.—Dec. 19, 1861.
43, 22, 36, 58, 27, 70, 15, 33, 68, 11, 47, 50.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 654.—Dec. 19, 1861.
29, 72, 14, 54, 13, 34, 9, 42, 22, 20, 47, 8, 59.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

WALKING CANES.
USEFUL AND ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Gold, Silver and Ivory Mounted
WALKING CANES
Of every description and price, from
25 cents to $40.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST
AND
BEST ASSORTMENT
In the City, can be found at
A. COX'S SON'S,
No. 25 Maiden-lane.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
GRANTWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 188

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Broochia Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. CLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

FAMILY FLOUR, BAKER'S FLOUR,
AT RETAIL, CHEAP.
W. S. WALLACE,
NO. 117 BROAD-STREET.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 495 Grand-st., in the fancy-store

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNPARALLELED RUSH FOR
THE NEW NOVEL,
By the author of
"RUTLEDGE,"
ENTITLED
THE SUTHERLANDS.

The first large edition of this book was swept off the day before publication, and the publisher has been until now unable to obtain a new supply of the peculiar vellum muslin with which it is bound.

The enormous advance orders have been unfilled in consequence of this lack of cloth, but the binders are now working nights, and promise a full supply to-morrow.

CARLETON, Publisher, (late Rudd & Carleton,)
NEW-YORK.

A BRILLIANT NAUTICAL TALE OF THE WAR!

THE RATTLESNAKE;
OR,
THE REBEL PRIVATEER.

A TALE OF THE PRESENT TIME!

BY NED BUNTLINE.

ILLUSTRATED BY F. O. C. DARLEY, ESQ.

COMMENCES IN THE
NEW YEAR'S NUMBER
OF
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY!

Issued everywhere, at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY next, for only four cents.

A NEW JUVENILE,
By the Author of
"THE HEIR OF REDCLYFFE."
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
THE STOKESLEY SECRET;
OR,
HOW THE PIG PAID THE RENT,
By the Author of
"THE HEIR OF REDCLYFFE," &c.
1 vol., 18mo. Cloth, illustrated, 50 cents.

D. A. & CO. ALSO PUBLISH,
By the same Author:

HEIR OF REDCLYFFE. 2 vols., 12mo., cloth	$1 50
HEARTSEASE. 2 vols., 12mo., cloth	1 50
THE DAISY CHAIN; OR, ASPIRATIONS. 2 vols., 12mo., cloth	1 50
THE CASTLE BUILDERS. 12mo., cloth	75
RICHARD, THE FEARLESS. Cloth	63
THE TWO GUARDIANS. Cloth	75
KENNETH; OR, THE REAR GUARD. Cloth	75
LANCES OF LINWOOD. 16mo., cloth	75
DYNEVOR TERRACE; OR, THE CLUE OF LIFE, 2 vols., cloth	1 50
BEECHCROFT. 12mo., cloth	75
HOPES AND FEARS. A New Work. 2 vols., 12mo.	1 50
BEN SYLVESTER'S WORD. 18mo., cloth	63
FRIARSWOOD POST-OFFICE	50

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE JUVENILES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AMY DEANE AND OTHER STORIES. By Virginia F. Townsend. Illustrated. 75 cents.
THE CHILD'S OWN TREASURY OF FAIRY TALES. Beautifully illustrated. $1.
THE MAGIC RING, AND OTHER ORIENTAL TALES. Illustrated. 75 cents.
THE CHILD'S HOME STORY BOOK. 75 cents.
THE BOY'S BOOK OF INDIAN BATTLES AND ADVENTURES. 10 Engravings. 75 cents.
THE FAVORITE SCHOLAR. By MARY HOWITT. And Other Tales. 50 cents.
OLD WONDER-EYES. By GRACE GREENWOOD. Illustrated. 50 cents.
ROBINSON CRUSOE. Illustrated. 63 cents.
CHILD'S OWN PICTURE AND VERSE BOOK. 100 Engravings. 75 cents.
FAVORITE FAIRY TALES. Illustrated. A new edition. 63 cents.
POPULAR FAIRY TALES. Illustrated. A new edition. 63 cents.
MOTHER GOOSE'S MELODIES. Illustrated. Flexible. 30 cents.
And a very large assortment of Juveniles for all ages.
JAMES MILLER,
(Successor to C. S. Francis & Co.,)
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 522 Broadway.

NOW READY,
With Portraits engraved on steel of
BRIG.-GENS. ROSECRANS AND BLENKER,
PART 10 OF THE
REBELLION RECORD, 50c.
Also, No. 43, Weekly Issue, 10c.
Nine Monthly Parts, 50c. each,
Forty Weekly Numbers, 10c. each, } Ready.
Three Nos. of Illustrations, 3c. each,
Subscriptions received for the work in parts or Numbers at $3 a volume, and forwarded free of expense.
RECENTLY PUBLISHED,
SPIRIT OF THE PULPIT,
With reference to the present crisis.
Twenty sermons by distinguished divines North and South, with revisions and corrections by the authors. 160 pages, royal octavo, uniform with Rebellion Record, 50c.
G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher,
C. T. EVANS, General Agent. No. 532 Broadway.

SANTA CLAUS APPROVES OF THEM.
THE MARTIN AND NELLY STORIES!
THE MARTIN AND NELLY STORIES!
THE MARTIN AND NELLY STORIES!
Published by BROWN & TAGGARD, Boston,

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
CHEAP FOR CASH, AT
R. H. JOHNSTON'S,
No. 17 Ann-st.

CHEAPEST BOOK-STORE IN THE WORLD.—52,000 paper dolls, 5 cents each, worth 12 and 25 cents; 10,000 books, sold at 25 cents, worth $1 and $1 25; 10,000 juveniles, at less than half price: 100 magnificent Family Bibles, selling at less than half price; 50,000 books, selling at less than half retail price; 20,000 toy books, colored and plain, at half price.
Catalogues sent free. LEGGAT BROS.,
No. 151 Fulton-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

ATTRACTIVE HOLIDAY GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SILVER AND PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, LIQUOR-STANDS, WAITERS, CLOCKS, VASES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, GILT MOUNTED FANCY AU

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Jury cases: Nos. 16, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Admiralty causes, Nos. 46, 27, 43, 49, 25, 50, 51, 52, 34.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 97, 556, 606, 607, 3, 20, 569, 613, 604, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 628, 629, 630, 631.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for Term. *Part II.*—Short causes.—Nos. 3731, 3737, 4770, 4775, 5015, 5040, 5606, 5629, 5686, 5687, 5711, 5722, 2069, 2082, 2083, 2722, 1453, 2404, 3561, 3823, 4594, 5274, 3351, 3434, 3435, 3737, 4799, 5113, 4805, 4873, 5662, 5098, 5845, 5846, 5847, 5848, 4872, 5786, 5875, 5856, 5717, 5854, 5855, 3861, 5913½, 5770, 5771, 5772, 5773, 5774, 5825, 4375, 3861, 5913½, 5770, 5771, 5772, 5773, 5774, 4622, 4624, 4764, 6059, 5706, 5832, 5833, 4815, 4947, 5870, 3190, 5865, 382, 6522, 5850, 4421½, 5877, 5643, 5673, 5339.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2171, 1063, 1157, 2617, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2641, 2643, 2647, 2649, 2511, 349. *Part II.*—Nos. 422, 2950, 2960, 2962, 2964, 2966, 2970, 2972, 2974, 2976, 2978, 2980.

United States District Court.—Dec. 19.

Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. *Twelve Bales of Tobacco, marked M. & Co.*—This was an action brought to forfeit the goods for an alleged undervaluation with intent to evade payment of duty. The Government gave testimony to show that the goods were imported by the firm of Macias & Cayonare, of this City, who presented an invoice of the goods, setting forth that they weighed 1,234 pounds, and were worth 20 cents a pound. They also showed that the goods, though worth only 20 cents a pound, actually weighed 1,800 pounds, thus making an undervaluation of the goods.

The claimants, on their part gave testimony to show that the tobacco was shipped to them by a planter, in Cuba, who sent it on to pay the school bills of his son, who was at school here, and that the erroneous statement of weight was a mistake, and not intentional.

The jury, after a short absence, found a verdict for the claimants.

For the Government, Mr. Craig; for claimants, Mr. Scharff.

The Money-Changers Bound by their Customs—Banking and Collection Agencies.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Charles B. Hoffman et al. vs. *Daniel Miller et al.*—This was an action to recover upon a draft for $1,100, of which Allen, Hay & Co., a firm doing business in this City, were the acceptors, and the defendants, a Baltimore firm, payees and indorsers. The draft was dated Sept. 22, 1860, and accepted on the 8th of October following.

The defendants delivered the draft to Josiah Lee & Co.—a banking house of Baltimore—for collection. By Lee & Co. it was indorsed and marked "for collection," and forwarded to the plaintiffs in this City for that purpose.

Action on the draft was originally commenced against Allen, Hay & Co., but the present defendants were substituted upon paying the amount into Court.

The plaintiffs' claim rested, as appeared upon trial, solely upon the ground that a mutual agreement existed between themselves and Josiah Lee & Co. that all remittances made by either to the other should be considered as made upon the faith of any prior remittances by the latter to the former, unless notice was given of the interest of others in the first paper. The Court ruled that in such case the effect upon the ownership of any draft remitted is precisely the same as if both parties had made the agreement and exchanged securities at the moment of remittance. It was also held that such a mutual agreement can be as thoroughly established by a continuous course of dealing as by proof of positive contract in words.

The defendants, however, urged that in this case the plaintiffs had notice sufficient to put them upon their inquiry in respect to the ownership of the draft; that from the form of indorsement, and the letter inclosing the draft, by Lee & Co., it was obvious that the draft did not belong to the latter. The letter was the usual form used by Lee & Co., simply stating: "We inclose for collection and credit bills as stated below."

The Court held that as the letter was in the printed form generally used by Lee & Co., and stated that the draft was remitted for credit, as well as collection, and as the plaintiffs, in their answer, undertook to credit Lee & Co. with the proceeds when collected, there was nothing to show that anybody but Lee & Co. had an interest in the draft. The Court held that the course of dealing above stated, shown to have been in practice between the plaintiffs and Lee & Co., gave a proprietary interest in the draft to the plaintiffs, and warranted a draft by Lee & Co. upon the faith of it. The remittances subsequently made to Lee & Co. by the plaintiffs were held as made on such faith, and by virtue of the previous understanding.

Judgment was given to the plaintiffs.

Illness of Justice Leonard.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

In consequence of the continued illness of Justice LEONARD, the motion calendar was not called yesterday.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Wright vs. *Wills et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff as prayed for in the complaint, the amount due to be adjudicated and settled on the settlement of the judgment proposed by the plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Clark vs. *Boyd.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $7 costs to abide event, with liberty to renew the motion on affidavits, on payment of costs.

Rogers vs. *Hendrickson.*—Judgment set aside, without costs to either party. Either may move on two days' notice to the other, to have the cause put on the day calendar for trial.

Heirschfield, &c., vs. *Dexter.*—Motion to discharge defendant from custody, by a supersedeas of the execution under which he is held, denied, with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Bostwick vs. *Abbott et al.*—Judgment awarded by adding "without prejudice to the right of the plaintiff to bring another action."

Before Judge Brady.

The Mayor vs. *Mills.*—Motion denied without costs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 72 bbls. Ashes, 13,318 bbls. Flour, 562 bbls. Corn Meal, 4,580 bushels Corn, 730 bushels Rye, 640 bushels Barley, 4,648 bushels Oats, 5,720 packages Provisions, 674 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 75 bbls. at $5 75@$6 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand, at full prices, and is stiffly held. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 600 bales, at prices ranging from 37c.@39c. for Middling ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been moderate, to-day, for State and Western Flour, and prices have favored buyers, having generally declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. The increasing firmness in freights checks export movements. The reported sales since our last have been 12,830 bbls., including superfine State at $5 35@$5 45; inferior to choice extra State at $5 62½@$5 55; mainly at $5 65@$5 70; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 40; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 60@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 65@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 75@$6 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 95, chiefly at $5 65@$5 90, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35	@$5 45
Extra State	5 62½@	5 85
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65	@ 6 35
Inferior extra Ohio	5 75	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 85	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00	@ 6 70
Fancy Genessee	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genessee	6 05	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour rules quiet at former rates; sales 800 bbls., at $5 70@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 25@$5 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in limited request, including superfine at $5 30@$5 40; extra at $5 62½@$6 75, ℔ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy, at $3 10@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3@$3 10, for Jersey; $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered and prices have declined 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. The demand has been fair at the reduced prices. The reported sales reach 127,500 bushels, including Canada Club on private terms; White Western, $1 42@$1 46; Amber do. at $1 41@$1 43; Red Western, inferior to choice (Winter,) at $1 37@$1 41; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, $1 32@$1 33; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 27@$1 31; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 25½@$1 27½; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 23@$1 27½; Amber State on p. t.; Red State at $1 36 ℔ bush. Corn has been depressed, and has declined 2c. ℔ bush. Sales 65,000 bushels, at 64c.@65c. for poor to prime Mixed Western afloat, 63c. for Sound do. in store, and 64½c.@65c. for Southern Yellow, ℔ bushel. Oats are in less request at reduced prices, including Canadian at 42c.@43c.; Western at 42c.@43c., State at 42½c.@43½c., ℔ bushel. Rye is heavy, at 82c.@84c. ℔ bushel; sales 7,400 bushels. Barley is unaltered; sales 4,000 bushels, including Canada, at 75c., and State at 71c.@73c. ℔ bushel. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs at tide-water from the commencement to the close of navigation, in the years indicated:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Canal opened	April 15.	April 25.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	870,555	1,142,100	1,492,238
Wheat, bush	5,105,100	17,176,000	29,856,637
Corn, bush	2,463,921	14,155,473	23,342,334
Barley, bush	3,261,958	2,967,576	2,235,850
Oats, bush	6,089,750	6,490,917	5,978,388
Rye, bush	362,637	332,049	632,732

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand, and is firm, to-day, at 70c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request, and are steady, including new, at 15c.@23c. for poor to choice, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 60 hhds. Porto Rico, at 26½c.@29½c. ℔ gallon.

METALS—The recent movements in Metals, Mr. JAMES BYRNE reviews thus: "*Copper*—The wants of the Government and consequent speculative inquiry, produced an active business in Refined Ingot, since 1st September, at steadily improving prices; then quoted at 19¾c., now 28c., and with sales at 25½c., net cash. Those most interested assert that the price will advance to, and above, 28c. before many weeks. *Iron*—Holders of Scotch Pig have materially altered their views in view of the threatened difficulties with England. Prior to the receipt of this news, the market was firm at $20@$22 cash. Sales have been made since at $22@$24, and holders mostly decline to name price. American Pig is held at $20 cash, for No. 1. Last sales of Refined English Bar Iron were made at $53 cash, per ship. Common $41½; none now offering; but store prices are unchanged. *Lead*—Advanced since Monday last from 6½c.@7c.@7¼c., for whole parcels; the market is very sensitive and unsettled. *Spelter*—Best Silesian is quoted at 5¾c. cash. *Tin*—The demand is not active. Banca hrings 31c. cash, in lots; Straits, 30c. *Tin Plate*—The market experienced an extraordinary agitation immediately on the receipt of the startling news from England. Prices were advanced fully $1 ℔ box, at which considerable sales were effected; none can now be had within $1 25 of the previous ruling rate, and as the market is still greatly disturbed, it le difficult to make definite quotations. Prime Charcoal, $9. Terneplate, $8 50 ℔ box, and $7 50 for inferior Charcoal. Coke $6 50, and Coke Tin $7 50, all cash. These prices are merely my own views, based on actual sales, and the opinions of the trade. The writer has no apprehensions of war with England, and he regards the present excitement for the most part the result of exaggerated, incomplete newspaper sensation reports; but, while this excitement is the immediate cause of the advances in value noted herein, there are legitimate reasons why prices should not recede upon the discovery that our alarm was comparatively groundless. Foreign Exchange is high, the rate of insurance increased, and freights advanced. Moreover, stocks now here are unusually light, and the prices heretofore realized were unremunerative."

NAVAL STORES—Resin is depressed and unsettled, including Common, which is quoted as low as $5 50@$5 56½ ℔ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is in limited demand, at $1 37½@$1 40, chiefly at $1 37½ ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request, at steady rates. Sales 900 bbls., at $12 25@$12 81½ for Mess, and $8 25@$9 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are scarce and firm, at 4½c.@4¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 4¼c.@6¾c. for Hams, 3¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet, to-day; sales, 430 boxes, at 6¾c.@8¼c. ℔ lb. Lard is doing better; sales 900 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 8¼c. @9¼c., and 500 kegs at 9¾c., ℔ lb. Beef is in fair demand and is steady; sales, since our last, 250 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new repacked Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$20 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request at 11c.@16c. for Western, and 16c.@22c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is salable at 6c. @8c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales since our last comprise 9,000 bags clean East India, part to be sent to Cincinnati, on private terms, holders subsequently claiming $6 75@$7 ℔ 100 lbs. Carolina is held higher, but is scarce and inactive.

SPICES—Sales have been made of 6,000 bags Pepper, on private terms, now held at 13½c.@14c., net cash, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 520 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7⅝c.@8¾c., with 193 boxes Havana, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 56,000 lbs. at 9¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 400 bbls. at 20c.@20¼ c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The high rates claimed, to-day, both on American and foreign vessels check engagements. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bhl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10½d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 6s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 4s. ℔ bhl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3s.3d.℔bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10d. ℔ bushel; Lard, 30s.; Tallow, 25s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s.@3s.9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℔ bushel; Pork at 5s.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Cheese 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Tallow, 25s.; ℔ ton. For Cork—a British bark, with Corn, in bulk, for orders, at 10½d. ℔ bushel; also, two vessels with Wheat, for Cork and a market, at 13d., and a vessel for Cork or a safe port in Ireland, Wheat, at 11¾d. ℔ bushel. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ℔ bbl.; and Wheat, 18c. ℔ bushel. For Antwerp—Flour, at 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk, 12½d. ℔ bushel.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazeteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS OF LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the Secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,

J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE AND ENERGETIC MAN who can control a good produce commission business, and has a large country acquaintance: such a person can find a desirable situation in a house with large cash facilities; salary to be in proportion to the trade brought to the house. None but those having the business need apply. Address Box No. 4,119 Post-office, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250, IN A NEAT manufacturing business; large profits; references exchonged. Apply at No. 25 Chambers-st., third floor, Room No. 6.

MACHINERY, &C.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works a Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st. New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—HORSES TO KEEP IN THE COUNtry, at Unionville, on the Harlem Railroad. Terms $8 per month. References—E. H. CLARK & CO., No. 235 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE OR FOUR VERY HANDsome second-hand coupés, at WOOD BROTHERS' carriage warerooms, No. 396 Broadway, one door below Walker-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 224 Fifth-av., corner 28th-st., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES! —Warm your rooms by the new patent gas stove. No dirt! No ashes!! No coal to carry!! Economical! Clean! Portable!!! New-York Gas Stove Works, No. 414 Broadway, below Canal-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ENGLISH AND SWISS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

MESSRS. FELLOWS & CO. will sell through EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st, at 10½ A. M., at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, their surplus stock of FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES OF ENGLISH AND SWISS MANUFACTURE.

The attention of private buyers as well as the trade, is requested. The watches will be on exhibition at the salesrooms on THURSDAY.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers, Nos. 29 Murray and 36 Warren sts., Call the attention of buyers to their sale of THIS DAY, Comprising invoices of Fancy Goods, Manufactured Furs, Silks, Ribbons, Linens, Embroideries, Dress Goods, Shawls, Hosiery, Germantown Knit Goods, Shirts, and Drawers, Jackets, Gloves, Buck Gauntlets, &c.

ALSO, A superior line of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cloakings, Coatings, &c.

ALSO, 150 pieces Petershams and Seal Skins. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer. ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway a large stock of first-class furniture, consisting of parlor suites of various kinds, cabinet and library suites, secretaries, bookcases, wardrobes, etageres, armoir-à-glace, buffets, &c., making a fine stock of City made furniture, to which the notice of buyers is respectfully solicited.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock, at the Studio Building, No. 15 10th-st., the valuable paintings and other works of art contributed to the above fund by the artists, forming one of the most valuable collections ever offered by them to the public. The following artists are represented in the sale, viz.:

E. Leutze, Thos. Hicks, F. W. Edmonds, R. W. Hubbard, A. Bierstadt, T. P. Rossiter, J. A. Suydam, R. Gignoux, J. G. Brown, J. M. Falconer, A. W. Warren, J. B. Bristol, W. Whitteridge, F. Benson, Charles Muller, J. Carlin, V. Colyer, S. S. Osgood, D. Johnston, A. B. Durand, Louis Lang, S. R. Gifford, D. Johnson, J. H. Cafferty, L. R. Mignot, S. Coleman, G. D. Farron, F. B. Chapman, G. C. Thompson, W. J. Hennessey, J. S. Jamieson, Alfred Jones, C. G. Fish, C. H. Moore, J. O. Bristol, J. W. Casilear, J. F. Kenset, R. M. Staigg, W. L. Sontag, G. H. Boughton, H. Williamson, C. P. Blauvelt, D. M. Carter, A. Richards, C. C. Griswold, H. A. Loop, Jerome Thompson, E. D. Nelson, Eliza Creatores, Wm. Morgan, H. Carmiencke, J. Hamilton.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., the stock of strictly first-class wines, brandies, ales, porter and cigars of an insolvent importing and jobbing house, for many years in the Southern trade; must be cleared previous to Jan. 1; all of which are guaranteed genuine, and according to sample and description, including pale and dark brandies, ports, Madeiras, sherries, rum, gin, whisky, &c., in casks, cases, bottles and demijohns. Also the balance of an invoice, in original cases, shipped (*via* Montreal) by the London and Peninsular Wine Company, (the oldest in London,) comprising Don Pedro Medeira, 1844; royal golden, 1849; superior brown, 1850, and extra pale sherry, 1847; superior old port, 1842; Mastell's old imperial brandy, 1848; Jamaica rum, 1848; old Holland gin, and English wild cherry brandy. Persons desiring a stock for private use can find nothing more desirable or reliable. We sold a large part of this stock on Oct. 3 and Nov. 26, and have received large duplicate orders since. Also remaining unsold, a few lots belonging to an English gentleman leaving the country, viz.: 1 few dozen pale sherry 1844; superior old Madeira: Antigua rum 1847. A few original packages of fine sherry of one arrobe each, (about four gallons,) imported for private use. A few demijohns very old pine-apple rum; do. do. of very choice old competition sherry; an invoice of guaranteed Charles Heidsieck champagne, quarts and pints; old stencil demijohns; Marcobrunner Hock 1846. The entire catalogue will be offered without reserve. Also, the balance of the invoice of fine Havana cigars remaining from sales of above date, of the following celebrated brands, viz.: Flor Morantes, Windfield Scott, Noreigas, Flor Albarne, Cabanas, Henry Clay, Luna Lena, El Sol, Don Quixotte, Sancho Panza, Columbia, Brittanica, Il Dolce Far Niente, Victoria, Pilot, La Union, Plantation, Plantacion, in all about 115,000, consisting principally of Conchas, Miller, Communes, Parzuleas, Media, Regalias and Londres, mostly in 10tbs.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Rifle, Pistol, Clothing, Dresses, &c., seized for debt. To be sold for account of whom it may concern, an elegant Colt's repeating rifle, very elaborately finished, with case and implements complete; also, a Colt's revolver, with case and implements, and two extra stocks, making a rifle gun—extra feather case to each. Also, a fine trout rod and reel. All are nearly new and made to order. Also, four trunks, containing ladies' and gents' valuable wearing apparel, laces, dresses, Paris shoes, artificial flowers, &c., all nearly new and very costly, and a number of valuable books, atlas, heraldic works, &c., to be sold without reserve for debt. The rifle and pistol can be seen the day before the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, JR., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES, STATUARY, RICH FRENCH JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, DEC. 23 AND 24, At 11 o'clock each day.

At No. 629 BROADWAY, between Houston and Bleecker sts., comprising rich French clocks and pendules in bronze, ormolu and marble; bronze statuary, candelabras, vases, ornaments, fancy goods, rich French jewelry, rings, pins, ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, chains, necklaces, &c., &c. Catalogues will be ready at sale, and as every lot will be positively sold without any reserve, the auctioneer begs to call the particular attention of those who want MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY PRESENTS at a mere nominal price.

S. H. SEIXAS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ENTIRE CONTENTS of China Hall is now removed to the second story of Room No. 555 Broadway, over Wm. Taylor's Ladies' Saloon; sale will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, and sold without reserve, for cash only, under the direction of the assignee. The stock consists of dinner, breakfast, toilet and tea sets, mantel ornaments, plated ware, cutlery, japanned tea trays, a large quantity of granite ware; glass, rich Bohemian, cut, crystal and molded, selected for family use by the former proprietor, C. C. Leigh. The goods are now ready for examination.

WM. TAYLOR, assignee.

Catalogues can be procured the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and Aobusson carpets, carved rosewood suite, carved oak buffet extension dining-table, ormolu clock and candelabras, rosewood easy chair, in plush, oak dining-room chairs, rosewood hall stands, elegant gilt-frame pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood etageres, elegant arm chairs, in reps, elegant chandeliers, sewing chairs, in worsted brocatel, superb carved rosewood 7-octave piano, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Also, rosewood English cottage barp-pattern piano, of beautiful tone.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.—Situated within one mile of Princeton, N. J., on the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad, known as the Aqueduct Mills consisting of 35 acres tillable land, one new grist mill, 31 by 67, three stories high, and four run stones; one new saw-mill, with two saws; two large new dwelling houses, one small house and store, and other necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. The water power is ample and unfailing, and the country unsurpassed for grain of all kinds. About $4,000 may remain on the property.

Sale will be positive on TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises. For particulars inquire at No. 119 West-st., N. Y. OBADIAH CLARK, Sheriff.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the store, No. 25 Pine-st., next door to the Custom-house, assignee's sale of carriages, two-seated turn-over sent rockaways, elegant light-top City-built trotting-wagons, no-top buggies, three very light Jaeger wagons, elegant six-seated rockaways, an elegant Winter or Summer carriage, express-wagon, shifting top. These carriages are all custom-made, and are to be sold without reserve, by order of the assignee.

A. B. CHAPMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE OF household furniture, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 11 o'clock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, china, silver and glass ware, mirrors, bronzes, ornaments, paintings, &c. Also basement and kitchen utensils.

DAVID D. EGAN, Auctioneer, No. 438 Canal-st.

CHANGE OF TIME.—DAVID D. EGAN, JR., will sell THIS DAY, at 1½ o'clock, a general assortment of furniture; also, one billiard table, of Bassford's make. See *Herald, Tribune, Sun* and *Staats-Zeitung*.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN CONTINUATION. ELEGANT GOLD WATCHES, IN DIAMOND ENAMELED, AND 18-CARAT GOLD CASES.

Also, RICH JEWELRY.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, NO. 79 NASSAU-ST., between Fulton and John sts., by order of assignee, about 150 elegant diamond, enameled and 18-carat gold watches, best makers. Also, a large assortment of rich and elegant jewelry, adapted to ladies', gents', and children's wear. Also, a number of superior silver watches. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

The importing house of NORTH, SHERMAN & CO., now offer their WHOLESALE STOCK of FANCY GOODS AT RETAIL For the present month only. For the convenience of buyers, especially the ladies, they have taken the store No. 449 BROADWAY, where choice selections of their stock are offered for sale. This is a rare opportunity to purchase fancy articles either for family use, or for HOLIDAY GIFTS.

The reputation of our firm is pledged to furnish our goods AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

In the assortment may be found:
Rich pearl, ivory and sandal wood fans.
English and French work-boxes and writing-desks.
Jet and gold bracelets, velvet wristlets.
Portmonnaies, wallets, fancy bags and reticules.
Head dresses and hair ornaments.
Shell, ivory and fancy combs.
Perfumery from noted French manufacturers.
Great variety of colognes in elegant bottles.
Gold pens, stationery, musical instruments, &c.

As we are determined to reduce stock, many goods will be sold at cost.

351. PEREMPTORY SALE. 351.
CHARLES LUMM & CO.,
No. 351 Broadway, New-York,
Late
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
Are offering their entire stock
of
UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS,
351. WINDOW SHADES, 351.
CORNICES, HOLLANDS, LACE, MUSLIN AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINES, BROCATELLES, DAMASKS,
For sale to the Trade, or at retail, at
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST.
As the stock must be disposed of and their store vacated by Jan. 1, 1862.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.
At reduced prices.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
PLUSH AND LIONSKIN CLOAKS, in a great variety.
All new styles, at retail, at reduced prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

NO. 759 BROADWAY.
PRESENTS FOR ALL SEASONS.
And the most agreeable favors for ladies are
TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
Commencing at $5.
Flowers, for decorative purposes, 12 cents per bunch.

CLOAKS.
WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
LADIES' CLOAKS
AT RETAIL
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
No. 312 Broadway,
Up stairs.

CLOAKS AT RETAIL.
WOODBRIDGE & KEHOE,
NO. 336 BROADWAY, CORNER WORTH-ST.,
OFFER THEIR STOCK OF
WINTER CLOAKS AT RETAIL,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MADAME R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 729 Broadway,
Have just received a beautiful assortment of
FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., &c.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

AT DUPERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Sacques, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, Infants' Caps, Zouave and Garibaldi Costumes, &c., ready-made and made to order. Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns Yokes; also, Ladies' ready-made Chemises, Night-gowns, Night-caps, Breakfast-caps, Zouave Chemisettes, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS; Nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; skirts, 50 cents, (best steel.) Also, a large assortment of dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, and small wares, &c. N B.—Alexander's Gloves. Yarn for soldiers' socks at 75c. per pound. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!!—FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—$150,000 worth of Ladies' Rich Furs must be sold, regardless of cost, comprising real Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Stone, and Fitch Marten, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c., in Circular Cloaks, Carriage Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. The whole stock must be sold by the 1st of January, in order to effect a clearance. No reasonable offer refused.

P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., N. Y.

N. B.—A large assortment of Sleigh Robes, Gents' Collars, &c.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below us

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO INVESTMENTS.
LARGE INTEREST OR MONEY.
REAL ESTATE LOAN AND COLLECTION AGENCY.
Property in Chicago and the Northwest purchased, sold and personally managed for non-residents, by
THOS B. BRYAN,
President of the Home Mutual Insurance Co. of Chicago.
REFERENCES—The Bankers and business men of Chicago. Special references given when desired, to investing clients in various sections of the Union.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS.
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Mayor's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 370 of the laws of 1860, and amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1881.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, a sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.
Every proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the sum inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 15, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, } HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.
SALE OF STATE STOCK.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.
The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.
It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.
The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.
This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met fully by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay the assessment in London may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on and after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. J. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 28 William-st.
HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT, AND OF 2d Mortgage Eastern Division, Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees, under the agreement of Oct. 3, 1861, before the 31st of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all bonds presented to us, for the benefit of those represented, after that date, for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.
Dec. 9, 1861. N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Alexander Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—
Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order,
WM. R. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1861.
THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next.
An election of Directors for the ensuing year will also be held on the same day. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
This Company continues to insure, as usual, on the most reasonable terms.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1861.
HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURsuant to the order of the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be said at the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1862, to the order of such persons as shall have proved their bonds.
SHEPERD KNAPP, } Trustees.
GEORGE BRIGGS, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, } No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1861.
WM. S. BOUN, LATE TREASURER OF this Company, having resigned, the Board of Directors have this day appointed J. W. BAKER, Esq., Treasurer *pro tem.* The dividends will be paid by him at the office of the Park Fire Insurance Company, and where the business of the Company will be conducted until further notice.
JOHN T. RATHBUN, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., inclusive.
R. T. COMPTON, President.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1861.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 56 and 60 Exchange-place.

$36,000 NEWARK CITY CORPORATION Bonds, in sums of $1,000 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, offered in exchange for United States Government 6s of 1881.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 44 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURnished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & Co., 7 Wall-st., at 95 cents.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work.—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 631 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of the following orders for which Copaive and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the disagreeable nausea, mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparillas in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail of Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougel-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work ont.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us; and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 631 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY conenlte with Dr. Wase, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' Preventive, specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most favorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5719 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 9th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge this office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER O. CORTELYOU.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, } Dec. 6, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.
Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.
The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:
Lot No. 1, (22,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and ganging can be completed.
Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.
The usual means for determining the character and quality of this oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by harming to determine, at a time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residnum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.
The casks must be ganged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a customhouse or other legally authorized and sworn ganger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or werehouse of the contractor.
Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.
Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.
The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.
No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.
A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the contract is signed by the Board.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and intent of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for lighthouses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.
All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.
Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.
By order of the Light-house Board.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.
I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ——— agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms of the advertisement of the ———, from the office of the Light-house Board. Should ——— offer or bid be accepted, ——— request to be informed at ———, and that the contract may be forwarded to ———, for signature and certificate.
(Place.) (Signature.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.
We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ———, of ———, be accepted, ——— will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ——— execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the ——— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest bidder.
Witness:
} Sureties.
(Place.)
(Date.)
I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient.
(Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS, } No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1861.
PROPOSALS FOR EMPTY FLOUR-BARRELS.—Proposals will be received at this office up to Dec. 24, 1861, for the purchase of all the empty flour barrels, for one year from 1st day of January next. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE.—Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1861.—Proposals are invited at this office, until the 26th instant, for Zouave Leggings of Russet Leather, or other suitable material; and of Linen or Russia Sheeting; to be 11½ inches high. Samples of the Leggings to be sent with the proposals, stating prices. G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, PERTH AMBOY, SOUTH AMBOY, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 8:50 A. M. and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.		FROM THIRTIETH-ST.	
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 10:40 P. M. Sundays included.	3:30 and 5:30 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries. New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yephank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Nunsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms moderate. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., No. 133 East-Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—CHAS. SIEH & CO., corner South-3d and 1st-sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Depot, No. 547 Broadway, N. Y. We invite the attention of the public to our stock of improved overstrung, iron frame piano-fortes, which for their power, musical qualities and durability, stand unsurpassed.

PIANOS, A FRENCH ORGAN, MELODEONS, Music Stools, Wetches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Cutlery, Books, Paper, Paintings, Guns, Pistols, Cigars, Safes, a small steam engine, &c., &c. Cash advances on merchandise generally. J. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., second floor.

A VERY FINE TONED AND FINISHED Piano for sale, for about half its original cost. It has all modern improvements; full iron frame, overstrung bass, and handsomely carved mouldings. It is fully warranted by best City makers. Call at No. 89 Henry-st.

WANTED—TWO SECOND-HAND PIANOS, worth from $40 to $100, for which the cash will be paid, by E. A. DAGGETT, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

MERRY CHRISTMAS IS COMING—AND all the ladies wish beautiful embroidered toilet slippers, presents for gentlemen, with ladies', boys' and misses' boots and shoes, all styles and prices, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 367 Canal-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamers.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4
and every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 15 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. Le MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 SATURDAY.....March 29
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship ARMINIUS, H. TON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 66

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE WAR.

His Cause and its Cure—He Stands by the Government.

The British the Most Selfish and Treacherous of Modern Governments.

HOW TO QUIET GREAT BRITAIN.

Tremendous Meeting and Great Enthusiasm.

That there should be a crowded audience, wherever and whenevar the brilliant Boston orator is announced to speak, is to be expected; but that an assembly of the number and character that filled the Cooper Institute last evening, composed of the most respectable citizens of all parties—many accompanied by their wives and daughters—should brave the antipations of riot and disturbance, which the *Herald* has been so ready to announce, and eager to promote, was a compliment to Mr. PHILLIPS' attractive eloquence, as significant, as proof of the low estimation in which the veracity or influence of that journal is held.

The detachments of Police from the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Precincts, which the Superintendent had placed upon duty, found themselves converted into peaceable and attentive listeners, there being absolutely nothing for them to do in their ordinary way of duty except to direct those who were at a loss where to go in order to hear, to the most favorable positions; which duty was performed principally by the Captain and squad from the Fifteenth, and effectually and as courteously as possible in such a jam.

At 8 o'clock Mr. PHILLIPS came upon the platform, and his appearance was the signal of a perfect storm of applause. Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON announced that Mr. THEODORE TILTON was invited to deliver a discourse on the "Latest Questions of the War," on Thursday evening, to be succeeded the following week by WM. LLOYD GARRISON, who would give us his views on that subject. [Loud cheers.]

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

DR. H. A. HARTT, in introducing Mr. PHILLIPS, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston, is a National man, and needs no introduction or eulogy from me. For more than a quarter of a century he has stood up before the country, as an able and eloquent expounder of great ethical principles. Unconnected with Church or State, yet a Christian and a patriot, he has devoted himself to the advocacy of the natural, political and religious rights of man. [Cheers.] Without commission from the nation, or authority from the ecclesiastical court, yet anointed by God and inspired by His spirit, he has proclaimed essential, fundamental, eternal truths, which accredited priests and sages have repudiated and despised. Gifted with genius and fortune, and all the advantages by which he might easily have attained the highest posts and offices in the nation, he has deliberately chosen to identify himself with the cause of a poor, despised and outcast race of strangers; although he knew that, by inevitable consequence, he would become the object of incessant persecution and reproach. In an age of materialism, in the midst of a popular sentiment which insisted upon the toleration and support of a cruel and infamous system of oppression, he has had the courage to be the steady champion of the inherent worth and dignity of man; to place him in his true position, infinitely above all considerations of commerce, policy, Unions, Constitutions and Governments, and to demand for him the recognition of his inalienable rights. In the spirit of that Divine affirmation, that "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath," he has maintained that "Government was made for man, and not man for the Government." [Applause.] He appears here now, as ever, like a brilliant orator, to cast around the cause of justice and humanity the charms of more than Grecian eloquence; now, as ever, for man and his rights, above the Union and above the Constitution; but now, as never before, for the Union and the Constitution, [loud cheers] because he believes that out of the terrible ordeal through which they are passing; they shall come forth purified from every stain,—and theoceforth and forever be for man and his rights. [Cheers.] In conclusion he introdnced the speaker, who, upon rising, was received with three tremendons cheers.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' ADDRESS.

Coming forward upon the platform, Mr. PHILLIPS said:

Ladies and gentlemen, it would be in vain for me fully to thank you for this welcome; you will allow me, therefore, not to attempt it, but to avail myself of your patience to present to yue the views which I have been invited to present on this platform upon the war. I know, ladies and gentlemen, that action—deeds, not words—are the fitting duty of the hour. Yet, still cannon think in this day of ours, and it is only by putting thought behind arms that we render them worthy in any degree of the civilization of the Nineteenth Century. Besides, the Government has two-thirds of a million of soldiers, and it has ships sufficient for its policy. The only real question seems to be what the Government is to do with these forces, in what path and how far it shall tread. You and I come here to-night, not to criticize, not to find fault with the Cabinet. We come here to recognize the fact that, in moments like these, the statesmanship of the Cabinet itself is but a pine shingle on the rapids of Niagara, borne which way the great popular heert and the National purpose direct. It is in vain now, with these scenes about us in this crisis, to endesvor to create public opinion; too late now to edncate 20,000,000 of people. Our object now is to concentrate and to manifest, to make evident, aad to make intense the matured purpose of the nation. We are to show the world, if it be possible to show it, that democratic institutions are strong enough for snch an hour as this; that terrible as is the conspiracy, momentous as is the peril, democracy welcomes the struggle, [applause] confident that she stands like no delicately poised throne in the old world, but like a pyramid on her broadest base, able to be patient with national evil, patient with the long forbearance of the three gencrations, and strong enough, when after that forbearance, they reveal themselves in their own inevitable and hideous proportions, to pronounce and to execute the unanimous verdict, Death. Now, gentlemen, is in such a spirit, with snch a purpose, that I come before you to-night. Whence came this war you and I need not curiously investigate. We may take our stand-point for granted. While Mr. SUMNER on the one side and Mr. EVERETT on the other agree, you and I may take for granted the agreement of two such opposite statesmen, the result of the common sense of this side of the water and of the other, that Slavery is the root of this war. [Applause.] I know some men have loved to trace it to disappointed ambition, to the success of the Republican Party, convincing 300,000 nobles at the South, who have hitherto furnished us most of the Presidents, Generals, Judges and Ambassadors, that we wanted that they should have leave to stay at home, and that 20,000,000 of Northerners would take their share in public affairs. I do not think that cause equal to the result. Other men besides and before JEFFERSON DAVIS and Gov. WISE have been disappointed at the Presidency. HENRY CLAY, DANIEL WEBSTER, STEPHEN DOUGLAS, were more than once disappointed. Yet who believes that either or all of these men could have marshaled the North in arms to avenge their wrong? Why, then, are the pigmies of the South able to do what the giants I have named could never achieve? Simply because there is a radical difference between the States they swav and the States which WEBSTER, DOUGLAS and CLAY led to battle, and that difference is Slavery. I know party victories may be the occasion of this war, so a tea-chest was the occasion of the Revolution. It went to the bottom of Boston Harbor on the night of the 16th of December, 1763, but that tea-chest was not the cause of the Revolution. Neither is JEFFERSON DAVIS. [Great laughter and applause.] If you will look at the map and notice that every Slave State has joined, or tried to join, the rebellion, and that no Free State has done it, I think you cannot doubt substantially the origin of this convulsion.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, you know me—those of you who know me at all—simply as an Abolitionist. I am proud that you have known me as such. [Loud and long applause.] In the twenty-five years that are gone—I say it with no occasion to offend any man before me—I find no place where an American could stand, with decent self-respect, except with uninterrmitted and loud protest against the sin of his native land. [Applause.] But, ladies and gentlemen, do not imagine that I come here to-night to speak to you simply as an Abolitionist, exclusively as an Abolitionist. My interest in this war, simply and exclusively as an Abolitionist, is about as much ended as yours in a novel when the hero has won the lady, and the marriage is comfortably celebrated on the last night. [Laughter.] I know the change of political prophecy—a kaliedescope of which not even a Yankee can guess the nesxt combination [laughter]—but for all that, I venture to offer my opinion, and to say that, on this continent, the system of domestic Slavery has received its death-blow. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Let me tell you why I think so. There are but three paths ont of this war. One is, the North conquer; the second is, the South conquer: the third is, compromise. Now, if the North conquers, or there be a compromise, two things, one or the other, must come. Either the old Constitution or a new one. I believe so far as the slave clauses of the Constitution of 1789 are concerned, it is dead. It appears to me impossible that the thrifty, pains-taking North, after keeping 500,000 men idle for two or three years, at the cost of two million dollars a day—after that has powered at Sumter—after BAKER and LYON and ELLSWORTH and WHITTEMORE and CAMERON and WARD have given their lives to quell the rebellion—after our Massachusetts boys, hurrying from the plow and the workshop to guard the capital, have been foully murdered on the pavement at Baltimore—I cannot believe that the North is so lost, so craven, that she can be put back and made to stand again where she stood on the 4th of March, 1861. [Loud and long applause.]

But if there be a reconstruction with the slave clause, there is a little while, longer or shorter, Slavery dies. Indeed, on any other basis than that of 1789 she has nothing to do but die. [Laughter.] On the contrary, of the South—no, I cannot say conquers—my lips will not form that word—but if she balks us of victory, the only way she can do it, the only path she can tread toward it, is to write emancipation on her own banner and bribe the aristocrats and the traders of the old world to divide the majestic Republic, whose growth makes them envious and whose trade cripples their own. In either way the sleve goes free.

Unless England pours her fleet within six months along our coast, the South can never spring into separate existance but from the basis of negro freedom. And I, for one, will not yet believe thet the North will again consent to share its shame. [Applause.] With me, therefore, fellow-citizens, as a mere Abolitionist—excinsively as such—I have little more interest in this war than the frontiersman's wife had in his struggle with the bear, when she didn't care which whipped. [Great merriment.]

But before I leave the Abolitionists let me say a word. Some men say we are the cause of this war. Gentlemen, you do us too much honor. [Laughter.] If it be so, we have reason to be proud of it. For I in my heart am an American citizen. I believe this year the most glorious of the Republic since 1776. [Applause.] The North, craven and contented till now, like Mammon with his muck-rake, could see nothing in Heaven but the glowing pavemant. To-day she throws off her chains! We have a North, as DANIEL WEBSTER said. This is no epoch for nations to blush at. The English might have blushed in 1625, when Englishmen trembled at a fool's frown, and were silent when JAMES forbid them to think; but not in 1640, when the outraged people cut off his son's head. Massachnsetts might have blushed a year or two ago when an insolent Virginian, standing on Bunker's Hill, insulted the North, and then dragged her citizens to Washington to tell him what they knew about JOHN BROWN. But she has no cause to blush to-day, when she has that same insolent Senator an acknowledged felon in Fort Warren! [Loud applause.] In my view the bloodiest war that ever raged is infinitely better than the happiest Slavery that ever flattered men into obedience. [Applause.] And yet I love peace; but it is real peace; not peace such as we have had; not peace that meant lynch law in the Carolinas and mob law in New-York; not peace that meant chains around Boston court-house, a gag on the lips of statesmen, and the slave sobbing himself to sleep with curses? No more such peace for me! No peace that is not born of justice and does not recognize the rights of every race and every man. [Applsuse.] Some men say they would view the war as white men. I condescend to no such narrowness. I view it as an American citizen—proud to be a citizen of an Empire that knows neither black nor white—neither Saxon nor Indian—but shelters all under a sceptre, equal and impartial over all. [Applause.] If I am to love my country, it must be loveable. If I am to honor it it must be worthy of respect. What is the function God gives us? What is the breadth of respoosibility that he lays upon us? An Empire the mother and the home of every race, of every creed, of every tongue, to whose citizens is committed, if not the ohly, then the grandest experiment of prond self-government. DE TOCQUEVILLE tells us that all nations and all ages tend with inevitable certainty to this result. But he points out, as history does, this land as the normal school—the nation set by God to try the experiment of popular educalion, popular government, to smooth the obstacles, discover the dangers, guard against the perils, facilitate the progress, help forward the hopes and the steps of the race. Let us see to it, therefore, that on such a crisis and such a post, neither the cowardice, nor the heedlessness nor the indifference of the American people forfeits this high honor, won for us by the toils of two generations given to us by the blessings of a Providence that honors us with the gift. It is as such a citizen of a leading State of this Western Continent, vast in territory, and yet nothing compared with the grandeur of its hopes and the majesty of its future—it is as such a citizen that I shall, for once, try to find my duty, express as an individual my opinion, and aid thereby the Cabinet in doing its duty under such a responsibility. It does not lie in one man to ruin us, nor in one man to save us—nor a dozen. It lies in the twenty millions—in the thirty millions of thirty-four States.

Now do we stand? In a war, and not only that, but terrific war—not a war sprung from the venom spite of a priest, the flickering ambition of a prince, wars usuelly have, but a war unavoidable, nobody's fault—the resnlt of a past training—a conflict of ideas. Millions of people grappling at each others' throats, every soldier in each csmp certain that he is fighting for an idea that holds the salvation of the world, every drop of his blood is in earnest, such a war finds no parallel nearer than the Catholic Hugenot in France, or that of the Aristocrat and Red Republican of 1790, or of Cromwell and the Irish, when victory meant extermination. Such is our war. I look upon it as the commencement of the great struggle of the hidden aristocracy and democracy of America. We are to say to-day whether it shall last ten years or seventy, as it usually has done. In such a war—I will not speak of war in itself—I have no time to; I will not say with NAPOLEON that it is the practice of barbarians; I will not say that it is good, I say that it is better than the past. Good, better, best, are comparatives and superlatives; but a thing may be better, and yet not good. This war is better than the past. There is not an element of good in it, that is, there is nothing in it that we might not have gotten better, fuller, and more perfectly in other paths. And yet it is infinitely better than the cowardice of the past—infinitely better than a peace that had pride for its father and subserviency for its mother. [Applause.] Neither will I speak of the cost of war—although you know that we never shall go out of this one without a debt of at least two thousand millions of dollars; for if the prevalent theory prove correct, and the country comes together again on anything like the old basis, we pay JEFF. DAVIS's debts es well as our own. [Laughter.] Neither will I remind you that debt, debt is the fatal disease of republics—the first thing, the mightiest to undermine Governmen and corrupt the people. The great debt of England has kept back her civil progress at least a hundred years. I will not touch that. Neither will I remind you that when we go out of this war go out with an immence disbanded army—and immense military spirit, embodied in two-thirds of a million of soldiers, the fruitful and inevitable source of fresh debts and new wars. I pass by all that, and yet lying within this cause are things enough to make the most sanguine friend of free institutions tremble for our future. But I pass this by.

But let me remind you of another tendency of the times. You know, for instance, that the writ of *habeas corpus*, by which your own Government is bound to render a reason to the tuficiary before it lays its hand upon a citizen, has been suspended. It has been called the high water mark of English liberty. The present NAPOLEON, in his treatise on the English constitution calls it the gem of English institutions. LIEBER says that that, with free meetings like this, and a free Press, are the three elements which distinguish liberty from despotism. All that Saxon blood has gained in the battles and toils of two hundred years are these three things. But to-day, Mr. Chairman, every one of them, *habeas corpus*, the right of free meeting and a free Press are aonihilated in every square mile of the Republic. We live to-day, every one of us, under martial-law or mob law. The Secretary of State puts into his bastile, with a warrant as irresponsible as that of Louis, any man whom he pleases. And you know that neither Press nor lips may venture to arraign the Government without being silenced. Mark me, I am not complaining. I do not say it is not necessary. It is necessary to do anything to save the ship. [Applause.] It is necessary to throw everything overboard in order that we may float. It is a mere question whether you prefer the despotism of Washington or that of Richmond. I prefer that of Washington. [Loud applause.] But, nevertheless, I point out to you this tendeney because it is momentous in its significance. We are tending with rapid strides, you say inevitably—I do not deny it, necessarily—I do not question it—we are tending toward that strong Government which frightened JEFFERSON, and toward that unlimited debt, that endless army. We have already those alien and sedition laws which, in 1798, wrecked the Federal Party, and summoned the Democratic into existince. For the first time on this continent, we have passports, which even LOUIS NAPOLEON pronounces useless and odious. For the first time in our history Government spies frequent our great cities. And this model of a strong Government, if you reconstruct it on the old basis, is to be handed into the keeping of whom? If you compromise it by reconstruction, to whom are you to give these delicate and grave powers? To compromisers. Reconstruct this Government, and for twenty years you can never elect a Republican President. It must be in the hands of men that have no principles, or are willing to shift them as they please. Now I am not exaggerating the moment. I can parallel it entirely. It is the same position that England held in times of ELIOT and FOX, when HOLCROFT and MONTGOMERY, the poet, HORNE TOOKE and FROST and HARDY were into dungeons, and the laws that PITT executed BURNS praised. Times when Fox said he despaired of English liberty out for the power of insurrection! Times which SYDNEY SMITH said he remembered when no man was entitled to an opinion who hadn't £5,000 a year. Do I exaggerate when I say that there is no single right that Government is scrupulous and finds itself able to protect except the right of a man to his slaves! [Laughter.] Every other bulwark has fallen before the necessilles of the hour.

Understand me, I do not complain of this state of things; but it is momentous. I only ask you that out of this peril you be sure to get something worthy of the crisis through which you have passed. No Government of free make could stand three such trials as this. I only paint you the picture, in order, like Hotspur, to say, "Out of this nettle danger bo you right eminently sure that you pluck the flower of safety." [Applause.] Standing in such a crisis certainly it commands us that we should endeavor to find the root of the difficulty, and that now, once for all, we should put it beyond the possibility of troubling our peace again. We cannot afford, as Republicans, to run this risk. The vessel of state—her timbers are strained beyond almost the possibility of surviving. The tempest is one which it demands the wariest pilot to outlive. We cannot afford, thus warned, to omit anything that can save this ship of state from a second danger of the kind.

Well, what shall we do? The answer to that question comes, partly from what we think has been the cause of this convulsion. Some men think—some of your editors think—many of ourselves—that this war is nothing but the disappointment of one or two thousand angered politicians, who have persuaded eight millions of Southerners, against their convictions, to take up arms and rush to the battle field—no great compliment to Southern soldiers. [Laughter.] They think that if the Federal army could only appear in the midst of this demented mass, the eight millions will find out for the first time in their lives that they have got souls of their own, tell us so, and then we shall all be piloted back, float back, drift back into the good old times of FRANKLIN PIERCE and JAMES BUCHANAN. [Laughter.] Well, there is a measure of truth in that. I believe that if a year ago, when the thing first showed its head, JEFFERSON DAVIS, and TOOMBS, and KEITT, and WISE, and the rest, had been hung for traitors at Washington, and a couple of frigates anchored at Charleston, another couple in Savannah, and half a dozen in New-Orleans, with orders to shell the cities on the first note of resistance, there never would have been this outbreak—[applause]—or it would have been postponed at least a dozen years; and if that interval had been used to get rid of Slavery we never would have heard of the convulsion. But you know we had nothing of that kind, and the consequence is, what? Why, the bewildered North has been summoned by every defeat, and every success, from its workshops and its factories, to gaze with half-opened eyes at the lurid heavens, until at last, divided, bewildered, confounded, as this 20,000,000 were, we have all of us fused into one idea, that the Union must Justice—shall mean Justice—even down to the Gulf, and we will have it. [Applause.] Well, what has taken pisce meanwhile at the South? Why, the same thing. The divided, bewildered South has been summoned also ont of her divisions by every success and every defeat, (and she has had more of them than we have had of the first,) and the consequence is that she, too, is fused into a swelling sea of State pride Northern hete, nnconquorable will and study of revenge, immortal hate and purpose never to submit nor yield. She is in earnest—every one of them—and she is as unanimous as the Colonies were in the Revolution—in fact, the South recognizes more intelligently than we do the necessities of her position. I don't believe in secession; I agree with Bishop POTTER, that it is a conspiracy and not a secession. Its home is at the South; its root is at the South; but it has many a branch in Wall-street and Slate-street. [Applause.] It is a conspiracy, and on the one side has every man who still thinks that he that steals his brother is a gentleman, and he that makes his living is not. [Laughter and applause.] It is the aristocratic element which survived the Constitution, and our fathers thought could be laft in their day, and the South to-dsy is forced into this war by the natural growth of the snbgonistic principle. You may pledge what submission and patience of Southern institutions you please; it is not enough. South Carolina said to Massachusetts in 1835, when EDWARD EVERETT was Governor: "Abolish free speech—it is a nuisance." Well, she is right; from her stand-point, it is. [Laughter and applause.] That is, it is not possible to preserve the quiet of South Carolina consistently with free speech. But you know the story WALTER SCOTT told of the old Scotch laird, who said to his servant, who had lived with him forty years: "Jack, you and I can't live under this roof any longer." "And where does your Honor think of going?" [Laughter.] No free speech, says South Carolina. Now, I say you may pledge, compromise, guarantee what you please, the South knows it is not your purpose, it is your character that she dreads; it is the nature of Northern institutions, the freedom of discussion, the flavor of her ideas, the sight of her growth, the free neighborhood of such States that constitutes the danger. It is like the two vases launched on the stormy sea, the one of iron and the other of crockery. The iron said to the crockery, "Never fear, I will not come near you." "Thank you," said the weak ressel, "there is just as much danger in my coming near you." [Laughter.] It is not in the purpose—it is in the inevitable character of these Northern Sthtes that tha South sees her dangcr, and the struggle is between these two ideas. Our fathers, as I said, thought they could leave one to eviscerate the other. They took gunpowder and a lighted match, forced them into a stalwart cannon and screwed down the muzzle, and thought they should put out the match- Well, it went differently, and the cannon has exploded, and we stand amid the fragments.

Now, some Republicans and some Democrats—not Butler, and Bryant, and Boutwell, and Bancroft, and Croswell, and Cameron, and Cochrane, and Dickinson, but the old set—[laughter and applanse]—the old set say, and the Republicans push the pieces carefully together in their places—put the gunpowder, and the match in the gun—[laughter]—say the Constitution backwards instead of your prayers, and there never will be another convulsion! [Applause and laughter.] Now, I doubt it. [Laughter.] It seems to me that like causes will produce like effects, and that that policy of reconstruction is impossible—[A Voice, "Bravo,"]—and if it were possible, it would be the greatest mistake that Northern men could commit. [Applause.] Reconstruction is but another name for submission of the North; it is mere subjugation in a moss—it is nothing but the confession of defeat. Every merchant in such case, puts everything he has at hazzard, at the bidding of WIGFALL and TOOMBS in every bar-room at the South; for you see never until now did anybody but a few Abolitionists believe that this nation could be martialed one section against another in arms; but the secret is out; the weak point is discovered. Why does the Londnn Press lecture us, like a schoolmaster his seven year-old boys? Why does England assume a tone such as she has disused for half a century to any European Power? Because she knows of us as we know of Mexico, and all Europe knows of Austria, that we have a cencer conceded in our very vitals, for she has but to stir up the red ingredients of convulsions, and she may sweep off our commerce from the ocean, send our stocks down to fifty per cent., and bankrupt our seaboard.

Reconstruction is but making chronic what this week evidences in what England dares to do towsrd this distracted Republic. I don't believe reconstruction possible. I don't believe the Cabinet intend it. If they did, I mean to say for one that any statesmen who greet these States back to reconstruction, will be damned to an infamy, compared with which ARNOLD was a saint and JAMES BUCHANAN a public benefactor. Great applause, during which a man in the rear of the hall attempted to make a disturbance, but he quickly found himself out of reach of the speaker's voice.]

But I said reconstruction was not possible. I do not believe it is, for this reason: The moment these States begin to appear victorious—the moment our armies do anything that evinces final success—the wily statesmanship, the unconquerable hate of the South, will write Emancipation on her banner, welcome the protector of a European Power; and, if you read the English journals to-day, you need not doubt they will have it. We never shall conquer the South without her trying that expedient. Every Southerner, from TOOMBS up to FREMONT, has acknowledged it. Do you suppose that DAVIS and BEAUREGARD, and the rest, are to be exiles wandering in every great city in Europe, in order that they may save Slavery and the Constitution of '89? They, like ourselves, will toss everything overboard before they submit to Yankees. I don't believe, therefore, that reconstruction is possible; neither do I believe the Cabinet have any such purpose. Indeed I don't know where you will find an evidence of any purpose in the Administration at Washington. [Laughter and applause.] If you look to the West, if you look to the Potomac, what is the policy? Why, this: If on the Potomac, with the aid of twenty Governors, you assemble an army and do nothing but return fugitive slaves, that proves you competent and efficient. If, on the contrary, on the banks of the Mississippi, the magic of your presence summons an army into existence, and you drive your enemy before you a hundred miles further than your second in command thought it possible for you to advance, that proves you incompetent, and entitles your second in command to succeed you. [Tremendous applause and three cheers for FREMONT.]

Looking in another direction, you see the Government announcing a policy in South Carolina. What is it? Well, Mr. Secretary CAMERON says to the General in command there, "You are to welcome into your camp all comers; you are to organize them into squads and companies; use them in any way you please, but there is to be no general arming." That is a very significant exception. You recollect in CHARLES READE's novel, *Never too Late to Mend*, (a very good motto,) the heroine flies away to hide from the hero, announcing that she never shall see him again. Her letter says "I will never see you again, Edward. You, of course, won't come to see me at Mrs. Young's, at No. 126 Bond-street, [laughter,] at 11 in the morning, and at 4 in the afternoon, because I shan't see you." [Laughter.] So Mr. CAMERON says there is to be no general arming, but I suppose there is to be a very particular arming. [Laughter.] But he goes on to add "This is no greater interference with the institutions of South Carolina than are necessary for the war, and no greater than peace will cure." Does he mean to give them back again when the war is over? I don't know. All I know is that the Port Royal experience proved one tning—it laid forever that cast-off argument—that the blacks loved their masters—it settled forever whether the blacks were with us or with the South. My opinion is that the blacks are the key of our position. [A VOICE—"That is it."] He that gets them wins, and he that does not, loses. [Applause.] Port Royal settled one thing—the blacks are with us and not with the South. I know nothing more touching in history, nothing that art will immortalize and poetry dwell upon more fondly—I know no tribute to the Stars and Stripes more impressive than that incident of the blacks coming to the water side with their little bundles, with a simple faith which had endured through the night and the long forgotten years in the banner they never saw; they submitted to be shot rather than go from that banner. And if that was the result when nothing but Gen. SHERMAN's proclamation was landed on the Carolinas, what would have been the result if there had been 15,000 veterans, with FREMONT at the head, [loud applause,] and over them the Stars and Stripes, written with the motto, "Freedom for all, freedom forever?" If that had gone before them, they would have marched across the Carolinas and joined BROWNLOW in East Tennessee. [Applause.] The bulwark on each side of them would have been 100,000 grateful blacks; they would have cut this rebellion in halves, and BEAUREGARD would have been ground to powder underneath the upper millstone of MCCLELLAN and above the lower millstone of a quarter of a million of blacks rising to kiss the Stars and Stripes. That is the way to stop insurrection. "A moment lost is an opportunity of mistortune," said NAPOLEON. Our duty is to save these 4,000,000 of blacks from their own passions, from their own confusion, and 8,000,000 of whites from the consequences of it, [laughter,] and in order to do it we, 10,000,000 of educated, Christian Americans are not to wait for the will or the wisdom of a single man—we are not to wait for Fremont, or McCLELLAN or our own Government—no one dictator to hide it. Rome, a herd of beggars and soldiers kept quiet only by waiting for a despotism to hide it, for she put the responsibility into the hands of a dictator. But for us, educated, thoughtful men, with institutions modeled and matured by the experience of two hundred years—it is not for us to evade responsibility by deferring to a single man. I demand of the Government a policy. I demand of the Government to show the doubting infidels of Europe that Democracy is not only strong enough for the trial, but that she produces men with brains large enough to form, and breath hot enough to fuse, the will of nineteen millions of people into one decisive blow for safety and for Union. [Cheers.] You will ask me how it is to be done. I would have it done by Congress. We have the power.

When Congress declares war, says JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Congress has all the powers incident to carrying on war. It is not an unconstitutional power; it is a power conferred by the Constitution; but the moment it is exercised it rises beyond the limits of Constitutional checks. I know it is a grave power, this trusting of the Government to despotism. It was a grave power in 1807, and along there, when Congress abolished commerce, when, by the embargo of JEFFERSON, no ship could visit New-York or Boston; and Congress set no limit. It forbid commerce. New-England asked, "Is it constitutional?" The Supreme Court said "Yes." New-England sat down and obeyed. Her navis were worthless, her ships rotting, her merchants beggared. She asked no compensation. The ordinary powers of Congress carried bankruptcy from New-Hampshire to Portland; but the Supreme Court said, it is legal, and New-England bowed her head. We commend the same cup to the Carolinas. We say to her that, in order to save the Government, there rests somewhere despotism. It is in the power of Congress. That despotism can change the social arrangements of the Southern States; and has the right to do it. Every man of you who speaks of the emancipation of the negroes allows it would be decisive if it were ever used. You allow when it is military necessity, we may use it. What I claim is, in honor of our institutions, that we are not put to the alternative of the carnage of a General. Our fathers left us with a such pliant, miserable Government. They gave us a Government, with the power, in such times as these, of doing anything that would save the helm of State in the hands of its citizens. [Cheers.] We can cede the Carolinians. Would to God we could shovel them into the Atlantic. [Applause and laughter.] We can cede a State. We can do anything for the time being; and no theory of Government can deny the power of the Government to execute the most untimited powers of change. The only attractive is this: Do you prefer the despotism of your own citizens, or of foreigners? That is the only question in civil war. [Cheers.]

Now, this Government, which abolishes my right of *habeas corpus*—which strikes down, because it is necessary, every Christian hulwark of liberty,—which proclaims martial law—and holds every dollar and every man at the will of the Cabinet—do you turn round and tell me that this same Government has no power to strengthen its hands across the Potomac, and root up the evil which for 70 years has troubled its peace, and now culminates in rebellion? I maintain, therefore, the power of the Government itself to inaugurate a policy; and I say, in order to save the Union, do justice to the black. [Applause.]

People may say this is strange language for me—a Disunionist. Well, I was a Disunionist, sincerely, for twenty-five years. I did hate the Union, when the Union meant making white men hypocrites, and black men slaves. [Cheers.] I did prefer parity to peace, I acknowledge. The child of five generations of Purilans, and knowing well the value of Union, I did prefer disunion to being the accomplice of tyrants. But now, when I see what Union must mean, in order to last; when I see that you cannot have Union, without meaning justice; and when I see twenty millions of people, with a current as swift, as inevitable as Niagara, determining that this Union shall mean justice, why should I object to it? [Loud applause.] I endeavored honestly, and am not ashamed of it, to take nineteen States of this Union and consecrate them to liberty; and twenty millions of people answer me back, "We like your motto, only we mean to keep thirty-four States under it." [Cheers.] Do you suppose I am not Yankee enough to buy Union when I can have it at a fair price. [Applause and laughter.] I know the value of Union, and the reason why I claim Carolina has no right to secede, is this: We are not a partnership. We are married, and we have done a great many things since we were married in 1789, which renders it unjust for the State to exercise her right of separation. I acknowledge that right. I acknowledge the great principle contained in the Declaration of Independence, that a State exists for the liberty and happiness of the people.

These are the ends of Government, and where a Government ceases to perform those ends, I acknowledge the right of revolution. But I acknowledge the right of revolution only when Government has ceased to promote these ends. We have been warned for seventy years. We bought Florida. We have rounded the Union to the Gulf, by the Mississippi, for commercial purposes. We have bought Texas for slave purposes; great commercial interests and great interests of peace have been subserved by wounding the Union, and many sacrifices of two generations have been given for that purpose. Now, to break up the Union is to demand the children of those sacrifices. We bought Texas becuuse she said that by enlarging the Slave territory it would tend to the total removal of the evil. Our fathers debased themselves in the dust before the Slave power. She took Boston and put a rope around her neck for an infamous compromise in the name of THOMAS SIMMS and ANTHONY BURNS. And now I demand the fulfillment even of that inamous pledge. [Applause.] Until South Carolina allows us all the influence that ninety millions of Yankee lips asking infinite questions here in these four millions of bondmen, I deny her right to secede. [Cheers.] For seventy years has the Union postponed the negro. For seventy years has she been beguiled, as she erected one bulwark after another around the slave system, that the great equivalent would be given in the influence of common institutions. I claim it to-day. Never until the North ceases to ask, that Union shall never further, shall these three hundred thousand slaves get beyond the influence of Boston ideas. Now, I believe it is a matter of justice. I know how we stand to-day, with the foreign cannon of England ready to be thrust out of the port-holes against us. But I can answer her with a better reply than SEWARD can give. I can answer her with a better paper than SIMON CAMERON can indite. I can answer her with the stars and stripes floating over the Cpaitol at Washington, and the itinerant Confederate Government breaking up at Richmond to move back to Montgomery. [Cheers. There is one thing, and only one thing, that John Bull respects, and that is success. [Loud applause.] It is not for us to give counsel to the Government, but I suppose we may express an opinion, and my opinion is that if I were the head of the thirty-four States, while I was with me, [VOCIFEROUS cheers.] I say, first, then, as matter of justice to the slave, we owe it to him; and to save this Union, which means justice and peace, let us recognize the rights of four millions of the victims of Slavery. Justice, which at this hour is craftier than SEWARD, more statesmanlike than CAMERON—justice, which appeals from the Cabinets of Europe to the people—justice, which abuses the proud, and lifts up the humble. To all the cries of demagogues, asking for boldness, I respond with the cry of justice, immediate, absolute justice. And, if I have to descend to a lower level, I should say to the merchants of this metropolis, "Do you love the Union? Do you really think that on the other side of the Potomac are the brothers and natural customers of the manufacturing ingenuity of the North? I tell you, certain as fate, God has written the safety of that relation in the same scroll of justice to the negro. The hour strikes. You may win Him to your side; you may anticipate the South; you may save twelve millions of customers. Delay it, let God grant McCLELLAN victory; let God grant that the Stars and Stripes shall float over New-Orleans, and it is too late.

JEFF. DAVIS will then summon that same eloquence to his side, and twelve millions of customers are added to Lancashire and Lyons; and then commences a war of tariffs, embittered by that other border war of angry nationalities, which will be handed down between us and the Confederate States—and divide a bloody intestine struggle. And what will be our character? I agree with EDWARD EVERETT, in the very able and eloquent address which he delivered at Boston, in which he said one thing worth his life—he, the compromiser—that if in 1830, 1831, Cerotina, not JACKSON, had been hung, instead of compromise we never would have had JEFF. DAVIS. [Loud applause.] I agree with him in that, and I hope we shall have no second mistake of the same kind. But I do not agree with him in the idea that this North, with twenty millions of people, left alone, would be of necessity a second-rate Power. No. I believe in brains, and I know these Northern men have more brains in their right hands than others have in their heads. [Laughter and cheers.] I know that we mix our soil with brains, and that, consequently, we are bound to conquer. Why, the waves of the ocean might as well have beat against our granite coast, or the wild bulls of the prairies repelled against man, as either England or the South undertake to stop the march of the nineteen Free States of this continent. [Applause.]

It is not power that we should lose, but it is character. How should we stand when JEFF. DAVIS had turned that corner upon us? Bankrupt in character—outwitted in statesmanship. Our record would be, as we entered the sisterhood of nations—"Long struggled and begged to be adopted into the partnership of tyrants, and they kicked them out." And the South would spring into the same arena, written on her brow—"She got rid of what she thought honest, in order to gain her tndependence!" A record better than the gold of California, and all the brains of New-England.

It is the policy of self-preservatinn. You are not Abolitionists. You do not come to this question as I did—from an interest in these four millions of black men. I came on this platform from sympathy with the negro. I acknowledge it. You can force a regard and idolatry to the Union. But here we stand. On the other side of the ocean is England, holding out, not I think a threat of war—I do not fear it—but holding out to the South the intimation of her willingness, if she will but change her garments, and make herself descent—[laughter]—to accept her under her care, and give her her assistance and protection. There stands England, the most selfish and treacherous of modern Guvernments. [Loud and long-continued cheers.] On the other side of the Potomac stands statesmanship, urged by selfish interests, and bolyeans from they have not given up. It is in the end to divide the Union.

Hitherto the negro has been the great question. The Union moved majestic on its way, and shut him out, eclipsing him from the sun of liberty and happiness. He has changed his position to-day. He now stands between us and the sun of our safety and prosperity, and you and I are together on the same platform—the same plank—our object to save the institutions which our fathers planted: Save them in the service of justica, in the service of peace, in the service of liberty; and, in that service, demand of the Government at Washington that they shall mature and announce that policy. The flag lowered at Sumter, that night at Bull Run, will rankle in the heart of the Repnblic for centuries. Nothing will ever medicine that wound but the Government announcing to the world that it knows well whence comes its trouble, and is determined to effect its cure, and, consecrating the banner to liberty, to plant it on the shores of the Gulf. [Great applause.] I say in the service of the negro, but I do not forget the white man—eight millions of poor whites, thinking themselves our enemies but who are our friends. Their interests are identical with our own. An Alabama slaveholder sitting with me a year or two ago, said:

In our Northern counties they are your friends. A man owns one slave or two slaves, and he eats with him and sleeps with him, in the same room—(they have but one)—as much as your hired man eats at the table with you. There is no difference. They are too poor to send their sons North for education. They have no newspapers, and they know nothing but what they are told by us. If you could get at them they would be on your side, but we do not intend that you shall." In Paris there are one hundred thousand men whom an epigram can start to barricading the streets, and the Government under which such ignoranee exists deserves to be barricaded. So with the Government under which eight mtitions of people exist, subject to the conirol of three thousand aristocrats or politicians, to be thrown into rebellion, deserves to be rebelled against.

I, for myself, will try to fulfill the pledge which our fathers gave, when they said, "We guarantee to every State a Republican form of Government." I mean to fulfill the pledge that tha Border States shall have free institutions, and I demand it of the Government. I would have them, therefore, announce to the world, what they have never done yet, that the slave shall be emancipated. I do not wonder at the want of sympathy on the part of England with us. The South says, "I am fighting for Slavery." The North says, "I am not fighting against it." Why should England interfere? The people have no point on which to hang their sympathy.

Democracy accepts the struggle, and sends her summons to the Gnif—Freedom to every man beoeath the Stars and Stripes—and death to every institution that disturbs the peace, or that threatens the future of the Republic. [Loud applsuse.]

The audience was vociferous in applause, and retired in quiet.

THE AMERICA OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Thursday, Dec. 19.

The steamship *America*, which left Liverpool on Saturday, and Queenstown on Sunday, the 8th inst., passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday night, three miles and a half distant. The newsboat reached within half a mile of the vessel, but evidently was not seen, as the steamer left without being boarded. The *America* took the place of the *Persia*, and will be due at New-York on Sunday.

Loss of the New-York Ship Oriental Queen.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 19.

The *Oriental Queen*, of Naw-York, for Queenstown, with a cargo of grain, sprung a leak on the 16th, off Nant

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3198. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Latest Regarding the Threatened Rupture with England.

No Official Communication Between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward.

Nature of the Dispatches from Minister Adams.

A GLORIOUS FIGHT NEAR DRAINESVILLE.

Utter Rout of a Large Body of Rebels by a Detachment of General McCall's Division.

A Large Number Killed and Wounded Rebels Left on the Field.

Promotions and Appointments in the Army.

Preparations for the Great London Exhibition.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 20.

NO CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LORD LYONS AND SECRETARY SEWARD.

If any correspondence has taken place between Lord Lyons and Secretary SEWARD, it has been of an informal and confidential character, as no official communications have passed between them with reference to the *Trent* affair.

LATER.—Lord LYONS had an interview with our Government to-day, in which the *Trent* affair was informally talked over. The official dispatches of her Majesty's Government have not yet been presented, but the impression so generally prevails that there is no danger of war with England, that the interest in the subject has in a great degree subsided.

THE DISPATCHES FROM MINISTER ADAMS.

The dispatches received from Mr. ADAMS are based upon the tone of the English Press and the feeling of the people, which he represents as extremely excited and hostile toward the United States. Private letters received generally are of the same tenor, though some, coming from very intelligent parties, state that there is an under-current of popular feeling adverse to the National passion which was so offensively exhibiting itself in the Press and other mediums of popular opinion.

No unusual dispatches have been forwarded by the Government to our Ministers in England and France. Events must await the slow course of diplomacy.

AN ENGAGEMENT NEAR DRAINESVILLE—THE ENEMY COMPLETELY ROUTED.

This morning at 6 o'clock a portion of Gen. McCALL'S Division proceeded in the direction of Drainesville on a foraging expedition, and for the purpose of making a reconnoissance in the locality. Drainesville is about midway between Gen. McCALL'S Headquarters and Leesburgh. On arriving in that vicinity they encountered the enemy, who had four regiments of infantry—South Carolinians, Alabamians and Kentuckians—with a battery of six pieces and a regiment of cavalry, under command of Gen. STEWART.

The only troops on our side that engaged in the affair were Gen. CRAIG'S Brigade, the First Rifles, and EASTON'S battery of four guns.

At 4 o'clock, after the action, Gen. McCALL sent two officers to count the rebels killed and wounded, when it was ascertained that they left on the field 97 killed and 22 wounded. Three of the latter died on being removed, making their loss 60 killed and 36 wounded, a total of 79 killed and wounded, and they, no doubt, carried off many more. They also left nine horses killed or disabled.

They were completely routed, and fled precipitately after a fight of an hour and a half, leaving two caissons, a quantity of small arms, blankets, great coats, &c., more than our troops could bring away. Our men also brought in some prisoners, besides the wounded. Our loss, as near as can be ascertained at present, is about ten killed and fifteen wounded.

The expedition returned to their camp at Langley's, at 9 o'clock to-night. Gen. McCALL, in a dispatch received at headquarters, to-night, says too much credit cannot be given to Gen. CRAIG for gallantry and skill throughout the day. EASTON'S battery was admirably served, and did good execution. The rifles also behaved finely.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. M'CALL.

Gen's Brigade, with the First Pennsylvania Rifles, and Easton's Battery, had a brisk engagement with four regiments and a battery of the rebels at 10 M., [illegible] during the action, and sent for REYNOLDS, who was then at Dranesville. The enemy were defeated, and fled before REYNOLDS arrived. We have found fifty killed of the enemy and ten wounded on the field. Our loss is two killed and three wounded. We have taken two caissons with the harness, the horses having been killed. The Rifles behaved finely. Lieut.-Col. KANE is very slightly wounded, but is still in the field. I have collected the dead and wounded, and am about to move back to camp.

GEO. A. McCALL.

EFFECT OF THE GOOD NEWS.

The news of National victories in Missouri, and of the successful fight in front of Washington, to-day, gives great elation to all classes here, and draws off much attention from English dispatches.

THE NEW REBEL BATTERIES.

The new batteries below Freestone Point may prove a more serious obstruction to navigation than the old ones, as they will so command the river as to prevent our gunboats from blockading Quantico Creek—thus enabling the *Page* to come out and capture passing vessels.

While the *Resolute* was going down the river on Wednesday evening, twenty-eight shots were fired at her. As she has not returned, the results not known.

SERENADE TO SENATOR CHANDLER.

Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, was serenaded to-night, and in an eloquent response said that our difficulties with England would be amicably adjusted and we should have no war. But rather than yield an iota of our rights to her arrogance, he would fight England and France. But let us order forward our columns within two weeks, and before July we should have peace with all the world.

Representatives JULIAN and HOLMAN, of Indiana, were also called upon. The former said that we were fighting for the Union, and if Slavery stood in the way, we should crush it. The speeches were loudly applauded.

THE INQUIRY INTO THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Joint Committee of the two Houses, for the purpose of inquiry into the conduct of the war, had their first meeting to-day, for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries. The first thing they did was to pass a resolution swearing every member to secrecy. It is the purpose of the Committee to enter thoroughly into the work for which they were appointed, and examine minutely the operations of the army. They do not intend, however, to interfere or embarrass the military operations of the army in any manner whatever.

THE SCHEMES OF FINANCE.

The Sub-Committee, appointed by the Ways and Means Committee to consider the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for a National currency based upon the hypothication of United States Stocks, is composed of the following members: Messrs. SPALDING, CORNING, HOOPER, and MAYNARD. The Committee have now under consideration a bill similar to the general banking law of the State of New-York. It is not intended to interfere with any of the existing banks in any of the States, but it provides an additional currency, to have the sanction of the General Government, and to be receivable for taxes and all other public uses, excepting custom duties on foreign importations. The existing banks will be authorized to receive this currency in connection with bills which they are now circulating. They will be required to keep twenty-five per cent. of the amount they issue for the prompt redemption of the National currency they issue.

The Ways and Means Committee have also appointed another sub-committee, composed of the following members: Messrs. MORRILL, HOOPER, STRATTON and HOOPER, on the tariff, direct and income tax, excise duties on spirits, carriages, watches, malt liquors, stamp duties, etc., who are to consider and report a general system of taxation, to meet the views of the Secretary of the Treasury.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed Brigadier-Generals PALMER, of Illinois, and KEIM, of Pennsylvania.

The Senate Military Committee, who have all the military nominations before them, and under consideration, will, it is understood, prune them considerably. There are quite a number of Brigadiers who will not pass the ordeal. Several have serious charges preferred against them.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The promotions and appointments in the army of the United States made by the President since the publication of General Orders No. 68 of Aug. 27 last, have just been officially promulgated. From this pamphlet it appears there have been 215 promotions, 650 appointments of all kinds, in addition to 60 Brigadier Generals of volunteers, the whole number of these being about 110. Among the declinations is JAMES SHIELDS, of California, to be a Brigadier-General. The appointments as Aid-de-Camps to Gen. MCCLELLAN number 32. Thirty-one officers have been honorably retired under the law upon that subject.

RESIGNATIONS OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Last Monday there were thirty-seven resignations of Volunteer officers in the army of the Potomac, and on Wednesday twenty-four, or about seventy-five during the week. A few of these resigned for the purpose of accepting higher appointments in regiments other than those to which they were originally attached.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The President, to-day, submitted to Congress a message, inclosing a letter from JAMES R. PARTRIDGE, Secretary of the Executive Committee appointed by the President to represent the interests of Americans, addressed to Secretary SEWARD. Chairman of the Committee, suggesting an adequate provision for payment for the express purpose of fitting up the space in the building at London allotted to the contribution from the United States, and compensation of agents for whose service it will be indispensable to provide. The President recommends this subject to the favorable consideration of Congress. The message was appropriately referred in each House.

REVOLVING CANNON TRIAL.

M. DE BAAMES' revolving cannon was tried at Hoboken yesterday, in presence of Major BARRY, Chief of Artillery; Capt. CHARTERS, JOHN L. HAYES, Esq., Chief Clerk, and the Chief Examiner of the Patent Office. The result was very satisfactory.

TRIAL OF COL. JAMES E. KERRIGAN.

On Thursday, the eighth day of the trial, the examination of witnesses commenced on the additional charges and specifications, to the effect that he had withdrawn his pickets from Munson's Hill without orders; had slept out of camp without leave, and had visited and communicated with the enemy.

Capt. E. S. PURDY, acting Assistant-Adjutant-General, testified that on the 27th of August last, he went to Munson's Hill, and found the pickets of the National army coming in very rapidly, and was told that they were ordered in by some officers, who were following on behind; he recognized among them Col. MCCUNN, of the New-York Thirty-seventh; the others he did not know; one of them, the Colonel of a Michigan regiment, told him it was not safe to proceed over Munson's Hill, but witness went on notwithstanding; the first of the enemy he saw were at a house at Upton's Hill; the pickets had been stationed at a little barricade on the crest of Emerson's Hill, and witness went a half or three-quarters of a mile beyond.

Lieut. THOS. P. ARBOTT testified, that he made arrest of the keeper of the toll-gate near Barcroft Mills and sent him into camp, and that he was released by Col. KERRIGAN'S orders. When the witness came up to the toll-gate he saw the keeper running over the hill, and called him back. In answer to questions the man said he had friends over there who had lost horses and he was going to tell them where to find them. While witness was there he saw two little negroes running from the house toward the woods, and it excited his suspicions. He thought the man was taking measures to trap him, and that was why he arrested him. After the men was released Col. KERRIGAN came up, and when witness told him his suspicions Col. KERRIGAN laughed at the idea. In the afternoon of the same day the pickets were surprised, and one of them, Sergeant JOHN H. JENK, was captured. This surprise was after I had seen the negroes run in the woods; after the man I had arrested was discharged he went to his house; when our pickets were attacked I did not think that he was with the enemy or in collusion with them.

Capt. ARCHIBALD FERGUSON testified that since he had been in the Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteers Col. KERRIGAN had frequently left the camp, and generally in loose clothes; witness seldom saw him in full uniform except at a review; did not know Lieut. FAY, of the Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteers; had heard that he was a prisoner at Richmond; had heard Col. KERRIGAN say that he had got a letter from him asking for fifteen dollars, which he would send him; witness had been out three miles from camp with a surveying party, and had boasted to accused that he had been nearer the enemy than any other man; accused disputed it, and said he himself had been still further out; did not say whether he had been out alone; did not say how he had received the letter from FAY.

In the case of Col. KERRIGAN to-day, the principal witness was Major SAYAES, who testified to the Colonel's being in the habit of dining at BAILEY'S house, beyond the Cross roads, it being at that time an outpost of our army. The Court has adjourned till Monday.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS IN THE NAVY.

Under the act passed at the extra session, creating the office of Assistant Paymaster in the navy, and authorizing the appointment of thirty-six, the following gentlemen were appointed by the President, their order in the line of promotion being determined by Secretary WELLES, by merit as evinced by the reports of the Examining Boards:

1. Charles H. Eldridge.	19. R. J. Richardson.
2. Gilbert E. Thornton.	20. L. C. Merrill.
3. George B. Plunkett.	21. James S. Turnbull.
4. Edward Foster.	22. Clifton Hellen.
5. George Lawrence.	23. Ambrose J. Clark.
6. Edward May.	24. Chas. E. Hammond.
7. Henry M. Denniston.	25. George Cochrane.
8. Richard Washington.	26. L. S. Stockwell.
9. Wm. H. H. Williams.	27. Thos. C. Caswell.
10. Chas. W. Hassler.	28. Geo. A. Sewyer.
11. Thos. C. Maston.	29. Cesper Schenck.
12. Rufus Parks.	30. Wm. W. Williams.
13. Frank C. Crosby.	31. Francis C. Upton.
14. Edwin Stewert.	32. Judson S. Post.
15. Wm. F. Maredith.	33. Wm. H. Weldon.
16. Wm. M. Thompson.	34. James Hoey, Jr.
17. Joseph A. Smith.	35. Arthur J. Pritchard.
18. Richard H. Douglas.	36. Benj. F. Camp.

The first five of the above list having been promoted to Paymasterships, there are now five vacancies for assistants.

ARMS STOPPED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

A private letter received to-day by the *Europa*, from the consignee of a British vessel at New-York, announces that $50,000 worth of arms which had been shipped on board the vessel, lying at Liverpool, for America, and a bill of lading had therefor, were seized and removed from the vessel by order of the British Government.

FORAGE.

The army of the Potomac has now an abundance of oats and grain for its horses, but the want of hay is still seriously felt.

A REMOVAL.

The Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster-General's Departments are to be removed, at an early day, from the War Department to Cochran's Building, opposite the Treasury building, which is now being fitted up for their use. This is being done to provide apartments in the War Department building for the headquarters of the United States army.

PRESENTATION.

A set of guide colors, contributed by Miss BANKARD, of New-York City, was presented to the Second Wisconsin Regiment yesterday. The occasion presented an opportunity for speech-making.

RECOMMENDED FOR A BRIGADIER-GENERALSHIP.

We are informed that Gen. HOOKER has recommended that Col. COWDIN, of the Massachusetts First, now commanding the First Brigade of HOOKER'S Division, be appointed a Brigadier-General. Col. COWDIN has for some months been in command of the Brigade, and has been untiring in his efforts to promote its interests and increase its efficiency. His bravery was tested in the reconnoissance of July 18, which preceded the battle of Bull Run, and his promotion would be a merited compliment to a skillful and gallant officer.

COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

We learn that Secretary CAMERON is about to appoint EDWIN HANEY, of Flushing, L. I., a Commissary of Subsistence. Mr. HANEY'S claims are strongly supported by some of the most influential names, both as to his business capacity and his entire fitness for the office.

PROCLAMATIONS.

The eccentric and mischievous lengths to which proclamation writing has gone on the part of some of our Generals, is thought by those in authority, to approach too nearly the characteristics of the Mexican Generals, and measures will be taken by the Government to discourage the issuing of proclamations by our Generals in future, without reference to their Pro-Slavery or Anti-Slavery sentiments. The Government sees no reason why a General should notify an enemy of his purposes when he goes among them.

A CONTRACT FOR HORSES.

Government has contracted with JOHN M. CLAY and Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, for 600 horses.

ARREST OF SENATOR JONES.

HE IS SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

Detective FARLEY yesterday arrested Mr. GEORGE W. JONES, formerly a Senator of the United States, from the State of Iowa. During the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN he was the United States Minister to Bogota, South America, where he has resided for the last three or four years. He has recently left the latter place and come on to Washington to settle up his business with the Government. He had a protracted interview with Secretary SEWARD on Thursday, and left Washington on the afternoon train of that day for New-York.

At a late hour on Thursday night, Superintendent KENNEDY received a telegram from the State Department at Washington, stating in substance that Mr. JONES had taken leave of Washington, and was on his way to New-York; that he would probably arrive at Jersey City at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The dispatch further stated that Mr. JONES was believed to be in communication with the authorities of the Southern Confederacy, and that it was thought best that he should be arrested without delay. The Superintendent was therefore requested to dispatch a sufficient number of officers to Jersey City, in order to take the accused into custody upon his arrival there.

Detective FARLEY was at once detailed from headquarters to carry into execution the orders from the State Department. At 5 o'clock he was in attendance at Jersey City, and when the night train from Philadelphia arrived that officer made a long and fatiguing search before he was fortunate enough to find the person of whom he was in search. He had little or no knowledge of the personal appearance of the accused, and it was with great difficulty that he was at last sufficiently identified to warrant him in making the arrest. When FARLEY had sufficiently satisfied himself that he was on the track of the right man he approached him just as he was stepping into a carriage, and informed him that he was a prisoner. Senator JONES expressed great astonishment at this unexpected interruption, and suggested to the officer that there must be some misapprehension. The Detective inquired if his name was GEORGE W. JONES, and if he had just arrived from Washington. An answer in the affirmative was received, and Mr. FARLEY then told him that he must take him and his baggage to the Police headquarters in New-York, by the directions of Mr. Secretary SEWARD. Upon hearing this announcement, Mr. JONES expressed great surprise, saying that after the full and free conversation which he had had with Mr. SEWARD on Thursday last, and after all the cordiality and personal friendship which had been expressed on both sides, and the good feeling manifested on the part of the Secretary upon leaving him, he could not understand why he should be arrested at the instance of that official so soon after leaving Washington. The officer could not, of course, inform him as to the nature of the charge, but he insisted that he (JONES) must go before Superintendent KENNEDY. He was accordingly taken there yesterday, and had an interview with the latter official. Mr. JONES disclaims all connection with the rebels, and says that neither by word or deed has he been guilty of disloyalty. He can account for his arrest in no other way than that a foreigner, who bears some malice toward him, has been engaged in making false charges. He desires an immediate examination, and is very confident that he will be released as soon as he has an opportunity of making an explanation.

The distinguished prisoner was conveyed to Fort Lafayette yesterday afternoon, in charge of Detective FARLEY. His baggage, which consists of three large, heavy trunks, was detained at police headquarters. The accused is a man about 45 years of age. He is very affable in his manners, and appears very communicative. While at Washington he stated to several officials, that he hoped the rebellion would soon be overcome, and this country restored to peace and prosperity.

While the accused was at headquarters yesterday, the Provost-Marshal of the City of Washington made his appearance before Superintendent KENNEDY, and stated that he was in pursuit of ex-Senator JONES; that he was ordered to arrest him as a traitor, and here him conveyed to Fort Lafayette. When Mr. KENNEDY informed him that the distinguished gentleman was already under arrest, the Marshal expressed his thanks very politely. When he learned, however, as he did soon after, that he had traveled all the way from Washington on the same train with Mr. JONES, without knowing it, he was not a little mortified at the thought that the New-York officers had the start of him.

GOOD NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Capture of an Entire Rebel Camp

Thirteen Hundred Prisoners Taken, including Three Colonels and Seventeen Captains.

A Thousand Stand of Arms, Sixty-five Wagons, a Thousand Horses, Two Tons of Powder, etc., Captured.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 20.

Further information received from the West this morning, is to the effect that, in addition to the expedition of Gen. POPE against the enemy, at and near Clinton, another part of his forces, under Col. DAVIS and Maj. MARSHALL, surprised another camp of the rebels, on the afternoon of the 18th inst., near Milford, a little north of Werrensburgh. A brisk skirmish ensued, when the rebels, finding themselves surrounded, surrendered.

Col. DAVIS took 1,300 prisoners, including three Colonels, seventeen Captains, a thousand stand of arms, sixty-five wagons, a thousand horses, and a large quantity of tents, beggage and supplies.

Our loss is two killed and eight wounded. The rebel loss is not yet known.

Information from Glasgow states that our troops captured about two tons of powder, buried on CLAIB JACKSON'S farm.

Major HUBBARD captured sixty rebels, a day or two since, in Johnson County. The troops in Kansas have been stirring during the past week, and good news is expected from them daily.

BRILLIANT CHAIN OF VICTORIES.

SEDALIA, Mo., Friday, Dec. 20.

Col. PALMER'S Brigade arrived here last night, and Gen. POPE is expected to-day.

All information from the West and North is to the effect that no efforts have been spared to send Gen. PRICE an ample supply of clothing for the Winter. All, or nearly all of this has fallen, or will fall, into our hands. Nearly 200 heavily-laden wagons are already in our possession, together with a large quantity of ammunition and arms, a thousand horses, tents, camp equipage, &c., and between 1,800 and 2,000 recruits have been taken prisoners.

Major BRADARD, of the First Missouri Cavalry, has captured over sixty rebel recruits within the past few days, and killed several others. He has also taken a considerable number of tents, several wagons, a quantity of baggage and arms, and burned a mill which had been supplying the rebels for some time past.

Altogether, the rebellion has received a terrible shock in this section of the country, within the present week.

It is thought by many that Gen. PRICA will cross the Osage to assist his Generals STAIN and SLACK, who are now in the river counties with four or five thousand troops, to escort recruits and supplies to their main camp at Osceola. If he does, he will be compelled to stand a general engagement, in which event there is no question whatever but he will be badly defeated and his army entirely scattered.

Early yesterday morning, our scouts brought in information that the large rebel train and reinforcements which we had marched South to intercept, had divided, and the larger portion was marching south, toward Waverly, intending to camp at night near Waterford, Gen POPE brought the main body of his army in position a few miles south of Waverly, and sent a scouting force under Col. JEFF. C. DAVIS, a few miles south of Warrensburgh and Knobnoster, to come on the left and rear of the enemy, at the same time ordering MERRILL'S Cavalry to march from Warrensburgh and come from the right.

Col. DAVIS pushed rapidly forward, and came up with the enemy in the afternoon, drove in his pickets, carried a strongly-defended bridge by an assault, and drove the enemy into a timber, who, finding himself surrounded, surrendered 1,300 men, including two Colonels, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major and seventeen Captains. Sixty wagons, heavily laden with supplies and clothing, and a large number of horses and mules, fell into our hands.

Our loss was two killed and fourteen wounded. That of the enemy is considerably greater.

This was the best planned and executed action of the war, and reflects great credit on the General commanding, and the officers and men who so faithfully and promptly carried out his plans, &c.

REPORTS FROM LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Dec. 20.

The *Conservative*, of this city, has advices from Mound City of the 15th, stating that a portion of the Third Regiment, under the command of Major WILLIAMS, made a dash into Missouri on the 17th and burned the villages of Papersville and Butler, (the latter the county seat of Bates County,) and returned with a large number of refugees, quantities of stock, &c.

They had two men killed at Butler.

These towns have, for a long time, been the resort of a guerilla band of rebels. PRICE was at Osceola at the time, and it was said that he designed making an attack upon Sedalia.

Two companies of the Fourth Cavalry (regulars) arrived at Fort Leevenworth on the 18th, in 22 days from Fort Wise.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

A Reconnoissance Six Miles South of Green River—No Enemy Found—Reports of Rebel Movements, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Dec. 20.

Gen. JOHNSON'S Brigade made a reconnoissance in force, to-day, six miles south of Green River, without finding a trace of the enemy. No official account of the Munfordsville fight has yet been received at headquarters; nor anything from Gen. SCHOEPF.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 20.

The *Commercial's* Frankfort dispatch, of to-night, says that there is nothing from Somerset to-day.

Two Union men and one Secessionist write from Owengsville, 19th, saying it is reported and generally believed that Gens. MARSHALL and WILLIAMS have 15,000 troops between West Liberty and Piketon, with scouts extending to near Owengsville. The gentlemen receiving the letters fears it is true, though it is not generally believed at Frankfort.

In the Kentucky Legislature the House adopted, by the usual party vote, a resolution that Kentucky would assume the payment of her portion of the direct tax, imposed by Congress.

The Senate adopted the House resolutions on Federal Relations, with amendments indorsing the present action regarding Gen. FREMONT'S proclamation and Secretary CAMERON'S report, and requesting the President to dispense with Secretary CAMERON. The vote was unanimous on the amendment.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 20.

Scouts from Kentucky report that a large contraband trade is carried on with the rebels, from Illinois *via* Cave-in-the-Rock, on the Ohio River; also, that rifled cannon have been placed on the Tennessee River for the purpose of sinking the gunboat *Conestoga*, which makes occasional trips up the river.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Exchange of Prisoners—News from the Rebel States—Reports of Operations at Port Royal—Rebel Accounts of Affairs in the West, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 19, *Via* BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 20.

The steamer *Illinois* left for New-York early this morning.

Capt. J. A. DA LAGNEL, taken prisoner at Cheat Mountain and exchanged for Capt. RICKETT'S, came down from Baltimore last night, and was sent to Norfolk by a flag of truce this forenoon.

The flag of truce brought back the Norfolk *Day Book*, but there is little news in it. We, however, extract the following:

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 13.

The *Mercury*, of this morning, says that the Federalists now occupy Beenfort and Port Royal Island with a force supposed to be 5,000. They have erected a battery near Port Boyel Ferry of twelve 12-pounder Parrot guns, and are throwing up intrenchments on Port Royal Island. It is reported that a Federal launch was fired into by our troops and seven Yankees killed.

Gen. EVANS arrived here yesterday.

The English news gives great joy here.

A dispatch from Nashville says that Gen. ROSECRANS is expected soon at Cincinnati, from Western Virginia.

The Nashville *Gazette* is informed that twenty-eight Federal soldiers lately entered the lines of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER'S army, stating that after reading LINCOLN'S Message they could no longer bear arms against the South, and were ready to fight against the Abolition tyranny.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Dec. 13.

Nothing has yet been heard from the stone fleet. A part of the Port Royal Expedition has sailed South.

The Norfolk *Day Book* reports, as on dit, that Mr. C. F. ADAMS, United States Minister to England, demanded his passports on the announcement of the proclamation of the Queen of England.

The *Day Book's* list of contributions for the Charleston sufferers foots up $1,538 50.

The health of Vice-President STEVANS is much improved.

PORCHER MILES continues very ill.

Mr. FAULKNER arrived at Norfolk, yesterday, and will proceed to Richmond to-morrow.

The *George Peabody* arrived here from Hatteras this morning, but brought no news.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 20.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 18th inst., has the following:

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Two more of the bridge-burners, Union men, were hung, to-day, by order of Gen. CARROLL.

Vice-President STEPHENS is seriously ill.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the same date, states that Galveston, Texas, has been evacuated by the Confederates.

JEFF. THOMPSON is busy fortifying New-Madrid.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says that a pontoon bridge is being constructed over the river at Memphis. This side of Memphis is a fort mounting one hundred and two guns, called Fort Pillow. Fort Randolph, near Memphis, is being strongly fortified. The rebels are jubilant over the English interference in the Mason and Slidell affair.

The number of National prisoners at Memphis is eighty-seven.

Desertions from the army are frequent and numerous.

CLAIB JACKSON was at Columbus on Wednesday, and has issued a proclamation calling on the people of Missouri to furnish JEFF. THOMPSON 20,000 men and increase Gen. PRICE'S force to 60,000.

CONDITION OF THE MERRIMAC.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 20.

The *Bulletin* says that its Union refugee informant must be mistaken about the *Merrimac* sinking on the stocks. Another informant says that the *Merrimac* was in the dry dock, that her upper works were cut down so as to bring her water-line almost on a level with the water, and that she was covered with heavy timber-sheathed iron. It is probable that in taking her out of the dry dock her weight was so great that she would not float, and that she sunk and can never be raised.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Skirmishing Still Going on at Williamsport—A Successful Expedition to the Virginia Side—The Rebel Force, &c.

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., Friday, Dec. 20.

Affairs in and around this vicinity are quiet, except an exchange of shots with the enemy at Dam No. 5, and Falling Waters. JACKSON'S Battery, at the former place, including a twelve-pounder rifled gun, has been at work endeavoring to destroy the dam, which now seems to be the principal object of his demonstration. His fire is responded to by two Parrott guns of KNAPP'S Pennsylvania Battery.

At the latter place one section of BEST'S Battery has been operating occasionally against two of JACKSON'S guns. The design of the enemy at Falling Waters appears to be to distract our attention from Dam No. 5. The effect of our fire has not been devastated. The enemy's guns produced no result.

The Connecticut Fifth joins Gen. KELLY'S command, and will report at Hancock or Romney in a few days.

Col. KENLEY'S First Maryland, MURPHY'S Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, and Lieut. CUSHING'S Section of Best's Battery, arrived to-day.

Last night a party of the Connecticut Fifth and Lieut. RICKETT'S battery were sent over in a skiff, and burnt a mill at Dam No. 5, which has been occupied by the rebels as a stronghold. They captured some guns, tools for breaking up the dams, blankets, &c.

Two deserters from JACKSON'S force arrived yesterday, giving some important information. JACKSON, it is said, has been promoted to the command of the whole valley of Virginia. He has five regiments on the neck opposite here with 15 guns.

All is quiet this morning.

Col. LEONARD arrested a man yesterday under suspicious circumstances. He is supposed to be a spy.

THE SHIP HARVEY BIRCH.

ARRIVAL OF THE MATE AND CARPENTER OF THE SHIP.

Among the passengers of the steamer *City of Washington*, which arrived yesterday, were CHARLES F. STEVENS, the first officer, and PAUL J. HOWELL, the carpenter of that vessel. They are both residents of Massachusetts, and have been for three or four years officers of the ship. They lost all their clothing, tools, instruments, &c., which they had on board, and are serious losers by the piratical act of the *Nashville*. Capt. NELSON will remain a short time longer in England. All the facts of the outrage were laid before the American Minister, and the chief particulars have already been made public. Mr. J. H. BROWER, the owner of the ship, has received no additional information from Capt. NELSON concerning the affair.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The Preparations for the Expedition Into the Heart of Rebeldom.

Marshaling the Gunboats and the Mortar Floats.

HOW COLUMBUS IS TO BE REDUCED.

Rebel Fortifications on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.

View of the Great Strategic Movements in Kentucky.

The Advance of Gen. Buell Across Green River.

BUCKNER TO BE OVERWHELMED.

Interesting Intelligence from Missouri and Kansas.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

Stirring Preparations for an Advance—Probable Demonstration Against Columbus—The Mortar Boats—Skirmishes—Movements of the Rebels, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Friday, Dec. 13, 1861.

We begin to have stirring times among both land and naval forces, which indicate that something will shortly transpire which will strike terror to the rebels below here. More strict rules are adopted for camp discipline in accordance with Gen. HALLECK'S recent orders, and reviews, regimental and company drills, are the order. We have had large arrivals of troops, particularly cavalry, within the last few days; also several companies of artillery, which, with the infantry regiments on the way, will make an army sufficiently large to cope with the enemy intrenched at Columbus, Ky., twenty miles below here. Gen. STURGIS is expected here to-morrow to inspect the forces, and on his return to St. Louis Gen. HALLECK will come to review the whole force.

The gunboats from St. Louis, seven in number, have arrived, the Flag gunboats *Benton* and *Essex* arriving to-day. Flag-Officer FOOTE is here, and all is bustle and preparation. The *Benton* is the largest, and is completely encased in iron. She will carry sixteen guns, the most of them 32-pounders—the balance of a larger calibre. There are three more boats at Mound City, seven miles from here, having the iron put on, their armaments being here in waiting for them. These three will make ten new boats, and with the three already in commission, but of a different model from the new ones, will make a formidable fleet, and are expected to strike terror to secessiondom.

Some of the mortar-boats built at St. Louis, of which there will be forty, arrived to-night. They are built after the model of those used in the Crimean war, and will be towed by small steam-tugs to proper positions to batteries, and then anchored. They are built of logs in a square, and false bows and sterns put on them. They will use nothing but mortars, which are placed in the centre, the men working them being protected by thick sidings of oak plank. These forty mortar-boats, with the thirteen gunboats, are expected to have little trouble in going down the Mississippi River to the Balize, after passing Columbus, which is by far the best fortified place on the river. What land force Gen. HALLECK will bring with him is not known, but it will undoubtedly be large, for he does not expect to retreat after once starting.

Two companies of infantry, under command of Col. ROGERS, of the Eighth Illinois, and one company of cavalry, under command of Maj. MUDD, from Bird's Point, had a skirmish with a large force of rebels, near Bertrand, Mo., yesterday. After a short engagement they repulsed the enemy, losing one man, wounding several of the enemy, taking sixteen prisoners and a number of horses and firearms.

A force from Paducah, Ky., numbering eight hundred infantry and three hundred cavalry, attacked the rebels at Viola, some distance from Paducah. The rebels fled, and our troops burned a mill which was furnishing large quantities of flour to the enemy. At a small town called Beauregard, fifteen miles from Mayfield, our men came upon a party of rebels, and captured thirty-seven prisoners, and burned a lot of lumber.

The Columbus *Confederate News* says there are five new gunboats at that place, recently from Memphis, sent up, expecting an immediate attack from our forces. It also says that Gen. POLK, who was injured from the bursting of a 128-pounder, shortly after the battle of Belmont, is recovering. They have also seized all the steamers, within a few days, from Memphis, undoubtedly expecting an attack.

A heavy business is done in smuggling articles contraband of war, across the Ohio to the South. A smuggler was arrested on Saturday last and brought here. On the same day, four hundred and fifty ounces of quinine and other articles, was captured at Elizabethtown, Ill., which were going southward.

A detachment of one hundred and twenty-five men and a company of cavalry under Capt. HARRELL, attacked between three and four hundred rebels, under Capt. MCCULLOUGH, at Lancaster, Schuyler County, Mo., routing them, killing the Captain and one man and wounding a number. Our loss was one man killed, and several wounded, but none seriously.

Several deserters from JEFF. THOMPSON'S camp, at New-Madrid, have for the last few days come into camp at Bird's Point, giving a sad picture of the condition of THOMPSON'S men. One came up to-day, and states that he had only 2,000 men left, but is fortifying himself. THOMPSON is undoubtedly in a bad predicament, as his men all along have been very poorly clad and equipped, and are constantly deserting him.

Gen. GRANT has for some time allowed persons in Kentucky, opposite here, who profess Union sentiments, to pass through Fort Holt and come to Cairo for the purpose of purchasing provisions, as they are scarce across the Ohio. Lately it has been proven that they came for the purpose of getting information for Gen. POLK. A stop was yesterday put to going either way. This morning, at daylight, a skiff with two men in it was discovered past Fort Holt, just as a heavy fog had raised. Three shots were fired at them but they were too far off, and they escaped. They were undoubtedly pretended Union men who had passed through fort Holt for supplies, but were in fact spies.

Three rebel gunboats made their appearance down the Mississippi River in sight of Fort Holt, yesterday. Three of our gunboats were in the vicinity of the fort, and Commodore FOOTE was signaled by the lookout, when he immediately started in pursuit. They were too far away for him to overhaul, so he sent a couple of shots after them, which hastened their retreat. There was nothing more seen of them.

The health of the different camps has been remark-

ably good or late, the weather being cool and the air pure. EGYPT.

Preparations for Taking Columbus—Skirmishing at Bird's Point—Withdrawal of Troops from the Charleston Road—Immense Congregation of Rebel Troops on the Mississippi—The Success of the Union Gunboats—Flags of Truce—Commodore Hollins and His Battering-ram, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Sunday, Dec. 15, 1861.

Fine Fall weather is ours now, here in the Mississippi Valley, and a more favorable time for active campaigning could not well be imagined. But little rain; still less cold weather, troops healthy and eager for the conflict; impatient at long delay, and willing as they are capable, of marching against the enemy; all hope, and there is some prospect of realization, that the next few weeks will see a forward movement. The fleet is already nearly gathered, most of the iron-plated gunboats and floating batteries now lying at the levee here. And more important than all is the complete success attending the tests of these terrible vessels of war. In every particular they work satisfactorily, drawing less water than anticipated, turning huge balls easily, almost gracefully, from their iron sides, and sending forth deadly storms of shot and shell from the frowning port-holes. No vessels in rebel possession—not even the battering-ram *Manassas*—could float fifteen minutes after getting within range. Of these boats there are nine, in all, and three others less strong, and which will act the part of skirmishers, or cover the landing of advanced bodies of troops, being swift, carrying half a dozen guns, but unprotected by iron plating. The flag-ship will be the *Benton*, larger than any of the rest, carrying more heavy metal, and said to be the most effective gunboat ever built in this country. On her Commodore Foote and suite will take passage—soon it is hoped—for Dixie. The names of the fleet are as follows: *St. Louis, Carondolet, Benton, Essex, Pittsburgh, Louisville, Mound City, Cairo, Tylor, Lexington, Conestoga*, and one not yet finished, being unblessed with a cognomen. These will be accompanied by 35 floating batteries, each of the latter drawn by a little tug, making, as will be perceived, a formidable fleet.

Judging from appearances, I think the following the method which will be used in attacking Columbus. For weeks rebel ingenuity has exhausted itself in perfecting defences there; the bluffs commanding miles of the river approach, are lined with batteries, and a cannonading excelling that which brought Sumter's flag to the dust, would be opened on an advancing fleet. A hasty approach, a sudden getting within range while a powerful current, those of the Ohio and Mississippi combined, rendered reverse motion difficult, would be unwise—almost suicidal. Instead, I think the grand army will pass around Columbus, cut off retreat, and then reduce the place, slowly and surely, by a continued fire from the fleet, regarding the place as what it really is, a fortification, not a camp. If Columbus be attacked at all it will not be before a month from this time. Although much has been done, much needs doing. The whole rebel element of Missouri is up in arms, and requires attention. The traitor host at Bowling Green has not yet been met and driven from Kentucky, and until then Paducah and other Union camps could not be left behind, a tempting morsel to Confederate appetite, and easily approachable by rail. The force now at Columbus would seem, carefully gleaning reliable reports from the many senseless rumors, to be about thirty thousand. Many of these, indeed a majority, are composed of the last levies called out by the Belmont panic, and are undisciplined, clothed in a variety of colors, cuts and material, with mere boys for leaders in many instances. I say this confidently, because within the last few days I have mingled with them under flags of truce, and had most favorable opportunities for judging. They are entirely different and far less formidable than those who have hitherto fought Secessia's battles. Among other secession notables I have seen lately was Commodore Hollins, who has performed, through newspapers, such miraculous feats with his battering-ram. After conversing a half hour with him, fully willing to do justice should he merit it, I parted with the impression that he is even a greater humbug than the *Manassas*, his pet project, and which was going to sink so many National fleets. And the entire failure of that craft could not be more clearly established than by the fact that although lying for a week or two past at Columbus, our smallest, least formidable gunboats, have dropped cooly down within range more than once, impudently fired a number of shells or shot, and left at their leisure, unpursued by bombastic Hollins on the auger-boring *Manassas*. The flag-of-truce expeditions noticed above are not worthy of particular mention, as they were barren of results, except giving us a glimpse at the Confederates; and had they even been successful, would only have concerned the exchange of a few prisoners.

At New-Madrid, just below Columbus, Jeff. Thompson still continues posted, waiting until an advance is made by us, when he will adopt his running tactics and choose some locality where warlike exploits may be confined to bridge-burning or stealing. He triumphantly boasts that his infantry can march forty, his cavalry sixty miles a day, and events demonstrate that he tells the truth. As the rebels have not been attacked, they have lately grown remarkably bold, and this morning are skirmishing through small bodies of cavalry with our pickets at Bird's Point, just across the river from here. Last night they also fired on the sentries and alarmed the whole camp. In consequence of danger of capture in leaving single companies to guard points miles away from camp, those stationed along the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, which starts at Bird's Point and runs into the interior of Missouri, have been drawn in and will not be again sent out.

We have had two scouting expeditions lately—one from here, the other from Paducah. The former took sixteen prisoners, being some of Thompson's men who were engaged at a drunken carousal in Brenton, Missouri, a town twenty-five miles distant. The latter excursion, by order of Gen. Smith, destroyed a grist mill engaged in rebel grinding, and brought to Paducah thirty-seven aiders and abettors of treason.

The log huts for Winter quarters, at Fort Holt and Bird's Point, are nearly completed, and prove exceedingly comfortable. Despite this, however, no punishment could be more severe to eager soldiers than a long residence in them, and Gen. Halleck's intentions are canvassed eagerly. The health of our troops is remarkably good—they are all well supplied with arms, more cannon and war munitions on every side than can be used, and glorious victories for the starry-flag seem not far off. In February—perhaps earlier—Union rations may be cooked in Memphis, and loyal soldiers tell, over their campfires, incidents of the battles just fought, when traitors paid with their blood for dark records of crimes, and the old banner floated triumphant over the lonely serpent ensign of secession.

To-morrow there is a grand review of the troops here, under the inspection of Gen. Van Rensellear, of New-York. A preparatory review was held a few days ago, and passed off most satisfactorily. Several new cavalry companies, with their gay pennons, fine uniforms, and spirited animals, were present. Many faces, however, familiar from former scenes of a like character, were not there, and inquiry would have told that they slept under the sod of Belmont's battle-field. Of the grounding of one of the gunboats on its passage to this place, the labor and expense requisite in getting it again afloat, you have already heard. One steamer, the *Montgomery*, engaged in the work, got on to a sandbar, and broke in two, being a loss to Government of about $10,000. A great evidence that events, thrilling in moment and importance, are near at hand, is that every effort is being made to discipline thoroughly the different regiments. On the next battle in the Mississippi Valley might he said almost to hang the fate of Missouri. Never would a defeat be attended with more disastrous effects. The rebel hordes of that State, part of which have gone and are going to their homes, sick of war, and multitudes that have not yet taken up arms would do so, and the West be for months the scene of bloody battles. Such a result is not, however, to be for a moment supposed, and victory is as sure to perch upon our standard as it is to be carried soon forward against the foe. The army here, composed of the hardy sons of Illinois, the brave boys of Iowa and Indiana, have no thought of defeat; and a more heroic, determined set seldom have stepped to martial music. Gen. Hunter will soon be here, and in him already the troops have great confidence. Gens. Stuagis and Sweeney are now in Cairo, and many of the Springfield heroes will arrive in a day or two. They all say one thing in regard to Columbus: It can and *will* be taken, and that before many weeks have elapsed. If battles soon occur here, I will see that you get information at the earliest moment. Affairs at Paducah are quiet to latest accounts; and also as far as heard from at Smithland and other camps.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Position and Armament of Fortifications on the Tennessee and Cumberland—Rebel Gunboats on the Tennessee—Submarine Batteries in the Mississippi—Rearrest of Parson Brownlow.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PADUCAH, Ky., Monday, Dec. 16, 1861.

From a number of refugees which I have met with at this place, I have gathered interesting information concerning the fortifications of the rebels on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. The only fortification on the Tennessee River, of much importance, is Fort Henry, situated near the line of Kentucky and Tennessee on the east bank of the stream. It stands in the river bottom, about the high water mark, just below a bend in the river, and at the head of a straight stretch of about two miles. It therefore commands the river for that distance down stream, and very little else. The land around it is a little higher than the fort, and a portion of it is covered with heavy timber. On the opposite side of the river are three hills commanding the fort completely. The armament of the fort consists of eight 32-pounders, four 12-pounders and two 6-pounders. The 32 and 12-pounders are heavy guns, and the 6-pounders light pieces. My informant left Fort Henry on Thursday, the 12th inst., at which time a large lot of intrenching tools had just been brought thither to be used in fortifying the hills on the opposite side of the river. On these new fortifications it was intended to mount three very large guns, 124-pounders, and some rifled cannon. An Irish regiment at the fort were relied upon to perform much of the work in prospect, but in addition to this force some four hundred slaves were daily expected from North Alabama. The garrison of the fort, under Gen. Lloyd Tighman, consists of Col. Adolphus Heiman's Irish regiment and a regiment of Mississippians, beside the artillerists.

Some eight or ten steamboats are on the waters of the Tennessee, between Fort Henry and the Muscle Shoals. A small steamer plies regularly between the fort and the railroad crossing, some eighteen miles above. At Clifton, further up on the same river, a gunboat is reported to be fitting out, and I have heard it rumored that as many as three in all were being prepared on the waters of the Tennessee. The Memphis, Clarkesville and Louisville Railroad crosses the Tennessee, as above indicated, eighteen miles above Fort Henry, on a splendid railroad bridge, with a draw for the passage of steamers.

At Dover, about a day's march from Fort Henry, (westward,) is the principal fortification on the Cumberland, below Clarkesville. The fort is reported to stand on the low grounds near the river, and, if so, must be commanded by the surrounding hills. It was probably built principally with the view of commanding the river. It mounts twelve 32-pounders. Some 3,000 troops are reported to be at this point, with some field artillery. At Clarkesville, further up on the Cumberland, are important fortifications, mounting heavy guns. I have not been able to learn the number of troops stationed there. It is reported that fortifications are contemplated, or, perhaps, being erected, at the mouth of Sycamore Creek, above Harpeth Shoals, about half way between Clarkesville and Nashville. Steps are also being taken for the erection of fortifications near Nashville; but not much has yet been done.

A fossilized individual, very much respected once, but now quite fallen and degraded—I mean John Bell—has been urging the fitting-out of gunboats on the Cumberland; and the Tennessee Legislature has been trying to legislate something of the kind into existence, but I believe nothing has been done of any consequence in that way.

At Clarkesville, a fine railroad drawbridge spans the Cumberland, and another at Nashville. At the latter place, there is a fine wire suspension bridge for wagons.

My informant further states that submarine batteries have been placed in the Mississippi River, between Columbus and Memphis, designed to destroy our Mississippi flotilla. They are anchored in such a way as to be struck by a vessel in descending, and exploded by the contact. They are so arranged as to be raised or depressed with the rising or falling of the water. Experiments have been tried upon rafts, with, as reported, complete success. This thing has been done with great secresy.

It is reported that Parson Brownlow has been re-arrested. He has not had command of any of the armed bands of Union men of his section who have been giving the rebels so much trouble, and denies having had anything to do with the bridge-burning or uprising of the people.

It is reported that Brig-Gen. C. F. Smith will shortly be removed from this post. The Union citizens and the troops are greatly dissatisfied with his course. Generals Payne and Wallace are very popular with both. Three Brigadiers are too many for Paducah at present.

Hon. Em. Etheridge is here looking after his refugee constituents, who are flocking in daily from his old District. He is in high spirits in prospect of the approaching advance in the West.

TENNESSEAN.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

The National Advance at Green River—Delightful Weather and a Delightful Country—Skirmishing—The Effect of the President's Message and Secretary Cameron's Report, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP WOOD, AT MUNFORDVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Dec. 12.

Our advance is now encamped on the Green River hills looking over into Dixie. On the night of the 5th inst. a party of Rebel cavalry, under Captf John H. Tuagan, a notorious traitor, formerly a citizen of Lexington, Ky., came up to our very lines at Camp Nevin, and burnt the Bacon Creek bridge which had just been rebuilt. The next morning a detachment of Col. Board's First Kentucky Cavalry was dispatched in pursuit of the daring rebels, but the latter proved to be as fleet as daring. We followed them as far as this place, and being prevented by our orders from going further, returned to camp without having seen the enemy. The effect was to produce a general advance of the whole army. On the next day after the return of the detachment of cavalry, Rousseau's and Johnson's brigades struck their tents and took up the line of march; headquarters were advanced to Bacon Creek; an interminable line of wagons wound away through the sombre woods and sere fields and muddy lanes, toward the South; here the drum boomed its monotonous note at the head of a long column, there the bugle rang from the midst of a squadron, and there a Colonel marched a-foot, with a gun upon his shoulder, to encourage the men. Rousseau was halted at Bacon Creek; Johnson, with an adequate supply of cavalry and artillery, was sent on to this place, where he will soon be joined by the remainder of the army.

Nothing could be more inspiring than the sight I was looking upon. Nature never gave birth to a more beautiful scene than this. We have escaped from the swamps and dark, overshadowing forests of Nolin Creek to these beautiful and romantic hills, and a general joy pervades the army. The men look brighter and step brisker; the officers salute each other in gay humor: the drill, which day before yesterday was a laborious drag, is executed with new-born alacrity this morning; patients whom the murderous delay among the miasmas of Nolin had sent to the hospital, and almost to the grave, are out this morning standing on the knolls, looking at the canvas cities which crown the swelling fields and deck their sloping sides, drinking in fresh life from the bright unclouded sun and pleasant breeze.

September has returned upon us, or rather, in a march of twenty miles, we seem to have transported ourselves from the pole to the tropics. A few days ago we were wallowing in snow and mud—we waded through fog by day and slept in the mire at night—the hospitals were crowded with sick, and every day's clouded and uncertain close beheld a fearful addition to the new-made heaps, beneath which many a victim of mismanagement lies dead; our horses, chilled by December rains, and pelted by sleet and snow, were almost unfit for service, and more than one regiment, wasted by disease, and demoralized by unavoidable relaxation of discipline, was in a ruinous condition. But this morning we are new beings, in a new world. This advance, simply in its effect upon the army, is a most wholesome measure. It was a great mistake that we were not allowed to come here a month ago. Perhaps I should say misfortune, instead of mistake; for I do not believe that any one was really to blame for the grave consequences of the long delay at Camp Nevin. I know that Gen. McCook was not to blame for them, for he repeatedly and persistently applied for leave to advance; and the commander of the Department was no doubt right in not making any serious movement while he was yet so fresh in the details and business affairs of the command. I believe I have not yet in any of my letters testified to the high character and great ability of Gen. McCook; for, unlike most newspaper correspondents, I have no disposition to curry favor with new commanders, by lavishing hasty praises, which, based on no knowledge of the character, are as apt to deceive the country as to do justice to real merit. It is now two months since I first saw General McCook. Every day of that time my opinion of his qualifications for an important command, and my confidence in him, has grown stronger. He is a very young man for a General, but he possesses great parts beyond doubt. He is a thorough soldier, an able and efficient General; and being perfectly satisfied on this point by this time, I do most earnestly hope that he will not be reduced to the command of a Brigade, as it has been understood all along he would be, and another new and untried man put in his place. Every such change is positively painful to me. With Albert S. Johnston within cannon-shot of us, such experiments bode us evil. I am also satisfied that Brig.-Gen. R. W. Johnson, who now commands the advanced Brigade at this point, is an officer that can be depended on in the trying times ahead of us. Beside his thorough military education and other qualifications, his qualities of heart and mind are such as to endear him to all who know him. "True and noble Johnson, already I love you, and I know that the day is coming when the whole country will love you too.

We have already had some fighting since we got here. It did not amount to much, but, of course, the newspapers will make a great blow over it, as usual. Night before last, our pickets were fired upon by the enemy. The only damage done was a bruise on the arm given one of our Captains by a musket ball knocking a gun against him. Last night the enemy again paid our outposts a visit. They seized one loyal citizen living just over the river from us, and carried him off. The enemy have a force of 1,500 men within six miles of us this morning; but whether they will come up and show fight before the rest of our army comes up is doubtful. Just across the river, within six hundred yards of us, and commanding the heights on which we are encamped, are the earthworks, three in number, which the rebels erected before they left. It is just possible that they may come up and reoccupy them, and dispute our passage of the river. The vandals cut down all the trees, either forest or ornamental, that obstructed the view from their batteries in this direction. The act gives some color to the suspicion that they may give us a brush here yet.

Kentucky is in a perfect ferment over the President's message and Cameron's report. Let the work go on; good will come of it. The public intellect of Kentucky is just beginning timidly to ask itself what is the cause of the rebellion. This is a most decided advance from the status of last Summer and Fall. Then our Unionists utterly blinked the Slavery question by making the extraordinary assertion that there was no manner or description of cause whatever for the rebellion. So completely did this extraordinary idea possess them, that it would be impossible to instance an article or a speech of that period of which it did form the substratum. Absurd as the position may appear, it was nevertheless perfectly logical; for the narrow premises within which the moral and political condition of Kentucky compelled her to compress the crisis would permit her to draw no other conclusion. And as the rebellion was supposed to spring from no far-reaching, wide-sweeping and all-powerful cause, it was very naturally set down as a bubble which would soon burst as spontaneously as it was generated; a delusion, which, like all the creations of enchantment, would vanish at a touch. But honest, brave Kentucky, has now sufficiently progressed towards that full consciousness of the condition of our age and nation, which we shall all reach by and by—to begin to inquire earnestly for the cause of this swelling tide of woes. The Northern mind has already undergone a similar process, and asked the same question. That all reflecting minds in the North and in the loyal Border should reach the same conclusion on this momentous inquiry—the most momentous that has engaged man's attention from creation's dawn till now—is not to be expected. In fact they have reached the most opposite conclusions, and both conclusions contain much truth and much error. The ages are measurably self-conscious, yet they possess no oneness of self-consciousness. In no one opinion or set of opinions is there embodied a perfect knowledge of the age; but when school is compared with school, and creed with creed, it is discovered that the ages are not without a knowledge of themselves. Not from one speculum, but from a thousand reflecting surfaces and in fragments, are the giant images projected on the curtain of all time. To one who comprehends somewhat of the sublime, far-reaching laws which govern the rise and fall of empires and civilizations, the present hour and this divergence of opinion which is now revealed between Kentucky and Northern thought, possess a deep and melancholy interest. The North believe that Slavery is the cause of the war, and they are about to act on that truthful, yet not all-truthful, opinion. If Slavery is not the cause of the war, there remains apparently but one other opinion—that man is incapable of self-government, and that republics are necessarily destroyed by the degree of freedom they accord their citizens. This opinion, I am sad to say, the public mind of Kentucky, under the stimulus of the late news from Washington, seems about to adopt. The leading intellects of the State assert that if Congress attempts to free the slaves, the Union is forever lost; and I believe they are right. Yet I know that if Slavery were removed, the Union would to-morrow coalesce into a grander and more glorious nation than ever before, and that while Slavery lasts the Union can never be restored. I have longed for emancipation, but it is emancipation by the States themselves. If Congress attempts the task, not only will the Union never be reconstructed, but necessities will have been inaugurated which will at length destroy both our liberties and our civilization. Our only hope—at least, my only hope—was that an enlightened spirit would display itself in the loyal border, and that they would prove themselves equal to the great mission which they may now accomplish. Perhaps this may yet be, and under the spur of the necessity which the hour presents, great minds and hearts along the border may rush rapidly to the work. Unless this shall be, I repeat that our civilization will perish beneath despotism, civil strife and freed barbarians, as the civilization of the ancients did. I will not enter into the subject; for this generation is not yet ready to hear the truth. But let any man consider the ancient civilization and the parallel course of the modern; let him trace the history of literature, philosophy, religion and government in the two great developments; let him contrast the universal republic in which the ancient civilization culminated, with the universal republic which civil strife is now rending asunder, and he will have food for melancholy reflection. The opinion into which Kentucky seems drifting, an opinion which her leading journals and statesmen have already openly proclaimed, possesses a deep and fearful significance; yet that opinion is not only false, but a crime against mankind. It may be that in every civilization, man after having emancipated himself from superstition and tyranny, and thus produced the era of freedom, proceeds in the same course till he has destroyed every conservative force, and thus rendered a dissolution of society sooner or later inevitable. It was this spirit of license, this wanton, reckless ambition, that destroyed the Roman Republic, and even the age of Marius and Sylla, of Cæsar and Pompey, of Octavius and Mark Antony, never witnessed an act of more wanton wickedness than the present rebellion. Only we have more room for hope than Caro or Brutus had; for while no question of sublime morality relieved the darkness of Rome's hour of death, nor higher civilization produces such a one. And if we are to sink beneath exhaustion and military despotism, our fall will not prove man incapable of self-government more than did Rome's. It will only prove that in our civilization, he had not yet become wise and pure enough for continued and undying self-government. There has been more freedom, a higher, purer and better freedom, in our civilization than in the ancient; and hereafter there will be yet more and better freedom. Then, why should we despair? All things are in the hands of that All-disposing Power who has marked out for each age and nation, and for all ages and nations of men, their destiny.

Extent of Gen. Buell's Command—The Hostile Armies About to Come in Conflict—Magoffin's Seeming Partial Conversion.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Dec. 16, 1861.

Our city ladies' sixth and seventh week report of work and contributions for our Union soldiers, sums up 2,370 articles of clothing, 1,680 articles of bedding, 95 army bags, 62 bottles of wine, and an almost countless amount of divers and sundry other things. Even women of fourscore, and little girls, not six years old, are volunteer workers for their State's and country's defenders.

Several thousand indigent women of Louisville are employed at sewing by Government contractors. Most of these women and girls, before the rebels' invasion of Kentucky, were apparently well-to-do; but now they would all be destitute but for the employment afforded them by the presence of the Union army in Kentucky. However, they are not hirelings; they would toil day and night, like their more fortunate sisters, without a cent's remuneration, could they and their families meanwhile keep from starving and perishing.

Gen. Buell's command in Kentucky was reported on the 13th to muster 110,000. By the 21st he may have 120,000 or more. Col. Kennett's Fourth Ohio, cavalry, and Col. Slack's Forty-seventh Indiana marched through the city on the 14th, and Col. Cyrus L. Dunham's Indiana regiment, and the Forty-sixth Indiana yesterday. The Eleventh Michigan and other fine-looking regiments encamped hereabouts are receiving marching orders. Kentucky has numerous complete and excellent regiments from Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa. They all appear eager and ready for advancing and fighting.

Johnston is receiving drafted accessions from "the Volunteer State" and elsewhere, and so is Polk. The leaders know all is over with them, if beaten out of Kentucky. They have staked their all upon conquering and holding Kentucky. There may be dare-devil rebels enough about Columbus, Bowling Green, Somerset, Cumberland and other Gaps, and elsewhere, to make several stands and give us several battles before we reach Tennessee. They may make desperate struggles to prevent our outflanking them and threatening their rear. It is said they have impressed and armed many negroes and Indians. No matter.

If our army of 120,000 is managed skillfully, the invaders may be forced back into Tennessee before the 1st proximo. Some of them may fight with a valor worthy of a better cause, but in vain, if I understand the worth of our officers and our men. This week, or fortnight, may prove most eventful. By 1st of January we may have given the finishing stroke to the rebels in Kentucky, as Gen. Milroy did, on the 13th, to the rebels in West Virginia, and be able to say that Gens. Buell and Halleck have driven the last spoiler out of Kentucy and Missouri.

You see Gov. Magoffin's letter, of the 13th, to the *Journal* editors, condemns the action of the Russellville upstarts and jackanapes, and all "similar revolutionary acts in other States, by minorities, to overthrow the State Governments," and defines his present and future position to be "to abide by the will of a majority of the people of the State." J. C. Breckinridge, on the 20th of April last, on our Court-house steps, defined his position to be identical with this—but where and what is J. C. Breckinridge now? His Excellency seems inclined hereafter to keep the same pledge better. He has done enough for Kentucky and Southern Secessionists directly and indirectly, by acts of omission and commission. Perhaps, the pressure of the popular will and the power of a Government which he can no longer as a "strict neutral" ignore, may effect a radical change in Beriah. Let him now throw off all mystery and silence, and do works meet for repentance. Then he will manifestly deserve and receive the confidence and praise of the people of Kentucky and of the United States.

The *Journal*, to-day, invokes the National Senate to "drive Senator Powell into exile with his associate bosom friend and confidant, John C. Breckinridge. Such an edict would be hailed with delight by an overwhelming majority of our people." Our people will rejoice not only at Powell's expulsion, but also at his consignment to the watchful care of Secretary Seward. PONTIAC.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

Gen. Halleck's Policy—Wealthy Secessionists to Suffer—Union Men to be Relieved at their Expense—Stringent Measures—Gen. Halleck's Staff, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Dec. 13, 1861.

Returning to this city after an absence of several weeks spent at the East, it is curious to observe how thorough has been the revolution effected under Gen. Halleck's management within that time. It is as if we had taken the wrong train, and were really in another city, while thinking ourselves in the commercial metropolis of Missouri. All the fierce hurry and jostling bustle of military movements would seem over; few soldiers or officers are seen in the streets, or when seen are moving rapidly in definite directions, with the air of business; the saloons and tippling-houses are no longer illuminated by uniforms; and although we frequently hear hints of military music in the streets, such sounds invariably proceed from bands at the head of well-disciplined regiments, giving a march and afternoon dress-parade through the city—possibly to remind the secession sympathizers of St. Louis that twenty-eight thousand loyal soldiers are being organized and placed in a condition for offensive operations in their immediate vicinity.

But in the tone of the wealthy and hostile classes of this place, the change produced by Gen. Halleck's policy and its enforcement can be most strikingly noticed. A month ago more than one-half the inhabitants of St. Louis made no disguise of the fact that their sympathies were with the rebellion. It was fashionable to say so; and not only fashionable but cheap—as the declaration was attended with no penalties, nor even threats of penalties. But all that is over now; and under the stringent provisions of General Orders No. 13, further explained by General Orders No. 23, published in the *Democrat* of this morning, we have entered upon a new era, in which the ringleaders and responsible men of the rebellion (who have heretofore not only enjoyed absolute impunity, but in many cases made a large profit by speculating in the necessities of the Union cause,) are about being made pay through the nose for the crimes and outrages of which they have been the secret aiders, abettors and organizers.

With regard to General Orders No. 3, for issuing which Gen. Halleck has been so widely and bitterly assailed,—I mean the Orders forbidding the reception of slaves within the National lines, and the expulsion of those already sojourning in camp,—I think the country will very soon have reason to be satisfied that these instructions were dictated by no sympathy with rebellious slaveholders. The truth is, that while those Orders—as must be the case with all acts in this unhappy strife—possessed two aspects, political and military; and while all newspapers and Coogressmen have regarded them merely in the political aspect, and abused them accordingly, Gen. Halleck only issued them in their military sense, and under a military necessity, not caring in the least what direction the fugitive slaves took after being driven out of our lines, but finding their presence in such numbers within the various Union camps utterly at war with discipline, and entailing burdens and irregularities upon the Commissariat Department, which called for the promptest redress.

It is well known, for instance, that the Kansas Brigade carried in its train nearly as many negro fugitives as there were white soldiers; and it seemed fast becoming the general impression of all regiments and brigades in the army that every private soldier was entitled to "rations for himself and one black servant," if he could, either by threats or inducements, persuade any adult negro, male or female, to accept such a situation. Of this state of things, three very obvious and very deplorable results at once became manifest; and it was while looking at these, exclusively in their military aspect, that Gen. Halleck thought proper to issue his famous "General Orders No. 3." These results may be summed up as follows

First—A Commissariat organized and only authorized to feed a certain ascertained number of white soldiers, had suddenly and illegally thrown upon it the burden of maintaining nearly half as many idle and demoralizing male and female negroes, who roamed in and out through the camp at will, stealing everything they could lay their hands upon in the adjacent country, and chattering to the rebels about the strength and position of the Union army, to whomsoever would listen to them. It is not suspected, in the vast majority of cases, that they deliberately acted as spies for the enemy, or in the least appreciated the mischief they were doing; but they had eyes quick to observe, tongues prone to be loquacious, and it seemed their idea that they increased their own importance by retailing in promiscuous companies their knowledge of whatever movements were afoot and currently spoken of through the different camps. In this way certain it is, and the fact will be sustained by all officers of experience in Missouri, that the enemy has many times received notice of contemplated raids, forays and more important expeditions in time to defeat their successful execution.

Second—Once the soldiers received the idea that fugitive slaves, or slaves the property of rebel masters, could be converted into servants for themselves or "their mess," if brought within our lines—they were not long in making the further discovery that negroes belonging to Union men presented just the same appearance, and could be made just as useful as contrabands belonging to Secessionists or secession sympathizers. It rapidly happened, therefore, that Union men of the most pronounced type—loyalists who had been plundered and driven from their homes by the rebels, and who had only ventured to return under the supposed protection of the Union arms—were again "harried" by the troops on which they relied for defence; and that their slaves (the only portion of their property spared by the rebels) were carried off in the train of forces marching under that Flag, for devotion to which the true men of Missouri have already suffered and are, perhaps, still to suffer such bitter persecution and ruinous loss. In addition to this, it was found, that while the soldiers could employ their negro camp-followers and retainers to steal pigs, poultry and such like delicacies for their use, while in camp or on the march, they turned up their noses at the regular army-rations given out—these rations, with the exception of coffee, sugar and flour, going to feed the colored tag-rag-and-bob-tail; while the army proper was improperly subsisted on the produce of all neighboring farms, surreptitiously "confiscated," without the least reference to what might or might not be the political complexion of the plundered farmers.

Third—To the evils produced by having colored women in camp, no reference other than calling attention to it can be necessary. To allow soldiers to have servants to wait upon them is also a curse,—the men becoming difficult to manage just in proportion as they are unemployed, and amenable to discipline just in the ratio that they are kept busy. To the gross outrage of allowing the Union men of this State to suffer depredations from the Union army, it surely cannot be necessary to call attention; and it was, no doubt, for these among other reasons, and with reference wholly to the military aspects of the question that Gen. Halleck issued "General Orders, No. 3,"—for having done which commendable and necessary deed he is now the *anathema maranathon* of certain newspapers, and the grand target at which the more violent of our Abolition orators at present find it pleasant to fire off their big and little artillery. To such of those newspapers and orators as are honest and amenable to reason, your correspondent, having something more than a common knowledge of the facts, would say: "Possess your souls in patience and allow Gen. Halleck to work out his problem. If you do not find him the hitherest and most efficacious medicine yet administered to secession, then all prognostications will have failed and we may as well confess that 'the children of Zerulah' (meaning S. Price & Co.,) 'be too hard for us.'"

Indeed, I should have said, and given as the fourth if not the first reason for the much-objurgated General Orders No. 3 of this Department, that while the laws of the United States confiscate the property of any master in a slave *used for insurrectionary purposes*, Congress has not yet extended this penalty to the slaves of those who, directly or indirectly, give aid, assistance and encouragement to the enemy, where said slaves have not been *directly employed in the operations of the rebel army*. Should Congress make this addition to the confiscating bill of last session, says Gen. Halleck in General Orders No. 13, "such provisions will be strictly enforced. Military officers do not make laws, but they should obey and enforce them when made"—a maxim of excellent soundness in my judgment, and one which late developments at Washington will specially commend to the approval of all cooservative citizens.

"The measure of quartering the families of distressed Unionists, obliged to fly from their homes before the menaces and violence of Sterling Price's scattered and disbanding soldiery, upon the wealthy secession sympathizers of this city and in its neighborhood, was but the first step in a thoroughly-matured and efficient programme for the punishment of the parties most responsible for all our difficulties—while at the same time affording very sensible relief to the finances of the Union cause. There are in this city and in other places within our lines, as Gen. Halleck truly remarks, numerous wealthy Secessionists who render aid, assistance and encouragement to those rebel hands, scattered through the country; who threaten and drive out loyal citizens and rob them of their property,—by this means furnishing the enemy with arms, clothing, horses, provisions, wagons, and so forth, and laying waste the estates of all who are faithful to the National Government. The individuals who have directly committed these outrages are not to be reached at present, as they fly whenever pursued, and only tyrannize over the wholly unprotected and defenceless. But the wealthy secession sympathizers of St. Louis, who, though they have not themselves robbed and plundered, have yet aided and abetted these acts in others, and heretofore with absolute impunity, are now suffering the first installment of merited punishment, and will shortly have to suffer in a manner to bring home to their minds very forcibly the conviction of their misdeeds. "Although less bold," as Gen. Halleck says, speaking of this fashionable class, "they are equally guilty;" and the measures of quartering, feeding and clothing in the houses, and at the expense of these avowed Secessionists, the many thousand Union men, women and children driven into our lines by the threats of the rebels, may be regarded as the first step in a policy which aims at a righteous and complete retribution. The general orders issued this morning, directing a levy of ten thousand dollars upon this same fashionable class, for the benefit of the sufferers aforementioned, is step number two in the same just and wise direction,—the probabilities being that levies to the amount of fifty or one hundred thousand dollars will be made on our wealthy Secessionists here within the next month, should the rebels continue to harass and drive in such numbers of Union men and their families as have been arriving here for the last three weeks.

You will thus see that the punishment upon the wealthy secession sympathizers—the men and women who, though not going into the field themselves, have sent their sons and brothers, and furnished the sinews of war—will be exactly proportioned to the extent of outrages committed by the predatory and marauding hands of Jeff. Davis and Sterling Price. Every Union family driven from its home in the country and plundered of its property, will, in effect, cause a levy of so many more hundreds of dollars upon the rich, organizing and sustaining spirits of the rebellion in St. Louis, and in whatever other places within Missouri the Union arms are predominant; and here I venture to prophecy that within six weeks from this date *we shall not have one organized rebel regiment or squadron of cavalry north of the Osage River at Warsaw*,—Gen. Halleck's preparations every moment lightening the string round the throat of insurrection, and his final plan of action, (so far as Missouri is concerned,) giving not only promise but absolute assurance of an advance in irresistible force against the traitors, in whatever place they may be, north of the Arkansas boundary. In this plan of offensive operations, it is but justice to say that Major-Gen. Hunter entertained precisely the same ideas; and would doubtless have carried them out to the full satisfaction of the country, had it been the pleasure of the Administration to have continued him in his brief temporary command as Gen. Fremont's successor. The most cordial relations subsist between Gens. Hunter and Halleck, each appreciating the other at his full worth as a soldier and patriot, and mutually coöperating for the pacification of Missouri; and the protection of Kansas against Missouri's old-time "Border Ruffians" of Platte and the other counties.

I may mention here rather a good joke against the fashionable secession sympathizers of St. Louis, which has caused much laughter among the Union men, and no little chagrin to the aristocratic admirers of Jeff. Davis:

The Camp Jackson and other rebel prisoners who had been exchanged, or were about to be otherwise discharged, had made preparations for carrying away with them, down to Price's army, and into the rebel parts of Missouri, vast quantities of warm clothing, secession uniforms, medicines, hospital stores and, so forth,—never doubting but that these things might be smuggled through our lines under the plea of "personal baggage." The opportunity appeared so fair that forthwith all the fashionable St. Louis circles of secession went to work preparing stores,—the husbands and fathers providing the materials, while their wives and daughters got up "sewing parties," and plied busy fingers and active arms in manufacturing about six or seven suits of uniform and underclothing for each of the exchanged prisoners. Every rebel private about to leave St. Louis, had an enormous chest filled with clothing enough to last him for the next seven or eight years, at least,—that is to say, as clothing [illegible] in Missouri—quite a doubt their arrival must have been longed for and eagerly desired in Secessia, as the contents of the "personal baggage" of these five or six hundred prisoners would have sufficed to place three or four full regiments of rebels in more comely and comfortable attire than they had ever previously known. The matter, however, as all such matters do, quickly came before the notice of Gen. Halleck, who instantly applied the rules of military law to the "personal baggage" in question, allowing each private precisely what a private soldier carries in his knapsack, no more and no more—so many pounds weight per man; while the remainder of the stores so carefully prepared by the fair and enthusiastic hands of secession young ladies were confiscated incontinently to the use and for the behoof of the hundreds of ragged and half-frozen Union men who are arriving daily, seeking for shelter and protection within our lines! The yellow braid, buttons and other ornaments of the rebel uniforms were speedily removed, and the garments thus metamorphosed are put to an admirable use. "Fancy the feelinks" of the late fashionable "sewing parties," if you can. The *spretæque injuria formæ* is the only rage that my imagination can paint as more fierce or devouring in its fury!

The Committee appointed to investigate claims against the Government arising under a previous administration of this department is actively at work and will soon be in a condition to make its report.

SUBALTERN.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Movements of Troops—Gen. Denver—Dissatisfaction of the Soldiers—Col. Jennison Commanding a Brigade—Price's Plans—How he will be Met—A Romantic Robber—Provost Marshal, etc., etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Dec. 12, 1861.

Nothing more interesting than some drunken shooting scrapes, among disorderly soldiers, two or three rumors of a fight in Platte County, and the close of a trial for murder, resulting in the conviction and condemnation of the accused parties, have occurred to break the monotonous stir of life here for the last week, until yesterday, when orders were issued placing most of the organized corps under marching orders.

Major-Gen. Hunter has received such information as leads to the apprehension that Price, the irrepressible, is about to make an advance northward, in all probability with a view to attack Kansas, and possibly attempt the seizure of the valuable army supplies now at Forts Scott and Lincoln and Leavenworth. The Confederates are said to be in force at Osceola; not more than fifty miles from the Kansas line. There are indications of a plan among them, first by means of the scattered bands who, returning from the main body have spread themselves all over Western, Central and Northern Missouri, to break up and destroy the railroads and telegraph wires, and to burn every bridge, and having thus destroyed the communications, to sweep everything off that will aid them in wintering. Secondly, for a heavy column to advance into Kansas and devastate the State. Such are the indications, but probably Price will find himself unexpect

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 40, 32.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Court will meet to render decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Justice GROVER will sit, to conclude a case commenced before him on Thursday.

THE WALTON-MATTHEWS MURDER.

Continuation of the Second Trial of Jefferds.

REMARKABLE STORY OF THE OFFICER EMPOYED TO FOLLOW JEFFERDS—MORE OF THE ALLEGED CONFESSIONS—INTERESTING CROSS-EXAMINATION.

COURT OF SESSIONS—BEFORE JUDGE HOFFMAN.

FRIDAY—THIRD DAY.

The Court opened shortly after 10 o'clock, Mr. Wm. T. Walton, brother of the deceased, resuming the stand.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—When Moore end Jefferds visited my store they both appeared perfectly sober; did not tell the District-Attorney that Jefferde was drunk; there is no such thing in my written statement.

Mr. Brady complained that in spite of his desire that the witness should not obtain access to the pencil record of the interview with Jefferds in his store, that paper had come into the hands of the witness.

Mr. Waterbary said he would take the responsibility. The officer who was sent for the paper could not find it, and he (Mr. Waterbary) had authorized Mr. Walton to make the search himself.

Mr. Walton had left the paper at his store, and an officer was sent to procure it.

The witness, during tha absence of the officer, said to Mr. Brady that he wished to say, in referenca to a question put him yesterday, that he (witness) had given $200 to the District-Attorney.

Mr. Brady—For what purpose? A.—For any purpose that he thought proper.

Mr. Brady—How much? A.—Something over $200.

Q.—And you had totally forgot that yesterday? A.—Yes, Sir, because you did not put tha question to me.

Q.—Don't you know, Sir, as well as that yoa ere on that stand that the money was for the purpose of compensating Moore? A.—Yes, Sir.

The witness hera testified to a misunderstanding between himself and his brother (deceased) in September, 1859. He also identified a letter offered in evidence by the defence, and his written memoranda of the interview of Jefferds with him in his store. The entire conversation which the witness had testified was written in pencil proved to be written in ink.

The defence put in evidence a letter of the witness *William Walton* to his brother John, the deceased, dated June 11, 1859, in relation to existing misunderstandings between them, the cause of which was attributed to some male person not named and to Mrs. Walton. The letter spoke at length of the domestic difficulties of deceased.

Mr. Brady here directed tha attention of the witness to pencil marks over some of the words in his memoranda of the interview with Jefferds in the store, also to pencil interlineations in the same document. These alterations in many cases were in the handwriting of the bookkeeper of the witness, and materially altered the sense of many portions. Some of the alterations were in the handwriting of the witness.

To Mr. Waterbury—My book-keeper made some of the alterations to bring the statement into a grammatical style. The copy made by the bookkeeper was identified and admitted as evidence.

Thomas W. Thorne, sworn: Am Captain of the Fourth Precinct Police; went to Mr. Walton's place on the evening of the 16th of November; saw Jefferds there, and Mr. Walton and Officer Moore in the private office; I heard the prisoner say, "I shot your brother;" I heard him repeat that twice; there was some other conversation about money, or how he came to do it, but I could not connect together; I think in repeating the second time he said, "And I would have shot you to-night if I could have got a pistol;" this was on Saturday evening of the 16th of November, about half-past eight, I think; I did not make a note of it; Jefferds appeared to me to have been drinking; he had a glass in his hand; he appeared to be somewhat excited with liquor; his face was white; his speech was clear.

To Mr. Brady—The sergeant who told me of the difficulty and caused me to go to the store, told me that Jefferds was there, trying to get a pistol; that he (Jefferds) went to the bar-room, next door, to borrow one; I think I heard Moora ask Jefferds where he got that pistol that shot Walton; I took Mr. Moore outside and then went away, and Moore went back in the office; I saw Moore and Jefferds struggling for a pistol, after the remark about shooting Walton.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER MOORE.

There was a visible sensation in Court as Officer *Wm. B. Moore* took the stand.

Examined by Mr. Waterbury—I have been a connected with the Police Department about ten months; know Jefferds well about four months; became acquainted with him at Cutchogne, L. I., about the 17th of August last; I was directed by Superintendent John A. Kennedy to prepare for a two weeks' journey, and to be there at the office, I believe it was, on the next day; I was introduced to you (Mr. Waterbury) by the Superintendent; I received instructions from you where to go, and that I would find Jefferds there; I saw Jefferds as soon as I left the stage; I staid at Wm. M. Bete's Hotel; during that time came to New-York once for a trifle; when I finally came back, I came with Jefferds; don't remember the day; should think it was about five weeks ago; I know the mother of the prisoner; she arrived at the hotel, I think, about two weeks after I arrived; she staid three or four days; I last saw her on or about the 13th of November, at No. 118 Fourth-street, near Tenth-street; her son was with her; we were invited to her room, the conversation commenced between Mr. Jefferds and his mother, about some things taken from a house in Clinton-place; they had some words; the first that I paid any attention to was her calling him a scoundrel—a good-for-nothing loafer—not for anything, saying that she would have nothing more to do with him; that she could not depend upon him to do anything; that she desired him to give her the keys of the house in Eighth-street, which he did; there was a request for money and she said that she had no money; that it had taken all her means to get him out of prison; both began to get very excited and he replied that if he had been in prison, it was on her account; she then said that if he had committed any crime, she had nothing to do with it; these questions and answers occurred in quick succession; I spoke then to Charles, and told him he should not talk so; after that I said he must remember that it was his mother to whom he was speaking; he said he did not care what he said before me; that she had chosen to make me her confidant; that she had told me about making her will and not leaving him anything; he then asked her to pay him what she owed him, and he would never trouble her again; she said, "You good-for-nothing loafer, I don't owe you anything," he said, "you had better not run me too hard—you had better not push me against the wall, or I will show you what I will do;" he said that he could go to Wm. Walton and get $1,000; there may have been some other conversation; that is about all that I now recollect, excepting that the conversation got so hot then, that she said she was not in a fit state to receive or entertain company; she said at that time that she did not know who I was, but that at one time she had heard that I was a detective; that I had always treated her kindly and acted towards her like a gentleman; she told Charles never to bring any of his friends to the house; she did not want to see them, but that I was welcome whenever I chose to call; she also said that she did not see why I wanted to be so much with Charles; I told her that I was not a great deal with him; that I had not seen him since Friday; he spoke up and said Thursday; this conversation was previous to her saying she was not prepared to receive company; then said that perhaps it was on her account that I was with him so much, or that I tolerated him at all; she then said that she guessed it was on her account that anybody tolerated him, or something to that effect, Charles and myself got up and left the house, after begging to be excused; there may have been other things said which will occur, perhaps, on the cross-examination; I saw Charles on the 16th of November; went with Jefferds to visit the Tombs, and then to a saloon—Mr. Carlyle's; after that we went to Mr. Walton's; during our walk we were continually in conversation; on Broadway he described to me the way in which he had shot Walton and Mr. Matthews—Matthews in particular; the part relating to Walton I understood better; he said he went to Walton's place of business, and asked for him; he said he was told he was not in; he said he went back and found him in the store; he said he went up to him and shot him; he said he then turned and shot Matthews; I objected to giving it to him for fear he might carry it further. (Laughter.) We then saw a policeman trying the doors on Broadway; he stepped up to the policeman and asked him if he knew him; I did not know the policeman; I am certain that his number was 830; he asked the officer if he knew him, and the officer said yes; Jefferds said "Yes, I am Charles Jefferds, who was tried for the Walton and Matthews murder;" he and I then went away; he told me that he fired and Matthews placed his hand to his breast and said I'm shot, and he (Jefferds) ran in under a stoop until the people had passed and that he threw the pistol over a fence; in Canal-street he proposed to go down to Mr. Walton's place; he said he was going down there to shoot him (Walton); he said he would get ten thousand dollars for shooting Wm. Walton; he said his mother would give him ten thousand dollars, and, if I would go with him, he would give me five thousand dollars; I told him he had better not go there then; he insisted on going, and I began to be frightened, for fear something should happen; I tried to indnce him to let me have the pistol; let me shoot Walton; he said, "No, you have not nerve enough;" he had previously insisted on having the pistol, and I gave it to him; he had the pistol before he spoke of going to Walton's; we had walked a short distance after he got the pistol before he spoke of going to Walton's; he wanted me to wait at the corner of New Bowery, and let him go to Mr. Walton's; I told him no, that I would not leave him; we then walked to Walton's store; on the way he said that after he had fired the pistol that I must run one way, and he another; we arrived at the store shortly after; he looked into the office through a glass sash and said, "There he is, that's Bill Walton;" he then took hold of the left side of his coat and drew out the pistol and pointed it; I immediately took hold of his arm and pulled it down; we struggled a little, and I told him if he fired the pistol that he would be caught; we then went into the store next door; I believe we got something to drink there; we then came out of that place and went into William Walton's store; we asked a man in the store for something to drink; he said that we could not have it, that they did not sell liquor by the glass; both of us went toward the office; Wm. Walton was at the window; I asked if we could not have a drink; he said we could, and called the man and said, "Give them a drink," or "Let them have a drink," which the man gave us, and we drank it, both of us; Jefferds then said to me, "Bill, let me pay for this;" he went to the window, and I with him; he put the half dollar on the shelf; I heard Mr. Walton push the money back, saying that he didn't want the money, at which Jefferds got angry and said, "Do you know who I am?" Mr. Walton said, "I have seen you before." He said, "I am Jefferds," or, "I am Charles Jefferds, that killed your brother, and I will kill you, too"—at the same time drawing his pistol; he did not succeed in getting his arm above tha shelf, because I seized it; after this, Mr. Walton said he would give him—I thought he said five minutes, although Mr. Walton says he said ten—to get out of the store; I believe we went out of the store, and went next door, and shortly came back and desired to go into the office; we opened tha door and went in; he spoke to Mr. Walton, and asked him why he was so down on him; he (Jefferds) said, "I know I have murdered your brother, but I have been tried and acquitted." He said he had come there for the purpose of shooting him that night, but now he would talk upon other business.

Mr. Brady—Well, you have got down to the point where he said he would talk about other than the shooting business.

The Witness (Moore)—He then proposed to Mr. Walton that if he "would" talk turkey to him, that he had information which would be worth a great deal to him; Mr. Walton asked him what amount he wented; he said that he wanted ten thousand dollars; Mr. Walton said either that that was too much, or that he had not so much; he said he would give him five thousand dollars if he would give him any information that was worth anything to him; in speaking of shooting Mr. Walton, he said, in answer to a question by William Walton, who said he would like to know how the shooting of John Walton occurred, Jefferds said that he went down Eighteenth-street and saw Mr. Walton sitting on a barrel, laughing and talking; he waited for him until he went toward Third-avenue, and waited for him until he came along; he fired his pistol towards him; that Walton's hat fell off; I do not recollect of his saying he took hold of him, nod Pascal told him to run or he would be caught, and that he did run; I have no memorandum of anything that occurred there; while Walton had his back towards Jefferds, Jefferds took out his pistol and pointed it towards Mr. Walton; I made him put it back.

To a Juror—I spoke to him and told him to put it back, and he did pat it back.

To Mr. Waterbury—He took his pistol out again.

To Mr. Brady—He took out bis pistol once outside, once inside the store, and twice in the office.

To Mr. Waterbury—The second time I got tha pistol from him, I removed all the caps without his knowledge; so soon as I returned, I drew Mr. Walton's attention to the fact that the caps were removed; that he need not be afraid; he took it and examined it, and returned it to Jefferds, asking if that was the pistol he killed Walton with; Jefferds said no; that the District-Attorney had the pistol, and he was going to have it; Mr. Walton asked him, about this time, where he bought the pistol with which he did the murder; he said he bought it in Maiden-lane; Mr. Walton said that he would like to get that pistol; that he would give him $50 for it; Jefferds said that was not enough; that if he would make it worth while, he would write an order; during the evening he commenced writing an order, and then concluded that he had better not; it was during the struggle that the Captain of Police and the officers came in; he wanted to take us out; I stood before Jefferds, and said no, that there would be no harm done; the Captain would not listen to me; he did not know me, and insisted on taking us out; I told him to wait, that I would explain, not to be sure—that that was not gentlemanly, to listen to what I had to say; I believe he had taken hold of me; it was either Thorne or one of his men that took me by the arm or coat; I then went outside and spoke to the Captain, and told him that I was engaged in the business under Mr. Superintendent Kennedy's instructions; he asked for my authority, but I told him that my business would not permit of my carrying anything of the kind; I returned to the store again and the conversation about the Walton murder was renewed; Jefferds said that his mother was to give him $2,000 for killing Walton, but that his mother would not give it all; she wanted to deduct Jim Brady's expenses; he has said that also at another time; he said after that that he did not care, he had had a quarrel with his mother, and that if he had to hang, she would have to hang too; we then left; I was with Jefferds the next day when he was arrested in Bleecker-street, opposite a place called "The Stole;" that morning he proposed to me to go to Walton's and arrange about getting the money; he then said he did not know what Jim Brady would say; he said he hated Wm. Walton as much as any man in the world, and if Walton was not going to pay him money he would as soon kill him as dead as a stone or rock; he said that he wanted to see his mother first, and that if she would give him a deed of the house in Eighth-street he would not go to Walton's.

On our way up Broadway, and at different times, he was very careful on the question about the pistol; this Sunday I was anxious to get the information, and spoke to him about it; he said that he would not tell anyone where he got the pistol; that I knew enough already; we were in "The Store" about ten minutes that morning, when the officers came in who were to make the arrest; they were in citizens' dress; we remained about twenty minutes after they came in; after we got through eating, and got up to go out, I turned slightly to the officers, and saw them move toward us; Jefferds and I started to go out; the officers came out after us; they walked no behind us, crowded me away from Jefferds, and took him one by each hand; I asked the officers what it was about, and accompanied Jefferds to the Tombs; he was very much astonished, of course; he wanted to know what he was arrested for; that it was some of the District-Attorney's or Walton's doings; on the way down he told me not "to go back" on him, to "stick by" him; he said he thought it was all a play; when we got inside at the desk of the property clerk, he said, "Bill, if you go back on me you are a dead man; Bill, you know me; I am desperate." I answered, "I know you, and you know me, too." He desired me to take his pistol from him; opened his coat; I put my hand in and took it out, and put it in mine; there was no load in; I had taken all the loads out on Sunday; when we went up stairs he said, "Bill, I am going to ba hung this time, sure;" I said I guess not; some few more words passed; I shook hands and left.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—I have received nothing for my services except my pay as an officer; I have received about $275 for my traveling expenses.

Mr. Brady—Just fix it to your satisfaction, and tell us. A.—I received it in small sums at different times; I have kept no memorandum of it; that is from memory, and correct; it was not my habit to carry a memorandum book; I was not known as a detective; I had memorandums of my own private affairs; I did not keep an account of my expenses with Jefferds, because it was not necessary; I received the money from Mr. Kennedy and the District-Attorney; the money was spent for my going and coming, hotel expenses, and so forth; I did not do what I did for money; did not expect it from the Waltons; I knew Mrs. Bennet.

Mr. Brady—Mrs. Bennett, please step forward, will you?

Thereupon a female, whose face was covered with a thick black veil stepped forward, and threw up her veil. The witness looked at her and said "That is Mrs. Bennett."

Mr. Brady—Where does she live? A.—She resided at No. 132 Wooster-street; knew her parents two years; intimately visited her; had business transactions with her; had a house insured for her; she lent me money; Mr. M. knows all about it; I saw him on your farm; I met him at the same house; (laughter,) I never told her that I expected money from the Waltons; I went to her house with Jefferds; I told her I was on important business the reason why I could not see her; I do not recollect ever telling her that I was to receive money from the Waltons for doing what I did; I would not say that I did not tell her that I was to receive money from the Waltons; if I did, it was not true; I had no expectations from the Waltons; I would not do such a thing for money; before I went to the Police I was agent of Barney Williams; was connected with the Bowery Theatre four years; Assistant Treasurer of Wallack's five years; also at the Park Theatre; my principal business has been in the box-office of the theatre; was connected with a newspaper; had a store on Broadway; was interested in the theatre on Broadway; am a regular member of the Police Department; frequently conversed with Charles as to whether I was a detective or not. The witness related the details of a number of conversations on the subject of his being a detective, in which he had denied that he was a detective.) I acted under the direction of the Superintendent of Police and the District-Attorney; I was instructed to make Jefferds's acquaintance, go with him, ascertain where he got the pistol, and have him admit, in the presence of some person, that he had committed the murder; I became intimate with Jefferds and the Betts young men, five or six brothers; sometimes all went together fishing or riding; practiced shooting; I had a half gallon of gin and a quart demijohn of brandy, and a box of cigars, (laughter;) when they were out I had a friend send me some more; Charles was intoxicated in my presence at Cutchogue; I think he got intoxicated on Mr. Betts' liquor—never on mine alone; it was when he took both together, (laughter;) on the day I first discovered he knew anything of the murder he went to a pic-nic, and was nearly drowned while trying to manage a sail-boat; he was brought up nearly dead; in the evening he commenced telling me how he felt; that he heard music in his ears; and that there was a God, and he advised me if I ever wanted to die, to die by drowning; in the evening I thought it a good time to commence my operations; he asked me to read a paper—the *Sunday Atlas*; he said, while we were talking about the Walton murder: "I shot him like a son of a b—h;" I could not get him to tell about the pistol—only about his shooting Walton and running after Matthews; I staid with him until he got asleep; we had a bottle of champagne; he drank pretty freely—not more than any other person would in the habit of drinking; I may have urged him that night to get him, of coorse, to tell me where he got this pistol; I do not remember ever urging him to drink many times for the purpose of making him talkative; he drank enough without urging; never conversed with Jefferds about any other murder than that of Walton; I did not make an official report to Mr. Kennedy—never a written report, except letters to Mr. Waterhnry; I felt pretty well acquainted with Mrs. Walton; went sailing with her; am a married man; I liked her because I do not see how any one can very well help it—she is fair to look upon—(laughter;) I did oot make love to her; I do not recollect sending messages to her by her son Frank; I could speak good words for myself—(laogbter;) I never was attentive to Mrs. Walton in the City; my acquaintance ceased on the day of her quarrel with Charles; never had an arrangement with Cherles to make fifteen hundred dollars out of Walton; I was with Charles on the 16th of November all the afternoon and night, nearly twelve hours; I had only seen Mr. Walton once before that; the interview was short; I told him who I was, and some of the incidents of my acquaintance with Jefferds; never went to Waltoa's with Jefferds by appointment; I think Jefferds was not intoxicated; I told Jefferds that his mother said the same fate awaited William Walton that John Walton met; it was not true that she said so; he said, "So it did, and I could shoot him, and escape;" we had several drinks at Carlyle's; don't think Jefferd s got drunk there; he was slightly intoxicated; he wrote to me from Patchogue to go and see his mother, and ask her why in h—ll she didn't get a mortgage on her house and get money; I told his mother I lent him five dollars; he always has wanted money ever since I knew him; I am not aware of anything that would lead Jefferds to suppose that I would be his accomplice in committing a murder; his proposal for me to go with him to Walton's did not strike me as remarkable, because I knew him; I think Jefferds told Welton that he could get him his mother's certificate of marriage to Mr. Morrison, now living; Walton said he did not want it—ha knew that; I do not know when the warrant for Jefferds' arrest was dated; saw the warrant, but did not look at it; Jefferds knew Mrs. Bennett; I introduced him to her at her house. I know Thomas O'Brien; was present at a masical place, in Broadway, with Jefferds when O'Brien was present; there was a conversation between us then; I think there was something said about Matthews; I do not recollect of Charles telling me that he knew I was a detective, and that he was liable to be arrested at any time for killing Mathews. He said that Oakey Hall told him that when he got into office, he would give him back his papers or things; don't think he mentioned the pistol.

The witness identified a letter received by him from Jefferds.

The Court adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

THE BROADWAY CONCERT SALOONS AGAIN.

In the other branch of the Court, Judge MCCUNN presiding, the Grand Jury made the following presentment:

GRAND JURY ROOM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1861.

The Grand Jury can only present indictments when specific complaints are made on edequate evidence. But there are public nuisances and evils, either so novel as not to have been the subject of legislative restraint, or so chronic and formidable as to have defied our laws, which in either case demand public attention, and come properly within the *purview* of the Grand Inquest.

In the former class may be ranked the "Concert Saloons" which have multiplied so rapidly within a brief period, with so skillful a combination of temptations, addressed to the most debasing passions, as to render them extremely dangerous to public morals. They dazzle the eye by sensation advertisements, gaudy show-bills, glittering gaslights, bedizened stage scenery, and *painted and costumed courtesans*. They address the ear by exciting music. The love of play is gratified by facilities for gambling. The love of drink is stimulated by the solicitations of "pretty waiter girls" whose infamy is made to contribute to the attractions of the place, and to the profits of its till. Add to this, that admission to these vile places is either free or fixed at a merely nominal sum—(profits depending mainly upon the sale of liquor)—and that they are suffered to flaunt their attractions on our thoroughfares, and it is difficult to conceive of a system of iniquity more seductive to sensual natures or more destructive of all that is virtuous and deceut among men.

In former years the vicinity of our wharves was infested with drinking and dance houses and brothels, the resort chiefly of seamen of native or foreign birth, and our thoroughfares had only places of amusement comparatively innocent in their character. Now, the Bowery is studded with "Beer Gardens," some of which are often thronged by thousands of men, women and children of flagitious character, and Broadway is lined with "Concert Saloons" of the character described, nearly every basement on one block containing one of this class. Apprentice boys, clerks, idle sons of the virtuous and the rich, strangers, the numerous class of young and old, whose grosser appetites gain the mastery of reason and conscience, are thus drawn into these open and accessible retreats of sensuality and vice, often to the irretrievable ruin of character and hopes. Their very shamelessness furnishes immunity to these places; for men of virtue, who would alone expose their iniquities, are no more likely to visit or complain of them, than of other brothels and gambling houses. And it is only in the discharge of a solemn duty to the public that this body have felt constrained to investigate and drag into the light this scandalous system of popular demoralization.

It is be true, as the Grand Jury are advised, that the existing laws are inadequate for the suppression of these nuisances, they would suggest the expediency of the earliest and most stringent legislation, prohibiting the employment of females in places of public amusement, where whisky, lager bier, or other intoxicating liquors are sold; or, forbidding both the sale of liquors and the employment of female attendants at all theatres and other places of public amusement. Even in the most immoral cities of Europe there is the strictest surveillance of places of popular amusement; and it is due to the traditions, the habits and the principles of a City and country claiming a Christian civilization, that organized arrangements for the violation of nearly every precept of the moral code, should not obtrude their indecencies and immoralities on the frequented thoroughfare of the commercial metropolis.

The Grand Jury request that the Court will direct that a copy of this presentment be sent to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Assembly of this State, as soon as they shall have convened, and to the Mayor and Mayor-elect of the City of New-York. Respectfully submitted,

B. R. WINTHROP, Foreman.
HENRY OOTHOUT, Secretary.
SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, Ass't Secretary.

The case of Wm. C. Hornfager, indicted for perjury, was postponed till Monday next, on account of the absence of witnesses.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

DAMAGES BY COLLISION—APPORTIONMENT.

William Jarvis vs. *The Steamboat State of Maine.*—This case came up on exceptions to the Commissioner's report. The action was for a collision in Hellgate, between the steamboat and a schooner, and the Court, on a hearing, held both parties in fault, and directed an apportionment of the damages, for which purpose the case was referred to a Commissioner, to whose report both parties excepted.

After the vessel was sunk, attempts were made to raise her, which failing, she was sold as she lay, for the sum of $1,245 15. The Commissionar ascertained the damages of the libelant by deducting this sum from her value before the collision.

Held by the Court—That the Commissioner erred in adopting this rule. That under the case of the *Catharine*, (17 How. 179,) he should have ascertained the libelant's damages by ascertaining the actual cost of raising and repairing her, so as to make her equal to the value before the collision.

That, though the evidance is not explicit as to the condition to which she was restored by the repairs proved, yet the only conclusion which it warrants is that she was put in good repair.

The cost of raising and repairing the vessel was $1,929. To this should be added $432, expended in trying to raise her before the sale, and $603, the value of property on board which was lost by the collision, and which two items were disallowed by the Commissionar, making the loss of the schooner $2,964. The steamboat's damages was $1,416 43. The apportionment of these damages makes the libelant entitled to recover $773 77, for which sum, with interest from April 20, 1855, a decree must be entered in his favor.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict. For claimants, Mr. Lord.

The Purchase of Real Estate—Action to Compel the Delivery of a Deed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Peter Lynch vs. *Henry Bischoof.*—The plaintiff brought his action to compel the defendant to deliver to him, plaintiff, a deed to the premises known as No. 46 Elm-street, in this City, pursuant to a contract, as alleged, made between the parties for the purchase thereof by the plaintiff. The plaintiff claimed that in September last he contracted with the defendant to make the purchase, for the sum of $6,000, and that, although ready to perform the contract on his part, the defendant refused to deliver a deed of the premises.

The defence was, that at the time the contract was made, the agent of the plaintiff represented, in substance, that the Supreme Court had not confirmed the proceedings for the widening of Worth-street, or that he gave the defendant to understand that it had aot and would aot do so tor years; whereas, in fact, the order confirming the report was entered the day before.

In respect to this defence, the plaintiff's agent testified that he was ignorant of the representatioo. The defendant further pleaded that it was expressly agreed that he was to have $6,000 clear, with the exception of an assessment of $37, the plaintiff assuming to pay a mortgage for $2,800.

In widening Worth-street, the premises were assessed $1,200, which the defendant claims the plaintiff should pay in addition to the $6,000. Defendant also claims that the misrepresentations charged upon the plaintiff, as used in obtaining the contract, excuse him, defendant, from a specific performance, and that such a performsnca should not be enforced.

Decision was reserved.

Burrill, Davison & Burrill for plaintiff; Henry L. Clinton and J. H. Powers for defendant.

Important to Witnesses.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—DEC. 19.

Before Justice Hall.

The United States vs. *Twelve Bales of Tobacco.*—A witness in this case was brought up on an attachmeot issued against him for failing to appear as a witness in obedicnce to a subpœna. The facts appeared to be that he was duly subpœnaed for the 17th, and attanded on that day, when he was told to coma on the 18th. He came on the morning of the 18th, but went away again on his own responsibility, because he thougbt the case would not be called. Ha was not subpœned again for the 18th, or paid his faes for that day.

Judge HALL said—The witness having been once subpœned, was bound to atteud until discharged, and ordered him to pay a fine of $25, and stand committed till it was paid. On application of counsel, however, he was afterwards discharged on peying $5.

New-York Assignments and California Assets—Creditors in Pursuit of Cash.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

A. and E. Scheillin ve. *John G. Wyman.*—The plaintiff, on behalf of themselvas and others, creditors of the late firm of Mansfield & Wood, of San Francisco, allege that in Augnst, 1859, the firm of Mansfield & Wood made and executed an assignment to the defendant, in this City, for the benefit of their creditors here; hy which instrument the defendant was preferred to the amnunt of $6,000 and one Breeden to the amount of $16,000, and thot the remainder of the assigned property was to he distribnted *pro rata* among the other creditora. They also allege that the defeudant has paid the amounts preferred under the assignmeot, and that he refuses to distribute the balance among the remaining creditors. They ask that the defendant be compelled to account and distribute any balance in his hends.

The defendant denies the making and delivery of the assignment to him, as alleged by the plaintiffs, and asserts that the moneys received by him and the moneys paid over to Breeden were in satisfaction of certain judgments recorded in California by himself and Breeden against Mansfield & Wood, and that he has no funds of that firm in his aossession.

The plaintiffs admit the recording of the judgments, in satisfaction of which the defeadant claims to have applied the moneys coming into his hands from Mansfield & Wood, but they aver that they were so received in pursuance of the advice of solicitors in San Francisco; that the assignment executed here was void aa against creditors in California. Plaintiffs then allege that such judgments were by contession of Mansfield, of the firm of Mansfield & Wood, and that they were cooferred for the parpose of carrying ont the original intention of the assignment—to prefer Wyman and Breeden, to pay general creditors here, and keep off California creditors. It is also averred that the assigned property was sold and the proceeds of the sale remitted to defendant.

Decision was reserved.

Henry Nicoll for plaintiffs; L. R. Marsh for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to prohate, none of them containing anything of public interest.

Robert Hogan, Archibald Dunlap Moore, William French, Bridget Mead, Alletta Stephens and Francis Nicholson.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Harriot, et al, assignees, &c. vs. *Cushman, et al.*—Judgment to be opened, and set aside on conditions.

Gaylor, &c. vs. *The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.*—Costs adjusted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 20, 1861.

$9,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Con	89¾	100	Erie Railway	25
13,000	U. S. 6s, '74...Coo	80	450	do	25¾
1,000	Ill. Canal Ba., '60	79	50	do	25¾
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	41	220	do	25⅜
1,000	do	41½	50	do	b10 25⅝
9,000	Vir. State 6s	47	550	Erie Railway Pref.	46¾
10,000	Missouri State 6s	38	50	do	b15 46⅜
10,000	do	37¾	50	do	b20 46⅜
10,000	N. Y. Central 6s	91	250	do	b30 46⅝
1,000	E. R. 3d M Bs. '83	82	160	M. S. & N. I. R	17⅜
1,000	Ind. & R. 1st M'g	90	100	do	b5 17⅝
8,000	Har. 1st Mtg. bds.	95½	100	Mich Cen RR	s30 44⅜
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8% ch.	94¾	150	do	44¾
1,000	T. H. & A. 1st M	68	100	do	44⅞
2,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs	12	100	Mich S. & N. I. gu'd S	39
100	Bank of Commerce	78	50	Gal & Chi R R ex-di	43¾
100	Harlem Railroad	10½	100	Clevel & Tol R R	29¾
100	Har. R. Preferred	26	1000	do	c 29¼
6	Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	82	800	do	29⅜
50	do	82½	200	do	b15 29⅝
230	do	82¾	300	do	b30 29¾
200	do	s30 82¾	100	do	s31 29⅞
200	do	s10 82⅝	150	Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 46¼
220	do	82⅜	50	do	46¾
259	N. Y. Cen. R.	76	100	do	b30 46
150	do	73¾	200	do	45¾
300	do	b30 76	100	do	45⅞
100	do	b10 76	200	do	46⅜
100	do	b30 76⅛	50	do	b15 45⅜
100	do	75⅞	50	do	b30 45⅜
50	do	64 75⅞	90	Chic., Bur & Q. R.	52½
850	Erie R. Ass. Scrip	73	7	Mil. & P. du C. R.	17
150	Hudson R. R.	35¾	50	do	17⅜
160	Ill Cen RR Scrip	67	100	do	17⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	87	50	N. Y. Central R.	s30 76¾
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	89¾	100	do	76¾
1,000	Ten. State 6s '90.	41¾	50	do	s10 76¾
1,000	do	41¾	100	do	76¾
2,000	Missouri State 8s.	38	100	do	76¾
6,000	do	38¾	25	Chic. & R. I. R.	46¾
3,000	Missouri 6s 1868, to H. & St. J. R.	48	300	do	46
1,000	Cal. State 7s	78	100	do	46¼
1,000	E. R. 1st M. B.	100¾	100	Erie R. Prof.	47¼
5,000	Hud. R. 1st M. B.	104	60	do	47¾
1,000	T. H. & Al. 1st M.	69½	25	Harlem R. Pref.	27
50	Hndson R. R.	36	100	Erie Railway	26¾
50	do	36¼	250	do	26½
50	Bank of Commerce.	77	50	do	b60 26⅝
25	Pacific Mail S. Co.	83¾	25	do	26¾
225	do	83½	200	Mich. Cen. R.	s60 45
100	do	b60 84¼	50	do	b30 45¼
100	Gal. & Chi. R. ex div.	61	500	Mich So. & N. I. R.	17¾
300	Clev. & Tol. R.	30	125	Panama Railroad	110
200	do	30¼			

FRIDAY, Dec. 20—P. M.

There was an improved political and financial feeling on the Street to-day, although early in the day there was a continued sharp demand for Money from some of the Stock Brokers, inducing considerable cash sales of New-York Central, &c., at the early Board of the Stock Exchange. After 2 o'clock, it wes found that the Money-lendere were more numerous at 7 ₩ cent., and as all the private and public advices from Washington were of an assuring nature, in reference to the diplomatic difficulty with England, the Stock Market at the Second Board was quite buoyant, and from ⅛ to 1 ₩ cent. higher than in the morning. Prices were further assisted at the adjournment, by the favorable military advices from Missouri, and the closing bids on the Railway Shares, and on Pacific Mail and Panama, left off firm. The impression in the afternoon was that the cash sales of New-York Central, under the calls made for the return of Money loaned upon this and other Stocks, will prove of service to the Share market, by the more general distribution of the *Bull* interest, besides preparing the market for good news from Washington and the West, such as tha Secretary of the Treasury, on his recent visit to the City gave our Bankers to understand, is nearly pending. That nearly all our great army columns and naval expeditions are now on the move for active and significant work, there appears to be little question, and the advices from Missouri this afternoon, show that in one quarter at least, the loyal hopes of the country are not to be disappointed. The momentous importance of the great duty before the Administration of suppressing this wicked and unnatural rebellion will, we confidently believe, very soon absorb all considerations attached to our Foreign relations. *No side issue* with Great Britain, short of some imperious and offensive demand on the *Trent* affair, (which from the private advices to-day is believed *not* to have been made through Lord LYONS,) will be suffered by President LINCOLN either to give aid and comfort to Southern rebellion or to divert him from his stern and honest purpose to suppress it at any and every cost. And in this view of the affair of the *Trent*, popular opinion is prepered to support the Administration in all reasonable concessions to the British Government, even to the extent of granting demands which, under different domestic auspices, the President might be disposed to refuse.

The following were the latest bids for Stocks at 5 o'clock:

New-York Central	76¾	Mich. Central	45
Erie	29⅜	Pacific	84⅜
Erie Preferred	47¼	Panama	110
Toledo	30¾	Missouris	38¾
Galena, Ex. div.	63¾	U. S. 8s, 1881	89¾
Mich. Guaranteed	38	Ill. Central	67¾
Michigan Southern	17½	Hudson	36¾

Money affairs are gradnally resuming their accustomed quiet. With assurances to-morrow of the removal of serious diplomatic difficulty with England, snch as the signs to-day point to, a farther improvement may soon be looked for. The Exchange market continues unsettled, and the terms on London have not yet materially yielded. Sixty dey bills, first-class Bankers, are quoted for tha mail to-morrow at 110¼@111 ₩ cent., and Sight bills 111@111½ ₩ cent. The Continental figures are as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight, ₩ dollar	5f. 12½c.
Paris—3 days's sight, ₩ dollar	5f. 7½c.
Amsterdem—60 days' sight, ₩ guilder	41¾c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₩ marc hanco	37c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₩ florin	42½c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₩ rix doller	80¾c.

The call made upon the Associated Banks, by the Treasury, yesterday, and promptly responded to, for $3,500,000 on the credit of Nov. 16, hee made the Sub-Treasury Office here quite easy for the present. The remaining resources of the Department will earry the Government to the 10th or 15th January, by which time the military citnation in the Sonth may be so changed as to reinspire the public confidence in the power and success of the Government, and to render the terms of the sueceeding negotiations of the Public Stocks both easy and advantageous. And such is the calculation of Mr. CHASE.

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Sharee:

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 21, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS.—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon and Evening—ZAMPILLA'S OBSTACLE—L'OGRE, OR LE PETIT JEAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—UP AT THE HILLS—YOU CAN'T MARRY YOUR GRANDMOTHER.

WINTER GARDEN—LAKES OF KILLARNEY—CUSTOMS OF OUR COUNTRY—THE IRISH LION.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

IRVING HALL—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—GIGNOUX'S INDIAN SUMMER—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

OUR Washington dispatches this morning inform us that *no official communications have yet passed between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward, relative to the Trent affair*, and that if any correspondence has taken place between them, it has been of an informal and confidential character.

The monotony of soldier life near Washington was broken yesterday, by a brilliant fight with the enemy near Drainesville, in which the enemy suffered another humiliating defeat. A portion of Gen. MCCALL'S Division went ont in the morning to secure forage and for reconnoitering purposes, when they encountered the rebels, who had four regiments of infantry, with a battery of six pieces of artillery and a regiment of cavalry, all under the command of Gen. STEWART. On our side the troops engaged were Gen. ORD'S Brigade, the First Rifles, and GASTON'S Battery of four guns. The action continued an hour and a half, and resulted in the complete rout of the rebels, who left behind them most of their killed and wounded, two caissons, a quantity of small arms, blankets, great coats, etc. Their killed found on the field, numbered sixty, and their wounded nineteen. Our loss was ten killed and fifteen wounded. The rebel troops were South Carolinians, Alabamians and Kentuckians.

We learn from the Upper Potomac that skirmishing is still going on at Williamsport, the evident object of the rebels being to destroy the dam near that point. On Thursday night a party of the Connecticut and Lieut. RICKETT'S Battery went over to the Virginia side and burnt a mill at the dam, which has for some time served as a harbor for the rebels.

Our advices from Missouri continue to be of the most cheering character. In addition to the operations of Gen. POPE, chronicled yesterday, we to-day announce the capture of thirteen hundred rebels, including three Colonels, seventeen Captains, and other officers in proportion, together with a thousand stand of arms, sixty-five wagons, a thousand horses, and a large quantity of tents, baggage and supplies. This feat was accomplished by a body of National troops under Col. DAVIS, who surprised the rebels in camp north of Warrensburgh. A brief skirmish occurred, but the rebels finding themselves surrounded, soon surrendered. It is also announced that two tons of powder have been discovered buried on Gov. JACKSON'S farm.

By the arrival of the steam transport *Atlantic* at this port, we have advices from Port Royal to the 17th inst. The *Atlantic* brought the first instalment of Sea Island Cotton—150,000 pounds—and the intelligence that 400,000 pounds have already been secured by Gen SHERMAN. The expedition which was expected to leave for some point further South, under command of Gen. VIELE, has been abandoned for the present, the military and naval authorities having come to the conclusion that the force could be used to more advantage in the vicinity of Port Royal. Some important movement, however, must be contemplated, which Gen. SHERMAN desires to be very quiet about, as he has issued an edict of banishment against the reporters, all of whom have received notice to leave immediately. Nothing of startling interest had occurred since the date of our previous advices. The question of what is to be done with the negroes, it will be seen by our correspondent's letter, is becoming one of the first importance.

The steamship *Constitution* arrived at Boston from Ship Island, *via* Havana and Fortress Monroe, at a late hour on Tuesday night. She now lies at the head of Long Wharf, and will at once commence taking on board supplies for Gen. BUTLER'S expedition. It is understood that she will convey the Twelfth Maine Regiment and Col. FRENCH'S Regiment, both of which are now at Camp Chase, Lowell, as a reinforcement of the troops which she has already landed at Ship Island.

The New-Bedford *Standard* has a letter from the stone fleet in Port Royal Roads, dated the 11th instant, which states that the last of the ships composing it arrived there that day, and that the bark *South America* had been safely deposited along with a New-York and a Sag Harbor hulk at Savannah. The fleet had encountered a rough passage. The New-Bedford ships, it is believed, will be sunk at Charleston. Capt. WILLIAMS, of the *Rebecca Sims*, of that port, and other parties on board the rat-hole fleet, report trouble existing between Commodore DUPONT and Gen. SHERMAN. The cause assigned is, that the former is for going ahead, and the latter is rather slow.

The Boston *Traveller* is in the receipt of letters from on board the United States steamer *Mississippi*, of the blockading squadron, as late as Dec. 1. They contain copies of the correspondence between the petty officers and crew of the *Mississippi* and flag-officer MCKEAN, of the *Niagara*. The former expressed a most earnest desire to participate in the attack upon Pensacola, with a hope that they might maintain the honor of the glorious Stars and Stripes. The letter was signed by CHARLES SMITH, boatswain's mate, and one hundred and forty-eight others. The Commodore, in reply, says that the communication has given him much pleasure, as a convincing proof that "the spirit of patriotism and gallantry, which was so distinguished a characteristic of American sailors during the war of 1812, has not degenerated, but still exists, and only awaits the opportunity to shed a distinguished lustre on the naval service of our beloved country." He then gives his reason for preferring the *Richmond* for the service required, her light draught of water enabling her to approach close to the rebel fortifications. He, however, promises to give them an early opportunity to distinguish themselves. The blockade of New-Orleans is quite effective again, an English bark, with a cargo of coffee valued at $100,000, having been captured by the *Vincennes*, who first sent a boat's crew on board, the *Mississippi* being close behind.

A private letter from Fort Pickens states that the rebels threw into that stronghold, during the late bombardment, six hundred shells, only nine of which exploded. They were all of English make.

Gen. BUTLER has indignantly repudiated all responsibility for Gen. PHELPS' proclamation. To one gentleman he declared that it could only be the work of a madman or fanatic; and to another he wrote that it was neither "foreseen, intimated or authorized" by him.

Items of news from the South and West, colored so as to suit the rebel appetite, are received by way of Fortress Monroe. The Charleston *Mercury* of the 13th inst., announces the occupation of Beaufort by the National forces, five thousand strong, and states they have erected a battery near Port Royal Ferry, mounting twelve 12-pounder Parrott guns, and are throwing up intrenchments on the island. This unpalatable dish of truth is, however, spiced with the accompanying lie, that one of our launches was fired into, and "seven Yankees killed."

From Memphis we have the announcement that Galveston, Texas, has been evacuated by the rebels. If this is so, we may probably find the reason in the statement, contained in a letter from on board the steam-frigate *Niagara*, dated the 3d of December, which says the frigate *Santee* had destroyed a fortification that was nearly completed at Bolivar Point, and intended to have driven our ships from Galveston.

The Canadian papers continue to discuss the probabilities of a war between England and the United States, and the results which might be anticipated. The Toronto *Leader*, which has a wholesome dread of the "calamity of the Canadian frontier being made one of the battle-grounds," urges forward the volunteer movement. It notices the formation of a University Rifle Corps. The *Globe* devotes its energies to a consideration of the weak points of Canada, and concludes that to guarantee its safety the British Government should command the Lakes.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, a number of petitions were presented—among them one for the removal of JESSE C. BRIGHT, and one for the establishment of a system of exchanging prisoners. A joint resolution from the Military Committee recognizing the services of the deceased Gen. LYON, was passed. The House bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship *Perthshire*, was temporarily laid on the table. The bill to abolish the United States Supreme Court was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, which was discharged from further consideration of the matter. A bill further to prohibit the sale of liquor to soldiers in the District of Columbia was passed. The resolution presented by Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, calling upon the Secretary of War for a copy of Gen. PHELPS' Proclamation, was taken up and discussed, and finally laid on the table. Mr. WRIGLEY, of Virginia, then resumed and concluded his speech, commenced on Thursday, and after an Executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch mint at Denver, in Colorado Territory. A bill was passed appropriating $150,000 for completing the defences of Washington. The Senate bill, providing for the transmission of certificates of allotments of pay to the families and friends of volunteers, was passed. By it no sutler can have a lien upon the soldiers' accounts. The Senate bill, authorizing the appointment of General Courts-martial in time of war, was also passed. The Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to report a bill authorizing the appointment of Jewish chaplains. The resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature in favor of relieving the wants of Ireland, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A resolution was offered by Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill so amending the Fugitive Slave law of 1850 as to forbid the rapture or return of any fugitive slave without satisfactory evidence that the claimant is loyal to the Government. The House refused to lay the resolution on the table, 78 to 39, and after an attempt to amend it so as to confine its operations to the citizens of seceded States, it was passed by the same vote. A resolution thanking Col. MULLIGAN and his command for their defence of Lexington was passed. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the confiscation of all the property of rebels, and their aiders and abettors, and the unconditional liberation of their slaves. The House refused to order the previous question upon this resolution, and it was finally laid on the table by two majority. A resolution was offered by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, directing the Military Committee to report a bill providing an additional article of war, which shall prohibit all army officers from using any part of the force under their command as slave catchers. Pending its consideration the House adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The testimony in the Walton-Mathews murder, yesterday, was highly interesting. The cross-examination of WM. WALTON was completed, and Officer MOORE, who was employed to make JEFFERDS' acquaintance and elicit confessions from him, was examined at length. His history of JEFFERDS' confessions comprised a series of most remarkable admissions by the prisoner. He was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Mr. BRADY.

Mrs. HARTUNG, recently released from the State Prison at Sing Sing, was yesterday rearrested at Albany, and was confined in jail last night. Her counsel, however, has made arrangements to effect her release on a writ of *habeas corpus* this morning.

Army supplies valued in all at $157,951 54 have been received at the State Military-store in Madison, Wis., and disbursements of these to the amount of $124,060 55 have been made.

The Stock Market after the early Board yesterday, (the sales of which were adversely influenced by calls for Money,) became quite firm, at advancing prices, under political advices from Washington and army news from the West. New-York Central 76¾; Exchange continues high, 110½@111 per cent.

The export demand for Breadstuffs, yesterday, was limited, and prices of Flour and Wheat were generally lower. Corn opened heavily, but closed with renewed firmness. Cotton was quiet yet steady. Groceries were in moderate request, as were also Tallow, Whisky, Tobacco, Iron, Oils, Laths, Spices, Fish, Fruit, and Candles. A fair business was reported in Provisions. Pork was cheaper. Resin and Saltpetre were depressed, and prices were materially reduced. Ingot Copper, Pig Lead and Block Tin were actively sought after at advancing rates. The freight engagements were moderate.

The Probable Solution of the English Question.

The discussions with which the newspaper Press, in common with ourselves, indulged upon the seizure of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON on the steamer *Trent*, and the approval of the same, were all based upon the assumption that with the rebel emissaries were captured their dispatches, which were to be our evidence to vindicate the act. We stated at the time that Capt. WILKES did not go far enough—that with the rebels and their dispatches he should have brought in the ship conveying them, for adjudication in a Court of Admiralty. Unfortunately this was not done, and it now turns out that only the persons of the rebels were taken, while their dispatches went forward in the steamer. Capt. WILKES thus allowed both the subject matter of adjudication, with the proofs to be presented to secure it, escape. It may be entirely competent for an officer to visit and search; and in case articles contraband of war are found on a ship of a neutral nation, to bring her into port. But here his authority ends. He is the bailiff, not the court. His office is purely ministerial, not judicial. Did he not then, (from the best of motives, to be sure,) commit a grave oversight, leaving us no choice but to make the proper amends, whatever these may be? No Court has jurisdiction unless the subject matter to be passed upon is within its reach, so that its judgments can take effect either upon persons or property. The subject here was the steamer or some article contraband of war. Were the rebels such? Can they be adjudicated upon as contraband in a Court of Admiralty? Is not their offence of a nature entirely different? If, then, we have no competent proof with which to condemn the ship, and as she is out of our jurisdiction if we had, no judgment in the case can be passed. Are we not, then, bound to restore matters to their original *status*, which would involve the return of the rebel Ministers?

It appears to us as not at all improbable that such a view of the case was taken by the Administration from the outset, or as soon as it came to a full knowledge of the facts, and communicated it at at early day to the British Minister or Government. Without vouching for it, we have heard it intimated that such was the fact. The entire silence of the President in his Message to Congress, at least indicates that the case was not clear of difficulty, or was then a matter of negotiation. This reticence upon this subject was a subject of general surprise, not at all in keeping with the feeling of satisfaction which everywhere prevailed at the mortification and punishment inflicted upon two such arrant traitors and scoundrels.

This view of the case is also in keeping with the present conduct both of the Administration and the British Minister. Nothing from Washington indicates a question impending, involving the peace of the two nations. Both the Government and Lord LYONS seem to take matters very leisurely and coolly—in a manner entirely incompatible with the idea that any real difficulty exists between them. We are assured even that Lord LYONS has sent no formal communication to our Government upon the subject. Consequently no special messenger, bearing important dispatches in the case, could have returned in the steamer. We may rest assured that the matter is either fully composed, or is far advanced in this direction. Mr. CHASE'S declarations to the Bank officers in this City were emphatic that there would be no war. In fine, we think that a day or two more will prick the bubble which has thrown our people into such a state of anxiety and alarm.

A NUISANCE TO BE SQUELCHED—PRESENTMENT, BY THE GRAND JURY, OF THE BROADWAY CONCERT SALOONS.—We are very glad to see that the public scandal to which we lately called the attention of the authorities—the so-called "Concert Saloons" of Broadway—was yesterday made the subject of a presentment by the Grand Jury. This document, which gives a forcible *exposé* of the true character of these obscene dens, will go before the Legislature on its assembling, in January, with the request for legislation thereanent, for it seems that existing laws are inadequate for the suppression of these nuisances. The attempt made, some time ago, to extinguish them by imposing a heavy theatrical license, proved a failure, the extraordinary profits of these infamous resorts enabling them not only to stand this burden, but to pay large and in some cases enormous salaries to their "artistes." as they call them. The system of *police descents* in vogue a year or two, for a similar, though less shameless class of establishments, also proved utterly inadequate, and gave rise to abuses quite as bad as the evil it was intended to cure. The nuisance, in fact, is a novel one, and demands new and special laws. Such laws, and of the most stringent, we hope the Legislature will give us at the earliest moment, for public morality clamors for the prompt suppression of these vile dens.

One may well ask in alarm what has come over us, that Broadway should thus of a sudden break out in these pestiferous eruptions. It has been said that these establishments have been introduced in New-York in imitation of similar establishments in London, Paris, and other European cities. We do the European cities wrong—never in any European city has there been, nor would there be tolerated such a combination of vilenesses. There are, indeed, times of social oscillation when a people suddenly relieved from the restraints of law, rush into an extreme of license; but such saturnalia are always in the train of some great social crisis: how is it that there should come upon us, unheralded, with society in its normal condition, a reign of all the lewdnesses, compared with which the daye of the Restoration or the Regency were decent? What virus was there in the blood that should thus appear in these disgusting shapes? It may well give us pause.

No doubt a good share of the very great success of these "concert saloons" is owing to the tactics adopted by their keepers. Their plan has been simply to *stun*, and instead of carrying on their curious calling in the half-privacy courted by *legitimate* houses of prostitution, boldly to storm the citadel of the public senses. With this view they have chosen Broadway, and called to their aid all the resources of gaslight, transparencies, cartoons and huge vermillion posters. One other avenue remained to them for reaching their customers—they have amply availed themselves of it, and advertisements, which are a kind of phenomenon in their way, have daily appeared in the *Herald*—the only sheet vile enough to lend itself to such uses—displaying to the full the seductive qualities of the "pretty waiter girls," "pretty waiter girls"—blazoned forth in serried capitals. It is understood that the *Herald* is to go into mourning when these numerous patrons of it are squelched, and will have its "religious principles" still further confirmed.

The energetic action of the Grand Jury in this matter is a good beginning; the next Legisieture will, we think, be of a character to take such prompt and energetic action as will forever put an end to these pest-houses. They and their belongings may go as curious traits into a picture of our social life by some future delineator; but we doubt whether the history of this phase of society will not be read with incredulous amazement that it should ever have been permitted to exist in a civilized, Christian community.

The Campaign in Kentucky.

Recent military movements in Kentucky seem to indicate the speedy opening of the campaign in that State, if, indeed, it may not be said to have already opened in the recent forward movements from two of the main points of action. There are in Kentucky three distinct and fundamental points of military operation, both for the rebels and for the National forces—an Eastern, a Centrel, and a Western. The Eastern base is on or near the Cumberland River; the Centrai, on and near the Green River; the Western, on the Mississippi. On the East we have Gen. SCHOEPF, at Somerset, opposed to ZOLLICOFFER on the other side of Green River, and to CRITTENDEN at Cumberland Gap. This, on our part, looks to the possession of the Gap, and the occupation of East Tennessee; while from here the rebels look to the possession of Lexington and the control of Eastern Kentucky. In the Centre we have the main body of the National Kentucky army on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, extending as far south as Munfordsville and the crossing of Green River; the advance of which is under Gen. MITCHELL, of astronomical fame. Opposed is the main body of the rebels at Bowling Green, under BUCKNER and ALBERT S. JOHNSTON. This, on our part, looks to the possession of Nashville and the control of the great system of railroads running eastward and westward; the rebels from here look to the possession of Louisville and to carrying the seat of war up to the banks of the Ohio. On the Mississippi we have the army at Paducah and the army and navy at Cairo, under various Generals, opposed to the rebel army at Columbus, and the rebel batteries on the river. This, on our part, looks to the occupation of Memphis and the control of the Father of Waters; the rebels here, probably, intend to remain simply on the defensive, and make the point a base for incursions into Kentucky and Missouri. The other detachments of rebels here and there throughout the State are simply small bodies of marauders and guerillas, acting without any design except the destruction of Kentucky.

We mentioned the other day the state of forwardness of our army and navy at Cairo for a movement down the Mississippi. (This point is in the "Department of the Missouri," under command of Gen. HALLECK.) Since then, things there remain pretty much the same, excepting that the preparations are somewhat more advanced; and the men and mortar-floats are daily becoming more numerous and more impatient for the advance. On the central and eastern line of our Kentucky operations, in the "Department of the Cumberland," under command of Gen. BUELL, significant movements have been reported within the last few days. On the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in Central Kentucky, the most important battle of the western campaign is now impending. The main body of the Western rebel army, as everybody knows, has been stationed for half a year past at Bowling Green, on this road; while a heavy National force has been stationed at Muldraugh's Hill, between Bowling Green and Louisville. The latter force, largely augmented, has recently commenced the forward movement to the rebel stronghold, and, at latest advices, was crossing the Green River,—the state of which has for some time formed an impassable barrier in the way of our troops' advance. The recent brilliant affair at Munfordsville, on Green River, is but an incident in this movement; and as there is still a detachment of three thousand rebels ten miles south of Munfordsville, and other bodies at other points, it is likely that there may be a few more tough skirmishes before the main body of our army gets over the river and moves on the general advance. It has been generally understood that as soon as our army was enabled to cross Green River, the movement into Tennessee should commence. If that be correct, operations cannot now be long delayed. One of our correspondents in Kentucky, in a letter published this morning, informs us that BUELL'S command in Kentucky mustere over 110,000 men. More than two-thirds of this force is now on the march toward Bowling Green. The enemy at that point probably counts half that number, strongly intrenched and protected by commanding batteries, while by the railroad connections, large rebel reinforcements can be suddenly poured in from two or three points. The importance of our obtaining a decisive success at Bowling Green, if indeed we fight there, is very great. The rebels cannot make a stand at any other point between there and the Capital of Tennessee; so that victory there will at once give us command over Central and Eastern Tennessee and the important railroads running into Virginia—will virtually rescue all Kentucky out of the hands of the Confederate traitors, and will carry the war five hundred miles South. The Western rebel leaders know that all is over with them if beaten out of Kentucky. It may be that Gen. BUELL can effect this without the risk of a direct assault upon the strong works at Bowling Green—particularly if the river gunboats, instead of going down the Mississippi, should outflank the rebels by ascending one of the important streams in their rear. On these points, and on the rebel batteries erected on these rivers, some interesting data will be found in our Western correspondence this morning.

From Eastern Kentucky the advices we published yesterday show that the advance movement on ZOLLICOFFER had at last fairly commenced there also. On Wednesday Gen. SCHOEPF with all his force, some ten thousand men, marched out to attack the skulking rebels. It would most likely be their policy to evade a battle and to retreat once more to the fastnesses of Cumberland Gap, beyond which it would be impossible for our troops to pursue them. But if the campaign in that quarter has been planned with any sort of skill, it should not be many days before the Gap rebels find another fire in their rear beside that of the loyal mountaineers of East Tennessee. As our Louisville correspondent yesterday said, nothing but military imbecility can now prevent Kentucky's early and entire release from the coils of the rattlesnake. Now that movements seem to have commenced in that quarter, every day's news from there will be looked for with the intensest interest.

The Herald as a Family Paper.

The *Herald* says that the TIMES "has fallen to puffing prodigiously, philosophically and piously those well-known institutions, the Broadway concert saloons." As a mere matter of fact, this statement is, of course, exactly the reverse of the truth. We have denounced these saloons as pests and disgusting nuisances, and called upon the City authorities to suppress them. If the *Herald*, however, means that our denunciation of them only calls public attention to them, and thus has the same effect as a puff, it may possibly be true. The *Herald* undoubtedly believes it,—else it would never denounce them, as it does occasionally in its editorial columns. Its object is to help them,—to bring them into notice,—to stimulate the curiosity of its readers, and induce them to visit these mysteriously wicked places,—these "well-known institutions" as the *Herald* styles them,—which make their paper their special organ, and rely upon its advertising columns, aided by an occasional editorial notice, for their support. We have not the slightest doubt that they find themselves abundantly repaid for the large sums of money which they thus pay the *Herald* for its support.

There is another branch of business, not unlike this in character, which the *Herald* prosecutes with great assiduity and success. It has become the recognized pimp and pander for the houses of ill-fame in the City,—the medium through which their agents catch the attention of fresh victims, and inveigle them into those "interviews" which seem so innocent at the outset, but which end so surely in ruin. It has frequently called attention editorially to its column of *Personals*, as of special and mysterious interest,—as giving a vivid picture of life and society in this charming, wicked, fascinating Metropolis. The following are specimens of the notices with which that column is filled day after day:

IF THE YOUNG LADY WHO SAT OPPOSITE THE gentleman, on his friend's knee, in a Bleecker street stage, Friday night, and who got out at Hammond street and resides in Jones street, will allow the said gentleman to make her acquaintance, she will find him a friend for life, and as honorable a one as she ever knew. If agreeable, will she bow when we next meet, or address ——.

WILL THE LADY THAT RODE UP IN A FOURTH avenue car on Sunday afternoon, and sat in the corner, dressed in a black silk dress, brocha shawl, wish to make the acquaintance of a gentleman who sat in the opposite corner, and who got out at Fourteenth street? She can address ——.

IF THE YOUNG LADY DRESSED IN BLACK SILK dress, heavy black cloak, black velvet hat, walking with young lady wearing stone colored dress, also with gentlemen, and who particularly recognized a gentleman corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, who afterwards passed at New York Hotel and there stopped, would favor the said gentleman with an acquaintance, address ——, stating when and where.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO WALKED UP BROADway to Thirty-first-street, with a young lady with a dark hat trimmed with red flowers, and a brown cloak, and who afterwards met her on Sixth avenue, has not forgotten his pleasant companion. Will she favor him with a better acquaintance, if she thinks well of his first effort? Address ——, Herald office.

IF THE LADY WHO GOT INTO A TWENTY-THIRD street stage yesterday afternoon about 2 or 3 o'clock, in the neighborhood of Seventh or Eighth streets and Broadway, and who got out just before coming to Seventh avenue and Twenty-third street, would desire to make the acquaintance of the gentleman who requested her to look at the Personals in to-day's Herald, it would be a mutual pleasure, and she is requested to address ——, Herald office, appointing an interview for Thursday.

20TH STREET.—WILL THE YOUNG LADY WHO, about 1 o'clock on Tuesday, rode up in a Sixth avenue car, got out at Twenty-sixth street, and went through to a druggist's in Fourth avenue, and who was subsequently joined by the gentleman who followed her, please say where a note can reach her?

THE LADY WHO CROSSED THE FERRY YESterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, from Jersey City, wearing a black plush bonnet, trimmed with a green and black feather: brown cloth basque, plaid black silk dress, trimmed with two rows of red velvet ribbon; carrying a muff and parcel in her hand, allow the gentleman who sat almost opposite to her in a Broadway and Fourth avenue stage, and then passed her again on the sidewalk on Fourth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, the pleasure of her acquaintance. If so, address, &c.

ONE OF THE TWO LADIES WHO GOT INTO A Madison avenue stage, corner of Broadway and Houston street, on Monday evening, about eight o'clock, dressed in a white and dark fur cape and muff, and got out at Twenty-seventh street, will hear of something to her advantage by sending her address to, &c.

THE YOUNG LADY WITH THE RED BONNET trimming, who, in company with another lady, rode down the Bowery in a Third avenue car on Monday, Nov. 25, about half-past three o'clock, holding an open book in her hand, and got out at the corner of Catharine street, her companion having previously left, can (if she desires) procure the young man who sat nearly opposite her for a husband. Address, &c.

WILL THE YOUNG LADY WHO CROSSED THE Bowery and went through Broome street (east), yesterday morning—the same who had so much trouble in keeping her dress from the mud—please send her address to ——, stating where an interview may be had.

WHITE HANDKERCHIEF.

IF THE YOUNG LADY WHO, ON MONDAY AFTERnoon, at about four o'clock, took a Sixth avenue small car at the corner of Varick and Watts streets, and left it at the corner of Waverley place, and wore a black and white check dress, trimmed in front and below with black silk, edged with crimson, fur cape and muff and black bonnet with green velvet behind, desires to become acquainted with one who admires her very much, she will please address a few lines to, &c.

MADISON AVENUE STAGE.—IF THE LADY WHO on yesterday (Wednesday) passed up Broadway in a Madison avenue stage, and bowed to the gentleman coming through East Bleecker street toward Broadway, would address a note to ——, appointing an interview, she would very much oblige the same.

THANKSGIVING DAY EVENING.—IF THE LADY who was at Bryant's last Thursday evening, in company with another lady and gentleman, would like to make the acquaintance of the gentleman who stood near her a part of the evening, and borrowed a programme, and on coming out mentioned "Personals," "Herald," "Saturday," &c., she can do so, and will confer a favor on the gentleman, by addressing, &c.

WILL THE YOUNG LADY WITH A GLOVE ON the right hand and diamond ring on the left, who wore a black and white check shawl, and who was seated next to a young gentleman at Bryant's Minstrels, on Monday night, Dec. 2, please address ——.

491.—IF THE TALLEST OF THE TWO LADIES who recognized the gentleman on Third avenue cars on Sunday morning, near 12 o'clock, and who stopped near Thirty-fifth street, wishes to make his acquaintance, she will please address ——, stating place for an interview.

IF THE AUBURN HAIRED LADY WITH BLUE dress, who got out of a Bleecker street stage corner of Bleecker street and Broadway, on Monday morning, in company with another lady, would like to meet the gentleman who sat opposite reading the Herald, she can do so by addressing a note to, &c.

IF THE LADY WHO, LAST EVENING, RODE down town in a Fifth avenue stage to Fulton ferry, wearing hat with black velvet crown and white front, cloth cloak, with sprig, will favor the gentleman who got in at Fifth Avenue Hotel, about five o'clock, and rode down to ferry and there procured the same ticket, with her acquaintance, please address same, &c., stating where.

ON THE EVENING OF NOV[illegible] Garden, if the young lady who [illegible] gentleman, on the left of the dress circle [illegible] asked the gentleman (he was [illegible] programme, and made the agreeable [illegible] address a note to ——, stating where an [illegible] be had, she will oblige an admirer.

THE LADY WHO WAS SEEN WALKING [illegible] Bloomingdale Road, between 3 and 4 P. M. (Sunday,) as far as 101st-street, and returned with [illegible] boy, will oblige the person she observed behind her [illegible] dressing a note to ——, stating where an interview may be had.

PERSONAL.—IF THE YOUNG LADY IN A BLACK silk dress, black bonnet and steel mixed cloak, with hood, who, in company with another lady, passed 406 Fourteenth street on Thursday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, is willing to form the acquaintance of the gentleman who saw leaning against a tree at the corner of Union-place, and whom, when alone, she met an hour afterwards in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel, she can address —— stating when and where an interview may be had, or the what address a letter may be sent with a view to a better acquaintance. Communications cordially welcomed and held sacredly confidential.

MEMPHIS.

THE YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO RODE DOWN IN a Fourth avenue and South ferry car on Thursday morning, Thanksgiving day, from 8 to 9 o'clock, will be pleased to make the acquaintance of the young lady who sat opposite, carrying a small bundle, "Frost, Bonthillier Bros." in her hand, and to whom he bowed as he stepped out in Broadway, corner of Wall street; if agreeable to her, she will please address a note to, &c.

We might fill column after column with similar invitations to young ladies, met casually in public vehicles or in the streets, to grant secret interviews to gentlemen who have been fascinated by their beauty and their charms. They constitute a leading feature of the *Herald*, and make up a very considerable share of that enormous advertising patronage of which it is always boasting. These "gentlemen" who thus seek the acquaintance of young ladies through the *Herald's* columns, are of course the soul of honor:—they are prompted solely by the loftiest and most honorable intentions;—tender-hearted susceptible souls, who have been suddenly smitten by the resistless fascinations of some young lady who had been out shopping, and who, as she glances at the *Herald* in the breakfast room next morning, sees herself thus flatteringly described and besought to permit her unknown, but possibly her rich, handsome, and highly connected admirer,—to make her acquaintance. Who knows how many domestic tragedies begin in just this way? Every man who stops to think of the matter at all, knows perfectly well that these notices are simply traps laid by gamblers, debauchees, profligate vagabonds who hang upon the outskirts of society, to invade social and family circles from which they would be excluded like so many vipers, but to which they have ready access through these queer, spicy, mysterious Personals of the *Herald*. When a pander goes into the streets to hunt up victims, he is thrust into a dungeon as a malefactor. When he catries on his trade, with tenfold audacity and success, through the columns of a newspaper, he becomes a miracle of enterprise!

This is probably all right. Society is too busy to draw nice distinctions. There is no time to look below the surface. Men having families have not time to think about what they read or where they go:—it is all they can do to get them clothes, and teach them manners and manners, and be on the lookout for a good match. These are the main things—minor matters must take care of themselves. They may wonder now and then that their daughters turn so promptly to the Personals in the *Herald*;—and may miss them for an hour or two during the day. But these are trifles—it will not do to be too particular; and, after all, it is not surprising that young people should like a *spicy* paper.

THE RAM ON ITS LAST LEGS.—We recently chronicled the fact that HOLLINS' ram had gone "*through* Memphis." The ubiquitous marine Proteus now turns up at the scene of its old exploit, near the mouth of the Mississippi, the very place where erst it broke its nose. The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, writing of an engagement which took place there on the 12th instant, says: "HOLLINS' Turtle or ram was disabled, and the *Massachusetts* made up the stream to capture her, *but found her deserted, aground and going to pieces.*" As we have heard nothing of this pretended engagement we sincerely hope the whole story is a mistake. It would pain us extremely to think that the "ram" should vanish from the world of being; and the thought of it "deserted, aground and going to pieces," would haunt our midnight vision. We have had so much genuine fun out of this marine monster, that in losing it we should lose the one comic element in the war. The country will hold HOLLINS to a severe account if, in allowing aught of harm to reach it, he dry up forever the source of many a side-shaking joke. *Evehis Cæsarem*, said the Roman Emperor to the bark that bore him: so the Falstaffian Commodore, *Evehis Hollins*—you bear HOLLINS, and in doing so you bear that in which the whole nation has an interest. We shall hold HOLLINS severely responsible for any damage that may befall the "ram."

TEXAS AND SECESSION—INTERESTING ADDRESS FROM MR. CHARLES ANDERSON.—We hear such accounts of the character and eloquence of Mr. CHARLES ANDERSON, brother of Gen. ANDERSON, that we feel sure that the lecture he is to deliver this evening at the Cooper Institute will be something notably worth hearing. It will be remembered that Mr. ANDERSON but lately escaped from imprisonment in Texas, where, faithful among the faithless, he was held in duress for his truth and loyalty to the Union. The narrative of his escape, even in the brief outline in which it appeared at the time in the public prints, was among the most moving and romantic episodes of the war. He will to-night give his personal experience in full, and his inside views of secession in Texas will be both attractive and instructive.

The Court of Appeals

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 20.

The Court of Appeals adjourned to-day until the 1st of January, and rendered their decisions for the year. In the people *ex rel.* HACKLEY *vs.* KELLEY, in the matter of ANDREW J. HACKLEY, judgment was affirmed. At the next meeting of the Court, Judge WAGNER and four Judges of the Supreme Court, from the odd Districts, take their seats.

The Case of Mrs. Hartung.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 20.

Mrs. MARY HARTUNG was rearrested this afternoon, on a bench warrant, issued by District-Attorney SAMPLE, and is now in jail. Her counsel, W. G. HARLEY, Esq., will apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*, as soon as the papers can be prepared.

Interruption of Telegraphic Communication.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Thursday, Dec. 19, *Via* PICTOU, N. S., Friday, Dec. 20.

The submarine cable across the Straits of Northumberland, connecting Prince Edward's Island with the Continent, and belonging to the Newfoundland Telegraph Company, is again broken, and it is believed cannot be repaired.

OUR PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

How they Employ their Time—Delicacy of Jackknives—The Prisoners's Court.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Dec. 13, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The release of Dr. S. HAGADORN, of Bath, N-Y., who has been detained in this city since the memorable battle of the 21st of July, has caused joy to all who were aware of the unlucky circumstances, (arising from a father's natural solicitude for a son's welfare,) by which he became involved in the confused scenes and unfortunate consequences of the day. His return affords a long wished for opportunity to send letters. I embrace it to write a line or two which may be interesting to your readers.

Your editorials which we have from time to time with thanks to the Richmond papers—have given us much satisfaction. In your sheet the prisoners recognize a firm, unwavering friend. You have steadfastly, so far as we know, advocated measures which, if adopted, would insure an honorable release—intelligence on your part that we shall not forget.

We do not suppose that the Government's consideration we weigh more than "The drop in the bucket," or that we are a great source of public anxiety; but it is a melancholy satisfaction to know that at least ten thousand relatives and many mere friends take pleasure in tidings of the well-being of Richmond prisoners. Aye, in their minds the recital of the minute particulars of daily prison life has an interest only to be appreciated by those who have dear friends in similar circumstances.

Since the commencement of the war, and up to the 3d of the present month, 2,686 prisoners have been brought to Richmond. Several battallons have been sent southward, and some released, leaving 1,711 in the prisons who answered roll-call on Saturday, the date mentioned. One hundred and fifty, have been sent to Columbia, S. C., and it is not improbable that more will follow. In case an exchange were ordered, in accordance with the usages of war, the majority would be retained here as the most convenient point to Fortress Monroe.

Could you but see our jovial sports—the means by which we contrive to be comparatively comfortable, you would not think hat that you were witnessing the frivolities of a few hundred men who had voluntarily, (closing your eyes on the guard,) shut themselves in a building to enjoy to the full each other's society, and to prove to the world that the universal Yankee nation can't be prevented from enjoying its usual employments even under circumstances the most disadvantageous. Never was the truth of the old saying, "Put two Yankees and a jack-knife in a vacant room," &c., more completely verified than in our case. Jack-knives are all-powerful. It is not unusual to find a prisoner supplied with chair, table, bunk, chest and pipe, all curiously carved from lumber which from time to time we have laid violent hands on. We abound in rings made from bone extracted from rations; a little burnt crust and water makes excellent coffee when boiled on a home-made stove; out of tha loose tobacco leaves and scraps we manufacture cigars, cigarettes, and even chewing-tobacco, by aid of the presses which we have taught ourselves to use. Pieces of sheet-iron, tin and nails afford material for cooking utensils, gimlets, saws, case-knives, forks, spoons, &c., all of which are models (rough though they may be) of articles of every variety for systematic housekeeping.

Foremost in the list of means by which we regulate our domestic concerns, is "The Court," of which the following is explanatory:

U. S. PRISONERS' COURT, DISTRICT OF RICHMOND.—Notice is hereby given that the first term of the abovementioned Court will be held in Richmond aforesaid, at Prison No. 2, fourth floor, on ——, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the trial of all offenders against decency, law and order, in accordance with the statute in such cases made and provided. All persons having complaints to submit to the said Court for adjudication, will make the same to ——, District-Attorney, on or before the day aforesaid, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Per order of Hon. —— ——, Chief Justice.
—— ——, Clerk.

The Court-room is decorated as imposingly as blankets will admit. The Judges, Presiding and Associate, clad in judicial ermine of red and gray blanket, look down from elevated positions on grub tables, upon the District-Attorney and Clerk, situated at a [illegible]-covered desk in front, pouring over indictments [illegible], selected for musculority, [illegible] with wooden staves. The jury, impressively [illegible], are sworn in upon a copy of "the Episcopal Canons," while competent attorneys for the prisoner at the bar, (a poor wretch who has been so unfortunate as to filch a ration or to evince too much *animal life* and filth,) strive ably "to make the worse appear the better side." Even to the execution of the sentence, the whole is conducted with all the solemnity—yes, and a little of the forensic eloquence of a genuine Court of the Commonwealth. The Courts have had a salutary effect, as offenders against the law (these will be few among so many men) are not numerous.

Still another means of amusement and instruction is "The Prisoner's of War Dramatic Association." The entertainments given are highly creditable, and would put to the blush many performances aided by properties, music and stage effect, of which prisoners are not possessed. In fact, we only exemplify the fact that a Yankee acknowledges no insurmountable obstacle to self-amusement. It is impossible to place him in a position where he will not develop traits by which he can profit himself and others.

All are pretty well satisfied of the fact that release can only be effected by act of Congress recognizing the Confederacy as a belligerent. From the time when I found myself in this city, a prisoner of war, to the present, I have entertained no idea of freedom by a concession of the powers here, who are determined to have a recognition as belligerents, in order to secure a war waged in accordance with the rule of nations *in cases of like magnitude*. Else, why detain prisoners at all? Our Government, "ostrich-like," as Mr. DUKE calls it, must come to this sooner or later. The people have already arrived at this conclusion; and what is Government save the expressed will of the people? Does a recognition as a belligerent involve a recognition as a political power? Assuredly history answers this question, inasmuch as our independence was not achieved for years after the parent country had taken the step in question. Perhaps, as prisoners, isolated from news of the world outside of our prison, seeing but one side, and that from an interested point of view, we are not qualified to discuss this matter, but we hope our friends at home will not ascribe an unpatriotic motive to a judgment based on what evidence we have, which we are fully aware will have about the same effect as "a dog barking at the moon."

The authorities have furnished us with straw beds, which are a great consolation to many who were unprovided with warm blankets and clothing.

JAMES GILLETTE,
New-York 71st Regiment, Prisoner of War.

THE CONDITION OF OUR PRISONERS.

From the New-York Times, Dec. 20.

They state that our prisoners at Richmond, numbering about 1,500, are suffering greatly for the want of clothing. Many are in rags, and some half naked. On cold nights many are compelled to walk all night, and get their rest in the daytime. The prisoners of the Massachusetts Twentieth and the Michigan man had received the clothing sent them, and were comfortable. Their rations consist of bread and salt beef twice a day.

Donations of serviceable Winter clothing for the suffering prisoners of war at Richmond will be received by the undersigned, and properly forwarded, *via* Fortress Monroe—pantaloons, coats, vests, overcoats, blankets, socks and under-clothing.

Many gentlemen have some of these articles which they can readily spare without inconvenience to themselves, and greatly relieve the pressing necessities of our captive soldiers, who are far from home and friends, without clothes, or the money to procure them.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 53 Park-place.
FRED. M. JONES, No. 54 Walker-st.

LETTER FROM COL. COCORAN.

HOW THE NATIONAL PRISONERS ARE TREATED BY THE REBELS.

CHARLESTON JAIL, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.

MY EVER DEAR FRIEND: After all the privation and insults to which we have been subjected since prisoners of war, and when the worst passions ought to be satisfied, we find that we have yet another and the worst ordeal to pass through. We are in the common jail—having been taken from Castle Pinckney on the 31st ult.—on an equal footing with the most depraved classes, and locked up at night like felons. But I seem to have momentarily forgotten that I am condemned. I have been selected, with three captains and ten lieutenants, to be executed as soon as it may be ascertained that SMITH, at Philadelphia, has suffered, and an order has this day been published to put us in separate cells. But if they imagine that their cruelty or inhumanity can make me falter, or, under the circumstances, have any terrors for me, they are sadly mistaken.

The opportunity to accomplish the object for which I held life most sacred not having arrived—that of aiding to free my native land from the galling yoke of oppression under which she has been suffering for centuries—there could possibly be no other causes for which I could be mere content to freely offer up my life, as the endeavor to maintain the glorious fall which has afforded a home and protection to me and my oppressed countrymen. It was with the most perfect willingness to do this I left New-York, watched for the approach of its enemies at Fort Corcoran marched to and met them at Manassas; but fortune did not crown us with success. I made my last stand around that flag, with very, very few indeed, where from necessity we were forced to surrender.

I hope and trust that my wife, and all my dear friends, will as cheerfully submit to the necessity of my case as I do myself, and assure all that never in my life have I felt in better health or spirits.

I have much to say to you, but do not deem it expedient at this time. In the event of my execution I shall endeavor to have a private letter left to be delivered to you. I must, however, state in justice to the manly hearts that beat in the breasts of the rank and file of our prisoners that some means sheuld, if practicable, be adopted to have them exchanged; for no tongue can tell, pen describe, nor imagination conceive, what those poor fellows have suffered during the last sixteen weeks. At the time of the arrest they were all without a change of under-garments, without blankets and, in many cases, coats, as such articles, on account of the extreme heat, were either left behind or thrown off while on the march. They were also without money, except a few, who were soon spared the trouble of carrying it. The almost invariable salutation received was "You d—d Yankee, &c., &c., what have you got?" and, suiting the action to the word, would dexterously, and with that adaptation which practice alone can give, turn the contents of the prisoner's pockets into his own. There were some who were fortunate enough to fall into the hands of better-disposed persons, but they were few. For ten weeks in Richmond they slept on the bare boards. They are now very ragged, indeed, and many are without shoes. They are served with two-third (nominal) army rations. Our poor wounded who happened to be left from necessity on the battle-field, what has become of them? Where are they? Alas, only Him who knows all things can answer.

Capt. McIvor (after my departure from Richmond) was accused of being the chief of a conspiracy among the prisoners; he was, therefore, confined in the city jail and finally sent to New-Orleans. I had $50 sent to him and the privates a few days since. Lieuts. BAGLEY and GANNON I have not heard from since I left. Lieut. CONNOLLY is here with me, also one of my regiment named OWENS, whom they permitted to accompany me.

I have seen a report put in circulation that I had been handcuffed while at Richmond, but I assure you I have not had that honor, although I have been the recipient of a good many others. If I had promised not to take up arms after my release, I am well satisfied I would precede even some of the earliest arrivals in New-York to exhibit my parole of honor, if it could be called such. I warn all friends of our good cause to be careful what accounts they give credence to. We are led to believe that one fellow here has sold his country for a poor consideration, and has sent letters for publication with statements that are not reliable. The Zouaves will take care of him if he returns.

I have written so many letters to you and Mrs. COCORAN—some of which, I have reason to believe, never reached their destination—I am at a loss to know what may be interesting under the circumstances, and I dislike repetition. I received only two of yours, although it appears from the last that you have written several. The Right Rev. Bishop LYNCH, of this city, has been very kind and attentive since our arrival. He has kindly advanced me some money, and showed other generous marks of Christian benevolence. A gentleman named —— has furnished a shirt for each officer and private in this place. I prefer it to Richmond. Convey to Mrs. COCORAN, Mrs. HENRY and Mr. KANE, my love, and to all friends the expression of my sincere friendship, and believe me, dear Captain, your most sincere friend,

MICHAEL COCORAN.

MY DEAR FRIEND CAPT. KIRKER: I have copied this sheet since the Colonel has been removed from me. He was, at noon to-day, taken and placed in one of the criminal's cells, under lock and key. I asked permission to accompany him and remain with him, but was refused. I am even afraid I will not be allowed to see him. My dear Captain, how I miss him; we were always together since our arrest, and you know or can feel our attachment, and what it is to be separated. I am afraid his constitution is not calculated to undergo such harsh treatment; but he thinks he can stand anything. May God protect him; he is one of the few of a really patriotic race.

E. CONNOLLY.

1861. Genin's Hat and Fur Store. 1862.
Holiday dress Silk Hats for young men,
Styles entirely new and novel.
Holiday styles of Hats and Caps
For Boys and Girls—
Ladies' and Children's Furs of every description,
Sleigh Robes, Fur Gloves, Fur Caps,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Skating Caps,
Fur Trimmings for Cloaks and Bonnets.
Any of the above articles are very desirable and suitable for holiday presents.
GENIN'S HAT AND FUR STORE, No. 513 Broadway.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

At Retail.
Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., at retail, by SILLECK & CO.,
Corner Fulton and William sts.

Men's Furnishing Goods.—A fine assortment of all kinds. McLelland Scarfs, a beautiful article for dress; new styles Neck-ties, white ringwood Gloves, Paris make; fine shirts for parties and New-Year calls, at GEO. M. TRACEY, Agent, No. 95 William-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Merry Christmas is Coming—And if the ladies wish beautiful embroidered toilet slippers, presents for gentlemen, with ladies', boys' and misses' boots and shoes, all styles and prices, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 367 Canal-st.

Rich Holiday Presents.
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,
At TAYLOR'S, No. 759 Broadway.
Cash purchases, low rent and moderate expenses enable us to offer superior inducements to purchasers.

Fancy Boxes, for Holiday Presents, of the LATEST IMPORTATION and in GREAT VARIETY, at war prices, filled with fine and pure candies, at SNOW'S GREAT CONFECTIONERY, No. 623 Broadway.

MARRIED.

LASLEY—STEVENSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 19, at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., by Rev. Dr. Houghton, Mr. ALEXANDER McPEARSON LESLEY, of this City, to Miss MARY STEVENSON, daughter of the late Dr. M. Stevenson, of Chazy, Clinton County, N. Y.

COLE—COOK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, at the house of the bride, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, GEO. W. COLE to ANNA P., eldest daughter of E. F. COOK, Esq., all of this City.

OAMSBEE—CHILD.—In Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 18, by Rev. Dr. Turnbull, ALLEN IVES OAMSBEE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to FANNY A. CHILD, of the former city.

DIED.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 19, at 5 P. M., CATHERINE, wife of Washington Thomas, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 434 Grand-st., on Saturday, at 2 P. M. The interment will take place from the Presbyterian Church, West Farms, on Sunday, the 22d, at 12½ P. M.

CLARK.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 19, SAMUEL J. CLARK, in the 28th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, also those of his brother-in-law, A. Demarest, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 119 East 50th-st., near 2d-av., on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock.

FOWLES.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 20, after a lingering illness, Mrs SARAH FOWLES, widow of Wm. Fowler, in the 77th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral at 12½ o'clock, on Saturday, Dec. 21, from her late residence, No. 16 Orchard st.

SLATER.—In South Brooklyn, at No. 37 Summit-st., on Friday morning, Dec. 20, GEORGE GRAVES, infant son of the late George and Henrietta Slater, aged 5 months and 14 days.

KETCHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 20, LOUISA OVINGTON, only child of Charles F. and Julia A. Ketcham, aged 7 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 164 Livingston-st., on Sunday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

GRIFFITH.—In Brooklyn, on the night of Thursday, Dec. 19, JOHN GRIFFITH, a native of Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 25 years, 6 months and 28 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Isaac Reckhow, No. 94 President-st., on Sunday, Dec. 21, at P. M.

☞ Armagh papers please copy.

CLAPP.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 20, ELIZABETH ARTHUR, widow of the late William Clapp, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at the Friends' Meeting-house, Purchase, Westchester County, N. Y., on the 7th day, (Saturday,) 21st inst. The New-Haven train will leave the depôt (4th-av., corner of 27th-st.,) at 12½ P. M., for Rye, at which place carriages will be in waiting.

SQUIRE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 20, Miss HETTY SQUIRE.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the house of her brother, Charles Squire, No. 134 Clinton-st., of Brooklyn.

BUSH.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Dec. 19, LIZZIE ANNA, daughter of John O. and Abby A. Bush, in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Second Presbyterian Church, in South 6th-st., between Erie-st. and Jersey-avenue, this (Saturday) morning at 11 o'clock.

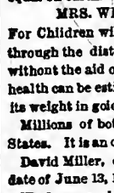
HORTON.—In White Plains, on Friday, Dec. 20, LOPETTA, widow of John Horton, in the 75th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from the residence of Elisha Horton, at White Plains, on Monday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock. Cars will leave 26th-st. Station at 10½ o'clock, returning in the afternoon.

FERRIS.—At Sacramento, Cal., on Saturday, Nov. 16, ALBERT FERRIS, in the 51th year of his age, the brother of Rev. Dr. Ferris, of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 66.—Dec. 20, 1861.
55, 47, 69, 36, 11, 30, 78, 14, 48, 64, 67, 65, 20.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 66.—Dec. 20, 1861.
23, 40, 10, 26, 18, 48, 63, 74, 11, 12, 37, 69.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PRICE REDUCED
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
We are now making, with improved machinery, elegant styles at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Dealers, please see our new samples and prices before buying.
J. E. TILTON & CO.,
No. 161 Washington-st.
☞ CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL PROMINENT PERSONS—ONE THOUSAND SUBJECTS. Send for list free.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quiet nde, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
Lowell, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 186

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
NO. 50 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
FAENCA CHINA VASES.
FAENCA CHINA TEA AND DINNER SETS.
BRONZE STATUETTES, CLOCKS AND CARD TRAYS.
PARIAN STATUETTES, VASES, &c., &c.
BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, IN GREAT VARIETY.
Useful and ornamental TERRA COTTA and LAVA WARES, CHAMPAGNE and other WINE GLASSES, FANCY ARTICLES and TOYS, imported and for sale at low prices by
HERMAN, TROST & CO.,
No. 50 MURRAY-ST.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the German Republican Ward Clubs of the City and County of New-York:

All the Ward Clubs are requested to complete their elections, in accordance with their respective by-laws, of three Delegates and three Alternates from each, to represent them in the Central German Republican Committee for the year 1862, on or before the 6th day of January next. The Central Committee will hold its first regular meeting for the ensuing year, at 8 P. M., on FRIDAY, Jan. 10, in the Steuben House, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, when all delegates will please present themselves with regularly certified credentials.

ANDREAS WILLMANN, President of the German Republican Central Committee.
C. J. STEINHEIMER, HENRY RICHARD, } Secretaries G. R. C. C.
F. MALIGNON, Chairman Executive Com.
ALFRED EBBE, Secretary Executive Committee.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
FURS! FURS!
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURS.
M. K. MOODY,
No. 113 Broadway,
Second door above Trinity Church.


WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 405 Grand-st., in the fancy store.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, per United States steamer HANSA, and for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, per the KANGAROO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 21st Dec., at 10¾ A. M.
WM. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE RUSH CULMINATING
FOR THE NEW NOVEL,
BY THE AUTHOR OF
"RUTLEDGE"
HE DEMAND UNPRECEDENTED
NEW EDITION READY TO-DAY.
THE SUTHERLANDS,
BY THE AUTHOR OF "RUTLEDGE,"
LITERARY EVENT OF THE YEAR.
Having been out of print since last Saturday, (the day issued, when every copy was swept from the Publisher's counter,) it may be hardly said to have been published until TO-DAY
CARLETON, Publisher, (late Rund & Carleton,)
NEW-YORK.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
No. CXL.] CONTENTS. [JAN., 1862.
THE FRANCONIAN SWITZERLAND. By BAYARD TAYLOR.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Streitberg—Franconian Peasant-Women—Castle of Gösweinstein—View in Tüchersfeld—Rock near Rabenstein—Mean Paul Wrote—Frau Rollwenzel—Impediments—The Tempest—Klinger's Grotto—Thus Far, and no Farther—The Haberstein.
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. By BENSON J. LOSSING.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Shannon taking the Chesapeake into Halifax—Esek Hopkins—Joshua Barney—Richard Dale—Truxtun's Medal—Edward Preble—Naval Monument at Annapolis—A Torpedo—Gun-Boats—Lynn Haven Bay—John Rodgers—Isaac Hull—Jacob Jones—A Wasp on a Frolic—William Bainbridge—James Lawrence—The Chesapeake and Shannon—Sir Philip Broke—Lawrence's Monument—Graves of Burrows and Blyth—Put-in-Bay—Isaac Chauncey—Oliver H. Perry—Sir James Yeo—Cumberland Head—Thomas Macdonough—Downie's Grave—Johnston Blakeley—Stephen Decatur—The Constitution—Algiers—Decatur's Monument.
FROST.
THE ZOU-ZOU.
PENNY DEXTER.
MY BRIER WOOD PIPE AND WHAT IT COST ME.
CASTLE PINCKNEY: 1861.
ORLEY FARM. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS.
CHAPTER XXXIII. The Angel of Light.
CHAPTER XXXIV. Mr. Furnival looks for Assistance.
CHAPTER XXXV. Love was still the Lord of all.
CHAPTER XXXVI. What the Young Men thought about it.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Felix Writes—Mary's Letter.
MERETABEL WESLEY. By J. B. HAGANY.
UNDER GREEN LEAVES.
SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.
THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP. By W. M. THACKERAY.
CHAPTER XXV. Infandi Dolores.
CHAPTER XXVI. Contains a Tag of War.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Coming to Grief.—Greek meets Greek.—Comfort in Grief.
COURTSHIP BY CHARACTER.
HINTS FOR TRAVELERS.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S FOREIGN BUREAU.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.—With eight illustrations.
THE ROMANCE OF MISS SMITH'S BONNET.—With sixteen illustrations.
FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Evening Dress.—Walking Robe.
One *Hundred and Forty* Numbers have been issued, during as many successive months, of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Few cultivated readers are unacquainted with the general scope and design of the Magazine. The aim of the Publishers has from the outset been to furnish a Miscellany adapted to meet the wants of the great mass of the reading public. This design has been kept steadily in view. While topics of local and temporary concern have been but briefly touched upon, the main portion of the Magazine has been devoted to subjects of general and permanent interest. History and Biography—Travel and Adventure—Novels, Tales, Sketches and Poems—Essays and Disquisitions upon moral and social themes, have constituted the main features of the Magazine. It has been the special aim of the Publishers to make the Magazine an exponent of American Life and Character; hence they have devoted much space to those anecdotes, jests, and facetiæ which present the salient points of American Wit and Humor. Every subject in which the Artist could aid the Writer has been profusely illustrated. These Pictorial Illustrations alone have been produced at a cost exceeding the entire outlay of any other Magazine in this world for literary and artistic matter.
No change is proposed in the general scope of the Magazine, although in carrying it on the Publishers will avail themselves of all the facilities afforded by their increasing experience. They ask the confidence of the public in no new and untried schemes, the results of which usually fall so far short of the promise. The present number of the Magazine, while it is a fair representative of those which have preceded, is offered as an earnest of the character of those which will follow.
The Publishers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, aware of its permanent value, have electrotyped every page. They can, therefore, supply any number from the beginning, upon the following terms:
Any Number will be sent by Mail, post-paid, for twenty-five Cents. Any Volume, comprising Six Numbers, neatly bound in Cloth, will be sent by Mail, to any part of the United States within 3,000 miles of New-York, post-paid, for Two Dollars per Volume. Complete Sets will be sent by Express, the freight at the charge of the purchaser, at a discount of Twenty five per Cent. from the above rate. Twenty-three Volumes, bound uniformly, extending from June, 1850, to November, 1861, are now ready.
TERMS.
One Copy for One Year.....$3
Two Copies for One Year.....5
Three or more Copies for One Year (each).....2
And an Extra Copy, gratis, for every Club of EIGHT SUBSCRIBERS.
Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly, together, one year, $4.
The DEMAND NOTES of the United States will be received for Subscriptions. Our distant friends are requested to remit them in preference to Bank-Notes.
HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS.

SANTA CLAUS APPROVES OF THEM.
THE MARTIN AND NELLY STORIES!
THE MARTIN AND NELLY STORIES!
THE MARTIN AND NELLY STORIES!
Published by BROWN & TAGGARD, Boston.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE STANDARD GIFT BOOK,
IN NEW STYLES, AND AT REDUCED PRICES.
PUBLISHED
By C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.,
In morocco, full gilt, $6 50.
In half morocco, smooth gilt top, $5.
The most superb book of the season, and at a lower price than ever offered before.
FOLK-SONGS:
A BOOK OF GOLDEN POEMS, MADE FOR THE POPULAR HEART.
WITH UPWARD OF SIXTY ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS, EXQUISITE IN DESIGN AND EXECUTION.
Fac-Similes of the Original Autograph Copies of Fifteen Famous Poets, by Heon. ("The Song of the Shirt.")
TENNYSON, BRYANT, LEIGH HUNT, LONGFELLOW, BARRY CORNWALL, HOLMES, KINGSLEY, PAINE, ("Home, Sweet Home,") WHITTIER, BROWNING, LOWELL, EMERSON, WILLIS, and PINCKNEY—expressly contributed to this Work, by the Poets or their friends.
In one volume, Royal Octavo, printed on the finest tinted paper, at the Riverside Press, Cambridge.
The designs exhibit rare beauty and originality. Among the artists are:

CHURCH,	HILL,	MCDONOUGH,
MAYPART,	EASTMAN,	BARRY,
MCLENAN,	HENNESY,	JOHNSON,
ETTINGE,	WALLIS,	NAST,
KENSETT,	BOUGHTON,	HOPPIN,
MCENTAR,	DARLEY,	PARSONS,
and others.		

Copies sent by mail or express, expense paid by the Publisher, on receipt of price of the Work

A BRILLIANT NAUTICAL TALE OF THE WAR!
THE RATTLESNAKE;
OR,
THE REBEL PRIVATEER.
A TALE OF THE PRESENT TIME
BY NED BUNTLINE.
ILLUSTRATED BY F. O. C. DARLEY, ESQ.
COMMENCES IN THE
NEW YEAR'S NUMBER
OF
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.
Issued everywhere, at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY next, for only four cents.

NOW READY,
The truly delightful book,
LILLIESLEAF;
BEING
Concluding Passages in the Life of Mrs. MARGARET MAITLAND, of Sunnyside.
WRITTEN BY HERSELF.
One handsome volume. 12mo.....Price $1 00.
MARGARET MAITLAND! What delightful associations does the mention of this book recall! Few of its many thousand readers will ever forget the pleasurable emotions excited by its perusal; and here we have the concluding passages, full of the same touching grace which won the hearts of so many people, young and old.
It is a timely book for the season; for a better or more appropriate gift to a young lady could not be found. It may be read with equal pleasure by all, for though it introduces us to many of the characters of the former book, it is yet complete in itself.
For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.
T. O. H. P. BURNHAM, Publisher, Boston.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE JUVENILES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AMY DEANE AND OTHER STORIES. By Virginia F. Townsend. Illustrated. 75 cents.
THE CHILD'S OWN TREASURY OF FAIRY TALES. Beautifully illustrated. $1.
THE MAGIC RING, AND OTHER ORIENTAL TALES. Illustrated. 75 cents.
THE CHILD'S HOME STORY BOOK. 75 cents.
THE BOY'S BOOK OF INDIAN BATTLES AND ADVENTURES. 10 Engravings. 75 cents.
THE FAVORITE SCHOLAR. By MARY HOWITT. And Other Tales. 50 cents.
OLD WONDER-EYES. By GRACE GREENWOOD. Illustrated. 50 cents.
ROBINSON CRUSOE. Illustrated. 63 cents.
CHILD'S OWN PICTURE AND VERSE BOOK. 100 Engravings. 75 cents.
FAVORITE FAIRY TALES. Illustrated. A new edition. 63 cents.
POPULAR FAIRY TALES. Illustrated. A new edition. 63 cents.
MOTHER GOOSE'S MELODIES. Illustrated. Flexible. 50 cents.
And a very large assortment of Juveniles for all ages.
JAMES MILLER,
(Successor to C. S. Francis & Co.)
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 522 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION.
25 CENTS. 25 CENTS. 25 CENTS.
GREAT RUSH FOR BOOKS
AT
NO. 677 BROADWAY,
caused by the
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Call early, before the store is crowded, and select your Holiday Presents from the immense stock of
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
JUVENILES,
ANNUALS,
ALBUMS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, BIBLES,
PRAYERS, POETS,
STANDARD FICTION, &c., &c.
Also, a large assortment of
DOLLAR BOOKS,
selling for
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Call in the early part of the day, to avoid the crowd, and you can make a better selection.
G. W. PITCHER,
No. 677 Broadway,
Successor to D. W. Evans & Co.

A PLEASANT COMPANION, ALWAYS AT HAND,
FOR YOUR FAMILY OR YOUR FRIEND.
What can you get more
Acceptable and more
Valuable than
PURE AND ATTRACTIVE BOOKS?
Does your family or your friend own
A COMPLETE SET OF IRVING'S WORKS?
Or a Set of
THOMAS HOOD, OR BAYARD TAYLOR?
If you can't afford the whole, you may be suited with any volumes in any style of binding.
Or you may select other attractive books at any price from $1 to $100, which is the price of a superb quarto set of IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.
Liberal

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO BUY

ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES,

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

IS DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

The Importing House of

NORTH, SHERMAN & CO.,

Are still opening New Articles

FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT

NO. 449 BROADWAY.

Fans, Work-boxes and Writing Desks.

Jewelry, Perfumery, Stationery, Dolls, &c.

RICH, ELEGANT AND USEFUL

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE LARGEST STOCK,

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STYLES AND PATTERNS

OF

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL AND PEN CASES

In the market, is to be found at

A. MORTON'S,

No. 25 Maiden-lane.

Prices from 75 cents to $25.

These can be put up and sent safely by mail to the Patriots in the Army and Navy, to Friends in any part of the country, and even *some* parts of South Carolina.

WALKING CANES.

USEFUL AND ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Gold, Silver and Ivory Mounted

WALKING CANES

Of every description and price, from

25 cents to $40.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST

AND

BEST ASSORTMENT

in the City, can be found at

A. COX'S SON'S,

No. 25 Maiden-lane.

AMERICAN FLAGS. (SMALL.)

CHRISTMAS FLAGS, NEW YEAR FLAGS,

For Decorating Christmas Trees,

For sale in any quantity,

At No. 66 Vesey-st.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENT.—"LE Bouquet Imperial," the perfume Princess Clotilde called "delightful," and for which Prince Napoleon ordered $50 worth to be sent to the Palais Royal, Paris, sold by the manufacturer, GEO. REYNOLDS, No. 260 Court-st., Brooklyn, and by druggists and perfumers generally, at 50 cents per bottle.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$200—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California: and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS

OF

LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,
J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the War Department. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—A GENTLEMAN, WITH this sum in cash, wishes to form a connection with some reliable party established long in the wholesale business; he will bring, in addition to his cash capital, eight years' business experience, an extensive mercantile acquaintance in this City and throughout the United States, and an established character for energy, enterprise and probity. All communications strictly confidential; references exchanged. Address till Dec. 25, with real name and business, UNION, Box 179 *Times* Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

SOAP FOR THE SOLDIERS,

1776—1861.

At Valley Forge in '76
The soldiers had no soap,
But now within the Union camps,
In suds they e'en can float,
For cheap and good, great seas of suds,
From PYLE'S O. K. flows,
Dealing to vermin, filth, disease,
The deadliest of blows.

Then honest Abe just come along
And spend the people's gold,
And all the soldiers in the camps
Will call you true as bold!

PYLE'S O. K. Soap is the best in use for family purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere. Manufactured corner of Washington and Franklin sts.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MACHINERY, &c.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Arginwall & Woolsey and patentee GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 4th-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works a Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st. New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 55 WEST 14th-st.—Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Thursdays; gentlemen's evening-class, Mondays and Thursdays at 7½ P. M. Private lessons and schools attended.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

COMMISSIONS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN who will shortly sail for Valparaiso, Chili, wishes to represent an American firm in the South American trade. Address W. E. SINCLAIR, 8 West Washington-place.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A PUBLIC UNION MEETING WILL BE held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 26, in the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., Brooklyn, with special reference to supplying the army and navy with religious reading. A statement of what the Society has done in the last few months will be made by one of the Secretaries, and addresses may be expected from Col. T. B. VAN BUREN, Paymaster-General, and Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of New-York, Prof. J. H. RAYMOND, of Brooklyn, and others.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—FORMER Pastors and members of this Church are affectionately invited to its reunion services, appointed for Dec. 22, 1861. 10½ o'clock A. M., sermon by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY; at 2½ P. M., a reunion love-feast; and at 7½ o'clock in the evening, sermon by Rev. SANFORD WASHBURN, of the Troy Conference.

PHILO SCOFIELD,
JOSEPH B. CRAWFORD, } Committee.
JOHN MILEY,

PATRIOTIC CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.—The Allen-st. M. E. Sabbath School (between Rivington and Delancey-sts.) will hold their Christmas Anniversary on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, 1861. Some original pieces have been written expressly for the occasion by Miss Frances S. Crosby, the blind poetess. Solos, duets and choruses by members of the School. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST 17TH-ST., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Rev. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the second of his course of sermons on the *Advent*, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the third of his course of sermons on *The Immortality of the Soul*. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—The anniversary of the Sabbath School connected with this church will be held TO-MORROW, 23d inst. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. TOMPSON, D. D. Addresses at 2 P. M. by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN and others. Addresses in the evening at 7 o'cieck, by Rev. DANIEL WISE, D. D., C. C. NORTH, Esq., and other interesting speakers.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. W. R. BOOTH, Chaplain of the Fifth Regiment of Gen. Sickles' Excelsior Brigade, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Subject of the evening discourse, *The Moral Crisis of the Nation*. Chaplain Booth's was the regiment that brought off the scow load of seventy contrabands from Mathias Point. He will relate, in the evening, many interesting war and Slavery incidents.

PRESBYTERIANS ARE REMINDED THAT divine service will be held in the church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. In June last, the afternoon service was changed at the instance of the Board of Trustees, to the evening, but from some undefined cause, the church does not progress. The Pastor, (Rev. W. FERRIE, A. M.,) is deemed dauntless and eloquent.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach in his church TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING will deliver the fourth of the series of Sunday evening sermons on the *Peerless Mission of Jesus Christ*. The "Old Folks" will sing in this church NEXT MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.—URBAN C. BREWER, the Pastor, will preach at the usual hours, on LORD'S DAY, Dec. 22. Subject—Morning, *The Christian Church in Pergamos*. Evening, the second of a series of discourses on Christianity and Civil Government—subject: *Christ's Respect for the Civil Power*.

THE CHURCH HUMORIST, AN EVENING WITH SIDNEY SMITH.—A lecture by Rev. HENRY J. FOX, in the Methodist Church, corner of 1st-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst. Tickets 25 cents. Music at 7½ o'clock on the Alexandre Organ by C. Hatch Smith. Organ from E. Fabrequette's, No. 203 Broadway.

THE LORD IS COMING.—THE WORD OF prophecy, fulfilling in present events, proves incontestibly the speedy appearing of Christ. His herald and messenger (Elias) will preach on this mighty theme on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY SUNDAY School Missionary Society of the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, (near Grand,) will take place SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7 o'clock. Speakers—Hon. JOHN A. BRIGGS, Rev. Dr. NEWELL, and others. Singing by the children. Its friends and the public are cordially invited.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY-School of the M. E. Church, in 37th-st., will be celebrated in said church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock. Report will be read, rewards distributed, and addresses made by Rev. A. COOKMAN and R. DISOSWAY, Esq.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS, FORTY-FIRST-ST., near 6th-av.—Rev WM. GOULD, of Syracuse, will preach, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. HENRY MORGAN, of Boston, at 7 o'clock P. M. The new church will be dedicated to the service of God, one week from to-morrow, Dec. 29. Further notice next Saturday.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Afternoon at 3. Evening at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. HAMMOND. Text for the afternoon: *It shall be well with the Righteous*. The public invited. Seats free.

GEORGE STORRS, EDITOR OF THE *Bible Examiner*, will preach at the Botanic Hall, No. 88 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, who are looking for the immediate coming of Christ, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

THE LORD GOD OMNIPOTENT REIGNETH.—Rev. ELIAS G. CLENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The sermon in the Evening will be from the above quoted text. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

IN BROADWAY HALL, CORNER OF 47TH-st., SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., Rev. Mr. VAN DOREN will preach to young ladies. All invited. On MONDAY, at 8 P. M., in the same Hall, a GRAND CONCERT, by the Graduates of the Blind Institute. Mr. VAN ALSTYNE, Leader.

AIDS TO THE RIGHT.—THE FIRST OF A series of sermons to the young, under this general title, will be given at the Twentieth-st Universal st Church, between 6th and 7th avs., by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Subject, *Aims; Or, Plan of Life*. Services at 3; sermon in the MORNING, at 10½

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE FOURTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The first of the series of sermons before the Association will be delivered in the Church corner 11th-st. and 4th-av., by Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The early battle of life*.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARNENBURGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. M. S. HOTTON, D.D., may be expected to preach in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector.—Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

THE FAIR OF THE MEMORIAL CHURCH Benevolent Society will be continued through TO-DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 21, and MONDAY and TUESDAY before Christmas, at the School-room, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Come and buy.

SPIRITUAL MEETING—LAMARTINE HALL, corner of 28th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Esq., formerly Editor of the *Spiritual Telegraph*, will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening: *Great Britain, her Policy toward the United States, Past and Present*.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts; services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The Rev. SAMUEL FARWELL, Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach next Sunday evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

MRS. E. J. FRENCH WILL LECTURE IN Cooper Institute, Room No. 20, on SUNDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject to be chosen by the audience.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT WILL BE CONsidered at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. MOSES DALLOU. Services also at 10½ A. M.

MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 44th-st. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. MR. MORGAN, of Boston, Mass., and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. REMINGTON.

JOHN-ST. FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach to-morrow morning and evening, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 14th-st. and 2d-av., Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Strangers cordially welcomed.

FREE CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 5th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York; Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD LOCATION FOR A SElect school or private residence, in Courtlandville, two miles from Peekskill, Westchester County, a large two-story and basement frame dwelling-house, modern finished, with carriage-house and half acre of ground. Possession immediately. Inquire of T. WHITNEY, Peekskill, or of E. GROSS, 78th-st. and 1st-av., Yorkville.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING No. 24 West Washington-place. Contains all the modern improvements. It is in a most desirable neighborhood, and has just been put in complete order throughout. Will be sold on moderate terms, and immediate possession given. Apply at No. 29 Maiden-lane, WEYMAN & GODDARD.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES —Warm your rooms by the new patent gas stove. No dirt! No ashes!! No coal to carry!! Economical! Clean! Portable!!! New-York Gas Stove Works, No. 414 Broadway, below Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

THE SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF THE Artists' Fund Society will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock, at the Gallery of the Studio Building, No. 15 10th-st. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers. Catalogue of pictures, &c., to be sold, now on exhibition free. A Hard Task, J. D. Barrow; Morning, from Lenox, Mass., J. Williamson; In the Door-way, H. Dougherty; Lake Lugerne, S. Colman, Jr.; The First Step, J. G. Brown; In the Frescoula Hills, New-Hampshire, T. A. Richards; The Parting Day, *vide* The Deserted Village, D. M. Carter; An American Lake, S. R. Gifford; A Reverie, E. Lentze; On the Seine, near Bougwal, S. Colman, Jr.; The Three Friends, Thos. Hicks; Landscape, David Johnson; Reading the News, A. F. Blauvelt; Landscape Composition, A. B. Durand; The Letter-Carrier, C. F. Blauvelt; An English Home, J. M. Falconer; The Weed's Road, A. W. Warren; A Pastoral, F. B. Chapman; Millpond on the Ramopo, N. Y., C. C. Griswold; Sleeping Infant, C. G. Thompson; The Playmates, H. A. Loop; The Catskills, from Columbia Co., N. Y., J. B. Bristol; "Out of Work, and Nothing to Do," W. Edmonds; A View of Snaggy Mountain, Va., W. L. Sontag; The Waterfall, J. S. Jameson; "Pretty Polly," Louis Lang; A Glimpse of the Catskills, J. W. Casilear; Don Raphael, *vide* Gil Blas, J. H. Cafferty; A Study from Nature, Thomas Hicks; Twilight on Beverly Beach, J. A. Suydam; Brook Scene—Sundown, L. R. Mignot; Mountain Gorge, W. Casilear; "Playing big bass," G. H. Boughton; An October Day, R. W. Hubbard; Grapes—Study from Nature, J. Williamson; Kaaterskill Lake—Early Morning, W. Whitredge; Landscape—Sunset, R. Gignoux; Evening Shower, on the Hudson, near Dobbs' Ferry, W. Whitredge; The Head of the Lake, R. W. Hubbard; Chocorua, D. Huntington; The Trappers' Camp—Rocky Mountains, A. Bierstadt; Landscape, J. F. Kensett; Long Island Sound—Evening, R. M. Staigg; A View on the Hudson, E. D. Nelson; Forest of Fontainbleau, H. A. Loop; The Spring of Life, E. Beason; "Shall I, or shall I not?" Alfred Jones; A Pleasant Chapter, E. Beeson; The Bouquet at Parting, Louis Lang; Shawangunk Lake—Moonlight, S. R. Gifford; The Natural Bridge, Va., D. Johnson; Landscape, J. S. Jameson; The Day of Departure, W. J. Hennessy; House where Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, J. M. Falconer; Landscape, Jerome Thompson; Near Coldstream—Hudson River, T. P. Rossiter; Shoshonee Village—Among the Cotton wood, A. Bierstadt; Landscape with Cattle, Ellis Greatorex; Bust of Henry Clay—Marble, Charles Muller; War News, G. G. Fish; Landscape, Jerome Thompson; Meditation, Wm. Morgan; A Pastoral—Landscape, T. P. Rossiter; An Interior, with figures, W. Morgan; Children Hunting Rock Pigeons' Eggs, A. W. Warren; Hemlock Island, Skaneateles Lake, N. Y., J. D. Barrow; A Study made in Pine Ridge, Va., W. L. Sontag; Spring Time, W. Morgan; The Red Riding Hood, J. Carlin; The Cliff from Newport Beach, R. M. Staigg; A Mountain Clove, C. H. Moore; Infancy—Marble, C. Muller; Landscape, H. Carmiencke; Ideal Head in Crayon, V. Colyer; Child in Crayon, V. Colyer; Scene at St. Augustine, Fla., J. B. Bristol; Mariee, J. Hamilton; Study for a Water Nymph, C. G. Tompson; Flying Cupid, S. S. Osgood; ——, R. M. Staigg.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock, at the Studio Buildings, No. 15 10th-st., the valuable paietiegs and ether works of art contributed to the above fund by the artists, forming one of the most valuable collections ever offered by them to the public. The following artists are represented in the sale, viz.:

E. Lentze, Thos. Hicks, F. W. Edmoeds, R. W. Hubbard, A. Bierstadt, T. P. Rossiter, J. A. Suydam, R. Gignoex, J. G. Brown, J. M. Falconer, A. W. Warren, J. B. Bristol, W. Whitteridge, E. Benson, Charles Muller, J. Carlin, W. Colyer, S. S. Osgood, D. Huntington, A. B. Durand, Louis Lang, S. R. Gifford, D. Johnson, J. H. Cafferty, L. R. Mignot, S. Coleman, G. D. Barron, F. B. Chapman, G. C. Thompson, W. J. Hennessey, J. S. Jamesson, Alfred Jones, C. G. Fish, C. H. Moore, J. B. Bristol, J. W. Casilear, J. F. Kenset, R. M. Staigg, W. L. Sontag, G. H. Boughton, J. Williamson, C. F. Blauvelt, D. M. Carter, T. A. Richards, C. C. Griswold, H. A. Loop, Jerome Thompson, E. D. Nelson, Elisa Creatores, Wm. Morgan, H. Carmencke, J. Hamilton.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., horses, wagons and harness.

Sorrel English cob horse, 15½ hands high, about 8 years old, warranted soned and kind in all harness and under the saddle; has carried a lady.

A black horse, 9 years old, 15½ hands high, warranted perfectly sound and kind in all harness and under saddle. Also a single harness in good order.

Wagon—A single seat wagoo. A single set harness but little used, made by Gibson, cost $60; also an extra set of single do.

A single cutter sleigh, pole and shafts, in fine order, very stylish.

Also a large brown horse, 16 hands high, perfectly gentle and kind in harness; an admirable horse for a coupé; cost $450.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Rifle, Pistol, Clothing, Dresses, &c., seized for debt. To be sold for account of whom it may concern, an elegant Colt's repeating rifle, very elaborately finished, with case and implements complete; also, a Colt's revolver, with case and implements, and two extra stocks, making a rifle gun—extra leather case to each. Also, a fine trout rod and reel. All are nearly new and made to order. Also, four trunks, containing ladies' and gents' valuable wearing apparel, laces, dresses, Paris shoes, artificial flowers, &c., all nearly new and very costly, and a number of valuable books, atlas, heraldic works, &c., to be sold without reserve for debt. The rifle and pistol can be seen the day before the sale.

HENRY B. HEDGES, Jr., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES, STATUARY, RICH FRENCH JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, DEC. 23 AND 24,
At 11 o'clock each day,
At No. 629 BROADWAY, between Houston and Bleecker sts., comprising rich French clocks and pendules in bronze, ormolu and marble; bronze statuary, candelabras, vases, ornaments, fancy goods, rich French jewelry, rings, pins, ear-rings, breast-pins, bracelets, chains, necklaces, &c., &c. Catalogues will be ready on morning of sale, and as every lot will be positively sold without any reserve, the auctioneer begs to call the particular attention of those who want MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY PRESENTS at a mere nominal price.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., trade sale of wines, brandies, olive oils, whiskys, rum, porter, Scotch ale, cordials and 100,000 cigars, without reserve, consisting of one puncheon Scotch and one puncheon Irish Whisky, four puncheons Jamaica rum, two quarter-casks port wine, one quarter and two one-eighth brandy, three barrels old hourbon whisky, two quarter-casks sherry, two pipes gin, forty dozen brown stout porter, twenty do. Scotch ale, fifty cases cordials, olive oils &c.; 2,000 loose bottles sundries from shelves, 100,000 cigars, assorted samples, from Cook's, on day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and Anhusson carpets, carved rosewood suite, carved oak buffet, extension dining-table, ormolu clock and candelabras, rosewood easy chair, in plush, oak dining-room chairs, rosewood hall stands, elegant gilt-frame pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood etageres, elegant arm chairs, in reps, elegant chandeliers, sewing chairs, in worsted brocatel, superb carved rosewood 7-octave piano, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Also, rosewood English cottage harp-pattern piano, of beautiful tone.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.—Situated within one mile of Princeton, N. J., on the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad, known as the Aqueduct Mills, consisting of 35 acres tillable land, one new grist mill, 35 by 67, three stories high, and four run stones; one new saw-mill, with two saws; two large new dwelling houses, one small house and store, and other necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. The water power is ample and nofailing, and the country unsurpassed for grain of all kinds. About $7,000 may remain on the property.

Sale will be positive on TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises. For particulars inquire at No. 119 West-st., N. Y. OBADIAH CLARK, Sheriff.

B. H. SZIXAS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ENTIRE CONTENTS of China Hall is now removed to the second story of Room No. 555 Broadway, over Wm. Taylor's Ladies' Saloon; sale will commence on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, and sold without reserve, for cash only, under the direction of the assignee. The stock consists of dinner, breakfast, toilet and tea sets, mantel ornaments, plated ware, cutlery, japanned tea trays, a large quantity of ornamente ware, glass, rich Bohemian cut, crystal and molded, selected for family use by the former proprietor, C. C. Leigh. The goods are now ready for examination.
WM. TAYLOR, Assignee.
Catalogues can be procured the morning of sale.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RICH SILVER PLATED ENGRAVED WAITERS, CASTERS, TEA SETS, &c., FINE GOLD WATCHES, ETC., to close a concern, by E. T. WILLS, on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room No. 18 Murray-st., consisting of over 200 rich engraved waiters, with raised heads of the most eminent public characters.

Also, fine gold watches, bracelets, etc., all warranted fine gold. Also, a large lot of fancy goods, worthy the attention of private buyers and the trade.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 341 Broadway, a large stock of first-class furniture, consisting in part of superb parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites of various kinds, parlor secretaries, cantebarles, etageres, buffets, extension dining-tables, centre, fancy and work tables, wardrobes, book-cases, lounges, chairs, &c., making an elegant stock to be positively sold for cash.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofa-beds, sofas, pier and other glasses, hair and other mattresses, feather-beds, blankets, comforters, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths. Also, a large assortment of crockery, kitchenware, &c., which the sale will commence with.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—ON THE Banks of the Passaic, New-Jersey—two farms adjoining—most beautifully situated for country residences, on the west bank of the Passaic, containing about 20 acres each, situated about half way distant between the village of Passaic and City of Paterson. Also, two other country seats adjoining the above, containing about 25 acres each, elegantly located, commanding a very beautiful view of the surrounding country. This property is on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, accessible by cars several times through the day, and distant from the City about 15 miles. It must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FANCY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE HOLIDAY GOODS.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,

With French Embroidered Bosoms.

THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS,

Holiday Styles now ready.

SILK, WOOL, MERINO AND COTTON

Under Shirts and Drawers.

GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,

Some New Styles.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

Elegant and New Styles.

UNION RIDING BELTS,

For Equestrians.

GYMNASTIC GOODS,

Approved Styles.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GAITERS,

Velvet, Cloth and Knitted.

KNIT HOODS, SONTAGS AND CAPS,

Fashionable Colors and Styles.

RINGWOOD GLOVES,

White and Colored.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,

For Traveling.

SUSPENDERS.

UMBRELLAS,

&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, entirely new and choice styles, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.

At reduced prices.

FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS.
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
PLUSH AND LIONSKIN CLOAKS, in a great variety.

All new styles, at retail, at reduced prices.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

NO. 759 BROADWAY.

PRESENTS FOR ALL SEASONS.

And the most agreeable favors for ladies are

TUCKER'S

BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,

Commencing at $5.

Flowers, for decorative purposes, 12 cents per bunch.

GOLD

WINDOW SHADES,

WHITE HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,

BUFF WINDOW SHADES,

WINDOW SHADE FIXTURES

NEW STYLES, at

KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

ALL CURTAIN MATERIALS,

At very low prices, at

KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

ASSORTMENT UNEQUALED

Of useful articles for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Fancy French China Tea Sets for Holiday Gifts....	7 00
SILVER PLATED ICE PITCHERS,	
For Holiday Gifts, large size, handsomely engraved.	5 00
$6, $5, $5, $5.	
Silver Plated Cake Baskets for Holiday Gifts.....	4 50
Silver Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, for Holiday Gifts..	15 00
Silver Plated Casters, 6 cut bottles, for Holiday Gifts	4 50
Silver Plated	
COFFEE URNS,	
for Holiday gifts, new pattern, finely chased.....$10	00
$10, $10, $10, $10, $10.	
Silver-plated Tea Trays, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	1 25
Silver-plated Table-Spoons, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 00
Silver-plated Table-Forks, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 00
Ivory-handle Table-Knives for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 50
Ivory-handle Tea-Knives, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 00

ALSO,

An elegant variety of
FRENCH CHINA VASES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BISQUE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BRONZE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
PARIAN MARBLE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
for Holiday Gifts.
BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS
for Holiday Gifts.
Together with a complete stock of
CHINA DINNER SETS,
Rich and Plain Cut
TABLE GLASS, &c., &c.,
At popular prices.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

CLOAKS.

WHOLESALE STOCK

OF

LADIES' CLOAKS

AT RETAIL

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

At

No. 312 Broadway,
Up stairs.

CLOAKS.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK

OF

LADIES' CLOAKS,

OFFERED AT RETAIL

AT

WHOLESALE PRICES.

AT

No. 447 BROADWAY.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

MADAME R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 729 Broadway,
Have just received a beautiful assortment of
FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., &c.

HOLIDAY CLO

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 428 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 7 per cent. on $501 or amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,149 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $657,372 46 IN THE LAST 20 MONTHS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

CHICAGO INVESTMENTS.

LARGE INTEREST ON MONEY.
REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND COLLECTION AGENCY.
Property in Chicago and the Northwest purchased, sold and generally managed for non-residents, by
ELIAS B. BRYAN,
President of the Home Mutual Insurance Co. of Chicago.
REFERENCES—The Bankers and business men of Chicago. Special references given, when desired, to investing clients in various sections of the Union.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount prescribed to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable at the Stock registered in the City of New-York and the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business; and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 29 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD } COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSANTINO CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE } R. R. Co., No. 29 William-st.

HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT, AND OF the Mortgage Eastern Division, Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees, under the agreement of Oct. 3, 1861, before the 21st of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all bonds presented to us, for the purposes of that agreement, after that date, for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.

Dec. 9, 1861. N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.

By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 18, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

An election of Directors for the ensuing year will also be held on the same day. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

This Company continues to insure, as usual, on the most reasonable terms.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them on all dividends on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURsuant to the order of the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be said at the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1862, to the order of such persons as shall have proved their bonds.

SHEPERD KNAPP, } Trustees.
GEORGE BRIGGS, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, } No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1861.

WM. S. BOUN, LATE TREASURER OF this Company, having resigned, the Board of Directors have this day appointed J. W. BAKER, Esq., Treasurer *pro tem*. The dividends will be paid by him at the office of the Park Fire Insurance Company, and where the business of the Company will be conducted until further notice. JOHN T. RATHBUN, President.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., inclusive.

TUBS. BROWNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1861.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 8th day of January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Dec. 17, 1861.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Interest allowed from the 1st of January.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RUFUS H. BULL, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, } No. 561 and 563 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. M'STERTON, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURnished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE Railroad Company cashed by E. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 90 cents.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaus; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, } Dec. 6, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into theee lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot nr all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will de delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specified and called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ——, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of the advertisement of the ——, from the office of the Light-house Board. Should ——— offer or bid be accepted, ——— request to be informed at ———, and that the contract may be forwarded to ———, for signature and certificate. (Signatrure.)
(Place.)
(Dato.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ——, of ——, be accepted, ——— will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ———, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the ——— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest bidder.
Witness: } Sureties.
(Place.)
(Date.)
I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH S. HAWKINS, DAVID LOGAN and CHARLES H. BUCKMASTER, plaintiffs, against — COSBY and — ANDERSON, copartners, under the firm of Cosby & Anderson, defendants. Summons. To the above-named defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest from the 4th day of June, 1861, besides the costs of this action. Dated Dec. 6, 1861. MAN & PARSONS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in the office of said Clerk on the 13th day of December, 1861.
MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d14-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.

EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. MURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON.
an24-law6mS*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town af Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.
je8-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Francis Walton, No. 41 Parkrow, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.

EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
s14-law6mS* EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—DECEMBER AND JANUARY —HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Dec. 13, 2 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 16, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 17, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 18, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 24, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 24, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Dec. 26, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Dec. 27, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Dec. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 30, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 30, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 31, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 31, 2:20 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 2, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Jan. 3, 7 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 3, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Jan. 4, 11 A. M.	Monday, Jan. 6, 8½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean Ronse, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Estontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—LENGTH 159 FT., beam 22 ft., tonnage 175 ft. For further particulars inquire of E. BOOTMAN & SONS, No. 31 Corlears-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (60th edition, 200 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or sexual blood; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious Imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadwny, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESMAR No. 3 is the great and universally civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $5 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as admiuistered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail ny Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 10 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, and scarcely a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not besitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WAAN, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Opinions of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. DR. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' Freoch Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most confident hope of success in all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and all diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book, for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 6th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Ruptura, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By OUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge, this office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., } No. 41 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

MR. ISAAC KIP, JR., BECOMES A MEMber of our firm from and after this date.

ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO.

FARMERS AND CATTLE OWNERS WHO desire to purchase brewer's grains, can make favorable arrangements by applying immediately to SMITH & BROTHER, Brewers, Nos. 158 and 160 West 18th-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Under the management of
MESSRS. FOX AND LINGARD.
Treasurer.....Mr. G. C. Howard

ONLY GRAND MATINEE,
WITH
WILLIAM HANLON
IN HIS MARVELOUS ACT OF
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION
ON THE TRIPLE TRAPEZE,
Assisted by his two brothers, George and Alfred Hanlon,
SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 21.

Doors open at 12½; performance commences at 1½ o'clock.

The G. L. Fox troupe of Pantomimists
Will appear in the
GRAND SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
L'OGRE; OR, LE PETIT JEAN.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Conductor.....Mr. C. KOPPITZ
Tickets of admission.....Fifty Cents
Children half price.

Tickets may be purchased at the Academy of Music, Breusing's, Hall & Sons, and Firth & Pond's Music-store, Broadwny, and at Sibell's, in Wall-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—UNDER THE MANagement of Messrs. FOX & LINGARD.
Treasurer.....Mr. G. C. Howard

The public are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
AND
ABSOLUTELY UNEXAMPLED APPLAUSE
With which
THE MARVELOUS ACT
OF
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
ON THE TRIPLE TRAPEZE,
BY
WILLIAM HANLON,
Assisted, by his two brothers GEORGE and ALFRED, has been received, it will be repeated on
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
When the
G. L. FOX TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS
will also appear
in the
GRAND SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
L'OGRE;
Or, LE PETIT JEAN,
Written and composed by G. L. FOX.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA,
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquette and Balcony.....50 cents
WHERE SECURED SEATS MAY BE OBTAINED WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGE.

Seats in the private boxes.....75 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Doors open 7½; the performance commences 8.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager.....HENRY C. JARRETT.
General Business Director.....WM. F. BROUGH.

INAUGURATION
OF THE
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
BY THE
FINEST COMBINATION
OF
HISTRIONIC ARTISTS EVER ASSEMBLED TOGETHER.

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 23.
Will be presented
SHAKSPEARE'S SUBLIME TRAGEDY
OF
HAMLET.

Hamlet, (Prince of Denmark).....Mr. E. L. Davenport.
The Ghost.....Mr. James W. Wallack, Jr.
Polonius.....Mr. Mark Smith.
Grave Digger.....Mr. Thomas Placide.
Laertes.....Mr. J. H. Allen.
Gertrude, (Queen of Denmark).....Mrs. Jas. W. Wallack, Jr.
Ophelia.....Mrs. Julia Bennett Barrow.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 24,
will be presented Sheridan's sparkling comedy of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
WITH A
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS NEVER SURPASSED.

The stage direction will be under the exclusive control and immediate supervision of the distinguished American tragedian,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 25.
Shakspeare's tragedy of
OTHELLO.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 26,
Bourcicault's splendid comedy of
LONDON ASSURANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Secured seats in Parquette and Balcony.....$1 00
Balcony, Parquette and Dress Circle.....50
Family Circle.....25
Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

The first sale of secured seats will take place at Sibell's, Wall-st., N. Y., and at the Academy, Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock, when seats can be secured for either night in advance.

UNION BAZAAR CONCERT,
AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
No. 446 Broadway.
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, 1861.
ORAFUL

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Atlantic with the First Lot of Cotton.

Four Hundred Thousand Pounds Secured.

GEN. VIELE'S EXPEDITION ABANDONED.

Reporters Proscribed by Gen. Sherman.

SKIRMISHING AT PORT ROYAL FERRY.

The Knowledge Gained by Recent Reconnoissances.

The Negroes and What is to be Done with Them.

The steamship *Atlantic*, O. ELDRIDGE, from Port Royal, S. C., Dec. 17, with passengers, mails and 120,000 pounds of Sea Island cotton to Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster General, arrived at this port this morning.

On the 18th inst., at 7 P. M., 20 miles south of Hatteras, saw steamship *Vanderbilt* steering south; 9 P. M., saw another large steamer steering south.

The *Atlantic* has a cargo of 120,000 pounds of Sea Island cotton, gathered under the direction of Government agents, by the negroes.

Four hundred thousand pounds of cotton had been secured when the *Atlantic* sailed, and would be shipped in the next steamer.

Gen. STEVENS' Brigade of 4,000 men, now occupies Beaufort, Lady Island, St. Helena and Bay Point.

Gen. VIELE's expedition has been abandoned.

Gen. SHERMAN had issued orders that all the reporters for the Press should leave the place immediately.

The number of troops at Port Royal and the vicinity was about 20,000 men.

A part of the stone fleet were at Savannah, and a part of them had gone to Charleston.

There had not anything of interest transpired since the last advices.

Quite a number of passengers came by the *Atlantic*, among whom were several officers of vessels belonging to the stone fleet. We also notice the names of Maj. EVERETT, Paymaster, United States Army; Capt. KENNEDY, United States Marines; and of seventeen of the crew of the prize ship *Admirable*, with two of the crew of the *E. Waterman*. The following are the

VESSELS LEFT IN PORT.

Flag-ship Wabash, Pawnee, Unadilla, Ottawa, Seneca; frigates St. Lawrence, Susquehannah; gunboats Mohican, Curlew, Mercury, O. M. Pettit; storeships Courier, Relief; Vixen, (convoy of steamer;) Seminole, Pembina, Henry Andrews; transports Marion, Daniel Webster, Ariel, Belvidere, Winfield Scott, Gen. DeFord, Cosmopolitan, Boston, Delaware, Mayflower, Parkersburgh, Locust Point, Potomac, Empire City, Cahawba, George's Creek, Matanzas, Ouachita.

Ships James Cosin, Riddle; Golden Eagle, Swift; Ocean Express, Willis; schooners James Satterthwait, Magee; Wm. G. Onderdnid, Corson; E. English, English; Aid; Susan F. Abbott, Lndley; Lewis Chester, Somers; Sarah E. Cullen, Cullen; Snow Flake, Dickerson; J. Frawbers, Shaers; Ann Maria, Harbett; Helen, Dickerson; Shnck, Beaston; Moonlight, Williams; David Faust, Jackson; Mary Shinley, Ireland; N. E. Martin, Robinson; P. Williams, Williams; T. J. Hills, Weldon; Charles McNeal, Godfreys; Yankee Blade, Combs; Belle of the Bay; Daniel Maleney, Sleetman; Clark, Clark; R. Miller, Baker; E. F. Allen, Allen; also 17 vessels of the stone fleet.

Of Savannah—The Savannah, Pocahontas and Flag.

At St. Helena Sound—The Isaac Smith and the Isis.

Of Charleston—Florida and Augusta.

Of Fernandina and Brunswick—Seminole and Bienville.

We are indebted to Purser FORDHAM for prompt delivery of our news packages.

ADVICES RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 20.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Port Royal, including one from Commander DAHLGREN, dated Dec. 9. He gives the particulars of his recent cruise in the *Pawnee*, with the *Unadilla*, *Jones Smith*, and *Vixen*, and the exploration of the Ashepoo River.

Among other things he states that, on our approach to Nurserut's Creek, he saw a picket of soldiers, who took to their horses on his approach, hastened in their flight by a shot or two thrown at them.

On landing at Hutchinson's Island, it was ascertained that two days before all the negro houses, overseers' houses and out-buildings, together with all the picked cotton, had been burned.

The attempt had at the same time been made to drive off the negroes, but many had escaped, although some of their number, they said, had been shot in attempting to do so.

The scene that presented itself was one of complete desolation.

The smoking ruins and the cowering figures of the negroes, who still instinctively clung to their "birthstones," although there was no longer a shelter for their heads, presented a most melancholy sight, the impression of which was made even stronger by the piteous wails of the poor creatures, a large portion of whom were old and decrepid.

About one hundred and forty negroes, most of them in a very destitute condition, had collected at Otter Island.

Commander DAHLTON had given directions to supply them with food until some disposition could be made of them.

OUR PORT royal CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Viele's Expedition Abandoned—Reasons for the Change of Programme—Important Reconnoissances—The Forts on the Savannah at the Mercy of the National Forces—The Rebels Making a Stand at Port Royal Ferry—What shall be Done with the Negroes?—The Stone Fleet.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Monday, Dec. 16, 1861.

A few days since I wrote that the expedition which has been so long in contemplation from this place to some other port in Secessia, would leave early this week. Then the matter appeared to be so certain that I was able to send you the names of the vessels which had been assigned for the transportation of the troops. Now, for the present, at least, the enterprise has been abandoned; and the steamships which for six weeks have been lying idly at anchor here, will discharge their cargoes and go to New-York.

There are many reasons for this change of programme. When the demonstration against the coasts of the rebellious States was projected, its chief object was to secure one or two suitable harbors as places of refuge for the vessels of the blockading fleet, and the selection of these harbors was left to the discretion of Commodore DUPONT and Gen. SHERMAN. It soon became evident, after the brilliant success at Port Royal, that the field of operations thus opened would be quite large enough, even if the military portion of the force were doubled, and Gen. SHERMAN has from the first been unwilling to weaken his command by dividing it. Commodore DUPONT, also, was not slow to perceive how much might be accomplished in just this vicinity by the Navy; and, while the military have been engaged in throwing up intrenchments, erecting store-houses, and otherwise making Hilton Head a thorough *point d'appui*, he has rendered the blockade of Savannah perfect by the seizure of Tybee Island, and obtained another harbor, scarcely inferior to that of Port Royal, by holding St. Helena Sound, distant twenty-five miles from Charleston, and the islands contiguous to it, upon one of which—Otter Island—Gen. SHERMAN has a force intrenched.

Many other important results have been achieved, and of them I shall presently write. Now, I merely wish to explain, as satisfactorily as I can, the cause of the postponement of the expedition. In the first place, the necessity of obtaining another port of refuge has been obviated; and secondly, the Commissariat, ordnance and Quartermaster's stores which would have been carried hence, are absolutely wanted for the operations here. Let not the people of the North be disappointed nor impatient. In due time, and that speedily, the flag of the Union will float, as of yore, over both Charleston and Savannah!

After the occupation of Otter Island, the other day, Commander DRAYTON, with the *Pawnee*, and some other vessels of the squadron, made an extended reconnoissance of the waters emptying into St. Helena Sound. Passing up the Ashepoo River they saw three abandoned forts, and crossing northward, they returned down the South Edisto River, where also, on Fenwick's Island other deserted fortifications were observed. The *Dale*, sloop-of-war, Lieut.-Commanding TRENTON, and the *Isaac Smith*, gunboat, Lieut.-Commanding NICHOLSON, are now in charge of Otter Island and the passes thereabout. Commander DRAYTON will leave here to-day with the gunboat *Seneca* and the surveying steamer *Vixen*, to reconnoitre the North Edisto and the Stone Rivers. Since the troops have been stationed at Otter Island the negroes have come into the camp in large numbers. They say that the fortifications in that vicinity were made last April, and were abandoned after the fight at Port Royal. They also say that the whites are flying from their houses to Charleston, and places further inland, first setting fire to their cotton crops.

Another very important and interesting reconnoissance was made a few days since by Commander ROGERS, of the *Wabash*, with three gunboats. The vessels were taken into Warsaw Inlet, a short distance south of Tybee Roads, and thence up Ossibaw Inlet. In Warsaw Inlet they found 21 feet of water on the bar. This was entirely unexpected, as the soundings are not marked on the coast survey charts. *Both of these inlets are found to turn the forts on the Savannah River.* Here, as at St. Helena Sound, abandoned earthworks were found. One of the deserted fortifications on Warsaw Inlet is an important one. A strong work still exists on the Vernon River, a tributary of Ossibaw Inlet, but our gunboats can silence it. The reconnoissance demonstrated that troops can be carried to Vernontown, within ten miles of Savannah, the steeples of which city were in plain sight from our vessels.

The enemy seems anxious to make a stand at Port Royal Ferry. On either side of the river at that point is a long causeway, built across the marshes, which stretch from both shores. The other morning it was discovered that the rebels had hnsied themselves during the night in erecting a barricade, which, by a little license, might be termed a *tête-de-pont*, behind which our glasses revealed them, peering et us, ready to take a shot should any of our men expose themselves within range of their rifles. "Drive them away!" was the word, and Lieut. RANSOM, who has command nf the sections of HAMILTON'S Battery stationed at the ferry, took two of his pieces at double-quick down the causeway, unlimbered them, and Planted two Parrott shells directly in the centre of the work. A helter-skelter flight followed, and under the supposition that the fugitives had taken refuge in a building some distance in the rear, Lieut. RANSOM aimed a few shells at that. He was afterwards informed by a negro who came into our lines that the rebel Colonel was wounded. We must give the enemy credit for tenacity of purpose, however, for he returned to his barricade-making as soon as our firing ceased. Of course he was again dislodged, but he again returned as quickly as the battery withdrew. So it has been ever since, the rebels and the battery alternately working in their different ways; and so it is likely to be, until our men at the ferry shall have been reinforced.

We have had two or three days of cold weather here. But when I say cold, it must be understood in a comparative sense, for none of us weer other than Summer garments and overcoats. This touch of Winter has been enough, however, to occasion some complaint among the csmp negroes, whose tents are pitched in rather an exposed place, where the northerly wind sweeps them. Quartermaster SAXTON, mindful, as far as he can he, of everybody's comfort, sought to remedy the grievances of the cold-blooded creatures, by finding them quarters in the plantation houses on the island; but on making a visit to the plantations he found a slight obstacle in the way of fulfilling his intentions. All the houses, as well as outbuildings, were swarming with blacks already—refugees from the main land, whole colonies of them, and it would not do to turn Jack out of doors to give Gilt a shelter.

It is clear that something must be done, and quickly too, for these negroes. Some humanizing policy must be adopted toward them. They now herd like brutes upon the plantations. As is somewhet natural, they seem, for the most pert, stolidly indifferent to everything else than their new-found liberty, which means to them nothing more nor less, at present, than relief from work and the driver's lash. Soon their stock of corn and sweet potatoes will be exhausted, and then they will come to the camps for help. What then? Work cannot be found for all of them. Even now the surply of this kind of labor exceeds the demand, and as we advance intn the country the dilemma becomes greater. Some sort of government should be established for them immediately. Their case demands urgent attention. Generally speaking I have heard little praise bestowed upon the negroes employed in the camps. They are said to be the reverse of industrious. When, however, they begin to fully realize that they are to be paid for their labor, doubtless an improvement will be manifested. Indeed, we have had this demonstrated already in the case of some of the men employed in the Quartermaster's Department. A few days since he paid them their wages for the month—$10 being the largest amount to the best workers, and the others in sums according to their deserts. All seemed astonished at the idea of receiving an equivalent for their services, and now it is not necessary to spur them to their work. A range of barracks for these people will soon be built, under Capt. SAXTON'S direction, and he intends to send North for school-teachers to instruct the children, many of whom are intelligent enough to prove apt scholars.

A prize was brought in here on Saturday last by the steamer *Alabama*. She was the British ship *Admiral*, of Liverpool, laden with salt and coal, out 90 days, and having a clearance for St. Johns, New-Brunswick. How in the world the Captain lost his reckoning so far as to be at the mouth of the Savannah River, endeavoring to run the blockade, he failed to explain—consequently he was seized. After depleting him of some coal, he was dispatched for Philadelphia with a prize crew on board.

The new pier in process of construction here, of which I wrote, has been condemned. Its foundation proved to be a bed of quicksand, and two days of rough weather caused it to settle considerably on one side. Capt. SAXTON has fixed upon a location for a new one, and the pile-drivers have commenced work already. No pains will be spared to make this new pier substantial. It is to be 25 feet wide and 1,000 feet in length, or as much longer as may be necessary to enable vessels to lie alongside of it. Meanwhile, as a makeshift, Capt. KING, the Harbormaster, intends to sink two of the stone fleet—the *F. Henrietta* and the *Courier*—at the end of the old structure, which, it is hoped, will thus be made serviceable until the other shall have been completed.

Speaking of the stone-fleet, we have seventeen of these vessels at anchor here now. Fleet-Captain DAVIS, of the *Wabash*, will leave on the first fair day with most of them for the purpose of finding them permanent moorings upon Charleston bar. I expect to witness the rather singular immersion. If the experiment of blockading Charleston harbor in this way proves a success, the commerce of the place must in future be conducted through Stone River upon flat-boats.

The roadstead at Port Royal is filled with vessels of all classes and sizes. Besides the transport steamers and men-of-war, there are a large number of colliers and store-ships, and the arrivals are greatly in access of the departures. Supposing that a list of these craft may interest some of your readers I send it, and also the names of the stone fleet:

SCHOONERS—*James Satterthwait*, Capt. McCoy; *Wm. G. Oudenread*, Corson; *E. Clark*, Clark; *R. Miller*, Beker; *J. M. Vance*, Bird; *R. F. Allen*, Allen; *E. English*, English; *Aid*, Ericott; *Susan F. Abbott*, Ludley; *Lewis Chester*, Somers; *Sarah E. Collins*, Collins; *Snowflake*, Dickinson; *J. Frambers*, Simers; *Anna Maria*, Harlich; *Helene*, Dickinson; *Shark*, Bearson; *Moonlight*, Jackson; *David Faust*, ——; *Mary Shinley*, Ireland; *Annie E. Martin*, Robinson; *J. P. Williams*, Williams; *T. J. Hill*, Weldon; *Chas. McNeal*, Godfrey; *Yankee Blade*, Combs; *Belle of the Bay*, ——; *Daniel Maloney*, Steelman.

BRIGS—*Belle of the Bay*, ——

BARKS—*Rebecca Clifton*, *Jane A. Bishop*, *Ocean Express*, and *Golden Eagle*.

STEAM PROPS.—*Coeur*, Capt. Pomeroy; *L. C. Richman*, Miley; *Fortune*, Boyce; *Herald*, Gifford; *Arabury Worth*; *America*, Beard; *Kensington*, Tilton; *Maria Theresa*, Taylor; *Garland*, French; *Courier*, Brayton; *F. Henriette*, Comskey; *Amazon*, Swift; *Tenedos*, ——; *Rebecca Sims*, Willis; *Robin Hood*, ——; *Leonidas*, Howland; *Harvest*, Taylor.

H. J. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Passage of a Resolution Recognizing the Services of Gen. Lyon.

THANKS TO COL. MULLIGAN AND HIS MEN

Proposed Amendment to the Fugitive Slave Law.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 20.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented a petition for the emancipation of the slaves of rebels if necessary to save the Union.

Also, several petitions for an armory at Rock Island.

Also, a petition asking for the removal nf JESSE D BRIGHT from the Senate.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition for the establishment of a system to exchange prisoners.

Also, a report from the Military Committee, and a joint resolution, expressing recognition of the gallantry of Gen. LYON, and the soldiers under his command at Springfield.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) made a few remarks in eulogy of the character of Gen. LYON, with a sketch of the battle of Springfield, where the warrior of this war ended his gallant and well-spent life, and with a tribute to the gallantry and bravery of the soldiers.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.)—The language of eulogy is so often heard in this chamber, that its value may be impaired by its frequency. Bnt there are certain qualities in the character of Gen. LYON so peculiar and so admirable that it seems eminently proper to invite the attention of the Senate end of the country for a few moments longer to their consideration, while this resolution is before the Senate. It is not my design to dwell on the circumstances of his death. The country knows by heart the story of that brilliant charge in which his life was sacrificed. I shall not linger upon it now, nor enlarge upon that nndaunted courage which was one of the least of his noble qualities. I propose to say a single word upon certain other qualities ot a higher order which Gen. LYON possessed to a degree, so distinguished as to render him remarkable among those heroic characters whose lives and services have illustrated our history. A high sense of official duty, devotion to the public service, these were the peculiar and striking points of Gen. LYON'S character. Other men equaled and surpassed him in originality, in fertility of expedients, in ingenuity, perhaps in power of combination, hut I think it would be difficult to find one in our list of public men, since the days of WASHINGTON, olvil or military, who in his nttter, downright, unshrinking, uncalculating devotion to duty equsled him. He was remarkable for his regard for his friends, but he looked upon their claims upon him as nothing in comparison with the duty he owed the public. This had always seemed to he his governing principle, and when he was called to lead our forces in the West it was strikingly manifested. Then it was seen how this high devotion to dnty could inspire the heart with the noblest courage, and elevate the mind into that exalted condition where it seems to he moved by the inspiration of genius. Thus inspired, he entered upon the brilliant career of victory, which was closed by his death upon the field of battle. How great was the loss to his country when he fell, it is impossible now accurately to measure; but this I may safely presume to say, that had he lived, his career, as it began, would heve continued victorious. I will not reflect upon others. I know well the difficulties which delay and obstruct the progress of our arms, and I will not add to the perplexities of our military leaders by my own unskilled criticism of plans, which I do not understand, or by comments upon purposes of which I am uninformed, but this much I may say in behalf of the dead hero who now sleeps within the bosom of his native State, near the grave of PUTNAM, that had LYON lived and led our forces in Missouri the mistakes and disasters which since his death, we have there had occasion to deplore, would not have occured, and to-day we should not have been disputing the possession of that State with rebels in arms. In him, as the people hoped and believed, the hero of the war was found. In him, such was the wondrous will of Heaven, the hero of the war was lost as soon as found.

"This man—the glorious vision of a day—
Was only shown on earth and snatched away."

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said he was an intimate friend of Gen. LYON. Some of the last letters Gen. LYON wrote were written to him. Connecticut mourns him as a gallant and true son, and the nation mourns him as a patriot and hero. The resolution was passed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, the House bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship *Perthshire*. Laid on the table.

Mr. TRUMBULL reported back, from the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill to abolish the United States Supreme Court, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject, whereupon the Committee was discharged.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said, with all due deference, that he thought the Committee had not acted up to their duty.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) reported a bill to prohibit the sale of liquors to soldiers in the District of Columbia.

The bill is an amendment to a former bill, and prohibits not only the sale of liquors to the soldiers, but the drinking of it on the premises. The penalty is a fine and imprisonment and revocation of license.

The bill was passed.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill providing for the organization of the Staff attached to divisions of the army and volunteers.

Mr. SAULSBURY'S resolution, calling on the Secretary of War for a copy of the proclamation by Gen. PHELPS, and by what authority it was made, was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to amend the resolution so as to include the proclamations of all other Generals.

Mr. WILSON thought there was no necessity for sending for the proclamations. Generals were appointed to use the sword and not the pen. If they could not use the sword better than the pen they should be mustered out of the service. The best thing to do was to make a statute that no Generals be allowed to make any proclamations.

Mr. SAULSBURY, nf Delaware, (Opp.,) wanted an avowal from the Administration that no authority had been given for such a proclamation.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) said that if subordinate officers had not carried out the wishes of the President, it was his duty to correct the wrong. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) resumed his remarks on his resolution offered yesterday. He continued his argument against the doctrine of secession, and referred to the declarations of the leaders of the rebellion as showing an intention to overthrow republican institutions, and establish a monarchy or despotism. He declared that the people had nothing to do with seceding the States from the Union. Virginia was taken out of the Union by a secret conspiracy.

The resolution was laid on the table for the present.

Executive Session. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 20.

Mr. BENNETT, delegate from Colorado, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch mint at Denver.

Mr. BARKHEISEL, delegate from Utah, moved that the Committee on Territories inquire into the expediency of providing for a geological survey of that Territory.

On motion of Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) so much of the report of the Superintendent of Public Printing as refers to the destruction, by fire, of the mechanical part of the Petent Office reports, be referred to the Committee on Printing, and that they report as early as practicable in favor of printing the volumes in place of those thus destroyed.

On motion of Mr. LAW, of Indiana, (Dem.,) the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of instructing the Paymaster-General of the army to authorise the Paymasters and Assistant Paymasters to credit and pay all commissioned officers and volunteers their pay and allowances from the date of their acceptance and taking the oath of allegiance as required by the officers appointed by the President.

On motion of Mr. ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the preservation and repair of the harbors at Provincetown and Plymouth, Mass., with a view to enhanced and National defence.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating $150,000 to complete the defences of Washington.

The bill was passed.

The House then passed the Senate bill providing for transmitting certificates of allotments of pay of the volunteers to their families and friends. Each State is to appoint three persons to visit the several departments of the army to receive the money. The provision of the former law, allowing liens to Sutlers on the pay of soldiers, is repealed, and all regulations on the subject are abrogated beyond the rules and articles of war.

The House also passed the Senate bill, authorizing the appointment of general courts-martial in time of war.

Mr. HOLMAN'S resolution, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill amendatory of the present laws, so as not to exclude in the appointment of chaplains any religious societies, was adopted.

Mr. HOLMAN mentioned that at present Jewish Rabbis were excluded, notwithstanding there were large numbers of Hebrews in the army.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) presented the resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature in favor of relieving Ireland in view of the probable famine there. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Reo.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill so amending the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 as to forbid the recapture or return of any fugitive from labor without satisfactory proof first being made that the claimant of such fugitives is loyal to the Government.

Mr. HOLMAN inquired whether his colleague would not consent to make the resolution merely one of inquiry.

Mr. JULIAN replied that he preferred the present form of his resolution.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion lost, by yeas, 39; nays, 78.

Mr. WICKLIFFE of Kentucky, (Union,) ineffectually appealed to Mr. JULIAN to so amend his resolution as to confine its operation to the citizens of States which have or may secede.

The resolution was then passed, by yeas, 78; nays, 39.

YEAS.

Arnold of Ill., Rep.	Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
Aldrich of Min., Rep.	McKean of N. Y., Rep.
Alley of Mass., Rep.	McKnight of Penn., Rep.
Beaman of Mich., Rep.	McPherson of Penn., Rep.
Babbitt of Penn., Rep.	Mitchell of Ind., Rep.
Baker of N. Y., Rep.	Morehead of Penn., Rep.
Baxter of Vt., Rep.	Morrill of Me., Rep.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.	Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Blair of Mo., Rep.	Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Blair of Penn., Rep.	Patton of Penn., Rep.
Blake of Ohio, Rep.	Pike of Me., Rep.
Buffington of Mass., Rep.	Pomeroy of N. Y., Rep.
Cutter of Ohio, Rep.	Porter of Ind., Rep.
Chamberlain of N. Y., R.	Potter of Wis., Rep.
Clark of N. Y., Rep.	Rice of Me., Rep.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.	Riddle of Ohio, Rep.
F. A. Conkling of N. Y., R.	Rollins of N. H., Rep.
Roscoe Conkling, N. Y., R.	Shellabarger of Ohio, Rep.
Conway of Kansas, Rep.	Sargeant of Cal., Union.
Dawes of Mass., Rep.	Shanks of Ind., Rep.
Delano of Mass., Rep.	Sherman of N. Y., Rep.
Davis of Penn., Rep.	Sloan of Wis., Rep.
Duell of N. Y., Rep.	Spaulding of N. Y., Rep.
Edwards of N. H., Rep.	Stevens of Penn., Rep.
Eliot of Mass., Rep.	Thomas of Mass., Union.
Fenton of N. Y., Rep.	Train of Mass., Rep.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.	Trowbridge of Mich., Rep.
Franchot of N. Y., Rep.	Vandevere of Iowa, Rep.
Frank of N. Y., Rep.	Wall of N. Y., Rep.
Goodwin, of Me., Rep.	Wallace of Penn., Rep.
Gooch of Mass., Rep.	Walton of Vt., Rep.
Gurley of Ohio, Rep.	Washburne of Ill., Rep.
Hale of Penn., Rep.	Wheeler of N. Y., Rep.
Hanchett of Wis., Rep.	Wilson of Iowa, Rep.
Harrison of Ohio, Union.	Worcester of O., Rep.
Hooper of Mass., Rep.	Whaley of Va., Union.
Hutchins of Ohio, Rep.	White of Ind., Rep.
Julian of Ind., Rep.	Windom of Min., Rep.
Loomis of Conn., Rep.	

NAYS.

Ancona of Penn, Secesh.	Nugent of Ohio, Opp.
Bailey of Penn., Opp.	Mallory of Ky., Union.
Biddle of Penn., Union.	Maynard of Tenn., Union.
Cobb of N. J., Opp.	Menzies of Ky., Union.
Cooper of Penn., Opp.	Noble of Ohio, Opp.
Cox of Ohio, Opp.	Nocil of Mo., Opp.
Cravens of Ind., Opp.	Norton, of Mo., Secesh.
Crittenden, of Ky., Union.	Pendleton of Ohio, Opp.
Dunlap of Ky., Union.	Robinson of Ill., Opp.
English of Conn., Opp.	Segel of Va., Union.
Fouke of Ill., Opp.	Steele of N. Y., Opp.
Grider of Ky., Union.	Steele of N. J., Opp.
Harding of Ky., Union.	Vallandigham of Ohio, Se.
Holman of Ind., Opp.	Wadsworth of Ky., Union.
Johnson of Pa., Opp.	Webster of Md., Union.
Law of Ind., Opp.	White of Ohio, Opp.
Lazear of Penn., Opp.	Wickliffe of Ky., Union.
Leary of Md., Union.	Woodruff of Conn., Opp.,
Lehman of Penn., Opp.	Wright of Pa., Union.
Morris of Ohio, Rep.	

RECAPITULATION.

YEAS.

Republicans	74
Elected as Union Men	4—78

NAYS.

Opposition	21
Elected as Union Men	14
Secesh	3
Republican	1—39

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, thanking Col. MULLIGAN and his command for their heroic defence of Lexington, and authorizing the Twenty-third Regiment of Illinois to bear on their colors the name of "Lexington."

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary report a bill for the confiscation of all the property of all citizens found in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States and such as aid and abet the rebellion, and the unconditional liberation of their slaves, and protection of the slaves from recapture by rebel masters.

The House refused, by 52 against 60, to order the previous question on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Secesh..) moved to commit the resolution to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. LOVEJOY moved to lay Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S motion on this table, and the motion was agreed to by 61 against 55.

Such action was thereafter taken as had the effect of laying the whole subject upon the table by two majority.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill providing for an additional article of war, by which all officers of the army shall be prohibited from using any part of the force under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, and providing for the punishment of such officers by dismissal from service.

Pending the consideration of the resolution, the House adjourned until Monday.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new drama, called "Up at the Hills," was produced here on Thursday night. It is from the pen of Mr. TOM TAYLOR, and illustrates a phase in East Indian life, in which the army officers of her Britannic Majesty, in their social relations do not come in for a vast amount of glory. The principal character is a Major—a blackleg of the better kind, who swindles the verdant cornets of his regiment, and falls even lower than that in a matter of love. Contrasted with this unenviable personality is a lady, *Mrs. Col. McCann*, who outwits the polite sharper in all his little schemes, and in the end rescues the lady whom he has echemed to ensnare. The drama depends on these two characters, which are very well drawn, and is therefore somewhat scant in incident. Materials so slight indeed in feebler hands would be uninteresting; carpentered by Mr. TAYLOR they furnish a certain emount of intellectual pleasure to the watchful. The dialogue, without being brilliant, is easy and agreeable. It shows how two well-bred people can fight a battle of life and death without a coarse display of temper. In the last act the hand of a master is clearly perceptible, all the nerves of the story being gathered up with surgical accuracy. So excellent is this, that the piece, which somewhat drags in the earlier stages, is completely redeemed, and leaves a favorable impression on the mind. Whether this result is due mainly to the author, or partly to the actors, we shall not now stop to inquire. It is certain that Mrs. HOEY plays a very important *rôle*, with charming determination of purpose and admirable effect, and that Mr. FISHER has never been seen to greater advantage. Miss HANRIQUAS has a spasmodically sentimental part, but succeeds by natural grace and modesty in rescuing it from insipidity. Mr. FLOYD, as *Lieut. Greenway*, is also excellent. The scenery and appointments we need scarcely add are all that could be desired.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The sale of tickets for HERRMANN'S first farewell night, on Monday, will commence to-night.

ARTISTS' FUND.—The sale of pictures will take place, to-day, at the Studio Rooms, Tenth-street.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a grand matinée performance to-day—the only one of the season.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—The second Philharmonic Concert nf the season takes place to-night, at Irving Hall.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PRESENTATION OF A HORSE, SADDLE AND BRIDLE TO BRIG.-GEN. T. F. MEAGHER.—Previous to the departure of the Fifth Regiment, Irish Brigade, Brig.-Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER was presented with a handsome and valuable horse, completely caparisoned, by a few of his personal friends. The horse and its accoutrements cost upwards of $600.

THE THIRD REGIMENT CHEVALIER RIFLES.—This regiment, Col. SCHNEIDER, which has been encamped at Hamilton Park for some time past, left there yesterday and proceeded to Staten Island. At present the regiment is five hundred strong, and in appearance and drill are really excellent. Camp Washington is the name of the new encampment on Staten Island.

TO BE CONTINUED.—The fair of the Memorial Church Benevolent Society, which has been open at the school-room, corner of Hammond-street and Waverly-place, will continne until Tuesday instead of closing last night, as was first announced.

Gen. Fremont.

It is not widely known, perhaps, that General and Mrs. FREMONT were present during the lecture of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS at the Cooper Institute. The distinguished pair entered the building very quietly, and were seated where they could be observed by very few of the audience. The vast majority of those present were utterly unconscious that the man, the mention of whose name by the lecturer, drew forth such repeated plaudits, was actually in their midst. Mr. PHILLIPS, himself, was evidently unaware of the fact. The General was very plainly attired in citizen's dress, and withdrew, with Mrs. FREMONT, at the close of the lecture unobserved. He is daily visited at the Astor House by personal and business friends, but seems to be entirely occupied with those matters of private interest which were, perforce, left unattended to during his late military service. He will remain in New-York until summoned to Washington.

Col. Mulligan.

Col. and Mrs. MULLIGAN continne to receive the attentions of the admirers of courage and patriotism, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. A portion of yesterday wes devoted to a drive through the City, and it is expected that the City's guests will attend morning service at the Cathedral to-morrow.

Gen. Miramon in New-York.

Gen. MIRAMON, of Mexican celebrity, has very quietly arrived in our City, and has rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he will remain until the departure of the next Havana steamer, on which he will embark for that port, *en route* to Mexico. The present intervention of Spain, France and England in the political affairs of his native country, is the chief object of the General's attention, and the cause of his presence here at this time.

Arrivals in the City.

French Admiral Renault, Commander Hervelt, of H. B. M. gunboat *Rinaldo*; Jas. Kerrigan, of Ireland, and Lieut. Jas. Aborn, and Mrs. Dr. F. L. Whsaton, from Washington, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. James, of Rhode Island; Hon. C. H. Shendley, of Albany; Hon. Wm. Kelly, of Rhinebeck; John Arnot, of Elmira; Major Russell Emett, of the U. S. Army; C. H. Stott, of Hudson, Samuel Downes, of Boston, and E. P. Ross, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Francis Avery, from Florence, Italy; J. A. Bryan, of England; C. D. Hamell, of Chicago; H. G. Sedgwick, of Syracuse: F. M. Cramer, of Boston; David Handes, of Cincinnati; F. A. Rhodes, of Providence; H. S. Hoyt, of New-Jersey; Geo. P. Rodgers, of Boston, and Wm. McKean, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenne Hotel.

Hon. H. D. Robertson, of Westchester County; James Lovell, of Boston; P. B. Tyler, of Massachusetts; J. P. Lindsay, nf Connecticnt; Chas. H. Peck, of St. Louis, and F. P. Stevens, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. A. McClellan, brother to Gen. McClellan, U. S. A.; Capt. R. B. Irwin, U. S. A.; S. H. Phillips, of Salem, Mass.; J. M. Parker, of Chicago; and Wm. Norris, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. W. W. Welch, of Connecticut; Capt. Oliver Eldridge, of Massachnsetts; Col. Z. H. Benion, of Jefferson County; Col. L. S. Parsons, and Capt. Martin, from Washington; Robt. Denniston, State Comptreller, of Orange County; James Barnes of the U. S. Army, and D. D. Mallory, of Connecticnt, are at the Astor House.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—CALENDAR FOR MONDAY NEXT.—Nos. 4, 7, 21, 23, 24, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 59, 65, 68, 101, 102, 108, 110, 111.

[Advertisement.]

A Philosopher was once asked what he considered the universal present. He answered, promptly, "A PAIR OF SKATES." We are so convinced of the truth of this sage remark, that we will give a handsome reward to any one who will bring to the "CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM," either man, woman or child, who would not like to give or receive a present of a beautiful pair of skates. The person must not be blindfolded, and must submit to have all our tempting styles shown him, or the reward will not be paid.

CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers,
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

[Advertisement.]

That part of Broadway where it is intersected by Fulton-st., is remarkable for the frequent occurrence of "jams," and the difficulty pedestrians sometimes experience in effecting a crossing; but it is no less remarkable from the fact that KNOX, the great designer and introducer of the highly popular Hnlliday Hat, has his store at the northeast corner.

[Advertisement.]

WOMAN'S RIGHTS! LADIES' SKATES!—Now, ladies, depend upon it, now is your chance. If you ever expect to be elevated to your proper position in society, you must meet at the "Central Park Skate Emporium," and take your stand on a pair of CONOVER & WALKER Skates. No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

N. B.—A few Skates suitable for gentlemen.

[Advertisement.]

MEASLES ARE PROSTRATING THE VOLUNTEERS by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposnres.

[Advertisement.]

TOOL CHESTS! TOOL CHESTS! TOOL CHESTS! suitable for boys and amateurs, from $2 to $75, of our own fitting up. A most useful holiday present.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.
Cutlery of all kinds.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTR

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI...NO. 3198. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

Continued War Excitement in England.

An Immense Armament in Course of Preparation.

The Tone of the British Press Somewhat Less Belligerent.

French Statements of the Character of the British Dispatches.

The Demands Based Solely on Legal Grounds.

ANTI-WAR MASS MEETING IN DUBLIN.

SIGNIFICANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Ireland Cannot Remain an Indifferent Spectator of the War.

Bad Effect of the Agitation Upon American Shipping Interests.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Dec. 21.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Liverpool on Saturday, Dec. 7, *via* Queenstown on the 8th, put in here at 6 o'clock this morning short of coal. She has forty-five passengers for New-York, for which port she sailed at 10 o'clock, and where she will be due on Monday.

It is reported that she called at Halifax for the purpose of delivering Government dispatches, as well as to get a supply of coal.

The *America* passed the *Niagara*, from Boston *via* Halifax, going into Queenstown.

The dates per the *America* are two days later than those already received.

Warlike sentiments and preparations were unabated in England.

A large anti-war meeting had, however, been held at Dublin.

The British Government had sent a letter approving the course of Commander WILKES, the Mail Agent, on board the steamer *Trent*.

The Paris papers assert that the British Government, in answer to petitions from the manufacturing districts, had stated that the cotton ports of the Southern States would be opened by February at the latest.

Countess CANNING, wife of the Governor-General of India, died at Calcutta on the 18th of November.

The British Parliament had been further prorogued till the 7th of January.

It was stated that orders for the purchase of half a million quarters of wheat had been sent to the Black Sea ports from London, within the last few days, for present and future use.

The British frigate *Warrior* was taking in 760 tons of coal, preparatory to service on the North American coast.

A considerable number of additional English troops were to be sent to Canada.

The *Constitutionnel*, *Patrie*, *Debats*, and several other French journals, say that France will remain neutral in the event of war between England and the United States.

The *Hero*, carrying eighty-six guns, was to leave Portsmouth, on the 5th inst., for the North American coast.

The ship *Silas Greenman*, for New-York, having a hundred tons of lead on board, was stopped in the river Thames, the export of the article having been prohibited.

THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT.

TONE OF THE BRITISH DISPATCHES.

STATEMENTS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

The Paris papers assert that the dispatches sent by the British Government to Lord LYONS, although couched in moderate language, are, nevertheless, inflexible in their conclusion, which is, "*The restitution of the Commissioners.*" If this is refused, Lord LYONS is to leave Washington with all the members of the British Legation.

The same journals affirm that the English war-vessels, which are now being prepared for sea, will leave for America at the beginning of January.

The *Patrie* publishes the following under the head of the "Latest Intelligence:"

It is stated that the dispatch addressed by the British Cabinet to Lord LYONS, to be communicated to President LINCOLN, is *based exclusively on legal considerations*. This decision establishes that the commander of the *San Jacinto*, by acting as he has done, has committed a flagrant breach of maritime law, and insulted the English flag; that the only right that officer (WILKES) possessed was to compel the *Trent* to go to some American port, where the case could have been brought before the proper authorities, in presence of the English Consul; that if in this search dispatches had been found establishing that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were on a mission, directly or immediately connected with military operations, the commander would have been justified in seizing those dispatches, and arresting the Envoys, sending in a detailed report of the transactions, with such notes and observations as the English Consul might think fit to annex; that, these formalities not having been fulfilled, *no charge can be established against the two persons arrested* that their arrest, therefore, must be regarded as null and *non avenu*; that the *Trent*, being the victim of an arbitrary act, contrary to every principle of right England, acting in a conciliatory and friendly point of view, has asked, as the only reparation for this grave act, the liberation of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, and that if she does not obtain it, Lord LYONS would leave Washington, with all the members of the Legation.

We are assured that the dispatch is *drawn up with great moderation*, that it *carefully avoids any hurtful* expression, but that it is firm in its conclusion. From information we have received up to the present moment, we do not believe it likely that Mr. LINCOLN will give up the prisoners.

The very general opinion now is, that the *Patrie* was imperfectly informed of the intentions of the French Government when it went in so strongly for immediate war with America—France joining with England as an armed mediator.

THE BRITISH PRESS IN THIS CRISIS.

A Discussion of the Question of Breadstuffs—The Times Continues to Belie Mr. Seward, &c.

In London, with reference to the important question of the attitude likely to be assumed by France, the opinion continues to be that, however desirous the Emperor might be to give some employment to his navy, and to distract the public attention in France from the state of the French finances, he is not likely to do anything to cause a difference with the British Government, because serious results might follow in France, if distrust there should increase, and cause a further depression of trade.

The *London Globe* warns its readers that they must take the French version of the dispatches sent to Lord LYONS for what it is worth, and purely as the French idea of them.

The *Shipping Gazette* has an article on the question of our corn supplies, in the event of a war with North America. It does not regard our future prospects with feelings of alarm. Orders for the purchase of nearly five hundred thousand quarters of wheat have been sent, within the last few days, to the Black Sea ports, both for present and future shipments. Immediate export would not, of course, be made, but eventually there would be no want of vessels to bring home all the corn we required, and vessels trading to America would be released to bring grain from the south of Russia.

The *Shipping Gazette* is perfectly satisfied that our importations of food during the coming year will equal in extent those of the last four or five seasons.

The London *Daily News'* correspondent, writing from Paris, says that it is the very general opinion that the *Patrie* was imperfectly informed of the intention of the French Government, when it spoke of France joining with England in an armed mediation.

The Liverpool *Mercury* says that the only item of importance in the latest news from the United States is the brief abstract of the Address of President DAVIS to the Confederate Congress. The Address, it adds, is hopeful and determined in tone, and shows that a war so stupidly persisted in by the North cannot possibly produce the effect of the subjugation of the South. It is stated that evidence will be laid before the European Governments to prove that the blockade of the Southern ports is ineffectual, and, consequently, illegal. It is also stated that the State Legislature of Missouri has passed a secession ordinance.

The London *Times* City Article, says: "It must be kept in view that *the designs of Mr. Seward are reported for some time to have been the cause of disagreement in the Washington Cabinet, and that the decision of the present question therefore is not entirely in the hands of that personage*. Later advices are awaited with great anxiety, as it is seen that the course of circumstances may be much modified by anything that may take place between the opposing armies, in the interval from now and the arrival of the British demands. *A victory by the Federalists might perhaps so far satisfy the mob as to enable the Government to act independently; and, on the other hand, a defeat might be equally productive of a pacific tone.* At the same time, however, there is danger that the bad features of the situation may be aggravated by intelligence of some new offence on the part of the Federal cruisers.

IMMENSE WAR PREPARATIONS.

The Frigate Warrior Taking in Coal—Enumeration of Troops to be Shipped—Arms for Canada, &c.

The frigate *Warrior* is taking in seven hundred and sixty tons of coal, alongside the Portsmouth Dockyard, preparatory for service on the North American coast.

The following troops at Aldershot are ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Canada:

Leslie's Sixth Battery of Royal Artillery.
The Second Battalion of the Twentieth Regiment.
The Second Battalion of the Sixteenth Regiment.
The Second Battalion of the Forty-fifth Regiment.
A detachment of the Sixteenth Regiment of Lancers.

The battery attached to this force served in the Crimean war, and is furnished with Armstrong guns.

Col. GORDON, of the Royal Engineers, is ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Canada in the *Melbourne*.

A large force of Engineers, it is stated, will be sent immediately to Canada.

One-hundred-pound Armstrong guns are now being rapidly distributed among the ships preparing for sea.

The *Defence*, an iron-plated frigate, is to have a crew of 450. She will be manned without the least difficulty.

The Cunard steamships *Australian* and *Persia* are to convey troops to Halifax.

The screw-steamship *Orpheus*, carrying twenty-one guns, called last evening at Plymouth Sound, whence she is to convoy the screw transport *Melbourne*, with troops, arms and stores, to the St. Lawrence or Halifax.

The London *Herald* says that the first battalion of the Rifle Brigade, now stationed at Dublin, and the first battalion of the Sixteenth Regiment, stationed at Sheffield, received orders yesterday to embark.

The naval editor of the London *Times* states that although we are strong in large ships, the class of vessels which would be of the greatest service to us in a war with the United States, are the corvettes and sloops, a great number of which require heavy repairs before they would be fit for sea.

The greatest activity has prevailed since Saturday last at the Tower of London. The whole of the workmen and laborers employed in the various departments there have been engaged from an early hour in the morning until a late hour at night in packing up fire arms and every kind of article necessary for active service abroad.

On Sunday last the interior of the ancient garrison presented an unusual and bustling appearance, in consequence of an order which had been received from the officials of the War Office, to prepare for the immediate transmission of twenty-five thousand stand of arms, which were packed in boxes, containing thirty rifles each, with the usual adjuncts. The men worked through the whole of Sunday in packing, and the same night eight barges were filled with boxes, which were conveyed to Woolwich for shipment to Canada, Quebec, and other places. On Monday evening a similar amount of arms was conveyed to Woolwich, and on Wednesday preparations were being made for the transmission of every kind of munitions of war down the river in barges and other craft, which were conveyed by steamtugs to the several Government depôts, where orders had been received to forward without delay, every kind of defensive missile. Additional hands have been employed daily in the various departments of the Tower, which has not assumed such a bustling appearance for many years.

The militia immediately available in Canada may be stated at 30,000, which may be increased to 200,000. It has been stated that a battalion of the Guards is under orders for embarkation.

It is reported that the Government will charter the *City of New-York*, as well as the new steamers coming round from Glasgow on Tuesday evening.

EFFECT UPON AMERICAN SHIPPING.

No Charters, No Cargoes, No Passengers, No Insurance.

The effect of the war feeling upon the American shipping interest is already most disastrous. No charters are now taken for these vessels, and as for passengers and cargoes little or nothing is doing. Such is the state of affairs in this respect that no insurances of this class have been offered at Lloyds for several days past.

ANTI-WAR MEETING IN DUBLIN.

A Great Mass Meeting Held in the Rotunda—A Strong Series of Resolutions—Ireland Will Not Remain an Indifferent Spectator.

A great mass meeting was held in the round-room of the Rotunda, at Dublin, to take into consideration the aspect and position of Irish national affairs at the present momentous crisis. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the population of the Great Republic, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, being largely composed of men of Irish birth and Irish blood, *it would be unnatural to suppose that Ireland could remain an indifferent spectator* of the struggle between England and America.

Resolved, That the events of the hour imperatively dictate to all Irishmen a forgetfulness of the past differences, and a united rally for the old cause of their country.

Resolved, That a Chairman, two Secretaries and a Committee of twenty-one members, each having been duly and separately proposed and seconded, be chosen by a majority of voices at this mass meeting, to take into consideration the advisability of an organization in the present state of affairs at home and abroad.

The Liverpool *Post* says, the whole purpose of the meeting, was to express in every variety of phase and demonstration, sympathy with America. It is quite natural that this should be the tendency of the Irish, even apart from their hatred to England, for scarcely any Irish family is unrepresented in the United States. The meeting, however, was useless and needless.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

Consols opened weaker to-day, and went lower owing to sales and the news from America, coupled with a general uneasy feeling. At the close prices showed a fractional rally. Railways were heavy in the morning with Consols, but a reaction of a half or quarter per cent. from the lowest point took place. Foreign stocks were heavy in the morning. Mexican however rather better than their worst, while Turkish were much lower. Bank and miscellaneous stocks were dull at previous rates. Mining stocks were also dull. Consols closed after official hours at 90¾, being a shade firmer. Foreign Exchanges were again higher. Bills were less abundant, but they were not all negotiated in consequence of continued distrust. Money was abundant in the discount market at rates from 2½@2¾ per cent., the former for short dated paper. Bullion transactions were unimportant. The total value of the importations and exportations of bullion and specie for the week ended Dec. 4, is as follows: Imported, £543,173; exported, £435,875.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

France to Remain Neutral in Case of a War—The Idea of Arbitration Ridiculed by the English Press, &c.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 8.

The Paris *Pays* denies the report that President LINCOLN had proposed to refer the *Trent* question to France.

PARIS, Sunday, Dec. 8.

The *Constitutionnel*, *Patrie*, *Debats*, and several other French journals, say that France will remain neutral in the event of a war between England and America. The *Debats* editorially states that France has no interest to weaken the power of the United States, and that French commerce would gain enormously by a maintenance of neutrality.

The London *Observer* (Ministerial) ridicules the idea of submitting the *Trent* question to arbitration, and denies that Capt. WILKES would have been justified in taking the ship into a prize court.

PORTSMOUTH, Sunday, Dec. 8.

The *Hero*, carrying 86 guns, has received sailing orders, and is expected to leave to-day for North America.

Yesterday the Admiralty advertised for three more large steamships for the immediate transport of troops.

HAMBURG, Sunday, Dec. 8.

The impression prevails in the Hanseatic towns that the blockade of the Southern States will soon be broken by England.

The prices of cotton continue falling in consequence.

GENERAL NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 6.

The Bourse continues flat. The Rentes opened at 69f. 5c., and closed at 69f. 10c., or ¼ lower than yesterday.

There is a difference among the Ministers of France which may lead to some changes.

The Emperor will probably send two frigates to reinforce the French fleet in American waters.

SPAIN.

The Government will shortly present to the Cortes documents relating to the affairs of the Neapolitan archives.

The *Epoca* states that Spain will pay the debt of 25,000,000 francs, contracted with France in 1823.

PRUSSIA.

The election for members for the Chamber of Deputies, which took place on the 6th throughout the Kingdom, resulted in favor of the Liberal Party.

ITALY.

The debate on the Roman question was resumed on the 5th. Signor BONCOMPAGNI argued that it was still necessary to act with France. Italy, he said, would go to Venice when she had 300,000 men, and then Rome might be obtained.

It was asserted that GARIBALDI will return to Caprera.

The *Nationalities* announces that the financial report which Signor BASTOGO is about to present to the Chamber of Deputies, will show a difference in the expenditure of two hundred millions of francs, as compared with the ordinary budget.

INDIA.

The overland mail has brought intelligence from Bombay to the 12th of November, and from Calcutta to the 3d.

The cholera was still raging in Cabool, though not so violently. The victims of the disease were said to be fifty daily.

The general health of India, and in particular of the town and Island of Bombay, was good.

The harvest was progressing favorably.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

The Paris Bourse closed flat. Rentes 67f. 50c. ex dividend.

WARSAW, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

SUFFRAGAN, the Archbishop, has been condemned to ten years transportation to Siberia. Seven Jewish and eight Christian medical students of the University of Warsaw have been condemned to serve as common soldiers in the Russian army in Orenburg.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The Budget will be immediately submitted to the council of the empire. This is not attributable to any desperate financial position, because the wants of the State are covered for the next few months. Taxes even are coming in well, and the deficit will be under 50,000,000 florins, to meet which the means are not wanting.

The bill on ministerial responsibility will be simultaneously presented.

PESTH, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

All the functionaries refusing to cooperate with the Government will have eighteen soldiers lodged in their houses until they resume the functions.

TURIN, Tuesday, Dec. 7—P. M.

In the Chamber of Deputies Dr. BERTAN made a lengthy speech against the Ministry. He asserted that it had on some occasions violated the secrecy of letters passing through the post. A Commission was appointed to make an investigation into the matter.

NAPLES, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

NANCO, the notorious brigand, has surrendered.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The *Preussicke Zeitung* denies that the Government is about to introduce an extensive system of furloughs, and that it intends to modify its attitude relative to the Military Budget.

THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Dec. 21.

The *America* brought dispatches for the Colonial Government, and delivered them here.

It is reported that ten thousand troops will be sent to British North America immediately.

Commander WILLIAMS, R. N., Mail Agent on board the *Trent*, when she was stopped by the *San Jacinto*, is to have a public dinner given him at Plymouth, as a mark of appreciation of his spirited and noble conduct.

The British vessel *Rover*, from Barbados for London, was boarded Nov. 5 by the United States steamer *Montgomery*.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Arago off Cape Race.

The Nature of the Demands of the British Government.

CONTINUED WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

GENERAL SCOTT A PASSENGER BY THE ARAGO.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Dec. 21.

The steamship *Arago*, from Havre *via* Southampton on the 11th inst., passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock this (Saturday) evening, *en route* to New-York, where she will be due on Thursday.

The *Arago* was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press and a summary of her news was obtained.

The dates per the *Arago* are three days' later than those per the *America* at Halifax.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Portland, also arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that the official opinion of the British Ministers on the outrage perpetrated by the *San Jacinto* on the *Trent* is most precise and positive, namely: That the violence committed by the captain of the *San Jacinto* is indefensible; that by regarding the Commissioners, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, as contraband, Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet contradict themselves, for they refused to admit they were aware of their presence.

The various military stations in Ireland had been ordered to complete the strength of the sixty-nine regiments of the line.

The British Government is negotiating for steamers to transport troops to Canada.

The *Times*, of the 10th inst., says, that the *Niagara's* advices encourage the hope of a disavowal by the Cabinet at Washington of the *San Jacinto* outrage, and a surrender of the Southern Commissioners.

Admiralty Agent WILLIAMS, of the *Trent*, had received a letter from the British Government approving of his conduct.

Gen. SCOTT is a passenger by the *Arago*. His health is much improved.

Cotton was firmer but quiet.

Breadstuffs were dull and declining.

Provisions were firm.

Commercial Intelligence per America.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 7.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

Advices from Manchester represent the market fist and prices unsettled.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and others report FLOUR quiet but firm. WHEAT firm though quiet. CORN easier; mixed 34s. 3d.@34s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The same parties report BEEF firmer. PORK firm. BACON tending upward. LARD advancing. TALLOW easier; sales at 51s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES advancing; POTS, 38s.; PEARLS, 37s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE nominal. SUGAR tending downward, and prices 6d.@1s. lower. COFFEE—No sales. RICE quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 7.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS' Circular reports WHEAT advanced 1s.@2s. FLOUR firmer. IRON firm. SUGAR declining, and prices 6d.@1s. lower. TEA declining; common Congou, 1s. 1d. COFFEE steady. RICE tending upward. TALLOW buoyant, at 52s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE declining; sales at 60s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Securities are flat and nominal.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Dec. 8.

COTTON.—The sales yesterday were 10,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed firmer, but prices were unchanged.

Breadstuffs steady. Provisions firm.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 7.

CONSOLS closed to-day at 89¾@90 for money.

Illinois Central Shares are quoted at 49½@48½ discount; Erie Shares, 23¾@24¼.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Thursday, Dec. 5.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 3,750 to 4,000 bales. Prices are considerably lower, closing nominal. Stock, 142,000 bales. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 137f. do. *bas* 130f.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Preliminary Notes on the Trent Affair.

Secretary Seward Waiting for the America's Mails.

Particulars of the Battle of Drainesville.

A GALLANT AFFAIR.

General McCall's Plans Known to the Rebels.

Great Effectiveness of Easton's Battery.

The Rebels Routed by an Infantry Charge.

Muskets, Swords, Pistols, Ammunition, Knapsacks and Coats Left Behind.

Their Loss Estimated at One Hundred and Fifty Killed and Wounded.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 21.

THE TRENT AFFAIR—INFORMAL NOTES BETWEEN SECRETARY SEWARD AND LORD LYONS.

Notes on the subject of the *Trent* affair have passed between Lord LYONS and Mr. SEWARD, but not on the merits of the controversy. Lord LYONS requested to know whether our Government was ready to receive and consider the dispatches forwarded by Her Majesty's Government. Mr. SEWARD replied that he was not ready to give the subject that immediate and careful attention which its importance demanded, but that he would be prepared without undue delay, and of his readiness would be pleased to notify his Lordship.

So the matter will stand, perhaps until the arrival of the *America's* mails. It is supposed that our Government sent dispatches to Mr. ADAMS, which it was thought might modify the communication of the English Government, and that Mr. SEWARD wished to avail himself of the benefits of any such favorable effect before beginning to negotiate.

There is no reason to doubt that the English Government will demand a disavowal of the act of Capt. WILKES by our Government, and a restoration of MASON and SLIDELL to British custody; but this demand will be couched in respectful language, not shutting the door to an amicable adjustment and the maintenance of friendly relations.

THE GALLANT FIGHT AT DRAINSVILLE.

We gather from parties who were in the fight at Drainsville, the following particulars:

For some days previous to the battle about a hundred of the enemy's cavalry had been in the habit of coming down to Drainsville and foraging between there and the Potomac. Gen. MCCALL determined to attempt their capture, and yesterday morning at an early hour issued an order for the Third Brigade, consisting of four regiments, commanded by Gen. ORD, to proceed to Drainsville for that purpose, and to forage. Forty or fifty wagons were taken along.

The whole line, except one regiment, had passed a wood on rising ground near Drainsville, to the left of the Leesburgh turnpike, when the skirmishers of the Sixth Regiment were fired upon by reels lying in ambush. The First Rifles returned the fire, and after two or three rounds a concealed battery opened on the Rifles, but with little effect, the balls going over their heads and falling into a low place in the rear.

Gen. ORD immediately posted his men in line of battle, and Capt. EASTON's battery opened a most destructive fire on the concealed enemy. The position of the enemy's battery could not be ascertained except by the smoke from the discharges, of which Capt. EASTON fired sixty rounds, three only of his guns being in action. The Fourth had been placed in another position, and was not operated during the fight. On the third round, a shell from one of the howitzers burst immediately in the enemy's battery, killing several men and horses, and disabling one, if not two, of their guns. After the battle, evidences were seen that the enemy's magazine had been exploded, and it is thought that it was the effect of the shell.

After Capt. EASTON's battery had fired about sixty rounds, Gen. MCCALL ordered the firing to cease, for the purpose of making an advance. The force of the enemy at this time was unknown, as they were all concealed from view by a thicket, in which they were sheltered, and which they did not leave during the fight.

Gen. MCCALL, who had come early in the fight, placed his whole force in position for a charge himself, and Gen. ORD leading the assault. It was a gallant and brilliant charge, and was perfectly successful in routing the enemy, who fled precipitately, spurred by a galling fire from the Pennsylvania reserves, and leaving the field strewn with dead and wounded. A panic seized the rebels, the men throwing away their blankets, knapsacks, overcoats, and arms of every description, and even the officers throwing away their swords and revolvers, and in some instances, their coats.

In the meantime, the wagons were loaded up with the forage which the enemy had deserted, consisting of seventeen wagon loads of hay and twenty-two loads of corn in the car. The arms, and clothing, and accoutrements thrown away by the enemy were sufficient to have loaded all these wagons, and more but the things were so scattered that it was impossible for our soldiers to gather them up in time to return to their camp.

In addition to from forty to sixty dead bodies left on the field, there were numerous pools of blood where the rebels had been posted, showing that in their flight they had taken with them what dead or wounded they could carry off. The highest estimate of the killed and wounded which has been made, is one hundred and fifty, but the probabilities are that the rebel loss was much greater.

On the bodies of many of the dead rebels were found letters and papers, mostly of little importance. On one, supposed to be Lieut. T. R. RENDING, Aide-de-Camp of Brig.-Gen. WILCOX, was found, with the seals unbroken, the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH BRIGADE, SECOND CORPS, Dec. 18, 1861.

DETAIL.—Field Officer of the Day, Lieut.-Col. J. C. MARTIN.

By order of Brig.-Gen. WILCOX.
T. R. RENDING, Lieut. A. A. D.

Brigade Guard from Tenth Alabama Regiment. Countersign "Stockholm."

On another was found an order showing that rations for four days had been distributed.

In the woods where the enemy's battery had been were found numbers of shells and balls piled up in good order, and other indications that the affair was premeditated on the part of the rebels. From the fact that Gen. MCCALL had only resolved at a late hour on the previous evening to make the attack on the enemy's cavalry in the morning, it was supposed that no information could have been carried to the enemy but circumstances show conclusively that they were informed of it. The fact is also corroborated by one of the prisoners, who states that they were marched from Centreville to Drainsville, at quick and double-quick, under orders to report to Gen. STEWART. This indicates that the enemy received information of the intended attack during the night previous. The same prisoner stated that four thousand men were marching down from Leesburgh for the purpose of meeting Gen. MCCALL's brigade, and that the plan was to allow the National forces to pass Drainsville, and for the force there to assault the rear, while the force from Leesburgh made the attack in front. This programme failed by the skirmishers of the Sixth discovering the pickets of the enemy, and being fired on by them, and that brought on the engagement prematurely. Had the rebel plan succeeded, the First and Second Brigades, which Gen. MCCALL had taken the precaution to order on as a reserve, would have come up in time to join in the battle, and the probability is that a still larger number of the enemy would have been destroyed or captured.

One of the prisoners taken was a member of the South Carolina Sixth Regiment, named CAROTHERS. He was shot through the body, just above the hips, with a Minié ball, and mortally wounded. He was remarkably handsome, and the only one of the rebels killed or taken who looked like a gentleman.

Three of the prisoners were from the South Carolina regiment, and were all badly wounded.

The rebels from Kentucky suffered most, and Capt. EASTON's Battery appears to have been peculiarly fatal to them. Several of them had their heads shot away, and one was cut in two in the middle.

The victory on the part of our troops is considered the more brilliant as they had never before been in any action. They have been highly complimented, both by Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN and Gen. MCCALL.

Four companies of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry were also with the brigade, but the condition of the country was such, being thickly wooded, that they could not render service to the extent they desired.

Gen. ORD, while passing through the woods during the action, lost his sword, but was immediately supplied with another, which had been taken from a dead rebel officer.

CASUALTIES IN THE BATTLE OF DRAINESVILLE.

The killed in the battle of Drainesville, yesterday, are as follows:

SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

SAMUEL C. WALTER, Company A.
DANIEL DEVLIN, Company C.

Wounded.

N. LATHROP, Company C, in the breast, and it is thought mortally.
W. H. JAYNE, Company C, in the hip, severely.
JAMES JOHNE, Company C, in the hip, severely.
WM. VAN DYKE, Company D, in the thigh, severely.
Capt. DANIEL BRADBURY, Company F, in the leg, severely.
W. H. DINSMORE, Company F, in the thigh, slightly.
EDGAR SMITH, Company G, in the shoulder, severely.
THOMAS CONWAY, Company H, in the forehead, slightly.
CHARLES YAHN, Company H, severely.
JOHN W. BROWN, Company K, in the leg, severely.
GEORGE BROWN, Company K, in the arm, slightly.
EDWIN DEMANDER, in the breast, severely.

The above regiment was commanded during the action by Capt. ENT.

The following are the casualties in the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Col. JACKSON:

JOHN W. STOCKDALE, Company F, killed.
JOHN SEXTON, Company E, killed.
ALEXANDER SMITH, Company A, wounded in the neck.
JOHN SCHMIDT, Company B, wounded in the arm.
WM. EARNEST, Company C, wounded in the leg.
Capt. ROBERT GALWAY, Company D, wounded in the leg.
GEORGE MCKEON, Company D, wounded in the thigh and arm.
JOSEPH MCMASTERS, Company D, wounded in the thigh.
WM. Q. MATHER, Company D, in the loins.
JOHN RAYMOND, Company D, in the arm.
E. PATTON, Company D, in the thigh.
WM. LINEBY, Company D, in the hip.
JOHN F. HUMB, Company D, in the arm.
Corporal PERSKELL, Company D, in the head, slightly.
RALPH WEIZE, Company E, in the neck.
Capt. S. W. DICK, Company F, in the thigh.
WM. MCGILL, Company F, in the abdomen.
JOHN MARCH, Company F, in the arm.
WM. MILLIGEN, Company F, in the hip.
EDWIN DAVIS, Company H, in the leg.
SILAS B. NEWELL, Company H, in the hip.
JOHN H. WEBER, Company I, in the thigh.

The Major of the regiment had his horse shot under him.

In the Bucktail Rifles, Lieut.-Col. KANE, who was in command, was wounded in the cheek.

GEORGE COOK, Company E, killed.
Corporal JAMES GALBRAITH, Company E, killed.
GEORGE ROTH, Company B, killed.
H. G. WOLFE, Company B, severely wounded.
JOHN PANEL, Company B, severely wounded.
Capt. H. E. NILES, Company F, severely wounded.
JOHN BOTT, Company F, severely wounded.
JOHN F. BARNS, Company K, severely wounded.
JAMES GLENN, Company K, severely wounded.

There were several others wounded in the Bucktail Rifles, but their wounds are slight.

In the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment, under command of Col. TAGGART, only one man was wounded—WM. R. FOX, of Company K, in the leg.

Col. TOM TAYLOR, commanding the Kentucky Rebel Rifles, was killed, and his saddle brought away by Col. EASTON. Col. TAYLOR, it will be recollected, occasioned much excitement at the commencement of the war, by unexpectedly appearing at Arlington with a flag of truce, and by afterwards being brought to headquarters here blindfolded, and subsequently conveyed outside our lines, the object of his mission, an exchange of prisoners, being unaccomplished.

THE OCCUPATION OF SHIP ISLAND—GEN. PHELPS' PROCLAMATION.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS has received a letter from Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, who is now here, accompanied by a copy of the report of Brig.-Gen. PHELPS. Gen. BUT-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

ADDITIONAL FROM PORT ROYAL.

A Visit to the Blockading Fleet off Charleston—The Removal of Lights off the Coast—Security of the Army at Port Royal—The First Sunday Service at Beaufort, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD STEAMER BOSTON, BEAUFORT RIVER, S. C., Monday, Dec. 16, '61.

My last letter left me close in to the bar off Charleston harbor, on board the United States Navy ship *Rhode Island*. We were then steaming as near as possible to the Palmetto shore, for the purpose of placing our mails and Government ammunition and supplies on board the blockading fleet. The sea was almost as smooth as glass, and the sky as clear as a cloudless midsummer day. Far away to the starboard and larboard stretched the South Carolina coast. The Palmetto, like Saul among the Prophets, lifted his head over all around. Here and there the verandah of the plantations peered into view through the trees, while directly in front frowned the battlements of Forts Sumter and Moultrie, and beyond, the embrasures of Castle Pinckney. In the centre of the foreground towered the tall spire of Christ's Church, on the summit of which the rays of the sun glittered like a lantern shining at noon. The houses lay along the low reach of land, in quiet Southern style, occasionally embowered in the deep green foliage of the surrounding trees. There were but very few vessels in the harbor or at the docks, nearly all of them being of the smallest and most inferior class, like those of Hampton, Virginia, Wilmington and Beaufort, North Carolina, and other lesser towns of the Southern coast. The spectre of dismal solitude brooded over the city, as if she were keeping watch and guard over the sepulchre of Charleston commerce.

As we approached, a rude-looking tug was coming out of the harbor, with the secession flag at her little masthead. In her company was an English screw propeller-of-war, which proved to be the *Racer*, bound to New-York. Forts Sumter and Moultrie were both firing some of their heavy columbiads at the moment—replying to each other at considerable intervals. It was supposed, at first, that they were saluting the retiring steamer, as she had dined the English Consul and some Confederate officials the day before; but if such was the fact, it was not definitely ascertained. The ramparts of Sumter were black with men, under the Confederate flag; but they were marshaled in compliment of England remains to be seen. There is good reason for stating that dispatches of interest to the United States were placed on board the *Racer*, with a view to promoting Confederate plans in Europe; but further this deponent sayeth not.

Along the coast, from Charleston to Hilton Head and Port Royal, the dark character of secession has made its full developments. Every bright light has been removed from the shore, and every friendly buoy from the channels. By the promptness of Commodore DUPONT, however, aided by the untiring energy of Capt. BOUTWELL, these deficiencies are in part supplied. Vessels of the largest class may now approach with entire safety; and even without pilots they may follow in the buoys by day. There is, however, great need of a light-ship, for night navigation, and the Government should lose not a moment in placing one at this point.

The position of the army and navy at Port Royal, Bay Point and Beaufort, is one of perfect strategic security. The intrenchments on shore all go forward steadily. Those at Hilton Head are much indebted for their progress to the skill and efficiency of the New-York Corps of Volunteer Engineers. Col. SAXTON and Lieut.-Col. HALL, of your City, are indefatigable officers. They are accompanied by an admirable body of officers and men—a credit, not only to New-York, but to the whole Union army of the South. The facility with which they throw up works, erect docks, plant bridges over rivers, and perform other duties appropriate to their spheres as engineers and practical mechanics, is proving conclusively how valuable all such commands are to the military and naval force of the nation. Hilton Head will always be a lasting monument to the honor of the Volunteer Engineers of New-York.

GEN. SHERMAN continues intensely active. Nothing escapes him. He has a habit of studying portions of his plans while pacing, with a quick, short, abrupt step, in front of his headquarters. So incessant is this pace, at times, that he has worn a marked path, like that of the sentries, the exact length and direction of which he is constantly measuring with his steady tread. Last night, at about 10 o'clock, I had occasion to visit the General's tent, and there found him, in the shadow of his lowly canvass house, marching alone and in silence, with the moon and the stars his only sentineis. Here he has mapped out his plans for the whole Southern coast likely to remain or to come under his jurisdiction. He already has control from Tybee Island up to Otter Island—a navigable distance, including the inlets, of several hundred miles. From this base of operations, when everything is in perfect strategic readiness, he will commence such outward movements as the exigencies of the service require. With Gen. SHERMAN this is no holiday parade—no display of force for form and ceremony. *He will certainly go forward*; and if he is supplied with a sufficient artillery and engineer force, he will shake where he enters every part of the Southern Confederacy. He has discovered the very point of attack, and when the precise time comes, he will *Strike*.

The possession of Beaufort, by Gen. STEVENS, is a great feature of the war. There were the best of politic reasons for not possessing the town before. Yesterday we spent the Sabbath there, and a more quiet, calm and hallowed one it was never our happiness to enjoy. At the usual hour of public worship the bell was rung, and service held in the large and handsome Baptist Church. Nearly a thousand men occupied the sanctuary, comprising detachments of the Roundhead, (Pennsylvania,) Eighth Michigan and Highlander Regiments, with a fine band from the Highlanders, under the direction of their leader. The United States ensign of the *Boston*, Capt. JOHNSON, was suspended, by the kindness of that skillful commander, across the front gallery, and the same glorious flag, of a smaller size, on its staff, was planted on the railing, in the rear of the pulpit, pointing up to the words inscribed on the wall: "*Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature.*"

These services were remarkable, being the first of the kind ever held in South Carolina. The officiating clergyman was Rev. C. W. DENISON, United States Chaplain. The reverend gentleman made a brief address before announcing his text, in which he announced that he had been for several years acquainted with the former Pastors of that church—Rev. Dr. RICHARD FULLER, of Baltimore, and Rev. Dr. EDWARD LATHROP, of New-York—the former a native of Beaufort District, S. C.; the latter of Savannah, Ga. Rev. Mr. MAHON, Chaplain of the Eighth Michigan, who also occupied the pulpit, read a letter of commendation for Mr. DENISON from Dr. LATHROP, in which he is spoken of in warm terms, and introduced to such of the people of the vicinity as he may reach as a minister of Christ in good standing, engaged in a mission of mercy. Mr. DENISON then lined, in LUTHER'S style, an appropriate hymn of praise, read the thirty-fifth chapter of Isaiah, and announced his text—PS., XX.: 5: "*In the name of our God we will set up our banners.*" The theme was the setting up of the banners of the Republic in the South. These banners were shown to be Faith, Hope, Charity. The arguments and facts adduced to support this statement breathed a kindly and fraternal spirit. The appeals to the troops for good conduct were cordially received. At the close the benediction was pronounced, and the large audience quietly returned to their tents in military order.

The houses and gardens of Beaufort are now well protected. Gen. STEVENS, his son, Capt. STEVENS, Col. LEASURE, of the Roundhead Regiment, and other officers, have taken a personal interest in this matter. The books of the public library, and those of citizens generally, are being carefully gathered, and will be preserved in good order. Many of the stories with regard to injuries done to private property in Beaufort are utterly false.

The contrabands continue to come in. They would show themselves much more frequently and numerously, if they had not been so deceived by their late employers, as to the true design of the Union forces.

We hear, occasionally, from some of the white planters. Mr. WILLIAM HARDING and wife, recently the sole occupants of Danfuskie Island, near Fort Pulaski, came to the camp a few days since. They are now pleasantly quartered at Beaufort. From them we learn that there are other persons in the Carolinas and Georgia, in this vicinity, who would gladly join us if they could. The names and residences of loyal people will reach us in good time.

As I close my letter, in time for the *Atlantic*, the little steamer *Mayflower*, (formerly running from Boston to Nahant,) is passing down to Hilton Head, and to the well managed department of Quartermaster SEAVON, with a load of mail. It is a joyful sight. She will ship it by the next trip. There is much mail behind in the fields. The crop is, in some places, the third one.

Permit me, in closing, to say a word for our Postmaster, Mr. JOSEPH H. SEARS, of New-York. He is showing himself to be admirably adapted to his important position. He will probably send 20,000 letters by this mail! He has received 3,000 in one day! Such is the march of Unionism in South Carolina. In a few days Mr. SEARS will issue the first number of a weekly paper. NEPTUNE.

FROM THE GULF.

Affairs at Mobile—Troops in the City—Their State of Efficiency—Drafting—The Defences—A Floating Battery Nearly Completed—Commerce With New-Orleans—Prices of Food—Descriptions of Rebel and National Vessels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAMER R. R. CUYLER, OFF SHIP ISLAND, Sunday, Dec. 1, 1861.

From a perfectly reliable source, though one I am not at liberty to divulge, I have learned the following very interesting particulars relative to the city of Mobile, which is only seventy miles distant from our present position. There are at present in that city, rebel troops to the number of 1,600 only, all of whom are exceedingly well armed with rifles of the most improved description, made in England, and recently smuggled into some of the ports in this section. They are, however, in great want of warm Winter overcoats, pants, jackets and heavy boots to keep them comfortable through the severe weather of the coming Winter months; but strenuous exertions are making to supply this deficiency, and, in consequence, much activity is presented in those departments of manufacture. The prices of these articles are enormous—some of which I will append below—but the authorities console themselves with the idea that the work is produced in their midst, and that it is good and well made.

Within the past month an order had been promulgated by the commanding officer of the forces there, directing a military commission, composed of three officers, to draft from among the citizens all those between the ages of 17 and 48 capable of bearing arms. The order was received with the greatest dissatisfaction by the majority of all classes, and when, as was the case in many instances, men remonstrated against such an arbitrary proceeding, they were taken from their households by force and compelled to join the ranks of the insurgents. This course produced several disturbances of magnitude, and before they could be quelled the aid of a reserved squad of military was called, and then the people dispersed only at the point of the bayonet.

The defences of the city are numerous, and many of them admirably arranged to protect it from invaders from the sea. The forts in the harbor have been very thoroughly repaired, and mounted with a portion of the heaviest armament possessed by the rebels. Some of this armament consists of rifle cannon, which they boastingly assert will throw a ball four miles, and then shatter the timbers of any "cursed Yankee" ship that ever floated.

Imitating the example of the Secessionists in New-Orleans, they have in progress of construction, and nearly completed, in Mobile, a floating battery, designed particularly to protect their harbor, but to be used for any offensive operation for which it is suited. It is built of iron, and is deemed impregnable by those now engaged upon it. They assert that the greatest care and attention have been given to the minutest details in its erection, and that the best of engineering skill that could be obtained, has been called to their aid. They confidently expect to launch her within three weeks, at which period she will be supplied with a battery of the most improved description and formidable character, and the balance of her equipment will be in perfect keeping with it. So sanguine are the leading spirits connected with this job, that it will, with the aid of the forts, effectually defend their city from an enemy from the sea, that they counseled the City Government against the erection of another battery similar to it, which had been contemplated. Some half dozen of the old-fashioned guns, probably a portion of those stolen from the Norfolk Navy-yard, have been conspicuously placed on the principal wharf, and it is represented they present quite a formidable appearance as you approach their positions.

The precise locality and surroundings of Mobile are these: "It is situated 40 miles west of Pensacola, and is the most important port of entry on the Gulf, excepting, of course, New-Orleans. There are two railroads running from it, which connect it with the great national routes, and the River Mobile and its two large branches, the Tombigbee and Alabama, which are navigable for steamboats of moderate draft, for several hundred miles, also make very important connections with the interior of the country. The entrance to its Bay lies between Sand Island, on which the light-house is erected, and a shoal verging off from Mobile Point, making a long, narrow and dangerous projection from the mainland, some 16 miles in length. On the bar of the deepest and widest channel the water is 21 feet in depth. The pass between Petit Bois and Horn Islands has water 16 feet deep, and is the nearest and safest refuge from south-east or southwest gales, but, notwithstanding this, the port is neither a safe nor pleasant one for vessels in a storm. From the Bay of Mobile, westward, a line of low sand islands lie parallel to the coast, forming Mississippi Sound, near which the *Cuyler* is now doing duty. This Sound is navigable for light draft vessels, and through it, until a very recent period, considerable trade had been carried on with New-Orleans, by way of Bayou St. John and Lake Ponchartrain. This Sound communicates with Mobile through a pass called Grant's; and there are other modes of communication with the Gulf from it, viz.: between Petit Bois Islands and Dauphine, between Horn Islands and Petit Bois, and beyond Horn Islands. By the aid of that excellent vessel, the *New-London*, we have been enabled to wholly stop, or nearly so, the smuggling traffic which was incessantly carried on through these outlets, between Mobile and New-Orleans. The *New-London* has done most excellent service, her light draft enabling her to penetrate far beyond the enemy's lines. She has made several valuable prizes, proving quite an acquisition to our Government: and doing credit to her officers and crew. I append her principal dimensions—they are as follows: Length of deck, 179 feet six inches; breadth of beam, 26 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft of water, with armament, etc., 9 feet. Her frame is of white oak, chestnut and hacmetac, and is square-fastened with copper and treenails, and strapped diagonal and double with iron straps, rendering her very secure. Her floors are moulded 12 inches, sided 8 and 9 inches, and her frames are 24 inches apart at centres. These floors are filled in solid under the engine. She is fitted with a vertical direct-acting engine, having one cylinder 34 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 2 feet 6 inches. She is also supplied with one flue boiler, and her propeller is of iron. Her tonnage is 260 tons, and her rig is that of a three-masted schooner. She was built in Mystic, Conn., in the year 1859, by Messrs. GEORGE GREENMAN & Co., and her machinery was constructed by C. H. DELAMATER, of New-York. She was owned by the New-London Propeller Company, of whom the National Government purchased her. Allow me here to digress, to remark that such vessels as the *New-London*, or those of a lighter draft of water, are required here immediately to check the trade that is carried on, even now, through the passes alluded to. Such vessels are enabled to enter these inlets and "rat holes," and ferret out those actively engaged in the smuggling business, which has already put into the hands of the rebels in Mobile much valuable ammunition, and many of the necessities of life. The officers and crews of the large craft, similar to many that are now stationed here, cannot do their duty satisfactorily to themselves or the Government, owing to the excessive draft of water of their vessels. They cannot endanger the lives of hundreds, and their ships, by venturing into the numerous bayous here, as once aground, they are either at the mercy of the waves and storms, or the long-range guns of the enemy. I trust this matter will receive the attention it justly merits.

Many of our crew, for some time past, have been aiding the officers and crew of the *Massachusetts* in putting in a state of complete defence "Fort Massachusetts," on Ship Island.

Food of every description is very high in Mobile, and many complaints are uttered by the poorer classes because of it. Families of wan who have been forced to join the army, and in many instances fight for a cause they did not espouse, have placed their case before the authorities, showing them that with their "right arm" fighting for their cause, they should be kept from want and starvation. In some cases, such persons have been temporarily relieved, but very often their only answer would be that they could not assist them. The following are some of the prices now existing there: coffee, 70 cents per pound; tea, (the commonest quality,) 60 cents per pound; sugar, 29 to 30 cents per pound; pepper, 90 cents per pound; butter, 87½ cents per pound; candles, (common tallow,) 45 to 50 cents per pound, and sperm 25 cents each; lard, 47 cents per pound; potatoes, $15 to $17 per barrel. Clothing of all kinds is very scarce, and commands exorbitant prices. Soldiers' overcoats cost the "Secesh" Government $20 and $25 each; good black frock coats are worth, and in many instances, command $75 to $80; vests, of good material, $15 to $18; pants, of black doeskin, $30, and most of the articles daily required are in like proportion.

The rebel gunboat *California*, for some time past, has acted in a very bold manner. She has several pieces of artillery on board and a desperate crew. I am quite positive you will hear of some exploit of hers before long, and that you may understand her character precisely, I give you the particulars of her hull and machinery. You may rest assured they are correct in every respect: Length on deck, 170 feet; breadth of beam, 29 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 2 inches; depth of hold to spar-deck, 10 feet 2 inches; draft of water, with armament, 7 feet 2 inches. Her frame is of white oak and chestnut, and is cross-fastened with copper, iron and treenails. Her floors are molded 14 inches, sided 5 inches, and her frames are 24 inches apart at centres. These frames are not filled in solid. Her rig is that of a schooner, and her tonnage is 480 tons. She is fitted with a vertical beam engine with a cylinder 40 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 10 feet. She is also supplied with a flue boiler, built in 1858; and her water-wheels, which are of wood, are 27 feet in diameter. She was built in Greenpoint, L. I., in the year 1852, by SAMUEL SNEDEN, and her machinery was constructed by the Allaire Iron Works, New-York. She was formerly owned by the Florida Steam Packet Company, and ran regularly between the ports of Charleston and St. Augustine, Fla.

The full particulars of the fight between our forces and the rebels at Forl Pickens, I presume, will reach you before this arrives in your City. The *Richmond* did excellent service there, and was somewhat damaged by the few shot that struck her. She has gone to Key West for repairs, and will be at her old position shortly. For her gallant conduct, I think she deserves mention in your journal. The *Richmond* is of the same class as the *Hartford*, *Lancaster*, and *Brooklyn*, and was constructed in the Gosport Navy-yard, Norfolk, under the superintendence of the late SAMUEL T. HARTT. Her dimensions are, length between perpendiculars, 235 feet; length from billet to taffrail, 259 feet; length for tonnage, 243 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 8 inches; draft of water, 15 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 2,023 tons; area of immersed section at draft as given above, 557 square feet; displacement at 15 feet draft, 2,382 tons; ditto., at 17 feet, 2,629 tons; length of engine and boiler space 71 feet.

The machinery was also constructed in the Gosport Yard, from the designs of SAMUEL ARCHBOLD, late Engineer-in-Chief, United States Navy, and consists of two horizontal back-acting engines. Diameter of cylinder, 4 feet 10 inches; length of stroke of piston, 3 feet; diameter of air-pump, 19 inches: diameter of crank-shaft, 12½ inches; diameter of screw-shaft, 12 inches; maximum pressure of steam used, 25 pounds; maximum revolutions at this pressure, 45. The cylinders are fitted with steam jackets, and the main brasses are chambered to admit a continuous stream of water to pass through them without coming in contact with the journals. The crank and screw-shafts are coupled with a wrought iron universal coupling, which will allow considerable deviation of the shaft, without effecting the engines. The screw-shaft is fitted with both the collar and cone thrust bearings, and that part of the shaft passing through the dead wood of the vessel is cased with brass, and works upon lignum-vitæ bushings. She is supplied with three of Martin's vertical tubular boilers. One of these constitutes the "donkey," and consists of a single furnace, but may be used at any time in connection with the main boilers. These dimensions of the two large boilers are: length, as near as may be, 9 feet; breadth, 21 feet 6 inches; height, exclusive of steam chimney, 10 feet 9 inches; height, inclusive of steam chimney, 12 feet 9 inches; total number of furnaces, 12; width of same, 3 feet; length of grate bars, 6 feet 6 inches; total number of tubes in boilers, 3,900; length of same, 2 feet 8 inches; external diameter, 3 inches. Total grate surface, 253 square feet; total heating surface, 7,272 square feet. Diameter of smoke pipe, 6 feet 6 inches; height above grate surface, 50 feet; area of pipe, 33.18 square feet; least area between tubes in the boilers, 46.22 square feet.

The screw, which is of brass, is 14 feet in diameter; its length is 3 feet 6 inches, and its pitch is 25 feet, expanding to 28 feet; number of blades, 4, and its weight is 11,620 pounds. The forward edge of the screw, near the periphery, is considerably cut away, whilst the after edge is nearly square.

The armament of the *Richmond* consists of 16 9-inch shell guns and two 12-pound boat-howitzers; the total weight of her battery is 145,155 pounds, or 64.8 tons.

Such are the full and complete particulars of this gallant craft, manned as she is by loyal and efficient men.

The rebels in New-Orleans, apprehending an attack on their city, have greatly strengthened its defences. Some four or five new floating batteries are being constructed, and they will be fitted with heavy armaments. Among some of the guns to be furnished these batteries are seven 84-pounders. The channel has been rendered impassable by stretching across it logs of immense size, which are fastened together at either ends by rings, links and rivets of strong ironwork. Whether all this will prevent the "cursed Yankee" force from approaching the city at the proper time will be seen and duly communicated to you.

THE PURSUIT OF THE SUMTER.

From the New-Haven Journal.

The following letter from a gentleman on board the *Iroquois*, was received on Saturday evening. In connection with its publication, it is proper to state that Martinique is a French Island, and that Capt. PALMER had no right to attack the *Sumter* within three miles of the shore:

U. S. STEAMER IROQUOIS, (off St. Pierre,) MARTINIQUE, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861.

Our cruising latterly has been more interesting than at first. At Surinam we found ourselves suddenly within one hundred miles of the *Sumter*, and had almost the excitement of capturing her. At Trinidad we thought to find her; at Curacoa we received the insult of which I spoke in my last, and at St. Thomas we learned that very possibly she had crossed our track when coming from Curacoa. But on Tuesday, at sundown, as we were coaling, and had our engines in pieces, undergoing repairs which were to occupy nearly the remainder of the week, the mail packet from Martinique arrived with news that the *Sumter* was coaling at Port Royal below this. Our Captain was spending the night upon the mountain at the Consul's house. Our officers, 1 among them, were ashore. Nevertheless, at 9 o'clock P. M. our Chief Engineer was already to start his fires; at 11½ P. M. the Captain came on board, and at 2 A. M. we were steaming rapidly away for Martinique. The northern point of the island was made at noon yesterday, and by 3 o'clock we were coming round the point into this roadstead. Through a pelting rain we made out *three steamers*, and one of them—small, swift and black—was running out of the bay at the further extremity. We looked at her, but were not to be caught by any such bed-bug as she. One of the other two lay in the American quarter, the other in the French. The latter we soon concluded to be French, the former looked very suspicious. Her decks were covered with men who seemed to have stopped all work, but her flag was drooping, and could not be made out. I went below for our photograph of the *Sumter*; the stranger agreed. Presently the breeze lifted her flag, the rain stopped, and the *Sumter* was before us, fairly caged. All the city, conjecturing our nationality, had gathered on the shores of the bay, and on seeing the American ensign, the people were visibly agitated, swaying to and fro, like a mob. The people, at sundown, returned to their homes, and we got ready for action. Our guns were drawn and reloaded with five second shell; all the small arms loaded and capped, and our decks all cleared and sanded down. All night we lay ready, each minute expecting that the *Sumter* would try to run our blockade. No one went to sleep. We all paced the decks with our arms ready for immediate use. In this way we are now lying, with a full head of steam on, keeping close in to our prize and a strict watch upon her.

SATURDAY, Nov. 16.

Yesterday the Captain wrote requesting the Governor to direct the *Sumter* to leave the port. This morning a reply came ordering us out unless we could come in and anchor where he directed, under the guns of the fort and near a French war steamer. Though insulted we moved to the place he designated—a mile or more from our expected victim. When we were fairly anchored, the French Captain came on board and said that it was expected we would remain at our anchorage twenty-four hours after the *Sumter* should sail. We at once piped "all hands—up anchor," and are now ready to run out the required three miles. I believe that our private arrangements in regard to rockets, blue lights, &c., on shore, will not give us the *Sumter*, this readily Governor to the contrary notwithstanding. Our men are perfectly ravenous—should the pirate Captain see them he will lose the very little courage he has. The shore continues to be occupied by an anxious crowd, all springing to a tip toe upon any movement.

MONDAY, Nov. 18.

Nothing more has turned up; the pirates dare not run even when they have three miles the advantage of us. We shall probably stay in our present position (*three miles from the shore*) for a long time. There is great fear that the *Sumter* may escape us after all. We keep three glasses on her all the time.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Reception of the Warlike News in Chicago—The Illinois Army—The Burch Case—Sorghum—Business Affairs—Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1861.

The receipt of the belligerent news from England created—not exactly an excitement—but a profound sensation in our city. There appears to be but one sentiment in regard to the issue presented. If the capture of SLIDELL and MASON is justified by the law of nations governing such cases, there should be no backing down—no shirking the consequences which may arise from the act. Even in our present condition, when a foreign war should be avoided, if possible, with honor and the maintenance of our rights, all agree that no English bluster should cause the Government to falter or flinch from a straightforward course, and if war is the result, it should be entered into with the whole force of the country, and with a determination not to submit to foreign domineering, even with the great rebellion on our hands. But if there are doubts as to the right of capture under the circumstances, the question should be submitted to the arbitration of some friendly power, and the decision arrived at carried into effect, even if it involved the surrender of the rebel emissaries. The feeling of Chicago was well represented at the meeting of the Board of Trade, on Monday afternoon—soon after the promulgation of the intelligence. There were over six hundred of our strongest business men present. The firm and decided expression of opinion in favor of resisting, to the bitter end, all unjust demands, showed where they stood in the matter. Another effect which this warlike demonstration on the part of England is having, is to unite all in favor of a more energetic prosecution of the war against the rebels. While the general sentiment of the West has been in advance of the acts of the Administration, there have been a few who have applauded the "Fabian" policy, of doing nothing. But the external danger which now threatens us, has brought even these up to the sticking point, and now the general voice is in favor of an advance at all practicable points. A movement forward—something besides defensive operations—has now become a "military necessity." It is time the natioos of Europe were made to know that the Government is in earnest in this matter.

A recent report of the Adjutant-General of the State has been published. From it we learn that Illinois has in camp and in the field not far from 80,000 men—not including those who have enlisted in the regiments of other States. Of these there are thirteen regiments of cavalry—seven of which are in the service. There are about 2,000 in the artillery arm—the balance being infantry. There are in the camps of instruction not far from 16,000. Recruiting is going forward still, in filling up the regiments already organized. It is understood that all not full by January 1st, are to be consolidated. Unless we get into a war with England, no further regiments are to be authorized for the present. Illinois, as well as Indiana and Iowa, are getting terribly anxious that something decisive should be done in Missouri and Kentucky. They have over a hundred thousand of their sons in those States, and it is discouraging to see them waste away, month after month in camps, without effecting anything for the good cause.

There is quite a flutter among the contracting gentry in this State, on account of revelations in the horse purchasing department. It has been a rich mine for somebody, and as the Quartermaster's Department has been rather loosely managed, it is probable that contractors have made a good thing out of Uncle Sam. The Colonel of the Fifty-second Regiment, for instance, was allowed to purchase horses, which he did at $62, and received therefor $110. And this is the "way the money goes."

The celebrated "Burch case" is set down for a re hearing at the February term of the Hill County Circuit. It is thought that there will be no protracted trial. But this is mere surmise, as it is not very probable that either party will abandon the case after having prosecuted it thus far. The excitement and interest, however, in regard to it have nearly died out.

On Saturday night Paymaster J. H. KENZIE had a small safe stolen from his house, containing several hundred dollars of Government gold. The whole was found on Monday, buried near the house, all safe, even the gold.

A case of seduction, or something of that nature, is just now creating quite an excitement in sensation circles. The story goes that a young girl, scarcely sixteen, left her parents in Maine, for some cause, and went to an uncle in Wisconsin. He persuaded her to return. Between Milwaukee and Chicago she fell in with a young Jew, named LASELLE, a clerk in a store in this city. He persuaded her to stop at the Tremont, where she staid a couple of days. After that she removed to the Stewart House, and from thence to the Sollitt House. He effected her ruin, and then, on the plea that he could not afford to pay the expenses, abandoned her, but not until he had introduced another Jew named STEIN, who keeps a clothing store here. STEIN secured the services of a procuress, and inveigled the girl to an assignation house. But the police had been made acquainted with the affair, and pounced upon the whole concern within half an hour after. STEIN and the inmates of the house were arrested. The young girl attempted to commit suicide by taking ether. She now lies quite low, and the examination of the parties has been delayed in consequence.

Judge MANIERE, of the Circuit Court, has just rendered a decision of some public importance, in a case in which the City is concerned. It was an application for a writ of *mandamus*, to compel the Mayor and Comptroller to sign and issue bonds for raising money to pay the claim of the demandants against the City. The writ was granted.

In the Recorder's Court, the case of SYLVESTER LYND, indicted for embezzling $60,000, City funds, as Treasurer of the Board of Public Works, was put over to the next term. C. C. FLINT, formerly Editor of the *Tribune*, and latterly of the *Democrat*, plead guilty to the charge of obtaining goods under false pretences, and was sentenced to thirty days in the County Jail.

A case of *crim. con.*, military and mercantile—that is, a merchant was plaintiff, and an army officer defendant—was settled here a few days since, by the payment of a round sum. The delinquent wife went home to her friends in Hartford, Conn.

Our currency difficulties still give our Courts much trouble, and the legal profession a large share of their business. The principle established by the United States Court, that the Banks shall pay the value of currency when deposited, is sustained by all the others.

There is a large sugar refinery in this City, established by Mr. BELCHER, of St. Louis. It is 120 feet in width, 300 long, eight stories high, and involved an expenditure of $120,000. In ordinary times—that is, previous to the blockade—there used annually to be received at Cairo 150,000 hhds. sugar, and from 200,000 to 250,000 bbls. molasses. Refining was, therefore, quite a large business. But now the property is mainly unproductive. But this season, the rapid increase of sorghum in the West has turned the attention of the proprietor toward it, and he has been experimenting in making syrups. One hundred gallons of the crude syrup yield ninety of the refined product, which is pronounced by good judges to be equal to the celebrated Golden Syrup of New-York manufacture. The cost of refining is six cents per gallon. Sorghum is beginning to be a "power in the land." As high as 350 gallons per acre have been produced this season; 150 gallons is considered a light yield. The refined sells readily at 55 cents by the package. So you will note that it is the most profitable crop we can raise; and our Eastern friends need not be surprised to see "Western Plantation Syrup"—which is the name adopted for this product—quoted and sold in all their markets in one year from this time.

The war news created some excitement in business circles, but nothing of the panic which we sometimes witness on such announcements being made. Exchange on New-York still continues at ¼ premium, with plenty of currency for ordinary purposes. The receipts of flour and grain yesterday were 4,160 bbls. flour, 20,263 bush. wheat and 13,400 bush. corn, which is about the daily average. In store—flour, 23,561 bbls.; wheat, 1,697,831 bush.; corn, 1,475,391 bush. Sugar, coffee, tea, in short, nearly everything in the grocery line is tending upwards. The packing season is now at its height, though the warm weather, for several days past, has checked operations. Receipts during the week—29,500 hogs, 3,135 beef cattle. Selling, hogs at $2 35@$2 75, gross; beef cattle $2 60@$2 75. Demand for English meats quite active. There is some Canadian demand for pork at $9 25@$9 50. The railroads, with the exception of the Illinois Central, show increased receipts as compared with 1860.

OUR CAMP CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS AT ANNAPOLIS.

REVIEW OF THE TROOPS—REGIMENTS ATTACHED TO THE DIFFERENT BRIGADES—GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Monday, Dec. 16, 1861.

Saturday was an interesting day here, as there was a general review of the troops at this place. The weather was beautiful, as in fact it has been for several days,—very much resembling Indian Summer. The sun rose bright and beautiful and the balmy air from the still waters of the Chesapeake Bay, catching the music from a dozen bands, made the morning one of pleasure and mingled sublimity.

At about eight o'clock Gen. FOSTER and his Aids proceeded to the grounds occupied by the regiments. Previous to this the brigades had commenced to form. The fields in which they were are about one mile from the city of Annapolis, and are very well adapted to reviews, as they are high, dry and level.

The First Brigade is composed of the Twenty-First, Twenty-Third and Twenty-Fifth Massachusetts, and the Tenth Connecticut regiments. The Second, of the Eighth Connecticut, Fifty-First New-York, Fifty-First Pennsylvania and Fifty-Third New-York. It is understood that Gen. FOSTER will command the First Brigade. The Second is now under the temporary command of Col. HARLAND, of the Eighth Connecticut regiment.

The review was a very fine one, and the regiments appeared remarkably well. But the New-York Fifty-first, which, from its position in the brigade as at present organized, is to be second in line of battle, was second to none in appearance and drill on Saturday. The marching in column and in line of battle was excellent, while the double-quick movement was not excelled on the field.

There were about 12,000 troops present. Nothing occurred to disturb the proceedings, which is an evidence of the good order which prevails here.

There were quite a number of visitors present, and Col. FERRERO was the recipient of many compliments from the ladies and gentlemen. The Colonel is popular not only with the troops, but with the people here.

As there have been some changes in the officers in the Fifty-first Regiment since it left New-York, I give them as they are now:

Colonel, EDWARD FERRERO.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert B. Potter.
Major, Charles Legender.
Adjutant, Augustus J. Dayton.
Quartermaster, Daniel W. Horton.
Surgeon, E. W. Buck.
Assistant Surgeon, —— Dodge.
Chaplain, N. D. Benton.
Sergeant Major, Geo. W. Weightman.
Drum Major, Jas. Randolph.
Band Leader, —— Kellogg.
Quartermaster's Sergeant, William Caldwell.
Commissary Sergeant, R. W. Fowler.

LINE.

Company A—Captain, John G. Wright, 1st Lieutenant, J. J. Johnson; 2d Lieutenant, G. H. McKibben. Company B—Captain, S. W. Chese; 1st Lieutenant, David F. Wright; 2d Lieutenant, F. W. Tryon. Company C—Captain, W. D. Campbell; 1st Lieutenant, James M. Miller; 2d Lieutenant, Abraham W. McKee. Company D—Captain, Morris Hazard; 1st Lieutenant, Francis; 2d Lieutenant, Marsh. Company E—Captain, G. W. Merritt; 1st Lieutenant, George A. Porter; 2d Lieutenant, J. T. Rapelje. Company F—Captain, Francis E. McIlvaine; 1st Lieutenant, John Stuart; 2d Lieutenant, A. L. Fowler. Company G—Captain, Samuel H. Simms; 1st Lieutenant, William Cubb; 2d Lieutenant, W. H. Barker. Company H—Captain, R. Charlton Mitchell; 1st Lieutenant, H. H. Holbrook; 2d, Lieutenant, L. O. Goodridge. Company I—Captain, David R. Johnson; 1st Lieutenant, Geo. D. Arnold; 2d Lieutenant, Wm. H. Leonard. Company K—Captain, Augustus Phillips: 1st Lieutenant, W. W. Chapman; 2d Lieutenant, ——.

The various camps have been closely inspected, and are, generally speaking, as comfortable as could be expected, considering the latitude and the time in the season. The atmosphere out of doors in Maryland and Virginia is peculiarly piercing, particularly from about 2 o'clock at night until 7 in the morning, in consequence of the heavy vapor arising from the ocean, and the hills and valleys being so situated as to cause strong drafts, which bring it back to the interior.

The State Senate did no business on Saturday. Mr. FINDLAY, of the House of Delegates, has offered resolutions on the Slavery question, and denying the right of Congress to emancipate slaves anywhere, and particularly in the loyal States.

No vessels have yet arrived here designed for the Southern coast, although it is expected that they will come in soon. Gen. BURNSIDE is expected here to-morrow. GLEN CASTLE.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

RUNNING THE REBEL BLOCKADE—SKIRMISHING BETWEEN GUNBOATS AND THE BATTERY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP NEAR BUDD'S FERRY, MD., Monday, Dec. 16, 1861.

Yesterday morning one of the flotilla gunboats steamed slowly down the river nearly to Quantico Creek, and within easy range of the rebel battery at Ship Island, when she turned, and running in close upon the Virginia side, commenced throwing shells into the woods along shore. No response was given until a shell was dropped into the woods upon a high bluff, known as "Timber Branch," opposite Chicamaxen Creek, when a hornet's nest was discovered, and two guns made reply, one from either extreme of the bluff. The little steamer immediately ran out into the stream, in order to try the range of the newly discovered battery, which were evidently small pieces, as their range did not extend over a mile and a half. The steamer continued to employ them a few minutes, then having become satisfied with the result of her reconnoissance, returned to her anchorage. Later in the afternoon she again returned to the enemy's new post of offence, and engaged them for a short time, then ran back to the flotilla.

During the night twenty-three schooners passed up the river, making in all twenty-six, that had run the rebel blockade within twenty-four hours. The rebels opened fire upon them about 11 o'clock last night, and continued firing at intervals till nearly daylight this morning. Neither of the vessels were struck, although the shells burst frequently in proximity to them, one exploding, apparently, between a schooner's masts, throwing the iron rain into the water all about her. During the firing, which was kept up yesterday during the day-time at vessels passing down the river, one shell burst directly over Mrs. BUDD's house, a large piece of which penetrated the roof, falling upon the chamber floor, within two feet of one of our pickets, who was watching the firing from one of the front windows. Another, a solid shot, struck the breastwork of our battery, making an ugly hole some four feet in depth between the embrasures. Our battery immediately replied, dropping two shells inside the large rebel battery on Ship Point, which had the effect of silencing the enemy for the time.

Company I, ("Bunker Hill,") Lieut. ROBINSON, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, being on picket guard, were necessarily much exposed to the firing during the night, and several hairbreadth escapes were experienced, but, although many shells burst along their lines, no one was injured.

This morning a large gunboat steamed down the river amidst the fire from the rebel batteries, and although her progress was very slow, received no injury. She kept steadily down the stream until she reached a point called "The Brick House," near "Glasscock's Hill," and below Chapawanzy Creek, when she opened fire upon the shore, awakening a response from a new battery at that point. Being at too great a distance from the scene of action, I am unable to give any particulars of it. ARGUS.

THE NINTH BATTERY N. Y. S. M.—ITS JOURNEYINGS AND ENJOYMENTS.

BATTERY K., NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., Camp Dickinson, near Budd's Ferry, Md., Sunday, Dec. 15, 1861.

It is Sunday morning, but among soldiers little regard is paid to the sanctity of the day, and the boys are waiting anxiously anticipating orders to march to the river, for since daylight, there has been an incessant booming of cannon from the rebel batteries on the opposite shore, and our gunboats, which are continually cruising up and down the Potomac to keep it open for navigation.

We are now encamped in a pine wood, about 1½ miles from the river, and al

...ton Chief. Among the items of interest gathered were the following: The Union Chickasaws amount to 1,240; Secessionists, 100. Choctaws, 3,000; Secessionists, 900. Commissioner Dale asked if the three thousand were armed by the United States, would they stand by it. The reply was, "Yes, they are ready to rise whenever the army comes." The Cherokees feel just as the Creeks do. John Ross felt as they (the members of the Delegation) felt. Ross and his men were very large and ready to rise as soon as the United States forces get there. One of the Seminoles, having been interrogated, said: "They were not a very large tribe. They numbered altogether about 400 men. 300 were for the Union, and about 70 have gone earnestly into Secession. In conclusion it was stated that the Delegates had held counsel and agreed as to their statements.

They are good-looking, strong, tall, well-built men —capable warriors. It is difficult to tell when they are impressed, they hold such mastery over limb and feature; but they expressed themselves fully impregnated with the power and justice of the Government. They made many brief and fitful eulogistic remarks on the sights they beheld, and as the line of Berdan's well-drilled soldiers swept by, with gleaming bayonets and to the sound of glorious music, Micoo Hutka could not refrain exclaiming, as he pointed to them, "Dat my side, dat my side!"

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

HOW THE REBELS IN MISSOURI ARE TREATED.

To the Citizens of Weston and Platte County:

By orders from headquarters of the army of North Missouri, I occupy the city of Weston and surrounding country, with the force under my command, and take charge of the Platte County Railroad. Two bridges had been destroyed within six miles of this town, which I have repaired, and now I call upon and expect the loyal citizens of this county to aid me in keeping it from being further disturbed. If any man knowingly allows said road, the engines, cars or other property belonging to it to be injured, without giving me immediate notice, he shall be held responsible. If necessary for the protection of the road, I shall cause troops to be stationed at or near the different bridges, occupying the houses and buildings belonging to the rebels in the neighborhood. My regiment was raised in Missouri, and it is my hearty wish to cultivate a friendly feeling wherever it may be stationed. I came among you for the sole purpose of giving protection to the loyal people, or those who may desire to become so, and I wish to encourage all lawful pursuits and avocations.

It has been reported to me that many citizens have left their homes and families, scattering themselves through the country. All such I desire to have return at once, and become good loyal citizens. They and their property shall be protected, when they give evidence of loyalty.

I have appointed Major Alfred Williams to act as Provost-Marshal for the City of Weston and County of Platte. Every person leaving the city or county will be required to obtain a passport from him. No negro will be allowed inside of camp lines without a written permit from his master and a pass from the Provost-Marshal, and especially will they in no case be allowed to go from the State without express orders from their master and the Provost-Marshal.

All firearms and ammunition in this city and vicinity, not in possession of officers or soldiers in the United States service, must be delivered up to the Provost-Marshal, except with express license to the contrary. All squads of armed men found spying about the county will be shot.

This will be rigidly adhered to.

W. JAMES MORGAN,
Colonel Eighteenth Reg. Mo. Vol., Com. Posl.
Weston, Dec. 9, 1861.

FROM GEN. PRICE'S CAMP.

The St. Louis *Republican* has received a number of the *Missouri Army Argus*, dated on the 30th, and published in "Camp near Osceola." It is edited by J. W. Tucker, of *State Journal* notoriety, and also the writer of Gen. Price's remarkable call on the people of Missouri to supply the Confederate army with 50,000 rebels. The modesty of the man, the *Republican* observes, is made strikingly conspicuous in one of his paragraphs, wherein he speaks of Price's proclamation after this fashion:

GEN. PRICE'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

Every true soldier who reads this address must be moved to tears. You "who have been with me from the beginning!" Remember Cowskin, and Carthage, and Springfield! Together we have borne the burden and heat of the day, through fatigue and hunger and thirst! Together we have fought the battles of freedom! Stand by me yet a little longer—let patience and self-sacrifice be your watchword yet a little while! Who can read these words and find it in his heart to leave Gen. Price in the field, before he can receive the reinforcements he will soon get? Soldiers! brave men! stand by your glorious old chief "a little longer!"

Gen. Price has issued an order from headquarters of the Missouri State Guard, in which he states that the Confederate Government proposes, in accordance with the treaty between Cabell & Co. and the Rebel Government, to receive into his service as many troops from Missouri as may volunteer for twelve months. They are to be enlisted as State troops, and to be under the command of Major-Gen. Price. Each company to elect its Captain and Lieutenants. Privates get $11 in infantry and $12 in cavalry service. Muster rolls are to be sent to the Secretary of War of the Confederate Government, and the President will commission the officers and provide for and pay the troops. But until the troops are transferred, they will be paid by the State, the Confederate States guaranteeing, however, that they will be paid. "The troops in the Confederate service are paid at the end of every second month"—*in a lump!* A bounty of $30 is offered to every non-commissioned officer and private who will enlist; ten cents a mile for his traveling expenses from the place of enlistment to the rendezvous. Cavalry must furnish their own horses, being allowed forty cents a day for their use. These are the inducements held out by the rebel Government for getting troops from Missouri. With the Confederate bonds at 30 to 40 per cent. discount, and Price's Missouri scrip worth nothing, the prospect of pay is decidedly slim.

The vagabond Legislature, sitting in Price's camp, has passed a law, of which the following is the text:

An Act to Pay Volunteers of the Missouri State Guard, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. All persons who have joined any regularly organized company at any time after its organization, shall be discharged at the same time said company may be discharged from service, and shall be entitled to receive pay for the time they shall have been in actual service, but this section shall not be so construed as to disband any company, *nor release any member of such company from service in the Missouri State Guard, who volunteered to serve seven years.*

Sec. 2. All persons, companies, battalions or regiments which have been heretofore received into the service of the State for any term of service of six months or less, who, at the time they were sworn and mustered into service, were informed that they would only be required to continue in the service for six months or any less term, shall be entitled to receive pay and a full and honorable discharge at the expiration of their term of service for which they were sworn in.

Sec. 3. Any person who shall belong to the Missouri State Guard, who shall enlist in any corps of the army of the Confederate Government of America, shall be entitled to a full discharge from the Missouri State Guard, provided the Major-General, Brigadier-General, Colonel of the regiment of the Missouri State Guard to which such person shall belong, shall consent to such enlistment.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Deacon Tucker thus notices the arrival of Judge Birch in camp:

JAMES H. BIRCH.

This personage, known as Judge Birch, tory member of the State Convention, who voted to legalize Home Guard Associations, to subvert the Government of the State of Missouri, to compel every civil officer to take an oath to support the usurped Gamble dynasty, to erect over our people the brutal despotism of Dutch and Yankee mob faction, and who justifies the Camp Jackson murder; this creature, Birch, has arrived in camp as a prisoner, accompanied by two of Gamble's recruiting officers.

Croakers are in the rebel camp, and Deacon Tucker thus exorcises them:

CROAKING AND CROAKERS.

There is now—there always has been—perhaps there will ever be—a set of croakers, whose especial office is to inform the world, and never allow the world to forget that things are all going wrong; that some men are no better, wiser, braver than they ought to be; that a number of bad things are going to happen very soon; that things are going to rack and ruin, and will certainly all be at the devil in a week or two. These croakers seem to have no faith in either God or man. Their office is not to make things better—not to apply remedies to what requires correction—but to fret the sore by constant chafing, and cause the wound to bleed afresh by tearing it open.

A plague of vengeance on these croakers! They make bad worse, but never make it any better. Put gags on their mouths. Have them wear badges, so as to let everybody know there comes a croaker. Pay no attention to him. Gen. Croaker! Col. Croaker! Capt. Croaker! Lieut. Croaker! Dr. Croaker! Commissary Croaker, and Ranger-on Croaker. To this list add all private Croakers, and let them show the army how things ought to be done, and if everybody is, in fact, going to the Old Nick in a hand gallop, let the Croaker Division be made an advance guard. If, contrary to all Croaker predictions, we do not make such a long descent, but shall reach at last the Delectable; Fields, we are satisfied the Croakers will find fault with angel melodies and declare the wisdom of the Infinite has been sadly at fault in not making better arrangements for the Croaker Army long before their arrival! Kick these croakers out. Let them be told at once, if they are determined to doom us all, they must first recountire the pest of ruin, and let us know if it feels good after it quits hurting. Out on the croakers. Why don't you go to work to correct what is wrong? Why don't you put your shoulders to the wheel? Why don't you prate over things which for the time being admit of no remedy? Why do you put on lugubrious faces, shake your heads, and make yourselves look like the men who felt "a terrible hanker" in his misery?

Go to work, you abominable prophets of evil; go to work and make things better, or else go off about your business and leave those alone who are willing to labor and to suffer without murmuring.

81 GORDON AND HIS GANG CAPTURED.

From the Hannibal (Mo.) Messenger, Dec. 11.

From Mr. Tim Collins, who came in on the train from the West Monday evening, we learn that he saw a gentleman from Platte County, who informed him that Sr. Gordon, the notorious Chief of Northwest Missouri, had been shot at a hotel in that county, and could not possibly recover.

It is said that a couple of citizens rode up and shot Gordon on sight. It is also said that Gordon had made his brags of burning Platte River bridge, and it was for this that he was so summarily dealt with. If it be true that he did burn the bridge, shooting was too good for him.

We also learn from the engineer on the train, that Gordon's whole band of 200 desperadoes had been taken prisoners by Gen. Prentiss.

It was currently reported in St. Joseph that Gen. Prentiss had also captured Col. John R. Boyn's whole command of rebels, numbering 480 men, which we only hope is true. It is certain that Boyn is in that section, and we learn, made a speech at De Kalb, Buchanan County, last week to 500 men.

Col. Foster, hearing that the rebels around the province of Renwick were uprising, Sunday dispatched Lieut.-Col. Morse, at the head of a body of men, to put them down; and if anybody can do it, Morse is evidently the man, as he "knows the ropes."

It is said that "every dog has his day," and we think "old secesh" has about had his in North Missouri, and in future, like "Jordan," will find treason "a hard road to travel."

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

FROM GEN. BOYLE'S DIVISION.

From the Louisville Journal, Dec. 14.

We have received a very interesting letter from Columbia, Adair County, dated on Wednesday last, which fully confirms the information that the rebels have crossed the Cumberland River in force between Columbia and Somerset, and it is thought they number 7,500, on both sides of the stream, the largest portion being on this side. Gen. Schoepf is carefully watching their right wing a few miles back of Somerset, and Gen. Boyle, at Columbia, has his regiments on their left wing, chafing to be permitted to drive out the invaders.

Fifty Tennessee refugees came into Columbia on Tuesday last, and joined Col. Bramlette's regiment. Their leader having stated that one hundred and fifty more were on the banks of the Cumberland seeking an opportunity to cross, the Colooel sent him back, with a troop of cavalry under Col. Haggard—another glorious officer—to escort them to the camp. Every day brings its squad of refugee volunteers, who have but one desire, which is to return and deal summary justice upon their oppressors. The Captain of the troops which came in on Tuesday had been under orders from Gov. Harris to collect his men and report at Nasbville on Wednesday. He did collect them, and reported them to Gen. Boyle: he was exact in point of time, but varied a little from his Tennessee orders as to the mustering place.

From another source of information we hear that Major Halpert and Capt. Prime, when taken prisoners, were out with a party in search of some missing scouts, and came upon the enemy in camp, supposing them to be our own men. They discovered their mistake too late, were pursued, and overtaken. We have a letter which states that the captured Captain was an officer in Wolford's regiment, but there can be little or no doubt that it was Capt. Prime.

SKIRMISH IN SHELBY COUNTY.

The authorities having learned that a number of rebels in the vicinity of Bagdad, Shelby County, Ky., on the line of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, were becoming troublesome, and had even gone so far as to compel loyal citizens to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, a squad of men from Col. Whittaker's regiment, at Spring Garden, near this city, were dispatched to the neighborhood, on Thursday night, with orders to arrest the rebels. Arriving on the ground, they were proceeding to make the desired arrests, when they were fired upon from the residence of a rebel, which was occupied by about forty persons. The fire was returned by the squad of half a dozen Federal troops, who were finally overpowered and forced to retreat, but one of them, however, having been wounded, and he not mortally. A company of one hundred men, from Col. Whittaker's regiment, under command of Capt. Lee, left by the afternoon train yesterday tor the scene of the recent conflict, and, we presume, have made the desired arrests ere this. Col. Whittaker, who was at Frankfort yesterday, joined Capt. Lee at Bagdad.

EXPEDITIONS.

The Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* telegraphs to that paper on the 11th, as follows:

"Yesterday morning, Gen. Smith sent out 800 infantry and 300 cavalry, under command of Gen. Wallace, to Viola, to destroy a grist mill which was being taken to the rebel camp Beauregard, 18 miles south of Mayfield. They returned last evening, bringing 27 prisoners, having destroyed the mill, and quite a large lot of lumber. The prisoners had been aiding the enemy, carrying on a contraband trade."

The Louisville *Democrat* has information that, on the 11th, another expedition, with two gunboats, went up the Tennessee River to the State line, with the purpose of attacking and taking possession of Fort Henry, and either holding or destroying it, as circumstances might demand. If this report proves true, and the fort is captured and held, then we shall have made a lodgment on the "sacred soil" of Tennessee, and our forces can, with but a few hours' work, move five or ten miles up the river, and taking possession of the bridge across the Tennessee River, on the line of the Louisville, Clarksville and Memphis Railroad, effectually cut of all reinforcements for Johnson and Buckner that may propose to move up from Memphis, as well as confine their line of retreat to the Nashville Railroad; and the probabilities are that their retreat in any direction will be completely cut off. What movements are on foot to this end we leave to the "Secesh" to find out through their underground mail line.

GEN. SCHOEPF.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes from Frankfort regardtng Gen. Schoepf:

"It is one of the most mortifying humiliations, of which the war is bringing so many of the rebels, that the aristocratic Tennessee Congressman, who commands the rebel army, has been once ignominiously defeated by, and is now again opposed to *a late New-York hotel porter?*

When Gen. Schoepf came to this country he was without means. Nothing better offering, he asked and procured the situation of porter in one of the leading New-York hotels; and many a lady who reads the *Gazette* this morning has had her trunk carried up and down by the present Brigadier-General, whose second victory we are hourly expecting the wires to flash over the country. After a time he went to Washington, where he continued as porter in one of the hotels, till his unvarying politeness and industry brought him under the notice of Mr. Holt. Pleased with his appearance, and determined to see whether he would rise if he got a chance, Mr. Holt gave him a situation in the Patent Office. At first his duties were very humble—carrying bundles, arranging models and the like; but he was gradually tried on more important labors, and it was still found that whatever he did was well done. A position was then arranged for him more suitable to his newly discovered abilities.

Mr. Holt continued to take great interest in him and missed no opportunity for promoting his advancement. When he was transferred to the War Department he took Schoepf with him. An important survey in Virginia chanced to be needed, and Schoepf was intrusted with it. This brought him under the eye of Gen. Scott, and his military education and acquirements were for the first time brought to light. Thenceforward his rise was sure. He continued to be employed on important business in the War Department till educated officers began to be demanded for our volunteers, when the New-York hotel porter was appointed a Brigadier-General, and sent to protect the State of his benefactor from invasion. Mr. Holt has already the proud satisfaction of knowing that the man he took from hotel drudgery in Washington won Wild Cat; let us hope it may speedily be added that the same leader has held Somerset.

GOV. MAGOFFIN'S POSITION.

Executive Department, }
Frankfort, Ky., Friday, Dec. 13, 1861. }

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

My attention has been called to some comments and suggestions in the *Journal* of yesterday, upon the following extract taken from the "message" of my old friend George W. Johnson, Esq., appointed "Provisional Governor of Kentucky" by the Convention at Russellville:

"The position I now hold by the appointment of the Convention lately held at Russellville, I will gladly resign whenever the regularly elected Governor shall escape from his virtual imprisonment at Frankfort, so that you may have the opportunity of placing him at the head of this movement for the emancipation of Kentucky."

I have not seen a copy of the message, and if you are correct in your statement that the members of that Convention have been using my name and office "to give color or some faint and fleeting tint of authority to these irresponsible and criminal proceedings," you do me but justice in saying it was done without my sanction. If the purposes and proceedings of that Convention are correctly represented by you, I condemn its action in unqualified terms. Self-constituted, as it was, and without authority from the people, it cannot be justified by similar revolutionary acts in other States, by minorities to overthrow the State Governments. I condemned their action, and I condemn the action of this one.

My position is, and has been, and will continue to be, *to abide by the will of a majority of the people of the State—to stand by the Constitution and laws of the State of Kentucky as expounded by the Supreme Court of the State, and by the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government as expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States.* They are the creatures of the people and of the Sovereign States, and neither Congress nor the Legislature can exercise any powers not delegated in these Constitutions. Both should be preserved in their integrity until altered by the people. To this position I shall cling in this trying hour as the last hope of society and of constitutional liberty. It is the sheet-anchor of our safety and the only hope of patriotism, of honor, and of freedom, and whenever an attempt is made to overthrow the Constitution, which is the only bond of our Union, come from what quarter it may, from friends or foes, it ought to be at once resisted—unitedly, resolutely, desperately resisted against any odds, to save our institutions as our fathers made them. I cannot close this letter without expressing to you my high gratification at the noble stand you have taken against the atrocious policy advocated in Secretary Cameron's report. If it be adopted the Constitution and the Union will be hopelessly overthrown. I am opposed to this confiscation of *private* property. It may, as contended, be an incident to war, but it involves the innocent with the guilty. It is unjust to women and helpless children, who are in no way responsible for the war. It never was intended to be done in such a Government as ours, except, it may be, as to *public* property. It never was intended to apply to slave property, for, after the slaves are once confiscated, what will the Government do with them? Return them to their owners?—give them back to the Slave States? Never. They will be emancipated, and by the act the nature of our institutions will be changed and the Constitution overthrown. The policy is all wrong—unjust to creditors, an act of barbarism, injustice and cruelty, and ought not to be tolerated in a free country.

Respectfully, B. MAGOFFIN.

FROM COLUMBUS.

The Evansville, Ind., *Journal* has had an interview with a gentleman who, within the last week, has been in the rebel camps at Columbus, and who brought many interesting items of news relative to the forces there, their condition, and the defences of Columbus. The forces at Columbus consist of about forty regiments, none of them containing over 800 man, and at least 2,000 of this number are sick, leaving an available force of about 30,000 men. Very few of the regiments are uniformed; a large majority of the soldiers are poorly clothed, and some even without shoes. At least 100 guns are mounted on the earthworks about Columbus, many of them of the heaviest calibre. The roads in every direction are obstructed by fallen timber, and masked batteries have been planted in the woods back of the town. The men composing the rebel regiments are represented as the lowest and vilest of the "poor whites," undisciplined, and only kept under control by the promises daily made to them by the rebel leaders. Whisky is freely circulated among them by the commanding officers, and their courage is kept to the "sticking point" by this means. The black flag has been hoisted, and it is said in their camps that when the "Yankees" attack them, no quarter will be given and no prisoners taken. Among the troops is one company of Indian cavalry from Arkansas, and hundreds of negroes are armed and in the regiments with the whites. Two regiments, at least, who were in the battle of Bull Run are now at Columbus.

The officers and men express the greatest confidence in their ability to whip the "Yankees" whenever they make their appearance, though it is universally conceded by them that our artillerists on the gunboats worked their pieces admirably at the battle of Belmont.

There appeared to be no Commissary Department at Columbus. Every few days a boat-load of provisions and whisky arrived from Memphis, which would be distributed as soon as it came. It frequently happened that there was nothing to eat in the camp. No coffee is seen there. Everything edible within thirty miles of Columbus has been taken long since to feed the army, and it is now dependent upon Memphis for supplies. The men have been supplied with blankets, comforts and quilts of all sizes and colors, contributed by the citizens of the South, and forwarded to Columbus by steamers. The only money in circulation is the notes of the Southern Confederacy, which are as thick as leaves in autumn. The *Journal's* informant thinks that Columbus will only be taken after a desperate struggle. The men defending the place are resolved never to surrender as long as there is the least hope of holding out.

THE POSITION AT WASHINGTON.

The following paragraph, which appears in the editorial column of the usually reserved *National Intelligencer*, may have special significance:

"We have heard of no important incident, in the military way, on the other side of the river, since our last issue. It is thought to be doubtful, however, whether this state of inaction will long continue. The enemy is understood to be in great force below his strong-hold at Manassas Junction, his right extending down across Accotinck Creek to the high and rugged banks of the Occoquan River, and somewhat beyond, on the Dumfries road; his extreme right resting, it is said, on an intrenched position at Colchester, on the left bank of the Occoquan, some four or five miles above its mouth. It is said, also, that the rebel Generals are anxious for an engagement; and this may be so; for not only do the Richmond papers tell us that Johnston declares his army to be in better fighting trim than it has before been,' but he may think a protracted inaction through the Winter may be so damaging to his army as to demand of him to escape it at the hazard of a battle. We do not see, however, why Gen. McClellan should march his army twenty miles to indulge Gen. Johnston in a military necessity, unless his army too is in perfect trim. Battle is not a necessity for *him*, unless he is ready, and if Gen. Johnston is so impatient for one, let *him* advance and take it. One thing at least we are confident of, and that is, that Gen. McClellan will not refuse it to him, ready or not ready.

THE U. S. MARSHAL IN WESTERN VIRGINIA AND DISLOYAL NEWSPAPERS.

The proprietors of the Baltimore *Sun* having written to the United States Marshal in Western Virginia to ascertain why their sheet was not distributed at the Post-offices in that section, that official responds that it had been suppressed at the same time with others "which were regarded as being in sympathy with this aristocratic and unholy rebellion." He proceeds:

Our course is positive and decided. We are for the Government of our fathers, the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, and against the rebellion and all who sympathize with it. At all costs and hazards, we mean to assert and cement a nationality embracing all the States and their legitimate rights. When your journal advocates those ideas plainly and unequivocally, and acts with our Government, which can alone accomplish our salvation, no doubt the just Court, under whose orders I stopped the circulation of your paper in all the District of Western Virginia, will take off the prohibition.

In the meantime, your leader of the 21st ult., under the head of Thanksgiving, is not of a character that loyal men care to read. You say that you care less about the matter than your readers. I have to say that I have never heard a Union man complain of the act, but, on the contrary, all such approve it. Concealed traitors may and have, but we do not now live to accord to their tastes in politics and literature. We have an earnest work to perform, and earnestly will we perform it. No man can feel a keener sorrow for the condition, into which traitors to free institutions have forced the nation for self-preservation, than the writer. I am positive, however, that so soon as the cause shall be removed, that the largest freedom of discussion and of the press will be again enjoyed. When the ballot-box shall again become the arbiter of our affairs, instead of rebel cannon and bayonets, then, and not till then, can we expect to enjoy our old and cherished modes. Yours truly,

E. M. NORTON,
U. S. Marshal of the Western District of Virginia.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. Rosecrans was publicly welcomed to Cincinnati on Friday last. He made a long address relative to affairs in Western Virginia which the *Commercial* sketches as follows:

"He made no allusion, whatever, to his own conduct, excepting in relation to a portion of his policy concerning the treatment of rebel property. He said, in his incisive, condensing manner, that the army of Western Virginia were 'soldiers of the law,' and that he was obliged to act in accordance with law. Had he done otherwise, he would have been amenable to the law, and would have been censured by those who administer it; or, as we would interpret it, he acted substantially under instructions. He was free to say that common sense justified the confiscation of rebel property, but laws had not yet been framed which would justify him in taking possession of such property in the manner required by the loyal public; but he supposed that such laws would soon be enacted, and then he would be enabled to meet the views of the people. The substance of the General's remarks on this subject was, that he was in duty bound to obey the Federal laws, and was not justified in exceeding them. His sketch of the people of Western Virginia, and their political conduct, was interesting.

His most noteworthy opinion was, that he had never seen any Western Virginian who desired the overthrow of the Government of the United States; but that the fears and prejudices of the people had been worked upon by crafty and deceitful leaders, in such manner that they had been deceived into the support and advocacy of secession.

In relation to the escape of Floyd, he said sharply that 'Floyd escaped, not because there was any necessity for it, *but because orders were not obeyed.*'"

RETURN OF HATTERAS PRISONERS.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 18.

Considerable preparation was made at Fort Warren yesterday forenoon, for the departure of certain prisoners of the North Carolina Regiment to their own section of the Republic, *via* Fortress Monroe, in exchange for prisoners in the hands of the rebels. The men selected to be exchanged were about two hundred and fifty in number, besides sixteen officers, most of whom have families unprotected at home, or are in ill health themselves, rendering their exchange more a work of humanity than otherwise.

Assistant-Quartermaster McKim received orders last week to prepare the means of transportation for these prisoners, and he chartered the bark *Island City*, Capt. Kelly, for that purpose. She is owned by Messrs. Pierce & Bacon, of this city, and is five hundred and sixty tons register. The conditions of the charter were that she should have placed between decks bunks sufficient for the prisoners, but the owners exceeded the requirements by erecting about two hundred and seventy-five comfortable and spacious berths, each provided with an excellent straw bed. A cot was also placed on board, accessible to the berths, so that they will be provided with water *ad libitum*, and houses were erected over the hatches, so that in case of inclement weather, the ventilation can be made good. Capt. McKim also provided an army range sufficient to cook for three hundred people, which was placed on board.

It was intended that the prisoners should have departed on Monday, but the bark not being in readiness, and the sea being rough, it was postponed until yesterday. At shortly before 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the steamer *May Queen* proceeded to the wharf, at East Boston, where the *Island City* lay, and towed her out into the stream, whence she proceeded under sail to Fort Warren, arriving there about 12 o'clock.

As soon as she was alongside the wharf at the Fort, the loading commenced. The baggage of the prisoners was not very extensive, consisting only of a few trunks and boxes, and some articles of furniture for the use of the officers and invalids. An extra guard was set on the wharf, and Col. Dimmick superintended the embarkation of the prisoners, assisted by Lieut. Casey. They were marched out of their quarters by squads, each headed by a Federal officer, and were collected on the parade-ground. The sight of these men altogether was enough to excite sympathy in almost any person, for they personified poverty, sickness and squalidity to an extent that has seldom been seen in so large a body of men. Almost every variety of costume was there, from the full uniform to the dilapidated half sailor's rig, which appears to have been worn by many of the prisoners when taken. The color as well as the style of the dress was also so diversified that the appearance was anything but military or even pleasant. The men themselves were mostly young, but looked somewhat careworn, with a tendency to ill health. They each had their personal affects bundled up and under an arm or swung over the shoulder.

They were marched off to the side of the ship in squads, when each man answered to his name, as called out by Lieut. Casey, and he then clambered on board. Two of the prisoners were so ill as to be conveyed to the ship in cots. The dog which was brought from Hatteras by them, and which they have kept as a pet, accompanied them to the ship's side, but was not taken away, though he seemed very anxious to be included in the exchange of prisoners.

Colonel Kenly, Capt. McKim and other officers were present and witnessed the embarkation of the prisoners, which was accomplished at shortly after 2 o'clock. The ship was then taken in tow by the *May Queen* and proceeded to sea, the steamer accompanying the ship as far out as the Boston light.

The prisoners go under the care of Lieut. Casey, and without any guard—that officer considering one wholly unnecessary. He has been a great friend to these unfortunate and misguided men, and they fully appreciate his services. They call him "Father Casey." Col. Dimmick is also spoken of by them in high terms of praise. He has pursued a humane course toward them, so far as consistent with duty, which may eventually result favorably to our interests. The privates, upon arriving at Fortress Monroe, will be exchanged, and the officers, if not exchanged immediately, will be released upon their parole of honor.

As the bark with the prisoners on board cast off and slowly glided from the wharf, the remainder of the regiment not numbered with those to be exchanged lined the ramparts of the fort and gave three cheers, which were responded to by those on the ship. This was repeated once more by those in the fort, who remained in their places for a considerable time watching the departure of their associates.

There are left in the fort about four hundred of this regiment, including Col. Martin and most of his staff officers, besides the political prisoners.

LAW REPORTS.

THE WALTON-MATTHEWS MURDER.

Continuation of the Trial of Charles Jefferds.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION CLOSED—LETTER OF JEFFERDS TO THE DETECTIVE EMPLOYED TO WATCH HIM—OPENING OF THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE—INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

COURT OF SESSIONS—BEFORE JUDGE HOFFMAN.

FRIDAY—Fourth Day.

The trial proceeded at half-past ten this morning, nearly every seat, in the Court-room being filled. Mr. Waterbury proceeded with the examination of witnesses for the prosecution.

George H. Webb, sworn—Assisted at the arrest of Jefferds; Jefferds said that he had defeated Waterbury in the election, and that was the reason of the arrest; he said to Officer Moore, "Go see mother and Oakey Hall—you know what to do;" I think he said, "Don't go back of me;" I can't swear that he did, but I think he did.

To Mr. Brady—I think the warrant was dated on the 16th.

Mr. Waterbury—It was made out on Sunday, (the 17th) but was dated the 16th. Mr. Allen, one of the Assistants in the District-Attorney's Office, corroborated the statement.

Terence Dolan, sworn—Knew the late John Walton; was working in his store on the night of the murder; previous to leaving, he was sitting on a barrel, talking to me and laughing.

To Mr. Brady—Know Jefferds well; he came to the office a number of times; it was not unusual for Mr. Walton to sit on a barrel. Pascal came three nights a week for Mr. Walton.

Robert Cunningham, sworn—Am keeper in the City Prison; recollect when Jefferds was brought in last November. He asked what the warrant was for, and I told him murder. He went on to say it was the old charge, and they couldn't do anything to him for that; he asked me if the evidence used on the old trial would be applied to the case of Matthews; I told him certainly.

To Mr. Brady—Would not suppose he had been on a spree.

Coroner Jackman identified the pistol found in the yard, corner of Fourth-avenue and Sixteenth-street; two caps were exploded.

To Mr. Brady—The inquest lasted two days; a lawyer named Smith acted for the prosecution: Charles Jefferds and his mother were sworn as witnesses; his brother was treated as one of the accused.

Officer Hutchinson testified to having taken Walton and the body of Mathews to the hospital.

The Defence admitted that Matthews came to his death on that night, by shooting.

Mr. Brady—And that the person who did it was guilty of murder in the first degree, beyond a doubt.

Joseph Brennan testified that the position of the stoop No. 37 Sixteenth-street was such that a person standing under it could see the cars of the Fourth-avenue line and the passengers therein.

George Young, a clerk in the Post-office, identified the handwriting of Jefferds, in the letter of Jefferds to Moore.

To Mr. Brody—Could not identify the "Charles," or the "M.," so well as the "Jefferds;" am positive the word "Jefferds" is his writing.

Anthony Yeomen, another clerk in the Post-office, also identified the handwriting of the word "Jefferds" in the same letter.

Mr. Waterbury offered the letter in evidence.

Mr. Brady objected that the proof of handwriting was insufficient.

The Court overruled the objection and Mr. Brady excepted.

Mr. Brady also objected to the reception of the letter as evidence, on the ground of irrelevancy.

The Court admitted the letter, on the ground that portions of it were relevant.

Mr. Waterbury read the letter as follows:

JEFFERDS' LETTER TO DETECTIVE MOORE.

Cuyohoqua, Oct. 9, 1861.

Friend William: I have just received your kind and friendly letter, and am very much obliged to you for your offer of assistance; but you don't know the old lady as well as I do; I guess I can stick it out here until she comes down with her good American soap; she always grumbles like the devil when I ask her for money; she has got to send it to me or I'll play hell when I do go home. She don't know what she is talking about half the time. When you see her, tell her for me that she has got to send it, and I don't ask it as a favor, but I demand it as a right. She had better not put on any airs with me, for I am not in the humor to stand them. If she will pay me what she owes me tell her that I'll never trouble her for another cent in the world. Why the hell don't she raise a mortgage on her estate if she is so damned hard up. She has played that story just about long enough. But I suppose you don't care about hearing of our family jars, so I will change the subject. Fred. Drake went home on Monday. I had a d—l of a row with Dr. Goldsmith. I caught him cheating and I was going to break his head with a pitcher. He gave me four tens and had four Queens in his own hand. Charley Betts separated us. Dr. Goldsmith is called "Four Queens" all over Cuichogue. I have not seen him but once since. He gets as mad as the d—l whenever any one calls him "Four Queens." He has knocked me out of over fifteen dollars by his cheating, but I nipped him at last.

You did not say anything to mother about my playing cards, did you? Mrs. Fleet had a baby last night—a girl. Every one in this house is delighted. There is going to be a race here to-morrow for a sniky. Come up here for two or three days, will you? I sometimes go back in the locust grove and look at some of your old relics: was going to put a dry piece up in my room, but I thought I wouldn't, as Kate might not appreciate my feelings. I have never seen Hull Moore since that day. I will settle all damages, myself, with him. I went to Greenport yesterday, and had quite a good time. I gave your love to Kate. Annie and Jane are mad at one another, and don't speak. Tell Frank I have got a live crow for him, or I will give him to Lester, if he wants him. You can learn them to do almost anything. The bay is quite lively with ducks now. You will be astonished to see the difference the storm has made. It has drove thousands of ducks here. I had a splendid shot at a flock while I was standing on the shore, but I did not have any gun. Try and come up here for a day or two, will you, and we will both go down together. Call and see the old lady for me once more. Tell her that I had a tooth pulled, which took all my money; see if that won't fetch her, and after I get to the City once, I bet I get what I want out of her. She won't put on any airs with me. I begin to recover my health and spirits. I have been very well lately. Mrs. —— and I are going to make a lot of cider to-day. I will make some for you when you come up. For Christ's sake, do come up. I am as lonely as a church mouse. I miss that old demijohn of yours. I buy this confounded sweetened stuff up here. I wish to thunder you had borrowed about $10 when you was up here, so that d—d old Four Queens could not have got it out of me. I have just received a letter from the old lady. She is telling me what a h—l of a sacrifice she has been making for me. Moore, write and tell me where she lives; what kind of a house and neighborhood it is in. She writes to me about refrigerating, &c. What the d—l does she mean? I hope you have not been so indiscreet as to mention our "Big Horn" scrape. Write and let me know. Well, I must close now. Give my respects to all your estimable family. As Ever, Yours, truly,

CHARLES M. JEFFERDS.

Answer immediately, please.

Bernard McGee testified to Jefferds being in Mr. Walton's store on the night of the 16th of November, when Jefferds said to Mr. Walton, "I shot your brother like a dog, and I will shoot you, too;" saw Jefferds draw a pistol; Moore took it out of his hand, went outside and drew the charges.

To Mr. Brady—Never spoke a word to Mr. Walton on the subject; I believe Walton, Moore and Jefferds drank together after Jefferds threatened to shoot Walton; Jefferds had been there often before; he was not employed there.

Messrs. Howard, of the *Sunday Times*, and *Caldwell*, of the *Mercury*, were sworn to show that no account of the murder was published in the *Sunday Mercury* on the morning after the murder.

The Court took a recess for three-quarters of an hour.

Officer Wm. D. Moore recalled, cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Jefferds was sober when he went into Carlyle's; don't think Jefferds drank thirteen whisky skins; I drank every time he did, and I don't think I could stand thirteen; (Laughter;) the barkeeper may have given him nine; don't remember the barkeeper objecting to giving Jefferds more because he was drunk; I know Jennie Massel, in Elm-street, near Grand; she is an acquaintance of Jefferds'; went to the house with him; never went alone; Mrs. Malloy kept the house; I knew the housekeeper, Maria; I saw one of them at the District-Attorney's office—the keeper of the house; I called, and told Maria that the District-Attorney wanted to see her; she said she did not know anything about it, and did not go down; did not offer her money if she would swear to admissions made by Charles Jefferds; she said she knew all about the pistol.

To Mr. Waterbury—I discharged the remaining barrels of Jefferds' pistol off at my house; one ball was found; you, Mr. Waterbury, told me to go to Mrs. Matloy's; Jefferds lived at this house from the 13th to the 16th of November—from the time he quarreled with his mother until he was arrested.

To Mr. Brady—I think I saw Jefferds take oysters at Mrs. Malloy's house; I slept there one night at his very urgent request; Jefferds was in the bed with me.

Richard Cook, keeper of a porter-house next to Mr. Wm. Walton's store, testified to Jefferds' coming into his store on the 16th of November; Jefferds came into my store when I was out; I went into Walton's store and heard Jefferds tell Walton that he "shot his brother and saw his cap fall on the sidewalk, and would shoot him."

To Mr. Brady—Keep a hagatelle table and two private rooms for card playing; I told Mr. Walton that the two man (Jefferds and Moore) had a revolver; that one of these gentlemen was armed; he said he did not fear him; I thought both were together abusing Mr. Wallon, the tall one (Moore) as well as the other.

To Mr. Waterbury—That was at the time they were at the cash window.

Mr. Brady—If we were trying Moore for attempting to kill Wm. Walton, this would be a good witness for the prosecution.

The prosecution here rested, and Robert D. Holmes, Esq., proceeded to open the case for the defence. He commented upon the absence of any new testimony for the prosecution other than that produced on the former trial, except the alleged confessions of Jefferds. He denounced the means taken by the prosecution to procure evidence against Jefferds. He claimed that the confessions were not admissible as evidence, owing to the circumstances under which they were taken. He also argued that if Jefferds would shoot down Matthews to save his arrest for the murder of Walton, he would not confess the murder afterwards. As to the alleged letter of Jefferds to Moore, the learned counsel commented upon the absurdity of the theory of the prosecution that Jefferds was paid by his mother to kill his father-in-law, and yet was fearful that his mother should hear of his playing cards and going on a spree; that Jefferds would not be thus fearful if the allegation of his being a murderer was true. He briefly shadowed the evidence to be adduced for the defence. His spe

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 22, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published, Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one addres for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shal receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly send to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world, if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It will be seen by our Washington dispatches that brief notes on the subject of the *Trent* affair have passed between the British Minister and Secretary SEWARD, thongh the merits of the question have not yet been discussed. Lord LYONS' note was merely an inquiry as to whether our Government was ready to receive and consider the dispatches sent by the British Government, and Mr. SEWARD'S reply was that he was not yet ready to give them the immediate and careful attention which the subject required—at the same time assnring Lord LYONS that he wonld be in readiness in the shortest possible time. It is expected that the matter will etand thus until the arrival of the *America's* mails, which will be to-morrow or Tuesday.

We publish this morning full pvrticulars of the battle of Drainesville, in which a brigade of Gen. MCCALL'S Division gained snch a signal victory over the rebels. It seems that the expedition was planned with the pnrpose of capturing a party of rebel cavalry which were in the habit of foraging in the vicinity, but the rebels, gaining information through treachery, of Gen. MCCALL'S intentions, planned a surprise—the great body of men engaged against him having been marched from Centreville on the night previous, snd plsced in the most advantageous position, with cannon and ammunition prepared for the most rapid service. The result of the hattle wss so entirely unexpected to them, that their retreat became a perfect panic, in which even the officers threw away their ewords, pistols and coats in their hsste to get away from "the Yankees." In addition to the dead and wounded left behind, it has since been ascertained thst they carried awsy a considerable number—enongh probsbly to swell the number to one hundred and fifty.

Recent advices from the Upper Potomac render it probable that JACKSON—who, it is understood, has recently been appointed to the command of all the rebel troops in that vicinity—entertains the purpose of crossing the river to sack Williamsport. His force is reported to nnmber fifteen thousand, concentrated at Falling Waters. Gen. BANKS has made a proper disposition of his troops to prevent JACKSON from carrying out his intention.

Capt. SANDS, of the revenne cntter *Varina*, boarded on Wednesday last, at Holmes' Hole, the brig *Hassel*, from Cardenas. She reports that the schooner *John Carver*, just arrived at that port, saw the rebel schooner *Sallie* cruising thirty miles to the eastward of Stone Key, having the rebel flag at her peak, and carrying one or more guns

FROM EUROPE.

The steamsbip *America*, with two days' later news from Europe—having left Liverpool on the 7th inst., and Queenstown on the 8th—put into Halifax yesterday morning, for the purpose of leaving dispatches for the Colonial Government The war excitement continued unsbated in England, and preparations for hostilities were proceeding rapidly. The new steel-plated frigate *Warrior* was taking in a large quantity of coal, preparatory to a cruise in American waters, and immense quantities of small arms snd munitions of war were being prepared for shipment. A large number of engineers was also to be sent to Canada immediately.

The nttersnces of the British Press are somewhat improved in tone, if we except the *Times*, which still insists that Mr. SEWARD has for a long time been pressing for a war with England. The *Shipping Gazette* turns its attention to the question of breadstuffs, and tries to console itself for the possible loss of the snpply from America, with the idea that a sufficient quantity of grain will be procured from the Black Sea ports, whcre already orders for the pnrchase of nearly five hundred thousand quarters had been sent within the last few days. The London *Observer*, a ministcrial organ, ridicnles the idea of submitting the *Trent* qnestion to arbitrstion, and even goes so far as to insist that the commander of the *San Jacinto* would not have been justified in taking the vessel into an American port, for the adjndication by a prize Conrt.

The French Press is generally calm and cautious. The *Constitutionnel*, *Patrie*, *Débats*, and several other papers, join in the assertion that France will remain nentral in the event of a war. The *Débats* editorially states that France has no interest in weakening the power of the United States, and that French commerce wonld gain enormously by a maintensnce of neutrslity. The French papers still continue to assert that the dispatches sent to the British Minister, althoogh couched in moderate language, are inflexible in the conclusion that the rebel ministers must be restored to British jurisdiction. The *Patrie*, in what pnrports to be a *résumé* of the instructions to Lord LYONS, states that the demands made sre based exclnsively npon legal considerations.

An assertion is made in the Paris papers, which we do not find confirmed elsewhere, that the British Government, in answer to petitions from the manufacturing districts, had stated that the cotton ports of the Southern States would be opened by February, at the latest. This statement has probably given rise to the impression said to prevail in the Hanseatic Towns, that the blockade would soon be broken by England.

But the most significant news by this arrivab perhaps, is from Ireland. A great anti-war meeting has been held in Dublin, at which resolutions were passed, declaring that Ireland cannot remain an indifferent spectator of a war between England and America, and recommending to all Irishmen forgetfulness of past differences, and a rally for the old cause of their country.

The effect of the war fever upon American shipping interests has been most disastrous. No charters could be obtained, and very little was doing in passengers or cargoes.

Both the London and Paris Money Markets continued much agitated. Consols had suffered a decline. Cotton in the Liverpool Market was firmer, but prices were unchanged. Breadstuffs were steady, and Provisions firm.

The general news from the Continent is of not much importance. The Suffragan Archbishop of Warsaw had been condemned to ten years' banishment in Siberia, for the part he took in the recent popular troubles, and a nnmber of medica students had been condemed to serve as common soldiers in the Russian army. The Roman question was still agitated in the Italian Parliament.

THREE DAYS' LATER NEWS.

The steamship *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton on the 11th, passed Caps Race last evening, and a brief abstract of her news is telegraphed, It does not, however, alter the complexion of affairs materially. The London *Times*, of the 10th, thinke the *Niagara's* advices encourage the hope of peace. Preparations for war, however, continued on a large scale.

GENERAL NEWS.

The testimony in the Walton-Matthews murdar case was quite interesting yesterday. The evidence for the prosecution closed, and that of the defence was also nearly all in at the adjonrnment of the Court. Mr. HOLMES opened for the defence. The principal witness was Mrs. WALTON, mother of the prisoner. Several witnesses were examined, with a view to break down the testimony of Officer MOORE.

A horrible murder was committed near Port Leydon, Lewis County, on Thursday, Dec. 19. Mr. HENRY HARVEY, a mason by trade, of intemperate habits, had an altercation with his son, during one of his drunken fits, which so exacerated the latter that, while his father lay on a lonnge where he had fallen asleep, he deliberately shot him in the head with a gun, killing him instantly. Although it was well known who committed the murder, the criminal was allowed to escape and is still at large.

MAHON, who killed Mrs. GARBUTT and her adopted child, in McGillloray (Canada) on May 28, was hung at London on Dec. 18. The anticipation of his doom had so worked upon the mind of the nnfortunate man as to render him almost insane.

A private letter from Washington, of Dec. 17, says: "Gen. LANDER has ridden out daily for the past week; and, under the influence of air and exercise his general health has much improved, and his wonnd rapidly healed, and he looks forward to being completely cured before many days."

The Quartermaster-General of Connecticut, Mr. BUNCE, the Paymaster-General, Mr. IRISH, and the Commissary-General, Mr. FITCH, have all recently resigned their commissions as members of Gov. BUCKINGHAM'S Staff. It is rumored that misunderstanding or difficulty with Brigadier-Gen. TYLER, has caused these resignations.

Revenne cutters from Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Detroit, Erie, Penn., and Oswego, have been transferred from the lakes to the seacoast, by order of the Tressury Department. The duty of supervising their removal was assigned to Capt. DOUGLAS OTTINGER, of the United States revenne cutter service. The five cutters left Cape Canso on the 10th inst., hnt were separated during a northwest gale and snow storm on the 11th. Capt. OTTINGER arrived at Boston in command of the cutter *A. V. Brown* on the 18th, not having seen any of the fleet since they were separsted in a snow storm on the coast of Nova Scotia. The revenue cutter *J. S. Black*, J. LANGDEN master, another of the fleet, arrived on Friday morning. Capt. OTTINGER is not apprehensive for the sefety of the cutters not yet arrived, ss. they are commanded hy men who have large experience as coasters.

Mr. CHARLES ANDERSON, brother of Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, addressed a large audience at Cooper Institute, last evening, having for his subject "The Progress of Secession in the Southwest." He also described the manner of his esnape from the rebels.

The General Term of the Superior Court have reversed the judgment and granted a new trial in the celebrated case of SLATER *vs.* WOOD. The plaintiff, it will be remembered, recovered $500 against Mr. WOOD, for injuries received while attempting to arrest the Mayor, in 1857.

Bresdstuffs were in fair demand on Saturday, and prices of desirshle lots of Flour, Wbeat and Corn were firmer. Cotton was quiet. Rio Coffee was in good request, as were also Pork, Lsrd, Beef, Hay, Hops, Teas, Ingot Copper, Wool, Whisky and Wbalebone. Hides, Rosin, Lead, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Spices and Tallow were lightly dealt in. The Freight market was firm, hut not active. There were 879 vessels of all classes in port.

The English Question—the America's News.

The news by the *America* is only an elaboration of what had previously come to hand, with the exception, perhaps, of assertions attributed to French journals, that the Government of Great Britain had signified to the Manchester manufactnrers that the Cotton ports would be opened by February. This is unquestionably a *canard*, very likely invented by parties in the rebel interest. The idea that the British Government should have definitely resolved to open the Cotton ports, or should have communicated such intention, if it entertained it, to French journalists, is too absurd for nttersnce. The invention accomplished one, and probably its only object—to keep onr people in a state of constant apprehension and alarm.

The British Government was making considerable preparations for dispatching men and ships of war to America, to be prepsred for such contingency as might arise; but there is no evidence of any desire to make the *Trent* affair a cause or pretext for war, or to treat it in any manner different from questions of the kind that are constantly arising. It is not unlikely that the position which will be assumed hy the British Government is correctly given by tbe Paris *Patrie*, which states that

"The dispatch addressed by the British Cabinet to Lord LYONS, to be communicated to President LINCOLN, is *based exclusively on legal considerations*. This decision establisbes that the commander of the *San Jacinta*, by acting as he has donc, has committed a flagrant breach of maritime law, and insulted the Englisb flsg; that the only rigbt that officer (WILKES) possessed was to compel the *Trent* to go to some American port, where the case could have been brought before the proper autborities, in presence of the English Consul; that if in this search dispatches had been found establishing that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were on a mission, directly or immediately connected with military operations, the commander would have been justified in seizing those dispatcbes, and arresting the Envoys, sending in a detailed report of the transactions, with such notes and observations as the English Consul might think fit to annex; that these formalities not having been fulfilled, *no charge can be established against the two persons arrested*; that their arrest, therefore, must be regarded as null and *non avenu*; that the *Trent*, being the victim of an arbitrary act, contrary to every principle of right, England, acting in a conciliatory and friendly point of view, bas asked, as the only reparation for this grave act, the liberation of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, and that if she does not obtain it, Lord LYONS would leave Washington, with all the members of the Legation.

"We are assured that the dispatcb is *drawn up with great moderation*, that it *carefully avoids any hurtful expression*, but that it is firm in its conclusion."

This view of the case coincides with that suggested by ourselves in yesterday's TIMES. The question at issue is a remarkable one in having on record no precedent or parallel by which the positions that may be assumed by either Government can be fully sustained The right of visitation and search by Capt. WILKES may be fully admitted, while the subsequent proceedings may have been so far irregular as to render our claim to hold the rebel Ambassadors untenable. In a case where so much may be said upon each side, either party may, without any sense of wounded honor or pride recede. To magnify it into a cause for war is preposterous. We presume that by this time it is in fair way of settlement. On the whole, the news is of a cheering character, and in no way justifies the unfavorable inference placed upon it yesterday by the public. Commercially, it is equally satisfactory. Prices for American produce were better, with an advancing tendency. The horizon abroad is evidently clearing up, and no apprehension need be felt of interference with our domestic affairs unless provoked by ourselves.

The Campaign in Missouri—Dashing Operations of Gen. Pope.

The brilliant manœuvres of Gen. POPE in Western Missouri are again attracting some attention to that unfortunate State. After the termination of FREMONT'S campaign and the withdrawal of onr troops from Springfield and the Sonthern border, it seemed as though all that section of the State stretching from the Arkansas line to the Missonri River must soon again fall into the hands of the magniloqnent PRICE, and the speedy advance of his ragged mob on the heels of our retreat gave strength to the impression. But the bulk of FREMONT'S army was not moved out of the State nor even north of the river; it was only stationed at points where it could be used effectively against the rebels ehould they attempt to advance on St. Lonis, Jefferson City, Lexington or Kansas. Of that extensive section of conntry stretching from the Osage River to the Missonri, and westward to the Kansas line, Gen. POPE was appointed military commandant, with a force of some twenty thonsand troops. He at once got his soldiers into condition for action; snd energetically prepared to ront the rebels out of the domain under his supervision. Gen. POPE issued no *pronunciamiento*, gave the rebels no notice of his plans, and indulged in no brag. He knew the field, knew his men, knew the enemy, knew his work, and was determined to do it. And almost every day during the past fortnight has given evidence that the work was steadily progressing; and that his field of operations wonld soon have to be extended beyond its original boundaries.

The two last items of news from his division record two very neat little affairs.

The main body of PRICE'S army, dwindled now to some eight or ten thousand men, is stationed at Osceola, on the left bank of the Osage; but PRICE has for some time past been sending forward detachments to prepare his way for an advance to Lexington, and the rich counties bordering on that part of the Missonri. POPE determined to circumvent him in this nice project; and he determined, as a skillful commander should, to circumvent him with as little slaughter as was necessary to accomplish the purpose in hand.

The rebel advance was encamped at three points—at Milford and Chilhowe, in Johnson County, twenty-two hundred strong, and at Clinton, in Henry County, about equally strong. Between the bodies at Milford and Chilhowe, Gen. POPE threw forward snddenly from his camp at Sedalia a regiment of cavalry and an artillery detachment, while the main body of his force were ordered to advance as swiftly as possible. The Chilhowe rebels instantly took to their heels, leaving everything but their skins behind them. The Osceola rebels also started to run, but POPE'S Cavalry pursued and captured three hundred of them with all the munitions and stores, while the remainder of them hied to the woods. Another of POPE'S detachments sprang on the rebels at Milford, and had time to give them bnt a taste of steel, when thirteen hundred of them, including three Colonels and seventeen Captains, wisely surrendered at discretion; while POPE'S men bagged a thousand stand of arms, a thousand horses, and sixty-five wagon loads of baggage and supplies. Gen. HALLECK, in his report, dated 19th inst., ssys that "all the insurgents between the Missouri and Osage, (that is, all in Gen. POPE'S Division,) are now cleared out." And thus, by this energetic action, the military work is already completed in one of the most difficult regions of the Western field.

Gen. POPE, it will be remembered, was first appointed to a command in North Missouri, when the gallant LYON had control of the Department of the West. He acted on the rebels in that quarter in a manner that they will not soon forget. He was the first military leader to inaugurate the policy of levying contributions on the rebels in retaliation for the damages they were inflicting on loyal men and on the National property; and, though his policy was afterward countermanded, it indicated an earnestness of purpose that has not been without its influence on the rebels of Northern Missouri. His tactics in the Southwest are not less decisive. It only remains now that his jurisdiction be extended to the Arkansas line; and the *bagging* of PRICE and his ruffians, which has been so often promised us, will have some chance of a speedy accomplishment.

AMERICAN STEAMBOATS FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The London *Enquirer*, *Mitchell's Steam-Shipping Journal*, and other English engineering publications, have made the TIMES' proposition to send one of our Sound steamers to the World's Fair the subject of interesting editorials. They are disposed to acknowledge the advantages of these vessels for coast and channel service, in advance. The *Enquirer* also makes the TIMES' proposition to send over some Yankee locomotives, the text of an able discussion upon the advantages of the American machine. All this substantiates the conclusion we have repeatedly urged, that our ship and machine-builders would secure a large share of the world's *orders*, if they would only avail themselves of this grand opportunity to *show* the world's buyers what they can do. It may be nrged tbat tbe English will copy tbe good features of our works, snd so maintain their precedence. Of course, the practice of different countries becomes gradually assimilated, but the English have had ample opportunity to inspect our steamboats and locomotives for years, and have been aware of their merits, but they have not produced copies.

The fact is, that however easy it may be to reproduce *fac similes* in machinery, it practically requires a long time for the mechanicians of one nation or region to understand the detailed merits and demerits of each others' works, and to adapt and operate them with equal success. Besides, the practice of the Europeans would be as fully unfolded to us, as ours would be to them. And we can learn, taking manufactures as a whole, quite as much from them, as they can from us. Thus, while a vessel combining the best features of our own and foreign vessels, would be superior to either, that combination takes *time*, and is as likely to be made by ourselves as by our neighbors, so that the exhibition is of mutual advantage even to builders. Meanwhile, buyers cannot wait for perfection. They want the best machinery right away; and if we can show the best river steamer, or the best locomotive, or the best machine or structure of any kind, we shall get the present orders. Let our builders remember that it is not enough to have, or know how to make the best work; they must show it; and if they do not show the best, when they have it, they deserve to go without orders. According to present prospects, they probably will.

Irish Sympathies and English Antipathies.

There is a curions, and, perhaps, not altogether meaningless, contrariety in the latest news from England, for while it tells that the Anti-American fever rages as fiercely as ever in the Saxon part of Her Majesty's dominion, it also brings us word that a strong Celtic current of sympathy sets toward the United States. There will be found in the telegraphic snmmary of the *America's* news an abstract of a series of resolutions adopted at a mass meeting held in Dublin, for the purpose of taking into consideration the aspects and prospects of "Irish *national* affairs, in view of the present relations between England and America." These resolutions announce that, should any struggle break ont between the two countries, Ireland *would not be an indifferent spectator*, and declare that the "events of the hour dictate to all Irishmen a forgetfulness of the past, and *a united rally for the old cause of their country*."

It is perfectly natural that Ireland should not be an indifferent spectator in any ontlook toward hostilities between England and the United States. Millions of her children have made their homes in the States of the Free North. Every year makes it more and more evident that it is in America that the new Ireland, free and purified, is to arise. Every year draws closer the bonds of sympathy and solidarity between us; and the old Celtic Mother does not see with indifference that tens of thousands of her sons are now giving their stout arms to the defence of the Republic that has given them hospitality and welcome. If there were no other motives than this it would be sufficient to make Ireland a not indifferent spectator. There are other motives, of course; they need no enlarging on; but England's infirmity is Ireland's opportunity, and there is little doubt that a war with the United States, precipitated by Britain on such issue as that which now agitates the two conntries, would be eagerly seized by Irishmen as an occasion to strike a blow for their National independence—an independence torn from them by a series of wrongs unparalleled in history.

We are not disposed to give to such meetings as that at Dublin any undue importance. Under present circumstances, they have little value but as index facts. England can, however, pursue such a course towards the United States as to give such latent elements as have shown themselves in these Dublin resolutions, a momentous development. The Irish papers have spoken out on the matter of the seizure of the rebel emissaries, with a boldness in justification of the act that should advertise the British Government that, in entering into a contest with these States, they have in Irish sentiment and Irish sympathy an element that cannot afford to be counted out.

Who it is Wants a Foreign War.

The probability of a war between the United States and Mother England, is exciting the wildest joy at the South. The story comes at the same time from Charleston, Memphis and New-Orleans. On the verge of ruin, with its supports on all sides giving way, the engagements of its framers about the forcible intervention of Foreign Powers to release the cotton unfulfilled, with Winter, bankruptcy and defeat facing it, this chance of a British war is obviously the only salvation of the rebel Government, and hence the nniversal expression of satisfaction and relief as the prospect of such an event becomes immi nent. If the Washington Government could be inspired by JEFF. DAVIS, of its policy there could be no doubt. It would meet the application of Lord RUSSELL with scorn and defiance. It would stand doggedly upon its view of international law. It would convert an accident into an insult; and invite the army and navy of Her Britannic Majesty to do their worst. To these extremes would rebeldom gladly commit the Federal Government, for in their necessary consequences would he the redemption of the lost cause of secession. In fact, the game of the rebels has from the start depended upon some European Power coming to its rescue. JEFF. DAVIS has been unable to effect this; he now asks President LINCOLN to effect it for him.

Just so at the North. The cry of war has brought to the surface of society, like an eruption forced to the skin by a sharp alterative, the treason which for months has not dared to show itself in any other form. Cowardly sympathizers with rebellion, who have either been silent, or like the *Herald*, overacted the part of loyalty, are now blatant for a war with England. Men who looked with composure at the wrong done the flag of their country struck down at Fort Sumter, who have had no sensation of regret at the thousands of households made desolate by the most causeless of all rebellions, and at the multitudes of martyrs slaughtered or imprisoned by unjustifiable treason, become suddenly jealous of the national honor, and the dignity of the flag, and while willing to give up all to treason, black with unspeakable crime, will concede nothing to an allied people who conceive themselves wronged and insulted. So perfect is the sympathy of such with the aims of the insurrection.

It is more than probable that President LINCOLN will decline to gratify either of these classes, one in guilt and object, by doing the ill task they arrange for him. All that amicable negotiation will accomplish to avoid a conflict will be done. It will, we think, be found that the honor of the country can be saved upon some other prescription than that of Dr. JEFF. DAVIS, who prescribes with the deadly desire to inherit the patient's estate. And if no other resort be left we have no doubt that the President will think twice before, for the sake of vindictively punishing two impotent rebels in Fort Warren, he will let six millions of rebels at the South go without their merited punishment.

Defence Against Fast Armed Steamers.

If there were any doubt as to the propriety of adeqnate sea-coast defence under all circumstances, it could not safely be shared by a people over whom impend complications with the proprietors of fast armor-clad war steamers. The grand question is, what constitutes adeqnate sea-coast defence? Is it forts *alone*, when the whole substance and character of menacing fleets has been changed? Can land batteries, designed to cope with wooden walls, dependent on the capricious wind for locomotion, as a matter of course, defend harbors against rapid mailed steamers, any more than the cuirass of the Middle Ages can resist gunpowder because it is proof against the power of a man's hand? We commend these considerations to the patriotic attention of those officers of the army, who devote so much of their energy to ridiculing all means of harbor defence except forts; who omit no occasion to insist that shot-proof vessels, as aids to forts, are simply a waste of money; who volunteer to Congressional Committees, appointed to decide upon the proper defences, their professional conclusion, that our fortified harbors are safe against all invading fleets, slow or fast, vulnerable or mailed. Heaven knows how they fonnd it ont.

In the first place, are wooden walls and mailed sides one and the same before the fire of a fort? The fact that England and France, nations of the very first rank in engineering, military and naval affairs, have already expended several millions npon mailed vessels, and consider them practically proof against modern projectiles, is certainly worthy of some little consideration. It will at least be admitted that 4½-inch platee, backed with oak, will afford *some* additional resistance to projectiles, and will prolong, to *some* extent, the efficiency of such vessels in action, and give them *some* advantage over forts which are designed to operate only against the vulnerable ships known to practice.

Again, as forts are usnally situated with reference to the channels of harbors, the velocity and penetrating power of the projectiles fired from them, are only abont one-half as great as of projectiles thrown between vessels in close quarters. Then since the English and French base their conclusions as to the impenetrability of iron mail, npon experiments with projectiles at short range and at nearly their initial velocity, we may conclude that if their armor is only one-half as strong as they believe it to be, it cannot be disabled by any such projectiles as they have been able to bring against it, when fired from forts at moderately long ranges.

It is urged, however, that 15-inch shot, and even the solid shot of 10 and 11-inch columbiads, will penetrate any mail yet constructed—if they hit it. Now, the facts that there are bnt two 15-inch guns in existence, that a great number of ports are unprotected even by columbiads, and that it will require some tens of millions of dollars and years of time to pnt every harbor on our coast in this state of defence, are not very promising as to present emergencies. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that our heaviest projectiles, hitting a mailed enemy at all—at any range and velocity—will destroy him, our principal weakness is yet to be mentioned.

There were traditions in the olden time, about the comparative weight of lance and thickness of cuirass; and some what later, about the eqnal valne of a stationary gun on shore and a broadside afloat—a broadside of guns afloat in square-ended ships, crawling with the breeze or drifting with the tide so slowly past forts that tolerable marksmen would be expected to hit them every time at moderate ranges. And yet the great difficulty of hitting an object that moves *at all*, or of hitting the same spot on a stationary object twice, is acknowledged by the oldest practitioners. What, then, are the chances of planting shot enough in a fleet of fast steamers, to say nothing of their being mailed, to destroy all of them? And if *one* of a fleet once gets beyond shot range—up the North River a mile or two, for instance—the City is at her mercy. The *Warrior*, an English mailed frigate, ran at a mean speed of 16½ statute miles an hour on her trial trip. She would, therefore, move a distance nearly equal to her length while a cannon ball was approaching her from a fort three miles distant, or out of range of a ball accurately aimed at her centre from a distance of a mile and a half. Bnt, as she could constantly vary her speed from nearly a state of rest to 1,500 feet per minute, and as gnnners would have no means of knowing either her speed or her precise distance, so as to know how far ahead of her to aim, and as she could constantly vary her direction as well as her speed, hitting her would be a matter of expert guess-work, while lodging shells in her port holes would be simply accidental. Besides, at full speed, she would not be within the practicable range of any one fort for more than fifteen minutes. The fact is, that while auxilisry steam power, in war vessels, has revolutionized naval warfare—a fact not yet fully realized in some qnarters—full steam power has revolutionized it again, and given to this last class of vessels an advantage, rivaling their mailed sides, over the old ships known to practice and provided for in the armament of forts. The recent engagement at Port Royal has done much to remove the old and once quite correct notion that a gun ashore was as good as a ship at sea. *Motion*, rapid and irregular, is an element of warfare which forts were not intended to cope with. Whether they can do it or not, especially in view of the at least partial protection of vessels, and the fact that shots from forts would not strike, at ordinary distances, with above half their initial force, is a very serious question, and forces upon Congress the responsibility of providing other means of defence, if these are inadequate.

LONDON ASSURANCE.—Mr. DION BOURCICAULT, as those who note such things know, has for some time been performing the "Octoroon" at the Adelphi, London—over the stage of which theatre the American flag was draped. When, however, the *San Jacinto* affair transformed all England into Secessionists, the wily DION, as we learn by the last steamer, displaced the Stars and Stripes and substituted the rebel Stars and Bars. This is certainly a new version of "London Assurance!" This same man, a few years ago, came a penniless adventurer to New-York, where, by the generosity of our citizens, he made a great success and a great fortune, and left, *not* leaving the odor of sanctity behind him. Those who knew him most thoroughly will be least surprised at this latest piece of contemptible lickspittle toadyism.

MR. ANDERSON'S EXPERIENCE IN TEXAS.—Mr. CHARLES ANDERSON narrated his experience of secession in Texas to a large audience last evening. We are glad to learn that the lecture was an entire success, and give an abstract of it in another column.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Nigger—Trying to Ignore Him—The Army of the Potomac—The Weather, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1861.

This session of Congress, it was supposed, would be relieved of the discussion of the one topic which has been dominant so many years. The result to arms was surmised to have ended the nigger. But that proves to have been another of the great mistakes which people make who attempt to judge this question of Slavery by any of the fixed rules. It is *sui generis*. It came unbidden, and remains against our bidding. The old question used always to be asked by the anti-emancipationists: "What will you do with the Niggers?" It was never answered of course. It was never comprehended by the questioner that the query could be answered. It was, in parlance vulgar, a sockdologer—intended as such, and generally equal to that emergency. The question is asked very much as of old as to style and manner, and method and purpose, but not yet as if it was to remain unanswered. The questioner dare not altogether turn away now, as of old, with the certain expression that the case is closed and the decision reached, but he looks around as if possibly there might be an attempt made to find a practical conclusive way of doing with them. I shall not be surprised if this Congress—by hook or by crook—(perhaps by hooking and crooking)—defines an answer that will be lasting, if not satisfactory. At least it looks so now.

I was amused to-day in the Senate. This old question of Slavery was up, as it is always up. JIM LANE had the floor, and made a speech. It was the first time I had heard the celebrated leader of the celebrated Kansas Brigade. I had read that quaint outburst of indignant denunciation of his enemies and vindication of himself and his command, in which he indulged when he returned to Kansas after the Missouri crusade. Do you recollect what a vivid, striking picture he gave of the purposes which had led him over the border—how frankly he avowed the determined, earnest objects of the war to be the destruction of the power of Slavery—with what manifest satisfaction he acknowledged that he and the officers and the men of his command were guilty of the charge of not catching negroes, and how positively he declared that he would as soon cut off his right hand as to sign a proclamation for the return of a fugitive slave. In his speech to-day, there was little of the free and easy, devil-may-care tone of the frontiersman at the head of his column, but much of the sober, careful, earnest and decided tone and matter of a Senator. In this respect—in matter and practical application—Gen. LANE showed himself as expert in the forum as he is efficient in the field. Of course, it is not necessary I should say that the speaker was all-opposed to the moderate, kid-gloved and rose-water treatment of the rebellion, and that he was for a vigorous policy, freely and fairly declared and rigidly enforced—a policy that would cut out the political cancer, root and branch, without leaving one grain of seed to germinate another trouble.

I said I was amused at the course of debate in the Senate. How could I be otherwise than amused, when Senator CARLILE, the representative of Virginia, following the Senator from Kansas, gravely and measuredly entered his solemn protest against the discussion or agitation of the question of Slavery, and imploring that it should be banished henceforth from the halls of Congress, as a baneful pestilence that was to be avoided. And Senator CARLILE, of all other men, in the old set way, and after the most approved construction of the resolutions of '98, to deplore the discussion of the question, forsooth! Don't Senator CARLILE know he is the nursling of that discussion—as much the political offspring of Slavery agitation as he is the child of his mother? What is the Virginia he represents but the upheaval—violent and spasmodic—of that very agitation he so strongly deplores? Filial affection should have restrained him from the attempt to throttle his own father and mother; but granting that he has the right to stab the breast that fed him up to manhood, has he the same right to do so great a violence to common sense as to seek at this time, and under such circumstances as those by which we are now surronnded, to ignore or to stifle the question of all others that is paramount? How can a man who claims to be a Senator, and who is really entitled to consideration for his talents and his labors, so put aside the practical and assume the thonghts of twenty years ago, giving them utterance as sedately and with apparently as much expectation of their acceptance, as if they had not been crushed outright, and buried beneath the mountain of civil war, and the inevitable dissolution which it brings in its train? How long is it to be before the men who have the ear and the eye of the public will learn that the question of Slavery is not an abstract proposition that may be put aside at will, and that it is a living reality to the proper treatment and disposition of which we must and shall address ourselves faithfully and with earnest vigor? How much longer will Mr. CARLISLE and others like him be seeking to dodge on the other side, and hoping to escape the solution of the only question that has or can have an existence? Better straighten up to the work, had you not, Mr. CARLISLE, and, to use a common-place, face the music?

So the outbreak of John Bull is not, after all, as violent as the telegraph would have made us believe? Well, is that a matter for congratulation or regret? If you can judge by what I hear and feel, I should utter a wail over the fading prospect of a brush with our great ancestor. Do you know that if there is one great sentiment that Jonathan always nurses and cherishes, and hugs to himself, and heartily believes in, it is the sentiment of hatred to Bull, and to those habits and customs to which Bull is given? If there is any regret felt at the taking of the rebel Commissioners from the deck of a British steamer, it is the regret that we may have thereby given our sanction to a right which Bull has always claimed to exercise, and which we have so resolutely refnsed to concede. Say what your will about friendly relations, cousinly love, commercial interests, and business alliances, there is really and sincerely no more good faith between us and them than there was fifty years ago. The old Adam in us is always ready for a fight with the mother country. "That would be worthy the name of war," said a man to me to-day, whom, of all others, I should pick out as a peace-maker, and he is fresh from his counting-room in the commercial metropolis, that would be the first to suffer from the realization of the threatened conflict. Be sure of one thing. The country is in no mood to brook arrogance from England. The fear the people seem to have is, that the Government may seek to shun a conflict by some concessions or explanation, or else a dalliance of negotiation, that may have the semblance of a wish to maintain existing relations.

The army of the Potomac is yet in ignorance of its destiny. It don't know whether it is to lay torpid through the Winter or take up its line of march "away down South." The admitted necessity of maintaining hereabouts an army of occupation affords a sufficient excuse for the Winter quarters that are being prepared, and leaves no room for basing a conclusion as to what is to be the policy of the commander. In the absence of reliable data, we fall to guessing. Guessing at best, is but a doubtful business; but being our birthright, we feel that we must indulge in it. So one guesses we shall not go forward, and another guesses we shall. One guesses we cannot, and another guesses we can. There are guesses naturally growing out of the former, as, for instance, one surmises that the commander has seen an elephant that he cannot move, and hence the inaction, while another surmises that the inactivity of our troops is a master-stroke of profound military sagacity and astute strategy. I suppose it is safe to venture that one or the other of these conjectures will prove to be true, but I confess to lacking the courage to say which.

The weather has the charm of Indian Summer—the air to-day is hazy and warm, as it is in October on the Hudson. Is it not hard to believe that Providence intended all these glittering nights and golden days should be wasting away into the frosts and sleet of Winter while we are filling our time. I suppose it

words intended or it would not be, but I am certain that in no more than one, in this respect at least, the ways of Providence are indeed inscrutable. Said a Captain of artillery to me this morning, "What's this weather for, if not for fighting!" Can you answer him? I cannot. PAUL.

Mr. Charles Anderson at Cooper Institute.

HIS OPINION OF SECESSION—HIS ESCAPE FROM THE REBELS.

In compliance with a request made by several prominent gentlemen of this City, Mr. CHARLES ANDERSON, of TEXAS, brother of Gen. ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter fame, delivered an address on the commencement and progress of secession in the Southwest, at Cooper Institute last evening. A very large audience was present. The meeting was called to order by Mr. G. D. ROBERTS, and presided over by WILLIAM E. DODGE, who, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced the speaker of the evening.

Mr. ANDERSON, who had been escorted to the platform by Dr. ADAMS and Mr. DODGE, stepped forward, and was greeted with rounds of applause.

He thanked them for this token of their esteem, and alluded to the doctrines of our fathers, which, he said, he was always prepared to defend. [Applause.] He then dwelt at some length upon the principles of the present great revolution. He stated that before these troubles had reached Texas—in which State he had lived for three years—he was almost unknown to its people. He had taken no interest in their politics but for all that he became an object of their vengeance, and he believed simply because he was an unchangeable Union man. [Applause.] He stood before the audience with a heart free from any party prejudice. He was a citizen of the United States of America. [Applause.] When he saw the resolutions of JEFFERSON DAVIS in the Senate last March, he knew their was great danger impending. He was seized with gloomy forebodings. After the election of Mr. LINCOLN, advertisements were displayed all over the the South asking what should be done—many assuming disunion and secession an accomplished fact. Referring to the cause of the rebellion, Mr. ANDERSON considered that the tariff and free trade had nothing to do with it. The real fact lay in the slava interest striving to obtain political power. It was the work of insane demagogues grasping for power. [Applause.] These men were sustained in a hope, which they never relinquished, that England and France would assist them with their navies and money. Mr. ANDERSON then read a speech which he delivered at a Southern Convention, in reply to a violent Secessionist. On that occasion he paid a glowing tribute to his native country, and denounced in the most severe terms the very thought of secession. He could weep tears of blood to see treason in such men. He told them that the lone star was an emblem of faith and honesty—not of treason. In concluding his speech he said they were like timid whelps, with their tails curled between their trembling legs, skulking around under and beneath the fore-paws of the British lion. [Great applause.] He need not say that the Union Party of the meeting succeeded in overcoming the secession element, and compelled the band to play a number of National airs. That was the first act that made him a doomed man of that Government. He presumed he was in no more danger than hundreds of others. When the Governor of Texas had been called upon in vain to have an election of the members of the Convention, a number of individuals patriotically ordered the election. Two-thirds of the people stayed away from the polls. That Convention met and passed an ordinance of secession to take effect on the 2d of March, which ordinance they carried into effect by sending delegates to the Montgomery Convention, and by stealing the property of the United States Government. The people were compelled by military force to recognize the ordinance. The speaker then reviewed the conduct of Gov. HOUSTON, and spoke of the outrageous acts of Gen. TWIGGS. He knew that after voting against secession he could no looger remain in Texas, and began to make preparations for leaving the State. The passage of the act called the "Forty Days' Alien Act," he thought he would take the benefit of. He was not so certain about being an alien, but thought he would travel. While carrying out his intentions, he was suddenly surrounded by troops and made a prisoner. He was greatly incensed at this outrage, and declared to his captors that he would go home at the risk of his life. He was taken to San Antonio, and upon being asked where he desired to go, said he desired to be confronted with the officer who gave the command for his arrest. He was told that Gen. MCCULLOCH would not permit this, but he could have his liberty on parole. He sent back word that he refused his parole for an inch of space, or a minute of time. He and his family were then imprisoned four days. During that time a correspondence took place between himself and the Colonel. A committee called upon him, with a written order to search his papers, and all his money was taksn from him, excepting one hundred dollars. He satisfied them before commencing that business, he destroyed no papers, &c. They said they would make no search for arms, and informed him that Col. MCCULLOCH was extremely sorry to put him to this trouble, but he must perform his duty. Col. MCCULLOCH then offered him on parole the diameter of ten miles around San Antonio, which was refused. He asked to be sent to Brownsville for trial. He told them baldly he had no respect for their Government, and was a lover of freedom and of a Republican Government. [Applause.] He then wrote to MCCULLOCH desiring to know the crimes of which he was charged, and received an answer that he was his alien enemy and his prisoner of war. He next wrote a long letter to Col. MCCULLOCH, stating his grievances, and demanding legal process. In planning his escape he asked a young man who was appointed to watch him, if he could play backgammon. The young man, to his great amazement, said No. He offered to teach him, and sat down in the tent for that purpose. While thus engaged he found that the young man's sentiments accorded with his own, and they then planned his escape together. The first day of his captivity, the Major, with apparent politeness, said he would put an officer in his tent.

On the following day, a brother Kentuckian was stationed near him to keep guard. At one time he had four special guards over him. His practice was to put his boots outside the tent every night to indicate his presence within. On the night of his escape he feigned sickness, and, as usual, placed his boots outside the tent. He then passed out of the back side, mounted a horse, and rode to Mexico. Here he was greatly surprised to find his friend of the backgammon who told him of the great surprise created in camp when his escape had become known. He also unexpectedly met his family in Mexico, thinking they had departed for New-York, according to previous arrangement. The party then embarked on board a steamer, and reached New-York in safety.

At the conclusion of Mr. ANDERSON'S address, a vote of thanks was passed by the meeting. Three cheers were then given for the speaker, and the audience dispersed.

It is stated that Mr. ANDERSON will be present at the New-England Festival to be held at the Astor House, to-morrow evening.

Church Fairs.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.

Dodworth's lower hall, No. 806 Broadway, is now occupied by a dazzling array of precious wares and their brilliant attendants—the one for sale, the other to sell—the proceeds to aid in the liquidation of the debt of the free church for Deaf Mutes, on Eighteenth-street.

A number of the tables are attended by these unfortunate but cheerful and intelligent persons, and the contributions have been large and valuable from various denominations beside their own. One of the most interesting objects of the exhibition is a photographic album made up of likenesses and autographs of noted men connected with our Government. The President has contributed his own and his wife's physiognomy and specimens of their penmanship.

"Our Jessie" is also represented in graceful simplicity of attitude and toilet, while the beautiful ADA DOUGLAS finishes the list. This exquisitely bound volume is to be raffled off for $250 at $1 a chance. A Japanese quilt, or rather spread, is made of two thicknesses of china silk, and embroidered with a richness rarely to be met in the finest crape shawls.

Dalon portfolios in checkered ribbon of red, white and blue, and finished with pockets of cherry-colored silk, are a novelty combining use and beauty.

The grand centre of attraction in the hall is the stand designated by the title "St. Ann," in letters of evergreen. Above it is canopied the large, rich banner of the City Guard, which has been loaned for the occasion. At the back of the stall droops in wealth of rich design and soft fabric, a carriage Afghan, which is to be raffled for at the close of the Fair. The presiding genii of this bewitching display are Mrs. CONE, Mrs. RATHOLD, and Mrs. RITCH, who are justly proud of their domain.

The prevalence of iron toys upon the stand devoted to attractions of that character, is a sign of wisdom in notion-begetters. They are lighter to all appearance than wood, and *will not break* at the demand of inquisitiveness to develop their component parts.

One more "thing of beauty" must not pass unnoticed. It is a vase, under which seems to float in natural beauty, palm lilies—the still water of the lake reflecting every outline is produced with exquisite taste, by means of a small, heavy plate-glass mirror. This *chef d'œuvre* is the work of Miss STRONGTHARM, whose studio in the building possesses rare attractions for the enjoyment of the *virtuoso*.

FAIR OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

The festival and fair just closed at this beautiful new church, has experienced a most lucrative season. Their receipts were over six hundred dollars independent of a valuable collection of photographs, comprising, among others, several of the different ministers of the collegiate churches, which, as *cartes de visites*, will be purchased by hundreds among their appreciative congregations, and which already promise to increase the sum far beyond its present figure.

The membership of this church, which is under the pastoral charge of Rev. PETER STRYKER, is increasing rapidly, thirty-five having joined its fold last Sabbath.

Forty flags lent a highly patriotic air to the exhibition. One alcove, sent from the Arsenal, hung its massive festoons along one entire side of the room. No raffling was permissible, and much of the success is due to the felicitous auctioneering of Mr. W. T. BOYD, who, with an appropriate argument setting forth the admirable qualities of each article that fell to his custody, was left with only one regret, which was participated in by all his associates, viz., that no "more were left of the same sort," and the sale closed perforce.

FAIR FOR THE MISSION CHAPEL OF THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.

The principal interest of this mission lies in the amelioration of the condition of the poor in the eastern part of the City, where a much-neglected field offers for their labors.

The congregation have shown themselves particularly generous in donations this year, and even little children have been aroused to assist, so that they might preside over tables laden with their own and their little friends' handiwork.

On all sides do encouraging results develop themselves, and the proceeds of the present fair are likely to exceed $700, which was the sum netted last year.

The ladies of the mission have a *Visitor* permanently established, who spends his whole time in searching the lanes and by-ways of the locality, in search of objects for deliverance from infamy and vice.

Their little church is entirely relieved of debt, except a mortgage upon the ground, which they are aboring, by means of fairs and donations, to pay off.

Raffling is not admitted as a means of chancing prices, and, therefore, many rare and beautiful articles are sold at less than their value. Among these are three unusually fine specimens of Potochimanie, vases, over three feet high. An original feature of this fair is the appealing figure of a widow in gloomiest weeds, holding forth a little basket for the patrons of the Widows Fund to fill with a mall coin. The young lady in attendance at this table has the widow's basket to empty very often into the larger receptacle concealed in the mysterious nook to which she lends her graceful presence. Objects combining amusement with elevating instruction are noticeable upon most of the tables, the most impressive arrangement of the kind being a crucifix, upon which is represented the Divine attributes of Our Saviour in a way calculated to attract the attention of Sunday-school scholars.

A "Folly Doll" is conspicuous in a dress of points, cut from rich silk and lace, each point being finished with agold (supposed to be) bell; the royal toss, lofty hat, exquisite silk stockings and slippers—all, in one way or another, are expressive of clap-trap and folly. This, too, is a lesson suited albeit, to riper intellects.

A New Religious Denomination.

FIRST SESSION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The first session of the Conferenee of the "Independent Methodist Churches in the United States was held in the St. John's Methodist Church, in this City, (Prof. MATTISON'S,) on Wednesday and Thursday last. About twenty delegates, lay and clerical, were in attendanee, representing various Independent Methodist Churches in different parts of the country. Rev, M. STAPLE, of Brooklyn, was chosen President, Rev. H. MATTISON, of New-York, Secretary; and JAMES M. COBURN, Esq., of New-York, Treasurer.

Two young men were ordained to the Christian Ministry, and arrangements made for starting a periodical, to be called *The Methodist Independent*, to be edited by Prof. MATTISON, of this City.

The peculiarities of this sect are, that, while they adhere to Methodist doctrines and modes of worship, they have no "Bishops," or "Presiding Elders;" the Churches are independent of the Conference: own their own church property; choose their own pastors and retain them as long as they please; and the Cooference, composed of ministers and lay-delegates, has no legislative, executive or judicial authority over the local Churches, beyond that of mere advice and recommendation.

The Articles of Faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church were adopted by the Conferenee and recommended to the local Churches as a doctrinal platform; and a carefully prepared plan of Union or Constitution was adopted and subscribed by all the delegates present.

The session was attended by several clergymen of this City and from abroad, who evinced a lively interest in the proceedings, and prayed earnestly for the blessings of God on the new religious movement. A large amount of business was transacted with perfect harmony, and the Conferenee adjourned in the best of spirits, to meet again in the same place on the first Wednesday in December, 1862.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Conferenee in relation to our existing National troubles:

1. *Resolved*, That, as a Conferenee, we deeply and sincerely sympathize with the efforts now being made by the Government of these United States for crushing the useless and iniquitous rebellion that rages in the land.

2. *Resolved*, That in our opinion Slavery is the cause of this rebellion, and that the rebellion will never be crushed until Slavery is abolished from the land; and we do pledge ourselves to use every effort in our power to hasten this glorious consummation.

3. *Resolved*, That in the President of these United States, and in the Commander-in-Chief of the American army, we are glad to recognize men who fear God and believe in prayer; and in response to their own request we will pray for them.

A Story of Crime.

HISTORY OF A DEPRAVED WOMAN.

On Sunday night, Dec. 15, Mrs. HARRIET STROCKEY shot and killed one WILLIAM CONWAY. The woman had been CONWAY'S mistress, but they had separated. On Sunday night he went to her house, and as she refused to admit him, he broke in the door and entered, whereupon she shot him with a pistol.

The Dubuque *Times*, giving an account of the tragedy, details the history of this woman as follows:

"Mrs. STROCKEY is a Spanish Creole, and the wife of FRED. STROCKEY, who was formerly Mayor of Galena, and once the Postmaster, and still again the landlord of the State House. He is at present reputed to be a Colonel in the Confederate army. They parted on account of mutual infidelity, and each went their ways contented to live separately. They were once in prosperous circumstances, and were received into the first families of Galeoa, living in a finely-furnished house, and surrounded with all the accessories of luxury. She is a large, dark woman, with piercing eyes looking keenly from beneath forbidding brows. Her features are regular, and there must have been a time when she was beautiful. Her teeth are exceelleot, and white as pearl. Her hair is as black as a raven's wing, and waves naturally along her cheeks. She is well formed, and even voluptuous. We should judge from her appearance that her age must be not far from thirty-five years, though we may make a mistake of two or three years either above or below. From the firm upper lip and strong lower jaw an inviucible determioation is clearly iodieated. Her perceptive faculties are remarkably developed, aod she is a persoo that the most easual observer would term a "smart woman." In a better positioo io society she is eminently fitted to become an ornament.

The impression seems to have gaioed amongst those who listeoed to the testimony yesterday that she should be acquitted without further trial. What the result will be remains still to be seen."

Affairs in New-Mexico.

DEPREDATIONS BY THE NAVAJOES.

From the Santa Fé Gazette, Nov. 22.

On the 18th inst. a band of Navajoes went to Corrales, near Albuquerque, and stole a considerable quantity of stock. The citizens went in pursuit for the purpose of recovering the property, and six men having got in advance of the balance, fell into an ambuscade and were killed. The rest of the company being too few in numbers to continue the pursuit were under the necessity of returning and leaving the Indians to carry off their booty. The men who thus lost their lives were of the best citizens of the place.

On the 16th another man was killed near San Pedro by the Navajoes. The latter was the father-in-law of Don SERAFIN RAMIREZ.

In the vicinity of Abiquiu the same Indians have recently been committing depredations oo a large scale. Indeed, we are informed that the whole frontier, from Fort Craig to Abiquiu, is infested with the marauders, and that they find frequent opportunities to make forays upon the settlements.

It is understood that Col. CANBY is about to change the system that has heretofore been pursued for the purpose of holding the savages in check and curbing their pillaging propensities. Instead of keeping the troops collected in one post, he will, we uoderstand, divide them into companies and station them at convenient points on the frontier, from which they can make rapid pursuit after the Indiaos when they attempt rooberies. If this plan should be carried into effect with vigor, it will immediately have a most beneficent influence. It is now a well ascertained fact that nothing can be done with a large portion of the tribe exeept through coercive measures. Peaceful talks and pacific understandings have from the beginning proved the policy of attempting to avoid the use of force in bringing the Navajoes into that subjection which the Government has a right to require of them, and which must be obtained to prevent the material interests of the Territory from becoming totally paralysed by their robberies.

The True Policy Toward England.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present moment calls for the exercise of great discretion. I am glad to think, and say now, that your influential journal, of which I am a daily reader, took the true ground at the commencemeot of this *Trent* affair. You counseled moderation; amid excitement, and reparation, if wroug was found to have been committed. As events have turned out, your course is the only one we can safely pursue. My observation goes to show, and my intercourse with intelligent reflecting minds confirms the fact, that we never meant an insult to England; and furthermore, if any known law has been infringed, the most ample apology that the case admits of should be given at once. We can well understand England feeling as she does. Would we not, placed in similar circumstances, boil over with wrath? No high-spirited nation but what would have resented it. The whole case is fairly within the field of negotiation, and let us hope that the calmest and coolest thoughts only will there find utterance. It is a mutual misunderstanding, on our side, of the law, on their side, of the true feelings which prompted Capt. WILKES. The President and his Cabinet will disappoint this country should he take any other than a public view of the subject. But we have the fullest confidence *they will do what is right*, and that, I take it, is all that England asks. In the meantime, pursue the fair course you as a journalist have begun, rebuke the nitra Presses in our midst, calm the passions, and constantly direct the public mind to elevated views of duty in our own domestic and international difficulties, and you will merit, as you deserve, the thanks, the grateful thanks, of the wise and good in many lands.

A TRUE AMERICAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 20, 1861.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE.
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

At Retail.
Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., at retail, by
SILLECK & CO.,
Corner Fulton and William sts.

Men's Furnishing Goods.—A fine assortment of all kinds, McLelland Scarfs, a beautiful article for dress; new styles Neck-ties, white ringwood Gloves, Paris make; fine shirts for parties and New-Year calls, at GEO. M. TRACEY, Agent, No. 95 William-st.

Rich Holliday Presents.
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,
At TAYLOR'S, No. 759 Broadway.
Cash purchases, low rent and moderate expenses enable us to offer superior inducements to purchasers.

Fancy Boxes, for Holiday Presents, of the LATEST IMPORTATION and in GREAT VARIETY, at WHOLESALE prices, filled with fine and pure candies, at SNOW'S GREAT CONFECTIONERY, No. 623 Broadway.

DIED.

HARMONY.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 21, SARAH ANN HARMONY, wife M. X. Harmony, of Staten Island, aged 41.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 10 A. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation, from her residence, No. 35 West 27th-st.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 21, of consumption, JANE GRAHAM, aged 24 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, on Monday, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 79 King-st.

TRACY.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 21, GEORGE TRACY, aged 34 years.

The friends of deceased, and members of Palestine Lodge No. 204, and Fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 70 Oliver-st., at 1½ P. M., to-day, Sunday.

CLAYTON.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 20, MARGARET B., wife of Edwin A. Clayton, and daughter of the late Thomas Constantine, aged 44 years, 6 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 25 Tompkins-st., this morning, (Sunday,) at 9½ o'clock.

CLAYTON.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 21, infant daughter of Edwin A. and Margaret B. Clayton.

TODD.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 21, MARIA JOSEPHINE, daughter of Charles H. Todd, aged 2 years and 7 months.

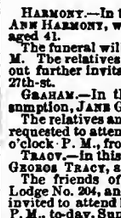
The funeral will take place at the house of William W. Todd, No. 33 East 23d-st., to-morrow, (Monday,) at 3½ P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

ROBINSON.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 20, after a short but painful illness, ANNIE E., only child of Henry M. and Harriet E. Robinson, aged 5 years, 7 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, to-day, (Sunday,) at 1½ o'clock, at the residence of her parents, in Washington-av., South Bergen, N. J. Plankroad cars run near the house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 657.—Dec. 21, 1861.
12, 51, 6, 53, 9, 7, 20, 5, 17, 77, 23, 34, 47.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 658.—Dec. 21, 1861.
30, 21, 71, 45, 3, 41, 9, 33, 73, 66, 68, 58, 11.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bood-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

JEWELRY VERY LOW.
Ladies' Ear Rings and Pins, $1, $2 and $3 a set.
Ladies' Chatelaine Chains, $2 and $3 each.
Sleeve Buttons and Studs, $1, $2 and $3 a set.
Gentlemen's Vest Chains, $1, $2 and $3 each.
Lockets for Daguerreotypes, $1, $2 and $3 each.
Band Bracelets, $1, $2 and $3.
Gentlemen's Scarf Pins, 50 cents, $1, $2 and $3 each.
And all kinds of jewelry very low.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

AMERICA vs. ENGLAND.
Who will buy an ENGLISH Watch now-a-days, especially when American Watches are in every respect better and cheaper?
Who wants a FRENCH Watch, which is good for nothing under any circumstances?
Examine WILLIAM TAYLOR'S stock of
AMERICAN WATCHES,
before sending your money out of the country.
No. 264 Greenwich-st., near Warren-st.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD SCARF PINS,
Two, Three, Four and Five dollars each.
At GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMAN'S FINE GOLD SCARF PINS,
Two, Three, Four and Five dollars each,
At GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

EXTRAORDINARY HOLIDAY SALE.
AT **379** BROADWAY, CORNER OF WHITE-ST.
An Importer's blockaded stock of Men's Furnishing Goods and Linen Handkerchiefs is now offered to the public at retail, at prices never before heard of.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
of every variety, in plain, hemstiched and embroidered for men, women and children, from 3 cents to $3 each.
Elegant embroidered Handkerchiefs, for presents, at half price. Handkerchiefs, in elegant boquet boxes, the secret spring of which unfolds the centre rose, which contains a motto—a real novelty.
NECK TIES,
5,000 dozen elegant Ties, at 5, 15 and 20 cents.
GENTS' SCARFS
In new and elegant designs, at 50c., 75c. and $1. The same as are sold by all retailers at $1 50. No present can be more acceptable to a gentleman than a beautiful scarf.
LINEN COLLARS.
The very best 4-ply collars, at 10 cents each, all styles.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Ladies' and Gents' fine Beaver Gloves, at 50 cents.
UNDERSHIRTS
And Drawers, Suspenders, Traveling-shirts, etc., etc.
Everything marked in plain figures. Open evenings.
A GREAT CHANCE FOR DEALERS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE RUSH CULMINATING

FOR THE NEW NOVEL,

BY THE AUTHOR OF

"RUTLEDGE."

THE DEMAND UNPRECEDENTED.

NEW EDITION READY TO-DAY.

THE SUTHERLANDS,

BY THE AUTHOR OF "RUTLEDGE"

LITERARY EVENT OF THE YEAR.

Having been out of print since last Saturday, (the day issued, when every copy was swept from the Publisher's counter,) it may be hardly said to have been published until TO-DAY.

CARLETON, Publisher, (late Rudd & Carleton,)

NEW-YORK.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
No. CXL.) CONTENTS. [JAN., 1862.

THE FRANCONIAN SWITZERLAND. By BAYARD TAYLOR.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Streitberg—Franconian Peasant-Women—Castle of Gössweinstein—View in Tüchersfeld—Rock near Rabenstein—Where Jean Paul Wrote—Fran Rollwenzel—Impediments—The Tempest—Klinger's Grotto—Thus Far, and no Farther—The Haberstein.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. By BENSON J. LOSSING.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Shannon taking the Chesapeake into Halifax—Esek Hopkins—Joshua Barney—Richard Dale—Truxtun's Medal—Edward Preble—Naval Monument at Annapolis—A Torpedo—Gun-Boats—Lynn Haven Bay—John Rodgers—Isaac Hull—Jacob Jones—A Wasp on a Frolic—William Bainbridge—James Lawrence—The Chesapeake and Shannon—Sir Philip Broke—Lawrence's Monument—Graves of Burrows and Blyth—Put-in-Bay—Isaac Chauncey—Oliver H. Perry—Sir James Yeo—Cumberland Head—Thomas Macdonough—Downie's Grave—Johnston Blakeley—Stephen Decatur—The Constitution—Algiers—Decatur's Monument.

FROST.
THE ZOU-ZOU.
PENNY DEXTER.
MY BRYER WOOD PIPE AND WHAT IT COST ME.
CASTLE PINCKNEY.—1861.
ORLEY FARM. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS.
CHAPTER XXXIII. The Angel of Light.
CHAPTER XXXIV. Mr. Furnival looks for Assistance.
CHAPTER XXXV. Love was still the Lord of all.
CHAPTER XXXVI. What the Young Men thought about It.
ILLUSTRATIONS—Félix Writes—Mary's Letter.
MEHETABEL WESLEY. By J. B. HAGANY.
UNDER GREEN LEAVES.
SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.
THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP. By W. M. THACKERAY.
CHAPTER XXV. Infaedi Dolores.
CHAPTER XXVI. Contains a Tug of War.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Coming to Grief.—Greek meets Greek.—Comfortin Grief.
COURTSHIP BY CHARACTER.
HINTS FOR TRAVELERS.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S FOREIGN BUREAU.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.—With eight illustrations.
THE ROMANCE OF MISS SMITH'S BONNET.—With sixteen illustrations.
FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Evening Dress.—Walking Robe.

One Hundred and Forty Numbers have been issued, during as many successive months, of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Few cultivated readers are unacquainted with the general scope and design of the Magazine. The aim of the Publishers has from the outset been to furnish a Miscellany adapted to meet the wants of the great mass of the reading public. This design has been kept steadily in view. While topics of local and temporary concern have been but briefly touched upon, the main portion of the Magazine has been devoted to subjects of general and permanent interest. History and Biography—Travel and Adventure—Novels, Tales, Sketches and Poems—Essays and Disquisitions upon moral and social themes, have constituted the main features of the Magazine. It has been the special aim of the Publishers to make the Magazine an exponent of American Life and Character; hence they have devoted much space to those anecdotes, jests, and facetiæ which present the salient points of American Wit and Humor. Every subject in which the Artist could aid the Writer has been profusely illustrated. These Pictorial Illustrations alone have been produced at a cost exceeding the entire outlay of any other Magazine in the world for literary and artistic matter.

No change is proposed in the general scope of the Magazine, although the public can rely upon the Publishers will avail themselves of all the facilities afforded by their increasing experience. They ask the confidence of the public in no new and untried schemes, the results of which usually fall so far short of the promise. The present number of the Magazine, while it is a fair representative of those which have preceded, is offered as an earnest of the character of those which will follow.

The Publishers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, aware of its permanent value, have electrotyped every page. They can, therefore, supply any number from the beginning, upon the following terms:

Any Number will be sent by Mail, post-paid, for twenty-five Cents. Any Volume, comprising Six Numbers, neatly bound in Cloth, will be sent by Mail, to any part of the United States within 3,000 miles of New-York, post-paid, for Two Dollars per Volume. Complete Sets will be sent by Express, the freight at the charge of the purchaser, at a discount of Twenty-five per Cent. from the above rate. Twenty-three Volumes, bound uniformly, extending from June, 1850, to November, 1861, are now ready.

TERMS.
One Copy for One Year.....$3
Two Copies for One Year.....5
Three or more Copies for One Year (each).....2
And an Extra Copy, gratis, for every Club of EIGHT SUBSCRIBERS.

Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly, together, one year, $4.

The DEMAND NOTES of the United States will be received for Subscriptions. Our distant friends are requested to remit them in preference to Bank-Notes.
HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS.

CHEAPEST BOOK STORE IN THE WORLD.
10,000 books, 25 cents each, published $1 and $1 25; 20,000 children's books, selling less than half price; 100 magnificent Family Bibles, selling for less than half price; 500 Prayer Books, selling less than half price.
LEGGAT BROS., No. 151 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE STANDARD GIFT BOOK,
IN NEW STYLES, AND AT REDUCED PRICES.
PUBLISHED
By C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York,
In morocco, full gilt, $4 50.
In half morocco, smooth gilt top, $6.
The most superb book of the season, and at a lower price than ever offered before.
FOLK-SONGS:
A BOOK OF GOLDEN POEMS, MADE FOR THE POPULAR HEART.
WITH UPWARD OF SIXTY ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS, EXQUISITE IN DESIGN AND EXECUTION.
Fac-Similes of the Original Autograph Copies of Fifteen Famous Poets, by Hoon. ("The Song of the Shirt.")
TENNYSON, BRYANT, LEIGH HUNT, LONGFELLOW, BARRY CORNWALL, HOLMES, KINGSLEY, PAINE, ("Home, Sweet Home.") WHITTIER, BROWNING, LOWELL, EMERSON, WILLIS, and PINKNEY—expressly contributed to this Work, by the Poets or their friends.
In one volume, Royal Octavo, printed on the finest tinted paper, at the Riverside Press, Cambridge.
The designs exhibit rare beauty and originality. Among the artists are:

CHURCH,	HILL,	MCDONOUGH,
MEFFERT,	EASTMAN,	BARRY,
MCLENAN,	HANNAH,	JOHNSON,
EVTINGE,	WALLIN,	NAST,
KENNETT,	BOUGHTON,	HOPPIN,
MCENTEE,	DARLEY,	PARSONS,
	and others.	

Copies sent by mail or express, expense paid by the Publisher, on receipt of price of the Work.

A BRILLIANT NAUTICAL TALE OF THE WAR!

THE RATTLESNAKE;
OR,
THE REBEL PRIVATEER.
A TALE OF THE PRESENT TIME!
BY NED BUNTLINE.
ILLUSTRATED BY F. O. C. DARLEY, ESQ.
COMMENCES IN THE
NEW YEAR'S NUMBER
OF
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.
Issued everywhere, at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY next, for only four cents.

NOW READY,
The truly delightful book,
LILLIESLEAF;
BEING
Concluding Passages in the Life of Mrs. MARGARET MAITLAND, of Sunnyside.
WRITTEN BY HERSELF.
One handsome volume. 12mo.....Price $1 00.

MARGARET MAITLAND! What delightful associations does the mention of this book recall! Few of its many thousand readers will ever forget the pleasurable emotions excited by its perusal; and here we have the concluding passages, full of the same touching grace which won the hearts of so many people, young and old.

It is a timely book for the season; for a better or more appropriate gift to a young lady could not be found. It may be read with equal pleasure by all, for though it introduces us to many of the characters of the former book, it is yet complete in itself.

For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.
T. O. H. P. BURNHAM, Publisher,
Boston.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE JUVENILES
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
AMY DEANE AND OTHER STORIES. By Virginia F. Townsend. Illustrated. 75 cents.
THE CHILD'S OWN TREASURY OF FAIRY TALES. Beautifully illustrated. $1.
THE MAGIC RING, AND OTHER ORIENTAL TALES. Illustrated. 75 cents.
THE CHILD'S HOME STORY BOOK. 75 cents.
THE BOY'S BOOK OF INDIAN BATTLES AND ADVENTURES. 10 Engravings. 75 cents.
THE FAVORITE SCHOLAR. By MARY HOWITT. And Other Tales. 50 cents.
OLD WONDER-EYES. By GRACE GREENWOOD. Illustrated. 50 cents.
ROBINSON CRUSOE. Illustrated. 63 cents.
CHILD'S OWN PICTURE AND VERSE BOOK. 100 Engravings. 75 cents.
FAVORITE FAIRY TALES. Illustrated. A new edition. 63 cents.
POPULAR FAIRY TALES. Illustrated. A new edition. 63 cents.
MOTHER GOOSE'S MELODIES. Illustrated. Flexible. 20 cents.
And a very large assortment of Juveniles for all ages.
JAMES MILLER,
(Successor to C. S. Francis & Co.,)
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 523 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION.
25 CENTS. 25 CENTS. 25 CENTS.
GREAT RUSH FOR BOOKS
AT
NO. 677 BROADWAY,
caused by the
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Call early, before the store is crowded, and select your Holiday Presents from the immense stock of
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
JUVENILES,
ANNUALS,
ALBUMS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, BIBLES,
PRAYERS, POETS,
STANDARD FICTION, &c., &c.
Also, a large assortment of
DOLLAR BOOKS,
selling for
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Call in the early part of the day, to avoid the crowd, and you can make a better selection.
G. W. PITCHER,
No. 677 Broadway,
Successor to D. W. Evans & Co.

A MERRY GIFT FOR MERRY CHRISTMAS,
MERRY'S MUSEUM.
The oldest and best Dollar Magazine for the young. Full of stories, pictures, puzzles, &c., &c. Fine steel Engraving in next number. Just the thing for a holiday gift. Vol. 43 commences January, 1862. $1 a year—single copies 10 cents.
J. N. STEARNS,
Publisher, No. 111 Fulton-st., New-York.

CATHOLIC GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Haydock's Bible, most superb binding; Life of the Blessed Virgin, in gorgeous velvet and Morocco bindings; Prayer-books, in every variety of splendid and rich bindings. At no other establishment in America can a finer or richer stock of Catholic articles be found for the Holidays than at the old-established Catholic house of
EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,
No. 599 Broadway, up stairs.

NEW BOOKS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
The American Sunday School Union has published a large variety of new and beautiful books, in various forms and prices, embellished with fine engravings, and bound in extra muslin, gilt, suitable for Christmas and New-Year's gifts

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[Sales at the Stock Exchange. DEC. 21, 1861.]

		50	Erie R.	b10	27⅛
		50	do	b30	27⅛
		100	do	b60	27⅛
		200	do		27⅛
		1270	do		27⅛
		200	do	b30	27⅛
		100	do	s30	27
		78	do		27
		350	do	b10	27⅛
		100	do	b10	27⅛
		100	do	b10	27⅛
		100	do	s15	27
		800	Erie R. Preferred		48⅛
		50	do	s10	48⅛
		100	Reading Railroad		33
		225	Mich. Central R.		45
		100	do	b10	45
		125	do	b10	44⅞
		50	do		44⅞
		100	do	b15	45
		300	do		44⅞
		200	do		44⅞
		1700	Mich. S. & N. Ind.		17⅞
		300	do		17⅞
		5	do, guar. st'k		38
		50	do	s10	33⅛
		100	do		38⅞
		10	Panama Railroad		110¾
		60	do	b15	110
		10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.		101¾
		3475	Clev. & Tol. R.		30
		150	do	s30	30
		350	do	b30	30⅛
		100	do		30⅛
		217	Chi. & R. I. R.		46
		300	do		45⅝
		600	do		45⅝
		50	do	b30	46
		50	do	b10	45⅞
		50	do	b15	46
		50	do	s15	45⅝
		50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.		62⅝
		33	Mil. & P. du C. R.		18

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	89¼	50	Erie Railway	s10 26⅝
1,000	do	89	100	do	s30 26⅝
2,000	North Cent. 6s, '60	90	100	do	26⅝
2,000	Brook. C. W. L.	97	35	do	27
10	Penn. Coal Co	78	50	do	b30 27⅛
100	N. Y. Central R.	78⅞	50	Erie R. Pref.	b30 48⅜
100	do	s10	76¾	100 Hudson R. R.	36
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	s30	85¾	100 Mich. Central R.	44⅞
100	do		85¾	50 Mich So. & N. I. G. S.	38
100	do	s3	85	50 Clev. & Pitts. R.	14½
50	M. & P. Du Chien R.		55	M. & P. Du Chien R.	18

SATURDAY, Dec. 21—P. M.

The fluctuations in the Stock market to-day were not over ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. on the prominent speculatives. The recovery in prices yesterday afternoon was fairly supported, and New-York Central, as the standard of the Share market closes 76¼@¼ ₩ cent., as against 76¼ yesterday afternoon. The price of Erie is 26¾ ₩ cent. Of the Western Stocks the prices are much the same as yesterday afternoon. The political news in the morning papers was regarded as confirming the favorable interpretation of the English difficulty acted upon yesterday. Late in the day the Share market left off steady; Central, 76¾@¾; Erie, 26¾; Toledo, 29½@30; Rock Island, 46; Michigan Guaranteed, 38; Erie Preferred, 48¼ ₩ cent.

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	80	Nassau	80
City	100	Shoe & Leather	75
Mechanics' & Traders'	75	Continental	65
Commerce	85	Marine	85
Importers' & Traders'	85	Importers' & Traders'	85
Broadway	112	Park	90
American Exchange	78		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Mich. So. 7 ₩c. firsts	75
Erie firsts, '68	101	Mich. So. 7 ₩c. Assent. B.	56
Erie thirds, '83	80	N. Ind., Gos. Line	70
Erie fourths, '90	71	M. S. & N. In. s. f. 7 ₩c.	78
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	94	Ill Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	85
Hudson thirds, '78	75½	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₩c.	70
Hudson convert., '67	68	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₩c.	27
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	96	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	12
Harlem seconds, '64	10⅝	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	89
Harlem thirds, '68	73	Chi. & N. W. Ists. & 2ds.	37
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩c. '60-'72	88	New-Jersey Cen. firsts.	102½
Mich. Cent. n. f., 8 ₩c. '62	83	L. E. & Wabash firsts.	71
Ch., Bur. & Quin. 8 ₩ c.	94		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 29 bbls. Ashes, 14,126 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 782 bags Corn Meal, 2,200 bushels Wheat, 3,263 bushels Corn, 105 bushels Rye, 48 bushels Barley, 22,601 bushels, Oats, 777 bushels Malt, 3,694 packages Provisions, 228 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 barrels at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection warehouse, this morning, 622 bbls., including new lots. Pots and 293 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Rio has been more sought after, and some sales have been reported, but without reliable particulars. Prices are very firm. Sales were also made of 50 bags Maracaibo, on private terms, and 150 bags St. Domingo, part at 19c.@19¼c ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive and prices are less firm. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 400 bales, at prices ranging from 37c.@38½c. for Middling ₩ lb.

FISH—All kinds have been in limited demand, and prices have been somewhat nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more request, to-day, and sellers have had any existing advantage. The reported sales, since our last, have been 12,800 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State at $5 60@$5 80, mainly at $5 62½@$5 70; rejected do., do., at $5 15@$5 35; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 25@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 60@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 62½@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 75@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$5 95 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30	@$5 40
Extra State	5 60	@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 62½	@ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio	5 75	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 85	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95	@ 6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 85	@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping; sales 1,200 bbls., at $5 50@$6 65 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed, including superfine at $5 25@$5 35; extra at $5 60@$6 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 10@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in slack demand, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey; $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been generally moderate and prices have been steady for the principal kinds, including New Layer Raisins at $3 45; old do. do. at $3 00@$3; new Bunch do. at $3 25, and old do. do. at $2 50 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat opened with limited demand, mainly for shipment, at drooping prices, but closed buoyantly, at former rates: especially for Spring. The reported sales reach 102,000 bushels, including Canada White on private terms; Canada Club at $1 30; White Western, $1 41@$1 48; Amber do. at $1 40@$1 41; Red Western, inferior to choice (Winter), at $1 36@$1 40; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 32@$1 34; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 27@$1 31; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 26@$1 29; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 23@$1 28; Red State at $1 34@$1 35 ₩ bush. Corn has been in moderate demand at rising prices; sales 58,000 bushels, at 62c.@64c. for poor to prime Mixed Western afloat, 64½c. for Sound do. in store, and 64¾c.@65c. for Western Yellow, ₩ bushel. Oats continue in limited request at easier prices, including Canadian at 42c.@43c.; Western at 42c.@43c., State at 42½c.@43¾c., and Jersey at 41c.@42½c. ₩ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand, at 60c.@63c. ₩ bushel; sales 5,700 bushels. Barley is more active at old figures; sales, 9,000 bushels, including Canada at 73c., State at 70c., and California at 65c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is salable and firm to-day, at 70c.@85c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request including new at 15c.@22c. for poor to choice, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Are inactive, though prices are essentially unchanged. The week's receipts have been 41,165 hides; sales, 17,990 hides and 12 bales do., including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20@21 lbs., 22c. 6 months, usual selection; 3,400 Dry Maracaibo, 21 lbs., 18½c. six months, rej. bad hides; 1,200 Dry Tampico, 24 lbs., 18c. six months, rejected bad hides; 500 Dry Mexican, 24 lbs., 19c. six months, rejecting bad hides; 890 Dry Salted Matamoras, 30 lbs., private terms; 650 Dry Salted West Indies, 24 lbs., private terms; 250 Dry Western, 23 lbs., 15c. six months, rej. bad hides; 1,400 City Slaughter, 70@65 lbs., 6¾c.@6¾c. cash, for export; 5,700 City and Country Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 6¾c.@6¾c. cash, for export; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 60 lbs., 6¾c. cash, for export; 12 bales Calcutta Cow, private terms. The stock on hand of ox and cow hides is 304,500, (same time last year, 163,820—year before, 245,300,) and 4,073 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,500 Horse, 3,500 E. I. Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The business of the week, Messrs. WRIZEL & WIDEMAYER review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—With the exception of a few orders from the West, sales for actual consumption have neither been numerous nor extensive. Several prominent Eastern dealers, however, have been actively searching among our stocks of leather, and, in one or two instances, bought largely for cash on speculation—to the extent, as reported, of nearly fifty thousand sides. *Oak Sole*—Business has been rather quiet. Receipts light. No change in prices. As a general thing rates are well maintained. *Work's Receipts* of sole leather about 42,000 sides. *Boots and Shoes*—Jobbers continue very quiet; at the East, manufacturers are now mainly engaged in Government contracts."

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common and $1 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin is in more request, and quoted higher, to-day, including Common, at $5 37½@$5 40 per 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine nominal. Spirits Turpentine is inquired for, at $1 35@$1 37½ per gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered and is in fair demand at $12 ₩ bbl.@$12 75 for Mess, and $9 25@$9 for prime. ₩ bbl. Sales, 1,100 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 4¾c.@4¾c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 4¼c.@6¾c. for Hams, 3¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is unchanged; sales, 750 boxes, at 6¾c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Lard is in demand at steady rates; sales 500 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 8¼c.@9¾c., ₩ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales, since our last, 475 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new repacked Mess ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$20 50; India Mess, $22 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is less active, at 11c.@16c. for Western, and 16c.@22c. for State ₩ lb. Cheese is quiet at 6c.@8c. ₩ lb.

SKINS—Deer are scarce and wanted. Heavy Goat are in active request at full prices; sales, 175 bales Matamoras Goat on private terms, and 100 bales Tampico do. at 38c., 3 and 4 ₩ cent. off for cash.

SUGAR—Sales to-day 553 hhds., including Cuba at 7½c.@8¾c., and Porto Rico, part at 8¼c.@8¾c.; also, by auction, 50 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¾c.@8c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 40,000 lbs.; at 9¼c.@9¾c. ₩ lb.

WHALEBONE—Is in fair request at uniform prices.

WHISKY—Sales, 650 bbls., at 19¼c.@20c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—The chief transactions during the past week have been in foreign, prices of which, influenced by the exciting news from England, have favored sellers. Domestic has also been in fair demand and closes buoyantly. Sales include 160,000 lbs. domestic Fleece and Pulled, chiefly Fleece, at 48.c@51c.; 250 bales Smyrna at 38c.@40c. for washed and 22c. for unwashed; 200 bales Syrian, unwashed, at 21c.; 250 bales Persian, unwashed, 500 bales Mediterranean and 110 bales East Indian on private terms, and 40,000 lbs. English at 35c. ₩ lb. In Boston, sales have been made of 250,000 lbs. domestic at 47c.@52c. for fleece, and 45c.@54c. for pulled,—a lot of very handsome super pulled selling at the latter rate. 977 bales Mediterranean, South American, Cape, English and Spanish at various prices as to quality.

FREIGHTS—The engagements have been moderate, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 11d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9½@9¾d. ₩ bushel; Beef, 6s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 4s.@5s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9¾d.@10d. ₩ bushel; Lard, 30s.; Tallow, 25s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s.@3s.6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₩ bush.; Pork at 5s.; Beef, 7s. ₩ tc.; Cheese 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard 30s.; Tallow, 25s. ₩ ton. For Havre—Flour, 65c.@70c. ₩ bbl.; and Wheat, 18c. ₩ bushel. For Antwerp—Flour, at 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk, 12½d. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British ship, 640 tons, to Glasgow, a ship, 1,267 tons, to Mare Island, coal; one, 708 tons, to Cadiz, Valencia or Alicante; one, 1,047 tons, 50,000 wheat, to a port in France; a bark, 378 tons, rum, to Constantinople; a British brig to St. Kitts; a British schooner to the windward, on private terms; a bark, 236 tons, to Havana, $1,200; a British brig, 139 tons, to Cardenas, box sheoks 25c., and bone black $5 ₩ hhd.; a brig, 287 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, sugar 40c., and molasses $3; two brigs to south side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; two barks to north side Cuba and back, 38c. and $3; a schooner, to Aspinwall, coal, $5.

Forgery on the Shoe and Leather Bank.

ARREST OF THE ALLEGED CULPRIT.

From the Cleveland Herald, Dec. 14.

The Shoe and Leather Bank seems a favorite institution for forgers to exert their skill upon. The following particulars of a bold swindle upon several different parties in this city have just come to light, the perpetrator of which has been secured through the vigilance of Officer WHITNEY, assisted by Detective ROBERT HAGUE, of Pittsburgh.

During the early part of last week, a young man, of prepossessing appearance and manners, dressed in a Captain's uniform, and a handsome one at that, came into the banking-house of WASON, EVERETT & Co., and was introdneed to the proprietors by a resident of the city. The young man gave his name as Gaoads F. DAVENPORT, a commissioned Captain in the United States Army. He formed many acquaintances in the city, to whom he made himself extremely agreeable. For several days after his introduction to the bankers, WASON, EVERETT & Co., he daily came into their office, and made several little transactions. No suspicions whatever were aronsed as to his conduct, which was entirely natural. Upon Friday he presented a draft on the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, for $165, which was cashed. Upon Tuesday night, WASON, EVERETT & Co. received a dispatch from New-York, stating that the whole thing was a forgery; that he had taken one of their blank drafts and forged the names of CHARLES M. LEUPP & Co., and also that of the Cashier, W. A. KISSAM, who certified to it.

The whole forgery was pronounced very skillful. Officer WHITNEY, of this city, was at once invested with authority by WASON, EVERETT & Co. to catch the forger, in view of which he that same night telegraphed to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, and other prominent places. WHITNEY had suspicions that DAVENPORT had left the city on the Pittsburgh Road, and consequently went in pursuit on that road.

ROBERT HAGUE, of Pittsburgh, one of the most skillful detectives in the country, upon receiving WHITNEY'S telegram, gave chase, and found DAVENPORT'S name on the register of a Pittsburgh hotel. He found that DAVENPORT had gone to one of the most notorious gambling hells which that city affords, and, consequently, could accomplish nothing until next morning, when he pounced upon him. It has since been learned that DAVENPORT was fleeced in "fighting the tiger" to the tune of $200. He was, evidently, a better forger than gambler.

Officer HAGUE brought him here Wednesday evening. He arrested him at Pittsburgh without a warrant, and rushed him immediately out of town for fear he would get out of his clutches on a *habeas corpus*. He was at once lodged in jail, where he now laments his hard fate. The banking-house of S. W. CARTRAUGHAN & Co. cashed a draft of the redoubtable captain of $122 a few days previous to WASON, EVERETT & Co. doing so. Not only this—he came a watch trade over N. E. CARTRAUGHAN for about $40.

The Captain is a pretty smart young man, evidently traveling on his good looks and his brass coat and blue buttons. That, undoubtedly is the *taking* style at present, but Capt DAVENPORT overdid the thing.

Too much credit cannot be awarded Officers Louis WHITNEY, of this city, and ROBERT HAGUE, of Pittsburgh, for their exertions in this affair. It is but justice to say that WHITNEY ranks as an A No. 1 detective.

Of course DAVENPORT'S uniform and commission are bogus.

Personal.

A correspondent writes to the Boston *Journal*: "The chess match between Messrs. Paulsen and Kolisch was drawn by especial agreement, thus: After the score stood Paulsen 7, Kolisch 6, drawn 15, Mr. Kolisch proposed that if the next three games should be drawn, then the match should be considered drawn. This was acceded to by his adversary, and after three more games the score stood thus: Paulsen, 7; Kolisch, 6; drawn, 18. According to the original agreement, the first winner of nine games was to be declared the victor, which was overruled by the special agreement alluded to above. You will, therefore, see that the statement in yesterday's *Journal* was incorrect. Mr. Paulsen, however, won the honors, because he actually scored one more game than his opponent, and also played open games throughout, while his opponent played close games whenever he had the second move."

Obituary.

Hon. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, Chief Justice of Connecticut, died in Hartford on Sunday, of pneumonia. He was born in Wethersfield, on June 26, 1777, and was the youngest but two of twelve children, all of whom he survived. Graduating at Yale College in 1794, he was admitted to the bar of Windham County in 1799, and in 1803 removed to Hartford, where he has since resided. For a number of terms, between the years 1815 and 1820, he represented his district in Congress, and in the latter year was appointed an associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors. In 1834 he received the appointment of Chief Justice, and the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him in 1834 by his *Alma Mater*, Yale College. His Chief Justiceship he resigned in 1847, but while holding it, from 1831 to 1835, he acted as Mayor of Hartford. His legal reputation was very extensive and his decisions are widely quoted. Judge WILLIAMS was also very widely known as a philanthropist. Liberal of his own means, he took a prominent part in the benevolent enterprises of the day. For twenty years he was President of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and Vice-President of the Retreat for the Insane, at Hartford. He was President for several years of the American Tract Society, and Vice-President of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

GEORGE A. VROOM, a respectable member of the New-Jersey Bar, and at the time of his death Clerk of Middlesex county, died in New-Brunswick, on Saturday, Dec. 14.

CORRECTION.—The telegraph did not designate the officer in charge of the brig *Perry*, who discovered the rebel mail at Alexandria a few days since, with as much accuracy as was desirable. His name was Lieut. JAMES C. WILLIAMSON.

INDIAN MASSACRE.—The reader will remember that upon the appearance of the Texans at Fort Stanton all the citizens in the vicinity of the Post fled to the settlements leaving their homes, crops and almost everything else they had, behind them. After the Texans abandoned the place the Apache Indians became masters of the situation, and had command of the whole country round about. In this condition of things the citizens did not return during the Summer to look after their forsaken homes and property. This Fall, however, a party of twenty men determined to revisit the neighborhood for the purpose of ascertaining whether anything could be obtained from the flourishing fields of growing crops they had left in the early Sommer. The unfortunate party never returned. The whole number fall victims to the barbarle ferocity of the Apaches.

This is one of the most extensive massacres that has been committed by any Indians in this Territory for a number of years and the details of it are most heartrending.—*Santa Fe Gazette, Nov 30*

Movements of European Steamers.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 6
America	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 26
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
FROM AMERICA.			
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 26
City of Washing'n.	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
America	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 6
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 7
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, positively without pain or danger, can do so under the new chemically purified chloroform; as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Ollehrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Bnrchard.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF HIGH RESPECTABILITY, wishing to marry, would like to make the acquaintance of a young lady of intelligence and refinement, as well as of prepossessing appearance; wealth is no object, as his desire is only to have a companion in the journey of life whose happiness it will be his aim to secure. Any communication will be kept strictly confidential. Address PERCIVAL, Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED RESPECTABILITY, wishing to marry, seeks an introduction to a lady possessing wealth, social position, and oveable qualities. Parents or friends are invited to correspond with RASSELAS, Station A, Post-office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A PUBLIC UNION MEETING WILL BE held by the American Tract Society, on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 22, in the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., Brooklyn, with special reference to supplying the army and navy with religious reading. A statement of what the Society has done in the last few months will be made by one of the Secretaries, and addresses may be expected from Col. T. B. VAN BOREN, Paymaster-General, and Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of New-York, Prof. J. H. RAYMOND, of Brooklyn, and others.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—FORMER Pastors and members of this Church are affectionately invited to its reunion services, appointed for Dec. 22, 1861: 10½ o'clock A. M., sermon by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY; at 2½ P. M., a reunion love-feast; and at 7½ o'clock in the evening, sermon by Rev. SANFORD WASHBURN, of the Troy Conference.

PHILO SCOFIELD,
JOSEPH E. CRAWFORD,
JOHN MILEY,
} Committee.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST 17TH-ST., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Rev. AZEL STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the second of his course of sermons on the *Advent*, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the third of his course of sermons on *The Immortality of the Soul*. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. W. H. BOOLE, Chaplain of the Fifth Regiment of Gen. Sickles' Excelsior Brigade, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Subject of the evening discourse, *The Moral Crisis of the Nation*. Chaplain BOOLE'S was the regiment that brought off the scow load of seventy contrabands from Hatteras Inlet. He will relate, in the evening, many interesting war and Slavery incidents.

PRESBYTERIANS ARE REMINDED THAT a divine service will be held in the church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. In June last, the afternoon service was changed at the instance of the Board of Trustees, to the evening, but from some undefined cause, the church does not progress. The Pastor, (Rev. W. FARRIE, A. M.,) is deemed dauntless and eloquent.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accesible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach in his church TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the EVENING will commence the fourth of the series of Sunday evening sermons on the *Peculiar Mission of Jesus Christ*. The "Old Folks" will sing in this church NEXT MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE XIVth Ward Industrial School will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, in the First Baptist Church, Broome-st., corner of Elizabeth. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, Pastor of the Greene-st. Methodist Church; LUCIUS HART, Esq., and others. Presentation of prizes to, and singing by, the children. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—URBAN C. BREWER, the Pastor, will preach at the usual hours, on LORD'S DAY, Dec. 22. Subject—Morning, *The Christian Church in Pergamos*. Evening, the second of a series of discourses on Christianity and Civil Government—subject: *Christ's Respect for the Civil Power*.

THE CHURCH HUMORIST, AN EVENING WITH SIDNEY SMITH!—A Lecture by Rev. HENRY J. FOX, in the Methodist Church, corner of 1st-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst. Tickets 25 cents. Music at 7½ o'clock on the Alexandre Organ by U. Hatch Smith. Organ from E. Fabrisnette's, No. 203 Broadway.

THE MOVEMENT OF RELIGIOUS IDEAS IN FRANCE AMONGST CATHOLICS, PROTESTANTS AND PHILOSOPHERS.—M. SIBERTIN will continue to preach on this important subject; TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, before the French congregation, which meets at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33rd-st., near Broadway: seats free.

THE LORD IS COMING.—THE WORD OF prophecy, fulfilling in present events, proves incontestibly the speedy appearing of Christ. His herald and messenger (Elias) will preach on this mighty theme on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY SUNDAY School Missionary Society of the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, (near Grand,) will take place SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7 o'clock. Speakers: Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS, Rev. Dr. NEWELL, and others. Singing by the children. Its friends and the public are cordially invited.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY-School of the M. E. Church, in 37th-st., will be celebrated in said church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock. Report will be read, rewards distributed, and addresses made by Rev. A. COOKMAN and R. DISOSWAY, Esq.

IN BROADWAY HALL, CORNER OF 47TH-st., SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., Rev. Mr. VAN DORSEN will preach to young ladies. All invited. On MONDAY, at 8 P. M., in the same Hall, a GRAND CONCERT, by the Graduates of the Blind Institute. Mr. VAN ALSTYNE, Leader.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE FOURTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The first of the series of sermons before the Association will be delivered in the Church corner 14th-st. and 2d-av., by Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The early battle of life*.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBURGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. M. S. HUTTON, D.D., may be expected to preach in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE FAIR OF THE MEMORIAL CHURCH Benevolent Society will be continued through TODAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 21, and MONDAY and TUESDAY before Christmas, at the School-room, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Come and buy.

SPIRITUAL MEETING—LAMARTINE HALL, corner of 28th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Esq., formerly Editor of the *Spiritual Telegraph*, will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening: *Great Britain, her Policy toward the United States. Past and Present.*

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, IN BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.; services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach next Sunday evening.

MRS. E. J. FRENCH WILL LECTURE IN Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on SUNDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject to be chosen by the audience.

MOUNT CARMEL BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Broadway and 40th-st. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Mr. MORGAN, of Boston, Mass., and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. REMINGTON.

REV. ALEXANDER DICKSON, OF ALBANY, is expected to preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'cl'k.

THEODORE TILTON, ESQ., ASSISTANT Editor of the *Independent*, will speak on *The Latest Questions of the War*, at the Cooper institute, on THURSDAY EVENING next.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—58th-st. and 2d-av., Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Strangers cordially welcomed.

FREE CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 64th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York: Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE HOLIDAY GOODS.
ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
With French Embroidered Bosoms.
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
Holiday Styles now ready.
SILK, WOOL, MERINO AND COTTON
Under Shirts and Drawers.
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
Some New Styles.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Elegant and New Styles.
UNION RIDING BELTS,
For Equestrians.
GYMNASTIC GOODS,
Approved Styles.
LADIES' AND MISSES' GAITERS,
Velvet, Cloth and Knitted.
KNIT HOODS, SONTAGS AND CAPS,
Fashionable Colors and Styles.
RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and Colored.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For Traveling.
SUSPENDERS.
UMBRELLAS,
&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, entirely new and choice styles, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR CHRISTMAS
Linen Sets at $2 per box of six sets, worth $6.
1,000 French Embroidered Sets, at 65c., 75c., and $1; one-quarter of cost.
Rich Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Equason, from $2 50 to $5.
500 dozen Cents' Linen Handkerchiefs, at $3 50; worth $5 50.
AND OF MORE SPECIAL NOTICE.
One Invoice of Real Point d'Alençon.
The finest assortment of Collars and Sleeves, of the very latest Paris styles.
Rich Silks, just reduced 50 per cent.
Rich Ottoman Velours, just reduced 50 per cent.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.
At reduced prices.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS.
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS.
PLUSH AND LIONSKIN CLOAKS, in a great variety.
All new styles, at retail, at reduced prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

NO. 759 BROADWAY.
PRESENTS FOR ALL SEASONS.
And the most agreeable favors for ladies are
TUCKER'S
BR

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 420 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,642 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $2,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

CHICAGO INVESTMENTS.
LARGE INTEREST ON MONEY.
REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND COLLECTION AGENCY.
Property in Chicago and the Northwest purchased, sold and generally managed for non-residents, by
THOS. B. BRYAN,
President of the Home Mutual Insurance Co. of Chicago.
REFERENCES—The Bankers and business men of Chicago. Special references given when desired, to investing clients in various sections of the Union.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
The undersigned, late Chief Clerks in the Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the Attorney's Office, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, } HARTFORD, N. HAV., Nov. 29, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds here in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 14th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD } COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3¾ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 12, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

An election of Directors for the ensuing year will also be held on the same day. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

This Company continues to insure, as usual, on the most reasonable terms.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURsuant to the order of the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be said at the Mechanics' Bank in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1862, to the order of such persons as shall have proved their bonds.
SHEPERD KNAPP, } Trustees.
GEORGE BRIGGS, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 8 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CHESMONG RAILROAD COMPANY, } No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1861.

WM. S. BOUN, LATE TREASURER OF this Company, having resigned, the Board of Directors have this day appointed J. W. BAKER, Esq., Treasurer *pro tem.* The dividends will be paid by him at the office of the Bank Fire Insurance Company, and the business of the Company will be conducted until further notice.
JOHN T. RATHBUN, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 34-st., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the correct six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 5th day of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Dec. 17, 1861.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, } No. 561 and 563 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank has declared a dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 59 and 60 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURnished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE to lease for a term of years, unfurnished; if furnished, a part or the whole would be purchased. Address, stating lowest terms and situation, Box No. 738 Post-office.

HARDWARE STOCK TO TRADE FOR Real estate, with none but first mortgages on, stock well assorted, suitable for a retail store. Can be had with or without the stand. Apply at No. 303 6th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE
OF
SUPERB FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SWISS
FANCY GOODS,
AND
18-CARAT JEWELRY.

MESSRS.
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.
Will sell through EDWARD SCHENCK
ON
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 23 and 24,
At 10½ o'clock each day, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a choice stock of elegant Fancy Goods, Jewelry, consisting in part of
REAL BRONZES, STATUETTES AND GROUPS.
CLOCKS, CANDELABRAS, SEVRES VASES.
BISCUIT STATUETTES AND GROUPS.
ODEUR, GLOVE, WORK AND MOUCHOIR BOXES.
GILT AND ORMOLU GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
DRESSING-CASES, SURPRISE BOXES.
FANS, SHELL AND PEARL OPERA GLASSES.
MUSICAL BOXES, TOILET CASES.
ALSO,
Superb sets of Brooches, Earrings and Bracelets, Ladies' Chatelaines and Chains, Diamond Rings and Pins.
Of the newest designs and importation.
The whole comprising the most beautiful assortment of Holiday Goods ever offered at public sale. The above will be on exhibition at the salesrooms on Saturday, 21st inst.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st. Assignee's sale of superb diamond jewelry, watches, silver ware, elegant artistic coral sets, &c., &c., by order of Richard Dennis, Assignee, being the remaining balance of the stock sold by us on Nov. 8, and comprising by far the most valuable and recherche assortment, consisting of valuable watches, set with diamonds and pearls, independent second double lever chronometers and triples watches in hunting and single cases, patent-lever do. by Roskell, Cooper, Tobias, and other first-class makers; ladies' and gents' chatelain vest and fob chains, cameo, pearl, and other complete sets of bracelets, brooch and ear-rings, set with diamonds and other precious stones; diamond, ruby, emerald and seal rings in variety; sterling silver ware in sets; salvers, cups, goblets, &c., &c.; gold thimbles, clusters, solitaire and hooped rings of value, diamond pins, and crosses and ear-rings. In this superb stock will be found an elegant sapphire, weighing 6 carats, surmounted by 18 fine brilliants in form of a brooch; a large brilliant opal, set with 12 diamonds; a very fine and large diamond cross, 11 fine brilliants; a pair of elegant diamond cluster ear-rings and brooch to match; a number of cluster rings, costing from $100 to $250; several sets of superbly set coral, imported by the late owner for private sale from Naples, and varying in shade from the most delicate to the deepest rose colors—all of which will be sold without reserve to close the concern, by order of Richard Dennis. The attention of the trade and others is called to this sale.

HENRY B. HEBBS, JR., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES, STATUARY, RICH FRENCH JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, DEC. 23 AND 24, At 11 o'clock each day,

At No. 629 BROADWAY, between Houston and Bleecker sts, comprising rich French clocks and pendules in bronze, ormoln and marble; bronze statuary, candelabras, vases, ornaments, fancy goods, rich French jewelry, rings, pins, ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, chaios, necklaces, &c., &c. Catalogues will be ready on morning of sale, and as every lot will be positively sold without any reserve, the auctioneer begs to call the particular attention of those who want MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY PRESENTS at a mere nominal price.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., trade sale of wines, brandies, olive oils, whiskys, rum, porter, Scotch ale, cordials and 100,000 cigars, without reserve, consisting of one puncheon Scotch and one puncheon Irish Whisky, four puncheons Jamaica rum, two quarter-casks port wine, one quarter and two one-eighth brandy, three barrels old bourbon whisky, two quarter-casks sherry, two pipes gin, forty dozen brown stout porter, twenty do. Scotch ale, fifty cases cordials, olive oils &c.; 2,000 loose bottles sundries from shelves, 100,000 cigars, assorted samples, from Cook's, on day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.—Situated within one mile of Princeton, N. J., on the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad, known as the Aquetict Mills, consisting of 35 acres tillable land, one new grist mill, 34 by 67, three stories high, and four run stones; one new saw-mill, with two saws; two large new dwelling houses, one small house and store, and other necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. The water power is ample and unfailing, and the country unsurpassed for grain of all kinds. About $7,000 may remain on the property.

Sale will be positive on TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises. For particulars inquire at No. 119 West-st., N. Y. ODADIAH CLARK, Sheriff.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RICH SILVER-PLATED ENGRAVED WAITERS, CASTERS, TEA SETS, ETC., FINE GOLD WATCHES, ETC., to close a concern, by E. T. WILLS, on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room No. 15 Murray-st., consisting of over 200 rich engraved waiters, with raised heads of the most eminent public characters.

Also, nine gold watches, bracelets, etc., all warranted fine gold. Also, a large lot of fancy goods, worthy the attention of private buyers and the trade.

NEAL LOGUE, Auctioneer.

NEAL LOGUE WILL SELL, ON MONDAY Dec. 23, at 8 o'clock, A. M., the contents of the dry goods store No. 467 8th-av., without reserve, for cash only. By order of the mortgagees.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A farm of 20¾ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 15 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Depot, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 26 feet front by 36 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and storm room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room, and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries. Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.

Also, a farm of 20¾ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER wants to sell a good farm containing 242 acres of land, situate in the County of Seneca, and State of New-York, on the east shore of Seneca Lake, eight miles south of the village of Geneva. The farm has first-rate fruit, 80 acres of woodland, no broken or waste land, well watered, and eight miles north of the State Agricultural College. The subscriber will sell very cheap; has comfortable farm buildings. HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Snueca Co., N. Y

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—ON THE banks of the Passaic, New-Jersey—two farms adjoining—most beautifully situated for country residences, on the west bank of the Passaic, containing about 20 acres each, situated about half way distant between the village of Passaic and City of Paterson. Also, two other country seats adjoining the above, containing about 30 acres each, elegantly located, commanding a very beautiful view of the surrounding country. This property is on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, accessible by cars several times through the day, and distant from the City about 15 miles. It must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD LOCATION FOR A SElect school or private residence, in Courtlandville, two miles from Peekskill, Westchester County, a large two-story and basement frame dwelling-house, modern finished, with carriage-house and half acre of ground. Possession immediately. Inquire of T. WHITNEY, Peekskill, or of E. GROSS, 79th-st. and 1st-av., Yorkville.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING No. 22 West Washington-place. Contains all the modern improvements. It is in a most desirable neighborhood, and has just been put in complete order throughout. Will be sold on moderate terms, and immediate possession given. Apply at No. 29 Maiden-lane, WEYMAN & GODDARD.

TO LET.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 8 UNION-SQUARE Apply to FOWLERS, No. 22 Pine-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMEN Son stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works in Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st, New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order.
TODD & RAFFERTY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 4; WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

MR. ISAAC H. D'S JR., BECOMES A PARtner in our firm from and after this date.
ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO.

COMMISSIONS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN who will shortly sail for Valparaiso, Chili, wishes to represent an American firm in the South American trade. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, 8 West Washington-place.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations.) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, *&c.*
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR is the most effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebe have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, this saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35, East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Dane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case he undertakes, on moderate charges. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at the office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VAN HALBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge this office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Head a tract I will send you for a dime, no stamps, and learn how you can avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated in less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequential effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it. Hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the city that has not attacked it; and we have yet to find their imposition not easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 36 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—NEW-YORK, DEC. 20, 1861.—$500 REWARD.—Whereas BERNARD LEVY, who was doing business as a broker at No. 148 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, was found lying dead on the floor of his office, at the above named place, with his throat cut, on the morning of the 14th instant, and it were as it is believed that he was murdered,

Now, therefore, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New York, do, by virtue of authority vested in me offer a reward of Five hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who committed the murder of said Levy. Said reward to be paid on the certificate of the District-Attorney, or the Judge before whom the conviction was had that the claimants are entitled to said reward; but all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction, will be disregarded. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, Dec. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties in arrears for taxes of the current year, that the same must be paid before the 1st day of January next.

All taxes remaining unpaid on that day will be subject to a penalty at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the 30th of September last. JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copper-faced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

CURE—REDUCED IN PRICE.—THE CHEAPest and best fuel for manufactories, bakers, and family use, is valuable for the sick room and parlors; free from smoke and gas. Delivered from the Manhattan Gas Company's Works, 14th-st. and Avenue C, at $3 per chaldron. Saves one half its price in kindling. JOHN SMITH.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Dec. 6, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° on lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in an untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——— of ——— State of ———, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ———, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of the advertisement of the ——— from the office of the Lighthouse Board. Should ——— offer or bid be accepted, ——— request to be informed at ———, and that the contract may be forwarded to ———, for signature and certificate.
(Place.)
(Date.) (Signature.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ———, of ———, be accepted, ——— will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ———, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the ——— of oil propos

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Gen. says he has not received an official copy of Gen. PHELPS' Proclamation, but has information which renders it certain the printed copies are correct. Gen. DUTTON concludes as follows:

"I need hardly say that the issuing of any proclamation on such an occasion was neither suggested nor authorized by me, and most certainly not such a one. With that important exception, I commend the report, and ask attention to the clear and business like statement."

Gen. PHELPS, in his report, says he reached Ship Island, in the harbor of Mississippi Sound, on the evening of the 3d December, when dispatches with which he was intrusted for Flag-Officer MCKEAN, were sent by Lieut. WINSLOW, of the *R. R. Cuyler*, who proceeded to Pensacola, where the Flag Officer then was, and Gen. PHELPS' arrival was made known. He found in the harbor the United States warships *Massachusetts* and *R. R. Cuyler*, besides several prizes, and not long afterward the steam gunboat *New-London*, and an armed schooner, part of the Gulf blockading squadron, came in. On the west end of the island is a partially-finished fort. The island bears evidence of having been overflowed in some extraordinary storm, large trunks of trees having been drifted on some of its higher hummocks.

Gen. PHELPS also says:

"Deeming it proper to make known to the people of this region the remoter objects of this expedition, I have prepared a proclamation which I shall endeavor to have disseminated as early and as widely as possible consistent with the more pressing demands."

He concludes: While preparing the report "the *De Soto* and *New-London* have been engaging the boats of the enemy in the direction of New-Orleans."

OPERATIONS IN MISSOURI.

The following was received to-day from St. Louis:

To Major-General George B. McClellan:

Capt. WOOD's scouting party has returned from Rolla. It pursued the enemy south of Houston, killed one of them, and bronght in a Major as a prisoner of war. About 100 of PRICE's men were captured, and released on parole, the sconting party not being able to bring them along.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. BENHAM.

Gen. ROSECRANS' charges against Gen. BENHAM have been received at the War Department, and a Court-martial will immediately be ordered. Gen. BENHAM is charged with having permitted Gen. FLOYD to escape, with disobeying the orders of his anperior, and with conduct unbecoming an officer. Gen. ROSECRANS is expected here, and will probably be present at the trial.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary CHASE arrived this morning from New-York. His Assistant, Mr. HARRINGTON, being threatened with severe illness from his incessant labors during the past few months, will he absent several days to recnperate.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S BODY GUARD.

The Tenth Regular Infantry and Sturgis Rifles, of Chicago, were yesterday detailed as Gen. MCCLELLAND's Body Guard. Gen. MCCLELLAN resided at Chicago when the rebellion commenced.

THE ARREST OF EX-SENATOR JONES.

The cause of the arrest of GEO. W. JONES, was the discovery of letters written hy him to JEFF. DAVIS, avowing sympathy with the rebellion, and it is said, asking appointments for members of his family under the Southern Confederacy. He is by birth and rearing a Kentuckian, but has passed much of his life in the Northwest.

TRAVEL OVER THE LONG BRIDGE.

The repairs on the Long Bridge were sufficiently completed to-day for travel to be resumed. One train of over three hundred wagons, laden with forage, passed over. Nearly all the horses in the lower part of our lines had been without forage for thirty-six hours when the transportation was resumed.

WHO COL. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS IS.

Col. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS, who won the recent victory in Missouri, is a Captain in the First Artillery, U. S. A. He is one of the heroes of Fort Sumter.

LIGHT ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

On Wednesday afternoon, the President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of War, visited the Navy-yard to witness the operation of a battery of light artillery, according to the drill devised hy Lieut. PARKER, U. S. N. The battery is composed, at present, of four rifled brass ten-pounder howitzers, each manned by twenty sailors, beside four gunners. It is not intended to supersede artillery drawn hy horses, hut to be used where the latter is impracticable. On this occasion the men were put through all the manœuvres of a regular battle—the advance, the retreat, seeking shelter, firing at will, firing in sections, taking apart carriages and changing parts, as in repairing damages, &c. All the exercises were performed with remarkable skill, and were highly commended hy the President and Secretaries.

SALT IN DIXIE.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 17th, announces that two bills are now before the Virginia Legislature, looking to a relief for the people, growing out of the scarcity of salt. One proposes to invest the Governor with authority to take possession of the few hundred bushels as it is manufactured at the Preston Salt Works, at Saltville, paying for the same 75 cents a bushel, to transport it to convenient places of delivery, and distribute it among the people, in proportion to their personal wants, at the price of cost and carriage. It states, however, that the Confederate Government is making heavy drafts upon the works to cure beef and pork for the army. The announcement is also made that four weeks since a Yankee army of 10,000 men was within sixty miles of the works.

The other hill proposes to seize all the salt hoarded up by speculators, and distribute it, paying the owners the prices at which it was sold in May last.

REBEL SYMPATHY FOR MARYLAND.

A preamble and resolution was offered in the rebel Congress, at Richmond, on Monday. The preamble recites in substance the intimate relations between Maryland and the Confederate States, in their geographical situation, mutnal interests, and similarity of institntions; asserts the belief that the majority of the people of Maryland desire to unite with the South, which desire is shown in the efforts of her enemies to prevent the union; that the presence of large bodies of United States troops have prevented freedom of speech at her etections; that the proposed connection will be mntually beneficial to Maryland and the Confederate States, therefore,

Resolved, That the sufferings of the good people of Maryland, under the oppression of our enemies, excite our profound sympathy, and entitle them to speedy and efficient exertions on our part for their relief; and that the war should he prosecuted with a view to facilitate the admission of Maryland into this Confederacy, with the full consent of the people.

MOUNT VERNON.

A large number of visitors daily go to Mount Vernon by land—mostly the soldiers of Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division and their friends. The estate is entirely within our lines—Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S outer pickets now being four miles below. Though the estate has been visited by both rebel and United States troops in large numbers, it is creditable to both that neither have defaced or injured the property in any way. The property is under the charge of Mr. HERBERT and Miss TRACY.

WILL NOT TAKE THE OATH.

Of the score or so of lawyers in Alexandria, only two, ANDREW WILEY and J. FERGUSON BEACH, were willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, which Provost-Judge FREESE made a condition to their being allowed to practice in the Court. The result has been a large increase of the practice of the loyal counselors.

NEGRO PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICT.

The owners of slave property in the District of Columbia are now in a bad way. The law abolishing the slave-trade in the District prevents a disposal o them here. Legislation in favor of their emancipation is imminent. The Southern market is cut off, and they can only be disposed of in Maryland, where such property has become very "uncertain." In the meantime they are offered at low rates, with no buyers.

THE PRIVATEERS AND THE HOSTAGES IN THE SOUTH.

The question of the course to be pursued in reference to Col. CORCORAN and the other prisoners now held in the South for the safety of the privateers, is one that is replete with difficulties. The Government is desirous of effecting their release, if possible, and, were there no great interests at stake, would waive the consideration of the grave offences of the privateers, and would not hesitate to give up a dozen of them in exchange for so noble a patriot and soldier as Col. CORCORAN. But the commercial interests of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, are risked by such a course. If it be understood that privateers are to be treated as pirates, the fact will deter men from privateering. If they are to be treated as prisoners of war, an immunity will be given to piracy under the rebel flag. Still, a large minority, at least, of our leading men, in view of the good to be obtained by securing the release of our brave officers, and under the belief that rebel privateering has about gone to its full length, now that Southern ports are so well blockaded, favor their being treated as prisoners of war, at least so far as to secure the return of Col. CORCORAN and his companions.

AN ESCAPED REBEL.

A copy of the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 9th announces that RANDON BURKE, an aide of Col. SEWART, of the First Virginia Cavalry, who was captured at Lewinsville three months since, and who subsequently escaped from the old capitol prison was again in the rebel service, with the rebel army, near Fairfax.

The letter of Mrs. GARDNER, the State prisoner, addressed to the Secretary of State, and which was published in the Richmond *Whig*, was never forwarded to the State Department, nor was its existence known until the printed copy was read.

SEQUESTRATION OF DEBTS BY THE REBELS.

Recent Richmond papers announce that the courts are actively engaged in sequestering the debts due in the South to Northern merchants. The *Dispatch* of the 9th reports the proceedings in the case of the C. S. A. vs. Wolff, a merchant in Richmond, to compel the defendant to pay to JEFF DAVIS & Co. a certain debt due by him to ELKERS & BROS., clothing merchants, New-York.

PROJECTILES FIRED AT PORT ROYAL.

The ordnance report received by the Navy Department from the fleet at Port Royal shows the following to have been the quantity of powder and projectiles expended in the capture of the works on Hilton Head and Bay Point:

22,980 pounds of cannon powder.
300 11-inch shells.
54 10-inch shells.
508 9-inch shells.
701 8-inch shells.
704 32-pound shells.
128 80-pound Dahlgren rifle projectiles.
56 12-pound Dahlgren howitzer projectiles.
66 30-pound Parrott projectiles.
205 20-pound Parrott projectiles.
2 68-pound solid shot.
75 32-pound solid shot.

AMENDMENT TO THE REVENUE BILL—SEIZURE OF REBEL PROPERTY.

The act of Aug. 6, 1861, to provide for increased revenue from imports, &c., and which provides for the assessment and sale of lots and lands in the seceded States, has been, and still is, inoperative by reason of the impossibility of carrying out the law where all law is nullified hy the rebellion. As the Constitution will not admit of the confiscation of the estate of rebels, Mr. BLAIR has devised a bill repealing certain portions of the act of Aug. 6, and by which the lands of rebels can he taken by the Government without a violation of the provision of the Constitution. The amendment is as follows:

SECTION 21. *Be it further enacted*, That so much of the act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 6, 1861, as provides for the assessment and sale of lots and lands in the following States, namely: Virginia, east of the Alleghany Mountains, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, be, and the same is, hereby repeated; and the title to all lots and lands in said States above named, and in that part of he State of Virginia east of the Alleghany Mountains, is hereby declared to be vested in the United States, in case said States shall fail on or before —— day —— eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to pay into the Treasury of the United States their proportion of the direct tax assessed against said States by the act entitled "An Act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes."

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Prestdent of the United States, that any persons who were the owners of any lands or lots in any of the above named States, are and have been loyal to the Government of the United States, he shall be authorized by patent to revert the title to the parties who formerly owned the same, subject, however, to the just claims or lien of all loyal citizens, and of citizens of all foreign Governments at peace with the United States.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That all such lands and lots in the above enumerated States, as shall appear to have been the property of rebels or disloyal citizens, shall be held by the Government for the purpose of paying all damages suffered by loyal citizens at the hands of rebels, or at the hands of the officers and soldiers of our own armies, and also for the purpose of satisfying any grants of lands to the officers and soldiers of our army for their services during the present rebellion.

THE TRIAL OF COL. HALSTEAD.

On the trial of Col. HALSTEAD before the General Court-martial on Thursday, *Oliver W. Halstead* (nephew of deceased) sworn, says: The document now produced is in my hand-writing; I made it out at the request of Col. HALSTEAD early in November, at his room at Willards; I put the forage on at his request after making out the account and handing it to him, and he looking it over and informing me that that deduction was to be made; I showed the paper to Maj. NEWELL, and he said he could not examine it at that time, nor could he pay the Colonel, as he had not yet been put in funds, and that I must call again; I called on Maj. NEWELL the second time, but cannot say that I presented this account: the Colonel was sick in his room, and I returned him the account after the first presentation, and have no recollection of seeing it since until yesterday: I told him I had shown the paper to Maj. NEWELL.

The trial was here closed, when Col. HALSTEAD made a brief address to the Court, from which the following is extracted:

To the Honorable Members of the Court:

GENTLEMEN: With your permission, on the honor of an officer, gentleman, and Christian soldier, I make the following statement of the transaction, for which I have been accused and arraigned before you. That I signed my name to the certificate referred to in the charges and specifications is true; but that I signed it knowing it to be false, or with a design or intention to defraud or wrong the Government out of anything, I most solemnly deny. (The accused then went on to explain that the account was made out in the Paymaster's office and that he had signed it in haste, without examination, supposing it to be correct.) I had never received any pay for my military service before, and don't know that I ever read a certificate of the kind before. My attention since I had been in the service had been engrossed hy matters which I considered of more importance. As the essence of all crime consists in the evil intent, and the Paymaster acquits me of all such intent, it might be sufficient for me to rest here, but fortunately for me and for the cause of justice and truth, I have evidence to show that I could have had no such intention, because the account which I had made out under my direction, and presented to Major NEWELL previous to his paying me, gave the United States credit for the forage of my two horses, and it would certainly be a strange way to attempt to defraud the Government by first presenting an account to the Paymaster, giving credit for the forage, and then in a few days afterwards attempt to get pay for the forage previously credited.

It is not necessary for me now to go into the question why I have been singled out from the list of officers who stand in the same category that I do, for the victim of prosecution. The time I trust will come when the dark movers in the foul conspiracy that has been got up against me, will be brought to light, and they exposed in their true colors.

I am fortunate in having for my judges honorable men, who can appreciate my feelings and judge correctly of my motives and conduct, and who well know how to preserve and protect from reproach the reputation of gentlemen who, leaving the quiet and comforts of domestic life, lucrative professions and honorable positions in their own State, endure the hardships of a Winter camp, to offer their services and their blood in the most righteous cause which we are now engaged. I thank you, gentlemen, for the patience and attention with which you have investigated my case, and I thank the Judge Advocate for the candor, impartiality, kindness and urbanity with which he has discharged the duties of his position.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

WILLIAMSPORT, Saturday, Dec. 20.

To-day a large dwelling near the burnt mill, opposite Dam No. 5, was discovered to be on fire. Four men from the First Virginia Volunteers went over and extinguished the fire. They brought back many useful articles left by the rebels.

LATER.

An artillery duel occurred at the same place between one of our Parrott ten-pounders and a twelve-pounder of the enemy. The latter was driven off.

Squads of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance opposite Williamsport, but made no demonstration.

It is generally thought that Gens. JACKSON's forces have concentrated to-day at Falling Waters, but only an occasional picket is seen there.

Refugees continue to arrive by the way of Hancock. They confirm the report of this morning, and add that the whole of Gen. JACKSON's force is nearly fifteen thousand men, four thonsand of whom arrived at Winchester on Sunday from the Valley.

It is thought that it is JACKSON's intention to cross over and sack Williamsport. Some movements are being made among our troops to-day to meet any attempt of the kind.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 20, *via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 21.

A flag of truce arrived to-day from Norfolk, but brings no news of importance.

It is understood that Capt. LE LAONEL, who was exchanged for Capt. RICKETTS, has already been promoted a Lieutenant-Colonel, and will command the forces of the enemy at Craney Island.

Gen. WOOL and staff this morning visited the Rodgers to witness some target practice.

The steamer *Spaulding* will leave for Hatteras during the night. She will take stores and passengers. Among the latter are several officers who will join their regiments, and Capt. MITCHELL, of the Coast Survey, who will examine the place with reference to making it more comfortable for the troops.

ARRESTS AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 21.

The Deputy Provost-Marshal this morning overhauled the steamer *George Weems*, as she was about leaving for the Patuxent River landing, and arrested a man named W. T. WILSON, an Englishman, who had secreted in his clothing, and in a bladder in his hat, a quantity of morphine and quinine. He also arrested a suspicious man named HANNA, of Chester County, Penn., formerly of California. Both are supposed to be rebel agents. Gen. DIX holds them in custody. The steamer was permitted to proceed, with a guard of troops.

ARRIVAL OF THE NINETY-FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

Yesterday morning, the Ninety-first Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Col. VAN ZANDT, arrived in this City from Albany, on the steamer *Knickerbocker*. The regiment, numbering nearly nine hundred men, proceeded at once to Governor's Island, where it will remain till its departure for the seat of war. Previous to the departure of the regiment from Albany, it paraded through the principal streets, and received quite a complete ovation. Mrs. Col. HARCOURT presented the regiment with a handsome stand of colors' which donation was received in an appropriate address hy Col. VAN ZANDT. Maj. TARBELL, now in active service at the seat of war, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, on Friday, by Gov. MORGAN. A few of the men were sick with the measles, and were sent to Bedloe's Island to be cared for until their recovery. Annexed is a list of the principal officers:

Colonel, Jacob Van Zandt; Lieut.-Col., Jonathan Tarbell; Major, Chas. G. Clark; Adjt., Robt. F. Kewin; Quartermaster, J. V. Henry McKown; Surgeon, Robt. Morris; Asst. Surgeon, Jno. T. Myers; Chaplain, Wm. R. Brown. Co. A—Capt., J. W. Felthousan; Co. B—Cant., G. W. Stackhouse; Co. C—Capt., Jno. G. McDermott; Co. D—Capt., Henry Crouse; Co. E—Capt., Wm. Lee; Co. F—Capt., Jno. Cooke; Co. G—Capt., Allan H. Jackson; Co. H—Capt., Jno. B. Collins; Co. I—Capt., Chas. A. Burt; Co. K—Capt., Henry S. Hurlburt.

CONDITION OF THE PORTLAND HARBOR.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Dec. 21.

A Committee of our City Government has gone to Washington to represent the defenceless condition of the harbor of Portland.

THE TROUBLE WITH ENGLAND.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Washington, Dec. 20, says:

There are numerous and ingenious theories presented by those who are now discussing the question of a war with England. A prominent Border-State politician originates one which is ingenious. If England makes a peremptory demand for the possession of MASON and SLIDELL, and refuses arbitration on the part of the other European States, then let us recognize the Confederacy as it is, only holding the border States. Being an independent Confederacy, the fight will simply be confined to the border, unless JEFFERSON DAVIS should recede from his claim to hold Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri.

Our navy will be released from the blockade, and the armies of the North will be withdrawn from all of the Southern country with the exception of the tract of territory contested. Our army would then be released from any foe on the Continent, and with the army and navy we could then meet England on an equal footing. She would seem to be allied to a Confederacy based upon slavery—a confederacy which is only the representative of cotton and the slave-trade. The Southern people would divide among themselves, and a great part of the South would assist in the war upon the exorbitant English power.

Among the rumors of the town, it is stated that RUSSELL, the celebrated correspondent of the London *Times*, is exceedingly belligerent. Among other things, he is greatly exercised because the Secretary of State has not invited Lord LYONS to a protracted audience. There are certain forms to be observed in diplomatic intercourse, and from these forms the Secretary will not step aside. He will take his own time in answering the demands of England.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The three-masted schooner *John W. Ramsey*, tying at Pier No. 10 North River, is now loading Government stores for Locust Point. She will carry about 600 tons.

The Keyport Murder.

FREEHOLD, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1861.

The trial of JOHN SIMMONDS for the murder of young WALLING, at an oyster supper at Keyport, Some five weeks since, was conctuded in our Courts, here, to-day, and resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner—the Jury rendering a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide, after a very short deliberation."

The Hudson River.

ALBANY, Saturday, Dec. 21.

The river here is full of ice. The *Corning* goes down to-day with one barge.

The boat from Hudson reports the ice worse below than here.

The steamer *New World* has not arrived up yet. The weather is getting colder.

The Newfoundland Line.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Dec. 20.

In reply to several inquiries it may be stated that the submarine cable reported broken between Prince Edwards Island and the main land forms no part of the connection with Newfoundland, and does not in any way affect the transmission of business to Cape Race or any other place in this province.

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Dec. 21.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed at 3½ o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

The *Anglo-Saxon* is ordered to call off Cape Race, the weather permitting, for later dispatches.

The Stenmship Australasian.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Dec. 21.

A screw steamer with two red funnels, supposed to be the *Australasian*, passed Cape Race at 4 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, going west.

For the Soldiers.

WHAT THE WOMAN'S ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF IS DOING—AN APPEAL.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF, No. 814 Broadway, Friday, Dec. 20, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We feel that it is due to the large number of persons who are daily intrusting valuable gifts to our care that they should be made acquainted with the result of their efforts, and we hope that the following statement will meet the eye of those who have been so much interested and have worked so faithfully in supplying comforts for our sick and wounded soldiers.

On Tuesday morning we received the following telegram from Mr. OLMSTED:

"Send 2,500 each, sheets, shirts, drawers, socks, cowels; and 1,200 each, blankets or quilts, bed and pillow ticks, handkerchiefs and flannels, with wine, starch and cocoa, by Government steamer to Port Royal."

We have been enabled, with the aid of ten boxes from Dr. HOWE, of Boston, to fill out this requisition, with the exception of the bed ticks and drawers. One hundred and forty boxes containing these supplies are in the *Ocean Queen* on their way to Port Royal.

In consequence of this large demand, our stores are very much exhausted. Indeed, we were only able to furnish 100 bed ticks, instead of 1,200 called for, and we must again appeal to the benevolent for further supplies. In a few days we shall send again to St. Louis.

MRS. G. L. SCHUYLER,
MRS. R. M. BLATCHFORD,
MISS COLLINS,
S. W. BRIDGHAM,
W. H. DRAPER, M. D.
} Committee on Supplies.

THE ILLINOIS.—Capt. WM. RATHBUN, of the steamer *Illinois*, denies most emphatically that his vessel was in a leaky condition when she left Fortress Monroe, as was stated in a telegram yesterday. She is as sound and staunch in every respect as any steamship afloat.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—Chas. P. Hopkins to the Fourteenth Precinct, and John S. Walkinshan to the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

Resignations—Wm. W. Morris, of the Seventh; James Parkhill, of the Twenty-ninth; Charles P. Gilbert and John J. Terhune, of the Fourteenth; and Jacob H. Beaver, of the Twenty-second Precinct.

Reinstated—Simon Martin, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

Deceased—Thomas Wallace, of the Eighth Precinct, aged 36 years.

The following communications have passed between the Police Captains and the Board of Commissioners in relation to the Japanese fund:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.

Hon. Board of Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN—In view of the time having arrived for the distribution of the Japanese Merit Fund, and feeling it would be a source of reflection on the Captains of the force who were unfortunate in not being selected by your Honorable Board to receive the amount to be presented, (to the Captains most deserving,) would, while not designing to interfere with the proper distribution of the same, each for ourselves suggest, that the amount be contributed to the fund for the benefit of the loyal citizens of North Carolina who are suffering for the common necessaries of life, in consequence of their devotion to the Constitution of our common country. Respectfully.

This communication was signed by every Police Captain in New-York, and by five of those connected with the Brooklyn Department. The Board, at the meeting of Dec. 10, inst., *Resolved*, That in accordance with the foregoing request, the Trustees of the Japanese Merit Fund be authorized to pay, in the names of the Captains of Police, from the accrued interest of that fund, the sum of $200, to the Committee appointed to receive subscriptions for the aid of the suffering loyal citizens of North Carolina, and that the request of the Captains of Police be published, together with this resolution.

EXPLANATORY.—As an act of justice to the person interested, we cheerfully publish the following:

City and County of New-York, ss.—ADAM KOJANOWSKI, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: that he has seen an article published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, of Thursday, December 19, 1861, embraced in the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, held the day previous, wherein he is charged, while in the performance of his duty as Night Inspector of the New-York Custom-house, with soliciting some of the passengers to engage lodgings at the lodging-house No. 3 Carlisle-street, kept by WILHELM VOSS, &c. Deponent, in answer thereto, solemnly declares that the circumstances were these: That he was relieved by the Day Inspector, who came with the tug-boat which was to carry off the passengers; that he took that opportunity to return to the City by way of Castle Garden; arriving there, he accidentally met a countryman of his, who had just arrived from Europe; finding him surrounded by a number of emigrant runners, he told himnot to have anything to do with them, and advised him to procure a private lodging; at this time a police officer who appeared to be in compact with those runners, ejected deponent from the building; that the deponent does not know a person by the name of WILHELM VOSS, or any other of said hotel-keepers, nor heard of them before, and further, that he has never been in Castle Garden before, and further this deponent saith not. ADAM KOJANOWSKI.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 20th day of December, 1861.

JNO. AHERN, Commissioner of Deeds, No. 2 Hall of Records.

FIRE IN A TEA AND COFFEE STORE.—At 6½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the premises No. 67 Third-avenue, occupied by SIDNEY A. COOPER, as a coffee manufactory in the rear building, and as a coffee and tea store in the front one. Before the fire was extinguished the stock and buildings were damaged to the extent of $4,000. There was also considerable loss by water. The flames were first discovered in a stable between the front and rear building, and soon extended to the principal structure in front. The rear building was entirely destroyed. It was insured for $1,600 in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company. The machinery was also insured in the same Company for $400. There was no insurance upon the stock in that building. The stock in the front building was much damaged by water; insured for $3,500 in the above-named Company. The front building was insured for $6,000 in the Bowery Insurance Company. The third floor, occupied by Mrs. O'KEEFE, was much damaged. She was insured for $1,000 in the Relief Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE BURSTING OF THE CROTON MAIN IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, the people in the neighborhood of Sixty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue were aroused hy the bursting of the Croton water main at that point. The news was immediately telegraphed to the Headquarters of the Police in Broome-street, and the Chief-Engineer and other officers of the Croton Aqueduct Department were at the same time notified of the break. This main is one of four which extend through the City, down the principal avennes from the Distributing Reservoir. The Fifth-avenue main only supplies water to that part of the City immediately on that line, and even if the break should prove serious one, there need be no alarm about the supply of water being stopped. Owing to the lateness of the hour, it was impossible to ascertain the extent of the breakage. Every effort will be made to repair the break at the earliest possible moment.

DESCENT UPON A GAMING HOUSE.—Late on Friday night, Sergeants WILSON and TAFT, aided hy a platoon of men, made an onslanght upon the gambling house of ROBERT GREENE, at No. 551 Broadway. The proprietor was arrested, also his employes, CHARLES NEVILLE and ALPHAN RILEY. Two other men were taken into custody, but were subsequently discharged. Yesterday GREEN and NEVILLE were taken before Justice KELLY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and, after a preliminary examination, were held to bail, the former in $500, and the latter in $300. All the furniture of the establishment, consisting of card-tables, dice-boxes, cue-boxes, dealing-boards, &c., in all valued at $1,000, were seized and conveyed to Police Headquarters. The arrests and seizure were made by directions of Superintendent KENNEDY, who is determined to break up all the gambling houses in the City, so far as the law gives him the power to do so.

ARRESTS FOR GRAND LARCENY.—DAVID FREEMAN was arrested yesterday by Officer COLFAX, upon the complaint of DEMETRIUS BISCHBACH, an Arabian, who charges that FREEMAN stole from his apartments, at No. 732 Broadway, one trunk, containing a large quantity of clothing, among which was a complete Turkish costume. The value, he alleges, was $125. Justice KELLY held the accused for trial. The complainant cannot speak a word of English. His name was subscribed to his affidavits in Arabic hieroglyphics.... The same Justice yesterday committed MARGARET WEIS, who is charged by Mr. FRANK S. DRAPER, of No. 192 Waverley-place, with stealing from him one diamond ring worth $35, one diamond breastpin worth $200, and a purse containing $50 in bills. The articles were in the pockets of DRAPER's pants, which were in a room that the accused had charge of, as a chambermaid.

MRS. MARKS IN NEW-YORK.—Mrs. MARKS was found by the Fifteenth Precinct Police, at a late hour on Friday night, wandering through the streets in a feeble and apparently destitute condition. She was taken to the station-house, where she was provided with lodgings until yesterday morning, when she was so far recruited as to be able to leave without assistance. The officer that brought her to the station-house says that when he found her, she was so weak that she could scarcely walk. It will be remembered that this woman has been confined in the jail, at Freehold, N. J., upon suspicion of being concerned in the murder of FELLNER, and was released but a few days since, the authorities in New-Jersey being unable to find sufficient evidence to hold her under arrest.

THE GRANTING OF PASSPORTS.—Deputy-Clerk HILLS, who has the Passport Department of Police duty to attend to at Headquarters, reports the nativity of persons applying for passes for the week ending Dec. 21, as follows: English, 62; German, 46; Irish, 88; Scotch, 18; French, 8; Welsh, 6; Canadians, 3; Norwegian, 1; Italian, 2; Danish, 1; Prussian, 2, Austrian, 2; Polish, 3; total, 241. Most of the Irish and Canadians went to California; most of the Germans returned to Germany. The Harbor Police boat commenced cruising about the Harbor on Thursday last, and already the advantages of the system are felt and spoken of, both in and out of the Department.

THE CANAL-STREET TRAGEDY.—Mayor WOOD has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered BERNARD LEVY, the Canal-street broker, on the 14th of December inst. The parties arrested a few days since, upon suspicion, are still detained at the Sixth Precinct Station-house. Capt. DOWLING and Sergeant JOURDAN are diligently engaged in working up the case, and they believe they will soon be able to place all the testimony which can be obtained before the Grand Jury.

THE NEWS-BOYS LOOKING OUT.—We hope Christmas will bring its usual "good cheer" to the poor lads of the News-Boys' Home, in Fulton-street. The good friends of this establishment who forgot them on Thanksgiving Day, or wished to reserve their gifts for the festival of the Nativity, will now have an opportunity of contributing to the Christmas comforts of these hard-working and deserving lads. Donations for this purpose can be sent to the News-Boys' Lodging-House, No. 128 Fulton-street, care of C. O'CONNOR, Superintendent.

A FEMALE REBEL.—The Southern lady, whose arrest at Rutland, Vt., has been noticed by telegraph, arrived in this City yesterday, in charge of a Vermont officer, and was taken to the Prescott House, to await orders from the Secretary of State for her disposal. She proves to be a Miss RACHAEL MAYERS, and is charged with misprision of treason in conveying letters and information South.

BROKE HIS NECK.—At 10 o'clock last evening DAVID CREDEN fell down a flight of stairs at No. 310 West-street, and broke his neck. He died instantly. He was about 40 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

[Advertisement.]

FROCK PALETOT
OVERCOATS,
SACK OVERCOATS,
CAPE OVERCOATS,
ARMY OVERCOATS.
New and elegant styles, at
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.
Broadway, corner Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

A Philosopher was once asked what he considered the universal present. He answered, promptly, "A PAIR OF SKATES." We are so convinced of the truth of this sage remark, that we will give a handsome reward to any one who will bring to the "CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM," either man, woman or child, who would not like to give or receive a present of a beautiful pair of skates. The person must not be blindfolded, and must submit to have all our tempting styles shown him, or the reward will not be paid.
CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers,
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

[Advertisement.]

WOMAN'S RIGHTS! LADIES' SKATES!—Now, ladies, depend upon it, now is your chance. If you ever expect to be elevated to your proper position in society, you must meet at the "Central Park Skate Emporium," and take your stand on a pair of CONOVER & WALKER Skates. No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.
N. B.—A few Skates suitable for gentlemen.

[Advertisement.]

TOOL CHESTS! TOOL CHESTS! TOOL CHESTS! suitable for boys and amateurs, from $2 to $75, of our own fitting up. A most useful holiday present.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.
Cutlery of all kinds.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FOLEY'S
CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
New styles for
Holiday Presents.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

That part of Broadway where it is intersected by Fulton-st., is remarkable for the frequent occurrence of "jams," and the difficulty pedestrians sometimes experience in effecting a crossing; but it is no less remarkable from the fact that KNOX, the great designer and introducer of the highly popular Holiday Hat, has his store at the northeast corner.

[Advertisement.]

MEASLES ARE PROSTRATING THE VOLUNTEERS by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS GAS.—A very large and beautiful assortment of porcelain and mica gas shades will be found at the manufacturing gas fixtnre depôt of WARNER PECK & Co., No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 21—*In steamship Hansa, for Bremen, &c.*—Mrs. F. Pinchon and child, Justus Adelberg, lady and child, F. Billings, Anton M. Moste, B. F. Stephens, Miss Anna Bicker, F. Delluc and lady, all of New-York; J. Smith, San Francisco; Mrs. Johanna Ubbelohde and two sons, Bremen; Francis Avery, Cincinnati; Marcus Samiel, J. Bernard, lady and three children, L. Bianci, all of New-York; E. Cohn, Charles Stnart; Samuel Levy, Wilhelm Hotze and lady, Oscar Kroech, all of Chicago; Henry Thnerman and child; Ad. Bachman, Cincinnati; Sigismund Frey, Montreal; John J. Machado, Henry Bnrjam, of New-York; Bento de Santos, Portugal; P. R. Heron, Buffalo; David Mergentheim, Chicago, St. Louis, Mo.; Franz Schmidt, Ludwig Knenzet and lady, A. Labouriciere and lady, Henry Bolte, lady and child, Diedrich Passdorf, all of New-York, and 36 in the steerage. Total 84; $220,222 in specie.

DEC. 21—*In steamship Glasgow, for Liverpool*—Mme. H. Dechand, James Dixon, M. Hondayer and lady, Louis Nanon, Wm. Foreman, J. B. Leech, John G. Kiersing, S. G. Connors, Alfred Thompson, James Blair, Mrs. J. Milward, Narcissi Rose.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....7 21 | Sun sets....4 37 | Moon rises....10 17
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 58 | Gov. Island 11 47 | Hell Gate.... 1 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 21.

Cleared.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, Cromwell & Co.

Ship Jason, (Fr.,) Lemaire, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Prince of Wales, (Br.,) Hamm, London, Richard Irwin & Co.; Daniel Webster, Drivell, E. Morgan & Witey; Lonisa Hatch, Grant, Melbourne, Fisher, Ricards & Co.; Kate Sweetland, Thorndike, Galway, Metcalf & Duncan; Windsor Forest, Delane, Havre, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks John Benson, Johnson, Ponce, F. R., Stnrges & Co.; Hyperion, Gibson, Barbados, T. T. Dwight; Frederick (Russ.,) Frey, Queenston, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Willing, De la Haye, Tralee, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; T. Cushing, Hamman, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co., Reindeer, Contts, Philadelphia, C. B. Fessenden.

Brigs Penguin, (Br.,) Conyers, Hamilton, Bermuda. Middleton & Co.; M. T. Ellsworth, Lawrence, Cienfuegos, D. R. De Wolff; Courier, (Prus.,) Schwanlnck, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; J. Congden, Forbes, St. Kitts, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Ina, Lancey, Nnevitas, Thos. Owen & Son; Rainbow, Stevens, C

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3199. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Arago and the Edinburgh off Cape Race

GEN. SCOTT A PASSENGER By THE ARAGO.

He Has a Long Interview with Prince Napoleon.

Reported Desire of the French Emperor to Preserve Peace.

The War Preparations in Great Britain.

A Pacific Solution of the Trent Question Believed Possible.

ADVANCE IN SECURITIES.

Cotton Higher—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Dull.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Dec. 21.

The steamship *Arago*, from Havre, on the evening of the 11th, *via* Southampton, on the morning of the 12th inst., arrived off Cape Race at 6 o'clock, this (Saturday) evening.

The *Arago* has 68 passengers, 800 tons of cargo, and the mails.

Gen. SCOTT is a passenger by the *Arago*. His health is much improved.

The steamships *Edinburgh* and *Canadian* arrived at Liverpool on the 7th inst.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Queenstown on the 6th inst.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Portland, also arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst.

The dates, per the *Arago*, are four days later than those per the *America*, at Halifax.

There was a much disturbed state of feeling at Warsaw, Poland.

THE QUESTION OF WAR.

Official Opinion of the British Foreign Minister on the Trent Affair.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the official opinion of the British Foreign Minister on the outrage perpetrated on the *Trent* is most precise and positive, namely: that the violence committed by the Captain of the *San Jacinto* is indefensible; and that by regarding the Commissioners, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, as contraband, Mr. LINCOLN and his Ministers contradict themselves, for they refused to admit they were aware of their presence. The correspondent adds that the Emperor NAPOLEON does not materially dissent from this view of the case.

Continued Preparations for War.

The various military stations in Ireland had been ordered to complete the strength of the sixty-nine regiments of the line.

The British Government was negotiating for steamers to transport troops to Canada.

The first and third battalions of the military train, six hundred strong, with a battery of six pieces, and the eighteenth company of the Royal artillery, have been ordered to proceed immediately to Canada.

The Grenadier Guard are to hold themselves in readiness to embark at a moment's notice.

The British transport *Melbourne* sailed from Woolwich on the 6th inst., with troops, arms and ammunition, for Canada.

The *Hero*, carrying eighty-nine guns, sailed on the 8th inst. to join the North American squadron, and the *Sutlej*, carrying fifty-one guns, was to be dispatched to the same destination forthwith.

The steamships *Persia* and *Australasian* were to sail for Canada on the 15th inst., with 1,100 soldiers' five thousand stand of arms, three hundred tons of stores and two field batteries. Other steamers were to follow them shortly.

A large staff of medical officers have been ordered to Canada, and many sergeants as drill instructors for the Canadian militia.

The Fifth Dragoon Guards had also received orders to embark immediately for Canada.

The *Warrior* had been ordered to be supplied with eight Armstrong 100-pounders, and to change her 68-pounders for 70-pounders. She would be ready for a three years' service on the 11th inst.

The *Black Prince* was being fitted out as rapidly as possible.

The *Chanticleer*, carrying seventeen guns, had been ordered on immediate foreign service.

Good Effect of the Niagara's Advices.

The London *Times* of the 10th inst. says that the steamship *Niagara's* advices encourage the hope of a disavowal of the *San Jacinto* outrage by the Cabinet at Washington, and the surrender of the Southern Commissioners.

The *Niagara's* advices caused an advance of five-eighths in the price of consols.

At Lloyds there was less excitement, although little was being done on war risks. Risks on American ships were offered, but refused.

Canada fives had advanced four per cent. United States fives and New-York Central shares also advanced on the 9th inst.

The Neutrality of France.

The French Press, the *Monitour* excepted, say that in the event of war between England and the United States, France will remain neutral.

The Money Markets.

Consols closed on the 10th inst. at 90¼@90¾ for Money, and 90⅝@90¾ for the account.

The Paris Bourse was firm, and had advanced a quarter.

The rentes were quoted at 69f. 70c. on the 10th inst.

The rate of discount at Hamburg had declined to 3 ₱ cent.

The Bank of Amsterdam had raised its rate of discount to 4 ₱ cent.

The Bank of Holland had also raised its rate of discount to 4 ₱ cent.

Commercial News by the Arago.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON on Monday and Tuesday reached 18,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was firmer, and all descriptions had slightly advanced.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market was firmer, but quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market was generally dull. WARNFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: FLOUR dull, a declina of 6d.@1s. ₱ barrel, quoted at 30s.@34s. WHEAT quiet, and declined 2d. ₱ cantal; Red Western, 11s. 9d.@12s. 8d.; Red Southern, 12s. 9d.@13s.; White Western 13s.@13s. 6d.; White Southern, 13s. 9d.@14s. 3d. CORN heavy, and declined 1s.@1s. 6d. ₱ quarter; mixed, 33s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally firm and unchanged. BEEF firm. PORK steady. BACON has an upward tendency. LARD downward, with light transactions; quotations are 48s.@51s. TALLOW steady at 50s.@51s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN quiet at 13s. 6d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal. SUGAR easier. RICE firm. ASHES steady; Pots 37s. 6d.; Pearls 36s. LINSEED OIL quiet; quoted 35s. 9d.@36s.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

CONSOLS closed at 90¼@90⅜ for money.

LATEST VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 12.

COTTON.—The sales of Cotton for the past two days have been 16,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market continued firm with a slight advance.

The Manchester market continued firm and quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull. Flour declined 6d.@1s. Wheat quiet at 2d. decline. Corn heavy and declined 1s.@1s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef firm. Pork steady. Bacon upward. Lard downward. Tallow steady.

PRODUCE—Ashes firm. Resin steady at 13s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine nominal. Sugar inactive. Rice quiet but steady. Coffee, no sales.

THE NEWS BY THE EDINBURGH.

CAPE RACE, Saturday Dec. 21.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool, Wednesday, *via* Queenstown, the afternoon of Thursday, 12th inst., arrived off this point this evening. She was boarded by the news yacht, and her dispatches obtained. Her advices are but one day later, having sailed on the afternoon of the same day as the *Arago*.

Steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 12th, en route to Hamburg.

The *Edinburgh* has 190 passengers, and the American mails. She reports off Bell Buoy, 11th, at 5 P. M. saw the American ship *Fidelia*; at 5.30 P. M., passed the steamship *Etna*, from New-York, bound to Liverpool.

Gen. SCOTT, previous to embarking in the steamship *Arago* for New-York, had a long interview with Prince NAPOLEON. It is reported that the General carries to America the expression of the French Emperor's desire to bring about a pacific solution of the question lately arisen between the English and American Governments, consequent upon the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL.

The steamship *Australasian* was to sail on the night of the 12th, full of troops, munitions of war, &c., for the St. Lawrence.

The steamship *Niagara* was announced to sail on the succeeding Saturday, taking 350 artillerists to Halifax.

There is no abatement in England of warlike preparations.

The ship *Mary Ann*, from New-York for Queenstown, has been abandoned at sea. The crew were saved.

COMMERCIAL NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 12.

COTTON.—The sales of Cotton yesterday and to-day foot up 20,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is dull, but steady, at unchanged quotations.

PROVISIONS.—The market is steady.

PRODUCE.—Spirits of Turpentine firm, at 66s. 6d.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 12.

Consols close for Money, at 90¼@90⅜.

American securities are nominal.

CANADA AND THE THREATENED WAR.

The Weak Points of the Provinces Pointed Out.

From the Toronto Globe, Dec. 19.

The American papers take it for granted, if a war between England and the United States should occur, in consequence of the refusal of the latter to yield to the just demands of our mother country, that Canada would speedily and inevitably be "chawed up." We do not intend to wage a wordy war on the point. We are prepared to consider the dangers of our position, and to do all that lies in our view to triumph over them. And, with the assistance we shall receive from Great Britain, we know we shall succeed.

We have already published an extract from Gen. HALLECK'S "Elements of the Military Art." Gen. HALLECK is now Commander-in-Chief of the Union forces in Missouri, where he will shortly have an opportunity of practically testing his capacity for war. There is little doubt he is right in indicating the Lake Champlain route as the most direct line of operation by which an attack can be made upon Canada. It is the shortest route, and would, if successful, cut off the communication of the western part of the Province with Great Britain. It has this grave fault, however. While Quebec remains in our possession an invading army in Montreal would run great danger of having its communication interfered with by an advance from the fortress in a southwesterly direction. We do not profess to have any tactical knowledge, but such it appears to us would be a likely result.

One reason why the possession of the Montreal districts is of great importance, arises from the fact that while we have it, we also have the Ottawa River and the Rideau Canal under our control. The southern bank of the St. Lawrence from opposite Cornwall and upwards is American territory. This places it to the power of our neighbors to blockade the river, or at any rate to render its passage very difficult. We can, however, to a very great extent, curtail the advantage they may gain there, by using the Ottawa and the Rideau Canal, the entrance of which latter into Lake Ontario is defended by the fort at Kingston. Montreal is not to be easily taken. There is a strong battery on St. Helen's Island, and the heights behind the city afford a means of defence which the people will know how to use. Any quantity of labor can be procured to throw up whatever intrenchments may be considered necessary by the military engineers. Quebec has doubtless a good store of cannon which can be forwarded to Montreal by the Grand Trunk Railway, and men will not be wanting to handle them. Before the weather renders it possible for the Americans to advance northward, every gun ought to have enough skilled artillerymen to put it to the most effective use.

The Duke of WELLINGTON has recorded it as his opinion that unless we retain possession of Lakes Champlain, Ontario and Erie, the best laid plans for the defence of the Province may fail. Upon this Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON remarks. "The two great discomfitures sustained by us during the last war—the defeat of PRESCOTT at the Moravian village, and the retreat of PROVOST from Plattsburgh—were the immediate consequences of the disasters on Lakes Erie and Champlain. The movement of CHAUNCEY gained the ascendency on Lake Ontario. Toronto was taken and the serious invasion, arrested only by the heroism at Chippewa, was commenced. Knowing, then, where the danger lies, and where the means of averting it are to be found, it is the duty of the British Government to be ready at a moment's warning to equip or prepare a formidable naval force on Champlain, Erie and Ontario." What can be done at this season of the year to place a fleet of gunboats on Lake Champlain we leave it to our friends below to say. We have very considerable facilities for the Western lakes. Kingston is fortified sufficiently to resist any attack the Americans can make, and under cover of the guns, before Spring opens, we might have boats enough, which together with those we shall receive from England, would sweep everything before them on Lake Ontario. Of course we should have to make great exertions. But upon our naval supremacy everything depends. The shipyards of Quebec afford an ample supply of skilled labor, to say nothing of our lake builders at Kingston, Toronto, Oakville, St. Catherines, Collingwood and elsewhere. Collingwood has already been marked out for a naval depôt on Lake Huron. It will be necessary to fortify it strongly. This can soon be done, and ship-building commenced. Port Stanley and the Rondeau are important points on Lake Erie for ship-building, but if the Welland Canal is well guarded, it will enable us to pass vessels of considerable size through from Lake Ontario. We may depend upon it that if there is to be war, there will be such a turning out of gunboats in British ship-yards as was never seen before. What can be done in that way was shown during the Crimean business. The twenty-one gunboats mentioned by the *Times* as ready, were built on that occasion, and we believe are small enough to pass our locks. Many others, laid up in sheds at Plymouth, can be launched in a few hours—they are perhaps in the harbor now—and will be available for lake and river defence.

We believe previous experience in hard-fought campaigns proves that, the lake being safe, Toronto, Hamilton and other points are to be best defended on the Niagara frontier. Troops must be concentrated at some point or points in the peninsula, from which they can most readily be thrown either toward Niagara or Sarnia and Windsor. Our extensive railway system affords us every facility for moving troops. If Toronto and London are selected as the *points d'appui*, we can readily meet the enemy at any point he may threaten. If, indeed, an attack from the lake be made impossible by the presence of a fleet, Toronto is in no danger, for the enemy would not dare to advance overland from Niagara, with the certainty that we could cut off his communication. On the possession of the lakes, we repeat, everything depends.

We are not able to furnish our readers with a statement of the number of guns, of shot and shell, or of barrels of powder immediately available. Our military authorities are in the habit of keeping the knowledge of these things to themselves. A correspondent of the New-York *Herald* recently visited Quebec, but could make nothing out, except that the fortress was strong! Many of our readers were doubtless surprised to learn that twenty-five thousand Minié rifles had been placed at the disposal of the Provincial Government the other day, exclusive of those already in the hands of the volunteers. How many more there are stored away in that mysterious fortress at Quebec, it is difficult to say.

The telegraph brings intelligence of the ordering of fresh troops for Canada. The men will, we expect, travel overland. They may do so all Winter undisturbed. The road is a long one, but it is sufficiently good to permit of the transport, perhaps not of heavy guns, but of all the *materiel* of a marching army. The patriotic volunteers of Great Britain will set free a large proportion of the regular troops; and as the Americans are powerless for mischief elsewhere than in North America, we may expect to see a greater number of red-coats congregated together under the Union Jack than were ever assembled out of England before.

HOW REINFORCEMENTS MAY BE DISPATCHED.

From the Toronto Leader, Dec. 19.

The troops to Canada will have to come overland from Halifax—a task much less difficult than when it was performed on previous occasions. Railroads extend from over about one-third of the distance from Halifax to Quebec. There is now a passable stage road, on which the distance from Woodstock to Rivière du Loup is made in Summer in three days and three nights. This is the most difficult portion, because it passes through a new country, over which the road is of the most primitive description. On landing at Halifax, the troops can go by rail to Truro; thence, on a good stage road, a distance of some 80 miles to Moncton, at the head of that arm of the Bay of Fundy which stretches furthest to the east; from this point, they will reach St. John by rail. What course they will take from St. John we cannot say; but the probability is they will go up the St. John River, which will then be covered by ice, to Fredericton. They might go to St. Andrews and take the railroad to Woodstock; but in that case their starting-point would be close to the American frontier, and they would have sixty miles of stage-road from St. John to St. Andrews. They will have several advantages over any troops that ever traveled the same route. In Winter, before. Over two hundred miles of railroad will be at their service; and where the rail does not extend the road will be passable. It will not be difficult to obtain horses and sleighs, to convey them over those portions of the road where the rail has not been laid.

PREPARATIONS—THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

From the Toronto Globe.

The Government have called out one company of seventy-five men in each battalion of the Sedentary Militia. There are about five hundred battalions in Canada, Upper and Lower, and the call will produce between thirty and forty thousand men. The mere calling out of this number of militia involves a very large expenditure, and we are bound to believe that the step has not been taken lightly. We are entirely ignorant of the reasons which have produced it, and can only guess that instructions received by the *Jura* have caused the Government to regard the United States difficulty as more serious than they did before. Certain it is that communications from the Government a day or two ago did not indicate that they thought thirty or forty thousand men necessary for the defense of the Province. An intimation from England that the arming of the militia was advisable, and perhaps, also, that the Imperial Government would bear the expense, may have led to the change of policy.

The call for men will be promptly met. Companies are being formed in every village and town, and the rural districts will soon begin to move. In a short time a very respectable force could be sent to guard the exposed points on the frontier, and the rest would speedily follow.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, QUEBEC, Dec. 20.

A militia general order is promulgated to-day requiring one company of seventy-five privates in each battalion of sedentary militia to be immediately formed for active service from volunteers from service men. No man to be accepted who does not volunteer for immediate service, and on a day's notice. The three commissioned officers to be nominated by the officer commanding the battalion, approved by the Colonel of the district, and joint certificate of their fitness sent to the Commander-in-Chief, who alone sanctions the appointment. Field officers of battalions may be company officers without loss of rank.

By command. A. DE SALABERRY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, D. A. G. M.

BOATS FOR THE LAKES.

The Government have lying at Quebec four strong steamers, the *Victoria*, *Lady Head*, *Napoleon* and *Advance*. The three first named are iron propellers, the last mentioned is a sidewheel vessel of wood. Can they pass the canal locks? If so, they should be sent to Kingston at once. A few days ago the water was out of the Lachine Canal alone, the others were full, and as the cold weather had not set in, vessels might be sent through them to the lakes. If we cannot now get these boats, it will be well to put them in readiness to receive guns the day the war breaks out. There are also a number of propellers lying at various ports which might be fitted up in readiness for the contest if it must come. Of course they would make comparatively poor war vessels, but as everything depends upon the possession of the lakes, to that end our efforts must be directed. Most of them are large enough to carry a couple of sixty-eight pounders, and would thus be valuable auxiliaries to the English gunboats which will certainly be here.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Interesting Letter on Iron-clad Ships by Donald McKay.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* publishes the following interesting letter from DONALD MCKAY:

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1861.

I suppose it will be interesting for you to learn how far the English Government has advanced in reconstructing its fleet.

The building of any of the common class men-of-war ships has been almost entirely abandoned for the moment, and all the energies of the Government are directed exclusively on the sudden creation of a fleet of iron-cased frigates and ships.

There are afloat, by this time, the following iron-cased ships:

	Guns.	Horses.
Warrior	40	1,250
Black Prince	40	1,250
Defence	22	600
Resistance	22	600
Hector	32	800

Of these, only the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince* have had their trial trips, on which the first-named vessel realized, with all her armament, stores and provisions on board, the high speed of 14½ knots, and so exceeded the highest expectations ever entertained by her designers, Messrs. ISAAC WATTS and JOSEPH LAIRD. On her subsequent trial at sea in stormy weather, the ship behaved admirably, and had very easy motions. In grateful acknowledgment of the eminent service rendered to his country by the design of this most successful vessel, Mr. I. WATTS has been decorated with a high Order by Her Majesty.

The *Black Prince* has even obtained a higher speed than the *Warrior*. The experiments at Shoeburyness on the power of resistance of a section of the *Warrior* against shots, (only finished a few days since,) have plainly shown that the *Warrior's* sides are practically impenetrable to the heaviest shot; and this settles forever the question about the superiority of iron-cased ships over those of the old construction.

The two following iron-cased ships are building:

	Guns.	Horses.
Achilles	36	1,250
Valiant	32	800

The *Achilles* will have the same principal dimensions as the *Warrior* and *Black Prince*, but her displacement will be by about 700 tons larger, and she will be cased from stem to stern.

Six other iron iron-cased ships, of 60 guns each, are to be built, and three of them have been ordered already. One of them will be built by LAIRD, in Birkenhead; another by MARE, in Poplar; and the third, by the Thames Iron Works. They are to be 400 feet long and 60 feet wide. Their engines will be of 1,250 horse-power, and their speed is expected to be 12 to 13 knots. They will be cased either with 4½-inch iron on a teak-wood backing, or by 6¼-inch iron slabs without a wooden backing. Which of these systems is to be chosen, will be decided after the new series of experiments (conducted at Shoeburyness) on the resistance of iron plates to shot, shall have been completed.

In addition to these 13 iron ships, the following 5 wooden ships are rapidly building in the Navy-yards, expressly designed for being armor-plated: *Royal Alfred*, in Portsmouth; *Royal Oak*, in Chetham; *Caledonia*, in Woolwich; *Ocean*, in Devenport; *Triumph*, in Pembroke. Their principal dimensions are: Length, 273 feet; breadth, 58 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 19 feet 10 inches; draught of water, 27 feet 9 inches; height of battery, 7 feet; burden to tons, 4,045; horse-power, 2,000. Their armament will consist of 40 guns of the heaviest calibre, and they will be troncased in all their lengths.

This number of 18 iron-cased men-of-war ships, of the largest class, is to be ready for sea by the end of next year, and the capital which they represent is estimated at the enormous sum of "eight million pounds sterling," or $39,000,000.

The French Government will have by the same time, afloat, about twenty iron-cased ships; and all the principal and even minor powers of Europe, are constructing a large number of these powerful ships.

In view of these startling facts it becomes evident that our national fleet ought to be immediately and largely increased, so as to be prepared for any emergency. Such as our navy is at the present moment, it ranks hardly with second-rate European powers, and it is entirely insufficient to protect our trade and to uphold the dignity of our flag. There is no reason why we should not have a fleet as powerful as either that of England or France. We have the money, the materials and artisans necessary to build a first-class fleet, and the best sailors to man it.

It would be easy for us to build, in one year, a fleet of 500 to 600 men-of-war ships, from a gunboat to the largest class of iron-cased frigates. It is a well-known fact that we built, in one year, the astonishing number of 2,034 vessels and steamers, of all classes, measuring together 583,450 tons. A large number of these vessels were as large as the biggest class of frigates hitherto constructed. What we have done once, we may do over again, and working at the same rate, we would be able alone in our merchant yards to turn out, in one year, 583 ships of 1,000 tons each. In our six Navy-yards, where the choicest materials are stocked for building a fleet of 100 ships, 60 more men-of-war ships might be built in one year, making a total of 643 men-of-war ships of all classes, varying in their armament from three to sixty guns. More than a hundred of our greatest engineering firms would complete all the machinery necessary to be put in these ships in less than a year. Our capabilities and facilities of building ships have not in the least suffered by the loss of the seceded States. They never were ship-building States, and as late as 1860, they only built (combined) one full-rigged ship, while the Northern States built 110 ships of the same description. That is to say, in plain words, all the seceded States combined did not build even "one per cent." of the sea-going ships built in the United States.

It is true, on a very urgent occasion, in a great emergency, our country could largely increase her navy, in a very few months, with very powerful descriptions of vessels, if they would proceed as follows:

Cut down all our line-of-battle-ships one or two decks, case them with five-inch iron plates, put a battery of 30 or 40 guns of the heaviest calibre on board of them, and moor them across the entrance of our harbors. Plate our heavy frigates with shell-proof-iron plates, and to make up for the additional weight put into them, do away with their armament on the upper deck.

Transform 100 of our best sea-going merchant steamers in so many frigates, sloops, dispatch and gunboats of a speed superior to any men-of-war ships yet produced.

Among our large clipper ships and traders, more than 500 may be found that are capable to be transformed into so many efficient sailing-sloops and frigates. Their length varies from 220 to 300 feet: their breadth from 40 to 52 feet, and whenever they are cut down one deck, or their decks are lowered, will be found capable of carrying an armament varying from 20 to 50 heavy guns, according to their respective capacity. Twenty and thirty of our best and largest clipper ships might very well be transformed into powerful screw-frigates—as, for instance, the *Great Republic*, which exceeds in her dimensions the largest English 50-gun frigates, while her shape for speed is incomparably superior.

The scantling of all these ships is well-known to be larger than that of the best and strongest men-of-war ships of our navy.

Among the barks and brigs there are certainly 400 to 500 capable of receiving an armament of from 8 to 20 guns, and more than a thousand of our large coasting schooners that have a breadth of 28 to 30 feet and over, and a form never surpassed for speed, can in a few weeks be transformed into men-of-war schooners, armed with one pivot gun of the heaviest description in the middle, and two to four 32-pounders at the ends. The vessels have a very large stability, and the scantling of their timbers, etc., is by 20 per cent. heavier than that of the common men-of-war schooners.

This fleet of about 2,000 vessels of war can (working with all the natural energy of our nation) be turned out in less time than four to six months, and it would be sufficient to protect our coast and meet the first storm.

Time would so be gained to build a fleet fit to represent our great nation, and to make our flag once more respected in all seas of the globe.

But the time is pressing, our country is surrounded by dangers on all sides, and it becomes the imperative duty of our Government and people to act with the greatest energy without delay. The times are gone when Europe could be frightened by thundering newspaper articles and the hollow brag of ambitious politicians; we have to show now that we know how to handle the engines of war, and to stand a ball of shells and balls.

A powerful fleet is the best guarantee of peace for a great maritime nation; of the truth of this principle England—whose motto is free trade and peace with all nations—is the most striking example.

Yours truly, DONALD MCKAY.

THE NEUTRALITY OBSERVED IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

POST OF POINTSTOWN, HEAD OF BAY OF FUNDY, NOVA SCOTIA, (CUMBERLAND CO.,) Dec. 7, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I wrote you on the 17th September last, informing you that the schooner *Spitfire* had cleared from this for a Southern port, laden with a cargo of *ammunition, clothing and "fodder" for the rebels*. I have now to report that she has returned and made a successful voyage, and her owners and all concerned have realized a handsome profit. She is now loading again for the Southern States; this time her cargo consists of 80 kegs rifle powder, 419 cases about BROGANS, 27 do. Woolen cloth, 53 hogsheads codfish, 420 boxes herring, 120 barrels shad, 48 do. Labrador herring, 40 do. mackerel; also, sundry cases, the contents of which I cannot ascertain. A company loads her this voyage and her destination is kept a profound secret. WM. GRANT, the commander, is as cunning a specimen of a Nova Scotian as ever you cast eyes on—the owner, ROPER SMITH, cannot be matched for smartness in these parts.

I have reported the facts to the United States Consul, and he has promised to lay the same before our Government in time to have a cruiser on the alert to capture her, but I fear it will be too late, as she sails to-night. If she lands this venture in safety the captain and all concerned can lay on their oars for the remainder of their lives—every man on board is thoroughly trained as a rifleman, and can make his mark at 600 yards, without fail, in nine cases out of ten. She is armed, as I before stated, with two six-pound cannons, and every man has a Minié rifle.

It is strange how strong a feeling the inhabitants of "Portertown" exhibit against the loyal Northern States. It has been advocated that an enlistment of sailors and marines be at once put in operation in favor of the rebels, and I truly believe that a new vessel, of 410 tons, now rigging, called the *Mayflower*, will probably be sent to the Southern States, when completed, with a full complement of thoroughly trained sailors, to join the rebel cause. These men, accustomed to the codfishery in Summer, desire no better sport for the Winter months than cruising in milder ports South, under good pay.

GERMAN RIFLES—JACKSON ARTILLERY.

These two regiments are now stationed at East New-York, and are occupying the splendid "Union Barracks" in front of the Howard House, erected by Commissary WALKER. An addition of several hundred men was made to the regiments on Saturday evening last, by the railroad from the South Ferry. The barracks are large, comfortable and commodious, and so arranged as to make an inclosure of sufficient size for drilling purposes. Yesterday, notwithstanding the cold, the inclosed area was well filled with soldiers, who were being "put through" in military tactics.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE UNEXPECTED RETURN OF GEN. SCOTT

He is Believed to be the Bearer of Important Intelligence.

French and English Opinions of the Crisis

A WAR THOUGHT TO BE INEVITABLE.

How the Treason of Ex-Minister Jones was Discovered.

The Two Missouri Senators with the Rebels.

THE RECENT BATTLE AT DRAINESVILLE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 22.

THE RETURN OF GEN. SCOTT—THE PROBABLE CAUSE.

The Government to-day received intelligence brought by the last steamer from Europe, from Gen. SCOTT, stating that he intended to take passage in the next steamer for the United States. The General does not state the object of his return, but he undoubtedly brings information to our Government of important movements abroad. It must be a serious matter, or Gen. SCOTT would not return so speedily, for it is well known that he had made arrangements to be absent a long time.

A RUPTURE CONSIDERED INEVITABLE.

A gentleman occupying a high position in Paris writing to a friend in this city, says that the impression was very general in the best informed circles in France and England, that a rupture between England and the United States is inevitable.

THE THIRD FIFTY MILLION LOAN.

Drafts for the fourth installment of ten per cent. on the third fifty million loan were drawn yesterday.

SECRETARY CHASE'S SYSTEM OF FINANCE.

Much interest is excited by the circulation of a pamphlet explanatory of Secretary CHASE'S system of finance, the arrangement and details being to show that by its adoption not only would the strength of the Union be increased, but the country rendered entirely independent of foreign capital.

MISSOURI SENATORS WITH THE REBELS.

The Missouri *Republican* announces authoritatively that Senator POLK has joined the rebels at Memphis, and that JOHNSON, the other Missouri Senator, has been with the rebels in Western Virginia since last July. Why the delay in expelling them from the Senate, and allowing loyal men to fill their places?

THE CAPTURED REBEL OVERCOATS.

Of over forty overcoats thrown away by the retreating rebels at Drainesville, only two were of woolen.

TWO REBELS CAPTURED BY A COLORED MAN.

A colored servant of Col. JACKSON, who commanded one of the regiments at Drainesville, while in charge of the Colonel's horse, scouted on the outskirts of the field, captured two rebels and brought them into camp. His carbine, though loaded, had no cap on it, and the rebels' guns being discharged, they surrendered on seeing the negro's piece leveled at them.

VESSELS RUNNING THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

Two vessels, loaded with forage for the Government, arrived at Alexandria, yesterday, and two, today, having successfully run the blockade. These are the pioneers of others, to arrive, under contract with Col. INGALLS during his recent visit North.

HOW THE REBELS TREATED MRS. RICKETTS.

The rebel authorities not only treated Mrs. RICKETTS, who recently arrived here with her husband from Richmond, with indignity, but refused to return the carriage she took from Washington, in which to convey her wounded husband from the battle-field at Bull Run, and of which she was robbed, or to make compensation for her loss. They gave her permission to pass the lines from Richmond to Norfolk, but were not generous enough to provide for the payment of her passage. This she was obliged to do herself.

TREASON OF EX-MINISTER JONES.

It is believed that the inquiry which led to the arrest of GEORGE W. JONES, Ex-Minister to Bogota, was caused by letters of a treasonable character addressed by him to "JEFF. DAVIS, President of the Confederate States," &c., and to other parties in the Insurrectionary States, which fell into the possession of the Government. It is said, that in a letter to JEFF. DAVIS, among other things, he makes an earnest appeal to him, (DAVIS,) as his old and valued friend, and as the President of the Southern Confederacy, in behalf of his brother, Gen. AUGUSTUS JONES, who resides at Columbus, Columbia County, Texas. He urges "President" DAVIS, whom he calls his dear friend, to provide some office for AUGUSTUS, either in Texas or at the seat of Government of the new Confederacy, or somewhere else; and, in another letter, he says his sons have gone down South to fight for the rights of the South, as he intends to do himself, if obliged to fight anywhere, and, if possible, to leave his family. The treasonable letters were actually written by him while he was Minister, representing the United States at a foreign Court.

THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER A BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Col. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER has been appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Should Col. CORCORAN be released or exchanged the Government will confer a similar appointment upon him.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. ELY is expected to arrive from Richmond early this week. The exchange of prisoners is proceeding systematically, and to the entire satisfaction of the Government.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMER PENSACOLA.

At 11 o'clock yesterday the steamer *Pensacola* left Alexandria on her trial trip. She proceeded to Indian Head, where the first rebel battery is located, and then returned, arriving at Alexandria at 4 o'clock. She had on only forty-five pounds of steam, and her maximum speed was nine knots. Secretary WELLES followed the *Pensacola* in a small steamer.

A DISAPPEARANCE—PROBABLE ELOPEMENT.

A Captain of a New-York regiment in Virginia recently disappeared with the wife of his Lieutenant-Colonel. The two, while out riding together, passed our lines, and had not been heard from last night. Some believe that they eloped, and others that they were taken prisoners by the rebels, as the result of their imprudence.

THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

Owing to an important typographical error, it becomes necessary to say that the recent report of the Select Committee on Government Contracts was approved of by Representative FENTON, one of the Committee, with the exception of that part, which refers to the Military Department of the West.

RAIN COMMENCED.

After many days of pleasant weather a rain commenced falling to-night, which still continues at 11 o'clock.

A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT IN CARTRIDGES.

A new cartridge, the invention of Dr. BARTHOLOW, a Surgeon of the army, and supposed to possess extraordinary merit, having been brought to the attention of Gen. MCCLELLAN, he raised a Board of three officers, to wit.: Captains PLEASANTON, POTTER and others, to test it and report. Experiments were made at the arsenal on Wednesday and Friday, which proved in the highest degree interesting and satisfactory. The cartridge is composed of the simple Minié bullet, attached to the base of which is the explosive compound in solid mass, neatly fitting the bore of the gun, and in quantity not exceeding the length of the bullet. This cartridge is perfect in this shape. It has no wrapping whatever, but is simply inserted in the muzzle of the gun and rammed home; when with a cap fired, the charge is fired. The explosive material is water-proof and very powerful. It gives to the bullet a penetrating power equal, if not superior, to the best gunpowder. On Wednesday, the cartridge was immersed two minutes in water, and on being taken out it fired clear and dry from the gun. On Friday, cartridges were kept in water fifteen minutes, and the fire was not retarded or impaired. The advantages are manifest over the ordinary cartridges. There is no tearing of cartridges or wasting of powder in pouring it into a gun—both of which are awkward movements when fingers are cold or a soldier excited and nervous. The cartridge, in solid mass, is taken from the box and driven home, and the gun is loaded. It saves fifty per cent. in time, and thirty-three per cent. In wastage—the usual estimate of loss in using the ordinary cartridge with dry powder.

Nothing seems lacking in this simple and effective form of ammunition. If it should ever get too wet to be used, it will, by simply drying, be fit for use again, not losing its strength, as powder does. It seems incredible that so valuable an improvement in the efficiency of firearms should not be immediately adopted. The rebels, we are sure, would be delighted to possess the secret; but the surest means are taken to withhold the knowledge of it from them.

DE BRAINE'S REVOLVING CANNON.

A trial was had Thursday of DE BRAINE'S revolving rifled cannon, near Bladensburgh, before the Military Committee of the Senate and House, Gen. BARRY, and several other distinguished artillery officers. The gun, the barrel of which is opened into slits, instead of being solid as in the ordinary cannon, fired with the greatest rapidity and strength, and demonstrated the fact that the only obstacle to a successful revolving cannon is now removed; and that the single barrel thus constructed can never get hot from the rapidity of discharges.

TRIAL OF COL. KERRIGAN—NINTH DAY.

On Saturday, *Maj. Savage*, sworn on the additional charges, testified as follows: I know the accused, Col. James E. Kerrigan, of the New-York Twenty-fifth Volunteers; I never knew him to be out of camp all night, if you mean from sunset to sunrise; I knew him to be out of camp at night, while stationed at Arlington Mills, as late as ten o'clock in the morning; I have asked him where he was going, on some few occasions; he replied that he was going out scouting; he has told me frequently that he was down at McLeod Murphy's Regiment; on these occasions he generally went out alone; I have known him to be out with citizen's dress, or undress uniform without sword, when he said he had been out scouting; while at camp at Arlington Mills, to the best of my knowledge we were within two miles of our outside pickets; I have no knowledge where the enemy's pickets were; I have seen and heard of Mr. Bailey, who lives at Bailey's Cross-roads; from what I know of him I cannot tell whether he is a rebel or a loyal citizen of the United States; I have been to his house for the purpose of getting meals; I think on two occasions; on the first occasion he told me that he was between two cross-fires from our pickets and from the enemy's pickets; I did not get meals the first time I was there; I did on the second time, which was after we had possession of Munson's Hill; I first met Mr. Bailey at his own house; I had no acquaintance with him before; I never saw accused there; I have heard him say he had been there to get meals; I have seen Bailey at Col. Kerrigan's quarters in camp, two or three times, more or less; Bailey's house is distant from Mortimer's house about four miles, on the Columbia turnpike; Perkin's house is close by Mortimer's; I saw a letter from Lieut. Fay, of our regiment, in possession of Col. Kerrigan, requesting the Colonel to send him some money; I don't know where that letter is; the last time I saw Lieut. Fay was on the morning of the day when Col. McCunn's Regiment was ordered out for the defence of Fort Corcoran; I don't remember the date; I do not know of my own knowledge where he is now; I have not heard that he is at Fortress Monroe; I heard that he was at Castle Pinckney some time ago; when we were stationed at Upton's, Bailey's house was within our lines; since then, I have no knowledge of it; I have not seen Bailey since our troops advanced the last time, when I, in company of Dr. Fiske, Surgeon of our regiment, went there to take breakfast; it was then within our lines; I do not know if the Colonels of other Regiments took their meals there at the time Col. Kerrigan told me he did; Bailey had no sons near our camp to my knowledge; I do not know if he had any sons at all; he has never been arrested to my knowledge.

Court adjourned until Monday.

NAVAL MATTERS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 22.

The Boston *Sunday Herald* learns on good authority that the line-of-battle ship *Vermont*, now nearly

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 21, 1861

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	87	
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Coo	89¾	
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74....Con	80¼	
50,000	Missouri State 6s	39	
2,000	do	39¼	
12,000	do	b10 39½	
1,000	California St. 7s	78¼	
7,000	do	78	
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	s10 91	
6,000	Mich. C. & P. 8 ct. 1st		
	M. S. & N. Con. R.	s10 93	
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₱c. B.	94¾	
1,000	M. St. Fund B.	77¼	
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	85	
1,500	C. & N. W. S. F. B	80	
20,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	87	
1,000	C. Coal & T. B.	c 70	
25	Union Bank	82	
10	American Ex. B.	90	
5	do	79¾	
20	Market Bank	80	
80	Penn. Coal Com.	78	
200	Roun & Water. B.	35	
150	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	86¼	
200	do	86¾	
75	do	s30 86¾	
100	do	b30 86¾	
50	do	b30 87	
25	do	86¾	
1200	N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 71¾	
100	do	b30 77¾	
400	do	77¼	
1500	do	77½	
150	do	b10 77¾	
100	do	b15 77¾	
200	do	b18 77¾	
100	do	s18 77¾	
100	Hudson River R.	s30 36¼	
100	do	36½	
200	Harlem Railroad	10¾	
25	do	11	
80	do	b60 11	
50	Harlem R. Pref.	27	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Con	89¼	
11,000	do	89	
1,000	North Car. St. 6s	60	
2,000	Brook. C. W. L.	87	
50	Penn. Coal Co	73	
100	N. Y. Central R.	76½	
100	do	s10 76¾	
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 85¾	
170	do	85¼	
50	do	s3 85	
50	M. & P. Du Chien 2d P.	55	
50	Erie R.	b10 27¾	
50	do	b30 27¾	
100	do	b60 27¾	
270	do	27¾	
100	do	b30 27¾	
200	do	b30 21¾	
100	do	s30 27	
350	do	27	
100	do	b10 27¾	
50	do	b10 27¼	
100	do	s10 27	
100	do	s15 27	
300	Erie R. Preferred	48¾	
50	do	s10 48¾	
100	Reading Railroad	33	
225	Mich. Central R.	45	
100	do	b10 45	
125	do	b10 44¾	
50	do	44¾	
100	do	b15 45	
300	do	44¾	
200	do	44¾	
150	Mich. S. & N. Ind.	17¾	
200	do	17¾	
	do, guar. st'k	38	
50	do	s10 38½	
100	do	38¾	
10	Panama Railroad	119¾	
50	do	b15 118	
10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	101¾	
2475	Clev. & Tol. R.	30	
150	do	s30 30	
350	do	b30 30¼	
217	Chi. & R. I. R.	46	
200	do	45½	
200	do	45¾	
50	do	b30 46	
50	do	b10 45¾	
50	do	b15 46	
50	do	s15 45¾	
93	Mil. & P. du C. R.	18	

MONDAY, Dec. 23—A. M.

The past week of Trade and Finance was one of unusual excitement, and through the first part of it, of much political alarm in regard to our relations with England. The depression on the Stock Exchange, a further rise in the Foreign Exchange; a rise also in the price of Money, and the withdrawal or transfer of considerable sums of Bullion from general to special deposit in Bank' were the first conaequences of startling news in the morning papers of Monday last. The visit of the Secretary of the Treaaury partially reassured financial confidenca on our foreign relations, and his intimation of a probable peaceable solution, was snbsequantly strengthened by advicea from Washington, after the delivery to Lord LYONS of the dispatches of the British Government on the *Trent* affair. Tha turn in the markets was in a more favorable direction after these advices, and on Friday and Saturday, the public mind was nearly quieted as to any War by our Government other than tha one now on hand against Domestic rebellion. Tha Exchanges on Satnrday closed lass firm for Bankers' bills, while the Bankers themselves were unwilling to make engagements to take Merchant bills this week on the same terms that prevailed for the packets of Wednesday and Saturday last. The quotation for Exchange, drawn by Exporters of Grain and Flour, fall from 109¼@109¾ to 108¼@109 ₱ cent., and as tha later naws from England will encourage free shipmants of Breadstuffs this week and add to tha firmness of demand for Provisions—reported on tha advance by this news—the probability is that a fair anpply of Bills will he brought to tha relief of the market. At the same time, the near approach of the 1st of January Dividends to be remitted for. will maka a good demand on the Bankers and perhaps send forward a portion of tha Bullion already withdrawn from bank, aod of the gold bars derived from the last California arrival. The Specie Export thus far is only $453,000. The continuance of the movement will depend upon the political feeling for the next few days. If all serious apprehension of War be removed, the course of shipment will be redneed to the ordinary mercantile calcnlation of profit or losa npon the current rates ohtained for first-class bills. There is no reason to fear, much less to believe, that the English balances here will absorb more Gold, in addition to our shipments of Bread and Provisions, than our Banks are sble to spara on the complete restoration of political confidence, especially as the Bullion Brokers and aoms of the Banking firms are supposed to have already set aside from general dcposit, a very considerable sum in Gold Bars, Sovsreigns and Double Eagles. Tha averagea at Bank and Sub-Treasury this afternoon will show the withdrawal of about $6,000,000, not counting the receipts of $979,000 from California on Tuesday last. Tha Bank average will probably show $36,900,000 as against $39,435,000 last Monday; being a decrease of about $2,500,000; and the Sub-Treasury $4,494,790, as against $8,093,911 last Monday, or a decrease of $3,598,121. The private Deposits at Bank are down in about the same proportion as the Specie, with a much heavier decrease, however, on the general line, owing to the payment of $3,500,000 on tho Government account. A further payment of $3,500,000 is notified for this day, which will leave the amount subject to draft on the negotiation of Nov. 16, on Government Stock,

At New-York	$21,000,000
Boston and Philadelphia	9,000,000
Togethar	$30,000,000

Tha following are the daily balances in the Sub-Treasury for last week:

Monday	$5,989,192	Thursday	$4,932,960
Tuesday	4,944,398	Friday	3,314,06 9
Wednesday	4,972,663	Saturday	2,765,479
Aggregata			$26,968,761

Making the averaga of six days..... $4,494,793

The advance in the price of Money to 7 ₱ cent. mainly affected the Stock Exchange, as the alteration of rate, with the momentary distrust created hy tha rumored menacea from England, cansed a large amount of demand loans to be called in by private as well as Bank lenders. The disturbance, however, had measurably disappeared hy Saturday, and both the anpply and terms to the Brokers were reported easier at the close of tha week. The Merchant demand is fortunataly moderate at present, and but little alteration appears in the regular trade line of accommodation at Bank. A considerahle amount of past due 6 ₱ canta was sent into the Treasury for redemption, hitherto held under diacount at Bank. With this exception, the ordinary line of disconnts has undergone no important changa, and there appears to be no immediate call for curtailment, as tha present Specie Average, after the redaction referred to, is eqnal to about 40 ₱ cent. on all deposits, or 15 ₱ cent. above the Clearing House rule.

The snbject of the future wants of the Government has been defarred, for the present, by the Associated Banks, with the ready concurrence of Mr. CHASE, who, besides having the means to carry the Treasury through to the 10th or 15th of January, entertains a well-grounded expectation that the military situation of the country will be such by that time as to greatly add to the Public Credit. He has a reserve of $50,000,000 in 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds, subject to the option of the Banks until the 1st of Jannary, after which, if the option be not availed of, he will otherwise employ this sum in meeting his January and February disbursements. This issue of 7.30 ₱ cent Bonds will probably bear date on 1st of January, and be opened to popular subscription, as in the case of the first issue of the 19th of August. Other ways and means for tha future wants of the Government will also, no doubt, be perfected at an early date in the New Year, by Congress.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at Naw-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods Trade in our last table, amount to $2,347,012, against $3,039,318 same week last yaar. Tha Export Clearances of Domestic Products and Miscallaneous Goods are $3,726,295, against $3,562,452 ssme week last year. The Specie Export for the week is $453,000.

The Trade returns for eleven months of the calandar yaar at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and pnblished in our paper in tahular form, some weeks ago, report the Import antries of Foraign Marchandisa, exclusiva of Butlion, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1.....$116,425,000
Add three weeks in Dec..... 6,671,600
Total since Jan. 1.....$123,096,600
Against sama time last year.....223,120,971
Decreased Import since 1st January..$100,024,371

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1.....$124,374,000
Add three weeks in December..... 8,723,153
Total clearances since Jan. 1.....$133,097,153
Against same time last year..... 99,762,486
Increased Exports since Jan. 1.....$133,334,667

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are.....$3,796,000
Against same time, 1860..... 42,072,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1 $38,276,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York.....$36,707,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston..... 7,711,000
California Gold at New-York..... 33,677,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1.....$78,095,000

Against same time 1860:

From California.....$33,237,000
From abroad..... 7,420,000—$40,657,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1.....$37,438,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₱ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	92⅝@89½
New-York Central	78½@75@77½@76¾
New-York and Erie	31⅞@23¾@26⅞
Erie Preference Shares	54@46@48¼
Rock Island	50½@45½@46¼
Michigan Guaranteed	39¼@37¼@38¼
Michigan Southern	18¾@16⅞@17¾
Michigan Central	49@41@44¾
Toledo	33¾@28¾@30
Galena	66@63@63¾ ex. div.
Illinois Central	60⅛@56@57
Fabrnsha	114¾@110@110¾
Pacific Mail	88@79@80¾@85
Missouris	41@36½@39¼
Virginias	47½@47½
Tennessees	43½@41½
Hudson River	38@35@36¼
Harlam Preferred	31@26½
Burlington and Quincy	58@51@52½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	14¾@13½

The Stock dealings of the week were violently agitated by the causes above referred to as affecting the Money and Exchange markets. The general decline in the Share list ranged 4@7 ₱ cant., with the exception of the Pacific Mail and Panama, which fall 10 ₱ cent. on the first effect of the Warlike news from England, and subsequently recovered 5@6 ₱ cent. The Federal Loans were depresse d about 3 ₱ cent., and Missouri 6 ₱ cents 5 ₱ cent., the latter recovering 2½ ₱ cent. of the extreme decline. After Friday morning the temper of the market was less excited, though the shifting of Money loans on the Street led to continued sales of New-York Central and several other Railway Stocks at comparatively low prices. Some large parcels of Central were put on the market and distributed to new bidders at 75¾@75¾ on Friday morning, after which the price recovered to 77½, and finally closed 76¾ ₱ cent. In addition to the actual cash sales, a considerable amount was sold, apparently *short*, on the calculation that the fresh supply of cash stock would drive the market lower—the resl effect, however, being the contrary on Saturday. The fall on both classes of Erie shares and on Illinois Central was made heavier than might otherwise have followed, by a number of parcels sent out from London, on the War panic on that side about the time the *Europa* and *City of Washington* sailed. The whole market, however, was mainly influenced by the threatening nature of the English advices, and until confidence was reassured by advices from Washington, the declaration of Secretary CHASE to the Bank meeting here, and the moderate and conciliatory tone of the Press—reflecting not only the popular feeling in favor of avoiding present difficulty with any foreign Power, bnt the understood purpose of Mr. LINCOLN to avoid such a contingency—the course of the market was lo almost panic prices. On Saturday there was a better demand for Stocks, which, without any disposition to stimulate a rapid recovery, caused the dealings to leave off quite steady—the ultimate difference in New-York Central, as the standard of the Share dealings, being 1¾ ₱ cent. below Saturday week. The operations in City Bank shares and Railway Mortgages, pending the excitement, were unusually light.

The following are the last bids for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	80	Nassau	80
City	160	Shoe & Leather	75
Mechanics' & Traders'	75	Continental	65
Commerce	77	Marine	85
Commerce, Scrip Stock	80	Importers' & Traders'	88
Broadway	112	Park	90
American Exchange	78		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Mich. So. 7 ₱c. firsts	75
Erie firsts, '88	101	Mich. So. 7 ₱c. Assent. B.	56
Erie thirds, '63	80	N. Ind., Gos. Line	70
Erie fourths, '80	71	M. S. & N. In. s. f. 7 ₱c.	78
Hndson seconds, s. f., '85	94	Ill Csn. 7 ₱ c., '75	85
Hudson thirds, '75	75½	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱c.	70
Hudson convert. '67	88	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₱c.	27
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	96	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	12
Harlem seconds, '64	90⅞	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	80
Harlem thirds, '81	73	Chi. & N. W. lsts., 30s.	37
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱c. '69–'72	88	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	102½
Mich. Cent. s. f., 8 ₱c. '82	93	L. E. & Wabash firsts	71
Ch., Bur. & Quin. 8 ₱ c.	94		

A Reminiscence.

From the Lowell Gazette.

In April, 1838, a great fire occurred in Charleston, S. C., probably very near the site of the present fire, as the theatre, principal hotel, and over 1,100 buildings were destroyed, the fire first commencing in a paint shop on King-street. Hundreds of families were rendered houseless, and contributions were raised for the sufferers in different parts of the country. In this city a public meeting was called at the City Hall, by a call signed by the Mayor, Luther Lawrence, Elisha Bartlett, Elisha Huntington, John Aiken, Eliphalat Case, James G. Carney, J. W. Mansur, John W. Graves, and others. The Mayor presided, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions from the churches and citizens. What success attended their labors we have no means of knowing. It is hardly probable that a meeting will be called in Lowell at the present time, as the action of Charleston during the last year has not been such as to awaken much sympathy among our people.

MRS. MARKS.—The Monmouth, N. J., *Democrat* corrects some errors made in reference to Mrs. MARKS. It says that the statement that she made a confession, implicating RADETSKI, is without foundation. She has made no confession, bnt pleads entire ignorance of how FELLNER came to his end. The evidence before the jury, upon which the indictment was founded, came from other sources. Mrs. MARKS made another attempt to commit suicide, after her removal from New-York, but she has since been in a more cheerful frame of mind. A considerable amount of property belonging to her, which was about to fall into the hands of the "Sharks" at New-York, was recovered by [illegible] Chancellor HALSTED, Esq., of New-York. Mrs. MARKS has been discharged from custody, no evidence appearing to justify the author ties in holding her, and she is now residing with a private family in the village.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—TICKNOR & FIELDS are producing some books of which they have very good reason to be proud. One volnma in particular, the *Spare Hours* of Dr. JOHN BROWN, of Edinburgh—the best John Brown, by the way, that has yet figured in history—does the Riverside Press lasting credit. It is too often the case with books as with men—a prepossessing exterior is adopted as a sort of set-off against the astonnding emptiness within. But not so with these *Spare Hours*, of which the judicious reader will inclina to make many careful minutes. There is a charming vein of uncommon sense in these papers, together with a pathos and tenderness that is real—not brought up like a stage heroine's tears from an artificial well by the bucket of premeditation. Tha Dr. is an inveterate hater of all shams. He can sympathize with affliction, but he has no bowels of compassion for imaginary ills. He delights in stripping off disguises, and getting at the actual anatomy of the fact with which he has to do. Once his diagnosis is mada he proceeds accordingly. No hesitating treatment ensues at his hands. Immediately he fanciea that ha has found diseased flesh, his knife is at work without nny preliminary flourishes. Occssionally in making these excisions he cuts a little deeper than is necassary, hut tha sufferar has ever the consolation of knowing that he is honest in his surgery, and has no venal end in view. He does'nt kill for tha sake of being enabled to dissact the remains. But it does seem to us that he pnnctures the buoyant complscency of the very ingenious PHILIP JAMES BAILEY rather deeper than the exigancies of the case demand when he pins down the poem on which his raputation is chiefly foundsd, as "the somewhat tremendous, ahsurd, raw, loud and fuliginous 'Festus.'" Mildar treatment would have answered. But the similis that follows is so delightful that even the author of "Festus" must perforce smile in his pain. "We wonld, we repeat, as much rathar keep company with 'V.'" (the poems of another are undsr conaideration, and he is pointing their merits by contrast,) "as we would prefer going to sea for *pleasure* in a trim little yscht, with its frae motions, its quiet, its cleanliness, to taking a state herth in some Fire-king steamer of one thousand horse-power, with his mighty and troublesome throb, his smoke, his exasperated steam, his clangor and firc and luma, his oils and smella." There is much truth in this verdict of the Doctor's, but we apprehend that he pushes his conclusions slightly beyond truth, and thia is quite as unfair as to stop half-way. But, without an occasional exhibition of intolerance, what would a Scotsman be? We might as well have a Dutchman at once. In this reprint of the *Horæ Subscivæ*, our Boston friends have given us one of the most charming volumes of light reading that ever came to enliven the horizon of dullness. The reader will very soon make up his mind that he cannot spare *Spare Hours* to his friends until he has given them a second reading. For, of a verity, these "Brown Studies" (as an Edinburgh wag calls them) are very pleasant to indulge in.

—The writings of another most worthy Browne—Sir THOMAS BROWNE, Kt., M. D.—are published by the same house, and in a like beautiful edition. Nearly two centuries roll their billowing years between Sir THOMAS and Dr. JOHN, yet here do these two worthies repose, side by side, similarly attired, and their bays are equally green. After all, the only true type of immortality is in the printer's hands, and it rests with him to give the baon which Jupiter was powerless to bestow. Quaint utterances of wisdom are these which fall from the lips of Sir THOMAS. Dr. JOHNSON says of him: "There is no science in which he does not discover some skill, and scarce any kind of knowledge, profane or sacred, abstruse or elegant, which he does not appear to have cultivated with success." And the gruff old lexicographer was not accustomed to speak words of either praise or censure lightly. The good Sir THOMAS had an abiding faith in *diablerie*, and avows it bravely: "For my part," he says, "I have ever believed, and do now know, that there are witches; they that doubt of these do not only deny them but spirits, and are obliquely and upon consequnnca a sort not of infidels, but atheists." May not the avowals of some of the divines and philosophers of our day seem equally strange and quaint a few centuries hence? We doubt, however, that the change in the economy of nature for populating the world, suggested by Sir THOMAS, and broadly by him advised, would scarcely meet with popular favor in any age.

—Now-a-days a poet is nothing if not blue and gold. This ornamental immortality is bestowed upon WILLIAM ALLINGHAM, an Irish poat, by TICKNOR & FIELDS. It is a fortunate thing, by the way, that these poems came over as early as they did, as it is probable that when the war now blossoming has fairly and fully unfolded its "heart of fire," the exportation of poetry from tha mother kingdom will be forbidden. Why should not attic salt be pronounced contraband as well salpetre? We say it is fortunate, because with such a torrent of positively bad "poetry" dashing about our ears, it affords a pleasant relief to have any that is even passably good. And Mr. ALLINGHAM'S verses are better than the average that find their way into print. WENDELL PHILLIPS says that a thing may be "better" and yet not good. But we, in this instance, use the comparative in a more complimentary sense. The first poem in the volume, "The Touchstone," was published in this country about the time of JOHN BROWN'S execution, and was generally attributed to RALPH WALDO EMERSON. This was saying much for tha ability of the verses, and more for their incomprehensibility. We scarcely think that Mr. ALLINGHAM will ever achiave a sustained poetic flight. In the volume before us he does not try, and this is one of our chief reasons for liking him; he wearies neither himself nor the reader by attempting to keep too long on the wing.

—After blue and gold comes green and gold in very natural succession and mention. With direct and pointed reference to Christmas time, Mr. GREGORY publishes the *Christmas Stories* of CHARLES DICKENS. We plainly saa into what piece of sensible and economical extravaganca Mr. GREGORY intends to inveigle tha people,—he calculates that every one will buy these "Christmas Stories," for the sease s sake, and that then when they find themselves in possession of a part of his beautiful edition they'll buy the remaining volnmes for their own sake. Truth compels the admission that the graen vellum volumes before us would blend charmingly with the foliage of a Christmas tree. The stories are, first, the well-known "Christmas Carol," and the equally popular "Cricket on tha Hearth." (What benevolent and respectable old gentleman is it that figurea in one of tha foregoing stories, who fonnd a crisp pleasure in "crunching" crickets?) Then, we have "The Chimes," "The Battle of Life," "The Haunted Man," and "A Christmas Tree." It is scarcely necessary to speak critically of these stories. They are quite as familiar to all good Christiana as plum puddings. We were nearly betrayed into saying that if any poor mortal hadn't read them we'd send him copies. But tha light utterance of a simila promise in a recent notice of "Undine" brought in a shower of letters that would have more than exhausted the edition. We had no idea of the immensa numbet of "poor mortals in the land," until the davalopments after [illegible] "Festival," in accordance with [illegible] we should have forwarded him a copy of the book referred to, but such a host of unfortunates as turned up it would be idle to attempt to relieve. But the publisher, JAMES MILLER, will do his duty in the premises on receipt of orders—accompanied by the money.

—CASSELL & NICHOLS, of Boston, publish several attractive juvenile books for the holidays. *The Bear Hunters*, by ANNE BOSWAN, will probably interest the boy department of the household; and *Round the World*, by W. H. C. KINGSTON, will most likely find favor in the same eyes. All little girls are not Ida Pfeiffers, generally preferring pinafores to pantaloons, doll-dressing to bear-chasing, and a voyage round the village in a pony-chaise to one around the world in a more complicated conveyance. We conclude, therefore, that while the two books aforementioned find their way to the depths of short little stockings, *Florence Erwin's & Three Homes* will drown down into the profundities of littlar and longer ones.

—Many very excellent people have never ceased to regret that GOETHE and SCHILLER did not write their immortal poems in English instead of in German. The unfortunate fact that they did not do so has cnt off multitndes of deserving individuals from holding communlon with them. Though the majority of our countrymen can dance the German, those that can speak it or rend it are to ha looked upon as lingual excaptions. Therefore the multitnda will be grateful to I. KOHLER, of Philadelphia, for the revised edition he publishes of SCHILLER'S *Complete Works*, edited by CHARLES J. HEMPEL, M. D. To ba sure the differenca betwcen knowing SCHILLER in his own languaga or through nn English interpretation is somewhat similar to that of grasping a friend by the hand and gazing into his eyes, or being brought face to face with a photograph of him. Tha photograph may ba an excellent one, but it cannot reproduce the soul Still, when an ocean rolls between you and the original it is well to have tha best reproduction that can be obtained.

—Mr. PUTNAM'S National edition of Irving receives the accession of *Bracebridge Hall* and *Astoria*. The publication of this aeriea has been maintained in spita of tha war, and the volnmes have msde their appearanca with the month in the order announced as regularly as the moon. For the bensfit of those who may wish to subscribe, we give the order in which the remaining volumes are to appear, dating back a little for completeness' saka:

LIFE OF COLUMBUS; Vol. I.—NOV. 1, 1860. LIFE OF WASHINGTON; Vol. III.—Dec. 1, 1860. COLUMBUS; Vol. II.—Jan 1, 1861. COMPANIONS OF COLUMBUS.—Feb. 1, 1861. OLIVER GOLDSMITH.—March 1, 1861. WASHINGTON; Vol. IV.—April 1, 1861. ALHAMBRA.—May 1, 1861. CRAYON MISCELLANY.—June 1, 1861. CAPT. BONNEVILLE.—July 1, 1861. MAHOMET.—Aug. 1, 1861. MAHOMET'S SUCCESSORS.—Sept. 1, 1861. ASTORIA.—Oct. 1, 1861. GRANADA.—Nov. 1, 1861. WOOLFERT'S ROOST.—Dec. 1, 1861. WASHINGTON; Vol. V.—Jan. 1. 1862.

—There are so many theoretical works on music, and so few practical ones, that a little *brochure* called a *Method for the Piano-forte and Methodical Guide for Piano-forte Teaching*, by H. A. WOLLENHAUPT and THEODORE HAGEN, comes to us with peculisr claims to consideration. It divides the study of the piano-forte into ssven epochs, and without tedious wastes of musical illustration, tells in a concisa way who have written appropriate studies for each. A catalogue of commendable pieces is thus placed before the eye of the student, and his way in an art which is obscured by pedagoguism more than any other, is thus mapped out for him. The incidental remarks with which each epoch is prefaced are conceived in a spirit of just eclecticism, and cannot fail to he of profit to the teacher as well as the student. Those who would know what and how to study should procure this very valuable little volume. It is published by THEODORE HAGEN, (MASON BROTHERS.) Naw-York.

—*Harper's Magazine* for January is rather a creditable number. The following is the table of contents: "The Franconian Switzerland," by BAYARD TAYLOR; "History of the United States Navy," by BENSON J. LOSSING; "Frost," a poem; "The Zou-Zou," "Penny Dexter," "My Brierwood Pipe, and What it Cost Me," "Castle Pinckney—1861," a poem; a continuation of "Orley Farm," "Mehetabel Wesley," by J. B. HAGANY; "Under Green Leaves," a poem; "Samuel F. B. Morse," a continuation of THACKERAY'S "Adventures of Philip," "Courtship by Character," "Hints for Travalers," "Monthly Record of Current Events," "Editor's Table," "Editor's Easy Chair," "Foreign Bureau," "Editor's Drawer," "The Romance of Miss Smith's Bonnet," "Fashions for January."

—A map showing the distribution of the slave population of the Southern Stetes, compiled from the census of 1860, is published and sold for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of the United Statea Army. The map is a valuable one, and the object will commend itself to all hearts. We do not know the publishers,—it seems to be an anonymous deed of charity.

—*A Bird's Eye View of New-York and its Environs*, showing the position of the defences of our harbor, is published by BACHMAN & CO.

The Linea of the Torres Vedras and the Lines of Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gen. BARNARD, Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, in his report recently made to Gen. McCLELLAN concerning the condition of the defensive works surrounding the City of Washington, took occasion to illustrate their magnitude by comparing them with the celebrated lines of the Torres Vedras constructed under the direction of WELLINGTON during the Peninsular War. It seems that the forts and redoubts form a chain extending thirty-five miles in length around Washington, and this exceeds, by several miles, so says the General, the length of the lines of Torres Vedras. This statement is in one sense incorrect, because the lines of Torres Vedras consisted of three distinct lines of intrenchments, one within the other. The outermost, indeed, was twenty-nine miles in length, but the aggregate length of the whole was upwards of fifty miles. In this connection, it may not be out of place to give a succinct description of those stupendous works, the strongest extemporized field tortifications ever built, and from the construction of which may be dated the commencement of NAPOLEON'S downfall; for it was against those mighty bulwarks that the torrent of French coognes first dashed in vain. Romans never conceived or executed grander designs, and it was the system of intrenched camps which sent Roman eagles throughout the ancient world. Torres Vedras is the name of a chain of hills in Portugal, extending from a point on the seacoast about twanty miles north of the mouth of the Tagus across the country to a point situated about fifteen miles up the same river. Here, then, was a spot surrounded on two sides by water and commanded by British war ships, and shut out on the north from the rest of Portugal by this ridge of mountains. Within the tract thus described was the rich City of Lisbon, which at the time was the British naval station. WELLINGTON conceived the plan of making this triangular tract of country an impregnable base of operations, and accordingly fortified it on the grandest scale. The first or outermost line of works extended along the preciptous summits of the Torres Vedras itself for the distance of twenty-nine miles. Along this were stationed at intervals thirty forts and redoubts, mounted with 150 pieces of artillery. This line was overlooked through its whole extent by the great redoubt of the Sobral, situated nearly in the centre and mounted with forty guns. But this first chain of fortresses was designed principally to blunt the edge of the enemy's attack, and enable the defenders to take up their position without being hurried on the second line of forts, which was incomparably the strongest of all—distant from the first about eight miles, and running parallel to it from the seacoast to the Tagus, a distance of 24 miles. The third line was intended to cover forced embarkation, if such should become necessary. While this again was an intrenched camp, impregnable to be resorted to in the last moments of extremities, when the rear guard, left behind to protect such an operation, must, of course, be constantly diminishing in number. Here towered the impregnable citadel of Fort St. Julian. In each line the spaces between the posts, besides being swept by the fire of the batteries, were defended and cluttered up with enormous abatis made, not as is usual, of the branches of trees, but of entire full-grown oaks and chestnuts, torn up by the roots and dragged great distances, to be crossed and interlaced in position. These defences, consisting in all of 150 forts, mounted with 600 great guns, were manned by 130,000 soldiers. The sea and river coast was protected by twenty British ships-of-the-line and 100 transports. Yet such was the secrecy and dispatch with which these vast operations had been conducted, that Marshal MASSENA, who was in pursuit of WELLINGTON, knew of their existence but five days before he arrived in front of them. After waiting before them a month without daring to hazard an attack, this great General, Duke of Rivoli and Prince of Essling, who had been selected by NAPOLEON out of all his Marshals, and in place of JUNOT and SOULT, as best fitted to cope with WELLINGTON, and drive the English leopard off the Continent, was at last forced to commance a retreat. From that moment commenced that series of British successes which culminated at Waterloo. Z.

SLAVERY AND THE REBELLION.

How the "Institution" may be made Available by the Government.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since my communication of Nov. 30, I have seen several able arguments on the question I have again written about—one in the Boston *Courier*, of Dec. 12, and especially one which occurs in an able and eloquant appeal on behalf of Constitutional Law against the "higher law," from the pen of Judge NICHOLAS, of Kentucky, in the Louisville *Journal* of the 11th December. All the articles I refer to dwell upon the constitutional and legal obstacles to carrying out the emancipation and confiscation schemes of the ultra politicians of the Republican Party. Upon these points I do not touch. The same experisnce of Northern opinion which has prompted me to write these communications, has settled in my mind the conviction that arguments upon the right and wrong of the question are, at least for the present, utterly unheeded by those to whom they are addressed—in a word, that the "higher law" (which Judge NICHOLAS has forcibly demonstrated to come from *below* rather than from *above*) has as entirely supplanted all reverence for the "Supreme Law of the Land" with a very large portion of the people of the North, as "Democratic principles" and an ungoverned will have done the same work at the South. It was a very rare thing for me to meet with an individual at the North who appeared to have any vague idea that this war was, in any sense, for the restoration of the power of the Constitution. "We'll talk about the Coostitution when the rebellion is put down," was a common reply to any suggestions of there being such a document in existence. "Don't talk about the Constitution while the country is in danger." "We will establish the principle that the majority shall govern." "Shall govern by an absolute will?" I asked a gentleman whose position and surroundings indicated one of the conservative classes in Massachusetts. "Do not all majorities govern so?" was the coot reply.

To persons so minded, I suggest only the *natural* obstactes to the practical working of their schemes for gratifying their ardent love for their colored fellow creatures at the expensa, as they imagine, of the rebellious masters thereof. In addition to obstacles which I have before stated, and which grow out of the peculiar character of tha negro himself, and his relation to his master and to the soil upon which he is plantad, there are a few which exist on the side of those who would supplant the master. It seems entirely to have escaped their notice, that all their schemes involve tha necessity of their assuming over the emancipated negro an authority, at least so far as the entire control of his actions goes, as absolute as that exercised by his late master. From tha "working" scheme to tha "colonizing" scheme, each step must be *enforced*, even under the mitigated ownership and mitigated overseership which these theorists picture to themselves. If they think that the negro will cheerfully work for wages, like any other man, we have first to inquire—What is the work ready for him on Southern soil, and who is to pay him the wages for it? If the Government takes him in hand, the *first* thing the Government is bound to do is to feed him. The soldier's ration is 30 cents a day; we will suppose a ration of 20 cents a day sufficient for the negro. For 50,000, (I said I would embarrass the question with only this small installment of the four millions,) this would amount to $10,000 *per diem*, or one million of dollars in one hundred days. I will leave these figures in the hands of any one of these theorists who is disposed to sit down to the solution of the problem: Given 50,000 negroes, whereof more than three-fifths are women and children—to make them earn their food *through this present Winter*.

Should this problem be brought to a successful solution, and be practically carried out, it will eventually ba found to have solved this other problem at the same time: Given a thorough disorganization of society, brought about by the profligate folly and wickedness of the slave-owners of the South—*to do those slave-owners the largest benefit which, under the circumstances, they can receive at your hands.*

There is a simple and rational answer to be given to the question I have propounded above—simple and rational, but, I fear, so unpalatable also, as to be as promptly rejected by the Northern mind as are all appeals to their sense of constitutional right or wrong.

How can Slavery be turned against the rebellion? By driving the slaves back upon the hands of their masters, who must for their own preservation maintain and feed them, while under the circumstances they can derive no possible return for their labor. This is the beginning of the Southern Winter. When the cotton crop is picked, Coffee has rest for a time, but with an unliminished appetite, and his master must feed him on pork at $48 a barrel. I have recently heard through a merchant of this City, of such a transaction in New-Orleans as this: The sale of a cotton crop at *eight cents* a pound, delivarable at buyer's option *after the war*, the factor's notes being deposited as security for the delivery and for an advance *in Confederate scrip* at 8 per cent. per annum until paid. *This is to meet plantation expenses.*

In this way only can this question be met in all its bearings. Leave the negroes untouched on the deserted plantations, but send them from tha presence of the army whenever they seek it. So will the falsehood on which the South has been fed be most effectually wiped out, and planters may be left to grumble together over their domestic exchequer, without its sustsinlng stimulus.

That the measure suggested will be most unpalatable to the Northern mind is very certain; bnt, if they are not prepared to abandon their cherished schame in tha negro's behalf, npon a ground of right and wrong, in their country's behalf, there remain potent argumants yet why such a measure is not only the wisest, but the one absolutely necessary to be adopted. In the close of my last communtcation I advised the North to "*try the temper of the army on this question.*" The Editor of the TIMES, in the same issue containing my letter, summed up, in three startling paragraphs, the "probsble" consequences of the passage of an emancipation act by Congress. That these "probabilities" are *certainties* is known to every one who has had any opportunity for intercourse with the men composing the army. It does not seem to occur to those gentlemen who discuss politics in the Intervals of their business, that the man who go forth to figbt for the preservation of this Government may really have opinions of their own. In a period of six months I have had the opportunity of a very familiar intarcourse with the officers and men of four regiments, comprising about 4,200 men—besides other casual opportunities et conversation with soldiers of many other regiments. I think I may more safely draw conclusions from my own experience than even from Mr. RUSSELL'S "conversation at the door of a tent" with certain National officers. I declare that I have conversed with but one man, a Massachusetts officer, who did not utterly scorn the idea that they were enlisted for any other cause than the great one—or *could be made* to "have anything to do" with tha negro population for any purpose. Not a few went beyond expressions of disgust and indifference, and talked freely of "factions at the North," "Abolitionism," &c., in terms that would be rather amazing to the neighbors they left behind. A regiment was encamped very near the place where I passed the Summer. Before they had been an hour upon their ground a soldier came over to borrow an ax. "Is you come to set us free?" asked a hired slave in the house. "Come to have nothing to do with you," was the short reply.

one year, Washington would probably fall. With the Chesapeake Bay open to any navy that may choose to enter; with a disloyal population in Maryland; with enemies along the Virginia and Atlantic coasts, England could precipitate a fearful series of disasters, and perhaps, with the aid of the Southern armies, turn the bloody tide of war upon the Northern States.

It may be, in view of all these grave considerations, and from the real necessities of the case, that, in order to avoid a war which could only end in our dismemberment, the Administration may be compelled to concede the demands of England, *and, perhaps, release Messrs. Mason and Slidell.* God forbid!—but in a crisis like this we must adapt ourselves to stern circumstances, and yield every feeling of pride to maintain our existence. If this contingency should ever arrive—and I am only speculating upon a disagreeable possibility—then let us swear—not only to ourselves, but our children who come after us—to repay this greedy, insolent and cowardly Power with the retribution of a just and fearful vengeance. If England, in our time of distress, makes herself our foe, and offers to be our assassin, we will treat her as a foe when we can do so unfettered and unmenaced by another enemy.

There are several methods by which to baffle England, if she is disposed to take part against the cause of civilized freedom on this continent. If Capt. WILKES has erred, it will only by following British authority. We can offer to replace the rebel envoys on board the *Trent*, and then have that vessel convoyed, with its "contraband" cargo, to a neutral port, and tried according to the British construction of International law. Or, we can say that no offence was intended to England (as none was intended) in the detention of the *Trent*, but that, in arresting two notorious traitors, bent upon destroying our glorious Government, we felt that what we did was precisely what England would have done under the same circumstances. Or, with these propositions and protestations, we can offer to submit the whole case to the arbitration of Russia or France, or both together. Should the British Government accept any one of these suggestions or explanations, the case can readily be adjusted. Should she refuse, there can be but one judgment pronounced. She will forfeit the respect of every civilized Government on earth. But whether she accepts or rejects them, this much is written in the Book of Fate—*that if she has attempted to embarrass us to assist the United States in their present mighty trouble, she has made eternal foes of all the loyal millions of America and their posterity forever.*

If we do concede the demands of England, however, it will only be because we desire to crush this rebellion—as a duty we owe to mankind. It will be because we prefer to master the great evil, and do not wish to be alienated from our duty by an international and comparatively unimportant quarrel; it will be because we prefer national salvation to the gratification of any feeling of national pride. It will be a great act of self-denial. But when we come from this rebellion, it will be with a magnificent army, educated and organized, and with the sense of this wrong weighing upon them. It will be with a navy commensurate to meet any navy upon the globe. It will be for us, then, to remember how England was our enemy in the day of our misfortune, and in make that remembrance a dark and fearful page of her history, and an eternal memory in our own.

OCCASIONAL.

THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

Voyage of the Rhode Island with Supplies—Visits to Fortress Monroe, Hatteras Inlet, Beaufort and Charleston.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP RHODE ISLAND, OFF CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861.

As it is very probable that an opportunity will present itself to forward letters North upon our arrival off Port Royal, I have jotted down the principal features of our movements thus far for your perusal. We bid adieu to New-York on Wednesday, 4th inst., being deeply laden with innumerable kinds of fresh beef, provisions, packages, letters, papers, and, most important of all, a number of rifle cannon, each and all to be distributed among the many vessels and patriotic officers and men along the line of the Southern coast, attending to the manifold interests of the National Government.

We reached Hampton Roads during the afternoon of the 6th inst., finding it remarkably quiet among the forest of vessels rendezvousing there. We remained at anchor all night alongside the *Brandywine*, but at daybreak of the 7th steamed up to the wharf near Fortress Monroe, and commenced discharging a portion of the cannon we had on board intended for this place. At 2 P. M. same day we cast off from the wharf and began our voyage of Christian mission in relieving the salt pork consumers connected with the blockading duty, and cheering their hearts with letters from the dear ones at home, hundreds of miles away.

SUNDAY, Dec. 8.—We arrived at Hatteras Inlet at 10 A. M., making out several of our vessels quietly at anchor inside. The gallant little gunboat *Ceres* came out to us for stores, and reported all very quiet there. We relieved her necessities, and she immediately returned to her anchorage ground. The *Ceres* carries one gun, and is of the following dimensions: Length on deck, 116 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft of water, 3 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 147 tons. She is built of white oak and chestnut, and securely fastened. She is fitted with a vertical beam engine, with one cylinder of 30 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 8 feet. She is also supplied with one fine boiler, located in her hold. She was built by B. C. TERRY, of Keyport, N. J., and her machinery was constructed by BERRYMAN & STONES, of New-York City. At 1 P. M. we left them and pursued our journey. At 7 P. M. the bright eyes of our lookout discovered a light ahead, for which we immediately made at a terrific rate. We soon overhauled it, and boarding the vessel at whose masthead it hung, found her to be the English schooner *Phantom*, from Cuba, bound to New-York, with a valuable cargo of sugar and molasses. Warning her off, we proceeded on our course, but thought, at least, her presence in the latitude we discovered her very suspicious. We had not parted from her but a little while when Capt. TRENCHARD, after further and mature deliberation, deemed it best to again overhaul her and take her down to the senior officer at Beaufort. This we at once put into execution, at which proceedings the officers of the schooner were highly indignant they relieving their pent-up wrath by calling us all manner of names that ever had existence in the vocabulary of the vulgar and profane. They further asserted that if "England would stand this, she had better be immediately annexed to the United States." They were informed in answer, that we were doing our duty in the premises, and the matter could not be differently arranged.

MONDAY, Dec. 9.—We came to anchor off Beaufort at 7:30 A. M., finding there the steamers *State of Georgia* and *Mount Vernon*, and the barks *Gemsbuk* and *Braziliera*, whose respective wants we at once relieved. We ascertained that during the 8th six contrabands came off to the *Gemsbuk* in a small yawl boat. This vessel is a fine craft, and since her purchase by the National Government, she has done excellent service, and captured several vessels which were endeavoring to run the blockade. She is 147 feet 6 inches on deck, 31 feet breadth of beam, and 17 feet deep. She is 622 tons burden, carries six guns in her broadside, and one pivot that throws a solid shot of 120 pounds. We could see the town and fortifications of our army very plainly. A thorough search had been made of the schooner, and finding nothing to warrant our keeping her, we started out to sea with her at 11 A. M., and after towing her quite a long distance cast her adrift.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10.—At 1:30 A. M., arrived off Wilmington, N. C., and there found the bark *Amanda*, the only vessel there. We attended to the requests of her officers, and at 2:30, one hour after, left her. At A. M. we arrived off Georgetown, and made fast to the frigate *Sabine*, to whom we gave fresh beef and provisions, as well as to the bark *Gem of the Sea*. The latter vessel is a pretty craft, and has done her duty since she was called into service. Her dimensions are: Length on deck, 116 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 13 feet 5 inches. Her tonnage is 371 tons, and her armament consists of four guns of large calibre. Both the *Sabine* and *Gem of the Sea* are lying so far from land it can hardly be distinguished. We thought this phase of the affair a very interesting feature. At 11:25 A. M. we again steamed away, and at 1 P. M. spoke the U. S. steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, from Hampton Roads, with troops on board for Port Royal. At 4:30 we anchored off the doomed city whose name is at the head of this letter; and Sumter's walls loom up like gaunt spectres before us, as the talisman of what is to come. We find the U. S. steamers *Florida*, *Augusta*, *Alabama*—the latter having just arrived from Port Royal—and the bark *Rockbuck*, blockading here. The *Augusta*, a few days since, captured a ship laden with arms, ammunition, &c., intended for Secessia. A prize crew was placed on board of her, and she was sent North.

A trifling affair is being enacted here at the period of my writing, which I desire to call your attention to. It is this: A secession tug-boat has just emerged from under the guns of Sumter, and with an English flag and a flag of truce flying at her staffs, she approachee an English steam sloop-of-war lying here. She is received with seeming courtesy, and after a lengthy interview with her officers she returns, and the English sloop-of-war *immediately stands out to sea*. May I ask, in all seriousness, what such conduct means, and what motives had the Englishman to stand out to sea so soon? It is a mystery.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11.—Nothing can exceed the pleasantness of our cruise thus far. We have found all our vessels safe, and their respective officers and crews in capital health, and the many generous acknowledgments we have received from them for the articles distributed by us more than repays us for any trouble experienced. We are now bowling along at the rate of thirteen miles an hour; the sky overhead seems to have more stars, and brighter than ever before, and for some time past I have been leaning out of one of the forward port-holes—its a pleasant place at such a time. Looking down into the water below, watching the foaming waves and dashing spray which the bow of our noble ship makes as she glides through the water, you gradually forget where you are—you relapse into a sort of opium-eater's reverie, and things past and to come, those known and unknown, occasionally commingle together in the strangest and most agreeable manner. But to-night my wanderings have divested themselves of the frivolous, and become clothed with seriousness. The bleak walls of Sumter were there, and I heard the booming of the cannon that first bombarded it, and that awakened strange echoes, and touched forgotten chords in the American heart; and I saw the fort again, and the same boomings were heard, but the result was different—it was the yell of a gigantic and affluent country in its defence of its Constitution and starry ensign.

The ship seems literally to be ploughing an ocean of molten silver, throwing aside millions upon millions diamonds, each with its dazzling halo of light—each appearing as large as the palm of my hand. The waterstars, those centres of light for a second only, go circling about in every conceivable form—some suddenly starting off in right lines, others round and round as if joined by some invisible thread, whilst other are the fixed centres of revolving constellations, formidable rivals to those overhead. Truly, such a sight is a strange one in this latitude at this season of the year. Favors are abundantly dispensed to us by the god of waters.

We left Charleston at 2 A. M., to-day, for Port Royal, and, at 8 o'clock, anchored directly abreast of Fort Beauregard, in close proximity to the flag ship *Wabash*. It would be utterly impossible for me, in my limited time, to enumerate the number of vessels lying promiscuously about here; there are frigates, sloops-of-war, gunboats, barks, schooners, and ferry boats innumerable. Affairs are exceedingly quiet, and as it will be several days before this leaves, you will receive later and more correct news than I could possibly embody in this epistle. A swarm of officers have boarded us, and they seem like hungry wolves in their search for letters, papers &c. All are in good health and spirits. We leave here in six hours. We proceed to Key West, to coal, where we expect to remain some two days. Should an opportunity occur for transmission of letters from there, you shall again hear from me.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The number of recruits enlisted in this City, last week, for the regular army, was not more than ten or twelve. Considering that there are eight recruiting offices open, in different parts of the City, this return is not at all satisfactory.

One hundred and eighty men were shipped for the navy, being twenty less than last week.

Recruiting for Capt. D. D. PORTER'S fleet of armed schooners, to operate in the creeks, inlets and sounds along the Southern coast, is pretty brisk. Thirty men enlisted for this expedition last week. The rendezvous is at No. 152 South-street.

Marine recruiting is active. About 15 men were booked here and at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The number of marines on duty at this station now amounts to 160.

The First Battalion of the Twelfth Infantry has at last reached its authorized strength of 800 men. It is still at Fort Hamilton, under the command of Maj. HENRY B. CLITZ, a graduate of West Point, with a military experience of sixteen years. The headquarters of the Second Battalion will be established at Racine, Wis., in which State the battalion will chiefly be raised. Recruiting will commence at once. The commanding officer of this battalion is Maj. RICHARD R. SMITH, who, after graduating at West Point, first entered the service in July, 1834, as brevet Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry. He resigned in October, 1836; was reappointed, in December, 1840, as Second Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry; resigned again in January, 1856, and was reappointed Major in the Twelfth Infantry in May last. It is not yet certain whether recruiting for the Third Battalion, Maj. LUTHER B. BRUEN, will commence before the second is complete or not.

The following vessels are at the Brooklyn Navy-yard:

	Guns.		Guns.
North Carolina	64	Crusader	10
Oneida	9	Sumter	10
Octorara	9	Connecticut	7
Dacotah	9	Western World	4
Owasco	4	Restless	4
Kanawha	4	Ohio	4
Norwich	6	Forbes (formerly R. B. Palomska	4
Kate Stambler and one sloop-of-war in course of construction.			

The *Chippewa*, (4,) *Winona*, (4,) *Quaker City*, (9,) *E. B. Hale*, (4,) *Arthur*, (6,) *Pursuit*, (6,) are off the Battery, but may sail at any moment.

The forces in the harbor add up to 3,660 men, as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	700	North Carolina	700
Fort Hamilton	900	Marine Barracks	160
Fort Lafayette	60	Kate Stambler	70
Bedloe's Island	50	Vessels in harbor	1,000
Total			3,060

The United States steamer *Pensacola* went on a trial trip from Alexandria to Indian Head on Saturday.

The Tenth Regular Infantry has been detailed with the Sturgis Rifles, of Chicago, as Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Body Guard. Two companies of the Tenth have been at Camp Anderson, Washington, for some months past, on patrol duty.

The United States gunboat *Forbes* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Friday from Port Royal, which place she left on the 17th inst. She experienced fine weather during her passage, and did not see anything noteworthy. The *Forbes* requires repairs chiefly to her outside works. The following is a correct list of her officers:

Lieutenant In command, H. S. NEWCOM; Acting Master and Executive Officer, E. Hardie; Acting Assistant Paymaster, G. W. Morton; Acting Assistant Surgeon, L. Michel; Second Assistant Engineer, T. Peters; Third Assistants, W. Smith, and J. McCluskey; Master's Mates, W. M. Tomlinson, W. W. Weld, and P. Bonner.

The United States sloop-of-war *Dacotah*, formerly denominated a gunboat, arrived on Friday at the Navy-yard. She left Hong Kong on the 6th August, and called at Batavia, Cape Town and St. Thomas; at the latter place she heard that the United States steamer *Iroquois* was in chase of the privateer *Sumter*. She put to sea in search of the *Sumter*, but not seeing anything of her returned to St. Thomas, where orders were awaiting her to start at once for New-York to have her boilers surveyed. If her boilers are condemned she will go to Boston to have new ones made. The *Dacotah* was put into commission eighteen months ago, and sailed from Norfolk, Va., for the Chinese seas. She is a sister ship to the *Iroquois*, and is in all respects a fine boat. The following is the official list of her officers:

Commander, J. P. MCKINSTRY; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, J. H. Parker; Lieutenants, Edward Barrett and M. Sicard; Paymaster, C. C. Jackson; Chief Engineer, H. H. Stewart; Surgeon, P. R. Deaby; Masters, S. P. Gillett, S. T. Amee. F. S. Brown and W. Whitehead; First Assistant-Engineer, J. W. Thomson; Second Assistant, G. J. Barry; Third Assistants, L. J. Allen, H. S. Davids and W. S. Thompson; Gunner, J. Gaskins; Carpenter, J. G. Myers.

The purchased steamer *Patomska* was put into commission on Friday. Her officers are;

Acting Lieut.-Commanding, P. G. Watmough; Master and Executive Officer, G. W. Hayward; Acting-Masters, Caleb Curtis and B. W. Leary; Acting Assistant-Surgeon, J. C. Smith; Acting Assistant-Paymaster, —— Turnbull; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, F. P. Root; Third Assistants, J. G. Henkley, S. Bloomer and Wm. Ross; Master's Mate, G. Hall.

The new gunboat *Kanawha* arrived on Friday from Bridgeport, Conn., where she was built, in be armed and put into commission.

The *Chippewa*, Capt. BAYSON, has gone off the Battery for her powder.

It is reported that the greater proportion of the "rat-hole squadron" will not answer the purpose for which it was intended, in consequence of the vessels drawing too much water. Several of them have been sunk, experimentally.

Nearly the whole of the transports employed on the Port Royal expedition are ordered home. They will, doubtless, bring valuable cargoes.

The Volunteer who was killed on Governor's Island on Wednesday, while endeavoring to make his escape from the guard, was killed by a brother Volunteer. Such an accident would scarcely take place among the Regulars there. The latest report is that the deceased *ran against the bayonet of the sentinel*, and so impaled himself.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

THE VICTORY AT CAMP ALLEGANY, VA.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Dec. 19.

Col. KIMBALL, of the Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, arrived in this City on Tuesday night, on his way home from Western Virginia. He left Phillippi, the headquarters of Gen. REYNOLDS and of his own regiment, on Sunday, and brings the first full and authentic account of the late battle between our troops under MILROY, and the rebels under JOHNSON, that has reached us. He was not present, but from the official report of Gen. MILROY, and the statements of officers engaged in the battle, has learned enough to give us a fair idea of its plan and result. The enemy were posted in an intrenched position near Yager's farm, about eleven miles directly east of the camp at Greenbriar, where Gen. REYNOLDS defeated them last October, and where by the way, as our men have learned beyond question, by the graves found in the camp, and from the reports of prisoners, we killed fully 500, and inflicted a total loss of about one thousand, in spite of the reports to the contrary. After the retreat of the enemy from that position, the main body scattered, probably joining other divisions, leaving about two thousand men at this Yager camp, to hold our forces in check. Here they had intrenched themselves strongly, and undoubtedly expected to stay all the Winter. These intrenchments consisted of four lines of earthworks and ditches, placed at various distances behind each other, so as to afford four successive lines of defence. The attack was left entirely in the hands of Gen. MILROY, who commanded the Brigade at that point, and his selected for it the Ninth and Thirteenth Indiana Regiments, and portions of one Ohio and the Second Virginia Regiments. The column marched on the night of the 12th, so as to reach the enemy and begin the fight at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 13th. A battalion of the Ninth Regiment, under Col. MOODY, was ordered to make a *detour* to the enemy's left, so as to reach and attack them in the flank at the same time that Gen. MILROY attacked them in front. Owing to the darkness, and the wretched mountain paths, or no paths, through which this division had to pass, it failed to arrive at the time, and MILROY, expecting it every moment and eager for a fight, began the attack without it. The battle was warm and doubtful. Our force was unprotected, the enemy was intrenched, and at least two to our one. Once there were signs of wavering, and portions of some of the regiments fell into disorder. In the nick of time, Maj. DOSSS, of the Thirteenth, came up with a portion of that regiment which had been left behind, and restored the fight. A little after 8 o'clock, Col. MOODY, with his division, came up, joined the attacking column, and then our men began the work of cleaning out the intrenchments in earnest. One after the other of the four lines of breastworks and ditches was carried, the enemy rallying in the next one behind as fast as the one in front was stormed, so that our troops had to make four separate and hard fights of it before they cleared the field. Last, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, after a scattering but bloody battle, lasting all day, our men drove the enemy from the last earthwork, and were masters of the position. In the last ditch young JOSEPH GORDON was killed, after having fought with extraordinary gallantry all day, and killed five of the enemy. He was shot through the head, and died instantly. A little earlier in the fight, Capt. MADDEN, of the Ninth, was killed, but how we do not know. After driving the enemy from the intrenchments which protected their camp, our troops retired, it being then dark, and slept on the field, to renew the fight next morning. But the enemy had had enough of it. Our scouts, as soon as it was light, saw that the redoubtable chivalry had burned everything that couldn't be carried off, and would burn, and had retreated nobody knew where. Col. KIMBALL is satisfied that the rebel force is utterly disorganized, and that five hundred men cannot be found together anywhere in Western Virginia. We lost thirty men killed, and rather more than that number wounded. Of the enemy over 150 dead bodies were found in the intrenchments by our men before Col. KIMBALL left. Among them was that of a Colonel, supposed to be that of Col. JOHNSON, who commanded. On Saturday night a party of Col. KIMBALL'S scouts brought in nine prisoners, among whom was the noted Col. STERN or STORM, who has been one of the most active leaders of the guerrilla bands in the country. Two Colonels, and probably five hundred men killed and wounded, with thirty prisoners, make up a very handsome victory, and the enemy confess it by burning up their camp and scattering in every way. We lost nine prisoners, of the Ninth Regiment, by their headlong disposition to get ahead of the rest of the regiment. Our total loss, we suppose, is about seventy, in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Col. KIMBALL states that rebel deserters are constantly coming into camp, sometimes singly, sometimes in squads of four or five, begging protection, and permission to enlist in our army. They represent themselves as having been shamefully used by the rebels, and more than glad to escape. The enemy may now be considered expelled from Western Virginia, and it is doubtful if they again attempt to invade it. Gen. REYNOLDS, without any fuss or parade of strategy or courage, has succeeded admirably in his command, and we believe he is to-day a better man than four-fifths of those who sport more stars than he does. It was reported, as Col. KIMBALL left, that Gen. REYNOLDS had been ordered to Romney to relieve Gen. KELLEY, and it was thought probable that our Indiana forces would accompany him. If they do, they may have a chance at a little bigger game than the Cheat Mountains have given them.

THE SKIRMISH AT MUNFORDSVILLE, KY.

From the Louisville Journal, Dec. 19.

We have seen and conversed with several gentlemen who arrived last evening from Munfordsville, the scene of the skirmish on Tuesday, some particulars of which we have already given. Among those with whom we have conversed are the Surgeon of Gen. ROOSSEAU'S Brigade (who was at the scene of the fight) and Mr. HENRY MEYERS, who participated in the fight, both of whom are gentlemen of unquestioned veracity. Their statements are both to the same effect, and present the skirmish of Tuesday as one of the most brilliant exploits of the campaign on the part of the Federal troops.

The skirmish lasted about forty-five minutes from the commencement of the attack by the rebels to the close, at which time the rebel cavalry fled precipitately, leaving their dead on the field.

It should be borne in mind that the four companies from the Thirty-second Indiana Regiment, Col. WILLICH, under command of the Lieutenant-Colonel, crossed to the south bank of Green River upon the bridge near Munfordsville, and were thrown out as pickets in squads of eight or ten upon an open meadow 100 yards from the river bank. At the Munfordsville depot there was a concealed battery of three guns, and there was another battery of equal force about a mile distant in a southerly direction. There was a belt of timber skirting the position of the four companies from Indiana. When the batteries opened the Texas Rangers made a charge for the timber, and about the same time an order was given for the Federal infantry to rally upon the same point. The Indianians executed the order under a galling fire from the batteries. They thus reached the wood, and under cover of the trees did fearful execution in the ranks of the rebel cavalry.

The loss sustained by the Federal troops was incurred under the effect of the first fire. The rebel cavalry dashed in among their ranks before our troops had found time to form. Once formed, however, they gallantly advanced to the wood against fearful odds.

The fight for a few minutes, is described by an eyewitness as a desperate encounter. The gallant Indianians resorted to their sabre-bayonets, forcing a hand-to-hand combat upon their enemies so long as the rebels could be induced to stand up and face cold steel. When the Indianians finally gained the wood, they opened a fire upon the Rangers, who fled precipitately, leaving their dead upon the field, including the body of Col. TEANY, who was killed by a musket ball, which entered his lower bowels. Col. TEANY'S body was sent back to the rebel camp yesterday morning, under a flag of truce.

The rebel loss is even greater than at first supposed. There were found upon the field sixty-three dead bodies and the bodies of twelve or fourteen horses. In addition to the hill of mortality, a large number of the rebels are known to be wounded. The Federal loss was thirteen killed and an equal number wounded.

Two regiments of Federal troops, the Thirty-sixth Indiana and the Sixteenth Ohio, came promptly up to the relief of the four companies from the Thirty-second Indiana, but the rebels had no taste for a renewal of the fight.

Some instances of desperate daring are related of various numbers of the Thirty-second Indiana Regiment. An informant assures us that he was a witness to the fact that a youth of 17, who joined the regiment at Cincinnati, but whose name he could not learn, threw off the restraint of the company drill for the time, and stationed himself behind a tree. From that point he fired fourteen times during the engagement, loading and firing with as much coolness as if he were ducking, every shot bearing a messenger of death to some misguided rebel.

The body of the gallant Lieut. SAXE, of the Thirty second Indiana, was interred near Munfordsville yesterday morning. The remains of THEO. SCHMIDT were received in this city last evening. Lieut. SAXE was formerly of Louisville, but his wife resides at present in Cincinnati. Mr. SCHMIDT was the brother of Mr. GEORGE SCHMIDT, of Fifth-street.

Our troops are exultant over the result of the skirmish of Tuesday, and are eager to renew the fray.

A GALLANT EXPLOIT.

Lieut.-Col. SPEARS, of Col. BIRD'S First Tennessee Regiment, now stationed near Somerset, is in our city. He brought as prisoners JOHN L. SMITH, his two sons, JOSEPH M. and CALVIN, and two other active Secessionists, who when were arrested by a refugee Tennesseean named JOHN SMITH, who is now in the patriot ranks of our State. JOHN SMITH, when called upon to decide between the Union and the Confederacy, lived in or near Huntsville, and loyally determined to adhere to the Stars and Stripes. JEFF. DAVIS' proclamation warning all to leave the Confederacy who did not sympathize with the rebellion induced him to sell his property preparatory to leaving, and he converted the proceeds into gold. But about the same time came the blockade order of Gov. HARRIS, forbidding any one to quit the State. JOHN SMITH was then seized by the five men who are here as prisoners, aided by some secession cavalry, and scourged and abused in various demoniac ways, until he revealed where his money was concealed. Upon telling where it was, his trunk was broken open and robbed of its contents, and a parcel of counterfeit bank-bills inserted in the place. He was then sent on to Knoxville, where he was charged with treason and passing counterfeit money. After being imprisoned some time, he was tried before a military Court, with no forms of law, and as they could make out no case against him he was discharged, minus a valuable mare and all his money.

After incredible difficulty the unswerving patriot reached our army and joined one of the Tennessee regiments. He obtained permission from his commanding officer to take twenty mounted volunteers, who went as far as the State line. Upon reaching there they resolved to penetrate into Tennessee, and knowing the country well, by unfrequented paths they went to Huntsville, which is about sixty miles from our camp, whence they started. Pushing boldly into the town, JOHN SMITH and his comrades succeeded in capturing the five prisoners, and immediately commenced their retreat. Rescue was threatened and attempted, but the pursuers were never able to overtake the captors, until they returned into our lines with some of the wretches who had used so inhumanly. The secession robbers were transferred to this city, and JOHN SMITH has gone into Tennessee again with a squad of Federal soldiers, where he hopes to make more captures. He has all the elements of a successful partisan, and his feats of desultory warfare are noble episodes in our Southern campaigns.

MOVEMENTS OF BUCKNER'S ARMY.

The Nashville *Union and American* of the 10th contains the following letter, dated Bowling Green, Dec. 9:

"The war policy to be pursued by the Confederates occupying this position of the State is an enigma, the solution of which cannot be easily arrived at. The latest movements but one that has been made since the return of BRECKINRIDGE'S Brigade from Russellville, was that of Saturday last, when the same command moved from their old camping-ground to a wood, distant about three miles from town, where trees are being felled, huts erected, and everything necessary for the establishment of comfortable Winter quarters being prepared.

Gen. HINDMAN'S legion, together with two additional regiments detached from HARDEE'S division were ordered to Green River, yesterday, and will probably occupy the same position near Munfordsville as that held by the Kentucky Brigade upon the advent of the Confederate troops into the State over three months since. The public at large can as readily, and with as much accuracy, arrive at a probable conclusion of the meaning of two columns of the army moving in different directions—one evidently making arrangements for remaining here during the Winter, the other apparently the advance guard of a forward movement—as can any of the pretended wiseacres of this place.

Again, another movement was made last evening, the sending of Col. SCOTT'S Louisiana cavalry to Russellville, at which point they will undoubtedly remain during the Winter, in order to check or give timely warning of any actual or meditated advance that may be made or feigned by CRITTENDEN. Seeing that Gen. BUELL is timorous of attacking this place, and that no immediate Federal advance is to be made upon it, the gage of battle may be offered them in the vicinity of their present encampment north of Green River; at least such a conjecture is plausible when taken in connection with the fact that a few days since one of our Generals remarked that 'we will not all go into Winter quarters.'

Another fact which, in itself, is portentous, transpired last Friday. The expedition sent under command of Capt. MORGAN, crossed that stream and proceeded as far as Bacon Creek, which is eight miles beyond, and burned the railroad bridge recently repaired by ROUSSEAU. The Federal pickets extended as far as the bridge, but have since been withdrawn to Nolin. Capt. MORGAN'S visit was rather unexpected, but, in order to advise Gen. McCOOK of his presence in that neck of woods, a card with 'Compliments of Capt. JOHN H. MORGAN, C. S. A.,' was sent to him.

Capt. MORGAN had intended to destroy the bridge over Nolin Creek, but for its having been washed away, as is that also over Rolling Fork, thus making the connection between Louisville and BUELL'S army a slow and tedious one. Whatever is to be done will have been accomplished within the present month, and the campaign for the Winter definitely arranged.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, when last heard from, was in the vicinity of Somerset, Pulaski County, *en route* for Danville. Gen. MARSHALL is moving in a direction so as to form a speedy junction with ZOLLICOFFER, and an immediate attack upon Lexington and Frankfort, together with the capture of the Federal Legislature now in session, may with some confidence be looked for.

Gen. MARSHALL has, it is understood, issued a proclamation to the citizens of Kentucky, in which he states that the Home Guard of the different counties must join him or fight him, as they will not be left in his rear. The whole country is awakening, and numbers are daily flocking to the standard of both Generals. It is their design, as stated, to advance upon Lexington and Frankfort; no opposing force will be left in front of the column here, and an attack upon it, front and rear, will certainly result in the State being freed from its presence, and of the war being carried into the enemy's country, where terms of peace could be better dictated.

The railroad bridge recently burnt over Whippoorwill Creek has been repaired, and trains now go through to Memphis."

HUMPHREY MARSHALL AND HIS GANG.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., Dec. 15, 1861.

The news of the advance of the enemy from Virginia on this section of the State is nothing but one tissue of misrepresentation and exaggeration. We were grossly deceived here as to the number of the enemy. The facts of the case are these: There are only seven hundred of them, and no fear need be entertained of their doing much harm in this immediate section. They are in West Liberty, under a cowardly bully named JACK MAY, and would most gladly compromise to remain there if we would let them. They are a part of Col. WILLIAMS' men, and not regulars of the rebel army. They have produced a perfect terror in the mountains, and the panic-stricken Union men have fled in every direction. They are not to blame for this, as they had no arms, and were assured by their secession neighbors that Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL was also advancing with his brigade *via* Whitesburgh. Most of the Secessionists of this and the neighboring counties firmly believed this, and many had actually prepared to cook and prepare for them in anticipation of their early arrival. Then the Louisville-Neshville *Courier's* article concerning his movement gave plausibility to all this. But now it is settled, if he is advancing, he is not in immediate reach of this place, and that there is really no foe threatening but the marauders under MAY. I hope very much this information will reach Gen. BUELL before the ordering of any large number of men here has fully gone to-b.

But although the number of this enemy is contemptible, it has all the effect of a large force upon the loyal people of Morgan, Wolfe, Magoffin, and this country above. They cannot return to their homes; they must see their families suffer and their property despoiled without the power to strike the foe. Surely this state of things will not be permitted to remain thus long, though the enemy is not worthy the consequence of having a large regular force sent after to disperse them. Some of the people of this section have determined to rout them, or fail in the attempt, whether Gen. BUELL sends us any aid or not. To this effect an appeal was issued from the *Whig* office a few days ago, the result of which was that seventy men had enrolled themselves into an independent cavalry company, yesterday, pledged and determined not to abandon the field and lay by their arms until the last armed rebel has been again driven out of this section of the State, and a *common sense* policy adopted insuring us from further incursions from these outlaws.

Though the company is to be composed of one hundred men—which quota will be easily got to-morrow—yet it was deemed advisable to go into the election of a suitable leader yesterday. Accordingly, the company met in the Court-house, when, on motion, J. S. DORY was unanimously elected Captain of the company.

Another company is being organized and formed—also cavalry—for the same purpose, in Bath, of which Major Jos. SUNDUTH will doubtless be the commander. These two companies expect to cooperate together.

POSITION OF THE NATIONAL FORCES IN KENTUCKY.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 19.

It is estimated, from statistics that are reliable, that Gen. BUELL has to-day an army in the field of not less than 110,000 men, to which the States of Indiana and Ohio are adding about 2,000 daily, and to which they will add, by the consolidation and dispatch of regiments, fully 30,000 men between this and the first of January. We believe, therefore, that with the beginning of the new year, Gen. BUELL will have an army of 150,000 men, or as large a force as Gen. MCCLELLAN confesses to have on the Potomac. It will be the army of the West, and upon it will depend, in no slight degree, the issue of this war. Gen. BUELL has now been in command about a month, and has thus far been occupied in "massing" the troops, after the Potomac pattern. They have been organizing into brigades and divisions, and so quietly that we are only able to gather, from scattered hints in newspaper correspondence, who are the division and brigade commanders, and to what portion of the grand army different regiments have been assigned. We believe, however, there are seven grand divisions, each containing three brigades, and the brigades made up of from three to five regiments, with artillery and cavalry attached. The brigades will average 8,000 men throughout. The division commanders are, as we have been able to ascertain them:

1. Gen. ALEX. MCDOWELL MCCOOK, at Lebanon.
2. Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS, at Lebanon.
3. Gen. ORMSBY M. MITCHEL, at Elizabethtown.
4. Gen. WILLIAM NELSON, at New-Haven.
5. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN, at Calhoun.
6. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON, at Nolin River.
7. Gen. ALBIN SCHOEPF, at Somerset.

The commanders of brigades include Gen. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania; Gens. DUMONT and MANSON, of Indiana; Gen. BOYLE, of Kentucky; Colonels TURCHIN, CARRINGTON (Eighteenth Regular,) SILL, LYTLE, &c. The troops are mainly concentrated in the central portion of the State—at Elizabethtown, New-Haven, Lebanon, Nolin River, &c., which are all within a radius of 20 miles. Gen. SCHOEPF'S corps at Somerset, forms the left wing of the army, and just beyond it, at London, is the Tennessee Brigade of Gen. CARTER, who have been let loose from other restraint and permitted to follow their own instincts. The right wing of the army occupies the country along Green River, with headquarters at Calhoun, and fills the gap between the centre and Federal positions at Paducah and Cairo. Regiments are also stationed at Lexington and along the Lexington and Covington Railroad, and at points on the Ohio River below Louisville. There are now but few troops remaining in Louisville.

We have the promise that this division of the army, at least, shall fulfill the public expectation with a record of something done. Gen. BUELL has the best men the West can furnish, and he can have more if there is need for them; only the West will require that they be used against the enemy, and not, as under his insane predecessor, for self-destruction.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM EX-GOV. THOMAS, OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1861.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Clipper:

GENTLEMEN: A friend, to-day, directed my attention to an article in which there are some errors, which I beg permission to correct.

Gov. PICKENS, of South Carolina, at the meeting of Southern members of Congress, held in the room of the Committee of Claims, in February, 1837, did not propose that resolutions "should be offered to Congress, and if they were not adopted, then every Southern man should leave the Capitol," and I regret to discover that I was understood to make such a declaration, recently, in the Front-street Theatre. That little occurrence referred to by me, in my remarks before the audience in the Theatre, may not be misunderstood, please allow to me space for a brief explanation.

In February, 1837, the day next succeeding that on which the votes for President and Vice-President had been counted, as I entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, I met Gen. MCCOY, of North Carolina, who said to me: "Why are you not in the room of the Committee of Claims?" I inquired for what purpose ought I to be there? Gen. MCCOY said: "There is a meeting of all the members of the House from the Slaveholding States." Without knowing by whom, or for what purpose the meeting had been called, I proposed to go and hear what was to be done. When we entered the room together, we found from sixty to seventy members present, Gen. CHAMBERS, of Kentucky, being in the Chair, and Mr. HARRISON, of Missouri, acting as Secretary. Gov. PICKENS was speaking, and was urging the adoption of a resolution which had been submitted. Soon after he closed his remarks, I made inquiry of the Chair as to the object of this meeting, when the resolution was read. I could not now repeat, word for word, the whole resolution, but remember very distinctly its import. The resolution, in substance, declared that no gentleman, who represented in Congress slaveholding constituents, ought again to take his seat in the House of Representatives until resolutions, satisfactory to the South on the subject of Slavery, had been adopted.

The instant this resolution was read, influenced by incidents that had prior to this come under my observation, I saw, or at least I thought I saw, one of the objects of the meeting, and asked permission to take part in the proceedings, which was granted.

To unmask the objects of the meeting, I inquired whether, if the House did not gratify our demands, any one present was prepared to say what step was next to be taken? Were we Southern Representatives to retire from Congress and notify our constituents that the Government was a failure, and that a Southern Convention ought to be called to form a new Constitution? Having asked these questions, I paused for replies, and as no one undertook to point out the path which we were to pursue, beyond the adoption of the resolution before the meeting, I protested against its adoption, with great earnestness, as a measure leading, necessarily, to secession of the whole Southern representation—reminded the meeting that we were seventy in number—if we deserted our seats in the House the remaining members might not satisfy our demands on the subject of Slavery, and we could not then, without dishonor, return. I spoke against the authority of members of Congress to initiate measures of such revolutionary character—announced my determination to resume my seat in the House and h

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 23, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ZAMPILLAEROSTATION—RAOUL—THE SCHOOLMASTER.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HAMLET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HERRMANN.

NIBLO'S SALOON—PEAK FAMILY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—UP AT THE HILLS—YOU CAN'T MARRY YOUR GRANDMOTHER.

WINTER GARDEN—LAKES OF KILLARNEY—CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY—THE IRISH LION.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—GIONOUX'S INDIAN SUMMER—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Washington dispatches yesterdas stated that brief notes on the subject of the *Trent* affair had passed between the British Minister and Secretary SEWARD, though the merits of the question had not yet been discussed. Lord LYONS' note was merely an inquiry as to whether our Government was ready to receive and consider the dispatches sent by the British Government, and Mr. SEWARD'S reply was that he was not yet ready to give them the immediate and careful attention which the subject required—at the same time assuring Lord LYONS that he would be in readiness in the shortest possible time. It is expected that the matter will stand thus until the arrival of the *America's* mails, which will be to-day or to-morrow.

The news of the return of Gen. SCOTT from Europe has taken the Government by surprise. The object of his return is not known, but it is believed that he brings information of an important character.

By the steam transport *Star of the South*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, we have one day's later intelligence from Port Royal and Tybee, to the 18th inst. Our forces at the latter place were attacked on the day previous, but whether by sea or land does not appear. The steamer *Marion* came up to Port Royal for reinforcements, and took down the Seventh Connecticut, Col. FERRY, the same afternoon. It is also announced that Fort Pulaski was shelling our gunboats, and the firing was heard at Port Royal on the morning of the 18th, when the *Star of the South* left. The extent of the engagement, and its result, cannot be known until the next arrival. Our correspondent announces that the Stone Fleet or a portion of it, had left Port Royal for Charleston, in tow of several of the transports.

By way of Fortress Monroe we receive still later intelligence from Port Royal, which renders it probable that the reported fighting at Tybee, instead of being an attack upon our troops, was in reality an attack by our forces upon the rebels intrenched on Warsaw Island, preparatory to direct operations against Fort Pulaski. The *Ericsson* has arrived at Old Point, and reports that such operations were in progress. She also reports having towed seven vessels of the Stone Fleet to Charleston, which were to be sunk immediately, and that nine others were to follow.

We published yesterday morning full particulars of the battle of Drainesville, in which a brigade of Gen. MCCALL'S Division gained such a signal victory over the rebels. It seems that the expedition was planned with the purpose of capturing a party of rebel cavalry which were in the habit of foraging in the vicinity, but the rebels, gaining information through treachery, of Gen. MCCALL'S intentions, planned a surprise—the great body of men engaged against him having been marched from Centreville on the night previous, and placed in the most advantageous position, with cannon and ammunition prepared for the most rapid service. The result of the battle was so entirely unexpected to them, that their retreat became a perfect panic, in which even the officers threw away their swords, pistols and coats in their haste to get away from "the Yankees." In addition to the dead and wounded left behind, it has since been ascertained that they carried away a considerable number—enough probably to swell the number to one hundred and fifty.

Recent advices from the Upper Potomac render it probable that JACKSON—who, it is understood, has recently been appointed to the command of all the rebel troops in that vicinity—entertains the purpose of crossing the river to sack Williamsport. His force is reported to number fifteen thousand, concentrated at Falling Waters. Gen. BANKS has made a proper disposition of his troops to prevent JACKSON from carrying out his intention.

Capt. SANDS, of the revenue cutter *Varina*, boarded on Wednesday last, at Holmes' Hole, the brig *Hassel*, from Cardenas. She reports that the schooner *John Carver*, just arrived at that port, saw the rebel schooner *Sallie* cruising thirty miles to the eastward of Stone Key, having the rebel flag at her peak, and carrying one or more guns.

The rebels in Missouri have again resorted to their old game of destroying railroad and telegraphic communication. On Friday night there was a preconcerted movement along the North Missouri road, commencing eight miles south of Hudson, and extending to Warrentown. They tore up the rails and bent them, cut the telegraph wires, and burnt the bridges and woodpiles. This work is believed to have been done by rebel citizens along the line.

FROM EUROPE.

THE ADVICES BY THE AMERICA.

The steamship *America*, which left Liverpool on the 7th inst., and Queenstown on the 8th—put into Halifax on Saturday morning, for the purpose of leaving dispatches for the Colonial Government. The war excitement continued unabated in England, and preparations for hostilities were proceeding rapidly. The new steel-plated frigate *Warrior* was taking in a large quantity of coal preparatory to a cruise in American waters, and immense quantities of small arms and munitions of war were being prepared for shipment. A large number of engineers was also to be sent to Canada immediately.

The utterances of the British Press are somewhat improved in tone, if we except the *Times*, which still insists that Mr. SEWARD has for a long time been pressing for a war with England. The *Shipping Gazette* turns its attention to the question of breadstuffs, and tries to console itself for the possible loss of the supply from America, with the idea that a sufficient quantity of grain will be procured from the Black Sea ports, where already orders for the purchase of nearly five hundred thousand quarters had been sent within the last few days. The London *Observer*, a ministerial organ, ridiculs the idea of submitting the *Trent* question to arbitration, and even goes so far as to insist that the commander of the *San Jacinto* would not have been justified in taking the vessel into an American port, for the adjudication by a Prize Court.

The French Press is generally calm and cautious. The *Constitutionnel*, *Patrie*, *Débats*, and several other papers, join in the assertion that France will remain neutral in the event of a war. The *Débats* editorially states that France has no interest in weakening the power of the United States, and that French commerce would gain enormously by a maintenance of neutrality. The French papers still continue to assert that the dispatches sent to the British Minister, although couched in moderate language, are inflexible in the conclusion that the rebel ministers must be restored to British jurisdiction. The *Patrie*, in what purports to be a *résumé* of the instructions to Lord LYONS, states that the demands made are based exclusively upon legal considerations.

An assertion is made in the Paris papers, which we do not find confirmed elsewhere, that the British Government, in answer to petitions from the manufacturing districts, had stated that the cotton ports of the Southern States would be opened by February, at the latest. This statement has probably given rise to the impression said to prevail in the Hanseatic Towns, that the blockade would soon be broken by England.

But the most significant news by this arrival, perhaps, is from Ireland. A great anti-war meeting has been held in Dublin, at which resolutions were passed, declaring that Ireland cannot remain an indifferent spectator of a war between England and America, and recommending to all Irishmen forgetfulness of past differences, and a rally for the old cause of their country.

The effect of the war fever upon American shipping interests had been most disastrous. No charters could be obtained, and very little was doing in passengers or cargoes.

Both the London and Paris Money Markets continued much agitated. Consols had suffered a decline. Cotton in the Liverpool Market was firmer, but prices were unchanged. Breadstuffs were steady, and Provisions firm.

The general news from the Continent is of not much importance. The Suffragan Archbishop of Warsaw had been condemned to ten years' banishment in Siberia, for the part he took in the recent popular troubles, and a number of medical students had been condemned to serve as common soldiers in the Russian army. The Roman question was still agitated in the Italian Parliament.

THE ADVICES BY THE ARAGO.

The steamship *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton on the 11th, passed Cape Race Saturday evening, and a brief abstract of her news is telegraphed. It does not, however, alter the complexion of affairs materially. The London *Times* of the 10th, thinks the *Niagara's* advices encourage the hope of peace. This belief seems to have been entertained in other quarters, for an advance of five-eighths in Consols immediately took place. Canada Fives advanced four per cent., and even United States Fives and New-York Central shares were higher. Preparations for war, however, continued on a large scale.

THE ADVICES BY THE EDINBURGH.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, which left Liverpool on the 11th and Queenstown on the 12th inst., also passed Cape Race on Saturday evening, but brings very little additional news. Gen. SCOTT, who is a passenger on board the *Arago*, is stated to have had a long interview with Prince NAPOLEON previous to his embarkation at Havre, and it is reported that he brings from the French Emperor to our Government the expression of his desire to bring about a pacific solution of the difficulty growing out of the *Trent* affair. The Liverpool Cotton market is reported firm, the Breadstuffs market dull, and the Provision market steady.

GENERAL NEWS.

At 3½ o'clock, yesterday morning, a destructive fire occurred at No. 161 Broadway. A five-story brick building, occupied on the lower floor by HEGEMAN & Co., as a drug-store, was entirely destroyed in a very short time after the fire was discovered. The estimated loss is about $65,000. One of the clerks, who slept in the upper part of the building, had a very narrow escape. When rescued by the firemen, he was so exhausted as to be unable to stand.

The testimony in the Walton-Matthews murder case was quite interesting on Saturday. The evidence for the prosecution closed, and that of the defence was also nearly all in at the adjournment of the Court. Mr. HOLMES opened for the defence. The principal witness was Mrs. WALTON, mother of the prisoner. Several witnesses were examined, with a view to break down the testimony of Officer MOORE.

A horrible murder was committed near Port Leydon, Lewis County, on Thursday, Dec. 19. Mr. HENRY HARVEY, a mason by trade, of intemperate habits, had an altercation with his son, during one of his drunken fits, which so exasperated the latter that, while his father lay on a lounge where he had fallen asleep, he deliberately shot him in the head with a gun, killing him instantly. Although it was well known who committed the murder, the criminal was allowed to escape and is still at large.

MAHON, who killed Mrs. GARBUTT and her adopted child, in McGillioray (Canada) on May 28, was hung at London on Dec. 18. The anticipation of his doom had so worked upon the mind of the unfortunate man as to render him almost insane.

A private letter from Washington, of Dec. 17, says: "Gen. LANDER has ridden out daily for the past week; and, under the influence of air and exercise his general health has much improved, and his wound rapidly healed, and he looks forward to being completely cured before many days."

The Quartermaster-General of Connecticut, Mr. BUNCE, the Paymaster-General, Mr. IRISH, and the Commissary-General, Mr. FITCH, have all recently resigned their commissions as members of Gov. BUCKINGHAM'S Staff. It is rumored that misunderstanding or difficulty with Brigadier-Gen. TYLER, has caused these resignations.

Revenue cutters from Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Detroit, Erie, Penn., and Oswego, have been transferred from the lakes to the seacoast, by order of the Treasury Department. The duty of supervising their removal was assigned to Capt. DOUGLAS OTTINGER, of the United States revenue cutter service. The five cutters left Cape Canso on the 10th inst., but were separated during a northwest gale and snow storm on the 11th. Capt. OTTINGER arrived at Boston, in command of the cutter *A. V. Brown* on the 18th, not having seen any of the fleet since they were separated in a snow storm on the coast of Nova Scotia. The revenue cutter *J. S. Black*, J. LANGREN master, another of the fleet, arrived on Friday morning. Capt. OTTINGER is not apprehensive for the safety of the cutters not yet arrived, as they are commanded by men who have large experience as coasters.

Mr. CHARLES ANDERSON, brother of Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, addressed a large audience at Cooper Institute, on Saturday evening, having for his subject "The Progress of Secession in the Southwest." He also described the manner of his escape from the rebels.

The General Term of the Superior Court have reversed the judgment and granted a new trial in the celebrated case of SLATER *vs.* WOOD. The plaintiff, it will be remembered, recovered $500 against Mr. WOOD, for injuries received while attempting to arrest the Mayor, in 1857.

The opinion of Justice SUTHERLAND, delivered at Chambers of the Supreme Court, in the matter of the application of the Quarantine boatmen for a *mandamus* against the Commissioners of Emigration, compelling them to provide lodgings, pay, rent, &c., will be found in the law column.

The Stock market on Saturday resumed a steadier tone, and so closed in the afternoon. The Foreign Exchanges were lower, particularly on Merchant bills. Money in fair supply at 7 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were in fair demand on Saturday, and prices of desirable lots of Flour, Wheat and Corn were firmer. Cotton was quiet. Rio Coffee was in good request, as were also Pork, Lard, Beef, Hay, Hops, Teas, Ingot Copper, Wool, Whisky and Whalebone. Hides, Hemp, Lead, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Spices and Tallow were lightly dealt in. The Freight market was firm, but not active. There were 679 vessels of all classes in port.

The Foreign News—How to Interpret It.

The more detailed telegraphic news, that comes to us by the *Arago* and *Edinburgh*, is as favorable as could be desired for a pacific solution of our differences with England. Cotton is firm, with an upward tendency, which would hardly be the case were there the least reliance placed upon the story that England was meditating the opening of the ports. By previous arrivals, cotton was reported dull and declining, in consequence of the story referred to. By the *Arago* and *Edinburgh*, turpentine and naval stores are reported to be higher and breadstuffs dull. Consols had advanced within a few days 1 per cent. In other words, commercial matters, the true index of the political horizon, unmistakably assure us that this is as clear of clouds as it has been since our troubles commenced. Were there any danger of a collision between this country and England the commercial news would be the exact reverse of what now comes to us.

As already stated, the telegraph cannot consult fancy or opinion in reporting the price of Consols, of cotton, or breadstuffs. These facts must be literally stated. But the moment we come to the opinions or statements of newspapers or correspondents, we are all afloat, as these may be not only incorrect, but may be made up to give a view of a case entirely different from that warranted by the facts. We had a striking illustration of this on Saturday. The day opened with the best feeling prevailing among all classes. The share market, the index of this feeling, was most buoyant. A few hours later in the day the *America's* news was telegraphed from Halifax, and among other items was an announcement that England had signified to the Manchester manufacturers that she was about to proceed to open the Cotton ports, which work was to be completed in February. This report sent a shock through the City, gave the hanks the chills, and knocked down the market from 1 to 3 per cent. The more detailed reports that came to us during the day, contradicted completely the mischievous paragraph, and showed a decidedly improved tone of feeling in England, and that nothing unusual or unexpected was transpiring there.

We know of no way in which the evil complained of can be remedied. It can be corrected to a considerable extent, however, by receiving with many grains of allowance all expressions of opinion, or reports, not fully verified in the dispatches themselves. No more reliance should be placed in the stories with which our foreign dispatches often come loaded, than those which sometimes reach us from distant parts of our own country. The markets, as a general rule, give the correct version of the condition of political affairs. When these are all right, expressions of opinions, or newspaper correspondence, may be put down as intending to mislead. A strict adherence to the rule laid down will save the public much annoyance, and often great loss.

The Stone Fleet at Charleston.

The sinking of the Stone Squadron in the channel of Charleston harbor has been for so long a foregone conclusion, that the announcement this morning that the old whalers have actually done their work will hardly be news. The steamer *Ericsson*, which arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday, actually towed nine of them up to Charleston from Port Royal, and seven followed after, making sixteen in all, which were the next day sent to the bottom, to become the nuclei for the accumulation of the shifting sands and alluvial deposits. And there may they lie forever.

There was a kind of poetic justice even in the burden the old sea-dogs carried—they were laden with Massachusetts rocks, thus avenging the old Bay State of many an insult and many an injury done her citizens by South Carolina.

It is difficult to imagine anything much nearer a ruined city than is Charleston, by the double visitation of an act of justice and a piece of fate. The great fire has already consumed the very heart of the city, and now the sunken vessels have forever blocked up her port. Thus passes away the glory of Charleston! And the shadows on the canvas deepen and intensify when contrasted with the dazzling future which those people painted to themselves as the certain result of secession. Eaten up with envy, and utterly blind to the true character of Northern commerce and civilization, they have for years loudly proclaimed that New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and our great cities of the Free States were reared upon the trade of the South. Could they but contrive to monopolize *that*, our proud Northern emporiums would become so many Tyres or Palmyras. Undisturbed by the fact revealed by the census, that while the population of their city, in 1850, was 42,985, it had *sunk* in 1860 to 40,522, the Carolina schemers did not cease to assert that all that was needed was secession to realize their visions of glory. What it *has* realized for them is apparent today. And what it has realized for Charleston it is fated to realize for every other city of the South.

THURLOW WEED ON EUROPEAN MISCONCEPTIONS.—Mr. THURLOW WEED, in his last letter from Paris, gives a striking statement of his experience of the utter perversity of vision with which Europeans regard American affairs—a perversity which is partly the result of natural ignorance and partly brought about by the insidious falsities of the rebel agents who infest every European capital. He says:

"Evidence meets one everywhere that the public mind of Europe has been abused and perverted; that the causes of the war are either wholly misunderstood, or totally ignored. I have not yet met a foreigner who does not, in his conversation, present the question wrong end first—who does not twist and travestie everything. They generally regard the South as oppressed—the North as the aggressor, and, of course, their sympathies are with the weaker section.

These tares were sown while we slept. And the enemy has been most diligent. Long before we could realize the possibility of a civil war, treason was doing its work here. More than a year ago prominent Southern men were in Paris representing the wrongs of the South as so grievous that they could not be endured; that the election of an 'Abolition President' was to be followed by violent emancipation."

The Rebel Craving for Maryland.

The rebel Congress has no such exhaustive preoccupation with its own troubles as to be all-forgetful of others. Maryland has still a strong hold upon its sympathies—the stronger perhaps, in that it seems to fare so satisfactorily in the absence of the friendly coddling it would have received had the original plans of secession been accomplished. The loss of Maryland was indeed a sorry misadventure at the start; but to discover how their loss was the gain of that Commonwealth adds poignancy to a very natural sorrow. We are not surprised, therefore, to find the Richmond legislators passing resolutions of condolence with the suppressed rebels of Maryland, and promising at an early day to overrun the State, and make the condition of its people as blest as that of their neighbors in the Old Dominion.

But what must instantly occur to any rational descendant of the CALVERTS and CARROLLS, is the extreme unlikelihood that any such engagements will be fulfilled. Just so, in the first flush of rebellion, was Virginia promised immunity from the foot of LINCOLN'S banditti; yet notwithstanding the great bulk of the rebel army is in Virginia, and notwithstanding Virginia set on foot, as she boasted, one hundred and twenty thousand militia, see how the State has been stripped of its proportions. The State of Kanawha, constituting a fourth of the superficies of the old Commonwealth, has continued in uninterrupted enjoyment of its independence. They threatened fiercely in June to pour over the Alleghanies and subdue the retroceding seceders of the Northwest, and in July, after Bull Run, Gen. LEE was dispatched to fulfil those threats at the head of an admirably provided and greatly strengthened army. But not a soldier of the Confederate army has set foot for the last six months in the new State. The army that was to subjugate it never reached its frontiers, and beyond the frontiers was repeatedly and disastrously beaten by Union Generals. At the latest accounts the campaign was over for the Winter. LEE, baffled and helpless, had been sent away to the South. FLOYD was on his way to Tennessee. The reconquest of the Kanawha rebels had been definitely abandoned. So on the Eastern shore. Without resistance, that important limb of the Virginian body politic has been shorn quite away; and not a suggestion of recovery comes from the Richmond Bobadils. It is given up with meekness, and quite as a matter of course. There is not even an affectation of the bluster with which such a wrong would have been treated in the Summer. Not only is the thought of aggression, of carrying the war into the North, discarded, but the hope of regaining what has been lost to them, West and East, is quite as distinctly relinquished. When, therefore, the propriety of resuscitating rebellion in Maryland is discussed in the rebel councils, let us understand the question to be purely a Virginia abstraction; a topic without the least practical significance; a grasping after what might have been rather than what is to be. They who could not save Virginia, can certainly have no serious intentions of attempting the seizure of Maryland.

The Weather in its War Aspects.

It must be owing to the fact that the prophetic "E. M." has ceased to issue his daily bulletins advertising us of the "terms" and "cycles" of the weather, that we have allowed so important an astronomic event as the shortest day of the year to steal a march upon us unawares. Yet so it is: on the 21st of December the sun reached the utmost limit of his journey southward, and began, though with a movement so slight as to require our modern micrometric instruments for its detection, to move in the opposite direction. We have, therefore, reached the dead of Winter.

The dead of Winter! The phrase carries the mind instinctively in speculative outlook as to how the weather will affect our grand Union army of six hundred thousand men now in the field, and especially the moiety of it encamped on the plains and hills by the Potomac.

An army is an organism which, far more than the individual, is subject to "all the skyey influences." Combats with the enemy are necessarily of rare occurrence; but combats with climate, with disease, with the principalities and powers of the air, are perpetual and unceasing. Military statistics have demonstrated beyond a doubt that the mortality of the battle-field forms not a tithe of the harvest of death sown by the stealthy influences of weather. And it is, of all others, cold that kills.

Thus far into the Winter, certainly, the weather has been of a delicious mildness that, spite of him who claimed to have exorcised Providence from among the celestial influences, we may well call providential. At least the poor of our cities and our boys under their canvass covers down in Virginia think so. On the Potomac, the letter-writers tell us, the weather has been, with a few chilly sleetish spells, that of Indian Summer—the air hazy and warm as it is in October on our Hudson. Do we ever think of heat in its true aspect as a positive *value*? Who puts the amount of caloric into the commissariat account? And yet the warmth which nature has diffused throughout the air these Fall and Winter months has been an actual saving of millions which the army would otherwise have cost the country.

It is true, such glittering nights and golden days as our army in Virginia has enjoyed, must have been ardent provokers to action, making our soldiers eager to utilize them in such work as should forward the business that brought them to the Potomac. "What's this weather for, if not for fighting?" said a captain of artillery to our Washington correspondent, the other day; and millions both in and out of the army, are asking the same question. But let that pass—we don't wish to wrap up an "On to Richmond," in a meteorologic observation.

But, such weather as our army has thus far had cannot be expected to last. It is not even to be desired that it should, for while it is mild it is also malarious; and in a sanitary point of view a sharp steady cold spell would be really preferable to the climatic conditions we have had. That cold spell, with all the accompaniments of a Virginia Winter—frost and snow and ice—has probably even now begun; for the Nor'wester which charged down upon us on Saturday from the snow-stretches of Canada, (far more kindly than their paper blasts,) portended a fearful fall of Fahrenheit. Two armies will be affected by the Winter weather. What is the outlook for each?

To the Southrons Old Boreas cannot but bring fear and quaking. Those hot-blooded, thin-skinned fellows from Carolina, Georgia and the Gulf States, will have a chance to get some of the fire taken out of them by the sharp blasts from the Alleghanies, and the cold night sea-winds. Even if they were warmly clothed, which we know many of them are not, they would still be at an immense natural disadvantage, as compared with Northern nerves, to endure the weather of the Potomac. MILTON makes a change from intense heat to intense cold one of the most exquisite punishments of the damned. Those fellows from the torrid clime of the Gulf planted down for the Winter amid the snows and frosts of Virginia, approach as near the realization as one can well imagine.

To the Northern States, on the contrary, there is little formidable in the prospect of wintering on the Potomac. They are made of a stuff to laugh to scorn the worst that a Virginia Winter can do to them. They are furnished as never army in the world was, with warm clothing, blankets, heavy overcoats, and all warmth-giving appliances. For the rest, they have in the forests all around them abundant fuel for fires; and it will be strange if Yankee ingenuity does not improvise numberless heat-giving arrangements. Besides this, huts and other Winter quarters are everywhere going up, showing a determination on the part of our army to make its huge self comfortable in any event.

These weather speculations, be it noted, are predicated on the hypothesis that there is to be no immediate advance. If the grand army of the Potomac can transfer itself a dozen degrees of latitude nearer the equator, so much the better for *it*, and we wont need to trouble ourselves about the weather. But if there are solid military reasons why the army should not move—say during the whole of Virginia's brief Winter—it is pleasant to think that our men will be able to make themselves comfortable under the circumstances. Virginia's Winter ends with February, by which time several new naval expeditions will have done their effectual work on the Southern coast. Meanwhile, it will be a grim satisfaction to keep the rebel army shaking and shivering for a couple of months? From physical cowering to moral cowardice there is but a narrow interval. Who knows but old Boreas is the real "anaconda" of which we have had so many mythic guises?

The Affair of the Trent—Neutrality of Napoleon III.

We are not of those, our readers will have discovered, who believe a war with England will grow out of the Mason and Slidell affair, but, even should such a calamity result from it, England has evidently no chance of drawing France into the quarrel, and must be content to bear the brunt of the contest alone. For a few days, indeed, after intelligence of the abduction of the rebel Commissioners from on board the *Trent* had reached Paris, the tone of the leading French journals was almost as excited and indignant as that of their British cotemporaries. Gradually, however, the Gallic effervescence subsided, and French *redacteurs* began to take a calmer and more rational view of the matter. Nor should it be forgotten that the *official Moniteur* itself, the special *organ* of the *Imperial Government*, was the first to adopt a pacific tone, and to put forth words of sense and soberness on this subject. It considered a peaceful solution of the difficulties not impossible, and counseled France to await the issue with calmness. Next followed the *Débats* which set the seal of its approbation to the opinions of the *Moniteur*, and even went so far as to visit the *Trent* with its censure, and justify the act of Capt. WILKES. "It is generally admitted," says this able journal, "that *neutrals* ought not to mix either directly, or indirectly, in war operations," and "that they expose themselves to *lawful seizure*, when they carry for either of the belligerents, contraband of war, troops, known spies or *other agents* belonging to the service of the armies." The *Trent* is but a merchant vessel, and as it was not sufficiently removed from the American coast to escape all suspicion, the *Federal cruiser had the right to stop it, and to examine what was on board*"—aye, and, as the *legitimate* conclusion from the *Débats* premises, to capture "all contraband of war," "spies" or "other agents" found there! What more cogent defence of their case than this need Americans desire? The *Opinione Nationol* is almost as explicit as the *Journal des Débats* in stating its views. Had a *French* vessel been in the place of the *Trent*, the *Opinione* considers that France, which has ever *respected the rights of neutrals*, would be fully justified in vindicating the dignity of its flag, but that Great Britain, which has *always opposed those rights*, is *precluded*, by her own *antecedents*, and by the *Washington* Government, *not being bound* by the Convention of 1856, from seeking redress *vi et armis!* Cold comfort, this, for England. It is, however, the leading newspaper of the Liverpool of France that gives her the unkindest cut of all. The *Courrier du Havre*, after telling England that she must, under penalty of falling from the rank which she occupies in the world, take up the matter with a high hand, and do justice to herself, adds, with provoking *sang froid*, "But *this* is, for her, *wholly a personal* affair, about which she has no need of consulting her friends or *allies*. The care of avenging her outraged honor concerns *her alone!*" In other words, the *Havre* writer, while laboring to incite her to hostilities, gives her very plainly to understand that, in such a quarrel she must not expect any aid or countenance from her French confederate.

The preceding view of the opinions of some of the most influential of the journals of France, on the Mason and Slidell *intrigue*, demonstrates how great a change has already taken place in the French mind touching that matter. But ere we can appreciate the importance of this change, in its relation to American interests, we must remember who has been the *originator* of it; nor can there exist any doubt on that point, since it was the *Moniteur* which first set the example of reaction. The inspiration, then, of this most beneficial and unlooked-for change was no obscure journal or journalist. The magician who produced it was possessed of a potency which none beside could lay claim to. It was the master of *half a million* of veterans—it was the Emperor NAPOLEON, himself, who evidently drove back the advancing tide, and stilled the raging of the waters. Herein is a partial assurance that the French sovereign will be no party to a crusade against America for the purpose of avenging the alleged insult to the *Trent*—nay, here is assurance that England herself will be amenable to reason in dealing with the difficulty, and be in no haste to provoke a contest in which she might presently find her most formidable rival arrayed against her.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SLAVES.—A Baltimore correspondent in this morning's TIMES suggests a very singular, if not original, method of making Slavery inure to the damage of the rebels. "How," asks he, "can Slavery be turned against the rebellion? *By driving the slaves back upon their masters*, who must for their own preservation *maintain and feed them*, while under the circumstances they can derive no possible return for their labor." He then mentions that it is now the Southern Winter, that pork there is forty-eight dollars a barrel, that there is no sale for cotton and consequently no money, and that, Cuffee's appetite being undiminished, he will first ruin and then devour his master. Now, if the master fed, or was compelled to feed Cuffee upon this high-priced article of pork, and if Cuffee spent his whole time in gormandizing, this argument would be conclusive for driving the slaves back upon their impoverished masters. But in the first place, the slaves will not be likely to be fed upon any such expensive luxury as prime mess pork at present; and next, the rebels do not stultify themselves by permitting the slaves to remain a negative power in the present war. If, for instance, there were ten thousand slaves at Port Royal and the adjacent sea-islands when Gen. SHERMAN landed his forces there, and if their masters and the rebel army succeeded in driving the majority of them inland, who believes that they were permitted to sit down leisurely on the other side of the rebel lines and devour pork at forty-eight dollars a barrel? On the contrary, is it not a great deal more likely—as indeed we know was the case—that the slaves got rations of Indian corn and rice, which are as cheap and plenty there as here, and were [illegible] throwing up fortifications and digging [illegible] at Coosawhatchie, and working [illegible] at the defences of Charleston? It [illegible] a military aspect we view the question at present. And it must be evident to everybody, that the force, the military force, represented by these ten thousand slaves, is of far greater gain to whichever side uses it, than the mere coarse rations they consume is loss. In fact the labor of every slave there, if he be put at the proper kind of work, and properly handled, is worth more than the labor of two white men; while our correspondent himself estimates the cost of the black man's sustenance at one-third less than that of the white. Our troops at Port Royal are now suffering very severely from sickness, brought on in great part by the extraordinary amount of hard manual labor that has devolved upon them since they were stationed there—all of which should have been performed by the slaves who are now working on the other side. For this purpose they should be seized, captured, and held in every way possible. And this no more means that the slaves are to be employed in cutting their masters' throats than the masters now employ them in cutting the throats of Unionists.

MATERIALS FOR HEROES.—The recent collision at Drainesville is, for one or two reasons, especially valuable. In the earlier conflicts of the war, donbt was cast upon the prowess of Northern troops. Bull Run was regarded, in England at least, as settling the relative measure of courage between the combatants, and Ball's Bluff appeared to confirm the verdict upon Bull Run. In the West, to be sure, there were gigantic exploits, such as SIEGEL'S at Carthage, LYONS' at Wilson Creek, MULLIGAN'S at Lexington, SIGOURY'S at Springfield, NELSON'S at Piketon, BENHAM'S at Carrick's Ford; but they belonged to those Western braves, whose fighting qualities were never in donbt, and who, we fear, looked with some degree of contempt at the heroes sent out from what they considered the effeminate civilization of the East. Let all these prejudices be cured by the story of the fight near Drainesville. Against a sheltered foe, superior in number, the Pennsylvania troops fought with unquestionable courage. The slaughterous fire of the enemy was received without flinching; and as steadily returned; and after a contest keenly disputed, the rebels fled beaten from the field. The truth is our men have only lacked confidence in their leaders. Give them assurance that they are to be handled by skillful officers, and not sacrificed by stupidity and incapacity, and they will show all the qualities necessary to win victories and final success. They were so handled on Friday, and we see the result.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. Robert Anderson, of the U. S. A.; Hon. Alexander H. Rice, of Boston; Hon. Charles Delano, of Massachusetts; Major Dyer, of the U. S. A., Superintendent of the Springfield Armory; E. O. Tufts and Francis Avery, of Boston; Capt. J. H. Pepper, of Memphis, and Charles G. Loring, Jr., of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Senator McDougal, of California; John G. Saxe, the poet, of Vermont; Hon. Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts, and Hon. H. E. Risley, of New-York, are at the Astor House.

Col. Wm. Dwight and lady; Col. Hudson, U. S. A.; Capt. H. Savary, and Mr. and Mrs. Barron, of England; and G. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. James Dixon, of Hartford; Capt. Massey and Lieut. Montgomery Stevenson, of H. B. M. Army, stationed at Toronto, Canada, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Lieut. Borlan and Dr. Raverstock, of the British gunboat *Racer*, and A. Thompson, of the *Rinaldo*, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss LAURA KEENE'S establishment will be closed to-night for the purpose of rehearsing the forthcoming novelties, two in number, and called "Little Tom; or, A Christmas Carol," and "Robinson Crusoe." These will be brought out to-morrow-night, in time for a double performance on Christmas and the young folk. Mr. BARNUM, too, although afflicted by the tragic mortality of whales, and embarrassed by the tranquil voracity of a Hippopotamus who consumes a barrel of turnips a day, is up and ready with a new holiday piece, called the "Bower of Beauty." It will be produced to-night, and played afternoon and evening until further notice. At the Bowery Theatre, the Irish pageant called "O'Donoghue; or, The White Horse of Killarney," has met with a great success, and will be played every night until Christmas. At the Academy of Music, Mr. WM. HANLON is the special attraction, and performs his swing trick before astounded crowds. The pantomime performances of the FOX company have greatly improved since the first night, and are now admirable. At Mr. WALLACK'S Theatre, the new comedy by Mr. TOM TAYLOR, called "Up at the Hills," will be performad. At the Winter Garden, the successful spectacle drama called "The Lakes of Killarney," and two other pieces.

Capt. WILLIAMS' Whaling Voyage will be found worthy of a visit from the young folks. It is an instructive exhibition. There are several Fine Art exhibitions open also, that should not be overlooked: the Gallery of Painting and Sculpture, at No. 543 Broadway; and GIGNOUX'S admirable work called an "Indian Summer in Virginia," at SCHAUS' new gallery.

The new Opera-house in Buffalo opened Monday week. It is said to be a convanient and elegant building. Although dedicated to music, it is not likely to epurn entertainments of a more moral character, being in fact destitute of the influence of a Board, and thereby cast as it were on the stream of public life without a rudder. The owners, however, are philosophers, being in fact the Brothers BERBANK—renowned in the days of bran bread as Fonrierites of the first water. They have no serious preferences for anything, not even the "common ground" of virtuous operas like "Don Giovanni," so dear to the heart of the Brooklynite. They began with opera from the base mercantile perception of the fact that it was likely to pay best; thence they will proceed to the drama, to horse-taming, to slaight of hand, to ground and lofty tumbling, and every other mundane conceit of non-hypocritical management. If all things else fail, they can run the gauntlet of philosophy by turning the place into a phalanstery, an agapemone, a symposium, or any other of the innumerable institutions for increasing the sum of human happiness. Mr. GRAU opened the season with the opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor," Miss KELLOGG appearing as the heroine, Signor BRIGNOLI as *Edgardo*, Signor MANCUSI as *Ashton*, and Signor BARILI as *Raimondo*. Eight other performances were subsequently given. The orchestra was conducted by one of the abiest musicians in the country, Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ. Mr. GRAU placed the prices of admission at $1, and 50 cents extra for reserved seats, by which arrangement Buffalo enjoyed opera at the same rate as New-York, and with all the best Metropolitan artists. Mr. GRAU'S artists will perform in Detroit, and thence proceed West. It is rumored that they will open at the Academy of Music, New-York, early in January.

Messrs. MASON and THOMAS gave their third classical *soirée* at Dodworth's Saloon, on Tuesday last. We have so freqnently spoken of these entertainments in terms of merited eulogy, and urged their great value in an art-point of view, sustaining, as they do, all that is elevated in music, that we share with the subscribers a thrill of satisfaction at the general interest displayed in them by the public. Artneeds nursing, but when it has passed the measly point of infancy, we may surely rejoice that it is firm on its legs. Six years of effort have at last brought their reward to Messrs. MASON and THOMAS. By a strange coincidence this, the saddest of all years, has been with them the most prosperous. The programme was peculiarly rich, and gave us that nice relief of various schools which lends zest and adds color to individual pieces. There was HAYDN'S Quartette in G major, played faithfully by Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BERGNER—the passages of detached notes in the second movement being touched with exquisite grace and neatness. This was the opening work; at the other end of the programme was BEETHOVEN'S grand Quartette in E minor, full of strange variety, melodic episodes and learned conceits, but withal pleasing and even impressive. None but a first-class Quartette party can execute this production, the mechanical difficulties of the score being excessive. No better praise can be bestowed on the performance than to say that these difficulties were not perceptible. Sandwiched between the great masters was a flavoring of the new school, in the shape of a trio, (B flat minor op. 5,) by VOLKMANN, for piano, violin and violincello, but not of that new school which ignores melody. In the slow movement the composer displays unusual felicity of invention, evolving a motivo which may almost be described as catching to the ear; subsequently he is less happy, and falls back on that common vice—mere deliberation. There is always, however, great warmth of fancy, running at times into common-place, but more often preserving a fair attitude of excellance. A daring use of the instruments, particularly the violoncello, accounts for much of the effect prodneed, especially when it is remembered that an artist like Mr. BARONEA had that partieular partition before him. Certain it is, that the trio obtained a marked success, and could be repeated with satisfaction to the subscribers. Mr. WM. MASON played the piano part, and gave us also as a solo SCHUMANN'S "Romanzen" for piano-forte—a series of wonderfully poetic scraps, filled to overflowing with thought and originality. We do not remember to have ever heard this gentleman to greater advantage.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Academy of Music have agreed after sore tribulation to permit dramatic entertainments in the Montague-street house, subject of course to a rigorous censorship. The Board will, we presume, edit all the star plays that are produced there. What a horrible fate! Mr. JARRETT having secured the house, will give his initial performance to-night, the play being "Hamlet," by Rev. WM. SHAKESPEARE. Messrs. DAVENPORT, J. W. WALLACK, Jr., and other well-known artists will assist in the performance.

The New-York Harmonic Society will give its tenth annual performance of the "Messiah" on Christmas night at Irving Hall. Miss M. BRAINERD, Madame SOREN, Messrs. J. R. THOMAS and G. F. ISELEY will sustain the solos. There will be a full orchestra.

A remarkable family of musical and literary children, known as the MEYER SISTERS, will give a soirée at Irving Hall to-night, assisted by Mise MARIA BRAINERD, Mr. S. B. MILLS, DONWORTH'S Cornet Band, and other artists.

HERMANN'S farewell series of "Soirées de Prestidigitation" will commence at Niblo's Garden (newly and beautifully redecorated,) to-night. Two performances will be given on Christmas day. The prices have been fixed at the popular standard of fifty cents.

GOTTSCHALK, it seems, is absolutely coming. Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has succeeded in awakening the renowned pianist from his dream in the Antilles, and the musical season, therefore, will not be barren. Mr. GOTTSCHALK will arrive in the next steamer from Havana.

The Peake Family, a well-known band of harpist vocalists and bell ringers, make their first appearance in New-York to-night, at Niblo's Saloon, which has been turned into a charming little theatre.

Mr. F. MOLLENHAUER gave a *soiré musicale* at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute on Thursday last. Mrs. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF assisted on the occasion and sang three *morceaux* with charming effect.

The second concert of the Philharmonic Society (twentieth season) took place, at Irving Hall, on Saturday evening, and the weather being, for a wonder, pleasant, the saloon was taxed to its greatest capacity. MOZART'S Symphony, No. 5 in D, was played exquisitely, and with much more care than we expect to see bestowed on any work of its period. It is, we should fancy, one of Mr. EISFELD'S favorites. The overture to Fingal's Cave, by MENDELSSOHN, was not so creditably interpreted, being hurried through with dull mechanical precision, and nothing more. BEETHOVEN'S concerto for violin—a symphonic work in proportions and treatment—was admirably played by Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER—the orchestral part being cared for in the most conscientious manner. Then came LISZT'S preinde, an objurgatory musical production, which gained new terror from the reading of Mr. EISFELD. In its smoothest form it conveye the sensation of being knocked down; with all its little affectations and explosions carefully elaborated, it is equivalent to being knocked down and dragged out. Mr. EISFELD has, we believe, studied this work with the composer, and his version may be considered the correct Weimar one. So strict a conductor would hardly venture on a new reading of so extraordinary a character. Signor CENTEMERI—a pleasant high baritone and fine artist—was the vocalist of the occasion.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BROADWAY.

Destruction of Hegeman & Co.'s Drug-Store —Loss Absnt $65,000—Narrow Escape of an Inmate.

At 3½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the five-story brick building No. 161 Broadway, which resulted in the total destruction of the building and contents. The lower part was occupied by HEGEMAN & Co., as a wholesale and retail drug-store. They are the greatest sufferers, although there are several other parties who have sustained damage to a large amount. The alarm was given immediately after the discovery of the fire, and the firemen were early on the ground; hnt such was the inflammable nature of the contents of the store, and the fire had gained sueh headway before the hose could be brought to bear upon it, that it soon became obvious that the entire structure would be demolished. The attention of the firemen was therefore mainly directed to the protection of the adjoining buildings. Within an hour after the fire was first seen, the whole of the building was a mass of smouldering ruins. Very little, if anything, of the contents of the drug-store was rescued from the flames. The upper stories were occupied by Messrs. ELLINGHAM & POLMYAR, paper-box manufacturers. They had a large amount of stock on hand, which was totally destroyed. The estimated loss on the building and contents is $65,000. The buildings Nos. 157 and 159 are occupied on the lower floor by E. J. SCHENCK, auctioneer. His damage by water is considerable. He had a large quantity of furniture and other goods stored on the first floor and in the basement, and much of this is ruined by the flood of water with which the firemen deemed it neceeessary to drench every part of the premises. His damage could not be definitely ascertained. DOUALEBAY & STEWART occupied the upper floors of these buildings, and were damaged to the extent of $200, mostly by water. No. 163, on the other side of the hurnt building, is occupied, on the first floor, by JOHN FOLEY, gold pen manufacturer; and on the floors above by Messrs. ROTHSCHILD & SANGER, dealers in furs. The stock of each of these is believed to be considerably damaged hy water, hut owing to the fact that the stores were closed yesterday, the loss could not be ascertained.

About the time the building had become pretty thoroughly enveloped in flames a young man, who slept in one of the upper rooms, made his appearance at a window. He was so snffocated with the smoke that his cries for help were almost inaudible. The firemen, aided by the police, immediately reseued him (though not without difficulty) from his dangerous position, but when he was landed upon the sidewalk, he was so exhausted by fright, and snffocated with smoke as to be unable to stand. He was conveyed to the Howard Hotel, near hy, and properly cared for, until he recovered. His name is WASHINGTON LAYCOCK. At the time the fire broke out he was asleep in his room, and was aroused hy the noise just in time to make his appearance at the window in his night-clothes. A minute later and he would have been lost.

The building which was destroyed belongs to the estate of GEORGE LONG, and was valued at about $15,000.

HEGEMAN & Co. are believed to be fully insured, but owing to the fact that the safe containing the policies is buried in the ruins, it was impossible to ascertain to what amount or in what companies.

The fire originated in the basement, and it is believed to have caught from the furnace.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE CROTON WATER MAIN.—The break in the Croton main, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Sixty-fourth-street, an account of which we published in yesterday's TIMES, is a pretty serious one, and will not probably be fully repaired for a day or two. The Chief Engineer is using great diligenee toward the accomplishment of the work. As soon as the leak was discovered, the water was turned off from that main, and a gang of about forty men were set to work to take out the damaged pipe and replace it with a new one. The mains lie twenty feet below the surface, and the excavation must necessarily be slow. The Fifth avenue mains supply a portion of the eastern division, and citizens in that part of town will only be inconvenienced to the extent of nor being able to get water into the upper part of their houses. With this main taken out, there is very little more than enough to carry the water to the aeeond floor of the houses situated above Canal-street. The mains in this avenue were laid down in 1841, and it ie believed that many of them need repairing.

AN EMBEZZLER AND A RECEIVER.—DAVID KILMER, recently a clerk in the employ of DALE & Co. No. 18 Warren-street, was taken before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday, charged with purloining from his employers, at various times, large quantities of sewing silk, buttons, braid, buckles, machine twist, &c., of the value of $500. A portion of the goods were found where the accused had disposed of them, at the store of S. WOLFSTEIN, No. 778 Third-avenue. Officer BLUNT arrested WOLFSTEIN on the charge of being a receiver of stolen goods. KILMER was committed for trial, and the alleged receiver was held for farther examination.

WANTED TO KNOW THE TIME.—ELLEN SHELL, an English woman, residing in Morris-street, met LUDWIG SEMTAR, a resident of Brooklyn, in the street late on Saturday night, and asked him what time it was. While he was in the act of getting out his watch to inform her she thrust her hand into his pocket, seized his wallet, containing $45, and ran away. An officer was notified of the theft, and soon sueceeded in arresting her. Justice CONNOLLY, before whom she was taken, committed her for trial. The money was not recovered.

A WOULD-BE SUICIDE.—A young woman named MARY JANE GOLDAN, living at No. 280½ Bowery; made an attempt to commit suleide yesterday, by swallowing a dose of stryehnine. She was conveyed to the station house of the Fourteenth Precinct, where after the proper antidotes had been administered, she was able to return home. She stated that domestic difficulties, indueed herlo make the attempt at self destruction.

TWO BOYS SERIOUSLY STABBED.—At about 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, officer JACOBS, of the Seeond Precinct Police, arrested JOHN MORIATY, upon a charge of seriously stabbing two boys named JOHN CONNOLLY and JOHN MALOY. The affray took place in a saloon, on Beekman-street. The lads were taken to the City Hospital, where, after an examination of the wounds, young MALOY was pronounced to be in a critical condition. MORIATY was committed to await the result of the injuries.

THE NEWSBOYS.—The poor boys at the News Boy's Home, 128 Fulton street, hope their friends will not forget them on the coming Christmas Day.

Annual Reductions
AT THE
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
During the Holidays,
And in view of the approaching close of the season.
GEO. CAREY

In returning his thanks to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, for the generous patronage he has received at their hands, takes this opportunity to announce that, in order to effect as uear as can be an entire clearance of his stock at the termination of each season, he proposes to offer the balance at a considerable concession from the prices hitherto obtained.

ON MONDAY NEXT,

Therefore, a general reduction of 25 to 30 per cent. will be made on all garments sold for the remainder of the season.

SYNOPSIS OF REDUCTION,
To commence on MONDAY, Dec. 23, 1861:

Frosted Beaver Cloaks, redneed from	$28 00	to $20 00
Frosted Beaver Cloaks, redneed from	24 00	to 17 00
Frosted Beaver Cloaks, reduced from	20 00	to 14 00
Frosted Beaver Cloaks, reduced from	12 00	to 8 50
Brown Sealskin Cloake, reduced from	20 00	to 14 00
Brown Sealskiu Cloaks, reduced from	18 00	to 12 00
Black Sealskin Cloaks, redneed from	20 00	to 14 00
Black Sealskin Cloaks, reduced from	18 00	to 12 00
Velvet Cloth Cloaks, redneed from	30 00	to 20 00
Velvet Cloth Cloaks, reduced from	35 00	to 22 00
Fine Black Beaver Cloaks, reduced from	35 00	to 25 00
Fine Black Beaver Cloaks, redneed from	25 00	to 20 00
Fine Black Beaver Cloaks, reduced from	22 00	to 16 00
Fine Black Beaver Cloaks, redneed from	20 00	to 14 00
Fine Black Beaver Cloaks, reduced from	18 00	to 12 00
Fina Black Beaver Cloaks, reduced from	12 00	to 9 00

Lyons Velvet, Black India Silk, and Woolan Velvets, redneed in the same ratio.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't.

At Retail.
Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents,—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Japanese, American Indian, Chinese,** Manila, and East India and novel goods in every variety, new and cheap as any in tha City, wholesala and retail. No. 653 Broadway. FOUNTAIN & CO.

Silver-Plated Goods,
for the
HOLIDAYS.
COFFEE AND TEA URNS,
TEA SETS,
CAKE BASKETS,
FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c.
A great variety at first-class goods offered at prices to suit the times, at No. 22 John-st. W. S. MURRAY.

At William Taylor's Saloon,
No. 555 Broadway,
Boned Turkay, Cakes, Jellies, Charlotte Russe, Brandy, Fruits, Ornamental Pyramids. Also, an endless variaty of fancy articles for Christmas Trees, appropriate to the times.
Confectionery, Bon Bon Boxes, Cornucopias, &c.
Masson's celebrated Paris Chocolate.

We would call the Attention of Housekeepers to tha continuation of the great sala of China, Glass and Plated Ware, TO-DAY, at C. C. LEIGH'S China Hall, No. 555 Broadway; sala to commence at 10 o'clock. A rare chance to purchase holiday presents.

The Best Holiday Present, because a daily, life-long help and comfort, is a Grover & Baker Noiseless Family Sewing Machine. Examine the various styles at No. 495 Broadway.

Fancy Boxes, for Holiday Presents, of the LATEST IMPORTATION and in GREAT VARIETY, at war prices, filled with fine and pure candies, at SNOW'S GREAT CONFECTIONERY, No. 623 Broadway.

MARRIED.

JACOBSON—LEE.—In this City, on Thnrsday, Dec. 19, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, Mr. JOSEPH JACOBSON to Mrs. FERNANDA LEE, all of this City.

DIED.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 21, at a P. M., after a lingering illness, ELISABETH UNDERHILL, relict of the late Nathaniel Underhill, in the 81st year of her age.

Her friends, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 137 Varick-st., this (Monday) evening, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greeeburgh, Westchester County, on Tuesday morning for interment.

COGGESHALL.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 22, KATE D., wife of James M. Coggeshall, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, from her late residence, No. 199 East 18th-st. Notice of the hour will be given in the papers of Tuesday morning.

TODD.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 21, MARIA JOSEPHINE, infant daughter of Charles H. and M. Fannie Todd, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from tha house of her grandfather, William W. Todd, No. 33 East 23d-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

CROW.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 22, of croup, ISABEL, daughter of Ellis N. and Josephine B. Crow, aged 5 years, 10 months and 1 day.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 129 Thompson-st., on Tuesday morning, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock. Her remains will be takan to Greenwood for interment.

CASTLE.—In this City, on Satnrday, Dec. 21, of consumption, GEORGE W. CASTLE, aged 45 years, 4 months and 26 days.

The friends and acquaintances of tha family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 50 Attorney-st., this (Monday) afternoon, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

HARMONY.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 21, SARAH ANN HARMONY, wife M. X. Harmony, of Staten Island aged 44.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 10 A. M. The relatives and friendsare invited to attend without further invitation, from her residence, No. 35 West 27th-st.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 21, of consumption, JANE GRAHAM, aged 24 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, on Monday, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 79 King-st.

BAYLES.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Dec. 22, after a tedious illness, Mrs. MARY, wife of Anthony Bayles, aged 41 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her fnneral services this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 280 South 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown, on Tuesday morning, for interment. The friends will please attend, without further invitation.

GRAVES.—In South Brooklyn, at No. 37 Summit-st., on Saturday evening, Dec. 21, WILLIAM V. GRAVES, late Captain in Her Majesty's Ninety-third Highland Regiment, in the 75th year of his age.

STAPLETON.—In Stapleton, S. I., on Sunday, Dec. 22, JULIA J., wife of Edward Stapleton, aged 36 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Bethel, Conn., for interment.

TORNER.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 21, of typhoid fever, Rev. SAMUEL HULBEART TORNER, D. D., Professor of Biblical Learning in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, aged 71 years.

His friends, the clergy generally, and the Trustees of the Seminary, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PARISH.—On Friday, Dec. 20, ELSIE HARRIS, infant daughter of Henry and Elizabeth H. Parish.

WARNEKEN.—In Michigan, on Friday, Dec. 20, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, JOHN HENRY WARNEKEN, eldest son of Anthony and Mary Warneken, aged 26 years and 4 months.

His remains will be brought to Brooklyn for interment. Dne notice will be given of the funeral.

HALE.—At her late residence, in Whiteoak, Ingham County, Mich., on Sunday, Dec. 8, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, ELIZA LINN, youngest daughter of the late William and Sarah Lion, formerly of this City, and wife of Thomas Hale, of the former place, aged 32 years, 5 months and 8 days.

Her remains were interred in Milford, Mich.

THOMPSON.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 21, HUGH CARPENTER, son of Rev. Alex. R. and Mary C. Thompson, aged 1 year, 11 months and 10 days.

His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery this afternoon. Friends of the family will find carriages at the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn side, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GRISWOLD.—In Charleston, S. C., on Saturday, Nov. 30, after a short illness from typhoid fever, STEPHEN GRISWOLD, M. D., late Assistant Surgeon of the Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, in the 34th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 657.—Dec. 21, 1861.
12, 51, 6, 53, 9, 7, 20, 6, 17, 77, 23, 34, 47
KENTUCKY, CLASS 658.—Dec. 21, 1861.
30, 21, 71, 45, 3, 41, 9, 33, 73, 66, 68, 58, 11.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bood-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

ATTRACTIVE HOLIDAY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
SILVER AND PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, LIQUOR STANDS, WAITERS, CLOCKS, VASES, MANTAL ORNAMENTS, GILT-MOUNTED FANCY AUSTRIAN GOODS, PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL DINNER AND TEA SERVICES, PASTEL AND OIL PAINTINGS, MIRRORS,
and a vast assortment of other articles, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
all of which will be sold at redneed prices.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st.

GAS FIXTURES, &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at redneed prices, a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, (Direct importation,)
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statnettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
Plumbing and Gas-fitting attended to as nsual, at No. 331 4th-st. and No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.
HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.

By the authority from tha War department, and the sanction of His Excellancy, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regimant of Voinnteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join tha army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

As this is probably thalast and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity. JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, now at tha seat of War.
Tha pay of soldiers in this regiment is
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH. ($17.)
A few more riggers, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANIES F AND H.
None hnt sound and competent men need apply.
Volnnteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.
One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.
Enlistment for three years or dnring the war.
Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. WM. Linn Tidball, Commanding,
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.
This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A nnmber of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximnm standard. Immediate snbsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bonnty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Brooma and Grand sts. P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICA, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
Seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others wanted for the United States Marine Artillery. W. A. Howard, Colonel Commanding. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Also, a great inducement in the shape of Prize Money. Seamen end others joining the U. S. M. A. will find it greatly to their advantage as two complete outfits are furnished them free of all expense. Those having families can leave allotment tickets for any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 478 Broadway,
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—SICKLES BRIGADE.—An adjonrned meeting of the creditors of tha Sickles Brigade will meet at the Astor House on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock A. M. It is important that all who have authorized claims should be present. Tha Committee have an important report to make.
I. C. NOE, Chairman.

351. **PEREMPTORY SALE.** 351.
CHARLES LUMM & CO.,
No. 351 Broadway, New-York,
Late
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
Are offering their entire stock
of
UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS,
351. WINDOW SHADES, 351.
CORNICES, HOLLANDS, LACE, MUSLIN AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINES, BROCATELLES, DAMASKS,
For sale to the Trade, or at retail, at
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST,
As the stock must be disposed of and their store vacated by Jan. 1, 1862.

AMERICA vs. ENGLAND.
Who will buy an ENGLISH Watch now-a-days, especially when American Watches are in every respect better and cheaper?
Who wants a FRENCH Watch, which is good for nothing under any circumstances?
Examine WILLIAM TAYLOR'S stock of
AMERICAN WATCHES,
before sending your money out of the country.
No. 264 Greenwich-st., near Werren-st.

MAISON DORRE.
Families and parties supplied with everything necessary for
HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
F. MARTINEZ.
RESTAURANT NO. 42 EAST 14TH-ST.

LADIES GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Of all descriptions—some as low as $25 each—warranted correct time-keepers. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

EXTRAORDINARY HOLIDAY SALE.
AT **379** BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WHITE-ST.
An Importer's Stock, Closing out at Retail.
GENTS' SCARFS—new and elegant designs, at 50c., 75c., and 90c.—same as are sold by all retailers at $1 50. (Beautiful presents.)
NECK TIES—immense lines, at 5c., 15c., and 25c.
LINEN COLLARS—best four ply at 10c.
Under-Shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, &c., &c., all at same low rates. Also, an immense stock of Ladies' and Gents' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, embracing every variety of plain, hemstitched, and embroidered, from 3c. to $30 each. An opportunity to purchase these goods from first hands, at half price, will not occur again very soon.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $18, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS,
HOLIDAY-GIFT SEEKERS
Will find the most recherche as well as popular collection of
ART TRIFLES AND SUBSTANTIALITIES
IN THE COMPLETE VARIETY OF
PHOTOGRAPH-ALBUMS, CARTES-DE-VISITE AND ELEGANT SETTINGS, COLOR-BOXES, EASELS, PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS IN PASSE-PARTOUTS, FRAMED PRINTS, PORTFOLIOS, DRAWING ALBUMS, HAND-BOOKS ON ART, AND OTHER BEAUTIFUL ARTICLES, AT
GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE AND WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

FIRE NOTICE!! HEGEMAN & CO.
Our store, No. 161 Broadway, having been destroyed by fire on Saturday night, 21st inst., we would notify our customers, both wholesale and retail, that our business will suffer no interruption, as we have at our stores, Nos. 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st., a full assortment of everything appertaining to the business, and all orders will receive prompt attention.
For the present Mr. HEGEMAN will be found at No. 511 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.
HEGEMAN & CO.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
DAVIS, COLLAMORE & CO.
Offer dining and tea sets, mantel vases, gift cups, tête-à-tête sets, parian ware, bureau sets, glass ware, tea trays, cutlery, &c., &c.
AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
All new, nice goods.
No. 479 Broadway.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cnre of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 405 Grand-st., in the fancy-store.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CARLETON, PUBLISHER, NEW-YORK,
ILL ISSUE, ON CHRISMASS DAY,
AN ENTIRELY NEW WORK,
BY CHARLES DICKENS
And Others,
ENTITLED
TOM TIDDLER'S GROUND.
A CHRISTMAS BUDGET FOR 1861.
8vo. Elegant Paper Covers. rice 25 Cents.
Tha advanca sheets of this charming new
CHRISTMAS BUDGET
have just been received from the author, and this book will be published in this City simultaneously with its appearance in London.

THE FIRST
GREAT NAUTICAL TALE OF THE WAR,
AT NOON TO-DAY,
AD BUNTLINE'S
NEW TALE,
THE RATTLESNAKE;
OR,
THE REBEL PRIVATEER,
WILL APPEAR IN
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

VALUABLE PRESENTATION BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MACAULAY'S ESSAYS. "Riverside" Edition. Edited by E. P. WHIPPLE. Six vols. Cloth, $9; half calf, $15.
This is the only complete edition of LORD MACAULAY'S ESSAYS, embracing all his last revisions.
EDWARD EVERETT'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON. 8vo. Holiday edition. Tinted cloth, beveled boards, gilt, $3; full Turkey and antique, $5.
DEAN MILMAN'S HISTORY OF LATIN CHRISTIANITY. Now complete in 8 vols. Cloth, $12; half calf and antique, $20.
OLSHAUSEN'S COMMENTARIES. Complete in 6 vols. Cloth, $12; half calf and Turkey Morocco, $18.
THE ANNOTATED PARAGRAPH BIBLE. In various bindings, from $4 to $8, $10 and $12 each.
Also, a full supply of new JUVENILE AND HOLIDAY BOOKS, from Boston, Philadelphia and New-York publishers, of all kinds and prices, plain and gilt, sold at the most favorable rates.
SHELDON & COMPANY, Publishers,
No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION.
25 CENTS. 25 CENTS. 25 CENTS.
GREAT RUSH FOR BOOKS
AT
NO. 677 BROADWAY,
caused by the
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Call early, before the store is crowded, and select your Holiday Presents from the immense stock of
SPLENDIDLY

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, positively without pain or danger, can do so under the new chemically purified chloroform, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Great-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $20. Odd fittings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, $5 each. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Hay, Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

DRY GOODS.

THE EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO BUY

ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES,

At WHOLESALE PRICES,

IS DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

The Importing House of

NORTH, SHERMAN & CO.,

Are still opening New Articles

FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT

NO. 449 BROADWAY.

Fine, Work-boxes and Writing Desks.

Jewelry, Perfumery, Stationery, Dolls, &c.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

In addition to our regular stock,
we are now manufacturing
a magnificent assortment of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
superbly adorned with crotchet ornaments, and specially intended for
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
ALSO,
PLUSH, FUR AND SEALSKIN CLOAKS,
now so much worn.
No lady should purchase a CLOAK
without first examining our styles and prices.
CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS.
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $10, at $12.
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES.
ALSO
A splendid assortment of
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Excelsior Cloak House,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A CARD.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls special attention to his general stock of family MOURNING GOODS, being, without exception, the largest, most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.

N. B.—Full suits made up, in the best style, on short notice.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering to wholesale and retail buyers, for cash and short time, at extremely low prices, their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS, of every description,
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
AND FRENCH and AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
Their stock of the above goods is the largest in this market, and contains a great many lines bought at auction and from bankrupt stocks, at prices lower than cost of importation, which they are able to offer at great bargains.

LADIES' HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Merino Under-Vests and Drawers.

Silk Under-Vests and Drawers.

Lambs' Wool Under-Vests and Drawers.

MERINO AND ENGLISH COTTON HOSE.

HOODS, SONTAGS, GAITERS.

KID, SILK AND WOOLEN GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, MITTENS AND ARMLETS,

ALSO,
Misses' and boys'

MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

GLOVES, MUFFLERS, LEGGINS,

HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

BOYS' WHITE SHIRTS, COLLARS AND TIES.

C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway,
First corner below New-York Hotel.

MEN'S WINTER GOODS.

Heavy Lambs' Wool and Merino Undershirts and Drawers.

Shaker and Scarlet Flannel Shirts and Drawers.

Scarlet Cashmere Shirts and Drawers.

Gray, White and Fancy Merino Half Hose.

Stout English Cotton Half Hose.

French Flannel Army and Navy Overshirts.

Lined Kid, Cloth, Buck and Silk Gloves.

SILK AND WOOL SCARFS, MUFFLERS, &c.

ROMAN SCARFS, FRENCH TIES AND STOCKS.

ENGLISH COLLARS—All Styles.

CARDIGAN JACKETS,
ROBE DE CHAMBRES, &c.,
At POPULAR PRICES,
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway,
First corner below New-York Hotel.

ASSORTMENT UNEQUALED!
Of useful articles for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Fancy French China Tea Sets for Holiday Gifts	7 00
SILVER PLATED ICE PITCHERS,	
For Holiday Gifts, large size, handsomely engraved.	5 00
$5, $5, $5, $5, $5.	
Silver Plated Cake Baskets for Holiday Gifts	4 50
Silver Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, for Holiday Gifts	15 00
Silver Plated Casters, 6 cut bottles, for Holiday Gifts	4 50
Silver Plated	

COFFEE URNS,
for Holiday gifts, new pattern, finely chased.....$10 00
$10, $10, $10, $10, $10.

Silver-plated Teaspoons, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	1 25
Silver-plated Table-Spoons, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 00
Silver-plated Table-Forks, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 00
Ivory-handle Table-Knives for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 50
Ivory-handle Tea-Knives, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 50

ALSO,
An elegant variety of
FRENCH CHINA VASES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BISQUE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BRONZE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
PARIAN MARBLE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
for Holiday Gifts.
BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
for Holiday Gifts.
Together with a complete stock of
CHINA DINNER SETS,
Rich and Plain Cut
TABLE GLASSWARE, &c., &c.,
At popular prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE JUVENILES
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.

AMY DEANE AND OTHER STORIES. By Virginia F. Townsend. Illustrated. 75 cents.
THE CHILD'S OWN TREASURY OF FAIRY TALES. Beautifully illustrated. $1.
THE MAGIC RING AND OTHER ORIENTAL TALES. Illustrated. 75 cents.
THE CHILD'S HOME STORY BOOK. 75 cents.
THE BOY'S BOOK OF INDIAN BATTLES AND ADVENTURES. 10 Engravings. 75 cents.
THE FAVORITE SCHOLAR. By MARY HOWITT. And Other Tales. 50 cents.
OLD WONDER-EYES. By GRACE GREENWOOD. Illustrated. 50 cents.
ROBINSON CRUSOE. Illustrated. 63 cents.
CHILD'S OWN PICTURE AND VERSE BOOK. 100 Engravings. 75 cents.
FAVORITE FAIRY TALES. Illustrated. A new edition. 63 cents.
POPULAR FAIRY TALES. Illustrated. A new edition. 63 cents.
MOTHER GOOSE'S MELODIES. Illustrated. Flexible. 50 cents.
And a very large assortment of Juveniles for all ages.
JAMES MILLER,
(Successor to C. S. Francis & Co.)
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 522 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY,
IN
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
consisting of
1,000 Misses' French Embroidered Sets, 75 cents—regular prices, $1 25.
800 Ladies French Emuroidered Sets, $1, $1 50, and $2—regular prices, $2 50, $3 50, and $4 50.
1,000 Ladies' Embroidered Collars, 40c., 50c., 60c., and 75c.—just half the usual prices.
800 Rich Paris Embroidered Collars, $1 50—regular price, $3 00.
500 Paris Embroidered Collars, (very rich,) $1 75, and $2—regular prices, $4 to $6.
1,000 real Point Lace Collars, from $2 50 and upwards.
1,500 Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, imported expressly for the Holidays.
Also—Collerns, Barbes, Capes, Berthes, &c., &c.
200 pieces Valenciennes Laces; all prices.
Ladies have now a golden opportunity to purchase articles for presents, which are both useful and ornamental, at very moderate prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS;
nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; skirts, 50 cents, (best steel.) Also, a large assortment of dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, and small wares, &c. N. B.—Alexander's Kid Gloves. Yarn for soldiers' socks at 15c. per pound. At HOYER'S, Nos. 369 and 371 Broadway, near 13th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, DEC. 23,

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF LACE GOODS.

In consequence of the great depression in the European markets these goods have been purchased much under regular prices, and will be offered proportionately cheap, consisting of

COLLARS,
SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES, COIFFURES,
LACES, &c., IN POINT APPLIQUE,
POINT D'ALENCON, AND POINT A L'AIGUILLE.

CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

WIDE BLACK SILK VESTS,
FULL TWENTY PER CENT. LESS
THAN REGULAR PRICES.
CHOICE SHADES,
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL TRADE.
Well worthy the attention of our Customers.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER,
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON,
THEIR LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF CLOAKS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, DEC. 23,
A LARGE LOT OF
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SCARFS,
AT DECIDED BARGAINS.
CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW SELLING AT RETAIL
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
SHAWLS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOAKS,
INCLUDING BLACK CLOTH AND
VELVET CLOAKS in great variety, will be offered on
MONDAY, Dec. 23, and during the Holidays,
BELOW COST!!!
A large lot of FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS, at the following low prices:
100 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $2, formerly $6
200 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $3 50, formerly $8.
100 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $7, formerly $18.
100 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $8, formerly $20.
50 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $14, formerly $26.
ALSO,
One case RICH EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS and short SAQUES, of the prevailing Paris styles, received per steamer *Europa*,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
will be sold at less than the cost of importation, owing to the advanced season.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARIS KID GLOVES AT 62½ CENTS.
500 DOZEN LADIES' PARIS KID
GLOVES,
RETAILED AT 62½ CENTS PER PAIR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
SUITABLE FOR PROMENADE,
DINNER, CARRIAGE and EVENING DRESSES.
VERY CHOICE STYLES—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S TIES, SCARFS, HOSE,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, SILK AND
WOOL DRAWERS, &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EMBROIDERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
IN SETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
CAPS, WAISTS, &c., &c.
Also, low-priced and
RICH LACES IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

TARLETONS FOR EVENING DRESSES,
SPANGLED, EMBROIDERED AND
PLAIN, at one-third
THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT AT
low prices.
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT KINZEY'S,
BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
Lot of border cambric collars, at 12c., 15c., and 18c
Lot of rich lace collars, sweeping at 25c., 37c.
Lot of fine worked collars, at 25c., 37c., 50c.
Lot of fine Swiss sets, very rich, at 62 50.
Lot of sets, (job lot,) closing at 12c., 31c., 50c.
Job lots of lace collars, sets, waists, capes, flouncings, veils and handkerchiefs, very low.
BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
15,000 ladies', misses', gents' and boys' handkerchiefs, in white and colored, bordered, hemstitched, plain and worked; rich lace, inlaid with other styles, very low.
300 rich lace handkerchiefs, at 50.
CLEARING OUT SALE.
2,000 yards fine Tarletons, all colors, cheap.
RIBBONS.
RIBBONS AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
Closing out bonnet and sash ribbons, at 6c., 12½c. and 16c.
Flowers at 12c. and 25c. Feathers at 6c. and 9c.
Flowers at 37½, 50c. and 62c. Feathers at 50c. and 75c.
BARGAINS IN GLOVES.
3,000 pairs best kid, stout ed, 25c.
2,500 gents' and ladies' heavy lined silk gloves, at 18c.
BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.
15,000 pairs ladies', Misses', gents', and boys' hosiery, cotton, merino, lambs' wool, fleeced, ribbed and plain, from 12c. to 50c. per pair.
LOWER'S SALE OF
FANCY GOODS
AND
TOYS.
Alabaster, pan marble and bisque figures, fancy boxes, jewelry cases, sewing, work and note sets, writing desks, dinner sets, parlor suites,
NAVAL
CARTRIDGE BOXES, SPONGE RODS, CONTRABANDS, FARRAGUT'S NINE SONS, PUNISHER, SHELL MOLDS, EXPRESS, CANNONS, SWORDS, DRUMS,
ANIMALS, VIZ.
LAMBS, GOATS, HORSES,
COWS, RABBITS, PEACOCKS, OWLS, PARROTS,
ROOSTERS, DUCKS.
Fine French toys, moving figures, German toys, 1,500 China vases, must be sold. Ten dozen Tea and Coffee DOLLARS, BRACELETS, PURSES, BAGS AND FANCY ARTICLES.
TOYS.
7,500 STYLES OF TOYS,
Woolen goods, gloves, hosiery, needlework and lace goods, all closing out cheap.
Opening, 500 lots of collars, sets, handkerchiefs and lace goods, from auction.
KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 4th-av.

BANNER SILKS,
40, 48, 60 and 72-inch,
"WHITE, RED AND BLUE."
Also,
SUPERIOR QUALITY ENGLISH BUNTING,
Just received, per steamer *Hansa*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ALL-WOOL CUTTINGS,
FROM DARK BLUE KERSEYS,
FOR SALE BY
F. J. CONANT & BOLLES,
No. 207 Broadway, up stairs.

BEST ENGLISH MAKES
OF ENFIELD RIFLES,
FOR SALE AT
NAYLOR & CO'S,
No. 99 John-st.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES.
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

BROCHE SHAWLS.
Long Black Shawls, with Broche Border. Square Wool Shawls. Long Wool Shawls and Scarfs, of all sizes, at the very lowest prices, at
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BLACK THREAD-LACE VAILS.
1,000 Thread-Lace Vails, from $2 50 upwards.
Also, Coiffeurs, Barbes, &c., just opened.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE HOLIDAY GOODS.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
With French Embroidered Bosoms.
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
Holiday Styles now ready.
SILK, WOOL, MERINO AND COTTON
Under Shirts and Drawers.
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
Some New Styles.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Elegant and New Styles.
UNION RIDING BELTS,
For Equestrians.
GYMNASTIC GOODS,
Approved Styles.
LADIES' AND MISSES' GAITERS,
Velvet, Cloth and Knitted.
KNIT HOODS, SONTAGS AND CAPS,
Fashionable Colors and Styles.
RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and Colored.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For Traveling.
SUSPENDERS.
UMBRELLAS,
&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, entirely new and choice styles, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices, at
UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, 23d inst., a desirable assortment of
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS
at the following low prices:
LONG SHAWLS at $50, usual price $100.
LONG SHAWLS at $75, usual price $140.
LONG SHAWLS at $100, usual price $175.
LONG SHAWLS at $200, usual price $350.
FINER IN PROPORTION.
SQUARE SHAWLS at $25, usual price $50.
SQUARE SHAWLS at $75, usual price $150.
SQUARE SHAWLS at $125, usual price $250.
FINER IN PROPORTION.
CAMEL'S HAIR SCARFS, in all colors, from $2 to $50 each.

FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR SCARFS, in great variety, from $4 to $5.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Linen Sets at $2 per box of six sets, worth $6.
1,000 French Embroidered Sets, at 65c., 75c., and $1; one-quarter of cost.
Rich Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Ecuason, from $2 50 to $5.
500 dozen Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, at $3 50; worth $5 50.
AND OF MORE SPECIAL NOTICE.
One Invoice of Real Point d'Alencon.
The finest assortment of Collars and Sleeves, of the very latest Paris styles.
Rich Silks, just reduced 50 per cent.
Rich Ottoman Velours, just reduced 50 per cent.
At LEGRAIN'S,
No. 720 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
GREAT BARGAINS—CLOSING OUT AT RETAIL,
AN IMPORTER'S STOCK OF BLACK SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOES AND BOMBAZINES,
75 PER CENT. BELOW USUAL PRICES.
Splendid qualities of Merinos, 8s. and 8s. per yard.
Elegant Bombazines at $1 per yard.
Black Silks, good qualities, at 75c. per yard.
N. B.—Just received, a case of Camels' Hair Thibbets, 1¾ yards wide, at $1 50, worth $2 50.
Observe,
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.
At reduced prices.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS,
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
PLUSH AND LIONSKIN CLOAKS, in a great variety.
All new styles, at retail, at reduced prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

NO. 759 BROADWAY.
PRESENTS FOR ALL SEASONS.
And the most agreeable favors for ladies are
TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
Commencing at $5.
Flowers, for decorative purposes, 12 cents per bunch.

A
ARRIVAL
EXTRAORDINARY.

Have you heard of the arrival of good Santa Claus,
With his wonderful budgets and bundles and cases,
Who some people thought had gone off to the wars?
He is here, and the best is, he "puts up" at MACY'S.

He arrived in the night, all alone by himself,
And straight down the chimney he came without warning,
And filled up each counter and packed every shelf
With rare Christmas gifts before it was morning.

The pack on his back he soon emptied of toys,
The richest and finest (you'll see them at Macy's);
He brought gifts for the misses and wigs for the boys,
And no laughing as the thought of their pretty faces.

He had gift for the ladies and gentlemen too,
Persimmons for the young and boxes and baskets,
And rare fancy articles, astonishing and new
As Aladdin ever drew from his magical caskets.

Such dainty embroidery for home wear or dress,
Such neat fitting gloves, and such ribbons and laces,
He in my shirt brought; and it must be confessed
He showed his good sense when he left them at Macy's.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th-st.

DRESS GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have now ready some of the greatest bargains in Reps, Poultdlines, Plaids, Colored Merinos, De Laines, Prints and other new dress materials.
ALSO,
An immense assortment of
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS
AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
French & German cons.
KID GLOVES, CLOTH GLOVES, LINEN GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

MACHINERY, &c.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 6 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 15 Dey-st, New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order.
TODD & RAFFERTY.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We pay particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY FURNISHING GOODS.

Parisian SCARFS and TIES.

Kid, Calf, Buck and Cloth-lined GLOVES.

White Ringwood GLOVES, with Scarlet Wrists.

Dressing ROBES and Smoking JACKETS.

Silk and Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, SHIRTS and COLLARS.

Superfine Silk and Gingham UMBRELLAS.

Shaker-knit and Shaker FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.

Silk, Merino, Cotton and Canton Flannel UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Shaker-knit and English HOSIERY.

Army and Navy SHIRTS.

Silk, Satin and Military STOCKS.

Silk Caps and Night SHIRTS.

At the SHIRT and COLLAR DEPOT,
Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

RICH, ELEGANT AND USEFUL
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
THE LARGEST STOCK,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STYLES AND PATTERNS
of
GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL AND
PEN CASES
In the market, is to be found at
A. MORTON'S,
No. 25 Maiden-lane.
Prices from 75 cents to $25,
These can be put up and sent safely by mail to the Patriots in the Army and Navy, to Friends in any part of the country, and even *some* parts of South Carolina.

WALKING CANES.

USEFUL AND ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Gold, Silver and Ivory Mounted
WALKING CANES
Of every description and price, from
25 cents to $40.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST
AND
BEST ASSORTMENT
In the City, can be found at
A. COX'S SON'S,
No. 25 Maiden-lane.

CHEAP HOLIDAY GIFTS.
1,000 DRESSES, ENGLISH PRINTS,
Best quality, at $1 25 the dress.
BEST 4-4 CHINTZ PRINTS, FAST COLORS,
At 18¾ cents per yard.
1,000 PRINTED DELAINE DRESSES,
At $1 50 per dress of 12 yards.
1,500 PRINTED DELAINE DRESSES,
Best quality and new styles, at $2 per dress.
3,000 DRESSES, CHALLY PLAIDS,
At $1 50 per dress of 12 yards.
2,000 DRESSES, DOUBLE WIDTH UNION PLAIDS,
At $2 per dress of 10 yards.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
STERLING SILVER WARE,
DIAMONDS, &c., &c.
C. HARTMANN, at No. 116 Bowery, opposite Delancey-st., respectfully invites the public, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine his new, select and extensive stock of fine Gold Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Silver Ware, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Every article will be guaranteed as represented. Watches and Jewelry repaired by expert workmen at moderate prices. Be sure to call at No. 116 Bowery, opposite Delancey-st.

BARGAINS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
DRESS GOODS, in Wool fabrics, new styles, from 1s. per yard up.
BROCHE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, very cheap.
NEWEST STYLES OF CLOAKS.
GLOVES, HOSIERY and EMBROIDERIES,
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
C. G. HOOK.

TOYS,
TOYS,
TOYS and a full line of Fancy Goods, for Christmas.
TOYS and Fancy Boxes, 10,000 varieties, 5 cents to $2.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR THE LITTLE ONES.—Two dollars' worth of books for one dollar; Strong's one dollar package of juvenile books, twenty different books in the package: Strong's Dime Picture Book, part 2, now ready.
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., N. Y.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENT.—"LE Bonquet Imperial," the perfume Princess Clotilde called "delightful," and of which Prince Napoleon ordered $50 worth to be sent to the Palais Royal, Paris, sold by the manufacturer, GEO. REYNOLDS, No. 260 Court-st., Brooklyn, and by druggists and perfumers generally, at 50 cents per bottle.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $10,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.
J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$333—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like this wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.
LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS
OF
LLOYD'S MAPS,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. Lloyd, Publisher:
SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,
J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.
We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the seat of War in Virginia. This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.
J. T. LLOYD, Esq.
SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN, IN A FIRST-class wholesale and retail provision and grocery store; a man with $400 can have entire charge of the store, and hire the clerks; the stock in the store to double the amount of the money; salary liberal; or a partner will be taken. Apply at No. 332 Broadway, Room No. 13.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, from 12½c.; canvas needles, 3c., &c.; also slipper-patterns and worsted goods, cheap, for Holiday presents; a great variety of fancy goods, hair nets, pocketbooks, combs and brushes, at EGGERS', No. 632 and 634 Broadway, New-York. N. B. Alexandre's gloves.

MACHINERY, &c.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 6 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 15 Dey-st, New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order.
TODD & RAFFERTY.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We pay particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
A good variety of CITY INSURANCE and BANK STOCKS, BONDS and other SECURITIES, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *World, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 62 William-st. NEXT REGULAR SALE ON THURSDAY, Dec. 26, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
Real Estate and Stock Broker.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and can give unexceptionable references in this City as to character and ability. Apply to C. C. BEDILL, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing; perfectly understands cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a colored woman, who is a first-class cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 9 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman and nice girl of 25 years' situations, the woman as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; wages $6. In a quiet home; the girl as good nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL Housework.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a capable young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would take a laundresses' place; has good City references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation in a private family, as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer; she can do up fineries in an excellent manner, and can do all kinds of French fluting; she is capable and obliging, and can produce the best City reference from her last place, where she lived for two years. Call at or address No. 335, 6th-av., near 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED English Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse; she has had some years' experience in the care of infants, and bringing them up by the bottle fully; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and is a neat chambermaid, and can do plain sewing neatly. Has the best of City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and can be well recommended. Call or address WAITER, sugar-store corner of 11th-st. and 4th-av., for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a Protestant Scotch girl, a situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; perfectly understands her business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

TO FIRST-CLASS BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—A respectable, steady young woman, with two years' City reference in a first-class bakery, is desirous of obtaining a situation; she is fully competent to take charge of a store; she will be found an agreeable person. Apply at, or address, No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., first floor, up stairs, for two days.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, housework-ers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 220 4th-av., near 25th-st.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office. No. 220 4th-av., near 25th-st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS will find the largest old established Institute on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for Germans, Irish, English and American women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 489 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $100 and under, five per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,183 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $287,279 46 IN THE PAST 20 MONTHS.

E. V. HAGGERWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

CHICAGO INVESTMENTS.
LARGE INTEREST ON MONEY.

REAL ESTATE LOAN AND COLLECTION AGENCY. Property in Chicago and the Northwest purchased, sold and generally managed for non-residents, by
THOS. B. BRYAN,
President of the Home Mutual Insurance Co. of Chicago.

REFERENCES.—The Bankers and business men of Chicago. The Bankers and business men of Chicago. The Bankers and business men of Chicago.—The Bankers and business men of Chicago, when desired, to investing citizens in various sections of the Union.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, OLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, } HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at 12 o'clock M., at which time proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit for certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. on the amount subscribed to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 30 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the Office of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BARNETT & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their instalment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of any shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in Interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 14, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.

By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 18, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

An election of Directors for the ensuing year will also be held on the same day. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

This Company continues to insure, as usual, on the most reasonable terms.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates of shares hereby notified to have the same registered in time to commence the issue before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD,—PURsuant to the order of the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Six Dollars (3) per cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be said at the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1862, to the order of such persons as shall have proved their bonds.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Trustees.
GEORGE BRIGGS, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, } No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1861.

W. S. BOUN, LATE TREASURER OF this Company, having resigned, the Board of Directors have this day appointed J. W. BAKER, Esq., Treasurer *pro tem.* The dividends will be paid by him at the office of the Park Fire Insurance Company, and where the business of the Company will be conducted until further notice. JOHN T. RATHBUN, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. I 34-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Dec. 17, 1861.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of (5) Five per Cent., on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE—Receives deposits from 25 cents to $5,000. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $600 and under. This Bank has received during the past year $46,570 67 more than it has paid out.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COPPER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, } No. 561 and 563 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of three Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN,
Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURnished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED. Claims upon the War and Navy Departments, the Treasury, Pension, Land and Quarter Departments, and the accounts of Army, Navy and Marine officers adjusted in person by our
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States,
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st,
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. 8th-av., open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Interest allowed from the 1st of January.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICH. H. BULL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Office, No. 169 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.
Stock Capital, (all paid in,)..... $500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861..... 1,047,436
Liabilities..... 14,555

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 33⅓ per cent.
2d " " " 8, '58, 50 "
3d " " " 14, '59, 60 "
4th " " " 12, '60, 45 "
5th " " " 5, '61, 35 "

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 8:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Dec. 26, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:26 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:16 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF LA TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—DECEMBER AND JANUARY —HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday,* Dec. 13, 2 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 16, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 17, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 18, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 8¾ A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 8¾ A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 24, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 24, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Dec. 26, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Dec. 27, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Dec. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 30, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 30, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 31, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 31, 2:20 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 2, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Jan. 3, 7 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 3, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Jan. 4, 11 A. M.	Monday, Jan. 6, 8½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the Fifty-sixth Anniversary of the Society, and the two hundred and forty-first anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a dinner at the Astor House, on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at six o'clock precisely.

Govs. Andrew, Massachusetts, Sprague, Rhode Island, Buckingham, Connecticut, Holbrook, Vermont, John G. Saxe and others, will be present. Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, are expected. Tickets may had of any member of the Board of Officers and at the Astor House.

L. B. WYMAN, SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW,
SAMUEL N. STEBBINS, JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
JOHN W. QUINCY, CHAS. A. STETSON,
Committee of Arrangements.

The annual meeting of the Society, for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Members are requested to attend. Persons wishing to become members will hand in their names to the Secretary at or before the meeting. WM. M. EVARTS, Prest.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at the Rooms No. 31 Bible House. Select readings by Miss JULIA LATHROP. Hon. B. F. MANIERRE will report for the Christian Association.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A farm of 20½ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 2 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Dépôt, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 26 feet front by 36 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room, and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.

Also, a farm of 20½ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER wants to sell a good farm containing 242 acres of land, situate in the County of Seneca, and State of New-York, on the east shore of Seneca Lake, eight miles south of the village of Geneva. The farm has first-rate fruit, 50 acres of woodland, no broken or waste land, well watered, and eight miles north of the State Agricultural College. The subscriber will sell very cheap; has comfortable farm buildings. HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

HOUSES TO LET.—NO. 201 EAST 19TH-ST., three stories, high basement, gas-fixtures, &c.; convenient for one or two families. Also, No. 18 Stuyvesant-st., a good location for boarders. Apply to C. I. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—THE OLD ESTABLISHED CABINET warehouse of the late William Palmer, No. 70 East Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A STABLE, FIRST-CLASS, IN THE alley rear of No. 11 Washington-square. Apply at No. 27 Waverley-place, before 12 M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE to lease for a term of years, unfurnished; if furnished, a part or the whole would be purchased. Address, stating lowest terms and situation, Box No. 138 Post-office.

MEDICAL.

APPLIED RESTORED! IGNORANCE REPROVED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, whether married or single, in health or sickness. DR. LAMONT'S work, (published and sold by the New-York Medical Advocate and Manhood Office, 26th-street, between 5th and 6th-avenues,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incompetency, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Losses, Gleets, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European medical practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 656 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as admeistered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail agent, Dr. H. BARROW, No. 194 Hecker-st. (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in this land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., four doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulte I with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them, and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impoteney, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables him to speedily and permanent ly restore, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those, whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 46 6th-av. Office for consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charges. Office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the loss or restriction of the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of ennihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what he will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & CO.,

STATIONERS, PAPER DEALERS,

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

AND PRINTERS,

No. 149 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.,

Are prepared to furnish everything in their line of the best quality, and on reasonable terms.

Merchants, officers of banks, railroad and insurance companies, will find it to their interest to call before purchasing.

Our location will be found convenient to merchants who have moved up town, and to out-of-town dealers stopping at the hotels.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have their passports from the Secretary of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Hockley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow and red on port bow.

EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.

AMERICA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$76	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	86	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & R. PENNOCK & CO.; in London to EVANS & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Piece de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 SATURDAY.....March 29

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective count

FROM PORT ROYAL AND TYBEE.

Arrival of the Transport Star of the South.

Reported Attack of the Rebels upon Our Forces at Tybee Island—Fort Pulaski Shelling the Gunboats—National Reinforcements Sent from Port Royal—Result of the Fighting Unknown—Departure of the Stone Fleet for Charleston.

The United States steam transport *Star of the South*, Commander KEARNEY, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Port Royal, which port she left on the 19th inst., at 5 P. M., bringing one day later advices than the *Atlantic*. She brings no further news of moment, except that on the morning of the 20th heavy firing was heard in the direction of Tybee Island, and that the steamer *Marion* had proceeded with reinforcements to that place.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Tuesday, Dec. 17.

The Stone Fleet has departed, in tow of several of our transports, for Charleston. Your correspondent, H. J. W., is with them.

The *Marion* is just in from Tybee, with information that the rebels attacked our forces—whether by land or sea, or both, I know not—last night. Pulaski shelled our gunboats. The damage is at present unknown. The Seventh Connecticut Voinnteer Militia, Col. TERRY, go down in the *Marion* this afternoon. This looks like work, and I regret my inability to hand you any more particulars.

Capt. FULLER has gone to Beaufort for the Winter, and his Department will soon follow. He has charge of the town and the property there entirely, and will remain.

The sailing of the fleet South is now done for—abolished from men's minds,—a thing that was. *Send us an army at once.* We can work then, but not without.

The series of works going up over the island are immense. Beginning at a point at the southern edge below Fort Walker, a mile and a half, they spread out, crescent-formed, taking in all the present camping ground, and come out just by the small creek, fifty rods from the brown house, or old head quarters. At the latter termination Capt. GILMORE is building a fort or earthworks. A detailed report of these works, as far as the public have a right to know of them, will go by the next mail complete. You will be astonished to know how much has been done.

LATER INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Ericsson at Fortress Monroe—The Stone Fleet at Charleston—Operations Against Warsaw Island.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Dec. 22.

The steamship *Ericsson*, Capt. G. A. COLE, from Port Royal, has arrived. The *Ericsson* left Port Royal on Wednesday. She towed seven of the Stone Fleet to Charleston on that day, and nine others followed under sail. When she left, at 10 P. M., operations were about to begin. The hulks were towed to a point about a mile outside the bar, where six gunboats were ready to place them in position.

Operations against Warsaw Island were in progress, but nothing had been accomplished when the *Ericsson* left. She will leave for New-York on Monday.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Excitement Relative to Late Southern News—The Late Conflagration at Charleston—Winter Quarters for the Troops—Danger of Weakening Gen. Wool's Command, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1861.

There is considerable excitement here over the late Southern news, especially the news from Charleston. Officers and soldiers think that the experience at Charleston is but the prelude to more of the same kind. The rebel Press may very well throw a covering over the real origin of the conflagration, for in doing so it serves the purposes of the rebels, while, on the contrary, to give the real cause of the fire, and say it was the work of slaves, would increase the confidence we have in the fact that the slave may be made to form a very serious hindrance to the success of the rebels. They are jealous of them. Why? They are making preparations against slave insurrections. Why? These facts the rebels are aware we know, and when a city is nearly burned, while they admit its cause to be the carelessness or treachery of slaves, still the fact comes out to us—the slaves did it. While the soldiers here lament the burning of Charleston, (for that work they hoped to do themselves,) still, they consider such an occurrence as among the things most reasonably to be expected, knowing as they do, through the "contrabands," the real feeling and wishes of the slaves. An old man who was a slave told me to-day that "Dis matter no sorprise to me, massa; we know it was long time comin, massa, and now its come at last, massa; an, for one, I praise de good Lord for it, massa." Slavery rises to strike its own death-blow on this continent.

Matters are lively here. The *Constitution* lies in the stream, and so does the *Illinois*. Large supplies of lumber have arrived, to erect barracks for the troops for Winter quarters. A Zouave, seeing so much lumber about, remarked, "Those of us who are not in New-Orleans this Winter will need Winter quarters." Pretty well said. To clothe, shelter, feed, transport and supply Port Royal, Hatteras, Ship Island, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton and this Fortress, and do it as well as it is done by Quartermaster TALMADGE, under the wise supervision of Gen. WOOL, reflects no small credit on them. This branch of the service is awallowed up by the more glaring and dazzling aspects of the war, but this ought not to be, for those who perform it deserve the applause of their country.

The signal-service is one well worthy of note. We have here a system of communication between Gen. WOOL and the General commanding at Newport's News, which is strictly for official business and the transmission of official intelligence. There are about thirty men detailed for this service, who are instructed in the system, and who serve by turns. This very responsible service is intrusted to Lieut. YELVERTON, whose fidelity to his work during seven months has won for him the esteem of all who know him. The service is performed by the use of a flag, while certain motions stand in place of numbers, while the numbers again are reduced to letters, words and sentences.

Gen. WOOL is in excellent health, and loved by all his command. There is no boat to Hatteras yet. The Ninth is still at Hatteras. The weather here is fine, and the troops are in good health.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 16, 1861.

When will this war be carried on sternly and vigorously, and the "*Lex Talionis*" allowed some little force? A curse on this gentle course! Rebel accounts from Norfolk all agree, that had a dash been made on Charleston, by Gen. SHERMAN, when he arrived at Port Royal, the city could have been taken with one regiment, and held with four for at least two or three weeks; that not over 2,000 men were in the city, and they terror stricken and cowed.

They say that Gen. HUGER says that "BEAUREGARD's failure to follow up the victory at Bull Run is now thrown into the shade by SHERMAN's inactivity at Port Royal."

Gen. PHELPS landed at Ship Island with some 3,000 men, and BUTLER is on his way here with reinforcements, to the extent of 6,000, to the Island.

It is reported that two regiments are to be taken from this place for that purpose, and the "Union Coast Guard" and Twentieth Indiana are named as the unfortunates.

It would be a very serious mistake to weaken this command, for should the grand secesh army of the Potomac retire before McCLELLAN, (of which, to be sure, there is but little prospect,) a portion of it could be thrown down from Richmond to Yorktown, and thence operate upon this place before reinforcements could be received from Washington.

The people have so deluded themselves into the belief that Fortress Monroe is impregnable, that they will only be disabused by its being lost some day, I fear.

The only new feature here is the brigade drill every day by Gen. MAX WEBER, at Camp Hamilton, who manœuvres his troops with great precision and ability, not confining himself to the prescribed rules and regulations of our tactics, but introducing many of the European combinations, and making an interesting spectacle for soldier or civilian, instead of the usual dull "review" with which one is dosed in the Grand Army of the Potomac.

Assistant Adjt.-Gen. HIRAM STEVENS, so well known as Gen. PHELPS' Adjutant-General, has been appointed upon the staff of Brevet Major-Gen. WOOL, with his previous rank of captain. His services will be of great value to the commanding General, whose office work is very great, though the department is small. Capt. STEVENS was (*ex-officio*) at the Big Bethel blunder affair, and distinguished himself by his coolness under fire.

There has been for some days a difficulty between he General commanding the department and the Seventh (Steuben) Regiment, stationed down at Newport's News, in which the reputation of the officers and privates of the regiment is at stake. The matter is not yet settled, but when it is I will give full particulars of the trouble.

LATEST NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Dec. 22.

A bright light was seen from this place last night, in the direction of Norfolk. It was probably caused by a conflagration in that city.

The *S. R. Spaulding* sails for Hatteras Inlet this afternoon.

To-day has been very blustering and unpleasant. No flag of truce was sent out to-day.

A new mail-route was opened to-day, from Old Point Comfort to Cherrystone Inlet, on the Eastern shore, by the departure of the steamboat *George Washington* for the latter place. The mail will leave here three times a week—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Rumored Advance of the Rebels—Alarm at Williamsport—Skirmishing Across the River—Sympathy with the Prisoners in Fort Lafayette.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Thursday, Dec. 19, 1861.

I came to this place from Williamsport, about six miles from here, on the Potomac, early last evening. The people at that place had become very much excited the night before, by a report that the rebels were crossing the river in large numbers, at Falling Waters, about four miles below, but it was soon ascertained to be without any foundation. A portion of Col. LEONARD's men of the Massachusetts Thirteenth, who are still there, were immediately sent down, with two pieces of artillery, but saw nothing of the enemy till yesterday morning, when they appeared in pretty large force on the Virginia side, and opened a fire upon our men with two pieces of artillery. The Massachusetts boys immediately returned the fire briskly, and it was kept up at intervals, during the whole day, but apparently without any effect on either side. Both parties were stationed on high hills on either side of the river, which afforded each a fine view of the other, but they were too far apart to do any damage, the distance having been scarcely less than two miles. There were about two hundred of our men present on this side, and apparently twice as many of the enemy on the other side.

When the news of the reported crossing reached Williamsport, the excitement became more intense among the citizens themselves than it had been since the commencement of the war. Many families left immediately for this place, and others were preparing to follow, when the report was contradicted. It was said, also, that the money belonging to the Washington County Bank was removed to this place, though I am not prepared to vouch for the truth of the statement. The place had been pretty well protected, until the day before, by the Massachusetts Thirteenth and the Illinois Thirty-ninth, who had been encamped there for a long time, but most of the former and the whole of the latter then left, the Illinois Regiment going to Hancock, 26 miles from here, and the Massachusetts men to different points up and down the river. This left the town, which has a population of about fifteen hundred, in almost an unprotected condition, and hence the fear of a successful attack. The citizens generally, who were to some extent provided with arms, and about one hundred and fifty soldiers, who did not seem to have any regimental classification, awaited the approach of the enemy most of the night, but he did not make his appearance.

The place is now, however, well protected. The Connecticut Fifth, Col. TERRY, and a portion of Capt. BEST's Battery, arrived yesterday afternoon, and two companies, Capt. COLE and HORNER, of the First Potomac Cavalry, Home Guard, passed through here, on their way hither, early this morning, from Frederick. Should occasion seem to require it, other portions of Gen. BANKS' Division will immediately follow in this direction.

The rebels made a strong effort, yesterday, to destroy Dam No. 5, by tearing away a portion of it on the Virginia side, but did not appear to succeed. Some of the Massachusetts Thirteenth, who have been on picket duty at the dam since the skirmish which took place there a couple of weeks since, fired upon them, but without effect, the rebels being sheltered by a large mill standing close by on the Virginia side, and belonging to a Mr. COLSON. When I left Williamsport, however, a heavy piece of artillery had just been dispatched to the dam, to destroy the mill, which was probably done early this morning. If this be so, the enemy will probably not be able to make any further successful demonstration against the dam.

There was an immense quantity of holiday presents, in the shape of eatables, sent from here, to-day, to the Maryland prisoners at Fort Warren. They have been sent to them by their peculiar friends in this part of the State, and were directed to CHARLES McGILL and RICHARD H. ALVEY, of this place, who were arrested some time ago. McGILL was one of the leading physicians, and ALVEY one of the most successful lawyers in this section of the State, which accounts, to some extent, for a large circle of personal and political friends. The ladies, some of whom are more intensely secession here than the rebels themselves, were especially profuse in their bestowal of precious gifts upon the martyred few.

It is evident that the rebels are fearful of an attempt on the part of our forces to obtain possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from Harper's Ferry to Hancock. Their appearance in pretty strong force all along the Upper Potomac, within the past few days, has doubtless been caused by such an apprehension. If they were to lose that portion of the road, which is the only portion yet remaining in their possession, it would at once enable Gen. KELLY to precipitate his forces suddenly and successfully upon the rebel JACKSON, who is now strong at Martinsburgh and Winchester. Of this they are fully aware, and it is, therefore, not improbable that we shall soon have a battle near this point on the Potomac. It cannot come too soon, however, for the Union forces are now fully prepared to meet it.

PATRIOTISM AND LIBERALITY OF HARNDEN'S EXPRESS COMPANY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire publicly to acknowledge the generosity of the proprietors of the above-named Company. I sent down to them for shipment twenty-six barrels, containing a variety of articles, as gifts to our brave volunteers. They having heard a word dropped by one of the carmen as to what the goods were intended for, made further inquiries about the matter, and when my man went in to pay the freight they said they would not take any pay for them. They also wished him to inform me that they were only sorry there was not ten times more than there was, and that any and all articles I might send as donations to the army would be sent free, as they would be most happy to assist me in the good cause. Respectfully, yours,

JOHN W. FARMER.

No. 47 Ludlow-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1861.

AT CENTREVILLE.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* telegraphs:

"I have been conversing with a party who came directly from Centreville within the last few days. He states that the rebel Generals have 75,000 men at Centreville—that the heights in the rear of the town are elaborately and strongly fortified. The roads to Centreville are considered impregnable, and it is said the enemy has even gone so far as to mine the approaches. The force are all well drilled and enthusiastic, but are enduring many privations in consequence of the poverty of the country and the difficulties of transportation. They will be compelled to fight or starve, as their condition is rapidly approaching one of desperation. The reception of flags upon pickets and making parties is only intended to draw the Yankees into an advance. They constantly wonder why the Yankees do not attack. It is often a matter of wonder to them that McCLELLAN is not removed, and the propriety of such a policy is discussed in the ranks of the enemy."

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Preconcerted Movement of the Rebels on the North Missouri Railroad—A Long Stretch of the Road Destroyed.

ST. CHARLES, Mo., Saturday, Dec. 21.

A preconcerted movement was made, last night, by the Secessionists along the north of the Missouri Railroad. The rebels, who returned from Gen. PRICE's army, destroyed about one hundred miles of the road, or, at least, rendered it useless. Commencing eight miles south of Hudson, they burned the bridge, wood-piles, water-tanks, ties, tore up the rails for miles, bent them, and destroyed the telegraph line. This was continued to Warrentown, where the work of destruction ceased. How many were concerned in this villainous working is not yet known, but there is no doubt but that it was a preconcerted and simultaneous movement of the citizens along the road, as no single party could have accomplished so much in one night. Three hundred of the villains are known to have been engaged in the destruction of the bridge and track at Warrentown.

THIRTY-FOUR CAR LOADS OF REBEL PRISONERS.

SEDALIA, Sunday, Dec. 22.

Thirty-four cars, loaded with rebel prisoners, taken by Gen. POPE, go to St. Louis to-night. The prisoners are a motely crew, ranging from 16 to 70 years of age. Many of the arms taken are United States muskets, and some of the men are dressed in United States uniforms, taken from our troops at Lexington. Several United States wagons were recaptured.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL SKIRMISH.

PALMYRA, Saturday, Dec. 21.

Major McKEE, with 103 men of Col. BISHOP's command, encountered and repulsed 400 rebels four miles north of Hudson, and killed 10, and took 17 prisoners and 30 horses. Five of our troops were slightly wounded. The rebels had attacked a stock train, captured all the stock, and held the railroad men as prisoners. They were in the act of unloading the stock when the train, stock and men were rescued by our troops.

THE REBEL COL. MAGOFFIN A PRISONER.

OTTERVILLA, Mo., Sunday, Dec. 22.

I learned yesterday that among the prisoners taken by Gen. POPE last Thursday was the notorious Col. MAGOFFIN, of Georgetown, Mo. About two weeks ago Col. MAGOFFIN sent word to the commanding officer that his wife was dangerously ill, and begged to be permitted to see her ere she died. He was informed that if he would give his parole as a prisoner of war, his request would be granted. He did so and went home, and the next that was heard of him was that he commanded the whole force which defended the bridge that Col. DAVIS carried by assault. He fled with his party, and was not taken till some time after the rest of the rebel force had surrendered. In consequence of the darkness of the night he was not recognized until the next day. It seems that Col. MAGOFFIN, having visited his house, and arranged his affairs, sent a messenger recalling his parole, but instead of surrendering himself as officers usually do, he left, and before the messenger reached Sedalia was in the rebel army, and when the fight came on, feeling that he deserved and would probably receive different treatment from those who had not forfeited all right to be treated as prisoners of war, fought desperately but unavailingly.

Gen. POPE refused to accept his parole, and ordered him to be placed in confinement until Gen. HALLECK decided what disposition to make of him. He is one of the most desperate and unscrupulous of the marauders in this section, and it is to be hoped that he will receive the punishment his crime and forfeiture of his parole deserve.

OUR SEDALIA CORRESPONDENCE.

WHAT KIND OF PLACE SEDALIA IS—GEN. POPE'S OPERATIONS—A GREAT NUMBER OF PRICE'S MEN CAGED—GEN. PRENTISS' ATTACK UPON LEXINGTON—REBELS CAPTURED, ETC.

SEDALIA, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1861.

The great interest which, up to the time of the National retreat from Springfield, clung around operations in Western Missouri, has returned in considerable strength—although probably not for a lengthened stay. But, before touching upon the details connected with the demonstration upon the rebels, let me give you some of the circumstances which have lately transpired here, having reference to affairs in general.

Sedalia, as nobody in particular knows, is the terminus of one of those numberless roads leading from all Western towns to the "Pacific." It is nearly west of St. Louis, is about 35 miles from the Missouri River, and some 65 from the famous town of Lexington. After the war is over, and railroads, in common with other suspended operations, begin to progress—when this road reaches its projected termination, the Pacific Ocean—then, mayhap, Sedalia will become as large as the Astor House, and proportionately flourishing. At present, however, it would not make a respectable kennel for a pack of hounds; has one "hotel," several whisky shops, and nothing more—unless it be some more whisky shops. Its only importance consists in the fact that, being at the end of the railroad, it is, to some extent, the basis of operations upon points between Lexington on the north and Osceola on the south.

The social elements which give interest to this place and its surroundings are at least remarkable, if not of the highest order. Almost everybody is a Secessionist, and particularly the women. I overheard one delicate creature remark, yesterday, that she had a husband and two brothers in the Federal army, and she prayed to God the Southern troops would kill every one of them! The amiability of such a wife, the tender solicitude of such a sister is, at the very least, remarkable.

Another character of note in this section is a Methodist clergyman named MITCHELL. Mr. M. deeming that the pulpit circumscribed a genius so great as he possesses, girded up his loins, buckled on the sword of Gideon, put himself at the head of some 400 other saints, and is now at work smiting the ungodly Unionists hip and thigh, varying his Christian efforts by adding to murder theft and arson.

Day before yesterday, he sent out four of his men to arrest a couple of Union men living at Brownsville, Saline County. One of the Union men is named WASHBURNE, a Methodist clergyman, and a man of quiet habits and great piety; the other man is named HILL, and lives not far from WASHBURNE. The four first arrested the preacher. One of them mounted his horse, cocked his revolver, and then started for MITCHELL's, driving WASHBURNE ahead, on foot. The other three then rode after HILL, and in a little while met him coming towards them, armed with a double-barreled shot gun. They called upon him to surrender, which he declined to do. One of them raised his gun to fire, but HILL was too quick for him, and sent twenty-five buckshot into his breast, killing him instantly. He then gave the contents of the other barrel to one of the balance, breaking his right arm, near his shoulder, into threads, and at the same time putting four buckshot into the back of the third individual. Such arguments were irresistible, and HILL was allowed to have his own way, and passed unmolested. The man who was driving Rev. Mr. WASHBURNE heard the firing, and thinking something was going wrong, fired four shots at his prisoner, one ball grazing his head, knocking him senseless, when, supposing him dead, the other put spurs to his steed, and left. HILL soon after came along, picked up the clergyman, and then both came on, reaching here this evening.

This is one of the many similar events which give piquancy to the war in this section, and add so materially to its humanity.

The place is crowded with refugees from all parts west and north of here. Lexington has a larger representation than any other place, sending whom here some of its most respectable citizens. Among these are Judge SHALLIVAN, T. T. CRITTENDEN, (nephew of John J. CRITTENDEN,) Dr. HUGHES, Col. PHELPS and others. One of these gentlemen just read me a letter from his wife, now at Lexington, in which she gave some details of the attacks made on the place by Gen. PRENTISS last Friday. She said there were several thousand rebels in the place at the time, most of whom were recruits bound for PRICE's army. She happened to be out shopping during the afternoon, when some one tore down the street like a whirlwind, shouting "To the river!—the Federals are coming—quick for your lives!!" The confusion and rush were tremendous, so much so that many came near losing their lives from the pressure. She, however, managed to get home in comparative safety.

The crowd ran in every direction, shouting, screaming and cursing the "Feds," nor was their alarm quieted, when a few moments after Gen. PRENTISS opened on the town with some guns and one mortar. The damage both to the buildings and the Confederates was considerable—several buildings were fired and burnt from hot shot thrown by the Nationals, and several lives lost by the explosion of shells.

The same lady says that an absolute terrorism has reigned over the town for some time—the houses of Union inhabitants were broken into, the inmates outrageously insulted, and everything of value, even to children's dresses, sheets, pillows and articles of female apparel, taken. It is more than probable that before leaving the place, Gen. PRENTISS retaliated to some extent for these and the other doings of the Secessionists at Lexington.

For some time past, as is well known, the rebels have been exceedingly impudent in their operations hereabouts. Recruiting went on under the very noses of the National troops, and trains of supplies for PRICE's army passed daily almost within gunshot of our pickets. For some time recruits have been gathering at Lexington, and a week or so ago PRICE sent up a force of several hundred men to escort them to his den at Osceola. In their route to and from Lexington and Osceola, the Secessionists passed within some thirty miles of this place. Knowing that this body of recruits was about to pass down to PRICE, and also that several trains of supplies were about to leave in the same direction, a gentleman from Lexington submitted a plan to cut them off, and possibly to draw PRICE from his retreat at Osceola, and end the war in Missouri, by giving him a tremendous threshing. The plan was simply to throw heavy bodies of troops on points west of here, and half-way between PRICE and Lexington. In accordance with this plan Gen. POPE left here on Sunday night, with a force of some 12,000 men, and took up a position near Chilhousee, a few miles south of Warrensburgh, and distant from here about forty miles. At the same time two regiments moved out and took position on the same line, but only twelve miles from this place.

These manœuvres place the rebels in a tight place. If they attempt to go south they run against Gen. POPE. If they diverge a little to the west they will be met by JENNISON and MONTGOMERY, who are advancing on the line of our troops from West Point, on the western border of the State. If they go to the northwest they meet Gen. HUNTER. To the north is Gen. PRENTISS; to the east and southeast are the troops at Sedalia, Georgetown, Famine Bridge, Jefferson City, and the two regiments twelve miles to the west of here. By this it will be seen that everything rebellious, from Grand River on the south to the Missouri on the north, and from Kansas on the west to Sedalia on the east, is completely caged, and the game will be bagged beyond all doubt.

Major HUBBARD, with a small force, struck off to the north of the main body, and pounced, yesterday morning, upon a large, but unsuspicious camp of Secessionists, at Clinton. He routed the braves in no time, and without losing a man; captured a train of twenty wagons, loaded with supplies for PRICE; took a large number of prisoners, arms, horses, ammunition and equipments, and then pushed on for a flouring mill on Grand River, some six miles from Clinton.

He reached that place in the afternoon, and found it in full operation, grinding flour and meal for PRICE. He took this also without loss, captured four prisoners, removed several hundred bushels of grain and flour, fired the mill, and, as its walls thundered to the ground, he started with his booty to join the main body under POPE.

For the last two days the communication with POPE has been cut off completely, so that his exact whereabouts, his doings and welfare are unknown. I started this morning to join him, but was detained by meeting the remnants of a small party that had started the day before with dispatches to Gen. POPE from the commandant of this post, Gen. TURNER. Twenty-three miles from here they entered a wood and were fired upon from an ambuscade, but, fortunately, none were hurt. They were then surrounded and taken prisoners, but were subsequently released, with the exception of the bearer of the dispatches and another man. To-morrow a strong force will go out under their protection. I hope to be able to join the main body in time to witness and chronicle anything in the shape of a fight. The whole thing will probably be ended in a day or two, and the forces back to this point.

The Lexington refugees here are very bitter in their denunciation of Hon. THOS. P. AKERS, formerly a representative from the Fifth Congressional District, in this State. Last Spring he took the stump in favor of secession, and being a fine orator, his influence was immense. After stirring up the people till they flew to arms, he took his family and quietly removed from the State, and he is now living at Brooklyn or in New-Jersey, peaceably, under the protection of the very flag that he did more to insult and humble than any other man in the State.

In my next I hope to be able to give you the particulars of another engagement. GALWAY.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK.

An Expedition Fitting Out for Hatteras Inlet—Operations at the Norfolk Navy-Yard, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 21.

From a most reliable source I have been enabled to obtain very important information of the operations of the rebels at Norfolk, and an *exposé* of some of their intended movements.

An expedition on a large scale is being fitted out to proceed against Hatteras Inlet and retake what was captured from them by Commodore STRINGHAM. The fleet will consist of eleven large side-wheel steamboats and propellers, and a number of ship's launches taken from the Norfolk Navy-yard. It is expected to rendezvous at Roanoke Island, and when joined by the gunboats now fitting out at the Navy-yard and iron works at Norfolk, will at once proceed to the coast of North Carolina.

Commodore LYNCH, of Dead Sea exploration notoriety, now commands the rebel naval force infesting the waters of Virginia and North Carolina. The expedition against Hatteras Inlet is to be in command of ARTHUR SINCLAIR, late of the United States Navy, and a resident of Norfolk. Capt. PATRICK MCCARRICK, late Captain of the passenger boats *Coffee* and *Northampton*, of the Bay line between Baltimore and Norfolk, is to be attached to the fleet as sailing master. Capt. MCCARRICK is a native of Ireland, and was master of the *Coffee*, or *Winslow*, at the time she was run ashore while endeavoring to assist the French corvette *Presny*, which was lost on the North Carolina coast, in November. In that exploit, MCCARRICK set fire to the *Winslow* and came near losing his life.

All the sick, disabled, badly shod and clothed soldiers have been removed from Roanoke Island to Norfolk, leaving but a small force at the former place.

Fully eleven hundred men are now employed at the Norfolk Navy-yard, a large portion of them being engaged in rifling old and new guns. A number of the old guns which had been removed to HARDY's farm back of St. Helena, directly opposite the Navy-yard, are being unmasked and returned to the yard, rifled and distributed. The mechanical direction of the yard is under the supervision of WILLIAM P. WILLIAMSON, a resident of Norfolk, and for many years an engineer in the United States Navy. He has been many years at sea; but owing to his habitual laziness, he has never done much service while at sea. The practical working man of this department is an Englishman named CARR, and he has now a recent importation of a large number of his own countrymen with him, who are engaged in making projectiles and rifled guns after recent English patterns.

When the yard was left by our forces an immense quantity of timber was stored in the shed, not one-fourth of which has been removed from the wet or mud docks.

The wages of the men employed in the yard are, on an average, about one dollar and eighty cents per day, which is paid only semi-occasionally, and then in shinplasters. As fast as the money is paid to the hands a rush is made to get rid of it. This is owing to an apprehension of an attack by our forces, and in such a case these men dread to have any of the Southern currency found on their persons. This state of affairs is partly what causes so much suffering among the laboring classes, the period between pay-days being so long.

My informant assures me solemnly that the majority of the people beg and pray for a speedy advance of the Union troops, and as soon as the Stars and Stripes are unfurled on the points opposite Fortress Monroe, we will receive such assistance as would drive the enemy before us like sheep.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 21.

Nashville papers record the death of Dr. GRISWOLD, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment of New-York, a political prisoner at Charleston.

Advices from Major HELVETI and others, say that they are kindly treated as prisoners at Nashville, and are doing well.

Southern papers say that Parson BROWNLOW has been imprisoned since the 7th inst.

The Pay of Teachers in Public Schools.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 20, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let me ask a small space in your paper for a few words on the late action of the Board of Education in grading the salaries of the teachers in our Public Schools. It seems to me in that, that they have pursued a very unequal course of justice. While they have given fair salaries to Principals and Vice-Principals, (though by no means too great, considering the talent necessary for, and the labor attached to those positions,) they have in the lower grades, and especially in the last, fixed a rate which any respectable manufactory for the employment of sewing girls would be ashamed to offer to the females in its employ. The too true "Song of the Shirt" need not be here rehearsed to show how proverbially ill this class of women are treated; hint in the beggarly rate of payment to which the Board of Education have seen fit to limit some of our school teachers, a new Hood might find a theme as fruitful in its story of oppression as that which characterizes the immortal poem descriptive of the poor sewing girl's wrongs.

Any one who is at all acquainted with the harassing labor of the Primary school teacher, and the kindness, patience and forbearance which she is called upon to exercise in order to insure proper instruction to, and obedience from the very young children under her charge, must have noticed that, in these departments, the perplexities of the instructors and the consequent wear and tear of body and mind, are even greater than those experienced by teachers in the higher classes.

These teachers are ladies of more than common intelligence, and tender, sensitive feeling. Their exertions have been necessarily great to qualify themselves for their positions, and the irksomeness of the duties certainly deserves a decent recompense. While many of them are entirely dependent upon their salaries for support, in some cases they have families likewise dependent wholly, or in part, thereon; and it seems very unjust, to say the least, that the compensation of so useful and deserving a class should be limited in such a degree as to be barely sufficient to supply them with the necessaries of life.

In taking the regulation of this business out of the hands of the Trustees, &c., who comprise the local Board of each Ward,—and who best know the desarts of the teachers under their immediate supervision,—the Board of Education have done an act of injustice which, upon better consideration, should be promptly repealed, and that before its injurious consequences are allowed to be felt. It may be hoped that this will soon be done. LEGATI.

EUROPEAN DISPATCHES.—The steamship *Africa* which sailed from this port Friday morning, will call at Cape Race Tuesday morning, and dispatches left with GAZAUX STOKER, Telegraphic and Commercial Agent, No. 145 Broadway, up to 3 P. M. Monday, will be forwarded.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, which sailed from Portland Sunday afternoon, will call at the Cape on Wednesday, and commercial messages will be received at the same agency up to 6 P. M. Tuesday.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SOUTH FERRY—ATLANTIC-STREET RAILROAD.—The entrances to the Atlantic-street Tunnel, at the South Ferry, have been closed, and the street, being one hundred and twenty feet wide, has been restored to its original grade. The consummation of this change makes a great improvement in the street, for which the owners of property can well afford to pay the assessment levied therefor. The tunnel being closed and the street restored to an easy and beautiful grade, far better railroad facilities are given to the public by the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company for the transportation of passengers and freight from the South Ferry to any station on Long Island. Trains, for the Winter, will leave the South Ferry for Jamaica almost hourly, and for Hempstead, Syosset, Farmingdale, Deer Park, Riverhead and Greenport, morning and afternoon, connecting with the trains of the Long Island Railroad Company at Jamaica, on their arrival from James-slip, by the way of the Hunter's Point route.

PRESENTATION.—The clerks and carriers connected with the Brooklyn Post-office on Saturday evening presented the Deputy Postmaster, Mr. JOSEPH M. SIMMONS, with a service of silver ware. Upon each article was engraved, "Presented to JOSEPH M. SIMMONS, by the clerks and carriers in the Brooklyn Post-office, as a token of special regard and for personal courtesy." Mr. SIMMONS has occupied his present position for about twenty years, which sufficiently attests as to his ability and integrity, and the presentation indicates the estimation in which he is held by those with whom he is associated. The present was no doubt the more acceptable from the fact that the recipient had no notice whatever of what was on foot until the company had assembled. The Postmaster, Mr. LINCOLN, presented the articles, with a few remarks, to which a heartfelt response was made by Mr. SIMMONS.

A HUMANE ACT.—About 8 o'clock Saturday evening, a gentleman, while passing down Sackett-street, saw two men take a woman into a vacant lot on the corner of Henry and Sackett streets, she being at the time perfectly helpless from the effects of liquor. He immediately proceeded down toward the Hamilton Ferry in search of a policeman, but did not succeed in finding one until he reached the ferry, where he found Officer GROGAN, of the Third Precinct, (who is detailed there.) He immediately left his post, and found the woman lying on the sidewalk. On being taken to the Station-house, she gave her name as ROSA SULLIVAN, aged 21 years. Had it not been for the humanity of the gentleman, she no doubt would have frozen to death.

THE SPIRITUAL WANTS OF THE SOLDIERS.—A meeting was held in the First Congregational Church, Henry-street, last evening, with special reference to supplying the army and navy with religious reading. The house was filled, and addresses were made by the Secretary of the American Tract Society, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of New-York, Col. VAN BUREN, Paymaster-General of the State of New-York, and Prof. J. H. RAYMOND, and at the close a collection was taken up for the cause. The American Tract Society, the Secretary stated, had distributed in the army and navy during the last six months 15,000,000 printed pages, including 45,000 books.

A PATRIOTIC EXAMPLE.—The Rev. J. E. ROCKWELL, of the Central Presbyterian Church, in Schermerhorn, near Nevius-street, appeared before the Elders of that Church a few days since, and stated that owing to the present embarrassed condition of business affairs, and the need of money to sustain the war, he would most cheerfully submit to a reduction of $500 from his salary as pastor. This act was entirely voluntary on the part of the pastor.

CONCERT SALOONS.—The Brooklyn authorities having decided that the concert saloons were kept open in this city in violation of law, the Police, on Friday night last, closed the only three places of the kind in the city.

SAILING OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.—The United States steam transport *Ocean Queen*, with a full cargo of provisions and coal, sailed at 12 o'clock yesterday for Port Royal.

CITY COURT.—The fourth Monday and Equity causes will be taken up to-day for trial without a jury. There will be no jury trials this week.

New-Jersey.

INAUGURATION OF LAKE LINCOLN.—Lake Lincoln donned its winter garb on Friday night last, and since that time has been gradually adding to its coverings until its surface is sufficiently strong for the occupancy of skaters with safety. The lake will be thrown open to the public for the first time to-day (Monday,) and in the evening will be brilliantly lighted by means of four locomotive lamps, one placed at each corner. Suitable buildings have been erected for the accommodation of skaters and visitors. The ice is said to be in excellent condition, and in case of snow means have been provided for removing it. The lake is two miles from the Jersey City Ferry and is accessible by cars and stage from Jersey City.

MASONIC.—The annual meeting of Varick Lodge, No. 21, F. A. M., of Jersey City, was held on Friday night last, when the following officers were elected: S. R. TYRELL, W. M.; J. S. GAMBLE, S. W.; G. H. CARRICK, J. W.; J. R. MERCEIN, Treasurer; R. E. PHELPS, Secretary; H. Y. LAZEAR, S. D.; J. CROSS, J. D.; A. MCMULLEN, Tyler.

CITY TAXES.—The time for receiving taxes by the City Collector of Jersey City expired on Friday last. Up to that time he received $85,000, which is $22,000 more than was paid at the same time last year. The total amount of tax ordered to be raised for city, county and State purposes is $112,894, of which $94,169 17 is for city tax.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.—A number of boxes containing blankets and hospital stores, prepared by the Ladies' Relief Society of Jersey City for the volunteers, were forwarded by Mayor VAN VORST the past week.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 21.

FLOUR inactive. WHEAT 2c. higher; sales at 65c.@70c. for No. 1, and 63c.@64¾c. for No. 2, in store. CORN advanced ½c.; sales at 23c.@23½c. for mixed, in store. OATS steady. MESS PORK firm at $9 25@$9 37½. HOGS—dressed, nominal at $3 75@$3 95. Receipts—7,800 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels CORN. EXCHANGE firm and unchanged.

[Advertisement.]
FROCK PALETOT
OVERCOATS,
SACK OVERCOATS,
CAPE OVERCOATS,
ARMY OVERCOATS.
New and elegant styles, at
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.
Broadway, corner Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]
FOLEY'S
CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
New styles for
Holiday Presents.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
A Philosopher was once asked what he considered the universal present. He answered, promptly, "A PAIR OF SKATES." We are so convinced of the truth of this sage remark, that we will give a handsome reward to any one who will bring to the "CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM," either man, woman or child, who would not like to give or receive a present of a beautiful pair of skates. The person must not be blindfolded, and must submit to have all our tempting styles shown him, or the reward will not be paid.
CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers,
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

[Advertisement.]
WOMAN'S RIGHTS! LADIES' SKATES!—Now, ladies, depend upon it, now is your chance. If you ever expect to be elevated to your proper position in society, you must meet at the "Central Park Skate Emporium," and take your stand on a pair of CONOVER & WALKER Skates. No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.
N. B.—A few Skates suitable for gentlemen.

[Advertisement.]
TOOL CHESTS! TOOL CHESTS! TOOL CHESTS! suitable for boys and amateurs, from $3 to $75, of our own fitting up. A most useful holiday present.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.
Cutlery of all kin

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI---NO. 3200. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Advices Three Days Later by the Persia Off Cape Race.

DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

HIS DISEASE GASTRIC FEVER.

The Shipment of Troops and Arms to Canada.

All British Vessels to be Notified that War is Probable.

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE ENINBURGH.

TONE OF THE FRENCH AND GERMAN PRESS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Dec. 23.

The R. M. steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, from England, with troops, bound to Quebec, passed Cape Race at 5 P. M. to-day. Her advices are to the 13th inst.

The *Australasian*, also bonnd to Qnebec with troops, was about 20 miles astern when the *Persia* passed the Cape.

The *Persia* was boarded by the news yacht. No regularly compiled summary of her news was procured, bnt a few papers were obtained, from which the news is compiled.

The *Persia* sailed from Liverpool on the 15th. She has 1,100 troops on board, and is boand for River du Loup or Bic.

The news is important.

His Royal Highness, Prince ALBERT, expired at noon of Snnday, the 15th inst., of gastric fever. His illness was not considered dangerous until Friday.

The Liverpool *Mercury*, of the 14th, etates that the Earl of Derby had been consulted by the Government. He approved of its policy in reference to the American difficnlty, and suggested to ship-owners to instruct the Captains of oatward bound ships to signalize any English vessels that war with America is probable. This suggestion had been strongly approved by the Underwriters.

The steamship *Australasian*, which also passed Cape Race this evening, sailed from Liverpool on the 13th with troops for Canada.

The First Division of the Tenth Brigade—garrison artillery—embarked on board the *Niagara* for Halifax on the 14th.

It was understood that ten companies of engineers are to be sent to British America.

LONDON, Friday afteraoon.

Consols opened at yesterday's pricc, hut relapsed to 90¾, and reached to the opening price, 90⅝. Railway Shares have been dull, bnt, in the absence of business, closed a shade better. Bank Shares are steady. Miscellaneons shares dull, at previous rates.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 13.

The Bourse is heavy. Rentes closed at 67f. 60c.

Advices from Vienna, of the 10th, state that during the Emperor's stay in Venice, he liberated all political prisoners.

A Naples dispatch of the 13th states that BORGES, the brigand chief, had been executed.

The following is all the Commercial intelligence we have been able to find in the papers:

Arrivals of American Wheat and Flour had been heavy at Liverpool. Bot a small business was doing, and prices were in favor of buyers.

ADDITIONAL BY THE EDINBURGH.

St. Joan's, N. F., Monday, Dec. 23.

The following is the very latest news by the *Edinburgh*, which passed Cape Race on Saturday night:

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 12.

The *Journal de Havre*, the *Semaphore*, of Marseilles, and the *Gironde*, of Bordeeux, advise the French Government to preserve strict neutrality in case of war between England and America.

The Paris *Temps* approves of the proposal of the London *Daily News*, to appeal to the mediation of friendly Powers, in accordanca with the agreement made at tha Paris Conference in 1856, and says that no other Power hnt France can be the mediator.

The Paris *Presse* advocates the energetic interven tion of France betwcen England and America.

The *Opinione Nationale*, the organ of the French Liberal Party, says that France should nnt follow the example of England, shonld the latter recognize the South.

The *Monsto*, of Turin, warns England against beginning war with America, as France would take advantage of it to interfere in the East.

The Austrian papers state that war between England and America would remove the only obstacle in Europe against French ambition, and that France would begin war against Germany.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* publishes an article stating there is a strong aecessity for an Anglo-French alliance, which conld not be endangered by war between England and America.

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

The State of Public Feeling on the Affair of the Trent—The Probable Course of France—Neutrality, or Coalition With England—The French Press—Preparations of Americans to Return Home, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1861.

It may be that before this reaches you the qaestion of International law raised by the arrest of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL will have received a solation; but in case it has not, you will be interested in knowing the state of public feellog here on the subject. I gave you in my last letter an idea of the first impression produced by the occurreace on board the *Trent*. It is now important to know the attitude of the French, since the hostile decision of the English Government has been made known.

I am bound to say that in France I cannot perceive one spark of sympathy for the act of the commander of the *San Jacinto*; and in case of war, if France finds it impossible to remain neutral, the probabilities are that she will join England against us. This at least is the inference to be derived from such indications as have thus far appeared on the surface. France, however, would prefer peace, and will make every affort to prevent the war, even to the extent of affering a mediation; bnt the war oace commeaced, her sympathies will be against us. It will be understood, however, that we here mean political sympathies, not sympathies as between people and people, for France can have no personal sympathies with the English people in any event which may befall them. Their opposition to the United States will be based entirely on the question of right, and in this sense, France, which has always opposed any extended use of the right of search, approves the action of the English Cabinet.

I should say, too, that in France people generally are firmly convinced that the English desire a fight, or, at least, will not yield ona inch af the position they have taken to evade a fight; and they base their belief on the assumption that England really desires to weaken the Republic by breaking it np. On the other hand, I should mention that I have just seen a letter from an English gentleman in a position to know the motives of the English Government in their present action, who says that the Government does not desire a war, if they can evade it honorably. Yet, I repeat, thet the conviction is profound in France, that England is bent npon a weakening of the Republic, and will gladly seize upon any plan, even a war, to accomplish this object.

Up to the present moment we heve not been able to obtain any indication af the disposition of the Emperor in the present qaestion, and nothing further of that of the Cabinet than is foreshadowed in such of the French papers as are supposed to represent the views of individual members of the Cabinet. A consultation took place yesterday between Mr. DAYTON, Gen. SCOTT, Mr. JOHN BIGELOW, Mr. THURLOW WEED and Archbishop HUGHES, to arrange for an interview with the Emperor. This interview will undoubtedly take place, and will be attended with important results.

In regard to the attitude of the French Press, it may be summed up in one word—hostility. The *Moniteur* guards the same imperturbable neutrality on the question which I signalized to you in my last letter. This paper states, however, that the English law officers piece their demand upon the American Government upon grounds which will admit of a settlement—that is to say, the complaint is laid more in the farm of the act than in the law. If, according to the official jonrnal, the English Government admits that the *Trent* should have been carried into an American port, and judged by a Maritime Court as to whether she was carrying objects contraband of war or not, then the question is clearly susceptible of adjudication without a resort to arms.

The *Patrie*, Goveramental paper, upon whose editorial colnmns are now employed two distinguished Imperialist writers—the Viscount DE LA GUERRONIERRE and M. CAUCHVAL CLARIGNY, takes violent grounds against the United States in this affair. It declares that the act was a gross aad uncalled for outrage, defended neither by international law nor by policy, and that the Goverament of the United States must be imbecile or have lost its reason to authorize such acts. But what is more grave, the *Patrie* says that in this conflict the French Goverament will join itself with Englaad, first in acknowledging the independence of the Southern States, and then in whipping the North, so as to reestablish trade again.

Even the *Siecle*, the leading Republican paper, says that the Government of the United States has committed a grave error—that France will find it difficult to stand aloof from such a quarrel, and that her arms must necessarily be joined to the side of right—that of England.

The *Presse*, another liberal journal, which has lately defended the cause of the Union with ability and energy, forsakes us in presence of this event, and predicts for the Government of the United States the most serious disasters if it does not retrace its course, and repair the gross outrage it has committed against the law of nations. The able writer habitually employed on the columns of this journal to write its American articles, M. JUIF, has been obliged to give in his resignatioa, much to the regret of the Americans at Paris, because in his article on the subject he attempted to attenuate the act of Capt. WILKES, by putting it in comparison with several previous similar acts on the part of the English themselves. His article was refused, and others from the pen of M. LABICHE, taking the English view of the question, were substituted.

The *Débats*, which at first contended that the act found plenty of parallels in English history, has constantly stigmatized it as a useless and impolitic one, in view of the fact that these men were of no possible value in Europe, and that it was a much higher honor to put down the Slavery rebellion, than to resist England and allow the Confederacy to go—for no one will admit for a moment that the two wars can be carried on successfully at once.

The *Constitutionnel* supports the English view of the case, as a matter of course, and M. GAILLARDET develops at length the theory that Mr. SEWARD, recognizing the impossibility of conquering the South, intends to provoke a war with England, so as to relinquish the present war and seize Canada as a compensation. He, too, favors France joining England against the United States.

Through all the discussions on this subject in the French Press and in society there is one unanimous cry against the uselessness of this act, in view of the fact that these men would have been harmless in Europe, whereas at home, or aow that they have acquired notoriety, they may serve some purpose. Messrs. KING, ROST, YANCEY aad MANN had exhausted all the argumeats in the case, and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy could not have been advanced one day by the presence of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL.

The Secessionists are in great glee, for a war between England and the United States was the last card they had to play on this side the water. They say they hope Mr. SEWARD will continue his imbecility to the end, and fight John Bull. They ask nothing better.

A general stampede of Americans will take place within a week, if no news of peace arrives from home. They are collecting here from all parts of Europe for the purpose, and quite an excitement reigns among them.

I ought to mention that a Spanish gentleman, who was a passenger on the *Trent*, and is now in Paris, declares to everybody that the English accounts of the manner of arrest of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON are grossly exaggerated. The conduct of Lieut. FAIRFAX and his men, on the contrary, was in every way polite and proper. The gentleman has made this declaration to the American Minister at Paris.

MALAKOFF.

THE DEATH OF H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

By the *Persia* we have tidings of the death of His Royal Highness Prince ALBERT, consort of Queen VICTORIA, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, &c. The event took place in London, on the 15th inst., after a brief illness, which was not considered dangerous until two days before it resulted in death. His disease was gastric fever. A profound grief will be felt throughout Great Britain for the loss of this good and distinguished man, who, by his domestic virtue, his works of charity, his labors for the benefit of the English people, and by his scientific and literary attainments, had made himself loved and respected by both the high and the low. Prince ALBERT was a Christian and a gentleman as well as a Prince, and was more illustrious by his virtues than by his position. For tweaty-one years he was in the eye of tha English nation, and in every respect he sustained himself as few men in his situation have ever done. We can give but the dry record of his life.

FRANCIS ALBERT AUGUSTUS CHARLES EMANUEL, Duke af Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was born at Rosenau, in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, on the 26th of August, 1819—just three months after the birth of VICTORIA, who was to be his futura Queen. He was the second son of ERNEST, Duke af Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, under whose immediate personal superintendence he received an admirable edacatiaa, which he completed by atteadiag the Ualversity of Bonndnsing, three academical sessioas. In 1838, he visited England in company with the King of Belgium, and spent some time at the Court of the youthful Queen, and next year it was formally announced to the Privy Cooacil by the Queen that she intended to form a matrimonial alliaace with Prince ALBERT. The secret had long been public property, bat was kept in suspense by the decoroas contradictions of the Ministerial journals. The marriage was solemnized Feb. 10, 1840. For the purpose of rendering her perfectly indepeadent, the magnificent permanent allowance of $150,000 a year was mede to him by Parliament. Beside which, he was a Field Marshal, Knight of the Garter, and ather orders, Colonel of the Fusileer Guards, and held a number of other honorary aad lucrative appointments, which ran his personal income up to over a qaarter of a million af dollars a year.

Prince ALBERT was a man of refined taste, and an accomplished musician and draughtsman. Forbidden by his position to interfere in politics, he occupied himself with superintending the education of his children. The progress of the arts and sciences, and general philanthropic subjects, such as the "dwellings of the working classes," sanitary arrangements, &c., also engaged his attention. He was president and patron of numerous charitable institutions, in which he took an active interest. He was the chief promoter, if not the originator, of the great World's Exhibition of 1851; and was greatly delighted at the immense success of that magnificent undertaking. The popularity which for a long time he enjoyed with all classes, was, far a brief space, overclonded in 1855, when rumors were current that the premier was meddling in English political affairs, and even held communication with German Courts which were prejndicial to English interests; but this was officially and explicitly denied in Parliament, and the clond on his popularity soon passed away. In agricultnral science he took great interest, and his farming stock has been frequently exhibited and gained prizes. "Prince Albert's pigs" were famous at all English fairs. As a petron of art and literatue, too, Prince ALBERT was particular active.

By Prince ALBERT Queen VICTORIA had nine children, all of whom are still alive to mourn the loss of their father.

FROM CANADA.

Another Council of War—The War Feeling among the Canadians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1861.

Gen. Sir FENWICK W. WILLIAMS, of Kars, the commander of the forces in Canada, has been here again all day, in consultation with the military authorities. He came down from Montreal by speciel train, to hold a council of war. What was thereat determined, of course I cannot tell. But this I know, that heavy guns and shot and shell are daily going west, and that the Imperial Commissariat are preparing to receive more British troops.

The war feeling—that fever of which you have had and are still having an experience which cannot but be bitter—is aroused all over Canada. From one end of the Province to the other the militia are drilling and the Adjutaat-General's office here has hard work to do to see to the gazetting of the numerous volunteer companies that are being formed. As yet, the militia has not been called out, but if the next news from Europe smells as strongly of gunpowder as the last, they will be. The first call will be for twenty-five thousand men, and the second, third and fourth for the same number. They will at once be raised. If any Americans imagine there are people here who think of rebellion in favor of the States, let them be undeceived. The British and French are alike loyal subjects of the Queen, and the latter especially, feeling or thinking that annexallon to the States would be the death-blow to their nationality—their peculiar customs, language and religion—will turn out for the war *en masse*.

But cannot war be yet prevented? Is it not possible that the mediation of a neutral power, such as France, may avert hostilities? I hope so—we all hope so. For war, not to speak of the destruction of life and property it will entail, will bring a host of other evils in its train. Americans, Britons and Canadians should be friends. Their interests are closely allied. Why should they fight? Despots will rejoice to see them quarrel. Liberty will hang her drooping head.

SKIRMISH NEAR FORTRESS MONROE.

An Attack by the Rebels at Newmarket Bridge—The Particulars Not Received.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Dec. 22, *via* BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 23.

A skirmish took place, to-day, at Newmarket Bridge.

Four companies at Newport's News, sent out at 9 o'clock this morning, were attacked by the rebel cavalry and infantry.

Col. MAX WEBER's Regiment was ordered to reinforce them, and they weat to their aid.

Col. WARDROP's Regiment also went to Hampton Bridge.

Orderly Sergeant REHA, of company I, Twentieth New-York Regiment, and two or three others were wounded.

The affair is all over now, but the particulars are not yet received.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

The Railroad Between Green River and Bowling Green Destroyed by the Rebels—The Munfordsville Fight—Gen. Schoepf's Reconnoissances, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Dec, 22.

Passengers from below report that everything is quiet there. They confirm the recent rumor of the rebels tearing up the railway tracks between Green River and Bowling Green.

The rebels engaged at the late Munfordsville fight were three skeletoa, not full regiments, numbering in the aggregate fourteen hundred men. The National force was three huadred and seventy, and was led by Lieut.-Col. VON TAUBNA, and not VON WEBER, as reported.

The forces of Gen. SCHOEPF still remain in *statu quo*, and no immediate engagement is expected.

The expedition from Gen. SCHOEPF's camp on the 18th inst., went within two miles of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER's camp, and returned. The movement was only a feeler to find their locality and view the ground.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE EXPELLED.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 23.

A dispatch to the *Commercial*, of this city, from Frankfort, Ky., says that the following members have been expelled from the Kentucky House of Assembly for aiding the rebellion: John M. Elliott, Daniel Mathewson, A. R. Boone, G. H. Silvertooth, G. R. Morrill, G. W. Ewing, J. C. Gilbert and J. A. King.

In the Kentucky Senate, a Committee had recommended the expulsion of J. M. JOHNSON for the same cause.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Measures Passed Through Congress.

Increase of the Duties on Tea, Coffee and Sugar.

The Bill to Promote the Efficiency of the Navy a Law.

Failure to Adjourn Over for the Holidays.

General Kelley Moving Toward Winchester.

Adjournment of the Kerrigan Court-Martial.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 23.

EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE

The Senate went into executive session to-dey, when there was an extraordinary fluttering among the quid nnncs, the inference being, of course, that the President had asked the advice of the Senate on the Mason-Slidell affair; bnt this was an error—the Senate being merely occupied in referring nominations of officers to appropriate Committees.

GEN. M'CLELLAN UNWELL.

Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN is too unwell to be in his office to-day. He took a severe cold on Saturday, attending Gen. POETER's review. Gen. MARCY, Chief of Staff, is still too indisposed to resume the dnties of his position.

CONGRESS AND THE HOLIDAYS.

The House and Senate have failed to agree on a recess for the holidays, but it is probable that neither branch will have a quorum after to-day until the second or third of January.

THE NEW DUTIES ON TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR.

The following is the bill passed by both Houses today:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,

That from and after the date of the passage of this act in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected and paid ou the goods, wares and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

First, on all teas, 20 cents per pound. Second, on coffee of all kinds, five cents per pound. Third, on all raw sugar, commonly called Muscovado or brown sugar, and on sugars not advanced above number twelve, Dutch standard, by claying, boiling, clarifying or other process, and on syrup of sugar or sugar-cane, and concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, 2½ cents per pound; on sugar, after being refined, when they are tinctured, colored or in any other way adulterated, and on sugar candy, 8 cents per pound; on molasses, 6 cents per gallon, provided that all syrup of sugar or sugar-cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, entered under the name of molasses, or any other name than syrup of sugar, or of sugar-cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States, and the same shall be forfeited.

The increase of duties on tea, coffee and sugar was promptly voted, but under the protest of many members, who believes that the increased price of the articles will discourage their importation.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

The President has approved and signed the bill to further promote the efficiency of the navy. It provides that whenever the name of any naval officer now, or who may hereafter be in the service of the United States, shall have been borne on the register forty-five years, he shall be retired from active service, and his name entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he belonged at the time of such retirement. The President is authorized to assign any such officer to shore duty who shall receive the shore pay of his grade, and to detail from the retired list of the navy for the commands of squadrons and single ships, such officers as he may believe the good of the service requires to be thus placed in command, and such officers may, if, upon the recommendation of the President, they shall receive a vote of thanks of Congress for their services and gallantry in action against an enemy, be restored to the active list, and not otherwise. The President has also authority to select any officer from the grades of Captain or Commander in the navy and assign him to the command of a Squadron with the rank and title of a Flag-Officer; any officer thus assigned to have the same authority and receive the same obedience from the commanders of ships in his Squadron holding commissions of an older date than his, that he would be entitled to receive were his commission the oldest, and to receive when so employed the pay to which he would have been entitled if he continued on the active list. All officers retired under this act are to receive the retired pay of their grade as now fixed by law. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to cause 200 medals of honor to be presented with suitable emblematic devices, which shall be bestowed upon such petty officers, seamen, laadsmen and marines as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other seamen-like qualities during the present war; and that the sum of $1,000 is appropriated for the purpose of carrying this section into effect.

SUBSISTENCE FOR THE ARMY.

According to the General Army Order, just issued, the Subsistence Department will purchase at cost prices all sound articles of subsistence saved by the troops or employes by an economical use or management of the ration. All other sales of provisions issued by the Government to any persons whomsoever are strictly forbidden. This regulation is intended to embrace savings from bakeries and in hospitals, as well as all other savings from the army ration.

THE MOVEMENTS OF GEN. KELLY.

Trastworthy information has been received to-day to the effect that Gen. KELLY, who commands the Government forces in the Valley of Virginia, was a Hancock, preparing to move down the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Martinsburgh, with a view to driving the rebels up the valley from Winchester and vicinity

THE BRIGADIER GENERALS.

To-morrow the Military Committee of the Senate are to consider the cases of the Brigadier Generals who are before the Senate for confirmation, and against whom charges have been preferred.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS AMONG THE REBELS.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 19th, contains the dying confession of two soldiers of the rebel army of the Potomac, who were shot for violation of the rules of war.

THE COOLIE-TRADE.

Official documents show that the coolie-trade still continues, in the face af all remonstrance and propriety, and, among other things stated to the Government, our Counsul at Batavia writes that Spanish vessels load at a celebrated private haunt, and it is more than suspected they trade with pirates for their victims. The British Government admits that coolies are kidnapped, and are subject to great oppression ane misery, but proposes a general scheme of amelioratioa in order that the African Slave-trade may be suppressed by the substitutioa of coolies, arguing that a supply of such Asiatics would fully meet the demand for laborers in counties where negroes are now profitably employed. In this connection it may be stated that Representative ELIOT has been the means of eliciting important facts on the subject of the Coolie trade, the official documents having been transmitted to the House in compliance with the resolution, and the bill heretofore reported by him suppressed, so far as American vessels are concerned, will be pressed on its passage by Congress.

THE KERRIGAN COURT-MARTIAL.

Brig.-Gen. PARKE has been relieved from duty on the General Court-martial trying Col. KERRIGAN, and ordered to report to Gen. BURNSIDE, by whom he will be assigned a brigade. The further trial of Col. KERRIGAN was this morning postponed until next Monday morning. He has been released on parole until that time, and left here this evening for New-York. He was taken by a corporal's guard to the Provost Marshal's to give his parole, and was ordered to report himself at the same place next Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

PAY FOR CLOTHING.

The delegation of Philadelphia clothiers visited Gen. MEIGS, to-day, to inquire as to the prospects of receiving pay for clothing furnished the army. They were informed that $1,000,000 was sent thither to-day, and another would be transmitted in the course of the week.

THE PENSACOLA READY.

Capt. MORRIS has officially reported that the steamer *Pensacola* is ready for service. Her steam steering apparatus is successful.

THE WEATHER.

The rain of last night continued until this afternoon, and has been succeeded by a heavy gale of wind.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 23.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should introduce a bill to have one of the hospitals in Washington placed under the care of a homœopathic physician.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, Senator elect from Kentucky, in place of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, expelled.

Mr. DAVIS appeared, and took the oath of office.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from citizens of Boston, stating that the freedom of the Press had been abridged, and asking relief.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill making appropriations for gunboats on the Western rivers.

The bill appropriates $1,500,000. It was passed.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the President be requested to institute proceedings in the Courts of Law against persons who may have been arrested by Executive authority, and who now remain in custody, so that a judicial examination may be had in each case to ascertain who shall be allowed to take the oath of allegiance and who shall be detained. Laid over.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that a Select Committee of Three be appointed to consider the expediency of conaecting some of the military and naval statioas on the coast by submarine telegraph. Adopted.

A communicatiua was received from the Quartermaster-General in reply to tha resolution as to what articles should be sold by sutlers. It was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introdoced the following bill:

Whereas, Officers in the military service of the United States have, without the authority of law and against the plainest dictates of justice and humanity, caused persons claimed as fugitives from service or labor, to be seized, held and delivered up; and

Whereas, Such conduct has brought discredit upon our cause and reproach upon our Government; therefore,

Be it enacted, That any officer in the military or naval service of the United States who shall cause any person claimed to be held to service or labor, by reason of African descent, to be seized, held, detained or delivered up to any person claiming such service or labor, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be dishonorably discharged and forever ineligible to any appointment in the military or naval service of the United States.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) introdnced a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional Judge for the Southern District of New-York.

Mr. HARRIS also introduced a bill to regulate and change the Circuit of the United States Court for the Northern District of New-York.

The Senate here went into executive session.

On the opening of the doors, the bill to increase the number of Cadets at West Point was taken up.

The bill increases the number of the Cadets from 170 to 350.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) opposed the bill, as adding greatly to the expenses of the Government.

Mr. WILSON said all over the country calls had been made for officers from West Point to lead the troops.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) related his experience. He said that during the vacatioa they had raised some volunteers in Ohio, and came here to get two officers as Colonels; but when these volunteers got here, in face of the enemy, Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS wanted to take away the two officers, the only officers who knew how to give the word of command, and send them to a regiment in Oregon. If that was the way the regular army officers were to be used, he (SHERMAN) was opposed to any increase of them at West Point.

The discussion was continued at some length by Messrs. WILSON, GRIMES and WADE.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) said that he was ready to abolish West Point entirely. It was a cause of the rebellion. He said that a Southern officer stated at Montreal lately, that there were enough old army officers in favor of the South, now in the National army, to prevent us ever acquiring a victory. We cannot rely on the regular army officers. He believed that West Point had produced more traitors than any where else since the days of Judas Iscariot.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said that if the war continued for four or five years, we should not have any money to pay anybody. He did not agree with his friend. (CHANDLER,) who opposed West Point, but he (FESSENDEN) could say that the war would come to an end disastrous to the country, and that very soon, if we did not begin to economize in our expenses. We should be ready to begin to economize at the first point that presented itself. There seemed to be a race between Congress and the Executive as to which should spend the most money. As an instance, the Government at first thought that it did not want cavalry, and then it thought it did want them, and allowed the men to be raised everywhere. He had been told since that the Government did not want them, and could not use more than 16,000 or 20,000, yet sixty regiments of cavalry have been raised, and there is no use for them at all; yet no steps are taken to disband them, or to stop raising them. He could give many other instances of an equal want of judgment.

The bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

A bill from the House to increase the duties on tea, coffee and sugar, was received. It makes the duty on tea twenty cents, on coffee five cents, and on sugar two and a-half to eight cents a pound.

A resolution was also received from the House that the House would adjourn until the 2d of January.

On the question to concur in the House resolution of adjournment, no quorum voted. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 23.

Mr. PERRY, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) introduced a bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment.

Mr. BABBITT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the preservation and improvement af the harbor of Erie, Penn.

Both were referred.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to enforce the writ of *habeas corpus*, and secure the liberty of the citizens. The bill provides that, except when Congress shall, because the public safety requires it, have suspended the writ, any person confined or detained in any jail, dungeon, fortress, or ather place of confinement, or in any other way whatsoever deprived of his liberty by any United States officer—civil, military or naval—or by any person under any claim of authority from the United States, shall have the privilege of the writ forthwith, before any Judge or Court of the United States, and punishes the refusal to allow, issue or obey the writ, with a penalty of $1,000 to the party aggrieved, fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court. It forbids, under the same penalties, the recommitment for the same offence of any one once discharged on *habeas corpus*, and prohibits also the removal of prisoners from one State or District to another.

The eighth section provides that no officer of the United States, civil, military or naval, shall under any pretence of authority whatever, except that of Congress, attempt to suspend the privilege of the writ, under penalty of a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding two years, and gives also a right of action for damages to the party aggrieved.

Section 9 provides, that if any officer of the United States—civil, military or naval—shall, except when Congress shall have suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, issue any warrant or order of arrest for any person, as a prisoner of State or political offender, and not forthwith deliver over such person to the judicial authorities for trial, such officer shall be fined in any sum, from one thousand to five thousand dollars, or imprisoned from six months to one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court, and, moreover, gives a right of action for damages to the party aggrieved.

The bill also provides the means of enforcing the orders of the Court in cases under it.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. NOEL, of Mo., (Opp.,) introdnced a joint resolution to suspend for twelve months the collection of the National direct tax in Missouri. Referred.

Mr. WATTS, Delegate from New-Mexico, introduced a bill providing a temporary Government for Arizona. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WATTS also introdnced a bill providing for the examination of claims, owing to Indian depredations in New-Mexico.

The House then resumed consideration of the resolution offered on Friday by Mr. WILSON, requesting the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill providing an "additional article of war for the government of the army," whereby all officers in the military service of the United States shall be prohibited from using any portion of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitive slaves from service or labor, and to provide for the punishment of such officers as may violate the "article of war," by dismissal from the service.

Mr. NOEL moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was lost.

The resolution was then adopted, by Yeas 67; Nays not counted.

On motion of Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the Committee on Territories was directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing Territorial Governments within the limits of the disloyal States or districts, and to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Union,) the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the necessity of fortifying the east and west entrances of Narragansett Bay, R. I., and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill to increase the duties on tea, coffee and sugar.

The bill proposes to make the duty on tea, of all kinds, twenty cents a pound; on coffee, five cents a pound, and on sugar, two-and-a-half, three, five and eight cents a pound, according to the quality.

The bill also proposes to fix the duty on molasses at six cents a gallon.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected to the introduction of the bill.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, however, the rules were suspended for that purpose.

Mr. MORRILL said that this bill was simply in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was supposed that the proposed increased duties would yield seven or eight millions of dollars, provided the same quantities of the articles should be imported as in 1860. The bill should be passed at once to secure the sugar crop immediately coming into the country, and the tea and coffee soon expected to arrive. The price of these articles have already risen in anticipation of the passage of this bill, so that the consumers pay just as much now as if the bill was already a law of the land. The Committee on Ways and Means intend bringing in a supplemental tariff for further increase of the revenue, when the general subject will come up for discussion.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, briefly opposed the bill. He said that by the increase of the duties on these articles, they would be absolutely interdicted. Already in the West four bushels of corn are necessary to buy one pound of coffee. The imports of foreign merchandise are millions of dollars less than they were years ago. This subject should be postponed until a proper tariff system can be adjusted to meet the necessities of the country and its changed condition. The present tariff law was an incongruous composition of three separate acts, with two or three systems for levying duties.

Mr. MORRILL demanded the previous question.

No quorum voted and a call of the House was had for the purpose of securing a quorum.

The bill was subsequently passed by ayes, 77; noes, 29.

Mr. WASHBURNE's resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for copies of correspondence with certain parties on the subject of battering-rams and steam vessels for coast and harbor defence, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MORRHEAD's resolution, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill providing that any person engaged in or employed in the present rebellion be forever rendered incapable of holding any office or trust under the Constitution and laws of the United States, was adopted.

Numerous resolutions of inquiry were adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to furnish the House with information concerning the quantity of arms purchased since the 12th of April last, the prices paid for the same, and the correspondence between the Secretary of War and the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance relative to the arms purchased by Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill granting lands for a railroad from the Missouri River to San Francisco. Referred to a Special Committee.

On motion of Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the Committee on the Post-office was instructed to inquire into and report a system by which money may be safely transmitted through the mails.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committe on Commerce to inquire as to the extension of maritime facilities, in order to facilitate emigration by those who wish to leave Ireland by reason of the apprehended approaching famine.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution that when the House adjourn to-day, the Senate concurring, it be till the 2d of January. Adopted.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the act to establish the "judicial system."

The bill provides for two circuits, instead of one, in the Northwestern States; and consolidates the fifth and ninth circuits, consisting of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas into one. It does not change the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court, but leaves it as it now is.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, said that instead of legislating now for the northwest corner, or fraction of the Republic, they should do justice to every portion of it, and thoroughly reorganize the whole judicial system.

The bill was postponed until Monday, the 3d of January.

Mr. KELLOGG, understanding that there was no quorum in the Senate to act on his former resolution, offered another, namely: That when the House adjourn to-day, it be until Thursday next; that when it adjourns on that day, it be until the following Monday, and then when it adjourn, it be till the 2d of January.

This resolution was passed, and the House adjourned.

WAR IN THE WEST.

Public Opinion on the Conduct of the War—March of Troops from Ohio and Indiana—Necessity of a Forward Movement—Right Line of Advance—Previous Blunders—Western Opinion About England—Public Opinion on the War.

THE BEECHES, Dec., 1861.

The information I gave you about the troops of Ohio and Indiana hae proved more than true. This week no leee than *six* regiments from Ohio and *ten* from Indiana, compriebg *sixteen thousand men*, go into Kentucky. Yesterday I saw the Sixteenth Ohio, from Camp Dennison, march throngh Fourth-street, Cincinnati, to the lower ferry of the Ohio, and a fine body of men they were. The only objection I had was that a few of them were *too young*. I fear this is often the case, and that they who ought to be with their mothers are often in the tented field. The regiment marched in fine order, perfectly eqnipped, silently, to their destination, the roll of the drum alone marking their presence. Thus day after day they pour over the river. Is this all for nothing? Must we support immense armies only to look at one another? To give you an idea of the troops in Kentucky, I will tell you that in the last two weeks *sixty-two regiments* hnve been paid off, and this was probably not two-thirds. I am within bounds when I say there are more than 100,000 troops in Kentucky. If you ask me where they are, I reply that about 3,000 are in extreme Eastern Kentucky, about 7,000 under SCHOEPF, near Somerset; about 8,000 at Paducah, several thousand more are between Cincinnati, Lexington, Lebanon and other points of the interior; some thoneands at Owensburgh and other points below; the residue, comprising the main army, are between Louisville nnd Green River, and to that all eyes are turned. To state the relative position of the opposite forces I may say that BUCKNER hae not much, if any, over 25,000 men at Bowling-Green, which, as usual, *they have been constantly fortifying*. POLK and PILLOW have not over 20,000 at Columbus; *but* that is a strong point, fortified with 100 pieces of artillery, some of them very heavy guns. ZOLLICOFFER has aome 10,000 men on the Cumberland River, and MARSHALL, or some other predatory leader, hae hends which may amount to 5,000, in the extreme Southeast. It will be quite enough to say that the rebels have 65,000 men in arms in or near the border of Kentucky. This is an outside estimate at present, although, it is true, that they are making the most strenuous exertions (up to conscription at Nashville,) to raise more troops. You may rely upon it, however, (and that is one great element of the coming contest,) that the ability of the rebels to raise more soldiers is about at an end, and their ability to furnish them food and clothing still nearer the end. That they have means to do tho last so long is due to one fact, which you comprehend at once—that is the *stocks of goods* which were on hend, and the supplies which they received up to October, by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. They are now shut up, and their stocks are running out very fast.

From the relative positions I have given you, and our immenee force under arms, it is evident we cannot stand still. Why should we? Why should we pay and support an army greater than NAPOLEON, in his greatest battles, within the State of Kentucky, for no purpose but to stand and *look* at the enemy? We have had enough of that on the Potomac. If our own object is merely defence, half the army, in forts fortified, along the Kentucky and Green Rivers, is ample enough. But, as I have said before, the Western people will not consent to that. They want fighting. They are only contented now because they see clearly that SHERMAN was crazy, and that BUELL has great difficulty in getting his army together, fit to move. Now, as to the *line of advance*, it ought to he on Bowling Green, or, if the good weather continues, it *might* be on Russellville to Nashville—compelling the retreat of both BUCKNER and POLK. This is quite practicable, and would avoid any great battle short of Nashville. As to Eastern Kentucky—whatever the papers, in giving currency to alarming rumors, may say—you need not he trenbled. The Forty-second Ohio yesterday went on to the South, and will doubtlees be followed by others, which, with Kentucky troops, will be ample enough for the ionrauding bands in that direction. ZOLLICOFFER, who was so easily beaten back at Camp Wild Cat, will be careful how he attacks SCHOEPF, I fancy; they will both act like those enterprising Generals, BEAUREGARD and MCCLELLAN. Still, if we may believe, the incessant reports at Frankfort and Cincinnati, ZOLLICOFFER is about to astonish us with a battle. *Nous Verrons.*

The *blunders* of the war in Kentucky have been equal to those on the Potomac; and those, you will grant, afford a pretty broad margin. You recollect how I pointed out the necessity of a column moving on Knoxville. It is now part of history that the thing could have been accomplished with the greatest ease at the time Gen. MITCHELL proposed it. It would have revolutionized the whole state of affairs in the West, and shortened the war full six months. The Government seemed not to comprehend this; and when it did, Gen. SHERMAN nullified the whole plan. It must now give way to the march on Nashville if that is ever made. That we have made great blunders in the military part of the war, is most evident, and most unfortunate. Take, for example, the battle of Bull Run—*why* was not an efficient diversion made in the valley, and if necessary, the attack made on Manassas Gap? If it be replied—PATTERSON,—I say the appointment of PATTERSON was the greatest of blunders, for he was just about as worthless in Mexico as he was on the Potomac. But why was not the army of Western Virginia strengthened in September, and marched on Staunton and the road to Richmond? The thing was, *at that time*, quite easy. If now we make another blunder with the army in Kentucky, I shall be ready to say, either that the American mind has degenerated, or fortune has deserted us. In regard to the conduct of the war, the Western people are dissatisfied. They my that the army of the Potomac is wholly unnecessary to be kept at its present magnitude, if *Jefferson* be the only object. If it be necessary to stand still at Washington, (and it may be for the best,) then a large part of that army can be detached to take Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans, all of which a moderate army landed on the coast, might have taken long since, and *which ports, if we have war with England are essential to us.* If we take those three ports, they can be defended from the sea attacks of the English—and we could spare one-third of our army. In truth, you of the TIMES were right from the beginning on the subject. *One* blow on the coast of the South is worth ten battles on the Potomac. It strikes at the *heart*, and will prostrate the Cotton States at once. The people of the West have waited patiently for the Government to get its army ready. It is done—and now they will not consent that the army shall be idle. They despise men, in the army or out of it, whose only thought is *how to get their pay.* They want something for it. They want fighting, and fighting to the purpose.

As to the English flurry, there is but one opinion in the whole West. We are sorry to have a war with England; but, if such a hostility existe to ue that war can be made on so slight a pretext, *then nothing can prevent it.* If we must fight for American Freedom, *let it come.* One united West erics aloud *we are ready.* When the war-whoop sounded on the field of Tippecanoe we were not afraid. When PROCTOR led his army of British and Indians along the Maumee we were not dismayed. When Washington was burnt we were not alarmed. We are tenfold more able to fight them to-day than we were then; and if Great Britain is ready to risk famine—to convulse all Europe in arms—to see her Government rocked to its foundations, and her American possessions gone forever—then *let her come.* No question in this world can unite us like that. The Northwest will furnish 200,000 more men, and fight while the breath of life continues.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

A Trip from New-York to Beaufort, Touching at Old Point Comfort.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. STEAMSHIP RHODE ISLAND, OFF BEAUFORT, N. C., Monday, Dec. 9, 1861.

There is much of interest conetantly occurring on a voyage along the Southern coast. We are on board a splendid naval steamer, (formerly the *King*, afterwards the *Eagle*, of SPOFFORD & TILESTON'S Charleston line,) and heve ample opportunities of observing the blockade and differcnt ports as we steam along. Our duty is to cruise for the enemy, to capture him, and, also, to take charge of any vessels that may attempt to run the blockade. Capt. TRENCHARD, U. S. N., is in command, assisted by Lieut. SEMMES, and as good n corps of officers as any ship could desire. All hands are constantly on the elert. If anything escapes us it will not he for want of patriotic vigilance and devotion to duty.

We made a quick trip from New-York to Hampton Roads. Here we placed a liberal supply of navy stores on board the *Brandywine*, which lies off Fortress Monroe as a storeship. The arrangements of this once famous old ship are creditable to the Government. She is fitted up with great care, has a strong battery, and is commanded by an experienced navy officer—Capt. TOTTEN, n brother of the General. It is a trest to pass along her clean and ample decks, and think of the days of yore, when the frigate was in her prime and glory; when, with LAFAYETTE on board, she was the cynosure of all eyes, fluttering with flags and blazing with salutes, off the Battery at New-York. Her employment now, if not as glorious, is as useful. She is preserving her original character of acting as a watch on Sewell's Point, with her guns capable of being brought well to bear on the rebels, and then her broad and deep hull receives the articles of food, raiment and ammunition destined for the honorable service of the Union. It is a location that reflects much credit on the sagacity of the Navy Department. Everything is abundant, and kept in the best of order, ready for use at a moment's warning.

It was gratifying to notice the promptness and efficiency with which the portion of our cargo designed for Hampton Roads was delivered from the *Rhode Island* to the *Brandywine*. We arrived alongside the storeship after nightfall, and some officers would have thought it sufficient to wait for daylight. Not so with ours. They immediately turned to with all hands, roused out the paymasters and their clerks, with their lanterns and account books, and

"By the sweet silver light of the moon."

and the twinkling of the Virginia stars, a large supply of useful Government stores were safely placed in naval keeping. The sailors worked with a will. It was a pleasant sight to see them at the ropes, and passing up the different packages from the decks of one ship to those of the other. It seemed as if every man worked as though he loved his country, and was ready and willing to do all he could for her, in her time of need.

We left Hampton Roads in fine style, and arrived off Halteras Inlet in time to learn the state of affairs there, and carried ashore the papers containing the President's Message and accompanying documents. Col. HAWKINS, of the New-York Ninth, had gone North, but the command is in good hands. The *Stars and Stripes*, one of our best gunboats, was lying inside the Inlet, and the number of troope is sufficient for all patriotic purposes.

When off Beanfort, N. C., last night, we hove to and took in tow the professedly British schooner *Phantom*. After taking her to the nnchorage, in shore, she proved to be last from St. John's, Antigua, W. I., which place she reported herself to have left on the 22d ult. Her cargo was said to be entirely sugar and molasses; but the fact of her being found so near the land, in the light leading to Ocracoke Inlet, is rather against her. She is a sharp little clipper, by no means such a vessel as those usually employed in the transportatinn of West India produce. Her captain was quite surly on being overhauled; said he was bound to New-York, and had drifted out of his way in a calm; and sulkily added that "if Greol Britain submitted to such an outrage as his detention, she might as well he at once annexed to the United States."

But our vigilant navy officers were not to be bluffed off. So they kindly towed the saucy little craft to her position off the coast, headed for New-York. At the same time the *State of Georgia* will be sent to the mouth of Ocracoke, where she will watch our late friend; and if he attemts to run the blockade, he will stand a pretty strong chance of being nabbed.

It seems an oversight on the part of the Government not to give our cruisers sufficient power to make a satisfactory examination of the cargoes of suspicious vessels. There is no knowing what may be mixed up with a small cargo of molasses and sugar. Arms and ammunition will pack very well under saccharine matter. It is not long since that a professed assortment of rice and coffee was found to cover a large assortment of guns, pistols, powder and sabres.

On board the *Phantom* we found a late copy of the *Antigua Observer* published at St. John's.

In the columns of that journal is an advertisement of "the fast-sailing clipper bark *Phœnix*, GRAVES master" bound for Liverpool. This advertisement is dated for her to sail on the 15th ult.; and yet we find, in the marine list, on the inside, that the *Phœnix* had sailed on the 21st ult. for *New-York*. How is this? Her cargo was ostensibly one of West India productions. But when we consider the feeling existing at Antigua toward the United States, it may not he unwise to suggest that it would be well to keep a sharp look-out for vessels that change their destination so suddenly. Liverpool is a long way from New-York.

We are on the watch for any strange vessel of the enemy, or any of his indirect allies that may be in these waters. Would that we might fall in with the *Nashville* or *Sumter*. Our iron Parrott guns, and some others now on board, would speak for themselves on such an occasion.

The blockade squadron off Beanfort, N. C., consists of the *State of Georgia*, *Mount Vernon*, *Braziliera* and *Gamebok*. We have supplied them liberally with various useful articles, and posted them up in the news of the TIMES.

Affairs at Salt Lake.

TEMPERANCE REFORM—NON-ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR—PAPER MILLS AND HOW TO RUN THEM.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, Dec. 2, 1861.

At last has BRIGHAM, the Prophet, unburdened himself of a little bit of sober temperance talk in the tabernacle, advising the "elders" to let the firewater severely alone, and "live their religion" soberly, righteously, and godly. Now here you know BRIGHAM'S advice, spiritually speaking, has an official ring to it, and every Mormon who has any regard for his reputation, thinks that advice a little ahead of most other talk, and something which cannot be ignored with impunity. So we may soon expect a state of things here which will be reflected upon with approbation by such brilliant lights as JOHN B. GOUGH and his disciples and admirers. Indeed, our principal street, which now rejoices in the cognomen of "Whisky-street," must soon find that name falling into disrepute, and perhaps eventually into oblivion.

During the past week rain or snow has fallen every night nearly, and it has rained all day to-day.

Thirty more hands were called for on Sunday to work on the roof of the theatre. So the roof timbers, sheeting and shingles are going up with rapidity. It is fully intended to "dedicate" the building at the New Year.

Our new Governor and Indian Agent are daily expected here. In fact, unless His Excellency arrives within the next week, he will have brief time to write his message, and he can hardly write it while on the mail stage. Our Legislature meets on Monday week, and of course they can do nothing without a message. At any rate, the Governor will have very little time to become acquainted with matters, things and persons in the Territory, or the needs thereof, as far as legislative proceedings have any bearing upon them.

BRIGHAM has several times asked the people "the smallest favor he could think of;" he wanted their rags, but such a "small favor" seemed to elicit a tardy response. So he has been constrained to adopt effective methods for supplying his paper-mill with the necessary pabulum. Messengers have been sent out to the people's houses to buy up their old rags and useless apparel. One of these messengers is friend GODDARD—everybody knows "Goddard's Saloon," with his cakes, lemonade and ice-creams. Well, GODDARD has shut up his saloon and taken to his wagon, being now on a "mission" as itinerant rag-merchant. Not without inducements, does he call at every house. As pay for the rags, he has tobacco for the men, tea for the women, candy for the young olive-branches, "notions" for the curious, and "soft-sawder" for all. This is business-like, and ought to prove successful, and may be remunerative to GODDARD, provided he travel not "without purse or scrip." At all events, let the ragmen of England and the chiffonniers of France look to their laurels.

FROM HONG KONG.

The News of the Battles of Bull Run and Springfield—Steam Navigation on the Great Yang-tsze—Daily Communication between Canton and Hong Kong, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HONG KONG, Monday, Oct. 14, 1861.

The last two mails have brought us a sad batch of news from home, embracing the battle at Bull Run and that at Springfield, Mo. It has had a depressing effect upon Americans abroad, but we hope that these reverses may serve as training for better things. The loyal spirit that animates the bulk of American residents in this antipodal region is shown by this little incident: The Captain of an iceship, recently arrived from Boston, came ashore, and talked loudly and insultingly in favor of secession, but happening to be at a place where several Americans were assembled, he was told that if he kept on in that strain they would give him a lift at a rope's end under the Stars and Stripes, on TOMMY HUNT'S flagstaff, on the hund. Our secessionist friend inconlioently subsided, and found it prudent to say no more on the subject during his stay here.

An immense impetus has lately been given to steam navigation on the Great Yang-tsze, by the opening of the river into the interior and into the heart of the richest tea-producing districts, besides an extensive traffic in an inferior description of silk and produce for Chinese consumption. "Hankow," at the head of this navigation, about 650 miles above Shanghai, is rapidly becoming a place of great commercial importance, and foreign houses are establishing branches there. There are now twenty-four steamers running on the river, of which five are American, and their numbers are constnutly increasing. The Chinese are alive to this great advance on their old sniall's pace junk and boat navigntion, and have paid large prices for such steamers as they can get possession of. If anything, this inroad of foreign enterprise into the heart and most populous part of the Empire, must make an impression upon the deeply-rooted prejudices of this strange people, and incline them to treat us with more deference, for otherwise their means of transportation would be wholly cut off, much of the intermediate part of the river being in possession of the rebels. The struggle between these and the Imperialists continues with varied successes, being characterized by the frightful barbarities of either side. Her Majesty's gunboat *Bouncer*, coming down the Yangtsze, stopped at Ngau-King, a large city about half way between Nanking and Hankow, and communicated; found that it had been taken from the rebels about the 1st August, and three thousand had their heads cut off; many got away in boats. The massacre lasted six days. The Taepings are now threatening the important commercial town of Ning-po, in heavy force, and the foreign Presidents were becoming alarmed. The Taontai of Ning-po had purchased several English-made guns, and was taking measures to protect the town under the direction of an English naval officer belonging to a gunboat on the station, but neither the foreigners or natives had much confidence in the pluck of their Imperial defenders.

The fine little steamboat *Hankow* having arrived here safely from New-York, plies between this and Canton on alternate days, with her consort, the *White Cloud*, so that we have regular daily communication between the two places, and the speed, comfort and regularity of the American boats has driven all competition off the track. We wonder if it ever has struck the buyers of ground upon the Shameen site, reserved at Canton by the late treaty, that if the Americans and other foreigners, not British subjects, build as they now state it is their intention to do, upon the Old Factory site, they will have a great advantage over the people living at Shameen, in so far as receiving their dispatches goes. The river steamer trade is in the hands of the Americans, who must necessarily receive their lettere at the Old Factory site, some time before those who may live at Shameen, which is further up the river; and as the Old Factory site is certainly nearer the seat of trade, the dwellers thereon can much more readily make use of the information. The great advantage of the Shameen site is its comparative security in case of renewed trouble with the Chinese.

A town meeting was held here last week, to take measures for the erection of a theatre, and the subscription list for the stock and donations is to be opened at once. The Government offers the necessary ground. One has been much wanted here, the present one being a mere shed.

I observe that Mr. H. N. CONGAR, of New-Jersey, has been appointed Consul for this place, but have not as yet seen any one who knows anything about him.

We have dates from Japan, say Yokuhama 21st ult., and Nagasaki 1st inst. The residency of the British Legation was relained at Yedo, where all was quiet again. The French steamer *St. Louis*, which was burnt down to the water's edge, has been docked and rebuilt at Whampoa, at a heavy outlay, and now, under the American flag, is plying in the Japanese waters, keeping up communication between the different ports.

The allied English and French troops have commenced the evacuation of Canton, and are almost daily being brought here. Three transports—one of which is the American ship *Challenge*—are taking the troops on board, and leave this week for India.

LORGNETTE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The circumstances connected with the death of the private of the Ninth New-York Volunteers, on Governor's Island, have been officially inquired into, and the result is that the sentinel against whose bayonet the deceased ran has been exonerated from all blame. The deceased was drunk at the time.

It is reported that several deserters from the regular army have been recognized among the privates of the Nineteth and Ninety-first regiments of volunteers stationed on Governor's Island.

The Eighth Infantry, now being reorganized at Fort Hamilton, has got about twenty-five men up to this time, chiefly old soldiers. Two more recruiting officers will shortly be opened, and every endeavor made to fill up the regiment to its authorized standard during the Winter months.

The following vessels, purchased for Capt. D. D. PORTER'S expedition, have arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard: The barkantines *Bores Belida*, and the schooners *J. Griffesta*, *S. P. Williams*, and *Racer*, to have their armament placed on board, and be put into commission. Each vessel carries a 13-inch mortar. All the officers detailed for this expedition were ordered to report yesterday at Capt. PORTER'S office in South-street.

The United States steamer *Crusader* and the bark *Restless*, were ordered to be put into commission at 1 o'clock yesterday, but the wet weather prevented this being done. They will no doubt be commissioned to-day.

The United States gunboat *Chippewa* has had to be floated into the dry-dock in consequence of a rope fouling her propeller as she was going down to the Battery. A similar accident befel her sister boat, the *Winona*, a few days ago.

Part of the Navy-yard, between the ship-house and the dry-dock, has been temporarily converted into a coal-yard. Many hundred tons of coal for the steamers are piled up there.

A tramway is being laid down between the store-house and the long dock to facilitate the loading of store-ships, and the filling up with stores of other vessels of war.

A fatigue party of thirty marines were sent yesterday to the new marine barracks on Flushing-avenue, to prepare the quarters for the reception of the marine corps, who hope to have their Christmas dinner there.

Obituary.

Gen. L. B. Swan died at Rochester on Friday last, in the 53d year of his age. He was born in Onondaga County, resided in Utica until his removal to Rochester, thirty years ago, where he engaged successfully in the business of manufacturing water pipe. In June, 1851, he was appointed Brigadier-General by Gov. Hunt, and at once assumed command of the Twenty-fifth Brigade, Seventh Division, a position which he held until his death.

CONTRABANDS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Their Destitute Condition.

MR. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, the Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, in inclosing the subjoined document to a friend in this City, writes as follows:

"I inclose a copy of a part of a report, made at my request by one of our Inspectors, upon the condition of the 'contrabands' at Fortress Monroe. I do not feel that I am at liberty to use the funds or the supplies contributed for the relief of the volunteers to aid them, but I think something should be done, and that you will be able to judge as well as any one what is the best way to go to work. You will see that large contributions will not be required for Fortress Monroe, but there will probably be equel need soon at other points. We shall send an Inspector to Port Royal soon. Yours very truly,

FRED. LAW OLMSTED.

The followlog is the statement:

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT OF DR. ROBERT WARE, INSPECTOR OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

You desired that attention should be given to the condition of the contrehands in this commod.

Gen. WOOL stated that his orders for the regulation of their labor and subsistence were in substance as follows: Contrabands employed by officers or citizens are paid at the rate of $8 for men and $4 for women, per month, and furnished with clothing and subsistence by their employers; so much of the above sum as is necessary to furnish clothing, is to be deducted from their pay. They may be furnished with cash to the amount of $1 to $2 per month, according to their behavior, and the remainder is to go to creete a fund for the support of the aged, children and others unable to work.

Negroes not thus employed are set to work in the Engineer's, Quartermester's and Commissary's Departments, and are paid $10 per month, furnished with one ration, quarters and clothing; from the $10 is deducted the cost of the clothing; they may be paid the same sum in cash as the others, and the remainder is to go to the fund as above stated. Aged and infirm men, and boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, are paid $5 per month, with rations and clothing.

The number of contrabande was roundly stated at two thousand. The official list gives one thousand three hundred and sixty-five as the number within the command, though those charged with the care of the negroes admitted that the lists were probably inaccurate, and one thousand five hundred will be, perhaps, a fair estimate. About six hundred of these are women and children.

Inquiry into their physical condition was directed to three chief points, namely: food, clothing and habitations.

In respect of food there appeared to he no deficiency. The Government ration is known to be ample, and the officer charged with the distribution stated that he was not very precise in cutting down the quantity, especially if there were children in the family. Of several whom I asked, not one said that he had not enough to eat.

In the matter of clothing, there is great destitution among the women and children. Government has, to a certain extent, supplied the men whom it employs with coat, trowsers, shoes and hat; there is still a lack of clothing, however, among them, and as no provision is made for underclothing, there would be advantage could it be supplied from other sources. Government has furnished no clothing for women or children. Small amounts have come from private contributions, but they are wholly insufficient.

Proper quarters are also wanting. Government is now building two houses for barracks, to be occupied by the men whom it employs at the Fort. One of these is already occupied, and though much superior to the quarters they previously occupied, is not large enough for the number designated to live in it. It is a light board hut, raised about ten feet high; a partition runs through it, dividing it into two parts, and it is divided into two etories. In the lower story there are bunks for sixty men, ranged four in a row, in three tiers; there are also tables for eating and a cooking stove. In the upper story, the area of which is lessened by the slope of the roof, bunks have been placed for sixty men; the only means by which air can be admitted are two small windows of six panes each. The men have no blankets, but sleep on bed sacks and straw. This building is to hold two hundred and fifty-two men. The other one, still building, is larger—46×63, and six-teen to the ridge, and will contain four hundred men.

Scanty as these accommodations are, they are better than the rest enjoy. Some families of six to eight persons are living in a house twelve feet by six, made by joining two gun houses together. Others live crowded in old tents; others in diminutive shanties, made by hastily knocking a few boards together, while the number of men, women and children crammed into the old building at the corner of the road leading from the fort to Hampton is beyond computation; they seem to ooze out at all its crevices.

This crowding is the more painful as there is no separate house for the sick. They lie in the noxious atmosphere created by so many persons. I was told there were about thirty sick persons among those living just about the fort. Medical attendance has been furnished by the surgeons of the post hospital. Both Gen. WOOL and Lieut. CAYLEA expressed a wish to get a physician to attend them, and would employ any competent person who came well recommended. I was told that the old building mentioned above would probably be remodeled and fitted up for the married women, and for families. But the Winter will be well nigh gone before this is done.

Clothing, suitable provision for the sick, and more roomy quarters, are the points in which these people need especial assistance.

Though not directly bearing on their physical condition, it may not be out of place to mention here the want of some elementary books of instruction. There is a great desire to learn to read among them, and gentlemen who have been much among them (Mr. FULLER, Chaplain Massachusetts Sixteenth) thought that books like Hilliard's First Reading Book would be of use.

Much confusion with regard to their registration and position exists. The chief Quartermaster, Capt. TALLMADGE, who was charged with the care of them, had probably enough to do in the proper duties of his office, and left the matter to the care of his sergeant. A gentleman has lately been appointed to take entire charge of them. He has been sick since his arrival, but hopes to get these points cleared up by Jan. 1. His name is H. S. MANN, of Syracuse, N. Y.; any contributions for the negroes can be sent to him, at Fort Monroe. He said it would be well to indicate for which of the camps articles sent were destined, and I would judge that clothing for women and children were best sent to Camp Hamilton.

(Signed) ROBERT WARE, M. D.,
Inspector.

Contributions of clothing, old or new, for women and children, of undergarments for men, the need of which is apparent from the above report, are earnestly solicited.

Such as are not forwarded directly to Mr. MANN, Superintendent of Contrabands at Fortress Monroe, will be received by Mr. SHAW, in the basement of the New-York Life Insurance Company's Building, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, the use of which has been generously granted for this purpose.

Contributions in money, which will be required to pay express and other charges, may be addressed to FRANCIS GEO. SHAW, Post-office Box No. 3,496, New-York City.

Proposition to Employ Liberated Negroes.

OFFICE OF ELLIS, BRITTON & EATON,
NOVELTY WORKS, Springfield, Vt., Dec. 18, 1861.

SIR: We would respectfully submit for your consideration the following proposition to employ liberated negroes:

If the Government will confiscate the improved estates of rebel planters near Port Royal, S. C., to the extent of twenty thousand acres, we will lease these lands, and employ five thousand liberated negroes to cultivate them, on the following terms:

1. We will pay the Government an annual rent of fifty thousand dollars per annum for the use of the lands, for a term of ten years, they to guarantee us protection from armed bodies of rebels, and grant us free ingress and egress to and from the ports with supplies and products.

2. Negroes under twenty years of age, we will take as apprentices to remain with us until they are twenty-five years of age. And as a compensation for their services, we will furnish them with food, clothes, comfortable dwellings and an opportunity to attend school three months each year, together with books and all needful articles for obtaining an education, and at the expiration of the term of service, will pay them each the sum of one hundred dollars.

3. Negroes over twenty and under forty years of age, we will take as apprentices, for a term of five years. And as compensation for their services, will furnish them in like manner with food, clothing, dwellings, schooling and books; and at the expiration of their term, will pay each one made apprentice at this rate the sum of two hundred dollars, and each female apprentice, the sum of one hundred dollars.

4. Negroes over forty and under sixty years of age, we will take as apprentices for a term of five years. And as compensation for their services, furnish them with food, clothing and dwellings during the term, and pay them each the sum of one hundred dollars.

5. Negroes over sixty years of age we will take as apprentices during life, to receive as compensation for their services, food, clothing and care.

6. All negro children born on the estates during the term of the lease, we will rear until they are twenty-five years of age, in the same manner and on the same terms as are proposed in section second, for those apprenticed under twenty years of age.

This proposition, to be binding on us, must be accepted on or before the 20th day of January, A. D., 1862, as it would be necessary for us to commence making our arrangements by that time to enable us to produce a crop of cotton next season.

If this enterprise should prove as successful as we anticipate, thousands of others would be willing to engage in similar ones next season; and thus all the slaves could be provided for, a large revenue derived by the Government and an abundant supply of cotton produced in a few years. Yours, respectfully,

ELLIS, BRITTON & EATON.

We refer to the Exchange Bank, Springfield, Vermont, for responsibility and good faith in this matter.

EXPLOSION AT BRIDESBURGH.—On Saturday afternoon, an explosion took place at the Bridesburgh Arsenal, which resulted in injury to several of the employes. It occurred in a frame structure, in which eight men and boys were at work, driving fuses into bombshells. A fuse in the hands of a boy named KELLER took fire, and communicated to a number of fuses in a bag in the room. Being composed of sulphur and meal powder the fuses scattered like chasers in all directions about the room. The workmen fled from the building, and got out before an explosion took place, which was caused by one of the fuses falling into a half-barrel of meal powder. The building was entirely demolished, and WILLIAM CONNEY, a resident of Bridesburgh, was slightly injured by a piece of lumber striking him on the leg; the lad KELLER was cut about the body and legs, and GEORGE THOMPSON was struck in the head with a splinter, and received a scalp wound. Several of the workmen had their hands burned. The explosion of a fuse by friction is an unusual occurrence, one that had not before taken place at the Bridesburgh Arsenal. The wounded persons were conveyed to their homes. About $500 loss was sustained by the Government.

Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 23.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

PETITION FOR THE RELEASE OF CAPT. M'QUADE—VETO FROM THE MAYOR—APPROPRIATION FOR THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT—COMPTROLLER'S WEEKLY STATEMENT.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, a resolution was adopted, on a petition of John McQuade, requesting the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interest, to take measures for the release of Capt. Hugh McQuade, of the regular army, now confined as a prisoner at Richmond.

The Mayor transmitted a veto of the resolution of the Board establishing a dépôt for wood, for the supply of steam fire engines, at No. 56 Theatre-alley, and providing for the appointment of a person to take cherge thereof. His objections to the resolution are that the Common Council have no power under the Charter to create a salaried office where no appropriation has been made therefor; he also considers such an office unnecessary, and suggests the necessity of economy and retrenchment in the expenditure of the public money. The veto was ordered printed on the minutes.

The Board concurred in appropriating $15,000 to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., for the purchase of new uniforms to replace those worn out in the United States service, during the three months' campaign.

The Comptroller transmitted his weekly statement of the finances of the City, as follows:

Balance on hand, Dec. 11	$3,773,841 89
Receipts during last week	94,199 32
Payments during the week	471,395 10
Balance on hand, Dec. 21	3,396,646 11

On motion of Alderman CORNELL, the Board voted to meet every evening this week, except Wednesday and Saturday. Adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE FORT GANSEVOORT PROPERTY—THE NEW BELL TOWER IN FIFTY-FIRST-STREET—OFFICIAL APPLICATION FOR THE EXCHANGE OF CAPT. HUGH M'QUADE, OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH N. Y. S. V.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, after the reading of the minutes, several petitions and resolutions were appropriately referred. Mr. PINCKNEY offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to take the necessary legal measures to regain possession of the Fort Gansevoort property. Referred. The report in favor of erecting a bell tower in Fifty-first-street, near Fourth-avenue, notwithstanding the remonstrances against it on account of its proximity to the Child's Nursery and St. Luke's Hospitals, about to be erected in the vicinity, was after long debate laid over.

A memorial was presented from John McQuade, brother of Capt. Hugh McQuade, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., now a prisoner at Richmond, asking the interference of the authorities to procure his brother's release, in order that he may be restored to his friends, and receive that medical treatment which his situation demands, he having undergone an amputation. The action of the other Board, granting the memorialist's request, was concurred in. Mr. OAKEY, however, thought it rather invidious to select this young man, and that it would have been quite as well, if this Common Council had any influence, to exercise it in behalf of all the prisoners from New-York, and he instanced Col. CORCORAN among others.

The resolution from the other Board, fixing the pay for horses and cars used by the City at $2 50 per day, was referred.

Also, from the other Board, repealing so much of the ordinance regulating hacks as requires hackmen to wear badges. Laid over.

The Board then proceeded with general orders until the hour of adjournment, but there were none of special public importance.

Card of Thanks.

CAMP FIRST VERMONT CAVALRY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1861.

Col. Frank E. Howe, Agent State of Vermont, No. 203 Broadway, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I write to express to you the pleasure I feel (and the same is expressed by the officers and men of my command) in thinking of the well-arranged plans for the transit of my regiment through New-York. That over 1,000 men and horses could arrive at so early an hour on Sabbath morning, and be so comfortably housed and amply fed, receiving so brilliant a reception the following day, embarking with so much ease and order, are facts which speak for themselves, particularly when by your report I can add that no accident of any kind occurred, nor did your Police have occasion to make an arrest, nor was a single man left behind, except those sick in your hands.

As you mentioned your indebtedness to the Police of your City, and to Mr. DANIEL MCCALLEY, of Twenty-fourth-street, I would beg you to communicate to them our thanks. I must further ask you to express in some public manner our heartfelt thanks to the ladies of Jersey City for their timely offering of coffee and refreshments, and to the Relief Association at Baltimore—both of whom extended to us everything the body desired, and much more than we expected.

Before signing this I have submitted it to a meeting of my officers, who unanimously vote that it shall be forwarded to the New-York Press.

Yours, most truly, L. B. PLATT,
Colonel First Vermont Cavalry.

THE WALTON-MATTHEWS MURDER.

The Trial of Charles Jefferds Continued.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MRS. WALTON.

Curious Developments Concerning Her Early Life.

THE EVIDENCE CLOSED ON BOTH SIDES.

COURT OF SESSIONS—BEFORE JUDGE HOFFMAN.

MONDAY—FIFTH DAY.

The Court opened about 10½ o'clock this morning, the attendance of spectators not at all diminished by the storm. Mrs. Walton, the mother of Charles Jefferds, resumed the stand.

Examined by Mr. Brady—I received a letter from the officer, Wm. Moore. (Letter identified.)

Mr. Brady read the letter in evidence. The substance of the letter applicable to the case was the statement that Charles was very angry when he (Moore) told him (Charles) that his mother would not send him any money; that he had five dollars, which was sufficient.

Q.—Did you ever see the alleged letter from your son to Mr. Moore before it was produced in court?

A.—Yes, Mr. Moore called upon me, and in conversation said that he and Charles had a plan to get money enough; that he had lent Charles money on the strength of what they were going to make; I asked him to give me the letter; he jumped up and held it to his breast; he seemed to treasure it, and I was surprised; I said Charles has never written me such a disrespectful letter in his life, and that he must be under some bad influence; he said, "No, that Charles was so mad at not getting any money that he did not care what he wrote." Moore read me part of the letter and held it up so that I could see that it was Charles' writing; I asked Charles afterward why he wrote the letter; Charles said Moore had a fine game on hand, and he was going to help him play it out; that he was going to give him a chance to earn his money; I asked Charles if he did not think it was very wrong to write such a disrespectful letter to me, who had been so kind to him; he said Moore told him I had made my will and cut him off from all his portion of the property; he said Moore had told him that I intended to disown him and to abuse him most shamefully.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. WATERBURY.

Previous to marrying Mr. Walton, I boarded six or eight months corner of Washington-place and Greene-street; previous to that I lived two years at No. 105 Fourteenth-street; kept a boarding-house; before that lived at No. 15 Hudson Terrace, Hoboken; my my family then consisted of myself and two sons, and boarders; my daughter Ellen is in her fifth year; she was born in Clinton-place; previous to living in Hoboken, lived in Chambers-street near the dépôt, about a year; previous to that, lived in Broadway near Grand-street. I think; somewhere between Canal-street and—I don't know how the streets run; have not lived in New-York all my life; I have lived in Maine, Ohio, North and South Carolina, Maryland, Virginia and Connecticut; I have lived in Rochester.

Q.—How many husbands have you had?

The Witness—Mr. Brady, will you please allow my son Frank to go out of the room. [The boy was here taken out.]

Mr. Holmes here objected to going into the question of husbands.

Mr. Waterbury—Please examine that paper. [Paper shown.] Is that your signature?

A.—I think the signature is my handwriting, but am not certain.

[The peper was a deed given by Morrison and the witness, the latter signing as Morrison's wife.]

Q.—How many husbands have you had Madam?

A.—Charles Jefferds, publisher and editor of a paper, the father of Edwin and Charles Jefferds; Capt. Francis S. K. Russell, a graduate from West Point and an officer in the United States Army, and John Walton.

Q.—Any other?

A.—No Sir.

Q.—Is Mr. Jefferds dead?

A.—He died some time in 1853; I lived with him the same year of his death; he went from my house home to his father's to die; he never got a divorce; I was married to Mr. Russell in 1857; I supposed Mr. Jefferds was dead when I married Capt. Russell; I had not lived with Mr. Jefferds then for seven years; I would not live with Capt. Russell on account of his intemperance; he could not provide for me; Capt. Russell died the same year my Ellen was born; I went to Clinton-place May 1, and Ellen was born June 29; can't tell how long I lived in Clinton-place; owned a house there; bought it of Zebedee Cook; went into it in April; I lived there until I married Mr. Walton, Oct. 7, 1858; there was no divorce between myself and Mr. Russell; the Court annulled the marriage, because I had no right to marry, Mr. Jefferds being alive; I

before Mr. Walton died; Charles did not want to come to Twenty-third-street to live; can't tell how long it was after I went to Twenty-third-street to live that Charles came there to live.

Q.—Was it before or after the first time he threatened to blow Mr. Walton's brains out? A.—I don't know that he ever did threaten to blow Mr. Walton's brains out; I think Charles came to live at the house before the arrest in February; I was arrested while living there by Mr. Wm. T. Walton and Mr. Williams, for burglary—breaking into my own house; I know that they were concerned in the arrest, from the train of circumstances connected with the arrest; Walton was always in conversation with Williams; don't know the officer who arrested me; I think I stated to the officer that I thought my husband was at the bottom of it; I do not remember saying to him that I would have revenge; I think the officer's name was Smith; my son went to Europe before he came back to live at the house; I think he went on the ship Vanderbilt; Mr. Walton gave him money and sent him off; do not know he went as a sailor; I do not say he went as a passenger; think he went as an employe; think he went on a steamer; he came back in the same vessel, I think; I think he was gone one trip; he was 21 years of age then; he was not 22, I think. when he was arrested for murder—when he gave himself up; he was born December 9, 1837; my son and Mr. Walton were friendly when Charles went away; they were perfectly friendly; I saw my son have two pistols; one was a small, silver mounted one, five or six barrels; that was when we lived in Eighth-street; saw it frequently lying in various rooms; saw him have a pistol with a white handle since the last trial: I told him he had better not carry it about him; when he came back from sea he came to live in Twenty-third-street, with Mr. Walton and me; I don't know where Charles lived while I was living at Mr. Sloight's; don't know what Charles was doing; think he was a pedestrian; don't know where Edwin lived all this time; don't know where Edwin lived at the time of Mr. Walton's death; lest saw Charles as much as two weeks previous to the death of Mr. Walton; it might have been a week, it might have been the Sunday before the murder; usually saw Edwin every day or two; don't know when I last saw Edwin previous to the murder; after he married he did not come so often; I saw a pistol that looked like that (the Adams) at the house in Twenty-third-street; Mr. Walton had it; I never saw Charles in my life have a pistol like that.

Q.—Did you not tell your son Edwin that you would give him $2,000 if he would shoot Mr. Walton? A.—No Sir.

Q.—Did you not go out with him to shoot Mr. Walton? A.—No, Sir; there was no need of my pointing out Walton to him, he knew him; I never went out with him to shoot Walton; never called him a coward because he refused; he tried to commit suicide before Mr. Watton's death; he did it because I would not see his wife, and he said my name had been disgraced in the newspapers in connection with the bill of separation with Mr. Walton; he said he took laudanum; I sent for a physician; did not mean to tell him that I saw Edwin take the laudanum; I told him that the Walton family had scandalized me; they had told Mr. Field that I had danced before the servants naked; I told the physician that Mr. Walton had villified me to his pot-house companions; I might have said that my sons were very angry about it, and that I could hardly be responsible for what they did; I think I last saw Mr. Walton to speak to him before his death on the 6th or 7th of May; saw him several times after that; I think I never left the sons later than 11 o'clock on the night of the murder; I do not remember where I went on the day after the murder; went to Bellevue, also to Mr. Pickering's, very often; saw a great many persons at Bellevue; don't remember asking the gate-keeper more than once that my husband was dead; I hardly know what I said or did; I do not remember going through a gate, or anything about a gate; Mr. Walton went to Washington the week of his murder; I heard he went to learn if I had a husband living; I did not know he went to Washington until he was murdered; I think he told me himself that he saw Mr. Morrison in Ohio, and was perfectly satisfied with what Mr. Morrison had told him.

Mr. Moore, a judicial functionary of Rochester, was here requested to stand up. The witness could not recognize him.

Dr. Brown, of Rochester, was recognized as the gentleman from whom she hired the house in Main-street, Rochester.

Testimony continued—I never was in Washington after I married Mr. Walton; I was in Washington with Charles about three years ago; Charles had spoken of taking me to Europe when he went; I can't recollect of telling any person that Charles complained of Mr. Walton sending him to Europe.

Q.—Do you know Thomas Williams? A.—Yes, Sir; that is the person I suspected of the murder; he was at the Coroner's inquest and his testimony taken; he was not examined on the last trial; I did not know that any person left the house in Twenty-second-street, where I lived, on the night of the murder; I never heard of Mr. Walton having difficulty with Charles about bringing girls to the house; there was something said about some girls; I do not know where Charles lived before the murder; the difficulty with my husband about the separation was made up before I left the house; I complained to Mr. Slade that Mr. Walton had demanded what money I had received from the boarders in Twenty-third-street.

Direct resumed by Mr. Brady—When I left the Twenty-third-street house my son Frank was very sick; I should have left on the 1st of May, but staid there until the 7th, because my son was too sick to be removed; when I left I had left my preserves in the Twenty-third-street house; Mr. Walton gave me a permit to go and get whatever I wanted; I went round with Mrs. Margaret Mills, rang the bell, and no one answered; I looked through the keyhole and saw a woman in the house; I called some boys to go in by the cellar and come up and open the door; I think the woman then opened the door, and I went in; Mr. Williams came in and said I should not take anything; I said I would have my preserves, and went and got them; I think Williams was pushed aside by me; I was taken to Court as a burgler for that occurrence; the matter was settled: Capt. Bishop introduced me to Mr. Walton; Dr. Lekming, who attended Edwin, was the family physician of Mr. Walton; Edwin had gone away before; he had taken an emetic, and was partially recovered.

Mr. Brady here read notices of the legal proceedings in the divorce case of Mr. Walton and the witness, to show the abuse which had been heaped on her in the newspapers, which her son Edwin said was the cause of his endeavoring to commit suicide.

Testimony of Mrs. Walton continued—The habits of Charles were sober before he became acquainted with Moore; two glasses of brandy would make him almost crazy.

To Mr. Waterbury—Never saw my son Charles beastly druuk; don't think I ever saw him druuk over three times; once in Eighth-street; can't remember how often I saw him with a pistol.

TESTIMONY OF A. OAKEY HALL.

A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney elect, sworn and examined by Mr. Brady—I am District-Attorney elect; I have the certificate, Sir; I was one of Jefferds' counsel on the trial before; was counsel for Mrs. Walton previously; there were no witnesses called for the defence on Jefferds' former trial; the jury were out about half an hour; I saw Jefferds twice since his acquittal; once at my office; he called to tender his acknowledgments for our professional attentions; a conversation ensued; he stated that his mother had understood from you that he was liable to be tried again, or arrested by order of the District-Attorney; I told him yes; the papers in the case had been done up that morning, and were lying on the table; he asked me if he could have some of the papers, as numerous letters, extracts from the newspapers, &c.; I told him I thought it would not be safe for him to take them until after Mr. Waterbury left office; he asked if he could be arrested on the pending indictment; I advised him to go in the army, and he asked whether if he did so he could be sent for and arrested on the pending indictment; I told him yes; he seemed to be in fear more of being shut up in prison again, rather than of being tried again; he left, taking some of the papers, which I deemed immaterial; I did not see him again until a few days before the election; met him on the stairs; he and his mother, walking by, saw me, and came up the stairs; I was holding a sort of candidate's *levée* or "levy"—(laughter) I had a brief conversation with him and his mother; have not seen him since the last trial, except those two times; I mentioned that Mr. Waterbury would have recommitted him to prison, to await a trial upon that; he said, "The District-Attorney has not bench-warranted me yet;" I never said that when I got into the District-Attorney's office I would give him back his papers, not the slightest thing of the kind; Mr. Baker got his pistol back in the Poole case; when no person puts in a claim for a pistol after a trial, the practice is to return it under the statute relating to private property.

To Mr. Waterbury—There was in the testimony, on the former trial, about a pistol being sold to Charles Jefferds.

WM. M. SMITH RECALLED.

Examined by Mr. Brady—I think I saw the letter from Jefferds to Moore, one day in my store. [Letter shown.] That looks like the paper it was written on; Charles had been to Greenport the night before; while he was writing the letter I thought he had been drinking a little, by his actions; Charles told me a number of times that he knew he was liable to be tried again for the murder of Matthews; I told him to be careful of himself, and not drink so much.

To a Juror—Mr. Moore was not with him the night before he wrote the letter.

TESTIMONY OF BANDIN S. JONES.

Examined by Mr. Brady—I am a physician; practiced twenty years in this City; have been Surgeon of Police ten years, and am still; was so licensed by the District Attorney; know Charles Jefferds; first saw him about ten years ago; he was quite a little boy; saw him at the Hope House after the murder of Mr. Walton; it was about eight P. M., July 2, 1860; I was sent for to see him; I examined him, I found two glandular swellings in either groin, of some standing—a week or two, it appeared; it would have been extremely painful, even if possible, for him to have run on the night of June 30; I think it would have been very difficult for him to have run rapidly; I should think it almost impossible for him to have run the route which the murderer of Walton is represented to have run on the night of Walton's murder, June 30; the effect of such a run would be to have increased the inflammation of the glands.

To a Juror—Violent exercise will aggravate such a swelling, and sometimes cause them.

To Mr. Waterbury—They were syphilitic—bubo swellings; I have seen such swellings from syphilis come on in forty-eight hours; exercise is one cause of glandular enlargements.

To Mr. Brady—These were indurated swellings; it was my impression that it had existed for a week or two; I think one had partly suppurated—that would indicate the lapse of a week or so.

To the Court—It would be hastened by exercise.

To Mr. Brady—I think these swellings could not have been produced by exercise; they were syphilitic in their character.

Mr. Brady here put in evidence measurements of the distances alleged to have been traveled by the murderer, which were admitted by the District-Attorney.

Recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY FOR PROSECUTION.

Dr. Jonah Brown sworn—I am a citizen of Rochester; have been a physician, but have relinquished practice; I know Mrs. Ellen Walton; she has hired premises of me.

Defence objected to this line of testimony.

Mr. Waterbury said he proposed to use the evidence as to the character of the house kept by Mrs. Walton in Rochester.

Q.—Did you know of the character of the house kept by Mrs. Walton in Rochester?

Objected to and objection sustained.

TESTIMONY OF JUDGE MOORE.

Examined by Mr. Waterbury—I am a commission merchant in Rochester; when Mrs. Walton lived in Rochester I was Police Justice; during that time Mr. Morrison and Mrs. Ellen Waltou took an oath before me.

To Mr. Holmes,—I suppose the oath was in writing; I have not got it my possession; have made a search for it, but could not find it.

The defence objected that the paper should be produced.

Mr. Waierbury said that after the ineffectual search he could prove the conteuts of the peper.

The Court was disposed to admit the line of inquiry.

The defence further objected that the proposed evidence was irrelevant—not intended to contradict any specific statement of Mrs. Walton.

The Court ruled that the testimony was admissible.

The question was repeated as follows:

Q.—Did she make any statement under oath before you respecting her being the wife of Hamilton Morrison? A.—She did; she stated she was the wife of Hamilton Morrison; she made that statement under oath; this was, to the best of my recollection, about ten years ago.

To Mr. Brady—She left Rochester shortly after that; I think it was ten years ago.

To the Court—This was in connection with a complaint against John Boardman for an attempt to commit a rape.

To Mr. Brady—I think I saw the paper since it was taken; I have no recollection of seeing the inside of the paper for ten years; it was all written; I drew it myself; it was sworn to before me; the police office was at the corner of Buffalo and Sophia streets; this paper was among those that we did not think important; some of the public records I took to my house; very many papers, such as warrants that had been issued, and cases that there had been examinations on.

Q.—Then it is the habit of magistrates of Rochester to take portions of the public records to their houses when they leave office? A.—No, Sir; I do not know their habits; I took the papers because they were in the way; I looked for the paper at my house and at the magistrate's office last Summer; it was at the request of Mr. William Walton.

Mr. Brady—Now just read off that affidavit to the jury.

The Witness—I have no recollection so that I could read the paper to the jury; I could give the substance; the substance was that Boardman had attempted to commit a rape on Mrs. Morrison; that Morrison swore that Boardman had attempted to commit the rape on tha sofa; that Morrison had heard outcries and found upon rushing in his wife fainted and Boardman in a position showing what he was about to attempt; Boardman was a rich man—his business was that of a nurseryman; he never was an associate of mine; I think he lives in Rochester now; have not had any conversation with him in five years; Mr. Wm. T. Walton did not help me search for the affidavit.

To Mr. Waterbury—I was first requested to look for the affidavit in October.

Mr. Waterbury here offered in evidence the deed given by Hamilton Morrison and wife.

Officer Wm. T. Smith sworn—Examined by Mr. Waterbury—I am a Police-officer; arrested Mrs. Ellen M. Walton.

Evidence objected to, and overruled.

Job Long recalled—I know that previous to the death of John Walton good feeling prevailed between Wm. and John Walton; there was a little misunderstanding at the time they divided partnership.

To Mr. Brady—I knew of the letter that Wm. Walton wrote to John Walton; it did not cause any estrangement.

Samuel B. Allen sworn—Am one of the executors of John Walton; knew John Waltou fifteen or sixteen years; he was on very good terms with Wm. Walton before his death; he never expressed any herd feeling toward Wm. Waltou but once; he said he thought William was acting very indifferent.

Dr. Gunn recalled—I heard Dr. Jones' testimony; heard his opinion as to whether Jafferds could have performed that journey on the night of the murder.

Q.—What is your opinion as to the conclusion of Dr. Jones.

Objected to and withdrawn.

Q.—Could a person in the conditiou that Dr. Jones represented Jefferds to be have performed that journey? A.—I have had cases of that kind where the patients were not laid up an hour.

To Mr. Brady—Should think a man running from the Astor House to the Atlantic Ferry, and crossing immediately, would appear excited on reaching the Brooklyn side.

William Compton sworn—I live at Newark, N. J.; keep a livery stable; know the prisoner a little over two years; have heard people talk of his character for peace and quietness; not much within the last eighteen months; Jefferds lived in Newark while I was acquainted with him about three months; his general character among those who knew him was bad.

To Mr. Brady—Have heard some fifteen or twenty persons speak of Jefferds in the public house where he frequented; these were people who knew of a difficulty between myself and Jefferds.

Emmons Clark, sworn—Am a member of the Second Company National Guard; Jefferds was a member of that company; his character for peace and quiet was bad.

To Mr. Brady—I have heard persons say he was intemperate and quarrelsome, and had threatened the lives of people; of one individual I heard: could not say how many persons I heard speak of him; Jefferds was dismissed for disorderly conduct, and for conduct unbecoming a genileman; he was intoxicated at times.

Stuart M. Brant sworn—Know Charles Jefferds; was formerly police officer in Newark, N. J.; I have seen him intoxicated and very disorderly; his reputation in Newark is bad.

To Mr. Brady—I have seen him intoxicated more than once; he used obscene language, and was lively, and talked like all drunken men do generally; there was general remark of his being riotous and disorderly.

To the Court—This was in August, 1859.

John Williams sworn—I reside in Newark; heard people talk about him; they said he was a pretty hard boy. [This witness created considerable merriment by his answers as to whether he knew anything about Jefferds' character for peace and quietness. He did not appear to know much, and was ordered to stand aside.]

Wm. A. B. Clements, sworn—Am engaged in the Post-office; when the prisoner was there he was under my charge; he had the reputation of being rather quarrelsome; at times violent.

To Mr. Holmes—Every once in a while he would get into difficulty with the clerks.

Q.—Is it not unusual for a bad, quarrelsome boy to be kept in une of our public departments five years? A.—You know what keeps a man in office as well as I do; I have heard Mr. Cortland, Young and others speak against Jefferds' character.

Edmund M. Champlain, sworn—Am employed in the Post-office; Jefferds' character was inclined to be bad.

John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, sworn—Wm. B. Moore is a member of the Police Department; he was detailed in August last.

Mr. Brady—I admit that Mr. Kenuedy's instructions were right.

Q.—What were the instructions? A.—I am not prepared to say; I cannot recollect exactly the phraseology; they were given orally; in substance I explained to Mr. Moore the delicate character of the duties that were expected of him; I then directed him to make the acquaintance of Jefferds, associate with him, go where Jefferds went, see his habits, notice his associations, listen to his conversation, take accurate notes of everything that took place, not to introduce the subject of the Walton murder, but if Jefferds should introduce the subject to join him in the conversation, hear what he had to say, and, if he made any confession, to take note of it; I also directed him to see the District-Attorney, and to take any suggestions the District-Attorney might feel disposed to give him.

To Mr. Brady—I have resided in the City since 1834; have been connected with the Police since June 1, 1860.

Q.—Who first directed your attention to the necessity and the propriety of putting a shadow on Jefferds' track? A.—A day or two after the former trial of Jefferds I saw the District-Attorney, and I felt inclined to chide him for allowing Jefferds to go on his own recognizances, and asked him why he had done so.

Q.—Who suggested the idea of "piping" him? A.—I do not know but I may be entitled to that myself.

Q.—Have you ever known a case where private money was placed in the hands of the District-Attorney for the purpose of advancing criminal business? A.—I can't say that I have; I do not know that it was done in this case.

Mr. Brady—We have proven it, but it came like drawing teeth.

Q.—Were your instructions for him to be particular in taking notes? A.—Yes, Sir; I asked him not to make a report to me, but retain a recollection of the facts until the trial.

Charlotte Beatty sworn.—Examined by Mr. Holmes. I know Charles Jefferds since he was eight or nine years of age; he boarded with me four or five years, until he was 13 or 14 years of age; he was a remarkably good sit-postured boy; he was affectionate and obedient; I could always control him stone; he was mischievous, like other boys, but if he did a fault he would fall on my neck and ask me to forgive him.

John Robert Beatty, grandson of the last witness, had known Jefferds thirteen years; corroborated her testimony; knew nothing vicious about Charles at that time; it is about ten years since I associated with him.

Joseph Jacobson sworn—Knew Jefferds during three years last; his character for peace and quiet was, that he was considered a wild boy—nothing more; nothing bad; he would be a little quarrelsome when in liquor.

Alex. Mayer—Knew Jefferds eleven years; as far as he had heard, supposed Jefferds' character for peace and quiet to be good; knew him socially and otherwise.

Mr. Holmes said they had ten or twelve witnesses who were in Court, but they would not detain the Court.

The testimony in the case was then declared closed, and the Court adjourned to this morning.

In Part II., before Judge McCunn, the trial of William C. Hornfager for perjury was commenced, and occupied the whole day. The prisoner is a lawyer, about 55 years of age, and is charged with having committed perjury in testimony given before Ex-Judge Mitchell as Referee, in a case in which he acted as counsel. The complaint is made by Mr. H. C. Talmadge, who alleges that he was defrauded out of $40,000 by conspiracy and false swearing on the part of Hornfager and others. The trial will be resumed this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange. ..Dec. 23, 1861.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Con	89	430	N. Y. Cen. Railroad	75⅞
2,000	Kentucky State 6s	72	50	do.....s10	75¾
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '66.	79	200	do.....s.	76⅛
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '77.	79¾	100	do.....b30	77
5,000	Missouri State 6s.	39	200	do.....b10	77
25,000	do	38⅞	250	do.....b3	77
5,000	do.....s30	38⅞	45	Hnd. Riv. Railroad.	35⅜
9,000	Cal. State 6s.....	77½	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	44⅜
4,000	Har. 1st Mtge Bs.	96	300	do.....s30	45
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c.	94½	160	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	38
5,000	Ill. Central R. Bs.	85	150	do.....s30	38
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	10	100	Panama R.....b15.	110
25	Pac. Mt. St'p Co....	84½	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	57
92	do.....	85	400	do.....	57⅛
100	do'.....	85⅛	50	Gal. & Ch. R...ex div	63¼
25	do.....s30	86⅛	350	do.....	63½
275	Erie Railway.....	26⅜	1350	Clev. & Tol. R.....	30
22	do.....	26¾	100	do.....b30	30⅛
50	do.....	28¾	300	Chic. & Rk. I. R....	46⅛
50	do.....b3	27	5	Bank of Commerce.	77
50	do.....s3	26⅞	8	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	82⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	California St. 7s.	77¼	50	Ill. Central R. S....	57¾
2,000	Missouri 6s 1ss. to H. & St. J. R.	48	100	Clev. & Tol. R.....	30⅜
			250	do.....s30	30⅜
9,000	Minn. St. 8 p. ct. Bs.	72	200	do.....	30⅜
8,000	E. R. 1st Mort. Bs.	101½	150	do.....b30	30⅝
20	Continental Bank..	73	50	Erie R. Preferred..	48
100	N. Y. Central R....	76⅜	50	do.....	47¾
100	do.....s30	76⅜	25	do.....	47⅞
50	do.....s10	76¾	50	Hudson River R....	35⅜
65	Pac. M. Steam Co..	85	200	Harlem Railroad....	11
50	do.....s30	84⅜	50	Mich. Central R....	46
150	Erie Railway.....	26⅜	50	Gal. & Chi. R. ex div.	63¼
100	do.....	26⅞	50	do.....	64
100	do.....b30	27¼			

MONDAY, Dec. 23—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 21, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 14:

Decrease in Loans	$1,863,472
Decrease in Specie	2,622,109
Decrease in Circulation	31,403
Decrease in Uudrawn Deposits	4,482,011

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchnnges between the Banks, and including also the Snb-Treasury Specie Average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 22, 1860.	Dec. 21, 1861.	Dec. 14, 1861.
Capital	$69,158,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	132,152,299	155,784,280	151,641,702
Specie	20,326,970	36,813,369	39,435,478
Circulation	8,284,172	8,559,361	8,590,764
Gross Deposits	104,128,509	145,781,924	148,496,604
Exchanged	18,251,633	20,884,390	19,117,059
Undrawn	85,676,876	124,897,534	129,379,545
In Sub-Treasury	2,931,301	4,494,793	8,093,911

The Bank return shows a decrease in all departments—the heaviest being in Deposits. The difference in Specie, as anticipated, is about two and a half millions at Bank and three and a half at the Sub-Treasury; making the total withdrawals of the week, or transfers from general to *special* Deposit, over six millions, exclusive of the receipts from California, which appear not to have gone into Bank. Most of the withdrawals of Gold remain in the City. Less than half remillion went to Europe, and possibly a million and a half to the interior of the country. The remainder is held in private hands, ready for shipment to Europe if the Exchanges should keep up, or for sale on the spot for a "small consideration," in the possible event of a suspension of Specie payments by the Banks and the Government. The first chance of speculation is somewhat diminished by the look of the Foreign Bill market to day. The last is contingent upon the complete restoration of political confidence, and the prospective continued harmony between the Banks and the Treasury. Taking the entire prospect into view we cannot see that this speculation in Gold, based upon the occurrences of the next few weeks, is likely *to pay*. The movement has apparently already done its worst on the Money market, as the turn to-day is very decidedly in the direction of a freer supply and easier rates. The Foreign Exchanges are also quoted easier, especially on Merchant bills against the shipment of Produce. The Bankers are drawers at 110¼ at 60 days' sight on London, and 111 at sight, and buyers of Merchant bills at 108½@109¼ ₱ cent. The following are the Contiuental rates, as quoted to us by Mr. N. Brandt, Broker in Foreign bills, No. 39 Exchange-place:

Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 13¾c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 6¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder	41⅜c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ marc banco	37c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin	42⅛c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₱ rix dollar	80¾c.

The English news in this morning's papers, and the return of Gen. Scott in the *Arago*, were generally construed as favorable to our relations with Great Britain, although early in the day, before the regular meeting of the Board, some sales of Stocks were made, apparently on a less favorable view of these advices. At both sessions of the Board the feeling, as manifested in the demand and prices for Stocks, was favorable, and the closing rates of Saturday were fully sustained on most of the list, and in some instances exceeded. The printed sales are not large in the aggregate. While buyers were ready, at current rates, for New-York Central and other Railways, they were not disposed to stimulate the market, and as few sellers were inclined to press their contracts, the result is a moderate actual business. The National Stocks were tame, and a fraction lower than on Saturday. Missouri 6 ₱ cents. sold at 39@38¾ ₱ cent. The business was very light in City Bank shares, and quite as much so in the Railway mortgages—prices ruling rather better for the latter. Late in the afternoon the Share Market left off at steady bidding prices, but without much business. The speculative sellers are generally indisposed to multiply contracts ahead, although some of them profess to believe that the look of both political and financial affairs denotes an unsettled confidence.

New-York Central	76¾	Pacific Mail	85
Erie	26¾	Panama	103¾
Erie Preferred	47¾	Ill. Central	57¾
Rock Island	45¼	Missouri	38¾
Toledo	30⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	83
Galena	63¾	Hudson	35⅜
Mich. Central	45	Harlem Preferred	26½
Mich. Guaranteed	38⅛	Michigan Southern	17⅜

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares. The usual quarterly dividend of 6 ₱ cent. has been declared by the Chemical Bank. The Broadway declares a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent.:

New-York	80	Broadway	112
Merchants'	75	American Exchange	77
State of New-York	76	Shoe & Leather	75
Commerce	76		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	M. S. & N. In. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	77
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64.	91½	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	84
Erie first, '58	101	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	70
Erie thirds, '83	82	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₱ c.	25
Erie fourths, '80	71⅜	L. C. & Mt. L. G. Bds.	12
Erie fifths, '85	62	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	80
Hudson firsts, '89	104	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s	36
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	96	Chi. & N. W. seconds.	10
Hudson thirds, '75	75½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	28
Hudson convert. '67	68	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	103
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	96	Gal. & Chi. firsts	98
Harlem seconds, '64	92⅜	Chi. & Rock Island	83
Harlem thirds, '68	74	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72⅜
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	90	Lack. & Western 8's	91
Mich. Cent. n. f., 6 ₱ c. '82	91	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77
Ch., Bur. & Quin. 8 ₱ c.	94	M. & P. Du C. firsts, p'd.	76
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. Aregut. B.	87	M. & P. Du C. seconds, p.	51
Northern Ia. firsts	80	Cleve., P. & Ashtabula	125
N. Ind., Gos. Line	78¾		

The following sales of Stocks were made at auction this afternoon by Adrian H. Muller, by order of Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of the State of Illinois:

$6,500	Virginia State 6s, and July coupons	45⅜
8,000	Tennessee 6s, and July coupons	40¾
4,000	Minnesota 8s. 1867	76½
225	Illinois and Michigan Canal 6s, 1870	78
17,000	Illinois and Michigan Canal 6s, 1860	78¾@79⅛
5,000	Illinois 6s, 1860	78 @78½
4,000	Illinois 6s, 1862	78¾
4,000	Illinois 6s, 1870	78¾
8,000	Illinois 6s, 1877	79¾
18,000	Michigan 6s, 1863, large bonds	76¾@76¾
20,000	Michigan 6s, 1863	78¾@79¾
8,000	Michigan 6s, 1879	78¾

The Washington Marine Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 3½ ₱ cent.

The earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad for November were:

1861	$302,000 00 | 1860 $235,000 00
Increase	$67,000 00

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $4,469,250, including $3,721,577 on account of the Loan, and $56,000 for Customs; Payments, $2,919,325, including redeemed 6 ₱ cent. Notes. Balance, this afternoon, $4,315,404.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. Dec. 21.	Loans. Dec. 14.	Specie. Dec. 21.	Specie. Dec. 14.
Bk. of New-York	5,393,682	6,537,657	1,229,426	1,312,076
Manhattan Co	6,999,709	5,717,258	1,643,347	1,758,644
Merchants' Bank	6,281,638	6,072,673	1,767,683	2,028,224
Mechanics' Bank	4,597,268	4,670,377	972,164	804,216
Union Bank	3,733,603	3,776,941	491,992	606,559
Bank of America	7,398,995	7,644,467	2,613,880	2,321,547
Phœnix Bank	4,273,613	4,413,239	613,011	840,603
City Bank	2,768,832	2,776,762	975,801	1,543,791
Tradesmen's Bank	2,039,123	1,972,905	170,407	209,365
Fulton Bank	1,670,432	1,676,114	644,289	662,845
Chemical Bank	1,710,494	1,662,041	2,608,070	2,869,490
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,366,391	2,489,701	239,116	249,585
National Bank	2,892,424	2,703,702	371,410	403,136
Butch. & Drov. Bk	2,127,847	2,179,194	298,000	281,655
Mech. & Trad. Bk	1,344,751	1,351,923	198,959	201,338
Greenwich Bank	507,488	533,633	180,861	165,770
Leather Man. Bk	1,924,985	1,908,079	412,232	397,554
Seventh Ward Bk	1,327,827	1,385,261	359,170	397,065
Bk. St. New-York	6,191,397	4,960,377	953,581	1,411,616
Am. Exchange Bk	9,077,767	9,510,171	3,031,998	2,923,732
Bk. of Commerce	16,957,837	17,520,222	2,734,263	3,136,846
Broadway Bank	4,668,004	4,620,765	2,621,126	3,078,269
Ocean Bank	2,211,694	2,256,631	301,002	287,482
Mercantile Bank	2,893,332	2,903,379	795,815	919,286
Pacific Bank	1,157,108	1,157,718	238,902	227,314
Bank of Republic	4,522,746	4,418,515	579,356	874,953
Chatham Bank	947,461	969,174	145,652	112,820
People's Bank	834,887	888,369	117,429	119,966
Bank of N. Am	2,394,503	2,386,148	247,236	333,942
Hanover Bank	2,049,534	2,099,526	183,970	212,239
Irving Bank	1,024,232	1,041,165	181,055	194,044
Metropolitan Bk	8,426,574	6,764,831	2,416,980	2,396,148
Citizen's Bank	904,090	896,884	153,873	142,439
Nassau Bank	2,149,985	2,167,500	569,011	602,627
Market Bank	2 048,345	2,085,040	242,843	273,906
St. Nicholas Bank	1,631,633	1,672,651	258,536	145,790
Shoe & Leath. Bk	3,402,872	3,434,129	257,868	269,383
Corn Exch. Bank	2,555,810	2,546,181	451,284	461,266
Continental Bank	3,902,063	4,014,785	412,610	426,692
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,727,688	1,748,102	190,750	216,549
Oriental Bank	684,904	687,835	115,905	129,596
Marine Bank	966,017	946,784	199,469	178,051
Atlantic Bank	900,950	873,003	102,129	112,776
Imp. & Trad's Bk	3,176,556	3,198,540	456,347	453,100
Park Bank	5,963,474	5,894,181	2,242,565	2,447,906
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	932,210	1,028,833	161,520	127,019
Grocers' Bank	672,410	713,238	83,268	101,583
North River Bank	762,331	847,938	132,619	109,615
East River Bank	393,374	409,139	45,815	49,212
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	1,002,019	1,017,260	183,487	143,877
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	443,979	463,347	71,251	58,305
N. Y. Exch. Bank	376,329	372,964	22,636	25,362
Bull's Head Bank	455,919	479,518	72,443	70,186
N. Y. County Bank	331,071	338,054	73,249	57,752
Total	155,784,430	157,647,793	36,818,369	39,425,478
	Decrease...$1,863,472		Decrease...$2,622,109	

Banks.	Circulation. Dec. 21.	Circulation. Dec. 14.	Deposits—Net. Dec. 21.	Deposits—Net. Dec. 14.
Bk. of New-York	380,264	364,173	4,106,847	4,276,411
Manhattan Co	245,598	243,150	4,288,163	5,077,228
Merchants' Bank	195,929	209,229	5,016,846	5,077,228
Mechanics' Bank	231,648	225,374	3,647,576	3,846,878
Union Bank	189,740	199,648	2,620,719	2,735,620
Bank of America	113,541	113,142	7,416,435	7,518,857
Phœnix Bank	126,944	131,628	3,064,022	3,270,553
City Bank	.....	.....	2,767,436	3,318,038
Tradesmen's Bank	259,032	256,037	1,161,653	1,141,834
Fulton Bank	202,293	203,650	1,726,961	1,767,427
Chemical Bank	352,261	395,018	4,231,862	4,239,457
Merch. Exch. Bk.	118,452	118,593	1,369,936	1,507,561
National Bank	119,074	122,870	1,688,514	1,728,916
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	293,877	295,038	1,444,838	1,460,479
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	161,234	160,915	1,018,648	1,039

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 24, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ZAMPILLA ASSOCIATION—RAOUL—THE SCHOOLMASTER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—LITTLE TOM—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HEERMANN'S SOIREES DE PRESTIDIGITATION.

NIBLO'S SALOON—PEAK FAMILY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—UP AT THE HILLS—YOU CAN'T MARRY YOUR GRANDMOTHER.

WINTER GARDEN—LAKES OF KILLARNEY—OUR GAL—THE HAPPY MAN.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—GIGNOUX'S INDIAN SUMMER—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There are no new developments from Washington regarding the *Trent* affair, and none need be expected before the arrival of the dispatches by the *America*.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that a skirmish took place on Sunday at Newmarket Bridge. Four companies sent out from Newport's News were attacked by rebel cavalry and infantry, and two regiments were ordered out to reinforce them. The extent of the skirmish is not yet known, but some three or four of our men are ascertained to have been wounded.

From Kentucky, we have a confirmation of the rumor that the rebels have been tearing up the track of the railroad between Green River and Bowling Green—probably to prevent pursuit. No collision has yet taken place between SCHOEPF and ZOLLICOFFER. Several traitorous members of the Kentucky Legislature have been expelled.

The scouts who left Cairo some time since have returned from Keatucky, and report that the rebels have placed batteries of rifled cannon on the Tennessee River to sink the National gunboat *Conestoga*, which makes occasional trips in that direction; also, that a large contrshand trede is carried on from Illinois with the rebels *viâ* Cave-in-Rock, on the Ohio River; elso, that 10,000 picked men from Virginia will reinforce Columbus by Christmas. The rebels show great activity in their works, and ere fortifying at Sykestown, Missouri, sixteen miles from Charlestown.

We publish this morning an interesting statement made by Lieut. HURD, of the Second Maine Regiment, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run, and has recently been released. He, together with Col. CORCORAN and some three hundred others were confined in the Charleston Jail at the time of the great conflagration there, and they only escaped from the jail, which was burnt, by leaping from a window, no effort being made to save them by the Charlestonians. Col. CORCORAN, Lieut. HURD believes, escaped during the confusion, as he expressed his determination to try to reach Beaufort or the North, and has not since been heard of. According to Lieut. HURD's representations, the National prisoners now in the South are treated in the most brutal and unjustifiable manner.

Letters from prisoners in Richmond state that Hon. ALFRED ELY recently proposed to appropriate $5,000 from his private funds for their relief. The unfortunate fellows refused to accept the donation, preferring to trust to the generosity of the Government.

We publish this morning, under our monetary heading, the first draft of the bill prepared by the House Committee on Finance, in accordance with the suggestions of Secretary CHASE, to provide for and regulate the currency of the country, and to promote the public credit. It will probably be much modified in the course of discussion, but the public will be enabled to note those modifications as they occur, and thus have a comparatively correct knowledge of its provisions as soon as it is perfected.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Persia*, having British troops on board for Canada, passed Cape Race yesterday afternoon, having left England on the 15th. The advices are three days later than those by the *Edinburgh*. The all-important feature of the news is the announcement of the death of the consort of Queen VICTORIA, Prince ALBERT. He expired at noon of Sunday, the 15th, his disease being gastric fever.

The *Persia* has on board eleven hundred troops destined for Canada, and the *Australasian* is reported to be immediately behind her, with another considerable body. It is also reported that ten companies of engineers are to be sent to Canada immediately.

The Earl of Derby is said to have been consulted by the British Government relative to the *Trent* affair. He is understood to approve of its war policy, and to have counseled shipowners to instruct outward-bound vessels to signalize any English vessels that war with America is probable.

There is no change of moment to note in financial and commercial affairs.

We also have this morning an additional dispatch by the *Edinburgh*, which gives some intimation as to the tone of the French and German Press. The Austrian papers are fearful that a war between England and America would remove the only obstacle in Europe to French ambition, and that France would begin war against Germany.

Our Paris correspondent, in the letter which we publish this morning, represents the French sentiment as generally against the United States.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, Mr. DAVIS, the new Senator from Kentucky, appeared and took his seat. A memorial was presented from citizens of Boston, representing that the freedom of the Press had been abridged, and asking relief. The bill making an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the construction of gunboats for operations on the Western rivers was reported from the Committee on Finance, and passed. Mr. KING, of New-York offered a resolution, which was laid over, requesting the President to institute law proceedings against persons held in custody by Executive authority. A resolution was passed providing for a Select Committee of three, to inquire into the expediency of connecting some of the military and naval stations on the coast by submarine telegraph. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill providing against the return of fugitive slaves by the army, and for the punishment of any officer ordering it. The bill to increase the number of Cadets at West Point from 170 to 350 was taken up and debated at considerable length, but was not definitely acted upon. It receives much opposition on the score of economy.

In the House, a bill for the better organization of the military establishment was introduced by Mr. PERRY, of New-Jersey. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, introduced a bill to enforce the writ of *habeas corpus*. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A joint resolution, introduced by Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, to suspend the collection of the National tax in that State for one year, was appropriately referred. The delegate from New-Mexico, Mr. WATTS, introduced a bill providing a temporary Government in Arizona. The resolution introduced by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, on Friday, requesting the Military Committee to prepare a new article of war for the punishment of all officers using any forces under their command for the return of fugitive slaves was considered, and finally adopted. The Committee on Territories was directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing territorial Governments within the limits of disloyal States. The bill to increase the duties on tea, coffee and sugar, was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, and passed after some debate, 77 to 29. It was immediately sent to the Senate, and passed that body also. The resolution introduced by Mr. MORRHEAD, of Pennsylvania, requesting the Judiciary Committee to report a bill debarring forever any rebel from holding office under the Constitution and laws of the United States, was passed. The Committee on the Post-office was instructed to report a bill providing some safe method for the transmission of money through the mails. It was resolved, the Senate concurring, to adjourn until the 2d of January, but, it being ascertained that the Senate had adjourned without acting upon the resolution, it was subsequently resolved to adjourn until Thursday; from that day until Monday, and again until the 2d of January.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North Star*, which arrived at this port last evening, brought the mails, passengers and treasure which left San Francisco by the steamer of the fifth. She left Aspinwall on the evening of the 14th. The advices from the United States of Colombia by this arrival are important. From Bogota, the capital, the news is twelve days later. The State of Santander had at last been pacified, by the submission of the rebel leader, CANAL—leaving only two States in which there are men in arms against the Mosquera Government, Antioquia and Cauca; and the latest intelligence from there renders it probable that soon they also will submit, and the war be thus entirely entirely ended. A conspiracy against the Governor of Panama is said to have been discovered among the Carthageniens, growing out of dissatisfaction at his adhesion to the Mosquera cause. The news from the South Pacific States is not specially important.

Company C, of the former Fremont Body Guard, having reentered the National service, has passed resolutions calling on Capt. ZAGONYI to let them have the flag which was presented to the Guard by Mrs. FREMONT.

Capt. C. O. LOOMIS' battery of Michigan Artillery numbering 142 men, 132 horses, six wagons and six rifled cannon, has been transferred from Western Virginia, where it has done excellent service, to the department of the Cumberland.

Seven hundred regulers of the force surrendered to the rebels in Texas by Maj. LYNDE, passed through Rochester on Friday, destined for Rome and Syracuse, whence they will go to Sackett's Harbor and Oswego, to garrison the forts at those places.

It is stated that the Government has decided upon the establishment of a naval depôt and Navy-yard on Lake Michigan.

The reported insanity of Gen. W. T. SHERMAN is authoritatively denied by J. H. HAMMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. HALLECK.

Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the State Legislature, to make provision for the collection of the national tax.

The Chicago *Journal* states upon what it considers good authority, that President LINCOLN has determined to appoint Hon. O. H. BROWNING, now United States Senator from Illinois, to the National Supreme Court, in place of Judge MCLEAN, deceased.

J. H. GREEN, the "reformed gambler," is a Captain in one of the Indiana regiments.

The Board of Aldermen last evening appropriated $15,000 to the Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York State Militia to replace the uniforms worn out in the three months' service. The Mayor sent in a veto of the resolution establishing a depôt at No. 56 Theatre-alley, for the supply of wood and coal to steam fire engines. The weekly statement of the Comptroller shows the receipts during the week to have been $94,199 32; expenditures, $471,395 10—balance in treasury Dec. 21, $3,396,646 11. The Board of Councilmen held a regular session, and transacted considerable routine business. A resolution directing the Comptroller to take legal steps to revest the City with the title to the Gensevoort property, was referred. The question of erecting a bell-tower in Fifty-first-street, strongly opposed on account of its proximity to the Child's Nursery and St. Luke's Hospital, was again laid over without action. The official power of the civic authorities was directed to be employed in procuring the speedy exchange of Capt. HUGH MCQUADE, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

The testimony in the Walton-Matthews case was highly interesting yesterday. The developments concerning the early history of Mrs. WALTON, the mother of the prisoner, were somewhat startling. All the testimony was closed. To-day Mr. BRADY will sum up for the defence, and Mr. WATERBURY for the prosecution. The case will, no doubt, be given to the jury to-night. The Court of Oyer and Terminer was adjourned *sine die* yesterday, by Justice INGRAHAM. The next term commences on the first Monday in January.

The Stock and Money Markets were quite steady yesterday, and there is a gradual return of confidence from last week's political and financial excitement. The Foreign Exchanges are easier by ¼@½ ℔ cent. on Bankers' and ¾@1 ℔ cent. on Merchant bills on England.

The stormy weather yesterday, checked business. A fair demand prevailed for Flour, and a limited inquiry for Grain generally, at essentially unchanged rates. Provisions, Hay, Sugars, Tallow, Spices and Whisky were in moderate request. Rio Coffee was was actively sought after. Hops, Metals, Oils, Rice, Fish, Cotton, Molasses and Naval Stores were quiet. No important alterations occurred in other branches of trade.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The condition of the Union prisoners at the South not only justifies the determination of the Government to effect an exchange, but urges the exchange to be accomplished with all possible speed. The misery of these men is represented as extreme. Provided by their jailers with no better food than is fed, in periods of scarcity, to the slaves; half covered only with the tattered garments they took with them from the battle field; and, worse than all, held in a condition of enforced idleness and vacancy at a time when men of energetic temperment are eager for action and the duties of the field, they realize a punishment as pitiless as can well be inflicted by one human being upon another. The prisoners detained at the North fare far less cruelly. They are certainly exposed to the rigors of a climate to which they have never been used; but the Government has supplied them with abundant food; their sick have been looked after with the utmost tenderness; charity has furnished clothing and a variety of contributions to comfort; and they have been exposed to none of that official harshness, and popular contumely, which have added so greatly to the misery of our brave fellows in Richmond and Charleston. The argument for the exchange is all in favor of the North; and the more rapidly it is urged, the more important the discount from the sufferings of its imprisoned soldiers. The only fear is that the practice of releasing rebel prisoners upon their repeating the oath of allegiance, will leave us short of material for the redemption of all our unfortunates.

England's Demand for Redress.

The nature of the propositions which Lord LYONS is charged to lay before Mr. SEWARD still eludes public curiosity. Of this suspense the organs of secession are disposed to make the best possible use in the way of exciting popular apprehension, particularly as the lapse of each succeeding day renders a war less likely to result from the forthcoming negotiations. These professional alarmists assert, indeed, that no negotiations are to take place. They repeat that the surrender of SLIDELL and MASON is required to precede any diplomatic correspondence, and that a refusal to concede this vital preliminary, will render all peaceful adjustment impracticable. The conspicuous absurdity of these stories need hardly be indicated. History furnishes no precedent for such violent displacement of diplomatic forms, even in cases where the fact complained of has been outrageous and even intolerable, and where the offender has been as inaccessible to pacific influences as the Bey of Tripoli or the King of Dahomey. We may rest assured that in the present instance, where England so much needs the support of the public opinion of the world, its Government will not adopt a course which must necessarily expose it to the censure of having forced upon the United States an inevitable quarrel, upon a foundation no broader than a variance in the interpretation of a maritime rule.

In this view we are strengthened by the statements of the Paris *Patrie*. That journal represents more intimately than any other those opinions of the French Government, which have not been sufficiently formulated to be uttered through the *Moniteur*. Very rarely have its announcements been belied by the event, save in instances where it has been employed to test popular feeling, and where the test has resulted unfavorably to the contemplated policy or act. The contents of the instructions sent to Lord LYONS were, as a matter of course, in the present strait relations between Downing-street and the Tuileries, communicated to the French Government. The *Patrie*, in clearly stating the character of these instructions, unquestionably does so by official sanction; and we are fully authorized to believe that its statement is in every respect correct. It tells us that the dispatches are couched in the most moderate language, all "hurtful expressions" being avoided; that the grounds taken by the British Government, under the advice of legal authority, are stated to be irreconcilable with the proceedings of Capt. WILKES; and those proceedings being thus illegal, demand is made for reparation and restitution. The reparation will take the shape of an apology for the formal error of the American officer; the restitution will consist in the liberation of the insurgent envoys, so that they may take refuge as quickly as possible beneath the flag, from the shelter of which they were so rudely torn.

If such be the character of the British requirement, it is evident that so far from being an ultimatum—the abrupt termination of intercourse—it is really the customary initiation of negotiation. The language is not of dictation and menace—it invites to peaceful arrangement. Dispatches so worded convey no insult to the government receiving them. They are rather the emollients which prepare the way for a tranquil solution. Nor is the busy military preparation of England irreconcilable with this impression. We must always bear in mind, what the English Press makes the staple of its discontent with the United States, the supposition that our Government seeks a war with England. Mr. SEWARD figures in the British imagination as a Giant Blunderbore, thirsting day and night for the blood of Englishmen, and their bones to make his bread withal. The dispatches thus far received by Lord LYONS we now know to be founded solely on the story of the *Trent* people; and to have left England before any American version of the transaction had been received, and while no doubt was entertained of the seizure having been the result of orders issued from Washington. One by one these errors have disappeared from the minds of the British Ministers. They have discovered how entirely unpremeditated was the act of Capt. WILKES. They have found that the popular rejoicing over the event referred to the seizure of two signally obnoxious persons, and not to any insult supposed to have been inflicted upon the British flag. The whole tone of discussion in the American Press has satisfied them that our jubilation was based on the supposition that no wrong had been done to England; that every principle of international law had been complied with scrupulously. And they will learn presently how absurd is the charge against this Government of desiring to foment a foreign war, and how unjust the belief that public opinion here has settled so determinedly upon a perverse interpretation of the international code, that nothing short of gunpowder can disturb it.

While, therefore, the first step taken by the British Cabinet, upon the least favorable view of the matter, was, we have every reason to believe, careful, moderate, and pointing to conciliation, we have reason to know that every subsequent addition to their information has tended to confirm them in the wish for an amicable settlement. For this reason, the delay which appears to attend the movements of Lord LYONS and Secretary SEWARD is of unspeakable value; and while we may look for a continuance beyond the sea of warlike demonstrations, intended to correct, by a formidable show of strength, the presumed anxiety of President LINCOLN for war, we may as confidently look for an immediate reaction and general confession of relief, when it is found that the gauntlet will not be taken up by the American Government, and that the insult supposed to be offered the Cross of St. George can be atoned with something less precious than blood.

The War on the Kansas Frontier.

Gen. HUNTER'S Department, as recently organized, embraces the State of Kansas and the four vast Territories to its north, south and west—Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, and the Indian domain. In geographical extent it is far the largest of any of the military departments. His command comprises now about sixteen thousand men, mostly stationed at Leavenworth and other points on the Missouri River border, at Fort Scott and other points on the western land line of Missouri, with detachments at Denver and elsewhere in the Territories, and some in Missouri. The work to be accomplished is to defend Kansas from PRICE, RAINS and MCCULLOCH's marauders; to keep in subjection the wild Indians of the Plains; to rescue the Indian domain west of Arkansas from the hands of the semi-civilized secession red men; to tickle the ribs of Arkansas itself; perhaps to trepan Texas; and may be, in certain events, to make a bold push southward even for the Gulf of Mexico. The first part of the work, the defence of Kansas, may almost be said to be accomplished already, by Gen. POPE's dashing operations last week in Western Missouri; for PRICE will never dare now to move west of his present position, where he might be suddenly cut off from retreat by POPE, and the rest of his ruffians he as neatly *bagged* as a couple of thousands of them have just been by that intrepid General. The Indian difficulty is now also likely to find a very easy solution, since delegations from the tribes have visited Washington, and been impressed by the fact that the National army was what they loftily designated a "big thing." The whole army of this Department will thus speedily be set free for a Winter campaign in the seceded States of the Southwest or somewhere else. The troops composing this column are of the very best material for campaigning in the whole army. They are mostly Westerners, hardy and self-helping, accustomed to exposure, expert with the rifle, and full of adventure and the spirit of war. Most of them, too, have seen service during the past Summer in Missouri, and are anxious again to meet the rebel foemen with whom they have already measured blades. The force in the Department will probably be increased ere long to twenty or twenty-five thousand men. Under a dashing and valorous leader, this column will assuredly do work this Winter that will make the Western sky glorious.

The efficiency of the Division, however, is greatly weakened by contentions and by a want of confidence in some of its commanders. Gen. HUNTER, himself, is one of the very ablest and most scientific soldiers in the regular service; but there are grounds of dissatisfaction which make him strongly desirous to be at once transferred to another command. Gen. DENVER, too, is an accomplished leader; but he had the misfortune of being one of the long procession of Governors who, during the days of PIERCE and BUCHANAN, marched out to Kansas and then marched back again, bearing with him the thorough dislike of the people of the Territory. Most of the troops under his command are those Kansas men he formerly tried to govern; and there are Colonels and other officers serving under him now who, but three years ago, in the Territorial war, actually fought against him in the field. As a consequence, there are enmities, hickerings and inefficiency.

It was announced by telegraph from Washington, the other day, when LANE was confirmed by the Senate in his Brigadier-Generalship, that he would succeed HUNTER in the command of the troops in that Department. If such be the decision of the President, there is no doubt that it would give immense satisfaction to the Kansas army; would at once put a new phase on its somewhat distracted affairs, and give a new direction to its military operations. If LANE be put under rigid rules as to his conduct and mode of operations, he will undoubtedly observe them; and if, with his column of 25,000 men, he be ordered to report in thirty days in Arkansas, or in ninety days in Southern Texas, there is nothing in either one of these rebel States that is likely to prevent him from obeying his orders. In conducting military operations on the frontier, it is important to let the frontiersmen do the business in their own effective fashion, and under a leader accustomed to their ways. This was the first lesson WASHINGTON taught the British army a century ago.

THE REBEL PRESS ON AN ENGLISH WAR.—None who oppose an instant fight with England need look for golden opinions at Richmond. The *Enquirer*, of that city, makes a judicious award of praise and blame to those in the North who advocate and oppose concession to the demands of the British Government, and it is observable that the praise all goes to such as insist upon an immediate war. *coûte que coûte.*

"We are happy," it says, "to see it stated that bold defiance prevails at Washington. The New-York TIMES, indeed, while tremblingly admitting the imminence of war, hopes that the way of retreat is not closed up against LINCOLN. But the Philadelphia *Ledger* is more courageous. It says that the demand of the British nation is evidence of a hostile feeling, and declares that Mr. LINCOLN is bound to meet it with a peremptory refusal. It says that the demand is an outrage, is intended as an insult, and is only a pretext for hostilities."

The citations of the Richmond paper need not be confined to the Philadelphia *Ledger*. It may consult all that class of newspapers which formerly upheld the extreme demands of the South, which last Winter had no word of censure to bestow upon South Carolina for severing the Union, and which were only compelled to denounce the outrage at Fort Sumter by the demonstrations of a justly incensed populace; and it will find their columns full of matter quite as much to the purpose as its extracts from the *Ledger*. Or if it turn to the register of Congressional debates it may quote freely from the speeches of sundry gentlemen, who are prepared to die rather than surrender a jot to England, and who to a man belonged to that miserable faction at the North who were prepared to surrender the Union and the Constitution to Southern traitors; and who only advocate a quarrel with Great Britain because they believe it will make concession to the demand of treason inevitable. The attitude of this class of people is understood at the North. The TIMES, on the contrary, has steadfastly advocated the punishment of rebellion as the first duty of the Government. When this duty has been fulfilled, it will be prepared to urge hostilities with any foreign power which deals ungenerously with us at a crisis like the present; and it ventures the prediction that when the time for such National vindication arrives, none will be found more reluctant to engage in it than the *Enquirer*, and the objects of its present admiration in the North.

The Death of Prince Albert.

The *Persia* brings the unexpected and unwelcome intelligence of the death of the Queen's Consort, Prince ALBERT. The event has doubtless caused the profoundest regret in England, where the deceased had appropriated no small degree of the loyal affection with which the people regard the Royal family; judiciously identifying himself with every progressive and enlightened enterprise of his period, and devoting his time and revenue to experiments designed to mitigate the condition of the poorer classes. His zeal in promoting the International Exhibition of 1851, and that contemplated for the approaching year, has given Prince ALBERT a world-wide reputation as a cultivator and friend of the industrial arts. By zealously laboring in these directions, and by studiously avoiding interference in domestic politics, the Prince acquired a firmer hold upon the liking of the British people, than any previous occupant of a similar position. For a moment, indeed, during the Crimean war, doubts as to his thorough loyalty to the allied cause, and a suspicion that he secretly sympathized with and even intrigued for Russia, engendered his prosperity; but these suspicions having been found unjust, happily did not darken the closing days of the Queen's husband.

The death of Prince ALBERT is without political significance. We might indeed speculate upon the possibility of a domestic calamity of this character, diverting momentarily the attention of the British public from the war topic; but let us rather follow reverently to the grave this man, who, being a Prince, knew also to be a good citizen, a public benefactor, and an object of popular regard and respect. Thus much, indeed, is eminently due to the father from a people who so recently did voluntary honor to the son.

A HOSPITAL FUND FOR THE ARMY.—The several measures brought forward by the Military Committee of the Senate in behalf of the soldiers, appear to be inspired by sound sense and economy. Against the frauds practiced by the sutlers, and the temptations they offer the improvident and careless, it is especially just and necessary to erect whatever guard may be practicable; and this, perhaps, is sufficiently accomplished by giving allotment tickets precedence of the credits the soldier may have established with the storekeeper. It is also most desirable to ascertain how far regimental officers share the profit of the sutlers, and to prohibit, as far as prohibitions with proper penalties can go, all such corrupt alliances. There is too much evidence that partnerships of the sort are very general, and that rank and file are shamelessly plundered by them.

But while to these points legislative attention is directed, there is another which has not yet received consideration. The articles of war levy upon sutlers, in time of peace, an assessment of ten cents a head for officer and soldier in the command. This is directed to be applied to the creation of regimental libraries. But libraries cannot be well carried in war, and ten cents a year is no tax at all upon the enormous profits of a sutler. It is notorious that as much as six thousand dollars have been offered as a bonus for the position of sutler, since the war began. It is now suggested by an officer of education and experience, commanding an Ohio regiment, that the tax upon the sutler be augmented; that the existing, but unenforced system of fines for military offences and intoxication be at once rendered operative, and that the fund resulting from these sources be applied to the maintenance of army hospitals. The suggestion is evidently sensible, and will, we trust, find a place in some of the bills pending before Congress. It is true, the sutler may reimburse himself in some degree by higher charges; though this cannot be if the Colonel does his duty, and there will always be the compensation to the soldier of possessing those manifold hospital comforts in the event of a wound or of sickness, which he must otherwise enjoy but meagerly. And notoriously three-fourths of the patients calling for medical care are the victims of their own reckless indiscretion. The soldier cannot surely complain if his own money, whether directly or indirectly obtained, be saved fairly for his own well-being; and there is this advantage, that the sutler is always at hand with the funds required, so that negligence of higher authorities will not deprive the hospitals of needed facilities.

THE CONCERT SALOONS AND THE STAATS-ZEITUNG.—Our Teutonic neighbor is hard to please. It was dreadfully belligerent when the Grand Jury and the Legislature undertook to restrain the Sunday theatrical exhibitions, and insisted that laws affecting morals should cover equally all days of the week. Now, when the Grand Inquest attempts to expose and suppress the infamous system claiming the innocent title of "concert saloons" on all days, it rushes to their defence with the same weapons it employed in its former fruitless contest. The Grand Jury are sneered at "for putting on the harness of virtue," and their presentment is deemed "a proof of absurd fanaticism and fanatical absurdity;" and these "guardians of Puritan virtue" are advised to bottle their "surplus moral wrath," inasmuch as the City is very large and social vice must be expected to abound here in comparison with smaller communities. But the gravamen of complaint is that the Grand Jury made an allusion to the "beer gardens" not altogether complimentary to their moral tendency, and this touches the barrel-organ in the very chest. The "incompetent inquisitors" are told that "the majority of the beer gardens are places of entertainment for a very respectable class of Germans, who, without prejudice to their souls, like to look at some good comedy or listen to a fine piece of music while drinking their glass of beer," and all that.

Perhaps so, but what about the minority of these concerns, of the odious "Odeon" class? When did the Volks Garten, one of the "majority," dismiss its bevy of "pretty waiter girls," if not subsequent to the "fanatical" presentment? Where did the "concert" system come from, if not from the success of the "beer gardens" and "sacred concerts" under German auspices, intensified and debased, indeed, for yet grosser natures in its present adaptations. It was a distinct ground of opposition to the beer-garden theatricals, of German origin, that they would inaugurate a still worse system of demoralization among our own and other nationalities; and now that good citizens, as far from fanaticism as the saloons are from virtue, attempt to stem the tide of iniquity they cause, shall they be submitted to sneers or taunts from any other quarter than the paper retained as their fit advertising medium—the *Herald*?

As we look upon the matter, the "absurd fanaticism and fanatical absurdity" may be found much nearer our neighbor's doors than the portals of the Grand Jury room, if it places itself beside the *Herald* in the attempt to shelter from public indignation and extermination the most indefensible dens of infamy any civilized community ever witnessed.

LATE FROM CHARLESTON.

Interesting Statements of a Returned Prisoner.

The Brutal Manner in which the National Prisoners are Treated

REPORTED ESCAPE OF COL. CORCORAN.

We had an interview yesterday with SAMUEL D. HURD, of Bangor, Maine, Second Lieutenant in Company C, of the Second Regiment of Maine Volunteers, who was badly wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, and who reached this city yesterday, on his return from Charleston. He left that city on Thursday, the 12th inst., having been one of some three hundred prisoners who were confined in the City Jail, *which was burned* during the late conflagration—the prisoners making their escape by jumping from a small window—the only one which was not barred. Mr. HURD was shot through both legs at Bull Run, and also wounded in the side. He was taken to Manassas, where his wounds were dressed by a rebel surgeon, named MCWILLIAMS, from Maryland. They were afterwards removed to Richmond, and confined in EDWARDS' tobacco warehouse, from which they were taken to Charleston—about four hundred of the whole number being confined in Castle Pinckney, and the remainder, about three hundred, being sent soon after to the City Jail.

The jail was a large brick building on Broad-street, and nearly all the prisoners were in a large upper room, the windows of which were barred and closed with iron shutters, except one small one overlooking a very narrow street in the rear of the building. Mr. HURD states that the fire broke out, as nearly as he could judge, in a gas-house, next door to a sash and blind factory, and that it spread with great rapidity. Great efforts were made to extinguish it, but without the slightest effect. The engines, worked by negroes and whites, seemed utterly powerless, and the flames spread finally to the jail, the roof of which was one fire. *No movement was made to let the prisoners out.* The guards usually stationed around the building were away, and no soldiers were visible. Mr. HURD states that Col. CORCORAN was the first one to leap through the window, exclaiming as he went out, "Here goes for Beaufort or the North." HURD was the next, and as he struck upon the pavement, he says half a dozen others came upon him, and the whole room was speedily emptied of its inmates. They spent the night in the vicinity of the flames, keeping together as well as they could—many of them being severely wounded. They had nothing to eat and nothing to drink, except some liquor which a portion of their number got from the cellars of houses from which the occupants had been driven by the fire. At about 10 o'clock guards were sent to take them in charge. They treated them with great brutality, striking with their guns those of them who did not move quickly enough. One of the soldiers told the sergeant of the guard that Col. CORCORAN was missing. His reply was, that perhaps he was burned—if not, he must be hunted up. Men were sent to look after him. At 2 o'clock the whole squad of prisoners were driven to Castle Pinckney again, where they were left in the open court-yard through the whole of that day and the following night, without shelter of any kind and with no other clothing than that in which they made their escape. Col. CORCORAN was not in Castle Pinckney with the rest of the prisoners, nor had Mr. HURD been able to obtain any intelligence concerning him. He thinks it probable that he made an effort to escape to Beaufort.

On Thursday, HURD and half a dozen others of the wounded prisoners were told that they would be sent North. Six others, named FRANK TURES, of New-York; NICHOLSON, of Vermont, and MCBRIEN, O'BRIEN, WILSON and MILLOTT, were also released on taking an oath not to serve again against the South nor reveal anything they might have learned there. They were all put into a railroad train and taken to Richmond, and thence to Norfolk—having nothing to eat or drink on the way. From Norfolk they were sent under a flag of truce to Fort Monroe, and thence to Washington.

Mr. HURD says that the treatment of the prisoners has been brutal and infamous. Their allowance of food was a quart of oatmeal, with three pints of water a day,—and they were constantly exposed to the scoffs, jeers and insults of the mob. At Richmond they were required to do picket duty part of the time, and to shoot any prisoners whom they saw looking out at a window. HURD himself was in this way wounded in the neck, and a fellow prisoner from Maine, named DAGGETT, was killed.

Mr. HURD states that among the prisoners removed from Richmond to Castle Pinckney early in September, was a Mr. HURLBERT,—and from his description of his personal appearance we are inclined to think it is Mr. W. H. HURLBERT, formerly connected with the TIMES, and well known in this City. He was left in Castle Pinckney and not taken to Charleston with the rest of the prisoners. When Mr. HURD returned to the Castle, after the fire, Mr. HURLBERT recognized him and spoke of his return. Mr. HURD states, that HURLBERT has suffered greatly from his imprisonment, that he has had a severe attack of typhoid fever and is exceedingly pale and emaciated. He is very low-spirited and despondent. His treatment is the same as that of the other prisoners.

Among the prisoners left there were two, named TRIPP and PALMER, from Scranton, Pa.; two, named BOOAMAN and CHASE, from Wilkesbarre,—and quite a number of men belonging to the New-York Seventy-first and Fire Zouaves. At Charleston, the general opinion seemed to be that the fire was the work of the negroes. The citizens mainly went to Savannah. The negroes were not guarded, but Mr. HURD saw no reason to suppose that their feelings toward the North were different from those of the whites.

At Richmond, where they were allowed to go about the city, Mr. HURD says there were abundant evidences of Union sentiment. Very many met and shook hands with him, declaring themselves Union men, and one person, whose name he gave us, told him that half the troops there were Union men, but had been pressed into the rebel service. There were great numbers of troops at Richmond and along the route to Norfolk.

Mr. HURD secured his discharge from the army at Washington, and is on his way home. He has a wooden leg, and various other memoranda of his connection with the war.

NEW-HAVEN NIGHT-BOAT WITHDRAWN.—The 11 o'clock night-boat between New-York and New-Haven will be withdrawn on Wednesday until further notice. The Hartford boats are withdrawn for the season.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

How Gen. Halleck Proposes to Treat the Bridge Burners, &c.

St. Louis, Monday, Dec. 23.

Gen. HALLECK, has issued an order, in which he says that any one caught in the act of burning bridges and destroying railroads and telegraphs will be immediately shot, and that any one accused of the crime will be tried by a military commission, and if found guilty suffer death. Where injuries are done to railroads and telegraph lines the commanding officer nearest the post will immediately impress into service for repairing damages the slaves of all Secessionists in the vicinity, if necessary the Secessionists themselves and their property. Any pretended Union men having information of intended attempts to destroy such roads and lines or other guilty parties who do not communicate such intention to the proper authorities, and give aid and assistance in punishing, will be regarded as *particeps criminis*, and tried accordingly. Hereafter towns and counties in which such destruction of property takes place will be made to pay the expenses of all repairs, unless it shall be shown that the people of such towns and counties could not have prevented it on account of the superior force of the enemy.

THE PRISONERS TAKEN BY GEN. POPE.

Otterville, Mo., Monday, Dec. 23.

Part of the prisoners captured by Gen. POPE at Black Water last Thursday, passed down last night on a special train. Among those sent down are Col. MAGOFFIN, brother of Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky; Col. ROBINSON, who had command of the rebel force at Black Water, and who was in the battles of Dug Springs, Wilson's Creek, and Lexington; Col. ALEXANDER, who says he fought in all the battles; Lieut.-Col. ROBINSON, Major HAINS, Dr. SMITH, one of the wealthiest men and largest slaveholders in Missouri, who has done everything in his power to give aid and comfort to the enemy; McKNOB, Sheriff of Benton Conaty, who, it is said, by misrepresentation, gained admittance into one of our camps, made a diagram of it, and left that night—(the rebels made an attack and killed sixteen or seventeen of our men;) Dr. MEEKS, of Syracuse, is among the prisoners also, and many others who have gained notoriety by their zeal and labors in the secession army.

Many of the prisoners wore a kind of uniform, and have served with Gen. PRICE for several months. They all say they have been well treated by the Nationals, and seem to think they will soon be released by Gen. PRICE. The wagons, horses and mules were turned over to the Quartermaster at Sedalia.

The troops are again in position at Loraine. We were absent on this expedition just five days. In this time we marched about two days in a direct line from this place, and scoured the country through which we passed for a distance of forty or fifty miles on each side of the route, taking about 1,500 prisoners, 1,000 horses and mules, 1,000 stand of arms, 100 wagons, and a quantity of stores, supplies and clothing.

Gen. POPE has received the following dispatch from Gen. HALLECK:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, Dec. 20, 1861.

To Gen. John Pope:

I congratulate your command on the brilliant success of your expedition. I hope it will be the forerunner of still greater successes.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

This prompt appreciation of their labors and frank acknowledgment of their services, by Gen. HALLECK, has completed the happiness of the officers and men of this command, and they will move off with alacrity whenever they are ordered ont on another expedition, and will do everything in their power to deserve the commendations of the General commanding.

THE NORTHERN MISSOURI RAILROAD.

Warrentown, Mo., Monday, Dec. 23.

The destruction of the North Missouri Railroad is complete, as was at first stated. At short distances all the way from here to Hudson the track is torn up, ties burned, rails broken or bent so as to be useless. Wellsburgh Station was burnt with all its contents.

The large bridge over Davis' Fork, on the Salt River, west of Mexico, and the bridge crossing Quiver River, were burnt, and all the culverts either burnt or torn down, and cars of all kinds destroyed. Who the parties were engaged in this work of wholesale destruction is not yet known, but it is stated that the inhabitants along the road say no repairs can be mad except where the road is guarded by Federal troops

An extra from the *Army Argus* office has been in circulation for two days, which says the day of retribution is at hand; that 9,000 men who have been under PRICE's command are now north of the Missouri River, an dthat more are coming.

GEN. GRANT IN COMMAND AT CAIRO.

Cairo, Monday, Dec. 23.

Special Order No. 78 places Gen. GRANT in command of the district of Cairo, with Southern Illinois, that portion of Kentucky west of the Cumberland River, and the counties in Missouri south of Cape Girardeau. Gen. PAINE will be transferred from Paducah to Cairo.

DEPARTURE OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. V. CAVALRY.

The second regiment of the Ira Harris Cavalry, numerically designated by the State the Sixth Regiment N. Y. V. Cavalry, left yesterday its encampment on Staten Island, and proceeded by the New-Jersey Central Railroad to the seat of war. The men are in an efficient state of discipline, and in nnmbers amount to nearly nine hundred, and will no doubt prove a valuable acquisition to the service. Subjoined is a list of the principal officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel—THOMAS DEVIN.
Lieutenant-Colonel—D. McVickers.
First Major—James B. Daley.
Second Major—Carwardine.
Third Major—Floyd Clarkson.
Adjutant—George A. Crocker.
Surgeon—Dr. Ellis.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A—Capt. Orne. Company B—Capt. H. W. Lyons. Company C—Capt. FRANK B. Medley. Company D—Capt. Beardslee. Company E—Capt. Hall. Company F—Capt. Hannahs. Company G—Capt. Stanley. Company I—Capt. Smith. Company K—Capt. Crocker. Company L—Capt. Johnson. Company M—Capt. J. Van Buren.

FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.

Sackett's Harbor, Monday, Dec. 23.

One company of the Seventh Regiment of United States regulars, from New-Mexico, in command of Lieut. RYAN, arrived here for garrison duty at the Madison Barracks, on Saturday.

Later from the Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, Thursday, Dec. 19.

Sailed, ship *Forest Queen*, Valparaiso.

The steamer *Pacific* brings Oregon dates to the 12th, and Victoria of the 7th inst.; also, $180,000 in gold.

The recent freshets were terribly destructive to property in the valleys bordering on the principal rivers in Oregon. Nearly all the flouring mills in the State and great quantities of grain were destroyed. Most of the frame warehouses in Oregon City were washed away, and the town flooded with four feet of water. But two houses have been left standing at Linn City.

The Case of Gen. Benham—No Charges Filed at Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct a statement made in your issue of yesterday, among the dispatches of your special correspondent in Washington, to the effect that charges had been received at the War Department from Gen. ROSECRANS, against Gen. BENHAM. A telegram was received from the Aid of Gen. BENHAM, now in Washington, *at 6 P. M. to-day*, which states that, up to that hour, no charges had been received or filed.

Gen. BENHAM is thus left in utter ignorance of the nature of the accusations against him, while the public mind is prejudiced by false reports.

Is there to be no end to this persecution?

New-York, Monday, Dec. 23, 1861. B. N. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS

THE INAUGURATION OF DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The drama was fairly inaugurated last evening in the Academy of Music. The house was well filled throughout, the audience including many of our most wealthy and fashionable families. If the Academy can be filled on such a tempestuous night as the last, the drama in Brooklyn may be said to be a fixed fact, and the applause meted out to the principal actors evinced how gratified the people were. This was confined to no particular portion of the house. There was a unanimous feeling of satisfaction. The play—"Hamlet"—was put upon the stage with unusual care, and those who took part in it were most cordially welcomed. Mr. DAVENPORT as *Hamlet*, Mr. J. W. WALLACK as the *Ghost*, Mr. MARK SMITH as *Polonius*, and Mrs. BARROW as *Ophelia*, at once ingratiated themselves with the people of this city. To-night will be presented SHERIDAN'S comedy entitled the "School for Scandal," in which all of the principal artists of the company will appear.

THE CONCERT SALOONS IN BROOKLYN.—The Odeon Concert Saloon was reopened last night, the proprietor having obtained permission from the Mayor and Alderman STRONG, with the express stipulation that no liquor is to be sold in the concert-room, and that no women are to be employed there to wait upon the tables. The other saloons are yet closed.

Amusements.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—It is so long since the man of letters had anything to do with the scene-painter that the partnership—which was never of a very hearty kind—may be considered permanently dissolved. The business is now carried on exclusively by the latter, assisted by a humble scrub with a pen whose duty it is to make all the human characters as idiotic as possible—a task which he performs admirably, and to the entire satisfaction of the public. At least, we are led to this conclusion by the success of Mr. BARNUM'S new Christmas piece, called "Ondina," which certainly supplies a vast deal for the eye, and a very little for the mind. In a spectacular drama the characters talk for the benefit of the carpenters, to fill up the time, in fact, whilst a new "set" is being made. SPURGEON, with or without his Gorilla, wonid, under such circumstances, be dreary. Miss KEENE, who knows what a colloquial Sahara is and how to get across it, borrowed a lesson from Parliamentary usage, and made some of her members talk against time on every political topic. The trouble was that they talked nonsense, and perverted the theatre from its proper use as a place of amusement to a dnll debating society, where suckling statesmen sang comic songs and flirted with the Ballerine. Mr. BARNUM'S dramatist has avoided this Scylla, but he has t umbled npon the Charybdis of dullness instead. Were it not for the scenery, one would die of such a piece. And it is this reflection which brings us back to the fact that it is the artist and not the author who is to be considered, and so considered, "Ondina" deserves to be successful.

Dnring the past season or two, Mr. BARNUM has made such progress in the management of the Museum theatre that his noveities are at least as interesting as those produced elsewhere. This was certainly the case last night. The old story of Lurline, or Loreiel—which forms the subject of "Ondina"—has seldom been seen on the stage to greater advantage. The scenery is excellent—the last scene rivaling in mechanical skill, plastic grace, brilliancy of color, and sheen of water, anything we have seen in this City. The dresses are also all that could be desired, and when we add that Mr. BARNUM has greatly increased his orchestra for the musical effect, and engaged a *corps de ballet* for the terpsichorean ditto, it will be seen that the frequenters of the Museum have in store a treat—in all bnt a literary point of view—of more than average excellence for the holidays.

COL. MULLIGAN'S LECTURE.—Last evening the hero of Lexington, Col. MULLIGAN, gave his second lecture before a New-York audience. The subject was "The Siege of Lexington," and it was, as usual, full of interesting details of the noble and gallant defence of that place. Despite the inclemency of the weather, Cooper Institute, where the lecture was delivered, was quite respectably filled by a highly intelligent audience, who listened to Col. MULLIGAN with evident delight. During the delivery of the lecture, Col. MULLIGAN was often interrupted with outbursts of genuine applause.

Silver-Plated Goods,
for the
HOLIDAYS.
COFFEE AND TEA URNS,
TEA SETS,
CAKE BASKETS,
FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c.
A great variety of first-class goods offered at prices to suit the times, at No. 22 John-st. W. S. MURRAY.

A Merry Christmas.
TO THE OLD COUNTRY READERS OF THE TIMES.
REMEMBER McALLISTER'S IRISH WHISKY,
The best ever imported to this country.
5,000 BOTTLES PUT UP FOR THE FESTIVAL.
These bottles have glass screw stoppers, comprising a decanter and bottle. 50 cents per bottle; $2 50 per gallon. Sent free in New-York and Brooklyn. REMEMBER NO. 43 NASSAU-ST. JOHN McALLISTER, Importer.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

At Retail.
Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (upstairs,) New-York.

We would call the Attention of Housekeepers to the continuation of the great sale of China, Glass and Plated Ware, TO-DAY, at C. C. LEIGH'S China Hall, No. 555 Broadway, over Wm. Taylor's Ladies' Saloon. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A rare chance to purchase holiday presents.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Presents.—LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN cannot receive a more appropriate gift than can be selected from the assortment of gaiters, slippers and shoes, or a pair of Balmorals, from CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Skating.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
D. C. SILLECK & COX.,
No. 150 Broadway, cor. Liberty-st.

Fancy Boxes, for Holiday Presents, of the LATEST IMPORTATION and in GREAT VARIETY, at war prices, filled with fine and pure candies, at SNOW'S GREAT CONFECTIONERY, No. 623 Broadway.

MARRIED.

RICHARDS—DOLAND.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 23, by Rev. T. L. Harris, GEORGE W. RICHARDS, M. D., of Orange, N. J., to Miss LYDIA AMELIA DOLAND, of this City.

PARKER—HART.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 22, at the residence of Walter Smith, by Rev. Samuel Seabury, WALTER F. PARKER, of Norwich, Conn., to SARAH C., youngest daughter of Sidney S. Hartt, of this City.

DIED.

CROWELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 22, JOHN H. CROWELL, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at No. 438 8th-av.

COGGESHALL.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 22, KATE D., wife of James M. Coggeshall, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 24, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 199 East 16th-st.

MAXWELL.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 23, JENNIE, daughter of Margaret and George T. Maxwell, aged 11 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of her mother are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her mother, No. 85 East 21st-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

TORNER.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 21, of typhoid fever, Rev. SAMUEL HULBEART TURNER, D. D., Professor of Biblical Learning in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, aged 72 years.

His friends, the clergy generally, and the Trustees of the Seminary, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CLEMENT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 22, ALBERT G. CLEMENT, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Franklin-av., second door north of Putnam-av., Brooklyn.

CONINGHAM.—In Raveswood, on Monday morning, Dec. 23, at the house of her son-in-law, suddenly, Mrs. BETSEY CONINGHAM, widow of the late Grove Coningham, in the 82d year of her age.

Her friends, and the friends of her sons-in-law, Mr. Stephen Hallett and Samuel Brown, are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 1½ o'clock. The steamer *Nuttano* will leave Fulton-slip at 1 P. M.

TOMPKINS.—In Wolcott, on Sunday, Dec. 22, Mrs. PHEBE TOMPKINS, wife of G. H. Tompkins.

Her remains will be brought to White Plains, Westchester County, on Wednesday, the 25th inst.

SLOANE.—In Geneva, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 21, at the residence of her father, Rev. Donald McLaren, Mrs. MARGARET C., wife of Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, of this City.

SCOTT.—In Princeton, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 22, WILLIAM M. SCOTT, D. D., Professor in the Northwestern Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROSS.—In Westfield, N. J., on Sunday morning, Dec. 22, GIDEON ROSS, Esq., aged 68 years.

Truly a good man has fallen.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, in Westfield, on Wednesday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without any further invitation.

WILLIAMS.—In Belleville, N. J., on Monday, Dec 23, JANE, wife of Charles J. Williams, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 24th inst., at 2 P. M., from the M. E. Church, at Belleville. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

ANOTHER VETERAN OF THE WAR OF 1812 GONE.—Brothers, you are respectfully invited to pay the last tribute of respect to your deceased brother soldier, SAMUEL MCCESARY. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 166 16th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely, with the usual badge of mourning. Let us all attend. We don't know whose turn next. By order.

H. RAYMOND, Brigadier General.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PEVEY, Adjutant.

N. B.—Veterans in the adjacent counties are respectfully invited also.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 659.—Dec. 23, 1861.
47, 72, 68, 56, 2, 69, 35, 41, 40, 71, 60, 10, 55.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 660.—Dec. 23, 1861.
70, 28, 21, 49, 15, 55, 35, 11, 29, 6, 41, 53.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PRICE REDUCED
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
We are now making, with improved machinery, elegant styles at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Dealers, please see our new samples and prices before buying.
J. E. TILTON & CO.,
No. 161 Washington-st.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL PROMINENT PERSONS—ONE THOUSAND SUBJECTS. Send for list free.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
NO. 50 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
FRENCH CHINA VASES.
FRENCH CHINA TEA AND DINNER SETS.
BRONZE STATUETTES, CLOCKS AND CARD TRAYS.
PARIAN STATUETTES, VASES, &c., &c.
BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, IN GREAT VARIETY.
Useful and ornamental TERRA COTTA and LAVA WARES, CHAMPAGNE and other WINE GLASSES, FANCY ARTICLES and TOYS, imported and for sale at low prices by
HERMAN, TROST & CO.,
No. 50 MURRAY-ST.

AMERICA vs. ENGLAND.
Who will buy an ENGLISH Watch now-a-days, especially when American Watches are in every respect better and cheaper?
Who wants a FRENCH Watch, which is good for nothing under any circumstances?
Examine WILLIAM TAYLOR'S stock of AMERICAN WATCHES, before sending your money out of the country.
No. 264 Greenwich-st., near Warren-st.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD SCARF PINS.
Two, Three, Four and Five dollars each.
At GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMAN'S FINE GOLD SCARF PINS.
Two, Three, Four and Five dollars each,
At GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st,

EXTRAORDINARY HOLIDAY SALE.
AT **379** BROADWAY, CORNER OF WHITE-ST.
An Importer's Stock, Closing out at Retail.
GENTS' SCARFS—new and elegant designs, at 50c., 75c., and 90c.—same as are sold by all retailers at $1 50, (beautiful presents.)
NECK TIES—immense lines, at 5c., 15c., and 25c.
LINEN COLLARS—best four ply at 10c.
Under-Shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, &c., &c., all at same low rates. Also, an immense stock of Ladies' and Gents' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, embracing every variety of plain, hemstitched, and embroidered, from 3c. to $30 each. An opportunity to purchase these goods from first hands, at half price, will not occur again very soon.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
THIRTY YEARS IN ONE PLACE.
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 2 and 4 Barling-slip,
SELLING AT WAR PRICES,
A large assortment of richly-plated silver ware,
USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS.
Coffee and Tea Urns, $3 to $18; Casters..... $3 to $15
Tea Sets..... $7 to $30; Cake Baskets..... $4 to $8
Salvers..... $3 to $50; Pitchers..... $5 to $15
Also, CHILDREN'S GIFTS in great variety. FORKS and SPOONS, TEA-A-TETE SETS, BUTTER-DISHES, BREAKFAST-CASTERS, &c.
UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.
$150,000
WORTH OF FURNITURE.
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY
and WALNUT,
Manufactured during the Summer at greatly REDUCED COST,
And will be sold at 20 per cent. less than the usual prices, for cash, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 Bowery, No. 141 Bowery, and No. 163 Chatham-st.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
AND RICH HOLIDAY GOODS.
FREEMAN, RYER & CO., in addition to their store No. 13 Maiden-lane, have opened the new building No. 391 Broadway, where they have a full assortment of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS of their own importation and make. Also, an elegant variety of Fans, Opera Glasses, Desks, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Traveling Bags, Shell Combs, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at Reduced Prices.
FREEMAN, RYER & CO.,
Importers, No. 13 Maiden-lane,
and No. 391 Broadway, 2d block below Canal-st.

FIRE NOTICE!! HEGEMAN & CO.
Our store, No. 161 Broadway, having been destroyed by fire on Saturday night, 21st inst., we would notify our customers, both wholesale and retail, that our business will suffer no interruption, as we have at our stores, Nos. 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st., a full assortment of everything appertaining to the business, and all orders will receive prompt attention.
For the present Mr. HEGEMAN will be found at No. 511 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.
HEGEMAN & CO.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
FURS! FURS!
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURS.
M. K. MOODY,
No. 113 Broadway,
Second door above Trinity Church.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 12 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord,
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK'S GRAND SALE of elegant Fancy Goods and Jewelry takes place THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 24, at his salesrooms, Nos. 455 and 151 Broadway. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock. See advertisement in Auction Notices.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EDWARD EVERETT
ON
THE CAPTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.
AND
THIS WEEK'S LEDGER.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

CARLETON, PUBLISHER, NEW-YORK,
ISSUES ON CHRISTMAS DAY
AN ENTIRELY NEW WORK,
BY CHARLES DICKENS
AND OTHERS,
Entitled
TOM TIDDLER'S GROUND
A CHRISMAS BUDGET FOR 1861.
8vo, elegant paper covers. Price 25 cents.
. The advance sheets of this charming new CHRISTMAS BUDGET have just been received from the author, and the book is published in this City simultaneously with its appearance in London.
. Sent postage free on receipt of 25 cents, by CARLETON, Publisher, (late Rudd & Carleton,) New-York.

CHRISTMAS STORIES.
BY CHARLES DICKENS.
The famous CHRISTMAS STORIES of Boz, in our elegant GREEN AND GOLD EDITION OF THE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS.
With TWO EXQUISITE ILLUSTRATIONS ON STEEL, By F. O. C. DARLEY.
READY MONDAY MORNING,
A most elegant and appropriate Christmas gift. In two volumes, green cloth, 75 cents per volume; or in half-calf, $1 25 per volume.
In this edition of Dickens, the best on either side the Atlantic, illustrated by DARLEY and GILBERT, are ready, "Pickwick Papers," 4 vols.; "Oliver Twist," 2 vols.; "Nicholas Nickelby," 4 vols.; "Great Expectations," 2 vols.; "Old Curiosity Shop," 3 vols.
JAMES G. GREGORY, Publisher,
No. 46 Walker-st., New-York.

SEA-COAST DEFENCE.
Notes on Sea-Coast Defence, consisting of Sea-Coast Fortification, The Fifteen-Inch Gun, and Casement Embrasures. By Brig.-Gen. J. G. BARNARD, United States Engineers. 1 vol., octavo. Bed cloth, with plate and cuts. $1 50.
THE DANGERS AND DEFENCES OF NEW-YORK. Addressed to the Secretary of War, by Gen. J. G. BARNARD, United States Engineers. Published, by permission for the Chamber of Commerce. Pamphlet, 62 pages. 25 cents.

HAND-BOOK OF ARTILLERY.
The Hand-Book of Artillery for the service of the United States Army and Militia. By Capt. JOSEPH ROBERTS, United States Army. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 1 vol. Cloth, flexible. 75 cents.

MANUAL OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.
Containing Drill and Management of Barbette, Casemant and heavy Siege Guns. 1 vol., 12mo. Flexible cloth. 75 cents.
Any of the above sent free by mail on receipt of price.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher.
No. 192 Broadway.

GREENER'S GUNNERY.
PRICE REDUCED.
GUNNERY IN 1858; Being a treatise on Rifles, Cannon and Sporting Arms; explaining the principles of the Science of Guanery, and describing the newest improvements in Fire Arms. By WM. GREENER, C. E. With numerous Illustrations. London edition, 1 vol. octavo. Price reduced from $4 50 to $3. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. D. VAN NOSTRAND,
Bookseller and Importer, No. 192 Broadway.

CROSBY & NICHOLS,
BOSTON,
ASK ATTENTION TO THEIR
BOOKS APPROPRIATE FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
CATALOGUES OF WHICH WILL BE SENT IF APPLIED FOR.
They have Just Published:
THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND SINCE THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE III., 1760 1860. By THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, C. B. Vol. I. 12mo. Price $1 25.
. This volume is elegantly printed, on laid paper, tinted, and uniform with our Library Editions of Standard Works.
HALLAM'S CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death of George II. 3 vols. 12mo. Price $2 75.
THOUGHTS TO HELP AND TO CHEER. Comprising a Selection from Scripture, a Meditation and a Poetical Extract for each day in the year. 24mo. Price $1. A beautiful and appropriate gift, designed as a companion for daily reference. Elegantly printed on tinted paper, and bound in blue and gold.
OUR FAVORITE POETS. Illustrated with Engravings. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, gilt. Price $1 50.
A selection from the most favorite Poets—beautifully printed on tinted paper, and prepared expressly for the Holiday season.
JEWELS FROM THE QUARRY OF THE MIND: Pearls Gathered from the Shores of Life; Buds and Blossoms that make Glad the Gardeu of the Heart; Chimes that Ring out Sweet Melodies, and find an Echo in the Chambers of the Soul. By J. H. HSAN, author of "Home Pastimes," &c. 1 vol., 12mo.
. Exquisitely printed, bound and illustrated, designed for a Holiday volume.
FOUR JUVENILE BOOKS—THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PUBLISHED THIS YEAR.
FLORENCE ERWIN'S THREE HOMES; A TALE OF NORTH AND SOUTH. Illustrated. 16mo. Price 75 cents.
THE BEAR HUNTERS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. By ANNE BOWMAN, authoress of the "Kangaroo Hunters," &c., &c. With Illustrations. 16mo. Price 75 cents.
ROUND THE WORLD; A TALE FOR BOYS. By W. H. G. KINGSTON, author of "Petar the Whaler," &c., &c.; with Illustrations. 16mo. Price 75 cents.
DOG CRUSO. By R. M. BALLANTYNE, author of "Hudson's Bay," "Coral Island," "The Fur Traders," &c. Illustrated. 16mo. Price 75 cents.
. For sale by all the New-York Booksellers.
. Send for our Pictorial Catalogue of Juvenile Books.
CROSBY & NICHOLS,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE JUVENILES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AMY DEANE AND OTHER STORIES. By Virginia F. Townsend. Illustrated. 75 cents.
THE CHILD'S OWN TREASURY OF FAIRY TALES. Beautifully illustrated. $1.
THE MAGIC RING, AND OTHER ORIENTAL TALES. Illustrated. 75 cents.
THE CHILD'S HOME STORY BOOK. 75 cents.
THE BOY'S BOOK OF INDIAN BATTLES AND ADVENTURES. 40 Engravings. 75 cents.
THE FAVORITE SCHOLAR. By MARY HOWITT. And Other Tales. 50 cents.
OLD WONDER-EYES. By GRACA GREENWOOD. Illustrated. 50 cents.
ROBINSON CRUSOE. Illustrated. 63 cents.
CHILD'S OWN PICTURE AND VERSE BOOK. 100 Engravings. 75 cents.
FAVORITE FAIRY TALES. Illustrated. A new edition. 63 cents.
POPULAR FAIRY TALES. Illustrated. A new edition. 63 cents.
MOTHER GOOSE'S MELODIES. Illustrated. Flexible. 30 cents.
A very large assortment of Juveniles for all ages.
JAMES MILLER,
(Successor to C. S. Francis & Co.)
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 522 BROADWAY.

A SPLENDID HOLIDAY GIFT,
WORCESTER'S ROYAL QUARTO
PICTORIAL DICTIONARY,
IN DIFFERENT STYLES OF BINDING.
The best in Definitions.
The best in Pronunciation.
SWAN, BREWER & TILESTON, Boston.
Sold by all Booksellers.

WHAT IS THE USE OF BOTHERING with SEA ISLAND COTTON, while LEGGAT BROTHERS, NO. 161 FULTON-ST., are selling the most choice BOOKS at less than one-half the cost of publication? More money can be made by patronizing that establishment than by purchasing the whole State of South Carolina at three cents on the dollar.
BOOKS AT YOUR PRICE.
BOOKS AT OUR PRICE.
BOOKS AT ANY PRICE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT FRENCH STORY,
OF
THE JEALOUS MARCHIONESS,
Is the title of a new and intensely interesting
ROMANCE OF FRENCH LIFE,
Which is commenced in the current number of the
NEW-YORK LEDGER,
Now out, and for sale by all news-dealers.
IT IS THE GREAT STORY OF THE SEASON.

A BOY'S BOOK, ON A BOY'S OWN SUBJECT.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS MORNING,
YOUNG BENJAMIN FRANKLIN; OR, THE RIGHT ROAD THROUGH LIFE. A Story to show how young Benjamin learned the principles which raised him from a Printer's Boy to the first Ambassador of the American Republic. A Boy's Book on a Boy's own Subject. By HENRY MAYHEW, Author of "The Peasant-Boy Philosopher," "The Wonders of Science; Or, Young Humphry Davy," &c., &c. With Illustrations by JOHN GILBERT. 16mo, Muslin, 75 cents.
From the London Spectator.
Boys may benefit by this book. It is an attempt, by a practiced writer, to give indestructible principles through the medium of a story, to teach the new generation "the means of worldly welfare, the laws of worldly happiness, and the rules of worldly duty." The incidents are thoroughly well done.

HARPER & BROTHERS have recently published the following works, presenting a variety of
GOOD READING FOR THE HOLIDAYS:
HISTORY OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS, from the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort. With a full View of the English-Dutch Struggle against Spain, and of the Origin and Destruction of the Spanish Armada. By JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL. D., D. C. L., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." New Edition. 2 vols., 8vo. Muslin, $4; Sheep, $4 50; Half Calf, $6.
NOTICE TO QUIT. A Novel. By W. G. WILLS, Author of "Life's Foreshadowings." 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.
THE OKAVANGO RIVER. A Narrative of Travel, Exploration and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON, Author of "Lake Ngami." With Steel Portrait of the Author, numerous Wood-cuts, and a Map (not contained in the English Edition) showing the Regions explored by Andersson, Cumming, Livingstone and Du Chaillu. 8vo, Muslin, $3; Half Calf, $3.
IDA PFEIFFER'S LAST TRAVELS AND AUTOBIOGRAPHY. The Last Travels of Ida Pfeiffer; inclusive of a Visit to Madagascar. With an Autobiographical Memoir of the Author. Translated by H. W. DULCKEN. Steel Portrait. 12mo, Muslin, $1 25. (Uniform with Ida Pfeiffer's "Second Journey Round the World.")
THE SILVER CORD. A Novel. By SHIRLEY BROOKS. Illustrated. (Uniform with Wilkie Collins' "Woman in White.") 8vo., Paper, 75 cents; Muslin, $1.
LIFE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. Life and Adventure in the South Pacific. By a ROVING PRINTER. Illustrations. 12mo., Muslin, $1 25.
THE HOUSE ON THE MOOR. A Novel. By the Author of "Margaret Maitland," "The Laird of Norlaw," "The Days of My Life," &c. 12mo., Muslin, $1.
FARADAY'S CHEMICAL HISTORY OF A CANDLE. The Chemical History of a Candle. A Course of Six Lectures on the Chemical History of a Candle, to which is added a Lecture on Platinum. By MICHAEL FARADAY, D. C. L., F. R. S. With numerous illustrations. 16mo., Muslin, 50 cents.
SEASONS WITH THE SEA-HORSES; or, Sporting Adventures in the Northern Seas. By JAMES LAMONT, Esq., F. G. S. With map and numerous illustrations. 8vo., Muslin, $1 75.
FRAMLEY PARSONAGE. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of "Doctor Thorne," "The Bertrams," "The Three Clerks," "The West Indies and the Spanish Main," "Orley Farm," &c. With Illustrations by MILLAIS. 12mo, Muslin, $1.
CARTHAGE AND HER REMAINS: Being an Account of the Excavations and Researches on the Site of the Phœnician Metropolis in Africa and other Adjacent Places. Conducted under the auspices of Her

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

U.S. District Court—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 40, 20, 21.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Part II.—Nos. 1516, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1612, 1614, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1626, 1629, 1632, 1634, 1636, 1638, 1642, 1644, 1646.

United States District Court—Southern District of New-York.

BEFORE Hon. *William Tillman, William Stedding, Donald McLeod and Bryce MacKinnon, libelants*, vs. *The schooner S. J. Waring, her tackle, &c., and cargo.*—SHIPMAN, J.—This is a libel in rem. against the schooner *S. J. Waring*, her tackle and cargo, by which Wm. Tillman, Wm. Stedding and Donald McLeod, seamen, and Bryce MacKinnon, passenger, seek to recover salvage for rescuing the vessel and her cargo from a so-called prize crew, and bringing them safely into the port of New-York. The three first-named libellants joined in one libel, and the latter instituted a separate proceeding. The two libels were consolidated, and are therefore treated as a single cause.

The facts are briefly these: On the 4th of July last the schooner, having on board a valuable cargo, sailed from New-York for Buenos Ayres. She had a full crew—captain, two mates, four seamen, including Stedding and McLeod, a colored steward, Tillman—and MacKinnon, who was a passenger. On the morning of the 7th of July, about two hundred miles to the eastward eastward of Sandy Hook, she was captured by the brig *Jeff. Davis* as a pretended prize, and a prize crew put on board of her, with orders to take her into some Southern port. The captain, two mates, and two of the seamen of the *Waring*, five in all, were taken on board the *Jeff. Davis*, leaving the four libelants. The prize crew consisted of the prize-master, two mates and two seamen.

After parting with the *Jeff. Davis*, the prize-master headed the *Waring* for South Carolina. When in the latitude of Charleston, about forty miles to the eastward of the Gulf Stream, the prize-master informed Tillman, the steward, that he should not attempt to enter Charleston harbor, but should endeavor to run into North Edisto Inlet, which is a considerable distance south of Charleston, and that he thought he should reach there the next morning. This was on the 16th of July.

From the time of the capture down to the rescue, Tillman, Stedding and McLeod continued to do duty under the prize-master, and at his request aided in working the vessel.

But very soon after the capture, both Stedding and Tillman conceived the idea of retaking the vessel. The thought seems to have been quickened in Tillman's mind by the fear of being sold into slavery. A remark made by one of the captors had aroused in his breast this apprehension. After several consultations, Tillman and Stedding came to the determination to retake the vessel if any opportunity offered. They both applied to McLeod, and urged him to join them in the enterprise, but he declined on the ground that he was in no danger; for, being a British subject, he would be protected by his Consul wherever he might be carried. He declared himself unwilling to shed blood for the purpose of regaining the possession of the vessel. Nothing was said by Tilman or Stedding to Mackinnon. The latter, being a passenger, was well treated by, and on familiar terms with the prize-master and his mates, and on this account Tillman and Stedding had no fears of trusting him with the secret of their designs. There were two men besides, kept their plan of retaking the vessel steadily in view, though deferring its execution till the last moment, hoping to fall in with some man-of-war on the coast who would recapture them, and thus spare them the peril of the undertaking.

On the night of the 16th, finding that they could safely defer it no longer, they proceeded to carry their plan into execution. Tillman had concealed his hatchet some time before, so that he could lay his hand on it at the moment he needed it, and that night Stedding went to the wheel; the latter took a knife and small pocket-pistol with him. The Captain, or prize-master, and one of the mates, went into the cabin, and turned in. Tillman afterwards went to his berth in the cabin, as usual, so as to avoid suspicion. This left on deck Stedding, who was at the wheel, one of the mates, and the two seamen that had come from the *Jeff. Davis*. McLeod was asleep in the forecastle. Agreeable to an understanding between Tillman and Stedding, the latter, as soon as the prize-master and his mate below had fallen asleep, and when the mate on deck also was asleep, put his wheel into the rope, slipped off his boots, and went into the cabin to the berth of Tillman, and aroused him to the work, and then returned to the deck. Tillman immediately sprung out of his berth, got his hatchet, and going to the prize-master's stateroom, struck him two blows, which were undoubtedly mortal. He immediately went to the second mate's state-room, and, as he was just arousing up, struck him a blow, and closed his state-room door, and then went on deck. As he reached the deck, he found Stedding aiming his pistol at the mate, and fearing that if he fired, the report would awaken the two seamen forward, he told him not to fire. By this time the mate was nearly on his feet, and inquiring what the noise was in the cabin, when Tillman struck him a blow with the hatchet, and he fell across the companion-way slide. Stedding and Tillman immediately seized him, and threw him overboard. One of them went below, and after another attack by Tillman on the mate in the cabin, they seized both him and the captain, and threw them overboard.

After having, with some assistance from Mackinnon, put the other two of the prize crew in irons, they asked McLeod, informed him what they had done, and of their intention to take the ship to a Northern port, and asked him if he would assist. This he promised to do. The vessel was then headed for the North, the watches organized, and, after four days' and six hours' unremitting vigilance and exertion, they arrived, with the vessel and cargo all safe, at the port of New-York. None of the libelants understood the theory of navigation. Tillman could not read at all, and Stedding only in his native German. It does not appear that McLeod could read. Mackinnon was a person of some education, and at the request of Tillman read to him some parts of the *Coast Pilot*. He also stood his watch, and did his duty on the passage to New-York. McLeod did his duty according to his promise.

I have been thus particular in detailing the main facts of this transaction, because the conduct of Tillman and Stedding has been very sharply criticised by counsel, and the merit of the rescue denied, on the ground of its sanguinary character, and also on the ground that it placed the vessel under the sole control of uneducated and unskilful navigators.

It is insisted that these two men, especially Tillman, in the violence he inflicted on the prize-master and his mates, exhibited ferocity rather than valor, and that this circumstance ought to incline the Court to altogether deny or greatly diminish the salvage compensation, if any would be otherwise due. It is of course conceded that no Court ought to sanction or indirectly encourage unnecessary and wanton violence, even toward those who avow themselves the enemies of the nation. This is true. But in determining the character of the force used on such an occasion as this, all the circumstances must be taken into consideration. This schooner had sailed on a peaceable and lawful voyage. She was overtaken on the high seas by an armed vessel—her officers and two of her crew taken from her, and made prisoners on board the capturing vessel—leaving but three of her crew and a passenger. McLeod refused to aid in the rescue—Mackinnon's views were unknown; Tillman and Stedding must alone encounter the three prize officers and the prize seamen, five in all. Their only arms were a small pocket-pistol, a knife and a hatchet. The peril of the undertaking was imminent and desperate. Instant death to both Stedding and Tillman would probably have followed their failure. They had a *right* to recapture the vessel if they could. They took the hazard, and, after having dispatched the three men they had most to fear, they spared the other two, an equal number with themselves. It is suggested that they ought to have spared the officers, or some of them, after they had wounded them. It is difficult to say what the precise condition of the officers was after the first blows; but I am inclined to think they were mortally wounded—and it is not easy to see how Tillman and Stedding could have extended to them any humane attentions. Their peril was by no means at an end. They were near a hostile coast, four or five days' sail from a place of safety, without theoretical knowledge of navigation, and by no means free from danger of recapture by another armed cruiser. I think they are not to be blamed for devoting their energies at once to their escape from peril by navigating their vessel to a place of safety, instead of bestowing their attentions upon their dying enemies. I agree with the just remark of the opening counsel for the claimants, that the mere sanguinary character of the rescue should not enhance the salvage compensation. The true foundation of salvage reward is the danger, toil and skill of the salvers, and the peril from which they rescue the property, and not the mere tragic incidents of the rescue.

The counsel who closed the case for the claimants insisted that the rescue did not relieve the vessel from, but rather increased her peril. The ground of this singular objection is, that the salvors were ignorant of the theory of navigation, and therefore not fit persons to have charge of the vessel. I do not know as I fully comprehend the force of this objection; but I know of no principle of law that prescribes the degree of knowledge a man must possess, as a condition precedent to his performing salvage service when no other human aid is within reach. Fidelity and success are of more account, in the eye of the law, than accomplishments. Dr. Lushington, in the case of the bark *Dryden*, cited in Marvin on Wreck and Salvage, p. 113—note—says: "When persons offer their services to vessels in distress, and there are no other individuals on the spot capable of rendering more efficient assistance, this Court must look with considerable indulgence at their efforts—because, being the only aid that can be procured, and offered in a state of great exigency, every allowance must be made if they are not possessed of adequate knowledge to perform the duty they had undertaken." And in the Cape Packet, 2 W. Rob., 122, the same high authority laid down the rule as to qualifications to be, that, "When persons undertake to perform salvage service, they are bound to exercise ordinary skill and prudence in the execution of the duty—they take upon themselves to perform. I demur when they must be finished navigators; but they must possess and exert such a degree of skill and prudence as persons in their condition ordinarily do possess, and may be fairly expected to display." These remarks of Dr. Lushington, it must be remembered, referred to cases where persons not connected with the imperilled vessels had undertaken to rescue them from some ordinary peril of the seas, and where the undertaking had partially or wholly miscarried. But it would be a most extraordinary doctrine to hold, that when a vessel is found on the high seas, deprived of her officers and part of her crew, in the most certain and imminent peril of becoming lost to her owners, and she is by the faithful remnant of her crew rescued and brought safely into port, that her salvors, the only persons who could possibly have performed the service, are to be deprived of their reward because they were ignorant of the theory of navigation. It is sufficient in this case, that by the familiarity of Tillman, the colored steward, with the coast from the place of rescue to New-York; his accurate recollection and ready recognition of localities; his sleepless vigilance, and a courage and good sense that does him great credit, he was able with the aid of his comrades to bring the vessel with so much speed and safety into port. Whether he was able to keep the log-book, or work out the dead reckoning cannot affect the value of the services rendered to the claimants.

As the right to any salvage in this case has been contested and elaborately argued, I have reexamined the doctrine laid down by me in the case of the brig *Cuba*, recently decided in this Court, and upon a careful review of the authorities in the light shed upon them in this discussion, I am clearly of the opinion that the services rendered by the sailors in that and the present case were *equivalent to a rescue from belligerent capture*.

It has been suggested that this case does not come within that of the *Cuba*, inasmuch as the allegation in the libel is that the *Waring* was captured by pirates. But a case of this kind cannot turn upon a mere descriptive epithet. The facts in both cases, so far as the original captures are concerned, are substantially alike. The captors took the vessels in both cases avowedly as prizes. That without rescue or recapture they were irrevocably lost to their owners, (vessels and cargoes,) there cannot be a shadow of doubt. In the case now before us the vessel had been about ten days in the hands of her captors, and was within a day's sail of the hostile port. Her peril was greater, as her chance of recapture by another vessel was less, than that of the *Cuba*.

But it is said that in the eye of the law the *Waring* was not in a state of peril at all, because the United States is bound to restore the property of loyal citizens which has been taken by the insurgents, and the Court ought to presume that this will be done. I think this a purely speculative suggestion which I am not called upon to consider. It is not for me, in disposing of present rights, to rest my conclusions upon what the Government will feel called upon to do, when the present furious strife shall have terminated. Courts of Admiralty, in administering public law, act upon facts and rules of law, and not upon speculations as to the course nations may pursue. It is a well settled rule that when a neutral vessel is captured by a belligerent, on recapture she is entitled to be discharged without payment of salvage, on the ground that the vessel was relieved from no peril, as the neutral would of course be discharged by the courts of the captors. But it is always an exception to the rule that the courts of the captors are known to disregard the law which protects neutrals. It would hardly be an answer to this exception on a libel for salvage in the courts of the neutral nation, adjudicating the claim, to say that such nation was bound to indemnify its citizens for outrages committed upon their commerce by a nation with whom they were at peace. (The *War Onsken*, 1 C. Rob., 299; 3 Kent, Comm., 333, 9th Ed.)

It is urged that the fact that Tillman was animated by a desire to escape the doom of Slavery, to which he feared, not without reason, his captors intended to consign him, destroys or reduces the merit of his claim. But it is settled law that the motives of the salvor are not to be inquired into.—(Talbot vs. Seaman, 1 Cranch 1. The *Harmony*, 1 Pet., Ad., Dec., 82. The *Le Tigre*, 3 Wash., C. C. R., 567.) I therefore am of opinion that these rescuers are entitled to salvage. The rate in such cases is fixed by no arbitrary rule, but must rest in sound discretion, reference to all the circumstances being had.

There are several features of the case which call for a liberal rate:

1. The great peril of the undertaking.

2. The length of time the vessel had been in the hands of her captors, about ten days.

3. The extreme peril from which the vessel and cargo were delivered. The *spes recuperandi*, if not entirely gone, was extremely nebulous and faint.

4. The perfect success of the salvage service.

As I have been requested by both parties to fix a specific, instead of a proportionate sum, I have settled upon seventeen thousand dollars—the value of vessel and cargo having been estimated as about forty-five thousand. I have carefully examined the various cases bearing some similarity to this, and I am satisfied that this sum is not far out of the way.

In this sum I think the libelants are all entitled to participate, though in very unequal proportions. MacKinnon, though a passenger, is clearly entitled to some amount. I regard his case as much more meritorious than McLeod, although his merit is much inferior to that of Tillman or Stedding. But the respective amounts will be fixed hereafter.

The amount of salvage must be borne by the vessel and cargo in proportion to their respective values; and unless these values are agreed upon by the parties, a reference must be made to a Commissioner to ascertain them.

The taxable costs to be borne by vessel and cargo exclusive of the salvage, and without diminution of the latter.

Ed. Randolph Robinson and William Curtis Noyes for libellants, Tillman, Stedding and McLeod.

Townsend Scudder, Judge Beebe and W. C. Morton for claimants and underwriters.

John N. Whiting for libelant, MacKinnon.

The Oyer and Terminer Adjourned Sine Die.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

This Court was, yesterday, opened and the Grand Jury discharged for the term. Adjourned *sine die*.

The next term of the Court will open under the administration of Mr. Hall, the new District-Attorney, on the first Monday in January.

Proceedings as for Contempt—When Attachments May Issue for Non-payment of Costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People ex rel. Kearney vs. *John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.*—The relator was committed to jail as for contempt, on an attachment issued out of the Common Pleas, for disobedience of an order made by Judge Hilton, in proceedings supplementary to execution, directing Kearney to pay the plaintiff in such proceedings the amount of the judgment therein, and $25 costs and disbursements, within ten days from the date of the order, or in default thereof that an attachment issue.

The order was not complied with, and the attachment issued, signed by Judge Daly, reciting the proceedings and the order, also the service of the same upon Kearney. The lapse of the ten days appeared from the dates, and Kearney's default was stated therein. The process directed the Sheriff to attach Kearney, and to hold him in close custody until he pays the judgment of $313 37 and interest, and the $25 costs, as directed by the order of Judge Hilton.

This was a writ of *habeas corpus* for the relief of the relator, he contending, by his counsel, that there was no contempt charged in the process, and that the order for the attachment to issue and for his commitment, was made without authority. Counsel also contended that there could no longer be imprisonment for non-payment of costs, which was part of the alleged contempt.

In respect to the objection that the contempt was not charged in the process, the Court held that the facts stated clearly amounted to a contempt.

It was held that the fact that the attachment was signed by Judge Daly instead of Judge Hilton, who made the order not complied with by Kearney, was not a valid objection, nor was it marked "by special order of the Court," by the Clerk, in an unauthorized manner.

The Code (sections 297 and 331, taken together,) warranted the Judge in ordering the payment of costs, if property was found in the hands of the debtor sufficient for that purpose. In respect to the justice or legality of the order made by Judge Hilton, this was not a proper proceeding by which to determine that question—such questions are to be determined by appeal, or in some other way than by this writ.

The Court had jurisdiction to make the order, and the prisoner had his remedy in an application under section 302, to the Court in which the judgment was rendered, or to the Judge who committed him for discharge, if he was unable to pay, or to endure the imprisonment.

The *habeas corpus* was discharged, and the prisoner remanded.

H. D. Lapaugh and Mr. Otis, for relator; Messrs. Bryan and Sheehan opposed.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Falconer vs. *Smith, &c.*—Order striking out answer as shown granted.

Clarke vs. *Somerville.*—Order striking out the answer as shown granted.

Perkins vs. *Taylor et al.*—Application denied, with $10 costs.

Before Justice White.

Rigney et al. vs. *Adams, Executor, et al.*—Case settled and left at Clerk's office.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Spird vs. *Augenstein.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs, trial fees and disbursements.

Bell vs. *Rophard.*—Motion to vacate judgment denied, with $10 costs.

Boche vs. *O'Farrell.*—Motion to vacate judgment and execution granted, with $10 costs.

Lupold vs. *Lupold.*—Divorce granted.

Sheriden vs. *Van Loom.*—Motion for leave to file undertaking on appeal denied, with $10 costs.

Müllemann vs. *The Mayor et al.*—Motion to vacate judgment granted, but without costs. Judgment may stand as security, if desired.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, positively without pain or danger, can do so under the new chemically purified chloroform, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferrinand Burchard.

DRY GOODS.

THE EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO BUY

ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES,

At WHOLESALE PRICES,

IS DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

The Importing House of

NORTH, SHERMAN & CO.,

Are still opening New Articles

FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT

NO. 449 BROADWAY.

Fans, Work-boxes and Writing Desks.

Jewelry, Perfumery, Stationery, Dolls, &c.

FASHIONABLE HOLIDAY GOODS.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
With French Embroidered Bosoms.
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
Holiday Styles now ready.
SILK, WOOL, MERINO AND COTTON
Under Shirts and Drawers.
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES
Some New Styles.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Elegant and New Styles.
UNION RIDING BELTS,
For Equestrians.
GYMNASTIC GOODS,
Approved Styles.
LADIES' AND MISSES' GAITERS
Velvet, Cloth and Knitted.
KNIT HOODS, SONTAGS AND CAPS,
Fashionable Colors and Styles
RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and Colored.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For Traveling.
SUSPENDERS.
UMBRELLAS,
&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, entirely new and choice styles, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

In addition to our regular stock,
we are now manufacturing
a magnificent assortment of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
superbly adorned with crotchet ornaments, and specially intended for
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
ALSO,
PLUSH, FUR AND SEALSKIN CLOAKS,
new so much worn.

No lady should purchase a CLOAK
without first examining our styles and prices
CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS.
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $10, at $12.
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES.
ALSO
A splendid assortment of
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Excelsior Cloak House,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
GREAT BARGAINS CLOSING OUT AT RETAIL,
AN IMPORTER'S STOCK OF BLACK SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOES AND BOMBAZINES,
15 PER CENT. BELOW USUAL PRICES.
Splendid qualities of Merinos, 5s. and 6s. per yard
Elegant Bombazines at $1 per yard.
Black Silks, good qualities, at 75c. per yard.
N. B.—Just received, a case of Camels' Hair Thibbets 1¼ yards wide, at $1 50, worth $2 50.
Observe,
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.
At reduced prices.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
PLUSH AND LION SKIN CLOAKS, in a great variety.
All new styles, at retail, at reduced prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

NO. 359 BROADWAY.
PRESENTS FOR ALL SEASONS.
And the most agreeable favors for ladies are
TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
Commencing at $5.
Flowers, for decorative purposes, 12 cents per bunch.

A CARD.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls special attention to his general stock of family MOURNING GOODS, being, without exception, the largest, most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.

N. B.—Full suits made up, in the best style, on short notice.

ASSORTMENT UNEQUALED
Of useful articles for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Fancy French China Tea Sets for Holiday Gifts.... 7 00
SILVER PLATED ICE PITCHERS,
For Holiday Gifts, large size, handsomely engraved. 5 00
$5, $5, $5, $5.
Silver Plated Cake Baskets for Holiday Gifts..... 4 50
Silver Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, for Holiday Gifts.. 15 00
Silver Plated Casters, 6 cut bottles, for Holiday Gifts 4 50
Silver Plated
COFFEE URNS,
for Holiday gifts, new pattern, finely chased.....$10 00
$10, $10, $10, $10, $10.
Silver-plated Teaspoons, for Holiday gifts, the doz. 1 25
Silver-plated Table-Spoons, for Holiday gifts, the doz. 4 00
Silver-plated Table-Forks, for Holiday gifts, the doz. 4 00
Ivory-handle Table-Knives for Holiday gifts, the doz. 4 50
Ivory-handle Tea-Knives, for Holiday gifts, the doz. 4 00
ALSO,
An elegant variety of
FRENCH CHINA VASES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BISQUE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BRONZE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
PARIAN MARBLE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
for Holiday Gifts.
BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
for Holiday Gifts.
Together with a complete stock of
CHINA DINNER SETS,
Rich and Plain Cut
TABLE GLASS, &c., &c.,
At popular prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

AN
ARRIVAL,
EXTRAORDINARY.

Have you heard of the arrival of good Santa Claus,
With his wonderful budgets and bundles and cases,
Who some people thought had gone off to the wars?
He is here, and the best is, he "puts up" at MACY'S.

He arrived in the night, all alone by himself.
And straight down the chimney he came without warning,
And filled up each counter and packed every shelf
With rare Christmas gifts before it was morning.

The pack on his back he soon emptied of toys,
The richest and finest you'll see them at MACY'S);
He brought dolls for the misses and whips for the boys,
And he laughed as he thought of their bright little faces.

He had gifts for the ladies and gentlemen too,
Perfumes for the toilet, and boxes and baskets,
And rich fancy articles, as empling and new
As Aladdin ever drew from his magical caskets.

Such dainty embroidery for home wear or dress,
Such neat fitting gloves, and such ribbons and laces,
The merry Saint brought; and it must be confessed
He showed his good sense when he left them at MACY'S.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th-st.

DRESS GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have now ready some of the greatest bargains in Reps, Foudardines, Plaids, Printed Merinos, De Laines, Prints and other new Dress Materials.
ALSO,
An immense assortment of
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS
AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
At much less than cost.
KID GLOVES, CLOTH GLOVES, LINED GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
No. 355 Canal-st., near Broadway.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, from 12½c.; canvas, needles, &c., &c.; also slipper-patterns and worsted goods, cheap, for holiday presents; a great variety of fancy goods, hair-nets, portmonnaies, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 580 and 582 Broadway, New-York. N. B. Alexandre's gloves.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.
S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

DRY GOODS.

REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, DEC. 23,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF LACE GOODS.
In consequence of the great depression in the European markets these goods have been purchased much under regular prices, and will be offered proportionately cheap, consisting of
COLLARS,
SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES, COIFFURES,
LACES, &c., IN POINT APPLIQUE,
POINT D'ALENCON, AND POINT A L'AIGUILLE.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

WIDE BLACK SILK VESTS,
FULL TWENTY PER CENT. LESS
THAN REGULAR PRICES.
CHOICE SHADES,
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL TRADE.
Well worthy the attention of our Customers.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER,
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON,
THEIR LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF CLOAKS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL
ON MONDAY, DEC. 23,
A LARGE LOT OF
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SCARFS,
AT DECIDED BARGAINS.
CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW SELING AT RETAIL
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
SHAWLS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOAKS,
INCLUDING BLACK CLOTH AND
VELVET CLOAKS in great variety, will be offered on MONDAY, Dec. 23, and during the Holidays,
BELOW COST!!!
A large lot of FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS, at the following low prices:
100 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $2, formerly $6
200 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $3 50, formerly $8
100 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $7, formerly $18.
100 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $8, formerly $20.
50 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $14, formerly $25.
ALSO,
One case RICH EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS and short SAQUES, of the prevailing Paris styles, received per steamer *Europa*,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
will be sold at less than the cost of importation, owing to the advanced season.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARIS KID GLOVES AT 62½ CENTS.
500 DOZEN LADIES' PARIS KID
GLOVES,
RETAILED AT 62½ CENTS PER PAIR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
SUITABLE FOR PROMENADE,
DINNER, CARRIAGE and EVENING DRESSES.
VERY CHOICE STYLES—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S TIES, SCARFS, HDKFS.,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, SILK AND
WOOL DRAWERS, &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EMBROIDERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
IN SETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
CAPS, WAISTS, &c., &c.
Also, low-priced and
RICH LACES IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

TARLETONS FOR EVENING DRESSES,
SPANGLED, EMBROIDERED AND
PLAIN, at one-third
THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT AT
low prices.
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, N. Y.—Jan. 3. Winter term opens. Special advantages. Military drill under an experienced officer. Classical instruction given by a Yale graduate. Two gentlemen professors in piano music; Madame Stephani instructs in vocalization; native teacher instructs in French. $120 a year pays board and tuition in common English; $200 a year pays the whole bill, including all extras.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whiteh'ad, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

A CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND Commercial Boarding and Day School will be opened at No. 30 Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1862. A class of pupils prepared especially for the West Point Military Academy. For terms, apply to Messrs. SPACKMAN & KELLOGG, No. 11 University-place.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—IF YOU WISH TO please your boys, subscribe for a quarter or six months to the National Gymnasium, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av. Terms, twelve months, $14; six months, $8; three months $5. EDWARD L. BROWN, Proprietor.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 2184th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a beautiful and healthy location near the City, has two vacancies, ages from 8 to 14 preferred. Terms reasonable. Address A. B., Box No. 1,013 New-York Post-office.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady of respectability and refinement, a situation as governess in a family in the country, where she could have charge of young children, and instruct them in English and music; she would exert herself to the utmost of her ability to render herself agreeable and useful, and will give excellent references. Address BROWER, South Brooklyn Post-office, for ten days.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PRINTING FOR MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS, tradesmen, societies, and all others, together with all kinds of plain or fancy card printing, done neat, quick, and cheap for cash, at THOMAS B. SUTTON'S Steam Printing Office, No. 142 Fulton-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

RICH, ELEGANT AND USEFUL
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
THE LARGEST STOCK,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STYLES AND PATTERNS
OF
GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL AND
PEN CASES
In the market, is to be found at
A. MORTON'S,
No. 25 Maiden-lane.
Prices from 75 cents to $25,
These can be put up and sent safely by mail to the Fabrics in the Army and Navy, to Friends in any part of the country, and even *some* parts of South Carolina.

WALKING CANES.
USEFUL AND ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Gold, Silver and Ivory Mounted
WALKING CANES
Of every description and price, from
25 cents to $40.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST
AND
BEST ASSORTMENT
In the City, can be found at
A. COX'S SON'S,
No. 25 Maiden-lane.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
NO MORE USEFUL, CONVENIENT
AND DESIRABLE PRESENT CAN
BE MADE IN A FAMILY THAN
ANY OR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
JOHNSON'S UNION
WASHING MACHINE.
This machine has now been before the public over a year, and has given universal satisfaction to all who have used it. Various improvements have been made in it since its introduction, and we confidently challenge comparison with any other machine now in use. It washes every description of fabrics, from a collar to a blanket, on common sense and scientific principles, without the least injury to clothing. No soaking or boiling required. Price $10.
THE UNION CLOTHES DRYER,
a new invention—useful, cheap and portable—by which clothes, in large or small quantities may be dried. Can be put up and taken down in one minute, without detaching the lines. Price, $2, $3 and $4.
THE UNION CLOTHES WRINGER,
a most useful invention, in which not only are the pains and aches of hand wringing avoided, but clothes will last at least one-third longer. When attached to the Union Washing Machine, clothes may be washed, wrung and rinsed without putting the hands in water, inhaling steam or spilling slops. Price $8.
THE IRONING-TABLE,
a most valuable and desirable invention. No family or laundry should be without it. It is portable and very convenient. Price $4.
We invite the public to call and see the above articles, feeling that a personal examination will convince the most skeptical of their usefulness.
J. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 457 Broadway, near Grand-st., N. Y.

BARGAINS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
DRESS GOODS, in Wool fabrics, new styles, from 1s. per yard up.
BROCHE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, very cheap.
NEWEST STYLES OF CLOAKS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY and EMBROIDERIES,
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
C. G. HOOK.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENT.—"LE Bouquet Imperial," the perfume Princess Clotilde called "delightful," and of which Prince Napoleon ordered $50 worth to be sent to the Paris Royal, Paris, sold by the manufacturer, GEO. REYNOLDS, No. 260 Canal-st., Brooklyn, and by druggists and perfumers generally, at 50 cents per bottle.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and can give unexceptionable references in this City as to character and ability. Apply to C. C. BEDILL, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing; perfectly understands cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a colored woman, who is a first-class cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman and nice girl of 18 years situations, the woman as cook and laundress

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 2, 1862. Transfer books will be closed from on and after the 28th inst.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 2,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $257,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBARTS, LUBBOCK & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 18, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.

By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 18, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

An election of Directors for the ensuing year will also be held on the same day. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

This Company continues to insure, as usual, on the most reasonable terms.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Cancelled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them as aforesaid on or after the 1st day of February next, and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURsuant to the order of the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be said at the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1862, to the order of such persons as shall have proved their bonds.

SHEPERD KNAPP,
GEORGE BRIGGS, } Trustees.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 8 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS,
SYLVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1861.

WM. S. BOUN, LATE TREASURER OF this Company, having resigned, the Board of Directors have this day appointed J. W. BAKER, Esq., Treasurer *pro tem.* The dividends will be paid by him at the office of the Park Fire Insurance Company, and where the business of the Company will be conducted until further notice. JOHN T. RATHBUN, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 2d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 8th day of January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Interest allowed from the 1st of January.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICH. H. BULL, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of (5) Five per Cent., on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CATHAM-SQUARE—Receives deposits from 25 cents to $5,000. Six per cent. Interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. This Bank has received during the past year $46,570 67 more than it has paid out.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cents., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6, inclusive.

E. W. TALMAN,
Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURnished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & Co., William-st., at 98 cents.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Dec. 6, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (25,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, as the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or co-partnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ——, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of the advertisement of the Secretary, from the office of the Lighthouse Board. Should —— offer or bid be accepted, —— request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signature and certificate. (Signature.)

(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ——, of ——, be accepted, ——, will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ——, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the —— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest bidder.

Witness: } Sureties.

(Place.)
(Date.)

I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. (Signature.)

(Place.)
(Date.)

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNty.—A farm of 20½ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 15 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad depot, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 26 feet front by 36 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, washroom and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 51 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.

Also, a farm of 20½ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER wants to sell a good farm containing 232 acres of land, situate in the County of Seneca, and State of New-York, on the east shore of Seneca Lake, eight miles south of the village of Geneva. The farm has first-rate fruit, 50 acres of woodland, no broken or waste land, well watered, and eight miles north of the State Agricultural College. The subscriber will sell very cheap; has comfortable farm buildings. HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ¾ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 LIBERTY ST.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—NO. 201 EAST 97TH-ST., three stories, high basement, gas-fixtures, &c.; convenient for one or two families. Also, No. 15 Stuyvesant-st., a good location for boarders. Apply to C. I. FOLSOM, No. 256 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE OLD ESTABLISHED CABINET warehouse of the late William Palmer, No. 70 East Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TARRYTOWN.—TO EXCHANGE FOR BROOKlyn property, on or near Clinton or Washington avs. a country seat and farm of 70 acres. Also, a brown-stone house and lot on Montagne-st., for a house and lot, or vacant lots, in New-York. Apply at 18 Wall-st., Room 13.

FUEL.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) Cgenuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also superior Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel, of late importations—all at lowest market prices.

HENRY REEVE.
Corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

COKE—REDUCED IN PRICE.—THE CHEAPest and best fuel for manufactories, bakers, and family use, invaluable for the sick room and parlors; free from smoke and gas. Delivered from the Manhattan Gas Company's Works, 14th-st. and Avenue C, at 4½ per chaldron. Saves one half its price in kindling. JOHN SMITH.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 41 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1861.

MR. ISAAC KIP, JR., BECOMES A MEMber of our firm from and after this date.

ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO.

HEADQUARTERS FOR JEWELRY.
HEADQUARTERS FOR JEWELRY.
All kinds of sets, Brooches, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Neck Chains, Lockets, Rings, Pins, Charms, and everything in the jewelry line.
C. P. GILTON, Manufacturing Jeweler,
No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 1.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses—latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable book for 25. of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LABMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebæ have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. E. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. SEXTON & CO.; in London to JAMES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY.....March 29

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old-established place of business, No. 88 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES free of charge, upon proofs made before him.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazeteer of the Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 12½ cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$250—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 2,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS
OF
LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours.

J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 30th-st. depot.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cincinnati, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6.50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7.26 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF LETTERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Hlip, 8am Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Mussey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MACHINERY, &C.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. BARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depot and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 294 Fifth-av., corner 25th-st., New-York. No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Hockley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.

AMERICA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—UNDER THE MANagement of Messrs. G. L. FOX & J. W. LINGARD. Treasurer.....Mr. G. C. Howard.

GRAND GALA WEEK.
POSITIVELY THE LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
WILLIAM HANLON
At the Academy of Music,
in his
Unrivaled and Marvelous Feat,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
Assisted by his two brothers, Geo. and Alfred Hanlon.
MONDAY, Dec. 23, 1861.
On this occasion, in addition to the appearance of
WILLIAM HANLON,
THE G. L. FOX TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS
Will appear for the first time in
Two richly laughable and Comic Pantomimes,
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR,
AND
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Conductor.....CHARLES KOPPITS.
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c.; Private Boxes 75c., where secured seats may be obtained without extra charge. Amphitheatre, 25c.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Under the management of
MESSRS. G. L. FOX and J. W. LINGARD.
CHRISTMAS DAY,
TWO GALA PERFORMANCES,
MORNING AND EVENING.
WILLIAM HANLON,
in his wonderful feat,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION.
THE G. L. FOX TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS
in
TWO LAUGHABLE AND COMIC PANTOMIMES.
RAOUL; OR, THE MAGIC STAR.
AND
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Admission to the Morning Performance, 50 cents.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
Children Half Price.

WALLACK'S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the IMMENSE SUCCESS of the NEW DRAMA AND

THE SONS OE NEW-ENGLAND.

Anniversary Dinner at the Astor House.

A Superb Civil and Military Entertainment.

Addresses by Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Rev. Drs. Adams and Storrs, Hon. Robt. J. Walker, Hon. Charles Anderson, Gov. Curtin, Hon. H. J. Raymond, and Others.

Anthem by Wm. Ross Wallace, and a Poem by John G. Saxe.

Letters from President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, Lord Lyons, Governors Morgan, Andrew, and Others.

The New-England Society celebrated its fifty-sixth anniversary festival, at the Astor House, yesterday evening. The hour fixed for the commencement of the banquet was six P. M., but the hall was not thrown open until nearly seven, long ere which time a very large assemblage of members and invited guests crowded the adjacent parlors. Among them were many citizens of eminence from New-York as well as from New-England, and no inconsiderable representation of both arms of the National service.

When dinner was at length served, the grand saloon of the Astor presented a truly brilliant spectacle—one worthy of the Society, the occasion and the jovial Christmas season. The excessively inclement weather outside was only calculated to enhance the pleasure of the guests who were to enjoy the fruit of the preparations that had been made to insure their gratification and comfort.

The immense apartment was lighted to the utmost, and three tables, extending the entire length of the saloon, glittered with handsome services of china and plate, interspersed with appropriate emblematic devices in confectionery. The cross-table at the head of the room, exclusively set apart for the officers of the Society and its honorary guests, was raised sufficiently to be visible from all sides. Directly above it, among the drapery of the overhanging canopy, hung the portrait of WASHINGTON, with two similar paintings in oil representing FRANKLIN and ADAMS, one on the right and the other on the left of the central piece.

The rich ornaments of the tables most remarked were skillful and tasteful efforts of the minor arts illustrating subjects noted in New-England history, as for instance: The Landing of the Pilgrims—The *Mayflower* and King PHILIP. A beautiful statuette of WASHINGTON adorned the middle board, and near by a handsome representation of Fortress Monroe attracted attention. Floral vases, Gothic temples, allegories in sugar and wax, appropriate to the age and country, abounded, and, in fine, nothing had been omitted that could please the eye, while the printed bills of fare, fluttering at every plate, extended the most unbounded promise of all that an exquisite *cuisine* could offer.

Two hundred and twenty-five members of the Society and their friends filed into the hall at 6¾ o'clock, and took their seats at the long tables, while under the canopy the officers of the Society and the invited guests were placed, where they could not only see the whole assemblage, but themselves be distinctly visible and audible to every one present.

The officers for the present year are:

President—WILLIAM M. EVARTS, LL. D.
First Vice President—HENRY A. HURLBUT.
Second Vice President—Charles A. Stetson.
Counsellors—Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Wm. Curtis Noyes, LL. D., W. N. Blakeman, M. D., S. N. Stebbins.
Assistant Counsellors—Le Grand Lockwood, Edwin J. Brown, Nathaniel Hayden, Simeon Draper, John W. Quincy, Samuel L. M. Barlow, Joseph H. Choate, Elliott C. Cowdin.
Treasurer—Luther B. Wyman.
Secretary—L. P. Hubbard.

Mr. EVARTS occupying the centre, the invited guests sat near him; on the right Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Dr. Storrs, Hon. Hiram Barney Collector of the Port; Judge Daly, Chairman of St. Patrick's Society; Judge Roosevelt, Chairman of the St. Nicholas Society: Hon. Henry J. Raymond, and Col. Russell, of Gov. Curtin's Staff; on the left Gen. Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, in United States ondress uniform; Rev. Dr. Adams, of Madison-square; John G. SAXE, the celebrated humorist; Hon. Charles Anderson, whose late escape from the far South has excited wide public interest; Rev. Charles M. Jones, Chaplain in the United States Navy, and Rev. Dr. Farley, of Brooklyn.

The first sensation of the evening was the appearance of Gen. ANDERSON, who, as he advanced arm in arm with Mr. EVARTS, to the head of the room, was greeted with the warmest demonstrations of applause.

At 7 o'clock the proceedings were opened by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, who pronounced grace with much impressiveness and feeling. An hour was then devoted to the satisfactory discussion of an elegant entertainment. During this agreeable exercise, which was enlivened by the unsurpassed music of Dodworth's Band, a number of distinguished guests arrived, among whom Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor of New-York, and Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, Ex-Governor of Kansas, were the most observed.

The repast having been concluded with a blessing by Rev. Dr. STORRS, Mr. EVARTS, as President of the Society, addressed the company assembled as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Mr. EVARTS said it became him to express his thanks for the honor they had conferred upon him by choosing him again their President. The Society this year had spent in deeds of charity all the funds that the dues of members had yielded. The numbers of the Society has still kept up, and the same spirit and interest which had attended its history hitherto then prevailed. They had met to celebrate that day upon which the forefathers first stepped upon Plymouth Rock. A year ago they met in the middle darkness of that starless night which brooded over the country until the guns of Sumter announced the breaking day. [Applause.] They met in the full blaze of war kindled by the spirit of the Pilgrims. They had occasion to rejoice that the skill and energy of the forefathers had descended to their posterity. The magnificent sacrifices of the forefathers were made for their descendants. He did not doubt that the virtue and powers of their ancestors, rested upon their children for the lasting benefit of mankind.

The President concluded by offering the first regular toast:

The Day we Celebrate—We have always cherished it in the sunshine of prosperity, and when dangers threaten, we will turn to the landing of the Pilgrims, and find heart for any fate, and strength for any enterprise.

REV. DR. ADAMS' REMARKS.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, in responding, said it had always been the custom of the Society to render due honor to the clergy. He had just been informed that the sentiment had been submitted to another member of the profession, who he thought could do more justice to it than he could himself. He did not like to confess that he had nothing to say. That sentiment suggested to him that they were in peculiar circumcumstances. There was never an occasion when the Society should celebrate the day with more earnestness than the present. There was a veil which hid our future. In regard to the past it was all ours. We could not better employ ourselves than to look back upon the past of our history. The past was fixed in a foundation as firm as the Pilgrims' Rock. [Applause.] The events of history were not disconnected. When we turned from the past and looked to the future, we did not believe that we were to drop perpendicularly into nothingness; he did not believe that God has substituted disunion for constitutional authority, anarchy for freedom. He believed that the oak gathered strength by the storm, and we believed that our people would gain new life by this struggle. [Applause.] Our brightest history lies in the future—not in the past. [Applause.] In conclusion he would recite an ode, which had been read at Charleston thirty years ago, on the Fourth of July. Though it was calculated for the meridian of Massachusetts, it would do for any adjacent State. [Great applause.]

The following regular toast was then offered, and received with rapturous applause:

The President of the United States.

After the Band had played a National air, the Chairman read the following letter, received from the President of the United States:

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt, this morning, of your kind invitation for the 23d December next, and to state that nothing but the pressure of public affairs could prevent me from availing myself of the privilege you have been so thoughtful as to tender.

I regret the more deeply the necessity that deprives me of the pleasure of meeting the New-England Society on this occasion, since, at no former time, have the memory and example of our forefathers furnished a more instructive subject for our contemplation than now, when the institutions they founded are threatened by armed insurrection, and all the powers of the Government are pledged to the support of the principles for which they toiled and suffered.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

To L. B. WYMAN, Esq., Chairman, &c.

The next toast was then offered:

The Governor of the State of New-York.

Wueo the cheers had somewhat subsided, the President read the following telegram from Gov. MORGAN:

ALBANY, 2 o'clock P. M.

Expecting to be able to accept your kind invitation, I have not before acknowledged it. I now find that duties here will prevent me from being present. Will you express to your distinguished guests my regrets for this, and extend my cordial thanks?

The next toast was:

The City of New-York: The united industry, arts and commerce of the world have made her what she is; all nations and races are at home within her hospitable halls. Amid the great company, the children of the Pilgrims have found a welcome for which their best endeavors and achievements will be but a poor return.

The President regretted to say that the Mayor elect of the City of New-York had been prevented against his wishes from being present. It might not be known to all of them that the first Mayor of the City of New-York was a native of New-England, and that his ashes now reposed in a New-England churchyard. He was an honest and an excellent Mayor. Of the last Mayor of the City of New-York, it was but fair that he should say, in justice to him, that he was not a native of New-England. [Lond applause.]

The following toast was the next in order:

The Volunteers of the War: From each State, at the call of its patriotic Governor, they hastened to the defence of the National Capital; they will take no steps homeward till their country's flag is vindicated and its peace restored.

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER'S REMARKS.

He was called upon most unexpectedly to address them. It was four years since he had been called upon by their distinguished President to be present at their anniversary. He had then just returned from Kansas. It was the great question there of liberty and self-government. An attempt was made to force upon the people of Kaosas an institution against their will, and rather to see the institution forced upon the people, he retired from public life. He was from Pennsylvania, and was glad to see so many volunteers rallying from every State to defend their country. They were resolved that this war should never terminate till the Uolon flag shall wave over every sea, gulf and State of the Union. [Applause.] He was proud that New-England was a portion of the common country. This was oo ordioary contest in In which the country was engaged, and we are not only responsible to the people of America, but also to the whole civilized world, and upon the fate of this Unioo was dependant the fate of liberty through the world. Hitherto it had been supposed that this Governmeot in the preseoce of treason and dissension at home, assailed by this doctrioe, this *poison* of secession was utterly weak and impotent; but by our success in this great contest we will prove to all the earth that It is the strongest Government that has ever existed. These 600,000 meo In arms to lay down their lives for their country are ready to sustain Its flag not only against England, but against domestic treason. This Government will emerge from the conflict grander, mightier, more sublime than ever—more respectable at home and abroad, more conclusive a proof to the people of all nations that authority based upon liberty is eternal! [Great applause.]

Mr. WALKER did not advocate war with England or any othe;—[Voice—"Or any other man?" and laughter]—but if England, forgetting a common language, a common race and a common history of liberty—if, forgetting all these things, and all her alleged principles of thirty years, she shall make herself the ally of that power which has derived all—then, if we do not fight her now, she will have sown the seeds of an everlasting hatred, and the time will come when the flag of the American Union shall float victoriously over every aare of British-American soil! [Loud and long continued cheering.] The band here played "John Brown's Hymn," in the chorus of which the majority of all present united, concluding with an outburst of "Yankee Doodle," which could scarcely be heard for that crowned the favorite melody.

Mr. EVARTS, introducing the next regular toast, said that, as President of the Society, he would remark upon a thought suggested by some words let fall by the honorable gentleman who had last spoken, that he was decidedly of the opioion that, if to this ovious quarrel thrust upon us by our haughty sisters, there was to be added the frown of our jealous mother, we can settle the whole family quarrel now, very nicely, together. [Great hilarity and applause.]

Apppos to this belief, Mr. EVARTS read the sentiment:

The Clergy of New-England—In defence of her cherished principles, they still maiotain the ancient alliance between the Bible and the Sword.

In receiving the foregoing toast, the entire company joined, with fine effect, in singing, to the air of "Old Hundred," a beautiful national anthem, by WM. ROSA WALLACE, entitled:

THE FLAG OF THE FREE.

God of the Free! upon Thy breath
Our flag is for the Right unrolled,
As broad and brave as when its Stars
First lit the hallowed time of old.

For Duty still its folds shall fly;
For Honor still its glories burn,
Where Truth, Religion, Valor, guard
The patriot's sword and martyr's urn.

No tyrant's impious step is ours;
No lust of power on nations rolled:
Our Flag—*for friends* a starry sky;
For *traitors*, storm in every fold!

O thus we'll keep our Nation's life.
Nor fear the bolt by despots hurled:
The blood of all the world is here,
And they who strike us strike the world!

God of the Free! our Nation bless
In its strong manhood at its birth,
And make its life a Star of Hope
For all the struggling of the Earth.

Then shout beside thine Oak, O North!
O South! wave answer with thy Palm,
And in our Union's heritage
Together sing the Nation's Psalm!

When the hymn had ceased, Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, responded to the sentiment.

REV. DR. STORRS' REMARKS.

Commencing with a humorous allusion to his total lack of preparation for so brilliant an audience and so warm a call, the reverend gentleman, in an address of mingled wit and eloquence, indicated the channels through which the public mind of New-England had been trained and shaped by her clergy. Her old town records, the moss-covered monuments erected in her old church yards to the memory of her pastors, the spires that dot her surface tell that religion has been a real living influence, stimulating the thoughts and efforts of her sons continually. Miss MARTINEAU had some here said that there were three sexes—men, women and clergymen. [Laughter.] He did not know what clerical company that authoress had kept, but this he knew, that for souls full of purpose, heads full of sense, lips full of wit and limbs full of muscle, among the clergy of New-England could be found as thorough specimens of manhood as the whaleman pursuing his gigantic game, the statesman threading the intricacies of diplomacy, or the soldier striving in the front of battle. [Prolonged applause.] After a glowing tribute to the enterprise of New-England, and numerous happy illustrations of the progress she has made in arts and science, the Reverend gentleman reverted to her splendid display of patriotism in arms, and thus concluded: "If, then, in this momentous struggle, it becomes necessary, in order to save the integrity of the Republic, to do any one thing, do it! If American Slavery is to sink beneath the crests of the mountains, and the soil of the fields and the bosom of the waters is to bury it, let it thus pass away, and be obliterated from the sight of men! [Cries of "Good," "Good."] Clinging to principle, and anchored as the Suspension Bridge at Niagara is anchored to the rocks, to the memories of the past, let us feel what is true—

That the star-flowering banner must never be furled,
For its blossoms of light are the hope of the world.

The next toast was:

The Union of the States, of all the States—"It may cost treasure and it may cost blood, but it will stand and will amply compensate for both."

GOV. CURTIN'S REMARKS.

Responded to very forcibly and eloquently by Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, who expressed the loyalty and determination of his State in glowing colors. The rebellion was to be crushed and the Government sustained, at all hazards, and the country indeed become the land of the free once more! [Long-continued applause and tremendous cheering accompanied Gov. CURTIN throughout.

The oext sentiment was—

The Guns of Fort Sumter—A warning and rally to a brave people to defend their Government, their Constitution, their liberties.

REMARKS OF HON. CHAS. ANDERSON.

This called Hon. CHARLES ANDERSON, brother of the General, to his feet, and the assembled company were entertained with a most amusing and interesting address, replete with incideot and anecdote, during which three hearty cheers were given for PETTIGREW, the loyal citizen of South Carolina. At the conclusion of Mr. ANDERSON'S speech, the guns of the miniature Fort Sumter at the eod of the central table, appropriately fired a mimic series of discharges amid great cheering.

Mr. EVARTS then read the succeeding sentiment:

The Press—"Let it be loyal to Country and loyal to Truth."

REMARKS OF HON. H. J. RAYMOND.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, of the New-York TIMES, appropriately said that the Press was in the habit of speaking, not through the lips of men, but for itself; and that mighty as were its duties and responsibilities, they were not greater than the responsibility incumbent upon those who supported it. If it had not been fully equal to all that was expected of it in this great crisis that was the fault of those who sustained it. The struggle, no matter what might be the opinions of each individual, whether right or wrong, was a struggle for empire—the empire of a principle. It may be for or against Slavery, but the main grand idea was, whether 30,000,000 of people, with a Christian religioo, an English education and training and an inherent devotion to freedom, were capable of self-government, or whether their whole system was a gross delusion, to be separated into twenty or thirty minor delusions, and so cease from place and influence on the earth. While deploring the idea of war with any foreign Power, Mr. RAYMOND expressed the belief that should it come it would but prove the grandeur of a Republican Government resting on the will of the people. Our Government had, in every element, civil and military, just shown itself to be the strongest ever devised. After showing how we had stood every test that would have ruined any other State on the globe, sneeringly as our friends across the water had tainted us with our supposed internal weakness, we were, if aroused, able to cope with a world in arms, with truth and justice on our side. The powers which, eminating from the people, had for the peupoie's sake, and by their will been assumed by Government, would be restored to them, and the brilliant statesmanship now cooducting our foreign affairs would leave no opening for the wars with which jealous and hostile nations menaced us. [Long and enthusiastic cheering.]

The next toast was:

The Common Schools of New-England—True liberty is the child of knowledge. She pines and dies in the arms of ignoraoce.

REMARKS OF JOHN G. SAXE.

Mr. SAXE, after referring to several distinguished poets, professors and editors, who were the product of the schools of New-England, sat down, but was again called up by the President, and recited the following inimitable poem, which was received with repeated cheers:

PILGRIM.

A POEM BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Good friends, we're assembled in pleasant array
To honor the birth of that glorious day
When the *Mayflower*, storing in cabin and hold
More brethren by far than her register told,
(A heavier cargo and far richer freight
Than was e'er underwritten in Wall-street or State,)
Gave forth from her bosom the Puritan flock
And set them safe down on that veritable rock
Which still, in the spite of all world mutation,
To Reilgion's fast anchor and Freedom's foundation.
Good friends, pray allow me, a true Yankee blade
As e'er "whittled," or "guessed," or offered to "trade,"
A moment to speak, in my free rhyming way,
Of the glorious Pilgrims we honor to-day.
Imprimis—they held as the cheapest of things
Those human inventions called "nobles" and "kings,"
And reckoned a "deacon" themselves had appointed
Much greater than one whom the Pope had annointed.
Thought Satan, than surplices purer and whiter,
And a mite of God's grace of more might than a mitre.
If their faces were long, their endurance was longer;
With prejudice strong, the head-principle stronger.
If a scowl on their weather-worn foreheads might lurk,
Remember their labor wa'nt holiday work!
They might well be allowed an occasional frown
Who brought Freedom up and the wilderness down
A solemn demeanor was surely their right,
Who had Nature, and Satan and Indians to fight.
That the men had their faults, there's not the least doubt;
But let Vigilance carefully search them all out,
And let Prejudice double the figures—and then
You still have remaining such models of men
As the world ever saw, and will ne'er be again!
Let their enemies dwell on their faults as they may,
Be it ours to remember their virtues to-day.
Let no man forget how they suffered and fought
For freedom of conscience, and freedom of thought;
Let us never forget how they toiled for the prize,
Which now, our own heritage, gladdens our eyes;
Whcrein we behold a "meeting-house" spire—
An academy dome, or a factory fire;
Wherever true Progress, in matter or mind,
Leaves Indolence stupidly gazing behind;
While she drives through the earth her Imperial team,
O'er patbways of iron, with horses of steam;
And long ere you hear her chariots humming,
Bids the lightning proclaim, "Clear the track! she is coming!"
There, see! up aloft, with his hand on the rein,
There's a solemn old Puritao guiding the train!
Forgive him his faults, like a generous man,
You rival his goodness and strength—if you can!

The President called on Col. ROBERT ANDERSON to respond to the toast, "The Army and Navy," which he did in a few brief and impressive words.

Rev. Mr. JONES, of the Mariners' Church, followed with a speech of much pathos in eulogy of the heroism of the navy.

Judge DALY responded to the toast "To our sister Societies," and paid an eloquent tribute to Col. COACOAN and his fellow-prisoners at Charlcston, which was loudly cheered. His reference to the reported escape of Col. COACOSAN, during the confusion which prevailed at the great conflagratioo in Charleston, brought the audience to their feet in a round of enthusiastic applause. It was now nearly 1 o'clock; the last toast was read, and was left to speak for itself.

Letters were received from Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island; Gov. HOLBROOK and Gen. FREMONT, and the following were read in addition to those printed above:

SECRETARY SEWARD'S LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1861.

To C. A. Stetson, Esq., Astor House:

DEAR SIR: Pray present my apology to the Sons of New-England for declining their invitation to the New-England Dinner. My duties here allow me little enjoyment of the Holidays. If it were so Old-England dinner instead of a New-England feast, I would certainly strain a point to attend. I would like so good an opportunity to attempt to show to our cousins across the seas that there is no material benefit or moral influence that can accrue to us that will not also increase the prosperity and greatness of Great Britain, and that every disaster that befalls the United States is also pregnant with suffering and sorrow, sooner or later to be borne by Great Britain. Express my warmest ackoowledgments to the Committee, and believe me,

Ever faithfully, your friend,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LORD LYONS' LETTER.

Lord LYONS has only to-day had the honor to receive the invitation dated the 24th of last month, which the Committee of Arrangements of the New-England Society, in the City of New-York, have oeen so good as to address to him. He regrets extremely that his official engagements make it impossible for him to accept it.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1861

GOV. ANDREW'S LETTER.

BOSTON, Dec. 21, 1861.

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, President, and L. B. Wymon, Esq., Secretary of the New-England Society, New-York:

MY DEAR SIRS: I owe you my sincerest gratitude for the compliment of your invitation to attend the celebration of Forefathers' Day and to dine with your Society, which at each returning anniversary plously commemorated that day in the great commercial metropolis of the country the Pilgrims helped to found and to illustrate. If I was to consult my own hearty wishes and seek my own pleasure, I should hasten to a seat at your banquet. I trust I may hold this pleasure and honor in reserve, for a more fortunate opportunity hereafter, and let us all hope that the next Pilgrim Anniversary will find our National peace restored, the rights of the people secured, the Goverement unchallenged by rebellion, the happiness and welfare regarded of every child of humanity beneath our flag, and our country started anew on our blessed career of peaceful glory and of generous benefaction to mankind.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with the best wishes to your Society, your obliged and obedient servant, JOHN A. ANDREW.

THE SHIP ISLAND EXPEDITION.

Hurrying Forward the Remainder of the Forces—Gen. Butler's Department, &c.

The steamship *Constitution*, at Boston, is now loading with stores and munitions of war, preparatory to sailing on her second trip to Ship Island. She will carry out on this occasion about 2,800—perhaps 3,000—troops. The Maine Twelfth, Col. SHEPLEY, and two others, one of which will be a cavalry regiment, are to constitute the second party of the expedition. The ship will be loaded under the personal supervision of Capt. FLETCHER, before the troops are admitted on board, and thus much delay will be avoided. The clipper ship *King Fisher*, chartered to carry supplies for the army, sailed nearly three weeks since, and must, before this, have landed her cargo at Ship Island. The ship *Black Warrior* is now loading at Boston for the same destination. This will make the seventh transport which has gone forward, and the number of troops over 6,000. The *Constitution* will probably leave on Thursday, Gen. BUTLER accompanying the troops.

LORD LYONS' DISPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 23.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Washington saying that "Lord LYONS will not present his dispatches in regard to the *Trent* affair until the Admiral of the West Indio Squadron shall act upon his instructions to proceed to Boston harbor."

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the North Star with $822,058 in Treasure.

Important from the United States of Colombia.

Submission of the State of Santander to Mosquera.

Intelligence from the South Pacific States.

The steamship *North Star*, A. G. JONES commanding, from Aspinwall on the 14th, arrived at this port last night with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. She left New-York on the 2d inst. at 1.10 P. M., and arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 11th inst., at 6 A. M. Sailed again on the 14th inst. at 6 P. M., and arrived on the 23d inst. at 5½ P. M. She brings $822,058 81 in specie

The English steamer at Aspinwall reported that the *Sumter* was coaling at Port Royal, Martinique, when the U. S. sloop-of-war *Iroquois* arrived and intended to sieze her, but a French man-of-war lying in the port objected to it as a breach of neutrality. The same night the Freochman put to sea, and the *Iroquois*, taking her to be the *Sumter*, followed her. On overtaking the French vessel and discovering her mistake, she immediately put back to secure her prize, but meantime the *Sumter* had taken advantage of the opportunity to escape, leaving the *Iroquois* to seek her elsewhere.

[The above is probably only a somewhat different version of the escape already reported.—EDS. TIMES.]

The *North Star* brings no later news from California, hut from New-Granada—or rather from the United States of Colombia—the intelligence is important. It will be found in detail in the letter of our corresp. pondent below.

We have Panama papers to the 14th inst., containing news from the South Pacific.

The political state of Chili is more satisfactory, and the liberal Administration of Señor PEREZ, combined with the decided attitude of the country, continues to gain the confidence and the good will of th people.

Off Point San Antonio, some forty miles south of Valparaiso, a French transport ship, the *Resource*, bound to Callao, was wrecked. Upwards of six hundred souls were on board when she struck, but up to the time of leaving it was reported that not more than five or six persons had been saved. A boat left the vessel laden with some twenty people, but had not since been seeo or heard of.

The news from Bolivia is by oo means encouraging. It was thought more blood would shortly be shed in addition to the terrible massacre recently perpetrated.

Gen. SAN RAMON has received a very large number of votes for the Presidency of Peru, and will probably be elected.

Trouble is expected during the elections.

SAN RAMON was at Arequipa, where he had been joined by 3,000 additional troops. The increase of the army in that city had caused a great scarcity of provisions.

The specie brought by the *North Star* is consigned as follows:

Order	$9,778	Wm. Heller & Co.	$11,000
P. Naylor	15,000	M. C. Hawley & Co.	5,422
Roberts, Morrison & Co.	14,000	Frank Baker	15,520
Richard Patrick	26,000	Richard Patrick	39,000
Order	5,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	10,930
Order	2,500	John Phalan	10,000
J. H Coghill	8,000	Eugene Kelly & Co.	102,000
Jennings & Brewster	8,000	Metropolitan Bank	62,505
Jansen, Bond & Co.	6,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	205,000
Am. Ex. Bank	45,000	Am. Ex. Bank	37,000
Ballin & Sanders	30,000	J. Heller & Bro.	4,800
J. B. Newton & Co.	5,000	Schulle & Bros.	25,400
C. H. Grant & Co.	4,000	Richard Patrick	7,200
Wm. Seligman & Co.	18,000	Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	16,000
J. Stranss, Bros. & Co.	33,921	J. G. Parker & Sons.	6,000
Eppinger & Co.	6,000	Fappan & Starbuck	7,000
		W. T. Coleman & Co.	23,000
Total			$822,058

FROM ASPINWALL.

Order	$779	Colgate & Hoffman	$1,876
Lindeo & Kingley	200	Wells, Fargo & Co.	300
Order	600	Russell H. Hoadley	645
B. Howard Sons	800	Ribao & Munos	1,000
Total			$4,081

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Important from Bogota—The State of Santander Pacified—Gen. Mosquera Gone to Antioquia—Troops Sent There from Bogota—The State of Cauca—Political Conspiracy at Panama—Banishment of the Conspirators—Miscellaneous Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1861.

We have, by the transient British steamer *Talismon*, which arrived from Santa Martha at Aspinwall on the eveoing of the 12th, twelve days' later news from Bogota, the capital, viz.: to the 28th of November. The most important event has been the submission of the rebel leader CANAL, of the State of Santander, to the Government of Gen. MOSQUERA, Provisional President. CANAL proposed, through Señor VILLAPANE, to lay dowo his arms, on condition that the safety of his officers and men should be guaranteed, and that the place of SALOAR as Governor of Santander should be filled by another to be designated by MOSQUERA, which proposals were accepted. So that important State has joined the fortunes of the successful General, leaving only two of the nine States in which there are guerrillas in arms against the Government—Antioquia and Cauca.

Gen. MOSQUERA has been a long time preparing to invade Antioquia at the head of his forces in that State, and only waited to dispose of CANAL previously. He was to leave Bogota Dec. 1, for that purpose. He does not anticipate much fighting, as he has many friends in the State, and a force very much superior to his enemy. The force in Antioquia had been reinforced by 600 men, under the command of Col. MORIANO OLARTE, and Gen. VINCENTE GUTIERAOS OR PINEREZ has been named first in comman there under MOSQUERA.

Orders were received at Honda, on the Magdalena, to prepare cuartels for 1,000 men, 500 of which were momentarily expected on Dec. 2. These men are also to operate against Antioquia.

Dr. FRANCISCO JAVIER ZALDUA had been placed at the head of the Government during the absence of MOSQUERA from Bogota.

News of about the same date from the interior of the State of Cauca, as that transmitted to you by last steamer, had been received at Bogota. Gen. LOPEZ, MOSQUERA'S chief in that State, writes that he had taken such measures as would secure the surrender of ARBOLEDA in a very short period. ARBOLEDA was still at Popayan, the Capital, but his small force had been much decreased by desertions. The prospect, on the whole, appears to be that this prolonged and miserable war will soon come to a close.

Some Carthagenians and disaffected persons from Santa Martha, have been trying to overthrow the Government of Gov. GUERDIA at Panama, on account of his having joined the new Mosquera Government. Evidence went to show that a conspiracy existed to this end, and that the Police force had been partly bought over, several of the Police having confessed that they had been tampered with. The Governor acted promptly in the matter by arresting several of the ringleaders, among whom were Dr. JARAMILLO, Señors JOAQUIN VELEZ, ARBANJO, PORRAS, VARAS, &c. Col. VIZCO, late Intendente-General, having promised to leave on the next Peruvian steamer, was not arrested. The others, including some Panamenos, went to Guayaquil on the British steamer *Anne*. Stories are in circulation that the conspirators intended to kill the Governor, Secretary of State and some Influential Liberals of the Arosemena family, but I do not bear that there is any proof of any such intention.

Señor QUIJANO, Commissioner of Gen. MOSQUERA to Panama, to negotiate the admission of the State into the new Colombian Pact, finds himself forestalled by the late decree of the Governor, joining to the Pact on condition that the Guardia-Murillo Convention, lately made at Aspinwall, shall be respected. Señor JUSTO ARROSEMENA has just been named special and sole Commissioner on the part of the State, to go to Bogota and finally settle this matter.

Señor QUIJANO sent on the *Anne* 500 or 600 muskets to the Mosquera Party at Buenaventura, for use against the forces of ARBOLEDA. An attempt was made to get arms from Panama to the rebels, but failed.

Panama is overrun just now with exiled Mexicans, generally in a destitute condition. They come from the West Coast, being ordered off, on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels.

The regular day of sailing of the Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, the 15th, will be postponed a few days, in order to replace the shaft broken at Punta Arenas.

Capt. GRIFFIN, of New-York steamships, is here en *route* for Nicaragua, ostensibly to make arraogements for reopening the old Nicaragua transit line. The harbor of Greytown must first be reopened, and the road and bridges rebuilt from Virgio Bay to San Jaan del Sur, the first of which would not be an easy matter. It is probable this is nothing more than the repetition of an old dodge of some one in New-York to sell old steamships to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The United States flag-steamer *Lancaster* has not yet left Panama for San Francisco, but will probably go as soon as Monday. The United States steamcovette *Wyoming* is on the South coast. The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* is at Panama. The United States brig *Bainbridge* is at Aspinwall, and ought to be relieved by a steamer, as she is of no use here in case a pirate is to be overhauled, and beside, she is altogether too small to contain 85 men and officers, under a hot deck, in rainy weather, in such a suffocating latitude.

From St. Johns, P. R.

THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

Capt. BETSWORTH, of the schooner *Addie E. Barnes*, arrived yesterday morning, bringing dates to the 9th inst. Three or four days previous a Spanish steamer arrived, loaded with troops, and immediately sailed for Mexico.

A Spanish Government steamer was daily expected at Porto Rico for Mexico, with Gen. PRIM on board, to take command of the Spanish forces in Mexico. Several companies, garrisoned at Porto Rico, volunteered to go to Mexico, and sailed in the first mentioned steamer.

THE EXECUTION OF LANAHAN.

FREDERICK, Monday, Dec. 23.

LANAHAN was hung at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He died without a struggle. The body was taken possession of by his friends. Many citizens were present as spectators.

The weather is stormy.

THE BRIG ST. MARY CHASED BY A PRIVATEER.

The brig *St. Mary*, Capt. BREVOOR, which left Pernambuco on Nov. 16, loaded with sugar, reports that on Dec. 4, latitude 29°, longitude 69°, she encountered a N. E. gale of most unusual violence, which caused her to lay to for six days. During the storm her sails were split, and her bulwarks stove in. On Dec. 10, latitude 25° 37', longitude 72° 40', she encountered a suspicious-looking schooner ahead, which stood on the wind, until about five points on the brig's weather bow, when she wore around and endeavored to head the brig off. The brig kept off, and was followed in chase by the schooner, but after a smart run she was left astern, evidently doing her best to overtake the *St. Mary*.

[Advertisement]

FROCK PALETOT
OVERCOATS,
SACK OVERCOATS,
CAPE OVERCOATS,
ARMY OVERCOATS.
New and elegant styles, at
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.
Broadway, corner Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

FOLEY'S
CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
New styles for
Holiday Presents.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The sudden departure of the special bearer of dispatches was owing to the fact that he desired to take one of KNOX'S latest New-Year styles, to wear it at "home" on that day as a tropny from Hamerica. It will produce as much excitement among the hatters at home as did the arrest of the rebel Ministers.

[Advertisement.]

The holiday preparatioos at Barnum's are progressing finely, and if the public realize one-half what BARNUM seems determined they shall, his Museum will afford the most brilliant attractions ever presented to our citizens. See his advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Eliza Boree, from Bermuda—Dr. Homeyard, daughter and servant, F. Smith, late U. S Consul at Barbados; Capt. Briggs; late of ship J. W. Fannin.

In brig Nellie Maxe, from St. Thomas—P. S. Marshall, B. C. Peacock, B. Peacock, G. F. C. Raven.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 22 | Sun sets ... 4 35 | Moon rises...12 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 35 | Gov. Island. 1 24 | Hell Gate.... 2 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 23.

Cleared

Ships Western Empire, McLaughlin, Boston; Hallett & Carman; F. B. Cutting, Maloney, Liverpool. J. & N. Smith & Co.; Saleo, (Br.,) Robertson, Bristol; Mary, Orr, Amsterdam, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Enthveo, Williams, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Lyngoel, Henrichsen, Queenstown. Funch, Meincke & Weodt; Hanoah Thornton, Johnsoo, Havana. N. H. Brigham; Nuggett, (Br.,) Brownlow, Nuevitas, Thos. James.

Brigs Julia, (Br.,) Skaling, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Cactus, (Br.,) Pollard, Plymouth, H. & F. W. Meyer.

Schooners S. A. Flowers, Clark, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Kasbec, Ackley, Nuevitas, T. M. Mayhew; Evelyn, Palmer, Newburyport, H. Sanford; New-York, Gardiner, Bostoo, J. C. Dayton & Co.

Sloop J. H. Borden, Collier, Fall River, master.

Arrived.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall Dec. 14, with specie and passengers to D. B. Allen. Anchored at Quarantine.

U. S. steam transport Philadelphia, Barton, Charleston Bar 18th inst., to ballast.

Bark Kerelaw, (Br., of Ardrossan,) Taylor, Havana 18 ds., with sogar to order. 20th inst., 30 miles S. E. from Sandy Hook, spoke Br. schr. Prince Alfred, from Nassao for New-York.

Bark Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall 24 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to J. F. Joy.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br., of Bermuda,) Cooper, Bermuda Dec 15, to ballast to Tucker & Lightburn.

Brig Conflict, Roland, St Kitts 15 ds., with salt to J. W. Hubbard. Left no Am. vessels. Dec. 19, lat. 35 15, loo 71, passed a fore-and-aft schr., bound N., with loss of mainmast

Brig Nellie Mowe, (of Eastport,) Pike, St. Thomas Dec. 7, to ballast to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Kate Walker, for New-York. Dec. 22, 20 miles sooth of Barnegat, passed barks Brothers and Holland

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3201. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

No Further Developments in the Trent Affair.

Serious Aspect of the Mexican Question.

The Proposed Inquiry into the Conduct of the War.

The Provisions of Senator Wilson's Bill Relating to Sutlerships.

The New Duties on Tea, Coffee and Sugar.

Preparations for the Celebration of Christmas in the Camps.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

THE CELEBRATION OF CHRISTMAS.

Extensive preparations have been made in nearly all the camps for the celebration of Christmas. Dinners, fêtes, balls, and games are to be the order of the day and night. Many officers have obtained three days' furlough to visit their homes. Gen. SICKLES left for New-York to-night.

Arrangements had been made by Lord LYONS to have a Christmas dinner with diplomats to-morrow, but it is probable that it will not take place, on account of the news of the death of the Prince Consort.

A TRIP DOWN THE POTOMAC.

The President and members of the Cabinet will proceed down the Potomac to-morrow, in the steamer *Pensacola*, as far as Indian Head. The Presidential party will visit Gens. HOOKER'S and SICKLES' Divisions, returning in the evening.

THE BILL RELATING TO SUTLERSHIPS.

Senator WILSON'S bill affecting sutlerships empowers the commissioned officers of each regiment to elect a sutler, without regard to the claims of present incumbents. It prescribes that the articles to be sold by the sutler shall be determined by a Board consisting of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Inspector-Generals of the army, and that none others shall be allowed to be sold; that the Quartermaster and Commissary of the regiment shall in concert with other commissioned officers, decide weekly the prices to be charged, and that the list of prices shall be sent to the Division General for his approval, who shall send it to the Inspector-General for his approval. It prescribes that any sutler charging higher than the approved rates, or who shall give false weight, or in any other way cheat the soldiers, shall upon proof of the fact before the Colonel, Quartermaster and Commissary of the regiment, be fined fifty dollars, one-half of the fine accruing to the informer, and all his property within the lines of the army shall be confiscated to the use of the Government, and shall be removed and be forever ineligible to be reappointed to the position in any regiment.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The following is a correct copy of the Tariff bill as passed both Houses:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled: That from and after the date of the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duties, that is to say:

First—On all teas twenty cents per pound.

Second—Coffee, of all kinds, five cents per pound.

Third—On all raw sugar, commonly called Muscovado or brown sugar, and on sugars not advanced above No. 12, Dutch standard, by claying, boiling, clarifying or other process, and on syrup of sugar, or of sugar cane, and concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, two cents and a half per pound; on white and clayed sugars, when advanced beyond the raw state, above No. 12, Dutch standard, by clarifying or other process, and not yet refined, three cents per pound; on refined sugars, whether loaf, lump, or pulverized, five cents per pound; on sugars after being refined, when they are tinctured, colored, or in any other way adulterated, and on sugar candy, eight cents per pound; on molasses, six cents per gallon, provided that all sirups of sugar or sugar cane, concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, entered under the name of molasses, or any other name than sirup of sugar or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States, and the same shall be forfeited.

SURGEONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed a large number of surgeons in the regular army. Many of the appointments in that branch of the service were received, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SERIOUS ASPECT OF THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Mexican imbroglio is beginning to assume a most serious aspect. The Government here addressed a friendly letter to the Ministers of England, France and Spain, informing their Governments, through them, that the United States could not join the tripartite treaty, but that arrangements were about being made between the United States and Mexico, whereby England and France would be able to get the interest on the bonds which those Governments held, and which would obviate the necessity of those two Governments, at least, in joining said expedition.

But it appears from their answer that this is not satisfactory to them. They have other designs. They say it is their purpose to restore law and order throughout that country, so that not only foreign subjects but foreign interests will be safe and under ample protection.

There is more in this than appears upon the surface, and it therefore becomes a serious question for the Government to consider. What action the Administration will take has not yet been determined. The matter is under advisement.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Joint Committee of the two Houses to inquire into the conduct of the war, had a long session Saturday. The Committee are somewhat puzzled to know where to begin their inquiries. They can only inquire into the past, and as to future operations, or what Gen. MCCLELLAN intends to do that will trouble them to find out, as he never has, nor never will disclose that to his most intimate military associates. The Committee, however, intend to institute a most rigid inquiry into several of the battles already fought, and in which our army were defeated, and if possible, to fix the responsibility where it belongs. It is believed that these investigations will create trouble between the regulars and volunteers, as it will be attempted by both branches of the service to show that the faults and inefficiency, if any shall be proved to have existed, belonged to one or the other service.

THE REBELS KILLED AT DRAINESVILLE.

Trustworthy intelligence has been received that the citizens of Drainesville had buried over one hundred rebels killed at the recent fight.

This afternoon the rebel prisoners taken at Drainesville were brought before the military authorities for examination. Their statements did not agree as to the position and strength of the rebel works. They were conveyed to the old Capitol prison.

RUNNING THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

Vessels are daily arriving at Alexandria and Washington, laden with forage and provisions, having successfully run the blockade.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The admirable system inaugurated in the working of the Treasury Department by Secretary CHASE, is daily becoming more apparent, and is exciting the warmest commendation of practical men. On the recent visit of the Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, they passed several hours in looking through the Department to learn the details of its management. So complete is this, that each night the results of the day's transactions in every bureau are placed before the Secretary, and though there has been but a small increase of the clerical force of the Department, so well systemetized are its operations that fully five times the amount of labor is performed. The Committee asked for permission to report the results of their investigations to the Chamber of Commerce.

ABSENT.

Not more than twenty-one Senators were present at the session to-day, the majority of them, as well as many members of the House, having left the city to enjoy the holidays at home.

DECLINES.

The Attorney-General has respectfully declined to give to the Senate his opinion on a private claim, alledging precedent, as well as want of power, as a justification for a non-compliance with the request.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate has confirmed the following appointments of the President:

THOMAS SHANKLAND, of New-York, Consul at Port Louis, Isle of France.

ALBERT J. DEREYE, of Iowa, Consul at Toronto.

ANDREW J. CASUTHERS, of the District of Columbia, Consul at Martinique.

ROBERT HALEY, of California, Consul at Manzanilla.

WM. PICKERING, of Illinois, Governor of Washington Territory.

FRANCIS A. RYAN, of Wisconsin, Register of the Public Lands at Neosho.

GEORGE N. BLACK, Receiver of the public moneys at Springfield, Ill.

JAMES B. MILLS, Receiver at Otter Trail City, Minnesota.

ASOPH WHITTLESEY, Receiver at Bayfield, Wisconsin.

ROBERT B. MCDOUGAL, Receiver at Chillicothe, Ohio.

WILLIAM F. ELKIN, Register at Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES H. LANE, of Kansas, Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

JOSEPH E. WILKIE, Postmaster of Taunton, and EDWIN SHAW, Postmaster at Fall River, Mass.

THE PROPOSED SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The Committee appointed by the Vice-President on the subject of laying a submarine military telegraph on our Southern coast is composed of Mr. SIMMONS, of the Finance Committee; LATHAM, of the Military Committee, and SHERMAN, of the Naval Committeee.

MEDICAL STORES FOR PORT ROYAL.

The United States Sanitary Commission has just dispatched an Inspector to Hilton Head and Beaufort with 130 boxes of hospital stores, including 1,000 blankets, hospital garments, etc., and vaccine virus for the entire force.

CONDITION OF OUR CAMPS.

Visitors at the camps in Virginia are astonished to find them laid out in such beauty and neatness, and to see that amid the trials of a soldier's life, so much care and taste is displayed in the ornamentation of their quarters. With rare exceptions the streets between the rows of tents are neatly graded, with drains on either side, and with tent drainage communicating with them. They are neatly swept daily, and the officers, as they have learned their duties, have become assiduous in looking after the cleanliness of their men. The pines which grow so thickly near every camp, furnish a means for ornamentation and arches, and devices of various kinds are artistically thrown over the streets and about the camps, producing an admirable effect upon visitors passing the camps.

Nearly every tent, too, is supplied with the means of being heated, the different plans for which were published in the TIMES about six weeks since.

THE ALEXANDRIA, LOUDON AND HAMPSHIRE RAILROAD.

The track of this road is within our lines from Alexandria to near Vienna, and several trains are daily run as high as Falls Church Station, where storehouses have been erected for the reception of Government stores, forage, etc. The road serves an excellent purpose to the Government in its transportation, saving the necessity of employing a large number of wagons and horses.

INCOMPETENCY OF VOLUNTEER CAVALRY OFFICERS.

The examination of the officers of the Volunteer Cavalry has disclosed the incompetency of a large majority to hold their positions—and this is true of the field as well as the line officers, and it is probable that many of them will be compelled to resign, and officers from the regular army will be assigned to their commands.

RETURNED.

After the battle of Bull Run Mrs. MORSE, of Georgetown, secured a pass for herself and daughter to proceed to Manassas, to get the body of her son, who was killed at the battle, as I am informed, while fighting in the rebel ranks. Three days since the ladies returned, under a pass from Gen. JOHNSTON. They were arrested, and after being held in custody in the female prison for twelve hours, were released, yesterday, on taking the oath of allegiance.

PROMOTED.

ROBERT P. WILSON, of the First City Troop, Philadelphia, was yesterday appointed a Lieutenant of Cavalry, U. S. A.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

A board of medical inspectors have examined MCCALL'S, SMITH'S and PORTER'S divisions, and found them in good sanitary condition. Not one case of typhus fever was found, and but half a dozen cases of typhoid, among near forty thousand men. There are some cases of remittent bilious fever, caused by malaria from the river. The regiments from the country are found to suffer most from sickness. It is a singular fact that those regiments which the Sanitary Commission predicted would be most afflicted with disease, are most healthy, indicating that the expensive prophecies of that charitable association are of little practical value.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

Applicants for bounty and back pay of deceased soldiers should remember that their claims are adjusted as rapidly as the inadequate clerical force of the Second Auditor can attend to them. In all cases when the papers presented are insufficient, the applicants are notified immediately. Those who hear nothing from their papers may know that they are correct, and their claims will be allowed as soon as practicable.

SENT HOME FOR TRIAL FOR MURDER.

A private of the Seventh Wisconsin Regiment was arrested and sent home to be tried for a murder committed in Iowa County. He was identified by means of a daguerreotype.

BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.

Over thirty vessels are now waiting in the Lower Potomac for a dark night or fog, that they may pass the rebel batteries. They are mostly laden with forage, provisions and coal. Among them is the new steam ferry-boat for the Georgetown ferry.

A BODY RECOVERED.

One day last week, the body of a Virginia Lieutenant was taken from the river near Budd's Ferry by the pickets of the First Sickles Regiment, and interred with the honors of war. In his pockets were money and other valuables, which have been sent to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters.

THE BAKERY IN THE CAPITOL.

Several days ago the Senate passed a resolution of inquiry, to know by what authority a portion of the Capitol is used as a bakery. Also, what amount of injury said bakery had caused, and whether it was not expedient to have it removed. The Commissioners of Public Buildings sent the inquiry to the military authorities; and the Commissary-General, who has charge of this matter, has answered that last Spring, when the city was in great danger of being taken by the rebels, the President turned over all the public buildings to the Commanding General, to be used as he thought proper. Most of them were barricaded, and a large military force stationed in them. It was found necessary to use the basement rooms for a bakery for the army, as it had all the conveniences for that purpose, and it has been used ever since. The Commissary states, also, that it requires an outlay of $75,000, and several months' time to construct a bakery that would accommodate the army as well as the one now in operation at the Capitol; that should it be removed it would cause great trouble and loss to the Government.

THE LAKE AND RIVER DEFENCES.

The Special Committee of the House, Mr. ARNOLD Chairman, on the lakes and river defences, are thoroughly examining the whole subject as to the most judicious and economical mode of defending our internal commerce. The Committee will report in favor of fortifying some of the commanding inland points, for providing means for arming the merchant marine, and for establishment of an armory at Chicago, as the most available point to carry out the important objects in view.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

Several petitions were presented praying for the emancipation of the slaves of rebels without compensation, and those of loyal masters with compensation.

Mr. GAINES offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the manner in which war vessels had been fitted out. He had heard rumors of great extravagance at the navy-yards in this respect.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for a list of the volunteers, Lieutenants, Masters, Paymasters, etc., in the navy.

Resolution adopted.

Mr. HALE presented a petition from citizens of Boston, claiming that the Freedom of the Press had been infringed. Referred.

Mr. HOWE gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the Fugitive Slave law.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

On the opening of the doors the Senate adjourned until Thursday.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

From Gen. Hooker's Division—The Rebels Wasting Powder and Ball—The Rebel Steamer George Page—Another New Battery.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUARTERS ELEVENTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS, CAMP NEAR BUDD'S FERRY, Md., Thursday, Dec. 20, 1861.

Yesterday and to-day the rebel batteries on the Potomac have been wonderfully employed in wasting powder and ball. Probably $1,000 would not replace the ammunition consumed in their pyrotechnic displays of the past forty-eight hours. Not a vessel has been disabled out of the sixty which have run their blockade within the above time, nor a soldier victimized or injured.

Early yesterday morning two steam tugs passed their batteries at Ship Point in the face of a brisk fire from the four shore batteries at Evansport, without injury. Later in the day, and during the night, the cannonading was continued upon our battery, at Mrs. BUDD'S house, and river craft. During the afternoon several excellent shots were made from our guns by Sergt. DENNIS JOHNSON, of SEYMOUR'S (formerly DOUBLEDAY'S) Battery, some of them falling and exploding within the enemy's works. One of them, as seen through a powerful glass, fell into a group of about twenty-five rebels, and the cries of distress which came distinctly back across the calm river told how effectively the iron messenger had executed its mission, and a deathly silence settled down upon them which was not interrupted for many hours.

About 9 o'clock in the evening one of the tug-boats which descended the river in the morning came loudly puffing her way up the Potomac towards the batteries. As she came up the enemy could be distinctly heard confusedly manning their guns, shouting, and otherwise evincing the excitement which prevailed among them. Arriving opposite Evansport, the entire line of rebel batteries at that point opened suddenly upon the vessel, and continued firing rapidly as her until she had fairly passed beyond their range. Our battery then opened upon the rebels in its usual gallant manner, dropping shell after shell in their works with probable deadly effect, as their firing suddenly ceased.

Shortly afterwards three large schooners floated languidly up the river with the flowing tide. Not a breath of air was stirring, and they made but slow progress. The first two, however, passed without having a shot from the enemy, but on the approach of the third, the batteries opened on her, if possible, with increased fury.

The rebel steamer *George Page*, which, during a heavy fog, night before last, had run out of Chickamawanzy Creek, and resumed her former quarters in Quantico Creek, ran out to the mouth of the inlet, in which she was lodged, and actively joined in the firing. She has apparently been overhauled and repaired recently, and was probably removed to Chickamawanzy Creek for that purpose. She now carries at least two heavy guns. The evening previous, while changing her position, she ran boldly over to the Maryland shore, and passing up past our battery fired two shots, then turning about fired two more from the opposite side, which has led to the supposition that she carries four guns. None of her shots occasioned the slightest damage, and after executing this innocent manœuvre, she ran up into Quantico Creek. Our battery on that occasion did not reply.

The firing from the *Page*, last night, was much better executed than that of the batteries, and one of the shells passed through the leach of the schooner's foresail. The moon was shining brightly, and the vessel was nearly stationary, but with the above exception, she escaped uninjured. Several of the enemy's shells burst among our pickets, and the earth about our battery was strewed with pieces of exploded bombs. Among the unexploded shells which were eagerly sought for this morning, one was exhumed and presented to Col. BLAISDELL, weighing one hundred and twenty-four pounds, without the charge. It was an English rifle-shell, and was much larger than any hitherto found. Some of the missiles which burst in the vicinity of our battery, contained a heavy wadding of cotton faced on both sides with tar, and apparently saturated with turpentine. This substance was doubtless intended to produce a lingering fire after the bursting of the shell. It, however, failed to ignite. It is supposed to have been the intention of the rebels to fire the buildings of Mrs. BUDD, and thus destroy the headquarters of our pickets.

The enemy are engaged in erecting a new battery at Ship Point, between their first and second batteries, of an acute angle form, and have already brought it to a near state of completion. Its position is such that it will command the river at nearly all points of the compass fronting the river, and will doubtless prove a powerful auxiliary to those already occupied. For the past few days, a gang of at least one hundred and fifty negroes have been engaged in throwing up formidable breastworks at Evansport, upon a cleared hill in the rear of their southernmost battery, and the hill still further to the south, known as Chickawamzy Point, has the appearance of being recently fortified near the summit.

It is a matter of great surprise that the picket guard of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, Col. BLAISDELL, escape so wonderfully the perils to which they are daily and nightly exposed. The shells of the enemy rake their entire line. The paths beaten to stony hardness by their trusty footsteps are frequently furrowed up by the missiles from the batteries, and even the rude shelters of boughs, built to ward off the bleak winds, are whirled away by the hissing balls, while all about them patter the fragments of shell which burst overhead. As yet, all have escaped uninjured.

ARGUS.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The Skirmish Near Newmarket Bridge—A Number of the Enemy Killed and Wounded—A Company of Negroes Engaged—Exchange of Prisoners, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 23, *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

The skirmish yesterday was a slight affair.

Two companies of the Twentieth New-York Regiment started from Newport's News at 9 o'clock this morning, and proceeded to Newmarket Bridge to look for a man who had been lost in the woods on the day before.

As we hear, while near the bridge they found themselves surrounded by rebel cavalry and infantry, numbering seven hundred men, but succeeded in outting their way out without loss.

Reinforcements were sent for to Camp Hamilton, and the remainder of the regiment was sent forward.

The Naval Brigade, under command of Col. WARDROP, was also under arms, and proceeded as far as Hampton Bridge. Four companies of cavalry were also ordered out, but their services were not required.

Six of the Twentieth Regiment were slightly wounded. Ten of the enemy are known to have been killed, and a number wounded. Seven dead bodies were found this morning; one was that of an officer, and was taken to Newport's News. He wore buttons lettered "A. M. M." perhaps the "Alabama Minute Men," and his name is supposed to have been JOHN HAWKINS.

It is reported that a whole company of negroes was engaged, and two of our men are known to have been shot by them.

Gen. MANSFIELD and acting Brig.-Gen. WEBER highly complimented the troops engaged for their coolness and bravery.

The bark *Island City* arrived here last night, from Boston, with 249 prisoners of war, released from Fort Warren, who are to be exchanged for an equal number of our troops, now held at Richmond. The steamboat *George Washington* took them to Craney Island this afternoon under a flag of truce.

Mrs. BROWN, two daughters and servant, of Missouri, and Mrs. INGRASOLL, of Michigan, were also passengers for the South.

A large number of letters and several boxes of clothing for our prisoners of war, were also sent over. The Richmond prisoners are expected here in a day or two.

The gunboat *Young Rover*, which is stationed at the mouth of York River, reports an extensive conflagration in Yorktown about a week since.

The Chapel tent, 42 by 28 feet, which was sent to the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, by their friends in Boston, was dedicated yesterday afternoon with services, in which the Chaplains of all denominations participated.

The gunboat *Cœur De Lion* arrived from the Potomac last night, with four launches in tow.

The first rain for about three weeks fell last night. The wells are quite dry.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Probable Withdrawal of the Rebels from the Vicinity of Williamsport—Telegraphic Communication with Romney—Gen. Kelley's Advance at Hancock, &c.

WILLIAMSPORT, Sunday, Dec. 22.

From personal observation your correspondent is convinced that the rebel troops which have been threatening this point were not, at the utmost extent, over 7,000 in number, and not over four pieces of artillery have been seen here within the past week. The militia, which might have numbered 1,500, refused, from the first, to cross the river, and on two occasions would not approach nearer than a mile.

The mill owned by the CORSONS, at the south end of Dam No. 5, was set on fire on Thursday night by Capt. HAMPTON, of the Pittsburgh Light Battery, attached to the First Virginia Regiment, and six men, volunteers, who went over in three skiffs. They found in the mill, besides the articles before mentioned, several shells, which were probably to have been sent over the next day.

On Friday the elegant brick residence of the CORSONS, situated a hundred yards from the mill, was seen to be on fire, but a party of the First Virginia went over and extinguished it; after which they ransacked the out-buildings and brought over a considerable amount of plunder, such as overcoats, picket ropes, leggings, axes, beside a supply of property.

The enemy, excepting a few solitary sentinels posted on the distant hills, were not seen at this point until 2½ P. M., when they brought in sight their 12-pound Parrott gun, and threw a few shells toward the camp of the First Maryland, which had succeeded to the Fifth Connecticut, then *en route* for Hancock. A 10-pound Parrott gun, of BATTERY'S Pennsylvania battery, soon drove them out of sight. There was no loss on our side, and probably but slight loss on the other side, owing to the safe distance at which their gun was stationed.

While these doings were in progress, a troop of rebel cavalry made their appearance opposite Williamsport, about one mile from the river. They remained in full view for several hours, going through a drill for the benefit of the spectators.

About noon a regiment of cavalry and another of infantry made their appearance near the ford at the Four Locks, two miles above Dam No. 5; but, not liking the appearance of Col. KELLEY'S preparations, they subsequently withdrew without making any demonstration.

In the afternoon information reached Col. LEONARD that the main body of the enemy were, with their wagons and boats, concentrating near Falling Waters, five miles from Dam No. 5, on the Virginia side, but owing to the curve in the river fifteen miles between those points and our side, Col. LEONARD immediately reinforced his pickets at the former point, keeping a section of battery and the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania as a reserve. A few shells were exchanged, and the enemy retreated, encamping out of sight, beyond the range of our Parrott guns.

Intelligence yesterday from the other side goes to show that the rebel commander, having been foiled in his attempts, withdrew his forces that morning toward Martinsburg, leaving only three or four companies as pickets, but not taking away his wagons and boats. All was comparatively quiet during the day.

HANCOCK, Dec. 20.

The Thirty-ninth Illinois, having received their arms, are now here, posted in a strong position, anxiously awaiting an opportunity to repel the enemy, or to cooperate with Gen. KELLY'S advance Guard, which now extends here, besides guarding the railroad all the way from Cumberland. The Fifth Connecticut and KNAPP'S Battery are expected here in a day or two.

WILLIAMSPORT, Saturday, Dec. 21.

This morning a man, named J. B. WHARTON, residing at Clear Spring, approached one of the river pickets and offered him $25 to carry a dispatch to the other side. The soldier made the fact known to Col. LEONARD, who had him arrested, but not till he had destroyed the dispatch. He is connected by marriage with Ex-Senator MASON, now in Fort Warren. Col. LEONARD holds him as a spy.

This town has been under martial law for several months. Lieut. JOHN G. HOVEY, of Company B, Massachusetts Thirteenth, is the Provost-Marshal. Among the political prisoners are R. D. SHEPHERD, of Shepardstown, son-in-law of ALEXANDER BOTELER; ABRAHAM SHEPHERD, a Captain in the rebel army, and a considerable number of civil officers of Morgan County, who undertook to execute the rebel laws.

Telegraphic communications are now received from Romney in four hours, including twenty miles of horse transportation. In a few days the wires will connect.

LAMON'S Brigade—the First Virginia Regiment—consists of three companies of cavalry, now with Gen. KELLY, four companies of infantry, and two companies of artillery, under Col. LEONARD. The latter have volunteered to act as riflemen until their batteries are received.

A specimen of forced marching occurred Wednesday night. Col. HANLY'S First Maryland Regiment left their camp near Frederick at 12 o'clock, and arrived here at 10 A. M. on Thursday morning—a distance of nearly 28 miles. They stopped four times only on the route, resting fifteen minutes on each occasion.

DAM No. 4, Sunday, Dec. 22.

JAMES GREENWOOD, a staunch Unionist, reports that there is but one guerilla company left to keep guard on the Neck opposite, between this place and Falling Waters, four miles above. The remainder left for Martinsburgh Saturday morning, excepting the wagons containing the boats. Mr. GREENWOOD'S residence is a mile back of the Dam, in Virginia, where his family still reside. To his vigilance and patriotism are attributed the successful repulses of the enemy at this point. He is untiring in exertions to give timely notice to our authorities of any movements of the enemy in this direction. He states that this guerilla company are always on the go, showing themselves at point after point, to convey the impression that the enemy have a large force there.

A finely finished coffin was seen *en route* from Martinsburgh to Dam No. 5, on Thursday, leading to the impression that some officer of rank had been killed there.

SYLVESTER STONEBRAKER, a resident of this precinct, but who was arrested and made to take the oath of allegiance by Gen. NEGLEY, last Summer, made his escape into Virginia, near this point, last night. It is stated that it was this man, who gave the enemy intelligence that a large force under Gen. BANKS was preparing to cross at Williamsport and march upon Winchester, and probably inducing JACKSON to make the recent demonstration upon Williamsport.

Reports from Union men on the other side state that during the gallant repulse of last Tuesday by two companies of the Indiana Twelfth at this place, eight rebels were killed outright, and twelve wounded. It will be recollected that the enemy had two small guns, and made an attack on our pickets there, who with their rifles compelled the former to beat a hasty retreat. This occurred at the time of the capture of Capt. WILLIAMS and seven men of the Twelfth Indiana. The attacking force comprised detachments from Col. ASHBY'S command, under Captains HENDERSON, MASON and BAYLOR.

MARCKSVILLE, (on the river four miles below Dam No. 5,) Sunday, Dec. 22.

This little hamlet is populated by persons engaged in the canal trade, but being, without an exception, strong Unionists, threats have been made by the enemy to destroy their habitations, causing considerable anxiety. This place is closely watched by the Indiana boys.

Last night the large barn occupied by JOHN E. COVODE, but owned by SAMUEL STONEBRAKER, of Baltimore, was fired by an incendiary and consumed, with nearly all its contents, including six horses, five cows, several tons of hay, 500 bushels of wheat, hogs, agricultural implements, wagons, harness, &c. Loss, $12,000 to $15,000. Mr. COVODE is a Unionist, and was absent from home at the time.

SHARPSBURGH, Sunday, Dec. 22.

Capt. HOWE'S battery of the Fourth Regular Artillery, arrived here to-night, *en route* for Washington. The men are perfect war dogs in appearance, having performed the most arduous duty under Gen. KELLY, in Western Virginia.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Relief for the Charleston Sufferers—Violence in Richmond—Rebel Exaggerations of Late Battles—Gen. Phelps' Proclamation.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 19th, has the following:

"A Richmond correspondent says, in addition to the $250,000 appropriated by the Confederate Congress for the relief of the Charleston sufferers, the Legislature of Virginia will appropriate $200,000. Collections also were taken up in all the Churches on the 15th inst.

The correspondent says to such a frightful extent has violence increased in Richmond that the city bids fair to become as infamous as even Baltimore or Naples was. Shootings and stabbings are every-day occurrences."

The Memphis *Appeal* publishes telegraphic reports of the foreign news, and remarks, "What will be the course of the trembling tyrant at Washington we are unable to say, but presume he and his astute advisers will refuse to take up the gauntlet so fearlessly offered by Great Britain, and thinks that the action of the Federal Government will engender such a state of sentiment in France and England, as to secure the speedy recognition of Southern independence."

The rebel account of the Green River fight places the National loss at 95 killed, and one mortally wounded. The same exaggeration characterizes the report of the battle at Camp Alleghany, in Western Virginia. Gen. MILROY is reported killed. The National loss is set down at 500. The rebels acknowledge a loss of 20 killed, and 27 wounded.

The *Appeal* rejoices at the movements of the Radical Abolitionists in Congress, and, speaking of the emancipation schemes of Messrs. STEVENS, BINGHAM, SHERMAN and others, it says: "Our people rather like this species of legislation, inasmuch as it wins victories for us which, with the bayonet and bullet, will be hard to achieve."

The Fort Smith *News* of the 12th has discouraging news from the Indian country. The Creeks, Cherokees and Seminoles are deserting the cause, and large numbers have joined OPOTHLEYHOLO, who is encamped on the Big Bend of the Arkansas with 4,000 Indians well armed with rifles, revolvers and knives, and naked to the waist. To oppose this force the rebels had a small force, under Col. COOPER, who was clamorous for reinforcements. A battle is daily expected, as the two armies are only a few miles apart.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 12th says that the naval commander of the National fleet forbade the transmission of Gen. PHELPS' proclamation, and threatened to fire into any boat that attempted to carry it.

The Fort Smith *News* of the 12th learned from the telegraph operator at Fayetteville that about 100 Union men had been arrested in Madison and Carroll Counties.

The Nashville *Union* of the 12th has the gratifying assurance that LINCOLN'S message had produced a complete revolution among Union men.

The Georgia Legislature appropriated $100,000 for the relief of the Charleston sufferers.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN QUESTION.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT THIS PORT.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Question of War or No War to be Settled at Washington.

EFFECT OF GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.

Friendly Attitude of the French Government.

MORE TROOPS FOR CANADA.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Mail steamer *America*, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 7th inst. Queenstown on the 8th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

Her advices were forwarded from Halifax at unusual length, and by subsequent arrivals we have intelligence a week later.

On the 18th, off Cape Race, the *America* saw the news-boat of the Associated Press, and threw the news can over.

The late Queenstown dispatches destined for the *America*, were not put on board the ship.

Mrs. EUSTACE, wife of the Secretary of Mr. SLIDELL, the Confederate States Envoy, had arrived in Paris for London. Mrs. SLIDELL and her daughters were expected in a few days.

At the meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the 2d, letters from Mr. HORSFALL, M. P., and Mr. COBDEN, M. P., were read, suggesting the desirableness that all questions connected with the blockade and the search of the *Trent*, should be well discussed by the Chamber of Commerce, especially that of Liverpool, before the meeting of Parliament. The letters were referred to a Committee for early consideration and report.

The municipal administration of Lyons have voted a considerable sum for the relief of the operatives who have been thrown out of work wholly or in part owing to the war in America. A performance is also to be given at the theatre for their benefit, and it has also been proposed to open an exhibition of paintings, the receipts for which are to be applied to the same purpose.

L'Opinion Nationale, of Paris, stated recently that it was the intention of SANTANA to turn his arms against Spain, and resume possession of that part of the Island of San Domingo which he had delivered up, or rather sold to her. Vexation and disappointment that his first act of treason was not sufficiently rewarded, are said to have caused this new resolution. *L'Indépendance Belge*, which at first doubted the truth of the news, now announces that the statement is partially confirmed by a letter from Port-au-Prince, the capital of the republican part of the Island. It is thought there that SANTANA does intend to raise the inhabitants against the Spaniards, and his movements are, therefore, very closely watched.

Letters from Havre state that the American (Federal) shipping in that port was thrown into a state of consternation by the report of the presence of Confederate privateers in the Channel, coupled with the appearance in the roadstead of two large clippers, who, on being signalled, did not make their number, but stood out to sea again.

The mail steamer *Adriatic*, now lying in the docks at Southampton, has been measured to ascertain her capacity for carrying troops, preparatory, as is supposed, to her being chartered for troop service. She will take from 700 to 1,000 men. This vessel, it will be remembered, was formerly one of the Collins' line, and was last year purchased by the Galway Company to run on their line to and from New-York. It is reported that one or two other large steamers at Southampton are likely to be chartered for the purpose of conveying reinforcements to Canada.

THE WAR PANIC IN ENGLAND.

The Real English Sentiment Adverse to War—The Free Policy of the United States—Raptures of the Secessionists, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1861.

A weary, anxious, troubled week. In spite of the assurance that the Government had not authorized the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners the war fever has been steadily acquiring strength, and the Stock market has feverishly risen and fallen like a troubled conscience, tending always downward. No word is now spoken in favor of the North except in subdued tones by those who have more of the American than of the English in their education. Every day brings its new list of war-measures taken by the Government, and the workmen in their arsenals are employed day and night, as in a time of actual war. Business men are preparing for the storm; industry is slackened; prices fall; everything shows that the English nation expects a serious shock, and that it will not seek to avoid it. Of the swarms of wild rumors which have been flying about and destroying all quiet and coolness, it is hardly worth while to mention any, for they are, in all probability all false, and only invented to serve the purpose of the moment. At one time it is asserted that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL have already been hung—then that the *Warrior* is to go out to bring back Lord LYONS—then, that Lord PALMERSTON is in favor of declaring immediate war—then, that forty-eight hours have been allowed to our Government for a decision. All such rumors are pure invention. There is nothing to show that the Ministry have taken any such steps, and *I am told on good authority that their instructions to Lord Lyons have been framed as cautiously as could be wished.* Still, there can no longer be a doubt that there is a party here who now seem to have the lead, who are bent upon forcing a war, with the expectation of breaking America down, and putting an end to our Republican institutions. It is not true, however, that this party is the majority of the nation. On the contrary, if, by some astounding good luck, the next steamer were to bring Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL to these shores, I am confident that the American party could recover their ascendency and that a reaction would take place which would carry us through our internal troubles triumphantly. At present, however, the Southern side are using their advantage with all the energy they can, and the Confederate flag is to be seen flying side by side with our own on the Adelphi Theatre in the Strand, where Mr. DION BOUCICAULT is playing the "Octoroon;" while ragged boys are peddling the glorious emblem of Slavery at a penny a-piece, on the steps of Exeter Hall. *Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.* Before many weeks are over we shall perhaps see a British army repressing a slave insurrection, and British officers and troops detailed on overseer duty.

This is, however, looking too far forward. All that has happened as yet is only what I have many times mentioned as our chief danger here—greater than the cotton famine or the tariff. The War Party in England has been for a long time growing continually stronger; and though, in the ordinary course of things, some time would still have elapsed before it could have become really powerful, its capabilities

or mischief were still very great. Its leaders have now gained a weapon which has given them at once the lead in public affairs. They have excited popular feeling to a stupid frenzy, and actually dictate terms to the British Government. But this is a state of things which cannot last, unless fuel is continually provided; and, as any man of common sense must feel that the question of a war with England is for America, at this time, not to be even discussed, without prejudice to the independence of the South—as every man who pretends to common sanity must recognize as clear as noon-day when he sees it, and not try soberly to drink up a river, or to stop out the Atlantic—it is clear to me that our Government will, if they can, submit to a good deal of insult before they will begin a contest precisely on those terms on which the enemy wishes to fight. Especially it is not to be supposed that our people will want to go to war in defence of that very barbarous and violent principle which they have gained the most honorable laurels that yet crown their history by persistently, and most successfully, resisting.

In attempting, then, to represent as faithfully as I know how, the state of opinion among our friends in England, I must start from the supposition that calmly deliberate judgment is worth having. It is wholly certain that the majority of the upper classes, and of the commercial classes of the nation are also against a war. The apparent hurry in providing for it is partly a concession to popular feeling, and partly to show us that the thing is in earnest. After the first shock and the despair which accompanied the outbreak of anger, a feeling of hope has arisen, though, as yet, it has acquired no great strength, and has been studiously resisted by the Times and its sublimes. One proposition has gained many supporters here already. It is that which Gen. Scott has proposed, that the two Governments should seize this opportunity to settle this whole question of search and neutral rights on the basis which America has always so earnestly advocated; and that, as a result of this settlement, in strict *accordance with American principles, the four Confederates should be released and given up to the custody of Great Britain.*

It is no business of mine to argue on this question. If these are the best terms we can get, we ought to take them. This is reason enough. As to the effect of such a proposition here, I believe I can speak with some confidence of being right. It is not to be denied that, at present, the English are nearly unanimous in demanding that the reparation should precede any other steps, and that nothing whatever should be done before the surrender of the prisoners. In their present state of mind it is useless to look for anything better than this from here. But the effect of the offer would be very advantageous in many ways, even though it were declined. In the first place it would place America in the right in the eyes of the world, and in harmony with her own record. In the second it would raise up our party here very much, and would perhaps so strengthen it as to make it very hazardous for the Ministry to proceed at once to hostile measures. There would always be an opportunity for negotiation, and if we can weather the next six weeks or so in safety, people will cool down and be in a humor to talk common sense. One thing is certain, and useless to discuss. The surrender of the men must be the *sine qua non* of any proposition or hope of peace. This being the case, and it being equally true that our own recorded principles are wholly contrary to their retention, it seems to be the part of true patriots to yield the point frankly and fairly, and to call upon England in the same enlightened spirit, to meet us half way.

If this can be managed, there is a fair chance of our clearing ourselves of it, not, we must make up our minds not only to the independence of the South, but to a war with England, which will destroy our commerce, ruin our seaboard cities, impoverish the country, and can lead to no good results.

Such is the view which our friends here take of this matter; a view not confined to any one class, but to all of whom I have heard the opinions expressed. Loyal Americans are now in a most unpleasant situation here, and it is not to be wondered at that they should want at least to see their country put herself in the right before taking any other step. Meanwhile some strange frenzy seems to have seized the English nation. The phlegmatic and dogmatic Englishman has been dragged into a state of literal madness, and though not actually riotous, he has lost all his power of self-control. He is seldom well-informed on any but English subjects looked at from a national point of view; he is often sullen, dogged, and unsocial. But in these December days it is worse than all this; it is sheer, downright national insanity, cropping out in the characteristic forms in which his greatness and weakness always proclaims itself. It is Ajax raving about the lost armor and the slight he has suffered; stupid, brutal Ajax, self-confident and deaf to reason or entreaty. No one now will consent to argue. No one will accept the commonest rules of morality or the clearest maxims of law. For the sake of appearances they still claim to have the law on their side, but in reality, law or no law, they were determined not to submit to the insult. Right or wrong, the United States must recede. Right or wrong Ajax will blunder ahead. Lord STOWELL is of all of a sudden "antiquated." International law is only to be followed so long as it coincides with national interests. We Americans hear to our sopreme astonishment what in ordinary times would give us the liveliest pleasure, that the United States were wholly in the right about the War of 1812, and Great Britain as completely in the wrong; an acknowledgment that must cause the bones of the forgotten heroes of the Hartford Convention to rattle ironic applause from their coffins, and their former owners pray forgiveness from the shade of MADISON. Never was such unanimity known in England. None such existed before the war with Russia, nor has the feeling against Austria or France ever compared in intensity or determination to that which now rages against us. It would be more creditable, perhaps, to the nation, if she had chosen a time for such a demonstration when her ancient and dreaded rival had been rejoicing in her former strength.

Meanwhile, the Secessionists are in raptures. They have cast off even the last appearance of doubt, and swagger up and down, boasting of their certain triumph. The *Nashville* has gone into dock at Southampton, and her commander declares that she will be ready for service about the 1st of January. Their calculation is that England will have recognized them by that time, and that they will obtain their armament. The prohibition of the export of arms, in the like manner, has had only the effect to stimulate their purchases. They calculate that England will soon be their ally, and that then they can export at their leisure.

Meanwhile, the loyalists wait in silence for their Government to speak.

THE FRENCH VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

A Semi-Official Indication—The French Unfriendly to the United States—Gen. Scott's Letter—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 6, 1861.

Within a few years no event has so exclusively occupied the attention of the public and the press in France, as what is here called the Anglo-American conflict. It is the one sole subject of conversation in financial and commercial circles, and the columns of the Press are one-half given up to it.

From such an extensive discussion of the subject, it would be curious if we could not draw a tolerably exact estimate of the position the French people and Government intend to occupy in regard to it. I am bound therefore to repeat here what I said in my last letter, that thus far there is no sign of any sympathy with the American Government in the act it had committed. As to how far French sympathy for the English Government in this conflict may go, I believe M. DE LA GUERRONIERE, in an article signed M. DE LA PONTERIE, (a *nom de plume*,) and published last evening in the *Patrie*, has exactly pointed out. In this article of the imperialist publicist, it is said, that with the insult which the United States have just offered to the British flag, France has nothing to do; it is a personal matter between the two Governments, and Great Britain is perfectly competent to take care of her own honor. But—and the *but* is an all important one—the first act of Great Britain, he says, after the declaration of war, will be to recognize the independence of the seceded States, and then it will become the duty of France and the Emiopean States, whose interests, like her own, are suffering by the interne strife in America to follow the example of England, and recognize those States. With the recognition in the sense in which it is here spoken of, comes the liberation of the Southern ports and the resumption of trade between Europe and those ports.

From all the evidence I have been able to collect, these sentiments of M. DE LA GUERRONIERE are those of the French Government at the present moment, and it is best not to anticipate any deviation from them.

If I were asked the reason of this French sympathy for the English Government in the present conflict, I should say that it was in the first place because the French as a military nation have always opposed this extended use of the right of search and seizure, and in the next place because they profess just now to be fatigued with the long continued civil war in America. The explanation is not to be found in any new-born love for the English, nor in the very intimate commercial relations which now exist between the two countries, although this latter has contributed something toward a better understanding between the two nations; it is because the French believe that the act of Capt. WILKES was one which ought not to be allowed to gain admission into the international code, because they believe that even if England had on former occasions committed outrages of the same character, it is none the less an unjustifiable and dangerous example which must be firmly rejected as inadmissible; because, furthermore, they regard the seizure of two harmless passengers, harmless for all the good they could do in Europe, and to whom the French only give the rank of conspirators, as utterly foolish and out of all proportion to the evil their seizure will bring; and finally, because French commerce is suffering and the Government would gladly see the American Government yield so inadmissible a point to England, so as to hasten the termination of the civil war.

Aside from what may be the official action of the French Government, it is not less curious and instructive to remark the tone and the general course of the French Press. A general irritation, or worse, a bad feeling, everywhere prevails against us. It is a remarkable and significant fact that the Press both here and in London has dealt more in "glittering generalities" than in arguments—more in denunciations of the American Government than in attempts to refute the law points which dictated the seizure. Is this disposition to glide over the regular discussion of the subject to be attributed to the fact that the outrage is too palpable a violation of the rights of neutrals to require discussion, or to the fact that England desires a war and does not care to stop to discuss the legal points?

I have just said that everywhere in the French Press there was a bad feeling against us, but I should make exceptions in favor of two or three writers, who, while they condemn the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL as irregular in form, and as injudicious and totally useless, yet stand up in favor of discussion on the legal point, and resist the apparently arbitrary manner in which England proposes to settle it. Of these are the *Journal des Débats*, the *Siècle*, and a prominent correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, M. PAUL FONCARR.

Several leading men of the liberal school of politics here, with whom I have conversed on the subject, plead with earnestness against a war with England. They oppose with energy such an extended use of the right of search as that involved in the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, but they say the American Government must seek some honorable way of settling the difficulty, for the monarchical and aristocratic politicians of Europe will chuckle over a war between the two great free nations who are the beacon-light and hope of liberal Europe. Moreover, these gentlemen agree in the opinion, that the difficulty will not be so great to overcome as appears on the surface, for they believe that the present warlike preparations in England are in part a manifestation, a parade, intended as much for Europe as for America. They believe that England is trying to perfect a European coalition against France, and that she is delighted at finding such a pretext as a war with a maritime Power which she now conceives to be weak, so as to enable her to complete her imminense armaments without exciting the jealousy of France. She was anxious, too, to see what her own force really was, and how ready her people were to come into the field.

The French liberals think the United States had better accede to any reasonable demand on the part of England, and proceed to finish up the glorious and noble work they have in hand, in preserving and consolidating their own Government, and in limiting the institution of Slavery. While they are doing this, these same liberals will push their own Government to demand a mediation, if necessary, or if the difficulty be settled without a mediation, then they will urge the necessity of an international congress to settle the disputed point upon a basis which will prevent future misunderstandings of a similar nature.

The *Moniteur*, which has, throughout this discussion, maintained a strict neutrality, has, at the same time, counseled moderation, and held out a hope that the difficulty might be settled without a resort to arms. This morning this paper hopes that the conflict may be settled in such a way as to bring about a final decision between the nations as to the law between belligerents and neutrals—an observation which clearly looks to a French mediation.

For two or three days the French journals, in the excitement of the moment concerning the affair on board the *Trent*, sought to aggravate the act of the *San Jacinto* in running foul of a French vessel in the Spanish waters; but the Government has issued orders to the Press not to seek to magnify the affair.

The letter of Gen. SCOTT has had a good effect in moderating the extravagances of certain journals and certain leading stock-brokers, who were absolutely wild on the subject. The letter was first published by request in the *Constitutionnel*; it was then copied voluntarily into the other papers, and only this morning appears in the official journal, where it was finally published by request of the Americans.

Gen. SCOTT and Mr. DAYTON have an interview today with the Prince NAPOLEON, at the Palais Royal. The Emperor does not come to the Tuileries till Sunday, and it is probable that the first interview between his Majesty and the General will not take place before Monday or Tuesday. Gen. SCOTT's health is so much improved that he has recovered much of his former activity.

There was a Cabinet Council yesterday at Compiégne, to which was joined a meeting of the Council of Regency, composing what is now called a Grand Council of the Empire, to discuss the line of conduct the Government should follow in the threatened rupture between England and the United States. Nothing has leaked out of the nature of the decision arrived at, but it is probable the American Minister will learn something about it to-day from the Prince NAPOLEON, in time to inform the Government at Washington by this steamer.

The *Arago*, on her passage home next week, will carry six rifled cannon and small arms for two hundred men. Capt. PEORAM, of the *Nashville*, however, has very condescendingly informed the public that he does not intend to attack the *Arago*. So it has come at last to this, that we live by the sufferance of these gentlemen of the Southern Confederacy!

MALAKOFF.

THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT.

RECEPTION OF GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.

From the London News.

Gen. SCOTT's temperate and manly letter is almost the only authoritative expression of American feeling we have yet had on the exciting question now at issue between the two countries. It is scarcely surprising that such a document should have rather disconcerted the calculations of those who, under the influence of strongly biased feeling, had virtually decided beforehand the course which the Washington Cabinet would pursue in this grave emergency. It was instructive, for example, to notice the judicrous alarm which Lord MALMESBURY's organ yesterday betrayed lest the General's letter should contribute in any way towards bringing us nearer to peace, and the nervous alacrity with which it hastened to assure its readers that there was no ground whatever for such a suspicion. This alarm is nevertheless not altogether unfounded. The voice of an upright, honorable man like Gen. SCOTT, who through a long career has served his country in the most difficult and responsible posts, will be listened to with respect, and every paragraph of his letter breathes an earnest desire for peace. It is true he writes rather as an enlightened and responsible citizen than as a jurist or politician, and his letter is accordingly more valuable for the broad and calm view it takes of affairs than for any specific opinions expressed on the points of law. But there is no ground for reproaching that Gen. SCOTT regards the act which threatens the peace of the two countries as a "very small affair," or for assuming that because he refers to the legal points in dispute as matters for consideration he necessarily denies the justice of our claim for reparation. Our outraged flag must be satisfied, and no one knows this better than Gen. SCOTT. *But we imagine that the communications between our own Government and the Washington Cabinet are conducted according to the usages of civilized nations. To suppose the contrary would be a deep and gratuitous injustice to the responsible advisers of the Crown.* But while we hesitate and reject a practical result from the application to the Washington Cabinet which Lord RUSSELL was instructed to make, *we do not imagine that the British Government will arrogate to themselves the right of refusing to listen to what may be urged at Washington on points of law.* The law under discussion is a law for both countries, and each Government, therefore, has an interest in receiving the representations of the other.

The part of Gen. SCOTT's letter which refers to the future is too important to be overlooked. He is perfectly right in intimating that this is the very opportunity for reviewing the Law of Nations as it affects the rights of neutrals. The immediate question with regard to the seizure on board the *Trent* must, of course, be settled first. But the point of honor once satisfied, the duty of both Governments and both nations is to look forward rather than backward. The past is undoubtedly but too full of violent precedents, overbearing claims, and the assertion of rights which no laws ought to recognize and no civilized nations tolerate. In all great naval wars neutrals have not only been sufferers, but they have often suffered to an extent that is utterly unjustifiable. The right of search has been wantonly abused, to the injury of neutral shipping and the discouragement of neutral commerce. *It is high time that these abuses were finally corrected by a complete revision of the law relating to the rights of neutrals.* Gen. SCOTT urges this point with great force. He says, truly enough, that the United States Government has been striving to accomplish this necessary revision for more than fifty years—from the beginning of the century, in fact. The time is surely come, as he suggests, for making some attempt to establish these rights—the rights of neutrals—on a just, humane and philosophic basis." And the violent act of Capt. WILKES may in the end be an advantage to both countries, if it issues in a united effort to bring this part of our international code more into harmony with the requirements of civilization, and the augmented wants of a busy and commercial age.

From the London Globe.

We may or may not be willing to enter into negotiations to place the right of search on a new footing, but it is not the time to talk of such negotiations when we are suffering from a grievous wrong. First, restore the men, and then make your propositions. No doubt Gen. SCOTT intends by his letter to hold out an olive-branch to this country. He was not prepared, nor was any American, for the feeling which Capt. WILKES' act has roused in England. We accept his good intention; *we have certainly no desire to quarrel with the North*, but the men who, having placed themselves under the protection of our flag, were torn from it, must be forthwith returned.

RESPONSE OF AN ENGLISH MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

To the Editor of the London Star.

SIR: The opportune publication of Gen. SCOTT's letter in your issue of this evening will, I think, go far to tranquilize the public mind. It is now the fashion to decry and depreciate the American character and institutions, but from some acquaintance therewith I shall be egregiously deceived if a perfectly satisfactory arrangement be not come to with regard to the *Trent* affair. We who wish to cherish the most friendly relations with a kindred people have told them that they are in the wrong. And we have added that we will preserve the right of asylum inviolate, and that the common sense of England rejects with abhorrence and wholly disavows the justice or legal efficacy of precedents taken from that dismal and disgraceful era when the British people groaned under the old flagitious Tory rule. The Americans will know that we repudiate the brutal acts and atrocious doings of those days, although, as is the case, the Secretary at War in those bad times is now our Prime Minister.

The most suspicious symptom of the prevailing war fever is that it rages fiercest with those who were content, on the requisition of the Emperor NAPOLEON, to violate the right of asylum by rendering the sojourn here of any obnoxious exile wholly impossible. These are the men who are now overflowing with wrath, and who declare that war is inevitable. The American Government and people are too sagacious to come to blows with us about the *Trent* affair, because they will be—if they are not already—convinced that they are in the wrong. When America engages in hostilities with England, she will take good care to be in the right, and to have the public opinion of Europe in her favor. I pray God that that time may not be near at hand, but I am constrained to think that it is.

It is utterly absurd to suppose that the American Government will not make any reasonable *amends* and reparation for the act of Capt. WILKES. *But I believe this is the last thing that our Government wants. It would prefer that all redress and reparation should be obstinately denied.* This is no rash assertion, but is the legitimate deduction from acts patent to all. *For is it not well known that, for some time past, the Emperor of the French has urged on our Government the expediency of a joint recognition of the Slave Confederation.* Let not the people of this country be deceived by our thimble-rig politicians. *The best informed well know that the Trent affair will lead to no conflict with America.* The early recognition of the Slave Confederation might and most likely would. To be prepared for this contingency do we owe the mighty preparations and warlike fervor which is now so heicely fanned by the Pro-Slavery party, aided by the Government hacks, greedy jobbers, credulous fools, and, worse than all, by a venal Press. I much mistake the temper of the people of these isles if they do not resent, as a ten-thousand fold greater insult than the *Trent* outrage, the sight of their glorious red-cross flag intertwined with the blood-stained piratical banner of the new-born Slave Confederation. Unless earnest men be up and doing, this great wickedness will be perpetrated ere many days be past.

I remain yours, faithfully, AN M. P.

LONDON, Dec. 4, 1861.

THE SPEECH OF JOHN BRIGHT AT ROCHDALE.

From the London Times.

It is much to be feared that the portion of Mr. BRIGHT's speech which relates to the question in dispute between the Federal States and this country will be by many considered to partake too much of the character of buffoonery to be upon a level with the importance of the subject. The sneer at "what is called International Law" is surely rather worthy of a jester than a statesman, and the similitude of the United States to a man nearly dead drunk, and ready to fight anybody, is much more facetious than argumentative. But we have one grain of comfort. Mr. BRIGHT has nothing to say in favor or in defence of the outrage committed upon our flag. He promises that upon some future occasion he will produce instances of many similar outrages committed by us only or six years ago. We disposed of the style of argument yesterday, and shall not consescend to reiterate the obvious answer to-day. Mr. BRIGHT, however, has not added a line to the little the Americans and their advocates have said in excuse of what they have done. This is very reassuring. If Mr. BRIGHT, who was supported at Rochdale by the United States Consul, and, no doubt, by all the aid which the United States can afford, was unable to do more than sneer at all International Law, and, at the same time, to give up the outrage upon the British flag as "impolitic and bad," *we are tolerably sure that we have heard all that can be said against it, and that she is indisputably right in taking the straight course to vindicate her honor. Let America judge by the speech of her greatest minister in England how little can be said for her outrage upon a friendly, although a neutral country.* Let her know, that in this country, even this comparatively moderate speech of Mr. BRIGHT is but a voice without an echo.

From the Manchester Guardian.

With regard to the demeanor of the English people under the insult we have received, there is still an absence of any one to agree with Mr. BRIGHT. The member for Birmingham, as we saw yesterday, thinks that we are more to be compared to "savages than Christian men," apparently *because while waiting and hoping for peaceable reparation, we are reckoning up our resources for a struggle, and putting them in order.* Capt. DENMAN sees the matter in a different light. He pays to this district a compliment, not unmerited, we hope, by the facts, but scarcely, we think, worthy of mention, on account of the steadiness with which it excludes from its consideration of the question at issue, the accident that if we go to war we shall certainly not long continue to suffer from the want of cotton. It is simply true that this prospect, however undeniable, does not perceptibly influence the feelings with which we await the decision of the Americans on the question submitted to them, and the subsequent action of the English Ministry. In common with the rest of the country, we concur with Capt. DENMAN in thinking "*it would indeed be a very great evil if by clamor or undue interference, we should urge the Government to any other course but that which is consistent with simply asserting our rights, and giving due time for them to be recognized,*" and we join with him in an earnest longing that the calamities of war may be avoided. If, however, it be inevitable, we have the satisfaction of knowing that it will not find us unprepared. The United States will have provoked a collision with us under circumstances evincing on their part a judicial blindness not less signal than the wanton disregard of justice of which they will be convicted. The numerical relation between the naval forces of the two countries, being in our favor in a proportion of nearly five to one, is such as to exclude from every mind not deeply imbued with unworthy suspicion the notion of our desiring to go to war for bar'en glory. To an English sailor, proud of his profession and eager to see its efficiency demonstrated by the sternest practical test, we can easily understand that it is a subject of pain rather than exultation to have to observe that, just when we find ourselves on the threshold of a serious quarrel with an ancient maritime rival, the navy of the United States has sunk into comparitive insignificance. That, however, is not our fault. If unhappily we should be forced into hostilities, it will not be in order to show that the skill of our commanders, and the courage in all ranks of the navy have undergone deterioration—thoughts isolated opportunities of the kind may want us—but to defend rights so sacred that we will not allow them to be impaired simply because a process happens to be weak as well as cumbrous. We continue to hope that other considerations than that of the unprecedented power we can bring to support our demands will cause them to be met in an equitable and accommodating spirit.

THE DRIFT OF ENGLISH FEELING—THE CHANCES OF WAR.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The report has been current that there existed differences of opinion in the Cabinet on the affair of the *Trent*. The assertion has no foundation. The Ministers were perfectly agreed on the tener of the dispatches to Lord LYONS which are now crossing the Atlantic. All the members of the Government in their private conversations express identical sentiments, and testify their firm resolution to obtain the reparation due to England. This serious incident is destined, moreover, to give fresh strength to the Cabinet. Public opinion has absolute confidence in Lord PALMERSTON and Earl RUSSELL for bringing to a close difficulties of this since.

The news arrived to-day from the United States is satisfactory only in one point of view, but that is a principal one. It seems no longer doubtful that Capt. WILKES acted without orders, which would leave full latitude to President LINCOLN to disavow the act and to set the prisoners free without any sacrifice to the National dignity. But it is affirmed on the other hand, that the *James Adger*, United States war-steamer, which put into Southampton lately to revictual, had received orders from his Government to search for Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON on board the Royal Mail steamers from the West Indies, and that, in anticipation of such a deed, the British Government took measures for protecting those vessels—but only on this side of the Atlantic, where the *James Adger* was cruising.

Certain persons, whom there is reason to believe well informed, express the idea that Mr. LINCOLN will refuse to yield to the popular impulse, which has greeted the act of Capt. WILKES with enthusiasm; and that his political prudence will hesitate before a resolution whose first effect would be to transfer the blockade from the ports of the South to those of the North; but this hope does not appear to be partaken by Mr. ADAMS, the United States Minister in London. That diplomatist would seem, it is said, to look on his speedy recall as inevitable. Personally, Mr. ADAMS has been able to conciliate the sympathy of the high English society; but he is held to have only a very limited latitude in his diplomatic action, and it is affirmed that he receives his instructions from Washington from week to week. He has it in his power, therefore, to influence the pacific solution of the question now in suspense, but in a very restricted degree.

The decision of the Crown lawyers, proclaiming the illegality of the act committed by the *San Jacinto*, has been received with satisfaction; but it has not modified public opinion. The incident by itself holds but a secondary place in the estimation of the English people. They see in it only the inevitable conclusion of a policy hostile to England, long since inaugurated by the United States; and the nation shows an imposing unanimity for demanding the abandonment of the system of concession adopted on the other hand by the British Government in its relations with the American Republic. The English deem it well that satisfaction should be demanded for the violent seizure of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON; *but they wont beyond everything a change in the diplomatic attitude.* They wish that the national flag should be held higher and more firmly in the face of the Stars of America. It is proper to repeat that on this point there are not two opinions in the country.

A WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES IMPROBABLE.

From the Liverpool Post.

The chances are against the probability of a war between England and North America. On Tuesday we stated, on authority that excluded doubt, that in diplomatic circles it was understood that a reference would be made to LOUIS NAPOLEON, and yesterday the telegram confirmed our statement. *The Emperor of the French has already offered his services as mediator*, and they are pretty sure to be accepted. The matter in dispute is a legal question. Ministers themselves gave it that character when they submitted it to the law advisers of the Crown. The Attorney and Solicitor Generals are not infallible; they may be wrong, and it does not become the greatness and majesty of England to involve the world in war on a point of law respecting which the most profound lawyers differ. The Emperor of the French having offered himself as a mediator, the obvious inference is that he will not join England in a war against America. We will not infer that he would become the ally of the Federals.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

The fall of cotton to the extent of a penny a pound has somewhat cooled the ardor of several of the gentlemen on the Liverpool exchange who took part in the "great indignation meetiug," which was held on the receipt of the news of the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners. Perhaps some of the speculators thought that if they could get up a war panic, the price of cotton would also go up. In this, however, they were mistaken. Cautious men saw that if war were declared by this country, the Federal Government could not long maintain the blockade of the Southern ports, and in that case, there would be a plentiful supply of cotton. Prices, therefore, went down; but, under the influence nt more pacific anticipations, part of the fall has now been recovered. A shrewd observer of men and things remarked the other day *that there were men on 'Change who would, for their own selfish purposes, like a declaration of war every day.* We have the best authority for stating that it is the opinion of a very influential American now in this country, and a gentleman who is well acquainted with the feeling of his countrymen, that the Federal Government will repudiate the conduct of the Captain of the *San Jacinto*, and make the necessary apology and restitution. *Until we learn the result of the appeal to the American Government, it would be well to allow the first feelings of indignation to subside, and wait patiently the issue.*

It has been stated in some papers that Lieut. FAIRFAX, who boarded the *Trent*, behaved in a rude and unbecoming manner whilst in the discharge of what even he must have considered a very disagreeable task. We are glad to be able, on the authority of a lady member of the family of one of the Commissioners, to contradict this statement. *We are assured that the Lieutenant, in carrying out the orders of his Commander, behaved with the utmost courtesy, and personally conducted himself like an officer and a gentleman.*

SPEECH OF CAPT. DENMAN, R. N., ON THE CRISIS.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The Volunteers of Manchester, who are somewhat indebted for support to Capt. DENMAN, R. N., entertained him at dinner last night, at the Palatine Hotel. There was much speaking, and chiefly about America. In the course of his remarks, Capt. DENMAN said:

There was a law called "Lynch law," which unhappily prevailed in America—a law which was the greatest evil which could afflict a country. God help a subject to Lynch law! and when he saw the temptation to extend that law to the high seas, he thought they were bound and compelled to endeavor to put an end to such proceedings. [Cheers.] Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON were seized on board a British ship as rebels to the United States; but if they were rebels, no belligerent rights, no right of search, existed. [Hear, hear.] And if they were merely rebels, it was one of our proudest boasts that a British ship was a sacred asylum to political offenders. But the term "rebels" was dropped as soon as the two gentlemen reached the United States, and belligerent rights were talked of; but he thought it was only too clear that their seizure was a violation of those rights. In this country, however, we were prepared to abide by the strict letter of the law; but from the letter we could not depart [hear, hear.] If once we succumbed to a decided wrong, we invited a repetition of that wrong [hear, hear.] He earnestly trusted that due reparation would be made, and that the mighty evils of war with the Northern States would be averted (applause.) But, whatever course would be pursued, he thought that, at present, we should all approve of the course now taken by her Majesty's Government. The self-reliance and dignity now shown was worthy of the spirit which called forth the Volunteer movement; and it would indeed be a very great evil, if, by clamor or undue interference, we should urge the Government on to war, or to any other course but that which was consistent with simply asserting our rights, and waiting to see whether they would be recognized. [Applause.] *He knew that we were all actuated by truly friendly feelings toward America.* In common with the rest of the country, he could not but regret the course of what—with every wish to use the most moderate language that was applicable—he could only call insolence, and an overbearing determination to have their own way, right or wrong, on the part of the Americans, but he thought that it now behoved us to resent such attempts. [Applause.] He thought we had witnessed the Americans pursuing a course in disregard of the first principles of freedom, and totally inconsistent with common sense. For at the present moment, in a time of profound peace, England had—scattered over the globe, it was true—not less than 151 steam ships of war, excluding troop-ships, store vessels, and all non-combatant ships belonging to the Government. The United States possessed but 35 ships of war altogether; although they had added to them of late, in ships not fit for war, some 130 sail. With such a force wantonly to outrage England, looked as if it was intentionally done; especially considering the warning of Mr. SEWARD to the States to prepare their sea coasts against attack by foreign nations, there being none such except those that might by created by the outrages of the Northern States. [Hear, hear.] If, under existing circumstances, those States, by their public approval and reclamation, should bring upon themselves the calamity of a war with England, he thought he would show that there was something decidedly rotten in their system of government. He should, indeed, be inclined to think that those evils might be traced to the errors of mob government—of a government in which a power was taken from the men of intelligence and education, and placed in the hands of ignorance and blockheads. He trusted, however, that his anticipations might be confined; that by a speedy arrival from America we should learn that the seizure had been disavowed, and that the rebel Commissioners, or the Confederate Government, might be delivered up to us. [Applause.]

PROSPECT OF A PEACEFUL SOLUTION.

From the London Times.

As to the general course of events, in the present hour of suspense any ordinary news from America must seem flat and uninteresting. We feel that we are divided by a great gulf from the time before the outrage on the *Trent*. The events of the war which excited our curiosity a fortnight ago now lose much of their interest, since we know that their import is now subordinate to a larger issue. While the two parties are carrying on their usual desultory warfare—this side bombarding a Confederate seaport, that side burning a Federal town, we know that a message is on its way from England to America, the reception of which may change the civil war into a great and world-wide struggle. Nothing can interest us now unless it relates to the one question. Will Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL be given up? Everything that bears on this will be greedily read by the British public; everything that tends to show the temper of the Americans, or to give a clue to the intentions of their Government, will be minutely investigated and discussed. Unhappily, the telegrams we publish to-day give little information on this point. So far we are able to judge from them, the Americans seem to be unconscious of the momentous controversy which they have raised. It is said that a unanimity feeling prevails, but we cannot but think that, being so accustomed to find the British give way in similar cases, they will in a few days have taken it for granted that everything is right, and that, after a little grumbling, England will acquiesce, not only in what they have done, but in what they announce their intention of doing. The news brought by the present mail is also the less important, inasmuch as the burning of the *Harvey Birch* and the admission of the *Nashville* to refit at Southampton had not yet reached the States. Although everything we have done in this case is strictly legal, and, indeed, could not have been refused without a manifest breach of neutrality, yet the theory of the North that its enemies are rebels, and that we have no right to aid and abet them, will probably cause a fresh outburst of anger against us. *It is, perhaps, not in the interest of a peaceful solution that the Federal Congress was to meet on the 2d of the present month, since President Lincoln can hardly avoid giving in his Message an opinion on the act of Capt. Wilkes, and it is probable that, under the influence of his Secretary of State, he may have committed himself to assertions and promises which will make it very difficult for him to do anything.* We can only hope that when the tidings of the British Government is received the conviction that England is thoroughly in earnest will induce the President, and the more sober members of the Cabinet, to yield, in spite of any pledges they may have given in the hour of fancied security.

INJURIOUS EFFECT OF THE PROHIBITORY PROCLAMATION.

From the London Times.

The proclamation which has just been issued, prohibiting the export of ammunition and other warlike stores, has already exercised a most injurious effect upon certain branches of our manufactures. Conspicuous among the sufferers are those who have of late turned their attention to the manufacture of ordnance, in the formation of which, and the machinery requisite for carrying it on, a large amount of capital has been embarked. In Birmingham, the loss, it is said, will be very serious. In Liverpool the injurious effects are pointedly felt in various ways. For a considerable time past Capt. BLAKELEY has been extensively employed in manufacturing the particular species of ordnance known as the "Blakely gun," for which he had orders from different foreign Governments, and many guns of large calibre which have been ordered are nearly ready for delivery. Of these there are three 200-pounder guns of 9-inch bore, each weighing from 140 to 180 cwt.; two 120-pounders of 7½-inch bore, weighing about 75 cwt.; and eight or ten 56-pounders, besides numerous smaller guns, 40-pounders, of about 30 cwt., just the thing for a merchant ship to be armed with. In addition to all these there are many light field guns all ready for delivery; but the royal proclamation prevents them from being sent anywhere in the meantime. This is felt to be rather hard at the present juncture, as the home Government does not patronise the "Blakely gun," and at the present moment will not allow other governments, with which we happen to be on friendly terms, to have them.

REINFORCEMENTS ON THEIR WAY TO CANADA.

Royal Artillery, Battery E, Capt. VESEY.
Royal Artillery, Battery F, Capt. LESLIE.
Second Regiment of the Line, (one battalion.)
Sixteenth Regiment of the Line, (one battalion.)
Twentieth Regiment of the Line, (one battalion.)
Forty-fifth Regiment of the Line, (one battalion.)
Sixteenth Lancers—3 companies.
Royal Engineers—3 companies.

Making a total force on its way to Canada, of 5,500 men, with twelve 12-pounder Armstrong rifled guns.

THE ANTI-WAR FEELING IN DUBLIN.

From the Manchester Guardian.

A monster meeting of "Irish Nationalists" was held in Dublin on Thursday night, "to take into consideration the aspect and position of Irish national affairs at the present momentous crisis. The O'DONOGHUE, M. P., presided. The honorable gentleman said that the prospects of a war between England and America afforded the opportunity for testing whether Ireland has a right to shape her course with a view exclusively to her own interests—whether she has a right to think, speak and act for herself—[Hear, hear, and cheers]—and whether Irishmen are fit to be the guardians of Ireland's honor. [Great cheers.] Now, he continued, I believe such an opportunity has never occurred before—[Bravo]—and I fear such an opportunity may never offer again—[Cheers]—and while so many millions of Irishmen are yet to be found in this island—of true Irishmen, I mean—[Yells]—animated with that indomitable spirit which for more than six hundred years has refused to acquiesce in foreign denomination. [Waving of hats, and great cheering, amid which the conclusion of the sentence was lost.] We all know what hostile legislation has done and is doing to destroy our population. A fearful responsibility is thrown upon us—for we must act. [Tremendous cheering, and shouts of "We're ready."] If we remain quiescent at this critical juncture, or if we allow ourselves to be used by others for their own purposes, we accept slavery for ourselves and for our children. ["Bravo!"] and, in fact, are guilty of recognizing the extinction of our own nationality. [Cheers.] England is aware of the unfortunate state of things in America, and imagines that she would have no great difficulty in crushing the Northern States. This may not be so easily done. [Shouts of "Bravo," waving of hats, and tremendous cheering.] Then, I suppose I am right in supposing that this is not an indignation meeting—[heers]—that we are not met here like abject sycophants to echo the sentiments of English wrath, and that we are met here as Irishmen to consult for the safety of Ireland. [Yells and groans.] Now, I am perfectly certain that the great majority of Irishmen will object to contribute either men or men for the purpose of enabling England to make war with the Northern States. [Enthusiastic cheering.] At the same time I am perfectly satisfied that the very contrary will be said in addresses emanating from Corporations—[hisses,] poor-law guardians, town commissioners, and other sources, which almost invariably misrepresent our opinions. As a friend of America, as an Irishman deeply interested in the welfare of America, I am for a Northern Confederacy and for a Southern Confederacy; but, as an Irishman, as the friend of America, I am against, and shall ever be against the English Government or people stepping in to settle this dispute, by annihilating, or attempting to annihilate the Northern States. [Cheers.] With regard to the question of international law, that has been raised by the taking of the Southern Commissioners from the deck of an English steamer, the opinion of the law officers is, that if the American war vessel had taken the steamer as well as the Commissioners, there would have been no violation of international law. The American Government are able to get precedents in favor of what they have done; and for my part I have quite as much respect for the opinions of the American as I have for the opinions of the English law officers. Mr. P. J. SMITH, Mr. THOMAS C. GRAY, "Lieut. CRANE, of the Papal Brigade," and other patriots, moved and seconded a series of resolutions hostile to England.

A Mr. P. J. SMITH moved the first resolution—"That the population of America, from St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, from New-York to San Francisco, being largely intermixed with men of Irish birth and Irish blood, it would be unnatural to suppose that Ireland could remain an indifferent spectator of the struggle between England and America." Mr. SMITH, in the course of an excited address, said he believed that if England entered into war with the Northern States, Irishmen would recognise in America a nation that had befriended them; while, on the other side, they would see in England a nation that had leveled their homes, and sent their countrymen outcasts throughout the world—that denied to them even the ordinary rights of manhood—the right to arm—which was freely given to the people of England and Scotland.

The resolution was seconded and unanimously adopted.

Mr. M. A. O'BRENNAN moved the second resolution—"That, at a moment when the existence of America seems about to be menaced by her ancient foe, we feel bound to recall the generous aid our country has ever received from that great republic, whose shores gave asylum to our exiles, banished by English oppression, and whose country fed our people, famishing under English misrule." Mr. O'BRENNAN said they were resolved to let the world see they would extend their sympathy to the historical protector of Ireland.

This resolution, after being seconded by a patriot named HORTAN, who assured somebody that the meeting was composed of true Irishmen, foes to England and the English race—[tremendous cheers]—was also adopted.

Another resolution was worded as follows:

"That we recognize in the great American Union the great home of the exiled and persecuted Irish, and consequently that we have met here to-night for the purpose of manifesting by our language—strong, by our resolve—firm, and by the majesty of our numbers, that we are prepared to extend our sympathy if a struggle arise between the hereditary foe and the historic protector of our country." Another declared "That the events of the hour imperatively dictate to all Irishmen a forgetfulness of past differences, and a united rally for the old

quantity to draw from, our sources of supply. Indeed, it is necessary that we should fully consider the power of these sources to meet the forthcoming deficiency in the importations from America. Assume that our crops prove as [illegible] only say, 75 per cent of them; but our advices from Odessa state, that the crops in that quarter have been [illegible] and that the quantity of grain in warehouse at that port is 1,500,000 quarters, the greater quarters being wheat, the remainder chiefly Indian corn. The produce of the wheat crop in Hungary is estimated at fully one-third larger than in 1860; whilst in Germany, as well as in other parts of the Continent, except in France, the growers generally express themselves well satisfied with the result of the harvest. We shall not, of course, be able to draw large quantities of grain from the Baltic ports during the remainder of the Winter; but we may look forward with some confidence to an enormous import of wheat both from the Danube and the Black Sea. Wheat is now freely offering at Odessa at 29s. to 43s. per quarter. If to these figures we add freight, insurance, charges, &c., it would cost, laid down in England, from 65s. to 85s. per quarter. As Odessa wheats are not worth more than 45s. to 55s. per quarter at Mark-lane, these prices do not appear very tempting to the speculators; but, of course, a war with the States would enhance the quotations considerably, and cover the importers from loss on sales.

Admitting that there is no scarcity of grain in Russia, Prussia, Denmark, &c., it is a matter of deep interest for us to consider whether these countries will be in a position to supply us with, say, 2,000,000 additional quarters of wheat next year. We estimate the quantity required at one-third less than the present large importations from New-York, &c., owing to the comparatively beautiful harvest gathered in England. Clearly, all men of business will direct their energies to the cheapest markets in the world, and it is equally clear that the shippers abroad will direct their produce to those which offer the greatest amount of profit. Upon this principle operations of an extensive character have already commenced. *Orders for the purchase of nearly 500,000 quarters of wheat have, within the last few days, been forwarded to the Black Sea ports, both for present and future shipment*; but we have heard apprehensions expressed that a scarcity of shipping will alone prevent so rapid an outflow of food as could be desired. An immediate export of 500,000 quarters could not, of course, be made; but eventually there will be no want of vessels to bring home all the corn that we may require. War would naturally cause great caution on the part of our shipowners, and the vessels now trading to America would be released to bring grain from the south of Russia, at, perhaps, an important rise in freights. *We do not, therefore, regard our future prospects with feelings of alarm.* On the contrary, we are perfectly satisfied that our importations of food during the coming year will equal in extent those of the last four or five seasons, though, of course, in order to obtain all that we may require, we shall be compelled to pay higher prices than those now current. The Americans may, if they please, take a very different view of our breadstuff importations; but coming events may prove that some important miscalculations in reference to our actual dependence upon them for food have been made. The possession of some ten millions in gold, paid them for wheat, flour and maize, during the present year, appears to have had the effect of producing a most extraordinary feeling. They seem to view with delight, the decline in their import trade this year of a hundred millions of dollars, the thirty millions increase in the exports compared with last season, and the total suspension of specie shipments. They must, however, remember that the "thirty millions increase" is represented in the value of breadstuffs, and that any sensible movement on the part of England would immediately put a stop to further shipments. We should then see more clearly than at present, how America can prosper without trade, and we should, perhaps, find the war in the South brought to a speedy close from want of funds. The future resources of the Northern States, so far as hard cash is concerned, must rely upon the amount of wheat, flour, &c., which they can export to England for ready money. Let those resources be dried up—as unquestionably they will be on the breaking out of a war—*and an immense quantity of paper money, never to be redeemed, except at a fearful loss to the holders, must be issued, and the result be nothing short of National bankruptcy.*

Let us, then, be under no apprehension, however large our wants may be, that we shall suffer from an inadequate supply of food to make good our usual importations from America. Doubtless, we repeat, we shall have to pay higher prices on the Continent than we otherwise should, were the States to forward liberally; and it follows that our markets will be somewhat excited. *But to suppose that we shall be actually in want of food is an absurdity.* Besides, it occurs to us that we should act wisely in drawing more largely upon Continental resources, even though we may remain at peace with the States, were it only on the principle of an increased interchange of goods and produce.

AMICABLE FEELING OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TOWARD THE SOUTH.

From the London Post.

We draw attention to the rational and friendly manner in which the Southern President alludes to the attitude maintained hitherto toward America by this country, because we regard our relations with the Southern States as henceforward of very considerable importance. *These States have now attained such a position that we must bring ourselves to believe in the permanence of their independent Confederation.* We have differences with the North in which the Southerners are directly interested; and we have just concluded a treaty with the Juarez Government of Mexico for a settlement of our long-standing claims upon that country, under the "Aldham Convention," and other recorded obligations. Our naval expeditions to the Gulf of Mexico is charged with the execution of these terms; and, probably, before February next, the system of sequestration of customs revenue at Vera Cruz and Tampico will have been put into action, and the proceeds be accumulating for distribution under the Mixed Commission between the despoiled residents and the wronged bondholders. We must look upon this intervention as one that may be in operation during a considerable period of time; and while the Northern Government is too distant to admit of its attitude entering materially into this question, the Southern Confederation, on the other hand, stretches for a great distance along the frontiers of Mexico, so as to render its friendly disposition to the authors of the intervention of no slight consequence. The Northern Government has invariably rallied on our neutrality, but the Southern, with statesmanship and moderation, has recognised in it all that we could do for either party; and whether with a view to our transactions in Mexico, or to our relations with the Cabinet of Washington, *the friendly forbearance of the Southern Confederacy is an important point in our favor.*

Americans in Berlin.

About seventy or eighty Americans, resident in Berlin, dined together in that city a few days before the departure of the *America*, at Arnim's Hotel, to celebrate their national custom of the harvest home, or autumnal feast. The following account of the proceedings is a condensation of an ampler report which has been received:

"The first toast was, the "Health of the President and his representative at Berlin, Mr. JUDD, the American Minister, replied, and after describing under what circumstances the custom was usually observed, alluded to the changed position of affairs at the present day. The conflict now raging in America was, he said, of the highest importance, not only for that country, but for the world, as on the issue depended the complete freedom of the citizens and the Union of the States. Mr. JUDD then expressed his unshakeable confidence that the result would be the complete abolition of Slavery, which was the inheritance of England and an increase of the power of the Union. In the course of his speech his Excellency expressed the opinion that the recent affair respecting the English mail-boat would not oblige England to take warlike measures. Another toast, proposed by Dr. HARDING, of Illinois, was—'Our glorious dead, the heroes of our second war of Independence.' It was replied to by the Secretary of the American Embassy, Mr. MAXIMANN, who spoke for the army and navy, and made a great impression upon his hearers. Half a million volunteers had, he said, sprung from the ground, and 310 armed vessels, created as if by magic, displayed the banner of the Stars on every sea; not for the purpose of conquest, ambition, or self-interest; but to restore the blessings which the American Constitution made common property—freedom of the person, security of property, and the pursuit of happiness. The 'Health of Gen. SCOTT' was the last of the official toasts. The meeting became very animated after this, and several volunteer toasts were proposed, amongst which was one by Mr. LONGFELLOW, the brother of the poet, who gave 'The Literature of America.' The guests, so closes the account, seemed so pleased at last that, although ladies were present, they relaxed the severity of the custom no such occasions, and here and there the smoke of a Havana cigar was seen gracefully ascending."

The New-York Herald Appreciated Abroad.

From the London Advertiser.

A gentleman who has arrived by the *Persia*, and with whom we were in communication last night, informs us that he was speaking to a member of Congress immediately before he started from New-York. The subject of the insult to the British flag formed, of course, the topic of their conversation. Our friend was then informed that the foreign element, which includes 60,000 Germans, were about to hold a mass meeting in New-York in protest against the American Government holding SLIDELL and MASON in case the British Government demanded their restoration. The object of this meeting was manifest. It was to bear as a pressure upon the American Government, and against the unprincipled diatribes of the infamous Press of the States, of which BENNETT, of the New-York *Herald*, is the leading writer. Our informant says that whatever name BENNETT may have out of the country of his adoption—for BENNETT was originally a Scotchman—his inflammatory writings throughout the States have no weight

FROM WEST POINT.

Improvements in Artillery—Experiments with Algers', Armstrong's and Parrott's Gun—The Results Attained—What is Thought of De Brahm's Gun—Feeling in Reference to a War with England—Anecdote of the Prince of Wales—Medals for our Soldiers—The Cadets, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WEST POINT, Friday, Dec. 20, 1861.

The leading spirits of our army, the great minds who direct the movement of a million of men—McCLELLAN and BEAUREGARD, McDOWELL and JOHNSTON, LEE and LYON, SMITH and BURNSIDE, MAGRUDER and HALLECK, BUELL and LOVELL,—these men alike have met within the sacred precincts of our Academy. All their plans of strategy, all their theories of engineering, all their science in war, is the offspring of West Point. Their attainments in every branch of knowledge received their polish here, and the frowning battlements that throng the Potomac, the deep intrenchments that have been carved through fields of wheat and fields of cotton, West Point education engineered and planned. A letter, therefore, from this locality, which is the fostering home of the army, may not be unacceptable.

Modern warfare is a revolution in the science of arms. Flint locks, smooth bores and spherical shot have been to a certain degree discarded by military experts. Muskets and cannon of excellent metal and well tested strength, but the result of exploded theories, lie rusting and condemned in our military and naval arsenals and depôts. The revolution has been complete, and the science of war is now controlled by the cool planning of a Napoleonic brain rather than by the impetuous action of a Murat. Few battles now occur in which the bayonet crosses its glistening antagonist, or where the flashing sabre clashes in combat. Cannon is the arm, and war is a cannon duel, in which length of range, weight of metal, and accuracy of aim win the victory.

The Crimean war determined the position of cannon. Solferino was a cannon victory, so was Magenta, so was the Chinese expedition, so was Milan so was Port Royal, and so will be Pensacola; and if Gen. McCLELLAN has determined to make this a cannon war, then it is important that that branch of our arms should be watched with care, that every improvement and invention should receive consideration, and that we should avail ourselves of every improved weapon that would prove a means of bringing our campaign to a successful termination. At the commencement of this war our best field artillery was in Texas and New-Mexico—our best naval ordnance at Norfolk. By their seizure we found ourselves almost without cannon; and, worse than all, we found that while France and England had been directing constant attention to improvements in cannon, our Secretaries had been willfully neglecting to arm the nation. Mechanical genius had been directed to the production of ploughs and mowing-machines. We had a few men like COLT, SHARP, DAHLGREN, RODMAN and PARROTT, who had experimented and successfully introduced improvements, but we had not devoted that attention to arms which prudential motives should have dictated. We heard rumors of wondrous cannon, whose effects were marvelous; and that ARMSTRONG was knighted for inventing a cannon that carried a ball any imaginable distance, but the people wondered and slept. The ingenuity and patriotism of our people is now thoroughly aroused, and the inventive faculties of our mechanics are directed in the proper channel, and the result is the production of guns combining the simplicity of construction, the accuracy of aim, the length of range, the strength and the saving of metal peculiar to foreign rifled cannon. Men like DE BRAHM, ALGER, RODMAN and PARROTT have worked and are working wonders. Our army officers who have witnessed the De Brahm gun think it will create a complete revolution in the construction of barrels; while ALGER's new breech-loading cannon operates with remarkable perfection. The last-named was tested here this week. It is the only breech-loading gun tested by order of the War Department. It is the invention of CHARLES ALGER, Esq., of Hudson, a gentleman who has observed the experiments in England of the Armstrong and Whitworth guns, and who has therefore been careful to avoid the defects which those guns possessed; indeed, it is much more simple in its construction than the Armstrong. The gun under experiment was a model gun carrying an eight pound shot; the semi-spherical breech piece is revolved by a lever, while it is kept in its position by means of a large hollow screw in the rear; compressed projectiles were used, coated with lead and tin. One hondred and five shots were fired at intervals without cleaning; the accuracy of fire and range was good, and the experiment proved all that was claimed for the gun, viz: the efficiency of breech-loading guns. Upon the report made to the Ordnance Department, no doubt a large gun will be ordered; and then its true worth can be decided.

The Parrott gun has been lately subjected to severe experiments, a 10-pounder having been fired 1,000 service rounds; the result of this trial was to test the endurance of the Parrott 10-pounder rifled cannon.

PROJECTILE.—The projectile used is cylindro-conoidal in form, having at its base either a wrought-iron cup, an improvement on REED's patent, or a brass ring, the invention of Capt. PARROTT; 231 with brass rings were fired, the remainder with iron cups.

The trial was commenced the 1st of August, and was continued from day to day, when possible, until its conclusion on the 19th August, the gun having been fired 1,005 rounds with service charges, that is, one pound of powder and 10-pound shot in each charge. After 979 shots had been fired, the shots were then aimed at the target, and 17 out of the 21 struck it.

The use of wrought-iron as the material of the expanding cup of the projectile, has no injurious effect on the grooves, as out of the 1,005 projectiles fired 775 or three-fourths, were made with the wrought-iron cups. These were the results of so long a trial with the 10-pounder, and which have been reported to the Department; but the result of the past few days have been still more satisfactory for, the 100-pounders have achieved a success almost equal to ARMSTRONG, without those defects and accidents which have accompanied the use of the Armstrong, and at less than one-fifth of the cost.

Now, what are the defects of the Armstrong gun? Why, under rapid firing, the heat is rapidly transmitted to the mess of the gun; the delicate screw arrangements and breech-pieces no longer fit the one into the other, and the consequence is that an enormous escape of gas takes place invariably before the twentieth round, and the gun is rendered *hors du combat* before the thirtieth shot. It therefore follows that the Armstrong gun can only be used for deliberate firing; that is, that the gun shall never become heated. The *Mechanics' Magazine* states that during the experiments on board the British ship *Trusty*, under the direction of the Select Committee, as many as four vent-pieces were destroyed from one gun, during 50 rounds; and the time consumed in firing these 50 rounds was something like eight hours. Another objection is the shot. The composition metal surrounding the base of the shot sometimes exfoliates and scatters the fragments in every direction, almost immediately after leaving the gun.

It must be borne in mind that it is the powder and not the gun which gives the propelling power, the gun is superior in comparison to its capability to reject the strain made upon it, and the range is due wholly to the diminished resistance which their projectiles from their peculiar form encounter in the air, this resistance amounting in the case of light shot at high velocities to more than one hundred times the weight of the projectile itself, and any gun which will impart a spinning motion to a conical bullet would be almost certain to throw it with great accuracy to a great distance.

The Armstrong gun has done wonders. It has thrown shot with precision and wonderful range, but it must not be considered that the Armstrong is without objection; on the contrary, the modifications and alterations have been numerous, and even at this time Lieut.-Col. GEORGE COOK, President of the Ordnance Select Committee, has decided to make important alterations in all future constructions of the

with the Armstrong gun under the direction of our army officers, excellent results were attained.

I send you the results of the experiments made by the Mersey gun, the Armstrong and the Parrott.

The Hurstall and Mersey gun was lately tried at Portsmouth, England. The dimensions of the gun are as follows: Length from breech to muzzle, 15 feet 10 inches; length of bore, 13 feet 4 inches; the weight of the shot 2-0 lbs. The following are the ranges obtained: At five degrees of elevation, with 40 lbs. of powder, 2,234 yards; at 10 degrees, 3,388 yards; at 12 degrees, 3,835 yards. On the ninety-seventh round the gun was cracked.

The Parrott gun, which has been severely tried the present week, under the direction of Capt. BENET, U. S. A., and Capt. PARROTT, resulted as follows:

DEC. 16, 1861, 100-POUNDER PARROTT RIFLED GUN.

Number.	Elevation.	Powder.	Charge lbs.	Projectile, lbs.	Range, yds.	Deviation, yards.	Time of flight.
1..	10°	Dupont, No. 5	10	shell	100	3,890	32.08
2..	10°	Dupont, No. 5	10	shell	100	3,452	30.05
3..	10°	Dupont, No. 5	10	shell	100	3,532	29.52
4..	10°	Dupont, No. 5	10	shot	84	3,885	30.45
5..	10°	Dupont, No. 5	10	shot	84	3,940	31.55
6..	15°	Dupont, No. 5	10	shell	100	4,949	28.75
7..	15°	Dupont, No. 5	10	shell	100	5,499	35.78
8..	15°	Dupont, No. 5	10	shot	84	5,100	133.51
9..	15°	Dupont, No. 5	10	shot	84	5,330	83.00
10..	15°	Dupont, No. 5	10	shot	84	5,294	115.47
11..	15°	Hazard, No. 7	10	shell	100	4,938	71.79
12..	15°	Bennington, 5	10	shell	100	4,809	69.92
13..	15°	Bennington, 5	10	shell	100	4,662	69.82
14..	20°	Dupont, No. 5	10	shell	100	5,778	161.21
15..	20°	Dupont, No. 5	10	shell	100	5,609	118.27
16..	20°	Hazard, No. 5	10	shell	100	5,780	142.88
17..	20°	Hazard, No. 5	10	shot	84	5,325	193.10
18..	20°	Hazard, No. 2	10	shot	84	6,306	201.78
19..	20°	Hazard, No. 2	10	shot	84	6,490	207.68

*Carked.

The wind blow violently from the left and a little in front.

Time of flight at 10° elevation, 13 seconds.
Time of flight at 15° elevation, 19 seconds.
Time of flight at 20° elevation, 21 seconds.
Last fire 21¾ seconds.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF THE "ARMSTRONG" GUN, MADE AT WEST POINT.

Elevation.	Range, yards.	Deviation Right.	Deviation Left.	Time of flight.
Ten degrees	3,572.4	..	..	11.5"
Ten degrees	3,834.9	4.46	..	11.8"
Fifteen degrees	4,588.3	46.7	..	17.0"
Fifteen degrees	5,021.1	46.7	..	17.2"
Twenty degrees	5,647.6	31.2	..	21.3"
Twenty degrees	6,305.7	27.5	..	21.5"

By a comparison of these two tables, it will be perceived that the Perrot gun has surpassed either of the others. One shot from the Parrott, at a higher elevation then here mentioned, struck the water a distance of four miles down the river. The Government works are now turning out four Parrott rifled guns a day, of 10, 20, 32 and 100-pounders. There are now at least a dozen of these terrible 100-pounder cannons ready for transportation. Besides this, there are thousands of projectiles manufactured and shipped as fast as they can be boxed. Dahlgren navy guns, 100-pounders, are turned out at the rate of one per day. Fort Pickens will soon tell the story of their power, for, if truth speaks correctly, Col. BROWN has now six of them ready to pop seventeen-inch projectiles a cleer three miles.

The officers and cadets of course discuss the question of war. The general belief is that there will be none, and that we had no right to seize MASON and SLIDELL upon a mail steamer running between two neutral ports, and that we should be the first to resent such an attempt upon us. They are all desirous, however, of the Goverment maintaining its dignity, and will be ready to officer all the new volunteers. One of our New-England Cadets says "BENNETT ought to be hung." What a waste of rope!

The Prince of Wales, while here, was very communicative with the young officers, and when one of them desired him to spend a couple of days and mess with them, he remarked, "I shall soon get rid of my nurses and then I'll be as jolly as any of you."

You, Mr. Editor, must have noticed, while abroad, the pride which every soldier seems to feel in the possession of medals and clasps. A brave man prizes them more than pay or pension; they are the silent historians of his deeds and bravery, and I trust that you will throw out the suggestion, that our brave soldiers may look forward to a medal for the war, and a clasp for every battle, and that the regimental colors shall be emblazoned with the names of the victories which the regiment has won. It would be an incentive to our brave men toiling through the long Winter, and it would be a heirloom for their posterity to point to with pride.

Arrangements have been made for the increase of students which it is supposed Congress will authorize. It is hoped there will be at least four hundred, for the Academy has been sadly thinned by treason and removals. We all, however, look forward to renewed victories, and hope our army will go on conquering in the end (thirty-one stars glittering in the bright blue of our flag.) AUGUSTUS.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Brilliant Affair at Mumfordsville—What the "Provisional Government" and its Kindred Imbostures are Doing—Progress in Frankfort—Union Clubs to be Planted Wherever our Armies Go, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1861.

The Mumfordsville skirmish on the 17th, was auspicious. Four companies of Col. WILICH's Thirty-second Indiana (German) willstood Col. TERRY's Texas Rangers and their masked battories, silenced the later, routed the former, killed TERRY and sixty odd of his men, and wounded many more, while our loss was only twenty killed and wounded. These Rangers are bragged of as among the very gemest of the invaders, and yet they soon took to their heels precipitately. They appear great braggadocios than fighters, and so may be HARDEE's scalpers, HINDMAN's Arkansas toothpickers, and Gen. ASH's and BRECKINRIDGE's crack Kentucky bloods. But we don't wish to underrate the invader's pluck. We are prepared to see them show considerable fight. Our preparations are made accordingly.

MARSHALL's and ZOLLICOFFER's rumored movements don't alarm us. They can't easily outflank or menace the rear of our main army. They can't draw off forces enough from our central division to weaken it and enable JOHNSTON to attack it with any chance of success. Their talk of forming a junction, and immediately attacking Lexington, Danville and Frankfort, and capturing the Legislature, is bosh to frighten and scatter us and keep up the flagging spirits of the rebel rank and file. At all events, I believe Gen. BUELL cannot be disconcerted, frustrated, or surprised. Before and as he advances, he will guard and secure every important point on every side of him.

Our auspicious beginning and probable early and decisive triumphs on Kentucky soil, in connection with our recent and forthcoming successes down the Mississippi and along the Gulf and the Atlantic, cheer and encourage us.

The Russellville Provisional Humbug has passed and set taxing a tax of $25 per week on all bankers who charge a discount on Tennessee and Southern paper, or refuse to treat such paper as so much specie. In Memphis, Nashville, New-Orleans, Mobile, and perhaps throughout Dixie, they cut up bank notes so as to make the pieces pass for quarters and halves. The Tennessee Legislature has passed, or is about to pass, a bill similar to what the Georgia Legislature has enacted, to prevent monopolies and speculations in breadstuffs and all articles of general use and consumption, and designating the rates at which owners must sell them, under penalty of confiscation and death. Look for such a law in every Confederate State, and for an act of the Confederate Congress declaring that whoever shall ask or receive a per cent. in consideration of the exchange of one sort of money for another, whether specie for paper, or one sort of paper for another, shall be guilty of treason and punished with death. All rebel State bank paper, and all Confederate paper funds, promises and "securities," are to be thus legislated into perfect equality with gold and silver! This is the secession way to put a stop to twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty per cent. discount in Secessia, and all secesh currency, confederate and State!

I presume our Legislature will expel D. Matthewson, A. R. Boon, J. H. Elliott, G. W. Silvertooth, G. R. Merritt, G. W. Ewing, J. C. Gilbert and J. Q. A. King, as aiding and comforting the invaders, being within the invaders' lines, acting against the United States and Kentucky, and concerned in getting up and boosting the "Provisional Government," which has deputed to the Richmond conclave such miserable renegades as BURNETT, SIMMS, PRESTON, the T. B. MONROES, to represent the popular sentiment of Kentucky.

[NOTE.—All the traitorous members of the Kentucky Legislature named by our correspondent were expelled on the 22d inst.—ED. TIMES.]

The House resolutions relative to a railroad from Western North Carolina, have passed the Senate.

Gen. HUNTER's bill in regard to vacancies in ministerial offices, has passed the House. It declares vacant, and provides for filling, the unexpired term of every ministerial officer in this Commonwealth, who shall absent himself from the county of his residence sixty days, or take arms or military service in the so-called Confederate States, or directly or indirectly favor or assist the Confederates.

The Legislature will probably adjourn over from 23d to the 31 Wednesday in February.

The Central Union Club's Executive Committee, at Louisville, has issued an address to the members of Union Clubs in Kentucky, urging reorganization, revival, and a bold and vigorous united effort to plant Union Clubs in the seceded States, as soon as circumstances will permit, and wherever a footing can be gained. PONTIAC.

P. S.—There were shipped, on the 17th, from Cincinnati to Louisville, 82,800 articles of soldiers' apparel and 48,450 articles of camp equipage.

A Statement of the Case of Lieut. Janeway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Great injustice is inadvertently done to Lieut. HUGH H. JANEWAY, of Company D, First New-Jersey Cavalry, in your correspondent's account of the reconnissance made by him last Tuesday, beyond Alexandria, in which he was severely wounded. His conduct is described as "foolhardy," and he is charged with exceeding his instructions and unnecessarily exposing his men.

Allow a personal friend to state the facts, and do justice to a gallant young officer in whom prudence, courage and consideration for his men are finely united, as these facts will show.

Lieut. JANEWAY was ordered by the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding his regiment (during the suspension of Col. HALSTEAD) to proceed with his company of fifty men, of which (in the absence of the captain) he has been for some time in actual command, and reconnoitre the road beyond Alexandria on the left of our lines. After proceeding several miles, he halted his company, and rode forward with a squad of about eight men, some rods in advance, but not beyond any point within which he was ordered to enn fine himself, and not, as has been stated, two miles beyond where he halted his men. Here finding that the road descended rapidly, forming a sort of ravine, closely bordered with trees on each side from which an enemy in ambuscade might, while completely sheltered, deliver a volley or a fire from a concealed battery at a few rods distance, he halted his squad on the edge of the wood. The point was one requiring examination. At the same time he felt unwilling to expose his men unnecessarily, or a single man to a danger he was unwilling to run himself. He therefore rode forward, cautiously, alone, directing a single Orderly to follow. The result justified his suspicions and precaution. When fairly within the ravine a party of some thirty of the enemy suddenly issued from the woods and took position across the road. He wheeled at once, the Orderly who was several paces in the rear turning at the same time and making his escape. But of the volley sent after them Lieut. JANEWAY was struck by eight balls, two of which grazed his arms, one his wrist, and two penetrated beneath the shoulder-blade, from which they have not as yet been extracted. Three balls struck his horse. He was stripped of his overcoat; and his sabre and some $75 in cash was taken from him. After listening to a consultation of his captors, in which it was proposed to finish him on the spot, he was not disagreeably disappointed to find more humane counsels prevail. He was presently left alone, and retreated into the woods, from which he succeeded in making his way back to his men, who were only a few hundred rods in the rear. As to the statement that he went two miles further than he was directed by the Captain of his company, it is sufficient to say that he was himself acting-Captain in command, under orders from the Lieutenant Colonel, who was not present.

Lieut. JANEWAY's conduct in going forward himself, instead of detailing some of his men, may have been prompted by unnecessary delicacy or even pride; but can it be called foolhardiness in a young officer, who knows that if his men see him hold back, or order others to do what he is slow to do himself, they are ready to attribute it to want of courage, until they have seen him tried, when they know it may be soldierly discretion.

There are some hopes of Lieut. JANEWAY's recovery, but these statements, spread far and wide, pain more sharply than his wounds, and are calculated to injure him, not only in the estimation of his many friends, but in the profession he has chosen, and to which he intends to devote and, if necessary, to sacrifice his life.

His conduct, I believe, is approved by his commanding officer, who has entire confidence in his discretion and capacity as an officer, and of these he has given proof in several similar services in which he has acquitted himself with entire success.

My statements are from the most reliable sources, and are, I believe, correct in every particular.

Yours respectfully, D. R. JAQUES.

What Shall be Done with the Slaves?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I make the following suggestions on the *vexed question*, for the consideration of the country:

I think we should avoid the error of endeavoring *to do too much at once and prematurely.* Let us meet and provide for *the case* as it presents itself, without anticipating the future aspect in which it may need action.

It seems to me that we ought not to legislate, when we have as yet no power to execute our decrees. It would be but a *brutum fulmen* to declare the freedom of the slave in places beyond our military possession. But we are to military possession of extensive slave-holding territory.

There is the case presented upon which we have the power to act, and where we must decide the *status* of the negro.

In the Beaufort District there was by the last census 32,000 negroes. As our army advances then the whites disappear, leaving the most of their negroes.

Let us determine what we will do with them *there*; and as we legislate for the Beaufort negroes, legislate for the negroes abandoned by their masters, or escaped from them, *elsewhere.*

We cannot support such negroes in idleness—we cannot abandon them to a freedom which they know not how to use or enjoy—nor in any possible event can they be remanded to Slavery. They are ignorant, helpless, and dependent for the future on such provision for them as the Government in its wisdom may devise. We are not prepared to send them *to* Liberia, to Hayti, or elsewhere.

But something must be done for them *immediately.* Why cannot the Government act for these negroes as New-Jersey did for her slaves, subsequent to the census of 1840? We found by that census that we still had some slaves among us; Slavery was abolished, but all existing slaves—made *ipso facto* apprentices for life—their previous owners made their guardians. Now, why cannot the Government, by act of Congress, make the negroes of Beaufort apprentices during the pleasure of the Government, to guardians to be appointed by the President.

Let Beaufort District be divided into townships six miles square; a guardian for the negroes appointed in each township, whose duty it should be to support the negroes out of the proceeds of their labor, the surplus to be appropriated as a fund for the future exportation of the negroes to Africa or elsewhere. A system of laws, or a few simple enactments could be framed for the management of the negroes.

As the conquest of South Carolina proceeds the conquered part might be declared a territory, and organized as such, and appropriated especially to negroes in process of preparation for colonization elsewhere.

What to do with the negro must, to the extent indicated above, be grappled with boldly but firmly by Congress, and disposed of in some practical, commonsense manner.

The negroes of disloyal masters, escaped from them into our military lines, or abandoned by them, ought to be subjected by law to the custody of competent guardians. That is all that should be attempted at present. The fugitives from Slavery ought not to be surrendered, unless escaping from one State to another, and unless the claimant is proved to be loyal.

The declaration of emancipation in advance of our military occupation would be illegal. Such a step would only be justifiable in case of its being palpably indispensable to the restoration of the supremacy of the Government.

If the rebellion is put down, I anticipate that the whole South will acquiesce in some measure for the gradual abolition of Slavery.

Whatever is done on the subject should be done promptly. S. J. E.

Our City Post-Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inadequacy of our City Post-office to public wants is simply notorious, but the rush at the deposit and stamp windows on steamer day has become positively frightful. The fact is, "people who carry weight in life" can hardly cope with that surging crowd, and I only believe "there are some who never have a chance." If our respected Postmaster cannot get the ear of the Washington magnates at this crisis, some temporary relief would seem to be within his discre-

Let him put up a shed on the northwest corner of Cedar-street and Broadway, for the delivery of foreign newspapers and letters made up for the outside of steamer days. This would cost but a trifle, and if Uncle Sam won't pay for it, there are fifty merchants who will.

The foreign business should be removed in toto from the western side of the building, for the present rush to send papers to Europe is likely to last till the rebellion is over. Do stir up Father TAYLOR and see if something can't be done to have our buttons and spare coin come. JOHN BUNION.

The Independent.

The New-Haven *Journal and Courier* states that Mr. LEVI TILTON is the successor of Mr. H. C. BOWEN in the ownership and financial control of the New-York *Independent*. The same paper contains the following card,—the signature to which is a sufficient guarantee of its authority:

MESSRS. EDITORS: The *Journal and Courier* of today contains a statement which has been published in several of the New-York papers—namely, that the late editors of the *Independent* "will still give it the aid of their pens." Some persons have inquired whether that statement is correct; I may be allowed, therefore, to say that it is entirely erroneous. Mr. BEECHER, in announcing himself as editor, expressed a most ungrounded *expectation* that the former editors would become contributors under the new ownership of the paper; but I have the best possible reason for believing that all the gentlemen referred to have ceased entirely to communicate with the public through that medium. B.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Dec. 21.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 24, 1861

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	86	150 Erie Railway	26⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, '67	87	1200 do	b30 26⅝
10,000 Ind. St. 5s, ex int	75	300 do	26⅛
4,000 Mo. State 6s	33⅜	50 do	26½
1,000 E. R. 4th Mt. Bs.	72	150 Erie Railway Pref.	47
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	85	100 Mich. Cen. R.	45
5,000 Ch. & R. Is. Bds.	90	50 do	b30 45
10 Continental Bank	73½	50 Harlem Railroad	10¾
100 Nic. Transit Co.	2	100 Harlem R. Pref'd	24½
100 Canton Company	9¾	50 Reading Railroad	35
160 Pac. Mail St. Co.	84¾	20 Panama Railroad	109¾
50 do	85	550 Ill. Cen. R. scrip	57
50 do	b10 86	28 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	101¾
50 do	b10 84¾	400 Cleve. & Toledo R.	30
20 N. Y. Cen. R.	76¾	100 Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	46¾
400 do	76¾	50 do	46¾
145 do	76¾	50 do	b10 46
100 do	b10 76¼	200 do	46
550 do	76¼	35 Mil. & P. Du C. 2d Pre.	54

TUESDAY, Dec. 24—P. M.

The Stock Market early in the day exhibited the accustomed dullness of the holiday season. There was a very light business at the early Board, and on the calculation that this inactivity would lead to lower figures, some sales of New-York Central and other Railways were made at a concession of ¼@½ ℔ cent. from Monday's prices. The lowest point for Central was 76½, and Erie 26¼. The Western Stocks sold in about the same proportion, not quite so low as compared with yesterday's rates. At the Second Board the whole face of the Share Market was changed. A rumor obtained currency in regard to the early surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, which stimulated the bidding to 77@77½ for Central, 27@27½ for Erie, and other shares in proportion. The effect of this rumor and the general good feeling on Pacific Mail was to advance the price to 87½ ℔ cent. The Western Shares were ¼@½ ℔ cent. higher on Toledo, and ¼@½ on several other descriptions. After the breaking up of the Second Board the reaction was to lower prices again. The irrational nature of the rumor referred to was taken into account, and the sudden advance upon it was followed by lower offers to sell. Late in the afternoon the following bids were current for the Railways, the feeling on the Street being firm, irrespective of the rumor referred to:

New-York Central	77¼	Michigan Guaranteed	38⅜
Erie	27⅜	Pacific	87
Erie Preferred	48	Panama	110⅜
Rock Island	46¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	89¼
Mich. Central	45	Mississouris	38½

The limited business doing in Stocks has diminished the inquiry for Money, at call, among the Brokers, and the supply from lenders at 7 ℔ cent. is fully equal to the demand. The Exchanges on England for the Boston mail closed at 110½ for Bankers' bills, and 108¾@109¾ as the range for Merchant bills, according to the credits drawn against. A very large amount of Exchange against the Export of Domestic Produce has been made this week. *No such weekly return of the value of this Export has ever before been reported for the port of New-York.* The aggregate is considerably over FOUR MILLIONS, while no previous return has quite reached that figure. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Dec. 24 and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1861.
For the week	$1,058,057	$2,658,385	$4,295,653
Previously reported	67,652,655	28,247,581	131,648,523
Since January 1	$66,790,612	$120,905,966	$135,944,176

The following are the bids made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Mich. Cent. n.f. s. '62	90
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '61	97¾	Northern la. firsts	80
Erie firsts	101¾	N. Ind., Gos. 1 inc	71
Erie thirds, '83	89	M. S. & N. Ins. 6's	77
Erie fourths, '66	72	Ill Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	91¼
Erie fifths	65	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds	12
Hudson firsts, '69	103¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	80
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	94	Chi. & N. W. 1sts., 2d s.	35
Hudson thirds, '75	76	Chi. & N. W. seconds	10
Hudson convert., '67	68	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	95
Harlem firsts, '63-'73	96	Del., Lack. & Wn firsts	96
Harlem seconds, '64	92¾	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77
Harlem thirds, '68	74		

The Panama Company, at a meeting of their Directors, to-day, declared the usual half-yearly Dividend of 6 ℔ cent., payable on the 2d January. The business of the past six months, we understand, to be the most prosperous in the history of the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon and Evening—ZAMPILLA'S ABDUCTION—RAOUL—THE SCHOOLMASTER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—LITTLE TOM—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—HERRMANN'S SOIREES DE PRESTIDIGITATION.

NIBLO'S SALOON—PEAK FAMILY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—UP AT THE HILLS—TOM NOBBY'S SECRET.

WINTER GARDEN—LAKES OF KILLARNEY—THE MAGIC JOKE—BARNEY THE BARON.

BOWERY THEATRE—Morning, Afternoon and Evening—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 2½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—GIROUX'S INDIAN SUMMER—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is nothing whatever, this morning, from Washington, relative to the affair of the Trent. The dispatches by the *America* reached Washington last night, and will probably be the subject of Cabinet consideration this morning.

There is nothing new of importance from the army of the Potomac. Extensive preparations have been made in all the camps for the celebration of Christmas, and dinners, *fêtes*, balls and games are to be the order of the day. The President and Cabinet intend making a trip down the Potomac on board the new steam sloop-of-war *Pensacola*.

Later advices from the Upper Potomac indicate the probability that the rebel Gen. JACKSON has given up the idea of crossing the river for the present. All his command, with the exception of a few for picket duty, have gone to Martinsburgh though it is understood that the boats intended to be used in crossing have not yet been removed. In all the artillery skirmishes which have taken place at Williamsport and Falling Waters, the rebels have suffered all the damage, not one of our men having been killed or wounded. The loss of the rebels has been considerable.

According to our dispatch from Fortress Monroe, the skirmish at Newmarket Bridge, mentioned yesterday, was not so serious an affair as the first reports led us to suppose. Five companies of the Twentieth New-York were looking for a lost man, when they found themselves surrounded by rebel cavalry and infantry, but appear to have had little trouble in cutting their way through, in which operation only six men were wounded, while the rebels lost, at least, ten killed and a number wounded. Seven dead rebels were found the next morning where the skirmish took place—one that of an officer. It is stated that a company of negroes were engaged in this skirmish on the side of the rebels. Our dispatch also announces the arrival at Fortress Monroe of the bark *Island City*, from Boston, having on board 249 prisoners released from Fort Warren, to be exchanged for an equal number of our men, held in Richmond.

Gen. POPE is not disposed to remain content with his recent successes, but continues his operations against the rebels with unabated vigor. He has recently sent a portion of his command to Lexington, and dispatches received at headquarters in St. Louis state that two ferry-boats used by the rebels had been destroyed there, together with the foundry located there, and that two rebel Captains, a Lieutenant, and several men and horses have been captured. One thousand of the prisoners recently captured by Gen. POPE arrived in St. Louis on Monday night.

Gen. MAGOFFIN of Kentucky, seems recently to have become a full convert to the doctrine of Union, judging from the fact, that he has approved of all the bills recently passed by the Legislature in that State.

With reference to the Mexican question, it now appears that our Government some time ago, addressed a friendly note to the Ministers of England, France and Spain, informing their Governments, through them, that the United States could not join with them in the demands upon Mexico—at the same time notifying them that arrangements were about to be made between the United States and Mexico, whereby England and France would be able to secure the interest on the bonds held by them. This proposition, however, was not satisfactory, and was declined.

The Quebec *Chronicle* thinks that orders should at once be issued, prohibiting the exportation of arms, ammunition, and warlike stores of all kinds. Large supplies, it states, have been forwarded from Canadian stores to the American side of the lines.

FROM EUROPE.

We have now full details of the *America's* news, and letters from our correspondents in England and France. Our London correspondent says that the British Government is preparing for war with the utmost energy; that business men are getting ready for the storm, and that nearly the whole English nation, including the mob, is reveling in literal madness on account of the alleged insult to the English bunting. The air was thick with *canards* of every conceivable kind. Nevertheless, a majority of the ministry and of the commercial classes are opposed to war, and if MASON and SLIDELL were returned, a rational reaction may be expected. *That*, however, is universally demanded as a preliminary to any negotiations whatever. The Secessionists in Europe are in raptures over the prospect, and expect that the English Government will presently be their avowed ally. The British Press, or at least a part of it, is more temperate in its comments than it was a fortnight before; the *Times*, however, is as malignant as ever. Gen. SCOTT'S letter had produced a mollifying effect in some quarters. Several liberal members of Parliament, among others JOHN BRIGHT, had made efforts to calm the excitement, but apparently with little effect. We have a report of the anti-war meeting in Dublin, and the speech of T. O'DONOGHUE, which was received with bravos, yells, hisses and cheers. It appears, however, that the Irish malignity against England is strong as ever. The *Shipping Gazette* shows that England is not dependent on this country for Breadstuffs; and that in that respect a state of war will make little difference to her. The English secession Presses were feeding the people with daily doses of the most astonishing lies—some of which we copy. The Queen's proclamation forbidding the export of war material, is working to the damage of the manufacturers of certain kinds of arms.

Our Paris correspondent says that the prospective war between England and America occupies the entire attention of France. The French sympathize entirely with the English on the legal question involved; but the Press there is more discreet and respectable than in England. French liberals assert that the warlike preparations in England are merely a politic and a show, intended as much for Europe as America,—but still think we had better accede to any reasonable English demands. In regard to the alleged fact that the *San Jacinto* had run aboard of a French vessel, the Government had issued orders to the Press not to seek to magnify the affair.

Our budget of European letters and newspaper extracts will be found unusually interesting this morning.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

The Senate only was in session yesterday—the House having adjourned until to-morrow. Several petitions looking to the emancipation of slaves were presented. The Committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to inquire into the manner in which war vessels have been fitted out at the Navy-yards, rumors of great extravagance having obtained currency. A petition of citizens of Boston relative to the freedom of the Press, was presented by Mr. HALE. After an Executive Session, the Senate also adjourned until to-morrow.

GENERAL NEWS.

CHARLES JEFFERDS was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of WALTON and MATTHEWS, on the 30th of June, 1860. The Court sat from 10 o'clock yesterday morning until nearly 11 at night, and was crowded the entire time. The jury were out an hour and a quarter. On the announcement of the verdict, JEFFERDS rose, and, in an unfaltering voice, facing the jury, said, "Gentlemen, you have convicted an innocent man."

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN returned to his command in Missouri, on the 21st.

Two privates in the One Hundreth Regiment, stationed at Toronto, Canada, undertook to desert on Thursday, by crossing to Rochester in a sail-boat. They were pursued by two or three indignant Britishers in a row-boat, and were overhauled when they had got within five or six miles of the American shore. Refusing to heave to, the pursuers shot at the fugitives with a gun, wounding each of them. They then took them back to the Fort without difficulty.

The Portland *Argus* says an office was opened in that city, about a week since, for enlisting men for the navy, and already upward of ninety men have been obtained and sent forward for the service.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has formally appointed Lieut.-Col. WISTAR to the command of the regiment under the late Col. BAKER. The commission was accompanied by a private letter, eulogizing Col. WISTAR'S bravery in the battle at Ball's Bluff, and promising to promote any individuals in his regiment whom he might designate as deserving.

Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, has issued a proclamation confirming the conventional line recently established as the boundary between that State and Massachusetts.

Gen. REYNOLDS, who has distinguished himself by his brilliant exploits in Western Virginia, returned to Indianapolis on Saturday last, and had a most enthusiastic reception.

The prize schooner *Harmony* was sold by Marshal MILLWARD at Philadelphia, on Monday, for $155, and the prize schooner *Specie* for $625. The sales were attended by but few persons, and the bidding was confined to three or four of them. The Marshal also sold 2,488 sacks of salt, the cargo of the prize brig *Ariel*, which brought 83 cents per sack.

The regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday, but the business transacted was entirely routine, and confined mainly to the auditing of bills reported on. The Board ordered the payment of the bill of HASBROUCK & Co., which has been a bone of contention since 1859, and for the payment of which a *mandamus* has been issued, but not without a protracted discussion.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, and transacted some routine business of little importance. The Board of Councilmen held a brief extra meeting, for the purpose of clearing the calendar of unfinished business. There was nothing whatever of general interest, except that permission was given to the Steuben Monument Association to erect a monument to Baron STEUBEN, in Stuyvesant-square, provided the same was an ornament to the City. A large number of bills for fitting up polling-places were referred to the Comptroller, with power. The Board will meet again on Thursday and Friday of this week.

On Monday night the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to investigate and report in relation to the propriety of selecting a location for a market on the line of the North River, north of Canal-street and south of Thirteenth-street, presented an elaborate report, covering the question of the merits of the present market system, and strongly recommending a reform. The investigation disclosed the inconveniences and unprofitableness of the City market property as at present managed, and revealed the advantages to be gained by the City, and by those using market facilities, by the inauguration of a system which they propose, and which is somewhat similar to the manner in which that portion of Washington Market, known as West Washington Market, is managed. They propose to purchase the ground bounded on the north by Twelfth-street, east by West-street and Tenth-avenue, south by Gansevoort-street, and West by Thirteenth-avenue and North River, and lay it out for market purposes. It does not seem to be any part of the plan for the City to erect imposing buildings upon it, but simply to rent the ground to market men, leaving them to erect their own stalls as they may deem most suitable for their business. Such a plan, it is shown, would be vastly more profitable to the City, and better for the market men and their customers.

The Stock market opened dull and weak yesterday, but in the afternoon prices were higher than on Monday, partly on political rumors not borne out by the Washington dispatches to the Associated Press. While the rumors were not generally believed, the impression obtained that before the end of the week the difficulty with England would be esteemed as virtually settled. New-York Central left off, 77¾ ₱ cent. Exchange on England closed 110¼ for Bankers', 108½@109¾ for Produce bills.

Transactions in the General Markets on Tuesday were limited. Breadstuffs were quiet. Flour declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Wheat was heavy; Corn rather lower. Cotton was dull, and prices were nominal. The chief business in Provisions was in Bacon and Lard. Groceries were lightly dealt in, but holders were very firm. Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Fish, Hemp, Seeds, Tallow and Whisky were inactive. The freight engagements were limited.

The Live Stock market was well supplied yesterday, considering the wants of buyers, which were very much restricted by the near approach of the holidays. Beeves numbered 3,235 head, many of them very large and fat. They sold slowly, the best at 10c., and so down to half that price. A few premium steers brought $325@$350 ₱ pair. The stock was scarcely sold. Sheep are scarce and higher. Good stock sells readily at 5c. ₱ lb., live weight. A few head of extra size and fatness brought $25 each. Hogs are in moderate supply and ¼c. higher. Stock well sold.

CONVICTION OF CHARLES JEFFERDS.—The trial of this unfortunate young man for the murder of MATTHEWS has resulted in a verdict of guilty. The case has been one of profound interest, and as such, has elicited the utmost skill of the legal gentlemen employed; and after a protracted inquiry, has certainly presented as thorough an analysis of the testimony as unsparing examinations and cross-examinations could procure. The testimony is such as we always regret to see relied upon in a criminal prosecution. The disgusting story of the detective; the depths of licentiousness, dissipation, and all manner of filth, through which the official avenger of blood was forced to wade, in pursuit of the murderer's secret; and the too obvious participation of strong drink in the confessions upon which the case mainly depended, are not the sort of instrumentalities right-minded people care to use or see used in the pursuit of truth and the promotion of social morality. But the story, vile as it is, has been told, and the jury interprets it as convicting the prisoner. The verdict, of course, declares him guilty of two murders. The same hand that struck down MATTHEWS was red from the slaughter of WALTON; and if JEFFERDS be answerable for the one fact, he is so also for the other; and in his entire inability to prove an *alibi* a strong presumption of his guilt, independently of the case made by the Police, unquestionably exists. The counsel for the prisoner will no doubt move a new trial, and perhaps obtain it; but they will have undertaken a hopeless task, unless they come prepared to account for the whereabouts of the convict at the hour when the two homicides were perpetrated.

There is that in the evidence which excites earnest compassion for this youthful culprit. It is painfully clear that his associations and surroundings have been such as to educate him thoroughly for the tragic part he is filling. He has been taught obedience to no moral principle. Bad passions and vicious tastes have been permitted to run wild; and self-indulgence has become a habit, not to be checked by any ordinary restraints. A character so fostered could hardly fail to produce precisely these fruits; and, if we deplore the sad case to which it has brought this one unfortunate, how much more deeply are we to lament a social system which daily and yearly relaxes in favor of just this sort of early training. JEFFERDS is a normal product of a very prevalent mode of city society. He is not its solitary fruit.

Our English Relations.

It is perfectly evident, from the whole tenor of our foreign advices, that the English people were at the latest dates in a perfect paroxysm of rage and indignation. Every pretence of listening to the dictates of common sense had been abandoned. War with the United States was the popular and paramount passion. Everybody, high and low, rich and poor, was striving to outclamor everybody else in his fulminations of wrath and revenge against this country. There was not the slightest disposition to listen to explanations, or to wait for apologies. It was a foregone conclusion that they were forthwith to have war, and the whole fabric of English society was rocking and rolling on the waves of this swelling and surging tide.

In one respect this very excess of passion affords a guarantee of peace. For it is certain to subside, and the time for decision will arrive in the midst of the inevitable reaction. Indeed, the extreme excitement of the English rests on the assumption, that the *United States are resolved to have a war with England*. This is the universal feeling. It seems to be universally believed that we have been seeking an occasion for hostilities,—that our resentment of the recognition by England of the South as belligerents, has been so extreme as to demand a war, and that they are only accepting the issue which we have thus tendered. It is assumed that the affair of the *Trent* was deliberately planned insult,—intended to provoke a war,—and that there is not the slightest hope of any explanations or apologies which will avert the necessity of such an issue.

That this assumption is utterly groundless is perfectly well known here. That the action of our Government will prove it to be so, and will strip the English of all excuse for such an opinion, we have not the slightest doubt. We presume the English Government does not share the insane passion which possesses the English people, and that its demands upon our Government have been made with temper and moderation:—and that Mr. Seward will have very little difficulty in satisfying the English Ministry of the utter groundlessness of the suspicion which seems to haunt the English mind. We should not, indeed, be greatly surprised if it should prove, after all, that Mr. SEWARD has got the start of them, and had actually sent explanations and all due apologies on this subject *long before any demand for redress was made*. Those who have examined the volume of his foreign correspondence will remember that it has not been his wont to await complaints of anything that demanded explanation. And the extraordinary delay which attends the movements of Lord LYONS finds a very satisfactory reason in the supposition that Mr. ADAMS has been already charged to present the whole case directly to the British Government in London.

There is only one case in which war with England seems to us probable. If the English Government has resolved upon war—or if, believing it to be inevitable, sooner or later, it has determined to select its own time and opportunity, and to strike now, instead of waiting until we are stronger—it is quite possible that we may be forced into collision. But our Government, we have no doubt, will do everything in its power to defeat such a purpose, if it exists. It is the first duty of the President to thwart such a design, if it is actually entertained. Nor can we believe that English statesmen have such a purpose. We can see many reasons of temporary expediency which might reconcile them to a war with us, if its effects would pass away with the return of peace. But though the war might end in one year, a century would not remove the seeds of hatred which it would implant in the heart of the American people. England can have no possible interest in permanently driving from her alliance this great branch of the same race to which she belongs, and in rendering it forever impossible for her to count upon our friendship and support.

THE NATIONAL WAR TAX.—The Governor of New-Mexico, in his Message to the Territorial Legislature, which met at the beginning of this month, says that, "while the war tax is just and right in itself," he thinks "New-Mexico should be relieved from the payment of it." He gives as reason for this, that the Territory suffers from Indian depredations fifty thousand dollars a year and upwards; and he thinks that if this fact were presented to Congress, a law for the exemption of New-Mexico would be passed. In contrast with these lugubrious statements when speaking of the war tax, the Governor in another part of his message, gives the rosiest view of the financial condition and general prosperity of the Territory. The receipts paid into the Treasury during the year considerably exceeded the expenditures. The public debt is only twenty-three hundred and four dollars, and there is money enough in the hands of the officers, he says, to pay every dime of that. The gold mines of the Territory are spoken of as the richest and most productive upon the continent of America, and the principal mine is only thirty miles from the capital at which the Governor pens his message. The copper, iron and coal mines yield abundance of ore; iron and leather abound; wool can be had for the clipping; and the Governor says that a "full-grown sheep can be raised at less cost than a Spring chicken!" It is certainly very shabby and beggarly, after this, for Gov. CONNELLY or the Territory to ask to be relieved from paying into the National Treasury the trifling war-tax of $63,000, which is the sum apportioned to New-Mexico.

We notice that the Press of Missouri, too, say that it will be impossible to collect the tax in that State—such has been the impoverishment and ruin of the people by the rebellion; and Mr. NOELL has introduced into Congress a joint resolution to postpone its collection for a year. Is there no mode of raising this tax in Missouri that can be discovered by the Legislature without further grinding the poor farmers and traders whom the secession ruffians of the State have robbed and peeled? There are thousands of *rich rebels* in the essentially rich State of Missouri; and they at least should pay their share toward counteracting the ruin into which they have helped to precipitate the State and the nation. The *rebel* portion of the population, certainly, do not deserve exemption.

The fact is that it will be impossible to exempt any State or any Territory from the payment of this tax—though, in Missouri, it would doubtless be wise in the local State authorities who collect it, in some cases to exempt individuals. If New-Mexico may plead Indian depredations as a ground for exemption, so may Nevada, Colorado, and others of the Territories; if Missouri may ask for total exemption because of losses by her own rebels; so may Maryland and Kentucky; while States dependent on navigation and shipping might plead the total ruin of these by the rebellion; commercial States might plead their half-destroyed commerce; others their ruined manufactures; and the tens of millions lost in this impoverished City by Southern repudiation, the tens of millions lost by the paralysis of trade, might be put down as an offset against the claims of the nation.

This onerous war-tax is one of the consequences, and one of the least terrible consequences, too, of this Satanic rebellion; and those who are innocent, and those who are poor, must unfortunately suffer in the universal calamity.

Gen. Sherman and the Reporters.

It has already been stated, in our dispatches from Port Royal, that Gen. SHERMAN had issued an order directing all newspaper reporters to leave that department of the army, as their presence was found to be injurious to the service. Such a circular was sent to the reporters on the 15th of December, in the following terms:

[CIRCULAR.]

To the Gentlemen of the Press at Port Royal, and within the limits of the Expeditionary Corps:

It becomes my serious duty to say to you, gentlemen, that the presence of the reporters of the public Press has become productive of serious injury to our cause, by conveying indirectly, but quite promptly to the enemy, information of the least movement that is made, if not a pretty correct idea of our plans.

We feel, and justly appreciate the expressions of favor and kindness, many of them far beyond our deserts, we have certainly received at your hands.

But, notwithstanding such pleasant personal considerations, a grave duty devolves upon me to say to you all, that the future operations of this portion of the American army will not admit of the presence of the reporters of the public Press.

With much regret,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, E. C.
PORT ROYAL, Dec. 15, 1861.

We understand that a subsequent conference with the gentlemen of the Press, led to explanations which induced Gen. SHERMAN to modify his decision. It seems that the injurious publications in question were reports of a *reconnoissance* made toward Fort Pulaski, published in the columns of one of our contemporaries, accompanied with plans and full descriptions of the works which our army was engaged in erecting. It was ascertained that these publications were the result of thoughtlessness rather than of any intent to do injury, and that all the properly accredited representatives of the Press were perfectly willing to conform to any directions which the General might give concerning the publication of military movements. Gen. SHERMAN accordingly decided to permit such correspondents to remain, with this understanding, and to hold them responsible for any violation of it.

There can be no doubt that he has taken a judicious course. It is simply impossible to prevent news of army movements being sent to the Press. If it is not communicated by recognized and responsible correspondents, it will be sent by secret agents for whose accuracy or good faith there can be no guarantee. The true way, therefore, to arrange the matter, is to recognize the necessity of newspaper correspondence, and then establish such relations with the reporters as will hold them responsible for what they send. There is not the slightest difficulty in doing this, as no newspaper can possibly have the least interest in publishing anything that may be injurious to the public service. If journals do err in this way, it is safe to assume that it is by accident and not from design.

The great difficulty which public men, and especially military men, encounter in dealing with the Press, grows out of the impression they have that Journalists are a distinct race, and must be dealt with after some peculiar style. One class of men think they must make war upon them as enemies—thwart them in their efforts to get information, and make them feel that they exist only by sufferance and greatly against the will of the superior powers. These are the men who regard it as a fine thing to be always denouncing the Press as a nuisance, and proclaiming the summary measures *they* would take with it if they only had the control of affairs. All that is ever accomplished by such a policy is to drive reporters into clandestine and unreliable modes of procuring intelligence, by shutting up to them all the official channels of authentic information, and thus increasing the evil which these men profess to deprecate. Another class, going to the opposite extreme, fancy they must always be *toadying* the Press—purchasing its favor by ostentatious courtesies which are, however, so palpably interested and enforced as to lose all semblance of merit, and incur only the contempt of those whom they are designed to conciliate.

If men in public position will regard journalists as simply gentlemen, and treat them accordingly, (until they discover that they do not deserve to be so treated,) they will have no difficulty whatever in dealing with the Press, and in making it useful to themselves and the country. Whatever can be properly and wisely given to the public should be communicated to it:—what cannot, should either be entirely withheld, or given with directions against its publication, and any violation of confidence should be punished precisely as a similar breach of honorable obligation in any other walk of life would be resented. Whenever men in official position can learn to act in this manner toward the Press, they will have no difficulty in maintaining satisfactory relations with it.

Christmas, 1861.

It may be that the awful drama that crowds the time, all but puts out of mind the sweet pastoral of Bethlehem, which comes down to us balmy and fragrant through these twenty centuries, and lives again in men's thought this Christmas Day. "On earth, peace, good will to men," is the sentiment of the day. Alas! it is to us an aspiration; not an actuality. For while the customary chimes peal out their silvery gladness on the air, the ear catches from afar the hoarse braying of the trumpet which summons brother to battle with brother. Even the Christmas tree cannot hut, for many of us, cast a gloomy shadow; there are blank spaces on its branches, where eyes that we have loved have shone and smiled; eyes that now, on the far outpost, keep watch for the advancing foe; eyes, it may be, from which the light is forever departed.

But, if the events of the hour attemper the tone with which the lips to-day speak the wonted wish of "Merry Christmas," there is no doubt much in them that may well carry to the heart a deep joy, passing all merriment. And we can, without either mockery or idle speech, wish our readers such a Happy Christmas as may well come from the consciousness that we are permitted to be actors in the greatest event of the Age.

And—following the serious promptings of the hour—there is very much in the present fortune of our republic that gives us a right, such as our experience does not match, to recall what manner of associations cluster around Christmas. It is permitted us to remember that He whose nativity Christmas commemorates, gave to the world the doctrine of the unity and brotherhood of all the races of men. This sublime Idea of the intense spiritual oneness of mankind ended forever pagan caste and exclusion, and opened the new and nobler dispensation of modern civilization. And this Idea is the very keison of the American Republic. It flames forth at the head of the Declaration—the grand Christian humanitarian truth, All men are born free and equal. Our fathers shed their blood to incarnate that idea in a State.

Those, therefore, who have lifted up their hands against the Republic, seek no less than to blot out the grand animating truth which is the vital soul of modern civilization. It is strangely consistent that they long directed their efforts to impugn that very doctrine of human brotherhood and equality which Christ taught, and which Democracy embodies. Those barriers of caste and race which the ages have been engaged in pulling down, they seek to build up, and, in place of the admirable realization of freedom and equality founded by the Fathers, to establish a Government based on blank paganism and atheism.

That surely is not an unjoyous observance of Christmas which finds us standing eternly to the defence of a State founded on principles that were the teaching of the Founder of Christian civilization. Let selfish men and selfish nations sneer, the future will recognize that the sacred ark of the covenant of Democracy was entrusted to our hands. What matters more or less of defeats or stops or seeming failures, when we *know* that the triumph of those principles are assured in the very framework of the world. It is not in the power of our own weakness or the folly of men in high places, to wreck the cause, for the whole stream of history and current of progress flows that way. As for those who have put themselves in opposition to the advancing front of civilization, they will be crushed. Were not these things so, to-day might well be the reverse of a merry Christmas. But with God for voucher, and a half-a-million faithful arms to execute his work, we can well trust that the next return of this festival will have

"Rong out the darkness of the land,
Rong in the Christ that is to be."

The Case of the Colored Steward William Tillman.

The decision of Judge SHIPMAN, which we published yesterday, in the salvage case of the *S. J. Waring*, deserves some attention. The action, as will be remembered, was brought to recover salvage compensation for the services rendered by the colored steward WILLIAM TILLMAN, and three others, for recovering the schooner from the hands of a prize crew, who had been put on board of her on her capture by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*. They had succeeded in carrying her within one day's sail of a port in South Carolina, when TILLMAN and one of the crew named STEDDING, undertook and effected her recapture, in which they killed the prize-master and his two mates. After the recapture, they, with the assistance of another sailor and a passenger, navigated the vessel in safety to New-York, although not one of them was acquainted with navigation. TILLMAN was the chief actor in the recapture; and in the subsequent sailing of the vessel, in which he supplemented his own experience as a sailor, with extracts from BLUNT'S Coast Pilot read to him by the passenger.

The owners of the vessel vigorously contested the claim of the libelants to salvage. The principle of the case was identical with that of the *Cuba*, decided some months since by the same Judge, and the present decision gives no additional force to the compilation of authorities in that case, except that the same conclusion is arrived at on a further review of them, after strenuous argument by the counsel for the claimants in the present case.

The claimants made several points in this case which were not made in that of the *Cuba*. They urged that the killing of the prize-master and his two mates, was an act marked with ferocity, which the Court should not countenance. But the Judge holds that in an attack by two men, armed with only a hatchet, a knife and a small pocket-pistol, upon five men well armed, the fact that three out of the five were killed, is not one which diminishes the peril to the sailors, or the advantage to the owners of the vessel. We think public sentiment will sustain him in that conclusion. If the views of the claimants were correct, TILLMAN'S act was murder, and he should have been tried and hung instead of rewarded.

The further objections that the salvors were ignorant of navigation; that the *Waring* was in no danger, because it would have been the duty of the Government to recompense her owners if she had been lost to them thus by wrongful violence; and, moreover, that TILLMAN should not be rewarded, because he was actuated in what he did by a desire to prevent himself from being sold into Slavery, Judge SHIPMAN brushes away and awards the salvors the sum of $17,000 as salvage, the vessel and cargo being valued at $45,000.

The amount involved renders it probable that the case will be appealed, and we shall look with some interest for the decision of the appellate Courts upon the main question of law involved in it, viz.: whether a seaman can recover salvage for thus recovering his owners' property when captured by privateers. That the interests of our commerce require the establishment of that rule, we have no doubt. The salvage awarded in this case, and in that of the *Cuba*, cannot fail to render the holding of captured vessels by prize crews much more difficult than it would otherwise be. Seamen will be more ready to incur the hazards of attempted recapture, and owners may well afford to reward them for incurring them.

The Hospital at Port Royal.

Among the veracious reports on the health of our troops, with which it is the ambition of some of our cotemporaries to enrich their columns, one of the most original has recently appeared in the *Tribune*. That journal gravely stated on Saturday that three of our invalid soldiers at Port Royal had been "*frozen to death*" in their tents. Now, no one who has ever traveled in Georgia or South Carolina at the present season of the year, can fail to know that, in the temperature which usually prevails in that district, such an event could not possibly have taken place. The statement is an obvious misrepresentation, and our too pliant cotemporary has been imposed upon by some one who has an interest in exciting the public mind by falsehood. The fact is the weather at Port Royal has been so mild during the present month that, as our special correspondent stated in the letter we published on Saturday, Summer garments were still being worn, and invariably, as is well known, the mean temperature throughout the brief Winter is considerably above the freezing point.

This sensation story seems to have originated in the over fervid imaginations of a certain clique of persons, who wish to construct in that malarious region a new hospital, at great expense to the public, and contrary to the expressed wish of Gen. MCCLELLAN, which was concurred in by Surgeon-Gen. FINLAY and Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS. It is the opinion of these high authorities that with judicious drainage, careful ventilation and easily practicable extension, the existing hospital accommodations may be rendered fully adequate. But it seems the dissenting officials, instead of obeying the orders of their superiors, are inclined to be recalcitrant, and hope to gain their point by operating on the public mind, and by imparting their discontent to the newspapers.

The hospitals now contain about 300 men; which is a smaller proportion than might have been expected. For the reception of these sick soldiers there are a number of hospital tents and a substantial brick building formerly used by the rebels as a barrack. The latter is a commodious edifice, and may, with a little ingenuity, sanitary skill and labor, be converted into an excellent hospital for temporary purposes. But the objectors demand, it seems, an extensive new building, such as in the present and prospective exigencies of the public service, will be unnecessary, and cannot be afforded. They have designed a hospital no less, according to report, than 1,200 feet long, which is arranged very injudiciously to occupy three sides of a square, and to admit only 300 patients. The plans have actually been prepared, and were sent to this City a few days ago. But as we have said, the superior authorities interfered, and the scheme was pronounced impracticable and inexpedient. How far the disappointed contractor may be in collusion with the architectural doctors in stirring up a newspaper excitement does not appear. Certainly the spreading of rumors so imaginary and incredible as the one we have noticed will not further their views. We are assured that in all the campaigns of the first NAPOLEON and of the Duke of Wellington, no hospitals approaching the dimensions and cost contemplated by the gentlemen in question were ever found necessary for such a force as is likely, for the present, to be on duty at Port Royal.

It is gratifying to find that the average amount of sickness at this point is on the decrease, and under all the circumstances, we must say that to urge forward the project of erecting a new hospital in defiance of the expressed disapproval of the General in Chief and of the highest medical authority in the army is, to say the least, an impropriety to which no respectable newspaper ought for a moment to lend its sanction. To say that Surgeon-Gen. FINLAY concurred with Gen. MCCLELLAN in opposing such a flagrant job, such a profligate waste of the public money as the construction of this ill-contrived hospital, is to pay a deserved though unintentional compliment to the long-tried fidelity, judgment and capacity of the present chief of the Medical Bureau.

THE PROVINCIAL TEMPEST.—The war fever is at its height in Canada. To read the provincial journals one would suppose the great empire of Canada had received some grievous insult which demanded the utter extirpation of her foes. It is a little amusing to reflect how perfectly quiet Canada was under the *Trent* "outrage," until she heard from England. It was not until the old lion growled that the whelps thought of whining. Canada looks abroad for her resentments, as well as for her opinions, Governors, and other luxuries.

The Sailing of the Europa.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.

The mails, per the steamship *Europa*, will close at nine o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, and she will sail at noon.

MARCHING ALONG.—Twenty-five thousand copies of this, Mr. BRADBURY'S new army song, are now ready for gratuitous distribution among our soldiers. They will be delivered in packages of three or four hundred per regiment to any person authorized to receive them, at No. 421, Broome-street, New-York.

CHRISTMAS EVE AND CHRISTMAS.

Yesterday was thoroughly Christmas weather. Old Thor had it thoroughly his own way, and made us know that it was time, much as our pockets might object to it, to sally out and purchase some toy or token to gladden the hearts of the little ones at home. Notwithstanding the war, the stores presented as gay an appearance as ever. Articles of every description were displayed for sale in the windows, from a miniature baby that could say "ma-ma," and "pa-pa," to a hippopotamus, that almost rivaled BARNUM'S in magnitude.

Paterfamilias and meterfamilias were busily engaged in making purchases; the various fancy stores were thronged, and many a purchase was made that when it was handed to the recipient would make him or her imagine there was no such thing as "hard times."

The fruit-stores were gaily decorated with holly, evergreens and other shrubs, indicative of Christmas. Fruit was displayed in the most tempting manner, making those with whom it was really war prices and war times imitate, involuntarily, the fox that declared—when he found that the grapes, for which he was longing, were beyond his reach—that he knew very well they were sour, and not worth the plucking.

At the various markets, a fine display of poultry, meats, &c., were made, fully equal to any previous Christmas Eve. Early in the day the poulterers were fully besieged, and had as much as they could do to fully sustain the demand for turkeys, geese and other birds, without which no holiday, it is supposed, can be properly kept up. Husbands, when they had made their purchases, proudly shouldered the poultry, or holding it by the legs, allowing the head to trail on the hard and frosty ground, marched in triumph to their homes, and exhibited with pride the size and plumpness of the bird.

It was just such a day yesterday, cold, crisp, and freezing, as to make a man, or woman, or child either for that matter, in the most exhilarating sprits. Staid old gentlemen ran over crossways, and almost shouted in the buoyancy of their feelings. Small boys "cut out" slides in the gutters, and actually did the same upon the sidewalk, much to the disgust of elderly parties who thought it was only the wicked who should stand upon slippery places.

At many of the English houses, the evergreens with which the places are decorated were draped with black, in honor of the memory of Prince ALBERT. Indeed, the whole English element seemed to be plunged into profound grief at the death of the Queen's illustrious consort.

The various Roman Catholic churches in the City are all beautifully decorated; the edifices are hung with evergreens, many of them in the most tasteful and elegant manner. At St. Patrick's Cathedral High Mass will be celebrated by the Very Rev. Father STARRS, at 10 o'clock A. M.; the pyramids of the sanctuary being brilliantly illuminated with tapers. Other churches, of the same denomination, will also be brilliantly illuminated and decked with flowers and shrubs blooming at this period of the year.

The Protestant churches will also celebrate the day in having services suitable to the occasion. Trinity Church is handsomely decorated with evergreens, in a manner that is perfectly chaste, tasteful and elegant, choristers' stalls, pulpit and the entrance each being gracefully decorated. Yesterday a magnificent Christmas tree was lighted up, and the children of the Sunday school were marshaled in to have their annual Christmas festival. Upwards of three hundred and fifty participated in the joyous occasion, all of whom carried off some trinket or toy to commemorate the day.

Previous to the services Mr. JAMES E. ATLIFFE rang the following tunes upon the chimes of Trinity:

Ringing the changes on eight bells.
Evening Hymn.
A concerto on Rondo form, with various modulations, in majors and minors keys.
Portugal Hymn.
Evening Bells.
Christmas Carol.
Vesper Hymn.

A number of people were present, who listened with evident delight, after which the children sang a Christmas carol most delightfully, the words having been written by Rev. Dr. OGILBY, and the music by Mr. CUTLER. It commences as follows:

Choir—Hosanna to King David's Son,
Descended from the Heavenly Throne!
In Christmas songs we hail His birth,
Who brought salvation to the earth.
Chorus—Hosanna to King Devid's Son!
Hosanna to King Devid's Son!
Hosanna in the highest!

Other festivities were then gone into, and the children left perfectly charmed with the whole affair.

At night, Mr. ATLIFFE again rung the chimes, and ushered in Christmas morn by a joyous peal. Late as the hour was, quite a number of people lingered under the shadows of Trinity, and hearkened with rapt attention to the merry bells, as they rung out their melodious tones upon the dark night.

To-day a full choral service will be given, when the choristers will sing selections from the Messiah. Before the services the chimes will again be rung; the following tunes having been selected:

Ringing the changes on eight bells.
Samson, from HANDEL'S Chorus, "Then round about the starry Heavens."
Sicilian Mariner's Hymn.
PLEYEL'S Hymn.
Christmas Carol.
Ringing the Chimes.
Old Hundred.

At the conclusion the pensioners of Trinity will be regaled with good old Christmas cheer, as is the custom. Turkeys have been provided, consequently all the recipients will be enabled, for at least one day in the year, to partake of a good dinner.

With the Germans great preparations are also being made to keep up the day with a sufficient amount of hilarity. Nearly all of the various Societies have made arrangements for a ball, sociable, or something else equally jovial, and no doubt, as is their wont, will enjoy themselves to the utmost extent.

Though all the above preparations are being made for a jovial Christmas in our midst, many a hearty "God bless them" was uttered, and a fervent "Merry Christmas" was wished to the brave fellows who are away fighting for the support of the Constitution and the Union.

COUNTRY MARKETS UP-TOWN.

Report of the Common Council Committee, Showing the Advantage of a Change from the Lower Wards—Proposal to Sell the Down-Town City Market Property.

The following report in relation to City markets was sent in to the Board of Aldermen on Monday night.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the preamble and resolution adopted by the Board in relation to a new location for market purposes at "some point on the North River, north of Canal-street and south of Fourteenth-street," beg leave respectfully to

REPORT.

That they have given to the subject referred to them that deliberate consideration which its importance with respect to the public interest seem to them to demand. After diligent inquiry and examination of localities within the limits prescribed by the resolution, they have been unable to find a site so suitable in all respects for market purposes as the block of ground familiarly known as the "Fort Gansevoort property," located on the North River between Gansevoort and Twelfth streets, and extending back to West-street and Tenth-avenue. The convenience of this location to the centre of our population, its ease of access to producers and dealers by railway and water carriage, and its great extent of area and length of water front together render its purchase almost indispensable for the purpose contemplated by your resolution. The advantages thus possessed by this property have not been heretofore overlooked by the Common Council, for we find that as early as May, 1854, a Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen were appointed with a view to ascertain the sum for which it could be purchased. That Committee consisting of Wm. M. Vermilye, John A. Kennedy and others, submitted a unanimous report strongly urging the purchase at the sum of $320,000. After stating in effect that its possession was indispensable to the City for market purposes, they conclude their report with the following language: "Every hour of delay in acquiring it is adding to the cost which the City must incur when it shall again become the owner." A Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, of which Alderman BANTA was Chairman, also in May, 1857, reported unanimously in favor of the purchase. They stated, among other arguments, that a new market nearer the centre of population would in a few years be a matter of public convenience, if not necessity, and that a more eligible and cheaper site they confidently believed could not be procured on the North River. They recommended that the property be purchased for the sum of about $410,000, being the price for which it was offered to the Corporation in 1854, with interest thereon since that time. Neither report, however, was adopted by the Common Council, for the reason principally that a suit was pending in the Supreme Court, by one of our most respectable citizens, as a taxpayer, for the purpose of having the sale and conveyance of the same property by the Corporation in 1852 set aside for certain alleged irregularities. It was deemed more advisable, at least by one Board, to wait before completing the purchase until the determination of the action. The suit has since been finally decided in favor of the purchase from the City. Judge Mitchell, it is true, had in the first instance, at Special Term, made an order in effect setting aside the sale and conveyance. This order was, however, appealed from, to the General Term, by the defendants, and after an able argument on both sides it was reversed. Judge Balcom, on delivering the opinion of the Court, in May, 1856, used the following language: "I am of the opinion the complaint in this action does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action." The case was then taken to the Court of Appeals, which rendered its judgment last Summer, affirming the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court, and thus in effect establishing the title in the purchaser for the Corporation and his grantees. It may be well to add that the complaint in the action did not charge fraud against any of the parties, either the Common Council, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund or the purchasers. In fact, none could be shown. The Common Council had a clear undisputed right to direct as it did the Commissioners to dispose of the property, and it was sold by them with every requirement of the ordinance in relation to the sale of such property fully complied with. The Committee of the Board of Councilmen, before referred to, state in their report in this respect, as follows: "Your Committee do not recognize it as any part of their duty to enter into an examination of the manner in which the sale was effected when the property was disposed of, further than to satisfy themselves that it appeared to be a sale made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, with all the sanctions of the law to sustain it. That during the period it was open for bids the offers were, by competion, largely increased in amount; that it was awarded to the highest bidder; that the present holder, in complying with the conditions of sale, received it on the order of the person to whom it was awarded." The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, previously mentioned, also, in effect, arrived at the same conclusion; it is also the result of the investigations of your Committee.

Your Committee have conferred with the present owner of the property, in relation to its purchase by the Corporation, and he has submitted the annexed offer of sale. It will be seen, on referring to such offer, that the price now asked is $444,000, and the assumption by the Corporation of the principal and interest of the mortgage given by Mr. Varnum to the City on the conveyance of the property to him, together with all the taxes and assessments, if any, unpaid thereon. It is also proposed that the payment of the sum above mentioned, be in the bonds of the Corporation, one half payable with interest, in five years, and the other half in ten years from the delivery of the deed. The Common Council should, in the opinion of your Committee, secure the property at this price. They deem it no more than a fair value for it, and believe that its purchase will be of material benefit to the public. It will not only afford an ample site for market accommodation, but secure to the City an extensive and valuable water-froot. The price now asked for the property does no douht, when compared with the sum at which the Corporation disposed of it in 1852, seem extravagant. The price paid for real estate, especially in our City a few years ago, is no just criterion, however, to judge of its present value. Property in many favored localities has risen over twenty fold in value within the past ten years to coosequeoce of the great rapidity with which New-York has moved onward in its population, commerce aod improvements. Other causes have also tended to give an increased value to the property in question. It has been made available for improvement by the expenditure of a large sum in filling in the lots. In this latter respect, it must be borne in mind that when the Corporation disposed of the property, it was entirely covered with water. It formed a part of the land under water granted by the State to the City in 1837, but subject nevertheless to the preemptive right of the adjacent owner. Had the adjacent laod to this property been owned by private parties, it would no doubt have been granted by the Corporation to them in accordance to a veluation fiaed by the 12th section of title 4, of the Sinking Fund ordinance, at $14 each running foot along the exterior line. Your Committee are informed that the groot of the block oo the south, between Horatio aod Gansevoort streets was made in accordance with said section to the owners of the land adjaceot at $15 per running foot, and of the block on the north, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, at $13. It is true that a bulkhead had beeo erected by the Corporation aloog the exterior line of this property, before its sale to Mr. Varnum, at an expense of about $20,000, adding this however to the rate fixed by the section of the ordinance above referred to, the sum would be $32,000. It brought $160,000. The property was sold nioe years ago, since which time many improvements have been made in that sectioo of the City where it is located. The lots were covered with water in no place less than twelve feet, while in other parts it exceeded thirty feet in deoth, or an average of about twenty-five feet. Already it is estimated that 1,700,000 loads of earth have been dumped in, at a cost of not less than $120,000. And yet with this immense quentity of earth filling before the lots could be made available, eod the time required to do the work not less than five or six years, and the great expense thereof, the property, including the water front realized to the City, as before stated, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, being an average of over fifteen hundred dollars a lot. No one acquainted with the locality in 1852, and who desired to purchase from the Corporatioo, would have paid, your Committee are satisfied, more than that sum for the property. In fact the Comptroller had valued it in 1851 at only $145,000. Besides a good test of its value at the time of the sale was the competing offers made for it. None offering having bid as high as the party to whom it was awarded. It has, no doubt, since then risen greatly in value, having participated in common with other real estate in the benefit resulting from the rapid iocrease of the population and commerce of the City, its water front has likewise become very valuable. The rise in the value of the entire propeity is not, however, comparatively so great as with real estate in some of the upper sections of the island, which was sold by the Corporation in 1851, 1852, and 1853. Lots were sold at the public sales of Corporation property in those years at from $250 to $500 each, which, within a period of five years therefrom had risen in value from $2,000 to $5,000 each.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, as mentioned, recommended its purchase in 1857 at about $410,000. It was then valued, in a letter addressed to the Chairman of that Committee by one of our most respectable real estate dealers, Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., at $635,000. Taking the sum at which it could then have been purchased for, to wit: $410,000; interest therenn four and a half years, $129,150; expense of filling, $120,000; making a total of $659,150 independently of the profit which owners of real estate expect to realize beyond the regular interest on their investment. The above total is, however, more than the property is now offered at. That more market facili ies four our City must be evident to every one who is familliar with its market business. The resolution under which your Committee was appointed admits the almost imperative necessity of procuring further accommodation for such purpose. Washington Market is now and has been for several years past overcrowded with business; the gathering of vehicles there is frequently so great as to materially interfere with its business, and accidents often occur from the same cause. During the early hours of the day, especially in the Summer months, the crowd of people and the multitude of carts and other vehicles which fill the streets and every available space in and about the neighborhood of the market, and West, Washington and Greenwich streets, as far as Chambers-street on the north and Liberty-street on the south, a distance of near a mile, together with the intersecting streets, is so great as to completely block up the thoroughfare, and seriously interfere with the general business of that section of the City. The diversion of a part of this market traffic would tend in a great degree to relieve those streets, as well as Broadway, from the great throng of those vehicles, while it would be a matter of still greater convenience to those of our citizens residing in the upper sections of our Island, to whom the conveniences of the market justly belongs, but who are now in a great measure debarred from them. It must be recollected that the market accommodations at present afforded are no greater than were provided ten years ago, while our City has within that period increased a quarter of a million in its population. Even if it was possible to accommodate more business at Washington Market, the interest of the present and constantly-increasing population in the upper sections of the City require that more convenient facilities in this respect should be provided for them. The great distance from the upper Wards to the market, and the delays caused in going and returning to it through the crowded streets in its vicinity, enhances considerably the prices of most market produce to the residents of those sections. The new location recommended by your Committee is at least two miles further up town, and is easily and conveniently approached from all parts of the Island. It has an area of 300,000 square feet—more than twice that of West Washington Market—and a water front of about 900 feet, with wide streets and avenues surrounding it and in its immediate vicinity, which together would give it extraordinary facilities for an immense market business. The City also owns a block of land adjoining on the East, which, if further accommodations should be hereafter required, could be appropriated, therefore this block would also be much increased in value by establishing a public market adjacent to it. By laying out the ground proposed to be purchased in plots or stands similar to West Washington Market, every part of it could be made available. Allowing to each stand an area of twelve by twenty-five feet, it would provide at least eight hundred of them. These would be much larger than those of the above-named market, they being only seven feet by twelve, and renting on an average at $5 per week each. The stands thus to be laid out in the proposed new market, would no doubt readily rent for at least the average of $3 a week each. The total rental at that rate would yield a revenue of $2,400 a week, or $125,000 a year. This would be independent of the water froot, which your Committee estimate at $10,000 a year, thus making together a yearly revenue of $134,8000. This large revenne would not only pay the interest on the cost of the property, but the surplus would of itself be sufficient in a few years to pay for its entire cost. Besides, the stands could be leased for a term of years, with the condition that the lessees erect, at their own expense, buildings on a uniform plan, to be approved by the Common Council. This would save to the City the expense of erecting market buildings on the land. For the reasoos thus set forth your Committee cannot hesitate to recommend to the Common Council the immediate purchase of the property for the uses and purposes of a market. The time has arrived when, in their opinion, a great public necessity exists, that a new location further up town should be procured to accommodate the residents in the upper sections of our island. No other site than the one proposed, they believe, can be had which possesses so many peculiar advantages for market purposes, within the limits prescribed by the resolution under which they were appointed, while the price at which the property is offered at, they are satisfied from inquiries made by them from persons familiar with real estate in that vicinity, is no more than its just value. They accordingly submit and recommend the annexed proposition, that it be accepted, and the following resolutions in connection therewith, adopted.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
ALEXANDE RFREAR,
FRANCIS J. A. BOOLE,
CHARLES J. CHIPP,
HENRY SMITH,
} Special Committee.

The following is Mr. Taylor's offer in relation to the matter:

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York:

I hereby offer to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the uses and purposes of a market, all that block of land bounded northerly by Twelfth-street, easterly by West-street and Tenth-avenue, southerly by Gansevoort-street, and westerly by Thirteenth-avenue, and the North River, together with all the water-rights, privileges and immunities, (as the said premises were convayed to Joseph B. Varnum by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by deed bearing date Dec. 27, 1852,) be accepted, for the uses and purposes of a market, and that the Comptroller be, and he hereby is requited and directed, to carry out and complete such purchase of the said premises, for the Corporation, for the uses and purposes of a market, and upoo the execution and delivery to him of a warranty deed of the same, properly executed by said James B. Taylor end all other parties who appeer on record to be now the owners of said premises, or any part thereof by title, derived from or through said Joseph B. Varnum, end free from encumbrances, except as stated in said offer, the said Comptroller is hereby directed to pay said Taylor, in the manner hereafter provided, the sum of four hundred and forty-four thousand dollars, the corporation also assuming the payment of the principal and interest of the mortgage given and executed to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty by said Joseph B. Varnum, for a portion of the purchase money for said premises, and also all taxes and assessments, if eny, upon or affecting said premises.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and hereby is, authorized and directed, in payment of said purchase money and on the receipt of said conveyance, to execute and deliver to said James B. Taylor the bends of the City to the amount of such purchase meoey, the principal of one-half of which shall be payable in five years, and of the other half in ten years, and to bear interest from the dete of the passage of this resolution at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly.

Resolved, That the faith of the said the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonelty of the City of New-York, shall be deemed to be, end the same hereby is irrevocably pledged for the payment of the principal and interest on such boods as shall be issued pursuant to the foregoing resolutions, as the same shall respectively become due and payable.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

CORPORATION ADVERTISING.

At a especial meeting of the Board last evening, the message of the Mayor vetoing the resolution making the *World* a Corporation paper, and recommending that the whole system of advertising patronage be revised, end the edvertising be given to three or four papers having the largest circulation, was taken from the table, and Alderman SMITH moved that the resolution be passed over the veto.

Mr. DAYTON opposed the motion, and would like to hear the arguments advanced by the Mayor answered on that floor.

Alderman COGHILL favored the motion, and said that the Corporation now had no morning paper in which they advertised their proceedings.

Alderman FROMENT was in favor of the general principle advocated by the Mayor, that the advertising should be given to papers having the largest circulatioo, but could not see the consistency of the Mayor's course with that pursued by him in relation to the defunct *Daily News*.

The motion was lost for want of a constitutional vote—ayes, 11; nays, 5.

After some little routine business, the Board adjourned to Thursdey evening at 3 o'clock.

The Death of Prince Albert—Notice of the Event in New-York.

The intelligence of the death of Prince ALBERT produced a profound impression in this City, particularly among the British residents. The Cuoard, and all the other English steamers in port, yesterday displayed their flags at half-mast, and all the principal ships of the Liverpool and Londoo lines also displayed their colors at half-mast. Mr. AACHIBALD, the British Vice-Consul, took immediate steps to convene a meeting of the British residents of New-York, with a view of initiating suitable proceedings in commemoration of the sad event. Telegraphic infurmation from the British Provinces shows that the event will be made the occasion of suitable observances throughout the Canadas and Nova Scotia.

At William Taylor's Saloon,
No. 555 Broadway,
Boned Turkey, Cakes, Jellies, Charlotte Russe, Brandy, Fruits, Ornamental Pyramids. Also, an endless variety of fancy articles for Christmas Trees, appropriate to the times.
Confectionery, Bon Bon Boxes, Cornucopias, &c.
Massonis celebrated Paris Chocolate.

At Retail.
Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 21 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 6 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Moiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Fancy Boxes, for Holiday Presents, of the LATEST IMPORTATION and in GREAT VARIETY, at war prices, filled with fine and pure candies, at SNOW'S GREAT CONFECTIONERY, No. 623 Broadway.

☞ **Japanese, American Indian, Chinese,** Manila, and East India and novel goods in every variety, new and cheap as any in the City, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. FOUNTAIN & CO.

Gent's Slippers for New-Year Presents, at reduced prices, at SLATER'S Ladies' Shoe-store, No. 858 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MARRIED.

ABBOTT—DE L'OUEST.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 98 East 22d-st., by Rev. Dr. Parker, Mr. CHARLES A. ABBOTT and Miss BLANCOT E. DE L'OUEST.

NICOLOVIUS—BEVIL.—In Brooklyo, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, at the Church of the Saviour, by Rev. Dr. Farley, LUDWIG NICOLOVIUS to GEORGIANA HARROD, daughter of Robert Boyd, all of Brooklyn.

CARLE—MOREHOUSE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday Dec. 24, by Rev. Charles Robinson, ROBERT B. CARLE to KATE, eldest daughter of Stephen B. Morehouse, all of Brooklyn.

SEABURY—DEPUY.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John E. Perine, CHARLES SEABURY to REBECCA DEPUY, all of Williamsburgh, L. I.

BEDELL—BEDELL.—In Nassau, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 12, by Rev. B. O. Meeker, Mr. JOSEPH P. BEDELL to Miss MARY A. BEDELL, both of the former place.

DIED.

MERRILL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, after a short illness, FLORA SOPHIA, only daughter of Major H. W. and Louisa H. Merrill, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family, and of her uncles, Nelson Merrill and James Green, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of the latter, No. 259 5th-av., on Friday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

TEN EYCK.—In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 23, at the residence of his mother, JAMES E. TEN EYCK, only son of Rev. James B. Ten Eyck, aged 26 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, in Montgomery, Orange County, this day, (Christmas Day,) at 12 o'clock M. Cars by the Hudson River Railroad leave for Newburgh at 7½ A. M.

SULLIVAN.—In this City, on Today morning, Dec. 24, CLARA, wife of Charles Sullivan, and daughter of the late Samuel Waldo, in the 33d year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the New-Jerusalem Church, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

MORTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, of consumption, ALBINA LOUISE MORTON, daughter of the late Henry Morton.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 170 West 34th-st.

BUXTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, at No. 120 West 10th-st., suddenly, Miss ANN MARIA BUXTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, notice of which will be given in the morning papers.

TROTTER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 24, ALEXANDER TROTTER, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Columbian Lodge No. 484, F. and A. M., and Diamond Lodge No. 140, I. O. of O. F., are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 68 Canoon-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

HOTCHKISS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, ALVA HOTCHKISS, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 232 Union-st., South Brooklyn.

SALT.—The funeral of the late MARK H. SALT will take place from the residence of Hugh Barkley, Esq., No. 122 Sullivan-st., this (Wednesday) morning, Dec. 25, at 9 o'clock.

WERNEKEN.—On Friday, Dec. 20, of consumption, JOHN HENRY WERNEKEN, eldest son of Anthouy and Mary Werneken, aged 26 years and 4 months.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, Skillman-st., southwest corner of Willoughby-av., at 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon. Take Myrtle-av. and Broadway cars from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

CLARKSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 23, after a long and painful illness, MARY D., daughter of David and Matilda Clarkson, all of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Thursday, the 26th inst., from her late residence, No. 83 Court-st., Brooklyn.

ESCHWEGE.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Dec. 24, JAMES, only child of James and Augusta Eschwege, aged 2 months and 12 days.

BROOKS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, DANIEL BROOKS, M. D., in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 27th inst., from the Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Speers',) corner of Clinton and Amity sts., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

REILLY.—In Detroit, Mich., on Thursday evening, Dec. 19, deeply lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends, Mrs. ELIZABETH M. REILLY, wife of Robert E. Reilly, Esq., and daughter of Rev. Joseph Mason, of the above city.

DIAMOND LODGE No. 140, I. O. OF O. F.—The members of this Lodge are requested to meet at their Lodge-room, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on Thursday, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock M., to attend the funeral of our late worthy brother, ALEXANDER TROTTER. Members of the Order are respectfully invited to attend.

R. T. WELSH, N. G.

JOSEPH ASH, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 661.—Dec. 24, 1861.
62, 31, 41, 25, 7, 37, 29, 71, 19, 30, 54, 8.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 662.—Dec. 24, 1861.
12, 6, 14, 64, 73, 40, 37, 1, 5, 35, 19, 72.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE READERS OF THE TIMES
Will bear in mind that
E. ANTHONY, NO. 501 BROADWAY.
(three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel,)
IS
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
AND
CARTE DE VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES.
It will be unwise to buy before seeing his assortment. Will continue open in the evening until Jan. 1.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

PRICE REDUCED
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

We are now making, with improved machinery, elegant styles at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Dealers, please see our new samples and prices before buying.

J. E. TILTON & CO.,
No. 161 Washington-st., Boston.

☞ CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL PROMINENT PERSONS—ONE THOUSAND SUBJECTS. Send for list free.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

351. PEREMPTORY SALE. 351.
CHARLES LUMM & CO.,
No. 351 Broadway, New-York,
Late
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
Are offering their entire stock
of
UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS,
351. WINDOW SHADES, 351.
CORNICES, HOLLANDS, LACE, MUSLIN AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINES, BROCATELLES, DAMASKS,
For sale to the Trade, or at retail, at
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST,
As the stock must be disposed of and their store vacated by Jan. 1, 1862.

ATTRACTIVE HOLIDAY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SILVER AND PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, LIQUOR STANDS WAITERS, CLOCKS, VASES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, GILT-MOUNTED FANCY AUSTRIAN GOODS, PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL DINNER AND TEA SERVICES, PASTAL AND OIL PAINTINGS, MIRRORS,
and a vast assortment of other articles, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY.
Corner of Broome-st.

GAS FIXTURES, &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices, a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, (Direct Importation,)
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
Plumbing and Gas-fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st. and No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

"WHAT CONSTITUTES A COMMERCIAL FAILURE?"
"AN OPINION AS IS AN OPINION."
John M. Bradstreet & Son, of the "Improved Commercial Agency," pronounce (with a great expenditure of ink) their failure false, when John M. Bradstreet admits, and it can also be proved by numerous competent witnesses, including bank officers, bankers and merchants, that their property is covered by a chattle mortgage, that they owe a large amount of notes past due, that they have had an extension, that they have been repeatedly protested, that they have been sued and have compromised debts. Now, in the name of commercial integrity, *what would they require different?*

They announce that they have commenced an action for libel, for imparting confidentially our subscribers of their failure, as was our duty. Now, if said Bradstreets wish to replenish their exchequer, they can have a more prompt mode (if successful) than relying upon the tedious uncertainties of the law. Viz.: We will wager $1,000 to $100, that the "Chamber of Commerce" of this City will decide that the admissions above quoted, are a failure.

Copy of an article in our possession, drawn up by Bradstreet, which he wished us to sign and publish.

Messrs. Bradstreet & Son assure us that they have not failed, and we gladly give them the benefit of such denial. We refused to sign it unless Mr. Bradstreet would go before a Commissioner and subscribe to its truth, which he refused to do, on account of expense. We then offered to pay it ourselves: he still declined.

We leave the whole matter at issue to the judgment and decision of commercial men, with the simple question "Are John M. Bradstreet & Son competent to publish a "Book of Commercial Reports," on which they pretend to give the *true* mercantile standing of over two hundred thousand business houses?

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. BALLARD & CO.,
No. 498 Broadway.

Office of Ballard's "Merchants' and Bankers' Reference Guide."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT FRENCH STORY,

THE JEALOUS MARCHIONESS,

Is the title of a new and intensely interesting

ROMANCE OF FRENCH LIFE,

Which is commenced in the current number of the

NEW-YORK LEDGER,

Now out, and for sale by all news-dealers.

IT IS THE GREAT STORY OF THE SEASON.

CROSBY & NICHOLS,
BOSTON,
ASK ATTENTION TO THEIR
BOOKS APPROPRIATE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CATALOGUES OF WHICH WILL BE GAIN SENT APPLIED FOR.
They have Just Published:
THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND SINCE THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE III., 1760-1860. By THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, C. B. Vol. I. 12mo. Price $1 25.
. This volume is elegantly printed, on laid paper, tinted, and uniform with our Library Editions of Stoddard Works.
HALLAM'S CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death of George II. 3 vols. 12mo. Price $3 75.
THOUGHTS TO HELP AND TO CHEER. Comprising a Selection from Scripture, a Meditation and a Poetical Extract for each day in the year. 24mo. Price $1.
A beautiful and appropriate gift, designed as a companion for daily reference. Elegantly printed on tinted paper, and bound in blue and gold.
OUR FAVORITE POETS, illustrated with Engravings. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, gilt. Price $1 50.
A selection from the most favorite Poets—beautifully printed on tinted paper, and prepared expressly for the Holiday season.
JEWELS FROM THE QUARRY OF THE MIND; Pearls Cathered from the Shores of Life; Buds and Blossoms that make Glad the Garden of the Heart; Chimes that Ring out Sweet Melodies, and Find an Echo in the Chambers of the Soul. By J. M. BEAD, author of "Home Pastimes," &c. 1 vol., 12mo.
. Exquisitely printed, bound and illustrated, designed for a Holiday volume.
FOUR JUVENILE BOOKS—THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PUBLISHED THIS YEAR:
FLORENCE ELWIN'S THREE HOMES; A TALE OF NORTH AND SOUTH. Illustrated. 16mo. Price 75 cents.
THE BEAR HUNTERS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. By ANNE BOWMAN, authoress of the "Kangaroo Hunters," &c., &c.; with illustrations. 16mo. Price 75 cents.
ROUND THE WORLD; A TALE FOR BOYS. By W. H. G. KINGSTON, author of "Peter the Whaler," &c., &c.; with illustrations. 16mo. Price 75 cents.
DOG CRUSO. By R. M. BALLANTYNE, author of "Hudson's Bay," "Coral Island," "The Fur Traders," &c. Illustrated. 16mo. Price 75 cents.
. For sale by all the New-York Booksellers.
. Send for our Pictorial Catalogue of Juvenile Books.
CROSBY & NICHOLS,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
I.
MEMOIRS, LETTERS AND REMAINS
OF
ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE,
Author of
"Democracy in America,"
Translated from the French of GUSTAVE DE BEAUMONT.
Two volumes, 12mo. Price $2 50.
The memory of Alexis de Tocqueville belongs scarcely less to America than to France. The volumes of his edited works and correspondence, with the Memoir by his friend Gustave de Beaumont, which have lately appeared in Paris, have a special claim to the attention of American readers. The intrinsic interest of these volumes is very great, as well for the soundness of the political opinions and reflections which they contain, as for the insight they afford into the character of one of the most remarkable men of the century.

II.
TRAGEDY OF ERRORS.
By the author of
"Record of an Obscure Man."
One volume, 16mo. Neatly bound, in uniform style with "Record of an Obscure Man." Price 75 cents.
☞ The above volumes are for sale by all booksellers, or sent post paid by the publishers on receipt of the price.
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE JUVENILES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AMY DEANE AND OTHER STORIES. By Virginia F. Townsend. Illustrated. 75 cents.
THE CHILD'S OWN TREASURY OF FAIRY TALES. Beautifully illustrated. $1.
THE MAGIC RING AND OTHER ORIENTAL TALES. Illustrated. 75 cents.
THE CHILD'S HOME STORY BOOK. 75 cents.
THE BOY'S BOOK OF INDIAN BATTLES AND ADVENTURES. 70 Engravings. 75 cents.
THE FAVORITE SCHOLAR. By MARY HOWITT. And other Tales. 50 cents.
OLD WONDER-EYES. By GRACE GREENWOOD. Illustrated. 50 cents.
ROBINSON CRUSOE. Illustrated. 63 cents.
CHILD'S OWN PICTURE AND VERSE BOOK. 200 Engravings. 75 cents.
FAVORITE FAIRY TALES. Illustrated. A new edition. 63 cents.
POPULAR FAIRY TALES. Illustrated. A new edition. 63 cents.
MOTHER GOOSE'S MELODIES. Illustrated. Flexible.

LAW REPORTS.

Vessel Liable for Damage to Cargo by Rats.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Wm. P. Richard et al. vs. The Bark Fame, &c.

This is a libel suit to recover damages for injuries to a cargo of coffee transported in the bark *Fame* from Rio Janeiro to the port of New-York. From the evidence before the Court, it appears that the cargo was considerably damaged on the passage. The answer alleges that this damage occurred, not from any cause for which the bark or her owners are responsible, but solely from "the dangers and accidents of the seas and navigation," in which terms, the exception in the bill of lading exempts the carriers from all liability. It is clear, from the evidence, that a portion of the injury was caused by rats gnawing the packages. This fact was anticipated by the answer, and the latter alleges that due care was exercised, two cats being kept on board from the time the coffee was laden at Rio until it was discharged at New-York. The claimants insist that, having exercised due care and diligence, the injury by rats is within the exceptions of the bill of lading, and is to be deemed one of the "dangers or accidents of the seas and navigation." On the other hand, the libelants maintain, as matter of law, that damage to cargo by being gnawed by rats is not a peril of the sea, within the meaning of that term or the terms used in the bill of lading; and that, therefore, the claimants cannot exempt themselves from liability by showing that they took certain precautions to prevent it.

This question of the liability of shipowners for damage done to a cargo by rats, has been the subject of repeated decisions by Courts, and has been often discussed by elementary writers. Opinions have not been uniform in regard to what should be the rule.

The oldest case which has been generally relied on at all, is that of Dale *vs.* Hall, (1 Wilson R., p. 281.) That was an action in the King's Bench, on a contract to carry. Mr. Justice Burnett, on the trial, admitted evidence to show that rats had gnawed a hole through the bottom of the vessel, by reason of which the damage occurred. A verdict was given for the defendant, and, on a motion for a new trial, the verdict was set aside, (Lee, chap. 1,) remarking that the ruling below was clearly wrong. In this the whole Court concurred. By the report of the case, it appears that the Judge who tried the case was in doubt as to the admissibility of the evidence. This case was decided in 1750.

In the case of Hunter *vs.* Potts, (4 Campbell, 203,) decided in 1815, Lord Ellenborough held, in a *nisi prius* trial, that a loss arising from rats eating holes in the ship's bottom was not within the perils insured against in the common form of a policy of insurance. Of course he held it not a peril of the seas.

But a very recent English Case—Laveroni *vs.* Drury (16 Eng. Law and Eq. Rep., 510,) fully sustains the claim of the libelants in this case. It was there held that a cargo of cheese having been damaged by rats, the injury could not be attributed to a peril of the seas; that it was "a kind of destruction not peculiar to the sea or navigation, or arising directly from it, but one to which such a commodity as cheese is equally liable in a warehouse on land as in a ship at sea." The Court held that the presence of cats on board, as is alleged in the present answer, was no defence.

It is true that Judge Story states that the Continental writers on maritime law maintain a different doctrine, although he says the English law holds the ship liable. But I do not understand him as indorsing the doctrine of the foreign writers, although he does not expressly dissent from it.

In this country there are two cases which are in conflict with the English rule—Carrigues *vs.* Coxe, 1 Binney, 592; and Aymar *vs.* Astor, 6 Cowen, 266. Of these former case, Angell, in his work of the Law of Carriers, remarks: "But this has been considered and pronounced to be the only case contrary to the English law."

As to the case of Aymar *vs.* Astor, the reasoning of the Court on this point does not appear to be wholly consistent with either doctrine, and consequently is sometimes cited as supporting the English rule, and sometimes as in conflict with it. The learned counsel for the libelants, in the case now under consideration, has cited it in support of his claim; but I agree with the counsel for the claimants, that it has no such effect. On the trial in the Court below, the Judge charged the jury that damage by rats was not a peril of the sea, and therefore not within the exception in the bill of leding. To this part of the charge exception was taken, and on the hearing on the writ of error judgment was reversed. Savage, Ch. J., said, in giving the opinion of the Court—and to this part of his opinion the whole Court concurred: "The true question to be submitted to the jury was, whether the master had used ordinary care and diligence in carrying the goods in question; whether a cat is a sufficient precaution against rats; or whether sinnking the vessel is the proper or more efficacious remedy against this evil, is a proper consideration for the jury." This view of the Court must have proceeded upon the idea that damage by rats was a peril of the sea, against which the masters and owners were not obliged to secure the cargo at all hazards, and therefore came within the exceptions in the bill of lading. This, of course, would let in the proof, and if the fact that ordinary care and diligence were used was proved, it would excuse the ship. Of course, too, without this care and diligence, the extremest perils of the sea could not excuse a loss. If a ship were destroyed by a tornado or engulphed by the maelstrom, unless ordinary diligence to prevent it were shown, the loss would not be a peril of the sea within the meaning of the law. The result to which the Court came in this case of Aymer *vs.* Astor was a logical deduction from the principle which they assumed, that the master of a vessel was "not responsible like a common carrier for all losses, except they happen by the act of God or the enemies of the country." I understand that this principle has been distinctly overruled. (Sewell *vs.* Allen, 2 Wendell, 327; Angell on Law of Carriers, § 80 and § 170, note; Greenleaf's Overruled Cases, revised ed. (1856,) p. 23.)

After a careful examination of the authorities, I am inclined to adopt the opinion of Chancellor Kent, who, after remarking that it was a "vexed question, upon which the authorities are much divided," says: "The better opinion would, however, seem to be that the insurer is not liable for this sort of damage, because it arises from the negligence of the common carrier, and it may be prevented by due care, and is within the control of human prudence and capacity." (3 Kent's Com., 300, 301.) This conclusion has since been strengthened by the case of Laveroni *vs.* Drury, already cited.

But whatever may be the conclusion warranted by the authorities, I do not think the maxim of the *Fame* has proven due diligence on his part. The witnesses offered by the claimants, consisting of several shipmasters who carry similar cargoes from Rio, state that it is a very bad port for rats. The master of the *Fame* himself testifies that it is the worst port for rats that he has ever visited; and that he always has more or less on board. Yet the claimants that he did not use the emicient precaution of fumigating his vessel. Knowing the danger, as he admits he did, I think common prudence would have led to the use of every known means of ridding the vessel of the vermin.

Let a decree be entered for the libelants, with an order of reference; and let the Commissioner, in his report, carefully distinguish the various kinds of damage to the cargo, and the cause of that damage.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimant, Messrs. Burrill, Davison & Burrill.

Additional Allowance upon Recovery—Provisions of the Code respecting it.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Leonard.

Williams vs. Heron.—This was a motion made upon recovery by the defendant, under section 309 of the Code (as amended in 1858) for an extra allowance. The recovery was in an action, however, in which, under section 308 of the Code, only the plaintiff could be granted extra allowance. Section 309, as amended in 1858, provides that the Court may, "in its discretion, make a further allowance to any party, not exceeding five per cent. upon the amount of the recovery or claim, or subject matter involved." As thus amended, the defendant claimed that he was entitled to such extra allowance.

The motion was denied at Special Term, and appeal was taken to this branch of the Court, where it was now held, per presiding Justice CLERKE, that, by a second amendment of section 309, in 1859, it was so changed that the defendant could only obtain extra allowance in difficult and extraordinary cases, not specified in section 308.

By this last amendment, the authority of the Court, in making extra allowances, *as before 1858*, depended solely upon section 308.

The Court, therefore, can make such allowances in cases specified in section 308, only to the plaintiff in an action, and is, by necessary implication, deprived of any equitable discretion in allowing extra costs to any party.

The defendant is not entitled to an extra allowance. Order at Special Term affirmed.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The will of George Conklin, which has been contested since the 16th of May last, was now admitted. The wills of the following parties were also admitted: Samuel Wescott, Sarah Wilson and John G. Forbes.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Buckley vs. Buckley; Bonneker vs. Bonneker.—Judgments of divorce granted.

Statement of Mr. Moriarty

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 23, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the heading of "Stabbing Affray," in your paper of to-day, you state that it occurred in a "drinking saloon." In Beekman-street, which is incorrect. The facts are simply these: About two o'clock Sunday morning, as I was coming down Fulton-street, on my way home, alone, I was met near Gold-street, by a man who spoke to me insultingly; and thinking him to be a German, I answered, in German, that I was going home. He then struck at me, and I ran into the middle of the street, and toward William-street. When I got there I looked down, and seeing no one, I returned down again on my way, not for a moment thinking I would again be attacked. However, when coming near Gold-street again, I perceived about a dozen men and boys around me. Not knowing what was origin of any hostile intention, I took to my heels, suddenly they cried out, "There comes that son of a —— again, and I was immediately surrounded by most, if not all of them. Then, and not till then, did I use a knife (which was a small nail-knife.) My clothes will fully prove that I was handled badly by them. I ask for a thorough investigation of this affair until my examination, when I will prove by my own assailants that I acted entirely in self-defence, and, moreover, by the Second Precinct police, that it is next to an impossibility to pass along Fulton-street, after dark, for these very men and boys. I am not of a quarrelsome disposition. The man BRENNAN, who made the charge against me, was among those who attacked me. Not wishing to trespass any more on your valuable columns, I remain yours respectfully,

JOHN MORIARTY.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 32 bbls. Ashes, 17,586 bbls. Flour, 550 bbls. and 300 bags Corn Meal, 6,951 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Corn, 4,256 bushels Rye, 1,603 bushels Barley, 17,308 bushels Oats, 530 bushels Malt, 3,673 packages Provisions, 856 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 60 barrels at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive to-day, but quite stiffly held. The week's receipts of Rio have been 11,600 bags; sales, 16,000 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCORR & SON, 1,054 per *Fylla*, (a resale,) at 18¾c.; 500 per *Bullion*, at 17¾c.; 1,600 per *Mary Morton*, (half cargo,) at 18¾c.; and 3,800 per *Melody*, 4,300 per *Jarlen*, 1,593 per *Vapor*, 3,500 per *Jasper*, and 500 per *Veteran*, on private terms. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 66,600 pkgs., including 40,565 bags Rio and Santos, 11,136 bags Maracaibo, 4,960 bags Cuba, 2,000 mats Ceylon, 900 bags and 1,000 mats Java, 1,960 bags Laguayra, 1,850 bags St. Domingo, and 938 bags Jamaica. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 25c.@26c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 22c.@24c.; Rio, 12c.@19c.; and St. Domingo, in bond, 18½c.@14c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Dec. 21, Baltimore	15,000
Dec. 21, Philadelphia	700
Dec 24, New-York	40,565
Grand total	56,565

COTTON—Is inactive and unsettled. The nominal quotations for Middling range from 38¼c.@37c. ₱ lb.

DRUGS—Sales, 8,000 kegs Bi-Carb. Soda, for immediate and future delivery, at 4½c.@4¾c., and several lots of Caustic Soda at 4¼c., both held subsequently at 5c., cash; also 320 tons Soda Ash at $2 81¼@$2 87½, cash, subsequently held at $3 and upward.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite dull to-day for State and Western Flour, and prices are lower and irregular. The demand is generally limited. The reported sales, since our last, have been 9,400 bbls., including superfine State at $5 25@$5 35; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 75, mainly at $5 50@$5 65; rejected do., do., at $5 15@$5 35; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 25@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 60@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@$5 35
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 75
Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio	5 70	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95	@ 6 65
Fancy Genessee	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Genessee	5 95	@ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@ 6 90

Southern Flour is dull and heavy; sales 800 bbls., at $5 50@$6 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed, including superfine at $5 30@$5 35; extra at $5 60@$6 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3 10@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in limited request, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey; $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, as buyers are reluctant to pay asking prices, and holders are not disposed to make any important concessions. The reported sales reach 53,000 bushels, including Canada Club on private terms; White Western, $1 42@$1 43; Amber do. at $1 39@$1 40; Red Western, inferior to good (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 38; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 32@$1 35, the latter rate for a small lot; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 28@$1 32; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 26@$1 29; Chicago Spring, poor to choice, at $1 23@$1 28; Red State, at $1 33 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining; sales 54,000 bushels, at 63c.@64c. afloat, for poor to prime Mixed Western, 63c. for sound do. in store; 62½c.@65c. for Western Yellow, and 66c. for Southern do. ₱ bushel. Oats continue inactive, including Canadian at 40c.@41c.; Western at 40½c.@41½c.; State at 41¾c.@42½c., and Jersey at 39c.@41c. ₱ bushel. Rye is in less demand, at 80c.@82c. ₱ bushel; sales 7,100 bushels. Barley rules quiet at old figures.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request and is firm at 70c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and steady, including new, at 15c.@23c. ₱ lb. Mr. TURNAN reviews the week's business thus: "The prospect of an amicable settlement of our relations to Great Britain has again imparted tone to the market, and prices are firm at 20c.@23c. for good and choice grades of Eastern and Western. Prime qualities continue very scarce. Of old growths, considerable shipments have been made on owners' account to England, there being scarcely any demand for them here. Exports for the week—To London, 436 bales; to Liverpool, 350 bales; to Hamburgh, 21 bales. Total for week, 826 bales. Previously reported, 18,057 bales. Total since Jan. 1, 18,883 bales."

METALS—A limited business has been reported, to-day, at essentially unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—The market has been generally inactive, to-day; the alterations in prices have been unimportant. Mr. C. J. TURNAN notices the week's business thus: "The market for Spirits Turpentine has been very dull, and the tendency has been in favor of buyers during the week, the demand, as usual at the close of the year, having been restricted to purchasers for passing wants only. At the close, the price is nominal at $1 37½. Stock 4,000 bbls. Common Resin has also been heavy, declining from $6 12½ (the highest price it had attained this season,) to $5, and closing rather again, however, at $5 62½ ₱ 310 lbs., in yard. Medium and Fine Pale have been firm at $6 25@$6 50 ₱ 280 lbs., for No. 2; $6 75@$7 for low No. 1, and $8@$12 for Medium and Pale. Tar is steady and firm, at $8 50@$9 25 ₱ bbl. Stock 6,000 bbls. Exports for the week—To Liverpool, 5,028 bbls. Resin. Total, 5,028 bbls. Resin."

PROVISIONS—Pork is very quiet, at $12 25@$12 75 for Mess, and $8 25@$9 for prime, ₱ bbl. Sales, 400 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 4¾c.@5c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are selling slowly, at 4¾c.@5¾c. for Hams, 3¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in lively request, at steady rates; sales 2,370 boxes, at 6¾c.@8c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 800 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 8¼c.@9¼c., ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet, to-day; sales, since our last, 115 bbls., at $5 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new repacked Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$20 50; India Mess, $23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ₱ bbl. The Government contract for Beef has been awarded at $14 75 for Army, and $13 75@$14 25 for extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Butter is inactive at 11c.@16c. for Western, and 16c.@22c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly, at 6c.@6c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales, 150 bags Pepper, at 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 370 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@8c. and Porto Rico at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Holders are asking much higher prices, in view of the probable increase in the duty, and the demand is good for desirable lots at rising rates.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs. at 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is not plenty and the assortment available is an indifferent one. The current movements are limited. Prices are well supported. Sales, since our last, 106 hhds. Kentucky at 12½c.; 92 cases Seed Leaf at 8c.@11½c., and 8 bales Havana at $...@47½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls. at 19c.@19¼c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day. We quote For Liverpool—Steam, 3s. 6d.@4s. 9d. ₱ —sail; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9¾d.; Corn, 8¼d.@9¼d. ₱ bushel. Peas, 6s. ₱ ton; Pork, 45s.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9¾d.@10c. ₱ bushel; Lard, 30s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@28s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 6½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bush.; Pork at 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s.@7s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Cheese 25s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard 30s.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Havre—Flour, 65c.@70c. ₱ bbl.; and Wheat, 18c. ₱ bushel.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1861.

No sales have been reported of first-class pairs the past week, though some have been offered at $600@$900 ₱ pair. Some very good single horses, without speed, were sold at $150@$175. A small lot of shippers changed hands at $123 each. Government purchased 40 head at $90 each. Railroad and omnibus companies are not buying, and there are very few horses suitable for them in the market. First-class draught horses have sold well for the season at $125@$175 each. The stock of good single horses on hand is fair. The total sales for the week amount to 87 head, leaving on hand this evening 305 head.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

Stocks weak. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77; Reading Railroad, 16¾; Long Island Railroad, 9¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 35¾; Sight Exchange on New-York par.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Kornazie	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
Teutonia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Europa	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Karnak	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Jura	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Glasgow	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 11
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 15
Jura	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Asia	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21

Departure of European Mails.

Mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....9 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, positively without pain or danger, can do so under the new chemically purified chloroform, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Ford, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burghard.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazeteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A return will be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS OF LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George P. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send the circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours, J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the Seat of War in Virginia made by this the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

$150,000 CASH TRADE.—TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS.—A salesman, with a cash trade of the above amount, located in the States of New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, wishes a place in a house keeping a general stock. The advertiser has an experience of eleven years' traveling and constant drumming. Unexceptional references given. Address H. B. K., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND GOOD WILL of a Boot and Shoe store, well located, upon Broadway; stock very small, and bought for cash. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address D, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., No. 336 East-Broadway.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.

A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 396 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at wear prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on instalments, on favorable terms, Cabinet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—CHAS. SIEH & CO., corner South-3d and 1st-sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Depot No. 547 Broadway, N. Y. We invite the attention of the public to our stock of improved overstrung, iron frame piano-fortes, which for their power, musical qualities and durability, stand unsurpassed.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. WILL SELL UNtil February 1, their stock of new and second-hand Pianos very cheap for cash. Their Automatic Melodeon is also on exhibition at their warerooms, 487 Broadway.

100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
STERLING SILVER WARE,
DIAMONDS, &c., &c.

C. HARTMANN, at No. 176 Bowery, opposite Delancey-st., respectfully invites the public, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine his new, select and extensive stock of fine Gold Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Silver Ware, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Every article will be guaranteed as represented. Watches and Jewelry repaired by expert workmen at moderate prices. Be sure to call at No. 176 Bowery, opposite Delancey-st.

HEADQUARTERS FOR JEWELRY.

All kinds of Sets, Brooches, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Neck Chains, Lockets, Rings, Pins, Charms, and everything in the jewelry line.

C. P. GIRTON, Manufacturing Jeweler,
No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 1.

MACHINERY, &c.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

TWO OR THREE LIGHT TRIP-HAMMERS wanted, with the gearing, if offered low. Also an experienced practical machinist. Address Box No. 237 Post-office, New-York.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1833,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copper-faced to order by the Newton Converter. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CONTALYOU.

SKATES.

50,000 PAIRS SKATES AT A. & E. ELBERS', No. 15 Platt-st., manufacturers depôt. 12,000 pairs Brooklyn Patent Skates, 15 Platt-st.

AT NO. 481 PEARL-STREET—A LARGE quantity or cast-off clothing wanted, in large or small lots, to fill up orders from the West. First-rate prices will be given, and cash paid in current money. Address, or call on J. MARONEY, No. 481 Pearl-st., next block to Chatham.

DRY GOODS.

REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, DEC. 23,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF LACE GOODS,
in consequence of the great depression in the European markets these goods have been purchased much under regular prices, and will be offered proportionately cheap, consisting of
COLLARS,
SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES, COIFFURES,
LACES, &c., IN POINT APPLIQUE,
POINT D'ALENCON, AND POINT A L'AIGUILLE.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

WIDE BLACK SILK VELVETS,
FULL TWENTY PER CENT. LESS
THAN REGULAR PRICES.
CHOICE SHADES,
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL TRADE.
Well worthy the attention of our Customers.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER,
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON,
THEIR LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF CLOAKS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, DEC. 23,
A LARGE LOT OF
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SCARFS,
AT DECIDED BARGAINS.
CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW SELING AT RETAIL
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
SHAWLS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES.
In addition to our regular stock,
we are now manufacturing
a magnificent assortment of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
superbly adorned with crotchet ornaments, and
specially intended for
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
ALSO,
PLUSH, FUR AND SEALSKIN CLOAKS,
now so much worn.
No lady should purchase a CLOAK
without first examining our styles and prices
CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS.
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $10, at $12.
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES.
ALSO
A splendid assortment of
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Excelsior Cloak House,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOAKS,
INCLUDING BLACK CLOTH AND
VELVET CLOAKS in great variety, will be offered on
MONDAY, Dec. 23, and during the Holidays,
BELOW COST!!!
A large lot of FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS, at the following low prices:
100 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $2, formerly $6
200 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $3 50, formerly $8.
100 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $7, formerly $18.
100 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $9, formerly $20.
50 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $14, formerly $25.
ALSO,
One case RICH EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS and short SAQUES, of the prevailing Paris styles, received per steamer *Europa*,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
will be sold at less than the cost of importation, owing to the advanced season.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARIS KID GLOVES AT 62½ CENTS.
500 DOZEN LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES,
RETAILED AT 62½ CENTS PER PAIR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
SUITABLE FOR PROMENADE,
DINNER, CARRIAGE and EVENING DRESSES.
VERY CHOICE STYLES—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S TIES, SCARFS, HOSE,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, SILK AND
WOOL DRAWERS, &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EMBROIDERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
INSETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
CAPS, WAISTS, &c., &c.
Also, low-priced and
RICH LACES IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

TARLETONS FOR EVENING DRESSES,
SPANGLED, EMBROIDERED AND
PLAIN, at one-third
THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT AT
low prices.
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.
At reduced prices.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
PLUSH AND LIONSKIN CLOAKS, in a great variety.
All new styles, at retail, at reduced prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

310 CANAL-STREET. 310
FINE MINK FURS, COLLARS AND
MUFFS, CHOICE ROYAL ERMINE.
A fine selection of dark-colored Mink at reasonable
prices,
For Holiday Presents.
J. J. BENSON,
Canal-st., exactly opposite Mercer.

NO. 759 BROADWAY.
PRESENTS FOR ALL SEASONS.
And the most agreeable favors for ladies are
TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
Commencing at $5.
Flowers, for decorative purposes, 12 cents per bunch.

LADIES' ENGLISH SKATING JACKETS.
ALSO,
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK
OF LADIES' CL

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE

GREAT WESTERN

MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,

NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 2, 1862. Transfer books will be closed from on and after the 20th inst.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and from 5 to 7 P. M. On deposits not exceeding $5,000 and under, 6 per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $637,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

CHARTERED 1854.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $500.

DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,

Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable to the Treasurer in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,

No. 32 Pine-st.,

Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of seven Directors, and for the transaction of such general business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND — BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.

By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 18, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

An election of Directors for the ensuing year will also be held on the same day. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

This Company continues to insure, as usual, on the most reasonable terms.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURsuant to the order of the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont, of Three months Nine-Half (3½) per cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be said at the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1862, to the order of such persons as shall have proved their bonds.

SHEPERD KNAPP, } Trustees.
GEORGE BRIGGS, }

WING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1861.

WM. S. BOUNG, LATE TREASURER OF this Company, having resigned, the Board of Directors have this day appointed J. W. BAKER, Esq., Treasurer *pro tem*. The dividends will be paid by him at the office of the Park Fire Insurance Company, and where the business of the Company will be conducted until further notice. JOHN T. RATHBUN, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 Bowery, opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 5th day of January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Dec. 17, 1861.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

TWENTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of (5) Five per Cent., on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. The transfer books will remain closed until that time. By order. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE.—Receives deposits from 25 cents to $5,000. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. This Bank has received during the past year $46,570 67 more than it has paid out.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSIAH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Continental Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6, inclusive. E. W. CAMMANN,

Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE City Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second preferred stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & Co., Nos. 56 and 60 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by

RIGGS & CO., No. 55 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURnished the War and Navy Departments cashed by

JOHN B. MURRAY,

No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agents in Washington,

Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the six months ending 31st inst., payable in stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of Monday, the 6th of January

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Interest will be paid on all deposits in this institution, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862. Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and all withdrawers will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.

C. S. ALVORD, Secretary.

BOSTON, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution, for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1862. Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

GEO. W. YOUK, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADway.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 (three) Per Cent., payable on the first Monday of January next (6th proximo.)

The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 9th January proximo. GEO. I SENEY, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Interest allowed from the 1st of January. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

RICH. H. BULL, Secretary.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Dec. 6, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the wharf in Boston or other place of deposit to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons:

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (23,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or hagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in unstrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, and by means of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be ganged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ——, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms of the advertisement of the ——, from the office of the Lighthouse Board. Should my offer or bid be accepted, request to be informed at ——, for signature and certificate. (Signature.)

(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing —— offer, or bid, be accepted, and the same, within ten days after the acceptance of said ——, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the —— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as afore said, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest bidder.

Witness: } Sureties.

(Place.)
(Date.)

I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. (Signature.)

(Place.)
(Date.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester. Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned. Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862. Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.

JASPER E. CORNING, } Administrat'rs.
JOHN E. PARSONS, }

s18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARLE H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 38 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN,

au7—law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 38th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, New-York, the 25th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.

HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.

au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 65 West 34th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 4th day of December, 1861.

d4-law6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE I. WHITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of S. LATHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 153 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next. Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.

jy3-law6mW* ELIZA ANN WELLS, Administratrix.

CARDS PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and Bank books, in every description. BLOOMFIELD & THOMPSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the cause, or at least Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for sale, or RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 13 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 10 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Leipsich, Illustr Zeitung, National Democrat, Arbi, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. L. D. MARSH, M. D., Physician, Graduate in the University Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 832 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 868 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR, No. 2 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those diseases for which Copaiba and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 2 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Raux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors west of Broadway-st.) New-York, immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., is beyond us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and masterful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 13 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 13 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preparative, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 13 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Dneane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance to the City prisoners. Here he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence in all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, nervous weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures a matter of but a long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been imposed upon by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—De. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold by booksellers, No. 130 Fulton-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A trustful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD B. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Sculpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge of his office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering from self-abuse. He can be consulted with the most honorable confidence at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

NO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by some learned chemists and physicians, in regard to some painful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 240 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—NEW-YORK, DEC. 20, 1861.—$500 REWARD.—Whereas BERNARD LEVY, who was doing business as a broker at No. 148 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, was found lying dead on the floor of his office, at the above named place, with his throat cut, on the morning of the 14th instant, and whereas it is believed that he was murdered,

Now, therefore, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New York, do, by virtue of authority vested in me, offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who committed the murder of said Levy. Said reward to be paid on the certificate of the District-Attorney, or the Judge before whom the conviction was had, that the claimants are entitled to said reward; but all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction, will be disregarded. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, Dec. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties in arrears for taxes of the current year, that the same must be paid before the 1st day of January next. All taxes remaining unpaid on that day will be subject to a penalty at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum from the 30th of September last. JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 4th-av., between 26th and 31st sts., N. Y.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANagers of the New York Institution for the Blind will be held at the office of the Republic Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, 26th December, inst. Polls open from 12 at noon to 1 P. M. By order.

ROBERT S. DUNE, Recording Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—UNDER THE MANagement of Messrs. G. L. FOX & J. W. LINGARD. Treasurer..... Mr. G. C. Howard.

GRAND GALA WEEK.

POSITIVELY THE LAST SIX NIGHTS OF WILLIAM HANLON

At the Academy of Music,

in his

Unrivaled and Marvelous Feat,

ZAMPILLA EROSTATION,

Assisted by his two brothers, Geo. and Alfred Hanlon.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

GRAND GALA MATINEE.

On this occasion, in addition to the appearance of WILLIAM HANLON,

THE G. L. FOX TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS

Will appear for the first time in

Two richly laughable and Comic Pantomimes,

RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR,

AND

THE SCHOOLMASTER.

Conductor..... CHARLES KOPPITZ.

Admission to the Morning Performance, 50 cents.

NO RESERVED SEATS.

Children Half Price.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

GRAND GALA EVENING PERFORMANCE.

WILLIAM HANLON,

in his wonderful feat,

ZAMPILLA EROSTATION.

THE G. L. FOX TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS

in

TWO LAUGHABLE AND COMIC PANTOMIMES.

RAOUL; OR, THE MAGIC STAR.

AND

THE SCHOOLMASTER.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c.; Private Boxes 75c., where secured seats may be obtained without extra charge. Amphitheatre, 25c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HERMANN.

TO-DAY, CHRISTMAS. (WEDNESDAY,) Dec. 25, TWO PERFORMANCES.

MATINEE, and EVENING,	
MATINEE, and EVENING,	
HERMANN, HERRMANN,	
HERRMANN, HERRMANN,	

THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR,

THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR.

FIFTY CENTS,	FIFTY CENTS,
FIFTY CENTS,	FIFTY CENTS,

TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

Reserved arm-chairs will be 25 cents extra. Private boxes from $3 to $6.

TWO CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES.

TWO CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES:

GRAND MATINEE AT TWO.

GRAND MATINEE AT TWO.

EVENING PERFORMANCE AT EIGHT.

EVENING PERFORMANCE AT EIGHT.

During the intervals of Herrmann's programme,

GRAND CONCERT

BY THE ORCHESTRA OF THE OPERA.

On Thursday and Friday, Dec. 26 and 27, fourth and fifth nights.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 28,

TWO PERFORMANCES, FOR THE

BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The first in the afternoon, at 1, the second in the evening, at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

GRAND GALA WEEK,

MONDAY, Dec. 23, and

FOR THE SEASON.

First appearance in New-York of the World-Renowned

PEAK FAMILY,

VOCALISTS, HARPISTS,

AND

LANCASHIRE BELL-RINGERS.

CAUT.—This popular place of amusement for the past eight months has been undergoing repairs at a cost of some thousands of dollars. It has been remodeled, walls newly frescoed, stage appointments and scenery renewed, seats raised and curtained, and decorated in a style superior to any saloon in the City.

First appearance in New-York of

Mr. ALBERT H. FERNALD, Pianist and Balladist.

CONSOLIDATION OF TWO SEPARATE COMPANIES.

The evening's entertainment will embrace new Songs, Ballads, Duets, new Bell Music, &c.

TWO HUNDRED SILVER BELLS.

Admission 25 cents.

Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

Box Office open every day, from 8 to 5, commencing on Saturday, Dec. 21, when seats can be secured for the opening night, Monday, Dec. 23.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

A GRAND MATINEE will be given on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, when children will be admitted for 15 cents. C. C. CHASE, Business Manager.

CHRISTMAS DAY, TWO GRAND CONCERTS.

AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

WONDERFUL! WONDERFUL!!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been prodigious, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.

LOCATION OF THE OLD DUSSELDORF, NO. 548 BROADWAY.

CHURCH'S NIAGARA.

NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.

BIERSTADT'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

THE CONTRABAND NOTE, by HUNTINGTON.

DOVER CLIFFS, by SHATTUCK, Sr.

CRAWFORD'S DANCING JENNY, and the DEAD PEARL DIVER, by AKERS.

In addition to more than one hundred other works of art Admission, 10 cents.

The entire profits to be give to the Society for improving the condition of the Poor. TIFFANY & CO.

ON EXHIBITION.

LANDSCAPE IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

By ALEXANDER WEBER.

At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, Corner of 9th-st. Admission free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

CHARLES JEFFERDS CONVICTED.

THE WALTON-MATTHEWS MURDER.

Summing up of Mr. Brady for the Defence and Mr. Waterbury for the Prosecution.

THE CASE GIVEN TO THE JURY.

Verdict--Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

COURT OF SESSIONS—Before Judge Hoffman.
TUESDAY—SIXTH DAY.

Long before the opening of the Court every seat in the room was filled. The many shining lights in the legal profession, and the number of ladies and citizens of note present, were indicative of the large public interest in this extraordinary trial. It was generally expected that Mr. Brady's summing up for the defence would be one of his ablest efforts, and the result proved that public estimation of that able advocate was not overrated.

Mr. Holmes for the defence, previous to the summing up, moved to strike out of the evidence all the testimony of Moore and Wm. Walton relative to the confessions of Jefferds in Walton's store. He claimed that the circumstances under which the confessions were made, were such that they could not be received. That Jefferds was both intoxicated and intimidated, and therefore not in a state of sound mind. He cited a number of cases in point—one particularly where a confession of a prisoner was ruled out on account of liquor having been given to him to induce him to confess. The defence did not ask a ruling on the question until the close of the summing up.

SUMMING UP BY MR. BRADY.

Mr. James T. Brady then proceeded with the summing up for the defence. He commenced by denying to concede that the killing of Walton and Matthews was by the same murderer. He admitted that the general impression was that the same murderer killed both, but denied that it was shown by the evidence. He suggested the theory that there were two persons engaged in the murder, and that the one who killed Mathews did it to screen the murder of Walton. He called attention in this connection to the evidence of William Walton, that he believed Pascal knew who was the murderer. He called their attention to the fact that Jefferds had already been tried and acquitted on the charge of killing Walton. He claimed that even the horrors of the State trials of England could not parallel the outrages that had been committed by the bloodhounds on Jefferds' track, in defiance of the Constitution of the State and of the United States, the Magna Charta and the bill of rights. He had been refused a "speedy trial" and kept a whole year before being brought before a jury. Mr. Brady charged upon Wm. Walton and Moore and others, a conspiracy to sacrifice Jefferds according to the forms of law. He said that the means taken to convict Jefferds were unparalleled in the history of criminal jurisprudence, and excited the disgust of every man who in his boyhood hated the sneak, the telltale, the coward and the traitor. He admitted that Jefferds, from being an estimable boy bad, from bad associations and occasional intemperance, became violent, quarrelsome and bolsterous when drunk. But they never knew such a character to be an assassin. An assassin must be cautious, prudent, careful and reflective. The theory of the prosecution on the trial before was that Jefferds was a wily, prudent, watchful, stealthy murderer. Now it claimed that he was a drunken, hoisterous, riotous, trascible, turbulent, ungovernable young man. On the other trial the prosecution claimed that Jefferds did the murder alone. Now, they claimed that he did it at the instigation of his mother. Mr. Brady pointed out the absurdity of the theory of the prosecution that Mrs. Walton caused Mr. Walton to be killed in order that she might inherit Mr. Walton's property, while at the same time they endeavored to prove that she was not the wife of Walton, and had no right to inherit his property—bad, in fact, no motive to kill him. Mr. Brady cited a number of cases of mistaken identity, claiming that the prosecution had not only not proven that Jefferds was the murderer, but had proven that he was not. He drew particular attention to the evident knowledge of Pascal as to the identity of the murderer, and the total difference between Pascal's description of the murderer and his dress and the proven description of Charles Jefferds and his dress on the night of the murder. He analyzed the testimony to show that it was utterly impossible for Jefferds to have reached Brooklyn, at the time he was proven to be there, if he had committed the murder. He commented upon the course of the prosecution in employing the officer, Moore, as a spy, denouncing with scathing language the various means adopted to induce Jefferds to confess—getting him drunk, and taking him to houses of prostitution. He averred that the statement that Jefferds said he was acquitted and could not be tried again for the murder of Walton or Matthews, must be untrue, because both of Jefferds' counsel had warned him of his constant liability to arrest on the charge of killing Mathews; certainly if Jefferds told Moore that he was free from rearrest, he told him what was untrue. Mr. Brady compared the statements of the five witnesses to Jefferds' alleged confessions in Walton's store, showing that no two witnesses agreed as to Jefferds' language; he also called attention to the evidence that the pistol with which Moore feared Jefferds was to shoot Wm. Walton, was really not loaded, according to Moore's own confession; also, to the allegation of Moore, that Jefferds offered him $5,000 to help him go and shoot William Walton. Was it reasonable that Charles would ask Moore to help him commit a murder when, according to Moore's story, Charles refused to let him take any part in it? What possible motive could Jefferds have had to take a witness with him? If Cherles had made the alleged confession to Walton in the presence of Moore, he must have made the following untrue statements:

1. That he did not care who knew he murdered Welton.
2. That he tried to catch Walton when he fell, and Pascal told him to run.
3. That his mother was to give him $2,000 for killing Walton.
4. That if he should hang his mother would have to hang.
5. That he could make $10,000 by going to Walton's.
6. That Mr. Hett had promised to return his pistol.

If Moore was to be believed, Jefferds told all those lies while making his confession.

Mr. Brady's conclusion as to the confessions was, that they were a mass of incoherent drunken ravings.

Mr. Brady's speech occupied nearly five hours and was almost dispassionate in the calm survey of the facts and searching analysis of the evidence. In this regard it was one of his finest efforts. There was, however, some disappointment on account of the absence of denunciation of the Walton family and of rhetorical flights that were expected.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The attendance at the afternoon session was visibly diminished, but nearly every seat was filled.

Mr. Waterbury proceeded with the summing up for the prosecution. His speech occupied nearly two hours, and was an able and ingenious analysis of the evidence, and the theories of the prosecution and defense. It was listened to with profound attention, and at its close, the Recorder proceeded to deliver the charge.

THE RECORDER'S CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The trial of Charles Jefferds, one of the most remarkable in the annals of criminal jurisprudence, is about drawing to a close. For nearly five days, you have listened with the greatest patience, to the amplest details of evidence for and against the prisoner at the bar. Counsel, than whom none abler is known to the State, have defended him with all the power of the most finished logic and eloquence, and the prosecution, conducted with learning and ability, has, with great force, brought an array of facts in evidence against him.

It remains for me simply to state those facts as they have been presented, the responsibility of deciding upon them remains with you. If you are satisfied by them that the prisoner is guilty of the offence charged against him you must bring in your verdict accordingly and consign him to the punishment he deserves. If you are not so satisfied—if any reasonable doubt should linger in your minds, you must give to the prisoner the benefit of that doubt and acquit him beyond the power of any earthly tribunal to again arraign him for the same offence.

The learned Judge here stated the main fact of the murder of John W. Matthews, in his City, on the night of the 30th of June, 1860, the circumstances connected with it as developed by the testimony relative to the murder alone—that of John Walton—and in so doing, for the purpose of his charge, assumed, as a fact for the jury to consider, that the man who shot Matthews also shot Walton. It would be for the jury to decide whether the man who killed Matthews was guilty of murder.

By the act of 1860 the Legislature subdivided murder into two degrees. In regard to the second section of that act, "All murder which shall be perpetrated by means of poison, or by lying in wait, or by any other kind of willful, deliberate and premeditated killing, or which shall be committed in the attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery or burglary, or in any attempt to escape from imprisonment, shall be deemed murder in the first degree, and all other kinds of murder shall be deemed murder of the second degree."

With this definition before them the Jury had to decide whether the murder here committed, if any, was murder of the first or of the second degree. Whoever killed John Walton was guilty of that crime in the first degree since there was lying in wait and evident premeditation, two essential and conclusive elements of the higher grade of the offence. As to the killing of Matthews, the jury must, upon the evidence as offered conclude whether it was willful and premeditated. When a man pursued in his pursuer and willfully and deliberately kills him, that is murder in the first degree.

If the intent was not to kill but merely to maim or harm the pursuer, the crime, if this fact could be distinctly shown, is only of the second degree. But, in such a case the law presumes the intent to have been the infliction of death—for, if a man places a pistol to the breast of another and deliberately fires, and the firing destroys life, there is no way by which the act is to be distinguished from murder in the first degree.

The Court did not propose to dilate upon the facts of the case; they had been sufficiently repeated and examined. He would merely replace them in rapid review in connection with those portions of the law by which they were to be judged as links in the chain of evidence. The latter was usually divided into what was ordinarily known as circumstantial evidance and the positive evidence of confessions, admissions, &c. Circumstantial evidance is often defective, and unreliable—the annals of the law teem with proofs of this, and in considering it, the Jury must regard it only where it is so strong as to exclude every other hypothesis than that of guilt, and to banish every reasonable doubt. Circumstances may lie, and so may the witness on the stand, but, nevertheless, the evidence of circumstances is not therefore to be disregarded, where it forms a connected and coherent chain of testimony, nor is every living witness to be discredited because some witnesses have been unreliable.

Secondly—The evidence of confessions and admissions was to be carefully scrutinized by the jury, who were to weigh the time of such confessions, the circumstances surrounding them, and the state of mind of the party making them at the moment of so doing.

The Court, having impressively stated the foregoing provisions of the law of testimony, proceeded to briefly state the main facts of the case. The killing or murder of John Walton took place near midnight, on the 30th of June, 1860, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighteenth-street. The two men, John Walton and John W. Matthews, were coming from the drug store on the corner, the drug store being still open. As they advanced, a man, partly concealed behind a tree, steps out into the open moonlight, and placing a pistol to the head of John Welton, fires, kills him, and he dies. The jury must for themselves decide whether this was the act of a cool, calculating, scheming and deliberate assassin, who had planned the whole proceeding on the act of a bold, daring, desperate, reckless man, acting on the impulse of the moment. In either case, the deliberation of a moment was sufficient to render the offence a murder. The circumstances surrounding the deed, go to show that he perpetrator was familiar with the habits of Walton, who went home on Thursday between 9 and 10 P. M., and on Saturday between 11 and 12 P. M., and it was on Saturday night that he was killed. The murderer immediately after he had fired, ran down Fourth-avenue to Seventeenth-street, and along Seventeenth to Irving-place, and when there, turned and fired at his pursuer, John W. Matthews, who fell and died. The culprit then made his way through Irving-place to Sixteenth-street, and was seen by the witness, Mary Davis, to jump over the fence at No. 37, and pass under the steps. The cars on Fourth-avenue can be seen from that point, and the witness heard them coming when the man who had gone under the steps came out and walked briskly toward the avenue. That was the last seen of him by anyone who saw the murder and the pursuit. The Court proceeded to state the circumstances attending the movements of Walton and Jefferds during the period of time immediately preceding the murder. Jefferds' return to the City, his boarding in Brooklyn, his trip to the country, and then his reappearance in this vicinity, were dwelt upon at some length. The testimony of numerous witnesses fixed the time when the pistol firing was heard and the fugitive seen on Seventeenth-street. Pascall, Lee, Hussell, Foster and others—all agreed within a few minutes of 11½ P. M., and it became a question for the jury to determine whether the prisoner, if he were the murderer, could have reached his hotel in Brooklyn from such a distance by 12½ o'clock, the hour at which he was seen entering there. was it to revenge his own wrongs or the wrongs of somebody else that the murderer committed the deed? It might have been the work of a man hired to do the deed, for there were men in all cities. It was said, who could be hired to do anything. But, would such a man be likely to do it under such circumstances? Then comes the question who could have had a motive for the murder? Certain threats have been testified to as having been made by the prisoner at a remote period—February, 1859. If it would appear that the aggravation for those threats had been heightened rather than allayed, the threats would be a question for the jury to consider. However remote the threats, if the killing took place subsequently, the threats were proper evidence to be considered. It appears that Jefferds did make threats in the presence of Dr. Gunn, and to Mery Walton, although it appears that after that he lived at Mr. Walton's house and associated with his daughter. But there was a difficulty between Mr. and Mrs. Walton growing out of the divorce suit, and the stigma cast upon Mrs. Walton in the public papers, causing a separation and hostile feelings between Mr. and Mrs. Walton, and Mrs. Walton was arrested for taking things from her own house, she saying that it was "John Walton's work." The state of feeling between Jefferds and Mr. Walton was therefore of greater aggravation than in February, 1859. It is was a question for the jury whether Jefferds had a revengeful feeling against Walton, the deceased. It is probable that Mrs. Walton last saw her son on the Sunday before the murder. It should be recollected that about the latter part of April the separation occurred, and Jefferds bought a pistol like that with which the murder was committed on April 30. Yet, that pistol had not been seen by any one in his possession, and the only evidence in the case of any pistol like it was that of Mrs. Walton, that Mr. Walton had one like it. That the pistol found in the yard corner of Sixteenth-street and Irving-place was the one with which the two men were not seemed to be beyond doubt. Whether that was the same pistol that Jefferds bought was for the jury to determine.

Mrs. Welton had necessarily become more and more mixed up in this affair. On the night of the murder she was at the house of Mr. Moss, in Twenty-fifth-street, nearly opposite the house where Walton was. The jury were to consider the questions of the clothing of the murderer and the prisoner; the inability or ability of the prisoner to have committed the murder and reached Brooklyn at the time he did without being flushed. They were to consider whether the murderer took the down-car, which left the railroad depôt at 11:30, or whether he was the same man seen under the stoop by Mary Ann Dames, was for the jury to consider. The Recorder reviewed the conduct of the prisoner in Brooklyn, on the morning after the murder; his talking about murder; his spanking of his name having been alluded to in one of the newspaper accounts of the murder, when such was not the fact; his concealing his name on the pretence that he feard arrest; his conversation with Mr. Betts, and finally giving himself up. All these acts of the prisoner were questions for the jury to consider. If, after the consideration of all these facts, they had any reasonable doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, next came the question of confessions. They must always bear in mind the truth of the confessions. As, for instance, if Jefferds should confess that he committed the murder, and it was proven that he was in Albany, the confessions could not be used against him. The confessions must be subjected to the test of plausibility or possibility. He had been asked to charge that the admissions of a man when intoxicated are not entitled to be received in evidence. That he did not regard as sound law. In the case cited, where the officer gave the prisoner two glasses of gin under a promise to confess, the case was entirely different; the prisoner was actually in the custody and control of the officer. But where confessions were made voluntarily—either when drunken or sober man—so long as they were not made under intimidation or threat, they were admissible. Of course, when so admitted, it was a question for the jury how far they were entitled to credit, and the circumstances under which they were made were a matter for consideration. The jury must decide how much weight was to be given to them. As to the question how the confessions were obtained—by the instrumentality of a detective or spy—that was a moral question with which the had nothing to do; some men would think that criminals should be pursued and brought to justice by any manner of means, while other men thought that criminals should be treated tenderly and only pursued by open, honorable, and most polite means. The question for them to consider was simply, was the confession true? If it is true, it is of no consequence whether the prisoner was drunk or sober when he made it. The sole question for the jury is, was the confession true—of course bearing in mind all the other probabilities of the case—was the confession on Broadway to Moore true? Was the confession in Walton's store, as sworn to by a number of witnesses, true? If he had no doubt that Jefferds was drunk when he made the confession in Walton's store was drunk. No sober man would have made such a confession. As to whether the testimony of the witness Moore had been shaken by the contradictions of the witnesses, Mrs. Bennett and Miss Lascelle, and whether, from the character of those female witnesses, they were to be believed, those were questions for the jury to consider. In conclusion, he charged them to review the evidence fairly and impartially, and if they believed the accused to be guilty, to convict him; and if innocent, to acquit him.

Mr. Brady desired the Court to charge that there was no evidence that the swellings in Jefferds groin were produced by violent exercise, and the Court so charged.

Mr. Holmes asked the Court to charge that if the murderer left the scene of the last murder at 11:33, and was detained in the area 8 minutes, as sworn to by Mary Ann Davis, and got on the car at 11.40, and took twenty-eight minutes to get to the City Hall, the prisoner, if he was the murderer, had only one minute to get to Brooklyn.

The Court thought that on that point the charge had been explicit.

Mr. Holmes repeated his request. The Court thought that Mary Ann Davis had not sworn that the man had remained under the area eight minutes, and upon referring to the notes so decided.

Mr. Holmes—How much does her testimony make, Sir?

The Court—About two pages of my notes, and I write four words on a line.

Mr. Holmes—The jury can determine how long the witness was on the stand; she said the man staid under the stoop as long as she had been on the stand.

The Court—Certainly, that is a question for the jury. I do not understand it to be a matter of law.

The delivery of the charge occupied over an hour, and at its close, at about 5 o'clock, the jury retired for deliberation, refreshments being provided for them in an adjoining room. Nearly all the spectators awaited the rendition of the verdict.

THE VERDICT.

The Jury having retired at 5¼ o'clock, very unexpectedly reappeared at half-past ten. The period of their absence was occupied by the inmates of the Court-room in varied conversation, no one apparently expecting a very early verdict. Consequently, when the stir of feet at the outer door, and the voice of the crier requesting the throng to make way in the passage, were heard there was much sensation. As the jury entered, Mr. Brady, of counsel for the defence, was observed to approach his client and speak to him in a low tone. It was evident that he regarded the speedy return as very unfavorable to his case. Young Jefferds retained his composure, the only change perceptible in his appearence being a slight flush that suffused his countenence. As the Clerk of the Court requested the jury to rise, the prisoner sprang to his feat with a suddenness of motion almost convulsive.

When the formula, "Gentlemen of the jury, look upon the prisoner!—Prisoner, look upon the jury!" was pronounced, every breath in the audience was hushed, but Jeffards returned the gaze of those who were about to condemn him to death with unflinching steadiness. Not a muscle of his face quivered, nor did his eye cower for a second.

As the foreman, on the solemn demand for the verdict, responded in a clear, firm voice, with the fatal answer, "Guilty," the eye of the prisoner flashed as his color almost imperceptibly deepened. There was still a moment of profound suspense, for the degree of guilt had not yet been declared. It soon came, however. Cor to the inquiry of the Court, the foreman of the Jury firmly replied, "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

At this, Jefferds slowly bowed his head, and then instantly resuming an attitude perfectly erect and self-possessed, with a countenance that exhibited no particular emotion, said, as he fixed his gaze upon the Jury, "Gentlemen, you have convicted an innocent man!" after a moment of solemn silence, the Court directed the prisoner to be remanded, but for some time the counsel and friends of the culprit gathered around him with such condolence as they could offer, while the spectators and officials of the Court slowly withdrew. Thus terminated a scene which singularly contrasted with the universal preparations that in every other part of the City were enlivening the happy hours of Christmas Eve.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—M. HERRMANN, the conjuror, commenced a short season at this establishment on Monday last. It is, we think, more suitable for his entertainment—which gains by proximity to the operator—than the Academy of Music, where sleight-of-hand became a mere mummery of perspective. In point of decoration, too, Niblo's Garden will suffer nothing by comparison with the up-town temple of the Muses. During the rather protracted recess which it has enjoyed, the painters and decorators have been busy with their brushes and hangings; the upholsterers, too, have revolutionized the benches and seats, turning them into arm chairs, after the Academy fashion, but with more neatness. Nothing can well be brighter or more beautiful than the present appearance of the house. The ornamentation is in simple good taste, and thoroughly well done. On Monday night, when the winds howled outside, and the snow, and the sleet, and the slush combined to make the pursuit of amusement a very serious undertaking, it was like stepping into fairy-land to find oneself to its shining corridors, and Mr. HERRMANN'S magic did not tend to dispel the impression. The great conjuror performed some of his best tricks, and was received with the usual favor by an audience not over-crowded, but better than could have been expected under the circumstances. No nicer Christmas treat could have been provided for the young folk than a visit to the Garden of Magic.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—The PEAK family, a talented combination of adult and juvenile vocalists, harpists and bell-ringers, commenced a season at this charming little place on Monday evening. The saloon is no longer what it used to be, but has been converted into a pretty little theatre with a stage, parquelle and dress circle. The seating arrangement is unusually good, enabling the visitor to select a piece on any bench without incommoding others. The PEAK family are excellent in their way, and will, we doubt not, succeed in establishing their entertainment.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—It may be stated, without offence to the dramatists employed by Miss LAURA KEENE, that there are few men connected with the stage or literature who can hope to improve on CHARLES DICKENS, and that the task of attempting it is at least a dangerous one, even when undertaken by the steadiest skilled hand. The first of two novelties produced here last night, and called "Little Tom," was an indiscreet striving after this impossible result. The loveliest fiction of genial Christmas charity and good brotherhood ever written—the *Christmas Carol* of CHARLES DICKENS—has been seized by ruthless hands, and converted into a drama, which, for incoherence and dullness, is without a peer. Even the nomenclature of DICKENS has been meddled with, and, instead of those cheery names which we all bear in our memory is substituted a vile conglomeration from the directory. The dramatist claims that the piece is derived exclusively from DICKENS, but he must surely underestimate the intelligence of his audience in making such a statement. He has befouled the "Carol" and purloined one or two characters from other works. Here the record ends, for audacity is his only merit. He has not succeeded in making a good play, or bestowing a decent part on any one of the artists who struggle beneath his weight of words. There is a dozen good dramatic versions of the "Christmas Carol"—one of them approved by Mr. DICKENS himself; this is the only bad one we have ever witnessed. It is entitled to this statement, but to no word of criticism.

The second of Miss KEENE'S novellics is a burlesque on the familiar subject of "Robinson Crusoe." It contains a few good jokes, and is the occasion of much good scenery and many picturesque dresses, but the laughs were few and far between, and the audience began to separate before the final tableau. We are sorry we can say no more.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, the United States steamer *Crusader* and the bark *Restless* were put into commission at 1 o'clock. The *Crusader* carries an armament of ten 32-pounders, a crew of about 200 men, and a Sergeant's guard of marines. The *Restless* has four 32-pounders and a crew of 60 men.

The following are the official lists of their officers:

Crusader—Lieutenant in command, A. C. RHIND; Acting Master and Executive Officer, D. S. CALLIS; Acting Masters, W. D. UROEN and J. D. Ingraham; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, F. Swasey and J. Loyd; Master's Mates, A. Bohner, G. W. Nelson and H. Parsons.

Restless—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in command, E. CONNOT; Acting Master and Executive Officer, C. Smith; Acting Master's Mates, H. Besore, C. G. Tucker and J. W. Mackie.

The Surgeons and Paymasters have not yet been appointed to the above vessels.

The steamer *Patomska* has gone down off the Battery, to receive her powder; also, the gunboat *Chippewa*.

To-day being Christmas Day, all the workmen who can possibly be spared will be liberated from the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The exigencies of the service, however, will not allow an entire suspension of work. For some time past a gang of men have had to work on Sundays even. The day will also be observed at the military posts in the harbor. The men will be exempt from drill and police duties, and will feast on poultry and beer. A party was sent from Fort Hamilton to the City, on Monday, to purchase turkeys and geese.

Counterfeiters Abroad.

SIX ARRESTS LAST EVENING FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

An attempt was made, last evening, to flood the City with counterfeit money. The plan was to commence operations simultaneously in different parts of the City, by passing off the spurious bills upon the merchants and shopkeepers who kept open late on Christmas Eve. Fortunately, the telegraph was brought in requisition, the intelligence immediately circulated from one station-house to another throughout the City, and policemen were busy in going from store to store, notifying the merchants of the attempted fraud. Six arrests were made up to 10½ o'clock—two in the Fifth Ward, Two in the Third, and two others further up town. The counterfeits were upon various banks, and of different denominations. The principal bills passed or offered were $10 bills upon the Commercial Bank of Bristol, R. I., $5s on the Central Bank of Troy, $5s on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, $2s on the Merchants' Bank of Lowell, Mass., and $1s on the Merchants' Bank of New-Haven, Conn. The police believe that it was a desperate attempt of a well-organized gang of counterfeiters to deceive the public at a time when there would be the least probability of detection.

INTELLIGENCE FROM MISSOURI.

The Damage to the North Missouri Railroad.

WARRENTOWN, Mo., Tuesday, Dec. 24.

The damage to the North Missouri railroad may be summed up as follows: Bridges at Sturgeon, Centralia, Mexico, Jeffstown and Warrentown, burned; also, one station and perhaps twenty cars, from 50 to 60 culverts, large and small; three or four water stations, 10,000 ties, from 200 to 300 telegraph poles, and five miles of iron destroyed, and ten miles of wire rendered useless.

Two trains, one having eight car loads of hogs and several cars of hemp and two cars of merchandise, are in the possession of the rebels. Four enginas are lying where they can be seized by them.

Some of the men who belonged to the trains have arrived here, from whom I learn that the persons who did the damage are yet encamped along the road—about 500 being at High Hill, and other bodies at or near Martinsburgh, Mexico, Centralia, Sturgeon, and Allan. At Centralia they went within half a mile of the camp of the Berge Sharpshooters and destroyed a bridge and water station. Two freight trains were captured within four miles of the camp of a detachment of the same force.

At Renick the work was directed by practical railroad men, and the right course was always taken to make the destruction complete. Where the track was taken up the rails were removed, the ties gathered in piles and set on fire, and the rails thrown across the pile, so that when the centre of the rails became heated, the weight of the cold ends bent them so that as to render them useless.

In destroying the bridges, the fires were kindled around the corners, where they would soon throw the bridge down, and the tressel-guides which spanned the open culverts were burned, as were also the frames on which the water-tanks stood usually.

The houses of railroad men, and of all Union men in the vicinity of the road, were surrounded, and the inhabitants assured that no harm was intended them while they remained in-doors.

We hear of scarcely any pillage or any other outrage, beyond the destruction of the road and telegraph line.

The damage to the road cannot fall short of $300,000, and at least one month will be required to repair it so that trains can pass.

REPORTS FROM WARRENTON.

WARRENTON, Mo., Tuesday, Dec. 24.

By arrivals from Mexico we learn that the bridge over Salt River, which is the largest and most costly on the road, except that at Perrigue, which the rebels previously spared on Friday night, was entirety destroyed on Sunday night. The station-house at Jacksonville was also burned, together with four or five cars. The repairs progress rapidly here. The bridge is repaired, and the culverts between here and Jonesburgh, and the track at that place will be to-morrow, if the men are not interrupted, and the repairs of the telegraph line keep pace with those of the road.

NATIONAL OPERATIONS AT LEXINGTON.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 23.

Dispatches received at headquartere say that the command sent to Lexington by Gen. Pope hurned two ferry-boats and a foundry at that place, and took two Captains, one Lieutenant, four men and several horses.

REPORTS FROM OTTERVILLE.

OTTERVILLE, Mo., Tuesday, Dec. 24.

The cavalry which Gen. POPE sent to Lexington have returned. In addition to the two ferry-boats and the rebel foundry which they burned, and the rebel officer and privates captured, previously reported, they killed the notorious Arkansas ROBINSON, and drove every band of rebels from the county for miles on either side of the route. They report the county quit of the rebels.

A FRIGHT IN PRICE'S CAMP.

JEFFESSON CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

A gentleman, who has been with the Rebel army several weeks, arrived here to-day, and reports that on Thursday last, PRICE'S camp at Osceola was thrown into confusion by the news that the Nationals were upon them. They beat a hasty retreat; and when last heard from were at Hammonsville, hurrying South.

INTELLIGENCE FROM KENTUCKY.

UNEXPECTED COURSE OF GOV. MAGOFFIN

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 23.

The *Commercial* has a dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., saying that Hon. W. C. ANDERSON, formerly Member of Congress, died, to-day.

Gov. MAGOFFIN, contrary to expectations, had approved of all the bills presented to him.

There was no further news from Somerset.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

ATCHISON, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

Orders have been given to the several agents of the Overland Company to take no more express freight from any source, until further orders. This is in consequence of the Company having been fined by the Government for reported neglect of mail matter.

A THOUSAND REBEL PRISONERS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

About a thousand of the rebel prisoners taken by Gen. POPE, arrived here late last night, and were allowed to remain in the cars until this morning, when they were escorted by their capturers, under Col. DAVIS, to Dr. MCDOWELL'S Medical College, where they will be taken care of for the present.

MASON AND SLIDELL.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

Nothing is known in Boston in regard to Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL'S leaving in the *Europa* to-morrow, and the rumor to that effect is doubtless unfounded.

MONEY REFUNDED BY GOVERNMENT.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

Comptroller DENNISON has returned from Washington, having secured from the Secretary of the Treasury a return of forty per cent. of the money advanced by the State for the expenses of the war. The sum thus received by the State is one million one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars.

THE TENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

ELMIRA, (N. Y.,) Dec. 24.

The Tenth New-York Volunteer Cavalry, Col. C. LEMMON, left Elmira at 11 o'clock this forenoon for Gettysburg, Pa.

GOVERNMENT COTTON FROM PORT ROYAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

The brig *Ellen P. Stewart* arrived here to-day from Port Royal, with 290 bales of Sea Island cotton belonging to the Government.

PRIVATEERS SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

The sixteen privateers of the *Royal Yacht* captured off Galveston, and brought home by the United States steamship *Connecticut*, were yesterday transferred from the Toombs and House of Detention to Fort Lafayette.

Clothing for the National Prisoners.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thanking you for your kind notice of some days since, saying that contributions of clothing for prisoners of war at Richmond, would be received and forwarded by us, we beg now to say that we judge by the tenor of the inclosed letter that further supplies of clothing are not needed, as the Government appears to be alive to the sufferings of those in captivity.

We acknowledge the receipt of some liberal parcels of clothing and blankets, and of some small sums in money, which will be duly sent forward.

H. F. SPAULDING,
F. M. JONES.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 22, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 20th inst. was received this morning, and Gen. WOOL has desired me to say in reply, that the Government has been sending, and will continue to send, at public expense, clothing contributed by private persons for the use of our prisoners at the South. The General would, however, remark that large quantities of clothing, furnished both by the Government and by private individuals, have recently been forwarded to the South, and that to-morrow he will probably send on some two thousand suits, in addition to those already in use by the prisoners. I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM JAY, A. D. C.

Messrs. HENRY F. SPAULDING and F. M. JONES.

News from New-Mexico—Arrival of the Santa Fe Mail.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 9th inst., has arrived.

The Territorial Legislature met on the 2d, and on the 4th GOV. CONNOLLY read his annual Message to the joint session of both Houses. The Governor recommends all Indian tribes to be placed on reservation on very strict regulations, as the only way to prevent the constant recurrence of troubles with them. He advises a thorough revision of all territorial laws, and says many of the provisions of the law for the protection of slave property in New-Mexico are unnecessarily severe and vigorous, and recommends that they be repealed. In relation to the National strife he says: I am proud to say that my loyal political fellow-citizens of New-Mexico have manfully responded to their country's call, and contributions, more than a fair proportion to the Union. The cause is flattering from the fact that when the strife began, and for some time after it had been in progress, it was presumed by the principal movers of the scheme, that our Territory would join them in their attempt to pull down the pillars of free government and rejoicing with them in the midst of the wreck and desolation produced by their evil machinations. This patriotic outpouring of the people has removed all cause of suspicion which may have been exsited in the minds of our countrymen in the loyal States in reference to the position we occupy in connection with the war. A more positive demonstration to our beloved institutions cannot be given than that which New-Mexico had in this manner shewn; and, be it for weal or for woe, this is the position she will occupy to the end.

An Indian force still remained about Fort Fillmore, but they have not ventured to come north of the Jornada. I am glad to say, however, that our army now in the field is amply sufficient, not only for the protection of our people north of that district, but to expel the invaders from our limits. This will be done as soon as supplies and transportation can be accumulated at Fort Craig, in quantities sufficient to answer the demands of the army destined for operation in that quarter. The military commander has made the same wise and judicious distribution of the troops which remain, for the protection of our frontiers during the absence of the forces employed in the recapture of the forts so disgracefully surrendered into the hands of the enamies of our Government.

The Weather at Albany—Condition of the River, etc.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

The steamboat *Isaac Newton* left for New-York this morning, and the *Constitution* and the Newburgh boat followed her.

The weather is very cold, and the river is full of snow and ice.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 24—P. M.

The steamboat *Isaac Newton*, heavily loaded, is on Castleton bar. She will be lightered off.

The steamboat *New World* passed Hudson, on her way up, at 7 o'clock this morning.

The steamboat *E. Corning, Jr.*, arrived at noon today. She reports heavy ice below Castleton.

Fire in Lee, Mass.

STOCKBRIDGE, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

St. George's Church, (Episcopal,) of Lee, was totally destroyed by fire last night, about 12 o'clock. Insured for $4,000.

Public Sentiment Concerning the New-York Herald.

At a meeting of passengers held in the saloon of the steamship *City of Washington*, Dec. 19, 1861, JOHN H. TOBITT, of New-York, being called to the Chair, the following paper was adopted as expressing the unanimous sentiment, not only of the Americans who signed it, but also the rest of the passengers, who were not yet invested with American citizenship:

The undersigned, in returning to their several homes in America, feel called upon to say a few words to their countrymen respecting the position of the New-York *Herald* abroad, and the quotations from it which are there made, as embodiments of American sentiment.

While it has been the happy experience of most of us to enjoy a deep and sincere feeling of regret at our present unfortunate conflict, we have at the same time learned that the bombastic insults and absurd threats of the paper alluded to, have been regarded as the actual sentiments of the people at large; and when we have again and again portrayed the position and character of that journal, we have heard the uniform reply, "Then why not disavow such principles?"

Believing, therefore, that the course pursued by the New-York *Herald* not only grossly belies American feeling, but that it is at the present crisis effecting more to complicate our National troubles than any other agency, we do hereby earnestly beg our fellow-countrymen—and New-Yorkers particularly—to DISAVOW ITS AUTHORITY, by public meeting or otherwise, without further delay.

JOHN H. TOBITT, C. Y. SWAN, M. D.,
THOS. H. VAN TASSEL, W. H. WALMSLEY,
B. B. DALY, G. W. PITCHER,
F. BERTHOND, JOHN B. LOWE,
FRANCIS WHITELEY, and others.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. G. H. Thacher, of Albany; Hon. D. W. Gooch, of New-York; Hon. G. W. Stitt, of New-Jersey, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Ord. U. S. Army; Capt. R. F. Loper, of Philadelphia; L. D. Ames, of the Navy; Lieut.-Col. Blake, Lieut. McRee, Lieut. M. Fuller, Lieut. E. M. Baker, and Q. H. Kellogg, of the First California Cavalry, are at the Astor House.

Hon. E. B. Washburn, of Illinois; Hon. A. L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Hon. E. H. Rollins, of New-Hampshire; Hon. E. Bell, of Ohio; Dr. Burnham, of Lowell; Hon. T. T. Davis, of Syracuse; J. W. Tinkham, of the U. S. Navy; Capt. Stone, of the steamer *Arabia* and G. A. Prince, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. C. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse; Hon. John Stuart and J. C. Camp, of Ohio; C. W. Baldwin and family, of San Francisco; Major W. Z. Lathrop and Capt. T. A. Meachler, of the First Missouri Light Artillery; J. T. Field and lady, of Boston; Dr. Adams, of New-York; and W. Gravenhorst, of Bremen, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Senator Benjamin Hole, of California; Capt. Geo. D. Ruggles, of the U. S. Army; and Henry Tiffany and George Tiffany, of Baltimore, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. Cuyler Van Veechten, of Albany; Col. H. M. Day, of Chicago; Col. Geo. Andrews and Col. Beale, of the U. S. Army; W. Stark, of New-Hampshire; Col. Mathewson, of Washington, and C. G. Hall, of Oregon, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Geo. Scmaale, of Pennsylvania, and P. P. G. Hull and lady, of the Lower Potomac, are at the Everett House.

Navy the English Hate Hugging.

From the London Punch.

There is something, after all, in being an Englishman. Mr. John Bull can now go to France, Belgium, Holland, (and Denmark and Sweden will very shortly follow,) without being called upon to produce his passport. There is no countryman in the world who can make a similar boast. It is true we pay a heavy income-tax, but then we have the option of going to other countries, and no impediments are thrown in our way. We have all ourselves of the privilege pretty often, but then it is always with renewed pleasure that we come back to the old country again. England is the freest country in the world; the freest to come to, the freest to go from, and the freest to live in; and the worst we wish other countries for them to be as free we are. We have bragging, and that is the reason we never brag. The sun in shining does not brag about it, nor do we; we simply are the greatest people in the world because we cannot help it.

☞ The people of the Church of the Ascension give the children of the Five Points House of Industry their usual Christmas dinner to-day at 2 o'clock.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CHRISTMAS.—The approach of Christmas has brought with it all the usual preparations for the due observance of all such occasions; and, to judge from the number of purchasers hovering about the different bazaars

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3202. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Nature of the British Demands Upon Our Government.

A Reported Extraordinary Cabinet Session.

Probable Decision to Give Up Mason and Slidell, with Conditions.

The Question of the Right of Search to be Permanently Settled.

No Interference in Behalf of the Rebellion.

The Proposed Line of Submarine Military Telegraph.

Letter from Cyrus W. Field to Gen. McClellan.

A Quiet Christmas Day at the Capital.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

THE DEMANDS OF GREAT BRITAIN—PROBABLE ANSWER OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

The Cabinet is alleged to have had a special and extraordinary session to-day, to consider the demands of Lord LYONS in behalf of the British Government in the *Trent* affair. These demands are said to be an apology, and the restitution of MASON and SLIDELL to British custody. It is understood that our Government is ready to disavow the act of Capt. WILKES, and to deliver up MASON and SLIDELL, if that be the only means of purchasing peace with England; but, as a condition of this disavowal and restitution, it is said that our Government will require Great Britain to concede this as a definite statement of the question in regard to the right of search at sea, and also that no interference shall be made by the British Government at any time, in behalf of the rebellion now in progress against the United States Government. Unless these two points are secured, it is not believed that the American people would sustain the Administration in the surrender of the rebel Commissioners.

GEN. SCOTT.

The arrival here of Gen. SCOTT is looked for with much interest.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

There has been a general observance of Christmas day, all secular business being suspended. The street crossings were guarded by a few mounted and foot soldiers, to be ready to suppress any disturbance, the city being visited by hundreds of volunteers, some of whom were arrested by the Provost Guard for being absent from their camps without leave. All the drinking saloons are closed to-night, which may account for the prevalent good order.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S HEALTH.

Gen. McCLELLAN'S health is improving, and to-day he was enabled to attend to his business in his room. Gen. McCALL'S report was read to him as he sat up in bed, but it has not been placed in reach of the Press. An order of publication will be made in a few days.

WINTER QUARTERS.

No order has yet been given in relation to Winter quarters for any portion of the army of the Potomac. Most of the regiments, however, have made preparations voluntarily, for present comfort, by constructing additions to their tents from such materials as are at hand, and are so well guarded against the weather that they could remain in their quarters all Winter without great inconvenience or injurious exposure.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Information from Williamsport represents all quiet in that vicinity.

The report is confirmed that the main body of JACKSON'S force has retired to Martinsburgh, and probably to Winchester, leaving on the Virginia neck, opposite Williamsport, a small body of troops, while others are performing picket duty above and below that point, not in all over 2000 men.

Early Monday morning a man who emerged from the ruins of COLSTON'S mills with a firebrand in his hand, having been seen making his way to the cribwork of Dam No. 5, evidently to destroy the woodwork, was shot down by a sentinel belonging to Col. KENLEY'S command, on the Maryland side. Col. KENLEY'S regiment now guards the Potomac from Dam No. 5 to Hancock, connecting with Gen. KELLEY'S pickets at the latter place.

THE MILITARY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD'S plan for establishing telegraphic communication between the seat of Government and the different naval and military stations on the Southern coast, and which was noticed a few days since in the TIMES, has received the cordial approval of Gen. McCLELLAN, who earnestly advises its being carried into execution by the Government. It is understood that the President and Cabinet fully approve of the measure, and the enterprise will be commenced at an early day. To bring Fortress Monroe and Newport's News in telegraphic communication with Washington less than thirty miles of submarine cable are needed, and this part of the line will be completed at an early day.

The submarine cables which have been recently laid in Europe have been completely successful.

I subjoin the routes, with the length of the cables:

From England to Holland, 140 miles.
From England to Hanover, 360 miles.
From England to Denmark, 480 miles.
From France to Algiers, 500 miles.
From Malta to Alexandria, 1,300 miles.

The following letter fully explains the plan, and the extent to which the system is proposed to be extended:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in Gen. WILLIAMS' letter of the 6th inst., in answer to mine of the 4th, and the verbal communication received from you through our mutual friends, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, Esq., and Capt. FOX, I submit the following suggestions for the consideration of the Government:

Assuming that there can be no question as to the great advantages to be derived by the War and Navy Departments, and in fact the whole Government, from the establishment of direct telegraphic communication between the seat of Government and the principal military and naval stations which the Government may have on our Southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts, I would most respectfully recommend:

1. That the land line of telegraph be extended from its present terminus in Delaware, through Accomac and Northampton Counties, in Virginia, to a point on the coast, near Cape Charles.

	Miles.
2. That a submarine cable be laid from said point to Fortress Monroe	20¼
3. That Newport's News and Fortress Monroe be connected by a submarine cable	6¾
Total to Fortress Monroe and Newport's News	27

Thus by the completion of this short land line, and the use of only 27 miles of submarine cable, direct communication would be established between Washington and Fortress Monroe, and Newport's News.

Or if there be any doubt about the Government being able to maintain the land line, through Accomac and Northampton Counties in Virginia, a cable can be laid from Fortress Monroe and Newport's News to Annapolis, or any other point desired, on the West coast of the Chesapeake Bay near Washington.

4. That a cable be laid from Fortress Monroe to Fort Clark at Hatteras Inlet	152
Total to Hatteras Inlet	179
5. That Fort Clark at Hatteras Inlet, be connected with Fort Beauregard at Bay Point, Port Royal Entrance	352
Total to Port Royal	531
6. That Fort Beauregard and Fort Walker, at Hilton Head, be connected by a cable	2¾
7. That the southern point of Hilton Head Island be connected with Tybee Island, at the entrance to Savannah, Ga. (This opposite ends of Hilton Head Island can be connected by a short land line)	6
Total to Tybee Island	539¾

Or instead of connecting the opposite ends of Hilton Head Island by a land line, a cable can be laid direct from the fort on Hilton Head to Tybee Island.

8. That a cable be laid from Tybee Island to Fernandina, Florida	97
Total to Fernandina	636¾

From Fernandina across Florida to Cedar Keys there is a railroad and a good land line of telegraph in operation.

9. That a cable be laid from Cedar Keys to Fort Pickens	271
Total to Fort Pickens	907¾
10. That a cable be laid from Fort Pickens to Ship Island	102
Total to Ship Island	1,009¾

Should Government desire it to be done at any time, branch lines to connect with the main line can be laid.

From Ship Island to Galveston, Texas	432
From Cedar Keys to Key West	329
From Key West to Tortugas	72

Or to any other points on the coast, with which it may be desirable to have telegraphic communication.

A careful examination of the charts of the above proposed routes, will show that nature has interposed no obstacle to the successful prosecution of this enterprise.

The cable throughout the route may, and should be, laid in deep water, beyond the reach of accidental or intentional injury.

In relation to the cost of laying a submarine cable, as above proposed, I would say that it will depend in a great measure upon the price of gutta percha in England at the time the cable shall be ordered, and also upon whether the Government shall desire this line established for merely a temporary purpose, or as a permanent means of communication with its military and naval stations on the route indicated.

Submarine cable may possibly be obtained as low as $100 per mile, and from that sum up to perhaps $1,000, depending upon the quality, quantity and price of material used, the perfection of the workmanship, and whether designed for a temporary or permanent purpose.

I would strongly recommend that for the proposed line, the Government procure a good and permanent cable, such as I ordered in England in 1856 for the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, which was successfully laid in July of that year across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, and which, for years, has not for a moment failed to work perfectly, without the expense of a single cent for repairs.

This cable cost about one hundred pounds sterling per mile in England.

The cost of establishing the proposed line would be, beside the price paid the manufacturer for the cable, the freight out from England, and the expense of laying.

The rate of expense per mile for laying it would be very much less for a long than for a short line, as the expense of a steamer across the Atlantic, with the cable, and machinery ready for laying it, would be nearly the same in both cases.

The French Government has recently had a cable laid across the Mediterranean, from Toulon to Algiers, a distance of over five hundred miles; and the English Government one from Malta to Alexandria, a distance, by the route pursued, of over thirteen hundred miles, and both are working with entire success.

With these lines established, and a dispatch-vessel running between Key West and Havana, the Government would be kept constantly advised not only of the movements of its own forces, but also of those of the rebels, on the coast, and their vessels in the West Indies; and should the *Nashville*, the *Sumter*, or any other piratical craft, appear in those waters, it would be at once known here. But it cannot be necessary for me to refer to individual instances to illustrate the advantages to the Government at all times of such a means of communication, and especially during the existence of the war for the suppression of the present wicked rebellion, as its importance is too obvious to require it.

A single message may be of more value to the Government than the entire cost of the line proposed. With much respect, I remain,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

To Gen. GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Commander-in-Chief United States Army, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—As bearing upon the question as to the time required to make and lay a cable as I have suggested, I would state that the Atlantic Cable was manufactured at the rate of about twenty miles per day, and was laid across the Atlantic—a distance of about 1,900 statute miles—in less than seven days from the time we commenced in mid-ocean.

Possessing such a line, the Government would be saved the expense of dispatch-boats to convey intelligence; and, when peace is restored, with short branches extending from the main line to New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, and other principal Southern ports, it would be very valuable for commercial purposes, and could undoubtedly be disposed of for a large sum, should Government then be willing to allow it to pass into other hands.

Major Gen. McCLELLAN indorses this letter as follows:

"I most fully concur in the importance of the submarine telegraph proposed by Mr. FIELD; and earnestly urge that his plan may be adopted, and he authorized to have the plan carried into execution."

Very respectfully,
(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

On Monday, by motion of Mr. SIMMONS, a Committee of three was directed to be appointed by the Chair, to inquire into the expediency and practicability of connecting some of our military and naval stations on the coast by means of submarine cables, and to report to the Senate by bill or otherwise.

The Vice-President has appointed Mr. SIMMONS, of the Committee on Finance; Mr. SHERMAN, of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and Mr. LATHAM, of the Committee on Military Affairs, the said Committee. One of them is from the East or Atlantic coast, another from the centre, the third from the Pacific coast. The Committee is regarded as one of the best that could be appointed.

NAVY RECRUITING OFFICES.

The Secretary of the Navy has given public notice of the opening of recruiting offices for the navy at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New-Bedford, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The traveling expenses of recruits from their residences to the rendezvous are allowed by the Government, and an outfit valued at $31 27, furnished on board and charged for. Three months' advance to seamen, and two months' advance to landsmen is allowed.

THE MILEAGE QUESTION.

A number of members of Congress have been importuning for the payment of mileage for the present session. Their demands have thus far been refused by Secretary CHASE and Gen. SPINNER, the United States Treasurer.

By the act of Aug. 16, 1856, it is provided that the compensation of Senators, members and delegates shall be $6,000 for each Congress and mileage as now provided by law, for two sessions only. The first mileage due was drawn at the extra session. It is now claimed, that under a joint resolution, passed Dec. 23, 1857, in which it is provided that "in the first day of the second, or any subsequent session, the members shall receive mileage as now allowed by law," members are entitled to mileage for each session, though it is provided that it shall be received "as now provided by law," and the law of 1856 provides that the mileage shall be received for two sessions only." The demand was made on the certificate of the Speaker that the amount was due, and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, in pressing his claim, produced a clause in an act passed in 1851, when the pay of members was $8 per day, and by which it is enacted that the certificates of the Speaker shall be conclusive upon all officers of the Government. As an appropriate sequel to this pettifogging, it turned out that the Speaker's certificates are signed in blank, and that Mr. GROW disavows the attempt to gat around the law.

THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.

Prominent members of Congress are considering a new proposition for the solution of the "contraband" question, in order to avoid the expense of supporting crowds of slavas in idleness, and furnish the American mills with cotton. They take the ground that the Indian Territory west of Louisiana and Arkansas was ceded to the United States by treaty, and on certain conditions. Without provocation they have violated the treaties and "levied war" on the United States, thus rendering the treaties null and void. The countries thus reverting to the Government embraces the valleys of the Red, Arkausas and other rivers, and contains about 20,000,000 of acres of cotton land, of unsurpassed tertility, capable of producing about 15,000,000 of bales of cotton per annum.

It is proposed to apply the principle of BANTON'S "Florida Armed Occupation Act," and send all "contrabande" to this territory and appreutice them to the settlers upon these cottou lands, leaving the question of their final disposition to be settled by Congress at the close of the war. All contrabands, as fast as they come into camp, to be promptly forwarded thither.

The country is approached from St. Louis, through Springfield, a distance of 300 miles. The remainder of the railroad from Rolla through Springfield to Fort Smith, can be completed in twelve months. It is said that the plantations of the Choctaws and Chickasaws alone could fully supply the American mills, even the first year of the experiment.

RIFLES FOR BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

The Secretary of War has ordered for Col. BERDAN'S Brigade the "Spences Magazine Rifle." This gun fires eight times without charging, and can be recharged and ready for eight additional rounds in almost the same time that the ordinary musket can be loaded once. In appearance it is not unlike the "Sharpe Rifle." There is not the least leakage of gas, and all the parts work freely. Neither caps or primers are required, the detoneting powder being in a medal cartridge with the powder end hall. This rifle has been tested by Col. BERDAN and the Ordnance Board. These expensive weapons will not be given to any other corps. It is understood that the order was made at Gen. McCLELLAN'S personal request.

Capt. GAOVER, of the Tenth Infantry United States Army, some time ago appointed by Col. BERDAN Colonel of his First Regiment of Sharpshooters, has just arrived from New-Mexico, and will report at once for duty.

SICKNESS IN THE CAMPS.

By careful examination it has been ascertained, beyond doubt, that nine-tenths of all the sickness in in camps caused by sleeping upon the ground; and the neglect being susceptible of improvement causes much dissatisfaction among the soldiers.

REBEL PRIVATEERS.

The Government has no information upon which to base a belief that more than two rebel privateers are now on the seas. One is the steamer *Sumter*, and the other the schooner *Sally*; and the existence of the latter is very problematical.

CONGRESSMAN ELY AT RICHMOND.

An eminent gentleman of this city received yesterday a letter from Mr. ENMUND TAYLOR, who was captured at the battle of Bull Run, where he went as a spectator, and is now a prisoner in Richmond jail. He is brother of the late Col. TAYLOR, of Ohio. For the past four months he has been in the same cell with Congressman ELY; and thus writes of that gentleman:

"My intimate acquaintance with Mr. ELY fully justifies me in saying to you that he deserves the early exertions of his own Government in his behalf. His generous offer to advance five thousand dollars out of his own private means to clothe the unfortunate destitute prisoners here, seems to me, calls loudly for the interposition of the National Executive. Independently of this noble offer of Mr. ELY, he has conducted himself towards his unfortunate countrymen in every possible way, by the distribution of his, at present, limited means for the amelioration of their distresses, so as to elicit their warmest gratitude. In speaking thus of Mr. ELY I not only give utterance to my own candid sentiments, but I hazard nothing in saying that they meet with a hearty and unqualified response from all his unfortunate companions."

WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON.

The test of WIARD'S steel rifled cannon, at the Arsenal on Tuesday, proved them to be the most accurate shooting guns ever tried there.

A DINNER.

A splendid dinner was given to-night by Col. HAVELOCK to his associates on Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff.

INGENUITY OF A REBEL SWINDLER.

PARKER H. FRENCH, the swindler, who was BILLY WALKER'S Minister to the United States, and who is now in Fort Warren on a charge of treason, exhibited great ingenuity in his schemes. Starting with a certificate of church membership in Philadelphia, he obtained an *entrée* into the religious circles of other cities, where, by his representations of wealth, his loud professions of loyalty, and his liberal subscriptions to sustain the cause of the Union, he obtained the confidence of influential circles, who were familiar with the disposition of our troops, their numbers and the general plans of the war. When the time came for the payment of his subscription he was elsewhere. His *aliases* were Carlisle Murray, Charles Marcy and Christopher Monroe, each for different cities, and the initials C. M. attached to dispatches and letters directed to leading men, deceived others as to his real character. Letters have been received by Northern men engaged in forwarding the interests of the Government, from FRENCH, under one or the other of his *aliases*, asking in what way he could use his means to help the Government, and they, gladdened by his disinterested patriotism, would reply, stating various plans and confiding to him important secrets. He did some swindling in a small way, by collecting subscriptions for sick and disabled soldiers and their families, by which he kept himself in spending money. He had lists of wealthy men in different cities upon whom to call, with significant words written opposite their names—as "religious," "Abolitionist," "Union," &c.—showing a knowledge, on his part, of their peculiar hobbies, and, as it was important that he should stand well with both sides, he had in his possession a certificate signed by the Georgetown (S. C.) Vigilance Committee, which stated that he was a trustworthy Southern-rights man, in whom they placed implicit confidence. These are but samples of his ingenious devices.

SICK OF THE REBEL SERVICE.

On one of the recent visits of our flags of truce from Fortress Monroe, Rev. Dr. BALDWIN, of Troy, had a conversation with a rebel Virginia Captain, in which he asked of the Captain why it was that he remained in rebellion—that Virginia was sure to be in the Union within six weeks. The Captain replied that he was ready for the change, that he was sick of the service and the war.

LIQUOR AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

Men are daily arrested—many of them sutlers—while conveying liquor to our soldiers.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION FRAUDS.

J. O. TOBIAS, Esq., Commissioner appointed by the Philadelphia Courts to investigate alleged election frauds among the troops from that city, reports that he has obtained evidence that three companies returned as voting, did not vote. This changes the result in the cases of three councilmen, thereby giving the majority in the councils to the Democrats.

JACKSON'S CLOTHES FOUND.

The clothes of JACKSON, the murderer of ELLSWORTH, were found last week in the house of Ex-Senator THOMAS, in Alexandria.

APPOINTMENTS.

Admiral ZERMAN, who was recently in Maj-Gen. FREMONT'S staff, and accompanied him on his march to Springfield, Mo., has been appointed Inspector General of the first Division of the Department of the West, his commission dating Nov. 1. ZERMAN is a native of the Island of Corsica, has spent his life in the profession of arms, serving—among other places—in Mexico, and more recently under GARABALDI in Italy.

Col. THOMAS TURNER, of Illinois, acting Major-General, commanding HUNTER'S Division, was on the 18th inst. appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers.

FRAUDS IN WISCONSIN.

I am informed that the Van Wyck Committee are to make a supplementary report, in which charges are made of frauds in the transportation of the Wisconsin troops, and in which some of the Colonels are implicated.

CHANGES IN ARMY UNIFORMS.

A general order is to be issued making important changes in the uniforms of our troops. Sky blue cloth is to be substituted for dark blue for the pants of officers and privates of the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry arms of service. In place of light blue welts and stripes now used, dark blue is to be substituted, and infantry and artillery officers are permitted to wear a sky blue cavalry overcoat, the peculiarity of which is a large cape. This change is made as a measure of economy, as the saving in the cost of indigo by it is three-quarters of a million of dollars.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Extracts from Rebel Papers—The Movements in Kentucky—Attempted Bridge Burning in Georgia, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 24, *via* BALTIMORE, 25th.

The steam-transport *Ericsson* sailed for New-York early this morning.

A flag of truce sent out yesterday afternoon did not return till evening, on account of the high wind. Thirty-two passengers were brought down from Norfolk, most of them ladies and children.

We take the following news from yesterday's papers:

"A dispatch, dated Nashville, 22d inst., announces that 9,000 Federals have crossed Green River, and are marching to Hopkinsville. The Confederate force there is 3,500, but reinforcements are on their way from Clarksville.

Passengers from Bowling Green say that 17,000 Federals crossed Green River on Friday.

It is supposed that Bowling Green will be advanced upon from three sides simultaneously with a force of 60,000 men, and that a decisive battle will be fought there.

A dispatch from Savannah says that seven old whalers of the Stone fleet were sunk in the Charleston channel on Friday last.

The Tennessee Legislature adjourned on the 21st inst. to the 20th of January.

The resolutions in relation to the secession of Maryland to the Southern Confederacy have been modified by the Confederate Congress, so as to declare that no peace ought to be concluded with the United States which does not insure to Maryland an opportunity of forming a part of the Confederacy.

A private dispatch received at Richmond on Sunday, says that the steamer *Gordon* has run the blockade into one of the Southern ports, with a cargo reported to consist of coffee, salt and West India fruits.

One hundred and seventy-five Federal prisoners were expected to leave Richmoud on Monday, for Salisbury, N. C., and another party some time during the week.

The Richmond *Examiner* admits that the battle of Drainesville was no inconsiderable disaster.

The Virginia Legislature has adjourned to the 6th of January.

The Rome (Gen.) *Southerner* says that an attempt was made on the 16th inst. to burn the State Railroad bridge over Petis Creek. The incendiary, however, was caught, tried and sentenced to be hung.

All the Charlestou Insurance Companies, except the Elmore, have gone into liquidation.

In Richmond, Exchange on New-York is at 6@6¼ ₱ cent. Silver is selling at 25 ₱ cent., and Gold at 35 ₱ cent. premium. Sales of Confederate Bonds of the fifteen million loan issue were being made at ninety-nine."

The rebels crossed New-Market bridge this morning and burnt a house.

A dispatch was received at headquarters this afternoon announcing that a skirmish was going on between our troops and the rebels, but it was subsequently contradicted.

The Twentieth New-York Regiment, however, was sent out immediately and firing has been heard here since, but it is thought no fighting has taken place.

INTERESTING FROM NASSAU, N. P.

CONTRABAND TRADE WITH THE SOUTHERN PORTS.

From Capt. BAIN, late of brig *Forest City*, who came passenger from Nassau, N. P., we have advices from Nassau to Dec. 11. The schooner *Prince of Wales*, from Charlestou, with cotton, arrived on the 7th, (since captured); also, sloop *Noank*, with rice; steamer *Isabel*, on the 8th, with cotton; steamer *Gordon*, on the 9th, with cottou; also, the steamer *Gladiator*, from Liverpool, with firearms and ammunition—all of which vessels were warmly welcomed. They came in flying the secession flag. It was rumored that the authorities would not allow the *Gladiator* to land her firearms.

A full rigged brig, from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt, also arrived. The Captain came into Nassau for a pilot to assist him to run the blockade. The *Lady Adger*, also arrived from Philadelphia. The schooner *Caleb Stetson*, ROBINSON, and schooner *E. W. Perry*, ADAMS, from Philadelphia, coal loaded, arrived, but would not be allowed to land cargo for war purposes, and they were obliged to lay off the port.

On the 11th, an American steamer arrived off the bar. She was supposed to be a gunboat. Also, a ship, flying British colors; but report said she was the *Eliza Benzil*, from Havana, coming to Nassau for cotton. There was also in port barkantine *Marianna*, (?) Capt. SMITH, from St. Thomas, for London.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States transport schooners *M. W. Smith*, *W. H. Smith*, *Mott Bedell* and *Francis Satterly*, lying at the Government Dock foot of Murray-street, are now loading stores for Locust Point. They will carry on an average about 250 tons each.

The United States steam transport *Curlew*, lying at Pier No. 9, North River, is also loading for Locust Point. Her cargo consists of provisions, gun-carriages and military clothing. She will sail to-day.

SAILING OF THE STORESHIP RELEASE.

UNITED STATES STORESHIP RELEASE,
BOSTON BAY, Mouday, Dec. 23, 1861.

The United States storeship *Release*, after having filled with stores, sailed to-day for Port Royal with stores for the fleet. Her officers are: Lieutenant-Commanding, Daniel P. Upton, of Boston; Acting Masters, John P. Goodmanson, of New-York, Samuel Teaton, of New-Hampshire, Wm. G. Nutting, of Salem, Mass.; Assistant Paymaster, Benj. F. Camp, of New-York; Assistant Surgeon, A. D. Markley, of Pennsylvania; Paymaster's Clerk, Charles T. Flost, of New-York. She anchored in Nantucket Roads over night, but proceeded the next morning to sea, a heavy gale blowing from the Northwest.

THE SUNKEN FLEET.

The Main Channel to Charleston Harbor Destroyed.

Sixteen of the Stone Fleet Sunk Across It.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE EXPEDITION

HOW THE WORK WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

THE HULKS SUNK CHECKERWISE.

The Charlestonians Taking Observations at a Distance.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STEAMSHIP CAHAWBA, OFF CHARLESTON,
Saturday, Dec. 21, 1861.

The main channel of approach to Charleston harbor has been destroyed. Sixteen stone-filled hulks, placed checkerwise across the passage, in the deepest water, just at the inner and outer edges of the bar, are the mediums through which this righteous retribution has been measured ent. Thus another strong blow has fallen upon the headstrong people of South Carolina, the effect of which must be more humiliating than any they have yet received. They have no means of resenting it, and their haughty rebellious spirits must fret and chafe beneath the weight of the heavy hand which has been laid upon them.

The vessels which have been sunk left Port Royal last Tuesday, under the direction of Fleet Capt. CHARLES H. DAVIS, of the *Wabash*. They were nearly all condemned whalers—some of them sixty and seventy years of age—the queerest, quaintest specimens of ship-building afloat. Lazily, one by one, under the influence of a strong ebb-tide, these antiquated craft dropped out toward the bar, each anchoring where she happened to be when the flood-tide set in. The steam transports *Cahawba*, *Philadelphia* and *Ericsson* were detailed to accompany the expedition, and the steam frigate *Mohican*, and gunboats *Pocahontas* and *Ottawa* were appointed to convoy it.

Capt. DAVIS selected the *Cahawba*, Capt. BAKER, as his flag ship, and permitted those who had any claim to be present during the contemplated operations, to be on board his vessel. Your correspondent was fortunate enough to be included in that category, and my observations must therefore be accepted as having been made from her deck.

Leaving our anchorage at 2 o'clock, our first care, in conjunction with the *Philadelphia*, the naval tugboats *Mercury* and *O. M. Pettit*, and the gunboats, was to concentrate the straggling Stone Fleet without the bar, that we might be prepared for early departure. The work was laborious, and night had overtaken us ere its completion; but I cannot dismiss the day without mentioning some of its incidents.

The weather was delightful. A soft breeze from the northwest agreeably tempered the heat of the sun, but would have had no more influence in pushing the bluff whalemen through an opposing tide than a breath from human lungs. The sky was belted around the horizon by an exquisite purple haze; and the water, far and near, presented a busy scene, as the many steamers passed and repassed with their tows. Adding to the picturesqueness of the scene were the tents and store-houses on the distant shore, and the fleet of transports and naval vessels at anchor in the inner roadstead, among which the grim outlines of the *Wabash* loomed mightily preëminent. And the sunset, too, was splendid. He passed out of sight, looking like a huge fire-balloon, sinking into an amber-colored ocean, and soon afterward the full moon rose in rival redness directly opposite the point at which he had disappeared.

A shade of pathos, however, cast a subduing tint over this charming picture. Who could help feeling melancholy at the reflection that the poor old vessels, which had traversed so many thousands of miles of ocean, safely carrying human beings amid Pacific calms and Arctic colds through long years of dreary, tedious whaling voyages, were to be relentlessly destroyed? How venerable the doomed things now appeared! Short, broad, square-sterned, bluff-bowed—rigged as snips and barks—yet not one of them larger than the ordinary schooners of the present day. Spars strangely tall and tapering like whip-handles. Sides weather-stained, and painted in imitation of ports, some of them sheathed with pine planks to prevent leakage which could not be prevented by caulking because of the rottenness of the original wood. Queer old tubs, with queer fittings up, and quaint names set in elaborate beds of quaint carved work. Yet many of these fossil vessels were celebrated in their time. The fortunes of the Tahers the Howlends, the Sims', Swifts, Coffins, Starbucks' and many other New-England families have been created from their voyages. Some of them have been known as "lucky ships," and as such, old whalemen have cherished them, patching and repairing the hulls until scarce a plank or timber of the original vessel remained. Each of them has a history, and thousands of reasons suggest themselves why the worn-out hulks, still accounted seaworthy enough to voyage hither from New-Bedford, New-London, Providence and Nantucket, should be saved the fate in store for them.

But away with sentiment. The old vessels are to be destroyed in the performance of a patriotic duty, and even when they are gone, their usefulness survives.

Here are the names of our squadron:

Aroher,	Maria Theresa,
American,	Robin Hood,
Courier,	Herald,
Rebecca,	Teuedos,
Sime,	Leonidas,
Richmond,	William Lee,
Kensington,	Fortune,
Potomac,	Amazon.

Coming out of Port Royal, it was amusing to hear the excuses of the "skippers," when they were told to get under weigh. Master GEORGE H. BRADBURY, of the United States steamer *Susquehannah*, better known in New-York as having commanded the *David Brown*, *N. B. Palmer*, and other first-class clippers, who had been detached to assist Capt. DAVIS, because of his especial fitness for the duty, did all the hailing and gave the orders.

Some very interesting replies were given. One Captain said that his main-rigging was all gone; another that his rudder was not safe; a third that he had to keep "milking" (pumping) constantly; and all wanted to be towed to the point of destination. Whether the Captains were frightened at the notion of going to Charleston, or considered their vessels unseaworthy, it is certain that none would have hesitated in going ashore rather than to retain the honor of commanding for another hour.

A rather unpleasant circumstance happened while we were engaged in towing the vessels to the anchorage outside the bar. It was growing late, and Capt. DAVIS being desirous to get the ships together before dark, requested Mr. BRADBURY to hail the steamer *Daniel Webster*, which was coming out of the harbor, and ask the captain to take one of the ships out with him. The favor was courteously asked, but greatly to the astonishment of everybody, Capt. JOHNSON, in reply, hallowed out, "I'll see you d—d first! I'm going to New-York." After a pause he added, "Anything I can do for you there?" He was, of course answered in the negative. It is to be hoped that such impolite captains are rare.

On Wednesday morning the fleet made an early start for Charleston. The wind was light but favorable, and the vessels, under full sail, presented a beautiful appearance, which, as a spectacle at sea, was scarcely inferior to that of the great expedition. Here the graceful outlines of square rigged vessels under canvas, were substituted for the angular stiffness of steamships. The *Cahawba* took the *Tenedos* and another ship in tow, the *Philadelphia* two others, and the *Ericsson* burdened herself with three. The rest followed with the *Pocahontas* and *Mohican* bringing up the rear. This order was not long retained, however, for the steamers by no possibility could "slow down" to the sailer's pace of some of the whalers, and left them to get along as best they might.

Nothing specially interesting marked the trip up. The *Cahawba* was the first vessel to sight Charleston light, and the vessels of the blockading fleet. The gunboats were with us, and the *Philadelphia*, with her tow, a few miles behind. We anchored at the edge of the bar about 5 o'clock, and for the first time my eyes looked upon Fort Sumter, whose massive outlines seemed magnified indefinitely by the hazy atmosphere.

Soon the *Philadelphia* came up, and a boat from her dropped alongside of our vessel. The steamer had been sent with the expedition for the purpose of taking North a portion of the crews of the sunken vessels, and the *Ericsson* accompanied us with the same object. Finding that his coal would not hold out more than three days, the captain of the *Philadelphia* requested that he might be allowed to go directly on, and Capt. DAVIS accorded the permission, knowing that the *Ericsson* could furnish accommodations for the crews. For some unexplained reason, however, the *Ericsson* did not stop here. She left her tows, and went on during the night without being courteous enough even to make a report to Capt. DAVIS of her arrival. In consequence of these circumstances, the *Cahawba* had to receive all these passengers, 221 in number, and carry them back to Port Royal. Capt. BAKER was not displeased at this unexpected call upon his hospitality. Thanks to his well-stocked storerooms, he could entertain handsomely, and beyond a temporary inconvenience, no harm has resulted.

On Wednesday night, soundings were taken by Mr. BRADBURY, assisted by Mr. JOHN W. GODFREY, one of the Government pilots at Port Royal, who is familiar with every sand knoll and bar in these waters, for the purpose of ascertaining the precise locations in which to sink the vessels. It was then discovered that the rebels had shifted the channel buoys, probably under the apprehension of a naval attack.

On Thursday morning, the light-house, which had loomed vastly through the haze the evening before, was not to be seen; but a look through our glasses showed us its ruins on the ground. The fact explained a loud explosion which had been heard inshore soon after dark.

Supposing that our whalers were first-class frigates come to bombard the city, the rebels had blown the light-house up, that the bearings of the channel might be lost. The trick hurt nobody except themselves, but after all, light houses henceforth will be useless establishments at Charleston.

At 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the channel had been buoyed, and the old *Tenedos* was soon afterward towed to her final moorings. The position chosen for her was at the northeastern edge of the passage, and she grounded where there is eighteen feet of water at high tide. Probably she is anchored as firmly as her island namesake of the Ægean Sea. The *Leonidas* was next sunk, in the same depth of water, an eighth of a mile distant from the other. These two vessels formed the right and left flanks of the barricading column, and the remaining fourteen settled comfortably down between them.

The wrecks are not ranged in a straight line across the channel. That arrangement might prove an effective blockade for a time, but not permanently. The theory of Capt. DAVIS was, that the inland waters about Charleston must have a channel to the sea, and if the usual one were artificially closed, another would naturally form. His scientific mind devised another plan. The hulks are placed in three lines, checkerwise. This arrangement not only does not prevent the passage of the water, but forms a series of shoals, around which the tide will whirl and eddy, making an intricate labyrinth which no vessel could navigate.

The vessels were not all scuttled until Friday morning, as it was necessary to work at full tide. They looked desolate enough, as they lay upon their bilges, masts and rigging still standing, some listed to port and others to starboard, all presenting a confused appearance, comparable to nothing but a fleet at anchor and left aground by the tide. The *Pocahontas* and *Ottawa* rendered excellent service in drawing the vessels to their positions. They are as manageable as the pigmiest tug. A very brilliant manœuvre was performed with the former vessel by Mr. BRADBURY. Only one vessel, the *Archer*, remained, and to place her in the gap Mr. BRADBURY found it necessary to run the *Pocahontas* into the tortuous passages between the hulks, whose inclined masts and projecting jibbooms looked forbidding. It was successfully done, though a moment's hesitation or the slightest error in judgment would have resulted in a collision. The fleet was filled with admiration at a feat which very few men and fewer vessels could have performed. All of these wrecks were prepared for quick scuttling before leaving the North. Nothing was required but to drive out a plug and the water rushed in with force enough to fill them in an hour.

The Charlestonians must have felt themselves chagrined beyond measure at the mischief which had been done them. The wrecks were sunk about two miles and a half from shore, in plain sight from the batteries on Morris Island, Forts Sumter and Moultrie, from the flagstaffs of which the rebel colors were visible. A small steamer also made several reconnoissances from behind Fort Sumter, where she would quickly retreat when our men-of-war moved as if to chase her. Realizing her helplessness, she did not give us a shot, though it has been usual for her to fire toward the blockading vessels at a much further distance than she ventured at now.

At low water on Friday the ships' crews returned to them and cut away their masts and rigging, in order that it might drift to sea; for it was no part of our plan that any of this property should fall into the hands of the rebels. It was a singular sight to see the big spars topple over with a crash and a creak as soon as the rigging was severed by a few blows of an axe. It would have driven a New-York junkman mad to have seen the quantity of valuable ropes, sails, blocks and iron work which were ruthlessly destroyed. The whale-boats and some of the best sails were all that could be saved. The *Robin Hood* was the last vessel sunk. She had been used as a storehouse for the valuables which were taken from the others. This ship hailed from New-London, Conn. Her owner must have been a waggish fellow. In utter violation of euphony, he had absurdly curtailed the fair proportions of this old forester's name to *R. Hood*, which stared in big, carved letters, painted to imitate gold, from each quarter of the vessel. One of these I secured, and shall probably send it to BARNUM, to serve the double purpose of a memento of the blockade and a specimen of quiet wit.

It is not often that persons are permitted to destroy valuable property, and feel at the same time that they are doing right. On this occasion, however, such a sentiment could be properly entertained, and from the energy which the jack-tars displayed in using their axes, I am inclined to think that they considered the privilege one to be thoroughly enjoyed. Smashing things was a luxury, and the inclination to indulge in it was gratified without stint. After everything that could be saved was taken from the *Robin Hood*, her rigging was cut and "frapped," or secured to the masts, in order to make an illumination and pyrotechnic display worthy of the successful issue of the expedition. She was fired early in the evening, and her burning afforded a novel and beautiful sight to most of those who witnessed it. The blockading squadron was especially entertained. Their lives are such a dull and tedious round of monotony that a far less magnificent spectacle would have afforded them a topic of conversation for a month.

The weather during the whole time consumed by the expedition was most favorable. Had it not been so the work could not have been performed. The undertaking was accomplished without an accident, and the entire arrangement reflects alike the greatest praise upon Captain DAVIS for the prudence and wisdom of his plans, and upon his able assistants for the masterly manner in which they were executed.

Commander GOLDSBOROUGH, of the *Flortida*, on the blockade, informed us that about two weeks ago

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Particulars of the Attack Upon Matamoras.

DISCONTENT AT THE PROSPECTS IN KENTUCKY.

GOV. BROWN, OF GEORGIA, IN TROUBLE.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, DECLARED UNTENABLE.

THE FIGHT AT MATAMORAS.

From the Brownsville (Texas) Flag, Nov. 21.

Gen. CARAVAJAL, as our readers will remember, appeared in front of Matamoras at the head of the State troops, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and the people of the town at once raised the black flag, with an inscription upon it that no communication would be held with the assailants. CARAVAJAL then pitched his camp at a farm about five miles from Matamoras, and set about perfecting his plan of attack, and drilling and arming his forces.

On Friday, Gen. GARCIA who was supposed to be in Tampico, suddenly marched into Matamoras at the head of a troop variously estimated at from 150 to 600 cavalry. His presence seemed to infuse confidence at once, for the population which was dying to this side of the river, at once set back to Matamoras, and the people in the city began fortifying the city in the most secure manner.

Barricades were built across the streets leading out of the main plaza, or public square, and forts were hastily thrown up at many places three or four squares from the main plaza.

In the meantime, the preliminary measures of communicating with the foreign Consuls, and of warning the foreign residents, were duly observed. In this connection, we understand that at one time, Gen. CARAVAJAL declared that he would not be responsible for the lives or properties of foreigners remaining in the town; but remonstrances made from our authorities, who were appealed to in the matter, produced an alteration in this respect, and foreigners were required to make signals to signify their property, and it would be respected.

These necessary details being consummated, on Wednesday morning the attack commenced, CARAVAJAL having moved his camp nearer to town. The attack was commenced with a cavalry charge upon the upper end of the city, in the neighborhood of the cemetery, the assaulting column being led by Commanders PENA, ALBERTE and MANER. Citizens of Brownsville who heard the assault state that it sounded as if three thousand muskets had exploded at once. In the midst of the terrible rattle of musketry the advancing column shouted with enthusiastic gusto, "VIVA PENA!" "VIVA TREVINO!" "VIVA CARAVAJAL!" The response of the citizens of Matamoras rolled back over the roar of battle, "VIVA GARCIA!" "VIVA CAPITULAN!" "Death to the Traitors!"

In the meantime the ferries leading from Brownsville to Matamoras were put under strict surveillance, and communication between the right and left bank of the Rio Grande could only be had by written passports from Lieut. Colonel BUCHEL, of Fort Brown, and from the authorities of Matamoras. Sentinels were stationed on the boats, and the line of communication was entirely broken, as the prudence of Lieut. Colonel BUCHEL dictated that but few of our citizens should be permitted to mingle in the unfortunate difficulty in progress among our neighbors.

The attacking force, according to the meagre details which we have been enabled to gather, made great way towards the main plaza, at the outset, driving the enemy before them up to within three squares of the public plaza. The time was then occupied until daylight in selecting positions and bringing up the reserves for the onset of the morning. However, there was a continuous roar of musketry all the time, the two parties having stationed skirmishers and observers at different points on the roofs of the houses.

Our people assembled in the greatest excitement, and in the largest multitudes on the river bank, straining their eyes out to catch a sight of the flashes of musketry, and bending their ears to hear the roar of fire-arms and the shooting of the different parties. Conjecture ran wild with the number of the warriors, with the intentions of the assailants, and the determination of the defenders. Parties took sides at once, and bets were offered and taken upon the defence and the assault.

As daylight broke upon the scene of conflict, hundreds of our citizens sought the tops of houses, lined the banks of the river, and raised themselves to the tops of trees, to catch a glance of the exciting tragedy being played to the shouting actors in our neighboring city.

Gen. CARAVAJAL, in his first entry into the city, hailed some of our citizens on the Texas side of the river, at Freeport, and informed them that he intended to take the town or die in the attempt—that he had an adequate force already in action, and that he had 1,400 fresh men in reserve. And to tell the truth, his force seemed interminable as it deployed through the by-paths into full view on the river bank.

The Rojos (CARAVAJAL's party,) commenced a forward movement at an early hour after daylight, and in a short time the force inside the city was completely surrounded, being hemmed in at the plaza. Barricades erected for the defence of the town were taken at the corner known as Albino Lopez's store, and also in front of the new theatre. We understand that a small piece of artillery was captured at the first mentioned barricade.

The fight continued with varied success from daylight till almost 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the cavalry force of Gen. GARCIA sallied forth and drove the assailants back towards the river. In this contest the defenders of the town presaged their sally by throwing a few bomb-shells into CARAVAJAL's quarters, opposite Freeport; and having created something of a confusion among the Rojos, they made the successful sally. The contestants approached so near the river that their death-dealing missiles fell upon our side of the stream, creating quite a stampede amongst the crowds assembled on the bank. The sally was short-lived, however, for the lines soon closed up again, and the Rojos were left masters of the situation, so far as the suburbs of the town were concerned.

The discharges of musketry were incessant during the day, but with cessations in their rapidity at different intervals. Both parties seemed to be deficient in artillery, as there were but few reports of cannon heard during the day.

Towards the close of the afternoon of yesterday, it is said that a mine was exploded in one of the streets, doing considerable damage to the Rojos. Immediately after, a large smoke was seen to rise from the town, which we believe to be the dwelling of YERDOR SOLIZ, which was fired by the Rojos for strategic reasons.

The consular flags are flying over the city in every direction, and among the number we may notice that of the United States. When our boys saw that, and when it was reported that a party, under CARAVAJAL, had raised it, we all felt like fighting; but Capt. DONNELSON rode down the river bank, and demanded an explanation from an officer on the Mexican side, who stated that it was the flag over the United States consular residence, and that it was recognized on the same ground that the Confederate flag was respected.

Judge BIGELOW, late on the afternoon of yesterday, obtained a passport and visited the camp of CARAVAJAL, where he was well received.

The light of the burning houses was visible on our side of the river late last night.

It is stated that considerable carnage has taken place on both sides, and that the Rojos have applied to Lieut.-Col. BUCHEL for privilege to bring their wounded on this side of the Rio Grande. Col. BUCHEL, Major GRAT, and other officers of Fort Brown, have acted with the greatest discretion during the continuance of the fight, and so far no bad blood has been stirred up on our side.

Both parties claim the chances of success at the hour of going to press.

GALVESTON UNTENABLE.

We learn from the Houston *Telegraph* of the 2d inst., that a council of war was held at Galveston on the Wednesday previous, the result of which has not definitely transpired. "It is rumored, however, that the conclusion arrived at, is that Galveston is untenable. In support of this rumor, the batteries on the beach have been removed, the powder and other munitions of war on the island have been taken to a place of greater security; a portion of the public records have been removed, and a building has been rented in this city to be used as a hospital, to which the sick in the Galveston hospital have been removed. So much for the action of the public authorities? Private parties are also migrating to a place of greater security, a number of whom came up to this city on the train Saturday. The Galveston *News* has rented an office in this city, and will soon remove here? All these things point to one direction, and leave but little room for doubt or conjecture. We must say that it is a little singular that our Galveston cotemporaries have not mentioned one word of these things. They must think to keep the enemy in ignorance by their silence, but experience has taught us that when a thing has become 'town talk,' the enemy find it out without the aid of newspapers. We believe in letting our people know what is transpiring affecting their interests, when the knowledge can serve them more than it will benefit the enemy, even at the risk of informing the enemy of it through our columns which in this instance we do not think at all likely."

KENTUCKY.

REPORTED ADVANCE OF THE NATIONAL FORCES.

From the Nashville Banner, Dec. 7.

Every report from Bowling Green seems to indicate a resolve to go into Winter quarters. To do this without a single effort towards the redemption of Kentucky, will be nothing more nor less than a downright disgrace to our arms. It will entirely destroy all confidence in Gen. JOHNSTON, and fatally impair his usefulness in the future. It will weaken, discourage, and prostrate utterly the noble schemes which inspire the brave men who are now rallying to the relief of a neighbor State, and blacken the fair hopes which we cherish for the release of a loved and honored sister from bondage. It will lose us Kentucky forever, and seriously endanger our own borders whenever the Spring campaign opens.

Can it be possible that Gen. JOHNSTON will so misapply his great trust?

We have heard some queer notions mentioned as reasons for this masterly inactivity. Among others equally absurd, it is alleged that a passive quietude on our part throughout the Winter months, will operate with annihilating power on the enemy, that it will discourage and demoralize them, and that before the new season their condition will be so rottee. as will offer an easy victory. God help the authors of such a theory. A more stupendous folly never originated in an old maid's pate, or arose over a grandmother's snuff-box. The very reverse is the case. The enemy is the party which can afford to wait. They are composed of men whose services are employed at a fair valuation. They enlist for pay, and so long as they receive their regular hire, a snug inactivity in camp or quarters is all the better for them.

In the name of common sense, how are we to demoralize the enemy by refusing to fight him? Truly, a new piece of philosophy under the sun.

He already holds four-fifths of Kentucky. Why should he advance? He certainly has a plausible excuse not to do so. Perhaps he is not ready yet for the conquest of Tenoessee. Very probably he is not yet sure of his foothold in Kentucky. There may be a hundred reasons for his holding back. There is not one for us, and we are losing time and missing chances every day that we hesitate and delay.

Will Gen. JOHNSTON advance? HUMPHREY MARSHALL is doing so, and with success. He is taking the wind clear out of his senior's sail. BRECKINRIDGE and BOONER are dying to help him. If Gen. JOHNSTON will not advance himself, can he not be induced to permit others to do so?

The people are clamoring for it. The Press all over the South are urging it. A soldier's reputation is involved in it. The public interests require it. Will Gen. JOHNSTON bind all these exigencies, hand and foot, and stand, glum and mute, and cold, and stark, like a frozen pump, until the Spring thaw?

We do not doubt that the convention which organized a provisional government for Kentucky based its action upon the expectation of a speedy advance. It must have been foreseen by the able men who composed that body that unless the jurisdiction of the system put into operation were extended, their work would inevitably prove a farce, and, in the end, turn out a failure. Their idea was, beyond a question, to expand their sphere with the progress of our army so as to include such a portion of their State as would give a show of reason and authority to all their acts.

If they had not anticipated a forward movement, and at least a chance to execute their purpose, we do not believe they would have attempted to usher a State Government into such an existence as it must eke out if Gen. JOHNSTON continues his mistaken procrastination.

At present, it is altogether a nominal affair. It extends merely along the border of Tennessee. It is pinned against the wall, like a butterfly in a laboratory, and, if it does not die of its wounds, will surely stifle before the Winter is out, from a confined, unwholesome atmosphere. If it have life and vigor, it must have room to grow in and air to breathe in. It must not be choked up within narrow military lines, with the camp fevars and measles, mud and rust of Winter quarters and cold weather.

Whence will it secure the wherewithal to keep body and soul together? Where will it find a revenue? How will it establish credit? What guarantees can it offer for the future? Who will trust it or obey it?

These are stubborn questions, and a great deal hangs upon the way they are answered.

But charity begins at home. So it does. The first duty, therefore, of Tennessee, as a measure of self-preservation, is to secure Kentucky as an ally and friend. The point is plain and self-evident.

The liberation of Kentucky is our whole aim. How have we fulfilled it? Have we made an effort to fulfill it? Not one, so far as we have seen. We have lagged and delayed until the veriest drones are growing impatient for some activity, as an evidence, at least, of some remaining life.

REBEL MOVEMENTS.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville *Union and American*, writing on the 10th, says:

"The war policy to be pursued by the Confederates occupying this portion of the State is an enigma, the solution of which cannot be easily arrived at. The latest movement but one, which has been made since the return of BRECKINRIDGE's brigade from Russellville, was that of Saturday last, when the same command moved from their old camping-ground to a woods distant about three miles from town, where trees are being felled, huts erected, and everything necessary for the establishment of comfortable winter quarters are being prepered.

Gen. HINDMAN's legion, together with two additional regiments detached from HARDEE's division were ordered to Green River yesterday, and will probably occupy the same position near Munfordsville as that held by the Kentucky brigade upon the advent of Confederate troops into the State over three months since. The public at large can as readily and with as much accuracy arrive at a probable conclusion of the meaning of two columns of a portion of the army moving in different directions, one evidently making arrangements for remaining here during the Winter, the other apparently the advance guard of a forward movement—as can any of the pretended wiseacres of this place.

Again another move was made last evening—the sending of Col. SCOTT's Louisiana Cavalry to Russellville, at which point they will undoubtedly remain during the Winter, in order to check or give timely warning of any actual or meditated advance that may be made or feigned by CRITTENDEN. Seeing that Gen. BUELL is timerous of attacking this place, and that no immediate Federal advance is to be made upon it, the gage of battle may be offered them in the vicinity of their present encampments north of Green River—at least such a conjecture is plausible when taken in connection with the fact that a few days since one of our Generals remarked that "we will not all go into Winter quarters."

REPORT OF A DESERTER.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville *Banner*, under data of the 10th, says a gentleman of high intelligence, who had been an officer in Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN's command, had arrived at Bowling Green, after having deserted, and the writer gives a column of information obtained from the aforesaid gentleman of "high intelligence." The same writer, under date of the 6th inst., says:

The Provisional Government is at work in council here, with energy and spirit. They have put the machinery of Government thoroughly in operation. They have passed a measure requiring all moneys collected for license from taverns, saloons, brokers, etc., to be paid to the Provisional Government Treasurer. The former sheriff of our county refuses to act as sheriff under the new order of things. His successor has been appointed, and will assume the duties of his office on Monday next. It is presumed that most of the old officials will be superseded.

THE ACT ADMITTING KENTUCKY.

The following is the act passed by the Confederate Congress in secret session, already alluded to by the telegraph:

An Act for the Admission of the State of Kentucky into the Confederate States of America as a member thereof,

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the State of Kentucky be and is hereby admitted a member of the Confederate States of America, on an equal footing with the other States of this Confederacy.

FROM COLUMBUS.

From the Memphis Appeal, Dec. 14.

From a gentleman who reached the city yesterday, by river, we learn that in consequence of intelligence received at Columbus Wednesday night, from Camp Beauregard, at Feliciana, accompanied by a request for reinforcements, two regiments were sent down early Thursday morning to join Gen. BOWEN's command. One of these was from Mississippi, the other from Louisiana. Late on Thursday afternoon Col. PRESTON SMITH's Tennessee Regiment was sent to the same destination. The rolling stock of the railroad was used in the transportation of troops, consequently passengers from Columbus were compelled to come by river. Our informant made the trip to this city on one of the government boats in twelve hours. The impression at Columbus, when he left, was that a fight at Feliciana was imminent.

THE REBEL CONGRESSMEN.

From the Louisville Nashville Courier, Dec. 18.

The Legislative Council, at its session on Saturday, elected the following gentlemen as Delegates from Kentucky to the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Henry C. Burnett,	6.	Jno. M. Elliott,
2.	John Thomas,	7.	S. H. Ford,
3.	Geo. W. Ewing,	8.	Thos. B. Monroe,
4.	Dr. D. V. White,	9.	Thos. Johnson,
5.	T. L. Burnett,	10.	Geo. B. Hodge.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF KENTUCKY.

The following document appears in the Nashville-Louisville *Courier*:

Be it enacted by the Council of the Provisional Government of the State of Kentucky:

SECTION 1. That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized to receive into the service of this Government any number of volunteer, infantry or cavalry, companies not exceeding twenty.

SEC. 2. Said companies shall consist each of not less than seventy-eight, nor more than one hundred and five, rank and file.

SEC. 3. Said volunteers to serve not less than twelve months, unless sooner discharged.

SEC. 4. Said companies to be officered as now provided by law.

SEC. 5. The officers and privates composing said companies to receive the same pay as the officers and privates in the Confederate service now respectively receive.

SEC. 6. The volunteers hereby authorized to be received shall be subject to the articles of war as authorized by the Confederate States, and to all laws hereafter passed for the regulation and government of the army and militia of Kentucky.

W. B. MACHEN, President of the Council.

Approved Dec. 4, 1861. GEORGE W. JOHNSON.

By the Governor:

R. McKEE, Secretary of State.

TENNESSEE.

The Nashville *Banner* indulges in the following bit of irony in reference to the Tennessee Legislature:

"The Legislature have really agreed to adjourn on the 23d of this month. As much as this patriotic resolution gratifies us, it is due to candor to say we scarce expected it. We still think that some of the patriotic members of that body must have sacrificed themselves or been immolated thereby upon the altar of their country. If such there be, it would be a good idea for some philanthropic individual, who does not care much for his record, and expects to stay at home the balance of his life any way, to move a reconsideration of the vote of adjournment; or cannot some miscellaneous lover of mankind manage to get up a sensation, or 'a little more important business,' to keep our General Assembly with us a while longer, and cost the State a few thousand dollars extra? Our finances are so flush just now that we can afford a little margin to legislative extravagance."

SIGNS OF REBELLION.

We regret to say that considerable evidence of disloyalty to the Confederate Government has been manifested to some of the counties in West Tennessee, since the call upon the militia was made, one county (Carroll) having gone so far, we learn, as positively to refuse to submit to the datail. In Weakly County also, (EX. ETHERIDGE's county,) we learn there was trouble on Monday last, which led to the fear that serious difficulties would occur there; but we understand that matters were settled peaceably, and without bloodshed, which was at one time apprehended.

In McNairy County, (JOHN V. WRIGHT's county,) however, the disaffection seems to have reached its highest point, as we see from the West Tennessee *Whig*, that it was found necessary to send troops into that county, to arrest some of the authorities; and to send detachments of soldiers into some of the other counties for the same purpose.—*Trenton (Tenn.) Standard.*

MOVEMENTS ON THE COAST.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 9.

The news from Port Royal continues to be of the most gratifying character. The unanimity of our planters in the destruction of the cotton crops, the laying waste and burning of everything that would afford shelter or subsistence to the enemy where it cannot be otherwise defended, deprives them of the extensive spoils with which they have feasted their imagination, and the obtainment of which was one of their chief objects. Their mission in this respect will prove a most disastrous failure. They have gained little or nothing to satisfy them, and should they advance further, every inch of ground will be disputed with fire and sword, and the arms of a brave people.

Some of these thieving adventurers have, lately made several visits to Port Royal, with the hope of securing rich plunder, but they were foiled and disappointed in their object by the timely steps taken to thwart them in their purposes. The prospects of paying the cost of their grand expedition by the sale of our cotton has been nipped in the bud.

They had visited various plantations around Port Royal, and already commenced the removal of the seed cotton.

We learn from a friend that on Wednesday night a mounted detachment of the Beaufort Artillery, under their captain, amounting to 22 men, passed over to the island, visited Beaufort, whose utter desolation and abandonment was relieved only by the presence of one light and the barking of a dog. There were no signs of the enemy, either on land or on water. Our men then proceeded to the work of destruction. The chief object of the expedition was to destroy the crops of cotton and provisions on Perls Island, which being near to the enemy, was crowded by the negroes who had flocked there to escape from the control of their owners. Owing to the absence of boats, this object was but partially effected. A canoe holding three men passed over from the battery, and soon consigned to the flames, on Dr. THOMAS FULLER's plantation, seventy bales cotton and seven hundred bushels of corn. Returning to the battery plantation, the work was resumed, and the torch successively applied to the cotton of twelve other planters, while the contents of five barns were emptied by the negroes and consumed on the ground. Seventeen crops, amounting to nearly four hundred bales, were thus effectually removed from the fangs of the destroyer. The portions of the island most exposed are safe. The remainder can easily be secured—perhaps is already past their reach, as two distinct parties went over on Saturday night, and a large fire was visible near midnight.

Our planters in that neighborhood have vindicated most patriotically our cause. Scattered as they were in every direction, it was found impossible to act in combination. But an opportunity has now been offered, and they have cheerfully consigned to the flames the labors of the year.

Our enemies have received a great check to their ambition. Let them learn from the light of this conflagration, which must have startled them from their quiet security on board their ships, the spirit which animates our people, and read our firm resolve to employ every weapon of defence, and when other means fail, to fight them with *fire*.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 2.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 2d inst. has the following on the subject of affairs on the coast:

By a gentleman just from the South Carolina sea coast, we have some interesting particulars of the condition of affairs in that locality. It may be well supposed, that, under the able direction of Gen. LEE, nothing is being left undone to provide for the security of Charleston and Savannah. In both cities the military authorities have no apprehensions that the enemy will ever succeed in accomplishing any of their measures beyond the occupation of isolated points on the shore and in proximity to the guns of their ships.

The command of the sea-coast defences of South Carolina, Georgia, and Eastern Florida are vested in Gen. LEE. He is assisted by Brig.-Gens. RIPLEY, LAWTON, DRAYTON, and TAAPHER, of the Confederate army; Gens. CAPERS, HARRISON and WALKER, of Georgia; Gens. GONZALES, DESAUSSURE, and others, of South Carolina. All men of military capacity, and several particularly distinguished for excellence as engineers.

The number of troops on the coast is now fully adequate to cope with any force the enemy can probably send against us there. They will be able to repel invasions into the interior. Col. JAS. L. ORR's regiment of rifles, a splendid body of men, 1,500 strong, occupies one of the islands. Col, THOS. L. CLINGMAN's North Carolina regiment, 1,300 strong, is near by. Besides the troops Charleston has contributed to the twenty-five Confederate regiments from South Carolina, now in Virginia and at other localities, the indomitable city has two regiments of infantry, one regiment of riflemen, one regiment of artillery, and a battalion of cavalry, all belonging to the State militia, in active service. Though this force is composed of militiamen, it has been constantly drilling since the fall of Fort Sumter, and is now quite as efficient as any volunteer force in the Confederate army. The regiments are nearly all officered by graduates of West Point and the State Military Academy. Beside these troops, Charleston has a regiment of reserves, and several independent companies, composed mainly of exempts from military duty, for home protection. The citizens, with scarcely an exception, all belong to military organizations. Business is nearly suspended, as so many of the male inhabitants are away in the camps and on the island. At the race-course, in the city suburbs, is a camp of several thousand men, drilling day and night, and made up wholly of the citizens. The spirit of the people is thoroughly excited, and many are the prayers offered up daily than an opportunity may be offered the South Carolina soldiers to meet the Hessians in a land fight.

The accounts in the Northern papers of the capture of thousands of bales of cotton is all bulge. In every direction the patriotic planters have fired their cotton and buildings, and where the cotton had not been gathered from the plant, gangs of negroes have been sent into the field to trample it into the earth. Mr. MIKELL destroyed $40,000 worth of cotton in one night, and Hon. JOHN TOWNSEND burned a large quantity. Every night since the battle of Port Royal the skies have been illuminated by the burning plantations, and from the battery in Charleston looking southward vast volumes of smoke can be seen rising by day.

The battle of Port Royal was fought with distinguished gallantry by our troops. The two militia artillery companies in Fort Walker were composed exclusively of German citizens of Charleston, and were commanded by Col. JOHN A. WAGENER, of the First Regiment of Artillery, S. C. M., himself a worthy German.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Dec. 11, states that a bill had been passed in secret session of Congress granting a bounty of fifty dollars to privates and non-commissioned officers who shall serve continuously three years or during the war, to be paid at the end of their first term to those reënlisting for the next two years. The bill also provides for sixty days' furloughs, with transportation home and back, to twelve month men, who reënlist for the war, or two years longer. It is understood that the bill provides that troops reënlisted shall, at the end of the present service, have power to organize themselves into companies and elect their officers, and said companies will be allowed to organize themselves into battalions or regiments, and elect their field-officers.

Congress passed and the President has approved an act authorizing the President to enlist for the war such seamen, not exceeding 2,000, as the exigencies of the naval service, for the defence of the sea-coast, rivers and harbors, may render necessary.

An act was also passed authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint an Assistant Seretary of War, at a salary of $3,000 per annum.

BOCOCK was in the chair to-day, Mr. STEPHENS being unwell and absent.

GENEROSITY OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

From the Louisville-Nashville Courier, Dec. 16.

Congress has passed, and the President approved, a bill providing for the granting of bounty and furlough to privates, musicians, and non-commissioned officers in the Provisional army. It is in the following words:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That a bounty of fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby granted, to all privates, musicians, and non-commissioned officers in the Provisional army who shall serve continuously for three years or for the war, to be paid at the following times, viz.: To all now in the service for twelve months to be paid at the time of volunteering or enlisting for the next two ensuing years subsequent to the expiration of their present term of service. To all now in the service for three years, or for the war, to be paid at the expiration of their first year's service. To all who may hereafter volunteer or enlist for three years, or for the war, to be paid at the time of entry into the service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That furloughs, not exceeding sixty days, with transportation home and back, shall be granted to all twelve months' men now in service who shall, prior to the expiration of their present term of service, volunteer or enlist for the next two ensuing years subsequent to the expiration of their present term of service or for three years or the war; said furloughs to be issued at such times and in such numbers as the Secretary of War may deem most compatible with the public interests: the length of each furlough being regulated with reference to the distance of each volunteer from his home;—*Provided*, That in lieu of a furlough the commutation value in money of the transportation herein above granted shall be paid to each private, musician or non-commissioned officer, who may elect to receive it, at such time as the furlough itself would otherwise be granted.

SEC. 3. This act shall apply to all troops who have volunteered or enlisted for a term of twelve months or more in the service of any State, who are now in the service of the said State, and who may hereafter volunteer or enlist in the service of the Confederate States under the provisions of the present act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all troops revolunteering or reenlisting shall, at the expiration of their present term of service, have the power to reorganize themselves into companies, and elect their company officers; and said companies shall have the power to organize themselves into battalions or regiments, and elect their field officers, and after the first election all vacancies shall be filled by promotion from the company, battalion or regiment in which such vacancies may occur: *Provided*, that whenever a vacancy shall occur, whether by promotion or otherwise, in the lowest grade of commissioned officers of a company, said vacancy shall always be filled by election. *And provided further*, that in the case of troops which have been regularly enlisted into the service of any particular State prior to the formation of the Confederacy, and which have been such state been turned over to the Confederate Government, the officers shall not be elected, but appointed and promoted in the same manner and by the same authority as they have heretofore been appointed and promoted.

GOV. BROWN, OF GEORGIA, IN HOT WATER.

From the Louisville-Nashville Courier, Dec. 16.

GOV. BROWN and the lower branch of the Legislature are at loggerheads. With a view to be prepared for a successful defence of the State against the threatened invasion of the Federalists, Gov. BROWN has organized, under the authority of the law, a large body of troops, and appointed Generals to command them. HENRY R. JOHNSON was appointed Major-General, and W. H. T. WALKER one of the Brigadiers. The former will be recollected for his brilliant defence of his position in Western Virginia against a superior force of the enemy. Gen. WALKER is an old and well-tried soldier. He recently resigned his commission in the Confederate army because President DAVIS appointed young and untried men over him. The force called into the field by Gov. BROWN, with these able persons to lead them, promises to be one of the best bodies of troops in the South. But it appears that the lower branch of the Legislature, either through a desire to strike down these Generals through Gov. BROWN, or from a mistaken economy, propose to turn the troops over to the Southern Confederacy. Against this the Governor enters his protest in a well-written and printed message, the sending in of which seems to have stirred up the bile of members, one of whom introduced a resolution censuring him for this "unwarrantable interference" with legislation. The reading of the message was denied, and the bill protested against taken up and passed by a large majority. The Speaker of the House, Hon. WARREN AIDEN, participated in the debate on the occasion. He is reported to have said that:

"The Governor had offered the greatest indignity to the House, in the message thrust as an argument before us on yesterday. He proceeded to review the message. The Governor argued that the troops would not submit to the provisions of the bill displacing their officers. He hid the Commander-in-Chief, and all his troops, defiance to-day. Let them come with bayonets in their hands, and drive them from these halls, if they are not willing to acquiesce in Legislative action. He would bare his bosom to their bayonets, and be the last to jump from these windows on their approach."

NATIONAL MARINES CAPTURED.

A New-Orleans paper of the 12th inst., gives the following particulars concerning the capture of nine Federal troops:

"Lieut. SHEPHERD, of the steamer *Mobile*, having been informed of the circumstances published in regard to the nine Federals who were on Last Island, took a launch on Saturday last and went after them. The mission was successful.

Commodore HOLLINS last evening furnished Chief McCLELLAND with the instruction that the captured Fed's were at Brasher, and would be sent down by special train. Mr. McCLELLAND was too unwell to attend to it, and sent special officers IZARD, FARRELL, and MILLER, and Lieut. BOYLAN, to receive them.

They reached here about 1 o'clock this morning, and were taken at once to the First District Lock-up. Their names are A. O. CHILD, Master's Mate, of New-York; H. J. OSTRUM, Canada; CARL W. BENSON, Sweden; R. LOTHMAN, Sweden; JAMES GLENN, New-York; JAMES DOUGLAS, Providence R., I.; HENRY MATO, New-York, and GEORGE C. CLANCEY, New-York.

In conversation with CHILD, who was their leader when taken, we learn that the party belonged to the Federal frigate *Santee*, of the Gulf fleet; that they were sent to the Southwest Pass, with the schooner *Annie Taylor*, on the 14th of November, for the purpose of procuring fresh water. The schooner was wracked on the 17th, about six miles of the Sabine; and they took to a launch for safety, carrying with them a barrel of water, some hard biscuit, and about half a barel of oranges. Upon this they lived until they reached Last Island, on Thursday evening last.

They went to the house of Mr. BLANCHARD, and procured some cold beans, which they ate with a hearty relish, and took a drink of whisky by way of a washer.

CHILD denies the charge that they were overpowered with liquor. He says that he saw two of his men were drunk, and he stopped their grog. Being very tired, they slept soundly when they did get to sleep, not awaking till next morning. Upon getting up, he ordered one of the men to go to the boat and see if everything was right. The man soon returned with the information that everything had been taken out of her—muskets, pistols, cutlasses, chart and compass.

They were, therefore, without arms, and were unwilling to risk their lives on the water again in their launch, having had enough of that already. He says that from the time they left the frigate *Santee* to the present, they have not seen a Federal vessel anywhere, and he thought it best to watch and wait for an opportunity to get across to the main land."

NEW-ORLEANS.

FRIGHTENED—A LITTLE JUBILANT.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes extracts from a letter written by a merchant transacting business in New-Orleans, where he resides. The letter is dated the 12th inst. It says:

"Three large steamers have run the blockade the past week, and have taken full cargoes of cotton. Schooners are leaving for Havana nearly every day. The Message of Mr. LINCOLN came through by express, and was published in the Picayune.

There are over 400 cannons mounted in the fortifications defending the city. We have over 30,000 (?) troops, and expect 20,000 more from the country.

No distress exists even among the poorer classes in the city, as they are well provided for by the free market.

Houses are selling for thirty per cent. more than formerly. Bank and other stocks are also advancing. The banks will declare larger dividends than usual. There are over $20,000,000 on deposit in these institutions. Producc and other goods are on the decline.

The war has thus far cost only $50,000,000, so great have been the private contributions.

At an exhibition given at the opera, by the ladies, last week, the sum netted for the soldiers was $3,876.

The St. Louis Hotel has been converted into a grand bazaar to raise money for the troops. Ladies are giving their diamond pins, bracelets, and other valuables, for the object. Instead of making purchases for Christmas presents, they buy tickets and give them away. It is believed that the Fair will be a great success."

THE BLOCKADE AND COTTON.

In its "Talk on 'Change" the *Delta* of the 13th says:

"There was some talk about the suggestion and action of the Governor in regard to the admission of cotton to the extent of 10 per cent., or one-tenth of the crop, which, of course, embraces Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana. It is the general impression that the blockade of the mouths of the Mississippi can be avoided, particularly if a few resolute British steamers should happen to be in the vicinity, and it is not unreasonable to talk that 200,000 bales of cotton can be taken care of in our city with great ease, that is, money can be realized on that quantity. There are 20,000,000 of dollars now on deposit in the banks of this city. One-half of the amount can be available for the use of the cotton interest, but that sum will not be required. Four millions and a half of dollars is the outside estimate that will be required from our banks, which they will, we verily believe, furnish. Of course it is taken into consideration that the cotton interest of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas is one and the same. There is no question but what the requisite means for the benefit of the cotton interest will be realized."

FRIGHTENED AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Appeal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 14.

The *True Delta* has just received intelligence from an unquestionable source that over 8,000 Federal troops have made a landing on Ship Island. This advance detachment is under the command of Gen. BUTLER.

Information has also been received that a large additional force is hourly expected at that point.

The programme is announced to be to land the troops on the Mississippi coast, and march to Mobile, while the naval force will endeavor to effect a passage past Fort Morgan into Mobile Bay. In the event of success in this movement, a simultaneous attack by land and sea is expected to be made.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

A letter from Fortress Monroe says:

"An expedition on a large scale is being fitted out at Norfolk to proceed against Hatteras Inlet, and retake what was captured from them by Commodore STRINGHAM. The fleet will consist of eleven large side-wheel steamboats and propellers, and a number of ship's launches, taken from the Norfolk Navy-yard. It is expected to rendezvous at Roanoke Island, and when joined by the gunboats now fitting out at the navy-yard and iron works at Norfolk, will at once proceed to the coast of North Carolina.

Commodore LYNCH, of Dead Sea exploration notoriety, now commands the rebel naval force infesting the waters of Virginia and North Carolina. The expedition against Hatteras Inlet is to be in command of ARTHUR SINCLAIR, late of the United States Navy, and a resident of Norfolk. Capt. PATRICK MCCARICK, late Captain of the passenger boats *Cuffee* and *Northampton*, is to be attached to the fleet as sailing master.

All the sick, disabled, badly shod and clothed soldiers have been removed from Roanoke Island to Norfolk, leaving but a very small force at the former place.

Fully eleven hundred men are now employed at the Norfolk Navy-yard, a large portion of them being engaged in rifling old and new guns. The mechanical direction of the yard is under the supervision of WM. P. WILLIAMSON, a resident of Norfolk, and for many years an engineer in the United States Navy.

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

A bill has passed the Legislature of Mississippi, authorizing an advance of treasury notes—not to exceed the sum of $5,000,000—to the planters of the State, upon the hypothecation of cotton valued at $25 a bale. The Senate proposed to pledge the faith of the State for their redemption—a feature which was stricken out by emendments on the bill going to the lower house. These notes are to be received in payment of all State taxes and dues, and it is contemplated to obtain the consent of the Congress for the Confederate collector to take them in payment of the national war tax, which the State has determined to assume. Another measure has passed, proposing to relieve the indigent families of volunteers, by levying thirty per cent. in addition to the regular State tax, which is to be distributed to the various counties in proportion to the number of soldiers they have furnished for the service.

The following is the plan adopted in Mississippi by law for securing volunteers:

After providing for a thorough organization into companies of all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, it is made the duty of each company commander, immediately after the organization of his command, to prepare a number of tickets equal to the number of his company, one-third of which shall be numered "one," one-third numbered "two," and one-third numbered "three." They are then to be placed in a box or hat, and be drawn by the members of the company. Those drawing number one shall constitute the first class, and shall be transferred into active service first, and the second class next, and the third class next. Any person who furnishes a substitute must take the place of the substitute in the class from which he was taken. A like classification is to be made annually, and no man shall be required to serve in the regular service for more than twelve months.

THE SWORD-MAKERS OF RICHMOND.

In the show-room of the Ames Manufacturing Company at Chicopee, near Springfield, Mass., hang two remarkable specimens of cavalry sabres, the history of which is thus given: Some two years ago the manufacture of swords was commenced at the Richmond Armory. To this armory at Richmond the stolen machinery from Harper's Ferry has since been added. A couple of thousand of these pruning-hooks were turned out, and then scabbards were wanted for them. But the chivalry had hammered out the blades into as many different shapes as there were swords, and no two alike. A scabbard made for one would not interchange with any others! So they shipped them to the Ames Company, with a request to have them fitted to scabbards, or rather (in order to have the symmetry of their shape) to have scabbards fitted to them? A job of this nature would have non-plussed almost any one else, but Yankee ingenuity prevailed over the stupidity of the Hotspurs; the swords were provided with scabbards, and two of them preserved as mementoes of the ingenuity of the age.

"DOUBLING."

The Richmond *Examiner* exposes an instance of what is called "douhling," that is, the holding of two offices by one man in departments of the Confederate Government at Richmond. It says:

"We learn of a case where a clerk in the Government employ, at a salary of $1,800 per annum, hires a man to do his work in that place for four hundred dollars a year, while he holds another clerkship in one of the departments, paying $1,200 per annum. Another instance brought to our attention is that of a person employed by the State Legislature, while, at the time drawing a salary for imaginary, or certainly very inadequate, services from the Confederate States Government."

THE ENGLISH NEWS AT THE SOUTH.

The war rumors from England are commented on in the Southern journals. The Richmond *Examiner*, speaking of the rumor that Great Britain had demanded the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, says:

"The United States can do absolutely nothing but refuse the demands of Great Britain, and abide the consequences of that refusal. What they will be can be clearly foretold. First, there will be the diplomatic rupture; Lord LYONS will demand his passports, and Mr. ADAMS will be sent away from London. Then will follow an immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy, with encouragement and aid in fitting out its vessels and supplying their wants in the British ports and islands. Lastly, a war will be evolved from these two events."

The Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"We have no need to invite attention to the extremely interesting foreign news which we publish to-day

rebel Secretary of War, had, in a letter to Gen. Carrington, declared his willingness that BROWNLOW should leave Confederate soil, stating that he considered him far more dangerous there than in the Federal army. CARRINGTON ordered a company of cavalry to conduct BROWNLOW to ZOLLICOFFER'S camp, whence he could make his way to the Federal lines, and upon the strength of this order—which BROWNLOW took the precaution to have committed to paper—he made every preparation to leave. But he was taken prisoner the following evening, on a warrant issued by a rebel Commissioner named REYNOLDS, who was glad of any excuse to deprive the brave patriot of his liberty.

There are about one thousand five hundred rebel soldiers in Knoxville, well armed, and comfortably clad in rough jean blouses, but without overcoats. This number includes one company of cavalry and one of artillery. There are seventy or eighty Union men in jail in the city, forty-eight of whom had just been sent to Tuscaloosa, Ala., where, it was rumored, a penitentiary had been established, and Union prisoners set to work.

Thirty-five Union prisoners arrived in Knoxville as Col. TATES left, and it was announced that they were taken in Carter and Johnson Counties.

THE REPORTED INSANITY OF GEN. W. T. SHERMAN.

Asst. Adjt.-Gen. J. H. HAMMOND makes the following denial of the statement made in the Cincinnati *Commercial* that Gen. W. T. SHERMAN had become insane:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, St. LOUIS, Dec. 18, 1861.

SIR: I find that the subjoined report has been extensively copied throughout the country, and deem it my duty to refute a statement calculated to do much mischief.

The statements that Gen. SHERMAN telegraphed three times in one day for permission to evacuate Kentucky, that he frightened the people of Louisville out of their wits, and that he said Louisville could not be defended, are all false, and maliciously false.

As to his conduct at Sedalia, I say that he never had a command of any kind whatever in this department, and of course could have done nothing of the kind mentioned and charged against him.

He was employed in matters of the utmost importance until the afternoon of the 3d December, when he went home to see his family. Some malicious person seized the occasion to circulate the above, commencing in Chicago by telegraph from St. Louis.

I send this communication entirely on my own responsibility, assuring all who may read this article, that I know more of the position of Gen. SHERMAN, and his career in Kentucky and Missouri, than any other person possibly can know.

At the moment of my leaving Louisville, several of the most prominent men of the city and State expressed most earnest wishes that he might be enabled to take the field in Kentucky instead of Missouri.

Geo. SHERMAN will resume his duties in this department on the 23d inst. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

J. H. HAMMOND.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STORY OF A REFUGEE.

From the Louisville Journal, Dec. 21.

We had an interview yesterday with a gentleman who had just arrived from Tennessee. He set out from Murfreesboro on horseback, and made his way by-way of Tumpkinsville, Columbia and Lebanon, to this city. His opportunities for observation while in Tennessee were excellent, and he made the most of his opportunities.

He spent several days recently at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and is thoroughly posted as to the strength of the army in that vicinity, and the immediate defences about Bowling Green. He assures us that to the best of his knowledge, Gen. JOHNSTON has fifty-two regiments under his command; that those regiments average about eight hundred men; that of the number about ten thousand are unfitted by disease for the performance of military duty, leaving about thirty or thirty-two thousand effective men in that division of the rebel army. Of this number, he says only about fifteen thousand are supplied with good improved arms.

He is of the opinion that the thirty thousand troops called for recently by Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, will not be raised, even through the resort to the system of drafting that has been inaugurated. In many of the counties the effort to draft had been furiously resisted.

A strong Union feeling exists in the upper counties of Tennessee. On Thursday night, the 12th inst., the Union men of Macon County, Tenn., visited Lafayette, the county-seat, and took possession of one hundred and fifty stand of arms that had been collected by the rebels to be forwarded to Nashville for the use of the army. About the same number of guns were taken in the same manner by the Union men of Gainesboro, Jackson County, Tenn., at the same time. Fully two-thirds of the citizens of Macon County have joined the army of the Union in Kentucky.

Our informant, who is a gentleman of intelligence, represents the people of the Confederacy, and of Tennessee in particular, to be in a state of terrible suffering; owing to the cessation of business, the absence of money and the necessaries of life, and the constant fear of invasion from Kentucky.

He confirms the report that the black flag had been carried through the streets of Nashville, and that some of the regiments had unfurled it at Bowling Green. He expresses the opinion that, if the Government troops would rest upon their arms until Spring, continuing to enforce the blockade, such a masterly stroke of inactivity would subdue the rebels, as their sufferings would have a tendency to bring them to their senses.

Our informant also confirms the rumor as to the presence of Indians in the rebel army at Bowling Green, as he saw 1,000 red skins in camp there about two weeks ago.

FROM CAIRO.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

CAIRO, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1861.

A flag of truce arrived here from Columbus this afternoon, bringing the following prisoners: H. Harrington, Twelfth Illinois; Israel Heafs and Martin Torkaley, Twentieth Illinois; —— Black, Illinois Thirtieth; A. Anderson, Illinois Twenty-seventh; —— Snaw, Thirtieth Illinois; Henry D. Stine, Wallace E. Gregg and Wesley W. Sapp, Seventh Iowa, and F. M. Smith, Gen. GRANT'S hostler. These were all taken at Belmont.

The boat brought Memphis papers of the 16th. The rebels at Columbus are occupied chiefly in glorification over the belligerent attitude of England.

CLAIB. JACKSON had arrived at Colnmbus from Memphis, and issued a proclamation, calling the Missouri Legislature together on the 1st of January, at New-Madrid. He appeals urgently to Missourians for men to prosecute the war. He says the Federal forces at Cairo and other points are disorganized, and if the rebels only exert themselves, they will speedily end the war.

The telegraphic news from New-Orleans confirms previous accounts of the approach of Federal troops, and states our force at Ship Island at 5,000, with a squadron of eight vessels.

The rebels at Columbus drew in their pickets a few evenings since, apprehending an attack.

Col. PAUL'S rebel cavalry were at Norfolk yesterday, but after reconnoitering they returned.

Col. TOTTEN arrived here from St. Louis to-day, to inspect the ordnance here.

NEW-MEXICO.

MESSAGE OF GOV. CONNOLLY.

Correspondence of the Ohio State Journal.

SANTA FE, December, 1861.

The Legislature meets here to-morrow, and will remain in session 60 days, the per diem of the members being $3 a day.

Gov. CONNOLLY has prepared a most excellent Message, which will be delivered as soon as the two Houses are organized.

As there has been much said in the States about the condition of affairs in this Territory, I have, through the kindness of the Governor, taken the liberty of making a brief synopsis of the Message.

The receipts for territorial purposes, paid into the Treasury during the year, amounted to $10,405; the expenditures to $10,077. The public debt of the Territory is only $2,304, and there is enough money in the hands of the Collecting Officers to pay every dime of that.

The message contains a long and true history of the depredations committed by the Indians in various parts of the Territory, and recommends the passage of a joint resolution memorializing the Secretary of the Interior of the facts in the case, and requesting him to adopt the reservation system for all the wild tribes.

The gold mines are spoken of as the richest and most productive upon the continent of America, the principal of which are the Placer Mines, belonging to the new Mexican Mining Company, situated about thirty miles south of Santa Fé. The copper, iron and coal mines yield abundance of ore, and the Governor urges upon the Legislature to afford every encouragement to those who will engage in developing the mineral wealth of the country.

The establishment of woolen, iron and leather manufactories is strongly urged, and the strongest inducements are given to capitalists to invest in these enterprises.

In reference to the Slave law foisted upon the Territory, by the efforts of the slave owners in office, at the time of its passage, the Governor says: "In my opinion, experience has proven that many of the provisions of the law, providing for the protection of slave property in New-Mexico, are unnecessarily severe and rigorous. I fear that the act as it now stands upon the statutes, was passed hastily, and without proper consideration. I therefore recommend that it be modified, or entirely repealed."

There is no doubt at all that this infamous law will be repealed among the very first acts of the session.

A semi-weekly mail to the States is earnestly prayed for. Should the petition be granted the time from the Missouri river to Santa Fé will be only ten days.

In order that you may judge rightly of the loyalty of New-Mexico, I give you in full what the Governor says of Federal affairs: "Our common country is involved in a strife that should inspire every citizen with a patriotic zeal in rallying to its assistance, and adding to bear triumphantly through the war that Flag which has, for more than three-quarters of a century, been the pride of Americans and a terror to their enemies. No people on the face of the earth were so free and happy, and as prosperous, as were those of the United States before the heresy of Secessionism burst into open rebellion. The arts and sciences flonrished; agriculture fed our own millions, and from its bounties, made Europe pay tribute; successful manufactories dotted our hills and valleys, and were making rapid strides toward relieving us from dependence upon foreign countries for their fabrics; our commerce was coextensive with all the habitations of man; educational institutions giving our people a degree of intelligence unknown to those of any other nation; railroads extending to the extreme North, to the extreme South, from the East to the West, as a question of time placed all sections in contiguity. The Constitution, which the wisdom of our fathers formed, and which was given to us as a priceless heritage, threw its protection over all alike, whilst the Government which was erected upon it as a basis, pressed heavily upon none.

What more than this, that is earthly, could be desired by the most ambitious? Man has never before had as much guaranteed to him, and it is doubtful, exceedingly doubtful, if he could have more.

I am proud to say that my loyal and patriotic fellow-citizens of New-Mexico have manfully responded to their country's call, and contributed more than a fair proportion of armed men for her defence. This evidence of devotion to the Union is the more flattering from the fact that when the secession began, and for some time after it had been in progress, it was presumed by the prime movers in the scheme that our Territory would join them in their attempts to pull down the pillars of free government, and rejoice with them in the midst of the wreck and desolation produced by their evil machinations. This patriotic outpouring of men has removed all cause of suspicion which may have been excited in the minds of our countrymen in the loyal States in reference to the position we occupy in connection with the war. A more patriotic demonstration of fidelity to our beloved institutions cannot be given than that which New-Mexico has in this manner shown, and, be it for weal or woe, this is the position she will occupy to the end.

The Texan forces still remain at and about Fort Fillmore, and have not ventured north of the Jornada. I am glad, however, to say that our army now in the field is amply sufficient not only for the protection of our people north of that desert, but to expel the invaders from our limits. This will be done as soon as supplies and transportations can be accumulated at Fort Craig, in quantities sufficient to answer the demands of the army destined for operations in that quarter. The military commander has made some wise and judicious distributions of the troops which remain, for the protection of our frontier, during the absence of the forces employed in the recapture of the forts disgracefully surrendered into the hands of the enemies of the Government.

Besides man, money is required to conduct the war. To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet the demands made upon his branch of the Administration, Congress at its last Session authorized a special tax, to be levied upon the different States and Territories. Its round numbers $63,000 was the part of the sum to be thus raised, apportioned to New-Mexico. Whilst the tax is just and right in itself, I think we should be relieved from the payment of it. New-Mexico has for many years past, been subject to a constant annual drain from her material wealth, by Indian depredations. An approximate estimate of the losses she thus sustains exhibits them to have been in some years $400,000, and never to have been less than $50,000 in any one year that hostilities existed. This is an annual tax to which the people are subjected, and, from present indications, will continue to be subjected, in addition to those which are levied and collected in compliance with the statutes of the Territory. If a proper and authentic representation of these facts were presented to Congress I doubt not that a law for our relief would be passed.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA: You have closed an arduous campaign with honor to yourselves and satisfactinn to the country. None but those who have been with you, as I have, can fully appreciate yoor trials and privations.

Your triumph has been three-fold—over your own experience, the obstacles of nature and the rebel forces.

When our gallant young commander was called from us, after the disaster of Bull Run, this department was left with less than fifteen thousand men to guard three hundred miles of railroad and three hundred miles of frontier, exposed to *bushwhackers* and the forces of Generals FLOYD, WISE, and JACKSON. The northwestern pass into it was fortified and held, Cheat Mountain secured, the rebel assaults there victoriously repelled, and the Kanawha Valley occupied.

A march of 112 miles, over bad roads, brought you upon FLORN'S entrenched position, whence the rebels were dislodged and chased to Sewell. Finally, your patience and watchings put the traitor FLORN within your reach, and though by a precipitate retreat he escaped your grasp, you have the substantial fruits of victory. Western Virginia belongs to herself, and the invader is expelled from her soil. In the name of our Commander-in-Chief, and in my own, I thank you.

But, the country will expect—your Commanding General expects—still more from you. A campaign without a defeat, without even a check, must be eclipsed by deeds of greater instre.

To this end I now call upon you, for your own future honor, to devote yourselves with energy and zeal to perfect yourselves in all that pertains to drill, instruction and discipline. Let every officar and every soldier be emulous to teach and learn the firings, light infantry drill, guard duty, company discipline and police.

Your Commanding General proposes to procure for you everything necessary to prepare you for your coming work, and will soon organize boards of examiners, who will rid the service of the disgrace and soldiers of the incubus of incompetent and worthless officers, who hold the positions and receive the pay without having the will or capacity to perform the duties of their positions.

Remember, you are fighting for your country, for your flag, for your homes.

Your enemies are implacable in their hatred of you; there is no measure of falsehood to which they have not resorted, to blacken your good name—and their leaders, BEAUREGARD and JEFF. DAVIS, have dared, even in solemn proclamation, to calumniate you, charging you with crimes you abhor—from these men you have nothing to expect. You must prepare to teach them, not only lessons of magnanimity and forbearance towards the *unarmed and defenceless*, but to thrust their calumnies and their boastings down their own traitorous throats.

Let not a moment be lost in your preparations for the task before you.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Commanding Department of Western Virginia.

RECONNOISSANCE NEAR FAIRFAX.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, telegraphs from Washington under date of Dec. 19:

"Three companies of the Cameron Dragoons, under Major S. E. SMITH, commanded respectively by Capt. WILSON, Company F; Lieut. STETSON, Company H, and Lieut. HASS, Company C, went out on a scout, yesterday, on the roads leading to Fairfax Court-house and Hunter's Mills. When within a mile and a half of Fairfax, these three officers, with eight privates, as an advance guard, encountered an equal number of the rebel cavalry. Instantly they gave chase, but the rebels fled, seeking the cover of a wood near by. In the chase they passed through an orchard, when one of the rebels dismounted under an apple tree, and, with his carbine, a five-shooter, rested against a tree and fired three shots at Maj. SMITH. Fortunately for the Major none of them took effect. After vainly endeavoring to draw the rebels from the wood, our little party rejoined the main body under the direction of the Major, and rode to Vienna, and from thence to Hunter's Mills. When near the latter place Capt. WILSON and Lieut. STETSON discovered a rebel who was endeavoring to make his escape. They dashed off after him, and soon returned into camp with him as a prisoner. When introduced to Gen. HANCOCK, the latter said: "Ah! VOLLUM, I am glad to see you—we have been looking for you for some time past." He is said to be a spy, and a most notorious picket murderer. He is now in prison in the city.

THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

From the Boston Transcript, Dec. 16.

We learn from a source the most direct and authoritative, that within a week communication has been had with one of the seven prisoners confined in a felon's cell at Richmond, and that the facts in regard to their sufferings and privations have been too lightly stated. Not only are they confined in a miserable cell, eleven feet by seventeen, but they are not allowed to quit it for any purpose whatever. A single bucket is all that is allowed them for all their natural wants, and the stench and the foul air of the dungeon would be intolerable but for the cold draughts that find ingress, subjecting them to constant suffering.

Three are obliged to occupy a single mattress, and for that they have insufficient covering. Col. LEE, who has long been a sufferer from a chronic trouble, now greatly aggravated by these ingenious tortures, inflicted by the Thugs of Richmond, is not expected by his fellow-prisoners to survive the Winter. We make no comment on this state of things. If there is not spirit enough on the part of the Administration to take some step, like that recommended by the House of Representatives, in the way of retaliation, then we can only deplore the fact, and commiserate the prisoners and their friends.

CONGRESSMAN ELY.

From the Rochester Union, Dec. 23.

The children of our old townsman, HENRY CADY, Esq., have just received several letters from their father and mother, dated Richmond, and franked by Mr. ELY—the first communication they have received in several months. Mr. CADY has a contract for building a large portion of the Virginia Central Railroad, which extends from Richmond westward toward the Kanawha Valley, and where LLOYD and WISE were operating. Mr. CADY'S work is in the vicinity of Covington, and has been and is now in progress. He, together with the portion of his family with him recently took up their residence in Richmond, and are boarding at the Powhatan House.

A few days ago Mr. and Mrs. CADY obtained a pass and paid a visit to Mr. ELY, with whom they are acquainted. They write that he was in excellent health and spirits, and was most happy to see them. Mr. CADY tendered him any pecuniary assistance that he might require, but the generous offer was declined, as Mr. ELY through other arrangements was supplied. Mr. and Mrs. CADY paid such attentions to the other prisoners also as were permitted or consistent with their position. They write that the general impression in Richmond, in which they join, is that Mr. ELY will be liberated. Mr. CADY treats his liberation as a matter of course, and speaks of preparing to send money and other articles by him to the portion of his family residing here.

THE STONE FLEET.

Capt. J. D. CHILDS, of the bark *Cossack*, gives the following account of the expedition which sailed from New-Bedford, Mass., on Nov. 20:

"After leaving New-Bedford, we had fine weather and a fair wind, which lasted for three days, and enabled most of the fleet to keep company; but after that time we encountered adverse winds and heavy weather, obliging us to part company. No accident having occurred during our passage, we anchored in company with several of the New-Bedford and New-London fleet, in the port of Savannah, our place of destination on the 4th inst., under the protection of the frigate *Savannah*, and the gunboats *Flag* and *Alabama*. All the New-Bedford fleet arrived at Tybee, except the six following, viz.: the *Garland*, *Frances Henrietta*, *Amazon*, *American*, *Courier* and *Herald*. The barks *Cossack* and *South America* were disposed of on Tybee, for the purpose of building a wharf to facilitate the landing of troops and stores. The six vessels mentioned above, having been intercepted on the coast, had their orders countermanded, and went into Port Royal, as also the other vessels ordered to Savannah, to wit: the *Archer*, *Kensington*, *Rebecca Simms*, *L. C. Richmond*, *Potomac*, *Harvest*, *Maria Theresa* and *Leonidas*. The bark *Frances Henrietta* has been disposed of at Port Royal, and the crew was engaged in stripping her.

On the evening of the 15th inst., we left the *Cossack* to her fate, and were transferred to the gunboat *Flag*, Capt. JOHN RODGERS, to be taken to Port Royal. At 6 o'clock A. M. of the 16th, we steamed away with the ship *Potomac* in tow, and reached our destination at 4 o'clock P. M., when we were placed on board the steamship *Atlantic* for a passage to New-York, giving us but small chance to obtain much information in regard to the ultimate disposal of the remainder of the New-Bedford fleet. We left lying outside Port Royal, the *America*, *India*, *Margaret Scott*, *Mechanic* and *Valparaiso*. From the information I gathered, I am satisfied that the majority of the vessels lying in Port Royal are to be towed to Charleston, and sunk for blockading purposes. The ships *Lewis* and *Meteor* went ashore on the shoals off Savannah and have gone to pieces.

The Forty-sixth New-York Regiment is quartered on Tybee island, and are busy building sand batteries. Nothing of importance transpired at Tybee while we were there, except the landing of the regiment. Rebel gunboats visit Fort Pulaski daily, and a few shell have been fired from the fort toward Tybee, but without doing any damage. A great many sail of all classes are lying at Port Royal. At Tybee there are but two, the *Savannah* and *Seminole*."

THE UNITED STATES SHIP FRANKLIN.

From the Boston Traveler.

In the discussion about our navy, we do not remember to have heard anything of this noble vessel, now in the ship-house at the Portsmouth Navy-yard. The old fashioned ship-of-the-line *Franklin*, after remaining at the Charlestown Navy-yard for many years, was towed to Portsmouth and repaired after a peculiar fashion in vogue with the Navy Department, when the appropriation for repairs happened to be ample, and that for new vessels small. The *Franklin* went on the dry-dock, was taken entirely apart, and a portion of the keel and bows transferred to a ship-house near by, where the present steam vessel has risen like a Phœnix, from the ashes of the old. She has been built carefully and leisurely, of the best of materials, and by men whose fathers and grandfathers have been shipwrights on the Piscataqua, and who take a pride and personal interest in their handiwork, which is rarely found among the constantly changing workmen of our Southern navy-yards. She is of a fine model, able to carry an immense armament, and was, we think, when ready for launching, a few years ago, the largest man-of-war in the world.

She is by all odds the finest vessel we have, and we hope Congress will, at once, appropriate what is necessary to build her machinery, and fit her for sea. Possibly she might be plated with iron, without sinking her too deep in the water.

We hope this will be considered by our naval authorities, for such a vessel would be invaluable in case of war with a great naval power, even if the vessel should draw too much water for service in any but deep water. Such a vessel, iron-plated, and armed with heavy rifled guns, would make it no easy task for a fleet, even with some iron-plated vessels, to blockade our harbor, and would be more than a match for any vessel in the British navy, with the exception of the three or four like the *Warrior*.

AFFAIRS AT FORT WARREN.

From the Boston Traveler, Dec. 24.

The company recently recruited by Capt. BUMPUS, of Braintree, went down to Fort Warren at noon to-day to reinforce the garrison.

The boat plying to the fort took down, to-day, a quantity of evergreen wreaths for officers of the garrison, and a variety of articles that will tend to help some of the persons in the fort better to enjoy the merry Christmas season.

The story of insubordination among the prisoners is not believed by persons who have recently visited the fort. The prisoners are highly pleased with their treatment by Col. DIMMICK, and are not likely to do anything that will change his demeanor towards them.

Rev. CHRISTOPHER NORTH, of Harper's Ferry, who has been imprisoned since early in the Summer, came up yesterday, having been released in exchange for Rev. Mr. MINAS, of Bath, Me., who was captured at Bull Run, and recently returned from the South by way of Fortress Monroe.

Mr. DAVIS, one of the Baltimore Police Commissioners, also came up, having been released for thirty days on parole.

THANKS.

The prisoners at Fort Warren appreciated the kindness shown them by some of the people of Boston, as is apparent from the following note:

FORT WARREN, BOSTON HARBOR, Dec. 10, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I trust it may not be deemed amiss in me, supposing myself on the eve of departure for my Southern home, to express to you, and through you to your associates, my appreciation of the kindness extended by you and them, through Dr. WILLIAM PETERS, the Surgeon of this post, to the men of my command, upon our transfer from Fort Columbus, and since our sojourn here.

In these days of trial and stern war, kindness to the captive in an enemy's country is doubly valued, blessing both those that give and receive.

I shall upon my return home take great pleasure in communicating to the proper quarter the kind efforts of yourself and friends to minister to the comfort of my men, conscious that it will be properly appreciated, and tend to alleviate the troubles of like unfortunates.

Yours, most respectfully,
(Signed,) WM. F. MARTIN,
Col. Seventh Reg't N. C. Volunteers.

BROUGHT TO THEIR BEARINGS.

The Montreal *Gazette*, which has distinguished itself by rivaling the Toronto *Leader* in its abuse of the Union, seems to have been brought to its bearings by the prospect of a war between England and the United States. In a recent issue it says:

"We heartily regret to see any vaporing, boastful spirit indulged in anywhere, or anything said which looks like a challenge to the conflict. It is not those people who make most clamor and who swagger most who do most effective work when the tug of war comes. We are a young country, having a long and narrow territory, with an immense frontier exposed to the enemy, with but a sparse population to defend it. Much of the damage done to the United States seaboard would be avenged on us. That is inevitable, and we hope no Canadian is bragging what Canada can do, without fully considering the disadvantages under which we labor, and the hardships we must be prepared to endure if war comes. Our neighbors have half a million of men afoot. They could hold the South in check with half that number; they could garrison their seaport towns with 150,000, and they could send an army of 100,000, swelled by another 50,000 or 100,000 new recruits, upon Canada. And we, Heaven help us! have no access to the seaboard except through the enemy's country, and a half-dozen regiments of regulars and less than 10,000 volunteers, on whom to depend to fight our battles. As a leading New-York journal recently said of us—we have only a paper militia, and, so far as our rulers are concerned, seem likely to have *nothing more for some time to come.*"

CAPT. PRIME.

There seems to be no longer any doubt that Capt. PRIME, of the Engineer Corps, has been captured by the rebels opposing the advance of Gen. SCHOEPF'S column. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* reaffirms the rumor, and a writer in the *Commercial* says:

"The rebels could hardly have taken from us a more valuable man. Capt. PRIME is an officer of the Engineer Corps, in the regular army, and has been regarded as one of the most promising young men our army contained. Though not long a graduate, he had risen in the corps where promotion is the slowest of any in the army, from Second and First Lieutenant to Captain, and he outranked in the regular army Gen. McCOOK, Gen. JOHNSON, and others of our volunteer Brigadiers, and stood just below Gen. BENHAM. Simple, modest and unobtrusive, he formed a marked contrast to many of his brother officers, and rose, not by favoritism of influential friends or Congressmen, but by his own acknowledged merit, to the position of Chief Engineer on Gen. BUELL'S staff. The Captain is the son of a wealthy New-Yorker, but is a native of Italy, his parents being on a prolonged foreign tour at his birth."

ESCAPED FROM THE REBELS.

"J. W. BUTLER, formerly a member of the Fusiliers," says the Boston *Journal*, "has recently received the appointment of pilot and guide for the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. He is now in this city, waiting conveyance to the Gulf. Mr. BUTLER was in command of a schooner which was trading in the Gulf of Mexico when the rebellion broke out. He remained at Pensacola until August, when he effected his escape, bringing with him several other Union men and three or four ladies. He was enabled to give to Col. BROWN, in command at Fort Pickens, much valuable information as to the rebel defences, and brought away a series of not far from fifty photographic views of the defensive works in and about Pensacola, which were taken for Gen. BRAGG. Some of these he still has with him, but most of them have been detained by Col. BROWN, and by the authorities at Washington, to whom they are of great value. Mr. BUTLER says there are many Union men in Florida, but they are watched by a Committee of Safety, and are completely intimidated. His late partner was hung shortly after he left, on suspicion of being a party to his escape."

CARL SCHURZ.

The *Volksblatt*, of Cincinnati, publishes an extract of a private letter from CARL SCHURZ, which the *Commercial* translates as follows:

MADRID, Oct. 8, 1861.

Under other circumstances, my stay in Madrid would be pleasant, but my attention is so intently fixed upon the United States, that I should be rejoiced to return thither. For the first time in my life I am homesick, and were the circumstances not such that I am sufficiently employed, I could not bear it. I hear that a letter, said to be from me, is published in the German papers in America, in which I express myself in terms of joyful anticipation at the prospective amusements in Madrid. It is perhaps hardly necessary for me to say that this is a gross fabrication. I should like to know who gave currency to the *canard*. When a man awaits every mail with a beating and anxious heart, he is little inclined to think about amusements.

What will be the result of this war? In what attitude stands the Anti-Slavery element of the West? What is thought of the controversy between FREMONT and the Government? It would be one of the most disheartening effects of the war if it terminated without some great results for the benefit of mankind.

THE WRECKED STEAMER UNION.

The following letter from the Quartermaster's Department is interesting to the friends of those who were made prisoners by the wreck of the steamer *Union*:

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 16.

SIR: Your letter of the 13th of November, to the Secretary of the Navy, having been referred to this office, you are respectfully informed that the steamer *Union*, of Philadelphia, purchased for this Department, was lost on the coast of North Carolina, and her crew made prisoners.

It is presumed the crew, being in the service of the United States when captured, will be paid for their service when released, but until that time nothing can be done for them or their friends, by this Department, without authority from the men themselves.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
W. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

Mr. JOHN BELL ROBINSON, No. 244 North Front-street, Philadelphia.

A CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.

The orders issued by the National officers, appointed to take charge of the recruiting service in Illinois, are not obeyed with alacrity. The response made to them is the following circular, sent to the different officers at the head of incomplete regiments:

HEADQUARTERS QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 14, 1861.

SIR: I am instructed by the Commander-in-Chief of this State to inform you that I have made purchases ample and sufficient to supply the several regiments of this State with uniforms and other necessary clothing, together with such articles as are requisite to complete or renew their equipments in other respects; and also, such horse equipments, and other articles for cavalry and artillery, as are prescribed by existing army regulations.

Requisitions for the above-mentioned articles, properly approved, *should be made upon me*, and forwarded to this place, when they will be promptly attended to.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN WOOD,
Quartermaster-General of Illinois.

CATCHING SLAVES.

Col. FITZ HENRY WARREN, of the First Iowa Cavalry, publishes a card in the St. Louis papers, correcting some misstatements regarding "an attempt to recover a contraband," who had taken refuge in his camp. In conclusion, he says:

"Perhaps I shall not too far abuse the charity of your columns, if I add, that while the First Regiment of Iowa Cavalry have an honest emulation to an elevated character in all legitimate duties of war, there is, and will be no competition among them for high excellence in the refined and ennobling pursuits of negro-catching and rendition."

THE CONTRACT COMMITTEE AND GOV. MORGAN.

The Albany *Evening Journal* gives the following explanation of the connection between Gov. MORGAN and Mr. GEORGE D. MORGAN, whose transactions in the purchase of vessels were rather unfavorably commented upon by Mr. VAN WYCK in the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the contracts:

"There is a very simple explanation of the manner in which Gov. MORGAN'S name became connected with this transaction.

In April last, when the rebels had cut off all railroad and telegraph communication with Washington, the Government deemed it necessary to confer unusual powers upon some parties in the City of New-York. The Secretary of War selected Mr. COMMINGS, and associated with him Gov. MORGAN.

This information was brought to New-York by a special messenger, who had, at great personal peril, made the journey. As soon as this messenger reached New-York, the fact was telegraphed to Gov. MORGAN, with the addition that if his duties at Albany were such that he could not give the business his personal attention, that Mr. GEO. D. MORGAN could act.

As Gov. MORGAN could not neglect his official business here, he acted upon this suggestion, and consented that Mr. GEO. D. MORGAN should act;—although he was, at the moment, entirely ignorant of the work required to be done. A full copy of the communication was not received from Secretary CAMERON for several days; and when received, the letter was written, on the 4th of May, as quoted above.

Secretary CAMERON'S order, it will be perceived, simply commissioned the parties named to 'make all necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops and the munitions of war.' No reference whatever is made to the purchase of commissary stores, which, however, was done to a very large extent.

Ascertaining this fact, Gov. MORGAN advised his then partner, Mr. GEORGE D. MORGAN, to withdraw from the commission, as he did not deem it proper for any one with whom he (the Governor) was associated, *to be in any way connected with Government contracts or purchases*. Mr. GEORGE D. MORGAN saw no impropriety in what the Governor objected to, *and the disagreement resulted in the withdrawal of the former from the firm of which* Gov. *M. was a partner.*

This dissolution occurred early in June last, and in July, GEO. D. MORGAN was commissioned by Secretary WELLES to make the vessel purchases which constituted the subject of investigation.

These are the simple facts in the case; and we think, as the public will think, that they preclude the *Union*, or any other journal, from truthfully connecting Gov. MORGAN, either with Mr. CUMMINGS in his miscellaneous purchases, or with Gen. D. MORGAN in his purchase of vessels for the Government."

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS IN CANADA.

The Canadian papers continue to be filled with intelligence of the most belligerent character. The Toronto *Globe*, of Dec., 23, notices the preliminary steps toward the organization of no less than seven or eight volunteer corps. At a meeting held to start a subscription for the relief of the families of those volunteering, $1,000 was subscribed.

PREPARATIONS AT THE GARRISON.

From the Toronto Globe, Dec. 23.

The work on the fortifications now in progress at the garrison is being pushed forward with the greatest dispatch. Already three of the large guns have been mounted, and three more will be placed in position to-day. It is reported that several large guns are at present on their way here from Quebec. A strong picket fence to encircle both the old and new forts, is now in course of construction. No one is allowed to approach the works, and any person wishing to visit the garrison must be provided with a "pass" signed by the Port-Adjutant. It is stated that between two and three thousand of the forces ordered from England will be stationed at Toronto, and every place suitable for barracks will be taken by the military authorities for that purpose. Capt. STRACHAN'S buildings on York-street, and the bath and wash houses at the head of John-street, have been among other places mentioned. There is also a rumor that tents for the accommodation of two thousand soldiers will be fitted up during this present Winter. The camp will be between the old and new forts.

THE TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

From the Quebec Chronicle, Dec. 23.

We are expecting the transports every hour. The telegraph office at Father Point was reopened last night, the operator having been sent down again. Gen. WILLIAMS was in consultation with his Excellency the Governor-General all day yesterday, and among the matters debated was the best method of landing the troops and stores. The opinion of practical men, well acquainted with the river, was taken. Two Artillery officers have already left for below, to assist in landing the guns and other stores.

The season continues remarkably favorable. We learned from River du Loup yesterday, that there was no ice whatever in the river there. It may be as exceptional as that of 1846, when the first snow fell on the 12th of December, or as 1836 and 1837, concerning which we find it stated in the *Witness* that, on the 16th of December, 1836, a steamer arrived at Montreal from Quebec, with a barge in tow, loaded with firearms; and in January, 1837, a steamer went from that city to Cornwall, having a regiment on board.

From the Toronto Leader, Dec. 23.

We learn, from Quebec, that two steamships, heavily laden with munitions of war, arrived in the St. Lawrence, on Saturday. One, said to be the *Melbourne*, was off Riviere du Loup; the other was telegraphed from Bic. Although the formation of ice had begun at Quebec, it was believed that the vessels would have no difficulty in reaching that port.

MONTREAL.

The Montreal *Commercial Advertiser*, apprehending that in case of hostilities that city would be first attacked, says: "Let Montrealers remember that Montreal is the key of Canada; once in the possession of the enemy, and the whole western country is cut off from supplies and reinforcements, and nothing is left for it but submission. In Gen. SCOTT'S report on the war of 1812-13 he pointed out the blunder made by invading Upper Canada, instead of paralyzing it by capturing Montreal. And he was right. Montreal is the key of Canada, and we may depend upon it, the moment war is declared the Federal forces will march on Montreal, if we are not prepared to meet them. Railways will bring them to Ronse's Point; thence there are good roads, and an open country practicable for any force, in Winter or Summer. Laprairie Common will be the first battle-field, for there the army which covers Montreal must make its first stand. Let our citizens then, old and young, prepare; every rank, from the millionaire to the day laborer, every age from 16 to 60, must take up arms; on them is the duty not only to protect their homes and their property, but to save Canada. The pluck is here, the cool determination which marks the hero, but we want discipline. Drill then, morning noon and night, until the whole city responds to the tread of citizen soldiers, and we can find twenty thousand men against the foe. Thus, and thus only can we save Montreal from capture and pillage if hostilities break out before Spring, and maintain the communications without which Canada West will be lost, only to be regained by oceans of blood."

THE ENGLISH NOT ADDICTED TO LOUD TALK.

From the Quebec Chronicle, Dec. 23.

The people of every portion of Canada will have an opportunity, to-day, of offering to the whole world the noble spectacle of a nation springing *en masse* to arms, to repel the threatened invasion of an enemy. We predict with confidence that the uprising will be to His Excellency's general order as instant as the echo to the word, and that within a fortnight, at the furthest, we shall chronicle the fact that nearly 50,000 men are mustered shoulder to shoulder, as ready as their fathers proved themselves to encounter hardship and fatigue, and to dare danger or death in defence of their own firesides, their cherished institutions, their native land. They will bear in mind that all that's worthy to be held dear is menaced. The honor of the flag of which we are all proud is threatened. We know that in the event of war, on us the first and deadliest blow will fall. If we meet it as we ought; we shall preserve our connection with the Empire; we shall hold our soil uncontaminated by the loathed presence of a hostile army. If we unworthily flinch from the encounter, our independence will be endangered, our kindling hopes of future Nationality destroyed. But of such consequences we will not for an instant dream. Within a week it will be manifest that fifty years of rest have not dulled the National spirit of Canadians; nay, have rather given them so great a relish for the blessings of an honorable peace, that they will enter into a war by which the renewal and continuance of these benefits may be procured, so earnestly and unitedly as to render ultimate victory a certainty.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Quebec *Chronicle* of Wednesday says: "A large quantity of stores—consisting of sixty-eight pounders, shot and shell, &c., was dispatched yesterday for Kingston." The same paper of the following day notices the dispatch of further munitions of war for the West.

The same paper of Thursday says: "The Provincial steamers will be immediately undocked, and moored among the piers; not for winter service, unless in case of extraordinary emergency, but that they may be ready for service, if needed, a month earlier than they otherwise would be."

Several of the merchants of Montreal have agreed to close their stores at 3 o'clock three day's in the week to give their employes an opportunity of drilling. The merchants of Quebec, with the same object in view, close at 2 P. M. on Saturdays; and the Toronto *Leader* is urging employers in that City to take the same course.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA IN CANADA.

From the Canada Gazette Extra.

HEADQUARTERS, QUEBEC, Dec. 20, 1861.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, deems it expedient to organize a portion of the Sedentary Militia of this Province.

His Excellency is therefore pleased to order as follows:

1. That one company in each battalion be formed forthw

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY. DEC. 26, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS.—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ZAMPILLAERORSTATION—RAOUL—THE SCHOOLMASTER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—LITTLE TOM—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HERRMANN'S SOIREES DE PRESTIDIGITATION.

NIBLO'S SALOON—PEAK FAMILY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—UP AT THE HILLS—TOM NOCODY'S SECRET.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—GIGNOUX'S INDIAN SUMMER—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It is believed that the demands of the British Government in regard to the *Trent* affair have been made known by Lord LYONS to our Government, and that these demands have been correctly foreshadowed by the British Press—an apology for the transaction, and the restitution of MASON and SLIDELL. An extraordinary Cabinet meeting is reported to have been held yesterday, in reference to these demands the result of which was a determination to disavow the act of Capt. WILKES, and to give up the captive rebels, should this prove the only course through which to escape a war with England; but at the same time, it is alleged, our Government will require Great Britain to concede this as a definite settlement of the question of the right of search, and also that no interference shall be made by her at any time in behalf of the rebellion.

Washington was more like Sunday than Sunday itself usually is, there, at present. Fewer officers and soldiers were to be seen in the streets, and business was almost entirely suspended. The churches were open as generally as on Sunday, and were as fully attended. Most of the soldiers absent from camp were on furlough for two days, and a large proportion of them went to their homes in citizens' dress.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Marion*, we have advices from Tybee Island to the 20th, and Port Royal to the 21st inst. The *Marion*, it will be recollected, transported the Seventh Connecticut Regiment from Port Royal to Tybee, as a reinforcement to the troops already there, numbering only six hundred. The cannonading heard in that direction was from Fort Pulaski, which threw a number of shells at the *Marion* while she was discharging her cargo, but without effect. It is expected that Gen. WRIGHT will have command at Tybee, as he accompanied the Connecticut troops, and remained on the island, which is to be put in a thoroughly defensible condition. Gen. STEVENS, now in command at Beaufort, whose brigade has recently been reinforced by two regiments, is expected soon to make an advance on the mainland of South Carolina, for the purpose of occupying a point on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah—probably Coosawhatahie. It is intimated that the cause of the abandonment of the proposed expedition under Gen. VIELE was a misunderstanding between Gen. SHERMAN and Commodore DUPONT as to the proper plan of action. Among other interesting incidents detailed by our correspondent, is the return of one of the tradesmen of Beaufort—an apothecary—who has reopened his store, and who insists that one-half the people of Beaufort would return at once, could they follow their own inclinations.

We receive by the *Marion* a letter from our special correspondent who accompanied the stone fleet to Charleston, and who witnessed the operation of sinking the sixteen hulks in the main channel leading to the harbor. They were not placed straight across, as in other cases where the experiment has failed, but in three rows, with special reference to the fact that the inland waters must flow to the sea. An intricate maze of shoals and eddies will thus be formed, which it will be impossible to navigate, but which will still allow of the flow of water without the creation of new channels. The Charlestonians, on the approach of the fleet, destroyed the lighthouse on Morris Island by blowing it up.

From Fortress Monroe there is no news of special importance. Our dispatch embodies several extracts from Southern newspapers, received by flag of trucs from Norfolk. The rebel idea of recent movements in Kentucky is that they bode a descent upon Bowling Green by Gen. BUELL, with sixty thousand men, from three points. The Richmond *Examiner* admits that the recent battle of Drainesville was no inconsiderable disaster for the rebels—which is a great deal for a rebel paper to admit. The Georgia papers state that an attempt had been made to burn the State Railroad bridge over Petis Creek, but that the incendiary was caught, tried, and sentenced to be hung. Gold is reported to be worth 35 per cent. premium at Richmond, and silver nearly as much.

We have advices from Nassau, N. P., to the 11th inst. It is evident from the tenor of these advices that Nassau is the rendezvous for vessels and persons engaged in contraband trade with the rebel States. Mention is made of the arrival there of a number of vessels with cotton and rice, which had run out of some of the Southern ports, and the steamer *Gladiator* had arrived there with arms and ammunition from Liverpool. A brig had also arrived from Liverpool with salt, she having put in for a pilot to assist her in running the blockade.

A correspondence has passed between Gov. WASHBURN, of Maine, and Secretary CAMERON, relative to the coast defences of that State. Mr. CAMERON says that plans, estimates and specifications of the fortifications necessary to secure the end proposed will be laid before the Governor in time for presentation to the Legislature. He suggests that the work should be proceeded with, and that the amounts thus expended will be regarded as a loan to the National Government, which will be refunded as soon as possible.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 14th inst., and Queenstown on the 15th, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock on Monday night. The Eastern lines, after having been down two days, resumed work to some extent, last night, but were able to forward only a brief synopsis of the *Niagara's* news. The details will come to hand to-day, *via* Halifax. The dates are the same as by the *Persia*.

Prince ALBERT, it appears, died on Saturday night at 11 o'clock, instead of at noon on Sunday, as before announced, and his disease was typhoid fever, and not gastric.

The only item relative to the *Trent* affair is the assertion of the Paris *Patrie* that France and the Great Powers have been consulted by Great Britain, and have expressed the opinion that the conduct of Capt. WILKES was a violation of the rights of neutrals.

There is no change of consequence to report in the London Money market. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £128,000. The sales of Cotton for the week in the Liverpool market had been only 35,000, and a small advance had been established. Breadstuffs were generally quiet, but steady, and Provisions were firm.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Quebec *Chronicle*, of Tuesday, says: "Mr. SEYMOUR, the Queen's messenger, who has been to Washington, arrived here yesterday morning. We believe Capt. LINDSAY, R. N., who has been staying in Quebec for some time, will leave for England to-day, and carry with him dispatches for the British Government. The Londondarry *Guardian* tells us the *Anglo-Saxon* was detained a day on her last outward trip, to receive an immense quantity of telegraphic cypher, for Lord LYONS.

Christmas day, yesterday, was generally observed throughout the City. The various churches, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, had services appropriate to the occasion. At the different institutions on the Islands, and in the City, the day was duly observed, and the inmates of those places regaled with Christmas cheer. Many persons flocked to the Central Park to enjoy the amusement of skating, but much to their disappointment the red ball was not up, and an ominous board marked "dangerous," met their gaze.

Rev. CHRISTOPHER NORTH, of Harper's Ferry, one of the prisoners at Fort Warren, was exchanged for Rev. Mr. MINES, of Bath, Maine, who was captured at Bull Run, recently returned from the South, by way of Fortress Monroe.

During the holidays, according to the Washington *Intelligencer*, Messrs. DAWES and WASHBURNE, of the Committee on Contracts, will proceed to Boston for the purpose of examining into the matter of pegged shoes for the army. If the pegged shoes can be adopted instead of the sewed ones, it will cause a saving to the Government of seventy-five cents on each pair.

The Great Question of Ways and Means.

One of the most striking results, so far, of the war, is the complete change it has wrought in the financial condition of our Government. A year or two ago, with only one important source of revenue, impost duties, we could hardly make way with the immense amount of money it produced. We were the envy of other nations, while our complacency at our fortunate position scarcely knew any bounds. But we have left behind us, and we fear forever, the happy age in which every want, apparently without any effort of our own, was more than supplied. Henceforth our ingenuity will be racked to the utmost to make both ends meet. We are poring over the elaborate systems that bring such countless sums into the exchequers of France and England. In our necessities, we have changed places with these countries. They, not ourselves, are the happy nations in possessing systems of taxation so thoroughly digested as to produce annually, without apparent hardship, sums equal to that which we find difficult to raise, both by taxation and loans. We have equal wants, but unluckily are not only unused to the burdens they impose, but are puzzled beyond measure to adopt them to our own shoulders, so as to be borne without really weakening us, or what is equally to be avoided, without dissatisfaction and complaint.

But we have assumed responsibilities, and we must now be prepared to meet them. Congress has already taken an important step at its present session. It has raised the duty on tea to twenty cents per pound; on coffee to five cents; and on sugar to two and a half, three, five and eight cents per pound, according to quality. It is only six months ago that the former articles were in the *free* list, while the duty on the latter was merely nominal. Congress, in its recent act, proceeded upon the idea of getting the largest amount of money, no matter how. Everybody drinks tea and coffee, and eats sugar; and will continue to do so very nearly in the same quantity, no matter what may be the duty, or their cost.

It is very easy to say that so many pounds shall pay so much money. With the importation of the article, the revenue is certain. Congress did well to make its first essay in a matter that involved no difficulty in imposing and enforcing the law, nor much doubt as to the amount of revenue that will accrue from it. But the next step will leave firm ground for what may turn out to be an unstable morass. England derives, say, $60,000,000 from income and property tax; the larger portion of this sum from the *income* tax. As yet we hardly understand the principle upon which this tax is levied. But if we did, a tax laid here similar in kind would probably produce only a small sum. In this country, where property is so much divided, nearly every one has enough, and only a few much surplus. Very few people here live upon their incomes. In a very few cases only can the incomes of the great portion of those reputed wealthy, or whose personal expenses are on a generous scale, be accurately computed. The mercantile community pass for our rich men, but how is the income of a man to be ascertained, whose liabilities are a million, and who any day may be a bankrupt by the failure of a half-a-dozen customers? The amount of his income is purely problematical. In England and Wales the annual rental of the lands may be put down, at say $200,000,000; this vast sum is income that can be readily reached in the hands of a comparatively few holders. At three per cent. an income on this amount would produce $6,000,000. The tenantry escapes, while the landholder pays. But, in this country, the occupiers are the owners of the soil. We have no tenantry. Of the farmers, not one in a thousand has a net income of $800 annually. An income-tax in this country, consequently, is not likely to produce much, unless levied upon very small properties, which has always been foreign to the policy of such acts. It is clear that the proposed levy of such a tax calls for a great deal of reflection, and will probably require frequent change and modification before it will work, either effectively or harmoniously. We have, to be sure, in this country very large properties in the shape of railroads, banks and insurance companies. The net income of the railroads in the loyal States equals probably $50,000,000 annually over working expenses, and $30,000,000 over expenses and interest. The net earnings of the banks equal $25,000,000; of insurance companies $10,000,000. Where shall the net profits of these institutions be levied? In their hands, or those of their stock and bondholders? If levied in the hands of the latter, a considerable amount would be lost from being represented abroad. How shall the profits of railroads be computed? Shall they be the net earnings over expenses, or shall they be the net earnings after all current liabilities are discharged? This matter of income tax will be the most difficult question with which the Government will have to deal, and is one to which special attention should at once be directed.

England derives $100,000,000 from an excise tax levied chiefly on distilled and fermented liquors, or the privilege of selling the same. But in England every person, high and low, drinks one or the other of these liquors that is taxed. In that climate the advocates of the Maine law are few and far between. In many parts of the United States the use of distilled or fermented liquors by the great mass of the people has almost wholly ceased. A tax equal to that imposed in England would give such an impetus to the temperance movement that it would not produce one-quarter as much per head in this country as in England. In England the revenue from that excise equals four dollars per head. Wine there is the common beverage of the wealthier classes, and beer of those of moderate means and the poor. Wine here is drank only very sparingly, while beer-drinking has hardly got beyond our adopted citizens from Germany.

Our object, in referring to these matters, is not to lay down any plan or system to be adopted, or to estimate the probable amounts that may be produced, but to anticipate a subject which must soon come to be an all-absorbing one—that of *internal taxation*. Our revenues from imports are fast failing us while our expenditures are enormously increased. There is no hope that for years to come the former can be at all adequate to the wants of the Government. We shall have an annual interest account very nearly up to the highest revenues from imposts ever realized. Our civil list swells at a rapid rate, and we can hardly expect for the future to do without a large army and navy. While dreaming we were still young, we suddenly find ourselves grown old, if a multiplicity of domestic troubles and expenditures which we are puzzled how to meet, are a test. Not one of the least evils of this premature age is inexperience, which will cost us a great deal of money and trouble to surmount. But a responsibility courageously faced is half performed; and, as we cannot shirk the one now upon us, let us grapple with it at once, and let each member of the community do what he can by any suggestion, information or advice.

British View of the Legal Questions Connected with the Trent Affair.

The London *Saturday Review*, of Dec. 7, comes to us literally overflowing with malignant abuse of the United States. It contains no less than *eight* articles upon the relations of the two countries,—and the evident purpose of each one of them is to excite among the English people, the greatest possible amount of hatred and detestation of the institutions, the Government and the people of this country. One of these articles only makes the least pretence of examining the main question at issue between the two nations on the ground of law and common sense; all the rest are bald and shameless appeals to the basest passions of an excited community. The one which forms the exception discusses the seizure of the rebel agents on board the *Trent*, and is worthy of some attention, although it prefaces its argument by the assumption that we have been guilty of a gross aggression, and that England might have at once declared war upon us, "raised the blockade and been hailed as a benefactor by her own citizens, and by every maritime State." It discusses the law of the case, and goes over the authorities which have been cited, in a much more judicial as well as judicious way, than any other article which we have seen in the English papers.

The first point which it makes against us is, that the *Trent* was not a "neutral private merchant ship," because she carried the mail. The point is not pressed, however; in fact it is admitted that England could not claim that she was exempt from the right of search on this ground, although the writer thinks that we should have held her to be a public vessel. The only authority which it cites for this conclusion is a sentence from Mr. LAWRENCE, in his edition of WHEATON, in which he says that the carrying of dispatches "cannot invest with criminality either a regular postal packet, or a merchant ship, which takes a dispatch in its ordinary course of conveying letters, *and of the contents of which the master must necessarily be ignorant*." This citation is far from establishing the point. We accept it as good law. All our articles on the subject have been based on the idea—as to the correctness of which we fancy there can be little doubt—that the master of the *Trent* knew what he was carrying. If he was ignorant of it, no one can claim that he or his vessel was in fault. This point, however, the article concedes to us.

The next point made is that the *San Jacinto* ought to have taken the *Trent* into port, and then had the question passed upon in the Courts. We may concede this point to England; but it must be borne in mind that the question which would have been in that case passed upon would have been whether the *Trent* should be confiscated. If the question is discussed now on its merits, and decided in our favor, and it is held that the *Trent* would rightly be confiscated were she before the Courts, there can be no ground of complaint on England's part that she is not here to be confiscated. That ground is utterly untenable. The statement of it in Gen. SCOTT's letter, that to hold it would be to hold that if there had been more injury there would have been less wrong, is conclusive on this point with any unprejudiced mind.

And this brings us to the merits of the question. The *Saturday Review* holds that "the *Trent* was not, so far as we know, carrying contraband dispatches, and she was carrying persons whose character exempted them from the operation of hostilities." It proceeds to argue that the dispatches were not contraband, citing from the cases of the *Caroline*, the *Atlanta*, and the *Madison*, to show that dispatches from a belligerent to his Consul, or other official resident in a neutral State, are not contraband, because the neutral has the right to keep up his intercourse with both belligerents. And it says:

"Indeed but little reflection will show that the lawfulness of such intercourse is a necessary consequence from even the limited recognition of a *de facto* State as a belligerent. A State so recognized must have organs of communication with the neutral. How is the neutral, for instance, to obtain a redress for injuries done to her own subjects? She must make her complaints through some regular channel—in other words, she must recognize, for this purpose at least, a Government and a diplomatic officer."

These remarks and citations would be pertinent if the English Government had recognized for any purpose the Confederate Government or its diplomatic officers; but this it has as yet refused to do. They are pertinent to a war between recognized nationalities, but when we bring into the discussion the element that the nationality of one of the belligerents is recognized neither by the other, nor by the neutral, it changes the aspect of the case. The Government of England, as we understand it, has till now refused to hold communication with the Confederate States. How then can it complain that it has been prevented from receiving communications from them? That is not the question at all. It is whether we have the right to stop communications *between rebel enemies at home and rebel enemies abroad*, and whether such communications, knowingly carried on board a neutral ship, having no purpose of "amicable intercourse" between the rebels and the neutral Power, but simply relating to the means of more successfully prosecuting the war against us, shall forfeit the neutral vessel, or whether we, not having tried to enforce the forfeiture, shall be called upon to allow the communications to go forward.

And as bearing upon this point, we cite another quotation made by this article of the *Review*. It refers to our citation of the case of Mr. LAURENS, which has been abandoned as an authority in our favor, since the facts of it have been fully brought out, and it quotes the account of the affair from ANDREWS' *History of England*, in which it says:

"The papers were thrown overboard, but by the intrepidity of an English sailor recovered with little damage. They fully proved the perfidy of the Dutch, who, *before the existence of any dispute with Great Britain, had entered into a formal treaty of amity and commerce with the revolted Colonies*, fully recognizing their independence and containing many stipulations highly injurious to England and beneficial to her enemies both in Europe and America."

And on this account, says the *Review*, England declared war against Holland soon after.

Now, applying this to our case, it would seem that if England, while yet at peace with us, should make such a treaty as that with the Confederate States, we should be justified in declaring war upon her, as England did on Holland. Is not the argument very strong from this that we should have the right to stop the initintory steps to such a treaty, if possible, and that a vessel which was carrying knowingly those dispatches or persons, whose sole purpose was to bring about that which would be justifiable cause of war, is carrying what comes clearly within the principls of contraband of war? The position of England would be this: "We are justified in going to war with you for taking from one of our vessels those whose known purpose was to get us to do that which would justify you in going to war with us." And this meets also the next point of the *Review* that these men were ambassadors. As to the right to stop ambassadors, they argue, as has been argued here, that the right only exists when the ambassador is within the belligerent's own country. Lord STOWELL's dictum does not certainly go clearly to the extent that we have claimed, although in his decision he places the time when he is entitled to his peculiar privileges as being not when he is on the seas, but "when he has arrived and taken upon himself the functions of his office,"—and the attempt of England to seize the French ambassador in Long Island Sound is in point, as showing what has been her view on this point in earlier days.

The argument from the impressment of merchant seamen, which the *Review* next attacks, has not been pressed as an argument here. The case of the steamer *Caroline* is spoken of approvingly, of course, as being "an act of self-defence." If the English Government is only as ready to look at all the circumstances of this case as we were at the time of the *Caroline* affair, they will see that this, too, is "a matter of self-defence." If they persist in looking at it as only the execution of a deliberate purpose to insult them, "there is no telling to what depths of folly" such notions may lead them.

FUEL FOR THE ENGLISH WAR FEVER.—We thought we had become tolerably familiar, from reading the *Herald*, with the acts of which unprincipled and unscrupulous demagogues feed the angry passions of a sensitive and excited community. But even the *Herald* may learn something in this line from the London newspapers. There seems to be nothing too monstrous for their use,—no falsehood too palpable, no invention too transparent, if it only panders to the malignant passions of the English people.

Take the following from a recent number of the London *Chronicle*:

We are in a position to affirm, that when the Duke of Newcastle was in attendance, in September last year, on the Prince of Wales in his tour through Canada and the United States, Mr. SEWARD, the Secretary of the LINCOLN Administration, addressed his Grace, on one particular occasion, in words to this effect: "My Lord Duke, either Mr. LINCOLN or myself will be next President of the United States. If Mr. LINCOLN be chosen, I shall be Secretary, *and we are determined to take the first opportunity that presents itself to insult your country*." "If you do," was the Duke of Newcastle's answer, "you will bring about a war between the two countries." "Oh, no, there will be no war," was Mr. SEWARD's rejoinder: "but we will—we *must* insult you." The Duke of Newcastle, we are enabled to add, looked on this as nothing more, to use an expressive, though not very classical term, than so much "bosh," and never once thought of the circumstance until the affair of the *Trent* brought it again to his remembrance.

No man this side the Atlantic need be told that this is utterly false—the pure invention of a shameless incendiary. On the other side, however, it is very well calculated to pass for truth. The writer gives the impression that the Duke of Newcastle himself is his authority for the statement, and anything which a duke is supposed to have said is received in England as true beyond all peradventure. Those who know nothing of Mr. SEWARD may very possibly suppose him insane enough to talk about the Presidency in the style ascribed to him. But nobody else need be told that it was simply impossible. The imaginary conversation was either before or after Mr. LINCOLN's nomination. If before, it is enough to say that Mr. LINCOLN's nomination was the very last one that seemed likely to be made, and Mr. SEWARD could never have spoken of it as a probable contingency. If after, he must have known that he himself could not be President, and could never, therefore, have spoken of such an alternative.

But it is folly to waste words in refuting such bold inventions. It is only to be regretted that the temper of the English people at the present moment is such as to give the least importance to falsehoods so shameless and disgraceful.

Public Sentiment in the United States and in England.

We have one most excellent symptom in connection with the English quarrel:—the public mind in this country is essentially calm and self-possessed. Our people have been entirely free from that insane frenzy which seemed at the latest dates to have absolute control of public sentiment in England, and are prepared to look at the question in the light of common sense, and to act upon it from considerations of justice and of prudence. When the news of the *Trent* affair first reached this country, it naturally created some excitement. But the feeling did not partake in the least of hostility against England, or of any desire to insult the British flag:—it was simple exultation that we had arrested two of the most prominent and most odious of the conspirators against our Government, and had them safely in our possession. Naturally enough, we went to work to convince ourselves, if possible, that no wrong had been done to England,—that we had law as well as feeling on our side, and that England would probably acquiesce in that view of the case. We do not think that any of our people were prepared for so violent and insane an outbreak of popular passion, as occurred upon the receipt of the news in Great Britain. But even this has not had the effect of goading us into a similar insanity.

Our people have full and entire confidence in both the disposition and the ability of our Government to preserve peace with England, if it can be done consistently with national honor,—and any other peace they do not desire. But they will await with patience and confidence the action of the Government, and will give it their hearty and cordial support. They know very well that the condition of the country is critical,—that every consideration requires us to avoid multiplying the number of our enemies,—and that the country will be as effectually served by avoiding fresh wars, as by carrying to a successful issue the one in which it is already embarked. The Government, moreover, in dealing with these questions has need of a calm and dispassionate public sentiment. If it acts wisely, it must act with coolness. It must feel that it has the confidence of the country,—that it will be sustained in whatever policy it may find essential to the public good; and above all, that it will not be pushed into rash and hasty courses by an impatient and impetuous public sentiment. In this respect the Government enjoys every assurance which it can require. It can count, with confidence, on the public support for whatever course it may deem necessary to pursue.

Public sentiment in England, moreover, it must be remembered, will change greatly before any definite action can be taken. The very violence of the popular frenzy is a guarantee that it cannot last. The receipt of the President's message, in the first place, will check severely the extravagance of the public passion;—for it was assumed everywhere in England, as absolutely certain, that the President would approve the act of Capt. WILKES, and thus close the door to any honorable compliance with the demands of the English Government. The *Times* pronounced it highly probable that "President LINCOLN, under the influence of his Secretary of State, may have committed himself to assertions and promises which will make it very difficult for him to do us justice." The receipt of the message will dissipate all these apprehensions, and will show that both the President and the Secretary of State are entirely free from any committals which can, in the slightest degree, hamper their freedom of action upon this subject. This discovery will of itself do much toward calming the public mind. It will show the English people how grossly they have been mistaken on one point of the case,—and will make them doubly anxious not to persist in a similar mistake on the others. There is nothing that has a more sedative effect upon a mass of people, than the suspicion that they have been hunhugged into making fools of themselves.

And this reaction will be greatly aided by the manner in which the reported complaint of the British Government has been received here. So far from meeting the defiance and scorn which they anticipated for it, it encountered the most anxious and resolute purpose, on the part of our people, to do anything which justice may require, to satisfy the British Government that no insult or wrong was intended, and to preserve peaceful relations between the two countries. And when they find this purpose,—as we believe they will,—shared and fully represented in the action of our Government, they must be much more resolutely bent on war than we believe them to be, if they do not concede the utter injustice of their suspicions and their hate.

GEN. SCOTT'S SUDDEN RETURN.—The announcement that Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT has taken passage for this City in the *Arago*, which left Havre on the 11th, and may be expected to-day or to-morrow, has occasioned considerable remark. It was understood when he left home that he intended to be absent for some months,—and his sudden return is therefore not unreasonably supposed to have some connection with the condition of public affairs. Our latest Paris correspondence stated that he had had a long interview with Prince NAPOLEON previous to his departure, and intimations have already been made in the Paris journals that the Emperor would gladly offer his mediation between England and the United States, if it should be found impossible otherwise to settle amicably the differences pending between them. It is by no means unlikely, if such a purpose is entertained by the Emperor, that Gen. SCOTT should have been selected as the medium of making it known to our Government. As the affair of the *Trent* has not yet been made the subject of diplomatic discussion, the Emperor could not suggest mediation through the ordinary channels of national intercourse. If England should assent to such a mode of settlement, we presume that our Government would not object to it. In our judgment, however, such a resort will not be found necessary.

A WORD OF SUGGESTION.—We beg leave to suggest to the editor of the *Albion*, whether he would not serve the cause of his own country more effectually, by seeking to allay, rather than inflame, the hostility of Englishmen resident here against the Government of the United States. His laborious attempts to prove that the Secretary of State has pursued a policy and held a tone intentionally insulting and offensive to England can certainly do nothing toward preserving peace, even if they were ten times as successful as they are. We appreciate fully the delicacy of the *Albion's* position, and have frequently borne testimony to the tact and discretion which have marked the editor's usual treatment of controverted questions that now and then arise between the two countries. An English newspaper, in New-York, ought to be thoroughly and entirely in the interest of peace; and whenever its editor makes up his mind that the interest or honor of the country which he more immediately represents demand war, he should also decide to advocate that policy on his own soil and under his own flag. We should be sorry to believe that the editor of the *Albion* has arrived at any such conclusion, but the general tone of his paper does not seem calculated to promote the preservation of peace.

MILITARY MATRIMONY.—It is a very curious fact that scarce a day passes without an announcement from Washington of some wedding in the army. Generals, majors, lieutenants, captains, corporals and high privates, all seem to be busy marrying and giving in marriage. The only difference appears to be that the privates wed not singly but in battalions. At least there was, the other day, an account of the marriage of forty soldiers in the grand army of the Potomac. If the matrimonial mania goes on at this rate, it is more than likely that the chaplains will find it an economy of labor to perform the interesting ceremony—say, by platoons! And on this point, if we are not able to cite an exact precedent, there is, at least, on record an account of *baptism* having been performed in this wholesale style. The story is told of a Polish Bishop, who, being called upon to perform the ceremony on a heathenish and unchristened army, summoned them by battalions, and, waving a huge besom over them, baptised the first as collective Peter; second, Paul, etc. Why should not some such plan be inaugurated in what is, in more senses than one, our grand *Union* army?

THE RUMORED [redacted]

We are strongly inclined to doubt the authenticity of the statement published in the TIMES of Tuesday, from a soldier who claimed to have just returned from Charleston, concerning the alleged escape of Col. CORCORAN. There are very many points in the narrative which are open to suspicion. The Union prisoners, according to previous reports, were confined in the new prison, which was not within the district destroyed by the fire; and it certainly does not seem likely that three or four hundred of them would be left in an open room, from which they could so easily make their escape as they were represented to have done in this narrative. We have hitherto understood, also, that it was not the wounded among our prisoners who were removed to Charleston, but those who were best able to bear the removal. There are other features of the case which incline us to the belief that Lieut. HURD was indulging in some flights of fancy in the report which he made of his adventures in Charleston, and that he has really been no further South than Richmond.

THE STONE SQUADRON.—Our correspondent who accompanied the famous stone-laden squadron from Port Royal to Charleston, gives a most interesting account of the sinking of the sixteen old whalers in the main entrance to Charleston Harbor. Some doubt had been entertained as to the efficiency of the plan, from the fact that the attempt to destroy the channel at Ocracoke, on the North Carolina coast, was a total failure—a still wider channel having been presently formed by the shifting sands at the side of the old one. Capt. DAVIS, however, took this hydrographic difficulty into consideration, and by an ingenious arrangement of the old hulks, checkerwise, cuts up the passage into an intricate series of whirling eddies, which are utterly incapable of being navigated. The plan will no doubt be entirely effectual, and give JEFF. DAVIS what his soul has so long been yearning for—a perfect blockade.

FINE ARTS.—A remarkable collection of small oil paintings, the work of an amateur artist of this City, will be sold by auction to-day at LEEDS & Co.'s rooms in Nassau-street. The pieces are mostly studies from nature,—studies in landscape and watercolor, in foliage, in sky and cloud; and there are also in the collection admirable sketches of foreign scenery and life. Some of these little gems are exquisite bits of coloring, exhibiting the touch and taste of a fine American genius; and they ought all to find eager purchasers and appreciators in these Holiday times. There is no better evidence of the general growth of American taste in art matters than the fact that such a collection is offered at public sale.

Navigation of the Hudson River.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

The steamer *Isaac Newton* is still aground on Sbad Island, nine miles below the city. The steamer *Constitution* has succeeded in opening a passage to Castleton, and is transferring the *Newton's* freight to the dock. It is hoped she will then float, and be able to force her way through the ice, which is quite heavy, and making very fast. The steamer *Baltic* attempted to reach her yesterday afternoon, but the ice was so heavy she was compelled to return.

A messenger arrived here to-night to procure the assistance of one or two heavy steam-tugs, but their owners were unwilling to risk the undertaking.

The *New World* is hard aground and froze in at Coryman's Cross, over twelve miles below the city. Her situation is equally as dangerous as that of the *Newton*.

Weather here is very cold. Thermometer at zero.

The Festival.

The Churches—Sermons, Decorations, and Places of Amusement—A Bright and Happy Festival.

The Christmas just too evident to the sense of many to-day, the high festival of the Christian Church, ordained forever to a fallen race, was not celebrated yesterday with that boisterous and exuberant hilarity which has for a generation past distinguished its observance in this City. Christmas to our people has been the gala day of our tenderest associations, the very jubilee of every kindliest and purest thought. In connection with all other days of the whole year—working days and festive ones alike—we have made it what the charmed circle of home is, contrasted with the coldness or turbulence of the outer world. Fresh infancy to childhood, the anniversary of the Nativity has been the heaven of memory. Sanctified by the laws and observances of our religion, it has been continually sanctified in our hearts by the traditions of family and home. It is with the happiest times of by-gone years that most of [illegible] the pleasantest and fondest recollections [illegible] It ties us of all that we have loved and lost [illegible] hope of its return, bearing wealth and [illegible] to our hearths, that we connect the fairest [illegible] the future. Because then Christmas sweetly [illegible] belongs to the fireside where parent and child, sister and brother, have been wont, each year, to [illegible] for the renewal of fond pledges, and the sharing of innocent joys, it was outwardly less gay with us here than for half a lifetime gone. Too many were far away, exposed to privation, wounds and death; too many had already paid the debt of patriotism in the sacrifice of their lives, and still too many more were groaning on beds of sickness or destitution, not to leave the public heart full of sober reflection, sometimes of heavy grief But even this changed mood gave in the minds of most additional significance to the day. The glow of the household fireside rested on the popular gaze, and [illegible] here and there, the battle-cloud obscured a spot of the horizon, it seemed but to enhance the splendor of the morning close at hand for our country and the system she defends. In this spirit, a vast majority of our people went heartily to work in the celebration of the merry Yule-tide. A grand body of Irish [illegible], and among them the Celt and the Teuton loomed up largely, and defying pestilence, famine and death, in the pursuit of their native humanity, gave full vent to jollity in a Metropolis where no fear of the terrors indicated existed beyond the recital and away they always claim in any hive of human [illegible].

The weather, which had been rainy and inclement the two or three days previously, on Tuesday morning suddenly became clear and cold, and by the evening of the [illegible] day a fleece of snow resting upon a lower [illegible] of [illegible] lent to the City streets and distant [illegible] a look of mid-Winter delightfully in keeping with the traditions of the Christmas season in our Northern climate. A calm, unclouded sky, sparkling with the watery constellations, looked down upon a City [illegible] with the busy caterers who, on Christ. mas Eve were forth to gather the stores of toys and delicacies destined for the coming day. The reign of [illegible] had already commenced, and from private [illegible] hall innumerable parties and clubs [illegible] to hail the birth of the festival. In [illegible], and along the Bowery and the lead- [illegible] avenues, the shops and places of en- [illegible] were [illegible] every resource of taste and [illegible] to attract the passer by; the great mar- [illegible] were [illegible] with light, and thronged with [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] the streets [illegible] with a spectacle of brilliant life and gayety that [illegible] presented nowhere else upon the American [illegible] at no other period even here. At mid- [illegible], the [illegible] traffic still continued; in many places, [illegible] [illegible] until the small hours of the Natal day [illegible] to repose for a brief space, even [illegible] by the Christmas waits or bands of [illegible], who went from Ward to Ward [illegible] of the Nativity beneath the windows [illegible].

The morning renewed the fair, fine weather of the [illegible] twenty-four hours, and although the cool- [illegible] was not enough to promise [illegible] for the enthusiastic skaters of both sexes, who had [illegible] all night at Central Park, it was suffi- cient to insure bracing exercise and sharp Christmas appetites. What all the mysteries of myriad homes with their kindly "Merry Christmas" greetings may have been, who will pretend to say, but from the ringing laughter of young voices everywhere around us in the early hour, the tramp of hurrying feet and the tooting of innumerable toy-horns, tremendous in com- bination, but squeaky in detail, one might safely judge that Santa Claus had been committing his usual noc- turnal depredations on the small folk.

From the Battery to Harlem the morning sunshine was greeted by the chime of bells from all the steeple- less churches; and from St. Patrick's Cathedral to the little chapel far beyond High Bridge, the diapason of rich organs, and the swell of voices streamed out with their incense and the light of illuminated altars through Gothic windows, on the dawn.

All the churches of the Catholic and Episcopal wor- ships, with many of other denominations, were beau- tifully decorated with flowers and evergreens, some most exquisitely. At the morning service all were crowded with the devout, to whom appropriate ser- mons were addressed by their most noted divines. In other columns special reference to several of these discourses will be found.

As hinted in preceding paragraphs, the children of Fatherland, whose veneration for Christmas is un- bounded, as, among a host of other records, the pleas- ant pages of WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT, relate, had a "time" all to themselves. The Odeon, the Volksgar- ten, Boston's Fortuna Halle, Seebach's National Hall, and others were separate carnivals of mirth in which several hundreds of similar but minor establishments participated. In the four great resorts first mention- ed, more than 20,000 men, women and children, (for the Tyrolese child goes everywhere,) were regaled with the drinks and beverages of old Fatherland, and children's fun and its music. In each estab- lishment a temporary fair was held, a gigantic Christ- mas tree, sparkling with tapers and hung with bells, needlework toys, was erected, and comic panto- mimes enacted until long after midnight.

The French, the Scandinavian, and other residents, even the children of the *steamer Isla* of Cuba, had their separate services and merry-makings in which the officers and crews of the foreign war vessels in our harbor participated.

In the hotels, care was thrown to the winds, and the day enjoyed as it would be in palatial homes.

All our institutions of public charity had their re- ligious services, their dinners and presents for the poor, both old and young, and even in the prisons, the rays of Christmas benevolence fell warm and sweet, to soften many a heart hardened by the roegh usage of the outer world.

Our great City, in her general gladness, yesterday, did not forget the beggar and the captive. Her be- nevolence is as wide and comprehensive as the sweep of her vast commerce.

The following are notices of what was done in some of our churches and institutions of charity:

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, corner of Prince and Mott streets, Solemn High Mass was performed, cel- ebrant the very Rev. Father STARRS. Rev. Mr. Mc- GUIRE acted as deacon, and Mr. H. LOMI, of the So- ciety of Jesus, as sub-deacon. Rev. Dr. CAHILL preached the sermon from the Gospel of St. John, ap- pertaining to the birth of Christ. Rev. JOSEPH P. WEBB acted as master of ceremonies. WEBB'S MASS was sung in a most charming manner, by a double choir admirably assisted by Mr. HARRISON, the organist of the cathedral. The altar was handsomely decorated in a most artistic and beautiful manner, with natural and artificial flowers and evergreens, with a number of lights that formed clusters of stars and other de- vices. Mr. DEGRANVILLE had the superintendance of the decorations, and admirably had he done his work—the whole affair having a most delightful effect. The collections, which were of a large amount, are for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum. High Mass was also performed at 5½ A. M.

At St. Stephen's Church—which was also beauti- fully adorned with flowers and evergreens—high mass was celebrated, at which Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS offici- ated.

In Sixteenth-street, at St. Francis Xavier Church, high mass was also celebrated. Evergreens and flow- ers adorned the altar and walls in a most charming and picturesque manner. Rev. Dr. MOLLAN officiated.

The Barclay-street Church—St. Peter's—was also tastefully decorated. The altar was decked with flowers, and the body of the church with evergreens. Great taste was exhibited in the embellishment. Rev. Father QUINN celebrated high mass in the morning.

At the other churches Christmas was generally ob- served, high mass was celebrated, and the interiors were hung and garlanded with flowers.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The Episcopal Churches of the City yesterday celebrated the festival of Christmas in accordance with their usual custom, and the more prominent of them were thronged with spectators. Trinity, which always takes the lead in the imposing character of its services, was crowded to excess with eager listeners, and the programme of the Children's Festival for Christmas Eve was so changed as to make it none the less acceptable to "children of a larger growth." The following was the order of services:

Carol—Words by Dr. OGILBY; music by CUTLER.

Psalms and Lessons 19, 45, and 85. [illegible] Appropriate Service. To Deum—Kreutzer.

Anthem, consisting of selections from Haydn's "Messiah"—Solos by Mr. HAYES.

Hymn—46th.

Sermon, by Dr. VINTON.

Carol.

The services were conducted by Rev. Drs. VINTON and OGILBY.

The solos to the carols were sung by Master HOP- KINS, a youth of 12 years, who possesses a remarkable upward range of voice. This choir also contains many other fine soprano voices.

The sermon by Dr. VINTON, which was very brief, was from Genesis, chap. xxviii, verse 16.

The whole service was in strict accordance with En- glish Cathedral usage, and differed from that of any other church in the City.

The services at St. Paul's Church—conducted by Rev. Mr. DIX—were also of an imposing character and were listened to by a large audience. The deco- rations of this church were most elaborate and tasteful.

At St. John's Church, which was elaborately orna- mented for the occasion, Rev. Dr. WESTON and Rev. Mr. YOUNG officiated.

Grace Church was brilliantly decorated, and the services were attended by a large and fashionable audience.

At Christ's Church, in Fifth-avenue, the music was of a superior character, comprising a voluntary on the organ, by ROSSINI: *Venite*, by CHAS. WELS; *Gloria Patria*, by RINCK: *Te Deum*, by WELS; *Jubilate*, by H. MILLARD; selections from HAYDEN, HANDEL, &c.

In St. George's Church, the services were strictly in accordance with the English custom, and included the reading of the "Athanasian Creed."

Christmas morning was inaugurated at St. Bar- tholomew's Church, on Monday morning, by the dis- tribution of toys, and gifts, and also of 650 warm gar- ments to the Mission School, connected with this parish. On Tuesday morning, 122 turkies, 268 pies, and 217 loaves of bread were presented to the poor families connected with the school. On the morning of Christmas Day, the children of the Sunday-School, numbering 500, received each a gift-book from the hands of the Rector. The benevolent would have needed no greater encouragement in their kind ef- forts, than to have seen the "merry Christmas" em- bodied in the little beamleg faces of the scholars of St. Bartholomew's Church.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.

Christmas day was appropriately observed at this charitable asylum. At 10 o'clock A. M., nearly four hundred children had assembled in the main school- room, and, after engaging in devotional exercises, each one was made the recipient of a suitable gift. The room was tastefully decorated with festoons of the National colors, and upon the walls appeared scriptural mottoes in letters of evergreen. At one end of the room were placed two Christmas trees which were covered with a profusion of attractive gifts, consisting of dolls, books, confectionery, &c. Near by stood a table supporting an immense heap of "good things," neatly done up in packages. Each child received one of the packages, and a gift taken from the Christmas tree. Prizes for good scholarship were also awarded to the deserving. The prizes were contributed by the teachers. A Christ- mas carol rendered with beautiful effect by four lit- tle girls, and everything passed off in a harmonious and truly pleasant manner. Rev. A. E. SANFORD and J. LANKIN, missionaries, and Mrs. DEVELL, Directress, and others connected with the mission, are entitled to much credit for their efforts on this occasion.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Appropriate arrangements were made by the mana- gers of this institution to celebrate the day in a man- ner highly agreeable to the many little children who are protected and cared for by the friends of the Mission. Early in the morning a group of boys and girls assembled in the upper school-room, and busied themselves in cleaning their hands and faces and arranging their attires, preparatory to entering the dining-rooms. At 2 o'clock the group numbered about four hundred,—all happy, their faces flushed with excitement, waiting to be summoned to the Christmas feast; and when, shortly after, they gathered round the tempting tables, their eyes gleamed with inexpressible delight, which, together with their nimble hnt orderly move- ments, indicated with what degree of pleasure they received this kind and friendly token. The din- ing halls were two large rooms set apart for the oc- casion, each of which contained two long tables, well and heavily laden with unornamented but substantial edibles, contributed by the members of the Church of the Ascension. After the repast, the children enjoyed themselves in their usual way, and when evening ap- proached they all assembled in the Chapel to witness a beautiful Chrisimas tree, from which suspended an endless variety of toys and valuable gifts, and to re- ceive each in his or her turn a present before they separated. The whole affair was certainly very cred- itable to those who had it in charge.

ON THE ISLANDS OF CHARITY.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction left the City at 10¾ A. M., and proceeded to Ran- dall's and Blackwell's Islands, having previously provided, for the benefit of the young inmates of the Institutions and the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum, a bountiful supply of poultry and other acceptable donations. Brief addresses were made by the Com- missioners, and happily responded to by one of the children. A profusion of toys, books, &c., the gift of Mrs. GIBBONS, matron in one of the Washington hos- pitals, was distributed amoeg them, and were re- ceived with nnmistakahie evidence of rapturous pleasure. Of course, the inmates of the penal insti- tutions did not share in this yearly munificence. The Commissioners expressed themselves highly gratified with their visit.

A CHRISTMAS DINNER AT THE NEWS-BOYS' HOME.

The poor boys of the News-Boys' Lodging-house, No. 128 Fulton-street, had a good dinner provided for them on Christmas Dey, by their considerate friends which they enjoyed with a due appreciation of the generosity of their benefactors. The Superinteedent is making an effort to give these lads a supply of gar- ments on New-Year's Day. The season is very cold, and they are in much need of such a present. A good suit of clothes is about the best New-Year's gift each of these hard-working lads could receive, and we hope their kind friends will remember it.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHILDREN OF VOLUNTEERS.

This fair, which has been open for several days at No. 544 Broadway, was well patronized by both ladies and gentlemen yesterday. Between sixty and seventy children have already been taken in charge by the managers, and the number would be much larger if the funds would admit of it. To-night, a New-England kitchen, as it appeared two hundred years ago, will be exhibited. Those who wish to see an old-fashioned fire-place, ancient platters and tea sets, a cradle that has rocked ten generations, and, in fact, everything that completes the arrangements of an 1661 kitchen, should not fail to be present to-night. Massive home-made pies and other good things will be served, and those who are so disposed can join a social apple-paring circle.

CENTRAL PARK—NO SKATING—THE BOYS SADLY DISAPPOINTED.

The announcement in the papers of Tuesday, that the lower pond in the Central Park (on Fifty-nieth street, betwece Fifth aed Sixth avenues,) would be thrown open to the public, drew many hundreds there yesterday morning at an early hour, hut long before the car reached the terminus of the road, the red flag (the sign of danger) was seen, and as the word was passed from car to car, the faces of the juvenile throeg elongated most woefully. Hopieg against hope, however, they pressed on, only to be met hy the courteous policeman and the ominous word "danger" posted along the edges of the pond. The centre of the pond was temptingly smooth and glassy as a mirror, and hun- dreds of eyes peered wistfully across the tempting space. But there was no help for it, end although hundreds would gladly heve risked a duckieg for the possible chance of a brief period of skating, they were dehar red even from that, and turned sorrow- fully away, slinging their skates, with a sad and half-dissatisfied air. They were not to be baulked, however, by red flags or policemen, hut hurried over to the puddles east of the Fifth aed Fonrth avenues, which were dignified for the occasion with the name of ponds, and these soon presested the ap- pearance of a slate covered with flies. In a very short time the ice on them was so set up as to render skating anything hut a pastime, yet while scores sulkily unstrepped their skates, and moved homeward, hundreds continued to arrive, determined not to be banlked of their Christ- mas amusement. And so it was kept up through the day, from sunrise until sunset, hy which time the ice was so thoroughly used up as to render skating about as pleasant as meving throngh a snowdrift. There were in the early part of the day some remarkable skaters, one especially so merveiously graceful aed skillful that, notwithstanding the general desire to participate in the fun, as long as the ice lasted, a space was at once eleared and a large circle formed to witness his performances, whenever he attempted to move about. Dur- ing the afternoon, some two or three broke through the ice, hut the water was only deep enough to wet them as far as their waists, greatly to the de- light of the lookers on, and save these, not a single oc- currence transpired to mar the pleasure of the day. In- deed, everybody seemed to feel that everybody had a right to as much enjoyment as coeld be crowded into the brief hours of daylight, end no one interfered with his neighbor. Several well- dressed misses were on the ponds in the early pert of the day, hut as the crowd increased they prudent- ly left, though not from any apprehension of being annoyed or molested.

CHRISTMAS IN BROOKLYN.

The memory of man extendeth not back to the time when the weather was more propitious for a holiday than yesterday, end right well was it im- [illegible] all. All business throughout the city was suspended, and even the bar-rooms—an unusual oc- currence—were very generally closed. In many of the churches there was the usual service or a festival. At an early hour in the morning the usual Mass was sung in the Catholic churches, which were appro- priately decorated for the occasion, as were the Epis- copal, Universalist and some of the Unitarian and Presbyterian Churches. Those who sought pleasure in out-door sports, found it. The skating-ponds were particular objects of attraction. From an early hour until late every skating-pond within the city limits presented an animated scene, as it was the first oppor- tunity for skating the present season. Constitutional Engine Company No. 7 took occasion to bring home their new steam-engine, manufactured by the Amoe- keag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N. H., at the expense of $3,700. This engine is one of the best yet made, and is finished and mounted in the best style. The "boys" of No. 7 are as pleased with it as a child with a new doll, and well they may be, for, besides being useful, it is a beautiful thing to look upon. The Company received the machine in New- York in the morning, and, preceded hy a band of music, crossed to this city, and after marching through some of the principal thoroughfares, drew up in front of their house, on Front, near Bridge- street. The house of Engine Company No. 7 has just been completed at a cost of $3,400. The building is 50x25 feet, and is constructed of brick, with brown- stone facings, and is three stories high. The lower story is the engine-room, and the two upper stories are used for other company purposes. The old and young, everywhere, seemed bent upon enjoyment, and nothing occurred to mar the festivities of the oc- casion.

CHRISTMAS IN JERSEY CITY.

Several of the churches were open yesterday forenoon for Divine service, and were well attended.

The South Seventh-street Mission Sabbath School had a celebration in the forenoon, at which there were addresses, singing and speaking, &c. At the close the children were each presented with a paper bag, filled with cakes, candies, nuts and other good things.

The children belonging to the Union Industrial School were supplied with an abundance of luxuries, which were donated by beoevolent citizens for the occasion.

The temates of the Almshouse, through the kind- ness of the Common Council Committee, had a change of diet, and fared sumptuously on poultry, puddings end other luxuries, which they devoured and duly ap- preciated.

A fair and festival was opened, at Metropolitan Hall, for the benefit of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, and was well patronized. It will continue open until Saturday evening.

The Anniversary exercises of the Hedding Metho- dist Episcopal Church took place, last evening, and the entertainment consisted of dialogues, recitations, and singing by the children.

Lake Lincoln, on Bergen Hill, was thrown open to the public, for the first time, yesterday, and although the ice was not in as good condition as was desired, several hundred persons were upon the ice during the day. In the evening, it was brilliantly lighted, and was thronged with skaters.

Christmas in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

There was a general suspension of business to-day, in observance of Christmas. The weather is clear and cold.

Fire at Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1861.

During last night snow fell in this vicinity to the depth of several inches, but drifted in some places to several feet.

A fire broke oet at 3:30 this morning in the large double house in South-street, used as a young ladies' boarding-school, and kept hy Madame POTTER. In half an hour the whole building was in ashes. A strong southeasterly wind prevailed at the time; hut, owing to the snow oe the roofs of the adjoining buildings and the exertions of onr firemen, the fire spread no further. It is snpposed the fire was caesed hy a stroeg fire in the heater, situated in the cellar. The property was insured for two-thirds of its valee. H.

Personal.

—Gen. Lander is so far recovered from the wound received at the battle near Leesburgh, as to be able to ride oet.

—Some of the leading citizens of Kingston, Canada, have presented Dr. Barker, the editor of the Kingston *Whig*, with a Hoe's power press.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 536, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing. It coetains:

I.—THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH np to the momeet of going to press.

II.—LEADING ARTICLES—Our English Relations—Irish Sympathies and English Antipathies—England's Demand for Redress—The Death of Prince Albert—The Rebel Craving for Maryland—The Case of the Colored Steward William Tillman.

III.—EUROPEAN NEWS—Six Days Later from En- rope—Arrival of the *America* at Halifax—The Arago, Edinbergh and Persia off Cape Race—Death of Prince Albert—Gen. Scott e Passeeger hy the Arago—He has a Long Interview with Prince Napoleon—Reported Desire of the French Emperor to Preserve Peace—The War Prep- arations in Great Britain—A Pacific Solution of the Trent Question Believed Possible—Anti-Wer Mass Meetieg in Dublin—Significant Resolntions Passed.

IV.—THE GALLANT AFFAIR AT DRAINESVILLE —Particulars of the Battle—Gee. MCCALL's Plans Known to the Rebels—Great Effectiveness of EASTON's Batteries —The Rebels Routed hy an Infantry Charge—Mnskets, Swords, Pistols, Ammunitioe, Knapsacks and Coats left Behind—The Rebel Loss Estimated at One Hundred aed Fifty Killed and Wounded.

V.—GOOD NEWS FROM MISSOURI—Capture of an Entire Rebel Camp—Thirteen Hundred Prisoners Taken, including three Colonels and seventeen Ceptains—A thousand stand of arms, sixty-five wagons, a thousend horses, two tons of powder, &c., captnred.

VI.—THE WAR IN THE WEST—The Preparations for the Expeditioe into the Heart of Rebeldom—Marshal- ing the Gunboats and the Mortar Floats—How Columbus is to he Reduced—Rebel Fortifications oo the Tennessee and Cumberlsnd Rivers—View of the Great Strategic Movemeets in Keetnoky—The Advance of Gen. Buell Across Green River—Buckner to be Overwhelmed—In- teresting Intelligence from Missouri and Kansas.

VII.—BRILLIANT EXPLOIT IN GALVESTON BAY—Capture of the Privsteer Royal Yacht—Attempt to Cut Out the Steamer Rusk—Resistance of the Rebels— Bravery of the National Forces.

VIII.—IMPORTANT FROM PARIS—How the Trent Affair is Received in France—Opinions of the French Press —Gen. Scott—Preparations of Americans to Return Home, &c.

IX.—OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE—The Case of the Nashville—Hospitalities of the Southempton Peo- ple—Corruption of the Press—Capt. Nelson Everywhere Denied Redress—Indignation of Americans—The News from the Trent—The Government and the Press for War —An Estimate of the Situation.

X.—FROM CANADA—Another Council of War—The War Feeling Among the Canadians.

XI.—UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA—Important from Bogota—The State of Santander Pacified—Gen. Mosquera Gone to Antioquia—Troops Sent there from Bo- gota—The State of Cauca—Political Conspiracy at Pan- ama—Banishment of the Conspirators—Miscellaneous Items.

XII.—WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE WAR—Its Causes and its Cnre—He Stands hy the Government— The British the Most Selfish and Treacherous of Modern Governments—How to Quiet Great Britain—Tremendous Meeting and Great Enthnsiasm,

XIII.—THE INDIANS AND THE GOVERNMENT— The Red Men at Washington—They Witness a Review— Their Idea of the Rebellion—Machinations of the Confed- erates.

XIV.—A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS, Showing how the Question is Viswed Ahroad, and giving all the Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

XV.—A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS, both Foreign and Domestic—Events at Home.

XVI.—ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMES- TIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XVII.—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COM- MERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

Presents.—LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN cannot receive a more appropriate gift than can be se- lected from the assortment of gaiters, slippers and shoes, or a pair of Balmorals, from CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

THE BEST BOOKS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN, FAMILY BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, No. 645 Broadway, New-York.

At Retail.
Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wads- worth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechan- ical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Gent's Slippers for New-Year Presents, at reduced prices, at SLATER'S Ladies' Shoe-store, No. 356 Broadway, near 14th-st.

MARRIED.

FOWLER—HAINE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 24, by Rev. Wm. Hague, D. D., AUGUSTUS M. FOWLER, of Brooklyn, to LYDIA A. HAINE, of this City.

TYLER—WELLS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, at the residence of N. T. Clarke, by Rev. J. S. Holme, CORDON E. TYLER to LUCY WELLS.

CARPENTER—SMITH.—In Whately, Mass., on Monday, Dec. 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, ALPHEUS CARPENTER, of New-York City, to SARAH J. SMITH.

CABLE—MOREHOUSE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, by Rev. Charles Robinson, ROBERT B. CABLE to KATE, eldest daughter of Stephen B. Morehouse, all of Brook- lyn.

DIED.

MERRILL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, after a short illness, FLORA SOPHIA, only daughter of Major H. W. and Louisa K. Merrill, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family, and of her uncles, Nelson Merrill and James Green, are respectfully invited to at- tend her funeral, at the residence of the latter, No. 350 5th-av., on Friday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SULLIVAN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 24, CLARA, wife of Charles Sullivan, and daughter of the late Samuel Waldo, in the 33d year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the New-Jerusalem Church, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington aves.

MORTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, of con- sumption, ALBINA LOUISE MORTON, daughter of the late Henry Morton.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 176 West 34th-st.

TROTTER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 24, ALEXANDER TROTTAR, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the mem- bers of Columbian Lodge No. 484, F. and A. M., and Diamond Lodge No. 140, I. O. of O. F., are most respect- fully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 68 Cannon-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., with- out further invitation. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

BRYAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 25, Miss HARRIET M. BRYAN, in the 41st year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 251 East Broadway, on Friday, 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BUXTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, suddenly, Miss ANN MARIA BUXTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, V. L. Buxton, No. 120 West 10th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

COVELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, in the full triumph of faith, and in the hope of a glorious immortality, HORACE AUGUSTUS COVELL, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 212 East Broadway.

FOSSARDO.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 25, after a long illness, ALEXANDER FOSSERDO, aged 26 years and 4 months.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his fune- ral, at the residence of Miss Graham, No 5 West Washing- toe-place, on Friday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, without fur- ther invitation.

FREELAND.—On Christmas Day, SOPHIA, youngest daughter of Aaron M. and Sophia Freeland, in the 4th year of her age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

BROOKS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, DANIEL BROOKS, M. D., in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 27th inst., from the Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Speers',) corner of Clieton and Amity sts., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further levitatioe.

VARNUM.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 25, ASA VAR- NUM, aged 65 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The friends and acquaintances, also members of Nas- san Lodge No. 39, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Hanson-place Methodist Church, on Friday, Dec. 27, at 2 P. M., without further eotice.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

DASON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, of consump- tion, ADELAIDE, youngest daughter of the late Isaac, and Rachael Deboe.

The relatives aed friends of the family, and the mem- bers of the Washiegton-st. and Fleet-st. M. E. Churches, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 127 Schermerhorn-st., on Friday, 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

OAKES.—In Bicomfield, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 24, GEORGE A. OAKES, aged 27 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoee, at 1 o'clock, from the resi- dence of his father, David Oakes.

DIAMOND LODGE No. 140, I. O. OF O. F.—The members of this Lodge are requested to meet at their Lodge-room, corner of Grand and Centre sts, oe Thursday, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock M., to atteed the funeral of our late worthy brother, ALEXANDER TROTTAR. Members o. the Order are respectfully invited to attend.

R. T. WELSH, N. G.
JOSEPH ASH, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 661.—Dec. 24, 1861.
62, 31, 41, 25, 7, 37, 29, 71, 19, 30, 54, 8.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 662.—Dec. 24, 1861.
12, 6, 14, 64, 73, 40, 37, 1, 5, 35, 19, 72.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE READERS OF THE TIMES
Will bear in mind that
E. ANTHONY, NO. 501 BROADWAY,
(three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel,)
IS
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
AND
CARTE DE VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELE- BRITIES.
It will be unwise to buy before seeing his assortment. Will continue open in the evening until Jan. 1.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

PRICE REDUCED
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

We are now making, with improved machinery, ele- gant styles at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Dealers, please see our new samples and prices before buying.

J. E. TILTON & CO.,
No. 161 Washington-st., Boston,

☞ CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL PROMINENT PERSONS— ONE THOUSAND SUBJECTS. Send for list free.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in great- est perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

MAISON DOREE.
Families and parties supplied with everything neces- sary for
HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
F. MARTINEZ.
RESTAURANT NO. 42 EAST 14TH-ST.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
FURS! FURS!
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURS.
M. K. MOODY,
No. 113 Broadway,
Second door above Trinity Church.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, hy the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 405 Grand-st., in the fancy-store.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHARLES H. NICHOLS,
BOSTON,
Are Agents for the Sale in these
BOOKS APPROPRIATE FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
CATALOGUES OF WHICH WILL BE SENT IF APPLIED FOR.
They have just published:

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND SINCE THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE III., 1760-1860. By THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, C. B. Vol. I. 12mo. Price $1 25.

*.*This volume is elegantly printed, on laid paper, tinted, and uniform with our Library Editions of Stand- ard Works.

HALLAM'S CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENG- LAND, from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death of George II. 2 vols., 12mo. Price $2 75.

THOUGHTS TO HELP AND TO CHEER. Comprising a Selection from Scripture, a Meditation and a Poeti- cal Extract for each day in the year. 24mo. Price $1.

A beautiful and appropriate gift, designed as a compan- ion for daily reference. Elegantly printed on tinted pa- per, and bound in blue and gold.

OUR FAVORITE POETS. Illustrated with Engravings. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, gilt. Price $1 50.

A selection from the most favorite Poets—beautifully printed on tinted paper, and prepared expressly for the Holiday season.

JEWELS FROM THE QUARRY OF THE MIND; Pearls Gathered from the Shores of Life; Buds and Blossoms that make Glad the Garden of the Heart; Chimes that Ring out Sweet Melodies, and find an Echo in the Chambers of the Soul. By J. H. HEAD, author of "Home Pastimes," &c. 1 vol., 12mo.

*.*Exquisitely printed, bound and illustrated, designed for a Holiday volume.

FOUR JUVENILE BOOKS—THE MOST ATTRACT- IVE PUBLISHED THIS YEAR.

FLORENCE ERWIN'S THREE HOMES; A TALE OF NORTH AND SOUTH. Illustrated. 16mo. Price 75 cents.

THE BEAR HUNTERS OF THE ROCKY MOUN- TAINS. By ANNE BOWMAN, authoress of the "Kan- garoo Hueters," &c., &c.; with Illustrations. 16mo. Price 75 cents.

ROUND THE WORLD; A TALE FOR BOYS. By W. H. G. KINGSTON, author of "Peter the Whaler," &c., &c.; with Illustrations. 16mo. Price 75 cents.

DOG CRUSO. By R. M. BALLANTYNE, author of "Hud- soe's Bay," "Coral Island," "The Fur Traders," &c. Illustrated. 16mo. Price 75 cents.

*.*For sale by all the New-York Booksellers.

*.*Send for our Pictorial Catalogue of Juvenile Books.

CROSBY & NICHOLS,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
THE LADY'S ALMANAC
FOR 1862,
Fully representing the
AID TO THE NATION,
FURNISHED BY THE
LOYAL WOMEN OF AMERICA.
In elegant binding and illustrated.
A PERFECT GEM!
Price 25 cents.
Issued by GEORGE COOLIDGE.
Published by J. E. TILTON & CO., No. 161 Washing- ton-st., Boston.
Sold at all usual places, and sent hy mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

NED BUNTLINE'S NEW NAUTICAL TALE OF THE WAR,
ENTITLED
THE RATTLESNAKE;
OR THE
REBEL PRIVATEER.
A TALE OF THE PRESENT TIME.
IS NOW READY IN
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
At all the News Depots in America.

SANTA CLAUS APPROVES OF THEM.
THE MARTIN AND NELLY STORIES!
THE MARTIN AND NELLY STORIES!
THE MARTIN AND NELLY STORIES!
Published by BROWN & TAGGARD, Boston.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Re- publican Central Committee a primary election will be held at the headquarters of the Association, Lincoln Hall, No. 169 East Houston-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1861, for the purpose of choosing officers of the Associ- ation and delegates to the various Committees for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.

J. B. RYERSON,
First Vice-President, Acting Presideot.
CHARLES H. GROVAS, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN AS- SOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Repnb- lican Central Committee

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

THEIR BARNS.—The *Massachusetts Ploughman* has the following eminently sensible remarks on a very important subject: "Cattle must have air, or they die. Hay must have air, or it becomes musty. Corn must have air in the crib, or it rots. Many farmers seem not to understand this; and they so close their barns as tight as double-boarding will permit—making it necessary to give their hay two or three hours more sunning than it would need in barns that admit some air between the boards. It is an universal law that all living animals require air. Even fish in the ponds die very soon when deprived of air. They inhale a small quantity through their gills; and, by closing these gills tight with twine, they die in their own element. Some animals require much more than others. Those living under water require the least, while the fowls of the air require the greatest quantity, and their blood is warmer than that of cattle. But the blood of fishes is comparatively cold. The alarming fever among cattle, which prevailed here last year, was generally supposed to have come from Holland, whence Mr. Chenery, of Belmont, imported his cows. Different opinions were given on this point; but most of the papers on farming were filled with accounts of fevers that had often prevailed in Germany, England and Franca. And they had not the least doubt that Mr. Chenery had imported the German fever with the German cows. But we are now confirmed in the opinions heretofore expressed by us—for Mr. Chenery himself told us, last week, that he had no doubt the fever among his cattle was caused by their being confined closely in his very tight barn. His agent, also, who has the care of his cattle, stated to us explicitly that the want of free air was the sole cause of the fever. And now for tight barns. Why will practical farmers continue to throw away their money in building barns so tight that the cattle cannot breathe in them—so tight that the hay becomes musty, and the horses become diseased with the heaves? We have been recently informed that a gentleman in Walpole has been building a barn so costly that but few farmers could think of imitating it. The cost was $6,000. Well, it was filled with hay last Summer, but it could not hold hay. Soon after haying was over the owner went into his barn, and declared that the hay was on fire. It acinally smoked so much that he thought spontaneous combustion must take place. He ordered the mows to be overhauled, and the side-boards to be opened to let in air. His hay, of course, was nearly spoiled, and would be worthless without removal. It is cruel to keep cattle tied up in cold barns, as many have done, where drafts of air pass through, and the frost freezes hard the manure behind them. But the poorest farmer can prevent all this, if he has ingenuity enough to place his principal haymow on the cold sides of his barn, to stop all draft of air through it. The hay may be dealt out in Winter in such a way as to leave that portion of the mow on the cold side or sides untouched till mild weather comes. A hay-cutter will leave the mow in good trim. The wall boards of barns should not be jointed. It is loss of labor and of lumber to make the edges straight by planing or jointing. Good barn boards will come together quite close enough by merely pressing them together by means of a small iron bar. Boards put on in this way will keep the snow out, and let a little air in—enough to keep hay from spoiling and cattle from catching fevers."

CHURNING IN WINTER.—You cannot get butter out of milk if there is none in it Feed the cows well, and thus secure good milk, and there is not much trouble in churning even in Winter. Keep the cream in a warm room till it turns somewhat sour. Let the churn be scalded before putting in the cream, so that it will be well heated through and not cool the cream. Let the cream be at a temperature of 65° to 70°, and there will not be much difficulty in making the butter come. We see it stated that if a little rennet is added to the cream just before churning, it will help materially. We think this quite likely, as it would help to generate lactic acid. But do not put in too much.—*Ex.*

RABBIT BREEDING IN FRANCE.—The *Aigle du Midi* states that a farmer named Pinel, of Revel, in the department of the Haute-Garonne, has lately commenced breeding rabbits on an extensive scale for consumption, and that he expects the operation to be successful in a commercial point of view. In the space of five months, from May last, he, with fifty famale and five male rabbits, obtained 1,300 young, and he now intends to have 200 females. By allowing these latter to produce only every two months, instead of every month, as they can do, he calculates that he can procure 500 rabbits a month, or 6,000 a year. He has had constructed a large shed, 30 yards long by 20 wide and 40 high, and in it are 140 compartments, of which 10 are set apart for young rabbits separated from their dams, 14 for the adults, 12 for the males, and the rest for doe rabbits and other purposes. Pinel makes this calculation: Out of 270 rabits born every month, the average number of deaths is 12, so that there remain for sale 258, which can be disposed of for 22 cents each, making $56 76, or $681 12 a year. This sum is increased to $931 by the sale of the manure. The expense of producing 258 rabbits is estimated at $274, so that a clear profit remains of $657. As rabbits can be fed in great part on the refuse of the farm-house and farm-yard, it is thought that peasants might, like Pinel, breed them with advantage.

THE POTATO CROP IN SCOTLAND.—The *Scottish Farmer* says: "In all the best potato growing districts the crop, as a whole, is a sad wreck. On the rich black loams in the north and west of Scotland—more especially those in the neighborhood of the towns, and which were highly manured—the disease appeared early. The crops that were not speedily sent to market soon became entirely unfit for any purpose. In numerous instances, on retentive soils, it was never gathered, but plowed under. In the same districts, where the land is poorer, on peaty and moory soils, and particularly when there was no great forcing with nitrogenous manures, the larger portion of the crop is yet sound, though the tubes are small and watery. Indeed, the crop is so inferior in quality that it will be only fit for seed. It is well known that unripened potatoes produce more vigorous shoots than those which are dry and starchy. We have little doubt, therefore, that good seed will not be quite so scarce a commodity as was at one time expected."

TO REMOVE CLINKERS FROM STOVES.—Some kinds of coal are liable to form clinkers which adhere to the firebrick lining of stoves, grates and furnaces, and become a source of great annoyance, as they cannot be removed by usual means without breaking the firebrick. Persons who are thus annoyed will be glad to know that by putting a few oyster shells in the fire close to the clinkers, the latter will become so loose as to be readily removed without breaking the lining.—*Scientific American.*

CHEAP MARINE GLUE.—The celebrated marine glue is composed of a solution of India-rubber and lac varnish, and it really does not contain a particle of genuine glue. As lac is becoming dearer every year, a substitute for it has been sought in the manufacture of marine glue, which is so well adopted for coating the interior of aquariums, wooden water tanks, and for caulking seams of ships. It is stated that asphaltum dissolved in refined naphtha with some India-rubber makes a cheap and very good marine glue.

IRON CEMENT.—To prepare iron cement for stopping leaks, take sixteen parts of clean wrought iron filings, three parts powdered salammoniac and two parts flower of sulphur; mix all well together, and preserve the compound in a stoppered vessel and in a dry place till wanted for use. Then take one part of the mixture and add to it twelve parts of clean iron filings, and mix this new compound with as much water as will bring it to the consistency of a paste, having previously added to the water a few drops of sulphuric acid.

WORKING CATTLE.—The *Prairie Farmer* has a sensible article in regard to working cattle—thinking them preferable to horses for the "drudgery" of the farm, plowing, harrowing, heavy hanling, &c. We are inclined to except the harrowing. A fast-walking span of horses is best for this operation. It thinks the demand for army uses should induce farmers to keep more working oxen.

COLTS ON A HARD FLOOR.—Some people state that colts should stand on a board floor, in order to toughen them for a hard road. It looks to me like putting hard, thick shoes on an infant's foot to raise corns that will trouble them for life. Let colts stand on a soft, moist floor, says the *New-England Farmer.*

CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.—A correspondent of a Western paper states that the following has been used in Kentucky, with success: One part madder, one part sulphur, one-half part saltpetre, and one-half part black antimony, mixed, and give one tablespoonful twice a day. As a preventive give one tablespoonful a day.

POTATOES TWO YEARS OLD.—A correspondent of the *Scottish Farmer* says that a large quantity of potatoes were accidentally buried about six feet deep in an old ice well. Two years after, in digging to remove the stones from the well, the workmen came upon the potatoes, and found nearly the whole in an excellent state of preservation.

SMOKE-HOUSES—HOW BUILT.—A smoke-house should be square, its size varying from four to eight feet in diameter, according to the quantity of meat to be smoked; the lowar portion, to the height of five feet, should be of brick, with a door lined with sheet-iron. This part may serve both as an ash-house and as the proper place for the fire to furnish the smoke. Fire should be placed in the middle, and covered with the materiel to be burned, so that the mass, being surrounded by ashes, may maintain the ignition for a long time, giving off the smoke with regularity. The upper part may be wood, and the separation from the lower part by joists, covered with acantling, so as to leave space averaging three inches in diameter, for the ascent of the smoke. The height of this upper portion may be four fect, besides the asceet of the roof, and should be furnished with a door that may be locked, so that the door to the lower portion will not give ingress to the meat-room. This separation betweee the two portions, will catch aey piece of meat which may accidentally fall, while the lower portion need not be locked, so as to enable the frequent removal of ashes from the house, and proper attention to the fira to be more readily performed. Sawdnst, placed over a few ignited coals, will furnish the necessary material for smoking the meet. The sawdust, however, should he from such wood as is most free from resinous matter. The pyroligueous acid evaporated is of a better flavor than hard than from soft woods, while the amonnt of creosote, which is the preservative property, will be the same.—*Working Farmer.*

Manufacture of Army Blankets in England.

The appended statements, if they properly come within the scope of Mr. VAN WYCK'S investigating Committee, are deserving examination. They are taken from a private letter written by an Englishman, who has been himself engaged in the manufacturing business. A residence of some months in this country may explain the fact that his sympathies are with the Government in its efforte to suppress the rebellion. For obvious reasons the name of the writer and the locality from which he writes are not given. The letter is dated Nov. 20, and says:

"The National Government has an immense army under it, for which it has to provide food and clothing. That this army is well fed the whole civilized world knows. It is quite as essential that the men who constitute it should be well clothed; and that this may be accomplished the clothing ought to be made in your own country;—made by responsible men, over whom the Government could exercise some degree of supervision. The severity of your Winters requires that it should be warm and durable; but, strange to say, vast orders are finding their way into this neighborhood, especially for blankets and rugs. Immense quantities of these goods are made all around us, and they are made, too, out of the veriest rubbish which it is possible to get to hang together.

The lowest kind of shoddy is made into gray blankets for your soldiers, and as a consequence they will have neither warmth nor wear in them. This material costs the manufacturer about one cent a pound. The blankets have very little wool in them; in fact, I have every reason to believe that most of them have none at all, only a little worsted waste mixed in with the material to make it spin.

My judgment is that your Government is making a serious blunder in allowing these orders to find their way here. Time will show whether I am right or wrong, but I will give you some of my reasons for this conclusion. When our army was encamped, a few years ago, on the bleak hills of the Crimea, exposed to a Winter or two, somewhat similar in severity to your own, the principal part of their clothing, as I know from personal observation, was made of shoddy, and what was the consequence? Why the men perished by hundreds, and, in the depth of the Crimean Winter, were in rags. So Lord CARDIGAN testified before the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the disastrous and fatal mismanagement of the Commissariat of the Government. But their inquiries were all in vain. The finest army that ever left the British shores perished, and to shoddy and shoddy cloth manufacturers belonged a pretty good share of the responsibility and the blame. Now is your Government going to reenact a similar blunder? I hope not.

I know that the manufacturers here who are making these goods, would rather rejoice than otherwise if your army should suffer defeat through their rascality. They are thoroughly Southern in their sympathies, and would hail with joy news of the discomfiture of the National arms.

* * * * * * * *

I can assure you that the manufacturers here will never forgive the National Government for enacting the Morrill Tariff. Our shoddy manufacturers expected to go on cheating 'Brother Jonathan' for all time. If your people will have shoddy-cloth they cannot do better than have it made at home, as they not only get the wages and the profits, but your rags are worth four times as much as ours."

Cure for Chilblains.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Dec. 22, 1861.

As doubtless many of our volunteers are now suffering from chilblains or frosted feet and hands, I beg you will publish in your valuable paper, for their benefit, the following cheap, simple and efficacious cure for chilblains:

Rub a few drops of spirits of turpentine on the affected parts three times a day.

The most obstinate cases will be cured with a little perseverance, as I know by experience, having been very much troubled with chilblains; and although I have tried a great many prescriptions, I have never found any certain cure bet the above. It has been used in my case for chilblains that had not opened, but I have no doubt that it will be found equally efficacious for open chilblains. Yonrs, respectfully, M.

—Hon. W. P. Sheffield, of Rhode Island, is a most unfortunate man. Some time ago, while in this City, he fell and fractured his leg in such a way that he was laid up for months. Just now he is attending to his duties as member of Congress, and a few days since, while alighting from an omnibus in front of the Interior Department, a sudden start of the vehicle threw him to the ground. Some severe bruises, from which his injured limb was not exempt, were the result.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, 1861.

Compared with the previous week, there has been a heavy falling off in receipts, and particularly so of hogs. As the principal market day was the first of the holidays, drovers held back to give place to chickens and turkeys, the consumption of which will occupy the best part of the coming week. Beeves figure light for any other than poultry week, the receipts being but 3,235. Many of them were heavy animals for Christmas beef, so that the supply was ample for all wants. The droves came in quite scattering, the latest arrivals being at near 3 P. M. on Tuesday. As it was well known that they were expected, buyers were backward in making their purchases. The yards were barely emptied under forced sales toward night.... Milch cows have undergone no change during the week. Few have been sent in, but quite enough for all wants.... Veals sells quicker, owing to a light supply.... Sheep are scarce and rather higher, fair to good lots selling at 4½c.@5c. ₩ lb., live weight.... Live hogs are not so abundant, but would be considered plenty in ordinary seasons. They are now being used up as fast as they arrive, at improving rates.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, give a comparative view of the past market supplies, and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 25.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,235	72	176	8,063	17,501
Previous week	4,091	151	481	9,862	28,200
Corresponding week last year	2,754	86	298	9,307	12,511
Weekly average of beeves for 1860					4,360
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 29,047. Total number received the previous week, 52,785, being but little more than half the number received last week.

Of the 3,235 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,016 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 75 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 83 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; 61 at CHAMBERLIN'S yards on Robinson-street.

Of the 3,016 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 1,389 head came from New-York, 461 from Illinois, 547 from Ohio, 309 from Indiana, 20 from Canada, 347 from Kentucky, 60 from Connecticut, 230 from Michigan, — from New-Jersey, —from Iowa.

The 3,016 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,276; Hudson River Railroad, 731; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 37; Harlem Railroad, 775; Hudson River boats, 14; on foot, 114; New-Haven Railroad, 69; Camden and Amboy Railroad, —.

The Erie Railroad brought 1,458 cattle, 5,275 hogs, 3,490 sheep and 24 horses during the past week, being 42 stock cars less than the previous week.

CATTLE-MARKET AT FORTY-FOURTH STREET.

As it was well understood that the market would close on Tuesday, previous to Christmas, an attempt was made to have all the stock in by Monday night, but owing to snow and ice on some of the railroads, the final arrivals were not until late in the afternoon of Tuesday. The knowledge that cattle are on the way and hourly expected at the yards, always injures the trade. This was particularly the case to-day, when, from the smallness of the numbers, brokers tried to spring the market ½c. ₩ lb. The early transactions were at a marked advance from last week, but when it was known that many care were behind, and that the supply on hand and to arrive would be emple for holiday week, prices fell back to former quotations, or even lower on the closing rates, with forced sales to clear the yards.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	9½c.@10c.	9½c.@9½c.
First quality	8½c.@9¼c.	8½c.@9c.
Medium to good	7¾c.@8½c.	7½c.@8¼c.
Poor quality	6½c.@7¼c.	6¼c.@6¾c.
Poorest quality	5½c.@6c.	5c. @5c.
General selling prices	7¾c.@8½c.	7c.@8½c.
Average of all sales	8c. @8¼c.	7¾c.@8¼c

Some extra fat beeves were in the yards, one lot of which—53 in number—were reported to averages over 8½c., and another smaller lot footed up between 9c. and 10c. A few head were sold at $325@$350 ₩ pair, but as they were very large and fat, estimated to dress over 32 cwt., it was only 10c. ₩ lb. Poor stock sold slowly, and the demand for extra fat bullocks was limited by a lighter demand for this kind when exposed for sale on the butchers' stalls.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

A. B. MEAD had one car-load of Ohio cattle, for WM. SNYDER. A coarse lot of 6 cwt. to 10 cwt., at 7c. @8½c.; and 13 State cattle for neighbor farmers. A fair to good bunch of 6 cwt. to 9 cwt., and averaged 8½c. The best sold for 9c.

H. BARNES had one pair of holiday cattle, raised and fed by J. P. HORTON, in Newcastle, Westchester County, N. Y. They were six years old, very large and fat, and weighed 50 cwt. one month ago. Good judges called them the best pair offered at Bull's Head this season. They were taken by D. CONKLIN et 10c. Mr. BARNES was also selling a few country cattle at 8c.

L. BEERS had eight fine Connecticut cattle, large and fat, rated 12 cwt., at 9c.@9½c.

Also, 32 from the same State, for several owners. A fair bunch, which brought 7¾c.@8½c.

T. & D. S. DOTY sold 53 nice fat Dutchess County cattle on their own account at 8¾c.@9c. on 8½ cwt. They were reported fed by WM. P. MCINTYRE, and were one of the good lots on sale.

MILLS & PHILLIPS brought in a car load of large State cattle; they were raised on the farm of the late ALLAN ATKADLT, in the Genesee valley; there was no car load which excelled them in quality; rated 11 cwt., and sold at $101 each; they were 3 years old, a cross of the Hereford and Durham stock. We learn that good fat cattle will continue to come from this noted stock farm as formerly.

D. GILPIN was selling on his own account 50 good Dutchess County cattle, of 8½ cwt. to 12 cwt., which were running out at 8c.@9½c. They were a fine killing lot.

B. WESTHEIMER was selling for MORRIS & RENNAMAN, of Chicago, 12 large fat cattle. One pair of them were very extra steers, which sold for $3 50. They would dress 3,250 lbs. in the beef. They were for C. BECK. One fat heifer was sold for $100 or 10c. ₩ lb.

J. BROOKS brought in a very fine heifer from Livingston County, N. Y. She was from the Association Company's bull *Jumper*, an imported short horn, and was estimated to weigh 14 cwt. in the beef, and was taken by JULIUS STRAUS, at 10c. She was sold by SHEPARD & VAIL.

T. C. EASTMAN was running out a fat bunch of Ohio cattle, owned and fed by D. SELZER, in Madison County. Some weight a trifle over 19 cwt., and 1,810 lbs. at Dunkirk. They were selling at 9¼@10c. ₩ lb.

S. UHART was selling 65 of ALEXANDER'S cattle. Just a fair bunch, rated 7¾ cwt., strong, and running out at 7¾c.@8½c.

J. HOOK & BRO. were selling 81 Illinois cattle for Capt. HUTCHINSON. A good lot of 7 cwt., and averaged 8c. They were fed on the Captain's corn, this time. Also, 30 Dutchess County cattle, with a good top, which brought 9c., and so down to 8c. for the medium steers.

I. HODSON sold one car-load of Indiana cattle for CZAR. An ordinary lot of steers and oxen, of 7 cwt., which sold for 7c.

C. W. CONKLIN, for PURDY & Co., 40 State cattle, steers, cows, and heifers, of medium flesh, rated 4 cwt. @ 9 cwt., at 7c.@8½c.

T. EASMAN sold 27 Westchester County oxen, fair to good, of uneven weight, at 7c.@8½c., near 9c. for a few of the best.

H. HEAD sold, on his own account, 43 New-York and Ohio cattle, bought at the yards. They run from medium to very good, and retailed at 8c.@9c.

C. G. TEED, for E. W. GWYNNE, 50 Ohio steers, of good flesh, rated 8¾ cwt., which he sold at 8½c.@9c.

SAGE, PICKERING & DUDLEY sold 55 State steers to GALE; a light, thin lot, which sold at 6½@7c.; and for MCGINNEY, 16 State steers, a mixed lot, at 6c.@8c.; also 45 Ohio cattle, for GRAY, a fair bunch of steers, rated 9¾ cwt., and sold at 7c.@8c.; and for RAGAN, 35 State cattle, of fair flesh, 7 cwt., which averaged 8c.; and for COLLSGROVE, 21 light, thin hoppers, at 6c.; and 19 for A. W. MILLS, 17 were old cows, at 6c.—1 pair of oxen brought $200, or 9c.

J. A. MERRITT sold 65 of J. T. ALEXANDER'S Illinois steers, rated 7¾ cwt., at 7¾c.@8½c., and 12 head from Westchester County, rated 9@12 cwt.; 3 of them were extra fine oxen, which were taken by Capt. Essex, for $325 or 9½c. The balance brought 8c.@8½c.

MILCH COWS.

The light demand for cows during the present week is in keeping with the diminished supply. Only half as many have been sent in this week, as were received one week ago, but every want is supplied with no advance in quotations.

VEAL CALVES.

These attract little attention during holiday week. No changes in price are noted, the ruling rates being 4c.@5½c., according to quality.

SHEEP.

The lessened receipts are partially made up in increased size, though there is a scarcity of medium to good stock, which commands 5c. ₩ lb., live weight. There is no lack of fat holiday stock. This kind does not sell as well as in former years, butchers taking fewer "show animals." Some very fat sheep, which weighed 250 lbs. alive, have been sold at $20@$25 each.

BROWNING reports receipts of the following droves of sheep for the week: From New-York, 2,208 brought in—664 by L. Miller; 543, J. J. Plattner; 198, E. H. Tucker; 433, A. Rice; 24, R. L. Bamber; 172, T. B. Phetteplace; 154, J. Philips. From New-Jersey, 406 brought in—22 by J. N. Pidcock; 11, W. Bellis; 7, M. Williamson; 140, A. Robbins; 50, P. Vandeventer; 143, L. Bellis; 33, D. A. Summersfield. From Ohio—277 by H. Downing; 92, P. Vandeventer. From Michigan—338 by E. Terry; 104, Terry & Beadle. From Kentucky—51 by L. Bain. Total, 3,476.

R. H. HOMB sold—

104 sheep	$471 74	103 sheep	$653 25
51 sheep	206 50	162 sheep	615 60
10 sheep	34 50	147 sheep	955 05
338 sheep	1,675 00	924—Totals	$5,050 99

Average, 68 47 each. Most of the stock was good, especially the 51 fat Kentucky sheep, which brought near $13 each. They were brought in by L. BAIN, and were the finest lot of the kind which have been sold at BROWNING'S during the year.

HART & WEST sold—

420 sheep	$1,522 80	80 sheep	$260 00
198 sheep	663 00	172 sheep	577 12
Total	870		$3,023 02

Average, $3 90.

MCGRAW & O'BRIEN had 136 State sheep for J. Van Alstyne; 98, J. Rodman; 63, J. Clark; 16 R. Funk; also 20 New-Jersey sheep for R. White, and 248 from Canada brought in by F. Farrell.

The 63 by J. CLARK, of Hearietta, Monroe Co., N. Y., were a fine lot. Among them were 25, fed 3 years, by J. HALLOCK & BROTHER, which weighed 250 lbs. alive, and were sold at $16 to $25 each. MCGRAW sold 3 of the best to JOHN DONAVAN, of No. 19 Tompkins Market, at $25 ₩ head. They were the fattest sheep we have seen this season, and weighed 180 lbs. each, dressed, on the stall; the heaviest weighed 195 lbs. Mr. DONAVAN, who does not allow himself to be beaten in purchasing fat mutton and beef, paid over 10c. ₩ lb. for the meat.

In CLARK'S lot were 30 more extra fat sheep, fed by J. REEVES & BRO., also of Monroe County; home weight 175 lbs., and were held at $11 each.

Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN:

136 sheep	$749 50	98 sheep	$390 25
248 sheep	1,159 12	24 sheep	197 50
Totals	506		$2,496 37

Average, $4 93 ₩ head.

CHAMBERLIN received 3,020 sheep, which were sold by KASE & MCPHERSON, JUDD & BUCKINGHAM, A. VAN WERT and JOHN KASE, W. S. CHAMBERLIN, and owners, as follows:

10 sheep	$20 00	161 sheep	$4 12
7 sheep	17 00	150 sheep	4 00
1 sheep	15 00	175 sheep	3 87
33 sheep	10 00	846 sheep	3 75
40 sheep	9 50	224 sheep	3 62
5 sheep	9 00	182 sheep	3 56
11 sheep	7 76	171 sheep	3 50
105 sheep	7 00	148 sheep	3 31
61 sheep	6 00	172 sheep	3 18
180 sheep	5 12½	132 sheep	2 87
146 sheep	4 50	191 sheep	2 75
187 sheep	4 37½	129 sheep	2 50
160 sheep	4 25		

SWINE.

Receipts are less than one-half what they were one week ago, but, with the large quantities left over from former markets, and the present free arrivals, as compared with former years, the advance from previous low quotations is only ¼c. ₩ lb. The stock is now well used up.

G. W. DOAMAN, commission broker, at the Fortieth-street yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prims	3¾c.@4c.	4¾c.@5c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	3¾c.@4c.	5c. @5½c.
Corn Hogs—Light and fat	@4¾c.	5¼c.@5½c.
Still Hogs	3¼c.@3¾c.	4c. @4¼c.

Hogs selling quick, and will as long as the arrivals are as light as they are now.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 23, 1861.

BEEVES—The supply of cattle is extremely light. Various causes (the large supply of pork and poultry, and the holidays) combine at this season of the year to keep the drovers out of market; but the falling off in receipts is greater than we had anticipated—the Central Railroad having brought down only 95 carloads, or 1,520 head, for the week, which is 700 head less than has been brought down during any other week the present year. The consequence is ready sales, at an advance of ¼c.@½c. ₩ lb. on all grades. There are a few strictly extra in the yards, but no premium, and the average quality is much the same as that of last week.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	1,520	3,291	1,615
Sheep	7,140	8,034	1,410
Hogs	2,970	1,943	—

	Average weekly receipts last year.	Total since Jan 1.	Total same date last year.
Cattle	3,141	171,648	165,322
Sheep	3,867	206,359	203,904
Hogs	316	10,626	17,124

PRICES—Both buyers and sellers, are agreed that the advance is equal to ½c.@¾c. ₩ lb., and we alter our quotations accordingly:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	—c.@ —c.	4¾c.@5¼c.
Extra	4½c.@4¾c.	4¼c.@4¾c.
First quality	3¾c.@4¼c.	3¾c.@4 c.
Second quality	3¼c.@3¾c.	3¼c.@3¾c.
Third quality	2¾c.@3 c.	2¾c.@2¾c.

SHEEP.—The demand is good, both for this City and the East, and the receipts are fair. During the week prices have advanced 25c. ₩ 100 lbs. We quote as follows:

Sheep averaging 90@ 94 lbs	4c. ₩ lb.
Sheep averaging 95@100 lbs	4¼c. ₩ lb.
Sheep averaging 105@112 lbs	4½c. ₩ lb.

HOGS—There is a falling off in the receipts as compared with the past few weeks, but still the supply is somewhat greater than the demand. Since last Monday morning the Central Railroad has delivered at East Albany about 20,000 and at West Albany about 3,000. Nearly all brought to the latter depot were consigned to Albany packers. The sales at East Albany for the week were some 6,000 at prices ranging from 3¾c.@3¾c., and a few extra choice commanded 4c. ₩ lb. This is an extreme figure, but with a continuance of the present sharp, cold weather, holders have good cause to hope for a slight advance. The market to-day is dull.

DRESSED HOGS—Comparatively few are arriving by railroad, although the receipts from that source have been on the increase during the past few days. We hear of moderate sales at the depôt and from the slaughter houses in the vicinity, at $4 75@$4 80 ₩ 100 lbs., for lots averaging from 230 to 300 lbs., and $4 63 for pigs.

MILCH COWS—The inquiry is extremely limited, and prices remain unchanged.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremee	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 26
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 26
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
America	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 4
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21

Departure of European Mails.

Mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 9½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, positively without pain or danger, can do so under the new chemically purified chloroform, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferrisand Burchard.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & CO.,

STATIONERS, PAPER DEALERS,

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

AND PRINTERS,

No. 149 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.,

Are prepared to furnish everything in their line of the best quality, and on reasonable terms.

Merchants, officers of banks, railroad and insurance companies, will find it to their interest to call before purchasing.

Our location will be found convenient to merchants who have moved up town, and to out-of-town dealers stopping at the hotels.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers, FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

CHOICE CARTES DE VISITE

OF

WHITTIER'S BAREFOOT BOY.

Photographed by Black from the beautiful painting of Swain. Also, the companion, by the same artist, of

THE LITTLE MATCH GIRL.

Price each 25 cents.

Sent by mail by

J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston.

Send for a list of select cards.

DRY GOODS.

THE EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO BUY

ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES,

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

IS DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

The Importing House of

NORTH, SHERMAN & CO.,

Are still opening New Articles

FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT

NO. 449 BROADWAY.

Fans, Work-boxes and Writing Desks.

Jewelry, Perfumery, Stationery, Dolls, &c.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.

At reduced prices.

FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS,
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
PLUSH AND LIONSKIN CLOAKS, in a great variety.

All new styles, at retail, at reduced prices.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,

No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

310 CANAL-STREET. 310

FINE MINK FURS, COLLARS AND MUFFS, CHOICE ROYAL ERMINE.

A fine selection of dark-colored Mink at reasonable prices,

For Holiday Presents.

J. J. BENSON,

Canal-st., exactly opposite Mercer.

NO. 759 BROADWAY.

PRESENTS FOR ALL SEASONS.

And the most agreeable favors for ladies are

TUCKER'S

BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,

Commencing at $6.

Flowers, for decorative purposes, 12 cents per bunch.

LADIES' ENGLISH SKATING JACKETS.

ALSO,

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK
OF LADIES' CLOTH,
BEAVER AND
SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS,

WILL BE OPENED AT RETAIL,
MUCH LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES,
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
At
No. 447 Broadway.

AT MACY'S.

EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED LACE DRAPERIES, by the yard,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE DRAPERIES, by the yard,
LACE TIDIES, &c.

From the CASH AUCTIONS of LAST WEEK, at VERY LOW PRICES.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,

SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES.

All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 66 cts.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

No connection with any other store in the City.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, from 12½c.; canvas needles, &c., &c.; also dipper-patterns and worsted goods, cheap, for holiday-presents: a great variety of fancy goods, hair-nets, purses, nales, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 380 and 382 Broadway, New-York. N. B. Alexandre's gloves.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

RICH, ELEGANT AND USEFUL

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE LARGEST STOCK,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STYLES AND PATTERNS
of
GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL AND
PEN CASES

In the market, is to be found at

A. MORTON'S,

No. 25 Maiden-lane.

Prices from 75 cents to $25.

These can be put up and sent safely by mail to the Patriots in the Army and Navy, to Friends in any part of the country, and even *some* parts of South Carolina.

WALKING CANES.

USEFUL AND ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Gold, Silver and Ivory Mounted
WALKING CANES
Of every description and price, from
25 cents to $40.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST
AND
BEST ASSORTMENT
In the City, can be found at
A. COX'S SON'S,
No. 25 Maiden-lane.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BECKER'S PATENT REVOLVING STEREOSCOPES are very appropriate on account of their elegant appearance, and being the only make that shows every style of those pictures correct without handling. They hold from two to twelve, and even fifty dozen pictures. In different patterns of rosewood and black walnut. For sale at our first stereoscopic depôts and opticians.

Manufactory, No 411 Broadway.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENT.—"Le Bouquet Imperial," the perfume Princess Clotilde called "delightful," and of which Prince Napoleon ordered $50 worth to be sent to the Palais Royal, Paris, sold by the manufacturer, GEO. REYNOLDS, No. 260 Court-st., Brooklyn, and by druggists and perfumers generally, at 50

FINANCIAL.

REVENUE MARINE

MARINE

GREAT WESTERN

MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,

NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 2, 1862. Transfer books will be closed from on and after the 20th inst.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 489 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 6 to 7 P. M.

4 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $657,373 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.

R. V. HAGHWOUT, President.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

CHARTERED 1854.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 60 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,

Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. Robert Benson, Lonsdale & Co., in London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon favorable terms.

We have purchased and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,

No. 33 Pine-st.,

Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 8th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3¾ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.

By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 18, 1861. }

THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

An election of Directors for the ensuing year will also be held on the same day. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

This Company continues to insure, as usual, on the most reasonable terms.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861. }

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURsuant to the order of the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be said at the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1862, to the order of such persons as shall have proved their bonds.

SHEPERD KNAPP, } Trustees.
GEORGE BRIGGS. }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }

VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 33d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 8th day of January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DEC. 17, 1861.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No 153 } BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1861. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Institution, for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1862. Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

GEO. W. YOUK, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of (5) Five per Cent., on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE.—Receives deposits from 25 cents to $5,000. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. This Bank has received during the past year $46,570 67 more than it has paid out.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, } No. 561 and 563 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6, inclusive.

E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 59 and 60 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by

RIGGS & CO., No. 66 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURnished the War and Navy Departments cashed by

JOHN B. MURRAY,

No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pensions, Land and Court of Claims; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Civil Departments adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,

Hon. HORATIO KING,

late Postmaster-General of the United States.

JOHN BURBRAY, Army and Navy Banker,

No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, } 58 WALL-ST. BUILDING, No. 58 WALL-ST. } NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Monday, the 6th of January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 (three) Per Cent., payable on the first Monday of January next (6th proximo.)

The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 8th January prox.

GEO. I SENEY, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 6 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Interest allowed from the 1st of January. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

ISAAC H. BULL, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1861.—FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. By order of the Board,

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 66 cents.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, } Dec. 5, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into the lots each to be delivered at the times under-mentioned, alongside the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (35,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and of such refinement that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering a bid fail to so enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ——, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of this advertisement of the ——, from the office of the Lighthouse Board. Should ——— offer or bid be accepted, ——— request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——— for signature and certificate. (Signature.)

(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ——, of ——, be accepted, ——— will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ——, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the ——— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest bidder.

Witness: } Sureties.

(Place.)
(Date.)

I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. (Signature.)

(Place.)
(Date.)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—NEW-YORK, DEC. 20, 1861.—$500 REWARD.—Whereas BERNARD LEVY, who was doing business as a broker at No. 148 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, was found lying dead on the floor of his office, at the above named place, with his throat cut, on the morning of the 14th instant, and whereas it is believed that he was murdered,

Now, therefore, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, do, by virtue of authority vested in me, offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who committed the murder of said Levy. Said reward to be paid on the certificate of the District-Attorney, or the Judge before whom the conviction was had, that the claimants are entitled to said reward; but all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, Dec. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties in arrears for taxes of the current year, that the same must be paid before the 1st day of January next.

All taxes remaining unpaid on that day will be subject to a penalty at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the 30th of September last. JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.

HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix.
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)

NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SKATES.

50,000 SKATES AT A. & E. FAIRELBERS, No. 15 Platt-st., manufacturers depôt. 12,000 pairs Brooklyn Patent Skates, 15 Platt-st.

MEDICAL.

ALL WHO HAVE LOST THEIR MANHOOD RESTORED TO PERFECT HEALTH BY USING SANDER'S UNMASKED

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, as published at the "CHAMPS DE L'AMOUR," Paris, London, and New-York Medical Advisor and Marriage Guide, (65th edition, 300 pages, 120 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European medical practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics of the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Lotions, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work. Sent $1, of RICHARD BOON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 631 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 668 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecola de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 compounded entirely of Copaiba and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of this civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $3, as administered by Wilson, Lallemand, Roux, &c. &c. Wholesale and retail of Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 7 till 9 in the evening, and on Sunday till 1. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., free, sealed, we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, New, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 321 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS. SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Dnane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance for ladies. Dr. C. serves no one to be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, in a shorter time than is usually the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually aured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MANICIA, Professor of Diseases of Females, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the trace of contamination that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some patient, who has taken that blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some patient, who has taken that the disease still lurks in the field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A farm of 20½ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Depôt, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 26 feet front by 38 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room, and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.

Also, a farm of 20½ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES.—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ¾ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.

C. H. OLIVER, NO. 54 LIBERTY ST.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FROM THE United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 2,473, dated March 17, 1858, to John C. Cheeseman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Executors of Stephen B. Munn, for Ten Thousand Dollars, with interest at four per cent. from date. All persons interested are required to show cause, within six weeks, why a new certificate shall not issue in lieu of that lost.—Dec. 3, 1861.

JOHN C. CHEESEMAN,
CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, } Executors.
JOHN A. COLLIER,

LOST.—ON CHRISTMAS EVE, A SMALL BLACK and TAN TERRIER; answers to the name of "Fan." The finder will be suitably rewarded, by returning the above to No. 50 East 20th-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Dec. 26,

at 12½ o'clock, at the

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

A good variety of City, Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office No. 63 William-st. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 30, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
Real Estate and Stock Broker.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF WINES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at Auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., closing sale (and positively the last this season) of first-class WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, ALES, &c., the stock of an investment importing and jobbing house, for many years in the Southern trade, all of which are guaranteed pure, fine, and according to sample and order, viz: Madeira pale and dark brandies, ports, sharries, Maderas, rum, gin, whisky, &c., in casks, cases, bottles and demijohns. Also the balance of an invoice, in original cases, shipped (*via* Montreal) by the London and Peninsular Wine Company, (the oldest in London,) comprising Don Pedro Madeira, 1844; royal golden, 1849; superior brown, 1856, and extra pale sherries, 1847; superior old port, 1842; Mansfield's old imperial brandy, 1848; Jamaica rum, 1846; old Holland gin, and English wild cherry brandy. Persons desiring a stock for private use can find nothing more desirable or reliable. Also remaining unsold, a few lots belonging to an English gentleman leaving the country, viz.: a few dozen V. O. P. 1846 and 1847 Madeira; Antigua rum 1847. A few original packages of fine sherry of one arrobe each, (about four gallons,) imported for private use. A few demijohns very old pine-apple rum; do. do. of very choice old competition sherry; an invoice of guaranteed Charles Heidsieck champagne, quarts and pints; old Otard brandy in demijohns; Marcobrunner Hock, 1846. Also, one village cottage of Seignette brandy, 1795, very choice and very rare. Also, the entire balance of fine Havana cigars remaining from sale of Dec. 20. We shall now offer the last opportunity to purchase from this fine invoice, viz.: Pureza de Mato, Cabagas, Dolce Far Niente, Flor Alburne, Alburne, Thos. D'as Don Quixotte, El Sol, Luna, Lena, Nareigas, Flor, Columbia, Britannica, Henry Clay, Punch, Seneca, consisting of Conchas, Regallas, Londres, Millas, Commune, Regalia, Britannica, Yarzenias, Media Regallas, &c., in 10th boxes, and about 32,000 Fule Plantation cigars in barrels.

E. H. LUNLOW, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PROPERTY IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 3, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Lorin Ingersoll, Assignee of A. Allendorph, the following property:

MORRISANIA.—The plot of ground, with the dwelling and the building thereon, situated on Franklin-av., between Spring-place and Franklin-av., being 177½ feet front, and running through to Boston Road.

Also, the plot of ground on east side Fordham-av., 89 feet south of 8th-st., 75x200 feet.

Also, plot of ground on Cottage-place, west side, 254 feet north of 8th-st., 90x190 feet.

TREMONT.—The plot of ground in the village of Tremont, being part of lot No. 22, situated on Madison-av., and being 83 feet on said avenue, and 170 feet in depth.

Also, the plot of ground, with the two story dwelling thereon, in the village of Tremont, being lot No. 24, having a front of 85 feet on Madison-av., and 212 feet on west from lane or road.

Also a plot of ground in village of Adamsville, on west side of Washington-av., containing about ½ of an acre.

Also, the furniture contained in this house on Franklin-av., subject to mortgage and interest.

Full particulars can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, No. 36 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec 26 and 27, each day at 10½ o'clock, at the large dwelling-house No. 17 Lafayette-place (comprising the contents of sixty rooms,) consisting of beds, bedding, carpets, curtains, buneaus, washstands, crockery, window-shades, gas-fixtures, stoves, dining-room furniture, rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, velvet medallion carpet, satin damask curtains, rosewood piano-forte, by Hallet, Davis & Co., mirrors, cornices, &c.; oil-cloths and hall-furniture, crockery, chinaware, table-cutlery, table-linen, sheets, pillow-cases, quilts, pillows, bolsters and hair-mattresses, kitchen and laundry furniture; also, large furnace and eighty tons of coal. Sale positive. By order of the mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 26, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the Bowery Theatre No. 23 Nassau-st., an elegant collection of oil-paintings, by a first-rate amateur, consisting of about 100 pictures, on various subjects, without frames, and about 50 with frames, consisting of American and foreign scenery sketches from nature, together with a large number of exquisite small oil-paintings of American scenes from nature, suitable for albums and holiday presents; also, will be found the works of W. M. Brown, Mazins, Owen, Lammens, Van Horn, and other artists of equal merit.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

850 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROgans to be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 26, at 10½ o'clock, et store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of Mens', boys' and youths' boots. Also, womens', misses' and children's

FROM PORT ROYAL AND TYBEE.

Arrival of the Steam Transport Marion.

Landing of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment on Tybee Island.

Bombardment Without Effect from Fort Pulaski.

Important Movements Projected at Port Royal.

The Railroad Between Charleston and Savannah to be Seized.

A Beaufort Tradesman Returned to his Store.

The United States transport steamship *Marion*, Capt. J. D. PHILLIPS, from Tybee Island Dec. 20, and Port Royal harbor Dec. 21, arrived at this port yesterday.

She left Tybee Island on the 20th inst., having the day previous conveyed from Port Royal seven companies of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, Col. A. H. TERRY, and a large quantity of military and commissary stores, horses and fodder. Gen. WRIGHT and part of his staff were also on board.

While discharging cargo, opposite the light-house, Fort Pulaski opened a heavy fire upon the *Marion* with shot and shell. One of the latter burst within a very short distance of her, but without doing any damage.

On the 1st inst., at 4½ P. M., she left Port Royal Harbor for New-York, and experienced a succession of very severe northerly gales, with a very rough and wild sea, the entire passage.

The expedition intended for Gen. VIELE'S Brigade, as before reported, has been abandoned, at least for the present, resulting, it is reported, from want of harmony between Gen. SHERMAN and Commodore DUPONT, relative to the plan of action.

Gen. STEVENS, whose brigade has recently been reinforced by the Seventy-sixth and part of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiments, it is expected, will in a few days make an advance from Beaufort, and seize a point on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

Gen. WRIGHT will probably be stationed at Tybee and assume the command. Before his arrival, there were only 600 men of the New-York Forty-sixty Regiment on the island, with not a gun mounted, and liable to be attacked at any moment by the rebels in force. Gen. WRIGHT'S Brigade has been for some time past busily engaged on the cordon of earth-works inclosing Hilton Head, for a distance of about three miles back, extending from shore to shore. The works are to be defended by 100 guns of heavy calibre, and will be impregnable against any force that may be brought against them.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* and bark *Texas* arrived at Port Royal on the morning of the 21st inst.

Sixteen of the stone fleet have been sunk off Charleston harbor.

The passengers brought by the *Marion* from Port Royal harbor are as follows:

Lieut. G. W. Jackson, Third New-Hampshire; Lieut. S. T. Klecker, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania; Lieut. H. V. Rockafellow, Forty-seventh New-York; Lieut. J. W. Baker, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania; Sergeant H. B. Newton, Sixth Connecticut; H. R. Jaycox, band leader Sixth Connecticut; and nine privates, discharged on account of ill-health.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A Small Skirmish on the Mainland—A Beaufort Tradesman Returned and opened Shop—Another Call for more Men—The Railroad to be Seized—A Prospective March on the Mainland—Reception of the European News, etc.

PORT ROYAL, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1861.

The forces at Beaufort had a small affair with pickets day before yesterday, on the mainland, and when that hath its record, the summary of news since my last is about ended. The details of the skirmish at Beaufort, as I learn them, were that some fourteen of our men, on horseback, touched the mainland in their travels, drove in or surprised the pickets of the enemy, and brought back six of them, all alive and kicking.

I felt like stopping the last steamer, for the purpose of announcing that a rebel, belonging to Beaufort, had returned and set up shop! Mr. WILCOX, the veritable messenger of Esculapius, whose pained greatness I depicted so touchingly in my last, who departed amid evident confusion and the crash of several worlds—globes, I mean—and the spilling of life elixirs, and ethers, and dancing chloroforms, and patent pectorals, has returned to dispense the aforesaid compounds to another community, not quite so shaky and weak in the joints, as were his last customers. Whether JEFF. DAVIS has, through a far-seeing *finesse* arrangement, turned Mr. WILCOX loose among us barbarians and Hessians, for the purpose of preparing strychnine gravy and poached arsenic along with our morning coffee, or whether Mr. WILCOX proposes to mend his crockery, and manners, and ways generally, and live in fear of law and of God evermore, dispensing his dispensary bounty honestly with all men, women and dogs, is not known as yet. The only real thing about the matter personally interesting to me, is the fact, that anticipating such an event, I destroyed (in company with the Surgeon of Col. SERRELL'S Engineer Corps,) all the poisons on the premises, and they were not a few. Mr. WILCOX has put his inglorious-looking establishment into good condition—the Latin-vexed glasses in gilt and great terms, are looking down from their familiar place in the old row, as before the war; the lame, the halt and the sore-headed, pass by his door as of yore, and Great Babylon boasts its merchant, just one, ready to kill or cure, at double prices. But seriously, this little straw, albeit but a pill—a medicated and perhaps unhealthy affair, hardly worth turning up one's nose about, is worth a comment. For, should Mr. WILCOX, unless a paid spy, venture to return or be caught, while hostilities are still popular, his powders, and nervines, mandragoras all, will not save his neck from a slip-noose improvised in double-quick. He swears to be loyal—says he always was loyal—has come to stay, and that half the people of Beaufort, if they were not afraid to set out their own hearts' desire, would return at once, delighted to know what a clever set of men we are, to be sure.

We want *more* men forthwith. Let us march on to the railway between Charleston and Savannah with a moderate force, hold a position for a larger force to come up, annoy these two rebel capitals at bay, till fear has burned them up, (as it will,) and you will hear a story of peace afterwards that will lift the Southern Confederacy from its present degraded condition back *to* its own standard *ante-bellum*. I don't see the necessity of going further South to open another port, when we can't go ahead and turn to advantage the ports now opened. We expected immediate reinforcements after having taken Port Royal, but none of any amount have reached us. We are far enough South to make all the trouble necessary to our enemy. Let us remain here till reinforced, and then forward in good time to the railroad.

The *Vanderbilt* has just arrived from New-York. The *Wyandotte* came in a day previous, and so did one other gunboat, both with large mails, though a week from the North. We look for a movement on the Potomac with eager hopes, as you have been looking with expectancy from this region. No arrival yet from Tybee, so we are all in the dark of what has been done there.

I just learn from private sources that the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers landed at Tybee. They went to help finish the battery around the old fort on the point at Tybee Island. Two heavy Parrott guns, rifled, sufficient to reach Fort Pulaski, are there. The rebels have lately fired heavier guns at the fort, as they occasionally dash the Union camp, but as yet have done no damage. A shell fired last evening came within one hundred yards of the *Marion*, which goes to New-York to-morrow, and will report for herself. Our forces have never met an enemy, although our pickets have crossed to the neighboring islands frequently.

Yesterday a lot of contrabands came in by an open boat from Brunswick, some fifteen all told. Their masters had run away from them, proving JOHN RANDOLPH'S assertion of Virginia slaveholders; and running away is good of Georgia, and indeed of the whole South. Massa runs first, then nigger follows example, but goes t'other way exactly.

The European news has made intense excitement. War is the word universally from every month.

WANDERER.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Execution of Lanaghan for the Murder of Major Lewis—Military Movements—Illness of Gen. Kelley, &c.

FREDERICK, Monday, Dec. 23.

The approval of the sentence of Court-martial in the case of LANAGHAN for murder, the order for his execution and the date thereof, was forwarded by General MCCLELLAN, on Thursday, requiring from Gen. BANKS only to name the place and the hour. The gallows was planned and erected by a man from Baltimore, who has experience in such matters.

The circumstances of the murder were as follows: The Forty-sixth Pennsylvania was on its way from Washington to Pleasant Hill. At Rockville, several of the soldiers procured liquor and became intoxicated. At Muddy Branch, LANAGHAN, being under the influence of liquor, had a quarrel, and Major LEWIS ordered him to be tied to the rear of a wagon. During the progress of the march LANAGHAN got untied, and taking a loaded musket from one of his comrades, swore he would shoot the Major. The latter being in advance, heard of his release, and rode to the rear, where he met LANAGHAN and ordered him to give up the gun. LANAGHAN took aim and shot Major LEWIS through the heart as he was in the act of dismounting.

During his confinement, before and after trial, your correspondent had free access to the prisoner, and paid him frequent visits. From the first he was calm and resigned to his fate, being fully sensible of the enormity of his crime, and equally willing to expiate it by his death. By the ministrations of Father DOUGHERTY, of Rockville, he avowed his faith, and said he had assurances that he would be forgiven in Heaven. I visited him an hour before his execution. His confessor was with him. On my entering he advanced, smiling, and reached out his manacled right hand.

LANAGHAN—Good morning, Mr. ——; I am glad to see you. You have not been here for a long time.

CORRESPONDENT—I have been absent on the Upper Potomac.

LANAGHAN—I thought you were away, (smiling,) My time has come.

CORRESPONDENT—So I am sorry to hear, JOHN; I wish it could be otherwise. Are you all right here? (placing my hand on his heart.)

LANAGHAN—By the love of God, I am. I am not sorry to die now. I owe it to God and man, and cannot be better prepared. Death is only a change from one state to another, and takes but a moment.

CORRESPONDENT—Is there anything you wish to say to the world through the Press?

LANAGHAN—But very little. I committed the murder, and am willing to die for it. Say to the people I pray for peace. Tell the soldiers to abstain from liquor. I pray for them as I hope they do for me. I die in peace.

After requesting me to be present at the execution, I bade him a final adieu. During the whole interview he spoke in a firm tone. Not a nerve or muscle quivered.

At noon LANAGHAN was placed in a covered wagon, with his spiritual adviser and his coffin. He walked out with a firm step, and took his seat with but slight assistance. The procession was formed as follows:

1. The Provost Marshal and Assistant Marshal.
2. Band of the Wisconsin Third.
3. A platoon of the Provost Guard.
4. Wagon with the prisoner and priest.
5. Platoon of the Provost Guard.
6. Hack, with the executioner, in disguise.
7. The Wisconsin Third.

The Third Brigade, Gen. WILLIAMS, to which LANAGHAN'S regiment is alloted, was upon the ground. LANAGHAN viewed the preparations without the slightest apparent emotion, and ascended the scaffold with an unfaltering step.

The Adjutant of the Provost-Martial, read aloud the charges and specifications on which he was tried, the finding and sentence of the Court-martial, the approval and the order for his execution by the Commander-in-Chief. The Assistant Provost-Marshal inquired if he had anything to say. He replied, "No, I have nothing to say. I am ready to die." The cap was drawn over his face and the rope adjusted on his neck by the executioner. Those on the platform descended, and on the usual signal by the Provost-Marshal, the executioner pulled the spring, and the drop fell. A slight contraction of the muscles of the arms and legs, was the motion that indicated the departure of life. His neck was broken.

So calm was his death, and so systematically had all the arrangements been perfected and executed, that the solemn scene was divested of its usual attendant horrors. Not a shudder was noticed in the vast crowd of spectators and soldiers.

From early in the forenoon until an hour after the execution, and particularly at the solemn moment the heavens seemed waging war upon the earth. A freezing wind, with snow and hail, chilled the bodies and almost blinded the eyes of all present.

LANAGHAN'S body was taken charge of by his Catholic friends, to await the arrival of his relations.

FREDERICK, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

Capt. HOWE'S Battery, Company G, Fourth Artillery, leave here this A. M. for Washington.

Capt. BEST'S Battery, Company F, Fourth Artillery, have returned from Williamsport.

Private advices from Romney state that Gen. KELLY continues too ill to take the field, and that Gen. ROSECRANS will conduct operations in that section.

At last reports from Williamsport, everything was quiet in that region. The weight of ice upon the wires has broken them, and just at this moment we are without telegraph communication.

Two 10-pound Parrott guns have been added to Gen. B.'s artillery force.

Another company has just been added to the Nineteenth New-York Volunteer Regiment. There are now eight companies of this regiment in camp here, and 156 men under Capt. Kennedy, at Washington awaiting their armament.

The Catoctin and Blue Ridge are covered with a slight coat of snow this morning.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

Lieut.-Col. HORACE BINNEY SARGENT, and Mr. L. W. KNIGHT, Quartermaster of the First Massachusetts Cavalry Regiment, arrived here yesterday morning, and, made arrangements with Col. FRANK E. HOWE, for putting the first battalion of this regiment, under command of S. GREALLE CURTIS, through the City to-day. This command numbers over 400 men and horses, and was to leave Boston yesterday, at 1 o'clock, by the Providence route, *via* New-Haven. The battalion will reach Twenty-ninth street and Fourth-avenue about 8 o'clock this morning, and without any formal reception, will march to the foot of Cortlandt-street, to take the boat to Jersey City and thence proceed to Annapolis.

THE FIRST ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Col. H. M. DAY, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Illinois Cavalry, is in the City, having recently been at Washington, where he succeeded in having himself and regiment mustered again into the service. The Colonel, as Lieutenant-Colonel, was with his regiment in the fight at Lexington, with Col. MULLIGAN, and was badly wounded in the leg. He is still quite lame, but expects to take his command, which numbers 1,140 men, into active service in a very short time.

COL. MULLIGAN.

Colonel MULLIGAN responded as follows to an invitation to visit Boston:

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
NEW-YORK CITY, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1861.

GENTLEMEN—I have received and thank you for your flattering invitation to lecture in Boston. I would accept it with pleasure, were it not that every telegraph brings stirring news from the West. I am impatient to do my humble part in quelling this wild and most wicked rebellion. You will accept this reason, united with the wish that we may meet, peace returned, when the law is vindicated. In the meantime let us press this war to a successful issue—press it vigorously and incessantly. All weakness now is wickedness. With kind regard, your friend,

JAS. A. MULLIGAN.

To Hon J. M. WHITEHEAD, JAMES RILEY, P. DONAHOE, and others.

THE CONNECTICUT ELEVENTH.

INCIDENTS OF THE TRIP FROM NEW-YORK TO ANNAPOLIS.

STEAMER NEW-BRUNSWICK, AT ANCHOR OFF ANNAPOLIS, Friday, Dec. 20, 1861.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The Connecticut Eleventh, which arrived in New-York on Tuesday, *en route* for Annapolis, reembarked on the afternoon of that day on the transports *New-York* and *New-Brunswick*—the right wing of the regiment upon the former, the left upon the latter.

The fortunes of the left wing are those of your correspondent, and they include a one-sided naval engagement which took place at about 6 o'clock in the evening, near Fort Hamilton, and which ended in the ignominious defeat of our transport, which was obliged to return to her anchorage off the "Battery," the Captain and engineers supposing her to be disabled.

The facts in the case are simply these: The transport left the pier at about dusk and steamed down the bay. When near Fort Hamilton she was challenged by a Government vessel, in the usual manner—*i. e.*, a shot across her bow. For reasons as yet unknown the transport held her course, regardless of the challenge. Another shot from the vigilant sentinel, and a ball whistles over our devoted heads; still the transport holds her course; a signal rocket from the sentinel vessel and Fort Hamilton opens upon us with a 24-pounder, the shot crashing through the machinery and passing out of a state-room. This had the desired effect, and the transport hove to. It is hardly less than a miracle that not one of the five hundred on board was injured. Had the ball entered the boat in any other direction, or a few feet higher or lower, many lives must have been sacrificed to the criminal carelessness of whoever is responsible for the safe conduct of the troops. How does it happen that there are men employed by Government on transports so stupidly ignorant of their profession? With the exception of those in charge, who were directly responsible, I believe it would be difficult to find a man among us who did not understand the meaning of the first shot.

This accident (if such it can properly be called) occasioned a delay of some six hours, and these hours cost the Government at the rate of about seven hundred dollars per day.

We were soon upon the heaving bosom of Old Ocean, riding easily the long swells, feeling the pulse of the great deep beneath us. It was a night of splendor—the starry dome above us, the silvery sea beneath us, the shore behind us, curtained by a hazy veil of blue—the moonlight dancing upon the snowy plumes of the myriad waves, rolling lazily toward the shore—here and there the snowy sails of ships, and far out upon the sea, where the horizon joins sky and ocean, the dark hulls of steamers.

As we paced the deck, we could not forget our errand. The bayonets of the sentinels glistening in the moonlight reminded us that no idle pleasure-trip was ours. Beyond there are bayonets that these must cross in the struggle for freedom, and for that peace which, like the peace and harmony of the shining constellations above us, is the result of obedience to law. And beyond the sea, too, there are bayonets that ours may cross, as twice before they have crossed, in the fierce struggle for the liberties of the American people, and the supremacy of our God-given Government.

The sun rose next morning in unclouded splendor; a fairer day never dawned upon the deep; but, alas, for the long swells that rocked us in the "cradle of the deep," we saw no beauty in the generous sunshine, the cloudless sky, or yet the "glad, blue sea." Strangest yet of all, the "breakfast call," in other days a sound that to the recruit is like the music of the spheres, was heard with blank dismay, and all crowded as far as possible from the steaming wands with which our Uncle feeds us. Disgust was the expression of the countenances of those who reeled from port to starboard, winding their way aft, steering to the windward always of the whiffs of tobacco smoke that they were occasionally obliged to encounter. There was a peculiar paleness about the mouth—a lack of lustre in the eye—a dropping of the lower jaw, and withal an expression of sulky resignation, decidedly portentious, and later yet there was convulsive clasping of the bulwarks, and the form of many a gallant recruit lay stretched upon the deck, or doubled up upon a coil of rope, or was bent in earnest contemplation of the bottom of some convenient water bucket. Horror of horrors thy name is sea-sickness; and so all that bright beautiful day was lost upon us, who saw beauty in nothing save in the contemplation of sweet revenge upon those who in our distress had proffered us cigars or suggested as a remedy salt pork and molasses. At length that day, miserable indeed to the sea-sick, was ended, and the night came on; and finally day broke in the east, we were steaming smoothly up the Chesapeake; the bay was as smooth as glass; dimly discernible were the hostile shores of the "Old Dominion" giving no sign or token of the war's desolation, but peaceful and quiet, as yet they may be in fact, when the descendants of the F. F. V., shall have learned the lesson of the day. Here and there a spunky little gunboat creeps close in shore, or dodges into some cosy nook, and "lies low" for passing craft, basking in the sun until some passer-by like ourselves, innocently and unsuspectingly steams along. Then they pounce upon you before you can quicken your headway. Truly they are Yankees, indeed, for they hail every stranger, and inquire who he is and where he is from. Two of these imprudent little craft spoke us during the day. Since our experience in the Narrows we "heave to" upon the slightest provocation.

We have hugged the shore rather closely to-day. The foliage is still green, and the weather is more like June than December; here, and there are signs of civilization. Quiet homesteads snugly nestling in groves of pine, with rich farm-lands in the background, pasture lands on the hillsides, and in the distance long dreary lines of pine-trees, fresh in their livery of dark green, standing sentinel-like on the hill-tops—now and then for miles all is wild and uncultivated, and, one might easily fancy himself the discoverer of a new land. Long, dreary curtains of forest shut out the view beyond; the monotony is only broken by sandy bluffs, edged with cedars, and, at rare intervals, green meadow slopes and open forest vistas—occasionally a little island, and now and then a light-house standing out on some lonely promontory, reminding one of a weary soldier on picket duty who had ought to be relieved.

At last we descry the spires of Annapolis, (few and far between,) and from the tallest waves the stars and stripes; we look in vain for the fleet we expected to find; only a few transports are here, quietly watching and waiting.

The right wing of the regiment arrived in the *New-York*, some six hours ahead of us, and as I write, is disembarking. The regiment will go into camp some two miles out of the city, near the Eighth and Tenth Connecticut. The expedition will not sail under ten days; it will be one of great importance, judging from the preparations being made.

L.

THE COAST DEFENCES OF MAINE.

The Portland papers publish a correspondence between Gov. WASHBURN, of Maine, and Secretary CAMERON, regarding the coast defences of that State. Gov. WASHBURN states that—

"From the State line at Kittery to West Quoddy Head, in a coast line of three hundred miles, there are over one hundred good harbors at which ships are built and manned, with an actual shore line of more than three thousand miles, following the line of tide water into navigable bays, inlets, and deep river estuaries. Not one harbor is properly defended, and in only three have attempts at defence been made."

Then, calling attention in detail to the advantages of the respective harbors, he suggests certain defensive measures, which should be at once adopted. He appoints Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, REUEL WILLIAMS, and JOHN A. POOR as Commissioners to confer with the General Government regarding the action which it is advisable to take. Secretary CAMERON replies as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1861.

SIR: Your communication to the President, in reply to the official note of the Secretary of State, of the 4th of October, in refereoce to the improvement of the fortifications and erection of other defences of the loyal States, having been submitted to this department for examination and report, I had the honor to advise you, under date of the 13th inst., that this department would appoint a competent engineer to examine and report on the defences required within the State of Maine, as the first practical step towards the attainment of the important ends in view.

In view of the importance this matter seems likely to assume, and in response to the prompt and liberal conduct of the authorities of the State of Maine, I am directed by the President to assure your Excellency of his readiness to avail himself of the means placed at this disposal by the loyal States for the purpose of having the ports and harbors on the seas and lakes put in a condition of complete defence.

The extent and character of such expenditures can only be determined by the proper officers of the Government, to whom these matters must be confided.

Calls will only be made for such sums of money from the State Government as may be required to perfect such works as may be authorized.

The obligation of the State to furnish all the means required to make each work of defence will greatly facilitate the speedy completion of the several defensive works undertaken.

The improvements or fortifications being made by the money of the State in the first instance, advanced to the General Government in the nature of a loan for the general defence of the country at large, there is every reason to believe that Congress would sanction what the State shall do in the premises, and provide evidence of indebtedness on the part of the General Government, and for the reimbursement of the money within a reasonable period.

The prompt acceptance of the suggestions of the President, as contained in the official note of the Secretary of State, by the Governor of Maine, has given new proof of the loyalty and patriotism of its people, whose liberal contributions of patriotic men and of money has already afforded much satisfaction to the President and to this department.

The necessary plans, estimates, and specifications will be seasonably laid before your Excellency, in time for such legislative action as may be required; and on the receipt of official information that means are provided, on the terms above indicated, to carry into execution the object stated, the prosecution of the system of defence for your State will be vigorously carried forward by the proper agents or officers of the Government.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR of the State of Maine.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara off Cape Race.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

Reported Decision of the Great Powers Against the United States.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Quiet but Steady—Provisions Firm.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 24, *via* PORT HOOD, 25.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool, Dec. 14, *via* Queenstown, 15th, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock on Monday night, *en route* to Halifax and Boston.

She was boarded by the news-yacht and her advices obtained.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 15th.

The *Niagara* will be due at Halifax late Wednesday night or early Thursday morning.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 15.

Prince ALBERT died Saturday night at 11 o'clock, of typhoid fever.

Sir E. BOWATER, in charge of young Prince LEOPOLD, (the youngest son of Queen VICTORIA,) also died yesterday, at Cannes, in France.

The *Patrie* says that it is asserted that France and the Great Powers have been consulted by Great Britain, and have expressed the opinion that the conduct of Capt. WILKES was a violation of the rights of neutrals.

Commercial News by the Niagara.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 14.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 35,000 bales. The market has been firmer, and an advance in prices of ⅛d.@⅜d. is established. The sales to speculators were 9,000 bales, and those to exporters 4,000 bales. The sales of Friday were 5,000 bales, the market closing very dull. The authorized quotations are:

Orleans, fair	12d.	Orleans, middling	10⅜d.
Mobiles, fair	11⅜d.	Mobiles, middling	10⅜d.
Uplands, fair	11⅜d.	Uplands, middling	10⅜d.

The stock in port is estimated at 597,000 bales, of which 240,000 are American.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market is very dull.

Breadstuffs are generally quiet, but steady.

Provisions firm.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 14.

Consols closed yesterday at 90¾@90⅝ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £128,000.

HAVRE, Thursday, Dec. 12.

Cotton advanced 4f.@5f., closing steady. Sales of the week, 3,250 bales; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 142f.; do. *bas*, 136f. Stock, 141,000 bales.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 23.

No one pretends to foresee the issue of the *Trent* affair, but various opinions prevail in regard to it. One thing is pretty certain—to wit: that the Senate is not to be consulted upon the question. It was thought, a few days ago, that such a reference might be made if the President should hesitate as to his course. But it is understood that no such advisement will become necessary.

It may be inferred, therefore, that either Mr. SEWARD is certain that the matter is to be settled by negotiation, or that the President intends to take upon himself the sole responsibility of rejecting the British demands. The latter supposition is improbable.

The sudden return of Gen. SCOTT can only be accounted for on the supposition that the danger of war is imminent. Gen. SCOTT has telegraphed to Mr. SEWARD that he has come home on a special and most important mission from the Emperor of France in reference to the threatening aspect of the British and American difficulty. He had a long and very important interview on the subject with the Emperor, who has authorized him to assure the United States Government of his earnest desire to prevent a war between the United States and England. This dispatch came from St. Johns, and probably the *Arago* will arrive in New-York to-morrow or the next day.

Gen. SCOTT'S message of mediation and conciliation will probably be nearly simultaneously with the formal presentation of the British demands. As a pacificator, Gen. SCOTT has twice or thrice before been successful, and perhaps his good fortune has in store for him one more such triumph.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF REBEL AMBASSADORS.

The Halifax Evening *Express*, referring to the telegraphic report that HUNTER and BRECKINRIDGE had been appointed Commissioners in place of MASON and SLIDELL, and were to take passage at Halifax in a British steamer, says:

"The tetegram turns out to be correct. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, it appears, arrived here about a week ago, accompanied by another gentleman, and took passage this morning in the *Canada* for Europe.

It appears that the authorities in Boston were aware of the fact of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE being here, and the Attorney-General of Boston sent a notice to the Captain of the *Canada*, previous to his sailing from Boston, forbidding him taking BRECKINRIDGE on board; but, we are informed that no notice was taken of it, and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is now on board the steamer, *en route* to Europe."

The Halifax *Morning Journal* copied the above, remarking:

"The above we give on the authority of the *Express* of last evening, but do not vouch for its entire authenticity. We may mention, in connection with this statement, that, for a week past, two gentlemen, whose names, business, and destination, seemed to be shrouded in mystery, have been in Halifax, and it is possible that they may have been the Southern Commissioners. If so, they managed to preserve their *incog.* pretty effectually until the hour of their departure."

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

In a recent letter to the South Bend *Register*, Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX says:

"Last Saturday, dining with one of the Administration, I had the pleasure of meeting the Prince DE JOINVILLE, son of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and whose two nephews—the Comte DE PARIS (the heir to the French throne if ever the Orleans dynasty should be restored) and Duc DE CHARTRES, are in Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff. The Prince is slightly deaf, and speaks English a little broken; but it was very interesting to hear him discuss European statesmen and politics, especially in view of our possible complications with foreign countries. He is thoroughly attached to the Union, having come here to place his son in our navy as a Midshipman. He is satisfied that we shall have serious trouble with England about the Mason and Slidell capture by the gallant WILKES.

DEATH OF HON. SOLOMON G. HAVEN.—The community was startled, this morning, by the tidings that Hon. SOLOMON G. HAVEN, one of our oldest and best-known citizens, was dead. We learn that the sad event was the result of a paralytic stroke. As a prominent member of the Bar, the law partner of Mr. FILLMORE, and the former Representative of this District in Congress, Mr. HAVEN was generally known, and everywhere favorably. Time denies to us, today, the preparation of a proper tribute to our departed fellow-citizen. We can only say, further, that his loss will be deeply and fervently regretted.—*Buffalo Commercial, 25th.*

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—HENRY LOWRY died very suddenly on Tuesday evening, at the lodging-house of CORNELIUS MAHONEY, No. 37 Park-street. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 80 years of age. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.... RICHARD MCGUIRE, living at No. 60 Tenth-avenue, died suddenly on Tuesday night. The Coroner was notified. .... EDWARD THOMPSON, a soldier in the Fifteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. MCLEOD MURPHY, had been in the City on a furlough, and was returning to his regiment on the 18th inst. He had arrived in Baltimore, when by some means he struck his head against the sharp portion of a railroad car, and fractured his skull, from the effects of which he died on Tuesday in the latter city. His remains were brought on here yesterday, and the Coroner notified. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 32 years of age, and resided at No. 653 Seventh-avenue.... The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in the North River, at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street. It was taken to the dead-house of Bellevue Hospital, and the Coroner notified.... An unknown man was found dead yesterday in the cellar of a new building in West-street, one door below Jay-street.

THE SWEDES IN NEW-YORK.—A somewhat numerous and very respectable society of Swedes exists in New-York, and the Christmas season has afforded them an excellent opportunity for reunion and enjoyment. The most interesting meeting that has brought them together for some time, occurred on Sunday last, when divine service, in the Swedish Lutheran manner, was conducted on board the Swedish frigate *Norrkoping*, now at anchor in our harbor, by the ministration of Rev. Mr. GOWENIUS, the chaplain of the vessel. On Monday night, a very pleasant ball and supper, offered by the Swedes of this City, in a quiet way, to the officers of the *Norrkoping*, collected a brilliant party in Pythagoras Hall. Yesterday was celebrated on board the Swedish man-of-war with the observances and joviality of Scandinavia at home.

SHOOTING AT A POLICEMAN.—GEORGE SMITH, a German, who lives in Park-street, was found by Officer HERSCHE, of the Sixth Precinct, at 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, creating a disturbance in front of the Mission house. The official requested him to desist, but SMITH becoming exasperated with HERSCHE, deliberately drew a pistol and fired at him. Fortunately he missed his aim, and the officer was unharmed. SMITH was arrested upon the charge of feloniously assaulting an officer while in the discharge of his duty. Justice BREHMAN committed him to the Tombs yesterday in default of $1,000 bail.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED IN A STREET FIGHT.—About 6 o'clock, last night, JERRY FAY and JOHN MORON got into a fight with WADA FIELDER and JOHN CROW, on the corner of Greenwich and King streets. MORON was stabbed in a dangerous manner in the left side, and FAY had his jaw broken with a stung-shot. MORON was conveyed to his residence, No. 151 Hammond-street, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. VOSBURGH. FIELDER and CROW were arrested, and committed to the Station-house of the Twenty-eighth Precinct.

HOMICIDE IN WORTH STREET.—Officer ENDRIDEN, of the Fifth Precinct, on Tuesday night, arrested FREDERICK WIENICKE, on the charge of causing the death of CHARLES H. RUSSELL, (colored) by shooting him in the leg with a pistol, producing a wound so serious that he died on Monday last. The act was committed on the 27th of November last, at No. 15 Worth-street. The accused is a native of Germany, 38 years of age. He will be held to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

FIRE AT THE DRY DOCK.—At 6½ o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in a machine-shop at the Sectional Dry Dock, foot of Clinton-street. Loss about $600. Fully insured.

For Europe.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

The steamship *Europa* sailed at noon to-day, for Liverpool, *via* Halifax, with 35 passengers for the former, and 15 for the latter place.

MISS LANE AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.—We are requested by a gentleman whose official position at the time enabled him to know all the facts, to contradict a calumny recently transmitted to a notorious New-York press by one of those letter writers here whose unscrupulous missives are well calculated to bring discredit on the whole fraternity. This gentleman denies that the Prince of Wales ever presented to President BUCHANAN any pictures of the royal family for the Presidential mansion or for any other purpose. The Prince, shortly before he embarked for England, sent to Miss LANE as a token of personal regard six loose sheets, containing likenesses of the Queen, Prince ALBERT, and four of their royal children. She had them plainly framed at her own expense, and hung up in the family sitting-room, until she should return to Wheatland.

The charge in relation to the Chinese or Japanese curiosities, in the same letter, is equally untrue. All the articles presented to President BUCHANAN by the Japanese Ambassadors were, by his direction, deposited in the Patent Office, with the original list, and a receipt taken for them.—*From the Washington Intelligencer, Dec. 23.*

[Advertisement.]

FROCK PALETOT
OVERCOATS,
SACK OVERCOATS,
CAPE OVERCOATS,
ARMY OVERCOATS.
New and elegant styles, at
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.
Broadway, corner Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

FOLEY'S
CHLAMYDIAN GOLD PENS,
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
New styles for
Holiday Presents.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ALL THROUGH THE HOLIDAY SEASON will that new fairy piece which so delighted the thousands on Christmas Day, at Barnum's Museum, be produced there every afternoon and evening, while the great whale, hippopotamus and other curiosities, will be seen at all hours, day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CONOVAR & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Mary Emily, from Nassau, N. P.—Capt. BAIN, late of brig Forest City, wrecked at Nassau; Charles Groseck, W. H. McDowell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets.... 4 39 | Moon rises... 1 43

HIGH WATER—PIER NO.

Sandy Hook. 2 31 | Gov. Island. 3 20 | Hell Gate.... 4 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Marion, Phillips, Tybee Island Dec. 20, and Port Royal Harbor Dec. 21, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

U. S. steam transport Osprey, ——, Baltimore 2 ds., in ballast.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Sumner.

Brig Blon Bradbury, (Br.,) Miller, Demerara Nov. 23 via St. Thomas Dec. 3, in ballast, to Brett, Son & Co. Had heavy northerly winds the entire passage. Dec. 7, lat. 20, lon. 69 30, during a heavy gale from N. W., carried away foretopsail-yard. Dec. 11, lat. 26 10, lon. 72 30, spoke U. S. ship Macedonia, from St. Thomas for Boston.

Brig Mariner, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Atkins, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with ship timber to Thos. Collyer.

Brig Mary Emily, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Avery, Nassau, N. P., 12 ds., with mdse. to J. Eneas.

Schr. Alice, O'Donnell, Cette Oct. 16—passed Gibraltar Nov. 1—via Shelburne, N. S., Dec. 17, with wine and salt to E. S. Powell. Nov. 3, in a heavy blow from N. W., sprung a leak, and was compelled to throw overboard part of the cargo (salt) to lighten the vessel. Put into Shelburne, N. S., Dec. 10, to obtain men to assist in working the pumps. Has experienced heavy W. gales the entire passage; split sails, &c.

Schr. Lucista, Underhill, Havana Dec. 10, with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. Dwight Davidson, Ketchum, Pocomoke River, with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. Breeze, Hulse, Baltimore 6 ds., with flour, &c., to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. W. H. Sargent, Sargent, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Briggs, Rondout, with coal for Providence.

Schr. W. Capes, Van Name, Wacomacoke, Md., 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Sedona, Wall, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Etna, Hall, Pocomoke River 2 ds., with oysters.

WIND—During the day, N. N. W.

Sailed.

Dec. 24.—Steamship Cleator, (Br.,) for Kingston, Jamaica; ships Kate Sweetland, for Galway; Western Empire, for Boston. Brigs Atlantic, (Br.,) for Nassau; Neandier, (Br.,) for Remedios; Margaret Burt, for Porto Rico; Pilgrim, (Br.,) for Bermuda. Schr. Montrose, Havana.

Miscellaneous.

LOSS OF THE BRIG FOREST CITY.—The brig Forest City, Capt. Bain, sailed from Cardenas Nov. 21, with a cargo of 160 hhds. molasses, bound to Portland, Me., and on the 24th, in lat. 27, lon. 79 43, experienced a gale from N. W., during which she sprung a leak,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3203. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arago at this Port and the Niagara at Halifax.

Continued Excitement Relative to the Trent Affair.

The Tone of the British Press Softening.

Speculations as to the Mission of Gen. Scott.

He is Believed to Bear a Message from the French Government.

THE WAR PREPARATIONS OF ENGLAND.

Twelve Thousand Troops to be Sent to Canada.

The Last Illness and the Death of Prince Albert.

Financial and Commercial News.

The steamship *Arago*, Capt. LINES, from Havre and Southampton on the 12th inst., reached this port yesterday.

Off Cowes passed going in a propeller, supposed to be the *Nashville*, from New-York.

Among the *Arago's* passengers are Gen. SCOTT and Mr. J. GRANGER JONES, late United States Minister at Vienna.

The *Arago* left in port at Havre an unusually large fleet of American vessels, numbering 83.

The Royal mail steamship *Niagara* left Liverpool at 8½ A. M. of the 14th, and Queenstown 15th, and arrived at Halifax at 1½ P. M. of Thursday, the 26th inst.

The *Niagara* was boarded off Cape Race, from whence a synopsis of her news was sent to the Associated Press.

She has £20,000 in specie, and 24 passengers for Boston, and 351 troops for Halifax.

The *Niagara* will sail at 7 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Saturday morning.

She passed the *Asia* on the 15th, eleven miles off Tuskar.

The ship *John Jay*, from Hong Kong for New-York, had put into Singapore leaky.

The ship *Coronet*, from Deal for New-York, had put back.

The steamship *Australasian*, which left Liverpool with 1,365 troops, a field battery, large quantities of ammunition, stores, sledges, &c., for North America, also arrived at Halifax yesterday morning.

The West India mail had taken to England news of the escape of the *Sumter* from Martinique; as also that on the 28th of November the *Sumter* captured the American ship *Montmorency*, from Newport, England, with coals for the *St. Lawrence*, but released her on receipt of a bond by the captain promising to pay $26,000 three months after peace was proclaimed,

The British war-steamer *Cadmus* had arrived off St. Thomas, to protect vessels against another *Trent* affair.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

The Attitude and Disposition of the English Government and People.

THE TONE OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

The attitude of and preparations by England show no change.

The *Times* editorially reports the following story: "During the visit of the Prince of Wales to America, Mr. SEWARD took advantage of an entertainment to the Prince, to tell the Duke of Newcastle he was likely to occupy a high office—that when he did so, it would become his duty to insult England, and he should insult her accordingly.

The *Times* accumulates evidence of a long-cherished intention on the part of Mr. SEWARD to do England an injury.

In another leader on the internal affairs of civil war the *Times* advises the Federal Government to make peace in time, before it is committed to a treble war, viz.: with the Confederates, the British and its own Abolitionists.

The *Morning Herald*, (Conservative,) takes strong grounds against the *Daily News'* arguments in favor of arbitration, and opposed such a settlement *in toto*. It says negotiations cannot be listened to while MASON and SLIDELL are retained as prisoners.

ARBITRATION REQUIRED BY THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

From the London News.

The Conference of Paris has laid it down in principle that for the future, any conflict between Powers should lead to the good offices of a friendly Power before having recourse to arms, and the United States at that period gave their adhesion to that principle. America has therefore a road open to her, if she possesses good sense, by which she may arrive at an honorable solution. *England and America are, under any circumstances, morally obliged to seek for the good offices of a friendly Power.*

HOW A WAR IS TO BE AVOIDED.

From the London Times.

If Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward are really inclined to do justice and to save their country, there is no lack of facts and arguments at hand fit to work upon the minds of those of the multitude who have the naval and military work to do. And why should they care for any others? American public opinion now resides in camps, and lives only by force of arms. There is no *habeas corpus* to prevent the repression of disagreeable opposition sentiments, and a mob, so long as it be unarmed, is as harmless in America as it is in Moscow or Warsaw. What Mr. LINCOLN has to do is to convince, not the citizens of America, but the army of the Potomac. Surely, with such persuasive facts at his hand, he can contrive to do this. But if he should fail, he cannot be so much below the level of the occasion, and so unequal to the crisis he himself has brought about, as not to be content to sacrifice personal popularity in order to save his country from the ruin of a foreign war. *We cannot yet believe that the new year will bring with it a war from the West.* The influence of the highest and the lowest sentiments that can move mankind must be against such an evil consummation. Honest men and honorable men will abhor a war in an unjust cause; avaricious men will hate a war which must be ruinous; and timid men will dread the blow which such a war must draw down. We yet have hopes, but, if those hopes are disappointed, the event will but show how hapless is a nation which, even in its relations with Foreign Powers, is governed by its own populace.

THE DISADVANTAGES TO AMERICA OF A WAR WITH ENGLAND.

From the London Times.

It was intimated at the outbreak of the American quarrel that the North might find compensation in Canada for the loss of the South; but if such an idea as the conquest of the British Colony could ever have been really entertained, even by Mr. SEWARD himself, it can hardly be thought that this is an opportune moment for the execution of the project. It would not have been a light matter at any moment to engage in a struggle with the British Empire, but at present it would be madness. The Federals have already on their hands an enemy who finds work for every man they can raise, and who actually keeps at bay an army which they themselves declare is 600,000 strong. Are the States still in the Union prepared to double this force, to take a second war on their hands, and to engage an enemy on each frontier, like a ship fighting both her batteries at the same time? Are they quite confident about the results of such an undertaking? Are they disposed to see the embarrassments of a blockade transferred from their adversaries to themselves, and to find all their expeditionary forces hopelessly cut off? For those consequences, at least, they must be prepared, if they force us into a war with them. *Even if we should stand aloof from their private quarrel, we should certainly command the sea, or, in other words, blockade their ports, and compel them to raise the blockade which they are maintaining against the ports of the South.*

We trust they will think better of such a policy. Hitherto it cannot be so much as pretended that they have had any reason to complain of us, beyond the sentimental one that we have looked with "coldness" on their efforts to maintain domestic union at the point of the sword. In that respect, however, the very events of the war have justified our views. The attempt which we thought was hopeless has actually proved so; nor has there been a prediction of this kind hazarded which has not been fulfilled. In all material respects we have done as much for them as they could desire. We have not only abstained from interference with a blockade which was paralyzing our manufacturing industry, but we have even carried our recognition of this blockade to the utmost limits of indulgence. Strictly speaking, the blockade has never been legally valid, and a rigorous interpretation of International Law would have justified us in treating it as ineffectual. We allowed it, however, to operate as if it had been actually enforced, and we abstained from any attempt to get at the cotton we needed. We cannot be suspected of any sympathies with Slavery, or accused of any clandestine dealings with the South. We have been really and truly neutral, with a very sincere wish that the rupture had never occurred, and a desire that it might be healed at the earliest possible moment. Is this a policy which it would be worth while to convert into active hostility? *We cannot think so, and we rely on the good sense of the President and people for doing us justice now that we are compelled to ask it.*

THE DIFFICULTY OF UNDERSTANDING AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

From the London Times.

It is melancholy to find that people who have the reputation in Europe of being favorable specimens of the American race are so incapable of understanding a plain argument. What Mr. RANDOLPH CLAY may think, or what Mr. EVERETT or Mr. GEORGE SUMNER may think, or what Mr. SEWARD may think, would be of no importance if they were arguing here in a University Common Room, or over an English dinner-table; but what would be a harmless fallacy in private conversation becomes important and mischievous if it is to be considered as the probable faith of the American people. At this moment it becomes of momentous interest to us to know how high this flood of ignorance and passion has risen, and whether there are no intellects so high as to be left undrowned.

LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED TO THE TIMES.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from THURLOW WEED, the main object of which is to defend the American Government, and Mr. SEWARD in particular, from alleged hostile intentions toward England. He disclaims, on behalf of Mr. SEWARD, any unfriendly feelings or intentions toward England, and says that the threat of insulting England which Mr. SEWARD made to the Duke of Newastle, was merely idle talk and badinage. Mr. WEED says he believes if England's dispatch to Lord LYONS is peremptory in tone, it will meet with peremptory refusal. He appeals for moderate counsels on both sides as the only method of avoiding a collision.

THE TIMES' COMMENTS.

The *Times* editorially comments on Mr. WEED's letter, and says he has made the case of his client and his country considerably worse than he found it.

The *Times* says England asks nothing from America but that she shall abstain from actual outrage, or that if it is committed, that she shall make reasonable reparation. If she will do this it is well. If not the alternative will not come in the desired form of protracted negotiation.

INDICATIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

English shipowners were adopting a system for their outward-bound vessels to communicate to passing English ships that there was a prospect of war with the United States. They had also resolved to form a society for mutual assurance against war risks.

The United Prayer-meeting at Exeter Hall took place on the 12th inst., as announced. Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL, and other ministers, participated in the proceedings, and fervent prayers were offered up for peace.

Lord SHAFTESBURY declined to attend the meeting, stating, in his reply to an invitation to do so, that it would be interpreted by the bulk of the Press and by Americans as a cloaked rebuke of the British Government, and favor the opinion that the country was not united on this serious question. He commended the purpose of the meeting, but thought it would be better carried into effect by private and congregational means.

The Sheffield Foreign Affairs Committee had petitioned the Government to visit its high displeasure on Capt. MOIR and Commander WILLIAMS, for having in the *Trent* affair, violated the Royal Proclamation, and thereby show to America that England's neutrality is strict and impartial.

At a meeting of the Coogregational Board, resolutions were adopted deprecating hostilities, and calling for arbitration if diplomacy fails to secure peace.

A circular issued by the Minister of Commerce, to the mercantile bodies, says measures are to be adopted for the protection of merchant vessels, in case hostilities break out between England and the United States.

THE PEACE SOCIETY.

The following memorial has been sent from the Committee of the Peace Society to Lord PALMERSTON:

To the Right Hon. Lord Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury.

MY LORD: We ask permission, as the Committee of the Peace Society, but represeoting also, in this instance, we are happy to believe, the sentiments of a large number of persons not formally connected with that body, to express the deep concern with which we have learned of recent events that are likely to create serious misunderstandings between this country and the United States of America.

We rejoice in the assurance that, notwithstanding the irritating nature of the matter in dispute, and the excited state of the public mind, your Lordship's Government are prepared to conduct the negotiations with the Cabinet of Washington with the utmost moderation and forbearance; nor can we doubt that the generous people of this country, when the first natural irritation has subsided, will amply sustain your Lordship in such a policy of conciliation as that which, under the circumstances, would be most worthy of our character as a powerful Christian nation. England can, without any derogation of her dignity, afford to be magnanimous with a sister State struggling in the agonies of a domestic revolution.

We earnestly hope that the answer which may be received from the American Government will be such as to open the way for a speedy adjustment of the point in dispute. But, should difficulties interpose in the way of its satisfactory solution by ordinary diplomatic negotiation, we venture respectfully to submit to your Lordship whether the question on which the controversy turns is not of a nature which renders it specially suitable for reference to arbitration.

We beg leave to recall to your Lordship's remembrance that the principle of arbitration which the British Government, to its great honor, was the first to recommend to the Paris Conference in 1854, through mouth of Lord CLARENDON, was recognized and ratified by the unanimous consent of that august body, and embodied in a resolution expressed in the following terms:

"The Plenipotentiaries do not hesitate to express, in the name of their Governments, the wish that States between which any serious misunderstanding may arise should, before appealing to arms, have recourse, so far as circumstances might allow, to the good offices of a friendly Power."

The principle thus formally consecrated by the sanction of all the great Governments of Europe has since received the spontaneous and cordial homage of eminent statesmen of this country of various political parties. It was described by Mr. GLADSTONE "as a great triumph, a powerful engine on behalf of civilization and humanity." The Earl of Derby referred to it, as "the principle which, to its endless honor, was embodied in the protocols of the Conference of Paris." The Earl of Malmesbury pronounced the act of the Conference in acknowledging and recommending the principle, as, in his judgment and that of the Government of which he was a member, "one of the most important to civilization and to the security of the peace of Europe," because "it recognized and established the truth, that time, by giving place for reason to operate, is as much a preventive as a healer of hostilities."

We would further remind your lordship that Great Britain and the United States have already in their relations with each other solemnly recognized this principle even in its most rigid form of application. In a treaty between the two Governments relative to fisheries, commerce and navigation, ratified at Washington Sept. 9, 1854, there is a clause which provides that, in case of differences arising between the contracting parties on any matters connected with the treaty, the question in dispute shall be referred first to Commissioners, and in the last resort to an arbitrator or umpire to be mutually chosen; "the high contracting parties"—such are the terms of the treaty, "solemnly engaging to consider the decision of the Commissionars conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive in each case decided upon by them or him respectively."

We respectfully suggest, my Lord, that here are authorities and precedents abundantly sufficient to warrant the British Government in proposing that the question now pending between them and the Government of the United States, if it cannot be otherwise settled, should be referred to the decision of some friendly and impartial arbitrator. If it be productive of no other advantage, it will at least afford time for that exasperation of the public mind to subside which unhappily prevails on both sides of the Atlantic, and which, far more than any difficulty inherent in the subject, itself, threatens to embarrass the two Governments in their attempts to give it a pacific solution.

We earnestly pray, my Lord, that your lordship and the Government of which you are the head may be endowed with "that wisdom which is profitable to direct, which is pure, peaceable, gentle and easy to be entreated," so as to avert from these two great civilized and Christian nations a war which would be a reproach to their civilization and a bitter satire upon their professed Christianity.

JOSEPH PEASE, President.
HENRY RICHARD, Secretary.

VIEWS OF RIGHT. HON. J. R. MOWBRAY.

The Right Hon. J. R. MOWBRAY addressed a very numerously attended meeting of his constituents in the Town-hall, Durham, on Saturday night. In referring to the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, on board a British vessel, he stigmatized this act as an outrage quite unparalleled. In this case he should offer no opinion upon the precise bearings of the international law, but he was sure that the Cabinet of Lord PALMERSTON would have acted under a sense of great responsibility, and he trusted that the Parliament of England would support the Cabinet in that course which their sense of responsibility to God and their country, should advise them to take. He hoped that no party views would be allowed to interpose at this most momentous crisis, and that when Parliament assembled the Irish members would not meet in the spirit of that letter, which he was sorry to see had been written by Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN, a man who owed his life to the clemency of his Sovereign after his futile insurrection had justly forfeited that life. He trusted, also, that the representatives of England would not follow the example of the member for Birmingham, who, whether in a quarrel with Russia or America, always assumed in the first instance that his own country was wrong. [Lond applause.] But he believed the House of Commons would be almost unanimous on the question, and that Mr. BRIGHT would be informed by his constituency at Birmingham that he is as little entitled to speak their views as some years back he was told that he was not entitled to speak the sentiments of the men of Manchester. [Loud cheers.] He hoped the voice of England would be the voice of one man, and that, come what may, all party differences would be sunk in the determination to support the honor of our Queen and uphold the interests of this great country. [Much applause.]

TONE OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the London News.

The newspapers just received from the Federal States manifest a wholesome change in the public opinion of New-York. The mercantile classes had had time to reconsider the probable consequences of an insult offered to Old England, and were beginning to "discount" the intelligence of the return mail. There has been a sudden hush, a rapid subsidence in the bluster of some previous weeks. It is no longer thought a brave thing to boast that "What Great Britain may say to this we do not know, and do not greatly care." *All the organs which represent any interest that has the least solidity have evidently been let into the secret that there is nothing to be said for Capt. WILKES and his piratical frigate.* They are now talking delicately of the affair of the *Trent*, and even preparing the way for the restitution of the captive Commissioners. We have only noted one exception among the files we have received. The New-York *Herald* still holds that England is only amenable to menace, and sneers at its contemporaries as being "down upon their marrow-bones before the British Lion." *The Herald represents the scum of a great City*, which City is but a member of a great democracy. The NEW-YORK TIMES, *the Tribune, the World and other papers represent the doubts and terrors of reasonable men.* It is very difficult to distil the real essence of the popular mind in America from such an unequally mingled mass, or to estimate the force which the respective classes will exercise upon the action of the Government; but the bankers of New-York and Boston must have some influence upon the Cabinet of Washington, and if that influence should preponderate there will be no immediate war. On the other hand, the foreign policy of America is in the hands of a reckless adventurer, and this man can evoke at will all the wild passions of a sovereign mob. The terror of the commercial men of the Federal States at the prospect of a war with England is now manifest enough.

MESSAGE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

AN ENGLISH AND A FRENCH VIEW.

From the London Times.

Let any one consider what sort of address WILLIAM of Orange could have made to the United States of the Netherlands during any of those eventful years in which he directed their struggle against Spain, forced into a narrow nook of land, without allies, without money, and crushed whenever he took the field by one bloody defeat after another. He could hardly, had he written truly, have used any other language than that of despondency and despair; yet he had on his side one thing which far more than counterbalanced all his wants and all his losses. It could not be expressed in figures, and if put in words it sounds like mere rhetorical exaggeration; but the one thing which no address could adequately express was the real talisman of victory—the unconquerable spirit of the people. If the South possessed one-tenth part of the dogged resolution to which they lay claim, they need not despair of arriving at a similar result. *We cannot, indeed, regard with much confidence the financial prospects of the Southern Confederation.* They resolve themselves simply, so far as we can understand, into an unlimited issue of assignats. It is a financial system which, as we all know, works well within moderate limits. By the issue of paper-money, Government, as Mr. DAVIS says, borrows without interest. It is, in fact, the pleasantest thing in the world, like a large legacy, or the discovery of a hidden treasure. Unhappily, however, the amount issued depends, not on the will, but on the necessities of the Government. The moment with such securities that the supply exceeds the demand the process of depreciation commences. From that moment the decline and fall of a paper currency is rapid and inevitable; prices rise, and the Government is obliged to receive payment for taxes in its own depreciated notes. The security of an eight-per-cent. stock will not sustain the currency, because that stock itself partakes the same depreciation. It is simply ridiculous to talk of such a system as affording hope or commanding confidence. All that can be said of it is that the Southern States have no alternative, and that they may view a return to a state of barter as a less evil than a return to the arms of the United States. It may be true also that, with moderate care and economy, there is no limit assignable to the period for which a people willing to confine themselves to the bare necessaries of life may protract a struggle for existence and independence. We can understand such hopes, but we confess *we read with some impatience the hypocritical lamentations of Mr. Davis, the President of a Confederacy which may be said to live, and move, and have its being under the especial patronage of Judge Lynch, over the violation of personal liberty, the suppression of the freedom of the Press, and the intimidation of the Courts of justice, consequent in the North upon the civil war.* These things, which the South regards with contemptuous astonishment, the war has not brought upon her, because they were all domesticated with her long before the war. Nor can we sympathize with the lamentations of men who have deliberately lit the torch of civil war over the cruelties which it has engendered, the miseries which have fallen upon women and children, and the attempt to raise a servile insurrection. *These things were for the consideration of those who first lit the torch of civil discord.* They knew that civil war is ordinarily as much more dreadful than common war as common war is than peace. They who take to the sword must not complain if they fall by the sword; they whose feet are swift to shed blood must not wonder if they should one day stumble in their own. Mr. DAVIS seems to imply that by ceasing to grow cotton the Southern States will bring ruin on all the interests of foreign countries dependent on that staple. On this point let him undeceive himself. *The failure of the cotton supply of the Southern States is like the loss of a familiar face, at first deeply regretted, then occasionally missed, and then not missed at all.* We are learning how well we can do without him, and are not unapt scholars.

From the Journal des Débats.

Notwithstanding the eagerness which President DAVIS shows to proclaim that the new States of the South have no need of any foreign alliance, it is very evident that his manifesto is rather addressed to Europe than to America. In order to be convinced of that it is only necessary to look at the prominent place which cotton holds in the document, *and at the question of Slavery, of which the assertion may be made that it shines by its absence.* Although the English papers have given such a cordial welcome to the Message of PRESIDENT DAVIS, we do not think it is of a nature to exalt and popularize the cause of the South in the eyes of those in Europe who have not beforehand come to a determination on the subject. What has most struck us in the document, is not the emphasis with which the victories of the Separatists over the Federal troops are therein enumerated, but the violence of the recriminations directed by the President of the new Confederation against the Government and the people of the States who have remained faithful to the Union. "Our people," says President DAVIS, "now look with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom they have been so recently associated. They shrink with aversion from the bare idea [of renewing such a connection. When they see a President making war without the assent of Congress—when they behold judges threatened because they maintain the writ of *habeas corpus*, so sacred to freemen—when they see justice and law trampled under the armed heel of military authority, and upright men and innocent women dragged to distant dungeons—when they find all this tolerated and applauded by a people who had been in the full enjoyment of freedom but a few months ago, they believe that there must be some radical incompatibility between such a people and themselves." And we also do not hesitate to say, that the sanguinary struggle which is being carried on between the two fractions of the great American People is a sad spectacle, and a subject of painful astonishment for Europe, and we have no wish to justify either the dictatorial measures or the rigors and barbarous proceeding with which Mr. DAVIS, with more or less reason, reproaches the Federal Government, particularly that relative to the affair of the *Trent*. But what still more astonishes and afflicts us, is to see the President of the new Confederation, the Chief of those eight millions of men who have broken their bond with their old Government in order to defend Slavery, *invoke the great principles of right, justice and humanity, and even name Providence in support of that detestable cause.* "Liberty," says Mr. DAVIS in conclusion, "is always won where there exalts the unconquerable will to be free, and we have reason to know the strength that is given by a conscious sense not only of the magnitude but of the righteousness of our cause." Those are certainly magnificent words, but in the mouth of President DAVIS, and applied to the cause which he represents and defends, *they are not only a monstrous contradiction and a scandal, but a blasphemy.*

THE TRENT QUESTION IN FRANCE.

The Efforts of the Prince Napoleon for the North — Views of the Government and Press.

It was asserted that Prince NAPOLEON continued to argue against the recognition of the Southern States, and that he was instrumental in causing Gen. SCOTT to go to Washington.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* asserts that peaceful anticipations prevailed among the Americans in Paris, and says Minister DAYTON and Consul BIGELOW used all their influence, combined with that of Gen. SCOTT, to inspire conciliatory counsels at Washington. He asserts that the French Government desires peace between England and America. The same writer also, in reference to Gen. SCOTT's return, says it is not impossible that France, if asked, may become the mediator, and at the same time the laws of neutrals may be revised, provided England, according to the wishes of the other European Governments, agrees to a modification of the existing code.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says M. THOUVENEL's dispatch to M. MERCIER, at Washington, is known to have confined the National Executive to the simple dilemma: "Are the Southerners belligerents or rebels?" They have been flatly refused any rights in the first capacity; and in the second, the right of asylum acquired by political refugees has been set at naught, and France must make the case of the *Trent* substantially her own.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. —.

The tone of the *Moniteur* in the summary it gives of foreign political news is unobjectionable. True, it does not express any positive opinion on the Anglo-American quarrel—it is neutral; but under a veil of neutrality we may trace the signs of admiration, not far removed from approval, at the energy and unanimity of the English people.

"In proportion as faith is lost in the maintenance of peace," it said yesterday, "the attitude of the English people and of the London Press appears more firm and resolute than ever. They accept, without hesitation, a state of things which they have not been able to prevent, and they are resolved to gain by force of arms the satisfaction which they no longer hope to obtain by negotiation. All discussion is now laid aside. To the arguments of Gen. SCOTT they reply with these simple words: 'Surrender the guests of Great Britain whom you have made prisoners, and then we will discuss as much as you please.' The Government acts up energetically to public opinion. Nothing is spoken of but armaments and ships, embarkation of troops and of warlike stores for Canada, where the strength of the English army, very insignificant in time of peace, is to be increased to 10,000 men."

With respect to the official opinion of the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the quarrel between the Washington Government and England nothing can be more precise and positive. *The Minister thinks that the violence committed by the Captain of the San Jacinto is indefensible; that by regarding the Confederate Commissioners as "contraband of war" President Lincoln and his Ministers give a flat contradiction to themselves for they always refused to admit that they were at war.* To seize them on board a neutral vessel as contraband of war implies that, after all, the Southern States are entitled to belligerent rights, while, even supposing the Northern States not to be at war, but merely repressing a rebellion, they had no right to seize men who were at that moment in the character of refugees under shelter of the English flag. France, he argues, cannot consistently view the matter in any other light than this, because it is precisely the point she had contended for during more than sixty years. France never would admit the right of searching neutral vessels, and she cannot now belie her own policy by approving the outrage committed on the *Trent*.

I believe the Emperor does not materially dissent from his Minister, Not only does he not dissent, but not very long ago he had all but made up his mind to take the initiative in recognizing the independence of the Southern States, for it must not be forgotten that France also is suffering severely from the war. This disposition of mind was disturbed by Prince NAPOLEON, who, strange as it appears, exercises now and then no small influence over his cousin. Prince NAPOLEON returned from America laboring under the notion that the struggle was one of Abolition against Slavery, with strong tendencies in favor of the North; and the speech which he is now elaborately preparing for the Senate will doubtless be in this sense. The Emperor has yielded to the influence, and postponed, but I do not think given up, acting on his own original judgment.

This Anglo-American quarrel has added considerably to the difficulties under which French merchants and manufacturers were already laboring. They feel that they are placed in this dilemma,—should war ensue between England and the Federal States the blockade of the Southern ports will be raised, and the French manufacturers will procure the cotton they require; while, on the other hand, the Northern ports will be blockaded by the English fleet, and the French must lose the little trade which remains to them in that quarter, and they will, moreover, be unable to execute the large orders now on hand for military stores for the North. They apprehend that if the blockade of the Southern ports be raised, the cotton-growing States will send to France a quantity of cotton of much greater value than the French produce which they may take in return. Consequently, the balance must be paid for in gold, and money, they fear, will again become scarce and dear in Paris. Considerable anxiety must, therefore, still prevail among mercantile men. In the meantime the accounts from the provinces are not favorable. The demand for silk which was noticed at Lyons for a few days has ceased, and nothing can be worse than the position of St. Etienne. Even in Paris there is very little business doing, except among manufacturers of *articles de Paris* and of toys, who are preparing for New-Year's day. Accounts from Besançon are that the last market in that town was bad, not only because the price offered for cast-iron was less than it cost the manufacturer, but because the quantity sold was inferior in amount to that disposed of at the corresponding period of last year. The high price of charcoal is likewise severely felt by the iron-masters. In the Haute-Saône charcoal costs 16f. the cubic yard delivered, while cast-iron of the first quality is sold for 190f. the ton, with a reduction of 10f. for carriage and discount. Last year charcoal cost but 15f.

THE MISSION OF GEN. SCOTT.

Speculations and Assertions as to its Character.

Gen. SCOTT's sudden return home was the theme of much speculation. It was generally reported that he had some sort of mission from the French Government to the Washington Cabinet.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says he had a long interview with M. THOUVENEL before his departure.

The general impression in financial circles was that he carried out an important communication from the French Government.

The Paris *Presse* says Gen. SCOTT's mission appears to have been arranged so as to allow him time to fulfill it before the ultimatum of England is remitted to the Federal Government, and perhaps to modify the nature of this step on the part of England.

The *Pays* asserts, on the contrary, that the English ultimatum will be of an absolute character.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the general belief is that Gen. SCOTT has gone back with the intention of enlightening the Washington Cabinet as to the ideas of the French Government. He is doubtless acquainted with the opinions of the Emperor, and that it is not favorable to President LINCOLN's policy. Gen. SCOTT will probably convince his countrymen that they cannot count on the moral support of France. Something is also said of his being charged to propose the mediation of the French Government.

BRITISH WAR PREPARATIONS.

Twelve Thousand Troops to be Sent to Canada—Activity in the Dock-yards, &c.

The Hull *Packet* says: "The shipowners of Hull have been applied to by the Government, with a view of taking up some of our principal steamers for the transport of troops to Canada, and the officers and men on board of H. M. S. *Cornwallis* have received orders to be in readiness to be called out at any time for active service."

On Monday the Grenadier Guards were inspected at the Tower. Their baggage is all packed, and the regiment is now ready to move at a moment's notice.

It is estimated that about twelve thousand troops are to be sent to Canada, to be ready to take the field immediately on landing.

The British Government continued to charter all available steamers.

Two battalions of the British Guards were expected to sail, on the 18th inst., in the steamers *Adriatic* and *Parana*, under the command of Lord F. PAULET.

Orders have been issued for the hasty manufacture of two thousand pack-saddles, and a proportionate number of ambulance-wagons and cars for dispatch to Canada.

Col. E. R. WETHERALL is gazetted as Chief of the Staff in Canada, and Major-Gens. PRUMLEY and DAVID RUSSELL are ordered to embark forthwith and join the Staff.

The Command-in-Chief of the forces in Canada will remain in the hands of Sir W. FENWICK WILLIAMS.

No additional orders were issued on the 13th for regiments to be held in readiness.

No cavalry or horse artillery will go to Canada before Spring.

The preparations are represented as on a scale which would have astonished people in Ante-Crimean times.

DINNER TO COMMANDER WILLIAMS.

His Description of the Seizure of Mason and Slidell—Gross Exaggerations.

Commander WILLIAMS, Royal Navy, who was in charge of the mails on board the *Trent*, was entertained at dinner by the Royal Western Yacht Club.

He gave an account of the affair with the *San Jacinto* differing in almost every detail with the accounts published in the American journals. He flatly denied the statements made by Lieut. FAIRFAX, saying that he parted with him after mutual apologies in case personal offense had been given on either side. As to the seizure being unauthorized, the *San Jacinto* was at St. Thomas on the 16th or 17th of October, and when Commander WILLIAMS returned to Havana on the 6th of November, he found that the *San Jacinto* had been to Havana from St. Thomas; that she had coaled there; and that two of her officers, passing themselves off as Southerners in their hearts, had lunched with Mr. SLIDELL and his family, and extracted from them their intended movements. Miss SLIDELL branded one of the officers to his face with his infamy, telling him he had been her father's guest not ten days before.

Commander WILLIAMS concluded his speech by stating that he had received the approbation of his Government, by the following letter from his immediate chief, which he then read amidst much applause:

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 3, 1861.

SIR: With reference to your letter of the 9th ult. detailing the circumstances under which Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, Commissioners from the so-styled Confederate States of North America to this country and France, with their secretaries, were forcibly taken out of the *Trent*, contract steamer, on the 9th of November, in Bahama Channel, by an armed party of officers and men from the *San Jacinto*, United States steamship of war, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Admiralty to convey to you their Lordships' approval of your conduct whilst acting as Naval Agent on board the *Trent* on the occasion in question, and also of the judicious steps you subsequently took for making the matter known to Lord LYONS and Vice-Admiral MILNE, and other British authorities. (Signed,)

CHARLES PATRI,
Captain of the Superintendents.

ARBITRATION OFFERED.

A telegram from Brussells, of the 12th inst., to the *Times*, says:

"There is a rumor in diplomatic circles that mediation in the American conflict will be offered by King LEOPOLD. The Secretary of the British Legation has left for London."

The *Morning Post* says there is no truth in the rumor.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 15.

The Prince Consort died at Windsor Castle, from an attack of gastric fever, which assumed a typhoid character.

The first intimation of the illness of the Prince was had on Tuesday, Dec. 3, when it was stated that he had been suffering from a feverish cold.

The first bulletin in regard to his condition was issued on Wednesday, Dec. 11. It stated that the Prince was suffering from a fever unattended by unfavorable symptoms.

On the following day a bulletin announced that the Prince had passed a quiet night, but that his symptoms had undergone little change.

A bulletin of Friday stated that his symptoms had assumed a more serious form.

A bulletin issued at 9 o'clock on Saturday night was more favorable.

At 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a bulletin was issued as follows:

"His Royal Highness is in a more critical state."

From that hour his symptoms commenced to take a most unfavorable turn, and fever of a typhoid character set in.

The Prince then continued to sink gradually until the last gleam of hope had departed, and he expired tranquilly at ten minutes to 11 o'clock.

The Queen and the Royal Family surrounded the death-bed of the Prince.

The *Observer*, in announcing the lamentable event, exclaims:

"Peace to his ashes. A good husband, a good father, a wise Prince and a safe counselor. England will not soon look upon his like again."

Gen. Sir EDWARD BOWATER, who was residing at Cannes, France, in charge of Prince LUCIEN, died suddenly yesterday.

GENERAL NEWS BY THE NIAGARA.

FRANCE.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of cash in hand of nearly forty millions of francs.

The Bourse was heavy, rather than lower, on the 13th inst., the Rentes closing at 67f. 80c.

AUSTRIA.

It was stated that during the Emperor's stay at Venice, he ordered all political prisoners to be set at liberty.

PRUSSIA.

Movements continued for the establishment of the Prussian Navy.

It was reported that a loan of $10,000,000 would be negotiated for the Prussian fleet.

The English war-vessel *Eurydice*, carrying 26 guns, had been purchased by Prussia.

ITALY.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continued. Houses were falling in Torre del Greco, and the village was in imminent danger of destruction by lava. All communication between places in the vicinity of the mountain were interrupted. Earthquakes were frequent. In the Bay of Naples the sea had receded fifty metres.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies had passed a bill extending the application of the Sardinian penal code to Lombardy.

The brigand BOSANO, before his execution, is said to have declared that he had been deceived by the Legitimist Committee at Paris, and that no elements of revolution against the Italian Government existed in the Neapolitan Provinces.

TURKEY.

It is stated that a panic on the Bourse was caused by fraudulent speculations in "metalliques," but in consequence of the energetic measures of the authorities, order was not disturbed in Constantinople.

Satisfactory intelligence had been received from OMAR PACHA.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland Mail had reached Marseilles, and was due in London in season for the American portion of it to go forward per the *Niagara*.

CALCUTTA, Sunday, Nov. 17.

Shirtings active and unchanged. Twist dull and without alteration. Linseed advancing. Exchange unaltered. Freights active and advancing.

CANTON, Thursday, Oct. 31.

The reports from the Foreign Legations at Pekin are satisfactory.

Canton was formally evacuated on the 21st of October.

Shanghai is in a state of alarm, in consequence of the proximity of the rebels.

The English and French troops assisted the Chinese to hold Chee-Foo against the rebels, who ultimately retreated.

Cotton goods at Canton were active and advancing. Tea without change. Exchange a half per cent. higher.

JAPAN.

Affairs in Japan were unsatisfactory.

The European Representatives were awaiting instructions from their governments.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Monday, Oct. 28.

Trade is generally dull.

The ship *Kent* sailed to-day for England with 105,600 ounces of Gold.

NEW-ZEALAND.

The accounts from New-Zealand are very unsatisfactory.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Dec. 14.

The monetary panic has partially subsided. The Bourse remains closed.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, Dec. 15.

Prussia has rejected Denmark's proposition for the settlement of the Holstein question.

TURIN, Sunday, Dec. 15.

The report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the opening of letters passing through the Post, states that certain Postal agents had consigned letters to the authorities, but without Ministerial orders

WARSAW, Saturday, Dec. 14.

News of the resignation of the Marquis of WIELOPOLSKI is received. He remains a member of the Council of State.

No Mails by the Arago.

The Postmaster at Washington having erroneously notified the Postmaster of London that there would be no American steamer leaving Southampton on the 11th December, had ordered the English mails to be forwarded by the *Edinburgh*.

As soon as this was known, the Post-office Department of London was advised of the mistake, and notified that the *Arago* would stop as usual at Southampton for the mails of the 11th.

Notwithstanding this notice, they refused to send them by her, consequently the *Arago* has no English mails.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SCOTT.

Gen. SCOTT arrived in this City by the steamer *Arago* yesterday. When coming up the Narrows the steamer was boarded by a number of gentlemen, among whom was Surveyor ANDREWS, who entered the cabin and congratulated the General on his safe return home. As the *Arago* neared her dock a salute of four guns was fired from the deck of the vessel lying at the pier. About two hundred citizens were assembled on the pier, and when the General had reached, with some assistance, the end of the plank, he was greeted with three hearty cheers. He immediately stepped into a carriage which was in waiting, and accompanied by Mr. HOYT, his son-in-law, was driven to the Brevoort House, where he will remain for the present. He sent several dispatches to Washington last evening.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Congressman Ely En Route for Washington —All Quiet at Hatteras.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 25, }
VIA BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 26. }

There was no good foundation for the report that a skirmish took place yesterday.

The *S. R. Spaulding* arrived here from Hatteras this morning. She brings no news.

Hon. ALFRED ELY came down from Norfolk late this afternoon by a flag of truce. After a visit to headquarters he took passage for Baltimore.

ARRIVAL OF HON. A. ELY IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 26.

Hon. ALFRED ELY, member of Congress from New-York, arrived here in the steamer from Fortress Monroe, this morning, *en route* for Washington.

FORT LAFAYETT

FROM THE SOUTH.

MOVEMENTS IN EASTERN TENNESSEE.

"A DESPERATE STATE OF AFFAIRS."

The Rebels Acknowledge a Defeat at Drainesville.

THE FIGHT AT GALVESTON, TEXAS.

A Bombastic Proclamation by Ex-Gov. Jackson, of Missouri.

THE TROUBLES IN EASTERN TENNESSEE.

THE BRIDGE BURNING.

The Louisville-Nashville *Courier*, of the 9th, gives the following details of the bridge-burning affair at Whippoorwill, on the Memphis Branch Railroad, in which the gallant NETTLES was engaged:

"A detachment of fifteen had been stationed at the bridge to guard it, of whom two were absent at the time of the attack.

"The Federals, fifty or sixty in number, under command of a Dutch Jew peddler named NETTA, (?) and among whom were several who had been raised in the neighborhood, made their appearance about daybreak Thursday morning. Four of the guard, who were on duty, and who were standing by a plank cabin, fired upon them, whereupon they received a volley of over one hundred rounds from Sharp's revolving rifles, killing two instantly and wounding another. Most of the shots were fired into the cabin, on the supposition that the rest of the guard were asleep in it, but fortunately they were in a cabin a little distance off. They were aroused by the firing, but by the time they were up, the Federals were at the cabin, and they had to surrender. They put the prisoners under guard, tore down the cabins, put the planks on the bridge, which they sprinkled with turpentine, and then fired it. Our informant was set about gathering up the baggage of the guard, but, finding an opportunity, he made his escape and came to Russellville.

"WILLIS CAMPBELL, of Logan County, a member of Capt. KING's company, and HATCH JUPIN, of Bardstown, a member of Capt. WICKLIFFE's company, were killed; and JOSEPH WILSON, of Bardstown, also in Capt. WICKLIFFE's company, was severely but not dangerously wounded in the thigh. While loading his gun for the second fire, his right forefinger was shot off. JOSEPH HALL, JAMES WALTHALL and JOHN JENNISON, of Capt. MITCHELL's company; ISAAC DOCKWALL and Jos. JOHNSON, of BOSHE's Portland Rangers; THOS. LILLY and Messrs. DOUGHERTY and FOX, of Capt. WICKLIFFE's company, and PAUL BORDITT, of Capt. KING's company, were taken prisoners.

Four of the Federals were wounded—not killed, as we understood yesterday. They got a wagon in the neighborhood in which their wounded were placed, and a little boy who saw them an hour or two after the fight said that one was dead.

PARSON BROWNLOW AND OTHERS.

From the Memphis Appeal, Dec. 3.

Capt. JAMES BRETT, of Gen. CARROLL's Staff, who left Knoxville on Sunday morning, arrived in the city yesterday, bringing us the latest intelligence received from East Tennessee. We learn from him that the reported outbreak of Lincolnites at Morristown is without foundation in fact, and that, on the contrary, matters are growing more quiet every day since the adoption of the rigorous and uncompromising policy toward traitors that has recently been inaugurated.

Gen. CARROLL issued a proclamation from his headquarters at Knoxville, on the 29th ult., giving assurance to all citizens that the Government will not interfere with individuals on account of their "political opinions," but that the *military authorities would order the arrest of all who may take up arms against the Government, or who in any manner may aid or abet its enemies, or incite rebellion, in order that they may be tried by military laws.* Gen. CARROLL is sustained in this policy by the War Department at Richmond.

Parson BROWNLOW's newspaper office and appurtenances have been turned to a very different purpose than issuing treasonable hand-bills like the Knoxville *Whig*. The building is now used as a Confederate armory, and his steam press turns the machinery that repairs and renovates the guns that have been taken from the hands of the traitors who have been deluded into forcible opposition to the Government. It is estimated that the tories of Monroe County alone will furnish over 500 good guns.

Capt. BRETT *thinks that the insurrection is effectually quelled, and has no organization whatever, except a very feeble and precarious one, perhaps, among a few reckless traitors in the extreme northeastern portion of the State. The hemp policy will be continually in full force until the last armed traitor "yields up the ghost."* Gen. CARROLL, we are pleased to learn, gives entire satisfaction to all loyal citizens, and a summary trial by Court-martial to those that are disloyal.

The Knoxville *Register* of the 7th inst. makes the following allusion to Parson BROWNLOW and other prisoners:

WM. G. BROWNLOW was arrested yesterday upon a charge of treason on a warrant ordered by the C. S. Commissioner, and drawn up by the District-Attorney. He was committed to jail. His trial will come up in due course before the Confederate Court—perhaps next week. The rumor of an order from the War Department for his safe conduct to the North, in the last two days, has created intense excitement throughout this country, especially among those who have relatives now languishing in prison on account of his teachings.

JAS. CLARK, of Cooke County, was yesterday bound over before His Honor the Commissioner, to appear at the term of the Confederate Court, in this city, on the third Monday in December, and for his good behavior in the Interim.

JESSE BUNKER, of Knox County, was also arrested yesterday, on a charge of inciting rebellion, and committed to prison to await his trial.

The Knoxville *Register* of the 13th says:

"A gentleman, who is fully informed and entirely reliable, writes us from Bradley County, on the 11th inst., that, 'since the Message of LINCOLN has reached that county, scarcely a Union man can be found; all declare themselves for the South. One or two hundred of them have joined the Southern army in the last forty-eight hours. *There is a much better feeling than has ever prevailed in that community before. The people say they have been misled by their leaders in regard to the policy of the Northern Government. They cannot be sold to Abolitionism.* Bradley County is going to furnish a regiment for the Confederate army. Dr. THOMPSON will go into the regiment, and many more prominent Union men, since reading LINCOLN's Message, have declared themselves strongly for the South.'

Our correspondent's account of the good work that is going on in Bradley will carry joy to every true Southern heart in the State. May we not hope to hear almtier accounts from every county in East Tennessee? God grant that we may yet be a band of brothers in defence of our rights against the encroachments of Northern despotism and Abolition fanaticism."

HOW TO TREAT UNION MEN.

The Chattanooga *Advertiser* says: "We have the best authority for believing that the course of Gen. CARROLL in reference to the tory prisoners in East Tennessee, has been repudiated by the War Department at Richmond. Men have been found in arms against the Government in Hamilton and adjoining counties, taken up as prisoners, kept a day or two in camps, tried before the civil authorities and acquitted, or who, after taking the oath of allegiance, have been turned loose. In some cases this course of proceeding answered a very good purpose, but in many others it was anything but prudent. *Men who are for the Union at this late day, and who are found in arms against the State or Confederate States Government, or who aid and abet our enemies in Kentucky by information or otherwise, are as much our enemies as are the members of any Massachusetts or New-York regiment, and should be treated accordingly. There is a desperate state of affairs existing in East Tennessee, which requires a desperate remedy. Conciliation has been tried. It has failed in every instance. We should now treat the tories as enemies, and when they are taken, should be treated as prisoners of war.*"

REBEL PRIVATIONS.

The Nashville *Patriot* gives the following information touching Gen. ANDERSON's rebel brigade;

"Late letters from this brigade state that Col. MAGEE's and Col. FORBES' regiments have been ordered into Winter quarters at Huntersville—one company of the former regiment occupying the town. Those in the town are securely housed, whilst those outside are engaged in the delightful recreation of felling trees in the primeval forests to obtain timber to construct huts. The remaining regiment, Col. HARTON's, is encamped at Warm Springs. The whole brigade is expected to remain at its present quarters during the entire Winter. They have encountered the greatest hardships in the service in Western Virginia—no troops outside of that section of country have suffered half as much, and it was hoped that the Government would assign them some other and more agreeable quarters for the Winter. But it has been deemed proper to retain them there. We have no doubt they will acquiesce cheerfully, and discharge their duties faithfully, hard though the decision be. They will have but little else to do than take care of themselves, and it is not likely they will be very neglectful of this. The Yankees are not close enough to afford them sport, and unless there is an occasional bear, or wolf, or deer hunt, to enliven them, we do not know what they will do for fun."

THE FIGHT AT DRAINESVILLE.

THE REBELS ACKNOWLEDGE THEIR DEFEAT.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Dispatch.

CENTREVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1861.

Yesterday morning, a heavy skirmish occurred at Drainesville, *which resulted disastrously to us.* A foraging party was sent out by Gen. STUART, consisting of about two hundred wagons, escorted by the Eleventh Virginia, Col. GARLAND; the Sixth South Carolina, under Lieut.-Col. A. J. SECRIST; the Tenth Alabama, Col. JOHN H. FORNEY; the First Kentucky, Col. TOM TAYLOR; the Stanton Flying Artillery, Capt. CUTTS, and detachments from RANSOM's and RADFORD's Cavalry. Our whole force amounted to nearly twenty-five hundred men. They started off early in the morning, and, before day, were some distance on the journey. Soon after leaving, a rocket was seen to shoot up in the direction of Drainesville, which, as was afterwards ascertained, was a signal from the enemy, and indicated that our approach was known. It is about fifteen miles from here to Drainesville. When within a short distance of the place, two or three regiments of Yankees were seen deployed as skirmishers in the skirts of a pine thicket, which stretched out on either side of the road. Gen. STUART drew up his force and prepared to make an attack. On either side the woods were very thick, and it was difficult to make through them, but our force was pushed forward in the following order: The Eleventh Virginia being in the advance, was deployed on the right of the road with the Tenth Alabama, while the Sixth South Carolina and the First Kentucky were sent to the left. On account of the dense thickets on either side, the artillery was forced to advance down the road in order to gain a position to make the guns effective.

As we approached the Yankees, the Eleventh Virginia charged them with a yell, and drove them back to their line within sight of Drainesville. The enemy seemed somewhat confused, but soon formed again in line of battle. The advanced positions were held by the Eleventh and the Sixth South Carolina, the former, on the right and the latter on the left of the road. While waiting to get sight of the enemy the Sixth South Carolina was drawn up, and the First Kentucky advanced upon them, and, mistaking them for the enemy, a portion of the regiment fired without orders, killing five of the South Carolinians. The error was soon discovered, and Col. TAYLOR advanced cautiously to the left, and soon after came in sight of another regiment but a few yards away. To be sure there was no mistake, Col. TAYLOR shouted to the Colonel, and asked who he was.

"The Colonel of the Ninth," was the reply.

"Of what Ninth?"

"Don't shoot," said the Yankees, "we are friends—South Carolinians."

"On which side are you?" asked Col. TAYLOR.

"For the Union," and immediately after the Colonel gave the command to fire, and a volley was poured into the Kentuckians from the Ninth Infantry, Regulars U. S. A. The engagement then became general, and our four regiments, with Capt. CUTTS' four guns, were soon actively engaged. The Yankees had every advantage of position. There were several houses along the Leesburgh turnpike, and back of it a hill, upon which their battery was placed. Lower down, and opposite the Eleventh, was another battery, placed in position to enfilade the turnpike should we enter it. The main battery of six guns swept the road upon which we were advancing, and kept up an incessant fire of grape, canister and spherical case. The accuracy of their aim was remarkable, considering the rapidity with which the guns were fired. Capt. CUTTS got three of his pieces in position and returned the fire rapidly and successfully.

Meanwhile the enemy advanced several regiments of infantry, and, protected by the nature of the ground, came within a hundred yards of us, and forming in line, fired for some time, keeping the air full of minie balls, and finally attempted to charge. *Three times the officers gave the order and tried to get their men forward, but failed.* They could not be pushed into the thicket. Soon after this the firing on both sides ceased, but not before great damage was done to our force. For over an hour both sides had kept up an incessant firing. The wounded and dead lay on every side, and the regiments were beginning to get scattered.

To give it a little more in detail: As our first advance were marching by the flank, toward the Yankee skirmishers, two companies of the Eleventh Virginia were thrown out as skirmishers, and sent forward. Capt. HOUSTON's company charged the Yankees with a shout, and drove them in, and soon after the shout was taken up by others, and all advanced within sight of Drainsville. Company A, of the Eleventh, was deployed on the right, but by some means not lost, and was separated from the regiment until the fight was over.

When the enemy formed in line of battle, Col. FORNEY drew the Tenth Alabama up also, and prepared to advance upon them. The coolness and daring courage displayed by Col. FORNEY was observed by everybody. He rode backward and forward in front of the line, encouraging his men, and in getting all prepared for the coming struggle. The same can be said of Col. GAELAND. Soon after the firing commenced, Col. FORNEY was shot through the right arm, Lieut.-Col. MARTIN was killed; and the command of the regiment devolved on Major WOODWARD, who commanded on one side of the road, and the Senior Captain on the other. This regiment lost more than any other. The Sumter Artillery was in the road, and had three guns in position. Only four pieces were out, and about sixty men. Capt. CUTTS and his men fought bravely, and suffered severely. The enemy's batteries played upon him for some time, and *killed nearly all his horses, destroyed one limber, and exploded a caisson. Twenty-five horses were left dead upon the field.* The guns still kept firing, and did good execution—every shot scattering the Yankees, and telling upon them seriously. He succeeded in breaking their line, and in driving their sharpshooters from the house behind which they were hidden. When ordered to fall back, the pieces were taken to the rear by hand, with the assistance of the infantry.

Seeing the wagons safely to the rear, Gen. STUART gave orders to fall back to a better position. The regiment marched to the rear in good order, both sides having ceased firing. At this time, Col. TOM TAYLOR rode to the right, to see what disposition had been made of his neighbors, and on returning found his regiment gone, and himself nearly surrounded by Yankee cavalry. Throwing himself down, he eluded them, and afterward crept into a pine coppice, and remained there until dark, with Yankees on each side of him. At night he escaped, and joined his regiment this morning, sustaining no injury beyond a slight scratch on the hand by a musket ball.

Taking his force to the rear, where the ground offered better positions, Gen. STUART once more drew up his force and awaited the enemy, but he had enough of it, and was not disposed to give battle again. Thus ended the battle of Dranesville, which, although disastrous to us, was more so to the enemy, if recent reports are true. It is believed there were seven regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and eight pieces of light artillery against us.

Captains JAS. H. JAMESON and A. A. YEATMAN, of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment, were among the wounded.

The Tenth Alabama suffered very severely. Col. JOHN FORNEY was seriously wounded in the right arm; Lieut.-Col. J. B. MARTIN was killed, and a large number of line officers were wounded. In the Sixth South Carolina Regiment, Capt. MEARS was seriously wounded, and in the First Kentucky Regiment, Capt. Jo. DEGAS, with a large number of non-commissioned officers and privates, were wounded.

The enemy seemed perfectly aware of the approach of our party, and were prepared with an overwhelming force. Nevertheless, they suffered severely, and lost, it is reported by the citizens of Drainesville, more than we did. We took two prisoners.

This morning, another force was sent out under Gen. STUART, but has not yet returned. He took possession of the battle-field of the day previous, and still holds it. He reports this evening the loss of the enemy much more heavy than ours, but I am unable, at this early date, to give fuller particulars.

Capt. CUTTS' Battery did excellent service, and worked the guns under a hot fire from the enemy. He has since received the congratulations and thanks of the Generals.

The Eighth Virginia acted with great gallantry throughout the day, and every man had an opportunity of having his courage tested. The regiment left home at 4 o'clock in the morning, marched 35 miles, fought a battle, and returned at 4 the next morning, being out 24 hours. BOHEMIAN.

MOVEMENTS IN TEXAS.

EVACUATION OF GALVESTON.

The Houston *Telegraph*, of the 2d inst., states that Galveston has been evacuated, and the movable property, public and private, was being removed to Houston. It says: "Hon. W. P. HILL arrived home a few days ago, from whom we gain substantially the following facts:

On the 20th ult. a council of war was held at Galveston, at which it was determined that it was impossible to defend the city successfully. The largest guns at the fortifications upon the Island were 32-pounders, smooth bores, having a range not exceeding two miles, while the enemy's guns were of the largest calibre, shooting with accuracy three or four miles. To await an attack was simply to invite the surrender or destruction of our troops and the city, without the power of inflicting injury upon the assailants. *It was thought best, therefore, under all the circumstances, to evacuate Galveston, and occupy a position in the rear of the city, so as to repel any advance of the Federal troops after they had landed. In consequence of this determination an order was issued for the removal of all the hospital patients from Galveston to Houston, which was accomplished immediately. All the public and private property was being rapidly removed to Houston when Judge HILL left Galveston.* The proprietor of the *News* had rented a house in Houston, and announced that his next issue would be printed in that city, and all the other newspaper establishments in it is supposed, have done the same. The guns have been removed from the different fortifications, and the troops have fallen back to the terminus of the railroad bridge on the island, and a still larger force stationed at Virginia Point, on the main land.

It seems that Gen. HEBERT has been notified of a contemplated attack, but is not advised as to the point that may be first assailed. The enemy, instead of landing at Galveston, may select some other spot, and endeavor, by a circuitous route, to take possession of the railroad. In order to prevent surprises, and to repel any attack that may be made, measures have been adopted to watch the first approaches of the enemy, and to send the news rapidly to the interior, so as to concentrate a large force without delay. Videttes have been stationed over Galveston Island, and lines of telegraph run in every direction, so as to herald the first approaches of the fleet. Troops have been stationed at Houston and other points to await orders, and to be transported by railroad without a moment's delay, to any point where they may be required.

It would be imprudent in us to state the number of Confederate troops at Galveston, and at the accessible points in the interior. It is sufficient to say that Gen. HEBERT has issued an order for thirty companies more, and that, if the enemy effect a landing, all the available force in the State, with such arms as each individual can procure, will be required. In every county the militia should meet and drill, and every man that can possibly go ought to be ready to start without a single hour's delay.

Galveston Island is about thirty miles long, extending east and west, and from a mile to a mile and a half wide. The distance from the Island across the bay by the railroad bridge to the main land, is within a fraction of two miles. With a sufficient number of guns of long range, the city could have been easily defended. Guns were stationed at the east end of the Island at Bolivar Point and Pelican Spit Island, commanding the bay. The city is situated on the bay a mile or a mile and a half from the Gulf, thus giving our guns the advantage of that distance in range. *Thus we are justified in the belief that the necessity which has driven off the inhabitants of the Island City before an enemy is even in sight, is a blunder for which there is seemingly no excuse or palliation. The natural inquiry is, who is to blame?"*

HOUSTON ALARMED.

Commenting upon the proceedings of a meeting held at Houston for the purpose of effecting a thorough military organization, the *Telegraph* remarks:

"We have so often expressed our opinion on the subject of the action contemplated by the resolutions, that we have very little to say which would not be a repetition. It does seem to us, however, that our people do not realize their actual situation. They repose in a false security, and slumber upon a mine which may any day explode and overwhelm them in utter ruin. We know that many think that Houston will be in no danger. Upon what this hypothesis is founded, or what good reason can be assigned for such an opinion, we are utterly at a loss to conceive. *With Galveston in possession of the enemy, ten thousand men would be inadequate to the task of guarding the exposed points on our coast where the enemy could land in easy striking distance of Houston.* Five thousand men on Virginia Point could easily be flanked on both sides by an enemy in possession of both the Gulf and the Bay. Such is the truth, and it is well for our people to understand it.

We must get ready to defend the approaches to Houston, and we have delayed so long that there is but little time left for preparation."

DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS.

The Galveston *News* says:

"Col. MOORE's regiment has left us for Houston, where we suppose it will be stationed, with a view of being sent to the first point assailed by the enemy. Should the attack be made on either this point, the Sabine, or the Brazos, it will be found that Gen. HEBERT has so disposed his forces, as to bring them to bear without delay.

Col. PARSONS' regiment of cavalry passed through Houston, on the 23d ult., *en route* to their new and permanent encampment at Sims' Bayou, on the line of the Galveston and Houston Railroad.

Brownsville, as we learn from a letter in the Galveston *News*, is in a more defensible condition than since its occupancy by Confederate troops. It is now considered ready to receive Old ABE's invasion, *vid* Mexico."

FOR ARIZONA.

The Galveston *Civilian* of Dec. 6 says:

"The Third Regiment, Col. STERLE's, of Stoley's brigade, has left for Arizona? We trust these three thousand gallant men will find a field of glory to recompence them for the toilsome march and the privations before them.

The Houston *Telegraph* has a report from private letters, that Col. REILLY had reached Arizona with his regiment, and formed a junction with Col. BAYLOR."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Galveston *News*, of Dec. 4, says;

"Our streets were filled yesterday with a large number of Mexican carts, sent up from San Antonio, to carry off the 100,000 pounds of flour contracted for by Mr. ALEXANDER YOUNG, for the army. For some time the number of trains leaving this county for the coast and for the West has been very great."

A gentleman connected with the Quartermaster's Department informs the Galveston *News* that, unless the Government furnishes notes of smaller denominations soon, he fears he will be unable to make any more purchases. The planters are unchlo to use the $100 and $50 notes.

The Austin *Intelligencer* mentions a rumor that returns received after the inauguration of Gov. LUBBOCK give CLARK a majority over him of some three hundred votes. The *Gazette* says it is not true; that no returns have been received since the official count, and there is no doubt, if all the votes were in, LUBBOCK's majority would be increased.

The *Intelligencer* says an old man, named SAMUEL LANE, was killed by Indians about two miles from the town of Comfort, in Kerr County.

The *Gazette* says the amount of money in the Treasury for distribution for school uses, is much smaller than for any previous year, owing to the failures of the railroad companies to pay interest on the school fund loaned them.

Excellent salt is said to be made, and any quantity obtained, at the Saline, in Freestone County.

The Nacogdoches *Chronicle* learns that several persons have engaged in salt making at the salines near that place, which exists in great abundance. Appearances indicate that salt will be a cheap article in Texas ere long.

Many droves of heeves are being sent from various parts of Texas to New-Orleans.

A large bark passed this city yesterday (6th) morning, sailing westward, says the Galveston *News*, and passing within five or six miles of our coast, she was in plain view from our lookouts. Reliable and good judges, who observed her with spy glasses, say her decks were covered with armed men. Her destination is only a matter of conjecture. We shall probably hear from her.

MISSOURI.

GOV. C. F. JACKSON REDIVIVUS.

The New-Madrid (Mo.,) *Times*, of Dec. 16, publishes the following curious document:

Officers and Soldiers of the Missouri State Guard, and Fellow-citizens:

In the month of June last, after having exhausted every honorable means of averting the calamities of civil war, I called upon the State for 50,000 volunteers to drive the ruthless hands of hired invaders from our soil. Before making that call, I had asked that you might have the privilege of determining at the polls, in a peaceable manner, your future political relations with the United States—determined, on my part, to abide that decision, whatever it might be. That privilege—a right which belongs to every freeman—was denied you. Our enemies chose to submit your rights to the arbitrament of the sword, and we accept the issue so boastingly tendered us.

There was no alternative left. *We had either to draw the sword and defend our rights, or like slaves, submit to the worst despotism on earth.* Between these I could not, and did not hesitate. I chose the former, and hence from that time to the present grim-visaged war has stalked through our State, from the Nishnebotna to the St. Francois, from the Des Moines to the Neosho, and in his train followed charred walls, blood-stained fields, and desolate homes.

When the circumstances by which we were surrounded are considered, it must be acknowledged that the state responded nobly to my call; and to you, who left all the comforts of home, and for six long months have been enduring all the hardships, dangers and sufferings of a soldier's life, too much praise and credit cannot be given. Patiently have you borne the burning rays of the Summer's sun, the beating storm, chilling blasts, and sickening hunger pains; and nobly have you stood upon the battle-field, amid showering balls, bursting bombs and charging horse. Yea, more than this, you have dared the burning fever, the feeble pulse, and risked the solitary grave, with all of a patriot's faith and hope.

These things have you done, my brave soldiers, but our work is not complete yet, for war with its horrors and train of suffering still hovers over our beloved State. We are fighting for liberty, equality, and independence, and can never leave the field, while the foot of an enemy shall be left to pollute our soil. Everything on earth that renders life valuable and dear to a free man is at stake, and none but the basest slave and craven coward can yield in such a contest. Not so with the enemy. We seek not his subjugation, his country, nor his home. *He can quit the field, retire to his home, and thereby give peace and happiness to a bleeding and suffering country. He can by these means at once close the unrelenting crusade which he is now waging against us.*

Our enemies in the State, though impudently and arrogantly asserting that a majority of the people are on their side, have by their own conduct given most indubitable evidence that all their claims are false, or that they themselves are too cowardly to fight their own battles.

Are there any so blind among them as not to see that the *predominant feeling in the State is with the South? Do they know that an overwhelming majority of the people will never submit to the rule of an Abolition despotism?* Are they not aware that the usurpations of their defunct Convention are almost universally condemned by the people? If all these things are not well known to them, why did the Convention at its recent session rescind their ordinance of a former session, submitting their high-handed usurpations to a vote of the people for ratification? They know, and everybody knows, that the people would have put their seal of condemnation, in thunder tones, upon all their unholy deeds, had the opportunity been afforded them.

Why, if they have the majority, did they *import* regiment after regiment, brigade after brigade, General after General, from the ranks of LINCOLN's hired hordes in the North to fight their battles in Missouri? Our friends from the South were never invited into Missouri until the Lincoln Government had quartered their Hessian troops all over the State. These troops thus quartered in our midst have been met upon every field, with few exceptions, by Missouri's sons alone, and with almost unvaried success. Now, when we have the assistance of the rich and powerful Southern Confederacy, with all her vast resources, and her gallant sons to stand by our sides, what must be the result? If any among us have hitherto entertained the idea that Missouri can be conquered, let them at once and forever banish the delusion from their minds.

By your own strong arms, and willing hearts, and dauntless courage, you have passed successfully through the darkest hour and greatest peril which can possibly attend the unholy crusade now being waged against you. Our enemies must have been brought to know that a bloody revenge must and will follow a continuance of our persecution. It cannot be supposed that a large majority of our people are to be driven from their homes and firesides, and forced to sorrender up the graves of their fathers and their children, to Northern invaders. This can never be done as long as a man can be found or an arm shall be left to strike a blow. Overwhelming numbers may sometimes force us to retreat; circumstances may occasionally cause us to fall back, but, as certain as returns in Heaven, we will return again and again, till the last man shall have perished, or we again reclaimed our homes.

I have said, and now repeat it, that our enemies can, at any moment, leave the field in safety, and return to their homes, whereas we have not a single door our arms, without dishonor, while an enemy shall pollute our soil with his unhallowed tread. Honor and patriotism alike forbid it. The memories of the past and the hopes of the future equally forbid it. *The question for Missouri to determine is now resolved into this single proposition, shall she be the Empire State of the glorious Southern Confederacy, the bright star and peer of Virginia, in the Southern constellation, or shall she ignominiously submit to the abolition yoke of Northern fanaticism, conquered, humbled and disgraced—forced to remain under a Government made tyrannical by fanaticism, disgraced by its rulers, and contemptible in the eyes of the world?*

But it is useless now to argue the interest or policy of the State; our enemies have chosen to submit them both to the arbitrament of the sword, and by the sword they must be settled. There is no reason why we should shrink from the contest. The Missouri State Guard, almost single-handed, have fought the armies of all the Western States for more than six months with unparalleled success. The victories at Cole Camp, at Carthage, at Oak Hill, Fort Scott, Lexington, Fredericktown and Belmont, cannot fail to inspire the country with renewed zeal, energy and courage. These noble and heroic deeds have passed into history, and will form the brightest page of the crisis through which our country is passing.

My brave soldiers now in the field, the six months for which you were called is now expiring, and many may desire to return to their homes. It is natural you should desire to do so, but let me beg you not now to turn back from the work you have so nobly begun—do not now fall when the eyes of the whole country are upon you—do not lose your glorious reputation for want of a little patience—do not let the princely heritage of Missouri be lost to you and your children, when a few more weeks or days of perseverance may win it for you. *Let me, therefore, entreat you to embrace the opportunity which is now offered you to volunteer in the service of that great young Government, the Southern Confederacy, one of the brilliant stars of which is our own loved Missouri, and fight under that bright flag which has as yet known no defeat.*

That the bond of Union between Missouri and her Southern sisters may be more perfect, and that encouragement be given our men, and that system and unity of purpose exist, which insures success, it has been determined that the present members of the Missouri State Guard shall have the liberty to reorganize under the laws of the Southern Confederacy—that our Southern brothers may have the privilege of supplying the wants and paying our troops, while we fight our battles which are also theirs. Do not let the frosts of winter deter you from embracing the opportunity. Do not fail to remember those patriotic sires who wintered at Valley Forge—let their bright example encourage you—the cause is the same—'tis liberty and equality for which we fight. You have no homes to which you can safely go—the Hessian and the Jayhawker go wherever the army is not, and you will but put on the shackles of serfdom whenever you lay down your arms, even though it be but temporarily. I know your patriotism—you have proved it. I know your endurance—the cheerfulness with which you have borne your hardships have demonstrated it—then I pray you, maintain your reputation but a little while longer and Missouri will be regenerated and redeemed.

To my fellow-citizens who have not yet joined the army I have now a word to say. Can you longer delay? Can there be yet one lingering ray of hope in your hearts that the once glorious Union can ever be reconstructed or reunited? Can you expect to remain as quiet spectators, tilling your fields and attending to your private speculation, while fifty thousand of your brave brothers are on the "war-path?" Do you not know that absence from the field but prolongs the war, and that you are at all times liable to depredations from either party? Come out, then, like men. Remember that "he who is not for us is against us!" You know as well as I that the people of Missouri are Southern people—that their sympathies, their hopes and their interests are with the South. Then I call upon you, in the name of our noble State, now struggling for independence, to come out and help your brothers who are in the field. You cannot ask or expect them to do all the fighting, to endure all the hardships, and divide with you their glory and successes. You should not expect to enjoy the reward unless you participate in their struggles for victory and independence. C. F. JACKSON.

NEW-MADRID, Mo., Dec. 13, 1861.

JEFF. THOMPSON,

In "General Order No. 62," informs the members of the Missouri State Guard, First Division, that *as Missouri is now a member of the Southern Confederacy*, the State Guard be dissolved, and at an early day the present members "and all other patriotic citizens" will have an opportunity to volunteer in the Confederate Provisional Army, and form new companies and regiments, and reelect officers. The order says:

"It is hoped and expected that a large majority of the present force will remain, and that the splendid opportunity of electing men who have proved themselves worthy to command, will induce many who have not heretofore joined the army, to enlist.

It is hoped that all the present officers, relying upon their own intrinsic merits, will not object to any gentlemanly effort a competitor may make to recruit men, and that when the day before all ended to, shall come—that like a band of brothers, who have fought and bled together, you will select your new officers from amongst yourselves, upon the question of merit alone, and go on as you have heretofore, battling for liberty, justice and Southern rights."

SHOCKING BARBARITY

A correspondent of the Louisville-Nashville *Courier* gives the following account of a terrible affair which recently transpired at Franklin, Ky.:

"In your issue of the 26th inst., you notice a serious affair at Franklin, Ky., on the night of the 25th. I will give you the outlines, and, being an eye-witness to the whole affair, I think I can give it correct. On the 20th of October, a party of men, viz: A. E. White, Thos. Lynch, Ben Bell, George Hay, Jim Ford, and John Roland, all living in the neighborhood, and without any known cause, went to the house of DAVIS B. WHITESIDES, called him out to his gate, and shot him down. Since then, every effort on the part of the brothers and friends of WHITESIDES has been made to arrest the parties, and a reward of $1,500 has been offered for their arrest by BERRY WHITESIDES, a younger brother of deceased, but without effect, as the murderers had many relatives in the neighborhood who afforded them shelter.

The military having been called out on three different occasions to arrest them, but not succeeding in either attempt, on the day of the 25th, BERRY WHITESIDES heard, on what he considered reliable authority, that the murderers were at the house of one GEO. H. BELL, who is the father of young BELL, and father-in-law to WHITE, and that they were in number estimated from eight to thirteen. He immediately procured a detachment of twenty-five cavalry and a squad of fifteen infantry, to assist the Marshal in their arrest. On arriving at the house of BELL, the infantry, in advance, under the Marshal with the writ, told old BELL their business, when he immediately made fight, drawing two derringers, a Colt's repeater, and a large knife, which the Marshal succeeded in taking from him. Then the Marshal, with two others, started up stairs to look for WHITE and party, and just as they darkened the steps, with a candle in hand, they received a volley of fire, supposed to be about twelve or fifteen shots from above, when the men fell back with a loss of one man (R. H. LEE, of Louisville, Ky.)

The Marshal then surrounded the house with his men and returned the fire into the windows. On all sides of the house, and either from the flurry and excitement of the negroes with candles, or from explosion inside, the house caught fire, (but was not set on fire by the Marshal, as you stated,) and in its rapid progress of burning, was closely guarded, and a heavy fire kept up for about two hours, exchanging not less than three hundred shots. During the burning there could not have been less than three or four kegs of powder exploded, and at least one hundred smothered reports of cartridges and small quantities of powder. Next morning the cavalry made a partial examination of the ruins, (yet in a burning condition,) and found fifteen or twenty charred guns and as many pistols, together with four or five knives. Old BELL was badly wounded in the thigh. *Three of the men made their escape through the guard, and the remainder perished in the house, either killed or burnt up.* One of our men, WILL. KELLER, was slightly wounded, but is doing well. The excitement of the community was intense, and every effort is being made by the community to arrest the parties who escaped.

FOR THE MERRIMAC.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, Dec. 4.

A large detachment of marines passed through our city yesterday morning. They were from Pensacola, and *en route* for Norfolk, where they will ship on the Confederate steamer *Merrimac*.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Journal* of a late date furnishes the following vaulting paragraph:

The Indian and Texas regiments, under Cols. COOPER, SAND, WADE, YOUNG and WHITFIELD, *are advancing, and cleaning out Kansas as they go. The towns of Fort Scott, Mound City, Lecompton, Topeka, and Lawrence are in ashes. This is fighting the devil with fire.* Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard. *The whole population of Northern Kansas is represented as in a wholesale stampede, and fleeing to Iowa and Nebraska in terror.*

On the 11th and 12th inst., a panic prevailed in Nashville, in consequence of a report that ZOLLICOFFER's command had been surrounded and captured on the Cumberland river, by the Federal forces.

The Louisville-Nashville *Courier* is perplexed. It says: "The 'currency' question perplexes us considerably. We can see no reason for trouble upon that score in the situation of the Confederate States or the wants of the Southern people. *We cannot understand why Confederate Treasury notes or bonds and Louisiana or Tennessee bank notes are not worth as much at New-Orleans or Nashville as gold.*"

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of Dec. 4, makes this mention of BEN MCCULLOUGH's movements: "Gen. MCCULLOUGH has, we learn from Col. MAJORS, gone into Winter quarters at Fayetteville, Ark. The advance of PRICE to the valley of the Missouri is, therefore, unsupported by MCCULLOUGH's column."

The following card appeared in a recent number of the New-Orleans *Delta*:

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1861.

The undersigned notifies the public that hereafter he will sign as TOUTANT BEAUREGARD.

AMAND N. TOUTANT.

The Athens (Ala.,) *Post*, of Dec. 6, says:

"Capt. BOGGESS, of the Meigs County Minute Men, arrived here last Saturday, with a large lot of guns and five prisoners, said to be members of Old CLIFT's Company. CLIFT himself is said to be still at large, although there are those who say he will follow was summarily dispatched by some of the parties who were in pursuit of him."

On Tuesday, the 10th, a dispatch from Augusta, Ga., says: "The Yankees advanced from their position near Port Royal Ferry. They crossed under cover of their artillery to the main land, and destroyed some Confederate rifle-pits."

Meetings were being held in the Southern cities for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Charleston.

In the Virginia Legislature the contest for Confederate States Senator is conducted with a great deal of rivalry between Messrs. HUNTER and BARBOUR. The friends of both are confident. For the other Senator, Wm. BALLARD PRESTON is put forward by the Whig side. The time of election has not been determined.

The Memphis *Appeal* claims that the Confederate Government has sulphur for ordnances sufficient for two years, but that in private hands the article is very scarce and in demand for many uses and applications. Professor JOHN DARBY has formed a company for the purpose of making sulphur out of pyrites of iron in Alabama.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KANSAS.

Affairs in Kansas and the Territories—Proposed Expeditions Southward—Gen. Lane and Col. Jennison—Jayhawking Charges, &c.—Fort Leavenworth and the other Forts.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS, Friday, Dec. 20, 1861.

This State, famed of old for "bleeding," would seem in no danger of losing its sanguinary reputation. There are in it at present, as I learn from pretty reliable authority, something in or about four thousand irregular levies, with some three or four hundred regulars, in possession of the forts.

FORT LEAVENWORTH TO BE FORTIFIED.

Fort Leavenworth is in reality a mere cantonment or barracks, consisting of white-washed brick and wooden buildings, inclosing three sides of a square, and with stables, hospitals and an arsenal, placed at due distances from the main clump of buildings. There are two small bastion-heads placed at either end of the square. Since the assumption of command by Gen. HUNTER, large and formidable earthworks have been thrown up on the neighboring hills.

It is not a little singular that a Department so vast in extent as that of Kansas, embracing the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado and New-Mexico, should be left with such a force for its protection:—and this, more especially, in view of the fact, that a bitterer hostility exists between the people of Kansas and those of Missouri than between the citizens of any other States now arrayed in arms for and against the Union. Practically there has been a civil war between the "Free State men" and "Border Ruffians" for the last six or seven years; and everywhere the evidence can be gathered, that in too many cases the irregular levies on both sides are only using the war as a pretext for the retaliation of personal injuries and the indulgence of private revenge,—with a good share of plunder and horse-stealing not by any means omitted.

GEN. JAMES H. LANE AND COL. JENNISON.

I think, however, that those who enter upon the wholesale condemnation of such officers as Col. JENNISON and Brig.-Gen. JAMES H. LANE, on charges of "jay-hawking," oppression, and so forth, shoot very wide of the mark. These men know Kansas thoroughly—know the Missouri border and Missourians thoroughly—and I am inclined to suspect that it is but rarely they exercise severity where severity has not been richly deserved. No "certificates of loyalty" can avail to screen from their view the active instruments and leaders of rebellion; no lightly taken and

...ment. There are now not far from [illegible] and the blockade is [illegible]. Difficulties are almost daily occurring. A few days since, a portion of Capt. Baldwin's Cavalry went to a horse company of cadets, and wanted to borrow their muskets to defend themselves against the Lead Mine Regiment. This last regiment, through the exertions of Hon. E. B. Washburne, is splendidly armed with Minié muskets, and all the rest are without arms. It is, therefore, inclined to play "cock of the walk," and not being in very good subordination, much difficulty is the result. A somewhat serious affray occurred in the Mechanical Fusileer Regiment during the week. The men had been enlisted by false promises of extra pay, &c., and when ... to muster them in as infantry of the line, they refused to submit, and some three hundred made their escape. The regiment was enlisted under authority direct from the War Department, and Col. Wilson and Gov. Yates have gone on to Washington with a view of arranging the difficulties. It is composed of nearly twelve hundred men, and is one of the best regiments raised in the State. The sickness which, awhile ago, prevailed in the camp, has subsided—though there are still many cases of measles, and a few of small-pox.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

A Series of Skirmishes at Munfordsville—The Affair Beyond Green River—Conduct of Col. Willich's Men—Instances of Personal Daring—The Texan Rangers—Death of Col. Terry, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Camp Wood, at Munfordsville, Ky., Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1861.

We have had skirmishes every day, for a week, culminating yesterday in an affair of some magnitude. The first engagement in which we sustained any loss took place on Sunday, the 15th. About ten o'clock on that day, a body of thirteen Texan rangers made a sudden dash at our advanced picket post, a mile beyond Green River, on the railroad. We had but three men at the post, but they stood their ground and fought bravely. Two of them were severely wounded, and the third taken prisoner. One rebel was killed upon the spot, and his horse, bounding for ward when he fell, rushed within our lines and was taken. The rebels stripped our two wounded, took their guns, cartridges and caps, and left, bearing with them the body of their fallen comrade. Our three pickets belonged to a German regiment, the Thirty-second Indiana, Col. Willich; and it was amusing to hear the two wounded men, when brought in, detail the conversation they had with the Texans. The latter did not disguise the fact that, while they hate all Lincolnites with deadly animosity, the Dutch are their particular antipathy. But it is nothing more than simple justice to say that our enemies are as generous as they are brave. They took our wounded into a house, and made such arrangements for their comfort as the necessity for a hasty retreat would allow. They justified the taking of their outer clothing, on the ground that, while their own need was urgent, we should soon find our two men and replace, out of our abundance, the stolen garments.

The same night, the enemy fired on a detachment of our cavalry, which had been sent eight miles up Green River, to guard the crossing of the upper turnpike-road to Bowling Greeo, and killed one man. Our men had only pistols to reply with, and did no execution. These bold attacks made it plain that yet more serious work was close at hand. The enemy pushed forward a strong column almost to our very lines, and one morning had their pickets in a lane not over a mile from Woodsonville, the village just opposite Munfordsville, across the river. All the night of the 16th I watched with our pickets thrown out below the town on the high bluffs in the direction of the enemy's camp. High over head rolled the full moon through unclouded ether, looking with melancholy majesty on the camps of warring brethren, flooding the amphitheatre of hills and their dark forests with mellow light, and converting the sinuous river, which stole silently at our feet, into a belt of silver. Oaks which had beheld the red man fight and die, rooted to the everlasting rocks over which the life-blood had gushed from his perforated side, still clung gray and moss-grown to the side of the precipice, and threw out their old druidical bougha, veiled with mistletoe, to behold themselves in the stream. Just across the river, behind the summit of the hills half a mile off, I could hear, as plainly as if I were within ten feet of them, the roll of the enemy's drums, and the shrill piping of the fife, signaling tattoo. The watchdogs at the farmhouses in the narrow valley beyond the river told us all through the night when they were relieving their pickets, and occasionally we could see the gleam of glittering steel along the dark ...ertain of the woods beyond the valley, or hear hoofs clattering up the rocky hills; and I thought, as I yielded to the spell of the romantic and spirit-stirring scene, that though war is a sad, sad business, it yet has its mission for good—an ennobling, a deepening and strengthening, an educational mission.

About twelve o'clock on yesterday, two companies of Col. Willich's regiment became engaged with the enemy in earnest. The railroad crosses the river half a mile below town by a magnificent bridge of a thousand feet, which, before the recent destruction of a portion of it by the rebels, spanned the river from hill to hill. The hills on each side are, perhaps, three hundred feet high, but they do not accomplish the whole elevation at a single effort. They rise first about half the distance, and then slope back in a plateau for half a mile or more on each side, before mounting again. Just down by the side of the railroad on our side of the river, runs a large ravine. Down this our army has cut a good road to the foot of the railroad bridge, and a narrow wooden bridge braced against the piers of the railroad bridge, has been constructed thence to the south side of the river. For half a mile south of the bridge, along the railroad, there is an open stubble-field, beyond which is a heavy forest for half a mile more. Beyond the forest is another opening in which stands Rowlette's Station. The second bench of the northern hill is much lower here than at any other point, and is passed by a cut of considerable depth. A county road leading to Woodsonville, crosses the line of the railroad just at this cut, over a bridge of some importance. This bridge is immediately on the line of vision in looking down the railroad from our batteries on the north side of the river towards Rowlette's Station, and was knocked to pieces in the fight. The engagement began near Rowlette's, between two companies of Col. Willich's regiment and a regiment of Texas rangers. The rangers endeavored to surround our men and cut them off. The brave fellows formed squares, the skirmishers in some instances standing only four back to back, and made a heroic resistance. Four additional companies were sent to their assistance, when the enemy were in turn reinforced with a regiment of infantry and four pieces of artillery. The battle now became hot, and both sides fought with the utmost bravery. The rangers, in some of their charges, rode up within fifteen paces before delivering their fire. They sheltered themselves behind their horses, and shot over their necks, being all the while mounted. One man, driving his horse headlong against a knot of skirmishers who had just fired, dealt a blow at one of them with his sabre, which laid open the barrel of his gun; but the undaunted German thrust up his gun under the sword arm of his adversary, and transfixed him with his bayonet. The forty-ninth Ohio and the Thirty-ninth Indiana were double-quicked down to the little bridge, across the river, up the opposite hill, and out to the scene of action, and at the same time our artillery opened; but the enemy had become our fresh troops could get up to them. Our loss was eleven killed, twenty-two wounded and four missing. The loss of the enemy was thirty-three known to be killed, and, perhaps, the number is greater. Of the number of their wounded we have no positive knowledge; but it is believed to be fifty-seven. At all events, their loss far exceeded ours. The engagement lasted about two hours, and was a decided triumph for our arms. Col. Terry, who commanded the Texan Rangers, was killed. He was the brother of Judge Terry, and ... for of Senator Broderick. The discipline displayed by the Texans was a marvel. Such horsemanship and such wonderful control of the horse have rarely been witnessed except among the American Indians. Not less were the discipline and behavior of Col. Willich's men less worthy of all praise. Their coolness and steadiness under very trying circumstances show the incalculable value of drill and discipline. Almost all of them are old European soldiers.

The battle was fought under the command of Brig.-Gen. R. W. Johnson. The rest of the army came up from Bacon Creek while the fight was at its height. Troops are now pouring forward in this direction by tens of thousands. We may expect momentous events in the near future. The army is in excellent condition, and is eager to strike for the Union and the enforcement of the laws. It will do its work thoroughly and well.

Kentucky's Assumption of Her Share of the Direct Tax—Her Declaration of Confidence in the President—Other Sentiments of the Legislature—Tyrant Harris' Organs Urge and Gord the Invaders to Move and Fight Forthwith.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1861.

The House, by 59 to 10, have passed the resolution of Mr. Taylor, of Mason, that "the State of Kentucky will and does hereby assume the payment of her proportion of the direct tax imposed by the act of Congress of the 6th of August, 1861." The Senate will likely pass the same by a like proportionate majority.

Mr. Wolfe's resolutions from the House Committee on National Relations, (the substance of which I sent you on the 11th,) passed the House on the 19th, yeas 69, nays 11. The Senate adopted them, yesterday, with the amendment of Senator Worthington, (representing Jessamine, Mercer and Boyle,) that President Lincoln's modification of Geo. Fremont's proclamation, and of Secretary Cameron's Report, gives us assurance of his determination to administer the Government under the Constitution; and with the amendment of Senator Robinson, (representing Scott and Fayette,) respectfully requesting the President to dismiss Secretary Cameron from the Cabinet. These amendments passed unanimously, and the rest of the resolutions by 19 to 12. The House will concur in the resolutions as amended.

Mr. Wolfe, yesterday, from the House Committee on National Relations, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted, viz.:

"That all statements in the public prints that Kentucky contemplates the emancipation of her slaves, are without truth; Kentucky is attached to the institution of Slavery, and can and will maintain it."

Senator Grover's resolutions, solemnly protesting against the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of its people, and instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to resist such abolition by all the usual lawful means, were referred yesterday to the Senate Committee on National Relations, 17 to 4. Mr. Grover desired to have them passed without a reference to the appropriate Committee. The object of his movement was obvious, and was signally defeated.

A Senate bill to confiscate the estates of Kentucky rebels is postponed until the third Monday in February, and meanwhile referred to the Senate Military Committee.

Several relief bills have passed both branches for the benefit of Kentucky soldiers and of their needy wives, children, and other dependents.

A bill to provide for raising an additional military force in Kentucky, as a reserve to protect the property, homes and families of Kentucky volunteers in the National service, and of all Kentucky Unionists, and to hold secure the base line of our military operations during the advance of our armies, may pass the Legislature before adjournment on Monday next. The body adjourns over from then till the 12th of February.

The reported successes in Missouri of Gen. Pope, Col. Jeff. C. Davis and Maj. Husbard, afford us much pleasure. We expect to see them followed up.

You see the Nashville *Banner*, of the 7th, says:

"The Confederates' going into Winter quarters, without a single effort towards the redemption of Kentucky, will lose us Kentucky forever, and seriously endanger our own borders. The enemy is the party which can afford to wait. We cannot demoralise the enemy by refusing to fight him. He already holds four-fifths of Kentucky. Her Provisional Government, at present, is altogether a nominal affair. It is pinned against the border of Tennessee, like a butterfly in a laboratory, and if it does not die of its wounds, will surely stifle before the Winter is out. It must not be choked up within a narrow military lines. The first duty of Tennessee, as a measure of self-preservation, is to secure Kentucky as an ally and friend. The liberation of Kentucky is our whole aim. Have we made an effort to fulfill it? Not one, so far as we have seen. We have lagged and delayed until the veriest drones are growing impatient for some activity, as an evidence, at least, of some remaining life."

PONTIAC.

P. S.—Chief Commissary Symonds advertises to-day for 875 bbls. mess beef and mess pork; 100,000 lbs. bacon sides and shoulders; 200,000 lbs. corn meal; 300,000 lbs. pilot bread; 50,000 lbs. rice; 40,000 lbs. hominy; 90,000 lbs. Rio coffee; 150,000 lbs. carified sugar; 12,000 lbs. star candles; 20,000 lbs. palm soap, &c. P.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A VETO OVERRULED—THE GANSEVOORT PROPERTY—A REBEL FLAG FROM VIRGINIA.

At a special meeting of the Board last evening, (Alderman Frear in the Chair,) Alderman Dayton offered a remonstrance, protesting against the purchase of the Ganseovoort property by the City. It was referred to the Committee on Markets.

The same gentleman also offered a resolution, which was referred to the same Committee, that the City take the necessary measures to recover the aforesaid property.

The message of the Mayor, vetoing the resolution making the *World* a Corporation paper, was called up, and having been read, a motion to lay the subject on the table, was lost.

Alderman Connell then moved that the resolution be passed over the Mayor's veto, and on that motion called the previous question. The call was responded to by the Board, and the resolution passed by a vote of 12 to 5.

Alderman Boole moved to take up the subject of the purchase of the Gansevoort property, which was carried.

The report of the Committee on Markets, recommending the purchase, was then read, and Alderman Fegment moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

Alderman Dayton then moved to postpone the whole subject for one week, which the Chairman declared to be out of order.

Alderman Genet then moved the adoption of the report of the Committee, and on that motion called the previous question.

Alderman Fegment moved to lay the motion of Alderman Genet on the table. Lost.

The call for the previous question was then put, and decided in the affirmative.

The report of the Committee was then adopted, by a vote of 12 to 5, as follows: Yeas—Genet, Boole, Fear, Connell, Smith, Henry, Brady, Tuomey, Clapp, Allen, Farley, Pintz. Nays—Barry, Bagley, Russell, Fioment, Dayton.

The amount to be paid for the property is $444,000.

A message from the Mayor was received, announcing the presentation, by Gen. Dix to the City, of a rebel flag, captured by the Fifth Regiment, "Duryea's Zouaves," in Northampton County, Va., and a resolution was adopted returning the thanks of the City therefor.

The Board then adjourned to this evening at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ORDINANCE REGULATING THE USE OF LIGHTS ON SHIPBOARD—THE GROUND TAKEN FOR THE NEW COURT-HOUSE, IS IT PAID FOR?—A SECESSION FLAG PRESENTED BY GEN. DIX.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen held yesterday, an ordinance was presented, prohibiting the burning of lights on board vessels lying at the City wharves, unless enclosed in glass globes or lanterns, under a penalty of $25 for each offence, and prohibiting also the use of camphene, burning fluid, &c., under the same penalty. It was laid over. The Comptroller was directed to report whether the Supervisors have legally acquired title to the land taken for the new Court-house, and what provision has been made for the payment of the same. [This is in consequence of the Commissioners having recently inclosed a large additional space for a stone yard.]

The resolution from the other Board in favor of paying the clerks employed sums varying from $240 to $160, for extra services, was laid over. Also to make the *World* a corporation paper, which was laid on the table.

A communication was received from the Mayor, inclosing one from Maj.-Gen. Dix, and accompanying a Secession flag captured by Duryea's Zouaves, which he presents to the City.

The Board then took up "General Orders," and disposed of a large number, but none of them of any general importance, being principally the ordering of repairs in engines, engine houses, laying sidewalks, &c. The sum of $5.50 was awarded to T. Gallagher, Sergeant-at-Arms of the other Board, for extra services.

The resolutions from the Board of Aldermen tendering the thanks of the City to Gen. Dix for the secession flag presented by him, and eulogizing his whole course in high terms, were concurred in.

The resolution to pay the President of each Board $2 per day for services as Commissioners of Health came up, and a division was called as to paying both. The motion to do so (Genet was made by a vote of 18 to 6. Thanks to Mr. Jones (President of Councilmen) by a vote of 17 to 1.

The ordinance requiring hackmen to wear badges, amended so as to compel them to wear them only when on the stands soliciting passengers, was concurred in.

After disposing of another routine business, the Board adjourned until this day.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.

Addresses by Mayor Wood, Judge Clerke, and Supervisor Stewart.

Dimensions of the Building and other Particulars.

A large assemblage of citizens gathered in the Park at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon to witness the formal laying of the corner-stone of the new Court-house building, which is to be erected at the rear of the City Hall and adjacent to the corner of Centre and Chambers streets, fronting on the latter thoroughfare.

About the same time, the Commissioners in charge of the proposed edifice and others met in the Supervisors' room in the City Hall, and approached the platform on which the ceremony was to take place in the following order:

Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., President of the Board of Commissioners.
His Honor the Mayor.
Commissioner John B. Corlies, and Rev. Gardiner Spring.
Commissioner James Salmon and Hon. T. W. Clerke, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
William R. Stewart, Esq., President of the Board of Supervisors.
Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor elect.
Architect, Thomas J. Kellum.
Members of the Board of Supervisors.
Members of the Board of Aldermen.
Members of the Board of Councilmen.
Invited Guests.

Passing from the rear entrance of the Hall, they proceeded across the intervening space of the Park and the inclosure fenced in around the excavations already made for the new building, to the northeast corner of the same, where upon a staging which covered and protected that portion of the foundation work, the first platoon of Metropolitan Police, embracing detachments from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards, under the direction of Capt. Silvey, kept spaces clear in the neighborhood of the tables set apart for the accommodation of speakers and the Press.

A tall derrick, from which a large American flag gracefully waved, indicated the site of the corner-stone.

THE STONE.

This, including the covering-piece, is a fine block of Kipp's Bay granite—the same material of which the foundations are constructed—and measures three feet two inches square.

Above the entire corner-stone will be placed a beautiful and massive block of native Westchester marble. Fast in the centre of the lower piece is the box of lead and zinc. It measures one foot 11 inches in length, by 18 inches in width and 12 in depth.

On the cover of the box, which lay close by and ready for use, was the inscription in ornamental text:

The Foundation Stone
of the
New Court-House
was laid by the Mayor,
Hon. Fernando Wood,
on the 26th of December, 1861.

Commissioners:
Wilson G. Hunt, John B. Corlies,
James Salmon.
Architects:
Thomas Little, John Kellum.
Cummings H. Tucker, Superintendent.
Robert Wakefield, Clerk.

THE BUILDING AT IT IS.

The first excavations on the building were commenced Sept. 27, and the work has continued uninterruptedly since, except during the few days of the transition of authority from the Supervisors to the City Hall Commissioners. Already there have been 71,400 loads of excavations. The walls of the old building, formerly standing on the site, were used in making concrete. The amount of concrete used in the whole building was 78,000 cubical feet. The amount of foundation stone in the bottom of the walls is 6,300 feet. The stone walls laid in cement mortar measure 38,000 cubical feet. The amount of bricks used 650,000. There was an old well found near the northwest corner of the old building, directly on the line of the new foundations. The water was 34 feet below the curb-stone—all of which had to be piled before the foundations could be laid. Amount of granite in the building, 1,800 cubical feet—a large amount of which is cut ready to be placed. The joints are formed with lead, so as to prevent displacement by washing out of mortar. There is a large amount of stone on hand ready to be placed in the walls—the stone is native—from Kipp's Bay. None of the foundations have been laid in frosty weather. The edifice has been in progress but about six weeks, but its progress has been unusually rapid. Four hundred and fifty men are constantly employed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING—AS IT WILL BE.

The building will be of white marble, in the full Corinthian style of architecture. It is to be erected in the centre of a lot fronting 327 feet on Chambers street, and running back 200 feet into the Park. It will be 246 feet long and 150 feet wide, two stories and a basement high, the basement above ground. It will be surmounted by a dome in the style of St. Peter's, the diameter of whose base will be about 50 feet. The dome will be surmounted by a lantern, on top of which will be a massive gilt ball, at the height of 100 feet from the ground.

The entire dome will rest on four pedestals, in the style of St. Peter's. It is supposed that the building will be done in about a year, perhaps, and will cost in the neighborhood of $300,000. It is not at all improbable that when the entire edifice is completed and fitted up, the bill will reach the round sum of half a million.

There will be no less than thirty court-rooms in the building, each one of which will be 46 by 50 feet, and calculated to seat about two hundred spectators, outside the accommodations for the bench, bar and jury. Each of these rooms will be thoroughly ventilated. It is intended to apply the basement to the purposes of the Register, County Clerk and Surrogate—the fire-proof nature of the building being peculiarly adapted to the purpose of preserving the valuable records of these departments. The ventilation of the entire building will be an object of special care, and no pains will be spared to obviate the criminal neglect in this respect which has characterized most of our court-rooms heretofore. Each room will be warmed by heated air, supplied by furnaces in the sub-cellar—furnishing a never-failing supply of oxygen, while carbonic is not wasted. The main entrances will be by Corinthian colonades on Chamber street and in the Park. The only entrances to the ends of the building will be at the basement. The plan provides for a due proportion of light to all the rooms. Altogether, in its style of architecture, the edifice will be the only classical one (except the sombre Tombs) belonging to the City.

All the floors will be laid on iron beams, with brick arches; the stairways and roof will be of iron; the halls will be paved with marble pavement.

The foundations are now nearly all laid, and in about two weeks, it is expected, the entire walls of the building will be above ground. The walls will be 4 feet 8 inches thick for the cellar, 4 feet 2 inches thick for the basement, and 2 feet 8 inches thick for the superstructure, between pilasters.

THE CEREMONIES.

At half-past two o'clock the Hon. Wilson G. Hunt, advancing to the front of the platform, announced that the ceremonies would be opened with prayer by the Reverend Dr. Spring, at whose request, owing to the severity of the weather, the audience would remain with covered heads.

Dr. Spring very impressively invoked the blessing of Divine Providence upon the work in hand, and upon the occasion that publicly inaugurated its completion. As a temple, devoted to the dispensation of justice, it should be likewise regarded as dedicated in a measure to the service of God in the execution of the laws by which a Christian community was to follow out the laws of Him who rules the universe. In this light the laying of the corner-stone was to be viewed as a solemn and important ceremony, to be humbly commended to the approval of the Most High.

The benediction concluded with a repetition of the Lord's Prayer, in the final response to which many spectators audibly united.

Mr. Hunt next proceeded to read aloud the appended list of articles to be deposited in the box:

Two copies of the Holy Bible.
Constitution of the United States and Declaration of Independence.
Washington's Farewell Address.
The President's Message.
Report of the Secretary of State.
Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.
Report of the Secretary of War.
Report of the Secretary of the Navy.
Report of the Secretary of the Interior.
Report of the Postmaster-General.
Constitution of the State of New-York.
Corporation Ordinances of N. Y. City, revised 1859.
Charters of the City of New-York from 1686 to 1857.
Laws of the State of New-York of 1858 and 1861, authorizing the building of this Court-house.
Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors up to 1861.
Manual of the State of New-York for 1861.
Manual of the City of New-York for 1861.
Manual of the Board of Education for 1861.
New-York City Directory for 1861 and 1862.
Map of the City and County of New-York.
Copies of all the New-York papers, including religious, secular, literary and scientific journals.
Annual reports of the Bible Society, Foreign Missions, &c.
Pay-roll for December 21st, containing the names of the employes engaged upon the building.
Map of the United States, State and City of New-York, Rabyer's plan of the City of New-York, engraved in 1766.

The addresses of His Honor the Mayor, Judge Clerke and Supervisor Stewart.

A zinc plate, having engraved upon it the names of the Commissioners of the New City Hall for building the Court-house, architects, superintendents and clerks, etc.

Along with these was deposited a printed folio containing a *fac simile* of Washington's account with the United States Government, from June, 1775, to June, 1783, in the patriot's own writing, as it was dated July 1, 1783, and handed in by him to the National Congress in the old City Hall, which stood at the head of Broad-street. The aged Joan Hutchings, the editor of the folio, who was present at the laying of the corner-stone of our existing City Hall, nearly 60 years ago, was also a looker-on yesterday.

The enumeration having been completed, the box closed, and the cap of the corner-stone placed over it, Mr Hunt introduced Fernando Wood, Mayor of New-York, who was to complete the ceremony of the deposit in due form and order.

ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR.

The Mayor then proceeded as follows:

We have assembled here to-day to lay the corner-stone of another public edifice. We propose to accompany it with appropriate ceremonies. This custom is of ancient origin. In the earliest ages—indeed, in advance of Christianity, and as soon as civilization devised buildings for public uses at all—it seems to have been the practice. It has been continued ever since. And there is a propriety in it, aside from its antiquity. It gives an importance to the building, and thus to some extent imparts a dignity to the purposes for which it is intended; and when, as in this instance, the structure is designed as a temple of justice, there is a peculiar necessity for clothing its ceremony with all the solemnity which the character of the building would seem to require.

This is not the first structure of the kind put up by the City of New-York. As early as 1642 a public hall, of some magnitude for the times, was erected by the Dutch West India Company, at the present northwest corner of Pearl-street and Coenties-slip. Though at first used by that Company for its objects, it was, in the subsequent year, ceded to the City, and used afterwards as a Court-house. To show the difference between the uses of a City Hall in those days and at this time, it may not be out of place to add that the original City Hall was devoted to the sittings of the Burgomasters and Schepens, and for a City Prison.

The chamber occupied for the sittings of the Magistrates was on the southeast corner of the second story; the prison-chamber in the rear. A bell, hung in the cupola, was rung for the assembling of the Magistrates. The Magistrates or Judges held their Court once a fortnight. the bell ringing for that purpose at 9 o'clock in the morning, and at the closing at 12 o'clock, for dinner. At 1 o'clock the sittings were resumed, if the business of the Court made it necessary. It was seldom, however, that afternoon sessions were required, until a lawyer named Dirck Van Schellyn arrived from Holland, when, of course, litigation largely increased. Judges and clients at once had their hands full, and longer sessions were required. Proclamations were made from the front of the Hall door by the ringing of the bell.

The building was of stone, three stories high, and cost less than $10,000. It stood 60 years, and was regarded highly by the substantial citizens of that day, as the ark of their safety, being the sanctuary of a pure and simple justice unadulterated by evil influences. In the language of the historian, "It survived the nationality of its founders, and witnessed some generations of their descendants living under foreign laws, and speaking a foreign language within its walls."

It was finally sold for £920 at public auction. It gave place to a new City Hall, constructed at the corner of Wall-street and Nassau-street, opposite Broad-street, where now stands the Custom-house. This edifice was commenced in 1699 and finished in 1700. It was a plain but substantial building, sufficiently large for the then purposes of a Court-house, and cost only £4,000. The original estimate of its cost was only £3,000. This Hall stood for over 100 years, finally yielding to the present Custom-house—a building very far its inferior, whether considered for its architectural beauty or the uses for which it had been devoted. There is no edifice now standing in the country, except the Independence Hall, of Philadelphia, which possessed at the time of its destruction the interest of this venerable relic of the Revolution and a past period. It was from its front portico that Washington delivered his Inaugural Address as the first President of the United States, and within its walls sat the memorable Congress of 1787 and 1789. The iron railing fronting the portico where Washington stood is yet preserved at the Bellevue Hospital, at the entrance to that building.

The present City Hall was projected in 1802, during the Mayoralty of Edward Livingston. A premium was offered for the best plan, which was finally awarded to Messrs. Mangin & Mangin.

On Thursday afternoon, on the 26th day of May, 1803, the civic and military procession formed in front of the Old City Hall, (or Federal Hall,) in Wall-street, at the head of Broad, from which place the Mayor and Corporation of the City, attended by the gentlemen of the Bar and a large number of citizens, were escorted by a detachment of artillery and of the uniform companies of militia, commanded by Majors Curtenius and Loomis, to the Park.

Precisely at 6 o'clock, on signal guns being fired, his Honor the Mayor, Edward Livingston, assisted by the architect, John McComb, Jr., laid the stone at the southeast corner of the edifice. The artillery fired a Federal salute, and the band of music performed a military air, after which the Mayor delivered a short appropriate address, which was received with the acclamations of a vast concourse of citizens assembled on the occasion. A *feu de joie* by the uniform corps concluded the ceremonies of day. The detachment, on marching from the ground, paraded in the Park, and was served with refreshments provided by the Corporation.

The new building was first occupied by the Mayor and other Corporation officers on the 20th of April, 1812.

The cost of this City Hall was about $500,000. It was nine years in building. The front or southern presentation, and both sides, are of a white marble from the quarries of Stockbridge, Mass. It is observed that the elevation fronting Chambers-street is of an inferior red sandstone. The reason for this was, that its projectors deemed it unnecessary to go to the expense of white marble for that front, as it was supposed that "as the City would not extend much above Chambers-street, the difference in the stone would not be observed." That City Hall has long since been insufficient to answer the requirements, and other buildings have for many years been found necessary.

On this spot once stood a large building, known as the Almshouse, and occupied as an "American Museum," (and within my day occupied as such,) which, for several years before its destruction by fire was used for holding the Courts and for other public purposes. After its loss the brown-stone buildings to the east of this spot, on Chambers-street, were put up and have been since so used. For some time, however, a new City Hall or Court-house on a more extended plan has been contemplated. I called the attention of the Common Council to this necessity five years ago, recommending that inasmuch as the growth of the City was rapidly populating the upper part of the island, that a large edifice, exclusively for Corporation and municipal purposes, should be erected somewhere in a more central position, and that the buildings now in this Park, including the City Hall, should be given up exclusively for the use of the Courts. This suggestion was not, however, finally carried out, and the present proposed structure has therefore been deemed necessary.

We propose now to erect a building for additional Court-room accommodations on this spot. This ground was once used as a negro burial-ground; it was no doubt devoted to that purpose at a very early period. Although originally private property, it was supposed to have been selected for that purpose in consequence of its elevation. It was known as Potter-hacker's Hill. In 1673 the Government made a grant of this land to one Van Borsum. The limits of this grant extended along the line of Chambers-street, when was the brow of the hill. Subsequently it was ceded to the Corporation of the City, and connected with the common lands lying south of it. During the excavation for the present Court-house, human bones have been disinterred, doubtless those of negroes probably buried there over a century ago;—it may have been a hundred and fifty years ago. It may not be out of place for me to add that this park is sacred Revolutionary ground. It was the rallying place of the Sons of Liberty before and during the American Revolution. As early as March, 1774, the patriots of that day resisted an attempt of the British soldiery to interfere with their right to elect liberal men to the Colonial Convention. It was here that Alexander Hamilton, although a mere youth, rallied the people, by his powerful eloquence, to resist the tyranny of the British Crown. Indeed, I claim for New-York that it was here, and within one hundred yards of this spot, and not at the battle of Lexington, that the first American blood was shed in the cause of the Revolution.

The building we now propose to erect will be of white marble, and of a plain, substantial order of architecture. It will be one hundred and thirty-nine feet long, by one hundred and twelve feet deep; the wings each one hundred and forty-eight feet long, by fifty-three feet deep. The extreme length will be about two hundred and fifty feet, and the extreme depth one hundred and fifty feet. On the first floor will be six large Court-rooms, and four small ones. The same number and size of Court-rooms will be found on the second floor, with the addition of two fair-sized rooms, to be used either for libraries or Grand Jury rooms. There will be six large rooms and four fair-sized rooms in the basement. The height of the first story will be twenty-two feet; of the second story, twenty feet, and of the basement, fourteen feet and six inches. The extreme height of the building, from the sidewalk to the top of the parapet, will be about seventy-eight feet.

In conclusion, as I fix this stone in the place where it may rest for centuries, I cannot forbear expressing the hope that the historical associations of the new building may be no less auspicious than those which belong to its predecessors; that, although erected in times of trial, truth and justice may be maintained here by a learned and incorruptible Judiciary, and an eloquent and virtuous Bar. Within these walls we may reasonably expect to trace the increasing prosperity of the great Metropolis, and the preservation of that system of jurisprudence by which both individual freedom and public order are maintained. May law and liberty then, as heretofore, rest on the glorious and unshaken corner-stone of the American Constitution.

The foregoing address was very favorably received by an audience, which had increased very largely during its delivery, and, as it closed, the Mayor, receiving the mallet and trowel from the hands of Mr. Hunt, proceeded to apply both to the capstone of the corner, and the same being declared adjusted by the architect and master-builder who stood near, he returned to a position in the circle of officials who surrounded the speakers' table.

Here the Hon. T. W. Clerke, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, was brought forward by Mr. Hunt, and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. JUSTICE CLERKE.

Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of this District, addressed the Assembly as follows:

The Mayor, acting in my Masonic imagination in the capacity of Grand Master on this occasion, having applied the plumb, square and level to the stone in their proper positions, and pronounced it to be well formed, true and trusty, it may not be improper for me to express to my fellow-citizens—to the Bench and the Bar—my congratulations at the prospect of erecting a suitable edifice in which justice may, with dignity and convenience, be administered in this City.

Every undertaking calculated to add to the embellishment of the City should be contemplated with satisfaction. As in beginning the rebuilding of the Temple in Jerusalem, "when the builders laid the foundation of the Temple of the Lord, they set the priests in their apparel with trumpets, and the Levites, the sons of Asaph, with cymbals, and they sang together by course in praising and giving thanks unto the Lord," so ought we in a measure to rejoice that a temple is about to be raised, and to be dedicated to justice. Progress in architecture has been always a test and an accompaniment of civilization. Indeed, the first step man takes in civilization is to erect dwellings for his protection from the inclemency of the weather; and when, by his industry, he acquires more than what may be required to satisfy his mere animal wants, he begins to gratify his taste by constructing beautiful edifices for private and public purposes. His cooecerates the latter to the sacred rites of religion and justice; and no city in ancient or modern times has ever acquired renown in history that has not been embellished with specimens of beautiful architecture.

The learned Judge at this point, proceeded in sentences of classic elegance to refer to the uses of the splendid public edifices most celebrated in ancient and modern times, as indicating the sources of public interest.

But we should be more especially interested, for the reason that this edifice is to be consecrated to justice, "that proper virtue of the imperial throne." Indeed, it is the main pillar of the social edifice, without which society would be quickly dissolved into its first elements. We cannot too highly estimate the importance of everything concerned with the due administration of justice. "The place of justice" (I quote from Lord Bacon) "is a hallowed place, and, therefore, not only the bench but the foot-pace and precincts and purprise thereof, ought to be preserved, without scandal and corruption. For certainly grapes, as the Scriptures saith, will not be gathered of thorns or thistles, neither can justice yield her fruit with sweetness among the briers and brambles of catching and polling clerks and ministers."

All the other branches of a Government may be inefficient and corrupt; the Executive may be faithless or incompetent; the Legislature may be tyrannical, ignorant, and under the influence of sordid motives; yet deplorable as such a state of things may be, detestable and lost to every sense of shame, honor and patriotism, as such betrayers of their sacred trust must be, handing down a heritage of disgrace—a tainted name to their children and their children's children—yet, if the administration of justice remains pure and unspotted, if the ermine is yet unsullied, some hope is left to the injured State, and citizens will not altogether despair. If men could not look with respect and confidence on the Judiciary, for the adjustment of their difficulties, the redress of their grievances, and the punishment of offenders, society would soon inevitably begin to retrograde, and in time the land would be filled with violence and devastation. Men would begin to redress their own wrongs, and there would be perpetual warfare between individuals, and families and tribes. This was the condition, only a few centuries ago, of what is now the most civilized and the most peaceful portion of Europe. The deliverance of those countries from a state of barbarism and turbulence is chiefly to be attributed to a regenerated Judiciary, pure and lofty, and unapproachable, and above all suspicion.

Justice is one of the four cardinal virtues of the Masonic institution—temperance, fortitude, wisdom and justice. But the imperial virtue of justice, as Lord Bacon says, employs the other three cardinal virtues in her service—wisdom to discover and to discern nocent or innocent; fortitude to prosecute and execute; temperance, so to carry justice, as it be not passionate in the pursuit, nor confused in involving persons upon light suspicion, nor precipitate in time.

If justice, then, has so prominent a place in the interests and esteem of men, the place where it is to be administered should be worthy of respect. And it is a great mistake to suppose that it should be divested of beauty and elegance, and that nothing conducted with it should be capable of gratifying the taste and the imagination. While avoiding the extremes of unmeaning parade and pomp, and a foolish adherence to antiquated and unsuitable customs, we have got rid nearly altogether of all forms and ceremonies. If man was, indeed, a purely rational being, governed entirely by cold logic and mathematics, then it would be proper, perhaps, to dispense with the ceremonial observances and arrangements which, in other lands, surround the judicial throne; but as man is a compound being, a being of emotions and imagination, some attention to such observances and arrangements in the administration of justice, and to elegance in the structures which are designed for her habitation, is consistent with the soundest wisdom. This is, in fact, the true philosophy; because it is founded on our experience of human nature, derived from history, and not on the visionary speculations of men and women who sit down to concoct systems of government and reforms in their closets, giving us their own crude theories for the regulation of society, instead of the practical teachings of experience and history.

The absolute need of the new building was here forcibly shown by the eloquent speaker, who narrated the frequent instances where other Judges had been impeded in the discharge of their functions, Judge Allen having even been compelled to resign, by the inconveniences of the old structures. A comparison of the latter to the Courts of Pluto was humorously and appropriately made. In reference to the public estimate of the new edifice, he remarked in conclusion:

"I hope they may be able to say, when it is completed, with the architect of the Temple of Jerusalem that having, according to the best of their ability, accomplished the task assigned to them, they surrender the implements intrusted to their care when the foundation of the fabric was laid, hoping that their exertions will be crowned with the approbation of the public; and I hope the Grand Master, who will officiate on that occasion, will be able to respond and say that their skill and fidelity have secured the entire approbation of the Grand Lodge (the Bench, the Bar, and the public,) praying that the edifice may continue a lasting monument of the taste, spirit and liberality of its founders.

And now, according to the ancient ceremony, I do typically pour the corn, the wine and the oil on this stone, and may the all-bounteous Author of Nature assist us in the erection and completion of this building, protect the workmen against every accident, and long preserve this structure from decay, and grant to us all a supply of the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy."

And I will add, in my own language, may this building, now commenced in National darkness and depression, in the midst of intestine and sanguinary strife; when a foreign power threatens to espouse the most wanton and unprovoked rebellion that has ever convulsed a people—may this building, commenced in such an hour of gloom, emerge completed in the brightness of calm and peace—our Union restored and revivified, our institutions purified, the Nation's youth and strength renewed like the eagle's, and our National honor vindicated in the face of Christendom to the utter confusion and discomfiture of unjust gainsayers at home and abroad.

So mote it be. Amen."

Wm. R. Stewart, Esq., President of the Board of Supervisors, was the next speaker duly introduced by the Chairman of the Commissioners.

ADDRESS OF SUPERVISOR STEWART.

Hon W. R. Stewart, President of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, gave in his speech an interesting history of the difficulties which had been overcome in getting the work advanced thus far. He said:

The Legislature, in 1857, passed an act appointing five Comm

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ZAMPILLA'S OBSTATION—RAOUL—THE SCHOOLMASTER.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LONDON ASSURANCE.

WINTER GARDEN—LAKES OF KILLARNEY—THE MAGIC JOKE—IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—LITTLE TOM—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HERRMANN'S SOIREES DE PRESTIDIGITATION.

NIBLO'S SALOON—PEAK FAMILY, VOCALISTS, HARPERS, AND SWISS BELLRINGERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—UP AT THE HILLS—TOM NOOBY'S SECRET.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—GIGNOUX'S INMAN SUMMER—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

No new developments relative to the *Trent* affair reach us from Washington. The Cabinet hald a long session yesterday, at which the subject was discussed, but the nature of the conclusions arrived at are not known to outsiders. No doubt is entertained by our correspondent, however, that an amicable solution of the question will be arrived at.

A rumor prevailed yesterday that the steamship *Europa*, which left Boston for Liverpool, took out Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, having touched at Fort Warren and taken them on board. There was no truth in the rumor, which grew out of the fact that the *Europa* dropped her pilot at the Fort.

A fire broke out in the Government stables, near the Observatory in Washington last night, and from 150 to 200 horses out of the 600 which it contained, were burnt to death. The fire is supposed to have resulted from carelessness.

Our advices from Missouri are of the highest importance,—they indicate the speedy redemption of every part of the State from rebel control. Reliable information has been received at Gen. POPE'S headquarters at Otterville, that PRICE has again commenced to retreat southward with his whole force. At last accounts, one division of his army was at Neosho, while the main body, with himself at the head, had just left Humansville on its way from Warsaw. This retrograde movement PRICE says is in obedience to orders from JEFF. DAVIS, but his men understood that it is in consequence of the advance of the National forces under Gen. POPE, and the fear that supplies from the South would be cut off. It is believed that the movement will be a most disadvantageous one for the rebel cause, and eventuate in its speedy overthrow in the entire State. The late vigorous operations of Gen. POPE have thus not only had immediate, but will have ultimate results of vast importance.

From our letters and diagrams this morning concerning POPE'S recent operations in Missouri, a clear view will be got of those manœuvres which have resulted so auspiciously to the National cause in that State. The account is intensely interesting, and will well repay perusal. Our correspondent announces that PRICE'S backbone, if not broken, is seriously injured, and our later accounts by telegraph indicate that he and his cause are without doubt moribund in Missouri.

The rebels are apparently not satisfied with their defeat at Draincsville the other day, but wish to provoke another engagement. Gen. MCCALL'S pickets in that direction were driven in early yesterday morning, and it is believed that a largely increased rebel force is now there.

By the arrival at this port of the steam-transport *Baltic*, we have advices from Fort Pickens to the 19th inst., and Key West to the 22d. Matters generally remained unchanged at Fort Pickens, excepting as to the important item of reinforcements. Col. BROWN has now under his command on Santa Rosa Island about twenty-five hundred troops, and will be able to give a good account of himself in any emergency. The *Baltic* took down the New-York Seventy-fifth Regiment, which have occupied the position recently held by BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves, who have been placed within the intrenchments near the Fort. The rebels have been observed, since the bombardment, transporting troops between Pensacola and the Live Oak Plantation, northeast of Santa Rosa Island, where they are believed to be erecting fortifications. During the stay of the *Baltic* at Key West, it was ascertained that the steamer *Iroquois* had the privateer *Sumter* blockaded in the harbor of Cienfuegos, and that the rebel steamer *Isabel* was confined in the harbor of Nassau, N. P., by the gunboat *Flambeau*.

The British prize schooner *Jane Campbell*, of Liverpool, arrived at this port yesterday, in charge of acting Master JOHN BAKER. She was laden with salt and flannel, and was captured by the steamer *State of Georgia*, while lying off Beaufort.

The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Indiana Regiments have been ordered to Romney to reinforce Gen. KELLEY for the Winchester expedition.

Our dispatch from Fortress Monroe announces the arrival there of Hon. ALFRED ELY, member of Congress from this State, lately a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, but who has been exchanged for ex-Minister FAULKNER. He reached Washington last night.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Arago*, with mails, reached this port yesterday, and a synopsis of the *Niagara's* news, two days later, was transmitted to us from Cape Race. Gen. SCOTT is a passenger by the *Arago*, and he returns in greatly improved health. Twelve hundred more troops, besides *military stores, sledges, etc., had arrived at Halifax.* On the 30th of last month, the pirate *Sumter* had captured an American ship in the West Indies, but released her on the Captain promising to pay $26,000 three months after peace was declared. A British war-steamer had arrived off St. Thomas to protect British vessels. The London Press are rivaling *Punch* in the absurdities of their stories about United States affairs. On the question of peace or war they are still quite belligerent. The *News*, however, advises arbitration, which the *Morning Herald* opposes. In some of the journals there are evidences of returning reason. At a United Prayer Meeting, Hon. BAPTIST NOEL and others fervently prayed for peace. Lord SHAFTESBURY thought this a rebuke to the Government, and that it would be better to pray privately for peace. Various religious bodies, together with the Peace Society, were deprecating hostilities. The Right Honorable J. R. MOWBRAY thought the *Trent* outrage "quite unparalleled," and announced his intention to support "the honor of the Queen." The *Times* is very severe on JEFF. DAVIS and his Confederacy, as well as on the Union States; it criticises terribly DAVIS' late message. We copy the main articles.

In France, Prince NAPOLEON continued to use his influence in favor of this Government. M. THOUVENEL thinks the violence committed by the Captain of the *San Jacinto* is indefensible, and the Emperor is said to agree with him. The French Press is speculating on Gen. SCOTT'S mission; but nothing definite is known.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, after the usual presentation of petitions, Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, offered a resolution calling upon the President to transmit to the Senate copies of all dispatches which have passed between our Government and that of Great Britain relative to the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL. Mr. SUMNER objected to its consideration. Mr. HALE advocated its passage in a speech of considerable length, in which he opposed the restitution of the rebel envoys, and advocated in preference a war with Great Britain. The resolution was laid over under the rule. Mr. GARRETT DAVIS, the new Senator from Kentucky, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill confiscating every species of property of all persons who have had any connection with the rebellion, either in a civil, military or naval capacity. Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, introduced a bill to establish a Provisional Government in all the seceded States. The Senate soon afterward adjourned until Monday.

In the House no business was transacted, for want of a quorum. Adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamer *Patomska* leaves this morning (27th) early for Port Royal, S. C. The mail closes at 7 A. M.

The Sixth Regiment of New-Hampshire, Col. NELSON CONVERSE, arrived in this City yesterday, on its way to Washington. All of the men are uniformed and equipped, but are not armed; they will be on their arrival at Washington. The regiment has its full complement of men, fine hardy young fellows, mostly farmers' sons. They left by way of Amboy for the Capital. The first battalion of the First Regiment of Massachusetts Cavalry, also arrived here yesterday, and proceeded by way of New-Jersey toward Annapolis, where it is supposed it will be attached to Gen. BURNSIDE'S division. It numbered 450 men, all of whom were mounted on strong, healthy looking horses. Col. ROBERT WILLIAMS is the commandant of the regiment.

The corner-stone of the new Court-house, in progress of erection on the Chambers-street front of the City Hall Park, was formally laid yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large concourse. Addresses were delivered by Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, who, as Mayor of the City, performed the main ceremony, Hon. T. W. CLERKE, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, and WM. R. STEWART, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. Hon. WILSON G. HUNT, Chairman of the Court-house Commission, presided, and conducted the proceedings, which passed off very quietly and becomingly.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted the report of the Committee on Markets, recommending the purchase of the Gansevoort property for a public market at the sum of $444,000. The resolution of the Board, making the *World* a Corporation paper, was passed over the veto of the Mayor. A message was received from the Mayor announcing the presentation to the City by Gen. DIX, of a rebel flag, captured by DURYEA'S Zouaves in Northampton County, Va. The Board of Councilmen held their regular session. An ordinance to prohibit the burning of lights on shipboard, except inclosed in a glass globe, under a penalty of $25, was laid over. The Comptroller was requested to report whether the Supervisors had obtained a legal title to the land taken for a new City Hall, and what amount has been paid therefor. Gen. DIX presented to the City a secession flag, captured by DURYEA'S Zouaves, which was displayed in front of the President's desk. Extra pay, varying from $200 to $100, was voted to the clerks of the other Board, and $250 to the Sergeant-at-arms.

RICHARD GATEWOOD, of the First Kentucky Regiment, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Camp Cox, near Charleston, Va., on the 20th inst., for desertion. The Court-martial was held on the 29th of November, on Tompkins' Farm, and the execution took place in presence of the First and Second Kentucky Regiments and Twelfth Ohio Regiment, and Capt. PFAU'S Cincinnati Dragoons.

Judge MELLEN has startled the people of Pittsburgh, Penn., out of their propriety by charging the Grand Jury of Allegany County that there is an inevitable and imperative necessity of coming to some immediate settlement regarding their railroad bond indebtedness. Unless some compromise is made with their creditors, he states that the tax levy for 1862 will reach no less than 12 per cent. on the assessed valuation of the county, and no less than 6 per cent. for each year ensuing.

On Dec. 21, one hundred contrabands arrived at Leavenworth, Kansas, from the camp of the First Kansas Cavalry.

Lady FRANKLIN, with her niece, Miss CRAYCROFT, left San Francisco for Kanagawa, Japan, on Nov. 21.

At Special Term of the Supreme Court, Justice GROVER has decided, in the case of SHERWOOD, Executor, &c., *against* Certain Societies, sustaining the legacies to the defendants, the American Bible, Tract, and Colonization Societies, and defeating the legacy to the Orcutt Mission. The case was before stated in the TIMES. At Chambers of the Court, before Justice BARNARD, more motions were made for the relief of delinquent liquor dealers.

The Stock Market was generally firm yesterday, leaving off, after a considerable business in the afternoon, at steady prices. New-York Central, 76½@77; Erie, 27; Toledo, 31@31½; Panama, 108, ex dividend. Exchanges steady. Money easy to the Brokers at 7 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were quiet yesterday, though prices favored buyers. Groceries, Resin, Tallow, Hops and Whisky were in moderate request. The principal sales of provisions were of Bacon and Lard, the latter at reduced rates. Oils, Metals, Hides, Hemp, Fish and Whalebone were inactive. A fair demand prevailed for Hay, Linseed and Copper. The freight engagements were moderate.

THE NEW CITY HALL.—The corner-stone of the new City Hall was laid yesterday with extensive ceremonies, which will be found in detail in another part of this morning's TIMES. Several addresses were delivered, devoted mainly to historical reminiscences. We do not see in any one of them any very satisfactory explanation of the reasons for throwing upon the City this enormous additional burden just at the present time, nor any estimate of the rate of taxation which our citizens will be required to submit to within the next few years, according to present appearances. The rate was *two* per cent. this year, and will pretty certainly be *three* next year. Probably a steady increase of one per cent. per annum may be anticipated for some time to come, unless the Legislature steps in to arrest some of the many projects by which our City authorities are inclined to spend the public money and test the public patience. Unless we are greatly mistaken we shall soon see a movement for effectual financial reform in our City affairs.

American Indebtedness in Europe not Affected by War.

The apprehension of a war with the United States is producing in England a marked effect upon American securities. Holders are busily gathering them up for shipment to this country: they find no buyers in the London market; it is clearly the conviction of all parties interested, that with commencement of hostilities, all such evidences of indebtedness must become waste paper in the hands of the betrayed creditor. No error could be greater. The tenth article of the commercial treaty between Great Britain and the United States, celebrated Nov. 19, 1794, and known as *Jay's Treaty*, reads thus:

"Neither the debts due from individuals of one nation to individuals of the other, nor shares, nor moneys they may have in the public funds, or in the public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war or national differences be sequestered or confiscated, it being unjust and impolitic that debts and engagements contracted and made by individuals, having confidence in each other and in their respective governments, should ever be destroyed or impaired by national authority on account of national differences and discontents."

The obligation of this article, in its full extent, was unquestionably unimpaired by the war of 1812, but remained throughout that contest, and continues to this day binding upon the two nations, and will so continue until they mutually agree to cancel its provisions; for it is a universally-accepted principle of law that no compact can be rescinded by one party only, the other party withholding its consent. The concurrence of both contracting powers is required.

We commend these points to the attention of the financial editor of the London *Times*, who has labored more busily than any other writer for the European Press to excite feelings of hostility toward the American people. The incessant malignity of his assaults, the zeal with which he has denounced imaginary attempts to dispose of a Federal loan in the London market, the acumen with which he has detected and insisted upon every fact which, with ingenious distortion; might contribute to inflame the animosity of the English people against the United States, have evinced a degree of malicious industry usually attributed to the tenants of a sphere of extremely ill fame.

Of some of the fruits of this disbolical assiduity the London *Times* is becoming sensible. In the Money article in the issue of that paper for the 7th inst., it is stated that £2,000,000 in interest and dividends upon American securities held in Europe, fall due in January: and the doubt is expressed whether, in the event of a collision, these or any subsequent dues will be met. The *Times* is alarmed at this prospect. The indebtedness of this country to Europe is frequently estimated at a figure between seven hundred and fifty to a thousand millions of dollars. It probably does not exceed two hundred millions. Much of this is temporarily unproductive; but it is probable that fourteen millions cross the ocean yearly as the profit of foreign investments, principally in public improvements, and secondarily in Municipal, State, and National Stocks and Bonds. The possibility of this source of transatlantic wealth being cut off, even temporarily, excites a reasonable alarm; and the American people are conjured to imitate the example of Russia, who, throughout the Crimean War saw that the interest due her English creditors was regularly paid in London.

It might be sufficient to say that there is no general obligation for the payment of debts to a hostile nation in a period of war. The necessity of inflicting the utmost possible mischief upon the adversary, or, negatively, of withholding from him all possible means of prosecuting the war, is paramount to every other; and while in a civil contest like the present we may choose through tenderness,—a mistaken tenderness, perhaps,—to refrain from availing ourselves of these harsh measures, there is no abstract reason why we should not exert them against a Power, who seeks a war with us wantonly and at our moment of extreme weakness. Indeed, the great value of these financial relations between different peoples is the security they offer for the preservation of public peace. If merchants, capitalists, and financial editors have assurance that in provoking hostilities they expose no pecuniary interest to peril, the value of all the guarantees which commercial interdependence opposes to war, is lost. The largest temptation is held out to the indulgence of popular passion, and national prejudice.

The London *Times*, and other like-minded maligners of our people, have taken care that the Russian precedent shall not fit this country. Russia, wholly dependent upon the European money markets for loans, without which it was impossible to carry on the Oriental war, was obliged, by the exhibition of excessive punctuality, to sustain her credit. But the *Times* has labored zealously, and, perhaps, successfully, to shut the European markets against the United States. We have no design to seek money there; and there is accordingly no other motive for aping the punctiliousness of Russia, than the obligation of treaties, which there is no wish or intention here to disregard. It is sufficient to point to the uniform fidelity of the American Government in the fulfilment of its engagements, to be sure that, strong as the temptation may be to strike John Bull on his acutely sensitive pocket, neither principal or interest of our debt to him would be endangered by the outbreak of war. As in the cause of conflict, so in its conduct, we shall rest upon unmistakable right and justice.

CANADIAN AND CHARACTERISTIC.—The Anti-American frenzy runs so high in Montreal, that the intended celebration of the anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims by the New-England Society was abandoned. Extensive arrangements had been made for the occasion and our Consul, Mr. GIDDINGS, was to have delivered an address;—but the apprehension of some disturbance led to the abandonment of both address and dinner. Our provincial neighbors are evidently "on the rampage."

CHRONIC.—Vesuvius shares the general European excitement, and is having an eruption quite as severe as that which afflicts Great Britain. Whether she has heard of the *Trent* affair, or is only belching on general principles, our foreign advices do not state.

Arbitration in the Matter of the Trent.

Before the daring exploit of Capt WILKES became known in England, the London *News* was distinguished for its generous and steadfast advocacy of the Northern cause. It not only championed the National Government against the London *Times*, the *Herald*, the *Saturday Review*, and other revilers and contemners of the American people, but became the medium through which loyal Americans in Europe might file their answers to the misrepresentations of those papers. But the cartel of the "Purser of the *Trent*," put the *News* fairly to the right about. No Tory organ was more thoroughly out of temper, and given over to more revengeful appetite. The demand for redress, which Ministers were assumed to be drafting, was required to take the form of an *ultimatum*. The steamer waiting to carry it out was to be followed by the entire available navy. Armies were to be forthwith launched upon Canada; the Empire was to be placed upon a war footing—not so much by way of intimidation, as of precaution against the supposed hostile *animus* dictating the policy, of which Capt. WILKES was the instructed agent. It was in fact the worst feature of the first English intelligence after the fact, that the steadiest friend our people was known to have in the English Press should turn thus fiercely against us, excelling, indeed, in its ferocity, the attitude of the *Times* itself. And from the intensity of the attendant popular demonstrations it was only too clear that the *News* represented the English opinion of the moment more faithfully than did its more cautious cotemporary of Printing-House-square.

The very decided amelioration of tone observable in the latest English journals, cannot be better guaged than by reference to the columns of this once friendly and since hostile sheet. Our files by the *Arago* show that the *News* is now as busy in seeking arguments for peace as a fortnight before it was eager to prove war inevitable. It hates not a jot of its dogmatism upon the legal questions involved. The law is held to be as clearly on the side of Great Britain, as it was before the opinion of the Attorney-General was rendered. But it is remembered that among the other wise arrangements of the Conferences at Paris, a pledge was offered to the leading nations of Christendom, and willingly taken by them all, to the effect that upon the occurrence of any international difficulty, the point involved should first be submitted to arbitration; and only after that resort had failed should there be an appeal to arms. The United States, invited with the rest to approve this salutary rule, did so without reserve. The *News* pronounces the present issue to be of the sort contemplated by the principle, and suggests an immediate reference.

If in this proposition it reflect the popular sentiment as perfectly as in its belligerent demonstrations, there need be no apprehension of hostilities. Upon a simple point of legal interpretation, the United States have no disposition to go to war. It has been the practice of our Government, even upon questions of far greater moment, and before the Great Powers of Europe had agreed upon any principle conservative of peace, to avail itself always of a reference to some impartial tribunal. A boundary issue with England was so referred; and although the award was unacceptable to either party, the principle was none the less consecrated. A difficulty with Portugal has very recently found an amicable adjustment in the same way. To such a neutral court we shall always be ready to go with any proper issue.

But is Great Britain equally ready to be bound by its judgment? This is the test upon which so much depends, that it will hardly be possible to advance a step in negotiation without a distinct understanding upon it. If England desires peace with the United States, she will be ready to accept arbitration. If war be her object, no arbitration we may propose, and no concession we can make, will avoid it. The instant surrender of the rebel Envoys, with an ample apology, will only postpone the conflict momentarily; for no degree of watchfulness can prevent the recurrence of some awkward accident or blunder, inevitable to an anomalous contest like that now waging—for, indeed, while England regards the rebels as belligerents, and we refuse them that character, the whole international code ceases its application to our condition, and on every emergent case we must needs be at issue with a Power covetous of a pretext for war. It is an indispensable preliminary, therefore, of any satisfactory adjustment, that we know the real purpose of the British Government. And we shall obtain no better clue to it, than proof that the pacific recommendations of the *News* are approved by the British people, and will govern the action of the British Cabinet. The evidence will show that the earlier passion, so well reflected by the London journal, was not the clever acting of a people casting about for a ground of quarrel.

The British Panic.

The *Niagara's* arrival adds nothing to our information concerning the nature of the representations made by the British Government in regard to the *Trent*. It furnishes considerable additional proof, however, of the extremity and absurdity of the popular passion on the subject, and of the readiness of the Britishers to believe anything, however ridiculous, which tends to satisfy them of the hostility of the United States.

The *Times* has adopted the silly *canard* of the moribund *Chronicle*, about Mr. SEWARD and the Duke of Newcastle. The leading journal seems for once to have exhausted its faculty of originating mischievous calumnies, and is reduced to the miserable alternative of borrowing from the lowest and most despicable quarters. It asserts that Mr. SEWARD distinctly informed the Duke of his intention to *insult* England as soon as he should reach a certain high office! It seems incredible that the London *Times* should have fallen into the hands of men capable of giving credence or weight to such balderdash as this. Any man, not an absolute idiot, must know that such a remark, if made at all, could only have been by way of badinage and in ridicule of the apprehensions felt in England of the hostile sentiments of the United States. Mr. SEWARD is quite in the habit of what the English call *chaffing* people who regard him as the raw-head-and-bloody-bones of America,—and it is barely possible that he may have practiced a little of this playful peculiarity upon his Grace who had the Prince of Wales in charge.

Mr. SEWARD, it must be confessed, was a little incautious. We presume he regrets by this time his confidence in the common sense of his august companion. We hope he will be more cautious hereafter, and never venture upon jokes in the presence of Dukes or other people too stately or stupid to understand them.

The Real Work of the Stone Fleet—The Ship Channels to Charleston.

The sixteen ships of the stone fleet which have gone to their final moorings on Charleston bar, and around which the heavy masses of sand are now settling, will effectually close all passage into or out of the original secession city by that line. They will effectually blockade the port so far as the main ship channel is concerned, and will relieve our regular blockading fleet from duty in that direction.

But, as we showed some time ago, there are other channels that lead into Charleston harbor beside the one we have closed; and it is mostly by them, too, that the ships which have lately run the blockade made their entry and exit.

Of these, the principal one is *Maffit's Channel*, which is of quite recent discovery, but which is really in many respects the best entrance to Charleston. It skirts along close by the shore of Sullivan's Island, after following the line of which for some distance, it strikes sharply out into the open sea. It is more free from shoals, is of holder cut, and of more direct passage than any of the other channels. The approach to the coast is easy enough, and the sounding gradual. The ship channel we have just blocked up is 11½ miles from Charleston, while that of Maffit is only seven. The Coast Survey charts show that in 1855 the depth of water in this channel ranged from eleven feet at low water to over sixteen at high water, and could thus furnish passage to vessels of very heavy draught. To increase still further its depth and facility, the State authorities have for years employed a dredge-steamer, of great power, worked by suction, in removing the sand and mud from its bed. It can now probably give safe passage to any vessel afloat. In this channel *no hulk of the stone fleet has been sunk*. Fortunately for us, however, if it be a good channel, it is also one which is very easily watched; and one of our blockaders, placed off Bresch Inlet, near Sullivan's Island, can prevent any rebel ship from creeping into or out of Charleston by Maffit's Channel.

There are also several other channels leading into Charleston harbor, in which no part of the great stone fleet has been sunk. There is the *North Channel*, the depth of water in which ranges from ten feet at low tide to fifteen feet at high tide. This is still open to rebel ships, if they only could get past our blockading hull-dog which watches it. Besides this, there are the Swash and Overall Channels for vessels of lighter draft; but the brace of blockaders detailed to watch the two channels already mentioned will also effactually guard these.

Besides these modes of egress direct to the ocean from Charleston, there is abundant proof that light draft craft have slipped down Maffit's Channel, dodged into Breach Inlet and behind Long Island and the other islands along that part of the coast, as far as Bull's Island and Bull's Bay, and there have met big ships from Europe, which they have loaded and unloaded at their leisure, and thus carried contraband into and out of Charleston. So far as the northeasterly direction is concerned, all this will be stopped by the watch now kept over Maffit's Channel. Light draft craft have undoubtedly also been plying until very lately, if not now, along the inland water-way leading from Charleston in a southwesterly direction, notwithstanding our force at Port Royal Island.

The stone fleet will thus not absolutely seal up Charleston, nor will it destroy all possibility of future commercial intercourse with the outside world. It will only render the blockade practically impervious.

Troops for Canada.

The three transports—the *Persia*, *Australasian*, and *Melbourne*—conveying the British troops to Canada, are reported in the St. Lawrence, and were, at last tidings, momentarily expected at Quebec. If this were not an exceptional season, this would have been impossible; for, not for a score of Winters, has the navigation of the St. Lawrence been open at this date. They will not do more than reach Quebec, however, for, a week ago, the ice had already begun forming at that part of the river, and would presently, if it has not done so already, interpose its cold infrangible blockade against Britain's belligerent preparations.

Nevertheless, the preparations on the other side the water for dispatching reinforcements to Canada, go on uninterruptedly. In the telegraphic summary of the *Arago's* news, this morning, the announcement comes that Government are negotiating for the steamer *Parana* for the conveyance of troops thither; and at Hull extensive preparations were being made to dispatch transports on the same errand. It is not stated how it is expected that these bodies of soldiers are to reach Canada, for the river will, of course, be fast ice-locked long before they can cross the Atlantic, and the New-Brunswick Railroad, over which the London *Times* transports them all Winter, never had any more substantial existence than the brain of some lively Kunnuck. The papers, however, are fortifying their courage by the reminiscence of a regiment which some years ago made its way—a part of the distance on snow-shoes—across Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick to Quebec, and arguing from this the perfect accessibility of Canada to reinforcements in Winter.

This desperation of reasoning, and the preparations meanwhile going on, certainly show, as nothing else has, the urgency of the pressure under which the English Government acts. When arms and reinforcements were sent by the three vessels now in the St. Lawrence, it was simply carrying out a previously formed design. But when, in the face of the closing of [illegible] are pushed on with [illegible] the purpose avowed of [illegible] snow-shoes over four [illegible] desert, it is proof either of a [illegible] tion or a deep-seated and [illegible] tility.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

No New Developments in the Trent Affair.

No Doubt Entertained of an Amicable Settlement.

Another Cabinet Consultation on the Subject.

Terrible Fire in the Government Stables.

A Great Number of Horses Burned to Death.

The Rebels Again Gathering at Drainesville.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 26.

CABINET SESSION ON THE TRENT MATTER.

A protracted Cabinet session was held to-day on the matter of the *Trent*. Confidence is expressed by every one in Administration circles that peace will be maintained. Mr. SUMNER, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, is known to have expressed the opinion to-day, that we are consigned right from our troubles with England. Mr. SUMNER'S known amicable relations with Lord LYONS give his opinion much weight. Mr. HALE made a strong war speech in the Senate to-day, in which he stated that he was well assured that MASON and SLIDELL would be given up on the terms indicated in the TIMES special dispatch yesterday; but he believed the American people would not sustain the act even on those terms.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Joint Committee of both Houses to investigate the conduct of the war, are holding daily sessions. To-day they had before them Gens. MCDOWELL, HEINTZELMAN and FRANKLIN. The Committee are trying to find out the causes which led to the Bull Run disaster.

DREADFUL FIRE—HORSES BURNT TO DEATH.

This evening about 7 o'clock a fire broke out in the Government stables, on Twenty-second-street, between F and G streets, and in an hour and a half the whole of the stables, ten in number, were either destroyed by fire or had been pulled down. The fire first made its appearance on the south range of stables, and, there being a strong southerly wind, the flames made such rapid headway that it was impossible to arrest them. The firemen were promptly on hand, but, owing to a scarcity of water, were unable to accomplish anything beyond preventing the spread of the flames to the surrounding buildings. The stables covered about four acres of ground, and contained at the time the fire broke out about two thousand horses, of which all were got out except those in the long centre stable on Twenty-sixth-street, numbering about two hundred. Some of the horses which escaped were so badly burned that they died, and others had to be killed. The total number lost is estimated at from two hundred and fifty to three hundred. At an early stage of the fire, Capt. DUNKER'S battalion of regulars came up and did good service in pulling down several of the sheds, and thus preventing many more horses from being killed.

In addition to the stables and horses destroyed there were more than a thousand sets of harness lost. The total loss cannot fall short of $100,000. The fire is stated to have originated from the dropping of a lantern in one of the hay bins. One statement is that the lantern was kicked from the hands of one of the men by a horse.

The horses that were liberated went dashing about the streets frantically, endangering the lives of passers; and one citizen was run over and killed near the National Hotel. There were no stores or forage in the sheds, the feed of the horses being taken there morning and evening in wagons.

NATIONAL PICKETS DRIVEN IN.

Information received to-day from Gen. MCCALL'S Division, is to the effect that early this morning our pickets, extending toward Drainesville, were driven in at the latter place. The rebel forces, it is believed, have been largely reinforced. Hence increased watchfulness on the part of our troops has become necessary.

NO MORE HORSES TO BE BOUGHT.

The Secretary of War has directed that no more horses be bought until all now belonging to the Government are in active service. Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS having been especially charged to carry this order into effect, the attention of all Quartermasters of the regular and volunteer army is called to the subject.

NO MORE CAVALRY.

The War Department has issued an order that no additional cavalry regiments be organized. Those that have not been mustered into service will necessarily be transferred to some other arm of the military service.

REBEL STEAMERS WAITING AT A BRITISH PORT.

Letters received here, to-day, state that two rebel steamers, the *Theodora* and the *Isabella*, were at Nassau, New-Providence, coaling from the Government yard by permission of Her Majesty's vessels, and that our vessels were refused permission to coal from our ships loaded with coal stationed at that point. The Government here have taken the proper steps to ascertain from our Consul at Havana whether this statement is true.

THE HARBOR OF CHARLESTON COMPLETELY BLOCKED.

The Navy Department has information from our fleet that the harbor of Charleston is completely blocked up, by the stone fleet having accomplished their purpose without interruption. The harbor of Charleston therefore, to use the language of one of the officers, is "hermetically sealed."

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ILLNESS.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is better this evening. His disease is a mild form of the typhoid fever. He will be again in the saddle within three days.

THE GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Gov. PICKERING, of Washington Territory, is in the city, and is about to leave for the Pacific.

ANNEXING MAINE AS A BRITISH PROVINCE.

A copy of the London *Court Journal*, received here, announces that a second petition had been received from citizens of Maine asking a reannexation of that State as a British province.

HON. ALFRED ELY.

The arrival of Hon. ALFRED ELY was anxiously

[illegible] was received from Gen. HALLECK to-day, [illegible] that Col. BAKER's detachment overtook a party of Indian brigands of the North Missouri [illegible] on Monday, and killed ten of the number, [illegible] prisoners and thirty horses. Gen. HALLECK also [illegible] that all damage to the Railroad would be repaired in three days.

THE IROQUOIS.

The Flag-Officer of the Pacific squadron, writing from Panama, Dec. 13, says:

"All remains quiet at Panama, and throughout the Republic. The recent recognition of the Mosquera Government by the authorities at Panama seems to have tranquillized the public mind, and produced a general feeling of security not experienced for many months past."

FROM THE TEXAS COAST.

[illegible] from Galveston, say the steamer ARIZONA, cruising off the coast of Texas, have also been received, from which it appears that early in December he captured the [illegible] Victoria, of 72 tons, from Point Isabel, [illegible] from this vessel was sent to Key West. Seven of those on board took the oath of allegiance, [illegible] were detained as escaped of the United States.

The prize steamer Empress, on the 9th, was also overhauled, but was permitted to depart, no contraband [illegible] being found on board. The persons of two [illegible], however, were secured, namely: TRIG, [illegible] of Texas, and Mr. ZACHARY, of New-Orleans. The papers found clearly implicates them as [illegible] agents seeking to make their way to Mexico, [illegible] to other parts.

CHANGE OF UNIFORM.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Dec. 18, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 104.—The Secretary of War directs that the following change be made in the uniform [illegible] of regimental officers and enlisted men [illegible] to the sky-blue mixture; the welt for officers' [illegible] shapes for non-commissioned officers of infantry to be of dark blue.

Whenever enlisted men or Volunteers are separated from their companies, on furlough, on detached service or in hospitals, they will be furnished by their commanding officers with descriptive lists, on which [illegible] shown all the data affecting their pay, clothing, accounts, &c.

The numerous applications for transfer of soldiers from one regiment or company to another would, if [illegible] with, cause confusion in the records, and be injurious to the future interests of the soldiers themselves. Such transfers will not henceforth be made.

By order of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.

(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

CHRISTMAS IN THE CAMPS.

A general determination was manifest among the soldiers to enjoy a merry day in camp on Christmas. Every preparation was made to favor the purpose, and subscriptions were readily obtained to defray the [illegible] of dinner, decorations, the construction of [illegible] rooms, &c., &c. The rush for passes was [illegible] so great, and in view of the occasion, and the presence of so many friends of the soldiers desiring [illegible] them in camp, the usual strictness was for the [illegible] being departed from, and among the visitors [illegible] many ladies.

It would be impossible to enumerate in detail all the Christmas festivals that transpired. Perhaps those in Gen. SEDGWICK's Brigade were the most extensive—a splendid ball-room having been erected by the [illegible] at a cost of $6,000, the expense being [illegible] by the men. It was ornamented by evergreens, in the most tasteful manner, and the night is [illegible] passed amid scenes of joy and mirth.

At the camp of the New-York Seventeenth, Col. [illegible], a *fête champêtre* was held last night, and a splendid affair was produced by the display of four hundred Chinese lanterns.

A dinner was given at Gen. WADSWORTH's headquarters, on Upton's Hill, prepared by SANDERSON, the caterer, now a Brigade Commissary.

The Ninth Massachusetts, Col. CASS, also gave a splendid dinner.

The camp of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania was the scene of hilarity and mirth.

THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

The object of the visit of Gov. YATES to this city is the settlement of the military accounts of the State with the General Government, and the procurement of nineteen thousand stand of arms for the State troops, to supply deficiencies in several regiments and replace several thousand inferior arms, which are to be withdrawn. Secretary CAMERON has already promised to furnish these arms, of which ten thousand are to go to Springfield, eight thousand to Cairo, and one to MULLIGAN's Brigade.

The following is a recapitulation of the Adjutant-General's report of the receipts and disbursements of the State of Illinois, on account of the General Government, to Dec. 1, 1861;

Total purchases in Quartermaster's Department	$3,785,668 02
Transportation account	261,144 17
Expenditures in Commissary Department	146,891 50
Telegraph Expenses	7,406 54
Paid to volunteers under Regiment law	89,803 07
Paid Dunlap, Quartermaster, McClernand's Brigade	25,000 00
Total	$3,316,103 30
Received from General Government	1,398,353 00
Balance due State by Government	$1,917,750 30

THE REGULARS.

The regulars, too, made the day one of merry making. Nearly all the detached companies had a splendid dinner prepared. Those of the Tenth Infantry, under command of Capt. DUDLEY, participated in a barbecue, and sat down to a table loaded with good things.

AT THE HOSPITALS.

Similar efforts were made to enhance the enjoyment of the day for the sick and wounded. At the Georgetown Union Hospital a hundred and fifty patients partook of a splendid Christmas dinner, furnished with all the delicacies of the season.

ARMY SIGNALS.

Lieutenants and privates have been detailed from each brigade in the army of the Potomac, who are being daily instructed in telegraphing by the system of army signals invented by Major MEYER. It was recently ascertained that the rebels had obtained a knowledge of our countersign signal, showing that there are still traitors in our ranks who possess a knowledge of important secrets.

BUILDING BARRACKS.

Four regiments in Gen. CASEY's division have built themselves commodious barracks at Meridian Hill. The barracks of each regiment form the side of a square, the centre of which is a fine parade-ground. The work was done entirely by the troops—the Government furnishing only the materials.

MALICIOUS ARREST.

Some of the papers announce the arrest of Mr. V[illegible] P. CORBETT, on a charge of treason. Mr. CORBETT is a citizen of New-York, of undoubted loyalty, and his arrest was the result of his exposing the theft of a man named LEACH, who cut wood from Mr. CORBETT's property in Virginia, without permission, and sold it to the Government at $4 a cord. He was released immediately after his arrest, by order of the State Department, on his parole.

THE ACTING ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS.

The Acting Assistant Paymasters, recently appointed by the Navy Department, will be interested to learn that, unless they file their bonds and report for duty immediately, their appointments will be revoked.

MARSHAL FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

The President has nominated to the Senate CALEB H. FOSTER, of North Carolina, to be Marshal for that District.

A GARIBALDIAN ACCEPTED.

Col. WINDHAM, an Englishman by birth, but for six years in the Sardinian army, who offered his services to the Government, has been assigned a position in the Thirteenth Wisconsin Regiment.

A MARRIAGE.

Last night Lieut. THOMAS H. EASTMAN, U. S. N., in command of the *Yankee*, of the Potomac Flotilla, was married at the Church of the Epiphany, to Miss ANNA MAXWELL, daughter of Dr. MAXWELL, of the Navy. There was a large attendance of officers of the navy present.

A HORSE PATROL

has been established in this city—composed of the [illegible] to prevent [illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 26.

On motion, of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) it was agreed that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it be to meet on Monday next, and when the Senate meet on that day it adjourn to next Thursday.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of Iowa for the introduction of the homœopathic system of practice in the army.

Messrs. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) and TRUMBULL, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented petitions for the emancipation of slaves under the war power.

Several petitions were presented for the location of a National armory at Rock Island.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution that the President be requested, if not incompatible with public interest, to transmit copies of all dispatches which have passed between this Government and Great Britain, relative to the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, said dispatches to be communicated either in open or executive session, as may be deemed proper.

Mr. SUMNER objected.

Mr. HALE said that he had understood from the public Press and those who held more intimate relations with the Administration than himself—though the absence of this intimacy was not his fault, as he was willing to be as confidential as anybody—that for three or four days past the Cabinet has had under consideration a proposition fraught with more evil to the country than anything that had yet marked its history, and that was the surrender of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL to Great Britain. By doing this we would yield all we had gained in the war of the Revolution, and be humiliated to a second-rate Power. No man would go further than himself for peace, but he would not submit to national disgrace and dishonor to obtain such a peace. He would favor the arbitration of another Power, but if a demand has been made by Great Britain for the surrender of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, war should be declared against her instanter. He would make all honorable concessions for peace, but a peace involving such a surrender would be infinitely worse than war. His friend from Indiana (LANE) had remarked this morning that his State had now fifty thousand men in the field, and would double that number to maintain the National honor. If the Senate should go home after such a surrender and humiliation, it would be subject to the scorn and indignation of the country. He regarded the arrogant demand of England as a pretext for war. She was determined to humiliate us first and fight us afterward. Let our cities and villages be pillaged and burned, but let our National honor be preserved. FRANCIS the First said, after the battle of Paria, that all was lost but *honor*. He (HALE) would pray that this Administration might not sacrifice our National honor. Thousands would yet come to the field to defend it. If this surrender was made, the Administration would meet with such a fire in the rear that it would be hurled from power. If we had a war with England it would be for the same cause that had sent one King to the block, and another homeless and houseless over the world, and one that would appeal to men wherever the English language was spoken. He believed, too, that if NAPOLEON had one desire more than another, it was to wipe out the stain upon the French arms at Waterloo. All over Canada there were thousands of Irishmen who would rush to arms to sustain such a cause as ours. Our principles were our great strength, and if war must come, he would say, let it come and thank God that we are the instruments in His hands to work out His own cause.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, said that the Senator (HALE) had made a war speech, or what might be termed such. For himself, he (SUMNER) had rather consider this grave and important question when it was presented in a practical form. The Senator has treated the whole matter on hypothesis. He (HALE) had said that Great Britain had made an arrogant demand of this Government. How did the Senator know this, or the Senate, or the country? He (SUMNER) did not know it. The Senator had said he would favor an arbitration. How did he know but what the Administration had considered that? The Senator was too swift in his conclusions. His (SUMNER's) own belief was that the matter would be amicably adjusted. It was in safe hands, and it would be better for the Senate to reserve themselves for facts, and not act upon a hypothetical case.

The resolution of Mr. HALE was laid over, under the rule.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) gave notice that he should introduce a bill confiscating every species of property of all persons who have had any connection with the Southern rebellion, either in a civil, military or naval capacity.

Mr. HARLAND, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for establishing provisional governments in all the Seceded States. Referred.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill amending the Fugitive Slave Act. Referred.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 26.

The Journal of Tuesday was read.

No business was transacted in the House to-day, a quorum not being present.

Adjourned till Monday.

MASON AND SLIDELL STILL FAST IN FORT WARREN.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 26.

The report that the *Europa* stopped off Fort Warren yesterday led to the current rumors that she took on board MASON and SLIDELL, but she did nothing of the kind. Both individuals remain in the fort "waiting for something to turn up."

ARRIVAL OF A BRITISH PRIZE.

The British schooner *Jane Campbell*, of Liverpool, formerly the *Herndon*, of Washington, N. C., was yesterday afternoon brought into this port as a prize, by Acting Master JOHN BAKER, of the bark *Brazilian*. She was taken by the steamer *State of Georgia*, off Beaufort. She was from Liverpool for Havana, and has a cargo of salt and some flannel. She had been lying off Beaufort for some days, and was seized by order of the Commodore of the fleet. She was towed to the Navy-yard.

Fine Arts.

The first reception of the Brooklyn Art Association (second season) took place last evening at the Academy of Music, and attracted a brilliant assemblage of the fashion and beauty of the sister city. One hundred and thirty-nine pictures were exhibited in the Gothic concert-room of the establishment, many of them from the easels of our best-known artists. We can do no more than barely mention the names of the most prominent exhibitors: KENSETT; (very good) GIGNOUX; (several excellent compositions and many studies;) COLEMAN, (the "Banks of the Guadalquiver," very fine) CARMICHAEL; RITCHIE, HALL, DE HAAS; GIFFORD, (a sunset of Windsor Castle, remarkable for boldness of color,) HALL, EDWIN WHITE, (the best *genre* picture in the exhibition,) WM. HART, HOBBARD, BIERSTADT, (a vivid and thoroughly effective representation of the first bivouac of the Seventh Regiment in Virginia; one of the best pictures the war has given us;) LOUIS LANG (No. 9 good; No. 75 the other way) and Rev. A. A. WILLETTS, (a piece called "Sheep.") We give the names as they occur in the catalogue. There are many poor paintings, but the lovers of the quiet and unpretentious will find sufficient good ones to interest them.

Dodworth's Band was in attendance, and the theatre was lighted up for the benefit of the visitors.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS will take his farewell benefit at this house to-night, and has provided for the occasion no fewer than three pieces—the "Lakes of Killarney," the "Magic Joke," and "Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty."

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—Miss NINA FOSTER will give one of her pleasant literary evenings at this establishment to-night. The programme contains some of the lady's most pleasant recitations.

HOPE CHAPEL.—Mrs. M. LIZZIE BELL, assisted by Mr. J. B. BROWN, will give an evening with the poets and dramatists, for the benefit of the American Women's Association, at Hope Chapel, on Saturday evening.

Fire at Hornellsville.

HORNELLSVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 26.

A fire this afternoon destroyed the Rose and Tuttle block, a three-story building, and two dwelling houses adjoining. Also, LIVINGSTON's liquor store, A. POPE's manufactory, Reading Room, the Masonic Evening Star Lodge and RUSSELL's print rooms. Insured in the Home, New-York, and Hartford companies. Loss $8,000 to $10,000.

☞ We were in error, on Wednesday, in giving the name of Dr. CACCARINI, as one of the gentlemen who went on board the *Bellona*, to compliment the Surgeons of the Squadron. The representative of the Italian Medical Faculty, on that occasion, was Dr. MILIANO, formerly chief of Dr. SICHEL's Opthalmic Cliniques, of Paris.

Arrival of the Steam Transport Baltic.

Twelve Thousand Rebel Troops Now Threatening Santa Rosa.

The Pirate Sumter and the Rebel Steamer Isabel in Close Quarters.

The United States transport steamer *Baltic*, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, which left New-York on Dec. 6, at 1 P. M., with the Seventy-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, returned to this port yesterday morning. She arrived at Fort Pickens on Dec. 19, at 5 P. M., and after landing the troops and cargo left her anchorage at 1 A. M. on the 19th. She arrived at Key West at 5 P. M. on the 20th, and having taken in coal sailed on the 23d, at 6 A. M., arriving at Sandy Hook Dec. 25, at 12 o'clock M.

The Seventy-fifth Regiment, numbering 800 men, is encamped back of Fort Pickens, on the ground formerly occupied by BILLY WILSON's regiment, who have been assigned a position within the intrenchments.

At present, the force on Santa Rosa Island amounts to about 2,500 men. Gen. BRAGG has received reinforcements since the late bombardment, making the whole number of men under his command about 12,000. It is thought that no immediate attack will be made by the rebels.

A steamer and a schooner have been observed carrying troops between Pensacola and a place called Live Oak Plantation, on the mainland northeast from Fort Pickens.

It looks as though the rebels were fortifying this place, which was occupied by a Georgia regiment until up to the time of the bombardment. Fort McRae is in the same condition that the National guns left it. It is unoccupied by any large force. The walls of Fort Pickens do not give any evidence of injury by the bombardment. Fragments of shells, however, are found strewn for a mile beyond the fort.

A round shot, weighing 128 pounds, which had passed over the fort, was found by the soldiers, and is now in possession of First Officer BLAKE, of the Baltic, to whom it was presented by Maj. ARNOLD. It was fired from a 10-inch gun. A fragment of a shell which hit the magazine of Fort Pickens, being, however, no damage, is also in possession of one of the officers of the *Baltic*.

A few detached buildings in the late town of Warrenton, were not consumed by the conflagration.

The *Baltic* brought the following passengers: Capt. J. Eldridge, Governmeut Agent; Col. Richard S. Ely, of Hartford; Dr. H. R. Tilton, U. S. A.; John W. Moore, Chief-Engineer, U. S. N., steamer *Richmond*; Major Geo. W. Gregory; Charles A. Brown, U. S. A.; Capt. J. M. Higgins; Nelson Fitch, Secretary Seventy-fifth Regiment; Capt. Phillips. Capt. Stickney.

The following persons were put on board the *Baltic* as prisoners of State from Fort Taylor, Key West, for Fort Lafayette:

J. W. ZACHARY, of New-Orleans; N. S. RAYNOR, of Kentucky; Thos. S. ROBERTS, of Texas.

The *Baltic* left at Fort Pickens the U. S. Flag-ship *Niagara*. Her officers and crew were well. The U. S. gunboat *Wissahiccon* left Fort Pickens for Ship Island on Dec. 17. The U. S. S. *Richmond* left Key West for New-York on the 21st ult., under sail, her machinery having been disabled. On the same date the U. S. schooner *Wanderer* sailed for Havana, leaving the lately-captured privateer schooner *Beauregard* as guard ship.

The U. S. S. *Iroquois* has the privateer *Sumter* blockaded in the port of Cienfuegos.

The U. S. gunboat *Flambeau* was off Nassau blockading the rebel steamer *Isabel*, *Theodora*, and two other schooners loaded with cotton from Charleston.

Matters at Fort Pickens remain as last reported.

We are indebted to Purser ALLEN, of the *Baltic*, for prompt delivery of our news packages.

HEAVY CANNONADING NEAR GARDNER'S BAY.

STONINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 26.

All day heavy cannonading has been heard in the direction of Gardner's Bay. A messenger from Fisher's Island reports a mysterious light last evening in that vicinity.

Death of Dr. Van Wyck.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 2

Dr. VAN WYCK, father of Hon. C. H. VAN WYCK, died this morning at his residence in Bloomingburgh.

[Advertisement.]

FROCK PALETOT
OVERCOATS,
RACK OVERCOATS,
CAPE OVERCOATS,
ARMY OVERCOATS.
New and elegant styles, at
LOW PRICES,
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.
Broadway, corner Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

FOLEY'S
CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
New styles for
Holiday Presents.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

At William Taylor's Saloon,
No. 555 Broadway,
Boned Turkey, Cakes, Jellies, Charlotte Russe, Brandy, Fruits, Ornamental Pyramids. Also, an endless variety of fancy articles for Christmas Trees, appropriate to the times.
Confectionery, Bon Bon Boxes, Cornucopias, &c.
Massons's celebrated Paris Chocolate.

Gentlemen's Very Superior Silk and Satin Stocks at retail, by G. M. TRACY, Agent, 95 William-st.

At Retail.
Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
J. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Expenscheid's Winter or Festival Hat.—This matchless fabric, a confessed improvement on the court style just issued in Paris, is now ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Boots and Shoes.—Gentlemen's custom-made Boots and Shoes—the stock of a Broadway boot-maker—now selling below cost of manufacture, at
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

☞ Japanese, American Indian, Chinese, Manila, and East India and novel goods in every variety, new and cheap as any in the City, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. FOUNTAIN & CO.

The Best Holiday Present, because a daily, life-long help and comfort, is a Grover & Baker Noiseless Family Sewing Machine. Examine the various styles at No. 495 Broadway.

Gent's Slippers for New-Year Presents, at reduced prices, at SLATER'S Ladies' Shoe-store, No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

MARRIED.

BENJAMIN—PRALL.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, at the Church of St. Bartholomew, by Rev. Thomas Gallandet, of the Church of St. Ann, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN to Miss CORNELIA AUGUSTA PRALL, daughter of the late Abraham A. Prall, all of this City.

BERGMANN—KEELER.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, by Rev. F. W. Foehlinger, J. H. F. BERGMANN, of Brooklyn, E. D., to MARY, daughter of L. M. KEELER, Esq., of this City.

BRANDEN—HENDRICKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, EDWARD BRANDEN, Esq., to ALICA, daughter of Uriah Hendricks, all of this City.

TURNER—COX.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 25, in the Baptist Church, 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., by Rev. J. L. Hodges, D. D., Mr. JOHN TURNER to Miss ABBY COX, all of Yorkville.

DOAR—JONES.—In Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. C. K. True, Mr. ALBERT H. DOAR, to Miss MARY F., daughter of Absalom Jones, Esq., all of that place.

FERRIS—SMITH.—In Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 26, by Rev. J. T. Crane, D. D., SAMUEL P. FERRIS, U. S. A., to Miss FANNIE H. SMITH, daughter of the late Rev. S. W. Smith, of the New-York East Conference.

SHARP—TERRY.—In Berlin, Rensselaer County, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. A. W. Coon, PETER M. SHARP, Esq., of Williamsburgh, L. I., to SUSIE E. TERRY.

BLAKE—BUTLER.—In Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Dec. 19, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. Dyer, Rev. J. [illegible], Rector of Christ Church, Georgetown, to Miss [illegible], daughter of the late Rev. O. W. Butler, D. D., of Washington, D. C.

DIED.

SAVERLAND.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, MARY M., wife of Joseph H. Saverland, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 347 East Broadway.

FERNBLAND.—In this City, on Christmas Day, SOPHIA, youngest daughter of AARON M. and SOPHIA FERNBLAND, in the 4th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 213 West 34th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BENSAWS.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, Mr. BARRY H. BENSAWS, aged 66 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 112 West 36th-st., on Sunday, at 12½ P. M.

BUTLER.—In this City, on Christmas evening, THOMAS C. BUTLER, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further invitation, to attend the funeral services, at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., on Saturday morning, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock.

MERRILL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, after a short illness, FLORA SOPHIA, only daughter of Major H. W. and Louisa K. Merrill, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family, and of her uncles, Nelson Merrill and James Green, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of the latter, No. 249 4th-av., on Friday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SULLIVAN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 24, CLARA, wife of Charles Sullivan, and daughter of the late Samuel Waldo, in the 33d year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the New-Jerusalem Church, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

MORTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, of consumption, ALBINA LOUISE MORTON, daughter of the late Henry Morton.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 120 West 34th-st.

BUXTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, suddenly, Miss ANN MARIA BUXTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, V. L. Buxton, No. 126 West 10th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

COVELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, in the full triumph of faith, and in the hope of a glorious immortality, HORACE AUGUSTUS COVELL, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 212 East Broadway.

FORSBAG.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 25, after a long illness, ALEXANDER FORSBERG, aged 36 years and 4 months.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of Miss Graham, No 5 West Washington-place, on Friday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

HAZARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 26, CHARLES A., only son of Charles S. and Nellie M. Hazard, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at his parents' residence, No. 39 Strong-place, Brooklyn.

COX.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Dec. 25, after a short and severe illness, JOHN M., son of the late Dr. George and Cornelia Cox, aged 25 years.

Notice of funeral will be given to-morrow.

JOHNSON.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Christmas Day, at the residence of his father, Rev. W. L. Johnson, D. D., EDWARD SEYMOUR JOHNSON.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Saturday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

SANDERSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 25, of scarlet fever, WALTER TODHUNTER, eldest son of Edward P. and Elise C. Sanderson, aged 3 years, 7 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 27th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, F. B. Crassous, Esq., Lamartine-av., Yonkers. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New-York.

☞ The funeral of Capt. THOMAS KERRIGAN, Twenty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. V., brother to Col. Jas. E. Kerrigan, who died from wounds received while on picket duty at Hall's Hill, Va., will take place from his late residence, No. 137 East Broadway, on Sunday, Dec. 29, at 12 M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 663.—Dec. 26, 1861.
52, 65, 74, 70, 66, 6, 68, 34, 75, 7, 40, 71.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 664.—Dec. 26, 1861.
54, 32, 73, 28, 34, 23, 62, 17, 15, 2, 27, 8.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE READERS OF THE TIMES
Will bear in mind that
E. ANTHONY, NO. 501 BROADWAY.
(three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel,)
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS;
AND
CARTE DE VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES.
It will be unwise to buy before seeing his assortment. Will continue open in the evening until Jan. 1.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

ATTRACTIVE HOLIDAY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
SILVER AND PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, LIQUOR STANDS WAITERS, CLOCKS, VASES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, GILT-MOUNTED FANCY AUSTRIAN GOODS, PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL DINNER AND TEA SERVICES, PASTEL AND OIL PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, and a vast assortment of other articles, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhan & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

$130,000 WORTH OF GENTLEMEN'S WINTER CLOTHING,
Comprising Coats, Overcoats, Pants and Vests,
Of every description and size,
From the stock of a
Broken wholesale house,
Is now being sold
At less than
HALF PRICE.
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

OVERCOATS	As low as $2 50
BUSINESS COATS	As low as 2 00
BLACK PANTS	As low as 1 50
SILK VESTS	As low as 1 00
CASSIMERE VESTS	As low as 75
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.	

EXPRESSLY FOR NEW-YORK.
PLATED COFFEE URNS.
I did not exhibit my beautiful Urns until after Christmas, but I now offer them, together with the
DOUBLE-PLATED ICE PITCHERS,
both of which should ornament the tables when the "Lords of Creation!" make their New-Year's calls.
I also offer my usual assortment of
PLATED TEA SETS, CASTORS, CUPS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c.,
which are very useful and durable as presents.
If my friends and patrons will take the trouble of going a little out of the way and call, they will surely find that, "IT PAYS! IT PAYS! IT PAYS."
LUCIUS HART & CO., Nos. 4 and 6 Barling-slip.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS
Cured in a few hours, and the skin made delicately soft and white by the use of
TADMAN & CO.'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE.
It requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves readily when applied to the skin.
No. 81 Bleecker-st. and No. 268 4th-av. By mail 25 cents.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
NOW READY.
FOR TIMOTHY'S GROUND.
A CHRISTMAS BUDGET FOR 1861.
8vo., elegant paper covers. Price 25 cents.
The publisher has found it necessary to postpone the publication of this little work for a few days.
It is utterly impossible, even with three printing presses, to anticipate the extraordinary demand for it.
The publication day will be early next week.
. Sent, postage free, on receipt of 25 cents, by CARLETON, Publisher, (late RUDD & CARLETON,) New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION.
25 CENTS. 25 CENTS. 25 CENTS.
GREAT RUSH FOR BOOKS
AT
NO. 677 BROADWAY,
CONDUCTED BY THE
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
We advise our patrons to call early in the day, FRIDAY, Dec. 27, to select their New-Year's presents, as it is impossible, on account of the crowd the day before New-Year's, to make a good selection. Thousands went away the day before Christmas unable to receive attention on account of the rush caused by the great reduction in prices.
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTATED BOOKS,
JUVENILES, ANNUALS, ALBUMS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
POETS, STANDARD FICTION, &c., &c.
Also, a large assortment of
DOLLAR BOOKS,
SELLING FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
G. W. PITCHER,
No. 677 Broadway,
Successor to D. W. Evans & Co.

NED BUNTLINE'S NEW NAUTICAL TALE OF THE WAR.
ENTITLED
THE RATTLESNAKE;
OR, THE
REBEL PRIVATEER.
A TALE OF THE PRESENT TIME.
IS NOW READY IN
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
At all the News Depots in America.

CATHOLIC GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
HAYDOCK'S BIBLE, most superb binding; LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN, in gorgeous velvet and morocco bindings; PRAYER BOOKS, in every variety of splendid and rich bindings.
At no other establishment in America can a finer or richer stock of Catholic articles be found for the Holidays than at the old-established Catholic house of EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 599 Broadway, up stairs.

A SPLENDID HOLIDAY GIFT.
WORCESTER'S ROYAL QUARTO
PICTORIAL DICTIONARY,
IN DIFFERENT STYLES OF BINDING.
The best in Definitions.
The best in Pronunciation.
SWAN, BREWER & TILESTON, Boston.
Sold by all Booksellers.

SANTA CLAUS APPROVES OF THEM.
THE MARTIN AND NELLY STORIES!
THE MARTIN AND NELLY STORIES!
THE MARTIN AND NELLY STORIES!
Published by BROWN & TAGGARD, Boston.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee a primary election will be held at the headquarters of the Association, Lincoln Hall, No. 199 East Houston-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1861, for the purpose of choosing officers of the Association and delegates to the various Committees for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
J. B. RYERSON,
First Vice-President, Acting President.
CHARLES H. GROVES, Secretary.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, the members of the Association will meet at Bank's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers, and delegates to the Central Committee, for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock. J. B. LAWRENCE,
WM. KELLOCK, GEO. GAMBS, } Secretaries.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held at Headquarters, No. 178 Prince-st., upon FRIDAY EVENING, 27th inst., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Central Committees for the incoming year. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M. ANDREW BLEAKLEY, President.
WILLIAM PATTERSON, CHAS. H. YEOMAN, } Secretaries.

FOURTH WARD.—IN PURSUANCE TO THE call of the Republican Central Committee, the Fourth Ward Republican Association will hold a Primary Election on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1861, at No. 375 Pearl-st., to elect delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committees. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
HENRY H. HUELAT, President.
MORRIS FRIEDSAM, WM. PHALS, } Secretaries.

THE ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at their Headquarters No. 21 Avenue D, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., for the purpose of electing officers of the Association, and delegates to the Old and Young Men's Central Committees for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
PHILIP KEILEY, President.
CORNELIUS DONAHOE, Secretary.

21ST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, a special meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at No. 435 4th-av., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Committees, and officers of the Association for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
SPENCER KIRBY, President.
J. SOLIS RITTERBAND, Secretary.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1861, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committees, also to elect officers of the Association and an Executive Committee for the Ward.
AUG. F. DOW, President.
N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICA

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 26, 1861.

$2,000 U. S. 6s,'62...Reg. 99
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1867...reg. 97
2,000 U. S. 6s,'81...Reg. 95
2,000 U. S. 6s,'81...Coup. 95
2,000 Us 7.3s,'74...Con. 80½
6,000 Ind. St. 6s ex int. 76
1,000 do.....b10 76½
10,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90 41¾
20,000 Virginia State 6's 47
1,000 N. Car. State 6's. 59
74,000 Missouri State 6's 38¾
4,000 do.....38½
10,000 do.....39
1,000 Cal. State 7's.....78
1,000 do.....77½
2,000 do.....h10 78
5,000 N. Y. Cen. s's.s15 91
1,000 do.....91
250 Harlem Railroad.....10½
19,000 E. R. 6th M. Bds. 72
20,000 H. Riv. 3d M. Rs. 75
1,000 Har. 1st M. B.....96
1,000 M.C.8 ₱ ct.B.Old 90
1,000 M.C.8 ₱ ct.B.1st M.S.
F. Con. B.....91
1,000 do.....90¾
1,000 M. Sc. 1st M. B.. 80
4000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.. 94¾
2,000 do.....94
20,000 C. & N. W. 2d M. 10
2,000 Del. L. & W. R. 1 M 96½
13,000 Gal. & Ch. 1st M. 99

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg 86
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou 90½
3,000 do.....90
1,000 Mich. State 6s,'78
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 41
2,000 Virginia State 6s 47
6,000 Ill. Cen. Bds. '77. 90¾
10,000 Ill. Canalliq. B. 76
5,000 California St. 7s. 73½
1,000 do.....b10 73½
4,000 Brok. City W. L. 97
25 Union Bank.....53
20 Centennial Bank.. 73
60 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co. 92½
60 Pac. M. Steam. Co.. 89½
200 do.....b30 89½
125 do.....89½
125 do.....89¾
200 do.....s30 89¾
25 do.....90
100 do.....960 87½
200 do.....s60 87½
200 do.....s60 87¾

$50 Pacific M. S. Co.... 86¾
200 do.....s30 88
25 do.....b30 88½
300 do.....88½
200 do.....s10 88¾
50 do.....87
50 do.....87½
50 do.....s10 87½
30 do.....87½
285 N. Y. Cen. R.....b3 77
450 do.....76¾
75 Little Miami R..... 76
960 Erie Railway.....26¾
50 do.....b30 27
200 do.....27
150 Erie Railway Pref.. 47¾
100 Hud. Riv. R..... 36
350 Harlem R. Pref.....b3 45½
50 M. S. & N. I. R.....17½
50 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S 38¾
100 do.....38¼
100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip... 87½
600 do.....88
20 Cleve. & Pitts. R.....b3 33¼
26 Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.101
250 C. & C. R. ex d...b5 64½
1100 Clev. & Tol. R..... 30¾
100 do.....b60 31
560 Chi. & R. I. R..... 46¼

Thursday, Dec. 26—P. M.

The Stock Market, after the Christmas recess, opened somewhat unsettled early in the forenoon, but soon after assumed a temper of firmness, which continued throughout the day. The rumor current on Tuesday afternoon about MASON and SLIDELL was not confirmed, and so far as this had influenced the prices of that day, there was some disappointment expressed. At the same time there was an undercurrent of strength in the bidding for Stocks which carried up prices over the best sales of Tuesday, for nearly all departments of the list. At the Second Board, this afternoon, the demand was quite marked, beginning with United States 6 ₱ cents of 1881, at 90¼@90 for the coupon issue, and running through Pacific Mail, Panama and the General Railway Shares. The advance in Panama since Tuesday, is 4½ ₱ cent., that is, 108 ex-dividend, equivalent to 114, against 109½ ₱ cent. Pacific Mail sold as high as 87¾, option of the seller to deliver any time within sixty days. Erie Common Shares sold at 27½, Preferred Shares at 49, Illinois Central 58¾, Toledo 31½@31¾, and Rock Island at 47 ₱ cent. Later in the afternoon the market was less buoyant in prices, but with considerable business doing, closing higher than on Tuesday, the last bids being about as follows:

New-York Central	76⅞	Mich. Central	46½
Erie	27	Michigan Guaranteed	36¼
Erie Preferred	47¾	Toledo	31
Pacific	87½	Galena	63¾
Panama	108	U. S. 6s, 1881	90
Rock Island	46¾	Missouris	39¼

The markets for Money and Exchange after the Christmas holiday, open quiet. The rate for demand Loans on the street is 7 ₱ cent., with an easy supply, and occasional transactions at 6 ₱ cent. on first-class collateral. In Mercantile paper, outside of Bank, we hear of no important transactions, nearly all the approved signatures within 90 days and 4 months, date being absorbed at Bank at 7 ₱ cent. The Treasury Department make another call of $3,500,000 on the Associated Banks for Friday, which will further reduce their Specie average, though the Money will be immediately disbursed by the Government, on drafts already ordered from Washington. The Sub-Treasury will pay this week, Thursday, Jan. 2, the January interest on all the Public Debt of the United States, including 3 ₱ cent. on $50,000,000 recently taken by the Banks of date July 1, and also the interest on all outstanding 6 ₱ cent. Treasury Notes of the Government. The Exchange on London to-day is 110¾@110½ for Bankers' bills and 109@109¾ for Merchant bills. The rates on the Continent are as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar.....5f. 12½c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar.....5f. 7½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder..... 41¾c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ marc banco..... 37c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin..... 42c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₱ rix dollar..... 60c.

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares;

New-York	80	Shoe & Leather	75
Union	83	Continental, ex div.	63½
State of New-York	75½	Marine	85
American Exchange	76	Importers' and Traders'	91
Metropolitan	75	Park	90
Market	75		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	90½	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts..	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '61 ex c.	97	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. ass'd bs	57
Erie firsts, '65	101	Northern Ia. firsts....	80
Erie thirds, '83	83	M. S. & N. Ind. s.f. 7 ₱ c.	77
Erie fourths, '80	72	Ill Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	84
Erie fifths, '85	66	Hannibal & St. J. firsts	28
Buff., N. Y. & E. firsts.	71	Gal. & Chi. firsts	99
Hudson firsts, '69	104	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	96
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	94	L. E. Wabash firsts	72½
Hudson thirds, '75	75	Del., Lack & W. firsts..	96½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	96	Lack & W. Bonds	92
Harlem seconds, '64	92½	Clev. & Tol. firsts s. f.	77
Harlem thirds, '69	74	Prairie DuC. firsts pf'd	77
Mich. Cent. 8's, '69-72	90	Prairie DuC. seconds pfd	53½
Mich. Cen. n. 1 8's. 82.	90	Prairie DuC. 1st m	80

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union, interested in the negotiations of the Government, for the last week, compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1860, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Dec. 21	$155,794,230	$24,897,554	$36,813,369	$8,550,381
Boston, Dec. 23	45,616,783	8,960,411	10,969,344	4,112,133
Phila., Dec. 23	31,060,801	22,540,463	7,187,206	2,112,650
Total	$252,483,014	$175,506,408	$54,970,009	$18,775,164
Last week	254,784,213	180,138,629	54,476,862	17,662,356
Last year	230,299,490	118,617,.05	27,544,201	17,492,527

The following January half-yearly Dividends have been announced:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Panama Company	6	Bank of North America	3½
Metropolitan Bank	3	Manhattan Gas	5
Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn	3	Seventh Ward Bank	5
Tradesmen's Bank	3		

The following are the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company for the third week of December:

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$11,907 00	$34,203 30
Passengers	5,693 67	5,823 31
Mails, &c	1,000 00	1,000 00
Total	$18,600 67	$41,026 61

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad earned the third week in December:

1860.....$19,402 | 1861.....$23,119
Increase.....$3,717

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the third week in December were:

1861.....$44,924 90 | 1860.....$25,622 87
Increase.....$19,302 03

The following are the official notices of Mr. CISCO, in regard to Treasury Bonds of Oct. 1, and the January interest on the two years' 6 ₱ cents. Treasury Notes:

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1861.

United States three years 7.3-10 ₱ cent. Bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1861, are now ready to be issued at this office in exchange for gold coin or United States Demand Notes. In addition to the principal, the purchaser will be required to pay the accrued interest upon said Bonds up to the date of issue inclusive.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

Holders of the two years Treasury Notes bearing interest at 6 ₱ cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, issued under the act of 2d March, 1861, are informed that the interest on such Notes to the 1st of January, 1862, will be paid at this office after that day, provided that such Notes, with a schedule signed by the holder thereof, showing the number, date and amount of each note, together with the interest due thereon to said 1st January, are lodged here three days beforehand for verification and stamping.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

The following are the quotations of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS for Currency and Specie:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England	¼@—	Ohio and State Bk. of Indiana	⅝@—
New-York State	⅓@—	Kentucky	2@—
East New-Jersey	¼@—	Illinois	3@65
West New-Jersey	⅓@—	Missouri	15@50
Pennsylvania	1⅓@—	Michigan	1@—
Philadelphia	¼@—	Canada	1¼@—
Baltimore	⅓@—	Wisconsin	5@65
Wheeling, Va	.5 @—		

SPECIE—SILVER.

Mexican Dollars	$1 04	English Silver	4 75@4 80
Spanish Dollars	1 06	Species	1 06
Five-franc Pieces	96	Old Am. Half Dollars	1 02
French Crowns	1 06	Old Am. Quarter Dollars	1 01
German Crowns	1 06	Spanish Quarters, ₱ oz	1 19
Prussian Thalers	69	Spanish ¼th & 1-16th	
Guilders	39		

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns	$4 85	Ten Guilder Pieces	$3 97
Old Sovereigns	4 83	Spanish Doubloons	16 30
Twenty Francs	3 83	Patriot Doubloons	15 45
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 82	Gold, Am. Old	.5 ₱ c. prem

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $443,036, including $89,277 on account of the Loan and $107,000 for Customs; Payments, $2,329,655, including redeemed 6 ₱ cent. notes. Balance this afternoon, $2,124,415.

Commercial News by the Niagara.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1861.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour quiet, but steady, at 30s.@34s. Wheat steady; red Western and red Southern 10s.@13s.; white Western and Southern 12s.@13s. 9d. Corn easier; sales of yellow and mixed at 33s. 9d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef firm and active. Pork steady. Bacon firm. Lard inactive, at 47s.@52s. Produce tending downward; sales at 50s.@51s.

PRODUCE—Ashes firm, at 37s. 6d. for pots, and 36s. 6d. for pearls. Resin dull, at 13s.@13s. 6d. for common. Spirits Turpentine, no sales. Sugar quiet and slightly lower. Coffee, sales small. Rice quiet. Linseed dull and declined, 1s. Linseed oil easier; sales at 26s. 6d.@26s. Cod oil firm, at £40.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 14.

BARING'S circular reports WHEAT dull, and 1s. lower. FLOUR steady. IRON firm. SUGAR easier. TEA very dull, at 1s. 1d. for common Congou. COFFEE tending downward. RICE firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal, at 66s. 6d. RESIN quiet, at 13s. 3d.@13s. 6d. for common. TALLOW declining; sales at 51s. SPERM OIL firmer. COD OIL steady, at £41. LINSEED OIL dull, at 34s. 6d.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Business has been small in American securities. Illinois Central Shares, 49⅛@48½ discount. Erie Shares, 24½@25½.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on tha 13th were dull and drooping, but closed steady at tha rates of the previous day. There was rather more demand for discount, and the best bills were done at 2½ ₱ cent.

THE VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Dec. 15.

COTTON—Sales yesterday, 4,000 bales. The market closed flat, at unchanged rates.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, but steady.

PROVISIONS firm. LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 14.

Consols closed at 90¼@90⅝ for money.

Illinois Central shares, 49¾@48¾ discount. Erie shares, 24½@25½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 28 bbls. Ashes, 9,450 bbls. Flour, 535 sacks of Corn Meal, 675 bushels Wheat, 413 bushels Corn, 154 bushels Rye, 13,745 bushels Oats, 4,526 packages Provisions, 1,087 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is quiet, as buyers are reluctant to pay asking prices. Middlings are generally held at 37c.@ 39c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in limited demand and prices are depressed. The reported sales, since our last, have been 13,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 25@$5 35; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 75, mainly at $5 50@$5 65; rejected do., do., at $5 15@$5 35; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 25@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 60@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@ $5 90 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@$5 35
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 75
Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio	5 70	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95	@ 6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Genessee	5 95	@ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@ 6 90

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy; sales 950 bbls., at $5 50@$6 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive, including superfine at $5 30@$5 35; extra at $5 55 @$6 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 520 bbls. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3 10@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey; $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite dull, to-day, and prices are somewhat nominal. Shippers are reluctant to buy freely. The reported sales reach 21,000 bushels, including Canada White at $1 40; White Western, $1 44; Amber do. at $1 40@$1 42; Red Western, inferior to good, (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 38; Amber Wisconsin at $1 33; Milwaukee Club, $1 30@ $1 32; Racine Spring, $1 28; Chicago Spring, $1 25; Red State, at $1 32½ ₱ bushel. Corn is inactive and depressed; sales 43,000 bushels, at 63c.@64c. afloat, for poor to prime Mixed Western, 63c. for sound do. in store; 64½c.@65c. for Western Yellow, ₱ bushel. Oats are plenty and heavy, including Canadian at 40c.@41c.; Western at 40½c.@41½c., State at 41½c.@42½c., and Jersey at 43c.@41c. ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand, at 80c.@83c. ₱ bushel; sales 4,200 bushels. Barley is inactive; sales, 7,300 bushels, including Canadian at 71c.@77c., and State at 70c.@73c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request and firm at 70c.@65c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are moderately inquired for, including new, at 15c.@23c. ₱ lb.

METALS—The demand has been limited to-day. Prices have not varied materially.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request, including common at $5 50@$5 62½ ₱ 310 lbs. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and drooping. Sales 700 bbls., at $12@$12 75 for Mess; $13 for Prime Mess; and $8 25@$9 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4½c.@ 5c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are inactive, at 4¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, 3¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in lively request, at steady rates; sales 1,800 boxes, at 6¾c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lard is declining; sales 1,950 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 8c.@ 8½c., ₱ lb. Beef is inactive but firm; sales, since our last, 180 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new repacked Mess ₱ obl.; Prime Mess, $20@$20 50; India Mess, $23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 11c.@16c. for Western, and 16c.@22c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 800 bags East India on terms not ascertained.

SEED—Calcutta Linseed has been in fair demand at $2 30@$2 35 ₱ bushel.

SPICES—Sales 2,300 bags Pepper on terms not disclosed.

SUGARS—Sales 700 hhds., including Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¾c., and Cuba at 7¾c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 70,000 lbs., part at 9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls. at 19c.@19½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Light engagements have been reported, to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool —Flour, 2s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d. @ 9¾d.; Corn, 8¾d. @ 9¾d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 6s. ₱ tc. 1 Pork, 4s.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d., and by steamer, 90s.: Tallow, 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@5s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s. @ 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Pork at 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Hops, ¾d. ₱ lb.; Cheese, 35s.@40s., and by steamer, 90s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Cork and a market, a bark with Wheat on private terms. For Havre—Flour, 65c.@70c. ₱ bbl.; and Wheat, 18c. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp—Wheat, 12½d. ₱ bushel.

Provision Trade of Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Dec. 25.

The weather continued remarkably fair up to Saturday night, when a light rain fell, which froze on the earth, and Sunday it turned to sleet. This was followed by a high wind and a light fall of snow on Monday morning. In the fore part of the week the temperature was too high for pork packing, but it became cool, Friday; and since then has been as favorable as could have been desired. Large receipts and the warm weather depressed prices to $3; but when the weather became cool the receipts fell off, and this decline has, in part, recovered. The course of the market during the week was as follows: Wednesday, large receipts and warm weather depressed the market, and prices declined to $3 10@3 25. Thursday, continued large receipts, and a high temperature, further depressed prices to $3@ $3 10, and at the close $3 was the outside rate offered for the best. Friday the weather was better, and the demand improved and prices ruled firm at $3@$3 10. Saturday the receipts were light and the weather as favorable as could have been desired, and prices were again higher, closing at $3 10@$3 25. Monday the foreign news dampened the feeling, and this depression increased as the day passed on, and on Change packers and buyers of pork and lard, were generally disposed to hold off, and the market closed dull at $3 10@$3 20. Yesterday the receipts were light and the weather good, but there was no life in the trade, and the market closed languid at $3 10@$3 20. The receipts for the week, the season, and comparatively some previous seasons, have been as follows:

	By Railways	By River	From Kentucky	Driven in	Slaughtered at Plainville	Slaughtered at Newtown	Total for the week	Previously reported	Total this season
	52,817	1,002	6,908	4,506	2,000	1,000	68,819	213,881	282,700

1860	263,363	1854	275,665
1859	372,876	1853	279,875
1858	336,946	1852	332,340
1857	261,353	1851	282,822
1856	312,702	1850	265,335
1855	328,985		

It will be seen that the receipts so far are about 20,000 greater than last season, up to this date. The damend for provistoos has been fair, but at no time active, and there have been some finctuation in prices, under the news from England, or Washiogton, from day to day. The English and Irish packers have been doing very little, but have been preparing what they have already cut for shipment, with all the expedition imaginable. Mess Pork declined to $9 in the fore part of the week, but subsequently advanced to $9 25 for the best city brands, second class selling at $9, closing dull and heavy at these rates, and good city brands sold yesterday at $9. The demand has been chiefly speculative, though there has been a good deal taken to Canada and the East; the market closed heavy. Lard declined to 6¾c.@7c., the latter rate for Prime, but the demand improved toward the close, and 7c. for Prime in tcs. and 7¼c. in bbls. were the rates asked, but at the close it was bought at 7c. in bbls. and 6¾c. in tcs., and more sellers than buyers at these rates. The closing rates for green meats were 2c. and 3¼c. for Shoulders and Hams, and buyers not offering over 3c. for Hams, at the close.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Noe. 16, 17, 2, 3, 6, 8.

Charitable Uses—Bequests to the American Bible, Tract, and other Societies Sustained.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Grover.

Sherwood, executor, &c., vs. *The American Bible Society, The Tract Society, The Colonization Society and others.*—This cause was stated in the TIMES of Dec. 13, and it will be remembered that the action was brought to defeat certain bequests to the Societies made defendants therein, and obtain a judicial construction of the will making the devises.

The court has now made the following order:

Judgment declaring the legacies to the Bible, Tract and Colonization Societies valid, and to be paid by plaintiff from the estate of the testatrix, with costs, to be adjusted. Judgment declaring the legacy to the Orcutt Mission invalid, and no costs to either party, as against the other, as to the Mission.

More About the Liquor Cases.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Board of Excise vs. *Bernard Carberry.*—Motion was made in this case on behalf of the Liquor Dealers' Society, to have the complaint set aside, as also in a number of other cases, on the ground that the suits were commenced without authority by Messrs. Sickles & Cushing; and that the complaints contained no evidence that there was a violation of the law as charged. It will be remembered that about fifty such complaints were recently dismissed.

A motion was also made to have a number of judgments (about fifty) taken by default against as many defendants, set aside for like reasons.

Decision was reserved.

J. M. Smith and John McKeon for motion.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Grover.

Warner vs. *Wicks.*—Motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs.

Brown vs. *Duncan et al.*—Motion for new trial granted upon payment by defendants of costs of former trial, to be adjusted, and $10 costs of opposing motion.

Butterfield vs. *Henrich.*—Attorneys for plaintiff will send report for plaintiff for $326 47, for which I decide plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Scott et al. vs. *Williams et al.*—Memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

The Croton River Bank vs. *Foster and Jones, Administrators, &c.*—Motion to compel plaintiffs to discover their books denied, with liberty to renew, &c.

Unionism in Arkansas—Reports of a Gentleman from that State.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1861.

I have just had a conversation with WM. A. D. THOMMASSON, formerly of New-London, Conn., but for ten years past a resident of Arkansas, and for the last five years, of Dover, in Pope County. He fully confirms the statements that have been published in relation to the existence of a Union feeling in that State; but represents it as being much more extensive and decided than we have heretofore supposed. It is kept down, as in other seceded States, by the reign of terror which has been instituted by the rebels. Hearing of the approach of the National army, under FREMONT, and understanding that it would march upon Memphis, by way of Little Rock, the Unionists had made arrangements to rise and assist in crushing out treason in the State. They held secret consultations—having pass-words, and other signs of recognition—and were only waiting for the appearance of FREMONT'S columns to spring to arms. About the time of the withdrawal of the troops from Springfield, they were betrayed in some of the counties, and quite a large number are now in the hands of the rebels, and will probably be tried for their lives—or what is more in character, be hung or shot without any trial at all. Mr. THOMMASSON came up in the direction of Price's camp, bringing a load of provisions, in order to cover his escape. After reaching Lawrence County, he abandoned his team and made his way north, until he came up with the rear division of the National army. Quite a number had escaped from the vicinity of Dover, most of whom had entered into Missouri regiments for the purpose of having a slap at the rebels who had driven them from their homes. Mr. T. is incapacitated for active service, having pretty much lost the use of one arm. He says that from all the information he could get, Price's force and his resources, have been greatly exaggerated by the accounts published in the northern papers. He saw, at Sedalia, a Union man who left Pope County about two weeks after he left, who represented to him that the excitement growing out of the rumored expedition down the Mississippi, and out of the operations of the National fleet on the coast, amounted almost to a panic. Men were leaving in large numbers for Memphis and other points on the river, but arms were very scarce, a large proportion of the men having nothing but shot guns.

The Union men of Arkansas, said Mr. T., are hoping and praying for the time to come when they may show their loyalty to the Government, and when they may assist in putting down this wicked rebellion. They have but few arms, and are isolated, having the Missourians, under Price, at the north of them, with active and vindictive enemies all around them. But the spirit of loyalty was there, and could not be crushed out.

He represents, also, that there is not so much danger to be apprehended from the South western Indian Tribes as was at one time supposed. A majority of them, on a better understanding of the question, have shown themselves to be loyal. He thinks that, have them altogether, the warriors will be two to one for the Union.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 14
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 18
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 19
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 28
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 28
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 1
Bornssia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2

FROM AMERICA.

Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 21
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 4
America	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 7
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21

Departure of European Mails.

Mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 12:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, positively without pain or danger, can do so under the new chemically purified chloroform, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No 8 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

RICH, ELEGANT AND USEFUL

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE LARGEST STOCK,

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STYLES AND PATTERNS

of

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL AND PEN CASES

In the market, is to be found at

A. MORTON'S,

No. 25 Maiden-lane.

Prices from 75 cents to $25.

These can be put up and sent safely by mail to the Patriots in the Army and Navy, to Friends in any part of the country, and even *some* parts of South Carolina.

WALKING CANES.

USEFUL AND ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Gold, Silver and Ivory Mounted

WALKING CANES

Of every description and price, from

25 cents to $40.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST

AND

BEST ASSORTMENT

In the City, can be found at

A. COX'S SON'S,

No. 25 Maiden-lane.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENT.—"LE Bonquet Imperial," the perfume Princess Clotilde called "delightful," and of which Prince Napoleon ordered $50 worth to be sent to the Palais Royal, Paris, sold by the manufacturer, GEO. REYNOLDS, No. 260 Court-st., Brooklyn, and by druggists and perfumers generally, at 50 cents per bottle.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—LADIES' TRAVELling and shopping bags, jewel cases, &c., &c., a beautiful and useful article for presents. JOHN CATTNACH, trunk manufacturer and importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY.—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazeteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS

OF

LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours, J. C. DERBY, Literarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

$150,000 CASH TRADE.—TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS.—A salesman, with a cash trade of the above amount, located in the States of New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, wishes a place in a house keeping a general stock. The advertiser has an experience of eleven years' traveling and constant drumming. Unexceptional references given. Address H. B. K., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

$3,000 WANTED AS CAPITAL IN A new article, where the demand is much greater than can be supplied. The business is substantial, and net profits one hundred per cent. on the sales, which can be fully understood when an interview is brought about. Address A., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

$350 TO $400 WILL PURCHASE AN interest in a good paying, well established business in the City; no night work; would be suitable for two genteel young men. Apply immediately at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & CO.,

STATIONERS, PAPER DEALERS,

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

AND PRINTERS,

No. 149 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.,

Are prepared to furnish everything in their line of the best quality, and on reasonable terms

Merchants, officers of banks, railroad and insurance companies, will find it to their interest to call before purchasing.

Our location will be found convenient to merchants who have moved up town, and

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE

GREAT WESTERN

MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Corner Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,

NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Six per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 2, 1862. Transfer books will be closed from on and after the 20th inst.,

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 4,000 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Pays cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $267,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

ALEXANDER E. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 22d-st.

CHARTERED 1854.

Six per Cent. Interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

SAMUEL S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,

Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the Fifteenth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable at the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and in the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. Rosevear, Bishop & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate or exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th of January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in Europe will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

Chicago, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Provinces, and issue Drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of Canada.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,

Nos. 32 Pine-st.,

Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Newark, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.

By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 18, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

An election of Directors for the ensuing year will also be held on the same day. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

This Company continues to insure, as usual, on the most reasonable terms.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURsuant to the order of the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be said at this Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1862, to the order of such persons as shall have proved their bonds.

SHEPERD KNAPP, } Trustees.
GEORGE BRIGGS. }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }

JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 Old-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 8th day of January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DEC. 17, 1861.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No 153 Bowery, New-York, Dec. 25, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution, for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1862. Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

GEO. W. YOUK, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of (6) Five per Cent., on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE.—Receives deposits from 25 cents to $5,000. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. This Bank has received during the past year $46,570 66 more than it has paid out.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, No. 361 and 363 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6, inclusive.

E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by

RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURnished the War and Navy Departments cashed by

JOHN B. MURRAY,

No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments, the Treasury; Pension, Land and General Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,

Hon. HORATIO KING,

late Postmaster-General of the United States.

JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,

No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE TWO YEARS' TREASury Notes, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, issued under the Act of the 2d of March, 1861, are informed that the interest on such Notes to the 1st of January, 1862, will be paid at this office after that day, provided that such Notes, with a schedule signed by the holder thereof, showing the number, date and amount of each note, together with the interest due thereon to said 1st of January, are lodged here three days beforehand for verification and stamping.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1861.

UNITED STATES THREE YEARS 7 3-10 per cent. bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1861, are now ready to be issued at this office in exchange for gold coin or United States demand notes. In addition to the principal the purchaser will be required to pay the accrued interest upon said bonds up to the date of issue inclusive.

JOHN J. CISCO,

Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Monday, the 6th of January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING NOTES HAVE been obtained from us by fraud, and are without value received:

Note dated New-York, Sept. 20—3 months—$322 50.
Note dated New-York, Sept. 20—4 months—$206 37.
Note dated New-York, Sept. 14—4 months—$206 00.
Note dated New-York, Sept. 12—5 months—$246 25.
Note dated New-York, Oct. 18—60 days—$247 60.
Draft dated New-York, Sept. 10—90 days—$253 50.

FOWLE, HEWITT & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADway.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 (three) Per Cent., payable on the first Monday of January next (6th proximo).

The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 9th January prox.

GEO. I SENEY, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 10 to 6 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Six per cent. Interest on all sums of $500 and under. Interest allowed from the 1st of January. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

RICH. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of (2½) Two and Half Per Cent. payable on and after the 2d of January next, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1861.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1861.—FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. By order of the Board,

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMpany.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on $400,000 first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

STATE OF MICHIGAN INTEREST.—THE Interest due on Michigan State Bonds, 1st January, 1862, will be paid after that date at the Metropolitan Bank, by

JOHN OWEN, Treasurer.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Dec. 6, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into these lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (25,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test and inspection, to be the true, unadulterated pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from admixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for less quantity than fifty gallons specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or co-partnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ——, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of the advertisement of the ——, from the office of the Light-house Board. Should ——— offer or bid be accepted, —— request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signature and certificate.

(Place.) (Signature.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ——, of ——, be accepted, ——— will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ——, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the ——— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest bidder.

Witness: } Sureties.

(Place.)
(Date.)

I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. (Signature.)

(Place.)
(Date.)

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,

Opposite the Ferry, New-York.

GROCERIES AND SHIPPING

Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED INSTANTLY—IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Advice and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Lunettes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for sale of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We honour with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Hoxsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology of the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, cor of the nuther, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiba and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of tha population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
and J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Semiual Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 42 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, at moderate charges. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to effect speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical powers. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF The Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Ruptore, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine any where but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work ont.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—NEW-YORK, DEC. 20, 1861.—$500 REWARD.—Whereas BERNARD LEVY, who was doing business as a broker at No. 148 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, was found lying dead on the floor of his office, at the above named place, with his throat cut, on the morning of the 14th instant, and whereas it is believed that he was murdered.

Now, therefore, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, do, by virtue of authority vested in me, offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who committed the murder of said Levy. Said reward to be paid on the certificate of the District-Attorney, or the Judge before whom the conviction may be had, that the claimants are entitled to said reward; but all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction, will be disregarded.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, Dec. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties in arrears for taxes of the current year, that the same must be paid before the 1st day of January next.

All taxes remaining unpaid on that day will be subject to a penalty at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the 30th of September last.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,

No. 25 Ann-st.,

Basement.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, large and attractive sale of Dry Goods, Linens, Embroideries, Woolens, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers. Jackets manufactured.

Furs, Fancy Goods, &c., in great variety.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,

Auctioneers, No. 29 Murray and No. 33 Warren-sts.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,

BRONZE, MARBLE and ORMOLU CLOCKS, BRONZE AND PARIAN VASES AND FIGURES, MUSICAL BOXES, AND ACCORDEONS, FROM 6 TO 12 TUNES.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, an elegant stock of the above goods, in great variety. To be positively sold for cash. For particulars see catalogues at sale, which will be well worthy the attention of buyers.

A. M. MESWIN, Auctioneer.

By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 6½ o'clock,

STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,

Comprising a great variety, suitable for libraries and for gifts, including embellished books for children, &c. Also, a large invoice of NEW ENGLISH BOOKS, slightly damaged, to be sold for account of whom it may concern. Catalogues are ready.

GENRY H. LEONS, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF WINES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at Auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., closing sale (and positively the last this season) of first-class WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, ALES, &c., the stock of an insolvent importing and jobbing house, for many years in the Southern trade, all of which are guaranteed genuine, and according to sample and description, including pale and dark brandies, ports, sherries, Madeiras, rum, gin, whisky, &c., in casks, cases, bottles and demijohns. Also the balance of an invoice, in original cases, shipped (*via* Montreal) by the London and Peninsular Wine Company, (the oldest in London,) comprising Don Pedro Madeira, 1844; royal golden, 1849; superior brown, 1850, and extra pale sherry, 1847; superior old port, 1842; Mantell's old Imperial brandy, 1848; Jamaica rum, 1848; old Holland gin, and English wild cherry brandy. Persons desiring a stock for private use can find nothing more desirable or reliable. Also remaining unsold, a few lots belonging to an English gentleman leaving the country, viz.: a few dozen V. O. P. sherry 1844; special Madeira; Antigua rum 1841. A few original packages of fine sherry of one errobe each, (about four gallons,) imported for private use. A few demijohns very old pineapple rum; do. do. of very choice old competition sherry; an invoice of guaranteed Charles Heidseick champagne, quarts and pints; old Otard brandy in demijohn; Marochbrunner Hock 1846; a few pipes of choice old Sazerac brandy, 1795, very choice and very rare. Also, the entire balance of fine Havana cigars remaining from sale of Dec. 20. We shall now offer the last opportunity to purchase from this fine invoice, viz.: Pureza de Mato, Cabanas, Dolce Far Niente, Flor Alburne, Alburne, Thos. D'as Don Quixotte, El Sol, Luna, Lena, Nerelgas, Flor, Columbia, Britannica, Henry Clay, Punch, Seneca, consisting of Conchas, Regalias, Londres, Millao, Commune, Regalia, Britannica, Yarzenlas, Media Regalias, &c., in 10th boxes, and about 32,000 Fule Plantation cigars in barrels.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS—By EDWARD SCHENCK, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, THIS DAY and SATURDAY, 27th and 28th, a large assortment of superb fancy goods of new patterns and designs, imported this season, consisting in part of

ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
ELEGANT BRONZE FIGURES AND GROUPS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
PARIAN AND BISQUE FIGURES AND GROUPS.
LADIES' WORK-BOXES AND DRESSING CASES.
SUPERB ORMOLU GOODS.
SILVER-PLATED WARE.

And a large variety of elegant fancy articles to be positively sold without any reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 27, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., peremptory sale of a superb assortment of first-class manufactured Furs—every article made expressly for City trade—warranted free from any defect or damage, or no sale, consisting of beautiful Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs; Mink Sable ditto, Stone Marten ditto, real Fitch ditto, Siberian Squirrel ditto, Siberian Squirrel-belly ditto, Imitation Fitch ditto, Chinchella ditto, large and small sizes Rock Marten ditto; Misses' and children's sets of all kinds, &c., &c. Also gents' caps, collars and gloves of various kinds.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Over $8,000 worth of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, in the elegant residence No. 152 21st-st., near 8th-av.—rich parlor furniture, elegant piano-forte, bronzes, vases, statuary, mirrors, clocks, lace curtains, shades, elegant tables, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture of all kinds, beds, mattresses, china, glassware, carpets, &c. No postponement. All to be sold to the highest bidder.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, DEC. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (for account of whom it may concern, hypothecated,) a note of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company for $10,000, past due.

Also, on MONDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the same place, (for account of whom it may concern, hypothecated,) $32,000 of the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Peoria and Oquaka Railroad Company.

B. H. SEIXA

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Retreat Southward of the Rebel Army Under Price.

The Race of the Rebels Run in that State.

The Good Effect of Gen. Pope's Vigorous Movements.

DETAILS OF HIS RECENT OPERATIONS.

How the Bloodless Victory of Milford was Won.

The Capture of Thirteen Hundred Rebels in a Lump.

OUR DIAGRAMS OF OPERATIONS.

OTTERVILLE, Mo., Thursday, Dec. 26.

Information, which is supposed to be reliable, has been received here of the retreat of Price southward. The day after the party Gen. Pope sent out to Johnston County and drove in Gen. Rains, Price withdrew. Rains was driven across the river, and the next day marched eight miles southward with his whole force.

At last accounts, one division of his army was at Neosho, and the main army, under Price, had just left Hunmansville, on its way from Warsaw.

Price says his retrograde movement was in obedience to orders from the President of the Confederate States, but his men generally believe that it wes in consequence of Gen. Pope's advance, and Price's fear that a force would be thrown forward to cut off his supplies southward, and another force advanced in front, in which event his supplies would have been exhausted in a few days, and he would have been compelled to abandon his commanding position at Osceola.

Whatever the motive, it is certain that the movement was a disadvantageous one for Price, for many of his men, who for months have been expecting to march upon and drive the National forces from the State, will be disgusted, and will refuse to follow him out of Missouri.

Gen. Halleck's policy of showing no mercy to lawless bands of marauders and bridge-burners, and of dealing with the utmost leniency with those who lay down their arms and return to peaceful occupations, will do much to restore peace to the State.

Gen. Pope has received from the troops under his command numberless evidences of their appreciation of his ability. Yesterday a beautiful flag was sent to him, and last night he was serenaded by one of our bands, and congratulations innumerable come in on him from every quarter.

The troops are in good condition, and anxious for a move.

Gen. Pope issued an order some time ago, making colonels of regiments responsible for the condition of their regimental transportation and the good order of their arms and equipments. This has been rigidly enforced, and when the order was issued for our last move, we were *en route* in three hours, although the order came at midnight.

The success of the movement, and the praise and congratulations the troops had received, had a good effect on them, and they will move forward with still greater alacrity and with still stronger assurances of success under Gen. Pope's command.

OUR SEDALIA CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE BRILLIANT OPERATIONS OF GEN. POPE—THE ROUTE MARCHED—PLANS FOR TRAPPING THE ENEMY—SCATTERING OF VARIOUS PARTIES—HOW THE THIRTEEN HUNDRED WERE CAPTURED, ETC.

SEDALIA, Mo., Friday, Dec. 20, 1861.

I gave in my last a general development of the events which have occurred here within the last week, including the plan of Geo. Pope to cut off Price's recruits and reinforcements, and, if possible, to draw Price from his woody den on the banks of the Osage. As you have learned ere this by telegraph, the attempt has resulted in a partial, but, nevertheless, brilliant success. Lexington and Wilson's Creek have been avenged and fully so—and this in a manner in consonance with the promptings of the tenderest humanity, for it has been done almost without the shedding of a drop of blood.

The result is one fully as disastrous to the rebels as if we had met them upon the battle field and routed them with infinite slaughter. It has touched them in their weakest spot; they have life and blood to spare, but neither arms nor provisions. Hence it is that the present result is so important, for it has taken from them what is most needed by their ragged and starving legions—bread. It failed only in drawing Price into a fight—the only remaining thing to finish forever secession in the State of Missouri. However, we are well satisfied for the present; in a very little time may be accomplished the only thing remaining undone by the present expedition.

Last Sunday, Gen. Pope left his position on the Pacific Railroad with a force of about four thousand men, made up as follows:

GEN. FLEET'S BRIGADE.

Twenty-seventh Ohio—Lieut.-Col. Kennett commanding.
Twenty-second Indiana—Col. Hendricks.
First Nebraska—Col. Thayers.
First Battery—Lieut. Mark.

GEN. DAVIS' BRIGADE.

Eighth Indiana—Col. Peterson.
Eighteenth Indiana—Col. Benton.
Twenty-fourth Indiana—Col. Veatch.

There were also:

Two companies Fourth Regular Cavalry—Lieut. Amory.
Five companies First Iowa Cavalry—Major Torrence.
One battery.
Merrill's Horse.

Sunday night they reached a point nine miles west of here, and a little before dark, encamped. The weather, as it has been for months, was glorious—during the day, bright with sunlight, just cool enough to render brisk walking pleasant—at night a cloudless sky, all a-blaze with the sheen of a glorious full moon and stars, brilliant as if the heavens were glimmering all over with celestial Koh-i-noors. The soldiers who had lain so long idling in camp that they had become intensely disgusted with its sameness, (a sameness varied only by vermin, filth, measles, small-pox, typhoid, and a dozen other equally pleasant *et ceteras*,) were most particularly delighted with the trip, and pushed forward with an eagerness only equaled by school-boys emancipated from the thraldom of a pedagogue.

Gen. Pope, as I intimated in my last letter from this place, had been informed that a large body of troops would probably leave Lexington to join Price on a certain day, and, to cut these off, he determined to get below them at some point as near Warrensburgh as possible. Heavy forces were left at Laurine Bridge, Georgetown, Sedalia, and at a point twelve miles southwest of Sedalia, for the purpose of blocking up all the avenues in this direction between Lexington and Price, while at the same time all were put under marching orders to be ready to assist him in case he succeeded in drawing Price from his retreat. This is a rough outline of his plan and preparations; and, as I have said, Sunday night found him a few miles west of here, in the commencement of his undertaking.

Monday morning the force pushed on in the direction of Clinton, detaching a cavalry force, under Major Hubbard, at a point some 30 miles from here, and while the main body under Gen. Pope bore to the west, the others kept on in the direction of Clinton. Clinton is a town some six miles from Grand River, and is on the direct road from Warrensburgh to Osceola. The object in sending a cavalry force in this direction was to at once break up some rebel encampments in that direction, burn some flouring mills occupied by the Secessionists, and force a reconnoissance of Price's lines, which extended from Osceola on the Osage to Grand River on the North.

Major Hubbard had some 250 men of the First Missouri cavalry, all well-armed and anxious for a fight. They pursued their route with no trouble till they came near Clinton, where they first ran against the pickets of Gen. Rain's Division. They instantly chased them in but were unable to catch any—the rebels leaving in double-quick upon getting sight of the National forces. A short distance below Clinton they drove at headlong speed upon a small party of rebels, who surrendered without firing a shot. They proceeded a short distance further—came upon a mill employed in grinding flour for the rebels, in which they found some two hundred bushels of meal. This was taken out and then the mill was put beyond all ability to do any more rebel service by reducing it to ashes. Crossing Grand River he pushed on some twelve miles—about half way to the Osage—capturing prisoners here and there, and then deeming it best to rescue his "pinnder" he turned about, recrossed Grand River and pushed northward in the direction of the main roads.

Major Hubbard's exploits were rather of the daring order. After leaving Clinton southward, he was right in Price's lines, and while here we captured some sixty prisoners, several wagons loaded with supplies, and a large lot of horses, mules, and arms of every description.

After the departure of Major Hubbard, the main body pushed slowly westward, carefully examining the country in every direction. Night and day the cavalry kept in their saddles, picking up stragglers who were bound southward to join Price, and capturing now and then wagons loaded with supplies. When near Chillhowee, it was learned that a strong rebel force was on the road leading to Rose Hill. Cols. Brown and Foster, with a strong cavalry force and a section of artillery, were instantly detached in pursuit. They traveled almost continually night and day, but the rebels had twelve hours the start, and being notified of the pursuit, fled as fast as they were pursued.

From Rose Hill the rebels turned straight south for Grand River, which they crossed just in time to escape the clutches of the advance of the Nationals. The pursuers instantly crossed the river, and followed the others as far as Johnston, when, not being able to overtake the enemy, our men determined to discontinue the pursuit. Here our forces separated; the cavalry and artillery, under Col. Brown, struck back nearly direct from the main body at Chillhowee, while the balance, under Col. Foster, marched eastward along the south side of Grand River. Just above Clinton they recrossed Grand River, and then pushed up to Chillhowee.

The result of this branch of the expedition was the capture of about 160 rebels, several wagons, horses and mules, and the sound frightening of many Secessionists in the country through which they passed.

From Chillhowee the entire force moved up to Warrensburgh, in the same county, (Johnson,) and then pushed eastward at a point directly south from Mullford, and about half way between Warrensburgh and Knob Noster. We reached this point yesterday (Thursday) morning, and encamped at a point where Clear Fork crosses the Warrensburgh and Sedalia road.

From scouts and information obtained from the inhabitants, Gen. Pope learned that a large body of rebels, with a heavy train of supplies, was encamped at Mullford, some seven miles above his encampment, and to capture these was the object of his next movement. The roads from Mulford are two—one leads to Knob Noster, the other to Warrensburgh. Accordingly, a cavalry force under Gen. J. C. Davis proceeded west to Warrensburgh, while at the same time another went east to Knob Noster, and both these struck up the roads, which converge till they meet at Mullford.

The force under Gen. Davis was composed as follows:

One squadron Iowa cavalry.
Company D, Fourth Cavalry, Lieut. Gordon.
Company B, Fourth Cavalry, Lieut. Amory.
Company C, Fourth Cavalry, Sergeant Neff.

The regular cavalry was commanded by Lieut. Amory, as senior officer, the whole force by Gen. Davis, and numbered in all about 820 men. This force proceeded up the Mullford road, and reached that place a little before dark.

The road near Mullford turns toward Black Water a deep, wide stream, which it crosses by a bridge. Before reaching the bridge the road bends around to the right, passing, before reaching the bridge, a house on the right and barn on the left, both only a few yards from the river. The space between the house and river is timbered. Crossing the bridge—a narrow one—the road separates; one keeps straight ahead, perpendicular with the course of the stream, the other turns short to the left, follows the bank of the river a short distance, then bears away from the river, forming a little less than a right angle with the bank. Along this river road is heavy timber, which reaches out from the bank of the river a few rods; beyond this is a large open space, which extends from one road to the other. [See small diagram.]

Along this road next to the river, and in the timber, were encamped the enemy, about 1,300 strong.

Coming down the road, leading to the river, Gen. Davis ordered the regular cavalry, under Lieut. Amory, to advance around the bend in the road to the bridge, while he, detailing some companies of Iowa cavalry, rode straight for the river, intending to ford it, and thus attack the enemy at two points.

"There they are; give it to them!" said Gen. Davis, and with a cheer that shook the woods like thunder, the gallant Fourth, through the fast-gathering gloom of twilight, bore down on the bridge like a whirlwind. About sixty of the rebels were gathered on the bridge, and as the cavalry came sweeping down like a tornado, and yelling like devils, the Secessionists fired one random volley, which fortunately hit no one, and then—fled.

Finding upon nearing the bridge that it was very narrow, Lieut. Amory, fearing an ambuscade, ordered his men to dismount, to seek the protection of the barn and timber, in order to clear the opposite side of the stream if occupied. The men instantly swung from their saddles, sent a few bullets into the timber across the stream, which eliciting no response, they remounted and charged over the bridge in a rapid trot, that clattered fiercely through the trees beyond. Getting across, Lieut. Amoar, with Company B, pushed up the road in chase of the flying bridge guard, which he supposed were the rear of the enemy in full retreat, while Lieut. Gordon, leading Companies D and C—the former in advance—turned short to the left and spurred up the road that followed the bank. Scarcely, however, had Company D penetrated a dozen yards ere they were met by the most tremendous volley that was ever poured from a line of riflemen. One of their number tumbled dead from his horse, two were mortally, and nine others severely or less so, wounded. His men instantly returned the fire, received a few straggling shots in return, when they rode away from the river, entered the open space beyond, and together with Company B, which had returned upon hearing the volley, formed in line of battle a hundred yards or so from the enemy.

At this moment an officer in a rich, but rather fantastic uniform of gray, came out from the rebel encampment with a white flag, and asked if they would be allowed 30 minutes to consider whether it was best to surrender. Gen. Davis informed him that it was getting dark, and he must surrender immediately. The officer then asked sufficient time to consult the balance, which was granted, and in a few minutes he returned, saying that they had agreed to surrender as prisoners of war. They were ordered to stack arms and fall in line; they did so, and shortly thereafter were filing slowly past the rejoicing Nationals.

The total result of the capture was:

Cols. Robertson and Alexander,
Major Harris,
Lieut.-Col. Robinson,
Seventeen Captains,
Thirty Lieutenants,
1,340 Privates,
1,000 stand of arms,
1,000 horses and mules,
63 wagon-loads of supplies.

There were, in addition to this, a large number of rations, navy revolvers, bowie-knives, saddles and extra clothing. The wagons were loaded with ham, pork, sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, ammunition, &c.; in short, all the articles which go toward making up the supply of an army. The men seemed to be an infinitely superior class to the ragamuffins who compose Price's army, were gentlemanly in appearance to a considerable extent, well and warmly clothed, many uniformed, and were excellently well armed. The two Colonels were uniformed in gray, and were gotten up totally regardless of expense. Both are old soldiers, and have been with Price in every one of his engagements since that at Boonesville.

Their arms—shot-guns, rifles and United States muskets—were piled into some empty wagons. They were obliged to leave their tents and cooking utensils and then, with the cavalry as effectually surrounding them as could be from its limited number, they were marched into Warrensburgh, reaching there late last night. Their appearance could not fail to excite a good deal of curiosity and gratification among the men; yet I am happy to add that in no case was there a word of insult offered them—an example which the Confederates would do well to occasionally imitate.

Gen. Davis, although responsible for the success of the affair, was not directly in the fight, for the reason that, upon reaching the river at the head of the Iowa cavalry, he found that it was not fordable, and ere he could rejoin the regulars by way of the bridge, the fight was over. Many of the regulars have been in a dozen different and bloody actions during their service; yet they say that neither in Mexico nor elsewhere did they ever breast so fierce a storm of lead as that which met them when they rode at the enemy's encampment. Probably not less than 500 shots were fired. That both companies were not annihilated is owing to the darkness and the heavy timber.

To-day the force moved toward Sedalia, and to-night is encamped some six miles from here. To-morrow it will reach here, and will receive a grand reception from the balance of the troops.

One short exploit of Maj. Hovey, of the Twenty-fourth Indiana, and I will have done with this portion of my letter. While at some point near Clinton, Maj. Hovey took 100 men, put them in wagons, so as to hide them from view, and then putting a few stragglers to walk, as if guarding the train, he started out. Secession, shot-gun in hand, biding in the brush, saw the *cortège*, and supposed it a Federal wagon train, poorly guarded, and hence an easy as well as legitimate prize. Reasoning thus, secession walked from the brush, presented its shot-gun, and demanded a surrender—which demand was instantly met by fifty men rising from the wagons, presenting a row of glittering muskets, and requesting a similar favor of astonished and now mortified secession. Secession generally complied, and worked off its ill-humor by cursing such "mean Yankee tricks," unknown to all honorable warfare, and unworthy all chivalrous hearts. In this way many a petulant rebel was confounded, and in two cases, where fight was preferred rather than surrender, two rebel sons of chivalry hit the dust, from the effects of Minié bullets, which left cranial holes like sugar-holes clear through their heads. While on their return Maj. Hovey captured a large number of prisoners, and burnt one mill which was grinding for Price.

Diagram Showing Gen. Pope's Movements and Plan of Operations in his Recent Brilliant Exploits in Western Missouri.

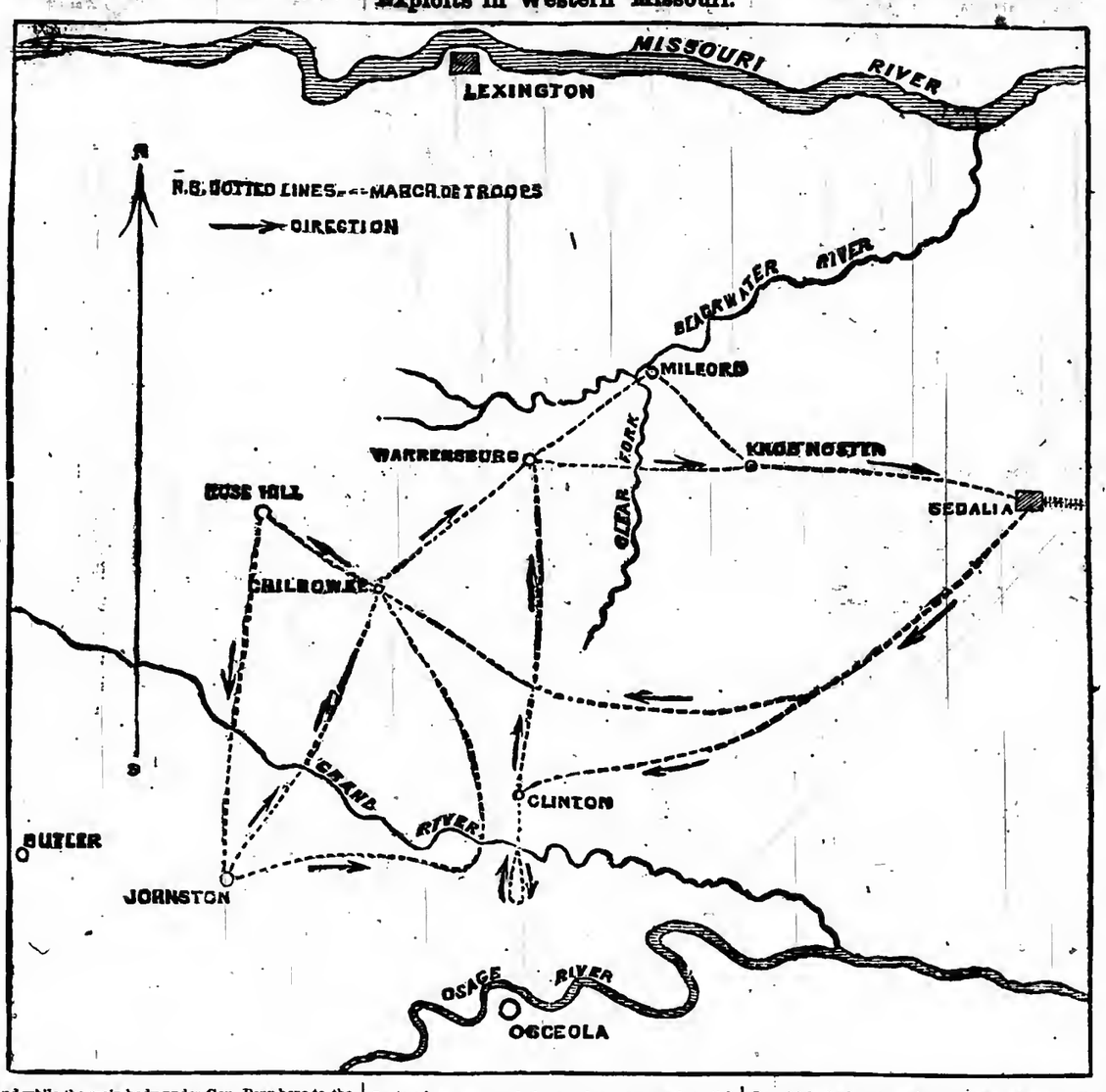
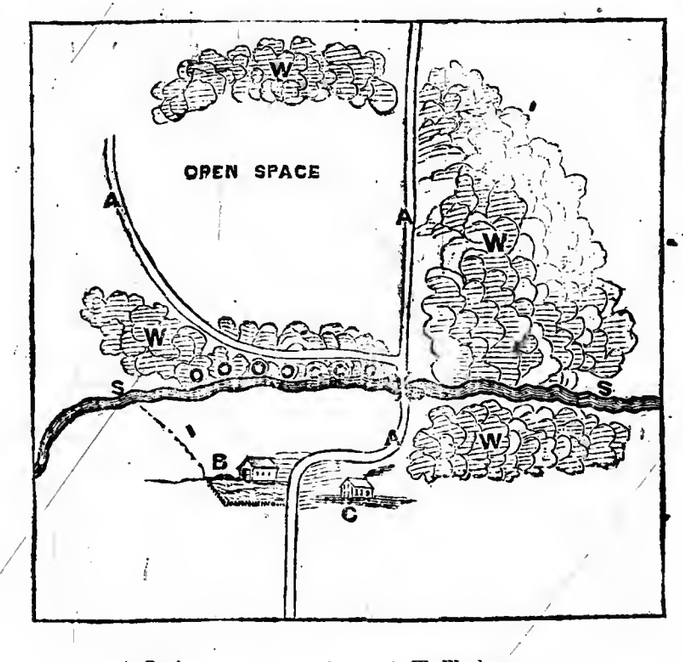


Diagram of the Position at Mulford, Mo., at which the Great Haul of Prisoners, Arms, Horses and Supplies was Made.



A—Road.
B—Barn.
C—House.
D—Bridge.

W—Woods.
S—River—Black Water.
O O O O—Rebel Troops.

A large cavalry force was left in the vicinity of Warrensburgh, and it is quite possible that, before this reaches you, you will have learned by telegraph that they have made another important capture.

Price's backbone, if not broken, is seriously injured, by this blow given him by Gen. Pope—possibly ere long I may have the pleasure of writing you that he is finished completely. Amen!

The gallantry and endurance of all in the late expedition are commendable—in no cases more so than in those of Gen. Davis and Lieut. Gardner. The latter has been thirteen years in the service; has risen from the ranks by his bravery and correctness, and, if not killed in some of his dare-devil feats, will rise high in the service. As he charged at the enemy across the river a charge of buckshot tore into his cap close to his skull, while almost at the same instant a ball struck this cap in the top, and knocked it a dozen feet from the wearer's head.

The following are our killed and wounded:

Private Graham, 25th Illinois, shot in back, since dead.
Private N. Jnbert, Co. L, 4th Cavalry, knee-joint.
Private G. Cullenbrush, Co. D, 4th Cavalry, nose.
Private T. Tracy, Co. D, 4th Cavalry, leg.
Private E. Dillin, Co. D, 4th Cavalry, lung.
Private W. McGee, Co. D, 4th Cavalry, head, dangerous.
Private F. Hyar, Co. D, 4th Cavalry, head, dangerous.
Private T. Downey, Co. D, 4th Cavalry, ankle.
Private F. Kinney, Co. D, 4th cavalry, head.

There was also a member of the Iowa Cavalry killed who had volunteered as Aid to Gen. Davis, but whose name I could not learn.

The loss of the enemy during the whole expedition was ten killed and an unknown number wounded.

During the six days' absence of this expedition it has performed one of the most arduous undertakings ever accomplished. The distance traveled by some of the cavalry forces is not less than from eight hundred to nine thousand miles. In many cases they rode day and night, with only two or three hours rest in the twenty-four, and this was continued day after day, and night after night, till, in many cases, men and horses fell from utter exhaustion. The untiring energy and sagacity of Gen. Pope in conducting this expedition, as well as the immense importance of its results, will be fully appreciated by the people. I have no doubt that Gen. Halleck, aided by this able officer, and seconded also by the veteran Steel, will very soon develop plans that will either force Price to a capitulation or drive him ignominiously from the State, and thus settle at once and forever the question of National supremacy in Missouri.

A case which has excited a good deal of attention, and which presents many features of marked interest, is that of Col. Ebenezer Magoffin, now of Price's army. As is generally known, he is a brother of the Governor of Kentucky, and a traitor whose treason is ranker and more ungrateful than that of Lucifer when he rebelled against the just authority of Heaven. A man of scholarly attainments, seductive address, and unbounded social qualifications, he is calculated to exert an immense influence for either good or evil. Some years since he removed from Kentucky, and took up his residence near Sedalia, in Pettis county, at which point he engaged in farming. His hospitality, his *suaviter in modo*, cultivated among the genial influences of Kentucky social life, soon made him a favorite; and added to this, his high and powerful connections, gave him an influence not second to any wielded by any other man in the State. This power, if possible, was greater among young men than old, hence all the more dangerous where used, as it was, when the war broke out, to excite disaffection against the Government. He spared no effort to make his influence felt, and succeeded to a lamentable extent. He omitted no seduction to urge the taking up of arms against the United States. He brought to bear all his oratory, his conversational powers, and a liberal fortune, to break down the Union, and build up that offspring of political harlotry, the Southern Confederacy. The multitudes that seized their shot guns and rifles, and left this immediate vicinity, to join their fortunes with Price, will attest the success of his efforts.

At the time Col. Marshal, at the head of his regiment, passed through Georgetown (a point three miles north of here), Col. Magoffin was concealed in one of the houses, and as the troops passed he fired at them from a window with a double-barreled shot-gun, killing two men and wounding one other severely. Had the position of affairs been reversed—had the troops passing been Secessionists and the assassin a Union man—there is no doubt of the character of the next step in the drama—the contents of a dozen rifles would have been his instant passport into the dark realms of the unknown, while his mangled, outraged body would have been tossed into the streets to be torn by dogs.

With characteristic mercy, the National troops, instead of hanging him on the spot and then giving him a decent burial—as the rules of warfare would have justified—took him a prisoner and carried him along with them to Lexington. There he remained during the siege of that place by Gen. Price, and was released, when the gallant Mulligan surrendered. I was present at the moment his prison door was unlocked, and I state it as an additional proof of the mercy of the National troops, that when he came out he shook hands with a crowd of National officers, expressed himself in the highest degree pleased with the humane consideration with which he had uniformly been treated, and promised heartily to reciprocate whenever circumstances placed it in his power.

But all this kindly treatment abated not a jot his hostility against the National Union, and immediately after the surrender he threw himself heart and soul against the Government, and was prominent in all his efforts, from the surrender of Lexington till Price was chased by Fremont into Southern Missouri.

A short time since, and after the return of the National troops to this place, Gen. Steel, the commandant, learned that Magoffin had returned, and was stealthily visiting his wife, who was then lying at the point of death from an attack of jaundice and a near confinement. Gen. Steel immediately dispatched a political friend of Magoffin to see him, and invite him to a conference at the house of Dr. (now Col.) James T. Hughes. Col. Magoffin agreed, and upon the night appointed met Col. Brown at Col. Hughes' house, in the presence of the latter.

Col. Brown, after the usual salutations, asked him, "Col. Magoffin, what will you have?"

Throwing up his hand to his head in a distracted manner, he replied, "I want to see my dying wife!"

Col. Brown assured him that his request should be granted, and that Col. Hughes and himself would accompany him, to secure his entire safety. During the walk, Col. Brown asked him if he wanted anything else,—if he had no terms of reconciliation to propose to the General Government.

Col. Magoffin replied, with his gesture of distraction: "Col. Brown, I am nearly crazy. I have laid three days and nights in the wood, and have not slept. Give me ten days to answer, and then my wife will be either dead or convalescent!" This was assented to, and a written permit made out, giving him leave to remain here during the time required.

The scene, upon reaching the house of Col. Magoffin, and standing by the bedside of his dying wife, is described as most affecting. She was staggering blindly through the dark mazy wilderness that borders the cold river, but appealed to by the passionate voice of her husband, came back a moment to life and consciousness, placed her arm feebly about his neck; a glance of joyful recognition lighted for a single instant her glaring eyes, and then she passed away forever.

Col. Magoffin staid here till yesterday—the last day of the ten granted him—and then returning his pass to a gentleman in Sedalia, he fled to join Gen. Price.

So much for all the tenderness and humanity which National clemency has extended to Col. Magoffin. Again let me ask, where is the case in which similar courtesies have been afforded by Secessionists to Union men? If a Union man, and by some miraculous interposition he had escaped instant and horrible death at Georgetown, there are a thousand chances to one, that under the last circumstances, he would have been dragged from the bedside of his dying wife and thurst into a filthy prison. And yet I doubt not, Magoffin will return to his meritorious task, and, forgetful of the profound humanity and angel-like mercy of the National officers, resume his stale *rôle* of charging this Government with being composed of murderers, thieves and Abolitionists.

GALWAY.

MORE OUTRAGES BY THE REBELS IN MISSOURI.

QUINCY, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 26.

Two spans of a bridge across the Chariton River, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, were burned by the rebels last night. Trains cannot cross for some days.

ORDER FROM GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 26.

Gen. Halleck has issued the following General Order:

"In virtue of the authority conferred in me by the President of the United States, martial law, heretofore issued in this city, will be enforced. In virtue of authority, martial law is hereby declared and will be enforced in and about all the railroads in this State. It is not intended by this declaration to interfere with the jurisdiction in the court which is loyal to the Government of the United States, and which will aid the military authorities in enforcing order and punishing crimes.

Commanders of posts and troops will be responsible that their commands are ready to move at a moment's warning. Excuse for delay and want of preparation will not hereafter be admitted.

Movements of Col. Mulligan.

TRENTON, Thursday, Dec. 26.

The brave Col. Mulligan, whose heroism is in everybody's mouth, arrived in this city last night, with his family. He was visited by our State, military and civil authorities.

Foreign Arrivals.

Dec. 26—In steamship Europa, from Alexandria, passengers—Lieut.-Gen. Prim, Count de Reus, Count de Glancey Jones, late U. S. Minister at Vienna; Mr. T. Wilson, S. W. Kilvert, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Cuddon, Vermont; Mr. and Mrs. Werner Isenbeart, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood and servant, Mrs. Scattergood, 4 children and servant, W. G. Fuller, E. Warburg, Mr. Ritchie, Lieut. John, T. F. Wilcox, A. G. Goodall, G. Lambert, Abbott, Hy. Cahard, A. Mitchell, F. G. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Letcombe, Mrs. Goldberger and child, Miss A. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis, Mr. T. Tunbridge, Mr. Young, Aug. Heuse, Mr. N. Meichel, Mr. F. Reynold, Mr. J. Gerling, Mr. C. Rosse, Mr. B. Rosse, Mr. L. Wilcox, Mrs. Woodley and 5 children, Mr. A. Lemarinel, Mr. Ely Beaumont, Mrs. Lemarinel, Mrs. Chevalier, Mr. and Mrs. L. Acker, 2 daughters and sons, Mr. Wm. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Chartier and child, Mr. Yewell, Mr. J. M. Seurlarnet, Mr. E. Abbatt, Mrs. Holmes, Miss Lemaire, Mrs. Lefevre. Total, 66 passengers.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets.... 4 39 | Moon rises... 2 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 36 | Gov. Island. 4 27 | Hell Gate.... 5 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 26.

Cleared.

Barks Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge & Sons; Irene, (New.) Vasla, Queenstown, Funch, Edye & Co.; Rocket, Smith, Galway, Aiken & Hunt; Rhode Island, Talbot, Bermuda, McCall & Fritz.

Schooner Templeton, (Br.) Bernard, Alex Cogan, Kinnahardt & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Lines, Havre and Cowes, South Pac. 12, with mdse. and passengers to E. M. Pons. Has aboard Kenalis. Off Cowes, passed going in a propeller, supposed to be Saxonia, from New-York. The A. left at Havre an unusually large fleet of Am. vessels, numbering

U. S. transport Baltic, J. J. Comstock, Fort Pickens, Dec. 19, via Key West 24th. The brig Kittie, Hall, sailed, from Key West 21st for Cardenas. The brig Henry D. Hudson, Hudson, would sail for Cuba in a few days.

U. S. steamship Ericsson, Cole, Fortress Monroe, 24 hours, in ballast to Dunham & Co. Experienced fresh northerly gales during the passage.

Steamer L. Bourdman, Parks, New-Bedford, having in tow a Government lighter for Port Royal. Has encountered her at the Navy-yard.

Steamer Raritan, Stowe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daleell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to R. Bymner.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to master.

Steamer Cygnet, Carson, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Bark Acme, Campbell, Vera Cruz Dec. 2, with cochineal, &c., to Hargous Bros. Had heavy easterly weather; beam'd ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Mustang, Pennington, Havana 20 ds., in ballast to master. 23d inst., off Sandy Hook, during a heavy blow from N. W., lost an anchor and chain.

Bark Adeline, (Prus.) Kleinwort, Havana 20 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser.

Brig Isabel Beurmann, Tanier, Port-au-Prince Dec. 7, via Fortune Island Dec. 13, with logwood and hides to Robert Murray, Jr.

Brig Renshaw, (of Bangor,) Pierce, Cardenas 20 ds., with molasses to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig G. W. Barter, (of St. George, Me.) Gilchrist, Cardenas 12th inst., with asphaltum to master.

Schr. Western Star, (of Boston,) Crowell, Port Royal, S. C., 14th inst., in ballast to McCready, Mott & Co. Has had very heavy weather; split sails, &c.; beam'd 6s. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Prince Alfred, (Br.,) Wells, of and from Nassau, N. P., 14 ds., with sugar and fruit to Mosstell & Barbour. Had heavy weather; lost jib-boom.

Schr. Young Teazer, (of Kingston, Mass.) Morton, Matanzas 15 ds., with fruit to L. Nickerson. Bld. in co. with bark M. E. Trout and schr. Amy Chase, for New-York.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Ladd, Norwich 2 ds.

BELOW—One ship and one brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset. N. E., very light.

Sailed.

Dec. 26—Ships Louisa Hatch, Melbourne; F. B. Cutting, Liverpool; Joseph Bowen, (Br.,) do.; Windward Forest and Western Ocean, Havre; Salem, (Br.,) Bordeaux; Thomas A. Cole, (Br.,) London. Barks F. Cushing, Riovana; R. G. W. Dodge, Trinidad; Falke, (Oldenb.,) Rotterdam. Brigs Rainbow, Cardenas; Robert Owen, Demerara; Josiah Jex, Sagua; Ina, (Br.,) Nassau, N. P.; Hero, (Br.,) Nassau, N. P.; Vernon, (Br.,) Matanzas; Lepanto, (Brem.,) Trinidad. Schrs. Zebra, (Br.,) Oporto; J. Cunningham, St. Kitts; St. Elmo, St. Thomas; Castor, Sierra Leone.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Rover's Bride, previously reported ashore at Sandy Hook, was from Elizabeth, bound to Boston. She is full of water.

The brig Forest City (previously reported wrecked at Elbow Key) was built at Portland, Me., in 1850, 250 tons, rated A 2, and owned by Pickett & Co., of Portland; valued at $8,000.

The bark (not ship) Great Britain, reported ashore near Antioosti, cleared from Montreal Nov. 16 for Londonderry. She was built in Sunderland in 1854, 573 tons, and rated A 1. Her cargo consists of 200 pkgs. butter, 6 bbls. flour, 19,863 bushels wheat, 781 bbls. flour, 780 do. oil cake, 61 pkgs. mdse., 25 kegs balsam, and 900 boards.

Spoken, &c.

J. A. Ross—brig, for Tortugas with stone, Dec. 12, lat. 24 10, lon. 81 10.

Foreign Ports.

[PER NIAGARA.]

Arrived from New-York—Dec. 6, Mischief, at Guernsey; 10th, Jenny Lind, at Waterford; J. Ahlers, Dorothea and Jane Duncan, at Scheldt; 11th, Indus, Conciliator and Regina, at Queenstown; 12th, President Fillmore and Monsoon, at Deal; Lucy Ellen, at Plymouth; 13th, Snaberry and Ellen, at Dublin; Fanny Fern and Caroline, at Belfast.

MEM.—The Marshal, from New-York for Havre, ashore near Guernsey, is breaking up.

Latest via Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 25.

Arrived from New-York—Almira, at Singapore; Old Man and G. F. Patten, at Deal; Hadding, at Jersey; City of Boston and Revenue, at Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S
PALE CREAM ALE,
SUPERIOR AMBER ALE,
PORTER,
AND
NEW-YORK BROWN STOUT.

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED AMERICAN ALES are brewed from the CHOICEST BARLEY MALT and HOPS, and highly esteemed by those who have used them. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our superior stock, assured that they will find the BEST and PUREST articles.

We have at all times a large stock ready for delivery, in whole, half and quarter casks, suitable for the TRADE, HOTELS, and FAMILY USE, which we offer on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

SMITH & BROTHER,
BREWERS,
Nos. 158 and 160 West 18th-st., New-York.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

CHRISTMAS BEEF—CHRISTMAS BEEF.—Mr. GEO. VON HAGEN, of No. 120 Cedar-st., has killed for Christmas a pair of four-year old steers, Durham breed, probably the best slaughter this season. The estimated weight of the beef is 2,700 pounds. They were raised by Allen & Miles, Monroe County, this State, and can be seen until Christmas Eve at the slaughter-house, No. 439 4th-st. All lovers of fine beef may have an opportunity of enjoying a delicious piece by stopping in and purchasing of Geo. Van Hagen, at No. 120 Cedar-st., where they are exposed for sale. Come all, come early, as a considerable portion of the above carcasses is already spoken for. The steers were dressed by the crack-butcher, Edward Lawrence.

NATURAL FLOWERS
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
Bouquets, Baskets and Pyramids of Flowers, Wreaths, Crosses, &c., &c., furnished to parties, weddings and funerals. Rustic Stands, Hanging Baskets, &c., &c. Having made large contracts for the season, we are prepared to fill at short notice all orders for the above.
Orders for New-Year's day now received.
DAVID CLARKE, 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
Nurseries and conservatories, Broadway and 77th-st., Bloomingdale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, by Auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, rosewood bookcases, card-tables, elegant gilt-frame mantel mirrors, enamelled cottage suites, easy chairs in crimson reps, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany marble-top do., oval marble-top centre tables, mahogany rockers in hair-cloth, mahogany lounges in reps, lounges in hair cloth, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, feather bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, oak extension dining-tables, lace window curtains, mahogany marble-top washstands, kitchen furniture, &c.; elegant carved rosewood cottage harp piano, 6-octave, of superior finish.
Immediately after the sale of furniture, several cases of beautiful terra cotta platina do., &c., vases and cigar-stands, almonds, cigarette plates, match-safes, terra cotta vases, richly gilt. Also, a large assortment of bon bon boxes, &c. Sale without reserve.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO SUFFERERS FROM THE GOUT.—For several years past I was the victim of chronic gout, and was compelled to use crutches. At present I am well and in good health, and for this great favor I am indebted to Dr MUELLER, practicing physician in Wissenbourg, Alsace, Dep. Bas-Rhin, France. KARL GEROERER.
TEMESVAR, Hungary, September, 1861.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a nurse and chambermaid in a private family; one accustomed to the care of children, and can come well recommended, may apply to No. 101 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE, TO TAKE charge of an infant, and to do plain sewing; best City references required. Apply Friday, from 10 to 12, at No. 13 West 23d-st.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3204. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Reported Adjustment of the Trent Difficulty.

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Forts Craig and Stanton Recaptured.

FRIENDLY DISPOSITION OF THE INDIANS.

Condition of Affairs in Mexico.

The Probable Ultimate Designs of Spain.

Effect of the Law to Retire Naval Officers.

Forty-nine Commodores Swept Overboard.

The Experiences of Congressman Ely as a Prisoner.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 27.

REPORTED ADJUSTMENT OF THE TRENT AFFAIR.

It is reported and generally credited that the *Trent* affair has been adjusted.

Mr. SEWARD gave a large dinner party this evening, at which were present Lord LYONS and other eminent diplomatists, and members of the Senate and House Committees on Federal Relations. This is a significant reunion, and needs no comment.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO—THE DESIGNS OF SPAIN, ETC.

Mr. CORWIN has made no treaty with Mexico and therefore there is nothing of the kind before the Senate. At the time the English Minister in Mexico Sir CHARLES WYCK, was endeavoring to negotiate a treaty with the Mexican Government, Mr. CORWIN framed a treaty which proposed to pay, or guarantee to be paid, the interest on the English debt for five years. Mr. CORWIN was given to understand that this arrangement would be acceptable to both England and Mexico, but the Mexican Congress refused to ratify Sir CHARLES WYCK's treaty, and it was soon after ascertained that if it had been ratified by the Mexican Congress, it would not have been accepted by the British Government.

On the failure of Sir CHARLES WYCK's treaty before the Mexican Congress, Mr. CORWIN's treaty, having been predicated on the success of the English negotiations, fell through, and all attempts on the part of Mr. CORWIN to frame a treaty with Mexico ceased for the time being, and Mr. CORWIN forwarded the papers appertaining to his negotiations in Mexico to the State Department in Washington, with the request that he should be instructed as to his future course, in view of the momentous issue raised by the European coalition against Mexico.

The State Department not being willing to take the responsibility of advising in the matter, has laid the papers before the Senate. The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs is said to be averse to taking any action in the matter, and the allies will doubtless be allowed to carry ont their schemes in Mexico with no obstacles, except such as may arise out of complications among themselves.

On the arrival of MIRAMON in New-York some days ago, he was telegraphed by the Spanish Minister to come here. MIRAMON came, and remained two days, when he returned to New-York and took passage in the Spanish steamer *Noe Daque*, which sailed from your port for Havana the 25th inst. The plan is for MIRAMON to return to Mexico to gather the fragments of the Church Party in Mexico, which shall cooperate with the Spanish forces, establish a Provisional Government with MIRAMON at the head, and then in due course of time the schemes of Spain for conquest and a monarchy, it is thought, will be fully carried out.

FAVORABLE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

Judge ARNY has just arrived from New-Mexico, bringing dispatches from the National army officers in New-Mexico to the Government. He reports a strong Union feeling in the Territory.

Col. CANBY, in command of the Military Department of New-Mexico, has retaken Forts Cray and Stanton, on the Mesilla border, driving the Texans away, and was, at the latest dates, *en route* for Fort Fillmore, to dispossess the enemy there, that post having been traitorously surrendered by Col. LYNDA to an inferior force of Texans. Hence he intends marching into Arizona, to drive off the rebels. Having sufficient force there can be no doubt of his success.

The Indians for the greater part are peaceable and friendly to the Government.

Judge ARNY, on the way hither, passed on the Big Bend of the Arkansas the camps of the Confederate tribes of the plains, consisting of about 6,000 Arapahoes, Kiowas, Camanches, Cheyennes and Prairie Apaches. They desired him to say when he reached Washington, that they would fight for the Great Father, the defender of the Union.

Gov. CONNELLY has recommended to the Legislative Assembly the repeal of the slave code, enacted two years ago, and from the tone of public feeling an act for that purpose will be passed. KIT CARSON, now Colonel, is in command of a regiment of mounted Rangers, south of the Rio Grande, making his headquarters at Albuquerque. Judge ARNY has succeeded him as Indian agent, and is cooperating with him, and using the Indians as scouts.

As the military force advances South, the secession troops retreat.

THE NEW DUTIES ON TEA, COFFEE, ETC.

The following notice has been sent to Collector BARNEY:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1861,

Collector of Customs, New-York:

You are hereby instructed to enforce the provisions of the act to increase the duties on tea, coffee, sugar and molasses, approved Dec. 24, 1861. This act goes into effect on the 25th inst., and applies to all goods of the above description in warehouse as well as current importations. A copy of the act will be sent you by mail. In the meantime you will be governed by the act as published in the newspapers.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

The President has approved the bill to increase the duties on tea, coffee and sugar.

THE BILL FOR RETIRING NAVAL OFFICERS.

Congress passed a bill, now approved by the President, which retires from the navy all officers that have been in service forty-five years. This act sweeps overboard nearly every Commodore in the navy, as follows:

Shubrick,	Kearny,	Smith,
Stover,	Gregory,	McCauley,
Lavallette,	Aulick,	Stringham,
Mervine,	Crabbe,	Armstrong,
Breese,	Paulding,	Levy,
Ramsay,	Conover,	Long,
Inman,	McCluny,	Montgomery,
Strihling,	Sands,	Bell,
Jarvis,	Pendergrast,	Nicholson,
Hull,	Chauncey,	Kelly,
Gardner,	Farragut,	Wilson,
Dornin,	Glynn,	Rudd,
Ritchie,	McKean,	Mercer,
Lowndes,	Goldsborough,	Marston,
Adams,	Walker,	Pearson,
Nicholas,	Dupont,	Hudson,
	Pope.	

It is optionel, however, with the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to put into active service such of the above retired officers as he may think the good of the service requires. It is understood that the President will immediately nominate the Flag-officers now in command of squadrons for continuous duty on their respective stations, to wit:

GOLDSBOROUGH,	DUPONT,
McKEAN,	BELL.

There is quite a number of Surgeons, Paymasters and other officers who come under the provisions of this act.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. BETGE.

The Court-martial for the trial of Col. ROBERT J BAKER, Cameron Rifles, resumed its sitting to-day. He is charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and there are twelve specifications, reciting that he stole by himself and through emissaries, a lot of furniture, four horses and two donkeys, the property of loyal citizens of Virginia; that he received money for appointing a sutler to his regiment; that he levied a monthly tax on his sutler, and that he undertook to defeat the trial of a Quartermaster charged with the larceny of four hundred pairs of shoes, by agreeing to keep away the witnesses for a consideration. Jos. L. BRADLEY, Esq., and Lieut. BABCOCK, are counsel for the accused. The witnesses examined were AMBROSE COX, Sr., and JOHN H. SWEENEY, owners of a portion of the property alleged to have been stolen, and LEOPOLD SELKNER, sutler in Col. BETGE's Regiment. The only testimony elicited, apparently beering on the specifications, was that of JOHN H. SWEENEY, who stated thet two horses were stolen from him, which he traced to Col. BETGE's stables; that afterward Col. BETGE sent one of the horses back to him, and that he discovered the other in Washington, in possession of a sutler named MENTERL, who said that he bought it of the accused. The trial will be resumed to-morrow.

HURD, THE VERACIOUS HISTORIAN.

The veracious historian, SAMUEL D. HURD, Second Lieutenant in Company C, of the Second Regiment of Maine Volunteers, and who sold several of the New-York papers with a report of the escape of Col. CORCORAN and himself from the Charleston jail, turned out to be a complete humbug, and was probably never in Charleston in his life. He recently spent two weeks in the Union Hospital at Georgetown, where he made his appearance in a most filthy and disgusting condition. He there pretended to have lost his leg at the battle of Bull Run, and told many preposterous and contradictory stories about his adventures. His artificial leg in a very fine apparatus, and the skillful manner in which he used it indicated a practice long anterior to Bull Run. When he went to the hospital, he said he had just been to New-York after the leg, and that his brother had bought it for him at the cost of a hundred dollars. He was asked why his brother did not get him some clean clothes, if he was able to spend money so freely for him. Being unable to give a consistent answer, he had to resort to subterfuge. His behavior at the hospital was insolent and he was even rude to one of the ladies in attendance, who had been most kind in helping to free him from filth and vermin.

THE RETURN OF CONGRESSMAN ELY.

Hon. ALFRED ELY arrived at 7 o'clock this evening, from Baltimore, and proceeded at once to Willard's, where he was immediately recognized and warmly welcomed by a large number of friends. His robust appearance would hardly indicate that he had been five months a prisoner of war. After a half hour of hearty hand-shaking, he retired to his room at Willard's, accompanied by his brother and Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN.

The following statement of facts I have gathered from Mr. ELY. And first, it will be gratifying to know, that during his whole period of Imprisonment, Mr. ELY has never experienced a desponding moment; that he has been in the best of health, and his buoyancy of spirits has so sustained him that he now returns with his usual vigor, and ready to resume the active duties of his position. The particulars of Mr. ELY's capture have never been fully known, and he states them as follows:

He was captured by a South Carolina company of infantry, about 5 o'clock P. M. of the day of battle. He had stopped at a blacksmith's shop to have his carriage mended, and after that, waited awhile for Senator FOSTER, of Connecticut, who had gone out with him. While waiting he walked down towards a ravine, in which he saw a company of National troops skulking or in ambush, but as he approached them, they receded, and just as Mr. ELY paused, to return to his carriage, a spent musket ball struck the earth near him. He stepped behind a large tree near by to be out of danger, and continued his observations. In a moment a cannon ball went crashing through the branches of the tree, and seemed to be felling the whole top upon him. By the time he recovered from this surprise, a company of soldiers, accompanied by two well-dressed officers, emerged from the woods near by.

On perceiving Mr. ELY, the two officers advanced and demanded his name. He answered, "Mr. ELY of New-York." The question followed, "Do you hold any civil office in the Government?" For the first time Mr. ELY said he felt he was in trouble. He replied that he was a Member of Congress, and there upon one of the officers clapped his hand upon him and declared him a prisoner, but assured him he should be treated with every consideration. They took him to their Colonel, and introduced him formally as "Hon. Mr. ELY, Member of Congress from New-York." Instantly the Colonel drew a pistol, cocked it and leveled it at Mr. ELY's head, not two paces distant, and said, "You d—d rascal, I'll blow your brains out." The two officers who had arrested Mr. ELY instantly threw themselves upon the Colonel, forced his pistol back, and persuaded him away. They then apologized to Mr. ELY, saying they were ashamed of their Colonel, who was excited by drinking. This officer was Col. CASH, and the officer who arrested Mr. ELY was Capt. MULLINS.

Mr. ELY was put with a large herd of prisoners, and all were started to Manassas. It was a march of seven weary miles, and the prisoners suffered tortures from the dust, heat and thirst. At Manassas, which they reached at 9 o'clock P. M., they were driven into an open space, surrounded thickly by guards, and all began to fall on the ground, then wet with a fast falling rain, to seek rest and sleep. While Mr. ELY was preparing for a similar movement, an officer rode into the yard and called aloud to know if "Mr. ELY, of New-York, was present." Mr. ELY thought his time had come now to be shot. Nevertheless, he answered the call, and was told that Gen. BEAUREGARD required him to come to his headquarters. He followed the officer and reached the log house surrounded by a verandah, on the porch of which, with a single candle burning on it, was a table, and around the table sat JEFF. DAVIS, BEAUREGARD, EXTRA BILLY SMITH, PORCHER MILES, and other rebel officers, apparently reckoning up the result of the day's battle.

PORCHER MILES approached Mr. ELY, and expressed regret at his situation, but in a moment changed his tone, remarking that he had no opinion of Congressmen who would come to aid an army in invading a State. Mr. ELY was sent off to sleep in a barn, where he found the captured National officers.

The next day they were all started to Richmond. The morning after their arrival there, Messrs. BOCOCK and PAYNE, of Virginia, and KEITT and BOYCE, of South Carolina, called upon Mr. ELY, and stated that they should use their influence to secure his release. They made an application for this purpose to JEFF. DAVIS, who called a meeting of his Cabinet, and the result was a consultation of several hours. The Cabinet generally favored Mr. ELY's release, but DAVIS, BENJAMIN, and HUNTER, were opposed to it, on grounds of public policy, and WALKER, the Secretary of War, sent an elaborate communication stating that the Cabinet had come to the conclusion to deny the application.

Mr. ELY's arrival was announced by the Richmond papers and the whole press of the South, by which he soon became notorious. Visitors came to see him by hundreds, and it was not unfrequently the case that he had forty in his room at a time. Among them were BRECKINRIDGE, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, and Ex-Minister PARSON, who expressed the opinion that his being held in custody was an outrage. The Governors and Episcopal Bishops of most of the rebel States were also visitors. In fact, they came to him from all parts of JEFF. DAVIS' dominions. Boquets were sent him almost daily, and sometimes not less than a dozen a day. His meals, too, nicely prepared, were sent him by the families of citizens. In his conversations politics were rarely alluded to, except he himself introduced the subject, when there was a free interchange of opinion.

The position of our hostages at Richmond is painful. Seven of them are confined in a room about twelve by fifteen feet, in the Richmond jail, having two small windows, which admit but little light. They are permitted to see no person but the jailor and the negro who waits upon them, and are only permitted to leave their cells thirty minutes in the morning, and the same time in the afternoon, to walk in the narrow promenade between the jail building and the interwall. Their food consists of jail fair, sobby corn bread and boiled beef, and they are not permitted to have anything better even though they purchased it. When Mr. ELY was released he went in company with Mr. FAULKNER to the jail, and the two were granted the favor of an interview with the unfortunate officers. Mr. FAULKNER expressed his surprise at this rigor, and he stated that such was not the treatment that the privateers received in New-York and Philadelphia; that though they were held for capital crimes, they were allowed to receive visitors and to have all the comforts compatible with their safe custody. Mr. ELY thinks that based upon this last statement by Mr. FAULKNER, the rebel authorities will lessen the severity of their treatment.

Of the reckless and outrageous conduct of the rebel guards Mr. ELY speaks in terms of the utmost censure. He states that the prisoners had not been in the tobacco warehouse fifteen minutes before a bullet was fired into the window of one of our prisoners who had ventured to put his head outside, and that in this way seven men had been wantonly killed. This conduct met with severe censure from all who were aware of the facts, but he was not apprised that any action had been taken to punish the offenders by the rebel authorities.

A few days before his release, Mr. ELY was again visited by Messrs. BOCOCK and BOYCE, who stated that they intended to use their efforts to get him exchanged for Mr. FAULKNER. The following day he saw announced in a Richmond paper that Mr. FAULKNER had been released on his parole for thirty days, on condition that he should proceed to Richmond and procure in exchange for himself Mr. ELY, or in the event of failing, to return to Fort Warren. He could hardly credit this, as he thought had it been the fact, BOCOCK and BOYCE would have been aware of it; but as each additional day's intelligence announced the progress of Mr. FAULKNER, he became convinced that his release was near at hand.

Mr. FAULKNER was received in Richmond with a perfect ovation, thirty thousand people being out. The following day Mr. FAULKNER called upon Mr. ELY, and they had a pleasant interview, and having both been prisoners, they could well appreciate their mutual position in the past. He announced that he had an interview with JEFF. DAVIS and his Cabinet, and he was happy to state that they had decided upon his release. The following day Gen. WINDER came to the prison, and with much formality and dignity entered the room, and in the presence of Mr. ELY's fellow-prisoners presented him with his release, and announced to him that he was a free man, and that he should be happy to see him at his own house. After the interchange of a few pleasant words Gen. WINDER left.

A meeting of the Prison Association, of which Mr. ELY was the President, was at once convened, and Mr. ELY made a farewell address of nearly an hour in length. In it he rehearsed many of the incidents of the history in which they had borne a part, and that, notwithstanding their confinement, they had succeeded in making their hours pass cheerfully by, and he was gratified to announce that, though there was so much in the separation from their families and friends, in the want of common comforts, and the annoyances they suffered, to irritate them, there had never yet been the slightest difficulty during their whole five months' imprisonment.

The deepest emotions were visible on the countenances of all of the members present, and nearly all were affected to tears. They parted with their President amid mingled feelings of joy at his deliverance and regret at his departure.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. FAULKNER again called at the prison with Gov. LETCHER's carriage, and they proceeded to the Governor's mansion, where they dined together, and parted with a mutual expression of personal good feeling. Mr. ELY proceeded to Norfolk by railroad, being everywhere regarded with great interest, and thence reached Fortress Monroe and Baltimore.

Mr. ELY has not the slightest doubt of an extended and deep Union feeling in Richmond, and says if a National army were within ten miles of Richmond the National flag would be hung from hundreds of windows in the rebel capital. Nevertheless, an utter reign of terror prevails, and no public expression can be given.

Mr. ELY brings a list with him of 2,700 Union prisoners held in the South, whose release he will labor to procure.

COTTON IN THE FREE STATES.

I understand that Gen. BANKS has called the attention of Government to the merits of Southern Illinois as a cotton field. It appears that the entire country south of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, is adapted to the cultivation of the fibre; and that formerly nearly the whole population was engaged in its production. Old cotton gins and presses still exist on the older plantations. The area thus available is said to be about 5,000,000 of acres. The cotton is represented to be similar in kind and staple to that grown in Tennessee. The subject has been taken up with much animation by Mr. SEWARD, and other members of the Cabinet; and it is understood that abundant supplies of cotton-seed will be sent out to Illinois from the Patent Office, in order to enable the farmers to reestablish the cultivation. At the present prices of the raw material the experiment will be highly profitable.

PASSING THE REBEL BATTERIES.

The *North Carolina*, loaded with forage, consigned to Col. INGALL, of the Quartermaster's Department of Alexandria, arrived at Liverpool Point to-day from New-York, in a leaky condition. She, in connection with a number of others, are expected to pass the rebel batteries higherward to-night.

The steamboat *Talacca*, Capt. H. S. BRIGHT, arrived here yesterday from Philadelphia, having passed the blockade without a shot fired at her. She is intended for the new Government ferry at Georgetown, and will probably commence her trips Monday next, the slips and ferry wharves being nearly completed. This is one of the greatest improvements made by the Government, and will greatly facilitate the transportation of the heavy army wagons which are constantly passing between this city and Virginia, and will relieve the Long Bridge from the pressure of teams which have heretofore been forced upon it.

NEWS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Tuesday, greatly fears that the United States will surrender Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL to British authority. It adds, "that the United States will submit to a shame yet unrecorded in the annals of the history of any nation rather than disturb their infernal purpose to grind into the earth the liberties of the South. By the abject submission demanded the United States may avert, but only for a while, a war with Great Britain."

The *Examiner* says that a fleet is now the most *exigent desideratum* with the South, and censures the Confederate Government and the officers of the Navy for their singular torpidity in all matters pertaining to ships during the whole progress of the war.

The *Examiner* contains copious extracts from Northern papers up to the 22d inst.

The general appropriation bill approved by President DAVIS appropriates for the army about $60,000,000, and for the navy about $4,000,000.

A naturalization law has passed the Confederate Congress, which extends its provisions to all persons not citizens of one of the Confederate States who are engaged in the naval service of the Confederacy during the war.

The Nashville *Dispatch* of the 24th inst. says that gold sold there, on the 23d, at 25 per cent. premium, which is a decline of 15 per cent. on former prices. Some days ago it sold at 40 per cent. premium.

A VISIT TO THE PENSACOLA.

President LINCOLN, accompanied by Capt. DAHLGREN, visited the *Pensacola* to-day on her trial trip.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Cols. MEAGHER and ASPROS have been nominated to the Senate as Brigadier-Generals.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. ROSECRANS arrived here from Western Virginia to-day.

COMMISSIONERS AT THE CAMPS.

The President has approved the bill providing for the appointment of three Commissioners from each State to visit the camps, to receive and forward to the friends and families of soldiers the latter's allotments of pay.

THE DEFENCE OF PHILADELPHIA.

A Committee of the Philadelphia City Councils arrived here to-day, and visited the Navy and War Departments, on business connected with the defence of that city.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Capt. POWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. MARTINDALE, was seriously injured on Wednesday while riding through the woods in the neighborhood of Falls Church. He was thrown from his horse by coming in contact with the limb of a tree, and laid insensible several hours. He is in a fair way of recovery.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Great Quantity of Clothing Gone to the National Prisoners—Arrival of the Keystone State with Small-pox on Board, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 26, *via* BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.

A flag of truce took an immense quantity of clothing to Norfolk this afternoon, destined for the National prisoners at Richmond, New-Orleans and elsewhere.

The gunboat *Keystone State* arrived here this afternoon from Bermuda. She has two cases of small-pox on board. She will remain at Quarantine.

The *Keystone State* has been in pursuit of the privateer *Sumter*, but has not seen her. She brings no news.

The brig *Empire*, from Boston *via* Newport, arrived here this afternoon. She has an assorted cargo of apples, preserved meats, and such articles, destined for Port Royal.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Only Fifteen Hundred Rebels at Cumberland Gap—Reported Skirmish in Perry County, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Dec. 27.

A letter to the *Democrat* from Loodon, Ky., says that there are only 1,500 rebels at Cumberland Gap, under Col. RAINS. They have sent their sick to Knoxville, and their tickets extend to five miles this side of the Gap.

We have no news from Somerset to-day.

A Mr. DUFF, who has just arrived, reports that there was a fight on Tuesday night at JOSEPH COMSON'S House, in Perry County, between 118 rebels and 47 Union men. The rebels were completely routed with 16 wounded, and the National loss nothing. Rebels are prowling through Perry, Letcher, and Boetheli counties, robbing and swearing Union men to support the Southern Confederacy.

ONE OF THE INMATES OF FORT LAFAYETTE.

J. W. ZACHARIE, one of the rebel agents captured on board a British schooner, and at present confined in Fort Lafayette, is one of the wealthiest merchants of New-Orleans. His warehouse in that city, located on Custom-House-street, will be remembered by many of our shipmasters as an immense establishment. Mr. ZACHARIE has three children, a daughter aged about 19, and two sons, now in the hardware business on New-Levee-street. His appearance is somewhat repulsive, on account of a certain amount of hauteur, which, however, he will probably lose before the United States is ready to part with him. His correspondents in this City included some of our heaviest Broad and South-street houses. With Mexico his business was immense, he charteriug a very year hundreds of coasters for the trade. Great efforts will no donbt be made to obtain his release

SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

This fine regiment, now at Poolesville, Md., has been in active service nearly nine months, and took part in the battles of Bull Run and Edwards' Ferry, under its present commander, Col. TOMPKINS. A few first-class men will be accepted in Company G., Capt. CLINTON BERRY. Lieuts. WM. T. WORRALL and BENJ. C. MACY, (late of the Sheppard Rifles,) are recruiting for Company G.

The Europa at Halifax—The Persia and Australasian.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 27.

The *Europa* arrived at 5 o'clock and sailed at 7 A. M. MASON and SLIDELL were not on board. Weather clear.

The *Persia* reached Bic yesterday.

The *Australasian* attempted to go up the St. Lawrence, but came back here on account of ice. She will not land any troops, but will sail for New-Brunswick to-day.

The Sixty-second Regiment will be sent to St. John in the *Delta* to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Confirmation of the Report of Price's Retreat.

DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES ON HIS ROUTE.

He is Last Heard from at Springfield.

OTTERVILLE, Mo., Friday, Dec. 27.

A prisoner who escaped from the rebel camp at Hermanville last Saturday, reports that when the news that Gen. POPE's cavalry had driven in Gen. RAINS' pickets at Johnson, was received by Gen. PRICE's army, the greatest confusion pervaded the rebel camp. The cavalry, artillery, infantry, and raw, ragged, unarmed recruits were mixed up in inextricable confusion, and many hours elapsed before anything like order was restored.

The retreat of the whole army commenced as soon afterward as possible, and so fearful were they of pursuit, that they burned bridges and placed every obstruction in the way of the fancied pursuit. Even the celebrated bridge built by Gen. FREMONT across the Osage at Warsaw, was not spared by the flying rebels. It is reported that one regiment was left on the Osage as rear guard, and that several small bodies are scattered through the counties about Warrensburgh, collecting supplies. A cavalry force has been out in pursuit of them, but our horses are so worn and weary by other long forced marches that there is little prospect of capturing these rebel bands.

The last report from PRICE is, that he passed through Springfield *en route* to Arkansas, and it is pretty certain that he will not attempt to return this Winter.

A RECAPITULATION OF THE RESULTS ACHIEVED DURING THE PAST TWO WEEKS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Dec. 27.

The following *resumé* of the recent military operations in Missouri is obtained from a reliable source:

Within the last two weeks the Union army has captured 2,500 rebels, including about 70 commissioned officers, 1,200 horses and mules, 1,100 stand of arms, 2 tons of powder, 100 wagons, and an immense amount of commissary stores and camp equipage.

A large foundry at Lexington, used by the rebels for casting cannon, shot and shells, and most of the rebel craft on the Missouri, including ferry-boats have been destroyed or captured.

A pretty clean sweep has been made of the whole country between the Missouri and Osage Rivers, and Gen. PRICE, cut off from all supplies and recruits from North Missouri, is in full retreat for Arkansas with his whole army, having passed through Springfield Monday last.

Our loss in accomplishing these important results did not exceed 100 killed and wounded. These are the points of brilliant strategical combination of Gen. HALLECK, which have been so ably executed by Gens. POPE, PRENTICE and MCKEAN, and Cols. JEFF. C. DAVIS, of Fort Sumter fame, and FRED. STEELE, of the Eleventh Regular Infantry, and the brave officers and soldiers of our army, regulars and volunteers.

Gen. PRICE's designs to stir up rebellion in North Missouri, and simultaneously burn all railroad bridges, stations, and rolling stock on the 20th of this month, in accordance with a plan promulgated from the rebel camp, have been foiled to a great extent in their plans by the energy of Gen. HALLECK, and activity of our forces, which are kept in constant motion, notwithstanding the severity of the weather.

The damage done to the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad has been greatly exaggerated. Repairs are being rapidly made, and both the North Missouri Railroad and telegraph wire will be in working order to Wellsville to-night.

Ten bridge-burners have already been shot, and fifty are in close confinement, to be summarily dealt with under Gen. HALLECK's stringent orders.

It is confidently expected that our moving columns will as effectually, in a few days, break up bridge-burning in North Missouri, as the rebellion has been crushed south of the river. No mercy will be shown the scoundrels.

Gen. HALLECK's emphatic orders with reference to all bridge-burners are to shoot down every one making the attempt.

Maj. GLOVER has just returned from a scout in Camden County, with ten wagon-loads of subsistence, a rebel Captain and 13 men, who left PRICE's army since his retreat commenced.

Gen. POPE's official report of his expedition in Central Missouri has been received, but contains nothing important which has not previously been reported.

SLAVES RELEASED FROM PRISON.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 27.

In accordance with orders from Gen. HALLECK, the Provost-Marshal-General directs that the sixteen slaves now confined in the County Jail, and advertised for sale under the State statute, be released from prison and placed under the control of the Chief Quartermaster of this Department, for labor, till further orders, the said slaves being the property of rebels, and having been used for insurrectionary purpose

THE IRISH IN CANADA.

Meeting in Montreal to Organize an Irish Battalion for the British Service—Exciting Times.

A public meeting of Irishmen was held on Monday evening, in Nordheimers' Music Hall, Montreal, to take steps for the organization of an Irish Battalion.

The hall was well filled. On the motion of Mr. MCGEE, M. P. P., MARCUS DOHERTY, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Society, took the Chair.

The Chairman, on rising, said: Fellow-Citizens, I have very great pleasure in responding to the call that I should take the Chair on this occasion. [Hisses and cries of order.] This meeting has been called in accordance with an advertisement which appeared in the newspapers of this morning, headed, "Irishmen, Rally!"

A VOICE—To defend the flag of England. [Cries of order.]

The men who called this meeting felt that it was their duty to do so. There is not one of them military men; not a single man of them, probably, ever dreamed of being a commissioned officer.

A VOICE—You want to be Colonel yourself, do you? [Laughter.]

This is a meeting for the simple purpose of laying the question before you. We may have peace and we may have war; and if we have war have we no duties to perform, no position in the community, nothing worth defending? Though all of us may not have been born here, is not this the land of our adoption?

A VOICE—Is it the land of our fathers? [Great uproar, and cries of "Put him out."]

There is the prospect of an aggressive foreign war, and it is for you to say what steps you will take. I think we should have one object of paramount importance, and that is to correct an error, a very serious error that prevails on the other side of the line 45, more particularly with reference to my own fellow-countrymen. You are aware that the impression there prevails that we here in Canada are in bondage to a certain extent. I am desirous that my fellow-countrymen should know on the other side of the lines, and should perfectly understand that, as far as I am concerned, and those with whom I am connected, that we are perfectly satisfied with our social, political and religious connection. [Cheers.] I am satisfied, and so are you, there is no place in the universe where our countrymen can expect to settle with better hopes and encouragement—no place where they can enjoy all that is worth living for—no place, I say, to be compared to Canada.

A VOICE—You may thank the United States for that. [Cheers.]

I know, you know, we all know, that the United States, with all their boasted advantages, is not the best place for Irishmen. [Loud cheering, groaning and hisses; cries of "MCGEE, MCGEE."] I know, and my conscience tells me, that there is no country in the world preferable for liberty, civil religious and political, to Canada.

A VOICE—Sit down. [Cries of "Order," and loud calls for Mr. MCGEE.]

Mr. MCGEE, on coming forward, said: Gentlemen, if there are any persons in this Hall desirous of expressing their opinion, let them hear me out, and when I have finished, I will hear them out. [Cheers.] But before I commence to lay before you the reasons that have called us together, I must protest against—[Great confusion, yelling, groans and hisses.]

A VOICE—Three cheers for the United States. [Loud cheering.]

ANOTHER VOICE—Three cheers for THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER. [Tremendous cheering.]

I shall make my speech to the reporters, if you don't want to hear it. [Mr. MCGEE here read the first resolution.] In moving this resolution, I do not believe there is one in the hall so far forgetful of what is due to himself, to ourselves, and the community in which he lives, as to pronounce, unheard, on the proposition now read. We in Canada, and the people of Canada, will meet this crisis courageously. We will invade no man's home, and we will permit no man to invade ours. [Cheers.] The people of Canada will advance not one step beyond their frontier to wreak vengeance on a kindred people, but they will allow no man nor body of men to cross their frontier. The only brother I have is a captain in the Federal army, and if he—

A VOICE—Three cheers for him.

ANOTHER VOICE—Three cheers for Col. CORCORAN. [Great cheering, groaning and confusion.]

We now forewarn those on the other side that we want no such people here, nor do we want their institutions. We want the people beyond our borders to be forewarned that we have ample self-government, a magistracy that even they themselves wish they had the like of. [Cheers and groans.] And thus forewarned, let them understand that whoever comes here to invade us will meet the fate of a toe. [Cheers.]

A VOICE—Three cheers for the Sixty-ninth and Col. CORCORAN. [Great cheering and uproar.]

I am not discomposed by sounds like these—I am too old a hand for that; but if this meeting has come here with the same intention as I have—[cries of "oh! oh!" and uproar]—to consider seriously our circumstances, they may have no cause for future regret. Now, what are the facts on which we found this resolution? The people of the Province of Canada number, by the last census, over two millions and a half. There are eight hundred thousand whose language is French, and whose religion is almost invariably Roman Catholic. There are three hundred thousand, or thereabouts, natives of Ireland, who, for the most part also, are Roman Catholic. There are a few thousand Germans—thirty thousand perhaps—and the rest of the population is British, English and Scotch. This people have within themselves all the powers of self-government that any country in the past or present ever possessed. Then we have the Imperial connection, which any thinking man must highly prize—for this Imperial connection is the indorser on the back of the Provincial note which gives it currency in the money market of the [illegible] which also gives enceess to all our [illegible]. What good could the United States [illegible] would compensate for all this? I, for one, to not [illegible]

A VOICE—Three cheers for [illegible]. [Cheers.]

I am one of the few public men [illegible] who, on all occasions, [illegible] principles of the United States, when [illegible] attacked. I have defended them when no [illegible] would peril his popularity to do so during [illegible] twelve months. Now, gentlemen, if we [illegible] war, which I most humbly pray God in [illegible] may avert from this land, it shall not go [illegible] shores of Canada, or to the world, that [illegible] Frenchman is arming to defend his [illegible] Englishman, the Frenchman and the Ger[illegible] likewise, when every man is ready to [illegible] adopted country, the Irishman alone—[illegible] tumult and cries of "Put them out," uproar, yells and hisses—in which the remainder [illegible] was drowned.] There is one sh[illegible] which no moralist considers unjustifiable, [illegible] men in defence of their own homes. There [illegible] fields of thousands of the broad acres of [illegible] hundreds of thousands of pounds, repres[illegible] aggregate wealth of the Irish inhabitan[illegible] Province and city; there are very few [illegible] among us, very few colossal fortunes, but [illegible] large number of small proprietors.

A VOICE—You will get a commission. [l[illegible]

There is no one land, since the Irish [illegible] place in history, where the Irish name and [illegible] is so much respected as in Canada. There [illegible] millions of people in the Northern States; [illegible] an army and treasury; and in order to [illegible] Great Britain, they come to apply the [illegible] seed-trees of Canada, and sink our nation in [illegible] massacre. [Cheers.] What have we done [illegible] on the other side of the lines that, so soon [illegible] have a national quarrel, they begin to threaten [illegible]

A VOICE—We know you, MCGEE. [Uproar.]

Another VOICE—Three cheers for MEAGHER.

Let me tell you that that card will fail, and [illegible] will play it will fail also. [Groans and yells.]

A VOICE—The Stars and Stripes will rule [illegible] head. [Cheers.]

The North has sixteen Southern States [illegible] their hands, and they want to fix their [illegible] military quarrel on the greatest naval and [illegible] power on the globe. But the people of [illegible] strong in the unity of race and creed, strong [illegible] attachment to their own free Canadian Con[illegible] and the Imperial connection which insures [illegible] from the people of Canada will [illegible] victoriously. [Tremendous cheering.]

A VOICE—Three cheers for the men of [illegible] and '98. [Uproar.]

Those who are not ready to cast in [illegible] with Canada, Canada will spue them out, (cheers and groans,) and instead of missing, she can spare [illegible] false traitors, and feel that she is better without them. [Great yelling and confusion.] The man who will not defend the country does not deserve to be harbored for a single night in it. [Cheers and groans.]

A VOICE—GEORGE BROWN wants to give up Canada to the United States.

Mr. MCGEE—Don't be afraid of GEORGE BROWN; he ought to be a friend of yours, if he is in favor of annexation.

The Chairman put the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. DONNELLY. It passed amid the greatest confusion and vociferations of all kinds, cheers and counter cheers.

Mr. DALY then came forward. He was received with cries of "Sit down," "Shut up," and mingled cheers, hisses, yells and groans. He delivered a long and very dull speech, urging Irishmen to fight for England, which were continually interrupted by groans, yells and cheers.

Dr. HINGSTON came forward. The speaker said that according to the last census there were 100,000 people in Montreal, of whom one-fourth were Irish. There was at least one fighting man out of twenty-five of the population, so the Irish here could raise 5,000 fighting men. It was proposed to organize a regiment for the defence of the country.

A VOICE—This is not our country—we have none.

We must defend our country, and though many of you claim Ireland for your country, many of you were born in Canada. You live here, rear your children here, earn a livelihood here, and breathe the air of Canada.

A VOICE—We do not. [Great hooting and yelling.]

This battalion is not to be organized to invade, but to defend; and by taking immediate steps we may prevent the invasion of our territory.

A VOICE—We are not afraid. [Laughter and cheers.]

The men on the other side are armed and prepared for us. [Cheers and counter cheers.] Well, I must say that I would rather attend the sick than address a meeting. [Laughter.]

Dr. HINGSTON, who could scarcely be heard from the beginning on account of the continual noise, here retired.

The chairman came forward to solicit silence for the next speaker, but the uproar seemed to gather in strength; and Mr. MCGEE, who rose on his feet, was unable to put in a word.

Mr. THOS. MACREADY here approached the edge of the platform to propose the third resolution. His rising from the seat was the signal for an outburst of tremendous yelling, hooting, groaning and cheering, which increased every minute. In vain the gentleman tried to get a hearing; his voice was completely drowned and could not be heard, except in one or two broken sentences.

The Chairman having put the resolution, it was adopted amid cheers.

Some one in the audience then called for three cheers for THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER and the Irish Brigade. The cheers were given by the noisy part of the meeting.

The meeting, which was one of the most unruly and obstinate we have seen for many years, then separated.

A Correction.

From the Albany Evening Journal. Dec. 24.

We were in error yesterday in one point. The withdrawal of Mr. GEORGE D. MORGAN from the business firm of E. D. MORGAN & Co. was voluntary. There was no disagreement, as we assumed, between the members of the firm. Mr. GEORGE D. MORGA

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN QUESTION.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

Important Extracts from Our English Files.

The Anti-War Party Asserting Itself in England.

Arbitration Demanded as a Preventive of War.

What is Asked by Great Britain, and What Answer is Expected.

The screw-steamer *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool at 2 P. M., on the 11th inst., and from Queenstown on the 12th, arrived here last evening.

An abstract of her advices was forwarded, and later accounts have been since received by tha *Niagara*.

The proposition of the Peace Society that the question of redress for the *Trent* outrage should be referred to arbitration has found little favor in the city.

The *Times* City Article remerks that the civilized world, having pronounced upon the law of the case there is nothing that the arbitrators could discuss.

The South American, Col. LEMAT, who escaped the search of the *Trent*, is for the moment the hero of Paris. All sorts of anecdotes are current about him. It is said that he has brought over safe all the money furnished by tha Confederate Government to its Commissioners. He was to have seen Prince NAPOLEON, and is reported to be going to Compiègne. He is commissioned by his Government to buy ships and arms wherever he can find them. It is called to mind that he was in Paris five or six months ago, when he set up a manufactory of ten-barreled revolvers. Ha was formerly Secretary to President BUCHANAN.

Mr. BOURCICAULT, in an advertisement, acknowledges the "hourly receipt" of many letters, entreating that tha termination of "Tna Octoroon" should be modified, and the slave heroina saved from an unhappy end. He cannot, he says, "resist the kind feeling expressed throughout this correspondence, nor refuse compliance with a request so cordially granted. A new last act of the drama, composed by the public and edited by the author, will be represented. He trusts tha audience will accept it as a very grateful tributa to their judgment and taste, which he should be the last to dispute."

Archbishop HUGHES preached in the Church of St Roch on the afternoon of the 8th inst. The attendance, says the correspondent of the *Globe*, was mainly awaited into a concourse by the chance of some allurement to what is uppermost, nor was it difficult to note in the crowd the anxious physiognomies of transatlantic hearers. Nothing, however, fell from tha pulpit of St. Roch, and the prelate evinced in that particular, as well as in the tone and delivery of his discourse, tact and ability.

THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT.

The Peace Reaction in England.

AMELIORATED TONE OF THE PRESS.

From the London News.

At the Conference at Paris, in 1856, the British Plenipotentiary raised a discussion respecting the best means of determining the differences that arise from time to time between the Powers, and are capable of becoming causes of war. The Ministers of France and Russia, and, indeed, of all the States represented, strongly supported the reasons set forth by one of the Representatives of England, in favor of the substitution of international arbitration in the first instance for the ready resort to war. Lord PALMERSTON, at the head of the Administration of [illegible], and it is highly to his credit that he [illegible] directed our Ministers at the Congress to [illegible] proposal worthy of a great Christian people. After some discussion, on the 14th of April, the following protocol was adopted without any discent, containing, amongst other things, the following:

"Tha Plenipotentiaries of all the countries represented in Congress do not hesitate to express in the name of their Governments the confident hope that the States, between which a serious disagreement shall hereafter arise, shall, before appealing to force, have recourse (so far as circumstances may admit) to the good offices of some friendly Power.

Mr. the Plenipotentiaries express their expectation that the Governments not represented in the Congress will associate themselves with tha policy which has inspired the declaration recorded in the present protocol."

We have hera a great and comprehensive principle laid down, from whom let us hope few Governments of Christendom will ever show a disposition to depart. International law, if it means anything means the mutual imposition of salntary and merciful rules of conduct, which serve as checks upon the exercise of overbearing force, and defences against systematic oppression or occasional surprise. Its rules are the embodiment of valuable principles of humanity and justice; they require, however, as all laws do, adaptation and development, according to the growing wants of the time. But their capability of enforcement is measurable in every case by the degree of assent they command from public opinion; and public opinion, in its wisest and most comprehensive sense, seldom errs, because it seldom fails to reflect the instinctive sense of truth and right. The resolutions above quoted are eminently deserving of remembrance at the present moment. The Powers which signed the protocol at Paris, though forming a decisive preponderance of Christian nations, had no desire to limit the beneficent influence of their decisions, but took care, in most explicit terms, to invite the adhesion of all other States, and to include them, though unrepresented at the Congress, within the beneficent range of their propositions. The Government of the United States took an early opportunity of signifying its full appreciation of the utility and humanity of what had been done, and its readiness, on all points save one, to endorse the Protocols of 1856. We have frequently had occasion to discuss, upon its own merits, the nature of the reservation thus made, and it is not necessary to do so now. Our object in recalling public recollection to transactions five years old, is to point out the way in which the good sense and good feeling of our own Government has happily provided resources for the honorable solution of disputes with other Powers, without having recourse in the first instance to the sword. *The difference now pending with the United States is the first of serious moment that has arisen between us and any other Power since the deliberate adoption of the principle of international arbitration to which we have referred.* For the sake of America herself, and of the moral influence we desire that she should always possess, we hope that she will waste little time or temper in extenuating the act of the Captain of the *San Jacinto*. God knows, she has neither time nor temper to spare just now for idle and irritating controversies. All her energies are needed to maintain the great position whose stability is threatened by the revolt of the slaveholding class of her citizens; and most reluctantly should we be drawn into contention of any kind with her in this day of her trouble. *But if contention there is to be, let it be only of international litigation, not of fratricidal force. Both parties are morally bound, as we have shown, to seek the intermediary good offices of some friendly Power.*

From the London Star.

In pleasant contrast to much unadvised speaking and worse than reckless writing, are the remarks made the other day by Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR, M. P., at Sherborne. The honorable and learned gentleman has never been stigmatized as a member of the peace party. He is not conspicuous for advocacy of retrenchment in our military and naval expenditure. He is a steady supporter of the Government of Lord PALMERSTON; and has, no doubt, the average confidence in the supreme ability of that statesman to carry us high-headed through any difficulty. He is, moreover, a lawyer to whose opinion respect is due, and a legislator whose speeches are more often luminous arguments than mere forays in debate. It is in the spirit of these characteristics he addressed himself, before an agricultural audience, to the great question of the hour. He shows no disposition to apologize for the act of the American commander, or to shrink from the ulterior consequences of the quarrel. But he would have its carry on the controversy according to the forms of law, and not precipitate the final issue. *It is an offence against international law that has been committed. It is to international law that we must appeal.* We are people who respect law, and refuse to claim what it does not award. In our angry consciousness of insult and injury, we yet wait till authorities have been consulted. We base on the judgment of those authorities a demand for reparation. If the law officers of America are of substantially the same opinion as our own, reparation will, of course, be awarded. But if they are not, two courses are open to us. We may either proceed to exact reparation by force, or we may take the opinion of some third party upon the legal question in dispute. Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR *is decidedly in favor of this latter course.* He thinks that its adoption would strengthen our hands, exalt our character, and almost certainly prevent war. He deems it impossible that any dispassionate jurist or neutral State should decide against us, or that America should refuse to abide by the decision of such an arbiter. And if she should, he foresees that our strength will be the greater for the added reputation of forbearance—our cause the clearer for our proved anxiety to avoid the shedding of our brother's blood.

From Lloyd's Weekly News.

It is the bounden duty, however, of every rational man, in both countries, to discourage tha vain boastings and harmful demonstrations of clamorers for war. We cannot at present see our way through the difficulties which beset both Governments; but it is our duty to leave this grave matter in their hands. *We must not be "drifted" into a war, on an angry tide. A war with our own flesh and blood must always be repugnant to us. Such strife is to be avoided at all hazards, save that of forfeiting the national honor.* It may flatter the vanity of tavern declaimers to show John Bull strangling. Brother Jonathan; but we owe it to our dignity as a nation—to that high character we have shown through the troubles of the Washington Governmeat, not to indulge in indignation meetings or warlike cries, while there remains the shadow of a hope that Lord LYONS will be enabled to extract a satisfactory answer to his demands.

From the Manchester Examiner and Times.

If we are as clearly right as the Americans think we are clearly wrung, it is still not the usage of civilized nations to fly at once to arms before they have made at least some attempt to arrive at a common understanding. We do not quote the case of the seizure of the *Caroline* during the Canadian rebellion as a precedent justifying tha capture of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON. To our view, it was a clear violation of International law, and can therefore justify nothing; but it is only fair to remember the manner in which tha Cabinet at Washington dealt with that transaction. They complained with great temperance, but, at the same time, with great firmness to our Government. They showed by unanswerable arguments that their rights had been violated. But when our Foreign Secretary pleaded frankly the State necessity of tha act, and excused it on the ground that an immediate danger required the use of quicker means of prevention than a diplomatic appeal to tha President, they at once gave up the controversy and accepted our apology as a proof that we had not intended an injury. They acted, in short, on the maxim which is found so useful in ordinary life, "Where no offence is meant, none is taken." *Is it too much to say that we may take from their conduct a lesson as to the mode of conducting a controversy like the present?*

From the Carlisle Examiner.

America has always called for a revision of the law which subjects an unarmed ship to the visits of cruisers, but England has always stoutly resisted every proposal for applying the same rula at sea which obtains on shore, and it is now a monstrous injustice to say that tha right of search shall be a monopoly in the hands of the power which is strong enough to enforce the claim.

From the Bucks Advertiser.

Suppose that our Government were to say to tha American Cabinet—"You have done wrong, and it is no excuse in our eyes that you have been goaded to it by popular outcry. We proclaim before all the world that such is our view of the case; but we will not degrade ourselves by meeting violence with violence." Would such a course leave us more open to future insult, from the same or any other quarter, than if we had exhausted our resources in a needless struggle? By bombarding New-York, we should simply show that Armstrong guns, duly manned, are capable of doing a great deal of destruction—a fact which might surely be established at less cost. *By simply submitting our cause to the public opinion of Europe, we should have gained the highest title to hold our place in the foremost ranks of civilization.* It is quite open to us as yet to expect that the American Government will meet us with equal frankness and moderation. If, unhappily, the event should prove otherwise, we must endeavor to supply wisdom and good temper enough for both parties. There are men in the present Cabinet well worthy to be the pioneers in the nobler course that lies open to us. The experience of the Russian war has not been lost upon them nor upon the British people, and we believe they would be heartily sustained by English common sense if they proclaimed *that the "truly English policy" is a policy most in accordance with the dictates of humanity and morality.*

From the Northern Daily Whig.

There is no doubt, if facts be accurately reported, that the *Trent* was carrying dispatches, and not carrying them in the ordinary course of her postal service. *If this be so, and if she had been taken for adjudication to an American port, could she have escaped condemnation and confiscation?* It would have been for her Captain to have shown that he had no reason to suspect Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON of bearing such documents. Could such ground have been taken or maintained? On the whole, and speaking with the hesitation which becomes laymen handling a legal topic, it appears to us that the American Government have managed, by a blundering procedure, to damage a case otherwise by no means desperate.

From the Cork Examiner.

Are we already at war with America? This question forces itself upon us by the announcements that come hurrying day after day, of ships dispatched to the American shore, and steamers chartered to take troops to Canada. There was far less activity displayed in 1854, when war against Russia had been actually declared. And yet all this time we are to suppose that the cause of dispute is capable of arrangement. The Government has, no doubt, dispatched a missive to the Cabinet of Washington, firm, yet polite. Its language, we may rest assured, implies a perfect conviction that tha Federal Government is determined to do what is right. If, as is highly probable, it contains a threat, it is no less probable that that threat is only contingent upon a refusal, which the Government of England scarcely contemplate as even a remote possibility. Now, if this sort of diplomatic courtesy be necessary; if it be right that the English demands should be couched in terms that would contain no savor of insult to a great nation, which Northern America still is, even though divided from her Southern brethren, is it consistent that it should be accompanied by practical insult? *When in ordinary life a gentleman commits an offence, and is asked to apologize, it is rarely with a horsewhip over his shoulder. The very mode of asking reparation would then be considered as almost condoning the original insult. Now, is not England exactly adopting this course?* What is the meaning of all this tremendous note of preparation, a fortnight before the English cartel reaches the Washington Cabinet, but raising the horsewhip over the Americans? Certain preparations, perhaps, may be necessary. It would not, for instance, be wise to continue the export of arms and ammunition, and the materials of powder, to a people who in a month or two may be using them against the British Government. It is even possibly justifiable to strengthen the Canadians against any ebullition of American anger. But why dispatch war steamer after war steamer to the shores of the United States, to hover along its coasts in an attitude of menace? The Government organs boast that England was never, during its existence as a nation, so well prepared for war. Why then this indecent display of hostile force? A nation that is strong can afford to be reticent; the ostentatious parade of its strength, with all due submission, degrades it to the level of the bully.

From the Liverpool Mail.

If—as is commonly and with too much reason apprehended—the mere "mob" in the large cities and towns of the Northern States are now the virtual rulers of that great hul demented democracy, then all such shrewd and moderate counsels will be scattered to the winds—restitution of the Southern Envoys will be refused—diplomatic rupture will be followed by sterner measures—mediation of either France or Russia will be scouted on both sides of the Atlantic—two great nations will be again plunged into a sanguinary and, perhaps, protracted war—untoward complications may arise from the tortuous and perfidious policy of the despotic ruler of France, backed perchance by Russia—and all hope of any wholesome revision of antiquated, barbarous and irritating provisions of International law will be indefinitely postponed. Until some such revision as that which our worthy senior member, Mr. HORSFALL, and many Chambers of Commerce have loudly and earnestly desidera'ed shall be effectuated by the general consent of all the great maritime States of the world; *not a few thoughtful and able English lawyers stoutly maintain, that whatever belligerent rights may remain in that old and unreformed code of public law, however barbarous, cannot be justly or successfully denied to any civilized nation. We repeat once more—Heaven forbid we should go to war for any vague or doubtful* "points of law."

A LETTER FROM PROF. NEWMAN ON BEHALF OF PEACE.

To the Editor of the London Star and Dial:

SIR: I thank you for your effort to infuse calmness, reason and moderation into our countrymen, when so large a part of tha Press seems bent on inflaming and exasperating a lamentable controversy.

It appears to me that at this crisis two movements would be very timely: 1. A petition or resolution, to be signed, first, by as many mercantile Chambers as can be convened without effort and expense; secondly, by as many individuals as possible—claiming that neutral vessels shall everywhere have precisely the same rights as the neutral soil to which they belong. 2. A solemn avowal, that *a great nation ought never to be dragged or "drifted" into a war by the acts of executive officers, or by a Ministry which represents but one side of the country;* and that if we are to be cursed by the horrors of a war with our kinsmen, it at least shall not be until the necessity of the case shall have been voted by Parliament, after all sides have been heard, as well as petitions from the country. For this purpose we ought to denounce, as unconstitutional and pernicious in the extreme, any such acts of the Queen's servants as prejudge a question which ought to be reserved entire for Parliament.

DEC. 6. Yours, respectfully, F. W. NEWMAN.

THE DEMAND MADE BY ENGLAND.

From the Monitour, Dec. 9.

The American journals credit the idea that England, who, until now, has been so accommodating to all pretensions of the United States, will yet yield in the affair of the *Trent*. This arrogance offends British pride, and deters it from any desire to modify the conditions upon which an arrangement may be affected. To know, however, what will take place, it is necessary to await the hour when the illusions of the American people will be dispersed, when they will know pertinently *what England demands, BEFORE ALL, reparation, and the release of the prisoners.*

WHAT ANSWER IS EXPECTED.

Private Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Monday Afternoon, Dec. 9.

The tendency of the last advices from the United States, both public and private, is considered on the whole to be rather more favorable, than unfavorable, to the chances of a peaceful settlement of the *Trent* affair. It is evident that, though no news has yet reached the States of the singular strength and unanimity of feeling which the violation of our flag has called forth, mere reflection and comment on what has occurred have enabled the American Press and public to estimate the gravity of the case more adequately than they did on the first burst of triumph elicited by the intelligence of the capture. Private letters from Washington describe the moderate party in the Cabinet as gaining strength.

A very general opinion is expressed that the Federal Cabinet will reply to our dispatch in a tone of studied moderation; express their surprise at the tone taken by England; profess their innocence of any intention to insult her flag or to violate the sanctity of her right of asylum; expatiate on the horrors of hanging the alternative of peace and war between two countries so related on the infraction by Capt. WILKES of a form of International procedure; and offer to refer the question of the legal liability to seizure of the Southern Envoys and the *Trent* either to an American prize court, or to a commission including English as well as American lawyers. It is thought by many that this offer will be accompanied by a replacement of the Envoys under the English flag. Indeed, unless this is done, it is very probable that no offer to submit the question to legal arbitrament would be listened to. *The restitution of the Envoys to their status quo ante, I hear it maintained, will be insisted upon as a condition precedent to the opening of any argument on the legality of their capture.*

INTERESTING FROM PARIS.

The French Journals on the Trent Affair—A Revulsion in Favor of America—Affairs in Italy—The Roman Question, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 6, 1861.

You will see by the files of the French journals for tha last week that the great majority of them, implicitly adopting the English idea of the affair of the *Trent*, took it for granted that the arrest of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL was an illegal act. This view is, however, not universal, and, as it cannot but be interesting to you to know what is said here on the other side, I send you some translations of the most recent expressions of French public opinion. The *Journal des Débats*, you are aware, is the best conducted journal in Paris, and the one whose opinions, being always given with deliberation and independence, weigh most with reflecting men. The following is a *verbatim* translation of an article

From the Débats, Dec. 6.

The *Morning Post* declared haughtily two days ago that the discussion on the affair of the *Trent* was exhausted. Now, we take the liberty of thinking quite differently. If tha question is exhausted for the English Government, which came to a decision in four and twenty hours at its own risk and peril, it is certainly not exhausted in the estimation of public opinion in Europe, or even in England. This point is dwelt upon with as much *apropos* as good sense in a correspondence which we find in the *Independance Belge*. A Paris correspondent of that journal shows that the question of international law raised by the affair of the *Trent* is at all events very arguable, and he blames tha English Government for its precipitation and heedlessness in at once declaring itself offended, in obedience to popular impulse, instead of waiting to consult the calm judgment of the country. "It is impossible," says this correspondent, "to call the opinion of Manchester and Liverpool that of the country. The opinion of those towns is only that of the cotton manufacturers, and it might have been predicted beforehand. Ever since the commencement of the contest they have endeavored to get up a feeling in favor of the South, for tha simple reason that they fear to run short of cotton. It is therefore but natural that they should jump with joy at the bit of luck which Heaven now sends them. Accordingly they lost not an hour, not a minute, before convoking *indignation* meetings, at which they clamored for vengeance in the name of the British flag. What course ought the Government to have taken? It was right, no doubt, to arm and be ready for all eventualities; but it should have allowed the public irritation time to calm itself, and should have endeavored to ascertain the sober and deliberate opinion of the country at large. *Qui n'entend qu'une cloche n'entend qu'un son.* Lord PALMERSTON refused to listen to any thing but the ding dong bell of the manufacturing interest; he obeyed popular pressure with just as much weakness as an American President. With what an ill grace can he now say that the President of the American Republic is the slave of the multitude! Up to this time we have heard but one cry from England—that of cotton. Now we must do the English the justice to say that they think of other things besides cotton; and we should not be at all surprised to see a speedy reaction against the senseless anger which has been displayed. This reaction may be expected to come from the religious party—from that party which takes a pride in, and makes an article of faith of "its repulsion of the crime of Slavery." For, observe this, that in making war upon the North, and acknowledging the South, England must run directly counter to her religious character and her emancipation doctrines. The cotton party has been the first to cry out; but we have not yet heard the cry of the Bible party."

After this quotation from the *Indépendance*, the *Débats* goes on to say:

"We entirely concur in these just and clever remarks. No! whatever the English journals may say, we repeat that the debate is not exhausted; on the contrary, it is scarcely opened, and we deny tha right of those journals to close it."

Bullier's Correspondence, a lithographed sheet, encouraged, if not exactly patronized, by the French Government, and which is daily sent to all the provincial journals, as a guide to what is here called "public opinion," contains the following article, which I am inclined to think is intended to counteract the effect of an article rashly inserted by M. DE LA GUERONNIERE, in the *Patrie*, the scope of which was that France intended at once to join England in a war against the United States. You may see in the English papers the great sensation occasioned by the *Patrie's* article, and if you look at a late number of the *Indépendance*, you will find the expression of an opinion that the *Patrie* has had reason to repent of its folly.

Bullier's Correspondence says:

"It is true that several Paris journals have expressed an opinion favorable to England, but their hasty judgment is devoid of authority, because they evidently cannot know all the facts; and, at any rate, they cannot pretend that their views are those of the French nation and Government. Even among our neighbors themselves opinions are at this moment divided. It is not yet proved that the American authorities had not the right to act as they have done. How, then, can we here pronounce definitely upon a question which is not considered settled in the United Kingdom itself? We know, indeed, that the Cabinet of St. James has demanded satisfaction, but that circumstance constitutes no sufficient reason why we should condemn the United States unheard. In point of fact, we have nothing whatever to do with the quarrel; and, if it be true, as some people assert, that the Cabinet of Washington expects to have us for allies, it is just as wrong as the London *Times*, when it pretends that we shall support England. We are neutral, and shall wait to see what happens, hoping sincerely, in the meantime, that the peace may not be broken.

That is our position, and it will require something much stronger than an article in the *Times* to make us abandon it."

In another sheet of the same number of the *Bullier Correspondence*, the writer, after lamenting that ten years' absence of parliamentary government seems to have destroyed the faculty of political judgment among Frenchmen, goes on to say:

"Certainly it is impossible to conceive questions of greater interest than those raised by the affair of the *Trent* and *San Jacinto*. But when I hear what is said by those about me, and when I read what is printed in almost all the journals, I find the proof of that political blindness which I have just been deploring. All the great principles for which so much blood has been shed for the last century are now at stake. If WASHINGTON, when he delivered his country from tha English, and proclaimed the Republic and American independence, had been told that one day tha American Republicans would quarrel among themselves upon tha subject of Slavery, that England would take advantage of the division to destroy his work, and that France would join England in her endeavors to destroy the United States navy, and would also hold out a helping hand to the Slave States, WASHINGTON would never have believed in the possibility of such forgetfulness of the policy of LOUIS XVI. and LAFAYETTE. And yet—I lament to say it, the old maxims of French policy are so out of fashion that twenty-nine Parisians out of thirty resented the alleged insult to the English flag as bitterly as if it had been an insult to themselves, and joined with John Bull in his cry for war and vengeance. They have forgotten the deeds of LAFAYETTE and the French navy under LOUIS XVI.; they forget that ever since those days the United States have been our natural allies, and that far from aiding the English to crush their navy, we ought always, and under every circumstance, to support the American flag against the English. I can understand that the men who to this day regret that the Vendeans did not triumph over MARCEAU and the First Consul should have no sympathy with President LINCOLN and the Northern States; but those who boast themselves the children of 1789 know not whether they do when they take part with Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, and the Captain of the *Trent*."

I made a rash promise, last week, to send you my opinion on the state of affairs in Italy; but I find, upon a review of all the latest intelligence, that there is very little worth repeating. The Roman question, in my judgment, remains in the same dead lock which I described in my letter of Oct. 29. M. GUIZOULT, the editor of the *Opinion Nationale*, one of the warmest supporters of the unity of Italy, and a principal promoter of the celebrated banquet given to M. RATAZZI at the Hotel du Louvre, says this very day, and I cannot better sum up the situation than in his words:

"The situation of Italy is a difficult one in itself, and that situation is rendered more difficult still by the perseverance of France in a policy which we regard as aimless. We have always blamed that policy, and we blame it now as heartily as anybody in the world can do. In our opinion, that policy is hurtful to Italy, and hurtful to France, whose consideration and popularity it injures. It is a policy which will not save the temporal power, and yet it compromises Italy. It will never disarm the malice of the Clerical Party, and it chills the sympathies of the natural friends of tha Imperial *régime*; it wants that quality which France especially likes—straightforwardness; and, to sum up in one word, it has every possible inconvenience, without one single advantage."

You will receive by this mail RATAZZI'S speech, which is tha great news of the day from Italy. He expresses a confident opinion that France is a sincere friend to the unity of Italy, and that Rome will shortly be the capital of that regenerated country. I wish I could entirely indorse M. RATAZZI'S professions of confidence. But I cannot forget hearing him say in Paris, a month ago, that "unfortunately" M. CAVOUR had made the Italians believe that they would get Rome, and that in consequence of that obstinate belief, no Italian Minister would now dare to throw a doubt upon that hope. I am much afraid, therefore, that M. RATAZZI is merely following the CAVOUR tradition, and that he has no tangible ground whatever for supposing that the French Emperor will relax his hold of Rome.

There is good reason to believe that Gen. BORGES, the head of the brigands in Southern Italy, has been taken and shot.

Gen. CIALDINI, the greatest General in Italy, always excepting the incomparable GARIBALDI, has joined the movement party. RICASOLI will probably not long remain Prime Minister. RATAZZI will, I dare say, either supersede or join him, with preponderating power. In all probability RATAZZI'S game in speaking so fair of France is to remove the prejudice excited against him by the supposition that he was tha Emperor's most obedient, humble servant. I do not think he is, but I believe he feels acutely tha impossibility of doing any good in Italy without the concurrance of France.

ENGLISH LETTERS FROM AMERICA.

The Special Correspondence of the London Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1861.

"It is so clear we are right in seizing MASON and SLIDELL, that we will go on proving tha point daily, insisting on thera being no doubt about it, demonstrating that the justice and legality of the act require no demonstration. We will never cease in maintaining in the face of the world that two and two make four—or five, if we like." If need were for any new proof of the influence of passion in blinding the eye of reason it would be found in the extraordinary manner in which the American Press, jurists and speakers have treated the arrest of the "Ambassadors" of the Confederate States on board the royal mail steamar *Trent*. But there are many people who in private hold very different language. The quiet little tongues of the Stock Exchange are hinting their doubts very unmistakably, and I venture to assert that if the opinions of the judges of the land were sought privately they would pronounce against "the bold and patriotic act of Commodore WILKES." The best legal authorities in this city are against it. But with the moral cowardice which is the result of submission—habitual prostration to the force of a majority—man will neither publish nor write, nor speak openly what they are free to confess in the study or the conversation corner. There is a chorus all over the land of "Quite right—Don't be afraid," and an immense amount of mutual patting on the back. People ask, "What does England care about SLIDELL and MASON? and are astonished to be told in reply that she cares something about the law of nations and her national honor. If it were believed really that Great Britain would take any serious notice of the act there would be an immediate panic in the commercial and monetary world which would extend its effects to every class in the Union, from the President who invests his salary in the National loan, down to the daily laborer. But there is a sustaining hope that the Cabinet will not do anything, that at the very outside there will be a remonstrance and a lengthy correspondence, which will end, as many other matters of protocol and dispatch have ended before. As I write there is a rumor that Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON are to be surrendered. *If it be true this Government is broken up.* There is so much violence of spirit among the lower orders of the people, and they are so ignorant of everything except their own politics and passions, so saturated with pride and vanity, that any honorable concession, even in this hour of extremity, would be a fatal step to their leaders. It would certainly render them so unpopular that it would damage them in the conduct of this civil war. Admitting the general diffusion of the arts of reading and writing among the people, there is a special ignorance of anything but American notions which is very astonishing. I may mention in proof of this, that I have received several letters requesting me to appear in public for the aid of benevolent or literary societies, the writers of which were good enough either to elevate me to the peerage, or were laboring under the delusion that the noble Earl at the head of the Foreign Office was seeking relaxation from the cares of his Department by acting as your special correspondent in the United States. These letters were written by Secretaries of associations, or by people who were literary enough to keep collections of autographs. Adulation, incessant flattery for party or personal objects, have puffed up the mob with foul vapors till they are nigh bursting with intolerance, and have thinned away the skin of their balloon till it is pouring out gas all over the land. How is any honest, hard-handed Wisconsin lumberer, then, who is sitting with his loaded rifle at full cock on the stump of a tree, and reading his newspaper and smoking his tobacco in the discharge of the highest duties of a citizen and a sentinel, to know the truth when he is assured by his best possible instructor that the English aristocracy, having sent Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON over to the States to destroy the Union by tampering with the slaves, are now dispatching enormous armies to Canada to seize upon Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, the prosperity of which are an insult to their system and an eye-sore to the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the rest of the royal family? How is he to resist the appeals to his prejudices daily instilled into him, when he is told that he is the finest fellow in the world; that he is the only freeman on the face of tha earth; that the English hate and fear him; that VATTEL and WHEATON, and CAPTOLAN show WILKES was wrong because he did not seize and take the *Trent* into port for condemnation, and that he and a million and a half of soldiers, the handsomest, tallest, stoutest, straightest, heaviest, bravest, best-shooting, best-marching, best-disciplined and best-principled that are, have been, or ever will be—the cream of creation in arms—will be called in shortly to avenge innumerable insults, and wipe out the systems which emperors, kings, tyrants and aristocrats have invented for the oppression of suffering humanity all over the rest of the globe? I would give a good deal for a view of that man's head. Why, it must be filled with heroes, "such faultless monsters as the world ne'er saw," choke-full of victories that never existed—teeming with "Star-Spangled Banners" and great Union processions, barbecues and bunkum perorations, crowded with visions of demons like JEFF. DAVIS and Lord LYONS, and the Duchess of Sutherland, all wheeling round and dancing about to a great crash of music, and tha strains of "Yankee Doodle," while muffled assassins move through the throng, wrapped in cloaks above which peep out the prongs of Britannia's trident, the kepi of him of the Tuileries, or the fan of the Lady of Spain, stiletto in hand, seeking for an opening to get a dig at the Goddess of Liberty, who is at that moment engaged in conversation with President LINCOLN, Mr. SEWARD and the editor of his particular journal. He has no chance of a cure—all access to medicine is shut out, and the Wisconsin man will fight to the death in support of his insanity—he will die before he will give up MASON and SLIDELL. It is very probable—if Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS ever condescends to such a thing—that he sang and danced with delight when he heard of the capture of these gentlemen; it is not too much to suppose he sent them on their mission because they were in his way. Mr. MASON is a man of considerable belief in himself; he is a proud, well-bred, not unambitious gentleman, whose position gave him a right to expect high office, for which in some respects he was unfitted at home, while his manners, his accomplishments, and his knowledge of society, as well as his moderation of opinion in reference to the merits of other systems of Government, were well suited for a foreign [illegible]. SLIDELL, whom I had the pleasure of meeting in New-Orleans, is a man of more stamina; he is not [illegible] his colleague in other respects. He far excels him in ability and depth, and is one of the most consummate masters of political manœuvre in the States. He is what is called here a "wire-puller"—a man who, unseen, moves the puppets on the public stage as he lists—a man of iron will and strong passions, who loves the excitement of combinations, and who in his dungeon, or whatever else it may be, would conspire with the mice against the cat sooner than not conspire at all. It struck me that he was living sullenly apart from Montgomery, waiting to be called in, when I saw him, and I have no doubt Mr. DAVIS selected him with alacrity for the post which he was so well adapted to fill. Originally a Northern man, he has thrown himself into the Southern cause, and staked his great fortune on the issue without hesitation, and with all the force of his intellect and character. But even he believed that England must break the blockade for cotton. Little did he think then how prominent his name would become in reference to the relations between his own country and Great Britain. It is not too much to say the North gloats over the capture of these two men, and would consider it an equivalent for Leesburg or Columbus. Their *hauteur*, skill and resolution have made them many enemies, and personal antipathies of the strongest kind exist between them and some of those who now have them in their hands. The creation of a precedent founded on what appears to me to be an outrage on the comity of nations and on the privileges of neutrals is not more dangerous than submission to a wrong without redress or apology, in order to avoid a quarrel with a Power friendly as far as treaty goes, if not in sentiment.

The secret Secession organ of New-York is playing the game of the Confederates by exciting, as far as it has any influence, the ignorant masses against England in reference to the Mason and Slidell arrest, and in shouting for a war with her sooner than submit to the indignity of doing justice. The poor Jack Pudding, in his fear of detection, is holding on by the skirts of the Secretary of State, and his cry is, "SEWARD and I are quite agreed on this! SEWARD is my man, and I am SEWARD'S man. Here we are together. His programme is this,—We ask no favors from England; we simply demand justice, and if she will not yield that, we will fight her as we did before. If she will not listen to words, then let us try what virtue there is in cannon balls." It is a melancholy exhibition—degrading to tha people who tolerate it, and only offensive because the Americans do not publicly repudiate, as they do privately, such puling braggadocio. When Mr. SEWARD permits his name to be used in such a manner, and when the White House is the headquarters of people who are supposed to exercise influence over the "organ" and the inmates of the House, there is color for the supposition that these miserable insults are not distasteful to persons who ought to shrink, at all events, from the discreditable association of those who offer them.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

The Expected Movement Down the Mississippi—Delay in the Preparations—Gunboats Ready for Service—The Bomb-Ketches—Return of National Prisoners from Memphis, &c.

From Our Own Corraspondant.

CAIRO, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1861.

The grand movement down the Mississippi River of the National army, which has been looked for with so much interest for so long a time, will not take place as soon as expected, and the country will be probably doomed to wait until the Government arms and equips properly the men now here for so important an undertaking. There are probably from eighteen to twenty thousand troops in this immediate command—Cairo, Bird's Point, and Fort Holt—and I venture to state that there are not three regiments in all properly armed and equipped, and certainly none of tha cavalry regiments are; there are a few independent cavalry companies fit to take the field, but no more. Some of tha infantry regiments have the old-fashioned musket, which is unsafe, never going off at the right time, and otherwise not fit for use; they have been promised better arms, but have failed as yet to get them. The cavalry regiments are, some of them without carbines, some without pistols, and some minus both, relying wholly on their sabres. To move an army under these circumstances on the very Sebastopol of tha Mississippi River—Columbus—would ba the height of folly.

Gens. VAN RENSSLAER, (Inspector-General,) STURGIS and SWARNEY arrived here on Saturday last, and on Monday commenced the inspection and review of the troops at this point, Bird's Point and Fort Holt, amounting in the aggregate to fourteen regiments of infantry, three of cavalry and five companies of artillery. The day was fine, and both soldiers and officers were in the best of spirits, which made the arduous labors comparatively light for the officers, who, at the close, expressed themselves well pleased and satisfied with the condition of tha troops. Tuesday they proceeded to Paducah, and on Wednesday to Cape Girardeau, where the same duty was performed.

The six gunboats from St. Louis, the *Benton*, *St. Louis*, *Essex*, *Pittsburgh*, *Louisville* and *Carondelet*, have arrived. The *St. Louis* and *Essex* are ready for service. The others are having some changes made in their machinery, which will occupy about ten days, and they will be ready. The three at Mound City, tha *Cincinnati*, *Cairo* and *Mound City*, are yet unfinished, but will probably be ready as soon as those already here. The three wooden boats, which have been in commission all Summer, the *Tyler*, *Lexington* and *Conestoga*, complete the list, twelve in all, and constitute a water force which is expected to wend its way to New-Orleans, defying all obstacles. Tha *Benton* is Flag-officer FOOTE'S flag-boat, and is the largest and most powerful, and carries eighteen guns. She has forty-six water-tight compartments, and is completely encased in malleable iron. The following is the calibre of her guns: Three 9-inch Dahlgren guns; seven rifled 42-pounders; and eight smooth or common 32-pounders. The boats are all well officered and manned.

Twenty-four of the forty "Bomb-ketches" have arrived from St. Louis, the balance yet to come, which will be next week, which will complete the navy part of our army. They are solid—built of logs—and will each carry two large mortars. Heavy sheet-iron bulwarks, some eight feet high, sufficiently strong for the protection of the men, surround them. It will require fifteen or twenty men to man them—a scarcity of which will prevent their being very soon ready for service. These boats will be anchored from one to two miles from the town or fort to be attacked; they carry large sweeps, for the purpose of moving in case of danger of being taken.

A party of nineteen men—supposed to be Camp Jackson prisoners—arrived on Monday from St. Louis, with the necessary papers from. Gen HALLECK, for the purpose of passing through our lines. After leaving St. Louis, Gen. H. learned that seventeen of them were imposters, having assumed the names of some Camp Jackson prisoners who had not presented themselves for the purpose of going South, and telegraphed to Gen. GRANT in time to prevent their going further than Cairo. They were put to work to await Gen. HALLECK'S orders, and were yesterday sent for, and left last night for St. Louis. What Gen. H. will do with them remains to be seen. It was a bold attempt to get South, and was well nigh successful.

The Confederates are determined that Columbus shall be made the strongest place on the Mississippi. The have at that place a number of anchors and a very heavy cable, the latter to ba stretched across the river under the water, and attached to the anchors, to strengthen and keep it to its place. They have also twenty-four submarine batteries, which will be used to blow up any craft which may attempt to pass the town.

Gen. HALLECK has decided not to employ any person hereafter unconnected with the army or navy, to perform work, if he can avoid it, and has consequently stopped the trains on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, which has been operated, since the commencement of the war, by the Government. All the portable property on tha line has been removed to Bird's Point, and the troops, guarding the bridges, withdrawn.

Within the last few days, several valuable seizures have been made of goods intended for the South. One, a lot of goods on an island thirty miles up the Mississippi River, intended for New-Madrid. One hundred ounces of quinine, which the owners were to receive *thirty dollars* an ounce for in Memphis, was seized in Illinois. It had been purchased in St. Louis for Du Quesne, Ill., and was from there to be smuggled across the Ohio River, into Kentucky, and then taken to Memphis. The traveling merchants escaped themselves, but lost their property.

Two nights ago a heavy picket reconnoitred as far as the Belmont battle-ground, finding no enemy. On returning, they made a circuit around to Charleston, with a like result.

This afternoon a flag of truce appeared around the Point, opposite Fort Holt, bringing up ten prisoners taken at Belmont. They had been at Memphis six weeks, and were sent in exchange for Col. CHAPPELL, JEFF. THOMPSON'S Aid, who was a prisoner here

a navy-yard. The gunboats are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible; but, like so many new houses, most perversely continue to remain undone, even after every one is congratulating himself that at last all is right and ready for service. How long it will be before everything is ready I need not state, but the country can rest assured that no exertions are being spared to complete them in the very briefest space of time.

The *Essex* and *St. Louis* are already ready for service, and have made several trial trips up and down the river. Yesterday afternoon they proceeded a short distance up the Ohio, and made an interesting trial of the strength of iron plates like those with which the gunboats are plated. I was not present at the trial, but am informed that it was most satisfactory, and left the officers fully convinced that they need have no great fears of any missiles which the rebels have to compliment them with. The target was of the same height and thickness of wood and iron, and placed at the same angle as the side of the boats. It was fired at with a 7-inch rifled gun and an 8-inch shell gun at a distance only of 600 yards. Two of the shots from each gun struck the target fair and square, but in no case penetrating it. One of the rifled cannon balls struck on the corner of one of the plates, and it not being riveted, as on the boats, pushed its way into the body of the target, but did not injure in the least the inside surface. An 8-inch shell filled with sand, and weighing nearly 100 pounds, struck the mark and was broken into fragments. A shell which burst exactly as it hit the target was also shivered in a similar manner. In fact, a man might have taken his dinner behind this target with perfect impunity. When it is taken into consideration that this target could not, although of the same thickness, have been of the same strength as the same mass of wood and iron incorporated in the boat, and that, too, the plates were lacking the strong rivets with which they are attached to the hulls, it must certainly be admitted that the confidence of our military and naval men in regard to these iron-clad boats seems likely to be fully realized.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Military Bills—The Wolfe Resolutions, as Amended and Adopted by the Senate, Pass the House—Bucknerites Tearing up the Track as they Retire—The Prevailing Spirit and Paramount Object of the Officers of the Grand Army of the Ohio—Military Items—Parson Brownlow's Arrest, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Dec. 23, 1861.

The House, on the 21st, by 59 to 8, passed a bill directing the Governor to call out 3,000 more Kentucky soldiers to serve for a year as cavalry and mounted riflemen, and to be mustered into the United States service, if allowed by Congress or the War Department; and requiring the Military Board, in case Congress should provide for raising an additional force for the defence of Kentucky, to receive and to organize any number of men, or any portion thereof, which any act of Congress may provide for, and, when organized, to have the same mustered into the service of the Nation. I expect this bill will pass the Senate to-day.

The House, on the 21st, by 50 to 11, passed another bill for the benefit of Kentucky soldiers in the National Army.

The House resolutions on National Relations, as reported by Mr. WOLFE, passed the House again on the 21st, with the Senate's amendment. The House, by 65 to 4, adopted this amendment, which thanks the President for his modification of the FREMONT Proclamation, and the CAMERON Report—for the earnest and gratifying evidences of his purpose to administer the Government under the sanction of the Constitution, and requests the President to dispense with the services of Mr. CAMERON.

The Legislature has provided for filling the vacancy in Congress from the First District.

The maraunders are reported to be tearing up the railroad track all the way from Mumfordsville to Bowling Green, forty-one miles. They are ravaging Green, Metcalfe, and every other county within their rapacious reach. The County Judge of Green is said to be a leading spirit among the Bucknerites, like Circuit Judge W. H. BURNS, in Northeast Kentucky, whose removal is called for by the House Committee on Circuit Courts. The malignant and fiendish plunderers—who grab slaves as any other kind of property—are bent on leaving the Union people of Southern Kentucky "absolutely and literally penniless."

Gen. DUMONT, of Indiana, stationed at Bardstown, has issued a proclamation in which he says: "We come to Kentucky as the friend, not the enemy, of the loyal, law-abiding citizens. No one can be permitted to appropriate, injure, or destroy private or public property without the consent of the owner, proprietor or agent, and without just and ample compensation. While all good citizens will be protected in their rights, *treason, treachery, perfidy* and *rebellion*, secret or overt, will meet the reward due to flagrant crime. But the brave soldier will not be guilty of anything inconsistent with humanity or the usages of civilized warfare. We come to maintain the laws and the Constitution of Kentucky and of the Union, and not to trample or suffer either to be trampled under foot. Soldiers of Kentucky, of Indiana, and of sister States! The common cause in which we are engaged obliterates geographical distinctions. Side by side stand you as your fathers stood in days of other years, not for the purpose of propagating or enforcing the local opinions or dogmas of any particular section, but to maintain and uphold a common Government, over which the banner of freedom has ever triumphantly waved." The other leading officers in this Department have the same spirit and hold the same sentiment, that this is a war for the Union—for a common Nationality.

The latest from Northeast Kentucky is that a body of first-rate Cavalry Rangers and scouts, properly stationed and accontred, can keep it free from the rebel forces at least during the Winter.

Col. WYNKOOP's regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry will be here to-morrow. Capt. C. O. LOOMIS' battery of Michigan artillery arrived on Saturday. The Grand Army of the Ohio has at least nineteen complete batteries, excluding those at Paducah, and at least eighteen Brigadier-Generals, beside the General commanding. Gen. MITCHELL, of Cincinnati, is one of them.

Parson BROWNLOW was certainly arrested for "treason," on the 6th, at KNOXVILLE. They may have tried him under drumhead Court-martial. They say, "the desperate state of affairs existing in East Tennessee requires the desperate remedy of hemp;" but they hardly dare apply it to BROWNLOW. I presume they will keep him imprisoned under a strong guard, and in some locality less "disaffected" than East Tennessee, or will banish and passport him out of rebeldom.

King HARRIS' system of drafting appears to be furiously resisted in portions even of central and western Tennessee. If he could raise 30,000 impressed conscripts, they would not save him from his merited fate.

The Nashville-Louisville *Courier* is sorely vexed about the currency question: "The currency question perplexes us exceedingly. We cannot understand why Confederate Treasury notes or bonds, and Louisiana or Tennessee bank notes, are not worth as much at New-Orleans or Nashville as gold." And a writer in the Nashville *Union* says: "The condition of the trade and currency of the Southern Confederacy threatens greater dangers than all the armed forces of the Federal Government." The Confederates feel the need of a SALMON P. CHASE and a New-York City more even than their PRICE does of "50,000 men."

PONTIAC.

P. S.—The opinion in Kentucky appears to be that the *Trent* affair can and will be amicably and honorably adjusted, or compromised by some form of arbitration or otherwise. Much confidence is here reposed in the diplomatic sagacity and discretion of Secretary SEWARD and Minister ADAMS.

The Direct Tax Assumed—Rebel Members of the House Expelled—Magoffin's Suspicious Conduct, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1861.

The Senate, yesterday, by 21 to 3, adopted the House resolutions to assume the payment of the direct war tax.

I understand the House has expelled the rebel absentees mentioned in nine of the 10th, and five others, including LUCIUS DESHA, of Harrison; and has cut off their mileage and per diem from the date of their last actual attendance upon the session of the House. G. W. EWING and J. M. ELLIOTT, (expelled members of the House,) are figuring in the Richmond Star Chamber.

Gen. HUSTON's bill about vacancies in ministerial offices, (its purport I have given,) has passed the Senate, as well as the House.

The House has adopted Mr. BURNAM's resolution for the painting of a full-length likeness of HENRY CLAY and its suspension in the Hall of the Representatives.

The motion Mr. SPARKS, of Henry, that the House Committee on National Relations be compelled to report a resolution requesting Gov. MAGOFFIN to inform the House what action he has taken to expel the rebel Government at Russellville, whether he approves or disapproves of it, and whether or not he intends to see the laws faithfully executed in this State, was rejected. Yeas, 22; Nays, 34.

Gov. MAGOFFIN has vetoed a bill which originated in the Senate, authorizing the officers of the branches of the Southern Bank of Kentucky to act independently of the Southern Bank of Russellville while under the control of the rebels. The Senate's vote, on passing the bill over his head, was 18 to 4—two short of the majority requisite to defeat the veto. It is well remarked that the Governor interposes technical objections, and does not meet the question at issue fairly. He knows the Confederates and "Provisionals" desire to obtain the bank's funds for overthrowing the Governments of the United States and of Kentucky, and that the mother bank at Russellville, under duress, *nolens volens*, has ordered the branches to transfer money to Europe. The *Journal's* Frankfort correspondent says: "The Southern Bank was chartered as a Kentucky institution, and although its locality has been declared to be beyond the control of the laws of Kentucky, and has been traitorously joined to another Government, he appeals to the Constitution of the State and Nation to cover and protect the wholesale swindle and robbery which are contemplated. I can't make the Governor out. It is high time for him to proclaim 'under which king.' If he does not let the Legislature and the people know his true position before the 12th of February; it will then be high time for the Legislature to inquire into his status."

To-day's news is that H. MARSHALL, "the PRICE of Kentucky," has about Prestonburgh, 3,000 men, and six cannon, and "CERRO GORDO" 1,200 men; and that they wont advance unless they bear of rebel advantages in other quarters of the State.

GEO. CRITTENDEN is reported to be advancing with 6,000 upon Col. GARRARD, at London, who has only 800. It is impossible for me to find out the truth about this and a thousand and one other reports.

Our loss near Mumfordsville, on the 17th, is now stated as 41—13 killed, 21 wounded, 7 missing; and the rebel loss 250—40 killed and 240 wounded.

Col. WILSON's Forfieth Indiana, and Col. McMILLEN's Forty-seventh Indiana will arrive in Kentucky to-day or to-morrow.

PONTIAC.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Indications of a Speedy Advance of the Army of the Potomac—The Proceedings of Congress—A New and Destructive Shell—Cavalry, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1861.

For some days past there have been signs of a meditated movement on the part of the army of the Potomac. Skeptical as I have become in regard to prophetic "indications," I am still somewhat impressed by the symptoms that now appear. I do not expect an advance to-day, or this week; of course, uncontrollable causes, as weather, or roads, may operate to hasten or retard it. But I am satisfied that the present details of preparations point directly toward *some fixed time*, not remote, when that great host now grimly watching the enemy from behind its intrenchments, shall start into instantaneous activity and do its part of a general cooperative movement, extending from the Atlantic to the Mississippi.

In the meantime we amuse ourselves here with Congress and Canterbury Hall; the one by day and the other by night. At present, Canterbury is the more reliable; for Congress, perturbed by the approaching holidays, fails frequently to offer us the customary entertainment. At such times all are driven to the alternative of bowing our Representatives for favors, or studying statistics and the new volume of diplomatic correspondence recently issued by the Department of State.

The resolutions and debates in Congress yesterday show some of the topics floating upon the surface of public sentiment. They indicate a disposition to rafform errors of law and administration, and to relieve the Government from the many abuses which now embarrass it. The idea of *retrenchment*—always available as a subject for popular debate—is frequently advanced; and any one who takes the trouble to reflect upon the vastness of the National expenditures, must admit that it demands more consideration than *talk* alone can give it. What with the necessary costs of the army and navy, and the stupendous stealings by which these costs are augmented, it will require the perfection of financial ability to take us through another year without bankruptcy.

A suggestive discussion was had in the Senate upon the bill to increase the number of cadets in the West Point school. Mr. CHANDLER was opposed to West Point *in toto*; while Messrs. WADE and FESSENDEN severely criticized the character of the institution, as making "a grand monopoly of military honors," and imparting an "exscrable moral education." I think the prejudice against the school, arising from the jealousy existing between its pupils and the volunteer officers, is in danger of being carried to an injurious extent. This jealousy, while it is disagreeable and sometimes impairs the efficiency of the service, at the same time creates and sustains a most wholesome emulation, exciting the trained soldier to the maintenance of a professional superiority, and stimulating the volunteer to a sustained effort to make up, by industry and study, for the want of scientific instruction. And certainly, the presence, in each regiment, of one or more officers, educated in the art of war, must be a useful leaven in the mass. If reform is needed in the character of the school, let us have it; but there never has been a time that more conclusively than the present demonstrates the usefulness of the institution.

A subject likely to be pressed in the present Congress, is the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. And really it would seem as though in this matter our complaisance to the cause of our troubles had been carried about far enough. While all loyal citizens, North and South, will now admit Slavery to be an evil, no one can plead constitutional objections to its abolition here. And the nation owes it to its own fair fame, as well as to the moral sentiment of the world, that the slave pen shall be removed from the shadow of the Capitol, and that the inspiring utterances of Freedom which go forth from the national halls of legislation, shall not fall in accents of mockery upon the listening ears of slaves.

Another point on the dial, is the resolution of Mr. VANDEVERE, of Iowa, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary "to inquire into the legality and expediency of establishing a Territorial Government within the limits of the disloyal States and Districts, and to report by bill or otherwise." As the authority of the Government becomes reëstablished by our armies, some policy must be adopted for the supply of local authority for the now rebellious States. That the old State organizations are destroyed by their open rebellion to the Federal Constitution, the President and Congress have practically decided by the recognition of the new State Government in Western Virginia. It is full time that this novel question should be fully discussed, and Congress decide upon some *uniform* and simple plan for the reconstruction, directly or through a provisional organization, of a loyal and *Republican* Government for each State as it may be reclaimed from the control of rebellion.

A new and most efficient element of warfare—or rather an old one revived—seems to have been supplied by that wonderful natural product of the earth in Western Pennsylvania—the petroleum or rock oil. Unless the story is a *canard*, put forth by the speculators in that article, it will prove equally terrible as the old Greek fire, which carried destruction to every combustible substance where it fell.

A fire-shell is said to have been invented, inclosing a small quantity of oil, which, as the shell explodes, is scattered in drops and streams of flame in all directions; and such is the fearful inflammability of the substance that it is inextinguishable by water, and can only be smothered by the complete exclusion of the air. The advantage which such a missile would give us in combats at sea would go far to neutralize the naval power of Great Britain in case of a war.

So, too, it may prove that our large levies of cavalry are not to prove useless to the nation. Though it is to be hoped that the struggle with rebellion, unaided, would be over before we could drill our troopers into effective dragoons, yet, in case of a foreign war, we shall unquestionably have time enough and to spare. Let us not, therefore, be in too great haste to condemn the policy which has given us a large mounted force, and already imparted to it the elements of discipline; nor to lament the vast expense which has been lavished on this arm of the service.

The Pacific Railroad question is again on the tapis. Senator HOWE, of Wisconsin, yesterday introducad a bill "to grant public lands and a loan of the credit of the Government to the People's Pacific Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Missouri River to San Francisco." This Company, which is designed to be a popular organization, has a charter from the State of Maine, and has before been an applicant for aid in the enlarprise from the General Government. The President, Mr. JOSIAH PERHAM, one of those irrepressible gentlemen, whose energies are never inactive, is here in person, advocating the merits of his plan. In the interim, he superintends a system of "excursions" between Washington and New-York and the New-England villages lying beyond it. (Boston, &c.,) by which people can make the trip at a considerable reduction of expense over the Harrisburgh route, which will have this good effect, at least, that it will show the managers of the Philadelphia roads that mismanagment *will* produce competition.

The rain of the last two days has ceased, and the sky has again put on the old smile which it so persistly substitutes this year for the traditional frowns of December. W.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

An Ample Supply of Grain—The Territorial Legislature—The Rio Virgin Country—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1861.

There is no immediate prospect of famine in Utah. Considerable quantities of grain have been sold this Fall, to the agents and employes of the Mail Company, for the subsistence of their animals on the route for some three or four hundred miles east, and the same west, of this city. And yet the market is amply supplied and grain almost pushed into the hands of storekeepers. I am informed that flour can now be bought here, as indeed it could have been ever since the Fort Crittenden sale and evacuation, for $2 50 per hundred, cash. This is less than one-half of the usual price, if I understand correctly, of flour in the British Islands, where twenty-five cents, or its equivalent, will go as far in the purchase of dry goods as one dollar will here. Wheat, I believe, can be obtained in this city for eighty cents, cash, per bushel, the price we pay for two pounds of sugar, or of coffee, or two and three-fourths yards of calico. Five bushels of Wheat at that price will buy one bunch of cotton yarn. These facts demonstrate the existence of two circumstances in Utah—a bountiful harvest and an inadequate currency, and must tell very strongly in favor of the schemer and capitalist, and just as strongly in disfavor of the non-scheming bons and sinew. Groceries, clothing and fuel are luxuries to the mass of the "working class" of Salt Lake City.

The Councilors and Representatives of the Utah Legislature are fast arriving in the city from their respective counties, as the session commences on Monday. Some of these honorable gentlemen are numbered among the company for raising cotton on the Rio Virgin, and have just returned from a preliminary trip to that region. From conversation with some of them, it is evident that the sight of that country has improved their opinion, not of its desirableness at first sight, but of its capabilities of producing a limited supply of temperate and semi-tropical productions, if well cultivated and well irrigated, and well seasoned with sufficient faith and prayer, and such like things. The length of the warm season, the shortness and mildness of the Winter, and the supposed abundant fertility of the scattered half-acre patches of alluvial deposit, are all taken into account in estimating the anticipated harvests on the Rio Virgin and the Santa Clara. Were the cotton-worshiping Seceshers to hear of such a country in the least glimmer of the light of rivalry of their expansive nigger-tilled domain, they might, perhaps, be excused a proper show of supercilious airs. But we must not despise the day of small things. Even an Illinoisian, who is monarch of all he surveys in a dozen quarter-sections of broad prairie, could scarcely retain his gravity were he to hear a Utah Southerner boast of his farm-strip of one or two miles long and as many rods wide.

The views of the "brethren" seem to be modifying, too, in respect to the capabilities of the Virgin country for the sustenance of stock—horses, cattle, sheep. It was for a time freely declared that a dozen yoke of cattle would eat up the whole country. And I certainly heard a traveler in that region declare seriously, that he sought diligently, for the space of fifty miles, to discover one spear of grass, but was unsuccessful in the search. Perhaps four hundred wagons have gone there this Fall, with one to four yoke of oxen to each, besides horses, mules, and loose stock. And now it is believed that there will be found abundant "bunch grass" on the mountains, hills, and "benches," to well sustain all the stock that will go there. This bunch grass grows in scattered tufts of two or three inches high to knee deep, and every traveler and denizen of this mountain country is confident that this variety of grass is specially rich in that particular quality of nutriment which is popularly believed to "stick to the ribs." The principal settlement is to be laid out on the tongue of land formed by the junction of the Rio Virgin and the Santa Clara, and to be called St. George.

At Parowan, in Iron County, a cotton factory is under way, and will probably commence operations with the new year, taking the cotton in the bale, ginning it, and turning out the yarn ready for the weaver.

In the same county, attempts are being renewed to make iron, and the operators are sanguine that they will succeed. Iron has been made there, but all previous attempts to make it under a paying system have proved failures.

The Probate Court has granted a distiller, living outside of the city, permission to manufacture and sell whisky, on condition of his paying $40 per month for his license. A snug sum, but the man thinks he wont feel it.

We have had all sorts of weather the past week—mild and open as the pleasantest Spring, soaking rain, snow and frost.

Winter entertainments are coming on. In addition to the "dissolving views," a theatrical party, mostly of this city, are out in the country on a "professional" tour. A series of weekly public lectures is inaugurated in the "Seventies' Hall," and a course of private lectures by Professor OTT is arranged for.

Contrary to general talk and expectation, a number of workmen have begun to uncover the foundations of the temple, after being "cached" near four years. It was generally believed that they would not be exposed to the light of day before the approaching Spring.

Gov. DAWSON and Superintendent DOTY arrived by the mail-stage to-day.

Some lawless fellows, the other night, broke into the surgery or office of Drs. ANDERSON and CHANDLESS, removed their sign, smashed the windows, made a general muss of the medicine bottles, and scattered filth on the floor. ANDERSON is out with placards, stigmatizing the offenders as "dastardly poltroons," "nuisances," and offering a reward of fifty dollars for their discovery and apprehension. This is a hard country, however, to find out such characters, so as to judicially fix the charge upon them.

Justice to Gen. Stone.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* of yesterday contained a letter headed "A Woman's Story," which, if allowed to remain uncorrected, cannot fail to unfairly prejudice the minds of people against Gen. STONE. The letter asserts that in an ungentleman-like and haughty manner the General abruptly refused "Mrs. ——, wife of Capt. ——, (a brave, high-toned and respected officer in the Tammany Regiment of this City,") a flag of truce, with which she might recover the body of her husband, who was killed at Ball's Bluff and buried by the rebels. This assertion is coupled with gratuitous insults to Gen. STONE, intimating very broadly that he is in sympathy with the rebels, and enjoys their intimacy.

The writer of this paragraph was, on the occasion alluded to in the letter, the Special Correspondent of the TIMES, with Gen. STONE's Division, and is able, of personal knowledge, to state the following facts: Gen. STONE granted to the friends of Capt. ALDEN a flag of truce, and they obtained the body of their deceased relative by that means. The fact having become publicly known, Gen. STONE received scores of letters and telegrams from widows, brothers and friends, all over the country, asking the same favor, and so great became the demand that he peremptorily refused one and all, for obvious reasons.

About this time, Mrs. GARRETTY, widow of Capt. GARRETTY, went to Poolsville and boarded with the family of Dr. POOLE. With the Doctor she visited the General, and desired permission to seek her husband's body. He told her of the numerous applications made and of his invariable reply; and then, alluding to the circumstances of her husband's death, said that he had died as any soldier might desire to die—gallantly fighting at the head of his company, and so conducting himself as to win the admiration of foe and friend. His manner was peculiarly courteous and kind, and it seems most strange to me, that one so eminently gentle as he, should be publicly accused of roughly treating a sorrowing woman. The parting between Gen. STONE, Mrs. GARRETTY, and Dr. POOLE, was devoid of anything like annovance on her side, or incivility on his.

In regard to Gen. STONE's intimacy with the rebel leaders, I will say a word. It seems rather hard that a man who has spent twenty years of his life in the service of his country should be so assailed behind his back. that comparative strangers feel it their duty to defend him. but, in spite of that, I will mention that Gen. EVANS, who commands the rebel forces at Leesburgh, was a pupil of Gen. STONE at West Point, and between them, as is the case with many officers on either side of this contest, there had always existed a warm friendship until the beginning of the rebellion, and when Gen. STONE, in reply to a question of Mrs. GARRETTY, replied that the officers at Leesburgh were gentlemen, and could be believed in their statements concerning the burial of her husband, he intended, as every reasonable person must see, to convince her that he believed they had carefully interred the Captain's remains, and that on that point she might be satisfied. H.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

The Recent Circular of the Sanitary Commission.

From the National Republican.

SIR: The Sanitary Commission have issued a public document—a pamphlet—having something of the character of a "report" of its doings, but in reality an appeal for more funds, combined with glaringly false statements, and malicious, but covert, attacks on the Medical Bureau of the army, and its energetic head—DR. CLEMENT A. FINLEY. This pamphlet is a legitimate subject for criticism, and, as its statements and appeals will have an injurious effect in more ways than one if not robbed of their mischief by facts. I trust you will give this communication a place in your columns. I propose to select a few from the many false assertions of this nameless pamphlet—the writer evidently feeling a delicacy in putting his name to such a production—and place *their emphatic contradiction* beside them. I will premise, by stating, that the Commission pay themselves and all their agents, inspectors, clerks, secretaries and operatives, out of the funds contributed by the people for the comfort of the sick soldiers. They have fifteen "inspectors" engaged, at a salary of $1,200 a year—men utterly unknown in the medical profession, and who would not probably earn half this sum if they remained at home. There are fifteen gentlemen, clergymen and a few doctors, who act as Commissioners. The half of them do not serve. The services of the other half are to meet in a large building once a month to "deliberate," and the greatest tangible result, thus far, of their deliberations, is the conclusion (by them) that the Army Medical Bureau knows nothing whatever of the care of an army, but that the Rev. Mr. BELLOWS, Prof. BACHE, and two or three second-class civil physicians, who never lived an hour in camp or a day in a military hospital, know all about it, and are now saving the lives of "a half million of men." After their "deliberations," these gentlemen retire to Willard's to enjoy the excellent dinners at that house, at a cost of three dollars a day—paid out of the patriotic *fund for the sick*, furnished by the people of the State. According to the pamphlet before me, the "traveling expenses" alone of these gentlemen for a few months, has cost $2,208 32; salaries, $3,076 52; postage, $133 33; stationery and printing pamphlets, eulogizing themselves, like the present one, $2,141 68; board account, $822 80; telegrams, $78 28. All out of the fund for the sick.

Now, in addition to this immense outlay for a few months, the Commission are a burden to the Government to the amount of several thousands more. It furnishes horses, wagons, ambulances, and three large buildings, at an enormous rent, for the convenience of the Commission.

Now for the statements in the pamphlet of the Commission, and the facts in the case.

The pamphlet says: "The general object of the Commission is to watch over the health of the army, and especially to suggest and carry out measures for the prevention of disease. This duty the Army Medical Bureau cannot at present perform. Being organized with reference to the wants of an army of fifteen thousand regulars, officered by men educated in their profession, it is necessarily unequal to the care of half a million of volunteers, under officers as inexperienced as the rank and file." Then, after abusing the "*senior officials*," adds: "Their—the senior officials—intelligence may be beyond question, but the tendency of their official life and experience has hardly been such as to *qualify* them for the immense work they have to perform. Hence the necessity for the Sanitary Commission."

If the foregoing is read with care, together with the facts which follow, it will seem incredible that men such as form the Commission should issue such words for the consideration of any sensible person.

The regular Medical Staff of the United States army is composed of about two hundred and forty surgeons. Up to August 26, the number was one hundred and fifty-two; and every day (Sundays excepted) since that date, surgeons rigidly examined by the Medical Board of the army (composed of leading army surgeons) have been added to the staff. This staff has regularly appointed heads, and a regularly organized bureau, with different departments. The Surgeon-General's department, Chief of the Army Staff, the Medical Directors for the different divisions of the army, and the Medical Purveyor. Attached to each department are numerous aids, *attachés*, secretaries, clerks, &c., &c.; immense stores, medicines, wines, hospital supplies, and furniture, bedding, clothing—even *musquito nets*, are included in the army supplies.

Now, the Sanitary Commission say that this large staff, regularly and systematically organized, and rapidly adding to its force since the very commencement of the war, is incompetent to take care of the health of the army, and that the habits of official life and experience of its "senior officials" has hardly been such as to qualify them for the immense work they are called upon to perform; but the Sanitary Commission, with but fifteen camp inspectors and four or five "commissioners," composed of clergymen and laymen, never accustomed to soldiers or camp duties, are perfectly well *qualified*, by their habits of official life and *experience*, to assume the care of the army, and "direct and suggest sanitary measures" for it, and have them "adopted by Government." How strange this assumption must appear to the reason and common sense of almost men! If the experience of army medical officers does not fit them to take care of soldiers, where, then, does Dr. BELLOWS, Prof. BACHE, Dr. AGNEW, a civilian, and Mr. STRONG, get the experience which qualifies *them* for this important trust?

To illustrate the incompetence of the Medical Staff, the pamphlet gives its facts. Here are several specimens, with their unqualified contradiction appended:

"During August and September last a great battle on the Potomac was duly expected, but there was not at Washington beds for three hundred additional patients." Facts: Four large buildings were prepared, by order of the Surgeon-General, long before that battle, and fully supplied with everything necessary; and orders had been given, should the wounded accumulate in large numbers, to take possession of a *whole block of buildings* (empty at that time) for their accommodation.

"After a skirmish at Lewinsville, or elsewhere, in September, the Medical Department of the Army of the United States called on the Sanitary Commission for a supply of lint and bandages—the national stores being unequal to this demand."

Anybody can see by the wording of this paragraph that it is intended to be very severe and a strong point against the Medical Department. Here are the facts: The Medical Purveyor, in the suddenness of the war, was called upon to supply lint and bandages for a large army. Their supplies did not give out until more than a month after the battle of Bull Run. During the whole Summer, the Department knew, and every one else in Washington, that hundreds upon hundreds of large boxes of lint and bandages were constantly being sent to this city for the troops; and, during the temporary need, the Department had a right to send to the Commission, or to any other source that was in receipt of supplies for the soldiers, and demand them. Indeed, the Department, if it would allow itself to depend on any outside help, could easily save the expense of lint and bandages by requesting all boxes of these stores that come to Washington to be directed to Surgeon LAUB, Medical Purveyor, United States Army.

The Commission has no right to take so much praise to itself, and seek to attach blame to the Department from this little circumstance.

Then the Commission abuses the hospitals.

"The defective ventilation of ordinary buildings, when crowded with sick and wounded men, is almost certain, sooner or later, to poison their patients with malignant fevers, erysipelas, and hospital gangrene."

Facts: The hospitals at Washington are all fine brick or stone buildings, have excellent ventilation, and have never been so healthy as since the cold weather has set in. They have no cases of gangrene at all, and no malignant fevers that prevail, (except typhoid; and eleven out of every twelve that die of this, are brought in a dying condition from the camps into the hospitals, living only (in most cases) from twelve to forty-eight hours, sometimes a week, after they are received. The hospital records of Washington will prove this true.

The Commission supplies to the hospitals many comforts which Government does not furnish, but which are known to have saved many lives. For example: four patients in hospital at Washington, who had suffered amputation after wounds received at Bull Run, were sinking, but might be saved by water beds, which Government does not supply. The charity of our fellow-citizens enabled the Commission to provide those 'water beds,' and thereby saved four soldiers from death."

Facts: Three of these men died on these "water beds," and their names may be found on the hospital register.

"The Commission employs to the extent of its means, hospital dressers and nurses."

If the Commission does this, it burdens itself with an entirely unnecessary duty and expense: for Government pays, and that regularly, all dressers and nurses employed in hospitals. We should like to know in what hospital these dressers and nurses paid by the Commission are employed.

But it would be a heavy task to take to pieces the many false statements in this begging and numerous pamphlet. One more falsehood, and a very serious one, and this will suffice for the present:

"During the last week, (mid week?—the pamphlet has no date but 1861,) we have caused vaccine matter for the vaccination of five thousand men on case requisition of regimental surgeons, who have been unable to procure it from the regular medical authorities, however incredible the fact may appear."

Fact: Any person who may take the trouble to inquire, can learn and *see* that vaccine is *always* to be had from "the regular medical authorities," and the only necessary preliminary is, for a surgeon to write down the amount of this or any other medical store, sign his name, send the paper to the office of the Medical Director, who countersigns it, and sends it to the Purveyor, who furnishes the articles. This is all the "red tape" necessary in the whole department to get any quantity of hospital stores. But cautious surgeons would rather go, on the invitation of the Commission, get what they want, without any trouble or system, and the Commission take glory to themselves for it.

In looking carefully over the pages of this pamphlet, there are no positive results of the labors of the Commission to be found. Everything is vague and intangible. You cannot fix upon anything they have done. They have no "report," but the same old story which they have given in former pamphlets; mere obscurities and generalizations—what good they *have* done, and what good they *can* do, but no facts, no figures, no specified place or places where it has been done. The Commission seems to have felt that this omission needed some apology, and on page seventh of the pamphlet, the following may be found:

"The result of a large portion of its (the Commission) labors is necessarily negative. So far as they are successful, *they furnish nothing that can be stated in a definite, tangible form.*"

In another part of the pamphlet, the Commission, speaking of itself, says: "It was regarded as a doubtful experiment." Their pamphlet proves this beyond a doubt.

But at last comes the inevitable words: "Unless the treasury of the Commission is speedily replenished, it must very soon dismiss its inspectors," and notify the country "that its depôts are closed."

The question arises, why should this small and expensive, but ambitious and assuming organization, be supported by the public, having no "definite results," to use its own words, and while the nation bears the expense of a large and systematically organized medical staff of officers, who have been educated for their professions, who are energetic, and *can* show definite results of their works, and whose greatest fault is a decided and emphatic aversion to the arrogance and intermeddling of this Sanitary Commission with their affairs. JUSTITIA.

Thos's D'Arcy McGee on Irishmen in Canada.

THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, formerly of New-York, declined to speak at a festival of the New-England Society at Montreal, a few days ago, and, in a letter just published, he states his reasons therefor, from which we extract such portions as are of general interest at the present time. He writes:

"I declare most absolutely, and it is well the opponents of Canada should know the fact in time, that the Irish inhabitants of this province will be found embattled as one man in defence of the Canadian Constitution and the Imperial connection. To those who do not know Canada—who do not know the ample freedom we enjoy, social, civil, and religious; who do not know how many institutions sacred to an Irishman's worship, and dear to an Irishman's sense of equality, are found flourishing on this soil, the declaration I have made may seem doubtful or exaggerated. But I repeat, solemnly, and most absolutely, that I know what I say to be the literal and exact truth. There is hardly a group of Irish settlers in Upper or Lower Canada that I have not personally visited during the last four or five years. There is not a man of note amongst them, layman or cleric, that I have not met, and I declare that I have yet to meet the *first man* of all those bodies and orders of men who does not frankly and loyally prefer our Canadian institutions to those of the United States. Formerly, I believe, it was different with many among them, (as I own it was some years ago with myself;) but since the era of the Know-Nothing movement the last vestige of political preference for the United States has disappeared among the Irish here. There is, and I think there ought to be, a warm good will toward the Federal cause in its integrity; there is a natural interest felt in the Irish contingent in the Federal army; there is a keen and exquisitely painful sense that a war on our frontier with the Northern States would be for the Irish, in truth, a fratricidal war; but for all this no Irishman in Canada will hold back from the defence of his own soil, and if other Irishmen—misled by false reports of our discontent—should come here as invaders, *their blood be upon their own heads, not on ours!*"

Obituary.

—Col. Thornton Grimsley, a resident of St. Louis since 1818, and frequently a member of the City Council and State Legislature, died on Dec. 21.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange. ..DEC. 27, 1861.

$8,000 U. S. 5s,'74, Cou.	80½	10 Del. & H. Canal Co	82
1,000 Kentucky St 6s..	71½	50 Erie Railway	27
1,000 Michigan St. 6s..	78	100 do	s30 27
1,000 do	77	350 do	27½
5,000 Mich. State 6s,'78	78	350 do	s30 27½
1,000 Virginia State 6s	47	150 do	s30 27¾
1,000 N. Carolina St.6s	59	100 do	b30 27½
26,000 Missouri State 6s	39	370 Cleve. & Toledo R.	21
1,000 Cal. State 7s	78	200 do	s30 21
7,500 City 6s, 1873	92	200 do	b30 21½
3,000 Erie R. 3d m. b's	83½	50 Erie Railway Pref.	43½
10,000 Erie R. 7th m. b.	72¾	50 do	43¾
2,000 Hnd. R.R. 2d m. b.	75	250 Hnd. River R.	36½
3,000 C.B.&Q.R.R. 8c b.	94¾	100 do	36¾
4,000 Mich. S. 1st m. b.	80½	200 Harlem R.	11
2,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st m.	86	50 Harlem R. Pref.	17
8,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	86	100 do	b10 27
1,000 do	84½	10 Nor. & Wor. R.	34½
1,000 do	84½	230 Reading R.	b30 33½
3,500 Chi. & Rk. I.R.B	86	145 Mich. Cen. R.	63¾
100 Pac. Mail Stp. Co.	96¾	50 do	s60 46¾
50 do	s31 86½	100 do	b3 47
100 do	s30 86¾	50 do	c 46¾
250 do	85¾	25 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	17¾
300 N. Y. Central R.	76¾	50 do	18
200 do	76¾	50 do	b30 18¾
100 do	b30 77	185 M.S.&N.I.G.Stk.	s30 38¾
200 do	b3 77	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	58¾
200 do	s3 77	100 do	b30 58¾
100 do	77¾	350 Chi. & R. I. R.	47

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '67	87	100 Reading Railroad	33¾
6,000 Missouri State 6s	39¾	50 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	18
1,000 Cal. & Chi. 2d M. Bs	95	50 do	s30 18¾
50 Bank of Commerce	75	500 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	39
50 Merchants' Bank	80	50 Ch., B. & Qn. R.	54¾
10 Pac. M. Steam. Co.	87¾	10 Nor. & Wor. R.	35
100 do	87¾	225 Panama R.	ex div. 109½
100 do	s60 87¾	50 do	opg 109
415 do	88	50 do	s30 109
100 do	s10 88	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	59
550 N. Y. Cen. R.	77¾	250 do	b30 59
100 do	b3 78	100 do	58¾
50 do	77¾	300 do	b3 59
500 do	77¾	5 Clev., Col. & Cin. R	102
140 Hudson River R.	36¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	s30 64¾
200 Erie Railway	27¾	100 do	65
26 do	27¾	50 do	64¾
250 do	b30 28	50 do	s15 64¾
100 do	28	25 Clev. & T

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 28, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with SUNDAY edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon and Evening—ZAMPILLA'S OPERATION—RAOUL—THE SCHOOLMASTER.

WINTER GARDEN—LAKES OF KILLARNEY—THE MAGIC JOKE—IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—LITTLE TOM—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—HERRMANN'S SOIREES DE PRESTIDIGITATION.

NIBLO'S SALOON—PEAK FAMILY, VOCALISTS, HARPERS, AND SWISS BELLRINGERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—UP AT THE HILLS—TOM NOODY'S SECRET.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It was currently reported in Washington last night, and generally believed, that the affair of the *Trent* had been fully adjusted.

The provisions of the bill for promoting the efficiency of the Navy by retiring all officers who have been in service forty-five years, recently passed by Congress and approved by the President, affect forty-nine of our commodores, who are thus swept overboard. The President, however, with the consent of the Senate, can continue in service such as he may deem competent for active service; and it is understood that he will thus continue Commodores GOLDSBOROUGH, DUPONT, MCKEAN and BELL.

We receive from Missouri a full confirmation of the report that PRICE and his rebel army are again on the full retreat in the direction of Arkansas—this time, probably, to make his final exit from the State. His command is stated to have been thrown into the greatest consternation and confusion by the news of Gen. POPE'S successes, and the retreat commenced almost immediately. So fearful was he of pursuit that he burnt all the bridges as fast as his army passed them, and placed obstructions in the roads. He was last heard from at Springfield.

Gen. SIGEL, according to the *Volksblatt* of Cincinnati, threatens to resign unless his desire to be appointed commander of an independent division, numbering fifteen or twenty thousand men, is complied with.

The Columbus, (O.,) *Journal* learns that several regiments are now on their way from Pennsylvania to reinforce Gen. ROSECRANS' force now at Romney. Gen. REYNOLDS is to take the command of a forward movement from that point at once; we may, therefore, look for a concerted movement between his command and Gen. BANKS' Division.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe are to Thursday, on which day a great quantity of clothing, destined for the National prisoners in the rebel States, went forward to Norfolk by a flag of truce. The gunboat *Keystone State* had arrived at Old Point, after another unsuccessful cruise after the pirate *Sumter*, having two cases of small-pox on board. The late skirmish at Newmarket Bridge, of which our correspondent gives a full account, was quite a brisk affair, in which the rebels lost, in killed and wounded, some twenty-five or thirty men.

Our correspondent at HATTERAS INLET describes the condition of the National troops there as wretched. But few of them are sheltered in barracks, and nearly all of Col. HAWKINS' Regiment are in old tents,—consequently the health of the command is very bad. It is undoubtedly necessary that the place should be held, in order to prevent its becoming once more the harbor of rebel pirates, but the health and effectiveness of the troops holding it seem to depend upon their being frequently changed. In anticipation of an attack by the rebels, which has been recently threatened, preparations for defence have been made additional to those immediately at the Inlet. A new camp has been established several miles up the Island, and extra fortifications have been erected. Our troops are expecting an attack immediately by an expedition known to have been fitted out at Norfolk.

Dispatches from the National army officers in New-Mexico have been received in Washington, which indicate that the Union cause is prospering there. Forts Craig and Stanton, on the Mesilla Border, have been retaken from the Texans by Col. CAREY, in command of that Military Department, and Fort Fillmore was expected to be in his possession soon. Thence Col. CAREY intended to march into Arizona with sufficient force to drive out the rebels. The Indians for the greater part are peaceable, and friendly to the Government. There is a prospect that the Territorial Legislature will repeal the Slave Code passed two years ago, Gov. CONNOLLY having recommended such action.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Baltimore *American* gives currency to the assertion that Ex-Minister FAULKNER actually carried dispatches from his colleagues in Fort Warren to the rebel authorities at Richmond, and that he concealed several in the stem of his large pipe, and put a number in the shape and likeness of cigars.

Rev. Mr. MINER, Chaplain of the Second Maine Regiment, who has recently been released by the rebels, states that there was no such officer as Lieut. HURN attached to that corps; so that the story regarding Col. CORCORAN'S escape may be set down as an invention.

GENERAL NEWS.

The condition of our relations with Mexico, at present, renders it probable that no effort will be made by our Government to interfere in any manner, either for or against the proposed tripartite schemes in that country. Mr. CORWIN, our Minister to Mexico, has made no treaty with the Mexican Government, as has been supposed, and he has appealed to the State Department for instructions as to his future course, in view of the momentous issues involved in the European interference. His papers, however, have been referred to the Senate, where it is likely they will remain without action. The allies will thus be allowed to carry out their purposes, with no obstacles except such as may arise from complications among themselves. It is believed that a scheme is on foot for placing MIRAMON at the head of the old Church Party in Mexico, for cooperation with the Spanish forces.

The Irish inhabitants of Montreal (Canada) held a meeting on Monday last to consider the propriety of raising a militia battalion for the British service, and D'ARCY MCGEE and others spoke in favor of the movement. The meeting was very boisterous, and considerable opposition was made by the Irishmen present. Cheers were given for THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER and for the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, and a good deal of sympathy was exhibited for the American cause. When McGEE professed extra loyalty to England the audience made some very sharp and cutting retorts. It is evident that England cannot depend positively on her Irish subjects in the provinces.

The Second Battalion of the Massachusetts First Cavalry Regiment will reach here at 8 o'clock this morning, landing at Forty-second-street. This is the cavalry regiment recruited in and about Boston, and is commended by Col. ROBERT WILLIAMS, of Virginia, of the regular army. This battalion, consisting of 400 men and horses, will arrive under command of Major W. F. WHITE, of Somerville, Mass. Col. F. E. HOWE has made arrangements to picket the horses in the Park with the men, and they will be fed subsequently, proceeding with all possible dispatch to Jersey City, there to embark for Annapolis. The first battalion, which embarked for Jersey City on Thursday, were seven hours loading their horses, owing to the pressure of transportation, and departed at 10½ o'clock that night. The third battalion will probably leave on Sunday, when Col. WILLIAMS will be in New-York.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, appropriated $2,700 to reimburse the officers of the Eighth Regiment New-York State Militia, for moneys expended in fitting out that Regiment in April last for the three months' service. The Corporation Counsel transmitted an official opinion, that a person holding a County office was qualified to hold at the same time a seat in the Board of Aldermen.

There was much excitement in the Stock Market yesterday afternoon, and prices advanced 1@ 1½ ₩ cent. on the sales of Thursday afternoon. New-York Central, 77½@¾. Exchange on London, 110½ ₩ cent. Money steady at 7 ₩ cent.

A limited business was transacted in Breadstuffs, yesterday, at essentially unchanged rates for the principal kinds. Provisions were freely offered, and prices of Pork, Lard, Butter and Cheese favored buyers, yet the demand was not active. Cotton was dull and heavy. Rice, Coffee and Molasses were inactive. Sugars were in fair demand, as were also Hay, Hops, Teas, Linseed, Tallow and Whisky,—the latter at reduced quotations. Fish, Hemp, Metals and Navel Stores were quiet. Very moderate Freight engegements were reported. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alteration.

Our Relations with England—General Scott's Return.

Gen. SCOTT makes no secret of the real motive of his hasty return from Europe. He desires it to be understood that he came clothed with no mission and charged with no message whatever, from any foreign prince or power;—that he had no interview either with the Emperor NAPOLEON or with M. THOUVENEL, his Minister of Foreign Affairs; and that his reason for coming home was the apprehension of immediate hostilities between England and the United States, and the fear that, if he did not embrace this opportunity of returning, he could not return at all. The only high personage with whom Gen. SCOTT had any political conversation in France was Prince NAPOLEON,—and to him he expressed his confident belief that, if foreign nations did not interfere, the rebellion would be effectually suppressed by midsummer, and that before that time cotton for the supply of the immediate necessities of other nations would be supplied through the Southern ports of which our troops are taking possession.

Gen. SCOTT states that the feeling in England and France was *universal* that war is inevitable. He shared it himself to the fullest extent until he reached this City. What he has since seen of public sentiment on this side the Atlantic has, however, very materially modified this opinion. The *cause* of the extraordinary anger of England, Gen. SCOTT believes, is the conviction on the part of the great body of the English people that the *United States are resolved upon war*, to punish England for her concession of belligerent rights to the rebel States. The affair of the *Trent* is regarded as having been made the occasion for manifesting this feeling toward Great Britain; and not one man in a thousand believed that the Government of the United States would disavow the act, or make for it the slightest reparation or apology,—no matter how clear might be their conviction that it was in manifest violation of the principles of international law. Gen. SCOTT is satisfied, as every person in this country must be, that this assumption is utterly unfounded,—that this Government has not the slightest wish or willingness to insult Great Britain, and that any reparation consistent with National honor, for any wrong that may have been done, will be promptly and cheerfully afforded. And this, he believes, will be quite sufficient to prevent a war.

We have more than once expressed the unbounded surprise which every one must feel, at the extraordinary misconception of American sentiment which prevails abroad. The language of the London *Times* and of other organs of English public opinion, habitually assumes that we want war with England,—that the Secretary of State is especially belligerent in his wishes and intentions,—that the President, whatever may be his sentiments, is powerless in presence of the Army and the "mob,"—and that the Government *dare* not do justice to England, whatever its wishes or inclinations in that respect may be. Mr. RUSSELL, upon whom the *Times* seems particularly to rely for its information, holds language on this subject which it seems to us very difficult, to use the mildest term, to reconcile with his own convictions of truth. In one of his latest letters, he says that "if MASON and SLIDELL are surrendered, *this Government is broken up*,"—that "there is so much violence of spirit among the lower orders of the people, and they are so ignorant of everything except their own politics and passions, so saturated with pride and vanity, that *any honorable concession, even in this hour of extremity, would prove fatal to its authors*." And the *Times* itself exhorts Mr. LINCOLN to disregard the commands of the populace, and even the exactions of the Army, and save his country by preserving the peace with England!

On this side of the water, all this seems almost too ludicrous for serious comment. But on the other side, it is creating a public sentiment which clamors for war and renders the preservation of peaceful relations a matter of the utmost difficulty. Gen. SCOTT had not been here twenty-four hours before he could see how utterly mistaken is the assumption of England. Nobody here desires war with England. Unquestionably, there has been very great dissatisfaction with the course pursued by England towards the South. Every one feels that, but for that course, the rebellion would have been already crushed. But nobody dreams of a remedy which would only aggravate a thousand-fold the evil complained of. Nobody desires to give the South an active and a powerful ally, in place of moral sympathy, merely because she was not entitled even to that.

If what England seeks is simply justice in this matter, and reparation for wrongs she may have sustained, she will have no cause of complaint. She will receive it promptly and fully; and whatever the Government may find it necessary to do in the matter will be indorsed and approved by the people. Mr. RUSSELL need give himself no concern about the Government being "broken up"—nor does Mr. LINCOLN or Mr. SEWARD need the servid and insolent exhortations of the London *Times*. There is one point it may be well for English statesmen to bear in mind:—the more moderate and palpably just their present exactions may be, the more readily will they be conceded and the less festering will be the wound which they may inflict on our national susceptibilities. Even if MASON and SLIDELL were to be surrendered, the people would sanction the act and the Government would not incur the slightest risk of being overturned. But it would be somewhat more difficult to put the relations of the two countries into a condition of permanent and cordial friendship, than if England were to show less arrogance in the moment of her power.

The Trent Affair.

We have reason to believe that our Government has made a reply to the representations of the British Government in regard to the violation of the British flag in the case of the *Trent*, which is considered satisfactory by the British Minister,—and that no further differences need be apprehended between the two Governments in connection with this affair. Of the terms of this arrangement, we are not prepared to speak: it is needless to say, however, that they are perfectly honorable to the country, and such as, we have not the slightest doubt, the people will fully and heartily approve.

The Financial Policy of Government—Demand Treasury Notes.

We suppose it to be pretty well understood that the Banks will go no further with their loans to Government than the third $50,000,000, three instalments of which have already been paid. They will then have on hand $110,000,000 of the loan, a sum very nearly equal to their capitals. They should go no further, if they could. They should retain means enough to afford all needful accommodations to the mercantile community. In a little over four months they will have furnished something over a million dollars per day. It is not probable that sales of Government bonds can be made for the future at an equal rate. As its wants are steadily increasing, it must seek other sources of supply. Mr. CHASE proposes to make up the anticipated deficit by establishing a uniform system of *free banking*, with United States stocks as security for the redemption of its bills. By making the law compulsory, he assumes that a market equal to $200,000,000 would be created for such securities. This plan, which could not fail, if attempted to be put into immediate operation, to force three-quarters of the Banks into liquidation and bankrupt the whole community, receives, as far as we can learn, no response whatever from the public, and will not, we presume, be seriously entertained by Congress. A *free banking* law may be passed, without any compulsory clause, which will remain a silent letter upon the statute book.

As an almost necessary alternative, it is evident that resort must be had to *demand* Treasury notes. Such is the universal conviction. The public appears to be unanimous in the opinion that both the Government and banks should suspend specie payments—that their vast operations, with those of the public, cannot be carried on upon a hard-money basis. The only question remaining, then, is the manner in which the notes shall be issued, and the security provided for their payment.

Suspension of specie payments by the Government should not, any more than by the Banks, contemplate an irredeemable currency. It is plain that a bank may suspend without really depreciating the value of its bills in circulation. The balance of indebtedness being always greatly in its favor, such bills are speedily returned to it, and its liabilities canceled by the payment of its bills receivable, which constitutes the greater portion of its capital. The difference between payments of specie and suspension by the Banks of such payments, would not be perceptible, except by the feeling of relief it would afford. Specie does not constitute their capital. It is not with the specie that their liabilities are discharged, but by offsetting the obligations they hold of the public against those which the public holds against them.

Without their bills receivable, it is easy to see that the value of their obligations would be measured almost entirely by the specie they held. The Banks of New-England do not hold one dollar in specie to fifteen of immediate liability; yet their shares are worth as much on the average as those of the Banks in this City that hold the largest amount of specie in ratio to their liability. A bill receivable for $10,000 is worth as much as a bag of gold of the same nominal value.

Government now proposes to put out its promises to pay on demand in almost exact imitation of those issued by the Banks. How shall these be made equally current and valuable? By creating a similar obligation on the part of the public for their redemption—by making the people, by law, debtors to Government to the amount issued, which will cause any bill to be returned in time to the party issuing it—the Government. Were it, to-day, to levy a tax that would produce $150,000,000, say within a year or eighteen months, then it might issue an equal amount in *demand* notes, receivable in payment of such tax. These would be purchased and pass as money, because the public would immediately commence the payment of them into the public Treasury in discharge of their liabilities. The amount that might be kept afloat at any one time, might be equal to the amount of such undischarged liabilities.

This statement covers the whole ground of the proposed issue of demand Treasury Notes. The promises of Government, unless it possesses the means of making them good, will no more pass current than those of banks possessing no means for the redemption of their bills. If the bills of such banks obtained currency at first, it was only upon the assumption that such means existed. The moment the deception is discovered, no one will touch them at any price. Just so with the promises of Government. Its bonds are taken upon the faith that it will meet its obligations when they fall due. No present demand upon it exists. But if, upon their maturity, its obligations are not paid, then they fall to a value merely nominal. So with Treasury Notes. If they are not what they purport to be—if there be no place of payment where a person holding them can go for their equivalent, then they cease to have any value. If, on the other hand, they are always redeemable at the United States Treasury, in discharging debts due from the public to Government, then every person owing such debts will become purchasers of them at their full value, to be used in discharge of his own liabilities.

Government can make immediate use of notes to the amount of $150,000,000, by providing an annual revenue taxation to an equal amount. An issue based upon such tax would be immediate assets in hand. It is in its power to have such a sum in its Treasury in a month's time; or so soon as adequate legislation can be had and the notes printed. Without such security, it cannot sell its notes, if issued. The public will not take them, for the very good reason that they are not what they represent, and it will no more accept a sham from Government than from the Banks. It should not be otherwise. If all the money we could spend could be supplied without consideration, or without, for the moment, costing us anything, we should plunge so recklessly into expenditures, that we could never extricate ourselves. We must accustom ourselves to pay as we go. Government must never assume an obligation it cannot pay exactly according to its terms, or its credit is instantly lost. But with an adequate system of finance, and one which the public is perfectly able to bear, any proper want may be amply supplied; while the effect of such a system would place Government Securities everywhere at a premium, and keep always open to us the markets of the Old World as well as the New.

The Situation—Its Satisfactory Aspects.

The approach of Winter in exceeding stern and inclement reality, is exciting in certain quarters complaints of the inactivity, and in fact lethargy, which are thought to have settled upon the great Union army. We are told that the unusually favorable weather of the Fall has been permitted to escape without that military improvement which it seemed to invite; and that even now when retirement to Winter quarters would appear to be the dictate of humanity and prudence, we are left without any means of judging whether there is to be a winter campaign, or a suspension of hostilities until Spring, with its genial weather, shall make the path to glory smoother and easier. The assertion herein is that little or nothing has been accomplished, and the inference, that our military leaders are without any definite plans, and are in reality waiting upon the movements of the enemy.

We are a peculiar people, forgetful, ungrateful, and querulous as well. There has been no want of energetic action during the Autumn. Within the last sixty days, victory after victory, and advantage after advantage have been secured by the policy and the arms of the Government. Glance only at this chronological summary:

Nov. 1.—MCCLELLAN formally assumes command of the army—Battle of Gauley Bridge, Western Virginia.

Nov. 7.—Capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard, off the South Carolina Coast, followed by the occupation of Port Royal Island, and the capture of all the adjacent sea-islands—Destruction of the privateer *Royal Yacht*.

Nov. 8.—Battle at Belmont, Missouri.

Nov. 18.—Occupation of the Virginia "Peninsule," and dispersion of 3,000 rebels.

Nov. 22.—Fort Pickens opens on the rebels and shuts them up.

—Tybee Island, Georgia, occupied.

Dec. 4.—Occupation of Ship Island.

Dec. 13.—Fight at Alleghany Camp, Pocahontas County, Va.

Dec. 16.—Fight at Munfordsville, Ky.

Dec. 18.—Gallant affair at Drainsville.

18 *and* 19—Great haul of prisoners in Missouri by Pope.

Dec. 20.—Stone blockade of Charleston.

Dec. 25.—Gen. PRICE'S third grand retreat to Arkansas

From this catalogue, see a summary of results. Missouri has been practically cleared of rebel armies. A continuance of the same vigorous measures will repress even those sporadic instances of insurrectionary violence, which have evoked a proclamation of martial law from the commanding General. The battle of Belmont not only showed the indomitable courage of our troops, but was in reality a victory fruitful of highly important results. It obliged the rebels to evacuate a point essential to the perfect security of Columbus, and which a flotilla descending the Mississippi could not have passed or left behind with safety. In Kentucky, the war has been carried down to the Tennessee line. It requires only the advance of Gen. BUELL'S well-appointed army, sustained by the simultaneous movement of CRITTENDEN at the West, to compel Gen. POLK, under penalty of finding the enemy in his rear, to abandon Columbus, and retire to Memphis. The retreat of FLOYD and the victory of Gen. MILROY over Gen. JOHNSON places Western Virginia entirely in our hands. Along the Potomac the error at Leesburgh has been abundantly atoned. In every collision the superiority of the Northern army has been vindicated; and, as in the West at Munfordsville, so in the East, at Drainsville, the ability of our troops in inferior numbers to meet and rout the enemy has been demonstrated beyond cavil. And our superiority in other respects has been as clearly proved. The capture of the forts at Port Royal, and the defence of Fort Pickens against an attack for which the rebels had been months preparing and practicing, set at rest the question as to relative skill and efficiency of the rival combatants in the business of attack and defence. But these are not our only laurels. The eastern shore of Virginia has been recovered, the coasts of North and South Carolina, and Georgia, have been taken possession of; the channel, without which Charleston loses its greatness as a sea-port, has been destroyed; the nucleus of an army for the eventual occupation of Mobile and New-Orleans has been placed on Ship Island. These are in themselves most important steps in the progress of the war; but when we remember that the grand movement, of which these are but the preliminaries, is only delayed until the word "all ready" shall be passed along the entire line, and that then the folds that must crush the dying rebellion will close at once and fatally, the unreasonableness of complaint and despondency become strikingly obvious. And it requires but a hasty survey of the entire ground to see that the war is conducted upon a grand and comprehensive plan, and that the lapse of another fortnight will place the entire National force from Kansas to Beanfort in readiness to advance simultaneously upon the enemy.

The delay has, indeed, been worth a score of victories. It has converted raw levies into a well-disciplined army, and taught them to handle their weapons; it has replaced incompetent with skillful officers; it has multiplied indefinitely our artillery and munitions of war; it has very nearly completed several expeditions, the success of which is scarcely a matter of doubt; it has placed detachments of the army at points from which they may advance with the best warrant of triumph; it has utilized those vast contributions of money which popular patriotism poured into the treasury. To the enemy it has brought no benefits. Their financial crudities have already resulted in failure; they are destitute of the necessaries of life; their army is half clad, and utterly unprovided against the inclemency of Winter. Food is held at famine prices. Business of all kinds is suspended. The Richmond usurpation has taken possession of all the railroads, and uses them for the transportation of troops and supplies, to the exclusion of ordinary traffic. Specie is at 40 per cent. premium. The Banks are insolvent. The circulating medium is worthless; there are no credits; merchants, whose stocks are exhausted, can nowhere renew them. Ruin, in short, reigns everywhere supreme; and discontent, which the news of a peaceful settlement of our issue with England, must convert into utter despair, is universal. All these consequences of delay have enured to the advantage of the Government, and must render the progress of its arms, when it is inaugurated in full force, absolutely irresistible. And it will then be seen whether or not the plans of the Administration have been wise and farseeing, and whether the Northern or the Southern type of fretfulness is the more reasonable.

A NEW WAY OF PAYING OLD DEBTS.—The following little episode is given by the London *Times*, of the 11th inst., and dwelt on with considerable gusto by that journal, as a proof of the utter dissolution that is coming over society in the United States:

"A party of returned emigrants from America, passengers by the *Niagara*, arrived yesterday at the Euston terminus of the London and Northwestern Railway from New-York, *viâ* Liverpool. They consisted chiefly of persons of small means, who had left this country four or five years ago, and established themselves as shopkeepers in New-York and Boston. One cause of their return is stated to have been the annoyance the British residents were subjected to by the lower class of the population since the affair of the *Trent*. They state that numerous English families are about to leave the Northern States, in apprehension of a war breaking out with England, and that several had already embarked on board the *City of Washington*, which is daily expected at Liverpool."

It is likely that the Yankee mind will take quite a different view of the subject, and only see in it the point of a capital method for settling all our international troubles. What can be easier? Let Mr. SEWARD instruct Lord LYONS that unless England behaves herself, we shall ship back to her every English or other subject of hers we can find in the country, and the threat would certainly terrify her into good behavior. "Take any form but *that*!" she would exclaim.

THE ENGLISH WAR-FEVER ON THE MEND.—The files brought from England by the *Edinburgh* exhibit an unexpected improvement in the tone of the British Press. In another column we produce a series of extracts from journals collectively of vast circulation and influence, which unite in deprecating a war upon a ground so frivolous as the search of the *Trent*, and concur in recommending a reference of the case to arbitration, and a submission to whatever award an impartial tribunal may make. When the first tidings of the transaction reached England no such voice was raised. The rush of popular indignation carried the entire Press along with it. The London *Star* and Manchester *Examiner* called indeed for a suspension of judgment until the American representation of the affair should arrive; and doubted whether a belligerent motive had prompted the instructions under which Capt. WILKES was presumed to act, but they went no further. To-day we find a score of influential newspapers sturdily combating any resort to war; and a few of them going so far as to justify the action of the American Captain by appeal to British precedents. The change is striking and gratifying. When the Ministerial Press shall have sufficiently out-vapored and out-thundered the Conservatives to render moderation possible without risking a Parliamentary defeat, it too may be expected to join in the cry for peace, and show all readiness to meet half way the pacific dispositions of the American Government.

MR. SEWARD AND THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.—The Albany *Evening Journal* suggests a reason or two for believing the conversation which Mr. SEWARD is reported by a London journal to have had with the Duke of Newcastle, in regard to a war with England to be a wholesale fabrication. The conversation is said to have taken place in September, 1860, and Mr. SEWARD is represented as saying, "My Lord Duke, either Mr. LINCOLN or myself will be next President of the United States," at a time when Mr. LINCOLN having been nominated by the Republican Party, it was morally certain that Mr. SEWARD could not be the next President. And moreover, Mr. SEWARD was upon his Western tour at the time indicated, so that his first encounter with the Duke of Newcastle was at New-York toward the close of October. Perhaps, after these evidences of untruth in material points, the whole story may be permitted to pass as a falsehood.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST NIGHT OF WILLIAM HANLON.—This evening is positively the last performance of WM. HANLON at the Academy of Music, and in addition is given for the benefit of Mr. G. L. FOX. When we mention that Mr. G. L. FOX is decidedly the best pantomimist in the country since the RAVELS have departed from us, and that he leaves of the two enterprising managers who undertook the task of presenting WM. HANLON to the public, in his present great gymnastic feat, we feel certain that he will achieve the main end of benefits—a crowded house. There will be no matinée to-day, it being decided late last night to forego it, on account of a slight accident to Mr. HANLON.

Interesting from Japan.

Extract of a letter from TOWNSEND HARRIS, Esq., American Minister in Japan, dated

YEDO, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1861.

I hope to be able to leave Japan, on my return home in time to reach New-York, by June next.

Since the 5th of July all has been quiet here. I continue to have full confidence in the good faith of the Japanese Government, and I am happy to add, that my relations with them are on the best possible footing.

The English and French Ministers have taken up their residence at Yokohama, about twenty miles from Yedo, and they only visit Yedo when they have special business to transact. This leaves me once more alone in this vastness, and of course makes my life very solitary; yet, on the whole, I do not regret the change.

The Japanese are erecting residences (I might justly say palaces) for all the foreign Legations. The site is a charming one—(its name is *Go-ten-yama*, Imperial Hill)—it commands a view over the bay and the greater part of the water front of the city. The grounds for each Legation contain about fifteen acres which are to be adorned with the best specimens of Japanese art, in temples and terraces, dwarfed trees and grottoes—not forgetting fish ponds, and a choice selection of the beautiful trees of the country. When completed it will be one of the prettiest spots in Japan—perhaps in the world. The whole is to be surrounded by a moat and wall, in the same manner as the palace of the Tycoon.

I wish I had the talent of the "Special Correspondent of the TIMES" in word painting, that I might convey to you an idea of the charms of the rural rides in Japan. The vegetation is a happy admixture of the productions of the tropics and the temperate zones; the country is always verdant, and my breakfast-table has a fresh bunch of flowers every morning of the year.

There is an inexpressible charm in riding through the green lanes, lined with well-trimmed hedges,—past neat thatched cottages that boast a cleanliness which is unknown in the West, while the path is frequently overshadowed by the meeting branches of noble trees. The bamboo, beautiful everywhere, seems to put forth its highest claim for admiration in Japan.

The country is one continuous garden; for there is *no agriculture*—it is all *horticulture*. *Now*, the road runs over a hill, opening a landscape of surpassing beauty—*anon*, it winds through a green valley, where the ear is soothed by the trickling of tiny rivulets of water for irrigation. You must see all this to be able to appreciate the exceeding beauty which meets you at every turn.

I have only a moment to give you this glimpse of the natural and artificial attractions of this lovely country. My impending departure occupies all my time in needful preparations. I hope to leave a peaceful field of duty to my excellent successor.

I pray constantly that the perils which at this distance seems to threaten the existence of my dear country may speedily pass away. May God grant that she comes out of the trial with her name untarnished, and an increased power for extending the influence and the blessings of free government.

The Feast of St. John.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL AT ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.—1,500 CHILDREN PRESENT—BISHOP POTTER ADDRESSES THEM.

The Festival of St. John was delightfully celebrated, yesterday, at the Episcopal chapel of the same name on St. John's-square.

At 2 o'clock the fine old edifice was thronged in every corner with the children of the schools connected with the church, and their parents and friends. The children were assembled on the main floor of the chapel, and all others in the galleries. The windows of the edifice were closed, and all the chandeliers lighted to the utmost, while a superb Christmas tree, thirty feet in height, and hung with colored lamps of the most brilliant hues, and toys, fruit, &c., of every description, contributed its glittering illumination to the fairy scene. As the glare of day was completely excluded, the interior of the church had all the rich effect of a night festival. The other decorations of the chapel were very elaborate and tasteful and striking.

To the scene—Wreathings and fringes of pine and holly, set with flowers, clothed every edge of the entablature which skirts the base of the semi-circular dome; surmounting the chancel, and upon it, in letters of the antique church text, ran the inscription in evergreen, illuminated with flowers, "Hosanna in the Highest!" On the entire pilaster, entablatures of the chancel on either was similarly inscribed, "Alleluia."

Along the isles every column was most abundantly fringed and wreathed from base to capital with laurel and evergreen, as were also the faces and mouldings of the galleries, each panel of which bore some quaint legend in flowers and evergreens, symbolizing the mysteries of the Christian faith.

After several voluntaries upon the organ, the piety of the children and the conversation of the hundreds of spectators were hushed, and amid solemn stillness, the services of the day commenced.

These consisted of the Ante-Communion Service for the Feast of St. John, Evangelist [illegible]

They commenced with the [illegible] children in chorus, accompanied by [illegible] carol—

"How grand and how bright!"

Mr. SHARROW presiding at the organ.

Then followed the Ante-Communion Service, [illegible] by Rev. Mr. YOUNG, of St. John's Chapel—Rev. Mr. [illegible], of St. Clement's, reading the Epistle.

The hymn,

"Hark! the herald Angels sing!"

preceded the address of Rt. Rev. Dr. POTTER, Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, which was brief, appropriate, and received with evident satisfaction by the children, as well as by the congregation of larger growth.

After the Bishop's Address, Rev. Dr. WARREN announced the statistics of the schools as follows: Total number of children in the schools of St. John's Chapel, counting a child twice, though under instruction in two or more different Departments.

Industrial School.....	646	Infant Sunday School	[illegible]
Girls' Sunday School..	357	Colored Sund'y School	[illegible]
Boys' Sunday School..	326	Total.....	[illegible]

The pupils in the several schools altogether, [illegible] belonging to more than one:

Industrial School.....	646	Infant Sunday School	[illegible]
Girls' Sunday School.	413	Parish Daily School	[illegible]
Boys' Sunday School.	326	Colored Sun. School	[illegible]
		Total.....	[illegible]

The latter table exhibits the amount of tuition bestowed.

The awarding of the prizes was next in order, and the lists were read aloud by Rev. Mr. YOUNG to the boys, and Rev. Mr. WARREN to the girls. They were as follows:

Parochial School.—Section A—First prize, FRANK W. SAWYER—a gold medal, with the inscription "Parochial School of St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, New-York, to FREDERICK W. SCHULTZ, for the greatest number of perfect lessons and excellence of conduct." Second prize to WM. OLMSTED. Third prize to [illegible]. Section B—First prize, JOHN HARRISON, and second prize, THOMAS LAWRENCE. Section [illegible]—First prize, GEORGE HALL, and second prize, THOMAS H. LOAR.

The distribution of gifts from the Christmas tree and tables closed the festivity, amid a jubilee of [illegible] childish voices, that was delightful to all whose hearts were attuned to the enjoyment of the pleasant festival. The sights and sounds of the next hour in the illuminated church will dwell in the memories of thousands for many an after year.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. R. E. Fenton, from Washington; Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Boston; W. S. Corning, of Albany; R. S. Wood, of Bermuda; A. L. Cadle and J. Langdon, of Vermont, and Lieut. James, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. H. D. Robertson and lady, of Westchester County; E. Gay, of the United States Army; R. A. Birch, of the United States Navy; G. Wagner Dresser, of the Fourth Artillery; G. R. Phillips, of Rhode Island, and W. B. Taylor, of Utica, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Swift, Brooklyn; Lieut.-Col. Hudson, [illegible] staff of Gen. McClellan's Staff; Lieut. T. G. Hazard, U. S. N.; and J. A. Hyde, of Mass., are at the [illegible] House.

Hon. D. W. Gooch, of Mass.; L. Pray, of Albany; [illegible] W. C. McCall, U. S. N.; A. B. Harrison, U. S. N.; [illegible] J. H. Brabrouck, of Kingston; Capt. Oliver Eldridge, of the *Atlantic*; S. R. Van Duzer, of Newburgh; [illegible] A. Allen, U. S. N.; and Capt. Chas. Nelson and lady, of Mass., are at the Astor House.

Charles Hendrick, of West Point; John Guy Vassar, of Poughkeepsie; Capt. E. P. Derr, of Buffalo; Gen. Hudson and lady, of Portland; Dr. Delavan and lady, of Albany; and Capt. J. H. Ladyard, of Rochester, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Dr. W. L. Archer and W. S. Sinclair, of H. B. M. [illegible] Boston, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

S. P. Gilbert, of the U. S. Navy, and Chas. L. Stephenson, of Illinois, are at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ANOTHER RAILROAD WAR—THE POLICE ARE CALLED OUT TO KEEP THE PEACE.—The right of way through the streets of Brooklyn is considered so valuable that every new Railroad Company, after acquiring this right, has a long opposition of some rival interest to encounter, before being able to proceed to business, involving a loss of time, money and temper. The City and Central Railroad Companies had a long and expensive contest about which had the best right to the use of Furman-street, and, after a year's wrangling, and the expenditure of a vast amount of money, they made a compromise. The Newtown Railroad Company and the Coney Island Railroad Company have been set by the ears through the secret machinations of another Company, it is believed, interested in having the operating of these roads delayed. The ostensible difficulty is about the approach to Fulton Ferry through Water-street—both claiming exclusive privileges on this street. The Coney Island Company, seizing upon a favorable opportunity got their track down first, when the other company also attempted to lay another track on the same street, but were restrained by an injunction. Several injunctions have been granted on both sides, and amended and annulled so often that the parties in interest hardly knew where they do stand. At all events the Newtown Company received yesterday morning to tear up the track of the Coney Island Company, and at 11½ o'clock commenced the work, when they were stopped by a posse of Police by direction of Superintendent KENNEDY, who also gave instructions not to permit either company to do anything in the disputed district until the legal questions involved shall have been decided.

KEROSENE OIL FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The extensive kerosene oil works of Messrs. Corsen & Co., on Newtown Creek, at Hunters' Point, was destroyed by fire at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, involving a loss of property, it is supposed, of about $150,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of a still. The factory was a one-story brick building, 150 feet long by 20 feet wide. By this fire one hundred and fifty hands are thrown out of employment. The property was partially insured in New-York offices.

[Advertisement.]

FROCK PALETOT
OVERCOATS,
SACK OVERCOATS,
CAPE OVERCOATS,
ARMY OVERCOATS.
New and elegant styles, at
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.
Broadway, corner Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

SEWARD AND RUSSELL.—The momentous question whether we shall have war or peace with England rests in the hands of those two statesmen. They will, we fear, have no little difficulty in deciding it so as to give satisfaction to their respective Governments. There is no difficulty, however, in deciding who is the leader of fashion in hats, for everybody knows that KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, is the man.

[Advertisement.]

FOLEY'S
CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
New styles for
Holiday Presents.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

What an amount of suffering and disease among the volunteers would be prevented by the free use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS and OINTMENT. For wounds, sores and scurvy the Ointment is a certain cure, and for bowel complaints, fevers, small-pox, &c., the pills are the best medicine in the world.

[Advertisement.]

HATS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BERES & Co.,
156 BROADWAY, 156
Have a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Young Gents' Holiday Hats.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $35. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CROMWELL & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 27.—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Derrick and daughter, John Ferguson, Messrs S. Hill, Genier, Jos. Howard and lady, Corleishley, Darley Pickett, Graves, Richard Larkbrook, Sntton, Doheny and lady, Samuel Dewin, Wm. Olmstead, B. McMahon, Messrs. Jas. Kent, Henry Mathews, M. Major, Capt. Nelson, Miss Margaret Driscoll, Miss J. Rogerson, Miss M. Maskine.

In schr. J. W. Congdon, from San Juan, Nic.—Jacob Pitts, J. S. Thompson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 40 | Moon rises... 4 11
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 44 | Gov. Island. 5 35 | Hell Gate.... 6 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 27.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale.
Ships Reversa, Edwards, London. Murdock & Smytha; Mary Robinson, (clipper,) McClellan, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Confidence, Cole, Glasgow, Wm. Nelson & Sons.
Barks Pia, (Span.,) Estap, Barcelona, Rivers & Hall; Rose, (Br.,) Strong, Queenstown, Wm. Liddledale; Jaques Langlois, (Fr.,) Lemaitre, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Comet, (Br.,) Wright, Penarth, for orders, Wm. T. Frost.
Brigs Handy King, Dearborn, Elizabethport, Trask & Dearborn; Will o' the Wisp, Hunt, Halifax, N. S., McCall & Frith; Empire, Higgins, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter; Hollyhock, (Br.,) Delany, St. Johns, N. F., H. L. Routh & Sons; Gem, (Br.,) Young, Halifax, N. S., master; Annie Laurie, (Br.,) Goldsworth, St. John, N. F., R. Diswiddie.
Schooners St. George, (Br.,) Peniston, Demerara, D. Trowbridge's Sons; Maria Maris, Underhill, St. Jago de Cuba, E. D. Eldredge; Rivira, Snow, Gibraltar, Moore & Henry; Rebecca, Magee, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; S. L. Tilly, McPhee, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Samuel Eddy, Patton, Fort Monroe, E. D. Huribut & Co.; Louisa Fraser, Steeman, Fort Monroe, McCready, Mott & Co.; H. B. Terry, ——, Havana, ——, Underwood; Reindeer, Leary, St. Martin's, W. I., E. F. Small; Caroline, Rogers, Providence, H. S. Rackett.
Sloop Franklin, Avery, Providence, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, Mirehouse, Liverpool Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 11, off Bell Buoy, passed ship Fidelia, bound in; at 5½ P. M., passed steamship Etna, bound in; 13th, at 3¼ P. M., off Seven Heads, saw bark W. H. Newman, bound E.; 23d, at 11 A. M., lat. 44 8, lon. 58, passed steamship Africa, hence for Liverpool.
Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.
Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Ship Herald, Simmons, Barcelona 56 ds., passed Gibraltar Nov. 6, in ballast to James Robinson. Experienced very severe weather the last 10 ds.
Ship Wm. H. Prescott, (Boston,) Batchelder, London 54 ds., in ballast to Nesmith & Sons. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.
Brig Addy Swift, Avery, Maracaibo—left the Bar Nov. 26, with cedice, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. No date, spoke brig Belle, lying at Anagua, idg. sail for New-York, and would sail in 2 or 3 ds., but as a heavy gale came on the next day, she was delayed much longer. The A. S. has experienced very heavy northerly gales most of the passage; split sails, &c. Left no Am. vessels.
Brig Trade Wind, (of Bluehill, Me.,) Chase, Malaga Oct. 30, passed Gibraltar Nov. 3, with fruit to Grund & Westerveit—vessel to C. & E. J. Peters. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.
Schr. J. W. Congdon, Williams, San Juan, Nic., Nov. 21, with logwood and hides to C. Durand. Had heavy weather the entire passage. Dec. 23, Baroegat bearing W. 15 miles, during a heavy gale, blew away foresail and mainsail, was blown off 70 miles, and was compelled to work in under light sails. Dec. 14, lat. 20 49, lon. 79 50, was boarded by U. S. steamer Rhode Island. Dec. 25, lat. 39 48, lon. 72, spoke brig Australia, bound N.
Schr. Abby Wild, Waring, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Teazer, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.
BELOW—Bark Torquato Tasso, 70 ds. from Rotterdam.
Brig W. O. Keeny, ——.
WIND—Sunset, N. W., and fresh.

Sailed.

Dec. 26—Barks Reindeer, for Barbados; H. Thornton, for Havana; Bonito, (Br.,) for St. Domingo. Brig Abendroth, (Ham.,) for Rio Grande.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Arr. ships Western Empire, and North America, New-York; bark St. Jago, Cardenas; brig Chicopee, Malaga.

Miscellaneous.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 23.—The brig Chicopee, of Boston, with a cargo of fruit, from Malaga for Boston, ran on the West Chop on the night of the 21st inst. Assistance was immediately sent, and succeeded in getting her off the night afterwards, without damage. It is now blowing a gale from S. E.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Foreign Ports.

At Aux Cayes, Nov. 29, brig Santiago, Hadley, for Boston in a few ds.; schrs. Carrie Hines, Flyon, do. do.; Olive Branch, from Boston, just arr., reported having been chased by a brig showing British colors of distress; saw a great number of men on her decks; supposed her to be a privateer.
At Port-au-Prince, Nov. 31, brig Bird of the Wave, from Boston, just arr.

Presents.—LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN cannot receive a more appropriate gift than can be selected from the assortment of gaiters, slippers and shoes, or a pair of Balmorals, from CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

The Recent Fire in Broadway.
BURNING OF HEGEMAN'S DRUG-STORE.
Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:
GENTLEMEN: The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you some two years ago has been recovered from the ruins of Hegeman & Co.'s Drug-Store, No. 161 Broadway, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, the 22d inst.
We occupied the entire upper part of the building as a manufactory of paper boxes and salesroom for papers and cards. We had a large amount of material on hand, and the inflammable nature of the drugs stored on the three floors below made a very hot fire. All our books, insurance policies and other valuable papers, beside a small amount of money, was locked up in your Patent Safe. The safe stood on the second floor near the centre of the building, and fell with the ruins of the building into the cellar below, where it lay imbedded until 8 o'clock last evening, a period of *one hundred and thirteen hours*, or *nearly five days*. We are happy to add that our books, papers and money were all completely preserved, and the entire contents of your safe when taken out this morning are almost as bright as when we put them in.
We have selected another Herring's Champion Safe to lock them up in, and shall always take pleasure in recommending them to our friends for use.
EBBINGHAUS & ZOLLINGER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.
SECOND-HAND SAFES,
Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.
HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE.
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Downing's Pickled Oysters and Benedict TURKEYS FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—The 60,000 Oysters being pickled by me, cannot be beat, nor my boned turkeys. Those needing them will please give me their orders immediately; it will accommodate me. No. 3 Broad-st.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, etc., at retail by SILLECK & CO.,
corner Fulton and William sts.

At Retail.
Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Espenscheid's Winter or Festival Hat.—This matchless fabric, a confessed improvement on the court style just issued in Paris, is now ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Merry Christmas and Happy New-Year.—Ladies, if you wish for yourselves and families gaiters and button-boots, Balmorals, boys' patent leathers, gents' embroidered slippers, forming useful and appropriate gifts for the holidays, patronize MILLER & CO., 387 Canal-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Boots and Shoes.—Gentlemen's custom-made Boots and Shoes—the stock of a Broadway boot-maker—now selling below cost of manufacture, at
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Rich Scarfs for the Holidays.
D. C. SILLECK & COX,
No. 150 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

Gent's Slippers for New-Year Presents, at reduced prices, at SLATER'S Ladies' Shoe-store, No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

MARRIED.

BYRNE—MCMENOMY.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, at the Church of the Nativity, by Rev. George McCloskey, JOHN C. BYRNE to MARY E., daughter of John McMenomy.
HERBERD—SMITH.—In Yorkville, on Thursday evening, Dec. 26, by Rev. S. D. Brown, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. WM. E. HERBERD to Miss TRACY P. SMITH, daughter of Alfred Smith, Esq.
VAN ALLEN—BARTON.—On Christmas day, by Rev. J. P. Newman, JACOB VAN ALLEN, of Frakeness, N. J., to EMMA CECELIA, only daughter of Daniel H. Barton, of this City.
AMES—HYDE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, by Rev. Wm. Howell Taylor, JOHN H. AMES, U. S. N., to SARAH L. HYDE, daughter of Joseph Hyde, Esq., of Clifton, Staten Island.
LEAVITT—SANFORD.—In Spencertown, Columbia Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, Dr. W. W. LEAVITT, U. S. Navy, to Miss EMMA J., youngest daughter of John F. Sanford, Esq., of Great Barrington, Mass.

DIED.

BURROWS.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, Mr. BARRY H. BURROWS, aged 66 years, 6 months and 16 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 112 West 24th-st., on Sunday, at 12½ P. M.
POARCH.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 27, AGNES K., wife of Rev. Timothy H. Porter, and eldest daughter of James T. Soutter, aged 27 years.
MCCORMICK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 25, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, EDWARD MCCORMICK, in the 62d year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 21 Barrow-st. His remains will be interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery.
☞ London, Eogland, papers please copy.
ROBINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 27, Mrs. CAROLINE ROBINSON.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 133 Amity-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.
HAZARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 26, CHARLEY A., only son of Charles S. and Nellie M. Hazard, aged 2 years and 10 months.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock, this day, (Saturday,) the 28th inst., at his parents' residence, No. 39 Strong-place, Brooklyn.
COX.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Dec. 25, after a short and severe illness, JOHN M., son of the late Dr. George and Coroelia Cox, in the 25th year of his age.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Lee-av. Church, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHNSON.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Christmas Day, at the residence of his father, Rev. W. L. Johnson, D. D., Edward SEYMOUR JOHNSON.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Saturday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.
SANDERSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 25, of scarlet fever, WALTER TONHUNTER, oldest son of Edward P. and Elise C. Sanderson, aged 3 years, 7 months and 24 days.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 27th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, F. B. Crassons, Esq., Lamartine-av., Yonkers. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New-York.
CLARK.—In Worcester, on Thursday, Dec. 26, SOPHIA B., wife of Harrison O. Clark, aged 41 years.
☞ The funeral of Capt. THOMAS KERRIGAN, Twenty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. V., brother to Col. Jas. E. Kerrigan, who died from wounds received while on picket duty at Hall's Hill, Va., will take place from his late residence, No. 137 East Broadway, on Sunday, Dec. 29, at 12 M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 665.—Dec. 27, 1861.
70, 16, 75, 64, 67, 60, 2, 27, 21, 69, 35, 58, 11.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 666.—Dec. 27, 1861.
52, 41, 44, 31, 47, 36, 25, 1, 2, 13, 6, 67, 55.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
AND RICH HOLIDAY GOODS.
FREEMAN, RYER & CO., in addition to their store No. 13 Maiden-lane, have opened the new building No. 391 Broadway, where they have a full assortment of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS of their own importation and make. Also, an elegant variety of Fans, Opera Glasses, Desks, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Traveling Bags, Shell Combs, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at Reduced Prices.
FREEMAN, RYER & CO.,
Importers, No. 13 Maiden-lane,
and No. 391 Broadway, 2d block below Canal-st.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
FURS! FURS!
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURS.
M. K. MOODY,
No. 113 Broadway,
Second door above Trinity Church.

CHOICE CARTES DE VISITE
OF
WHITTIER'S BAREFOOT BOY.
Photographed by Black from the beautiful painting of Swain. Also, the companion, by the same artist, of
THE LITTLE MATCH GIRL.
Price each 25 cents.
Sent by mail by
J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston.
Send for a list of select cards.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS
Cured in a few hours, and the skin made delicately soft and white by the use of
TADMAN & CO.'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE.
It requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves readily when applied to the skin.
No. 81 Bleecker-st. and No. 268 4th-av. By mail 25 cents.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

THE READERS OF THE TIMES
Will bear in mind that
E. ANTHONY, NO. 501 BROADWAY.
(three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel,)
is
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
AND
CARTE DE VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES.
It will be unwise to buy before seeing his assortment. Will continue open in the evening until Jan. 1.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

MAGIC.
"O. K." PYLE is now the man,
To place within the people's van!
For he can sell the CHEAPEST SOAP,
That ere on earth was set afloat.
As sure as you this soap shall try,
Its magic power o'er dirt you'll spy,
And labor, cost, and patience! all
Beneath this soap is bound to fall.
Then try it, for 'tis good and cheap,
And evermore this soap you'll seek.
PYLES' O. K. Soap is sold by grocers everywhere. Dépôt corner Washington and Franklin sts.

A NEW YEAR PRESENT FOR ALL.
"LAST CALL—FAIR WARNING—GOING, GOING,"
AT 379 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WHITE-ST.
an importer's stock, closing out at retail.
GENTS' SCARFS, new and elegant designs, at 50 cents, perfect beauties at 75c. and $1, same as are sold by all retailers at $1 50 to $2; also, scarfs in light delicate colors, expressly for New Year calls, just opened. Ladies, nothing will be more acceptable to your male friends as a present, than a beautiful scarf.
NECK TIES—an immense stock, 5c. to 50c. each.
LINEN COLLARS—Best 4-ply at $1 20 per dozen,
GLOVES—Ladies' and gents', all kinds, very cheap.
UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.—All at prices which will convince buyers that we intend to sell the goods.
Also, an immense stock of
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS—Embracing every conceivable variety of plain, hemstitched and embroidered, for men, women and children, from 3c. to $30 each. This sale presents an opportunity to purchase New Year presents for everybody, which will not occur again in a life-time. All who miss this sale lose money.

JEWELRY VERY LOW.
Ladies' Ear-rings and Pins—$1, $2 and $3 a set.
Ladies' Band Bracelets—$1, $2 and $3 each.
Lockets for Daguerreotypes—$1, $2 and $3 each.
Gold Pens, silver holders—$1 and $2 each.
Ladies' Card Cases—$1, $2 and $3 each.
Sleeve Buttons and Studs—$1, $2 and $3 each.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watch Chains—$1, $2 and $3 each.
Gentlemen's Scarf Pins—50 cts., $1, $2 and $3 each
Children's Silver-plated Cups—$1, $2 and $3 each.
Ladies' Portemonnaies—$1, $2 and $3 each.
And all other kinds of Jewelry very low, at
GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS,
NEW PATTERNS,
Some as low as $8 and $10 each, at
GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BAND BRACELETS,
Some as low as $7 each,
AT
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
NO. 50 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
FRENCH CHINA VASES.
FRENCH CHINA TEA AND DINNER SETS.
BRONZE STATUETTES, CLOCKS AND CARD TRAYS.
PARIAN STATUETTES, VASES, &c., &c.
BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, IN GREAT VARIETY.
Useful and ornamental TERRA COTTA and LAVA WARES, CHAMPAGNE and other WINE GLASSES, FANCY ARTICLES and TOYS, imported and for sale at low prices by
HERMAN, TROST & CO.,
No. 50 MURRAY-ST.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Soo, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.
HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice, with Glycerine will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Sold by druggists generally.
Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

$130,000 WORTH OF GENTLEMEN'S WINTER CLOTHING,
Comprising Coats, Overcoats, Pants and Vests,
Of every description and size,
From the stock of a
Broken wholesale house,
Is now being sold
At less than
HALF PRICE.
At EVANS', 66 & 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

OVERCOATS	As low as $2 50
BUSINESS COATS	As low as 2 00
BLACK PANTS	As low as 1 50
SILK VESTS	As low as 1 00
CASSIMERE VESTS	As low as 75

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st.,
OFFER AT WAR PRICES
FINE GOLD WATCHES.
FINE SILVER WATCHES.
DIAMOND RINGS, PINS, &c.
Jewelry of every description.
Sterling Silverware.
Fine plated-ware in Casters, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Urns, Salvers, Forks, Spoons, &c. Hair Jewelry, Jet Goods, &c., &c.
An inspection of our goods is solicited.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE.—THE VAST piece of pantomimic pageantry called "BARON MUNCHAUSEN, OR THE HARLEQUIN AND FAIRY OF THE SILVER TIDE," will receive its first great representation THIS EVENING, in addition to the great regular array of circus attractions. A heavy expense and great pains have been required for this elegant, sterling and mirthful harlequinade, which will doubtless crowd the Bowery for many a night to come. The Christmas and New-Year's holidays cannot be celebrated in a better way than by a visit to the Bowery during its present season of deserved success. "Baron Munchausen" is brimfull of the splendid, judicious and ingenious—all alive with sport and beauty—and will keep every mouth and eye wide open with merriment and wonder. About a hundred artists appear in it.

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.
By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.
By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.
Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.
The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.
As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity. JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, now at the seat of War.
The pay of soldiers in this regiment is
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH. ($17.)
A few more riggers, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANIES F AND H.
None but sound and competent men need apply.
Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.
One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.
Enlistment for three years or during the war.
Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. WM. Linn Tidball, Commanding,
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.
This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts. P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
Seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others wanted for the United States Marine Artillery. W. A. Howard, Colonel Commanding. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty at close of term of service, which is three years or the war. Also, a great inducement in the shape of Prize Money. Seamen and others joining the U. S. M. A. will find it greatly to their advantage as two complete outfits are furnished them free of all expense. Those having families can leave allotment tickets for any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

ATTENTION CAVALRY.
Wanted immediately, for the only cavalry regiment authorized to be raised, one Orderly Sergeant, two farriers, two musicians, one saddler, one wagoner, three Sergeants and twenty-five able-bodied men. Apply to Lieut. CAMPBELL, at Mahoney's, corner of Beach and Hudson sts., N. Y.; also, to John W. White, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSEN.

FIFTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS ZOUAVES will accept forty able-bodied men to fill vacancies occasioned by promotions in their own and other regiments. There is every inducement for a superior class of men to join this corps, there being a permanent school of instruction attached to the regiment to fit men for the duties and position of an officer, as all vacant commissions are filled from the ranks, and the regiment is now stationed on Federal Hill, Baltimore, in the new fort of their own construction. One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each man at the expiration of his term of enlistment; also, 160 acres of land. Recruits are at once furnished with rations, quarters and clothing. Apply at the Headquarters, No. 545 Broadway, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.
Capt. CLEVELAND WINSLOW, Recruiting Officer.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 26, 1861.
THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS that no more horses be bought until all now belonging to the Government in active service are fitted.
The attention of all Quartermasters of the Regular and volunteer army is called to the above order from the Secretary of War. M. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:
Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.
Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:
We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.
We have spoken in this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.
"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.
Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 10 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord,
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

An extensive order for 10-inch Columbiads has been sent to the foundries at West Point, Fort Pitt, Pa., and Alger's, Boston. The present capacity of these works is nearly two thousand guns per annum, but it will no doubt be considerably increased. The delivery of Dahlgren guns at the various Navy-yards now averages thirty per diem. They are required for the new gunboats.

The number of men employed at the Charlestown Navy-yard is now about three thousand six hundred, and at the Brooklyn Navy-yard about three thousand five hundred.

The line-of-battle ship *Vermont*, (84,) built in 1848, and lying in ordinary at the Charlestown Navy-yard for several years, will, after being fitted out, proceed to Port Royal as hospital and store-ship. Like the old frigate *Brandywine*, she will undergo extensive changes and repairs before being sent out.

Most of the vessels detailed for Gen. BURNSIDE'S expedition have sailed for the rendezvous at Annapolis.

The prize schooner *Jane Cambles* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday.

The crew of the United States States steamer *Crusader* was yesterday relnforced by a detachment of blue jackets from the *North Carolina*. She will go off the Battery to-day to receive her powder.

The United States gunboat *Owasca* hauled into the berth vacated by the *Crusader*, and will soon be ready to go into commission.

The brig *Ohio* has received an armament of two 32-pounders, although she is capable of carrying four guns of that calibre, and, indeed, was pierced for them.

The United States steamer *Norwich* was ordered to go into commission yesterday, but on account of some delay in getting her ready, the ceremony was postponed, probably until to-day.

The gunboat *Forbes*, (late *R. B. Forbes*,) was hauled into the dry dock to receive some necessary repairs. Her crew, meanwhile, has been sent on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

The brig *General Boyd* arrived from Newburgh, N. Y., with a cargo of gun carriages and slides.

All the naval and marine officers in this vicinity will be paid on Tuesday, the 31st inst., by order of Commodore PAULDING. The army officers will also be paid on the same day, on presentation of their monthly pay-rolls to the Paymaster at No. 6 State street.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Joseph Nimmo, native of Ireland, 29 years of age, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, in having caused the death of Christopher Colwell at No. 306 Mulberry-street, on the night of the 9th of November, 1861. The accused threw a decanter at deceased during a quarrel, which was commenced by deceased without provocation, and the injuries inflicted terminated in abscess of the brain, which resulted fatally some three weeks after. Remanded for sentence.

Redmond McManus was arraigned for the murder of John Hogan, at a coffee and cake saloon in the Bowery, in April last. It appeared from the testimony that the prisoner came into the store intoxicated, and while there bragged of his skill at sharp shooting, saying that he could snuff a candle at the other end of the saloon, a feat which he attempted, but failed. Afterward, while pointing the pistol around promiscuously, it went off and hit the deceased in the head, producing a wound from which he subsequently died. There had been no quarrel between prisoner and deceased, and the homicide was evidently the combined result of carelessness and accident. Under this state of facts the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, the penalty for which may be anything from two years in the State Prison to a fine of six cents, according to the discretion of the Court. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

In Part II., before Judge McCUNN, the trial of Wm. C. Hornfager, for perjury, (previously noticed,) was concluded by a verdict of acquittal.

Thos. A. McGill, indicted for the murder of his mother, by throwing her out of a fourth-story window, was arraigned, and the question of his sanity was tried before a jury. Drs. Ranney and Ogden were examined, and also McGill's employer, and the officers who have had the prisoner in charge since his arrest, all of whom agreed in the opinion that he was not of sound mind. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the testimony, and the Court directed that the prisoner be sent to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Peel vs. *Covenhoven*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing it, to be paid by the moving party.

Cloves vs. *Cloves*.—Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Moors and Another vs. *Eyer*.—I hereby allow the plaintiff in this action the sum of $200, in addition to the costs as adjusted.

ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, Justice.

Same vs *Same*.—Plaintiff allowed $50, as an addition to the costs in this action.

Apple-Paring Bee in the New-England Kitchen.

To those who retain a taste for primitive customs, the apple-paring which commenced on Thursday night, in the old-fashioned New-England kitchen now progressing on Broadway, will afford a memorable Christmas pastime. Seven members of an apparently regularly constituted Down East family, dressed in strictest Puritan garb, do the honors—"Jerusha," the bound girl, making herself particularly conspicuous in her attentions to the demands of visitors who are inclined to partake of her tempting array of pumpkin pies and apple sass. A gentleman, while allowing her to make his cup of coffee, suggested the propriety of her pouring in "more milk." She paused, looked hard at him a minute, and, drawing a long breath, exclaimed: "Den tell! more milk? Why, he tell the truth, we've got eleven kewes, all told, but there ain't hnt one on 'em givin' milk neow. Dun no what on airth's the reason. The baby keeps gettin' fits, tew, and we gin him goose-grease in'ardly and outardly, but tain't no use." All this is sung out as near in one breath as possible, and in the conventional Yankee nasal twang.

The managers were somewhat put about a few days since, to accommodate their culinary apparatus to the reception of a mammoth roast of beef, sent by Messrs. VALENTINE & COOPER, of Fulton Market. Four immense oysters have been sent as a donation, to be roasted and served up when Gen. and Mrs. ANDERSON shall next visit the Fair. The versatile and brilliant Miss KATE CONNER, well remembered in her dialect rôles with BURTON, lends the attraction of her talent for several nights toward the close of the Fair.

The sale of fancy articles has been attended nightly for two weeks with unexpected success.

A magnificent banner, of the regulation size, made of heavy corded silk and mounted upon an oak staff resplendent with gold plating, is to be raffled for at fifty cents a chance: in one hour from the moment it was known, every chance was secured. It is said to be worth $250 and will bring a greater sum.

The fair will remain open during the Holidays.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Pamela	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 18
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 19
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Asia	Liverpool	Naw-York	Dec. 21

FROM AMERICA.

[illegible]ura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 21
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
America	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
St. Andrew	New-York	Otasgow	Jan. 7
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21

Departure of European Mails.

Mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, positively without pain or danger, can do so under the new chemically pure Chloroform, as administered daily by DR. WALT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON CHRISTMAS EVENING, SOMEWHERE between 7th-av. and 26th-st., and 2d-av. and 14th-st., a large GARNET BROOCH. Any one finding the same and returning it to the owner, at No. 123 West 16th-st., will be rewarded.

EXCHANGED BY MISTAKE, ON THE 18th inst., a Hudson Bay sable muff, for a mink one, either at Lord & Taylor's, Tiffany's, Stearns's, or Tyrwhitt's Bookstore. Whoever has it will please send their address to No. 259 5th-av.

LOST.—A SMALL, LIGHT, TAN-COLORED HOUND DOG. Five dollars reward will be paid on returning him to the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Juvenile Missionary Association of the 1st-st. Sabbath School, will be held TO-MORROW EVENING, Dec. 29, in the Church in 1st-st, near 2d-av., commencing at 7 o'clock. Rev. R. BOOTH, ALBERT WOODRUFF, Esq., and J. J. GULICK, Missionary of the American Sundny School Union, will take part in the exercises. Singing by the children. The friends of Sabbath Schools are cordially invited.

WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn.—Service in this Church on SUNDAY, Dec. 29, by the Pastor, Rev. J. H. MITCHELL, D. D., at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Subject—*Angelic Prophecy*. At 3 P. M. a general Love Feast, and at 7 o'clock, by the same, *Angelic Confession of Faith and Doxology*. The friends of the cause, and the public generally, are cordially invited. Seats Free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HASKINS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The morning's discourse will be *A Plea for the Bible Among our Volunteers*, and the evenings, *The Valedictory of 1861*. A Watch-Night service on TUESDAY EVENING, commencing at 9 o'clock. Seats free.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The forty-eighth anniversary of the Sabbath School of the South Dutch Church (Rev. Dr. Macauley s) will be celebrated in the Church corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON. An address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. MURRAY, and appropriate pieces of music will be sung by the School. Exercises will commence at 3 o'clock.

DEDICATION.—THE DEDICATION OF ST. John's Methodist Church, 51st-st., near 6th-av., occurs TO-MORROW. Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach at 10½ A. M., after which the church will be consecrated to the service of God by the Pastor. Rev. NEWTON HESTON, of Brooklyn, will preach at 3 P. M., and Rev. J. C. VANDERCOOK, of Oswego, will preach at 7 P. M.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE WILL hold a midnight Union prayer-meeting in the lecture-room of Barnum's Museum, NEW-YEAR'S EVE, at 10½ o'clock, to pray that the peaceful relations between England and this country may not be disturbed. Rev. CHAS. G. FINNEY will commence preaching at the same place on the first SABBATH of the New Year, at 3 o'clock.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER OF Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HAWKS, SUNDAY MORNING Service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. HAWKS may be expected to preach in the EVENING, service at 7½ o'clock. The usual Monthly Meeting of the Children in the Church at 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, WILL preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. At 7½ o'clock P. M. he will deliver the fifth of the series of Sunday evening sermons on the *Previous Mission of Jesus Christ*. Lecture every TUESDAY EVENING. Children's meeting, THURSDAY EVENINGS.

REV. HENRY G. WESTON, D. D., AND Hon. JAMES A. BROOKS are expected to deliver addresses at the fifth anniversary of the Missionary Association of Rev. Dr. Bowling's Sunday School, TO-MORROW EVENING, (Sunday, Dec. 29,) at the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts. Services commence at 7 o'clock P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, MATTORNEY-ST., Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, pastor.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ A. M. At 3 and 7 P. M., by Rev. R. P. CHRISTOPHER. Subjects, AFTERNOON—*Angelic Prophecy*. 3d. EVENING—*The Unavailing Lament*. A watch-night will be held TUESDAY EVENING, 31st inst. The public invited.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer and conference meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered at the close of the evening service.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, UP TOWN.—Rev. M. FIVAZ, pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Dr. PARKER'S Church, 4th-av., corner of 22d-st. The SUNDAY MORNING service, in Concordia-st., corner of Grand-st., is continued as usual at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near corner 3d-av. Rev. WILLIAM FISK WATKINS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. The Sunday School will hold its Anniversary in the AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. A watch-night Meeting will be held in the Church NEXT TUESDAY EVENING—services commencing at 9 o'clock.

GEORGE STORRS, EDITOR OF THE *Bible Examiner*, will preach at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, who are looking for the immediate coming of Christ, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

APPEALS TO THE YOUNG.—THE SECOND of the series of discourses will be given at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS. Subject: *Opinions*. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the morning at 10½.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—15th-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the last discourse on the *Problem of Evil*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; answering the question, "What do Universalists believe of the moral effect of evil on the Soul?" Public freely invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR THIRD-AV.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. T. S. DU BOIS; at 3 P. M. by Rev. J. ABBELL; at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. McALLISTER.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM PREACHES EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., near Broadway, at 10½ o'clock. Subject of discourse next Sunday morning: *The Year's Record of Sadness and Gladness*.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS.—LAMARTINE Hall, corner of 28th-st. and 8th-av., EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Miss SUSAN M. JOHNSON, celebrated trance medium, will speak NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

AND THERE SHALL BE A TIME OF trouble such as never was since there was a nation.—Dan. 12: 1. That time is rapidly approaching. The Special Messenger of the coming King of Glory will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., at the hall, No. 163 Bowery.

REV. R. G. SHIMEALL WILL PREACH A discourse on SUNDAY, Jan. 5, on *The Nativity of Christ, and the Lessons of the Year*, at the Bleecker-street Presbyterian Church, corner Mercer-street. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

O, THOU MAN OF GOD, THERE IS DEATH in the pot. Elegy, Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLEY will deliver "A sermon for the Old Year," on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL LECture on *Current Events*, in the Church of the Reformation, (First Universalist,) corner of Montrose-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. C. B. SMITH, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Ascension, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, REV. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY, as usual, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language, at 3 P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning, and the Rev. F. C. EWER in the evening. Seats free.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., SUNDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—13TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject—Morning, *The Church in Pergamos*; evening, *Relation between the Church and the State*.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK At Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In consequence of the previous indisposition of the speaker, the subject—*Great Britain, her Policy Past and Present*—will be repeated.

AT THE EAGLET-ST. CHURCH, ST. John's Park, Rev. ISAAC S. FARNUM will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. WM. H. RUESS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—TO-MORROW EVENING Rev. MOSES BALCH gives a sermon for Christmas. Services also at 10½ A. M.

MRS. E. J. FRENCH WILL LECTURE In Cooper Union, Room No. 10, at 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY, Dec. 29. Admittance free.

INSTRUCTION.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Dec. 2, Wall-st., No. 111 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

BARKER AND BRUNET'S CLASSICAL and French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 11 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 2,954 Broadway, on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st. (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—Do experienced teacher, with a beautiful and healthy location near the City, has 3 vacancies. Ages from 9 to 14 preferred. Terms reasonable. Address A. B., Box No. 1,615 New-York Post-office.

HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS [illegible]—ST., CONS—, the best ex[illegible] conveniences [illegible] for a few select boys. Address [illegible]ROUGH, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL and French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 10th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT

LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.,

By EDWARD SCHENCK,

At his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest Furs, manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise:

REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,

all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.

CAPES, TALMAS, VICTORINES,
CUFFS, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
PELERINES.

Also an entire stock of a large variety of elegant SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,

among which may be found rich and well trimmed

ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,

Wolf Robes, set in with black bear, beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.

In offering this sale to the public I would state that every article sold will be warranted by me to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods and free from moth. And I further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS—By EDWARD SCHENCK, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) 28th, a large assortment of superb fancy goods of new patterns and designs, imported this season, consisting in part of

ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
ELEGANT BRONZE FIGURES AND GROUPS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
PARIAN AND BISQUE FIGURES AND GROUPS.
LADIES' WORK-BOXES AND DRESSING CASES.
SUPERB ORMOLU GOODS.
SILVER-PLATED WARE.

And a large variety of elegant fancy articles to be positively sold without any reserve.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SILVER-PLATED WARE,
RICH CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS,
GLASS WARE, &c., IN CONTINUATION.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD
Will continue,

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, At their salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., the sale of the stock of a wholesale and retail dealer, comprising

ELEGANT CHINA, DINNER AND TEA SERVICES, HEAVY SILVER-PLATED CASTERS, CAKE-BASKETS, TEA AND COFFEE URNS, SALVERS, WINE-STANDS, &c., WHITE CHINA, GLASS WARE, ORANITE WARE, &c. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE
IN CONTINUATION
OF
SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, will sell,
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 28,
At 10½ o'clock,
At his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., Between Fulton and John sts.,

By order of importers, a large assortment of bronze and bisque statnettes and groups, vases, ladies' and gents' dressing-cases, desks, rich silver-plated ware, work-boxes, odeon cases, jewel caskets, toilet bottles, bronze and gilt clocks, gilt and ormoln goods, &c., suitable for holiday presents.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 6½ o'clock,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS,

A choice collection of fine library editions of Standard Works, in nearly all departments, mostly in fine and substantial bindings. Also, a variety of SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, richly and expensively bound. Desirable for libraries and for presents. Catalogues are ready and the books are on view.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,

BRONZE, MARBLE and ORMOLU CLOCKS, BRONZE AND PARIAN VASES AND FIGURES, MUSICAL BOXES, AND ACCORDEONS, FROM 4 TO 12 TUNES.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 14t Broadway, an elegant stock of the above goods, in great variety. To be positively sold for cash. For particulars see catalogues at sale, which will be well worthy the attention of buyers.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER HUNTING AND OPEN-FACE WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY, JEWELRY, LOOSE PRECIOUS STONES, WATCH MOVEMENTS, &c., to be sold at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 30, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, by A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery, to pay advances and close consignments, consisting in part of gold hunting and open-face English patent levers; gold hunting and open-face double-time levers; gold hunting and open-face straight line levers; gold hunting and open-face anchors and lepines; gold enamelled and diamond watches. Silver hunting English patent levers, anchors, lepine and verge watches, together with a variety of diamond, pearl and ruby rings, brooches, earrings, studs, and various other articles in the line. N. B.—To jewelers and diamond setters: At 12 o'clock, a large lot of loose precious stones, consisting of turquoise, emeralds, rubies, pearls, carbuncles, amethysts, onyx and rose diamonds.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, rosewood hook cases, card-tables, elegant gilt-frame mantel mirrors, enameled cottage suites, easy chairs in crimson reps, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany marble-top do., oval marble-top centre tables, mahogany rockers in hair-cloth, mahogany lounges in reps, bunnges in hair cloth, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, feather bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, oak extension dining-tables, lace window curtains, mahogany marble-top washstands, kitchen furniture, &c.; elegant carved rosewood cottage harp piano, 6-octave, of superior finish.

Immediately after the sale of furniture, several cases of beautiful terra cotta platino do., &c., vases and cigar stands, alumets, cigarette plates, match-safes, terra cotta vases, richly gilt. Also, a large assortment of bon bon boxes, &c. Sale without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., mahogany billiard-table with slate bed, with cues, markers, balls and counters all complete; also, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, beautifully finished, made by a celebrated maker, with guarantee for three years from July last; rosewood piano-forte, made by Grovestein; also, rosewood English cottage harp piano. Sale of furniture at 10½ o'clock, immediately after which will be sold a large assortment of crockery, china, and glass-ware, oil-paintings, fancy plate warmers, hobby horses, Japanese goods, alhuma, very rich illustrated works, beautiful parians and bronzes, terra cotta vases, platino vases, alumets, ash receivers, segar-stands, flower pendants, &c., the entire sale of fancy goods offering an excellent opportunity for procuring presents for the holidays.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, DEC. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (for account of whom it may concern, hypothecated,) a note of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company for $10,000, past due.

Also, on MONDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the same place, (for account of whom it may concern, hypothecated,) $32,000 of the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Peoria and Oquaka Railroad Company.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) Dec. 28, at 1 o clock, at salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., by order of the Assignee, the following wagons: one second-hand rockaway; two new do.; one close carriage; three top wagons; one jagger do.; three light 1 horse rockaways, five road wagons; one grocery wagon, and a quantity of harness.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

MONDAY, DEC. 30, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., imported fancy goods, Berlin ware, Bohemian glass, French china, Japan goods, art trifles, fine paintings, clocks, bronzes, Pearl goods, &c. The above goods are to be sold without reserve. Also, an invoice of English watches and watch movements. TUESDAY, Furs.

PEIN & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF A SELECT ASSORTMENT of wines, brandies, cigars, &c., on MONDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, being the reserved stock of David H. Haines, comprising brandies, gius, Madeira, sherry and port wines. Also, 2,000 cigars, &c., &c.

J. H. BUALEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, wardrobes, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, comforters, blankets, pillows, bolsters, kitchen furniture, crockery, glassware, &c.

JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.

THE STOCK OF A CROCKERY DEALER, TO CLOSE A TRUST ACCOUNT—MONDAY, Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the China Arcade, No. 167 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn—the old established store of Thos. F. Field,—fine cut glass, china, crockery, bisquet, parian, bronzed, silver-plated ware and other goods.

MACHINERY, &c.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works a Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st. New-York. Also fax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND ENGINE; just been overhauled; in complete order; 15 horse-power. Will be sold low if applied for soon. Inquire at No. 643 Water-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GRADUATE OF SOME RESPECTable college, to teach two or three hours daily in a Boy's Select School, in the City; compensation, room and board in the family of the Principal. Address, this week, with real name and qualifications, PRECEPTOR, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching the English branches, desires a situation in a family in this City as instructress; references given if desired. Address E. J., No. 407 6th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO BUY

ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES,

At WHOLESALE PRICES,

IS DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

The Importing House of

ORTH, SHERMAN & CO.,

Are still opening New Articles

FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT

NO. 449 BROADWAY.

Fans, Work-boxes and Writing Desks

Jewelry, Perfumery, Stationery, Dolls, &

RICH, ELEGANT AND USEFUL

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE LARGEST STOCK,

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STYLES AND PATTERNS

of

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL AND PEN CASES

In the market, is to be found at

A. MORTON'S,

No. 25 Malden-lane.

Prices from 75 cents to $25,

These can be put up and sent safely by mail to the Patriots in the Army and Navy, to Friends in any part of the country, and even *some* parts of South Carolina.

WALKING CANES.

USEFUL AND ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Gold, Silver and Ivory Mounted

WALKING CANES

Of every description and price, from

25 cents to $40,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST

AND

BEST ASSORTMENT

In the City, can be found at

A. COX'S SON'S,

No. 25 Malden-lane.

1862—PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—At HOWE & FERRY'S, consisting of FINE GIFT BOOKS, and numerous other articles suitable for presents. HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BECKER'S PATENT REVOLVING STEREOSCOPES are very appropriate on account of their elegant appearance, and being the only make that shows every style of those pictures correct without handling. They hold from two to twelve, and seven fifty dozen pictures. In different patterns of rosewood and black walnut. For sale at our first stereoscopic depôts and opticians.

Manufactory, No 411 Broadway.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENT.—"LE Bouquet Imperial," the perfume Princess Clotilde called "delightful," and of which Prince Napoleon ordered $50 worth to be sent to the Palais Royal, Paris, sold by the manufacturer, GEO. REYNOLDS, No. 260 Courtst., Brooklyn, and by druggists and perfumers generally, at 50 cents per bottle.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—LADIES' TRAVELling and shopping bags, jewel cases, &c., &c., a beautiful and useful article for presents. JOHN CATTNACH, trunk manufacturer and importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ENGLISH PATENT FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned offer for sale the right of Great Britain of BURLEY'S celebrated Dovetailing Machine, particularly adapted to the manufacture of boxes for shippers, requiring much more than ordinary strength, at a cost not exceeding the common nailed box. For the shipment of all heavy articles, such as shell, ammunition, &c., they are particularly adapted, having been adopted and now in use in the Arsenals and Navy-yards by the United States Government, in the manufacture of boxes used in the transportation of all stores, shell, ammunition, &c. The boxes made by this machine will, beyond doubt, eventually supersede the use of the old style nail-box, as they are much stronger and neater, without the use of nails, and in shipping by measurement save freight on cleats, which is a very important item. It also accomplishes the work in one hour's time what is done in one day. State Rights and French patent also for sale. Parties desirous of seeing the machine at work on sugar boxes will apply at the Excelsior Mills, Nos. 320, 322, 324 and 326 West 28th-st.

BURLEY & LOWERRE.

$150.000 CASH TRADE.—TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS.—A salesman, with a cash trade of the above amount, located in the States of New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, wishes a place in a house keeping a general stock. The advertiser has an experience of eleven years' traveling and constant drumming. Unexceptional references given. Address H. B. K., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

$3.000 WANTED AS CAPITAL IN A new article, where the demand is much greater than can be supplied. The business is substantial, and net profits one hundred per cent. on the sales, which can be fully understood when an interview is brought about. Address A., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

$350 TO $400 WILL PURCHASE AN interest in a good paying, well established business in the City; no night work; would be suitable for two genteel young men. Apply immediately at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & CO.,

STATIONERS, PAPER DEALERS,

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

AND PRINTERS,

No. 149 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.,

Are prepared to furnish everything in their line of the best quality, and on reasonable terms.

Merchants, officers of banks, railroad and insurance companies, will find it to their interest to call before purchasing.

Our location will be found convenient to merchants who have moved up town, and to out-of-town dealers stopping at the hotels.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
STERLING SILVER WARE,
DIAMONDS, &c., &c.

C. HARTMANN, of No. 176 Bowery, opposite Delancey-st., respectfully invites the public, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine his new, select and extensive stock of fine Gold Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Silver Ware, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Every article will be guaranteed as represented. Watches and Jewelry repaired by expert workmen at moderate prices. Be sure to call at No. 176 Bowery, opposite Delancey

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
ISURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 8½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 2, 1862. Transfer books will be closed from on and after the 20th inst.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 629 CANAL, CORNER OF VABICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Open acct. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THE BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $657,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $2,000.
DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
SYDENHAM S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
Of Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in the City of New-York this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be paid on the Stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. Rossmore & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.
That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted of any of those shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
Twenty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment thereof.

OFFICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a Banking business, and, in connection therewith, attend to the collection of commercial paper in all parts throughout the West. Collections in invariably will be at the risk of owners, care being used in the most reliable medium.
Chicago, Dec. 1, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
In addition to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and make advances and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.—ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Orrville, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 2d day of January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was
Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 3d day of January next, out of the profits for the year ending, after allowing a portion of said earnings of 3¼ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 27 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 18, 1861.—THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next.
An election of Directors for the ensuing year will also be held on the same day. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
The Company continues to insure, as usual, on the most reasonable terms.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., New-York, Oct. 29, 1861.—HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars on each share of stock held by them deliverable on and after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding such stock are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURSUANT to the order of the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be said at the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1862, to the order of such persons as shall have proved their bonds.
SHEPERD KNAPP, } Trustees.
GEORGE BRIGGS, }

BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 9 WILLIAM-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 Cedar-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January, 1862.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 26, 1861.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No 153 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1861.—A SELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution, for the ensuing year, and for three months for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1862. Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. YOUK, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-Annual dividend of (5) Five per Cent., on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE.—Receives deposits from 25 cents to $5,000. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. This Bank has received during the past year $46,570 67 more than it has paid out.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, Nos. 649 and 663 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1861.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 to Jan. 6, inclusive.
E. W. TALMAN,
Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 56 and 58 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 66 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Monday, the 6th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DEC. 26, 1861.—Interest will be paid on all deposits in this institution (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1862. Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1st, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. By order
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. L. ALVORD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING NOTES HAVE been obtained from us by fraud, and are without value received:
Note dated New-York, Sept. 20—3 months—$322 50.
Note dated New-York, Sept. 20—4 months—$206 37.
Note dated New-York, Sept. 14—4 months—$206 00.
Note dated New-York, Sept. 12—5 months—$246 25.
Note dated New-York, Oct. 18—60 days—$247 60.
Draft dated New-York, Sept. 10—90 days—$256 60.
FOWLE, HEWITT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (3½) Three and One-half per Cent. for the current six months, ending Dec. 31, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 6th day of January. By order of the Board.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE notice, there will probably be $440,000 in bonds of the City of New-York, issued for the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property, which bonds will be void for want of consideration, and for want of authority of law, the Court of last resort in the State having decided that the property now belongs to the City and not to the City Hall itself.
C. V. S. ROOSEVELT.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 42D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.—INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1872, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 (three) Per Cent., payable on the first Monday of January next (6th proximo.) The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 9th January prox.
GEO. I SENEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—New-York, Dec. 27, 1861.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 6 inclusive.
GEORGE ELLIS,
Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays at till 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Interest allowed from the 1st of January. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICH. H. BOLL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of (2½) Two and Half Per Cent. payable on and after the 2d of January next, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1861.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., OFFICE No. 2½ WALL-ST.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 2.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1861.—FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. By order of the Board,
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2.
T. B. BLACKSTONE,
President.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on $400,000 first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

STATE OF MICHIGAN INTEREST.—THE interest due on Michigan State Bonds, 1st January, 1862, will be paid after that date at the Metropolitan Bank, by
JOHN OWEN, Treasurer.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH S. HAWKINS, DAVID LOGAN and CHARLES H. BUCHANASTER, plaintiffs, against COSBY and ANDERSON, copartners, under the firm of Cosby & Anderson, defendants. Summons. To the above-named defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest from the 4th day of June, 1861, besides the costs of this action. Dated Dec. 6, 1861.
MAN & PARSONS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The said complaint was filed in the office of said Clerk on the 13th day of December, 1861.
MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d14-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON.
au24-law6mS*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.
AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last Will and Testament
jo8-law6mS* of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.
EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
s14-law6mS* EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A farm of 20½ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Depôt, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 26 feet from by 36 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room, and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.
Also, a farm of 20½ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ¼ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.
C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

AT NO. 481 PEARL-STREET—A LARGE quantity of cast-off clothing wanted, in large or small lots, to fill up orders from the West. First-rate prices will be given, and cash paid in current money. Address, or call on J. MARONEY, No. 481 Pearl-st., next block to Chatham.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESPECTED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and apeoifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York; and DR WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior trials, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valentine Mott, Valentine Mott, Jr., &c., Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind in bringing to light the exposure and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser in the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROPS, cures certain when the regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work ont.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—NEW-YORK, DEC. 20, 1861.—$500 REWARD.—Whereas BERNARD LEVY, who was doing business as a broker at No. 148 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, was found lying dead on the floor of his office, at the above named place, with his throat cut, on the morning of the 14th instant, and whereas it is believed that he was murdered,
Now, therefore, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, do, by virtue of authority vested in me, offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who committed the murder of said Levy. Said reward to be paid on the certificate of the District-Attorney, or the Judge before whom the conviction was had, that the claimants are entitled to said reward; but all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction, will be disregarded.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, Dec. 19, 1861.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties in arrears for taxes of the current year, that the same must be paid before the 1st day of January next.
All taxes remaining unpaid on that day will be subject to a penalty at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the 30th of September last.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Hockley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg..85 | Steerage to Hamburg....35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY.....March 29
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—THE SPLENdid British steamship DAMASCUS, JOHN ROSKELL, Esq., Commander, at Pier No. 4 North River, will sail for Liverpool, direct, on 2d January. This vessel is a great favorite in the Mediterranean as a passenger ship, and offers very superior accommodations to first-class passengers (only.) A limited number will be taken at the lowest rates. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old-established place of business, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES free of charge, upon proofs made before him.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE B

TO ONE BERREAVED.

BY ALICE CARY.

They said to whom his life was known,
"A good man from our ranks is gone,"
And closing up the gap, moved on,
And you were with your dead alone.

Another friend his place might fill,
For he they mourned was but a friend—
No hope your blterer grief could mend—
On you had fallen a life-long ill.

In looking on the sunniest spot
From West to East, from East to West,
Amongst the bravest and the best,
You only saw that he was not.

A shadow wild and wide and grim
Even yet, is all your eyes can trace—
The smiling of the friendliest fece
Seems to you like a wrong to him.

And seeing how the world has moved
Away from him, how new names rise
In th' thoughts of men, your full heart cries,
He was not half enough beloved.

But while you grieve that change should fall,
And while you almost disallow
Their smiles who loved him best, think thou
That he is changed the most of all.

From all our narrow senses see
To higher, larger, clearer sight—
From darkest pain to peace and light—
From time to immortality.

THE JEALOUS MARCHIONESS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF COUNTESS D'ASH.

BY JUL. G. DURANT.

CHAPTER I.

A MARCHIONESS' CORONET.

It was a resplendent and invigorating Autumn morning, in the month of October, 1831, as the clock announced the ninth hour, that a venerable old man rung for admission to an ancient hotel in the *Rue de Vendôme*. The porter, rushing to meet him, placed his finger to his lips to enjoin silence while crossing the court-yard.

"Mademoiselle has not yet arisen, Monsieur le President, and you know how solicitous the viscountess is that her daughter's rest shall not be disturbed."

"Spoiled child!" muttered the President, shrugging his shoulders. "Perhaps I may find some one to announce me to her mother, or are the servants, like their young mistress, asleep?"

"The footmen are certainly in the ante-chamber, Sir, but I dare not ring, for Madame would reprimand me."

The old man, proceeding on his way, ascended the steps of the porch. He encountered in the hall the aged housekeeper, stooping under a large bundle of linen she was bearing.

"Good morning, Mrs. Angile," exclaimed the president, addressing her; "you appear to be extremely busy to-day. Can Madame be seen?"

"Madame la Viscountess is occupied in the drawing-room, arranging the bridal gifts and marriage outfit, so that our young mistress may find them prepared when she awakes. The grand reception takes place this morning, when all the lady friends of Mademoiselle and the acquaintances of Madame will be present to examine our magnificent presents. Monsieur le President can, therefore, imagine how busily we are now employed. If Monsieur will follow me, I will announce him; but please to step very gently—Mademoiselle's sleep is so light."

"Verily, Mrs. Angile, you are here in the palace of the sleeping beauty in the wood. You are all governed by the whims of this little girl, who leads you about like so many simpletons, her mother at the head. Heaven forgive the truth!"

At this instant the ringing of a bell echoed violently throughout the hotel.

"There," whispered the housekeeper, "Monsieur has awakened her. She must have detected a noise. What will Madame say?"

"Rest assured," responded the President, "neither you nor I have waked her. She is aroused by thoughts of marriage, and the desire to behold her handsome presents. Alas, frivolous girls! human nature is ever the same in you; revolutions effect no change in your whims or coquetries!"

The housekeaper disappeard.

Soon after, a dainty, genteel waiting maid crossed the ante-chamber, bearing in her hand one of the choicest nosegays from Madame Prevost's. She bent her steps toward an apartment commanding a view of the garden, and whose wide doors, tapestried with velvet, intercepted at the same time the air and bustle without. Entering cautiously, and by the vacillating light of the night-lamp, she approached the windows and slowly opened the shutters. A ray from the sun penetrated into the chamber, when a fresh, silvery voice issued from the delicate muslins and rosy lustrins of the bed, asking:

"What time is it, Josephine?"

"Nine o'clock, Miss."

"Has my bouquet arrived? Is it pretty?"

"It is magnificent, Miss, and here it is"

A pretty hand, slender and white, separated the curtains, as fresh and white as the hand that moved them, and eagerly seized the camalias and violets.

"Has Monsieur de Monza sent no meesege? Has he not written?"

"Yes, Mise, he has written Madame la Viscountess."

"Where is the letter?"

"Madame has it."

"I wish it. Fetch it to me."

The waiting-maid hurriedly departad to execute her errand. Scarcely had she left the apartment ere another jerk at the bell summoned her to return.

"Is the drawing-room prepared? Has my nuptial outfit arrived yet?"

"It was brought this morning, and everything is now arranged."

"Ask my mother to come hither; I wish to see her. Make haste! I am dying with impatience."

"Mademoiselle will excuse me. I am not very well."

"Why did you not inform me? Be wetchful of your health, Josephine—I wish it. But call mother."

A few momenta succeeded, when the Viscountess of Chamarante entered the apartment, and, running to her daughter's bedside, threw open the curtains.

"Dear child, have you slept well?" inquired she. "Who woke you up? Perhaps it was your guardian, who has just arrived; it is just like him."

"Dear mother," replied Beatrix, revelling like a pet kitten among her lace pillows, "the desire of seeing my wedding-presents waked me."

"Everything is ready in the drawing-room. I rose very early, and have arranged the bridal gifts with Mrs. Angile. The presents of the Marquis have but just arrived."

"Are they beautiful?"

"They are queenly! Come with me and examine everything before breakfast."

"I feel so much more comfortable in my bed! Nevertheless, I should like to see the gifts."

"That would be rather difficult."

"Alas, no! they might be brought here!"

"Only think of it! I have spent two hours in arranging them nicely."

"I'll wait, then," pouted the spoiled child.

"Josephine," said the indulgent mother, uneasily, "go and ask Mre. Angile if it is possible to bring the wedding-presents to this room."

"And the outfit also. I want all."

"Take my servants," continued Madame, "and those of my daughter. The letter will assist you."

Beatrix recovered her composure, and continued propounding questions, to which the viscountess answered without interruption.

Surrounded with those brilliant lustrims, amidst the rich decorations of the boudoir, the mother and daughter formed a charming tableau—the former, young and beautiful, filled with joy and fondness; the latter in her sixteenth year, blonde, delicate and plump, appearing in the disorder of her night attire, with her long hair unfastened, and her chemise drooping from her shoulder, as pretty and luscious as the roses of her boquet—both blithe and gleesome, cherishing bright and hopeful visions of the future. How glorious appeared the pleasant prospect of life opening before them.

The presents and outfit were produced, and the bed was speedily decked with the contrivances of fashion and luxury—South Sea pearls, diamonds from Golconda, and the most precious tissues of Thibet, China and Europe. An admirable cashmara especially attracted the attention of Beatrix.

"How exquisite this is, mother; don't you think so? But, alas! it is yallow, it's yallow! This cannot be for me; the merquis could not have intended a yellow cashmara for me, a blonde! Mother, do send to his house. It is a mistake, no doubt. Let it be changed for a blue one."

"He will come, my dear; it is not worth the trouble of sending."

"He will arrive too late. Just think of it; 'tis this evening. Send for him—dispetch quickly!"

The order was given, and a messenger immediately dispatched.

The young girl rose, and hastily donning a morning dress, made one of those extemporaneous dishabille toilets, which, in the bloom of youth, become an adornment. The marquis arrived, and was welcomed with all the allurements of a betrothed of sweet sixteen, who desires to obtain a favor from her intended lord and master.

The Merquis of Monza—twenty-six years of age—was an elegant and finely moulded man of medium stature, and features animated with the vigor of health. His life had been mostly spent in a chateau in the centre of France, where his education, as well as the cares of his lande and properties, had restrained him from indulging in the habits and pleasures of his age. Cold and methodical, of a calculating disposition, his firm, expressionless countenance, and above all, the slightly contracted lines about his mouth, indicated to the discriminating observer one of those reserved and concentrated natures which the instinct of their own mediocrity maintains in defiance of whoever approach them, and in whom a burst of passion is the more to be feared, since it has been smouldering and checked so long. But those lines were now buried under the frank and shining smile of youth, and the pleasurable anticipations of an alliance in which the advantages of beauty, renk and fortune seemed to realize the ideal which the marquis had reared in his imagination. The son of one of the bravest marshals of the empire, the marquis was master of his fortune; for though his father still survived, grave wounds in the head had early deprived him of his intellectual faculties. The Prince of Monza having at length become insane, was interdicted from the management of his own affairs, and inhebited one of his castles, under the superintendence of an old femily servant, where he was the recipient of frequent and solicitous visits from his son.

As might be conjectured, the important question of the yellow shawl was settled to the satisfaction of Beatrix. After having tenderly kissed the rosy tips of the pretty fingers that she extended to him, the marquis took his leave and returned to the business occupations in which he had been interrupted.

He was not long awaiting a new message.

Thrice afterwards, during the day, and from motives as serious as that relating to the color of a cashmere, was he forced to return. On the first two occasions he arrived apparently joyous and satisfied. The freaks of a charming girl possess numberless attractions. As long as courtship lasts those mincing manners seem exquisite! In the train of marriage, however, serious duties follow; to prove agreeable, it must produce between husband eud wife an ample harvest of mutual regerds, of reciprocel good daeds. If the young orchard bears nothing but barren flowers of brilliant colors and sweat perfume, what remains after the fruit is plucked? A few dry and leafless branchee.

Did this reflection present itself to tha mind of the Marquis de Monza when, for the first time, he found himself recalled by a pressing nota to the hotel of the Viscountess? In such event, he did not broach the sentiment to Beatrix. His features merely appeared discomposed. He answered with graceful politeness the questions addressed him, but in an absent, preoccupied manner. He asked several times if no message had come for him—if no one had sought him, and finally requested not to be sent for again, since he would not be likely to return home. He left the hotel without pressing the hand which Beatrix, engrossed in admiring some trimmings, forgot at last to tender him.

To Bestrix the impatience of her intendad, in the distractions and excitements of the few days previous to the consummation of the marriage contract, appeared quite natural, and she reasoned from the questions of the marquis that he was contemplating another surprise—that she would be the recipient of another present.

Her surmises did not prove ill-founded. Shortly before dinner a clerk from Feesin brought a gigantic casket, bearing an order for its delivery to Mademoiselle de Chamaranie. She haatened to open it, and after questioning the porter concerning its character, of which he knew nothing, remained stupefied before a piece of jewelry of exquisite workmanship.

"What! this too!" exclaimed her guardian. "Monsieur de Monza goes on extravagantly."

"Extravagantly, Sir! to have procured a marchioness' coronet—a real coronet. Am I not entitled to it?"

"Consin Beatrix, you will be like the Princess of England at the coronation—the crown of your own house on your heed" added her cousin, the young Count Robert de Chamarante, who had just entered.

The Count Robert, who had been an orphan from his infancy, had been brought up by Madame de Chamarante as her own child, and the fraternal friendship that had always existed between Beatrix and himself was increased by their confidence and his slight servicee on the occasion of the approaching nuptials.

"You must try it on, Beatrix," said the viscountess, marveling more and more at the splendor of tha stones.

"Oh! no, no, mother! I will not touch it! no one must disturb it! Amédie alone must crown me with this disdem. Why is he not here? Let him ha sent for. Cousin Robert, run and bring him. Be quick!"

"What! Again? eeid the president, croesly, detaining the young count, who was about to execute gaily his cousin's orders. "Monsieur de Monza cannot return before avening, and told you so when he left. You have already disturbed him the fourth time to day. Allow him to transact his business. Business before everything!"

Robert again doffed his hat, and Beatrix, uttering a heavy sigh, remained silent. The firm determination of her guerdian alwaye checked her. Like all weak and frivolous intellects, ehe desired an easy away; but tha leaat resistance, when it did not irritate to frenzy, subdued har immediately. A straw fire is as quickly quenched as ignited.

At dinner they conversed of the future. Does there exist a past on the eve of a wedding?

Those smiling facee, reflecting their emiles in the features of the joyous Beatrix, that lovely child, of sixteen summers, almost inebriated in her hopeful anticipation of that union in which everything foretold uninterrupted, unalloyed happiness, formed a singular contrast with tha pale and severe countenanca of the President Saint-Sevre. That venerable relic of the Parliamant of Paris was distinguished by inflexible featnres—denoting that integrity of charactar which is an almost universal type of the ancient magistrature. In spite of deep grlefs and scarcely sufferable trials, seventy-three years had left his countenance unclouded, his form erect, and his bearing as resolute as formerly in the seat of justice.

When the company had repaired to the drawing-room, the president surveyed with a sorrowful air the trinkets strewad around him, and particularly the unexpected crown. His ward inquirad, in a wheedling tone:

"Will the marquia arrive soon, my good guardian?"

"I have informed you already, Beatrix," replied he, "that Monsieur de Monza is obliged to transact with his notary some business for Madame de Chamarante. But our friends are already flocking hither and commencing to fill the rooms. All Paris will be here to-night, at this rate.

"Our friends are anxious to examine my handsome presents, Sir, at which I am highly gratified. Amédie is a long time," added she, in a low voice. "The crown has been here four hours, and I am not yet aware if it fits me well."

The spacious reception rooms were becoming filled with brilliant toilets, and several groups had formed around the prodigies of taste and magnificence that were artfully displayed over the furniture of the apartments. While the viscountess was offering to the admiration of all present the marchioness' coronet, which she drew from the casket and disposed on a velvat cushion, Beatrix, surrounded by her youthful friends, ardent to see it fitted, was resisting their persuasiveness, though she was herself more impatient than they to enjoy the effect of the ornament. She had made herself the childish promise to receive her coronet of marchioness from the hande of him who bestowed the title. She was listening to the entreaties of her companions with an absent air, her face turned toward the main entrance, beating her cushion with her dainty foot, and tearing with her small glistening teeth the rose-leaves from her bouquat.

All of a sudden tha door opened noisily.

"Tis ha!" exclaimed Beatrix. "I hear him! Quick, mother! the crown! the crown!"

And she ran to meet her intended.

The Marquis de Monza entered with marked precipitation and embarrassment, of which his tardiness was received as a sufficient explanation.

"I am late," said he.

"No excuses! that crown! How beautiful, how costly! But I had determined that my forehead should receive it first from your hands. Be handy, therefore! Come, Sir, quick, quick! Crown me!"

And inclining herself gracefully forward, she presented her pretty head to the marquis.

Those few words, pronounced with the excitement of impetuous youth, and the accompanying movement, were rapid as lightning.

The marquis immediately accepted the diadem which the viscountess handed him, and adjusted it to the forehead of his betrothed.

The crowd had formed a tableau, encircling thet elegant group; the young girls in an attitude of curiosity and expectation amounting almost to ecstacy, the matrons whispering anxiously behind their fans, and the men in a second circle, their eyes captivated more by the fresh complection and lovely features of the future marchioness than by the diamonds of her crown.

"How superb! what gentleness! Happy couple!" whispered they.

And that elegant medley of beauty, luxury and coquetry offered a perfect tableau of gaiety and happiness.

But when the betrothed rose, proud under the rich weight with which she was adorned, the smiles of the audience disappeared. An unspeakable dismay had suddenly seized the assembly, who uttered a cry of terror at beholding the crowned forehead, and turned away surprised, disgusted, horrified.

At that cry, of which she could not comprehend the cause, Beatrix felt rooted to the floor, her knees quivered one against the other, and her features blenched white, as if reflected from the spectral countenance of the marquis, who stood discomposed in her presence. She beheld him look upon his glove and exclaim, in a stifled voice:

"Oh! tha wretch!"

At length, Bestrix *felt cold drops trickling slowly down her forehead, as if tears were dropping from her crown.* With a wild hound, she forced a passage through the shrinking crowd, and halting in the presence of a mirror, beheld her face and crown spotted with blood.

"Ah!" cried she, in heart-rending accents, "he is wounded! Amédie is wounded, mother! run to him!"

As her voice expired, her form grew rigid, and she fell lifeless into the embrace of her mother. The heart of Beatrix had just afforded a natural explanation to this strenge incident; and in the midst of the general stupor Robert de Chamarante and a few intimates surrounded the marquis and conducted him to an adjoining room.

"You are wounded!" repeated they in suppressed tones. "A duel, no doubt. Come, come."

"Alas, nothing ails me! I feel nothing!" repeated Monsieur de Monza, a prey to uncontrollable agitation. In the impossibility he experienced of offering any explanation, he allowed himself mechenically to be led away.

Beatrix, whom thay were removing in a swoon, and the marquis in the charge of his friends, had scarcely issued from the drawing-room, as the pale and excited crowd clustered about a friend of the family, just entering from the street, and whose first words increased two-fold the anxiety and terror of the immediate assembly. A numerous circle was speedily formed, every member propounding a series of questions in the same breath.

"And you say the crime has just been perpetrated?"

"Five minutes ago."

"And it is the next door?"

"In the hotel itself—to the left of the carriage gateway."

"What! What did you say? What is it?" repeated twenty voices.

"It is this, gentlemen," resumed tha narrator; "300,000 francs have just been stolen from the broker's office in front of this hotel, and his daughter is murdered."

CHAPTER II.

THE SUSPICION.

It would be impossible to describe the surprise and horror with which the select society that crowded tha drawing-rooms of the Hotel de Chamarante was seized at the tidings of the double crime, of which it had just been the theatre. The news was received but an instant after the strange spectacle presented by the young and cheerful bride, suddenly stained with blood by the touch of the glove of her intended, in the act of being crowned with the marchioness' diadem.

The blood upon the glove of the Marquis de Monza was fresh and liquid. It must, therefore, have been recently shed. News had that moment arrived that a young girl had just suffered murder in the broker's office, which occupied a portion of the same building. Monsieur de Monza had previously entered behind time, and hurriedly, from the direction of the latter. Those stains must have been with the blood of the broker's daughter. Under what circumstances could they have appeared on Monza's glove.

These reflections and strange coincidences oppressed the minds and hearts of all present. No one dared to communicate to his neighbor the fatal suggestion—the dread suspicion that smouldered at every tongue's end, and might have been read in every eye. The guests were parting in silence; the ladies were hastily adjusting their mantillas; the husbande were urging their hurried valets, who from the porch were summoning the carriages; the noise of wheels and tramping of horses resounded through the courtyard. In less than a quarter of an hour the hotel was empty.

Monsieur de Monza, mute and absorbed, allowed his right hend to be divested of the blood-stained glove.

He hed again repeated in a low tone of voice:

"The wretch!"

What indicated this utterance? Was it the reaction of a troubled conscience? Was it occasioned by the recollection of the scene in which he had lately participated, and for which he was unable to account? His pallor and agitation gave rise to a thousand conjectures, but explained nothing.

After his companions had washed the hand and hared the arm of the merquis, not a scratch appeared. The blood, therefore, was not his! When there no longer existed a doubt on this subject, the news of the murder, which spread like wildfire through the hotal, reached the ear of one of the marquis' assistants. The effect was electric. His sign was communicated from one to another present, a few words were exchanged in an undertone, and soon after the marquis remained with no one besides the young Count de Chamarante.

"Hear me, Count," at length spoke Monsieur de Monza, breaking the silence. "There is one whose searching look, whose inquisitorial mind would porsue me—would tire me with vain questions. I would not—I could not answer him. I must not meet him. Yet must I leave the hotel without parting with Beatrix and her mother? No, alas! No, I cannot! What a misfortune! What a fatality, my God! Go to them, Count, and asy I was never more anxious to see them—that I must see them without delay. Go! go!"

"Ah! I understood it," exclaimed Robert, impetuously embracing the Marquis. "Yes, indeed! you will explain the whole affair. I trust my cousin has recovered. I shall be back directly." And he rushed from the room.

The Marquis de Monza paid no attention to the language just recorded of Beatrix's cousin; much less did he remark his puzzled look. He was carefully examining every portion of his attire; but nowhere, not even upon the right sleeve of his coat, could he discover a stain. He adjusted his toilet and reentered the deserted drawing-room.

"Thank Heaven?" he muttered to himself, "the President has gone!" and with a heart partially relieved, he bent his steps towards the apartment of the Viscountess. As he neared his place of destination, however, some one came forth therefrom and closed the door—it was the very person he hoped to avoid, the President de St. Sevre. At beholding himself in the presence of the latter, the Marquis retreated a step, and remained immovable. He mastered himself with a struggle, and, excepting a slight chill that coursed his frame, it would have been impossible to know the deep emotions contending in his bosom.

"Madame de Chamarante and her daughter are as yet unable to receive you," coldly spoke Beatrix's guardian. "Until they shall have entirely recovered from their shock, Monsieur le Marquis, they have requested me to attend you."

"She knows it; and in an instant, no doubt, you will be able to see her. But explain to me by what train of fatal circumstances that horrible occurrence transpired."

"Alas! after tha news of tha frightful crime that reached ma a momant since, nothing appears more horrid, and at tha same time so natural! I was on my way here! Knowing it was late, in order to avoid tha windings of the streets, I had left my carriage on the Boulavard, near tha entrance of the passage Vendôme, and was walking hastily, but a few steps from the hotel, when I noticed some one issuing from the broker's office—to the left of the carriage gateway. To this person, up to that instant, I had always attached the name of friend. A wretch! a monster! But at first I did not recognize him. He was walking hurriedly like myself. Ha knew me, and extending his hand, pressed mine convulsively—it was the work of a second. We had reached the door of the hotel. An instant after, I entered the drawing-room. My glove prevented my feeling the mark of that men's hend. You know the rest."

"You entertained some suspicion when you entered I remarked your paleness and agitation," said quietly M. de St. Sevre, without raising his eyes to those of the marquis.

"Knowing the vivacity of Mademoiselle Chamarante, and preoccupied with my involuntary delay, during the short interval between thet fatal encounter and my entrance to the drawing-room, I had no time for reflection. These circumstances, however, which remained inexplicable to me, had struck me forcibly, and incessantly recurred to my mind. The strange meeting itself, in snch a place, at such an hour,—tha convulsive manner in which my hand was grasped,—finally, the complete darkness that involved the broker's office, while those surrounding were brilliantly lighted; all these circumstances produced a painful impression on my mind. I knew the person I had just met was embarrassed in money matters. I understood that he had lost, the day before yesterday, at play, a large sum. All this did not excite the suspicion of a catastrophe. But I cannot deny that in coming here I was the victim of a vague and melancholy presentiment."

"And you ere certain thet you recognized the person coming from the office? Does a doubt remain of his identity at this moment?"

"None, Sir."

"You can name him, then?" said the president, with firmness, at this time fastening his look upon M. de Monza.

At this question the marquis started. Again resuming the determinetion and calmness that had hitharto characterized his conversation, he continued, after a violent effort:

"At the first cry of surprise and horror which escaped from my lips, as well as from the company present, you will recollect our looks met, Sir. I well knew the question you have just asked would be soon addressed to me, and I acknowledge that it involved me in dreadful perplexity. But reflection has at length decided me. My resolution is now formed, and I will answer without equivocation. If the murderer was to expiate alone the punishment of his crime, I would not hesitate to divulge his name; but the infamy he deserves would tarnish an honored, an illustrious neme—by others ereditably sustained. Have I the right to pronounce this name, can I conscientiously reveal it, when I may avoid it by remaining silent? If that neme escapes to the myrmidons of justice, why should I say it, when it will afflict an innocent family, whom I love and respect, with dishonor and desolation? No! I shall refuse to answer your interrogation, and am certain that Madame de Chamarante will one day rejoice at my silence."

With these words the marquis turned toward the apartment of the viscountess.

"One moment, Monsieur de Monza," exclaimed the President. "Madame de Chamarante is not the only person interested in this matter. You have read her husband's will, and must recollect that my consent is not less necessary than her's to the marriage of her daughter. You know this."

"Just Heaven! and what do you intend, Sir?" exclaimed the marquis, retreating toward St. Sevre.

"Listen to me!" resumed tha president. "What occurs between us is more serious to your future then you may perhaps have imagined. You have looked at this circumstance only in a worldly point of view. I appreciate the false delicacy, the commonplace question of honor, the very dangerous scruple that have inspired you with the answer just made. Believe me, society suffers only because gentlemen indulge in these cowardly complaisances! They prefer the privilege of honor to those of education and fortune. The caste spirit stifles every sentiment of justice! Men do not perceive that the gangrene they dare not extirpate involves the healthiest members and threatens the whole body with death."

"You are severe, Sir!"

"I have a right to be. I have broken my heart. I have expelled my culprit son. Severity is the source of all justice and of all kindness! The duty I have performed in my own family, let the nobility—the new as well as the old, since they mingle together—fulfill towards each of its members, that it may be able to resist the degenerate spirit of the times. Nobility will then be safer, since it will be more respected in the point of view of the real obligations which rank would impose. I cannot, therefore, approve your resolution; and, as the second father of Beatrix, having a large responsibility in her future happiness, I must intimate to you the change that resolution would effect in my mind, should you persist in it."

Had M. de St. Sevre remarked the strange look of surprise and compassion with which M. de Monza regarded him when the former alluded to his son, his conversation might have taken a different turn; but more intent upon following his present train of thought than upon the effect produced in the features of his interlocutor, the president had observed nothing of the latter. Monza, now threatened with a more serious obstacle than he had anticipated to his union, on the part of a man who could in reality refuse him the hand of Beatrix, was careful not to delay the explanation which the last words of the president announced.

"Speak, sir," cried he; "speek!"

"Yes, my dear Marquis. I know Beatrix! I was present at her birth! I am acquainted with her faults as well as her qualities. Whimsical and impetuous, of a naturally tender disposition—but restrained and lazy; with an obstinacy she mistakes for character; of inveterate carelessness and complete ignorance of the duties of the mistress of a house—owing to the blind solicitude of her mother to spare her the least trouble or annoyance—Sir, I exaggerate nothing. Yet her youth and beauty veil all with charming grace. Beauty and youth pass away, however—the faults are permanent. Well, notwithstanding these faults, which are those of a spoiled child, I have believed and still believe that Beatrix may be happy, but it is under one condition, namely, that she shall inspire her husband with a deep, fervent passion—an affection superior to every other feeling; understand me well, an affection that shall give a guarantee that in the heart of the men who becomes her guide and support she shall find united to firmness that indulgence she will one day need, and which is bestowed only by that love which can sacrifice everything! I have hoped that such might be the feeling you would cherish for her; and with this trust I have consented to your marriage. Have I been mistaken? Does there remain anything more precious than the importance you attach to this alliance? If such is the case, I, as the guardian of Mademoiselle de Chamarante, as master of her destiny and responsible for her future, can no longer perceive in this union the chances of happiness that had induced me to approve it, and, therefore, withdraw my consent!"

"A threat!" said M. de Monza, growing pale.

"No, it is an *ultimatum!* You will name the murderer of the broker's daughter; you will sacrifice that wretch to your love, or you will give me reason to believe that love has not the hold it should possess on your heart! You do not love Mademoiselle de Chamarante; there is some one dearer to you, otherwise, you would have already spoken!"

"I do not love Mademoiselle de Chamarante!" said the marquis, his eyes filling with tears. "Alas! you will comprehend before long that my silence at this moment is the greatest proof I can give of her love. But let us say no more. That which you designate your *ultimatum* is not one! It is but the delay of a few days, that is all! You will esteem me more than ever! You will *bless* me!" added he, giving emphasis to that word, "for I can ask for this moment. Until I can name the murderer you do not seek him, Monsieur de St. Sevre! The most upright disposition, the most experienced mind may be the dupe of illusions. One very naturally inclines to the belief that a man to whom he has never had any right to address a reproach may suddenly fall into the vilest perversity. In reposing, without hesitation, suspicion on a stainless character, one may not distrust that he threatens a life, already committed——"

"Sir!" exclaimed M. de St. Sevre, in whom a thousand slumbering recollections, a thousand vague impressions had just been galvanized as by a thunder shock.

"Well," calmly responded tha marquis, "I have said nothing. I have not named the culprit. But, before leaving, I again repeat to you—do not seek him! Do not seek him!"

After these words, tha marquis, donning his hat, departed quickly, whilst the President de St. Sevre, his eyes fixed, his mind suddenly excited by a terrible apprehension, seized with trembling hands an arm-chair, into which he slowly dropped.

CHAPTER III.

THE MURDERER.

To comprehend the uneasiness and apprehension with which the last words of the Marquis de Monza had inspired the soul of Monsieur de St. Sevre, it becomes necessary to explain what position tha old president occupied with regard to his only son, Ernest de Saint Sevre, formarly fellow-student of M. da Monza, and associated with him as a member of the Jockey Club.

Bereft, early in life, of tha care and tenderness of a mother's affection, Ernest had been reared under the cold and austere control of an old man, whose exterior preserved the traditions of a former age, and who offered none of that sympathy which is calculated to attach a young man to the paternal hearth. That irresistible influence of womanly kindness and love, with which the bitterest natures are impressible, Ernest had never experienced. Though filled with respect for the sire whose name he inherited, his affection was constrained by the latter, in whose presence he never felt himself free and composed. The president intimidated him by a look, a remonstrance; his aspect alone was freezing. The result of this perpetual restraint was to develop pride, recklessness and resolution in a disposition naturally haughty and concentrated. Ernest had some inclination for tha arts, an inordinate love of pleasure, and a propensity for adventures and undertakings in which sheer audacity, self-reliance, a seductive manner, the charm and enticement of speech, and the power of combinations of the mind might be the means of accomplishment. With the will he would have made a diplomatist or distinguished man of letters.

His father was inflexible, and hance, in spite of the repugnance and dislike he entertained for court life and legal pursuits, Ernest was forced to adopt the letter for his profession. Introduced into the best circles of Paris, where his elegance and superiority in meuners and personal appearance possessed the irresistible beauty and influence of a Lucifer, he soon exercised among the most fashionable women e powerful fascination; whence his mode of living became at length so expensive that he was discovered to have squandered and overrun the modest resources his father had pleced at his disposal. He contracted debts which the president refused to liquidete. Ernest, devouring his shame, became inspired with hatred for his father, and held tha world end virtue in utter contempt. He grew desperate and gambled; lucky at the ontset, he afterwards experianced bitter reverses and disasters. Short of resources, too proud to affront once more the remonstrances and refusals of his father, and nourishing a heart without faith, without love, without enthusiasm, without hope, he descended from fault to fault to the lowest resources of vice. Monsieur de St. Sevre received proof that his son hed executed a forgery. Ernest was then of age. After having stifled, by the sacrifice of a large portion of the maternal heritage, a plaint about to be placed in the hand of justice, the president banished his son from his presence.

* * * * * * *

The door of the drawing-room suddenly opened.

"Monsieur le President," said the footman, "the coroner and the justice of the peace await permission to speak with you."

"Just Heaven! and what do you intend, Sir?" exclaimed the marquis, retreating toward St. Sevre.

M. de St. Sevre felt all his blood rush to his heart—a painful foreboding crossed his mind. He mastered himself, however, and responded in a firm voice:

"Show the gentlemen in?"

CHAPTER IV.

THE INTERROGATORY.

The footman introduced the two magistrates.

There followed an interval of silance, during which the steeled soul of the president—that man of the old régime—was enabled to retemper itself. With a determined effort, he composed his face, and when the magistrates entered the room he advanced to meet them with more calmness than they possessed. They nodded silently to one another, accepted the seats which were brought forward, and were left alone by the retiring servant.

The coroner first broke silence.

"It is not to you, Monsieur le President," interrupted he, bowing respectfully, "it is not to you I ought to express how frequently painful it becomes to discharge the duties of our profession."

"I appreciate, Sir, all that one performs to assist the administration of public justice. Seventy-three years of an irreproachable life—I say it unhesitatingly—are there to attest my entire submission to the laws of our country and to the exigencies of my position. I await an explanation of your object in this visit."

"It relates to the crime that has just been perpetrated at the broker's. You were at the time in the hotel, attending the reception of Madame de Chamarante. It appears that on the arrival of her daughter's intended, a strange incident transpired, which is connected with this murder. Of this circumstance you were undoubtedly a witness; and we hope to obtain from you some information that will confirm (at least we fear so) the very serious evidence that set the police, but a moment since, on the track of the culprit."

"The incident to which you allude," responded the president, "was indeed remarkable. Monsieur de Monza was expected impatiently by Mademoiselle de Chamarante, who, having during the day received as a present from her betrothed a magnificent diadem, desired to be adorned with the same for tha first time, only by the hand of the donor. The drawing-room was thronged with a brilliant concourse when Monsieur de Monza arrived. He immediately accepted the crown of precious stones that was handed him, and placed it on the forehead of his betrothed, which received tha marks of his glove, which was freshly stained with blood. You can comprehend the horror, the unutterable dismay, with which everyone present was seized. Such are the facts. Do you require me to answer further?"

"Such an event," answered the coroner, "could not have taken place without some explanations?"

"Monsieur de Monza has narrated how, at the door of the hotel, he had shaken hands with a person at parting, whom he had previously esteemed as a friend, and who had just issued from the broker's office."

"Has he named the person, Monsieur le President?" continued the coroner.

"He refused to do so, in spite of my entreaties."

At this junction tha coroner manifested a peculiar embarrassment; but, making another effort, he pursued his interrogatories.

"Did M. de Monza inform you whether the individual from whom he had just separated was of Madame de Chamarante's society? Did he express surprise at having encountered him in the street, departing from the hotel at a moment when it was natural he should have been repairing thither, in order to join his congratulations to those of the friends of the family?"

"No, Sir," replied the old man.

There again ensued a silence, which the coroner interrupted in a lowered voice, indicating deep emotion:

"You have a son, Monsieur le President?"

"I have."

"He resides at your hotel?"

"He has lived there since his infancy."

"Where did you last leave him?"

"He left tha hotel early this evening," said M. de St. Sevre, with some hesitation. "I did not see him before he departed, and am not at present aware whether he is at home or not."

"Then he was not at the soiree of Madame de Chamarante?"

This last question afforded a ray of light to M de St. Sevre. Up to that time only the inflexible magistrate had shown himself. He had suppressed his fears and horrid anxiety; but, finally, he experienced the strong emotions of a father, and could master himself no longer. Apprehending the direst of misfortunes, he rose quickly and inquired:

"But wherefore all these questions, Sir? has my son to do with this murder in the Vendôme?"

The two magistrates regarded each other without answering. M. de St. Sevre stood before them, in his black attire, his face blanched as the powder of his wig, his voice extinct, trembling hands stretched toward them, endeavoring to maintain tha dignity of his age and position, and yet painfully moved—his heart revolted with an irrepressible emotion that inspired them with involuntary respect and pity.

"You maintain silence, gentlemen," he resumed. "You fear that I am weak; you comprehend my anger, perhaps; but you are sadly mistaken. I am strong, and ahle to hear anything. Speak! I entreat you speak?"

The president dropped heavily into his chair, incapable of retaining his feet; yet maintaining his dignity, in spite of his abjection.

"Monsieur le President," replied the officer of justice, "I never felt more thoroughly the responsibilities of my position. Be kind enough to furnish us with all the information you possess concerning your son—his habits——"

"Regular habits—irreproachable habits within the last eighteen months; at least I believe so."

"And since that time has he always lived with you? Has he not been traveling?"

"He has not."

"Then, Monsieur le President, we must beg permission to visit your hotel. We have orders to search it."

The coroner pronounced these words in a hnsky tone. He howed his head and added slowly:

"Arm yourself with fortitude, Monsieur le President! This is a great trial! Yet we have unfortunately, the most legitimate reasons for believing M. Ernest tha culprit in the murders committed this evening on the person of Sophie Hervé, in the Rue de Vendôme."

M. de St. Sevre replied not a single word, nor did he make a gestnre, nor alter his attitude, excepting that a deathlike paleness overspread his features; and after a few minutes of silence, his fixed eye gleamed with a feverish fire, and two tears trickled slowly down his marble cheeks, apparently as cold and inanimate as a statute of despair.

The magistrates again regarded each other. They respected the first utterance of the father's grief, and waited until the unfortunate man should have recovered sufficiently his presence of mind to understand and attend them. But several minutes of dead silence intervened. The justice at length hazarded the question, but the old man did not seem to hear it. A few moments more passed in tha same quiet, when the President suddenly rose and said:

"Let us go, gentlamen!"

He pulled a bell and the footman entered.

"Give my respects to Madame la Viscountess," he said, "and say that I shall be unable to call her to-night. I am obliged to leave the house immediately. Gentlemen," he continued, turning to the magistrates, "my carriage is waiting."

Never, perhaps, were paternal feelings, pride of noble blood and the remembrance of a stainless career put to a ruder trial! Never man experience greater suffering than the president in his effort to restrain his emotions. He did the honors of his carriage, but without pronouncing a word during their short transit.

Arrived home, the carriage-way was free, and the president, on the point of entering, suddenly summoned tha usher, and gave the order that nobody should be permitted to leave the house until the departure of the magistrates. His countenance was stern, his hand steady; he was himself again.

An old domestic—the housekeeper—with a large bunch of keys dangling at her belt, was waiting to meet her master, waited his orders.

"Babet," spake the president, addressing her, "you will conduct these gentlemen over the house, open for them *all* tha doors and closets. You will obey without equivocation every command they utter, and let them remove whatever they think proper to seize."

"Heavens! Monsieur le President," exclaimed the old housekeeper, frightened. "I am ready to comply with the orders of monsieur; but I am sure you that nothing suspicious will be found here. Monsieur's people are all honest; I will answer for them as I would for myself."

"It does not concern my domestics, Babet. Do not fear for them, bnt prepare to follow the Coroner."

M. de St. Sevre preceded the magistrates.

They entered a dark and spacious room on the ground floor of the hotel. Wide and lofty oaken book-cases, packed with massive and dusty tomes, a tapestry representing Solomon's judgment on one side, and that of Brutus on the other, added to the solemn aspect of the apartment. In the centre an immense ebony writing-table, loaded with papers, notes and dusty documents, indicated that M. de St. Sevre had relinquished the study and practice of his profession.

A domestic lit the wax candles of the chandeliers, and closed the door as she departed.

"Before you commence your searches, gentlemen," said M. de St. Sevre to the magistrates, "please give me all tha details that have come under your cognizance. What occasioned your suspicions to inclina towards—" he hesitated an instant, as if it cost him terribly to pronounce that connexion—"towards my son?"

"Some witnesses saw him enter the house, Monsieur le President; tha gas was extinguished during his visit; he was met at the time of his exit; and, finally, from under tha chair on which the victim was discovered in her death struggle, we picked up the sheath of a dagger. Behold the crest, Monsieur le President."

M. de St. Sevre shuddered as he mechanically looked upon the instrument.

"That poor girl," added the coroner, "was the victim of M. Ernest. This letter found in her dress pocket, leaves no doubt on the point."

"He was jealous, perhaps," said the old man, anxious to make an excuse for that abominable crime.

"Alas! it was not love that led him astray—the cash safe of tha broker, of which the door had been opened, shows a def

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3204. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS

Adjustment of the Mason-Slidell Difficulty.

The Rebel Commissioners to be Surrendered to England.

The Diplomatic Correspondence in Full.

An Able Exposition of the Case by Secretary Seward.

What the Government is to Gain by the Surrender.

Effect of the Trent Difficulty in Europe.

Great Numbers of Americans Returning Home.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 28.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TRENT DIFFICULTY.

The settlement of the Mason-Slidell case by the surrender of the prisoners to-day, is the universal theme of conversation in Washington. In army and Administration circles, the result gives great satisfaction, Government forbade the transmission of a single line on the subject by telegraph last night, although the entire correspondence was in the office of the *National Intelligencer*, set in type, to be published to-day. The reason assigned was that this was a more dignified mode of giving expression to a National decision than the hot haste of the telegraph and daily Press. There were those who interpreted the purpose of the Government differently, and ascribed this caution to a desire to remova MASON and SLIDELL safely from Fort Warren to ship-board before promulgating the fact of their intended release.

It was expected that there would be a very infiam matory outburst in Congress on the surrender of SLIDELL and MASON, but the publication of M. THOUVENEL'S dispatch changes the aspect of the case materially.

AMERICANS RETURNING.

Intelligence received by the *America's* mails, states that the Americans on the Continent are rapidly arriving at Paris, on their return home—fearing that if they protract their stay, they may be unable to leave at all. The current impression at Paris was, that in case of a war between the United States and Great Britain' France would unite with the latter Power, and this apprehension was generally shared by Americans abroad.

SUCCESSFUL FORAGING EXPEDITIONS.

Yesterday three regiments of Gen. WADSWORTH'S Brigade, accompanied by a reserve ot twe ragiments of Gen. ANSON' Brigade, proceeded on a foraging expedition to within a mile of Fairfax Court-house. They returned with 80 loads of forage. To-day another expedition, from the same brigade, proceeded to the same neighborhood, and returned with 70 loads. Three of the rebel pickets were observed near Fairfax Court-house.

REBEL COMMUNICATIONS CONTINUED.

A detective reports that, notwithstanding repeated efforts by Government to prevent communication with the enemy, merchandise and mails are constantly carried from St. Mary's County, Maryland, to Virginia, and that persons are constantly crossing the river. Many rebels have returned to Maryland to spend Christmas. Letters from rebel soldiers are received by their friends in this city, and freely answered, the Post-office unwittingly aiding in carrying the correspondence. It is known that persons pass to and fro between us and the enemy, on the Upper Potomac.

REBEL MAP OF THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has just received a lithographic map prepared to illustrate the battle of Bull Run for the information of rebel readers. It is entitled "Sketch of the Country occupied by the Federal and Confederate Armies on the 18th and 21st of July, 1861. Taken by Capt. SAMUEL P. MITCHELL, of the First Virginia Regiment. Published by W. HARGRAVE WHITE' Richmond, Va. Lithographed hy F. W. BORNEMANN' Charleston, S. C."

The sketch is an admirable representation of the topography of the country in the vicinity of the battle—the roads, water-courses and woods being all correctly placed. The positions of Gen. MCDOWELL'S troops are well represented, as is also the disposition of the rebel troops. It is an entire vindication of the admirable planning of the battle by Gen. MCDOWELL. It shows how completely the rebels were deceived as to the real point of attack, and how successfully they were driven from their position hy HUNTER'S column, and that a total defeat was only prevented by the panic that seized our troops after 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

The schooner sunk by the rebels on Sunday evening is said to be the *Three Sisters*, loaded with wood. She was not sunk by what is known as the rebel river batteries, but by field artillery drawn to the Virginia shore by the enemy at a point far below their fixed batteries on the Potomac. The guns were stationed nearly opposite Maryland Point, and the place where the schooner was sunk is known as "Boyd's Hole."

TREASURY NOTES ISSUED.

The Treasury Department has commenced issuing the notes dated Oct. 1, and has sent $1,000,000 of that issue to the Sub-Treasurer at New-York.

ARRIVAL OF GOV. CURTIN.

Gov. CURTIN arrived here last night, and was serenaded by the bands of three Pennsylvania regiments. To-morrow he will visit the Pennsylvania Reserva regiments, and extend his congratulations to Gen. ORD and his brigade for the gallantry they exhibited at the battle of Dranesville.

ANOTHER COURT-MARTIAL.

A Court-Martial is summoned for Monday in Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division, to try private MURPHY, of the Lincoln Cavalry, for the murder of Sergeant KILBY.

CHARGES PREFERRED.

Charges have been preferred by J. O. TOBIAS, of Philadelphia, who came to take testimony in the contested election case, against Col. MCLEAN, Lieut.-Col. MCLEAN, and Dr. SELSER, of the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, for disobedience of orders, &c., &c., in refusing to permit him to take testimony.

ELIAS HOWE,

The inventor of the sewing machine, has been visiting the camps of several of the regiments which he assisted in equipping, and was continuing his good work. He has been cordially received by the beneficiaries.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT.

Dispatches from Lord John Russell, M. Thouvenel, Secretary Seward and Lord Lyons.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams—Extract.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1861.

Charles Francis Adams, Esq., &c., &c., &c.:

SIR: Your confidential note of Nov. 15, not marked as a dispatch, has been submitted to the President, and I hasten to reply to it in time for the Wednesday's mail.

No Minister ever spoke or acted more wisely in a crisis which excited deep public solicitude, than you did on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's dinner.

We are impressed very favorably by Lord PALMERSTON'S conversation with you. You spoke the simple fact when you told him that the life of this insurrection is sustained by its hopes of recognition in Great Britain and in France. It would perish in ninety days if those hopes should cease. I have never, for a moment, believed that such a recognition could take place without producing immediately a war between the United States and all the recognizing Powers.

I have not supposed it possible that the British Government could fail to see this, and at the same time I have sincerely believed the British Government must, in its inmost heart, be as averse from such a war as I know this Government is.

I am sure that this Government has carefully avoided giving any cause of offence or irritation to Great Britain. But it has seemed to me that the British Government has been inattentive to the currents that seemed to be bringing the two countries into collision. * * * * * *

I infer from Lord PALMERSTON'S remarks, that the British Government is now awake to the importance of averting possible conflict, and disposed to confer and act with earnestness to that end. If so we are disposed to meet them in the same spirit, as a nation chiefly of British lineage, sentiments, and sympathies, —a civilized and humane nation, a Christian people.

Since that conversation was held, Capt. WILKES, in the steamer *San Jacinto*, has boarded a British colonial steamer and taken from her deck two insurgents, who were proceeding to Europe on an errand of treason against their own country. This is a new incident, unknown to, and unforeseen, at least in its circumstances, by Lord PALMERSTON. It is to be met and disposed of by the two Gonernments, if possible, in the spirit to which I have adverted. Lord LYONS has prudently refrained from opening the snbject to me, as he is, I presume, waiting instructions from home. Wa have done nothing on the subject, to anticipate the discussion; and we have not furnished you with any explanations. We adhera to that conrse now, because we think it mora prudent that the ground taken hy the British Government should be first made known to us here; and that the discussion, if there must be one, shall be had here. It is proper, however, that yon should know one fact in the case, without indicating that we attach importance to it, namely, that in the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on board a British vessel, Capt. WILKES, having acted without any instructions from the Government, the subject is, therefore, free from the embarrassment which might have resulted, if the act had been specially directed by us.

I trust that the British Government will consider the subject in a friendly temper, and it may expect the best disposition on the part of this Government.

Although this is a confidential note, I shall not object to your reading it to Earl RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON, if you deem it expedient.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 30, 1861.

The Lord Lyons, K. C. B., &c., &c., &c.:

MY LORD: Intelligence of a very grave nature has reached Her Majesty's Government.

This intelligence was conveyed officially to the knowledge of the Admiralty hy Commander WILLIAMS, agent for mails on board the contract steamer *Trent*.

It appears from the letter of Commander WILLIAMS, dated "Royal Mail contract packet *Trent*, at sea, Nov. 9," that the *Trent* left Havana on the 7th inst., with Her Majesty's Mails for England, having on board numerous passengers. Commander WILLIAMS states that, shortly after noon, on the 8th, a steamer having the appearance of a man-of-war, but not showing colors, was observed ahead. On nearing her at 1:15 P. M., she fired a round shot from her pivot gnn across the *Trent* and showed American colors. While the *Trent* was approaching her slowly, the American vessel discharged a shell across the hows of the *Trent*, exploding half a cable's length ahead of her. The *Trent* then stopped, and an officer with a large armed guard of marines boarded her. The officer demanded a list of the passengers, and compliance with this demand being refused, the officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. MASON, SLIDELL, MCFARLAND and EUSTIS, and that he had sure information of their being passengers in the *Trent*. While some parley was going on upon this matter, Mr. SLIDELL stepped forward and told the American officer that the four persons he had named were then standing before him. The Commander of the *Trent* and Commander WILLIAMS protested against the act of taking by force, out of the *Trent*, these four passengers, then under the protection of the British flag. Bnt the *San Jacinto* was at that time only two hundred yards from the *Trent*, her ship's company at quarters, her ports open and tomplons ont. Resistance was, therefore, out of the qnestion, and the four gentlemen before named were forcibly taken out of the ship. A further demand was made, that the commander of the *Trent* should proceed on board the *San Jacinto*, but he said he would not go, unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon. It thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, tha ship of a neutral Powor, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage—an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law.

Her Majesty's Government having in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the United States naval officer who committed the aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his Government, or that if he conceived himself to be so authorized, he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he had received For the Government of the United States must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow snch an affront to the National honor to pass without full reparation, and Her Majesty's Government are unwilling to believe that it could be the deliberate intention of the Government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two Governments a qnestion of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, trust that when this matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the Government of the United States, that Government will, of its own accord, offer to the British Government such redress as alone could satisfy tha British Nation, namely: The liberation of the four gentlemen, and their delivery to yonr Lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed.

Shonld these terms not be offered by Mr. SEWARD yon will propose them to him.

Yon are at liberty to read this dispatch to the Secretary of State, and tf he shall desire it, yon will give him a copy of it. I am, etc.,

RUSSELL.

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1861.

The Right Honorable Lord Lyons, &c., &c., &c.:

MY LORD: Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch of Nov. 30, a copy of which you have left with me, at my request, is of the following effect, namely: That a letter of Com. WILLIAMS, dated Royal Mail contract packet boat *Trent*, at sea, Nov. 9, states thet that vessel left Havana on the 7th of November, with Her Majesty's mails, for England, having on board nnmarous passengers. Shortly after noon, on the 8th of November the U. S. war steamer *San Jacinto*, Capt. WILKES, not showing colors, was observed ahead. That steamer, on being neared by the *Trent*, at 1¼ o'clock in the afternoon, fired a round shot from a pivot gun across her bows and showed American colors. While the *Trent* was appreaching slowiy toward the *San Jacinto*, she discharged a shell across the *Trent's* bows, which exploded at half a ceble's length before her. The *Trent* then stopped, and an officer with a large armed guard of marines boarded her. The officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. MASON, SLIDELL, MCFARLAND and EUSTIS, and had sure information that they were passengers in tha *Trent*. While some parley was going on upon this matter, Mr. SLIDELL stepped forward and said to the American officar that the four persons he had named were standing before him. The Commander of the *Trent* and Commander WILLIAMS protested against the act of taking those four passengers out of the *Trent*, they then being under the protection of the British flag. But the *San Jacinto* was at this time only two hundred yards distant, her ship's company at quarters, her ports open, and tomptons out, and so resistance was out of the question. The four persons, before named, were then forcibly taken out of the ship. A further demand was made that the commander of the *Trent* should proceed on board the *San Jacinto*, but he said he would net go unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon. Upon this statement, Earl RUSSELL remerks that it thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral Power, while that vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage—an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law.

Earl RUSSELL next says thet Her Majesty's Government, bearing in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the naval officer who committed this aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his Government; or, that if he conceived himself to be so authorized, he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he had received.

Earl RUSSELL argues that the United States must be fully aware thet the British Government could not allow such an affront to the national honor to pass without full reparation, and they are willing to believe thet il could not be the deliberate intention of the Government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two Governments a qnestion of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

Earl RUSSELL, resting upon the statement and the argument which I have thus recited, closes with saying that Her Majesty's Government trust that when this matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the Government of the United States, it will, of its own accord, offer to the British Government such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation, namely, the liberation of the four prisoners taken from the *Trent* and their delivery to your Lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection; and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed. Earl RUSSELL finally instructs you to propose those terms to me, if I should not first offer them on the part of this Government.

This dispatch has been submitted to the President.

The British Government has rightly conjectured, whet it is now my duty to stete, that Capt. WILKES, in conceiving and executing the proceeding in question, acted upon his own suggastions of duty, without any direction, or instruction, or even forcknowledge of it, on the part of this Government. No directions had been given to him, or any other neval officer, to arrest the four persons named, or any of them, on the *Trent*, or on any ether British vessel, or on eny other neutral vessel, at the place where il occurred or elsewhere.

The Brilish Government will justly infer from these facts thet the United States not only have had no purpose, bnt even no thought, of forcing into discussion the question which has arisen, or any other which conld affect in any way the sensibilities of the Britlah nation.

It is true that a round-shot was fired by the *San Jacinto*, from her ptvot-gun, when the *Trent* was distantly approaching. But as the facts have been reported to this Governmenl, tho shot wes, nevertheless, intentionally fired in a direction so obviously divergent from tho conrse of the *Trent* as to be quite as harmless as a blank shot, while it should be regarded as a signal. Se, also, we learn that the *Trent* was not approaching the *San Jacinto* slowiy when the shell was fired across her bows, but, on the contrary, the *Trent* was, or seemed to be, moving under a full head of steam, as if with a purpose to pess the *San Jacinto*.

We aro informed, also, that the boerding officer (Lieut. FAIRFAX) did not board the *Trent* with a large armed gnard, but he loft his marines in his boat when he entered the *Trent*. He stated his instructions from Capt. WILKES to search for the four persons named in a respectful and conrteous, though decided manner, and he asked the Captain of the *Trent* to show his passenger list, which was refused. The Lieutenant, as we are informed, did not employ absolute force in transferring the passengers, hut he used just so much as was necessary to satisfy the parties concerned thet refusal er resistance would be unavailing.

So also we are informed that the Captain of the *Trent* was not at any time, or in any way, required to go on board the *San Jacinto*.

These modifications of the case, as presented by Commander WILLIAMS, are based npon onr official reports.

I have now to remind your Lordship of some facts which doubtlessly were omitted by Earl RUSSELL, with the very proper and becoming motive of allowing them to be brought into the case, on the pert of the United States, in the way most satisfactory to this Government. These facts are that, at the time the transaction occurred, an insurrection was existing in the United States, which this Government was engaged in suppressing by the employment of land and naval forces; that, in regard to this domestic strife the United Stetes considered Great Britain as a friendly Power, while she had assnmed for herself the ettitude of a neutral; and that Spain was considered in the same light, and had assumed the same attitude as Great Britain.

It had been settled by correspondence that the United States and Greet Britain mutually recognized, as applieable to this local strife, these two articles of the Declaration made by the Congress of Paris in 1856, namely: That the neutral or friendly flag should cover enemy's goods, not contraband of wer, and that neutral goode, not contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag. These exceptions of contraband from seizure, were a negative acceptance, by the parties, of the rule hitherto everywhere recognized as a part of the law of nations, that whatever is contraband is liable to capture and confiscation in all cases.

JAMES M. MASON and E. J. MCFARLAND are citizens of the United States, and residents of Virginia. JOHN SLIDELL and GEORGE EUSTIS are citizens of the United Stetes and residents of Louisiana. It was well known et Havana, when these parties embarked on the *Trent*, that JAMES M. MASON was proceeding to England in the affected character of a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, under a pretended commission from JEFFERSON DAVIS, who had assumed to be President of the insurrectionary party in the United States, and E. J. MCFARLAND was going with him in a like unreel character of Secretary of Legation to the pretended mission.

JOHN SLIDELL, in similar circumstances, wes going to Paris as a pretended Minister to the Emperor of the French, and GEORGE EUSTIS was the chosen Secretary of Legetion for that simulated mission.

The fact that these persons had assumed such characters has been since avowed by the same JEFFERSON DAVIS, in a pretended message to an unlawful and insurrectionary Congress. It was, as we think, rightly presumed that these Ministers bore pretended credentials and instructions, and such papers are, in the law, known as dispatches. We are informed by onr Consul at Paris, that these dispatches, having esceped the seerch of the *Trent*, were actually conveyed and delivered to emisseries of the Insurrection in England.

Although it is not essential, yet it is proper to state, as I do siso upon information and belief, thet the owner and agent, and all the officers of the *Trent*, including the Commander, WILLIAMS, had knowledge of the assumed characters and purposes of the persons before named when they embarked on that vessel.

Your Lordship will now perceive that the case before us, instead of presenting e merely flagrant act of violence on the part of Capt. WILKES, as might well be inferred from the incomplete statement of it that went up to the British Government, wes undertaken es a simple legal and customary belligerent proceeding by Cept. WILKES, to errest and capture a neutral vessel engaged in carrying contraband of war for the use and benefit of the insurgents.

The question before us is, whether this proceeding was authorized by, and conducted according to, the law of netions. It involves the following inquiries:

1. Were the persons named, end their supposed dispatches, contraband of wer?

2. Might Capt. WILKES lewfully stop and search the *Trent* for these contrabend persons and dispatches?

3. Did he exercise that right in e lawful and proper manner?

4, Heving found the contraband persons on board, and in presumed possession of the contraband dispatches, had he a right to capture the persons?

5. Did he exercise that right of capture in the manner allowed and recognized by the lew of nations?

If all these inqntries shall be resolved in the affirmative, the British Government will have no claim for reparation.

I address myself to the first inquiry, namely:

Were the four persons mentioned, and their supposed dispatches, contraband?

Maritime law so generally deals, as its professors say, *in rem*, that is, with property, and so seldom with persons, that it seems a straining of the term contraband to apply it to them. But persons, as well as property, may become contraband, since the word means, broadly, "contrary to proclemation, prohibited, illegal, unlawful." All writers and judges pronounce naval or military persons in the service of the enemy, contraband. VATTEL says: "War allows us to cot off from an enemy all his resources, and to hinder him from sending ministers to soticit assistance." And Sir WILLIAM SCOTT says: "You may stop the Ambassador of your enemy on his passage." Dispatches are not less clearly contraband, and the bearers or couriers who undertake to carry them fall under the same condemnation.

A subtlety might be raised whether pretended Ministers of an usurping Power, not recognized as legal by either the belligerent or the neutral, could be held to be contraband. But it would disappear on being snbjected to what is the true test in all cases, namely the spirit of the law. Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, speaking of Civil Magistrates, who were arrested and detained as contrabend, says: "It appears to me, on principle, to be hut ressonable that, when it is of sufficient importance to the enemy that such persons should be sent out on the public service, at the public expense, it should afford equal ground of forfetture against the vessel that may be lat out for a purpose so intimately connected with the hostile operations."

I trust that I have shown that the four persons who were taken from the *Trent* by Captain WILKES, and their dispatches, were contreband of war.

The second inquiry is, whether Capt. WILKES hed a right by the law of nations to detain and search the *Trent*.

The *Trent*, though she carried mails, was a contract, or merchant vossel—a common carrier for hire. Maritime law knows only three classes of vessels—vessels of war, revenue vessels and merchant vessels. The *Trent* falls within the letter class. Whatever distputes have existed concerning a right of visitation or search in time of peace, none, it is supposed, has existed in modern times about the rights of a belligerent in time of war to capture contraband in neutral or aven friendly merchant vessels, and of the right of visitation and search, in order to determine whether they are neutral, and are documented as such according to the law of nations. I assume in tha present case, what, as I read British authorities, is regarded by Great Britain herself as true maritime law, thet the circumstance that the *Trent* was proceeding from a neutral port to another neutral port does not modify the rights of the belligerent captor.

The third question is, whether Capt. WILKES exercised the right of search in a lawful and proper manner. If any doubt hung over this point, as the case was presented in tha statement of it adopted by the British Government, I think it must have already passed away before the modifications of that statement which I have already submitted.

I proceed to the fonrth inqniry, namely: Having found the suspected contraband of war en board the *Trent*, had Capt. WILKES a right to capture the same? Such a capture is the chief, if not the only, recognized object of the permitted visitation and search. The principle of the law is, that the belligerent exposed to danger may prevent the contraband persons or things from applying themselves or being applied to the hostile nses or purposes designed. The law is so very liberal in this respect that when contraband is found on board a neutral vessel, not only is the contraband forfeited, but the vessel which is the vehicle of its passege or transportation being tainted also becomes contraband, and is subjected to capture and confiscetion.

Only the fifth question remains, namely: Did Capt. WILKES exercise the right of captnring the contraband in conformity with the law of nations?

It is just here that the difficulties of tha case begin. What is the manner which the law of nations prescribes for disposing of the contraband when yon heve found and seized it on board of the nentral vessel? The answer would be easily found tf the question were, What shall you do with the contraband vessel? You must take or send her into a convenient port and subject her to a judicial prosecution there in Admlralty, which will try and decide the questions of belligerency, neutrality, contraband and capture. So, again, you would promptly find the seme answer if the question were, Whet is the manner of proceeding prescribed by the law of nations in regard to the contraband, if it be property or things of material, or pecuniary value?

But the question here concerns the mode of procedure in regard, not to the vessel that was carrying the contraband, nor yet to contraband things which worked the forfeitnre of the vessel, but to contraband persons.

The books of law are dumb. Yet the question is as important as it is difficult. First, the belligerent captor has a right to prevent the contraband officer, soldier, sailor, minister, messenger, or courier, from proceeding in his unlewful voyege, and reaching the destined scene of his tnjnrious service. But, on the other hand, the person csptured may be innocent, thet is, he may not be contrabsnd. He therefore has a right to a fair trial of the accusation against him. The neutral State that has taken him under its flag, is bound to protect him, if he is not contraband, and is therefora entitled to be satisfied upon that important question. The faith of that State is pledged to his safety, tf innocent, as its justice is pledged to his surrender, if he is really contraband. Here are conflicting claims, involving personal liberty, life, honor; and duty. Here are conflicting national claims, involving welfare, safety, honor and emptre. They require a tribunal and a trial. The captors and the captured are equals; the neutral and the belligerent State are equals.

While the law authorities were found silent, tt was suggested at an early day by this Government that you should take the captured persons into a convenient port, and institute judicial proceedings, there to try the controversy. But only courts of admiralty have jurisdiction in maritime cases, and these courts heve formulas to try only claims to contraband chatiels, but none to try claims concerning contraband persons. The courts can entertain no proceedings and render no judgment in favor of or against the alleged contraband men.

It wes reptied, eti this is trne; but yon can reach in those Courts a decision which will have the moral waight of a judicial ona by a circuitous proceeding. Convey the suspected men, together with the suspected vessel, into port, and try there the qnestion whether the vessel is contraband. You can prove it to be so by proving the suspected men to be contraband, and the Court must then determine the vessel to be contreband. If the men are not contraband the vessel will escape condemnetion. Still there is no judgment for or against the captured persons. But it was assumed that there would result from the determination of the Court concerning the vessel a legal certainty concerning the character of the men.

This course of proceeding seemed open to meny objections. It elevates the incidental inferior private interesl into the proper place of the mein paramount public one, and possibly it may make the fortunes, the safety or the existence of a nation depend on the accidents of a merely personal and pecuniary litigation, Moreover, when the judgment of the Prize Court upon the lewfulness of the capture of the vessel is rendered, it really concludes nothing, and binds neither the belligerent State nor the neuiral upon the greal qnestion of the disposition to be made of the captured contraband persons. That question is still to be reatly determined, if at all, by diplomatic arrangement or by war.

One may well express his surprise when told that the law of nations has furnished no more reasonable, practical and perfect mode than this of determining questions of such grave import between sovereign Powers. The regret we may feel on the occasion is nevertheless modified by the reflection that the difficulty is not altogether anomalous. Similar and equal deficiencies are found in every system of municipal law, especially in the system which exists in the greater portions of Great Britain and the United States. The title to personal property can hardly ever be resolved by a court without resorting to the fiction that the claimant has lost, and the possessor has found it; and the title to real estate is disputed by real litigants, under the names of imaginary persons. It must be confessed, however, thet while all eggrieved nations demand, and all impartiel ones concede, the need of some form of judicial process in determining the characters of contraband persons, no other form than the illogical and circuitous one thus described exists, nor has any other yet been suggested. Practically, therefore, the choice is between that judicial remedy, or no judicial remedy whetever.

If there be no judicial remedy, the resnlt is that the question must be determined by the captor himself on the deck of the prize vessel. Very grave objections arise against such a course. The captor is armed, the neutral is nnarmed. The captor is interested, prejudiced; and, perhaps, violent; the neutral, if truly neutral, is disinterested, subdued and helpless. The tribunal is irresponsible, while its judgment is carried into instant execution. The captured party is compalled to submit, though bound by no legal, moral, or treaty obligation to acquiesce. Reparation is distant and problematical, and depends at last on the jnstice, magnanimity, or weakness of the State in whose behalf and by whose authority the capture was made. Out of these disputes reprisals and wers necessarily arise, and these are so frequent and destructive that it may well be doubted whether this form of remedy is not a greater social evil than all that could fotlow if the belligerent right of search were universally renounced and abolished forever. But carry the case one step further. What if the State that has made the capture unreasonably refuse to hear the complaint of the neutral or to redress it? In that case, the very act of capture would be an act of war—of war begun without notice, and possibly entirely without provocation.

I think all unprejudiced minds will agree that, imperfect as the existing judicial remedy may be supposed to be, it would be, as a general practice, better to follow it than to adopt the summary one of leaving the decision with the captor, and relying upon diplomatic debates to review his decision. Practically it is a question of choice between Law, with its imperfections and delays, and War, with its evils and desolations.

Nor is it ever to be forgotten that neutrality, honestly and justly preserved, is always the harbinger of peace, and therefore is the common interest of nations, which is only saying that it is the interest of humanity itself.

At the same time, it is not to be denied that it may sometimes happen that the judicial remedy will become impossible—as by the shipwreck of the prize vessel, or other circumstances which excuse the captor from sending or taking her into port for confiscation. In such a case the right of the captor to the custody of the captured persons, and to dispose of them, if they are really contraband, so as to defeat their unlawful purposes, cannot reasonably be denied. What rule shall be applied in such a case? Clearly the captor ought to be required to show that the failure of the judicial remedy results from circumstances beyond his control, and without his fault. Otherwise he would be allowed to derive advantage from a wrongful act of his own.

In the present case Capt. WILKES, after capturing the contraband persons, and making prize of the *Trent* in what seems to us a perfectly lawful manner, instead of sending her into port, released her from the capture, and permitted her to proceed with her whole cargo upon her voyage. He thus effectually prevented the judicial examination which might otherwise have occurred. If now the capture of the contraband persons, and the capture of the contraband vessel, are to be regarded, not as two separable or distinct transactions under the law of nations, bnt as one transaction, one capture only, then it follows that the capture in this case was left unfinished or was abandoned. Whether the United States have a right to retain the chief public benefits of it, namely, the enstody of the captured persons, on proving them to be contraband, will depend upon the preliminary question whether the leeving of the transaction unfinished was necessary, or whether it was unnecessary, and, therefore, voluntary. If it was necessary, Great Britain, as we suppose, most of course waive the defect, and the consequent failure of the judicial remedy. On the other hand, it is not seen how the United States can insist upon her waiver of that judicial remedy, if the defect of the capture resulted from an act of Capt. WILKES, which would be a fault on their own side.

Capt. WILKES has presented to this Government his reasons for releasing the *Trent*. "I forebore to seize her," he says, "in consequence of my being so redneed in officers and crew, and the derangement it would cause innocent persons there being a large nnmber of passengers who would have been pnt to great loss and inconvenience, as well as disappointment from the interruption it would have caused them in not being able to join the steamer from St. Thomas to Enrope. I therefore concluded to sacrifice the interest of my officers and crew in the prize, and suffered her to proceed after the detention necessary to effect the transfer of those Commissioners, considering I had obtained the important end I had in view, and which affected the interest of our country and interrupted the action of that of the Confederates."

I shall consider, first, how these reasons ought to affect the action of this Government; and, secondly, how they ought to be expected to affect the action of Great Britain. The reasons are satisfactory to this Government so far as Capt. WILKES is concerned. It could not desire that the *San Jacinto*, her officers and crew, should be exposed to danger and loss by weakening their number to detach a prize crew to go on board the *Trent*. Still less could it disavow the humane motive of preventing inconvenience, losses and perhaps disasters, to the several hundred innocent passengers found on board the prize vessel. Nor could this Government perceive any ground for questioning the fact that these reasons, though apparently incongruous, did operate in the mind of Capt. WILKES, and determined him to release the *Trent*. Human actions generally proceed upon mingled and sometimes conflicting motives. He measured the sacrifices which this decision wenld cost. It manifestly, however, did not occur to him that beyond the sacrifice of the private interests (as he calls them) of his officers and crew, there might also possibly be a sacrifice even of the chief and public object of his capture, namely, the right of his Government to the custody and disposition of the captured persons. This Government cannot censure him for this oversight. It confesses thet the whole subject came unforeseen upon the Government, as denbtless it did upon him. Its present convictions on the point in question, are the result of deliberate examination and deduction now made, and not of any impressions previously formed.

Nevertheless, the question now is, not whether Capt. WILKES is justified in what he did, but what is the present view of the Government as to the effect of what he has done. Assuming now, for argument's sake only, that the release of the *Trent*, if voluntary, involved a welver of the claims of the Government to hold the captnred persons, the United States could, in that case, have no hesitation in saying that the act which has thus already been approved by the Government, must be allowed to draw its legal consequence after it. It is of the very nature of a gift, or a charity, that the giver cannot, after the exercise of his benevolence is past, recall or modify its benefits.

We are thus brought directly to the question whether we are entitled to regard the release of the *Trent* as involuntary, or whether we are obliged to consider thet it was voluntary. Clearly, the release would have been involuntary had it been made solely npon the first ground assigned for it by Capt. WILKES, nemely, e want of a sufficient force to send the prize vessel into port for adjudication. It is aot the duty of a captor to hazard his own vessel in order to secure a judicial examination to the captured party. No large prize crew, however, is legally necessary, for it is the duty of the captured party to acquiesce and go willingly before the tribnnal to whose jurisdiction it appeals. If the captnred party indicate purposes to employ means of resistance, which the captor cannot with probable safety to himself overcome, he may properly leave the vessel to go forward, and neither she nor the State she represents can ever afterward justly object that the captor deprived her of the judicial remedy to which she was entitled.

But the second reason assigned by Captain WILKES for releasing the *Trent* differs from the first. At best therefore, it must be held that Captain WILKES, as he explains himself, acted from combined sentiments of prudence and generosity, and so that the release of the prize vessel was not strictly necessary or involuntary.

Secondly—How ought we to expect these explanations by Captain WILKES of his reasons for leaving the capture incomplete, to affect the action of the British Government. The observation upon this point which first occurs is, that Captain WILKES' explanations were not made to the authorities of the captured vessel. If made known to them, they might have approved and taken the release, upon the condition of waiving a judicial investigation of the whole transaction, or they might have refused to accept the release upon thet condition.

Bnt the case is one not with them, but with the British Government. If we claim that Great Britain ought not to insist that a judicial trial has been lost because we voluntarily released the offending vessel out of consideration for her innocent passengers, I do not see how she is to be bound to acquiesce in the decision which was thus made by us, without necessity on our part, and without knowledge of conditions or consent on her own. The qnestion between Great Britain and ourselves, thus stated, would be a question, not of right and of law, but of favor to be conceded by her to us in return for favors shown by us to her, of the value of which favors on both sides we ourselves shall be the judge. Of course, the United States could have no thought of raising such a question in any case.

I trust I have shown, to the satisfaction of the British Government, by a very simple and natural statement of the facts, and analysis of the law applicable to them, that this Government has neither meditated, nor practiced, nor approved any dolibernte wrong in the transaction to which they have called its attention; and, on the contrary, that what has happened has been simply an inadvertency, consisting in a departure, by the naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule uncertainly established, and probably, by the several parties concerned, either imperfectly understood, or entirely unknown. For this error, the British Government has a right to expect the same reparation that we, as an independent State, should expect from Great Britain or from any other friendly nation, in a similar case.

I have not been unaware that, in examining this question, I have fallen into an argument for what ap

(*Continued on Eighth Page.*)

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

Continued Discussion of the Trent Affair.

Views of Members of Parliament.

Pacific Tone of the British Provincial Press.

SENSE OF THE PARISIAN JOURNALS.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO

The mails by the *Nova Scotian*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 12th inst., and called at Londonderry on the 13th, were received here yesterday morning.

Our files thus received are one day later than those by the *Arago* and *Edinburgh*.

Later advices, however, have been forwarded from the *Niagara*, touching at Halifax.

The Captain of an American ship writes from Greenock to the Glasgow *Herald*: "Can you inform me if there is any discipline on board of her Majesty's ship *Hogue*? While towing past her yesterday, a number of men were on the forecastle, and well aft. Their language to me was very insulting; owing, I suppose, to the flag I had at my peak—the Stars and Stripes."

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Condemnation of the the Act of Capt. Wilkes—Excitement Among the French—Tone of the Press—European Ridicule of American Slowness—Jeff. Davis' Message, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861.

The first news of the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL hardly produced more astonishment at Paris, than does now the indifference of the American people and Press at the results likely to grow out of the act. While all Europe is boiling over with excitement, and while we ers every day the witnesses of the colossal preparations of England for a war with the United States, the American people have heard the decision of their judges, and have settled down quietly in the belief that there has been no harm done, and es if thet were the end of the affair. The expression we hear at every turn is: "*Grand Dieu! Quel reveil attend ces pauvres gens-là!*"

What a waking up in effect there will be! The English ultimatum will arrive at New-York in a day or two from the date of this writing, and one involuntarily covers his ears with his hands to escape the noise of the shock. The French are unanimous in condemning the act of Capt. WILKES, in setting himself up as an Admiralty Judge on the high seas, as a *pulpable* violation of the rights of neutrals, and they cannot understand how the Americans can so quietly go to sleep over the question, while the thunders of John Bull are rolling across the ocean.

The excitement here continues at white heat, and will so continue until the reply of the Washington Cabinet to the English ultimatum is known. The Press generally continues its denunciations of the act of Capt. WILKES, as unlawful and foolish in the highest degree. What is worse for us, it has created a strong conviction that the men now charged with the destinies of the American people are wanting in capacity to fulfill the duties of their position. This conviction, once fixed in the European mind, will be difficult to eradicate, and from it may flow many evils. To the French mind, it seems one of the most elementary of all principles, that when a nation is thus weakened and distracted by a civil war—when it has on its hands a noble and a glorious struggle, but one which requires all its strength—it has no business going about seeking new elements of weakness. Instead of trying to array the rest of the world against them, they ought to try to conciliate their good wishes; instead of going beyond the limits of international law, in order to experiment on the forbearance of foreign nations, they ought to keep inside these limits.

Two or three French journals here, within a day or two, modified slightly their hostility to the United States on this question, and now declare that the informality in the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL ought not to be the cause of a war; that, while apologizing for the personal affront, the United States ought to demand a convention for regulating finally the international points at issue, and that France will support the Americans in this demand.

But two journals thus far—the *Patrie* and the *Presse*—have sustained the theory that the French Government ought to aid England in the war against the United States. These journals urge in support of their doctrine that the act of the American Government is an insult offered in common to the flag of all neutrals, that it is the infringement of a right common to all, and that all ought to protect—with arms, if necessary—the inviolability of the high seas. But they go further than this, especially the *Patrie*, and intimate that France ought to join England, in order to gather up her share of the crumbs that are sure to fall in the general shipwreck of the Union. In other words, these papers believe that England is desirous of converting the Cotton States into a colony from which she will reap immense advantage, and from which she will exclude France if she does not join in the work. So you see what I told you nine months ago is coming true: the European nations are preparing to pick up the crumbs that are to fall from the general shipwreck, and we see now, more than ever, the necessity of giving more attention, more intelligent attention, to our foreign policy, then has characterized that of the present Administration. What we went ie, less talent and more judgment, less brilliancy and mere precticel sense.

Of course we do not believe that the period of shipwreck has yet arrived, or that it will errive. But our foreign reletions have been eo miserably directed at home that Europe regards us as on the eve of this deplorable result, and has but few regrets to utter. And if they believe such an event imminent, not only is their respect diminished, but their cupidity and their desire for spoils are augmented. It would have been an easy matter to have made friends of the European nations from the start, if a proper direction had been given to the affeire of the State Department; they asked nothing better than to be friendly, but now the rebellion must be fought out with the foreign nations estranged and distrustful, and ready to take advantage of any turn in the wheel of fortune against us.

It is time to get rid of that notion about the "rotten monarchies of Europe," and about the power of bread in compelling peace. The monarchies of Europe can always go to war; they are plethoric with men and money when the honor, supposed or real, of the nation, demands it, and as for bread, suffering is the normal condition of the masses, and a little more or less makes no difference. For example, the rottenest of the "rotten monarchies" of Europe, is Austria; people are always saying that Austria is bankrupt and powerless, and yet she has always ready to take the field one of the largest armies in Europe, and now mocks at the tardy operations of the National army. The army officers of these "rotten monarchies" absolutely pity us; their journals are full of ridicule, and the print-shop windows are filled with caricatures of our volunteers and their officers. It is a pity that, with such elements of greatness and power as we really possess, we should permit our foreign relations to degenerate into such a depth as this.

We heard M. GARNIER-PAGES last evening protesting energetically against a war between the two great liberal nations, and a scandal on democracy and humanity. Moreover, he could not understand the necessity of it; for here were two great nations about to rush headlong into a terrible war on a point of honor so obscure that they were both obliged to call on their lawyers to decide whether there really had been an insult passed or not!

The Message of JEFFERSON DAVIS has been published by all the journals of Paris, as you will have observed, and provokes comments exactly in accordance with the prefixed opinions of each on this great question. The *Constitutionnel*, which is against us, could not fail to remark, however, that the word "slave" or "slavery" does not occur once in the document; and that MR. DAVIS there defines the official character of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. The *Débats* perceives that the Message is written more for European than for American eyes, and it pronounces JEFF. DAVIS' appeals to Providence in favor of such a cause as that in which he is engaged, as downright sacrilege.

Archbishop HUGHES preached in English on Sunday last, at the Church of St. Roch, in this city. What was singular, in view of the fact that his audience was almost exclusively American, and Protestant, he preached on the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

Mr. THURLOW WEED has gone to London. Gen. SCOTT remains at Paris, but talks of going home if there is a war with England. MALAKOFF.

THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT.

Further Indications of British Opinion.

Speeches of Members of Parliament on the Crisis.

MR. HORSMAN, M. P., AT STROUD.

Mr. HORSMAN, M. P., addressed his constituents at Stroud, on the 10th. The right honorable gentleman referred to the principal questions discussed during the past session, and expressed his approval of the policy of non-intervention pursued by the Government with respect to the affairs of foreign nations. With respect to the Hungarian question, he said: "I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, which the friends of Austria ought to regard, that unless Austria does by some means or other conciliate her Hungarian subjects, the first shot fired in Europe may bring about such a state of circumstances that any man, a few years hence, looking at the map of Europe for the empire of Austria, may hardly look in vain." Passing on to the affairs of America, he expressed his conviction that the truth with regard to the latter was as stated by Earl RUSSELL—"that the North were fighting for empire and the South for independence." He continued: We know that the Northerns have been swelling almost to bursting with the contemplation of the future grandeur of the great American republic embracing one whole continent, with a population so vast, and so compact in its structure, that it would give the law to all the other nations of the world. I have never met with an American, with any traveler or writer who could give any assignable limit to an American's vision of the future grandeur of his country. He has looked upon it in commerce, in arts, in arms, in everything that promotes civilization, as the future government and guide of the whole world. On the other hand, the Southerns say that they desire immediate independence, and that they prefer independence to the yoke of partnership in future grandeur. They say that they are strong enough and large enough to maintain themselves. They argue that they lose more than they gain by their connection with the North, and that, in abandoning the North, they are merely giving effect to the same principle which the founders of the republic established when they repudiated their connection with England. [Hear, hear.] The war proceeds, and in a short time it is shown that the English Government were right in their estimate of the power and the prospects of the contending parties. The South has proved itself able to hold its own, and the North has shown not only military failures, but a complete break-down of civil government. There is not a security that was established for liberty of speech, writing, or motion, which has not been swept away; and there is not amongst the most despotic Governments of Europe one spot on the earth in which every constitutional right has been so entirely suspended, and in which the freedom of individuals is so utterly destroyed, as in the States of North America. [Hear, hear.] An opinion has been expressed that Democracy in America has failed. I am not desirous of going into that question now, but I may say that the result of what has been going on shows that the military enterprise of the North has so far proved a failure, and that its civil Administration is at this moment utterly disorganized, and has completely broken down. [Hear, hear.] The Cabinet of the North are in a state of great difficulty and embarrassment. The population have been so harrassed that they are almost in a state of desperation. They admit the war must be a long one. And then the question occurs, what is it for? *It is obvious that the Union is not easily to be restored; and even if it could, we all know that a Union cemented by blood will not be the old Union founded by the original fathers of the Republic.* It is not, therefore, the question of the restoration of the Union. It is rather a question as to the terms of separation, as to the boundary to be established. That is a question for arbitration that could be more easily carried out before more blood is shed, before more exasperation is caused, than after a long, pernicious and calamitous war. [Hear, hear.] He next came to the affair of the *Trent*. The Law-Officers of the Crown have advised Her Majesty that the act complained of is a breach of international law, and, according to some semi-official statements which have been published, the Government have sent a dispatch to Lord LYONS, laying down the terms on which he is instructed to demand reparation from the Cabinet at Washington; and I believe there are two characteristics of that message which are generally acceptable to Europe. The first is, that the demand is said to have been made with great firmness; and the second is, *that it is said to be couched in terms the most conciliatory, so as to give the American Government every possible opening to recede with honor, and not imposing upon them the slightest humiliation.* [Hear, hear.] I believe that the proceedings of the Government have been approved of from one end of the kingdom to the other, and I believe it is the consciousness of the people that the right course has been pursued and steadily persisted in, that has produced the calm which pervades the whole community. [Hear.] *So far as our interests and sympathies are concerned, they would go with the South.* When the war first broke out, all our sympathies were ready to enlist themselves with the North, because they believed the cause of the North was that of emancipation; and it was only when we found that they were ready to compound with Slavery, to perpetuate Slavery, to combine all the profits of Slavery with all the advantages of professed abolition, that the reaction took place, and that the English public determined to observe that strict neutrality which to this moment has never been departed from. There was a danger, in the event of war breaking out, that we should be made participators in much we should disapprove, but his sympathies must go with the party that is most moderate, and the most ready for the conclusion of an early peace. [Cheers.] There is one plea the force of which we must all admit: the weakness of the North is not admitted; on the contrary, they are ready to push on the South, dispose of England, and help themselves to Canada. [Laughter.] We must remember that the abuse of England—the menacing of England, has not only been a habit but a profitable trade in America. The newspapers are sold by it, the members of Congress get their elections by it, the Secretaries of State are raised to office by it, the Presidents mount the highest steps in the ladder by it. It is the whole political capital on which men thrive—perpetually reviling and challenging England. We have disregarded it, as we could well afford to do: but it is our duty, in the interests of America, as well as in the interests of Europe, to see that she is brought to her senses, and we must teach her that if she wishes to be respected, that respect must be founded on her own regard for international obligations, her own respect for civilized law, and that she is not to be respected in proportion to her own menacing and bluster. [Cheers.] *It is my ardent and sincere belief that there will be no war. In the first place, it is not the interest of the Northern States to go to war.* What are they to do if they go to war? At present they are occupied altogether in the South. But they say, "We are dealing with the South. We may lose territory here, but we shall compensate ourselves by taking Canada. But what do the Canadians say to that? They say they live in too great a proximity to the great Republic, and have formed a very correct notion of the value of its connection. They think the English monarchy is far more respectable. And there is another argument. If the Americans are unwise enough to show themselves over the frontiers of Canada, they may probably meet with rather a hot reception; and they will soon find some difference between a war with Canada and a war with the Southern States. After an engagement with Canadian regiments, when the Northern heroes run away, they will be followed over the frontier; and, instead of the States annexing Canada, it may happen that Canada may annex a goodly portion of the States themselves. [Cheers.] Well, then, what are they to do by sea? In the last war the American privateer was a very dangerous element to be considered, and people say you will have the American privateers again. But where are they to sail from? The whole South seaboard of the States, which were their great harbors both of exit and refuge, will be closed against them. No Northern privateers can sail from these harbors, and if one enters it will be captured. The whole of the ports of the European Powers are closed against privateers, and there are only two or three harbors which the Americans have, which can be easily blockaded, so that any attempt at privateering would be checkmated. [Hear.] I believe that when it is not the interest of America to go to war with us, it may also be shown to them that it is consistent with their character and honor to remain at peace. [Hear, hear.] I believe that these two motives combined will make them ready to meet half way the judicious concessions asked by England. But whether there was peace or war, he believed there was an end of the Union, and the separation would not only deal a death-blow to Slavery, by rendering Fugitive Slave Laws impossible, but would also give strength to the Northern States. They would start up a new empire. The disasters of the present day having opened their eyes to the unsafe parts of the Constitution, they would form a stronger Government, when the few would govern and the many obey, instead of every man governing and no man obeying. [Hear, hear.] If war, he concluded, is to decide these painful and unhappy difficulties, there never was a time when England was in such a condition as to make the results of that war both brief and certain. Commercially, our position is sound. Financially it is so good, that while other nations are endeavoring to extricate themselves from the prospect of bankruptcy, the only quarrel with the House of Commons is, whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer shall put on or take off another million of taxes.

A resolution, expressing confidence in the right hon. gentleman, was carried with a few dissentients.

A COMMENTARY ON MR. HORSMAN'S SPEECH.

From the London Times.

It is instructive to compare the prospects of America, as sketched in the speech before us, with the visions depicted in another speech to which public attention has recently been directed. Mr. HORSMAN augurs well of the future, but his aspirations are modest, practicable and reasonable. He does not look for any prodigious federation, or any Democratic Republic coextensive with one of the continents of the world. He conceives, indeed, that "by the law of nature all over-grown bodies must break down," and that there is nothing in democratic institutions which can exempt a State from the common destiny. If he judges favorably of the prospect before the Northern Republic, it is because he hopes that its institutions may be rather corrected than sublimed by the present trial, and that, instead of "freedom everywhere and equality everywhere," according to the American acceptance of such terms, rational habits of subordination and submission may be introduced among the newly-organized people. "The disasters," says he, "of the present day having opened their eyes to the unsafe parts of their Constitution, they will form a stronger Government, when the few will not be the American law, but the old English law—when the few will govern and the many obey, instead of every man governing, and no man obeying." There is considerable sagacity in this view of the case. The Americans, in fact, are just passing through that kind of trial which is said to benefit all men except those who are deef to teeching. Hitherto, as Mr. HORSMAN truly says, the people of the Union have been privileged to do what was permitted to no other people. They enjoyed a political license to conduct themselves as they chose, and many an act which would have caused a war if committed by others was passed over forbearingly when committed by them. The consequences was such a blind and irrational arrogance of temper, and such an impatience of government and control, as have now set them at deadly feud among themselves. If they read this lesson aright they will certainly learn to modify their views of Republican rights as well as of Republican destinies; nor do we think that Democracy will be any the worse for finding that it is liable to the same penalties which visit excesses under any other institutions. After all, the lesson read to the citizens of the Union will not be in comparison a hard one. They will only learn that their lot is not, as they had fancied, exempt from checks and burdens. *The worst that can come is that the people of the New World will have been taught to give and take, like the people of the old. They must be content to see others living near them with institutions of their own, to incur the trouble of settling and protecting frontiers, to practise such moderation of policy as may prevent quarrels, and to understand that the people cannot always have their own way.* The advantage of these simple lessons will more than compensate them, Mr. HORSMAN thinks, for the division of territory and the loss of Imperial power, and he prophesies that out of all this collapse and chaos we shall see a new State "with a new future before it, with a higher intelligence, with a sounder morality, with a purer patriotism." These bold predictions must be judged by the event, but they certainly contain nothing which ought to make them unacceptable to the Americans themselves.

MR. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD AT BURY.

The annual show of fat stock, in connection with the Horsham market, took place in that town on the 11th, when an unusually large and creditable exhibition of stock took place. In the evening a dinner was held at the Black Horse, at which Mr. W. R. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, M. P., presided.

The usual toyal toasts having been duly honored, the Chairman in proposing the health of "The Army, Navy and Volunteers," said: "If this toast has always been well received in this room, and always meets with cordial receptance in every assembly of Englishmen when there is every hope that tranquility will continue, it will not be the less well received now, when unfortunately it is possible that our exertions will be required to maintain the honor and dignity of the country. [Cheers.] I am sure of this—that there is not a man in this room—there is not, indeed, a man in this country—*who would not deplore, as a national calamity, our being forced to go to war to assert the rights and honor of the country.* [Hear, heer.] This does not arise from any fear of war. Thank God! Old England is strong enough, and she is rich enough, to hold her own, be her enemies who they may. [Cheers.] Nor is it necessary for us to go to war for glory. Old England has enough of that. But I believe that there is, among all classes and all ranks, a general wish to avoid war if possible. [Hear, hear.] We all know the hurdens which it imposes upon the people—we know the interruption which it causes to our trade and commerce—we know, also, the grief and distress which it sometimes spreads among private families around us; and, above all, I believe there is in this country a still higher feeling—a conviction that a war which is not necessary for the honor and for the interests of the country—a war instituted merely for ambition or for glory—is not only a political mistake, but is also a National crime. [Cheers.] And therefore I am sure that I speak the sentiments of all when I say that it will be with the deepest pain that we drew the sword, if, unhappily, we are forced to do so. We love peace, but there is something that we love even more, and that is, the maintenance of the National honor. ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] And I am sure of this, that even in the interests of peace, peace is not best secured by concessions that are not due concessions, and which are inconsistent with the honor and dignity of the country. [Hear, hear.] In private life it is not the bully who goes through life with respect, neither is it the man who seeks by concession and by yielding to everybody, and by being put down by everybody, to pass what he calls a quiet life. [Hear, hear.] It is the man who, determined to take no liberties with others, is equally determined that no liberties shall be taken with him. [Loud cheers.] And what is true in private life is true in politics. Of this I feel assured, that there is that spirit throughout the land that if, unhappily, we are driven to war, there will be but one unanimous feeling in every rank of life. *We may hope—and I for one do hope—that by sensible concessions on the one side, and by a generous forbearance upon the other, it is possible that peace may be maintained;* but if that hope should be falsified, then I feel there is that spirit in England that will insure the full and ample vindication of our rights and honor. [Hear, hear.] Whatever may be our regret at the result of what has now been going on for some time, of this I am sure, and have the most unhesitating confidence in, that the honor of the country will be supported by Lord PALMERSTON, who has never been wanting in the vindication of the manual rights. [Loud cheers.] And side by side with that unhesitating belief, I have the certain knowledge and confidence that in such a course, however much we may differ upon other subjects, Lord PALMERSTON will receive the unhesitating and unflinching support of those who, upon other subjects, may be opposed to him. [Cheers.] Under these circumstances, gentlemen, I have no anxiety as to the result. On Saturday next the first battalion of the Guards for foreign service sails on board the steamship *Persia* for the shores of Canada—[great cheering]—and we well know that the flower of our nobility and gentry are the officers of that corps, and that they are considered the fortunate and lucky ones, who are selected to vindicate the honor of the country. As to the navy, I believe there is not one here who has not read, and has not felt his heart throb as he has done so—the letters and addresses of the naval reserve forces from our outports, who have voluntarily come forward, and in the simplest language, have said that they are ready at a moment's notice to shed their heart's blood in the defence of their Queen and country. Fortunately, and happily, the volunteers will not be required to make any such sacrifice as that, but I am satisfied that whatever sacrifice they are called upon to make, they will cheerfully make; and if every soldier be removed from these shores, the force of volunteers, with their courage, their spirit, and their unanimity, is sufficient to insure that the homes and hearths of Englishmen will be safe as ever. [Cheers.] Therefore, gentlemen, I know that you will do full honor to this toast—*The Army, Navy, and Volunteers.* [Loud cheers.]

MR. FREDERICK PEEL AT BURY

On the 11th inst., the Right Honorable F. PEEL addressed his constituents in the Theatre Royal, Bury, which is capable of holding 1,500 people, and which was crowded in every corner, many persons not being able to obtain admission.

In the absence of O. WALKER, Esq., who was prevented by indisposition from being present, the chair was occupied by R. WALKER, Esq., who made a few introductory observations, and then introduced Mr. PEEL to the meeting.

Mr. F. PEEL, who was received with enthusiastic cheers, after congratulating the audience on their being permitted to look each other in the face, and referring to several of the subjects which had occupied the attention of Parliament during the last session, including that having reference to the subject of education, the revised code, the bankrupt act, &c., went on to say that these were of minor importance when compared with what might now be termed the great question of the day. He said this was a time of great anxiety and suspense arising from the present state of our relationship with America. A message had gone forth from this country to America, the reply to which would bring the stupendous issue of peace or war. The state of things already existing in that great country had operated very injuriously upon our industry; and although they were suffering to a very great extent from the same cause, the effect upon our industry was felt more keenly. The two parties of North and South were struggling with each other with a relentlessness and ferocity which had been denounced as overstepping the rights of civilized warfare; but the evils would be ten thousand times greater if it should have the result of drawing us into conflict with them. It had been said that we wanted to pick a quarrel with them; but, so far from that, it was known that we had submitted to acts of rudeness from them which we should not have tolerated from any other nation, because they were brethren. He expressed a fear, however, that our patience had been misunderstood, that our forbearance had been set down to wrong motives, and that they had done to us as they would not have ventured to do to other nations not so strong as ours, from the conviction that they would not have been treated with the same forbearance; and it was evident that means must be adopted to prevent them from a continuation of such a course of conduct. We must, however, remember that in reference to the act of which we had most reason to complain, we did not know that it was the act of the Government. There have been some excited meetings on the seaboard manifesting considerable approval of the act, but they may regard them as not knowing what they did. By a natural law an adverse state of things worked its own cure, and in the present case he had no doubt good would come out of evil. He then referred to the attention which had been paid to the growth of cotton in India, and showed that, if India should ultimately have only a share with America in the produce of cotton, it would be a good which would more than compensate us for the present transition. *On the authority of President Davis, he asserted that there never again could be union between the North and the South. The North were fighting for dominion and for union; but whether they were fighting for the abolition of Slavery, was a question which yet lay in deep obscurity.* He believed that the weapon which was capable of achieving that great object was in the possession of the Northern States. As to the motive which was prompting the South, there could be no doubt that they are fighting for Slavery; *but that was not the only motive, for he was convinced that they were fighting for self-government also.* He stated that our true position, in reference to America, was that of strict neutrality, and this view had been carried out by this country to such an extent that it had excited the wonder of other nations, who knew that the blockade of the Southern ports was not a strict one, and that, therefore, we were not bound to respect it. We had been blamed by both North and South, who took opposite views of our conduct, and at length their conduct to us had assumed such a shape that we could not in honor remain inactive any longer. We were now anxiously waiting for a reply to the message from this country, and it would be for us then to consider what course it was our duty to take. It was not because we were not then strong enough to resist; and if we were now tempted beyond forbearance, it would be seen that England would never be stronger than when acting in self-defence.

At the conclusion of the honorable gentleman's address, a vote of confidence was passed with loud acclamations.

MR. H. BRAND AT LEWES.

At the dinner which followed the Lewes Fat Stock Show, on the 10th, the Earl of Chichester presided, his immediate supporters being the Hon. H. BRAND, M. P., and Mr. BLENCOWE, M. P., the other member for Lewes. The health of the other borough members having been proposed, Mr. BRAND said: One hardly met a man who did not put the question, "Is there to be a war with America?" That question was not to be answered by England, but by America. [Hear.] And if any one could tell him whether the American Government, in their councils, were guided by passion or by reason, he would then be able to say whether there would be war or peace. [Hear, hear.] If the councils of the American Government were guided by reason, we should have peace; if these councils were guided by passion, we should have war. [Hear, hear.] *Of this he was quite sure, that England regarded with the most friendly feeling the people of the United States.* They looked at the civil war between the States themselves as a great calamity. They would look upon a war between England and America as a greater calamity. [Hear, hear.] But the greatest calamity of all would be national dishonor. [Cheers.] Peace was the greatest blessing on the earth, and we ought to make great sacrifices for it; but forbearance had its limits. [Loud cheers.] Peace, although a great blessing, may be bought too dear. He had had a great deal of intercourse with Americans. They had friendly feelings towards England, as England had towards America. But unfortunately, there was a small section in America of noisy and excited politicians, who, having nothing to lose, might wish to involve the two countries in a war. [Hear, hear.] Heaven grant that they might not have the upper hand! Heaven grant that peace might be maintained between these two great nations. [Cheers.]

Mr. BLENCOWE coincided in the expressions of Mr. BRAND with regard to the American question.

MR. MILLER AT LEITH.

Mr. MILLER, M. P., addressed a meeting of his constituents at Leith, on Tuesday, the 10th. The honorable gentleman, alluding to the critical state of our relations with America, said: It has long been acknowledged in the States that a cry of war with England was the surest means of gaining political capital and paving the way to the Presidential chair. And this cry at last became so common that we actually began to think little of it, and treated it as a mere vulgar frivolity on the part of the mob, trusting, as we were always assured we might do, to the destinies of the Republic being in safer hands in case of need. But that retiring and influential class, of which we have heard so much as existing in the States, appears to have been altogether mythical, or at least utterly powerless to have stopped that retrograde legislation and practical injustice on the part of majorities which, at least, may be said to have been greatly instrumental in bringing about the ruin of their country. We must, therefore, now come to the conclusion, that we have actually escaped by a very narrow chance being at war with the States, on one or more of the occasions of these frequent outbursts of unfriendly feeling towards this country on the part of a braggart people, who, without any experience of the consequences of real warfare, have at length rushed headlong against each other, in utter contempt of the proffered mediation of almost every European Power, and have brought upon themselves a series of calamities which, I hope, will result in eventual good, by teaching them that little is to be gained by a burlesque political freedom, while their commercial policy becomes every day more obstructive and hostile to other countries, and now truly may be said to constitute a blot on the enlightenment of the age in which we live. And should we unfortunately be dragged into a war by the Government at Washington fathering the gross insult which has been offered to our flag, the question of separation will soon be decided by a short blockade of the North, and *we shall be pretty sure of compensation for the expenses incurred, through a largely-increased trade in manufactured goods with the States of the South.*

INDICATIONS FROM THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROVINCIAL PRESS.

From the Warrington Guardian.

The point in dispute is one of law, and it becomes a great nation to show sufficient dignity to keep from scolding until both sides are heard. *We may be told that the American captain took the law into his own hands; but that is begging the question. We have done the same, time after time, and should it be proved that, as that was fifty years ago, it is not lawful, must certainly let restitution be made.*

From the London Gazette.

Let not Englishmen suppose that, in grappling with America, even in the midst of her present difficulties, they have an easy task before them; let them ponder over the fact that the very men and journals which have been urging the arming of the nation, and the building of a huge navy, avowedly to resist the aggression of the Emperor of the French, are now quite willing to transfer our strength to the other side of the Atlantic, and leave our shores (if their stories were to be believed for one moment) to be invaded, and our country devastated, by our friend and ally the Emperor of the French!

The fact we believe to be that the governing classes in this country would prefer war in any quarter of the world rather than submit to a reduction in the cost of our army and navy, or give an opportunity for the carrying of any substantial measure of political reform; and hence it is of importance that the dreadful question of peace or war should not be left in the hands of the Government alone.

From the Freeman.

Our readers know that we do not adopt the shibboleth of the Peace Society; but we believe that prudence, patriotism, true national honor, and, of course, religion, all unite to forbid war in the present case. If we are attacked—if our colonies are attacked—the sad necessity will be forced upon us; but we do not believe that the wrong in this case, wanton and bad as we think it, is one which can be properly punished only by the horrible process of Englishmen in this country and Transatlantic Englishmen slowing each other to pieces with all the horrible missiles of modern destructive genius. *May England have the courage, come what will, not to be the first to fight.*

From the Northern Daily Whig.

DAVIS, like his agent, MASON, (both of them, when United States Senators, bitter enemies of Britain,) of course endeavors to widen the breach which the affair of the *Trent* is likely to cause with the Federal Government. To enable them to establish their own hideous slave-power they must get Great Britain committed to a war with the Government which these arch-rebels first betrayed, and new hate with concentrated ferocity. He knows full well that such a war would in effect be the establishment of the new Confederacy—that no sooner would Great Britain enter the lists than the fetters of the slave would be riveted closer than ever. Whether the conflict between North and South be one for abolition or not, *there can by no doubt that war at present between Britain and the North would be the recognition of the Southern Confederacy and the destruction of the hopes of the slave.* This prospect does not seem to inspire any hesitation among the war-at-any-price men who now cry out for immediate hostilities. "DAVIS and Slavery" is the madness of the hour; and if the lives of a few thousand British soldiers and sailors will aid in establishing this arch-traitor—with a slave-driver's whip as his sceptre—they will be cheerfully enough given, however much they may be mourned over after they have gone to their account. It is worthy of mention, however, that none of our loud brawlers for war, none of the editors, members of Parliament, or cotton-brokers, propose to sacrifice their own lives in this contest. Somehow they always calculate on some others volunteering for this department.

From the Nonconformist.

We watch for tidings from America with feverish anxiety. We pray God that they may be such as will tend to allay rather than exacerbate public irritation in this country. At any rate, let us await them with calmness! *Let us not be hounded on to an unnecessary contest by the appeals daily made to our pride and passion! Let it not be drilled into us that this is a quarrel which nothing but instant reparation can stay, or nothing but blood avenge!* Let us not get insensibly into the persuasion that we *must* fight, or forfeit our national self-respect! It is not so, and we ought to be above the the possibility of being dragooned into the fatal conviction. The dispute between us and America may be settled by peaceful methods—may best be so settled—and whilst such is the case, be the provocation what it may, it will be a crime of the deepest dye for the two countries to go to war with each other.

LORD PALMERSTON AWAITING DISPATCHES FROM AMERICA.

To the Editor of the London Star:

SIR: In the *Court Journal* I perceive the following announcement:

"Most of the Ministers have left town. *The reply of President Lincoln to the last dispatch of the Foreign Secretary is awaited by the Premier in town.*"

The Queen's messenger, bearing the dispatch in question, left by the Cunard steamer which sailed from Liverpool last Saturday week, and was, I believe, detained for a day at Queenstown. This vessel will probably reach America about the 12th. Allowing five days for the dispatches to reach Washington, and for the receipt of an answer at New-York, and eleven days for the return passage, it is just possible the reply of President LINCOLN may be in London about the 29th or 30th inst. The Premier surely might pass a fortnight of this interval at Broadlands.

I would just inquire, whence does the inspiration of this *Court Journal* come? Is it from JAMES, at Cambridge House? Or is this little paragraph a part of that sensation policy which is being pursued by some of the other journals supposed to be in the confidence of the Premier?

Is it not just possible to overplay this game? If by good chance the American Government gives us no ground of quarrel, is it quite certain that all this bustle in naval and military circles, and the heavy expenditure incurred in sending reinforcements to Canada, to say nothing of the sacrifices which the consequent state of panic occasions to the owners of property, and the losurers against sea risks at LLOYD'S, may not, before Parliament assembles, react against the very clever personage who is supposed to be such an adept in these appeals to Bunkum? CONSOLS.

DEC. 11.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

NAVAL AND MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The *Globe* says the following troops have been ordered to Canada in the *Persia*, *Australasian*, and *Melbourne*: Two battalions of infantry of the line, two batteries of artillery, and one company of Royal Engineers. The *Melbourne* has already sailed. Arrangements are being made for forwarding to British North America two battalions of guards, four battalions of infantry of the line, three batteries of field artillery, five batteries of garrison artillery, two battalions of the military train, and two companies of the Royal Engineers. The two battalions of guards under orders are the first battalion Grenadier Guards now at the Tower, and the second battalion Scots Fusilier Guards now at the Wellington Barracks. The Rifle Brigade and first battalion of the Sixteenth are in course of embarkation, and the following battalions are held in readiness, viz.: The first of the Fifteenth and Ninety-sixth, and the second of the Sixteenth Regiment.

The *Express* says the royal mail steamer *Magdalena* is undergoing survey for the conveyance of troops; and the mail steamer *Celt* and other ships lying in Southampton docks have been offered to Government for transport service. The Government, in taking up transports, have not specified how long they will be required. The *Morning Post* states that in addition to the *Persia*, *Australasian*, *Adriatic* and *Parana*, six other screw troopers were taken up on the 10th, and will be got ready with all speed to take troops on board.

The activity which now prevails at the several manufacturing departments, and also in the department of the military storekeeper, at the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, is unexampled since the busiest period in the Crimean War. Numerous workshops and factories connected with the laboratory department, the royal carriage department, and the manufacture of the several descriptions of Armstrong guns, are now occupied by relays of workmen nightly; and during the present week a considerable number of additional hands have been taken on. In anticipation of the American difficulty terminating in a declaration of war, it has been resolved to have the most ample stores of every description at hand, in addition to the immense amount of warlike munitions now on passage or being shipped for Canada. During the 8th, 9th and 10th, no less than 24 wagons, laden with guns, howitzers, shot, shell, and other war stores, have left the arsenal, under escorts of the Military Train Corps, for London, to be forwarded by railway to Liverpool and shipped for Canada, and additional stores were to be forwarded by the same route during the same week.

The *Shipping Gazette* states that four new iron-clad first-class steam frigates are to be built with all possible despatch. They are to be steam rams as well as steam frigates. The beam or projecting stem under the water is to be twenty feet in advance of the stem. These fresh additions to the royal navy are to have 36 Armstrong 100-pounders on the gun deck, and two pivot guns at the bow and stern, to throw 200lb shot. They will be 280 feet longer than the *Warrior*, but only 18 inches broader. Their tonnage will be 6,615 tons.

Considerable progress has been made in the work of fitting the *Defence*, at Chatham; and, although much remains to be accomplished before she can be pronounced fit for sea, there appears little doubt that she will be ready to make her first trip in about six weeks. The iron-plated ship *Resistance* is being got ready for sea with all possible dispatch. The *Stromboli*, 6, paddle, Commander Lord ELPHINSTONE, was undocked at Portsmouth, on Tuesday. She is destined for North America.

The Admiralty on the 11th took up the following steamers for the conveyance of stores, viz.: the *Admiral Kanaris*, for Bermuda; the *Brenda*, for Halifax; and the *Edward Hawkins*, for Jamaica. The stores are mostly of a warlike kind, and the steamers, as previously mentioned, are to proceed with the greatest dispatch to their respective destinations.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE CRISIS.

ENGLAND SEEKING A WAR WITH AMERICA.

From the Journal des Débats.

It is never without some regret that this journal enters into what is now called the American question. Albeit all our sympathies go out towards the cause defended by the North, we never meddle, even verbally, in that awful quarrel without a certain repugnance. If, indeed, we see in the North good citizens fulfilling their first duty by combatting for the greatness of their country against a separation which would for a long while bring it down from the glorious rank it has held in the world, we can also understand that many inhabitants of the South very conscientiously believe they have a right to secede from the Union, and to defend by arms the peculiar institutions of their State. But while there is no object in our directing the attention of the public toward that unhappy war—so closely connected with our own well-being—we cannot suffer in silence the attempts of a part of the Press to confound, in this issue, the interests and duties of France with the interests and duties of England. It needs but a few words to indicate the position of each country in this conflict, and to adduce for this position the conduct which justice and good sense points out for us.

It cannot be questioned that England has a double interest in the definitive break up of the American Union. Not only will that rupture check for many years the development of the naval and political power of the United States, but it would also constitute in the South (at least it is hoped so) a great republic, purely agricultural, which would be worked by the capital, the industry and the marine of England, as it has been worked up to this day we must admit, by the capital, industry and navy of the Northern States. That vast farm, as soon as it had achieved its fancied independence, would pass, in all that concerns her commerce, from the hands of the United States into those of England.

☞ If the interest of England appears to us beyond question, at the same time we do not think that it can receive any lasting satisfaction by war or even by victory. Under the most favorable circumstances it does not appear to us likely that the Southern Republic could be prosperous for any length of time. [M. PARADOL here states at some length that Slavery was the chief cause of the separation, and that the sources of disorganization embodied in that institution must continue at work even after a separation, and that the hostility of the North will not mend matters,] he then proceeds: To suppose the maintenance of Slavery in a continental state in contact, all along an immense frontier, with a neighbor openly hostile to that institution, is nursing a chimera. We do not, therefore, think England will reap any lasting reward for her sacrifices if, on the occasion afforded by the *Trent* difficulty, she attempts to complete by war and consolidate by peace the break-up of the United States.

But, however this may be, no cloud veils the true interest of France. We cannot pretend to prevent by arms the rupture of the American Union, but we need not hesitate to look upon the event as a misfortune. If ever we should find ourselves—which Heaven forbid—at war with England, we should bitterly feel the absence of the neutral American flag, the only one which England has been wont to respect, and which would, in the event of hostilities, maintain to our advantage the freedom of the seas. Before the Northern States—separated from the South—shall be able, in time of war, to cause to be respected French commerce, which would inevitably pass under their neutral flag, many years must elapse, during which a war with England might exclude France from every port in the Atlantic. Besides the question of Slavery, which cannot find us insensible, our interest, therefore, must cause us to wish for the maintenance or the restoration of the American Union. We know that this clear and simple view of things is not fashionable just at present, and that Southern sympathies are easily to be found in our *salons*. The motives of that transient bias are too easily detected to deceive the real public. In our country, where real aristocracy is so cruelly deficient, people fancy they are ascending an aristocratic varnish whenever they embrace some opin

opened to our industry and commerce, both of which are languishing in consequence of a crisis which is prolonged, to the loss of the whole world."

The Famine in Ireland—England Reluctant to Afford Extraordinary Relief.

From the London Times.

We feel what persons of Dr. McHALE's way of thinking never feel—the great evil of interfering with a system expressly devised to meet a particular want, except in case of dire necessity. Such a case arose in 1847, and gratitude for the assistance thus rendered by the English people might well have deterred even an adept in calumny from sneering at our Government for "suffering its patient subjects to starve." If such a case should arise again, in spite of all that has since been done for Ireland, we shall not have a word to say against a resort to extraordinary measures. Till then *we protest, and every Irish landlord of spirit and self-respect will join us in protesting, against eating aside the Poor Laws by recourse to public almsgiving. Great changes* have come over Ireland since the famine year. Emigration has thinned her population to an extent which some Irish patriots profess to deplore, but which should at least moderate their apprehension in prospect of scarcity. The Incumbered Estates Court, with all the train of benefits that followed it, has given the country a solvent class of landlords and tenants. It is nonsense to descant on the "bounden duty of Government to save the lives of its subjects," or to quote the parallel of the French "institutions," without the slightest reference to the existence of a regular machinery for the relief of pauperism. It is worse than nonsense to flatter the ignorant peasantry into a belief that they have "no heart to clear, or drain, or fence their little farms," It is the business of Government to indemnify them against the consequence, without permitting them to enter the work-house. There is a plain answer to all this. Prove to us by the testimony, not of priests only, but of other respectable witnesses, that the famine is really such as you rather suggest than describe; satisfy us that the regular operation of the Poor law, aided by an appeal to the supplementary agency of private charity, is inadequate to meet the occasion—then, and not till then, will it be proper for the Government to exercise that power which you treat as its peculiar function, fruitful in every benefit to the subject, but which is, in truth, most questionable, and often most destructive of national and individual liberty. *The same Sovereigns who have most readily recognized their obligation to feed their people have always discouraged the growth of those independent qualities which might enable them to feed themselves, and no such discouragement is needed in Ireland.*

The Mexican Expedition—Address of the French Admiral to his Forces.

From the Paris Partie.

A private correspondence from Teneriffe, which we have just received, has brought us some interesting details. The steamship-of-the-line *Massena*, from Oran, had cast anchor there on the evening of the 22d of November. On the following day the Rear-Admiral Commander-in-Chief addressed the following order of the day to the squadron:

SAILORS AND SOLDIERS: We go to Mexico; we have not only to continue, like the valiant squadron of which some of you formed party, the reparation of numerous and recent complaints—we have above all things, to claim more serious guarantees than have hitherto been offered to us for respect to our flag, the safety of our commerce, and the existence of our compatriots. We do not entertain any animosity against the Mexican people. We know what we might expect from that noble and generous race if it could put an end to its internal discords, but Governments, powerless to maintain peace at home, will always, whatever their banner, badly protect the safety of strangers. Our real enemy in Mexico is not this or that political faction—it is anarchy: anarchy is an enemy with whom it is useless to treat.

Sailors and soldiers—in the new campaign you are about to commence you have the sympathetic opinion of your country as the judge of your good rights; the concurrence and assent of the whole civilized world; and you will soon have, in Mexico itself, the good wishes of all honest men. Understand, then, the duties which this position imposes upon you. Give the example of order and discipline to the populations. Teach them to honor the name of our glorious country—to envy the prosperity and peace which we enjoy—and you may then repeat with legitimate pride, those words which, a few months since, our Emperor addressed to you—'Wherever the flag of France is displayed a just cause precedes it, a grand people follows it.'

JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE,
Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the French Expeditionary Forces in the Gulf of Mexico.
ON BOARD THE MASSENA, ROADS OF TENERIFFE,
November 23, 1861.

The *Massena* sailed from Teneriffe on the 25th of November, *en route* for La Martinique, where the French squadron is to assemble before proceeding to Havana.

His Excellency, Gen. Don JUAN PRIM, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish expedition to Mexico, embarked on board the war steamer *Ulloa*, at Cadiz, on the 27th ult., and left for Havana, touching at Teneriffe.

THE CONDITION OF CHARLESTON.

Ruins of the Great Fire—Old Landmarks Swept Away—Sufferings of the People—The Insurance Losses, &c.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, Dec. 15.

Our people have scarcely yet awakened from the trance of horror and dismay into which they were plunged by the great disaster of Wednesday night and Thursday morning. The more carefully I survey the path of the fire the more shocking is the sense of utter desolation and distress which creeps over me. The newspapers here have published long and elaborate accounts of the frightful event of the week, but they do not and cannot picture a tithe of the public and private losses, the keen individual suffering and general gloom which have fallen upon the noble old city of Charleston. To give anything like a full history of these would require a book of very respectable size.

There is no doubt whatever that the fire was purely the result of accident. It probably originated from the sparks of a camp fire which was lit to the windward of the large sash factory, where the flames first burst forth. A furious gale had just arisen, and in less than an hour the lower portion of the city was on fire in a dozen places. The wind whirled about great chunks of burning wood for a distance of many blocks from the blazing tenements, and the vast multitude of these red flakes, lighting up the air, gave to the scene the aspect of a fiery storm. The conflagration attained its full width among the dry and ancient timber-box shanties of State and Market streets. From that neighborhood it swept rapidly and resistlessly forward, spreading neither to the left nor to the right, but borne by the wind in a straight line, diagonally through the city, until it had cleared its road of ruin from the Cooper to the Ashley River. It is somewhat singular to mark the clearness with which the broad line pursued by the fire is defined. Indeed, so furious and unchanging was the gale that blew during the whole of that fearful night, that I think it actually served as a protection to the houses situated on either side of the line of the fire, inasmuch as it kept the flames surging and roaring steadily onward, and gave them no opportunity to turn, or to bend, or to spread.

The most irreparable of the results of this awful calamity is the wholesale destruction of the antiquities of our city. Great numbers of those grand old mansions of revolutionary memory, which have given to Charleston the prestige which attaches to every city of the ancient *régime*, now lie blackened and smouldering heaps of ruins. The stately halls in which the rebels of '76 were went to live and move, are lost to the rebels of '61. The ancestral homesteads of the Heywards, the Laurences, the Pinckneys, the Middletons, the Haynes, and of many other families whose names are entwined with the history of the State, are leveled with the ground. It is now impossible to go from that portion of the city in which are situated the Battery, the Post-office and the City Hall, to the neighborhood of the Charlestou Hotel, or to any part of Wentworth-street, without passing through whole blocks of the desolated tract encumbered by huge piles of stone, brick and charred rafters. Those who are unacquainted with these localities will be able to form some idea of the extent of the fire from the fact that its sweep embraced about a quarter of a mile in width and fully a mile in length, through the very heart and oldest quarter of the city.

Much of the movable property which had been taken from the houses was consumed, owing to the fact that it was foolishly carried out in the street some distance ahead of where the fire was raging, but at a point over which the fire swept a little later. It is appalling to think of the immense quantities of rich and old-fashioned furniture, the accumulation of rare and costly libraries, the well-stored cellars of old wines, beyond all price, and the mass of household relics and effects of every kind which have been swept away, and which, in the present state of affairs, it will be found quite impossible to replace.

The firemen worked with all the energy of desperation; but their efforts, in the face of the fierce gale, were of very little avail. The only really effectual check given to the conflagration was due to the resolute and prompt course of Gen. RIPLEY. Mounted and accompanied by his staff, he rode swiftly hither and thither, often through streets over which the flames were already madly arching, his face and person blackened with smoke, giving his orders with his characteristic clearness and decision.

In the earlier period of the fire he saw its fearful character, and gave orders to blow up the entire line of buildings next in front of those which were burning. Had this order been promptly carried out, perhaps the extent of the conflagration might have been materially lessened; but some delay or hesitation occurred, and the auspicious moment passed. Subsequently the General himself superintended the work of blowing up the endangered ranges, and there can be very little doubt that the safety of the Orphan Asylum, the Roper Hospital, containing 240 sick, and the jail, in which the Yankee prisoners were confined, is due solely to his ready assumption of the grave responsibility of blowing up the intervening houses.

I cannot attempt to particularize even the principal losses. The St. Andrew's Hall was the scene of the solemn separation by the Convention of the State of South Carolina from the United States. The Institute Hall, (*alias* "Secession Hall,") in which the act was enthusiastically ratified by the people, is, to Charleston, what Faneuil Hall is to Boston. The Cathedral of St. Finbar, built of brown stone, was a structure equalled in grandeur by very few edifices in the Confederate States. The Mills House had a most singular escape, the fire having burned furiously on three sides of it. But if I should begin to dwell upon incidents like these, my letter would soon reach an unseemly length.

Heavy, indeed, would be the coffers of our insurance companies if they could stand a blow like this, in which the losses must be counted by millions. Some of them may survive, but it is now admitted that most of our city companies will barely be able to pay the amount of the insurances with their whole capital. This, of course, will be ruinous to the stockholders.

Rumor hath it that the blockading squadron fired a salute during the conflagration. It is certain that a number of guns were heard on the harbor, but whether they were meant as an evidence of the brutal joy of the Yankees is a matter of doubt. It is not difficult to predict that the Northern newspapers will gloat like vampires over the terrible calamity which has occurred. But let their hireling hosts approach, and they will find the spirit of our people is unshaken in their woe, and that those who have bowed to the sorrow with which Providence has afflicted them, are not yet prepared to succumb to the invader.

The destitution here is awful. I am glad to be able to add that the most liberal and extensive measures are being taken to remedy the wide-spread suffering.

Our sister States and communities are nobly rallying to the rescue. Georgia (the State) has given her "mite" of one hundred thousand dollars; Savannah ten thousand; Augusta eleven thousand, and the citizens of Charleston have already rolled up more than fifty thousand; New-Orleans and the other cities of the Confederacy are bestirring themselves, and there is no doubt that the millions needed will speedily be forthcoming.

A fight is imminent at some point between here and Savannah. The Yankees are pushing forward, and have already made several flying incursions to the main. We have a report that Gen. PEMBERTON has taken a force of picked men to attack the enemy at a point which he has lately occupied. The sharp work will certainly soon begin.

FROM OUR SOUTHERN PORTS.

OUR FORT MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE FIGHT AT NEWMARKET BRIDGE—SUPERIOR NUMBER OF THE ENEMY—BRAVERY OF THE TURNERS—THE REPULSE OF THE REBELS WITH CONSIDERABLE LOSS.

FORTRESS MONROE,
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, Monday, Dec. 23, 1861.

Since I last wrote, there has been little of interest to mention, here or at Camp Hamilton. We were startled, yesterday afternoon, by the news that a fight was going on at Newmarket Bridge, between the Newport's News troops and the enemy; and Acting Brig.-Gen. MAX WEBER immediately got the Twentieth Regiment (six companies) under arms, and proceeded to that place—your correspondent joining the regiment on the march.

Upon arriving at the scene of action, however, we found, alas, that we were too late, as, after a sharp fight of two hours, he had retreated, bearing off his dead and wounded.

We learned then the facts of the fight.

It appears that in the morning a party of the Twentieth New-York, (Turner Rifles,) stationed at Newport's News, had started out, under command of Capt. DRAKE DE KAY, of Gen. MANSFIELD's Staff, and Major SHEPP, of the Twentieth, numbering 130 strong. They proceeded to Newmarket Bridge, where Major SHEPP posted himself with about one hundred men, under Capt. STUMPP, and thirty men under Capt. DE KAY, and Capt. HEFFLING took the Bethal Road, upon which, at the distance of a mile, they met the enemy, consisting of 200 cavalry, (Prince Charles Cavalry Regiment) and 150 infantry, of the Eighth Alabama Regimcut. The cavalry charged desperately on our men, who nobly resisted the very superior force, and at once sprang into the adjoining hedges and fences, slowly retiring, receiving the murderous fire of the enemy with great coolness, and contesting every foot. They thus continued fighting till they reached the woods, when the enemy, seeing them in cover, and disliking the crack of the Turner rifles, which emptied at every shot a saddle, pushed on the cross road running past and near the Newmarket Bridge; here they were met by the reserve, under Major SHEPP, who poured several volleys into them, and then retreated over the river. The bridge being destroyed, they formed on the opposite bank, and kept up a galling fire, which finally forced the enemy to retire, which he did, carrying off in blankets and over horses' backs, the bodies of their dead and wounded, the cries of the latter sounding fearfully agonizing in the still, cold air.

Meanwhile, Capt. DE KAY's advance had marched over to the left Bethel road, in sight of the bridge, and formed an ambuscade in the woods, where the retreating enemy least expected a renewal of the fight; and upon his approach he received a rapid and deadly fire from the bush, when, surprised and bewildered at the net he seemed to have fallen into, he dispersed in the woods to the right, and fled incontinently.

Of the advance party three privates were wounded, one severely, and of the reserve two were wounded and one taken prisoner.

The loss of the enemy is uncertain, but is estimated, at the lowest, 25 to 30 in killed and wounded.

The officers and men behaved in the coolest manner throughout the affair, in which they were so much outnumbered, and deserve great credit therefor.

Upon our coming up they received us with great delight, being gratified at the eagerness we displayed to lend them our assistance in time of need. We were not course, anxious to go over the river to pursue and capture, if possible, the retreating forces; but the lateness of the hour prevented, and bidding farewell to the gallant Turners, we tramped back to the quiet shades of Camp Hamilton, cheering the way with an occasional song.

To-day we have a great change of weather—it is blowing a gale of wind, the vessels in the Roads tugging and grinding at their chains, while the heavy sea running threatens to engulf them every moment.

L.

OUR HATTERAS INLET CORRESPONDENCE.

WRETCHED CONDITION OF OUR TROOPS—STRENGTHENING THE POSITION—EXPECTED ATTACK BY THE REBELS, ETC.

HATTERAS INLET, N. C., Monday, Dec. 23, 1861.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived here today with large supplies of provisions for the troops, and having as passengers Col. R. C. HAWKINS, Rev. T. W. CONWAY, Lieut. WEBSTER and others. She brings valuable material to be used in a fight, such as rifled cannon, &c.

The condition of the troops is wretched. There are but few of them in barracks, and mostly all the New-York Ninth are still in their old tents. The universal cry among both officers and privates is this: "Why do we not get removed from this miserable place?" And from the spirit generally manifested, I judge that, however noble may have been the aspirations and ambition of the troops prior to their arrival, one thing is now quite evident—they want to do what fighting is to be done, *and then go away.*

Vast preparations for defence have been instituted here, in the vicinity of Camp Winfield—a camp newly established, several miles up the island, and, from the appearance of the part of the work already accomplished, one may notice that, while there is much here to disheartenu and discourage troops, still they do good and effective service.

There is good reason to believe that the rebels are contemplating an early attack by way of carrying out the threat of JEFF. DAVIS, that "Hatteras must be retaken, if it costs him the loss of ten thousand men." An expedition is known to be on foot by the rebels of Norfolk to come down and attack us; but I am not at liberty to state what we have done, nor what is now being done, to give them a taste of what we gave them once before at this place.

One thing is very evident: from the time since we have taken this place up to this moment, the rebels have manifested a degree of impudence which a genuine Yankee spirit should never tolerate by silence. They have come within two miles or three, of our forces, turned broadside to, fired shot and shell at our troops and at our ships, saying, "Come out if you dare." They have even come down with a single boat, and in this same way challenged our vessels to come out to meet them; but we have not done it. Now the time has come: let us make good our professions of "grit," and make an advance with two *Monticellos*, each having a "BRAINE," and we will easily command Pamlico Sound.

The health of the troops is poor, especially that of the Ninth New-York Volunteers. This regiment has suffered more at Hatteras than any other. They have had their share of "hard times," and the patience with which they bear their troubles, ought serve as an incentive to their removal. They have seen their comrades struck down with Hatteras diseases; buried among its wild sands; drowned through its gales, and their bodies, mangled by the fishes of the sea, cast upon the shore, picked up by trembling hands, and borne mournfully to the grave. These scenes leave Hatteras among the recollections of our troops, associated only with that which is repulsive and shocking. One man says, "In the future I can hardly think of Hatteras, without the word 'd—n' escapes my lips."

Corporal CASEY had an amusing encounter with a big deer the other day. He went out with a few others to have a sail as far as the Cape. Previously, some others had gone on a deer-hunt. The deer was chased till he took for the waters of Pamlico Sound. The Corporal exclaimed: "There! yonder is a deer!" "No," said the native, "that is a duck." They pulled on, and soon all agreed it was a deer. Parties from shore put out after him, and kept him from returning, while the Corporal put full steam to his muscle and overtook him. One of the natives struck at him with his oar, another with something else, but of no avail. The Corporal jumped on his back; they both went under the water; and while under, the Corporal killed the deer with his pen-knife, and came up with ons of his horns, which was broken off in the encounter.

There have been some promotions in the Ninth, Lieut. James R. Whiting has been promoted to Captain; Second Lieut. R. M. Morris has been promoted to First Lieuteuant; Second Lieut. Klingsoehr to First Lieutenant; Sergeant De Bevoise to Second Lieutenant; Sergeant Green to Second Lieutenant; Sergeant Herbert to Second Lieutenant; Sergeant McKechnie to Second Lieutenant; Quartermaster Sergeant Cooper to Second Lieutenant. It may be said that in these promotions the regiment has one cause to rejoice. The officers whose services have thus been signalized by distinguished consideration have deserved well the commissions placed in their hands, and no doubt, by their future fidelity to their country, they will prove deserving of their new trust.

C.

INTERESTING OFFICIAL REPORTS.

THE FIGHT AT DRANESVILLE.

OFFICIAL REPOTT OF GEN. MCCALL.

HEADQUARTERS MCCALL'S DIVISION,
CAMP PIERPONT, Dec. 22, 1861.

Brigadier-General R. B. Marcy, Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to present, for the information of the General-in-Chief, a more detailed account of the affair at Dranesville on the 20th inst., together with the report of Brig. E. O. ORD, commander of the Third Brigade of my Division, and the commander of the Sixth Infantry, Lieut.-Col. W. B. PENROSE, of the Ninth Infantry; Col. S. F. JACKSON, of the Tenth Infantry; Col. J. S. MCCALMOT, of the Twelfth Infantry; Col. J. H. TAGGART, of the First Rifles; Lieut.-Col. KANE, of two squadrons of the First Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. J. HIGGINS, and Easton's Battery, Capt. H. EASTON, Pennsylvania reserves.

On the evening of the 19th I learned that the enemy's pickets had advanced to within four or five miles of our lines, and carried off two good Union men, and plundered and threatened others, and that their reserve was in the neighborhood of Dranesville. I gave written instructions, a copy of which is marked, to Brig.-Gen. ORD to move with his brigade at 6 A. M. on the 20th, to surround and capture their party, and at the same time to collect a supply of forage from the farms of the rank Secessionists in that vicinity.

Brig.-Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS, with the first brigade, was directed to move on to Difficult Creek, to be ready to support Gen. ORD, in the event of his meeting a force greater than his own.

At 10½ o'clock A. M., on the 20th, I received a dispatch from Gen. ORD, written on the march, informing me that the guide had learned on the way that there was a full brigade, but without artillery, at Hendon's Station, 500 infantry and cavalry at Hunter's Mills, and 200 infantry between Dranesville and the Potomac. I immediately mounted my horse, and with my Staff and an escort of cavalry moved rapidly forward to overtake, if possible, Gen. ORD's Brigade. I stopped a few moments with Brig.-Gen. REYNOLDS at Difficult Creek, and having directed him to be in readiness to move forward rapidly in case he should be required to support Gen. ORD, I rode on. When within about two miles of Dranesville, I heard the first gun fired by the enemy. It was soon answered by EASTON's Battery, which imparted to me the fact that the enemy had artillery with them. A rapid ride soon brought me to the field, where Gen. ORD was hotly engaged. I found EASTON's Battery judiciously placed, and in full blast upon the enemy's battery, about 500 yards in front, on the Centreville road. Here I stopped to observe the practice of our battery, while one of my Staff rode off to ascertain where Gen. ORD was.

While here, admiring the accuracy of the shot and shell thrown by this battery upon the battery of the enemy, a force of infantry and cavalry made their appearance from cover on the enemy's right, moving in a direction to turn our left. Col. MCCALMON, whose regiment was on the left, was notified of this movement; but a few shell from our battery, skillfully thrown into their midst, checked their advance, and drove them back ingloriously to cover.

Not hearing anything of Gen. ORD, I set out in search of him on our right, where brisk firing was at the time going on. Here was the Ninth Infantry, Col. JACKSON, who had gallantly met the enemy at close quarters and nobly sustained the credit of his State.

By this time Capt. SCHEETS, of my staff, reported that he had found Gen. ORD near the centre of the front. Proceeding there, I found the Rifles and a party of the Sixth Infantry Pennsylvania, reserve, engaging under a brisk fire with the enemy. Having met Gen. ORD, we moved forward, and the position where the enemy's battery had been placed was soon gained, and here we had evidence of the fine artillery practice of EASTON's battery. The road was strewed with men and horses, two caissons, one of them blown up, a limber, a gun carriage wheel, and a quantity of artillery ammunition, small arms, and an immense quantity of heavy clothing, blankets, etc.

The battle was now over, and the victory won. With my consent, Gen. ORD made an advance of about half a mile, but nothing further was to be seen, as the enemy, in full flight, had passed beyond our reach.

I then recalled Gen. ORD, and prepared for the return of my command. I ordered the harness to be taken off the enemy's horses which lay dead in the road, and to be put upon horses of my escort, and brought away the perfect caisson and the limber.

Early in the day, not knowing what force might be thrown forward from Centreville to support the troops we had encountered, I had called forward Brig.-Gen. REYNOLDS' First Brigade and Brig.-Gen. MEADE's Second Brigade from Camp Pierpont, to the support of the 3d brigade. These distinguished officers promptly brought forward their commands, and I only regretted that the fine disposition of the regiments and battery of Gen. ORD's command, together with the gallantry of Cols. JACKSON, MCCALMONT and TAGGART, and Lieut.-Cols. KANE, HIGGINS and PENROSE, and Capt. EASTON, had left nothing for Gens. REYNOLDS and MEADE to do.

The rout of the enemy was complete, but as I did not consider it justifiable to bivouac at Dranesville, when my ammunition was much exhausted, and the enemy might easily throw 10,000 or 20,000 men between me and my camp during the night, I ordered every arrangement to be promptly made for the return march. Some time was required to prepare our wounded—sixty officers and men—to be transported to camp, and it was nearly dark before I got the column in motion. Our killed and wounded, as well as so many of the rebel wounded as could be moved, were brought away.

The troops we had engaged and defeated were the First Kentucky Regiment, Col. TOM. TAYLOR, about 800 strong on the field; the Tenth Alabama, Col. FORNEY, 900 strong; a South Carolina Regiment, whose Colonel was not known to the prisoners in our possession, who informed me that no intercourse between different regiments was ever allowed, and a Virginia regiment. The Kentucky prisoners informed me they believed a fifth regiment was present, as two or three regimeots had left Centreville at 3 A. M., and they, the Kentucky and Alabama regiments, together with Capt. CUTT's Georgia Battery and STEWART's Virginia Regiment of Cavalry, left at 5 A. M. The whole were under command of Brig.-Gen. STEWART.

Gen. ORD reports as worthy of notice, his personal Staff, and also Cols. MCCALMONT and JACKSON, Lieut.-Col. KANE, Capts. EASTON, First Pennsylvania Artillery; MILES, First Rifles; BRADBURY, Sixth Infantry Pennsylvania Reserve; DICK and GALWAY, Ninth Infantry Pennsylvania Reserve.

The number of killed found in front of the position occupied by the Ninth Infantry, Col. JACKSON, is in my estimation, proof enough of the gallantry and discipline of that fine regiment. But where all behaved nobly, it is difficult to discriminate. I must, however, call your attention more particularly to Brig.-Gen. O. C. ORD, for whose able disposition of his regiments and battery, and personal exertions to encourage and urge on his men, too much credit cannot be accorded him; to Captain H. J. BIDDLE, Adjutant-General of my Staff; Lieut. H. A. SCHEETS, A. D. C.; Captain CLOW, Brigade Commissary, Acting A. D. C.; Lieut. E. BEATTY, Ordnance-Officer, Acting A. D. C., my thanks are due, for their gallantry in carrying orders under fire, and for encouraging and urging on the men; and also to Captain CHANDLER HALL, Brig.-Quartermaster, who was energetically employed in collecting forage.

Seven prisoners were taken, whose names are as follows: Corporal Fenis E. Long, First Kentucky Regiment; Private Wm. Nelson, First Kentucky Regiment; Private Patrick Hughes, First Keotucky Regiment; Private Robert R. Moss, Tenth Alabama Regiment; Private Ira Chauning, Tenth Alabama Regiment; Private Wm. Morris, Tenth Alabama Regiment; Private J. Williamson, Tenth Alabama Regiment.

The want of ambulances was felt on this occasion, and I would respectfully suggest that a few more be ordered to each regiment of my Division, as I was unable, for want of transport, to bring from the field all the wounded prisoners taken in the affair. Those left, I had placed in comfortable quarters at Drainesville, where they can be well attended to. But owing to this deficiency of transportation for the wounded, I was compelled to leave to the hands of the enemy some of the prisoners. Last, but not least, I brought in 16 wagon loads of excellent hay, and 22 of corn.

The following list of killed and wounded on our side is, I regret, greater than I at first reported, namely: Seven killed, sixty-one wounded, including one Lieutenant-Colonel and four Captains, and three missing. From what I gathered from various reliable sources, I am satisfied that the loss of the enemy was, at the very lowest, ninety killed, left on the field, besides those carried off, among whom was certainly Col. TOM TAYLOR, commanding the First Kentucky Regiment, whom a Kentucky prisoner in my custody states he saw fall from his horse. Col. FORNEY is also said to have been killed. This, however, is not satisfactorily ascertained. Gen. STEWART is reported by one of the prisoners to have been killed or wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. B. MCCALL, B. G. C. D.

THE CAPTURE OF PORT ROYAL.

COMMODORE DUPONT'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP WABASH,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., Nov. 11, 1861.

SIR: I have now the honor to submit the following detailed account of the action of the 7th November:

From the reconnoissance of the 5th we were led to believe that the forts on Bay Point and Hilton Head were armed with more than twenty guns each, of the heaviest calibre and longest range, and were well constructed and well manned; but that the one on Hilton Head was the strongest. The distance between them is two and two-tenths nautical miles—too great to admit of their being advantageously engaged at the same time, except at long shot. I resolved, therefore, to undertake the reduction of Hilton Head—or, as I shall hereafter call it, Fort Walker—first, and afterward to turn my attention to Fort Beauregard—the fort on Bay Point.

The greater part of the guns of Port Walker were presented upon two water fronts, and the flanks were but slightly guarded, especially on the north, on which side the approach of an enemy had not been looked for.

A fleet of the enemy, consisting of seven steamers, armed, but to what extent I was not informed further than that they carried rifled guns, occupied the northern portion of this harbor, and stretched along from the mouth of Beaufort River to Skuit Creek. It was high water on the 7th instant, at 11.35 A. M., by the tables of the Coast Survey.

These circumstances, the superiority of Fort Walker, and its weakness on the northern flank, the presence of the rebel fleet, and the flood tide of the morning, decided the plan of attack and the order of battle.

The order of battle comprised a main squadron, ranged in a line ahead, and a flanking squadron, which was to be thrown off on the northern section of the harbor to engage the enemy's flotilla, and prevent them raking the rear ships of the main line, when it turned to the southward, or cutting off a disabled vessel.

The main squadron consisted of the frigate *Wabash*, Commander C. K. P. Rogers, the leading ship; the frigate *Susquehannah*, Capt. J. S. Lardner; the sloop *Mohican*, Commander S. W. Gordon; the sloop *Seminole*, Commander J. P. Gillis; the sloop *Pawnee*, Lieut.-Commanding R. L. C. Wyman; the gunboat *Unadilla*, Lieut.-Commanding N. Collins; the gunboat *Ottawa*, Lieut.-Commanding J. H. Stevens; the gunboat *Pembina*, Lieut.-Commanding J. P. Bankhead; and the sailing sloop *Vandalia*, Commander F. S. Haggerty, towed by the *Isaac Smith*, Lieut.-Commanding W. A. Nicholson.

The flanking squadron consisted of the gunboat *Bienville*, Commander CHARLES STEARNAM, the leading ship; the gunboat *Seneca*, Lieut.-Commanding AMMEN; the gunboat *Curlew*, Lieut.-Commanding P. G. WATMOUGH; the gunboat *Penguin*, Lieut.-Commanding P. A. BUDD; and the gunboat *Augusta*, Commander E. G. PARROTT, the closing ship of that line.

The plan of attack was to pass up mid-way between Forts Walker and Beauregard, receiving and returning the fire of both to a certain distance, about two and a half miles north of the latter. At that point the line was to turn to the south round by the west and close in with Fort Walker, encountering it on its weakest flank, and at the same time enfilading in nearly a direct line its two water faces. While standing to the southward the vessels of the line were both to tide, which kept them under command, while the rate of going was diminished.

When abreast of the fort the engine was to be slowed and the movement reduced to only as much as would he just sufficient to overcome the tide, to preserve the order of battle by passing the batteries in slow succession, and to avoid becoming a fixed mark for the enemy's fire. On reaching the extremity of Hilton Head and the shoal ground making off from it, the line was to turn to the north by east, and passing to the northward, to engage Fort Walker with the port battery, nearer than when first on the same course. These evolutions were to be repeated. The accompanying plan will explain the preceding description.

The captains of the ships had been called on board and instructed as to the general formation of the lines and their own respective pieces.

At 8 o'clock the signal was made to get under way. At 8:10 the ship, riding to the flood, tripped her anchor, and at 8:30 the ship turned and was headed in for the forts. At 9 the signal was made for "close order." At 9:26 the action commenced by a gun from Fort Walker, immediately followed by another from Fort Beauregard. This was answered at once from this ship, and immediately after from the *Susquehannah*. At 10 o'clock the leading ship of the line turned to the southward, and made signal to the *Vandalia*, which ship, in tow of the *Isaac Smith*, was dropping astern, and was exposed, without support, to the fire of Fort Beauregard, to join company. At 10:15 the signal was made for closer action, the *Wabash* slowly passing Fort Walker at a distance, when abreast, of eight hundred yards. At 11 the signal was made to get into and preserve stations, and at 11:15 to follow the motions of the Commander-in-Chief.

Standing to the northward, nearly in the line shown in the diagram, the ship's head was again turned to the southward, and she passed the guns of Fort Walker at a distance less than six hundred yards. (The sights were adjusted to five hundred and fifty yards.) At 11:30 the enemy's flag was shot away.

The second fire with the starboard guns of the *Wabash*, and of Capt. LARDNER, in the *Susquehannah*, my second in command, who always kept so near as to give me the entire support of his formidable battery, seems, at this short distance, to have discomfitted the enemy. Its effect was increased by the shells thrown from the smaller vessels at the enfilading point. It was evident that the enemy's fire was becoming much less frequent, and finally it was kept up at such long intervals and with so few guns as to be of little consequence.

After the *Wabash* and *Susquehannah* had passed to the northward, and given the fort the fire of their port battery the third time, the enemy had entirely ceased to reply, and the battle was ended.

At 1:15, the *Ottawa* signaled that the works at Hilton Head were abandoned. This information was, a few minutes later, repeated by the *Pembina*. As soon as the starboard guns of this ship and the *Susquehannah* had been brought to bear a third time upon Fort Walker, I sent Commander JOHN ROGERS on shore with a flag of truce. The hasty flight of the enemy was visible, and was reported from the tops. At 2:20, Capt. ROGERS hoisted the flag of the Union over the deserted post. At 2:45, I anchored, and sent Commander C. R. P. ROGERS on shore with the marines and a party of seamen to take possession, and prevent, if necessary, the destruction of public property.

The transports now got under way, and came up rapidly, and by nightfall Brig.-Gen. WEIGHT's Brigade had landed and entered upon the occupation of the ground.

I have said in the beginning of this report, that the plan of attack designed making the reduction of Fort Walker the business of the day. In passing to the northward, however, we had improved every opportunity of firing at long range upon Fort Beauregard. As soon as the fate of Fort Walker was decided, I dispatched a small squadron to Fort Beauregard, to reconnoitre and ascertain its condition, and to prevent the rebel steamers returning to carry away either persons or property.

Near sunset it was discovered that the flag upon this fort was hauled down, and that the fort was apparently abandoned.

At sunrise the next day the American ensign was hoisted on the flagstaff of Fort Beauregard by Lieut.-Commanding AMMEN.

The *Pocahontas*, Commander PERCIVAL DRAYTON, had suffered from the gale of Friday night so badly as not to be able to enter Port Royal until the morning of the 7th. He reached the scene of action about 12 o'clock, and rendered gallant service by engaging the batteries on both sides in succession.

Lieut.-Commanding H. S. NEWCOMAR, of the *R. B. Forbes*, which vessel had been employed in towing the *Great Republic*, arrived in time to take good part in the action.

And, finally, the tug *Mercury*, Acting Quartermaster MARTIN commanding, employed his single Parrot gun with skill and effect.

After congratulating you upon the success thus far of our expedition, which had its origin in the counsels of the Department, and which the Department has fostered and labored to render efficient, the gratifying duty remains to be performed of according to each and all their due share of praise for good conduct in their encounter with the enemy. This duty, though most welcome, is still delicate.

I am well aware that each one did his part in his place, and when I discriminate, it is in cases that necessarily fell under my own immediate observation.

I have no doubt that all would have embraced and improved the same opportunities of disunction, and in noticing those who were made prominent by their stations, or who were near me during the action, I am showing no invidious preference.

The General Order No. 2, already forwarded to the Department, expressed in general terms my commendation of the gallantry and skill of the officers and men.

The reports of the commanding officers of the several ships, herewith inclosed, do justice to those under them, while the results speak for the commanding officers themselves. The names of the latter are mentioned in the beginning of this dispatch. I refer with pleasure to them again. They did their duty to my satisfaction, and I am most happy to bear testimony to their zeal and ability.

The officers of this ship, to whom I am deeply indebted, will be mentioned by her commander, C. R. P. RODGERS, in his special report.

It affords me the highest gratification to speak of the manner in which this ship was handled during the engagement, owing, in a great measure, to the professional skill, the calm and rapid judgment, and the excellent management of Commander C. R. P. RODGERS. His attention was divided between this duty and the effective service of the guns, which involved the estimation of distances, the regulation of fuses, and the general supervision of the divisions. His conduct and judicious control of everything within the sphere of his duty, though no more than was to be expected from his established reputation, impressed me with a higher estimation than ever of his attainments and character.

I had also an opportunity to remark the admirable coolness and discrimination of the First Lieutenant, T. C. CRAVEN. The good order, discipline, and efficiency in every respect of this ship are, to a great extent, the results of his labors as executive officer, and they were conspicuous on this occasion.

Acting-Master STILES, acting as pilot, was devoted and intelligent in the performance of his duties; and the Third Assistant Engineer, MESSINGER, who attended the bell, was prompt and always correct.

Acting-Master S. W. PRESTON, acting as my flag lieutenant, displayed throughout the day an undisturbed intelligence, and a quick and general observation which proved very useful. His duties as signal officer were performed without mistake. This gentleman, and the young officers, (Mr. R. H. LAMSON, Mr. J. P. ROBERTSON, Mr. J. H. ROWLAND,) who were also under my eye, to immediate command of the pivot guns and spar-deck divisions, sustained the reputation and exhibited the benefit of the Naval Academy, the training of which only could make such valuable officers of such young men.

Commander JOHN ROGERS, a passenger on this ship, going to take command of the steamer *Flag*, volunteered to act upon my staff. It would be difficult for me to enumerate the duties he performed, they were so numerous and so various, and he brought to them all an invincible energy and the highest order of professional knowledge and merit. I was glad to show my appreciation of his great services by allowing him the honor to hoist the first American flag on the rebellious soil of South Carolina.

My secretary, Mr. ALEXANDER MCKINLEY, was by my side throughout the engagement, making memoranda under my direction. He exhibited the same cool bravery which he had once before had an opportunity of showing under fire in a foreign land. It gives me pleasure to mention him here as a gentleman of intelligence, of good worth, and of heartfelt devotion to his country.

I have yet to speak of the chief of my staff and Fleet Captain, Commander CHARLES H. DAVIS, in the organization of our large fleet before sailing, and in the preparation and systematic arrangement of the details of our contemplated work. In short, in all the duties pertaining to the Flag Officer, I received his most valuable assistance. He possesses the rare quality of being a man of science and a practical officer, keeping the love of science subordinate to the regular duties of his profession. During the action he watched over the movements of this fleet, kept the official minutes, and evinced that calmness in danger which, to my knowledge, for thirty years has been a conspicuous trait in his character.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
S. F. DUPONT,
Flag Officer Com. South Atlantic Block. Squad.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

The Confederates at Draineaville have been largely reinforced, and are using means to draw out the Federal troops. There is no disposition on the part of Gen. MCCALL to avoid an encounter, and any advance on the part of the rebels will certainly result in another engagement.

The recent engagement at Drainesville is acknowledged, as the facts have now been received from both sides, to have been one of the best-contested encounters we have yet had with the enemy. Gen. STUART and some of his officers showed a heroic spirit, and Col. KANE says that he could distinctly hear the officers urging the rebel army on to battle.

The officer, he says, implored the men to rush forward; but, after using every argument in his power, they failed to obey, when the officer, in a last desperate effort to make his men advance upon our troops, rushed forward himself, when he was shot down, and his men were immediately dispersed. So near were the two armies together, that Col. KANE distinctly heard the order given by the rebel officer, to aim at the officer (KANE) leading on the Bucktails; and he attributes his

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 29, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published svery morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailsd at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copias to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; fiva copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notics can be taxen of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannar undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It was intimated in the TIMES yestsrday morning, that the affair of the *Trent* had been adjusted on a basie which would probably prove satisfactory to both Great Britain and the United States. We this morning publish the diplomatic correspondence between the Governments of France and England on the ona hand, and that of the United States on the other, concerning tha question of international law, involved in tha seizure of tha rebal Commissionera. Ths first document is a note from Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS, in which tha case is briefly mentioned, and in which Mr. SEWARU says thst the action of Cspt. WILKES was without any instructions from the Government, and he trusted that the British Government would consider the subject iu a friandly temper. Thsn follows a note from Earl RUESELL to Lord LYONS, dated Nov. 30, reciting tha English version of the case—declaring that the act of Capt. WILKES was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law; and announcing that the "liberation of the four gentlemen nemed, and their delivery to your lordship," together with a suitable apology for the sggression, aloue could satisfy the British nation. To this Mr. SEWARD responds in a paper, addressed to Lord LYONS, under data of the 26th inst., in which he analyzes at great length tha principles of pnblic law involved in the case, and arrives at tha conclusion that ths Government of the United Statee would be wrong in refnsing to comply with the British demand, so far as relstes to the disposition that shall be made of the persona captnrsd. He closes by saying that the "four persons in question" will he cheerfully liberated; and your lordship will please indicats a tima and placa for receiving tbem." No "apology," however, is offered, becanse no offence was intended. To this Lord LYONS responde by annonncing that he will forward the communication to Her Majeaty's Government, and will immediately make arrangemsnts to place the "four gentlemen" sgain "nnder the protsction of tbs British flsg." Beside thesa docnments on tbs *Trent* case, there ie a dispatch from M. THOUVENEL, the French Minister for Foreign Affaire, to M. MERCIER, the "Minister of the Emperor at Washington," in which THOUVENEL prononnces the condnct of the American cruiser unjuetifiable, but hopes for a pacific solntion of the difficulty. To ihis Mr. SEWARD responds in a note to M. MERCIER, in whicb hs corrects an error of tha Minister of Foreign Affairs, refers him to his correspondence with the Britieh Government, and exchanges assurancee of friendehip. The whole correspondence will doubtless be univereally perused.

Later news from the rebel States reaches us thrangh the medium of a flsg of truce between Fortrese Monroe and Norfolk. The *Day Book*, of Norfolk, suspended publication on Thursday last for want of paper. At Yorktown considerable excitement prevailed, in anticipation of an attack by the National forces. It ie underetood that all the eick were removed from there on the 21st, by order of MAGRUDER. A dispatch from Nashville announces that the rebel General CRITTENDEN, with 12,000 men, was, on tha 25th, within forty miles of Hopkinsville, Ky., and would advance npon that place at ihree points. Gen. BUELL is reported to hsve crossed Green River wiih a force of not less than 60,000 Nat'onal troops. Great preparat'ons are sail to h.ve been made at Bowling Green for defence, and a bloody conflict is believed by tbe rebels to be impending.

By the ateamship *Karnak*, which arrived at this port isst evening, we have advices from Nassau, N. P., to the 23d inst., at which time the rebel steamere *Isabel* aod *Gordon* were in port, closely watched by ihs United States steamer *Flambeau*. This ie corroborative of the intelligence recently received from Key Weet, which also stated that the *Sumter* was blockadad in the harbor of Cienfuegos by the *Iroquois*. The British steamer *Gladiator* waa in the harbor of Nassau, and was expected to leave soon for England.

The steamer *Constitution* will probably sail from Boston on Monday with the rest of Gen. BUTLER'S division. She carries large quantities of provisions and other supplies.

FROM EUROPE.

The mails by the *Nova Scotian*, which came to hand yesterday, are one day later than before received, though the newa is not so late as received by the *Niagara*. We make a veriety of extracts, showing the temper of the Prees and people of Great Britain on the *Trent* question. Prominent among them are the utterancee of members of Parliament to their consiituents. Mr. HORSMAN made a speech at Stroud on the 10th, in which he declared hia belief that there would be no war, though ha contended that the intarests and aympathiea of Englishmen were with the South. Tha London *Times*, in commenting upon thia speech, commende its sentiments. Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD made a speech at Bury on the 11th, in which he deprecated a war with the United States, and hoped it would be averted. Mr. FREDERICK PEEL also made a speech on the 11th, in which he counseled moderation in regard to the *Trent* affair. He likewise gava his views relative to the struggle between the United States Government and the rebellion, in which he axpressed his belief thät the North was fighting for dominion as well as for union, and that tha Snuth wss fighting for self-government as well as for Slavery. Mr. H. BRAND, at Lewes on the 10th, insisted that England regarded with the most friendly feeling the peopla of the United States, and lookad upon war with them as a great calamity to be averted, if possible, without loss of National honor. Mr. MILLER, at Leith on the 10th, denounced the affair of the *Trent* as a gross ineult to England, tha culmination of a series of offencas for which America ought to be punished. A short blockade of the Northern porte would decide the queetion of separation between the North and South, when England wonld be pretty sure of compensation for all the expensea incurred through a largely increased trade with the South.

In marked contrast with tha general utterances of those more or less remotely connected with the Government, are the utterances of the Provincial Press. The extracts which we give elsewhere indicate an anti-war current in England which it would be dangerous for the British Government to pass over heedlessly.

We give also various extracts from the French Press, which possess considerable significance. The *Débats*, in a lengthy article, argues that England is seeking a pretext for a war with the United States, and forcibly points out the danger to France of a serious misunderstanding with America—deprecating the apparent sympathy with Slavery which has been developed in the conrse of discussions of the *Trent* difficulty. The *Moniteur*, the official organ of the Government, ramains strictly neutral, simply giving ths opinions of the different journals and tha telegraphic dispatches. The *Constitutionnel* openly espouses the cause of England, and, of course, finds nowhere the shadow of a good reason to refuse sympathy to the Southern Ststes.

Tha war preparations continued unabated in England. The *Shipping Gazette* states that four naw iron-clad first-class steam-frigatss were to be built immediately, to serve also as steam-rams, tha projecting sterna of which were to hs twenty feet long. They will esch carry thirty-six Armstroug 100-pounders on the gun-deck, and two pivot-guns at the bow and stern, to throw 200-pound shot. They will be 80 feet longer than the *Warrior*, though only 18 inchee broader, and their tonnage is to be 6,815.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, appropriated $500 each, to ths Presidents of the Aldermen and Councilmen, for services as Health Commissioners. An appropriation passed to provide a drill-room for the new Thirty-seventh Regiment, State Militia. JAMES F. MURRAY, was reimbursed $113 for damage done to his house by a mob, on the night of election. The sum of $250 was granted the reader for extra services. Ths Board concurred in the Railroad bill of the Councilman. The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting and rushed through a series of resolutions, confirming the grant, as conveyed in the "Gridiron" Railrosd bill. It was violently opposed by Meesrs. KEECH, LENT, ORTON and PINCKNEY, bnt as all proposed amendmeats were voted down by a distinct vote, the oppouents were forced to yield, and the measnre was finally adopted—Ayes 13, Noes 10. An injunction having been served on soms of tha members, in the matter of the purchase of ths "Fort Gansevoort" property, it was referred to the Corporation Counsel, with a request to report at the next meeting. The NEW YORK TIMES and *World* were made Corporation pepers.

The prize sloop *Havelock*, captured off Cape Romaine, S. C., by the sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, arrived at Philsdelphia on Friday, in charge of prize-master Midshipman TYSON. The *Havelock*, which was from Matanzas, is loaded with coffee and cigars chiefly. Her papers hava been placed in the hands of Priza-Commissioner FLANDERS.

Capt. JOHN DE CAMP, of Morristown, N. J., left in the *Quaker City* laet week to supersede Capt. PALMER, (now in command of the *Iroquois*,) and see if he can catch the *Sumter*.

Capt. BELCHER'S Rhode Island battery, six guns, 156 men, which has been at Alexandria for the past ten weeks, arrived at Annapolis, by a special train from Washington, on the evening of the 24th, and will go with the Burnside expedition.

Recruiting for Commodore D. D. PORTER'S mortar fleet is anergetically prosecnted in the Eastern States. Every man will be paid two month's advance and permitted to leave an allotment to his family, commencing from the date of enlistment.

Col. WINDHAM, the English riflemen, who distinguished himself during the Italian war, under GARIBALDI, and who served in the Sardinian army for six years, having offered his services to the United Stetes Government, hss been appointed to a position in the Fifteenth Wisconsin Regiment.

A letter from a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, who was sent to Tortuges last September among the mntineers, states that he and his fellows have been released from arrest, and are awaiting the arrival of a steamer to take them to Washington, where they ara to rejoin their respective regiments.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have rendered their decision in the case of MCCOTTER against the City, often reported in the TIMES, reversing the plaintiff's judgment for $138,309 25, and ordering a new trial. It will be remembered that the action was brought to compel the City to consummata the purchase of certain lands on Ward's Island. A number of criminal cases were also disposed of by the aams Court.

Ths action of tha Government in releasing Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL was very favorably spoken of hy buainese men yeaterday. Breadstuffs attracted more attention from shippers, and prices of desirable lots were firmer. Cotton was steady but inactive. Groceries were quiet, operatione having been checked by the discussion of the recent order of Secretary CHASE, instructing the Customs authorities to levy tha advanced duties, not only upon all arrivals subaequent to the enactment of the law of the 25th inst., but also upon all merchandise now in bond, entered under the previous tariff act. Merchants contend that this order is unjustifiable by law or precedent, and that it cannot be executed. Pork was inactive, while a lively business was reported in Bacon, Lard, and tierce Beef; also in Tallow, Hay and Whisky—the latter at firmer rates. Resin was in fair request and Common was dearer. Freights were not active, hut ratee were generally well supported. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

FRENCH DIPLOMACY IN THE TRENT AFFAIR.—The diplomatic correspondence which the affair of the *Trent* has called forth between the French Government and our own, though of subsidiary importance, as compared with the great argument between the two Powers directly involved, yet possesses some features of remarkable interest; and the lucid dispatch from M. THOUVENEL to the French Minister at Washington may be read with advantage by those who would learn the varying aspects the case presents when seen in the light of the public law of different nations.

If the Government of the United States had not happily closed, by an act of honorable surrender, all discussion as to the legality of the case, it would not be difficult to show that there are some portions of M. THOUVENEL'S reasoning that we cannot agree with him in regarding as conclusive. It is to be remembered, however, that his judgment of the case is but an application of those doctrines of Neutral Right, which France has long proclaimed and practiced, and that the traditional policy of France gives him a right to interpret the privileges of neutrals with a rigor which England can hardly claim to exercise. The very fact that, while the policy of France and the United States has always accorded, in seeking to establish the most liberal principles concerning the rights of neutral States, there is not an entire agreement between the two nations concerning the application of those principles, adds the more force to the wish expressed by Mr. SEWARD in his reply to the French Miniater, that the occasion ehould be improved so as to secure a more definite agreement upon the whole subject by the maritime Powers.

In one respect this correspondence is in the highest degree gratifying and satisfactory. It showe conclnsively that the conduct of the French Government in this international dispute, at one time so menacing, has been in the highest degree open, conciliatory and pacific. There is not the slightest evidence of that underhanded policy with which the present Emperor has been so often charged; and whatever suspicions of sinister designs, looking toward interference in onr troubles, on the part of NAPOLEON III., may have been awakened in the United States, there is nothing in his conrse in the late unhappy difficulty that ie not at ouc efrank and friendly.

The Surrender of Mason and Slidell.

The correspondence to which we give place this morning qniets apprehension of war arising out of the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL. So far, ludeed, as these documents throw light upou the matter, no grounds of apprehension have at any time existed; for nothing can be more calm and reasonable than the dispatch of Lord RUSSELL requiring satisfaction, and nothing more evident than that the President has from the first been convinced of the defects in the American case, and prepared to discnss the topic without dogmatic adhereuce to an *ex parte* opinion.

As an exhaustive presentation of the entire matter, and so mnch of international law as relates to it, the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD deserves nnqualified admiration. One after the other, the grounds upon which Great Britain founds the theory of intentional wrong and outrage are cleared away. Capt. WILKES is shown to have acted wholly without suggestion or instruction; and the first advices of his action are repreeented as exciting the utmost surprise at Washington. Reciting the facts as verified to this Government by the officers of the *San Jacinto*, the Secretary of State shows how entirely absent was all intention on their part of inflicting an insult upon the British flag, or of exceeding in the least degree the urgency necessary to the performance of what Capt. WILKES believed to he his authorized and bounden duty. It is shown how disadvantageously, and, in one or two particulars, how falsely the officers of the *Trent* had reported occurrences attending the search, thus giving an offeusive color to proceedings characterized by the ntmost delicacy and consideration. Even that departure from formal rule, by which the *Trent* was permitted to pursue its voyage, rather than obliged to accompany the frigate to an American port as a prize, is set forth in its true character, as a concession to international courtesy.

Having stated the data in this more impartial light, Mr. SEWARD states the arguments with the same clearness and fairness. He applies to the case the English interpretation of maritime law; and, while he finds authority for mnch that Capt. WILKES did, he finds none for the omission to determine the culpability of the *Trent* in a court of admiralty, before proceeding to take passengers from her deck on the mere assumption that she had forfeited her neutral privileges. The propriety of thie or any other distinct course, Mr. SEWARD confesses, is not clearly manifested in the books; but of all doubtful points he sees the justice of giving a friendly Power the benefit. He also shows that, in making this concession, he adheres to the traditional policy of his Government in curtailing, as far as practicable, an obnoxious maritime principle, for the limitation of which we have made one war, and have in two instances shown our readiness to make others. For these reasons he places the persons of the rebel envoys and their secretaries at the disposal of Lord LYONS, who is invited to prepare for their immediate transfer to the protection of the British flag. The British Government thus obtains the restitution it exacted. It also exacted an apology; but, having demonstrated the absence of all design to inflict insult or damage, Mr. SEWARD has rendered apology impossible.

The intelligence of this amicable settlement of a dangerous issue was no doubt forwarded to England by three steamers, which sailed from American ports yesterday. It will unquestionably be received there with surprise. By the most wicked and deliberate system of misrepresentation, the British people have been taught to believe that the Government, and still more decidedly, the people of the United States, are obstinately bent upon a war. The Secretary of State has been systematically slandered as an inveterate advocate of a conflict with England; and it has been universally assumed that if, overruling the pugnacity of his Secretary, President LINCOLN should prefer a peaceful accommodation, the mass of the people, described as the "army" and the "mob," would so insist upon hostilities, that the rejection of Lord RUSSELL'S demands would be inevitable. We know how the correspondence now upon the ocean corrects these misconceptions. It will be found that the Cabinet has been a unit in approving a friendly settlement. It will be found that the determination of the Government has been accepted with entire satisfaction by the people. Indeed, long before the views of the President on the probable course of the negotiation had become public, it will be discovered that the Press had very generally urged the pacific policy which has actually been adopted. With these evidences before it, it will be difficult for the British Press to persist in its misrepresentation of our people—misrepresentations which it has passively accepted from the New York *Herald*, and those other agents of the rebellion whose field of labor is about the newspaper offices of London.

And the reception of this news will also test the sincerity of the English aversion for war. If it be genuine, the correspondence will be welcomed with unmistakable evidences of relief and gratification, and a new guarantee of continued peace will be furnished. But if the affair of the *Trent* is the cover for an aggressive and unfriendly policy; if a desire to break the blockade, and recognize the Southern Confederacy, with the delusive hope of great and immediate commercial advantages be at the bottom of this warlike excitement, the concessions of the American Government will be received coolly and critically, and perhaps be denounced as insufficient. Should such be the case, we shall be warned of a hostile purpose in time to arm thoroughly against it.

THE PRIVILEGED CLASS IN COTTONDOM.—The Legislature of Mississippi enjoys a unique reputation for financial successee. Witness its happy method of honoring the bonds issued to the Planters' Bank, and other clever devices for postponing indefinitely and otherwise the payment of its debts. The latest exhibition of its skill in this direction is a resolution now pending for advancing to the planters twenty-five dollars for each bale of cotton they hold. The boldness of the scheme consists in this, that the Legislatnre is elected by and composed of planters, who either propose to raise the necessary funds by taxing themselves or by taxing others. In the former case they only take money from one pocket to place in the other; in the latter case, they vote the property of others as dietreesed as themeelves into their private pockets. But this juggle is not the only curiosity of the business. The cotton has been bought and paid for by the rebel Government in Confederate bonds. It is simply in the custody of the planters, the most of it not yet baled and roped. It requires all the license of Mississippi legislation to justify the indemnification of a class of sufferers who have already been indemnified in full by a gratuity from the public treasury. But the planting interest is supreme in Mississippi; how can bankers, professional men, shopkeepers and mechanics help themselves?

A Word from Count Gasparin.

If any European hae a right to address words of counsel to the people of the United States, it is certainly that noble French Protestant whose book on America is the one just and generous judgment that has yet been rendered on our cause. We mean, of course, Count AGENOR DE GASPARIN, author of the *Uprising of a Great People*. In the last nnmber of the leading Parieisn paper—the *Journal des Débats*—we find a long letter from his pen on the international difficulty that so lately darkened our horizon with war-clouds. It is a word of peace and of impartiality—addressed to England and to the United States—and breathes that same epirit of calm faith and candor that pervades his book on America. As the affair that, at the time of his writing, seemed so threatening has already been happily settled, there is no need nor interest now to enter into the line of argument which he uses in order to show Englishmen what limitations the case presents to the absolute judgment pronounced upon it, to disentangle the act of Capt. WILKES from the falsities that adhered to it, and to allay the passionate effervesceuce of the British public. Accordingly, we confine onrselves to translating a few remarkable sentences from his counsel to Americans, that acquire a peculiar significance in view of the events of the past day or two:

"I have just written the name of Gen. SCOTT, and I have done so with a sentiment of jay. Any one that has read his letter must have realized, along with me that thera exists in the United States a class af intelligent, moderate, patriotic men, capable of examining without passion the demands of England. These men are perfectly aware what, in the present situation of America, ths maintenance of friendly relations with England is worth to-day. Whatever opinion thay may form to themselves as to the legal question raised by the act af Capt. WILKES, they understand that no considerstion can be put in the scale against the dangar of bringing on the recognition of the Southern States, the violation of the blockade, and war with a powerful and friendly nation—a sister nation, sprung from the same blood, speaking the same language, devoted to the same mission of civilization and of liberty. No honorable sacrifice will he too costly that will avoid this deplorable result. Ah! I would they could but see with their own eyes, ware it only for a moment, what is passing in Europe. Their enamies triumph; their friends are terror-stricken. We who have always loved America, and who love her the more now that she is suffering in a noble cause; we who have defended her, who have never ceased believing in her final triumph; in spite of har faults and her stops,—heve felt all our hopes menaced at once; and it has seemed as though the ground were slipping from under us. No! we cannot believe that America will, out of mere lightheadedness, destroy in a moment the fruit of so much sacrifice and so many efforts. It would neither be patriotic nor dignified: it would be an act of folly and of suicide. * * * It should have been seen what rejoicing there is in the Secessionist camp here. Thay had begun to despair—recognition, that sole chance of the Slavery-defenders, seemed further off than ever. The recent successes of the National arms announced the commencement of great operations; the war was being transferred from the neighborhood of Washington to the very heart of South Carolina, and na other hopa remained than the discontent that might arise this Winter at our great commercial cities. But lo! all of a sudden the situation chsnges, recognition becomes possible, the blockade is threatened, and the United States seem to he on the point of being forced to turn away from the South to meet a new and dreadful enemy.

Far from being a humiliation for the Government at Washington, the surrender of the prisoners will be one of its brightest glories. It will prove it to be possessed of high moral force, prove that it is calumniated when represented as the slave of the mob, incapable of withstanding the clamor of the street, and incapable of accepting an hour of unpopularity to assure the salvation of the Republic,"

Will it not greatly relieve the friends of the Union in France and Europe—whose situation is painted with such power by Count GASPARIN—that all, and more than all he pleads for on the part of the American Government and the American people, is already realized? It will heighten even his faith in America when he reads the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD, and learns, as he will from the journals, that not only was the Government not placed in the position of "unpopularity" by yielding the prisoners; that not only was there no "popular clamor" to withstand, but that the act simply embodied the conviction and the desire of the loyal people of America, whose moral force, it will gladden his heart to know, he underestimated rather than overestimated.

THE COLD AND THE CAMPAIGN.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of three days ago contains this suggestive hint:

"The splendid season of dry weather which we have had has hardened the earth, restored the roads, and prepared the way for a grand advance of the enemy wherever he is in force. *It is almost incredible that he will refuse to avail himself of the auspices which thus smooth his path.* The untoward affair on Friday last, at Dranesville, will probably inspire his soldiers with some confidence in themselves, and conspire with the excellent roads to invite an advance."

It is not often we are able to agree with a Richmond journal, but we have that satisfaction in this case, and assuredly the whole country will be gratified if the fact indicated can be considered as furnishing the key to the situation. There is no doubt that for the past six weeks the Virginia roads have been such as to render military movements on a large scale impracticable. The November rains broke them up, and the extraordinary mildness of December prolonged the season of universal mud—an enemy with which a modern army, with its heavy appurtenances and *impedimenta*, finds it next to impossible to cope. But the Christmas cold spell has changed all that, hardening the earth, restoring the roads, and paving a solid highway on which the Union forces may march on to the heart of rebeldom.

There is another fact which, if there were occasion for doubt, would go to show that we are on the threshold of an onward movement. It is that, notwithstanding the intense cold which our correspondents inform us has set in, the army of the Potomac is still under canvas. Any hntting that has been done has been in isolated cases, and, though we have now reached the dead of Wluter, no general preparations for going into Winter qnarters have been made. This fact admits of but one interpretation—namely, that it is the design to march the army of the Union to winter some degrees of latitude nearer the eqnator than the banks of the Potomac.

It would certainly show an insensibility with which we should be loth to think them chargeable, if those whom the people have pnt in the high places of civil and military trust, should either misiuterpret, or be unappreciative of the generous forbearance and confiding submission which both the public and the Press have shown these weary months. Snch appreciation is to be manifested by making it clear to the nation that *there will not be an hour's delay beyond what military considerations rigorously exact.* If it be that a couple of months will bring us to the end of Virginia's brief Winter, when the Spring rains and thaws shall again have rendered operations as impracticable as they have been for the past six weeks, it would be too much to expect of a people, however patient, that delays so unaccountable should be submitted to without vigoroue complaint.

An Historical Coincidence.

Our Government has snrreudered the *four* persons taken from the British steamer *Trent*, and has tendered an apology to the Government for the violence offered to her flag. Thie ie not the first time in which a similar proceeding has taken place. One of the incidents which preceded the War of 1812 was of a somewhat similar character, though not quite parallel in all respects. In 1808 a British man-of-war sent on board the American frigate *Chesapeake* and took from her *four* persons, who were claimed to be English subjects, without any other warrant or authority than the will of the officer commanding the vessel by which the outrage was perpetrated. Our Government at once demanded redress, and after a long correspondence and delay, the British Minister at Washington transmitted to the Secretary of State the following letter:

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1811.

SIR: In pursuance of the orders which I have received from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, for the purpose of proceeding to a final adjustment of the differences which have arisen between Great Britain and the United States in the affair of the *Chesapeake* frigate, I have the honor to acquaint you—

First—That I am instructed to repeat to the American Government *the prompt disavowal made by His Majesty* (and recited in Mr. ERSKINE'S note af April 17, 1809, to Mr. SMITH), on being apprised of the unauthorized act of the officer in command of his naval forces on the coast of America, whose recall from a highly important and honorable command immediately ensued as a mark of His Majesty's disapprobation.

Secondly—That I am authorized to offer, in addition to that disavowal on the part of His Royal Highness, *the immediate restoration*, as far as circumstances will admit, *of the men who, in consequence of Admiral Berkley's orders, were forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake to the vessel from which they were taken*: or if that ship should hs no longer in commission, to such seaport of the United States as the American Government may name for the purpose.

Thirdly—That I am also authorizad to offer to the American Government *a suitable pecuniary provision for the sufferers* in consequence of the attack on the *Chesapeake*, including the families of those seamen who unfortunately fell in the action, and of the wounded survivors.

These honorable propositions, I can assure you, Sir, are mada with the sincere desire that they may prove satisfactory to the Government of the United States, and I trust they will meet with that amicable reception which their conciliatory nature entitles them to. I need scarcely add how cordially I join with you in ths wish that they might prove introductory to a removal of all the differences depending between our two countries.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest consideration and respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, AUG. J. FOSTER.

To Hon. JAMES MONROE, &c., &c., &c.

Although the cases were not parallel, inasmuch as the *Chesapeake* was a national vessel and the *Trent* only a merchant steamer, the coincidences between the circumstances are somewhat striking.

The Tragi-Comedy in Western Missouri.

The redoubtable PRICE and his army are now retreating through Western Missouri toward Arkansas for the third time. When LYON was after him, he ran very swiftly; when FREMONT pursued, he made fair time; and now he flees from the advancing *shadow* of POPE. For a month past, he has stood shivering by the south shore of the Osage River, looking across with longing eyes to the green fields and pastures new of Jackson, Lafayette and Saline Counties, yet fearing to launch his bark away. And now, at last, instead of boldly moving forward and confronting the Canaanitee, he again ekulks backward in his own tracks to the desert region that sweeps around the Ozark Mountains. Those of his men who did cross over the river were suddenly devoured by that son of Anak, Gen. POPE. And why should those still on the safe side of the stream venture over, when they know it will only be to exchange the free airs of the desert for the cadaverous atmosphere of the "St. Louis Medical College?"

It must be evident to PRICE and his men that their game in Missouri is ended, so far as the conquest of the State is concerned. His army, indeed, has now dwindled down to nothing but a big band of marauders. At last accounts it had reduced itself to some seven or eight thousand men; and these were held in cohesion mainly by devotion to their chief, and by the hope of booty. Their only work, for a long time, has been to plunder, harass and kill Union men; and, by every means, to spread the reign of anarchy and ruin over the State. Gov. CLAIB. JACKSON, too, had promised that all the property of the Missouri Unionists, amounting to some hundreds of millions, should be divided among the ragged ruffians as soon as they had achieved the conquest of the State; and this was a glittering prize for which to battle. They now see that it is beyond their grasp. Those who joined PRICE "only to have a fight," have now got enough of *that*, and are disbanding; those who joined in the hope of speedily subjugating the State, have become disgusted, disappointed and hopeless, and are deserting. Others are afraid of Gen. HALLECK'S retaliatory policy; others fear the chill blasts of Winter on the heaths of Western Missouri; and many who had been lured into rebellion by the gilded baits of the secession swindlers, now find that all is not gold that glitters, and are returning to loyalty and their homes. The agonizing appeals recently issued by Gen. PRICE, Gov. JACKSON, and the robber JEFF. THOMPSON, for help, show that dissolution has overtaken the great and conquering host that held possession of half the State a few months ago.

What remains of PRICE'S army, too, has just been virtually dissolved by the order of JEFF. DAVIS, transferring it from the service of the State of Missouri to that of the Confederate Government. The whole force is to be disbanded, and immediately reorganized as part and parcel of the Confederate army; and PRICE himself is to be superseded by some of JEFF. DAVIS' appointees. But it will never be reorganized. A few thousand rebels will go from Missouri and enter JEFF. DAVIS' regular army, bnt there will never again in that State be snch an uprising of rebels as there was in early Snmmer. The inveterate rebels and robbers will divide themselves into small gangs, scatter over the State, and plunder and fight for a time in guerilla style. But the just and severe policy of Gen. HALLECK will soon bring these also to the rope's end.

Whether Gen. POPE will now pursue the retreating PRICE for any distance, is doubtful. Nothing could be gained by the pursuit; and it would be impossible to catch him without going hundreds of miles from the base of operations and the source of supplies. The people of Southern Missouri will undoubtedly suffer severely during the Winter from his ravages; bnt if they wish to get rid of him and his maranders, they must everywhere raise loyal Home Guards, as they are now doing in some of the southwestern counties, and maintain the peace for themselves.

As a campaign, operations in Missouri may be said to close with this retreat of PRICE. It will be impossible for the rebels to march up again through those chilly and cheerless regions of Western Missouri this Winter. As for the Arkansas rebels under MCCULLOCH, who have helped PRICE to ravage Missouri, they will undonbtedly find work in their own State before long.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Affairs in Rebeldom—Fears of an Attack at Yorktown—The Norfolk Day Book Suspended—Movements in Kentucky, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 27, *Via* Baltimore, Saturday, Dec. 28.

A flag of truce this morning took to Craney Island Rev. Mr. BROWN, a rebel Chaplain, and a lady. No passengers were brought down.

Gen. BURNSIDE is expected to arrive here to-morrow to consult with Gen. WOOL and Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH in relation to his contemplated movements.

Considerable excitement prevails in Yorktown in anticipation of an attack. All the sick were removed on the 21st, by order of Gen. MAGRUDER.

The publication of the Norfolk *Day Book* was suspended yesterday for the want of a supply of paper. A copy of to-day's issue was brought down by the flag af truce, from which we extract a dispatch, dated Augusta, Ga., Dec. 26, which says that a passenger and freight-car collided abont one mila from there an that afternoon. Three persons had received brokan legs, and several horses were killed.

The Norfolk *Day Book* says that WINANS' steamer oams into the Roads on Wednesday, and was still thara yesterday. The *Keystone State* was perhaps mistaken for the *Winans*.

The Norfolk *Day Book* learns that Gen. SCOTT had arrived in New-York; that he left England at the request of the English authorities, and that they were about to declare war against the United States.

A dispatch from Nashville the 25th says that TOM. CRITTENDAN, with 12,000 men, was within forty miles of Hopkinsville, and would advance upon that place at three points. The Southern Rights citizens there are sending their families and stock to the South.

The banking house, a Branch af the Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Glasgow, was taken possession of by the rebels on the 24th. Only $7,000 in Kentucky hills were found.

JOHN G. DAVIS, a member of the National Congress from the Seventh District of Indiana, has arrived at Hopkinsville, on his way to Richmond, but for what pnrpose it is not stated.

A force of not less than 60,000 men, the advance of Gen. BUELL'S army, has crossed Green River, and is within five miles of Gen. HINDMAN'S advance. Great preparations have been made for the defence of Bowling Green, and a terrible conflict is said to be impending.

Extension of Telegraph Lines in Canada.

MONTREAL, Friday, Dec. 27.

The recent announcement, through Canadian papers, that the military authorities have decided to build a telegraph line between Quebec and Halifax, was at least premature, as no decision has yet been made by the proper authorities. The existing Telegraph Company of Canada has, we learn, in serious contemplation the extension of their Father Point line, some 200 miles to Cape Rozier, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, *via* Campbelltown, at the head of the Bay of Chalans. If this enterprise should be carried ont, tha naws by the Canadian line of steamers will be received at least one day earlier than heretofore, by way of Fathar Point, and tha extended wires will also bring into telegraphic connection several very important fishing stations on tha lower Gulf shore. Should the line be extended, as proposed, to Cape Rozier, it is nndarstood that the steamers to and from Quebec and Liverpool will make that a port of call next season.

Slaver Cases in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 28.

APPLETON OAKSMITH, of New-York, an alleged accomplice of SKINNER, who was recently convicted of fitting out the ship *Margaret Scott*, at New-Bedford, for a slaver, was before Judge SPRAGUE, of the United States Circuit Court to-day, charged with such complicity. He plead not guilty, and was required to give bail in the sum of five thousand dollars to appear for trial in March. OAKSMITH was recently lodged in Fort Lafayette, charged with fitting out the slaver *Augusta*, and a week since was transported to Fort Warren.

The yacht *Wild Pigeon*, at this port, has been seized on suspicion of fitting out for a slaver. It is probable that she will be released on the owners giving bonds not to engage in the slave-trade.

Reception to Hon. J. Glancy Jones.

READING, Penn., Friday, Dec. 27.

The Mayor and Councils of Reading, without distinction of party, have resolved to give a public reception to Hon. J. GLANCY JONES, Ex-Minister to Austria, who returned in the *Arago*.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Dec. 27.

Hon. W. B. MCCLURE, for many years President Judge of the Quarter Sessions of this county, died early this morning. He was highly esteemed by the whole community as an upright Judge.

The Niagara at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 28.

The steamship *Niagara*, from Halifax, arrived here at 4½ o'clock this afternoon.

The newspaper-bag for the Associated Press was sent from here, in charge of Adams' Express Messenger, by the night train, which is due in New-York at an early hour to-morrow (Sunday) morning.

The Mails also went in the same train.

Personal.

Rev. GEORGE GORDON, who is in jail in Cleveland (O.) for having been over zealous in attempting to secure a fugitive slave his freedom, was called upon a few days ago by a couple who wished to be married. The reverend gentleman complied with the request promptly.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS—DRILL-ROOM FOR THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—ELECTION SPORTS—THE RAILROAD BILL OF THE COUNCILMEN CONCURRED IN.

At the meeting of the Board, last evening, the usual appropriation of $500 was passed to compensate the Presidents of the Aldermen and Councilmen for services as Commissioners of Health.

A resolution to provide a drill-room for the new Thirty-seventh Regiment, elicited considerable debate and unanimous expression of opinion by several members of the Board, that all the energies and the resources of the City are needed to aid the army now engaged in actual war.

Aldermen BRADY and Alderman BOOLE favored granting the appropriation, complimenting the regiment for its neat discipline and appearance.

The appropriation of $2,000 was passed by a vote of 11 to 5.

A report from the Finance Committee, in favor of paying Lieutenant James F. Murray for damage done to his residence to the amount of $113 62, on the night of the election, by a mob, was adopted.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in passing the appropriations, $500, for two safes for the City Inspector's Department.

The Board concurred in an appropriation of $250, for extra services of the reader, Mr. BOYLE.

The Board indulged in considerable pleasantry over a bill amounting to $775, for the engrossing and framing of complimentary resolutions to the President of the last Board. The appropriation was finally passed.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in permitting the extension of the route of the Manhattanville Line of Stages to Harlem Bridge, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The following Bill was passed by the Board of Councilmen coming up for consideration. Aldermen FROMENT, DAYTON and BARRY entered a written protest against acting on the paper this evening.

Alderman GERRY moved the repeal of Rule 12, which prevented the Board from acting on the paper this evening, under the operation of the previous question. The rule was repealed. The paper was read by the reader. Alderman GERRY moved the concurrence, and called the previous question.

Aldermen FROMENT and DAYTON stated that they wished it understood that their protest was intended to meet the case.

Alderman DAYTON raised the point that the proposed action was in direct conflict with the City Charter, but was ruled out of order.

The previous question was ordered, and the concurrence was made, Aldermen BAGLEY, BARRY, DAYTON, HOGAN, FROMENT and RUSSELL voting in the negative.

The Board adjourned to Monday afternoon.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

"THE GRIDIRON" RAILROAD GRANT CONFIRMED—INJUNCTION ISSUED AS TO FORT GANESVOORT PROPERTY—THE NEW-YORK TIMES AND WORLD DECLARED OFFICIAL PAPERS.

At a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen, held yesterday afternoon, a petition was presented by J. TUCKER, asking permission to lay tracks in the streets named in the act of incorporation, between known as the "Gridiron" Railroad bill, passed at Albany, April 17, 1860, vetoed by the Governor, but passed over his veto.

Mr. OAKEY characterised this measure as one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated in the history of our legislation, but felt that any objections that he might urge would be fruitless, as the passage of the resolutions granting the prayer and petition was evidently predestined.

Mr. BARKER, although at first opposed to this grant, had after canvassing the district which he represented, come to the conclusion that the interests of his constituents demanded this road, and he should therefore vote in favor of it.

Mr. LANE strenuously opposed the measure, and urged strongly that in view of the great interests involved, a reference should be had to investigate it, and he accordingly so moved.

Mr. SWINBURNE advocated the project, and although he saw no objection to a reference, he hoped the resolution would pass.

Mr. OAKEY again opposed the granting of a monopoly without compensation, for which responsible parties have offered to pay more than a million of dollars.

Mr. PINCKNEY also opposed the grant, and wished it referred to see if any Committee would dare report in its favor.

The motion to refer was lost—Ayes, 10; Noes, 13.

Mr. LANE then moved to reduce the fare to three cents, which was lost—Ayes, 10; Noes, 13—after which Mr. HOGAN called the previous question, which was met by a motion to adjourn, but it was lost.

Mr. HOGAN withdrew his motion, and various amendments were proposed, but voted down, as was a motion to lay on the table and print.

All kinds of motions were made and lost, the friends of the measure being determined to see it safely through, and further debate was finally cut off by an order for the previous question, which created great confusion.

Mr. OAKEY and Mr. PINCKNEY rose to points of order, but they were declared out of order. The previous question being ordered, Mr. OAKEY presented a protest, as did Mr. PINCKNEY, which the Chair declared should not be received, and proceeded to take the vote on the main question, which resulted as follows: Ayes—Barney, Hogan, Hazleton, Shannoo, Miller, Ryan, Gross, Kepper, Stevenson, Long, Brice, Brandon and Curnen—13. Noes—Smith, Hall, Jones, Lent, Keech, Orton, Cleveland, Ottiwell, Pinckney and Trotter—8.

Mr. HOGAN offered a resolution calling upon the Corporation Counsel to furnish an opinion at the next meeting of the Board as to the validity of an injunction from the Court of Common Pleas, in the matter of the proposed purchase of the Fort Ganesvoort property, which has been served on certain members of the Board, prohibiting further action. In presenting it, Mr. HOGAN offered, also, an affidavit of JAMES B. TAYLOR, denying the charge made against him by Alderman DAYTON. A long discussion ensued upon the question of sending the affidavit to Mr. BRENNAN. The resolutions were adopted, and

Mr. OAKEY offered a resolution to appoint a Special Committee to inquire into the charge preferred by Mr. DAYTON against Mr. TAYLOR, and to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. KEECH then called up a resolution, heretofore offered by him, appointing the NEW-YORK TIMES a Corporation paper. Mr. HOGAN moved a reference, which was lost—Ayes 6, Noes 13; and the resolution was adopted. Ayes—Barney, Hall, Smith, Hazleton, Lent, Keech, Orton, Ottiwell, Stevenson, Long, Pinckney, Trotter, Brice—12.

The Mayor's veto, on making the *World* a Corporation paper, was then taken up, and carried, notwithstanding his objections—Ayes, 15; Noes, 4.

The Board, after disposing of some routine business, adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Coroner SCHIRMER on Friday held an inquest on the body of MARY E. WALLACE, a child aged 6 years, who died from burns accidentally received on Christmas day, at No. 326 West Forty-seventh-street.... An unknown man was found dead in the upper part of a building on the corner of Catharine-slip and South-street, Friday afternoon The cause of his death is believed to have been intemperance. The Coroner was notified.... A child named HANNAH TWOMEY, was accidentally burned to death Friday at No. 140 Cherry-street. Its mother had left the child alone in the room for a few minutes, and when she returned found it in flames. It died soon after. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.... GEORGE FAULKNER died at the New-York Hospital Friday from injuries received by falling through the hatchway of WILSON'S bakery, No. 73 Fulton-street, where he was employed. He was a native of Ireland, aged 23 years.... WILSON WELLS died Friday at the New-York Hospital from the effects of a fall which occurred while at work at the new building corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.... MARGARET CASSIDY was scalded to death on Friday at No. 648 Second-avenue, by falling into a kettle of boiling water. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body.

A CONFIDENCE MAN AMONG THE BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—EDWARD PERRY was arrested, on Friday, upon the charge of swindling and larceny. On the evening of Nov. 27, he went to the boarding-house of MARY BLANEY, No. 347 Third-avenue, engaged board and remained until the next morning. During the night he stole, from the apartments which he occupied, one silk dress, worth $20, and $25 in money, and left early in the morning. About three days ago the same man called at the boarding-house of MARGARET FEATHERLY, No. 98 East Thirty-second-street, and engaged board for one month. He remained during the following night, but early next morning left upon the pretence that he was going to Brooklyn for his trunks. After he had gone, the lady of the house discovered that he had taken with him one new overcoat, worth $20; one dress-coat, $15; a vest and pair of pants, worth $12; four shirts, $6, and money to the amount of $24. Justice QUACKENBUSH, before whom the accused was taken, committed him in default of $1,000 bail.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments.*—Hugh Fullerton, to the Tenth Precinct; Francis Wilsey, to the Twenty-fourth; and John S. Walkinshaw, to the Twenty-seventh.

Resignations.—John Tavommey, of the Third District Court; George Hopper, of the Fifteenth Precinct; Henry Giraud, of the Third; and Henry M. Gardner, of the Twenty-first.

Dismissed.—Sergeant Mead, of the Eleventh Precinct.

Promoted.—Officer Moore, who has recently figured so extensively in connection with the case of Charles Jaeckels, (convicted for the murder of John W. Mathews,) has been promoted to the position of a regular detective. This has been done by the Police Board, in consideration of the valuable services rendered by that officer in ferreting out the man who committed the double murder.

OUR STREET CHILDREN.—The Directors of the Juvenile Asylum have had under their charge in 1861 a monthly average of more than five hundred children gathered from the streets. Six companies, about fifty each, after careful training, have been selected and sent out to Illinois this year, under charge of Mr. ALLEN, the indefatiguring agent, who, in addition to securing good homes for them, has visited a large number sent into that State the past five years, and reports favorably of their condition and prospects. The sixth company took their departure on Monday, to attend a meeting in Chicago on Christmas Day, on their way to the interior.

FIRE IN EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—At 8½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred at No. 51 East Twelfth-street, on the second floor of a three-story brick building, occupied by JOHN H. HARRINGTON, boat-builder. His damage will amount to about $250. He is insured in the North River Insurance Company for $900. The lower floor was occupied by J. WEINSMITH, barber. His loss in stock and fixtures is $100. The building is owned by T. B. PERDIN, and it was damaged about $100—fully insured in the Harmony Insurance Company. The fire was caused by a light being brought into an apartment where there was a leakage from the gas pipe.

FIRE IN AN OIL-CLOTH MANUFACTORY.—At 1 o'clock, on Friday morning, a fire was discovered in the basement of the five-story brick building No. 42 Jay-street, occupied by WM. A. TOOKER, as an oil-cloth manufactory. The flames soon extended to the first and second stories, damaging the stock to the amount of $1,500. Mr. TOOKER is insured in the Rutger's, Commonwealth, and St. Mark's Insurance Companies, $2,000 each. The building is owned by GEORGE W. and JOHN H. WELSH. It was damaged about $250, and is fully insured.

FIRE IN A GROCERY STORE.—About 1½ o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire was discovered in a grocery store at No. 269 Greenwich-street, occupied by JOHN HILDEBRAND, caused by the stove-pipe being placed too near the wood-work. The damage to the stock and fixtures in the grocery was about $150. HILDEBRAND is insured in the Germania Insurance Company for $800. The building is owned by Mr. PELTON. It was damaged to the extent of $100. Insured in the Howard Insurance Company.

FIRE IN SOUTH-STREET.—At 5½ o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the ship chandlery store of JOSEPH MCMURRAY, No. 59 South-street, caused by spontaneous combustion. Damage about $1,000; fully insured in the Clinton Insurance Company.

THE DELTA PSI CONVENTION.—The annual meeting of the Grand Chapter of the "Delta Psi" took place in this City at past week. the Society's rooms, on Friday and Saturday of the None of the Southern Chapters were represented, though letters were read that assured the Convention that whatever difficulties might exist of a political nature, the Delta Psi fraternity were harmonious. The oration and poem which were to have been delivered before the Grand Chapter, by H. N. ELDRIDGE, Esq., of Chicago, and Rev. JOHN I. MINAS, of Maine, were of necessity postponed till next year.

THE HOMICIDE CASE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—JOHN MORTON, who was stabbed and beaten so seriously on Christmas night, as reported in the TIMES, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 151 Hemmond-street. The Coroner was immediately notified, and yesterday afternoon he proceeded to the late residence of deceased, for the purpose of holding an inquest. Owing to the absence of some material witnesses, the investigation was adjourned until this afternoon at 1½ o'clock. The parties charged with the homicide are in custody at Jefferson Market Prison.

MORRISON'S BATTERY.—MORRISON'S Battery, attached to Col. LUDLUM'S Nineteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, is now being recruited in this City by Capt J. J. MORRISON, formerly commanding Company A, Ninth Regiment, now in the field. Quarters have been obtained at Palace Garden, where every attention is paid to the comfort of the men, and great advantages are offered to young, able-bodied men. The headquarters are on the corner of Univerelty-place and Thirteenth-street.

GEN. SCOTT IN NEW-YORK.—Gen. SCOTT remained at his hotel all day Friday, and was visited by many citizens of note. He was enabled, however, to grant an audience to but few. He will no donht remain in the City a few days, and then proceed to Washington. His health is much improved by his trip abroad.

A SERIOUS SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—About 11 o'clock on Friday night, FRANCIS C. GILMORE, living at No. 42 Second-street, while engaged in the examination of a loaded pistol, accidentally shot himself in the left temple. The wound is of such a nature that the surgeons who attended him pronounced it fatal.

FOUND DROWNED.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Officer BURNS, of the First Precinct, discovered the body of a male child, about eight months old, floating in Whitehall-slip. It had the appearance of being but a few minutes in the water. It is supposed that the child had been thrown from the watercloset at the Hamilton Ferry.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL to Dec. 27, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Dec. 20	144	137	281
Admitted to Dec. 27	25	18	43
Discharged, cured or relieved	24	28	52
Died	2	3	5
Remaining at date	143	124	267
Males, 243; females, 24.			

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT AND A WAR WITH ENGLAND.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., held at their armory, on Saturday last, the following preamble and resolutions were moved by Quartermaster TULLY, seconded by Lieut. BRESLIN, and adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The United States are now threatened with interference by England in the civil strife that the rebellion of a portion of her people has caused to rage in a section of the Union; and whereas, we are bound in duty and gratitude, as adopted citizens, to maintain the Constitution, laws and honor of this nation against the world; and whereas, in England we shall recognize the hated foe and heartless oppressor of our fathers, and the cruel persecutor of most of ourselves, and of those with whom we are most united in sympathy; and whereas, whilst we shall regret to see the horrors and calamities of war multiplied, we prefer even this to any base concessions unworthy of the position of this Republic amongst the nations, or derogatory to the honorable pride and acknowledged valor of its people; therefore,

Resolved, That this regiment tender its services to the Government for the defence of the seaboard and frontier, particularly of this State, in case of war with a foreign Power, and during the whole war.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to attend to the publication of these Resolutions,

Quartermaster Tully, Lieut. Breslin, Lieut. Sullivan, Captain Butler, and Lieut. McQuade were appointed such committee.

MAJOR JAMES BAGLEY, Chairman.
Capt. WM. BUTLER, Secretary.

ARRIVAL OF THE THIRD BATTALION OF THE FIRST REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

The Third Battalion (the First arrived here on Thursday) of the First Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry reached here, from its encampment at Readville, yesterday. After a short stay at the Park Barracks' where both men and horses were refreshed, they were about to proceed to the New-Jersey Central Railroad to take the cars for Washington, when Col. FRANK E. HOWE received orders by telegraph from Gen. THOMAS to detain the battalion in New-York. Arrangements were made by Col. HOWE as speedily as possible to quarter the men and horses in the city until further orders.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST BATTALION FIFTH RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT.

Five companies of the Fifth Rhode Island Regiment, under command of Major WRIGHT, arrived in this city yesterday *en route* for Annapolis, in order to be attached to Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division. The battalion numbers about 400 men, all of whom are thoroughly equipped and armed with the Enfield rifle. Annexed is a list of the officers, the Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel not having as yet been appointed.

Major, Job Wright; Adjutant, Chas. H. Chapman; Quartermaster, Monro H. Gladding; Chapiain, Rev. Walter B. Noyes (Episcopal); Assistant-Surgeon, Albert Potter. Company A—Captain, Jonathan M. Wheeler: First Lieutenant, Daniel S. Remington; Second Lieutenant not appointed. Company B—Captain, A. G. Wright; First Lieutenant, W. W. Hall; Second Lieutenant, W. W. Douglas. Company C—Captain, J. M. Eddy; First Lieutenant, John E. Snow; Second Lieutenant, G. G. Hopkins. Company D—Captain, G. H. Grant; First Lieutenant, H. R. Pierce; Second Lieutenant, J. Moran. Company E—Captain, Joh Arnold; First Lieutenant not appointed; Second Lieutenant, J. M. Wheaton.

The Prize Schooner Charity Wrecked off Hempstead Beach.

The prize schooner *Charity*, captured off Hatteras Inlet, the 17th of December, by the steamer *Stars and Stripes*, and placed in charge of GAOAOA ASHBURY, master of the same, to be taken to this port, was wrecked off Hempstead Beach, last Tuesday morning. She was laden with a cargo of salt, sugar, coffee, clothing, hoots and shoes, &c. She was wrecked about two miles from the beach.

Mr. ASHBURY reports that the *Charity* was originally from Providence, R.I., and that her papers were made out for some port north of Maryland. She is a vessel of about 127 tons, and is considered a total wreck. The crew, which consisted of Mr. ASHBURY and seven others, saved themselves by means of the small boat belonging to the schooner, in which they reached the beach after many hairbreadth escapes from the breakers, in a state of entire exhaustion. Much credit is due to Mr. ASHBURY for the presence of mind displayed by him, and to which alone the preservation of the lives of his men is due. Some of the cargo of the vessel is saved. Mr. ASHBURY states that the vessels left at Hatteras Inlet are the *Stars and Stripes*, *Underwriter*, *Putnam* and *Series*. The force at that place consists of HAWKINS' Zouaves, one Pennsylvania Regiment and a few regulars. At a very high tide Fort Hatteras is completely surrounded with water, and it is thought that the force is not sufficient to hold the place against a large comber of the enemy.

The Herald and the Meeting on the City of Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the New-York *Herald* persists in affecting disbelief in the genuineness of the names of the gentlemen who participated in those proceedings, and utterly closes its columns to the publication of the "information" it so anxiously desires, it may be proper for me to acquaint the public, that I left such a communication at that office, with my name and address on Friday last, and yet this morning appears the amazing assertion that a day's diligent "search" had found them not."

If ordinary consistency, to say nothing of honesty, had any weight in this matter, the editor mightturn to his own files of a week previous, where the names appear in the usual list of passengers; but he naturally prefers to attack the signers, instead of letting the public know *what* they subscribed to.

As for my fellow-passengers, they were from different parts of the country; and abundantly able, as they doubtless are, to vindicate themselves, will probably do it when so disposed. And as to the fastidiousnes which distnolines many to have either contact or controversy with the *Herald*, I confess that thirty years' residence in this City, has led me to believe I have entirely outgrown it.

JOHN H. TOBITT, No. 1 Franklin-square.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

Obituary.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 28.

JOHN C. LEGRAND, Ex-Chief Justice of Maryland, died this forenoon.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE.
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Downing's Pickled Oysters and Boned-TURKEYS FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—The 60,000 Oysters being pickled by me, cannot beat, nor my boned-turkeys. Those needing them will please give me their orders immediately; it will accommodate me. No. 3 Broad-st.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, etc., at retail by
SILLECK & CO.,
corner Fulton and William sts.

At Retail.
Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Kopenscheid's Winter or Festival Hat.—This matchless fabric, a confessed improvement on the coat style just issued in Paris, is now ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Merry Christmas and Happy New-Year.—Ladies, if you wish for yourselves and families gaiters and button-boots, Balmorals, boys' patent leathers, gents' embroidered slippers, forming useful and appropriate gifts for the holidays, patronize MILLER & CO., 387 Canal-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Boots and Shoes.—Gentlemen's custom-made Boots and Shoes—the stock of a Broadway boot-maker—now selling below cost of manufacture, at
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Presents.—LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN cannot receive a more appropriate gift than can be selected from the assortment of gaiters, slippers and shoes, or a pair of Balmorals, from CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Men's Cheap Furnishing Store.—Gentlemen's ties, scarfs, handkerchiefs, gloves, hosiery, lambswool and merino undershirts and drawers—large assortment, cheap.
GEO. M. TEACY, Agent, No. 96 William-st.

Rich Scarfs for the Holidays.
D. C. SILLECK & COX,
No. 150 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

MARRIED.

REDFIAN—MAHAN.—On Thursday, Dec. 26, by Rev. John M. Krebs, Mr. JOSEPH E. RADMAN to Miss HELEN J. MAHAN, all of this City.

DIED.

ENGLE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 28, ANN E., wife of Samuel Engle, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, in Clinton-av., third door from Park-av

☞ New-Bedford, Mass., papers please copy.

PUFFER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 27, of scarlet fever, GEORGE DERVAR, son of Geo. D. and Eliza G. Puffer, in the 2d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 53 2d-place, this day, (Sunday,) at 2 P. M. precisely.

ROBINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 27, Mrs. CAROLINE M. ROBINSON, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, at her late residence, No. 133 Amity-st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

JANSEN.—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Dec. 28, at his late residence, No. 87 South 8th-st., JOHN JANSEN, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral services, on Monday morning, Dec. 30, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

SCHUYLER.—In Pompion, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 25, of apoplexy, ISAAC SCHUYLER, Esq., in the 62d year of his age.

DELAFIELD.—At the General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., RUFUS DELAFIELD, Medical Cadet, United States Army, son of Rufus K. and Eliza Delafield, of this City, in the 22d year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's edition.

REILLY.—At Camp Williams, Va., on Tuesday, Dec. 24, Sergeant ALEXANDER M. REILLY, Company M, First Regiment New-York Volunteer Cavalry, aged 28 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 40 Carroll-st., South Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock, on Monday, 30th inst.

☞ Detroit papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 667.—Dec. 28, 1861.
4, 66, 44, 13, 5, 24, 29, 73, 56, 41, 6, 7.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 668.—Dec. 28, 1861.
20, 26, 46, 4, 27, 9, 23, 37, 25, 57, 29, 65, 21.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO ASTHMATICS.

SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.
HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice, with Glycerine will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Sold by druggists generally.
Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st.,
OFFER AT WAR PRICES
FINE GOLD WATCHES. FINE SILVER WATCHES.
DIAMOND RINGS, PINS, &c.
Jewelry of every description.
Sterling Silverware.
Fine plated ware in Casters, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Urns, Salvers, Forks, Spoons, &c. Hair Jewelry, Jet Goods, &c., &c.
An inspection of our goods is solicited.

NO ENGLISH WATCHES FOR AMERICANS.
Who will buy an English Watch now-a-days, especially when American Watches are in every respect better and cheaper? Who wants a French Watch, which is good for nothing under any circumstances? Examine WILLIAM TAYLOR'S stock of American Watches before sending your money out of the country.
No. 264 Greenwich-st., near Warren.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS, THE WELL-KNOWN author of the Electrical Theory of the Universe, and of the Electrical Circulation of the Blood, has associated with him the celebrated Dr. A. WILLIAMS, Professor of Electrical Therapeutic Science, and opened rooms at No. 72 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., for the cure of all acute and chronic diseases by a richly-discovered mode of applying electricity in all its forms to the human system: accompanied by the use of the electro-magnetic, hufftine, and highly approved and recommended to be used in practice by the French Medical Board in Paris. Our mode of applying the electric currents is entirely different from all other electricians in this country, and we cure where even medicine fails! Let the afflicted call and try us, and then judge us by our works.

☞ All consultations free. Office hours from M. to 6 P. M.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, MASS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

THE READERS OF THE TIME
Will hear in mind that
E. ANTHONY, NO. 501 BROADWAY
(three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel,)
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
AND
CARTE DE VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES.
It will be unwise to buy before seeing his assortment. Will continue open in the evening until Jan. 1.

WANTED—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Oct. 10, 22,; Nov. 20; all of 1860. Twelve cents each will be paid for the above. Inquire of Sub-Clerk at this Office.

300 BLACK CLOTH DRESS COATS,
From the stock of a broken house,
Worth $16,
Selling for $8.
At EVANS', and 66/68 FULTON-ST.

500 BLACK OVERCOATS,
from the stock of a broken house,
Worth $6,
Selling for $3.
At EVANS', and 66/68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

650 SILK MIXED CASSIMERE PANTS,
Of the finest quality, and beautifully made,
Worth $8,
Selling for $4.
At EVANS', and 66/68 Fulton-st.

900 SUPER BLACK FRENCH CLOTH FROCK-COATS,
From the stock of a broken house,
Lined throughout with silk and satin,
Well worth $25,
Selling for $13,
At EVANS' and 66/68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

1,200 RICH SILK AND SATIN VESTS,
Worth $4 and $5,
Selling for $2 and $2 50
At EVANS', and 66/68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

1,500 PAIR SUPER FRENCH DOESKIN PANTS,
From the stock of a broken house,
Worth $8,
Selling for $3 75,
At EVANS', and 66/68 FULTON-ST.

$130,000 WORTH OF GENTLEMEN'S WINTER CLOTHING,
Comprising Coats, Overcoats, Pants and Vests, of every description and size,
From the stock of a
Broken Wholesale House,
is now being sold
At less than
HALF PRICE.
At EVANS', and 66/68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

OVERCOATS	As low as $2 50
BUSINESS COATS	As low as 2 00
BLACK PANTS	As low as 1 50
SILK VESTS	As low as 1 00
CASSIMERE VESTS	As low as 75
&c., &c., &c., &c.,	&c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHARLES DICKENS. BOZ. BOZ.

TOM TIDDLER'S GROUND.

A CHRISTMAS BUDGET FOR 1861.

BY CHARLES DICKENS,

AND OTHERS.

READY FOR DELIVERY THIS DAY.

One copy compunded. Price 25 cents.

RUTLEDGE. RUTLEDGE. RUTLEDGE. RUTLEDGE.

THE SUTHERLANDS

THE NEW NOVEL

BY THE AUTHOR OF

"RUTLEDGE."

Price $1 25.

FRESH LOT IN THIS MORNING

DEMAND UNPRECEDENTED.

CHARLES READE. CHARLES READE.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH,
CHARLES READE'S MAGNIFICENT NOVEL.
Cloth covers, $1 25; paper covers, 75 cents.
PRAISED BY ENGLISH CRITICS
AS
"THE GREATEST NOVEL OF THIS CENTURY."

These books are sold by all enterprising booksellers, and will be sent by mail *postage free*, on receipt of price, by
CARLETON, Publisher, (late Rudd & Carleton.)
No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

GET THE BEST!
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.
NEW PICTORIAL EDITION.
"THE BEST HOLIDAY GIFT."
ONE OF PERMANENT VALUE.
Sold by all Booksellers.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
MEMOIRS, LETTERS AND REMAINS
OF
ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE,
Author of
"Democracy in America,"
Translated from the French of GUSTAVE DE BEAUMONT.
Two volumes, 12mo. Price $2 50.

The memory of Alexis de Tocqueville belongs scarcely less to America than to France. The volumes of his inedited works and correspondence, with the Memoir by his friend Gustave de Beaumont, which have lately appeared in Paris, have a special claim to the attention of American readers. The intrinsic interest of these volumes is very great, as well for the soundness of the political opinions and reflections which they contain, as for the insight they afford into the character of one of the most remarkable men of the century.

II.
TRAGEDY OF ERRORS.
By the author of
"Record of an Obscure Man."
One volume, 16mo. Neatly bound, in uniform style with "Record of an Obscure Man." Price 75 cents.
☞ The above volumes are for sale by all booksellers, or sent post paid by the publishers on receipt of the price.
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

NOW READY,
The truly delightful book,
LILLIESLEAF;
BEING
Concluding Passages in the Life of Mrs. MARGARET MAITLAND, of Sunnyside.
WRITTEN BY HERSELF.
One handsome volume. 12mo. Price $1 00.

MARGARET MAITLAND! What delightful associations does the mention of this book recall! Few of its many thousand readers will ever forget the pleasurable emotions excited by its perusal; and here we have the concluding passages, full of the same touching grace which won the hearts of so many people, young and old.

It is a timely book for the season; for a better or more appropriate gift to a young lady could not be found. It may be read with equal pleasure by all, for though it introduces us to many of the characters of the former book, it is yet complete in itself.

For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.
T. O. H. P. BURNHAM, Publisher,
Boston.

A PLEASANT COMPANION, ALWAYS AT HAND, FOR YOUR FAMILY OR YOUR FRIENDS.
What can you get more
Ac

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 28, 1861.

$4,000 Ohio State 6s,'68.	87	200	Harlem R. Prefer'd 27¾
15,000 Ind. St. 6s, ex. int	75	50	do.....28
2,000 N. Caro. St. 6s...	50½	150	Erie R. Preferred.. 51¾
25,000 Missouri St. 6s...	39¾	50	do.....s10 51¾
40,000 do.....b5	39¾	50	do.....b30 51¾
1,000 California St. 7s.	78¾	200	do.....51¾
3,000 Brooklyn Ins. Bs	95	50	do.....51¾
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s....	91¾	250	Harlem Railroad.. 11¾
2,000 Erie R. 1st m. b..	103	700	Chi. & R. I. R..... 48¾
4,000 Erie R. 4th m. b..	74	100	Mich. Cen. R..... 47
170 Pacific M. S. Co....	88¾	50	do.....b30 47¾
25 do.....b5	88¾	100	do.....s10 46
50 do.....s9	89	20	do.....46¾
25 do.....s10	88¾	100	do.....46
200 Clev. & Pitts. R....	15	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R. s10	18¾
200 Gal. & Chic. R.....	65	150	M. So. & N. I. G. S. s10	39¾
1750 N. Y. Cen. R.....	78¾	50	do.....b30	39¾
100 do.....s10	78¾	100	do.....s10	39¾
250 do.....b30	78¾	150	do.....s10	39½
100 dn.....hwk	78¾	50	do.....b30	39¾
50 do.....b30	78¾	250	Pan. R. ex. div. b15..	110
115 Erie Railway.....	29	10	dn.....	109¾
650 do.....	29¾	50	do.....	109¾
200 do.....s10	29¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. scrip....	60¾
200 do.....b30	29¾	100	dn.....s10	60¾
200 do.....s10	29¾	200	do.....s10	60¾
100 do.....s10	29¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.....	32¾
50 dn.....b30	29¾	1550	do.....	32¾
100 Reading R.....b30	33¾	500	do.....	32¾
		400	do.....b30	33

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81.....	90	200	N. Y. Central R.... 78¾
5,000 do.....	90¼	175	do..... 78¾
5,000 U. S. 5s, 74, Con.	81	50	do.....s60 78¾
1,000 Ten. State 6s, '90.	41¾	20	Erie Railway..... 30¾
5,000 do.....	41¾	50	do.....b10 30¾
30,000 Missouri State 6s	41	450	do..... 30¾
5,000 Mo. 6s, las to H. & St. Joseph R...	45	200	Clev. & Tol. R.... 33¾
1,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	59¾	400	do.....b30 34¼
1,000 Georgia State 6s..	66¾	200	Erie Railway Pref. 52
5,000 Ill. Canal Reg. B.	78	50	do..... 52½
5,000 Cal. State 7s.....	80	50	do.....b30 52¾
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s 1865	91	12	do..... 52¾
2,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	73	100	Hudson River R.... 37½
50 Chi. & R. I. R.....	49¾	50	Micb. Central R. s30 47¾
50 do.....	49¾	50	dn..... 47¾
7 Bank of Commerce.	78	50	do..... 47¾
50 Pac. Mail Stp. Co..	90¾	200	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	19¾
100 do.....s30	90¾	25	do..... 19
75 do.....s10	90¾	150	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk....	39¾
50 do.....s30	90¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. scrip....	60¾
50 do.....s60	90¾	7	do..... 60
50 do.....	91	50	dn.....s30	60¾
100 do.....b30	91¾	100	do.....	60¾
150 do.....b30	91¾	40	Mil. & Pra. Du Chi. P	55
150 Gal. & Chi. R.....	65		

SATURDAY, Dec. 28—P. M.

The Stock Market was under increased excitement to-day. The demand, on the political news from Washington, was considerably in advance of the offers to sell, except at a further rise in prices. Before the deliveries of New-York Central were through with, between the Boards, the price reached 78¾ ₩ cent., and again sold at that figure in the afternoon. A still stronger rise was had on both classes of Erie shares, and on Rock Island and Toledo. On Pacific Mail there was also quite an exciting time, the price running up to 91¾ ₩ cent. Panama firm at 109½@109¾, ex-dividend. Late in the afternoon the buoyancy in the Share market at one moment partially subsided, but finally closed firm; New-York Central leaving off 78¾ ₩ cent. Other descriptions about as follows:

Central	78¾	Ill. Central	61
Erie	30¾	Michigan Guaranteed	39½
Erie Preferred	52	Mich. Southern	18¾
Toledo	23¾	Galena	65
Rock Island	49¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	90½
Pacific	90¾	Missouris	41
Panama	110¾		

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	80	Nassau	80
Commerce	75	Corn Exchange	55
American Exchange	75	Continental	70
Market	80		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages; the advance from yesterday being quite general at ½@1¾ ₩ cent.:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts..	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	98	Mich. So. 7 ₩c. ass'd bs	57
Erie firsts, '58	103	Northern Ia. firsts	83
Erie thirds, '53	88¾	N. Ia. Goshen Line, '68.	81½
Erie fourths, '80	94	Mil. S. & N. Ia. 7 ₩ c.	78
Hudson firsts, '69	105	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	85
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	94	N. J. Cent. firsts	104
Hudson thirds, '75	75	N. J. Cent. seconds	98
Hudson convert. '67	68	Gal. & Chi. firsts	98
Harlem firsts, '68-'73	95	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	96
Harlem seconds, '64	90	L. E. & Wabash firsts	71
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₩ c.	90¾	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77½
Chic. Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	91½		

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $531,464, including $291,419 on account of the Loan, and $70,000 for Customs; Payments, $1,076,150, including redeemed 6 ₩ cent. Notes. Balance, this afternoon, $4,016,255.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 28.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77; Reading Railroad, 17; Morris Canal, 33; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 2,319 bbls. Flour, 490 bbls. and 186 sacks of Corn Meal, 1,015 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 390 bushels Barley, 10,801 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Malt, 3,766 packages Provisions, 894 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 34 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 708 bbls. including 425 bbls. Pots, and 283 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Continues dull and heavy at 34c.@36c. for Middlings, ₩ lb. Sales, 500 bales.

COAL—Business has been less active in all kinds; 626 tons foreign changed hands, including, according to Mr. OLNEY, 60 tons Lancmark Gas, at $6 87½; 113 tons BRADLEE'S Honse Canal, $7 25; 213 tons Gas Cannel, at $6 25, to arrive; 140 tons New-Pelton, $5 25, all ex. ship, cash; and 100 tons Scotch Plinth, on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been moderate, to-day; prices have been quoted somewhat firmer. The reported sales, since our last, have been 13,800 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 45; inferior to choice extra State at $5 55@$5 60, mainly at $5 55@$5 65; rejected do., do., at $5 15@$5 35; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 30@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 60@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30	@$5 45
Extra State	5 55	@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio	5 70	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95	@ 6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	5 95	@ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@ 6 90

Southern Flour is quiet at former rates; sales 900 bbls., at $5 55@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 10@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in limited demand, including superfine at $5 30@$5 40; extra at $5 50@$6 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3 @$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $2@$3 05 for Jersey; $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat have attracted more attention, but buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices, and transactions have been restricted. The reported sales reach 41,500 bushels, including Canada White, on private terms; White Western, $1 40@$1 43; Amber do. at $1 40; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 38; Amber Wisconsin at $1 33; Milwaukee Club, $1 30@$1 32; Racine Spring, $1 28; Chicago Spring, $1 26@$1 27; Amber Long Island on private terms; Red State at $1 32; White Kentucky at $1 52, ₩ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand, at firmer rates; sales 114,450 bushels, at 63c.@64c. for Mixed Western; 64c.@64½c. for Western Yellow, ₩ bushel. Oats are depressed, including Canadian at 40c.@41c.; Western at 40½c. @41½c., State at 41¾c.@42½c., and Jersey at 39c.@ 41c. ₩ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand, at 79c.@ 83c. ₩ bushel; sales 8,200 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Sales of small lots were made, including Canada, at 76c., and State at 75c. ₩ bushel. We are indebted to Mr. WM. H. TRAFTON for the following comparative statement of the

Stock of Flour in New-York City, Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Western Canal Flour, bbls	681,876	563,800	447,055
Canadian Flour, bbls	17,150	10,200	11,100
Southern Flour, bbls	228,503	91,998	36,956
Total	927,529	671,998	495,112

Comparative Statement of the Stock of Grain in New-York, Jan 1,

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Wheat, bush	1,211,312	1,915,288	3,535,741	2,040 052
Corn, bush	669,690	79,400	2,712,000	5,573,911
Rye, bush	43,500	30,500	26,400	58,500
Barley, bush	807,416	888,795	109,574	635,472
Oats, bush	860,200	1,576,160	494,790	731,575

HAY—North River bale is in moderate supply and fair demand at 70c.@87½c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request at uniform quotations, including new, at 16c.@24c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—The movements in this line have been limited during the past week. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice the transactions in the principal kinds thus: "*Dry Hides*—The intervention of the Christmas holiday has taken one business day from the week, and during the balance the market has been quiet, buyers and sellers generally manifesting but little desire to operate. Some little inquiry is made from a few out-of-town buyers for prime descriptions, but their views are much below those of holders, and transactions thereby restricted. In prices we have no change to report, the principal part of the present stock being held with great firmness. *Wet Salted Hides*—For Domestic Slaughters the demand has materially fallen off, and prices, though not quotably lower, are less firm. California, of which the stock is large, and Foreign are held above the views of buyers. But little inquiry is made for Calcutta Buffalo, and holders exhibit no desire to force sales. Receipts for the week have been 4,848 Hides, as follows: 1,315 Tampico, ex *Concepcion*; 580 Aspinwall, ex *Xantho*; 616 London, ex *Plymouth Rock*; 60 Vera Cruz, ex *Acme*, and 2,277 from Baltimore and Philadelphia. Imports since 1st inst. have been 58,949 Hides from foreign and 18,617 from coastwise ports. Total, 77,556 Hides. Sales during the week have been 16,150 hides, including 2,900 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 21@23 lbs., 23c. less 4@5 ₩ cent. for Canada; 4,000 dry Montevideo, 20½@21 lbs., 22c. less 4@5 ₩ cent.; usual selection; 3,000 dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs., 21½c. less 4@5 ₩ cent., usual selection; 2,500 dry Salted Chili, 24@28 lbs., part 18c., 6 months, usual selection; 300 dry Savanilla and Bogota, 25 lbs., private terms; 3,000 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 6½c., cash; 250 Country Slaughter, 60 lbs., 6¼c., cash; 200 Newfoundland Slaughter, 55 lbs., 6¼c., cash; 50 bales Calcutta Slaughter, (cow,) 10 lbs., private terms.

The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 295,300, (same time last year 232,960—year before, 221,000,) and 1,023 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,500 Horse, 3,000 East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The business of the week, in the principal descriptions, Messrs WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The regular business doing with manufacturers and Western dealers has been of limited extent, at rates little varied from the established figures. There is a continued speculative movement, which, however, has not grown to large dimensions. *Oak Sole*—Both sales and receipts during the week were of small extent, at unchanged prices. *Week's Receipts* of Sole Leather about 41,000 sides. *Boots and Shoes*—We can learn little of interest with regard to the market. The regular business is quiet, and Government contracts do not now flourish extensively among manufacturers."

NAVAL STORES—Resin has attracted more attention, including Common, at $5 62½@$5 75 ₩ 310 lbs. Tar has been in demand, and 100 barrels Washington have been sold on terms not ascertained. Turpentine inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty and heavy. Sales of 500 bbls., at $12@$12 62½ for Mess; $13@ $14 for Prime Mess; and $8 25@$9 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4¾c.@5c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats are selling slowly, at 5½c.@6c. for Hams, 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in demand at steady rates; sales 730 boxes, at 6½c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. Lard has not varied much; sales, 1,500 tcs. and bbls., very poor to prime at 7¾c.@6¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales, since our last, 175 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new repacked Mess ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$20 50; India Mess, $23 ₩ tierce. Sales of these kinds, 1,400 tcs., chiefly for future delivery on private terms. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues plenty and heavy at 11c.@16c. for Western, and 16c. @21c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is inactive, at 5½c.@8c. ₩ lb.

SKINS—Heavy Goat are scarce, and wanted; 52 bales Cawopore were sold on private terms. Deer have been freely purchased, on arrival, at rising prices. We now quote GOAT thus: Tampico, 37c.@38c.; Vera Cruz, 32c.@35c.; Buenos Ayres, 24c.@26c. ₩ lb; Curacoa No. 1, 40c.@45c.; Curacoa No. 2, 25c.@30c.; Madras, 24c.@27c.; Cawnpore, 27c.@30c.; Maracaibo, 30c. @35c. each, 6 months. Also DEER, thus: San Juan, 50c.@55c.; Belivar, 40c.@42c.; Sisal, 45c.@48c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@55c.; Chagres, 48c.@52c.; Porto C. and Barcelona, 40c.@42c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 270 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¾c., and 150 hhds. Melado on private terms, ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 55,000 lbs., at 9c.@9¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 900 bbls. at 18¾c.@19c., chiefly at 18¾c.@19c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A limited business was transacted, to-day, at somewhat irregular rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d.; Corn, 8¾d.@9¼d. ₩ bushel; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ₩ tierce; Pork, 4s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.@32s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ₩ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₩ bushel; Pork at 5s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₩ tc.; Hops, ¾d. ₩ lb.; Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@ 35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₩ ton. For Dublin—Wheat, 10d., in bags, ₩ bushel. For Havre—Flour, 65c.@70c. ₩ bbl.; and Wheat, 18c. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British schooner, 1,700 bbls., to Curaçoa and back, $1,600; a brig, 246 tons, to Malaga, Light; Pipe Staves $36, Heavy do. $41, and hook, $1,550; a British schooner, 103 tons, to Kingston, Jam., and back, $1,050; a brig, 2,500 bbls., to south side Cuba and back, sugar, 40c.; a ship, 1,032 tons, to Cadiz, Staves, and a schooner, 426 tons, to Havana, on private terms.

Feeling in Pennsylvania About War with England.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1861.

In these days of trouble, it may not be uninteresting to you to hear from the interior of Pennsylvania. You gave our brave Pennsylvania soldiers credit for their gallant action the other day, and we do not fail to appreciate it, in view of the fact that the usual practice of the metropolitan journals has ever been slow to recognize merit in anything pertaining to the Keystone State.

The wild wave of defiance which swept over our people on the receipt of the threatening news from England has rolled away, and the "sober second thought" is succeeding. We are not yet informed of the exact nature of the demand England has made upon us; but our people are fast coming to the conclusion that under the present circumstances we cannot, for a doubtful point of honor, afford a war with England. No doubt the act of Capt. WILKES is perfectly justifiable in the light of British international law, but we have no more serious business in hand than to fight a war for the establishment of a belligerent right already conceded. Our first duty to ourselves and to our posterity is to crush out this hideous rebellion. To that end all our efforts should tend. The admonitions of our patriot fathers; the respect and reciprocal duty we owe them; the amazing greatness and prosperity we have attained; the sublime duty we owe to our posterity and oppressed humanity throughout the world, of perpetuating to them the matchless and priceless boon of free government; yea, every incentive which can influence the action of patriots, call to us with an irresistible voice to put the heel of armed power on the neck of this gigantic and immeasurably wicked rebellion, and grind it out utterly and forever. That is our present business, and let us see to it that no obstacle whatever shall interfere between ourselves and the consummation of our holy mission. If hypocritical and mercenary Britain thinks she has now found the occasion for the consummation of a long-cherished purpose, let her be foiled. Much as it may wound our pride to yield those arrant traitors SLIDELL and MASON, if that be the ultimatum of England, we must yield. It must be evident to every thoughtful person, that with our Northern frontier and North Atlantic seaboard and cities in such a defenceless condition, we could not cope successfully with the combined armies of England and the rebellion, and the magnificent naval power which England would bring to bear against us. The justice of our cause is a great assistance; but contests in modern times have oftener been decided by the length of the purse, and weight and range of artillery, than by the simple fact of fighting in a just cause. It therefore behoves us to consider whether we can best yield the Union or MASON and SLIDELL, if that be the demand of England. We may rest assured that if the honesty or arts of diplomacy can hold the men and preserve peace, it will be done, for we have masters at the helm. I remember right well when our COXE, and Anconas, and Woods, and Vallandighams, flung the jery of "Fifty-four, forty, or fight" into the teeth of the British Lion, but they subsided to a lower parallel without an exhibition of their prowess. Their great regard now for the act of Capt. WILKES is only a feint for rebel advantages. We are in no condition to fight foreign wars until our internecine strife is ended, and then we may be able to square accounts with our imperious neighbor, who has stricken us in our hour of weakness. The sword of Nemesis will not always slumber. P.

Arrival and Departure of the First Battalion of the First Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry.

The First Battalion of the First Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry, which has been encamped at Readville for some time past, arrived in this City, on Thursday, en route for Annapolis, where, it is expected, it will be attached to Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division. It came from Boston by way of Providence, and landed at the New-Haven Railroad depot on Fourth-avenue. On landing, the men with their horses proceeded at once to the foot of Cortlandt-street and crossed over to Jersey City, where a special train of cars was in waiting to convey them to Philadelphia, from which place they will be transported to their destination. The battalion numbers 450 men, all of whom are thoroughly armed and equipped. Both men and officers are excellently well mounted, the horses having the appearance of being strong and healthy. It is expected that the second battalion will arrive here to-day, and the third in a day or two afterward. The following is a list of the officers of the regiment as far as chosen:

Field and Staff—Colonel, ROBERT WILLIAMS, of Virginia; Lieutenant-Colonel, Horace Binney, of West Roxbury; Major, Greely S. Curtis, of Boston; Quartermaster, Lucius W. Knight, of Boston; Surgeon, James Holland, of Westfield; Assistant Surgeon, Oscar C. De Wolfe, of Chester; Battalion Quartermasters, Edward A. Brackett, of Winchester, and Milton H. Bowen, of Dorchester.

Line—Company A—Capt. Marcus A. Moore, of Waltham. Company B—Capt. Henry L. Higginson, of Boston. Company C—Capt. Atherton H. Stephens, of Cambridge. Company D—Capt. William Gibbs, of Waltham. Company E—Capt. Lucius Redmond. Company F—Capt. Oren R. Shaw, of Boston. Company G—Capt. Samuel E. Chamberlain, of Cambridge. Company H—Capt. David B. Keltb, of Boston. Company I—Capt. Caspar Crownenshields of Boston.

Arrival and Departure of the Sixth New-Hampshire Regiment.

This regiment, Col. NELSON CONVERSE, arrived in this City Thursday, from Keene, Cheshire County, N. H., where it has been encamped since the 15th of last November. The steamer *Connecticut* was chartered to convey them here. Previous to leaving the encampment a handsome stand of colors was presented to the regiment by Gov. BERRY. Col. CONVERSE received the gift, on behalf of his men, in a neat and appropriate speech. The regiment has its maximum number, and such was the desire to join that upwards of two hundred men who presented themselves for enlistment had to be refused. Lieut.-Col. GRIFFIN was formerly a Captain in the Second New-Hampshire Regiment. Many of the other officers have also seen active service. All of the men are fully uniformed and equipped, but are not armed. Weapons—Sharpe's rifles—will be provided them in Washington. The men were landed at Pier No. 1, North River. During the afternoon they again embarked and proceeded to Amboy, by which route they will be conveyed to the capital. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, NELSON CONVERSE; Lieutenant-Colonel, Simon G. Griffin; Major, Charles Scott; Adjutant, Plim P. Bixby; Quartermaster, Alonzo Nute; Commissary, Eli Wentworth; Surgeon, William A. Tracy; Assistant Surgeon, Sherman Cooper; Chaplain, Robert Stinson; Sergeant-Major, Timothy K. Ames; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Albert Kimball; Commissary Sergeant, John H. Varney; Hospital-Steward, James H. Noyes.

Line—Company A—Capt. Joseph Clark. Company B—Capt. Samuel P. Adams. Company C—Capt. H. H. Bierson. Company D—Capt. Samuel B. Quarles. Company E—Capt. O. G. Dort. Company F—Capt. Geo. C. Starkwell. Company G—Capt. John W. Putnam. Company H—Capt. John B. Sanders. Company I—Capt. Robert L. Ela. Company K—Capt. E. H. Converse.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn.—Service in this Church on SUNDAY, Dec. 29, by the Pastor, Rev. J. H. MITCHELL, D. D., at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Subject—*Angelic Prophecy*. At 3 P. M. a general Love Feast, and at 7 o'clock, by the same, *Angelic Confession of Faith and Doxology*. The friends of the cause, and the public generally, are cordially invited. Seats Free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) In East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10¾ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HAAGS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The morning's discourse will be *A Plea for the Bible Among our Volunteers*, and the evening's *The Valedictory of* 1851. A Watch-Night service on TUESDAY EVENING, commencing at 9 o'clock. Seats free.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST 17TH-ST., North side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Rev. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the third of his course of sermons on the *Advent*, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the fourth of his course of sermons on *The Immortality of the Soul*. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

ARMY AND NAVY.—GEN. ARTHUR, ADGT. POSTLEY, Rev. PREST. RAYMOND, Rev. Dr. GILLETTE and Rev. D. C. HAYNES will speak in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SABBATH EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, on supplying the army and navy with Scriptures. All are invited, and a collection will be taken.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE WILL hold a midnight Union prayer-meeting in the lecture-room of Barnum's Museum, NEW-YEAR'S EVE, at 10½ o'clock, to pray that the peaceful relations between England and this country may not be disturbed. Rev. CHAS. C. GOSS will commence preaching at the same place on the first SABBATH of the New Year, at 3 o'clock.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER OF Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HAADENBERGH. MORNING Service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MANN may be expected to preach in the EVENING, service at 7½ o'clock. The usual Monthly Meeting of the Children in the Church, at 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, UP TOWN.—Rev. M. FIVAZ, pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Dr. PARKER'S Church, 4th-av., corner of 22d-st. The SUNDAY MORNING service, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., is continued as usual at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

REV. JARED W. SCUDDER IS EXPECTED to preach on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 8th avs., on the subject of *Missions*, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, will give information regarding the Manners, Customs, and Moral Condition of the People of India.

"THE PRESENT MOVEMENT OF RELIGIOUS Ideas in France, among Catholics, Protestants and Philosophers." M. MAZE will continue to speak on this important subject TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., near Broadway. Seats free.

GEORGE STORRS, EDITOR OF THE *Bible Examiner*, will preach at the Botanic Hall, No. 5 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, who are looking for the immediate coming of Christ, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

APPEALS TO THE YOUNG.—THE SECOND of the series of discourses will be given at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS. Subject: *Opinions*. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the morning at 10½.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—15th-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the last discourse on the *Problem of Evil*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; answering the question, "What do Universalists believe of the moral effect of evil on the Soul?" Public freely invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR THIRD-AV.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. F. S. DE HASS; at 3 P. M. by Rev. J. ARAELL; at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. MCALLISTER.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM PREACHES EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., near Broadway, at 10½ o'clock. Subject of discourse next Sunday morning: *The Year's Record of Sadness and Gladness*.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS—LAMARTINE Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Miss SUSAN M. JOHNSON, a celebrated trance medium, will speak NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

AND THERE SHALL BE A TIME OF trouble such as never was since there was a nation.—Dan. 12: 1. That time is rapidly approaching. The Special Messenger of the coming King of Glory will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., at the hall No. 153 Bowery.

REV. K. C. SHIBBALL WILL PREACH A discourse on SUNDAY, on *The Nativity of Christ, with coming of the Year*, at the Bleecker-street Presbyterian Church, corner Morton-street. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

O, THOU MAN OF GOD, THERE IS DEATH in the pot—2 Kings, 4:40. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will deliver "A sermon for the Old Year," on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL LECture on *Calvin and Calvinism*, in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Montrose-place and Clark st., Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. C. B. SMITH, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Ascension, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF the Missionary Societies connected with the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., will be held SABBATH EVENING, 29th inst., at 7 o'clock. Interesting reports and addresses may be expected.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, REV. THOS. GALLAHER, Rector—services on SUNDAY, as usual, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language, at 3 P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning, and the Rev. F. C. EWER in the evening. Seats free.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., SUNDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—47TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject—Morning, *The Church in Pergamos*; evening, *Relation between the Church and the State*.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In consequence of the previous indisposition of the speaker, the subject—*Great Britain, her Policy Past and Present*—will be repeated.

MRS. E. J. FRENCH WILL LECTURE in Pioneer Union, Room No. 20, at 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, Dec. 29. Admittance free.

LOST AND FOUND.

EXCHANGED BY MISTAKE, ON THE 18th inst., a Hudson Bay sable muff, for a mink one, either at Lord & Taylor's, Tiffany's, Sloane's, or Crowen's Bookstore. Whoever has it will please send their address to No. 299 6th-av.

LOST.—A SMALL, LIGHT, TAN-COLORED HOUND DOG. Five dollars reward will be paid on returning him to the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO BUY

ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES,

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

IS DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

The Importing House of

NORTH, SHERMAN & CO.,

Are still opening New Articles

FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT

NO. 449 BROADWAY.

Fans, Work-boxes and Writing Desks.

Jewelry, Perfumery, Stationery. Dolls, &c.

RICH, ELEGANT AND USEFUL

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE LARGEST STOCK,

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STYLES AND PATTERNS

of

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL AND PEN CASES

In the market, is to be found at

A. MORTON'S,

No. 25 Maiden-lane.

Prices from 75 cents to $25.

These can be put up and sent safely by mail to the Patriots in the Army and Navy, to Friends in any part of the country, and even *some* parts of South Carolina.

WALKING CANES.

USEFUL AND ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Gold, Silver and Ivory Mounted

WALKING CANES

Of every description and price, from

25 cents to $40.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST

AND

BEST ASSORTMENT

In the City, can be found at

A. COX'S SON'S,

No. 25 Maiden-lane.

1862.—PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—At HOWE & FERRY'S, consisting of FINE GIFT BOOKS, and numerous other articles suitable for presents. HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENT.—

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
AND
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 2, 1862. Transfer books will be closed from on and after the 20th inst.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 32 BOWERY, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 6 to 7 P. M. Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
5 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $357,373 46 IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16, '61. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.

By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 18, 1861.
THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

An election of Directors for the ensuing year will also be held on the same day. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

This Company continues to insure, as usual, on the most reasonable terms.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.
HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Cancelled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURsuant to the order of the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three ann One-Half (3½) per cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be said at the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1863, to the order of such persons as shall have proved their bonds.

SHEPERD KNAPP,
GEORGE BRIGGS, } Trustees.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PHILLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD,
VANDERBILT L. BOXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 33d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear Interest from that date.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 8th day of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No 163 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution, for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1862. Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. YOUK, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of (5) Five per Cent., on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE.—Receives deposits from 25 cents to $5,000. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. This Bank has received during the past year $46,570 67 more than it has paid out.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, No. 661 and 663 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

I. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6, inclusive.
E. W. TALMAN,
Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURnished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 38 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE HANOVER FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, 26th Dec., 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per Cent., payable after the FIRST OF JANUARY next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident Agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Monday, the 6th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DEC. 26, 1861.—Interest will be paid on all deposits in this Institution (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1862. Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1st, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. By order
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. L. ALVORD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING NOTES HAVE been obtained from us by fraud, and are without value received:
Note dated New-York, Sept. 20—3 months—$322 50.
Note dated New-York, Sept. 20—4 months—$206 37.
Note dated New-York, Sept. 14—4 months—$206 00.
Note dated New-York, Sept. 12—6 months—$246 25.
Note dated New-York, Oct. 18—60 days—$247 69.
Draft dated New-York, Sept. 10—90 days—$255 60.
FOWLE, HEWITT & CO.
New-York, Dec. 27, 1861.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (3½) Three and One-half per Cent. for the current six months, ending Dec. 31, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 6th day of January. By order of the Board.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE notice, there will probably be $440,000 in bonds of the City of New-York, issued for the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property, which bonds will be void for want of consideration, and for want of authority of law, the Court of last resort in this State having decided that the property now belongs to the City as much so as the City Hall itself.
C. V. S. ROOSEVELT.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER 42D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1872, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 (three) Per Cent., payable on the first Monday of January next (6th proximo.)

The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 9th January prox.
GEO. I SENEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—New-York, Dec. 27, 1861.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 6 inclusive.
GEORGE EGLIS,
Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.
JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Interest allowed from the 1st of January.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICH. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of (2½) Two and Half Per Cent. payable on and after the 2d of January next, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1861.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE No. 2½ WALL-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 2.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1861.—FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. By order of the Board,
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2.
T. B. BLACKSTONE,
President.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on $400,000 first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & CEHHARD.

STATE OF MICHIGAN INTEREST.—THE 1st of next due on Michigan State Bonds, 1st January, 1862, will be paid after that date at the Metropolitan Bank, by
JOHN OWEN, Treasurer.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A farm of 20½ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Depot, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles; and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is new and modern built, 26 feet front by 36 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 28 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries. Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.

Also, a farm of 20½ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.
C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—A STABLE, FIRST-CLASS, IN THE alley rear of No. 11 Washington-square. Apply at No. 27 Waverley-place, before 12 M.

TO LET—THE OLD ESTABLISHED CABINET warehouse of the late William Palmer, No. 70 East Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE, or the whole of a small one, with all the modern improvements, to consist of five or six rooms, in a respectable neighborhood, by a family of adults, between 1st and 7th ave., not below 8th-st., or above 30th-st. Rent not to exceed $400, in advance. References exchanged. Address W. K., Box No. 1,475 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished house, in the neighborhood of Union-square, by a gentleman's family, with but one child. Apply by letter, addressed Box No. 1,182 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, Dec. 19, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties in arrears for taxes of the current year, that the same must be paid before the 1st day of January next.

All taxes remaining unpaid on that day will be subject to a penalty at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the 20th of September last.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 187 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for it, or RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"I'll concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seal of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of syphilis, for which Copaiba and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ronx, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail of Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY counsels with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance, No. 3 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the vainable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

APHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By CUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S (first) Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other medicines; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MACHINERY, &C.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMEN on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables o various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works a Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st. New-York. Also frax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order.
TODD & RAFFERTY.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND ENGINE; just been overhauled; in complete order; 15 horse-power. Will be sold low if applied for soon. Inquire at No. 643 Water-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

NATURAL FLOWERS
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
Bouquets, Baskets and Pyramids of Flowers, Wreaths, Crosses, &c., &c., furnished to parties, weddings and funerals. Rustic Stands, Hanging Baskets, &c., &c. Having made large contracts for the season, we are prepared to fill at short notice all orders for the above.

Orders for New-Year's day now received.
DAVID CLARKE, 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
Nurseries and conservatories, Broadway and 77th-st., Bloomingdale.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. R. C. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Hockley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. NIAGARA, Capt. Meadie.
Cook. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.

AMERICA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4
ATNA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....36
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, Agent, No. 5 Exchange-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 51 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Pier 13, North River, as follows:

TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY.....March 29

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving this United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—THE SPLENdid British steamship DAMASCUS, JOHN ROSKELL, Esq., Commander, at Pier No. 4 North River, will sail for Liverpool, direct, on 2d January. This vessel is a great favorite in the Mediterranean as a passenger ship, and offers very superior accommodations to first-class passengers (only). A limited number will be taken at the lowest rates. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old-established place of business, No. 85 South-st., New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AMERICA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AMERICA, JAMES STONE Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M. The ASIA will sail on the 15th January. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES free of charge, upon proofs made

THE MASON-SLIDELL CORRESPONDENCE

[Continued from First Page.]

pears to be the British side of it against my own country. But I am relieved from all embarrassment on that subject. I had hardly fallen into that line of argument, when I discovered that I was really defending and maintaining, not an excessively British interest, but an old, honored and cherished American cause, not upon British authorities, but upon principles that constitute a large portion of the distinctive policy by which the United States have developed the resources of a continent, and thus becoming a considerable maritime power, have won the respect and confidence of many nations. These principles were laid down for us in 1804, by JAMES MADISON, when Secretary of State in the Administration of THOMAS JEFFERSON, in instructions given to JAMES MONROE, our Minister to England. Although the case before him concerned a description of persons different from those who are incidently the subjects of the present discussion, the ground he assumed then was the same I now occupy, and the arguments by which he sustained himself upon it have been an inspiration to me in preparing this reply.

"Whenever," he says, "property found in a neutral vessel is supposed to be liable on any ground to capture and condemnation, the rule in all cases is that the question shall not be decided by the captor, but be carried before a legal tribunal, where a regular trial may be had, and where the captor himself is liable to damages for an abuse of his power. Can it be reasonable, then, for just, that a belligerent commander who is thus restricted, and thus responsible in a case of mere property, of trivial amount, shall be permitted, without recurring to any tribunal whatever, to examine the crew of a neutral vessel, to decide the important question of their respective allegiances, and to carry that decision into execution by forcing every individual he may choose into a service abhorrent to his feelings, cutting him off from his most tender connections, exposing his mind and his person to the most humiliating discipline, and his life itself to the greatest danger? Reason, justice and humanity unite in protesting against so extravagant a proceeding."

If I decide this case in favor of my own Government, I must disavow its most cherished principles, and reverse and forever abandon its essential policy. The country cannot afford the sacrifice. If I maintain those principles and adhere to that policy, I must surrender the case itself. It will be seen, therefore, that the Government could not deny the justice of the claim presented to us in this respect upon its merits. We are asked to do to the British nation just what we have always insisted all nations ought to do to us.

The claim of the British Government is not made in a discourteous manner. This Government, since its first organization, has never used more guarded language in a similar case.

In coming to my conclusion I have not forgotten that if the safety of this Union required the detention of the captured persons, it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them. But the effectual check and waning proportions of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when dispassionately weighed, happily forbid me from resorting to that defence. Nor am I aware that American citizens are not in any case to be unnecessarily surrendered for any purpose into the keeping of a foreign State. Only the captured persons, however, or others who are interested in them, could justly raise a question on that ground.

Nor have I been tempted at all by suggestions that cases might be found in history where Great Britain refused to yield to other nations, and even to ourselves, claims like that which is now before us. Those cases occurred when Great Britain, as well as the United States, was the home of generations which with all their peculiar interests and passions, have passed away. She could in no other way so effectually disavow any such injury as we think she does now, by assuming as her own the ground upon which we then stood. It would tell little for our claims to the character of a just and magnanimous people if we should so far consent to be guided by the law of retaliation, as to lift up buried injuries from their graves to oppose against what national consistency and the national conscience compel us to regard as a claim intrinsically right.

Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind, I prefer to express my satisfaction that, by the adjustment of the present case upon principles confessedly American, and yet, as I trust, mutually satisfactory to both of the nations concerned, a question is finally and rightly settled between them, which heretofore exhausting not only all forms of peaceful discussion, but also the arbitrament of war itself, for more than half a century alienated the two countries from each other, and perplexed with fears and apprehensions all other nations.

The four persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your Lordship a renewed assurance of my very high consideration. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

M. Thouvenel to M. Mercier.

[TRANSLATION.]

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, PARIS, Dec. 3 1861.

SIR: The arrest of Messieurs MASON and SLIDELL, on board the English packet *Trent*, by an American cruiser, has produced in France, if not the same emotion as in England, at least extreme astonishment and sensation. Public sentiment was at once engrossed with the lawfulness and the consequence of such an act, and the impression which has resulted from this, has not been, for an instant, doubtful.

The fact has appeared so much out of accordance with the ordinary rules of international law, that it has chosen to throw the responsibility for it exclusively on the commander of the *San Jacinto*.

It is not yet given to us to know whether this supposition is well founded, and the Government of the Emperor has, therefore, also had to examine the question raised by the taking away of the two passengers from the *Trent*. The desire to contribute to prevent a conflict, perhaps imminent, between two Powers, for which it is animated by sentiments equally friendly, and the duty to uphold, for the purpose of placing the rights of its own flag under shelter from any attack, certain principles essential to the security of neutrals, have, after mature reflection, convinced it that it could not, under the circumstances, remain entirely silent.

If, to our deep regret, the Cabinet at Washington were disposed to approve of the conduct of the commander of the *San Jacinto*, it would be either by considering Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL as enemies, or as seeing in them nothing but rebels. In the one as in the other case, there would be a forgetfulness, extremely annoying, of principles upon which we have always found the United States in agreement with us.

By what title, in effect, would the American cruiser, in the first case, have arrested Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL? The United States have admitted with us, in the treaties concluded between the two countries, that the freedom of the flag extends itself over the persons found on board, should they be enemies of one of the two parties, unless the question is of military people actually in the service of the enemy. Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were, therefore, by virtue of this principle, which we have never found any difficulty in causing to be inserted in our treaties of friendship and commerce, perfectly at liberty under the neutral flag of England. Doubtless it will not be pretended that they could be considered as contraband of war. That which constitutes contraband of war is not yet. It is true, exactly settled; the limitations are not absolutely the same for all the Powers; but, in what regards to persons, the special stipulations which are found in the treaties concerning military people, define plainly the character of those who only can be seized upon by belligerents; but there is no need to demonstrate that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL could not be assimilated to persons in that category. There remains, therefore, to invoke in explanation of their capture, only the pretext that they were the bearers of official dispatches from the enemy: but this is the moment to recall a circumstance which governs all this affair, and which renders the conduct of the American cruiser unjustifiable.

The *Trent* was not destined to a point belonging to one of the belligerents; she was carrying to a neutral country her cargo and her passengers, and moreover it was in a neutral port that they were taken. If it were admissible that, under such conditions, the neutral flag does not completely cover the persons and merchandise it carries, its immunity would be nothing more than an idle word. At any moment the commerce and the navigation of third Powers would have to suffer from their innocent and even their indirect relations with the one or the other of the belligerents. These last would no longer find themselves as having only the right to exact from the neutral (entire impartiality, and to interdict all intermeddling on his part in acts of hostility; they would impose on his freedom of commerce and navigation; restrictions which modern international law has refused to admit as legitimate, and we should, in a word, fall back upon vexations practices, against which, in other epochs, no power has more earnestly protested than the United States. If the Cabinet of Washington would only look on the two persons arrested as rebels, whom it is always lawful to seize, the question, to place it on other ground, could not be solved, however, in a sense in favor of the commander of the *San Jacinto*. There would be, in such a case, misapprehension of the principle which makes a vessel a portion of the territory of the nation whose flag it bears; and violation of that immunity, which prohibits a foreign sovereign, by consequence, from the exercise of his jurisdiction. It certainly is not necessary to recall to mind, with what energy, under every circumstance, the Government of the United States has maintained this immunity, and the right of asylum which is the consequence of it.

Not wishing to enter upon a more deep discussion of the questions raised by the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, I have said enough, I think, to settle the point that the Cabinet of Washington could not, without striking a blow at the principles which all neutral nations are alike interested in holding in respect, nor (without taking the attitude of contradiction of its own course up to this time, give its approbation to the proceedings of the commander of the *San Jacinto*. In this state of things, it evidently should not, according to our views, hesitate about the determination to be taken.

Lord LYONS is already instructed to present the demand for satisfaction which the English Cabinet is under the necessity of reducing to form, and which consists in the immediate release of the persons taken from on board the *Trent*, and in sending explanations which may take from this act its offensive character toward the British flag. The Federal Government will be inspired by a just and exalted feeling in deferring to these requests. One would search in vain to whet end, for what interest, it would hazard to provoke, by a different attitude, a rupture with Great Britain.

For ourselves, we should see in that fact a deplorable complication in every respect, of the difficulties with which the Cabinet of Washington has already to struggle, and a precedent of a nature seriously to disquiet all the Powers which continue out side of the existing contest. We believe that we give evidence of loyal friendship for the Cabinet of Washington by not permitting it to remain in ignorance, in this condition of things, of our manner of regarding it. I request you, therefore, Sir, to seize the first occasion, of opening yourself frankly to Mr. SEWARD, and if he asks it, send him a copy of this dispatch.

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration. THOUVENEL.

Monsieur HENRI MERCIER, Minister of the Emperor at Washington.

Mr. Seward to M. Mercier.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861.

SIR: I have submitted to the President the copy you were so good as to give me, of a dispatch addressed to you on the 3d of December instant, concerning the recent proceedings of Capt. WILKES, in arresting certain persons on board of the British contract mail steamer *Trent*.

Before receiving the paper, however, the President had decided upon the disposition to be made of the subject which has caused so much anxiety in Europe. That disposition of the subject, as I think, renders unnecessary any discussion of it in reply to the comments of M. THOUVENEL. I am permitted, however, to say that M. THOUVENEL has not been in error in supposing, first, that the Government of the United States has not acted in any spirit of disregard of the rights or of the sensibilities of the British nation, and that he is equally just in assuming that the United States would consistently vindicate by their practice, on this occasion, the character they have so long maintained as an advocate of the most liberal principles concerning the rights of neutral States in maritime war.

When the French Government shall come to see at large the views of this Government, and those of the Government of Great Britain, on the subject now in question, and to compare them with the views expressed by M. THOUVENEL, on the part of France, it will probably perceive that, while it must be admitted that these three Powers are equally impressed with the same desire for the establishment of principles favorable to neutral rights, there is, at the same time, not such an entire agreement concerning the application of those principles as is desirable to secure that important object.

The Government of the United States will be happy, if the occasion which has elicited this correspondence can be improved so as to secure a more definite agreement upon the whole subject by all maritime Powers.

You will assure M. THOUVENEL that this Government appreciates as well the frankness of his explanations, as the spirit of friendship and good will towards the United States in which they are expressed.

It is a sincere pleasure for the United States to exchange assurances of a friendship which had its origin in associations the most sacred in the history of both countries.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

M. HENRI MERCIER, &c., &c., &c.

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, Friday Dec. 27.

The Hon. William H. Seward, &c., &c., &c.:

SIR: I have this morning received the note which you did me the honor to address to me yesterday, in answer to Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch of the 30th of November last, relative to the removal of Mr. MASON, Mr. SLIDELL, Mr. MCFARLAND and Mr. EUSTIS from the British mail packet *Trent*. I will, without any loss of time, forward to Her Majesty's Government a copy of the important communication which you have made to me.

I will also without delay do myself the honor to confer with you personally on the arrangements to be made for delivering the four gentlemen to me, in order that they may be placed again under the protection of the British flag.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

LYONS.

The Decision of the Government in the Trent Affair.

From the National Intelligencer.

Our readers will find in another part of to-day's *Intelligencer* the correspondence had between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in relation to the question of international law raised by the proceeding of Capt. WILKES in taking from the British steamer *Trent* Messrs. MASON, SLIDELL, MACFARLAND, and EUSTIS. They will also find a copy of the representations made on the same subject by the Government of France, together with the reply of Mr. SEWARD in answer to these representations.

It will be seen that Earl RUSSELL, Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, after reciting the circumstances under which he understood the capture of these parties to have been made, proceeds to characterize it as an outrage on the British flag, and, after expressing the hope and belief that it had not been authorized by our Government, asks, as the reparation appropriate to such an aggression, that the four gentlemen designated should be released, and that an apology should be given for what the Government of Great Britain deems an affront to her flag.

In responding to this demand, Mr. SEWARD, the Secretary of State for the United States, after reviewing the circumstances under which the arrest was effected, according to the report of our naval officers, and thus developing the inaccuracies and omissions of the British statement, proceeds to analyze the facts and the principles of public law involved in the case, and arrives at the conclusion that the neglect of Capt. WILKES, partly voluntary as it was on his part, to bring the *Trent* in for trial as lawful prize, may be justly held to operate as a forfeiture of the belligerent right of capture accruing under the law of nations, and that the Government of the United States, as well from this consideration as in consistency with its own traditional policy respecting the maritime rights of neutrals, would be in its own wrong if it should refuse a compliance with the British demand so far as relates to the disposition that shall be made of the persons taken into custody by Capt. WILKES under circumstances believed to be justly open to exception on both the grounds thus indicated. So far as regards the "apology" asked by the British Government, it will be observed that none is tendered, because a simple statement of the facts, as they are, sufficed to show that no offence could have been intended on the part of our Government, as it had given no instructions whatever in the premises, while the proceeding of Capt. WILKES, in so far as it fails to inure to the benefit of his Government and to conform to the rules of public law, was dictated by considerations of kindness and forbearance, for which certainly no "apology" is due to the British Government.

We learn that the decision of the President in this affair, as announced and explained in the lucid dispatch of Mr. SEWARD, has the approval of every member of the Cabinet, and, whatever may be the disappointment of any at the result to which the Administration has come in settling a question constitutionally devolved upon the Executive branch of the Government, we are sure that all will applaud the firmness and sincerity with which the Administration, resisting a natural tendency impressed by the conceived drift of public opinion in our own country, has resolved to do what it believes to be right in the premises. And it surely should "give pause" to all who may be disposed to challenge the propriety of the resolution to which the Administration has come, when they note that a contrary decision would leave us in opposition not only to the views of Great Britain, but also to those which the Government of France announces respecting the principles of public law involved in the transaction. The latter Government, in making the declaration it does, under this head, is not open to the suspicion of being animated by any unfriendly sentiment, or by the vindictive feelings which may be imputed to the British Government in making a demand while as yet smarting under a conceived insult to its flag. Least of all can the Government of France be supposed to act in subserviency to any considerations extrinsic to the international aspects of this case as one of public law important to all maritime Powers, since we find M. THOUVENEL merely anticipating from the traditions of our past history the determination to which our Government had come in advance of receiving the representations which the Government of France conceived itself called to make in the interest of the law of nations.

It will not be forgotten by the attentive reader of this journal that while seeking to show, as we have done, that the act of Capt. WILKES was justifiable according to the British precedents, we have at the same time admitted that there was grave reason to doubt whether, in consistency with the construction heretofore placed on the international code by the United States, our Government would be able at all points to defend the proceedings. This we indicated under several heads in the *Intelligencer* of the 9th inst., in an article entitled the "Diplomatic Equilibrium," and in which we cited some opinions announced by Mr. MANSON, in conducting the argument on the part of the United States against the assumed right of the British Government to visit our ships and take from them, by a process as summary as that of which it now complains, certain alleged subjects, on the plea that they were desertere from the British service. At a still later day—in the *Intelligencer* of the 14th instant—we took occasion to repeat "that the only doubt raised in the case of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, was not whether their arrest is justifiable according to British rulings and precedents, *but whether our Government could afford to indorse these precedents and rulings as constituting sound national law, good for all time to come as well as for present emergencies.*"

It appears that the Administration has refused to indorse them, and, discarding all justification that might be derived from ancient rulings of the British Admiralty Courts, and even from the principles of public law as defined by many reputable publicists, has determined to adhere strictly to the line of the precedents marked out by our own Government in the Madisonian era of the Republic, especially as in the very act of doing so we are able to exclude the Government of Great Britain from the exercise of a pretended right which, so late as the year 1842, in the negotiations had between Mr. WEBSTER and Lord ASHBURTON, the latter refused formally to renounce. We allude, of course, to the claim of the British Government to impress alleged British sailors from American ships on the high seas. In those negotiations Mr. WEBSTER then announced as a principle of duty to our own citizens, whether native-born or naturalized, by which the United States would stand, that "the practice of impressing seamen from American vessels cannot hereafter be allowed to take place." Lord ASHBURTON, in declining to entertain the subject, expressed the "hope that a satisfactory arrangement respecting it might be made, so as to set at rest all apprehension and anxiety." In view of the position now taken by the British Government, in objecting to the summary proceedings of Capt. WILKES, we may safely assume that Great Britain will never again uphold her naval commanders in visiting American ships and searching for alleged British subjects, to be seized and impressed into the British service without further ceremony.

Whatever, therefore, may be said by any in the way of exception to the extreme terms of the demand made by the British Government, in the case of the *Trent*, it is at least just to admit that the case has been so adjusted by our Government as to subserve, we would hope, the great cause of neutral rights against the assumptions heretofore asserted by England, but now repudiated by that Power in common with France and the United States. The law of nations, as traditionally interpreted by our Government has received a new sanction, though at the cost, it may be, of some national sensibilities waked into disproportionate activity by the temporary exacerbations of our civil feuds. The latter, let us remember, are but for a day. The law of nations is for all time.

HOW THE NEWS IS RECEIVED.

BOSTON, Mass., Saturday, Dec. 28.

The public here received the announcement of the surrender of the rebel Commissioners, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, very philosophically, having generally anticipated such a result as the most direct means of avoiding a foreign war.

The street talk is that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL are not worth their board, either here or elsewhere.

MR. WEED'S LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

Editorial Correspondence of the Evening Journal.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1861.

While Americans are rejoicing, as they have heartfelt reason to rejoice, at the capture of two deliberate, designing traitors, Englishmen are roaring "like mad" about the insult to their flag. And here, even among our early allies and England's hereditary enemies, the public feeling is against us! This, while I am informed of some of the causes, is nevertheless unaccountable. The loyal Americans have set themselves earnestly at work to correct this perverse sentiment.

In England the storm is not only violent, but pervading. All classes "flare up." In the indignation about the "insult" to his "flag," John Bull forgets that we have only done what he not only claims the right to do, but has been doing forever. But reason must succeed to passion, and England will open her eyes, by and by, to the pages which record both her precepts and her examples.

All unprepared as we are, for war with England, and greatly as such a calamity is to be deprecated, I cannot, even with the wrathful, denunciations of London and Paris ringing in my ears, but bless God that such atrocious criminals as MASON and SLIDELL—men who plunged our country into a civil war, arraying, in deadly strife, brother against brother—have been arrested in their infernal career. GWIN, too, is caged!

You will probably have received, ere this reaches you, a letter from Gen. SCOTT, on this subject, published here and in London, firm in principle, but conciliatory in spirit. The veteran's whole heart is in the cause.

The complete success of the Naval Expedition is cheering. Commander DUPONT has justified the confidence reposed in him. How nobly the conduct of Lieut. DRAYTON, of the navy, contrests with that of recreants who desert their flag! I knew him well, in the Mediterranean, ten years ago, and have ever since his war commenced, been confidently looking for evidences of his patriotism.

Gen. DIX has struck a telling blow at the right moment and in the right place! The banner of the Union is planted upon the "sacred soil" of Accomac! The hair of WISE must "stand on end" more fiercely than ever.

Several Secessionists came over in the *Arago*. They were quiet during the passage, but are avowed and active here. Prominent among them is my personal acquaintance and once friend, Col. WINTHROP, of New-Orleans, whose Massachusetts origin and Whig ancestry gives effect to his plausible but vindictive hostility. Of this gentleman, with whom my relations have been pleasant, I should not feel at liberty to speak, if his course here was not one of avowed hostility to our Government, and if I were not satisfied that he first visited Canada, and is now in Europe, as an emissary of the Confederate States.

We go over to London this evening. T. W.

COL. ARTHUR RANKIN RESIGNS.

DETROIT, Mich., Saturday, Dec. 28.

ARTHUR RANKIN, member of the Canadian Parliament, and Colonel of the Union Lancers, deeming further connection with the United States service improper in view of our present complications with England, has resigned his commission and will return to Canada.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

OUTPOST DUTY—SKIRMISHES WITH THE ENEMY—FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE ABANDONED BY THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY, HUNTER'S CHAPEL, VA., Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1861.

The horses, poor animals, are the worst sufferers from the inclement weather now prevailing, as they are without any covering or shelter save a few pine twigs, which their considerate riders have thrown over them. Notwithstanding their exposure, the horses belonging to our regiment are in a remarkably good condition, and the mortality among them is very small, when compared with that in other cavalry regiments in our immediate vicinity, which I understand are losing at the rate of four horses per week. Our average has been, thus far, one per month.

We are now doing outpost and patrol duty. A detachment of the regiment (Companies B, C and E) is now stationed at Annandale, which is the outpost of our division. We had a skirmish with the enemy a few days since. The following are the particulars of it: A detachment of the Forty-fifth New-York and our regiment occupied the advanced post. During the afternoon our videttes noticed a body of cavalry advancing on the Fairfax road, and in consequence of the similarity of their uniform, mistook them for a detachment of the Lincoln cavalry, which had gone out that morning. They approached to within a few rods of our videtts, when they fired their carbines, killing one of the Forty-fifth, and then charged, driving in our pickets and taking 12 prisoners. We were stationed in the woods, behind Annandale Church, and hearing the long roll beat, immediately formed in line outside of the woods, and opened a heavy fire on them, and charged. They retreated in all directions, we pursuing them and taking two prisonere and some horses, sabres, revolvers, &c. The effect of our fire was not ascertained. We had 25 men and the enemy numbered over 150.

On the 17th the enemy advanced with a battery of artillery, about 300 infantry and 200 cavalry, and opened a heavy fire of shot and shell on us. About 1,000 infantry immediately came up from the main body. Our battalion was drawn up in line behind the Annandale Church. We were commanded as follows: Lieut.-Col. NAGLE, commanding battalion; Capt. SAMUEL GENTHER, First Squadron; Capt. OSTRAND, Second Squadron. We waited in expectation of an advance about 15 minutes, when the enemy cessed firing. Company G was then ordered to advance, and if possible get their position and strength. The force advanced to the position previously occupied by the enemy, and found they had retreated. They then scoured the surrounding country, but the the rebels were nowhere visible.

On the 18th, Gen. STAHL made a reconnoissance in force. We were supported on the right and left by infantry, and a battery of artillery was held in reserve. We went within two and a half miles of Fairfax. The cavalry was commanded by Lieut.-Col. H. F. NAGLE, and the advance guard by Capt. SAMUEL GENTHER, and Lieut. OVERON. No signs of the enemy were discovered, and I have since learned that they have evacuated Fairfax. A repetition of the mistake mentioned, in the first skirmish alluded to, is made impossible by the day and night signals which are now in vogue. We can distinguish by night and day our own forces from the enemy. The health of the soldiers of our division is good. The few cases of sickness we have are principally affections of the lungs and throat; the typhoid fever and measles, with which we were troubled during the warmer months, is now fast disappearing.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

ARRIVAL OF TWELVE HUNDRED PRISONERS—DR. M'DOWELL—HALLECK AND THE BRIDGE BURNERS—THE TAX ON REBELS—CHRISTMAS DINNER—HOSPITALS, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

The *piece de resistance* in the feast of news is, of course, the arrival of twelve hundred of the valiant seceshers who were so nicely caught by Gen. POPE while on their way to join Gen. PRICE, on the south bank of the Osage. Their rebel sympathizers in this city were inordinate about the success of our arms. The first report sent in here by Gen. POPE, stated that the number of captured was thirteen hundred; a scribbler for the Missouri *Democrat* subsequently wrote down that the whole count was nine hundred and five; this gave the seceshers heart, and many predicted that not more than three hundred would ever reach here. It quite knocked the conceit out of them when they witnessed the immense train with thirty-five cars and five locomotives, to learn that this was but the first installment, and then they realized the full sense of the disaster. It was well-known at headquarters, that the whole number of rebels bagged in the expedition was nearly 2,500, but the commanders took the modest and sensible plan of under, rather than over-estimating their victory. The crowds of people, curious, exultant, and sympathizing, began to gather at the depôt of the Pacific Railroad, as early as six o'clock, expecting to witness a very fine spectacle. The weather was very cold, and some three inches of ice and snow on the ground made it anything but comfortable for the understandings of the anxious crowd. Hundreds would come up, and after effectually chilling their extremities by standing half an hour in the cold, would return home. So many came, however, as to more than fill the places of those who left, and when the cars arrived at 11 o'clock, there was still quite an assemblage. They were, however, doomed to disappointment. A regiment of infantry (Second Ohio,) had been detailed to receive them at the depôt, and after a conference among the officers, it was decided that they should be left in the cars until morning. An efficient guard was thereupon stationed round the depôt, and this morning they were escorted to their quarters at McDOWALL'S College, at an early hour. It is said three of them were shot in attempting to escape, at Sedalia. The selection of this building for their accommodation has been a matter of surprise to many, inasmuch as it is neither very well adapted to the purpose by its construction or location. The Arsenal, just beyond the city limits, would have been infinitely more safe, as well as effectually excluding the prisoners from all communication with the citizens. Other motives here, I suspect, influenced the Major-General in making this selection. Being the first large haul of prisoners we have made, it is probably deemed prudent to make them contribute to our glory by being made a sort of spectacle. Our soldiers taken at Bull Run were subjected to this kind of indignity, and worse at Richmond and Charleston, and certainly the victims ought not to complain of the treatment. But to give a relish and effect to the scene, the Medical College has been selected because is is the property of Dr. MCDOWALL, an old gray-headed, eccentric, but skillful surgeon, who has practiced and taught in St. Louis for twenty years.

The Doctor is, at this moment, in the Southern army, as the Brigade-Surgeon, under that notable General, JEFF. THOMPSON. He has been for years one of the celebrities of the city—full of visionary and extravagant schemes, as well as some good strong common sense. About ten years ago, he entertained a most intense antipathy against the Catholic Irish, and might have been seen prowling along the streets at midnight, bristling with pistols and bowie-knives, under the hallucination that he was being pursued by the Irish. More recently his monomania was turned against the Germans, whom he has never failed to abuse in public and private. So determined was his hatred towards them that, since his advent in the South, he has nearly suffered for his abuse of "the Dutch" at Mobile, New Orleans and Memphis, forgetting that Dutchmen were enlisted in the Confederate army as well as in that of the Union.

The Doctor manifested either wonderful prescience or wonderful folly in the matter of this rebellion. Years ago we heard him declare that the South would make war upon the North; so confident was he of it that, after the Irish had threatened to mob his College, he purchased eight cannon and some five hundred muskets. These cannon and muskets, it is hardly necessary to say, were given to the South, fulfilling promises made months before. About the time of the Camp Jackson capture, the eight brass pieces were mounted and driven off under cover to New-Madrid, where they probably remain. Shortly afterwards he followed them, and, at last accounts, was on a tour down the river, begging for clothing and blankets for JEFF. THOMPSON'S ragged crew.

There is a kind of sweet revenge in thus turning this old arsenal of a notorious traitor to its present purpose. But the question arises whether this kind of retaliation is in keeping with the dignity of a great Nation that is avowedly suppressing a rebellion. It may do for the insurgents to lead their captives in triumph through their public streets, after the old Roman fashion, but if we would hold the respect of future generations and our civilized neighbors, we should be sparing of such vindictiveness. The State Tobacco Warehouse, situated in the centre of the city, it is said, is being prepared for the same purpose, and probably for similar reasons, inasmuch as it was long used in those "days of terror" as an armory and drill-room for the State Guard.

Gen. HALLECK has, however, to yield slightly to the pressure of public opinion. It is deemed necessary to overawe the rebellious element still latent in the city and State by some such examples of severity. From the extreme mildness of the "swearing process" we are gradually swinging to the martial severity of treating those found in arms as traitors, and those who offer aid and comfort to them as traitors by misprision. The recent outrageous destruction of the culverts, bridges, stations and telegraph on the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, have brought out a severe order from Gen. HALLECK, in which the guilty parties are threatened with immediate death. A most significant paragraph is that the commandants of posts along the lines are instructed to impress into service the Secessionists of the vicinity *and their slaves*, for the purpose of repairing the damages to the roads. As also the clause holding the towns and counties where such damages are incurred responsible for the amount, unless they can show that a superior force of the enemy prevented them from stopping the outrage. There can be no doubt that this work of destruction is part of a general plan of PRICE to lay waste the country north of Missouri. A considerable number of copies of the *Army Argus*, containing inflammatory appeals from PRICE and JACKSON, have been spread through the country, and recruiting is being briskly carried on in secret. The sudden appearance of Gen. PRENTICE upon Lexington put a stop to the crossing of large numbers of these marauders. The ferry-boat used for this purpose has been taken down the Missouri towards Weverley, and will undoubtedly be used for the same purpose whenever the ice will permit. The number of recruits which have flocked to the rebel standard is not such as might have been expected; they are of the better class, but the first levy drained the State of those young witless sprouts of chivalry, many of whom have paid the penalty of their criminal folly by their lives. Hundreds of ambitious, though misguided young men, have rushed wildly upon their fate on the many bloody battle-fields that dot the State of Missouri from side to side. Their names are nowhere recorded; the story of their fall will never be told; their mad pulses have ceased to beat, struck by the deadly bullet or the more fatal camp fever.

The order for levying contributions on the Secessionists of St. Louis for the support of the Union refugees gave an intense satisfaction to the dragons of loyalty, the "Abs and rabs," but there is more difficulty in enforcing its provisions than might at first be conceived. Many of them who were once furious Southern Rights men are now convinced of the hopelessness of the struggle, and are anxious to be called Union men. Most of the true Secessionists are fast ridding themselves of their incumbrances in the way of property at a sacrifice, preparing to move either to Canada or Dixie. L. A. BENOIST, the banker has been assessed in the sum of $400, which he will probably pay. Others, whose names are not yet known, are mulcted in similar sums. There is great trouble in fixing the treason on the parties, as few of those whose names are on Gen. HALLECK'S list but can bring some kind of Union friends to testify to their conservatism, and thus beg off from the infliction.

A very excellent joke is perpetrated at the expense of the rebel prisoners just arrived. It appears that their rebel friends in St. Louis have been promised that PRICE'S whole army would be in St. Louis to take their Christmas dinner. Some were silly enough to believe it, but here comes the advanced guard of two thousand just in time to enjoy the Christmas cheer of their much despised Uncle Sam. It is not too much to hope that another installment may yet reach here before the New Year's calls are being made, in which case they will be duly honored upon that auspicious occasion. Alas! poor PRICE! Where is the two hundred millions of property he was to divide among his followers?

There is just now considerable talk in consequence of the deplorable state in which some of the hospitals are managed. The complaints are principally traceable to the regimental and post hospitals under the care of the surgeons. At a hospital near the barracks the most shameful spectacles were recently brought to light by the visit of a citizen. The condition of the Department, so far as regards the care of the sick is concerned, has deteriorated since the supercession of Gen. FREMONT, who intrusted the care of the sick to the superintendence of the Sanitary Commission.

The news from England still excites considerable apprehension. There is a growing opinion that it is the settled purpose of the ruling powers in England and possibly France to take advantage of our adversity to crush what they see in us—a dangerous rival. Let but this purpose be unequivocally shown, and the general and unanimous feeling is that we are bound in honor to fight again for the third time the battles of Liberty and Democracy, and to thwart the ambitious designs of Imperialism and State-craft.

The ice is running freely in the river—weather very cold, and with the exception of Christmas preparations, little business doing.

A movement against PRICE may be expected soon, but Columbus is to be left until the West is cleared up. No man knoweth what a day may bring forth.

GALWAY.

GEN. HALLECK ON THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 28.

The legal condition of the negroes discharged yesterday, by order of the Provost-Marshal, is, in no wise, changed. They are only freed from confinement and sale on the presumption that they are slaves. Gen. HALLECK says that this order will not debar any one from enforcing his legal rights to the services of these negroes. Such rights, if any exist, can be enforced through the legal (civil) tribunals of the State, whose mandates will always be duly respected by the military authorities of this Department.

Military officers cannot decide upon the rights of property or claims to service, except as far as may be authorized by the laws of war or acts of Congress. When not so authorized, they will avoid all interference with such questions.

DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES BY THE REBELS.

QUINCY, Ill., Saturday, Dec. 28.

The bridges over the Fabius and North Rivers, on the Palmyra Railroad, were set on fire by the rebels last night, and destroyed.

A REVENUE CUTTER ASHORE.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 28.

The revenue cutter *Howell Cobb*, from the Lakes *via* Quebec, for Boston, went ashore at Lane's Hole, Cape Ann, last night. The crew were saved, but the vessel is a total loss.

A Norwegian Steam Corvette.

The Norwegian steam corvette *Nornen*, Capt. SMITH, from St. Thomas in 14 days, arrived last evening. She is of 240 horse power, mounts 20 guns, and has a crew, including officers, of 190 men.

[Advertisement.]

FROCK PALETOT OVERCOATS,
SACK OVERCOATS,
CAPE OVERCOATS,
ARMY OVERCOATS.

New and elegant styles, at LOW PRICES.

DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.
Broadway, corner Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

SEWARD AND RUSSELL.—The momentous question whether we shall have war or peace with England rests in the hands of those two statesmen. They will, we fear, have no little difficulty in deciding it so as to give satisfaction to their respective Governments. There is no difficulty, however, in deciding who is the leader of fashion in hats, for everybody knows that KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, is the man.

[Advertisement.]

FOLEY'S
CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
New styles for Holiday Presents.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

What an amount of suffering and disease among the volunteers would be prevented by the free use of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. For wounds, sores and scurvy the Ointment is a certain cure, and for bowel complaints, fevers, small-pox, &c., the pills are the best medicine in the world.

[Advertisement.]

HATS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BERAN & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, 156
Have a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Young Gents' Holiday Hats.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 28.—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Paul Compaignac, E. Hormes, W. H. Hudson and wife, A. L. Griffin, Capt. McKinnon, Wm. Merby, J. Hartley, Wm. P. Shaw, D. Black, Mrs. W. I. Eager and child, Allen Sand, Paul Oliver, Clarissa Hinds, Miss Watts, B. Underdorf, W. H. Bear, James Gooder, W. T. Mather, G. A. Connor, M. Myers, F. Goodridge, F. C. Carter, F. Mraack and wife, J. Letoucky, A. Malinasky, E. L. Cantwell, Edward Helt, Jules Massa, Samuel Needham and wife, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Karnak, from Havana and Nassau, N. P.—Mr. H. M. Harding and two daughters, Mrs. A. Betz, L. L. Loethheimer, J. Schollman, R. Hammert, J. Cunningham, J. Lisse, M. Velasc, J. B. Thorpe, A. C. Palmes, J. Hawlins, J. A. Carter, Lieut. R. S. Tatom, J. Vasquiera, P. Medina, H. E. Chenard, Jos. Sedano, E. A. Ledlum, W. Grace, R. Swann. Total, 21.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE FOR THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 19 | Sun sets.... 4 42 | Moon rises.... 5 39
Sandy Hook. 5 37 | Gov. Island. 5 47 | Hell Gate.... 8 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 28.

Cleared.

Steamship Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Taube, London, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamers Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Kennebec, Garton, Philadelphia.

Ships Siasia, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, Hoyland & Poshingham; Bells of the Sea, Sigbee, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.; Tropic, Howell, Havre, W. H. Rivesmith.

Barks Geo. Arkle, (Br.,) Rowe, Queenstown, Jackson & Neill; America, (Br.,) Ingles, Glasgow; Mary & Louisa Jones, Port Elizabeth, Bashford & Moulton; Frank Lefevre, (Br.,) Horton, Liverpool, Edmiston Bros.; Lamplighter, Thompson, Demerara, John M. Smith & Co.; Midway, (Swed.,) Hammergren, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Pathfinder, Crowell, Londonderry, Leary; Mary, Gibbs, Trinidad de C

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3205. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM PORT ROYAL AND TYBEE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

Important Reconnoissances and Scouts on the Mainland of South Carolina.

A NUMBER OF REBELS MADE PRISONERS.

Our Forces Steadily Increasing the Area of Operations.

A Landing Within Fifteen Miles of Charleston.

Demoralized Condition of the South Carolinians.

Sixteen Thousand Negroes Without Masters in Beanfort District.

Progress of the Fortifications on Tybee Island.

The English Steamer Fingal Trying to Run the Blockade.

The steam transport *Empire City*, Capt. BAXTER, from Beaufort Dec. 24, and Port Royal Dec. 25, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Empire City* discharged her cargo at Beaufort and is, without donbt, the largest vessel ever at that place. Whan coming out of Port Royal she came through the southeast channel, which has recently been buoyed out, and found not less than *thirty feet* water in any part.

Nothing of special importance had transpired at Port Royal since the safling of the *Baltic*.

Large quantities of cotton had been gathered and stored in the Government warehouses. In one day, six large wagons, filled with loose cotton gathered in the vicinity of Hiltnn Head, passed through the place to the warehouse.

Workmen are engaged in building another wharf.

The negroes continue to come down in great numbers. Many of them are very well dressed, having supplied themselves with their masters' best clothes. One negro remarked to an officer of the *Empire City* that his master was in such haste to run away from Beaufort, that he took off his coat and threw it upon the ground. It soon after adorned the shoulders of his sable servant, who was standing by and witnessed the transaction.

A portion of the Seventy-ninth Regiment had made a reconnnissance, about 15 miles from Beaufort, on the 20th December, and captured six rebels at a place called the Brick-yards.

At Tybee Island, the troops were still engaged making intrenchments, while Fort Pulaski kept up a continnal fire on the Island, but had done no damage. The work on the intrenchments is prnsecuted with vigor. They are situated about half a mile from Fort Pulaski and will soon be ready for occupation.

Gen. SHERMAN is receiving reinforcements weekly, and as soon as his force is snfficiently augmented, there is little doubt that an attack will be made. Important movements are in progress, pointing toward the taking of Savannah, and it is thonght that before many days have elapsed, Savannah will be in possession of the National troops. It is estimated that the rebel force in Savanuah amonnts to about two thousand men. A rumor was afloat, the day before the *Empire City* sailed, that the rebels had transferred several heavy guns from Fort Pulaski to Savannah, but the rumor was not credited, there being no indications that the rebels intended to abandon that stronghold.

Our Government bad sent to Tybee Island several guns of the heaviest calibre, besides three or four immense mortars.

The *Empire City* also brings a large mail from Port Royal.

On the 23d a rebel boat came down in Warsaw Channel from Savannah to reconnoitre, as was supposed, and see if the way was clear for the English steamer *Fingal*, (which ran the blockade a short time since, and is now loaded with cotton) to come out. On being chased by one of our gunboats, they ran their boat ashore, and the crew took to the woods. Our people caught two of them, who are now on board the *Wabash*.

The *Empire City* brings home the following persons from the stone fleet:

Capt. Worth, two officers and crew, of the ship *Archer*.
Capt. Brown, two officers and crew, of the ship *Potomac*.
Capt. Beard, two officers and crew, of the ship *American*.
Capt. Malloy, two officers and crew, of the ship *Richmond*.
Capt. Wills, two officers and crew, of the ship *R. Sims*.
Capt. Taylor, two officers and crew, of the ship *Harvest*.
Capt. Tilton, two officers and crew, of tha ship *Kensington*.
Capt. Swift, two officers and crew, of the ship *Amazon*.
Capt. Wood, two officers and crew, of the ship *Valparaiso*.
Capt. Lake, two officers and crew, of the ship *Wm. Lee*.
Capt. Skinner, two officers and crew, of the ship *Robin Hood*.
Capt. Rice, two officers and crew, of the ship *Fortune*.
Capt. Sisson, two officers and crew, of the ship *Tenedos*.
Capt. Talier, two officers and crew, of the ship *Emerald*.
Capt. Brayton, two officers and crew, of the ship *Courier*.
Capt. Chase, two officers and crew, of the ship *America*.
Capt. Bailey, two officers and crew, of the ship *M. Thrasa*.
First Officer Washburn, and Second Officer and crew, of the ship *Corea*.
Capt. Gifford, two officers and crew, of the ship *Herald*.
First Officer King and Second Officer and crew, of the ship *Leonidas*.

Of the above vessels the *Harvest* and *Valparaiso* are store-ships at Port Royal, the *Corea*, is made a wharf of at same place, the *Emerald* was lost on Tybee bar, and the remaining 16 ships were sunk off Charleston to blockade the channel.

There are also as passengers:

Col. Lee Strickland, Eighth Maine Regiment.
Lieut. L. I. Smith, Eighth Maine Regiment.
Capt. E. H. Hinos, Ninth Maine Regiment.
Capt. T. E. Wentworth, Ninth Maine Regiment.
Capt. E. W. Wedgeworth, Ninth Maine Regiment.
Capt. T. E. Newell, Fourth New-Hampshire Regiment.
Capt. W. C. Shinloch, Roundheads, Pa.
Capt. R. G. Newel, Forty-seventh New-York Regiment.
Lieut. E. W. Patterson, Forty-eighth New-York Regiment.
Lieut. J. R. Caughey, Roundheads, Pa.
Lieut. J. R. Sealey, Forty-seventh New-York Regiment.
J. Cross, of Adams & Company Express.
Rev. C. W. Dennison.
Rev. P. S. Evans.
H. A. Fuller, of Brooklyn.
And 15 in the steerage.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Importance of the Slave Question—Sixteen Thousand Slaves Without Masters in Beaufort District—What the Slaves Say of their Masters—An Important Reconnoissance Within Fifteen Miles of Charleston—Dispersion of a Large Rebel Force—The Desperate Straits of the Rebels, &c.

HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Monday, Dec. 23, 1861.

The extreme inpropriety of sending home details of military movements in advance, or in fact affording any premature information whatever, somewhat restricts the choice of subjects; but there is one whose interest is neverfailing, and in regard to which new developments are cunstantly occurring. The slave question cannot lose its importance—cannot become nackneyed. There are now in Beanfort District, alone, I am informed by official personages, nearly 16,000 slaves, whose masters have fled, and Beaufort District is but a small portion of the country at present in our hands. I have accompanied a number of the reconnoissances made in all directions from this post, both by sea and land; have witnessed the exploration of the country from Tybee Island on the South, to North Edisto on the North, an extent of at least sixty miles, and have penetrated as far into the interior, on some of these excursions, as our troops have yet gone. Everywhere, I find the same state of things existing; everywhere the blacks hurry in droves to our lines; they crowd in small boats around our ships; they swarm upon our decks; they hurry to our officers, from the cotton-houses of their masters, in an hour or two after our guns are fired. I am writing now, not what I have heard, but what I have seen. I am not sending you opinions, or conclusions at which I have arrived, but facts that I have observed. I mean each statament I make to be taken literally; it is not garnished for rhetorical effect, but put into such a form as will most exactly convey to the mind of a reader the impression made on me. I have seen nagroes who reported themselves as just escaped from their masters, who came breathless to our forces, and said they dared nnt go back, for their masters would kill them; who told that their masters were at that moment armed and threatening to shoot any slave that did not fly with them; who declared thay had tricked their owners and cama away in boats that they were bidden to take back to the whites. I have talked with drivers and field-hands, with housemaids and coachmen and body-servants, who were apparently as eager to escape as any. I have heard the blacks point out how their masters might be caught, where they were hidden, what were their forces. I nave seen them used as guides and pilots. I have been along while they pointed out in what houses stores of arms and ammunition were kept, and where bodies of troops were stationed. In a few hours I have known this information verified. I have asked them about tha sentiment of the slave population, and been invariably answered that everywhere it is the same.

I have invariably been told by the negroes that they were not wellifed. The first reason a black man, or woman, or child assigns for deserting his owner is the small quantity and poor quality of food given him; the next reason is the same story about clothing; then comes the complaint of hard usage, hard work, and occasionally of cruelty. The last is rare, in my experience. The most of them speak, it is true, of instances where negroes have been recently shot, but few allude to previous hardships worse than whipping. Of late, the accusations of masters shooting their slaves are more frequent, indicating (this is inference) that the desperation of the rebels increases.

I wish also to make some definite statements of what I have seen of the condition of the country, and of the behavior of the whites. These statements will be either directly based on my personal knowledge or experience, or on what I learned while on these excursions, from actors or spectators, so soon after the occurrence that to reject them would be absurd. The entire coast from Warsaw Sound, forty miles below Port Royal, at least to North Edisto Inlet, forty miles above the same place, is deserted by its white inhabitants; the slaves are everywhere practically free; the batteries, which are erected at every point where ingress could be had by an invading force, were undoubtedly all abandoned within a week after the fight at Hilton Head, and the guns removed. This state of affairs exists inwards for a distance at the least of ten miles, and in many places of thirty. Half the cotton houses in this region must have been burnt, in a majority of instances by troops, not by their owners. The only places where firing of any importance has occurred against our forces are the Ossabaw Sound, and about seven miles up Warsaw River. At these two places batteries have still been retained. These are both in Georgia, but unless on Stone Inlet, there is no place on the coast of South Carolina below Charleston where the rebel flag yet flaunts. At no place in South Carolina have the rebels showed light since their defeat on the 7th of November. Beaufort was at once abandoned, and our reconnoitering parties have nowhere encountered an enemy. Bluffton has been approached by the *Mayflower*, an unarmed ferry-boat, and no gun fired; pickets of the enemy have been driven in, have been captured, but never except in one solitary instance on Port Royal Island fired a musket. A large reconnoissance made last week in gunboats went within fifteen miles in a direct line from Charleston, landed at a town called Rockville, where 500 rebel troops had been posted, but these scampered before the landing was complete, and left their tents, camp equipage, important letters and papers in the hands of our troops, not firing a gun, although their numbers must at least have quadrupled those whowere sent ashore; so the original panic seems not at all to have subsided—(an inference.) The slaves have, in various instances, assisted in the capture of their masters, have also, several times of late, asked to be armed, which was not originally the case. Colonies of them have been established, not only at Hilton head, but on Otter Island in St. Helena Sound, and at the mouth of Edisto Inlet. At both these places they are protected either by gunboats or by the guns of the batteries put up by the rebels, but now occupied by Union forces. Schooners belonging to the rebels have been chased in these inland waters and captured or burnt. The universal story of the negroes is, that the poor whites are unwilling to fight and certainly there seems an unwillingness somewhere. If ever South Carolina desperation is to be manifested, one would think it would be now; they talk in their newspapers and in the private letters I have seen of hoisting the black flag; of neither giving nor asking quarter; but we have takea a number of prisoners, who seemed not averse to submitting to the fate of prisoners of war. They have allowed small parties to venture near them under unfavorable circumstances, without ever making an attempt to cut them off; they have allowed single gunboats to get aground six or seven miles in from the coast, and to lie in this comparatively solitary and defenceless condition all night, and indeed for twenty-four hours, without molesting them; they have not stood when their pickets were appoached by small parties on water and in exposed situations. All this may be part of a concerted plan, to induce a feeling of security in the Yankees, but the facts are exactly as I state. *Not a solitary instance of pluck has been manifested by South Carolinians since their defeat.* They shoot their unarmed negroes, and burn their own cotton houses, but no other example of desperation has yet been afforded.

The straits to which the rebels are reduced have probably become familiar to you by newspapers from the South which you have seen. Those which I send you by this mail indicate very plainly that their destitution is at least equal to their desperation. The reports of negroes who announce themselves to have come within a day or two from Charleston and Savannah, are eminently corroborative of this condition of affairs. They state that coffee sells there for $1 50 a pound; they complain of not having seen salt, even on their masters' tables, for months, except what was made from sea water. The long lines of advertisements in the *Mercury* and Savannah papers of plantations for sala, some of which are recommended as beyond the line of defence, are significant. Tha letters that have been found all allude to the hard times, and the journals make no mention of any hope of relief. A considarabic number of disaffected parsons must exist even in this State; for allusions are not unfrequent that indicate this. The Governor issues a proclamation for 12,000 more volunteers, and announces that, if these are not forthcoming, a draft will immediataly be resorted to. Strange that snch a threat should he necessary at this jnncture in the Palmetto State. Communications are published calling attention to those who refuse to burn their cotton, and stating openly that there are mechanics, merchants and others who are faint-hearted in the cause. The planters having called upon the Gnvernment for aid, it is stated in the State Legislature that tha bankers are as badly off as the planters, and that the merchants have ships rotting by the side of the wharves, and the wharf-owners' wharves, rotting by the side of the ships. Although every occurrence in which the troops of Union men came in contact with those of South Carolina is misstated grossly, (I speak carefully and knowingly,) no attempt is made to conceal the state of want and the extreme of suffering which exists. It is felt that concealment is impossible. An editorial article remarks that there is more danger to tha South from the talk of reconstruction than from all the battles which Federalists can win. Earnest appeals to the chivalry are made in the columns of both the Charleston papers to enlist; the Keitts, and the Barnswells, and the Seabrooks, call upon their fellows, but the appeal evidently needs to be kept up.

The gunboats have done immense injury to the coast—injury, however, not of a piratical nature. Cotton has been seized, and slaves have been received, bnt I have been witness to the scrupulousness with which officers have avoided firing on the houses of peaceable, though rebellious inhabitants, and to the care they have manifested to pay for articles of tha nature of foraga, taken from plantations where nagroes remained. Dwelling-houses have not been burned; property has not, except in occasional instances, been wantonly destroyed. Of course stores of every description, that could be useful to our troops, have been seized, but these only when they had been abandoned by the enemy. Cotton is being rapidly secured, perhaps not in such large quantities as might be desired, as the burning of the baled material has been very extensive, but still the worth of millions of dollars will he obtained. The blacks are beginning to discover that we wish to secura it, and apprise us beforehand, in some instances, when a destruction is about to be attempted.

One singnlar result of the war is thus far apparent; the negroes leave no doubt in the mind of any sensible person that they have recently received but inferior and insufficient food and clothing; as it must have been to the interest of the masters to provide well for their slaves, and as many, if not all of the masters, have been persons of ordinary humanity, I do not doubt that heretofore this has been the case. The sufferings and want of the slaveholders have probably aggravated the condition of the slaves, and made these readier to desert their former owners. The absurd attempts of Southern papers to pretend that the blacks are still loyal, can only excite a compassionate smile. The poor wretches cling to this hope, the absence of which would present to them so appalling a future.

The slaves not yet escaped, of course, pretend to be faithful, but some have told me how they said tu their masters and mistresses on the day of the fight, "The Yankees will be whipped, Massa and Missus," but all the while they prayed and believed otherwise. So, casual allusions are made in Charleston papers to the fidelity of their "servants," as if it were a matter of coerse, but there is no labored discussion of a subject too terrible for discussion. As for my own judgment—it may not he worth much—but I came hither prepared to find all the negroes attached to their masters, and I have gradually observed a feeling of bitterness displayed by the blacks; at first there was only elation at their own escape; of late this has been mingled with indignation at the insane attempt of the masters to fire on them; I have known of several instances where slaves asked for arms to fire on their own masters, (this was the case with Col. WHITMARSH SEABROOK'S live stock near Edisto;) I have known where slaves assisted in the capture of their masters; I have sometimes asked myself whether the time might not come when arming the blacks and regularly drilling them as soldiers under white officers, might not prove the only means of averting the odious horrors of a servile insurrection. That time appears to me not to have yet come even here; but it may be nearer than any of us suppose. The blacks fall to plundering as soon as their masters flee, and go by our lines confidently with their arms or their boats laden with plunder; and it is hardly the business of Federal troops to look after the property of rebels. From pillaging within an hour after the master is gone, from firing on him as soon as he attempts to fly, from assisting in his capture, and informing us beforehand of his designs—the step to absolute insurrection is not a wide one. The foolish clamor of radicals at home may as well cease; the day may be near when the worst resuls that can be apprehended will fall upon the devoted heads of these South Carolinians. Rumors already of rebellious slaves come to us from different parts of the country, and those who were Union people to the last chance, are said to be the sufferers. This is what makes the horrors of servile war so greatly to be dreaded. Thousands of loyal Southerners, only waiting for a chance to display their loyalty to any effect, will be involved in its fiercest calamities. It would be a pity to provoke these calamities at a moment when the pressure of other troubles, financial, military and political, seems almost to have set a strangling grasp at the very throat of rebellion. If it be possible, let the cup of social agony pass away from those who have not deserved to drain its terrible bitterness.

The news from the latest reconnoissance is important. Capt. DRAYTON, of the *Pawnee*, and Capt. AMMEN, of the *Seneca*, were sent by Commodore DUPONT, to examine North Edisto Inlet; they were accompanied by Capt. BOUTELLE, of the *Vixen*, whose knowledge of the coast rendered his aid valuable. The party discovered a deserted fort at the inlet, and entering the river, proceeded up a distance of six or eight miles. Rockville, a town of perhaps 1,500 inhabitants, had been deserted, said the negroes, since the original fight at Hilton Head; it was occupied, until the arrival of Capts. DRAYTON and AMMEN, by 400 or 500 rebel troops who decamped as soon as the Federal vessels fired into the fort at the entrance. Capt. DRAYTON landed, and found forty tents, which he seized, together with a schooner, camp equipage arms and similar stores. The condition in which the camp was found rendered it certain that the flight had been expeditious. Flags, and letters, and papers were also discovered. Capt. AMMEN proceeded further up the river, chased and burned a rebel schooner; fired into and dispersed a rebel force of twenty or thirty men; got aground in the shallow waters, and lay all night very much exposed, but unable to get away until the turn of the tide, but unattacked; in every direction, cotton-houses, to at least the number of twenty, were set on fire, and from all sides negroes, to the number of 200 or 300, came in to the National ships. A few prisoners were taken, and Col. SEABROOK came near being added to the number; he left, in great haste, a house where arms and colors were found, leaving his hat and coat, marked with his name. He was fired at, in his flight. A colony of negroes was established at the mouth of the Inlet, under the cover of a gunboat left to protect them, and the exultations of the blacks, thus located almost within the walls of the battery built to keep off the Yankees, were boisterous and prayerful, by turns, and sometimes both at once.

The expedition also reconnoitred South Edisto, and discovered, at its entrance, a battery where eight or nine guns appeared to have been mounted, but which had been removed; the condition of Stone Inlet was also ascertained: it is not proper, at present, that I should report it. V.

Gratifying Decrease in the Number of Sick—Energetic Operations of Gen. Stevens—Important Developments Made by Our Scouts—The Available Rebel Force in the Vicinity—Prisoners Captured—A South Carolina Family History, &c.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1861.

Beyond an important reconnoissance of tha North Edisto and Stono Rivers, (of which you will receive a full description from another correspondent,) nothing of much interest has occurred here since the last mail. Therefore, in the dearth of news, I shall string together a few "unconsidered trifles," and send them, with the hope that they may not altogether unacceptable.

The most gratifying announcement which I can make is, that a marked diminution of the sick list is apparent. Fevers and small-pox, which, since the occupation, have carried off more than a hundred victims, seem to have spent their energies as the troops, taught by experience, are learning to avoid their engendering causes. There is prevailing, however, a sort of bronchial affection, which is very disagreeable. It is, doubtless, occasioned by the change in the temperature, from the uncomfortable heat in the day-time to the chilliness of the heavy dews at night; and the inhalation of the fine sand, which is constantly swept through the camps by the high winds, aggravates the complaint.

Gen. STEVENS has been very energetic since the occupation of Beaufort. He has pushed forward his forces, and now has full possession of Ladies', Cat and Cave Islands, as well as that of Port Royal. Sometimes, however, marauding parties of rebels come over at night and set fire to the cotton-houses. The ferry at Port Royal is held by the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment and the Eighth Michigan, and the line of the Island, extending about five miles opposite the main land, is occupied by our forces. Scouts have penetrated into the rebel country within a very short distance of Savannah, and the position of every rebel picket within five miles of our outposts has been ascertained. This scouting business is very exciting. Trusty men are selected, who go singly, each depending upon his own shrewdness to escape from the enemy's clutches. One of them told me, the other day, of his having gone through the woods, close to the enemy's pickets, walking stealthily, with his finger upon the trigger of his piece, as if he were hunting squirrels instead of human beings—of course with this difference: that in the first case he probably would have fired, but in the last he would not, unless it became necessary to do so. Capt. ELLIOTT, of the Seventy-ninth New-York Regiment, has directed most of these scouting parties, and it is the opinion of his men that the enemy could marshal a force of from fifteen to twenty thousand at any desired point in front of our lines, in the course of three or four days.

A week since Lieut. PORTER, of the Eighth Michigan Regiment, went over, with eight of his men, to the main land, and, after marching about ten miles beyond our outposts into Secessia, came suddenly upon a rebel picket, consisting of a corporal and five men. Shots were exchanged, and two of the enemy were slightly wounded, but neither of our men were hurt. The whole six were made prisoners, and by daylight next morning they had been safely lodged in Beaufort. Lieut. PORTER and his men, to accomplish this feat, walked at least forty miles.

One of our scouting parties the other day visited Cat Island, where they found the plantation and residence of Mr. WILLIAM H. TRESCOTT, late Assistant Secretary of State, under BUCHANAN'S Administration. The building seemed to have been hurriedly abandoned, judging from the large quantity of furniture, persoual property and the exceedingly valnable library which had been left.

Paymaster Maj. PANGBORN had a narrow escape from rebel bullets a few days since. He had been with Gen. STEVENS in a carriage from Beaufort to visit the posts on the island, and when near Port Royal Ferry the General dispatched him forward alone, intending to follow shortly on horseback. The Paymaster was not long in rearning the guard at the head of the causeway, at the end of which, half a mile distant, was the ferry. In the excreise of an excusable curiosity he passed down the road with the carriage, finding at the end of it a Sergeant and three men of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment. After taking a leisurely survey of the surroundings, Maj. PANGBORN wanted to know what regiment those gray-uniformed men, half a dozen in number, stationed fifty yards away on the other side of the ferry, belonged to. The Sergeant, in some surprise, exclaimed: "Why, they're the secesh!" Imagine the Major's surprise at having offered himself a "shining mark" for the rebels to practice upon. Deeming it his best chance to put a bold face upon the matter, he continued his reconnoissance, and after a few minutes drove slowly away. Either the custom of shooting pickets and stragglers is not looked upon with such favor here as it was on the Potomac, or the coolness of Maj. PANGBORN led the enemy to suspect that he was one of their own people endeavoring to get over the ferry.

Gen. STEVENS is pursuing a very good plan with the negroes who come to him for protection. He makes them all work, which they do cheerfully and readily, upon the promise of receiving wages. Instead of allowing them soldiers' rations, as is done at Hilton Head, he gives them bacon and corn, just such fare as that to which they have been accustomed, although in larger quantities. They appear to be well satisfied with the arrangement, which has the advantage of being much more economical.

In a late visit I made to Dr. ELLIOTT'S plantation on Hilton Head, I found a group of six straight-haired, bright-looking mulatto children, seated around the door-step of one of the negro cabins, eating ravenously the boiled sweet potatoes which a decrepid old man was distributing among them with apparently great solicitude.

The little ones were neatly dressed, which is an exception to the rule, and they were otherwise more attractive than any I had yet seen. I inquired into their history, which at once affords an illustration of a slaveholder's morality, and his brother's honesty. "Oh, no sah! Dere are massa's children," said the old man, in reply to my question as to whether he was their grandfather. "Dere mudder name ROSE; he lib wid her as he wife, and when he die, some time ago, he make her and de children free." Then he told me that ROSA had gone over to Gen. VIELE'S camp to do washing for the officers; and that she had come with herself and family to the Yankees to escape being sold into slavery by her master's relations. I could not fully understand all that the old man said, but I heard enough to determine me to learn ROSE'S story from herself, if possible. Yesterday, therefore, I was at Gen. VIELE'S quarters, and made inquiries after ROSE. She was not there, but I was introduced to a young man named ISRAEL, who gave me an intelligible history of ROSE and her children. He said that he and ROSE belonged to the same master. His name was JAMES GARRARD, and his plantation was 4½ miles from Bluffton. It was well-stocked with cattle, and some "fifty head of niggers." Mr. GARRARD, about eleven years since, wanted to marry a fine lady, but she "kicked him," (ISRAEL'S word for rejected,) and, in spite, he took ROSE to live with him. He bought her in Savannah, expressly for the purpose. "I went with him for her in de buggy," said ISRAEL, "and 'fore he pay for she, he bring her home and try if she good cook and make pastry. Ha find she good, stirrin' woman, and he keep her." He added that GARRARD had seven children by her,—two boys and five girls,—the eldest of which, a girl about ten years of age, was then living in Savannah. Over a year ago, GARRARD died, leaving a will which called for the sale of his entire real estate, slaves, cattle, and other property, excepting ROSE and his own children, who were manumitted. Out of the proceeds of the sale of the property a home was to be purchased for ROSE and her young family, and the balance of the funds was to be placed at interest, of which she was to receive one thousand dollars a year for tha support of herself and children, and the remainder was bequeathed to his brother-in-law, ELLIOTT GARRARD, of Savannah.

This disposition of the property did not suit ELLIOTT GARRARD'S views, and he has interposed obstacles to carrying out the provisions of the will. ROSE, meantime, has been living on the plantation, where matters have remained comparatively the same as when JAMES GARRARD died. After our forces had taken Hilton Head, and when the people of Savannah were in a "big scare," ELLIOTT GARRARD went to ROSE and wanted her to retreat into the country, somewhere in Barnwell district, but she dreaded that he might sell her and refused to go. Next day she abandoned her home, took her family, and sought Yankee protection. I am told by those who know ROSE, that she is a fine looking, intelligent woman. She is very black, but her figure is perfect, and in her neat mourning dress and bonnet, unless her face is seen, she might be mistaken for as haughty a dame as South Carolina can produce. Her chief attraction however is her conversation, which is marked by intelligence respecting the objects of the war, and many other subjects connected with it. She speaks understandingly of her own affairs, the injustice of the executors of the will, and her intention of going North, where her children may have a chance in life, as soon as she can get her other child from Savannah.

In speaking to ISRAEL yesterday, I am afraid I made him uncomfortable for the rest of the day. Said I,

"Do you like stopping here better than on the plantation?"

"Oh! yes, sir," he said promptly.

"What will you do when the soldiers leave here?"

At this question, the look of surprise which passed over ISAAEL'S face was irresistibly droll. He finally replied.

"I'd go wi' 'em!"

"But suppose they won't let you?" I said.

"Den I jump into de boat!"

"Ah!" I answered, "they might put you out again!"

It was evident that no such contingency had presented itself to his mind before. He simply ejaculated, with great emphasis, as if overwhelmed with astonishment and fear at the bare idea,

"Christ A'mighty!"

I asked him what he was afraid of, and he replied if "Massa ELLIOTT GARRARD catch me, might as well he dead—he kill me, certain." I reassured him of his safety before we parted.

Now that the defences, storehouses and other buildings here are almost finished, the soldiers have been to a great extent relieved from working as laborers in the trenches and upon the buildings, and opportunity is afforded them for drills. Feeling the importance or the matter, a generous rivalry exists between the several regiments of each brigade, with the view of excelling the other in proficiency. Gen. WRIGHT'S encampment is located on a field, near the shore, directly to the right of Port Welles, and the hard sand of the beach, at low water, makes an admirable parade-ground. The tents of Gen. VIELE'S Brigade are pitched to the west of the fort, about three-quarters of a mile, and a large cotton-field, contiguous to the encampment, has been cleared and rendered level enough for the performance of evolutions. A walk through the camps, at any hour of the day, shows a lively scene as the men engage in their company drills, preparatory to the regimental dress parades, which follow just before nightfall.

Without making an invidious remark I may say that VIELE'S Brigade is especially noticeable for the spirit which distinguishes it in its drills and parades. During the past two Sundays a brigade line has been formed, and the command has been reviewed by the General and his Staff. The men, dressed in their Winter uniform, when drawn into line, present a substantial appearance, conveying the idea of invincibility; and afterwards, when they break into companies and march past the reviewing officers, first at common, and then at double-quick time, they seem to be the embodiment of irresistible force.

The Forty-eighth Regiment, Col. PERRY, well-known as the Continental Guard, of Brooklyn, carries off the palm for proficiency in field movements. Last Sunday Gen. VIELE'S command, during its evolutions, was honored by the presence of two lady witnesses, who arrived here in the *Vanderbilt*. The sight of beings of the gentle sex is so uncommon in these parts, that the incident in question has afforded a topic of conversation ever since.

Another interesting feature connected with this brigade, wherein it differs from the other, is its guard-mounting. In accordance with Gen. SHERMAN'S orders, the guards of the entire division are mounted at 4 o'clock every afternoon. These guards consist of one company from each regiment, instead of mounting them, as is the usual custom, by detailing the companies singly for the duty, the occasion, which always is one of "pomp and circumstance," is made seven-fold more interesting and imposing by mounting all the guards together. The five companies detailed, numbering about 600 men, are marched upon the field, formed in line on the brigade parade-ground by Capt. PIERRE C. KANE, Assistant Adjutant-General, after which their arms and accoutrements are inspected by the field-officer of the day. The most novel part of the affair is the monster band, *a la* JULIEN, comprising all the musicians of the brigade. It consists of 85 instruments and 24 drummer-boys, and is under the leadership of the bandmaster of the Third New-Hampshire Regiment. The precedent for mounting guard in this way is found in the practice of some of the regiments during the campaign in Mexico, but Capt. KANE receives great praise for reviving the ceremony, and for the agreeable way in which it is performed under his direction.

Mr. SEARS, the efficient Postmaster here, intends to establish a daily paper, which will contain the latest local and foreign intelligence. There is ample room for such an enterprise, and it will meet with ready support. The prospectus of the embryotic journal will soon be issued. Mr. SEARS has a small printing-office in operation now, and a vast amount of labor is saved to the clerks in the department of Capt. PEZOUZE, the Assistant Adjutant-General of the division, by the printing of the numerous orders and other documents, of which many copies are required.

The soldiers are under excellent discipline. A general Court-martial has just closed its session. Few cases were brought before it, and those only of a trivial character.

Tybee Island has been reinforced, and Gen. WRIGHT has made it his headquarters. The position there is now considered tenable.

There is great cause for complaint here at the detention of some of the steam transports. Many of these vessels came down with the original expedition and have been lying idly at anchor in the roadstead ever since, with their cargoes as unbroken as on the day they left New-York, more than two months ago. Why this should be I am puzzled to understand. Not one of the vessels in question receives as charter-money less than $1,000 per day, and the limited means for discharging them does not seem to my mind a sufficient reason for their detention. These steamships make very expensive storehouses, which are not superior in any respect to those which can be got cheaper.

Since our establishment here there has been ample time to have had built at the North a couple of capacious steam flat-boats, which are the only means that can be used advantageously until a proper wharf shall have been built. But from the first the authorities have been content to land their stores and everything else in lighters, which never have been adequate for the purpose, and are now so decreased in numbers by hard usage that only eight are serviceable. Think of the time consumed in taking out the cargo of a steamer and landing it through a heavy surf in this way. It is true that a dock is now in progress of construction, which it is hoped will meet the desired end; but many weeks must pass before it is ready, and meanwhile the slow style at present prevailing is likely to be followed. It would save a great many dollars to the Government if the cargoes of the steamers were discharged into schooners, of which there are a great many in port, and it is singular that such a plan has not been adopted. H. J. W.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS BY THE NIAGARA

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Continued Agitation of the Trent Affair.

Thurlow Weed's Letter to the London Times.

THE ANSWER OF THE TIMES.

Commander Williams' Account of the Search of the Trent.

The Surrender of Slidell and Mason not to Suspend Preparations for War.

EFFORTS OF THE PEACE PARTY.

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Mails by the steamship *Niagara*, at Boston, from Liverpool, Dec. 14, calling at Queenstown on the 15th, were received here early yesterday morning.

They are only two days later than those by the *Nova Scotian*.

Mr. CHARLES BUXTON addressed his constituents on the American question. The honorable gentleman, with great earnestness and force, argued in favor of submitting the difficulty to arbitration. While he differed from the American newspapers in the view they had taken of the affair of the *Trent*, he yet showed that their appeal, like our own, had been made to the rules and precedents of international law, and that, therefore, this was a case in which reason should be employed rather than force. Mr. BUXTON'S opinions appear to have met with general acceptance, and his speech was succeeded by a hearty vote of thanks.

A meeting on the same subject has been held in Bristol. Mr. JOHN CASSELL delivered an address strongly sympathizing with the Northern States, and deprecating war with America as a fratricidal and unnatural contest. The chair was taken by Mr. CHARLTON, an old and well-known citizen of Bristol; and a memorial to Lord PALMERSTON, praying that, if necessary, recnurse might be had to arbitration, was proposed by Mr. Commissioner HILL, and unanimously agreed to.

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU, M. P., had addressed a meeting at Ilumbledon. On the American subject *he said he could not help expressing his belief that the Americans had merely exercised the indubitable rights of belligerents.* It was idle to say that the *Trent* should have been taken away some thousands of miles for adjudication in a Prize Court, and he thought all the arguments founded upon that basis were utterly fallacious and unworthy of consideration. The right of search had always been upheld in this country, and, in his opinion, this frenzy—this panic of war—had been created for the purpose of procuring a sanction to the unauthorized declaration of Paris in 1856, which declaration resigned the right of search, without the existence of which no blockade could be maintained.

At the General Shipowner's Association offices, in London, a meeting of members took place, on the 13th, at which the present threatening aspect of relations with America, and the injurious action on commerce produced by the present state of affairs, were brought under discussion. It was shown by several of the speakers that the British shipowner suffered severely in consequence of the unsatisfactory position of the question of the rights of neutrals. It was not known whether the American Government intended to respect neutral goods in neutral vessels; the consequence was, that at Hong-Kong and other ports British vessels were placed at a great disadvantage, shippers preferring foreign vessels, even at higher freights. Should hostilities unhappily ensue, British ships would not be able to get freights at all if the question were left in its present doubtful position. It was also pointed out to the meeting that the route to India, China, and Australia by the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Horn, St. Helena and the Western Islands, was entirely unprotected, and that the valuable ships and cargoes which were constantly passing and repassing on that line would be quite at the mercy of enemy's ships and privateers should war be declared. The meeting unanimously agreed that drafts of two letters—one to Earl RUSSELL, the other to the Admiralty—should be immediately prepared, and placed in the hands of Mr. BONAR, (the Secretary,) for transmission to the proper quarters. The letter to Earl RUSSELL, after pointing out the necessity for some exposition of the rights of neutrals, prayed his lordship to take such steps as would tend to put an end to the alarm and uncertainty which now prevailed in the shipping interests at large. The letter to the Admiralty suggested the expediency of making some better provision for the protection of commerce than at present exists.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ISSUE,

The Condition of Public Sentiment in England—A Ground Current toward Peace—Bad Position of the British Ministry—Aversion of the Queen to War—A Plain Course for the United States Government, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1861.

Little change has taken place, this week, in the position of affairs in England. It is, in point of fact, rather difficult to ascertain what the precise state of feeling is, or to estimate with much exactness the relative strength of the war and peace parties. The spirit of hostility to the United States still continues as deep and as strong as ever. Politicians still crow in their highest notes over the failure of republican institutions, and the newspapers are filled with extravagant abuse of America, her people, her statesmen, and her principles, in a style little, if at all, superior to that of the New-York *Herald* *Punch* and the other caricaturists indulge in a style of humor that shows more bitterness than wit. The streets are still echoing threats and insults. At the theatres, the audiences continue to applaud every allusion to the present state of affairs, and with the more enthusiasm as these allusions are the more warlike. At EVANS', crowded rooms cheer every night a new song which tells how the Yankees are to be used up, and how Britannia is to rule forever, and the pint-pots suffer severe injuries from the energy with which they are pounded on the tables. There is no sign of slackening energy at the arsenals and the dockyards. Troops are being concentrated; all available steamers are being taken up for transport service; immense supplies and stores are being shipped; vessels-of-war are fitting out as fast as means will allow; business is at a stand-still, at least on the Stock Exchange, and business men are fluttering about, grasping at every straw which seems to show in what direction the current will finally turn.

Yet, in spite of all this apparent hostility and eagerness for a collision, I believe I am right in saying that *the ground-current is still toward peace.* This showed itself first in religious circles, whose political influ

ence must not be measured on the same narrow scale as at home. Notwithstanding all the fury that raged in the city last Sunday, there was hardly a pulpit whose occupant did not pray fervantly for peace, and there were not a few among the dissenters who prayed with the same breath for the Queen and for the President. At one church only was there a war-sermon preached, and it is said that there the congregation coughed the preacher down, almost like a tiresome speaker in Parliament.

On Thursday, Exeter Hall was thrown open to a great prayer-meeting, and several thousand people joined in imploring God to avert the calamity of war. In spite of the folly of Lord SHAFTESBURY, and his strange blindness to the interests of the cause he has so zealously supported, the dissenters and the anti-Slavery people are still ready to do all they can to bring back a quieter condition of things.

The admirable caution of our Government in not committing itself to the blunder that so many of our leading men have fallen into, has also produced a good effect here. The Funds have recovered a portion of the ground lost last week. The feeling among business men, though very hesitating, is still at bottom a *belief that there will be no war.* Even the newspapers have become a shade more moderate, and the *Times*, with curious love for insulting every one, favors JEFFERSON DAVIS with a portion of that abuse which, till lately, it has reserved for Mr. SEWARD and the institutions of the North. Very little has escaped us to the intentions of the Ministry, but it is asserted and is probably true, that they have not yet decided as to the course to be taken in case their demands are refused. War will be the result, beyond a doubt, but not, perhaps, a declaration of war. *Meanwhile the Tories have suddenly become very cautious, and a e shaking their fingers at Lord Palmerston to tell him to take care; this is a grave matter, and there must be no needless trouble.* Numberless rumors and stories are flying about, all of which are probably false and not worth a repetition, though they produce more or less impression for the moment on Exchange.

Finally, there is one statement made which has excited great curiosity, and which I think may be considered to have more truth in it than would seem likely at first sight. This is no less than that *Her Majesty Queen Victoria looks with great aversion and dread at the prospect of war, and has earnestly endeavored to prevent it by every means in her power.* The story at first seems very questionable, but one must bear in mind that the Queen is a woman, kind-hearted, and not given to ambitious dreams of conquest, and that she probably remembers the terrible trials which she endured when her subjects were dying in the hospitals at Varna, and were starving of cold in the trenches before Sebastopol. There is, however, another reason, which may have even more weight with her than this. Her Uncle LEOPOLD is King of Belgium, and a man of very considerable influence in Europe, while over her he has always had more power than any other person. Belgium lies on the border of France, and would be the first victim in case France should attempt a renewal of her old revolutionary crusades. But the spirit of the French people toward England is well known, and there is little doubt that in case of a protracted war between America and England, there would be extreme danger of European complications, and perhaps a realization of the old dream of the French tricolor on the Rhine. Hence LEOPOLD is thought to be very anxious to prevent a war between England and America, and is reported to have offered to mediate between the two parties. Hence, too, Queen VICTORIA may feel it her duty to interpose every obstacle in her power to the commencement of hostilities.

What, then, will be the course of this country in case of a refusal on the part of America to give up the prisoners on any terms? From what I have said, it is clear that the Government will be very cautious about going to war. If it is supposed in America that such a refusal would lead to an immediate declaration, the idea is probably an error. The British Government cannot afford to take any step without great care, and without placing America in the wrong, where she will be, beyond a doubt, if she falsifies her glorious record, and tramples on the laurels of the fathers, by justifying the relention of those men. England will, in such a case, proceed to play with us as a cat does with a mouse. She will not declare war, but she will acknowledge the South, an act that will practically alone finish all hopes of a restoration of the Union. She will not attack New-York, but, after a decent pause, she will raise the blockade. Then, if America chooses to take the aggressive, and declare war, England will accept it as forced upon her, and America will have to look for sympathy where she can get it.

This is the policy which England will pursue in case she is permitted to do so. But another course lies directly before our Government, which will place the whole case on a different footing, and strange to say, this course is the one which the leaders of the Conservative Party seem now to have adopted. A very remarkable article has appeared in the *Press* of this week, a paper which is peculiarly the organ of one branch of the Conservatives. After remarking that the *Standard*, another Conservative organ, had officially stated that the views of the *Press* were at "complete" variance with those of the Conservative Party, the *Press* goes on to say:

"Since our state secret has been challenged, we may now state, as a well-known fact, that *the opinion which we expressed last week that Her Majesty's Ministers have erred in narrowing the casus belli to a mere point of form, is the deliberate opinion of the most eminent lawyers of the Conservative Party*, and even of the Liberal Party also." The italics are its own.

The most eminent lawyer of the Conservative Party is none other than the famous Lord LYNDHURST, a man, though of nearly ninety years, still preserving his old masculine energy of mind and clearness of vision, and still regarded by the Tories as perhaps their ablest adviser. The old man has no doubt the same contemptuous opinion of Lord PALMERSTON and Lord ROSSELL that he is said to entertain very generally of the foolish and perverse tendencies of human nature at large. Weakness has found no apologist in Lord LYNDHURST, nor is he now, in his extreme old age, any better inclined to look with mercy on the Whigs than when he was on the woolsack. It is natural enough that he should have seen in an instant the untenable ground on which the Whigs have placed themselves; and, no doubt, with his hot Tory feelings, he heard of the decision of the Ministry with a bitter sneer at their incompetence to rise to the height of the occasion. He knows the Whigs—how, with great principles continually on their lips, they always fail when the time comes for bold and honest action, and their greatest enterprises are blighted by their barrenness of productive energy. From his chamber he has sent out the dictum that they have made another of their usual blunders; and beyond a doubt the dictum is correct.

The path for Mr. SEWARD, therefore, is clear, if he chooses to walk it. *He has only to reassert the old principles of American history, and, while refusing to obey the mandate of this Government, to offer to yield at once to a request based on the American theory of neutral rights.* To this the Ministry would either have to yield—thus giving us the right—or they would have to reject it, and then the Tories and the Radicals would combine to end the Palmerstonian reign. In short, the Ministry have made a blunder, as they always do; and their fate rests in the hands of Mr. SEWARD.

All interest being now swallowed up in this subject, there remains little else to write about. A letter appeared in this morning's *Times* from Mr. THURLOW WEED, in which he attempts to soothe the excitement. The *Times*, of course, treats it with its usual bad manners and insulting comments, but luckily even the English, stupid and slow as they are, can read for themselves, and as they are not all brutes or blackguards, good words will have an effect in spite of the *Times*. Mr. WEED is now in London, I am told, and will remain as long as he is useful. If he can do any good, he has a wide enough field.

The latest and most alarming news is, that the Prince Consort is dangerously ill of gastric fever. All of a sudden the English seem on this news to be waking up to the enormous calamity his death would be. Prince ALBERT has been to England one man in many millions. His influence—all the more efficacious because it was unseen—has done more to contribute to the success of VICTORIA'S reign than that of any other person—far more than that of any such wretched imitation of a great man as Lord PALMERSTON. If Prince ALBERT had been an Englishman no honors would have been too great, no words of admiration too strong for his royal services. As a foreigner, he has been watched with jealous dislike, forced to hide himself and his influence from public sight; been laughed at, sneered at, and slighted, in spite of the Queen's wishes; and yet his own conduct has been beyond praise. I think there are few persons in America who won't be willing to give the Queen their warm sympathy in this anxious and painful season.

ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

From the London Star.

It is obvious, from the tone of the journals which are understood specially to reflect the views of Lord PALMERSTON, that *the head of Her Majesty's Government is in no conciliatory frame of mind.* These journals profess to mourn over the prospect of hostilities, yet labor with devilish cunning to stimulate the evil feeling which would render them inevitable. We do not pretend to fathom the motives of the policy towards which the Premier evidently leans. It may be that, despairing of tiding over the approaching session with the small majority which he commands, he hopes by fomenting a war spirit, to create an enthusiasm in his favor which may secure for him a prolonged enjoyment of the sweets of office. But whatever may be the springs of his action, *we say most emphatically that Lord Palmerston is not to be trusted in the present crisis.* There is but one means of averting the peril with which we are menaced by his crooked tactics and arrogant impetuosity. Let the nation give immediate and unmistakable indications of its firm resolution that, whatever may be the answer of the Federal Government to the dispatch of Earl RUSSELL, no action shall be taken upon it until after the assembling of Parliament. To declare war is, we are well aware, one of the prerogatives of the Crown. But, at such a moment, we cannot afford to stand upon technicalities. The consent of the people must be had before we are plunged into a war for which the people will have to pay in both blood and gold. There are some, no doubt, whose hearts are already throbbing with delight at the anticipation of a speedy commencement of hostilities. *Belligerent operations pour money into a great many greedy pockets, and open the path to rank and its accompanying emoluments to many longing aspirants.* But let the industrial classes—the productive workers in the national hive—ponder well upon the meaning, so far as they are concerned, of war with the Federal Union. It means the slaughter of some hundreds—it may be thousands—of the hardy sons of toil, whose blood must quench the blaze which diplomatists fan, and whose lives must purchase the triumphs which give statesmen fame. It means the cutting off the supply of corn—nearly three millions of quarters—which we receive annually from the United States; the stoppage, at any rate to a great extent, of our yearly export trade to that country, amounting to a value of twenty-two millions sterling, no small proportion of which represents the labor of the British artisan; and such a direct pressure upon the pockets of employers as must act upon their workmen, increasing the evils resulting from commercial and industrial stagnation. All this is equivalent to dear bread, slack work, and low wages. The productive classes must not only furnish the men to fight,—they must also pay the cost of the battle without receiving in exchange even the poor equivalent of glory. These are the truths upon which the bone and sinew of the nation should reflect, and let the fruits of their meditation become apparent in vigorous action. No matter what course events may take, there must be no declaration of war without the sanction of Parliament; and, meanwhile, those who have most at stake on the issue should give such loud utterance to their resolve that moderation and forbearance shall be carried to their utmost limits, that the representatives of the people cannot choose but listen and obey. If war, with all its waste of life, and treasure, be really inevitable, Englishmen will bravely resolve to bear the sacrifices which it will entail. But discussion must precede action, and the first blow must not be struck until all the resources of negotiation and arbitration have been drawn upon without avail. *There is a crafty purpose veiled beneath the arrogant declaration that hesitation to comply with all our demands must be followed by an instant rupture.* Let our countrymen awaken to a sense of the danger with which they are threatened by the artful devices of these apostles of carnage, and thwart their plot by that emphatic utterance of public opinion, which even the most hardened of wicked schemers dare not despise.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR NOT TO BE STOPPED BY THE SURRENDER OF SLIDELL AND MASON.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 13.

In the present state of the public mind, when war or peace is little more than a matter of conjecture, upon which, as we are all equally informed, one man's opinion is as good as another's, every straw indicating the direction of the great issue is eagerly watched. To-day comes the telegram announcing that a proposal for an arbitration is about being made by King LEOPOLD. In the minds of some this is associated with *a rumor prevalent during the last week that the Queen regards the possible contest with extreme discomfort; so much so that she had the dispatch to Lord Lyons, as originally framed, modified into a more pacific form.* The close friendship between Her Majesty and King LEOPOLD seems to give a kind of connecting link between the telegram of to-day and the rumor of the early part of the week. But I think it will turn out that as little attention ought to be paid to the one as to the other. In the first place, I cannot think it likely that the Queen really made any modification in the dispatch; and, in the next place, *no suggestion of an arbitration could have emanated from any one in this country acquainted with the sentiments of the Government.* They regard it as a clear and well-defined case of a wrongful act done, which must be repaired by the restitution of the Confederate Envoys. No name is asked, and nothing less will be accepted. And, if my information be not erroneous, either MASON and SLIDELL or Lord LYONS will be in Liverpool by the 29th or 30th of this month. The Government has asked for no apology. No importance is attached to any apology that could be made by the Federal Government, and the issue is reduced to the simplest possible proportions—the prompt surrender of the gentlemen taken from the deck of the *Trent.*

The probabilities of war or peace, as I have said, are merely a matter of opinion; but *I think those whose views of public affairs are most valuable, from their position and experience, lean to war.* It is argued that every day the Confederate Commissioners are detained lessens the likelihood of their being given up. The Seward Cabinet has had time to look into the affair, as it was their bounden duty to do; and, if they felt they were wrong, they should have at once signified in Lord LYONS their readiness to repair the error into which their servant had fallen. It is expected that, when Mr. SEWARD's views about England, it is hardly in human nature to suppose that he has not put a paragraph into the President's Message which will commit him to nonemployance with our demand. The incident of the *Harvey Birch* became known beyond the Atlantic just in time to revive the excitement which had begun to languish after the arrival of the *San Jacinto.* It is feared that all these things will turn the scale in favor of war.

When I say this result is feared, I use a word which is by no means applicable to a large number of our public men, who look beyond the affair of the moment. The conviction forces itself upon many that the day is not far distant when the Southern Confederation must be recognized; and that recognition may be expected to bring about fresh difficulty, in which we must be prepared to maintain our policy. It is with this view, and as a demonstration of our intention to hold our own way, that the Government are *sending out ten thousand men to Canada without any reference to the reply of the American Cabinet. If Messrs. Mason and Slidell landed at Liverpool to-morrow not a soldier the less would be sent out. If we are to have a war with the North, in connection with this United States scheme, there could be no more favorable time than the present.* It would be a short and decisive war, and would have a vital influence on the preservation of peace and the uninterrupted freedom of commerce for many years to come, without our having to pass through the ordeal of social and mercantile confusion which wars, as a general rule, entail.

LETTER OF THURLOW WEED.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: The intimation in yesterday's *Times* of "a yearning in this country after" American views upon the new complication of our relations with England, followed this morning by relaxing and even kindlier strictures, tempts me to submit briefly some thoughts which an occurrence profoundly embarrassing suggests; not, however, upon "international law," for, as an humble journalist, I have been accustomed only to the common-sense interpretations of public questions; and, were I at all qualified to enter into the legal argument, I should be inclined to accept your own view of the question—viz., that time and circumstances have so far changed the practice and restricted the principles of international maritime law as to render the earlier precedents and authorities largely inapplicable to existing cases; and, further, while the concession, in proving my candor may impeach my patriotism, I am constrained to admit that in the vexation of the LAURENS seizure, as cited by Mr. GEORGE SUMNER, the bottom has fallen out of our strongest precedent.

Dismissing, therefore, the legal considerations of the *Trent* and *San Jacinto* question, I confess to a very strong "yearning" that the English Government, its Press and its people, may be disabused of an impression which has so generally obtained, that our Government seeks occasions for disagreement, or cherishes other than such feelings as belong to the relations of interest and amity that blend and bind us together. I am less surprised at the belligerent sensibility which the *Trent* affair has awakened here, than with the pervading antecedent impression, that our Government entertains hostile purposes towards England, and that our Secretary of State has actually designed the disruption of relations which I had supposed, and still believe, almost universally regarded as essential to the welfare of our country and the happiness of our people.

An alleged conversation of Secretary SEWARD with the Duke of Newcastle, referred to in the *Times*, conflict with these assurances. Without precise information as to the language used by Mr. SEWARD, I cannot be mistaken in assuming that its spirit was misapprehended. The conversation occurred, I believe, at a dinner given by Gov. MORGAN to the Prince of Wales. The avowal of a prominent Senator, who had reason to suppose that he might be called to a more responsible position in the Government, of a deliberate intention to "*insult your* (the Duke's) *Government*," could not but have been highly offensive. But while I can readily excuse an English nobleman for misinterpreting idle or "loose talk" in an American statesman, to all Americans the *badinage* of Mr. SEWARD would have been readily understood. Perhaps it would have been wiser not to attempt to "play with edged tools." Indeed, from the mischief an attempted pleasantry has occasioned, any departure from the gravities of conversation is certainly to be regretted. After disclaiming, as I feel quite authorized in doing, for Mr. SEWARD, unfriendly intentions and feelings toward England, I beg to refer such English gentlemen as have acquaintance with, or opportunities for consulting, Mr. ADAMS, our Resident Minister, for a true reflex of American sentiment and sympathies. That distinguished statesman, whose eminent father and grandfather at different epochs represented our country—first at the Court of St. James', and subsequently as President of the United States,—enjoys, in the best and broadest sense of the term, the confidence of his Government; and, resigning his seat in Congress to assume diplomatic responsibilities, he is also familiar with the views and feelings of our public men.

Until I saw the accusation against Secretary SEWARD standing out prominently in the London press, the idea had not entered my mind, nor can I now persuade myself that it has any real foundation to stand upon. After the settlement of the Maine and Vancouver boundary questions, in their final action upon both of which the course of the English Government was characterized by enlightened justice and wisdom, I had supposed that no cause of misunderstanding remained, and that we might look forward to a long period of exemption from conflict or dissention. Subsequently incidental occasions for interchanges of National courtesies occurred, calculated and tending to confirm and strengthen feelings of good-will. These were succeeded by that memorable visit of the Prince of Wales, whose advent among us afforded to the American people an opportunity to mark, in heartfelt ovations, both their regard for the future monarch of Great Britain, and their high estimate of, and their personal admiration for, a *Queen* whose exceutful and illustrious reign, in advancing civilization, in promoting public and private virtue, and in hallowing household shrines, will enrich the archives and brighten the pages of England's history. I often thought, while witnessing, as I did, in several of our cities, the spontaneous demonstrations of unmistakable regard from hundreds of thousands of hearts, warmed by remembrances of SAXON descent, that if all England could be "there to see," we should thenceforth, as nations, dwell together in peace and friendship. In that triumphal journey, extending many thousand miles, through cities towns, villages, hamlets, and wilderness, nothing occurred to jar its enjoyment. The American people, though enthusiastic, were considerate and respectful. The Prince, either from intuitive or inherited good sense and taste, while observing all the proprieties of his position, was so naturally gracious as to win nothing but "golden opinions," and to leave everywhere agreeable and enduring impressions; and even now, so universal is the homage of our people for the Queen, that were Her Majesty to deign us a visit, Earl RUSSELL and Secretary SEWARD, were either or both of these eminent statesmen disposed to penetrate a great national wrong, would find the bonds of affection stronger than ambition or strategy.

Upon the course which our Government shall deem wise or expedient in this abrupt emergency it is scarcely necessary to speculate. We shall not remain long in suspense. Nor could I add to the calm, well-considered views contained in the letter of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT. In whom America has no more devoted patriot, nor England a more sincere friend. That distinguished and veteran General led our army creditably through one war with England. I, in humble positions, shared in that conflict; and I speak for both—enjoying the confidence and friendship of our great chieftain—in saying that neither cares to survive another struggle so revolting to all who rejoice in a common ancestry and commingled blood, with kindred memorials and associations.

Of the exact nature of the dispatch from the English Government I am ignorant; but *I am constrained to express the opinion that if that dispatch has taken the form of a peremptory demand it will be met by as peremptory a refusal;* for in temper and pride we are as unreasoning as the had examples of our mother country, absurdly intensified, can make us. But I devoutly hope that the mastiff mode of diplomacy will not on either side be resorted to. There are no real interests of either country to be promoted or protected by a contest for the championship. Nor is it necessary to determine questions of relative prowess or courage. The battle of Lundy's Lane, in Canada, fought upon a fair field, with forces nearly equal, which consigned the remains of 700 British and 700 American soldiers to "dead men's beds," should be accepted as a satisfactory solution by both nations. This SLIDELL and MASON imbroglio, which has been sprung upon us, places both Governments in false positions. *England is running upon all fours across the track of her life-long practices and precepts, while America is forced, in maintaining the act of Com. Wilkes, to ignore a policy earnestly insisted upon*—a policy which, at the conclusion of the war of 1812, was left to be determined by the future good sense and forbearance of both Governments. In this "muddle," should either nation be too tenacious? *I do not say or think that in this matter we have done quite right, or that we are wholly wrong.* The temptations in this case were far greater than can be understood abroad. Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON were responsible leaders in the unnatural and senseless rebellion which set brother against brother in fierce and brutish civil war. As Senators in the Congress of the United States, while unanimous millions supposed men incapable of such perfidy, they committed acts of treason far more flagrant than the offences which have consigned the heads of British noblemen, through the Tower, to the block. It will require, therefore, calm deliberation and a large measure of forbearance in our Government and people to bring them to an acquiescence in the views taken of this question here—views which, I am compelled to admit, have obtained across the Channel.

But if events are not precipitated; if time is given for reflection, so that the cost and consequences of war may be calculated, my apprehensions would be greatly relieved. I quite concur with the New-York *Tribune* in the opinion that these rebel emissaries are not worth a war, and, individually, would not hesitate to make large concessions, in feeling, for peace. With England, whose cannon's whitens every ocean and sea, "catching the dawning rays of the rising, and reflowing by the departing beams of the setting, sun," the honor of her flag is everything. In defence of this flag England, with her blood heated, will not sacrifice the "avoirdupois of a hair." Surely, then, if appealed to in a neighborly spirit, we can afford to do for England what we should, touched in the same tender point, expect England to do for America.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

LONDON, Dec. 12. THURLOW WEED.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON TIMES.

It is very seldom in the present polite and decorous age that we are able to accumulate so much evidence of a deliberate and long-cherished intention to do us an injury as we are able to bring against Mr. SEWARD, the present Prime Minister of the Northern States of America. During the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States, Mr. SEWARD took advantage of an entertainment which was given to the Prince and his suite to tell the Duke of Newcastle that he was likely to occupy high office; that when he did so it would become his duty to insult England, and that he should insult her accordingly. A few months after this sally Mr. SEWARD found himself in the position he had anticipated, a quarrel between North and South was imminent, and the advice which Mr. SEWARD tendered to the hostile parties was to abandon their dispute, and combine their forces in a wholly unprovoked attack upon the British colony of Canada. The next step of Mr. SEWARD was to publish a circular, calling upon the States to fortify the sea and take all other precautions which was understood by everybody to refer to Great Britain, and was, indeed, capable of no other construction. An English packet is then boarded by an American ship-of-war, four passengers are removed from the packet by violence, and placed at the disposal of the American Secretary of State. He orders them into strict confinement, without any diplomatic communication with the English Minister at Washington, and by so doing appears to adopt and ratify the action of the American commander. This is all we know at present of the feelings, intentions and proceedings of Mr. SEWARD. But it is quite enough to lead to a general persuasion that upon his ability to involve the United States in a war with England Mr. SEWARD has staked his official, and, most probably, his political existence, and that whatever may be the advantage to America of a war with this country to him it has become an article of the very first necessity. It is no business of ours to speculate on the motives or to enlarge upon the guilt of a man who has deliberately plotted, and, perhaps, by this time actually accomplished, this great crime, the greatest, perhaps, of which a human creature can be guilty,—the bringing war upon his country and upon us, who have never wilfully or intentionally done him or it any evil. The facts are as we have stated them.

An American gentleman, Mr. THURLOW WEED, now resident in this country in a *quasi* diplomatic capacity, thinks it necessary, under these circumstances, to come forward in defence of Mr. SEWARD, and certainly we must admit he once ever stood more in need of an able and observed apologist. Whether Mr. SEWARD has found such a person in Mr. WEED, our readers will be better able to judge when they have read the letter with which he has favored us. For ourselves, we must confess we have arrived at the conclusion that *Mr. Weed has made the case of his client and his country considerably worse than he found it.*

Mr. WEED begins by an admission that the present quarrel is an occurrence profoundly embarrassing. Not at all to us, we beg to say, for we never remember an instance where the line of duty was clearer or better defined; but profoundly embarrassing to Mr. WEED, because he is very much inclined to think that we are right in our view of the law, and that "in the ventilation of the case of Mr. LAURENS the bottom has fallen out of the strongest precedent." Dropping, therefore, the legal question, Mr. WEED seeks to show that we are entirely in error in supposing that the American Government in general, and Mr. SEWARD in particular, is actuated by any ill-feeling toward us. That we should think so is to Mr. WEED even more wonderful than our "belligerent sensibility" with regard to the *Trent.* As for the conversation with the Duke of Newcastle, of which Mr. WEED says he knows nothing, he says it must have been a bad joke—that kind of agreeable badinage which passes after dinner between Dukes and embryo Secretaries of State. As to the chain of facts which connect this bad joke with what we fear, will turn out to be a much worse earnest, Mr. WEED says nothing, but refers us to the present American Minister in London, Mr. ADAMS, as a true reflex of American sentiment toward England, the misfortune being that Mr. ADAMS, who has the good will, has not the power, and Mr. SEWARD, who has the power, has not the good will. Perhaps, thinking that something was yet wanting to the vindication of Mr. SEWARD, Mr. WEED proceeds to argue that he must be our friend, because, we having settled all our boundary disputes with the United States, there is nothing left to quarrel about. It would be exceedingly agreeable if Mr. WEED could convince his countrymen of this fact, and he will assuage us if we do not find, in his admission that there is nothing left to quarrel about, any palliation of the conduct of Mr. SEWARD. In fastening a quarrel upon us. The Queen has won the respect and the Prince of Wales the regard of the American people—good reasons why they should respect her Government, but certainly no extenuation of conduct which our correspondent admits to be, in his view, a violation of the Law of Nations. If the Queen would only pay America a visit, there would be no chance of a rupture. But then, the Queen most certainly will not pay America a visit, and we therefore derive but little comfort from this suggestion. After that indispensable appeal to our common ancestry which has hitherto evaded us so little in dealing with our Transatlantic relatives, we come at last to the real point. Mr. WEED, who believes us to be in the right, and who has tantalized us with all this show of ardent affection, and who has proved so entirely to his satisfaction that the best feeling exists towards us in the American Government and people, informs us that if, relying on the right he admits and the affection he asserts, we demand that the persons who have been taken by violence from our protection be restored to us, we shall meet with a refusal. The affections of America may be lacerated, but once having begun to insult us, she will continue to do so. In his own pleasant, familiar way, Mr. WEED tells us that America is as unreasoning as the bad example of her mother country can make her. But if, instead of requiring as a preliminary to any further discussion the restoration of the captives, we are content to give the American people time for deliberation: if we are willing to forget that the discussion began by seizing the thing in dispute, and to recognize a demand communicated under such circumstances as having nothing in it either degrading or unusual; if, in fact, to use the expression current in America, we will enter into "protracted negotiations," there is reason to hope that America may yet relent, and condescend to the opinion that, after all, SLIDELL and MASON are not worth a war. We fear Mr. WEED in this is over-sanguine, and that, so long as America is allowed to retain what she has taken from us at the cheap price of an interminable correspondence, she will too keenly appreciate her own gain and our degradation to put an end to so agreeable an interlude.

But her forbearance will never be tried. We can, we think, convey to Mr. THURLOW WEED the sentiments of every Englishman on this painful subject. We do not ask from America courtesy or affection, respect for our Queen or regard for our Prince. These things are hers, to give or to withhold. We do not even ask that amount of fair treatment which we are in the habit of receiving from other nations. We have long ago made up our minds to dispense with that; but we do demand that she shall abstain from actual outrage, or that, if it is committed, she shall make reasonable reparation. *If she will do this, it is well; if not, the alternative will not come in the desired form of "protracted negotiation."*

BANQUET TO COMMANDER WILLIAMS, OF THE TRENT.

From the Western Morning News.

An interesting meeting was holden on Thursday evening at the Royal Western Yacht Club of England, at Millbay, Plymouth. Commander WILLIAMS R. N., who was mail agent on board the royal mail steamer *Trent*, when she was stopped by the Federal war steamer *San Jacinto*, and Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, the Confederate Commissioners, taken from her, is a member of the Royal Western Yacht Club. When it became known how ably he had acted on that trying occasion, some of his brother members thought it would be well to entertain the gallant officer at dinner at the Club, on his return to his home at Stoke, Devonport. No sooner was the suggestion made than it was adopted, and very soon quite as many names were entered for the dinner as the Club dining-room could accommodate. Commander WILLIAMS, having accepted the invitation, the dinner was fixed for Thursday. It took place in the Club dining-room, and was attended by about fifty gentlemen.

The Chairman, Mr. J. C. THIEBENS, having proposed, amid enthusiastic cheers, the health of the guest of the evening, Commander WILLIAMS, who upon rising, was received with enthusiastic applause, which was again and again renewed, said: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice Chairman, gentlemen and brother members of the Royal Western Yacht Club, it is not with the feelings of arrogance and presumption which Mr. FAIRFAX has thought proper to impute to me that I will now endeavor, as well as severe illness will permit me, to convey to your minds the deeply-seated gratitude that I feel, not only to the Chairman for the complimentary language, and too partial language, used by him, whom I have ever found for the last four or five years my kind and considerate friend, and also from the manner in which the mention of my name has been received by you—you, many of whom are true and tried friends of mine, and many whose faces I have never met before. Therefore I take it to be not so much a personal matter, but a national matter—[hear, hear]—that you have taken this opportunity of throwing around my shoulders the mantle of your approbation. [Renewed applause.] Gentlemen, if I fail to convey to you—if I fail to convey to you from the poverty of my language the throbbings that swell up from the well of my heart, beg you to believe that I am sincere in all that I shall say, [Bravo, and hear, hear.] This compliment was never looked for by me. [" We believe it, WILLIAMS."] I will endeavor to be as little egotistical as possible, but in the present instance it may be necessary that I should speak in some measure of myself, in consequence of what has been said about me in the New-York papers, and which has been referred to by *Punch.* The New-York papers have thought proper to allude to me in unwarranted language, and which I fear has been countenanced by Mr. FAIRFAX. Before I say one word about Mr. FAIRFAX, or the proceedings which took place on board the *Trent*, and which, perhaps, you would like to hear from my own lips—["We should," and applause]—and the manner in which the *Trent* was boarded, I crave your indulgence to allow me to refer to notes. I am not a practised speaker. I have never had to speak on any occasion like the present, and, therefore, I must crave your indulgence to allow me to refer to notes which I have this day made, from extracts taken from different papers, in order that I might not omit any portion of such evidence as I should wish to lay before you. I throw myself on your indulgence. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] I believe, at all events, that I have on my side truth and power. To convince you of that truth—I cannot give you the chapter and verse of the extracts that I am going to read to you, because I have neither had time, nor have I had the health, to put myself to the task of taking any notes of the particulars of the dates in such papers. [Hear, hear.] But I read in the Press the opinions of the Americans, I mean the Northern portion of the Union, the Federal States. In alluding to the attack on the *Trent*, it says: "If the act itself is justifiable, the manner in which it was performed is unexceptionable." [Cries and derisive laughter.] As to the manner in which it was performed; I was, at the time Capt. MOIR came to me to say that a suspicious vessel was ahead, on the main deck with a pipe in my mouth, reading the *Essays and Reviews.* I did not then think for one moment that such an atrocious thing would have been done as that which was enacted by the gallant officers of the *San Jacinto* to take as prisoners of war, contrary and in violation of international law, the sacred Commissioners from the Confederate States. The argument that appeared to present itself to my mind—the argument of the moment—as a flash of lightning, was that if a slave, a fugitive slave, once succeeds in putting his foot in a Free State—putting aside Great Britain—that that slave from that moment was free from his bondage. [Enthusiastic cheering.] The manner in which it is performed is "unexceptionable." Shortly after the *San Jacinto* was seen, a very few minutes after the vessel was descried, we hoisted our ensign. It was not responded to. As we approached the *San Jacinto*, a shot was fired across our bows. I appeal to you now—to you officers of the army and navy—is it usual for a neutral power, when wishing to speak with another vessel, to fire a shot across her bows to order her to heave to? [No, no; certainly not.] We proceeded slowly. We put her helm a-starboard, and approached her. We were not half a cable's length from her; I would say she stopped—except that she had steerage way—when a shell was fired across her bows—[Shame]—and that is the way which it has been thought proper to style as unexceptionable. [Ironical laughter.] I think from the first moment of that. [Hear hear, and laughter.] Capt. WILKES says: "In the process of arrest he was glad to say everything was conducted properly, and nothing occurred which did not do honor to the American navy. [Oh! oh!] I will not dilate upon that. If they think that honor, let them hug it to their arms; but God forbid that Her Britannic Majesty's navy should hug as honor such an act to their souls. [Bravo, and repeated applause.] Now, gentlemen, I approach a subject with great diffidence, for it personally affects my honor, it personally affects my character. [Hear, hear.] Before I say one word regarding the notes which I have before me, I will tell you the manner in which Mr. FAIRFAX and I parted. [Hear.] Mr. FAIRFAX came to me on the main deck, but "in hand, and said, "Sir, I have a painful duty to perform, and if in the excitement of the moment I have said aught that by possibility"—I can't say this is word by word what he said, but it is the substance—[hear, and "That's all we want"]—"If I have said aught that by possibility can be construed into a personal offence or an insult towards you, I must humbly beg your pardon, Sir, for I never meant it." I replied, "Mr. FAIRFAX, I have had a painful scene to witness—a scene of degradation to my country's flag. [Hear, hear.] I do not deny that my feelings have been greatly excited, but if by any gesture I have done aught to offend you, as a man, there is my hand, Sir, and I crave your forgiveness." [Applause.] I ask you now, gentlemen, that Mr. FAIRFAX—I do not say that he has said so—but I say he has countenanced it in the American papers, he has commenced the expression, "Gascommander." [Loud cries, "Have they dared?" and shame, shame.] He, Mr. FAIRFAX, says "That my manner was so violent he was compelled to request Capt. MOIR to remove me from the deck"—[Oh! oh!]—and "that there was no union existing between Capt. MOIR and myself." Gentlemen, I utterly deny that there ever occurred one single instance of a want of unity between Capt. [illegible] [Groans, and "That's a [illegible] [cheers] [illegible] [cheers] [illegible] [cheers] [illegible] [cheers] [illegible] has ever been my lot to meet in this world. [Renewed cheers.] I confess that I have been advised to [illegible] at no length on account of my health. But I cannot help it, let the consequences be what they may. [Hear, hear.] I must explain to you what has never yet appeared in the public papers. [Hear, hear.] It is said by the American papers—but I cannot put my hand on it now, though I have read it over and over again—it is said "that Capt. WILKES could not have received instructions from his Government at Washington, for that he was on his return from the Western Coast of Africa, wending his way through the Bahama Channel to New-York." What I do you think? I do not know whether it has come before your notice at all; but what do you believe? How will you put trust in the veracity of such men who will write such things, when on the 16th of October I saw the *San Jacinto* off St. Thomas? I cannot remember now whether it was on the night of the 16th, or on the morning of the 17th. I went on my way to Mexico, going to Havana, Vera Cruz, Tampico. On my return to Havana, on the 9th of November, I found that the *San Jacinto* had been to Havana from St. Thomas, had sealed there, and that *two of her officers, passing themselves off as Americaners in their hearts, had lunched with Mr. SLIDELL and family, and extracted from them their intended movements.* [Sensation; "Hear, hear;" and, "That never came out before;" "Bravo."] I again say that I am going to approach a subject with great diffidence. I am going to speak of Mrs. SLIDELL and her daughters. [Hear, hear, and "Cheers for them."] I tell you, Sir, that Miss SLIDELL handed one of the officers to his face with his infamy, having been her father's guest not ten days before. ["Disgraceful," and "Brava for Miss SLIDELL."] No words of mine shall pass my lips on a political point. I have no political feelings. I do as I am ordered. Mr. FAIRFAX denied that the marines inside a rush toward Miss SLIDELL, at the charge, with fixed bayonets. *I believe when I lay my hand on my heart*—(suiting the action to the word) *and say, as I hope for mercy in the day of judgment, it is true, that they did so.* [Hear, hear.] Miss SLIDELL—and no girl in this world has been pained more at the mention of her name in the public papers than she has been by the manner in which some persons have alluded to it; not pained by their having studied the manner in which she acted, [cheers] but some of the public papers described her as having slapped Mr. FAIRFAX's face. [Cries of "Serve him right."] "She did," and "Bravo."] *She did strike Mr. Fairfax.* ["Loud cheers for her then."] *She did strike Mr. Fairfax*—[cheers]—*but she did not do it with the vulgarity of gesture which has been attributed to her.* Miss SLIDELL was with her father in the cabin, with her arm encircling his neck, and she wished to be taken to prison with her father. [Hear, hear.] Mr. FAIRFAX attempted to get into the cabin—I do not say forcibly, for I do not say a word against Mr. FAIRFAX, so far as his manner is concerned—he attempted to get her away by inducements. *In her agony, then, she did strike him in the face three times.* I wish that Miss SLIDELL's little knuckles had struck me in the face. I should like to have the mark forever. [Oh! and laughter.] It has been argued in the public papers that if Capt. MOIR and I—I am not finding fault with the papers, I am finding fault with the letters which have appeared in the local papers; I am not finding fault with the feelings of the country, for the general voice of the country has thrown over me what you have done this night, as I said before, the mantle of your approbation, which is dear to me. [Applause.] It has been argued whether we should not have done our duty more clearly if we had refused a passage to those so-styled Commissioners from the Southern States. Now, on this point, I have a very strong opinion. I know that there are at this table members of the legal profession, but I am not going to offer any opinion of my own. I am going to offer to your notice a fact of which I am perfectly cognizant, and which occurred in the year 1833—either at the latter end of the year 1833, or the beginning of the year 1834. At that time Donna MARIA was on the throne of Portugal. In 1830 Don MIGUEL was expelled from that country, and yet a noted agent of Don MIGUEL applied to the Peninsular and Oriental Company for a passage to Lisbon in the Tagus steamer. The passage was refused. The agent prosecuted the Company. I do not mean to say that this is decidedly a point in support, but *à fortiori* it strengthens my argument. He prosecuted the Company for having refused him a passage, and after a long hearing the political agent was cast, but the only plea on which he was cast was the plea of the Company, that if they had not refused him they would have been refused admittance to the Tagus, and, consequently, have been subjected to a prosecution, collectively and individually, by passengers who had paid their money to be taken to Lisbon. *A fortiori* I say that it is a case in point. [Hear.] *It shows that Capt. Moir had no right or power whatever to refuse these so-styled Confederate Commissioners passage to England.* [Cheers.] Moreover, so far from any disunion between Capt. MOIR and myself, I should have had nothing to do officially with either accepting or refusing them as passengers. [Hear, hear.] But I should have offered my advice most strenuously to Capt. MOIR that he would have been subjected to a prosecution if he should refuse to take them. But I hold myself personally responsible for everything that was done. [Cheers.] If what was done was wrong, I am willing to bear it. [Cheers.

THE TRENT DIFFICULTY ADJUSTED.

SURRENDER OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT.

Dispatches from Lord John Russell, M. Thouvenel, Secretary Seward and Lord Lyons.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams—Extract.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1861.

Charles Francis Adams, Esq., &c., &c., &c.:

SIR: Your confidential note of Nov. 15, not marked as a dispatch, has been submitted to the President, and I hasten to reply to it in time for the Wednesday's mail.

No Minister ever spoke or acted more wisely in a crisis which excited deep public solicitude, than you did on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's dinner.

We are impressed very favorably by Lord PALMERSTON's conversation with you. You spoke the simple fact when you told him that the life of this insurrection is sustained by its hopes of recognition in Great Britain and in France. It would perish in ninety days if those hopes should cease. I have never, for a moment, believed that such a recognition could take place without producing immediately a war between the United States and all the recognizing Powers.

I have not supposed it possible that the British Government could fail to see this, and at the same time I have sincerely believed the British Government must, in its inmost heart, be as averse from such a war as I know this Government is.

I am sure that this Government has carefully avoided giving any cause of offence or irritation to Great Britain. But it has seemed to me that the British Government has been inattentive to the currents that seemed to be bringing the two countries into collision.

* * * * * * *

I infer from Lord PALMERSTON'S remarks, that the British Government is now awake to the importance of averting possible conflict, and disposed to confer and act with earnestness to that end. If so we are disposed to meet them in the same spirit, as a nation chiefly of British lineage, sentiments, and sympathies, —a civilized and humane nation, a Christian people.

Since that conversation was held, Capt. WILKES, in the steamer *San Jacinto*, has boarded a British colonial steamer and taken from her deck two insurgents, who were proceeding to Europe on an errand of treason against their own country. This is a new incident, unknown to, and unforeseen, at least in its circumstances, by Lord PALMERSTON. It is to be met and disposed of by the two Governments, if possible, in the spirit to which I have adverted. Lord LYONS has prudently refrained from opening the subject to me, as he is, I presume, waiting instructions from home. We have done nothing on the subject, to anticipate the discussion; and we have not furnished you with any explanations. We adhere to that course now, because we think it more prudent that the ground taken by the British Government should be first made known to us here; and that the discussion, if there must be one, shall be had here. It is proper, however, that you should know one fact in the case, without indicating that we attach importance to it, namely, that in the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on board a British vessel, Capt. WILKES, having acted without any instructions from the Government, the subject is, therefore, free from the embarrassment which might have resulted, if the act had been specially directed by us.

I trust that the British Government will consider the subject in a friendly temper, and it may expect the best disposition on the part of this Government.

Although this is a confidential note, I shall not object to your reading it to Earl RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON, if you deem it expedient.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 30, 1861.

The Lord Lyons, K. C. B., &c., &c., &c.:

MY LORD: Intelligence of a very grave nature has reached Her Majesty's Government.

This intelligence was conveyed officially to the knowledge of the Admiralty by Commander WILLIAMS, agent for mails on board the contract steamer *Trent*.

It appears from the letter of Commander WILLIAMS, dated "Royal Mail contract packet *Trent*, at sea, Nov. 9," that the *Trent* left Havana on the 7th inst., with Her Majesty's Mails for England, having on board numerous passengers. Commander WILLIAMS states that, shortly after noon, on the 8th, a steamer having the appearance of a man-of-war, but not showing colors, was observed ahead. On nearing her at 1:15 P. M., she fired a round shot from her pivot gun across the *Trent* and showed American colors. While the *Trent* was approaching her slowly, the American vessel discharged a shell across the bows of the *Trent*, exploding half a cable's length ahead of her. The *Trent* then stopped, and an officer with a large armed guard of marines boarded her. The officer demanded a list of the passengers, and compliance with this demand being refused, the officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. MASON, SLIDELL, MCFARLAND and EUSTIS, and that he had sure information of their being passengers in the *Trent*. While some parley was going on upon this matter, Mr. SLIDELL stepped forward and told the American officer that the four persons he had named were then standing before him. The Commander of the *Trent* and Commander WILLIAMS protested against the act of taking those four passengers out of the *Trent*, they then being under the protection of the British flag. But the *San Jacinto* was at this time only two hundred yards distant, her ship's company at quarters, her ports open, and tompions out, and so resistance was out of the question. The four persons, before named, were then forcibly taken out of the ship. A further demand was made that the commander of the *Trent* should proceed on board the *San Jacinto*, but he said he would not go unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon. Upon this statement, Earl RUSSELL remarks that it thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral Power, while that vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage—an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of International law.

Earl RUSSELL next says that Her Majesty's Government, bearing in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the naval officer who committed this aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his Government; or, that if he conceived himself to be so authorized, he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he had received.

Earl RUSSELL argues that the United States must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an affront to the national honor to pass without full reparation, and they are willing to believe that it could not be the deliberate intention of the Government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two Governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

Earl RUSSELL, resting upon the statement and the argument which I have thus recited, closes with saying that Her Majesty's Government trust that when this matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the Government of the United States, it will, of its own accord, offer to the British Government such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation, namely, the liberation of the four prisoners taken from the *Trent* and their delivery to your Lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection; and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed. Earl RUSSELL finally instructs you to propose those terms to me, if I should not first offer them on the part of this Government.

This dispatch has been submitted to the President.

The British Government has rightly conjectured what it is now my duty to state, that Capt. WILKES, in conceiving and executing the proceeding in question, acted upon his own suggestions of duty, without any direction, or instruction, or even foreknowledge of it, on the part of this Government. No directions had been given to him, or any other naval officer, to arrest the four persons named, or any of them, on the *Trent*, or in any other British vessel, or on any other neutral vessel, at the place where it occurred or elsewhere.

The British Government will justly infer from these facts that the United States not only have had no purpose, but even no thought, of forcing into discussion the question which has arisen, or any other which could affect in any way the sensibilities of the British nation.

It is true that a round-shot was fired by the *San Jacinto*, from her pivot-gun, when the *Trent* was distantly approaching. But as the facts have been reported to this Government, the shot was, nevertheless, intentionally fired in a direction so obviously divergent from the course of the *Trent* as to be quite as harmless as a blank shot, while it should be regarded as a signal. So, also, we learn that the *Trent* was not approaching the *San Jacinto* slowly when the shell was fired across her bows, but, on the contrary, the *Trent* was, or seemed to be, moving under a full head of steam, as if with a purpose to pass the *San Jacinto*.

We are informed, also, that the boarding officer (Lieut. FAIRFAX) did not board the *Trent* with a large armed guard, but he left his marines in his boat when he entered the *Trent*. He stated his instructions from Capt. WILKES to search for the four persons named in a respectful and courteous, though decided manner, and he asked the Captain of the *Trent* to show his passenger list, which was refused. The Lieutenant, as we are informed, did not employ absolute force in transferring the passengers, but he used just so much as was necessary to satisfy the parties concerned that refusal or resistance would be unavailing.

So also we are informed that the Captain of the *Trent* was not at any time, or in any way, required to go on board the *San Jacinto*.

These modifications of the case, as presented by Commander WILLIAMS, are based upon our official reports.

I have now to remind your Lordship of some facts which doubtlessly were omitted by Earl RUSSELL, with the very proper and becoming motive of allowing them to be brought into the case, on the part of the United States, in the way most satisfactory to this Government. These facts are that, at the time the transaction occurred, an insurrection was existing in the United States, which this Government was engaged in suppressing by the employment of land and naval forces: that, in regard to this domestic strife the United States considered Great Britain as a friendly Power, while she had assumed for herself the attitude of a neutral; and that Spain was considered in the same light, and had assumed the same attitude as Great Britain.

It had been settled by correspondence that the United States and Great Britain mutually recognized, as applicable to this local strife, these two articles of the Declaration made by the Congress of Paris in 1856, namely: That the neutral or friendly flag should cover enemy's goods, not contraband of war, and that neutral goods, not contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag. These exceptions of contraband from seizure, were a negative acceptance, by the parties, of the rule hitherto everywhere recognized as a part of the law of nations, that whatever is contraband is liable to capture and confiscation in all cases.

JAMES M. MASON and E. J. MCFARLAND are citizens of the United States, and residents of Virginia. JOHN SLIDELL and GEORGE EUSTIS are citizens of the United States and residents of Louisiana. It was well known at Havana, when these parties embarked on the *Trent*, that JAMES M. MASON was proceeding to England in the assumed character of a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, under a pretended commission from JEFFERSON DAVIS, who had assumed to be President of the insurrectionary party in the United States, and E. J. MCFARLAND was going with him in a like unreal character of Secretary of Legation to the pretended mission.

JOHN SLIDELL, in similar circumstances, was going to Paris as a pretended Minister to the Emperor of the French, and GEORGE EUSTIS was the chosen Secretary of Legation for that simulated mission.

The fact that these persons had assumed such characters has been since avowed by the same JEFFERSON DAVIS, in a pretended message to an unlawful and insurrectionary Congress. It was, as we think, rightly presumed that these Ministers bore pretended credentials and instructions, and such papers are, in the law, known as dispatches. We are informed by our Consul at Paris, that these dispatches, having escaped the search of the *Trent*, were actually conveyed and delivered to emissaries of the insurrection in England.

Although it is not essential, yet it is proper to state, as I do also upon information and belief, that the owner and agent, and all the officers of the *Trent*, including the Commander, WILLIAMS, had knowledge of the assumed characters and purposes of the persons before named when they embarked on that vessel.

Your Lordship will now perceive that the case before us, instead of presenting a merely flagrant act of violence on the part of Capt. WILKES, as might well be inferred from the incomplete statement of it that went up to the British Government, was undertaken as a simple legal and customary belligerent proceeding by Capt. WILKES, to arrest and capture a neutral vessel engaged in carrying contraband of war for the use and benefit of the insurgents.

The question before us is, whether this proceeding was authorized by, and conducted according to, the law of nations. It involves the following inquiries:

1. Were the persons named, and their supposed dispatches, contraband of war?

2. Might Capt. WILKES lawfully stop and search the *Trent* for these contraband persons and dispatches?

3. Did he exercise that right in a lawful and proper manner?

4. Having found the contraband persons on board, and in presumed possession of the contraband dispatches, had he a right to capture the persons?

5. Did he exercise that right of capture in the manner allowed and recognized by the law of nations?

If all these inquiries shall be resolved in the affirmative, the British Government will have no claim for reparation.

I address myself to the first inquiry, namely:

Were the four persons mentioned, and their supposed dispatches, contraband?

Maritime law so generally deals, as its professors say, *in rem*, that is, with property, and so seldom with persons, that it seems a straining of the term contraband to apply it to them. But persons, as well as property, may become contraband, since the word means, broadly, "contrary to proclamation, prohibited, illegal, unlawful." All writers and judges pronounce naval or military persons in the service of the enemy, contraband. VATTEL says: "War allows us to cut off from an enemy all his resources, and to hinder him from sending ministers to solicit assistance." And Sir WILLIAM SCOTT says: "You may stop the Ambassador of your enemy on his passage." Dispatches are not less clearly contraband, and the bearers or couriers who undertake to carry them fall under the same condemnation.

A subtlety might be raised whether pretended Ministers of an usurping Power, not recognized as legal by either the belligerent or the neutral, could be held to be contraband. But it would disappear on being subjected to what is the true test in all cases, namely: the spirit of the law. Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, speaking of Civil Magistrates, who were arrested and detained as contraband, says: "It appears to me, on principle, to be but reasonable that, when it is of sufficient importance to the enemy that such persons should be sent out on the public service, at the public expense, it should afford equal ground of forfeiture against the vessel that may be let out for a purpose so intimately connected with the hostile operations."

I trust that I have shown that the four persons who were taken from the *Trent* by Captain WILKES, and their dispatches, were contraband of war.

The second inquiry is, whether Capt. WILKES had a right by the law of nations to detain and search the *Trent*.

The *Trent*, though she carried mails, was a contract, or merchant vessel—a common carrier for hire. Maritime law knows only three classes of vessels—vessels of war, revenue vessels and merchant vessels. The *Trent* falls within the latter class. Whatever disputes have existed concerning a right of visitation or search in time of peace, none, it is supposed, has existed in modern times about the rights of a belligerent in time of war to capture contraband in neutral or even friendly merchant vessels, and of the right of visitation and search, in order to determine whether they are neutral, and are documented as such according to the law of nations. I assume in the present case, what, as I read British authorities, is regarded by Great Britain herself as true maritime law, that the circumstance that the *Trent* was proceeding from a neutral port to another neutral port does not modify the rights of the belligerent captor.

The third question is, whether Capt. WILKES exercised the right of search in a lawful and proper manner. If any doubt hung over this point, as the case was presented in the statement of it adopted by the British Government, I think it must have already passed away before the modifications of that statement which I have already submitted.

I proceed to the fourth inquiry, namely: Having found the suspected contraband of war on board the *Trent*, had Capt. WILKES a right to capture the same? Such a capture is the chief, if not the only, recognized object of the permitted visitation and search. The principle of the law is, that the belligerent exposed to danger may prevent the contraband persons or things from applying themselves or being applied to the hostile uses or purposes designed. The law is so very liberal in this respect that when contraband is found on board a neutral vessel, not only is the contraband forfeited, but the vessel which is the vehicle of its passage or transportation bring tainted also becomes contraband, and is subjected to capture and confiscation.

Only the fifth question remains, namely: Did Capt. WILKES exercise the right of capturing the contraband in conformity with the law of nations?

It is just here that the difficulties of the case begin. What is the manner which the law of nations prescribes for disposing of the contraband when you have found and seized it on board of the neutral vessel? The answer would be easily found if the question were, What shall you do with the contraband vessel? You must take or send her into a convenient port and subject her to a judicial prosecution there in Admiralty, which will try and decide the questions of belligerency, neutrality, contraband and capture. So, again, you would promptly find the same answer if the question were, What is the manner of proceeding prescribed by the law of nations in regard to the contraband, if it be property or things of material, or pecuniary value?

But the question here concerns the mode of procedure in regard not to the vessel that was carrying the contraband, nor yet to contraband things which worked the forfeiture of the vessel, but to contraband persons.

The books of law are dumb. Yet the question is as important as it is difficult. First, the belligerent captor has a right to prevent the contraband officer, soldier, sailor, minister, messenger, or courier, from proceeding in his unlawful voyage, and reaching the destined scene of his injurious service. But, on the other hand, the person captured may be innocent, that is, he may not be contraband. He therefore has a right to a fair trial of the accusation against him. The neutral State that has taken him under its flag, is bound to protect him, if he is not contraband, and is therefore entitled to be satisfied upon that important question. The faith of that State is pledged to his safety, if innocent, as its justice is pledged to his surrender, if he is really contraband. Here are conflicting claims, involving personal liberty, life, honor, and duty. Here are conflicting national claims, involving welfare, safety, honor and empire. They require a tribunal and a trial. The captors and the captured are equals; the neutral and the belligerent State are equals.

While the law authorities were found silent, it was suggested at an early day by this Government that you should take the captured persons into a convenient port, and institute judicial proceedings; there to try the controversy. But only courts of Admiralty have jurisdiction in maritime cases, and these courts have formulas to try only claims to contraband chattels but none to try claims concerning contraband persons. The courts can entertain no proceedings and render no judgment in favor of or against the alleged contraband men.

It was replied, all this is true; but you can reach in those Courts a decision which will have the moral weight of a judicial one by a circuitous proceeding. Convey the suspected men, together with the suspected vessel, into port, and try there the question whether the vessel is contraband. You can prove it to be so by proving the suspected men to be contraband, and the Court must then determine the vessel to be contraband. If the men are not contraband the vessel will escape condemnation. Still there is no judgment for or against the captured persons. But it was assumed that there would result from the determination of the Court concerning the vessel a legal certainty concerning the character of the men.

This course of proceeding seemed open to many objections. It elevates the incidental interior private interest into the proper place of the main paramount public one, and possibly it may make the fortunes, the safety or the existence of a nation depend on the accidents of a merely personal and pecuniary litigation. Moreover, when the judgment of the Prize Court upon the lawfulness of the capture of the vessel is rendered, it really concludes nothing, and binds neither the belligerent State nor the neutral upon the great question of the disposition to be made of the captured contraband persons. That question is still to be really determined, if at all, by diplomatic arrangement or by war.

One may well express his surprise when told that the law of nations has furnished no more reasonable, practical and perfect mode than this of determining questions of such grave import between sovereign Powers. The regret we may feel on the occasion is nevertheless modified by the reflection that the difficulty is not altogether anomalous. Similar and equal deficiencies are found in every system of municipal law, especially in the system which exists in the greater portions of Great Britain and the United States. The title to personal property can hardly ever be resolved by a court without resorting to the fiction that the claimant has lost, and the possessor has found it; and the title to real estate is disputed by real litigants, under the names of imaginary persons. It must be confessed, however, that while all aggrieved nations demand, and all impartial ones concede, the need of some form of judicial process in determining the characters of contraband persons, no other form than the illogical and circuitous one thus described exists, nor has any other yet been suggested. Practically, therefore, the choice is between that judicial remedy, or no judicial remedy whatever.

If there be no judicial remedy, the result is that the question must be determined by the captor himself on the deck of the prize vessel. Very grave objections arise against such a course. The captor is armed, the neutral is unarmed. The captor is interested, prejudiced, and, perhaps, violent; the neutral, if truly neutral, is disinterested, subdued and helpless. The tribunal is irresponsible, while its judgment is carried into instant execution. The captured party is compelled to submit, though bound by no legal, moral, or treaty obligation to acquiesce. Reparation is distant and problematical, and depends at last on the justice, magnanimity, or weakness of the State in whose behalf and by whose authority the capture was made. Out of these disputes reprisals and wars necessarily arise, and these are so frequent and destructive that it may well be doubted whether this form of remedy is not a greater social evil than all that could follow if the belligerent right of search were universally renounced and abolished forever. But carry the case one step further. What if the State that has made the capture unreasonably refuse to hear the complaint of the neutral or to redress it? In that case, the very act of capture would be an act of war—of war begun without notice, and possibly entirely without provocation.

I think all unprejudiced minds will agree that, imperfect as the existing judicial remedy may be supposed to be, it would be, as a general practice, better to follow it than to adopt the summary one of leaving the decision with the captor, and relying upon diplomatic debates to review his decision. Practically it is a question of choice between Law, with its imperfections and delays, and War, with its evils and desolations.

Nor is it ever to be forgotten that neutrality, honestly and justly preserved, is always the harbinger of peace, and therefore is the common interest of nations, which is only saying that it is the interest of humanity itself.

At the same time, it is not to be denied that it may sometimes happen that the judicial remedy will be come impossible—as by the shipwreck of the prize vessel, or other circumstances which excuse the captor from sending or taking her into port for confiscation. In such a case the right of the captor to the custody of the captured persons, and to dispose of them, if they are really contraband, so as to defeat their unlawful purposes, cannot reasonably be denied. What rule shall be applied in such a case? Clearly the captor ought to be required to show that the failure of the judicial remedy results from circumstances beyond his control, and without his fault. Otherwise he would be allowed to derive advantage from a wrongful act of his own.

In the present case Capt. WILKES, after capturing the contraband persons, and making prize of the *Trent* in what seems to us a perfectly lawful manner, instead of sending her into port, released her from the capture, and permitted her to proceed with her whole cargo upon her voyage. He thus effectually prevented the judicial examination which might otherwise have occurred. If now the capture of the contraband persons, and the capture of the contraband vessel, are to be regarded, not as two separable or distinct transactions under the law of nations, but as one transaction, one capture, only, then it follows that the capture in this case was left unfinished or was abandoned. Whether the United States have a right to retain the chief public benefits of it, namely, the custody of the captured persons, on proving them to be contraband, will depend upon the preliminary question whether the leaving of the transaction unfinished was necessary, or whether it was unnecessary, and, therefore, voluntary. If it was necessary, Great Britain, as we suppose, must of course waive the defect, and the consequent failure of the judicial remedy. On the other hand, it is not seen how the United States can insist upon her waiver of that judicial remedy, if the defect of the capture resulted from an act of Capt. WILKES, which would be a fault on their own side.

Capt. WILKES has presented to this Government his reasons for releasing the *Trent*. "I forebore to seize her," he says, "in consequence of my being so reduced in officers and crew, and the derangement it would cause innocent persons, there being a large number of passengers who would have been put to great loss and inconvenience, as well as disappointment from the interruption it would have caused them in not being able to join the steamer from St. Thomas to Europe. I therefore concluded to sacrifice the interest of my officers and crew in the prize, and suffered her to proceed after the detention necessary to effect the transfer of those Commissioners, considering I had obtained the important end I had in view, and which affected the interest of our country and interrupted the action of that of the Confederates."

I shall consider, first, how these reasons ought to affect the action of this Government; and, secondly, how they ought to be expected to affect the action of Great Britain. The reasons are satisfactory to this Government so far as Capt. WILKES is concerned. It could not desire that the *San Jacinto*, her officers and crew, should be exposed to danger and loss by weakening their number to detach a prize crew to go on board the *Trent*. Still less could it disavow the humane motive of preventing inconveniences, losses and perhaps disasters, to the several hundred innocent passengers found on board the prize vessel. Nor could this Government perceive any ground for questioning the fact that these reasons, though apparently incongruous, did operate in the mind of Capt. WILKES, and determined him to release the *Trent*. Human actions generally proceed upon mingled and sometimes conflicting motives. He measured the sacrifices which this decision would cost. It manifestly, however, did not occur to him that beyond the sacrifice of the private interests (as he calls them) of his officers and crew, there might also possibly be a sacrifice even of the chief and public object of his capture, namely, the right of his Government to the custody and disposition of the captured persons. This Government cannot censure him for this oversight. It confesses that the whole subject came unforeseen upon the Government, as doubtless it did upon him. Its present convictions on the point in question, are the result of deliberate examination and deduction now made, and full of any impressions previously formed.

Nevertheless, the question now is, not whether Capt. WILKES is justified in what he did, but what is the present view of the Government as to the effect of what he has done. Assuming now, for argument's sake only, that the release of the *Trent*, if voluntary, involved a waiver of the claims of the Government to hold the captured persons, the United States could, in that case, have no hesitation in saying that the act which has thus already been approved by the Government, must be allowed, to draw its legal consequence after it. It is of the very nature of a gift, or a charity, that the giver cannot, after the exercise of his benevolence is past, recall or modify its benefits.

We are thus brought directly to the question whether we are entitled to regard the release of the *Trent* as involuntary, or whether we are obliged to consider that it was voluntary. Clearly, the release would have been involuntary had it been made solely upon the first ground assigned for it by Capt. WILKES, namely, a want of sufficient force to send the prize vessel into port for adjudication. It is not the duty of a captor to lessen his own vessel in order to secure a judicial examination to the captured party. No large prize crew, however, is legally necessary, for it is the duty of the captured party to acquiesce and go willingly before the tribunal to whose jurisdiction it appears. If the captured party indicate purposes to employ means of resistance, which the captor cannot with probable safety to himself overcome, he may properly leave the vessel to go forward, and neither she nor the State she represents can ever afterward justly object that the captor deprived her of the judicial remedy to which she was entitled.

But the second reason assigned by Captain WILKES for releasing the *Trent* differs from the first. At best, therefore, it must be held that Captain WILKES, as he explains himself, acted from combined sentiments of prudence and generosity, and so that the release of the prize vessel was not strictly necessary or involuntary.

Secondly—How ought we to expect these explanations by Captain WILKES for his reasons for leaving the capture incomplete, to affect the action of the British Government. The observation upon this point which first occurs is, that Captain WILKES' explanations were not made to the authorities of the captured vessel. If made known to them, they might have approved and taken the release, upon the condition of waiving a judicial investigation of the whole transaction, or they might have refused to accept the release upon that condition.

But the case is one not with them, but with the British Government. If we claim that Great Britain ought not to insist that a judicial trial has been lost because we voluntarily released the offending vessel out of consideration for her innocent passengers, I do not see how she is to be bound to acquiesce in the decision which was thus made by us, without necessity on our part, and without knowledge of conditions or consent on her own. The question between Great Britain and ourselves, thus stated, would be a question, not of right and of law, but of favor to be conceded by her to us in return for favors shown by us to her, of the value of which favors on both sides we ourselves shall be the judge. Of course, the United States could have no thought of raising such a question in any case.

I trust I have shown, to the satisfaction of the British Government, by a very simple and natural statement of the facts, and analysis of the law applicable to them, that this Government has neither meditated, nor practiced, nor approved any deliberate wrong in the transaction to which they have called its attention; and, on the contrary, that what has happened has been simply an inadvertency, consisting in a departure, by the naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule uncertainty established, and probably, by the several parties concerned, either imperfectly understood, or entirely unknown. For this error, the British Government has a right to expect the same reparation that we, as an independent State, should expect from Great Britain or from any other friendly nation, in a similar case.

I have not been unaware that, in examining this question, I have fallen into an argument for what appears to be the British side of it against my own country. But I am relieved from all embarrassment on that subject. I had hardly fallen into that line of argument, when I discovered that I was really defending and maintaining, not an exclusively British interest, but an old, honored and cherished American cause, not upon British authorities, but upon principles that constitute a large portion of the distinctive policy by which the United States have developed the resources of a continent, and thus becoming a considerable maritime power, have won the respect and confidence of many nations. These principles were laid down for us in 1804, by JAMES MADISON, when Secretary of State in the Administration of THOMAS JEFFERSON, in instructions given to JAMES MONROE, our Minister to England. Although the case before him concerned a description of persons different from those who are incidently the subjects of the present discussion, the ground he assumed then was the same I now occupy, and the arguments by which he sustained himself upon it have been an inspiration to me in preparing this reply.

"Whenever," he says, "property found in a neutral vessel is supposed to be liable on any ground to capture and condemnation, the rule in all cases is that the question shall not be decided by the captor, but be carried before a legal tribunal, where a regular trial may be had, and where the captor himself is liable to damages for an abuse of his power. Can it be reasonable, then, or just, that a belligerent commander who is thus restricted, and thus responsible in a case of mere property, of trivial amount, shall be permitted, without recurring to any tribunal whatever, to examine the crew of a neutral vessel, to decide the important question of their respective allegiances, and to carry that decision into execution by forcing every individual he may choose into a service abhorrent to his feelings, cutting him off from his most tender connections, exposing his mind and his person to the most humiliating discipline, and his life itself to the greatest danger? Reason, justice and humanity unite in protesting against so extravagant a proceeding."

If I decide this case in favor of my own Government, I must disavow its most cherished principles, and reverse and forever abandon its essential policy. The country cannot afford the sacrifice. If I maintain those principles and adhere to that policy, I must surrender the case itself. It will be seen, therefore, that this Government could not deny the justice of the claim prescribed to us in this respect upon its merits. We are asked to do to the British nation just what we have always insisted all nations ought to do to us.

The claim of the British Government is not made in a discourteous manner. This Government, since its first organization, has never used more guarded language in a similar case.

In coming to my conclusion I have not forgotten that if the safety of this Union required the detention of the captured persons, it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them. But the effectual check and waning proportions of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when dispassionately weighed, happily forbid me from resorting to that defence. Nor am I aware that American citizens are not in any case to be unnecessarily surrendered for any purpose into the keeping of a foreign State. Only the captured persons, however, or others who are interested in them, could justly raise a question on that ground.

Nor have I been tempted at all by suggestions that cases might be found in history where Great Britain refused to yield to other nations, and even to ourselves, claims like that which is now before us. Those cases occurred when Great Britain, as well as the United States, was the home of generations which with all their peculiar interests and passions, have passed away. She could in no other way so effectually disavow any such injury as we think she does now, by assuming as her own the ground upon which we then stood. It would tell little for our claims to the character of a just and magnanimous people if we should so far consent to be guided by the law of retaliation, as to lift up buried injuries from their graves to oppose against what national consistency and the national conscience compel us to regard as a claim intrinsically right.

Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind, I prefer to express my satisfaction that, by the adjustment of the present case upon principles confessedly American, and yet, as I trust, mutually satisfactory to both of the nations concerned, a question is finally and rightly settled between them, which heretofore exhausting not only all forms of peaceful discussion, but also the arbitrament of war itself, for more than half a century alienated the two countries from each other, and perplexed with fears and apprehensions all other nations.

The four persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your Lordship a renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

M. Thouvenel to M. Mercier.

[TRANSLATION.]

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, PARIS, Dec. 3 1861.

SIR: The arrest of Messieurs MASON and SLIDELL, on board the English packet *Trent*, by an American cruiser, has produced in France, if not the same emotion as in England, at least extreme astonishment and sensation. Public sentiment was at once engrossed with the lawfulness and the consequence of such an act, and the impression which has resulted from this has not been, for an instant, doubtful.

The fact has appeared so much out of accordance with the ordinary rules of International law, that it has chosen to throw the responsibility for it exclusively on the commander of the *San Jacinto*.

It is not yet given to us to know whether this supposition is well founded, and the Government of the Emperor has, therefore, also had to examine the question raised by the taking away of the two passengers from the *Trent*. The desire to contribute to prevent a conflict, perhaps imminent, between two Powers, for which it is animated by sentiments equally friendly, and the duty to uphold, for the purpose of placing the rights of its own flag under shelter from any attack, certain principles essential to the security of neutrals, have, after mature reflection, convinced it that it could not, under the circumstances, remain entirely silent.

If, to our deep regret, the Cabinet at Washington were disposed to approve of the conduct of the commander of the *San Jacinto*, it would be either by considering Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL as enemies, or as seeing in them nothing but rebels. In the one as in the other case, there would be a forgetfulness, extremely annoying, of principles upon which we have always found the United States in agreement with us.

By what title, in effect, would the American cruiser, in the first case, have arrested Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL? The United States have a limited with us, in the treaties concluded between the two countries, that the freedom of the flag extends itself over the persons found on board, should they be enemies of one of the two parties, unless the question is of military people actually in the service of the enemy. Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were, therefore, by virtue of this principle, which we have never found any difficulty in causing to be inserted in our treaties of friendship and commerce, perfectly at liberty under the neutral flag of England. Doubtless it will not be pretended that they could be considered as contraband of war. That which constitutes contraband of war is not yet settled; it is true, exactly settled; the limitations are not absolutely the same for all the Powers; but, in what relates to persons, the special stipulations which are found in the treaties concerning military people, define plainly the character of those who only can be seized upon by belligerents; but there is no need to demonstrate that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL could not be assimilated to persons in that category. There remains, therefore, to invoke in explanation of their capture, only the pretext that they were the bearers of official dispatches from the enemy; but this is the moment to recall a circumstance which governs all this affair, and which renders the conduct of the American cruiser unjustifiable.

The *Trent* was not destined to a point belonging to one of the belligerents; she was carrying to a neutral country her cargo and her passengers, and moreover it was in a neutral port that they were taken. If it were admissible that, under such conditions, the neutral flag does not completely cover the persons and merchandise it carries, its immunity would be nothing more than an idle word. All maritime commerce and the navigation of third Powers would have to suffer from their innocent and even their indirect relations with the one or the other of the belligerents. These last would no longer find themselves at liberty only the right to exact from the neutral entire impartiality, and to interdict all intermeddling on his part in acts of hostility; they would impose on the exercise of commerce and navigation restrictions which modern international law has refused to admit as legitimate, and we should, in a word, fall back upon vexatious practices, against which, in other epochs, no power has more earnestly protested than the United States. If the Cabinet of Washington would only look on the two persons arrested as rebels, whom it is always lawful to seize, the question, to place it on other grounds, could not be solved, however, in a sense in favor of the commander of the *San Jacinto*. There would be, in such a case, misapprehension of the principle which makes a vessel a portion of the territory of the nation whose flag it bears, and violation of that immunity, which prohibits a foreign sovereign, by consequence, from the exercise of his jurisdiction. It certainly is not necessary to recall to mind, with what energy, under every circumstance, the Government of the United States has maintained this immunity, and the right of asylum which is the consequence of it.

Not wishing to enter upon a more deep discussion of the questions raised by the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, I have said enough, I think, to settle the point that the Cabinet of Washington could not, without striking a blow at the principles which all neutral nations are alike interested in holding in respect, nor without taking the attitude of contradictions of its own course up to this time, give its approbation to the proceedings of the commander of the *San Jacinto*. In this state of things, it evidently should not, according to our views, hesitate about the determination to be taken.

Lord LYONS is already instructed to present the demand for satisfaction which the English Cabinet is under the necessity of reducing to form, and which consists in the immediate release of the persons taken from on board the *Trent*, and in sending explanations which may take from this act its offensive character toward the British flag. The Federal Government will be inspired by a just and exalted feeling in deferring to these requests. One would search in vain to what end, for what interest, it would hazard to provoke, by a different attitude, a rupture with Great Britain.

For ourselves, we should see in that fact a deplorable complication in every respect, of the difficulties with which the Cabinet of Washington has already to struggle, and a precedent of a nature seriously to disquiet all the Powers which continue outside of the existing contest. We believe that we give evidence of loyal friendship for the Cabinet of Washington by not permitting it to remain in ignorance, in this condition of things, of our manner of regarding it. I request you, therefore, Sir, to seize the first occasion, of opening yourself frankly to Mr. SEWARD and if he asks it, send him a copy of this dispatch.

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

THOUVENEL.

Monsieur HENRI MERCIER, Minister of the Emperor at Washington.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Mercier.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861.

SIR: I have submitted to the President the copy you were so good as to give me, of a dispatch addressed to you on the 3d of December instant, concerning the recent proceedings of Capt. WILKES, in arresting certain persons on board of the British contract mail steamer *Trent*.

Before receiving the paper, however, the President had decided upon the disposition to be made of the subject which has caused so much anxiety in Europe. That disposition of the subject, as I think, renders unnecessary any discussion of it in reply to the comments of M. THOUVENEL. I am permitted, however, to say that M. THOUVENEL has not been in error in supposing, first, that the Government of the United States has not acted in any spirit of disregard of the rights or of the sensibilities of the British nation, and that he is equally just in assuming that the United States would consistently vindicate by their practice, on this occasion, the character they have so long maintained as an advocate of the most liberal principles concerning the rights of neutral States in maritime war.

When the French Government shall come to see at large the views of this Government, and those of the Government of Great Britain, on the subject now in question, and to compare them with the views expressed by M. THOUVENEL, on the part of France, it will probably perceive that, while it must be admitted that these three Powers are equally impressed with the same desire for the establishment of principles favorable to neutral rights, there is, at the same time, not such an entire agreement concerning the application of those principles as is desirable to secure that important object.

The Government of the United States will be happy, if the occasion which has elicited this correspondence can be improved so as to secure a more definite agreement upon the whole subject by all maritime Powers.

You will assure M. THOUVENEL that this Government appreciates as well the frankness of his explanations, as the spirit of friendship and good will towards the United States in which they are expressed.

It is a sincere pleasure for the United States to exchange assurances of a friendship which had its origin in associations the most sacred in the history of both countries.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

M. HENRI MERCIER, &c., &c., &c.

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, Friday Dec. 27.

The Hon. William H. Seward, &c., &c., &c.:

SIR: I have this morning received the note which you did me the honor to address to me yesterday, in answer to Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch of the 30th of November last, relative to the removal of Mr. MASON, Mr. SLIDELL, Mr. MCFARLAND and Mr. EUSTIS from the British mail packet *Trent*. I will, without any loss of time, forward to Her Majesty's Government a copy of the important communication which you have made to me.

I will also without delay do myself the honor to confer with you personally on the arrangements to be made for delivering the four gentlemen to me, in order that they may be placed again under the protection of the British flag.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

LYONS.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 30, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—LAKES OF KILLARNEY—PADDY'S BLUNDER—THE MAGIC JOKE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—LITTLE TOM—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HERRMANN'S SOIREES DE PRESTIDIGITATION.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steam-transport *Empire City*, from Beaufort on the 24th, and Hilton Head on the 25th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices, which are four days later than were received by the *Baltic*, are interesting, and in some respects important. No demonstration of any kind had been made by the rebels against our troops, the stories to that effect in the rebel papers being pure inventions. On the other hand, our troops are making rapid advances into the State, making their positions secure as they go, and scouting-parties are daily pushed in every direction—one proceeding from Port Royal Island almost within sight of Savannah. A portion of the Seventy-ninth Regiment had made a reconnoissance fifteen miles from Beaufort, and taken six rebels prisoners. These reconnoissances and scouts had established the fact that the rebels are able to concentrate, in a short time, upon any given point, from fifteen to twenty thousand men. Another important gunboat reconnoissence had been made, which had been pushed within fifteen miles of Charleston, at a town called Rockwell. Here a force of four hundred rebels was found, which fled in a panic when an inferior force of our men was landed. The *Empire City* also brings later news from Tybee Island. The Union forces there are still engaged on the intrenchments. It is expected that a movement will soon be made in the direction of Savannah. The number of rebel troops at that place is put down at about two thousand. On the 23d inst. a boat containing a number of rebels came down the channel from Savanuah, to sound the bar, it is supposed, for the British steamer *Fingal*, which is loaded with cotton, and waiting to run the blockade. The boat was chased ashore, and two of the crew captured. The *Empire City* brings home several of the officers of the stone fleet.

A dispatch from Palmyra, Mo., announces that Gen. PRENTISS, with 450 men, has encountered and dispersed 900 rebels at Monnt Zion, in Boone County, killing and wounding 150 of them, and capturing 35 prisoners, 95 horses and 100 guns. The National loss was only three killed and 11 wounded.

Our dispatch from Fortress Monroe embodies a variety of rebel news from the South, some of which is more entertaining than true. There is one item, however, which is important, as it points to the probable evacuation of Bowling Green, Ky., by the rebel army under BUCKNER. It is stated that appearances do not indicate an engagement there, though unforeseen circumstances might precipitate a battle within eight or ten days. In other words, should Gen. BUELL reach there before the rebel army can retreat, a battle may be fought. The dispatches from Charleston and Savannah continue to recite wonderful stories of rebel achievements in the vicinity of Port Royal and Tybee, to disprove which it is only necessary to wait for advices from our own people. It is reported in Augusta that the British steamer *Gladiator* has succeeded in running the blockade, with a large quantity of arms, ammunition, &c.

We receive highly favorable reports of the condition of Gen. BUELL'S army on Green River. It is rapidly advancing in drill and the other necessities for active service condition. The building of a bridge over Green River is only a small part of the work that is going on. The artillerists are busy practicing, and the rawest of them are rapidly becoming proficient. The whole army is well clothed, well armed and well fed. The horses even, are well cared for, having plenty of forage, and being generally in good condition. The army will be able, after the construction of the Green River Bridge, to move forward to Bowling Green without waiting for the railroad to be rebuilt, and supplies can be wagoned from Green River to that point.

We this morning publish the diplomatic correspondence between the Governments of France and England on the one hand, and that of the United States on the other, concerning the question of international law, involved in the seizure of the rebel Commissioners. The first document is a note from Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS, in which the case is briefly mentioned, and in which Mr. SEWARD says that the action of Capt. WILKES was without any instructions from the Government, and he trusted that the British Government would consider the subject in a friendly temper. Then follows a note from Earl RUSSELL to Lord LYONS, dated Nov. 30, reciting the English version of the case—declaring that the act of Capt. WILKES was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law; and announcing that the "liberation of the four gentlemen named, and their delivery to your lordship," together with a suitable apology for the aggression, alone could satisfy the British nation. To this Mr. SEWARD responds in a paper, addressed to Lord LYONS, under date of the 26th inst., in which he analyzes at great length the principles of public law involved in the case, and arrives at the conclusion that the Government of the United States would be wrong in refusing to comply with the British demand, so far as relates to the disposition that shall be made of the persons captured. He closes by saying that the "four persons in question" will be cheerfully liberated; and your lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them." No "apology," however, is offered, because no offence was intended. To this Lord LYONS responds by announcing that he will forward the communication to Her Majesty's Government, and will immediately make arrangements to place the "four gentlemen" again "under the protection of the British flag." Beside these documents on the *Trent* case, there is a dispatch from M. THOUVENEL, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. MERCIER, the "Minister of the Emperor at Washington," in which THOUVENEL pronounces the conduct of the American cruiser unjustifiable, but hopes for a pacific solution of the difficulty. To this Mr. SEWARD responds in a note to M. MERCIER, in which he corrects an error of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, refers him to his correspondence with the British Government, and exchanges assurances of friendship. The whole correspondence will doubtless be universally perused.

By the steamship *Karnak*, which arrived at this port Saturday evening, we have advices from Nassau, N. P., to the 23d inst., at which time the rebel steamers *Isabel* and *Gordon* were in port, closely watched by the United States steamer *Flambeau*. This is corroborative of the intelligence recently received from Key West, which also stated that the *Sumter* was blockaded in the harbor of Cienfuegos by the *Iroquois*. The British steamer *Gladiator* was in the harbor of Nassau, and was expected to leave soon for England.

The steamer *Constitution* will probably sail from Boston to-day with the rest of Gen. BURNSIDE'S division. She carries large quantities of provisions and other supplies.

FROM EUROPE.

The mails of the steamship *Niagara* reached this City yesterday morning—two days later than those by the *Nova Scotian*. An extended summary of her news has already been published, but we give elsewhere correspondence and extracts of interest touching the affair of the *Trent*. The tone of the British Press and people continues much the same—with a rather more decided leaning toward peace. It was understood that Her Majesty, Queen VICTORIA, was much averse to a war with the United States, and even went so far as to have the first dispatch to Lord LYONS, as originally framed, modified into a more pacific form. Among our extracts will be found the letter of THURLOW WEED to the London *Times*, together with the ill-natured comments of that paper, and the speech of Commender WILLIAMS, of the *Trent*, detailing the part taken by him on the occasion of the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen, Saturday evening, appropriated $500 each, to the Presidents of the Aldermen and Councilmen, for services as Health Commissioners. An appropriation passed to provide a drill-room for the new Thirty-seventh Regiment, State Militia. JAMES F. MURRAY, was reimbursed $113 for damage done to his house by a mob, on the night of election. The sum of $250 was granted the reader for extra services. The Board concurred in the Railroad bill of the Councilmen. The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting and rushed through a series of resolutions, confirming the grant, as conveyed in the "Gridiron" Railroad bill. It was violently opposed by Messrs. KEECH, LENT, OSTON and PINCKNEY, but as all proposed amendments were voted down by a distinct vote, the opponents were forced to yield, and the measure was finally adopted—Ayes 13, Noes 10. An injunction having been served on some of the members, in the matter of the purchase of the "Fort Gansevoort" property, it was referred to the Corporation Counsel, with a request to report at the next meeting. The NEW YORK TIMES and *World* were made Corporation papers.

The neat edifice just completed for the St. John's Independent Methodist Church, was dedicated yesterday, with appropriate exercises. The building is located in Forty-first-street, near the corner of Sixth-avenue. It is plainly built, of brick, and cost $17,000. Prof. HIRAM MATTISON is Pastor.

The prize sloop *Havelock*, captured off Cape Romaine, S. C., by the sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, arrived at Philadelphia on Friday, in charge of prize-master Midshipman TYSON. The *Havelock*, which was from Matanzas, is loaded with coffee and cigars chiefly. Her papers have been placed in the hands of Prize-Commissioner FLANDERS.

Capt. JOHN DE CAMP, of Morristown, N. J., left in the *Quaker City* last week to supersede Capt. PALMER, (now in command of the *Iroquois*,) and see if he can catch the *Sumter*.

Capt. BELCHER'S Rhode Island battery, six guns, 156 men, which has been at Alexandria for the past ten weeks, arrived at Annapolis, by a special train from Washington, on the evening of the 24th, and will go with the Burnside expedition.

Recruiting for Commodore D. D. PORTER'S mortar fleet is energetically prosecuted in the Eastern States. Every man will be paid two month's advance and permitted to leave an allotment to his family, commencing from the date of enlistment.

Col. WINDHAM, the English riflemen, who distinguished himself during the Italian war, under GARIBALDI, and who served in the Sardinian army for six years, having offered his services to the United States Government, has been appointed to a position in the Fifteenth Wisconsin Regiment.

A letter from a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, who was sent to Tortugas last September among the mutineers, states that he and his fellows have been released from arrest, and are awaiting the arrival of a steamer to take them to Washington, where they are to rejoin their respective regiments.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have rendered their decision in the case of MCCORMICK against the City, often reported in the TIMES, reversing the plaintiff's judgment for $138,309 25, and ordering a new trial. It will be remembered that the action was brought to compel the City to consummate the purchase of certain lands on Ward's Island. A number of criminal cases were also disposed of by the same Court.

Judge HILTON, at Special Term of the Common Pleas, has issued an injunction, returnable on the 31st inst., restraining the ratification of a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, respecting the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property of JAMES B. TAYLOR, by the City.

The Stock market closed buoyant in demand and firm in prices on Saturday on the settlement of the *Trent* affair. New-York Central 78¾; Exchange 110¼. Money active at 7 ₩ cent. The Banks, it will be seen, after a protracted meeting on Saturday night, resolved to suspend specie payments immediately.

The action of the Government in releasing Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL was very favorably spoken of by business men on Saturday. Breadstuffs attracted more attention from shippers, and prices of desirable lots were firmer. Cotton was steady but inactive. Groceries were quiet, operations having been checked by the discussion of the recent order of Secretary CHASE, instructing the Customs authorities to levy the advanced duties, not only upon all arrivals subsequent to the enactment of the law of the 25th inst., but also upon all merchandise now in bond, entered under the previous tariff act. Merchants contend that this order is unjustifiable by law or precedent, and that it cannot be executed. Pork was inactive, while a lively business was reported in Bacon, Lard, and tierce Beef; also in Tallow, Hay and Whisky—the latter at firmer rates. Resin was in fair request and Common was dearer. Freights were not active, but rates were generally well supported. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.—The Southern rebels have been anxiously speculating on the *Trent* affair. They have counted upon war as certain to grow out of it—because, as one of their organs states, LINCOLN would be mobbed in the streets by the Abolitionists, if he were to surrender MASON and SLIDELL. They will probably find out their mistake in due time. They will be taken somewhat by surprise to see the universal rejoicing which will follow the settlement of this dispute. Even "the Abolitionists," whom they suppose to control everything now-a-days, and to care for nothing but the negroes, rejoice even more heartily than the rest of the community over the result.

Our Southern friends may as well understand that the paramount purpose of the whole people at the North is to *crush the rebellion*—and they do not intend to be diverted from that purpose by any "side issue," which anybody may thrust into the controversy. A war with England, just now, would give the South all they want:—and for that reason, if there were no other, neither the Government nor the people have the slightest intention of indulging themselves in any such luxury. The rebels must reconcile themselves to their disappointment as they best can.

Settlement of the Trent Affair—The Rights of Neutral Nations.

A portion of our people will be disappointed at the result arrived at by our Government, in the affair of the *Trent*. But that feeling will have no deeper basis than a temporary and impulsive chagrin, that two such rebels as MASON and SLIDELL should have slipped through our fingers, in consequence of the interposition of the English Government on their behalf. And even this feeling will promptly yield to the profound satisfaction of the whole country that we have honorably escaped the fearful perils of a war with England, which, whatever might have been its ultimate issue, would have given a certain triumph to the Southern rebellion. The *real* disappointment at the pacific settlement of this question will be felt in the dominions of JEFF. DAVIS. The rebels had taken fresh heart and hope, as well they might, at the prospect of having the whole military and naval power of Great Britain thrown into the scale on their behalf. The sudden destruction of that hope will fall upon them like a thunderbolt. It will do more to disheartten and paralyze their efforts than any other event, short of an overwhelming defeat at the hands of the Union forces.

There is another aspect of this question from which the public mind has been diverted by the exultation caused by the capture of the rebel agents: we refer to its bearings upon the great question of *neutral rights*, and upon the position which the United States have always held upon that subject. Mr. SEWARD'S masterly dispatch demonstrates very clearly that, while we might have justified the act of Capt. WILKES by British precedents, it would have been at the expense of the great principles of maritime law to which the United States have always adhered, and to which they would long since have secured the assent of the whole world, but for the opposition of Great Britain. Those principles are worth to us a thousand-fold more than the persons of MASON and SLIDELL, and the *quasi* concurrence in them of the English Government is cheaply purchased by compliance with a demand involving neither the slightest sacrifice of national dignity, nor the least departure from our uniform practice on this subject.

The United States have always claimed for neutral commerce the largest possible freedom on the high seas. This always has been, and always will be for us a matter of the first necessity,—as our position renders it certain that neutrality will always be our natural and general attitude. During the long wars between England and France, we had the carrying trade of nearly the whole world. We insisted, then, as we have insisted ever since, that neutral vessels should be entirely free from interruption or challenge on the high seas,—that *the neutral flag should cover whatever and whoever was sailing under it*,—and that no foreign Power should violate its sanctity or question the validity of its protection. Great Britain always denied this claim. She had a powerful navy, and it was for her interest to extend its prerogatives as much as possible. Her cruisers accordingly claimed the right to exclude neutral commerce from the ports of her enemy,—to stop neutral vessels on the high seas and take from them things which their Commanders might deem to be contraband, and persons whom they might deem to be British subjects. We denied this right,—appealed to all the nations of Europe against it,—protested against its exercise, and finally went to war with England because she would not concede the rights of neutral commerce, nor grant neutral vessels that immunity on the high seas to which, in our judgment, they were entitled.

President MADISON, in the Confidential Message which he sent to Congress June 1, 1812, recommending war, thus clearly states one of the acts of hostility which Great Britain had practiced toward us:

"Without going back beyond the renewal in 1803 of the war in which Great Britain is engaged, and omitting unrepaired wrongs of inferior magnitude, the conduct of her Government presents a series of acts hostile to the United States as an independent and neutral nation.

British cruisers have been in the continued practice of violating the American flag on the great highway of nations, and seizing and carrying off persons sailing under it—not in the exercise of a belligerent right founded on the law of nations against an enemy, but of a municipal prerogative over British subjects. British jurisdiction is thus extended to neutral vessels in a situation where no laws can operate but the law of nations and the laws of the country to which the vessels belong, and a *self-redress is assumed which*, if British subjects were wrongfully detained and alone concerned, *is a substitution of force for a resort to the responsible sovereign which falls within the definition of war*. Could the seizure of British subjects, in such cases, be regarded as within the exercise of a belligerent right, *the acknowledged laws of war, which forbid an article of captured property to be adjudged without a regular investigation before a competent tribunal, would imperiously demand the fairest trial where the sacred rights of persons were at issue*. In place of such a trial, *these rights are subjected to the will of every petty commander*."

This complaint, urged by us against the English then, is almost precisely the same as they urge against us now. We might have fully justified our own conduct by quoting their example,—their declarations of principle and their uniform practice;—but we have never made *British* precedents our rule of conduct in such cases. We have never accepted her definition of the rights of neutrals. Nor could we have done it in this case without surrendering substantially the ground we have held for more than half a century, and conceding a principle which we fought against through the War of 1812. A change in circumstances has produced a marked change in the position of Great Britain. She was a belligerent in 1812, and asserted the extreme rights of a belligerent against us as neutrals. *She* is a neutral now, and claims from us as belligerents the full benefit of the principles of neutrality which we then maintained.

It is clearly for our interest to concede them. Indeed, nothing but a momentary forgetfulness of our remoter and more permanent stake in this great question of neutral rights, could have betrayed us into even a temporary assent to the old assertions of the English Government upon this subject. The time may again come when the leading Powers of Europe will be at war,—and when we shall again require and claim the immunities due to neutral commerce. We shall then reap the full advantage of the principles we have always asserted, and which our Government has not surrendered even under the extreme temptation held out to them in the recent affair of the *Trent*.

Suspension of Specie Payments by the Banks.

A Committee representing the Banks of this City met on Saturday evening, and after a prolonged sitting, determined to suspend specie payment, to take effect to-day. It was voted to make a further payments of $3,500,000 on the last $50,000,000 loan, for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to meet his January interest, and to pay a requisition in favor of the State of New-York, for advances made the National Government. The associate Banks of Philadelphia and Boston have undoubtedly taken a similar step, which will be followed by all the Banks of the country.

It has for some time past been seen that the step now taken was inevitable. It should unquestionably have been anticipated some weeks ago. It was postponed, probably, only for the reason that it could hardly have been justified to the public till a serious inroad had been made upon the specie reserves held by the Banks. Up to the present time the money with which the war has been carried on has been furnished by the Cities of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. The country supplied the men and filled the commissariat. But the balance of indebtedness, when matters are in a normal condition, is always in favor of the cities. The money advanced by these immediately returned to them, till such balance turned in favor of the country, which was the case before the second $50,000,000 was fully paid. All the advance on the third $50,000,000 was drawn in specie, and distributed throughout the country to parties who, by the extraordinary state of affairs, were creditors of—not debtors to—the great centers of trade. For the banks, consequently, to go on with their payments would be to part with their last dollar in coin—a result which was for the interest of Government as well as the public to avoid. It is not a function of a bank to convert any considerable portion of its capital into Government bonds, however valuable these may be. It is created to lend money; and, as a part of the machinery of business, should always hold its capital in the shape of money. The banks did well to stop their advances to Government while they had a sufficient amount of capital remaining to extend every needful accommodation to the business public.

A suspension was inevitable, because the flow of money was all in one direction—from the cities to the country. A well-devised system of taxation would have corrected this. Had it existed, it would, very probably, have left the specie in the vaults of the Banks, in effect undisturbed. So far the expenses of the war have been almost solely met by borrowing. The ordinary revenues of Government had fallen off nearly two-thirds their usual amounts. The tax bills passed at the extra session of Congress were not to take effect within the current year. These will soon cause a return flow from the extremes to the centres. To these bills we presume Congress will immediately add others, increasing at the same time the rates already imposed, so that the internal taxes will produce, say $150,000,000 or $200,000,000. The levying and collection of such taxes will tend to restore the exchanges of the country to their normal condition, and will, at the same time become the basis for the circulation of *Treasury* notes to an equal amount, and in which Government dues will be made payable. In this way the whole strength of the country can be immediately utilized, and ample means placed in the hands of Government for its present necessities, while the adoption of a sound system of finance will give such a credit to its bonds as will enable it to realize from the sale of these what cannot be raised by direct taxation, to meet a present emergency.

There is no doubt whatever that the steps taken by the Banks will be regarded as a measure of relief both to the Government and the public. It has absolved both the former and the Banks from a standard which neither could maintain, while it will lead to measures by which the capital of the country can be more effectually reached, at the same time relieving the business-man of all apprehension as to the future. We can be mainly indifferent as to the effect of this measure abroad. As the balance of exchanges is largely in our favor, foreigners must continue to add to our stocks of specie, instead of drawing upon them. Specie is not likely to be really any less abundant after, than before suspension. There is at the lowest estimate $250,000,000 in the loyal States—probably a much larger sum. We doubt whether gold, to-morrow, will command a premium, even if wanted for shipment abroad. There is enough in the country for every commercial want that can arise. Suspension resulted not from a scarcity of it, but from a disturbance in the internal exchanges for the want of a law to make the burdens of the war uniform upon all parts of the country. This evil, which will undoubtedly be speedily corrected, will return to the banks all the specie they have parted with, and cause it to move throughout the country in harmony with the ordinary laws of trade.

The New Duties on Tea, Coffee and Sugar.

The construction put by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the recent act of Congress, increasing the duties in the above-named articles,—that the same applies to such as are in *bond*, as well as to importations hereafter made, appears to be clearly erroneous, and is working great inconvenience and harm to persons having stocks on hand. The law is not, and was not intended to be retroactive in its effect. Such is the declaration of its framers. It is never the policy of any Government to make such laws applicable to merchandise already imported.

In a few days after a cargo of tea or coffee may arrive, it may be all sold by sample, and the ownership of it change, while remaining in the warehouse. For Government, pending such change of title or ownership, to levy a heavy tax, is clearly unjust and oppressive, and may prove ruinous to parties engaged. The law passed at the extra session specially exempted all merchandise affoat at the date of its passage, so as not to interfere with existing contracts. The English Government is always much more careful than our own to have all important changes in its revenue laws take effect prospectively, and so far ahead as to give ample time for the public to adapt themselves to the change.

The order of the Secretary, we understand, applies not only to all merchandise in warehouse, but to that upon which the duty previously levied had been paid, where the goods had not been withdrawn from warehouse. Some parties to whom the order applies have large contracts with Government, which cannot be fulfilled on account of the delay which the order renders necessary. It is putting others to great inconvenience, as we understand that Government is not yet prepared to receive promptly the additional duty where the previous one had been paid. We trust Mr. CHASE will give immediate attention to this matter, and not subject our merchants, who have so generously sustained the Government, to burdens not even warranted by law, and what can ill be borne by a community, one-half of whose foreign trade has fallen off within a few months. New-York has done more than any other section for the support of Government, and has up to this time been most poorly requited.

The Effect Abroad.

In spite of the seriousness of the subject there will be something ludicrous connected with the effect which Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch may be expected to have in England. It will prick very thoroughly the enormous bubble which John Bull has been blowing so vigorously for the last few weeks. It will dissipate utterly, and we hope forever, the notion which seems to hold complete possession of the English mind, that Mr. SEWARD is determined to have a war with Great Britain.

The London *Times*, in its ill-natured and coarse reply to Mr. WEED, gives us the whole British argument on this subject. It runs thus: Mr. SEWARD told the Duke of Newcastle that he should hold some high office some day, and that then he should *insult* Great Britain. Mr. SEWARD *does* hold high office now, and Great Britain has been insulted. Therefore Mr. SEWARD has fulfilled his threat, and intends that it shall be followed by war. The *Times* has learned before this time, doubtless, what Mr. SEWARD wrote to Mr. ADAMS on the 30th of November, the very day on which Earl RUSSELL wrote his dispatch—that Capt. WILKES seized the *Trent* without the knowledge of our Government—that the President was not committed to any approval of the act, and that we only awaited communications from England to discuss it in a friendly spirit. And it will soon learn that our Government not only had the disposition to do justice in the matter, but that it also had the power.

Mr. RUSSELL, the *Times* correspondent, must be not a little astonished to see that his predictions have not been fulfilled. MASON and SLIDELL have been surrendered, and yet the Government is not "diseolved." The "mob" have not yet stormed the White House. President LINCOLN has not been lynched, and Mr. SEWARD'S sleep continues undisturbed. Our British cousins may possibly begin to realize that we are not all madmen nor fanatics on this side the water—that our Government is not wholly in the hands of a "ferocious mob"—and that we are not hungering and thirsting for a war with England. And we hope the conviction may beget in the English people a willingness to judge us more fairly, and treat us with greater justice, than we have recently experienced at their hands. It will be *their* fault if the peaceful relations of the two countries are disturbed within the next fifty years.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The facts given in the letters received yesterday from our correspondents in South Carolina indicate a terrible condition of affairs in that wretched State. Ruin and dismay reign from the seaboard to the mountains. The political, social and financial ruin which South Carolina sought to bring upon the country has first overtaken herself. The plantation lords of the sea-islands and the coast—the richest part of the State—have fled in terror; the business and commercial portion of the State's only large city is in ashes; a great part of the poor whites—and these constitute the bulk of the white men in the State—refuse to fight; the slaves of the seaboard—the densest slave section of the State—are virtually freed and in anarchy; while this element is everywhere looked upon with distrust. The entire coast, from forty miles below to forty miles above Port Royal, is deserted by its white inhabitants, and the rattlesnake flag and the rebel batteries are swept from nearly the whole coast of South Carolina. The rebel soldiers are everywhere firing the cotton—which is the wealth and life of the State. The way in which the rebel soldiers act seems to indicate a perfect panic—as the pickets submit to capture without even firing a shot; and heavy bodies of rebels scamper off at the least indication of an approach of our troops. One of our correspondents avers that not a solitary instance of pluck has yet been exhibited by the South Carolinians. The State is suffering little short of famine; and even the coarse food of the slaves is doled out in scanty ra-

---

[illegible] the State; but the State is as poor as [illegible] and can afford no relief. Putting all the [illegible] tered facts together which have been collected by our correspondents, from refugees, deserters, captured rebels, and slaves, and [illegible] condition of South Carolina appears to be about as bad in every respect as it could be. There is no prospect of change either for the better; but, as the Winter advances, things are daily getting worse.

There has been a great deal of complaint about Gen. SHERMAN'S inactivity on the coast of South Carolina, and people are displeased because there have been no brilliant and dashing movements against the rebels. But the condition of affairs there must work severely against the rebellion, and do as much to break up the spirit and pride of the rebels as the most brilliant victory. It will make our operations easier, too, and make them far more effective in their results. When, in addition to these social and political miseries, our troops gain a decisive field victory in the State, the insolence and ferocity of the South Carolina oligarchy will be pretty effectually cowed down.

"BAGS" AT HOME.—Commander WILKES, who commanded the mail-bags of the *Trent*, and made a very great fool of himself at the time of her visitation by Capt. WILKES, has been playing the same part with still greater success in London. He has been making a speech in glorification of himself at a dinner given in his honor; and if our readers are curious to see how absurd a rigmarole a brainless, ridiculous old officer can utter on such an occasion, we commend to them the perusal of his remarks. He seems to have had a congenial and sympathizing audience.

BOARD OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—Our City Fathers seem bent on making hay while the sun shines. They passed, on Saturday night, two or three sweeping measures, one purchasing the Fort Gansevoort property for a market, and another granting an immensely valuable railroad franchise to a private company without a word of public discussion, and, indeed, without the public knowledge. The experience of the last nights of our Common Council will prove valuable to the Legislature. It will show pretty conclusively the necessity of some radical reform of our City government.

Dedication of St. John's Methodist Church.

The neat edifice, just completed, for the St. John's Independent Methodist Church, in Forty-first-street, near the corner of Sixth-avenue, was dedicated yesterday with appropriate exercises. The Society was formed about three years since, commencing with eleven members and seventeen Sabbath School scholars. There are now eighty-eight members and over a hundred scholars. They worshipped in the Hall corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Broadway from June, 1858, until the completion of the present building. They differ from the Methodist Episcopal denomination in being Independent of the Conference or Bishop, and choosing their own pastor for such time as to the Church shall seem most desirable. They own their church property, have no presiding elder, do not enforce attendance upon class-meetings as a condition of membership, and make their own code of laws instead of being governed solely by the ministry.

The present edifice was commenced about a year since, and cost about $17,000. The ground is leased for 63 years at an annual rental of $7 50. The main room is 73 feet by 55. At the rear, and adjoining, is a three-story chapel 69 feet by 25. The first floor of this chapel is used as a lecture-room, the second for 25 class-rooms, and the third as the residence of the janitor. The cellar underneath the whole is devoted to heating apparatus, and storage for coal, &c. The building is substantially constructed of brick, and is quite plain in its style of architecture, as becomes a Methodist Church. The following inscription appears over the entrance:

"*On to th peace: good will toward men.*"

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH,
INDEPENDENT.

The sermon of the morning was preached by Rev. Dr. DOWLING, Baptist. The dedication prayer was made by Rev. Prof. MATTISON, the pastor. The afternoon sermon was by Rev. NEWTON HESTON, of Brooklyn, and the evening by Rev. Mr. COOKMAN, of Syracuse. There was a fair attendance at all the services. The plain, but serviceable interior arrangements of the main room were generally commended. The following are the officers of the church:

Pastor—Rev. H. MATTISON, A. M.
Class Leaders—Vernon Potter, George Huster.
Stewards—David Hand, Clarkson Dye.
Trustees—Thomas M. Ferguson, President; Geo. Blaney, Secretary; James M. Coburn, Treasurer; Patrick Dickie, Wm. E. Davis, Thomas Jackson, Lorenzo Higgins, Wm. B. Harding, Wm. C. Bunn.
Superintendent of Sabbath School—George Neill.

Extensive Fire in Cherry-street.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF AN OIL MANUFACTORY—DAMAGE ABOUT $20,000.

About 7½ o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered in the Judd Linseed and Sperm Oil Manufactory, situated at No. 512 Cherry-street. The building is a very large one, being four stories in height, and about two hundred feet in length. It was built of brick, in the most substantial manner, for a manufacturing establishment. The fire originated on the second floor, and, as it is believed, from spontaneous combustion. The firemen were very promptly on hand, and after about half an hour, they succeeded, as it was supposed, in effectually extinguishing the flames. They therefore outled up and left the premises. In about an hour after, the bells sounded again for the same district, and it was soon ascertained that the flames had broken out afresh on the upper floors of the establishment. This time the firemen came on in large force, and worked with great zeal. But owing to the inflammable character of the material, the fire raged with great violence, and spread over the third and fourth floors with alarming rapidity. In a brief space of time nearly the whole of the upper part of the building was entirely destroyed. About one hundred feet of the second story was also burned. At least $20,000 worth of property was destroyed. It is fully insured, but in what companies, could not be ascertained. The steamboat of the Harbor Police was promptly on hand, and did very efficient service in protecting the shipping in the immediate vicinity, as well as in throwing water upon the burning building. This boat has an engine capable of throwing two streams of water with great force, and to the height equal to any ordinary building in town.

The Greenwich-street Homicide.

RESULT OF THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest upon the body of JOHN MORTON, who died on Saturday, at his residence, No. 151 Hammond-street, from injuries received in an affray on Christmas night, as published in yesterday's TIMES. From the evidence, it appears that there was a general fight between four men, named WADE FIELDER, JOHN COLE, JEREMIAH FOX, and the deceased. The parties were all more or less intoxicated, and happening to meet on the corner of Greenwich and King streets, about 6 o'clock in the evening, soon became involved in an affray.

Officer *Martin Quinlan*, who witnessed the greater portion of the difficulty, testified that FIELDER first knocked FOX down, and that COLE kicked him while he (FOX) was down. He saw COLE strike deceased twice, but did not know at the time that he struck with a knife. No person other than COLE struck the deceased. The first blow knocked him down; deceased then got up, and COLE struck him the second time. Deceased did not return the blow. The officer immediately arrested COLE and FIELDER, and took them to the Station-house. COLE was there searched, and in one of his pockets was found a large spring knife with fresh blood upon the blade. The knife was exhibited to the jury, and is a large heavy sharp-pointed jack-knife. The blood was still upon one side of the blade.

Dr. Wooster Beach testified that he made a *post mortem* examination, and found a stab-wound an inch and a quarter in length just below the lower rib on the left side; the intestines were much lacerated; the cause of death was *peritonitis*, the result of injuries to the intestines.

The jury rendered a verdict that "deceased came to his death by a wound inflicted by a knife, similar to the one found upon the prisoner; and we think that the evidence strongly implicates the prisoner, JOHN COLE, as the guilty party." COLE is 45 years of age, a native of Middlesex County, N. J., and resides at the corner of Washington and Horatio streets. Upon the rendition of the verdict, the Coroner committed him to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. FIELDER was sent to the House of Detention in Mulberry-street.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 28, 1861.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81	90	200	Harlem R. Preferred	27¾
5,000	do.	90¼	175	do.	28
5,000	U. S. 6s, 74, Conv.	81	50	do.	s60 78½
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	41¾	20	Erie Railway	30½
5,000	do.	41¾	50	do.	b10 30½
30,000	Missouri State 6s	41	450	do.	30½
1,000	Ala. 5s, ins. to H.		200	Clev. & Tol. R.	32¾
5,000	do. Yonge & P.	65	200	do.	34
1,000	N. Carolina 6s, '80	80½	400	do.	b30 34¾
1,000	Georgia State 6s	66½	200	Erie Railway Pref.	52
5,000	Ill. Canal Scrip	76	50	do.	52¾
5,000	Cal. State 7s	89	50	do.	b30 52¾
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '65	91	12	do.	52¾
2,000	L. S. & M. S. 1st M. B.	73	100	Hudson River R.	37¾
50	Chi. & R. I. R.	99½	50	Mich. Central R.	s30 47¾
100	do.	99½	50	do.	47¾
1	Bank of Commerce	78	50	do.	47¾
50	Pac. Mail Stp. Co.	90½	300	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	19¼
100	do.	s30 90¾	25	do.	19
75	do.	90¾	150	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	39¼
50	do.	s30 90¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	60¾
50	do.	s60 90¾		do.	60
50	do.	91	50	do.	s30 60¾
100	do.	b30 91½	100	do.	60¾
300	do.	b30 91¾	40	Mil. & Pra. Du Ch.	2d P 55
100	Cal. & Chi. R.	65			

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81	90	200	N. Y. Central R.	78¾
5,000	do.	90¼	175	do.	78¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, 74, Conv.	81	50	do.	s60 78¾
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	41¾	20	Erie Railway	30½
5,000	do.	41¾	50	do.	b10 30½
30,000	Missouri State 6s	41	450	do.	30½
1,000	Ala. 5s, ins. to H.		200	Clev. & Tol. R.	32¾
5,000	do. Yonge & P.	65	200	do.	34
1,000	N. Carolina 6s, '80	80½	400	do.	b30 34¾
1,000	Georgia State 6s	66½	200	Erie Railway Pref.	52
5,000	Ill. Canal Scrip	76	50	do.	52¾
5,000	Cal. State 7s	89	50	do.	b30 52¾
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '65	91	12	do.	52¾
2,000	L. S. & M. S. 1st M. B.	73	100	Hudson River R.	37¾
50	Chi. & R. I. R.	99½	50	Mich. Central R.	s30 47¾
100	do.	99½	50	do.	47¾
1	Bank of Commerce	78	50	do.	47¾
50	Pac. Mail Stp. Co.	90½	300	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	19¼
100	do.	s30 90¾	25	do.	19
75	do.	90¾	150	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	39¼
50	do.	s30 90¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	60¾
50	do.	s60 90¾		do.	60
50	do.	91	50	do.	s30 60¾
100	do.	b30 91½	100	do.	60¾
300	do.	b30 91¾	40	Mil. & Pra. Du Ch.	2d P 55
100	Cal. & Chi. R.	65			

MONDAY, Dec. 30—8 A. M.

The past week was an exciting one in the Trade and Financial movements of the City, as well as in the political rumors and final event of the Trent difficulty reported from day to day from Washington. The diplomatic correspondence made public on Saturday forenoon, and the result arrived at by the Government, afforded very general satisfaction down town, and imparted a firmness to the Stock Exchange, which all previous rumors and advices on the subject, failed to create. While the result was not unexpected in trade and money circles, the disposition seems to have been quite general, not to act upon it with any great degree of confidence until the fact of settlement could be officially known. There is of course a lively sense of relief felt by all parties, of every nationality, connected with our Foreign Commerce, the Export branch of which —never more active and pressing or more profitable than at the present—was seriously threatened by the various questions or doubts growing out of the risk of War. The clearances of Domestic Produce during the week were nominally heavy, but to what extent they were hastened by the apprehension of an early difficulty with England, we have no means of knowing. Freights were suddenly advanced about ten days ago, under the large engagements of breadstuffs, but the Exporters, on the other hand, had the advantage of a more liberal rate of Exchange. The Import trade was to a fair aggregate of entries. The suddenly-increased duties upon Sugar, Tea and Coffee, created some confusion at the Custom-house, under an order from the Treasury to the Collector, to act at once upon the newspaper copy of the Act, as telegraphed from Washington, and to apply the increased rates to the Sugars, &c., in Bond, on the day of its passage. Complaint is made that the Secretary thus construes the new Act oppressively to importations made under the Act of last Summer, and a question on the subject will probably be made before the Courts.

But the most notable event of the day is the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this city, determined upon in convention on Saturday evening. The absolute suspension of specie payments, to take effect this morning, is only qualified by an agreement to make one payment more on the third $50,000,000 loan, to enable Mr. CHASE to meet his interest, due on the 1st prox., and to give him the means of paying a requisition in favor of this State for advances made to the Federal Government. The step is one which all admitted could not long be postponed, and should have been taken the moment it was seen to be inevitable; the indecision of the Bank Managers only served to embarrass the public by creating general distrust, and putting an end to nearly all ordinary business transactions. The resolutions passed by the Banks a few days ago were as ineffectual to stay the onward current of events as they were in 1857.

The feeling resulting will be one of great relief to the public. The arrangements between the Banks and the Government were upon a standard which neither could maintain. While it continued it stood in the way of the adoption of a financial system upon which the war must hereafter be carried on. There is no lack of capital in the country. This can be brought out through an adequate system of taxation, coupled with Treasury notes or bonds. Congress will, undoubtedly, take immediate action in the matter. In a period of war, the extraordinary expenditures must be met by some system which shall preserve the domestic exchanges in something like a normal condition. The enormous sums called for, to pay for men and supplies, in the absence of a system of taxation, or of a common currency, had so changed the ordinary course of capital, that the flow of money was from the cities to the interior, instead of the contrary direction, which is the rule. The recent payments on account of the loan ceased to return to the banks, and their specie reserves were running down, almost in direct ratio to such payments. Depositors took the alarm, and largely swelled the drain. The only course was suspension, and a readjustment of the relations of the Banks with the Government. We anticipate no inconvenience, but great advantage from the measure. Specie is most abundant, and will every day become more plentiful, both from importations and domestic productions. We do not, after a day or two, perhaps, expect to see it at any premium. There is enough for all the wants both of our internal and external commerce. It will not be long, probably, before the Banks will hold very nearly their usual average for some months past.

The Foreign Exchanges underwent little or no change for Bankers' bills during the week. The offers for Merchant bills were reduced ½@1 cent. from the extreme rates of the week before. The Export of Specie is $312,000 for the week. The market for Money is 7 ₩ cent., and the employment active on Saturday among the Stock Brokers. The ordinary or Mercantile discounts at Bank stood rather higher on Saturday than at the opening of the previous week.

The following are the balances at the Sub-Treasury at the close of each business day:

Monday	$4,315,404	Thursday	$2,124,415
Tuesday	4,010,734	Friday	4,560,941
Wednesday	Holiday.	Saturday	4,016,256
Aggregate			$19,027,750
Daily average for five days			$3,805,550.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods Trade in our last table, amount to $2,100,013, against $4,092,735 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $4,295,653, against $2,658,385 same week last year. The Specie Export for the week is $312,000.

The Trade returns for eleven months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, some weeks ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1.....$116,425,000
Add four weeks in Dec.....8,771,613
Total since Jan. 1.....$125,196,613
Against same time last year.....227,213,706
Decreased Import since 1st January..$102,117,093

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1.....$124,374,006
Add four weeks in December.....13,018,806
Total clearances since Jan. 1.....$137,392,806
Against same time last year.....102,420,871
Increased Exports since Jan. 1.....$34,971,935

The Exports of Specie from New-York From Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are.....$4,018,006
Against same time, 1860.....42,072,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1 $38,054,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York.....$36,707,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston.....7,711,000
California Gold at New-York.....34,549,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1.....$78,976,000
Against same time 1860:
From California.....$34,437,000
From abroad.....10,220,000—$44,657,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1.....$34,319,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

New 6 ₩ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	89⅜@90¾
New-York Central	76⅜@75¼@78¾
New-York and Erie	26⅞@26¼@30⅞
Erie Preference Shares	45½@52
Rock Island	46¼@49¼
Michigan Guaranteed	38¼@39½
Michigan Southern	17⅜@18⅞
Michigan Central	44⅜@47⅞
Toledo	30@33⅞
Galena	63¼@65
Illinois Central	57@61
Paducah	110¼ div. on @110¼ ex. div.
Pacific Mail	85@91½@90½
Missouris	39½@41
Virginias	47⅜@47⅞
Tennessees	41½@41@41¾
Hudson River	36¼@37⅜
Harlem Preferred	26⅜@27⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	13¾@14⅜

The Stock dealings in the early part of the week were marked by less violent fluctuations than the week before, although prices were yet slow to recover from the shock of the English news. The demand was also checked by the unsettled financial questions between the Government and the Banks. The continued drafts for Gold and the remaining doubt as to the issue of the British demand upon the Government for the release of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, induced a good many *short* sales, though it was observable that the jobbers inside the Stock Exchange Board, usually found on the *Bear* side, were steady buyers, absorbing not only the fresh parcels of cash Stock thrown upon the Market by the recent change in Money, but putting at fault outside parties who were sellers on this change. By Friday afternoon the diplomatic settlement at Washington was sufficiently certain to a portion of the Street to induce large purchases at an advance of 1@1½ ₩ cent., and on Saturday, when the official correspondence was made public, a further rise of 1@1½ ₩ cent. took place, extending to the Share list generally, and favorably influencing U. S. State and Railway Bonds. The *shorts* were considerable buyers, while some of the *Bull* speculators were disposed to realize where the advance was so tempting. At the close of the day, however, the buoyancy in the market continued at or very near the best sales at the Board, the general dealings leaving off firm, though under less excitement than had prevailed through the day. Some of the Brokers, and one or more of the large money lenders, reported an active inquiry for Money at 7 ₩ cent., but the complaint from the former was by no means general. It will be noticed from our comparative table of the course of the market, that the advance on the Railways is from 1 to 4 ₩ cent. over Saturday week. In the case of Panama, the whole dividend of 6 ₩ cent. is recovered. The Federal Coupon Stock of 1881 is 1 ₩ cent higher, and Missouris 1½ ₩ cent. up.

The following were the last bids for the City Bank Sheres:

Merchants'	80	Nassau	80
Commerce	75	Corn Exchange	85
American Exchange	75	Continental	70
Market	80		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages; the advance from Friday being quite general at ½@1½ ₩ cent.:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	98	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. ass'd bds	57
Erie firsts, '68	103	Northern Ia. firsts	83
Erie thirds, '83	83½	N. Ia. Goshen Line, '68	81½
Erie fourths, '80	74	M. S. & N. Ins. 1, 7 ₩ c.	78
Hudson firsts, '69	105	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	85
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	94	N. J. Cent. firsts	104
Hudson thirds, '75	75	N. J. Cent. seconds	98
Hudson convert. '67	68	Gal. & Chi. firsts	98
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	95	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	96
Harlem seconds, '64	90	L. E. & Wabash firsts	71
Mich. Cen. n. R. 8 ₩ c.	90½	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77½
Chic. Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	94½		

The English mails by the *Niagara*, to Dec. 15, were delivered from Boston, at our Post-office yesterday (Sunday) morning. The political and, to a large extent, financial interest in the advices is qualified by the event at Washington of the settlement of the *Trent* affair. The probability is that this event will be anticipated in England ten or fifteen days before the arrival out of Saturday's dispatches. The note from Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS would no doubt be read to the English Cabinet a few days after the sailing of the *Niagara*. The receipt of the President's Message, in which there was no indorsement or recognition of the act of Captain WILKES would quickly follow. And these two papers, rightly interpreted, would go far to calm the popular excitement in reference to the arbitrament of War. The following article, from the *London Shipping Gazette* of Dec. 14, will afford some idea of the commercial and financial consequences expected to follow to English trade *by the preservation of peace with this country*, and the counter effect upon our own Exchanges and Bullion strength. The authority quoted is one of the best-informed, and perhaps freest from mere political prejudice, in London:

"The possibility of a prolonged war with the United States has naturally created considerable excitement in commercial circles, and much uneasiness in other quarters, on the subject of the future value of money in the discount market. As much misapprehension prevails on the subject of trade and the price of capital at a given period, it might be well to consider these two important elements of our National Commerce.

We have shown in previous impressions that our outward trade with America has fallen to a nominal amount, and that our imports from that quarter have left a heavy balance against us. That balance would have been a more severe one had it not been for the enormous quantities of war material, including clothing for the Southern army, purchased in this country during the three months ending November; but his the object of arms, gunpowder, &c., is now prohibited, *it is just possible, considering the immense supplies of food still on passage from New-York, and the heavy stocks of grain in the hands of the growers, that the exchanges will recede to a point that would compel us to send away further large supplies of gold to meet our liabilities.* A declaration of war would, of course, speedily place us in a different position. Shipments from America would cease, the balance of trade would be adjusted, and the commercial classes would have less to apprehend from the effects of a dear money market. We have frequently shown that it is impossible that our trade with the States could be successfully carried on under the influence of an adverse tariff; and it is equally clear, that, in the present tone and temper of the American people themselves, no relief can be anticipated from a system fraught with injustice, although it has almost ceased to furnish a single dollar to the Exchequer, after paying the expenses of collecting the import duties. But though our outward trade is lost, and has become wholly unproductive, *we are still importing the usual necessaries of life in great abundance, and it is with the utmost difficulty that a further rapid outflow of gold from this side is prevented.* Much stress has been laid upon the state of the exchanges at New-York as a proof that, ere long, we shall be in the receipt of large supplies of specie from that quarter. The shipment of arms, military clothing, &c., from this country has kept up the exchange tolerably well; but almost every mail brings sudden fluctuations in it. For instance, during the past month they have varied fully one per cent., and the last advices bring a decline in the quotations for bankers' bills to 109, and very flat at that quotation. In order to bring back some of the gold we have so freely shipped to the States during the present year, the exchanges upon London must rule at and above 109½. That quotation would leave a small margin of profit on the export of bullion, but a lower figure would be adverse to our interests. *But, supposing that the present difficulty should end, as we sincerely hope it will, in a pacific solution, upon what principle could we calculate on even moderate shipments of gold to this country?* Our large operators in imported produce might reasonably hesitate to invest in American goods and draw, on the other hand, exports would continue as large as ever, and the result would be seriously detrimental to our internal and external commerce. We dare not elsewhere attempt to speak and reasonable export of either gold or specie to any country which exercises a sound discretion in trade; but we have already felt too severely the effects of dear money arising from the American demand for gold, to desire a repetition of a bullion drain.

It is said the supply of capital in the general discount market is unusually large. The best bills are discounted as low a 2¾ ₩ cent., and the stock of gold in the Bank of England is upwards of £15,000,000. The aggregate export trade of the United Kingdom is steadily on the increase, notwithstanding the falling off in it to the States and the gloomy advices from the manufacturing districts. As a nation, basing its greatness upon a progressive trade, it would be the height of folly were we to expose ourselves to even the possibility of an adverse state of things. Even assuming that no cotton can reach us from the States during the whole of next year, there would still remain an enormous balance against us for grain, flour, &c., and, without some direct legislative enactment, we should find ourselves, at no distant period, in monetary and commercial difficulties. The effects of dear money upon commerce are too well known to need recapitulation; but it must be evident to all that a heavy drain upon our resources to pay for American produce would be productive of a great amount of mischief to trade generally."

If, then, we are to be denied the usual privileges of a trading country, if we are compelled to trade upon a false basis, and if America must seek for English gold to meet the expenses of the struggle in the South, let us be careful how we deal with the question of Trade with the States in the coming year. *The energy now displayed by the Americans in providing us with ample supplies of food must of necessity continue to increase the present balance against us.* If they evince the same amount of energy next season as they have done this, and if the late insult to our flag is acknowledged and peaceably dealt with, money must become dearer in this country. It is quite true that nearly two millions sterling become payable here next month in the shape of interest on American Securities; but it is by no means clear that the payment of the amount here stated will check to any extent a heavy fall in the Exchange on London."

The writer for the *Shipping Gazette* is perhaps right in his calculation that our American Tariff will *not* be changed to accommodate the "outward trade" of Great Britain. However impolitic in point of the time chosen for its enactment, the MORRILL Tariff of March 2 was *then* deemed by many of our own people, the check which it gave to the importation and consumption of European fabrics, which we ought, in time of Civil war, either to do without or manufacture at home, is now acquiesced in, even by the early opponents of the Act, as a fortunate circumstance for the country. On this question, our English friends will have been further enlightened before the *Trent* settlement, by the recent Report of Secretary CHASE, who, while recognizing the principle of Free Trade in its proper time and place, is for the utmost self-reliance and home protection through the existing crisis.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS IN LONDON.

American Securities, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 6 ₩ cent., red. 1874	69 @ 71	
Virginia State 6 ₩ cent.	42 @ 44	
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. s sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880	60 @ 70	
Erie shares	24¾@ 25¾	24¾ 6
Do. 7 ₩ cent. Preference	43 @ 45	43¾
Do. Assessment Scrip	1¾@ 1¾	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ₩ cent., 1867	83 @ 88	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₩ cent., 1859	80 @ 85	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₩ cent., 1883	72 @ 74	73
Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ cent., red. 1875	70 @ 74	
Do. 7 ₩ cent., red. 1875	74 @ 76	75
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	49½@ 48½d.	49¾ 9 dis.
Do. do. all paid	49 @ 51	49¾ 50¾
Mich. Cen., Con. 1869, 8 ₩ c.	75 @ 80	
Do. S. F. 8 ₩ ct. 1st M., 82	75 @ 80	
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. S. F., 1883	72 @ 76	
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1864	85 @ 90 x.c.	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. S. F., 1876	85 @ 90	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. c. h., 1876	85 @ 90	
Do. $100 shares	64 @ 66	
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₩ cent., 1865	90 @ 95	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₩ cent., '72	94 @ 96	
Pennsylvania Central Bds., 1st m. ₩ cent., conv.	78 @ 82	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₩ cent.	76 @ 78	
Do. $50 shares	27 @ 29	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	14 @ 18	

Interest for the half year, at 7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, will be paid by the United States Life Insurance Company, on Thursday, on their capital.

Sailing of the Jura.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 27.

The steamship *Jura* sailed at nine o'clock last night for Liverpool, *via* Londonderry. MASON and SLIDELL were not on board.

Silver-Plated Goods,
for the
HOLIDAYS.
COFFEE AND TEA URNS,
TEA SETS,
CAKE BASKETS,
FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c.
A great variety of first-class goods offered at prices to suit the times, at No. 22 John-st. W. S. MURRAY.

At William Taylor's Saloon,
No. 555 Broadway,
Boned Turkey, Cakes, Jellies, Charlotte Russe, Brandy, Fruits, Ornamental Pyramids. Also, an endless variety of fancy articles for Christmas Trees, appropriate to the times.
Confectionery, Bon Bon Boxes, Cornucopias, &c.
Masson's celebrated Paris Chocolate.

At Retail.
Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

A Beautiful and Useful Gift.—GROVER & BAKER'S Noiseless Sewing Machine: "no house complete without it"—no family content without its merry click, or the still more magical, 'noiseless' worker, that saves time, health and money. Your wife will greet such a gift with smiles of gratitude."—*Tribune.*

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Merry Christmas and Happy New-Year.—Ladies, if you wish for yourselves and families, gaiters and button-boots, Balmorals, boys' patent leathers, gents' embroidered slippers, forming useful and appropriate gifts for the holidays, patronize MILLER & CO., 347 Canal-st.

Chinese and India Curiosities, Silks, Handkerchiefs, Crapes, Pineapple Goods, Vases, Tea Sets, Lacquered Articles, Fans, American Indian Work, &c., forming the largest stock ever offered, and at the lowest prices, by FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 653 Broadway.

Japanese, American Indian, Chinese, Manila, and East India and novel goods in every variety, new and cheap as any in the City, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. FOUNTAIN & CO.

Boots and Shoes.—Gentlemen's custom-made Boots and Shoes—the stock of a Broadway boot-maker—now selling below cost of manufacture, at SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Central Park—Ball Up.—Skates and Skating Caps, for ladies and gentlemen, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

Rich Scarfs for the Holidays.
D. C. SILLECK & COX,
No. 159 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 867.—Dec. 28, 1861.
4, 66, 44, 13, 5, 24, 29, 73, 56, 41, 6, 7.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 868.—Dec. 28, 1861.
20, 26, 46, 4, 27, 9, 23, 37, 25, 57, 29, 85, 21.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 11th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

WANTED—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Oct. 10, 22,; Nov. 20; all of 1860. Twelve cents each will be paid for the above. Inquire of Sub-Clerk at this Office.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 15 Bond-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
To buyers of SUTLERS' SUPPLIES, and SHIP STORES.
GEO. C. PARKER & BRO.,
No. 188 Washington-st., second store above Murray-st., offer the following articles, of the best quality,
Low for CASH, or TREASURY NOTES.
500 kits extra MACKEREL.
500 quarter bbls. extra MACKEREL.
1,000 small city-cured HAMS.
1,000 small pieces smoked BEEF.
100 fifty-pound boxes smoked HALIBUT.
2,000 boxes new smoked HERRING.
500 boxes CHEESE.
500 packages BUTTER, in tubs, kegs, and firkins.

THE READERS OF THE TIMES
Will bear in mind that
E. ANTHONY, NO. 501 BROADWAY,
(three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel,)
IS
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
AND
CARTE DE VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES.
It will be unwise to buy before seeing his assortment. Will continue open in the evening until Jan. 1.

ATTRACTIVE HOLIDAY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
SILVER AND PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, LIQUOR STANDS WAITERS, CLOCKS, VASES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, GILT-MOUNTED FANCY AUSTRIAN GOODS, PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL DINNER AND TEA SERVICES, PASTEL AND OIL PAINTINGS, MIRRORS,
and a vast assortment of other articles, suitable for **HOLIDAY PRESENTS,**
all of which will be sold at reduced prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st.

CHARITY.
Those MAGNIFICENT ANTIQUE BRONZE VASES, 31 inches high, presented to the Ladies' Union by friends in the "CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH," and which were to have been raffled for at the Ladies' Fair in the City Assembly Rooms, are now to be seen at E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.'S, corner Broadway and Broome-st., where the list will be filled up and the articles disposed of, as originally intended, for the benefit of the Ladies' Union Fund for the Poor.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.
HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice, with Glycerine will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Sold by druggists generally.
Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS,
NEW PATTERNS,
Some as low as $8 and $10 each, at
GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BAND BRACELETS,
Some as low as $7 each,
AT
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 499 Broadway, New-York.

EXPRESSLY FOR NEW-YEAR.
PLATED COFFEE URNS.
I did not exhibit my beautiful Urns until after Christmas, but I now offer them, together with the
DOUBLE-PLATED ICE PITCHERS,
both of which should ornament the tables when the "Lords of Creation!" make their New-Year's calls.
I also offer my usual assortment of
PLATED TEA SETS, CASTORS, CUPS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c.,
which are very useful and durable as presents.
If my friends and patrons will take the trouble of going a little out of the way to call, they will surely find that
"IT PAYS. IT PAYS! IT PAYS."
LUCIUS HART & CO., Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS.
HOLIDAY GIFT SEEKERS
Will find the most recherche as well as popular collection of
ART TRIFLES AND SUBSTANTIALITIES
IN THE COMPLETE VARIETY OF
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTES-DE-VISITE AND ELEGANT SETTINGS, COLOR-BOXES, EASELS, PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS IN PASSE-PARTOUTS, FRAMED PRINTS, PORTFOLIOS, DRAWING ALBUMS, HAND-BOOKS ON ART, AND OTHER BEAUTIFUL ARTICLES, AT GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
AND RICH HOLIDAY GOODS.
FREEMAN, RYER & CO., in addition to their store No. 13 Maiden-lane, have opened the new building No. 391 Broadway, where they have a full assortment of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS of their own importation and make. Also, an elegant variety of Fans, Opera Glasses, Desks, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Traveling Bags, Shell Combs, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at Reduced Prices.
FREEMAN, RYER & CO.,
Importers, No. 13 Maiden-lane,
and No. 391 Broadway, 2d block below Canal-st.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE, AND WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

IMPORTANT.
ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS
At Port Royal, Hatteras Inlet, Fortress Monroe, Baltimore, Washington, and all other places, should be sent by HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, as they charge only HALF RATES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1861.

THE WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF FOR THE ARMY desires to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions:

From Mrs. Jones	$25
From Allen McLane	50
From J. Lennox	250
From C. V. Kooseveit	100
From Mrs. J. E. Thayer	25
From Cash	25
From Cash	25
From Pacific Mail Steamship Company	500

H. POTTER, Treasurer. (for A. W.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GET THE BEST
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.
NEW PICTORIAL EDITION.
"THE BEST HOLIDAY GIFT."
ONE OF PERMANENT VALUE.
Sold by all Booksellers.

1862. APPLETON'S RAILWAY 1862. GUIDE.
THE
JANUARY NUMBER NOW READY,
OF THE
OFFICIAL ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE.
CONTENTS OF THE JANUARY NUMBER:
I. PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SAMUEL MORSE FELTON, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway; with Portrait of Engine "Samuel M. Felton," of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway.
II. RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT CONNECTIONS: Our Portfolio: New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington; Connections of Principal Cities; Managers; Superintendents; Time Tables; Distances; Fares; Baggage Regulations; Express Companies; Rates of Fare; Country; Illinois as a Cotton Region; Improvement in Railway Property; The Pacific Railway; Philadelphia and Erie Railway; Baltimore and Washington Railway; Toledo, Ohio, and her Railways; Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien Railway; Chicago and Northwestern Railway; Racine and Mississippi Railway; A Railway Pioneer; Railways; Illinois as a Farming State; Cedar Rapids and Missouri Railway; Railway Progress; Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railway; Great Western Railway; Canada.
III. ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL: The Old Printer; The Surgeon of the Steamer, or the Two Lieutenants; Our Fat Contributor in the Home Guard; Doesticks on "Shoddy"; The Way to Cape Ann; The Two Important Questions, or The Indignant Barber; Coaxing up an Expression; Napoleon's Coat of Mail; A Soldier's Privilege; Take which Road you Please, or John Randolph Outdone; The two Prizes and the two Snobs; Not Used to It, or Who Salted the Water?
IV. THROUGH ROUTE MAPS, delineating the principal routes to and from Boston, Portland, Montreal, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., with Maps and other information relating to the readiest means of traveling to and from all principal cities South, East, and West.
V. APPLETON'S COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDER.
VI. APPLETON'S TIME-INDICATOR.
VII. GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES.
VIII. NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY-MAPS.
IX. RAILWAY TIME-TABLES TO DATE, &c., &c.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER COPY.
APPLETON'S OFFICIAL RAILWAY-GUIDE can be obtained at all the principal news-depots and upon all the principal railways throughout the United States and the Canadas.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 & 445 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION.
25 CENTS. 25 CENTS. 25 CENTS.
GREAT RUSH FOR BOOKS
AT
NO. 677 BROADWAY,
caused by the
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
We advise our patrons to call early in the day, MONDAY, Dec. 30, to select their New-Year's presents, as it is impossible, on account of the crowd the day before New-Year's, to make a good selection. Thousands went away the day before Christmas unable to receive attention on account of the rush caused by the great reduction in prices.
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
JUVENILES, ANNUALS, ALBUMS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, BIBLES, PRAYERS, POETS, STANDARD FICTION, &c., &c.
Also, a large assortment of
DOLLAR BOOKS,
SELLING FOR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
G. W. PITCHER,
No. 677

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Persia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 18
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 19
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 27
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 26
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 28
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Hansonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29

FROM AMERICA.

America	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Damascus	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 2
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 3
New Scotland	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 4
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 7
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 24

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

GENERAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 23, 1861.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT has a rendezvous for shipping men at each of the following places:

Portsmouth, New-Hamshire.
Boston and New-Bedford, Massachusetts.
New-York.
Philadelphia and Erie, Pennsylvania.
Baltimore, Maryland; and
Washington, District of Columbia.

Seamen, ordinary seamen, and landsmen, who can pass the usual surgeon's examination, by presenting themselves at the rendezvous nearest their residence, with an official certificate from the city or town clerk, signifying that they are residents and have expressed a desire to leave to enter the navy, will be received on the following terms:

1st. An allowance of three cents a mile for traveling expenses.

2d. An advance of *three* months to seamen and ordinary seamen, and of *two* months to landsmen.

3d. Permission, to leave an allotment of half-pay to their families, to commence the date of their enlistment.

4th. To go on board ship in their ordinary clothes, where an outfit will be furnished and charged as per list, being the present prices, viz.:

One pea jacket	$11 00
One pair blue cloth trowsers	3 39
One blue flannel overshirt	1 60
Two under flannel shirts	2 32
Two pairs woolen drawers	2 16
One mattress	4 90
Two blankets	3 90
One seamless cap	1 00
One black silk handkerchief	1 00
Total	$31 27

The pay of petty officers averages $20 to $25 per month.
The pay of seamen ..... 18 per month.
The pay of ordinary seamen ..... 14 per month.
The pay of landsmen ..... 12 per month.
And food found.

No landsman will be allowed to take the benefit of this regulation who has not been four months at sea or on the lakes or rivers.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

FLOWERS, FLOWERS.—WM. FITZPATRICK, Florist, 298th-st. and Broadway, will have a splendid collection of flowers on hand for New-Year. A fine assortment of baskets to select from, and bouquets arranged in the neatest style. Orders respectfully solicited.

NATURAL FLOWERS
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Bouquets, Baskets and Pyramids of Flowers, Wreaths, Crosses, &c., &c., furnished to parties, weddings and funerals. Rustic Stands, Hanging Baskets, &c., &c. Having made large contracts for the season, we are prepared to fill at short notice all orders for the above.

Orders for New-Year's day now received.

DAVID CLARKE, 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
Nurseries and conservatories, Broadway and 77th-st., Bloomingdale.

PERSONAL.

STOLEN BY A PICKPOCKET—COUPON for semi-annual interest ($35) on First Mortgage Bond, No. 169, Harlem Railroad Company. Payment has been duly stopped.

A. M. H.

WILL MRS. EARLE, OF BROOKLYN, send her sister, NANCY McELNER, to No. 72 5th-av., corner of West 13th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

RICH, ELEGANT AND USEFUL
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE LARGEST STOCK,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STYLES AND PATTERNS
OF
GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL AND PEN CASES
In the market, is to be found at
A. MORTON'S,
No. 25 Maiden-lane.

Prices from 75 cents to $25,

Which can be put up and sent safely by mail to the Patriots in the Army and Navy, to Friends in any part of the country, and even *some* parts of South Carolina.

WALKING CANES.

USEFUL AND ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Gold, Silver and Ivory Mounted
WALKING CANES.
Of every description and price, from
25 cents to $40.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST
AND
BEST ASSORTMENT
In the City, can be found at
A. COX'S SON'S,
No. 25 Maiden-lane.

BARGAINS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
IN CHEAP DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.,
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

C. C. HOOK.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BECKER'S PATENT REVOLVING STEREOSCOPES are very appropriate on account of their elegant appearance, and being the only make that shows every style of those pictures correct without handling. They hold from two to twelve, and even fifty dozen pictures. In different patterns of rosewood and black walnut. For sale at our first stereoscopic depots and opticians.

Manufactory, No. 411 Broadway.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENT.—"LE Bouquet Imperial," the perfume, Princess Clotilde called "delightful," and of which Prince Napoleon ordered $50 worth to be sent to the Palais Royal, Paris, sold by the manufacturer, GEO. REYNOLDS, No. 260 Court-st., Brooklyn, and by druggists and perfumers generally, at 50 cents per bottle.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, Dec. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties in arrears for taxes, of the current year, that the same must be paid before the first day of January next. All taxes remaining unpaid on that day will be subject to a penalty at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the 30th of September last.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR eleven Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—W. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and wines constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

MACHINERY, &c.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 3 to 100 horse-power. Also portable engines, various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works a Paterson, N. J., or at depot and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order.

TODD & RAFFERTY.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND ENGINE; just been overhauled; in complete order; 15 horse-power. Will be sold low if applied for soon. Inquire at No. 843 Water-st.

COAL, &c.

REED AND WHITE ASH COAL, OF THE first qualities, consisting of genuine Peach Orchard, Lehigh and Locust Mountain, properly screened; also Liverpool Orrel and Cannel, of recent importations—all at lowest market prices.

HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH SPAN OF WELL matched bay carriage horses. Also a coupé, nearly as good as new. Apply at first private stable in alley of No 7 West 27th-st., or at office No. 11 of No 25 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT
LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.,
By EDWARD SCHENCK,
At his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest Furs, manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise:

REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK, MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,
all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.

CAPES, TALMAS, VICTORINES,
CUFFS, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
PELERINES.

Also an entire stock of a large variety of elegant
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
among which may be found rich and well trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH CRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes, set in with black bear, beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.

In offering this sale to the public I would state that every article sold will be warranted by me to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods and free from moth. And I further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
18 CARAT GOLD JEWELRY AND WATCHES,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant assortment of imported jewelry, watches, and diamonds, comprising superb full sets of 18 carat gold bracelets, pins and ear-rings, superbly enameled do., magnificent bracelets, frosted and enameled brooches, stone cameo do., superb ruby and diamond do.; elegant diamond and other scarf-pins, diamond studs, coral and diamond fly do., sets of coral and diamond vest and sleeve buttons, superb sets of oriental pearl pins and ear-rings, ladies' watches, enameled and set with diamonds, hunting do., superb frosted, enameled and engraved bracelets and brooches, diamond cluster pins, rings, &c., superb emerald do., elegant sets of charms, vest and sleeve buttons, seals, &c., and other superb jewelry.

The above will be on exhibition at the salesroom on Monday. The public are assured that the goods are the finest imported, and such as have never been offered before at public sale.

R. J. SALISBURY, Assignee.

RUSSEL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
Assignee's sale of elegant
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Magnificent Parlor Suites, Pianofortes,
Magnificent Diamond Bracelets, cost $400—Cluster Diamond Rings, Statuary, Paintings, &c.,

Comprising the entire rich and costly contents of the elegant residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., to be sold at public auction, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock precisely, the whole for positive sale, without regard to weather, among which are two elegant suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, one in blue and gold brocatel, and one in crimson, maroon, and gold, both first-class and new; elegant etageres, rich vases, statuary, mantel ornaments, centre and pier-tables, magnificent pastel paintings, rosewood secretary and book-case, marble music cabinet, with elegant parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, of every description: rich ruby and crystal cut-glass, French china, silverware, table cutlery, extension-table, marble buffet, &c. Catalogues at house. A deposit will be required of purchasers.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF SUPERB DIAMOND,
ENAMELED, AND 18 CARAT GOLD
WATCHES, DIAMOND, RUBY, GARNET
AND GOLD JEWELRY.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock, by order of importers, a large stock of ladies' superb diamond, enameled, and 18 carat gold watches, by the best makers; also gents' 18 carat gold hunting-case watches, various styles; also diamond, ruby, garnet, etruscan and other jewelry, all of the finest quality, and of a class rarely offered at auction. Parties wishing reliable watches will do well to attend this sale, as every article will be guaranteed as represented. Immediately after the above, a large assortment of rich Paris fancy goods, silver-plated ware, clocks, bronzes, real Parian marble statuary, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
ELEGANT FURNITURE.

Marble, bronze and ormolu clocks, bronze and Parian, vases and figures, musical boxes from four to twelve tunes; accordeons of all sizes.

TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 141 Broadway, GEO. COOK will sell as above for cash; parlor suites in various coverings: library and dining-room furniture en suite; chamber suites of rosewood, satinwood, oak, black walnut and mahogany; elegant parlor secretaries, cantonbuies, etageres, cabinets, fancy and work tables, armoire-à-glaces, wardrobes, bookcases, shaving stands, dressing tables, bureaus, hall stands and chairs.

Also,
An invoice of superb French clocks, &c.
Music boxes and accordeons of various styles.
For particulars, see catalogues.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Dec. 30,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

A good variety of City, Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 52 William-st. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
Real Estate and Stock Broker.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF AN
ELEGANT STOCK OF SILVER-PLATED WARE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 31st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant assortment of the finest silver-plated ware, comprising elegant tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, coffee urns, swing kettles, fruit bowls, casters of all kinds, superb liquor stands, cake baskets, epergnes, toast racks, goblets, cups, &c. The above goods are of the finest manufacture, and will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LIGHT TOP WAGON.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant light shifting-top wagon, made by Brewster, nearly as good as new; to be positively sold without reserve.

A. M. CRISTADAR, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF A LARGE AND extensive assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER HUNTING AND OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
FINE GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELRY, LOOSE PRECIOUS STONES, WATCH MOVEMENTS, &c.,

To be sold at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 30, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, by

A. M. CRISTADAR, No. 23 Powery,
to pay advances and close consignments,
Consisting in part of
Gold hunting and open-face English Patent Levers.
Gold hunting and open-face Doublestime Levers.
Gold hunting and open-face Straight-line Levers.
Gold hunting and open-face Anchors and Lepines.
Gold hunting Enameled and Diamond Watches.
Silver hunting English-Patent Levers, Anchors, Lepine and Verge Watches, together with a variety of
Diamond, Pearl and Ruby Rings, Brooches, Ear-rings, Studs, and various other articles in the line.

N. B.—To Jewelers and Diamond-setters—At 12 o'clock, a large lot of loose precious stones, consisting of turquoise, emeralds, rubies, pearls, carbuncles, amethysts, onyx and rose diamonds.

A. M. CRISTADAR, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 31, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Assignee's sale of superb diamond jewelry, watches, silverware, &c., by order of Richard Dennis, assignee, being the remaining balance of the stock, and the closing sale, and comprising by far the most valuable and recherché assortment, consisting of valuable watches set with diamonds and pearls, independent second double lever chronometers and duplex watches, hunting and single cases, patent lever do., by Roskell, Cooper, Tobias, and other first-class makers; ladies' and gents' chatelains, vest and fob chains; cameo, pearl and other complete sets of bracelets, brooch and ear-rings set with diamonds and other precious stones, diamond, ruby, emerald and pearl rings in great variety, sterling silverware in sets, salvers, cups, goblets, &c., &c.; gold thimbles, clusters, solitaire and hoop rings of value; diamond pins and crosses, ear-rings, &c. In this sale will be offered jewelry of the first class and diamonds of the first water. Every article to be sold without reserve, by order of

R. DENNIS, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Continuation sale of beautiful fancy goods, terra cotta vases, with platina vines and figures, terra cotta onach stands, terra cotta pitchers with covers, Japanese congeo bowls, alumets, card receivers, ruby and engraved decanters, &c.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Beautifully illustrated works, albums, &c., viz.: Rodgers' Poetical Works, Moore's Melodies, Sacred Allegories Women of the Scriptures, Kirk White's Stratford Gallery, Keat's Poetical Works, Goldsmith's do., &c., all beautifully bound, and finely illustrated. All to be sold without reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
MONDAY, DEC. 30, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK,
at salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., imported fancy goods, Berlin ware, Bohemian glass, French china, Japan goods, art trifles, fine paintings, clocks, bronzes, Pearl rooms, &c. The above goods are to be sold without reserve. Also, an invoice of English watches and watch movements. Also, French China dinner sets.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 CASES MEN'S Grain Cavalry Boots, and 300 do. Women's, Misses' and Children's Morocco copper-nailed Boots and Balmorals, at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., also other desirable styles of Boots and Shoes, well adapted to City and country trade. Catalogue on morning of sale.

PEAR & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND GLASSware, fancy goods, &c., on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, comprising elegant cut glassware, China tea sets, Bohemian, Parian and Bisqnet ware, in great variety, being the entire stock of a dealer. Sold without reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,)
Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (for account of whom it may concern, hypothecated,) $32,000 of the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Peoria and Oquaka Railroad Company.

B. H. SEIXAS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' AUCTION NOTICE.—THE great sale of china, glass and plated-ware, &c., &c., will be continued TO-DAY, (Monday,) over Wm. Taylor's saloon, No. 550 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, DEC. 31, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT HIS SALESROOM, 79 NASSAU-ST.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS,
REAL PARIAN MARBLE STATUARY,
ELEGANT CLOCKS,
RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE,
ARTISTIC BRONZES, ELEGANT VASES, &c.
The Goods are now on Exhibition.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chamermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family. She understands her business in either capacity, is cleanly, active, willing and obliging. The best City reference. No objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., bet. 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or cook and laundress. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant American young girl to take care of children, and make herself useful; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 113 Canal-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., fifth floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A situation wanted, as cook, by a capable and trustworthy woman, in a private family; understands her business well; can be seen and recommended from her present employers. Inquire at No. 359 6th-av., near 22d-st. To save annoyance in the stove, ring the private door-bell next the jeweler's.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can produce the most satisfactory City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at W. H. Jackson & Co.'s, grocers, under the 6th-av. Hotel.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman who perfectly understands French and English cooking, in a private family or boarding-house, or to go out by the day; best of references given. Apply at No. 105 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; understands her business well; can give the best of reference; is willing to go for moderate wages to a good home. Call for two days at No. 46 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with washing; is an excellent plain cook, a good baker of bread and biscuits; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av.

AS PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted (either in the City or country) by a smart, industrious servant girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, neat, obliging, and trustworthy; will try to please, at moderate wages, and refers to her late employer. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable Protestant Englishwoman, as professed cook; she is fully experienced in all its branches, and has the best of City references; no objection to a short distance in the country; she will be found willing and obliging. Call for two days at No 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., first floor, up stairs, next the fancy store.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who has lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; or as chambermaid and waitress. Wages $6, in City or country. Call or address, No. 194 East 21st-st., two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS chambermaid and seamstress. Advertiser can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; can cut out and make children's frocks, to fit in the neatest manner; has a first-class City reference; is a Protestant; has no objection to any part of the country in the North. Will be heard of for 3 days. Address C. M., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a seamstress that went out by the day, who is out of employment; wages no object, wants a home, or will go out for a month; has the best of City reference. Address No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., rear.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, housework-ers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS CLERK OR SALESMAN.—WANTED, by an experienced person, a position as clerk or salesman, in a grocery or variety store. The best of reference. Address G. A. C., Box No. 156, Harlem, N. Y., or G. A. CLARKE, Box No. 155, Newport, R. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN married man, to take charge of a gentleman's country residence, or could take charge of a farm; thoroughly understands taking care of cattle and horses; has no children. Address E. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY KIND BY A stout young man, who has had four years' experience as clerk in a first-class grocery. Address L. A. C., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States: five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square, worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold, price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 30,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South American, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS
OF
LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,

J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, ESQ.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $10, for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN, BETWEEN 25 and 35 years of age, who is a good accountant, and has some knowledge of machinery, to superintend the general business of a manufacturing establishment and to reside in this City. Address Box No. 2,025 Post-office, with references. No application will be entertained unless full references are given.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, AN EXPERIenced laundress. The best City references for character and capability will be required. Apply at No. 6 West 23d-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, AS WAITRESS, one who understands her business and can furnish good City reference. None need apply except those perfectly competent. Apply at No. 151 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, CLERK for a shipping office, two porters, one stewards 63. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.

STOCKWELL & PIERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

BOOTS AND SHOES SELLING OFF AT HALF PRICE.—A large quantity of ladies', gents' and misses' boots and shoes, of all descriptions, suitable for Winter wear, are now being offered at half price. All will find it to their advantage to call at No 627 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

DRY GOODS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS AND HOOPS
Of every kind, at low prices, during the Holidays.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOAKS,
INCLUDING BLACK CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS in great variety, will be offered on MONDAY, Dec. 30, will be continued, and during the Holidays,

BELOW COST!!!

A large lot of FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS, at the following low prices:

100 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $2, formerly $6
200 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $3 50, formerly $8.
100 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $5, formerly $18.
100 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $8, formerly $20.
50 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $14, formerly $25.

ALSO,

One case RICH EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS and short SAQUES, of the prevailing Paris styles, received per steamer *Europa*,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

will be sold at less than the cost of importation, owing to the advanced season.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARIS KID GLOVES AT 62½ CENTS.
500 DOZEN LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES,
RETAILED AT 62½ CENTS PER PAIR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
SUITABLE FOR PROMENADE, DINNER, CARRIAGE and EVENING DRESSES.
VERY CHOICE STYLES—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S TIES, SCARFS, HOSE, &c.,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, SILK AND WOOL DRAWERS, &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EMBROIDERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
IN SETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, CAPS, WAISTS, &c., &c.
Also, low-priced and
RICH LACES IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

TARLETONS FOR EVENING DRESSES,
SPANGLED, EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN, at one-third
THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT AT low prices.
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BARGAINS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW READY,
SEVERAL THOUSAND DRESSES,
Put up with prices marked in plain figures on each Dress, at a great reduction on former prices, viz.:

1,000 DRESSES MOUSLAINE DELAINE, at 12 1-2c. per yard.
14,000 DRESSES SUPER CHINTZ at 15c. per yard.
500 DRESSES PRINTED REPS.
1,500 DRESSES ENGLISH and other PRINTS (fast colors) at 10c. per yard.
800 DRESSES, yard wide, CHINTZ COLORS, at 12 1-2c. per yard.
200 DRESSES SCOTCH GINGHAMS at 12 1-2c. per yard.
1,000 DRESSES of VELOUR OTTOMANS, BROCHE REPS, PLAIN REPS, PLAIN CASHMERES, and a great variety of other
DRESS GOODS,
FROM $1 25 TO $4 THE DRESS,
ALSO,
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOS, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES and HANDKERCHIEFS.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
TAILORS.
No. 57 Walker-street,
Will open on Monday a large variety of BALL AND DRESS WAISTCOATINGS, comprising Embroidered Cassimeres, Cevatian Wool, and French Cashmeres, at very reduced prices.

The Public and the Trade supplied during the Holidays by the pattern or yard.

HAPPY NEW-YEAR.
AT MACY'S.
ALL THE BALANCE OF OUR CHRISTMAS TOYS, CHINA ORNAMENTS,
Fancy Boxes, now closing at cost and
Less than cost, to clear them out by
New-Year's.
Everybody made happy at MACY'S.
Full stock or Ribbons, closing low.
Complete stock of French and Scotch Embroideries, Bands, Flouncings, Needle Work Handkerchiefs, Points, Collars, Guipure Collars, Thread Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, Sleeves, Capes, Night-Caps, Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Fancy Fans, French Flowers, Ladies' Made-Up Under-clothing, &c.; closing at prices Certain to make everybody happy.
Full stock of Cents' Handkerchiefs, plain and Hem-Stitched and colored Bordered.
Full stock of Hosiery, Gloves and Under-Wear.
Splendid assortment of
Embroidered Lace Curtains. Purchasers and Under-clothing.
Embroidered Lace for Curtains, by the yard.
Nottingham Lace Curtains.
Nottingham Laces for Curtains, by the yard,
Tidies, &c., adapted to the New-Year.
NOW OPENING:
1,000 dozen white, light colors, made colors and blacks of our celebrated Kid Gloves, 63 cents a pair.
R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2d door below 14th-st.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY,
IN
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Consisting of
1,000 Misses' French Embroidered Sets, 75 cents—regular prices, $1 75.
700 Ladies' French Embroidered Sets, $1, $1 50, and $2—regular prices, $2 50, $3 50 and $4 50.
1,000 Ladies' Embroidered Collars, 40c., 50c., 60c., and 70c.—just half the usual prices.
500 rich Paris Embroidered Collars, $1 50—regular price, $3 50.
500 Paris Embroidered Collars, (very rich,) $1 75, and $2—regular prices, $4 to $6.
1,000 real Point Lace Collars, from $2 50 and upwards.
1,500 Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, imported expressly for the Holidays.
Also—Collieurs, Barbes, Capes, Berthes, &c., &c
250 pieces Valenciennes Laces; all prices.
Ladies have now a golden opportunity to purchase articles for presents, which are both useful and ornamental, at very moderate prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(late Peter, Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
NEW AND FASHIONABLE GARMENTS,
M

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,600,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 2, 1862. Transfer books will be closed from on and after the 20th inst.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, No. 339 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 6 to 7 P. M. Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.

6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $237,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st. CHARTERED 1854.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, on purchases on favorable terms, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an Assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the next day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a General Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in inaccessible points will be at the risk of owners, care being used for securing the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits to suit the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE, No. 32 Pine-st., Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of business generally relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.

By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 18, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

An election of Directors for the ensuing year will also be held on the same day. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

This Company continues to insure, as usual, on the most reasonable terms.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURsuant to the order of the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be said at the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1862, to the order of such persons as shall have proved their bonds.

SHEPPARD KNAPP, } Trustees.
GEORGE BRIGGS. }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN LASTREE, President.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1, 33d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Dec. 17, 1861.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No 153 Bowery, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution, for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1862. Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

GEO. W. YOUK, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of (5) Five per Cent., on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th of January, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January, inclusive. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE.—Receives deposits from 25 cents to $5,000. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. This Bank has received during the past year $46,570 67 more than it has paid out.

JOSEPH P. COGGILL, Secretary. H. D. VAN PELT, President.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6, inclusive.

E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2. T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURnished the War and Navy Departments cashed by JOHN E. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE TWO YEARS' TREASury Notes, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, issued under the Act of the 2d of March, 1861, are informed that the interest on such Notes to the 1st of January, 1862, will be paid at this office after that day, provided that such Notes, with a schedule signed by the holder thereof, showing the number, date and amount of each note, together with the interest due thereon to said 1st of January, are lodged here three days beforehand for verification and stamping.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1861.

UNITED STATES THREE YEARS 7-10 per cent. bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1861, are now ready to be issued at this office in exchange for gold coin or United States demand notes. In addition to the principal the purchaser will be required to pay the accrued interest upon said bonds up to the date of issue inclusive.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington.

Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 13 Bo-av., (opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.

Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Dec. 26, 1861.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, DUE 1st prox., will be paid by Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., of New-York, or by the Treasurer at Bridgeport.

The Bonds of the Company maturing on that day, of which there are $50,000, may be exchanged for other Bonds of the Company, retaining the same perfect security, and the same rate of interest, or they will be promptly paid in cash at either of the places named, at the option of the holders. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Monday, the 6th of January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Dec. 26, 1861.—Interest will be paid on all deposits in this Institution (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1862. Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1st, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. By order

E. J. BROWN, President.
A. L. ALVORD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING NOTES HAVE been obtained from us by fraud, and are without value received:

Note dated New-York, Sept. 20—3 months—$2,22 50.
Note dated New-York, Sept. 20—4 months—$206 37.
Note dated New-York, Sept. 14—4 months—$206 00.
Note dated New-York, Sept. 12—5 months—$246 25.
Note dated New-York, Oct. 18—60 days—$247 60.
Draft dated New-York, Sept. 10—90 days—$255 60.

FOWLE, HEWITT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 26, 1861.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS that no more horses be bought until all now belonging to the government are in active service.

The attention of all Quartermasters of the Regular and volunteer army is called to the above order from the Secretary of War. M. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General United States.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (3½) Three and One-half per Cent. for the current six months, ending Dec. 31, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 6th day of January. By order of the Board. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1872, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 (three) Per Cent., payable on the first Monday of January next (6th proximo.)

The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 9th January prox. GEO. I. SENLY, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—New-York, Dec. 27, 1861.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 6 inclusive. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Roe-16th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Interest allowed from the 1st of January. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICH. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of (2½) Two and Half Per Cent. payable on and after the 2d of January next, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1861.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., OFFICE No. 23 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 2.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1861.—FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. By order of the Board,

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., payable on and after the 6th day of January next. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on $400,000 first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

STATE OF MICHIGAN INTEREST.—THE Interest due on Michigan State Bonds, 1st January, 1862, will be paid after that date at the Metropolitan Bank, by JOHN OWEN, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861. T. J. B. SCHENCK.

n14-law6mM*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE creditors of the late firm of Messrs. JAMES BROOKS & CO., that they are requested to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at his office, No. 28 Ferry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January, 1862, with a view to a dividend. HENRY G. LAPHAM,

Assignee of James Brooks & Co.

d13-law6mM*

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Hockley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.

AMERICA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 8.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4
ATNA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$20
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built with strong iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to J. D. SEYMOUR, Agent; in London to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY.....March 29
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—THE SPLENdid British steamship DAMASCUS, Jens Rosedal, Esq., Commander, at Pier No. 4 North River, will sail for Liverpool, direct, on 2d January. This vessel is a great favorite in the Mediterranean as a passenger ship, and offers very superior accommodations to first-class passengers (only.) A limited number will be taken at the lowest rate. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old-established place of business, No. 57 South-st., New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AMERICA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AMERICA, JAMES STONE Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M. The ASIA will sail on the 15th January. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES free of charge, upon proofs made before him.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—12:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

IMPORTANT FREIGHT NOTICE.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—The People's line, in connection with the Harlem Railroad, have arranged for the transportation of freight between New-York and Albany during the close of navigation on the Hudson River. Freight for and from all the Western lines, Central Railroad and connections, will be received and delivered at the docks of the People's Line of steamers, foot of Cortlandt-st., same as in Summer. There will be no interruption at the close of navigation. The rates will be as low as by any other route. All consignments from the West should be made to People's Line as heretofore.

P. C. SHETLIN, Agent People's Line.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 9:30 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. Sunday, Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM 30TH-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 2 and 11 A. M. and 7:25 P. M.	11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 38th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Side, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1862, on the mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid after that day at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York. WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer, at Hunter's Point, Dec. 28, 1861.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Nanuet at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 3:45 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—DECEMBER AND JANUARY —HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. I. E. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday,* Dec. 13, 2 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 16, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 17, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 18, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 24, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 24, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Dec. 26, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Dec. 27, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Dec. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 28, 12 M.	Monday, Dec. 30, 1½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 30, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 31, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 31, 2:20 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 2, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Jan. 3, 7 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 3, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Jan. 4, 11 A. M.	Monday, Jan. 6, 8½ A. M.

*The LAND will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Passengers going beyond New-Haven take the train from there at 11 P. M., or remain on board till morning, without charge.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ENGLISH PATENT FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned offer for sale the right of Great Britain of EUCLEVE'S celebrated Dovetailing Machine, particularly adapted to the manufacture of boxes for shippers, requiring much more than ordinary strength, at a cost not exceeding the common nailed box. For the shipment of all heavy articles, such as shell, ammunition, &c., they are particularly adapted, having been adopted and now in use by the Arsenals and Navy-yards by the United States Government in the manufacture of boxes used in the transportation of all stores, shell, ammunition, &c. The boxes made by this machine will, beyond doubt, eventually supersede the use of the old style nail-box, as they are much stronger and neater, without the use of nails, and in shipping, by measurement save freight on cleats, which is a very important item. It also accomplishes the work in one hour of twenty men in a day. State Rights and French patent also for sale. Parties desirous of seeing the machine at work on sugar boxes will apply at the Excelsior Mills, Nos. 320, 322, 324 and 326 West 24th-st.

BURLEY & LOWEREE.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 470 pages, 180 anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital Practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work. Sold by DR. HIGHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 834 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious Ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of lozenges, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ronx, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.), New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 834 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 33 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. Wan, No. 124 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of mercurial, herbal and botanic specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

An Inquiry into the Cause of the Late Fire in the Government Stables.

Carrying Out the Law Relating to Allotment Certificates.

Preparations for the Burnside Expedition.

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

What Jeff. Davis Wears, and What he Thinks.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 29.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived here this morning, and has been in consultation with the President and Gen. MCCLELLAN most of the day.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

FROM a gentleman who has just returned from Richmond, we learn the following interesting facts: JEFF. DAVIS wears an entire suit of Georgia homespun, of dark gray. In conversation, he stated that the blockade had somewhat incommoded them, but England would soon raise it. LINCOLN could not surrender MASON and SLIDELL, and their situation would lead to war. He expressed confidence that the rebels would defeat the Union troops in a fair field, and that it was impossible for them to be conquered. Many members of Congress declared that rather than come again into the Union, the South would become a province of England. Great dissatisfaction was expressed in high quarters at the refusal of Secretary SEWARD to grant passes to Southerners at the North to return home to rejoin their families, and it was thought the flag of truce between Norfolk and Fortress Monroe would soon be discontinued unless that privilege was granted. Some members of Congress were urging DAVIS to consent to no more exchanges of prisoners, unless we should consider fugitive slaves as prisoners of war and exchange them. A list of prisoners to be returned in exchange for the two hundred and fifty lately sent by us was preparing, on which the three months' men would have preference. Among those on the list were Capt. BOWERS and Lieut. KNIGHTS of Rhode Island. Our prisoners are suffering, and many have died for lack of medicine and care. Not an ounce of quinine can be found in Richmond, and but little medicine of any kind.

Information has been received that Gen. EVANS has been relieved from command at Leesburgh, and Gen. HILL, of South Carolina, put in his place. An order has also been issued to enroll all males in Virginia from thirty to forty-five years old, to be held as a reserve, in case of emergency.

JANNEY, the Quaker author, has been released from prison, at Richmond.

All of the sick and wounded taken at the battle of Ball's Bluff, and who have been at Leesburgh, have been removed to Richmond.

THE RICHMOND PRISONERS DRAWING LOTS.

The following interesting details are based upon statements made by Mr. ELY:

One of the most painful incidents which transpired in the Richmond prison was the selection of hostages by lot from our officers for the safety of the rebel privateers. Soon after the conviction of SMITH in Philadelphia, of piracy, Gen. WINDER came to the prison with his Staff, and entered the room where Mr. ELY and the officers were imprisoned. He had with him a tin case and some ballots. He announced that he had been directed by the Secretary of War to execute the order which he held in his hand, and which he then proceeded to read. The order was in substance to select an officer of the highest rank of those held as prisoners of war by the Confederate States, to be held as a hostage for Captain SMITH, who had been convicted of piracy in the City of Philadelphia—he to be placed in close confinement, to be treated as a convicted felon, and to be executed in case death befell Capt. SMITH at the hands of the United States authorities. He then took seven ballots, and asked Col. LEE to read the names written upon them, and then place them in the tin case. Col. LEE said that he had no doubt that the names were on the ballots; but Gen. WINDER desired that he examine them to see that there was no unfairness in the matter, and Col. LEE then took the ballots one by one—read the names on them, and placed them in the box. Gen. WINDER then asked Mr. ELY if he would not be good enough to place his hand in the box and draw out one of the seven ballots. Mr. ELY declined, partly because he was not sure that his own name was not on one of the ballots, and partly because of the delicate nature of the office which he had been asked to perform, and he stated that he could not do it except it was with the consent and wish of his fellow-prisoners who were so much interested in the result. They at once signified their consent, stating that if lots must be drawn they were entirely willing that he should do it. With great trepidation Mr. ELY placed his hand in the case and drew out a ballot, on which was written the name of Col. COSGORAN. His feelings were of the deepest mortification, as Col. COSGORAN was then in Charleston, and moreover, he and the Colonel had been in the same mess together, and were on terms of the most ardent friendship. When the result was announced, a deep silence pervaded the room for a moment, and a gloom overcame all present. Gen. WINDER then announced that 13 hostages were to be selected for the *Savannah* privateers now in New-York, and the six Colonels were at once selected. They were Colonels COGSWELL, WOOD, WILSON, WOODRUFF and BOWMAN. Lieut.-Col. NEFF and Majors REVELE and POTTER were next selected. Three hostages were still wanting, and the names of fifteen Captains were then written on ballots and placed in the case and Mr. ELY was again called upon to draw out three. He did so, and the names were Copts. RICKETTS, MCQUADE, and ROCKWOOD. But as both RICKETTS and MCQUADE were suffering from bad wounds, the rebel authorities determined subsequently to exclude them from the list, and on a subsequent drawing made by Capt. COX, of Ohio, the names of Capts. KEITER and BOWMAN were drawn.

THE CASE OF SURGEON MCGREGOR.

The next day after the arrival of the prisoners at Richmond, all the surgeons were released on parole, with permission to visit all the prisoners at will. To enable them to be recognized easily by the guards, each one wore as a badge a strip of red flannel fastened to a button-hole on his coat. A few days afterward a prisoner escaped from the tobacco-factory, and it was charged that Surgeon MCGREGOR had loaned him his badge, and thus facilitated his escape. Surgeon MCGAROOA was consequently arrested and sent to Charleston, where he still remains in close confinement.

LIEUT. DICKINSON.

Among the officers exchanged for the Hatteras prisoners, recently released from Fort Warren, was Lieut. DICKINSON, of New-London, Conn., who was one of the first prisoners sent to Charleston. He was badly wounded in the thigh, and has an abscess there from the effects of a Minie ball.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. BENHAM

Gen. ROSECRANS, having filed his charges against Gen. BENHAM, will leave by order of Gen. MCCLELLAN at once for Western Virginia, to relieve temporarily Gen. KELLY, who is so much ill-disposed as to be unable to keep the field.

THE FIRE AT THE GOVERNMENT STABLES

By order of Gen. MCCLELLAN a Board of officers has been instituted, composed of Major WOOD, Capt. PORTER and Capt. BLANCHARD, to inquire into the origin of the fire of the Government stables, and to ascertain the amount of loss and damage occasioned thereby. The evidence shows that the number of horses burned is two hundred and thirty, but they have been unable to learn that it was the work of an incendiary. They meet again to-morrow.

ALLOTMENT CERTIFICATES.

The President has appointed, under the recent act of Congress to provide for allotment certificates among the volunteer forces, the following gentlemen for the State of New-York, to carry out the provisions of that bill: WM. E. DODGE, Jr., THEO. ROOSEVELT, and MORAIS KETCHUM. These gentlemen are visiting the various regiments by official authority of Gen. MCCLELLAN, who commends the objects of the bill and who has informed all the commanding officers within the army to render all the facilities in their power to promote the allotments.

MORE STRICTNESS IN ISSUING PASSES.

Within the past week fewer officers and privates are seen about the drinking houses than heretofore, the orders being more strictly enforced in the matter of granting passes.

An improvement has also been made in the military street police, and the recent introduction of mounted guards affords a remedy against unnecessary fast driving.

REVIEWS.

Gen. MCDOWELL'S Division was reviewed yesterday at Ball's Cross Roads, after which the troops had a sham battle, having taken positions as in actual engagement.

Gen. MCCALL'S Division was reviewed to-day, at Langley, by Gov. CURTIN, Secretary CAMERON and Assistant-Secretary of War SCOTT.

The army officers all say that our troops have remarkably improved in discipline.

FORAGING NEAR FAIRFAX.

The brigade under command of Gen. WADSWORTH went to the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house, Friday, and brought away a large quantity of forage. The only evidence of the presence of an enemy was a few mounted pickets.

COL. BERDAN'S INJURY.

The injury to Col. BERDAN, from trying a breech-loading rifle, is not so serious as represented. He is rapidly recovering.

SOLICITOR OF CUSTOMS.

The House Committee on Commerce are maturing a bill, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the appointment of a Solicitor of Customs, salary $5,000, and an assistant, with salary of $2,500. The bill also has another important provision—the division of rebel property confiscated at the port of New-York by the law of July last, among the principal custom-house offices, as apportioned by the revenue laws.

INTERRUPTION OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

A dispatch from Quincy, Ill., has been received stating that two railroad bridges between Quincy and Palmyra, Mo., had been burned, and the telegraph wires cut. The Overland Mail for California will therefore be sent, for the present, via Kookuk.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Flag of Truce from Norfolk—Probable Retreat of the Rebels from Bowling Green—Wonderful Rebel Stories from the Southern Coast, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 28, and BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 29.

A flag of truce brought four passengers from Norfolk this afternoon.

The following news is in the Richmond papers:

Intelligence from Bowling Green states that appearances do not indicate an engagement, although unforeseen circumstances might precipitate a fight within eight or ten days.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 27.

The Charleston *Courier* of this morning states that some Yankee gunboats exchanged a few shots with the Cole Island battery yesterday.

Dispatches received from Charleston state that a National fleet of twelve gunboats had passed up to White Point, on North Edisto, and made demonstrations on Gen. EVANS' forces. Reinforcements were sent to Gen. EVANS, and a battle was expected.

Demonstrations had also been made at other points. The South Carolina batteries disabled a few National gunboats on Tuesday last. Five National steamers anchored off Cole Island last night, and a battle was expected every hour.

AUGUSTA, Geo., Friday, Dec. 27.

It is reported here that the steamer *Gladiator* had entered a Confederate port with large quantities of arms, ammunition, &c.

The Richmond *Examiner* says that a painful rumor was in circulation, that a gentleman of that city, holding a commission in the army of the Potomac, had committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, who has been appointed by the President United States Marshal in North Carolina, arrived here this morning, and will proceed to Hatteras the first opportunity.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Another Victory Won by Gen. Prentiss—A Large Number of Rebels Killed, Wounded and Captured.

PALMYRA, Mo., Sunday, Dec. 29.

Yesterday, Gen. PRENTISS, with four hundred and fifty men, encountered and dispersed nine hundred rebels, under Col. DOAGEY, at Mount Sion, Boone County, killing and wounding one hundred and fifty, and capturing thirty-five prisoners, ninety-five horses and one hundred and five guns. Our loss was only three killed and eleven wounded.

The rebels burned another train on the North Missouri Railroad, yesterday, and they say that they intend to destroy all the cars on the road, so as to prevent its being used.

SENATOR JOHNSON.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* furnishes it with the following extract from a letter received from Senator JOHNSON:

WASHINGTON CITY, SENATE CHAMBER, Dec. 19, 1861.

* * * * * * *

We are anxiously looking to the movements of our National army, trusting that it will strike an effective blow before many days, and carry *terror* throughout the rebel camps. The Government cannot, and *will not*, muse much longer in making some *decided* demonstration. For Winter, the weather is open and mild, favoring in no eminent degree a Winter campaign. You no doubt see from the papers the Union sentiment and feeling manifested among my constituents in Tennessee and in other portions of the South. I am now impatiently waiting the arrival of every dispatch from Kentucky and Tennessee.

I trust in God and our cause. All will come out right. I have the honor to be, &c.,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

ARREST OF ALLEGED SECESSIONISTS.

THEY ARE SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

D. L. PHILLIPS, a United States Marshal of Illinois, arrived in this City, yesterday, from Cairo, in that State, having in custody CHRISTOPHER LENDRIDGE, of Hickman, Ky., and L. R. BURNETT, of Caledonia Ill. The prisoners were arrested by order of the State Department at Washington, upon the charge of being sympathizers with, and aiders and abettors of, the Secessionists in Kentucky and Tennessee. It is alleged that they have been in the habit, for some time past, of conveying dispatches from the Confederates in one section to those in another, while they have all the time professed great love for the Union cause. Upon their arrival here they were immediately conveyed to Fort Lafayette.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT AT PORT ROYAL.

The three companies of this regiment, which left this city for Port Royal in the steamer *Vanderbilt* on the 16th inst., were under the command of Capt. ISRAEL G. ATWOOD, and not Major RICHARD BUTTS, as was stated at the time. The companies landed safely at Hilton Head on the morning of the 20th inst., as we learn from a private note from Capt. ATWOOD.

ARRIVAL OF WM. BAYARD.

MR. WM. BAYARD, of Brooklyn, who rendered much valuable aid to Mr. CHARLES ANDERSON in effecting his escape from the rebels in Texas, arrived yesterday in the schooner *Sally Gay*, from Tampico.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

It does not appear very probable that recruiting for the regular army will make much progress, unless some change be made in the regulations governing this branch of the service. The inducements of a shorter term of service than usual, increased pay, more food, good clothing, one hundred dollars bounty on the expiration of the term of enlistment, and what should be greater than all, the chance of rising to the position of a commissioned officer, have not the effect, as they should have, of filling the ranks of the regular army. On the contrary, recruiting was never so dull as it is now, particularly in this City. The few applicants who do present themselves for enlistment are married men, and, therefore, cannot be taken without an order from the Superintendent. The Secretary of the Navy has adopted a plan which might be followed, with advantage, by the Secretary of war, viz.: that of advertising the different naval rendezvous, and undertaking to pay the mileage of acceptable recruits from their place of abode to the nearest rendezvous. This plan will save the expense of opening additional naval rendezvous. It was expected that Congress would at once act upon the recommendation of Secretary CAMERON, and authorise the payment of part of the $100 bounty to a recruit on his enlistment, but nothing has been done as yet. The allotment system, already in force in the navy, should be made applicable to the regular army as well. These two measures would no doubt lead to some activity in recruiting.

The number of enlistments made in New-York last week for the army, navy and marines was about two hundred and fifteen, of which two hundred were for the navy.

The greatest activity prevails at all the military posts and offices in this neighborhood. The Quartermaster's and Commissary departments in State-street have almost more business than they can get through. The Medical Purveyor's depôt, in Grand-street, finds work for three Surgeons, two clerks, and four packers. The sum expended monthly for drugs, surgical instruments, hospital stores, &c., is a rather serious item. The Medical Purveyor, Dr. R. S. SATTERLEE, performs his onerous duties without fear or favor and the consequence is that there has never been any complaint made as to the quality or quantity of the stores purchased by him. Nearly the whole of the medical stores used in the army come from this City. The work at the arsenal, on Governor's Island, is as busk as ever, though it is confined almost exclusively to the receipt and transhipment of ordnance and ordnance stores.

The regular forces in New-York harbor are distributed as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	610	Marine Barracks	100
Fort Hamilton	800	Kate Stambler	60
Fort Lafayette	82	Vessels in harbor	300
Bedloe's Island	50	Company of Third Artillery at Park Barracks	68
North Carolina	800		
Total			2,800

The vessels at the Navy-Yard are:

	Guns.		Guns.
North Carolina	84	Western World	3
Oneida	9	Ohio	2
Octorara	7	Racer	1
Dacotah	6	S. P. Williams	1
Owasco	4	Boxes Beilds	1
Kanawha	4	J. Griffiths	1
Sumter	10	Kate Stambler	1
Norwich	6	Light Ship Relief	—
Connecticut	7	Adirondack, on the stocks	—

The steamer *Crusader* and bark *Restless* are off the Battery.

AMUSEMENTS.

Decidedly the most interesting announcement in the dramatic world is that issued by Mr. WALLACK, to the effect that he will to-night inaugurate a series of careful performances of the standard comedies. That the veteran manager will fulfill his promise with scrupulous fidelity, admits of as little doubt as the fact that just now our theatre-goers need bringing up to a higher standard of literary appreciation than the one which has been encouraged so long, and, we may add, so disastrously. It is time that some authoritative voice spoke a word for letters; uttered a protest against the bedizened monstrosities which pass muster with the good-tempered public as plays or spectacles. The carpenters and scene-painters have had their say for a couple of years, and no one remembers what they have said. It is well, therefore, that the memorable fruits of the drama should once more be exhibited to our wearied vision, and prove, as they abundantly will, that they have not become the worse for age. These revivals are always interesting when undertaken by Mr. WALLACK; just now they are peculiarly valuable. We have retrogressed so much, that their success is a test of our capacity for a higher kind of entertainment. A vile heresy has sprung up that any trash will do for a New-York audience, provided it is well put on the stage; hence the literary mao, as an ally of good management, has been abandoned. Mr. WALLACK will, we trust, bring him back to his old post of honor. To-night, GOLDSMITH'S comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer" will be played, with a cast which cannot be equaled at any other establishment.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS continue to draw enormous audiences to the Winter Garden, and as their engagement terminates with the week—an engagement without a parallel in point of prosperity—there is no probability of, and assuredly no necessity for a change of programme. The new fairy piece, and a couple of farces, will be played to-night. Mr. CLARKE will succeed Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, and a grand spectacle is said to be in preparation for that gentleman's *rentree*.

The Drama has had a hearing in Brooklyn, and one speculator has been made happy, for the good folk went in crowds to see their temple desecrated, and Mr. JARRETT did not think it necessary to make a very face when he raked in the half dollars. We have not heard who is to be the next showman, but presume that the Board will seek one in any other place than New-York. Why Mr. JARRETT should have been favored in preference to Mr. WALLACK, Mr. STUART, and other well-known managers, can be explained only on the ground that New-York, by a too free concurrency on the part of the Brooklyn directors, has offended the dignity of that body, hence a speculator from other regions was chosen. We rejoice that Mr. JARRETT has been successful, and would suggest that the next time he secures the privilege of giving entertainments in the Academy, he arrange a series of moonlight excursions from Gowanus, the Wallabout, and the mortuary precincts of Greenwood. It is but justice to add that the accidental combination under Mr. JARRETT'S direction gave great satisfaction to the Brooklynites. The performances were excellent. It is rumored that Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS will commence an engagement so soon as they have completed their present successful one at the Winter Garden.

HERMANN, the conjurer, continues to attract good audiences to Niblo's Garden, and will give his farewell entertainments there during the present week. Several novelties of a startling character are to be produced, and Mr. HERMANN, we are glad to see, has liberally set apart a portion of the time for charitable purposes—giving two or three benefits in aid of the exhausted funds of meritorious benevolent institutions. The temptation to such amusement is always heightened by such acts. Mr. HERMANN certainly provides one of the best holiday entertainments that can be found in the City. The lovers of the wonderful should not forget that this is the last week of the conjurer's stay. Mr. JARRETT, it is rumored, will succeed Mr. HERMANN, giving us a series of plays with the combination company recently so successful in Brooklyn.

Mr. BARNUM'S fairy piece "Ondina" has proved a great success, and draws crowds to the Museum every afternoon and evening, at which times it is played. There will even be more frequent performances than this during the holidays. One has to be very cautious not to see a play when he goes to BARNUM'S.

Miss LAURA KEENE'S Christmas novelties have gained favor with quickness of performance. However indifferent as literary productions, it cannot be denied that they serve as convenient mediums for good scenery and better acting. Miss KEENE, who has so long surrendered her reputation as an actress to the mean exigencies of inferior burlesque, recovers her position in the part of *Little Tom*—a fragmentary but pathetic realization of DICKENS' *Tiny Tim*. We were not aware when we wrote our notice of "Robinson Crusoe," that the work was a new version of an old Olympic burlesque. The inevitable MITCHELL will never forsake us. It is pleasant, in view of this new light, to add that the jokes added by Mr. YOUNG are by far the best part of the work.

Mr. HANLON brought his engagement to a close on Saturday evening, and the Academy of Music is for the time vacant. Although the attendance was moderately good from the commencement, it did not we fear, fulfill the great expectations entertained by the managers. There was no lack of appreciation of the daring and skill exhibited by Mr. HANLON, but the building was much too large and expensive to leave a large reward for his pecuniary and bodily risk. It is to be hoped that the reputation he has achieved in the metropolis will be of profit to him elsewhere. The Fox company of pantomimists were a pleasant addition to Mr. HANLON'S programmes. In the absence of the Ravels, they deserve to rank as the best pantomimists in the country. What they did at the Academy was done well, and with a liberality of spectacle and mechanism worthy of a longer career.

Miss KIMBERLY has secured the Brooklyn Academy of Music for New-Year's night, and will produce, for that occasion only, BOUCICAULT'S sensational drama of the "Octoroon." In the part of *Zoe*, Miss KIMBERLY has already won the highest encomiums of the Provincial Press; the other parts introduce several artists who are new to this latitude, but who are said to be good. Considerable care, we are informed, will be bestowed on the production.

The Peak Family, at Niblo's Saloon, provide a very agreeable and somewhat curious entertainment for their friends. There are four children who sing solos, duets, etc., in costume—the youngest and roundest being distinguished by a dry perception of fun. Without being in any way remarkable on the score of voice, they succeed in amusing the audience. The elders of the family (assisted by the children) perform on the bells, ringing out silvery reminiscences of polkas, waltzes and melodies. A good pianist completes the *personnel* of the troupe. An evening may be agreeably passed in this handsome saloon.

The Old Bowery Theatre—excellently managed now by Mr. STICKNEY—brought out a Christmas piece on Saturday evening, in the shape of a regular old-fashioned pantomime on the versicous subject of "Baron Munchhausen." The introduction deals with agreeable regions of fairy land, where the grotesque and picturesque are nicely blended, and queer masks and pretty fairy dresses are profusely intermixed. The harlequinade is well contrived, and the antics of Clown, Pantaloon, Harlequin and Columbine keep the audience in good humor. There were some hitches in the working of the machinery on Saturday night, and a very considerable delay between the equestrian performance with which the entertainments commenced and the pantomime. These little defects will, of course, be remedied to-night.

The MYERS sisters, a company of young misses who recite scenes from plays, and sing songs, duets, &c., gave a pleasant entertainment at Irving Hall on Monday last. The night was unfortunately stormy, but notwithstanding this circumstance there was a very good attendance. The young ladies were received with great favor, and fully merited the approbation bestowed upon them. They are remarkably excellent,—being without superiors as readers, and in some scenes producing an impression as agreeable as could have been derived from the boards of our best theatre. We trust that they will have another opportunity of appearing before our public.

The "Messiah" was given at Irving Hall on Christmas evening, by the sacred Harmonic Society, under the direction of Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW. There was a fair attendance of the members.

Mr. S. B. MILLS, the celebrated pioniet, is about to organize a series of classical *soirées*—four in number. The Quartette will consist of the Brothers MOLLENHAUER, (violin and violoncello,) Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW (second) and a tenor violin whose name we have not heard. The concerts will take place at Dodworth's Saloon early in the new year.

A grand benefit performance will be given at the German Theatre, to-night, in aid of the Fifty-second Regiment N. Y. S. V. A new fairy piece, taken from a Danish legend, and called "Das Fischermädchen von Fanoland," will be produced for the first time, with new scenery, music, &c.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A MAN SERIOUSLY STABBED ON A JERSEY CITY FERRYBOAT.—About 12½ o'clock on Saturday night, a man named YOUNG, was seriously stabbed in the head just as he was leaving the ferryboat at Jersey City. Mr. YOUNG is an employe on board the Cunard Steamship *America*. Some parties who were desirous of creating a disturbance, made an attack upon YOUNG, and three other persons who were with him, and, it is stated, used very abusive language towards them, on the ground that they were Englishmen. The difficulty began at the Ferry-house on the New-York side, and the attacking party continued their denunciations of England and Englishmen while on the boat. When they arrived at Jersey City, the leader of the gang opposed to John Bull, drew a knife and struck it into the right side of YOUNG'S head, near the ear. Such was the force of the blow that the blade was broken, and a portion of it left in YOUNG'S head. Dr. WARICK was sent for, and succeeded in extracting the broken instriment. The name of the party who made the assault is unknown, as he succeeded in making his escape immediately after he had given the blow.

A HORRIBLE CASE OF INFANTICIDE.—On Saturday afternoon the body of a male child was found in the slip under the Hamilton-avenue Ferry bridge, at the foot of Whitehall-street. The body was warm when found, though life was extinct. But a short time previous a woman was seen to enter the female department of the ferry house with a child in her arms, and one person was found who saw her enter the water-closet with the infant in her arms, but did not see her when she came out. Diligent efforts were immediately made by the Police and others to find this woman, but no trace of her whereabouts could be obtained. The child is supposed to be about eight months old. It was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where a *post-mo-tem* examination yesterday revealed the fact that death was caused by drowning. The child was very richly dressed, having on a great deal of silk, lace and velvet. It was fine looking, and apparently healthy. Coroner JACKMAN will hold an inquest on the body to-day, and he requests any person who may have seen a woman with an infant in her arms about the Ferry on Saturday, between 3 and 4 o'clock, to be present.

NEW UNIFORM OF THE CENTRAL PARK POLICE.—The Central Park Police force have appeared in a neat new uniform of gray casimere, without ornament, except the brass buttons of the long box coat, which are inscribed with the initials C. P. The gate-keepers have an additional circular mantle, which leaves the arms free, and renders the suit admirably adapted to their bleak sphere of duty.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the New Hospital, upon the body of JOHN WILSON, a stevedore, who died from injuries received a day or two since, by falling into the hole of the ship *Lucy and Harriet*, lying at Pier No. 20 East River. Deceased was a native of Holland. 29 years of age.

FAIR FOR VOLUNTEERS' CHILDREN.—We are happy to learn that this Fair, which has been in operation for three weeks past, has been very successful. The articles still remaining on hand will be disposed of this evening without reserve, and it is hoped there will be a large attendance.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN EX-COUNCILMAN.—FRANCIS C. GILMORE, who accidentally shot himself, as published in yesterday's TIMES, died last evening at his residence in great agony. Mr. GILMORE was recently a member of the Board of Councilmen, and was highly respected by a large circle of friends.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. JAMES, of Rhode Island; Ex-Gov. CUMMING, of Utah; Hon. H. G. KNIGHT, of Mass.; Judge STRONG, of Rochester; J. J. JACKSON, of Virginia; R. S. DENNY, of Boston; Maj. SAWYER and E. M. HART, U. S. A.; E. C. DRAKE, of San Francisco; Dr. DELANO, of N. Y., and J. CAWTHA, of Toronto, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. C. C. SEYMOUR, bearer of the late dispatches from the British Government to Lord LYONS, and Dr. N. O. STILES, of Pittsfield, are at the Everett House.

Dr. F. B. A. LEWIS, of the U. S. N.; J. C. POPE, of Prince Edward's Island; JAMES MURRAY, A. P. RUSSELL and R. W. TAYLOR, of Ohio; DAVID THAXTER, of Boston; J. G. MITCHELL, of Philadelphia; OTIS TUFTS, of Boston, and GEORGE CLEVELAND, of Chicago, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Dr. WAINWRIGHT, of the U. S. A.; F. S. BROWNELL, of Rhode Island; A. CAMPBELL, of Montreal, and Geo. A. DAVIS, of Greenfield, are at the Brevoort House.

Lieut. PATTISON, of the U. S. N., and lady; E. ST. C. CLARK, of the U. S. N.; and R. H. CHAPIN, of the U. S. A., are at the Astor House.

M. TEYRON, of the Swedish Navy; Lieut.-Adjutant SARTON, of H. B. M. A., from Nassau; and Capt. MINHOUSE, of the steamship *Edinburgh*, are at the New-York Hotel.

Capt. IRA WRIGHT, of Connecticut; Mr. HOLMES, from Paris; G. H. BROOKS, of the U. S. N.; W. S. WORTH, of the U. S. A.; and W. W. CLEMENTS, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Fire at the Oil Works.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL CO., Saturday, Dec. 28, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our attention has been called to an article in your edition of Saturday, giving an exaggerated account of a fire at our works, calculated to unsettle the oil market, and do us much harm. The injury is confined to the burning of the connections of seven stills, the destruction of some two thousand gallons of unfinished oil, or a total loss of not to exceed $2,500. The fire does not in any way interfere with the daily supply of oil.

Yours, &c.,

COZZENS & CO.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court—Dec. 28.

Before Judge Betts.

An order was entered this morning directing the ship *Chieshire*, taken recently as a prize, to be unloaded and her cargo to be appraised, as well as the vessel. The unloading of the vessel is looked for with interest, as it is supposed that arms will be discovered under her cargo.

Injunction to Restrain the Purchase of the Fort Ganseveort Property.

COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Hilton.

Isaac Dayton vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Upon the application of the plaintiff, who is is a member of the Board of Aldermen, this Court has issued an injunction to restrain the purchase, by the Corporation, of the Fort Ganseveort property of Mr. James B. Taylor, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, passed on the 26th instant.

It is alleged that attempts have been made to bribe the matter through.

The injunction is returnable on Tuesday, the 31st.

The Ward's Island Purchase—A Heavy Judgment Against the City Reversed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

Alexander McCotter vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was the action brought to compel the City to accepts the deeds of the Ward's Island purchase, (consisting of about thirty-five acres of upland, and forty-eight acres of land below high-water mark,) alleged to have been purchased by the City in 1858.

The case was referred to the late Judge MASON, who upon the trial found in favor of the plaintiff, and rendered judgment against the City for $138,309 25.

From this judgment the City appealed to this branch of the Court, claiming that the title to the lands proposed to be conveyed was imperfect in respect of certain parts thereof laid out as roads, and also that there was no binding contract for the purchase of the property by the City.

The cause was argued on appeal on the 6th of November last, and stated in the TIMES of the 7th, as also of the 9th of July, 1860, and Oct. 2, 1861. The Court have now rendered judgment reversing the judgment below, and ordering a new trial, with costs to abide the event. Moses Ely and H. H. Anderson, for City; D. McMahon and Daniel Lord, opposed.

A Wife may not Testify in Her Own Behalf, or Against Her Husband, in an Action for Divorce.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before all the Justices—Bosworth, C. J.

Elizabeth M. Johnson vs. *William I. Johnson.*—This was an action for divorce, and was tried in June, 1860, and stated in the TIMES of the 8th, 9th and 12th of that month.

Upon the trial, the divorce being sought upon the ground of cruel treatment, the plaintiff was offered as a witness in her own behalf, to sustain that allegation.

The Court ruled that the plaintiff could not be sworn as a witness in the case. In default of her testimony, the plaintiff's case was not made out, and on motion of defendant's counsel she was nonsuited.

Appeal was taken to the General Term—plaintiff's counsel insisting that there was error in the exclusion of the plaintiff's evidence in her own behalf, on the trial, and contending that under the amended code of 1860, the plaintiff was entitled to be sworn in her own behalf.

The appeal was argued at the March term, and decision was now rendered, affirming the judgment below.

The opinion in this case, as it is a very important one respecting the questions involved, will be given at an early day. Wm. Norton for plaintiff; Moses Ely for defendant.

Disposition of Criminal Cases.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

THE WILSON FORGERY CASE.—*The People* vs. *Wilson.*—The prisoner was convicted of forgery. The indictment did not set out the registry certificate of the note in question, and motion was made for a new trial on the ground of variance between the indictment and the proof. The Court denied the motion, and appeal was taken to this Court, where the judgment below was affirmed, the Court holding that the registry was no part of the note, and therefore need not be set out in the indictment.

THE LARCENY OF SARAH WILLIAMS.

The People vs. *Williams.*—The prisoner was convicted of larceny from the person, under the act of 1860, making that crime a felony in the City of New-York.

THE VINCENT FORGERY CASE.

The People vs. *Vincent.*—In this case the prisoner was convicted of the forgery of a certificate purporting to have been signed by "Wm. Kennedy, Commissioner of Deeds." The county in which such official resided was not signed, and the Court have now reversed the judgment on the ground that as there was no allegation that the Commissioner was for the City and County of New-York, the act was of no consequence, and there was no forgery.

The appeal was based upon the ground that such a law was unconstitutional, being local. It was now held that although the law was local in its application, it nevertheless embraced all the people of the State.

THE ANDERSON LARCENY CASE.

The People vs. *Anderson.*—The prisoner was convicted of larceny at the Sessions. The Court charged the jury that if they believed the principal witness, there was evidence sufficient to convict the prisoner.

Appeal was taken to this Court. Counsel contending that the charge of the Court was error. The Court now affirmed the judgment below, holding that as the facts were left to the jury, the language used by the Court was proper.

The People vs. *McCordle.*—A new trial was granted in this case, the Court holding that the prisoner had a right to introduce evidence on the trial to show the character of the principal witness, it being alleged that she was a prostitute. Such evidence was excluded.

Court of General Sessions.

IN this Court, Saturday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, the following sentences were passed upon persons whose trial and conviction has been previously noticed:

Redmond McManus, for manslaughter in the fourth degree, in shooting Wm. Hogan, at a coffee and cake saloon in the Bowery—City Prison, six months.

Augustine Barco, for manslaughter in the second degree, in stabbing a sailor, named Williams, in Pearl-street—State Prison, six years and four months.

Peter Webar, for manslaughter in the second degree—State Prison, six years and four months.

Chas. Smith, for manslaughter in the second degree, in killing his mistress—State Prison, six years and four months.

Joseph Nimms, for manslaughter in the fourth degree, in killing James Colwell, under circumstances of great provocation, City Prison thirty days.

James Gallagher, for manslaughter in the fourth degree, in killing his wife. State Prison two years.

Joseph Johnson, for manslaughter in the fourth degree, in killing a man named Casey, under greatly extenuating circumstances, City Prison one day.

Thomas Reynolds, for murder in the second degree, in killing Frederick Wiese. State Prison for life.

Dr. Moses Louenberg and Charles M. Jefferds, convicted of murder in the first degree, will be arraigned for sentence on Monday, when the constitutionality of the law, as it now stands with reference to this crime, will be argued.

In Part II., before Judge MCCUNN, Albert Uhl, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, in killing William Lee in a drinking saloon in West-street, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

[Advertisement.]

FOLEY'S

CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,

Gold and Silver Pencil Cases.

New styles for Holiday Presents.

JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer,

No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HATS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

BEEBE & Co.,

156 BROADWAY. 156

Have a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Young Gents' Holiday Hats.

[Advertisement.]

JUST THE THING.—"I have just thought of a welcome Christmas present for my husband," said an affectionate wife the other day. "He has always been so proud of his Knox Hats, and never missed buying a new one every season till this Winter. I will buy him a Knox Hat. I will go down to No. 212 Broadway, and surprise him Christmas morning with a perfect beauty of a Dress Hat." Such a wife is a treasure.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit, all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BENJAMIN—PRALL.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN to CORNELIA A., daughter of the late Abraham A. Prall, all of this City.

DIED.

HUSBAND.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 29, after a short illness, MRS. ADAH ANN HUSBAND, widow of the late Thomas C. Husband, of the Islands of Jamaica, W. I., in the 124 year of her age.

The friends of her family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Church, 23th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

TREMAIN.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 28, Mrs. ELIZA TREMAIN, wife of Charles Tremain.

Funeral this day, (Monday,) 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 244 8th-av.

Funeral.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 27, Annie L., wife of Rev. Theodore T. Porter, and eldest daughter of James T. Soutter, aged 27 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her uncle, Mr. Robert Soutter, No. 267 West 23d-st., on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock.

JOICE.—In this City, on Saturday night, Dec. 28, Louis QUWLES, infant son of R. L. and Caroline R. Joice.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of St. George the Martyr, at 1 o'clock.

WARNER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 29, after a protracted illness, J. L. WARNER.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, Wm. A. Guest, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Memorial Church, corner of Waverly-place and Hammond-st., without further invit

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI---NO. 3206. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

How and When Mason and Slidell will be Taken to England.

The Committee of Ways and Means and Secretary Chase's Financial Scheme.

Proposed Issue of Treasury Notes for General Circulation.

A Bill to Abolish the Southern Ports of Entry.

The National Operations in South Carolina.

Official Reports of the Sinking of the Stone Fleet and the Reconnoissance in the North Edisto.

The Rebel Army of the Potomac Melting Away.

Georgia and South Carolina Troops Going Home.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 30.

WHEN MASON AND SLIDELL WILL GO TO EUROPE.

Lord LYONS was in conference to-day with Secretary SEWARD relative to the time and manner of the release of SLIDELL and MASON. They will not be released for some days, as there is no British vessel likely to leave for some time. They will probably go in the British mail steamer which leaves on next Wednesday a week. It was proposed that they should go out on a British man-of-war, but our Government decided on a less ostentatious mode.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate did nothing but meet and adjourn to-day. In the House, no business of consequence was undertaken. THAD. STEVENS sustained the action of the Government in the *Trent* affair, which surprised those who looked for an attack on the Administration in that matter.

THE SCHEME FOR A NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The Sub Committee of Ways and Means are still considering the scheme of a National currency, and to-day have adopted and agreed to report the following additional section, which is important in view of the suspension of the banks in the Northern cities.

SECTION 79. That for temporary purposes, and until the circulating notes authorized by this act shall be issued and put into circulation by corporations and associations to the aggregate amount of one hundred millions of dollars, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized to issue fifty millions of dollars of Treasury Notes on the faith or the United States, payable on demand, without specifying any place of payment, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each, which shall be receivable for all debts and demands due to the United States and for all salaries, dues, debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States; and such Treasury notes shall also be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, and shall be exchangeable at any time at their par value, the same as coin, at the Treasury of the United States, and at the offices of Assistant Treasurers in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Cincinnati, for any of the coupon or registered bonds which the Secretary of the Treasury is now or may hereafter be authorized to issue; and such Treasury notes may be reissued from time to time, as the exigencies of the public service may require. And all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes," approved the 23d day of December, 1857, so far as the same can be applied to the provisions of this section, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived and reenacted. [The details and practical operation of this bill will be found set forth in our Washington letter, published below.—ED. TIMES.]

THE PROVISIONS OF THE TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

Mr. MORRILL, who reported the recent Tariff Bill, informed the Ways and Means Committee, at their meeting this morning, that he did not intend to include the goods in the bonded warehouses at the time of the passage of the act. There is a difference of opinion among the Committee as to the true construction of the act. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, having given his construction as to its meaning, the Committee will not interfere with it.

THE IRON-CLAD STEAM BATTERIES.

The Navy Department is sending out specifications inviting proposals from ship-builders throughout the country, for the construction of iron-clad steam batteries. The bill, which has already passed one House, providing for such vessels, will be taken up immediately on the re-assembling of Congress, and put upon its passage. The Government is very anxious that this class of war vessels should be immediately constructed.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Joint Committee to inquire into the conduct of the war were in session again to-day. They had before them Gen. SMITH. They failed, however, to elicit any points, as each and all of the officers positively refuse to give any information, without first *consulting* Gen. MCCLELLAN.

MR. STEVENS' BILL ABOLISHING CERTAIN PORTS OF ENTRY.

The following is the bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. STEVENS, on leave:

First.—That all laws or parts of laws creating and establishing ports of entry or delivery in any State now in rebellion be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Second.—Hereafter no vessel, either foreign or domestic, except such as belong to or are employed by the Government of the United States, shall enter or leave any of said ports, unless driven there by stress of weather.

Third.—If any vessel shall violate, or attempt to violate the provisions of this act, the said vessel, cargo and every thing appertaining thereto, shall be forfeited, the one half to go to the captors and the other half to the United States; and every person is hereby authorized to make such seizure, and the captain or commander of said vessel shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Fourth.—The said vessel and cargo may be seized at any place at sea or in any port, and the goods may be taken wherever found, either on land or water.

Fifth.—The proceeds shall be divided among the captors according to the law now regulating prizes.

Sixth.—The ship and cargo may be tried, as well as the officers, in any Court of the United States into whose jurisdiction the same may be taken.

Seventh.—The States now in rebellion are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas. If any other States should hereafter become rebellious, the President shall proclaim the fact, and the provisions of this act shall then apply to such State or States.

Eighth.—The President shall have power to declare any harbor or harbors ports of entry, when in his judgment it shall be expedient.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting the Secretary of War to furnish all general orders issued in reference to the transportation of troops and munitions of war by railroad, and also all orders designating the amount to be paid for such purpose, the Secretary submits a report from Quartermaster General MEIGS, in which it is stated that the Quartermaster General has issued no general orders on the subject.

Accompanying the report is a letter from the War Department, dated July 12th, 1861, establishing a tariff of prices for the transportation of troops and stores, and directions to all quartermasters and others engaged in providing transportation, to send the troops and stores by the shortest and most direct route.

The following is a general basis of prices: Passenger per mile two cents, and for moving equipments, munitions and supplies accompanying regiments, local rates, which will average about as follows: Thirty miles or less, 10 cents per pound—there being a corresponding reduction for greater distances—so that for three hundred and fifty or four hundred miles the amount would not exceed 90 cents per 100 pounds. As to the transportation of horses by full car-loads, thirteen or fourteen horses are usually charged as 18,000 pounds. All other supplies forwarded by freight trains are charged local rates, according to classification of property, which will usually average, on provisions and heavy freight, two or three cents on a ton of 2,000 pounds. Dry goods, clothing or light goods will average three to five cents per ton of 2,000 pounds per mile.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE SLAVES.

Gen. SHERMAN, writing from Port Royal to a Senator, says that if he had issued a proclamation immediately on landing in South Carolina, offering protection to all slaves that should enter his lines, he might have had 10,000 about him by this time. But he expresses a conviction that the course he pursued was best: that the time has not yet come for such a proclamation to have its full effect, and will not come perhaps for two or three months yet.

REBEL SOLDIERS RETURNING SOUTHWARD.

Government has advices that large numbers of South Carolina and Georgia troops have lately been transferred from the rebel army of the Potomac to their own States. The whole number of South Carolina troops in Virginia has never exceeded thirteen thousand, and of these about nine thousand have returned to the Palmetto State since the advent of Gen. SHERMAN at Port Royal. The operations of our troops on the Carolina coast, and the operations of Old Boreas in Virginia, are acting powerfully on their spirits and on their constitutions. In fact, they were so demoralized in Virginia that it was impossible to hold them together. Besides, the time of a large number of those who enlisted in South Carolina a year ago as one-year State troops is now about expiring, and they positively refused to fight any longer for the detested Virginians. Of those who have gone back, four regiments and two batteries were from Charleston, two regiments from Columbia, about twenty lower parish companies, and some from the up-country. Of the up-countrymen, however, a good number yet remain in Virginia; they endure the cold better, and their homes are in no immediate danger of Yankee invasion. Nearly all those who have returned southward are now stationed in the immediate vicinity of Charlestou. The small end great bodies of rebel troops whom our soldiers often get scent of in their reconnoitering expeditions are the militia companies of the low country, who have never yet been out of their own State.

Among the high rebel officers who have lately gone back to South Carolina, are Brig.-Gen. MARCY GREGG, from Columbia, and Confederate "General" EVANS. GREGG has always been considered one of the chief "game cocks" and aristocratic bullies of South Carolina, and EVANS is one of the most solid-headed soldiers. Besides these and the inferior officers attached to the returned regiments, a large number of Carolina officers serving in the regiments from other States have procured their transfer to their native soil. South Carolina has furnished more officers to the rebel army than any other two States of the so-called Southern Confederacy. She has had three State Military Academies in operation for many years, manufacturing trained officers for this emergency.

The South Carolina soldiers on the Potomac were the best drilled, best equipped, best officered, and not the least daring rebels in JEFF. DAVIS' service; and he himself says that their leaving Virginia now greatly depressed his spirits.

Others of the rabel troops from Georgia and the Gulf States are beginning to insist that they too be allowed to return home to defend their beleaguered States; and an advance to Savannah in Georgia, to Pocotaligo in South Carolina, to Mississippi City, to Galveston, or on to the Balize, would make BEAUREGARD tremble for his army which has now begun to crumble to pieces.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE STONE FLEET.

The official report of Commodore DUPONT in relation to the sinking of the stone fleet, has been received at the Navy Department. The substantial part of the document consists in the report of Capt. CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, who had command of the fleet. In this report Capt. DAVIS says:

"In all this work I have been ably assisted by Commanders GUROS and GOLDSBOROUGH, and by Lieutenants Commanding STEVENS and BACON; and have derived much valuable information and important aid from the skill, local knowledge and zeal of Acting-Master G. H. BRADBURY and Mr. GODFREY, who acted as pilots, both of whom are worthy of your highest confidence."

Also in relation to the active part of the expedition Capt. DAVIS says:

"On the night of my arrival off Charleston, the lighthouse was blown up, by which the purpose of my visit was essentially promoted. After the bar had been sounded out two ships were sunk, one on the eastern and one on the western limit of the channel, which served to limit the field of operations. After all the ships which were to be sunk, sixteen in number, had been brought here, and in a position to be easily moved, they were towed in by the smaller steamers and placed upon and inside the bar in a checkered or indented form, lying as much as possible across the direction of the channel in several lines, some distance apart, and they are made so nearly to overlie each other that it would be difficult to draw a line through them in the direction of the channel, which would not be intercepted by one of the vessels."

Commander DAVIS says that he was guided by several principles in choosing the place and manner for sinking the vessels, viz.: first, the bar was selected because it is the principal and culminating point of the natural deposit in this line, by adding the material contained in the hulks to those already placed there by nature, it may be expected that the natural forces which aggregate the latter, will tend to keep the former in their assigned position; second, by putting down the vessels in an indented form it was intended to create a material obstruction to the channel, without seriously impeding the flow of water. If it were possible to build a wall across the channel, the river which must flow to the sea, would undoubtedly take another and similar path; but if, on the contrary, the blocking up of the natural channel is only partial, the water may retain a part of its old course, and require the addition only of a new channel of small capacity. Third, the mode of sinking the vessels is intended to establish a combination of artificial interruptions and irregularities, resembling on a small scale those of Hell Gate or Hornes' Hole, and producing, like them, eddies, whirlpools and counter currents, such as render the navigation of an otherwise difficult channel hazardous and uncertain.

OPERATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA—THE LATE EXPEDITION UP THE EDISTO.

The following official report has been received at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES STEAMER PAWNEE,
PORT ROYAL, S. C., Dec. 21, 1861.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 14th inst., I left this harbor on the night of the 16th, accompanied by the gunboat *Seneca*, Lieut.-Commanding DANIEL AMMEN, and the coast-survey steamer *Vixen*, Capt. C. O. BOUTELLE, but at the bar found that the heavy northeaster which was blowing, had raised such a sea as to render it out of the question to attempt entering the rivers which I was directed to examine. I therefore returned to my anchorage, which I left a second time, however, on the following morning, and reached the North Edisto at 2 o'clock. Shortly after I crossed the bar with the *Seneca*, piloted in by Capt. BOUTELLE in the *Vixen*, which vessel he, however left when we were inside, for the *Pawnee*, his vessel remaining astern of us. At the time, we could plainly see fortifications ahead on Edisto Island, distant a mile and a half.

As it was reported to me they were filled with men, I commenced firing slowly from my bow guns, as did the *Seneca*, but receiving no answer, soon ceased, and, running by the batteries, anchored in the North Edisto River.

On landing, I found the fort, which was entirely deserted, to consist of two redoubts for five guns, each connected by a long curtain, and protected in the rear by a double fence of thick planks, with earth between and loop-holes. The guns, as the negroes informed me, had all been removed toward Charleston some weeks back.

While I was making this examination, Lieut.-Commanding AMMEN had proceeded up the river for about five miles, the effect of which was immediately apparent in the firing of cotton-houses and out buildings.

As during the night, some negroes came on board and informed us that at the small town of Reckville, which was in full sight, there was a large encampment of soldiers, at least 500, and Capt. BOUTELLE offering to go up the creek, on which it was, I determined to make them a visit in the *Vixen*, and at daylight of the 12th went on board of the vessel for the purpose of taking with me the boats and marines of the *Pawnee* and *Seneca*, under charge of Acting Master SNALL.

Owing to our running ashore, we did not reach the town until near 8 o'clock, a little above which was a sloop, laden with cotton and provisions, which I took possession of and towed alongside. There still being no signs of life on shore, I landed with 50 men, to reconnoitre, and was soon satisfied that the troops had left, as the first thing seen was the negroes pillaging a building in which there was a large quantity of commissarial stores, consisting of rice, sugar, bacon, corn, &c. This I stopped at once, and had what remained removed to the *Vixen*.

Being then informed that the camp, which was a mile from the water, was entirely deserted, I went there, but although, so far as I could learn, the troops had left at daylight, and it was then only a little after eight.

The negroes, whom I found as busy as bees, had removed the most valuable part of what had been left, which was nearly everything excepting their arms. The encampment was a large one, had been occupied for many months, and its late tenants had evidently been in the possession of every comfort. I removed to the boats forty Sibley and four ordinary tents, besides a quantity of articles of no particular value, which were lying about; and found, at a neighboring house, which seemed to have been used as headquarters, a Confederate flag.

Having pretty well cleared the ground of what was worth removing, and being desirous of examining above, I left at 2 o'clock, and proceeded up the river with the *Vixen*, not liking to trust the *Pawnee* in so narrow a channel, came on the *Seneca*, which had started at 9 o'clock to explore, fast on a mud bank. We remained by her until 9 o'clock, but found it impossible to pull her off, owing to the night tide not being as high as the morning one. While lying here, however, I sent the boats and burned a sloop, which had been run ashore some distance beyond while attempting to escape from the *Seneca*, and which could not be got afloat.

The *Vixen* afterwards returned for the night to the neighborhood of the *Pawnee*, but went back at daylight of the following morning, with a party of men and boats from this vessel, to lighten the *Seneca*, which vessel was got off at high tide.

While the *Vixen* was coming up the river, she came on a small sloop laden with cotton, from which two white men were taken, whom I now have on board as prisoners; as in the meantime nearly one hundred and fifty negroes, all in a good state of alarm, had collected on board the different vessels, I determined to land them on the point, and called in the United States steamer *Penguin*, which was cruising off the port, and to leave Lieut.-commanding BUDD in charge of the river, after my departure, until he could hear from me.

Capt. BOUTELLE was kind enough to go out in the *Vixen* and pilot the *Penguin* into her anchorage off the fort, where she now is.

On the morning of the 19th I ran down to the South Edisto, and leaving the *Pawnee* and *Seneca* at the bar went in with the *Vixen*. I found the fortifications which are on Edisto Island entirely deserted and partially destroyed. They consisted of two redoubts which mounted, so far as I could judge, four guns each; but the guns had been removed.

The *Dale* being in sight across Otter Sound, in the Ashepoo, I made signal, and Lieutenant Commanding TRENTON pulled over with four boats. He reported that everything was quiet in the neighborhood of his anchorage, and that the fort on Otter Island was rapidly being placed in a state of defence. Up to the present time, although they had been in sight of the South Edisto forts where we were lying, they had not yet landed there.

Having finished my examination of the South Edisto, I returned to the *Pawnee* and stood north, with the intention of lying off Stono for the night, but as the weather looked threatening and the *Vixen* was almost out of coal, I went into the North Edisto again for the night, in order to have an opportunity of supplying her with some.

Lieut. Commanding BUDD reported everything as when I left, but on the following morning negroes came in and stated that the troops who had left the encampment at Rockville, being largely reinforced, showed a disposition to reoccupy that place.

As the weather was too threatening to permit of my making a careful examination of the Stono as I intended, I determined now to return at once to this place, and report to you the state of affairs at the North Edisto. This I have done, reaching my anchorage here at 3 o'clock to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) P. DRAYTON, Commanding.

Flag-Officer S. F. DUPONT, Commanding South Atlantic Squadron.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, who arrived here on Saturday evening, will to-morrow present a stand of colors to the Eighty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Dickinson Guards, at their camp near the city. The colors will be received by Hon. R. H. DUELL, M. C. from Mr. DICKINSON'S district, on behalf of the regiment.

THE ARMAMENT OF THE PENSACOLA.

At the Navy-yard to-day, further practice was had with the hundred and fifty pound rifled cannon, understood to be for the *Pensacola*. This splendid gun weighs 15,000 pounds, and carries a 128 pound shell. The firing to-day was remarkable for its precision.

THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

A steaming up from the flotilla to-day, brings the report that all is quiet there. There has been no firing on either side for several days.

THE REBELS AT DRAINESVILLE.

An Aid of Gen. MCCALL says there is no foundation for the report published in several New-York papers, that there are fifteen thousand rebels at Drainesville, and that the National pickets had been driven in.

COL. KERRIGAN.

Col. KERRIGAN arrived here to-day and reported at headquarters. His further trial has been postponed until next Thursday, and his parole is extended indefinitely.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. MORRISON.

The Court Martial took up to-day the case of Lieut. MORRISON of the Pennsylvania Twenty-sixth, charged with unofficer like conduct. The evidence showed that he had been absent five days without leave, and that he connived at a fight between two of his men.

GEN. LANDER.

On Saturday, Gen. LANDER ventured to ride his horse for the first time, and though he did so without difficulty, the exercise fatigued him greatly. He will soon take the field. It is currently stated that he will take command of our forces in the effort to clear out the rebels from the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS AND SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCIAL SCHEME—PROBABLE ISSUE OF DEMAND TREASURY NOTES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Dec. 29, 1861.

The House Committee on Ways and Means have not yet come to any definite conclusion as to the measures to be adopted for obtaining money to support the Government and carry on the war. The plan recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, however, grows in favor the more it is examined, and is quite certain to be adopted with some material and necessary modifications. To illustrate that plan, we will suppose a man to have in hand $50,000 cash, with which he desires to establish a new bank of issue. Under Mr. CHASE'S bill, he will invest his money in six per cent. United States bonds, take them to the Secretary of the Treasury, deposit them in pledge for his proposed bank circulation, and receive from the Secretary blank bank notes of desired denominations, (equal in amount to the market value of the United States bonds pledged,) to be filled in with the name of the proposed bank, and signed by the proposed banker, and for which the United States would become virtually the indorser and guarantor. The banker would then draw his six per cent. interest on the pledged United States bonds, and gain whatever profit he could make on his circulation and the other incidents of ordinary banking business. This system requires no intervention of State officers, and would be beyond the reach of State legislation. The bank circulation under it, secured by the faith of the National Government in the manner described, would push its way out into a more extended field than the circulation of our State banks enjoys, because the circulating notes would be just as safe in one State as in any other, and circumstances affecting their value in any one State would affect it equally in all.

The Treasury Department is already overburdened with business, and in the adoption of the proposed system it would be a grievous error to add to its labors by making its head the Bank Commissioner for all the States. The wiser course will be to create a Bank Department, to be presided over by a man of capacity and integrity, whose duties would be not unlike those of the similar offices under the New-York State organization. This amendment to Mr. CHASE'S proposition is under consideration, and will, doubtless, commend itself to the approval of the Committee having the matter in charge.

But the important question arises, "Will the adoption of Mr. CHASE'S scheme procure the money required by Government early enough to prevent embarrassment to the Treasury and a failure of confidence in the public credit?" Able financiers, who have given the matter careful attention, are decided in opinion that it will not. The funds furnished by the Associated Banks, and those obtainable by a recourse to the thirty millions of demand notes which the Secretary is still authorized to emit under the act of last session of Congress, will be exhausted within thirty days—for besides the daily accruing liabilities of the Government, there is a large sum of public indebtedness—perhaps $50,000,000—unprovided for, and which is held back in the hands of the accounting officers. By the 1st of February the Treasury will require new supplies at the average of at least one and a half millions per day. It is unreasonable to expect sufficient results from Mr. CHASE'S scheme to meet the crisis at so early a day—admitting that the scheme will in time draw into the Treasury all that the Secretary anticipates.

It follows that some other plan must be devised; and the Press can do the country no greater service just at this time than by discussing this financial question, with a view to elucidating the best plan of providing the funds needed during the period of time which must elapse before the proposed banking system can get fairly into operation, and so yield its anticipated tribute to the Federal coffers. I have heard suggested thus far only a single expedient which seems likely to bridge over the approaching crisis. This expedient is now under consideration by the Sub Committee of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and embodies a proposition substantially as follows:

That, for temporary purposes, and until the circulating notes authorized under Mr. CHASE'S plan shall be put in circulation to the extent of $100,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue $50,000,000 of demand notes, on the faith of the United States, without specifying any place of payment, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each, which shall be receivable for all debts and demands due to the United States, and for all salaries, dues, debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States. It is proposed further to make these notes a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, and exchangeable at any time at their par value, the same as coin, at the Treasury and Sub-Treasuries, for any of the coupon or registered (interest-paying) United States Bonds which the Secretary of the Treasury is now or may hereafter be authorized to issue—the Secretary to have authority to reissue the Treasury Notes thus exchanged as often as the exigencies of the public service may seem to require.

In a few words, the proposition is to force a United States paper currency upon the country to the extent of $50,000,000. At first sight the reader, perhaps, will see some objections to this plan, that can hardly fail to fade away upon mature reflection. I will not, however, stop to anticipate these objections and discuss them. That will doubtless be done by those who are more familiar with the general subject. Let them remember that the Government *must have money* at a very early day, and that this money must be furnished by the people in some way. If any better plan of obtaining the funds, and obtaining them promptly, can be suggested, it should be presented without delay; and those who can offer no more practicable or unobjectionable scheme, that will be equally sure and prompt in its operation, certainly are bound to give an earnest support to the one above set forth. What say the capitalists of the country? Unless they speedily offer some scheme that will commend itself more to the judgment of Congress, they may expect to see this one adopted, within a week or ten days at furthest.

In discussing the wisdom and practicability of this proposition, it must be borne in mind that the Committee of Ways and Means will recommend (and Congress will pass) a war tax—say a tax in all forms of $100,000,000 during the current year, sufficient not only to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government on a peace establishment, but also ample to pay the interest on the entire war debt, including, of course, the United States bonds for which these demand notes will be exchanged from time to time by those into whose hands they fall. It is also probable that the bill under consideration will pass in such shape as to permit all existing banking associations to participate in its benefits by replacing their present circulating notes for those to be issued by the United States under the conditions already stated.

The competition thus excited between the old banks and those newly created under the proposed law, would operate necessarily to the speedy absorption of the United States loan. It would also in a very short time totally extinguish "wild-cat" banking, and compel the banks of every loyal State to replace their unsound or *less* sound currency with one based on Federal security, at the penalty of seeing their business pass into the hands of others having the enterprise to avail themselves of the safer, and therefore more popular system.

There can be no doubt of the constitutional power of the Government to make these demand notes a legal tender—for it is only the *States* who are forbidden to make anything a legal tender except gold and silver. The Government, by paying its officers, contractors, ship-builders, &c., &c., with these demand notes, would have no difficulty in putting them forth; and, as they accumulate in individual hands, they would naturally be exchanged for interest-paying bonds—whereupon the Secretary has the privilege of retissuing them should the public exigency require it. This privilege of reissue, therefore, will provide the Treasury with present and continuous means of relief, should the fears prove well founded of those who doubt the adequacy of the whole banking system suggested by the Secretary. In the meantime, Congress will remain in session long enough to ascertain how the experiment works, and to modify its legislation in whatever way experience shall show to be necessary. S.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 30.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of Steuben County, New-York, praying for the passage of a law abolishing Slavery in all the States.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented a similar petition.

Mr. SUMNER also presented petitions from citizens of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, praying for the emancipation of the slaves under the War Power.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, in reply to the resolution of the Senate, stating that "it is incompatible with the public interest to furnish the correspondence which has passed between Gen. SCOTT and Gen. PATTERSON."

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to acquire the title of the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill declaring certain persons alien enemies, and for sacrificing their property for the benefit of loyal persons. Referred.

The Senate then adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 30.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish, without unnecessary delay, to the Select Committee instructed to inquire into the alleged disloyalty of Government employees, the information asked for by the letter of the 3d inst. addressed by the Chairman of the Committee to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. POTTER also reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior to similarly respond. He said it was necessary that the Select Committee should have this information in order to make their report.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) not caring to vote blindly, inquired what was the character of the information called for?

Mr. POTTER explained that in July last, the Heads of Departments were requested to furnish lists of their respective clerks, which they did, and the last request which the Secretaries of the Treasury and the Interior have not complied with, was to furnish the Committee with the names of such clerks mentioned in their first communication, who have since been removed, designating such by name. It was necessary for the Committee to have the information in order to ascertain whether the Departments have removed those who have been reported to them as disloyal so far as the Committee could learn this fact from the evidence before them. If such persons have not been removed, the Departments, by this call, would have an opportunity to furnish the reasons.

Mr. WICKLIFFE did not feel himself called upon to defend the Departments named, but he did not understand how far this House has the right to assume the Executive powers of this Government. If he understood the merits of the pending question, it was why the heads of departments did not remove certain clerks?

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) said the persons charged ought to have an opportunity of refuting the allegations, which he learned, incidentally, had not been afforded.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, resuming, said, if we have heads of departments who are not competent to judge of the qualification or loyalty of their subordinates, we should strike at and remove them, aiming at higher game than mere clerks.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) objected to the introduction of the above-named resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Interior, &c.

Mr. POTTER said Mr. WICKLIFFE'S remark would be proper if the question were on the appointment of the Committee. But the Committee has already been appointed. The very object of sending to the departments the testimony affecting the disloyalty of clerks was to afford an opportunity for vindication. The Committee have not decided any matter; they have merely taken and submitted the testimony to the heads of departments. He would inform the gentleman from Kentucky that there were to-day in the employment of the Government 500 clerks who are disloyal to the Government. There are also men in the departments, who have never uttered one word of sympathy for the Government, notwithstanding the perils which surrounded it. The departments have not in this respect performed their duty. In a great many cases where clerks have been charged with disloyalty, parties have come before the Committees, and called on God to witness that they were loyal men; while others brought letters from Senators and members of the House, declaring them to be loyal men. In many instances persons certified as loyal men have left the District, and are now found in the ranks of the enemy. Every man employed should have an opportunity to give evidence of his loyalty, and this was the object of the Committee. The resolution being objected to, it was not received for consideration.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill repealing certain laws creating ports of entry, the consideration of which was postponed until the second Tuesday in February, after that gentleman (STEVENS) had briefly expressed his views, saying, among other things, that "the blockade was a *quasi* admission of the nationality of those whose ports are blockaded, and that it was not a correct principle for a nation to blockade its own ports." Incidentally, alluding to the adjustment of the *Trent* affair, he said that the "conduct of France was impertinent, as she was uninvited to intervene in the affair. But when we shall have settled our domestic troubles, we must look into the holy alliance of those Powers, (France and England,) and see how far they shall be permitted to control our conduct."

Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes payable on demand. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Adjourned to Thursday.

AFFAIRS IN REBELDOM.

Defensive Preparations in South Carolina.

TWELVE THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS CALLED OUT.

Tennessee and Arkansas Loyalists in the Hands of the Rebels.

Terrible State of Society in the South.

Our correspondents at Port Royal send us Charleston papers of a late date, from which we make the following extracts:

SOUTH CAROLINA.

TWELVE THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS CALLED FOR.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, HEADQUARTERS,
Dec. 9, 1861.

Our State is invaded, and Charleston is threatened, by land and by sea, with large forces. I, therefore, in conformity with an act passed the 7th inst., entitled, "An Act to annul and suspend certain portions of the Militia and Patrol laws of this State," do hereby issue this, my proclamation, calling for twelve thousand volunteers, to be furnished for a term of service not less than twelve months, unless sooner discharged. These troops will be received and mustered in according to orders, below issued, by the Adjutant and Inspector-General.

Unless this call is promptly responded to, a draft will be executed according to the provisions of said Act. For further particulars, special reference is hereby made to the order of the Adjutant and Inspector-General. F. W. PICKENS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, HEADQUARTERS,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, Dec. 9, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 121.—In accordance with the proclamation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to suspend and amend certain portions of the Militia and Patrol Laws of this State," it is hereby ordered:

1. That ten companies of infantry and two companies of cavalry be raised and organized forthwith from the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth Brigades of South Carolina Militia respectively, in accordance with the ninth section of said act.

2. Brig.-Gen. DE SAUSSURE, commanding Fourth Brigade S. C. M., is directed to proceed at once to take or cause to be taken a complete and accurate census of his command, in accordance with provisions of the ninth section of the above Act of the General Assembly, and make the returns thereof to this office.

3. The Generals commanding the Seventh and Eighth Brigades of S. C. M., are directed to make out and return to this office returns of the same character.

4. That Generals of Divisions and Brigades and Commandants of Regiments are charged with the prompt extension and faithful execution of the above provisions of said act and of this order.

5. That the number of volunteers or drafted men required from each company (beat or volunteer) be apportioned by the commanding officers of regiments, under the direction of Generals of Brigades, and when any company (beat or volunteer) fails to furnish the required quota, then the commanding officer of the regiment will at once order and execute a draft for such quota, in accordance with the form provided in the one hundred and forty-sixth section of A. A. of 1841.

6. The regiments of infantry will consist of ten companies, at least 68 men in the aggregate, and the companies of cavalry of at least 72 each aggregate, to serve for a period of not less than twelve (12) months.

7. Elections will be ordered for company officers by the commanding officers of the regiments, as soon as the requisite number of men have volunteered, or been drafted, and the rolls of the companies and certificates of election will be forthwith forwarded to this office.

8. Upon the reception of the rolls of companies and certificates of elections of company officers, orders will be issued for the rendezvousing of said companies in camp, and company officers will take rank from the reception of their companies in this office.

9. Tenders of volunteer companies made from and after this date, should be made to and transmitted to this office by the commanding officer of the militia regiments from which such companies are raised, who will keep a copy of such rolls to perfect his census returns of their respective regiments.

10. All volunteer companies not having the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates required by law, except those in actual service, are already ordered into actual service, are herewith ordered to be dissolved, and their arms, accoutrements and equipments returned forthwith to the arsenals at Charleston or Columbia.

11. The census returns required by the act will be accurately made out and returned in a proper form to this office without delay.

12. Officers charged with duties under this order are required to execute them promptly and efficiently without further notice, upon the pain of being visited with the extreme penalties of the law.

By command of the Governor.

S. R. GIST, Adj. and Inspector-Gen. of S. C.

DECEMBER 12.

"OUR DANGERS INCREASING."

From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 12.

Our readers will find, in our columns to-day, the preamble and resolutions of Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, offered in the Senate of the United States, proposing to put an end to the *revolt*, by appointing Commissioners to confer with Commissioners to be appointed by the Confederate States, "for the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution." Here is *reconstruction* proposed, more formidable, perhaps, to the liberties and the lasting peace of the Confederate States, than cannon and bayonets. As the action proposed is by the Congress of the United States, it must be met, we presume, by the action of the Congress of the Confederate States. The Congress of the Confederate States will never, we presume, appoint any Commissioners to meet Commissioners from the United States, "for the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution." They represent a Confederacy of independent States. As the representatives of an independent people, they can authorize no conference with the United States, on the assumption that they are a *portion of the United States. When propositions to treat for peace come to us, as an independent people, we can, with propriety, listen to them.* But in any other form, they should be rejected with contempt, since, by our acquiescence, they would convey an acknowledgment of guilt in asserting our independence. But laying such views aside, we do not think that the Confederate States can make a peace with the United States, which will secure to them the frontier States of Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland; and *without these States in our Confederacy, any treaty of peace with the United States, surrendering them, would be disgraceful, and, perhaps, ruinous in the future to the Confederate States.* Slavery would speedily be abolished in them, when left a portion of the United States. Every principle of policy and of honor requires that we should fight the war out to the bitter end, *before we surrender a single Slave State to the brutal fanaticism of the North.* We have no fear of the result, in the war in which we are engaged. But a policy which war and rapine and murder cannot force upon us, may be fastened upon us by the cunning slime of diplomacy. We have vanquished our enemies in every pitched-battle; *and now, should England and interested Europe, may come to our aid.* It is a good time for Yankee diplomacy to crave fraternity, and reconstruct our dependency. Yet we do not believe that these resolutions will, at the present time, pass the Congress of the United States. Matters are not yet ripe for peace on either side.

ADVICE TO THE PLANTERS.

From the Charleston Mercury.

In the circular letter of the Secretary of the Treasury on the produce loan, and the produce of cotton, the recommendation is made, that the planters should immediately take measures for Winter crops to relieve the demands for grain and provisions, and that they should proceed to divert part of their labor from cotton, and make their own clothing and supplies. The advice is good and pertinent. *We have a war of uncertain length before us, a restricted cotton market, and consequent hard times.* Provisions, clothing, shoes, &c., are high and in demand. These things our planters can raise and make.

Let the planters enlarge the grain crops; sow wheat, rye, barley; save peas, potatoes, pumpkins; make their own clothing for family and negroes; and save hides, and make shoes for themselves and slaves. These things must be made in the South, and they never will be made until the farmer and planter take an interest in their production or manufacture. The times are tight with the planter, because he has nothing but cotton to sell. They would be prosperous enough if he had wheat, corn, oats, beef, mutton, pork, &c., to sell, and we should then have heard nothing of the present expostulations of the planting interest about the need of money to purchase ordinary supplies, and to discharge the Confederate war tax.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the South Carolina Senate on Dec. 5, Mr. WARLEY offered the following:

Resolved, That the heroic devotion manifested by the citizens of this State, who have sacrificed their [illegible]

committing it to the flames rather than it should fall into the hands of our invaders, entitle them to the warmest sympathy of the people of this State, and that their conduct has exhibited a noble spirit of patriotism, which reflects the highest honor upon them and upon our beloved State.

On Dec. 7 Mr. RAMSAY offered the following:

Resolved, That the Military Committee be instructed to inquire and report whether any or all of the companies of the Fourth Brigade, stationed near the City of Charleston, can be retained in said city as well as at the present camp; as, also, whether the said Brigade has or has not been called into the Confederate service.

Resolved, That the same Committee inquire whether any arrangements have been made from military duty, and if any, have been made at the instance of persons residing in foreign canals.

The Senate united with the House at 2 P. M., for the purpose of holding a ballot for a second Confederate State Senator.

A bill to amend and suspend certain portions of the militia law of this State (bill by the Committee) received its second reading.

In the House, on Dec. 7, Mr. WHALEY offered the following:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Finance and Banks to inquire and report what measures are necessary in relation to the taxes of those citizens of the State who are exiled from their homes, and whose property is partially or entirely in the possession of the enemies engaged in

Mr. O'CONNOR introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor of the State be requested to communicate to this House (if in his judgment it be not incompatible with the public interest) the state of our military preparations to repel the recent invasion of our soil, the number of our effective forces now in the field for that purpose, and what reinforcements, if any, in men and materials of war, are expected from our sister States or the Government at Richmond.

Resolved, That such communication be made to the House, in open or secret session, as his Excellency may deem advisable to recommend.

Adopted after several remarks on both sides.

A bill to provide for the payment of the Confederate war tax in this State. This bill received its second reading in the House, and, after being variously amended, was sent to the Senate.

Message No. 1 from the Governor was received, relative to the amount of cotton burned on the coast, etc. Referred.

ANOTHER FIRE.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of Dec. 7, gives the particulars of a fire in that city which destroyed a large amount of property. The firemen succeeded in checking it, but the *Mercury* states that it was incendiary in its origin. This fact and its occurrence so short a time before the conflagration of the 11th and 12th is most significant

RATHER FLIGHTY.

A correspondent from Jeffrie's Creek sends the *Mercury* the following suggestion, which it publishes in its editorial columns, with the comment that it "certainly possesses the merit of intense originality:"

"Among the many projects for destroying the blockade, the following plan seems to me to combine less risk of life than would attend any other with an equal chance of success: Prepare a number of large iron shells, loaded with 100 pounds of powder, and a due proportion of destructive missiles. Let the shells be heavier on one side, and let this side be fitted with nipples for percussion caps, communicating with the charge. *Take these shells up in balloons, and when at a convenient altitude above the blockading squadron, allow them to descend upon the enemy's decks.* The shells should be of sufficient weight to penetrate the deck of any vessel upon which they might be dropped. Even if this plan were impracticable upon the seas, it might serve to clear our harbors, such as Tybee and Port Royal."

THE COAST.

From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 12.

Although there is, doubtless, activity enough among our forces below the city, there is but little stirring of a character that it would be proper to publish.

On Monday, Rev. B. M. PALMER, of New-Orleans, addressed the regiments of Cols. DUNNOVANT and MARTIN, at ——, and his eloquent and patriotic words were received with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Yankees have stolen two church-bells from the town of Beaufort.

THAT ORDINANCE.

The *Mercury* remarks:

"The Washington 'special' of the NEW-YORK TIMES says that Commodore DUPONT has sent to the Navy Department the original South Carolina Ordinance of Secession, 'beautifully engraved upon parchment,' which was found at Beaufort. Beaufort is not the capital of South Carolina, and Southern engravers and photographers can furnish ANY as many such 'originals' as he wants, if he sends the cash."

REBEL OPERATIONS IN SOUTH FLORIDA.

A Tampa Bay correspondent of the Tallahassee *Floridian* gives the following statement of operations, of which brief notice has been heretofore made:

Maj. W. L. L. BOWEN, commanding at Tampa, some weeks ago determined to break up the nefarious trade and communication that has been going on ever since the war began between our Southern coast and the United States authorities at Key West. To this end he chartered the little steamer *Scottish Chief*, and went in search of the fishing tribe. Armed with a six-pounder, he soon secured a fine fishing-smack, and brought her into Tampa Bay; but, without going up to town, he transferred his armament from the steamer to the smack, and went out again, and, without indulging in a lengthy story, he has captured twelve sail, nine smacks and three schooners, and effectually broken up the infamous traffic, and put a stop to the easy and effective means by which the enemy kept himself posted touching our affairs upon the coast.

The crews of the several vessels captured arrived at headquarters on Saturday night, and have been duly transferred to the proper authorities for final disposition. They number sixty-eight, and are a mixed multitude, some Yankees, some Spaniards, some Portuguese and some Key Westers."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* of Dec. 12, says:

"There is a desire to invest in cotton. Some buyers are transmitting their orders to Mississippi, where they can be filled and admitted to a landing on our levee, under restrictions which may be considered as conducive to the general trade of our city, but, at the same time, they are not to be made public. *The blockade of Mississippi Sound interferes greatly with the trade in sugar and molasses.* The receipts of these two articles continue large, and are now, from interruption, greatly in excess of the demand. It will take some weeks to clear the accumulations at the several railroad depots. In the meantime, the weather continues very mild—too much so for the yield of cane in this climate. Some bulls in sugar say that the crop of Louisiana will not be more than ample to supply the Confederate States, including, of course, Kentucky and Mississippi."

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* states:

"No variation has transpired in rates of money, stocks or exchange that calls for special notice. The banks renewed maturing obligations quite freely throughout, and offered to discount for regular depositors to the full extent of their respective daily income, but the calls for extension were in most cases accompanied with unexpected heavy payments, and the demand for accommodation was generally smaller than for several weeks past. Rates of specie have steadily inclined downward from the opening of the week to the close of business this evening, but the supply of and the demand for both gold and silver could not at any time have been considered hatter than nominal."

The *Crescent* adds:

"The price of gold and silver has declined today. The brokers find the offerings light, attended with a light demand, and gold cannot be quoted higher than 30 to 35 per cent. Silver has also a downward tendency, retailing at 20 to 25 cents premium."

The bill relating to the judicial proceedings of the forfeiture of the charter of the banks of Louisiana that have suspended specie payment, has passed tha Senate by a vote of 21 to 3.

THE SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

Tha Montgomery *Mail*, of Dec. 15, says:

"Fourteen more of the East Tennessee incendiaries arrived yesterday, under a guard, *en route* for the Yankee prison at Tuscaloosa. *Among the number is the nephew of the traitor Andy Johnson.* He is as mean and malignant in looks, as well as acts, as his old uncle is said to be. Rope is a splendid remedy for the incendiary."

The Memphis *Appeal*, of Dec. 20, says:

"Seventy-seven additional persons arrived at Little Rock on the 14th, who had been captured in Searcy County. *They were a part of the gang of conspirators whose nest was discovered and broken up in Van Buren County a short time ago.* The *Journal* states that the loc. conspiracy, which was the work of a fanatical old free-will Baptist preacher, aided by a few hoary-headed old sinners, who have been long living in crime and wickedness among the barrens of the northern border counties, has been thoroughly broken up by the vigilance and prompt action of the loyal citizens of those counties.

The Adams Battery have left their camp at Little Rock and gone into Winter quarters in the Boston mountains."

STATE OF SOUTHERN SOCIETY.

IN THE REBEL CAPITAL.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* does not give a very enchanting view of the condition of affairs at the Confederate capital:

"Rowdyism is rampant in her streets. The wholesale gambling, to break up which an ineffectual attempt was made some time ago, was bad enough, but the good citizen was under no compulsion to enter the jungle of the tiger, and had himself to blame if he got scratched. *To such a frightful extent has violence increased, however, within a few weeks past, in Richmond, that this city bids fair to become as infamous as ever was Naples or Baltimore.* Shootings and stabbings are almost of every day happening. Yesterday a hack-driver was pistoled in one of the most crowded thoroughfares, because he demanded payment in advance of a drunken soldier for a desired service.

There is a temple of the muses here—Thalia and Melpomene, for example—known as the Marshall Theatre, where the legitimate drama is done by third-rate stock actors, and young women in diaphanous muslin emulate CARLOTTA GRISI and CERITO only in the exposure of their persons. Genteel people rarely, ladies never, enter this establishment now-a-days, so that the better portion of the community are but little acquainted with what is done within its walls, except through the police reports. There was a 'bloody' row there one night this week, both in the literal and slang acceptations of that term, and it came out in Court that the whole concern was little better than a low-lived temple to Low, blackguard style of Bacchus and Venus; the resort of hullies and demireps; bars and bad women all over the house. Thalia selling whisky in the saloon of the dress circle, and Melpomene administering ambrosial cocktails to the gods above. Scarcely a night passes without a fight at this theatre. Sometimes there is a real tragedy before the curtain while the mock one is enacting on the stage, and the whole neighborhood is rendered unsafe and disorderly by the company which attends it. If some means of purification and reform for this and other nurseries of vice are not employed by the authorities, *they will breed a public nuisance which will drive the Confederate Government disgusted from the place.*"

IN TENNESSEE.

The Memphis *Avalanche* and *Appeal* of Dec. 16 and 20 respectively give us the following items:

"GEORGE H. ELWELL, lately connected with the Vicksburg *Sun*, managed to steal $130 from the safe of the *Avalanche* office last Thursday afternoon, and made good his escape. The financial proprietor left the safe door open with the key in the money drawer, near which ELWELL was sitting, and being called to the cellar, returned in a few minutes, when a note in the same drawer was found near ELWELL's hands, and a subsequent examination disclosed the fact that five $20 notes on the Georgia State bank, a Confederate $20 note, and a $10 note on the Railway Company Bank of Georgia, were gone.

Yesterday morning, about three o'clock, Mrs. STRONG'S boarding house on Second-street, between Madison and Monroe, was entered by two burglars. They first entered a room occupied by a family recently from Charleston, S. C., and helping themselves to some clothing, proceeded to an adjacent room, where the children of the family were sleeping, and by unconceivable meanness, rifled their pockets of the little trinkets they contained.

A band of thieves, variously estimated at from one to five hundred, have found their way to Memphis within the past ten days. They are constantly at work, and scarcely a day or night passes that some one is not called upon to suffer. We have elsewhere chronicled one of the acts of this daring band. The police—the night police—should be increased to five hundred, or the patrol in each Ward should be called out every night. The Home Legion should be hurated up at once, and a new and efficient organization substituted immediately. It will be too late for the patrol to do efficient service when the thieves, robbers and incendiaries have ruined us. Let the patrol be called out to assist the night police in guarding our homes from the depredations of the thieves and incendiaries in our midst.

Property to the amount of two millions five hundred thousand has already been confiscated by the Receiver. This is only about one-half the amount of Northern property held in our midst. Some reports have already been made of real estate, and many others are yet to report. Let them do so at once. In this connection we would state that persons who have been garnisheed to appear before Commissioner HILL on the 1st inst., and who failed to do so, are unnecessarily incurring expense. All who are garnisheed should attend at once and answer, or they will be taxed with cost.

SCARCITY OF MONEY IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Dec. 7, 1861.

I am astonished to find such an extraordinery appreciation of the precious metals, or such a depreciation of paper money in this State. Gold has been worth 30 per cent. premium for more than a week past, and yesterday it was worth 40 per cent. I am told it is pretty much the same throughout the Mississippi Valley. In Richmond, a week ago, gold was at a premium of 14 to 18 per cent. What can make this great difference? No preference is given here to Confederate States Notes. Gold is worth from 30 to 40 per cent. premium on these notes, the same as on the notes of the Bank of Tennessee; so on any other money which is called bankable money. There are no notes in circulation here below the denomination of one dollar; the consequence is, that one must either spend in a store a whole dollar, no matter how trifling an article he may require, or submit to a shave of 30 to 40 per cent. discount on the change gratis.

I may mention one little transaction by way of illustration. I went, last evening, into a stationery store, to buy a quire of writing-paper; it was 50 cents. I handed a one-dollar note, of the Bank of Tennessee, to pay for it. I was told by the stationer he must charge me 40 per cent. on the change, that being the price of gold yesterday, or I might spend the whole dollar. In this dilemma, I bought a pack of plain visiting-cards to make up the amount. This is but one example; it is the same with everything else. Besides having to pay such an increased price for goods, as, for instance, 50 cents for an ordinary quire of writing-paper, on account of the depreciation of currency, as I was told, 30 to 40 per cent. is taken out of one's change.

At Wilmington, North Caroline, and at other places, on my journey to Nashville, no premium was allowed on gold, in payment of bills.

This inequality of exchange or went of uniformity in the relative values of currency and specie, and especially the depreciation of Confederate States money must soon produce an extraordinary derangement of financial affairs and business, and cause great distress. This apparent went of confidence, with regard to bank notes when the issue has reached a point far beyond the available resources of the banks, is reasonable enough, and there might not be so much confidence in some cases when the States sanction or guarantee the issues, for the credit of some of the individual States may be overstrained or not so good: but if there be confidence in the success and stability of the Government of the Confederate States, its notes ought not to be so depreciated, and ought not to be placed on a par with ordinary bank notes.

This primaval condition to which we are fast being carried arises either from the cupidity of merchants and tradesmen or from an unpatriotic motive on the part of a portion of the business community to embarrass the Government and the country, with a view to force a peace. While I would not accuse any large portion of the business communities of our cities with so base a motive as that of endeavoring to create a financial panic, and to destroy the credit of our Government, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that we have no inconsiderable number of Northern tradesmen and merchants, and others, among us, who, in their hearts, are not favorable to the cause of Southern independence. Whatever the motive may be, whether that of cupidity or of secret treason, it is a matter of the highest importance that the State Governments or the Confederate Government, or both, take timely and effective action to arrest the evil. PUBLICOLA.

HOW PRICE SUBSISTS HIS ARMY.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

It has been a puzzle to many how PRICE, without governmental resources, has managed to subsist a considerable army in a country almost desolated. His system is not known in the "regulations." He never commits a want of transportation, whether he is about to move ten miles or a hundred. He pays for what he takes in Missouri State scrip. His men go into the corn-field, shuck the corn, shell it, take it to mill, and bring it into camp ground into meal. Or should they have no flour, they take the wheat from the stack, thresh it themselves, or with horses or oxen, and as with the corn, ask the aid of miller to reduce it to flour. Such an army can go where they please, in an agricultural country.

HIRE OF NEGROES.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Register.

The Newbern *Progress* states that it has heard that slave laborers have been hired to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, for the ensuing year, at $50 each. We have heard nothing of it. We find there is a general expectation that there will be some reduction in the hire of negroes for next year, from the former high prices, but we were not prepared to expect so great a reduction as that. The utter prostration of the turpentine business, and the poor prospect before cotton planters, should the war last, must greatly reduce the price of negroes.

SULPHUR.

From the Tuscumbia (Ala.) Constitutian.

Alabama is a perfect mountain of mineral wealth, and future wants and developments will turn out what is now considered too poor to invite capital, a perfect Eden, full of fruits and flowers, and mineral springs and healthy society. An immense bed of sulphuret of iron and copper, fourteen feet thick, exists at Boudon, Talladega County. The works turn out from three to four hundred weight of sulphur daily. This war has one good effect that the South may well feel proud of; the development of our capacity to be independent of the North, which many, who were too fond of their ease and indolent habits, could not or would not believe.

MISSISSIPPI.

A Vicksburgh paper says:

"We learn that the Mississippi Legislature have now under consideration a bill to issue $5,000,000 in State Treasury notes, pledging the faith of the State for their redemption, the State assuming the payment of the war tax. The object of the bill is to advance to planters $25 per bale on cotton. Propositions are also pending to charter banks based on cotton. The insurance Company at Columbus has been invested with banking privileges. The Lower House has passed a bill to relieve the indigent families of volunteers, adding for this purpose thirty per cent. upon the State tax."

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, Dec. 19.

The Bank bill has just passed the Mississippi Legislature. It provides that the banks shall receive State Treasury notes in payment of debts, and that the notes of the the banks shall be receivable for all public dues except the Confederate war tax.

THE HOG CROP.

The Knoxville *Register* says:

"For the consolation of those timid people, who are afraid the North will starve us out with the blockade, we can state, upon the authority of an officer of the Confederate Government, that the agents of the Government have already purchased in East Tennessee alone, not less than six hundred thousand hogs. The number in the hands of speculators it is impossible to estimate; and we have reason to believe there is yet, also, a considerable number in the hands of raisers, as we hear of contracts being made every day for future delivery. We believe that East Tennessee has produced pork enough to supply the whole Southern army for the next twelve months, independent of the hog-raising regions of adjacent States.

In this connection we would suggest to the Government to see that its packers do not waste the offal. The Northern Press is shrieking over the belief that our railroad machinery will soon be crippled for the want of oil. The offal of the hogs in the hands of the Government will yield an immense quantity of oil good enough for greasing car wheels."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The law regulating the price of absolute necessities has passed the Senate of Alabama. It provides that salt, wheat, flour, bacon, lard, cotton, osnaburgs, kerseys, leather, shoes, cotton or wool cards, shall not be sold for more than 60 per cent. advance on last April prices. The penalty is fine, forfeiture and imprisonment.

The following advertisement appears in the Charleston papers:

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
CHARLESTON ARSENAL, S. C., Dec. 6, 1861.

SALTPETRE.—Forty cents per pound will be paid for all saltpetre delivered at this Arsenal before the 1st of July, 1862, either on existing contracts with the Ordnance Department of the Confederate States, or otherwise. F. L. CHILDS,
Dec. 10. Captain Corps of Artillery.

A dispatch dated Norfolk, Dec. 11, says: "Rumors are rife to-day of an engagement on the Peninsula. MAGRUDER evidently expects to be attacked, and the troops at Norfolk are on the *qui vive* and anxious to meet the enemy. Quiet prevails now at all points, but the storm of war may burst at any moment. *The pressure exerted by the rump Congress to induce McClellan to advance is tremendous. He evidently dreads the issue, but he may be driven to it—advance, fight and be defeated.*

A row took place last night in the Polish regiment encamped between Suffolk and Portsmouth. Three Lieutenants were killed in the mêlee."

The Sevannah *Republican* says:

"If the Lincolnites should remain at Hilton Head another year, they will be able, perhaps, to take off what they can grow for themselves on that and the adjacent islands in their possession. But as regards the present crop, we have good reasons for stating that they will not realize over 500 bales, if that. Why this is so, will appear in due season."

The Anguets *Chronicle & Sentinel* contains the announcement that its political editor, Mr. V. M. BARNES, has retired from that position. MR. BARNES has been connected with the *Chronicle & Sentinel* for some time, and is a polished and pleasing writer.

An Augusta, Ga., dispatch of the 7th, says thirteen cotton houses have been burnt by their owners in Port Royal Island, one in Paris and one in St. Helena, since the invasion. Letters from Hardeville the 7th, say that active preparations for defense are progressing. A detachment of the Beaufort artillery visited Beaufort and burned 450 hales of Sea Island. A detachment of Col. Martin's mounted regiment was ambuscaded while going into Beaufort, Friday. Lient. Barnwell was wounded in the arm.

On Dec. 12th, Mr. MCDARMON introduced in the Tennessee Senate, "a memorial from certain citizens of Gibson county, preying the exemption of one shotgun or rifle to the heads of families, from military service." The memorial was read, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On the same day, Mr. HURST introduced into the same body, "a bill to improve public roads from Knoxville to Cumberland Gap, for military purposes." It passed the first reading, and was referred.

RELEASE OF AN ALLEGED SPY.

RICHMOND, Dec. 19.

W. P. BYRD, of Augusta, Ga., who was arrested here early in September as a spy, has been released. The *Examiner* says the decision in his favor was made after favorable representations in his behalf made by Hon. H. C. BURNETT, member of the Confederate Congress from Paducah (Ky.) District.

A DELICATE QUESTION.

The Charleston correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* thus alludes to a very delicate question:

"I have alluded to the fact that many persons have claimed and obtained consular exemption from military duty. This brings up a delicate question—one which has of late been a matter of considerable comment and discussion here—to wit: the *right of the foreign consuls to exercise their official functions in a port of the Confederate States, under the exequatur of the United States Government.* A day or two ago, a resolution of inquiry on this very subject was introduced into the State Legislature, now in session at Columbia."

DOOMED TO DISAPPOINTMENT.

From the South Carolinian, Dec. 14.

We returned last evening from a short visit to Richmond. An impression prevails there *that the blockade will be raised in less than thirty days.* We incline to the opinion that it is based on the expectation generally entertained that Great Britain will resent the insult to her flag by Com. WILKES.

Both branches of the Tennessee Legislature have passed a resolution to take a recess from the 21st inst. to the 20th of January.

The Eighth Tennessee Regiment has gone to South Carolina.

BANK ACT IN MISSISSIPPI.

To the Memphis Appeal and Avalanche.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 19.

The bank bill has just passed the Tennessee Legislature. It provides that the banks shall receive State treasury notes in payment of debts, and that the notes of the banks shall be receivable for all public dues, except the Confederate war tax.

ADDITIONAL FROM PORT ROYAL.

Good Position of Our Forces—The British Steamer Fingal in a Tight Place—The Rebels Growing More and More Despondent—Cotton Gathering—Extract from the Log of the Wabash, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT ROYAL, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1861.

Since my last, the good work of crushing out the rebellion from the South Carolina and Georgia part of the Southern coast has gone steadily forward. It is certain that, in some important respects, an immediate change is needed. Now that the base of operations is being formed in the fortifications at Hilton Head, more artillery and cavalry should be at once put in the field. Our force is perfectly safe on all the islands of the South that it is expedient to occupy. The rebels cannot approach our defences to any advantage.

The health of the army and navy, all along the coast, continues good. Considering the exposures endured, this is remarkable. The expeditionary corps, under Commodore DUPONT and Gen. SHERMAN, occupy the shore for more than eighty miles—from Tybee to Otter Islands. We have about seventeen thousand active troops on shore, and at least four thousand fighting men in the fleet.

The fortifications at Hilton Head are progressing well. Much credit is due in their construction to the New-York Volunteer Engineer Corps of Col. SAXTON and Lieut.-Col. HALL. This is an admirable body of men, and is rendering great service to the country. It has just received an addition of 300 to its ranks. They embrace, as a whole, the very men most needed in putting down such a rebellion—able, hardy, intelligent, shrewd practical mechanics—men accustomed to hard words and hard knocks in the cause of free and compensated labor—men who are prepared to defend, at the month of the cartridge-box what they teach at the mouth of the hallot-box. In throwing up intrenchments, crossing rivers by pontoon bridges, building wharves, preparing broken and deserted machinery, reconstructing railroads, the Engineer Corps is doing a good work, and deserves well of the country. Its park of artillery, now in Washington, has acquired the reputation of being one of the very best in the field. It is much needed now in South Carolina, and should be sent forward without a moment's delay.

A small body of men recently escaped from Com. TATTNALL'S flag-ship, came to our camp at Hilton Head on Tuesday night of last week, and were immediately placed on board the *Wabash*. From them we learn that the demoralization of TATTNALL'S Mosquito fleet, and of the rebel forces in the vicinity, has become quite general. The attempt of the British steamer *Fingal* to escape from her hiding place near Savannah, has been prevented. She is in a tight place and cannot get out.

A large number of the barbette guns of Fort Pulaski have been removed into Savannah. There are, however, but few troops in the city, and these are of the class not always to be safely depended upon. Not more than 2,000 fighting men are there. The inhabitants have nearly all fled.

Those of the residents on the islands who have come to our lines, represent the feeling of the rebels as growing every day more and more desponding. Mr. WILLIAM HARDING, an Englishman, was living with his wife, a New-Jersey woman, a native of Mount Holly, on Dawfuskie Island, near Savannah, in charge of a portion of the property of Mr. STODDARD, a Northern man. Mr. and Mrs. HARDING showed me a letter from Mr. STODDARD, written at Savannah, a few weeks ago, in which he expresses the greatest depression at the state of affairs at the South, and sadly deplores the war. There is no doubt but Mr. STODDARD speaks the sentiments of a large body of the well-informed men of the South.

The condition of things at Beaufort is gradually becoming more settled. Much credit is due to Col. LEIGHTON of the Roundhead (Pennsylvania) Regiment for the improvement that is becoming manifest. This regiment is one of the best in the Union Army. It is a true exponent of the sentiments of a large majority of the people of the Keystone State. In its numbers it is always full; in its discipline and drill it has no superior, while in its moral aspects it is an honor to the name it bears, and the gentlemanly officers who command it. If all our officers and men were like the Roundheads, this war for the Union would be honorably closed and a peace established on a just basis in one month.

The Quartermaster's Department, one of the most difficult to manage of any in a volunteer army, is admirably well conducted by Capt. SAXTON, U. S. A. This gentleman is a graduate of West Point, and has had a great deal of valuable experience. His whole course in connection with the origin and progress of the expeditionary corps evinces great purity of motive and high-toned patriotism. Perhaps the expedition is more indebted to Capt. SAXTON for its essential features than to any other man. In its Quartermaster arrrangements at Port Royal and Beaufort he has shown great administrative ability, and is well backed up by Capts. MORGAN, HASCALL and FULLER. The monetary interests of the country, supplying the sinews of war, are much indebted to these gentlemen.

The amount of cotton to be gathered among the different islands is becoming more and more developed. Whether the sum total will reach, as has been intimated, more than $2,000,000 is a question. Some of the fields through which I have passed, are now producing the third picking, the former parts of the crop having been placed in barns. In some districts these barns have been set on fire—whether by the negroes or by secret agents of the late proprietors it is impossible to say. Just as I was leaving Beaufort, on Wednesday last, an immense smoke, from one of the nearest islands in the direction of Charleston, told us by the character it bore on the sky that an immense store of cotton was burning below.

In the work of gathering, ginning and baling the cotton, the colored laborers are doing well. When paid fairly and treated kindly they do all that is asked of them. They also render important services in loading and unloading cargoes, transporting goods on shore, constructing breastworks, cooking, washing and serving in camps. Some of them exhibit remarkable intelligence, and bring us very valuable information. In our land approaches to Savannah we have been frequently furnished information that is highly useful, from among the colored lads who have escaped.

The body of the people occupy tents and quarters by themselves. They keep within the lines, and are always respectful. Mr. LEE, the superintendent, has taken great pains to have them properly cared for. On the arrival at Hilton Head of Rev. C. W. DENISON, United States chaplain, a liberal supply of bibles, testaments, primers, spelling and hymn books was received. These are now being distributed here and at Beaufort, under the direction of Mr. DENISON. The people show a great avidity in learning to read. It seems to them as if a new era was dawning, and they hail its light with joy. Sabbath and day schools are being formed, which are well attended, orderly and useful. As fast as the question of compensation is settled and the labor of the country becomes free and educated, the day of redemption will have come to the South.

Inclosed I send you some particulars from the log of the United States steamship *Wabash* that have not been published:

EXTRACT FROM THE LOG OF THE U. S. FLAG-SHIP WABASH, NOV. 7, 1861.

8:8 A. M.—All hands up anchor.
8:16—Anchor up, and ship under way.
9—Beat to quarters to engage the enemy. The forts on Hilton Head, on Bay Point, and the enemy's steamers close aboard.
9:17—All ready for action. Stood in for the enemy. Starboard guns trimmed well forward to bear on Bay Point, et the fort called Fort Beauregard.
9:27—Enemy opens fire from Hilton Head; fort called Fort Walker. Their shot fell fer snort of us. Immediately after enemy opens fire from Bay Point. This fire was answered at once from our forward pivot-gun, under Acting-Master SAMSON. The shot is good. Our port broadside was also at once brought into action against Hilton Head port, and a heavy gun masked, about 500 yards below the fort.
9:45—*Bienville* ranged alongside, on the starboard besm.
9:53—Ceased firing from the *Wabash*, until the ship came round to present the starboard guns on Hilton Head.
10:3—Reopened fire with our forward pivot gun, and made signal for close action with Hilton Head fort. Kept up a well-directed fire from ou starboard battery. Received a shot, which cut in two the starboard lower studdingsail boom and sheet-anchor jewsharp.
10:15—A shot carried away the peuncb hetten of the mainmast.
10:30—None of our guns bearing, we ceased firing. An 80-pound rifled shot passed through our mainmast, near the centre, about twelve feet above the deck. Two other shots successively cut away both mainstays, about twenty-five feet from collars; and a fourth shot cut away the end of the spanker-boom, at the taffrail.
10:35—Resumed firing from our port battery.
10:37—Ceased firing, except from port guns. Ship turned.
10:40—Mennbed the starboard bettery, to play upon Bay Point fort.
10:53—Ceased firing. Ship turned egain.
11:15—Ship beading S. S. E.
11:18—Fired our how pivot gun, on the starboard side, against Hilton Head.
11:26—Opened with all the starboard battery on Hilton Head. Ship now ran in within 800 yards of Hilton Head Fort. Poured in all the starboard battery, and both pivots from the starboard bow. Knocked the rebel flag-staff to the ground. The firing from our guns was admirably accurate.
11:40—Ceased firing, except with pivot guns. Ship again veers round.
11:50—Reopened fire on Hilton Head from our port bettery and pivots. Our jib halliards were cut away twice. Maintop-gallant-stay cut away.
11:52—Received a heavy shot in our starboard main chain, which carried away the lower dead-eye, and lanyard of forward maintopmast backstay, and topsail halliards, and smashed in the bsmmock rail. Starboard battery immediately manned to open on Bay Point.
11:54—A heavy shot passed througb the starboard headrail, and stranded the port forward foresnifter.
11:55—Our starboard mizzen horse-block shot away, and upper part of starboard after port badly chipped, by shots from Hilton Head.
11:56—The port battery manned to bear on Hilton Head.
11:58—Ceased firing from the gun-deck.
12 M.—A 42-pound shot, from Bay Point, struck near the nerth gun of the port battery and wounded four men, knocking a hole through the deck, and breaking into the hammock netting, where it lodged. The Captain of the No. 13 gun, THOMAS JACKSON, had his leg shot away at the thigh. He was removed to the cockpit, where he died in less than an hour. Others et the same gun were injured by splinters.
12:10—Ceased firing. Ship going round. The men bave biscuit and rations at the guns.
1:15—Report came by signal from the gunboat *Ottawa*, that Hilton Head Fort was abandoned.
1:30—Same report made by the gunboat *Pembina*, then alongside of the *Wabash*.
2 P. M.—The starboard battery was manned, and we ran in within 500 yards of Hilton Head Fort and fired into it both the pivot guns. They were not answered.
2:12—Commander JOHN ROGERS left the *Wabash* in one of our boats, with a flag of truce, to visit the Fort on Hilton Head.
2:15—Report from the masthead of the *Wabash* that about 1,000 men from the enemy's battery on Hilton Head were in full retreat for the woods.
2:20—The American flag is flying from the enemy's ramparts.
2:45—The *Wabash* anchored off abreast of Hilton Head Fort, and proceeded to land her marines. Lieut. BARNES took a company of 50 small-arms men in the tug *Mercury* to land at Fort Walker. Capt. C. R. P. ROGERS accompanied him.
2:50—Fort Walker, on Hilton Head, was formally taken possession of by Commodore DUPONT, and officially turned over to the command of Brig.-Gen. WRIGHT, with his brigade.
4 P. M.—Secured the guns and went to supper.

NEPTUNE.

A Phase of the Barbarism of Slavery—African Peculiarities, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT ROYAL, Friday, Dec. 20, 1861.

A day or two ago I wandered over the opposite island, using the time with Charcoal and Friday in familiar talks and pertinent inquiry. In my travels I met most decidedly the oldest pair of human beings, husband and wife, I ever saw; bent almost double, and singularly frail and thin, with lines of age carved in each lineament; knotted and notched in long, bony arms and fingers, with weak and tremulous bodies. The sad factal lines evidenced a life of despondence and weary labor—"No rest, massa, all work, all de time; plenty to eat, but no *rest*, no repose; so glad we got chance for little comfort." The almost boundless plantation, complete in every needful thing for life here, well tilled, and once full of stores of provisions, proved it. Stout black fellows, erect and kingly in their new gottan liberty, allowed the mother, whose every step was marked with pain, to lean on their shoulders with affection as tender as a high civilization engenders. I was led into a dark sty of a place, and was informed that a couch was there, and on it a woman sick unto death, if despairing groans that issued therefrom told this. I could not see the poor victim of misfortune and woe, for darkness was not visible. Alleviating medicines were sought with polite courtesies and pulling of the wool at the forehead. These poor creatures left alone in sickness, illustrate the barbarism of Slavery in bold lines. They had just buried a relative and were alarmed at the prospect, for they have a superstitious horror of death, and lonely enough was their condition. They have been accustomed to lean in filial confidence on the aid of their masters in sickness, who, from fear of loss, give them great attention, at those times, and soothe them with condolence, from a selfish self-interest, as they return more cheerfully to work. The ordinary necessities of life, such as tea, coffee and sugar, were not with them, though corn and other cereals were plenty. One was grinding corn between two stones, such as were fashionable in the days once written of, when "two shall be grinding in the field—one shall be taken and the other left,"—together with many other instruments of an older age—the first ages, whose records are only biblical—such as I have noticed in the Eastern world, amongst a stranger people, and a wider and more primitive habit. The yoking of oxen across the horns, as is the custom in Cnba, among the Guinea negroes, shows the African peculiarity, handed down and brought across the middle passage. The language used by them is scarcely translatable into English, so entirely is it African, and so rapid in utterance.

Their civilities were as polished as the servants of a nobility practice, showing the culture of respectability in their old master's family, and were manifested in many striking ways. We should pronounce their "bringing up" good, and their unqualified obsequiousness, recollections of the lash. There is a settled awe in the unsettled eye, that commends forcibly on the position they are in; ready to break into a joyous flood when the agony of uncertainty is over, and their destiny made known.

It is manifestly true, the dreams of years with them has been but idle fancy, building ecstatic castles on a far-off shore, where dwells boundless pleasure and eternal freedom, while now these dreams of the soul are wreathed in all the freshness and joy of fruition, for they are liberated for a time. The creations of enslaved mind, dwelling on liberty through a cycle of existence, now born in a day through the cannon's mouth at Port Royal, are more than was expected in this world, more than they can analyze, or express or properly entertain. And the condition they are now in assumes this. If they knew nothing of what was going on, would they not have fled with their masters as before a common calamity or judgment coming? Did instinct, that gave the masters speed, glue them fast to the soil of forcible adoption or birth? They must have known all about it—the whole story—and ought to know it, even if we admit the Deity permitted an informing spirit to descend around the lowly hut, and enter the darkened mind with its light.

Scarcely a slave but feelingly acknowledges the Higher Power in it all, and when yon talk to them of Liberty, (for I assume *these* will never taste Slavery again,) they involuntarily raise their eyes to the heavens above and contresy most profoundly, and then salute you with deep emotion as an instrument concerned in their deliverance. Those preferring to remain with or return to the master do so because of family ties, or because of compulsion. When I see twenty pair of eyes sparkle and moisten when liberty is mentioned, I know they love liberty, remained behind to get liberty, and will be dreadfully disappointed, and go mourning the rest of their elondy days, if the two or three weeks of this luxurious revel is all the law will allow. WANDERER.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Compeny D, of the First Artillery, Major HASKIN in command, which has been at the Park Barracks for the last few days, left yesterday in the steamer *Philadelphia*, for Fort Taylor, Key West. The compeny is 68 strong.

The Ninetieth New-York Volunteers, new on Governer's Island, are expected to leave for Key West to-day or to-morrow, by the steamer *Illinois*.

The purchased steamer *Norwich* was put into commission, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, on Saturday evening. She carriea a crew of about one hundred men, and an armament of six 32-ponnders. She will go off the Battery to-day, to receive her powder from the magazine on Ellis' Island. The following is the official list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding, James Dnneven; Acting Master and Executive Officer, S. B. Washburn; Acting Masters, C. H. Corser and J. T. Warren; Acting Assistant Paymaster, William Lee Darling; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. B. Dean; Second Assistant Engineer, N. B. Bates; Third Assistants, J. Goll; J. B. Maples and P. J. Inslee; Acting Midshipman, A. H. McCormick; Acting Master's Mates, H. B. Warrents, C. S. Macreading and G. Fredmsksin.

The United States brig *Bohio*, not *Ohio*, as previously reported, was also put into commission at 1 o'clock yesterday. She is pierced for four guns, but only carries two 32-pounders at present. Her officers are:

Acting Master Commanding, William D. Gregory; Acting Master and Executive Officer, J. C. Blizzard; Acting Master, Norman Pinefield; Acting Assistant Surgeon, G. M. Pease; Acting Master's Mate, D. Mills.

The Paymaster and two Master's Mates have not yet been appointed.

The purchased clipper ship *Onward* arrived at the yard. She bas already been fitted out, and only requires her armament and naval stores to make her ready to be put into commission. She is pierced for eight guns, and is in all respects a very fine vessel.

The officers detailed for the first division of Capt. D. D. PORTER'S mortar-fleet, reported yesterday at the office over the cooper shop at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Four of the vessels already reported at the yard, are still there fitting ont.

A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the cob. dock, in return for a similar one from the Swedish frigate in the stream.

Obituary.

Col. W. A. WEBB, of the First Regiment Douglas Brigade, Illinois Volunteers, died at Smithton, Mo., on Dec. 24. He was born at Dover, Me., in 1834, graduated at West Point,

built of heavy timbers—the sides of boiler-iron, loop-holed for musketry, are so arranged that they can be used as bridges, and will each carry one of the heaviest mortars used in warfare. Small tug-boats will be used to tow the mortar-boats into position.

There is also a pontoon train being built, by —— SIMMONS, of New-York City. It is of gutta percha, composed of inflated floats, and may be put in use, taken up and transported in the smallest possible time, and with but little labor.

The expedition was commenced by Commander JOHN R. ROGERS, with the *Conestoga*, *Lexington* and *Tyler*—the facts of which are already before the public. But it has, however, been mainly arranged and brought to its present state of efficiency by Flag officer A. H. FOOTE, a distinguished officer of the naval service, and who has proved his efficiency and gallantry in every position in which he has been placed during a long course of active service. His daring attack and storming of the Chinese forts is a part of the history of the American Navy; and lately as Commander of the New-York Navy-yard, he discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Government. His former brother officer, but now rebel antagoniet Capt. MOLLINS, in sending his regards to him lately from Columbus under a flag of truce, was constrained to say that he was the "right man in the right place!"

The following are the officers of the fleet, with their commands, so far as made, and their native States:

Flag-Officer A. H. FOOTE, commanding, Connecticut.
Commander Wm. D. Porter, Pennsylvania, *Essex*.
Commander Rogar PERRY, Maryland, not assigned.
Commander A. H. Kelly, Maryland, not assigned.
Commander A. M. Pennock, Virginia, Fleet Captain.
Commander J. A. Winslow, North Carolina, not assigned.
Commander H. Walk, Virginia, *Taylor*.
Commander B. M. Dove, Virginia, not assigned.
Lieut.-Commanding J. P. Sanford, Ordnance Officer.
Lieut.-Commanding K. N. Steinhel, New-York, *Lexington*.
Lieut.-Commanding S. L. Phelps, Ohio, *Conestoga*.
Lieut.-Commanding Leonard Pauldiog, New-York, Recruiting Service.
Lieut. J. W. Shirk, Pennsylvania, not assigned.
Lieut. J. Bishop, Missouri, *Taylor*.
Asst. Quartermaster Capt. George W. Wiee, Maryland, en Gunboat Service.

It will ha seen from thie that a majority of the officers are Southern men. Commander PORTER comes of good stock, being a sou of Commodore PORTER, whoee name and deeds are familiar to every reader of American history. Lieut.-Commanding SANFORD gave up a lucrative business at Albany, N. Y., to offer his services to his country,—hes constructed a large amount of war material for the Government, and has seen useful service before, having been with WILKES in his exploring expedition.

Capt. WISE is a cousin of Gov. H. A. WISE, a brother of the author, HENRY WISE, now at Washington, and for some 20 years has been in the United States service engaged in the Coast Survey.

Flag-officer FOOTE holds the eama rank as Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, although his junior by date of his commission. Each is entirely independent of the other, but, as a matter of course, will cooperate in the proposed expedition.

The magnitude of the preparations may to some extent be inferred when it is known that the salaries of the officers reach the amount of $60,000 a month—that 500,000 bushels of coal have been contracted for and delivered at Cairo—that clothing to the amount of $40,000 has been contracted for and is on its way hither—that 800 tone of powder have been sent to Cairo, and other war material beyond all computation.

The grade of officers, the gunners, pilots and all other classes necessary to man the boats, are arranged precisely as in the navy of the United States. The unmber of man required ou each boat cannot be given without affording information to the enemy.

All of the gunboats heva gone to Cairo, and all the mortar-boats except twelva, and they will probably be towed down to-day.

So confident are some of the naval officers in the strength of the gunboats, that several of them have offered to take the *Benton* and lay bar under the batteries of Columbus, confidant that her immense strength will resist the heaviest metel in the possession of the Confederates. Tha plates upon the gunboats were submitted to severe taete, and evinced almost fabulous iuvincibility. Heavy rifled shots ware fired at tham at a distance of only 160 yards, and in avery case they were either only slightly indented or elsa they shivered the shots into innumerable fragments or turned them harmlesely aside.

Of course little is known of tha uumber of the enemy, or tha strength or character of the fortifications at Colnmbus. In fact, the diagrams in e late isene of a Metropolitan daily, in which are given the shape and character of the works at Columbus and the very encampment and number of the forces at that place, are universally laughed at by military meu here, who place no reliance upon them whatever, and believe them to hava been gotten up in the seme office et which they were published.

It is, however, very generally believed that the works at Columbus, Memphis and intermediate points, are of great strength, and that thay will be defended with e vigor and determination equal to their importance. It is, however, thought that their guns are not as heavy as oure, while the superior skill of our gunners (most ef whom are old in the service) will be an element of immense importance in our favor.

It is very generally thougbt that the defenders of Columbus are mostly of the younger classes—the older and tha more veteran soldiers being now with tha army ou the Potomac. Tbia inference is made from the reports of individuals who have lately come Nerth, and also from the fact that during the visits of their flage of truce there has been a great deal of that bluster and braggadocio which is never indulged in by a truly brava or a tried foe.

There has been a good deal of talk concerning HOLLINS' Battering Ram, which was to do such great service at New-Orleans in raising tha National blockade, and which is now supposed to be at Columbus. However formidable in theory and in the columns of secession journals, tha "ram" excites no particular terror among our naval officers here. As to the ether fleet of gun and tug boats, which ara said to ha at Columbus, there is considerable doubt. Most of tha New-Orleans tug-boats draw from 10 to 12 feet, and hence it is an entire impossibility that they could ever get up as far as Columbus—hence the story af the New-Orleans fleet having arrived at Columbus is, to say the least, highly improbable. It will not be far from the truth, to put the entira force at Columbus at from twenty to thirty-five thousand men—their gunboats at three, and the balance of tha fleet at a half dozen tuga and lesser steamers.

Bnt, in speaking so particularly of Columbus, I do not mean to state that the first blow will fall there. It may be directed down the river—it may go up tha Cumberland or the Tennessee; its destination is purely a matter ef guese-work.

But when it does coma, there will be a day of terrible reckoning for the sons of rebellion, who now swagger and flaunt in treason-chained Memphis and Columbus. When fifty thousand bayonets climb the heights in their rear—when the tremendous storm from two score mortar and a dozen gunboats pours its floods of fire and iron hail into their midst — theu, perhaps, will they be compelled to recognize the power which they have offended and expiate in blood their attempt to disintegrate this once glorious Union. There is a storm gathering here and at Cairo which will soon burst over the strongholds of secession. When its heavy thunders shake the foundetions of their earth, and its sheeted lightnings carry death and destruction through their land, they will, perhaps, acknowledge that there "is a God in Israel"—that there is a Government left with powar to crush out treason—that the strong-armed "mudsills" of the North are a match for the swaggering, vaunting, "chivalrous" hordes of thie dastardly, uncalled-for rebellion. GALWAY.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE SOLDIERS' ALLOTMENT FUND—COMPTROLLER'S WEEKLY STATEMENT—THE INDEPENDENT TELEGRAPH—A DONATION.

At a reguler meeting of thie Board, last evening, President GENET in the Chair, a communication was received from A. V. Stout, Esq., Commissioner of the Allotment Fund, asking an extension of the time in which he was required by the Board to report the expenses attending the performance of his trust in view of the fact that additional legislation is required by Congress before he will be enabled properly to perform the duties connected with his appointment. The request was granted, and the time was extended to the 1st of March, 1862. The following is the communication:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: On the 23 l day of December I had the honor to receive a duly certified copy of certain resolutions, appointing me Commissioner of the Soldiers' Allotment Fund, the said resolutions having been just passed by both Boards, and approved by his Honor the Meyor.

One of the resolutions referred to is in the following words:

Resolved, That on or before the first day of January, 1862, the said ANDREW V. STOUT be and he is hereby directed to report to the Common Council what amount has been allotted from each of the several regiments from this City for the benefit of the families of the members thereof, the expenses incurred by him in procuring such allotments, and also an estimate of the probable monthly expenses which will be required thereafter, in order to carry out to the most vigorous manner the purpose of these resolutions.

The brief space of time elapsing between the date upon which my appointment as Commissioner was officially communicated to me and the duty designated in the foregoing resolution for a detailed report of the amounts allotted and the actual and estimated expenses connected therewith is, it will readily be conceded, so short as to preclude the possibility of my literal fulfillment of the duties imposed within the single week allowed me, and I would therefore respectfully suggest to your honorable body the necessity of extending the time during which I may prosecute investigations with tha view te present e careful report of the results so desirable of attainment.

Within the few days thet have passed since the receipt of the certified resolutions, I have given all practicable attention te the performance of the duties assigned me under the resolutions; have visited Washington for the purpose of learning the location of New-York regiments and ether necessary details, and heve conferred with the soldiers of various commands with reference te the allotment system as proposed.

No practical result has been attained, however, from the fact that, not only was the time too limited, but the passage by Congress of an Allotment act, somewhat conflicting with the resolutions under which I was acting, compelled me te suspend my action until some amendatory legislation could be procured by which to counteract the oversights and injustice inadvertently committed by the Congressional act.

The law, as passed, authorizes the President to appoint three Commissioners fer each State having troops in the field. These Commissioners are empowered to visit tha several military Departments and obtain allotments from the soldiers. The allotment rolls thus made, when certified by the Commissioners, shall be given te the Paymasters, who, at the time of making payments, shall give to the soldiers' drafts on New-York, for the sums alloted, payable to the order of the persons for whom such sums are intended.

However suitable this plen may be, and doubtless is, for villages, towns and the smaller cities—where identification is either unnecessary or perfectly feasible, it will be seen at a glance that the provisions of the act virtually overlook the impossibility of making the allotments for the State and City of New-York upon a basis which will apply to more sparsely inhabited localities with comparative safety and certainty. The City of New-York, represented at the seet of war by some fifty or sixty thousand ef her citizens, is manifestly entitled to select her own Commissioners, and to suggest a plan of operations, under the Allotment system, which shall meet the exigencies of the theusands whe are vitally interested in an efficient, faithful and economical medium ef financial communication between the soldier citizens of New-York and their relatives and friends at home.

Without enlarging here upon the points in the new law of Congress which require elteretion in order to give to our City its due proportion of the advantages flowing from the allotment scheme, I may say that the subject of amending tha law has been brought to the attention of prominent members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and has met with their concurrence and approval as being an act of justice to our City. In the view that such amendment is ef vital importance to the proper fulfillment of my own duties as the Commissioner selected by the Common Council to act in their name and on their behalf, it has been my earnest endeavor to secure some prompt action on the part of Congress in this direction, and I expect again to visit Washington in a few days to effect this object.

I therefore ranew my request that your honorable body will so extend the time originally named in the resolution, that opportunity may be afforded fer preparing the proper amendments for presentation to Congress, by the passage of which all difficulties and obstacles may be removed out of the way of a thorough prosecution of the plan indicated by the resolutions under which I heve the honor and pleasure to act.

The importance of amendatory legislation by Congress, with reference to the act just passed, will be the more evident when it is considered that under the existing provisions of that act there is an utter absence of system or official responsibility, and nothing in the act can compel the thorough performance ef duty on the part of the Commissioners beyond their own volition: and unless the contemplated amendment can be secured the City will be compelled to continue the weekly aid now rendered to the families of soldiers.

Should your honorable body see fit to grant my request for the necessary extension of time, I hope to be able to present in due time a detailed statement of facts in reference to the subject of allotments which shall vindicate the action of your honorable body in the passage of the resolutions under which it is my privilege to act. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant. A. V. STOUT,
Commissioner of Soldiers' Allotment Fund,
New-York, Dec. 30, 1861.

The weekly statement of the Comptroller represents the receipts and expenditures of his Department for the past week as follows:

Receipts	$228,649 31
Payments	260,421 88
Balance on hand Dec. 28	$3,365,073 54

The Board concurred in allowing the Independent Telegraph Company to erect poles in the streets, subject to the usual regulations.

Tha resolution from the Board of Councilmen, making the TIMES a Corporation paper, was read, and laid ever under the rule.

The Beard concurred in donating $800 to Mary J. Hall, te recompense her fer an unjust tax upon her preperty for the building of a sewer.

After disposing of some unimportant papers, the Board adjourned to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE SUPERVISORS AND THE NEW COURT-HOUSE—INJUNCTION SERVED IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW-YORK AND YONKERS RAILROAD.

After the reading of the minutes and tha reference of petitions, a communication was received from the Comptroller, in answer to inquiries as to the action of the Supervisors with reference to the new Court-House, and the land taken therefor, stating that that body had in all things complied with the requirements of the statute, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, in answer to the resolution passed by this Board on Saturday, as to the validity of the injunction in the matter of the Fort Gansevoort property. Mr. BRONSON states that the resolution reached him at his house, where he is confined by illness, and that being absent from his books he is not prepared to pronounce upon the validity of the injunction. He adds, however, that this will cause very little delay, as Judge DEAN will appear for the City on the 31st (this day), when the case will be argued, and a speedy decision no doubt had. The communication was ordered on file.

From the ether Board a communication was received in favor of directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for building a house for Engine Company No. 10; concurred in. In favor of regrading a portion of Eleventh-avenue, near Thirty-third-street.

A communication was received from A. V. Stout Esq., in answer to a call for information as to the amount in his banda fer the relief of the families of volunteers, which may be found in report of Board of Aldermen.

During the reading of this paper, Deputy-Sheriff Cornell was observed presenting a printed document to each member, which proved to be the following injunction, issued from the Supreme Court, restraining any action in the matter of the New-York and Yonkers Railroad:

Present, Hon. Geo Gould, Justice.

The People of the State of New-York vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.—This cause, coming on to be heard on an order to show cause why an injunction should not issue against the defendants, restraining them from granting permission to the New-York and Yonkers Railroad Company to lay rails in certain streets of the City of New-York, mentioned and described in the complaint in this action, and, after hearing William M. Evarts, Esq., for plaintiffs, in support of such injunction, and Gilbert Dean, Esq., for defendants, in opposition thereto, it is ordered that the defendants, and each and every of them, be, and they are hereby, perpetually enjoined and restrained from granting to the New-York and Yonkers Railroad Company, mentioned and described in the complaint of this action, the right to lay or construct the railway described in said complaint, or any part thereof, in the streets or avenues, or any or either of them, in the City of New-York, mentioned and particularly set forth in said complaint; or from in any manner consenting thereto, or from taking any further action in relation to the ordinance or resolutions giving permission to construct said railway, which is mentioned and referred to in said complaint, or from giving or granting the consent or authority of the said defendants to the said Company, or to any other Company, Association or person or persons, to lay or construct a railroad in any of the streets or avenues of the said City, unless the right or permission shall be disposed of at a public auction, as required by the forty-first section of the act entitled "An Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April 14, 1857; or from granting, authorizing, or consenting that said Company, or any Company, Association, person or persons, may construct any railway in Broadway, Greenwich-avenue, Eighth-street, Waverley-place, Greene-street, University-place, Broadway or Bloomingdale Road, in said City, in any or either of said streets, avenues, places or roads.

(Copy.) R. BABCOCK, Clerk.

At Mr. STOUT'S request, the time for preparing his report was extended to March 1, 1862, as passed by the ether Board.

Mr. GROSS desired to limit the time to Feb. 1, and so moved, but it was lost by a tie vote, and the resolution from the ether Board was then concurred in.

A Board of $250 was made, by the ether Board, to Harry Howard, Sergeant-at-Arms of this Board, but opposition being made by Mr. PINCKNEY, who could see no reason for such an appropriation af public money, the resolution was referred.

In favor ef paying $2,700 to the Eighth Regiment—referred.

The salary of the messenger to the Corporation Attorney was increased to $500.

The Special Committee on tha Croton Department reported their examination of the books and accounts of that Department as being eminently correct and satisfactory.

The Street Commissioner was directed to advertise proposals for dredging out the slip at Pier No. 45 East River.

A resolution to furnish the members elect with the necessary books, stationery, star, badge, &c. Adopted.

The resolution to award the Clerks of this Board the sum of $250 each, for extra services rendered hy them during the year, was called up, and opposed hy several members.

Mr. OAKEN moved, as a substitute, tha name of Charles S. McClenachan alone.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to insert the name af Mr. J. S. Matthews, which was lost, and the eubstitute offered by Mr. OAKEN was lost—ayes 8, noes 19.

The question was then about to be put on the original resolution, with four additional names proposed by Mr. HOGAN, when Mr. OAKEN moved to insert tha names of the Councilmen, which was declared out of order, on the ground that the members could not vote on any matter in which they were interested, whereupon Mr. OAKEN declared they would not vote for it.

Mr. PINCKNEY opposed the whole matter, as did Mr. OAKEN; the latter in strong, but dignified terms, declaring that, in his opinion, any member who would, in view of his responsibilities as a legislator, deliberately vote for such a gratuity, would put his hand in his neighbor's pocket and extract his money. Without impugning the worth or services of any clerk, he thought they were all now abundantly paid.

Mr. BRANDON moved to amend hy adding $15 to each salary, which was lost, and the amendment of Mr. HOGAN was adopted.

The original resolution, as amended, granting the sum of $250 each to nine clerks, was put and carried—ayes 12, noes 11.

Adjourned until Tuesday, 3 P. M.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

CLOSE OF THE YEAR—BRIEF SESSION AND UNIMPORTANT BUSINESS.

The reading of tha minutes wae dispensed with, the printer not having furnished them. Several bills and petitions were received and appropriately referred. An award was made of $1,070 for damages done to premises owned hy B. Wheelwright by the use of the seme for a House of Detention for Witnesses, and several bills for fitting up election polls were ordered paid. The annual report of the Clerk of the Board was received and ordered printed. The sum of $1,750 was ordered paid to Messrs. Roach on account of iron furnished fer the new Harlem bridge, and $501 each to the parties in charge of the work. Adjourned until Monday next.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SPECIAL MEETING—CLOSING UP THE BUSINESS OF THE YEAR—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—FAVORABLE CONDITION, ETC.

The Board of Education held a special meeting at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday, the President, Wm. E. CURTIS, Esq., in the Chair.

After the reading and acceptance of the minutes af the last session, sundry communications and resolutions of no general interest, were read and referred to the proper Committees.

The salary of the Junior Financial Clerk was, after some debate, increased to $500, hy a vote of 22 to 8.

The motion of Mr. Waterbury, af the Twentieth, to reconsider the action of the Board, at its last meeting, upon the report of the Committee on Teachers in reference to a tariff of saleries, was the next business in order, and wes taken up, Mr. Waterbury renewing his motion and arguing in its favor. Messrs. Benedict, of the Fifteenth, and Farr, of the Ninth, opposed it, the latter moving to lay the motion of Mr. Waterbury on the table. This was lost, eighteen voting in the negative and thirteen in the affirmative. A direct vote was then taken on the reconsideration, which wes lost hy nineteen in the negative to thirteen in the affirmative.

Reports being next in order, the Committee on Finance reported that the finances of the Board were in a very favorable condition as compared with previous years, and presented the following:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The School Fund of 1861, consisted of the following:	
Amount received from the State	$212,768 99
An equal amount from County	212,766 99
One-twentieth of one per cent. on valuation of real and personal property in the City	290,753 55
Tax not exceeding $4 for each scholar	583,708 47
Total	$1,300,000 00
The appropriations of 1860 exceeded the fund	$20,095 48
Leaving available for expenses for 1861	$1,279,904 52
Expenditures of 1861 amount to	$1,284,545 55
Balance against the Board	$4,641 03
Passed to the credit of general account	3,012 01
To be provided frem fund of 1862	$1,629 02
In the year 1865, the Board was compelled to previde fer a deficit of 1858	$147,508 77
In 1860, for a similar deficit for 1859	31,031 55
In 1861, for deficit of 1860	20,095 48
While the excess of the present year to be paid from the fund of 1862, is no more than	1,629 02

The above report having been unanimously passed, was ordered to be printed.

A number of minor special reports were also passed, and several checks remaining uncalled for were ordered to be destroyed, and the amounts to be passed to the credit of the Board, as part af the general fund of 1862.

Mr. WADE, of the Sixth, offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due and are hereby presented to WM. E. CURTIS, Esq., for the uniform courtesy, dignity and ability with which he has discharged the duties of President during the past year.

Mr. BENEDICT, in seconding the resolution, regarded it as by no means a mere empty form, but the sincere sentiment of the entire Board. Mr. WATERBURY and ethers handsamely sustained the resolution, which was adopted without a dissenting voice. The following neat acknowledgment and interesting statement of facts was then made hy Mr. CURTIS:

ADDRESS OF MR. CURTIS.

GENTLEMEN: The close of the year admonishes us of the terminaden of our official duties. Under ordinary circumstances it becomes us to leek back and see how we have administered the great and sacred trusts confided to us by the public, and the more especially at this time, when the energies and resources of the City are to such an extent employed in the struggle for our national existence.

The large increase of the number of persons taught during the past year, over that of the previous year, shows that our system continues to gain the popular confidence and favor.

The whole number taught in 1861 is 155,004; in 1860 it was 145,879. The average attendance in 1861 is 61,145; in 1860 it was 55,050. The average cost per scholar in 1861 is less than in 1860; while the average cost to the City for the books, stationery, apparatus, fuel and all other supplies furnished in 1861 to each scholar is but 46 cents—while in 1857 it was 60 cents. The cost of the evening schools, which in 1860 exceeded $73,000, will not this year exceed $46,000.

During this year there has been set aside for a Library fund the sum of $9,983 65, which has heretofore been expended for general purposes. Three new and very valuable school edifices have been completed, and four others have been rebuilt and enlarged. The whole amount of money available in 1861 was $1,279,904 52. The deficit of 1856 of $147,508 77 was reduced in 1859 to $31,031 55, and was again reduced in 1860 to $20,095 48, and in the present year it is reduced to $392 01.

It is hnt just to say thet the expenses incurred in purchasing lots and erecting school buildings, which the rapid increase of attendance in the schools has rendered necessary, are in reality bnt investments of the public funds in real estate, which will always remain of value, and the title to which is in the City.

In continuation, gentlemen, it can but be aur hope that Providence will continue to preserve to us the means of doing good to the youth of our great City; and we cannot forget that there is not a loyal camp in the land, over which te-night cold December wind is breathing, where thera is net some brave yeung heart beating with the lessons of intelligence and patriotism taught in the Public Schools or the Free Academy of New-York."

Resolutions of thanks to DANIEL CODER Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Repairs, proffered on motion of Mr. WATERBURY, and similar expressions to Mr. TWEED, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the Clerks of the Board for faithful and efficient discharge of duty, having unanimously passed, at 7:40 P. M., the Board adjourned.

Personal.

List of Americane registered at GUN & CO.'s American Agency and Reading-room, No. 10 Strand, London, W. C., England, for the week ending Dec. 14, 1861:

W. I. Stillman, Belmont, Mass., U. S. Consul to Rome.

New-York—W. H. Vinmen. S. L. Ingraham, J. C. Worter, S. Richardson, H. Seton, S. Gosling and wife, L. Gosling, H. Watkins, John O. Bronsoa, M. D.; Hon. and Miss T. Weed, Troy.

Pennsylvania—W. L. Welsh, A. G. Goodsell, W. L. Wilmer, Philadelphia.

Massachusetts—J. Ritchie, G. Roaby, E. A. Raymond, Boston.

Ohio—A. Endres, C. P. Mclivsine, Cincinnati.

Rev. G. W. Bosworth, Portland, Me.
E. Harding, Burlington, Vt.
W. W. Snyder, Brookville, Ind.
Robert Mnrs, Charleston.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 30, 1861.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81	Cou 92	100	Harlem R. Pref.	h10 30
5,000	U. S. 6s, '74	Cou 81⅜	525	do	30
5,000	Mich. St. 6s	89¾	100	do	s10 30
5,000	Va. St. 6s	48	50	do	30¼
4,000	N. Car. St. 6s	59⅜	100	do	30⅜
8,000	Mo. St. 6s	b30 42	675	Mich. Central R	50
8,000	do	41⅜	250	do	50⅛
6,000	do	s10 42	100	do	b30 50⅜
3,000	do	42⅛	50	do	s30 50⅜
10,000	Erie R. 4th m. b	76	100	do	b60 50⅜
20	Amer. Ex. Bank	80	50	do	50⅜
288	Del. & Hnd. Co.	94	225	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	19⅜
470	Pac. Mail S. Co	94	200	do	19⅛
850	do	94	250	do	h10 19⅜
10	do	95¼	50	do	19⅜
150	do	s30 95⅜	50	do	s10 19⅜
221	do	95⅛	50	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	40⅜
50	do	b4 95⅜	800	do	41
200	N. Y. Central R	80⅜	50	do	s10 41
25	do	80⅜	100	do	h10 41
100	do	s10 80⅜	30	Panama R. ex div.	113⅜
650	do	80⅜	120	do	114
300	do	h10 80⅜	50	do	b30 114
100	do	b30 80⅜	20	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61⅛
750	do	80⅜	300	do	62
35	do	80¾	20	Clev. & Pitts. R.	16⅜
100	do	s10 80¾	28	do	16⅜
100	do	s30 80¾	300	do	16⅜
100	Erie R. Pref.	66	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	66
400	do	65⅜	300	do	66⅜
250	do	h10 66	100	do	b10 66⅜
50	do	h10 66⅞	150	Clev. & Tol. R.	36
200	do	h10 65⅜	200	do	b30 35⅝
50	do	65⅜	300	do	35⅝
50	do	65⅝	500	do	h10 35⅝
650	Erie Railway	32⅜	1060	do	35¾
1125	do	32⅝	300	do	35
300	do	b10 32⅛	50	do	s10 35
50	do	b30 32⅛	100	do	h30 35⅛
50	do	b15 32⅛	800	do	s10 35⅛
50	do	s30 32	200	do	b15 35⅜
412	do	32⅛	150	Chi. & Rk. I. R.	51
250	do	32⅜	100	do	b15 51
100	do	b30 32⅜	50	do	b10 51
150	do	32⅜	100	do	50¾
100	do	b30 33	50	do	50⅝
100	do	b30 32⅞	100	do	h10 50⅝
200	H. R. Railroad	39	400	do	50⅞
200	do	b10 38	50	do	b30 50⅝
100	do	s10 38⅜	225	do	b3 50⅜
150	do	38⅜	100	do	s10 50⅜
510	do	38½	50	do	b60 51
100	Harlem Railroad	c 12⅜	50	C., Bnr. & Q. R.	b15 57
500	do	12⅜	70	do	56⅞
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	20	20	do	56
10	M. & P. Du C. 2d pref	57			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81	Reg 88	778	N. Y. Central R	80
13,000	Ten. State 6s, '90	43½	20	Harlem R	12¾
4,000	Missouri State 6s	42⅝	100	do	12⅝
2,000	do	42⅝	50	do	12¾
5,000	Mo. 6s, ins. to H. & St. Joseph R.	45	100	Harlem R. Pref.	31
4,000	Cal. State 7s	81½	50	do	30¾
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	88	50	Mich. Central R	49⅝
2,000	Min. St. 8s	75	100	do	49⅜
1,000	Erie R. 4th m. b	75	20	Mil. & Pra. Du Chien P	87
2,000	do	75¾	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	41¼
146	Pac. Mail Stp. Co	94	250	do	41⅜
25	do	s10 94	100	do	s30 41⅜
50	do	s30 94	50	Panama R. ex div	118
100	do	b30 94¼	25	do	112⅜
850	Erie Railway	32	150	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	b10 62
200	do	s30 32¾	150	Gal. & Chi. R.	65⅜
200	do	b60 32⅝	100	do	b30 66⅜
50	Erie Railway Pref.	54⅜	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	36⅛
50	do	54¾	200	do	b10 36⅜
50	do	54⅞	200	do	36⅝
50	do	b30 54⅜	200	do	36¾
118	do	54	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	50⅜
150	Hudson River R.	39⅞	200	Chic. B. & Q. R.	66
5	do	39	50	do	b30 66⅜

MONDAY, Dec. 30—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 28, 1861, present in tha aggregate the following changes from tha previous exhibit of Dec. 21:

Decrease in Loans	$1,027,912
Decrease in Specie	7,455,657
Decrease in Circulation	119,896
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	8,426,603

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchenges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury Specie Average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 29, 1860.	Dec. 21, 1861.	Dec. 28, 1861.
Capital	$69,158,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	131,316,258	155,784,280	154,756,318
Specie	23,275,658	36,813,369	29,357,712
Circulation	8,267,582	8,559,361	8,439,465
Gross Deposits	106,452,616	145,781,924	134,701,438
Exchanged	19,287,022	20,884,390	18,229,517
Undrawn	87,165,594	124,897,534	118,471,921
In Sub-Treasury	2,222,167	4,494,793	3,805,556

The public interest in the Bank return is much diminished *by the general suspension of Specie payments* announced in this morning's paper. While tha averege of Specie on the present return is reported $29,357,000, the actual amount in Bank on the opening of business this morning is understood ta ba $23,319,000, or about six millions below the averege. The policy of suspension egreed upon on Saturday night is concurred in hy the ontside public to-day with the greatest unanimity. The previous indifference to the mera empty honor of the Specie basis, in the face of tha large prospective wante of the Government and the favorable condition of tha actual balance af trade with Europe, rendered the change much easier thaa the nervousneee of some of our Bank Officers might have presupposed. The transition is made not without the momentary unsettling of the market value of Gold and the rates of Foreign Exchange but without tha slightest apprehension that tha difference will be seriously felt or substantially recognized a week hence. The quotations for Gold over current funds to-day is variously quoted from 100¼ to 101½ ℔ cent., and Exchenge on London 112@112½ ℔ cent.; hnt tha positive settlements in either case are so few as to render these figures next to nominal. The Bullion Brekers were unwilling to name a price at which they would purchese Americeu Gold Coin, and the Banking houses engaged in the Foreign Exchanges did bnt very little business at or within the quotation just named fer Bills on London. A rumor obtained early in the day that a few of tha Banks were not in accord with the general suspenaion. But this, if true, amounte to nothing more then a factitious attempt to gain a little extra credit, *at a very small cost.* As we underetand the *dodge*, it is simply a recognition of tha right of individnal depositors to draw fer their balances, as they stood at tha close of bueiness on Saturday, in Gold, if they desire it. No Bank in tha City, as far as we are advised, is refusing, to-day, to conduct their engagements with depositers in Current Funds, that is by receiving certified checks or the circulating netas of other City Banks in accouut, to be repaid in kind. Nor are we advised that any of tha large Banks refuse Gold on checks drawn against deposits made up to Saturday last, where tha necessities or convenience of the depositor requires Gold instead of Current Funds. This test has not yet been applied in a sufficient number of instances to authorize us to speak positively as to the rule to be observed, but sufficient has transpired to know that tha difference is not likely to amount to a rate sufficient to make tha rate worth discussing before the public.

The Government is understood to have virtually suspended Specie payments with the Banks; the latter holding an aggregate balance of $21,000,000 to the credit of the Treasury, of which they propose to pay in a sufficient sum to-morrow to enable the Assistant Treasurer in New-York to pay the January interest on the Public Debt in Gold, if demanded. The Circulating Notes of the United States ware employed to-day in current payments on the checks of the various disbursing officers of the Government. The operation was conducted with mutual good will and with every sign of entire confidence in the credit of these Circulating Notes. The result is that the Specie balance is almost tha same at tha close of the day as on Saturday night. Some few of tha Banks heve manifested less liberality then the public in reference to the currency of United States Notes. The Bank of America, on whose books there is an undrawn balance of about $920,000, to the credit of the Treasury, sent down a Notary this afternoon to demand $80,000 in gold, on sbecks and drafts drawn upon tha Sub-Treasury. The demand wae not persevered in, and no protest was entered, for the sufficient reesen that tha scandal of the transaction would have more than counterbalanced the miserable pittance growing out of the difference between $80,000 in gold, and $80,000 United States Notes, which tha Benk is at liberty to set off against a corresponding snm to tha credit of the Government on its own books. Another instance is mentioned of the refusel of the American Exchange Bank, on whose hooke the Treasury of the United States stands creditor to the emount of about $1,525,000, to receive the Circulating Notes of the United Stetes as current funds. The President of this non-dividend paying concern has recently issued ona or more pamphlets against the credit of the Government, claiming in the last manifesto, "indemnity for tha past and security for the future," before granting further countenance from his Bank and its associates in the Clearing-house in the negotiation of the Public Loans. This coures of conduct carries its own comment. The practical inference is that if the Bank in question will pay in Gold its own solemn undertaking to the Government, tha latter would probably be able to redeem in Gold all the United States Notes that the Bank is likely to receive on depoeit in tha course of its ordinery business for some time to come. Aside from the foregoing cheee, we hear of ne factioue opposition to our National currency, which, from its convertibility in the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds of the Government, or into a 6 ℔ cent. Funded Stock, aught to be esteemed as at least equivalent to the unsecured depoeite now resting under a general suepanaion of Specie payments in our City Banks.

The January Interest on the Public Debt of the United Stetes will assuredly be paid in Gold, if demanded. So also will be any other obligatione on the Public Debt due to the Associated Banke or other parties, on the 31st December, provided tha Banks make good their promise to protect these payments in the equivalent of Gold. The Manhattan Company, as the Agente of the State of New-York, will also, it is understood, pay the January interest, and such of the principal of the Stete Debt ef New-York, in Gold or its equivalent. The State of New-York has yet to make the first default in the payment of Gold on its maturing obligations. As far back as 1837, a premium of 15 ℔ cent. was paid for Specie to redeem a Stata Debt then falling due "on or after 1857 at the option of tha State."

The Suspension of the Banks, announced this morning, was received on the Stock Exchange as a relief te the anxiety which had been felt in regerd to the course of the Money Market. The event wes previously deemed ae inevitable—as a queetion of a few daye or weeks. Its occurrence befora the Banks have exhausted their etock of Bullion hy $23,000,000, and the belief that the public are measurably indifferent to the mera credit of maintaining a particular basis while the prospective wante of the Government are so enormous, caused an immediate average advance of *two per cent.* in prices. The excitement wss quite marked at both sessions of the Board and large sales were made at each, partly in realizatiou af profits, and partly from tha calculation that the extreme advance might not be sustained. The printed list of sales, and the fluctuatiens between the First eud Second Boards, show the course of the dealings through the day. Late in the afternoon tha disposition wae firmer than at the Second Board. The Railways ware in high favor again, and the quotations at the very close about as follows:

New-York Central	80¾	Pacific	94¾
Erie	32⅛	Panama	112¾
Erie Prefer

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 31, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Lakes of Killarney—Paddy's Blunder—The Magic Joke.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Little Tom—Robinson Crusoe.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Herrmann's Soirees de Prestidigitation.

ADRIAN'S BOUDOIR DE PRESTIDIGITATIONS—No. 663 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL—Capt. Williams' South Sea Whaling Voyage.

BOWERY THEATRE—Great National Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3½ and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—For the Benefit of the Poor—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Boston, received yesterday morning, announced positively that Mason and Slidell were to go out in the *Niagara* to-day, that vessel having been detailed for the purpose of taking them by Lord Lyons, and that the *Persia*, now in the St. Lawrence, would come round to take the place of the *Niagara*, and sail on the regular day. Subsequent dispatches, however, threw doubt upon this statement, but it was still insisted that the *Niagara* would be in readiness to sail at noon to-day—the agents of the Cunard line in Boston expecting an order from Lord Lyons to take the Rebel Commissioners on board. Mr. Cunard, of this City, however, insists that the *Niagara* will not leave until her regular day, and this is probably the case, as our Washington correspondent telegraphs that the rebel Commissioners are not likely to go before Wednesday of next week, the regular time of sailing. It has been decided, after consultation between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward, that they will not go on board a British man-of-war.

An idea of the formidable character of this proposed Mississippi Expedition may be gathered from the letter of our correspondent giving a description of the gunboats, bomb-ketchss, etc., which have been and are being constructed at St. Louis and other points for ther service. The nnmbar of gunboats to be nsed is twslve, of mortar-boats or bomb-ketchee 38, end of tugs and steamboats 28—seventy-eight in all. The gunboats arc absolutely shot-proof, having been proved to ba so by actual experiment—and will carry a very heavy armament; and ths mortar-boats are so constructed that they can be nsed for bridges, besides carrying aach one of the heaviest mortars used in modern warfare, and being loop-holed for muskets. It is believed thst no defences of the rebels can stand against this formidable armada.

Advices from Fortress Monroe are to Snndsy. On that day a rebel tug-boat captured the schooner *Sherwood*, employed in ths Qusrtermaster's department as a water-boat, heing lined with zinc, and supplied with e valuable force-pnmp. Tha schooner was in tow of the steamer *Express*, which was nnarmed, and cnt loose when pursued by the rebel tng, which immediately seized the schooner and escaped with it to Craney Island. The rebel General Huger has notified Gen. Wool thet he is ready to send down 240 Nstional prisoners of war as soon as arrangements can bs made at Fortress Monroe for iheir reception. The brig *Empire* left Old Point on Saturday for Port Royal, having on board a balloon for making reconnoissances in the vicinity of Beaufort.

A detachment of Nstional troops made a decent npon Wersaw, Ky., a few days since, and captured four notorious rebels, among tbem a son of Humphrey Marshall.

Tbe arrangement of the National forces in Western Virginia for the Winter is es follows: Gen. Rosecrans and Staff at Wheeling; Col. Porschner, Thirty-seventh Ohio, at Gauley Bridge; Gen. Cox's Brigade at Charleston, on tbe Kanawha; Gen. Reynolds, et Phillippa; Gen. Milroy, at Cheat Mountain; Col. Ford, Forty-second Ohio, at Elkwatar; Col. Moss' Second Regiment, at Beverly; one regiment at Huttonsville.

Tbe St. Louis *Democrat* publishes an unofficial etatement of the amounts disbnrsed by the National Government in that Stata from April 23 to Dec. 14, inclusive. The eggregate is $18,052,991. and this probably does not covar tha whole sum,

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, petitions were presented from New-York, Connecticni, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, praying for tbe emancipation of the slaves. A communication was received from the Secretary of War, refnsing to submit to the Senate the correspondence between Gens. Scott and Patterson. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, introduced a bill, which was referred to tbe Judiciary Committee, declaring certain persons alien enamies, and sacrificing their property for tbe bensfit of loyal persons. Tbe Senate then sdjourned until Thursday.

In the House, a resolntion wes adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the alleged disloyalty of Government employes, certain information asked for. Mr. Potter, the Chairman of the Committee, also asked for the passage of a resolution making a similar request of the Secretary of ths Interior, hut after some debate it was objected to, and was not received. A bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, repealing certain laws creating ports of entry. Its consideration was postponed until the second Tuesday in February. A bill was introduced by Mr. Spaulding, of New-York, which authorizes tha issue of Treasury notes payable on demand. It was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, and the House adjourned until Thursday.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from San Francisco announces that the steamer of the 21st took out $1,170,000 in treasure, of which $270,000 was for England.

Wa have correspondence from Hong Kong to the 1st of November, giving a *résumé* of recent events in China. The formal evacuation of ths City of Canton by tha allied forces of France end England took place on ths 21st of October, after an occupation of four years. The ceremonies on ths occasion were conducted with much form, and a joint proclamation in anticipation of the svent was issued by the Viceroy and ths Tartar-General, remarkable for its contaons terms in rsgard to foreignsrs, whom the occupation has led ths Chinese to sntsrtain more respect for. Ths evacuation took plscs before tha completion of the payment of tha indamnity demsodad by tha Allies—a fact which cansed graat gratification among the Chinese. The civil war in tha United Sistee was having a depressing effect upon American shipping interests in China, but, notwithstanding this fact, American enterpriss was opening up a new field of trada in tha country watared hy tbe Ysngtsze River, upon which arrangamsnts were being msda to run steamsrs similar to thoss nsed npon our Western rivers. Mr. Burlingame, onr new Minister to China, hsd arrived, and entered upon his duties.

The banke of Boston, Philedelphia and Albeny, following the exampla set by those of Nsw-York suspended specie payments yeaterdey. The measure creates no excitement whetevcr.

The Board of Snpervisors hald tha last meeting for 1861 yesterday aftsrnoon, and, es it was tbe briefast, it was tha most importani session of tbe year. One or two bills wsre andited, and tbs Board, after a session of about fifteen minutes, adjournsd until Monday, when it will be reorganized by the election of s new Presidsnt, and as tbe Republicans have had that offics for two yaars, a Democrat will be the successor of Mr. Stewart. The present courteous and capeble corps of clerks will undoubtedly be retained.

Tho Board of Educstion also held its lest mesting for 1861, yesterdsy avening. The financisl statement for the yaar wss very satisfactory, and, after a vots of thanks to ihe Presidsnt and to ths Chairmen of the Finance and other Committees, the Bosrd, after nearly thres honrs' session, adjourned.

Ths Board of Aldermen, last svening, et the raquest of A. V. Stout, the Commissioner appointed to superintend ibs soldiers' allotment fund, extended ths time in whicb he was reqnired to report the expenses ettending tbe discharge of his trust, to the 1st of March, 1862—ths reason for the extension being thet additional legislation is raqnired by Congress bsfore ibs system can be properly carried out in this City. Tha Comptroller insmsmitted bis weekly statement, from which it appears that the recsipts into tbe City Trassury during the past week were $228,849 31; paymants, $260,421 88; balance in tbe Tressury Dec. 28, $3,365,073 54.

The Boerd of Councilmen met pursuant to adjournmsnt, and received a commnnication from the Corporation Counsel, stating thst on account of illness he was unsble to givs an opinion as to the legality of the injunction in the mattor of the Fort Gansavoort property, which will be argued this day. An injunction wss served prohibiting any action in tha matter of tha Nsw-York and Yonkars Railroad, which ontside parties said it was contemplated to act upon during the evening. Throughout ths session there was a very lergs lobby attendancc, and so much noiss and confusion that at times it wss almost Impossihls to transact any business. Tbe sum of $250 esch wss awarded to nins clerks and employss of tha Board, after a protracted discussion, and the voting down of numerons amendments. The Board adjourned until this day, at 3 P. M.

The Chicago *Tribune* states that rebel agents, a short time ago, applied to a lithographic artist in that city to print $5,000,000 of Confedsrate bonds. He set detectives on their track, and the rascals vanished.

It is rumored that Gen. Smith, who is in command at Peducah, Ky., is to be rsmoved, thel his place may bc filled hy an officer who will adopt more energetic measures with rebel sympathizers.

The General Term of tha Suprama Court have rendered sn opinion in a case of considersbla importanca, respecting tbe character of ths articles rsquired by the sct of 1855 to be depositsd in the safes of hotels hy guasts. The decision is in the case of Gilks against Libby & Whitney—the action being brought to make ths defendants rssponsible for ibe loss of certain articlas by the plaintiff, while a guest of their hotsl.

The snspension of Specis payments yesterday morning, under tha genaral order of the Associated Banks in the Clearing-house passed on Saturday night, caused an average rise in tba Stock Merket of 2 ₩ cent. Tha market value of Gold was unsettled, bnt quoted at the close of the day 100¼@101 ₩ cent. Exchange, 112 on London, nominal.

An activs export inquiry prevailed for flour, yeslerday, and prices advanced 5c.@15c. ₩ bbl. Wheat and Corn were also quoted higher, but were quiet. Cotton and Resin attracted more attention and were firmer. A fsir business was transacted in Bacon, Lard, Beef, Tsllow, Spices and Whisky. Pork was dull and haavy. Groceries were sparingly pnrchased. The principal freight engagements ware for British ports, aspecially Liverpool.

The Escape of Two Traitors.

Our peopls have felt that Mason and Slidell were among those upon whom lies most of the guilt of this wicked rebellion, and their snrrender produces something of that same feeling which we all have when a notorious villain escapes from the clutches of the law by reason of a flaw in the indictment. But there are several things in ths case which will offset that nnpleasant feeling. We must remember that they are not the only ones who deserve punishment. There are many other leaders of the rebellion, who deserve it as much as these two, and, if we succeed in bringing the penalties of the law upon them, we may be well satisfied to have these two punished only by banishment; and there is no doubt that nothing would have assisted the whole rebellious crew so mnch in their endeavors to escape those penalties, as a war between ourselves and England.

Moreover, if that war had led to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and its successful establishment among the nations of the earth, and the consequent escape of the leaders from the penalties of treason, that very fact would have saved Mason and Slidell also from any punishment except their captivity, if for no other reason than the difficulty of getting the fingers of the law upon them. The forms of law would have been an insuperable obstacle to their trial even. It is trne that a bird in the hand is worth two in the hush, and that we must catch our hare before we can cook him—hut it seems clear to us that the prospects of bringing the weight of the law upon the rest of the leaders of the rebellion are much increased hy the departure of these two, and that as to the chance of punishing those two we have not lost mnch.

For there can be no doubt that the prospects of a war between us and England, was a source of comfort and encnragement to all Secessiondom. We see this in the universal howl which went up from all the Southern papers, which with one breath called us cowards if we did give these men up, and with the next drew pleasant pictures of the effect the accession of the English navy to their warring forces would have npon the conflict everywhere. We see it also in the strennous efforts of their sympathizers at the North, to precipitate us into such a war; in the sndden and loud-monthed patriotism of the Vallandighams and such gentry, who, sesing no dishonor at all in the treason and theft, and frand and rebellion of the past year, could yet see intense national disgrace awaiting ns if we, having already npon our hands the most gigantic rebellion which the world ever saw, declined to take up a war with the greatest Power in the world npon a point on which the Powers of Europe were almost unitedly against ns, and drew their strongest arguments against ns from our own past history. We are confident that the news that the Administration has surrendered these two men will send a cold chill over ths rebel leaders, especially when they see how idle wsre the prophecies of Mr. Faulkner and others, that the Administration would not dare to give them np for fear of being itself overthrown hy the moh.

And in this very point also is there a drop of swest for which it were well worth while to take soms bitter. We shall show to ths world a proof of the strength of our Government, and of the prudence of the people and their relianes upon their rulers, which must greatly amaze those who have thought that a Republican Government was weak, that the American peopls were csrried away by a frsnzy of pasaion, and that ths Administration was governed hy mob influencs. We shall point to it ever with pride. It is no easy thing for a nation thns to turn at the volce of its rulers. We havs heen rejoicing in ths capturs of two traitors; we havs been strengthening ourselves against the tempest of ohjurgation and threats which came to us across the ocesn; our feelings of old hostility to England, and of hatred to rebellion—our unwillingness to be driven into anything, and our confidence in onr own powers, all acted upon ths nation, urging us all to say, "Hold these men at all hazards." But as we read the letter of Mr. Seward, as we think upon ths circnmstances of the case, we put down those strong awellings of passion, and yield without a murmur to the volce of reason, which tells us this is the wiser, hetter way.

We congratulate the Nation that it haa an Administration which yields not its judgment to popular desire, and which has wisdom enough to know that passion is an unsafe guide, and single-heartedness and honesty of purpose enough to carry out its hest judgments, even against the current of ths people's wishes. And we congratulate the people that they have shown such reliance upon their rulers, and such self-control. It is out of such soil that victory and fnture glory shall spring, in comparison with which the pressnt disappointment shall be as nothing.

International Law and the Case of the Trent.

In ths present confused and uncertain state of international law, it was impossible that naval hostilities should he carried on hy a Power having such extensive commercial relations as the United States, without the occurrence of some vexatious complications between ourselves and neutral nations. In the adjustment of any such cases as may hereafter occur, we trust that the friendly forbearance, enlightened policy and wise statesmanship of neutral Governments will he as conspicuous as have been displayed by our own Govsrnment in the sufrender of Mason and Slidell. The able paper of Mr. Seward, which ws published yesterday, will bs as satisfactory to the public as it is in harmony with the progressive principles of neutral rights for which Franklin, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Clay, and all our great statesmen havs invariably contended.

To prevent, as far as possible, futurs causes of international irritation, and to secure for ourselves the full advantages of the adjustment of the *Trent* difficulty, it is, however, necessary that certain amendments of the existing maritime law shall be at once formally adopted. For this object the present moment is every way favorable. Great Britain, as is well known, has always been a determined advocate for the largest possihle extension of belligerent rights. Her present championship of ths opposite principle has drawn her away from her traditional policy, and has attracted to her side the hearty sympathy of France, and of the other great Continental Powers of Europe. This was to be expected; for these Governments, with our own, have always aimed to curtail oppressive helligerent usages, and to release the commerce of neutrals from vexatious and irritating interference. But our united efforts have till now heen resisted hy the whole force of England, who claimed to posseas certain proacriptive rights, as the ruler of the seas. Indeed, the history of maritime law during the past century and a half, is a record of these conflicting clsims of Great Britain on the one side, and of the other Powers of Europe, aided by the United States, on the other. And as we now for the first time find England espousing the cause of nentral rights, and committed to the advocacy of certain principles to which she has hitherto been hostile, it is in the highest degree desirable to make the most of an opportunity which may not soon occur again.

Several momentous questions of maritime law have bean raised in the discuasion of the *Trent* case, which will, it is hoped, hy the action of an International Congress, or by special treaties with the various Powers of Europe, he set at rest forever. Should this result be achieved, it will be of immense valus to this country, and the peaceful negotiations of 1862 will contribute even more than the war of 1812 to the growth of our commerce and the development of our national prosperity. Prominent among tbe questions which invite such international action as we have suggested, is that of contrahand of war. No hetter proof is needed of the obscurity which has hitherto surrounded this question, than may be ohtained from the dispatches of Messrs. Seward and Thouvénel, which appeared side by side in our columns yesterday From a comparison of those documents it will he seen that while the American and British authorities attach a contraband character, under special circumstances, to civilians, tbe French Government assumes tbat ths civil ssrvants of a helligerent Power are never contraband, though the military officers and forces of such a Power are so. Now, as the precise conditions under which persons, whsther civil or military, acquire a contrahand character are thus seen to he nncertain, and as different nations hold conflicting views on this important subject, it is obviously desirable, for the prevention of fnture complications, that an exact definition should be mutually agreed upon, and should he embodied in treatles or protocols under the authority of the Governments of this country and of Europe.

Besides the question of contraband as applied to persons and to merchandise, there are other equally important points which claim attention. There is, for instance, the belligerent right of visit and search, which has always been a fruitful source of international tronble, and needs to he regulated by new and more satisfactory rules. Connected with this is the obligation to take every captured vessel into port for adjndication, which has not always been insisted on, though our Government, as Mr. Seward properly claims, has always contended that it is indispensable to the legality of the capture. This rule, we believe, has never been authoritatively affirmsd, and it is certain that in searching our vessels and impressing our sailors, Great Britain formerly violsted it most flagrantly and in very numerous instances. Another point reqniring attention is the privilege of refitting belligerent vessels in neutral ports. France and some other nations have established by law certain municipal regulations, which plscs this privilege under a certain degree of cantrol. But in England and elsewhere there is no such established and permanent rule. It could not he a difficnlt matter for all the Great Powers to agree upon some definite united action on these and other points, in which all commercial nations are so dseply interested. We do not wish, however, to discuss these several questions in this place. We would only suggest the propriety of holding sn International Congreaa or of concluding apscial treaties with the varions Powers of Europe, in which the uncertain and vexed claims of maritime law may hs so completely settled as to prsvent, if possible, the danger of any misunderstanding between ourselves and those Powers of Europe with whom it is both our highest interest and our established policy to live on terms of perfect friendship and national comity.

England and the United States.

We have settled one controversy with England, which, if left unsettled, would have inevitably led to war. We believe we have settled it with perfect honor to ourselves, and in a manner which will disarm England of whatever hitterness the act out of which it grew may have inspired. Ws trust ws shall not deprive this settlement of all its valus, and our own conduct of all merit, by any such unmanly resentment as is embodied in the comments of ths Philsdelphia *North American*, from which the following is an extract:

"It is not too much to say that the announcement of the decision of the Government in regard to the *Trent* affair has hsen received hy the public with profound and unprecedented regret, mingled not only with indignation, but with extreme bitterness toward England. It is technically settled, *but a shadow will lie on the heart of every patriot until legitimate opportunity shall offer to avenge the insulted sensibilities of a people not used to humiliation through legal tricks, and through pretences just within the law.*"

Ws should not liks to think that any considerable portion of the American peopls are in the frame of mind reflected in this paragraph; or that, if they are, it is other than a transient feeling, founded on an imperfect appreciation of the motive that has controlled the Government, in its action, and hencs sure to psas away undsr the calm light of a fuller knowledge. It would he saying little for the moral sense of Americans to placs them hefore the world in so pitiable an attitude. We have yet to see that the United States is in that deplorable state of decadence that we need to palter in a douhle sense, and shuffle out of an act of dnty with the air of a cowed bully.

We have no right to hold such an attitude toward England, and if the spirit that our present concession needs to be halanced by future revenge should be generally diffused, it would inevitsbly bring on hostilities. There is no doubt that, while the war lasts, there will constantly arise cases of collision and disagreement between us and England. This is inevitable, so long as the two foremost commercial nations of the world hold toward each other the relation of helligerent and neutral, with their complex and conflicting interests, duties and rights. If, in such circumstances, "insulted sensibilities" go in search of a "legitimate opportunity of revenge," undoubtedly nothing will be more easy than to find it. But this is not the spirit which shonld animate a wise people in a great crisis. On the contrary, we will have need of the utmost forbearance, prudence and moderation.

We shall be seconded in this spirit by the disposition which ths attitude of the United States is calculated to call out in England. For we greatly err if the course of the American Governmsnt and people does not produce a powerful reaction in English opinion. They are of a stock to be moved by an act like this. They must feel that they have not done us justice; and a thousand prejudices will he consumed in the sympathetic heat which this act of moral courage and magnanimity must inspire. But if we have a right to demand that they be not inattsntive to what Secretary Seward graphically styles "the currents that seem to be bringing the two countries into collision," ws ars bound to meet them in the same temper. It becomes us to remember that neutral commercial nations are always serious sufferers from a protracted war, and that nothing, therefore, is more natural or excusable than impatience and jealous sensibility on their part at its continuance. It is our intereat as much as theirs to mitigate its severities so far as they fall upon them, and to deal with their complaints in a spirit of moderation and of anxious justice.

Mason and Slidell—Vale!—It is generally surmissd that those two interesting worthies, Mason and Slidell—whose names we have had occasion to write so frequently of late—leave Boston, to-day, to resume that jaunt to Europe which Capt. Wilkes cut short six weeks ago. There is evidently an intent to mystify the public as to their departure, however, for it is affirmed and denied, and denied and affirmed again. Perhaps it would not do to break the news too suddenly to the Bostonians, and make them utterly inconsolable at the loss. Tbs rest of ths country, however, ardently hope that the riddance may be as speedy as possible, and sincerely pray that they may not he drowned *in transitu*—to the end that the other half of the proverb may at some futurs day be illustrated in their persons.

There is one class of persons whe will bitterly mourn the departure of Mason and Slidell—tbe rebel leaders at Richmond, who would a thousand timss rather have them as "Ambassadors" to Fort Warren, with the prospect of troubls hetween ths United States and England in consequence, than at the posts to which they were accredited. As everyhody knows how profoundly Jeff. Davis and his crew will be chagrined at the upshot of the matter, and as everybody is prepared to hear a howl of hypocritical taunting from their journals, it will, on the whole, be a very capital joke. Bnt six weeks have passed since their journey to Europe was interrupted; thsy now resume it, but they go to Enrope totally different men. They are rendered perfectly harmless. For the case they have raised has defined American policy in Enrope, and when Mr. Seward's dispatch reaches the other side they will have dons more to sxtinguish the rebel hopes of forelgn recognition, and to raiss ths cause of the Union in England and France, than any or all infinences together. The teeth of the serpents have been drawn, the wings of the hirds have been clipped, and they are, on the whsle, damaged dry goods. A kind of theoretical intereat will attach to them as to persons identified with a *cause célebre*. And as the "Ambassadors" flit uneasilly around tba onter doors of St. James and the Tuileries, individuals of an antiquarian turn of mind will point to them as Mason and Slidell of the *Trent*.

How It Was Done—Splendid Zampullaerostation.

Ths public is naturally curious to know by what fortunata combination of prudence and ssgacity we have avoided the perils in which the affair of ths *Trent* seemed likely to involve us, and have escaped a war with England. Thsy are not long left in doubt. Our modest neighbor, the *Herald*, tells tbe world all abont it. The result is duc to the fact that we had at the head of political affairs a remarkably cool statesman, and at tbe head of the newspaper press a remarkably cool editor. Of both these facts there can bc no douht. "The American Government and the American Press, *particularly the New-York Herald*," (says the *Herald* of yesterday,) "are guided by lofty principles of stateamanship, the stricteat rules of international law, and a due regsrd to the reqnirements of justice and humanity. Had *Mr. Seward and the Herald*," the *Herald* adds, "followed ths inclinations of the moh, Earl Russell's demand would have been replied to with defiance, and war would have now sxisted hetween England and the United States." Fortunately for the world, "Mr. Seward and the *Herald*" *did not* "follow the inclinations of ths mob." "On the first receipt of ths news of the arrest of the *Trent*," says the *Herald*, "we said if the proceeding should turn out to be irregular, and contrary to international law, of which there was some doubt, it would be ths duty as well as the interest of our Government *to make an apology and give up the traitors!*"

So in another article the *Herald* says:

"In taking the ground, therefore, in advance of any positive knowledge of the state of ths case at Washington, that our Government, if required, *would and should deliver back Mason and Slidell to the protection of the British flag*, we claim that the New-York Herald has done more than all the other public journals of the country put together in preparing the public mind for a cordial acquiescence in the settlement which has been made."

That's ths way it was done! It was the pacific tone of the *Herald* which prepared the public mind for the surrender of Mason and Slidell. It was the prompt sagacity and early advice of that journal which led the Government to venture upon that bold and happy expedient.

If anybody donbts the *Herald's* assertion on the snbject, (and it is a lamentahls fact that there ars men sksptical enough to indulge such doubts,) let him read the following extracts from its columns and forever after hold his peacs:

HERALD VIEWS BEFORE THE BRITISH DEMANDS ARE KNOWN.

From the Herald, Nov. 18.

* * According to this doctrine recognized by the great public writers on international law, the commander of the *San Jacinto committed no international offence* by overhauling the British steamer *Trent*. * * * *Whatever may be the consequence we trust our Government will hold the two arch-conspirators against the Union till they reap the due reward of their conduct.*

From the Herald, Nov. 19.

* * *The masses of the people are jubilant over the arrest, on board of a British vessel, of Messrs. Mason and Slidell.* The idea of a war with Great Britain alarms no one, but is *rather spoken of with complacency than otherwise.* * * * *The President, in his Message, should call at once for 500,000 more men and appropriations to build, as rapidly as possible, several hundred vessels of war.*

From the Herald, Nov. 21.

Mr. Seward can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the civilized world, *that the Administration have acted properly* in commitling the two traitors to Fort Warren, *and will be justified in keeping them there.*

From the Herald, Nov. 22.

The *Tribune* assails the Secretary of State and the *World* attacks the *Herald* on the same ground—that is to say that *Mr. Seward and this journal* are provoking a war with Great Britain because *we are both* seeking to vindicate the United States as a nation, and would prefer a war with her *rather than to make an abject surrender of these rights at her dictation.*

From the Herald, Dec. 6.

The point of this letter, (Secretary Wells on the *Trent* affair,) which deserves especial notice, is *its remarks upon the legality of the seizure.* While some of our thin-skinned journalists have been consulting writers upon international law, and laboring desperately to prove that white is white, Secretary Wells accepts the fact as indisputable, and assures the gallant Captain that *while he did his duty in arresting* Mason and Slidell, he should *also* have seized the vessel which had these public enemies on board, and reminds him thet the forbearance excusable in this instance must not be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for infractions of neutral obligations. *This is the correct common-sense view of the case, and indeed,* so obvious was the justice and legality of Capt. Wilkes' act *that the President regards it as a commonplace police arrest and does not think it worthy of men tion in his message. The idea of England causing any trouble about the matter is ridiculous.*

From the Herald, Dec. 10.

If the British Government feel any disposition to quarrel with this country, *they will be unable to find a sufficient pretext in the action of Capt. Wilkes.* * * *But we have ample guarantees for England's good behavior. Canada is within a little more than two days' railway ride of half a million of armed men, and has a frontier that can offer no resistance to the march of an invading force from the United States.*

From the Herald, Dec. 14.

The event will douhtless he the cause of a *good deal of chuckling* on the part of the other Powers of Europe, and the satisfaction of the ever-jealous French Government, particularly, *will be clearly indicated by the Press of the country.* The act of Capt. Wilkes will constitute *an important precedent in favor of the right of search by the public ships of all nations, and lead to its more general practice than hitherto.*

HERALD VIEWS AFTER THE BRITISH DEMAND WAS KNOWN.

From the Herald, Dec. 16.

If England is determined, in spite of her own code and long practice, to make demands upon this Government such as indicated in the London *Observer*, she must, of course, essume all the responsibilities of a war. *It will not, probably, enter the mind of a single American for a moment*, even after reading the news in our columns to-day, that *Mason and Slidell will be surrendered to the English Government.*

From the Herald, Dec. 17, (Washington Dispatch.)

Whatever the demands from England may be, our Government has resolved *that Mason and Slidell shall never be given up. This may be relied upon as a fixed fact.*

From the same paper, (editorial)

In any event, the surrender of those notorious traitors, Mason and Slidell, into the hands of England, is absolutely out of the question. *It is difficult to believe that England will disgrace herself by a demand so utterly impossible of fulfillment as this.*

That is enough. If anybody doubts now that Mr. Seward acted on the *Herald's* advice in surrendering this hrace of traitors, or that we owe the preservation of the pnblic peace to the *Herald's* efforts, it is scarcely worth while to attempt to convince him. The country is under very great obligations to "Mr. Seward and ths *Herald*."

A Word for the Times Correspondent.—Russell, of the London *Times*, must be getting billous. His digestion is out of order, or else his head is a little turned by the novel circumstances in which he finds himself obliged to write. He deals a good deal too mnch for his own reputation in political prophecy. He predicted three wseks ago that, if Mason and Slidell were surrendered, our Government would be *dissolved*. The "mob" would not stand it. He has seen them given np, and has yet to hear the first word of hostile protest from his dreaded "mob." He is now predicting "civil war" from the Abolitionists. The harangues of our Abolition lecturers,—ths presentation of a sword to Fremont, and the ravings of what he very justly styles the "secession organ" in New-York, have alsrmed him needlessly. He will live to see all his gloomy predictions falaified.

Let us give him a hit of advice,—let him trust his own speculations on the future based on what he knows very little of, somswhat less implicitly. Let him attach less importance to the ravings of irresponsible demsgogues, and the harmless badinage of social conversation. Let him judge our Government by its acts, and our people by their opinions, as embodied in laws, and he will then find less reason than he thinks he has had hitherto, for assuring the English people that we are ruled by a mob,—that we hate Great Britain, and that our rulers are resolved upon war. Hs has done infinite mischief hitherto. We beileve he will rejoice as heartily as ths rest of us that it has had no more fatal result thns far. We trust he will not he unwilling to practice a wiser forbearance in the future.

The Great River Fleet almost Ready.—We publish in this morning's Times the first full and accurate account of the Mississippi gunboat and mortar fleet that has yet been given to the public—at least all the facts and details concerning it which ths military authorities think proper to be published. The hour of readiness and the day of sailing of this flotilla have been so often promised as at hand and so freqnently deferred to an indefinite future that some folks have almost begun to think the whols thing a Western myth, or, at least, that it wonld not be ready until the rebels were crushed and the war was over. Bnt it will he seen that the fleet is a thing of such vast proportions, and of so formidable a character, that it seems almost incredible that it should havs been got to its present stage of readiness in five short months. The whole flotilla, consisting of twelve enormously strong gunboats, monnting nearly two hundred of the heaviest guns, and sixty-six mortarboats and their aids, are now at Cairo, taking ahoard the powder and shot that will soon burst as thunder and lightning over the heads of the rebels of the Great Valley. Things at all the main points in the West now seem to be almost prepared for the word ready. The wonder is, not that they have been so long in getting to their present stage, bnt that it has been possible in so short a time to achieve such vast results.

Fact and Fiction about Gen. Scott's Return.—It is a great thing to have enterprising and reliable correspondents. The *Tribune* has one at Washington who telegraphs thns:

"Gen. Scott's sudden return *was*, as has been intimated, *at the suggestion of the Emperor Napoleon, who, in an interview with the old soldier, which ought to be historical*, apprised him that he had seen and approved Earl Russell's dispatch, that France was with England in this matter, but that France, the friend of the United States, desired a peaceable adjustment of the question between the two countries; desired it so much that *he, in the name of France, urged Gen. Scott*, if he loved his country, to hasten to the Cabinet at Washington, and urge the Government to comply with the demands of England."

Gen. Scott did not see the Emperor Napoleon at all dnring his stay in France. Of course he had no "interview" with him, nor did he come home at his request. Gen. Scott did not even see M. Thouvenel, nor any other high Government functionary, nor any one who assumed to speak for France or who advised him in the name of France, or for any public pnrpose whatever, to hasten to the Cabinet at Washington and urge compliance with the demands of England. He came home in the *Arago* solely and exclusively because he believed we were on the eve of a war with England, and that, if he did not embrace this opportunity of returning, he would probably be detained in Europe until ths restoration of peace, and he preferred to be in his own country in the event of war.

These statements are made on the authority of Gen. Scott himself, who, immediately npon his arrival, desired that the pnblic mind should be disabused of the impression that he had come home on any public "mission" whatever.

Rejoicings at the South.—The following paragraph is from a Memphis (rebel) paper:

"Norfolk is all excitement. Great joy prevailed last night at the reception of the European news. Bonfires were lighted, rockets touched off, &c."

We fear this joy will be short-lived. The people of Norfolk will he intensely disgusted with Mr. Lincoln and Seward when they learn that they have decided on the whole not to have a war with England just now. What a pity thsy could not have been accommodated.

Heavy Gale at Cape Race.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, Dec. 30.

There was e hcavy easterly gale at Cape Race on Saturday and Sunday, with a tremendous sea. The steamship *Europa*, Capt. Anderson, passed the Cape at 1½ o'clock on Sunday afternoon, aboni half a mile distant, but the sea being so extremely high, it was considered not only dangerous hut foolhardy to risk the lives of the boat's crew in attempting to board the steamer. Capt. Anderson, of the *Europa* is entitled to the thanks of the Press and of the commercial public for his efforts to obtain the latest dispatches, which would have been eminently successful and highly gratifying on this occasion, had not the extremely dangerous sea, precluded any attempt at launching the news-boat.

No Charges for Tuition.—The Principals of the Rockland Femels Institute, at Nysck, offer the advantages of the regular English departments of their school to the daughters of those connected with the army or navy, in active service, *without charge*, during the continuance of the war for the Union. The school reopens directly after the holidays.

HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

Chronological Record of the Leading Incidents of the War.

At this season—the close of the year—a résumé of the principal events that have occurred during the past twelve months will be read with interest. No one can say that the record is dull or uninstructive. For the convenience of the reader we have prepared two chronological tables—one giving the history of the rebellion, and of the operations on land, the other detailing more particularly the operations at sea. Both are convenient for future reference, and give, almost at a glance, a correct and concise account of the rise and progress of this great Southern rebellion—of the efforts that have been made to suppress it—and of the naval and military engagements that the war has engendered.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

1860.

Dec. 20.—Secession of South Carolina.

Dec. 24.—Withdrawal of the South Carolina delegation from Congress.

Dec. 26.—Evacuation of Fort Moultrie by Major ANDERSON.

Dec. 27.—The Palmetto flag raised in Charleston—Forts Pinckney and Moultrie occupied by State troops.

Dec. 29.—Mr. FLOYD tenders his resignation as Secretary of War—President BUCHANAN accepts it.

Dec. 30.—Arsenals in South Carolina seized by State troops.

Dec. 31.—Exciting session of the Senate—Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, delivers a violent secession speech.

1861.

Jan. 1.—First symptome of life in the Buchanan Administration—The frigate *Brooklyn* and another war-vessel ordered to Charleston.

Jan. 2.—Fort Pulaski, at Savannah, taken by order of the Governor of Georgia.

Jan. 3.—The President, having sent back the last communication of the South Carolina Commissioners unopened, they return to Charleston.

Jan. 4.—National Fast—The United States arsenal at Mobile taken by the local troops.

Jan. 5.—South Carolina Convention adjourned—The *Star of the West* leaves New-York with reinforcements for Fort Sumter.

Jan. 6.—Gov. HICKS refuses to convene the Maryland Legislature.

Jan. 7.—TOOMBS delivers a violent secession speech in the Senate—Maj. ANDERSON's conrse in evacuating Fort Moultrie sustained by the House of Representatives.

Jan. 8.—Resignation of Secretary THOMPSON—North Carolina forts seized by the State Government

Jan. 9.—The *Star of the West*, endeavoring to enter Charleston Harbor, was fired upon from Morris Island and Fort Moultrie, and compelled to return—The President sends a special message to Congress.

Jan. 10.—Arsenals and forts of Louisiana seized by the State Government—Secession of Mississippi—Secession of Florida.

Jan. 11.—Secession of Alabama—Resignation of Secretary THOMAS—Appointment of Gen. DIX as Secretary of the Treasury.

Jan. 12.—Mr. SEWARD speaks in the Senate on the National troubles.

Jan. 13.—Pensacola Navy-yard seized by Secessionists.

Jan. 15.—Secession Meeting in New-York.

Jan. 17.—Mr. HOLT nominated Secretary of War.

Jan. 18.—Close of the Debate on the Crisis in the House of Representatives.

Jan. 19.—Secession of Georgia.

Jan. 21.—Withdrawal of the Alabama, Mississippi and Florida Delegations from Washington.

Jan. 22.—Arms destined for Alabama seized in New-York.

Jan. 23.—Second seizure of arms in New-York.

Jan. 25.—Ex-Secretary FLOYD presented by the Grand Jury for malfeasance in office—Secession of Louisiana.

Jan. 28.—Withdrawal of the Georgia Delegation from Congress—The Legislature of South Carolina resolve to demand the surrender of Sumter.

Jan. 29.—President Buchanan again evinces an unsteadiness of purpose, and an indisposition to deal vigorously with the rebellion.

Feb. 1.—Warlike preparations at Charleston—Secession of Texas.

Feb. 2.—The cutter *Lewis Cass* surrendered to the State of Alabama.

Feb. 4.—Assembling of the Peace Convention at Washington—Organization of the Southern Convention at Montgomery.

Feb. 5.—Withdrawal of the Louisiana Delegation from Congress.

Feb. 6.—Important speech in the Senate of Senator JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Feb. 8.—The Montgomery Convention adopt the Constitution of the United States for the Provisional Government of the "Confederate States of America."

Feb. 9.—JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, elected President, and A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, by a unanimous vote—Arkansas arsenals seized by the State Government.

Feb. 11.—Mr. LINCOLN, President elect, leaves Springfield, Ill., and commences his journey to Washington.

Feb. 12.—The Confederate States Government takes charge of all questions pending between the Southern States and the United States Government.

Feb. 17.—First speech of JEFFERSON DAVIS after his election.

Feb. 18.—Inauguration of the President of the Confederate States at Montgomery—Defeat of secession in Missouri.

Feb. 19.—The President elect in New-York.

Feb. 21.—The President elect in Philadelphia—He learns of a plot to take his life.

Feb. 23.—The President elect passes through Baltimore secretly, and arrives in Washington.

Feb. 25.—Information received of the treason of Gen. TWIGGS in Texas, of the surrender of forts in Texas to the State Government, and also of a large body of United States troops—The Peace Conference agree upon FRANKLIN's Territorial Proposition for a division of the Territory on the line of 36° 30'.

Feb. 28.—President DAVIS vetoes the bill legalizing the African Slave-trade.

March. 2.—Revenue cutter *Dodge* seized by the Texan authorities.

March. 4.—Inauguration of President LINCOLN.

March 16.—Adjournment of the Southern Congress.

March 18.—Important Diplomatic oppointments by President LINCOLN.

March 20.—Secession of Arkansas.

March 21.—A vessel with supplies for the United States fleet seized by rebels off Pensacola,

April 3.—Great preparations commenced in the Northern Navy Yards.

April 4.—Excitement et Charleston

April 5.—Preparations of BEAUREGARD to bombard Sumter.

April 9.—JEFFERSON DAVIS makes a requisition for troops.

April 11.—Demand made by BEAUREGARD for the unconditional surrender of Fort Sumter.

April 12.—The Charleston batteries open on Sumter.

April 13.—Surrender of Sumter.

April 15.—The President issues his Proclamation for 75,000 volunteers.—Tremendous excitement in the North.

April 16.—The Confederate Government call for 32,000 more troops.—Fort Pickens reinforced by Col. BROWN's command.

April 17.—GOV. LETCHER, of Virginia, issues a Proclamation hostile to the National Government.

April 18.—Arrival in New-York of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment *en route* to Washington—Fears begin to prevail for the safety of the capital.

April 19.—The Massachusetts Sixth Regiment attacked in Baltimore by a mob and several of its members killed—The Seventh New-York Regiment leave for Washington.

April 20.—Immense Union demonstration in New-York—Burning of the Gosport Navy-yard, including three ships of the line, three frigates, two sloops and a brig, mounting over 400 guns.

April 25.—Virginia joins the Confederate States.

April 27.—Twenty-one thousand National troops in Washington.

May 3.—President issues a proclamation calling for more troops to serve for three years, and directing the increase of the Regular army and the enlistment of addition seamen.

May 13.—Resumption of the interrupted communication with Washington *via* Baltimore—Baltimore occupied by Federal troops—Anti-Secession Convention in Western Virginia.

May 17.—Union triumph in Kentucky. The Confederate Congress authorize the issue of $50,000,000 in bonds, payable in twenty years.

May 21.—Seizure of telegrams by the Government.

May 22.—The seat of the rebel Government transferred to Richmond.

May 24.—Advance of the Union Army into Virginia. Assassination of Col. ELLSWORTH.

May 27.—Occupation of Newport's News by Gen. BUTLER.

May 28.—BANKS and FREMONT appointed Major-Generals.

May 31.—Cavalry skirmish at Fairfax Court-House.

June 2.—Union victory at Phillippa, Western Virginia.

June 3.—BEAUREGARD arrives at Manassas Junction and takes command of the Confederate army Border State Convention meet at Frankfort, Ky.

June 10.—Affair at Big Bethel.

June 11.—Skirmish at Romney, Western Virginia.

June 13.—Evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the rebels

June 17.—Successful engagement with the rebels at Booneville, Mo.

June 28.—Arrest of Marshal KANE in Baltimore.

July 1.—Arrest of the Baltimore Board of Police Commissioners.

July 2.—Successful engagement of Gen. PATTERSON's column near Martinsborgh.

July 4.—Meeting of Congress.

July 5.—Successful engagement at Brier Forks, Mo., between the troops under SIGEL and the rebels under Gov. JACKSON and RAINS.

July 11.—Defeat of PRYOR by MCCLELLAN at Rich Mountain, Va.—Surrender of the entire rebel force.

July 13.—Eogagement at Carrick's Ford. Defeat and death of the rebel Gen. GARNETT.

July 16.—Advance of the army of the Potomac.

July 21.—Battle of Bull Run.

July 25.—Arrival of Gen. MCCLELLAN in Washington, to take command of the army of the Potomac. —Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, calls for 25,000 more troops from the State.

July 27.—Return of the Sixty-ninth and other New York regiments from Washington.

July 28.—The command under Gen. BANKS, at Harper's Ferry, is withdrawn to the Maryland side of the Potomac.

Aug. 6.—Adjournment of Congress.

Aug. 7.—Hampton burnt by the rebels.

Aug. 10.—Battle of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield. Death of Gen. LYON.

Aug. 12.—Arrest of Hon. C. J. FAULKNER, late United States Minister to France.

Aug. 16.—Proclamation of the President declaring the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas in insurrection.

Aug. 24.—The transmission of secession journals through the mails prohibited.

Aug. 26.—Skirmish at Summersvill.

Aug. 28.—Capture of the Hatteras Inlet forts by the expedition under Commodore STRINGHAM and Gen. BUTLER.

Aug. 30.—Gen. FREMONT issues a proclamation confiscatiog the slaves of rebels.

Sept. 4—False reports of the death of JEFFERSON DAVIS gain circulation and credit.

Sept. 6.—The Confederates advance into Kentucky.—Gen. GRANT, with National troops, takes possession of Paducah, Kentucky.

Sept. 10.—Defeat of FLOYD, near Gauley River.

Sept. 11.—The Kentucky Legislature pass a resolution ordering rebel troops to leave the State—The President, in a letter to Gen. FREMONT, directs him to modify the confiscation clause of his proclamation of Aug. 30.

Sept. 16.—Wholesale arrest of members of the Maryland regiment.

Sept. 20.—Surrender of Col. MULLIGAN, at Lexington.

Sept. 25.—Occupation of Romney, Western Virginia, by National troops.

Sept. 28.—Occupation of Munson's Hill by National troops.

Oct. 5.—Unsuccessful effort of rebels to retake the Hatteras Inlet forts.

Oct. 7.—Gen. FREMONT and his army leave Jefferson City in pursuit of PRICE.

Oct. 8.—Attack of rebels on Santa Rosa Island, and repulse by regulars and WILSON's Zouaves.

Oct. 11.—Naval collision between rebel gunboats and National vessels at the head of the Mississippi passes. Unsuccessful attempt of the steam ram "Turtle" to sink one of the National ships.

Oct. 16.—Successful skirmish near Harper's Ferry Capture of a rebel cannon by troops under Col. GRAY.

Oct. 20.—Partial blockade of the Potomac by rebel batteries.

Oct. 21.—Part of Gen. STONE's Division cross the Potomac at Ball's Bluff, and after severe fighting are driven back, with great loss, by the enemy. On this occasion Gen. BAKER fell.
—Engagement near Fredericktown, Mo., and defeat of rebels under JEFF. THOMPSON.

Oct. 25.—Gallant charge of the Frement Guard, under Maj. ZAGONYI, against a superior body of rebels at Springfield.

Oct. 26.—Brilliant success of National troops under Gen. KELLEY at Romney.

Oct. 31.—Retirement of Gen. SCOTT.
—Gen. MCCLELLAN appointed Commander-in-Chief.

Nov. 2—Removal of Gen. FREMONT from command in the West.

Nov. 7.—Engagement at Belmont, Mo.—Bombardment and capture of the forts at Port Royal Entrance by United States squadron.

Nov. 8.—Capture of the rebel Commissioners SLIDELL and MASON, on the British mail steamer *Trent*, by the United States war sloop *San Jacinto*.

Nov. 18.—Message of JEFF. DAVIS to the rebel Congress.

Nov. 20.—Disbanding of rebel troops in Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va.—Return of the population to their allegiance.

Nov. 23.—Bombardment of the rebel batteries by Fort Pickens and the ships-of-war *Niagara* and *Richmond*.

Dec. 2.—Meeting of Congress.

Dec. 4—Occupation of Ship Island by National troops.

Dec. 6.—Occupation of Beaufort, S. C., by the National troops.

Dec. 11.—Great fire in Charleston.—Loss estimated at $7,000,000.

Dec. 12.—Occupation of Tybee Island by National troops.

Dec. 13.—Engagement at Alleghany Camp, Pocahontas County, Va.

Dec. 16.—Threatened War between the United States and Great Britain.

Dec. 18.—Large bodies of rebels dispersed by Gen. POPE in Missouri—Capture of a rebel camp with 1,300 prisoners.
—Gallant affair at Drainesville—Retreat of the enemy.

Dec. 20—Sixteen old whalers sunk by the National forces at the mouth of Charleston Harbor.

Dec. 22.—Skirmish near Fortress Munroe.

Dec. 25.—Retreat of the rebel Gen. PRICE to Arkansas.

Dec. 28.—Adjustment of the Mason-Slidell difficulty.—Suspension of specie payments in New-York.

Dec. 30.—Delivery of the rebel Commissioners, MASON and SLIDELL, to the British.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE BLOCKADE.

April 19.—Presidential proclamation authorizing the blockade.

April 27.—Supplementary proclamation announcing the blockade of North Carolina and Virginia ports.

May 4.—The British ship *Hiawatha*, twice fired at by the *Cumberland*, escapes and gets into Norfolk.

May 6.—The *Monticello* is blockading the mouth of the Elizabeth River, and the *Quaker City* is off the Virginia capes.

May 8.—Shipment of arms *viâ* the Mississippi prohibited.

May 9.—Blockade of Charleston by the *Niagara*.

May 11.—Pensacola blockaded. The *Pawnee*. *Monticello*, *Harriet Lane* and *Yankee* are off Fortress Monroe.

May 18.—Prizes arrive at Philadelphia.—Savannah blockaded.

May 20.—At this date six American flag-ships, with full rank Commodores attached, belong to the blockading squadron.

May 22.—Complaints of the inefficiency of the blockade, particularly of Charleston.—The *Niagara* captures the ship *Gen. Parkhill* off Charleston.

May 25.—Blockade of the Mississippi established.

May 27.—Mobile blockaded.

May 28.—Blockade of Pensacola considered thorough and effective.
—The *Brooklyn* blockading off the mouths of the Mississippi.

June 1.—At this date twelve ships, two barks, one brig and five schooners had been captured by the blockading squadron.
—We have at this date our first intimation of an attempt to raise a Confederate navy. Reports received from New-Orleans, state that a flotilla of gunboats and a floating battery are being constructed there.

June 4.—Engagement between the *Harriet Lane* and a rebel battery, at the mouth of the Nansemund River.

June 5.—At this date the *Massachusetts* had captured twenty-five prizes at the Passes of the Mississippi.

June 11.—Blockade of Apalachicola by the *Montgomery*.

June 25.—Blockade of Mississippi Sound.

July 1.—The *Sumter* privateer runs the blockade at New-Orleans.

July 4.—It is announced that thirty-seven men-of-war and thirty-nine steam gunboats are engaged in the blockading service—Blockade of Galveston established—Seven prizes taken there by the *South Carolina* between the 4th and 7th of July.

July 17.—The pirate *Sumter* is supplied with coal at Curacoa.

July 20.—Reinforcement of the blockading squadron at the mouths of the Mississippi.

July 30.—The pirate *Sumter* supplied with coal at Trinidad.

Aug. 4.—Destruction of the rebel privateer *Petrel* by the *St. Lawrence*.

Aug. 9.—A steamer runs the blockade of Charleston —Great complaints of the Inefficiency of the blockade at that port.

Aug. 16.—Reports of privateers abound—Inefficiency of the blockade of North Carolina ports—Vessels from Wilmington and Beaufort arrive at Halifax and other British ports.

Aug. 17.—Charleston blockading squadron increased —It consists now of the *Roanoke*, *Vandalia*, *Seminole* and *Iroquois*—Fernendina strictly blockaded—Vessels arrive at Havana from Savannah and New-Orleans.

Aug. 26.—The ship *Finland* burnt by the *R. R. Cuyler* off Apalachicola.

Aug. 28.—Capture of the Hatteras forts by the United States squadron.

Sept. 6.—Charleston is blockaded by the *Wabash* and *Vandalia*.

Sept. 14.—Destruction of the privateer *Judah* by the United States frigate *Colorado* off Pensacola harbor.

Oct. 5.—Great slaughter among the enemy at Hatteras by the *Monticello's* guns.

Oct. 7.—Unsuccessful attempt to cut out a privateer at Beaufort, S. C.

Oct. 8.—Mobile is said to be thoroughly blockaded.

Oct. 11.—Escape of the *Theodora* from Charleston harbor with MASON and SLIDELL on board—A rebel squadron, under ROLLINS, engages the National fleet at the head of the Mississippi passes, and is driven off.

Oct. 15.—The ship *Thomas Watson*, attempting to get into Charleston, is burnt to the water's edge by the blockading squadron—The schooner *Emily Tenbrook* runs the blockade at Savannah, and gets into St. Thomas—Engagement between the *Seminole* and rebel batteries at Quantico.

Oct. 17.—The *Nashville* runs the blockade at Charleston.

Oct. 19.—Engagement between the *Massachusetts* and a rebel steamboat at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Nov. 2.—The rebel steamer *Bermuda*, laden with cotton for Liverpool, runs the blockade at Savannah.

Nov. 7.—Capture by the United States squadron of the forts at Port Royal entrance—Destruction off Galveston of the privateer *Royal Yacht* by the *Santee* frigate.

Nov. 9.—Capture of MASON and SLIDELL by the *San Jacinto*.

Nov. 19.—American ship *Harvey Birch* burnt at sea by the pirate *Nashville*.

Nov. 20.—Twenty-five vessels, laden with stone, sail from New-Bedford, to be sunk at the mouth of Charleston Harbor.

Nov. 21.—The pirate *Nashville* enters the British port of Southampton.

Nov. 25.—Capture by the *Penguin* of the schooner *Albion*, of Nassau, N. P., with a cargo valued at $100,000—The privateer *Sumter* escapes the *Iroquois*, which was watching for her off Martinique.

Dec. 1.—The Secretary of the Navy reports that 160 prizes have been captured since the commencement of the blockade, by 43 vessels of the squadron.

Dec. 20.—Sixteen vessels sunk at the mouth of Charleton Harbor.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 762 is published THIS MORNING. In it will be found the latest intelligence received by telegraph up to the hour of going to press. In addition, it contains:

I.—THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE TRENT DIFFICULTY.—The determined surrender of Mason and Slidell, and official correspondence on the subject—The dispatches of Lord John Russell, M. Thouvenel, Secretary Seward and Lord Lyons, in full.

II.—LEADING ARTICLES.—Settlement of the *Trent* Affair, the Rights of Neutral Nations—The Effect of Secretary Seward's Dispatches Abroad—An Historical Coincidence—A Word from Count Gasparin—The Tragi-Comedy in Missouri—The Financial Policy of Government—The New Duties on Tea and Coffee—Suspension of Specie Payments by the Banks—The Situation, its Gratifying Aspects, &c., &c.

III.—THE EUROPEAN MAILS.—Reception of the News by the *Niagara*—Continued Agitation of the *Trent* Affair—Thurlow Weed's Letter to the London *Times*—Commander Williams' Account of the Search of the *Trent* —The Surrender of Sidell and Mason not to Suspend Preparations for War—Efforts of the Peace Party—Miscellaneous and General Intelligence.

IV.—THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ISSUE.—The Condition of Public Sentiment in England—A Ground Current toward Peace—Bad Position of the British Ministry—Aversion of the Queen to War—A Plain Course for the United States Government, &c.

V.—IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.—Condemnation of the Act of Capt. Wilkes—Excitement among the French —Tone of the Press—European Ridicule of American Slowness—Jeff Davis' Message, etc.

VI.—THE IRISH IN CANADA.—Meeting in Montreal to Organize an Irish Battalion for the British Service—Exciting Times.

VII.—THE WAR IN THE WEST.—Arrival of Twelve Hundred Prisoners—Dr. M'Dowell—Halleck and the Bridge-burners—The Tax on Rebels—Christmas Dinner Hospitals, etc.

VIII.—FROM OUR SOUTHERN PORTS.—Gratifying Decrease in the Number of Sick—Energetic Operations of Gen. Stevens—Important Developments made by Our Scouts—The Available Rebel Force in the Vicinity—Prisoners Captured—A South Carolina Family History, etc.

IX.—FROM CAIRO.—The Expected movement Down the Mississippi—Delay in the Preparations—Gunboats Ready for Service—The Bomb-Ketches—Return of National Prisoners from Memphis, etc.

The Fire at the Oil Works.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL CO., Saturday, Dec. 28, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our attention has been called to an article in your edition of Saturday, giving an exaggerated account of a fire at our works, calculated to unsettle the oil market, and do us much harm. The injury is confined to the burning of the connections of seven stills, the destruction of some two thousand gallons of unfinished oil, or a total loss of not to exceed $2,500. The fire does not in any way interfere with the daily supply of oil. Yours, &c.,

COZZENS & CO.

1861. Genin's Hat and Fur Store. 1862.

Holiday dress Silk Hats for young men,
Styles entirely new and novel.
Holiday styles of Hats and Caps
For—Boys—and—Girls.
Ladies and Children's Furs of every description,
Sleigh Robes, Fur-Gloves, Fur Caps,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Skating Caps,
Fur Trimmings for Cloaks and Bonnets.
Any of these articles are very desirable and suitable for holiday presents.
GENIN'S HAT AND FUR STORE, No. 513 Broadway.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Silver-Plated Goods
for the
HOLIDAYS.
COFFEE AND TEA URNS,
TEA SETS,
CAKE BASKETS,
FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c.
A great variety of first-class goods offered at prices to suit the times, at No. 29 John-st. W. S. MURRAY.

The Recent Fire in Broadway.
BURNING OF HEGEMAN'S DRUG-STORE.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you some two years ago has been recovered from the ruins of Hegeman & Co.'s Drug-Store, No. 161 Broadway, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, the 22d inst.

We occupied the entire upper part of the building as a manufactory of paper boxes and salesrooms for papers and cards. We had a large amount of material on hand, and the inflammable nature of the drugs stored on the three floors below made a very hot fire. All our books, insurance policies and other valuable papers, beside a small amount of money, was locked up in your Patent Safe. The safe stood on the second floor near the centre of the building, and fell with the ruins of the building into the cellar below, where it lay imbedded until 8 o'clock last evening, a period of *one hundred and thirteen hours*, or *nearly five days*. We are happy to add that our books, papers and money were all completely preserved, and the entire contents of your safe when taken out this morning are almost as bright as when we put them in.

We have selected another Herring's Champion Safe to lock them up in, and shall always take pleasure in recommending them to our friends for use.

EBBINGHAUS & ZOLLINGER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES,
Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

At Retail.
Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

A Beautiful and Useful Gift.—GROVER & BAKER'S Noiseless Sewing Machine; "no house complete without it—no family content without its merry click, or the still more magical 'noiseless' worker, that saves time, health and money. Your wife will greet such a gift with smiles of gratitude."—*Tribune*.

Holiday Scarfs,
White and lined gloves, mufflers, handkerchiefs, &c., wholesale or retail, at low prices,
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
No. 61 Nassau-st. and No. 175 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Japanese, American Indian, Chinese, Manila, and East India and novel goods in every variety, new and cheap as any in the City, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. FOUNTAIN & CO.

Boots and Shoes.—Gentlemen's custom-made Boots and Shoes—the stock of a Broadway boot-maker—now selling below cost of manufacture, at
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Central Park—Ball Up.—Skates and Skating Caps, for ladies and gentlemen, at
WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 6th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine drugs, medicines and perfumery; prescriptions compounded with care; personal attention on the part of Mr. CAMPBELL.

Agate & Co., No. 256 Broadway, have a splendid assortment of Scarfs, Neck Ties and Gloves for the Holidays.

Rich Scarfs for the Holidays.
D. C. SILLECK & COX,
No. 150 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 669.—Dec. 30, 1861.
65, 41, 4, 74, 55, 2, 21, 61, 45, 11, 6, 30, 12.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 670.—Dec. 30, 1861.
45, 78, 14, 46, 5, 36, 8, 18, 76, 10, 66, 75, 24, 47.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of Dec. 17, 1861, No. 12,231 drew $100,000, No. 25,354 drew $50,000, No. 9,784 drew $30,000, No. 8,647 drew $16,000, No. 9,012 drew $10,000, being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhan & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.
HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice, with Glycerine will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Sold by druggists generally.
Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS,
NEW PATTERNS,
Some as low as $8 and $10 each, at
GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BAND BRACELETS,
Some as low as $7 each,
AT
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

WANTED—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Oct. 10, 22,: Nov. 20; all of 1860. Twelve cents each will be paid for the above. Inquire of Sub-Clerk at this Office.

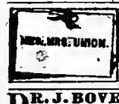
UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.
$150,000
WORTH OF FURNITURE.
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY and WALNUT,
Manufactured during the Summer at greatly REDUCED COST,
And will be sold at 20 per cent. less than the usual prices, for cash, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 67 Bowery, No. 141 Bowery, and No. 163 Chatham-st.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
FURS! FURS!
LADIES' FANCY FUR
GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURS.
M. K. MOODY,
No. 113 Broadway,
Second door above Trinity Church.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st.
OFFER AT WAR PRICES
FINE GOLD WATCHES.
FINE SILVER WATCHES.
DIAMOND RINGS, PINS, &c.
Jewelry of every description.
Sterling Silverware.
Fine plated-ware in Casters. Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Urns, Salvers, Forks, Spoons, &c. Hair Jewelry, Jet Goods, &c., &c.
An inspection of our goods is solicited.

CHOICE CARTES DE VISITE
or
WHITTIER'S BAREFOOT BOY.
Photographed by Black from the beautiful painting of Swain. Also, the companion, by the same artist, of
THE LITTLE MATCH GIRL.
Price each 25 cents.
Sent by mail by J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston.
Send for a list of select cards.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord,
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS, THE WELL-KNOWN author of the Electrical Theory of the Universe, and of the Electrical Circulation of the Blood, has associated with him the celebrated Dr. A. WILLIAMS, Professor of Electrical Therapeutic Science, and opened rooms at No. 72 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., for the cure of all acute and chronic diseases by a richly-discovered mode of applying electricity in all its forms to the human system, accompanied by the use of the electro-magnetic buffine, and highly approved and recommended to be used in practice by the French Medical Board in Paris. Our mode of applying the electric currents is entirely different from all other electricians in this country, and we cure where even medicine fails! Let the afflicted call and try us, and then judge us by our works.
☞ All consultations free. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 405 Grand-st., in the fancy store.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
THE LADY'S ALMANAC
FOR 1862,
Fully representing the
AID TO THE NATION,
FURNISHED BY THE
LOYAL WOMEN OF AMERICA.
In elegant binding and illustrated.
A PERFECT GEM!
Price 25 cents.
Issued by GEORGE COOLIDGE.
Published by J. E. TILTON & CO., No. 161 Washington-st., Boston.
Sold at all usual places, and sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

CATHOLIC GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
HAYDOCK'S BIBLE, most superb binding. LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN, in gorgeous velvet and morocco bindings. PRAYER BOOKS, in every variety of splendid and rich bindings.
At no other establishment in America can a finer or richer stock of Catholic articles be found for the Holidays than at the old-established Catholic house of EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 600 Broadway, up stairs.

A SPLENDID HOLIDAY GIFT.
WORCESTER'S ROYAL QUARTO
PICTORIAL DICTIONARY,
IN DIFFERENT STYLES OF BINDING.
The best in Definitions.
The best in Pronunciation.
SWAN, BREWER & TILESTON, Boston.
Sold by all Booksellers.

YANKEE NOTIONS
FOR
FEBRUARY
OUT TO-DAY. PRICE 10 CENTS.
Published by T. W. STRONG, 98 Nassau-st., N. Y.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD. —1,000 magnificent Bibles, Prayer Books at half-price. 10,000 Annuals, Poets, selling less than half-price. 10,000 Children's Books, selling less than half-price. 1,000 Chambers' Works. Miscellanies, Repository, &c., at half-price. 1,000 Albums selling less than a third retail price. 50,000 miscellaneous books at your own price. 10,000 Standard Books at any price. Catalogues sent free.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 151 Fulton-st.

OH, PA! DO BUY ME ONE OF THOSE DOLLAR PACKAGES OF JUVENILE BOOKS for my New-Years. Twenty different books in the package. Strong's Dime Picture Book—Part II.—now ready. A large assortment of children's books, games, linen books, &c., &c. T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

DR. BELLOWS' GREAT SERMON—"Pangs of the Gospel," delivered at All Souls Church, on Christmas Day, with portrait of the Doctor, is published in the New-York *Illustrated News*, now ready and for sale by all newsmen.

THE READERS OF THE TIMES
Will bear in mind that
E. ANTHONY, NO. 501 BROADWAY,
(three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel,)
IS
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
AND
CARTE DE VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES.
It will be unwise to buy before seeing his assortment. Will continue open in the evening until Jan. 1.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

ATTRACTIVE HOLIDAY GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SILVER AND PLATED TEA SETS; URNS, LIQUOR STANDS, WAITERS, CLOCKS, VASES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, GILT-MOUNTED FANCY AUSTRIAN GOODS, PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL DINNER AND TEA SERVICES, PASTEL AND OIL PAINTINGS, MIRRORS,
and a vast assortment of other articles, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
all of which will be sold at reduced pr

Law Reports.

Liability of Hotel Keepers.—What articles and Sums of Money Guests are Not Required to place in the Safe of the Hotel.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Welles and Leonard.

Benjamin Giles vs. James S. Libby and A. S. Wadsworth.—The defendants were proprietors of the Libby House, a hotel in this City, and the plaintiff was their guest. Upon retiring to bed the plaintiff discovered that he was to be put into a room with another person, and protested against it. He however, instead, locking the door, or turning the key, and fastening his watch on a nail in the wall. His money, about $30, was in the pocket of his pantaloons. In the morning he found the door ajar, and his fellow-lodger gone, together with his gold watch, pencil and money. In his complaint, it is alleged that the property was lost by the carelessness of the defendants, he being placed to sleep in a room with another person, and the room not being securely fastened.

The answer denied that the loss was the result of the carelessness of the defendants, alleging that it was occasioned by the carelessness of the plaintiff. It was also pleaded as a defence, that a safe was provided in the house, under the act of 1855, and that notice thereof was posted as required by the act.

The plaintiff established his case before the referee, and obtained judgment in his favor.

Appeal was taken to this branch of the Court, where it was now held, that at common law the liability of the innkeeper for the safe-keeping of the property of his guest was founded upon an implied contract between them, which had for its consideration the usual charges paid by guests. The statute was not intended to impair this common law liability of the innkeeper, except to exempt such an amount of money, and such jewels, ornaments or valuables as the landlord or hotel-keeper himself would put into a safe, if convenient, when retiring at night. It could not be supposed that this act was intended to exempt the landlord from his common law liability, unless the guest emptied his pockets of every cent of money, and deposited it, with his watch and pencil-case, in the safe, both of which last-mentioned articles he might have occasion to use after retiring to bed.

In this case the plaintiff had no more money in his pocket than his personal expenses might at any time demand; and to have put that sum, his watch and pencil-case into the safe of the hotel would have been to be ridiculously prudent. Judgment affirmed.

Gilbert Dean for plaintiff; Wm. Fullerton and John Owen for defendants.

The Excise Cases.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Board of Excise vs. Bernard Carberry.—This case was stated in the TIMES of the 27th, at which time a motion was made to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the action was commenced by Messrs. Stokes & Cushing, without serving on the Board of Excise a sufficient notice, as required by law.

The motion was now denied, with $10 costs.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, the District Attorney moved a postponement of the sentence of Chas. M. Jefferds until Saturday next, at the request of Mr. Brady, counsel for the prisoner, who was too unwell yesterday to attend in Court. The sentence of Dr. Moses Lowenberg, convicted of murder in the first degree, was also postponed to the same date.

In Part II., before Judge McCUNN, several motions were entertained, and the Court adjourned.

Business of the Courts for the Past Year.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

E. P. Randolph, Clerk.

Non-Enumerated Motions.—Motions on the Calendar for the past year, 366; disposed of, 165.

Summary on Causes.—On the Calendar, 840; disposed of, 282.

Students admitted to Practice.—The whole number of students admitted after examination, 79; admitted on motion, 28.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

W. Sterling Yard, Clerk.

Demurrers on Calendar, January, 1861, 25; since added, 145; issues of law and fact on Calendar, January, 1861, 436; since added, 566. Total number of causes on Calendar, 1,161; disposed of, 332.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I.

Theodore M. Squires, Clerk.

Whole number of causes tried, 886; tried by Court and Jury, 123; tried by Court, Jury being waived, 97; inquests, 617; complaints dismissed, 56.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART II.

Leonidas Cheney, Clerk.

Whole number of causes tried, 396; tried by Court and Jury, 163; tried by Court, Jury being waived, 37; inquests, 200; complaints dismissed, 56.

The whole number of the causes on the calendar at the commencement of the year, 3,219; added since, about 3,000.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerk, Sutherland and Barnard.

Joiner vs. Williams.—Order of the Special Term reversed without costs, and the demurrer overruled, with liberty to the defendant to answer in ten days. Notice of the order to be entered with the decision. Opinion by CLERKE, P. J. Dissenting opinion by INGRAHAM.

Brush vs. Field.—Judgment reserved as to Defendant Field and a new trial ordered, costs to abide event, unless the plaintiff stipulate as required in the opinion. Opinion by Justice LEONARD.

Decisions in cases heard at the General Term of November, 1861:

Williams, plaintiff, vs. The People.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice INGRAHAM.

Mardle vs. The People.—Judgment reversed and a new trial ordered in the Court of General Sessions. Opinion by Justice INGRAHAM.

McCotter vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice ALLEN.

E. Rosenda vs. Bostwick.—Judgment affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Justice CLERKE.

Thomson vs. Tioga Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinions by Justice CLERKE and Justice ALLEN.

Belmont et al. vs. Lane et al.—Order affirmed without costs.

In the Matter of proving the last Will and Testament of Wm. H. Merchant, declared.—Decree of the Surrogate affirmed with costs.

Wilson vs. The People.—Judgment affirmed.

Vincent vs. The People.—Judgment reserved.

Anderson vs. The People.—Judgment affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Magian and others vs. Eaton, &c.—Finding of facts, &c., settled.

The People et al. Clancy and others vs. Robt. T. Hoes.—Orders in each case alike and settled.

The People ex rel. Monaghen vs. Robt. T. Haus.—Order in this and other cases settled. See order proposed, &c.

Before Justice Barnard.

Mages vs. Marsh.—Motion granted.

Emmett vs. Adams.—Motion granted on defendant stipulating not to sue.

Board of Commissioners of Excise vs. Carberry.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Wilkinson vs. Harley.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Before Justice Barnard.

Perion vs. Lane et al.—Motion granted.

Boorkis vs. Beard.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Leave given to defendant to withdraw his counter claim in five days, on payment of the $10 costs.

Jacobs vs. Auld.—Motion granted.

Before Justice Leonard.

Wolf vs. Goelard.—Motion for an attachment is denied; without costs, with leave to the plaintiff to proceed with his reference. This denial of the motion to be without prejudice to another motion, in case the defendant shall refuse to answer on account, to the extent indicated.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Dimon vs. Delmonico et al.—Findings of facts, &c., settled.

Before Justice Leonard.

In the Matter of the Petition of the Trustees of the New-York Protestant Episcopal School.—The application of the purchasers to be released from their bids, &c., is granted, and of the Trustees, &c., to compel the purchasers to take title, &c., is denied, with $10 costs, to be paid to the counsel for the purchasers on this motion.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a Full Bench, Bosworth, C. J.

Blakeley et al. vs. Jacobson et al.—Judgment affirmed.

Jewett et al. vs. Kelsey.—Order demurring a new trial reversed. Costs to abide event.

Pollek vs. [illegible] et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Gelston vs. [illegible] Watson.—The order must be affirmed, with [illegible].

Miller vs. [illegible]—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Platt et al. vs. The Union Mutual Insurance Company.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Draydell vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed. Order of reference vacated. New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Johnston vs. Johnson.—Judgment affirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Raye vs. Willett (Sheriff.)—Relaxation of costs ordered.

Leary vs. Kelly (Sheriff.)—Seven dollars and a half allowed for taking care of the property replevined. Motion that defendant pay this sum out of the proceeds of the property in his hands, denied.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Brady.

Coudert, Jr., vs. Adams.—Motion denied, but without costs. Defendant to appear before the Referee on the 6th day of January, 1862, at 2 P. M.

In the Matter of the Assignment of Adams vs. Nelson.—No final order. Assignee to furnish information of action in New-Jersey, &c. On such information application must be renewed on three days' notice. See order.

Sleeper vs. Campbell.—Order will be discharged on payment of $70.

Stansbury vs. Merrick.—Default set aside on payment of $10 in ten days.

Smith vs. Barriable.—Receiver ordered. Bond in $1,500.

Cubney vs. Adams.—Order of arrest discharged, with $10 costs to abide event.

Sugdam vs. Hanlon.—Motion granted conditionally. See order.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM SUNDRY.

Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 19
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 19
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 19
John Bull	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 26
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 26
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29

FROM AMERICA.

America	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Damascus	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 2
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 4
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 7
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *America* will close at the New-York Post-office on Wednesday, at 7 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M.; 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazeteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS OF LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours, J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald. Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

A COOK.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH woman, who is a first-class cook, and who can produce references of the best character; none other need apply; to go eight miles from the City, and is to do the washing and ironing; the family consists of three persons. Apply at No. 15 William-st., on Thursday morning, from 9 to 11½ o'clock.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN, BETWEEN 25 and 35 years of age, who is a good accountant, and has some knowledge of machinery, to superintend the general business of a manufacturing establishment and to reside in this City. Address Box No. 2,905 Post-office, with references. No application will be entertained unless full references are given.

NURSE WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman as nurse; one that can take the entire charge of an infant a year old, and who is also a good seamstress; the most undoubted reference will be required. Apply at No. 42 East 24th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

LEATHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.—Cutters, fitters and stitchers wanted at 7 Jacob-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ENGLISH PATENT FOR SALE.—THE UNDERsigned offer for sale the right of Great Britain of BURLEY'S celebrated Dovetailing Machine, particularly adapted to the manufacture of boxes for shippers, requiring much more than ordinary strength, at a cost not exceeding the common nailed box. For the shipment of all heavy articles, such as shell, ammunition, &c., they are particularly adapted, having been adopted and now in use in the Arsenals and Navy-yards by the United States Government, in the manufacture of boxes used in the transportation of all stores, shell, ammunition, &c. The boxes made by this machine will, beyond doubt, eventually supersede the use of the old style nail-box, as they are much stronger and neater, without the use of nails, and in shipping by measurement save freight on cleats, which is a very important item. It also accomplishes the work in one hour of twenty men in one day. State Rights and French patent also for sale. Parties desirous of seeing the machine at work on sugar boxes will apply at the Excelsior Mills, Nos. 320, 322, 324 and 326 West 28th-st.
BURLEY & LOWERER.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1833,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—TO A GENTEEL, SMALL FAMILY, AT $15 per month, a handsome parlor, kitchen and second floor, with bath, gas, range, stationary wash-tubs, &c., at No. 38 President-st., three minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry, South Brooklyn.

STORES TO LET.—NO. 671 PEARL-ST., AND No. 171 Duane-st. Rent low. Apply to HAWLEY & GLOVER, No. 42 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 29 East 13th-st., has all the modern improvements, is of unusually large size, and in complete order. Can be seen daily, from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M. For terms, &c., inquire of WM. A. COOK, No. 112 Broadway.

SKATES.

SKATES.
ENGLISH SKATES.
AMERICAN SKATES.
GERMAN SKATES.
For sale wholesale and retail by
OSBORN & SWAN,
Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET.
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED respectability, matrimonially inclined, seeks an introduction to a lady possessing wealth, social position and loveable qualities. Parents or friends are invited to correspond with RASSELAS, Station A, Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH SPAN OF WELL matched bay carriage horses. Also a coupé, nearly as good as new. Apply at first private stable, in alley of No. 2 West 27th-st., or at either No. 11 or No. 29 Nassau-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid, or short entrance and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family. She understands her business in either capacity, is cleanly, active, willing and obliging. The best City reference. No objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 307 East 12th-st., bet. 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chamber-maid and laundress, or cook and laundress. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 28 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant American young girl to take care of children, and make herself useful; good City references given. Call for two days at No. 113 Canal-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., fifth floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a capable and trustworthy woman, in a private family; understands her business well; can be seen and recommended from her present employers. Inquire at No. 250 6th-av., near 22d-st. To save annoyance in the store, ring the private door-bell next the jeweler's.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can produce the most satisfactory City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at W. H. Jackson & Co.'s, grocers, under the 5th-av. Hotel.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman who perfectly understands French and English cooking, in a private family or boarding-house, or to go out by the day; best of references given. Apply at No. 105 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a hotel or first-class boarding house; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 East 17th st., fourth floor, front room, No. 16.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; understands her business well; can give the best of reference; is willing to go for moderate wages to a good home. Call for two days at No. 45 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with washing; is an excellent plain cook; a good baker of bread and biscuits; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 13th and 13th sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESpectable and trustworthy young woman desires a situation, in City or country; is a good cook and baker, first-class washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, to cook, wash, and iron, in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av.

AS PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERvant.—A situation wanted (either in the City or country) by a smart, industrious servant girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; neat, obliging, and trustworthy; will try to please, at moderate wages, and refers to her late employer. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., near Beory, Brooklyn.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable Protestant Englishwoman, as professed cook; she is fully experienced in all its branches, and has the best of City references; no objection to a short distance in the country; she will be found willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 85 East 16th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., first floor, up stairs, next the fancy store.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who has lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; or as chambermaid and waitress. Wages $6, in City or country. Call or address, No. 184 East 21st-st., two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS chambermaid and seamstress. Advertiser can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; can cut out and make children's frocks, to fit in the neatest manner; has a first-class City reference; is a Protestant; has no objection to any part of the country in the North. Will be heard of for 3 days. Address C. M., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a seamstress that went out by the day, who is out of employment; wages no object, wants a home, or will go out for a month; has the best of City reference. Address No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE, &c.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl a situation as seamstress or nurse and chambermaid; is quick at the needle; will wash and iron for a lady and child; or as laundress and chambermaid; wages $6 to $7 a month. In City or country. Call at 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, housekeepers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEKEEPERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* office.

MALES.

AS CLERK OR SALESMAN.—WANTED by an experienced person, a position as clerk or salesman, in a grocery or variety store. The best of reference. Address G. A. C., Box No. 165, Harlem, N. Y., or G. A. CLARKE, Box No. 135, Newport, R. I.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young Englishman, a situation. He is a thorough groom and coachman; understands the care of horses well; is a very careful driver; understands waiting on table if required; is willing to make himself otherwise useful. Can give the best of reference from his last place. No objections to the country. Address J. W., Box No. 219, *Times* Office, or can be seen at No. 120 Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN married man, to take charge of a gentleman's country residence, or could take charge of a farm; thoroughly understands taking care of cattle and horses; has no children. Address S. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY KIND BY A stout young man, who has had four years' experience as clerk in a first-class grocery. Address J. A. C., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING AN UNOCcupied furnished room on the second floor, front, would let it with board to a gentleman and his wife, or to one or two gentlemen; terms, including fire and gas, $8 per week; reference required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DEsires a room with breakfast and tea, in a strictly private family, without other boarders; state number in family, and all particulars; children no objection. A liberal price paid if suited. Address S. R. W., Box No. 134 *Times* Office. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG Ladies can obtain board in a private family, by applying at No. 526 Broome-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING NEAR 45th-av., on Murray Hill, wish to board, educate and take the entire care of a family of children, of liberal means, or let, with a private table, the entire second floor of an elegant first-class house. For terms, &c., address Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, WISHING to reduce their expenses, will accommodate two gentlemen and their wives with rooms, on second floor, and board; also, can accommodate two or three single gentlemen; house first-class, having all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 134 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

ELEVENTH-STREET.—NO. 183 WEST 11TH-ST.—A nice parlor, with bedroom adjoining, if required; contains modern improvements, nicely carpeted and furnished; one square room front; one single room; to let reasonable. Good location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES A small bedroom, for the Winter, if suited, with breakfast and dinner or tea, in a private family, no objection to French or Spanish, between 12th and 20th sts., and 3d and 7th avs. Address, stating particulars, F. L., Box No. 79 New-York Post-office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED PARLORS ON first floor, with private table only, or without board; also, desirable upper rooms for gentlemen, without board, to let on satisfactory terms, at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place.

APARTMENTS WITH BOARD WANTED in a strictly private family, with water, gas, fire, and plenty of closet, for a family with nurse and two children. Price not to exceed $40 per calendar month. Address NOTARY, Passport Office, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

WANTED—PRIVATE BOARD FOR A GENTLEman, his wife and daughter. Terms must be moderate, and location between 5th and 10th avs., and 21st and 28th sts. Address S. H., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS
Cured in a few hours, and the skin made delicately
Soft and white by the use of
TADMAN & CO'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE:
It requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves
Readily when applied to the skin.
No. 41 Bleecker-st. and No. 320 4th-av. By mail 25 cents

DRY GOODS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS AND HOOPS
Of every kind, at low prices, during the Holidays.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOAKS,
INCLUDING BLACK CLOTH AND
VELVET CLOAKS in great variety, will be offered on MONDAY, Dec. 30, will be continued, and during the Holidays,
BELOW COST!!!
A large lot of FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS, at the following low prices:
100 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $3, formerly $6
200 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $3 50, formerly $6.
100 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $7, formerly $10.
100 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $8, formerly $20.
50 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $14, formerly $25.
ALSO,
One case RICH EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS and short SAQUES, of the prevailing Paris styles, received per steamer *Europa*.
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
will be sold at less than the cost of importation, owing to the advanced season.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARIS KID GLOVES AT 62½ CENTS.
500 DOZEN LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES,
RETAILED AT 62½ CENTS PER PAIR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
SUITABLE FOR PROMENADE,
DINNER, CARRIAGE and EVENING DRESSES.
VERY CHOICE STYLES—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S TIES, SCARFS, HDKF'S.,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, SILK AND
WOOL DRAWERS, &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EMBROIDERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
IN SETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
CAPS, WAISTS, &c., &c.
Also, low-priced and
RICH LACES IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

TABLETONS FOR EVENING DRESSES,
SPANGLED, EMBROIDERED AND
PLAIN, at one-third
THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT AT
low prices.
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
TAILORS.
No. 57 Walker-street.
Will open on Monday a large variety of
BALL AND DRESS WAISTCOATINGS,
comprising Embroidered Cassimeres,
Cevatian Wool, and
French Cashmeres,
at very reduced prices.
The Public and the Trade supplied during the Holidays by the pattern or yard.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.
At reduced prices,
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
PLUSH AND LIONSKIN CLOAKS, in a great variety.
All new styles, at retail, at reduced prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

BARGAINS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
IN CHEAP DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.,
At Nos. 105 and 110 6th-av.
C. G. HOOK.

NO. 759 BROADWAY.
PRESENTS FOR ALL SEASONS.
And the most agreeable favors for ladies are
TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
Commencing at $5.
Flowers, for decorative purposes, 12 cents per bunch.

A CARD.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls special attention to his general stock of family MOURNING GOODS, being, without exception, the largest, most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.
N. B.—Full suits made up, in the best style, on short notice.

HAPPY NEW-YEAR.
AT MACY'S.
ALL THE BALANCE OF OUR CHRISTMAS TOYS, CHINA ORNAMENTS,
Fancy Boxes, now closing at cost and
Less than cost, to clear them out by
New-Year's.
Everybody made happy at MACY'S.
Full stock of Ribbons, closing low.
Complete stock of French and Scotch Embroideries, Bands, Flouncings, New Work, Handkerchiefs, Points, Collars, Guipure Collars, Thread Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, Sleeves, Capes, Night-Caps; Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Fancy Fans, French Flowers, Ladies' Made-Up Under-clothing, &c., closing at prices Certain to make everybody happy.
Full stock of Gents' Handkerchiefs, plain and Hem-Stitched and colored Bordered.
Full Stock of Hosiery, Gloves and Under-Wear.
Splendid assortment of
Embroidered Lace Curtains,
Embroidered Muslins for Curtains, by the yard,
Nottingham Lace Curtains,
Nottingham Laces for Curtains, by the yard,
Tidies, &c., adapted to the New-Year.
NOW OPENING:
1,000 dozen white, light colors, mode colors and blacks of our celebrated Kid Gloves, 63 cents a pair.
R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2d door below 14th-st.

HOLIDAY FURNISHING GOODS.
PARISIAN SCARFS and TIES,
WHITE RINGWOOD GLOVES.
DRESSING ROBES and SMOKING JACKETS,
ELEGANT SILK UMBRELLAS,
SHAKER-KNIT UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS,
SILK, MERINO, COTTON, LAMBSWOOL, and
CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS,
SHIRTS and COLLARS,
SILK and SATIN STOCKS, NAPOLEON TIES,
MILITARY STOCKS, &c., at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 67 and 69 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
NEW AND FASHIONABLE GARMENTS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY
FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.
No lady should purchase without examining
OUR NEW STOCK.
We guarantee our prices fully 30 per cent. less than Broadway and Canal-st. houses ask for old and undesirable styles. Also, a large stock of misses' and children's cloaks.
EXCELSIOR CLOAK HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

RICH NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,
Per steamer *Arago*.
NOVELTIES IN RICH SILKS,
FOR
Reception, Promenade and Evening.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
ELEGANT LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS,
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE
CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SILKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN FANCY DRESS SILKS
Will be offered, on MONDAY, Dec. 30,
AT 75c., 87½c. and $1 PER YARD,
To CLOSE the balance of our FALL IMPORTATION.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

PLAIN BLACK
TAFFETAS.
An extra assortment, in all prices and qualities, and of the most approved makes, will be offered on Monday, Dec. 30, at very low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
An elegant assortment just received
IN ALL COLORS AND FULL WIDTHS,
For sale at Popular Prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE HOLIDAY GOODS.
ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
With French Embroidered Bosoms.
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
Holiday Styles now ready.
SILK, WOOL, MERINO AND COTTON
Under Shirts and Drawers.
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
Some New Sty
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Elegant and New Styles.
UNION RIDING BELTS,
For Equestrians.
GYMNASTIC GOODS,
Approved Styles.
LADIES' AND MISSES' GAITERS,
Velvet, Cloth and Knitted.
KNIT HOODS, SONTAGS AND CAPS,
Fashionable Colors and Styles.
RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and Colored.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For Traveling.
SUSPENDERS.
UMBRELLAS,
&c., &c.
A large and elegant variety of the above goods, entirely new and choice styles, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found, at popular prices, at
UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes,

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Grey Stern Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,800,000 Cash Capital [illegible] Company, will be paid at this office, on and after [illegible] 1862. Transfer books will be closed [illegible] after the 30th inst.

DOCTOR [illegible], Secretary.

THIRD [illegible] BANK,
[illegible] 30th-st.
[illegible] 1854.

Six per Cent. [illegible] on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS WILL [illegible] INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 2 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share in the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 22 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD } COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.

By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 18, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

An election of Directors for the ensuing year will also be held on the same day. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P.M.

[illegible] continue to insure, as usual, on the [illegible]

[illegible] Secretary.

[illegible] Co.,
[illegible]

FIRE [illegible] Company, [illegible] 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURsuant to the order of the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. on the Certificates of the Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1862, to the order of such persons as shall have proved their bonds.

SHEPPERD KNAPP, } Trustees.
GEORGE BRIGGS, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 4th day of January, W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Dec. 17, 1861.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No 153 } BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution, for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1862. Po ll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

GEO. W. YOUK, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of (5) Five per Cent., on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th of January, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January.

CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE.—Received deposits from 25 cents to $5,000. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. This Bank has received during the past year $46,570 67 more than it has paid out.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
Joseph P. COOPER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, } No. 561 and 563 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 20, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6, inclusive.

E. W. TALMAN,
Assistant Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2.

T. B. BLACKSTONE,
President.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE [illegible] York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of (2½) Two and Half Per Cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next, at the [illegible] M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.
[illegible], Dec. 26, 1861.

[illegible] WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 26, 1861.—THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Presi[illegible] have this day declared a dividend of Five [illegible] per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the [illegible] of January, 1862. By order of the Board,

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

[illegible] BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., payable on and after the 6th day of January next.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims against the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and all other claims collectable in Washington, D. C., collected on reasonable terms by [illegible] CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 499 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of [illegible] and under, and 5 per cent. on larger [illegible]
THIS BANK HAS OPENED [illegible] AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT [illegible] IN THE PAST 30 [illegible]
E. V. HAU[illegible]
GARDNER S. CHA[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, AL[illegible] RAILROAD.

[illegible], Dec. 27, 1861.
[illegible] made to the undersigned by the [illegible]. Alton and St. Louis [illegible] Company, they hereby requested to present the [illegible] BROWN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or [illegible] January next, and receive the interest [illegible] the year 1861.

JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED } STATES, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE TWO YEARS' TREASury Notes, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, issued under the Act of the 2d of March, 1861, are informed that the interest on such Notes to the 1st of January, 1862, will be paid at this office after that day, provided that such Notes, with a schedule signed by the holder thereof, showing the number, date and amount of each note, together with the interest due thereon to said 1st of January, are lodged here three days beforehand for verification and stamping.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE } UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1861.

UNITED STATES THREE YEARS' 7-10 per cent. bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1861, are now ready to be issued at this office in exchange for gold coin or United States demand notes. In addition to the principal the purchaser will be required to pay the accrued interest upon said bonds up to the date of issue inclusive.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Nevy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,

Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, } 7 TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Monday, the 6th of January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Dec. 26, 1861.—Interest will be paid on all deposits in this Institution (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1862. Interest will be credited from date of Jan. 1st, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

By order
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. L. ALVORD, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR eleven Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 11th of January will bear interest from the 1st of January.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (3½) Three and One-half per Cent. for the current six months, ending Dec. 31, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 6th day of January. By order of the Board.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, } TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1872, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jen. 1 at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, } Jeaser CITY, Dec. 31, 1861.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. By order of the Board.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 (three) Per Cent., payable on the first Mooday of January next (6th proximo.) The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 5th January.

GEO. I SENEY, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, and for Inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

R. BAYLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for Inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—New-York, Dec. 27, 1861.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 6 inclusive.

GEORGE ELLIS,
Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1861.

JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1862, on the mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid after that day at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York.

WM. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Dec. 28, 1861.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Interest allowed from the 1st of January.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICH. H. BULL, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on $400,000 first mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON SECOND MORTgage Bonds of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, due January 1, will be paid at Webster Bank or at my office, No. 114 State-st. Boston, Dec. 30, 1861.

CHAS. A. LAMBARD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the 4th January next. New-York, December 30, 1861.

WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN INTEREST.—THE Interest due on Michigan State Bonds, 1st January, 1862, will be paid after that date at the Metropolitan Bank, by

JOHN OWEN, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that dete

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURnished the War and Navy Departments cashed by

JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE PICKAWAY County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Park Bank after that date.

M. BROWN, Agent.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentlemen, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of HENRY R. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.

MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—lew-6mTu.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, Dec. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties in arrears for taxes of the current year, that the same must be paid before the 1st day of January next.

All taxes remaining unpaid on that day will be subject to a penalty at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the 30th of September last.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

COAL, &c.

RED AND WHITE ASH COAL, OF THE first qualities, consisting of genuine Peach Orchard, Lehigh and Locust Mountain, properly screened; also Liverpool Orrel and Cannel, of recent importations—all at lowest market prices.

HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

FOR SALE AT GREAT SACRIFICE, A heating-apparatus, consisting of boiler and number of Gould's radiators; have been used but a short time and will be disposed of without regard to cost, to suit the times. Apply or address No. 158 Market-st., Newark, N.J.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED! RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! QUACKERY UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (60th edition, 400 pages, 120 illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Impotency, Urinary Deposits, Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool, Affection of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, [illegible] tutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the [illegible] of the male and female—all their diseases [illegible] to [illegible] discoveries in reproduction, [illegible] hospital practice; quackery, advertising specialties; the author's unequaled [illegible] treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and [illegible] medical with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of [illegible] 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. [illegible]; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 118 [illegible]; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; [illegible] Boston, at No. 447 Broadway, (up stairs,) [illegible] 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in [illegible] Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE [illegible]

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., [illegible] Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse [illegible] Medicine, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, [illegible] Broadway, or of the author, at No. 656 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, [illegible] by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, [illegible] Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, [illegible] CATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or 3 cases in one for $8, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and [illegible] by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (orders from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the [illegible] Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is better than we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It would be well in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; forces out every impurity, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from 19 Pine-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty. (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases in a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND [illegible] ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. DU[illegible] [illegible] Professor of Midwifery, [illegible] Physician to the Lying-in Asylum, [illegible] Author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and many other of the evils from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work. Considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 Sixth-av. Office consultations on the most delicate diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 8 evenings. Consultation fee, $3.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it; scarcely a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor to the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are too easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY-DECEMBER AND JANUARY S.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday,* Dec. 13, 2 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 7½ A. M.
Moodny, Dec. 16, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 17, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 18, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 24, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 24, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Dec. 26, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Dec. 27, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Dec. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 30, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 30, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 31, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 31, 2:20 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 2, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Jan. 3, 7 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 3, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Jan. 4, 11 A. M.	Monday, Jan. 6, 8½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Passeogers going further take the train from there at 11 P. M., or remain on board till morning.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

NATURAL FLOWERS.—WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th-st. and Broadway, will have a splendid collection of Flowers on hand for New-Year's. A fine assortment of Baskets, in the arranging of which a new and very beautiful feature will be introduced, which will consist of placing alternately round the edge of the basket leaves of the Cissus (one of the richest variegated leaved plants known) and Poensettia Pulcherinea. Give us a call and see the effect.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Dec. 4, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times hereinafter mentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of the casks may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out; and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be ganged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a customhouse or other legally authorized and sworn ganger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder: but no bid will be considered for more than the quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the receipt of the contract.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will enter into contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for lighthouses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——— of ———, State of ———, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ———, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms of the advertisement of the ———, from the office of the Lighthouse Board. Should ——— offer or bid be accepted, ——— request to be informed at ———, and that the contract may be forwarded to ———, for signature and certificate.

(Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ——— offer or bid shall be accepted, ——— will within ten days after the acceptance of said ———, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the ——— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hersto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next

A FIGHT AT PADUCAH, KY.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES SUPPRESSED.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

The Cairo operator says that a fight is going on at Paducah, Ky., to-day, but that the Adjutant-General refuses to allow reports to be sent. We will probably hear something to-morrow.

A Slight Skirmish—Humphrey Marshall Fortifying Prestonsburgh, &c.

Louisville, Ky., Monday, Dec. 30.

The Journal has a letter from Columbia, giving an account of a slight skirmish in Adair County, in which the rebel loss was five killed, and the National none.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL, heading 6,500 troops, is fortifying Prestonsburgh, and it is expected that he will soon move on Louisville. Gen. BUELL has ordered a brigade, under Col. GARFIELD, forward, and a battle is expected very shortly.

Attachments were filed in the Chancery Court on Saturday, under the law subjecting the property of rebels to confiscation, who remain in the Southern Confederacy thirty days after its passage. Processes were issued against the property of Gen. BUCKNER, ex-Minister PRESTON and EDWARD CAUTCHFIELD, to the amount of $20,000 each, and in smaller sums against several others.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Capture of a Water Schooner by the Rebels—Slowness of the National Gunboats—Opening Trade at Port Royal—National Prisoners to be Released, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, SUNDAY, Dec. 29, } VIA BALTIMORE, Dec. 30. }

As the steamboat *Express*, which runs between Old Point and Newport's News, was leaving the latter place this morning a rebel tugboat was seen off Sewall's Point. She wore a Commodore's blue pennant, which was mistaken at first for a flag of truce; but on the *Express* arriving within range the rebel boat fired a shot across the bows of the *Express*, which was quickly followed by several shells. The greatest consternation prevailed for a short time on board the *Express*, which was unarmed, and the schooner *Sherwood*, employed to bring water from Newport's News, which was in tow, was cut adrift. The *Sherwood* was immediately deserted by her crew, consisting of four men, who escaped by a small boat to Newport's News, and the schooner, drifting down with the tide, was taken possession of by the rebel tugboat, and towed to Craney Island. Her Captain stuck to her, and was taken prisoner.

The rebel tugboat subsequently made her appearance for a second time, but the *Express* had crowded on all steam, and had reported the circumstances to the flag-ship.

After a long delay, about half a dozen gunboats got started, and steaming toward the scene, threw a few shells into Sewall's Point and the Pig Point batteries, without producing any effect, however, so far as is known. Had it not been for the inexcusable delay in our gunboats getting to the spot, the rebel tugboat might have been intercepted and the schoooer saved.

The *Sherwood* had been lined with zinc, and fitted out with a valuable force-pump for a water boat. The loss is estimated as about two thousand dollars.

The schooner belonged to Assistant-Quartermaster NOYES.

The brig *Empire*, CROSBY, sailed yesterday for Port Royal, to open trade. She took out a cargo of fresh provisions, &c.; also a balloon, and chemicals and apparatus for inflating it, consigned to Gen. SHERMAN. The balloon is under the direction of Prof. STARKWEATHER, of the Aeronautic Department, who will make ascensions in the vicinity of Beanfort.

The steam frigate *Brooklyn* arrived from the Philadelphia Navy-yard this afternoon.

A flag of truce was sent down to Norfolk this afternoon, but it brought back no news.

A note from Gen. HUGER to Gen. WOOL announces that he is ready to send 240 prisoners of war down the James River from Richmond by a flag of truce whenever they will be received.

Gen. WOOL will send a flag of truce on Thursday or Friday next, in answer thereto. No list of those to be released has yet been received by him.

MASON AND SLIDELL.

Reported Intention of Sending Them to Europe in the Niagara.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 30.

By instructions from Lord LYONS, the steamship *Niagara*, which arrived here on Saturday, will leave to-morrow (Tuesday) for Liverpool, taking out in her Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, the rebel Commissioners.

The steamship *Persia*, now in the St. Lawrence River, will come to Boston and take the place of the *Niagara* for Wednesday, Jan. 8, the regular sailing day.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 30—P. M.

It is by no means certain that the steamship *Niagara* will be dispatched to Liverpool with Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on board. The agents of the *Niagara* here deny that they have instructions to that effect.

The *Niagara* took in coal to-day, to make room for the steamship *Persia*, soon expected here, and may or may not leave for Liverpool before her regular day.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 30—3 P. M.

The agents of the Cunard steamers in this city have given orders to have the steamship *Niagara* in readiness to sail for Liverpool at noon on Tuesday, the 31st inst., but nothing has as yet been received from Lord LYONS in regard to Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL going out in her. The agents probably expect to receive some orders to that effect by mail to-morrow morning.

ANOTHER DENIAL.

Mr. CUNARD, of this City, agent of the Cunard Line of Steamers, states that the steamship *Niagara* will not sail for Liverpool until her regular day, Wednesday.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 30.

Twenty-four hundred and sixty cavalry, under Col. CARR, with fifteen days' rations, left Rolla yesterday, destined, it is supposed, for Springfield, by a circuitous route.

THE LUMBER SWINDLE IN THE WEST.

CAIRO, Monday, Dec. 30.

The charges of swindling in the timber contract at this point has been investigated by Capt. HILLYER and substantiated. An immense quantity of lumber, purchased at $9 50 per thousand, was billed at $10 50. Other charges of fraud are undergoing investigation.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

FREDERICK, Md., Saturday, Dec. 28.

Everything is reported quiet along the river line and in camp this morning.

Notwithstanding the great uncertainty of continuing in this spot for any extended time, all the regiments are employed in building log huts and stables, for the comfort of man and beast. Some of the structures are the result of great labor, and even of rustic architectural skill, and will probably remain for years, as specimens of Yankee ingenuity and taste.

The Provost Marshal has instituted for the benefit of incorrigible prisoners, the chain gang system upon the streets. It is amusing to many to see the awkward attempts of the "incorrigibles" at street sweeping. The real benefit of this kind of punishment is doubted by some, but it is certainly a great improvement on flogging and the pillory.

The General Court-martial is still engaged upon desertion cases. On Monday some more cases will come up for trial.

THE FEELING IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 30.

The surrender of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL and the suspension of specie payments by the banks of New-York, produced a feeling of relief in business circles here.

COL. MULLIGAN IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 30.

Col. MULLIGAN arrived here at 12:30 to-day. He was received by the Mayor and Common Council, and conducted to the Delavan House, where he remains during his stay as a guest of the city.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

The third battalion of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, under Major JOHN H. EDSON, (old army officer,) numbering 420 horses and men, arrived yesterday morning. Both battalions are ordered from Washington to halt here until further notice. Col. FRANK E. HOWE has made arrangements to quarter the men and horses in the Third-avenue Railroad stables, Sixty-third-street. There are thus 850 men and horses of the First Massachusetts Cavalry now in this City. Col. WILLIAMS will be here to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND BATTALION FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

The Second Battalion of the First Massachusetts Cavalry Regiment arrived in this City from Readville, yesterday. Maj. JOHN H. EDSON was in command. The First Battalion is already at Annapolis, where it will be attached to Gen. BURNSIDE's Division. The Third Battalion arrived here last Saturday, and will remain at the Park Barracks with the Second till further orders are received from the War Department. This regiment, Col. ROBT. WILLIAMS, numbers in all nearly 1,300 men, all of whom are uniformed, armed and mounted. A list of the officers has already been published in the TIMES.

DEPARTURE OF A COMPANY OF REGULARS FOR KEY WEST.

Company B, of the First Regiment United States Artillery, left yesterday in the steamer *Philadelphia* for Key West. For the last few days it has been encamped at the Park Barracks, having arrived from Fort McHenry, where it has been stationed since the commencement of the war.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

The three companies that were last sent out to join this regiment, Col. SERRELL, now stationed at Hilton Head, were under the command of Capt. ISRAEL G. ATWOOD, not a Major BUTTS, as was then reported.

FAIR FOR VOLUNTEERS' CHILDREN.

This Fair, which has been in operation for the past three weeks, has been very successful. On Saturday evening, many of the articles remaining unsold were offered for sale at auction. A large assortment of articles still remain on hand, and the managers have determined to dispose of them without reserve this evening.

Suspension of Specie Payments.

THE BANKS OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 30.

The Presidents and Directors of the Banks of this city held a meeting this morning and resolved to suspend specie payments forthwith.

THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 30.

The Banks of this city have resolved to suspend specie payments in consequence of the suspension in New-York.

THE ALBANY BANKS.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 30.

In consequence of the action of the New-York Banks, the Banks of this city suspended specie payments to-day. The suspension occasions no excitement.

THE PITTSBURGH BANKS.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Monday, Dec. 30.

The news of the suspension by the Eastern Banks was not wholly unexpected here, and created little or no alarm. Our banks have not generally suspended. Three of them, it is understood, have suspended, but four are still paying specie, viz.: The Old Bank, of Pittsburgh, the Mechanics', Citizens' and Iron City.

THE CLEVELAND BANKS.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Dec. 30.

The Cleveland Banks suspended specie payment this morning.

Arrival of the Santa Fe Mail.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Dec. 30.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 14th, has arrived. The reported massacre of twenty men by the Indians at Fort Stanton proves to be incorrect.

Memorials have been passed by the Territorial Legislature, petitioning Congress to adopt laws, and make such appropriations as well as to authorize the Indian Department to select suitable lands for Indian reservations; also that New-Mexico be relieved of the payment of the amount of tax assigned to her by the late law of Congress. The law for the protection of slave property in New-Mexico was repealed by an almost unanimous vote in both Houses.

News from San Francisco.

NEARLY A MILLION IN TREASURE ON THE WAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 23.

Sailed 21st, steamer *Sonora*, for Panama, with 20 cabin passengers, 125 soldiers, and $1,170,000 in treasure, of which $270,000 was for England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

Another severe rain has renewed to a considerable extent the freshets in the interior of the State. Sacramento is again partially overflowed, but without much damage this time. The central and business portions of the city were not effected.

The Annual Elections at Princeton College.

PRINCETON, N. J., Monday, Dec. 30.

The annual elections at Princeton College have resulted as follows:

Junior Orators—From Clio Hall: R. W. Dayton, New-Jersey; S. A. Hoyt, New-York; James S. Deming, New-Jersey; H. W. Jackson, New-Jersey. From Whig Hall: D. R. Foster, New-York; A. H. Strickland, Pennsylvania; W. H. Smalley, New-Jersey; S. S. Striker, New-Jersey.

The class elections, for various objects have resulted in the choice of the following:

Orator, Henry L. Sampson, New-York; Poet, Harlem P. Peck, Illinois; Editors, T. E. Sicard, Pennsylvania; Joseph L. Munn, New-Jersey; H. R. W. Smith, Alabama; S. H. Pennington, Jr., New-Jersey.

Wallack's Theatre.

The first performance of Mr. WALLACK'S contemplated series of standard comedies took place last evening, and was the occasion of what really seemed to be a fashionable demonstration. There was a time, and that not long ago, when a Wallack audience could be distinguished from any other, but the sensational drama unhappily leveled it to the common standard. Last evening it seemed as if all the old forces had returned to their allegiance with the determination to bear the veteran triumphantly through the season. GOLDSMITH'S play of "She Stoops to Conquer," was given, and with a distribution which included all the leading artists of the establishment. It would be more than a twice-told tale to dwell at any length upon the performances of Mr. LESTER WALLACK as *Young Marlow*; Mr. ELLER as *Hardcastle*; or Mr. REYNOLDS as *Hastings*. They were, as heretofore, excellent, and gave to the piece—which lacks serious interest—the lightness, flippancy and temper it required. Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND as *Tony Lumpkin* was the best representative of the part we have seen on the American stage, imparting a humpish breadth and jollity to the character which his predecessors have failed to convey. Two small parts, played excellently well by Mr. JOHN SEFTON and Mr. YOUNG, deserve honorable mention, simply because such parts are usually blemishes on the piece. The parts referred to are *Jeremy* and *Diggory*.

It is as pleasant as a New-Year's compliment to have the annual privilege of welcoming Mrs. HOEY back to the field where she first made her reputation, and in which she can so triumphantly sustain it. The part of *Miss Hardcastle*—dashed with comedy and picturesque hoposture—is peculiarly adapted to the lady's powers. Mrs. VERNON, too, another favorite here, was all that could be desired as the vain old *Mrs. Hardcastle*, and Mrs. SLOAN—whom we welcome back with pleasure—gave us a gentle picture of the fair *Miss Neville*.

New dresses have been made, and scenery painted for this revival; both are good, but anent the latter we would remark that the interiors, with one exception, are too cold for anything less sanguinary than tragedy. Mr. ISHERWOOD'S best effort is in the last act—a stationary panorama of English scenery where one can learn a Hamlet at a glance.

To-night Mr. BOUCICAULT'S comedy, "Playing with Fire," will be revived.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DARING EXPLOITS OF TWO COLORED MEN.—Officer SLOWEY, of the Detective Police, yesterday arrested two colored men named JOHN and PETER WHITEHEAD. The former is about 18, and the latter 21 years of age. They state that they are brothers, and natives of New-Jersey. They are charged upon several complaints with larceny and burglary. Not long since Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, residing in Bergen, N. J., where he is the proprietor of a store, was robbed, one dark night, in a very mysterious manner. Some time in the evening he closed his place of business, took his tin box, which contained $75 in money, a knife and considerable other valuable property, and proceeded a short distance to his house. When he reached it, he placed the box on the steps while he felt in his pocket for a key to unlock the door. Upon stooping down for the box a moment after, he found, to his great surprise that it was gone. It was most unaccountable, and no information could be obtained as to the whereabouts of the guilty parties until yesterday, when they were arrested at the house of a Mrs. BROWN, in Mercer-street, in this City. A clue to the culprits was obtained in this way: Last Friday night the house of JOHN FARDON, also a resident of Bergen, was broken open, and an overcoat and other property, amounting in value to $40, was stolen therefrom. The same night a barn was entered in the neighborhood, a fire kindled therein, and a horse taken from the stable and rode as far as Hoboken, where it was released. These offences greatly alarmed the Bergen people, who sent immediately to the New-York Detective office. A description of the men enabled Officer SLOWEY to trace them to the house in Mercer-street where they were found. When PETER WHITEHEAD was searched, the knife belonging to Mr. TAYLOR, was found upon his person. They were both taken to Headquarters, where, after a good deal of quibbling, they finally confessed that they were the persons who stole Mr. TAYLOR'S box, and who shortly after broke into Mr. FARDON'S house. All of the stolen property they were sent over to New-Jersey, there to be dealt with according to law.

RINGING THE OLD YEAR OUT AND THE NEW YEAR IN.—To-night, as is the annual custom, Mr. JAMES E. AYLIFFE will ring the Old Year out and the New-Year in, on the bells of Trinity Church. At 11½ o'clock the chimes will commence with the following:

"Ringing the changes on eight bells.
"Hail Columbia."
"Yankee Doodle."
"Happy am I," (from the opera of "La Bayadere.")

An intermission will then take place to allow the hour of twelve to strike. As the last stroke dies away, the bells will again strike up with:

Ringing the changes on eight bells.
Airs from "The Child of the Regiment."
"Evening Bells."
"Columbia the Gem of the Ocean."
"Last Rose of Summer."
"Yankee Doodle."
"Home, sweet Home."

MIDNIGHT MEETING AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—A monster meeting was recently held in Exeter Hall London, to pray that peace may be preserved between England and America. That meeting sent a request to this country that we should also pray for the same object. In accordance therewith, the Christian Alliance have arranged for such a meeting at the lecture-room of Barnum's Museum, at 10½ o'clock this evening. Mr. B. has kindly given the use of the room for this purpose.

The First Day of Skating this Season, in Central Park.

Yesterday, the first day of skating, this season was inaugurated at Central Park. At an early hour skaters of all sizes were seen flocking toward the Park. The "ball," much to their gratification, was up, and the lower pond was announced capable of bearing. Soon the skates were buckled on, and the skating season at Central Park may be said to have fully commenced. A few ladies were present, but only a very few who indulged in graceful gyrations on the ice. No doubt this was owing in a great measure to the boisterousness of the weather; on the first calm day, however, it is imagined they will turn out in as great a number as on previous years.

On Saturday no skating on the ponds in Central Park was allowed, as the ice was not considered sufficiently strong. Beeckman's pond though, in Sixtieth-street, and the pond at One Hundred-and-Sixth-street were crowded with skaters. It is computed that between thirty and forty thousand skaters visited those places during the day. In order to acquaint the public, and let them know when the ice is in good condition at the Central Park and adjacent Ponds, the managers of the Sixth-avenue Railroad have decided upon the following signals:

If the ball is up, a white flag, with a red ball, will be flying at the end of the car, and a card placed in the window stating the fact.

If the ball is not up, but skating allowed, a white flag, on which is painted a red ball, with a white flag on the centre. A card will also be placed in the window stating the condition of the ice.

If skating be not allowed at the Park, but if good skating can be had at the adjacent ponds, a card will be placed in the window of the car stating where the ice can be found.

To-day, judging from the favorable indications of the weather up to a late hour last night, there is no doubt the ice in Central Park will be in excellent condition, and there is no doubt that a number of persons—of both sexes—will turn out to enjoy the healthy and favorite pastime of skating.

Arrivals in the City.

Prince de Joinville, Duc de Chartres, Comte de Paris, Capt. Morhan, and Dr. Leclerc, from Washington; Petatian Perit, of New-Haven, and Jno. F. Mines, Chaplain of the Second Maine Regiment, lately imprisoned at Richmond, are at the Everett House.

Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, of Albany; Lieut. Wainwright, of the United States Navy; Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany; Dr. Halsted, of Massachusetts, and Lieut. Vanneihout, Lieut. Riondel, and Lieut. Petersen, of the Norwegian Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Hazard, of Connecticut; Lieut.-Col. H. Day, of Massachusetts; Dewitt. Clark, of Vermont; Mr. Henderson, of Jamaica; W. H. Cook, of Rhode Island, and the officers of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, are at the Astor House.

Hon. O. B. Matteson, of Utica; Hon. Henry Wilson of Massachusetts; G. McCall, of Glasgow; Geo. S. Stewart, of Philadelphia; George Merrick, of Cuba; E. P. Durant, of Albany; T. Magown, and G. B. Olcott, of Washington; and A. Godfilot, of Paris, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. J. W. Mills, of Westchester, and Lieut.-Col. Beers and lady, of New-York, are at the Lafarge House.

Hon. C. K. Ingersoll, of New-Haven, and Rev. E. Harwood, of New-Haven, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

P. H. Watson, of Washington: Col. Bayard, of Washington; John Garrett, of the U. S. N., and G. B. March and family, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—TAKING IN SAIL—A STAMPEDE.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, Alderman TAYLOR of the Fourth Ward, in the Chair. Alderman STRONG offered a preamble and resolutions, in view of the condition of the country and the high rate of taxation in this city, urging upon the representatives of this city in the Legislature to ask for a repeal of all the improvement acts involving the issue of City Bonds, asking the Commissioners under these acts to stay all action and discharge all employes; appointing a Special Committee of five to inquire and report what legislation should be had to reduce and restrict expenses to within the limits of the most rigid economy and secure permanent prosperity, by limiting debt and taxation; pledging the Board to a system of retrenchment and reform in city expenditures, and to discourage all expenditures and actions whereby taxes and assessments may be unnecessarily incurred, &c., &c. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Chair appointed as the Special Committee called for, Aldermen Strong, Wallace, O'Keefe, Franks and Van Brunt. Some routine business was transacted, and several ineffectual attempts having been made to adjourn, Alderman STRONG moved that the Board go into an election for a Chairman *pro tem*. No second was the motion made than every Democratic Alderman seized his hat and coat and made a rush for the door, and the Board was compelled then to adjourn for want of a quorum. The secret of this movement was, that one or more Democratic Aldermen were absent, leaving the Republicans of the Board in the majority. The Board adjourned for one week.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named WILLIAM MILLAR, fifty years of age, was instantly killed at the Atlantic Basin yesterday afternoon, by a hogshead of sugar falling upon him. He was engaged in loading the propeller *Firebrick* with sugar at the time of the accident. Coroner HORTON held an inquest, when a jon of deceased, present at the time of the accident, took charge of the body.

GAS—East New-York was lighted by gas for the first time last night.

The Volunteer Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, Corner Chatham and Chambers-streets, NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 30, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your statement that the three companies of the Volunteer Engineers that left by the *Vanderbilt*, on the 16th inst., were under command of Maj. BUTT, was correct. They were until placed aboard ship, when the command was transferred to Capt. H. L. SOUTHARD, of Company K, Capt. ATWOOD being suspended from duty.

E. C. EATON, Capt. Co. F, Vol. Engineer Regiment, at Camp Washington, L. I.

ARE SOUTHERN PRIVATEERSMEN PIRATES?

Letter of Judge Daly to Hon. Ira Harris.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, at our conversation in Washington, I will put in writing the reasons why the Southern privateersmen should be regarded as prisoners of war, and not as pirates.

Privateering is a lawful mode of warfare, except among those nations who, by treaty, stipulate that they will not, as between themselves, resort to it. Pirates are the general enemies of all mankind—*hostis humani generis*; but privateersmen act under and are subject to the authority of the nation or Power by whom they are commissioned. They enter into certain securities that they will respect the rights of neutrals; their vessel is liable to seizure and condemnation if they act illegally, and they wage war only against the Power with which the authority that commissioned them is at war. A privateer does no more than is done by a man-of-war, namely, seize the vessel of the enemy, the prize or booty being distributed as a reward among the captors. The only difference between them is, that the vessel of war is the property of the Government, manned and maintained by it, whilst the other is a private enterprise, undertaken for the same general purpose, and giving guarantees that it will be conducted according to the established usages of war. In short, one is a public, the other a private vessel-of-war, neither of which acquire any right to a prize taken until the lawfulness of the capture is declared by a competent Court, under whose direction the thing taken is condemned and sold and the proceeds distributed in each proportion as the law considers equitable. The Government of the United States declined to become a party to the international treaty of Paris, in 1856, and therefore the whole people of the United States, as well those who are now maintaining the Government as those who are in rebellion against it, have never agreed to dispense with privateering. It is not our interest to do so. We are a maritime people, with a large extent of sea-coast, which, whilst it leaves us greatly exposed to attacks by sea, at the same time affords facilities that render privateering to us one of our most effective arms in warfare. This was the case in our contest with England in 1812, and should a war now grow out of the affair of the *Trent*, privateering would be indispensable, to enable us to cope with so formidable a Power as that of Great Britain.

A great deal has been written against this mode of warfare, but nations, like individuals, act upon the instinct of self-preservation, and avail themselves of the natural defences which grow out of their situation, and a system, therefore, which enables us to keep but a small navy in peace and improvise a large one in war, will never be relinquished, because nations who have everything to lose or little to gain by its continuance, desire that it should be generally abolished.

Being then a legitimate mode of making war, what is the difference between the Southern soldier who takes up arms against the Government of the United States on the land and the Southern privateersman who does the same upon the water? Practically there is none, and if one should be held and exchanged as a prisoner of war, the other is equally entitled to the privilege. The Court before which the crew of the *Jefferson Davis* were convicted as pirates, held that they could not be regarded as privateers, upon the ground that they were not acting under the authority of an independent State, with the recognized rights of sovereignty. This objection applies equally to the men-of-warsmen in the Southern fleets, and to every soldier in the Southern army, none of whom are acting under the authority of a recognized Government. The Constitution defines treason to be the levying of war against the United States and the giving of aid and comfort to its enemies. All of them are engaged in doing this, and although the Southern privateersman may fall specifically under the provisions of the act defining piracy, the guilt of the one is precisely the same as that of the other. The question then arises, as there is in point of fact no difference between them, is every seaman or soldier taken in arms against the Government to be hung as a pirator or pirate?

If the matter is to be left to the Courts, conviction and the sentence of death must follow in every instance. In the case of the *Jefferson Davis*, the Court said, that during civil war, in which hostilities are prosecuted on an extended scale, persons in arms against the established Government, captured by its naval and military forces, are often treated not as traitors or pirates, but according to the humane usages of war. They are detained as prisoners until exchanged or discharged on parole, or if surrendered to the civil authorities and convicted, they are respited or pardoned; but the Court said this was a matter with which courts and juries had nothing to do. That it was purely a question of governmental policy, depending upon the decision of the executive or legislative departments of the Government, and not upon the action of the judiciary.

If this view be correct the disposition of this matter rests exclusively with the Government, and its decision must be pronounced sooner or later, as every day increases the complication and difficulty growing out of the present state of things. Are the Courts to go on? Is the Government prepared to say that every man in arms against the United States, upon the land or upon the water, is to be tried and executed as a traitor or pirate? either upon the ground that it is right or upon the supposition that it will prove an effective means of suppressing this rebellion? That policy was tried by the Duke of ALVA, in the revolt of the seven provinces of the Netherlands, and 18,000 persons, by his orders, suffered death upon the scaffold; the result being a more desperate resistance, the sympathy of surrounding nations, and the ultimate independence of the Dutch.

Neither the Constitution of the United States nor the act against piracy were framed in view of any such state of things as that which now exists. The civil war now prevailing is, in its magnitude, beyond anything previously known in history. The revolting States hold possession of a large portion of the territory of the Union, embracing a great extent of seacoast and including some of our principal cities and harbors. They hold forcible possession of it by means of an army estimated at 300,000 men, and are practically exercising over it all the power and authority of Government. They claim to have separated from the United States, to have founded a Government of their own, and are in armed resistance to maintain it. To reduce them to obedience and to recover that of which they hold forcible possession, it has been necessary for us to resort to military means of more than corresponding magnitude, until the combatants on both sides have reached to the prodigious number of a million of men. The principal nations of Europe recognizing this state of things, have conceded to the rebellious States the rights of belligerents, a course of which we have no reason to complain, as we did precisely the same thing toward the States of South America in their revolt against the Government of Spain. It is natural that we should have hesitated to consider the Southern States in the light of belligerents before the rebellion had expanded to its present proportions, but now we cannot, if we would, shut our eyes to the fact, that war, and war upon a more extensive scale than usually takes place between contending nations, actually exists. It is now, and it will be continued to be, carried on upon both sides, by a resort to all the means and appliances known to modern warfare, and unless we are to fall back into the barbarism of the middle ages, we must observe in its conduct those human usages in the treatment and exchange of prisoners, which modern civilization has shown to be equally the dictates of humanity and of policy.

For every seaman that we have arrested as a pirate, they have incarcerated a Northern soldier, to be dealt with exactly as we do by the privateersman. We have convicted as pirates four of the crew of the *Jefferson Davis*, and there are others in New-York awaiting trial. Are these men to be executed? If they are, then by that act we deliberately consign to death a number of our own officers and soldiers, most of whom owe their captivity and present peril to the heroic courage with which they stood by their colors on a day of disastrous flight and panic.

If such a course is to be pursued, it will not be very encouraging for the soldier now in arms for the maintenance of the Union, to know that what may be asked of him is to fight upon one side, with the chance of being hanged upon the other; and in face of the enemy, with all the risk incurred, instead of rallying again the foe, in view of the possibility of a halter, consider it prudent to retire before the double danger.

If, on the other hand, we convict these men as criminals and parties there, then the crime of which we have declared them to be guilty is not followed by its necessary consequence, the proper punishment. There is no terror inspired and no check interposed by such a procedure, for the pirates mad in the South know that the motive which restrains us from going further is the fact that the execution of these men as pirates seals the doom of a corresponding number of our own people. That the account is exactly balanced; that, with ample means of retaliation, they have the power to prevent; or, it mutual blood is to be shed in this way, we and not they will have commenced it. By such a course nothing is effected, except to keep our own officers and soldiers in the cells of Southern prisons, subject to that mental torture produced by the uncertainty of their fate, which, with the majority of men, is more difficult to bear than the certainty of death itself, and oblige them to endure, in the ill-peopled and badly conducted prisons in which they are confined, sufferings, the sickening details of which are constantly before us in their published letters to their friends.

"I bitterly thought," writes the gallant Col. COGSWELL, of the regular service, "when I faced the storm of bullets at Edwards' Ferry, and escaped a soldier's death upon the field, that it was only to be left by my country to die upon the gallows." And the nature of their sufferings will be understood when it is told that the noble-hearted and self-sacrificing Col. COGSWELL was handcuffed and placed in a solitary cell, with a chain attached to the floor, until the mental excitement produced by this ignominious treament, combining with a susceptible constitution and the infectious nature of the locality, brought on an attack of typhoid fever. Shall this state of things continue? Let us take counsel of our common sense. These men are treated as criminals because, while we give to the Southern soldier the rights of war, for numerous exchanges of soldiers have taken place, we convict the Southern mariner of a crime punishable with death. Is there any reason even upon the grounds of policy, for making this distinction? We have, by the blockade of the whole Southern coast, cut the privateersman off from bringing his prize into the ports of the South for adjudication, and the ports of all neutral nations being closed against him for such a purpose, he is deprived of the means of making lawful prize, and must eventually convert his vessel into a ship-of-war, or degenerate into a pirate, by unlawful acts which will make him amenable to the tribunal of every civilized nation. The comparative injury that may be done to our commerce by the few privateers which it will now be in the power of the rebellious States to maintain upon the ocean, is as nothing compared to the disastrous and lasting consequences to the whole nation, to its industry, its commerce and its future, that would grow out of making this war one of retaliatory vengeance. We have the fruitful experience of history to admonish us that in such acts are sown the seeds of the dissolution of nations and especially of republics. By according to the rebellious States the rights of belligerents, at least to the extent of exchanging prisoners, whether privateersmen, men-of-war's men, or soldiers, we do not concede to them the rights of sovereignty. There is a well-defined distinction between the two, recognized by the United States Court in the case of *Rose vs. Himmley*, 4 Cranch, 241. One may exist without the other, and by exchanging prisoners, therefore, we concede nothing and admit nothing, except what everybody knows, that actual war exists, and that, as a Christian people, we mean to carry it on according to the usages of civilized nations.

The existing embarrassment is easily overcome. All further prosecution can be stopped, and in respect to the privateersmen who have been convicted, the President, acting upon the suggestion of the Court that tried them, can, by the exercise of the pardoning power, relieve them from their position as criminals, and place them in that of prisoners of war.

In conclusion, we are not to forget that we are carrying on this war for the restoration of the Union, that every act of aggression not essential to military success will but separate more widely the two sections from each other, and increase the difficulty of cementing us again in one nationality. We are to remember that the people of the South, whose infirmity it has been to have very extravagant ideas of their own superiority, and whose contempt of the people of the North has been in proportion to their want of information respecting them, have been hurried into their present position by the professional politicians and large landed proprietors to whom they have hitherto been accustomed to confide the management of their public affairs; that though prone to commit outrageous acts when under the influence of excitement, they are upon the whole a kindly and affectionate people, and have, when not blinded by passion, a very keen perception of their own interests; that there are throughout the South, thousands of loyal hearts paralyzed by excitement around them who still cling to the flag of their fathers and await the delivering stroke of our armies. Relying on our superior naval and military strength, and the settled determination of our people that this nation shall not be dismembered, we can, as the Swiss Cantons recently did in a similar crisis, put down this rebellion. That great duty imposes upon us all the exigencies of war. War when conducted in accordance with the strictest usages of humanity, is, as all who have shared in the recent battles know, a sufficiently bloody business, and if we are to add to its horrors by hanging up all who fall into our hands as traitors or pirates, we leave the South no alternative but resistance to the last extremity, and should we ultimately triumph, we would have entailed upon us, as the consequences of such a policy, the bitter inheritance of maintaining a Government by force over a people conquered, but not subdued.

Very truly yours, CHAS. P. DALY.

[Advertisement.]

A NEW HAT FOR "MERRY CHRISTMAS."—Visit KNOX'S and select your Hat for the holidays. He has a superb assortment of these attractive and fashionable fabrics, and a KNOX Hat is universally conceded to be an evidence of taste on the part of the owner. Show your taste, your good sense, and your determination to economize, by becoming a customer of the hatter. KNOX'S establishment is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

A Suggestion for New-Year's Day.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 30, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thinking that it is the desire of the loyal citizens to aid and comfort our volunteers now at the seat of war, I would suggest to the ladies who intend keeping open house on New-Year's Day, the propriety of raising a fund for their (the volunteers) benefit. It could be done in a very simple manner, by each lady placing in the hall of the house where they live, a small box, so that each visitor, as he passes in or out, could deposit a sum of money, such as their circumstances will permit, for instance, a cent, or two cents, or more. I have no doubt that this will meet with the approbation of the New-Year's callers. Knowing that you are always ready to help any enterprise, by which our volunteers may be comforted, I hope this will meet with your approval.

Respectfully,
A NEW-YEAR'S CALLER.

[Advertisement.]

FOLEY'S
CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
New styles for Holiday Presents.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 169 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BEZAS & CO.,
BROADWAY, 156
Have a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Young Gents' Holiday Hats.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CONOVAS & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—STAVENS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, by Rev. Dr. BURT, GEORGE W. JOHNSON to Miss SUSAN STEVENS, both of this City.

ANDERSON—BURRALL.—In Lakeville, Conn., by Rev. S. P. JARVIS, Rector of St. John's Church, HENRY H. ANDERSON, of New-York, to SARAH B., daughter of Wm. P. Burrall, Esq., of Lakeville.

DIED.

KANE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 30, MARY JANE, eldest daughter of the late William R. Kerr, of Cincinnati.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her brother-in-law, D. F. Curry, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of St. George the Martyr, in 44th-st., near the 5th-av., on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ Louisville and Cincinnati papers please copy.

DOUGHTY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 29, ARTHUR, infant son of Edward E. D. and Cornelia Doughty.

HUSBAND.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 29, after a short illness, Mrs. ANAH ANN HUSBAND, widow of the late Thomas C. Husband, of the Island of Jamaica, W. I., in the 72d year of her age.

The friends of her family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WARNER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 29 after a protracted illness, J. L. WARNER.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, Wm. A. Guest, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Memorial Church, corner of Waverly-place and Hammood-st., without further invitation, on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ADAM.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 28, of scarlet fever, MARY EMMA, daughter of Rev. M. T. and Mary P. Adam, aged 8 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 60 West 27th-st.

MCKINNAN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 29, of convulsions and epileptical fever, Miss ELIZABETH MCKINNAN, a native of Scotland, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 213 9th-av., this day, (Tuesday,) the 31st inst., at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend, without further notice.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

WALKER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 30, Miss CHARLOTTE WALKER, youngest daughter of the late Abraham and Elizabeth Walker.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's (Wednesday's) papers.

YOUNG.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 29, JULIA A. YOUNG.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3207. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Immense Armament Secured by the Government.

Twenty-two Million Dollars Expended.

Three Hundred Thousand Stand of Arms Purchased in Europe.

A Scheme for the Emancipation of the Slaves of Rebels.

How General Lane Proposes to Make Them Available.

Secretary Chase's Scheme of National Finance.

The Stevens Battery Condemned by the Examining Committee.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

MR. SEWARD'S TRENT DECISION.

Gen. WILSON returned to-day, after a week's absence at home. He reported to MR. SEWARD that while gone he heard but one individual express disapprobation of the *Trent* decision, and that was a boy twelve years old.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Arrangements have been made to pay all the troops up to the 1st of January. Orders for preliminary musters were issued several days ago.

ALLOTMENTS OF SOLDIERS.

The Commissioners for New-York to receive the allotments of soldiers are visiting the camps about Washington with great success. Company G, of the Anderson Zonaves, allotted over $600 to their families, much of which will be payable within a week. Other companies, composed of a different class, have allotted largely more. If this liberality of the soldiers is maintained, the destitute families in New-York City will soon be in receipt of a quarter of a million dollars monthly.

THE PURCHASE OF FIREARMS.

The total amount expended by the Government in the purchase of firearms since the beginning of the rebellion is twenty-two million dollars.

THE ARMS PURCHASED IN EUROPE.

Col. SCHUYLER, who purchased arms in Europe for the Government, has reported at Washington. The entire purchase of arms abroad amounts to near three hundred thousand stand. The arms ought to be good, as the highest price was paid—averaging, it is said, $16 a gun—making about five [illegible] dollars' worth.

THE NATIONAL SCHEME OF FINANCE.

The suspension of specie payments by the Banks will favor the adoption of Secretary CHASE's scheme of finance. It relieves Government of the odium of substituting a paper for a hard money circulation, all circulation being paper now. Government can give the country a good National currency in place of that of limited individual or local bank credit.

ARREARS OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The arrears of claims against the Government amount to-day to eighty million dollars. Payments are made as rapidly as practicable with the clerical force of the Departments.

EMANCIPATING THE SLAVES OF REBELS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will soon report a scheme of emancipation of the slaves of rebels, in accordance with the recommendations of the President. It will probably meet the approval of a majority of that body, as the ultra features advocated by the radicals will be excluded.

SCHEME FOR EMPLOYING THE SLAVES OF REBELS.

It is understood that Gen. LANE will, with the approbation of the Government, make the experiment of employing slaves of rebels, in his military operations in the West, using them in the transportation and commissary departments mainly. By taking hand-mills, it is thought that slaves can grind corn enough daily to subsist the army anywhere in Arkansas or Texas.

GEN. LANE'S STAFF.

CHAMPION VAUGHAN will be on Gen. LANE's Staff, with the rank of Colonel. He is a South Carolinian, but for many years a noted Anti-Slavery man. When LANE was confirmed a Brigadier-General by the Senate, the other day, VAUGHAN sent a dispatch to Leavenworth in these words: "LANE is confirmed. Glory to God! Let the rebels hunt their holes!"

THE COTTON AT PORT ROYAL.

EDWARD L. PIERCE, of Massachusetts, has been appointed by Secretary CHASE, Agent at Port Royal, to collect and dispose of cotton.

THE REPORTED FIGHT AT PADUCAH.

Up to a late hour, to-night, the Government had no confirmation of the reported fighting at Paducah. The story is disbelieved.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The Secretary of the Navy, under a joint resolution of Congress, appointed Commodores STRINGHAM and INMAN, Prof. HENRY, and Capt. DORNY, to examine and report the expediency of completing STEVENS' Iron Battery, now lying at New-York. The Board have submitted their report, which is unfavorable to its completion. Their report is very voluminous, and the reasons assigned are various.

TO BE RELEASED.

B. L. HAYDON and Dr. ABEL, now in Fort Lafayette, are to be released on taking the oath of allegiance. They were arrested for smuggling in Lower Maryland.

A FEMALE IMPRISONED.

Mrs. BAILEY, of Baltimore, arrived here this afternoon, and was placed in the prison for females in the western part of Washington. It will be remembered that she was recently arrested as a spy. Not only in the folds of her dress, but in the rolls of her hair, were discovered contraband letters, which are in possession of the proper authorities.

A PLAN FOR MRS. GREENHOW'S ESCAPE.

Several days ago Mrs. GREENHOW, who was among the first female arrests, and who is still in prison, received a cake from some friend of hers, unknown to the guard. Before delivering it into her hands, Lieut. N. E. SHELDON, of the Sturgis Rifles, suspecting something wrong, examined the cake and found embedded therein a note informing the lady that arrangements had been made for her escape and conveyance to Richmond, naming the day and hour for her deliverance. This information, however, was not communicated to her by the Lieutenant, nor has the writer of the note been discovered.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

Hon. DANL. S. DICKINSON this afternoon presented a splendid flag to the regiment bearing his name, and constituting the Eighty-ninth New York State Volunteers. Vice-President HAMLIN, EDWIN CROSSWELL AUGUSTUS SORELL, and a number of distinguished members of Congress were present. The flag is the finest ever presented to a regiment in Washington. The presentation speech of Mr. D. was impressive and eloquent. Mr. DURELL, Representative of Binghamton District, replied for the regiment in a happy and feeling address.

CARL SCHURZ.

CARL SCHURZ applied lately for leave to return to this country, for the general purpose of looking around. It was granted. Outsiders think he is troubled by the complicetion of the Germans in this country with FREMONT.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

Heavy firing late this evening created apprehensions of a fight on the Virginia side, but it proved to be merely artillery practice.

RECONNOISSANCES.

Recent reconnoissances from Gens. SMITH's and McCALL's Divisions show the enemy has a strong picket-guard beyond Draincsville, but no troops at that place.

FRAUDS.

The Quartermaster of the Seventh Maine Regiment received from the Clothing Bureau, on Saturday, coats and pantaloons for that regiment, but was soon thereafter obliged to return them, owing to the fraud which, in their manufacture and material, had been practiced upon the Government.

GEN. SUMNER.

Gen. SUMNER, lately injured by the stumbling of his horse, has been brought to Washington for medical treatment.

A DENIAL.

The statement made in the *Star*, to-day, that the rebel Government had proposed to Mr. SEWARD to exchange Union soldiers in their hands for fugitive slaves, is denied.

MR. DICKINSON'S LECTURE.

Gen. DICKINSON lectured at the Smithsonian to-night, reiterating his views on the rebellion.

POST-OFFICE ORDER.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE, Dec. 31, 1861.

The Congressional Branch Office being now in operation, the attention of postmasters at distributing offices is again called to the order of this Department, requiring every distributing office to make up a separate bag for all matter, letters and papers, directed to members of Congress, exclusive of all other matter.

Special and careful attention is required to this order, and the clerks should be so instructed. Such bags are to be labeled "Congress, Washington, D. C.," and route agents at Washington will deliver these bags direct to the Congress messenger.

(Signed) J. A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

THE NEW-ALMADEN QUICKSILVER MINE.

This important case is set down for argument in January. The record of the case fills 3,500 printed pages.

A CONSCIENTIOUS CREDITOR.

Gen. SPINNER, the United States Treasurer, received a letter in the following language—the handwriting being disguised by being made in the Roman letter:

"I. O. U. S. $170. It is inclosed—owing it, it is the fault of a former Comptroller."

BUSINESS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Thirteen millions of dollars were paid out by the United States Treasurer in November, being over fifty per cent. than the yearly average for six years.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

A letter was received by a Kentucky member of Congress from Hon. JAMES S. JACKSON, of Kentucky, who now commands a regiment in that State. It contained a request that certain moneys be paid to parties here in his behalf, and that the amount due him as a member be drawn for him and forwarded. His letter concludes as follows:

"I am drawing no pay as an officer in the army, and am nearly 'strapped.' If the campaign continues active I will not be in Washington this Winter. If, however, the dire sentence of Winter quarters is sounded in my unwilling ears, I shall be with you soon after. I think it will be indecent in me to take my seat in Congress with a rebel enemy occupying a part of my district."

ROBERT DALE OWEN

Is in Washington to get arms from the Government to make up a deficiency required for the troops in Indiana. The State had a contract for Enfield rifles from Great Britain—the last instalment of which, 3,500, were on board the *Australasian*, when under the order of the British Government, they were taken out of the vessel. Mr. OWEN is also urging that the Government take immediate measures to procure the release of the Indiana prisoners in the Southern prisons.

GRAPEVINES FROM JAPAN.

Our new Minister to Japan takes with him a sufficient fund to procure grapevine cuttings of the best varieties of that country to be forwarded to the Agricultural Department of the Government. They will arrive in April next.

THE FEMALE PRISON.

There have been but two occupants of the female prison for some time—Mrs. GREENOW, the original prisoner, and Miss ELLA M. POOLE, formerly a correspondent of the Richmond *Inquirer* and the Baltimore *Exchange*. Miss POOLE is young, intelligent and interesting, and is a lady of unexceptionable character—except as to her unfortunate sympathy with the rebellion. Her release was offered her on a very mild parole, to the effect that during the war she would not give aid or information to the enemy. She refused the offer, stating that she could not make such an engagement.

SUDDEN CASES OF SICKNESS.

In frequent instances, cavalry officers are seized with sudden sickness when they expect to be cited before the Examining Board, and what is a little singular, these unexpected visitations affect only those officers whose incapacity is well known.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

Capt. JAMES L. WAUGH, late of the New-York Sixty-Sixth, leaves for New-York, to recruit for the New-York Eleventh—Fire Zouaves—to which regiment he is now attached.

PROMOTED.

Major GEORGE OAKES, of the Fifth Regular Cavalry, has been made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Cavalry, United States Army.

PROMOTED.

Sergeants GROVESNOR, STEELE and SLADE, of Major BARKER's Dragoons, constituting Gen. McCLELLAN's body guard, have been promoted respectively to the positions of Captain, Adjutant and Lieutenant of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE ON THE FIRST.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

The Massachusetts Legislature will meet to-morrow.

The members of the Senate in caucus, this evening, nominated Ex-Gov. CLIFFORD for President, and the old officers for minor positions.

The House caucus nominated A. H. BULLOCK for Speaker, and WM. S. ROBBINS for Clerk.

EXCITING RUMORS FROM KENTUCKY

Reports of a General Engagement Below Green River.

No Particulars of the Fight at Paducah.

A PHILADELPHIA OFFICER REPORTED KILLED.

REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Indianapolis, says that there are rumors of fighting in Kentucky, to-day.

Gen. BUELL had ordered to Green River a regiment of Fusileers and a regiment of Light Artillery, before he went forward.

Gen. BUCKNER's cavalry were yesterday within a short distance of our pickets, and it is supposed that he intended attacking Col. McCOOK in force, destroy Green Bridge and retire. All the regulars were thrown across the bridge early yesterday morning.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

A doubtful rumor prevails that the Cave City Hotel was burned by the rebels.

Exciting rumors of a general engagement in Southern Kentucky have prevailed all day, but are generally discredited now, no notice thereof being received at headquarters.

The North Bank of Kentucky has suspended specie payment.

The Peoples' Bank of Bowling Green has been reorganized at Louisville by the choice of a new Board of Directors, who assume direction of the Bank to-morrow.

THE REPORTED FIGHT AT PADUCAH.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

A private dispatch received here mentions as among the killed at the battle of Paducah, Capt. ALBERT BACON, of this City.

Capt. BACON belonged to a Kentucky Regiment, raised near Frankfort.

The dispatch gives no particulars of the battle.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Last Run of the Rebels in that State—Price at Springfield nearly Deserted—Refusal to Allow Him to Enter Arkansas.

OTTERVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

One of our men captured by the rebels, (a man by the name of CLINTON,) and carried to Springfield, has just returned, having left that place on Christmas. He says that Gen. PRICE, with 8,000 men, had taken all the houses in Springfield for his troops, turning the women and children into the streets. He had unloaded his wagons, and was making preparations for a long stay.

The people of Arkansas refused to allow Gen. PRICE to enter that State with any other troops than those regularly enlisted in the Confederate service, and he had only 1,500 men enrolled in that service.

The country north of Springfield was full of men returning from PRICE's army, who said if they were permitted to return home, and take the oath of allegiance, PRICE would be left with only his regular Confederate troops.

Since Gen. PORT's rapid operations last week, there is perfect quiet in all the region between the Missouri and Osage rivers, and not even a rumor of rebel camps or squads being heard of.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RETREAT OF PRICE—BRIDGE-BURNING IN NORTH MISSOURI—THE ASSUMED TRAITORS IN ST. LOUIS—MISSOURI SENATORS—NEWS FROM KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 27, 1861.

As I predicted some days since, Gen. PRICE would not await the consummation of Gen. HALLECK's little plan for his capture. The wily warrior has waited as long as it was safe, and accepted the least disastrous horn of the dilemma—a retreat toward the Arkansas line. I have every reason to believe that Gen. PORT received from headquarters positive instructions not to approach too near to Osceola with his main column. This looked as if the bird was to be trapped, not frightened. PRICE undoubtedly took counsel of his fears. The brilliant dash of a battalion of cavalry inside of PAYNE's pickets was magnified into an impending attack, and at that moment PRICE was but hadly prepared for a formidable resistance. To my mind, it is to be accounted as a misfortune that PRICE has been allowed to make his escape. Gen. HALLECK contemplated his capture, but was anxious to make no false or premature step. We could afford to wait, but we could not afford to tempt fortune by any unequal combat. The proximity of the rebel camp was no reason for alarm, but the rebel strength has been overestimated at Osceola. A sudden dash at him would, in the opinion of many, have resulted either in the capture of part of his command, all of his baggage, and possibly part of his artillery. That it was not sooner attempted will, we think, be a source of regret to Gen. HALLECK himself.

Meantime, the effect must be very disheartening to the Confederates and their sympathizers. Very many of them had kept up their sinking hopes by the fond tales of their superiors that they were to march to St. Louis, and there join the victorious forces under PRICE. The wholesale capture of prisoners by Gen. PORT must have cast a cold shade over the spirits of men who believed they were destined to be in at the distribution of 200,000,000 of plunder. The sudden and hasty exit of PRICE from Osceola must have correspondingly sent the mercury of the spirits of loyal men up to the fever heat. The territory lying between the Missouri River and the Arkansas line, has been used as the hunting ground—the National Army chasing the rebels down to the line, and the rebels chasing back the Union army to their cover near the river. With every turn of the scale, the vast majority of the people turn also. Like the Covenanters of old, they are "good Union men," or "good Southern men," as the case may be.

A part of PRICE's plan was undoubtedly to have his agents and friends in the portion of the State north of the Missouri River; at a given signal from him burn and destroy the bridges and road-bed of the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. The time for his cooperation had not come; but on the contrary, a large portion of his men were captured. Chagrin at this loss, or possibly a message of PRICE sent to divert attention from his retreat, caused the simultaneous destruction of the two roads. The rebellious spirit was supposed to be almost extinct in this region, but, as events show, the traitors in heart are only to be trusted when they are powerless to do mischief. Gen. HALLECK's stringent orders look to their severe and prompt punishment, but something more than "General Orders" must be applied, if we would have our mandates obeyed. It is not a little strange, in this connection, that Col. BIRD, with his regiment of sharpshooters, who was stationed at Renick and Hudson, should have been so ineffectual in suppressing these incendiaries, the more so as the last report which reaches us represents him as being surrounded by rebels, and in a critical position. It is remarked by some that it may prove to be a streak of that ancient weakness of his nature which showed itself to bad advantage in the time of the Canadian rebellion, at Ogdensburgh. A body of troops has been dispatched up the North Missouri Railroad, and at last accounts had restored the telegraph as far as High Hill, 76 miles from this point. They had encountered no enemy as yet, and all fears of a serious collision are dismissed. The facts are, all that can be seen wherever our troops advance, is an entirely loyal and devoted population, who know nothing about the bridge-burning, and who testify that there are no Secessionists in the neighborhood. The road will not be opened for some weeks, and will then require to be strongly guarded. Fortunately, by that time, we shall have enough State troops to spare for that purpose.

Gen. HALLECK is having some trouble with the Secessionists whom he assessed for the purpose of making them support the loyal refugees who have come within our lines. Twenty-five out of a list of forty have joined in a communication, which reads like a protest against what they deem to be an unconstitutional and unwarrantable piece of despotism. It must be admitted that in spite of the apparent equity of this summary order of the General, the law would seem to be on the side of the protestants. The soldier probably ignores the statutes and calls his act a "military necessity," but we admit that it is establishing a dangerous precedent, and is in direct contravention of one of the fundamental provisions of the Constitution. Much as we may desire to see these wealthy traitors disgorge for the benefit of the sufferers at the hands of rebels, it is highly impolitic to do so by a grave infraction of the organic law of our national liberties, thus placing in the hands of our enemies another powerful weapon with which to assail us. We expect to hear of Gen. HALLECK "modifying" his very inconsiderate order, as he has practically modified his "Order No. 2," not because of his conviction that it would be difficult to enforce, but because it is highly impolitic. As the memorialists say, "If we have broken the laws let our property be confiscated by legal process." We notice the name of Mrs. TAUSSEN POLK, wife of the absent Senator. How are we to compel her to contribute?

The question of the appointment for the vacant Senatorship is engrossing the attention of the politicians. Senator POLK is believed to be in Dixie, and, doubtless, evidence enough will be adduced to enable Congress to expel him also for treason, and thus impose upon Gov. GAMBLE the necessity of appointing two Senators from Missouri. The views of the Governor are not known on the subject outside of the immediate circle of his political friends. Representative BLAIR has been spoken of, as also Judge COALTER. Judge BIRCH would, no doubt, serve, if appointed. COALTER's antecedents are decidedly of the Secesh order. The Governor has ordered the election for the two Congressmen in the Third and Fifth Districts to be held on the 6th proximo. Gen. THOMAS C. PRICE, it is thought, stands the first chance for the latter. He is a staunch patriot and a man of good common sense besides. He was among the most prominent men who endeavored to keep the State loyal, and eagerly welcomed the advent of Gen. LYON when he proceeded to Jefferson City. WILLIAM A. HALL will, without doubt, be the Representative from the other District. He is also a good loyal man.

From Kansas we have the gratifying intelligence that our troops have advanced as far south as Spring River, some miles south of Fort Scott. This is probably the movement which more immediately made PRICE run—a movement intended to be simultaneous, but the Kansas men are too fast.

The arrangements for the captured prisoners at McDowell's College would indicate that they are to be kept there permanently. A regiment is quartered in the row of houses fronting the college, and a brass piece in the street gives rather a safe appearance to them. A carriage, with female inmates, conspicuously dressed in red, white and red, might have been seen driving up with baskets of Christmas fare on the morning of Christmas day. Permission has been granted their friends to send to them these comforts—if their fair benefactresses do not avail themselves of this method to convey dispatches or other words of comfort it will be unlike them.

EUGENE LONGUEMARE, a wild youth, who was the first to start a secession newspaper, and who ran so deeply in debt as to forge the names of his father and other persons to the amount of $9,000, was yesterday committed to await his trial. The newspaper was subsequently made the object of legislative patronage, and conducted under the auspices of the fugitive Governor JACKSON.

RAILWAY.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The regular and volunteer troops on Governor's Island and at the other military posts in New-York Harbor, were mustered and inspected yesterday. They will be paid as soon as the pay-rolls are completed and examined by the Paymaster.

The Nineteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers will not leave the Island till Thursday, as the Colonel is desirous that his men shall be paid before they go to Key West. The steamer *Illinois* hauled from the foot of Warren-street, into the stream, last evening, and is preparing to take this regiment on board.

On and after to-day the volunteer recruiting service will be placed under the control of regular army officers, who were detailed, one to each State, by a recent general order from the War Department. The regular recruiting service remains as before. Col. G. LOOMIS, Fifth Infantry, in command on Governor's Island, superintends the general recruiting service, and Colonels of regiments direct the recruiting for their own companies.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy, the following changes in the hours of duty of the employes at the Brooklyn Navy-yard will take effect to-day: During the Winter months the men will muster at sunrise every day and leave work at sunset, as is the practice at private shipyards. During the Summer months, the hour of muster will be 7 A. M., and the hour of quitting work 6 P. M. Under this arrangement the men will work, on an average, nine and a quarter hours per diem all the year round, or about one hour more than the present average. Some of mechanics are dissatisfied with these changes, but will no doubt see the wisdom of accepting the alternative without making any disturbance.

To-day, being New-Year's, will be kept at the Navy-yard much in the same way as Christmas was. The roll will be called at sunrise, and any man wishing to absent himself will have the privilege of doing so. At the same time it is desired that as few as possible will absent themselves. The exigencies of the service make it imperative that the different works in progress shall be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The crew of the United States sloop-of-war *Dacotah* were yesterday transferred on board the Receiving-ship *North Carolina*, and were immediately granted a week's furlough. The *Dacotah* has been in commission about a year and a half,—her last station being off the coast of China. She has been at the yard a week or two, during which time her engines, boilers, &c., have been thoroughly examined. The boilers are out of repair, and will at once be made sufficiently serviceable to last nine months, when new ones, now being built in Boston, will be substituted. The officers have not been detached from her, and will hold themselves in readiness for duty in about six weeks, when it is expected that she will be again ready for active service.

The following officers reported for duty yesterday, at Capt. PORTER's headquarters, in South-street: J. V. Bryant, John Collins, Jr., P. Decker, S. S. Pardie, J. M. Richards, S. A. O'Brien and William Dade.

PRISONERS RELEASED FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.

The following-named prisoners were yesterday released from Fort Lafayette by order of the Secretary of State: Jas. Hopkinson, Arthur Wardell, Wm. Cuthbert, Geo. Watt, Michael O'Brien, William Sanger, Williams, (composing the crew of the British bark *Express*,) released unconditionally; John Q. A. Buller, Henry Sutler and Arthur McAvey, (crew of the prize ship *Lida*,) released unconditionally; Casper Klock and William Brown, released on taking an oath not to enter the rebellious States or take up arms against the Government.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Rebel Account of the Capture of the Schooner Sherwood—Suicide of a Rebel Brigadier-General—Destructive Fire at Nashville—Fright of the Rebels at Yorktown, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 30,
VIA BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, which was received by a flag of truce to-day, gives a curious account of the capture of the schooner *Sherwood*. Among other things, it is stated that three of our boats were disabled, and the *Express* set on fire. All the damage done by our shells at Sewall's Point, is said to have been the killing of a "rooster."

PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, recently appointed a Brigadier-General in the army of the Potomac, committed suicide on Thursday last, at his residence. He was a graduate of West Point, and esteemed as a fine officer.

The Commissary stores, including a portion of the Ordnance Department, in Nashville, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d. The loss is estimated at nearly a million of dollars.

The following are the Tennessee Congressmen:

First District, J. B. HEISKELL; Second District, W. G. SWAN; Third District, J. B. GARDENSHIRE; Fourth District, M. P. GENTRY; Fifth District, G. W. JONES; Sixth District, H. S. FOOTE; Seventh District, J. D. C. ATKINS; Eighth District, JOHN V. WRIGHT; Ninth District, D. M. CURRIN.

Six contrabands were taken from small canoes in the Chesapeake Bay, off Rock River, this morning. In an almost exhausted condition. They were brought to headquarters. They state that the inhabitants of Yorktown, and the military authorities there, are very much frightened at an expected attack. It is believed there that Gen. BURNSIDE's expedition is certainly destined to go up York River, and that Gen. WOOL will cooperate in the attack upon Yorktown. Gen. MAGRUDER is said to have telegraphed the condition of affairs to Richmond, and asked permission to destroy Yorktown by fire, and to have received a reply directing him to refrain until he is certain that that place is to be immediately attacked.

Strong batteries are placed on each side of York River, and the force is estimated at 30,000 in the vicinity of Yorktown.

STORY OF A REFUGEE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1861.

MR. NELSON R. A. BIDDELL, a merchant of Philadelphia, who married his wife in Savannah, Ga., and who left there on the 2d inst., has just arrived here by way of Nashville, Bowling Green and Louisville. I have had a long conversation with him, and, as he accurately observed the places through which he passed, his information is of a decidedly interesting character.

Mr. BIDDELL had great difficulty in getting out of Savannah, having labored faithfully, but in vain, to do so for several months.

Mr. BIDDELL describes the alarm and panic at Savannah, after the Federal attack on Port Royal, as most extraordinary. Fear seized every one, and all the citizens fled from the place. The city has no protection or defences whatever, all the guns and ammunition and cannon having been sent to Virginia. There were no soldiers there but one regiment, which was encamped near the town, temporarily, on its way to Virginia.

During the residence of my informant in Savanoah, there were two or three drafts for soldiers, and he was compelled to furnish two substitutes for the rebel army, one of whom, an ex-lumber merchant of Maine, was the most violent Secessionist in the place.

The South, he believes, has all the force in the field that it can possibly raise; having made the most determined and persistent efforts to furnish men and money for the cause. The people have been most severely taxed, and those at all suspected of Union sentiments or proclivities have been forced to contribute enormous sums. Many of the merchants and professional men have been impoverished by the exactions of the "Confederacy."

The strongest and heldest Union man is Hon. JOHN E. WARD, formerly our Minister to China, and he is dreadfully persecuted by the rebels, who have arrested him at least twenty times while attempting to escape, robbed him of his entire property, and some $100,000, and threatened several times to hang him.

Mr. WARD says they can kill him if they like, but that he will never surrender his allegiance to the Federal Government, or cease to detest and denounce the miserable abortion known as the Southern Confederacy. He is very anxious to go North, but is so closely watched that he cannot escape. Mr. BIDDELL thinks it not at all improbable that Mr. WARD will be assassinated in Savannah, unless he succeeds in getting out of the State.

The greatest excitement, Mr. BIDDELL says, reigned throughout the South on the subject of the war, and the women of Savannah daily practiced with firearms, to perfect themselves in their use. Everywhere one hears the most bitter and violent denunciations of the Federal Government, and of President LINCOLN; and the people declare they will resist to the death all attempts to subjugate them. They declare the Administration designs this as an Abolition war, and that they will perish before they surrender their States.

Many of these ultra and hostile opinions, however, Mr. B. believes, are expressed to disguise the real sentiments of those who utter them; and he says he has known men, publicly the most superlative secessionists, to state privately their strong attachment to the Union, and their secret hope that our arms would soon be successful. He thinks that even in Savannah the presence of the Federal army would be hailed with joy by a majority of the people.

Savannah, like all the Southern towns through which Mr. BIDDELL passed, is entirely barren of business, and complaints are rife of the stagnation of trade and the scarcity of money. Mr. B. had the greatest difficulty in obtaining $500 in gold; although his brother-in-law had $90,000 of Georgia currency in the Planters' Bank, and when he did procure coin, was compelled to pay fifty cents premium for it.

Nashville has no defences, and the people there have, or pretend to have, no fear of any attack from the Federal forces, as they say they never can pass Bowling Green.

The State House at Nashville was protected by six 64-pounders, but these were to be sent to Bowling Green in a few days.

Mr. BIDDELL was at Bowling Green several days, and had a long interview with Gen. BUCKNER, who, he thinks, has some sixty-five or seventy thousand men under his command, and was expecting Gen. FLOYD from Virginia, with six or seven thousand, and Gen. WALKER T. HEBBERT—a brother of the California Congressman who killed the Irish waiter at Washington—from Louisiana, with about the same number.

Gen. BUCKNER is very strongly defended, having an admirable position and three tiers of fortifications, which cannot be taken save by a desperate fight, and with great loss of blood. If the rebels are driven from one position, they can take another, and for a long time make a most formidable resistance. Mr. BIDDELL thinks the prospect of success against Bowling Green is very small; but that the flanking of BUCKNER on the right and left would insure his defeat.

Gen. BUCKNER is very secure in his position, and confident of his ability to drive back any force that may attack him. He talks very boastfully; says the South have always whipped the North, and always can.

Mr. BIDDELL opines that Gen. BUELL's force is about one hundred and twenty-five thousand men, and that he will not make an attack on the rebels unless he has very good reason to hope for complete success. BUELL is making active preparations, but has yet much to do before he will be ready for battle.

Rev. MCCULLOCH made a speech at Savannah on the evening of the 24th inst., and told the people the South had won all the battles thus far, and would continue to be victorious until their independence was recognized. Some one in the crowd said they (the rebels) must expect some reverses. "No, we need not," said Rev. G—d—d—m them, we can whip them all the time. We are their natural masters."

Mr. BIDDELL says that the most astounding falsehoods are daily circulated and believed throughout the South, and that he himself had no doubt, at one time, that LINCOLN had been hanged. Such stories as the taking of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, are very common, and the Savannah newspapers publish accounts of false victories won by the rebels, two or six times every week.

REMOVAL OF THE COLLECTOR OF MARKETS.—The Comptroller yesterday removed from the office of collector of market rents and fees, Ex-Police Justice WM. S. DAVIDSON, but has not yet selected a successor. The salary of the office is $2,000, and of course many are anxious to serve the City at that rate.

MR. ELY IN NEW-YORK.—Hon. ALFRED ELY will be in New-York, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 7½ o'clock P. M. on Thursday evening, Jan. 2, and will address his friends from the balcony.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Etna and Borussia at this Port and the Asia at Halifax.

Reception of the President's Message in England.

IMMENSE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

A Conflict Regarded as Inevitable.

England Ready for a Quarrel with America.

THE STONE BLOCKADE A GROUND OF WAR.

France Denouncing the Trent Matter to the Other Governments of Europe.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

Effect Upon the Royal Family---Grief of the Queen---Regrets of the People.

COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS FIRM.

CONSOLS 90 3-8 A 90 1-2.

The screw steamer *Etna*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left Liverpool at noon on the 18th, and Queenstown on the 19th of December, arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamship *Borussia* also arrived at this Port last night, from Southampton on the 18th.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool Dec. 21, *via* Queenstown 22d, bound to New-York, arrived at Halifax at 5 A. M. yesterday morning.

The steamships *Adriatic* and *Persia* also arrived at Halifax, with troops, yesterday.

The transport steamers *Cleopatra* and *Parana* are hourly expected at Halifax.

The *Canada* arrived at Queenstown 21st.

The *Asia* reached Liverpool at 8 A. M., on the 16th December.

The *Bohemian* arrived off Londonderry on the evening of the 17th.

The steamers of the Canadian and New-York and Philadelphia lines were stipulating with shippers for the right to call at any intermediate port, discharge cargoes, &c., should it be deemed unsafe from war or other wise, to go to their ports of destination.

The *Asia*'s political news is without striking importance at this juncture.

She brought five hundred troops, with stores, &c.

Large numbers of troops were leaving for British North America.

The *Asia* has twenty-eight passengers for New-York, and $7,200 in specie. She left for New-York last evening.

Passengers by the *Asia* repeat a rumor that the blockading of Charleston harbor with stone is likely to lead to difficulty with European Powers.

It is further rumored that England's warlike preparations will continue in view thereof, and that the surrender of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL *are not the whole of England's demands.*

The *Observer* (Ministerial organ) says that England wishes for peace, but that she will gain by war, as it will enable her to rectify her American frontiers, open the ports of the South, and give a lesson to the United States.

The ship *Bon*, PAYSON, had arrived at St. Nazaire, from Charleston.

A rumor was current in Paris on the 19th, that the French Government had sent a note to Russia, Prussia and Austria suggesting a common mediation of the Great Powers between England and America.

The London *Herald*'s correspondent observes that the tender of mediation in such a form would be a menace, and would be rejected on that very ground.

The *Temps* asserts that a dispatch has been received from Mr. SEWARD saying that the American Government is ready to guarantee every facility to neutrals compatible with the rights of belligerents, and would give satisfaction in case of the infraction of any rule that had been adopted.

This dispatch was dated before the *Trent* affair, but it is considered as showing the peaceful inclinations of the American Government.

Paris correspondents generally say, the belief that hostilities between England and America will not be arrested, has become more general.

The Admiralty had notified that instructions had been sent to protect British shipping in the China and Indien seas.

Additional troops had been ordered and were ready to embark for North America, but the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 21st inst. says that no more are likely to be placed under orders until hostilities are actually declared. In that event, some of the regiments now in the Mediterranean garrisons will probably be sent in the war vessels now rendezvousing at Gibraltar.

The steamer *Adriatic*, with nearly 1,400 troops of the Grenadier Guards, and the steamer *Parana*, with about 1,000 of the Scots Fusilier Guards, left Southampton on the 20th inst. for British North America.

The steamer *Cleopatra* would leave Liverpool on the 21st inst. for Queenstown, there to embark over 500 men of the Seventeenth Regiment.

The steamer *Magdalena* would embark about 1,000 men at Southampton on the 21st inst.

The mail steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, numbering about fifty, were to be armed, and made capable of resisting privateers in case of war.

The gunboats in the second class of the reserve at Portsmouth had been ordered to fit out immediately.

The increase of two battalions in the Military Train was spoken of.

The London *Morning Post* reports that the instructions to Lord LYONS combine such judiciousness and temperance of procedure, that the American, most tender of his pride, will be unable to complain of England's course, as menacing or haughty.

A telegram of the 20th inst., from Berne, Switzerland, contains the following important announcement:

"The Federal Council has received a circular addressed by the French Government to European Powers, declaring that the arrest of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL was contrary to principles which are regarded as essential to the security of neutral flags.

The circular states that the French Government deemed it necessary to submit this opinion to the Cabinet at Washington in order to determine it to make concessions which the French Government considered indispensable."

A large meeting of masters and officers in the mercantile marine had been held at London, and they had resolved to heartily cooperate with the Government whenever their services might be required.

The *Shipping Gazette* says that either our merchant-

men must be armed, or the Government must detail a number of the fastest and most efficient ships to watch American privateers.

Mr. Cobden, in a letter declining to attend a public meeting at Brighton, strongly advocates arbitration in the American dispute, and says that the object of all rational men and true patriots should be to enforce principles of mediation on the Government on the terms of agreement made at the Paris Congress. Mr. Cobden thinks that no question can be more within the scope of the Paris resolution than the pending one, and the true test of the disposition of the American people will be the expressed willingness on the part of England to resort, if necessary, to mediation. Should such a conciliatory step meet with no better response than a desire by America to insult and wrong England, all the powers of Europe would be forthwith ranged on England's side. Mr. Cobden says that the cry for peace is hardly enough at the present moment. What is required is peace on principles of impartial justice, and this can best be obtained through an impartial arbitrator.

The London *Times* editorially disputes the arguments of Mr. Cobden, and says that the course he advocates would by no means tend to the preservation of peace, either in the present instance or for the future.

The *Times* says: "We insist upon knowing clearly whether we are in the region of war or peace. If the seizure of the prisoners (Messrs. Mason and Slidell) was an act of the American Government originally, or if it be adopted by them now, it is an act of war, and as such to be encountered by war. If they disavow it, they must prove their sincerity by repairing it. It is impossible to negotiate in the former case, and the latter has not yet arisen. There is, therefore, no room for arbitration."

The *Daily News*, while asserting that England will be satisfied with nothing short of full satisfaction for her violated rights, says that it would obviously be harsh, violent and unjust to deny the American Government all right of replying, and positively to refuse to hear what she has to urge on the legal points at issue. Should there be any difficulty at Washington in at once meeting England's demands, a little frank intercourse and explanation between the two Governments would, in all probability, remove it, and this would be by far the best, most dignified and honorable way of settling the dispute. Failing in this, it is for America to propose arbitration, and England would not be justified in refusing such intervention. The article concludes by denouncing the tone of menace and insult adopted by some of the journals.

The *Daily News*, in another article, defends the North from the charges of the *Times*, that the war was brutalizing the Northern States. It also justifies the projected blockade of Charleston and Savannah by the stone ships as a *bona fide* operation of warfare.

The London *Herald* bitterly criticises Mr. Seward's foreign correspondence, charging him with insolence, folly and wickedness, as wanton and mischievous as any that history records.

The *Times* has an editorial on Mr. Seward's dispatches, and treats them with ridicule. It says Mr. Seward assumes to instruct the entire human race as to the origin of the rights and prospects of the war in America, and his confident assurances as to the dimensions and duration of the war are belied before his words reach the public.

Movements were taking place between the Government and the authorities of Liverpool, looking to the defences of that port.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent says that neither France nor Russia have taken any steps as mediators.

The Paris *Patrie* in enumerating the five French vessels at New-York, says others are shortly to be sent there.

English funds on the 20th were firmer, and had advanced ¼ per cent., chiefly owing to large investments. Various peace rumors were also instrumental in causing the rise, but there was nothing reliable in them.

The demand for money was still increasing.

The Queen and Royal Family had gone to Osborne, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the Queen's health.

No further bulletins had been issued.

The Prince of Wales remained at Windsor until after his father's funeral.

The Crown Prince of Prussia had arrived at Osborne.

It is stated that Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on the 14th or the 16th of January, which is some weeks earlier than usual.

The *Times* says that Lord Palmerston who had, for several days, been suffering from an attack of gout in the wrist and in one foot, had almost entirely recovered from it. He had been confined to the house for a few days, but has never been prevented from receiving his colleagues or transacting the business which especially at such a moment devolves on the head of the Government.

Lord Clarence Paget writes to the Shipowners' Society that the Admiralty have already sent instructions to the Commanders-in-Chief on the different stations, and he says that, if necessary, further reinforcements will be sent, in order that British commerce may, as far as possible, be efficiently protected.

Count Pourtales, Russian Minister to the Court of the Tuileries, is dead.

Mr. Soulsa, the American Minister, has left Madrid on leave of absence.

In the French Senate, on the 17th, M. Troplong presented his report on the *Senatus Consultum* in reference to the extension of the privileges of the *Corps Legislatif*. He discusses at great length the suppression of extraordinary credits and the plan of voting the Budget in one law. He rejected all idea of re-establishing ministerial responsibility, and in alluding to the deficit he called attention to the great things that had been done since 1850. These, he said, had served to raise the French name to the highest rank, and to carry the influence of France to the extremity of the world. The discussion was adjourned until the 20th.

The Senate, on that day, agreed to the *Senatus Consultum* by 132 against one vote.

M. Fould maintained the correctness of the late report to the Emperor, and said that it caused a rise in the public funds which would have continued but for the apprehension of war between England and America. The uselessness of extraordinary credits is demonstrated by what is now happening in England without the transfer of extraordinary credits. Large bodies of troops and formidable fleets could be dispatched without Parliamentary action.

The Prussian Council of Ministers have determined to convoke the Chambers on the 14th of January.

The Italian Budget has been approved by 232 against 39 votes.

The financial statements of Minister Vasli produced a good impression.

The deficit for 1861 is put down at 400,000,000, and for 1862 at 317,000,000. The latter, by the alleviation of the Neapolitan and Sicilian rentes, and by a portion of the loan, will be reduced to 159,000,000, which the Minister proposes to cover by several new taxes, which, it is estimated, will yield 39,000,000, and the balance can be covered by Treasury bonds.

A dispatch, dated at Vienna, Dec. 17, says:

The budget was presented to-day to the Council of the Empire. The following is a summary of the financial statement made by the Minister of Finance: The revenue for 1861 was estimated at 300,000,000, the expenditures at 344,000,000, and the deficit at 65,000,000 florins. This deficit was to be covered by means of several credit operations, which would, moreover, leave a balance of 8,000,000 florins in the treasury. The returns for 1861 are not quite completed, but the deficit is expected to amount to about 140,000,000 florins. The excess of expenditure which was not fully provided for amounts to 59,000,000 florins. The unsettled state of things in Hungary has caused a loss to the revenue of 11,500,000 florins. The total decrease in the revenue for 1861 amounts to 19,950,000 florins, which will be covered by credit operations. The National Bank has not been applied to for a loan, nor have any public bonds been issued. The estimates for 1862 are as follows: The Court and civil administration, 99,750,000 florins; the army, 108,500,000; interest on the public debt, 124,500,000; sundries, 334,500,000 florins.

The revenue for 1862 is estimated at 296,500,000 florins, and the deficit at 58,000,000 florins. The army estimates show an increase of 52,000,000 florins. The deficit is partly to be covered by increased taxes, and partly by credit operations with the National Bank, the charter of which is to be renewed in return for a loan of 80,000,000 florins, bearing no interest; 20,000,000 of this loan will be repaid in monthly instalments of 1,000,000 florins each, and 44,000,000 by 1870. The State domains are to be sold at certain fixed periods; 23,000,000 of the Lottery loan of 1860 have not been taken up. The Financial Administration has, however, received from the agents 100,000,000 florins for bonds of that loan, and 3,000,000 pounds of the English loan. The National Bank is to be made independent of the State. On conclusion of the Ministerial statement, the Council of the Empire appointed a Committee of nine members to examine the Budget.

Fuad Pasha had returned to Constantinople, and Halim Pasha had been appointed his provisional successor in Syria.

The Bombay Mail, of the 27th of November, would probably reach London in season to go forward per the *Asia*.

Cotton goods were firm and advancing, at Bombay. Exchange, 2s. 1½d.

The export of Cotton from Bombay to England, during the present year, was estimated at 920,000 bales.

Sir Charles Wood had decided to remove the seat of Government from Calcutta to the Hills.

Calcutta, Monday, Nov. 25.

Shirtings firmer. Twist flat. Linseed quiet. Silk advancing. Exchange, 2s. ¾d.@2s. ¾d. Freights nominal.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

ITS RECEPTION BY THE ENGLISH PRESS.

WARLIKE ASPECTS OF THE MESSAGE—IT EXCULPATES THE SOUTH.

From the London Times.

"It is not easy to see why Mr. Lincoln should have omitted from his speech all notice of the case of the *Trent*. If he means to give up the persons illegally seized, one would have thought it no unwise precaution to prepare the public mind for such a decision. If he means to keep them, we cannot understand why he does not grasp at all the popularity that is to be had in exchange for present war and future ruin, instead of allowing it to be picked up by obscure members of Congress embarking in a contest whether the transcendent merits of Commodore Wilkes would be best rewarded by thanks or a gold medal. Possibly the simple solution may be that the President has as yet arrived at no conclusion at all, and that, perplexed by the divisions of his Cabinet, he has been content to let the matter alone till events shall determine for him that which he is unable or unwilling to determine for himself. He will not have long to wait. Each successive mail brings us the report of some fresh instance in which the American nation is step by step committing itself to a war policy with England, till, when challenged for its final decision, it will probably find that it has gone too far to have any power of retraction. The Government has received the prisoners, the Admiralty has thanked Commodore Wilkes, and Congress has now given the seal of its approbation to a proceeding so deeply offensive to Great Britain. *It is hardly possible to imagine a Government sunk so far below its duties and responsibilities as to allow all this to go on and make no sign either of assent or dissent.* The President is bound to lend his aid in guiding the Legislature to a true decision on a matter so nearly touching the duties and the character of the Executive. He ought to set before it the principles involved in the question, and to give it every opportunity in his power of arriving at a conclusion conformable to the real interests of the country. But he has done nothing of all this, and has abandoned the vessel of the State to drift helpless before the gale of popular clamor.

The President has given us, instead of the information we desire, his opinion on the real cause of the present war. The North, he says, are fighting for the integrity of the Union—that is, as Lord Russell said, for empire, to compel the South, by force of arms, to live under a Government which they detest. The South, on the other hand, are fighting against the rights of the people—that is, against the rights of the people of the North to govern them against their consent. This description ought to put an end to the statement, so often repeated, that Slavery is the main matter in dispute. But the South have done still worse, and, not content with questioning the rights of the North to govern them, they have even gone to the extent of questioning the wisdom of certain Northern institutions. Thus persons are actually found to wish for a higher qualification for the suffrage; to contend, in spite of the evidence afforded by the North of the value of election, and the high moral and intellectual qualities secured by such a process, that it is better election should be confined to legislators, and not extended to magistrates; and some have even been heard to pronounce the horrible name of "Monarchy." No wonder that Mr. Lincoln, luxuriating in the Paradise to which the will of an unbridled democracy has introduced him, and looking forward to a desperate struggle with England, brought about apparently by the same cause, should feel a pious horror of those who venture to think such experience not conclusive, and the existing Constitution of the United States a little short of perfection! We have nothing to say for Slavery, but *if Mr. Lincoln's description of the South is indeed true,—if she is fighting to emancipate herself from the blind tyranny of a degraded mob, from elective Judges and elective Governors,—he has given his antagonists a better title to European sympathy than they have hitherto possessed, and thrown upon his Government the stigma of institutions which have already brought it to the verge of ruin.*

The *Times* concludes as follows: "But the most remarkable part of Mr. Lincoln's speech is that in which he touches upon the relations of his Government with foreign countries. The fact seems, on its own showing, to be that all foreign countries have hitherto preserved a strict neutrality; that they have resisted all applications from the South to make common cause with it against the North; and that they have quietly submitted to a blockade which grievously injures their commerce and manufactures. These facts would have called forth from the Chief of any other Government in the world, Republican or Monarchical, a gracious and courteous acknowledgment of the respect and forbearance with which a nation, not remarkable for carrying either of these qualities to excess, has been treated by all other nations in its hour of trial. Nothing can be more ungracious, more contrary to the usual conditions of international courtesy, than the language with which President Lincoln repays the consideration extended to him. 'These nations,' he says, 'appear as yet not to have seen their way to their objects'—that is, the restoration of commerce—'more directly or clearly through the destruction than through the preservation of the Union.' This is a broad insinuation that foreign nations are actuated by the meanest and most selfish motives, and Mr. Lincoln is content, as he cannot deny that we have hitherto done right, to express a suspicion that we did so for reasons we cannot avow without shame. It is not wonderful that a notice of foreign relations begun in this spirit should end with the extraordinary way which we are already familiar in the pamphlets of Mr. Seward, forbids the seaboard, the great lakes and rivers. After all, says Mr. Lincoln, 'the safety and stability of the Republic depend not on foreign nations, but on ourselves.' That is perfectly true at this moment, because foreign nations earnestly desire peace, and to avoid all occasion of quarrel, but it will cease to be true the moment that America has forced us into a war, for one of the many evils of war is that a nation is deprived by it of the control of its own destinies, and forced to shape its course, not by its own will, but by the decision of war itself."

In noticing the telegraphic summary of the *Asia's* news, the *Times* says:

"The news by the *Asia* is not encouraging. Looking at the vote of Congress, and the approval of the Navy Department on the *San Jacinto* affair, the danger of war appears imminent. The President, however, has refrained from the topic, and this goes some way towards neutralizing warlike inferences. Had President Lincoln regarded the *Trent* seizure as a subject of congratulation, he would probably have alluded to it. If resolved to uphold it, he would have read a lecture to neutral nations; but as he has done none of these things, the supposition occurs that he has, by a studied silence, left himself a door of retreat. The uncertainty of the ultimate issue still remains, although the chances of peace are undoubtedly diminished."

WHAT THE MESSAGE MENTIONS AND WHAT OMITS.

From the London News:

Mr. Lincoln's Message to Congress has the fault which Englishmen are least disposed to pardon in a public document, the cardinal vice of unreality. The New-York journals apologize for its literary defects; but had it been as direct and perspicuous as the Message of President Davis, under the circumstances of the case, it must have left an impression of unreality upon the European reader. The President's Message, unlike a royal speech, with which it is sometimes ignorantly compared, is an official report on the state of public affairs, in which we look, not for courteous circumlocutions, but for an exact and accurate, although general representation of the state of American affairs. But we have here a report on the political condition of the United States, in which the fact that dominates the whole situation is advisedly ignored. The capture of Washington by a Confederate army would not affect the Union more powerfully in all its interests than the consequences of the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board a British steamer may affect the Government and people of the United States in policy, finance and war, and yet not the remotest allusion to that event is made in the Message. Of course we know, or trust we know, the reason for this reticence. *We are pleased to think that Mr. Lincoln desired to leave himself free to hold the language of wisdom and moderation when the time should come for a final and practical decision.* But this explanation, however agreeable, only brings out the chief defects of the Message into greater prominence. We read of the strength of the Army and Navy of the Union, but not of the new adversaries they may be called to encounter; of the Treasury, but not of the possible enlargement of the field of an exhausting war.

Unfortunately, Mr. Lincoln has felt himself called upon to defend the principle of popular Government by argument, and the latter portion of his message is devoted to that object. Nothing more hopelessly confounded and obfuscating was ever written. It is necessary to inform the European reader that Mr. Lincoln had in view some theories of capital and labor brought forward in the seceding Legislature of Virginia, as an excuse for depriving the non-slave-holding whites of their political privileges. The best justification of popular institutions is that found in the wonderful progress and vitality of the Free States, as compared with the stagnation and poverty of the South, where the tendencies of liberal forms of government are arrested by the monstrous constitution of society. Mr. Lincoln is strong when he gets on the ground of history and fact. "At the end of seventy years," he observes, "our population is eight times as large as it was at the beginning." To destroy the liberty under which this increase has taken place, would be to arrest progress and naturalize sow-

olution on the soil of the Union. *But if liberty requires the protection of a Government, the people of the United States must seriously bethink themselves, and procure the services of better men than would permit the issue of State papers so crude in conception, so slovenly in form, as that which bears the name of Abraham Lincoln.*

THE MESSAGE COMPARED WITH THAT OF DAVIS.

From the London Herald.

No wider contrast can be conceived than that which marks the rival Messages of the Northern and Southern Presidents. The contrast, too, is just the opposite of what might have been expected between the old and the new empire. The Southern Message is calm and confident, full of a spirit of independence and a conviction of victory. The Northern Message is fretful and angry, and veils its apprehension and chagrin under the most transparent disguise. *You can hardly believe but that President Davis is the head of the old, assured, traditionary empire, and that President Lincoln is the forlorn, defeated, disheartened, political adventurer.* The head of the old Government carps at every act of the maritime Powers of Europe, demands their aid, rails at their neutrality, denounces their cold indifference, holds up to indignation their flagrant desertion to barter principle for mean commercial advantage, and, because they are not with him, insists that they are altogether against him. The head of the new Government, on the contrary, is perfectly satisfied with everything that everybody has done. As to the alliance and support of the European Powers in the struggle he is waging against the North, the European Powers may wait till they are asked. He is no suppliant—he wants no external support—he can deal with the Northerners single-handed—his Confederation is an independent Confederation, and he would scorn to prop up an American Commonwealth with European pillars. And all this is intimated without the slightest approach to Yankee swagger but under a calm sense that a nation which asserts independence ought to sustain itself by its own energies. Indeed, his only appeal to the European Powers is on a single question of international law, to which they and he are committed in common, namely, whether the blockade is ineffectual in fact, it is not also null in law. *But in point of style, of statesmanlike views, and of the general aspect of the question before the two Confederations, the Message of President Davis is yet more distinguished from its rival.* You might expect to find in the chief of the old Government the better taste, the greater refinement of feeling, the more polished diction and general evidence of a higher education. Here you are even more mistaken than you were before. The Message of President Lincoln, if it were to be taken for a moment as an instance of the education of the United States, would imply that the whole nation ought to go to school again. The style of this latter document is not always grammatical, it is frequently confused and obscure; the sentences are often not logical, and here and there you come upon such absurd blunders of diction as that "the last ray of hope peacefully expired at the assault on Fort Sumter." Imagine a ray of hope peacefully expiring, and peacefully expiring, too, in a bombardment.

ENGLAND'S STEADY NEUTRALITY.

From the London Herald.

We do not believe that the South has petitioned for the aid of any foreign nation. Mr. Davis has stated the contrary, and he knows that unless the North should determine on going to war with England or France any trust in either would be hopeless. For ourselves, we early declared our neutral position, and if in any respect we have departed from our proclamation it has been in favor of the North. We have recognized an ineffective blockade, which has crippled Southern commerce—a recognition at variance with the law of nations. Immense quantities of rifles and munitions of war have been shipped from England to the North, while similar supplies to the South have been stopped upon the high seas by cruisers. We have not recognized the Government of the Southern States, *although as a de facto Government it has had a fair claim to our acknowledgment.* The Southerner might argue that we have departed from our neutrality in cases where it was difficult to maintain it. Generally our Government has acted up to its light, and been as impartial as it can. If the *James Adger* has been allowed to refit in our ports, so in its turn has the *Nashville*. If the Confederate Captain had seized upon Gen. Scott while a passenger in the Dover packet, of course we should have demanded his immediate restitution. No other course was open to us when we heard that four Southern gentlemen had been forcibly abducted from the mail steamer *Trent*. Newspaper articles, votes of Congress, and reports of the Navy Department, notwithstanding, Mr. Lincoln will have to choose between a prompt surrender of his captives and the alternative of a war, *which will annihilate America on the sea, and do her some mischief on the land, and at the same time settle forever the question of the great secession.*

THE MESSAGE WARLIKE.

From the Morning Post.

On the same day that we record the death of the Prince Consort of England, it also becomes our painful duty to publish the first unmistakable evidences of impending war. The proverb which tells us that misfortunes never come alone, in the present instance turns out to be too true. *This message of President Lincoln to Congress, of which an abstract is published in another portion of our columns, is undeniably warlike.* For some days past we have been hoping against hope, and, notwithstanding the intemperate manner in which the American papers treated the outrage on the *Trent*, and the silence of the Government, we still expected that when Mr. Lincoln would meet Congress, he would hasten to disavow the gross violation of international law committed by the captain of the *San Jacinto*. He has spoken, but the disavowal has not been made. Had the President simply remained silent on the subject of the outrage committed on the *Trent*, or indulged only in the empty bombast toward the Southern States to which we have been treated by his predecessor, we would consider that he is keeping the declaration of his intentions respecting the suppression of the Confederate Commission in until we could see more favorable, and we would still have hoped that his silence might be explained away; but we have been disappointed in this respect, and instead of [illegible] with such advice as [illegible] officers, and the [illegible] Congress in [illegible] their approval of [illegible], if not a need, he must [illegible] to us, *we cannot but [illegible] that the Message was made.* If such should unhappily prove to be the case, the blame must lie at the doors of those alone who provoke a conflict by an act condemned not only by the proper aggrieved, but by every other civilized nation.

MISREPRESENTATIONS OF MR. LINCOLN.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

The document throughout exhibits unbounded confidence in the result of the pending struggle, and steadily ignores the fact that the Union is hopelessly and forever dislocated: "No armed insurrection is left north of the Potomac or east of the Chesapeake. The Union is advancing steadily southwards. The progress of events is plainly in the right direction. Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, who refused to supply troops, have now forty thousand men in the field." *This is the manner in which President Lincoln applies the "flattering unction" to the hearts and souls of Congress, and of the people of the Northern States, and endeavors to conceal the real state of facts, which nothing but strange perversity, or still stronger presumption, could prevent a recognition of.* We confess that the confident tone and the strange misrepresentations which pervade the Message of President Lincoln contrast unfavorably with the calm, business-like and forcible statement recently addressed by President Davis to the Southern Congress. The day is rapidly approaching when the people of the Northern States will realize their true position, and when they will not thank those whose duty it is to direct them aright, for the false light they now endeavor to shed upon the existing state of affairs, and for the confidence in a hopeless cause which they seek to inspire.

INCONSISTENCIES OF THE MESSAGE.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The President's warning against "returning despotism" is, we suppose, well calculated to arouse the susceptibilities of the least-educated portion of his fellow-countrymen. We are not sure whether the phrase he uses is to be regarded as merely a rhetorical substitute for strong and upright government, or whether it may not be intended to point at an imputed design on the part of this country to reëstablish herself in the Southern States. Probably the purpose will be sufficiently answered, if, without bearing any definite interpretation, it provokes vague prejudice and alarm. But the uneasiness which Mr. Lincoln seems to give himself on this head forcibly reminds us of the inconsistency of barring the window against thieves while the door is left wide open. We should have thought that, if Americans were prone to indulge in any alarm respecting the possible approach of tyranny, they need not look further than their own capital, and other large towns in States still appertaining to the Union. There they may see despotism of a very practical nature flourishing in full luxuriance, and leaving little to be hoped for, or feared, hereafter from any new ideas that may be obtained by studying the art of Government as practiced in St. Petersburgh and Vienna. We have fewer opportunities of ascertaining what goes on in the Southern States; but we have not the slightest reason for supposing that they have yet witnessed anything approaching to the systematic disregard of law and the arbitrary violence which now characterize the daily proceedings of the civil and military officials of the Federal Executive. *The leading men of the South calmly deliver it as their opinion that the institutions of the United States are defective, and point out where they may be amended. The leading men of the North will not allow these institutions to be questioned in argument, but they trample upon them in practice with supreme and sovereign contempt.* It is not through the acts of the former of these sections that the return of the substance, if not the form, of monarchy is most seriously threatened.

IMPROPRIETY OF A REFERENCE TO THE TRENT.

President Lincoln's Message, though necessarily silent on the affair of the *Trent*, is full of interest to English readers. *The President would have nothing to say to Congress upon a matter of which he had no official cognizance.* To the Naval Department belonged the duty of reporting the action taken by Commander Wilkes; and upon that report, no doubt, Congress grounded its vote of thanks, as to an officer who had shown his zeal in the service of the Republic. Whatever communications might have passed between Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward, it is certain that the former had not received the important dispatch which left England only a day or two before the delivery of the Message. The President had therefore no reason to suppose that the relations of England and the United States had undergone any change, or called for any special remark. On the only question that had arisen between the two Governments—that of the British ship seized under a mistaken opinion—he reports an amicable settlement, and recommends a grant in compensation.

IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICANS IN ENGLAND.

From the London Times.

The Americans in London belonging to the Confederate States manifested satisfaction at the intelligence to-day of the proceedings in Congress, on the assumption that all prospect of a surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, except under compulsion, has thus been terminated. On the other hand, the Federalists assert that the action of the House of Representatives, unsupported by a corresponding vote of the Senate, or by any declaration of the President or the Cabinet collectively, is but of secondary importance, and merely furnishes another illustration of the subserviency of that body to the populace. Those who take this view, consider that the avoidance of the subject in the Presidential Message is a far stronger symptom for good than the other is for evil. They deem that the President and his advisers had resolved to wait to hear of the manner in which the affair had been met in England and throughout Europe, and that, having thus paused, they will not be likely, when the accounts reach them, to act with sudden recklessness, and to imitate when it is too late, the style of those who had the sagacity at the earliest possible moment to discount their triumph over Great Britain.

RECEPTION BY THE FRENCH PRESS.

THE MESSAGE NOT PACIFIC.

From the Monitour

It will be seen from the telegraphic extracts that the reserve in the Message with regard to the affair of the *Trent, must not be hastily interpreted in a sense favorable to the maintenance of pacific relations between the United States and England.* The language of President Lincoln, such as results from the analyses we have received, in no way implies the sentiment of a fault committed, and of a reparation to be made. The President considers his conduct prudent and wise towards foreign nations. At New-York the Message was considered moderate, which may serve to account for any excitement in the public mind. At London, on the contrary, a very different view is taken of it, and the Journals declare, according to a telegraphic dispatch, *that the documents in no way satisfactory, and that it appears to inaugurate war.*

THE QUESTION OF NEGRO COLONIZATION.

From the Siècle.

The document makes no mention of the affair of the *Trent*, but this silence must not be interpreted too strongly in favor of peace, if it be true, as the dispatches affirm, that the Federal Congress has voted thanks to Capt. Wilkes. President Lincoln, besides, by calling on the Congress in the Message to adopt ample measures for the defence of the coasts, lakes, rivers and ports, shows that his resolution is taken, and that he expects war. The question whether the President would maintain silence on Slavery, or would adopt a decisive line of policy with respect to that redoubtable institution, excited as much curiosity as that of the *Trent*. The President discusses the problem, and proposes to solve it by paying an indemnity to the proprietors of slaves. Measures, he says, may be taken for establishing colonies of emancipated slaves in a climate which would suit them better. Also the black population may be composed in such colonization? "Transportation" is the expression which should have been used; for the measure referred to in the Message cannot be otherwise regarded. The negroes of the South have never complained of the climate of America, and in fact their facility in supporting it is one of the reasons by which attempts are made to prove the necessity of Slavery, and to justify its maintenance. As to the free negroes of the Northern States, they live very well under the severe climate of that country, and the question may be asked by what right they could be condemned to exile. The North, in emancipating the *slaves, has triumphed over its political fears, but not over prejudices against color.* There are in the North two races in presence, and perhaps the whites would think it very clever to take advantage of the occasion to get rid of the negroes, and to send them, under pretext of emancipation, to die in a new Liberia, but it is not such a solution which is expected from America under present circumstances, *and we have no need to say how much the American character would be lowered by it in the public opinion of Europe and the whole world.*

THE OMISSION OF REFERENCE TO THE TRENT.

From the Journal des Débats.

Unfortunately this document is far from giving any satisfactory information relative to the question which now occupies public attention. It contains no explicit mention of the affair of the *Trent*. We hesitate to judge of President Lincoln's Message from the extracts, perhaps incorrect and incomplete, transmitted by the telegraph. But if we were asked to state what impression it has produced in our mind, *we should admit that we do not think it at all conclusive.* We regret to find in it mere affirmations, more or less founded, but in any case inopportune, which it seems addressed collectively and indiscriminately to all foreign nations. The President appears to think only of his grievances against "foreign States," and, regret to the subject two or three times in order to express his sympathies in language of undeniable bitterness. But to passage most worthy of attention, and most significant of the Message—the only one in which its tone seems to indicate a desire to [illegible] to the affair of the *Trent*—is that in which Mr. Lincoln says: "It is not my purpose to review our discussions with foreign States, because, whatever might be their wishes or dispositions, the integrity of our country and stability of our Government mainly depend, not upon these, but on the loyalty, virtue, patriotism, and allegiance of the American people." Certainly this is high-toned language, but before we can give it our approbation we must be convinced that it is in harmony with the reality of the position in which the American Government and people are now placed. The most favorable interpretation we can put upon it is to regard it as a concession made to popular passions. On the whole, this document, so far as we know it, is far from being as conciliatory as we might reasonably have expected under existing circumstances. However, we will not go so far as to say, with the English journals, that the Message is the "commencement of war," and we do not think we indulge an extreme optimism in remarking that it does not absolutely exclude all chance of a peaceful solution." In the latter part of its article, the *Débats*, however, declares that it has not yet lost all hope of an arrangement. It says: "The question remains open; it is for Congress to decide it. Such is the chance which happily remains for a peaceful solution, and this chance is still promising enough to authorize us in saying that *the cause of peace is not yet hopeless.* The information come to hand by the same mail as to the disposition of the American people is not of a very specific character. The worst of these symptoms is, that the Congress has passed a vote of thanks to Capt. Wilkes."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AMERICAN PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

From the Presse.

President Lincoln does not explicitly mention the affair of the *Trent*, but he is evidently making preparations, as if he expected that incident to have serious consequences. By calling upon Congress to vote without delay ample means for putting the lakes, coasts, and rivers in a state of defence, and erecting new fortifications for the protection of the ports, the President shows how little confidence he has in the maintenance of peace. *We were right in supposing that the American Government would not wait for the ultimatum transmitted to Lord Lyons before it assumed a defensive attitude. War now seems almost certain.*

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

ACTIVITY IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

From the London Post.

The *Warrior*, though, in case of need, she could be dispatched at once, will not be completely ready for sea for another week. Some days since the Admiralty announced their intention of changing the caliber of the Armstrong guns with which she was at first armed. This alteration is in progress of being made. The unsightly erection on her after deck, at first intended to make a rifle tower, is now being filled up with a telegraphic apparatus communicating with the engine-room and other portions of the vessel. Here the master, placed in comparative security, can witness all that passes around and at the same time transmit his orders to all parts of the ship. Assuredly an astonishing revolution has taken place in the mode of taking a ship into action since the days of Nelson, when the commander can ensconce himself in a shot-proof tower, signal with the speed of lightning his wishes to the lowest hold of the vessel, and direct the course of his ship alike independently of wind and waves!

At the Arsenal at Woolwich the preparations which are being made are not less active than those in the various dockyards. Busy though the thousands of operatives who are daily engaged in the many and varied foundries and workshops which cover its large area usually seem to the casual visitor, additional duties have been cast upon them. There is scarcely one who has witnessed the extraordinary rapidity with which countless numbers of cartridges and percussion caps and Minié bullets are hourly made, who has not expressed astonishment at the bare possibility of so many, even under any contingency, being ever required. Yet, notwithstanding the rapidity with which they are made, and the large quantity which one must suppose there is at present in stock, it has been found necessary during the past few days to direct the immediate preparation of ten million rounds of small arms cartridges, and one hundred thousand charges of Armstrong hundred-pounder ammunition for sea service. In that portion of the arsenal devoted to the manufacture of the Armstrong guns, more than ordinary activity prevails. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the Armstrong gun as a piece of ordnance, it is beyond a doubt the best weapon with which science has yet made us familiar. We can find none better opposed to us, whilst over those constructed on different principles it possesses immeasurable advantages. Should a war unhappily break out between us and the Federal States, we would require an almost unlimited supply of these pieces of ordnance. The land and sea defences of Canada will need careful supervision, and we are glad to see that one of the first steps taken has been to transmit ten hundred-pounder Armstrong guns to Halifax for the defences of that place. It is needless to say that in our ships of war we have substituted, as far as we have been able, the Armstrong guns for those of the old design, and will continue to do so. The expense of manufacturing them, which constituted a grave objection when it was first proposed to substitute them for those in use, has much diminished. The "plant" has now been paid for, and artificers have been trained to manufacture them, so that much of the expense attendant on the construction of the first guns issued will be no longer felt. Beside, this is just one of those points in which parsimony is the worst economy. Cost what it will, our fleets must be properly armed, and the naval supremacy of this country amply secured. Such is the policy we have always followed, and, thanks to it, if we are now dragged into a war without a moment's notice, we shall not be found unprepared.

THE DISPATCH OF TROOPS.

From the London Times.

The urgent demand for expedition in the dispatch of troops for Canada has been such as to tax, to some extent, the resources possessed by our mercantile steam marine. How such emergencies may be met in Liverpool has been demonstrated within the last ten days. On Thursday week a telegram was received from Government, by the Cunard Company, inquiring as to whether they could get the *Persia* and *Australasian*, two of their steamers, ready for the conveyance of troops to Canada, and, if so, how soon they could be made ready for sea. The response was, that both ships could be placed at the service of Government, and be made ready within ten days. The Company was at once taken at its word, and instructions were forwarded to have the ships ready, with all possible dispatch. Under the able direction and superintendence of Messrs. James Currie, Thomson, Black, and Ogston, of the Cunard Company, both ships were put under preparation, and in eight days from the commencement of operations they were completely fitted and ready for embarking the troops. This included the fitting up of troop accommodation for 1,200 men in each of the vessels, together with stores and every requisite for a month's voyage. The *Australasian* embarked her complement of soldiers on Thursday, and sailed on Friday. She took out the First Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, numbering 40 officers, and 953 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, including an hospital corps of 20 men. She had also on board 7 officers and 254 men of the Royal Artillery, together with a battery of six Armstrong guns, with their whole train, consisting of 16 carriages. The *Australasian* also carried out 6,000 stand of arms, in addition to those borne by the troops, together with 400,000 rounds of ball cartridge. The Rifles were on the 6th inst. at Dublin, ordered to be ready on the 11th. On the 11th they embarked at Dublin, on the night of the 12th they embarked on board the *Australasian*, and on the 13th were under steam on their way to Canada. The Rifle battalion went out under command of Lord Alexander Russell, brother of Earl Russell, and among the officers of the corps were Major the Hon. J. Stuart, whose brother is already with Lord Lyons at Washington, as one of his attachés; Captain Lord A. Clinton, brother of the Duke of Newcastle; Lieutenant Lord Edward Cavendish, son of the Duke of Devonshire; Lieutenant the Hon. F. Somerville, Lieutenant the Hon. A. Pennington, and Ensign Lord Albert Cecil.

In addition to the two ships already named, the *Niagara* was on Tuesday last ordered to be fitted for the conveyance of troops. On Friday she was inspected and declared ready for sea, and on Saturday she took on board 27 officers and 350 men, forming a complete battery of artillery, along with six guns; and with these she sailed on Saturday evening for Halifax. The *Niagara* took out Gen. Rowan, Col. Kennedy and Maj. Sisbaston, of the Military Train; together with three officers of the Commissariat Department, and Dr. Mum, Inspector-General of Hospitals, and four surgeons.

On Saturday the *Persia* was inspected, and pronounced ready for sea. On Sunday she embarked the first battalion of the Sixteenth Regiment of foot, which arrived in Liverpool that day from Sheffield and Weedon. In the early part of the day she took on board a rifle company consisting of four officers and 115 men of the Royal Engineers, under command of Capt. Nasmyth. The Sixteenth consisted of 36 officers and 823 men, besides an hospital corps of 45 men belonging to the battalion, under command of Col. Peacock. Besides those above enumerated, there were also 70 men of the Commissary Staff corps. Gen. Russell, with two Aides-de-Camp, was on board, going to a command in Canada, together with Deputy-Assist.-Com.-Gen. Harris, and Mr. Thom, of the Military Store Staff. The two latter were in charge of the Commissariat and clothing stores. It is gratifying to know that all the troops sent out have been provided with a full assortment of warm clothing. The embarkation in each case was conducted with the utmost regularity and with great expedition, under the immediate direction of Commander Leycester, R. N.; Sir J. Jones, Adjutant Edwards, and Mr. Black, of the Cunard Company. The troops and stores were taken on board by the Cunard steam tenders, and nothing could exceed the orderly manner in which all the operations were gone through. Every care was devoted to the baggage, and another to the ordnance stores. The *Australasian* and *Persia* both started with full steam, and both are to try, if possible, to get up the St. Lawrence, where their commander-in-chief is to be met, to effect, if that is found to be impracticable, that they go to Halifax.

It may be worth mentioning that so ample are the resources of the Cunard Company that their ordinary and very extensive trade is not interrupted by this additional employment.

STAFF OF THE CANADIAN ARMY.

From the Army and Navy Gazette.

The following is a correct list of the Staff of the expedition to North America, so far as it is at present settled:

Commandant-in-Chief—Major-Gen. Sir W. F. Williams, with the rank of Lieutenant-General.
Military Secretary—Col. Hon. R. Rollo.
Aide-de-Camp—Capt. Grant, Royal Engineers, and Capt. W. H. Earle, Seventh Regiment.
Chief of the Staff—Col. E. B. Wetherall, C. B.
Major-General on the Staff—Major-Gen. G. T. C. Napier, C. B.
Deputy Adjutant-General—Lieut.-Col. J. Conolly.
Deputy Quartermaster-General—Col. K. D. Mackenzie, C. B.

GUARDS BRIGADE.

Commanding Brigade—Maj.-Gen. Lord F. Psulet, C. B.
Aid-de-Camp—Capt. W. F. E. Seymour, Coldstream Guards.
Major of Brigade—Capt. G. G. Gordon, Scots Fusilier Guards.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Commanding—Maj.-Gen. H. Rumley.
Brigade Major—Maj. Pearson, Grenadier Guards.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Commanding—Maj.-Gen. D. Russell, C. B.
Aid-de-Camp—Capt. Hardy, Eighty-fourth Regiment.

COMMISSARIAT STAFF.

Deputy Commissary General—W. Tyrone Power, C. B., with local rank of Commissary General.

SHIPS RECALLED FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Malta, Dec. 10.

Orders have been received by telegraph by the Naval Commander-in-Chief to dispatch, as speedily as

themselves unable to continue the struggle which they have so unwisely undertaken against their former associates.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

THE EVENT AND ITS INFLUENCES ON THE QUEEN AND PEOPLE.

By the *Niagara* we received a brief announcement that Prince ALBERT was dead. The melancholy event took place at about 11 o'clock on the night of the 14th December, and caused a most profound sensation throughout England. The London *Times* thus records the last moments of his Royal Highness:

"The Prince was taken ill some twelve days since. Symptoms of fever accompanied by a general indisposition made their appearance. For some days the complaint was not considered to be serious, but from the early part of last week the medical men in attendance and the persons about the Court began to feel anxious. It was not till Wednesday (the 11th), when the fever gained head and the patient was much weaker, that the first bulletin was issued, and even then it was stated that the symptoms were not unfavorable. It is said that the death of the King of Portugal had an unfortunate influence over him during his illness, and possibly assisted the progress of the malady. On Wednesday he is said to have expressed a belief that he should not recover. No material change took place on Thursday, and on Friday the Queen took a drive, with no idea of danger. When she returned, the patient's extremities were already cold, and from that time he was in the greatest danger. On Friday evening he was not expected to survive the night, and the Prince of Wales was telegraphed for. All night the Prince continued very ill. On Saturday forenoon there was a rally, which so often precedes dissolution, but it gave great hopes to the physicians. At 4 P. M. a relapse took place, and the Prince, who from the previous Friday had been sustained by stimulants, began to sink gradually. Congestion of the lungs, the result of complete exhaustion, set in. The Prince's breathing became continually shorter and feebler, and he expired without pain at a few minutes before 11 o'clock. He was sensible, and knew the Queen to the last.

"It must have cheered the last moments of the illustrious patient to see his wife and nearly all his children round his bed. The Princess Royal, who is at Berlin, was prevented by recent severe indisposition from traveling. Prince ALFRED was on board his ship. Of the devotion and strength of mind shown by the Princess all through these trying scenes, it is impossible to speak too highly. She felt it her place to be a comfort and support to her mother in this affliction."

The *Times* says that the Queen has borne her loss with exemplary resignation and a composure which, under so sudden and so terrible a bereavement, could not have been anticipated. When the first passionate burst of grief was over Her Majesty called her children around her, and, with a calmness which gives proof of great natural energy, addressed them in solemn and affectionate terms. Her Majesty declared to her family that, though she felt crushed by the loss of one who had been her companion through life, she knew how much was expected of her, and she accordingly called on her children to give her their assistance in order that she might do her duty to them and to the country.

But one sentiment was apparent throughout England—that of deep sympathy for the Queen and regret for the death of one so universally respected. The strongest eulogiums were passed upon the deceased Prince by the Press and the public. Great interest was felt in the situation of the Queen, and bulletins were issued, from time to time, showing that, although Her Majesty was overwhelmed with grief, she bore her bereavement with calmness, and had not suffered in health.

The Queen and the royal children were to leave Windsor Castle for Osborne on the 18th.

The funeral of the Prince would take place on Monday, the 23d. In accordance with the custom usually followed of late years, the funeral would not be a State one, nor would the remains lie in state. The Prince of Wales was to act as chief mourner, supported by the Duke of Cambridge and by the Crown Prince of Prussia. The remains were to be laid in the royal vault at Windsor.

The King of the Belgians was expected in England on a visit to the Queen. The Crown Princess of Prussia (the Princess Royal of England) was unable to visit her mother from ill health, but the Crown Prince was expected.

A feeling of gloom prevailed throughout England, and a very general mourning was expected. The various municipal and other bodies were taking steps to give expression to their feelings of condolence.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

From the London Times.

Her Majesty herself, with her accustomed readiness and composure, spreaded at once to her family to undertake the great charge thus suddenly thrown on them. In that family there are two upon whom the eyes of all England will naturally be attracted at this juncture. The Prince of Wales is rapidly approaching the age when a man is held to be capable of every responsibility, and by the measure of years he should now be as competent to assist his mother as the Prince Consort was when he assumed that duty. He has been so educated as to bring him into contact with a large variety of men, of minds, of peoples, and of manners. *By a happy forethought he has visited the very nation that now threatens to escape from worse difficulties by a war with its mother country.* If the Prince of Wales is ever to be a wise and good Sovereign, he will now be a wise and good son; and if he will ever feel any call to devote himself to his country as his parents have done, he will feel it now. This is the time for that self-sacrifice on which the greatness of a Crown, as well as the glory of a statesman, a soldier, or a priest, must be founded. This, indeed, is the occasion such as historians and dramatists have loved to describe in the lives of their favorite Princes, when the Prince of Wales will have to make a solemn choice between a life of frivolity, perhaps of trouble and misery, and a reign of usefulness, to make his name blessed forever. He must resolve, if he would do; and renounce, if he would win. It is an awful thing to say, "Now or never;" but experience proves that they who reject the first solemn call are seldom more affected by any that come after. From all accounts, the Princess ALICE has shown herself fully equal to the occasion, receiving her dying father's confidences, and giving her mother timely comfort and aid. That the Queen should gather her family around her, and address them at such a time, for such a purpose, itself proves her confidence in them. *That all, and above all, the Prince of Wales, may be deserving of that confidence is now the prayer of this great country.*

We know now much the destinies, not only of the British Empire, but of the whole human race, depend on the youthful Prince of whom we have seen so much, yet seem to know so little. Like the rest of us, he has position, and honor, and power to win. He may be a true king or a shadow of royalty; and, by all the laws of human nature and the testimony of experience, the decision is to be made this very hour.

THE CONTINENTAL PRESS ON THE NEWS.

The journals of France and Belgium testify the deepest regret for the loss which the British nation has sustained by the death of Prince ALBERT. The *Moniteur*, the *Constitutionnel*, the *Débats*, the *Presse*, the Brussels *Independance*, and many others, are full of expressions of sympathy. In Prussia the melancholy intelligence naturally created a peculiarly profound impression. The Prussian Court is to go into mourning for four weeks. Immediately on receiving the news the King and Queen of Prussia paid a visit of condolence to the Crown-Princess, and the King dispatched his Aid-de-Camp to testify to Lord LOFTUS his sympathy with the Royal family of England. Throughout Berlin a sensation of deep regret was produced among all classes when the fact of Prince ALBERT's death became publicly known.

The *Moniteur* speaks in the following words:

"This mournful event, this fate so sudden and so premature, must plunge into the deepest grief the august Queen of Great Britain, the Royal family, and the whole British nation. The Emperor, the Imperial family, and the whole French people will participate with all their sympathies in that grief and mourning.

Financial and Commercial by the Etna.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Under the influence of the death of Prince ALBERT, and the American advices per *Asia*, the Stock Exchange on Monday, the 16th, was dull in the extreme, and a general decline took place. On the 17th, however, a stronger tone prevailed, and there was a recovery of ¼@¼ in Consols, which closed at 90@¼ for both Money and Account. The *Times* says the recovery was attributed to the increased abundance of money seeking investment, rather than to any material alteration of views on the prospects of the American question.

In the discount market there was rather more demand, and general rate was 2¾ ₱ cent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 18—A. M.

COTTON is very dull, and prices are irregular and drooping. The sales of Monday and Tuesday only amount to 6,000 bales, nearly all to the trade.

At Manchester there is a complete stagnation, and prices tend downward.

BREADSTUFFS—WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour firm and 6d. dearer. Sales at 30s.@34s. Wheat firm at an advance of 2d.@3d. ₱ cental; Red, 10s.@13s. 3d.; White, 12s.@14s. Corn quiet at 6d.@1s. Improvement; Mixed and Yellow, 34s.; White nominal.

PROVISIONS.—Beef firm and advancing. Pork in good demand. Bacon very firm; new 46s.@48s. Butter and Cheese slow. Lard in moderate demand at 47s.@51s. Tallow quiet; 50s. for Butcher's Association.

PRODUCE.—Sugar inactive. Rice dull. Coffee, nothing doing. Ashes dull; Pots, 36s. 6d.@37s.; Pearls, 36s. Resin and Spirits of Turpentine quiet and nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT firmer for American. FLOUR quiet but steady. SUGARS unchanged. TEA inactive. COFFEE quiet but steady. RICE firm but not much doing. TALLOW firm; Y. C. 51s. 6d. LINSEED OIL 34s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 66s. 6d.

LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 19.

COTTON—The sales for the last two days add up 18,000 bales, of which 9,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing firmer.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. CORN easier. PROVISIONS firm. LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 19—P. M. Consols 90@90½ for money and account. American Securities dull.

Commercial per Asia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 21.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 28,000 bales. The market opened with a decline of ⅛d., which was afterward fully recovered. The sales to speculators were 7,500, and those to exporters, 6,000 bales. The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing steady, at the annexed quotations.

Fair Orleans.....12d. | Middling Orleans...10¾d.
Fair Mobiles.....11⅞d. | Middling Mobiles...10½d.
Fair Uplands.....11¾d. | Middling Uplands...10¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 581,000 bales, of which 230,500 are American.

Advices from Manchester represent the market quiet and irregular.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and others report FLOUR tending downward: American quoted 30s.@34s. WHEAT irregular and 1d.@3d. lower: Red Western, 11s. 9d.@12s. 7d.; Red Southern, 12s. 6d.@12s. 10d.; White Western, 13s.@13s. 6d.; White Southern, 13s. 6d.@14s. CORN easier; Mixed, 33s.@33s. 6d.; Yellow, 33s. 6d.; White, 37s.@39s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The same authorities report BEEF active and firm. PORK steady. BACON easier, LARD firm, at 47s.@52s. TALLOW firm, at 51s.@51s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: ASHES quiet at 37s. for Pots and 36s. for Pearls. RESIN dull at 13s. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 65s. SUGAR steady. COPPER quiet but steady. RICE firmer. SPERM OIL firm; COD OIL inactive; LINSEED OIL dull at 35s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARINGS' circular reports BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. IRON dull and tending downward. SUGAR firm but quiet. TEA steady; Common Congou 1s. 1d. COPPER tending downward, and prices 1s. lower. RICE inactive. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 65s. LINSEED CAKES quiet but steady. SPERM OIL still advancing; sales at £94@£95. COD OIL steady, at £41. LINSEED OIL declining; sales at 33s. 6d. TALLOW steady, at 51s. 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Stocks is flat, with only trifling sales.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Dec. 22.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton yesterday were 6,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at unchanged rates.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS are generally firm.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 21.

Consols closed at 90¾@90¾ for money.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £314,000.

Illinois Central shares, 50@49 discount; Erics, 24@25.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Thursday, Dec. 19.

COTTON—Sales of the week 1,250 bales; market very dull and nominal; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 140f.; do. *bas*, 133f.; stock, 139,000 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

The Fort Gansevoort Property—The Case Postponed to the First Monday in January.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge HILTON.

Isaac Dayton vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This matter now came up on the return of the injunction, and was postponed until the first Monday in January.

The plaintiff, in his complaint, sets forth that Mr. James B. Taylor offers to sell the property to the City for $144,000. The complaint then proceeds as follows:

That the proceedings by which said sale was obtained, were such as to preclude all debate on the merits of the question; that the previous question was called for almost immediately after the reading of the report, and sustained by a majority of the Board; that the plaintiff made several efforts in his place, and according to his right to be heard on the merits of the question, but was invariably voted down; that the conduct of the majority was indecorous, indecent, and unparliamentary, and calculated and designed to defeat all action and discussion on the part of those opposed to the measure, and especially on the part of the plaintiff; that it did not appear from said report, nor was any explanation or information given, as to what title Mr. Taylor had in said property, nor by what authority he offered to sell the same, but all inquiry and discussion were voted down by the majority who adopted said resolutions. And plaintiff charges, and will, if opportunity be given him, establish and prove that attempts have been made on the part of said James B. Taylor, to influence the votes and action of one or more members of said Board on the question, by offers of pecuniary advantage, and the plaintiff has reason to believe, and charges, that the action and the votes of the majority in the adoption of the resolutions aforesaid were influenced by offers of pecuniary advantage, actually given, or to be given prospectively, to some of the members of said Board voting in favor of said resolutions, contrary to the 52d section of the amended Charter of 1857, aforesaid. And he further saith, that the whole proceedings attending the adoption of said resolutions were evidently prearranged and determined upon, and characterized by indecent haste, and a manifest determination to cut off all inquiry, discussion and debate. The plaintiff further shows that by the resolution as adopted by the Aldermen, the City will be made to pay for property which is equitably its own, the sum of $639,000, which is excessively over its true value. The plaintiff also charges that, in violation of the 37th section of the Charter, the resolution was sent in to be acted upon by the Board of Councilmen on the same evening that it had passed the Aldermen, also, that the issuing of said bonds would, as he is advised and believes, be contrary to the provisions, spirit and intent of the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to restrict and regulate the power of Municipal Corporations to borrow money, contract debts, and loan their credit," passed July 21, 1853; also, that the adoption of said resolutions by said Board of Aldermen was brought about by a previous arrangement or understanding between Taylor and certain members of the Board, and was in utter disregard of the true interests of the City and the inhabitants thereof, and was a gross violation of their duties as trustees of the public property and interests, and, if finally adopted by both Boards, constituting the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor and carried into effect, will operate as a fraud upon the inhabitants, tax-payers and citizens of the City; and the plaintiff is apprehensive and has reason to believe that the said resolutions will be, in like manner, adopted by the Board of Councilmen, and that when thus passed by both Boards they may be approved by the Mayor, and thus the funds and property of the City, of which this plaintiff is co-trustee with the other members of said Board of Aldermen and said Board of Councilmen, be squandered without equivalent, illegally, and in fraud of the interests so intrusted to them.

The Corporation is represented by Gilbert Dean, who demurred to the complaint, taking the ground that the plaintiff was merely a private citizen and could not maintain the case. He had no such interest as would give him a standing in Court.

The Court suggested that as the case was one of considerable importance, and the questions somewhat novel, the matter should be heard before a full bench. The case will accordingly be heard on the first Monday in January at General Term.

Wm. C. Noyes, John Slosson, Jas. M. Smith and L. R. Marsh, for plaintiff; Gilbert Dean opposed.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Joseph Georgi, previously convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for seven years and six months.

Valentine Coonin was tried and convicted of an assault, with intent to do bodily harm, and sentenced to thirty days in the City Prison.

In Part II. Judge McCUNN heard one or two cases, and both branches adjourned to Saturday, at 10 A. M.

Surrogate's Court.

Will of Henry Parish.—A motion was recently made, in this matter, to have the allowance of $14,000 per annum, formerly made to Mrs. Parish out of the testator's estate, continued to her residuary estate since her death. The case was stated in the TIMES of Dec. 7.

The Surrogate now denied the motion, until the decision of the Court of Appeals on the codicils to the will. That decision is soon expected.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate:

Seaman Denton, George Rickart, Thomas Fanning, David Phillips, Seth Staplea, Ann Jones.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

De Samater vs. *De Samater.*—Judgment of divorce granted. Custody of children awarded to plaintiff.

Leroy vs. *Bodinier.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to the party finally prevailing in the action.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice MONCRIEF.

Duncan vs. *The Great Western Insurance Company.*—Findings of facts, &c., left with the Clerk at Special Term.

Macfarlane vs. *Kerr.*—Judgment for the defendant. Findings of facts, &c., left with the Clerk at Special Term.

Hall vs. *Rothschild, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Campbell (assignee) vs. *Parker.*—Case and amendment settled and left with the Clerk at Special Term.

Fetteretch vs. *Leamy.*—Allowance granted.

Bechtel vs. *Barnet.*—Order of arrest granted.

Nideracher vs. *Vanderschmidt.*—Order of arrest granted.

Cossart vs. *Philbrook.*—Order to appoint guardian *ad litem*.

Young vs. *Campbell.*—Application for the appointment of receiver, &c., denied.

THE MUSTER OF THE NORTH.

A Ballad of '61.

I.

"Oh, mother, have you heard the news?"
"Oh, father is it true?"
"Oh, brother, were I but a man"—
"Oh, husband, they shall rue!"
Thus, passionately, asked the boy,
And thus the sister spoke,
And thus the dear wife to her mate,
The words they could not choke.
"The news! what news?" "Oh, bitter news—
they've fired upon the Flag—
Tha Flag no foreign foe could blast, the traitors down would drag."

II.

"The trueat flag of liberty
The world has ever esen—
The Stara that shone o'er WASHINGTON
And guided gallant GREENE!
The white and crimson Stripes which bods
Success in peace and war,
Are draggled, shorn, disgraced and torn—
Insulted Star by Star;
That Flag, whose symbol'd virtuss are the pining nation's codes,
Tha Flag of JONES at Whitehaven, of REID at Fayal Rosds.

III.

"Eh, neighbor, can'st believe this thing?"
The neighbor's eyes graw wild;
Then o'er them crept a haze of shams,
As o'er a sad, proud child;
His face grew pale, he bit his lip,
Until the hardy skin,
By passion tighten'd, could not hold
The boiling blood within;
He quivered for a moment, the indignant stupor broks,
And the dutiea of the soldier in the citizen awoks.

IV

On every side ths crimson tide
Ebbs quickly to and fro;
On maidan cheeks tbe horror spaaks
With fitful gloom and glow;
In matrons' eyes their feelings rise
As when a danger, near,
Awakes the soul to full control
Of all that causea fsar;
Tha aubtle sense, tha faith intenac, of womsn'a heart and brain
Give her a prophet's power to ece, to anffer and maintain.

V.

Through city streets the fever bests—
O'er highwaya, bywaya, borne—
The boys grow men with madness,
And the old grow young in scorn;
The forest boughs record the vowa
Of men, heart-sore, though strong,
Th' electric wire, with words of fire.
The passion speeds along,
Of traitor hordes and traitor swords from Natchez to Manasses,
And like a mighty harp flinge out the war-chant to the masses.

VI.

And into caverned mining pits,
The insult bellows down;
And up through the hoary gorges,
Till it shouts on the mountain's crown;
Then foaming o'er the table-lands,
Like a widening rapid, heads:
And rolling along the prairies,
Like a quenchless fire it spreads:
From workman's shop to mountain top there's mingled wrath and wonder.
It appals them like the lightning, and awakes them like the thunder.

VII.

The woodman flings his axe aside,
The farmer leaves his plow;
The merchant slams his ledger lids
For other business now;
The artisan puts by his tools,
The artist drops his brush,
And joining hands for Liberty,
To Freedom's standard rush;
The doctor folds his suit of black, to fight as best he may,
And e'en the flirting exquisite, is "eager for the fray."

VIII.

The students leave their college rooms
Full deep in Greece and Rome,
To make a rival glory
For a better cause near home;
The lawyer quits his suits and writs,
The laborer his hire,
And in the thrilling rivalry
The rich and poor aspire!
And party lines are lost amid the patriot commotion,
As wanton streams grow strong and pure within the heart of ocean.

IX.

The city marts are echoless;
The city parks are thronged;
In country stores there roars and pours
The means to right the wronged;
The town-halls ring with mustering,
From holy pulpits, too,
Good priests and preachers volunteer
To show what men should do—
To show that they who preach the truth and God above revere,
Can die to save for man the blessings God has sent down here.

X.

And gentle fingers everywhere
The busy needles ply,
To deck the manly sinews
That go out to do or die;
And maids and mothers, sisters dear,
And desrer wives outvie
Each other in the duty sad,
That makes all say "Good-bys"—
The while in every throbbing heart that's pressed in farewell kiss
Arises panga of hate on those who brought them all to this.

XI.

The mustering man are entering
For near and distant tramps;
The clustering crowds are centering
In barrack-rooms and camps;
There is riveting and pivoting,
And furbishing of arms,
And the willing marching, drilling,
With their quick exciting charms,
Half dispel the subtle sorrow that the women needs must feel,
When e'en for Right their dear ones fight the Wrong with steel to steel.

XII.

With hammeringa and clamorings
The armories are loud;
Toilsoma clangor, joy and angsr,
Like a cloud enwrap each crowd;
Belting, buckling, cursing, chuckling,
Sorting out their "traps" in throngs;
Some are packing, some knapsacking,
Singing snatches of old songs;
Fifers finger, lovers linger to adjust a badge or feather,
And groups of drummers vainly strive to reveille together.

XIII.

And into many a haversack
The prayer-book's mutely borne—
Its well-thumb'd leaves in faithfulness
By wives and mothers worn—
And round full many a pillar'd neck,
O'er many a stalwart breast,
The sweetheart wife's—the maiden love's
Dear effigy's caressed.
God knows by what far camp-fire may these tokens courage give,
To fearless die for Truth and Home, if not for them to live.

XIV.

And men who've pass'd their three-score years
Press on the ranks in flocks,
Their eyes, like fire from Hecla's brow,
Burn through their snowy locks;
And maim'd ones, with stout hearts, persist
To mount the belt and gun,
And crave, with tears—while forced away—
To march to Washington.
"Why should we not? We love that Flag! Great God!"—they choking cry—
"We're strong enough! We're not too old for our country's cause to die?"

XV.

And in the mighty mustering,
No petty hate intrudes,
No rival discords mar the strength
Of rising multitudes;
The jealousies of faith and clime
Which festar in success,
Give place to sturdy friendships
Based on mutual distress;
For every thinking citizen who draws the sword, knows well
Tha battle's for Humanity—for Freedom's citadel!

XVI.

Oh, Heaven! how the trodden haarts,
In Europe's tyrant world,
Leapt up with new-born energy
When that Flag was unfurled!
How those who suffered, fought and died,
In fields, or dungeon-chained,
Prayed that the Flag of WASHINGTON
Might float while earth remained!
And weary eyaa in foreign skies, still flash with fire anew,
When some good blast by paak and maat unfolds that Flag to view.

XVII.

And they who, guided by its stars,
Sought here the hopes they gave,
Are all aglow with pilgrim fire
Their happy shrines to save.
Here—Scots and Poles, Italians, Gauls,
With native emblems trickt;
There—Tenton corps, who fought before
Fur Freiheit und fur Licht;*
While round the flag the Irish like a human rampart go!
They found *Cead mile failthet* here—they'll give it to the foe.

XVIII.

From the vine-land, from the Rhine-land,
From the Shannon, from the Schaldt,
From the ancient homes of genius,
From the sainted home of Celt,
From Italy, from Hungary,
All as brothers join and come,
To the sinew-bracing bugle,
And the foot-propelling drum:
Too proud beneath the Starry Flag to die, and keep secure
The Liberty they dreamed of by the Danube, Elbe and Suir.

XIX.

From every hearth bounds up a heart,
As spring from hill-side leaps,
To give itself to those proud streams
That make resistless deeps!
No book-rapt sage, for age on age,
Can point to such a sight
As this deep throb, which woke from rest
A People armed for fight.
Peal out, ye bells, the tocsin peal, for never since the day
When Peter roused the Christian world has Earth seen such array.

XX.

Which way we turn, the eye-balls burn
With joy upon the throng;
Mid cheers and pray'rs and martial airs
The soldiers press along;
The masses swell and wildly yell,
On pavement, tree and roof,
And sun-bright show'rs of smiles and flow'rs
Of woman's love give proof.
Peal out, ye bells, from church and dome, in rivalrous communion
With the wild, upheaving masses, for the Army of the Union!

XXI.

Onward trending, crowds attending,
Still the army moves—and still:
Arms are clashing, wagons crashing
In the roads and streets they fill:
O'er them banners wave in thousands,
Round them human surges roar,
Like the restless-bosom'd ocean,
Heaving on an iron shore:
Cannons thunder, people wonder whence the endless river comes,
With its foam of bristling bay'nets, and its cataracts of drums.

XXII.

"God bless the Union army!"
That holy thought appears
To symbolize the trustful eyes
That speak more loud than cheers.
"God bless the Union army
And the Flag by which it stands,
May it preserve with Freeman's nerve
What Freedom's God demands!"
Peal out ye bells, ye women pray, for never yet went forth
So grand a band, for law and land, as the Muster of the North.

*"Ich sterbe gern fur Freiheit und fur Licht
Getren der fahne der ich Zugeschworen."
(*German Song.*

† "A huodred thousand welcomes."

JOHN SAVAGE.

"These are the Times to Try Men's Souls."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: If the heading of this article carried such force when we were struggling to be a nation, shall we sink into supineness when the cry comes up, aye, reaches our very door-steps, "That our soldiers are starved with hunger and with cold!" While other States are adding honor to their heritage, must we alone blush for our half-clad man? The appeal for relief from those quartered on the little island that is our harbor's boast, must reach the hearts of our New-York and Brooklyn *ladies*. Can we not emulate the *women* of the country, whose contributions to camp and hospital are the results of long and untiring industry in families where there may be one, perhaps no domestic, to lighten the labors of the household?

While under the soothing hands of a skillful maid, who smooths the glossy hair and forms the graceful band, will not our fair and gentle citizens employ their tapered fingers in weaving a web that will warm the frosted feet of a fellow-being?—redeeming the time spent on articles of fancy, which, although contributing largely to the legalized lotteries of the past week, have, perhaps, ere this, been deposited by the so-called "fortunate drawers" among the accumulations of a top shelf, not even worth the label, "to be used when wanted."

Thousands are waiting in impatience and discomfort the summons to active duty in the field, and must they perish by the way? Remember, in their endurance rests the safety of your palatial homes, your warmly curtained boudoirs, your cushioned lounges, luxurious beds, and dainty meals. Picture the sentinal chilled at his post, the images of home and loving ones coming up in the dreaminess of his numbing faculties; see him wounded by a random shot, and carried in haste too great for gentleness to the boarded barracks, the ground his bed, the overcoat of some sympathizing fellow his pillow, and the army ration his repast, and then rise from indolent enjoyment to the higher aims of responsible beings. *Be women, loyal women,* "God's best gift to man."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 31, 1861.

$18,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	88	350	Erie Railway Pref.	55
5,000	do.	87¾	350	do. b30	55¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	91¾	50	do. h15	55¾
10,000	Ill. Canal Reg. Bs	78	30	Hudson River R.	39
2,000	Ill. Con. Bds., '60	80	550	do.	38¾
12,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78..	79	50	do. b30	39
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	43	50	do. s30	38¾
2,000	Mich. St. 6 week Bs	79	100	Harlem Railroad.	12¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s...b3	42½	200	do. b10	13
10,000	do. b30	43	400	do.	13
55,000	do. b30	42¾	370	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	19¾
13,000	do.	42¾	250	do. h30	20
10,000	do.	42¾	50	do.	19¾
3,000	Min. St. 8 p.c. Bds	78	200	Harlem R. Pref'd.	31¾
5,000	Or. W. L. 1.2 g'ty	85	200	Mich. Central R.	50
4,000	N. Y. S. 6s, '65..	101¾	250	do. h10	50
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	98½	350	do. b30	50¼
10,000	N. Y. C. Bds '76, Con. Bds.	101	50	do. b30	50
2,000	E. R. 5th M. b's.	70	325	do.	49¾
3,000	M. St. F. bonds.	81	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	41¾
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. bonds.	88	100	do.	41¾
3,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	73	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. b30	62
50	Phenix Bank.	90	50	do. s10	62
9	Bank State N. Y.	75	25	do.	62½
29	Bank of Commerce	78	200	do.	62
175	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	86	150	do. b3	62¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	93½	26	Clev. & Pitts. R.	16
25	do. s30	93	50	do.	16½
25	do.	93¾	150	do. b30	67
150	do.	94	50	do. s30	66½
150	do. s30	94	150	do. opg	68¾
75	do. s30	94¾	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	35¾
50	do. s10	94¾	250	do.	35¾
150	do.	94½	100	do. b30	36
150	do. b30	96	200	do. b30	35¾
225	New-York Cen. R.	79¾	100	do. b10	35¾
25	do. s60	79¾	500	do.	35¾
150	do. s30	80	150	Chi. & R. I. R.	b30 62¼
400	do.	80¾	100	do.	s30 61¾
250	do.	80	100	do.	61¾
250	do. s10	80	250	do. b3	52
360	Erie Railway	32½	250	do.	b30 62¾
150	do. s10	32¾	35	Chi., B. & Q. R.	58
450	do. b30	33	16	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	19½
100	do.	32¾	100	do.	b30 20
350	do.	32¾	26	M. & P. Du C. 1st p.	80
100	do. b10	32¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	81¾	100	Erie Railway	32¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Con.	91¾	50	do.	32¾
10,000	Ten. State 6s, '90.	43	500	do. b10	33
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '68.	40	150	do.	33
10,000	Missouri State 6s	42¾	50	do. b30	33¾
6,500	N. Caro. St. 6s	60	250	Erie Railway Pref.	55
1,000	Hnd. Riv. 3d M. Bs	77	100	Harlem Railroad.	13
1,000	Mich. Cl. S & C. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds	92	150	Mich. Central R.	50
1,000	Mich. Sc. & N. Ia. C. 1st	83¾	150	do.	b30 50¾
2,000	Ill. Central R. Bs	88	100	Harlem R. Pref.	31¾
100	Pac. Mail Stp. Co.	91¾	250	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	41¾
100	N. Y. Central R.	80¾	30	Panama R. ex div	113
450	do.	80¾	60	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	63
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	35¾	10	do.	62¾
200	do.	35¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	66¾
500	do.	36	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	52¼
50	do.	36¼	250	do.	52½

TUESDAY, Dec. 31—P. M.

The Market for Stocks was generally firm, to-day. A new party in speculative Railways were large buyers on time, and this, in turn, advanced the cash bids. The full rates of yesterday were generally maintained, although the market early in the forenoon was partially disposed to weakness, partly on the English news, but mainly because of a reported want of harmony in the action of the Banks on the suspension of specie payments and the terms of daily settlement between each other at the Clearing-house, under this change of basis. The market for money was also rather close, as usual at the termination of an old year, though this would not have been felt but for the pending controversy, or unsettled questions among the Banks. These are understood, this afternoon, to be in a fair way of adjustment. The price of gold advanced, to-day, to 101@101¼ ₱ cent. with transactions at both figures. At the same time, Exchange on London was more settled at about 112¾ ₱ cent in currency equal to 110¼ ₱ cent gold, and Exchange Banking-houses were free sellers at this figure. The Continental Exchanges are quoted as follows in currency:

Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar.....5f. 5c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar.....5f. 0c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder.....43c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ mare banco.....37½c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin.....43¾c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₱ rix dollar.....82c.

The business at the Stock Board was on a liberal scale at both sessions, and the general market in the afternoon was firm. New-York Central selling as high as 80¾@¼, and subsequently closing at 80¾ ₱ cent. Erie common shares were also strong and in demand at 32¾@33 ₱ cent., and the Western roads in about the same proportion. Pacific and Panama about the same as yesterday. The feeling late in the afternoon left off steady, about as follows:

Central	80	Pacific	91¾
Erie	32¾	Panama	112¾
Erie Preferred	54¾	Toledo	36
Rock Island	58¾	Illinois Central	62¾
Mich. Southern	50	Missouris	42¾
Mich. Guaranteed	41	U. S. 6s, 1881	91¾
Harlem Preferred	31½	Galena	66¾
Hudson	33		

The Exports of the week have been interrupted by the Christmas holidays and compare as follows with the same week last year:

	1860.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,513,192	$2,214,601	$2,032,902
Previously reported	65,790,612	100,905,966	185,944,156
Since January 1...	$68,303,794	$103,200,567	$135,963,268

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Phenix	90	Commerce	78
National	86	American Exchange	75½
State of New-York	75	Corn Exchange	85

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Northern Is. firsts	84½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	98½	N. Ia. Goshen Line	82
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	101	M. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	81
Erie firsts, '68	103	Ill Cen. 7 ₱ c.	87¼
Erie seconds, ext. '64	99	Ill. C. & A. firsts	71
Erie seconds, '59	87	I. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₱ c.	25
Erie thirds, '63	86	L. C. & Mil. L. G.	12½
Erie fourths, '80	76½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	81
Erie fifths, '68	70	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38¾
Buf., N. Y. & E. firsts	70	Chi. & N. W. seconds	10¾
Hudson firsts, '60	104¾	Han. & St. J.	23¾
Hudson seconds, s. f., '65	95	N. J. Cent. firsts	104
Hudson thirds, '75	75	Gal. & Chi. firsts	84
Hudson convert. '67	68¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	99

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassan-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OCTOROON.

WINTER GARDEN—LAKES OF KILLARNEY—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—LITTLE TOM—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HERRMANN'S SOIREES DE PRESTIDIGITATION.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There are rumors of fighting in different parts of Kentucky. The telegram we published yesterday of a reported fight at Paducah is yet in doubt. The dispatch, *via* Philadelphia, which we give this morning, furnishes little additional information, though it seems to give a coloring of truth to the report by mentioning the name of a Captain who was killed. Rumors prevail in Louisville of a general engagement in Southern Kentucky; but they lack confirmation. It was also said there that BUCKNER's plan was at once to attack, in force, McCOOK's Brigade, (our advance body in Central Kentucky,) destroy the bridge across Green River, for the second time, and retire. All these exciting rumors only show the imminence of an engagement at more than one point in Kentucky. Indeed, it does not seem possible, considering the position of our troops and of the rebels, that many days can pass over without seventy-five or a hundred thousand of our gallant Western troops measuring swords with the rebels.

Capt. COLSTON, who arrived at London, Ky., on Dec. 24, from Cumberland Gap, reports that there are only 1,500 rebels there, under command of Col. RAINS. A gentleman who reached the same place from Perry County, reports that a skirmish occurred a few days ago between 118 rebels and 47 Union men. The former were routed, with a loss of one killed and sixteen wounded, while the latter lost none.

A letter published in the Louisville-Nashville *Courier*, dated at Abingdon, Va., Dec. 15, says that Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL was at that time pretty well advanced into Kentucky towards the "blue grass region," and that Col. MOORE'S and Col. STEWART'S Regiments were then on their way to reinforce Gen. MARSHALL. The *Courier* says that "as Gen. MARSHALL advanced, the people were rallying to his standard."

Our advices from Missouri render it certain that the rebellion is dead so far as that State is concerned. Late advices from Springfield state that PRICE is there, with only 8,000 troops, occupying the houses, and turning the women and children into the streets. He was apparently making preparations for a long stay,—the reason for which is found in the refusal of the people of Arkansas to allow him to enter that State with any but Confederate troops, of which he had only 1,500 with him. The consequence is, his State troops are leaving him in numbers—the country north of Springfield being full of them, returning to their homes, where they express their determination to stay, taking the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. It is by no means improbable that PRICE himself will soon send in his adhesion to the Union cause.

A variety of interesting news from the rebel States reaches us, by way of Fortress Monroe. A fire occurred at Nashville, Tenn., on the night of the 22d ult., by which the Commissary Stores, including a portion of the Ordnance Department, were destroyed, the loss being estimated at nearly a million dollars—no small item for the rebel exchequer to lose. Fugitive slaves, who have reached Fortress Monroe, report that the inhabitants of Yorktown and the military authorities there are much frightened in anticipation of an attack. Gen. BURNSIDE'S expedition, they believe, is going up York River, and Gen. WOOL is expected to cooperate in an attack upon MAGRUDER'S position. That worthy, it is stated, has asked permission of the rebel authorities at Richmond to burn Yorktown, and has been instructed to refrain until he is certain that the place is to be immediately attacked. The rebel force in the vicinity of Yorktown is estimated at thirty thousand. It is announced that one of the rebel Brigadier-Generals committed suicide on Thursday last.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON yesterday presented a costly stand of State colors to the Dickinson Guard, Eighty-ninth New-York Volunteers. Hon. R. H. DUELL received them in behalf of the regiment, delivering a felicitous address. Vice-President HAMLIN, Gen. CASEY and Staff, Hon. W. S. DOANE, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, and others, were present.

A private dispatch, received from Washington, states that Gen. MCCLELLAN, on investigating the specifications of the charges against Brig.-Gen. BENHAM, has ordered the latter's release from arrest, and he is to be ordered at once to duty. This will be grateful news to the numerous friends of this brave officer.

The Boston *Traveller*, of Monday, states that there was no communication with Fort Warren on Saturday; in consequence of the gale, and the prisoners taken from the *Trent* were ignorant of the decision of the National Government in favor of their release. On Sunday newspapers were carried down, containing the official correspondence, and Mr. MASON was noticed at the window of his room perusing the intelligence with a smile of satisfaction upon his countenance. Mr. SLIDELL kept in the background.

Mr. P. H. DONEGAN, formerly of the United States Coast Survey, publishes an interesting statement of his experiences while in the hands of the rebels, in the Boston *Transcript*. He had been engaged for fifteen months previous to his arrest in taking tidal and meteorological observations on the Louisiana coast, and was apprehended on suspicion of being a spy. Taken before Gen. TWIGGS, he was subjected to various indignities, and was finally released from arrest by falling back upon his British nativity, and claiming the protection of the British Consul at New-Orleans. His instances several cases in which the rebels executed individuals suspected of being Abolitionists, and alleges that his British countrymen are frequently shamefully maltreated.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes a protest, signed by several injured individuals whom Gen. HALLECK called upon for contributions to support the loyal citizens driven from the Southwestern part of the State by the rebels. They call for a legal investigation, to determine the question of their loyalty, and insist that it is their right to distribute their charity in accordance with their own inclinations.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Etna* and *Borussia* at this port, and the *Asia* at Halifax, we have advices from Europe to the 22d inst. The papers received are to the 18th, and contain comments upon the Message of President LINCOLN to Congress. The document is generally most mercilessly attacked, and comparisons are drawn between it and the one lately emanating from the traitor JEFF. DAVIS—much to its disadvantage, the English newspapers contend. The point made of the President's silence relative to the *Trent* affair is that it is indicative of immediate war—the exceptions to this view being few. In fact, it appears to be difficult for the English Press to accept any other solution of the *Trent* difficulty but that of war, in any contingency. The *Observer*, the Ministerial organ, says that England wishes for peace, but that she will gain by war, as it will enable her to rectify her American frontiers, open the ports of the South, and give a lesson to the United States. Passengers by the *Asia* also report a rumor that the blocking up of Charleston harbor with stone is likely to lead to difficulty; that England's warlike preparations will continue in view thereof, and that her demands do not end with the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL. The war preparations in England continued unabated.

In France the view of the President's Message was somewhat similar to that held in England. The general opinion appeared to be that war was inevitable. A circular had been sent by the Emperor to the European Powers, declaring that the arrest of MASON and SLIDELL was contrary to principles regarded as essential to the security of neutral flags, and stating that the French Government deemed it necessary to submit this opinion to the Cabinet at Washington, in order to determine it to make concessions which the French Government deemed indispensable.

The English Funds on the 20th were firmer, and advanced a trifle, principally owing to large sales. The demand for Money was increasing. Rates for Cotton in the Liverpool market continued unchanged. Breadstuffs and Provisions were firm.

Among our extracts will be found details of the illness and death of Prince ALBERT. After his interment the Queen and Royal family went to Osborne, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the Queen's health.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen last evening concurred with the Councilmen in granting $2 50 each extra allowance to the clerks. They adopted a list of 150 Commissioners of Deeds. On motion of Alderman DAYTON, resolutions of thanks to the retiring Chairman, the clerks and the reporters were adopted. The new Board meets next Monday. The Board of Councilmen held another prolonged meeting. Fifteen months additional time was allowed to the contractor for macadamizing a part of the Second-avenue, on account of delays caused by the construction of a sewer in the avenue, although it was shown that the sewer was not built until fifteen months after the time fixed for the completion of his work. The Captain of the Montgomery troop, which went to Virginia on the first call for troops, petitioned to be reimbursed expenses incurred, but a resolution to pay $5,000 for that purpose was laid over.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* will sail from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862, communicating with the blockading squadrons at Hampton Roads, Port Royal, Key West, Pensacola, Mouth of the Mississippi, &c. Letters and small packages for these places will be forwarded if left at the Naval Lyceum, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn.

Speaker BUCKNER has issued writs of election to fill vacancies in the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature, occasioned by the expulsion of John Q. A. King, of McCracken County; George W. Ewing, of Logan; George W. Silvertooth, of Hickman; John M. Elliott, of Floyd; John G. Gilbert, of Marshall; George R. Merritt, of Livingston; Daniel Matthewson, of Calloway, and A. R. Boon, of Graves.

Orders for building an iron-clad steamer by contract, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, have been received. As soon as the contract is given out, the work will be pushed forward with all possible dispatch.

There is much excitement in the Boston Navy-yard, in regard to a proposed reduction in the rate of wages and extension of the time devoted to work. A strike is talked of, and efforts are making to secure the cooperation of the workmen in other yards.

The case of Dayton against the Corporation, in respect to the Fort Gansevoort property, which was to have been heard yesterday, before Judge HILTON, at Special Term of the Common Pleas, was postponed until the first Monday in January, to be heard at General Term.

The Stock Market continued firm yesterday on the sales at both sessions of the Board, closing steady in the afternoon on the Square list generally. New-York Central, 89¾. Exchange, 112 in currency. Gold, 101@101¼.

Breadstuffs were in moderate request on Tuesday, and prices were firmer. Cotton advanced a shade, with a livelier inquiry. Groceries, Tobacco, Metals, Fish, Hemp, Candles, Beeswax, Lime, Seeds, Tar and Turpentine were quiet. Resin, Oils, Hides, Tallow and Whisky were more sought after. Provisions were pretty freely purchased, but at unsettled rates. The freight engagements were limited. As usual at the close of the year, we give in the present issue of our paper a series of carefully prepared comparative tables of the stocks and prices of the principal kinds of merchandise in this market. The remarkable changes of the past twelve months impart unusual interest to these statistics.

The Live Stock markets have been well supplied with beef, pork, etc., for a holiday week, when dressed poultry takes the precedence. Beeves show an increase in number of 660 head over the previous week, and many of them were of large size. Prices ruled ½c. higher than one week ago, until near the close of the market, when they fell off materially, and the yards were scarcely emptied. Milch cows are in more demand, at an advance of $3@$5 ⅌ head. Veal calves have been scarce, and sell at a slight advance. No change in prices of sheep, with very few unsold. Live hogs have been coming forward briskly, but, with good weather and a brisk packing demand, the yards have been kept comparatively free. A slight decline has occurred. The summary for the year will be found in the WEEKLY TIMES of Saturday, from which it will be found that there has been much larger receipts of live animals, destined for slaughter, than in any previous year. The following figures show the grand receipts for the 52 markets in 1860, and the 53 markets in 1861:

	1860.	1861.
Total receipts of Beef Cattle	225,747	226,023
Average per week	4,360	4,253
Average price per lb. net	8 1-5c.	7¾c.
Total receipts of Milch Cows	7,154	6,816
Total receipts of Veals	40,162	33,388
Total receipts of Sheep	514,191	527,358
Average per week	9,888	
Total receipts of Live Hogs	319,628	598,509
Average per week	6,147	11,232
Total receipts of Live animals	1,107,882	1,387,327
Average per week	21,305	26,176

New-Year's Day.

The darkest and gloomiest year in our country's history has passed away. It opened with a portentous cloud in the Southern sky, then not bigger than a man's hand; but which has since overspread and wrapped as in a pall the whole nation. Last New-Year's Day, only South Carolina had committed herself to disunion; and almost every one then thought and hoped that the process of disintegration would not go any further; but that the conservative element in the South, and the conciliatory element in the North, would speedily devise some way by which the old fraternal Union would be peacefully maintained, and the Ship of State, compact and strong though storm-beaten, would again pursue her course in placid seas. But before the first month had passed away, seven States were in the hands of the mutineers, and it seemed for a time almost as though the whole National fabric would tumble to pieces. The second month of the year shaped and compacted the revolt, by giving it a Confederated legislature and an Army, and by placing at its head the adroitest of the conspirators. In April the war—henceforth to become a war of sections and systems—opened in Charleston Harbor. Then followed the formation of the two great armies—by this time thirteen rebel States contributing their troops to the one, while twenty-three Union States furnished the soldiers for the other. Since then, for nine dreary months past, the progress of the National arms has been fitful and uncertain—reverse and victory checquering the record of each week. But at the close of the year of rebellion, we can at least say that the military forces of the nation, on land and sea, have been brought together, and are, apparently, ready to descend effectively upon the nation's foes.

The opening of the year found South Carolina assailant and defiant, with her clutch upon the nation's throat; its close finds her assailed, confused and desperate, with the sword of the nation planted well in her vitals. The opening of the year found a cowardly old fool and a Cabinet of knaves ruling in Washington, while the nation was doubtful even of its capital: now we have upright and courageous rulers, and half a million Republican bayonets to do their bidding. January found the nation struggling in the dark, and not knowing what to do: December leaves it with a clear purpose and a fixed aim. The outlook, too, has appeared gloomy enough all the year; but it seems now as though light was almost ready to break forth, all round the horizon, upon our arms and our cause.

It is to be hoped that the old year carries with it too the final solution of the trouble lately threatening us from across the seas. It carries a message and a pledge of peace from us to England; and if England does not desire to thwart this nation's purposes and destiny, (which it is not, indeed, in her power to accomplish,) she will accept our pledge of peace in the spirit of conciliation in which it is offered.

The gifts of God have been bountiful during the year. There has been plenty in all the land. The ordinary visitations of war have not been sent upon us. To Him all the people are grateful for the gifts of the past year, and pray for like benedictions the coming year.

We begin the new year with hope, and with a consciousness of National strength which contrasts wonderfully with the dubious feeling of a year ago. And we believe that many of the weeks of the year will not pass away before light and victory will break forth over the whole country, and that, before its close, the full fruition of the nation's hopes will be realized. In this consciousness, we wish to our brave soldiers in their tents, to our gallant sailors in their ships, and to all true men the world over, A Happy New Year.

Our City Expenses.

The Board of Aldermen led off last night in a very excellent proceeding. They passed *nine bills*, although four holidays of rest remained to them. The public will feel profoundly grateful to the Common Council for this act of forbearance and self-denial. They will unquestionably be somewhat surprised at it, and may perhaps be a little incredulous as to the motive which prompted it. But the saving grace of the act itself nevertheless remains. It is something certainly for such a body deliberately to throw away the opportunity of prosecuting for four days longer the system of voting gratuities to everybody within reach, which they had commenced so splendidly.

Our City Government certainly presents a singular spectacle. At a crisis when the whole country is struggling for existence,—when the City is overwhelmed with the taxation which the necessities of the war create, when thousands and tens of thousands of our sons are lacking the comforts and even necessaries of life In consequence of the struggle we are compelled to wage, our City authorities seem bent on adding to the public burdens by every device within their reach. Public works of enormous cost are undertaken without the slightest necessity;—franchises of immense value are bestowed upon individuals to the detriment of the public;—large liabilities are incurred for objects which could just as well be postponed;—and lavish donations are made to individuals who have done nothing to earn them, and whose only claim upon the public beneficence is that of party service or personal favoritism. Not the slightest disposition is manifested anywhere to cut down salaries—to curtail expenses, or to retrench in any department of the public service.

It is impossible that this state of things should be suffered to continue. Our people are suffering too much from the necessary pressure of the war to submit quietly to this lavish and profligate waste of the public money. Everything indicates the absolute necessity of some stringent and effective check on the expenditure of the people's property,—some vigorous and independent control of the wild and wasteful disposition which seems to pervade every branch of the public service. We observe that steps have been taken in the Brooklyn Common Council looking to a reform in this respect. A preamble and resolutions were offered on Monday night,

"*Urging upon the representatives of this City in the Legislature*, In view of the condition of the country and the high rate of taxation in the City, to ask for a repeal of all the improvement acts involving the issue of City Bonds, asking the Commissioners under these acts to stay all action and discharge all employes; appointing a Special Committee of five to inquire and report what *legislation should be had to reduce and restrict expenses to within the limits of the most rigid economy and secure permanent prosperity, by limiting debt and taxation*; pledging the Board to a system of retrenchment and reform in city expenditures, and to discourage all expenditures and actions whereby taxes and assessments may be unnecessarily incurred, &c."

These resolutions were *unanimously adopted*, and a special Committee was appointed to make the inquiry proposed. It is greatly to be regretted that our Common Council did not take some similar step before its final adjournment. As it is, their omission to do so has devolved the duty upon the Legislature;—and we presume the representatives of this City in that body will take early measures for its discharge. There never has been an occasion when retrenchment and reform were so imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the public service.

The Foreign News—English Sentiment Toward America.

The foreign news, of which we have dates later by a week than those previously received, betrays an extreme feverishness in the British mind. The President's Message had been received and eagerly scanned to find what attitude the American Government proposed to take in regard to the search of the *Trent*; and the absence of all reference to the subject was interpreted as indicative of hostile purposes. This view was reinforced by this allusion to Capt. WILKES and his exploit in the report of Secretary WELLES, and the unanimous vote of thanks in popular branch of Congress. The English and French Press concur in the idea that these evidences, duly collated, show the intention of the President to stand by the act of the *San Jacinto*, retain the rebel Envoys, and defy England. The London *Star*, always friendly to the cause of the North, alone ventures dissent from this conviction. It believes the President could not, with propriety, introduce into his Message any discussion of a point in regard to which he had no means of predetermining the attitude of Her Majesty's Government, and to this motive is the omission to be solely ascribed.

But while the omissions of the Message excite distrust, its contents afford an opportunity for the Ministerial and Opposition partisan presses to show their ill will toward the Northern States. It is contrasted with the recent Message of JEFF. DAVIS, which is lauded as a masterly State paper. They ridicule alike its topics and its style; expose its errors of reasoning and misstatement of fact; exhort the American people to replace ABRAHAM LINCOLN with a man of some talent; in short, heap every form of contemptuous depreciation upon the Message and its author. Of this chorus of bitter and unfriendly criticism, the only object is to excite distrust and dislike of the North, and sympathy with the South; an aim which finds the most palpable demonstration in the applause awarded those departures from the Democratic idea, which President LINCOLN reprobates as the best indications of the tendency of the rebellion to destroy popular institutions. And that the Government of Lord PALMERSTON is not averse from such literary hostility may be inferred from an editorial in the *Observer*, the confidential organ of the Premier, where it is intimated that a surrender of MASON and SLIDELL will not close the breach between the two countries, and that the question of the blockade will have to be settled before the army and navy be restored to a peace footing.

It is noteworthy, in this connection, that no mention is made of the conciliatory dispatch of Nov. 30, which Mr. SEWARD instructed Mr. ADAMS to read to the Foreign Secretary. The *Asia*, which carried it out, remained in port nearly a week. We are left to infer, therefore, that Mr. ADAMS did not deem himself at liberty to communicate its contents to the British public, and that the British Ministry did not care to avail themselves of this means of tranquillizing the public mind. We see no mention whatever of that document in our files by the *Etna*.

But whatever may be the disposition of the British Government, it is evident that the mass of the British people attend only to the point of National honor supposed to be involved in the arrest of the *Trent*. The proceedings of public meetings, the language of parliamentary orators, who are making the best use of their time in uttering speeches to which the House of Commons, if in the mood which controlled it last session, is unlikely to listen; the general tone of the secondary and provincial Press, all go to show that the surrender of the two Envoys will be hailed by the people at large as an escape from a contest in which they could have neither heart nor interest. The sympathies of John Bull are substantially with the North. He believes that Slavery must, as an inevitable result of the war, go to the wall; and, priding himself upon the measure of freedom which his own Government secures, he will hardly court an alliance with a revolutionary Government that gravitates toward despotism and oligarchy in their worst and basest forms. It has indeed been the bitterest pill the English people had to swallow, in consenting to a war on the score of the *Trent* business, that they would be fighting alongside the slaveholder and for a military despotism, against freedom and the liberal institutions of the North. The prompt amend offered by the National Government relieves them from this obnoxious necessity; and we may be sure they will be too well satisfied with their escape to expose themselves a second time, and immediately, to the hazard.

It is by no means impossible that the British Tories may seek still further to embarrass the Ministry by urging some fresh pretext for war in place of that of which they will have been so suddenly deprived, and the Ministerial organs may seek to escape from the pressure by seconding the attempt, but they will find the task by no means easy. No nation likes to have its sensibilities played upon too often;—and a renewal of the experiment on the heels of so disastrous a failure, will be much more apt to disgust the people than betray them into a war upon which, even in case of necessity, they would enter with reluctance.

BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY DURING THE YEAR.—We publish in another column a very interesting statement of the mercantile failures in each State, both North and South, during the three years 1857, 1860 and 1861. It exhibits some very remarkable results. It shows that in spite of the pressure of the war, and the disastrous effect it has had upon all kinds of business, the failures in the Northern States during the year, although more numerous, have involved a smaller amount of liabilities than in 1857. The indebtedness in that year was nearly $266,000,000, while this year it has been but little over $178,600,000. The amount of money lost to the Northern States by the failure of the South to pay its debts, is estimated at $300,000,000, of which the City of New-York loses not far from $160,000,000. The aggregate amount saved by increased economy in family expenditures is estimated at over $400,000,000, which very nearly meets the expenses of the war thus far.

The statement which has been prepared with care by the Mercantile Agency of R. G. DUN & Co., has very great interest at the present time, as exhibiting the effect of the war upon the business of the country.

The Government and the Banks.

The suspension of specie payments has, to a certain extent, necessarily brought the Banks and the Government into antagonistic relations, though this may not, and probably does not, amount to more than a difference of opinion as to the policy best calculated to safely conduct the Government out of its embarrassment; for whatever accomplishes this, is the policy most beneficial to the Banks, which are the representatives of the commercial public. Suspension was inevitable. The Banks contracted to do more than they could perform. The original contract with the Government did not contemplate their conversion from Banks into capitalists, whose whole means are in Government securities. For them to part with their capital in the shape of *money* would be the most fatal step possible, both for the people and the Government. They are a most important part of the machinery of business. As this is embarrassed or paralyzed, the wealth and consequently the power of the country is weakened or destroyed. We presume that the Secretary of the Treasury fully assents to this proposition. He would not think it wise to take their last dollar in coin. New-York is the heart of the country, whose pulsations beat with its own. New-York cannot be crippled without crippling, in a much greater degree, whatever depends upon it.

It is only in the future that any real difference of opinion is likely to arise. The Banks will probably take the ground that they must hereafter deal with Government as with any other customer. Having invested the greater portion of their capital in long loans, the Government now asks them to receive and treat as money the *demand* notes it may find convenient to issue. To this the Banks reply—"Show us that these notes will pass as money, or that they will be redeemed by a competent system of finance, acting prospectively, then we will take them, and in this way make further loans to Government. We have taken its long bonds, because we believe the obligations they convey will be faithfully discharged—that upon each January and July we shall get our interest, and twenty years hence the principal. But in its demand notes, the Government promises what it may not be able, and does not at present propose to make good: nor even to inaugurate a policy that shall, by its operation, redeem its obligations. We cannot deal with our customers upon such a basis. We must have some measure of their ability to pay. Without it we cannot tell how far to go, or where to stop; without it we may be sinking, pampering to improvidence, to habits of extravagance or recklessness, and encouraging the parties we are supplying with money, to embark in every imaginable expenditure and speculation. In this way we may be doing really more harm to the public than to ourselves. Let the Government present itself to us as any other borrower, with ample evidence of its solvency and ability to make good its promises; then we are prepared not only to lend, but to aid it in every way in our power, as loyal and patriotic citizens. This loyalty at present will be best shown by devising a system which shall relieve it of immediate embarrassments, and prevent a recurrence of these for the future."

Such is the position assumed by the Banks. What duty does this impose upon the Government? Simply that it shall provide some way in which to make good its obligations as it goes along. Such provision does not throw upon it at once all burdens of the war. An adequate provision for the current expenditures, upon a peace footing, making a liberal allowance for such, is all that is needed. These for some time to come, cannot be estimated below $150,000,000 annually. But the war is not going to last always. When ended, the bonds of Government will be the most desirable security one can hold. In anticipation of this, they will be eagerly sought for, at rates much higher than the present, the moment it is seen that we have a financial system that commands respect both at home and abroad. We can as well bear the burden of a peace establishment now as at a future time. We justly congratulate ourselves that the war has left our resources untouched. Why, then, hesitate an instant in levying taxes that will defray our ordinary expenditures? There can be really no reason but a desire to shirk responsibilities, that cannot long be postponed. The moment these are met all difficulties are at an end. Upon the levying of a tax, collectable within the year, Treasury Notes to an equal amount may be immediately issued against it. Such notes will be absorbed in its payment. The Public and the Banks will treat such notes as money, as they must be used as money, and will be discharged upon their payment into the Treasury. Every guarantee for safety will exist, and the banks can with safety receive and pay the Government notes over their counters. But to treat as money, notes that have no attributes in common with it—the amount of which can never be foreseen, and which depends upon future legislation for the value they may possess—would be a great error, and a great offence against society.

If the Banks receive such notes on deposit they instantly bring all their other securities to a similar standard. Whatever they are liable for must share in their assets. With a flood of Treasury notes on hand, it would be a long time before the day of specie payments would come round. This cannot come till an adequate system of taxation has restored to our Banks the gold they have lost. When this tax is paid matters will, and not before, begin to resume their normal condition.

The Rights of Neutrals.

Several of our cotemporaries seem anxious to prove that, in disavowing the act of Capt. WILKES, our Government has taken a step damaging to the honor and hostile to the interests of the country. We cannot but think that, in expressing such an opinion, they consult the disturbed and angry sensibilities of the moment, rather than the settled dictates of sober judgment. That act, and the principle on which it rests, would involve consequences which we cannot disregard in forming an opinion upon it. If we defend it, we admit the right of the cruiser of *any* belligerent to visit and search *any* neutral, and to seize and carry away from her any person or thing *which the Captain of that cruiser may deem contraband of war*. If we may do this toward English vessels, England or Spain, or Mexico may do it toward American vessels. It puts neutral commerce absolutely at the mercy of every belligerent that has any naval force upon the high seas.

This is simply what MADISON styled that substitution of force for the adjudication of regular tribunals, which amounts to war. True, England has asserted the right and has exercised it,—though practically she has suffered it to remain in abeyance for the last fifteen or twenty years. We easily proved, at the outset, from British precedents and British law-books that she had no right to complain of Capt. WILKES, who was only following her example. But this was not enough. We could easily put her in the wrong without putting ourselves thereby in the right. There cannot be the slightest doubt that Capt. WILKES did precisely what we have always insisted no belligerent had a right to do. He acted upon British precedents, and in flagrant violation of American law. Under such circumstances we can see no possible humiliation in a disavowal of his act. It is simply an assertion of our own principles, and a fresh repudiation of an odious British claim; and it is all the clearer, and all the more honorable because it was done for the benefit of British Commerce and to our own temporary detriment.

We must bear in mind, moreover, that this rebellion does not change the permanent relations of this country to the other nations of the earth. We shall still be a commercial nation,—profoundly interested in enlarging the claims and immunities of neutral commerce, and to be greatly benefited by every fresh guarantee of these claims which we can secure from the leading naval Powers of the world. The step now taken is one of the most important ever taken in this matter. England may or may not assent to Mr. SEWARD's reasoning,—she may except or reject, or ignore entirely his statements of law upon this subject;—but she cannot escape the consequences of having made a demand based solely upon a principle she has hitherto rejected, and which, in past times, she has waged a war to enforce. Her cruisers can never hereafter visit and search and carry persons away from a French, Spanish, Russian or American vessel, at the will of their Commanders, without facing the fact that she has repudiated the right so to do by the most solemn act which a nation can perform. Her demand upon our Government, as a precedent and as establishing a principle, is worth all the law books in the British realm.

Letters for the Seceded States.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Dec. 29.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please tell me and about forty others if there is *any way* by which letters can be sent to the seceded States. I have relations there, that I would be glad to know are alive only. By so doing, you will oblige many readers. Very truly yours.

So far as we know, the only way in which letters can be forwarded to the seceded States is by direct permission of the military authorities, and under flags of truce. If sent *open* to Gen. WOOL, he will probably have them examined and forwarded, if there appears to be nothing objectionable in so doing. The general rule, however, is that all communication with the seceded States is cut off, and it is certainly unlawful if carried on without the specific permission of the military authorities.

Probable Homicide.

A MAN SHOT IN AN AFFRAY AT HARLEM.

On Monday night, a serious affray occurred in a drinking saloon, on the corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between two men named JAMES J. WALL and OWEN PERLAN, which resulted in PERLAN being shot with a pistol. The physicians who attended him, pronounced the wound to be of a very dangerous nature. An investigation of the circumstances connected with the quarrel developed the fact, that a dispute arose between the parties while in the saloon, and that HALL became so exasperated that he made threates of shooting his adversary, unless an apology was made. An officer was then called in, who searched WALL, but no weapon being found, he left. Scarcely had he done so, when the report of a pistol was heard. He immediately returned, and found PERLAN lying on the floor, with WALL standing over him, with a pistol in his hand. The latter had secreted his pistol during the search, and when the officer was gone, the quarrel was renewed, which resulted in PERLAN being shot in the groin. He was conveyed as soon as possible to Bellevue Hospital, where the physicians in attendance pronounced him to be in a very critical condition, and stated that in all probability he could not recover. WALL was immediately arrested and locked up to await the result of PERLAN's injuries. The prisoner is a clerk on board of the steamboat *Sylvan Shore*, which runs on the East River, between Harlem and the lower part of the City.

Another Man Seriously Shot.

A SOLDIER THE VICTIM.

On Monday evening, about 6 o'clock, a German soldier, named LOUIS FRIEDBACH, became involved in a quarrel with JOHN CARPENTER, at the recruiting-office, No. 126 Clinton-street. During the dispute, CARPENTER drew a pistol and shot his adversary in the left side. Dr. KIMBARK, who was in the vicinity, promptly attended the injured man, and temporarily dressed his wound, so that he could be conveyed to the hospital. The doctor pronounced the wound a dangerous one, and recommended that CARPENTER should be kept in close custody. The latter was arrested, and committed to await the result of FRIEDACH's injuries.

Meeting of British Residents Relative to the Death of Prince Albert.

BRITISH CONSULATE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

At the request of a number of British residents, I hereby give notice that a meeting will be held at the office of this Consulate on Saturday next, the 4th of January, at 2 o'clock P. M., of such of the British residents of this City as desire to join in an expression of sympathy and condolence with her Britannic Majesty on the occasion of the demise of his Royal Highness Prince ALBERT.

E. M. ARCHIBALD, H. B. M. Consul.

The Citizens' Bank of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

The Citizens' Bank suspended specie payment to-day.

CANADA IN ARMS.

Great War Preparations in Canada.

THEIR NATURE AND EXTENT.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO THE REGULAR FORCES.

Dispatch of Troops and Munitions of War from England.

The NEW-YORK TIMES was the first journal to announce that a Military Board, in session at Quebec had determined to prepare the Provinces for a contest with tha United States. Since then the Canadian people have responded with alacrity to the warlike summons; and defensive works, on a large scale, have been commenced in exposed portions of the frontier lines. Apropos of tbis confirmation of the truth of our announcement, the *Tribune* has not had the manliness to apologize for its false statement that the "Canadian news in the TIMES was manufactured for the occasion." But when the truth of our assertions is as triumphantly established as it has been in the present case, we can afford to overlook a cotemporary's spleen at failing to obtain an important item of intelligence.

The military authorities of Canada must have felt tolerably certain that tha *Trent* affair would breed trouble between Great Britain and the United States, otherwise they would hardly have undertaken to place the Provinces on a war footing without instructions from the Imperial Government. They may have been in possession of general instructions in anticipation of a rupture between the two countries, but no special instructions, flowing from the MASON-SLIDELL controversy, could have reached Canada until some days after orders had been issued to build fortifications and call out the militia. The Military Board, which held several sittings to Quebec, was composed of Lord MONCK, the newly appointed Governor of British North America; Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS, the celebrated defender of Kars, and the present popular Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Canada, besides other officers of prominence and distinction. That the course they have thought proper to pursue will be fully indorsed by the Home Government, is apparent from its own energetic action in the premises. The military authorities of Canada, like their superiors in England, have evidently labored under the impression that the United States were determined to force war with Great Britain. How this impression has gained a footing in the minds of sensible and educated people, it is difficult to find out. We are well aware that a notorious journal in this City has endeavored, by appealing to the worst passions of the vulgar, to provoke a quarrel between the two countries. We had a right, however, to presume that such vile incendiarism and such low scurrilous abuse as fill, day after day, the columns of the New York *Herald*, would be as correctly estimated by sensible Englishmen as by sensible Americans; and when we find Canadian journals reprinting the coarse tirades of the *Herald* and holding them up to their readers as American public sentiment, we are unable to decide which side is most guilty of fanning the flame of war.

POPULAR FEELING AGAINST THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

There is one notable Canadian journal—the most ably conducted and most widely circulated in the Province—that has done its utmost to stir up ill feeling between tha people of the United States and of Great Britain. It is a journal as notorious in its incendiarism as the New-York *Herald*, though we will do our Provincial cotemporary the justice to say that it is infinitely more respectable, and decent, and correct in its language, than the New-York print referred to. We allude to the Toronto *Leader*; and, besides the influence that its own prominent position and unquestionad ability give it, it acquires additional influence from the fact that it is the recognized organ of the Provincial Government. It has been reported that an editor or proprietor of the *Leader* is in the pay of the rebel Government of JEFF. DAVIS. Possibly there is no more foundation for this than for any other idle rumor that circulates in society; but it certainly seems as though it would require some such connection or relationship to account for the deep-seated hostility that the *Leader* displays for the people of the United States and the Federal Government. No intelligent Canadian need be told that a war between Great Britain and America must prove most disastrous to the Provinces. *They* would be the battle-ground; their towns, villages and settlements would be laid waste, and, whichever party triumphed, Canada would suffer in about equal proportions, even as Virginia is suffering now from the effects of war. It is difficult, under these circumstances, to believe huw any true and patriotic Canadian could deliberately undertake to provoke so ruinous a strife; and that the editor of the *Leader* has done this, no one who is in the habit of reading his paper will for a moment refuse to believe. The Northern Government has had one or two advocates amoog the journals of Canada; but the present violent war excitement in Canada demoostrates that our friends have been able to exercise much less influence than our enemies.

FORTS AND FORTIFICATIONS.

After the military authorities had resolved to fortify the frontiers of Canada, Gen. WILLIAMS visited in person some of the points that would need defence in the event of war. He traveled as far as Collingwood, on Georgian Bay, and there the construction of two batteries, to be mounted with Armstrong guns, was immediately commenced. Furts are also to be erected at Ports Dalhousie and Colborne. At Toronto extensive batterics have been commenced. A battery of ten 60-pounder guns and one Armstrong will, when finished, command the harbor. Another will command the Great Western and Northern Railroads. Batteries, each to mount 36 guns, are also to be erected along the banks of the Yaka for tha further protection of the harbor of Toronto. Kingston is already defended by a fortress that, next to the one at Quebec, is probably the strongest in America. Of the citadel of Quebec we have on more than one occasion given a minute description. Every American traveler is familiar with it, and few are disposed to question its impregnabilily as a fortress. These defensive works, as well as those opposite Kingston, are kept in constant repair, and require no unusual attention at the present time. Montreal, the commercial capital of the Provinces, seems to be the only placa undefended. There are batteries on St. Helen's Island, opposite the city, and it is probable that they will be placed in a condition of thorough efficiency. In case of war it is further probable that the Victoria Bridge would be protected by a *tête de pont*, and that numerous batteries, for the defence of Monlreal, would be erected. We have not heard, however, that any such works have been commenced. There was a report that the old fort of Chambly was to be put in a state of repair; but that is some fifteen miles from the city.

CALLING OUT THE MILITIA.

On the 20th of December an official order was promulgated about the formation of one company from each battalion of the aedentary militia of Canada. At the present time some account of the organization of the Provincial Militia will prove interesting. The militia is divided into sedentary and activa. The former consists of all males between the ages of 18 and 60, not disqualified by law, and they are again divided into service men and reserve men. The service men are between the ages of 18 and 45, and the reserve men between tha ages of 45 and 60. In times of war, invasion, and insurrection, tha only males between the ages of 18 and 60 exempt from militia service are, judges, clergy, professors of colleges, and teachers, and keepers or others in charge of prisons. The "service men" are composed of two classes: "First class service men" and "second class service men"—tha former being unmarried men, and widowers without children, and the latter, married men and widowers with children. The unmarried man are, of course, first taken.

There are at present, in the Canadas, 459 battalions of militia, and the organization of one company of 75 privates, besides officers from each, gives a total force of about 38,000 men.

RIFLE AND VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

Besides the militia force called inlo active service, a great many volunteer rifle and artillery companies are in course of formation. The military enthusiasm of the Canadians is breaking out violenlly. A vast amount of this enthusiasm is explained by the fact that, during the Winter season, stagnation reigns in Canada; *ennui* then overpowers the Canadian mind; and the people are ready to seize with avidity any excitement that will quicken the circulation of the blood in a region of arctic severity. Military drill is very proper exercise in a cold climate, and it is probable that the exercise will be kept up throughout the Winter in spite of the assurance, now happily confirmad, that the peaceful relations of Great Britain and America will not be disturbed. For the reasons here given, the formation of volunteer companies in Canada has been commenced with spirit, and will doubtless be carried out with energy. In Collingwood a rifle company has been organized. In Hamilton, the men employed between that town and London, on the Great Western Railroad, have formed themselves into a regiment, and muster 800 strong. In Toronto, also, the men employed on the Grand Trunk Railroad have formed a rifle corps that musters 400 bayonets. In Montreal, the men employed in the same service have taken steps to form a similar corps. In Toronto several rifle companies are drilled regularly. In Brantford, as in every town in the Upper Province, one or more rifle companies have been either organized since tha *Trent* affair, or are now in the course of formation. Ottawa, the new capital, is not behind her sister cities. The Mootreal Victoria Rifles are said to be a flourishing organization, and the bank clerks of the commercial capital are forming a similar corps.

Quebec, being far removed from any possible danger, the military ardor there is of the most intense description. Not satisfied with one voluntaer battery of artillery, the people are about lo raisa another immediately. The artillery is of the sort called flying, and is equipped with used up cab-horses. The old town has also produced a squadron of cavalry very ferociously attired. We further hear that the law students of Quebec have formed a rifle corps, and have limited their number to 45. Why there should be any limit at all we do not know, unless it be that the law students are moved by a merciful fear that they might do too much execution. Altogether, Jean Baptiste Kannuck is immensely excited by the war news. He is as pleased as *Punch* to find that he can deck himself out *en militaire*, and raise himself to the level of the red-coated regulars, who make such sorry havoc among the girls and treat the swain civillan as scurvily!

TRANSFER OF MUNITIONS OF WAR.

For several weeks past, cannon, rifled and smooth bore, and other munitions of war, have been transported from the great arsenals at Quebec to different points in the Province. Ships, laden with war *materiel*, have been arriving at Quebec all tha summer, and very little attention has been paid to them by the American or Canadian Press. It now appears, however, that even in the event of hostilities, no munitions of war would be expected from Great Britain to Canada for the troops, at least during the present Winter,—a quantity sufficient to meet all demands being stored at Quebec. Rifles are required to arm the volunteers and the militia, but this deficiency does not seem to have been overlooked. At the first intimation of any trouble with the United States, the *Melbourne* was dispatched from England with 30,000 Enfield rifles, and she has probably reached her destination ere this. It will thus be seen that it the statesmen of Great Britain have out actually foreseen a war, they have done all they could, in a quiet way, to prepare for one.

REGULAR TROOPS IN CANADA.

At the time of the breaking out of the rebellion in the Southern States, the force of regular troops in the Provinces was exceedingly small. Several regiments had been drafted to the Crimea and to India during the wars there, and they had not been replaced. There were then in the Province a couple of brigades of artillery, one battalion of infantry in Quebec, one in Montreal, one at Toronto, and the Canadian Rifles at different points—making a total force of about 4,500 men. In July last two battalions of Infantry, the fourth battalion of the Rifle Brigade and a battery of Armstrong guns were brought to the Province by the *Great Eastern* and the *Golden Fleece*, and the regular force in the Canadas was thus augmented to about 8,000 men. This is the figure at which it stood when the difficulty about the *Trent* affair occurred.

Since then we have heard of reinforcements on a very large scale being sent out. We do not know how far the peacetul solution of our difficulty with England may affect the transmission of troops to the Canadas; but it is very probable that she will, while the civil war lasts, keep a much larger force in her American dependencies than she has hitherto done. It has been already announced that the *Persia*, with one regiment, and the *Australasian* with another, are on their way to Quebec. Besides this, two regiments, brought to Halifax doring the Summer, have started, overland, for the same point. The London papers have made mention of various other regiments and battalions as under orders for immediate departure for foreign service in America. They include two battalions of guards, four battalions of line regiments, two batteries of artillery, a battalion of lancers and a brigade of engineers. Adding together, then, the force already in Canada, the troops on their way thither, and the regiments, which, according to the latest advices, were under orders to leave for the Provinces, we find that the Canadas will, within a month, be garrisoned by a regular force of 15,000 troops. The strength of the British army in Canada, in the event of war with the United States, would be immediately increased, it is asserted, to at least 30,000 men, and the scale upon which warlike preparations have been conducted in England, lead us to infer that this figure is not above the mark.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS IN WINTER.

It is believed by a great many people that the transportation of troops from Halifax to Quebec, overland, in the Winter months, is a desperate enterprise, only to be undertaken in desperate emergencies. This is not the case,—nearly every Winter troops pass overland from Halifax to Quebec. To those who are not afraid of a cold, clear, healthy atmosphere, the journey is by no means unpleasant, and travelers going to Europe not unfrequently take this route. From Halifax to St. Johns, and thence to Fredericktun or Woodstock by rail, tha journey is easy enough. There is then a distance of some 200 miles lo be traversed before tha railroad that trends along the northern shore of the St. Lawrence is struck at River du Loup, 130 miles below Quebec. That part of the route along which there is no railroad is usually traversed on sledges. The Winter roads are excellent, and, in the event of large bodies of troops being sent across, it is probable that wooden huts, stored with provisions, would be temporarily erected on the wayside. There is really nothing to prevent an army of any dimensions making this journey in tha depth of Winter—and, if the soldiers are under proper discipline, there is no necessity for losing a man on the route, though the thermometer should fall, as it sometimes does, as low aa thirty degrees below zero. The journey from Halifax to Quebec can be performed by a regiment of troops in from fifteen to sixteen days. Indeed, since the trouble with England has been talked about, a body of engineers have arrived at Quebec, overland, from Hellfax, and they accomplished the distance in ten days.

DEFENCES OF THE LAKES.

In the event of a rupture between Great Britain and the United Statea, the Canadians rely on the gunboat fleet of England for defensive and aggressive operations on the great lakes. This fleet would be one of the most formidable enemies that we would have to contend with. It consists of about 220 vessels, and is divided into four classes. The first-class is composed of screw steamers of 200 feet in length, and 350 horse-power. Each vessel carries two 100-pound Armstrong pivot guns, and four 42-pound Armstrong broadside guns. The second-class are each of 200 horse power, 150 feet long, and carry four 68-poundera. The gunboats of the third class ara each about 100 feet long, and are armed with one 68-pounder pivot-gun and two brass 24-pounder howitzers on the broadside. The fourth class comprises veaaels of about 60 feet long, nach of 20-horse-power, and carrying two 32-pounder pivot-guns amidships. All these vessels could pass up the St. Lawrence canals; for the draught of the first-class gunboats does not reach ten feet, while the draft of the fourth class is only from 3½ to 4 feet. The most numerous are the third and lourth classes, boats built for the special purpose of navigating shallow creeks and inlets. Thesa boals are capable of passing up the Chambly River into Lake Champlain. Their bulwarks are provided with moveable wrought-iron plates, rifle-proof, and reaching about seven feet above the deck, in order to protect the men from tha enemy's riflemen, while forcing the passage of narrow rivers. Beside the gunboats, thera is a fleet of mortar-boats, cutter-rigged, with small spars. Their tonnage averages 120, and their draft of water is from 4 to 5 feet. Each is about 40 feet long and 18 feet broad, and is armed with one 13-inch mortar. A large portion of thia flotilla could be placed on the American lakes during the Summer season, within a month's notice, and unless our preparations were vigorous and prompt, some of our lake cities would inevitably suffer. Forewarned, however, is to be forearmed. All the British gunboats are slow of speed. We know their calibre, dimensions and power, and we should not be many weeks at war before an American flotilla would appear on the lakes, numbering, possibly, fewer vessels than the British can boast of, but in every way fitted to cope with the enemy.

WAR PREPARATIONS STILL GOING ON.

We are told that, in spite of the peaceful solution of the MASON-SLIDELL difficulty, the war preparations of England will still go on. An impression seems to prevail in the British mind that a war between the two countries will inevitably spring from the present troubles, and as long as such an impression exists, it would be extremely unwise on our part, if we failed to prepare ourselves for the struggle that may or may not come. The surest way to avert a war is to be fully ready to meet it. Great Britain is acting on this principle. We have pointed out the great preparations that both the Imperial and Provincial governments are making; and the law of self-preservation compels this country to imitate their example, and neglect nothing that can contribute to the proper defence of our frontiers and our coasts.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. **537**, will be published on THURSDAY MORNING. It will contain the latest intelligence up to the moment of going to press. In addition will be found:

THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE GREAT DIFFICULTY, and the diplomatic correspondence by which it was preceded and effected.

LEADING ARTICLES ON THE CURRENT TOPICS OF THE DAY.

LONDON AND PARIS CORRESPONDENCE, reflecting the sentiment in England and France regarding the *Trent* affair.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS, giving the movements of the National forces, and detailed accounts of all occurrences of interest at both North and South.

A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS, Showing how the Question is Viewed Abroad, and giving all the Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS, both Foreign and Domestic—Events at Home.

ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containiog full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

The Recent Fire in Broadway.

BURNING OF HEGEMAN'S DRUG-STORE.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN:—The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you some two years ago has been recovered from the ruins of Hegeman & Co's Drug-Store, No. 161 Broadway, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, the 22d inst.

We occupied the entire upper part of the building as a manufactory of paper boxes and salesroom for papers and cards. We had a large amount of material on hand, and the inflammable nature of the drugs stored on the three floors below made a very hot fire. All our books, insurance policies and other valuable papers, beside a small amount of money, was locked up in your Patent Safe. The safe stood on the second floor near the centre of the building, and fell with the ruins of the building into the cellar below, where it lay imbedded until 8 o'clock last evening, a period of *one hundred and fourteen hours, or nearly five days.* We are happy to add that our books, papers and money were all completely preserved, and the entire contents of your safe when taken out this morning are almost as bright as when we put them in.

We have selected another Herring's Champion Safe to lock them up in, and shall always take pleasure in recommending them to our friends for use.

EBBINGHAUS & ZOLLINGER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES,

Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

The Fire at the Oil Works.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL CO.,
Saturday, Dec. 28, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our attention has been called to an article in your edition of Saturday, giving an exaggerated account of a fire at our works, calculated to unsettle the oil market, and do us much harm. The injury is confined to the burning of the connections of seven stills, the destruction of some two thousand gallons of unfinished oil, or a total loss of not to exceed $2,500. The fire does not in any way interfere with the daily supply of oil. Yours, &c.,

COZZENS & CO.

At Retail.

Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

A Beautiful and Useful Gift.—GROVER & BAKER'S Noiseless Sewing Machine "no house complete without it—no family content without its merry click, or the still more magical 'noiseless' worker, that saves time, health and money. Your wife will greet such a gift with smiles of gratitude."—*Tribune*

MARRIED.

OLIVER—BROWER.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 31, by Rev. J. W. Lindsey, ROBERT H. OLIVER to Miss EMMA S. BROWER, all of this City.

ZENEAR—WINCHELL.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 30, by Rev Mr Alexander, JUSTUS E. ZENEAR to Miss ELLEN WINCHELL, both of this City.

JENKINS—PENTON.—In East Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, by Rev A H. Mead, Mr. GEORGE W. JENKINS to Miss ELIZABETH PENTON.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

HOPPER—HUDSON.—In Somerville, Mass., on Wednesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. D. T. Packard, ALGR. HOPPER, of New-York City, and Miss CLARA M. HUDSON, of Somerville.

DIED.

GROSVENOR.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec 31, ELIZA GROSVENOR, sister of the late Seth Grosvenor.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her nephew's residence, No. 21 Irving-place, on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JUDAH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, of disease of the heart, BENJAMIN F. JUDAH, M. D., aged 63 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, 3d inst., at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, No. 72 University-place.

BARNUM.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, OLIVER S. BARNUM, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the M E Church, in 34th-st., near 8th-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Bethel, Conn., for interment.

MOSSMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, JESSIE W., daughter of Christine and Malcolm Mossman, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 203 West 13th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock.

KERR.—To this City, on Monday, Dec. 30, MARY JANE, eldest daughter of the late William R. Kerr, of Cincinnati.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her brother-in-law, D. F. Curry, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of St. George the Martyr, in 44th-st., near the 5th-av., on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ Louisville and Cincinnati papers please copy.

WALKER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 30, Miss CHARLOTTE WALKER, youngest daughter of the late Abraham and Elizabeth Walker.

The friends of the family, and of her brother-in-law, Royal A. Gaines, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

JENKINS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, of scarlet fever, ELLA D., youngest daughter of William and Sarah A. Jenkins, aged 4 years, 10 months and 9 days.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from No 153 Clinton-st.

"For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

YOUNGMAN.—On Saturday, Dec. 21, EDWARD YOUNGMAN, the only son of Frederick and Catherine Youngman, aged 1 year, 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend tha funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, No. 299 Broome-st., without further notice.

ASHBY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 31, Mrs. MARGARET ASHBY, aged 85 years, 4 months and 4 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Swend. No. 100 Franklin-av., between Park and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn.

☞ Glen Cove papers please copy.

RAYMOND.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 31, EDWIN SAGE, infant son of Wm. M. and Lizzie B. Raymond.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday afternoon, at 3¼ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 77 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

LOOP.—In Addison, N. Y., after a week's illness, Mrs. MARY VIVIAN, the devoted wife of Rev. D. W. C. Loop, aged 32 years and 8 months.

SANDERSON.—In Yonkers, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 31, of scarlet fever, HOWARD CARROLL, youogest son of Edward P. and Elise C. Sanderson, aged 1 year, 9 months and 30 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, F. B. Crassous, Esq., Lamartine-av., Yonkers, on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New-York.

DOLLNER.—In Copenhagen, Denmark, on Friday, Nov. 29, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH DOLLNER, sistar of Harold Dollner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 75 years.

CASHMAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 29, Mrs. ELISABETH CASHMAN, widow of Daniel Cashman, aged 63 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, English Neighborhood, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Weehawken Ferry, foot of 42d-st., at 11½ A. M.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

MAITLAND.—In Dresden, Germany, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, STOART C. MAITLAND, of Compston, Scotland, formerly of New-York.

REILLY.—Owing to the non-arrival of the remains of Sergeant ALEXANDER M. REILLY (Lincoln Cavalry) from Virginia yesterday, his funeral will not take place until Wednesday, Jan. 1, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 40 Carroll-st., South Brooklyn. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 671.—Dec. 31, 1861.
42, 39, 65, 46, 43, 47, 9, 62, 74, 52, 38, 37, 73, 12.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 672.—Dec. 31, 1861.
67, 20, 6, 74, 16, 56, 33, 19, 63, 24, 17, 2.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

FARMS!

FOR

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!

IN

The Most Fertile State
In the Union.

THE

Illinois Central R. R.

OFFER

Rich Rolling Prairie Land!

AT

Only $12

PER ACRE.

These Lands are adjacent to the Railroad. A tract of EIGHTY ACRES will make a good comfortable homestead. The purchaser may buy

ON LONG CREDIT!

paying interest at six per cent. annually, and if he has one thousand dollars in money, he can this year, at

THE LOW PRICE

of Lumber, contract for a convenient house, fencing, and farming tools. The Company has sold OVER ONE THOUSAND of such

TRACTS OF LAND

this season. It is well known that Chicago sends more grain to market than all the Western lake ports combined; this is the best proof of the richness and

GREAT VALUE OF

the Illinois Lands. The Illinois Central Railroad was finished in 1856, built through a sparsely settled country. It takes to market this year, upwards of

THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS

of Grain, besides cattle, hogs, and many other products. For further information, apply by letter or in person to

Land Commissioner
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, Chicago, Ill.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammatioo—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States, It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it.

MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, MASS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

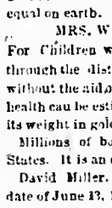
Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Broochial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.

(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

IMPORTANT.
ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS
At Port Royal, Hatteras Inlet, Fortress Monroe, Baltimore, Washington, and all other places, should be sent by HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway,
As they charge only
HALF RATES.

CREDITORS OF J. H. THOMPSON, LATE Chair-dresser in Warren-st., and subsequently druggist and surgeon, may hear something to their interest by addressing immediately CONFIDENCE, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1862.
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
NEARLY
EVERY HOUR!!
EVERY HOUR!!
EVERY HOUR!!
EVERY HOUR!!

During the entire DAY and EVENING, the first commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., at each of which will be produced that

MAGNIFICENT FAIRY PIECE,
MAGNIFICENT FAIRY PIECE,
MAGNIFICENT FAIRY PIECE,
MAGNIFICENT FAIRY PIECE,

prepared expressly for these holidays, at an enormous expense,

ONDINA; OR, THE SPIRIT OF THE WATERS,

in the course of which is introduced

RANDALL'S GREAT MECHANICAL SCENE,



THE FAIRY BOWER OF BEAUTY,
THE FAIRY BOWER OF BEAUTY,
THE FAIRY BOWER OF BEAUTY,
THE FAIRY BOWER OF BEAUTY,
THE FAIRY BOWER OF BEAUTY,
THE FAIRY BOWER OF BEAUTY,

the most beautiful, attractive, even brilliant scene ever presented to a New-York audience, the FAIRY NYMPHS floating in the air, rising from opening, bursting buds of flowers, resting in mid air upon wreaths of roses floating upon the surface of the glassy lake, &c., &c., and these nymphs beautiful living young ladies, making the most GORGEOUS, EVEN BEWILDERING SPECTACLE ever witnessed in America. The cast of this piece embraces the names of

Mrs. J. J. PRIOR,
Mrs. R. FRANCE,
Miss C. ALFORD,
Miss JENNIE WALTERS,
Miss PEARSON,
Mr. J. E. NAGLE,
Mr. HADAWAY,
Mr. JAMISON,
Mr. J. H. CLARKE,
Mr. BRIDGEMAN,

and a host of other talented artists

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

ACT I. LEAFY DELL AND ENCHANTED LAKE.
CHORUS OF NAIADS.
ONDINA'S DREAM. Dark and Gloomy Wood.
The Storm Demon and his Attendants
THE GOBLIN DWARF.
VESTIBULE OF THE CASTLE.
INTERIOR OF RUODLPH'S COTTAGE.
Ondina and Sir Huldbrand.
Appearance of Ondina Floating on the Waters.
GLADE IN THE ENCHANTED FOREST.
Combat—Sir Huldbrand and Ampiens.
Demon Grove and Elfin Ground.
ROCK OF THE LURLEIBERG BY MOONLIGHT.
Invisible Chorus—Naiads.

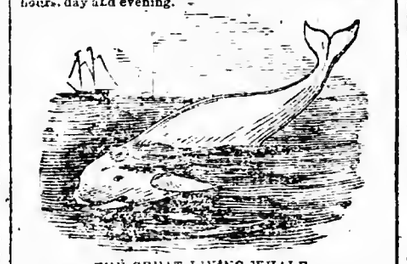
ACT II. WATER CAVERN BENEATH THE RHINE.
CORAL CAVERN OF ONDINA.
ABODE OF THE NAIADS.
HOMAGE TO ONDINA.
Grand Ballet by the Nymphs of the Rhine.
Pas Seul, La Sylphide, Pas Ondine.
Assembling of Naiads in Caverns of the Deep.

ACT III.—HALLEN HULDBRAND'S CASTLE.
NAIAD'S CAVERN—Resolve of Veogeadee.
HARZ CHAMBER.
STALACTITE CAVE AND RIVER VIEW.
CHORUS.
GRAND MARCH AND EVOLUTIONS,
BY THE
FAIRY BODY-GUARD OF ONDINA.

ACT IV.—Spacious Apartment and Hall of Audience.
AMAZON MESSAGE.
Departure of the Queen for
ONDINA'S BOWER OF BEAUTY
ONDINA'S BOWER OF BEAUTY
IN THE ENCHANTED FOREST, AND
ABODE OF THE FAIRIES.

Embracing the entire extent of the Stage, with numerous Mechanical Changes, by R. Randall, of London, in which Forty Young Ladies, classically grouped, personate the Fairy Court. This wonderful scene has been several months in preparation, and is now produced at an expense of over $7,000.

In addition to this superb Fairy piece, which alone is worth double the price of admission, and which the frequent repetition will enable every visitor to see, the following unparalleled Living Curiosities may be seen at all hours, day and evening.



THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,

From the Coast of Labrador. He is now sick and may not live. Go home and see him before he dies.



THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,

From the River Nile in Egypt.

THE GRAND AQUARIA,

With its myriads of Living Fish from every sea and river in. EIGHT LARGE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, 12 LIVING SEA-HORSES, THE GREAT MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, THE MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, THE TWO EDUCATED WHITE RATS, and a multitude of other Novelties, which can be seen nowhere but at Barnum's Museum.

Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York,

New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
NO. 50 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

FRENCH CHINA VASES.
FRENCH CHINA TEA AND DINNER SETS.
BRONZE STATUETTES, CLOCKS AND CARD TRAYS.
PARIAN STATUETTES, VASES, &c., &c.
BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, IN GREAT VARIETY.
Useful and ornamental TERRA COTTA and LAVA WARES, CHAMPAGNE and other WINE GLASSES, FAN

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been: 46 bbls. Ashes, 9,866 bbls. Flour, 220 sacks Corn-meal, 718 bushels Wheat, 225 bushels Corn, 2,103 bushels Oats, 2,081 bushels Malt, 6,184 packages Provisions, and 632 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

Prices of Ashes in New-York, Dec. 31:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Pots, per 100 lbs	$5 12½	$4 75	$6 00
Pearls, per 100 lbs	5 37½	5 00	6 00

COFFEE—Has been inactive to-day, sales having been confined to 100 bags Maracaibo, on private terms; and 150 bags Rio, at 18¾c.@19c. ₱ lb. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON remark that "The market for Rio, during the past week, has been unsettled by the action of the Government in reference to the increased tariff, and holders have withdrawn their stocks for enhanced prices. In the absence of any business, quotations may be considered nominal." The following is a statement of the monthly receipts and sales of Rio and Santos Coffee, in this market, during the year 1861:

RECEIPTS.	Bags.	SALES.	Bags.
January	35,511	January	31,842
February	58,603	February	57,022
March	37,181	March	36,670
April	30,530	April	35,760
May	57,472	May	10,323
June	59,755	June	34,656
July	96,055	July	73,493
August	38,498	August	48,089
September	27,080	September	78,950
October	23,049	October	36,410
November	34,501	November	38,038
December	44,392	December	67,844
Total	551,627	Total	546,117
Santos	32,089	Santos	29,589
Rio	519,538	Rio	516,528

RECAPITULATION.

	Stock, Jan. 1, '61.	Receipts in 1861.	Sales. In 1861.	Stock, Dec. 31, '61.
Santos Coffee, bags	1,000	32,089	29,589	3,500
Rio Coffee, bags	37,507	519,538	516,528	40,517
Grand total	38,507	551,627	546,117	44,017

STOCK OF RIO.

Dec. 28, 1861, Baltimore, bags	15,000
Dec. 28, 1861, Philadelphia, bags	800
Dec. 31, 1861, New-York, bags	43,017
Grand total	59,817

Prices of Coffee in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
Java, ₱ lb	15¼c.@16¼c.	25c.@26c.
Rio, ₱ lb	10½c.@12¼c.	17c.@19c.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request, including Middlings, at 37c.@38½c. ₱ lb.; sales 900 bales

Prices of Cotton in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Mid. Upl'ds ₱ lb	11¾c.@—	11 @11¼	11½@11¾	37@37½
Mid. Gulfs ₱ lb	12 @12¼	11¾@11¾	11¾@11¾	38@38½

CHEMICALS—Bl. Carb. Soda has been freely purchased for immediate and future delivery, at 4¾c. No important changes in Soda Ash, or Sal Soda. Stock, in first hands, 3,000 kegs Bl. Carb. Soda, and 250 casks Soda Ash.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely offered to-day, and has been quoted a shade higher, but the demand has not been very active. The reported sales, since our last, have been 16,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 40@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; rejected do., do., at $5 20@$5 40; Superfine, Western, inferior to choice, at $5 40@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 70@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 55@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 05, chiefly at $6, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40	@$5 55
Extra State	5 70	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70	@ 6 37
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 —	@ 6 05
Fancy Genesee	5 95	@ 6 10
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 6 90

Southern Flour is in good request, at buoyant prices, sales 3,800 bbls., at $5 75@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 25@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand, including superfine at $5 45@$5 50, extra at $5 75@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour continues in request, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots, at $3@$3 05 for Jersey; $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 65@$1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including new Layer Raisins, at $3 10, and new Bunch do., at $3 20 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet to-day. Holders have claimed an advance of 2c. ₱ bushel, which buyers have been reluctant to pay. Sales 53,900 bushels, including White Western, $1 43@$1 45; Amber do., at $1 42@$1 45; Red Western, (Winter) at $1 38@$1 42; mixed Western at $1 37@$1 40; Amber Wisconsin at $1 34½@$1 35; Milwaukee Club, $1 32@$1 33; Racine Spring, $1 30@$1 35; Chicago Spring, $1 28@$1 30, White State, on private terms, ₱ bushel. Corn is in limited demand, at rising rates; sales 28,000 bushels at 65c.@66c. for Mixed Western, 67c. for Western Yellow, ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair request, including Canada at 40c.@41c.; Western at 41c.@42c., State at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 39c.@40c. ₱ bushel. Rye is saleable and buoyant, at 72½c.@73c. ₱ bushel; sales 12,500 bushels. Barley is inquired for, and is making sales of 4,100 bushels were made, including Canada at 73c., and State at 75c., ₱ bushel.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York, Dec. 31

	1860.	1861.
Superfine State Flour, ₱ bbl.	$5 20@$5 35	$5 40@$5 55
Extra State Flour	5 50@ 5 75	5 70@ 5 90
Superfine Western Flour, ₱ bbl.	5 20@ 5 35	5 40@ 5 55
Extra Western Flour, ₱ bbl	5 50@ 7 25	5 65@ 6 20
Extra Canadian Flour, ₱ bbl	5 65@ 7 25	5 75@ 6 75
Southern Flour, ₱ bbl	5 40@ 7 25	5 75@ 8 25
Rye Flour, ₱ bbl	3 25@ 4 25	3 00@ 4 20
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	3 10@ 3 50	3 00@ 3 30
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	1 40@ 1 55	1 43@ 1 48
Red and Amber Wheat, ₱ bush	1 18@ 1 35	1 23@ 1 45
Corn, ₱ bushel	70@ 72	65@ 67
Rye, ₱ bushel	75@ —	82½@ 85
Barley, ₱ bushel	85@ 90	72@ 80
State Oats, ₱ bushel	38@ 39½	42@ 43

The movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight Mr. E. D. BELL reviews thus: "The uncertainty of our political matters for the past fortnight quite unsettled the market, and greatly diminished the export trade. Much difficulty has been experienced in the execution of many of the late orders by the restriction of shipping in neutral vessels, and the high rates of freight demanded by them. The settlement of the *Trent* affair with England, as announced on Saturday last, will remove a portion of that difficulty. At this season of the year our receipts are confined to railroad facilities, which are quite limited. Various causes during the past two weeks have operated to depress the trade in Flour, and the transactions have been on a limited scale, both for home use and export, giving buyers decidedly the advantage, but at the Exchange on Saturday and yesterday, with more favorable political news, holders advanced their rates, and the market closed firmly at the advance. For Wheat prices have been irregular. The stock is so light that holders do not press sales, and are rather disposed to await the future wants of buyers. The sales of the last few days have been light. Indian Corn is in large stock, and with high freights and other drawbacks, is quiet and inactive. Rye is less plenty and firmer. The export clearances for the fortnight from this port aggregate to Great Britain and Ireland 120,457 bbls. Flour, 1,291,124 bush. Wheat; 333,215 bush. Corn. To France, 15,255 bbls. Flour; 196,201 bush. Wheat. To Portugal, 6,290 bush. Wheat. To the Continent, 13,042 bbls. Flour; 76,224 bush. Wheat; 128,015 bush. Rye."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1861.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Dec. 27, '61	533,956	8,114,572	4,698,685
New-Orleans	Sept. 1, '61			
Philadelphia	Dec. 19, '61	90,685	856,250	145,979
Baltimore	Dec. 19, '61	15,222	213,274	9,200
Boston	Dec. 20, '61	32,790	4,866	19,044
Other Ports	Dec. 13, '61	2,795	509,440	
Total		675,448	9,697,602	4,873,098
To about same period, 1860		966,681	11,218,029	2,179,418
To about same period, 1859		168,900	347,977	
To about same period, 1858		88,787	412,425	319,352

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.	Bu. Rye.
From N.Y., to Dec. 17, 1861	441,825	5,141,740	231,115	546,503
From other Ports, to latest dates	13 897	67,558	75	12,677

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate supply and fair demand, at 70c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

Prices of Hay in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
North River Bale, ₱ 100 lbs	90c.@95c.	70c.@85c.

HIDES—Have been in more demand, at full prices.

Prices of Hides in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
Buenos Ayres, ₱ lb	21c. @21½c.	22c.@22½c.
Rio Grande, ₱ lb	20½c.@21c.	21c.@21½c.

HOPS—Are in moderate request, at previous quotations, including new at 16c.@24c., the latter rate for very choice, ₱ lb.

Prices of Hops in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
New, ₱ lb	24c.@30c.	16c.@21c.

LEATHER—The principal demand has been for Hemlock Tanned Sole, which is advancing.

Prices of Sole Leather in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
Oak, light and med., ₱ lb	26c.@30c.	26c.@30c.
Hemlk, light & med., ₱ lb	18½c.@21c.	17c.@21½c.

METALS—Have been quoted very firm to-day, and transactions have been limited.

Prices of Metals in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
Copper, Ref'd Ing., ₱ lb	19 @—	19½ @—
Iron, Eng. Bar, ₱ ton	$10 00 @62 50	— @—
Iron, Scotch Pig, ₱ ton	20 00 @21 00	22 00 @23 50
Iron, Sheet, Eng., ₱ lb	— 3½@— 3¾	— 3¾@— 4¼
Lead, Pig, ₱ 100 lbs	5 25 @ 5 50	6 75 @ 7 00
Spelter, Plates, ₱ lb	— @— 4¾	— 5½@— 5¾
Tin, Banca, ₱ lb	— 28 @— 29	— 32 @— —
Tin, Straits, ₱ lb	— 26½@— 27	— 30 @— 30½
Tin, Plates, ½ X, ₱ box	9 00 @ 9 12½	9 75 @10 00
Zinc, Sheets, ₱ lb	— 6½@— —	— 7¼@— 7¾

MOLASSES—The market has been inactive; prices have not varied:

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Cuba Muscovado, hhds	2,600	4,101	3,626
Clayed Cuba, hhds	1,358	931	531
Porto Rico, hhds	—	622	1,074
Total, hhds	4,028	5,654	5,431
Total, bbls	1213	2081	1,963

Prices of Molasses in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
New-Orleans, ₱ gal	52c.@53c.	32c.@37c.	50c.@55c.
Cuba Muscla, ₱ gal	—@—	18c.@23c.	22c.@28c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in good demand, especially Common, which has advanced to $6@$6 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine inactive. Spirits Turpentine is held at $1 40 ₱ gallon, but is quiet.

Prices of Naval Stores in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
Crude Turpen., ₱ 280 lbs	$2 50 @$2 75	Nominal.
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal	34 @ 36	$—@$1 40
Tar, ₱ bbl	2 12½@ 2 37½	9@ 9 50
Common Resin, ₱ 310 lbs	1 25 @ —	6@ —

OILS—The principal kinds have been in lively request, at firmer rates, including Crude Sperm, at $1 33@$1 35; Crude Whale at 46c.@48c., and Linseed at 56c.@57½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet to-day, at $12@$12 50 for Mess; $13@$13 50 for Prime Mess; and $8@$9 50 for Prime ₱ bbl. Sales 950 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 4½c.@4¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 4¾c.@6c. for Hams, 4c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unaltered; sales 950 boxes, at 6¼c.@8c. ₱ lb. Lard is lower; 1,600 tcs. and bbls., poor to prime, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in fair request at full rates; sales, since our last, 900 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new repacked Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; Indin Mess, $23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butterrules quiet at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at 5½c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

Prices of Provisions in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$15 75 @$16 25	$12 00 @$12 50
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl	10 25 @ 12 50	8 00 @ 9 50
Cut Meats, ₱ lb	— 5½@— 8¼	— 4 @— 6
Repacked Mess Pk, ₱ bl	8 00 @ 10 00	11 50 @ 12 00
Lard, ₱ lb	— 10½@— 10¾	— 7¾@— 8¼
State Butter, ₱ lb	— 15 @— 20	— 16 @— 21
Cheese, ₱ lb	— 9 @— 10¾	— 5½@— 7¾

RICE—Sales, 1,200 bags East India, to arrive; on private terms.

Prices of Rice in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Carl'na, ₱ 100 lbs	$3 00@$4 25	$2 75@$3 87½	$6 62½@$7 50

SUGARS—Sales to day: 270 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¾c.; 8,200 bags Manila at 7¾c., and 314 hhds. Melado, on private terms, ₱ lb.

Stock of Sugar in New-York, Jan. 1.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Cuba, hhds	20,256	34,489	17,692
English Island, hhds	—	790	570
New-Orleans, hhds	334	235	376
Porto Rico, hhds	795	1,139	1,655
Total, hhds	21,385	36,643	20,293
Total, bags	26,648	141,488	91,544
Total, brls	20,620	16,758	17,514
Melado, hhds	818	4,759	1,426

Prices of Sugars in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
Cuba, ₱ lb	4¾c.@6¼c.	6¾c.@8¾c.
New-Orleans, ₱ lb	4¾c.@7¾c.	9c. @9¾c.
Porto Rico, ₱ lb	5¼c.@7¾c.	8c. @9¾c.

TALLOW—Sales, 75,000 lbs., at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are stiffly held, but are quiet.

Prices of Teas in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
Hyson, ₱ lb	35c.@60c.	75c.@93c.
Oolong	30c.@60c.	55c.@85c.
Souchong	25c.@45c.	38c.@50c.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate demand, at very full prices. Sales, since our last, 85 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@11¾c., and 11 cases Seed Leaf, at 7½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

Spanish Tobacco in New-York, during Dec.:

	Habana.	Cuba.	Segars.	Vara.	Total.
Stock, Jan. 1, 1861, bales	5,457	859	360	17,961	24,637
Received since, bales	14,911	4,422	51	3,123	22,506
Total	20,368	5,281	950	5,084	47,143
Sales to Dec. 31, 1861, bales	14,075	5,281	950	4,406	24,712
Stock, Jan. 1, 1862, bales	6,293	—	—	680	6,973

Prices of Tobacco in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
Kentucky, ₱ lb	4c. @15c.	8½c. @16c.
Cuba, ₱ lb	20c. @25c.	20c. @40c.

WHISKY—Sales, 800 bbls., at 19½c.@20c. ₱ gallon.

Prices of Whiskey in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
Domestic, ₱ gallon	19c.@19¼c.	19½c.@20c.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the past month, Messrs. TILLINGHAST & KITCHING review thus: "During the month of December the demand for all kinds of domestic fleece and pulled Wools was quite active, and continues for the low and medium qualities principally, the prices of which now rule higher than for the finer grades. The stock of the former is quite light, while that of the latter is ample for the present demand, although it is now in a somewhat forward state. California Wools have been in good request, at improved rates, and been well sold up, so far as the stock is concerned. In fine foreign Wools there has been an improved demand, and sales have been made at average lots of Merino at 48c.@52c., net cash, and of Cape at 28c., six months. The medium class of foreign Wools have likewise been in active demand, at a decided advance on the prices ruling during the month of November. The market, at present, is nearly bare of this kind of stock, notwithstanding the arrivals at this port from the 6th of November to the 25th of December were nearly, if not quite, 14,000 bales of all descriptions. Of the very low qualities—carpet yarn and blanket sock—the market is better supplied, and during the last month the demand was a little better, but without any particular improvement in prices. The shipments of wool from Europe and other foreign countries will be to a great measure stopped while the difficulties between the United States and England are pending. The lower grades have also been so generally cleared out of woods adapted to the present demand, that it is with exceeding difficulty that orders can be executed. We have, therefore, no ground to expect an augmentation here of stock, and prices must for the present rule high. The London auction sales of Colonial and about 5,000 bales low woods terminated on the 12th ultimo. There had been a further advance in interior and faulty lots of Cape and Australian. The low woods brought full prices. The next important sales of low woods will be held at Liverpool, commencing the about the 18th inst., when 17,000 bales East India and 8,000 bales other low woods will be sold."

Prices of Domestic Woollen in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.
American Fleece, ₱ lb	60c.@65c.	47c.@52c.
American Pulled, ₱ lb	25c.@42c.	42c.@44c.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, to-day, rates, however, have been very firm. We quote For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ₱ bushel. Beef, 55s. 6d. ₱ tierce. Pork, 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl. Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 55s.@ 12s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl. Grain, 9½d.@10d. ₱ bushel. Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. @3s. 3d. ₱ bbl. Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bushel. Pork at 58s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Beef, 75s. ₱ tc. Hops, 3d. ₱ lb. Cheese, 35s.@30s.; Bacon and Lard, 28s.@35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Havre—Flour, 45c.@47c. ₱ bbl. and Wheat, 1sc. ₱ bushel.

The Impostor Hard.

SCRANTON, Pa., Saturday, Dec. 28, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Lieut. HURD who has been representing himself as a returned prisoner, is supposed to be a young scamp from Providence, in this County. He is a tall, slim person, with a cork leg. He lost his limb from the effects of a fever sore. He left home several weeks since, and is known to have represented himself as a wounded prisoner, and has received donations from the charitable, as such. People here thought nothing of it, until they saw the statement in Tuesday's TIMES. TAIPP and PALMER spoken of, are both in Richmond, as letters have been received from them dated as late as the 5th of this month.

We trust you will warn the public against him, as he is one of the most notorious liars living, and we think he has gulled the people too long; he ought to be arrested at once and sent to jail.

We think there can be no doubt about his being the person, as Mr. PALMER, brother of the one spoken of in his pretended report, met him on the cars and conversed with him. He told about the same story as in the TIMES. Since his (PALMER'S) return home, he has heard a description of him, and thinks it must be the same person. His real name is ROBERT LACKEY. Guard the public against him.

S.

COTTON GROWING IN ILLINOIS.—We are gratified to learn that the officers of the Illinois Central Railroad are preparing to do all that their position warrants, in the way of encouraging the growth of cotton in Southern Illinois. The testimony which they have gathered, knowing as they do the sources whence it comes, seems to have satisfied them that the staple can be grown along the line of their road as a certain, easy and highly remunerative crop, at any price to which cotton will be likely to fall within the next five years. At present market rates, the product of each acre would be when tilled and ready for sale, about $100—a pecuniary temptation to men who are raising Indian corn at 8 to 10 cents per bushel, which will not be without its effect. We learn further that a series of experiments for acclimating the cotton plant, so that it may ripen in all the State as far north as Ottawa, will be undertaken by private individuals. Planting, this year, native seed produced as far north as the plant matures, they will next year put in the earliest ripened seed of this year's crop, and each succeeding season, by judicious management, shorten up the time required for producing a crop, and thus push the culture gradually northward where our hot seasons are now too brief for cotton planting with success—a plan that all florists and horticulturists understand, and that has been pursued with many semi-tropical plants with perfect success.—*Chicago Tribune, Dec. 22.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 19
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29

FROM AMERICA.

America	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Damascus	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 2
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 4
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 7
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 24

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *America* will close at the New-York Post-office on Wednesday, at 7 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails close at (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chamermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family. She understands her business in either capacity, is cleanly, active, willing and obliging. The best City references. No objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 107 East-13th-st., bet. 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or cook and laundress. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant American young girl to take care of children, and make herself useful; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 113 Canal-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., fifth floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a capable and trustworthy woman, in a private family; understands her business well; can be seen and recommended from her present employers. Inquire at No. 359 6th-av., near 22d-st. To save annoyance in the store, ring the private door-bell next the jeweler's.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can produce the most satisfactory City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at W. H. Jackson & Co.'s, grocers, under the 5th-av. Hotel.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman who perfectly understands French and English cooking, in a private family or boarding house, or to go out by the day; best of references given. Apply at No. 105 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a hotel or first-class boarding house; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 East-11th-st., fourth floor, front room. No. 16.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESpectable and trustworthy young woman desires a situation, in City or country; is a good cook and baker, first-class washer and ironer, is willing and obliging; can also do much as she is asked. Apply at No. 378 7th-av., first floor, front.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE, &c.—A Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, a situation as seamstress or nurse and chambermaid; is quick at the needle; will wash and iron for a lady and child, or as laundress and chambermaid, washes 6 to 8 a month, in City or country. Call at 141 East 23d-st., for two days.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please note, that we furnish free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill the stations of country cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, housekeepers, &c. Call at LOWE'S first-class Agency, No. 329 6th-av., near 25th-st.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. I actively supplied most nice, tidy and honest, competent and obliging girls need concern themselves to find first-class servants furnished at LOWKERE'S office, No. 329 6th-av., near 25th-st.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, or as models for Fisher-girls, no objection to travel in the Line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 94 Times office.

MALES.

AS CLERK OR SALESMAN.—A YOUNG man just entered into the 21st year of his age, who has had a clerkship of two years in a dry goods store, desires a similar situation in a city or country store. Can be referred to. Address A. C., Box No. 101, Hartford, N. Y., or G. S. CLARKE, Box No. 86, Newport, R. I.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—WANTED, A SITuation in a hardware house, by a young man who has had under him years experience in the business, and can furnish the best of references. Address H. T., Box No. 176 Times office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young English man, a situat on. He is a thorough driver and understands the care of horses well; is a very careful driver, and can take with him other required; is willing to make himself generally useful. Can give the best of references from his last place. No objections to the country. Address A. W., Box No. 215 Times office, or can be seen at No. 120 Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE HOUSES.—A Commercial Traveler, of ten years' experience will shortly make a tour through the West, and desires to receive commissions already engaged, to sell Cotton, Linen, Paper or Woollen Goods. Unquestioned integrity and reliability. Address G. W. M., Box No. 160 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN married man, in the capacity of a private gentleman's coachman; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 East-11th-st., fourth floor, front room. No. 16.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY KIND BY a steady young man, who has had four years' experience as clerk in a first-class grocery. Address L. A. C., Box No. 134 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square, worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan, worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri, worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars per week salary. To a young man who will follow instructions, $300 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of our of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy, France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS OF LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George F. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,
J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

A COOK.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH woman, who is a first-class cook, and who can produce references of the best character; none other need apply; to go eight miles from the City, and is to do the washing and ironing; the family consists of three persons. Apply at No. 15 William-st., on Thursday morning, from 9 to 12½ o'clock.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN, BETWEEN 25 and 35 years of age, who is a good accountant, and has some knowledge of machinery, to superintend the general business of a manufacturing establishment and to reside in this City. Address Box No. 2,025 Post-office, with references. No application will be entertained unless full references are given.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS

Cured in a few hours, and the skin made delicately Soft and white by the use of
TADMAN & CO'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE:
It requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves Readily when applied to the skin.
No. 81 Bleecker-st. and No. 268 4th-av. By mail 25 cents

FOR SALE AT GREAT SACRIFICE, A beating-apparatus, consisting of boiler and number of Gould's radiators; have been used but a short time and will be disposed of without regard to cost, to suit the times. Apply or address No. 158 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

RICH, ELEGANT AND USEFUL
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE LARGEST STOCK,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STYLES AND PATTERNS
of
GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL AND PEN CASES
In the market, is to be found at
A. MORTON'S,
No. 25 Maiden-lane.
Prices from 75 cents to $25,

These can be put up and sent safely by mail to the Patriots in the Army and Navy, to Friends in any part of the country, and even *some* parts of South Carolina.

WALKING CANES.

USEFUL AND ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Gold, Silver and Ivory Mounted
WALKING CANES
Of every description and price, from
25 cents to $40.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT
In the City, can be found at
A. COX'S SON'S,
No. 25 Maiden-lane.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BECKER'S PERFECT REVOLVING STEREOSCOPES are very appropriate on account of their elegant appearance, and being the only make that shows every style of those pictures correct without handling. They hold from two to twelve, and even fifty dozen pictures. In different patterns of rosewood and black walnut. For sale at our first stereoscopic depôts and opticians.
Manufactory, No. 411 Broadway.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENT.—"LE Bouquet Imperial," the perfume Princess Clotilde called "delightful," and of which Prince Napoleon ordered $50 worth for the suite of the Palais Royal, Paris, sold by the manufacturer, GEO. REYNOLDS

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.

Holders of certificates of a loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.

JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,500.

DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,

Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.

JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst., and remain closed until the 8th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 130-AV., Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.

Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No 153 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Institution, for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1862. Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

GEO. W. YOUK, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for Inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1872, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1861.

JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1862, on the mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid after that day at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York.

W. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Dec. 28, 1861.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE First mortgage bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2.

T. B. BLACKSTONE,
President.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.

JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on $400,000 first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON SECOND MORTgage Bonds of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, due January 1, will be paid at Webster Bank or at my office, No. 114 State-st. Boston, Dec. 30, 1861.

CHAS. A. LAMBARD, Treasurer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN INTEREST.—THE Interest due on Michigan State Bonds, 1st January, 1862, will be paid after that date at the Metropolitan Bank, by

JOHN OWEN, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will receive interest (Six per Cent.) as from the 1st.

This Bank has received, during the past year, (a time of commercial and industrial depression), $46,571 67-100 more than it has paid out.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.

8 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $657,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., WILL PAY, on and after 2nd January, interest on the following securities:

Indiana State Bank Bonds, issue of $1,390,000, 5 per cent.
Ross County, Ohio, 7 per cent.
City of Chillicothe, Ohio, 7 per cent.
City of Marietta, Ohio, 7 per cent.
Washington County, Ohio, 7 per cent.
Town of Harmar, Ohio, 7 per cent.
Indiana Central Railroad Company's First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Company's 7 per cent First Mortgage Bonds.

The State of Indiana has placed money in the hands of Winslow, Lanier & Co., to pay the January interest on her 2½ and 5 per cent. stocks, on the checks of the agent of State, at No. 36 Wall-st.

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY the following coupons due Jan. 1, 1862:

Chicago City.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Buffalo City.
Albany City.
Utica City.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad.
Atlantic and Great Western Railway, guaranteed by the Bank of London.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad,
Also,
Interest on New-York State Stock.
5½ per cent. Loan to Tonawanda Railroad.
6 per cent Loan to Schenectady and Troy Railroad.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Dec. 26, 1861.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, DUE 1st prox., will be paid in Currency by Messrs KETCHUM, SON & CO., of New-York, or by the Treasurer at Bridgeport.

The Bonds of the Company maturing on that day, of which there are $2,000, may be exchanged for other Bonds of the Company, retaining the same perfect security, and the same rate of interest, or they will be promptly paid in cash at either of the places named, at the option of the holders.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 11th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays to till 7 P. M. Six per cent interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICH. H. BULL, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE PICKAWAY County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Park Bank after that date.

M. BROWN, Agent.

DIVIDENDS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CERBAR, Acc't.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONNELE BUILDING, No. 63 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Monday, the 6th of January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DEC. 26, 1861.—Interest will be paid on all deposits in this Institution by the rules entitled thereto at the rate of Six Per Cent per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1862. Interest will be credited as of date of Jan. 1st, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. By order

E. J. BROWN, President.
A. L. ALVORD, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 1st day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 5½ per cent, which is added to the net fund.

By order, A. B. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent, (3½) on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 2d day of January, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

WM. L. JENNINGS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 26, 1861.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862, by order of the Board.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. payable on the first Monday of January next with previous The Transfer Books will remain closed until the January prox.

GEO. I. SANDS, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cents on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DEC. 17, 1861.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Eleven (11) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer Books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.

H. WARREN, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of (5) Five per Cent., on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 16th of January, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January, inclusive.

CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6, inclusive.

E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—New-York, Dec. 27, 1861.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 6 inclusive.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 6th day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan 2, 1862.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1861.—FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. By order of the Board,

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., OFFICE No. 2½ WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 2.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

B. S. WALCOTT, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., payable on and after the 6th day of January next.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE

GREAT WESTERN

MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,

NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 2, 1862. Transfer books will be closed from on and after the 28th inst.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has this day declared a dividend of four per cent payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the 4th January next. New-York, December 30, 1861.

WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

PHŒNIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 6, 1862. By order of the board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 118 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"I concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. Geoffrey Bookseller, No. 83½ Broadway, or of the author, at No. 65S Broadway.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. County (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 13 Duane-st., to the present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Pearl-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases relating to the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the risk of his life,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken. Gleet, Stricture, Affections of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be, or the amount of quackery and mental weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. REDMAN, 50, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, the following directions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD B. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 6th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 8 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the taint or poison in the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of WOODWARD & LAWRENCE, wherein ROBERT T. WOODWARD and HENRY E. LAWRENCE were the general partners, and JOSEPH LAWRENCE and STILMAN S. CLAPP were the special partners, is dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled by the general partners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Commission Business at Nos. 91 Chambers and 73 Reade sts., to which place they will remove on or about Jan. 6.

ROBERT T. WOODWARD,
HENRY E. LAWRENCE,
FRANKLIN E. TAYLOR,
JOB C. BOWRON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., heretofore composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. WM. H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS will sign in liquidation.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
GORDON McTAGGART.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEE, BLISS & CO., for the transaction of a general dry goods importing and jobbing business at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
GORDON McTAGGART,
JOHN A. TWEEDY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.

RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SAMUEL JAFFRAY & SONS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The debts will be collected and paid by EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, who will sign in liquidation.

J. R. JAFFRAY,
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY.
ARTHUR W. JAFFRAY.

No. 350 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 31, 1861.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.

No. 350 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 31, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing in this City under the name D. S. ARNOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All business appertaining to this firm will be settled by the new firm of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., No 28 Warren-st.

D. S. ARNOLD,
MADISON MIXTER,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

H. F. DOOLITTLE,
T. C. GOETCHIUS,
LAWSON ARMS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., for the transaction of a general fancy goods importing and jobbing business, No. 28 Warren-st.

D. S. ARNOLD,
MADISON MIXTER,
LAWSON ARMS.

THOS. J. ROBERTS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF CARY, HOWARD, SANGER & CO. terminates this day by limitation, and the retirement of GEORGE S. CARY. The affairs of the firm will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership under the style of HOWARD, SANGER & CO., and will continue the business at Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers-st.

SAMUEL E. HOWARD,
HENRY SANGER,
CYRUS BUTLER,
MICHAEL SNOW,
JOSEPH B. BRUSH,
RICHARD BUTLER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the firm-name of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, Mr. GEORGE CARPENTER withdrawing therefrom.

GEORGE CARPENTER,
W. R. VERMILYE.
W. M. VERMILYE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

The undersigned will continue the exchange, banking and stock commission business at No. 44 Wall-st., under the firm of VERMILYE & COMPANY.

W. M. VERMILYE.
W. R. VERMILYE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of STOKES, BOYD & CO., expires this day by limitation. Mr. RUSSEL STEBBINS and Mr. RUFUS BOYD, or either of them, are authorized to settle the business and sign in liquidation.

RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS BOYD.
NATHANIEL BROWN.
RUSSEL STEBBINS, Jr.

NEW-YORK, December 31, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between JOHNSON & BROWN No. 18 Vesey-st., is dissolved by mutual consent. R. C. BROWNING will settle the business of the late firm at No. 96 Cedar-st., New-York. All parties having accounts with the firm will please call upon Mr. BROWNING, at No. 96 Cedar-st. and settle the same.

A. J. JOHNSON,
R. C. BROWNING.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved by its own limitation. All business appertaining to the late firm will be settled by the undersigned, at their store, No. 46 Warren-st.

FELIX INGOLDSBY,
D. C. HALSTED,
E. S. INGOLDSBY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO EXISTING under the management of the undersigned under the firm name of WM. YOUNG & CO., and acting generally under the name of YOUNG & AHERN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WM. YOUNG,
S. M. YOUNG,
C. F. AHERN.

The business of the *Albion* newspaper will be continued by WM. YOUNG.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of LEWIS HAVILAND & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, from and after the first of December, 1861.

LEWIS HAVILAND,
JOHN D. LEWIS.

The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand No. 140 Chambers-st., New-York.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
No. 140 Chambers-st.

MR. HAVILAND, the former Cashier, is authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ANSON BAKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please present the same to the undersigned, who will sign the name of the late firm, in liquidation.

CHARLES BAKER,
ANSON BAKER.

No. 17 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED INTO partnership J. H. CUTHBUT and J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Jr., and will carry on the business at Nos. 35 and 36 Burling-slip as heretofore, under the name of

J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of BROWN & BLAKE expires this day by its own limitation. The business of the firm will be closed by either of the general partners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, administrators of said and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of February next. Dated Aug. 6, A. D. 1861.

JASPER E. CORNING,
JOHN E. PARSONS,
Administrators.

au8-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861.

HENRY A. WASHBURN,
Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BURK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 36th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of August, 1861.

JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.

au21-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West 37th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of December, 1861.

Dec 18-lawGmW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.

jy3-lawGmW* ELIZA ANN WEEKS, Administratrix

EUROPE.—TWO LADIES GOING TO ITALY, through England and France, would take charge of commissions and children, or of ladies in feeble health not accustomed to travel and requiring friendly services. Ladies desirous of going to Italy to study art would do well to inquire. Both ladies belong to good society, and speak five languages correctly. Most satisfactory references given on both sides of the Atlantic. Address or call on Madame B., at Dr. Trall's, No. 15 Laight-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Grand Dramatic Performance on
NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT,
On which occasion will be produced the remarkably successful sensation play, in five acts, called
THE OCTOROON.
The celebrated and popular actress,
MISS KIMBERLY.....as.....ZOE
which character she has personated nearly SIX HUNDRED TIMES

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

Public Feeling in Boston Relative to the Surrender of Mason and Slidell—The Point to be Gained by the United States, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 30, 1861.

Of conrse, every one experiences a certain feeling of relief, now that this other gloomy cloud of war is carried away; yet, probably, no where in the country is such intense bitterness toward England felt as here in Boston, since the warlike preparations of the British Government and our own surrender of the emissaries. A prominent conservative gentleman, long known as a friend to England, said, yesterday, that this reparation was like holding one's face to be slapped by a powerful bully, while he presented a pistol to your head. It could not be helped, but it was none the less a burning insult and a cowardly advantage, taken of an adversary in his moment of weakness.

The *Daily Advertiser* speaks of the hostile preparations of England, and the whole *animus* of the English demand under the circumstances, as in the last degree base and dishonorable. The *Post*, which, though Democratic, has now hosts of friends by its patriotic support of the Government, casts no reproach at the Administration, and feels that the whole question is involved in uncertainty and difficulty.

The Hotspurs and Judges who were so forward in giving their opinions at the Wilkes banquet of the procedure, are probably engaged now in calmly digesting their crude words. One cause of the peculiar bitterness here is, that Boston, through its upper classes, has been closely united with Great Britain through innumerable ties of mutual hospitality and literary sympathy, and the selfish, arrogant position of both people and Government toward our struggles, has been felt like the desertion or indifference of a friend in one's misfortune. There are plenty of people here who would give fortune and lives for one good stroke with any chance of success at the Power, which, till this year, has been their model of all virtues and excellencies. Yet all agree that the Administration has acted wisely and cautiously, and the President will be even more firmly rooted than ever in popular affections for having dared to resist the passion of the moment for the sake of law, justice and the welfare of the Republic.

Everyone sees, too, the ability, dexterity and fairness of Mr. SEWARD'S position; and they must feel that he has covered, as well as any one possibly could, an inglorious retreat or a disagreeable repairing of a wrong. Still it is remarked that the popular mind must not be deceived into supposing that Mr. SEWARD has extorted from England any absolute concession of a principle. By implication it may henceforth be urged by this Government that no arrests of hostile persons can be made on the deck of a neutral ship, but that ship and passengers must be taken in for adjudication before a Prize-Court. A similar principle, you remember, was contended for in the strongest terms by Mr. MADISON in 1812: "Would the seizure of British subjects in such cases be regarded as within the exercise of a belligerent right, the acknowledged laws of war, which forbid an article of captured property to be adjusted without a regular investigation before a competent tribunal, *would imperiously demand the fairest trial where the sacred rights of persons are at issue. In place of such trial, these rights are subjected to the will of every petty commander.*"

Yet the English Government has not fairly and fully conceded this principle. It was undoubted, by more wise as well as more dignified in Mr. SEWARD that he made no conditions for his doing what he considered to be politic. He leaves the corresponding concessions to the sense of honor and justice, which he (diplomatically) supposes still to abide in the hearts of English statesmen.

The principal point made by able lawyers against the Secretary's argument is, not that the deciding the case by Capt. WILKES on his own deck was illegal, (which nearly all admit,) but as to the *nature of the reparation*. They claim that an apology or a payment of damages for detention was sufficient, without the restoring of the persons of those treasonable citizens. On this subject, perhaps common sense is as good a guide as legal acumen. The injury is one in part of feeling, and in part the right of asylum. The reparation must be to feeling, and it seems can be made in no way but by restoring the persons to the protection of a neutral flag. Certainly England (or America in like circumstances) would have accepted no other.

It seems to us that this feeling of humiliation which so many express, is plainly unreasonable and unchristian. We have done an act of injustice—nearly all agree—unwittingly and, we may say, through accident. The British Government, in the politest terms of language (and with the most savage accompaniment of action), demands reparation. Because our old adversary has acted like a bully, shall we cause to do right, or to be ashamed because we have done so? Every right minded man ought to feel that he had never so much reason as now to feel proud of his country and his Government, when it dared to do justice against popular passion.

As you allow your correspondents considerable freedom on this question, will you permit me to say that the tone in which many of our publicists and legal authorities have discussed this whole important question, has been lamentably narrow and unwise.

SLIDELL and MASON, and their capture or surrender, are matters of to-day—soon to pass out of memory,—but International Law is for all ages and includes the most vital interests of this country and humanity. Wise gentlemen have debated this question as if the satisfaction of our pique against the rebel emissaries, or the making a good case against England, even by an *argumentum ad hominum*, were the most important considerations. For the time, we have forgotten the whole policy of our brief history—all the bonds of mutual views an international law which have united us to FRANCE; the many interests of this Republic, through succeeding ages, as a neutral Power; the spirit of humanity and enlightened wisdom which dictated this policy; the former demands of our statesmen, and the provisions of three, if not more, solemn treaties—all, merely that we might catch and hold two petty conspirators.

If we mistake not, the United States have two treaties with France, one with Prussia and one with the Netherlands, maintaining the advanced principle (which these publicists have been just assailing,) that the neutral flag shall protect any persons belonging to a belligerent power, who are not directly engaged in hostile practices. France has a similar treaty with England. It is a provision which ought to be included in the international law of all nations. It is so strongly held by French publicists that M. THOUVENEL, in his dispatch, alludes to it almost as an axiom; and HAUTEFEUILLE goes so far as to say, that not even a military person, "should he be even a redoubtable General, whose presence might change the face of the war," *and going to a belligerent* port, ought to be arrested on board of a neutral regular mail packet, sailing from a neutral port, provided he be not accompanied with a number of military persons.

This is a principle which, instead of being questioned by the United States, ought to be urged by them in the strongest degree. There is no Power whom it is so absolutely needful. If the old British principle prevailed—or at least the British practice—and a war occurred between us and any European Power, we should be almost cut off from all diplomatic intercourse with the civilized world. Such an advanced position, secured by us in international law, would be worth a hundred Slidells and Masons.

Therefore we deeply regret the position taken by so many writers of late on this subject; we regret even that Mr. SEWARD sought to prove the emissaries on a neutral packet, sailing from a neutral port to a neutral port, contraband persons. The authorities he quotes are admitted by our best publicists as very doubtful, often referring solely to the forfeiture of the vessels, not to the persons, and generally being cases of vessels sailing from a belligerent to one of its own colonies. No absolute precedent has yet been adduced by any writer for the present case. The *dictum* of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, in regard to arresting ambassadors, rests on a passage of VATTEL, which refers to the arrest of an ambassador passing over *belligerent* territory, and so is not a good foundation for the present instance.

Besides, we have always opposed the extreme assertion of belligerent rights by the British Admiralty Courts. It is far more in harmony with the past policy of our Government and its future interest to hold by the French authorities, and take the position henceforth that all persons not engaged in directly hostile practices, sailing under a neutral flag, are protected by that flag. In addition to our noble motto, "*Free flag, free goods*," let us proclaim "*Free flag, free persons.*"

C. L. B.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

CORPORATION COUNSEL'S REPORT—COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS—COMPLIMENTS TO THE CHAIRMAN, THE CLERK AND THE REPORTERS.

At the meeting of the Board, last evening, the annual report of the Corporation Counsel was received, and one thousand copies ordered printed. Out of 133 actions, only 16 have been decided against the City.

The Board concurred in granting the extra allowance of $250 each to the Councilmanic clerks.

The resolution from the Councilmen, making the NEW-YORK TIMES a Corporation paper, came up. The Board, by a vote of 11 to 5, refused to lay it on the table. It was, however, laid over another day, under the requirement of the rule.

The Board adopted a list of about a hundred and fifty Commissioners of Deeds.

Alderman DAYTON offered a resolution, which was adopted, complimenting the retiring Chairman, H. W. GENET, Esq., for his impartiality and efficiency in discharging the onerous duties of the chair; also congratulating him upon his being about to assume the responsible position of County Clerk.

Mr. GENET responded, briefly thanking the members for their uniform courtesy, and the reporters for the general impartiality of their reports.

On motion of Ald. DAYTON, the complimentary resolutions were ordered engrossed and presented to the Chair, and upon motion of Ald. FROMENT, the response of the Chair was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

Resolutions were also offered by Ald. DAYTON and adopted, returning the thanks of the Board to the Clerks of the Board and the reporters for the efficient manner in which they had performed their duties.

The resolution appropriating $250 each to the regular reporters of the Board was passed,—11 to 5,—and sent to the Councilmen.

Messrs. TROMEY, CHIPP and RUSSELL, who were appointed a committee to wait upon the Councilmen, and Messrs. CORNELL and DAYTON were appointed to wait upon the Mayor, to inform them that the Board was about to adjourn. The committees performed their duties and reported progress.

The Board adjourned *sine die*.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

CLOSE OF THE YEAR—MORE TROOPS WISH TO BE REIMBURSED—NEW COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS APPOINTED.

At the adjourned meeting of the Councilmen yesterday, Mr. BARNEY was called to the Chair, the President not being present. After the reading of the minutes, several petitions were appropriately referred. A petition was sent in by a contractor who had completed his work two days within the alloted time, and yet he had been charged $58 for delay in payment of an Inspector, who was only on the work two days. Much opposition was manifested to the measure, but it was finally referred to the Comptroller with power. DENIS C. MINTON, Captain of the Montgomery troop, petitioned for reimbursement of the amount expended by them in mounting and equipping the corps which went on to Virginia, and remained there three months. A resolution from the other Board, appropriating $5,000 for the troop was concurred.

A report in favor of extending the time of the contractor for Macadamizing Second-avenue, from Sixty-fifth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, two months, in consequence of obstructions and delays in prosecuting the work, caused by heavy grades on the line of the avenue. The petition was granted by the Aldermen in May last, and was to-day warmly moved. Mr. PINCKNEY called for the petition, which was made in 1857, the work to be completed in 1859. The sewer to which the petitioner referred was not completed until fifteen months after the contract for the completion of the work. Further explanation has been made from his counsel at Law, &c. The consideration of the matter was finally laid over, and he now seeks to recover his money back from the City. [Pending the discussion of the report, a Committee from the Board of Aldermen came in and announced that, having completed their business, they were about to adjourn sine die, and were solicited to adjourn for the purpose of concurring in the resolution to open Seventy-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, considerable debate occurred, and the subject was left unfinished by an adjournment until Thursday, at 3 P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FESTIVAL AT THE HUDSON RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—A festival was held recently at the Hudson River Industrial School, (connected with the Children's Aid Society,) corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue. After the services, which were conducted by Rev. Mr. SPAULDING, and Messrs. EASTMAN and TRACY, the little ones partook of a bounteous feast of turkeys, roast meat, and an ample dessert of pies and confectionery. They were the comfortable dresses presented to them at Christmas by the kind ladies interested in the school; and the parents of many of them were present, delighted spectators of their children's happiness, and also partakers of the festivities. After dinner, the contents of the attractive Christmas Tree furnished by the considerate ladies—the friends of these little ones—were distributed among them, and each one was particularly delighted with his or her own prize. There was some very sweet home-singing by the children, and the facility with which they repeated numerous Scripture passages and Bible texts does their teacher, Miss TRACY, much credit. The influences of the school for good in its neighborhood were practically illustrated by this scene. There was a large attendance of the lady patronesses and friends of the school. They were deeply interested, and have reason to be much gratified with their good work.

FATAL RESULT OF JUMPING ON A FERRY-BOAT.—At 7 o'clock, Monday evening, OWEN SMITH, a resident of Brooklyn, was drowned at the South Ferry, foot of Whitehall-street. Just as the boat was leaving the slip he ran and jumped, but failed to reach the boat, and consequently fell into the water. He was rescued as soon as possible, and was alive when taken out, but being much exhausted, he died before medical aid could be procured.

GEN. SCOTT.—Gen. SCOTT remained very quietly at home in the Brevoort House, yesterday, his seclusion being interrupted only by the visits of a few personal friends. The distinguished veteran expresses the liveliest satisfaction at the prospect of the confidence and quiet that are to succeed the late harrassing fears of a war with Great Britain, superadded to the domestic troubles that already environ the Government of the United States. He does not hesitate, however, to express some apprehension that we have not yet seen the termination of our outside difficulties. The tone of sentiment abroad indicated the absolute necessity of an attitude cautious and self-possessed in the extreme, on the part of the American Cabinet. The General will celebrate New-Year's in this City, where so many of his most intimate friends reside, and will not visit Washington for some days to come.

Preparations for Welcoming the New Year.

Though brighter, happier advents of a New Year have been seen in New York, there was still enough of gayety and busy preparation around the City last evening to denote general recognition of our annual Winter festival, and to show a fixed determination to celebrate it as cheerily as, under the peculiar political circumstances of the hour, might be compatible with the serious thoughts and avocations that occupy the public mind.

To come up to one's idea of the traditional jollity of the season there should have been a prospect of snow and sleighing; but this specially jovial adjunct of the "ealling" business whitened not the earth—to the sad disappointment of all livery-stable keepers and the extreme gratification of Young America, who is not so flush this year as he has known himself to be in years gone by. Last night, instead of snow, there was promise of partial thaw and softness—pleasant enough for promenaders, to be sure, yet not exactly the kind of thing one looks for at the nativity of a new child of Time. Let this, though, not be grumbled at. It is true a moderate temperature may deprive a few of opportunities to sport new sables, and show how bravely, in their muffers out of doors, and with glowing fonaces and fire-grates within, they are enabled to brave the bitter winds and frosts that January is apt to bring; but, to the *many*, pinched with poverty and hunger, the higher the mercury ranges above the freezing point, the less endurance there has got to be of that poignant misery which too often casts a shade over the high jinks and merry jubilations with which we love to usher in a change of calendar.

The purchase of presents this year has been carried on with unexampled profusion. Lovers, brothers, husbands and parents, absent at the seat of war, have had more than usual claims upon the dear ones at home—claims that could not be denied, and that have been respected in a way to exhaust the bookstores, desolate dry goods' establishments and empty every grocery where the more substantial delicacies of the table were obtainable. Presents have almost universally been of a far more useful kind than either donors or recipients have ever heretofore known. clothes, undergarments, the finer sorts of provisions, and camp necessaries, entering largely into the calculations of home purchasers. The jewelry-dealers and merchants of fancy goods generally, however, have not been neglected; neither will the *London* and *restaurateury* people find any remarkable falling off in the average of receipts.

There were preparations made yesterday for giving the inmates of our public institutions an unpropriately good time, and some little display was also provided for at various Sunday and other schools. In the evening, some of the religious denominations assembled at their places of worship, and, praying the departing year out, welcomed in the new with thanksgiving and praise. Our German fellow-citizens kept the ruling day all night, with wonted demonstrations of convivial hilarity, keeping all Williamsburgh and the Bowery in a carnival condition till near daylight. Altogether, eighteen hundred and sixty-two has been introduced unkindly to the world, so far as New-York is concerned.

MIDNIGHT PRAYER MEETING AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

A short time since, a monster meeting was held at Exeter Hall, London, to pray that peace might be preserved between England and America. At the meeting, a request was made that a similar meeting should be held in America. According to this request, the Evangelical Alliance have upon last night to hold such a meeting. Mr. BARNUM offered the use of his lecture room, which was accepted, and last night, at 10½ o'clock, it was crowded to its utmost capacity by those who wished peace and good will to exist between the two countries. Rev. Mr. GOSS presided, assisted by Rev. Mr. FRENCH, of the Episcopal Methodist Church. Mr. BARNUM was on the platform with the invited gentlemen. After Mr. GOSS had made the opening address, wherein he said that the liberty of a country depended upon the help of God, and in our present struggle the watchword should be, "God and liberty," several persons in the audience united in prayer, and the meeting separated.

BAXTER MUFFINS.

A grotesque company of fantasticals, with the curious cognomen of "Baxter Muffins," paraded through the streets last evening in honor of New-Year's Eve. They marched to the tune of numerous street-drums, a base instrument of the same kind, and fifes, and a liberal allowance of fisherons. All of them were dressed in the most grotesque costumes imaginable, and marched in appropriate disorder. Their appearance provoked considerable merriment.

German Political Movements.

The completion of our State and City elections, and the announcement of their results, has by no means terminated the efforts of the voters of German birth or descent in this City, to establish a settled ruling point for future operations. In many respects they are as active as ever. The different German Republican Clubs have reorganized and now drive regular meetings, which are distinguished by larger attendance and greater unanimity of feeling than were known among them at any time previous to the present crisis. It is almost needless to say that they are firm in their desire to sustain the Government in the most vigorous measures to suppress the secession movement of the South.

THE GERMAN UNION LEAGUE.

The opponents of this political association were ready to predict, upon all occasions, that so soon as the elections were concluded, it would dissolve. Last evening, distinct and well-conducted meetings were held in each of the twenty-two Wards of the City, for the purpose of electing fresh sets of delegates to assemble in January, at a time and place to be hereafter designated, and regularly continue the organization on a wider and even more effective scale of activity than that it so successfully filled in the late elections, particularly that contest which gave us Mr. OPDYKE for Mayor. The first seven Wards each chose four; the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards each chose six; the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second each chose eight, and the Seventeenth Ward chose ten delegates, making 134 in all—a body that will comprise a fair representation of the business talent, purity and patriotism of the German-American voters of New-York City.

The importance of the proceedings hereafter to be initiated cannot be disregarded. The present state of the country renders an organization which will be copied, in a measure, by Germans throughout the North, worthy of special attention. In the late Mayoralty election, the Union League even resisted the naturally strong temptation to vote for Mr. GUNTHER, their countryman, in blood and even in language, in order that they might sustain the Government, especially in the person of Mr. OPDYKE, an inducement considered entirely apart from that gentleman's other paramount claims.

GERMAN APPOINTMENTS.

Among the topics of conversation and excitement are the appointments made by the newly-elected Sheriff, who has left the Germans entirely out in the cold. It was generally supposed by all who are familiar with the usual practice, that the Deputy-Sheriff's appointment would have been given to a German, and it is rumored that the present departure from the customary course has been intended as a punishment to the Germans, for not voting the Wood ticket so solidly as heretofore. While the Germans declare that they are able to requite good or evil politically, they still regard this neglect as a severe blow to the members of the German General Democratic Committee, and especially for their well-known engineer-in-chief, who has been a prominent candidate for the Deputyship for six years past. A very large number, however, openly declare that if served the Germans, who would not vote for the Republican candidates, exactly right, as they withheld their next choice from their countryman, Mr. GUNTHER, and voted for Mr. WOOD.

THE WAR QUESTION.

The parties among the Germans represented by the *Staats Zeitung* loudly complain of the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, and the paper itself yesterday published a severe editorial on the subject. In this it was seconded, to some extent, by the *Abend Zeitung*, the organ of a wing of the German voting public, but the *New-Yorker Demokrat* which gives the voice of the Republican mass of the Germans, approves of what has been done, and in this it is sustained on all sides. A prompt and vigorous settlement of the questions pending at home, is now the leading outcry.

MERCANTILE FAILURES OF THE YEAR.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,
Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway, New-York.

To our Subscribers:

The accompanying tabular exhibit embodies facts and results, that, to many minds, will appear surprising. They show that the number of failures at the North has not been so great as is generally believed, and bears out the assertion we made in our last annual circular, that our domestic troubles met us at a moment when a healthy condition of trade had been reached.

We find that in the Northern States, in 1857, there were 4,257 failures, involving the amount of $265,818,000, against 5,935 failures during the past year, with an indebtedness of $178,632,170; showing for the past year an excess of 1,678 failures over the number in 1857, with a diminished liability of $87,185,830.

In the Southern States, the number of failures for the entire year of 1857, was 675, with an indebtedness of $25,932,000, while the partial returns for the year 1861 reveal 1,058 failures, with liabilities amounting to $28,578,257, although the returns from the seceded States embrace a period of only four months, or up to May 1, when our regular facilities were interrupted. The unusual amount of failures in this section during these four months, is to be accounted for, mainly on the ground that many were intentional, in order to evade obligations due at the North. Subsequent State action, annulling all Northern claims; the entire cessation of trade and the impoverished condition of the South, lead us to regard the entire indebtedness of that section as swallowed up in carrying on the war; involving a general mercantile bankruptcy there. This indebtedness, an estimate of which appears in a subsequent paragraph, is much larger than has generally been supposed.

The excess exhibited in the amount of liabilities, (resulting from the *financial* crisis of 1857) of the principal cities of the North, over those of the *political* crisis of 1861, is accounted for by the fact that the larger private banking, importing and commission houses were the heaviest sufferers; while the increase in the number of failures for 1861, with a diminished indebtedness, is for the reason that the jobbing houses have, in the past year, been the greatest losers. In November, 1860, the Fall trade was passed stocks on hand were light, and the orders for Spring goods in abeyance. This, also, accounts for the diminished liability, and importers and commission merchants were, by the force of circumstances, saved from losses that would otherwise have proved more serious.

In response to the inquiry of many of our leading merchants, who have called upon us for reliable statistical information, as to the *mercantile* indebtedness of the South to Northern merchants, we are enabled to state that by a very close examination of our books, confirmed by other sources of information, there is due the four cities of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore about $211,000,000, divided as follows:

New-York	$159,800,000	Baltimore	$19,000,000
Philadelphia	24,600,000	Boston	7,600,000

In the Dry Goods interest alone in these cities our estimates show that New-York loses $75,000,000; Philadelphia, $14,000,000; Baltimore, $6,300,000, and Boston $2,000,000, making a total of indebtedness to the dry goods trade of $97,300,000. From this and other data, we estimate the total liabilities of the South to the Northern States at or near $200,000,000. The above estimates, with the advantages and facilities we possess, we can safely affirm are more nearly correct than can in any other way be determined.

The sudden reverse our commercial prosperity received, culminating in April last, with the formidable countenance of the unhappy outbreak, prompted an economy which was very generally adopted, and has been so rigidly adhered to that we estimate the actual saving practiced by families in articles not of absolute necessity, at a figure which very nearly meets the expense of the war thus far. With a population of 21,000,000, we may safely count 4,000,000 of families; and estimating the annual economy of each family at $50, which is not large under the circumstance, we have a total saving to the country of $200,000,000. The result however that engendered itself by the withdrawal of so large a number of producers, now consumers merely, and drawing as an extreme the monthly income to be saved.

The North is self-sustaining, and our Western country is now reaching a more sound condition than it has for years enjoyed. The prospects of the products of the soil, particularly at the West, are the most flattering. Immense breadth of land, recently brought under the plough, will put in circulation large amounts of money, and the country never was so well prepared generally on a safe basis.

In our previous Circulars, we have urged caution in regard to the extended credits which had obtained, through the influence of more prosperous times, and compelled such business, as a condemnation of the practice of clearing to show that as the country grew richer, and the facilities of transportation increased, so the credits should be by the merchants. We are even more impressed with the importance of this subject, while its importance, without condemnation to the rapid and sudden change adopted and adverted to by the country, which has conveyed to us that a strictly cash system prevailed in this City. This extreme has never been practiced and our Western merchants having received the impression that no credit, however small, could be obtained here, have come to other markets, and the great City has lost some of its old customers.

The practice, which has of late years become general with jobbers, of giving orders only as their trade may require, has been to have a stock of comparatively small assortments, and the consequence has been a large number of orders for small parcels of goods, to meet the current wants of the trade, which, in the end, is as much if not still more profitable to the importer, as a less number of large orders, while, in the end, it is almost invariably ruinous to those who resort to it as a temporary expedient. It is also damaging to the importer, commission merchant and New-Yorker. Only those who over-trade, and are not financially responsible, should be permitted to fail, and we are glad to know that banks have generally stood by the country merchant, and we are pleased to know that houses of the old school have already begun this salutary work of reform.

We have been in the habit of issuing with the New Year a Reference Book, containing names of merchants throughout the United States and Canadas, for the use of bankers and importers. The system adopted by us of *daily* supervision and *personal* research, has in ordinary times rendered the work a valuable. In these days of increasing disaster and uncertainty, however, these ratings lose the value they at other times possess, and are not reliable. An overwhelming pressure to both buyer and seller, which it is our aim at all times to exercise, forbids our publishing a new volume at present. We shall await the issue now involved, as the guide by which our banners and the times in this matter. Our experience shows such strange mutations in circumstances of even those beyond the suspicion of danger, that a frequent application to the records, which our office supplies, is a necessity in the present condition of affairs. Faithfully yours,

R. G. DUN & Co.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF FAILURES IN 1857, 1860 AND 1861.

STATES, ETC.	1857. No.	1857. Liabilities.	1860. No.	1860. Liabilities.	1861. No.	1861. Liabilities.
N.Y.City&Brook.	915	155,129,000	424	92,187,797	580	96,007,14
Albany	85	930,000	80	1,628,003	47	2,448,000
Buffalo	72	4,224,000	29	599,000	26	253,000
Oswego	18	301,000	15	1,000,000	15	1,250,000
Rochester	51	850,000	61	2270,000	35	519,000
Syracuse	29	436,000	16	1,000,000	25	548,000
Troy	73	1,837,000	12	120,000	33	2,000,000
Utica	21	645,000	11	225,000	13	350,000
Rest of N.Y. State	447	6,000,000	251	5,305,500	650	1,700,000
Boston	787	47,000,000	172	4,946,764	460	18,311,161
Rest of Mass	230	2,611,000	157	3,432,700	363	6,700,000
Philadelphia &	280	21,914,000	144	6,107,925	389	21,291,263
Pittsburgh	74	1,150,000	28	277,648	69	747,597
Rest of Penn	246	2,420,000	166	1,870,000	297	9,842,000
Chicago	117	3,079,000	55	1,585,789	91	3,000,000
Rest of Illinois	199	2,746,000	154	2,739,416	350	4,915,000
Cincinnati	90	3,000,000	60	1,296,000	163	4,000,000
Cleveland	30	870,000	31	870,000	50	1,000,000
Rest of Ohio	220	9,357,000	195	1,619,240	397	5,879,000
Providence	55	4,561,000	21	193,000	54	1,000,000
Rest of R. Island	4	105,000	14	261,000	14	164,000
Hartford	96	1,140,000	77	1,270,000	87	2,000,000
Rest of Michigan	98	1,004,000	50	870,500	169	1,500,000
Dubuque	25	750,000	7	105,000	10	270,000
Rest of Iowa	102	1,334,000	82	1,900,482	93	1,593,000
Indiana	170	1,620,000	96	1,004,000	263	2,562,000
Milwaukee	51	980,000	21	353,522	17	350,000
Rest of Wisconsin	101	1,944 000	90	1,597 700	115	2,187,000
New Jersey	53	1,142,000	41	438,500	146	2,294,000
Connecticut	61	1,193 000	53	401,500	151	2,594 000
Maine	81	1,000,000	69	595,500	76	1,000,000
New Hampshire	77	920,700	45	518,000	85	841,000
Vermont	57	472,000	30	334,000	116	1,000,000
Mich., Kan. & Ter.	63	1,000,000	46	1,170,000	43	2,917,000
The North States	4257	265,818,000	2,935	61,732,544	5,935	178,632,170
New-Orleans	58	6,455,000	24	1,468,000	32	5,000,000
Rest of Louisiana	5	226,000	14	17,000	18	3,000
St. Louis	49	8,500,000	56	2,970,000	100	2,500,174
Rest of Missouri	29	471,000	17	238,000	143	1,100,000
Baltimore	91	3,250,000	91	3,951,000	191	4,000,000
Rest of Maryland	61	725,000	32	151,000	14	150,000
Louisville	12	757,000	26	407,706	56	1,250,000
Rest of Kentucky	51	1,007,000	61	451,000	135	5,584,000
Charleston	21	921,000	25	649,000	11	1,100,000
Rest of S. C	22	305,000	23	215,000	19	200,000
Mobile	30	781,000	30	411,000	21	2,000,000
Rest of Virginia	90	952,000	90	1,098,501	84	1,146,300
North Carolina	62	1,171,000	43	425,000	42	48,000
Georgia	52	998,000	21	1,852,000	53	1,000,000
Del., Dist. of C.	22	361,000	18	246,000	25	1,500
Arkansas	7	90,000	24	347,000	26	250,000
Alabama	18	235,000	34	498,500	21	100,000
Mississippi	31	415,000	37	871,000	31	2,000,000
Texas	40	713,000	68	1,705,500	55	500,000
Florida	7	250,00	11	158,000	4	45,000
Texas	15	800,000	52	1,921,000	36	417,000
Total So'n States	675	25,931,000	943	18,068,311	1058	28,578,57
Total Un'd States	4932	291,750,000	3878	79,807,845	6993	207,210,17
Toronto	25	2,714,000	31	651,000	22	318,000
Rest of Can. W.	109	3,179,000	134	1,134,000	144	2,369,000
Montreal	15	521,000	46	1,594,326	53	1,251,163
Rest of Can. E.	15	1,247,000	37	1 894,000	43	2,114,000
Rest of B.N.A.P.	25	1,375,000	27	436,000	47	1,581,000
Total Brit. Pro's	186	9,051,000	252	4,211,326	310	6,471,163
Total U.S.& B.P.	5118	300,801,000	4130	84,019,711	7303	213,682,198

BROOKLYN NEWS.

NEW COUNTY OFFICERS.—The newly-elected County officers assume the duties of their offices today. They are as follows: Register, Hugh McLaughlin. County Clerk, John N. Stearns. Coroner—First District, Dr. Thos. P. Norris. Superintendent of the Poor, Ditmas Jewell. The members of the Legislature are as follows: Senate—Second District, Jesse C. Smith; Third District, Henry C. Murphy. Assembly—First District, A. J. Prowost; Second District, R. J. Lalor; Third District, Wm. M. Thomas; Fourth District, James Darcy; Fifth District, C. L. Benedict; Sixth District, Samuel C. Maddox; Seventh District, Edgar McMullen.

NEW-YEAR'S.—The streets were crowded last evening by people preparing for New-Year's, and the dealers in seasonable articles represent that their sales during the holidays, up to last night, have been quite as large as on any similar occasion for several years past. At several of the Methodist churches the old year was prayed out last night and the new year welcomed with prayer. Owing to the sickness of Mayor KALBFLEISCH, the usual New-Year's calls will not be received at the Mayor's Office.

Arrivals in the City.

William Howard Russell, war correspondent of the London *Times*, in America; Chas. F. Johnston, of England, and H. S. Magraw, of Pennsylvania, are at the New York Hotel.

Professor Agassiz and Lady, of Cambridge, Mass.; Robt. Pruyn, Minister to Japan; E. L. Pruyn, R. C. Pruyn, and J. T. Lansing, of Albany; Edwin C. James, Adjt.-Gen. of Volunteer Engineers; W. H. Forbes, of Boston, and H. Churchill and family, of Yale, are at the Astor House.

Brig.-Gen. Tyler and family, of Connecticut; Capt. Jas. Kennedy, of the steamship *Etna*, and J. S. Morris, of Morrisania, are at the Everett House.

Hon. Alfred Ely, of Rochester; Hon. Dwight Loomis, of Connecticut; John T. Cochrane, of Pittsburgh; Judge Cook, of Bath; A. Stager, President of the American Telegraph Company; L. Tilton, of Chicago; John A. Greer, U. S. N.; Wm. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania; Maj. J. B. Lincoln, of Boston; Thos. Glover, of Quebec; Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell; Maj. and G. W. Campbell, of Pittsfield, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Jas. M. Ellis, of Gen. Abercrombie's Brigade; Dr. S. P. Tuckerman, of Boston; C. F. Hands, T. J. Stead, C. M. Stead and F. D. Stead, of Troy, N. Y., are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Van Vechlin, of Albany; Capt. Hunt and family, of Virginia; and Ex C. Ingersoll, of Illinois, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. C. M. Ingersoll, of New-Haven; W. B. Renshaw, U. S. N.; and G. B. Coggshall, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Prof. Frazer, of Philadelphia; N. J. Emmons, of Milwaukee; W. A. Larned, of Ohio; and Thos. Whitridge, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

THE WORLD IS AGAIN SHOCKED.

The death of the Prince Consort at forty-two, in the very prime of his vitality, proves English doctors are at fault in their efforts to combat successfully with disease. DOUGLAS, Count CAVOUR, Prince ALBERT, had in them sufficient vitality to have lasted past the three-score years and ten, provided the principle of purgation had been duly enforced with the Brandreth Pills. Let men pause and consider. Here are three public men of position, of experience, and of great worth to their people, lost, sacrificed to prejudice, whom Brandreth's Pills would infallibly have saved.

Oh, prejudice, thy shrine has received more victims than all the other Gods the world has ever seen!

Why would Brandreth's Pills have saved? Because they have affinity for the subject matter of disease, and cause its certain expulsion from the body. What is health? What is disease? Health is when the supply and expenditure of material are equal. Disease when the supply and expenditure are unequal. Now, Brandreth's Pills, by the vital power they impart, cause the rapid but safe removal of all impurities from the body, and in fevers and all that class of cases which some call mortification, they are perfectly miraculous in their curative powers.

Our bodies are continually changing, and it is by the change we live. Should old parts remain in the bowels or any other organ beyond the time nature designed, pain and inflammation set in, which is nothing more than a reparatory effort of nature for our good, to throw off what is hurtful. Assist these efforts with

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

which is the nature to remove these impurities before the system and parts are injured, and they effect this in a manner so easy that the life powers, instead of being exhausted, are increased.

In debilitia, in chronic affection, in all fevers, in heart diseases, in rheumatisms and gout, in small-pox, and in all painful diseases whatever, their use would always hasten a cure and often save life.

Sold at principal office, No. 294 Canal-street.

Also No. 4 Union-square and by all respectable dealers.

[Advertisement.]

FOLEY'S

CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,

Gold and Silver Pencil Cases.

New styles for Holiday Presents.

JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer,

No. 103 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SKELETONS, ATTENTION!—Filth, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad food, will be unavoidable, but armed with HOLLOWAY'S Purifying and Strengthening Pills, you can endure all these and still retain good health.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $5. Everything in the skating line except ice to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses, from rollor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

Commerce of the Port for 1861.

ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

For the following accurate monthly record of arrivals for the past year, for the number of passengers from foreign ports and otherwise, and for many official courteous acts of kindness to our ship news reporters, we are indebted to Mr. John C. Couch, Boarding Officer at the Custom-house Revenue Barge, Fort Whitehall.

The number of arrivals during the year is greater than ever before, having an increase of 671 over the year 1860. The increase in the number of British vessels (317) may be accounted for in great measure, under which name, a number of American vessels, sailing under bills of sale, and flying the British flag, are registered. The demand for foreign vessels in the second year of the American Bottomry, in consequence of the loss of privateers and the failure of the crews to return, many vessels being chartered on the other side to load grain for this port.

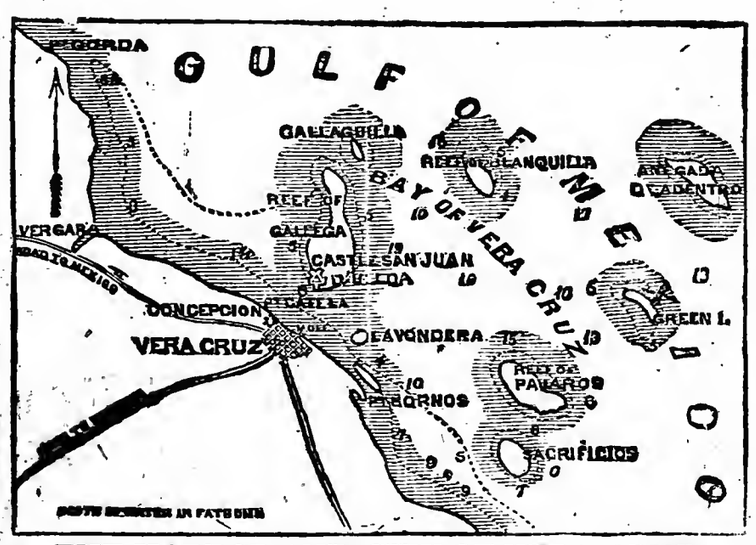
The increase in the number of passengers from

The New-York Times.

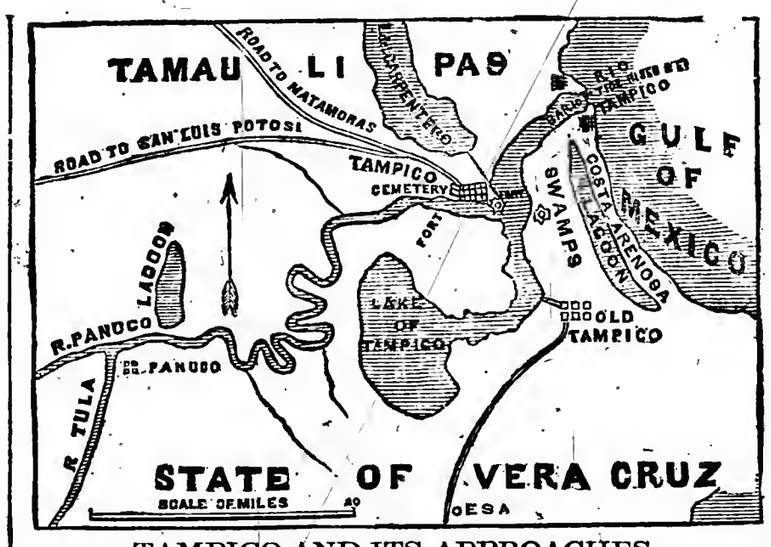
VOL. XI—NO. 3208. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

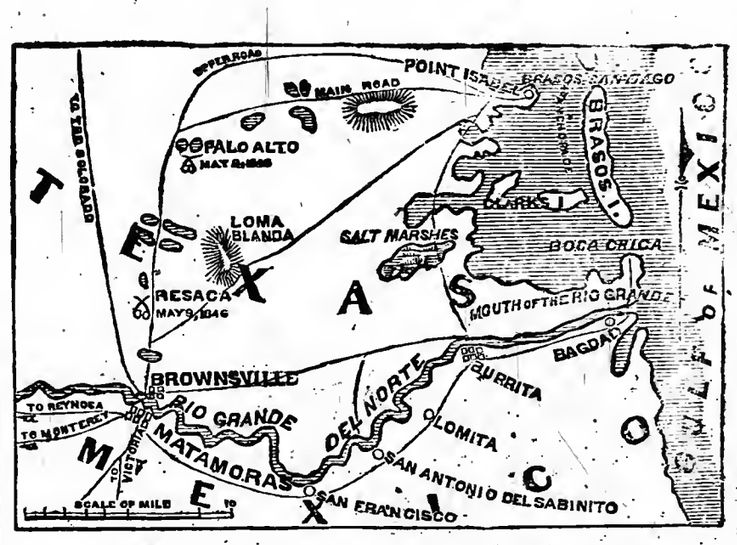
TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE SEVERAL MEXICAN PORTS ON THE GULF.---MAP OF THE COUNTRY BETWEEN VERA CRUZ AND THE CAPITAL.



THE HARBOR AND CITY OF VERA CRUZ.



TAMPICO AND ITS APPROACHES.



THE MOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE.

THE COALITION AGAINST MEXICO.

The Treaty Between England, France and Spain.

Full Particulars of the Military and Naval Forces Contributed by the Three Powers.

THE INTENDED THEATRE OF WAR.

The Country Between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico.

Description of the Principal Ports to be Occupied by the Allies.

The theatre of exciting events is transferred for the moment from our own coast to that of Mexico. We learn from that distracted and unhappy country that the long-impending blow has at length fallen, and that Vera Cruz is now occupied by Spanish troops. By this time, probably, the British and French contingents, appointed to operate against Mexico, have joined their forces with those of Spain, and the allies have commenced to carry out the policy adopted by the three Powers in the Convention of the 31st of October last. In connection with the news received to-day, we publish a variety of important information concerning this great European coalition. The treaty signed by the representatives of France, Spain and England develops their policy in regard to Mexico, and the naval and military strength of the expedition would seem to indicate that no transient occupation of the country is intended, but an occupation to last until some form of government, more pleasing to European states. men than a Republic, has been securely established under a European protectorate.

THE CONVENTION.

Convention between Her Majesty, the Queen of Spain, and the Emperor of the French, relative to Combined Operations against Mexico.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, *feeling themselves compelled, by the arbitrary and vexatious conduct of the authorities of the Republic of Mexico, to demand from those authorities more efficacious protection for the persons and properties of their subjects, as well as a fulfillment of the obligations contracted toward their Majesties by the Republic of Mexico*, have agreed to conclude a convention, with a view to combine their common action, and, for this purpose, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. JOHN, Earl RUSSELL, Viscount Amberley of Amberley and Ardsalla, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a member of Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, Don XAVIER DE ISTURITZ Y MONTIJO, Knight of the Illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles III., of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor of France, of the Orders of the Conception of Villaviciosa and Christ of Portugal, Senator of the Kingdom, late President of the Council of Ministers, and First Secretary of State of Her Catholic Majesty, and her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty;

And His Majesty the Emperor of the French, His Excellency the Count DE FLAHAULT DE LA BILLARDERIE, Senator, General of Division, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, His Imperial Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to Her Britannic Majesty;

Who, after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, engage to make, immediately after the signature of the present Convention, the necessary arrangements for dispatching to the coast of Mexico combined naval and military forces, the strength of which shall be determined by a further interchange of communications between their Governments, but of which *the total shall be sufficient to seize and occupy the several Fortresses and military positions on the Mexican coast.*

The commanders of the allied forces shall be, moreover, authorized to *execute the other operations which may be considered, on the spot, most suitable to effect the object specified in the preamble of the present Convention*, and specifically to insure the security of foreign residents.

All the measures as contemplated in this article shall be taken in the name and on account of the high contracting parties, without reference to the particular nationality of the forces employed to execute them.

ARTICLE II.

The high contracting parties engage not to seek for themselves, in the employment of the coercive measures contemplated by the present Convention, *any acquisition of territory, nor any special advantage, and not to exercise in the internal affairs of Mexico any influence of a nature to prejudice the right of the Mexican nation to choose and to constitute freely the form of its government.*

ARTICLE III.

A Commission, composed of three Commissioners, one to be named by each of the contracting Powers, shall be established, with full authority to determine all questions that may arise as to the application or distribution of the sums of money which may be recovered from Mexico, having regard to the respective rights of the three contracting parties.

ARTICLE IV.

The high contracting parties desiring, moreover, that the measures which they intend to adopt should not bear an exclusive character, and being aware that the Government of the United States, on its part, has, like them, claims to enforce upon the Mexican Republic, agree that immediately after the signature of the present Convention, a copy thereof shall be communicated to the Government of the United States; *and that in anticipation of that accession their respective Ministers at Washington shall be at once furnished with full powers for the purpose of concluding and signing, collectively or separately, with the plenipotentiary designated by the President of the United States, a Convention, identic, save the suppression of the present article, with that which they sign this day. But as by delaying to put into execution Articles I. and II. of the present Convention, the high contracting parties would incur a risk of failing in the object which they desire to attain, they have agreed not to defer, with the view of obtaining the accession of the Government of the United States, the commencement of the above-mentioned operations beyond the time at which their combined forces can be assembled in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz.*

ARTICLE V.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London within fifteen days.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, in triplicate, the 31st day of the month of October, in the year of our Lord 1861.

(L. S.) RUSSELL.
(L. S.) XAVIER DE ISTURITZ.
(L. S.) FLAHAULT.

It is proper to add that the existence of additional secret articles, to which France and Spain are parties, to the exclusion of England, has been mentioned repeatedly in European journals, but lacks confirmation.

THE BRITISH CONTINGENT.

Commander-in-Chief — Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, K. C. B., Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

NAVAL BRANCH.

The only British vessels sent specially for service in the expedition against Mexico are the *Conqueror*, (99,) *Donegal*, (99,) *Sanspariel*, (70,) and *Phæton*, (51.) Nevertheless, the whole British squadron on the North American and West Indian station, including the vessels named, are placed under the orders of Sir ALEXANDER MILNE. The vessels under his command are as follows:

Vessels	Officer Commanding.	No. of Guns.	No of Men
Nile (flag-ship)	E. K. Barnard	90	900
Saint George	F. Egerton	91	820
Conqueror	E. S. Sotheby, C. B.	99	1,000
Donagal	S. Osborne, C. B.	99	1,000
Sanspariel	A. P. E. Wilmot, C. B.	70	900
Phæton	E. Tatham	51	540
Immortalité	G. Hancock	50	570
Mersey	H. Caldwell, C. B.	40	594
Ariadne	E. W. Vansittart	26	426
Jason	E. P. B. Von Donop	21	260
Cadmus	H. S. Hillyer, C. B.	21	270
Challenger	J. Keanedy, C. B.	22	260
Diadem	J. H. Cockburn	22	320
Bulldog	J. McKillop	6	180
Driver	H. Nelson	6	165
Rinaldo	W. Hewett	17	165
Terrible	F. H. Glass, C. B.	21	130
Terror	F. Hutton	16	60
Racer	A. Lyons	11	120
Desperate	J. F. Ross	8	170
Barracouta	W. Wood	6	170
Hydra	R. V. Hamilton	6	180
Spiteful	W. C. F. Wilson	6	170
Landrail	J. H. McMartin	5	60
Nimble	J. D'Arcy	5	50
Skipjack	J. Murray	2	37
Steady	H. D. Grant	5	60
Nettle	———	2	23
Onyx	———	2	23
Totals		836	9,623

MILITARY BRANCH.

The British send out no exclusive military branch to their Mexican expedition. The only force, in addition to the usual number of sailors and marines on board war ships consists of a detachment of royal marines (infantry and artillery) numbering some 800 officers and men. We have included these in the above table.

THE FRENCH CONTINGENT.

Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE.

NAVAL BRANCH.

By the last European advices we learn that all the French vessels destined for Mexico had left Toulon and Brest, and that the military portion of the expedition had embarked at Algerian ports. The *Massena*, carrying the flag of Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE, took 500 Zouaves at Oran. The following are the vessels of the French squadron:

Vessels.	Officers Commanding.	No. Guns.	No. of Men.
Massena, (flagship.)	M. Roze	90	913
Ardente	Gozotme	56	530
Foudre	Hugteau de Challie.	56	530
Guerriré	Selva	34	400
Astrée	Duvsl	28	380
Montezuma	Russel	16	270
Berlhollet	De Jooquelerea	10	165
Lavoisier	Riboust	6	125
Chaptal	Lage	2	125
Marceau	Brust	2	75
Grenade	Hocquart	4	80
Aube	Geunet	4	200
Meuse	———	4	150
Sèvre	Msrius Ollevier	2	115
Totals		314	4058

MILITARY BRANCH.

The French military branch of the Mexican expedition consists of:

One battalion Second Regiment Zouaves.
One mounted company Second Regiment Chasseurs d'Afrique.
A detachment of artillery.
A detachment of engineers.

These troops were all taken from the army in Algeria. They were embarked in the *Aube* and *Massena* on the 19th and 20th of November, and number in all.....3,000
Add sailors and marines.....4,058
Total men.....7,058

THE SPANISH CONTINGENT.

Commander-in-Chief.—Gen. PRIM, Count de Reuss.

NAVAL BRANCH.

The first division of the Spanish fleet sailed from Havana for Vera Cruz on the 28th ult.; the second division on the 1st, and the third on the 2d inst. They have preceded the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. PRIM, who left Cadiz in the *Ulloa* on the 22d of November, and is by this time due at the Havana. The transports employed by the Spanish Government to convey troops to Mexico includes some twenty vessels. The vessels of war are armed as follows:

NAVAL BRANCH.

Commander—Admiral RUBALCABA.

Vessels.	Officers in Command.	No. Guns	No. Men.
Princesca de Asturias	Jose Alvarado	50	530
Lealtad	Pedro del Castilla	41	500
Blanca	M. de la Rigada	37	420
Berenguela	Jose de Arias	37	400
Conception	Man. McCoohon	37	400
Petronila	R. M. Vinalet	37	380
Isabel la Catalica, (Flag of the Admiral.)	Carlos de Canino	20	260
Francisco de Asis, (Flag of Gen. Gassett.)	Nicolas Chicarro	20	230
Pizarro	Pita la Vega	6	160
Velasco	Jose Corramza	6	160
Blasco de Garay	Man. de Herrera	6	160
Ferrol	———	4	130
Guadalquiver	Adolp. Navarrete	2	40
Total		303	3,750
Vessels to Arrive.			
Reina Dona Isabel II		86	700
Cortes		42	480
Villa de Bilboa		30	320
Ulloa, (Flag of the Commandar-in-Chief.)			
Totals		461	5,250

MILITARY BRANCH.

Commander of Land Forces—Don MANUEL GASSET.

Brigadier-General—Don CARLOS DE VARJAS.

The military branch of the Spanish expedition against Mexico consists of

Two battalions of Chasseurs.
First battalion of the Infantry Regiment "Naples."
First Battalion of the Infantry Regiment of Cuba.
Four companies of the First battalion of "Naples."
Four companies of the Second battalion "del Rey."
Total military force.....6,000
Add Sailors and Marines.....5,250
Total.....11,250

RECAPITULATION.

	No. Ships.	No. Guns.	No. Men.
British force	29	836	9,623
French force	14	314	7,058
Spanish force	13	303	11,250
Grand Totals	56	1,453	27,931

THE MOTIVES AND PROMISE OF THE INTERVENTION.

It thus appears that England, France and Spain have, in ninety days, fitted out against a nation and Government, which for years they have been ridiculing as constituting one of the most effete powers on earth, a combined naval and land expedition which, in its appointment, equipment and aggregate force of guns and men, has rarely been exceeded.

The conjoint fleets of England, France, and Spain, in this expedition, number—exclusive of transports—fifty-six steam ships of war, carrying one thousand four hundred and fifty-three guns, and twenty-eight thousand sailors, marines, and soldiers. The naval part of this expedition greatly exceeds that of the great Spanish Armada. In fact, there is no comparison; the ships of war now sent against Mexico all being powerful war steamers. In our great naval expedition recently dispatched to the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia, we had but sixteen war steamers—the greater portion being small gunboats—carrying altogether less than one hundred and fifty guns. The number of men in this expedition, including sailors, marines and soldiers, was fifteen thousand.

By comparison, therefore, we are able to see that prodigious activity and energy have been displayed, and vast sums expended in getting up this great trans-Atlantic expedition against a country that has no navy—not the first apology for a ship-of-war, and no army, or what we understand constitutes an army—well-armed, equipped and drilled soldiers.

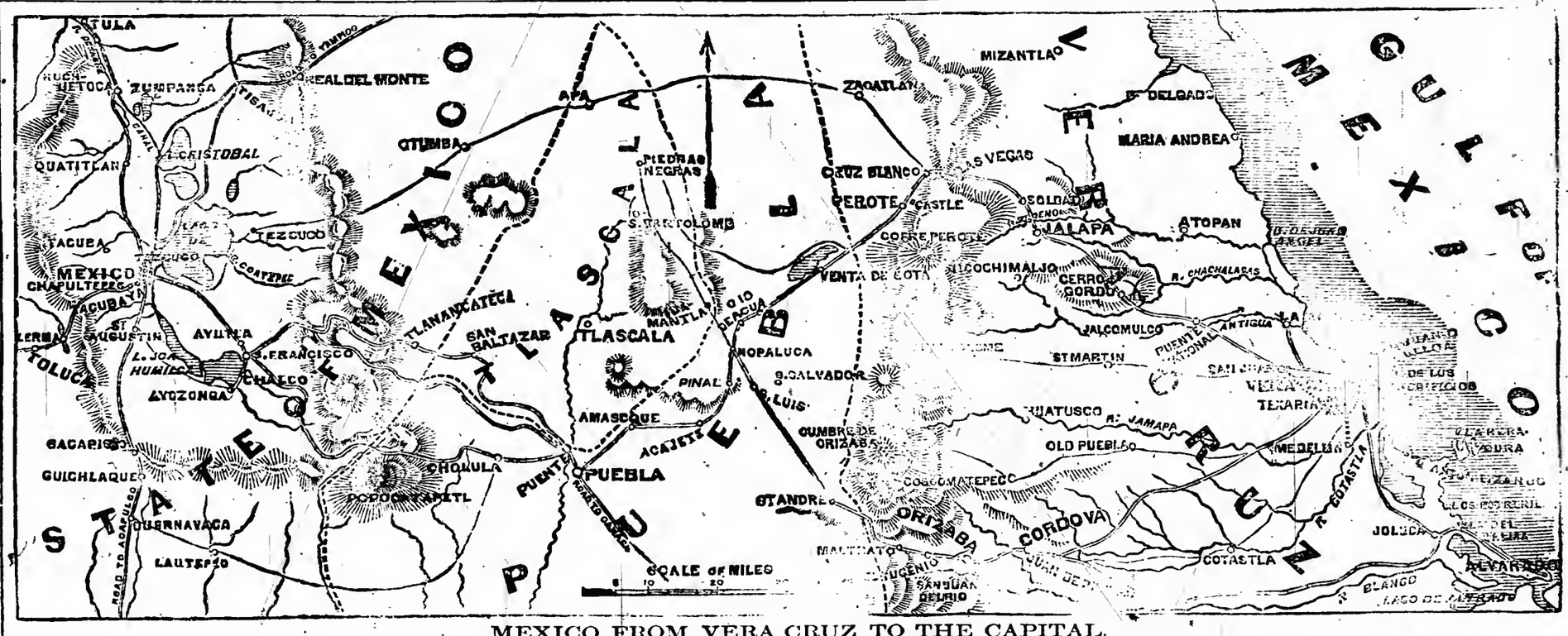
The three European Powers proclaim that, in obedience to the dictates of common humanity, they go to Mexico to collect certain moneys alleged to be due, and redress certain grievances of which complaint has been made. In the accomplishment of these purposes, the combined expedition, according to the tripartite treaty, as given above, is to "seize and occupy the several fortresses and military positions on the Mexican coast;" but, says this tripartite agreement in the article immediately following:

"The high contracting parties engage not to seek for themselves, in the employment of the coercive measures contemplated by the present Convention, *any acquisition of territory, or any special advantage, and not to exercise in the internal affairs of Mexico any influence of a nature to prejudice the right of the Mexican nation to choose and to constitute freely the form of its government.*"

The authority of the allies will not extend ten miles from the capitol, or wherever else their forces may be stationed—in the interior or on the sea-board. Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, and perhaps other Northern Mexican States will be forced to break from the central Government, and either form a Confederacy by themselves, or league with the United States. A system of guerilla warfare will be organized over the whole country, and murder and robbery will run more rampant than ever. Nobody will think of sending goods to Mexico, and all regular business will be destroyed. The Allies will find that they can neither get any money, nor conquer, or establish order. By this time conflicting interests—avarice, lust, national pride, Latin and Anglo-Saxon prejudice of race—will have engendered furious passions and bitter jealousies among the Allies, and it will be extraordinary if they do not get to fighting among themselves.

All this will tend to develop to the world the deep iniquity of the scheme of the invading Powers, and their ulterior purpose to give a death-blow to the Monroe doctrine will be so apparent that when our own domestic troubles are settled, the military spirit and enterprise so fully aroused throughout the whole country, North and South, will roll over Mexico in one irresistible wave of retributive justice, and sweep every vestige of European domination from Mexican territory.

If total defeat does not attend the invading force of the Spanish Government at the commencement of its attempt to penetrate Mexico, we think what we have stated will be somewhat near the results of the expedition.



MEXICO FROM VERA CRUZ TO THE CAPITAL.

MEXICO, FROM VERA CRUZ TO THE CAPITAL.

There are two great National roads leading from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico—one, the more northern *via* Jalapa, and the other to the south *via* Orizaba. The distance by either route is about the same, say 280 miles. In other days, and in times of peace, these two roads have been great thoroughfares, both for passengers and freight. Fine stage-coaches filled with passengers, rolled rapidly on their way, and trains of freighted mules and more recently, of wagons, would be met at brief intervals, making their slow but steady progress along the entire of both routes. Brigandage has always flourished more or less on these roads. Sometimes the strong arm of power has suppressed the highwaymen, and again they would come forth, particularly in times of civil commotion, such as have prevailed for three years past, more numerous and more rapacious than ever.

There are numerous points of great interest and renown in this section of Mexico. First there is the *Puente National*, some forty miles from Vera Cruz, on the Jalapa road. Then the magnificent, snow-capped peak of Orizaba, looms up about midway between the two roads. Cerro Gordo and Perote are on the northern route. Both the great roads leading from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico are now in a very bad condition—worse than ever known before—particularly the one *via* Jalapa; owing, in the first place, to the tearing up of sections of the roads by one or the other belligerent parties for belligerent purposes, and in the next place to the entire neglect of all care of the roads for several years. In the steep places they are very badly washed by the heavy rains which occur periodically, and in many long stretches that have been paved the large stones used for this purpose have been torn up and cast about promiscuously or in heaps, so that it is very difficult for wheeled vehicles to pass. The allied forces invading Mexico will find it exceedingly difficult to transport artillery, munitions of war and supplies over either of the routes leading to the Mexican capital.

Some five or six years ago the Mexican Government commenced building a railroad from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, *via* Jalapa. The road was built as far as a place called San Juan, eighteen miles from Vera Cruz, and here the work ceased for the time being.

A company of private individuals then started the project of building a railroad between Vera Cruz and the Mexican Capital, *via* Orizaba, the more southern route. This road branches off from the one already built to San Juan at a place called Texeria, a few miles from Vera Cruz, and bears slightly to the southwest toward Orizaba, to which place the work is under contract and actually progressing with considerable rapidity, notwithstanding the disturbed condition of the country.

There is another railroad running south from

Vera Cruz eight miles to the town of Medellin, founded by CORTEZ, and named after his birth-place in Spain.

It is a wonderful country between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico—perhaps in its richness, variety, and beautiful grandeur, the most wonderful country in the world. A strip of some fifty miles in width, and known as the *tierre caliente*, or hot land, lies on the Gulf. Passing this, you gradually rise into the temperate climate, or *tierre templada*, though tropical productions still abound. Jalapa, on the northern road, is about eighty miles from Vera Cruz. There are no fading glories of the year—no Winter in the region of Jalapa. It is an eternal blending of Spring and Summer. At all times and seasons the peach, apricot and pear grow side by side with the orange, fig and banana. Corn and potatoes abound, and almost every kind of vegetable known in the United States flourishes. The climate is healthy in the highest degree.

Leaving Jalapa on the northern road, or Orizaba on the southern, we reach the high mountain ridge, about one hundred miles from Vera Cruz, and here are found the pine, fir and dwarf-oak. The climate is always cold, and storms of snow and sleet not unfrequently obstruct the traveler. Descending this mountain ridge, we come to the rich and beautiful table-lands which stretch far away to Puebla, where the two great roads meet, leaving but one direct route to the City of Mexico, distant from Puebla ninety miles.

Another ridge of very high mountains, where the climate is wintry, lies between Puebla and Mexico. As we begin to descend this ridge, the Mexican Valley, in all its beauty and with all its magnificent surroundings, bursts upon the view.

The District or Valley of Mexico is oval in its outline, about fifty miles long and thirty-six miles wide. It is supposed that the entire Valley of Mexico is one enormous crater of an ancient and extinct volcano, covered over by a crust of earth of recent formation. The physical features of the City of Mexico are much like those of New-Orleans.

A stranger's first impression of the Valley of Mexico as he descends the mountains and approaches the capital of the Republic beautifully located in the centre, are always those of extravagant pleasure. Skies in which are exquisitely blended the soft and brilliant, a pellucid, bland atmosphere; circling mountains rising at intervals in stupendous volume,—Popocatapel and Istaxequatel piercing the Heavens with their eternally snow-capped peaks, and overlooking a valley of surpassing beauty in its carpeting of green, its lakes and meandering streams, its villages and churches embosomed in groves and fields—all this dilates the eye of wonder, and prepares the traveler to believe in the marvelous, as he surveys the ancient home of the Montezumas.

FORTRESSES AND MILITARY POSITIONS ON THE MEXICAN COAST.

From the text of the Convention entered into between the three Powers concerning Mexico, we learn that it is the design of the Allies "*to seize and occupy the several fortresses and military positions on the Mexican coast*;" and for that purpose it is ordered that "the combined forces shall be assembled in the neighborhood of *Vera Cruz*." It is thus the eastern or Gulf shore of Mexico only on which the Allies design to operate. *There* have been fought all the foreign wars of Mexico. On that side is the bulk of the population, the principal cities and the great commercial ports; and to command the cities and commerce of the Gulf is, in the opinion of the Allies, to command the whole of Mexico.

The Mexican coast bordering on the Gulf, (including that small section on the Caribbean Sea,) has a stretch altogether of sixteen hundred miles. It is irregular, and deeply indented by numerous bays and inlets; and there are also long, narrow sand-bars and sea-islands scattered along, as is the case on the sea-coast of our Southern States.

The Gulf "fortresses and military positions" necessary for the Allies to seize are not very numerous; and as we now learn from Mexico that no serious rasistance will be made to the invaders at any of these ports, the work of the Allies, so far as that part of it is concerned, will doubtless be easy enough.

There are but six Mexican ports of foreign entry on the Gulf, and it has been unofficially announced that the three main ones will be first and at once seized by the Allies. These are Vera Cruz, Tampico and Matameras. The other three—Campeachy, Sisal, and San Juan Bantista de Tobasco—are southward of those just mentioned, and are of inferior importance. Vera Cruz, which is about midway of the Gulf coast-line of Mexican territory, is to be the main point for the Spanish operations, and it is undoubtedly the best point that could have been chosen; Tampico is situated about midway between Vera Cruz and the southern boundary of the United States; Matamoras is near the mouth of the Rio Grande, which river here forms the dividing line between the Mexican and American Republics. It will be noticed that the Allies hover as near our Southern coast as possible.

We publish the news this morning that on the 16th ult. the Spaniards, with a strong body of troops, took possession of Vera Cruz.

CITY AND HARBOR OF VERA CRUZ AND THE CASTLE OF SAN JUAN D'ULLOA.

Old Vera Cruz is a village fifteen miles northwest of the present city of Vera Cruz, and there it was that, in 1518, CORTEZ disembarked. The present city and its vicinity have been the scene of many historical incidents and exploits for the last three hundred and fifty years; and once again it is the point on which operations are to be opened that shall decide the fate of Mexico. The last time it saw the advance of a hostile force was when, fifteen years ago, Gen. SCOTT landed in full view of the city and castle, with five thousand five hundred men; and by that General the city was bombarded from the 22d to the 26th of March, when both city and castle surrendered.

Vera Cruz is the principal seaport town of Mexico, and is situated in the State of Vera Cruz, 200 miles east by southeast of the City of Mexico. It is located immediately upon the shore of the Gulf, and has a population of about fifteen thousand. It has an extensive commerce, exporting bullion, cochineal, logwood, drugs, &c., and importing woven fabrics, brandy, wines, &c. The city is regularly and well-built, but in a most unhealthy situation, surrounded by sand-hills and marshes. The vomito and other terrible diseases rage in the summer months. The houses are mostly large, flat-roofed, several stories in height, and constructed around court-yards. There are numerous domed churches, which, until lately, were very rich and powerful, and some fine public buildings. It is the best and most important port of Mexico. There is a good stone mole, but the harbor is a mere roadstead between the mainland and the island of San Juan d'Ulloa, on which is situated the famous fortress. RIPLEY, in his history of the war with Mexico, thus describes the city and castle, as they appeared at that time:

"The city is surrounded on its land fronts by a continual line of fortifications, which, although neither entirely regular nor strong for defence against regular approaches, are nevertheless formidable to a direct assault. The northwestern side of the town is washed by the waters of the Gulf. At the southeastern angle on the beach is Fort San Jago, a bastion of considerable capacity, with a cavalier, mounting several heavy guns. A continued line of bastions and redans, ten in number, encircles the town, ending at Fort Concepcion, a bastion similar to Fort San Jago, at the most northern point, and on the shore of the Gulf. The intermediate bastions and redans are small, though solidly built, and capable of mounting from eight to ten guns each. None of the defences of the city are protected by ditches, as the heavy northers which prevail would soon fill them with the driving sand. In many places the ground is covered with a thick growth of prickly pear, in itself a serious obstacle. At the time of the American attack the garrison was of some 3,000 men, including artillery and infantry of the line, active battalions of States in the vicinity, and the National Guards of Vera Cruz."

The country about Vera Cruz is generally a level, sandy plain, bounded by sand-hills at different distances from the town. On the south and west, the first of these are at a distance of about one thousand yards. On the north, the plain extends nearly two miles, to the hamlet of Vergara. The sand-hills are of different heights, and the valleys between them are filled with thorny underbrush.

The Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, over which the flag of the Spanish enemy has just been hoisted, is upon a reef immediately opposite, and a thousand yards from the city. The body of the work is a quadrangle of great capacity. The southern bastion has a cavalier of high command. The sea-front, which, however, looks upon the Gallega reef, is covered by a demilune, and redoubts of reentering place of arms, and beyond these by a water-battery, extending entirely along the front. These outworks, however, as they look only seaward, give but little additional strength to the Castle, for the channels of approach to the city are either from the north or the south, and the direct fire upon them must be given from the body of the work. At this time, 128 guns were mounted upon the Castle. Most of them were heavy, and many of modern manufacture, including eight-inch sea-coast howitzers, and ten-inch Paixhan guns. Its garrison consisted of about 1,000 troops of the line. It will have been noticed, among our late Mexican news, that, in anticipation of the combined European attack, the Mexicans had concluded not to make any attempt to hold the castle or the city; but were engaged in dismantling the castle, and removing the guns into the interior, there to be used in repelling the invader, should he make further approach. The possession of Vera Cruz will give the Spaniards control of a large part of the foreign commerce of Mexico, but will not give them command of the great national roads leading to the City of the Montezumas itself.

TAMPICO.

Tampico is a small seaport town of about ten thousand inhabitants, situated in the Mexican Gulf, 215 miles north-north-west of Vera Cruz, and about the same distance south of the southern boundary of the United States. Its commerce is not very great, but the place is of importance from its position and its land and water connections. There is also located here military and naval hospitals, and well supplied markets.

During our Mexican war, SANTA ANA got news that Tampico was about to become a point of attack; and he immediately ordered its abandonment, and, having destroyed and secreted the guns and public stores in the place, the garrison retreated beyond the mountains. The town surrendered, and was at once occupied by our troops. It is likely that precisely the same thing will again happen now that the assailant is Spain. Whether the Spaniards will as honorably leave the place, as we did, when their avowed purposes are accomplished, remains to be seen. The defences of the town are light and feeble. There is one fort, but it is indefensible against any respectable force.

MATAMORAS.

The Spaniards will also, perhaps, occupy a point at the mouth of the Rio Grande, near our Texas frontier—probably the town of Matamoras. They intend by this means to accomplish a two-fold object—a warlike purpose against Mexico, and a commercial, if not warlike purpose against this country. The English, too, expect to get American cotton by way of the Rio Grande. It is believed that at the enormous price which cotton is bringing at present, it will pay to bring it across from Louisiana and the deserts of Texas to the Rio Grande, and float it down the river, or perhaps fetch it along through the coast inland water passages of Texas to the same point, where John Bull's merchantmen will be waiting to take the precious fibre aboard and where there will be plenty of John Bull's war-dogs to look after its protection. The likelihood is, however, that before this nice programme can be carried out, we will have captured some gulf islands off the Texan coast and some other points in the State, which will altogether prevent its execution. The capture of Ship Island, the other day, is another of the steps already taken in that direction.

Matamoras is a river-port town of the State of Tamaulipas, on the right bank of the Rio Grande, 40 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Its port on the Gulf consists of two harbors, the Brazo de Santiago and the Boca del Rio, about nine miles apart, and both obstructed by bars impassable during strong winds. The town has a population of 2,000, and is well built and tolerably healthy. It is the point of export and import for the greater part of Northern Mexico. The exports consist chiefly of specie and the imports of manufactured goods from the United States and England. Gen. Taylor's brilliant operations in the vicinity of Matamoras in 1857, must be fresh in the minds of everybody.

With the possession of these three important points on the coast of Mexico, the Spaniards will have footholds from which they can carry on whatever operations they may intend; but the seizure of these ports is the lightest part of their work in the subjugation of Mexico.

The Lines of Torres Vedras and those of the Potomac.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In alluding to the lines of Torres Vedras in his brief letter (not a *report*,) to Gen. MCCLELLAN, asking for an appropriation of $150,000 for completing the defences of Washington, Gen. BARNARD did not probably intend to provoke a comparison as to the relative magnitude of the undertaking; but by a few words to convey to the Commanding General and to Congress an idea of the real magnitude of what had been done, and to show the large expenditure, was not without an equivalent.

Your correspondent "Z." has taken up the subject in relation to Torres Vedras, and though probably intending no disparagement to *our* works has described those of Torres Vedras in such extravagant terms as to convey the idea that those of Washington would hold no comparison with them.

Our defensive line is about thirty-five miles long, beside which there are several works which, from their retired position, properly belong to a second line. The external line of Torres Vedras was twenty-nine miles long, tha second lins (in its rear) was twenty-two miles long, and there were beside, the considerable works about St. Julien to protect an embarkation. There were in all 152 different field forts—in our lines, 50 or more.

But the real magnitude of the work done is best estimated by the extent of perimeter. The Torres Vedras works were very small. There were but *three* large field forts among the whole, and neither of those was larger than several of our principal works, and not half as large as our largest. Our works are generally much larger than those of Torres Vedras, their aggregate perimeter amounting to nearly nine miles, and mounting about 500 guns; while the total perimeter of all the works at Torres Vedras was about fourteen miles, mounting 534 guns. As to number of guns, therefore, our lines are nearly equal to those of Torres Vedras. In calibre and weight of metal they are greatly superior—nearly double, in fact.

In rapidity of execution our works have greatly the advantage. The works of Torres Vedras were commenced in November, 1809 and prosecuted without interruption until the retreating army entered them Oct. 8, 1810. At this time the external line was not complete and the army continued the labor in face of the French, and after MASSENA had retired; so that it was not until the Spring of 1811 that they were completed—indeed it would appear probable that even until 1812 the work was going on. Ours were begun on May 23, and have been brought up to the condition now described as to extent and armament at the close of this year—or in about seven months.

The auxiliary works of the Torres Vedras lines, such as scarping mountain slopes, abattis, palisading, etc., etc., were doubtless very great and surpassing anything we have had occasion yet to make; but "Z" is somewhat poetic in his conception of them; the "full grown oaks and chestnuts torn up by the roots" being nothing more than olive, fir and other trees, whole, perhaps, hut of dimensions to form an abattis "five six or seven feet high"—just the same as ours and much more efficient obstacles than "whole oaks or chestnuts."

The cost of our works is much less than those of Torres Vedras, which cost nearly a million of dollars—and that too with forced labor costing only about a dollar a week per man. Our works have cost thus far about $350,000, and Gen. BARNARD has asked for a further appropriation of $150,000.

The real value of these works can hardly be estimated, for they, beyond doubt, deterred an attack upon the City of Washington when, from its small numbers and disorganized condition of our troops, such an attack might have been most disastrous. They gave confidence to the residents to pursue their ordinary avocations under the very eyes of the Confederates, who from the summit of Munson's Hill could see the coveted city, while they dared not attempt to cross the barrier which lay between. In this respect, also, the parallel between them and the famous lines of Torres Vedras is close, since MASSENA approached and reconnoitered them, but did not assail.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
First Lieutenant Top. Engineers.

DEC. 26, 1861.

THE MILITARY FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Army—Its History, Its organization, and Its Strength.

The belligerent attitude which England has assumed toward this country since the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL and their Secretaries, renders a description of the military strength of Great Britain, at the present time, a matter of no slight interest. We therefore place before our readers some account thereof, in the preparation of which we have availed ourselves of the most recent authorities upon the subject.

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Like other modern armies, that of Great Britain originated in the feudal system. When regal power, tempered by a Parliament, superseded that system, the people, according to their rank in life, were expected to provide themselves with certain kinds of weapons and defensive armor. The Justices of the Peace were empowered to see to these military duties of the people. When the nation was either actually engaged in war, or apprehensive of invasion, the Sovereign issued commissions to experienced officers, authorizing them to draw out and array the fittest men for service, in each county, and to march them to the sea coast or any part of the country known to be in most danger. In the time of HENRY VIII., Lord-Lieutenants and Deputy-Lieutenants of Counties were first appointed as standing officers for assembling and mustering the military forces. During the earlier years of the TUDORS, contracts were made by the King with the "captains," who undertook to provide, clothe and feed, so many fighting men for a given money-allowance; but the powers intrusted to the Lord-Lieutenant gradually changed this system, in relation, at least, to home defences. In the reign of CHARLES I. the important question arose, whether the King of England did or did not possess the right to maintain a military force without the express consent of Parliament; and this question was all the more bitterly discussed, when the King billeted his soldiers on the people. After the troubles of the civil wars and the Commonwealth, CHARLES II. found himself compelled to agree, on his restoration, to the abandonment of all the army, except a kind of body-guard, or household brigade of five thousand men, sanctioned by Parliament. However, in the thirteenth year of his reign, he succeeded in obtaining a statute declaratory that "the sole and supreme power, government, command and disposition of the militia, and of all forces by sea and land, and of all forts and places of strength, is the undoubted right of His Majesty; and both or either of the Houses of Parliament cannot, nor ought, to pretend to the same." Both CHARLES II. and JAMES II. found, however, to their mortification, that this statute did not in effect give them so much real military command as they had wished and intended—because the Commons, by holding the purse, virtually held the power.

It was in the time of WILLIAM and MARY that the real basis of the modern British army was laid. The declaration of rights then settled in positive terms "that tha raising and keaping of a standing army in time of peace, without consent of Parliament, is contrary to law." The first mutiny act was passed in 1689, to last for six months only; but it has been annually renewed ever since, except in three particular years, and it constitutes the warrant on which the whole military system of England is exercised by the sovereign, with the consent of Parliament, and during the whole period from that date to the present time with these three exceptions, the ministers of the Crown have, every year, applied to Parliament for permission to raise a military force, and for money to defray the expenses thereof. The Sovereign can make war, and can bestow military employments and honors; but the steadiness with which the Commons have always regarded themselves as the representatives of the tax-paying nation has, in however imperfect a degree, provided a check, even in the worst of times, on the grasping by courtiers of lavish military privileges.

Though Great Britain has been generally, both at home and abroad, scorned as a great military Power, yet we find that, in 1795, the regular army, including the force under the Duke of York in North Holland, exhibited a total of 119,000 men, besides about 42,000 employed in the Colonies, in Corsica, in Gibraltar, and in India. In 1808, she possessed an army of 220,000 of the best equipped and best disciplined soldiers in the world, consisting of 30,000 cavalry, 6,000 foot guards, 170,000 infantry of the line, and 14,000 artillery. Of these, between 50,000 and 60,000 were employed in the Colonies, but the remainder were disposable for foreign service, as she had, at that time, from 80,000 to 100,000 militia, differing from the regular troops in nothing but the name, which were considered amply sufficient for home duties. If to this force we add 30,000 marines, the military strength of Great Britain was then not less than 350,000 men, exclusive of local militia and volunteers.

The strength of the British army declined from 1815 to 1835, since which last mentioned year it has undergone many augmentations. These have been occasioned partly by the conteats in China, India, Kaffraria, Persia, and the Crimea, and partly by a sense of the inaecurity of many of the British coasts and colonies.

PRESENT MILITARY FORCE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

In comparing the strength of the forces at different periods, much confusion is apt to arise from different modes of interpreting the words "British army." This designation may include the whole of the royal troops in India, whether supported out of Imperial or Indian revenues; it may also include the militia, the volunteers, the enrolled pensioners, the yeomanry cavalry, the foreign legions; or it may exclude any one or more of these. The "British army," and the "military force of the British Empire," are often treated as convertible terms—to the production of much confusion where actual numbers are given.

In a lecture delivered during the present year at the United Service Institution in London, by Capt. PETRIE, of her Majesty's Fourteenth Regiment, employed on the topographical Staff, that officer gives the following as the present sum of the British forces, and the great carefulness and research with which it has evidently been prepared is a guarantee for its accuracy:

	Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Regular troops, of all arms	218,971	30,073	366
British local & colonial troops	18,249	—	248
Foreign and colonial troops, chiefly in India	218,043	—	58
Military Police in India	79,264	—	—
Total	534,527	30,073	672
Reserves available for the defensa of the Kingdom, in case of war:			
Pensioners	14,768	—	—
Militia	45,000	—	—
Yeomanry Cavalry	16,080	16,080	—
Irish Constabulary	12,392	—	—
Volunteers	140,000	—	—
Grand total	762,767	46,153	672

Of these there were, during the present year, in the United Kingdom:

	Men.	Guns.
Infantry—Guards—7 battalions	6,207	—
Infantry—Line—85 battalions	33,105	—
Cavalry—Life and Horse Guards—3 regiments	1,311	—
Cavalry—Dragoons, &c., 16 reg'ts	10,560	—
Artillery—Horse—6 batteries	1,200	36
Artillery—Field—23 batteries	5,060	138
Artillery—Garrison—39 batteries	4,680	—
Engineers	2,316	—
Military train	1,630	—
Hospital corps	609	—
Commissariat Staff corps	300	—
Totals	67,268	174

Besides, there were in the dépôt establishments:

	Men.
Infantry—Line—126 dépôts	24,770
Cavalry—9 dépôts	396
Artillery	2,975
Total in dépôts	28,141

INFANTRY.

This branch of the service is divided as follows:

Foot-Guards—1 regiment Grenadier Guards, 3 battalions; 1 regiment Coldstream Guards, 2 battalions; and 1 regiment Scotch Fusileers, 2 battalions. The first containing 32 companies, and the second and third 20 companies each; and the three regiments consisting of 6,748 soldiers, including officers and men. Each regiment is commanded by a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, with a Surgeon-Major; each battalion by a Major, with a Surgeon and his assistants; and each company by a Captain, one or more Lieutenants, and an Ensign. The officers in the Guards have higher rank and pay than other troops, (a Lieutenant in the Guards being equal to a Captain in the Army, &c.,) but their armament, &c., resembles that of the line.

Line Infantry.—1 regiment of 2 battalions of 10 companies each; 2 regiments of 2 battalions of 6 companies each; and 82 regiments of one battalion of 10 companies each. Total, 85 regiments, or 88 battalions; 87,902 men. The troops are armed with Minié rifles and bayonets. They are officered very nearly the same as the Foot Guards.

Fusileers.—1 regiment of 2 battalions of 6 companies, and 4 regiments of 1 battalion of 10 companies.

Light Infantry.—1 regiment of 2 battalions of 10 companies; and 7 regiments of 1 battalion of 10 companies.

Rifles—1 regiment of 2 battalions of 10 companies, and 1 Rifle Brigade, 3 battalions of 10 companies. Total, 13 regiments, or 20 light battalions of 19,500 men. These are officered and armed like the other regiments of the line.

Colonial Infantry.—3 West Indian regiments of 2 battalions of 6 companies; 1 St. Helena regiment of 2 battalions of 5 companies, 1 Canadian rifle corps of 6 companies, 1 Gold Coast corps of 3 companies, 1 Ceylon rifle regiment of 9 companies, 1 fencible regiment (Malta) of 6 companies, and 1 Newfoundland corps of 3 companies. Total—7 regiments and 6 companies—7,906 men. The armament is the same as the Infantry of the Line.

The regiments of the Infantry of the Line are commanded each by a Lieutenant-Colonel. The position of Colonel of a regiment is, in a great measure a sinecure, and is bestowed on old general officers; but a Colonel is not debarred commanding a regiment in the field.

The petty Staff of a battalion is composed of a Sergeant-Major, a Quartermaster-Sergeant, a Paymaster-Sergeant, an Armorer-Sergeant, a Schoolmaster-Sergeant, 10 Color-Sergeants, 30 Sergeants, a Drum-Major, and 21 drummers—in all 106 men. In the regiment on field service the proportion is augmented.

CAVALRY.

The regiments of Cavalry are distributed as follows:

Heavy Cavalry.—3 regiments of Household troops, (First and Second Life Guards, and Royal Horse Guards, blue,); 7 regiments of Heavy Dragoon Guards, and 3 Regiments of Heavy Dragoons of the line.

Light Cavalry.—Four regiments Light Dragoons; 5 regiments of Hussars, and 4 regiments of Lancers.

Total strength of cavalry 26 regiments; 12,460 men, with 9,386 horses. The Household troops have higher pay and rank than the rest.

The distinction between light and heavy cavalry consists, rather in the name and uniform, than in the size of men and horses.

The regiments have six or eight troops each formed respectively into three or four squadrons. The troop is the unit of interior service; the squadron is that of tactics.

The usual strength of a troop of the guards is 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 cornet, 5 Sergeants, 1 trumpeter, 1 farrier, and 42 Corporals and privates; in other regiments, serving at home, the number of Corporals and privates is increased to 58. Regiments serving in India, and similar stations, have one additional Lieutenant and 70 Corporals and privates.

The regimental staff consists of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one paymaster, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one surgeon, one assistant-surgeon, one veterinary surgeon, one sergeant-major, one chief-trumpeter, one armorer, one chief saddler, one schoolmaster-sergeant, one hospital-sergeant, one regimental clark, and one paymaster's-clerk. Some regiments have two lieutenant-colonels and two majors.

Colonial Cavalry, Cape of Good Hope.—Twelve companies of Mounted Rifles, with 900 horses and about 1,100 men.

ARTILLERY.

The English artillery is divided into the Royal Artillery and the brigade of Royal Horse Artillery. It is also divided into field-batteries, mountain-batteries, and colonial batteries, the first two containing light and heavy guns. The field-batteries consist of five guns and one howitzer; the 18-pounder batteries, however, have three guns and one howitzer. The colonial and mountain batteries are each composed of three guns and one cohorn mortar. Each battery has a rocket detachment attached to it.

The royal artillery regiment comprises 12 batalions of 8 companies or batteries; 1 detachment of African artillary (Jamaica): 1 company of gun Lascars (Hong-Kong); 1 company of invalids. A battery is generally made up of 6 officers, 11 non-commissioned officers, 90 gunners and 10 artisans. A train comprises 1 officer, 9 to 18 non-commissioned officers, and 73 to 102 drivers. The horses required for a six-pounder light battery are 143; for a nine-poundsr battery, 164; and for a twelve-pounder 198, including 8 baggage horses.

The regiment consists of 1 Colonal (Master of Ordnance); 184 staff officers; 60 Adjutants, Quartermasters, Surgeons, &c.; 448 officers, 1,152 non-commissioned officers, and 11,954 gunners and drivers. The detachment in Jamaica contains 61, the company in Hong-Kong 88, and the invalid company 145 men.

The Brigade of Horse Artillery comprises 7 companies or batteries, and 1 rocket company or battary. A battery, when on a war footing, comprises as follows: 6-poundar, 6 officers, 18 non-commissionad officers, 149 gunners, 9 artisans, and 186 horses; 9-pounder, 6 officers, 20 non-commissioned officers, 170 gunners, 11 artisans, and 220 horses. The rocket section contains 2 non-commissioned officers, 10 gunners and 10 horses.

There are also attached to the artillery a riding-house troop, comprising officers and rough-riders, a field-train department, a medical department, &c.

The total strength of the English artillery is 103 companies, or 15,122 men. In 1792, there were only 4 battalions of foot artillery of 620 men each with 1 of invalids, 483, making 3707 in all. In 1814, there were 15,157 artillery men, forming 11 battalions of 1,459 men each. In time of war the present strength would be increased to more than 24,000 men.

ENGINEERS.

This branch is divided into the Corps of Royal Engineers and the Sappers and Miners.

The Royal Engineers consist of about 280 officers, the Master-General as Colonel, six Colonels Commandant, twelve Colonels, thirty Lieutenant-Colonels, forty-eight Captains, forty-eight Second-Captains, ninety-six First Lieutenants, thirty-six Second Lieutenants, an Inspector-General of fortifications, with a first and second assistant, and an Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Sappers and Miners comprise twenty-three companies; one Brigade-Major, one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, two hundred and forty-seven Staff-Sergeants and non-commissioned officers, sixty-four musicians, and seventeen hundred and ninety-one men. Total, 2,185 men.

PENSIONERS.

The Pensioners are composed of all those retired soldiers who may still be called on to serve; they are called out annually for fourteen days' training. The present number is 14,768 men.

MILITIA.

The full strength of the Militia, as empowered by act of Parliament at the commencement of the Crimean War, was 120,000 men—80,000 for England, 10,000 for Scotland, and 30,000 for Ireland—3,271 officers; but the total number of rank and file at the present time is not more than 45,000. The regiments are generally filled up by recruiting; but if this means fails, recourse can be had to the ballot for all between the ages of 17 and 25. The time of service lasts five years. The Militia is trained and exercised by battalions or regiments, twice in a year, for fourteen days each time, or once for twenty-eight days. The Government provides arms and uniforms, and during the period of being on duty, the militia are placed on a footing with the regular army.

The officers are appointed partly by the Secretary for the Home Department and partly by the Lord-Lieutenants of Counties. Formerly the militia could not be called upon to service abroad; but by an act passed a few years ago, they can now be taken to the colonies, &c. There are ten dock-yard battalions, formed of volunteers among the superintendents, clerks, and workmen of the naval establishments.

The militia, always regarded as a nursery of the line, has contributed large numbers of disciplined men to the ranks of the regular army; and by way of encouragement to the militia officers to induce their men to volunteer, the Government authorizes the Commander-in-Chief to confer line commissions on any militia subaltern who can bring 75 soldiers with him. During the Crimean war many officers availed themselves of this means of entering the army.

The supplementary militia is an additional body of men which was first raised in 1793, for the defence of the country at that critical period, and was subject to the same regulations as the ordinary militia. The local militia was a body raised in 1809, for the purpose of replacing in certain districts the corps of volunteers. This force was liable to be marched to any part of Great Britain, in the event of a rebellion or an invasion, and could be kept embodied till six months after the termination of the former or the repulse of the latter.

The whole amount of the regular militia forces in Great Britain alone, in 1806, exceeded 200,000 men, and with the local militia and volunteers, the number of men then capable of being assembled in arms for home service amounted to nearly 500,000.

VOLUNTEERS.

These comprise the Yeomanry Cavalry, 16,080 strong, composed principally of respectable farmers and country gentlemen, who meet for exercise in troops and regiments from seven to fourteen days in each year; the Honorable Artillery Company, which has its headquarters in the precincts of the City of London, and the recently enrolled rifle companies, which already muster not less than 140,000, and have exhibited in their late rifle practice a remarkable precision in firing. The whole of these volunteers supply their own horses and outfit.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

A large portion of the regular army is generally employed in India, and whilst there paid out of the finances of that Empire; but in addition to these forces there is also in that country the Indian army, consisting of cavalry, infantry, artillery, engineers, &c. This force was formerly termed the "Honorable East India Company's Service," and was raised and paid by that corporation; but since the recent Sepoy rebellion, it has been transferred to the Queen, and is now termed "The Queen's Army for Service in India." This army at present numbers about 200,000 rank and file. There is also the military police of India, comprising about 80,000 men.

LAND TRANSPORT CORPS AND ARMY WORKS CORPS.

Both these departments were brought into active service during the Crimean War, tha former being connected with the commissariat—in fact, a kind of express corps; and the latter, composed of strong and efficient laborers, excavators, skilled artisans, and miners, rendered great service to the siege army of Sebastopol, in the construction of roads and other important works. The numbers of this latter corps in the Crimea comprised 3,500 men. It is now disbanded, but in the event of a war, a similar corps would doubtless be again called into action.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ARMY.

The sovereign has the supreme command of the British army; but the Secretary of State for War is her responsible representative in all that concerns administration, the Commander-in-chief being her representative in matters relating to military organization and discipline. The Secretary is the organ through whom the wishes of the sovereign are reconciled with the wishes and intentions of Parliament. Until the war with Russia in 1854, the administrative departments were much scattered, and their defective organization led in great part to the miseries suffered by the British troops in the Crimea; but now they are all consolidated under the Secretary of State for War. Previous to the time named, the War and Colonial Departments of the Government were both under the charge of one Secretary of State.

All promotions are made and all honors and rewards are conferred by the sovereign, and all commissions are under her sign manual.

The militia, yeomanry, volunteers, and pensioners are under the control of the Home Secretary who is responsible for the internal defences of the country.

England is divided into six military districts, the commanders of which are usually Generals. Their functions consist in inspecting the regiments in their districts, the embarkation and debarkation of troops, the military resources of the district, the available means of defence, &c. In the same way Great Britain is divided into nine recruiting districts, with the necessary subdivisions.

COST OF THE ARMY.

The total expenditure sanctioned by Parliament may conveniently be thrown under four headings, and given in round numbers, as follows:

Military Pay and Allowances	£5,500,000
Civil Salaries and Wages	1,800,000
Stores and Works of every kind	5,400,000
Pensions, Retired Pay, &c.	2,100,000
Total	£14,800,000

or $74,000,000. This was the estimate for the last fiscal year, and is the largest sum ever voted for a *peace* establishment. As the estimates vary according to the aspects of political affairs abroad or to the strength of the economizing principle at home, the strength of the force changes proportionately, consequently the figures we have given in our account of the various branches of the service can only be considered as approximate. However, we do not imagine that they are much at variance with the actual strength of the army at the present time.

APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

The first commission of an officer in the British army and each step in promotion may be acquired by purchase, according to the rules of the service; or the appointment and promotion may be made without purchase by the Commander-in-Chief; but commissions in the artillery and the engineers, as well as in the marines and the navy, are conferred by the Ministry without purchase. Cadets who have completed a course of military education at Sandhurst are likewise appointed without purchase. The cost of a commission varies from $2,250, that of an Ensign's in the line, to $45,000 that of a Lieutenant-Colonel's in the Foot Guards. A military commission was authorized in 1854 to report upon the several modes of promotion in the army, and the result of its deliberation has been that promotion is now bestowed on account of merit, and not altogether from seniority or purchase. An examination of applicants has also been introduced. These changes, which were to a certain extent a concession to the popular demands, are calculated, more than anything else, to raise the character of the service, and to put the British army on the same footing as the armies of Continental Europe. The promotion of praiseworthy non-commissioned officers to commissions has also recently been allowed.

There are five ranks of general officers in the British service: 1. Field Marshal; 2. Generals; 3. Lieutenant-Generals; 4. Major-Generals, and 5. Brigadier-Generals.

The English army has neither an Adjutancy nor a General Staff, like the majority of European armies, as the officers appointed to such duties are taken from the regiments, in which their promotion goes on just the same.

Commissioned officers who have served certain periods receive, when reduced or off duty, what is denominated half-pay. Liberal pensions and compassionate allowances are made to the widows and families of deceased officers, and special pensions are granted in cases of death in action.

In the first few years after the peace of 1815 the reductions in the British army involved the compulsory retirement of not less than 10,000 officers, who thereupon went on half-pay; these by filling vacancies, transfers and deaths, have now been reduced to 2,000.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

The colleges, academies and schools in Great Britain relating to military matters may be grouped into two classes, those intended to increase the military efficiency of the officers and men, and those which bear relation to the ordinary school-tuition of soldiers of the ranks and their children. The principal of those in the first group are the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, the School of Instruction at Chatham, the Department of Artillery Studies at Woolwich, the School of Artillery at Shoebnry, the School of Musketry at Hythe, and the Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich. The chief among the second group are the Royal Military Asylum, (better known as the Duke of York's School,) the regimental schools, and the garrison schools. Chelsea College or Hospital is an asylum for veterans, not a school of instruction.

RECRUITMENTS.

Formerly private persons were allowed to enlist men for the British army, in any way that they might think best. This system, however, led to the practice of impressing men into the service, and many young men were consequently entrapped, and secretly conveyed away to recruit the armies employed in the East. The discovery of this illegal and disgraceful method of obtaining soldiers was speedily followed by its abolition and the control of this branch of the service was then vested in proper military officers. In order to procure recruits, a sergeant or other non-commissioned officer mixes, in country-places and fairs, with the peasantry at their times of recreation, and in towns with artisans who happen to be unemployed, or who are dissatisfied with their condition, and, by address, in representing whatever may seem agreeable in the life of a soldier, or by the allurement of a bounty, occasionally induces such persons to enter the service.

The age at which recruits are received is from seventeen to twenty-five. During the reign of Queen ANNE it was the custom to enlist recruits for three years; but considering the time unavoidably spent in training the men, this period was deemed too short to afford the Government an advantage adequate to the expense of maintaining them; and the practice which afterward obtained of enlisting for an unlimited period was considered by Parliament to be impolitic. It was, therefore, enacted, in the tenth year of the present reign, that no person should be enlisted to serve in the infantry for a longer period than ten years, or in the cavalry, artillery, or ordnance corps, for more than twelve years. Reenlistmenta, however, are frequent at the end of these terms.

Ireland, comprising so much of the Celtic, and Scotland so much of the Celtic and Scandinavian population, contribute largely to the army. England, with its Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian people, whose "home is on the deep," furnishes seamen for the navy.

The enlistment of recruits is regulated by the Mutiny Act, in which it is curious to note that it is enacted that all negroes or persons of color, although not born within the possessions of the Crown, who shall voluntarily enlist, and all negroes purchased for the Crown previous to the abolition of Slavery, and all negroes seized and condemned as prizes, under the Slave-trade acts, and appointed to serve in the army, shall, while serving be deemed to be soldiers legally enlisted, and be entitled to all the privileges of natural-born subjects. Every military officer acting contrary to the provisions of this act, in what regards enlisting recruits, is liable to be cashiered.

PROPORTION TO POPULATION, AND COST OF MAINTENANCE OF SOLDIERS.

In the middle of 1851 there were 5,610,777 men of the age of 20 and upwards in Great Britain, of whom 183,255 belonged to the army and navy—120,407 as effective force, and 62,848 on half pay, or as pensioners liable to serve under certain contingencies. The active force was 2 per cent. of the men in Great Britain, or 1 in 47, and 1 in 154

of the total population. Mr. FONBLANQUE, comparing the peace establishments of the chief European armies in 1857, found that of England to be the smallest in ratio to population, hnt the most costly in relation to its etrength. The English ratio was 1 in 128; the French, 1 in 95; tha Prussian, 1 in 80; the Rnssian, 1 in 72; and the Austrian, 1 in 68. English soldiers, officers and men together, cost the country $260 each per annnm; French, $180; Prnssian, $155; Austrian, $92; and Russian, $66. The English cost per man is still higher at the present time than it was in 1857, on account of increased attention being paid to the wall-being of the soldiers.

HONORS.

Although commissioned officers who have rendered good service to their country, have been long honored with the Order of the Bath, and have been enabled to write after their names the cabalistic letters K. G. C., (Knight Grand Cross;) K. C. B., (Knight Commander;) and C. B., (Companion of the Bath;) the first two giving the title af "Sir;" still the soldier of tha ranks, till lately, received noother reward than that of a silvar medal to ornament the hreast of his coet. Formerly no display of remarkahle valor in the field insured to the privata soldier a mark of royal approhation, and promotion to the rank of non-commissioned officer was perhaps the only token he received that he had earned tha approval of his commending officer. Howaver, at the close of the Crimean War a new order was created, the "Order of Valor," having for its decoration a bronze cross, the "Victoria Cross." Every soldier, of whatever rank, may posseas this croas, with an annual stipend, if he hes exhihited personal gallantry in the presence of the enemy. An order of merit, applicable to general deserving, however, it is considered would be considered a desidaratum.

THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

"Our nation," observes Dr. JOHNSON, "may boast, beyond any other people in the world, of a kind of epidemic bravery, diffnsed eqnally through all its ranks; we can show a peasantry of heroes, and fill our armies with clowns whose conrage may vie with thet of the General." But, on the other hend, it must be admitted that the condition of a private soldier in England, and throughout Europe, was formerly one not very favorable for inspiring a love of tha service in his mind. Obliged to be furnished with good clothing and to preserve a becoming appearance, that which remained of his scanty pay escrcely sufficed for procuring the food necessary for his support. In his barracks he was snbject to numerous petty details of duty which produced wearinese and even disgust; and at all times to the restrnints of disciplihe, which deprived him of tha recreations enjoyed hy other classes of man; whita the harracks themselves were far from being healthy or even comfortable. These disadvantages ara now, however, in a great measure removed; and the pay of tha soldier suffices to afford him the means of obtaining the comforts of life in a degree at least equal to those which are enjoyed by an ordinary peasant or mechanic. With the improvsment of his condition, n corresponding improvement in the charecter of the British soldier has taken place; men o steady habits are induced to enlist, and officers are enabled to select the best among thnse persons who present themselves, as recruits fnr the army.

The duties of the soldier are rendered as little hnrdensome as is consistent with the good of the service, and the regulations promulgated hy the authorities prescribe that he shall at all times be treated with mildness and humanity; and the non-commissioned officers are required to use patienca and forbearance in instructing the recruits in their military exercisea. When hreaches of disciplina on the part of the soldier oblige a commander to order the infliction of punishment, attention is paid as much as possible to render it a means of promoting a reformation of character. The lash is now sparingly nsed. Wherever a regiment is now quartered, there is astablished for the soldiers a school, which the men are obliged, as a part of their dnty, to attend, and which is generally furnished with a library for their nse. The library end school are fermed and supported by tha subscriptions of the officers, and both have been found to contribute greatly to the preservation of sohriety and good conduct among the men, hy weaning them from the heunts of idleness and dissipation, and giving them a taste for usefal knowledge.

In time of peace, tha soldier, being surrounded by the members of civil society, must, like them, conform to its laws; and being under the influence of public opinion, he is, unconsciously to himself, held in obedience hy them, so that no extraordinary coercion is necessary to keep him within tha bonnds of civil or military law. But in the colonies the soldier, even thongh he be serving in a time of peace, has many temptetions to fall into a neglect or hreach of discipline; he is fer removed from the friends of his early life, who may have exercised npon his mind a moral influence for good; he sees around him only the condnct, too frequently licentious, of the lower orders of tha people in the country whers ha is stationed; and it may be that he is not fortified with the principles whicb ahonld have been implanted in his mind by a sound education. Thus in the British Colonies there arises a necessity for greater restraint on the freedom of the soldier, and for the infliction of heavier punishments, than are required in the mother country. In time of war and on foreign service, a vigorous discipline is essentially necessary; and the privations to which soldiers are then exposed, strongly induce those who ere not thoroughly imbued with moral and religious principles to plnnder the country people in order to supply their immediate wante, or to drown the sense of their sufferings in liquor.

THE NAVIES—AMERICAN AND BRITISH COMMERCIAL MARINE.

Tha Test of Naval Strength, a Commercial Marine—Relative Tonnage of the United States and Great Britain—Relative Growth—What was Done in 1812-'15—Impossibility of a British Blockade.

THE BEECHES, ——, December, 1861.

I saw, recently, an interesting article in the TIMES on the "Navies," which, I observe, has also attracted the attention of the Northern Prese. In the long period of peace—which is now gone by—the people seem to have forgotten nevies and their nses. One effect of this was, that the war found hoth peopla and navel officers totally unprepared for any vigorous naval effort. You want no other evidence of this than that terrible affair at Norfolk—the most disgraceful which ever occurred to us. Bnt let that go. It hea passed into history. Our hneinesa now is exactly what England's was when the Dutch Admiral, VAN TROMP, carried a hroom at his mastheed through the British Channel. It la to recognize: First, that we are the greatest commercial nation in the world; and second, to prepare a nevy which shall correspond with that fact, and be entirely able to defend us from the inaults of any European Power. By *preparing*, I do not mean merely building ships, for what nse haa the *North Carolina* and a dozen other great ships been to us? No; the proposition is, to be *able to build one hundred great vessels when they are needed*. In this country, with its almost illimitable commercial facilities, this is not only possible, hut *ought to be done* whether war is threatened or not. But this is an episode (rather than prologue) to what I want to say.

I notice your articles on the "*Navies*" to say, that while they are statistically correct, tha *inference* which common people will draw from them is not correct. The inference they will draw is: thet the naval strength of Great Britain and the United States is increased by the number of vessels end guns. This, I hold, is a great misteke. The naval strength of two greet nations is measured hy the *measure of their commercial marines*. In other words, it is the *power to create* a navy rather then the nevy in existence, which is the true test of naval power. To illustrate this, I will refer yon to certain facts, which I imagine are not generally known, but which, with the vast army we have *improvised*, will show in atrong colors, the growth and power of this nation. The first *fact* I refer to is, that the tonnage and commercial marine of the United States *is equal to that of Great Britain*.

In mentioning this to a very intelligent friend, he received it with lncredulity—thinking me in some way under a delusion. Yet—this fact is one of those most strikingly illustrative of the singular growth and development of the United States. I will now stata the amonnt of tonnage and navigation in Great Britain and the United States, as contained in the official reports of the two nations. The tonnaga of the British Empire for three successiva years (*vide* MCCULLOUGH):

	Tons.		Tons.
In 1850.....	4,232,962	In 1852.....	4,424,392
In 1851.....	4,362,085		

In those years the United States were (*vide* Official Reports:)

	Tons.		Tons.
In 1850.....	3,535,454	In 1855.....	5,212,001
In 1851.....	3,772,439	In 1858.....	5,049,808
In 1852.....	4,138,440		

In the same year, 1852, there was hut little difference, hut in 1858 the tonnage of the United Stetes was 600,000 tons beyond that of Great Britain in 1852; and no douht is beyond it now. The most remarkeble feature in the comparison is, that the tonnage of Great Britain is *at a stand*, while that of ths United States is constantly increesing with great rapidity.

	Tons.
United States tonnage in 1838.....	1,995,639
United States tonnage in 1858.....	5,049,808

In twenty years our commercial marine hed more than doubled—an increass beyond even that of our immense strides in population. But I wish to compare the commerce of the countries in another way—the clearances from our ports in tons and men:

	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
Cleared from G. Britain 1849.	37,603	7,064,488	364,062
Cleared from U. States 1858.	21,279	6,802,792	248,434

This shows that while the number of vessels is much less in the United Stetes, the *tonnage is nearly the same.*

	Number.	Tonnage.
Built in Great Britain in 1851.....	1,248	275,139
Built in the United States in 1851....	1,367	298,203

The *building* of vessels in the United Stetes now exceeds that of Grest Britain, as might be inferred from the fect of our rapid increase in tonnage. Taking all thsse facts into view, we see that from 1850 to 1860, the commercial marine of this country was equal to that of Great Britain. As for the future, no one can doubt its superiority. Perhaps this may be the resson why the haughty Britons would not be averse to e war with us now. The power of Great Britain has culminated, and the English feel an instinctive consciousness that they are no longer to he the ruling Power of the world. England wanes before the rising glory of the West, and there is an irritated jealousy toward a daughter who must soon eclipse her mother.

But, whatever England may think, it is our business to take the rank and rights which the providence of God has given. We must not quail before the frowning brow of eny nation, or of all combined, in Europe.

The real fact to which I would refer is, that with such a commercial marine, and with the amplest of naval materials, *we can create a navy* when we want; and let me say that the practice of keeping an immense number of war ships on hand is better honored in the breach than in the keeping. We have now e dozen ships of the line on hand, of which we had much better have had the materials with which to build others. The great art of war, as of life, is to remember the circumstances of the times in which we live. The world does move, and we must *note how* it moves. Steam has introduced a new power into the navy, and rifled guns another. We must build ships with these new weapons, and hence it is well not to have a large navy on hand. We must build it *when it is wanted*. Let me tell you a fact of the war of 1812-15. Toward the close of the war we built a line-of-hattle ship on the lakes *in six weeks*. It proved to be useless, for MCDONOUGH had captured one British fleet and PERRY another, so that the contest on the lakes was virtually ended.

The question of navel superiority between England and this country is much less dctermined than most persons suppose. We hear from England just now the seme sort of bluster we heard fifty years ago. Let it pass for what it is worth.

It is scarcely possible that the practical statesmen of Englsnd can helieve sny such stuff. Some of the Englieh newspapers talk of hlowing our "little navy" out of the weter; of demanding SLIDELL and MASON from the deck of a British man-of-war; of passing up the Chesapeaks to Annapolis, and of blockading the whole United States. Such nonsense betrays a most lamentable ignorance of this country. If the Government properly arm Fort Calhoun, opposite Fortress Monroe, I should like to see the navy of Great Britain pass hetween them. Not all the navies of Europe could blockade the Atlantic, much less the Pacific coast of the United Stetes. These people forget that times have chsnged—that, from 1812 to 1860, vast changes have taken place. Even in 1812-'15, we beat the British in repeated naval contests, and is it to be supposed that when we have multipled our strength livefold, we have lost our capacity end our naval prowess? On the Pacific, we have three thousand miles of coast which no navy can blockade, and we have all the coasts of Mexico st our command, and soon we should have all the ports of South America and Russia; for the enemies of England will not stand still in such e contest. The whole commerce of Great Britein in the Pacific would he swept away. In one word, England is no longer the despot of the seas, end, sooner or later, we shall do what England did, when she destroyed the naval power of Holland.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

FROM REBELDOM.

Affairs in tha South—The Banquet of Lies—Stout Resistance of Tennesseans to the Impressment—Small Votes for Davis and Stephens—Fiendish Outrages upon Union Men and Women in West Tennessee.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PADUCAH, Ky., Sunday, Dec. 22, 1861.

Since I have been at this place (ahout a week,) I have had frequent opportunities to see and converse with gentlemen just from the dominion of the rebellion. No clear idea can be formed, simply from the Southern journals which occasionally find their way through the lines, of the atate of affalra existing within the bounds of the Statee in rebellion. Now and then a paragraph may be found, of paculiar significance, when taken in connection with reliable verbal reports which reech us; hnt great pains is generally taken to hide the truth from the public. The rebel leadera ere afraid of their own people, and dare not allow the denizene of one county to he informed of npheavinga of the apirit of patriotism and lnanbordinetion to the rule of the oligarchy, which prevails even in the next. Those who travel hy railroad are closely scrutinized, and even those who pase to and fro by means of private conveyance, are liable to be over hauled and taken to some military post for examination. Known Union men are subject to frequent indignities; so thet loyallets are compelled to conceal their real sentiments to secure even temporarily their personal safety.

Great stories are put in circulation almost every day of rehel victories—In many cases where no battles have been fought, and in others where the rebels have fled ignominiously from the field. The recent battle in Virginia, for inetance, fought on our side by one thousand eight hundred of Gen. MILROY'S command, where the Nationels lost but about thirty killed, as many wounded, and a dozen missing, and where the rebels abandoned their fortifications in the night, burnt their camp, and left dead upon tha field as many soldiers and officers of high rank as our entire list of killed and wounded, this is paraded in the rebel prints as a great victory, in which five thonsand "Lincolnites" were repnlsed by an inferior rehel force. The battle of Belmont, in which two thonsend eight hundred and fifty men, under Gen. GRANT, routed a fully equel rehel force, hurnt and destroyed their camp, captured part of their artillery and spiked the rest, and, though worsted on their retreat to their boats hy large reinforcements, yet caused to the rehels a much greater loss in killed, wonnded, and prisoners, than the oyal troops snffered, taking the rehels' own official statement as true; and though the rebels have not since dared to reoccupy the position, theis af fair was heralded as a grcet rebel victory, and is generally received as such hy the Southern people. Not long since I esw, in a rebel paper, an account of ths utter defeat of a regiment of Indiana troops by a regiment of Mississippians. The Indianinns imprudently ventured into East Tennessee—the Mississippi men craftily retreating before them a distance of ten miles; then the Mississippians, turning upon their entrapped victims with a fury which only Southrons can exhibit, hewed them in pieces with their bowie-knives, exterminating half their number, while the forlorn remnant were scattered through the mountains. The editor assures his readers that this account comes from e very reliable source. It is needless to observe that there was no foundation whatever for the report; yet I heve never been so fortunate as to lay my hend on a Southern paper in which this or any similar *canard* was corrected. Any number of reports hava been put in circulation from time to time, of great rebel victories in Western Virginia, where they never gained a single success, except the surprise and rout of Col. TYLER'S Regiment at Cross Lanes. At one time Gen. ROSECRANS was reported to bs utterly defeated with great slaughter. The report wse duly confirmed, and extensively dwelt upon in rebel editorial comments, in which were recapitulated the great rebel pyramid of victories; and the conclusion was reached that the enfeebled and broken-down Government could not hold out much longer in its efforts to coerce the "free people" of the South. Now the report of this great victory had some foundation; for tha battle wse well planned by Gen. LEE, and the *marching* was pretty well done. Gen. REYNOLDS was surrounded at Cheat Mountain, and his communications cut off. The General sent out 285 men to reconnoitre in one direction; and these fell in with 2,500 Tennesseans under Cols. GEORGE MANEY, ROBERT HATTON and FORBES—ths whole commanded by Gen. SAM. R. ANDERSON, of Nasbville. The little reconnoitering force drove in the rebel outposts, and the whole brigade took fright and ran. A similar small body of 300 Hoosiers were advanced upon hy 3,000 Virginians; but running to meet them, the degenerate sons of the Old Dominion ingloriously fled. These 5,500 troops were supported by a still larger force in their rear; but Gen. LEE concluded his men would not do to trust in battle, and so retreated; and this was the foundation of the report, duly confirmed, of a great victory. An intelligent physician from West Tennessee within the last few days, tells me that this report, and the many of a similar kind so often circulated, have never been corrected.

The more intelligent people of the South—at least, of the Union men—watch attentively for the details of these frequent victories, and for the official reports—the latter frequently full of falsehood—and if neither come to hand, they conclude the whole story is false. Occasionally, also, they get hold of extracts from Northern journals, and thereby gain glimpses of the truth. But no one dares express a doubt of the correctness of these rumors, unless coupled with the strongest expressions of hope that they prove true.

The resistance, in the State of Tennessee, to the operation of the impressment law, has been much greater then is known to the outside world. I have not heerd of any attempt having been made to enforce it at all in East Tennessee. All efforts in that section, so far as I can hear, have been directed to collecting *arms* from the people, content, it may be presumed; if that people can be rendered powerless to resist the oppressive tyranny with which they are borne down. A recent act of the legislative body of HARRIS' Government levies a fine of $25 for failure to give up to the ordnance officers a gun, and imprisonment for concealing one. Nevertheless, throughout the State guns are buried in the ground, hid in hollow logs, and under floors, to be brought to light when the time shall come to strike the tyrant. In many sections, however, the Unionists are still defiant, and openly keep their arms and refuse to obey the draft. My information on this point is positive and perfectly reliable.

A week ago a report was published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, to the effect that on the occasion of the draft in Nashville a great riot occurred, in which four men were killed in the attempt to enforce the draft—that the mob then sought for Gov. HARRIS, who fled to Memphis, the newspapers giving out that he had repaired to that place on business. I was at first inclined to question the accuracy of this report, but I have since found for it the following corroboration: A lady of much intelligence, who has resided several years in Nashville, arrived in Louisville, having left Nashville two days before the *Commercial's* informant. This lady reports that on one of the drafting days a riot occurred, in which a large number of citizens participated—that *two* men were killed—that a guard was stationed around Gov. HARRIS' room to protect him—that another guerd was stationed at the house of H. L. CLAIBORNE, Colonel of the militia, for his protection—and that HARRIS left for Memphis. I rely implicitly on the veracity of this lady, and have no doubt whatever that she gives reports as they were current in Nashville when she left. She also reports that the *Daily Gazette*, an unprincipled secession paper, published in Nashville, which is ready at any time to leap upon the popular wave, had attacked the inpressment law and Gov. HARRIS with exceeding bitterness. She cut out a number of its editorials on the subject, to bring through with her, but was induced to throw them eway, for fear of the rebel pickets and spies. In addition to the information of this lady, a gentleman who left West Tennessee on the 19th, states that it wss well understood there that an outbreak had occurred in Nasbville, the particulars of which he hed not learned, and thet the military were called out to subdue the people. The fact thet the newspapers are so silent on the subject, only shows how serious the matter is regarded. The same gentlemen overheard the remark of a gentleman named ROLAC, who was on the field of Belmont after the bettle, to the effect that a much larger number of Confederates were killed there than was aver reported. A Confederate Captain, standing by, reproved ROLAC, not denying the truth of his statement, hut telling him he would injure "our cause." ROLAC replied that he would tell the truth about it—thet the number of slain was immense.

In West Tennessee the resistance to the draft has been very determined. In Weakley (EM. ETHERIDGE'S) County, a conflict was considered imminent on a certain day. The Trenton *Standard* says the metter, however, was settled without the bloodshed which was expected. How it was settled that paper does not say. I now learn thet the settlement consisted in the Secessionists withdrawing, and leaving the patriotic Union men masters of the situation. In the County of Carroll 300 Union men were in arms, at last accounts to resist the draft. Troops had besn sent in to subdue the people. A fight is reported to have taken place hut no result stated; and this report needs confirmation. ALVIN and ISAAC HAWKINS, two prominent politicians of that county, remain true to the Union. In Henderson County, the dreft was not permitted at all hy the people, in even a single civil district. A. G. SHREWSNURY, the late *unperjured* Representative from this County in the State Legislature, remains, I think, still true. In the town of Lexington, the County seat of Henderson, on the 1st of August, Hon. EM. ETHERIDGE, though an exile, and not a candidate, received more votes for Congress than both HILL and ADKINS, rebel candidates. I have not obtained the particulars of the outbreak in McNeiry County, which is spoken of by the Trenton *Standard* as of greater magnitude than any other. At one time, it was reported here, that 2,000 men were in arms there for resistance. There are hardly so many men left there; but the uprising must have been very alarming to the rebels. Troops were sent into that County also, to subdue the people. This County is the home of JOHN V. WRIGHT, a rebel Colonel, who will be remembered as a secession member of the last Congress. The adjoining County of Hardin, and the next adjoining County of Wayne, are both intensely Union. W. P. KENDRICK, a prominent politician of the latter County, remains true. Since the secession of the State, he has mustered 600 men under the old flag, but I suppose he has been compelled to submit to an order for disbanding them.

The County of Weakley generally gives a vote of 2,900. In the November election, when DAVIS and STEPHENS came before the people, they received in that county about 600 votes! The result was similar in other counties. Even the strong secession County of Williamson, (so esteemed,) in Middle Tennessee, the vote was only about one-third the usual number, while in some places no polls were open et all.

I have recounted these things to show that not merely in East Tennessee, but all over the State, the Union men are not extinct. When our army shall drive out those who have overrun and subjugated that gallant people, Tennessee will promptly raise 25,000 soldiers for the cause of liberty. Great exertions have been made by the rebels to hide these facts from the country and the world. It has given out that perfect unaninity prevailed among the people of the western and middle divisions of the State. The most inhumen and revolting barbarities have been practiced upon unoffending loyal people to enforce such unanimity. Numerous instances might be related which have occurred in West Tennessee, but a few well-authenticated cases will serve to illustrate the fiendish spirit of this most causeless and hellish of all revolutions. A gentleman named JONES, residing in Henry County, Tenn., became obnoxious to the "Regulators," as a man of steadfast loyalty to his Government. He was arrested and dragged off to Union City before the military "authorities" there. No charge could be made against him for which these more responsible functionaries dared administer any punishment. These vile rulers have an indirect way of reaching a desired object, the responsibility of which they dare not publicly avow. "Regulators" and "Committees of Public Safety" exist by the connivance of the usurping rulers themselves, and are used to do the dirty work of the revolutionists, for which the "authorities" dare not openly become responsible. As no offence had been committed by Mr. JONES, he was discharged, but returned to his home in charge of his captors. These proceeded with him on the cars to a point near his residence, when they took him from the train, conveyed him a short distance into the woods, and *murdered him in cold blood!* This thing was a matter of public notoriety, yet no effort was made to punish the miscreants.

A Union man, named THOMPSON, in the same county, himself and family enjoying the highest respectability, was visited hy the "Regulators"—himself abused, and his two daughters, one about sixteen and the other fourteen, taken out into his yard and outraged in the most shameful manner possible—after the manner of the Sepoys of Hindostan. In the town of Trenton, Gibson County, seventeen soldiers visited the house of a gentleman named MCLEAN, abused his family, put out the eye of a servant woman, and outraged his daughter. In the former case I cannot learn that any attempt whatever was made to bring the parties to justice. In the latter case some sham examination was entered into, but we cannot learn that any one was ever punished. Indeed I have never heard of a single instance in which these hellish depredators have been punished by the rebels.

TENNESSEAN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The *Memoirs, Letters, and Remains of De Tocqueville*, translated from the French by the translator of "Napoleon's Correspondence," are published hy TICKNOR & FIELDS, in two volumes. The memory of DE TOCQUEVILLE will ever be reverenced in this country, and even had the work before us no intrinsic merit, the magic of the name of the author of *Democracy in America* would secure for it an extended sale. But the work possesses an absorbing interest of its own, aside from the associations it revives. It admits us to the domestic circle, and satisfies us that the man who succeeded in exciting our admiration in his public career, is entitled to an affectionate esteem for the virtues which adorned his private life. The charming memoir of BEAUMONT presents DE TOCQUEVILLE to us in a new phase. We behold in him the industrious student, the solicitous friend, the devoted lover and the tender husband, as well as the brilliant and successful author, who attained to those honors in life which are too often reserved to be bestowed only after death. In the man we are enabled to distinguish the traits which so preëminently distinguished the writer. The same clear perceptions of duty and evident determination to adhere rigidly to the line of truth, the same charming candor and earnest good faith are visible alike in his life as in his works. The brief account which M. BEAUMONT gives us of the tour of the two friends on this Continent, when the materials for that master-work of bonk-making, *Democracy in America*, were collected, has for us a deep interest. The indefetigebility with which DE TOCQUEVILLE pursued his labors, the industry with which he delved where a less discriminating and earnest seeker after knowledge would acarcely have dreamed of digging, the fairness with which his conclusions were formed, and the gencrosity which made him willing to attach a favorable construction where others would have tortured their ingenuity to produce an entirely different result, incline us to rank him as the very prince of travelers. The majority of our visitors come with a predetermination to find fault—not to point out the good that exists among us, but to search out and bring into bold relief the bad. So full are they, generally, of this mania for unfavorable mention, that even of a valley where they find abundant grapes they too often return and report nakedness and sterility. It is pleasant to travel with DE TOCQUEVILLE, who journeys in an entirely different spirit, and with whom a spirit of fair inquiry takes the place of the passion for universal condemnation which actuetes the great body of travelers in foreign countries.

—TICKNOR & FIELDS also publish a *Tragedy of Errors*, hy the author of "The Record of an Obscure Man." If allowed to meke a suggestion, we would hint that it is altogether an error to publish a fictitious tragedy while a real one is being acted, with the whole world for its audiences. Possibly the author imagines that because Slavery is the main point upon which his tragedy turns, it is therefore timely. But we fancy that in this conclusion he is mistaken. The problem is working itself out practicelly, and too speedily to require a theoreticel elucidation. The scene of the tragedy is lain on a Southern plantation; the title hints of the plot. Free white children are sold into Slavery; infants are changed by cunning prestidigitation, at the mother's breast; general confusion ensues, and abundant agony and tears. The moral is a good one, but it is enforced at too great length. The author is evidently a gentleman and a scholar, and something of a poet withal, but he has made the action of his piece whet would, in theatricel parlence, he denominated "slow." It does not keep pace with the anticipations of the reeder. The accessories, too, are grounded on inconsistencies too apparent to escape observation. The common slaves of e plantation are made to talk like Boston transcendentalists—which is a great act of injustice to the former much maligned and long-suffering race. Ezekiel, a black preecher, discourses like a parson cross hetween the "Eestus" and the "Lucifer" of Mr. PHILIP JAMES BAILEY. But it would be idle to expect consistency or a rigid "preservation of the unities" in a work written to elucidate either a political or a moral truth.

—A beautiful gift book will be found in *Moral Emblems*, published by the APPLETONS. It is a selection translated from the *Emblemata Moralia et Œconomica* and *Spiegel van den Voo Voorlˊden en Yegenwoordigen Tyt*, of that most eminent Dutchman and Poet, JACOB CATS, together with a reprint of the curious verses of his cotemporary emblematist, ROBERT FAIRLIE. The illustrations which accompany the letter-press are most ingenious in design and of rare excellence in execution. Taken all in all, quality of paper, clearness of type, beauty of hinding, merit of illustration, and value of subject matter, and we have in every way, in *Moral Emblems*, one of the most desirable and velueble gift books that has been published for years.

—The HARPERS publish an admirable boy's book—*Young Ben. Franklin*, by HENRY MAYHEW. We have called it a boy's book, and the title so designates it, but many grown men might gather many very useful lessons from the story. It is told with vigor and a minuteness which never degenerates into prosiness. Morel lessons are enforced but not in the too common teachy-preachy way. A sensihle Santa Claus would at once select the book as a universal stocking-filler.

—*A Defence of Armageddon*, or our great country foretold in the Holy Scriptures, in two discourses, delivered in the Capitol of the United States, at the request of several members of Congress, on the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday, 1857, by F. E. PITTS, of Nashville, Tenn., is published by J. W. BULL, of Baltimore.

—*New-York City during the American Revolution*, being a collection of original papers (now first published) from the MSS. in the possession of the Mercantile Library Association of this City, is privately printed for ths Association. It contains many documents of interest, and much information that we do not remember to have met with elsewhere.

—JOSEPH DE BUELOW publishes the Tenth Part of his *Historical Sketches of Europe*. The engravings in the number before us preserve the same force and vigor which we remarked in the first nine of the work. The accompanying letter-press is clear and concise, and amply illustrates the engravings. In turn the engravings well illustrate the letter-press.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

The Evacuation of Canton by the English and French—A Conscous Proclamation by the Chinese Officials—Depressing Effect of tha Civil War at Home upon American Shipping—Arrival of Mr. Burlingame, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HONG KONG, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

On Monday, the 21st ult., the City of Canton was formally evacnated by the English and French Allied troops, who have occupied it since 1857, as a guarantee for the payment of the indemnity provided for by the Treaty of Tien-tsin. The ceremony of restoration to the Chinese authorities was conducted with much form and show, firing of salutes and mutual *feting*.

The joint proclamation of the Viceroy, LAOU, and the Tartar General, in anticipation of this event, is remarkable for its courteous terms in regard to foreigners, being so entirely different, in this respect, from any that have preceded it. Among others, the following sentence occurs:

"During the occupation of Canton by the Allied troops of England and France, during a period of four years, their conduct has never been otherwise than friendly towards the military and people of the whole city and ye military and people, having also corresponded with courtesy and friendship, harmony has been maintained from first to last. Now that the troops are being withdrawn, the Consuls of England and France will continue to reside within the city, while the merchants and people of all nations will constantly pass in and out, or reside therein at their pleasure. It remains the duty of yourselves, the military and people, to continue to them the same respectful and courteous relations that have prevailed during the occupation, and then perpetual amity between our respective nations will be secured. The Tartar General and Viceroy sincerely hope that henceforward, by firmly adhering to the Treaties of Peace, both Chinese and foreigners will enjoy together the blessing of prosperity and peace."

It is a source of great gratification to the Chinese that the city was surrendered to them, before the completion of payment of the indemnity.

Owing to the civil war at home and its depressing effects upon American shipping, the fine steamship *Yangtsze*, built in New-York, has been placed under the British flag. She and the British steamer *Ly-ee-moon* have been the crack vessels in the China waters: both ply between this and Shanghai. With about the same speed the *Yangtsze* is decidedly the most economical boat to run, and by far the roomiest for passengers. She was recently chartered by the Hoppon (Head of the Customs) of Canton for $10,000, to convey himself and suite of some twenty persons to Tien-tsin, to pay his respects to the new Emperor. When about twelve hours out, they encountered a very heavy gale, whereupon the poor Hoppoo's courage ebbed very fast, and he repented him of his rashness in trusting his precious person to the tender mercies to a *Fanqui* (foreign devil) conveyance. So, going to the Captain, he chin-chinned him to return to Canton. The Captain told him he was ordered to take the ship to Tien-tsin, so there he must go. The gale increased, and so did poor Hoppoo's trepidation. "Ob Captain!" he said, "my chin-chin you too muchee (I beseech you) to go back to Canton, and my pay, $10,000, all the same." The Captain, however, held on and arrived at Shanghai minus a paddle-box. The terrified Hoppoo had seen enough of that kind of thing, so there he left the ship to take on part of his suite, and himself started for Tien-tsin and Peking overland, which in the present disturbed state of the country is no slight undertaking.

Last month there was launched at Shanghai the Chinese-named steamer *Fee-hao—Anglice*, "Heavenly Bird;" built after the model of the Mississippi River boats, and for the express purpose of running in the inland and shnal waters of North China. In my last letter I mentioned the immense inland steam navigation that is opening up on the Yangtsze; this vessel will add to that already large fleet, and others are in process of building at Shanghai, where an extensive foundry has been established, capable of turning out engines or boilers of any size.

The *Fee-hao* was modeled and designed by her owner, R. S. GOODS, Esq., late Commodore in the Chinese service, and built by Messrs. HAWKINS & Co. of the Shanghai Dry Dock, all of whom are Americans. Her dimensions are as follows:

	Feet.		Feet.
Length of keel.....	102	Breadth of beam.....	16
Length over all.....	112	Depth of hold.....	5

With all her machinery, boilers and coal bunkers filled, it is expected that her draft will be under 20 inches. Her propelling power is side-wheel, worked by horizontal high-pressure engines, each of 17-horse-power nominal, to work up to 60-horse-power.

Thus American enterprise, though under a cloud at home, is expanding itself in these distant regions, and with a few more boats of this description, will entirely outdo the present heavy-built English craft, which owing to their great draft of water, are continually getting aground on the shallow crossings with which the river abounds. The English do not appear to understand the science of river steamboat building, or else are too prejudiced to adopt our Western improvements.

With the enormous produce of the Interior of China, I think it may be safely predicted that in the course of a very few years the River Yangtsze will be only inferior to the Mississippi in the amount and extent of its steamboat navigation.

The barbarous murder of Rev. Messrs. HOLMES and PARKER, American missionaries, by the rebels, near Chefoo, Gulf of Pechels, and the accounts we are receiving by every arrival from the north, of their atrocities and barbarous massacres, are arousing the greatest indignation against these fiends in human shape. How, in the face of the frightful ravages they are committing, and the sickening details almost daily laid before us, these monsters should have any advocates amongst civilized people, is marvelous. If there is any vestige of Christianity amongst them it is debased to the very lowest degree, and is certainly doing infinitely more harm than it can possibly do good by their bloody raids through the most fertile provinces of China, leaving no impression save desolation and ruin behind them.

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, our new Minister to China, arrived here by the last mail. If his instructions are similar to those of our previous Ministers, to sneak in the wake of other Powers, and fatten on the harvests they sow with toil, without doing any of the labor, he had better return home. This species of diplomacy is discreditable for a Power like the United States, and nothing but the enormous interests of Americans here has carried it through with the Chinese Government.

LORGNETTE.

THE LONDON TIMES LETTERS.

Correspondence of Mr. Russell from the Seat of War on the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 29, 1861.

The North is now threatened with a civil war in which speeches and newspaper articles may lead to bloodshed, or at all events to a most serious quarrel among the Unionists. Months ago I wrote to you that the struggle was surely coming, and that there would be a contest to turn the war for the Union, or, as Earl RUSSELL said, for power—into a war for the abolition of Slavery. Read the speeches at the New-York meeting of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER and his friends—read the proceedings when the St. Louis sword was presented to FREMONT, and the testimonial addressed to him, which dedicates the weapon to his use "*in the reorganization of a great and free country*." A sword, an actual weapon of steel, to be wielded in battle for what was styled at the Cincinnati demonstration a higher standard than the "Stars and Stripes." This contest is already denominated the "Abolition war" against the Government, and it is assuming formidable proportions. The Secession organs denounce it with affected indignation, and the Government is urged to seize Mr. SUMNER, and to suppress the Anti-Slavery journals in New-York, on the ground that they are more dangerous than Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, or the Secessionist papers which were "put down" by mob law or the United States Post-office. The Government is accused in mass meeting, amid immense cheering, of "an infamous, sneaking, crawling policy, which replaces the elegtive watchword sounded by FREMONT for this great nation." Assuredly, if he be thus encouraged, the General is not the man to remain quiet, or to bear his temporary disgrace with equanimity. If it were not that a great nation is suffering the throes which the eye of the most experienced statesman may mistake for those of dissolution, it would be amusing to mark the demeanor of the quacks who have brought about the terrible disorders of their unhappy patient. They are all clasping their hands together, or tearing their hair, or shaking their fists at their rivals, and crying out, "Our nostrum would have saved glorious Mr. Union!" It was the horrid Abolitionists did it all! It was the trucklers to Slavery who are responsible. If GREELEY'S Bliters or the Lincoln Tonic had been used in time, he might have been saved. Oh! this faction, this terrible faction; how it has marred our worthy patron." These faction-mongers and dealers in demagogacy affect to deplore the results of their own acts. *Quis talenti Gracchus de seditione querentur?* And such Gracchi—the most sordid, unelequent, unlovely creatures that ever crawle through the corrupted passages of a rotten body politic—for where they touch is corruption and rottenness. Fortunately, they have not come in contact with the mass of American humanity—it is still sound and healthy; but if the locomotive crashes through the bridge, the train may follow after it.

INACTIVITY OF THE ARMY.

There is no sign of life in the army here; some movements of regiments in the other side, to be drilled in face of the enemy, and the usual "recognizances," as they are called here by some of the people. It was hoped that Gen. MCCLELLAN would win a victory for Congress, but they must "bide a wee," in spite of the confident assertions that he was preparing for a great blow to be delivered before the Capitol threw open its gates to the Senators and Representetives of all that is left of the United States. That he can resist the pressure which is brought against him is proof that he is made of good stuff, but it is not proof that he is a General. The hand of his fate is upon Gen. MCCLELLAN, and whether it be for good or for evil the world will soon know. But assuredly the secession organ of New-York indicates clearly, in denunciations of the Abolition rebellion of FREMONT, that civil war within a civil war which has yet to fight its battles. The Congress will meet in two days after this letter has been sent from the Capitol. Will it be unanimous in the mode of prosecuting the war? Will it be unanimous in its view of the object to be gained, and of the means of attaining it? The signs of the times are indeed ominous. *Storms and clouds and darkness sweep over Stars and Stripes, and the weary mariners cry out for some master hand at the helm, some certain port to sail for, some compass to guide them.* If the masters are incompetent the crews will rise and depose them. The armies of the North may win battles, but there is no voice loud enough to pierce through the cheers of the victors, and tell them where they must plant their eagles. And wherever they turn no friendly eye meets the glance of the great Republic in its hour of trial. Russia, indeed, may beg her to be assured that republicanism in trouble has the sympathy of despotism in trouble, but 'tis "a far cry to Loch Awe." The tone in which England is spoken of is unfriendly enough, but it would be wrong to think that the Press represents public feeling without large exceptions on that point. Still, the leaven is working; every opportunity is taken to stir it up, and actual warfare could scarcely engender more menaces and threatenings.

THE MASON AND SLIDELL AFFAIR.

The MASON & SLIDELL affair seems to be dismissed from men's minds, but they are waiting anxiously for the account of the reception of the news from England, and affect to believe it must be recived without irritation or surprise there.

Capt. WILKES is, as I said he would be—and, indeed, not a shred of the prophetical mantle was needed to inspire the prediction—a hero at once, and the photographers are upon him. He has been receiving a dinner and making a speech, which in mercy or in justice is not reported, but it is described as rapid and compendious, and the paragraph relating to it states—mark this—that Capt. WILKES declared he would not have removed Mr. SLIDELL and

chained and ironed," or that they are used like felons. Mr. O'CONNELL had what our American friends call "a very nice time of it" in Richmond jail, and even Brig.-Gen. MEAGHER could testify that he and his fellow-prisoners were not treated with harshness nr indignity in their Irish prisons by the "myrmidons" of the British Gnvernment.

Do not be in the least alarmed at the statemenl in one of the malignant enemies of the peaceful relations of the United Stateq and England, thet Lord LYONS has in the smellest degree violated the letter or the spirit of the most honnrable neutrelity. The "excited President and Cablnet," who stared over the "rebel documents" brought by a distinguished military officer from Fortress Bnnroe, and discovered that Lord LYONS, in his official cqpacity, was a mere agent for forwarding dispatches from the Confederates through British Consular agents in lhe South, must reelly feel rather ashamed nf these falsehoods at their cost. As to the British Minister, it would seem that certain American journals nf the type which has reduced the Cis-Atlantic press to a degree nf power, lessness without a parallel, is journalism, imagine that he is a mere peg to hang scandals upon, and that he is bound to notice every lie which the poverty of intelligence or the richness nf imagination of their agents may lead them to invent. There are most positive orders in the Chancellery of the Legation prohibiting the Attachés, or nthers, frnm even writing to any of our own Cnnsuls in the South, or sending letters under any pretence to the Southern States, and the Cnnsnlar agents are nrdered most positively not to affix their seals to any private cnrrespondence. One of these gentlemen, withnnt authority, sent a few commercial letters to Lord LYONS for transmission, but the British Minister at once sent them to Mr. SEWARD, the Secretary of State, and informed him that he would have nothing to do with forwarding them. Nothing, however, can abash or shame these scandalous mythnlogists. Confute a hundred times, the "creature's at his dirty work egain." The French Consul at New-Orleans, as we are informed, still sends commercial letters for French subjects by the cruisers, without any difficulty or restriction, and not a word is said.

THE "BLENKER" DIFFICULTY

Has not yet been arranged. This officer first came into notice here in consequence of the way in which he covered the retreat of the Federal army from Bull Run with his Germans; but he is a soldier of some experience, having served in the Bavarian army, and having been in the employment of King OTHO in Greece, where he was engaged with the disaffected tribes in the mountains, and saw active service. His soldiers have had several privileges granted to them; among others the boon of lager-beer, which is sold in their camps, but is forbidden to the less fortunate warriors of other nationalities. It is alleged against him that in consequence of this, or in compliance, perhaps, with the d ctates of a more fiery patriotism than exists in the heart of the New-Englander, the Bleukerites are rather unruly, and are certainly destructive in their tastes. The way in which they dismantle a "secesh" house, tear down fences, obstruct the gardens, and "chaw up" farms, is perfectly marvellous. It is not to be expected that they should understand the distinctions between Unionist and Disunionist, as they do not speak English. Every act of devastation is laid to the Blenker men. Now, license and lager beer have powerful attractions for the wilder spirits, and the result is that the German camps are favorite places of resort for those soldiers who can get there. Sometimes they do not get away so easily, nor are they always in a state to merit the approbation of their officers on their return. All the Germans desire to reach this haven of the blessed, and Gen. BLENKER has been applied to by numbers of his countrymen to procure their exchange into regiments in his division. The other day he sent a private letter intended solely for Gen. MCCLELLAN's eye in reference to this exchange. Now, the Commander-in-Chief, whatever be his other attributes, does not possess that quality which distinguished NAPOLEON, the Duke of Wellington, or old FOGY,—he is not famous for answering letters, nor does he, I am told, regulate his own correspondence. Perhaps he has too much of it. But, in events General BLENKER's letter, though specially directed to General MCCLELLAN, was not delivered to him, but was opened and read by General MARCY, the father-in-law of the General, who is Chief of the Staff, and who has the rigid notions of an old soldier respecting the rules of correspondence between the chief of an army and his subordinates. He replied to the letter in a manner which General BLENKER considered personally offensive, and a correspondence ensued in which the resignation of that officer was tendered. But the Germans were not to be deprived of their commander so easily; a ferment arose in the camps when they heard of it, and the authorities, in much doubt and difficulty, temporized with the angry Tenton, who will be followed in his retirement, if it take place, by the Prince of Salm-Salm, by Gen. STAHL, and a host of officers, and who would be followed by many more of his command if they could get $13 a month, food and clothing, as readily elsewhere. Gen. BLENKER has been disappointed by his omission from the list of officers to receive a command *corps d'armée*. It has been determined, I believe, decisively to divide the army into three corps,—one to be commended by MCDOWELL, the others by PORTER and FRANKLIN; and, as BLENKER has been passed over, it is proposed to form a separate corps of Germans to mollify him; but serious objections exist to this course on the part of the American Generals, supported by a few of the civilians. This German element is coming to the front. As one of their leaders said to me, "We have crushed the Native American Party already; we have put it to the sword. But when the war is over we will not be content with a negative position; we must have a fair share in the country which we have fought for and saved."

THE WEATHER AND THE ARMY.

NOVEMBER 28.

If I am to judge by premonitory symptoms, there is reason to think the Federal army on the other side of the Potomac will experience some of the hardships which fell to the lot of the English army in the first, and the French army in the second, Winter in the Crimea. There was only a night's rain, and that was not very heavy, to moisten the earth, but the roads were very heavy in the bottoms and lowlands, and the ground around the cavalry camps which I passed in a ride along the lines at the other side of the Chain Bridge to-day, was already in a miserable state, sticking, in the Balaklava style, to the heels of man and horse, or trampled into a profound paste. Long trains of commissariat carts were drawn with difficulty by their nine teams over the deeply-rutted roads. But what will there be to endure when the Winter sets in with all its rigor? The snow does not lie long enough to admit of sleighing, but it falls in large quantities, and deluges of rain sometimes break the monotony of the frost.

Mr. Weed's Letters from Europe.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EVENING JOURNAL.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 13, 1861.

We are all waiting with breathless anxiety for the response of our Government to the demand of England, for the release of the rebel emissaries; for on that response it is believed, the question of war or peace hangs! Solicitude, occasioned by this new question, added to the anxiety which this civil war occasions, leave me with little inclination, even if I had leisure—which I have not—to enjoy London, presented, as it now is, under favorable auspices. Though really nobody, distinguished people receive me with a consideration not a little embarrassing.

Our Minister, Mr. ADAMS, with his amiable family, are exceedingly cordial in their attentions and hospitalities. Mr. ADAMS took me on Wednesday to Lord LYNDHURST, the Nestor of English jurisprudence, now midway between his ninetieth and hundredth year, with sight and hearing slightly impaired, but with his intellectual faculties in all their vigor and brightness. He is a native of Boston, born before the Revolution, and deplores the possibility of war, though he is quite sure it was wrong to take SLIDELL and MASON from under the British flag.

Sir HENRY HOLLAND, of world-wide medical fame, drops into our hotel (George-street, Hanover-square) familiarly, and is off to Windsor to see Prince ALBERT, who is seriously ill. Sir HENRY, who has been much in America, is greatly distressed at the idea of War.

Sir JOHN WILSON, Governor of Chelsea Hospital, who received five wounds in the battle of Chippewa, sailed upon his to-day. This veteran, who has been over sixty years in the service, contemplates a war with America with shuddering. He told me that he had acted as "second" in six duels, all of which were settled, while three in which he was unfortunately "principal" were fought. He said that difference between nations, as between officers, could generally be adjusted by the exercise of good sense and reasonable concessions on the part of those entrusted with the management of them; that the party least to blame can best afford to make conciliatory advances, and that when amicable results are reached, advances generally come from that quarter.

I went to-day, by permission, to Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, the country residence of Earl RUSSELL, long so well known in America as Lord JOHN RUSSELL, with whom I had an interview of an hour, relating, of course, to our difficulties with this country. And although I am not at liberty to give to the readers of the *Journal* what was said on a question as delicate as that now pending, I may say that the visit in other respects was an interesting one, giving me, as it did, some knowledge of an ennobled and distinguished family.

At the conclusion of my interview with the Earl, lunch was announced, when we met Lady and Miss RUSSELL, with two sons (boys) and a daughter of eight years. Lunch (which, as Lord BYRON said of one of Mr. ROGERS' breakfasts, "might have been a dinner") over, I took leave of the Earl, but was asked by Lady RUSSELL to look through the grounds; and after waiting a few minutes in the dining-room, her Ladyship came, in walking apparel, and gave me half an hour's ramble through grounds richer even in horticultural interest than in embellishments or in views. Though a moist day, with an atmosphere to fit, yet in the openings her Ladyship directed my attention to Hampton Court, Kew, Kingston, Windsor, &c., &c., and to those localities made classic by the residence of PYNE, HORACE WALPOLE and other literary celebrities. Passing a mound which attracted my attention, her Ladyship drew me to the point from which HENRY the Eighth stood watching, through an avenue in the woods of the Park, for a signal rocket to be fired from the dome of St. Paul's Church, announcing to his wife-murdering Majesty that ANNE BOLEYN was beheaded.

To-day, in the city, I found time to indulge, for an hour, antiquarian tastes, visiting the Stone which Jack Cade struck with his pike when he imagined himself "monarch of all he burveyed;" then a fragment of a half-burned church at a point where the Great Fire in London was arrested, which stands as it then stood; then the former residences of Sir ISAAC NEWTON, of Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, and of HOGARTH, all in a circuit, and within a stone's throw of each other; and finally, the old and old-fashioned house in Bishopsgate-street, occupied by King RICHARD the Third, now "come to base uses"—how much baser than those of its early and kingly occupant I cannot say.

There are, however, but brief intervals of relief from the anxieties which our public troubles occasion.

I was at the banking-houses of BARING BROTHERS, and Geo. PEABODY & Co., where news from America is hourly expected and tremulously looked for.

I have made acquaintance, pleasantly, with several gentlemen of the London Press, whose columns are kindly open to me, and for some of which I have written. I even ventured a letter yesterday to the *Times*, which was courteously accepted—Mr. DELANE, the editor, doing me the favor of sending a proof-slip to my lodgings.

I go to Paris this evening. T. W.

NATIONAL HONORS TO GEN. LYON.

Remarks of Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, in the United States Senate.

In the United States Senate, on the 20th of December, Senator WILSON reported the House resolution in honor of Gen. LYON, and it was unanimously concurred in. It is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress deems it just and proper to enter upon its records a recognition of the eminent and patriotic services of the late Brig.-Gen. NATHANIEL LYON. The country to whose service he devoted his life will guard and preserve his fame as a part of his own glory. *Second*. That the thanks of Congress are hereby given to the brave officers and soldiers who, under the command of the late Gen. LYON, sustained the honor of the flag and achieved victory against overwhelming numbers at the battle of Springfield, in Missouri; and that, in order to commemorate an event so honorable to the country and to themselves, it is ordered that each regiment engaged shall be authorized to bear upon its colors the word "Springfield," embroidered in letters of gold. And the President of the United States is hereby requested to cause these resolutions to be read at the head of every regiment in the army of the United States.

Before it was adopted,

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: The resolutions which have just been read to the Senate were introduced to the House of Representatives by the distinguished member from St. Louis, and passed the House very unanimously. I trust they will in like manner pass the Senate. But to me there is one reason why they should receive at least a passing notice. The State of Kansas was largely interested in that battle at Wilson's Creek, near Springfield. And the country and mankind have a large interest in the fame of the immortal LYON, who fell in that battle. Such a man and such a General is not often found, and very rarely combined in one person. Perhaps I may be pardoned here for saying that I had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Gen. LYON for years; and it was an acquaintance formed and matured under the most impressive circumstances. The early struggles for the freedom of our own State were not unlike in their nature the present struggles of the nation. The same questions, to a great extent, entered into the one that now convulse the other. The same interests, passions and barbarity, so disgraceful to our age and humanity, entered as largely into that struggle as in the present.

General LYON, whose deeds and fame now belong to the whole country, was then Captain LYON, of the regular Army, stationed at Fort Riley, in Kansas. He had for ten years served the country in that capacity, and without promotion. He was as true a soldier as ever stood in the line of battle; a sagacious officer, strict in habit and discipline, and an honest man.

His attention to me on an occasion of great personal fatigue and exposure—taking me to his quarters, welcoming me to all his comforts, and then loaning me his own horse, fresh and strong, and taking in charge mine exhausted and worn, were acts of generosity, and kindness that I shall never forget. The elements of a friendship cemented by a unity of sentiment and principle, in an hour of great extremity, are the most enduring attachments of this life.

As Capt. LYON, he sympathized with the free State men of Kansas, espoused their cause, and vindicated their rights in the presence of superior army officers and Government appointees, who were, even there, as false to their country, to freedom, and to God, as secession itself. He was then, as always, an earnest man, true among the false, faithful among the faithless, devotedly attached to the Union that he loved, the Constitution that he vindicated, and the flag of his country for which he died.

Comparisons are odious, and I hesitate to draw them. Still, am I at the general inactivity so prevalent on the Potomac, and so discouraging to live men, it is refreshing to notice that when the order was for Capt LYON to take and capture Gen. PRICE's command at Camp Jackson, the ink was scarcely dry on the order before that work was accomplished.

The 10th day of May will be forever memorable in St. Louis as a day when one decisive blow, struck by one decided officer, forever freed that city from subjection to the rebellion. And there she remains, today a proud monument, her edifices standing in towering magnificence, vindicating that policy, and safe amidst surrounding desolation.

One Friday morning, in June last, CLAIB. JACKSON, the so-called Governor of Missouri, issued his proclamation, declaring war against the United States forces in Missouri. That very afternoon, before the sun went down, Gen. LYON commenced moving his little army of 2,700 men upon steamboats, at St. Louis, and was soon under way for Jefferson City, the capital. On the following Sabbath evening, he took possession quietly of that capital. The rebels, Governor, and officers, and soldiers, half fled, burning bridges, and spreading destruction in their train. Before Monday morning, he commenced moving a portion of that little invincible army to Booneville, fifty miles further up, where he engaged the enemy and dispersed them, taking the city. Thus, I say, it is refreshing to see that there was one General who could move his army three hundred miles in three successive days, and have a battle and a victory! Gen. LYON moved south from Booneville toward Springfield, in the wake of the fleeing rebels, who were retreating into Arkansas. After several successful skirmishes about Springfield, te loring under and hard, he halted there for reinforcements. On his way there, he was joined by one regiment from Iowa and two from Kansas.

And now may I be allowed to pause in my argument a moment to say that these two regiments were only the first generous offerings of our young State to the cause of the country? But the flower and pride of our young State were in them. These were the kind of men who spring spontaneously to their arms in an hour of danger, though we were not embraced in the Presidents proclamation for troops on the 15th of April last. They mustered in as infantry in the month of June, and were ordered immediately into Missouri. Thank God there were no wretched traitors in Kansas left unbung to rise up against their country, and to seek the overthrow of the Government. So our troops were ordered into Missouri—many of them without one day's notice. The first day's march of one regiment was forty-five miles in twenty-two successive hours, without baggage-wagons or ambulances. And before they could be provided with clothing or shoes, they were ordered onward and still onward into Missouri; and when they had joined Gen. LYON at Springfield they had marched over three hundred miles; and one of the regiments had only seven baggage-wagons! A part of the Kansas and Iowa regiment, under an order from Gen. SWEENEY, were marched in two days from Springfield to Forsythe, sixty miles, and had a battle; and afterwards, leaving the rebels, returned to Springfield in two and a half days; and during this unparalleled marching, over two hundred of these brave men were entirely destitute of shoes.

But the memorable day about which cluster all the interests of that Southwestern campaign was the 10th day of August last. Upon the evening of the 9th, as darkness quietly settled down into the valleys, and light lingered hushingly upon the hill-tops, the little army of five and a half thousand men set out to meet twenty-five thousand and engage them in conflict. They marched by two different routes all night, and at daybreak came upon the enemy, encamped upon Wilson Creek. Immediately, without waiting on points of etiquette, Gen. LYON formed the line of battle. And here began, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the conflict of arms—more terrible and destructive, according to numbers, than ever engaged men on this continent before. From the beginning to the close, for six and a-half hours, the firing was incessant and terrific. At 10½ o'clock the man of all men there—the General of all Generals in this war—fell at the head of one of our regiments, leading them gloriously onward to victory. He placed himself there in a moment, in response to the call of these men as unconscience as himself. Gen. LYON had before, that day, been twice wounded, and had one horse shot under him. He resisted all entreaties for refreshments, willing to hazard everything himself, anxious only for his men and their cause. He neither faltered or complained, until the fatal shaft entered the life fountain, and "the golden bowl was broken." He thus sunk quietly to rest, amidst the din of battle and the smoke of the contest—the WARREN of this war. The battle went on, though its leader had fallen. Few of either officers or men knew what had occurred. The enemy being repulsed, returned with fresh regiments, again and again, but returned only to retreat in confusion, leaving their trail strewn with the fallen. Our troops advanced and took possession of the field. The rebels, in fear, now burned their own baggage-wagons. Volumes of smoke rolled up from every side of the battle-field, and concentrating above them, hung the heavens in a drapery of mourning. The rebels were receding, and the firing ceased altogether.

Thus ended the 10th day of August, 1861; evening shadows, cooling the heat of both sun and fire; our troops marched regularly to camp. And I now say, in contradiction to much that has been written and said, that that battle was a triumph. It was a costly one; nevertheless, a victory. What other battle-field was ever won more triumphantly? I do not allow the fact that there were not reinforcements on hand sufficient to hold that whole country, to detract from the brilliant triumph of our arms that day. It was a battle of five thousand five hundred men against twenty-five thousand; and a victory of the few over the many; showing again that

"Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just."

The hero of that battle sleeps beside other graves, in his dear native valley. He has been literally "gathered to his fathers." There need be no monument of marble or granite for him. All the way from St. Louis to Connecticut his remains were honored by tributes of respect from a grateful people. I had the melancholy pleasure of seeing the almost spontaneous gathering of his old friends at Hartford. They honored suitably the noble dead. In that they honored themselves. From Hartford to Eastford, where he now sleeps, his way was all marked by tokens that were becoming to a returning conqueror. The dear old people at home have garnered up his memory; it shall be to them as endearing as liberty and life.

Stevens' Submarine Battery—A Proposed Practical Trial.

HOBOKEN, Dec. 19, 1861.

To the Board Appointed to Examine the Stevens Battery:

GENTLEMEN: Since I last addressed you, the news from England renders the condition of the country even more critical than it was then, and, as I believe the present defences of this harbor not sufficient to stop the approach of an English mail-clad fleet to the City of New-York, I have deemed it a duty I owe the country (now that the veil of secrecy has been removed from the battery) to do all in my power to call the attention of the authorities to the urgent necessity for her early completion.

Influenced by these views, I have determined to make the following experiments, and it will give me much pleasure if your Board will be present to witness them. I propose also to invite the Secreteries of the Nevy, War and Treasnry, the Cnmmittees on Naval and Military Affairs of the Senate and House, the Governors of New-York and New-Jersey, the Mayors of the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, and other persons having official charge of the public interests, connected with this subject. I propose to try:

1. The power of the battery to resist shot and shell, by firing with the largest cannon, from a ship or fort, on a floating target, representing a section of the side of the vessel.

2. By taking up the recoil of the cannon by India rubber springs, thus showing the practicability of the proposed mode of mounting the guns, and that they will always instantly return to the same point after being fired.

3. To show the effect, by firing large guns over a deck, at the distance the guns of the battery are proposed to be placed from her deck.

4. The ease and expedition with which large guns can be loaded and managed by steam power.

5. The facility with which the battery can be lowered and raised on the water, by means of letting in and pumping out the sea water from tanks.

6. The facility with which the battery can be steered and managed, with the ability of turning rapidly upon her centre (without going ahead,) by means of her two propellers. These two last experiments I propose to demonstrate by the gunboat *Nongatuck*, now fitting up by me for the Government, which will be brought here for that purpose.

I intended to have demonstrated by experiment that a large gun, properly protected, will resist the effect of shot, but the difficulty of obtaining a proper gun on a sufficiently early day will prevent this. I propose to add this to the other experiments at the earliest possible period.

The proposed experiments will, I think, demonstrate the practicability of the united principles of the battery, so, I trust, as to satisfy you in these particulars. I cannot now say on what day I shall be prepared to try these experiments, but think I can be ready before New-Year's day; and will notify you some days in advance.

Since writing the above, I have received your favor of the 18th inst., and will, with pleasure, accept your invitation to meet you at the Lyceum, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 11 A. M.

Yours, respectfully, E. A. STEVENS.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Dec. 6, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times underment oned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the inspecting officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for containing good oil, and of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (23,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

The last lot, (24,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter-strained or lagged sperm oil, free from admixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, as for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in a uniform, capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-House or other legally authorized sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted casks only are removed from the seller or warehouse at the guarantee.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them at the option of the bidder, but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon in writing, the number of lots or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one fifth of the amount of each contract made on the accepted proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every bidder is to be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the bid of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and the guarantee placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ——, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of the advertisement of the ——, from the office of the Light-house Board. Should ——— offer or bid be accepted, ——— request to be informed at ———, and that the contract may be forwarded to ———, for signature and certificate.

(Signature.)

(Place.)

(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ——, of ——, be accepted, ——— will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ———, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the ——— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest bidder.

Witness:

} Sureties.

(Place.)

(Date.)

I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient.

(Signature.)

(Place.)

(Date.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of August, 1861.

PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.
aa30-lawtoMF

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables in various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works in Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Passengers going further take the train from there at 11 P. M., or remain on board till morning.

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.

Holders of certificates of a loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 16th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.

JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,

Hon. HORATIO KING,

late Postmaster-General of the United States.

JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROSER BENSON & CO., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 24th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., WILL PAY, on and after 2nd January, interest on the following securities:

Indiana State Bank Bonds, issue of $1,350,000, 5 per cent.

Ross County, Ohio, 7 per cent.
City of Chillicothe, Ohio, 7 per cent.
City of Marietta, Ohio, 7 per cent.
Washington County, Ohio, 7 per cent.
Town of Hannar, Ohio, 7 per cent.
Indiana Central Railroad Company's First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Company's 7 per cent First Mortgage Bonds.

The State of Indiana has placed money in the hands of Winslow, Lanier & Co., to pay the January interest on her 2's and 5 per cents. Stocks, on the checks of the agent of State, at No. 36 Wall-st.

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY the following coupons due Jan. 1, 1862:

Chicago City.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Bonaito City.
Albany City.
Utica City.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.
Buffalo and Pontchartrain Railroad.
Atlantic and Great Western Railway, guaranteed by the bank of London.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad.
Also,
Interest on New-York State Stock.
5% per cent Loan to Tonawanda Railroad.
8 per cent Loan to Schenectady and Troy Railroad.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection there with, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE STOCKholders of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of seven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, (No. 13 Bleecker-st.,) Corporate entrance Cooper Institute, (Third-st.) NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $50 and under, at all times; and on all sums over $50, will be payable on and after the 20th January.

Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st January as a deposit.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 4 to 7 P. M.

THOMAS R. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them respectively on or after the 1st day of February next, and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 MARKET-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M.

JOHN V. CHEEVER, President.
WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS,
SYLVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BLAKE, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen Directors of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.

E. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 Wall-st., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 15th of January will bear interest from the 1st of January.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 157 Bowery, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution, for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1862. The poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. W. YOUK, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

A. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27th-ST. AND 2D AVE.—ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1852, and sinking fund bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BOSEVELT, SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 19th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 10 to 2 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays also 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.

EDEN, H. BIRD, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1861.

JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1862, on the mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid after that day at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

HUNTER'S POINT, Dec. 28, 1861.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.

JAMES M. MCKINLEY, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on $400,000 first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON SECOND MORTgage Bonds of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, due January 1, will be paid at Webster Bank or at my office, No. 114 State-st., Boston, Dec. 30, 1861.

CHAS. A. LAMBARD, Treasurer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN INTEREST.—THE interest due on Michigan State Bonds, 1st January, 1862, will be paid after that date at the Metropolitan Bank, by JOHN OWEN, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE PICKAWAY County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Park Bank after that date. M. BROWN, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN 20, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST (SIX PER CENT.) AS FROM THE 1ST.

This Bank has received, during the past year, (a time of commercial and indust

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1862.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

How New-Year's Day was Observed at the National Capital.

A Visit of the Entire Diplomatic Corps to the President and Secretary Seward.

THE WAYS AND MEANS OF THE WAR.

A New Tariff and Tax Bill in Course of Preparation.

A Proposed Tax on Telegraphic Dispatches.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

Advance of Their Scouts Towards the National Lines.

Unfounded Rumors Relative to Gen. McClellan's Health.

Another Rebel Battery Down the Potomac.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT THE CAPITAL.

At the President's reception to-day wss the greatest jam ever witnessed on any similar occasion. Several houra before the time appointed for the opening of the gates, the avenne and sidewalks about them were so crowded as to render all access nearly impossible.

Between the bours of 10 and 12 o'clock, Lord LYONS and suite, and the other Foreign Ministers and their suites, as well as many Government officers having the right of private *entrée*, made calls upon the President. The Presidsnt was also waited upon by a deputation of the City Police, composed of six members from each District.

Al 12 o'clock precisnly, the gates were thrown open to the public, and the immense multitude made a simultaneous rush for the reception room. Everybody wanted to be first, so everybody ran, and pushed, and scrambled, more like a mob bent on plunder than an assemblage of respectable citizens calling to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

A line of policemen were drawn np on each side of the entrance from the carriage-way to the reception room, and between these the anxious concourse were compelled to pass, and hy this means a partial degree of decorum was maintained, and a complete crash avoided.

In the reception room, with the President, were Mrs. LINCOLN, Marshal LAMON, the President's Private Secretaries, and Capt. DARLING, Chief of the Capitol Police.

After paying the customary respect to the President and his lady, the dense and rapidly-moving throng passed out through one of the large windows in the hall, and thence across a carpeted platform to the sidewalk.

The Marine Band wss present, and lent additional life to a scene already lively, by the magnificent performance of our own and other national and patriotic airs.

The scenc within was in remarkable contrast to that without. No sooner was the reception-room gained, than those who outside had been hurrying and pushing along immediately subsided into a quiet and respectful deportment.

The new and splendid carpets which adorn the floor were neatly covered with a tasteful cloth to protect them from injury.

A striking feature of the scene was the great number of gay uniforms visible—Generals, Colonels and Majors were plenty as blackberries, while Captains and Lieutenants were multitudinous. If our soldiers prove as useful as they are ornamental, nothing more could be desired of them.

By a little after 2 o'clock the crowd had disappeared, the doors were closed, and President LINCOLN's first grand New-Year's Day reception was ended.

During the morning, the various Foreign Ministers, including Lord LYONS, called on the Secretary of State, and throughout the day army and navy officers, volunteers as well as regulars, called on the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

Mayor WALLACH kept open house, and received calls from many distinguished personages.

The whole city was gay and festive, and war and politics seemed for the time forgotten. The day was unusually beantiful, the sky being clear and bright, and the air soft and balmy, more like May than January. It has been long since such a New Year's Day was seen in this latitude.

Perfect order was maintained, throughout the city, not a drunken or tnrbulent person being seen on the streets.

Among the crowd at the President's Mansion, and of marked prominence, was Major W. F. M. 'ARNY, successor of KIT CARSON, United States Indian Agent in New-Mexico. He wore a full suit of buckskin, made In Mexican style, and elegantly embroidered with beads. He privately presented to Mrs. LINCOLN a splendid blanket, as a New Year's offering. It is an evidence of the taste and skill of the Rocky Mountain Indians. This blanket was made by a squaw of a Navajo chief, she having been employed upon it for five months. It is of large size, of wool, the figures npon it being of white, red and blue.

INDIANS IN NEW-MEXICO.

Major ARNY says there are about ten thousand Navajoes in New-Mexico, who own, with the Mexicans in the Territory, probably a million of sheep, which are used principally for food; the animals remain unshorn of the wool, which would make good blankets and clothing for our troops.

THE MILITARY.

Col. R. H. RUSH's Regiment of Lancers paraded the Avenne to-day, presenting a brilliant appearance.

THE DAY AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

All the troops on the Virginia side at 8 this morning were making extensive preparations for enjoying New-Year's Day. The programmes were varied theatrical representations, and pig-races, in some localities, being prominent "in the bills." A ride of 30 miles afforded no more interesting items than these. The occasional firing of guns, were but incidents of the jubilation.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. M'CLELLAN A SHAMEFUL HOAX.

We are happy to say that at no time has Gen. MCCLELLAN been dangerously ill. He is rapidly recovering from a severe cold taken at Gen. PORTER's last review. He is attending to all important business, and will be ont in a few days.

PROMOTIONS.

The following are the promotions in the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, as ordered to-day: Lieut. Snead, Company A, to a Captaincy in the same company; Lieut. Gregg, Company G, to First Lieutenant; Private Rogers, Company B, to Second Lieutenancy Company C; Sergeant Walsh, Company I, to a Captaincy; Lieut. Ellis, Company C, to First Lieutenancy Company D; Lieut. Martin, Company D, formerly of the President's Mounted Guard, Captain of Company K; Sergeant Fitzgerald, Company B, to First Lieutenancy Company K; Lieut. Russell, Company E, to a Captaincy; Commissary Engiebert to a Lieutenancy in Company E; Lieut. Bramrix, Company C, to Captaincy Company M. These were promotions to fill vacancies from causes of resignation. Col. AVERY's Third Pennsylvania, and Col. CHARMAN's Eighth Pennsylvania, are included in the Cavalry Brigade commanded by the former officers.

THE BANDS.

An order has been issued, prohibiting any bands in the service of the United States from going out on serenading parties, unless by previous permission of the Provost-Marshal. There has, it appears been an excess of such music at night, in many cases being more of an annoyance than a compliment to distinguished gentlemen, whom it was proposed thus to honor.

GEN. SCOTT.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT does not design an early visit to Washington.

FINANCIAL.

The Treasury is paying off its own notes, furnishing only small amounts of specie for purposes of change.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 2.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS.

It was yesterday reported that Gen. MCCALL had been killed in a skirmish, the innocent firing of guns the night previous being the only foundation for the rumor.

Perhaps the reports prevailing in distant cities, and about which questions by telegraph are asked to-day, of the death of Gen. MCCLELLAN, result from a partial similarity of names.

The response to a specific inquiry in the proper quarters, this morning, warrants the assertion that at no time recently has Gen. MCCLELLAN been dangerously ill; that he has nearly recovered from his indisposition, that he is attending to important business connected with the army, and that he expects to engage in out-door business in the course of a few days.

Small cliques in town have been busy in naming successors for the Commanding General.

REBEL SCOUTS.

Rebel scouts came, yesterday, some eighty rods this side of Fairfax Court-house, on the Little River turnpike, and on the Falls Church road came within half a mile of our pickets, and watched them closely. Squads of their cavalry occupy the hills surrounding Fairfax, a large force is two miles beyond, and eight regiments are at Flint Hill.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The *Stepping Stones* came up from the flotilla last night. This steamer, on her reconnoitering trip up Occoquan Bay, lately, scattered the rebels with three well-directed shots from her 24-pounder rifled gun, the shells hurtling in the midst of rebel soldiers. But on her return she was followed by riflemen, who, concealed behind trees, fired several bullets through her sides. One of these shots passed through the head of the Captain's berth.

The new rebel battery is on "Possum Nose," this side of Colkpit Point, and is therefore the nearest battery to this City. At least one heavy rifled gun is planted there, as shells have been fired into the mouth of Mattawoman Creek.

THE NEW EXPEDITION.

Gen. BURNSIDE and Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH are here to-day.

THE ARRIVAL OF GEN. PATTERSON.

Gen. PATTERSON arrived to-night, undoubtedly to appear before the Joint Committee of Congress who are investigating the conduct of the war. The disaster of Bull Run has always been ascribed to two causes—the appearance of JOHNSON's reinforcements on the field, and the loss of GRIFFIN's Battery. Gen. PATTERSON has been held responsible for the one, and Capt. GRIFFIN's report made his explanation of the other—how justly, the country will soon know.

THE THIRD FIFTY MILLION LOAN.

The failure of the Banks to take the third fifty million of the public loan does not surprise the Government. It would have afforded only temporary relief, and is no part of a general system to meet the expenses of the war.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means are maturing a general tax and tariff bill, to meet the necessities of Government under the present failure of loans. Of course the public revenue must be immensely increased, and the people must be prepared to feel the real burdens of war.

A TELEGRAPHIC TAX.

A tax of five cents on each telegraphic message is one of the methods proposed for increasing the public revenue.

COL. MILES' CASE.

Hons. REVERDY JOHNSON and R. H. GILLET have reviewed the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Col. MILES, accused of drunkenness at Bull Run. They close thus: "We are of opinion that, if this evidence had been before an intelligent jury, their verdict would have been that he was innocent of the charge of drunkenness, and that he was fully competent for the command which had been assigned to him." The finding of the Court in this case has generally been condemned as singular and contradictory. While declaring that there was no evidence upon which Col. MILES could be convicted of drunkenness, they nevertheless speak very freely of "the guilt of his condition." There was certainly much conflict of testimony in the case, but Messrs. JOHNSON and GILLET say that "much the larger number of witnesses sworn testified unqualifiedly in his favor, and they had far the best opportunities for knowing the truth." The eminent character of Messrs. JOHNSON and GILLET will give their analysis of this case much weight and influence in the relief of Col. MILES.

GEN. BENHAM.

Gen. BENHAM has been released from arrest, and is ordered to report himself for duty at once. The Court of Inquiry ignored the charges against him as soon as they were read.

GEN. LANE'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. WILSON's regiment of Mechanic Fusiliers have been ordered to report to Gen. LANE, at Fort Leavenworth. The line officers will be selected from the States from which each company hails.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,

Through its Secretary, Mr. JENKINS, gives evidence of its vitality, by advertising for a supply of seventy thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter-strained sperm oil, for the use of the establishment.

THE SUTLERS.

Senator WILSON to-day introduced into the Senate his proposed new law for the regulation of sutlers for the volunteer force, &c. It was referred to the Military Affairs Committee, of which Mr. W. is the Chairman. As the bill now stands it makes the four inspector-generals of the army a board to determine what articles sutlers may sell to officers and soldiers. It makes the Brigadier-General, Brigade Quartermaster, Commissary, and Surgeon a board to fix the prices which the sutler's of the brigade shall charge for those articles. This board are to report the prices so fixed to the General of Division, and when he approves them, they shall stand, unless the Inspector-General of the Army, upon examining them, disapproves them. It further provides that, on its passage, all the commissioned officers of each volunteer regiment shall assemble and choose a sutler—the present one, if they see fit to select him, or any other person. The election is to be reported to the Adjutant General of the army, and if the person be not disapproved by the Secretary of War, the election is to stand. If the sutler so chosen sells articles not specified in the list, or at prices above those fixed, he shall forfeit his berth, and shall forfeit all his goods in the camp, one-half to the United States and the other half to the informer against him; and he shall further be ineligible thereafter to hold a sutlership.

LIEUT.-COL. KANE.

Lieut.-Col. KANE has so far recovered from the wound received at the Dranesville fight as to be again on duty. The wound on his face will not disfigure him. A slight scar on his upper lip only will be visible.

DRANESVILLE NOT OCCUPIED.

Dranesville is not occupied by either National or rebel troops. The pickets of both armies occasionally visit the scene of the fight. It is now ascertained that Private GOFF, of the Bucktails, whose body was recovered the day after the fight, was killed before the battle, no part of which took place on or near the field where his body was found.

ARMY TELEGRAPHS.

The Army Telegraph Corps have returned from Hancock, having completed telegraphic connection between Frederick and Wheeling. They will next proceed to Budd's Ferry, and extend the telegraph line from thence to Point Lookout. A cable will be run from there to Fortress Monroe.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

The subject of neutral rights will soon be brought before Congress by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, who have called on the Government for all correspondence touching this subject. They desire to have general principles settled while the subject is fresh before the nations.

THE CAPACITY OF OFFICERS.

The Senate have just received a confidential printed document affecting fourteen hundred names of officers before them for confirmation. Friends of the parties are here, anxious for the Senate's decision. It is thought that a great many will fail to pass the ordeal.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

Official information received at the Surgeon-General's office, from camps containing one hundred and eighteen thousand soldiers of the army of the Potomac, show less mortality than among any similar body of men in any city in the Union. The sickness is proportionally small.

A HEAVY CONTRACT.

The fact announced in the Philadelphia papers, today, that a Mr. HILL, of that city, has obtained a contract for furnishing over sixteen thousand dollars worth of forage for the army, is exciting special wonder.

NAVAL EXAMINERS.

Capts. SAUBRICA and WILKES, and Naval Constructor COOK compose the Board, recently appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, to examine and report upon certain inventions which promise usefulness in that branch of the service.

AN INVESTIGATION.

It is reported that the continuous firing throughout Tuesday night, by our troops in Virginia, is to be a subject of formal investigation.

NO QUORUM.

A quorum of members was not present in either House of Congress to-day.

ANOTHER BIG GUN.

Another hundred-and-fifty-pound gun has been finished at the Navy-yard, and was tested to-day, with favorable result.

THE KERRIGAN TRIAL.

The trial of Col. KERRIGAN will be resumed to-morrow. It is true, as reported in the TIMES, that his parole has been extended indefinitely, the other New-York papers to the contrary notwithstanding.

STOCKTON'S CLAIM.

The General Land Office has issued a patent for the private claim in California known as "Potters de Santa Clara," finally confirmed to ROBERT F. STOCKTON. This claim lies southeast from San Francisco, between the Gaudaloupe River and the Alameda, or public road from Santa Clara to San José, in townships 6 and 7 south range 1 west, and township 7, south of range 1, east of Mt. Diable. The claim contains 1,939 3-100 acres.

PUBLIC OFFICES REMOVED.

The offices of Surgeon-General and Psymaster-General have been removed to the corner of F and Fifteenth street, the rear of the block on which Willard's Hotel stands.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 2.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition, numerously signed by citizens of New-York City, praying for the emancipation of slavea under the war power.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, for a steamship mail line between that port and China.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate all the correspondence which has taken place since the Congress held at Paris in 1856, relating to neutral and belligerent rights on the ocean, which was agreed to.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Union,) presented a resolution from the State of Maryland protesting against interference with Slavery in the States by the General Government.

Mr. LATHAM offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of establishing a distinct Bureau for the Treasury Department, to regulate and control the Mint, which was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the necessity of modifying the Act of July, 1861, increasing the military status of the United States. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate the number of cavalry regiments authorized to be raised, where stationed, and if it would be advisable to convert those not yet mustered into service into regiments of infantry. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of Sutlers for the volunteer service of the army, and to define their duties. Referred.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill in regard to the administration of justice in the District of Columbia, which was referred.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of War for copies of the report of the Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commission on the health of the army, which was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 2.

On motion of Mr. DUELL, of New-York, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the Secretary of War inform the House why certain volunteer regiments from the State of New-York, now encamped in this city, are not provided with arms, and whether any legislation is necessary on the part of Congress to enable the War Department to furnish arms to the regiments now in the field.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the defence of the city of Philadelphia and the Delaware River. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) asked leave to offer a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report, at an early day to the House, the sum total of the present floating debt of the United States, as nearly as the same can be ascertained or estimated, giving also, as far as practicable, the several heads, as to the departments or subject matter under which said debt may be ranged, also that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report, as soon as practicable, the amount, in pounds, of the importations of tea, coffee and sugar in the several ports of the United States, for each month of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, also, the amount, in pounds, of importations of the same articles for each month of the current fiscal year up to January 1, 1862, with the amount of duty collected on each, since the 5th day of August last.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) and Mr. FESSENDEN, of New-York, (Rep.,) severally objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. PHELPS, of California, (Union,) asked but failed to obtain leave to introduce a bill extending the laws now in force regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes to the Indians in California.

Adjourned till Monday.

MASON AND SLIDELL GONE.

They are Taken on Board a Steamtug and Transferred to the British Gunboat Rinaldo at Provincetown.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

The British war-steamer *Rinaldo*, 16 guns, arrived at Provincetown last night. The commander says he was ordered to lay there, in unbending his sails, and appears to be perfectly at home.

BOSTON, Wednesday Jan. 1.

The steamtug *Starlight* left Fort Warren at 11 A. M., with MASON and SLIDELL and secretaries, for Provincetown, where they will be transferred to the British war-steamer *Rinaldo*, now lying there.

From the Boston Journal, Jan 1.

We are informed that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were finally delivered up this forenoon, and left Fort Warren at about 11 o'clock. The arrangement for their return was very quietly made, and nothing was known in this city in regard to the affair until the hour arrived for their departure. The steam tugboat *Starlight* was employed by the Government to convey the prisoners to Provincetown, Cape Cod, where they are to be transferred to the British gunboat *Rinaldo*, which arrived at that port last night.

In accordance with the above plan of releasing the rebels, the tugboat *Starlight* left this city shortly before 10 o'clock this forenoon, and stopped at Fort Warren, where see took on board MASON and SLIDELL and their two Secretaries. After receiving their baggage, &c., the tug proceeded on her way to sea, leaving the fort about 11 o'clock. The whole affair was conducted without any display, in perfect quiet, and in the ordinary manner of conveying passengers.

The tugboat will probably reach Provincetown this afternoon, and the prisoners will be transferred without delay to the British gunboat.

PROVINCETOWN, Thursday Jan. 2.

The British steam gunboat *Rinaldo* left here at five P. M., yesterday, with Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL and their Secretaries on board. The wind blew a hurricane all night.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Rebel Stampede at Great Bethel—Retreat to Yorktown—Arrival of Released National Prisoners from Richmond, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

A negro, who came into Camp Hamilton this afternoon, reports that a large camp of the enemy, at a place near Bethel, was broken up, and a general stampede to Yorktown took place, on Saturday night. They had seven heavy howitzers, but they were all removed. The cause of the alarm was a rumor that an advance would be made by Gen. WOOL, on Sunday.

A flag of truce was sent by Gen. MAGRUDER to Hampton Bridge this afternoon, with a small packet of letters for the North. Seven rebel officers composed the party. They remained at Hampton for some time, appeared to be making observations and endeavoring to obtain information of our contemplated movements. Their appearance at this time and with such a small number of letters, leads to the supposition that they were desirous of ascertaining the truth of the current rumors of an advance on our side.

EDWARD JOHNSON, Captain in the Naval Brigade, who has been found guilty of various misdemeanors by a court-martial, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service, has had his sentence confirmed by Gen. WOOL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

Capts. SHILLINGLAW and MANSON, of the Seventy-ninth New-York Regiment; Lieut. W. DICKINSON, Third Regiment of Infantry, U. S. A., Lieut. J. W. HART, Twentieth Indiana Regiment; and Corporal THOS. MCDOWELL, of the Seventy-ninth New-York, arrived here from Richmond last evening, by a flag of truce from Norfolk. They are part of the 250 to be released in exchange for an equal number who were sent to Richmond last week. Their stories are listened to with the greatest interest, but add little to the numerous similar statements which have already been published.

A great improvement in the treatment of prisoners is said to have taken place within the past two weeks. The above named soldiers go to Baltimore to-night, on their way to their homes. The remainder of the number to be released are expected here to-morrow afternoon, and a number of our wounded, making a total of 284 to be released, are expected in a few days.

Last night a flag of truce also brought the captain and crew of the Schooner *John F. Crouch*, from Alexandria for Dighton, Mass., with coal, which is reported to have beached inside of Cape Henry, on Friday night last.

New-Year's calls are being made to-day, and most of the officers have called upon Gen. WOOL this morning to pay him their respects.

A flag of truce, early this morning, brought over a young lady to go North.

Capt. MCQUADE, of the Thirty-fifth New-York Volunteers, and a lieutenant of the regulars, died in Richmond on the 26th of December.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Preparations Hastening to Sail—Visit of Secretary Welles and Commodore Goldsborough—A Serenade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1861.

Admonished that the great expedition was "about to sail," I hastened down here from Washington on Saturday, in order that I might not be left behind. It is needless to remark that I found I had arrived in good season, and that a brief inspection of affairs satisfied me that the fleet would not depart during the year of grace, 1861. I have improved the leisure thus afforded in gathering such information concerning the expedition as will interest the readers of the TIMES at a future day, but which the interests of the public service, to say nothing of the dictates of patriotism, require should not be made public until the armada shall have sailed.

"Let patience have her perfect work," is a scriptural injunction very well to be remembered at times, like these, which not only try men's souls, but also test the quality of that Christian virtue. But, as neither the Government nor the commanding General has yet fixed a definite time for the sailing of the expedition, we are not to assume that there has been any unnecessary delay. It is known that the War Department has been making every exertion to hasten forward the expedition; but at the same time it is the chief aim of the Government to have everything ready when it does move, in order that it may do its work effectively. The equipping of more than a score of vessels for a warlike enterprise, which is intended to strike an important, if not a decisive blow upon the great rebellion, is not the work of a few days. The selection of the proper vessels—the changes in their construction and machinery necessary to adapt them to their work—their armament—the almost infinite details attaching to each department—the provisioning of the fleet for a long trip—the character of their commanders and crews—the nature and number of the armed force which is to accompany it, and give success or entail defeat, must all be passed upon by one man. And when it is remembered that all the materials have had to be created for the occasion, and that the chief labor of fitting out the gunboats has been necessarily confided to laymen and mechanics, the surprise will be that so much has been accomplished in so short a time, and that it has been done so well. Certainly no nation, in so short a space of time, has ever created a navy of so many effective vessels—made their entire armament of light and heavy guns, and stege trains—manufactured all the ammunition—found suitable naval commanders and crews, and set them in motion, as we have done in this instance.

It may now be truthfully stated that affairs are assuming definite shape, and the final embarkation of the troops and the sailing of the armada will not be delayed more than a very few days.

Mr. WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, came down from Washington yesterday to look after affairs, and personally to inquire into and forward the expedition. It is understood that he has returned fully satisfied that affairs are in good hands, and progressing as rapidly as the safety and efficiency of the enterprise will permit. He was most of the time in conference with Gen. BURNSIDE and the other officers, and to-day he has taken a look at the fleet, which he regards as very effective and well-adapted to the work in hand.

Last evening the excellent band of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, under Mr. BOND, appeared before the City Hotel, the Secretary's quarters, and paid him and Gen BURNSIDE the compliment of a serenade. At its conclusion, the General went out and thanked them for the ovation for himself and the Secretary.

During the last three days Mr. NORMAN WIARD, who has furnished all the ordnance, &c., for the expedition, has been constantly occupied in visiting the different gunboats and floating batteries, to make a final inspection, and distribute properly the necessary war materials to each vessel. That duty has now been completed. But for this important service many little matters would have been omitted, and possibly have caused fatal damage. Mr. CHARLES H. HASWELL, the Government agent, has personally inspected the outfit of each gunboat, taking a memorandum of what was needed to complete their outfit, in order to send the vessels to sea completely equipped.

A portion of the vessels require a quantity of coal to fill their bunkers, which will give to each a three-weeks' supply. Their water tanks have also been filled, every space that could be spared from the part devoted to the sleeping accommodation of the troops being appropriated for provisions and water.

The regiments have not all yet been selected and brigaded, and it will be among the *last* things reliably known, as to who and how many will make up the Union army on the present expedition. The lists thus far published are by no means complete or correct, and there is complaint among the officers here that such information should be volunteered to the enemy in advance. It will, however, do them little good so far as it affords a clue to the strength of the expedition. This information, with all else that can interest the public, will be furnished to the patriotic readers of the TIMES in due season.

Quartermaster MESSINGER and his associate officers, cheerfully foregoing the pleasures of home firesides at this festal season, devote themselves unceasingly to forward the departure of the fleet.

It is probable that some changes in the command of the vessels may take place, on which account I withhold the list until it is complete. E. S.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

THE RUMORED BATTLE AT PADUCAH.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

The Cairo operator says there was no foundation for the statement that there had been a fight at Paducah.

A SKIRMISH IN MCLEAN COUNTY.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 2.

Capt. ALFRED BACON was not killed at Paducah, as previously reported, but in a skirmish between the National and rebel pickets near Calhoun, McLean Co., Ky. A guard, composed of men from the Third Kentucky Cavalry Regiment, was attacked by a larger force of the rebels, and five of our men, including Capt. BACON, were killed and twenty taken prisoners.

NEW-ENGLAND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

BOSTON, Thursday, January 2.

Nearly 3,000, men of Gen. BUTLER's New-England division embarked this afternoon on board of the steamship *Constitution*, which is expected to leave to-morrow. The troops are composed of the Twelfth Maine regiment, Col. SHEPLY, the Bay State regimen, Col. JONES H. FRENCH; a squadron of the Light Cavalry, Capt. DURIVAGE; a company of the Boston Fire Zouaves and Capt. Reid's corps of mounted Riflemen. Previous to the embarkation, standards were presented to the Maine and Masachusetts regiments on the Common, and a salute was fired by a detachment of the ancient and honorable artillery, in honor of Col. FRENCH, their past commander.

RELEASED FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.

WM. M. ABELL and B. L. HAYDEN were yesterday released from Fort Lafayette by order of the Secretary of State, on taking the oath of allegiance and stipulating not to enter the rebellious States.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

Arrival of the Spanish Division Before Vera Cruz.

The City and Castle Abandoned by the Mexican Authorities.

Vera Cruz in Possession of the Spaniards.

Behavior of the Mexican Populace.

GREAT REJOICING IN HAVANA.

VERA CRUZ UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Proclamation of the Mexican Governor.

Proclamations and Decrees of the Spanish Commander.

Arrival of the Spanish and French Commanders of the Expedition at Havana.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 28 1861.

All are rejoicing here over the successful landing of the Spanish forces in Mexico, and their occupation of *Vera Cruz without the firing of a gun*, after an unusually speedy and pleasant voyage. All the loyalists of Havana are, of course, in extacies, and are now pointing with exultation to the late successes of the Spanish arms in Morocco, and their present remarkable good fortune at the opening of their campaign in America, as sure tokens that her Most Catholic Majesty will yet live to see the realm she governs restored to its ancient rank among the nations, as a first-class Power. You will probably think as I do, that jubilee may still be premature; but while such views would be respected in New-York, they would hardly be tolerated in purely Spanish circles here.

I shall endeavor to give you, as accurately as I can glean them, separating fact from fiction, in the various Havanese papers and private letters that have been joyously exhibited, the leading incidents connected with this very important news. Friends in this city, one of whom was with the expedition and has just returned, have also been kind enough to furnish interesting material, while the local authorities in the exuberance of their rejoicing, make every particular public as rapidly as possible. The *Steam Fidel Yula* is to be surfeited this time with Spanish glory.

You have already seen, no doubt, the glowing descriptions given by the Press of this city of the departure of the different divisions of the fleet, and the following details may supply the gap between that time and the important events that have since occurred.

The third division of the expeditionary fleet left the harbor of Havana about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 2d of this month with a favoring easterly wind, and, it seems, continued on its course, with fair weather and in highly satisfactory condition, during that day and the next one. Early on the 4th some 13 sail altogether were in sight, and before evening the whole fleet of vessels conveying the first and second divisions of the expeditionary army were seen. At 12 o'clock the whole fleet had got together, and, under a brilliant sky, in lat. 22° 45', and lon. 80°, the reunion was celebrated with salutes, hurrahs and music. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the transport steamer *Cubana* reported that she had suffered some damage in her machinery, and was taken in tow by the *Velasco*, a strong, staunch vessel, with engines of superior power. Toward 7 o'clock both disappeared from view, and the *Francisco de Asis* was sent in search of them, and succeeded in bringing them back to the fleet, about 9 o'clock at night.

The damage was repaired immediately, and no further detention occurred that night. On Thursday, the 5th, about 1 P. M., there was a conference held on board of the *San Francisco de Asis*, by the Commanders of the expedition, and it was determined that the vessels composing the third section, reinforced by the frigate *Concepcion* and the steamer *Blasco de Garay*, should, under the lead of the *San Francisco de Asis*, bear away for Anton Lizardo, while the rest of the squadron, under lead of the *Isabel la Catolica*, should follow under sail, so as not to use the small supply of coal they had, in view of its great value for future warlike operations.

On the 6th and 7th, communication was had between all the vessels of the squadron in relation to the health of the troops, and it was ascertained that there were several cases of fever, some of them quite serious. On board the *Cubana* steamer, a Lientenant of note died, on the evening of the 6th, of the *vomito prieto*, or black vomit! This news created no little inquietude, which was not allayed by the subsequent death of several soldiers, who fell victims to a malignant fever.

On Sunday, the 8th, about daybreak, the exploring steamer *Guadalquiver*, which had run along the Mexican coasts, joined the squadron, and about 11 o'clock the whole fleet anchored with no other casualty than the fall of two sailors into the water during the manœuvring of one of the frigates. One of the poor fellows was lost.

It was learned at the anchorage on Monday, the 8th, that in front of the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, a Spanish merchant ship, called the *Concepcion*, which

had been seized some months previously by the Mexican authorities, had been sunk by order of the Governor of Vera Cruz.

During the morning of the same day, Gen. GASSET went on board of all the vessels at anchor, to review the troops, and was everywhere received with the utmost enthusiasm. All arrangements for the landing were perfected during this general review, and every precaution taken to secure its success. Among other measures, 300 untried troops were transferred from the transport steamer *Cabano* to the *Concepcion* frigate. These were to form a forlorn hope and initiate the the movement.

On Tuesday, at dawn, all the vessels belonging to the entire squadron hove in sight, and anchored at noon. It was then learned that some ten deaths from fever had occured on board the ships of the first and second sections. Others were reported as having occurred by the accidents natural to an expedition of such magnitude.

Shortly after the squadron had come to anchor, the leading officers of the army paid their respects to Gen. GASSETT, Commander of the Expedition, and his Excellency Señor Gen. RUBALCABA, the Spanish Minister of Marine, who accompanied the same; and at a later hour, the French and English Consuls resident at Vera Cruz also went on board of the *Isabel la Catolica* to visit the Minister of Marine. As these worthies were conveyed by a French steamer-of-war various were the conjectures in the fleet as to who they might be, some even supposing that the French Admiral himself had arrived.

After further conference, it was, finally, decided that by the Commander-in-Chief that four frigates should appear off Sacrificios, and that the army Staff, accompanied by one of equal rank from the naval force, should go into Vera Cruz on the *Guadalquiver*, and demand of the Governor the surrender of the place. A severe norther prevented the execution of the plan until the 14th, upon which day the frigates *Petronila*, *Princesa de Asturias*, *Berenguela* and *Concepcion* hooched at Sacrificios. The *Guadalquiver* then followed in to Vera Cruz and disembarked the two official envoys without serious inconvenience. They met with bot little difficulty in their mission, the Governor of Vera Cruz informing them that his orders from the Capital were, on the arrival of greatly superior forces to withdraw, and demanding only 24 hours in which to effect the evacuation. This was cheerfully accorded, and on the 15th, the Mexican General, URAGA, abandoned the fortresses and City of Vera Cruz without striking a blow in their defence. How this prudence accords with the tenor of his former declarations you may judge of what is given below.

The following is the proclamation published on the 12th ult., in Vera Cruz, by the Governor, Don JOSE LOPEZ URAGA, General of Division and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East:

In consideration of the fact that a foreign force has appeared in the waters of the Gulf, and that Mexican territory may be invaded at any moment: that in such case the Supreme Government has ordered the evacuation of Vera Cruz and of the fortress of Ulloa; and that it is the duty of every Mexican to rush to the defence of the integrity and independence of the land, has decreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1. From the momeot of the disembarkation of any armed foreign force, of whatever nation it may be, all communication is forbidden to the subjects of the latter, whether from this city with the interior or *vice versa*, unless under a passport from these headquarters.

ARTICLE 2. Those who disobey the present order shall be considered and treated as spies, and their property shall be confiscated.

ARTICLE 3. All communication with places occupied by invading forces shall likewise cease, and any one apprehended between the lines of operation shall, in like manner, be treated as a spy.

ARTICLE 4. All who are taken in communication hereafter, with a view to supplying the enemy with provisions or other assistance, shall be considered traitors to their country, and the goods found in their possession shall be seized, and their other property confiscated.

ARTICLE 5. It being ordered that all cattle and every class of vehicles and conveyances should be immediately withdrawn from every point occupied by a foreign force, everything of that description found within a radius of eight leagues from any such point, twenty-four hours after such occupation thereof, shall be considered public property, shall be taken possession of by the National forces and applied to the most immediate requirements, without, however, diminishing the responsibility incurred by its owner for disobedience.

ARTICLE 6. Within the lapse of twenty-four hours after the publication of the present decree, the owners of horses in this city will send them, for safe keeping, to the interior, at a distance of eight leagues from the coast, or those who prefer to do so, may send them to the Chief of the National Hacienda, so that they may be purchased for the service of the nation. Individuals who, at the expiration of the twenty-four hours, shall have not done one thing or the other, shall be punished in accordance with the Laws, and their horses shall be seized.

ARTICLE 7. Within the same period of twenty-four hours, the owners of mules are required to present themselves at the Mayor's Office of the city, there to give information of the number they possess, and the localities in which they keep the same. Those who disobey this regulation shall be held amenable to the penalties indicated in the preceding article.

ARTICLE 8. The Mexican citizen who, failing to discharge his duty, shall not hasten to take up arms in defence of his country, and remains among the forces of the enemy, shall be considered a traitor.

At headquarters, in Vera Cruz the heroic, Dec. 12, 1861. JOSE LOPEZ URAGA.

FRANCISCO DE P. CARILLO, Secretary.

The evacuation was announced to the Spanish authorities in writing. Meanwhile the vessels of the fleet remained at Anton Lizardo and Sacrificios, but on the 16th the *San Francisco de Asis*, *Isabel la Catolica* and the *Guadalquiver* moved up to the anchorage of San Juan de Ulloa. Still the disembarkation of the troops was, in compliance with the entreaties of the local authorities and people of Vera Cruz, postponed until the morning of the 17th, during which day the Spanish flag was hoisted over every strong-hold and public building of the place, amid what the Spanish chroniclers of the affair call the enthusiasm, but in reality, as American and other eye-witnesses protest, the helpless stupefaction of the people. Unless high motives of policy have governed the surrender, the scathing verses addressed by MOORE to the Neapolitans, when, after stupendous boasting, they tamely crouched and gave up their beautiful city to the invader in the earlier part of this century, will apply with tenfold force to the Vera Cruzans. Oh, where was the strong arm of the American Republic amid the gloom and misery of that day!

Appended are the proclamations addressed by His Excellency, Gen. Don MANUEL GASSET, to the expeditionary troops and the inhabitants of Vera Cruz, and a decree in which he announces the measures he has deemed it necessary to adopt in behalf of the public safety. The Havanese papers declare them to be "distinguished for the elevated sentiments that animate them, sentiments which have, since, been worthily appreciated by the army and the people of Vera Cruz." Your readers can best judge of that themselves.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY DIVISION TO MEXICO.

General Order of the 16th of December, 1861, on the Beach of Mocambo.

Soldiers: In every quarter the Spanish army meets with glorious remembrances of its valor and devotion. On these very sands exist the traces of HERNANDO CORTEZ, who with but a handful of Spaniards planted side by side with the standard of Castile, the ensign of the Cross and of Civilization, dazzling the world with his wonderful achievements.

To-day our mission is not less glorious; it is to exact from the Mexican Government satisfaction for insults heaped upon our flag; the fulfillment of treaties and the prevention of further violence against our countrymen, thus demonstrating here, as was lately shown in Africa, and as our companions-in-arms are now proving in Asia, that Spain can nowhere be insulted with impunity, and that distance there is none where honor is at stake.

In taking command of this division, your General has not hesitated to guarantee the happy issue of the enterprise, for he knows that your valor and enthusiasm are never appealed to in vain, that your discipline is equal to your zeal, and that you will be as humane and generous to the conquered as strong and terrible in confronting those who oppose you in battle.

Soldiers! our brilliant squadron shares with us our labors, and has inaugurated them by a successful voyage—the forerunner of certain victory, and even the City of Vera Cruz has comprehended the uselessness of all resistance to those who have, in these same regions, gained victories so often, without counting their own number or that of their adversaries.

If, then, you encounter no obstacles, do not, on that account, diminish your enthusiasm; your mission is not yet accomplished; you are rather but at its commencement. Occasions will present themselves to prove that you are true Spaniards, and that you never depart from the paths of honor. Then will our magnanimous Queen and all Spain exclaim: "These are the men who have, in Mexico, avenged the insults offered to our flag, and reconquered the affection of those who were, in other times, our brothers!"

Soldiers! long live the Queen!

MANUEL GASSET, Gen. Commanding.

PEOPLE OF VERA CRUZ: The Spanish troops that occupy your city have no mission of conquest, no merely interested views. They are led hither solely by the duty of demanding satisfaction for the failure to comply with treaties, and the acts of violence committed against our countrymen, as also by the necessity of obtaining guarantees that similar outrages shall not be repeated.

Until these objects shall have been attained here, and whithersoever eventualities may lead it, the Spanish army will, with its rigorous discipline, know how to maintain public tranquillity at every hazard, to give protection to peaceful inhabitants, and to punish with severity all disturbers of order, subjecting such to a military commission, to be appointed for the purpose of proceeding against every class of delinquents.

VERA CRUZANS! You have nothing to fear; you know the Spanish soldiery and your present attitude completes my recognition of that fact. Devote yourselves, then, to your various pursuits, and be assured that it will be the greatest of all sources of satisfaction to this army when it shall have accomplished the mission intrusted to it by the Queen, to return to its own country sure of having merited your affection.

MANUEL GASSET,
Commander of the Spanish forces.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 17, 1861.

Annexed is the decree by which the Spanish commander has declared Vera Cruz to be in a state of siege, and imposed penalties for certain transgressions of order under such regulations made and established:

Don MANUEL GASSETT Y MERCADER, Grand Cross of the Royal and Distinguished Spanish Order of CARLOS III, and of the American Order of ISABEL the Catholic, Fellow Knight of the Grand Dneal Crown of the Low Countries, Cavalier of the Royal and Military Orders of San Fernando of the first class, and of San Hermenegildo, and of many others, for deeds of war, Well-Deserving of his Country, Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces in Mexico.

Having assumed the superior political and military command, considering the special circumstances in which this country finds itself placed at the present moment, and determined to punish with the utmost severity of the military laws, all who, in any manner whatever, shall disturb public order, personal security or the property of peaceful inhabitants, I have ordered as follows:

ARTICLE 1.—This city and such other points as are occupied by the Spanish troops are declared to be in a state of siege.

ART. 2.—A permanent Military Commission is established to take cognizance of every class of offences.

ART. 3.—Minor offences and misdemeanors shall be punished by the civil roles of Government.

ART. 4.—All persons having in their possession firearms of any description whatever, shall place the same in the principal guard-houses of this place within the exact period of twenty-four hours, counting from the publication of this order.

MANUEL GASSET,

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 17, 1861.

The general order from headquarters organizing the military Government of the place, makes the following appointments:

Military Government.—Col. Don. Luis del Riego y Pica, Sergeant Major; Secretary, Lieut. Don Adolfo Blond y Pradello; First Adjutant, Brevet Commandant, Capt. Don Ramon Vieytiz y Velasco; First Sergeant, Luis Cevallos y Quintana; Third Sergeant, do.

Artillery—General Commandant, Don Manuel Pereira y Abascal.

Engineers—Colonel, Don Nicolas Valdés, and Fernandez, Chief.

Military Administration—Head Superintendent, Commissary of War of the first-class, Don Baltasar Lopez y Caparros, Military Superintendent.

Military Board of Health—Dr. Don Joaquin Rosell y Tio, Chief of the Board.

The Spaniards, with a laudable emulation of American enterprise, quite unasurl among them, have at once issued a paper, entitled the "*Cronica del Ejercito Expedicionario*, or *Chronicle of the Expeditionary Army*, in the captured city, and it furnishes many of the interesting facts recited. It states, among other things, that scarcely had the Spanish flag been hoisted over the public buildings of Vera Cruz ere the President of the Town Council, with formal submission, waited upon Gen. GASSET, and received him at the Consistorial Mansion,—an equivalent to the City Hall in American municipalities. There a procession of local officials escorted the General into the Hall of Sessions, and, with all ceremony, set forth a statement of the condition of the palace. The General, in reply, was profuse of his promises. Protection, security and fraternal intercourse were guaranteed, and his Excellency was then conducted to a mansion set apart for him in the main street and elegantly fitted up by Messrs. AUGLADA & Co., where a large number of citizens, (chiefly however of Spanish birth or connection,) paid their homage.

Since the 17th, Gen. GASSET has been engaged in organizing the various details of local military government, and looking about him with a view to further operations. The French representative, M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNI was already in Vera Cruz, and Sir CHAS. LENOX WYKE was expected from Orizaba on the 21st. On the 20th, the Secretary of the French Legation, M. DELALONDE set out from Vera Cruz for the Capital. There were some squads of Mexican guerrillas at work, at a few leagues distance from the city, and a force of Spanish cavalry was about to sally forth in quest of them. The permanent military council had commenced operations, and offenders would be summarily dealt with. Thus Mexico already begins to feel the yoke intended for her neck.

On the 18th, after four days' sail, the transport steamer *Tiara* arrived at Vera Cruz with the Havana papers and mails, accompanied by those received from Spain by the Spanish steam-packet *America*. She also brought a quantity of provisions for the expedition.

Here the *Pajaro del Oceano*, which was to leave Vera Cruz on the 25th, will be due on the 29th, when I expect to collect further and completer details of this great Anti-American movement than, in the haste and hubbub here, have yet been ayailable.

NINGUNO.

From Another Correspondent.

HAVANA, Dec. 28, 1861.

The paucity of communication between this place and the City of New-York prevents frequent correspondence, as we have now for some time been limited to only two steamers, namely, the *Columbia*, Capt. ADAMS, which formerly ran, in connection with the *Marion*, to Charleston, S. C., and the British steamer *Karnak*, which plies between New York, Nassau and Havana. This scarce conveyance between the Island of Cuba and the United States might be rendered less disadvantageous if their trips were arranged in such a manner as to arrive at regular intervals, the one after the other, but as no such agreement exists, the means of going between these two cities and the correspondence are very irregular.

In Havana we are now in the midst of rejoicing and festivity, owing to the advent of the Christmas holidays (*las Pascuas*) and the arrival of Gen. PRIM, Marquis de los Castillejos, the Commander-in-Chief of the combined forces of Spain, France and England, according to Spanish accounts, in the expedition against Mexico, and Plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty, ISABEL the Second. The Spanish steamer *Ulloa* arrived on the 23d inst., at 11 A. M., having on board the so-called hero of the Castillejos, Gen. PRIM, whence his title and has been the rejoicing thereto among his countrymen, the Catalans, with whom PRIM is the semi-god of the Payans. As soon as the signals of the Moro announced the far-off appearance of the steamer, an immense concourse of people proceeded to the wharves to welcome the future *conquerer* of Mexico, or to view the fun. A steamer also left the port with individuals and music to receive the General with more honors. On landing, Gen. PRIM, who is accompanied by his wife and child, proceeded to the palace where he was received by the Captain General. In the meantime a large crowd, principally of the lower order of Spaniards here resident, kept up a continual hurrah, the star of PRIM quite eclipsing for a time the popularity of our present worthy Governor, Gen. SERRANO. The interview lasted for about an hour, when the illustrious guests left for the charming *quinta* or country seat of the Captain General, called "Los Molinos," and situate a short distance from the city in its environs. Gen. SERRANO, with his customary gallantry, escorted the lady of Gen. PRIM, the Marchioness DE LOS CASTILLEJOS, to the carriage in waiting, and the party drove off amid the frenzied acclamations of the mob, who for the whole time of the interview had kept up a round of cheering and hurrahs for the Queen, the Captain General, and his illustrious guest, Gen. PRIM. The streets of Muralla and Mercadores, where the Catalans *do most abound*, have since PRIM's arrival been most gorgeously festooned with banners and flags; many of the other streets have likewise been similarly adorned, but whether precisely in honor of the future conqueror of Mexico, or on account of the religious festivities of the period, so highly honored in all countries of the "Catholic persuasion," deponent saith not. Perhaps both combined. The report goes that one of our Secession countrymen here took the occasion to put out the Confederate flag in conjunction with that of Spain. A message was sent from the palace ordering him peremptorily to haul it down which was obliged to be done, in spite of many remonstrances and a threat to take down also the Spanish banner, of which latter, however, there is now so great an abundance in the streets that the disappearance of one would hardly be missed. On the following day after that of his arrival there was a public reception at the Captain General's of the various public functionaries, to congratulate the Marquis de los CASTILLEJOS on his safe arrival, at which many of our principal people were present. Rejoicings, banners and music have since then been the evening's amusement in our public streets, which have been more than ordinarily frequented by the inhabitants of our city, Gen. SERRANO and Gen. PRIM forming a part of the *cortège*, to view the nightly illuminations that during the present Christmas week have adorned our City of the Antilles.

It is not yet known when PRIM starts for Mexico, but doubtless soon, as news of the occupation of Vera Cruz by the Spanish expeditionary force, under Gen. GASSET, on the morning of the 17th inst., was brought to Havana on the 26th inst. by the Spanish war steamer *San Francisco de Avis*, which formed a part of the expeditionary fleet. The last portion of the fleet left here on the 2d of December, and at noon on the 4th the whole Spanish fleet, which had left Havana in three different sections at different duty, were together, arriving in front of Vera Cruz on the 8th.

Nothing was done until the 4th, when the war steamer *Guadalquiver* took two officers, one of the army and another of the navy, to represent the General and Admiral commanding, to Vera Cruz, to demand a surrender of the place, where they landed without any difficulty. On presenting the summons to surrender, the Governor of the town replied that he had that same morning published a proclamation for the evacuation of the place and forts by order of his Government, assuring the Spanish officers that no resistance would be made to the landing of the expeditionary troops, nor to the occupation of the city. He would, however, reserve to himself the right of holding out the place for the 24 hours before he gave an official reply. On the following day, the 15th, the Governor of Vera Cruz made public in letter what he had mentioned in conversation the preceding evening, and retired from the city with his forces. In the interval, the Spanish ships-of-war that had been anchored along the shore of Anton Lizardo, proceeded to Sacrificios, and on the 16th the Spanish war steamers *Francisco de Asis*, *Isabel la Cattolica* and *Guadalquivir* changed their positions to the anchorage ground near the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. The landing of the troops did not, however, take place before the 17th, who, according to the Spanish accounts from Vera Cruz, were of course received with much enthusiasm in the city, and the Castle of Ulloa was afterwards taken possession of by a captain of the Spanish navy, Don RAFAEL ARIAS, at the head of a hundred marines. The *ad interim* Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary force, Gen. GASSET, landed on the same day, when the Spanish flag was raised over the city and above-named fortress.

The Spanish accounts say that when the garrison of Vera Cruz saw the first part of the expeditionary force arrive, they imagined that all the force against which thay would have to fight were aboard of the five or six steamers that formed it, and consequently began to prepare for defence; but on seeing the remainder of the fleet arrive, together with the transports filled with soldiers and munitions of war, they were convinced that resistance was useless, and began to retreat from the city, taking away with them part of the artillery and the ammunition that they had there, burning, however, the day preceding, a Spanish merchant ship called the *Concepcion*, that had been taken by an American steamer charted by JUAREZ at the time he was besieged by MIRAMON in Vera Cruz, and which had been declared a lawful prize. The Spaniards looked upon it as a sort of challenge, and were very bitter at their burning the ship *Concepcion*, on the saint-day of the "*Purissima Concepcion*," thus adding sacrilege to their other manifold subjects of outrage. The Spaniards boasted that the garrison or Ulloa left from 80 to 100 cannon in the fort, and among them one rifled and of modern construction, and that they might have made a defence, although obliged at last to succumb.

In the evening of the 27th inst., the cannons of Cabañas announced the arrival of part of the French squadron, consisting of the steamer *Mossena*, 800-horse power, Commander ROSE, and carrying 90 guns, with the French Admiral JULIEN DE LA GRATIERE on board: the frigates *Guerrière*, carrying 34 rifled cannon, 68-pounders; *Astrée* do., and the *Ardente*. The land force consists of 1,300 marines, 500 Zouaves, 500 marine fusiliers, 200 marine artillery, 60 marine gunners, 50 engineers—total, 2,610. On the same day the British steamer *Spiteful* entered our port with urgent dispatches for Commodore DUNLOP, who carries his flag on board of the screw-steamer *Challenger*, but not finding him in port, sailed out again and met the *Challenger* a few miles out at sea. The dispatches, it is reported, have reference to the state of affairs between England and the United States.

The Christmas holidays closed on the 27th, with diversions of every kind; a bull-fight at Belasconin theatricals and masquerade balls, and last, not least, a torch-light procession, when Gen. PRIM was presented with a gold coronet by a committee of merchants of the place, amid the burning of the multitude, in which PRIM joined with *vivas* to the Queen, the Captain-General and the people of Havana. LARA.

From Bermuda.

By the arrival of the brig *S. C. Shaw*, Capt. SHAW, from St. George's, we have dates to the 18th of December inclusive.

The British mail steamer from Halifax arrived on that day.

The London packet-ship *Devonshire* was partially discharged, having a quantity of coal and some wool remaining in her. Her leak has been found to be in the lower part of the bottom, and from the want of a dry dock, she cannot be repaired at Bermuda. She will probably be brought home for repairs, with the aid of steam pumps and extra men, when the good weather sets in.

The Norwegian brig *Fire Nodskende*, Capt. ANDERSON, from Newcastle for New-York, 61 days out, put into Hamilton 14th December, with loss of sails and loss of provisions.

The schooner *Caroline*, McDONALD, from P. E. I., arrived on the 14th. She had broken main gaff, jib-boom, &c., and lost a man overboard.

The *S. C. Shaw* brings home a portion of the *Devonshire's* cargo.

Incidents at Bombardment of Fort Pickens.

The following extract is from a letter written by an officer on board the United States steamer *Richmond*, after the bombardment of Fort Pickens:

I went by invitation of Lieut. ——, of the Engineers, to visit the fort. Took a circuit first of the covered way, then of the parapet and ramparts. All around the fort, inside and out, were marks of the enemy's shot and shell. On the glacis, here and there, are deep groves, ending in a large hole, where the shot had plumped into it, and where there had been shell which had burst. The hole was a great excavation, into which you could drive an ox cart. Where the projectiles have struck the standing walls, they have chipped off patches of the brick-work, (it is a brick and not a stone fort) perhaps eight or ten inches deep, and where they struck the corners, larger portions have been removed, but in no case has any part of the fortifications received an injury, tending in the least to weaken it, and this after two days' heavy firing. The only man who was killed outright, during the two days' action, was an artilleryman, who was passing into the casemates with some bread from the bake-house. A shell exploded at the other side of the area, and one piece, flying a distance of some two or three hundred feet, passed through his body, under his arms. He walked a few steps and dropped dead. There were many almost miraculous escapes. A shell was heard coming toward a gun on the parapet, and the men dodged under their bomb-proofs. The shell hit fairly on top of the bomb-proof, went through and dropped into a pail of water beside the officer, where it exploded. When the men came out again to resume their work, all they saw of their officer was his heels sticking out of a pile of rubbish. After digging him out, they stood amazed to see that he was not even *hurt*. He rose up, shook the sand from his hair and clothes, and coolly said, "Come, come! what are you standing there gaping at? Load that gun there." At it they went again, as if nothing had happened. Another officer, who had charge of a battery of mortars, had no less than seventeen shells strike within ten yards of him. I saw the ground plowed up in every direction, and yet not a man was hurt. About twenty of the men, who had been relieved from their guns, were sitting smoking and watching the firing in a corner, protected from shot by the walls, when half of a huge shell struck and buried itself right in the middle of the group without disturbing them in the least. "What's that?" asked one. "The devil knows, and he won't tell," indifferently responded another, and went on smoking. A 10-inch columbiad came rolling toward a group, the fuse whizzing and smoking. "Wonder if that'll hit us?" "Guess not! we're too near it!" Crack! went the shell, flying in every direction, but fortunately escaping them all. The rebel powder was poor, as also their shot and shell, except that portion which they succeeded in stealing before the rebellion broke out. Their practice, however, was said to be good—how could it have been otherwise? Uncle Sam taught them at his unparalleled school at West Point; but with little thought that the teaching would be thus employed.

Burning of the Schooner Orin Cowe.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Jan. 2.

The schooner *Orin Cowe*, of Rockland, Me., with a load of granite for the fort building here, was destroyed by fire last night. ALFRED GRAY, of Rockland, Me., was lost.

Assistant Bishopric of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 2.

WM. BACON STEVENS was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania this morning, at St. Andrew's Church.

FURTHER EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Norwegian at Portland.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Interesting from English and French Files.

AMERICAN LEANINGS OF THE PARIS PRESS

Rancorous Article of the London Times on the North.

The Stone Blockade Declared to be a Violation of Human Rights.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Liverpool on the 19th ult., calling at Londonderry on the 20th, arrived at Portland on the 1st.

The principal facts of her news had been previously received from the *Asia* at Halifax.

We are now, however, placed in possession of our Continental correspondence, and of London and Paris files a day later.

The American shipping at Havre are in a state of panic, owing to the presence of the *Nashville* at Southampton. The *Journal du Havre* states that several of the largest of the American vessels in that harbor have purchased rifled ordnance and ammunition, so as to be able to repel an attack.

It is said that Capt. SEMMES, of the *Sumter*, has arrived at Rotterdam.

The London *Daily News* says:

"Col. FULLER, late Editor of the New-York *Mirror*, announces that, at the request of several American and English gentlemen, he will deliver an address in St. James' Hall, on 'The Causes and Consequences of the Civil War in America.' We understand that the Colonel will advocate the cause of the South—a cause which has our constant and cordial execrations. Still, as it is a cause with vast social and materiel forces at its command, it is one which we are all concerned to understand. In this country both Slavery and Secession, mother and daughter, have a vast amount of ability at their service; but their work has been done, for the most part, insidiously and by suggestion. Col. FULLER will be an honest and straightforward pleader. *We have had the means of satisfying ourselves that he is high in the esteem of his brthren of the American Press*, and it is well on every account that the cause of the South should be represented by a gentleman of extensive information, and well qualified to exhibit its fairest side."

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN QUESTION IN FRANCE.

The President's Message—The General Surprise—Tone of the Parisian Journals—The Idea of French Mediation Discarded—Has the American Government a Right to Blockade with Stones?—The Errand of Gen. Scott.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1861.

A suspense, which was growing painful, in regard to the President's Message, is at length over. The anxiously awaited document has arrived, but it does not contain a word about the affair of the *Trent*. The surprise knows no bounds. A speculator at the Bourse, more *spirituelle* than his colleagues, found an explanation of the enigma. "Mr. LINCOLN forgot it!" The word was taken up, and has had an immense success. Here was England about to fall on the American coast with an armada such as the world had never seen, all Europe was in consternation at the disasters that were to follow such a struggle, commerce was already paralyzed, the funds were fluctuating like the needle of a barometer before a storm, and Mr. LINCOLN had forgotten to speak of the circumstance! The joke was too chilling; and people swore while they laughed. Was there ever such a people on the face of the earth? *Ils ne se doutent de rien!* They fiddle while Rome is burning!

The first surprise over, each one seeks to penetrate the President's meaning, and each one finds a meaning to suit his individual desire. The one finds that the abstention is meant to leave a door open for negotiation and peace, the other that it is a menace and means war. Taken, however, in connection with the recommendation for fortifying the coasts, with the very decided approval of the act of Capt. WILKES by the Secretary of the Navy, and the vote of approbation in Congress, the general opinion is that war is inevitable, and every one is acting upon that belief. The funds fell in London one-half per cent; and at Paris 25 centimes. The panic is universal.

The comments thus far in the Press on the President's Message are only based upon the *resume* sent over the telegraph, and are consequently meagre. The *Journal des Debats*, however, which is friendly to us, takes exception to the air of *hauteur* which the President assumes when speaking of "foreign nations," and thinks that in a question so important as that which now agitates the American continent, he might have shown some conciliation toward his friends and well-wishers in Europe. In comprising France with the "foreign nations" which have no higher motives of action than cotton and commerce, he mistakes the sentiments of the French people.

The *Presse*, which takes high ground in favor of the North in the struggle against the South, but quite as high ground against the North in the affair of the *Trent*, regrets, now that President LINCOLN has put himself right on the Slavery question, that he should not also set himself right on the question of the right of search. Just as the good-work is begun, says the *Presse*, it must be arrested and compromised by this unfortunate affair of the *San Jacinto*.

The *Debats*, which also regrets that we should stop in the good work we had undertaken in order to pick a war with England on an untenable point of international law, publishes a long article to show the powerlessness of the United States on the high seas, as against England. The change from sailing vessels to steamers gives England every advantage on the sea; for while she has plenty of ports in which to coal her steamers, the United States have none. Privateering will, therefore, be out of the question. The *Debats* thinks, also, that Canada will not be difficult to hold against the Americans.

The *Siècle* takes the *Débats* to task for publishing this kind of article, and says that this is not the way to bring about peace between two parties, where peace is so essential for the success of the cause which the two journals support in common—the destruction of Slavery.

The question of French mediation, which was at first freely discussed as possible and desirable by the French Press, is now rejected as not applicable to the case in question, because it is not a question of principle that threatens to break the peace between the United States and England, but an insult to a flag—a question purely personal. So you see what divagations people are liable to when they have a discussion all their own way. The majority of the French papers have thus accepted the English interpretation of the treaty of Paris, which is that after the insult to the flag is atoned for, France may offer her mediation on the question of right involved.

The English papers, as if by concert, are starting a discussion of the question whether or not the American Government has a right to sink stones in the channels of great seaport towns like Charleston or Savenneh. This discussion, of course, cannot be serious, and the French draw from it the conclusion that the English are already counting upon those ports as their own property. The belief, in fact, is growing in France that England has serious thoughts of converting the Southern States into an English Colony, and if France were as unprincipled as England in her treatment of questions of international right, she would undoubtedly join England on condition of getting her share of the spoils in the Louisiana region. We have not yet arrived there, but the thing is discussed in high quarters as an eventuality that may arise out of the anticipated war. France believes that the American Government has taken illegal ground on the question of the right of search, and may make of this an excuse, in case she sees that England is likely to make territorial acquisitions in the war, to join in and reclaim her old Mississippi colony. France will thus not take any initiatory step to weaken us, but will only join her forces to those of England when she sees the power of the Union irrevocably destroyed. These are the views of Frenchmen, based on the war that is now thought to be inevitable.

The motives of the departure of Gen. SCOTT continue to occupy the French Press, and have drawn from the *Moniteur* a correction. The official journal denies that the General had an interview with any member of the Imperial Government. This is true so far as the Emperor and the Cabinet are concerned, but he had an interview with the Prince NAPOLEON.

Rev. Dr. SCOTT, of San Francisco, Secessionist, preached at the Oratoire, in this city, last Sunday.

MALAKOFF.

THE TONE OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

THE CHANCES OF AN ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR CONSIDERED.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes, from the pen of M. XAVIER RAYMOND, a very remarkable article on the chances of the war which now seems likely to break out between England and the United States. M. RAYMOND sets forth very clearly that as regards naval warfare the odds are tremendously in favor of England, and then proceeds to consider whether the probability of conquering Canada may not have induced the Cabinet of Washington to provoke a war with Great Britain; but he comes to the conclusion that the possible advantages they might derive from it does not justify the aggression of the Federal Government. He reminds his readers that the British possessions in North America are contiguous to the United States on a line of frontier several hundred leagues in length, and which runs from one end of the continent to the other in its widest part, from the territory of British Columbia on the Pacific to the mouth of the St. Lawrence on the Atlantic. M. RAYMOND thinks that:

"It is sufficient to cast a glance on the map to understand how desirable an acquisition the territory of Canada, with its outlying dependencies of Acadia, New-Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, would prove for the United States, and on reflecting on the incidents of the last few months, it is difficult not to believe that if war is to arise out of the incident provoked by the Cabinet of Washington, it will have been undertaken chiefly with the hope of conquering those wealthy and extensive provinces."

M. RAYMOND, however, does not seem to think that the attempt is likely to be successful. Twice already the Yankees have made attempts to annex the Canadian territory, but they were on each occasion driven back by the local militia, barely supported by a few detachments of regulars. M. RAYMOND very sensibly remarks, it would seem as though President LINCOLN had intended to avail himself of the circumstances which had enabled the American Government to raise for the first time an army of several hundred thousand men to undertake the conquest of a territory which would more than compensate the loss of the South. According to M. RAYMOND, they flatter themselves at Washington that the French *habitans*, and the Irish emigrants, who form the great majority of the scanty population of Canada, would receive the band of rowdies that constitute what the Yankees fondly believe to be an army of liberators, and would hail with jubilation their annexation to the Great Republic. M. RAYMOND very shrewdly observes that it is not impossible that such may be the case, but that it is very far from certain. He points out to the supposed would-be conquerors of Canada that for upwards of a quarter of a century the colonial policy of England has been so liberal and intelligent that there is no exaggeration in saying that England now forms with her colonies a federation of really United States, the liberty, independence, and self-government of each of which are far better guarantees than any of the doctrines that now prevail at Washington could possibly afford. He points out that independently of their local privileges, the natives of the British colonies enjoy the same political and civil rights in England as though they were born within the sound of Bow bells; that the army and navy are filled with officers of colonial birth; that Sir W. F. WILLIAMS, of Kars, the Governor of New-Brunswick, is a native of that province, and that Judge HALIBURTON, though a colonial judge, is also a member of the British Parliament.

"These considerations (says M. RAYMOND, in conclusion) induce us to think that they are nursing dangerous illusions at Washington, if they fancy that the co-operation of the Canadians is to be relied on for the conquest of their own country. On the other hand, however, we have not the slightest doubt of the fact that England neither could nor would defend Canada against Canadians defend it themselves. Here is the problem, but it is still a problem. Therefore we think that after showing their utter powerlessness as regards the South, and having the certain prospect before them of being beaten at sea, *the Government of the United States would listen to the voice of reason, and not recklessly engage in so rash an adventure.* We think it natural that it should be seduced by the hope of uniting to the Confederation the whole of Northern America as far as the pole, but we hope that at the last moment, and before adding to all the embarrassments it is already hampered with, it will think twice about it, and stop in time. It is imprudent to run such risks, with all the chances which can be estimated with any degree of certainty against one, and when the most sanguine hopes entertained rest solely on suppositions which the experience of the past does not confirm."

A FRIENDLY VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

The *Revue des deux Mondes* wishes the United States would give up the Commissioners, not on account of the satisfaction this would give to the outraged honor of England, but because "*it would be such a triumph for the right of neutrals to apply it for the advantage of a notion which has ever opposed and violated it.*" It then proceeds:

"We are not unjust toward England. We comprehend the emotion with which the English nation was seized at the news of the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. She was offended in her maritime pride by the search to which one of her vessels had been subjected; she was touched in her honor by the violation of the right of asylum committed on board the *Trent*. We also understand that powerful interests may induce England to seize on the opportunity of the brutality of a Commodore to hasten the dissolution of the great American Republic. It is not necessary to speak of the resentments which may have been inspired by the powerful concessions which England has been obliged to make at other periods to the pretensions of the United States. Interests of two kinds—one political and the other commercial—may lead England to turn to a profitable account the present embarrassments of the Northern States. The United States is the only Power which, up to the present time, has had the force or the good chance of checking the English policy. Any weakening of the United States may therefore appear an advantage to her. Cotton holds such a prominent place in the economical life of England that the English Government may be led to conquer by a *coup de main* the daily bread of its manufactures. Far be from us the idea that such motives could justify all the summary proceedings which are now stated to be in contemplation by England; that there are natural causes for the hostility of England against the United States is all that we shall state. And yet, to the honor of our neighbors, we admit that there are among them wise and generous souls and eloquent voices, *who, even at the moment when National passions are at the height of effervescence, know how to remain faithful to the duty of impartiality and moderation, and who do not despair of being able to turn their country away from the violent policy to which attempts are being made to lead it.*"

The *Revue* then quotes an extract from Lord STANLEY'S speech, at King's Lynn, recommending the strictest neutrality towards America, and though he admits that that speech was delivered before the news of the outrage was received, considers it applicable to the present case. He also praises the "statesmanlike views" of Mr. BRIGHT. The reader will be more interested in his estimate of the probable policy of France:

"But would France find an excuse in her interests, political or commercial, if she were to allow herself to be seduced from her neutrality by the perfidious insinuations of that 'independent and devoted' Press, which has conceived the bright idea of uniting us with England in the event of a war against America. For us it is manifest that no interest, either political or commercial, ought to impel us to take part in such a war, while all interests on the contrary bid us to observe neutrality. Certainly the manner in which the Southern Commissioners were laid hold of on board the *Trent* is a violation of the right of neutrality, and France would repudiate all her principles if she approved of such an act,—but even should the United States obstinately refuse any satisfaction to the English Government, should we seriously have a right to alarm ourselves, and to take up arms against America, as though she really threatened all neutrals? In the maritime history of the United States, the affair of the *Trent* is only an isolated exception. All the territory of that country, its conditions of existence, and the necessities of the future, are in contradiction with that exception, and prevent America from making it a rule of maritime right. What danger is there that the Northern States will apply that rule to other neutrals? Where are their squadrons? Where are their maritime stations situated? Where are the instruments by which they can aspire to the sovereignty of the seas? Should the United States refuse to make any concession in the affair of the *Trent*, we should doubtless deeply regret it for their own interest, *but we shall not be able to see in this manifestation of hostility on the part of the American people against English policy, any threat for our principles and our security in matters of maritime right. The United States will not on that account cease to be what they have ever been, the defenders of the liberty of the seas.* We should be guilty of the most absurd political inconsistency if, deceiving ourselves as to the bearing of a pretext of war, we should go and aid the power which pretends to maritime supremacy in dismembering and humiliating one of the powers whose strength and prosperity are the most necessary for the maintenance of the equilibrium of the seas; modern France, France of the Revolution, is still too young, and has undergone too frequent shocks to have numerous political traditions, but among our rare traditions the alliance of the United States is the oldest; it is closely associated with the origin of our Revolution, and it represents one of our most certain interests—that of being able to oppose a counterpoise to England on the ocean. *Why, in contempt of this tradition, and of the affinities which have several times manifested themselves between our political aspirations and those of the United States should we hasten to recognize the Southern Confederation, and thus ratify the dismember

which even a nation at war may exercise. We read in *Grotius*, and other writers upon the state of war and peace, that all people who deserve the name of a nation have in all times respected things which are beneficial to the whole human race. Thus there is a rule derived from the authority of Holy Writ that fruit-trees shall be spared wherever found. The implements of the husbandman have also been held sacred. To conquer, and not to destroy, is the right of a belligerent nation of civilized beings. Yet we are told, with a dastardly exultation, that fleets have gone forth from New-England and New-Scotland ports, not with soldiers and guns, but with steam, and that these fleets, with their stony hardened scuttled broadside, have sunk vessels for years to come the channels of entry by sea to those cursed cities Charleston and Savannah." The object is to strangle these great ports of commerce—not to repossess them, but to destroy them for all time. If this be true—and we believe the fact of the attempt is established—*it is an act of hostility to the whole human race.* The civilized Greek refused to put out "the eye of Greece;" the savage American sails in full security to paralyze all the senses by which the Southern States might communicate in all time to come with the outer world. People who would do an act like this would pluck the sun out of the heavens, to put their enemies in darkness, or dry up the rivers, that no grass might ever grow on the soil where they had been offended. *Yet such men ask for our sympathies, and there are a scattered few among us who are not ashamed to identify themselves with them and their doings!*

Once again, the Government of the North, in the agony of its disappointment and its rage, is evidently about to make an attempt to spread massacre through the unprotected dwellings of their estranged brethren. That the division of these two vast countries must occasion the extinction of Slavery, no one who looks thoughtfully upon passing events can doubt. Two independent States cannot stand side by side without the element of Slavery coming forth. But this design of the North has nothing to do with Slavery as a principle. It contemplates the negro only as an instrument of revenge. *It means, not the subjection of armed men in fair fight, but horrible deeds committed upon defenceless whites of every age and sex.* Here, again, we believe that the success of the scheme will not by any means correspond with the atrocity of the conception. But it is a terrible act for men calling themselves civilized to have even contemplated. It is terrible alike for whites and for blacks; for it seems that, after exciting these black men to work out this unmanly revenge, the North does not propose to endure their presence. *Mr. Lincoln, like one of the despots of the Old World, undertakes to transport the whole race, slave and free, to some territory which no white man desires, but which Mr. Lincoln will buy for them, that he may never more behold a single face.*

All these things are as yet but in their commencement. Some are only threatened; others are only tentatively begun. They promise, however, in their development such scenes of horror as the world has never seen since men fought like wild beasts. Against such methods of war we protest at the outset. Against bloody reprisals, against the wanton destruction of those harbors which a beneficent Creator has given for the enjoyment of all His creatures, against incitations to domestic rapine and murder, we protest in the name of humanity and civilization. There is scope enough given by the laws of war for ruthless deeds: *but acts of mere vengeance never yet decided a great war, and ought not to be permitted by the guardians of the civilization of mankind.*

ARBITRATION INADMISSIBLE.

From the London Herald.

The *Daily News*, which oscillates strangely between flashes of hearty English spirit and strong Northern sympathies, goes further back, however, than Lord CLARENDON, and invokes the name of Lord CASTLEREAGH. It is with something like wonder that we find the policy of that distinguished and much misunderstood diplomatist quoted approvingly in a Liberal journal, though we not the less admire the candor of the writer who has so far forgotten the prejudices of his school. But the case cited in illustration of the advantages derivable from arbitration is a singularly unlucky one. It is undoubtedly true that, at the close of the war of 1812, between this country and the United States, some questions of a very intricate nature remained undecided, and that by the Treaty of Ghent, in 1814, these questions, principally of frontier rights, were left to two Commissioners, whose settlement was to be final, but who, in the event of their disagreement, were to refer the points of difference to a friendly Sovereign or State, the two Governments engaging "to consider the decision of such friendly Sovereign or State to be final and conclusive in all matters so referred." But what was the result? The two Commissioners were appointed, according to the treaty, but no settlement could be agreed upon, and in 1827 it was resolved to act upon the proviso of the treaty of 1814, and refer the matter to an arbiter. In 1829 the King of the Netherlands was chosen as referee, the two Powers again formally pledging themselves to abide by his decision. The King of the Netherlands made his award in 1831. It reached this country, accompanied by a protest from Mr. PREBBLE, the United States Minister at the Hague, who contended that although the two Governments had pledged themselves to accept an absolute award, they could not be expected to subscribe to the compromise recommended. The British Government accepted the award; but in 1832 the American Government formally disavowed it, and a year or two afterwards Lord GREY's Government also declared that this country was no longer bound by its acceptance of the offer. The consequence was that negotiations had to be commenced *de novo*, and that the matter was not settled until the year 1842 by the Treaty of Washington, after 28 years of had blood and wrangling, threatening at any moment to end in a rupture, and necessitating the presence of a large military and naval force in the North American colonies. Yet this is the precedent quoted by the *Daily News* for our imitation at the present moment.

It would be difficult to conceive a case that told more directly and conclusively against adopting the principle which that paper now urges upon the consideration of her Majesty's ministers. For if there ever were questions in which the award of an arbiter was likely to be listened to with respect, they were the boundary questions left open by the Treaty of Ghent. There was no great amount of irritation in the minds of the contending parties. War had been tried, and found a very ineffectual solution of their difficulties. The Government of this country showed itself, on repeated occasions, anxious to make any reasonable concessions to facilitate a settlement. But now the case is very different. The nation has been wronged, the honor of its flag assailed, its right of asylum violated. Is it likely that we can submit to a protracted negotiation while the Southern Commissioners, who trusted to our protection, are treated as condemned prisoners at Fort Warren? *Is it likely that her Majesty's Ministers will dare to propose that another State should prescribe the reparation due to our wounded honor?* or that even the award of the arbiter would be accepted, if he so far ignored our rights and interests, and outraged our feelings, as to give judgment in favor of Capt. WILKES?

THE PREPARATIONS OF ENGLAND FOR WAR.

THEY PROCEED AS IF WAR HAD BEEN DECLARED.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

SUNDAY, Dec. 15.

The Government preparations go on precisely as if war were declared; and, should there be a necessity for declaring it, all the proclamations and necessary formalities are ready to be completed in a moment, so that our sharp opponents may have as little advantage as possible over us in point of time. The law officers, including the Queen's Advocate, and the Board of Customs, have been in communication with the Government respecting the regulations to be observed the moment we become belligerents. With respect to the naval and military preparations, there is no lack of activity. Admiral DACRES has been selected as second in command to Admiral MILNE, on the North American station. It is said that Sir HENRY KEPPEL is likely to have a "flying squadron," to harass the enemy; but this is very doubtful. I think, however, it is not unlikely that Sir JAMES HOPE, now commanding in the Chinese waters, may be sent for to be in readiness for serious hostilities. Although his name is prominently known to the public in connection with the disaster at the Peiho, there is no man who commands to as great an extent the confidence of the officers of the navy. Cool judgment and chivalry are united to an extraordinary degree in his person; and on sea he is undoubtedly the man to whom we should have to look in grave events. The first batch of troops has not yet been completely provided for in the way of transport; and three regiments, the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Ninety-sixth, which are actually under orders, have not been informed of their period of embarkation. It is likely that four battalions from the Mediterranean will be sent across the Atlantic in the ships of war destined to reinforce Admiral MILNE. The Guards leave London to-morrow morning, and sail in the evening from Southampton. Among the officers, of course, the sudden order has caused no little social disruption, but the occasion has reconciled all to the inconveniences. One gallant Captain had been but three days on his wedding tour, when he was telegraphed to return to duty; and curiously enough, there is a larger proportion of married men in the two battalions ordered out than in any others of the brigade. Gen. RUMLEY was at the Princess' Theatre, and had just seen the French Othello ordered off on urgent foreign service to Cyprus, when an orderly delivered to him an order from the Horse Guards, to be in readiness to go to Canada to command a brigade. Unlike the Shakespearian hero, however, the officers going to Canada are not allowed to take their wives with them, and Desdemona must remain at home, at least until the Spring. *Another indication of the serious character of the work expected is an order from the Horse Guards, that no servants other than soldier-servants shall go out with the officers.*

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA.

The London *Times* congratulates the country on the rapidity and completeness with which a superior military organization has enabled them to meet the exigencies of the present crisis.

The *corps d'armée* which is preparing to leave their shores is a perfect little army, some 12,000 strong, and which, when landed, will be ready in all its branches to take the field at a day's notice. There are two battalions of the military train, with their wagons for land transport and ambulances for the sick, under the command of Col. KENNEDY, C. B., the ablest organizer of this branch of the service, created entirely since the Crimean war. There is to be a numerous staff of commissariat officers, and an extra complement of royal engineers for road and bridge making, and, if necessary, for hutting or superintending the erection of earthworks. The various corps that have either actually embarked, or will be dispatched as fast as means of transport can be provided for them, are the first battalion of Grenadier Guards, second battalion of Scots Fusileer Guards, first battalion of the Rifle Brigade, first battalion of the Fifteenth Foot, first battalion of the Sixteenth Foot, second battalion of the Sixteenth Foot, the Ninety-sixth Foot, and the second battalion of the Seventeenth. In addition to these, five batteries of field artillery, comprising thirty guns, and about 1,250 men, are also going; with five batteries of heavy ordnance, for garrison and citadel duty, equally strongly manned. There are also, as we have said, two battalions of the military train, with companies of Engineers, and companies of the new Commissariat and Hospital corps. At present these are all the troops under orders; but if the present difficulty should result in open war with the North American Confederation, there is no doubt but that an army of from 35,000 to 40,000 men will be assembled in Canada by midsummer. When we look at the very short period which has elapsed since the news of the *San Jacinto* outrage reached this country, nothing is more striking than the rapidity with which this *corps d'armée* has been assembled for foreign service, and has either already embarked or will be on its way in the course of another week. Thus Capt. VESEY'S No. 5 Battery, Fourth Brigade, only got its notice at Bristol on Tuesday; it was in Woolwich on Friday night, and sailed in the *Melbourne* on Saturday morning. This vessel also took out 30,000 Enfield rifles, with bayonets and other accouterments, 2,500,000 rounds of Enfield ammunition, 1,500 rounds of Armstrong shell, a large number of smooth-bore heavy cannon, one complete battery of 12-pounders, one of nine for field service, with their carriages complete, as well as Capt. VESEY'S own battery of Armstrongs, and a store of ice sledges, ice saws, &c., for the St. Lawrence. On Thursday, the First Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, 950 strong, with Capt. LESLIE'S No. 6 (Armstrong) Battery, Fourth Brigade, 200 strong, embarked on board the *Australasian*, and sailed in the evening for Canada. In this vessel also went a number of snow sledges, commissariat stores, Armstrong and smooth-bore guns, shot, shell, and cartridges for 13, 10, and 8-inch mortars. The first battalion of the Sixteenth Regiment will go this week in the *Persia*, which, like the rest, will take out large supplies of guns, shot, and shell, and, in addition, a number of our best drill Sergeants to "set up" the already fine regiments of Canadian Volunteers. Other transports are being taken up by the Government, and each day, in fact, fur some thoo to come, will witness the departure of Canadian reinforcements.

The transports which have already sailed are to endeavor to get up the St. Lawrence as far as the Island of Bic; or, if possible, the Riviere du Loup. From the latter point they can be readily conveyed to any part of Upper Canada. Bic is forty-five miles lower down the river: and if it should be found impossible to gain a higher point, the men will be conveyed in snow sledges up to the Riviere du Loup station. Transports that may start from this country still later will not attempt the passage of the St. Lawrence without calling at Halifax to ascertain the latest intelligence as to the state of the ice in the river. If it should be found that not even Bic can be gained by the vessels which left last week and during this, the instructions to the commanders are to return and land their troops and stores at Halifax and St. John, where, in case of very severe weather, they will remain till the Spring. Of the military position of Canada the *Times* says:

"In Upper and Lower Canada just now there are only four of our regiments—the Seventeenth, Forty-seventh, and Thirtieth Regiments, with the fourth battalion of the Sixtieth Rifles, a small detachment of the One Hundredth Canadian Regiment, and two or three batteries of artillery. The colony, however, is by no means in the defenceless state which this small number of regular forces would imply. The system of volunteer regiments has attained as much perfection in Canada and in the lower provinces as among ourselves. Some of the regiments of Upper Canada are almost equal in drill to the best London corps, while the average weight and stature of the individuals composing these settler regiments is much higher than the standard of our metropolitan volunteers. The volunteer field batteries of Upper Canada, too, are especially excellent, and, in fact, almost as well mannned and horsed as the Royal Artillery. With our best drill sergeants at work upon such materials as these, the frontier towns ought to be well able to hold their own against any predatory inroads, and little more than this is likely to be attempted if the Winter should be so severe that our own troops cannot reach the St. Lawrence."

A London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes: "Sir W. WILLIAMS, of Kars, has not the same reputation among the military profession as he had with the public after the defence of Kars. But it is difficult to supersede him, and the next best thing is to provide him with a good staff. This has certainly been done. Col. WETHERALL, who will be the chief of his staff, is one of the most able men in the army. To Col. MACKENZIE, the Quartermaster-General, the same remark justly applies. The brigadiers are all men highly thought of in the profession; and those officers sent out on special service, to reorganize the militia and command outposts, comprise some of our most promising young soldiers. The official people still think the *Melbourne*—slow as she is—and the transports going out this and next week, may make the St. Lawrence, so as to save the arduous march across New-Brunswick, which is the only other alternative.

It is announced that Maj.-Gen. RUMLEY, the President of the Council of Military Education, and Brig.-Gen. RUSSELL have been appointed to the staff in Canada; and that the responsible post of Chief of the Staff has been intrusted to Col. WETHERALL, C. B. Gen. RUSSELL is an officer who greatly distinguished himself in India, while Col. WETHERALL served in the Crimea, in China (in 1857,) and in India during the mutiny. Lord FREDERICK PAULET will, it is stated, command the brigade of Guards ordered to North America. The men belonging to the Naval Reserve are not alone in their patriotic desire to give force to the attitude of the country in the present juncture. The London Rifle Brigade has offered to relieve the regular troops from all garrison duties within the City of London, while the officers of the 'Reserve' Constabulary, in Dublin, have volunteered for active service in Canada."

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR CANADA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

The embarkation of the first portion of the troops appointed to leave this port for service in Canada took place this afternoon. Previous to their arrival the *Adriatic* and the *Parana* were inspected by Col. SOMERSET, accompanied by Capt. PATEY, R. N., the Admiralty Superintendent at Southampton, and other officers. It was only a week ago that these vessels were officially accepted for this service, and the expedition with which they have been got ready for sea is highly creditable to all parties concerned. They have been completely fitted for officers and men, and supplied with water, &c., and an immense quantity of stores shipped, including three months' provisions for both troops and crew.

Shortly after 3 o'clock a special train arrived from Woolwich, bringing the No. 4 battery, tenth brigade, Royal Artillery, and also the first battalion Military Train. They were met at the terminus by the fine band of the Second Hants (Southampton) Rifle Volunteers, and as soon as the artillery had formed in marching order they proceeded from the station to the docks, the bands at their head, and marched direct on board the *Adriatic* steamer. The band immediately returned to the terminus, and paid a similar fraternal compliment to the Military Train. The battery of artillery is under the command of Capt. R. P. GALBRAITH, the other officers being Capt. H. S. ELLIOT, Lieuts. W. H. KING HARMAN, G. A. FRENCH, and E. BRADLEY, Assistant-Surgeon F. R. HOGG, with seven sergeants, four corporals, two trumpeters and 100 gunners. The military train consists of 300 non-commissioned officers and men, under command of Maj. HILL, the other officers being Maj. Jolins, Capts. Butler and Harris; Lieuts. Lane, Williams, Clarke, Benthall and Roberts; Ensigns Crawford and Winckworth, Lieut. and Adjt. Cummin, Paymaster Bryson, Quartermaster Mitchell, and Surgeon FOX, with two staff clerks. The whole of the troops marched direct on board the steamer, and were all safely housed within half an hour after their arrival in the docks. Thousands of people were assembled on the quays, who enthusiastically cheered the brave fellows as they passed along.

The Eighteenth Company Royal Engineers, 120 in number, also arrived in two divisions, and embarked on board the *Parana*, which was lying at another part of the docks. The first party, consisting of 53 men, under Lieut. HERIOT MAITLAND, arrived at Chatham about half-past 1, and the other, comprising 67 men, commanded by Capt. ENWARD OSBORNE HEWITT, with Lieut. TUPPY and SHEWBRIDGE, arrived from Portsmouth about 3 o'clock. These gallant servants of their country were also welcomed with a share of the popular enthusiasm as they proceeded to the steamer which will carry them across the Atlantic.

To-morrow (Thursday) the First Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, who go out in the *Adriatic*, and the Second Battalion of the Scots Fusileer Guards, who ship in the *Parana*, are expected to arrive here and embark about 11 o'clock. Gen. Lord FREDERICK PAULET, in command of the Grenadiers, and his Staff also go out in the *Adriatic*. The two vessels will go out of dock immediately after the embarkation, and probably proceed to sea the same night, or early on Friday morning.

The *Magdalena* has nearly completed her equipment for sea, and will, it is expected, embark the main body of her troops on Friday.

The armor-plated frigate *Royal Oak*, 51, 800-horse power, is now under the hands of the large number of shipwrights and other mechanics employed on her at Chatham dockyard. Already she has completed planking nearly up to her light line. The armor-plates will be laid on teak planking, eight inches in thickness, and beyond a certain part the planking will be of the enormous thickness of 12 inches. An improvement has been effected in the construction of the well for the screw, by which considerable strength will be imparted to the after portion of the vessel. She will be fitted with GRIFFITH'S propeller. Although the *Royal Oak* is technically termed a 51-gun frigate, it is probable she will not be armed with more than 40 pieces, nearly the whole of which will be Armstrong guns. From the extraordinary efforts now being made to complete her, and the rapidity with which she is being pushed forward, there appears every probability that she will be put on board the Royal Yard at Chatham, as to the present intention of the Admiralty being to cut down the *Bulwark*, which is about three parts completed, and convert her into an armor-plated frigate similar to the *Royal Oak*, in which case she will not be ready to receive her engines on board for some time.

PEACE MOVEMENTS.

GREAT PRAYER MEETING IN LONDON.

From the London Times, Dec. 12.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting, convened by the Committee of the Evangelical Alliance, was held in Exeter Hall, for special prayer with reference to the present crisis of our relations with the United States. The large hall was well filled. Sir CULLING EARDLY, Bart., presided, and in opening the proceedings, said that on this occasion the less they addressed themselves to one another, and the more exclusively to God, the better. He should, therefore, confine himself to reading a statement which had been drawn up by the Committee convening the meeting, which, having been done, prayers were offered up successively by Rev. RIDLEY HERSCHEL, Rev. MARSHALL H. VINE, M.A., rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, and Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL, M.A. The last-named gentleman remarked that it would be a terrible stigma on Christianity if the two greatest Protestant nations in the world could not settle such a petty difference as that which had arisen, without the destruction of thousands of lives and millions of treasure. He hoped that both England and America might be led to see truly what was real international law, and that thus the present difficulties might be overruled for permanent good. Appropriate hymns were sung, and further prayer was offered by Rev. THOS. ALEXANDER, Presbyterian minister, and Rev. SAMUEL MINTON, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford. Mr. MINTON dismissed the meeting with the blessing.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD AND THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

A very numerous board was held on Tuesday evening, Dec. 10, when the subject of the American difficulty and the danger of war engaged the serious and anxious attention of the members. After full consideration it was agreed that a memorial should be prepared deprecating war, and imploring that in the event of diplomatic negotiations failing to adjust the differences between the two Governments, arbitration by some friendly and impartial Power, to be mutually chosen, should be adopted. The memorial, when prepared, is to be presented to Earl RUSSELL by a deputation from the board.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Session of the Legislature—The Governor's Message—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Dec. 12, 1861.

The Legislature of Utah assembled for its annual session, in the Court-house of this city, on Monday last. In regard to abstract political opinion, perhaps the component parts of this unique assembly are of as heterogeneous a character as the greatest cosmopolite could desire to see in conjunction. Democrats and Republicans, Abolitionists and believers in the Divine ordination of Slavery, Northerners and Southerners, Down-Easters and Far-Westers, all lights and shades of politics and of political neutrality, in every quarter of the globe, perhaps, have their representatives in the law-making department in Utah. This of course occasions vigorous antagonistic talk, so far as political doctrine is concerned. But, be it wisdom or folly, when it comes to action, these naturally discordant elements have the faculty of unanimity to a surprising degree, almost amounting, at times, to fusion—there being, apparently, not the shadow of an "opposition." This seems to be one of the many peculiarities of Mormon action politically or religiously, though in reality these terms may convey to them the idea of a "distinction without a difference."

Here the "upper House" sits below the "lower House," and the former condescended to ascend to the latter on Tuesday, for the purpose of a meeting in joint session to hear the Governor's Message. His Excellency took a seat at the Speaker's desk, between the President of the Council and the Speaker of the House, Hon. D. H. WELLS and Hon. JOHN TAYLOR, respectively, and read the expected document.

The Message was a voluminous affair, and would perhaps fill half the columns of the *Deseret News*, having been only three days in the Territory, his Excellency could not be expected to have got the hang of local affairs, so they were summarily disposed of by reserving them for consideration in special messages to come. The event of "state of the Nation," federally and nationally, occupied the Governor's pages of foolscap. A lengthy history of the Nation's present unhappy struggle, with the remote and immediate causes thereof, was listened to with very great attention, but with no demonstration of assent or dissent. Compromises and Kansas figured considerably. Neither the North nor the South were wholly free from blame. The extreme Anti-Slavery Party of the North was not careful to respect the "institution" of the South, and the South was too much given to scoff at the deep-seated convictions of the North. Neither section could let each other alone. If the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska act had been faithfully carried out, the present shipwreck might have been avoided. But, for wise purposes, Providence had permitted the existing struggle to arise. However, there was no question as to the responsibility of the initiation of war—Dixie must shoulder that entirely. But fur Southern haste to fight, matters would have been settled by peaceable negotiation, but now it would be virtual abdication of power for the Government to fail to defend the Constitution—its duty must be discharged by compelling rebellion to lay down its arms. This was the great purpose of the Government. "Men of Utah," said the Governor, "do you stand ready to assist?" "Men of Utah," came rhetorically three or four times. Did they like the resolution to conquer the rebels? Were they ready to second it? Should this great and beneficent Government be destroyed by its own sons? What answer would they make? He need not ask them. They had conquered the desert they now inhabit, and this augured well for strenuous support in conquering rebellion. Though of peculiar faith, and isolated from their brethren east in many particulars, yet they were bound together by one common ancestry and language. He would rejoice, nevertheless, to hear their answer as to how they would stand. Next came some formidably patriotic quotations from speeches by BRIGHAM YOUNG and D. R. WELLS. The country and Constitution were still the same. Were not their sentiments still the same? Wouldn't they be arrayed on the side of the Government? His wisdom and prudence characterized the action of the Federal Government, it must conquer ultimately. When the ringleaders of the rebellion were defeated or destroyed, the mass of the South would see clearer, and soon lay down their arms. The true interests of the Territory lay with the Federal Government. Its paucity of inhabitants, and isolated position, necessitated protection from the Federal Government. His own purpose was, to make his home here, be one amongst the people, and faithfully and fearlessly discharge his duties. He would magnify the law. He asked and expected their cordial support. Then came the pith of his Message. He wished the Legislature to consider the portion of National taxes which by last Congress were laid upon the Territory—whether the Legislature would direct their assessment and collection, or it should be left to the action of such officers as the Government might appoint. He recommended memorials to Congress for appropriations to build bridges, make roads, establish stations, and institute agents on the great Overland Mail and emigrant route, for protection of property and travelers; also, for the establishment of small military posts on the route, for similar purposes. Furthermore, he thought it good to present memorials to that body, in favor of the Pacific Railroad; for the extinguishment of the Indian title to such lands as were desirable for the prosperity of the interests of the Territory; for the survey of the public lands, and the establishment of Land Offices; and for free donations of land to settlers, as in other Territories. He presented the subject of education, particularly as related to Common Schools, and concluded by urging loud and earnest enunciations of American principles.

As before remarked, there was no visible expression of assent or dissent. But this, too, is greatly indicative of Mormon habits. A supplementary "amen" is their most common form of approbation.

I believe most of the members considered the major part of the message in the light of extraneous matter, more suited to a message of a Governor of one of the most remote territories of those States. Some remarked that they had read a little American history and glanced at the current newspapers, and had obtained thereby a tolerable idea of the state of the war question, causes and effects.

However, I believe one thousand copies of the message were ordered to be printed, for liberal distribution among the people.

On Christmas evening a grand complimentary ball is to be held, to which the "authorities" and principal citizens, Jew and Gentile, are to be invited. The Social Hall is under renovation for the purpose. Tickets at a moderate figure—$8 per couple; extra ladies, $1 each.

The weather is delightful.

THE NEW-YEAR'S ANNIVERSARY.

Fair Weather—General Good Humor, and Happy Auspices for the Commencement of 1862.

Wednesday was, atmospherically, more charming than any yet experienced of the present Winter season, and, if it was to be accepted as a promise of the year, every heart in the whole land may well rejoice.

The dead old year was to have gone out in gloom. MERRIAM and the astronomers had predicted bad weather and a deep solar eclipse. Then the bankers, far and near, had taken a share in the contract of the occasion to diversify the festive scene with a round suspension of specie payments—and what with dull rumors from Paducah and the continued growlings of the British Lion, the public mind of these United States, and particularly of their Island Metropolis, was to be dark with forebodings on the first day of the dawning year. Some one less reverent than facetious has declared that the supernal powers have special watch and ward over little children, tipsy men and the United States, at those moments when they least can help themselves. If the saying be fairly in some particulars, the history of our country, at least, would seem to verify its most important premise, for, on all occasions, when, according to human foresight and acknowledged and accepted rules, we should be in a very bad way, indeed, the American eagle finds space and sunshine to flap his noble wings rather more grandly than ever before.

So it seems to have been on the closing of the year gone by, and the opening of the new one. The eclipse of the sun gazed to by thousands, was not to be had; news of fresh successes and of no reverses to our arms dispelled all idle contrary rumors. The growl of paternal thunder suppressed into the comfortable mutterings of a holiday slumber; the specie suspension turned out to be a wise and timely easing of the public engine, and even the predicted storm-clouds in the sky gave us only cheery, bracing appetizing breezes, hanging the sunset horizon with gold and crimson, and crowning the cope of the midnight heavens with a crest of stars.

1861 the compeer of 1776 in importance on the roll of American history, went out right royally and over the hundred listening homes of our great City, his requiem was sounded from Trinity steeples. While prayer for peace was ascending from that most *bizarre* of all conventicles, Barnum's Museum, the midnight chimes from Trinity were charming the outer silence with the patriotic melodies of the land, which the last year has so gloriously illustrated, and lulling the dawn with with "Home, Sweet Home."

As the veracious chronicles of Diedrich Knickerbocker gleefully relate, New-Year's Day has ever been an honored festival to the burghers of New-Amsterdam and Manhattan, from the earliest period of colonial history, has made it a season of social jollity, household reunion, pious petitions for continued and renewed prosperity, and wholesale junketings for young and old. The people of our goodly City, with its modern and unpoetic name of New-York, have not, amid their oceans of "egg nogg" and "flip," their mountains of mince pies and towers of macaroons, and their general rapid style of lavish ornament and wild display, discarded all the customs of their quaint ancestors, who laid the foundations of the State in the days of "doughnuts" and "cider," "zwee backen" and "schnapps." The visiting and gossiping of the ancient time are still kept up, and yesterday formed no exception to the usages.

The war has somewhat thinned our home circles; but in the immensity of the American Babylon there was scarcely a perceptible difference, although the tone and style of private festivities were greatly subdued.

The enchanting weather, which brought June to make a call on January, rendered the chiefest glory of the day the outside pageant of the streets and fields and rivers.

Santa Claus, indeed, dispensed his usual bounty, and the domestic landscape was nearly, if not altogether, as bright as usual. But his Honor the Mayor did not receive his friends at the City Hall as has been the custom hitherto, and the celebrations at churches and public institutions did not vie with the universal outburst of Christmas. But the shipping on the Bay was gay, for miles and miles, with the flags of all nations, and the war vessels in the harbor proper echoed with the music of bands and the tumult of a merry-making, the long thoroughfares of town were thronged with neatly-dressed pedestrians, and the cars, stages and ferry-boats, in all directions of their traffic, were densely packed with pleasure-seekers on their way to the environs. Central Park, Bergen Hill, and the Brooklyn and Hoboken ponds, attracted armies of skaters, and the ringing of merry laughter and steel runners awoke the echoes of the adjacent country far and near. Bright eyes, rosy cheeks and hearty greetings made all forget the hour of public peril, and the exceeding exhilaration of an atmosphere that had all the sparkle and freshness of an early Summer morning, without its threatened sultriness, almost made up for the entire absence of a Winter snow. No bad intelligence marred the festive symmetry of the occasion, and instances of riot and disorder were scarcely heard of, even in those quarters of the City most crowded with population.

The Germans who had, according to custom, signalized the departure of the old year and the coming of its successor with the firing of small arms and with vocal serenades, continued their frolic of the holiday week to the last. They, and those who, like them, made the day a victory over Time, kept up the semblance of a peaceful Waterloo throughout the twenty-four hours, with squibs and fire-crackers,—rendering it a huge advertisement for BANGS & BROTHERS.

Mathematically, perpendiculars and rectangles were not constantly observed, but EUCLID'S great problem of the peculiar qualities of the hypothenuse was splendidly solved and demonstrated by some of "the golden youth" of the metropolis.

Morally, after all, the day was an auspicious one; and as its smiles still gladden the young year, may not all loyal hearts believe that the solemn bells which ushered its birth

"Rang out the old"
of everything unworthy the Republic,
"Rang in the new"
of all that shall make it grand and glorious among the nations, and gave us earnest of that
"Better time that is to be."

THE DAY AT THE INSTITUTIONS.

The day passed off in the usual manner at the various public and private charitable institutions.

The Randall's Island children and the inmates of the Insane Asylum were visited by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and were treated to an excellent and sumptuous dinner.

The lads attached to the Newsboy's Home received a liberal supply of clothing and shoes from their kind friends, which occasioned much rejoicing in their midst. Their festive wants were also bountifully attended to.

SAILOR'S WATCH MEETING.

A refreshing season, conducted with that enthusiasm and earnestness characteristic of sailors, either in a good or bad cause, marked the solemn passage of the Old into the New Year.

At 8 o'clock, the aisles and pews of the Mariner's Church, corner of Madison and Catharine streets, began to fill, and prayer and singing, in good old fashioned style, continued until 10 o'clock, when an intermission took place. After this, experiences full of warning import were given;—old sailors telling how they had been driven into port by the storm of their own passions,—the port of safety, where Jesus stood beckoning them in, against their will, and how they were rubbed, and grounded, and dashed against the rocks by the breakers of sin, till they were glad to lay hold on the rope of the hope of salvation, which was in mercy offered them.

As the clock marked the hour of 12 all were bowed in silent prayer. The scene, though roughly cast in some of its features, was most impressive, and must have thrown at least one bright ray amid the halo encircling the new-born year.

Interesting allusion was made by the presiding clergyman to the members of the Church now on board our ships of war, and an earnest prayer offered that the twenty vessels which carried each one or more of their number, might be blessed by their influence as missionaries.

The meeting closed with the beautiful and appropriate hymn, "Lord dismiss us with thy blessing."

MAYOR'S OFFICE ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

Contrary to long established custom, New-Year's Day was not officially observed by the Mayor in the reception of the calls of his fellow-citizens. The office was closed, and, as it was generally known outside of the City Hall, there were very few who called only to be disappointed in their expectation of taking leave of the retiring Mayor.

AT THE CENTRAL PARK.

Central Park yesterday was thronged with people. Equipages of every description lined the drives, and equestrians of all kinds trotted along the rides. The ponds though were the great point of attraction. Early in the morning, skaters began to assemble, and were soon skimming over the surface of the frozen lake.

Quite a goodly number of ladies gladdened the scene by their presence, and indulged in the healthy pastime of skating. Quadrille parties were formed, and the "Lancers" were skimmed through. Figure 8's were cut upon the ice by fancy skaters, who would occasionally glide backward, then forward, and every other way imaginable, that at last you began to think they were more at home upon skates than upon their ordinary foot-gear. Tyro's were also there, who, if they did occasionally tumble, would laugh just as loud as those who were more expert, scramble upon off again, determined to persevere and overcome the skater's art.

In fact, all class of skaters were represented. Even the younster, in all the pride and glory of his first pair of skates—new that morning, having just been left by Santa Claus—was on the ice. It was, indeed, the skaters' carnival. But so much fun was too good to last. The morning was warm, so warm, indeed, that the ice became so soft that it was easily cut up and became unpleasant to skaters. By 1 o'clock the "toll" was lowered; the ears signified the fact, stating that the lower pond was still in a condition to skate upon. And so it was, but it was not the ice of the morning. Between fifty and sixty thousand people must have visited the ponds yesterday.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN BROOKLYN.

The observance of New Year's day in this City, so far as the suspension of ordinary business, was quite general, but the long-established and much-abused custom of making indiscriminate calls, was, for once, more honored in the breach than in the observance. Nevertheless, there was a goodly number of callers to be seen in the streets, and this branch of New Year's day business was fairly and moderately attended to. It was a common remark, that by far a larger number of families than usual had their card-baskets swung outside, as an indication that no visitors would be received; and among these were many families who have heretofore given special *eclat* to this occasion. In some cases, homes were closed against visitors on account of recent deaths in the families, others to discourage the custom, but a still larger class, we apprehend, were influenced by economic motives. If outward indications can be relied upon, those who made professional rounds among their friends, did not, to any great extent, reflect discredit upon other similar occasions. They undoubtedly indulged unhesitatingly in partaking of the good things set before them—particularly of the drinkables. In evidence of this—we have it from high authority—every ash barrel in the city was upset last night, and the contents rolled into the street at the mercy of the high wind that prevailed all night. The contractors for cleaning the streets are not in the best of humor to-day, in all probability. Neither are some housekeepers we wot of whose parlors have been sanded by the debris from the ash barrels.

The lovers of out-door sports were disappointed in their usual pleasures. The weather was so mild that skating was utterly impracticable; and, as for sleighing, that was impracticable too, for there was no snow. A few people, in a spirit of revenge, and having nothing better to do, unhoused their base ball paraphernalia, and indulged in that unseasonable game to a limited extent. But there was no spirit in the game—the players felt that it was out of season.

The new County officers, having taken the oath of office the day before, assumed, informally, the duties of their respective offices. These officers are as follows: Registrar—Hugh McLaughlin. County Clerk—John N. Stearns. Coroners—Dr. Thomas P. Norris. Superintendent of the Poor—Ditmar Jewell. Justices of the Sessions—Messrs. Stilwell and Hoyt.

There were no accidents during the day to mar the occasion.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN HUDSON COUNTY.

New-Year's day was quite generally observed, and the custom of calling was participated in by very many, though apparently not to the extent of previous years. The absence of exhilarating beverages on man; of the festive boards was a noticeable feature; and the indulgence of stimulants appeared to have been partaken of with moderation. In the evening, many of the dwellings in Jersey City and Hoboken were brilliantly illuminated, and merry parties were on their rounds to tender the compliments of the season.

A large number of persons, both male and female, resorted to Lake Lincoln, on Bergen Hill, and spent the fore part of the day in skating. The mild weather, however, softened the ice, and soon after noon it was abandoned. The change of the weather during the night has again given the lake a smooth, glassy surface.

The Weather.

THE GALE—DAMAGE DONE TO THE SHIPPING.

The weather on New Year's morning was very fine, with a light wind from southwest—the thermometer standing 29 7-10, indicating a blow, which about 12¾ P. M. commenced from southwest, and during the evening shifted to west northwest, and has been blowing furiously since from that quarter. There have been numerous trifling cases of damage among the shipping in exposed situations. At the Union Stores at Brooklyn, where were moored numerous prize vessels, there was a lively time. The ship *North Carolina* parted all her hawsers and has her stern badly stove in. The brig *Mary McRae* parted all her moorings, stove rails, carried away house on deck, and received considerable other damage. The brig *Delta* had her stern frame carried away, and is badly chafed. The main rail and several stanchions of the brig *Sarah Stark* are gone, and she is badly chafed. The schooner *Lynchburgh* is badly chafed, and had a boat stove to pieces. The bark *Sally McGee* lost her figure-head, and had her stern badly stove. The bark *Winfred* is considerably damaged. The brig *H. C. Brooks* has the whole of her stern frame gone, and part of her rudder, and at one time it was thought she would sink.

The schooner *Mary Clinton* is considerably damaged. The bark *Gen. Green* also received some damage. A British schooner had her stern stove in, and the whole of her bow gone above water. There are several others lying at these piers more or less damaged.

Most of the vessels that were at anchor in the North River, dragged their anchors, but we believe without damage.

From a visit among the piers on the North River, which were most exposed to the gale, but trifling damage was sustained among the shipping.

The canal boat *Franklin*, lying at Pier No. 38, being so much exposed was badly chafed against the dock and sunk. Other barges and canal boats lying between Piers Nos. 36 and 38, were somewhat damaged, but to no considerable extent. The oyster boats and vessels lying at the foot of Spring-street, suffered more or less damage, but none seriously: one small sloop lost her bowsprit.

The steamship *Columbia* arrived this morning from Havana, and anchored opposite Pier No. 38, near the New-Jersey shore, but the force of the gale has caused her to drag her anchors a considerable distance, and up to this hour (1 P. M) she was still dragging. The U. S. gunboat *Potomska*, which has been lying for the past few days in the North River, dragged her anchor, near the Br

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hat Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, TAREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies TREES DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—PRECIOSA.

WINTER GARDEN—LAKES OF KILLARNEY—COURTSHIP OF CONNECTICUT—BORN TO GOOD LUCK.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—LITTLE TOM—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HERRMANN'S SOIREE DE PRESTIDIGITATION.

HOPE CHAPEL—Capt. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The first day of the new year was marked by the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL to British authority, and their departure from the shores of the United States for the British dominions. The matter was managed very quietly. A steamtug took them from Fort Warren at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and conveyed them to Provincetown, Cape Cod, where they were placed on board the British gunboat *Rinaldo*, which was there in waiting, and left about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The wind has since been blowing a hurricane.

New-Year's day, our Washington correspondent informs us, was also marked by especial cordiality on the part of the diplomatic corps. All the foreign Ministers, with the members of their legations, were present at the official reception at the White House, and all subsequently called upon the Secretary of State. The presence of the entire British and French legations at both places was especially noticed, and was thought a good augury.

Within the last two days we have had rumors of the death of both Gen. MCCLELLAN and Gen. MCCALL—all of which, we are glad to say, were without foundation. Gen. MCCLELLAN has, at one time been dangerously ill, and is now nearly recovered from his temporary indisposition; and Gen. MCCALL is still unscathed by rebel bullets.

Advices from the Lower Potomac inform us that the rebels have erected still another battery, the site of which is on 'Possum Nose, a point above any of the others.

An escaped slave who has reached Fortress Monroe, reports that a large rebel force encampment Great Bethel has been broken up in alarm, and that the troops have retreated to Yorktown, under the impression that an advance would be made immediately by Gen. WOOL. A number of National officers, who have been in prison at Richmond, arrived at the Fortress on Wednesday, by flag of truce. They confirm the report that some two hundred and fifty prisoners are there awaiting an opportunity to come down.

By the steam-transport *Ariel*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have advices from Port Royal and Beaufort to the 28th ult. There is nothing new of special importance reported. The rebels remained quiet.

The *Constitution* still lies in Boston harbor with her stores and cargo on board, awaiting the arrival of the troops which she is to take to Ship Island. A squadron of mounted rifle rangers and a full company of light cavalry, each provided with picked horses, are to accompany the expedition. The steamer *Saxon* has also been fitted up, and armed with two formidable columbiads to convoy the *Constitution* when she shall sail. Three thousand of the men embarked yesterday.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, dated St. Louis, Dec. 30, gives ground to hope for further good news from Missouri. Ten thousand troops, it is stated, under Gens. CURTIS, ASBOTH, and WYMAN, have left Rolla for some unknown destination;—possibly to garrison Carthage and Springfield, and prevent PRICE'S return to the Osage, if they cannot force him to give battle.

Dispatches to the Cincinnati papers, dated at Louisville, Dec. 30, contradict the rumored passage of Green River by Gen. MCCOOK'S Division. The bridge is not yet completed. On the 30th, Gen. BUELL with his Staff left Louisville for Munfordeville, and this movement, taken in connection with the fact that the National force has nearly all been brigaded, was the foundation for the reports of engagements. Capt. ALBERT BACON, who, the Philadelphia papers stated, fell in an engagement at Paducah, was killed at Calhoun, in an encounter between a large force of the rebels and a picket guard. Twenty of the latter were taken prisoners.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated at Cairo, Dec. 30, states that Capt. NOLEMAN, with four companies of cavalry, went to the vicinity of Bertrand, on Saturday evening, and captured twenty-two rebels and fifty horses and mules. One of the number (Capt. GATLY) is one of the most desperate characters in Southeast Missouri.

Our dispatches from the Upper Potomac, represent that the rebel force at Leesburgh has recently been considerably augmented, the number being now estimated at 6,000. They are understood to be busily engaged in erecting new fortifications. They are also believed to be fortifying in the vicinity of Martinsburgh, the advance of Gen. KELLY'S forces from Romney along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad rendering them apprehensive of an attack. It is understood that the railroad has already been opened for a distance of seven miles south of Hancock, a strong guard rendering the work secure as fast as it is restored. A rebel force made an attack upon the guard on Tuesday afternoon, but they were repulsed with the loss of twenty killed. The rebels still make occasional demonstrations at Dam No. 5, but without effecting anything. The National battery there is too formidable for them.

A report is in circulation, in Cincinnati, that Clarksville, Tenn., had been bombarded and destroyed by Federal gunboats, that had ascended the Cumberland River. If true, Nashville must feel anything but pleasant or safe.

Sutton, the chief town of Braxton County, in Western Virginia, about midway between Clarksburg and Carnifex, has fallen into the hands of the rebels. The Cincinnati *Gazette* states the fact, but gives no particulars of the movement which led to this result.

The rebel Brigadier-General in the army of the Potomac who recently committed suicide, was PHILIP ST. GEORGE COCKE. His name was affixed to various proclamations and general orders before BEAUREGARD was ordered from Charleston. He should not be confounded with Brig.-Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE CUOKE, a loyal Virginian, recently promoted to the command of the cavalry in the National army.

The Baltimore *News Sheet*, the chief rebel organ in the loyal States, republishes a letter addressed to the Captain-General of Cuba by CHAS. J. HELM, who claims to be the accredited representative of the Confederate States of America to the Spanish, English and Danish possessions in the West Indies. It is simply a laborad attempt to demonstrate that the blockade of the Southern coast is ineffectual, and that it should not be regarded.

The Canadian Press comments upon the release of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL in the same spirit which has prompted its various representations hitherto in their treatment of our difficulties. The *Leader* uses the most abusive language at its command. It pronounces the surrender one of the "greatest collapses since the beginning of time," and has much to say of the "humiliation" of the National Government. The *Globe* talks much more moderately and heartily congratulates its readers on the result, and the Montreal *Gazette* speaks of it as a "bitter, bitter pill for the fire-eaters to cram down their noisy throats."

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

By the arrival of the steamship *Columbia*, we have received files of the Havana papers, and letters from our correspondents, announcing the highly important intelligence that the flag of Spain floats, once more, from the battlements of San Juan de Ulloa, and over the entire City of Vera Cruz, which was surrendered on Monday, Dec. 16, to the Spanish combined naval and military expedition, under Gens. GASSET and RUBALCABA, without one shot having been fired or one blow struck for the honor of Mexico. Havana was, of course, to all outward appearance, in ecstacies of rejoicing at this unlooked-for bloodless, yet important success, particularly as it is entirely a Spanish triumph. The third and last division of the Spanish fleet, which left the harbor of Havana on the 2d ultimo, after fair weather and an easy run, on the 4th joined the divisions that had preceded it. By the 8th, the advanced portion of the fleet anchored off Anton Lizardo, where, on Tuesday, the 10th, it was joined by the remainder of the whole force. After a visit from the French and English consuls, who came off from Vera Cruz on a French steamer, the Spanish commanders held a council of war, and decided to attempt a landing in force on the ensuing day, unless the place should be surrendered upon a formal demand to be made by certain officers detailed for the purpose. A heavy northerly gale delayed the execution of this plan until the 14th, when Gen. URAGA, the Governor of Vera Cruz, expressed his willingness, in the presence of such overwhelming force, to evacuate the place, merely asking twenty-four hours' time to complete his withdrawal. On the 15th he retired with all his troops, leaving the fortress of Ulloa with all its splendid armament and munitions and the "heroic" city to the invader. On the 16th, the Spanish officers and, on the 17th, their forces formally landed and took possession amid the acclamations, as their haughty bulletins declare, of the entire people, headed by their local magistrates. Gen. GASSET, at the latest date, had issued proclamations full of promises, had placed the city and environs under martial law, and was reorganizing the Government on a military basis. The fall of the first port of Mexico is complete.

FROM EUROPE.

Our details of European advices this morning are one day later than those previously received. There is but little additional news of interest. American vessels at Havre were arming themselves with rifled ordnance, in order to repel the privateers which were finding rendezvous in England. Our Paris correspondent says that the astonishment of the French knew no bounds when it was discovered that President LINCOLN, in his Message, did not even mention the *Trent* case; but they consoled themselves with the thought that he had *forgotten* it, and that the Americans were the most wonderful people on the face of the earth. It is the belief in France that England intends to convert the Southern States into an English colony; and in that case France would join with England so as to get a share of the spoils in the Louisiana region. M. XAVIER RAYMOND, on the other hand, publishes an article in the *Journal des Debats*, showing that the Northern Americans have commenced the war for territorial aggrandizement, and that they desire to annex the wealthy provinces stretching from Canada to the North Pole! He does not think, however, that they will succeed. It is very evident that the intelligent French Press is yet culpable of being caught in regard to some matters.

From England there is nothing additional of importance. The Ministerial and Tory organs were still busy in misrepresenting and falsifying everything American. The London *Herald* wants immediate action, and desires that operations should be as quick and desperate as England can make them. The London *Times* publishes a false and satanic article, describing the Northern people as little better than savages. It objects to the operations of the stone fleet, and says that such doings are acts of hostility to the whole human race; and impliedly threatens foreign interference in regard thereto. In regard to military preparations, everything had been got ready for war, and even the proclamations and other formalities were all ready to be completed at a moment. Additional ships of war were being got in readiness. What the effect the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL may be, it is impossible to foresee. We shall know in about a fortnight.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, after the presentation of petitions, Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, asking the President to transmit to the Senate all the correspondence which has taken place since the Congress of Paris relative to neutral and belligerent rights on the ocean. The Committee on Finance was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a distinct bureau for the Treasury Department, to regulate and control the Mint. The Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the necessity of modifying the act of July, 1861, increasing the military status of the United States. An inquiry was addressed to the Secretary of War relative to cavalry regiments. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill relating to sutlers in volunteer regiments.

In the House the Secretary of War was interrogated as to why certain New-York regiments at the capital were yet without arms, and whether any legislation is necessary before arms can be procured. A bill providing for the defence of the City of Philadelphia and the Delaware River, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM asked leave to introduce a resolution, asking for a variety of information from the Secretary of the Treasury, but he was not indulged in his desire. Both Houses adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from San Francisco, dated the 1st inst., announces the departure of the steamer *Golden Age* for Panama, with $500,000 in treasure for this City.

Brig.-Gen. WRIGHT, in command of the Department of the Pacific, on Nov. 22, issued a general order instructing Quartermasters and Commissaries under his control, in making their purchases, to give the preference to individuals who had subscribed to the National loan, so far as practicable.

New-Year's day, as usual, was generally observed in this City, although there did not appear to be as much visiting as on some former years. There was skating at Central Park in the early part of the day, but in the afternoon the ice had become melted and rendered that sport impracticable. At the various public and private charitable institutions the day was also appropriately observed.

The heavy blow yesterday morning occasioned some slight disasters among the shipping in this City and in Brooklyn. At the Union Docks in the latter city, a number of vessels were badly chafed, and one or two lost their bowsprits. A canal-boat, lying at the foot of Canal-street, sunk. Most of the vessels lying in the stream dragged their anchors.

Yesterday, the Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting. Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN was elected Chairman of the Committee on Arbitration, in place of Mayor OPDYKE, resigned. A discussion, of an animated nature, took place upon the new Tariff bill, and a resolution was passed that the Executive Committee be "instructed to prepare a remonstrance to its being made applicable to goods in bond, imported prior to the passage of said law, and goods on shipboard prior to the 7th of August." Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL reported, in reference to the application to the Secretary of the Navy for armed vessels to be sent to the coast of Europe for the protection of American vessels, that one had already been sent, and that more would be dispatched thither in a few days. A Committee was appointed to inspect STEVENS' Floating Battery to-morrow.

The Board of Councilmen held a brief and unimportant meeting yesterday afternoon. No matters of any public interest were disposed of, and at an early hour an adjournment was had until Saturday at 5 P. M.

Hon. ALFRED ELY arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel at nine o'clock last evening, and was cordially welcomed by hosts of friends—not the least important among whom was his wife, whom he greeted for the first time since his capture, about eight months since. In response to a serenade, which was improvised, Mr. ELY made a brief address.

According to a dispatch from Louisville to the Cincinnati *Gazette* there are now from fifteen hundred to two thousand contrabands in different camps of the Union army in Kentucky, in private employ. Large quantities of counterfeit gold coinage of New-Orleans, 1861, are in circulation in those counties of the State where rebels are in power. Adjutant-Gen. FINNEL reports 28,079 Kentucky volunteers. All Kentucky regiments will be immediately mustered in.

Capt. E. B. WARD writes from Washington to the Detroit *Advertiser* that he has obtained an order for sending two companies of infantry, with several cannon, to the Sault St. Mary, and, if the rivers and lakes keep open a week longer he hopes to get them through to their destination. The object of this force is to form a nucleus for a small army to defend the St. Mary's Canal from destruction during the Winter, in case we have a war with England.

Ninety-nine divorces were granted at Chambers of the Supreme Court during the year 1861, and fourteen at the Common Pleas.

The Stock Market for the New-Year opened weak and somewhat unsettled, yesterday, prices having fallen off ¼@½ ₩ cent. Later in the day, there was a steadier feeling, and part of the decline on New-York Central and Erie was recovered. Gold, 101¼@101⅝; Exchange, 112¼@112½.

At their business was transacted, yesterday, in Flour, while the sales of Grain were light. Prices of Flour and Wheat were very firm. Corn was depressed. The movements in Provisions were restricted. Whisky was in good request and was firm. Rio Coffee and Spirits of Turpentine were in more demand, the latter at advanced rates. Sugars, Molasses, Rosin, Oils, Hemp, Metals, Rice, Salt, Spices and Tobacco were quiet. The Freight market was also inactive. Additional trade statistics, for the year 1861, are given in our commercial columns this morning.

The European Expedition to Mexico—The Spaniards in Vera Cruz.

What the Spaniards under CORTEZ did three and a half centuries ago, those of the nineteenth century have repeated. They have landed without resistance at Vera Cruz. That city and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa are in their possession; their armada rides secure in the harbor; the task of conquest has been begun with the happiest auspices. It would seem but the easiest task in the world to proceed from the coign of vantage thus obtained into the interior of the country, as the great leader whose traditions they cherish and endeavor to revive, proceeded with a tithe of the force over the same track from victory to victory. But the tradition is more easily cherished than revived. The great difference is that the present is the nineteenth, and not the sixteenth century. The contest has to be waged, not against Aztec and Toltec, aghast at the familiar resources of civilized warfare; but against a people trained by incessant internal dissensions to the use of arms; embittered by every historical recollection against the invader, and taught by the issue of the wars of independence to regard themselves as more than a match for his utmost strength. In three different circumstances, the successors of CORTEZ may find very unexpected results.

The truth is, the contest has materially changed its character since the Spaniards embarked in it. In signing the Treaty of Paris, Great Britain and France acted upon the assumption that their respective ultimata would be rejected by the JUAREZ Cabinet; that the law of July, postponing payments upon the foreign debt, would be persisted in; and that European commissions would be excluded from the custom-houses. Those powers consequently persuaded Spain to let them be sharers in the expedition; and Spain, compelled to yield, diminished the scale of the expedition in ratio to the help thus thrust upon her. The joint expedition would suffice to execute all the Court of Madrid planned. The Spanish fraction would alone be unequal to the enterprise. But since France and England became partners, Mexico has disappointed the expectations entertained in regard to her obstinacy. The law of July has been repealed. The indemnity demanded by the French and British Governments has been guaranteed; the tariff has been reduced; and there is every reason to believe that the only other demand of the two Governments, the sequestration of a certain portion of the revenues for the payment of foreign debts, has been granted. In this case Spain is left to carry on the campaign by herself, as it is impossible to suppose her allies will insist upon hostilities when Mexico has conceded every term they exacted as a condition of peace. Their fleets and armies may remain to watch the war, and protect the commerce which the presence of war would otherwise frighten away, leaving the ports without shipping and the custom-houses without revenue; but it is no longer probable that they will lend material and positive aid to the invasion. Spain must, therefore, play out the game alone.

As against Spain alone, there is no doubt that the odds of the conflict incline decidedly to the Mexican side. There are a thousand things about which the Mexican people are of as many minds, and in regard to which they are ready to quarrel among themselves irreconcilably. There is one only upon which they are practically a unit. That happens to be a veteran, implacable hatred of the Spaniard; a dread of Spanish intrigue; a reckless defiance of all attempts to restore Spanish authority. No other source of alarm would so soon bring the entire nation to arms. This landing at Vera Cruz is a signal to be answered from every town and ranche, plain and sierra in the Republic. It will be a *levée en masse* against the intruders. All other disagreements will be forgotten. Even in anticipation of the event, the tendency to amnesty and unity had been clearly demonstrated. Gen. ORTEGA, who drove the reactionists from the Capital, had retired to Zacatecas, his State, in disgust with the JUAREZ Government, and prepared to declare against it. The news of the coming Spaniard brought him again to the city with an offer of his sword, which had been gladly accepted. COMONFORT had entered Mexico from the north, with the design of exciting a revolution. He, too, had tendered his aid to President JUAREZ, to fight against the invaders. Even MEJIA, an old and besotted General of the clerical insurgents, had sent in a tender of his sword in the National cause. Against a sentiment, of the universality and intensity of which there can be no doubt, this handful of Spanish soldiery are called to contend, and it would be a violation of every doctrine of probabilities if they should contend successfully. The people, armed and pitiless, will swarm around them wherever they go. The mountain paths toward the capital will be alive with foes, who will cut off their scouting parties and sentries, waylay their trains, and dispute, in overwhelming numbers, a passage. Already the only two practicable roads to the interior are possessed by National forces under competent leaders, who are probably employing every resource of engineering to make them impassable. And even if they could be traversed, and if the Capital could be reached and stormed, it would take five-fold the force they possess to maintain communication with the sea, and without such communication they would be no better than prisoners in the hands of the Mexicans. They can nowhere hold in subjection a square league beyond the space their encampment may occupy.

For this reason, we believe the Spanish conquest will end where it has begun, with the occupation of Vera Cruz. They will venture no further; or, if they venture, they will pay for their miscalculating folly in awful destruction.

Wrath of the Britons.

The London *Times* is very rapidly losing the little temper it has hitherto shown in the discussion of American affairs. It either assumes that we shall refuse reparation for the *Trent* affair, and, therefore, regards the two countries as virtually at war,—or else it fears we shall not refuse, and finds it necessary to resort to some other method of stimulating the passions and feeding the hatred of the English people. We prefer to rest upon the former supposition. We are not yet prepared to assume, or even to suspect, that any considerable portion of the British nation have resolved on war with the United States, *per fas aut nefas*, and that the *Times* is simply doing the work of men capable of so base and so baseless a malignity. We presume the *Times* takes it for granted that the demands of the British Government in the *Trent* affair will be rejected—that the English will, therefore, be speedily engaged in active hostilities, and that it is feeding the hatred on which such hostilities must live by maligning the Americans to the utmost of its very considerable and utterly unscrupulous ability.

There are several things, partly real but mainly imaginary, which shock the *Times* excessively—or rather by which it seeks to shock the sensibilities of the English people. The first is the execution by the North of the prisoners of war taken from the South by sea and land. The *Times* wakes very eloquent in abuse of the United States on this pretext. A sufficient reply to all it says is found in the fact that nobody has been executed,—that "no murder in cold blood" has been perpetrated, and that there is not half as much prospect of such an event as there is that the *Times* editor will turn freebooter and take command of a Southern privateer. At all events it will be quite safe for him to bottle up his wrath against the actual occurrence of the event which has so aroused it.

Sinking stones in Charleston harbor is the next terrible grievance in the eyes of the *Times*. It becomes classical, sentimental, pathetic and commercial by turns, in dwelling upon this little incident of the war against rebellion. The *Times* will please take notice that, for every old port that we close in that way, we shall open two new ones; that Port Royal is a much better harbor than Charleston ever was, and that when the Southern States return to their allegiance we shall cheerfully vote very large sums of National money for the improvement of their harbors, as the North has been ready to do from time immemorial.

The *Times* is finally very much afraid,—indeed it positively asserts,—that we are about to stir up insurrection among the slaves and set them to work butchering the whites of the Southern States. This is simply a flat and flagrant falsehood. There is not one syllable of truth in it. It is of precisely the same kind of inventions as those which the *Herald* hurled all last year against Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD, and has not one particle of foundation in truth. The Government has set itself decidedly and resolutely against any employment of slaves in this war, and even those who advocate organizing them and bringing them under military rule urge it on the ground of *preventing* the very violence and lawlessness which the *Times* lays to their charge.

But it is needless to reply to the diatribes of the *Times*. That paper is evidently preparing the hearts of the people for war. It foresees the necessity of administering to them something strong in the way of stimulants. It will find its labor thrown away. When it discovers how utterly it has mistaken the spirit and temper of the American Government and people, and how completely the occasion of war has been removed, we take it for granted it will change its tone and give much less importance to the fictions and vagaries on which it now lays so much stress.

Mason and Slidell Off.

On New-Year's Day, when everybody was making the compliments of the season, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were quietly conveyed from Fort Warren and placed on board the British war-steamer *Rinaldo*, which forthwith put to sea; and if the hurricane which blew the whole night did not send DAVIS' "ambassadors" to Davy's locker, they are now on the fair way of completing the voyage which Captain WILKES cut short six weeks ago. It having been decided in the great Council of Trent, that England has a right to the two worthies, the *corpora delictorum* have been cheerfully yielded up by the Government; and as the "mob," that dreadful creation of the London *Times*' fancy, which it was predicted would sooner see the country smashed than the prisoners given up, has *not* interposed any obstacle, but, on the contrary, has shown itself most languidly indifferent to their taking off, the strange episode in the history of the times with which the names of MASON and SLIDELL are connected, may be considered as ended.

It is curious to contrast the intense excitement caused by the news of the arrest of the rebel "Ambassadors" with the perfect indifference felt at the announcement of their departure. But there is nothing illogical in the two sentiments. The whole country rejoiced at the arrest of two notorious rebels who had been engaged in plotting their country's ruin, and were going abroad the more effectually to carry on the work. But it was presently seen that their arrest, on board an English vessel, was an act which concerned England as well as ourselves. Accordingly, with that inquisitive temper that marks the American mind, the whole North organized itself into a vast Court of Inquiry, and a thousand Presses canvassed the case in all its bearings in view of International Law. It may be that, under the first excitement of the rapture, we were somewhat forgetful of our traditional American policy in the matter of neutral rights, and this led us to look too exclusively into *British* principles and precedents. But as time passed, and the case opened up more fully, a recollection of our larger and more permanent interests in the great question, and how they would be jeopardized should we insist on justifying the arrest, added to a growing conviction of what Mr. SEWARD has called the "comparative insignificance of the individuals concerned," operated a marked change in the views of the thoughtful; so that when the policy of the Government was announced, it found the public in a great measure prepared to acquiesce in their decision for the surrender of the prisoners. And if an imperfect appreciation of all the motives that prompted the Administration to take the step it did, left with some a sense of humiliation, it has already wholly disappeared under the influence of Secretary SEWARD'S admirable logic.

The result is that nobody feels the slightest interest in the two wretched traitors, of whom the country is now happily rid. In fact, the mere personalities of MASON and SLIDELL have become so overlaughed by theoretic questions of International Law, that a good many people have begun to regard them as a good deal of a myth.

Rates of Postage—The Reforms Proposed and those Needed.

We hope our members of Congress—and particularly the Post-office Committees of the two Houses—will read an article in to-day's TIMES, from the pen of Mr. PLINY MILES, the Secretary of the New-York Postal Reform Committee. They will be more than amused at the array of facts given. The *exposé* is complete. Mr. MILES has, of course, gone to the postal law for his figures that give the rates of postage on transient printed matter. We doubt if there are many readers—even officers of the Post-office—who would have believed that we had three hundred and twenty "regular" rates of postage for transient printed matter on packages under four pounds in weight. In the table of parcels, from one to sixteen ounces, there are *eighty* different rates. The scale proposed by Mr. MILES, and the Postal Reform Committee, reduces all these to three. These are a fair average of the others, have great convenience and simplicity to recommend them, can be readily remembered, will require no consulting of postal laws to know what they are, will barely need a resort to the weighing scales, and there will be no necessity to examine the packages to see the sort of matter they contain, or the number of pieces comprised.

This style of rating postage on printed matter, by quarter and half pounds, has been for years in use in England, with the greatest convenience and success. Since its adoption, there has been a vast and rapid increase of all kinds of printed matter in the English mails, affording at the same time great convenience to the public and a good profit to the Department.

What concern except a Government circumlocution office could ever stumble upon such a system of absurd complication as eighty different rates of carriage for parcels of less than one pound in weight? No wonder our Post-office does comparatively little business, and runs the Government badly in debt. And yet our Post-office Committee, instead of simplifying the rates that have accumulated upon us since good old BEN. FRANKLIN was Post-master-General, are going to introduce a bill to add a few hundred more rates to those already existing. There would really be as much reason in having a separate rate for every pennyweight or grain that a package weighed as to have five for every ounce.

If our members of Congress desire the privilege of sending books and documents from the seat of Government to their constituents, without the unpleasant necessity of paying the postage, they will find a way by consulting the method in use by the British public Departments. All letters and documents—say from the War Department—are in envelopes or wrappers with "War Department" printed on one corner, and "On Her Majesty's Service" at the left hand end at top, and these are all charged at the regular rates of postage by the Post-office to the War office, and thus a regular account is kept, and a Government appropriation at the end of the year furnishes the money. Every Department, even the Post-office itself, has its regular account, and in this way it is known at the close of the fiscal year just how much work the Post-office has done, and for that it receives a full compensation. Let us have no more "going it blind" in our postal operations. No mortal—Postmaster-General, Auditor or other financial officer—can tell whether our Post-office sustains itself or not. Any merchant doing business in the way our Post-office is carried on would be bankrupt in twelve months. An indefinite, uncomputed amount of work is thrown upon it by putting into the mails from five to eight thousand tons of "free matter"—being, as near as can be computed, from one-fourth to one-third the entire amount of the postal matter—and for this enormous, unknown service, that weighs on it like an incubus, an appropriation is made of just $700,000 annually. The correct amount would be from three to four millions. But the Postmaster-General don't know the amount; and no one knows. Somebody is responsible. It is, first, the Senate and House, and next, each and every member of both branches of Congress. Our National affairs are getting to be of too much financial importance to allow of such a loose and slipshod method of doing the business of the nation in any great Department. Will not some thorough business-man probe the whole matter to the bottom, simplify our absurd and perplexing rates of postage, and make our Post-office a paying concern?

The Stevens Battery—Report of the Committee.

The Committee appointed to examine this vessel have made their report. We understand that they are unanimous in approving the general objects of the vessel, and all its principal features. But a majority have made some objections, chiefly to matters of detail, which have induced them to report against the expediency of completing the work on the plan proposed by Mr. STEVENS.

The Committee, as far as we can learn, unanimously *acknowledge the invulnerability of the armor*, the *unprecedented speed* of the vessel, and the correctness of the general design. Nor is any objection made, as we understand it, as to the character of the guns, as to loading and training the guns by steam power, or stopping their recoil by springs, as to the facility with which the vessel can be steered and manœuvred, as to the stability of the vessel—that is to say, the relative situations of her centres of buoyancy and gravity; as to the design and details of the engines, boilers and propellers, or as to the carrying capacity of the vessel, for the purpose intended.

The objections raised by a portion of the Committee are, we believe, founded partly upon a misapprehension of some of the features of Mr. STEVENS' design. Some of the objections are of such a nature that their value can be, and, we have no doubt, will be tested by a mathematical comparison of the vessel with absolute *practice*—a test not subject to uncertainty. The other objections, we perceive from an invitation from Mr. STEVENS to witness certain experiments on Saturday next, will be definitely settled, not by opinion, but by trial.

In view of the present belligerent attitude of European Powers, it cannot be doubted that some adequate means of harbor defence should be immediately provided. That a mailed-fast and heavily-armed vessel of war, will, in the opinion of the highest engineering authorities, constitute such a defence, is proclaimed by the immense expenditure and unparalleled activity of European Governments, in providing such vessels. This belief is confirmed by the anxiety of Congress to authorize the construction of mailed steamers; by the report of the Committee appointed by Congress to examine the general subject of iron-clad ships, and by the report of the Board appointed to examine the Stevens Battery. Assuming, then, for the sake of argument, that some of the details of Mr. STEVENS' designs are inadequate, the great and now incontrovertible fact is before us, that the Stevens Battery, possessing the three principal features required by such vessels—invulnerability, speed, and heavy armament—can be completed and put into service, and so enable our harbor to defy all menacing fleets, in the period of *four months*, while the construction of a vessel of equal power, would require two years' time and a vastly greater cost. The time allotted for building the new English mailed steamers, of about the same size, with all the capacity and facilities of English iron-works, is two years. Nor will any engineer deny that such features of the Stevens Battery as we have assumed to be inadequate, can be changed without delaying the completion of the vessel, or modifying her usefulness.

In any case, then, whether the objections of the Committee shall prove correct or incorrect, enough has been admitted by them, and indorsed by concurrent practice, to warrant the immediate completion of the vessel on some plan.

THE PREPARATIONS OF THE ENGLISH FOR WAR.—The English journals continue to chronicle the movements and preparations of the Government for war. It is very evident that they cherished no hope of avoiding a collision with the United States, and were determined to make their first blows as powerful and effective as possible. There are some who believe that England means war at any rate, and that the submission to her demands in the *Trent* affair will not change her purpose or her plans. We do not think so. Whatever the *wishes* of a portion of the English nation may be, they cannot go to war with us except for some cause that shall command the national sympathy, without a certainty of ultimate humiliation. France would doubtless have sustained England in a war based upon our refusal to concede the rights of neutrality, of which, for the first time in her history, England made herself the champion. But she will not join her in a war which should aim solely at the promotion of British free-trade, and which would damage French commerce quite as much as it would promote British manufactures. Nor can the English Government command the assent of their own people to any war with this country which is not clearly necessary to the vindication of some imperiled national right.

We believe that the news of the settlement

of the *Trent* affair will work a complete revolution in the public sentiment of England.. It will certainly give the friends of peace a powerful lever, and a prodigious advantage in resisting the designs of the conapirators who are trying to force the two nations into a state of war. And while there will still continue to be, in some quarters, loud mutterings of anger against us, we believe the paramount feeling of the English people will be in favor of peace, and of absolute non-intervention in our domestic affairs.

UNFOUNDED REPORTS.—It is curious how little it takes to create a panic in the public mind, in the present state of public sentiment. On New Year's Day the town was filled with a rumor that Gen. MCCLELLAN was dead. Nobody knew where it originated, or could give any bnt the vaguest and most intangible anthority for it. Bnt it circulated everywhere, and as no newspapers were published until yesterday noon, there was no means of ascertaining its truth until that time. It turned out that he has not been so seriously ill at any time as to prevent his attending to business, and that he is now rapidly recovering from this slight indisposition. Many people are very fond of attributing to the newspapers all the exciting rumors of the day. This incident shows that snch rumors would be ten times as numerous and far more mischievous if there were no newspapers. Where the Press starts one false report it kills a dozen.—and its constant issues render it impossible that any *canard* should have a long life.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Balancing the Books—The Financial Condition of the Country—Our Riches—Value of Real and Personal Property, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1862.

If wiadom suggests that individuals, at the beginning of a new year, should balance their books, settle and adjust accounts, and be sure that they are not living beyond their available means, the rule holds equally good in the case of a nation. The occasion, then, is a fit one for discussing the position of the United States, and preparing the public mind for financial events that must speedily be npon us, and be met frankly and bravely, if the public credit and honor are to be maintained. Gentlemen, here, upon whom rests much of the responsibility of shaping the financial policy of the Government at this time, are rejoiced to find the Press an generally urging liberal resort to taxation. The absurd fear of calling upon the people for the means to preserve the National integrity, which seems to bewilder a certain class of public men, is worthy only of the political demagogue whose whole ambition centres in the attainment of place, and whose estimate of the popular intelligence is so low that he is unwilling to trust it to sustain a money measure, let it be called for by no matter what exigency. Congress is getting over this sort of nonsense quite rapidly. And so it should; for, if the people were not ready to pay the necessary expenses of sustaining the Government when they are brought directly home to them, the sooner it is known the better.

Hitherto taxation has been so light in this favored land, that our people have not yet learned the lesson long patent to every other on earth. But we must come to it, and that speedily. Liberal taxation is the only sound basis we can offer for the vast loans that will be needed to carry our existing war to a successful conclusion, and prove to the world that American institutions have within them the elements of vigorous and enduring life. *Capitalists at home and abroad will take Government bonds in any required amount if we only show them that we are a tax-paying people.*

England, for several years before the battle of Waterloo, with less wealth than is enjoyed by our loyal States to-day, collected annually $460,000,000 by taxation. Surely, in such an emergency as the present, free Americans can do quite as much, with a population of 20,000,000—far exceeding that of England at the period named. Why should there be any fear that our people will not pay taxes like European nations? The latter do it at the demand of their rulers. Is it true that we are a mob, and will not do it for the support of the Government of our own creation—a Government that we have a right to change and modify at will? Let it once be settled that the war is to leave us with a debt of even $2,000,000,000, and let us establish the policy of abundant taxation to meet all possible contingencies, and there will no longer be any trouble about the finances. When it is evident that the country will pay taxes heavy enough to yield the interest on the public debt, and leave a handsome margin for other extraordinary demands that may arise, not only will Government obtain all the money it may need, either at home or abroad, but the fact will satisfy Europe—more than all else—that our nation *is not* a "mob," as the London *Times* teaches, and that it has both the will and the power to survive the crisis which is now testing the stability of republican institutions.

In order to learn the present taxable resources of the country, it is worth while to examine the following (hitherto unpublished)

TABLE, *showing the valuation of Real and Personal Estate in the United States, according to the Seventh Census, in 1850, and the Eighth Census, in 1860, respectively:*

States.	In 1850.	In 1860.	Increase.	Increase per cent. in 10 yrs.
Alabama	$228,204,332	$496,237,678	$267,032,746	117.01
Ark'nsas	39,941,025	219,256,473	179,315,448	450.32
*Cal...	22,161,472	207,574,623	185,412,741	837.08
Conn..	165,707,893	444,274,114	278,566,221	185.32
Del....	21,062,556	46,242,181	25,179,625	119.54
Florida..	22,962,270	73,101,500	50,239,230	218.74
Georgia..	335,425,714	645,895,237	310,169,523	92.48
Illinois	156,265,006	871,860,292	715,595,276	457.91
Indiana..	202,650,261	528,815,371	326,165,107	160.95
Iowa....	23,714,6??	247,338,265	223,623,627	942.97
Kansas..		31,327,895		
Kent'ky..	301,825,456	666,043,112	364,414,656	120.81
La.....	233,998,764	602,118,568	348,119,804	157.30
Maine..	122,777,571	190,311,600	67,434,029	54.92
Md....	219,217,364	376,918,944	157,702,580	71.93
Mass....	573,342,286	815,237,433	241,895,147	42.19
Michig'n	49,787,255	257,163,383	197,376,128	330.13
Minn'ta	n't r'd in full	32,294,413		
Miss....	295,854,120	607,294,521	318,373,781	165.26
Missouri.	137,267,707	501,214,398	363,946,691	265.18
N.H....	105,622,535	156,310,980	50,688,625	59.80
N.J....	208,600,000	467,919,324	267,319,324	128.06
N.York..	1,068,200,316	1,982,200,617	913,999,301	70.63
N.C....	226,500,472	398,738,599	191,208,127	88.17
Ohio....	504,725,120	1,193,298,422	689,172,302	136.54
Oregon..	5,063,476	28,309,837	23,987,163	474.25
Penn....	722,486,120	1,416,501,818	694,015,698	96.05
R.Island	80,508,794	135,337,588	54,828,794	68.10
S.C....	288,267,694	448,138,754	259,881,060	99.15
Tenn....	201,948,686	493,203,892	292,687,206	145.42
Texas...	82,740,473	365,200,614	312,460,141	592.44
Vermont	92,305,049	122,477,170	30,272,121	32.83
Virginia	430,701,082	793,249,681	362,548,599	84 17
Wis.....	42,056,595	273,671,668	231,615 073	550.72
D. of C..	14,018,874	41,084,945	27,066,071	193.06
Nebraska.	.....	9,151,066	.....	.....
N. Mex..	5,194,471	26,013,700	15,469,200	302.34
Utah....	994,663	5,898,119	4,910,925	467.80
Wash. T.	.....	5,801,466	.....	.....
Total..	$7,135,780,228	$16,159,616,068	$8,925,481,011	126.45

* Only thirteen counties in California have been returned thus far; in New-Jersey as the real estate only was returned, the figures above are partly estimates.

It will be seen that there was, in all the States in 1860, real and personal estate to the aggregate value of *sixteen billions, one hundred and fifty millions, six hundred and sixteen thousand dollars*, on every dollar of which the Government has a lien, for the purpose of maintaining itself against all foes, foreign or domestic,—or for any other governmental purpose. Not a dollar of this vast sum that is not subject to taxation, and to sale for taxes, if the exaction is not promptly paid. But last as the sum is, it is only part of the taxable wealth. Another unpublished table of the last census shows the total value of *personal* property in the United States to be *five billions, eighty-one millions, six hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars*—giving an aggregate of over twelve billions of taxable property.

A well-known financier and property owner of your City writes to a member of the Committee on Ways and Means the following proposition for taxation, expressing his own conviction of its wisdom, and his entire willingness to abide by it, so far as he and his estate are concerned:

A tax of 1 per cent. on all real and personal property to produce, net	$110,000,000
The tariff—readjusted	80,000,000
Excise (ales, cider and liquors)	25,000,000
Tonnage of $1 per ton on all vessels, canal-boats and railroad companies (annually)	15,000,000
Stamps	15,000,000
Income tax	15,000,000
Legacies, transfers of real estate and of corporate stocks	15,000,000
Tax on soap, candles, oil, gas, salt and other articles, on which it is easy and convenient to collect	25,000,000
Aggregate (annually)	$300,000,000

Here we have a sum provided for. Three times as great, it is estimated, will be needed for the current year, to pay ordinary expenses and the interest on the public debt. Let a tax, in all forms, of $150,000,000 be collected this year in the loyal States, and it is believed the public credit will be strengthened an hundred fold. Who is there that is worthy to enjoy the blessings of free institutions, whose heart fails to respond to the sentiment of Gen. WADSWORTH, of New-York, when he said recently, in conversation with a friend, "Rather than there should be the slightest danger of failure to suppress this rebellion and vindicate the American Government, I would cheerfully part with three-fourths of my estate." But no such sacrifice is needed, for a tax of only 2½ per cent. on the total property of the country would yield $300,000,000 per annum. Deduct one-third because of inability to collect at present in the seceded States, and we still have a sum remaining twice as great as the necessities of the current year.

S.

THE POSTAL QUESTION.

Rates of Postage and the Franking Privilege.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by the newspapers that a bill is to be brought before Congress on Thursday, to abolish franking, and "for other purposes." The "other purposes" indicated are to provide for sending public documents by mail at an exceedingly low rate—one that is utterly uncompensating. If I remember rightly, these rates are for books (public documents) at three cents a pound under 3,000 miles, and five cents a pound over that distance. There are several very cogent reasons why this bill should not pass. Of course franking should be abolished—all will say amen to that—but why cannot this be done without increasing largely our absurdly numerous rates of postage on printed matter, and without loading down our mails with a large amount of useless stuff, a vast proportion of which will never be taken out of the Post-office by the persons addressed, even at the very low rates mentioned above? There is an absurd and unjust distinction made in the postal rates of books printed by Government and those issued by private publishers. Why shall the former be sent at a quarter the price charged for the latter?

The prominent reason, if there were no other, why these additional rates should not be established, is that our rates of postage on transient printed matter are now so numerous as to baffle the calculations and the memory of the most intelligent persons that ever lived, make it absolutely necessary to weigh nearly every book or package that exceeds three ounces, and compel every Postmaster and Post-office clerk to refer to the law to learn the correct postage on a large proportion of the printed matter now sent by mail. Probably not one person in ten thousand is aware of the vast number of rates the present laws impose. The regular rates by weight up to four pounds—the limit for book packages—*are three hundred and twenty.* But think not that these are all. These are the regular rates by weight, without reckoning packages of pamphlets or periodicals that are charged by the number of pieces. This, too, does not include the rate (106 in number) on regular newspapers and periodicals, and which are paid quarterly or yearly. If you wish to see a portion of the absurdity in detail, look at the following table of

RATES OF POSTAGE ON TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER:

Weight in ounces.	Period-icals.	News-papers.	Small Papers and pamphlets.	Books under 3,000 miles.	Books over 3,000 miles.
½	1	1	1½	1	2
1	1	1	2½	2	4
2	1	1	3	3	6
3	1	1	3	3	6
4	2	2	4	4	8
5	3	2	5	5	10
6	4	3	6	6	12
7	5	3	7	7	14
8	6	4	8	8	16
9	7	4	4½	9	18
10	8	4	5	10	20
11	9	5	5½	11	22
12	10	5	6	12	24
13	11	6	6½	13	26
14	12	6	7	14	28
15	13	6	7½	15	30
16	14	7	8	16	32

Going no higher than a pound or sixteen ounces, we have eighty different rates, or equivalent to it. The same figures—the rates being alike—in some instances, in two parallel columns, is purely accidental: the rates being on a different scale, or by a different principle, the knowledge of them must be arrived at by following different roads. There being two or three packages of different weights that are the same rate—in the second column—results from the fact that newspapers weigh, on the average, two and a half ounces each, instead of one ounce. But a great many different sorts of matter are rated in the old and absurd way, formerly adopted for letters, by the number of pieces the parcel contains, and when these rates are added to the above, instead of 320 different rates, we shall have an infinitesimal number amounting to some thousands! These circumstances entail a vast amount of useless labor and perplexity upon the public, and compel our under-paid and hard-working Post-office clerks to attend to the following details, *every one of which are totally useless*—or would be under such a scale of rates as common sense would distate.

1. They must open, look into, or examine critically every package to see what sort of printed matter it contains.

2. They must put on the scales and weigh nearly every package—except newspapers and such as go by number of pieces—to see what the rate is.

3. They must count the pieces in all such packages as are rated by the number of papers or pamphlets contained within.

4. They must, in a very large number of cases, refer to the law, and turn over the pages of an octavo volume to learn the rate to be levied. But is there no escape from all this onerous toil on the part of Post-office clerks? Yes, there is. They can, and I presume very often do—when they have been prepaid by stamps, and thrown into the box—"let 'em slide" at the rate the sender chooses to consider is right, and which has already been paid. This very day I heard the most intelligent Post-office clerk I ever knew say he believed if a book or periodical of any weight, size or description were posted here with a three-cent stamp on it, and sent on its way, not one Postmaster or clerk in ten would ever question the rate, or do aught but hand it to the person addresaed without further charge. In a vast number of cases, however, the citizen has to spend his precious time, and go to the Post-office to ask the postage that is required, and then must begin the process of weighing, looking at the law, &c.

Why should the postal law compel the citizen to take all this trouble, and why should Postmasters and clerks be asked to do an impossible amount of labor?

Can I quote an English postal regulation without offence? There no Postmaster or clerk is obliged to answer any questions touching rates or give any rates, or weigh any letter or package except foreign letters.

The rates are so few and simple that a child can learn and remember them, and they are all printed in a small pamphlet that every Postmaster has on sale at a penny.

These facts and details, no doubt, go far toward impeaching the wisdom and common sense of our "statesmen" who have framed our postal laws, but why should the egregious folly be stereotyped, perpetuated and multiplied? The proposed law for abolishing franking and other purposes not only keeps the tabulated absurdity on the statute-book, but adds to the hundreds and thousands of rates that we now have two more columns of figures, comprising at least one hundred and sixty more rates! But perhaps it is too much to expect of our statesmen that they shall consult the convenience of the public, or the economy of labor (money) in our Post-office.

We send through the mail, say 250,000,000 letters and printed packages yearly. These have to be done up, rated or weighed, stamped and put in the Post-office by the citizen, and then they must be rated or weighed again, stamped, the postage stamp canceled, sorted, sent off, transported, received by the next Postmaster, sorted again and delivered, being, say, twelve different distinct processes, or a total of *three thousand million different operations* that must be performed on our postal documents and articles sent by mail. Every single useless process that is entailed on our letters and printed packages makes 250,000,000 distinct pieces of labor that somebody must perform, and that are as useless as was the labor that enjoined upon EPHRAIM PEABODY, when he attempted to get a free trip from Stonington to New-York, and was set to *scouring the anchor* to pay his passage. If these processes have to be done both out and in the Post-office, they amount to 500,000,000 yearly. But you probably ask where is the remedy? I answer, instead of increasing our 320 regular rates for transient printed matter to 480, by a new law, besides the thousand or more irregular rates, reduce the entire list to just nine rates, which will answer every purpose, cost the public and the Post-office half the present labor, being quite as much money for the matter sent, and quadruple the profits by increasing the "transient" printed parcels four-fold, by reason of the greater simplicity and convenience to the public. Very many of the inconveniences in our postal charges consist in the mistake made of having about all of our different rates an odd number of cents. Odd numbers are not convenient multipliers. They do not accord well with our weights and measures. A quarter of a pound has four nunces, a half-pound eight ounces, and a pound sixteen nunces—all even numbers. Now, as to a cent postage, it is too low for anything—even a printed circular, a transient newspaper, or a drop-letter. [Regular newspapers with postage paid by the year, may be lower than that.] Let every single "transient" newspaper and every other kind and description of transient printed matter, up to four nunces in weight, in one parcel, pay just two cents postage. All packages of printed matter, done up in wrappers open at the ends, and weighing from four to eight ounces, should pay four cents, from eight to sixteen ounces, eight cents, and so on, four cents for every additional half pound, or fragment of a half pound beyond the first pound. These rates would bring quite as much—rather more—revenue to the Post-office than our present rates, and would require no examination to see the sort of matter, no counting of pieces, and put our package in ten would have to be weighed, by citizen or Post office clerk, to tell the amount of postage on it.

You, Mr. Editor, are aware that the New-York Postal Reform Committee—of which I was appointed Secretary—a few years since made a schedule of rates, for the greater convenience of all parties—the public and postmasters—semi-nt the rates being higher and some lower than our multitudinous present rates. Where one rate was made lower at least two were made higher. I know the majority of our Postmasters-General and members of Congress, are as shy of a proposed reduction in any one rate or kind of postage as a bull at the sight of a scarlet cloak, even though you show them as plainly as two and two make four that for every penny you take off in one place, you add two at another. They seem to be able to see that a reduction in a rate will reduce the revenue. [I "can't see it," for any reduction of rates always gives a large increase in postal matter,] but they seem not to see that an increase of a rate, when not exorbitant or burdensome, will increase the postal revenue, and cancel the reduction. On the other hand, the public set up a cry of distress at the increase of any single item of postage, though another item is reduced, and other great conveniences are given along with it.

Look at one single item in the British Post-office—an item having no possible connection with "a great country," or a small one, or long or short distances, but where the business in question is exactly parallel in that country and this—the distribution of letters in a large city. Last year the "drop" or local letters in London amounted to 60,000,000, (sixty millions,) and in New-York 1,570,000. The postage on the London letters was two cents each, and on ours the postage was one cent—half the amount. They have a prompt, active, universal delivery twelve times a day; we, a very miserable, irregular, inefficient delivery for only a portion of our letters, three or four times a day. The London office employs 1,400 letter carriers; we a little over a hundred. Our carriers absorb the entire sum of the cent postage on our City letters, leaving no profit at all for the Post-office. The London Post-office makes a clear profit of between 900,000 and a million dollars on the sixty million city letters, over and above the salaries of the carriers and "letter receivers," (over 500 local post-masters) and they in addition, collect and deliver all the general mail letters (55,000,000 in number) and papers absolutely gratis—the postage on them not being reckoned in the above profit of about one million dollars. If New-York had as many drop or local letters as London, in proportion to the population, we should have twenty millions, and on these the clear profit to the post-office ought to be over $300,000.

And would not the distribution of twenty million local letters yearly, in the City of New-York, be of vast convenience and economy to our citizens, and save an immense sum in errand-boys and servants? Who can calculate the vast amount of demoralization and crime that results from sending boys, girls, clerks and servants with messages, and to carry or bring letters, when the Government could do it quicker, better, and far cheaper, and make a handsome profit into the bargain? We have chosen our public servants and sent them to Washington to make laws, and may we not ask, without any disrespect, if they are not willing to grant us a good Post-office, unincumbered with the burden of "franking," without having a miserable and expensive *quid pro quo* in the shape of a pretended compensating rate on public documents, that will entail a great burden and loss on the Post-office, and benefit no one except a few printers.

A frank, honorable and straightforward way would be to continue to send all public documents from Washington free of all charge to the persons addressed, but by an account to be kept with the Post-office, have the money paid in a regular appropriation as part of the Congreasional expenses. In this way we should be enabled to see and know what the Post-office actually earns, and what rates of postage are necessary to make it self-sustaining.

Will some attention be paid to these details—details that make a vast amount of labor and expense to millions of people—or shall we go on for half a centnry more, piling blunder upon blunder, and absurdity upon absurdity, until some man strong enough, independent enough, and sagacious enough, to grapple with the subject, takes it up, and gives us a good postal system?

It will be done some day, and perhaps some scholar or historian, while rummaging among the musty files of some historical society, will overhaul a copy of the New-York TIMES, and there learn that you and I proteated against the ancient consummate folly, in the year of grace, 1861, and that I subscribed myself, your most obedient and obliged, humble servant, PLINY MILES.

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 762, is published this morning. It contains:

The LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

LEADING ARTICLES.—The Rights of Neutrals—The Escape of the Traitors—International Law and the Case of the *Trent*—The Foreign News—English Sentiment toward America—New Year's Day—The Government and the Banks, and other Editorials.

EUROPEAN NEWS, with extracts from our foreign files.

THE MUSTER OF THE NORTH, a Poem, by John Savage.

CANADA IN ARMS—The war preparations now in progress on the frontier.

MERCANTILE FAILURES OF THE YEAR.

THE TRENT AFFAIR, and the feeling throughout the country.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS, giving the movements of the National forces, and detailed accounts of all occurrences of interest at both North and South.

A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS, Showing how the Question is Viewed Abroad, and giving all the Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS, both Foreign and Domestic—Events at Home.

ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

The Recent Fire in Broadway.

BURNING OF HEGEMAN'S DRUG-STORE.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you some two years ago has been recovered from the ruins of Hegeman & Co.'s Drug-Store, No. 161 Broadway, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, the 22d inst.

We occupied the entire upper part of the building as a manufactory of paper boxes and salesrooms for papers and cards. We had a large amount of material on hand, and the inflammable nature of the drugs stored on the three floors below make a very hot fire. All our books, insurance policies and other valuable papers, beside a small amount of money, was locked up in your Patent Safe. The safe stood on the second floor near the centre of the building, and fell with the ruins of the building into the cellar below, where it lay, imbedded in a cinder, for several evenings, a period of *one hundred and thirteen hours, or nearly five days.* We are happy to add that our books, papers and money were all completely preserved, and the entire contents of your safe when taken out this morning are almost as bright as when we put them in.

We have selected none but Herring's Champion Safe to look them up in, and shall always take pleasure in recommending them to our friends for use.

ERRINGHAUS & SOLLINGER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND HAND SAFES.

Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

HERRING & CO.,
251 Broadway, New York
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

The Fire at the Oil Works.

To the Editor of the New-York Evening Post:

SIR: Saturday, Dec. 28, 1861.

The attention has been called to an article in your edition of Saturday giving an exaggerated account of a fire at our works, calculated to unsettle the old market, and do much harm. The injury is confined to the burning of the contents of seven stills, the destruction of some two thousand gallons of manufactured oil, or a total loss of not to exceed $2,500. The fire does not in any way interfere with the daily supply of oil. Yours, &c.,

COZZENS & CO.

Happy New Year, 1862.—Ladies, we wish you all a happy New Year, and return you our sincere thanks for the kind and liberal patronage extended toward us for the past year. Hoping, by strict attention to business, and selling good articles, at moderate prices, to merit a continuance of your favors, with respect,

MILLER & CO., No. 257 Canal-st.

At Retail.

Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Lovejoy-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator. Elastic Stockings and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Boots and Shoes.—Gentlemen's custom-made Boots and Shoes—the stock of a Broadway boot-maker—now selling below cost of manufacture, at
SAUER'S, No. 7 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

MARRIED.

MALLORY—COOPER.—In West Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 1, by Rev. Isaac M. See, ALONZO R. MALLORY, Esq., to Miss CHRISTIANA E. COOPER.

SHERWOOD—BUCKLEY.—In Ridgefield, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 31, in St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Wm. H. Williams, AARON H. SHERWOOD, of Southport, and JULIA ANN, daughter of George Buckley, of the former place.

FRASER—BRIDGE.—In Thompsonville, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 31, by Rev. Mr. Adams, DANIEL B. FRASER, of this City, to ELIZA JANE, eldest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Bridge.

WARING—VERNON.—In Worcester, Mass., on Monday, Dec. 23, by Rev. E. W. Unger, Lieut. JAMES WARING, of New-York, to HARRIET WINTHROP VERNON, of Providence, R. I.

DIED.

JUSTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, of disease of the heart, BENJAMIN F. JUSTIN, M. D., aged 53 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, 3d inst., at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, No. 72 University-place.

BAKER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 2, FRANCIS, infant son of Conrad and Frances J. Baker, aged 11 months.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 240 West 42d-st.

HILL.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 2, LYMAN N. HILL, son of Jacob K. and Morristown, N. J., family of China, aged 42 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the evening papers.

SEYMOUR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, PATIENCE WOODWARD, widow of the late Jonathan Seymour, aged 69 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 47 Jane-st., without further invitation.

FAIRTLOUGH.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 22, of typhoid fever, RACHEL, wife of George T. Fairtlough, and daughter of Mr. John Hulbert, of the City of Dublin, aged 25 years, and on Monday, Dec. 30, at Sing Sing, of typhoid fever, GEORGE CLEGG FAIRTLOUGH, compositor, youngest son of the late Mr. John Fairtlough, of Drogheda, Ireland.

☞ Dublin and Drogheda papers please copy.

HOFF.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 1, MARY ANN, wife of Joseph R. Hoff, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 29 Bank-st., this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

SMITH.—In this City, at first hour on Wednesday, Jan. 1, of scarlet fever, DANIEL DRAKE, youngest son of Henrietta M. and Daniel Drake Smith, in the 6th year of his age.

CLARKE.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 31, FRANCES WARREN, only daughter of I. Edwards and Mary Proctor Clarke, aged 11 months and 12 days.

☞ Kentucky and Massachusetts papers please copy.

HINSMORE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 31, after a brief illness, PAUL SAMUEL, youngest child of Samuel P. and Harriet N. Hinsmore, aged 1 year and 9 months.

FROST.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 1, of diphtheria, AGNES MARVIN, daughter of F. M. Frost, aged 11 months.

The friends of the family, and of her grandfather, Dr. Geo. Marvin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 61 Henry-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BAZINO.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 2, WILLIAM H. BAZINO, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Classon-av., near Myrtle-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

LATTINO.—In Lattin Town, L. I., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 1, JOSEPH LATTINO, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday morning, Jan. 4, at 11 o'clock.

HINMAN.—In South Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 1, at the residence of her son-in-law, William J. Beebe, Mrs. PRISCILLA HINMAN, relict of the late Capt. Munson Hinman, in the 73d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

ATHERTON.—In North Bridgewater, Mass., on Tuesday, Dec. 24, after an illness of 5 months, Professor GEORGE T. ATHERTON, of this City.

CORE.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, Dec. 30, Mrs. MARY CORE, in the 67th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS I.—JAN. 2, 1862.
2, 74, 38, 52, 58, 14, 36, 67, 70, 15, 34, 54.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 2.—Jan. 2, 1862.
37, 29, 56, 2, 67, 19, 17, 3, 75, 20, 60, 25, 16.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Claverack, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience and a skilled female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic. He soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, MASS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

BRENTWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

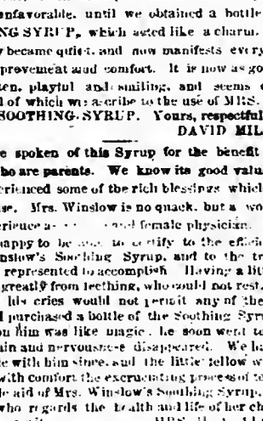
DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.

(Signed,) J. R. PLITT.

Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS.
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $20, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 489 Broadway, New-York.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS
Cured in a few hours, and the skin made delicately
Soft and white by the use of
TADMAN & CO'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE.
It requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves
Readily when applied to the skin.
No. 81 Bleecker-st. and No. 208 4th-av. By mail 25 cents

IMPORTANT.
ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS
At Port Royal, Hatteras Inlet, Fortress Monroe, Baltimore, Washington, and all other places, should be sent by
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway,
As they charge only
HALF RATES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A SAFE INVESTMENT.—A farm of 140 acres, in a high state of cultivation; dwelling, barns and outhouses in complete order; situated in Middlesex County, New-Jersey, three miles from Spotswood; schools and churches in the immediate neighborhood. Apply to JOHN L. PARKER, No. 259 Washington-st., New-York, or to JOHN PERRINE, Spotswood, N. J.

NEW MUSIC.—"

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

Proceedings of the General Court-Martial—More Skirmishing at Dam No. 5—Advance of Gen. Kelly's Forces—Operations on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, &c.

FREDERICK, Monday, Dec. 30.

The commission for examining into the character, ability and qualifications of this division of the army still continues its sittings in this city. Many cases of the lower grades of commissioned officers have been examined into and reported upon to the Commander-in-Chief. Others, including some of high grades, are now before the Board. The final action in all the cases will not be dispatched until the rising of the Board.

The General Court-Martial to-day takes up the case of the murder by a private of the Fifth Connecticut Regiment, perpetrated while the regiment was on a march last Fall from Pleasant Valley to Williamsport. After disposing of this, desertion cases will be brought up. It is believed that several of this class will be made examples of by the process laid down in the Articles of War.

JOHN S. CLARK, late Colonel of the Nineteenth New-York, has been appointed aid-de-camp to Gen. BANKS, with the rank of Colonel, and reported this morning for duty.

Last week a fire broke out in a dwelling near Gen. BANKS' headquarters, affording his body guard, the Zouaves d'Afrique, a rare opportunity of instilling some new tactics in the fire department. Before the alarm had scarcely sounded these agile fellows had emptied the engine houses of their machines, attached hose, scaled the walls and extinguished the fire in an incredibly short space of time, saving the valuable property from any great loss.

Mrs. Gen. BANKS and the ladies of many of the other officers of this division are at present sojourning here, giving a metropolitan tone to society and an increased air of refinement and elegance to the city. On Saturday, Gen. BANKS, First Assistant Postmaster-General KASSON, and S. G. MIDDLETON, Cashier of the United States Treasury, dined at the mansion of FREDERICK SLTX, Esq., editor of the *Examiner*.

The Fifth Connecticut Regiment has been ordered hither from Hancock, and will probably be here on Thursday. The first section of Capt. BEST's regular battery is now on its way here from the same place.

A man named JAMES MCGRAW, from Harper's Ferry, was arrested here on the 27th. He is charged with voluntarily furnishing the enemy with a large quantity of salt—some say from 150 to 200 sacks.

On Christmas day Gov. BANKS, through the Judge Advocate, Capt. COLLINS, discharged from custody a number of prisoners under sentence by a former Court-martial.

A very useful institution is the Ordnance Department of this Division, under charge of Lieut. W. THOMPSON, of Company I, Massachusetts Twelfth. A force under him is employed in repairing and issuing arms which would otherwise be condemned and returned to Washington. The same officer has charge of the magazine and trophies captured from the rebels.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, Dec. 31.

Contrabands from countiee adjacent to the Potomac continue to arrive daily, and, after an examination by Gov. BANKS, are forwarded to Gen. MCCLELLAN's Headquarters, to be disposed of. It is stated that at least one-third of the slaves of Loudoun County have made their escape, and some from Fairfax, Fauquier and Culpeper occasionally turn up in the vicinity. This morning some ten or twelve negroes, and four or five white refugees, were dispatched by cars to Washington. The refugees represent that at our forces were to enter Loudoun, the white population now there, almost to a man, would gladly renew their allegiance to the Union.

At last accounts, the rebel force at Leesburgh had been considerably augmented. The militia, however, showed a great disinclination to fight, and were put at work on new fortifications, the precise location of which is not given, but is probably well known to our military authorities. The number of troops in and about Leesburgh is estimated at 6,000, including the militia.

Advices from Dam No. 5, this morning, inform us that the rebels made a demonstration there yesterday, and fired several shot and shell at the Dam and our men, from their 42-pound rifled gun, doing no damage. On Saturday they showed themselves at Falling Waters. A portion of Col. LEONARD's command, stationed there, laid upon their arms all night, but discovered no enemy in the morning. While the enemy of late have only shown one gun, (the 12-pound Parrott-cannon,) it is known that they have in the vicinity of Martinsburgh a full field battery, which is probably masked in some place where they anticipate we are to pass, should an advance be made. A number of the enemy are still engaged in taking up the track north of Martinsburgh, and their occasional appearance near Williamsport are probably only reconnitering parties. Thus far none on our side have been hurt, but our Parrott battery at the Dam is known to have played some disastrous freaks in their ranks. They have quite an encampment at Bunker Hill, which they are intrenching, and are throwing up heavy fortifications at Martinsburgh.

Gen. KELLY's men have opened the railroad seven miles south of Hancock, and are steadily progressing toward Martinsburgh, daily circumscribing the enemy's river line. As far as the road has been completed, it is strongly guarded against any attempt of the rebels.

The tone of Union sentiment in this part of the the State indorses the release of MASON and SLIDELL, as a measure of wise policy in the present exigency.

The Maryland public are cautioned against the exchange or purchase of horses in the hands of persons unknown to them, as horse-stealing by deserters and retired teamsters has been prevalent of late. The latest case was the desertion and theft of a cavalry man from the Poolesville division, who exchanged his horse at Ellicott's Mills. Both the man and horse are in custody.

FREDERICK, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

The political prisoners which have been captured and detained at Williamsport, by Col. LEONARD during the past three months, arrived here yesterday under a strong guard, and proceed this morning to Washington. Among the principal personages of this group are W. D. SHEPARD, late a Chaplain in the rebel service, ABRAHAM SHEPARD, his brother, a member of a Shepardstown volunteer corps, and several civil officers who undertook to execute the recel laws in Morgan County. They are all sent to Washington in conformity with the late general orders by the Commander-in-Chief.

A private dispatch from Williamsport last night, states that about 3 P. M. yesterday, a rebel force (number not given) with one gun, attacked the rail road workmen between Paxton's Cut and Cherry Run, eleven miles east of Hancock. They were repulsed and routed by the National protective force, with a loss of twenty killed. The assailants were protecting the rebel laborers who were engaged in taking up the track.

Col. BAYLOR is said to have a rebel force of 70 men a few miles south of Hancock.

JACKSON, with his whole available force, is said to be preparing to move against Gen. KELLY at Hancock.

Later advices have been received from Harper's Ferry. Maj. TYNDALL, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, is keeping close guard upon the river at that point. The people of the Ferry, nearly all of whom are women and children, are blockaded on all sides. The rebel pickets extend across the neck over Bolivar Heights, to Smallwood's woods on the north, and prohibit all supplies of provisions and fuel from entering into the town; while the National commander exercises equal vigilance at Sandy Hook. Men, who have been compelled to flee from Harper's Ferry, complain that their families are restrained from joining them on this side, but if this statement is well founded the restriction must be based upon some misapprehension.

A band of rebels were busily engaged in removing the contents of Mr. WEARMWIG's machine works, located on Hen's Island, in the Shenandoah, near Harper's Ferry. HERR & WELCH's new flour mill was not destroyed by the enemy, but the old one was entirely demolished some months ago.

All persons residing in Harper's Ferry and Bolivar seen by the rebel look-outs to approach the river, are captured on their return to their homes, and sent to Charlestown. Several families who went down to the river with their movable effects, intending to come to Maryland, are stated to have shared this fate.

All was quiet yesterday from Sandy Hook to the Point of Rocks.

Later intelligence from the vicinity of Leesburgh, leads to the belief that the enemy have erected strong works, northeast of Leesburgh, on the ridge which terminates nearly opposite the mouth of the Monocacy. The report is confirmed that the rebel force at Leesburgh has been largely increased, but the report that the militia refuse to fight is doubted.

COL. LEE ON RETALIATION.

CELL, HENRICO COUNTY JAIL, RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Dec. 13, 1861.

DEAR SIR: The reported proceedings of Congress, reproduced in the Richmond papers, informed me that a motion is before the House, requesting the President to apply the retaliatory principle to Messrs. MASON and others, as a counter-act to our imprisonment. I trust and hope that you and Mr. RICE will protect my name from such a connection. I am willing to bear manfully whatever penalty attaches to my present position, but I earnestly beg that my case may not be made a reason for continuing a policy which, if fully established, will make atrocity, rather than humanity, the illustration of war.

At a proper time, and in a proper way, my Government will, I am confident, consider and act upon the question of exchange of prisoners of war, and also on our especial "hostege" cases. For one, I shall, as becomes an obedient soldier, wait for that time patiently, without a murmur, not permitting any personal hardships to magnify my case into one demanding precedence of public policies.

My health, and also that of REVERE, is excellent.

With great respect, very truly,

W. RAYMOND LEE.

Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER, Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM CAMP ANDERSON.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN CAMP—CHANGES AMONG THE STAFF OFFICERS—RUMORS OF A MOVEMENT, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD INFANTRY, CAMP ANDERSON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Dec. 27, 1861.

If any of our friends in New-York, while enjoying their Christmas dinner, gave a thought to us poor regulars, and wondered how we fared on that great feast day, it will rejoice them to know that we fared as sumptuously as any men of well regulated minds could possibly desire. Our company commanders behaved in a most liberal manner, thereby strengthening the hold they have already obtained on the good will and affection of their men. Companies D and G, of the Tenth Infantry, commanded respectively by Lieuts. GOODING and WELLS, feasted on turkeys, cakes, apples, &c., in their quarters. Company D, of the Third, were provided with a dinner by Capt DAVIES, at the European Hotel, on Pennsylvania avenue. The great affair, however, was the dinner of Company H, at the quarters of their commander, Lieut. ANDREW J. SHERMAN, who kindly placed his rooms at their disposal. Under the superintendence of the Sergeant the rooms were testefully decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and rifles and swords festooned with flowers and ribbons were arranged or the walls in the form of the initial of the company, H. The dinner itself consisted of peas soup, roast beef, beef *à la mode*, roast and boiled turkeys, chickens, boned turkeys, salad, English plum pudding, jellies, nipples, oranges, almonds, Champagne, wine, ale and lager beer *ad libitum*. To make the thing complete, the table was surrounded by as many hearty boys as could find seats. A six months' course of pork and boiled beef had developed their appetites for gentler nourishment to a rather alarming extent, and if they did not enjoy their dinner as well as the President and the whole of the Cabinet put together, it was no fault of theirs. The writer has a vivid recollection of boned turkey and Champagne, and would be glad if Christmas Day could conveniently be celebrated once a month, at least. Gen. SYKES paid us a visit during the dinner hour. Of course, eating was suspended for the time while we stood to attention and gave our Brigadier three rousing cheers and a tiger. He made us a neat speech, hoped we would enjoy ourselves, and when the day came prove that we could fight as well as eat. We cheered and tigered the sentiment, and then fell to again with renewed vigor, and cleared the table as expeditiously as we hope to clear the way before us when we have a chance. During the afternoon, Adjt. DEVOE, Lieut. SNYDER, Capt DAVIES, Lieut. HELME, Assistant Adjt.-Gen. RUSSELL and, Quartermaster MCCOOL and other officers dropped in. The latter made a funny speech, and we drunk his health with all the honors. Dr. STEINBERG also visited us, and said he had made the astonishing discovery that there was nothing like the prospect of a good dinner for getting men out of the hospitals. Some of our boys who had suddenly become well on Christmas morning, after days of suffering, blushed a little at this or rather, turned red, for soldiers don't blush.

Everything passed off most peaceably and harmoniously. There was no quarreling or disturbance of any kind to mar the pleasures of the day, and I am sure the officers will not regret having given their men such a welcome chance of enjoying themselves.

Messrs. WHITE, JEVES & Co., Thirteenth-street, sent us acceptable presents of viands and cigars, and we did not fail to remember them in our libations.

The following changes have been made in the Staff appointments: Lieut. J. P. PROCTOR, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on the Staff of Gen. SYKES, has been transferred to the same post on Gen. MCDOWELL's Staff, and has been succeeded by the Regimental Adjutant, Lieut. FREDERICK DEVOE.

The other day there was a report about the camp that we should shortly make a forward movement. Every one was on the *qui vive* at once. On making inquiries into the matter, I could find no other foundation for the rumor than that Gen. SYKES' servant had said he was ordered to procure a new outfit for himself—probably for New-Year's. The knowing ones, however, will have it that we shall soon be in Secessia. If not, why was Jem ordered to get a new outfit? That's what they want to know.

PAM. ANDERSON.

OPERATIONS OF THE SUMTER.

HOW THE MONTEZUMA WAS RANSOMED.

The Captain of the ship *Montezuma*, captured by the *Sumter* on Nov. 20, tells the following story of the manner in which the ransomed the vessel. After describing the chase, he says

"The *Sumter*, lying within a few yards of us, her guns pointed at us, and about one hundred men on deck, I did not see the least chance for escape. I went on board the *Sumter*, when I was ushered to the captain's cabin, who said: 'Sir, you must know that my ship was a prize to the Confederate States of America, &c.' I told him I had a cargo of coals belonging to the English West India Mail Steamship Company, that my ship was chartered by them, and that he could not take my ship without coming in collision with England. He asked how I could prove these facts. I referred to my charter party, bill of lading, clearance from Newport, Wales and showed him the papers.

The Captain then said the ship and freight belonged to him; that he would put a prize-master on board, and send her into port. I asked him where he could send her. He then said he would burn her. I again reminded him of neutral cargo. He figured the probable cost of the coals, and said if I had a valuable cargo belonging to English owners, he should let me go after taking what he wanted from the ship, but as the cargo was not worth over $4,000, it was worth his while to pay England, if obliged to do so, $4,000 for the sake of destroying him his enemy what he supposed worth $30,000; that it would be money well laid out. He said there was one of two things he would do: he would take from me a ransom bond of $20,000, payable to the President of the Confederate States thirty days after the Declaration of Peace, or he would burn my ship. I told him I did not know such a President. He then called an officer of the deck, and told him to take all the valuables from my ship, and then burn her. While they were in the act of doing so, I conclouded to sign the bond and save the ship, thinking the bond worthless, and I believe he took it as a lawyer-like way of getting rid of me. He then declared me a prisoner of war, and wanted me to sign a parole-paper. I demurred, but he had me a prisoner in his cabin, and told me there was no alternative. I had to do it. He then said he wanted all my spare cash, as rope, paints, oil, &c. After ransoming my ship—which I put into my protest as piracy—he took all my fire-arms, powder, &c. I told him I wanted my fire-arms. He said it was one of the most important things to disarm their enemies, but when I expostulated with him, that I must have them, as I had ransomed my ship, and must protect her against smart Yankees, he said I was right, and gave them all up to me after I got on board my own ship, swearing that he would ever keep one as a trophy of his prize. He took from us many little things, some rope, and about two hundred pounds of white lead that we had bought to paint ship.

Setting aside the piratical acts of SEMMES and his officers, they are very gentlemanly in their appearance. I tried to get a chance to see how well armed the *Sumter* was. I went on deck. The officer of the deck immediately came to me and told me I would be well treated, but begged me to go down in the ward-room. I told him that it was rather close below, and I wanted to see if they had a big gun. When the officer of the deck failed to get me in below, SEMMES came up and asked me if I would oblige him by going back into his cabin. All I saw was four guns on a side, not heavy; but the *Sumter* will go fast. SEMMES told me he had just got clear of the *Iroquois*."

EXECUTION OF TWO REBEL SOLDIERS.

The Centreville correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writing on the 11th, says:

"On Monday, at 11 o'clock, two soldiers, belonging to the 'Tiger Rifles,' were shot by order of General JOHNSTON, after having been tried by court-martial and convicted.

The two unfortunate men were found guilty of striking an officer while endeavoring to prevent them rescuing a prisoner then in their custody. Their names were DENNIS CORCORAN and MIKE O'BRIEN, Isishmen by birth, but for some years residents of New-Orleans. As the hour for execution arrived, some 10,000 or 15,000 soldiers arrived upon the ground, and were formed on three sides of the spot selected.

The men were brought up in a wagon, and accompanied by a Catholic priest. They were dressed in a full suit of Tiger uniform, and, being men of fine manly forme, presented a splendid appearance. They bore the ordeal bravely. Alighting from the wagon each walked up to the stakes prepared for them, and kneeled while their hands were tied and the bandages adjusted over their eyes. Then came a moment of breathless suspense, and the next the bullets of their comrades sent their souls into eternity. Both were buried near the spot of their ignominious death, and according to the rites of the Catholic Church.

The most affectlog part of the scene was immediatsly following the discharge of musketry. One of the men had a brother in the crowd, who, before the smoke of the volley cleered from the spot, ran to his side, and supported him as his life-blood ebbed away and felt the last quiver of mortality as the soldier's body fell into his arms. It was heart-rending to see the poor brother's agony. The life of dishonor and crime were both forgotten at one thought of that fire of brotherly love that had burned through years of sin. The death of the criminal was borne with stolidity, but the simple sight of such heartfelt, brotherly grief, moistened every eye."

LAW REPORTS.

Legal Notice.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Special Term Calendar will be called at 11 A. M., on Monday, Jan. 6, 1862, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, by Chief-Justice BOSWORTH.

Part 3d of the Trial Term will be held in the General Term Room, in the building on the corner of Centre and Chambers streets.

Part 4th of the Trial Term will be held in the room beneath that in which Part 3d is held.

ROBT. D. LIVINGSTON, Clerk.

Business of the Courts for 1861.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Richard C. Bamba, Clerk.

INGRAHAM, J.—Attachments, 200; injunctions, 13; arrests, 39.

SUTHERLAND, J.—Attachments, 311; injunctions, 37; arrests, 45.

CLERKE, J.—Attachments, 144; injunctions, 32; arrests, 40.

LEONARD, J.—Attachments, 270; injunctions, 42; arrests, 67.

BARNARD, J.—Attachments, 43; injunctions, 66; arrests, 102.

PECKHAM, J.—Attachments, 20; injunctions, 2; arrests, 6.

GOULD, J.—Attachments, 26; injunctions, 2; arrests, 5.

MULLEN, J.—Attachments, 11; injunctions, 4.

ALLEN, J.—Attachments, 14; arrests, 7.

WELLES, J.—Attachments, 5.

Attachments against vessels, 25.

Motions heard and orders made: Leonard, J., 1,390; Clerke, J., 498; Ingraham, J., 132; Barnard, J., 1,708; Sutherland, J., 1,126; Allen, J., 94; Mullen, J., 62; Gould, J., 10; Peckham, J., 117.

Foreclosure cases and decrees: Leonard, J., 87; Ingraham, J., 72; Barnard, J., 74; Clerke, J., 25; Sutherland, J., 64; Allen, J., 5, Mullen, J., 1, Gould, J., 15; Peckham, J., 9.

Divorces granted: Ingraham, J., 17, Clerke, J., 4; Leonard, J., 21; Barnard, J., 33; Sutherland, J., 18; Allen, J., 1; Mullen, J., 1; Gould, J., 3, Peckham, J., 1.

Writs of *habeas corpus*: Leonard, J., 33, Clerke, J., 20, Ingraham, J., 20, Barnard, J., 25, Sutherland, J., 46; Mullen, J., 2, Welles, J., 3; Allen, J., 5, Gould, J., 8.

Cases settled: Clerke, J., 4, Ingraham, J., 5, Leonard, J., 12, Barnard, J., 7, Sutherland, J., 29.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Number of appeals heard, 212, number decided, 179.

One hundred and thirty motions were heard, and 121 decided.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

W. F. Brennan, Clerk.

Number of arguments and motions heard and decided, 3,324.

Naturalization.—First papers granted, 1,763. Full papers given, 1,050.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM

Cases tried, 569; imposts, 314 disposed, 121, retained, 121, settled, 94.

Whole number of judgments obtained and filed, 1,096; amount thereof, $2,374,159 22.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Nat. Jarvis Jr. Clerk.

Appeals from judgments from this and inferior courts, 452. Appeals called for argument, 422. Appeals disposed of, 357.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Issues of law and enumerated motions in the calendar, 73, called for argument, 72; heard and disposed of, 67.

Non-enumerated motions heard and decided in Chambers, including a number of final judgments, 2,047.

Number of insolvent proceedings, 62.

Writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* granted, heard and disposed of, 54; divorces, 14.

Applications for citizenship heard and granted, 2,298; applications denied, 97.

Number of inventories and schedules of property assigned by insolvents for the benefit of creditors, and bonds of assignees examined and approved, under the law of April 12, 1860, 444.

Names of persons changed, four cases, 7.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM

Causes on General Calendar to, June 4 107

Called by the Court, 2,755.

Tried and disposed of, 668.

Equity causes for trial by the Court, 213.

Called by the Court, 212.

Heard and determined, 94.

The proceedings for the year of the Courts not now given were published in the Times of Dec. 31.

MONETARY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange Jan. 2, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou ex int	78	50 C. F. Railway	1st 115
2,500 Michigan 7s, War Loan, 1st	87	100 do	115 54
5,000 Virginia St. 6s	49	50 do	116 54
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	41½	100 do	115 54
5,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s, '76, Conv. Bds	107	50 Harlem Rail. R	12 3/8
5,000 Erie R'way Mt. 6s '67	77	50 do	12 3/8
2,000 Mich So & N Ind. 6s	81	50 do	12 3/8
2,000 Mil & Prai. 1st M ex int	80	50 do	12 3/8
100 Pac M. S. Co.	93½	100 do	12 3/8
50 do	93¾	100 Reading R	49 3/4
100 do	93¾	100 do	49 3/4
100 do	93¾	100 do	49 3/4
500 do	93¾	100 do	49 3/4
500 do	93¾	100 do	49 3/4
500 do	93¾	100 do	49 3/4
525 New-York Cen. R	79½	100 do	49 3/4
150 do	79¾	500 do	49 3/4
50 do	80	200 Mich. Cen. R	49¾
50 do	79¾	250 do	49¾
200 do	79¾	100 do	49 3/4
50 do	79¾	100 do	49 3/4
100 do	79¾	50 do	49 3/4
100 do	79¾	500 Mich. So. & N. I. R	19¾
100 Erie Railway	32½	200 Cle. & Tol. R	65¾
500 do	31¾	250 do	65¾
100 do	31¾	200 Clev. & Pitt. R	35
100 do	31¾	100 do	34¾
50 do	32	100 do	34¾
100 do	32½	200 do	34¾
100 do	32½	100 do	34¾
100 do	32½	100 do	34¾
100 do	32½	555 Chi. & R. I. R	51
100 do	32½	150 do	50¾
100 do	32½	100 do	50¾
100 do	32½	550 do	50¾
10 Harlem Railroad	12½	50 do	50¾
10 Har. R. Pref	31	550 do	51
13 M. & I. R. C. Pref	79¼	550 do	51
10 N. & P. Bur. 2d Pref.	59		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou ex int	78½	400 Erie Railway	32
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou ex int	98	200 do	32½
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	97	100 do	32¾
18,000 Ten. State 6s, '90	43	100 do	32¾
200 Pac Mail Stp. Co	93½	100 do	32¾
50 do	93¾	150 Mich. Central R	49
50 do	93¾	300 do	49
50 do	93¾	400 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R	19¾
50 Erie Railway Pref	53¾	100 Panama R	111
50 do	53¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. scrip	62
100 do	53¾	100 Clev. & Pitts. R	76
100 Hudson River R	57¼	50 Clev. & Tol. R	65
100 N. Y. Central R	80¾	100 do	65¼
100 do	80	25 Chi. & R. I. R	50¾
150 do	80	50 do	50 5/8
500 do	79¾	25 do	50 5/8
7 do	79¾	16 Mil. & Prai. Du C	85¾
100 do	79¾	200 Chi. B. & Q. R	57
50 do	80		

THURSDAY, Jan. 2—P. M.

The New Year opens upon a less buoyant temper in Stock and Money affairs than usually follows the inauguration of the season. There is no very serious depression, however, and the dullness in the early part of the day was owing mainly to sundry vague, and as the result proved, unauthorized rumors about the health of the Commander of the army before Washington, Gen. MCCLELLAN, and of doubtful engagements with the rebels in Kentucky. The ugly disposition manifested toward this country in the extracts from some of the English papers by the last arrival, also had a partial effect upon the market. The sales in the forenoon were ¼@¾ per cent. lower than the closing rates for the Railways on the eve of New-Year, and at one time the general market appeared quite weak. Later in the day, part of the decline was recovered, particularly on New-York Central and Erie, which sold up to 80 for the former, and 32¾ for Erie. In the National Stocks, the bidding was ¼@1 per cent. lower than on Tuesday, and a still greater fall was reported in the sales of Pacific Mail and Panama shares. The Western Railways were almost uniformly weak, as compared with Tuesday's last bids, but closed steady late in the

Sales at the Stock Exchange Jan. 3, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou ex int	78	100 C. F. Railway	116
2,500 Michigan 7s, War Loan, 1st	87	100 do	115 54
5,000 Virginia St. 6s	49	50 do	116 54
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	41½	100 do	115 54
5,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s, '76, Conv. Bds	107	50 Harlem Rail. R	12 3/8
5,000 Erie R'way Mt. 6s '67	77	50 do	12 3/8
2,000 Mich So & N Ind. 6s	81	50 do	12 3/8
2,000 Mil & Prai. 1st M ex int	80	50 do	12 3/8
100 Pac M. S. Co.	93½	100 do	12 3/8
50 do	93¾	100 Reading R	49 3/4
100 do	93¾	100 do	49 3/4
500 do	93¾	100 do	49 3/4
500 do	93¾	100 do	49 3/4
525 New-York Cen. R	79½	100 do	49 3/4
150 do	79¾	500 do	49 3/4
50 do	80	200 Mich. Cen. R	49¾
50 do	79¾	250 do	49¾
200 do	79¾	100 do	49 3/4
50 do	79¾	100 do	49 3/4
100 do	79¾	50 do	49 3/4
100 do	79¾	500 Mich. So. & N. I. R	19¾
100 Erie Railway	32½	200 Cle. & Tol. R	65¾
500 do	31¾	250 do	65¾
100 do	31¾	200 Clev. & Pitt. R	35
100 do	31¾	100 do	34¾
50 do	32	100 do	34¾
100 do	32½	200 do	34¾
100 do	32½	100 do	34¾
100 do	32½	100 do	34¾
100 do	32½	555 Chi. & R. I. R	51
100 do	32½	150 do	50¾
100 do	32½	100 do	50¾
100 do	32½	550 do	50¾
10 Harlem Railroad	12½	50 do	50¾
10 Har. R. Pref	31	550 do	51
13 M. & I. R. C. Pref	79¼	550 do	51
10 N. & P. Bur. 2d Pref.	59		

N. Y. Central	79¾	Galena	86
Hud.	82	Illinois Central	82
Erie Preferred	53¾	Mich. Central	49
Rock Island	51½	Mich. Guaranteed	40¼
Toledo	34½	Hudson	37¾

In the Money Market there is more ease of supply from private lenders than at Bank. The Banks have not yet fully adapted their business to the new state of things under suspension, nor have they arranged all the difficulties growing out of the change of daily settlements at the Clearing House. But these are matters of detail which a few days will undoubtedly set right, and as meanwhile large sums in current funds are being disbursed for the first January dividends, the accumulation of money with the private Banking Houses and Trust Companies affords reasonable facilities to borrowers on the Street at 7 per cent. Demand Loans are quoted at this rate to-day, by the largest of the Stock firms, as easy, by some others as coming rather hard. The price of Gold is a fraction dearer then on Tuesday, say, 101¼@101¾ per cent., and Exchange on London is advanced in proportion, to 112¼@112½ per cent. currency. The transactions in either are not thus far important for Saturday's mail, but as the collections of January interest for European account are large, the disposition of both Gold and Exchenge is to firmness, at the close of the day.

The sales of Bank Shares was confined to two banks—Union at 81, and American Exchange at 78. American Exchange has improved since Tuesday 2½ per cent.

The following were the bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91¾	Northern Ia. firsts	84
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	101	N. Ia. Goshen Line '68	82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s con. '76	101	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 p c.	80
Erie firsts, '68	103	Ill. Cen. 7 p c., '78	86
Erie thirds, '63	85	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 p c.	70
Erie fourths, '80	76	T. H. & A. sec'ds, 8 p c.	70 30
Erie fifths, '65	70	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	81¾
Buf., N. Y. & E. firsts	72	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	35
Hudson firsts, '69	104½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	11
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	94	Han. & St. J. firsts	30
Hudson thirds, '75	75½	N. J. Cent. firsts	104
Hudson convert. 6's	68¾	Gal. & Chi. firsts	99
Harlem firsts, '63-'73	97	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	96
Harlem seconds, '64	93	Ia. E. & Wabash firsts	73
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Ia. E. & Wab. seconds	45
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 p c. '82	90¾	Clev. & Tol. firsts s. f.	76
Chi., Bur. & Qu. 8 p c.	53	Mil. & Pr. Du C. firsts	79¾
Mich. So. 7 p c. firsts	82	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. seconds	59
Mich. So. 7 p c. ass'd bs.	60¾		

A private financial authority on the Street, in whose sound and practical judgment we have great confidence, sends us the following suggestions touching the new loans of the National Government. We print his programme, in brief, in the hope that it may elicit discussion, as well as attract all the attention which the immediate and acknowledged importance of the subject deserves. On the points of ample taxation, and the guarantee of a sinking fund there would seem to be no cause for difference of opinion, except, perhaps, as to detail. It is everyway desirable that the forthcoming Loans of the Government should be placed upon that basis of security which will insure the lightest sacrifice by way of discount pending the War, and the least burden in the way of interest charge through the succeeding twenty years that the Stock will have to run after the peace

1. A tax sufficient to pay, with the aid of the ordinary receipts, the usual and ordinary expenses of the Government.

2. Also a tax sufficient to pay the interest on the debt.

3. Also, a tax sufficient to pay ten millions per annum into a sinking-fund for the redemption of the principal of the debt. This sum to be invested in the debt semi-annually, together with the accruing interest on the amounts from time to time in the sinking-fund.

Upon this basis the Government could issue Treasury-Notes payable at the pleasure of the Government to its creditors, in sums of five dollars and upwards, to be receivable in payment of all public dues, and made a legal tender, with the privilege on the part of the holders of conversion into a twenty-year loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

The Panama Company, in paying their shareholders the usual half-yearly dividend of 6 per cent. to-day, have published the following figures of their condition, showing a surplus of earning for the year 1861, over the 12 per cent. dividend to the stockholders on $5,000,000 of Capital, of $248,000, exclusive of $100,000 to the Sinking Fund:

Receipts, from Dec. 31, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861:

For passengers	$604,414
For freight, merchandise	630,996
For freight, treasure	134,144
For mails	11,515
For interest, wharfage, light money, &c.	23,789
For earnings for a portion of December, estimated	45,000—1,539,859
Total	$1,575,175
Expenses and interest	$611,663
Dividends	597,420
Sinking Fund	100,000
To New-Granada	17,922—1,327,005
Balance	$248,170
Dr.—Construction account	$8,000,000
Cash—in bank	250,966
Loans on demand	261,042
Cavan, Lubbock & Co., London	102,774
Investment in United States 7.30 per cent. Treasury Notes	100,580
Investment in Compton's Sterling Bills, 1865.	31,369
North Atlantic Steamship Company, representing *five-sixths* steamers Baltic and Atlantic	277,677
Sinking Fund, invested	150,309
Accounts due from agents and others	72,981
Steamer Guatemala, valued	115,000
New steamer Salvador, payments on account	80,580
Steamer Columbus, valued	20,000
Interest in sailing vessels, valued	24,000
Steam tug and launches in Bay of Panama, valued	35,000
Real estate, on the Isthmus and Islands in the Bay of Panama, cost	66,446
Coal account, amount on hand	8,742
Total	$9,603,530
Cr.—Capital and Convertible Bonds	5,000,000
Funded Debt outstanding	2,466,237
Bonds held by Company	600,000
Undivided profits	1,119,412
January Dividend	307,825
Sinking Fund and book balances	110,054
Total	$9,603 530

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $721,607, including $11,105 on account of the Loan and $73,000 for Customs: payments, $3,262,015, including redeemed 6 per cent. notes. Balance, this afternoon, $6,867,808.

The Long Island Insurance Company has declared an annual payment of 10 per cent., payable on demand. The Jersey City Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. The Hanover Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on demand. The American Fire Insurance Company, an interest of 3½ per cent., payable on demand. The Clinton Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. The National Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on the 9th inst. The Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, the usual semi-annual dividend, payable on the 15th inst. The Commerce Fire Insurance Company, a dividend of 4 per cent., payable on the 10th inst.

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS' quotations for currency and specie are as follows:

New-England	¼@—	Ohio and State Bk. of Indiana	½@—
New-York State	½@—	Kentucky	2@—
East New-Jersey	½@—	Illinois	3@65
West New-Jersey	½@—	Missouri	15@50
Pennsylvania	1½@—	Michigan	1@—
Philadelphia	½@—	Canada	1½@—
Baltimore	½@—	Wisconsin	5@65
Wheeling, Va.	5@—		

SPECIE—SILVER.

Mexican Dollars	$1 04	English Silver	4 75@4 80
Spanish Dollars	1 04	Specles	16 06
Five-franc Pieces	95	Old Am. Half Dollars	1 02
French Crowns	1 08	Old Am. Quarter Dollars	1 01
German Crowns	1 06	Spanish Quarters, per oz	1 19
Prussian Thalers	69	Spanish ½th & 1-16th	15

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns	$4 85	Ten Guilder Pieces	$3 97
Old Sovereigns	4 83	Spanish Doubloons	15 45
Twenty Francs	3 83	Patriot Doubloons	15 45
Ten

ed, to-day; rates are unchanged. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d.@9½d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Pork, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@30s. ₱ ton. For Newport, England, a British brig, with Flour, at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and Provisions at 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10d. ₱ bushel: Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Pork at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Hops, 4d. ₱ lb.; Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, a foreign bark, with Corn, at 12½d.; and an American, with do., at 10¾d. ₱ bnshel. For Havre—Flour, 65c. @70c. ₱ bbl.; and Wheat, 18c. ₱ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 19
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 28
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Bavraia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29

FROM AMERICA.

Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 4
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 7
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 24

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

STEPHEN FILES, ASSIGNEE OF WILLIAM THOMPSON, OF SAVANNAH, GA.—The above parties, or their legal representatives, will hear of something to their advantage by applying to PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, No. 27 William-st., New-York, or to WILLIAM C. BARSTOW, No. 99 State-st., Boston.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF RICH PARIS FANCY GOODS.

DANIEL A. MATTHEWS WILL SELL,

THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John-sts., to close consignments, a fine assortment of bronzes, clocks, elegant vases, dinner and tea-sets of French china, silver-plated ware, Parian and bisque figures, desks, papier-maché goods, jewel-boxes, cigar-cabinets, odeur-cases, gilt and ormulo goods, and numerous other beautiful articles suitable for holiday season.

SALE POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

PARD & COLE, Auctioneers.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.—SALE of Wilder's Safe Factory and 19 lots, corner of 13th-st. and 3d-av., Brooklyn, by Peed & Cole, at the salesroom No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, SATURDAY, Jan 4, 1862, at 12 o'clock, large brick 5-story building, with steam-engine, boilers, shafting, &c., erected at a cost of over $30,000, will be sold under a decree on which $13,500 is due, by order of J. I. Bergen, Referee. To army contractors, or others requiring a large building, this is an excellent opportunity, as the sale will be positive.

JOHN P. ROLFE, Attorney,
No. 1 Moutague-st., Brooklyn.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpets, oak extension dining table, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany marble-top centre, side and pier tables, gilt-frame mantle mirrors, lace window curtains, mahogany bedstead, mahogany and iron hat-stands, mahogany sofas and chairs covered in hair-cloth.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A pair carriage horses, 16½ hands high, brown bays, and cost over $1 000. They are to be sold without any reserve whatever, as the owner is leaving the City. Also, a bay mare, long tail, 15 hands high, kind and gentle in all harness. Also a light business wagon in good order; also a single harness. The whole to be sold without reserve

E. H. LUNLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property at Morrisiania and Fordham, to be sold at auction THIS DAY, by E. H. LUNLOW & CO., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York. Further particulars at the office, 3 Pine-st.

J. F. DUNCAN, Auctioneer.

J. F. DUNCAN & CO. WILL SELL, AT NO. 311 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, Jan. 3, at 10½ o'clock, a variety of Stoves to close the stock, consisting of parlor, cook and office stoves and heaters. Sale without reserve.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING AN UNOCcupied furnished room on the second floor, front, would let it with board to a gentleman and his wife, or to one or two gentlemen; terms, including fire and gas, $8 per week; reference required. Apply at No. 132 East Broadway.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant front rooms, neatly furnished, with full or partial board; situation delightful, and only three minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 33 Cranberry-st., near Columbia, Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WISH a room and board, in a small boarding-house or a private family, in the neighborhood of Madison-square. Two other gentlemen would take board alone at the same place. Address No. 204 5th-av., Room No. 3.

ROOMS AND FULL BOARD WANTED, in a private family, by two or three European gentlemen. Address, with full particulars, O. G., Box No. 546, Post-office.

15 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av., handsomely furnished rooms to let, in suites or single. House has all the modern improvements.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WALKING CANES.

USEFUL AND ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Gold, Silver and Ivory Mounted
WALKING CANES
Of every description and price, from
25 cents to $40.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST
AND
BEST ASSORTMENT
In the City, can be found at
A. COX'S SON'S,
No. 25 Maiden-lane.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENT.—"LE Bouquet Imperial," the perfume Princess Clotilde called "delightful," and of which Prince Napoleon ordered $50 worth to be sent to the Palais Royal, Paris, sold by the manufacturer, GEO. REYNOLDS, No. 269 Court-st., Brooklyn, and by druggists and perfumers generally, at 50 cents per bottle.

SKATES.

SKATES.

ENGLISH SKATES.
AMERICAN SKATES.
GERMAN SKATES.

For sale wholesale and retail by
OSBORN & SWAN,
Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES and straps of every description. Fogg's patent lever buckle on straps. FREDERICK STEVENS,
No. 215 Pearl-st.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!!—FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—$150,000 worth of Ladies' Rich Furs must be sold, regardless of cost, comprising real Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Stone, and Fitch Marten, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c., in Circular Cloaks, Carriage Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. No reasonable offer refused. Store closed on Saturdays until 5 o'clock P. M.

P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., N. Y.

N. B.—A large assortment of Sleigh Robes, Gents' Collars, &c.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.

S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

FINANCIAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating a certain promissory note, dated April 1, 1855, for $10,000, payable on demand, drawn by George Baxter, and indorsed by C. M. Baxter, and now protested for non-payment. As the name of the subscriber was indorsed on the above note without his knowledge, while absent from the City, by George Baxter, he is neither morally nor legally liable for the same.

Jan. 2, 1862. C. M. BAXTER.

INTEREST COUPONS—OF UNITED STATES and New-York State bonds cashed, and specie bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30.000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACtive partner with this amount, in a banking and stock commission house, where the capital is safe, and profits large. To principals applying, the best of reference shall be given. Address Box No. 2,186 Post-Office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant girl, as professed cook; understands boning and larding, meats, soups, jellies and pastry, and is a good baker; no objection to the country; has New-York City recommendations. Call at or address No. 61 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY WOman wishes a situation as first class cook in a private family. Understands her business thoroughly. Best city references can be given. Call at the City Market, corner Broadway and 22d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook, understands cooking all kinds of meats, pastries, &c.; no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best references. Call at No. 39 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, and would also assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 96 West 16th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable middle-aged widow woman, as cook or housekeeper for a widower; would make herself generally useful; no objection to children. Call for two days at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; English.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and will have no objection to do general housework in a small family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 57 West 44th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker; no objection to a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable middle-aged woman as nurse. Can take the care and management of a baby from its birth. Would make herself generally useful, or would take charge of an invalid. Can be seen for two days at No. 56 Macdougal-st., rear house.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; no objection to a lady that boards; wages, $6 in a permanent situation. Call, or address, at No. 184 East 21st-st., two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; would do chamberwork and take care of children; can be recommended by excellent families in this City and in Brooklyn. Call for two days at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; can take charge of a child from its birth; has the best references; will also do chamberwork and fine washing. Call at No. 81 West 36th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young English woman, a situation as seamstress, or to take care of children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; is willing to make herself useful; neat, cleanly, good tempered and obliging; best of City reference. No objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes employment by the week or month; understands how to cut and fit children's clothing, and dressmaking, and all kinds of family sewing; is a neat plain sewer. Good reference, if required. Can be seen until suited. Apply at No. 160 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A person who is a good seamstress, a situation as seamstress and to take care of children; has lived several years in her last place; has excellent City references. Address E. D. K., Madison-square Post-office.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, housework-ers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who can give the best of City reference as to capability, respectability, &c.; can do up articles in any style. Call on Mrs. BOYLE, No. 20 West 13th-st., in the rear.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* office.

MALES.

AS CLERK OR SALESMAN.—WANTED, by an experienced person, a position as clerk or salesman, in a grocery or variety store. The best of reference. Address G. A. C., Box No. 166, Harlem, N. Y., or G. A. CLARKE, Box No. 155, Newport, R. I.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—WANTED, A SItuation in a hardware house, by a young man who has had eight years' experience in the business, and can furnish the best of references. Address H. T., Box No. 148 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young English man, a situation. He is a thorough groom and coachman; understands the care of horses well; is a very careful driver; understands waiting on table if required; is willing to make himself otherwise useful. Can give the best of reference from his last place. No objections to the country. Address J. W., Box No. 219, *Times* office, or can be seen at No. 120 Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn.

AS SALESMAN.—A SALESMAN, WITH A large Ohio and Indiana trade, desires a situation in a first-class jobbing house; reference to last employer, now declining business. Address OHIO, Box No. 153 *Times* office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant man, a situation as waiter; is thoroughly competent; can give unexceptionable references as to character and capability; would like to go to Washington. Apply to C. C. BEDELL, No. 149 Grand-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE HOUSES.—A Commercial Traveler, of ten years' experience, will shortly make a tour through the West. In addition to commissions already engaged, he would like to add one or two more from houses of good standing and reliability. Address G. W. M., Box No. 150 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN married man, to take charge of a gentleman's country residence, or could take charge of a farm; thoroughly understands taking care of cattle and horses; has no children. Address S. S., Box No. 210 *Times* office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY KIND, BY A stout young man, who has had four years' experience as clerk in a first-class grocery. Address L. A. C., Box No. 131 *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazeteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan, worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy, France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS
OF
LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,

J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, ESQ.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN, BETWEEN 25 and 35 years of age, who is a good accountant, and has some knowledge of machinery, to superintend the general business of a manufacturing establishment and to reside in this City. Address Box No. 2,025 Post-office, with references. No application will be entertained unless full references are given.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS wanted, to go to Washington; also, a Protestant nurse and seamstress; must be a good seamstress and take care of a girl six years of age. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., immediately.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, INTELLIGENT boy, living in Brooklyn; one that writes a good hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful; salary, first year, $50. Apply at No. 121 Broad-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the firm of WOODWARD & LAWRENCE, wherein ROBERT T. WOODWARD and HENRY E. LAWRENCE were the general partners, and JOSEPH LAWRENCE and STILMAN S. CLAPP were the special partners, is dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled by the general partners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Commission Business at Nos. 91 Chambers and 78 Reade sts., to which place they will remove on or about Jan. 6.

ROBERT T. WOODWARD,
HENRY E. LAWRENCE,
FRANKLIN E. TAYLOR,
JOB C. BOWRON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., heretofore composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. WM. H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS will sign in liquidation.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
GORDON McTAGGART.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copertnership under the firm of LEE, BLISS & CO., for the transaction of a general dry goods importing and jobbing business at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
GORDON McTAGGART,
JOHN A. TWEEDY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.

RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing in this City under the name D. S. ARNOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All business appertaining to this firm will be settled by the new firm of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., No. 28 Warren-st.

D. S. ARNOLD. MADISON MIXTER,
H. F. DOOLITTLE, T. C. GOETCHIUS,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. LAWSON ARMS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., for the transaction of a general fancy goods importing and jobbing business, No. 28 Warren-st.

D. S. ARNOLD, T. C. GOETCHIUS,
MADISON MIXTER, LAWSON ARMS,
THOS. J. ROBERTS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The debts will be collected and paid by EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, who will sign in liquidation.

J. R. JAFFRAY,
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
ARTHUR W. JAFFRAY.

No. 350 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 31, 1861.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.

No. 350 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 31, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SMITH & PAYNE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation.

NATHAN SMITH,
AUGUSTUS W. PAYNE.

Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1861.

NOTICE.

A. W. PAYNE, late of the firm of Messrs. Smith & Payne, having purchased their entire stock, will continue the same business on his own account, at 85 and 87 John-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the firm-name of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Mr. GEORGE CARPENTER retiring therefrom.

GEORGE CARPENTER,
W. R. VERMILYE,
C. M. VERMILYE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

The undersigned will continue the exchange, banking and stock commission business at No. 16 Wall-st., under the firm of VERMILYE & COMPANY.

W. R. VERMILYE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. W. R. VERMILYE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of STEBBINS, HOYT & CO., expires this day by limitation. Mr. RUSSEL STEBBINS and Mr. RUFUS HOYT, or either of them, are authorized to settle the business and sign in liquidation.

RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT,
NATHANIEL BROWN,
RUSSEL STEBBINS, Jr.

NEW-YORK, December 31, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between JOHNSON & BROWNING is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. P. BROWNING will settle up the business of the firm of Johnson & Brownings, and A. J. JOHNSON will continue the business of publishing, &c., at No. 20 Vesey-st., New-York. All parties having accounts with the firm will please call upon Mr. BROWNING, at No. 20 Vesey-st., and settle the same.

A. J. JOHNSON,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. R. P. BROWNING.

H. W. MASON RETIRES FROM OUR firm this day, and THEODORE S. WOOLSEY is admitted. The style of the firm will be LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO. from this date.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON

H. W. MASON will remove to Boston, and continue the banking business at No. 149 Milk-st., under the firm of H. W. MASON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of INGELSBY, HALSTED & CO., expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved.

The settlement of the business of the late firm will be attended to by the undersigned, at their store, No. 80 Warren-st.

FELIX INGELSBY,
D. HALSTED,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. E. McINGELSBY.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name of LUDLOW, ROGERS & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

(Signed) WM. H. CHURCHILL,
HENRY ROGERS,
THEODORE R. WETMORE.
No. 220 Pearl-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of LEWIS HAVILAND & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, from and after the 31st of December, 1861.

JOHN D. LEWIS will continue the business at the old stand, No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York.

Mr. ARTHUR M. COCK, the former Cashier, is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of Lounsbery, Gilbert & Co., for the transaction of a general railway business, at No. 24 Park-row, as successors to the late firm of Mooney, Colin & Co.

DAVID LOUNSBERY,
JOHN A. GILBERT,
WILLIAM S. LOUNSBERY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. JOHN CRERAR IS THIS DAY ADMITted as a partner in our firm. The business of the house will be continued under the same firm name.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF KIRTLAND & CO. having been dissolved by the death of the senior partner, and also by limitation of time, the undersigned will settle the business of said firm, and will also continue the Banking business in his own name, at No. 24 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. H. W. PALMER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of BROWN & BLAKE, expires this day by its own limitation. The business of the firm will be closed by either of the general partners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A farm of 20½ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Depot, at Hoyer Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 26 feet front by 36 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above. A wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room, and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 51 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.

Also, a farm of 20½ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABUUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.

C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

COAL OIL.—FIFTY BARRELS WESTERN straw-colored burning coal oil, of a superior quality, at 37½ cents. 5 bbls. best Naptha at 25 cents. By CHAS. SCHMIDTT, Depot, No. 93 Maiden-lane, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.

The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana direct, on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

Passengers must provide themselves with passports before going on board.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 23 Broadway.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steam Ship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4
ANNA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....90 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $80 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. LEVER & CO.; in London to EVANS & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. Wessels, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock M.,

for BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
HENDRIKS & CO., No. 62 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship HANSA, Capt. Le Mesurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 SATURDAY.....March 29

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—THE Subscribers, Cunard Steamship Agents, at Liverpool, have done for the last twenty years a large business in remitting money to their friends in Ireland, which they have always executed with dispatch, punctuality and economy. Drafts for any amount, payable on demand at any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their office, established in place of business, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 58 Broadway.—Passports issued through A. B. NONES from whom information can at all times be obtained.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, SARATOGA AND THE WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—at 3 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN B. RICHELL, Asst. Supt.

IMPORTANT FREIGHT NOTICE.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—The People's line, in connection with the Harlem Railroad, have arranged for the transportation of freight between New-York and Albany during the close of navigation on the Hudson river. Freight for and from the Ausable and New-York Central Railroad and connections, will be received and delivered at the dock of the Peoples' Line, corner of Canal-st. same as in summer. There will be no interruption at the transfer of freight, and no delay. Shippers of freight by this route should be made to People's Line as heretofore.

H. C. SMITH, Agent People's Line.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express for Dunkirk and Buffalo. 9:15 A. M., Mail. Daily:

LATER FROM PORT ROYAL.

NO NEW MOVEMENTS REPORTED.

Necessity for Opening Trade Between Beaufort and the North.

A Reminiscence of the "Solitary White Man."

The National and Rebel Pickets Within Speaking Distance.

The United States steam-transport *Ariel*, Capt. TRAIN, arrived yesterday morning from Port Royal, which place she left Dec. 28.

She brings no news. Everything remained quiet, and the work upon the fortifications was rapidly progressing.

The *Ariel* brings the following passengers: Capt. H. L. GRACE, of the Pennsylvania Roundheads; Capt. CHAS. MCILVAIN, of the Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut. SEALEHER, of the Forty-sixth Regiment New-York State Volunteers; Lieut. MCNALLY, of the Forty-seventh New-York State Volunteers, and 36 others from the army and fleet including some workmen.

OUR BEAUFORT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Changes Effected in the Town—Vessels at the Wharves—Necessity for Opening Trade—A Defence of the "Solitary White Man"—Brigade Drill—A Sight at Secesh—Badluage of the Pickets, &c.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Friday, Dec. 28, 1861.

It would astonish the beauty and the chivalry, the late residents of this pretty town, were they to return once more, and look upon the homes which they have so causelessly deserted. The changes are extraordinary. That langnid, listless quiet which characterized this abode of luxury and ease, has been disturbed, and in its place there now is found the energy and busy life of a commercial town. The provisions and supplies of every description, required for the use of the army, have to be landed at the decaying wharves, and the streets are crowded with laborers, drays, horses barrels, boxes, and bales. The capacity of the harbor has also been developed. Steamships of the largest size may discharge their cargoes almost into the warehouses (if any such existed.) During the past week, several immense steamers have passed up the river, and moored alongside the wharves—the *Empire City*, *Ariel*, *Philadelphia*, *Oriental*, and *Roanoke*, among the number—and vessels of the tonnage of the *Atlantic* and *Vanderbilt* might, it is believed, visit the place upon an emergency.

I am sure the South Carolina rebels should be grateful to the Yankees they are so much accustomed to abuse. Finding it necessary for the public good that Charleston harbor should be closed, we ingeniously accomplished that; and, a few days afterward, in a spirit of liberal compensation, opened the port of Beaufort, which, though not so large, is far easier of access.

There are other indications of "trade's unfeeling train" coming here to "usurp the land, and dispossess the swain." The question is already mooted among the authorities whether or not it would be good policy to throw open this port to commercial enterprise. Our necessities demand it. There are many hundred persons connected with this army whose wants are not supplied. Even the soldiers themselves feel the need of tradesmen, to whom they could give their spare cash in exchange for the little "gutions" which make camp life endurable.

The sutler's business here is confined to one man, and, like every monopoly, it fails to meet the simplest requirements of the case. We want hotels, eating-houses, and the thousand other things which should furnish accommodation to a population of our number. By no means let trade here be open to competition. The sutler's business, probably, is no better nor worse than it would be in other hands, but it was outrageous from the first that the privilege of trading should have been confined to one person: whose appointment was scarcely warranted by the army regulations.

I have seen the "only white man" who remained in Beaufort after the late exodus. I mean he who was reported to be drunk, and who received Com. ANDEN, of the gunboat *Seneca*, with a hearty welcome. I have his authority for saying that the charge of intoxication was unfounded, and take pleasure in defending his reputation. His name is ALBEN S. ALLEN, and twenty-five years since he came from Falmouth, Mass., to Beaufort, where he opened a country store. He had always been a Union man, but in common with two or three others of the same character declared not avow his sentiments. For ten years or more a feeling of hatred toward the "d—d Yankees" had been becoming more and more intense, and well-known as he was in the community he would have been persecuted beyond endurance had he offered a word in their defence. The people of Beaufort had time to prepare for the attack upon Port Royal, and to remove their most valuable property. A week before the arrival of the fleet Gen. DRAYTON received a dispatch from Virginia informing him that the demonstration would be made here, and most of the ladies took their departure before the day of the bombardment, although many remained until the very last moment. After the forts had been taken the troops from Bay Point made their way to Beaufort in a sorry plight. They came straggling into the town, after traveling all night, floundering through the marshes, and forcing their way through thickets and brambles, to take hurried refreshments, and press on with whatever conveyance they could procure, toward Port Royal ferry. The loot he described as being as thorough as could be imagined. The negroes took possession of the town as soon as the inhabitants left, and as he had nothing to fear from the Northern people he determined to remain with his stock of goods. This was the condition of affairs until Saturday afternoon, the second day after the fight. Then the gunboat came up to the town, and soon an officer came to him and requested that he should visit Capt. AMMEN on board. He went, naturally enough feeling somewhat excited, but not with liquor. "I could walk straight and talk straight," said he, "and when a man can do that he ought not to be called drunk, even if he has taken a drink or two." On board the gunboat he took wine with the Captain, and remained there three or four hours. When he returned to his store he found that the negroes had broken it open and carried away at least $1,000 worth of goods. The rascals had also forced the doors of Mr. CHARLES WILCOX'S grocery establishment, and completely ruined his stock, worth $15,000. WILCOX is also a Massachusetts man, having come from New-Bedford about eight years ago. In the confusion, consequent upon the abandonment of the town, he shut up his store and removed his family over to the main land, intending to return, but for some reason he failed to make his appearance.

Mr. ALLEN had no family; he is a bachelor, sixty-five years of age, and learning from Capt. AMMEN that Beaufort probably would be occupied next day by our troops, he was rejoiced at the prospect of saving his property. Sunday and a portion of Monday passed, however, and there was no sign of the occupation. Meantime, the negroes were becoming more and more obstreperous, and the Secession scouts also made their appearance in town. Fearing that he might become an object of suspicion by remaining in the place longer, and knowing that his life would be forfeited in such a case, he finally left the town, carrying away the most valuable part of his stock, and concealing himself with some friendly negroes on the outskirts of the island. He remained there until he was assured that our troops had really taken possession of Beaufort, when he returned, and saw Gen. STEVENS, who permitted him to bring his goods back and resume his business. He is now proprietor of the only store in the place, but he has neither the assortment nor the quantity of goods for which he could find customers. He regrets that his money is all in Charleston bank bills, which are of no more value at the North than shinplasters, or otherwise. He should send for a schooner-load of goods. He said that the banks of Charleston had not furnished gold or silver for the past year, and shinplasters were the only means of making change.

Yesterday there was a brigade drill of a portion of Gen. STEVENS' command at a point, about seven miles from Beaufort. Two regiments made a march of fourteen miles for the purpose of engaging in it. The evolutions were admirably performed, and it is wonderful how the men have retained their proficiency, when of late so little time has been afforded them for drill.

I accompanied the regiment on the march, and after the drill, went on to Port Royal ferry three miles beyond. Our pickets stationed there are within easy hail of those of the enemy, and sometimes they engage in conversation. Some of the Seventy-ninth New-York Regiment were on duty, here at the time of my visit. The sergeant informed me that a few days ago a rebel soldier hailed one of our men, and inquired if he would exchange whisky for tobacco, or a New-York paper for a Charleston *Mercury*. Then they entered into a general conversation in which the rebel said that on their side they had agreed not to shoot at the pickets, which they considered to be nothing less than murder, if we would exersise similar forbearance. He was assured that such an arrangement met the hearty acquiescence of our officers. The Southerner then pointed to the formidable battery which they had been permitted to erect directly in front of our post, not more than a quarter of a mile distant, and asked our man why we did not come over and take it, tauntingly adding, you outnumber us two to one, hint "1,500 Southerners are equal to 3,000 such fellows as you." The quiet reply was made that we had not quite finished eating the turkeys, sheep, corn and other good things which had been left in the flight from Hilton Head and Bay Point, but after the excellent living over here was exhausted we would pay them a visit on the main. And so in this spirit of brag these interviews are generally conducted.

I counted three guns mounted on the rebel works, and with a glass the gunners could be distinctly seen at drill. Without that aid the laborers—soldiers and negroes—could be observed at work in the intrenchments. It seemed very strange to me that these defences should be thrown up, so close to our lines, and no effort be made to prevent it; but I am told that the spot is of no importance, and should we ever desire to cross over to the main land, there are many other points which could be selected for the passage, without making it necessary to rush into the face of batteries.

Gen. STEVENS has received reliable information that the enemy has made large additions to the number of his forces in front of us during the past week. Whether they come from the army of the Potomac, or are made up of new levies is not known.

An incident showing the *animus* of a Southern dame has been related to me by one of the officers of the navy. A negro came to Beaufort, last week, as the bearer of a package from his owner, a Mrs. CHISHOLM, to Commander BANKHEAD, of the gunboat *Pembina*. The Commander, it is well known, has been very active with his vessel, performing many important services in the conduct of the war. Some of these services have been extremely painful, as it has been necessary for him to take up arms against personal friends, and even relatives, living in this vicinity. But he has not flinched from his unpleasant duty. Among his acquaintances was a Mrs. CHISHOLM, wife of a planter, who has expressed her appreciation of his patriotism by sending him—what?—a set of expensive *coffin-handles!* with the intimation that the box they were intended to adorn was ready for his reception as soon as he should come that way. In order to play this singular joke, the fair rebel sacrificed one of her trusty slaves, who, finding himself among the Yankees, is contented to remain with them.

Lieut.-Col. WM. H. REYNOLDS, of the First Rhode Island Artillery, has been appointed Resident Agent of the United States at Port Royal, for the collection of cotton and all other goods belonging to the rebels. He does not supersede the gentlemen who were appointed by Gen. SHERMAN to perform this duty, but simply directs their operations in this respect.

H. J. W.

OPERATIONS ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST

COPY OF A LETTER FROM FLAG-OFFICER DUPONT.

WABASH, PORT ROYAL, Dec. 24, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR—I am sure you will excuse my delay in replying to your most kind and gratifying letter. My squadron duties are arduous and my correspondence has much increased.

I left New-York fully impressed by what struck me as a degree of inordinate appreciation on the part of the public in reference to this expedition, and even myself congratulated me in advance. It, therefore, I have in any measure met such a craving, I ought to be deeply thankful to Him who gave me the victory.

Matters have gone on prosperingly so far as our naval operations are concerned, and I trust all will go equally well with our military brethren.

The occupation of this wonderful sheet of water, with its tributary rivers, inlets, outlets, entrances and sounds running in all directions, cutting off effectually all water communication between Savannah and Charleston, has been like driving a wedge into the cracks of the rebels between these two important cities.

I have spread my squadron to its utmost capabilities, and sigh for more gunboats; but the Department has been so kind and liberal to me that I forbear pressing it in its present emergencies, but which emergencies it is meeting with so much vigor. Let me say that your purchased ships have turned out remarkably well. I wish I had more of them. The *Bonsville*, *Augusta*, *Florida*, *Adger*, *Alabama*, *St. Jago de Cuba*, (late of my squadron,) are superior and very suitable ships. The *Henry Andrews* is uncommonly swift and useful. She came from Tybee roads a few days since to this anchorage by inland passage in two and a half hours. She had on a previous day communicated with my ships in St. Helena Sound by the Beaufort and Coosaw rivers in five and a half hours. The tugs are worth their weight in gold.

With renewed thanks for your kind remembrance of me, I am, my dear sir, Yours, most truly,

S. F. DUPONT.

To GEORGE D. MORGAN, Esq.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Capture of Jeff. Owens, Col. Jones and Fifty Bridge Burners—A Secret National Expedition, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Jan. 2.

Dispatches received at headquarters announce the capture of the notorious JEFF. OWENS, Col. JONES, and fifty of their bridge-burning gang, near Marthasburgh, Adrian County, by Gen. SCHOFIELD, commander of the State militia, and the various guerilla bands along the North Missouri Railroad have been pretty thoroughly scattered.

Six regiments of National troops have left Otterville and Tipton for Weston, on an unknown expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 2—P. M.

The report this morning that six regiments of Federal troops had started on a Western expedition is a mistake.

Recent developments disclose embezzlements in the County Collector's office amounting to $30,000. These frauds were committed by STEPHEN D. ARTELL, chief clerk, and extend back for a series of years.

TRIAL OF THE MCINTYRE-HART BOMB.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Jan. 2.

A trial of the MCINTYRE-HART repeating bomb was given this afternoon in the presence of Gov. SPRAGUE and Staff. Twenty-nine explosions were obtained from the nine-inch shells, and the regularity, certainty and terrible efficiency of the projectile was fully demonstrated. Gov. SPRAGUE expressed unqualified admiration at the successful issue of the exhibition. The next trial will be made in Washington soon.

MOVEMENTS OF BRITISH TROOPS.

EASTPORT, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

A British transport screw steamer from Halifax passed here at 7:30 this morning, with 600 of the Sixty-second Regiment, 400 to remain at St. Andrews, and 200 to proceed to Woodstock per railroad.

A PRIZE.

The British bark *Empress*, of Hull, from New-Orleans Dec. 30 days, has arrived at this port. She was from Rio Janeiro for New-York, as her Captain reported, and had been ordered off from Pass a l'Outre previously, was taken by the United States sloop *Vincennes* as a prize. She has a cargo of 6,500 bags coffee. She lies at the Navy-yard.

REPORTED BATTLE IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

From the Fort Smith, (Ark.,) Times, Dec. 15.

We learn from Major CLARK, of Texas, direct from the camp of Col. COOPER, that a battle took place on the 9th, on Bushy Creek, near the Verdigris River, about 180 miles from this place, between the forces of Col. COOPER and the enemy's under OPOTHLEYHOLO, estimated at 4,000 or 5,000. Col. COOPER had only about 1,300 men.

The enemy attacked Col. COOPER about 11 o'clock, and the fight continued all day until sundown. Col. SIBLEY'S Texas Regiment fought with great bravery, and the Choctaws, Chickasaws and Creeks fought like tigers. In fact, it was one of the hardest fought battles that has taken place in the country.

The enemy followed Col. COOPER several miles, and attacked him with great fury. Col. COOPER drove them back to the woods, a distance of two miles. A large number of Cherokees were with OPOTHLEYHOLO; likewise about 150 Seminoles. Col. DREW, with his men, who remained with him, fought well and did good service. The Choctaws took about 150 scalps, and the Chickasaws nearly 50. The Creeks did not scalp any, because the enemy were their own people.

From the same, Dec. 16.

We learn that Col. MCINTOSH, in command of the troops on this frontier, has ordered eight companies of Col. YOUNG'S Regiment, five companies of Col. GREER'S Regiment, and Col. WHITFIELD'S Battalion, to the assistance of Col. COOPER, against OPOTHLEYHOLO and his Jayhawking allies.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Discussion on the Tariff Bill, and the Public Debt—Depredations of Privateers.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN was elected Chairman of the Committee of Arbitration, in place of Mr. ODYKE, who has resigned.

Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, who was appointed at the last meeting to wait upon the President and request him to send men of war to the coast of Europe in order to protect American vessels from the attacks of privateers, read a report wherein he detailed the result of his mission. Since the burning of the *Harvey Birch* the Secretary of the Navy has dispatched one vessel to the European coast, and other vessels will be sent in a few days.

The new Tariff bill was the next subject discussed, when the Chairman said that there were now three tariff bills in existence, and he had no doubt they would affect the interests of merchants in this City considerably. Such being the case, he deemed it advisable to bring the subject before the meeting.

Mr. RICHARD LATHERS then read a lengthy paper upon the same topic, and offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Chamber be a Committee, with power to add to their number, to consider and digest a respectful memorial to Congress, asking for a speedy passage of effectual laws by which such equal taxation shall be levied in the several States, and a judicious system of excise, as to sustain the public credit, and form a stable basis for the payment, or the ultimate liquidation of the principal of the public debt.

Mr. DENNISTON DUER, Mr. ROYAL PHELPS and Gen. WETMORE all spoke in favor of the above resolution, but the Chairman thinking it did not embrace all he desired when he spoke of the Tariff bill, Mr. ROYAL PHELPS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the merchants of New-York have seen with great surprise the construction which the Secretary of the Treasury has put upon the late act of Congress in relation to an increase of duties on certain articles of merchandise, and that the Executive Committee of this Chamber be instructed to propose a remonstrance to its being made applicable to goods in hand imported prior to the passage of the law.

Mayor OPDYKE hoped that the word "surprise" would be erased, and that "regret," or some such word be substituted. Mr. PHELPS was willing to make the substitution, and after much discussion the resolution was carried.

A Committee was then appointed, on account of the weakness of our harbor defences, to inspect STEVENS' floating battery to-morrow.

RECEPTION OF CONGRESSMAN ELY.

List of Prisoners to be Released.

Hon. ALFRED ELY, lately released from a Richmond prison, where he had been confined as a prisoner of war, arrived in this City, from Washington, at 8 o'clock last evening, by way of the Camden and Amboy boat. He immediately took a carriage which was in waiting at the pier, and, accompanied by two friends, proceeded to the St. Nicholas Hotel. A deputation of the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment waited upon him at his rooms, where an exchange of congratulations took place.

At 10 o'clock, a band, which had been stationed in the vestibule, struck up an appropriate air, and shortly afterwards Mr. ELY appeared on the staircase, and was greeted with a round of cheers by the assemblage which filled a large space in front. After the applause had subsided, Mr. ELY spoke as follows:

MR. ELY'S REMARKS.

GENTLEMEN—In my forced sojourn in a distant city I have endeavored, through a prolonged confinement, to so condnct myself that neither my patriotism nor my patience could be called in question, and I am rejoiced to believe that this cordial reception is an approval of my course. I hesitate not to say that, with slight exceptions, the treatment shown me by my captors has been all that I could look for under the circumstances, and my release was attended with courtesies which I can never forget. Yet language cannot express to you the eagerness with which, in common with my fellow-prisoners in the Richmond tobacco factory, I watched "the door that looketh towards the North," and gladly caught every sympathetic message from a free Press and loyal people. Nor can I describe the joy with which I turned my back upon the rebel capital, and the flag which a misguided people would substitute for the glorious stars and stripes.

The greetings of friends are at all times grateful, but the circumstances under which we meet to-night add to the pleasure with which I receive your congratulations. I am rejoiced to again stand in the third city of the Empire State, which has done so much to help on the great contest for the Union and the Government. Even in my imprisonment I have been constantly reminded of its noble contributions to the army marshaled in defence of the old flag. My prison hours have been cheered by many of their tokens by the society of brave soldiers from New York, Cameron, who led the intrepid Sixty-ninth to noble deeds at Manassas, went with me to Richmond, and there remained for two months or more, until placed in close confinement at Charleston. Wood, of your sister City of Brooklyn, was my companion until doomed to a felon's cell, to be held, like Hagerman, subject to the treatment awarded the rebel pirates.

To the patriotic and heroic endurance of these distinguished officers, and that of all the captives from the Empire State, as well as those from other part of the Union, I bear cheerful testimony. We have a right to glory in the conduct of these gallant men. On the field and in the dungeon they have never failed to manifest a spirit of true and unquenched patriotism, worthy the warmest admiration. Let us remember them in their lonely cells, and hope that at the earliest moment consistent with the public interest they may be restored to their homes and friends. Gentlemen, I am persuaded that the vast army committed to the trusty hands of Gen. MCCLELLAN has much to do. If I have learned anything in the South, it is that we fight a people terribly in earnest. The cry of Palafox at Saragossa, "War to the knife," is still their cry. Firm in the belief that we seek their subjugation, they have waged desperate, and neither life nor treasure will be spared to prevent the advance of our arms. A rebellion so excessive and zealous as that which now reigns throughout the South can only be overcome by the best and strongest efforts of a united North. We must, as one man, shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, forgetful of party, or prejudice, of all but country—join with the Government in its exertions for the preservation of the Republic. So only may we, by God's good help, restore the National banner whence it has been rudely torn, and by conquest win enduring peace, and establish our power to cope with traitors at home, as successfully as we have with foes from abroad.

Mr. ELY was frequently interrupted by cheers.

Quartermaster C. J. MURPHY, of the New-York Thirty-eighth, who escaped from Richmond, has in connection with Mr. ELY, procured the consent of the Government to the exchange of the following Union prisoners in Richmond:

Lt. Connolly, N. Y. 69th.	Capt. Sprague, Ohio 7th.
Lieut. Booth, Wis. Reg.	Capt. McQuade, N. Y. 38th.
Lt. Campbell, N. Y. 79th.	Capt. Hunt.
Lt. Dempsey, N. Y. 2d.	Lieut. Hart, Indiana 20th.
Lt. Hamblin, N. Y. 38th.	Capt. Griffin, N. Y. 8th.
Capt. Manson, N. Y. 79th.	Capt. Shilling'w, N. Y. 79th.

Last night, intelligence was received of the death of Capt. MCQUADE. Efforts are being made to have Lieut. IRWIN, of the New-York Second, substituted in his place.

The remainder of the list will probably reach home within ten days. Quartermaster MURPHY, who has been indefatigable in his efforts to procure their release, proceeds to Washington to-morrow, to meet them.

Board of Councilmen.

ONE MORE MEETING—DAMAGES FOR ELECTION RIOT—BLANK-BOOK FOR FIREMEN.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting yesterday P. M., but as the other Board has adjourned *sine die* no new business could be transacted, the attention of members being directed solely to papers sent from the other Board for concurrence. A large lobby was in attendance, but the floor of the Chamber was kept entirely free, thus avoiding much unnecessary noise and confusion. After the passage of one unimportant paper, Mr. BARNEY moved that when the Board adjourn it meet again on Saturday. Two amendments, viz.: to meet on Friday and to adjourn *sine die*, were defeated, and Mr. BARNEY'S motion was adopted. Some few reports in favor of fencing in vacant lots, flagging sidewalks, &c., were concurred in. A report in favor of paying Jas. S. Murray $132 79 for damages done to his premises by rioters on election day, Dec. 3, was concurred to. A resolution to pay $775 to L. F. Brady for engrossing resolutions complimentary to ex-Alderman Peck was lost for want of a constitutional vote. Mr. PINCKNEY moved to adjourn; which was lost, and the vote on the appropriation to Mr. Brady was reconsidered and the resolution laid over. A resolution to pay J. H. W. Cahe $175 for filling in sidewalks in Fifty-second-street was lost, but reconsidered. The report in favor of appropriating the room formerly occupied by the Superior Court (over the engine house corner of Chambers and Centre streets,) as a bunk room for Hose Company No. 28, and fitting it up at an expense of $200, was concurred in. The Board then adjourned until Saturday at 5 P. M.

Comptroller's Office—Appointments and Promotions.

The following promotions and appointments have been made in the Comptroller's office: WM. H. FIELD, general clerk, promoted in be first Auditor, at a salary of $1,500; LEWIS J. KIRK, Superintendent of Market Rents and Fees, salary $2,500, *vice* WM. S. DAVIDSON, removed; JOHN RICKFORD Collector of Market Rents, &c., *vice* KIRK, promoted; MORRIS FRIEDSAM, general clerk, salary $1,000; ALLAN COOPER, general clerk, *vice* W. H. FIELD, promoted. Mr. COOPER has been long employed as an extra clerk, but has now been fixed permanently.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD, SASH AND BELT.—On New-Year's Day, Lieut. GEO. BISHOP, of the Eagle Brigade, was presented with a handsome sword, sash and belt, by the employes of Mr. W. E. BROCKWAY, of East Eleventh-street. Mr. PETER MCNALLY made the presentation on behalf of his colaborers, and in so doing spoke at some length, wishing the Lieutenant every success, and hoping that at the end of the war he would return at least a Colonel, if not a Brigadier-General. In response Lieutenant BISHOP thanked the donors most warmly, and assured them that whatever he could do to crush this vile rebellion would be done most willingly, and that the bright blade with which he was presented would never be sullied with dishonor. The sword, which is a very handsome one, has the following inscription engraved on it: "Presented to Lieut. GEO. BISHOP by the employes of W. E. BROCKWAY, Esq."

THE NEW SHERIFF AND COUNTY CLERK.—Mr JAMES LYNCH, the new Sheriff, and Mr. H. W. GENET, the newly-elected County Clerk, took formal possession of their offices on New-Year's Day. The Sheriff was received by his predecessor, and after the official preliminaries had been completed, the whole party adjourned to the basement occupied by the Deputies, where a hountiful collation was spread. Toasts and speeches occupied the attention for about an hour, when, after the interchange of mutual courtesies, the outs went out and the *ins* remained. In the County Clerk's office, Mr. GENET took possession of his office with even less formality. The oath of office was administered by Mr. CLANCY. In the presence of a few personal friends, and after mutual civilities the accession of H. W. GENET as County Clerk was *an fait accompli*. It is not probable that Mr. GENET will make any removals at present.

CHANGES IN THE CORONER'S OFFICE.—The newly elected Coroners entered upon the duties of their office on Wednesday. All of the old Corners have gone out of office, their places being filled by the following named gentlemen: Dr. JAMES W. RANNAY, Dr. LOOIS NAUMANN, Mr. EDWARD COLLIN, and Mr. JOHN WILDEY. Two of the former Deputy Coroners will continue to discharge their duties in that office viz., Dr. GEORGE W. BODTON and Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr. The other two Deputies are medical gentlemen, though hitherto unknown in connection with the Coroners' Office. The gentlemanly and courteous clerk, Mr. PARISE will also continue to discharge the duties which he has so long discharged with so much credit to himself for many years.

IRISH BRIGADE—Recruiting for the First, Third and Fourth Regiments and the battalion of artillery of the Irish Brigade, now in the Army of the Potomac, in Gen. SUMNER'S Division, has been going on successfully, and a reinforcement of 100 men, under the command of Capts. NEAGLE, of the Fourth, and DONOVAN, of the Fifth, will leave this City this afternoon, at 4 P. M., to join their respective regiments. All men enlisted by these officers, or belonging to the Brigade, are to report themselves at 12 M. to-day, at the Park Barracks, otherwise they will be reported as deserters, and proceeded against accordingly.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY AT HARLEM—DEATH OF THE VICTIM.—OWEN PHELAN, who was shot in an affray with JAMES WALL, on Tuesday night last, at a public-house in Harlem, (an account of which was published on Wednesday), died at an early hour last evening. Coroner GANNAY made an *ante-mortem* examination of the unfortunate man yesterday morning. His statement coincided with the account which we have already given. An inquest will be held to-day, at the Bellevue Hospital.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFRAY.—On Wednesday night, an affray occurred at a dance-house, No. 86 James-street, kept by a man named FREDERICK LOWERE. During the height of the quarrel, the proprietor turned off the gas, and discharged the contents of a pistol among the crowd. The shot took effect in the head of THOMAS RYAN, who was the manager of the establishment. LOWERE was arrested by officer DOWNS. RYAN was conveyed, as soon as possible, to the New-York Hospital, where he was pronounced by the attending surgeon to be in a very critical condition.

"ARTEMUS WARD'S" LECTURE.—At Clinton Hall, last night, Mr. CHAS. T. BROWNE repeated his celebrated lecture on "The Children in the Wood." It is impossible to resist the contagion of laughter which this lecture invariably causes. The hall was filled to overflowing, and the lecture was, in every respect, a success.

THE DEAF MUTES' BENEFIT.—Mr. HERMANN'S exhibition in aid of St. Ann's Church for deaf mutes takes place this evening at Niblo's. The deaf mutes having been invited to be present, will receive tickets from their rector, at the door.

SERENADE TO ALDERMAN DAYTON.—Last evening Alderman DAYTON was serenaded by a number of his political and personal friends at his residence, near the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

A Man Fatally Stabbed.

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN WEST HOUSTON-STREET.—About 4 o'clock A. M., yesterday, (Wednesday,) a man named ANDREW J. FOWLER became involved in an affray at a house of ill repute at No. 80 West Houston-street. During the quarrel, Jackson drew a knife, which was soon taken from him by force, and he was immediately stabbed in the head by one of the two persons who were in the room at the time. The Police of the Eighth Precinct were soon on hand, and arrested the parties engaged in the quarrel, viz., JULIA SHERWOOD, CHARLES GOLDEN, and a man known as "Bouquet Billy." The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The accused parties are detained at the Eighth Precinct Station-house to await the result of the inquest. Coroner WILDEY will investigate the case this afternoon, when it is believed the party who gave the fatal stab will be ascertained.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut; J. Wiley Edmonds, of Boston; Senator Harris, of Albany; Hon. W. W. Welch, of Connecticut; Capt. C. Nelson, of Philadelphia; A. Van Vechten, of Albany; Capt. Ringgold, of the *Sabine*; Capt. Elliston, of the *Richmond*, and Lieut. Pattison, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota; Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany; Hon. E. B. Washburn, and Hon. H. L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Dr. Beatty, of Toronto; J. J. Penniman, of the U. S. Navy; R. S. Wood, of Bermuda, and S. P. Ferris, and F. H. Montgomery, of the U. S. Army, are at the Saint Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. F. E. Woodbridge and Jay Gould, of Vermont; E. N. Fairchild, of New-York; C. P. Homenway and Alof Page, of Valparaiso, Chili, are at the Everett House.

Capt. Ramsey, U. S. A.; Lieut. Nathaniel Green, U. S. N.; Alfred Sajourherle, Jose M. Ramirez and B. Ariosa, of Cuba, are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. E. O'Conner, of Washington; Joseph Heco, of Japan; J. T. Whistler, of West Point; C. P. Hatch, of Boston; S. A. Whitney, of New-Jersey, and Col. Fonke, of Illinois, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; Lieut. R. B. Beale, of the United States Navy; H. N. Bigelow, of Webster; James H. Weeks, of Boston; S. H. Wagner, from Pennsylvania; Col. Williams, of the United States Army, and D. G. Pettibone, of Kentucky, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Dr. J. W. Hencock, of Buffalo; T. W. Gray, of Boston, and Wm. Hoge, of Tarrytown, are at the Brevoort House.

WINTER GARDEN.—To-night Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS takes her farewell benefit, being the last night of this popular favorite but one; when will be presented an extraordinary bill, of no less than three pieces in which Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS will appear.

New-Hampshire Republican State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 1.

The New-Hampshire Republican State Convention to-day nominated Gov. BERRY for reelection.

Dr. CROSBY, of Hanover, Democrat, received the nomination for Railroad Commissioner.

Resolutions were adopted sustaining the Government in prosecuting the war; indorsing the National Administration; demanding strict economy; indorsing the State authorities: thanking the volunteers for their devotion, and promising to support the candidates nominated without regard to party issues.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 2.

Brig *Arabell*, from Aux Cayes for Boston, is ashore on Long Point, Provincetown. She will come off.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Great Damage Done by the Freshets—More Gold on the way to New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

The stormy weather has interrupted telegraphic communication within the State and over the Sierra Nevada since the 24th ult. The floods here have been renewed to a great extent throughout the Valley and a portion of the State. Sacramento and Stockton have been partially overflooded again, without, however, much damage. Business with the interior is suspended.

More property has been destroyed in the State by this freshet than by all the freshets heretofore since the country has been settled by Americans.

The weather is pleasant to-day.

The steamer *Golden Age* sailed for Panama, with 100 passengers and $590,000 in treasure for New-York, and $170,000 for England.

Judge HAGER, yesterday, issued an injunction staying the sale of the Broderick estate, until the question of the forgery of Mr. BROCARRICA'S will is investigated.

Arrived, on the 26th ult., steamer *Uncle Sam*, from Panama; 29th, ship *R. B. Forbes*, from Boston; bark *Zephyr*, from New-York; 30th, ship *Red Gauntlet*, from New-York. Sailed, 29th, ship *Euterpe*, for New-York; *Nonpareil*, for Falmouth.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

The Massachusetts Legislature organized to-day. The Senate elected Ex-Gov. CLIFFORD President. The House was called to order by Hon. CALEB CUSHING, who made an eloquent and patriotic speech. A. H. BOLLOCK was chosen Speaker of the House, and WM. S. ROBINSON Clerk.

The Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Maine, Thursday, Jan. 2.

The Maine Legislature organized to-day. J. G. BLAINE, of Augusta, was reelected Speaker of the House; and J. H. GOODNOW was reelected President of the Senate.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—Mr. Baird, W. A. Duff, N. Certero, L. Picot, W. H. Sargent, Juan Rey, J. M. Wilcox, T. Jaureyin, A. P. Pitfot, Jr., E. Perolina, B. Jarioca, J. R. O. Farrill, C. Mayer, M. Johnston, F. D. A. Silva, Isaac Nathan, A. Van Praag and lady, Miss A. Williams, Dr. J. W. Stone, C. Catnrla, N. Kelly, J. Williams, B. B. Wandergreft and lady, G. Willett, M. Castellano, M. Delgado and lady, F. Wintra, L. Silva, M. Silva, R. P. De Leon, C. L. Pierce, J. Groso, B. Barrino, A. Lashoufirere, P. Risalde, A. B. Morrell, R. Patrick, J. Sangoes, A. Coll, J. Aldea, P. Rodier, T. Smith, F. G. W. Passagnay, A. Sheutwilt, P. Rodier, F. Nagel, T. Mast, D. Foot, D. Tijero.

In bark Pallas, from Belize, Hond.—Mrs. Martin Klein and child, Mrs. Riechez and son, Capt. A. Tornich, lady and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.. 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 45 | Moon sets.... 8 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 59 | Gov. Island.10 48 | Hell Gate....12 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, Jan. 2.

Cleared.

Ships Mateska, (Aus.,) Bonetick, Antwerp, Holmboe & Co.; Hero, Colvrey, Havre, W. F. Schmidt; Warbler, (Br.,) McKinley, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Georges, Lester, Bordeaux, Snow & Burgess.

Brigs Rose., Br.,) Briggs, Queenstown, G. & J. Knox & Co.; Wm. Miles, (Br.,) Davids, Bristol, Howland & Aspinwall.

Schooners Lady Adams, Hadwin, Fall River, L. Kenny: Nil Desperandum, Story, Gloucester.

Arrived.

U. S. steam-frigate Richmond, Capt. F. B. Ellison, from Key West Dec. 10. Came home for repairs; being disabled in her machinery.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana Dec. 28, at 5½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Has experienced strong head winds during most of the passage.

U. S. steam transport Patapsco, Beals, Locust Point 50 hours, in ballast.

Steamer Delaware, Garteu, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to E. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Peyton.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Peyton.

Ship Princeton, Kinsley, Demerara Dec. 5, with sugar to H. Barnes. Experienced heavy weather; been 14 ds. N. of there; was with heavy N. W. gales; lost and split sails, &c.; yard carried away, started cathead, topgallant rail, &c., and sustained considerable damage to spars and rigging. 30th ult., lat. 38 45, lon. 72 19, passed a Br. ship under close-reefed topsails and a signal of distress in main rigging, a large black Government screw steamer close by, and one of her boats alongside the brig; saw a number of vessels during the passage bound N., with loss of spars and sails.

Barkantine Young America, Collins, Havana, with sugar to Robert & Williams.

Brig Belle, Miller, Inagua Dec 13, with salt to Yates, Porterfield & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Olive Hayward, Sanders, for Boston, and spoke her on the 18th, in lat. 29, lon. 73 54. Dec 27, Sandy Hook bearing W. by W. 55 miles, encountered a heavy gale from N. W., which blew away foretopmast-staysail, split foretopsail, mainsail and mainstaysail, same time, John Atkins, seaman, of Europe, fell from the foreyard overboard, and was lost; the gale lasted 4 ds., during which time she was hove to under balance-reefed mainsail.

Brig Nautilus, Sellen, Rio Janeiro Nov. 1, via St. Thomas 15, with coffee to W. F. Schmidt & Co. Dec. 25, lat. 29, lon. 72, passed a ship with a black ball in her foretopsail, bound W.

Brig Henrietta, (Br.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3209. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE UNION LINES.

Capture of a Party of Rebels on the Left Wing.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION IMPARTED.

Increased Demoralization in the Rebel Army.

Ominous Disaffection in South Carolina.

The Allotments of the New-York Troops.

COL. KERRIGAN'S TRIAL RESUMED

Immense Preparations for the Manufacture of Firearms.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 3.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

It is said that circumstances have transpired within the past few days, leading to the belief that it will not be difficult to designate with certainty the source whence the rebels have, within the last two months, derived most valuable information, which it is known the Government took every means to conceal.

SIX REBELS CAPTURED—IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE

Six rebel prisoners were sent to headquarters to-day, by Col. McLEAN, Provost-Marshal at Alexandria. They were taken by our pickets on the left wing of the army. Their information is deemed of high value, and stringent measures were taken to prevent all communication with them. The rebels are expecting an advance of our army along the whole line. They are more demoralized than ever before by discords among their public men. Gen. MAGRUDER is believed to have been relieved of his command at Yorktown, and Gen. WISE, who has been quiet since his return from Western Virginia, is expected to assume command there, or if not there, at Frederick. There is a well-founded belief of serious disaffection to the rebel Government at Charleston, amounting almost to insurrection, by reason of the apparent abandonment of the South Carolina coast to National invasion, and the immense destruction of property, that owners have willingly consigned to the flames. They have destroyed not less than ten million dollars worth of cotton, which at last accounts they were deploring, as they supposed the blockade was about to be raised by England, and they might have shipped and sold it. They were holding Jeff. DAVIS responsible for these disastrous losses, and many citizens were bold enough to say that the old Government was better than the new.

PASSES FOR THE SOUTH.

Late impositions attempted to be practiced on the Government, by females applying for passes to go South, have led to a determination to seize and search as suspicious persons all who seek permission to pass our lines.

GEN. PATTERSON.

Gen. PATTERSON spent three hours at the War Department to-day. He has not yet appeared before the Congressional Committee to testify about Bull Run, but is reviewing the correspondence of his celebrated campaign.

A SOLDIER SHOT.

Between two and three o'clock this afternoon, CHAS. HATTER, bugler, in Company E, Capt. McINTIRE, Fourth Regiment Regular Cavalry, was shot, on Pennsylvania-avenue, in front of the National Hotel, by Capt. THOS. TURNER, Fourth Regiment, United States Infantry. The ball entered his back just to the left of the spine, and lodged in his body. Capt. TURNER was standing on the sidewalk, and HATTER was on horseback. His horse was restive, and Capt. TURNER said to him something which was not understood, and HATTER replied that he was a member of the Provost Guard. Capt. TURNER called to him to stop, and he replied, "No." The former thereupon instantly fired, inflicting a wound supposed to be mortal. He was shortly afterward arrested by the Metropolitan Police, but was released upon his own recognizance.

THE NEW-YORK ALLOTMENTS.

Messrs. ROOSEVELT and DODGE have visited three New-York regiments, to take the allotments of soldiers—the D'Epinuel Zouaves, FERRARO's regiment and the Ira Harris Cavalry. The soldiers allotted to their families quite liberally, averaging five to eight dollars each. Very few decline to send home anything at all. The Commissioners find that when line officers set a good example, the rank and file give more freely. FERRARO's regiment is highly complimented for expertness in drill. They yesterday received Enfield rifles, and are in fine spirits.

THE CASE OF COL. BENHAM.

The contradictory statements in regard to the ROSECRANS and BENHAM affair have compelled an official notice of the subject, which will be to this effect: The charges are not dismissed nor ignored, but the Court-martial is postponed by reason of the chief witnesses being on active duty in Kentucky. When the public service will permit, the trial of Gen. BENHAM will be had.

THE KERRIGAN TRIAL.

The trial of Col. KERRIGAN was resumed this morning, and the prosecution was closed on the original charges. By order of Gen. McCLELLAN, Col. ALLEN was relieved from further duty on the Court, which now consists of but eight members. Lieut. S. BENJAMIN, Second United States Artillery, identifies Col. KERRIGAN as one of the officers who rode up to Bancroft's Mills, and to Munson's Hill, on the Sunday afternoon before that position was held by the rebels. Capt. ALEXANDER M. SHAW, of KERRIGAN's Regiment, testifies that about the latter part of August he arrested two persons in a buggy attempting to pass out of our lines. One of them was in a military costume, and they had an expired pass to come into the lines, but none to go out. Col. KERRIGAN released them from arrest, and allowed them to pass out of the lines. Maj. ADDISON DECHERETT, Thirty-first New-York Volunteers, testified that on a certain occasion last Summer, when doing outpost duty, he met KERRIGAN at Bailey's Cross Roads, and asked him for something to eat. KERRIGAN replied that he had nothing, but that FRANK ANDERSON was at Benton's tavern, and would no doubt be glad to see them and give them something to eat; and KERRIGAN asked witness if he would not like to go with him. Benton's tavern was two miles beyond the Federal outposts, and FRANK ANDERSON was a rebel officer. He is the same who was so notorious for his connection with the filibustering expedition to Cuba and Nicaragua.

GEN. LANE'S LAND CLAIM DECIDED IN HIS FAVOR.

The long-contested land claim between Gen. JAMES H. LANE and GAINS JENKINS, involving the title to a valuable quarter-section of land, adjoining the town of Lawrence, Kansas, has been finally decided by the Commissioner of the Land-office, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Secretary of the Interior, unequivocally in favor of Gen. LANE. The merits of the case have been exhaustively presented on both sides, by eminent legal advisers. The contest for the possession of the land involved the original parties in a personal conflict on the claim, in the year 1858, resulting in the wounding of Gen. LANE and the death of JENKINS. The case has excited great interest for many years throughout legal circles, the various departments and the country at large. The decision, vindicating Gen. LANE in his right to the property, was rendered on the last day of December. At the commencement of this year, Gen. LANE presented to the attorney of Mrs. JENKINS, at Lawrence, the sum of $1,500, as a free-will New Year offering of kindness and sympathy.

MANUFACTURE OF FIRE-ARMS.

The Union Fire-arms Company of New York whose principal armory will be at Newark, N. J., are to execute contracts for the manufacture of 90,000 stand of arms, embracing 25,000 MARSH's breech and muzzle loading rifles, and 65,000 Springfield rifle muskets. This Company, organized under the laws of New York, with a capital of $400,000, will give employment to several thousand mechanics, among whom will be many of the loyal citizens of Harper's Ferry who were thrown out of work by the destruction of the national workshops.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU.

It appears by the report of the Superintendent of Public Printing, JOHN D. DEFREES, that the Government Printing Bureau has been conducted with the utmost efficiency and satisfaction. The wisdom of Congress, in superseding the former arrangements by the present establishment, is fully vindicated. As compared to the prices formerly paid to Public Printers, there has, during the past seven months been an actual saving to the Government of $60,000.

ARRIVAL OF RICHMOND PRISONERS.

Capt. DICKINSON, of the Third Infantry of the army, Capts. SHILLINGTON and MONSON, of the New-York Seventy-ninth, late prisoners in Richmond, have arrived in Washington.

AN ABSENCE, AND PROBABLY A WEDDING.

Col. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War, left here to-night, to be absent a week, to attend to, it is said, a wedding of a niece in Pittsburgh.

THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Arrivals from the Lower Potomac, to-day, announce all quiet, and no firing by the rebel batteries.

MILEAGE OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The opinion of Comptroller WHITTLESEY, acquiesced in by Secretary CHASE, is that, according to the present law regulating the compensation of members of Congress, they can receive mileage only for the regular sessions; therefore, mileage for the July extra session remains to be provided for by future legislation. It may be stated that several Senators were paid the two mileages before the opinion was officially furnished for ministerial guidance.

A LECTURE BY HORACE GREELEY.

HORACE GREELEY delivered a lecture to-night before a dense auditory, at the Smithsonian Institution, his subject being "The Nation." He said the misfortune of our country had been its reluctance to meet its antagonist in the eye. Slavery is the aggressor, and has earned a rebel's doom. Save the Union, and let Slavery take its chance. He was against compromise, because it implied concession to armed treason, and expressed his belief that the present contest would result in enduring benefits to the cause of human freedom. President LINCOLN, Secretary CHASE, and several Senators and Representatives were on the platform. The lecturer was frequently applauded.

THE CLAIMS AGAINST NEW-GRANADA.

The Commissioners for the adjudication of claims against New-Granada, are holding daily sessions, and making rapid progress in their work.

THE NEW-YORK BANK COMMITTEE.

The New-York Bank Committee is in town.

GEN. MCCLELLAN.

Gen. McCLELLAN's health is improving.

CHANGE OF WEATHER.

The pleasant weather closed with a slight hail storm to-night.

BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, says:

Burnside's Expedition, which will probably sail within the present week, will be followed by the most important results. It is believed here, in well-informed circles, that its successful landing will be the signal for a general advance. But a short time ago, Gen. McCLELLAN inquired of Gen. PORTER in what time he could move. Being answered in twenty-four hours, he rejoined that he "wished the soldiers not to be deluded into the belief that they were about going into winter quarters, but to hold themselves in readiness, as they would shortly move forward." Since that time, it has transpired that orders have been given to move *via* Occoquan.

As the Burnside Expedition will probably ascend the Rappahannock River, a movement forward, *via* Occoquan, will compel the evacuation of the rebel batteries on the Potomac, and also give possession of the terminus of the Richmond railway, at Aquia Creek, and leave the Confederates at Manassas the choice of two evils—to fall back on Richmond, or be completely outflanked and captured by McCLELLAN's strategy.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

POINT OF ROCKS, Md., Friday, Jan. 3.

Vice-President HAMLIN, Major-Gen. BANKS and retinue visited the lines of Col. GRAFF's Regiment to-day. They were enthusiastically received at Point of Rocks and Sandy Hook by the regiments with salutes, music and a parade. Patriotic speeches were made by the Vice-President and Gen. BANKS.

FOR DIXIE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 2.

The brig *Frances Jane*, Capt. KIRCH, which cleared here for St. Johns, P. R., on the 26th December, has returned to Annapolis in charge of a gunboat. It appears that Capt. KIRCH abandoned the vessel at some point near the mouth of the Potomac, and escaped into Virginia with some half a dozen stowaways whom he had received on board at Baltimore destined for Dixie. It is also rumored that they succeeded in carrying off a large quantity of goods, including quinine, etc. The vessel is owned here.

FROM PORT royal AND TYBEE.

Arrival of the Cahawba and the Roanoke.

Preparations for a New Attack Upon the Rebels.

AFFAIRS AT TYBEE UNCHANGED.

A Man Killed by a Round Shot from Fort Pulaski.

The *Cahawba*, J. B. BAKER, Commander, from Port Royal, Dec. 30, at 6 P. M., arrived here yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, but in consequence of the gale she could not be boarded until sunrise. She sailed in company with steamship *Roanoke*, which also arrived yesterday morning. Jan. 1, at 1 P. M., latitude 36° 14', longitude 75° 14', passed sloop-of-war *Cumberland*, cruising; 2d, at 4 P. M., off Barnegat, passed steamboat *Southfield*, bound S.

The *Cahawba* experienced for the last 24 hours a heavy gale from N. N. W. The *Cahawba* brought as passengers the Captain and crew of the *Frances Henrietta*, one of the stone fleet—J. R. RAYNER, MARLIN SCHWARTS, one officer and six sick seamen of the navy.

The following is a list of the vessels in port:

United States flag ship Wabash, gunboats Florida, Pembina, Ottawa, Unadilla, Isaac Smith, Mercury, O. M. Pettit and Ellen. Store ships Courier, Relief; twelve ships of the stone fleet. Transport steamers Ocean Queen, Vanderbilt, Ben Deford, Matanzas, Orient, Cosmopolitan, Boston, Delaware, May Flower, Winnield Scott, Locust Point, Potomac. Nuesta Signora de Regla, Ships Ocean Express, Golden Eagle, Zenas Coffin. Berks Magnolia, Fanny Ealer, Chas. Keen, Texas. Brigs J. P. Elliott, N. Stowers. Schrs. Annie E. Martin, T. J. Hill, Belle of the Bay, Sherk, J. T. Williams, Helene, J. Satherwaite, W. G. Andenreud, E. Clark, R. Miller, J. M. Vance, R. W. Allen, E. English, Ald, Susan F. Abbott, C. M. Neal, Lewis Chester, Preston, Sarah E. Callen, Snow Flake, J. Frambers, Anna Maria, Moonlight, Fanny Keating, Americus, Alex. Young, R. J. Percer, D. C. Hulse, E. C. Knight, Spray, J. G. Stille, Virginia Price, Wm. Masych, Bella Peck, Black Bird, A. M. Aldrich.

We are indebted to Mr. J. J. PENNAL, Purser of the *Cahawba*, from Port Royal, for memoranda, etc.

At the time the *Cahawba* left, Commodore DUPONT was making preparations to attack the rebels in a new quarter, but, for obvious reasons, the details are not made public. The frigate *Wabash* is in complete order, and will be used to cover the landing of the troops. A large number of gunboats were also in readiness to take part in the contemplated movement. Gen. SHERMAN will act in conjunction with the naval force.

The defences at Hilton Head were rapidly progressing towards completion. An intrenchment had been built in a favorable position to protect Fort Walker against a large invading force.

Gen. STEVENS' Brigade, numbering about 4,000 men, were still encamped at Beaufort. Gen. STEVENS had issued an order prohibiting any person from crossing the lines unless provided with a pass. The property of the town was protected by the troops.

In an reconnoissance made by the Eighth Maine regiment, at a recent date, six rebel pickets were captured.

One of the original inhabitants of the place had opened a variety store, and was doing a very good business. He managed to keep up his stock in trade by means of some arrangements entered into with the United States Quartermaster. He is said to be a Northern man, and to have resided South twenty-five years. When the National fleet appeared off the coast, instead of fleeing with the rest of the inhabitants, he prudently concealed himself until the forces had effected a landing, and then placed himself under their protection.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A SOLDIER KILLED ON TYBEE ISLAND BY A SHOT FROM FORT PULASKI—IMPROVEMENTS IN PROGRESS—WHY NO ADVANCE CAN BE MADE.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Monday, Dec. 30, 1861.

The steamer *Ben. Deford* has just arrived from Tybee Island, whither she carried subsistence stores for the troops. The health of the command is reported to be good. A soldier named MORR, belonging to the Forty-Sixth New-York Regiment, Col. ROSA's, was killed yesterday by a round shot from Fort Pulaski. He and several of his comrades had sauntered along the beach, and stood in a group, within range of the guns of the fort, affording a good target for the rebels. Only one shot was fired, and the ball passed through MORR's body.

The exigencies of the situation here no longer require incessant toil, and yesterday being the Sabbath, an effort was made to comply with the fourth Commandment of the decalogue. After an inspection of quarters by Gen. SHERMAN and his staff, divine service was held in most of the camps. The remainder of the day was devoted to repose, and the quietness afforded a refreshing contrast to the noise and bustle of every-day life.

Local improvements are progressing rapidly, taking the limited facilities for making them into account. Col. SERRELL, of the New-York Volunteer Engineers, has his force employed night and day upon the new pier. It is intended to make it 940 feet in length, and 33 feet in width. Already the piles have been driven one-fifth of the distance; and in five weeks more, if the work shall be carried on as energetically as it has been thus far, the pier will be finished. A large frame building, capable of giving shelter to 1,000 negroes, is also in process of construction. Capt. SAXTON has located it away from the camps, and the "contrabands" will be safe from the interference of the soldiers' whose conduct toward them has been exceptionable in some respects. It has been determined to make Seabrook Landing, on Scull Creek, five miles from this point, a depot for coal and other Quartermaster's property, as the depth of water admits vessels of heavy draft to approach the dock. To facilitate the transportation of supplies thence to headquarters, a railroad will be constructed, and Capt. SOUTHARD, of the Volunteer Engineers, has completed the surveys for the route.

I am informed that numerous applications are made for furloughs by the officers and men in the command, on account of the bad faith of persons to whom the management of private affairs has been intrusted. Of course only in the most urgent cases can these requests be granted. It is a poor return for the patriotism of the gallant fellows that such a base advantage should be taken of their absence by those in whom they have placed confidence.

There is nothing of interest happening, nor is there likely to be anything, until we are reinforced largely and the proper means of transporting the troops are furnished. Therefore you must be patient until such time as the army is in full possession of what it absolutely must have before an onward movement can be made.

H. J. W.

THE DEPARTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 2.

The departure of SLIDELL and MASON from Fort Warren, yesterday, was conducted as quietly as possible. The garrison, with the exception of the guards on duty, were kept from the side of the fort where the prisoners' quarters are, and there were but few persons upon the wharf when they embarked. The other political prisoners, as they bade them good-bye, congratulated them on their release. Mr. MASON went off in good humor. Indeed, he has recently been in good spirits, and he has borne his imprisonment with the air of a philosopher.

Mr. SLIDELL was somewhat sulky, and not at all pleased at going in such an unostentatious manner, and in such a vessel. He evidently expected that a steamer would come here especially for them. Part of his ill-nature may be owing to his health, which has not been good for some weeks, keeping him pretty close to his room, although he has not called for medical aid.

The tug *Starlight*, with the four rebels, reached Provincetown a little before 5 P. M., and immediately proceeded to the English sloop-of-war *Rinaldo*, and transferred her passengers. Com. HUDSON, who was in charge of the arrangements, went with them on board the English war-vessel, and remained on board for about fifteen minutes, when he returned to the tug.

At about 6 P. M. the *Rinaldo* got under way, and proceeded on her voyage. In about two hours afterward a violent gale commenced, and blew all night at Provincetown with almost the violence of a hurricane, but as the wind was off shore, probably the safety of the vessel was not endangered. During the stay of the *Rinaldo* at Provincetown no communication was allowed with the shore, nor was any boat allowed to come alongside.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. Burnside's Expedition to Rendezvous in Hampton Roads—Some Speculations as to Where it will Strike—What the Rebels Think of it—The Capture of the Schooner Sherwood—Our Gunboats Waked up, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 2, 1862.

The Burnside Expedition, which will rendezvous in the Roads, is expected very soon. A number of gunboats to be connected with it have come and gone (where?) some time since, but none of the transports with troops. A steamer, with Commissary stores, came into the Roads more than a week since, and departed again during the night, and in a few days returned again, having discharged her cargo. Where did she go? Not to Annapolis. Where she really did go, this deponent saith not. The delay attending the expedition, I conclude, is not entirely because it cannot be got off. I presume it might have sailed before—perhaps some time ago—but for considerations and circumstances which, so far from causing the delay to defeat or render doubtful the success of the expedition, will increase the potency of the blow. A "part of a general plan," harmony of all the parts may require what may seem to be vexatious delays. We hear from various reliable sources that the rebels are in great tribulation about the destination of the expedition. Indeed, they seem to be more anxious on that point than anybody else. Considering the interest they undoubtedly have in the matter, we can pardon their anxiety and indulge their curiosity. The day for the sailing has been fixed, at least, so far as it can be, considering the dependent contingencies. MAGRUDER, having become convinced that its destination is against him, by the way of York or James River, or both, has made all preparations to run. Such is the sober fact, if we can believe reports which reach us from various quarters through negro sources, corroborated by various circumstances which render the reports highly probable. MAGRUDER's force, concentrated at Yorktown, is estimated from 10,000 to 20,000. It is indisputably true that great dissatisfaction exists among his men, who are badly clothed, scarcely at all paid, and poorly fed and quartered. Reports have reached them that Gen. WOOL's forces have been largely increased, and that preparations were actively going forward by the veteran, of whom they stand in great fear. We hear it from all sides that the rebels stand in dread of Gen. WOOL, who they know is never long idle, who is not afraid of being hurt, and who holds to the antiquated doctrine of conducting war so as to do your enemy all the damage possible.

A state of things similar to that which is said to prevail in MAGRUDER's camp is known beyond dispute to prevail at Norfolk. There the rebels are all alive in anticipation of an attack. I do not know that Gen. HUGER, like MAGRUDER, has telegraphed DAVIS to know whether he shall burn the city and flee, but he is known to be a good deal exercised in view of what he conceives to be coming events. It is said that MAGRUDER has drank all the whisky on the peninsula, and is anxious to evacuate and go to some place where there is a supply. Speaking of whisky, it is said that when the rebels captured the water-boat on Sunday morning, they supposed they had made a great haul of whisky, and as the joyful news spread from camp to camp, and from camp to city, they were jubilant. When they found out that it was but water, and an indifferent quality at that, there was swearing in Flanders.

There is great activity in this Department, whose operations have largely increased. If Gen. WOOL's troops are not made good soldiers it will not be from the want of instrumentalities which usually may be relied on. Gen. WOOL is very active, and labors more hours than any man in the Department, and no officer in his command appears more capable of enduring the fatigues of a campaign. In this respect he is truly a marvel, and in making the remark I but reiterate what is in everybody's mouth.

Within the last few weeks we have had three light batteries mounted, or placed in the way of being mounted—Capt. MENDENHALL's, which will pass to the command of Capt. HOWARD, Capt. FOLLET's and Capt. DAVIS', which will be drilled for the present by Capt. MENDENHALL. The first is composed of six-pound brass pieces; the second, twenty-four and twelve-pound howitzers, making it the heaviest battery in the service, the last of PARROT ten-pound rifled guns. The first named has already attained a good degree of efficiency under Capt. MENDENHALL. These three batteries, all under experienced officers of the Regular service, and (with the exception of the second) served by experienced gunners, will add materially to Gen. WOOL's offensive and defensive capacity.

The sanitary condition of the department is excellent; the hospitals, which for a time were somewhat crowded, having been materially thinned out of late. Under the general management of Surgeon-General CUYLER, this department will compare favorably with any other in this respect.

Although the cutting out of the water-boat on Sunday morning last, on her way from Newport's News, and the enterprising attempt by the rebels, which came very near being successful, to capture the steamer *Express*, resulted in no material loss to us, yet I understand that the navy feel very much as men do when they have their noses pulled while they are partly asleep, though pretending to be wide awake and on the sharp lookout. The experience which the affair afford was worth all it cost. The gunboats have had some superb practice; the men have got a smell of powder, and, what is better, liked it, and the occasion afforded an opportunity for a fair measurement of men who, with others, are destined to play a conspicuous part at no distant day. I am informed that the Captains of the half dozen gunboats that so gallantly squared off to Sewall's Point, Sunday morning, petitioned Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH to be allowed to "go in" and take that famous battery; and it is the opinion of high authority that they would have done it had they attempted. But the infantry, which must always support the navy in such enterprises, and which would be necessary to hold the point, were not ready at the moment, and could not be. How much longer the rebels will be allowed to skulk within eye-shot, in this hiding-place, among our transports, and perhaps capture some of them, I can not imagine. The daring act of Sunday morning was viewed more with gratification than any other feeling, in the hope that it would lead to an early "cleaning out" of the rebels by our land and naval forces. Perhaps such may be the ultimate effect. All in good season, I understand to be the word.

Besides a fleet of gunboats of the minor class,—tug-boats carrying from one to three guns,—and a number of farry boats of similar armaments, the *Minnesota* and *Roanoke* have constituted the naval force here, for some time past. The *Brooklyn*, whose fine battery is the admiration of everybody, paid us a visit for a few days within the last week. The *Key-stone State* is lying off, under the yellow flag, she having two or three small-pox cases on board. The *Roanoke* broke her shaft a couple of months since, and consequently is much crippled, but could be towed into action by the *Minnesota*, as the *Cumberland* was by the *Wabash* at Hatteras. As soon as another shaft, now in progress, is completed, she will proceed to Brooklyn to receive it. The frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress*, with a bevy of gunboats, are at Newport's News—enough, one would think, for the single rebel steamer that is watching for an opportunity to run the blockade.

At Norfolk, the *Merrimac*, of which from time to time so much has been said, is in the dock, and obstinately refuses to come out. Even if she consent to move, it is believed that she will not float, so loaded down is she with the fixings which have been put on her to make her shot proof. The rebels are building two gunboats at the Navy-yard, and have placed armaments on some half dozen tug and other small craft, formerly in the use of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. Lieut. LYNCH, of Dead Sea memory, is in command of the naval forces in these waters.

MARS.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 3.

The Old Point boat has arrived, but brings no news.

The prisoners from Richmond were expected at Fortress Monroe to-day.

TERRIBLE DISASTER RUMORED.

Loss of the British Steamer Parana, With Eleven Hundred Troops on Board, in the St. Lawrence.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, Jan. 3.

A painful rumor is current in this city of the loss of the steamship *Parana*, with 1,100 troops on board, in the St. Lawrence River, but it cannot be traced to any reliable source.

A large war steamer, supposed American, is cruising off this port.

Arrival of the Bohemian with Troops off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Jan. 3.

The steamship *Bohemian*, with British troops on board, passed Cape Race this morning.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Rebels Destroying the Railroad Below Green River—The Late Fire at Nashville, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 3.

The *Journal* has information that Gens. JOHNSTON's and BUCKNER's forces have tore up the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for three-fourths of a mile, about four or five miles beyond Green River, piled up the crossties, laid the rails upon them and set fire to the whole mass, repeating the same operation at different distances all the way to Glasgow Junction, besides felling as many trees as possible across the track, and were engaged in blowing up the tunnel, which is about three hundred feet long, near the junction.

The crew of the *Pink Varble* have returned from Nashville. They say that at the great fire at Nashville, which consumed $700,000 worth of property, on the 22d ult., C. Q. ARMSTRONG's pork-house, formerly of this city, contributed materially to the progress of the flames, and that the stored shells exploded terrifically in every direction.

The rebels have promised to pay for the boat, as it was engaged in bringing them machinery, under a permit from Secretary CHASE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The partial strike at the Brooklyn Navy-yard has been considerably exaggerated, but may now be looked upon as settled altogether. A great number of the artisans did not go to work until one o'clock yesterday, but at that time they were all present, with the exception of about fifty of the extremists, who, after mature deliberation, came to the wise conclusion of resuming work this morning.

The United States steamers *Sumter* and *Western World* were put into commission at one o'clock yesterday. The following are the official lists of their officers:

Sumter.—Lieut. Commanding, Thomas Pattison; Lieutenant and Executive officer, Henry B. Seely; Acting Masters, Wm. Bates, L. Crowell and J. C. Dutch; Acting Assistant Surgeon, S. H. Brown; Acting Assistant Paymaster, E. P. C. Clarke; Acting Master's Mates, J. W. Turner, R. F. Russ and Wm. Henry. The engineers have not yet been appointed.

Western World—Acting Master Commanding, S. B. Gassoway; Acting Master and Executive Officer, D. G. Pettengill; Acting Assistant Surgeon, O. Warner; Second Assistant Engineer, C. H. Chesebro'; Third Assistants, C. Sinclair, H. Warden, and T. G. Farroal; Acting Master's Mates, John Ross, J. H. Gitly, and J. Gregory, Jr.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* will sail on Monday, the 6th inst., at 10 A. M., with mails and stores for the Gulf squadron.

Hereafter, the Master's Mates attached to Capt. D. D. PORTER's mortar flotilla will report daily at 9 A. M., at the Lyceum, Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The schooner *Hawkins* has been chartered to carry stores to Port Royal. She arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday, and will be filled up at once.

The United States brig *Bohio* is expected to sail on Saturday.

The Nineteenth and Ninety-first Regiments of New-York Volunteers have not yet left Governor's Island.

It may be of interest to parties wishing to visit Governor's Island to know that they cannot be taken in the Government barges from Castle Garden. There are three barges running between the Island and New-York. One is exclusively for the commanding officer and his friends, the second for the officers and their friends, and the third for United States regular soldiers and the wives of soldiers on the island. Citizens must take the ferry to Brooklyn, and go thence by small boat.

CONTEMPLATED RECEPTION OF THE UNION PRISONERS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 3.

Arrangements are being made to give the liberated Union prisoners, who are expected to arrive here to-morrow, a grand reception. There will be a military escort, and our Union citizens will also make a demonstration.

RETURNED FROM THE SOUTH.

Capts. MANSON and SHILLINGLAW, of the New-York Seventy-ninth (Highland) Regiment, arrived in this City last night, having just been released from their captivity in Richmond, Va. Capt. MANSON was serenaded shortly after his arrival, and there was a large gathering of his friends at his residence, corner of Spring and Varick streets, to welcome him home. He is hale and hearty, and is delighted at his return to liberty and his family. Capt. SHILLINGLAW, it will be remembered, was severely wounded at the battle of Bull Run. His left thigh was shattered by a ball, as also his left arm, and in the same arm he received a musket-ball which has not yet been extracted. He still suffers considerably from his wounds, but expects soon to be relieved, as he will now have the skill and attention of New-York surgeons. The prisoners at Richmond still suffer grievous hardships, and long greatly for a release.

Captains MANSON and SHILLINGLAW's comrades of the gallant Seventy-Ninth, now stationed in South-Carolina, will be glad to hear of their return home. The regiment has been conspicuous for its services and bravery since the war began, and among the bravest of its original members were these two gentlemen, who, after a six months' dreary captivity, now once more enjoy the sweet delights of liberty.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE ASIA.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

ANTICIPATIONS OF PEACE IN ENGLAND.

Reception of Mr. Seward's Dispatch to Mr. Adams.

AN OFFICIAL OPINION THEREUPON.

The London Press on Mr. Seward's Diplomatic Correspondence.

The Law of the Trent Business Stated by a French Authority.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 21st ult., calling at Queenstown on the 22d, arrived here yesterday morning.

Her advices were forwarded in much detail from Halifax, and have already appeared in the TIMES.

The London *Post* says:

"Mr. BRIGHT, it is said, has resolved to proceed to Washington by the next Cunard steamer. The eloquent apostle of "peace at any price" entertains no doubt that he will be able to prevail on President LINCOLN to release Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. It is not unlikely that Mr. BRIGHT will be accompanied by a deputation from the Peace Society. After achieving that success Mr. BRIGHT, *cum suis*, will next offer his intervention as a disinterested friend both of North and South, with the view of staying the civil war and settling all their differences by arbitration. Mr. BRIGHT may be expected to resume his seat and report his progress as a peacemaker on the 1st of April."

Mr. HIRAM FOLLER lectured on behalf of secession, at St. James' Hall, London, on the 19th ult. He was introduced by Dr. CHARLES MACKAY to the audience, which about half-filled the apartments, as "a Colonel of the American army." The lecturer was frequently hissed by portions of the listeners.

M. D'HAUTPEOILLE, the distinguished French publicist, has written a letter upon the *Trent* affair, in which he pronounces the act of Capt WILKES indefensible.

It is of some importance to notice that the Paris *Pays*, under the penmanship of GRANDGUILLOT, vigorously defends the inherent right of the secessionist States to withdraw individually or collectively from the Union, into which they had of their own free act entered, without forfeiting in any way their freedom of exit. A semi-official opinion of this sort is significant.

IMPORTANT FROM LONDON.

A Change for the Better in American Affairs—The Act of Capt. Wilkes Disavowed in Advance—Frantic Efforts of the War Party—The Position of Lord Palmerston, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1861.

The position of American affairs has undergone but little change during the last week, yet what change there is has been for the better. Yesterday was an excited day on the Exchange. The wildest rumors were current, all looking to a speedy settlement of the American trouble. The foundation of the whole movement was that certain usually well-informed individuals went into the market as buyers, and the whole herd made a dead set after them. In the dozens of palpably false stories circulated as the base of the upward movement, I can find only one which has any authority at all. This is merely that Mr. ADAMS has lately, in an interview with Lord PALMERSTON, officially declared the act of Capt. WILKES to be unauthorized, and the action of the United States Government on the matter to be still undetermined and open to any proposition. This fact—for it is asserted to be such by men who are generally well-informed in public affairs—has caused a return of confidence, and a much less hostile tone towards America. The *Times* still thunders, it is true, but the *Times* belongs to the war party, and is likely to become the more bitter in proportion as the prospect of war is diminished. However active the pure war party may be, and however unscrupulous, its only means of gaining its ends are now as formerly our own blunders. The mistake that Capt. WILKES committed has almost given them the control of the nation—did, in fact, for the first few days put the whole nationst policy in their hands. This, however, is now passed. It is no longer true that a majority of the nation wishes war, and it is no longer doubted that a majority of the Ministry are willing to do all they can, short of abandoning MASON and SLIDELL to their fate, to preserve peace. If they make a war it will be because some fresh blunder of ours will throw the people again into the arms of the Anti-American party. The precise position of Lord PALMERSTON I do not know, but there is absolute conviction felt among all Englishmen with whom I have talked, that he has no intention of forcing hostilities, nor has he done more than popular clamor—the English mob—compelled him to do, or sacrifice his office. He is no friend of America. On the contrary, there is reason to suppose that he honors that country with a cordial dislike, and considers that he has certain debts to pay her in regard to the war of 1812, the Ashburton treaty, the Crampton affair, and the slave-trade; but he can pay off all these debts with interest and yet not make war, and be will do so.

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

The Seizure of Mason and Slidell the Result of a Preconcerted Plan—The Proof Adduced to Support this Theory—Rude Comments upon the President's Message—Mischievous Canards.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 20, 1861.

If we are to accept French evidence, the Secessionists claim that the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL entered into their general plan of tactics for the success of their cause. It was a trap laid for Mr. SEWARD, into which he incontinently stumbled. The whole scheme was concocted at London, upon hints as to what would be the policy of the English Government in case rebel agents were seized on board English mail steamers. It has been a settled thing for months that there should be no interference in the American civil war on account of cotton, so that the last and only card the Secessionists had to play was that of provoking a war between Great Britain and the United States. The four gentlemen whom the Southern Confederacy sent out here in the early part of the year as diplomatic and commercial agents, were quite as competent on the score of talent, and much more competent by having been so long on the ground, than the new ones seized on board the Eng-

lish mail steamer. Capt. PEGRAM, of the privateer *Nashville*, announced in England that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL would not arrive at their destination, and that the *La Plata* would bring news of their arrest. The French, therefore, suppose that the nnise which was made over the departure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL was intended to draw the National steamers on their track; that the *Nashville* put them expressly on the English packet, bringing herself to England Col. PEYTON, the Southern agenta required to show the inefficiency of the blockade; that the extraordinary rapidity made by the *La Plata* in getting the news to England, and the hasty manner in which the ultimatum of the English Government was made out and sent to Washington, prove that the English also were prepared for the arrest; that their plans were already drawn up, and required oo deliberation, and that their haste was dictated by a fear that the rupture would be avarted either by a voluntary release of the men or by their execution before the English ultimatum could arrive.

This is the French theory, and it must be admitted that it is singularly sustained by the facts. The Secessionists herc rejoice at the event as the crowning coup of their conspiracy, and the French, one and all declare that no such hoist has been given to the Southern Confederacy as this; for, whether it engenders war or not, it weakens sympathy for the Government of Washington, ano begets a want of confidence in their ability. Moreover, it gives England an excuse for filling Canada with soldiers and tha American writers with men-of-war, ready to take advantaga of any other pretext that may arise. For many years, England has sought and failed to find a pretext for arming Canada, and now she has found it. And last of all, this event has created an nnnecessary irritation in France among all parties; for, whereas all parties disapprove the act of Capt. WILKES as a violation of International law, and as an injudicious and useless one, the liberals are provoked that frea America should give such an example of intoleranca on the sacred rights of refugees.

With the exception of two or three writers, the French Press has commented most rudely on the President's Message. They consider the attitude of the President toward Europe as bellicose and defiant, an appreciation which is certainly not sustained by the language of the Message, and which could only have been borrowed from the English Press; and they reproduce daily, with additions, the brutalities and falsehoods of the English Press, to an exteot which is a disgrace to French journalism. Three or four of the evening journals have commenced a system of inventing *canards*, each evening, of the most absurd character, under the head of "last news," whether to influence the Bourse, or to appear well-informed, we do not know. Some of these papers have made arguments in "leaders" based on one of these "last news" inveotions, to the effect that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL had been confined in the cells of the gallows' convicts in the Tombs at New-York; another, on tha statement, thus invented, that Capt. WILKES had been made a Commodore by tho President. Thus, too, certain papers publish frequent letters purporting to be written to Southern cities, all giving glowing accounts of the progress of the Southern Confederacy, and all dealing largely in arguments to prove that the rebellioo has oothing to do with Slavery, but on the contrary all to do with direct and free trade with France—letters which are probably written at Paris.

The French Press declares lhat if satisfactioo should be rendered England for the insult to her flag, Lord LYONS is then authorized to commence immediately an "inquest" on the subject of the efficiency oi inefficiency of the blockade, with a view of either provoking a war, or at least opening the Southern ports. But it so happens that every Government which signed the Treaty of Paris has a right to speak on this subject, and wa hava full confidence that the Government of the United States, having set itself right in the affair of the *Trent*, all sympathy with England will stop there, and that the American Government will be able to satisfy a majority of the Powers that the blockade is legal.

The French Press also takes up and discusses the rejoicings of the English Press over the proposed annexation of California and the State of Maina to England. What is worse, these discussions are absolutely serious, and afford you a just measure of the humiliating depth to which the power of the United States has descended in European eyes. The question of making an English viceroyalty of the Cotton States is also discussed as among the possibilities of the present crisis, a result in which France must share, by reclaiming her ancient colony of Louisiana. These discussions will give you some idea of the effect produced on the European mind by the seizure of those two harmless men on board the *Trent*, and the complications that are likely to grow ont of it.

There is nothing to show that the French Government has made any change in the position of neutrality it at first assumed on the Anglo-American conflict. I direct your attention to a very remarkable article in yesterday's *Opinion Nationale* on this subject, signed by the editor-in-chief, M. GUIRAULT.

The Count DE GASPARIN, author of *Un Grand Peuple qui se Relevent*, has just published a pamphlet, entitled "A Word of Peace in the Anglo-American Conflict," of which his articles in the *Debats* form a part. I send you the pamphlet herewith.

MALAKOFF.

THE TRANSATLANTIC DIFFICULTY.

ANTICIPATIONS OF PEACE.

VIEWS IN BRITISH FINANCIAL CIRCLES.

The London correspondeot of the Manchester *Guardian*, who always appears to be singularly well informed, writes oo the 19th:

"*I am as much surprised as pleased to find that the impression, in what one may call well-informed circles, is again decidedly in favor of the probabilities of peace.* For my own part, I cannot extract any substantial comfort out of such impressions. Bnt it may be reassuring to many to hear that they are left among persons both nnancially and socially important.

I am glad to find that those who know the sea entrances to Savannah and Charleston well are not disposed to attach great importance to the cold-blooded projects of the Federal Government for blocking up their entrances, by sinking hulks laden with stones across the channels. I am assured that such obstacles can only be temporary—that the sea and the rivers together, on that flat and muddy coast, will be certain, if one way is stopped, to carve out another for themselves, aod that it is impossible, by any such means as are stated, hermetically to seal up the cotton ports of Georgia and South Carolina.

The *Nashville*, I hear, either has sailed, or is on the point of sailing, from Southampton. May the gallant PEGRAM have a good deliverance from the Federal cruiser said to be looking out for bim outside the Channel. *That he carries away the same armament from Southampton that he brought in I should not like to bet;* or that the *Nashville*, as respects trim and top-hamper, is not better calculated to brave the Atlantic and the enemy than she was when she burned the *Harvey Birch.*"

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

A much more favorable view is now taking possession of the public mind, in regard to the American difficulty, and a very general opinion is gaining ground that the whole matter will in some way be adjusted without having recoorse to the dreadful alternative of war. This feeling has been produced in part by the tenor of the news from New-York by the two last arrivals, in part by the opinions expressed by leading Americans in this country, and in part by the total absence of any allusion to the *Trent* affair in President LINCOLN'S Message to Congress. Considerable importance has been attached to the latter, and particularly taken in connection with the declaration of the American Cabinet, as reported in the advices by the *Bohemian*, "that there need be no fear of a war with England. No anxiety is felt by the Administration on this subject."

From the London News.

The opinion of the great majority of the American[s] in Loodon appears to be still that peace will not be disturbed, even though Lord LYONS may come home. They point to the quietude with which the news of the burning of the *Harvey Birch* has been received in America as a proof that the people there are not on the lookuut for occasions for hostile remark toward England. They argue that a great effect will be produced opoo the minds of the Federal Cabinet hy the firm demand made by England, with the sympathy of France. The impression, they think, will be strengthened by the counsels of Gen. SCOTT, and by the letters of the American Minister in London. Mr. THURLOW WEED, another influential American in London, and intrusted with a commission from the Federal Government, has, it is said, written in a *similar* sense to a large number of the members of the Senate. It is thence argued that the Federal Cabinet will ultimately yield to the immense pressure put upon them. Otherwise, to gratify the desire to retain possession of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, the whole of the grand cause of the civil war mus be given up, for the North cannot fight both the South and England. Attention is likewise directed to the indications of veering round manifested by a portion of the American Press.

THE SENTIMENT AT PARIS.

Correspondence of the London Post.

PARIS, Weduesday, Dec. 18.

Knowing what efforts have been made and are still making by the leading men of the North to avoid war, I have ventured to stand by the minority and believe that hostilities will be avoided. *This feeling I find more widely asserted in Paris to-day than before.* And I must observe that here we have from the first entertained more hopes of peace than on your side of the water. A dispatch arrived at the Bourse to-day, dated New-York the 7th, which says: "The journals state that President BUCHANAN has declared his wish to observe a prudent policy in his foreign relations, and that no fear of war with England exists, unless that Power seeks a pretext for hostilities. No anxiety on that subject is felt by the Government of Washington." I presume you have the same news in London. At all events prices improved much at the close of our Bourse. The 3 per Cents. gained 20c. closing at 67f. 40c. All quoted property is expected to rise to-morrow, as the Bourse left off very firm.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 19.

A telegraphic message of tha 7th, received here yesterday from New-York, attributes to President LINCOLN and other official persons, language which, so far as it goes, is of a pacific character. It is to the effect that the policy of the Federal Government, in what concerned its relations with foreign Governments, was a peace policy. Exact informatioo had not arrived of the deep and general sensation produced in England by the capture of the Southern Commissioners, though perhaps there were some misgivings. The absence of all mention of the *Trent* in the Presideot's Message, and even the vote of thanks by Congress to the Commander of the *San Jacinto*, is, curiously enough, taken by Americans here as showing the little political importance attached to it by the Government and the people, and how little they think that a mere incident of the war could possibly occasion a rupture between them and England. In American society the possibility—even the probability—of the surrender of the prisoners is admitted, which is, so far, a change. A good deal, if not all, they say, will depend on the form and tone in which these demands are made, and of which we know nothing certain as yet. Presideot LINCOLN is described io the dispatch to which I allude as stating that no war would follow unless England had determined to avail herself of the first pretext for war. *That England is resolved on war seems to be the impression on the American mind;* and I am assured that Gen. SCOTT, on leaving France, expressed himself much to the same effect. What appears most strange to us is that the Americans saems to be persuaded that no illegal act has been committed by the commander of the *San Jacinto*; and that this accounts for the little importance set upon it on the other side of the Atlantic.

THE STONE BLOCKADE NO CASUS BELLI.

From the London News.

Suppose, aa will probably happen, some of the harbors of the South to be closed by the deposit of stones referred to, the effect would be but temporary. This war eannot last very long, and when it is ended, the opening of the ports will depend ou nothiog but the expenditure of a few thousand pounds. The talk of straugling commerce and destroying the ports for all time is mere rant. The proceeding in question has all the oddness and irregularity which tha American character so much affects; but it is a *bona fide* operation of warfare, and not of unmeaning revange. The *Times* tells us that, in the development of this war, we shall be witnesses of such scenes of horror as the world bas not seeo since meo fought like wild beasts. But our cotemporary exhausted his vocabulary of horror last May in similar prophecies, which are yet unfulfilled. If he really wants to be enrolled among the guardians of the civilization of mankind, he has an opportunity of showing his ambition in a field where the responsibility of England is directly engaged. Impartial minds will judge newspap rs as they judge men, not by the sentiments they may utter, but by the aim and tendency of their conduct, and *will decline to believe in the superior humanity of those who are moving heaven and earth to entangle two Christian and Protestant nations in a fratricidal war.*

THE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Correspondence of the London Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, Dec. 19.

The early days of the Crimean War, at the commencement of 1854, were brought forcibly to the recollectioo of many a spectator among the thousands who assembled lo our docks to-day, to witness the arrival, embarkatiun, and departure of some 1,500 officers and men of the Grenadier and Scots Fusileer Guards, and to cheer them on their way. As on that occasioo, the picked men—the very flower of the British army, leave this port, in some of the finest steamships in the world, amid the fraternal plaudits of many thousands of our townsfolk; and the gallant fellows returned the greeting with those hearty bursts of cheering which British soldiers know so well how to give forth when they go to defend the honor, and maintain the glory of their country.

About 10½ o'clock this morning the first train arrived from Loudon, followed at short intervals by three more trains, the first two bringing the Grenadiers and the other the Scots Fusileers. Each party was met at the railway terminus by the band of the Southampton Rifle Volunteer Corps, which played at the head of each division as they marched to the steamers to which they were respectively assigned. The arrangements for their embarkation was so complete, on account of the great facilities afforded in the Southampton docks, that the whole of the men marched on board with the greatest ease and expedition, and by 1 o'clock the *Adriatic* and the *Parana* were moving out of dock, much to the astonishment of the lookers-on at the celerity with which the operations had been conducted. The dock-quays and all the vessels in dock were crowded with people, who cheered the troops lustily. There could not have been less than 12,000 or 15,000 persons present.

The *Adriatic*, Capt. G. C. NICHOLSON, takes out the Grenadier Guards, and a battery of Artillery, and the Military Train (of which the particulars were reported yesterday.) The Staff of the Guards, which is composed as follows, also proceeded in this ship: Gen. Lord FREDERICK PAULET, who commands the Brigade; Capt. GEO. G. GORDON, of the Scots Fusileers, Brigade Major; and Capt. SEYMOUR, of the Coldstream Guards, Aide-de-Camp. The following is a complete list of the officers who have embarked: Col. Hon. H. PERCY, V. C.; Lieut.-Cols. M. Bruce, Lord F. Fitzroy, C. G. Ellison, A. Capel Cure, J. H. King, W. B. de Horsey, E. H. Cooper and R. Anstruther; Capts. F. A. T. Clayton, S. A. B. Earl of Carrick, C. E. Malet, Hon. J. C. Stanley, E. W. L. Wynne, W. Earle, F. W. Viscount Hood, R. H. C. D. Lowe, A. W. Thynne, L. G. Phillips, T. P. Fairfax and E. C. Nugent; Lieuts. C. W. Pakenham, J. T. R. L. Fox, L. R. Seymour, R. C. Vyner, C. J. Herbert, C. E. H. Stanley, Hon. C. F. Crichton, F. W. Duncombe and G. P. Littleton; Quartermaster J. Hockey; Surgeon C. R. Nicoll; Assistant Surgeons H. J. H. Lawrence and G. P. Girdwood; 41 sergeants and 800 men.

The *Parana*, Capt. T. W. SAWYER, has embarked 32 officers and 687 non-commissioned officers and privates of the Scots Fusileer Guards, together with 5 officers and 120 men of the Royal Engineers. The following are the officers of the Fusileers: Colonels, J. H. E. DALRYMPLE and F. C. A. STEPHENSON, C. B.; Lieutenant-Colonels, Hon. R. Charteris, H. G. Wilkinson, W. Aitchison, E. Neville, F. Baring and H. C. Fletcher, (attached from the First Battalion;) Capts. D. H. Blair, W. J. Rous, E. M. Beresford, J. Paynter, G. W. Beaumont, R. A. Cooper, W. S. Rooke, C. Shelley, J. F. Elphinstone, J. E. Ford, C. W. White and R. A. Dalzell; Lieutenants, Sir R. Cunliffe, A. A. Speirs, S. J. Ram, H. Farquharson, J. H. W. Thomas, J. St. J. N. Barnes, Earl Dunmore and W. R. M. Wynne; Captain and Adjutant, G. H. Moncreiff; Battalion-Surgeon, F. Robinson; Assistant Surgeons, A. G. Elkington and H. Turner.

The total number of troops who go out in the *Adriatic* and *Parana* is 94 officers and 2,261 rank and file, viz.:

Adriatic.—Staff, 3 officers; Grenadier Guards, 33 officers, 841 men; Military Train, 15 officers, 300 men; Artillery, 6 officers, 113 men. Total, 57 officers, 1,254 men.

Parana.—Scots Fusileers, 32 officers, 687 men; Royal Engineers, 5 officers, 120 men. Total, 37 officers, 1,007 men.

As the *Adriatic* moved out of the dock the large shields on her paddle-boxes, emblazoned with the stars and stripes, reminded everybody of the remarkable coincidence that an American-built steamer, and until within a few months the property of American owners, should be one of the first employed in the transport of British troops to the northero part of the American continent, to operate, probably, against the country in which she was built.

On the two vessels leaving the docks, the Volunteer band took up a position on the extreme end of the jetty, and as the *Adriatic* slowly moved past, they played the appropriate airs of "I wish I was in Dixie," and "The British Grenadiers," followed by "Cheer, boys, cheer," and "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," as the *Parana* passed, in each case closing with "God save the Queen," after which several parting rounds of enthusiastic cheers were exchanged between the multitude of spectators on shore and the gallant fellows on board the vessels.

It is understood that the *Adriatic* and *Parana* will not put to sea till Friday morning, but nothiog certain is known on the point.

The *Magdalena* will embark her troops (39 officers and 900 men of the Sixteenth Foot) on Saturday morning.

Each of the above-named vessels carries out an immense supply of stores and clothing, and it will be gratifying to the country to know that the men are well provided with warm clothing to protect them from the rigors of a Canadian Winter. All the steamers are fitted with CLIFFORD'S boat-lowering gear, the *Adriatic* having it applied to four of her boats.

The despatch of these ships has been effected with remarkable speed. The order for despatching the *Adriatic* and *Parana* was only received here on Wednesday se'n-night, and the *Magdalena* on the following day. Seven days have, therefore, sufficed to prepare and fit them for sea, in a manner which has given the greatest satisfaction. As illustrative of the work which has been accomplished in that time, it may be mentioned that the *Adriatic* has taken in 1,500 tons of coals, 14,000 gallons of water (in addition to which she has an apparatus oo board capable of distilling 1,000 gallons of water per diem,) and three months' provisions for troops and crew, besides the erection of all the fittings throughout the ship for the accommodation of so large a body of troops. Similar results have been achieved in the case of the other vessels. The excellence and completeness of the arrangements for embarkatioo were manifested by the fact of between 1,700 and 1,800 meo walking comfortably oo board, the whole embarked, and the two steamers moving away from their berths in about a couple of hours from the arrival of the first detachment.

ANOTHER APPEAL OF MR. COBDEN IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION.

The following letter has been received by Mr. HENRY CATT, in reply to one inviting Mr. COBDEN to attend a forthcoming meeting at Brighton, for the purpose of advocating arbitration in the existing dispute with America:

MIDHURST, Monday, Dec. 16, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret that I cannot accept your invitation to be present at the meeting to be held next Monday condemnatory of a war with America. When asked to address public meetings, my plight, just now, is that of a man who, having sprained his ancle, is invited to enter the lists for a foot-race. Though the state of my health in other respects is good enough, I am prevented by a local affection, for the present, from pnblic speaking.

But I am glad to hear that the working-men of Brighton are promoting a meeting on the American question. The object of all rational men and true patriots at this moment should be to enforce upon the Government that principle of mediation or arbitration which was proposed by the British Plenipotentiary, and sanctioned by the Congress of the Great Powers at Paris, in 1856. The protocols of the Conferences then held, which were laid before Parliament at the time, but to which few persons have now access, disclose to os the excellent motives alleged by Lord CLARENDON for proposing this "happy Innovation," which he designed as "a barrier against conflicts which frequently only break forth because it is not always possible to enter into explanation and to come to an understanding."

The question thus enforced in the name of the British Government was solemnly debated, every Plenipotentiary taking a part, and was adjourned for two days to enable Count ORLOFF to obtain the "definitive adhereoce" of the Russian Government, when the following declaration was unanimously agreed to:

"The Plenipotentiaries do hot hesitate to express, in the nama of their Governments, the wish that States between which any serious misunderstanding may arise should, before appealing to arms, have recourse, as far as circumstances might allow, to the good offices of a friendly Power."

Now, is it possibte that any case will ever arise to which this principle of mediation can be more applicable than the present? In perfect ignorance of what the answer of the American Government may be, I will assume the worst,—that they refuse to surrender the captured envoys, and offer to justify their course by appeals to international law. *What can be more within the scope of the Paris resolution than that where two interested parties differ on a subtle point of international law it should be referred to the decision of a disinterested third Power?*

Looking at it even with a view to a practical redress of our present grievance, what other course offers so good a hope of success? The object desired is to place at liberty the gentlemen who were taken from a British vessel. I happen to know Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON personally, and to the latter I am indebted for many courtesies at Washington; and although, as they must know, I can have no sympathy for their cause, few persons would more rejolee than myself to see them released from an irksome confinement. But assuming that to effect this object we declare war against the Federal States, and that these gentlemen are in consequence transferred from Boston harbor to the interior, *does any one acquainted with America believe that it would be possible for England to release them?* We could destroy each other's commerce and spend countless treasure—we might pour out blood like water, and ruin for a generation two great civilizations; but the object aimed at could uot be accomplished.

On the contrary, if we submit the question to the adjudication of a third Power, the first step will be to place the two envoys at the disposal of the recognized tribunal. Should it be decided that they were illegally captured, they will be released; if their seizura be pronounced justifiable by international law, they will be liable to dcteotion as prisoners of war only, and not as rcheis, for the Government of Washington can have no right of appeal to the law of nations in justification of their act except by acknowledging the belligerent rights of the South.

But it has been said that the Washington Govarnment wish to insult us, with a view to provoke a war. There may be traitors or madmen in the North who would like to see their Government involved in the embarrassment of a war with England; but that a Government and people who require at this moment half a million of men in arms to meet a civil war and guard their capital, should look with anything but dismay at the prospect of a war with the most powerful maritime State in the world is too monstrous a supposition to be seriously believed by those who pretend to entertain it.

At all events, the true test of the disposition of the American people will be the expressed willingness on our part to resort, if necessary, to the mediation of a third party. Should such a conciliatory step meet with no better response than a desire to insult and wrong us, we should be united as one man to repel the outrage; and, unless the solemn declaration of Paris is to be impotent for all practical good, and a mere dead letter, all the Powers of Europe would in such a case be ranged on our side, and ready to brand with outlawry a nation guilty of so barbarous and wanton an aggression.

Entertaining these views, I recommend the working-men of Brighton, and all who take part in similar demonstrations, to raise their voices in favor of arbitration. The cry for peace alone is hardly enough at the present moment. What we require is peace on the principles of impartial justice; and the truest way of insuring this in case of dispute, whether in the case of nations or of individuals, is by calling in the services of a disinterested arbitrator.

I remain, very truly yours,

HENRY CATT, Esq. R. COBDEN.

COMMENTS ON MR. COBDEN'S LETTER—ARBITRATION ABSURD.

From the London Times.

It is impossible not to see, that the coursa advocated by Mr. COBDEN would by no means tend to the preservaion of peace either in the present instance or in the future; not in the present instance, because the Americans would find the temptation to protract negotiations to an endless extent irresistible so long as negotiation would insure their possession of the captured envoys. The only result would be that, after much time wasted, we should have to make the peremptory demand which we make now, and all our forbearance would not avoid this inevitable issue. As for the future, it is quite clear that such a precedent would tend to arm strong States against the weak, and to substitute a violent seizure in every case for a pacific demand. We are not, as Mr. COBDEN says, two interested parties differing on a subtle point of international law. We are two nations, one of whom has offered to the other ao unprovoked act of violence. Were we to refer the seizure of the passengers of the *Trent* to the decisioo of international law, we should be referring to a code which, with reference to the Southern States, the American Government has not yet recognized. Our conduct would be doubly base—first, in tamely submitting to an insult, and then inventing for its perpetrators excuses which they do oot put forward for themselves. This we will not do. We can say, with HANAY IV., "Send us your prisoners, or you will hear of it;" and we can say that after the prisoners have been restored we are willing to enter into any discussion as to the merits of the act, which may be thought desirable. We insist upon knowing clearly whether we are in the reign of war or peace. *If the seizure of the prisoners was the act of the American Government originally, or if it be adopted by them now, it is an act of war, and as such to be encountered by war. If they disown it, they must prove their sincerity by repairing it.* It is impossible to negotiate in the former case. The latter has not arisen. There is, therefore, no room for arbitration.

HOW WAR WOULD HELP ENGLAND.

From the London Post.

One can understand the satisfaction felt by other maritime States in the sixteenth century at the depression and decay of Venetian commerce, because of the shifting in the currents and tidea of the world's trade, by which Venice was impoverished, was the very cause by which the States of Western Europe were enriched. But if at the time when the ships of Venice were covering every sea, her trade with the *Levant* had been suddeoly arrested, and no fresh outlets discovered for the commerce of the rest of Europe, the embarrassments of Venice would have excited widely different feelings. Her troubles would not have been confined to herself alone, but would have been shared by Spain and Portugal, by France, England and the Hanse Towns. This is precisely what has happened in the present American contest. It is true that we are dependent on America for cotton; but other countries as well as ourselves are dependent directly on America for the raw material, or indirectly through our supplying them with the manufactured article. The shoe may pinch us, but its pinching is nothing compared to the torture of the boot, as felt by countries of which the populatioo has the same wants with our own, but has no prospect of meeting these wants with our resources. When we stood aloof from the struggle, at however great a sacrifice to our material interests, other countries, though likewise sufferers, could scarcely, even with a good grace, express a sympathy on either side. *This will not, however, prevent o very general feeling of satisfaction if, by our interference, the chances of a speedy termination of the struggle become increased. We have spoken as yet only of material interests,* but in the present instance there are great political principles at stake. We are upholding, not for ourselves alone, the commoo principles of international law. We are vindicating, oot for ourselves aloue, the rights of all neutral Powers. We are defending, not for Englishmen alone, but for the oppressed and persecuted of every people on the earth, the sanctity of the asylum sought by the exile on the British soil, or on the deck of the British vessel, which, whilst our flag floats over it, is as sacred aod loviolable as any domestic hearth in the centre of the land. These facts are so evident that oothing, save the blindness caused by prejodice or passion, could permit them for a momeot to be called in doubt.

THE MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE WAR JOURNALS.

From the London News.

The duty of avoiding the language of menace and violence while awaiting the reply of the American Government is, however, quite as incumbent on the organs of opinion as on the Government itself. To assert over and over again, without a particle of direct proof, that the recent outrage was the result of a deliberate design on the part of the Washington Cabinet to insult the English nation, is certainly not the way to promote a pacific settlement of the dispute. Nor is it the way to secure for this country the respect and sympathy of other nations. Such assertions are, in fact, a gratuitous insult to our adversary at a moment when we are bound by every law of duty, honor and self-respect to abstain from violent and irritating language. *Yet many who, in deference to public opinion, yield o dubious lip-homage to peace, do their utmost every day to render its continuance impossible.* They continue to repeat these assertions about the sinister motives and objects of the American Government. They persist in declaring that the matter is virtually settled, all negotiation being now out of the question. They strive to persuade the world that we have sent an ultimatum to Washington, backed by the *Warrior* and *Black Prince*. And by violent and hullying assertions of this sort, they hope to make any honorable concession oo the part of the Washingtoo Cabinet impossible. Those who indulge in this kind of vulgar menace are lo reality just as guilty of trying to provoke war as the lowest class of the New-York rowdies. Nor, indeed, is their responsibility much less who continue to affirm that war is inevitable, and that it is utterly useless to talk of peace. In the majority of these cases the wish is father to the thought. Those who thus prematurely affirm that peace is impossible, nnconsciously betray their desire for war at all hazards. This is what they really mean, and it would be far better for them to say it boldly out, without circumlocution, or any false and hypocritical professions of hatred of war and desire for peace. Those who really desire a pacific as well as an honorable termination of the dispute, will not menace and bully the Government from which we have asked an apology. They will act as all honorable men in such a position would act, with quiet firmness, but at the same time with scrupulous courtesy, dignity and self-respect.

MR. SEWARD'S DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. SEWARD'S DISPATCH TO MR. ADAMS REGARDING THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT.

From the London Post, (Official.)

In the present state of the public mind the craving for oews from America is oaturally so great that every word that comes with any authority from the other side of the Atlantic is invested with an uodue importance. Thus it happens that because Mr. ADAMS has received a dispatch from Mr. SEWARD which is of a friendly character to this country, and discusses in fair and pleasant terms the matters with which it deals, exaggeration is swift to lay hold of the circumstance, and puff it up to the largest dimensions. People whispered yesterday, and theo said openly, that the American Government had writteo to disavow the act of Capt. WILKES, that Mr. LINCOLN was ready to apologize, and that the whole difficulty was settled. We are sorry to have to dissipate these too easily raised illusions. They are quite ungrounded, for, if we are not misinformed, the dispatch in question does not, in any way whatever, refer to the outrage on our mail steamer. *It deals only with some of the current business between the two Governments.*

It is quite in vain to attempt to speculate with any certainty upon the momentous issue pending at Washington. *All that we can fairly say we know, is that if the banking and commercial classes have sufficient interest with the Government, peace is tolerably secure;* but if the mob is in this instance to hava its sway, the worst may be apprehended.

Of one thing the country may be perfectly confident. The instructions of Lord LYONS are such as become an English Government. *With all that is due to our own dignity, they combine such a judiciousness and temperance of procedure that the American most tender of his pride will be unable to complain of our course as menacing or haughty.* Confident in the justice of our claim, and resolved to vindicate it, it becomes us to lusiat without rudeness and to act without passion.

ITS REVELATION OF THE HOSTILITY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TOWARD AMERICA.

From the London Star.

The people of this country are once more indebted to foreign sources for information of the action of their own Government at a most important conjuncture. The New-York papers which arrived yesterday by a Canadian steamer bring us the correspondence of the United States with Foreign Powers on the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. These important documents, now first published, cover a period of eight or nine months, extending from the entrance of Mr. SEWARD upon the office of Foreign Secretary down to the recent meeting of Congress. During nearly half of this period—and that the most critical—not a single dispatch was laid before Parliament; not so much as a sentence was published by authority of the British Government; no one detailed statement was made for the purpose of casting light upon the exact relations of the two Powers. We knew only that Great Britain and France had agreed to recognize the belligerent rights of the Confederacy. We did not know that that agreement was come to without consultation with Mr. DALLAS, and before the arrival of Mr. ADAMS. We did not so much as suspect that it was the practical response of France and England to an offer from the Federal Goverumeut to accept the proposal of the Paris Congress with respect to privateering. Of these two most important facts we were kept in total ignorance, until the information oozed out from the intercourse of American with English citizens; and they are now authoritatively made public, for the first time, through the communications of the United States Government to Congress.

The former of these facts is by oo means of trifling import. It must be remembered that Mr. DALLAS was the representative in this country, not of Mr. LINCOLN, but of his predecessor. It was not unlikely, therefore, that he would be unable or unwilling to set forth the policy of the new Administration with adequate precision and impressiveness. As if conscious of this disqualification, he is understood to have requested that nothing should be decided as to the future relatinos of Eogland and the United States until the arrival of his successor. *This honorable stipulation, we regret to say, was not observed.* It is for Earl RUSSELL to explain why the Cabinets of France and England agreed between themselves on an act which could not fail to wound the susceptibilities of the Americans, and made that agreement before Mr. ADAMS or Mr. HANAY IV., "Send us your prisoners, or you will hear of it;" and we can say that after the prisoners have been restored we are willing to enter into any discussion as to the merits of the act, which may be thought desirable. We insist upon knowing clearly whether we are in the reign of war or peace. *If the seizure of the prisoners was the act of the American Government originally, or if it be adopted by them now, it is an act of war, and as such to be encountered by war. If they disown it, they must prove their sincerity by repairing it.* It is impossible to negotiate in the former case. The latter has not arisen. There is, therefore, no room for arbitration.

HOW WAR WOULD HELP ENGLAND.

From the London Post.

One can understand the satisfaction felt by other maritime States in the sixteenth century at the depression and decay of Venetian commerce, because of the shifting in the currents and tidea of the world's trade, by which Venice was impoverished, was the very cause by which the States of Western Europe were enriched. But if at the time when the ships of Venice were covering every sea, her trade with the *Levant* had been suddeoly arrested, and no fresh outlets discovered for the commerce of the rest of Europe, the embarrassments of Venice would have excited widely different feelings. Her troubles would not have been confined to herself alone, but would have been shared by Spain and Portugal, by France, England and the Hanse Towns. This is precisely what has happened in the present American contest. It is true that we are dependent on America for cotton; but other countries as well as ourselves are dependent directly on America for the raw material, or indirectly through our supplying them with the manufactured article. The shoe may pinch us, but its pinching is nothing compared to the torture of the boot, as felt by countries of which the populatioo has the same wants with our own, but has no prospect of meeting these wants with our resources. When we stood aloof from the struggle, at however great a sacrifice to our material interests, other countries, though likewise sufferers, could scarcely, even with a good grace, express a sympathy on either side. *This will not, however, prevent o very general feeling of satisfaction if, by our interference, the chances of a speedy termination of the struggle become increased. We have spoken as yet only of material interests,* but in the present instance there are great political principles at stake. We are upholding, not for ourselves alone, the commoo principles of international law. We are vindicating, oot for ourselves aloue, the rights of all neutral Powers. We are defending, not for Englishmen alone, but for the oppressed and persecuted of every people on the earth, the sanctity of the asylum sought by the exile on the British soil, or on the deck of the British vessel, which, whilst our flag floats over it, is as sacred aod loviolable as any domestic hearth in the centre of the land. These facts are so evident that oothing, save the blindness caused by prejodice or passion, could permit them for a momeot to be called in doubt.

THE MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE WAR JOURNALS.

From the London News.

The duty of avoiding the language of menace and violence while awaiting the reply of the American Government is, however, quite as incumbent on the organs of opinion as on the Government itself. To assert over and over again, without a particle of direct proof, that the recent outrage was the result of a deliberate design on the part of the Washington Cabinet to insult the English nation, is certainly not the way to promote a pacific settlement of the dispute. Nor is it the way to secure for this country the respect and sympathy of other nations. Such assertions are, in fact, a gratuitous insult to our adversary at a moment when we are bound by every law of duty, honor and self-respect to abstain from violent and irritating language. *Yet many who, in deference to public opinion, yield o dubious lip-homage to peace, do their utmost every day to render its continuance impossible.* They continue to repeat these assertions about the sinister motives and objects of the American Government. They persist in declaring that the matter is virtually settled, all negotiation being now out of the question. They strive to persuade the world that we have sent an ultimatum to Washington, backed by the *Warrior* and *Black Prince*. And by violent and hullying assertions of this sort, they hope to make any honorable concession oo the part of the Washingtoo Cabinet impossible. Those who indulge in this kind of vulgar menace are lo reality just as guilty of trying to provoke war as the lowest class of the New-York rowdies. Nor, indeed, is their responsibility much less who continue to affirm that war is inevitable, and that it is utterly useless to talk of peace. In the majority of these cases the wish is father to the thought. Those who thus prematurely affirm that peace is impossible, nnconsciously betray their desire for war at all hazards. This is what they really mean, and it would be far better for them to say it boldly out, without circumlocution, or any false and hypocritical professions of hatred of war and desire for peace. Those who really desire a pacific as well as an honorable termination of the dispute, will not menace and bully the Government from which we have asked an apology. They will act as all honorable men in such a position would act, with quiet firmness, but at the same time with scrupulous courtesy, dignity and self-respect.

MR. SEWARD'S DISPATCH TO MR. ADAMS REGARDING THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT.

From the London Post, (Official.)

In the present state of the public mind the craving for oews from America is oaturally so great that every word that comes with any authority from the other side of the Atlantic is invested with an uodue importance. Thus it happens that because Mr. ADAMS has received a dispatch from Mr. SEWARD which is of a friendly character to this country, and discusses in fair and pleasant terms the matters with which it deals, exaggeration is swift to lay hold of the circumstance, and puff it up to the largest dimensions. People whispered yesterday, and theo said openly, that the American Government had writteo to disavow the act of Capt. WILKES, that Mr. LINCOLN was ready to apologize, and that the whole difficulty was settled. We are sorry to have to dissipate these too easily raised illusions. They are quite ungrounded, for, if we are not misinformed, the dispatch in question does not, in any way whatever, refer to the outrage on our mail steamer. *It deals only with some of the current business between the two Governments.*

It is quite in vain to attempt to speculate with any certainty upon the momentous issue pending at Washington. *All that we can fairly say we know, is that if the banking and commercial classes have sufficient interest with the Government, peace is tolerably secure;* but if the mob is in this instance to hava its sway, the worst may be apprehended.

Of one thing the country may be perfectly confident. The instructions of Lord LYONS are such as become an English Government. *With all that is due to our own dignity, they combine such a judiciousness and temperance of procedure that the American most tender of his pride will be unable to complain of our course as menacing or haughty.* Confident in the justice of our claim, and resolved to vindicate it, it becomes us to lusiat without rudeness and to act without passion.

ITS REVELATION OF THE HOSTILITY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TOWARD AMERICA.

From the London Star.

The people of this country are once more indebted to foreign sources for information of the action of their own Government at a most important conjuncture. The New-York papers which arrived yesterday by a Canadian steamer bring us the correspondence of the United States with Foreign Powers on the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. These important documents, now first published, cover a period of eight or nine months, extending from the entrance of Mr. SEWARD upon the office of Foreign Secretary down to the recent meeting of Congress. During nearly half of this period—and that the most critical—not a single dispatch was laid before Parliament; not so much as a sentence was published by authority of the British Government; no one detailed statement was made for the purpose of casting light upon the exact relations of the two Powers. We knew only that Great Britain and France had agreed to recognize the belligerent rights of the Confederacy. We did not know that that agreement was come to without consultation with Mr. DALLAS, and before the arrival of Mr. ADAMS. We did not so much as suspect that it was the practical response of France and England to an offer from the Federal Goverumeut to accept the proposal of the Paris Congress with respect to privateering. Of these two most important facts we were kept in total ignorance, until the information oozed out from the intercourse of American with English citizens; and they are now authoritatively made public, for the first time, through the communications of the United States Government to Congress.

The former of these facts is by oo means of trifling import. It must be remembered that Mr. DALLAS was the representative in this country, not of Mr. LINCOLN, but of his predecessor. It was not unlikely, therefore, that he would be unable or unwilling to set forth the policy of the new Administration with adequate precision and impressiveness. As if conscious of this disqualification, he is understood to have requested that nothing should be decided as to the future relatinos of Eogland and the United States until the arrival of his successor. *This honorable stipulation, we regret to say, was not observed.* It is for Earl RUSSELL to explain why the Cabinets of France and England agreed between themselves on an act which could not fail to wound the susceptibilities of the Americans, and made that agreement before Mr. ADAMS or Mr. HANAY IV., "Send us your prisoners, or you will hear of it;" and we can say that after the prisoners have been restored we are willing to enter into any discussion as to the merits of the act, which may be thought desirable. We insist upon knowing clearly whether we are in the reign of war or peace. *If the seizure of the prisoners was the act of the American Government originally, or if it be adopted by them now, it is an act of war, and as such to be encountered by war. If they disown it, they must prove their sincerity by repairing it.* It is impossible to negoti

and made prisoner in whatever place they may be found and especially on board a neutral vessel?

President LINCOLN affirms that there is no Southern Confederation—that there are only citizens of the United States in rebellion against legitimate authority; whence he concludes that he is engaged in chastising—in reducing to subjection—rebels, but that there is no war. It is in order to effect this chastisement that he, the representative of legitimate power, declaree all ports of the Southern States closed to foreign commerce, and that he decrees the confiscation of all vessels found guilty of having attempted to violate the law made by the territorial sovereign. Thus, it is not for having violated a blockade, it is for having disobeyed a custom law, that neutral vessels have been condemned. There are, therefore, no belligerents, but only, on the one hand, rebels, and on the other hand, a legal power, resolved, by mere force, to bring them back to their obedience. It is in the character of rebels that Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON have been seized. This simply amounts to saying that rebels may be seized and arrested wherever they shall be found, even on board a foreign vessel, or, in other words, in a foreign territory.

Let us examine this pretension and the consequences to which it would lead if it were once admitted.

If there exists no war between the United States and the Southern Confederates, the obligations arising from a state of war for the nation not actually engaged in it have no existence either, nor do those rights come into play which a state of war imparts to those with arms in their hands. The freedom and independence of separate nations remain entire and complete. There are no belligerents, and consequently there can be no neutrals; but it theo follows that the cruiser of the nation "which is not in war"—the language of international law furnishes us with no word to designate the position—can neither exercise the right of search nor stop, nor even pull up by the arresting cannon-shot, any foreign vessel encountered on the sea. The right of search has no existance in time of peace. The Americans are not ignorant of this, and it was in defence of this principle that they made war against England in 1812. Thoy defended it with great energy only a few years ago, in 1858. They had even compelled England to recognize and to proclaim that the right of search, so ardently asserted by her as the right of administering the police of the seas, did not belong to her—that it was illegal. The Government of Washington cannot possibly have forgotten these facts, which we do not hesitate to regard as glorious for it, proving, as they do, with what energy it defended the independence of its flag.

If, then, there be no war, if the Americans be not belligerents, the act perpetrated by the Commander of the *San Jacinto* against an English vessel is an outrage committed against the independence of the British flag; it is an act of downright piracy, for which the perpetrator, if he acted without the special orders of his Government, should be made responsible to the tribunals, but of which the whole responsibility will fall on the Cabinet of Washington if it has given instructions to that effect.

But had the *Trent* committed a contravention of any customs regulations? Had she disobeyed the sovereign orders of Mr. LINCOLN? Even admitting for a moment the monstrous pretension of the President of the Northern States, we have no hesitation in replying in the negative. Customs laws, when they emanate really from the sovereign of the country in which they are to be executed, can only be valid in the territory subject to the legislator—that is to say, within the land provinces or territorial seas; or, at most, within what is termed the customs radius, viz., twelve miles, or four leagues, as a maximum. But the *Trent* was sailing between Havana and St. Thomas; it had nearly reached the latter point, and was consequently far beyond any American territorial sea—any customs radius of any province formerly belonging to the United States.

Lastly, is it possible to maintain that subjects rebelling against their sovereign, even admitting the ideas of Mr. LINCOLN, may be seized and arrested wherever they are found, even on board a foreign vessel. It is enough to state such a pretension in order to demonstrate its total want of foundation. We have proved that a ship on the high seas is regarded by all countries as an integral portion of the territory of the nation under whose flag it legally sails. Now, a man, guilty of even the greatest crimes, cannot be arrested on a foreign territory; this is a principle which no human being can deny. It is attested by the numerous treaties, concluded of late years, between almost all civilized nations, to secure the extradition of criminals. All these acts, without exception, charge the sovereign of the place in which the pursued criminal is found, with the duty of seizing and arresting the person thus placed under his exclusive jurisdiction. It can be no otherwise in the case of rebels.

What would the Government of the United States say if France or any other State should think of seizing and arresting, at New-York, or on board a vessel out at sea, bearing the Union flag, one or more of those men, who, after having carried ruin and disorder into the heart of their own country, have sought refuge on a foreign soil? Assuredly such an act would be considered as an outrage upon the sovereignty and independence of the United States. It would infallibly lead to a war if it were not disavowed, and even satisfaction given by the offending people. Hitherto nations have considered political crimes, and consequently rebellion, as relative crimes, and deserving much more indulgence than crimes against persons or property, and it is on this account that no nation has agreed to the extradition of persons accused of offences of this kind. And Mr. LINCOLN would establish a different rule for the citizens of those States which have resolved on withdrawing from the American Confederation. There is no reason why this strange pretension should be admitted by civilized nations.

Therefore, from this point of view, as well as from others, the act committed by the commander of the American frigate, the *San Jacinto*, is opposed to the most elementary and the most important principles of maritime international law. It constitutes an aggression on the liberty of the seas, and an audacious outrage on the English flag.

What motives, what excuses, can the Northern Americans allege to, we will not say justify, but even to explain this outrage? They will invoke the precedents drawn from the conduct of Great Britain herself when she was a belligerent. Doubtless it will not be difficult to find acts resembling, and even more culpable, than that committed by the *San Jacinto*. The fact may be recalled to mind, that during the wars between France and England, when the United States were neutral, Great Britain gave orders to her cruisers to seize on board the ships, even on board the men-of-war of the Union, all the deserters from her marine, and that, under this pretence, a regular press-gang was established over the American populations. It was in virtue of these orders that the two nephews of WASHINGTON were carried off, and obliged to serve as common seamen on board an English man-of-war.

But the Government of the United States knows with what energy all the countries of the world, and especially France and America, have struggled against this horrible maritime tyranny; it has not forgotten that the war of 1812 had for its sole end to bring this gross abuse of force to a close. These precedents, justly branded by all nations, cannot authorize the Americans to imitate them. Besides, England alone in that case was guilty, and it is impossible to admit that the conduct of a single nation can modify the principles of international law. Mr. LINCOLN would do well to reflect that neither France nor the other Powers would tolerate the perpetration of such outrages on the persons of their subjects; nor would they, without demanding full satisfaction, endure the insolence and brutality too common to certain American officers in the exercise of their rights.

England herself would not suffer the employment of those weapons which she has wielded against others. In the present case she is a neutral Power—she is asserting and upholding the rights of neutrality.

The Northern Americans should beware of calculating on the too great longanimity shown towards them by England of late years, or supposing that this *Trent* business will be settled in their favor, like that of the Island of San Juan, and so many others. Times are changed. The United States were lately the exclusive holders of an article indispensable to the commerce, the industry, and, consequently, the prosperity of Great Britain. Cotton weighed immensely in all the decisions of the English Cabinet. Now the United States no longer possess cotton—the precious article is in the hands of the Southern Confederation. The interests of England naturally lead her in the direction of the cotton producers, and assuredly this business of the *Trent*, if not settled by ample satisfaction, is of such a character as to lead England to take the step which in all probability she would not have done so soon.

The Conviction of Gordon, the Slave Trader.

From the London Herald.

As to the law of the United States upon the subject there is no doubt. Since the year 1819 it has been a capital offence for American citizens to engage in the African Slave-trade; and had this law been duly enforced, there would have been an end of the traffic long ago. But it is notorious that this has not been the case. The continued refusal of America to allow the right of search under any circumstances in time of peace has hitherto proved fatal to every attempt upon our part and upon the part of other nations to put down the Slave-trade. It is notorious that that trade has of late years been carried on principally by means of American capital, and under the American flag, which could alone protect it. Vessels were built and fitted out at New-York and Baltimore expressly for the purpose, and they could pursue their lawless traffic without the risk of interruption from any cruiser except those of the Union. There is no doubt that for some time past joint-stock companies have been established expressly for the purpose of carrying it on. It may be said, in short, that American enterprise and avarice has for years past supplied Cuba with slaves. What effect is this recent conviction at New-York likely to have upon this disgraceful state of things? Let us hope, whether the extreme penalty of the law is inflicted or not, that it will prove salutary. *It is the capitalists of the North, not the slaveowners of the South, who now encourage the African traffic.* We shall soon know whether President LINCOLN is true to his professions in this important matter, or whether he has adopted them for personal and party purposes.

The Trent Affair in Germany.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

On the question of the *San Jacinto* and *Trent* difficulty, the opinion of bankers, journalists and diplomats is generally against America on the right of search. They say that America has always denied that doctrine, and England advocated it; that America went to war in 1812 on account of frequent searching of American vessels by English war ships, and that it is too late now for America to adopt the right of search of neutral vessels, either in time of peace or of war. The Germans regard the right of search, as taught by English jurists in former years, as an exploded doctrine now; and they think England stultifies herself in taking the "back track" in this question. It is generally hoped here that our Government will apologize for Capt. WILKES action. A war between England and America, it is thought, will bring on a European war ready now to break out. The Poles will declare themselves free of Russia, the Hungarians of Austria, and also the Italians. It has already affected stocks very much, not only Continental, but also American, of which many are held here.

The Winter thus far has been as mild and open as Spring weather. There has only been one fall of snow, and that very light.

THE WAR PANIC IN CANADA.

How the Surrender of Mason and Slidell was Received in Canada—Continued Military Preparations in the Provinces.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Monday, Dec. 30, 1861.

The Government of Canada received intelligence from Lord LYONS on Saturday morning that MASON and SLIDELL, with their Secretaries, had been delivered over into the custody of Lord LYONS, and later in the day, the general Press dispatch to the same affect came over the wires. A feeling of relief ass from some impending evil at once came over the people, who had been expecting a refusal to give these people up, and a consequent declaration of war. They all seemed rejoiced that hostilities had been certainly postponed, possibly averted altogether, for, as I have before told you, though Canadians would stand by their country's flag in the event of trouble, almost to a man, they do devoutly pray that the evils attendant upon warfare with the States may never overtake them. The impression is, that the American Government honored themselves and the nation which they rule far more by yielding to a just, though possibly unpleasant demand, than they would have done by resisting it because it was unwelcome. The Government organ here, the *Chronicle*, utters similar sentiments, and adds that "the President and his Cabinet deserve all the more credit because they probably acted in opposition to the promptings of a violent and unscrupulous Press, which, if it represents anybody, only speaks for the lowest and most ignorant class of the populace." This is meant for your cotemporary, the New York *Herald*. You can judge more correctly than your correspondent how far the idea is true. I am sure of this, that the *Herald* has caused the sympathies of Canadians to be alienated from the Northern cause; by the recent act of President LINCOLN they are in a fair way of being reëstisted in your support against the rebels. Our sympathies may not be worth much, but they are worth having.

Meanwhile we are continuing our defensive preparations. We feel that the possibility of war surprised us in a state of utter defencelessness, such as to invite attack. So we are going to make our militia a little more effective. Hon. J. A. MACDONALD, our Attorney-General west, has been appointed, in addition, "Minister of Militia Affairs." The Adjutant-General's Office is being reorganized, and new blood brought in to replace the old fogies, who have let our volunteers go to sleep on their arms these many years; and we shall very likely have 25,000 or 30,000 men tolerably well drilled by next Summer. The Imperial Government, too, continue throwing troops into the Province. The *Persia* landed nearly 2,000 men at Bic, on the St. Lawrence (though she had to put back to Halifax to land her stores.) The troops that have come, and are coming by other steamers, will march overland to Quebec and Montreal. There is a lingering idea here that the Mason and Slidell matter was but an incident in a course of practice to be regularly adopted towards Great Britain. I cannot at all believe it; and so I can't see any necessity for our having more than 10,000 troops or so in Canada. Perhaps, on the receipt of Mr. SEWARD'S letter, the British Government will alter its determination and relax its preparations. I almost hope it may, for it is possible it might be considered an offence by you, and I am confident that the advantages to us of having a few hundred thousand pounds or so of extra British money spent among us, (each regiment causes a circulation of some $100,000 per annum,) would not compensate us for the harm that a bitter feeling between our respective countries would inevitably do.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

A Prosperous Year for the West—Military Matters—Trade in Chicago.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

The year, which is now drawing to a close, has been, on the whole, one of decided prosperity with the people of the West, notwithstanding the civil war, and the currency difficulties growing out of it. The shipment of the enormous aggregate of fifty-five million bushels of grain from Chicago alone tells the story of a large and profitable business. And then other places along the western shore of Lake Michigan have largely increased their trade, the exports of Milwaukee having been nearly doubled as compared with 1860. The shipping upon the lakes has had full employment, at rates of freight heretofore unheard of. It has been incomparably the best season ever shipowners had. In fact they have made much more money out of the grain business than either the producer or the merchant who handled the grain. One consequence is, that all along the lakes from Buffalo to Chicago new vessels are on the stocks in unprecedented numbers. From ten to twenty thousand tons will be added to the tonnage of the lakes during the Winter and Spring. But the crop to be moved is much lighter than that of last year. Of wheat there is a falling off of fifty per cent., according to the best estimates; of corn, the crop is much lighter, and unless the price shall raise sufficient to bring out corn from the interior of Iowa, we may look for a falling off of ten million bushels in our exports of grain for the season of 1862, as compared with that of 1861. Should the rebellion be quelled, and the Mississippi opened by next Fall, as they ought to be, it will still further affect our exports. In a large portion of this State, and in Iowa, the farmers have been compelled to sell their corn at from six to ten cents—either of which is ruin. This will induce a still more extensive cultivation of Sorghum the coming season—so much so that the production of cereals will be much reduced. The heavy war duties imposed upon saccharines, end their enhanced price, will be a still further inducement in this direction. And it is not improbable that many thousand acres of our best corn land, in the southern half of this State, will be planted with cotton tha coming Spring. It is settled that our farmers cannot live by raising grain at present prices. They must diversify their productions, or be overtaken by impoverishment.

There is nothing new in military matters. Volunteering goes forward still quite satisfactorily. It is quite sickly in Camp Douglas, and deaths are occurring almost daily. The camps are much more fatal to our brave fellows than the rebels, and this idle campaign will cost more lives than it would to crush out the rebellion.

In city news there is but little of general interest. We have occasional local excitements growing out of accidents and crimes, but nothing worth recording has occurred during the past week. The weather is fine and business lively on the streets. The receipts of flour and grain are becoming lighter and are now comparatively nominal. Prices are pretty well sustained. Pork-packing is going briskly forward. Receipts of live hogs large—yesterday, 9,136; prices range from $2 40 to $2 80. Cattle market dull and receipts light—from 300 to 500 daily; prices range from $2 to $3 10. Exchange on New-York, ¼@¾ discount, Money market quiet. Currency plenty for legitimate transactions. It is expected that the Constitutional Convention which convenes next week, will "tinker" our currency somewhat.

ITEMS FROM KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1861.

Mr. Speaker BUCKNER has issued election writs for Feb. 3, to fill vacancies in the House occasioned by the expulsion of King, Silvertooth, Gilbert, Merritt, Matthewson, Boon, Ewing, and Elliott—all, except the two last, lately representing counties of the First District. The five other absentees referred to in my last seem not to have been formally expelled, though out off from per diem and mileage. Additional evidence of their communion and cooperation with the Provisional Excellency, G. W. JOHNSON, and with the Provisional Council of Ten, and Kentucky's "Representatives" in the Richmond cabal, may be before the House by the 12th of February, and lead to the formal expulsion of them also, if not of still others.

Before the Legislature's adjournment, Gov. MAGOFFIN approved an act to amend the Code of Practice in Civil Cases, which adds the following to the grounds of action and attachment enumerated in the Code: That the defendant is in the service of the Confederate army, or, in any military body cooperating with said army; that he has voluntarily been absent from his place of residence thirty days, and during said period has been voluntarily within the so-called Confederate States or their military lines; or, that he has voluntarily left the county of his residence for the purpose of entering the Confederate service, civil or military.

Senator GOOSLOE, in a recent speech before the Senate, said he believed Gov. MAGOFFIN is at heart a noble and generous man; that he had heard him denounce in unmeasured terms the Russellville proceedings; that, in his belief, an impassable gulf rolled between the Governor and the Secessionists, and the Governor is resolved in good faith to discharge the duties of his office. So be it. If he will, in every respect, act the loyal Governor henceforth, we may forgive him for whatever collusion with the Secessionists or connivance at their conduct he may have been heretofore guilty of.

Mr. PRENTICE, this morning, praises Gen. DUMONT'S Bardstown Proclamation as in the right spirit, worthy of a brave Christian soldier, a model for all other commanders of divisions, and calculated to restore thousands of our deluded brethren to their loyalty, if it could be circulated among them.

The Nashville *Banner* says the fight near Munfordsville was "one of the most desperate fights of the war. It was hand to hand from first to last. No men could have fought more desperately than the enemy. The Rangers were equally reckless." It laments the loss of TYLER, "a brave and gallant soldier, a promising officer, the idol of his men, a beloved and honored citizen."

The Memphis *Avalanche* and Lynchburgh (Va.) *Republican* loudly demand "the unfurling of the black flag in every field, throughout the whole South; entire extermination of every vandal Yankee invader; overwhelming and unsparing vengeance; terrific slaughter of all the Hessian scoundrels who set foot upon our sacred soil."

The latest from London is that only 1,500 rebels, under Col. RAINS, are at Cumberland Gap. Rumors about the enemy are too conflicting to be very reliable. But I credit the information of your Paducah correspondent about the rebel fortifications on the Tennessee and the Cumberland. It appears certain Gen. JOHNSTON has erected vast fortifications at different points, and connected every rebel camp by telegraph, and made every arrangement so as to concentrate, if need be, at one point, within a few hours, his entire force, from the Gap and Bowling Green to Columbus. The invaders have improved the ample time they have had to strengthen and increase their defences, and their obstructions to our advance.

A large and formidable Union organization is said to exist in New-Orleans—ripe for uprising when satisfied that the National fleet and army will sustain them. Perhaps the mere presence of a formidable force will cause New-Orleans' surrender. The majority of her citizens may be at heart for the Union. The greater part of her Home Guards may rally under the Star Spangled Banner when they see the United States on hand with a sufficient force to sustain them. But, allow me to add, I think I know enough about the New-Orleans and Louisiana people to assure you that PHELPS is not the man to send among them. The majority of them will voluntarily come over to the Union only under proper military and political management. PONTIAC.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

HOOKER'S DIVISION, QUARTERS ELEVENTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS, NEAR BUDD'S FERRY, Sunday, Dec. 29, 1861.

The two drummer boys belonging to the Fifth New-York regiment, who were captured, together with three privates belonging to the First Pennsylvania regiment, SICKLES' Brigade, having been released by the rebels, have returned and joined their regiment at Liverpool Point. They report that the three soldiers were dispatched under a close guard to Richmond, and there confined in jail, while the two boys were sent hastily to Norfolk, thence by flag of truce to Fortress Monroe. The names of the prisoners are JOHN ANGERS, of Boston, Mass., JOHN HARR and JESSIE JACKSON, of Paterson, N. J. The boys were closely guarded and had no opportunity of obtaining any information in regard to the strength, condition or position of the enemy.

During the past week the rebels have maintained remarkable silence at their batteries at Ship Point. Scarcely a gun has broken the monotonous stillness. They, however, fired a few shots yesterday morning and during the night from Cockpit Point at some schooners passing up the river, but without effect.

Last Monday morning a detachment consisting of Companies A, F and K, Eleventh Massachusetts regiment, were dispatched by Gen. HOOKER, under command of Lieut.-Col. GEO. F. TILLSON, upon a tour of duty down the river. During their absence, several important arrests have been made; one of which was a trader residing near Newport, Charles County, who has been engaged in running a schooner between Washington and a point a short distance below the rebel batteries, and supplying them with goods. It is said his brother, of whom the goods were purchased in Washington, is also implicated in the traffic, as having sold goods with perfect knowledge of their destination.

At Millstone Landing, in St. Mary's County, information was communicated to Commander TILLSON, by a party of negroes, that they had been engaged in burying a cannon (a six-pounder) in a bog-hole near by. Company A, Capt. HUMPHREY, was dispatched to capture it, which was successfully done and forwarded to camp, where it is now disposed in front of the quarters of Col. BLAISDELL. It had been detached from its carriage, the carriage and wheels being found in separate localities. Upon inspecting the gun this morning, it was found to be loaded, and four balls were taken out. The drummer who accompanied Company K on this expedition is a man named SAMUEL THOMPSON, from Dorchester, Mass., and is seventy-one years old. The expedition has not yet returned, and will not, probably, for several days yet.

Private ROGERS, of the Twenty-Sixth Pennsylvania regiment, died recently very suddenly, from the supposed effects of liquor, and a medical inquest is to be holden on his body to-morrow. It is thought he procured his liquor of the sutler of that regiment. Col. BLAISDELL, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, has promptly closed the store of the sutler of his regiment upon charges of having sold spirituous liquors to the soldiers. ARGUS.

THE CONTRABAND ON BOARD THE SPANISH STEAMER.

ON BOARD OF THE SPANISH STEAM FERRYBOAT N'STRA SENORA DE REOLA, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., Dec. 21, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your valuable issue of the 12th ult., there is a communication, under the heading of "A Spanish steamer detained for having contraband matter on board, &c., Friday, Dec. 6, 1861," in which there is an error which casts a shade on the known good character of our Chief Engineer, Mr. JOHN W. GREEN, of Staten Island, N. Y., which, with your justness, you will take pleasure in publishing the corrections. The error read as follows:

"When Maj. BEARD, the Provost Marshal, and Capt. SAXTON, Chief Quartermaster, discovered, hidden beneath the false bottom of a trunk, and in a carpet-bag, under the pillow of the Engineer, the mail for Havana, and other papers, under the Consular seal."

I was an eye-witness to all the searching, and, in the absence of Mr. GREEN, I opened his trunk and carpet-bag, and stood by, holding the light, (it was quite dark, being in the engine-room,) while the officer examined the trunk, carpet-bag, bed, and other effects of our chief, Mr. GREEN, and there was nothing found in or among them that was considered contraband by Maj. BEARD. The trunk, with the false bottom, was found in the cabin, and belonged to a party that slept there. None of the Engineer's department have been arrested, as they are all innocent, and are now working on board for "Uncle ABE," as he has chartered the boat for bay and river service for the present.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Brig.-Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, of Virginia, who recently committed suicide in the rebel army, was not a graduate of the Military Academy, as is stated, but the history is confounded with another of the same name and rank who is now in our army on the Potomac, and who commands all the regular cavalry under McCLELLAN. He is a graduate since 1827; since 1833 he has been a dragoon officer of great merit and service.

This explanation will be read with satisfaction by thousands. H. W. M.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 3, 1862.

$2,000 Ill. Cen. Bds. '77	89½	200 Reading R.	35
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bds. '79	89½	250 do.	35¾
2,000 Michigan Sc. 6s.	73	5 Mich. Gen. R.	47¾
2,000 Virginia 6s. 6s.	50	325 do.	48
11,000 Missouri 6s. 6s.	40½	100 do.	s30 48
1,000 Louisiana 6s. 6s.	50	75 do.	b10 48¼
1,000 Cal. State 7s.	77¾	200 M. S. & N. I Gt'd 8s	39¾
5,000 do.	77½	50 do.	s30 39¾
2,000 M. C. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.		78 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	19¾
S. F. Conv't Bonds.	92	200 do.	19¾
9,000 T. H. & A. 1st M.	73¾	50 do.	19
5,000 G. & C. 2d M. B'ds.	95	60 Panama R.	110¾
5 Am. Ex. Bank.	78½	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	34½
14 D. & H. Canal Co.	84¼	100 do.	34¾
50 do.	84½	300 do.	s10 34¾
100 Harlem Railroad.	12¾	100 do.	34¾
50 Pac. M. S. Co.	83	100 do.	b5 34¾
50 do.	b10 93	100 do.	b15 34¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 79¾	300 do.	34¾
50 do.	s3 79¾	300 do.	34
345 Erie Railway.	31¾	400 do.	b3 33⅞
300 do.	b30 32	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 51
100 do.	h10 31¾	100 do.	50¾
110 do.	31¾	600 do.	50¾
150 Erie Railway Pref.	52½	350 do.	c 50
50 do.	52½	100 do.	s15 50¾
55 Hod. Riv. Railroad	37½	50 do.	h10 50¾
100 Harlem R. Pref.	30½	100 do	b15 50¾
25 M. & P. Du C. 2d p.	59	23 M. & P. Du C. 1st p.	79

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 Missouri State 6s	40	200 Erie Railway.	31½
1,000 Mo. 6s, 1ss. to H. & St. Joseph R.	45½	75 do.	31½
5,000 Georgia St. 6s.	66½	100 do.	b60 31½
2,000 Mich. St. 6s.	78½	200 do.	31¾
8,000 N. Caro. St. 6s.	60	100 do.	b60 31¾
10,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₱ Ct. Bds. ex int	92	50 Harlem R. Pref.	30
100 N. Y. Central R.	s10 79¾	50 do.	29¾
100 do.	79½	50 Mich. Central R.	b10 47¼
250 do.	79¾	50 do.	47
200 Pac. Mail S. Co.	s30 92	100 do.	s30 47
100 do.	92	280 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	19
100 Clev. & Tol. R.	33½	250 Panama Railroad.	110
100 do.	33⅝	150 do.	b60 111
50 Chi. & R. Isld. R.	50⅝	50 do.	b60 110¾
100 do.	s30 50⅜	50 do.	110¾
		200 Gal. & Chic. R.	65¼

FRIDAY, Jan. 3—P. M.

The Money Market works easier after the Dividend Payments of yesterday. A good many private lenders appeared in the street to-day, at 7 per cent., and late in the day most of the Brokers reported an easier supply than yesterday. At Bank, the disposition to lend, since the suspension of Specie payments, is not very free, though this reluctance will undoubtedly wear off, as the Banks adopt their daily business with their dealers, and exchanges with each other, to the new state of things. Meanwhile, the number of private lenders, and the amounts offered by the Trust Companies and the prominent Banking houses, are on the increase. In reference to the rules of daily intercourse between the Banks at the Clearing-house, we learn that a good understanding was arrived at, at the last general meeting. Settlements in Specie have been abandoned for the present, and the debtor Banks are to pay up their differences in Loan Certificates bearing 7 per cent. interest, issued by the Loan Committee of the Association, on the pledge of Government Securities at 90 per cent., or ordinary Bills Receivable, at a rate deemed perfectly safe under any contingency. The remaining question relating to the Circulation of the United States Treasury is left, for the present, to the discretion of each Bank. There is a general, though, perhaps, not universal, good feeling to promote this Circulation to the extent of the present authority of $50,000,000, and an influential majority of the Bank Officers of the City, we believe, favor not only the receipt of these Notes at their counters, but their employment, in payments out, as part of the Currency of the country. Others are ready to receive them on deposit, knowing that they can either pay them out again, in place of their own circulation, or pay them into the Treasury against balances still due the Government under the negotiation of the 16th November. A third opinion is that where large sums of this Circulation is offered on deposit they should be received in account, with the special understanding that checks drawn against the account may be paid in kind. The whole question is of less importance, under the present moderate limit of $50,000,000, to the public than it is supposed to be by some of our Bank Officers. The mistake of the latter is in assuming that an unlimited issue of Circulating Notes of the United States is to be forced upon the country; whereas three other alternatives remain to the Government, even under the existing Loan acts, of paying to the Public Creditors, to wit: one-year 3.65 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds, at par; three-year 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds, at par; and twenty-year 6 ₱ cent. Funded Stock, at 90½, or the equivalent of 7 ₱ cent. at par. It is quite possible that neither of these will be immediately resorted to, as the Secretary is no doubt anxious that the whole subject of the prospective finances of the Government should be passed upon by Congress, and ample provisions and guarantees by taxation made for the security of every class of the Public Debt; but it is assuredly within his discretion that he should resort to either, to the unexhausted authority of $50,000,000, while it is not within his power or discretion, if he were disposed to rely upon them, to demoralize the demand United States Notes beyond $50,000,000, nearly the whole of which is required, under the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks, to conduct the ordinary machinery of the Treasury. Even should this sum total create a redundency, the facility of converting the Notes into 7.30 ₱ cent. Bonds at par would stay their depreciation in the market.

There is considerable speculation since the New Year in both Gold and Bills on London. The views of the Bankers and Bullion Brokers are various and somewhat conflicting, and a very pretty "fancy" is likely to be made in the daily operations of the Street of both American Coin and Exchange on England. They of course rise and fall, for the present, together, and we understand that contracts *on time* are already being made, the same as on the Stock Exchange, for the sale and purchase of Bills on London, to be paid for in current funds. The rates to-day are 112¾@113 ₱ cent., while Gold is 101½@102 ₱ cent. The Continental Exchanges are quoted as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 2½c.
Paris—8 days' sight, ₱ dollar	4f. 98¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder	43c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ marc banco	35c¾.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin	43¼c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₱ rix dollar	82c.

The Stock Exchange continues more than usually undecided for the first week of the New Year. This grows, of course, out of the different views enterteined on the Street in reference to the new order of things at Bank, and the prospective Money wants of the Government. Doubts are expressed, in some quarters, touching the latter, as to the disposition or readiness of Congress to provide ample taxation and other guarantees for new loans, but there is not the slightest authority for such doubts. On the contrary the best advices from Washington are in the contrary direction. Whenever the financial plans of the Treasury and the Joint Committees on Finance in the two Houses are perfected, and the extent of taxation defined, the necessary legislation to carry them out will not be withheld. In the mean time, we see no cause for distrust in the Representatives of the People in regard to voting the most ample taxation for the support of the credit of the Government. Compared with yesterday, prices were lower on the Western Railways, Missouri Sixes, Pacific Mail and Panama. They were also lower et one time on New-York Central, and lower offers were accepted for Erie. After the adjournment of the Second Board, the general market was better, and ultimately closed steady, about as follows:

N. Y. Central	79¾	Pacific	91¾
Erie	31¾	Galena	65¾
Erie Preferred	52¾	Missouris	40
Rock Island	50¾	Mich. Central	47¾
Toledo	34¾	Panama	110¾

The *Commercial Advertiser* reports a change in one of our oldest and most respected Stock Exchange houses as follows:

"Among the changes in our business houses, consequent upon the commencement of a new year, we notice the withdrawal of Mr. GERRIT CARPENTER, the senior partner, from the firm of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, who retires from business life, with the respect of all who know him, fairly earned during more than thirty years that the house has existed. The remaining partners, WASHINGTON R. and WILLIAM M. VERMILYE will continue the business under the name of VERMILYE & Co."

There were no sales of Bank Shares, but a small lot of American Exchange, at 78½, that being ½ advance over the price of the day before.

The following were the bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91¾	N. Ia. Goshen Line	88
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub	90	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. ₱ c.	78
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '74..101		Pac. R.R. sevens, guar.	38
N. Y. Cen. 7s con. '66..101		Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	86
Erie firsts, '68	103	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	73
Erie thirds, '83	87	T. H. & A. sec'ds, 8 ₱ c.	31
Erie fourths, '80	76	L. C. & M. L. G. Bonds.	12¾
Hudson firsts, '90	104½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	81½
Hudson thirds, '75	75½	Chi. & N. W firsts, 2d s.	30¾
Hudson convert. 67	68¾	N. J. Cent. firsts	104
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	91¾	N. J. Cen. seconds	99
Harlem seconds, '64	92	Gal. & Chi. firsts	97
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Gal. & Chi seconds	95
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱ c.	92	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	98½
Chi., Bor. & Qn. 8 ₱ c.	91	L. E. & Wabash firsts	73
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 1st firsts	84	L. E. & Wab. seconds	45
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. sec'd bs.	60½	Del. L. & W. firsts	98
Northern Ia. firsts	84½	Del. L. & W. seconds	85

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week ending Jan. 2 and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$2,937,224	$1,869,341	$460,642
Thrown on market	2,605,478	643,335	597,010
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	113,152,624	103,927,100	43,636,689
Thrown on market	111,347,623	97,680,428	45,123,490

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSE. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Value
Mf. of Wool:	610	$203,333	267	$88,841	282	$66,232
Mf. of Cot'n.	199	48,556	5	859	444	92,736
Mf. of Silk.	91	49,727	15	20,341	48	83,001
Mf. of Flax.	109	27,669	9	3,677	86	24,832
Miscellan's.	59	17,630	—	——	60	13,3-8
Total	1,068	$346,924	297	$113,718	932	$250,060
		113,718				346,924
Total entered		$460,642	Total marketed			$597,010

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $773,576, including $15,195 on account of Loans and $91,000 for Customs; payments, $1,565,090; including redeemed 6 ₱ cent. Notes; balance this afternoon, $6,076,295.

The Atlantic Savings Bank, Chatham-square, has declared a dividend of 6 ₱ cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. This institution has been remarkably fortunate, having received nearly $50,000 more than it has paid out, which has not been the case with the majority of these useful institutions.

The following is an official statement showing the business at the Philadelphia Custom-house for the last month; also, a comparison with the previous years:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Merchandise in warehouse Dec. 1	$683,010	$916,729	$944,313
Received in warehouse from foreign ports	56,828	282,303	53,856
Received in warehouse from other districts	38,244	70,138	29,243
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	107,126	86,437	236,242
Withdrawn from warehouse for transportation	16,810	6,661	10,246
Withdrawn from warehouse for export	2,323	11,513	1,236
Merchandise in warehouse, Dec. 31	661,823	1,164,559	784,687
Dutiable merchandise entered for consumption direct	358,739	472,167	272,284
Free goods entered	39,551	200,218	24,000
Domestic products exported	518,735	771,487	1,634,569

DUTIES RECEIVED.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
December	$127,728	$101,222	$100,413	$184,760
Previous 11 mos.	1,851,214	2,200,353	2,442,849	1,296,852
Total	$1,978,942	$2,301,577	$2,543,262	$1,475,612

The Proposed Paper Currency.

EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1861.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer:

It would be difficult for the historian to furnish an illustration of a nation reduced to a more complete state of prostration, so far as its immediate means of self-preservation were concerned, than was the United States of America at the time the present Administration assumed the reins of Government. States had seceded; forts and arsenals belonging to the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 4, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published to the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—LAKES OF KILLARNEY—COURTSHIP OF CONNECTICUT—BORN TO GOOD LUCK.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—LITTLE TOM—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HERRMANN'S SOIREES DE PRESTIDIGITATION.

IRVING HALL—Afternoon—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A telegram from Halifax gives currency to the terrible rumor that the British steamship *Parana*, with eleven hundred troops on board, had been lost in the St. Lawrence River. The rumor has not been traced to any reliable source, but there is a possibility that it may be true. The hurricane of New-Year's night was very severe in that latitude.

The steam-transports *Cahawba* and *Roanoke* arrived at this port yesterday morning, having left Port Royal on the evening of the 30th ult. There is not much news of importance. Preparations were being made by Commodore DUPONT, in conjunction with Gen. SHERMAN, for a new attack upon the rebels—the point of which, for obvious reasons, is not disclosed. The *Wabash* was to be again brought into service to cover the landing of troops, and a number of gunboats were also to be made available. The rebels had made no demonstrations in the vicinity of Beaufort. Later news from Tybee Island is also received. The health of the command there was good, and matters were progressing favorably. One of the National soldiers—a man named MOHR, belonging to the Forty-sixth New-York Regiment—had been killed by a round-shot from Fort Pulaski, while unnecessarily exposing himself.

The Louisville *Journal* states that on Friday night, Dec. 27, Capt. FRY, of Company B, Twentieth Regiment, started out from Warsaw, Ky., with a file of men for Eagle Creek, about 13 miles from the village, having been ordered to arrest Capt. WASHINGTON R. SANDERS, and break up a company of Secessionists, who rendezvoused at his house. When they reached the house of Mr. SANDERS he was not to be found. Upon searching the premises a 6-pound cannon was found buried, together with six kegs of gunpowder, a quantity of rifles, bowie-knives, pistols, swords and percussion caps. The arms, &c., were taken to Warsaw.

A letter from Smithland, Kentucky, states that the fortifications which have been erected at that place, under the supervision of Lieut. ne BURLL, of the Engineer Corps, are strong enough, if defended by 2,000 men, to resist any attack which the rebels can make.

Some of the statements made by Col. MULLIGAN in the lectures which he has recently delivered in Eastern cities, disparaging the bravery of the Home Guards who assisted in the defence of Lexington, have provoked a bitter correspondence in the St. Louis papers. Among others, Capt. LEROY C. DUNCAN, of the Twenty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, publishes a long statement, affirming that the Home Guards did their duty bravely and well.

Among the prisoners at Jefferson City, Missouri, according to the St. Louis *Republican*, is Mr. WILLIAMS, the Delegate to Congress from Colorado Territory. Mr. WILLIAMS was on a visit in Callaway County, where he assisted in stirring up rebellion against the Government in whose councils he was about to participate. A gentleman who was present at his preliminary examination before the Provost-Marshal of Jefferson City, says that Mr. WILLIAMS did not pretend to deny his sympathy with the South, and his hatred of the purposes of the Administration in the present war, declaring it had been his belief that Mr. LINCOLN designed a war for the abolition of Slavery. Upon this ground, Mr. WILLIAMS extenuated his offence for preaching opposition to the Government, admitting now that Mr. LINCOLN had "righted upon that issue." Mr. WILLIAMS stontly denied the commission of any overt act of rebellion, and claimed that he was a true and loyal citizen, having, as he says, "never done anything."

The Message of Gov. Andrew to the Massachusetts Legislature was delivered yesterday. It enters into a detailed exhibit of the part borne by Massachusetts in the efforts to crush the great rebellion, and reiterates, for the people of the State, the determination to put it down at any sacrifice.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Asia* reached this port yesterday, with advices from Europe to the 22d inst., a very full summary of which was telegraphed from Halifax. The impression then conveyed by the news is borne out by the details—that a much better feeling prevailed regarding the *Trent* affair, both in England and France. The reception of the first dispatch from Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS had become known, and somehow its character had leaked out, and created a partial revulsion in the public feeling, to the extent of giving the funds a decided rise. As early as the 19th, the London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* wrote that the impression in well-informed circles was decidedly in favor of the probabilites of peace; and most of the English papers—of course we except the *Times*, which is bitterly and determinedly hostile—speak hopefully of the possibility of avoiding war. The diplomatic correspondence of Mr. SEWARD, as first published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, had been received, and was extensively and variously commented upon. The *Times* finds in it nothing to praise and much to condemn, while the *Star* points out the revelation that the attitude of the British Government toward that of the United States has been one of continued hostility throughout our troubles.

A curious theory relative to the *Trent* affair has been started in France. It is that the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL entered into a general plan of rebel tactics for the success of secession. In other words, that it was a trap laid for our Government, into which it incontinently fell. In proof of this, it is asserted that Capt. PEGRAM, of the rebel steamer *Nashville*, announced in England that MASON and SLIDELL would not arrive at their destination, and that the *La Plata* would bring news of their arrest. It is also contended that the British Government was in the plot.

The legal aspects of the seizure of the rebel envoys are discussed by the eminent French jurist, D'HAUTEFEUILLE, in a paper which we copy among our extracts. It will be seen that he decides against the legality of the seizure in every respect.

GENERAL NEWS.

A war has broken out at Albany, between the old and the new State Treasurers. Mr. LEWIS, the new Treasurer, neglected to file his bond before the 1st inst., as required by law, and Mr. DORSHEIMER, the old Treasurer, contends that this neglect disqualifies Mr. LEWIS for the office, and that consequently it is his duty to retain possession. Meantime the Comptroller refuses to accept drafts drawn by Mr. DORSHEIMER, and the business of the office is consequently clogged, and will remain so until the question is legally settled.

The will of JAMES D. MCLANAHAN, now admitted to probate by the Surrogate, leaves $2,000 for distribution among the five Boards of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

The Stock market was weak in prices through the early part of yesterday's dealings, but finally closed steady. New-York Central 79¾@79¾. Exchange rose to 112¾@113 ₱ cent.; currency and gold to 101½@102 ₱ cent.

Flour was in good demand, yesterday, and prices were firmer. A very moderate business was transacted in Grain; Wheat was stiffly held, but Corn was lower. Cotton was inactive, as were also Groceries, Fish, Candles, Fruit, Hemp, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Spices, Tobacco and Foreign Liquors. Pork was depressed. Bacon, Lard and Beef were freely purchased. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Tallow, Whisky and Spirits of Turpentine. The Freight market continued quiet.

The American Difficulty in England.

The importance of distrusting telegraphic abstracts of news cannot be overstated. The Halifax summary by the *Asia* gave no intimation that Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch to Mr. ADAMS, in reference to the affair of the *Trent*, had reached London. Yet, from the files of English papers since received, we learn that a knowledge of the dispatch, and its conciliatory contents, had become current in well-informed circles, had acted favorably upon the Stock Exchange and Bourse, and had created a general anticipation of a peaceful settlement of the controversy.

How these intimations had escaped beyond diplomatic boundaries we are left to conjecture. It may be that loyal Americans had gathered some hint of the matter from the National Legation. Possibly Mr. ADAMS himself had deemed it proper to cast the tranquillizing assurances of that letter upon the turbulence of the public mind. The British Foreign Office itself is extremely leaky; and it has been proved on more than one occasion that there are those who realize fortunes on the Stock Exchange, dealing upon scraps of information picked up corruptly in Downing-street. But it is quite certain that the British Government was at every pains to conceal the arrival of such pacific overtures. The dispatch to Mr. ADAMS unquestionably reached that Minister by the 17th December. There can be no doubt that he hastened with it at once to Lord RUSSELL, and that by the 18th it was known to the British Ministry, and to its organs in the newspaper Press, that the American Government had intimated its disposition to adjust the difficulty in the most amicable manner. Yet it was after this that the *Post*, the *Times*, the *Globe* and the *Observer*, the exponents of ministerial views, poured out their most malignant assaults upon the Government of the United States. The infamous attack upon the design of the stone blockade, which we yesterday reproduced from the columns of the *Times*, was printed on the 19th. Similar tirades, evidently designed to inflame the hatred and hostility of the British public against this country, appeared in the other ministerial journals, not one of which referred to the evidence of American frankness and fair dealing, of which the Foreign Office was possessed. On the contrary, the *Morning Post* of the 21st, referring to the rumors current relative to the amicable assurances of the Seward dispatch, gives that prominence in its columns which official announcements only receive, to a statement that a dispatch *had* reached Mr. ADAMS by the *Asia*, and had been read by him to the Foreign Secretary, but denies in express terms that it refers in the slightest degree to the seizure of the rebel agents. We reprint this remarkable declaration in another column. All that can be said of it is that the official print has deliberately uttered a falsehood, or that it has been permitted by its official "inspirers" to make a false and injurious statement.

At all events, it is only too evident that the Ministry of Lord PALMERSTON had no urgent desire, at the moment, to allay the popular clamor for war, which it had been instrumental in raising. The publication of the dispatch of Nov. 30, would have exerted a decided influence in that direction. A nice calculation of time may indeed have suggested the possibility of the new of such subsidence reaching America before President LINCOLN'S answer to Lord LYONS had been made, and so destroying the moral effect of the British wrath and belligerent demonstrations upon the action of the American Government; and the withholding of so effective a sedative may thus have been dictated by refined State-craft. But there are too many evidences of the willingness of the Whig Ministry to have a brush with the United States, to render such explanation entirely satisfactory; and we can only accept it with serious reserve. We have at least the assurance that a war cannot be made upon us without adequate ground; we know such ground has for the present been removed; and we have strong reason to doubt whether, after so striking a proof of our love of justice and fair-play as we have offered in the delivery of SLIDELL and MASON, the British Government will find popular support in opening a contest wherein it must be recognized in the forum of nations as the wanton aggressor.

A MESSAGE FROM MASSACHUSETTS.—The Message which Gov. ANDREW has just sent to the Massachusetts Legislature is certainly the most extraordinary document of its kind ever penned. It fills seventy-five huge octavo pages, and is of a vastness of design that takes for granted the whole theory of a future state of being. We print on another page a *finite* portion of it—"the rest is silence." Nothing could be more curious than the effect produced by this strange mixture of mundane affairs with rapt transcendental speculation, and the Governor seems to have drawn his inspiration now from official statistics and now from the Vishnoo Purana. But it contains a splendid record of work done by Massachussetts, nevertheless, and the recital of the raising, recruiting, training, arming and equipping the twenty-seven thousand men she has in the field in defence of the Republic, and the zeal, earnestness and vigor that pervades the whole movement, give the effect of a living war-ode thrown off by the old Puritan Bay State.

The French Doctrine of Neutral Rights.

In another column will be found the translation of an article on the *Trent* case, ("Questions of Maritime International Law,") by one of the foremost of living publicists, M. HAUTEFEUILLE, author of the *History of Maritime International Law*, and of the *Treatise on the Rights and Duties of Neutral Nations during Naval Warfare*.

It need hardly be said that this leading champion of neutral rights condemns, *in toto*, the act of Capt. WILKES, which he declares to be a violation of all the principles regulating international relations. He decides: First, that in no case can there exist contraband of war on a neutral vessel sailing between two neutral ports. Second, that, even if there were contraband of war, the sole right of the cruiser would be to seize the vessel and to carry it into one of the ports of his own country to have it legally sentenced. Third, that persons cannot, in any case, be considered as contrahand of war. Fourth, that Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, not being in the military service of the Southern Confederation at the moment of their arrest, could not be carried off from the neutral vessel in which they were sailing.

As our Government has closed the question practically, M. HAUTEFEUILLE'S reasonings have, of course, no longer other than a theoretic interest. But it is a subject of vast and expanding future that of neutral rights, and the views of this eminent jurist, which are expressed with all that matchless clearness that marks the French mind, have a permanent interest in connection with a case that promises to work out results of a magnitude that could never have been anticipated. The decision come to by our Government, happily leaves us in the position which is ours logically and by tradition—namely, as vindicating for ourselves and conceding to others the most liberal interpretation of the rights of neutrals. There is very little in the spirit of M. HAUTEFEUILLE'S plea for the maritime rights of neutrals that does not entirely accord with the spirit of the American policy. But as regards the application of general principles to special privileges, it is obvious that he goes beyond any ground ever assumed by the United States, and places himself in direct antagonism to the position of England. Thus while the Queen's proclamation declares dispatches to be contraband of war, he pronounces such a declaration "completely opposed to all the principles of international law." What "international law" is, when the three foremost maritime Powers of the world hold views so divergent each from each, it would be hard to say.

M. HAUTEFEUILLE'S views are evidently formed with no bias towards England, whose maritime truculence and tyranny he duly appreciates. "All the world knows, and the English themselves avow, that the British Government has never respected any law on the seas; its interest, its ambition, and its commercial avidity have always been the sole rules of its conduct, when it was a belligerent." That lawless maritime despotism, let us say, will never more be permitted. And it is certainly a benefit that outweighs a thousand such sacrifices of National sensibility as the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL occasioned, that, in accepting Great Britain's claim for the limitation of belligerent rights, that domineering Power is committed before the world to principles from which it will find it impossible ever hereafter to recede. M. HAUTEFEUILLE will be the first to appreciate the immense service which the policy of the American Government has thus rendered the whole world.

WHAT SPAIN PROPOSES IN MEXICO.—The proclamations of the Spanish commander of the Mexican expeditionary force, to his soldiers and the inhabitants of Vera Cruz, announce to us what Spaniards propose to accomplish in Mexico. "The Spanish troops who occupy your city," says Don MANUEL GASSET to the Vera Cruzans, "have no mission of conquest, no merely interested views. They have been led hither solely by the duty of demanding satisfaction for the failure to comply with treaties, and the acts of violence committed against our countrymen, as also by the necessity of obtaining guarantees that similar outrages shall not be repeated." But these are not the only objects of the expedition. "To *reconquer the affection of those who were, in other times, our brothers*," is also one of the achievements which, the General assures his comrades, in his military address, they are expected to perform.

The means which Spain is employing to compass these ends are certainly peculiar; and if they prove effectual, the Mexican susceptibilities must be quite as eccentric. A Spanish armada appears in the harbor of Vera Cruz to demand "satisfaction" for treaties violated and wrongs sustained. But does it cast anchor and postpone operations, that a messenger may visit the capital, state his grievances, and return with the response? Not at all. The object of Spain is martial, not diplomatic; her business is to provoke, not to avert a contest. Accordingly she disembarks troops, violates Mexican soil, seizes on a Mexican city, and commences the work of aggression without having made a single effort to obtain redress by peaceful negotiation! Spain has acted in this matter as if she herself had never disregarded treaties—had never defrauded foreigners of their property, or offered outrage to their persons. The catalogue of her sins, however, is not yet complete. While assuring the Vera Cruzans, through her General, of protection, and inciting them to devote themselves, as usual, to their various pursuits, she at the same time subjects them to military rule, and commands them to surrender their arms within twenty-four hours of the period at which was published the proclamation declaring their city in a state of siege, and its citizens without freedom!

Such have been the first acts of European aggression in Mexico—such the expedients by which Spain hopes to "*reconquer* the *affections*" of her Mexican progeny! Her course of policy so far, indeed, indicates very plainly that she designs to reconquer them; but, instead of regaining their *affections* by proceedings so outrageous, she is sowing the seeds of a harvest which may render her ambitious schemes impossible of execution.

Readiness for the Advance.

It is impossible to say when that general advance of the army, from the different military centres, which has been so often predicted, will really take place. But one thing can be said now, which could never have been said before—that at very many points affairs are almost, if not quite, ready for a grand forward movement. The advance of the main body in Kentucky has been impossible heretofore for the reason that that superb structure, the railroad bridge over Green River, had been destroyed by the rebels, and there was no other means by which our army could cross that stream, so difficult of passage. It was over this bridge, also, by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, that supplies and stores of every kind would necessarily have to be conveyed to our army after it began its Southward march. But the bridge is now repaired, and a large part of our Kentucky army is already on the south side of Green River, while the remainder is pouring over with all possible rapidity. When the whole of the body now on the line of the railroad shall have crossed, it is likely enough that there will be somewhere about sixty-five or seventy-five thousand Western soldiers within five hours' march of the rebel works and the rebel horde at Bowling Green. It is hardly within possibility that, situated as things there are, and with the spirit which pervades that division of the army, a general and a very fierce engagement can now be delayed. It is hardly possible that the army will sit down on the warm side of the river and intrench itself, in Potomac style. Such a policy has been necessary in the latter case; but nothing could be gained, and very much would certainly be lost, if Gen. BUELL were also to adopt it. All the signs in the Western sky will fail if there be not a movement before the current month runs out. Certainly everything there now seems ready.

Gen. HALLECK'S column, too, naval and land, seems now to be almost ready for motion. Missouri is practically cleared of the rebel army, excepting, of course, the strong marauding bodies in the Southwest, whom it were useless to pursue in that direction, and the gangs of banditti roaming all over the State, which can only be extirpated in time, and by a State Military Police. But, as we showed the other day, the inland navy at his command is now, at last, all collected at the rendezvous at Cairo; the river marines are there at their posts; a very large body of troops, well-drilled and equipped, are all ready to move forward, whether on Columbus or in some other direction, a very short time now should tell. At no former time that the promise of an advance in this line has been made, were things in any such condition of readiness for it as they are at the present moment.

The army of the Potomac is not only as ready now to advance as ever it was, but a good deal better prepared; and the wings of the main body seem to be almost quivering in the prospect of a movement. Perhaps, however, it will be found before long that this main division is only waiting for the result of the great battle pending in Central Kentucky; and if that prove, as, after calculating the forces and the chances, we entertain little doubt it will, a decisive triumph to the National arms, the disheartened rebels at Manassas and Richmond will find themselves suddenly and vigorously pressed upon by three great columns, moving upon them from three directions. Gen. ROSECRANS is at Romney, all ready, when ordered, to advance to Winchester. When Gen. BANKS moved back from Darnestown to Frederick, it was thought by some that he was undoubtedly going to hybernate in that ancient town; but the fact is, he is in better trim to cross the river and pierce the mountains to-day than ever before. He, with the others, now only waits the word.

Gen. BURNSIDE'S naval expedition is now almost, if not quite, ready for movement. The ships of this formidable fleet are at Annapolis, and the land force is ready to embark. Nobody knows what is its destination; but the Yorktown rebels are indulging in a panic, caused by the belief that it is bound thither. They will undoubtedly ascertain before long.

Another contingent of BUTLER'S expedition also left Boston yesterday, bound, probably, for the far South. From Port Royal we publish news this morning that a heavy movement inland from that point is again on the *tapis*. Indeed, at every point of our operations, there is not only, as there has been, preparation for movement, but, apparently, a general readiness for it. It would seem, from all these instances, that those who predict a speedy and general advance now, have something more definite to build upon than they found available at any previous time.

BELL BRITTAIN ABROAD.—It will gratify a wide circle of acquaintance, who suffer with fortitude the prolonged absence of Mr. HIRAM FULLER from this city, to know the health of that gentleman to be excellent, and that he has just made his *début* on British boards in London Assurance. Specifically, he has lectured in a West End hall before some scores of Americans, sprinkled with Yankee-hating Englishmen, in favor of the rebellion and in reprobation of the tyrannical abolition crusade the Lincoln Government is waging against the brave and independent spirits of the South. The success of this first appearance of the brave "Colonel" was marred by two or three circumstances. One was that he caused himself to be announced in puff preliminary by the London papers, as a gentleman amply, and, of course, favorably indorsed by the American Press; and to be introduced to his auditory as a "Colonel of the American Army;" whereas, it is needless to say, he will find it as difficult to produce such indorsement from any respectable priat in America, as the commission under which he has been authorized at any time to command a regiment. It was another exceedingly unpleasant incident that the lamentable matter of his lecture was vigorously hissed throughout; the only applause following an allusion, which none could make more touchingly than the "former editor of the *New-York Mirror*," was to the sorrow of the Queen. The truth is, the Colonel FULLER, of the American Army, is, in more respects than one, a bit of imposter. Could his audience have found it out?

An Old Foe on American Affairs.

Mr. THOMAS COLLEY GRATTAN, formerly British Consul at Boston, has contributed his quota to the volume of abuse and misrepresentation that the English Press has been engaged in pouring out upon the United States since the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners became known in that country. Mr. GRATTAN'S qualifications for the task he has applied himself to, are well known through his work on *Civilized America*; and he has furnished further proof of them in the pamphlet which he has just published. The North is, throughout its pages, treated with contempt and contumely, whilst the South is praised and encouraged. To repeat all that is written in this strain, would be throwing oil on flame, and it is more to the purpose to set forth Mr. GRATTAN'S views as to what is likely to come out of the affair of the *Trent*. There is, he assures us, for the time,

"a perfect moral solidarity between the Confederate States and England. The outrage on our flag, by the seizure of their citizens while under its shelter, binds us together in a common cause. The release of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL and their Secretaries, would sever that temporary connection, and bring both parties back to their normal positions. One would continue its attitude of a hostile belligerent Power; the other would resume that of a neutral sovereignty. But a refusal to yield up the prisoners unlawfully captured, would at once throw our Government and the Southern Confederacy into *alignement*, probably into each other's arms; and a recognition of independence, with a treaty of amity and alliance, on the broad basis of National freedom and commercial liberality, would simultaneously take place."

But Mr. GRATTAN does not incline to the belief that the demands of Lord LYONS would be met by a direct refusal. He thinks it probable that the Government will "endeavor to stave off a direct reply, and leave the personal questions in suspense, while striving to keep the others in abeyance." We get further into his views in proceeding to ascertain what the other questions referred to are. He asks whether the recognition by England of the Confederate States, pending the negotiations for the release of Messrs. MASON, SLIDELL and the others, would necessarily involve her in a war with the Union; and whether the refusal of England any longer to acknowledge the blockade of the Southern ports would lead to such result? "It should be remembered," he observes, "that these two questions may call for solution before what is now considered the main one, is settled." This is important. The London *Times* would have us believe that a declaration of war would follow immediately upon the withdrawal of Lord LYONS, and that such withdrawal would result from any course that Mr. SEWARD might adopt other than immediate and unconditional compliance with the British demands. Mr. GRATTAN seems of a different opinion. England, he thinks, will negotiate. What, then, will become of the blustering of the London *Times*?

Mr. GRATTAN admits that the North has not received the sympathy of England, and accounts for it by the anti-slavery feeling, to which the policy pursued at Washington has not sufficiently ministered. He tells us that, "terrible as would be the results of a servile war, there is great likelihood that the inconsiderate shout for immediate abolition would ring in the ears of all England like an alarm bell, and stir the depths of popular feeling with the fervor of the Reformation, or the fanaticism of the Crusades." He shows that the North has not been guiltless in the matter of Slavery, and concludes therefore that the war has nothing to do with the abolition, or even the amelioration of Slavery. He reminds us that almost the last act of Congress, even after secession, was to confirm in almost every particular, the privilegee secured to slave-owners by the Constitution. He maintains that the real object of all that has been done by the North for the limitation of Slavery, was to gain an additional number of members in Congress for the Free States. "By means of these," he says, "they hoped to put down Free Trade and the principles of commercial liberty, inflict on the South a system of tyrannical taxation, establish tariffs and monstrous illiberality, to the injury of English industry, and foster their own manufactures on spurious and nearly exploded schemes of political economy." But what is England to do? According to Mr. GRATTAN, the South is to be recognized, whatever may come of the present *imbroglio* about the rebel Commissioners. The tide of public opinion, he tells us, is rising fast throughout England toward the recognition of the Confederate States. Government must feel the swell, and are no doubt trimming the vessel of the State to spread all sail in that direction. The French Emperor, he asserts, is anxious for the recognition of the South, but wishes England to take the initiative; while these two great Powers are hesitating, Spain may snatch from them the *merit* of the act.

"Spain," says Mr. GRATTAN, "is one in that trinity of nations whose fleets and armies are on the sea for the nominal purpose of chastising miserable Mexico for numerous offences against them. Their wrath against that wretched land may be allowed to cool; it will suffer nothing by delay, and the joint armament can easily be turned toward the coast of the beleaguered Confederate States. What is to prevent Spain, on her own account—with the strongly suspected fact that the outrage on the *Trent* was perpetrated in Spanish waters, and remembering how promptly the American Government acknowledged the independence of Mexico and seized on Texas for itself—from now retaliating by the recognition of those twelve Confederate States, with the tacit consent of her two great Allies? Who doubts that the large force now steaming through the Gulf had a possible ulterior destination, or that its commanders were not, at any rate, forewarned of such a contingency?"

Good reasons are given by Mr. GRATTAN, from his own point of view, for the recognition of the South by England. There is no hope, he believes, of the North abolishing Slavery; whilst the external slave-trade would cease with the separation of the South, because it is carried on by Northern ships. On the other hand, the disruption would deprive the North of "much of its aggressive ability, and insure a greater degree of circumspection in its intercourse with European nations, and more especially with England. Its chief elements of strength—the handling of Southern cotton and tobacco, and forced sales, to the Southern States, of its manufactures, and forced shipments of its cotton, coastwise, in Northern vessels—will all be taken from it, and these great elements of profit offered as prizes to the commercial enterprise of the world. The South, as an independent nation, will form an effectual counterpoise to the North. It will be its interest to keep in check the domineering influence of the North; and in no way can this be so well effected as by curtailing its manufacturing and navigating interests. Should the civil war be protracted until the South may become exhausted, and the result be a forced reconstruction of the Union, it must be clear that the Government would then become much stronger, more centralized, more vigorous than that of the original Union. It will be wielded, in effect, by the Northern majority, and, of course, its policy will be to foster Northern manufactures and shipping; and thus a new Union would be far more dangerous to the peace of the world than even the old one, for who can believe that a disbandment of the immense armies existing, and to be so easily augmented, would take place without a blow being first struck against Canada?"

The candor of the foregoing passage is extraordinary. The Union must be destroyed, in order that Canada may be preserved to the British Crown, and English manufactures take the place of American in the Southern States. This is what, in effect, Mr. GRATTAN says; and he urges that the South should, to such ends, be supported at once by her recognition by England, lest she should be forced to return to the Union, and America retain her greatness and prosperity. But while such is, doubtless, the opinion of the English shopkeepers, who look with eagerness for the occasion of war, offered by the presumed American contumacy in the *Trent* affair, such is not, we confidently believe, the view of the British masses, and certainly not the view of the Government. Else might we urge every possible preparation for war, without further delay.

THE NEW-YORK SUN IN OLD HANDS.—Among the many changes brought to our notice by the incoming of the New Year, none has been more gratifying than the resumption by MOSES S. BEACH of the entire control, pecuniary and editorial, of the *Sun*. During many years there was no more thoroughly conscientious or laborious member of the editorial fraternity than he, and when, a year since, he announced his retirement from the management of his paper, and his determination thenceforth to devote his life to rural enjoyment and domestic repose, he met with sincere congratulations at all hands, that the fruits of his labor had been so plenteous as to permit him to act thus wisely. Circumstances not necessary to notice, have altered his determination, and with the New Year he came again, and has formally written himself Editor and Sole Proprietor of the New-York *Sun*. Of his new career, we have a brief programme in the announcement of various improvements in the character of the paper; among others, one of those continued tales which were among its most popular characteristics in the days of its highest popularity. The name of the writer, Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, is a warrant that the story of "The Hunted Down," will be of the utmost melodramatic interest. Mr. BEACH is assisted in his labors by Mr. CHURCH, who, while connected with the *Sun* for months past, has been a protestant against and a dissenter from the policy which its recent managers substituted for that of its founders and earlier conductors.

IMBROGLIO AT ALBANY.

The Old State Treasurer Refuses to Give Up his Office.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 3, 1862.

There is considerable of an imbroglio at the State House to-day. Ex-Treasurer DORSHEIMER appeared in the office this morning, and took possession, refusing to give up the keys to his successor, Mr. LEWIS. Mr. DORSHEIMER insists that, as Mr. LEWIS did not file his bond before the 1st of January, he is not qualified, and that the old Treasurer holds over. The Secretary of State, however, issues a certificate that Mr. LEWIS is elected, and has duly filed his bond. It appears that Mr. LEWIS was not aware that the bond should have been filed before the 1st, and hence the technical mistake. Comptroller ROBINSON refuses to accept drafts drawn by Mr. DORSHEIMER, so that a portion of the business of the office is at a standstill. Mr. DORSHEIMER declares his intention of testing the case, by compelling Mr. LEWIS to proceed to oust him by *mandamus*.

Fires in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 3.

A fire occurred, about 2 o'clock, this morning, in the basement beneath the American Telegraph Office, and before it could be subdued, the lower floor and battery-room were completely burned out. Howard's Express Office, adjoining, was also much damaged.

PHILADELPHIA, 11 o'clock, A. M.

The damage to the telegraph office does not exceed $800, which is insured. The fire, being confined to the basement portion of the building, the telegraph instruments escaped without injury. Telegraphic communication with the country continues without interruption.

The operators were on duty at the time the fire broke out in the fourth story of the building, and the stairway becoming densely filled with smoke, there was considerable alarm for a short time about their safety. All escaped, however, without injury. A boy believing his escape was cut off, was rescued by a ladder.

The front portion of the basement, on Chestnut-street, was occupied by Mr. TRENWITH, dealer in periodicals. His establishment was completely destroyed. The fire probably originated there.

Most of the goods in HOWARD'S Express Office were damaged by water and smoke. The amount of loss is not yet ascertained.

News from India and China, Received by the Asia.

CALCUTTA, Friday, Nov. 29.

Shirtings dull and prices unchanged. Raw silks and Indigo unchanged. Copper Sheathing active; ditto Tile unaltered. Exchange, 2s. 3d. Government Securities, 4 per cents, 14½ discount; do. do. 5 per cents, 3 discount. Freights active and advancing.

By Telegraph from Alexandria.

CANTON, Friday, Nov. 15.

Gray shirtings dull; water twist dull. Tea dull and unchanged. Total export of Tea to date, 42,839,000 pounds. Exchange unaltered.

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Gray Shirtings active. Tea quiet. Silk dull and declining; settlements in Silk in fortnight, 3,500 bales; export to date, 26,600 bales. Exchange advanced one farthing.

For Europe.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 3.

The steamship *Persia* will sail for Liverpool from this port on Monday night or Tuesday morning next. Commercial dispatches left with Mr. GEORGE STOKES, No. 145 Broadway, from 1 to 4 P. M. on Monday, will be transmitted and placed on board.

Obituary.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 3.

GERRIT W. LANSING, of this city, died at 10 o'clock this morning.

A SCHOONER LOST ON THE SOUND.—We learn from a gentleman who came from New-York by the Stonington boat, on Wednesday night, that a schooner, name unknown, was run into by the Norwich boat, *City of New-York*, and sunk—all on board being lost. The casualty occurred off Stratford, Conn. Another account says the schooner capsized. Unavailing efforts were made by the steamer to find the crew.—*Providence Post.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

Message of Gov. Andrew—What the State has Done Towards Crushing the Rebellion.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 3.

Gov. ANDREW's message to the Legislature was sent in to-day. The document is of unusual length, including all matters of local interest, and a general history of facts and figures, showing the part Massachusetts has thus far taken against the Southern rebellion. The ordinary expenditures of the year foot up about $1,127,000; the ordinary revenue about $1,127,000. The war expenses foot up nearly $3,385,000. To offset this the State has been reimbursed by the Government $775,000, and by other sums, making the actual sum refunded nearly $1,000,000. The troops sent into the field both for three months and three years, with the exception of one battery, have been fully armed and equipped by the State.

The Governor recommends that the State assume the collection of the direct National tax of $824,581, being its proportion of the $20,000,000 authorized by Congress. The State has contributed five regiments of infantry, one battery of artillery, and one battalion of rifles of her militia to the three months' service. To the three years' service she has sent as volunteers twenty-four regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, five batteries of artillery, two companies of Sharpshooters, and an infantry battalion of five companies. Six companies more become attached to two regiments from New-York.

The Governor urges the repeal of the constitutional discrimination between citizens of allen and those of American birth.

The recommendation made by the General Government, with reference to coast defences, is fully indorsed. A communication from Gen. TOTTEN upon this subject will be laid before the Legislature. Military education in our common schools is recommended. The whole number of enrolled militia is 157,490. The whole number who have gone into the volunteer service of the United States is reported by the Adjutant-General as 27,275. About 11,000 more are estimated to be in the naval service as sailors and marines, leaving 127,000 at home, besides those men capable of the ordinary duties of civil life, not included within the prescribed age for military enrollment.

The Governor closes his Message as follows:

"The great rebellion must be put down, and its promoters crushed beneath the ruins of their own ambition. The greatest crime of history must receive a doom so swift and sure that the enemies of popular government shall stand in awe while they contemplate the elastic energy and concentrative power of democratic institutions of a free people. The monstrous character of the crime has never yet been adequately conceived: nor is language ahis filly to describe it. Groundless and causeless in its origin, it began and grew up, and continues under the lead and direction of men who had enjoyed all the favors and enjoyed all the blessings of our Government, and who were bound by official oaths to maintain it. Reckless of consequences and determined to ruin where they could not rule, they conspired against the welfare of nearly thirty millions of people and their countless posterity. They plunged them with inconceivable madness into every danger and suffering and sorrow which can be generated into domestic war. They stand with sons hackened by the selfish and audacious barbarity of the crime, red-handed and guilty before God and history of the slaughter of the innocent and the blood of the brave. Whether right or wrong in its domestic or foreign policy, judged by whatsoever standard, whether of expediency or of principle, the American citizen can recognize no social duty intervening between himself and his country. He may urge reform, but he has no right to destroy. Intrusted with the precious inheritance of liberty, and endowed with the gift of participation in a popular Government, the Constitution makes him at once the beneficiary and the defender of interests and institutions he cannot innocently endanger, and when he becomes a traitor to his country, he commits equal treason against mankind. The energies, wisdom and patience of the people, their capacity for government as a corporate whole, and their capacity of voluntary obedience and subordination, whether in camp or at home, are now on trial. This is no merely local or accidental temporal act of insurgency, to be treated by police measures and civil correction. It is war—dreadful, solemn war. The influences, institutions and adherents of despotic ideas and systems of reaction against the ideas of progression in liberal Government, have arrayed themselves against the only people, and the only national Power where Democracy has a citadel and a home on the face of all the earth. The despotic elements in America, conspiring against our country's national life, anticipated its own earliest demonstrations of force, by trying to extend the conspiracy to the inclusion of all the "nations who feel power and forget right." Involved in this controversy for life, for freedom, and for honor, let Massachusetts, in following the flag, and keeping step to the music of the Union, never fail to prove to all the world that in all the characteristics of her people she is to-day as she was of old, when she it was who first unfurled the flag and pitched the tune. Henceforth there will be no one to consider how to reconstruct the Union, excluding New-England from the sisterhood of States. Wherever for treasure, or heroism, or blood, was the call, they heard the people of New-England have responded by opening the lap of their industry and by the march of their braves, and now when the beauty of our Israel has been slain in our high places, and when her LEE and RIVERS and ROCKWOOD and BOWMAN lie in felons' cells, and hundreds of her sons wear out their hearts in sad captivity, victims of their valor and devotion to our Union, one irrepressible impulse moves our people and inspires our soldiers in the field—one prayer to see the day when an army of loyal Americans shall hammer at the doors of their prison-houses with both hands pledged to the solemn task of war, and with neither hand averted to uphold the institution which is the cause of all this woe, and that their brow shall turn not back and their sword return not empty until the grand deliverance shall be accomplished. Maryland, I gladly point you to our oasis in the midst of all the resentments of the hour. A Committee of the House of Delegates of Maryland, acting under instructions from that body, have addressed the Executive of Massachusetts, seeking to learn the condition of the widows and orphans of the patriots who were murdered at Baltimore on the 19th of April, and to be informed of any persons who were dependent on them for support, in order that the State of Maryland may take such action in that connection as befits its sense of justice and honor. Cordially appreciating the honorable and humane sentiments of the House of Delegates of Maryland, the letter of their Committee is herewith communicated to the General Court, and I have directed the necessary investigation to be made to answer its inquiries.

Senators and Representatives: I invoke you, study to promote all the interests of morality, industry, thrift and valor, so that our Commonwealth and her people may crown all the heights of enterprise, virtue and honor. Attended by your wisdom, supported by your sympathy, I reascend the chair so often and so worthily filled by great magistrates and good men, and you will assist my unequal steps in treading the paths their lives illuminated. Inspired by trust in God and an immortal hate of wrong, let us consecrate to-day every personal aspiration and every private hope in our united apostrophe to our country and her cause. "Where thon goest I will go; where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried."

MICHIGAN.

Meeting of the Legislature—The Governor's Message.

DETROIT, Friday, Jan. 3.

An extra session of the Michigan Legislature convened at Lansing yesterday. The Governor's Message suggests the liquidation of the direct National tax by releasing the National Government from reimbursing that State on account of war expenses to an equal amount.

Twenty-four thousand men have been furnished by Michigan for the war, of which ten regiments were for three years, one battery of artillery and one regiment for three months. The volunteers have been raised at the expense of the State, costing $539,000, of which $92,000 has been refunded by the United States Government.

In view of the manifest disposition of foreign Powers intermeddling with our domestic affairs, he recommends that a provision be made for the organization and uniform of the militia, to constitute an active force, and their speedy enrollment, to be subject to draft at any time, and, while not favoring the erection of extensive fortifications, he advises the Legislature to urge upon Congress the immediate necessity of establishing, at some convenient point in the Northwest, an arsenal and mannfactory of arms and munitions of war; and also a naval station, to be located in Michigan, as being most advantageous, both from the extent of the coast, and her unequaled resources for ship building.

In alluding to National affairs, he attributes our complications abroad and troubles at home to the inactivity of the army, and says that the people will not tamely submit to see our armies used to protect slave property of the rebels, when the most active means should be taken to enppress the rebellion, sparing nothing and apologizing to nobody for our actions.

Gov. Hicks' Message.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

The Legislature of Maryland formed a quorum on Thursday, when the annual message of Gov. HICKS was received and read. It is an excellent business document, and presents to the consideration of the Legislature a plain statement of the several matters requiring their attention, which have come under his observation. The message is of very moderate length, and should be read by every one interested in the affairs of the State. One notable feature in it will be read with indignation. In consequence of the recklessness of the late Legislature, he says, the expenses of the State have exceeded the income by over $400,000!

In the face of this deficiency that body was willing to run the State further in debt to the amount of *two millions of dollars*, which sum was to have been placed under the control of a board of "Public Safety," of which ENOCH LOUIS LOWE was to have been the chief dictator, the object of which was to have brought upon us a civil war, and to have caused our State to have taken an armed position against the Government of the country. The annunciation of the fact of this large deficiency in our resources is a still further reason for the necessity of a searching reform, to which we called attention in our last.

Among other important matters to which the Governor calls attention, is the division of the State into Congressional districts under the new census, by which Maryland loses one member. Also for making provision for obtaining the sense of the people as to their wishes for holding a Convention to revise the Constitution, and for the election of delegates thereto; the latter he proposes, for economy, to be elected at the time of taking the sense of the people as to their decision on the question. If they decide on calling a Convention, then the delegates are to meet, but not otherwise.

The Governor pays a just and handsome compliment to his successor elect, and closes his message with the announcement of his retirement to private life again, with the consciousness that full justice will be done to his motives and actions in the very peculiar circumstances in which he has been placed during a large portion of his term of service.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRESTS FOR AN ATTEMPT AT PRIZE FIGHTING.—At an early hour yesterday morning a large number of arrests were made by the Police of persons who were suspected of being about to engage in or to attend a prize fight which, it was said, would take place in New Jersey, about ten miles beyond Hoboken. The Police Department were apprised of the contemplated encounter, and active measures were at once taken by Superintendent KENNEDY to frustrate the entire plan. Officers were stationed at the several ferries leading to New Jersey, and as soon as any suspicious-looking persons arrived in a carriage, if the driver was unable to give a satisfactory answer to the question as to whither he was bound, the inmates of the vehicle were taken into custody and forthwith dispatched to the Station-house. In this way about thirty arrests were made at the different ferries between 2 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The parties arrested were yesterday taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and no evidence as to their intent to violate the law being produced, they were released. The officials succeeded, however, in putting a stop to, for a time at least, an illegal and bloody encounter.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—ANN HART, a cook in the family of Mr. FOERER, residing on Washington Heights, died yesterday from burns received on Wednesday night last. Her clothes accidentally took fire from the kitchen-range. Decessed was a native of Ireland, 30 years of age. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body.....The body of THOMAS MULHERN, a man lately in the employ of Mr. ABBOTT, who keeps a feed-store in this City, was yesterday found in the dock, at the foot of Beach-street. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 37 years of age.....CATHARINE RILEY, a girl 18 years of age, committed suicide yesterday, at No. 62 West Broadway, by taking a dose of poison. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest upon the body this morning.

THE PRISONERS' RELIEF SOCIETY.—Many of our men, now prisoners at Richmond and Charleston, are suffering for want of necessary articles of clothing; indeed, many of them are half-naked. Such being the case, a Committee has been formed to receive any article of clothing that may be sent there for the use of our suffering soldiers. A printed circular, with descriptive diagram, will be sent by the Committee to anybody who is desirous to assist in knitting socks for the benefit of Federal prisoners. The following gentleman compose the Committee: A. C. Cheney, No. 31 Vesey-street; J. M. Kelly, No. 46 West Fifteenth-street; O. Banke, No. 30 Barrow-street; C. Housley, No. 441 Canal-street; H. Mitchell, No. 732 Greenwich-street.

HAMERSLEY-STREET INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—The children of the Hamersley-street Industrial School in Cottage-place, had their New-Year's Festival on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 2. After the exercises, during which the little ones sang very sweetly, and repeated from memory a number of scripture passages, they had an excellent repast. Addresses were delivered by Rev. C. J. JONES and other gentlemen. The school is well deserving of the public support and sympathy. The moral improvement of the children since the opening of the school is very remarkable. It was originally established under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society.

FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.—About 11½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the carbon oil store of Mr. MATHEW, No. 116 Maiden-lane. The damage to the stock and building was about $3,000. It is fully insured in City companies. The adjoining stores were damaged slightly.....At a late hour on Thursday night a fire occurred in the liquor store of THOMAS O'BIERNE, No. 700 Water-street. About $250 damage was done to stock and fixtures. The fire originated from a light which was taken too near a defective gas meter.

THE HARLEM HOMICIDE.—Coroner RANNEY, yesterday, held an inquest upon the body of OWEN PHELAN, who was shot in the groin on Tuesday night last, during an affray at a public house in Harlem. The jury rendered a verdict that "Deceased came to his death by a wound received from a pistol ball, fired from a pistol in the hands of JAMES J. WALL." After the rendition of the verdict the accused was fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LES ENFANTS PERDUS—"THE LOST CHILDREN."—This regiment, Col. CONROAR, is now rapidly progressing toward completion. It will not be consolidated with any other organization, but will retain its individuality and title of Les Enfants Perdus. A few more recruits are wanted. Headquarters, No. 64 White-street.

Festival of the Cottage-place Industrial School.

The one hundred little children who compose the attendance at this school, and who have been sought out from the sloughs that infest our crowded thoroughfares, assembled yesterday, at 1 o'clock, in their school-room, and were received by their Principal, Miss MACAY, with a "Happy New-Year." There was music on the melodeon, accompanied by the youthful choristers in hymns, instructive glees, and answers to Biblical questions relating to the life of our Saviour. After this a line was formed, and the dining-room was the next consideration. The children passed through the beautiful garlands of green which were hung on either side of the passage and decorated the walls of the rooms, and luxuriated in a hearty dinner for once at least.

Upon returning to the school-room, a brilliant Christmas-tree was exposed, and each child in turn received a pleasing gift; then, as they rellred for their homes, a useful present, such as a sack, a comforter, or hood, was awarded the happy-hearted throng. Ladies and gentlemen came in crowds to refresh their spirits by witnessing the innocent joy of these little waifs, half of whom are sent by their parents, in order to get them out of the way. During the progress of the festival, Policeman LYON—an earnest worker in behalf of this class, and affectionately called by crowds of youngsters "Pap Lyon"—addressed them, his police uniform, oddly associating with the serious tone of his remarks. He was listened to with appreciative attention by his young auditors.

The exercises closed about 4 o'clock, leaving a memory upon the hearts of all who participated which will go far toward the furtherance of that most beneficial charity—the *Ragged Schools*.

The Houston-street Homicide.

Coroner WILDEY yesterday continued the inquest upon the body of ANDREW J. FOWLER, who was killed during a fight early Wednesday morning last, at a disreputable house, No. 80 West Houston-street. Six witnesses were examined yesterday, and seven the day previous. The testimony thus far does not fix the murder upon any one particular person, except so far as the evidence of *Mrs. Virginia Moses*,—who was examined yesterday,—tends to that result. She testified that she resides at No. 70 West Houston street, and has a room on the third floor in front; she heard a loud noise in the street at about 3¼ o'clock on Wednesday morning; she went to the window and raised it, looked out, and saw a man lying on the sidewalk; saw a short man, dressed same as the prisoner (GOLDEN) now is, in the act of striking the man as he lay upon the walk; saw him strike two blows with a knife, and afterwards saw him kick the man who was down; the man who gave the blows and kicks then went into the house No. 80, and shut the door with a slam; there was a gaslight near the house, so that I could see all that took place; I saw the glitter of the knife-blade, as the blows were struck; the man who lay upon the walk hallooed, "Oh! Watch!" three times; as the man went back into the house, he jumped very quickly upon the steps; I heard the slam of the door very distinctly.

The other witnesses examined did not throw any light upon the mystery as to who was the perpetrator of the crime.

Dr. Little, House Surgeon in the New-York Hospital, was examined, and testified that he made the *post-mortem* examination of deceased, and that, in his judgment, he died by reason of congestion of the brain, caused by blows upon his head with some sharp instrument.

The inquest was adjourned until next Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, when it will be continued at the Eighth Precinct Station-house. In the meantime the authorities hope to find evidence sufficient to fasten the crime upon the guilty party.

There are three persons now under arrest, viz.: JULIA SANDERSON, LOUIS MARTIN, alias "Bequet Billy," and GRISAME GOLDEN.

The deceased was a native of this City, aged 26 years, and a butcher by occupation. He leaves a wife and one or two children, who reside at No. 113 Lurens-street. Some of his relatives are men well known in this community as officials who rank among the first in the City.

Arrivals in the City.

Secretary Seward, from Washington; Hon. E. H. Smith, of Long Island; Major Davidson, of the U. S. A.; Prof. Phelps, of New-Jersey; Rev. J. Akyan, of Ireland, and T. R. Van Duzer, of Newburgh are at the Astor House.

Hon. Charles Delany, of Massachusetts; Col. Thos. Ross, of England; James Hoy, of Baltimore; Benj. Sharp, of Philadelphia, and Major R. H. Gilbert, of the U. S. A., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. Wm. Kelly, of Rhinebeck; J. Hendrick, of Albany; H. G. Wheeler, of London; E. C. Reade, of New-Haven; J. Rubery, of Birmingham, and W. J. Odell and F. Kramer, of Pittsburgh, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. J. A. Logan, of Illinois; H. C. Jarrett and lady, of Baltimore; Capt. J. S. Nicholas, of the navy; C. W. Haynes, of Washington; G. Higble, of the U. S. A.; H. J. K. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. James D. Morrison and lady, of Illinois, and N. Berry, of Paris, are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. G. L. Andrews, of Massachusetts; Irving Van Wart, of New-York, and F. T. Gray, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

K. Casson, of London, and F. S. Greenleaf, of New-Hampshire, are at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening, President CROOKE in the Chair. After some routine business had been transacted the Committee of the Volunteer Relief Commission made a report, by which it appears that at their previous report they had on hand $28 65. Received since from County Treasurer $38,350. Paid out $37,645 to families of volunteers and $613 71 for current expenses, leaving a balance on hand of $119 94. The Committee continue to find persons who have drawn money improperly. A resolution was adopted cutting down the weekly stipend of grown persons to $1 50 per week instead of $2, as heretofore paid, and children to 30 instead of 50 cents per week, and allowing no family to receive more than $3 per week. A motion to rescind a resolution fixing the salaries of employes who go to the war was laid upon the table. The draft of an act was presented authorizing the County to issue bonds upon which to raise money for the families of volunteers, and adopted, and the Clerk directed to forward the same to Albany. The form of a petition was presented, calling upon the Legislature to assume the debt incurred by the several counties in supporting the families of volunteers. The matter was laid upon the table. The Board adjourned to Wednesday, the 15th inst.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Every man may be his own doctor, if he carry with him a box of these famous Pills.

The Recent Fire in Broadway.

BURNING OF HEGEMAN'S DRUG-STORE.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you some two years ago has been recovered from the ruins of Hegeman & Co.'s Drug-Store, No. 151 Broadway, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, the 22d inst.

We occupied the entire upper part of the building as a manufactory of paper boxes and salesroom for papers and cards. We had a large amount of material on hand, and the inflammable nature of the drugs stored on the three floors below made a very hot fire. All our books, insurance policies and other valuable papers, beside a small amount of money, was locked up in your Patent Safe. The safe stood on the second floor near the centre of the building, and with the ruins of the building into the cellar below, where it lay imbedded until 8 o'clock last evening, a period of *one hundred and thirteen hours*, or *nearly five days*. We are happy to add that our books, papers and money were all completely preserved, and the entire contents of your safe when taken out this morning are almost as bright as when we put them in.

We have selected another Herring's Champion Safe to lock them up in, and shall always take pleasure in recommending them to our friends for use.

EBBINGHAUS & ZOLLINGER.

New-York, Dec. 27, 1861.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES.

Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

At Retail.

Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, etc., at retail by SILLECK & CO.,
corner Fulton and William sts.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Trnss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Boots and Shoes.—Gentlemen's custom-made Boots and Shoes—the stock of a Broadway boot-maker—now selling below cost of manufactnre, at
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Good Skating at Disbrow's Ice Pond day and evening, between 5th and Madison avs., 39th and 40th sts.

MARRIED.

TALLMAN—PEARSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 2, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Hugh H. Blair, Mr. WM. D. TALLMAN to Miss MARY PEARSON, all of New-York City.

BROOKS—SACKETT.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 2, by Rev. Thomas Gallandet, ADRIAN C. BROOKS to SARAH SANDS, daughter of the late Joseph Sackett, Esq., all of this City.

HOWELL—TUTTLE.—On Thursday, Dec. 26, CHARLES J. HOWELL, of this City, to Miss ELLEN M. TUTTLE, of Tioga, Penn.

CROSBY—DANIELS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 1, by Rev. W. A. Bartlett, Pastor of the Elm-place Congregational Church, Wm. SAMUEL D. CROSBY to Miss FANNIE DANIELS, both of Brooklyn.

STRONG—ZABRISKIE.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 2, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Thomas C. Strong, D. D., Rev. ROBERT C. STRONG, of New-Baltimore, N. Y., to HARRIET LYDIA, daughter of the late John B. Zabriskie, M. D., of Flatbush, L. I.

DEYO—WILLIAMS.—In Washington, D. C., on Monday, Dec. 30, by Rev. Dr. McCauley, Capt. PETER K. DEYO, of Brooklyn, to Miss ROBARTA F. WILLIAMS, of Washington.

DIED.

WATTS.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 3, at the residence of her son, Robert Watts, M. D., No. 42 East 12th-st., MATILDA F. S. WATTS, widow of the late Robert Watts, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Mark's Church, 10th-st. and 2d-av., without further notice.

DOWNS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 3, of dropsy, SAMUEL CRUSCH, second son of Samuel and Eliza Downs, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) Jan. 4, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 75 Perry-st.

EVANS.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 3, CHARLES ELMAR, youngest son of Benj. J. and Margaret L. Evans, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 188 Broome-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

STRONG.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 2, EMITH, youngest child of Peter R. and Mary E. Strong, aged 14 months.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 50 East 21st-st.

BAAKER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 2, FRANCIS, infant son of Conrad and Frances J. Braker, aged 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 246 West 32d-st.

SAYMORE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, PATIENCA WOODWARD, widow of the late Jonathan Seymour, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 47 Jane-st., without further invitation.

BAZING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 2, WILLIAM H. BAZING, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Classon-av., near Myrtle-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

FANCHER.—In Greenpoint, on Thursday, Jan. 2, NETTIE LI, youngest child of George and Martha A. Fancher, aged 2 years, 4 months and 2 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, India-st., near Franklin, this (Saturday) afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

BARNEY.—In Irvington, on Friday morning, Jan. 3, SARAH BRUNDIGE, only daughter of D. Newton and Sarah Barney, aged 1 year.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of D. N. Barney, Irvington, this day, (Saturday,) at 12 M.

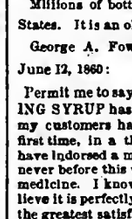
LARY.—In Hudson City, N. J., of brain fever, PHOEBE, youngest daughter of Eugene D. and Valentine R. Lary, aged 4 years, 8 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family, and of N. J. Cady, are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) Jan. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment this morning, on Boston express train, leaving 3d-av. depot at 3 o'clock P. M.

MCCALL.—In St. Paul, Minn., on Thursday, Jan. 2, THOMAS DOTY MCCALL, only son of the late JOHN H. McCALL, of this City, in the 23d year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 3.—Jan. 3, 1862.
12, 35, 78, 70, 63, 50, 6, 11, 2, 30, 42, 39, 61.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 4.—Jan. 3, 1862.
36, 57, 19, 44, 41, 56, 49, 9, 25, 4, 55, 37.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with us since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, MASS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and hoarseness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.

(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.
HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice, with Glycerine will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Sold by druggists generally.
Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhan & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

TO THE LADIES.
On washing day, if you would smile,
Just use the soap of friend J. Pyle;
Its worth, so magic in its might,
Will fill your hearts with rare delight!
For with a little rubbing, oh!
The dirt from off the clothes will go;
Then try this soap, you'll find 'twill pay,
Especially on washing day.
PYLE'S O. K. Soap, sold by grocers everywhere.
Manufactured by JAMES PYLE, corner Washington and Franklin sts.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS
Cured in a few hours, and the skin made delicately
Soft and white by the use of
TADMAN & CO'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE:
It requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves
Readily when applied to the skin.
No. 81 Bleecker-st. and No. 263 4th-av. By mail 25 cents



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL
302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 3 stamps.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE LORD DOTH NOW TO this Nation Speak" "O, Let My People Go," parody on "Song of the Contrabands;" words by Moses. Music arranged by T. Baker; price 35 cents, including "Contrabands' Song," or 4 pieces for $1, mailed free, just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Pastor. All the Pews in this Church will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, for one year, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1862, commencing at 7 o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE TENTH WARD NATIONAL UNION CLUB will be held at their headquarters on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1862, at 7½ o'clock. The members are particularly requested to attend. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

W. H. PALMER, President.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHARLES DICKENS. BOZ. BOZ.

OM TIDDLER'S GROUND.

CHRISTMAS BUDGET FOR 1861.

BY CHARLES DICKENS,

And others.

NEW EDITIONS JUST READY.

An elegant pamphlet. Price 25 cents.

RUTLEDGE. RUTLEDGE. RUTLEDGE. RUTLEDGE.

THE SUTHERLANDS,

THE NEW NOVEL

BY THE AUTHOR OF

"RUTLEDGE,"

Price $1 25.

FRESH LOT IN THIS MORNING.

THE DEMAND UNPRECEDENTED

CHARLES READE, CHARLES READE.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH.

CHARLES READE'S MAGNIFICENT NOVEL.

Cloth covers, $1 25; paper covers, 75 cents.

PRAISED BY ANGLISH CRITICS

AS

"THE GREATEST NOVEL OF THIS CENTURY."

These books are sold by all enterprising booksellers, and will be sent by mail *postage free*, on receipt of price, by
CARLETON, Publisher, (late Rudd & Carleton,)
No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. CXCIV.—FOR JANUARY, 1862.

CONTENTS.

ARTICLE
I.—The Adulterations of Food.
II.—Methodist Clerical Biography.
III.—German and French Criminal Procedure
IV.—On Translating Homer.
V.—The Irish of the Past.
VI.—Unity of Life.
VII.—Loyalty.
VIII.—The Last Two Books on Africa.
IX.—Dr. Walker's Sermons.
X.—The Domestic and Foreign Relations of the United States.
XI.—Critical Notices.
XII.—New Publications.

This number of the REVIEW being the first of a new volume, the Publishers would take this opportunity to commend the work to the favor of the American public. Its course for nearly fifty years is well known to all who are acquainted with the literature of our country, and a list of its editors and contributors during that time comprises the names of nearly all the most eminent American writers.

During the past year, the timely articles which have appeared upon subjects so important to our nation have attracted the attention and commanded the admiration of statesmen; and nowhere have more able and well-digested opinions upon these great topics appeared than in the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. The article in the present number, on the "Domestic and Foreign Relations of the United States," examining thoroughly the subject now uppermost in the minds of all the great nations, is worthy of special attention.

The REVIEW is published quarterly, at five dollars a year. CROSBY AND NICHOLS, Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

TO SKATERS.—THERE WILL BE SKATING on all the ponds in New-York, Brooklyn and Newjersey TO-DAY. You will receive considerable benefit by reading a little work on the art, called
THE SKATER'S

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 3, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been: 35 bbls. Ashes, 1,300 bbls. Flour, 200 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Barley, 1,343 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Malt, 4,008 packages Provisions, and 542 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 35 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales, 2,000 lbs. Western Yellow, at 28c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market has been inactive, but quoted steady for the principal kinds, including Middlings, at 36½c.@37½c. ₱ lb.; sales 250 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A livelier inquiry prevails to-day for State and Western Flour; and with light receipts and less eagerness on the part of holders to sell, prices are advancing. The reported sales, since our last, have been 17,650 bbls., including superfine State at $5 45@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 75@$5 90, mainly at $5 80@$5 85; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 45; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 90@$5 95; sound-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 00@$6 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45 @ $5 60
Extra State	5 75 @ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45 @ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70 @ 7 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75 @ 6 35
Inferior extra Ohio	5 90 @ 5 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 00 @ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 15 @ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 95 @ 6 05
Extra Genesee	6 10 @ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90 @ 6 90

Southern Flour continues in fair request, at buoyant prices; sales 1,300 bbls., at $5 80@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is inquired for, including superfine at $5 45@$5 55; extra at $5 75@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,250 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $3@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in good request, at $3@$3 05 for Jersey; $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 65@$1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive to-day, as buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices. No receipts have been reported since our last. Holders are very firm. Sales 30,000 bushels, including Canada Club on private terms; White Western, $1 45@$1 50; Amber do., at $1 42@$1 44; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 38@$1 42; Amber Wisconsin at $1 35; Milwaukee Club, $1 30@$1 33; Racine Spring, $1 30; Chicago Spring, $1 28@$1 30; Red State, $1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining; sales 34,000 bushels, at 64c.@65c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 66c.@67c. for Western Yellow, ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, including Canadian at 46c.@41c.; Western at 41c.@42c.; State at 42c.@43c.; and Jersey at 38c.@41c. ₱ bushel. Rye is salable and steady, at 82c.@84c. ₱ bushel; sales 7,100 bushels. Barley is unchanged; sales of 1,700 bushels were made, including Canada on private terms, and State at 73c.@76c. ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago during each of the last four years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.
Flour, bbls...	1,583,087	700,006	742,012	524,995
Wheat, bush...	18,147,151	14,558,429	8,184,746	9,781,326
Corn, bush...	26,566,330	13,467,980	4,410,003	8,260,033
Oats, bush...	1,448,444	2,029,906	1,813,049	2,295,322
Rye, bush...	533,869	295,436	228,179	70,031
Barley, bush...	461,647	623,005	662,187	411,421

Tide-Water Receipts of Breadstuffs by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from 1849 to 1861 inclusive.

Year.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
1849	3,963,87	2,734,380	5,121,220
1850	3,256,077	3,670,754	3,228,056
1851	3,358,926	3,163,667	7,906,139
1852	3,444,106	6,754,046	5,411,643
1853	3,063,742	9,432,657	2,193,002
1854	1,249,451	3,523,800	12,839,572
1855	1,209,156	5,426,296	2,343,785
1856	1,130,509	11,776,332	9,587,714
1857	835,546	5,763,490	5,515,925
1858	1,808,908	8,324,066	4,660,698
1859	903,311	5,170,554	2,492,217
1860	1,148,100	11,176,000	14,155,500
1861	1,493,238	29,886,637	23,342,334

Year.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
1849	2,467,295	1,400,194	322,942
1850	2,469,627	1,744,867	472,365
1851	3,594,312	1,809,417	289,073
1852	4,857,467	2,280,485	279,313
1853	4,037,206	2,497,366	155,788
1854	5,353,125	1,695,208	184,338
1855	4,537,000	1,674,457	632,366
1856	6,060,412	2,082,832	1,285,535
1857	2,966,212	1,727,208	169,463
1858	5,180,312	3,058,417	461,786
1859	6,739,756	3,305,277	401,994
1860	6,400,900	2,967,600	332,100
1861	6,978,338	2,235,850	832,792

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request for shipment and city use, at 70c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are less active, but are firm, including new at 16c.@24c., the latter rate for very choice, ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in demand at $22@$23 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LUMBER—Trade is dull at present; stocks are not heavy, nor are the principal holders eager to sell; prices are generally unchanged. The demand is limited.

Receipts of Lumber, &c., at Chicago for a series of years.

	Lumber, feet.	Shingles, No.	Lath, pieces.
1861	241,892,000	84,405,000	24,330,000
1860	268,796,484	134,158,000	30,509,000
1859	305,688,223	166,554,000	49,548,210
1858	277,118,426	127,565,000	44,559,150
1857	459,639,198	131,632,250	80,130,000
1856	456,673,169	135,370,000	79,235,120
1855	306,553,467	158,770,800	46,464,550
1854	228,336,783	28,061,250	32,431,550

Shipments of Lumber, &c., from Chicago for a Series of Years.

	Lumber, Feet.	Shingles, No.
1861	175,000,000	95,268,250
1860	230,126,588	175,276,312
1859	229,960,143	184,969,870
1858	242,793,268	149,508,000

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive to-day, including Common, at $6 ₱ 310 lbs. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine; 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands, mainly at $1 47½ ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and unsettled; sales 400 bbls. at $12@$12 62½ for Mess; $13@$13 50 for Prime Mess; and $8 25@$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs 4½c.@4¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats rule quiet, at 4¾c.@6c. for Hams, 4c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand at steady rates; sales 700 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard tends downward; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Beef has been more sought after; sales since our last, 1,470 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 for new repacked Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in limited demand, 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 5½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.	Jan. 1, 1862.	Dec. 1, 1861.	Jan. 1, 1861.
Clear	395	631	133
Mess	8,100	11,965	1,418
Thin Mess	249	421	169
Prime Mess	2,182	367	371
Plank	20	27	...
Prime	2,504	3,671	2,763
Rumps	426	577	9
Refuse Mess	1,197	1,974	465
Refuse Prime	528	526	127
Other Refuse	2,130	2,213	936
Uninspected	15,789	10,864	8,030
Total	33,519	33,476	14,402
BEEF.			
Repacked Mess	6,142	2,440	3,333
Rep'd Chic. Mess	3,190	1,321	3,280
Railroad Beef	72	120	79
Refuse Mess	1,074	880	1,255
Other Refuse	1,065	1,100	932
Tcs. Prime Mess	547	283	2,112
Country Mess	1,236	392	2,058
Country Prime	613	514	1,131
Uninspected tcs	4,197	2,200	8,498
Uninspected bbls	18,562	12,922	43,113
Total	36,698	22,172	65,781

RICE—Sales to-day were confined to small lots of Carolina at $7@$7 25, and 200 bags East India cleaned, at $6 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 400 hhds., including Cuba at 5¾c.@8½c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@9¼c.; also, 647 boxes Havana at 7c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in very moderate request, at, however, full prices. Sales 188 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@15c.; 47 bbls. Havana on private terms; and 62 cases Sealleaf at 7c.@14c. ₱ lb. Messrs. J. McBENEAL & Co. report the business at their warehouse, last month, thus:

	Hhds.
On hand Nov. 30, 1861	2,032
Received in December	1
Total	2,033
Delivered in December	1,048
On hand Jan. 1, 1862	985
On hand Jan. 1, 1861	3,289

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 55,000 lbs., at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls. at 20½c.@20¾c., chiefly at 20¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market continues quiet, though rates are supported. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Pork, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 25s.@30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Pork at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Hops, 3½d. ₱ lb.; Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@25s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders—A foreign bark with Wheat, in bulk, at 12½d. ₱ bushel. For Havre—Flour, 65c.@70c. ₱ bbl.; and Wheat, 16c. ₱ bushel. For Rotterdam—A foreign bark, with Rye, in bulk, at 12d. ₱ bushel.

LAW REPORTS.

Surrogate's Court.

Legacy to a Church.—The will of James D. Mclaughan, now admitted to probate, after making [illegible] distribution [illegible] Presbyterian Church.

Will Admitted.—The will of Matthew Leorin was also admitted, but it contained nothing of public interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Sutherland.

Bank of State of New-York vs. *Summit County Bank.*—Conclusions of fact and of law unsettled.

PERSONAL.

STEPHEN FILES, ASSIGNEE OF WILLIAM THOMPSON, OF SAVANNAH, GA.—The above parties, or their legal representatives, will hear of something to their advantage by applying to PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York, or to WILLIAM C. BARSTOW, No. 99 State-st., Boston.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oak extension dining table, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany marble-top centre, side and pier tables, gilt-frame marble mirrors, lace window curtains, mahogany bedstead, mahogany and hon bat-stands, mahogany sofas and chairs covered in hair-cloth.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A pair carriage horses, 16½ hands high, brown bays, and cost over $1,100. They are to be sold without any reserve whatever, as the owner is leaving the City. Also, a bay mare, long tail, 15 hands high, kind and gentle in all harness. Also a light business wagon in good order; also a single harness. The whole to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, at the sales-room, No. 23 Nassau-st., immediately after the sale of furniture: Fancy goods, terra-cotta ware, Japanese goods, decanters, cologne-bowls, trays, cabinet pitchers, vases, alumets, &c., being the balance of the invoices of fancy goods remaining unsold, to be disposed of this day, without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a black horse, long tail, 15¾ hands high, perfectly gentle and kind in harness, an excellent saddle-horse; has been used by a lady for some time past; warranted perfectly sound and quite stylish.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, wardrobes, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oilcloths, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, comforters, blankets, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

TO THOSE WISHING TO EXTEND AND enjoy their knowledge of the French language and literature, Prof. MIEL, late of Harvard University, will open on MONDAY, Jan. 6, for the Winter season, four courses of superior French instruction. 1. Exercises in Grammar, Translation, Composition. 2. Dramatic Readings. 3. French Lectures. 4. French Soirees. 24 tickets $6. Classes now forming. Apply at No. 259 West 23d-st.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st. Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal D. S. ROWE, M. A.

AT $2 50 WRITING, TWENTY LESSONS; Book-keeping, (lessons unlimited,) $10; Arithmetic and Penmanship, $10 per quarter, seventy-eight lessons each. No. 63 Bowery and No. 268 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ex-Gov. S. W. King writes Col. PAINE'S plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway. Will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a beautiful and healthy location near the City, has two vacancies, ages from 6 to 14 preferred. Terms reasonable. Address A. B., Box No. 1,618 New-York Post-office.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 West 33d-st., will reopen after the holidays, on MONday, Jan. 6.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the English branches, desires to make another engagement, as visiting instructress in a family or school. Her system of instruction is a very thorough one, and cannot fail in the object desired, viz., a sound English education. Particular attention paid to those who are backward in their studies, and to young children. References of the most satisfactory character given. Terms moderate. Address K. V. S. P., Box 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGland College, who has for several years had experience as teacher in a first-class Seminary, would devote one or two hours daily in giving instructions to one or two private pupils, or in some school in the City. Terms satisfactory. Address M., Union Theological Seminary. Reference—R. G. Hardee, No. 899 Broadway; R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 149 East 12th-st.; H. B. Smith, D. D., No. 34 East 25th-st.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED and accustomed to teaching English, French, Latin and Music, wishes an engagement in a school or family; best references given and required. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACtive partner with this amount, in a banking and stock commission house, where the capital is safe, and profits large. To principals applying, the best of reference shall be given. Address Box No. 2,186 Post-Office, New-York.

HARDWARE PARTNER WANTED—IN A well-established house; an active business man, acquainted with the jobbing and importing business, and having a cash capital of $10,000. Address B. W., Box No. 479 Post-office.

VALUABLE IRON FOUNDRY PROPERTY for sale, at a very low rate, together with all necessary appurtenances, in complete working order; situated on the corner of West 33d-st. and 11th-av. Inquire at office of CLINTON RICE, Receiver, &c., 7 Nassau-st

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—IN THIS CITY, BETWEEN the 30th ult. and the 1st inst., 80 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, (now the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad,) of $1,000 each, with Coupons of January, 1857, to January, 1874, attached, and the Coupon of July, 1856, accompanying each bond. The numbers of the bonds will be given in a subsequent advertisement. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the said bonds, or any portion thereof. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the bonds, on their delivery to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York.

FOUND—A SHAWL IN JOHN-STREET, WHICH the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Address J. A. V., Box No. 3,908 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Malden-lane.

GENERAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 23, 1861.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT has a rendezvous for shipping men at each of the following places:

Portsmouth, New-Hamshire.
Boston and New-Bedford, Massachusetts.
New-York.
Philadelphia and Erie, Pennsylvania.
Baltimore, Maryland; and
Washington, District of Columbia.

Seamen, ordinary seamen, and landsmen, who can pass the usual surgeon's examination, by presenting themselves at the rendezvous nearest their residence, with an official certificate from the city or town clerk, signifying that they are residents and have expressed a desire to leave to enter the navy, will be received on the following terms:

1st. An allowance of three cents a mile for traveling expenses.

2d. An advance of *three* months to seamen and ordinary seamen, and of *two* months to landsmen.

3d. Permission to leave an allotment of half-pay to their families, to commence the date of their enlistment.

4th. To go on board ship in their ordinary clothes, where an outfit will be furnished and charged as per list, being the present prices, viz.:

One pea-jacket	$11 00
One pair blue cloth trowsers	3 39
One blue flannel overshirt	1 60
Two under flannel shirts	2 32
Two pairs woolen drawers	2 16
One mattress	4 90
Two blankets	3 90
One seamless cap	1 00
One black silk handkerchief	1 00
Total	$31 27

The pay of petty officers averages $20 to $25 per month.
The pay of seamen ..... 18 per month.
The pay of ordinary seamen ..... 14 per month.
The pay of landsmen ..... 12 per month.

And food found.

No landsman will be allowed to take the benefit of this regulation who has not been four months at sea or on the lakes or rivers.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SYLLABUS OF DISCOURSES BY REV. HENRY M. FIELD, D. D., in the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square.

SUNDAY, Jan. 5—Morning: *The Ultimate Tendencies of Christianity.* Evening: *God Revealed through Purity.*

SUNDAY, Jan. 12—Morning: *Primeval Man.* Evening; *The Blessedness of Peace.*

SUNDAY, Jan. 19—Morning: *The Origin of Revelation.* Evening: *The Law of Divine Recompense.*

SUNDAY, Jan. 26—Morning: *Epochs of Religion in the Soul.* Evening: *The Witness of Christ in the Human Spirit.*

The Christian congregation, under the charge of Mr. HARRIS, in announcing their removal to this larger and more commodious place of worship, cordially invite seekers after the higher Christian life, without regard to sect, to make themselves acquainted with the subject and spirit of these advanced ministrations.

Hours of service: 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

NEW BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL.—In Phillips' Hall, between 45th and 46th sts. Rev. L. H. VAN DOREN and his congregation remove from the hall corner of 47th-st., and open the above new Chapel on the first SABBATH of the year. A New-Year's sermon at 10½ A. M.; a sermon to young men at 3 P. M., and a General Union Preaching and Prayer Meeting at 7 P. M. The public are respectfully invited to them all.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

PREACHING IN FRENCH UP TOWN.—Rev. M. FIVAS, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Dr. Parker's Church, west side of 4th-av., corner of 22d-st. The SUNDAY MORNING service in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., is continued, as usual, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

AT ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH, Laight-st., near 6th-av. The new church edifice is now open, and Prof. MATTHEWS, the pastor, will preach his first sermon in the new pulpit TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M., and preaching by Rev. J. C. VANDERCOOK, of Oswego, at 7 P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

APPEALS TO THE YOUNG.—THE THIRD discourse of this series, will be given at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS. Subject: *Character.* The Communion will follow. Services at 2 o'clock. New-Year's Sermon in the MORNING at 10½.

WEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST SEVENteenth-st., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Dr. ASAHEL STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock; seats free; strangers are cordially invited.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER OF Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Morning services at 10½ o'clock. Rev. ANSON DU BOIS may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING, service commencing at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Subject, *The Salutatory of 1862*; and the Rev. A. M. OSBORN, D. D., Presiding Elder, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

THE GREAT DAY OF GOD.—THE WAR Prophet will preach on the above subject on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. N. B.—He is the man, who, from the Word of God, proclaimed years ago, the present and approaching trouble. Go and hear him.

ST. PETER'S YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. GERHARD, of Cincinnati, will preach at St. Peter's Church, (West 20th-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING next. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the Association.

CHRIST'S PARABLES.—SOME OF THE principal parables of our Lord will be considered by Rev. MOSES HALLEY, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, on SUNDAY EVENINGS—To-morrow Evening introductory. In the MORNING a sermon for the New Year.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector.—Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. The Rector will preach MORNING and AFTERNOON, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the EVENING. Seats free.

PROTESTANT ORTHODOXY IN FRANCE will be the subject of a discourse which M. MISL intends to deliver in French TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Ebbitt Hall, No. 45 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Afternoon at 3, by Rev. P. M. SAVER. Evening at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND. The public invited. Seats free.

WASHINGTON—A LECTURE FOR THE TIMES —Will be delivered before the Second Universalist Church, corner 11th-st. and 2d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING; by Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, at 7½ o'clock. New-Year's sermon in the Morning. Public freely invited.

REV. S. W. CRITTENDEN WILL PREACH in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., on SABBATH, Jan. 5, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. He will also conduct the service of the usual lecture on the following Tuesday Evening, at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, 17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Jan. 5, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BROWER. Subjects: Morning, *The Church in Pergamos*; Evening, *The Apostle Paul on Civil Government.*

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. CHAS. C. GOSS, of the Alliance, will preach in the lecture room of Barnum's Museum SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Doors open at 2½ o'clock. Admission free. Strangers and young men cordially invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. HORACE L. EDGAR PRATT, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Castleton, S. I., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray-Hill Baptist Church (55th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.) TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, fifth Lecture to Young Men. Subject—*The Profane Young Man.*

A PATRIOTIC ENTERTAINMENT.—LECture on *Alexander Hamilton*, by Rev. WM. H. HINSDALE, "the Blind Man Eloquent," at Irving Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1862, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH IN the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on *The Certain Success of a Righteous Cause*; and in the Evening, at 7 o'clock, on *Youthful Piety.* Seats free.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., Rev. CORNELIUS C. BARCLAY, Rector. Services on SUNDAY next at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7 o'clock in the evening. All persons are cordially invited to attend.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—St. John's Park, Rev. ISAAC S. KALLOCH will preach SUNDAY MORNING, upon *The Gospel in the Book of Esther*; and in the EVENING, a Sermon for the New Year.

PROF. MARTIN, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach in the 28th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, Jan. 5, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS, LAMARTINE Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. L. JUDD, Pastor, will speak next Sunday evening.

DIVINE SERVICE EVERY SABBATH, IN the Swedish language, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, in 6th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., by Rev. GOSTAVUS A. PEHRSSON.

MRS. E. J. FRENCH WILL LECTURE IN the Cooper Union, Room No. 29, on SUNDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Follies and Fallacy of Modern Spiritualists.*

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, PASTOR, will preach TO-MORROW in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

REV. HENRY KIMBALL, OF MASSACHUsetts, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, 1st-st., near 2d-av., next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY—IN M. E. Church, at Tarrytown, SUNDAY, Jan. 5. Sermons, by Rev. Dr. DURBIN, at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.

MISS EMMA HARDING WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, SUNDAY, Jan. 6. Services commenced 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant girl, as professed cook; understands baking and larding, meats, soups, jellies and pastry, and is a good baker; no objection to the country; has high City recommendations. Call at or address No. 61 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY woman wishes a situation as first class cook in a private family. Understands her business thoroughly. Best city references can be given. Call at the City Market, corner Broadway and 22d-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook, understands cooking all kinds of meats, pastries, &c.; no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best references. Call at No. 30 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, and would also assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 96 West 16th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable middle-aged widow woman, as cook or housekeeper for a widower; would make herself generally useful; no objection to children. Call for two days at No. 61 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.; English.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A RESPECTABle woman is desirous to obtain a situation as above; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Apply at No. 145 6th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and will have no objection to do general housework in a small family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 57 West 44th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker; no objection to a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room.

A FEMME DE CHAMBRE, OR COOK.—A young French girl, who understands perfectly the getting up of fine linen, wishes a situation, as femme de chambre, or as cook. The best references given. Address V. A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman, who will be found thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; can do good cooking; washes and irons first-rate; makes excellent bread; has good references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front. Wages moderate.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a very experienced woman, who is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from birth; can bring it up by hand or bottle if required; can cut and fit children's clothes; has got the best of City references; can also refer to family doctors. Can be seen at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

A NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable middle-aged woman as nurse. Can take the care and management of a baby from its birth. Would make herself generally useful, or would take charge of an invalid. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 Macdougal-st., rear house.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; no objection to a lady that boards; wages, $6 in a permanent situation. Call, or address, at No. 184 East 21st-st., two days.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; would do chamberwork and take care of children; can be recommended by excellent families in this City and in Brooklyn. Call for two days at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, first floor.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; can take charge of a child from its birth; has the best references; will also do chamber work and fine washing. Call at No. 81 West 36th-st., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young English woman, a situation as seamstress, or to take care of children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; is willing to make herself useful; neat, cleanly, good tempered and obliging; best of City reference. No objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes employment by the week or month; understands how to cut and fit children's clothing, and dress-making, and all kinds of family sewing; is a neat plain sewer. Good reference, if required. Can be seen until suited. Apply at No. 160 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A person who is a good seamstress, a situation as seamstress and to take care of children; has lived several years in her last place; has excellent City references. Address E. D. K., Madison-square Post-office.

EUROPE.—TWO LADIES GOING

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $657,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. CREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaus; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington.
Hon. HORATIO KING,
Late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 63 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO., in London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY the following coupons due Jan. 1, 1862:
Chicago City.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Buffalo City.
Albany City.
Utica City.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad.
Atlantic and Great Western Railway, guaranteed by the Bank of London.
Detroit and Milwaukie Railroad.
Also,
Interest on New-York State Stock.
5½ per cent. Loan to Tonnwanda Railroad.
6 per cent Loan to Schenectady and Troy Railroad.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of our correspondents being used in securing the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, February 5, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 13 Bowery.
(Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 2, 1861.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.
Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASIRER, President.
WILLIAM F. PHILIPS, } Vice-Presidents
SYLVANUS ARDEN, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.
HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bond-Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Seleven Directors at this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 Master, opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 11th of January will bear interest from the 1st of January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 Bowery, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Institution, for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
R. BAYLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1912, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of Madison-av. and 42d-st., will be open daily from 10 to 2 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before draw interest from the 1st.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
ROBT. H. BULL, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1861.
JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1862, on the mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid after that day at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
MURPHY'S POINT, Dec. 28, 1861.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2.
T. B. BLACKSTONE,
President.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. MCKINLEY, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on said 1st mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & OEBHARD.

INTEREST COUPONS—OF UNITED STATES and New-York State bonds cashed, and specie bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE PICKAWAY County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Park Bank after that date.
M. BROWN, Agent.

$21,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in this City, in any sum from $1,000 upward. Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 65 Wall-st.

$10,000 AND OTHER SUMS TO LEND on improved City property.
E. M. HAVENS, No. 11 Nassau.

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.
Holders of certificates of a loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

DIVIDENDS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $600 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $600, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CABRAS, Acc't.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Monday, the 6th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Dec. 26, 1861.—Interest will be paid on all deposits in this Institution (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1862. Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1st, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. By order
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. L. ALVORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—
Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (3½) Three and One-half per cent. for the current six months, ending Dec. 31, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 6th day of January. By order of the Board.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 31, 1861.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1861. By order of the Board.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.—DIVIDEND NO.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 (three) Per Cent., payable on the first Monday of January next (6th proximo.)
The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 9th January prox.
GEO. I SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 8th day of January.
W. B. BEEKER, Cashier.
Dec. 17, 1861.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.
H. WARREN, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of (5) Five per Cent., on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th of January, to 22. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January.
CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6, inclusive.
E. W. TALMAN,
Assistant Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—New-York, Dec. 27, 1861.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 6 inclusive.
GEORGE ELLIS,
Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 8th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office No. 27 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan 2, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., to which date the Transfer Books will remain closed.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND Trust Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of said Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVidend of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th till the 15th day. By order of the Board.
R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INsurance Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after Thursday, the 9th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall-st
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan. 2, 1862.
TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1862.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1861.—FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. By order of the Board.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., payable on and after the 6th day January next.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the 4th January next. New-York, December 30, 1861.
WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

PHŒNIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 6, 1862. By order of the board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 6.
E. K. VALL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1. By order
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

PARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Dec. 6, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.
Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The piece of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.
The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:
Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter-strained bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils, and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.
The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.
The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.
Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.
Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.
The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.
No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.
A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.
Every letter must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next highest or lowest bid or bids accepted. Each bid must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.
All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.
Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.
By order of the Light-house Board.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.
I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ——, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of the advertisement of the ——, from the office of the Light-house Board. Should ——'s offer or bid be accepted, —— request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signature and certificate.
(Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.
We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and in case any that to the foregoing ——, of ——, be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ——, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the —— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement referred to herein appended, under which a bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest bidder.
Witness:
Sureties
(Place.)
(Date.)
I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient.
(Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

ASSISTANT QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 8th day of January, instant, for supplying one thousand cords of good, sound, merchantable oak or other hard wood, at Fort Pickens, Florida, the delivery of which to commence as early as practicable, and to be completed within ninety (90) days after the signing of the contract. Bonds, with two sureties, will be required for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made, and proposals offering will please mention in their bid the names of the persons whom they propose to offer as such sureties. Privilege reserved of rejecting all bids.
D. H. TOMPKINS, Col. and Asst. Q. M.-Gen.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

IMPORTANT FREIGHT NOTICE.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—The People's Line, in connection with the Harlem Railroad, have arranged for the transportation of freight between New-York and Albany during the close of navigation on the Hudson River. Freight for and from the West, and New-York Central Railroad and connections, will be received and delivered at the docks of the People's Line of steamers, foot of Cortlandt-st., same as in Summer. There will be no interruption at the close of navigation, and the rates will be as low as by any other route. All consignments from the West should be made to People's Line as heretofore.
P. C. SMITH, Agent People's Line.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 1 A. M., Express, for Buffalo and the West. 8:15 A. M., Mail, daily. 10 A. M., Accommodation, daily. 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
N. KNAPP, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSEON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany. (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 6:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MACHINERY, &c.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 6 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works a Paterson, N. J., or at depot and store No. 13 Dey-st, New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order.
TODD & RAFFERTY.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Passengers going further take the train from there at 11 P. M., or remain on board till morning.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO., wherein ROBERT T. WOODWARD, HENRY E. LAWRENCE were the general partners, and JOSEPH LAWRENCE and STILMAN S. CLARK were the special partners, is dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled by the general partners.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Commission Business at Nos. 91 Chambers and 73 Reade sts., to which place they will remove on or about Jan. 6.
ROBERT T. WOODWARD,
HENRY E. LAWRENCE,
FRANKLIN E. TAYLOR,
JOB C. BOWRON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., heretofore composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. WM. H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
GORDON MCTAGGART.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEE, BLISS & CO., for the transaction of a general dry goods importing and jobbing business at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.
Boards, in the strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
GORDON MCTAGGART,
JOHN A. TWEEDY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the style or firm-name of PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either active partner will sign in liquidation.
ELIHU PHINNEY, JR.
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN.
ALBERT MASON.
O. M. MITCHELL.
ELIHU PHINNEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm-name of BLAKEMAN & MASON, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Phinney, Blakeman & Mason.
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN.
ALBERT MASON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing in this City under the name of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All business appertaining to this firm will be settled by the new firm of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., No. 68 Warren-st.
H. S. ARNOLD,
H. F. DOOLITTLE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
MADISON MIXTER,
T. C. GOETCHIUS,
LAWSON ARMS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., for the transaction of a general fancy goods importing and jobbing business, No. 72 Warren-st.
D. S. ARNOLD,
MADISON MIXTER,
T. C. GOETCHIUS,
LAWSON ARMS.
THOS. J. ROBERTS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts will be collected and paid by EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, who will sign in liquidation.
J. R. JAFFRAY.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY.
ARTHUR W. JAFFRAY.
No. 350 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 31, 1861.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.
No. 350 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 31, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SMITH & PAYNE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NATHAN SMITH.
AUGUSTUS W. PAYNE.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

NOTICE.
A. W. PAYNE, late of the firm of Messrs. Smith & Payne, having purchased their entire stock, will continue the same business on

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

ALARM IN MEMPHIS.

The Fate of Loyalists in Tennessee.

More Incendiary Attempts in the South.

Miscellaneous Indications.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

We have received a copy of the New-Orleans *Picayune* of Dec. 21. It carries the same clean face which has always distinguished it, but the fact that its stock of paper is running short, is made apparent by a notice which appears at the head of its editorial columns, to the effect that the Evening Edition is to be suspended "temporarily," until it can make arrangements for securing a permanent supply of the material, without which its issues cannot be continued.

FINANCIAL MEASURES.

Under the head of "Bank Acts," the *Picayune* says:

"Two bills, reported by the Joint Committee of Legislature, in regard to banking and bank charters in this State, have passed the Senate. The first suspends, during the continuance of the war, and for twelve months thereafter, all legal proceedings for the forfeiture of bank charters or corporations liquidating on account of the suspension of specie payments; and relieves the banks from the legal penalties of the act of 1842 and its amendments, for failure to comply with their provisions generally. The Legislature, however, or in the recess of the Legislature the Governor, may direct special proceedings for cause. Banks may gn into voluntary liquidation on the giving of notification by the Board of Directors of a vote of the stockholders to that effect. Banks in which the State is not a stockholder may liquidate by a Board of three of its own stockholders to be elected by the Board of Directors. The other act is entitled 'An act to authorize the free banks now existing to issue circulating notes in accordance with the provisions of ordinance No. 30 of the State Convention.'

The free banks have now, under the general banking law, the right to issue bank notes to the full amount of the bonds and stocks of enumerated issues, subject to the condition that their whole capital stock shall have been paid up, in specie, within twelve months after the commencing business, and that, besides these deposits of stock with the State Auditor, they shall always have on hand an amount of specie equal to one-third of all their cash liabilities, and for the remaining two-thirds, specie, specie funds, exchange or other cash assets, or paper maturing within ninety days and not renewable.

The addition to these powers, intended by the Senate bill, is that they may issue a new class of notes, based on their capital paid in, and the accruing assets of their business, without the security feature of a deposit of stocks. It contemplates, we suppose, the withdrawal of the present circulation, and the return of the notes to the Auditor, to be exchanged for the bonds, and canceled, and the substitution of the new issue on the capital thus released. But how these two operations are to be conducted under the severe restrictions of the banking law, and in what way the new currency is to afford aid to the community at the present time, are points we would like to have expounded by the framers of the bill. To our understanding, they contain incongruities which will create work for the lawyers, and need a great deal of explanatory legislation."

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, Friday, Dec. 20.

In the House the bill was passed suspending judicial proceedings against persons in the military and naval service. A joint resolution has been adopted by both Houses to adjourn on to-morrow to the 6th of January. The Senate bill appropriating $2,500,000 to raise a naval force to repel invasion, was taken up out of its order and passed on second reading, and laid on the table subject to call. Mr. ROBINSON introduced a bill for the relief of sugar planters, similar in its provisions to the cotton planters' bill. Mr. TAFFAN's bill to suspend forced sales, commonly called the stay law, was adopted; ayes 49, noes 40. The substitute provides for sales of property when it brings nine-tenths of its appraised value, to be appraised according to the standard of valuation on the first of June, 1860; the first and second sections were adopted.

In the evening session, the House adopted, on its second reading, all the sections, without material amendment. of TAFFAN's substitute to the stay law.

In the Senate the House bill for the relief of Sheriffs and Tax Collectors was passed. Also the House bill to suspend judicial proceedings against persons in the military and naval service. Mr. GANTT's bill to exempt a certain amount of slave property from execution was defeated. Ayes, 10; Noes, 11. Mr. LAIDLAW offered a bill for the resurvey of the township on which New-Orleans is situated.

CITY ITEMS.

The *Picayune* gives these items in its city column.

"Yesterday evening, at about 6 o'clock, the fine residence of Mr. VICTOR DAVIS, hardware merchant, situated No. 42 St. Peter-street, between Charters and Royal streets, was discovered on fire. As soon as the alarm was given, several fire companies were on the spot, and though the raging element seemed to have made considerable headway in the upper story, they succeeded in extinguishing it, ere it could attack the lower floors. The roof of the building was entirely destroyed, and the remainder of the building was so flooded that the loss was considerable. *The fire originated in a most mysterious manner, in the garret, which had been shut up for a long time.*

The arsenal, which is situated just opposite, was the object of considerable speculation. As a great quantity of cartridges, rounds, and gunpowder, are stored in a room of that building, it was feared at a time that a spark falling on the roof would set it on fire. Had such an accident taken place, an explosion would have followed, sufficiently powerful to destroy the public buildings on Jackson Square and the residences around. As a measure of precaution, a few energetic men took upon themselves to transport all that powder, box by box, from the arsenal to the armory of the Orleans Guard, on Orleans-street. This task was a fatiguing one, and most dangerous, for the lane by which they had to pass, was full of people, and as many among them were smoking, the least imprudence might have caused the very accident which they endeavored to prevent, and blown to atoms many a person in the crowd. Luckily for them all, the Orleans Guards returned just at that time from their drill on the levee, and after clearing the way from the arsenal to their armory, they formed a double line between these two places, and all the remaining boxes being passed from one man to another, were rapidly carried to a safe place. At 7 o'clock, when the fire was entirely put out, the gunpowder was again removed to the arsenal.

The remains of Col. B. F. TERRY, of the Texan Rangers, who fell gloriously in an engagement with the enemy at Green River, Kentucky, are expected to arrive this morning, at 11 o'clock, on a train of the Jackson Railroad. Two companies of the First Brigade will be detached by Col. L. A. CHARBONNET to receive the body of this brave officer at the railroad depot and escort it to the City Hall, where it will lie in state until 4½ o'clock. Then all the troops of the First Division, to full uniform and with side arms, will form a line to escort those glorious remains from Lafayette-square to the ferry landing of the Opelousas Railroad, where a train will take the body to Berwick's Bay, and thence it will be transported by steamer and stage coaches to its last resting place in Texas.

There were 1840 families supplied yesterday with 2,000 loaves of bread, 138 bushels corn meal, 11 barrels rice, 12 barrels molasses, two barrels vinegar, nine beeves, 51 kits mackerel, 94 sacks sweet potatoes, 13 sacks turnips, 500 cabbages, 300 bunches greens, 300 do. turnips, 200 do. leeks, 460 pumpkins. One of the finest day's work of the season.

The Bragg Battalion is the name of a new battalion, organized quite recently, with the following companies: Lafayette Guards, Company A, D. H. Fowler; Pluton Guards, Company B, Capt. F. Lurges; Coachmakers' Guards, Company C, Capt. J. Schwartz; Fulton Guards, Company D, Capt. R. A. Hoffman; Southern Sentinels, Company E, Capt. W. T. Stocker; and McRee Rangers, Company F, Capt. Victor Hebert. Capt. Fowler, of the Lafayette Guards, was elected Major of this battalion.

The Lovell Guards, a numerous company, composed of nicked men, was out last night on drill under command of their energetic captain.

Mr. H. LE RUMEUR left town yesterday to visit the interior parishes to obtain donations of sugar, cotton and molasses to aid our brave Volunteers in Kentucky and Virginia.

COMMERCIAL MOVEMENTS.

In its commercial review, the *Picayune* notes a continued fair inquiry, during the early part of the week "for our leading staple for future delivery, (that is, deliverable in a few weeks after the blockade shall have been removed,) on the basis of 8c. and 8¼c. for Middling, cash down." There were 11,077 bales on hand, not cleaned, against 329,350 on hand last year, at the same date.

Sugar is quoted from 1¾c.@2c. to 6¼c.@7¾c., according to grade. The entire receipts thus far, since Sept. 1, have been 62,050 hhds., against 4,,550 last year.

Tobacco was quoted at 3c.@4¼c. to 9¾c.@12c., according to grade, with a stock on hand not cleaned of 13,275 hhds.

Under freights, the remark is made, "Nothing has been done, the blockade suspending operations."

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.

EDITORS PICAYUNE: Since the note I addressed you and published in your journal, on the 13th inst., on the subject of the acorn as a substitute for coffee, I have extended my examination of its claims to the attention of the public, and find in REED's *Encyclopedia* an article on the acorn, in which its use, as a substitute for coffee, is highly recommended, and its excellence practically established in the hands of scientific societies.

And I would urge upon the further consideration of your readers, or such of them as may be fond of a good cup of coffee, but who are not willing or not able to pay a dollar per pound for the real berry, this subject. were it not that, *from present appearances*, the prospect is favorable that we shall all, ere long, have our accustomed supply of our favorite beverage.

But, as the chances are that the tables may be turned upon those who gleefully shut it out from us, I would, in all charity, recommend to them our culinary uses of "poverty, starvation and war." By this means be tested as a substitute for coffee, and if approved, although we may not need it ourselves, we may be enabled thereby to "heap coals of love" and *hot acorn coffee* upon the heads of our enemies.

Yours truly, CENCI.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

The following dispatches furnish a fair sample of the style of intelligence which the rebels receive from the North:

RICHMOND, Friday, Dec. 20.

The *Herald* says that the $150,000,000 obtained from the banks and the people have all been expended, and there are no means of replenishment.

The Northern Congress is remarkably vacillating. PHELPS' Ship Island address has proved a perfect bombshell.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Dec. 19.

The *Enquirer* of this morning reports, on the authority of passengers by the Central cars last evening, that a battle has been fought at Leesburgh, and 400 Yankees taken prisoners.

Passengers this morning from Fredericksburgh report heavy firing on Tuesday in the neighborhood, they believe, of Alexandria. The Adjutant-General's office has no report of any battle.

A report was brought here this morning that two Yankee regiments mistook each other near Fairfax, on Wednesday, killed some hundred or more of each other, and wounded many, when both sides retreated, and the Confederates coming up at the time took sixty prisoners, and the wounded will be brought here.

NORFOLK, Friday, Dec. 20.

The financial excitement at New-York is tremendous. The papers are trying to calm the people. The *Herald* states that the war has consumed all available resources, that there is nothing left, and the people refuse to contribute either men or money. SEN. SCOTT denies having said that the North deliberately captured MASON and SLIDELL. The North threatens to confiscate all British property in the United States.

The Northern papers continue to boast of their army and navy, and say they can whip the Confederates on land and the English on the sea.

A flag of truce reports that the Washington Cabinet have decided not to surrender SLIDELL and MASON, according to the demand of England's messenger.

The greatest excitement exists at the North, and war is undoubtedly near at hand. H. I.

BOWLING GREEN, Friday, Dec. 20.

Northern papers to the 17th have been received here. The reports from Kentucky are of a startling nature. MCNIETT is reported to have a force of 400 Confederates at Owensville. Judge BURNS the same number at West Liberty; WILLIAMS has 1,600 at Hazel Green; MARSHALL is at Prestonburgh with a very large force. There is a great excitement in the Bluegrass region.

The Federals are alarmed, and, expecting an attack at Paris, have sent for reinforcements.

ABRAM SPEARS and DANIEL HIBLER have been murdered by the Federals at Paris.

Fifty Secessionists, whose arrest at Bagdad was attempted by some Federal soldiers, repulsed them and succeeded in making their escape. These are indications of a general uprising of the Secessionists.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec 18.

The object of the suspension of specie payments in New-York is to prevent the exportation of gold. A meeting of banks has been held, to take into consideration the proper measures to be adopted in consequence.

A financial explosion throughout the North is looked for, and repudiation is considered certain.

Some of the Black Republicans are proposing the arbitration of neutral Powers, while others demand the return of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL to England.

All hopes of success upon Columbus, Ky., have been abandoned: nevertheless the Northern people are urging forward movements in that direction. Military men say success is impossible, and that the Confederates are too strongly posted.

Diplomatists at Washington say that affairs are very serious, and that war between the United States and England is certain to ensue.

New Confederate batteries have been erected along the Potomac. Skies are brightening.

TENNESSEE.

SAFETY MEETING AT MEMPHIS—RESOLUTIONS, ADDRESSES, ETC.

From the Memphis Argus, Dec. 24.

The adjourned meeting, whose assemblage and organization we noticed in our issue of last afternoon, reassembled at 3 o'clock, the Committee on Resolutions handing in the following:

Resolved, That it be expected that every able-bodied and loyal citizen will connect himself with some military company, and provide himself with such a gun as he can obtain.

That the citizens of each Ward and persons in the vicinity of the city, be requested to hold meetings as soon as possible, and organize as many companies as can be done, and to report such organization, number of arms, their description, &c., to Brig.-Gen. CANRIS.

That every citizen who has a gun and cannot join a company is expected to place the same in the hands of some person who can or will act in defence of our country.

That Messrs. MILLER APPERSON, MCDAVITT and NELSON be a Committee to confer with the commanding generals at Columbus, and to tender to them such preliminary aid as may be needed.

These resolutions being adopted, some discussion arose regarding the following address, which to many seemed rather injudicious:

"The long-threatened invasion of the valley of the Mississippi is at our doors. The enemies of our rights and liberties, our wives and children, our homes and firesides, are moving down upon us by land and water in overwhelming numbers.

Within a few days, perhaps, the great battle of the Mississippi will be fought at Columbus, by—and if our soldiers are there overpowered, as they may be, Memphis is lost to the South, unless you come to our help. If Memphis falls, the Mississippi Valley is lost too. We ask our friends in the surrounding States to look these facts sternly in the face before it be too late.

The invaders no longer can make war for a restoration of the Union. They, as well as we, know that to be impossible. Their avowed object is conquest—subjugation, that subjugation to be affected by all the terrors of fire and sword, to which may be added all the nameless horrors of a servile insurrection.

We are interested in all this. *To save Memphis is to save all that you hold dear or valuable on earth. To abandon it is to abandon the richest valley on the globe to the ravages of a set of men whom success will make demons.*

We therefore call upon you to arm and prepare to strike where blows will be most effectual. Each country, district, and town meetings. Organize military companies, and enlist every man between fifteen and sixty capable of bearing arms. Get out every gun that is effective, and put them into the hands of those who will use them, if you cannot. *If you have not guns enough, get pikes of ash or hickory, armed with iron points. Husband all your ammunition. Waste none of it in sporting.*

Have your places of meeting. Drill daily, and hold yourselves in readiness to repair at once to each points as may be designated by the Committee, or by the competent authorities, as soon as you may be called upon to do so. We exaggerate nothing. We state simple truths. If you value your life and liberty, and all that makes them dear, we entreat you to adopt that prompt action which can alone preserve them."

THE FATE OF THE BRIDGE-BURNERS.

A correspondent of the Nashville *Patriot*, writing from Knoxville, Tenn., under date of Dec. 14, gives the following account of the hanging of one of the bridge-burners:

On Tuesday last, five minutes after 12 M., the execution of CHARLES ALEXANDER HANN, convicted of being engaged in the recent conspiracy to burn the bridges on the railroad in East Tennessee, took place just outside the corporation limits of the city, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens and soldiers. A deep feeling seemed to pervade the large audience in sympathy for this deluded man, and manifestations of it were not unfrequent. He was conveyed from the City Prison to the gallows, distant about one mile, in an ordinary wagon, drawn by two mules, and attended by a file of soldiers. When they had reached the place of execution, he seemed very much affected, and, in answer to a gentleman who interrogated him, spoke, in substance, as follows:

"I leave a wife and three small children, but for them I could die satisfied. I did want to live long enough to raise these little ones up in the way in which they should go; but I am doomed to die. I also leave a gray-haired mother, a mother who raised me right, and to leave her, too, it breaks my heart. Gentlemen, I have ever been a consistent Christian, and my present unhappy situation is more attributable, I assure you, to the teachings of base men than to any evil motives of my own. I have been asked if my time was to go over again would I be guilty of the crime which has brought me to the gallows? *I answer most unhesitatingly that under the same circumstances, I would burn the bridge again*; for when I and my confederates in guilt had reached the bridge I was forced in front, and made to apply the torch which reduced Lick Creek Bridge to ashes. There was no alternative. I ask the prayers of every Christian in this audience. I die with a full assurance of meeting all such in heaven. I desire my remains to be conveyed to *Rideway*, Green County, to SARAH HANN."

After a most impressive prayer for the spiritual welfare of the culprit, by the Chaplain, the black cap was placed on the prisoner's head, adjusted by himself, and the rope tightened about his neck, the trap-door fell—a shriek, a shudder, and all was over—the spirit took its flight into eternity!

The Knoxville *Register*, of Dec. 18, gives the following account of another atrocious murder, by order of BILL CARROLL:

"HENRY and JACOB HARMON, father and son, of Greene County, engaged in burning Lick Creek Bridge, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, were executed here, yesterday, by hanging, agreeable to sentence passed by the Court-martial convened by order of Gen. CARROLL. At the scaffold, they stated, through the Chaplain officiating, that they have been not only deluded, but forced to commit the crime for which they were about to suffer, by representation, that unless they made this demonstration of allegiance to the Lincoln dynasty, their lives and their property would be in greater jeopardy than from the Confederates. The younger HARMON stated further that his [illegible] had been robbed, with the Confederate Government, but he was compelled to volunteering in the Confederate army, which he was persuaded and misled by the misrepresentations above stated. Whether they revealed the names of those who have thus led them to their unhappy fate or not we have not learned. The spectacle of their execution was terrible enough, and should be sufficient warning to any who may lend a too credulous ear to the falsehoods of LINCOLN's emissaries, or of the tory leaders of the late Union party. HANNUM, the younger, was executed first, while his father sat at the foot of the gallows, awaiting his turn to take that awful leap from time to eternity, which justice demanded, and it is to be hoped repentance had somewhat reconciled them to. The elder HARMON is reported to have been a man of considerable property—some forty or fifty thousand dollars' worth."

CROPS BELONGING TO POOR WHITES.

The Governor of Tennessee has coerced the poor whites into the army till there are not enough left to gather the crops and chop wood for the families. JOHN W. HEAD, a Gallatin lawyer, who seems to be in command at Fort Donelson, issues the following proclamation to their wealthy neighbors:

FORT DONELSON, Dec. 15, 1861.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE THIRTIETH REGIMENT TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS: Letters are daily received by many of the brave men of my command, stating that their crops are wasting in the field, and their families unprovided for. This should not be. These soldiers are depriving themselves of the comforts of home, and enduring the hardships and privations of camp life to protect and defend a common interest. Their pay is not sufficient to furnish their families. You are sharing the fruits of their services, and it is your high and solemn duty to see that the little they have left behind is not sacrificed—that their wives and children are supplied with the necessaries of life.

I therefore most earnestly entreat you to have their crops garnered, their families furnished with wood, and such other of the necessaries of life as they may need.

Many of you have a large negro force, whose labor should, in part, be used for the benefit of these men. By timely cooperation much can be done to aid and relieve them and their families.

J. W. HEAD,
Colonel Commanding Thirtieth Regiment.

THE FIRE IN NASHVILLE.

The Commissary stores, including a portion of the Ordnance Department stores, in Nashville, Tenn., were destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d. The loss is estimated at nearly a million of dollars. The fire originated in the Ordnance Department, owing to the culpable negligence of a subordinate, and spread with such rapidity that the efforts of the soldiery and Fire Department were unable to extinguish the flames. Several times some of the most valuable buildings in the city were on fire, having caught from the shower of cinders which fell upon them, but they were finally saved at the risk of life. There was an immense amount of shot and shell and fuses of the superior French pattern contained in some of the departments. The former would have to be recast. Several hundred heavy guns were also rendered valueless.

THE FIGHT AT DRANESVILLE.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

MANASSAS, Dec. 26, 1861.

The battle at Dranesville instead of being a disastrous defeat and the one-sided affair represented, proves to be exactly the reverse. From my present information I can give a better statement of facts. On the morning of the fight, the Yankees sent out a foraging party under the escort of three brigades from Gen. MCCALL's Division. Fearing an attack, they had sent one brigade of five regiments, a battery of six guns, and a regiment of cavalry to protect the roads leading into Dranesville, and then their wagons were sent into the country for hay. They had been there but a short time when Gen. STUART came up in sight of them. The two remaining brigades were held in reserve a short distance to the rear. Gen. STUART had taken out near three hundred wagons for the purpose of obtaining forage, which was the sole object of the expedition, and not, as has been erroneously supposed, to make an attack upon the enemy.

Coming upon the Federals suddenly, and seeing their force outnumbered his, Gen. STUART at once prepared to protect his wagons, and to do that had to make some demonstration to keep the enemy in check, while the wagons were being hurried to the rear. For that purpose he advanced towards them, and sheltered his infantry in a pine forest. At this time the reserve of the enemy was seen approaching, accompanied by additional artillery and cavalry, and the moment seemed almost a fatal one to our little force, but, through the coolness of a clear-headed and skillful officer, it was saved, with a comparatively small loss, considering the odds in favor of the enemy.

At first it was considered doubtful whether the Federals were marching upon Leesburgh, or whether they had been informed of the expedition by spies, and had come out to capture it, in either case the wagons were in danger, and it was necessary to protect them at any sacrifice. Had they been lost, the greater portion of the transportation of the second corps would have been lost. Making a vigorous attack upon the regiment drawn up against him, Gen. STUART scattered them, causing great consternation in their ranks. They did not reform until the reserve came up, when, inspired by the appearance of fresh troops, they returned to the fight. After the wagons were at a safe distance, Gen. STUART saw it was useless to contend with so great a force against him, with no prospect of reinforcement, unless on ground of his own choosing, and so he fell back to a spot selected to make a stand, but the Yankees had fought long enough, and were not disposed to follow.

As to the results. Several of our missing men have been recovered, many of them wounded. The casualties may be summed up as follows: Killed, 43; wounded, 143 missing, 8. Some of the wounded have since died. The enemy's loss was heavy, although their papers say it was light. The evidence is too strong against them, and the truth will soon come out. The people of Dranesville say they left in a hurry, carrying off twenty wagons containing wounded men. They promised to return in the morning for our wounded, who were left on the field, some with very slight wounds, but failed to do so, and they acknowledged that the fight had been much more severe than they bargained for. The Baltimore papers are gathering the facts, and publish them as collected. One of them gives a list of casualties in two regiments, amounting to 80 killed and wounded. Gen. JOHNSTON is very well satisfied with the result, and has complimented Gen. STUART upon the coolness and bravery displayed by him on the occasion.

Yesterday evening a large body of Federals, 3,000 strong, came out in the direction of Pohick Church, and marched toward our lines, seemingly for the purpose of making a reconnoissance. After coming within about a mile and a half of our pickets they halted, and soon after retired. Their movements were closely watched, and had they ventured a little further, some little impediment might have been thrown in their way.

The First Virginia Regiment is still at its old camping-ground. Thus far no preparations for Winter quarters have been made, and beyond a few speculations as to the possibility of getting to Richmond, very little is said upon the subject. Gen. EWELL's Brigade will Winter in the advance, and I believe the First will take up its quarters as near the enemy as any regiment. With good, warm log-houses, the soldiers can live very comfortable through the cold weather, and if their friends at home will furnish books and means of enjoyment, in the shape of quoits, balls, gymnastic fixtures, chess-boards, &c., the time will soon pass away. It is not so very certain that there will be no fighting during the Winter.

The weather still continues good and is not excessively cold. There has been but one stormy day for some time. So long as the roads continue in the present good condition, there is a possibility of a fight. It seems hardly probably, however, that if a general advance had been contemplated, it would have been so long delayed. McCLELLAN had no reason to suppose the weather could be good so late in the season, and he certainly cannot be waiting for bad to fight.

GEN. STERLING PRICE.

We take the following notice of Gen. PRICE from the Richmond correspondence of the New-Orleans *Delta*:

"I presume the history of this distinguished officer is familiar to you. It ought to be familiar to the people of the Confederate States. It would show that in this age, as well as in former ages, circumstances develop genius, and that the pressure of events is enough to stimulate the qualities of the hero, even when heroism has been latent and unsuspected. Gen. PRICE's campaign in Mexico was decidedly one of the most brilliant episodes of the war. His conquest of New-Mexico, with a slender force of volunteers, his fertility of resource, and extraordinary energy and enterprise, displayed in suppressing the subsequent rebellion, and in his remarkable Winter campaign against the insurgent Indians, deserve to be recorded as the most shining page of the history of the Mexican war. Among the victories gained by Gen. PRICE, in that war, were the battles of Paos and Rosales, the latter fought against a very superior force, commanded by Don ANGEL TERAS, Governor of Chihuahua, a gentleman who has of late years become well known in the country as a distinguished leader of the Mexican leaders. The same characteristics have marked Gen. PRICE's recent campaign in Missouri; the same originality of conception, energy of action, readiness of invention and audacity of enterprise. The attack upon Lexington, which, after its successful *finale*, was admitted to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the whole war, was, it is understood, discouraged here by the partisans of the cautious and dilatory policy.

After the capture of MULLIGAN and his forces, *Price intended to attack Fremont before he could concentrate his army, but was prevented by a lack of ammunition from executing his design. When Lexington surrendered, he had but 2,000 percussion caps in his whole command.* He sent to Gen. HARDEE, and, I believe, to Gen. MCCULLOCH for a supply of these indispensable articles; but for some reason, satisfactory perhaps to those officers, they were not sent. People here cannot help expressing the conviction, that had PRICE been zealously and efficiently seconded, he would, by this time, have driven the enemy from Missouri, and thus secured to the Confederacy the most important of the Western States. The results flowing from a consummation of this kind cannot be over estimated. They extend far beyond the boundaries of Missouri. They reach the frontiers of New-Mexico, and involve the destinies of Kansas, the Indian Nation, Arizona and New-Mexico. With Missouri firmly attached to the Confederacy, Arizona will remain undisturbed in our possession: New-Mexico will easily be acquired; the Indian Nation will be free from National invasion; and even Kansas will fall into our hands. Missouri cuts off the North from any access to those territories: but with that State in his power, LINCOLN can pour his forces into the region beyond, and force us to a desperate struggle to maintain it. The contest in Missouri is not done for the central of Missouri, but for possession of the vast countries which lie to the west and southwest.

TEXAS.

The Austin *State Gazette* says the State debt is now $1,500,000, and that no measure of finance has yet been metured. The *Gazette* says:

"The bill repealing the act accepting the propositions of the United States in regard to the boundaries of Texas, and asserting right and jurisdiction over the original territory of Texas, extending to the 42d degree of north latitude, has not yet come up for discussion. It elicits much interest, and from what we can judge of the sentiments of members, it is favorably regarded, and believed to enunciate a proper doctrine.

A resolution has been introduced and will doubtless pass, declaring the right of the State to all salines, salt springs, &c., whether upon vacant or patented land, as the Constitution expressly reserves all such to the State; and granting the public the free use, without let or hindrance from professed owners of such salines.

A resolution has been introduced in the House, by Mr. CHALMERS, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, directing them to inquire how far, if at all, the Confederate Government can, consistent with State rights, confiscate the property of alien enemies in the State of Texas. The report on this resolution will probably be the signal for a lively debate.

We take the following from the Galveston *News* of Austin correspondence, of the 10th:

"It may be that this measure (the stay law) will be greatly beneficial to the people, but I opine, with its present limited provisions, it is not only obnoxious to the charge of class legislation, but will be found a fruitful source of litigation, so that instead of giving those involved in the mazes of the law a chance to leave things at home securely, that they may go to the war, it suspends action only on moneyed contracts; and what is meant by a moneyed contract, as used, is not made at all plain. A supplementary bill has been talked about in explanation of this scintillation of legislative wisdom.

The subject of obtaining a revenue equal to our wants has met with much individual reflection, and the conclusion is very general that taxation must be resorted to."

KENTUCKY CONGRESSMEN.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 17.

Kentucky is appearing by her Representatives in the Legislative Councils of the Confederacy. The ten Representatives to which she is entitled have been appointed, and, on yesterday, two of them appeared and took the oath of office and their seats. Judge THOMAS B. MONROE, who thus represents the Ashland District, has already made his name familiar to the patriots of the Confederacy by his own patriotic course. He was among the first of his State to renounce LINCOLN and his works, and to cast his lot with the South, regardless of the heavy sacrifices which it involved. Hon. HARRY H. BURNETT, the other gentleman referred to, ranked as one of the most attentive, courteous, honorable, faithful and able members on the floor of the United States Congress, where for years he appeared as one of the Representatives of Kentucky. He labored and conciliated, and deferred to the counsels of others, in order to secure the united action of Kentucky; but, when nothing more could be done or hoped, he betook himself to the only remaining means to secure the interests and liberties of his State. We are proud to see him in the Confederate Congress.

THE BLACK FLAG.

From the Lynchburgh Republican.

Our people were greatly surprised, on Saturday morning, to see the "black flag" waving over the depot of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company. We are for displaying that flag throughout the whole South. We would ask no quarter at the hands of the vandal Yankee invaders, and our motto should be an entire extermination of every one who has set foot upon our sacred soil. Let that flag, then, float over every hill-top and valley throughout the whole South; and, as the breezes fan its folds, let it tell to the Hessian scoundrels the welcome they will have on Southern soil—Death, death to each, one and all.

FROM CENTREVILLE.

A letter dated at Centreville, Dec. 16, says:

"Gen. EVANS took leave of his Brigade on Tuesday evening last, bidding adieu in quite an affecting speech to each Regiment. The General goes to South Carolina to give his valuable and efficient services to his native State.

The greatest difficulty has heretofore existed in regard to procuring furloughs. No soldier could procure leave of absence save in case of sickness. This has been caused from the imminence of a fight, which might be said to exist daily. I learned from a member of Congress, just from Richmond, that after the 20th of this month the difficulty will be obviated, and that those who desire, can visit home for a short time, some twenty days, I learn. The inference I deduce from this leniency is that no fighting is expected to take place here, from and after the aforesaid date, until Spring. One can scarce grasp anything permanent enough on which to predicate an opinion as to future movements. We know not one moment what the next may bring forth, and as for the vague and indefinite rumors that pervade the camp, they serve only to feed the momentary desire for excitement. No stated programme, save in generalities, can be marked out, for one move of the enemy may frustrate the most scientifically laid scheme. In a word, manœuvering armies and playing chess are synonymous.

It seems to be the determination now to hold Leesburgh at all hazards. Fortifications are being erected in proper places. The topography of Leesburgh, as surveyed by Lieut. HERMAN, Confederate army, is found to be difficult of fortifying, showing my mistake in stating it as easy, in a previous letter. However, the work has commenced in good earnest, and in a short time we may have the pleasure of setting down Leesburgh as one of the invulnerable places."

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

A Southern paper, alluding to Bishop HUGHES' absence abroad, says:

"It has been supposed by the people of the South that Archbishop HUGHES, of New-York, had been sent to Europe for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Lincoln Government by using his influence to counteract the representations of the Commissioners sent from the South. But the Staunton *Spectator* expresses its gratification at learning, from a satisfactory source, that this mission is for a contrary purpose. From a priest of the Church of which Archbishop HUGHES is the head in this country, and who lives beyond the limits of the Southern Confederacy, the *Spectator* learns that the Archbishop has been deputed by a council of the "Fathers" of his Church to *use his influence to secure the intercession of foreign Powers in behalf of peace and a recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy.*"

ENTERPRISING,—IF TRUE.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 24th ult., says:

"On Monday night of last week a successful little movement occurred on the Cumberland River, near Paducah, which goes to show that our friends in that region are alert and active. It seems that 25 mounted Federals left Smithland on a scouting expedition, and during the evening they happened upon a 'corn-shucking.' Thinking to have a good time, they picketed their horses, stacked their arms, and 'pitched in.' One of our friends quietly slipped away and gave the alarm to Capt. WILCOX, who, with 14 of his men, proceeded to the scene of merry-making, quietly took possession of the Hessians' horses and arms, and then captured the whole party, except the Captain. The latter endeavored to escape, when he was shot. The prisoners and spoils were carried to Hopkinsville. Capt. WILCOX is now in a condition to treat for the release of a few of his men, including a Lieutenant, who were captured a short time since."

STILL AT WORK.

A letter, dated Norfolk, the 18th ult., to the Petersburgh *Express*, says:

"Certain parties were arrested at the Navy-yard on Monday, with candles, matches, and other inflammable and combustible materials upon their persons, with intent, as is rationally supposed, to fire the yard, or, at least, the big ship *Merrimac*. They have been committed to jail, and if Jack Ketch does not get his own this time, then let all law, all order, all justice, go to the dogs."

THE CONFLAGRATION.

The Charleston *Mercury* estimates the loss in real estate by the late fire at about $3,500,000, on which was an insurance for about $1,500,000. The chief burden has been borne by local companies. The amounts paid by the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company, South Carolina Insurance Company, will swallow up the capital stock and surplus of these institutions. The losses among agencies out of South Carolina have been about $300,000.

A PLANTERS' BANK.

In the course of a criticism upon the bill to establish a Planters' Bank in Tennessee, the Trenton *Standard* says:

"The notes of such a Bank, being unsupported by one dollar of capital, and nobody responsible for their redemption, would, of course, hardly be worth the paper upon which they would be printed, though, perhaps, they might circulate, under existing circumstances, at forty or fifty cents on the dollar. For ourselves, we would not touch them with the tongs, and the borrower would realize but $10 or $12 for a bale of cotton worth $50, if, indeed, they got anything."

APALACHICOLA FORTIFIED.

A letter of the 12th ult., from Apalachicola to the Columbus *Sun*, contains the following:

"The weather is more than usually warm and pleasant, which accrued to our great benefit for the building and completion of the batteries, nearly all of which are ready to receive our common enemy with good effect and becoming hospitality.

I understand 2,000 more men are to be stationed here. With this force, and that already here, we can hold good our ground against any force the enemy may send to attack us."

FROM COLUMBUS.

We glean the following from the Columbus *News*, of the 18th:

"The military authorities of our city have laid the tariff on spiritous liquors.

We are gratified to learn that the afflicted soldiers in the various hospitals are improving very fast; but few deaths of late.

The present delightful weather has enabled our troops at this point to prepare well for the Winter. They have erected very comfortable huts; in fact, a majority of them are as nice and cleanly as many of the best dwelling-houses in Columbus. In many of these huts are most excellent first-class stoves."

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Dec. 19.

Congress passed to-day, and the President has approved, an act supplementary to the act authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, and providing a war tax for their redemption; also, an act for recruiting for the service of a provisional army.

Nothing from the camps.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The greater portion of Greenville, Alabama, was destroyed by fire on the 17th. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

A negro woman in Nashville, who, a few days since, killed her three children, and then attempted her own life, has since died.

The Savannah *Republican* of Dec. 12, says: "A negro man on Hilton Head, the property of Gen. DRAYTON, seeing a number of officers approaching a small house on the island, unobserved concealed himself underneath. The officers entered, took seats, and discussed at length the events of the battle, which occurred the day previous. In the course of the conversation, the negro says, they reckoned up their killed in the action, and fixed it at *forty*, nearly three times the Confederate loss."

A late letter from Centreville, Va., says: "Contracts have just been entered into for building a railroad from Manassas to this point. The line has been surveyed through, and is now being leveled. The grade will be heavy. Manassas is 163 feet above the level of Bull Run, and is considerably higher than the hills of Centreville. The distance is six miles. It is four miles from the Station to Bull Run, and two miles from there to this point. The work will be one of great accommodation, as a large portion of the army will remain in this immediate vicinity."

The Nashville *Banner*, of the 19th, says:

"Next to murder, speculation upon the country's need is the most loathsome of crimes. A really bloody, out-and-out speculator of this kind should be drawn and quartered, and stewed into soup, to sharpen the appetites of the men made poor by his exertions; for plenty would surely follow the extermination of the whole of them. We wouldn't recommend the diet, however, except to very healthy stomachs."

Gen. FLOYD arrived in Richmond on the 24th. The *Examiner* says it had already been intimated that Gen. FLOYD's force had been ordered to Kentucky, and that fact, it says, may have something to do with his visit at this time.

We notice in the *Floridian and Journal* a call from Judge MCGAHEE, the President of the State Convention, for the reassembling of that body, on the 14th of January.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune* asks why may not flying artillery be dispensed with, and heavy ordnance be mounted on railroad cars—the guns to turn on pivots. Suppose there was a railroad on the margin of the coast from Mobile to New-Orleans, with cars adapted to carrying the heaviest guns on pivots, would not such land batteries be preferable to those of any ship on water?

Two men belonging to the Louisiana Tigers were shot a few days ago, by sentence of a court-martial.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 24th ult. has the following in a letter from Loudon County, Va., under date of Dec. 13: The question that has agitated the several regiments composing the Seventh Brigade, as to who was to be our General, has at last been settled by the appointment of Gen. GRIFFITH, of Mississippi, as Brigadier, and Gen. HILL, of North Carolina, as Major-General. This double appointment leads me to the opinion that a division of some three brigades will be formed here. News is current that several regiments are ordered here, but it is unreliable.

The Arkansas *State Journal* notices the fact that Gen. MCCULLOCH's command of eight or ten regiments had gone into Winter quarters on the Arkansas River. The time of MCCULLOCH's men will expire in the Spring.

The Little Rock *Democrat* says that J. P. JOHNSON will contest the right of Mr. GARLAND to a seat in the rebel Congress from that District, and has already given notice of the fact to Mr. GARLAND at Richmond.

The rebel Secretary of the Treasury, in his correspondence with the Tennessee delegation in Congress, states the inability of the Confederate Government to settle the sums expended by Tennessee in behalf of the war.

A card from J. J. MCKEEVER, President of an organization known as the "Southwest Company," appears in the Memphis *Appeal*, announcing that the third special messenger would leave Memphis on the 1st of January, "taking mail matter for all parts of the world."

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3209. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Communication between Charleston and Savannah Cut Off.

Landing of National Forces on the North Edisto.

Seizure of Railroad Station No. 4, Twenty-five Miles from Charleston.

Reported Skirmishing at Port Royal Ferry.

Another Exchange of Compliments at Fort Pickens.

Operations of the Ship Island Expedition.

Seizure of Biloxi, on the Main Land.

A Powder-Mill Blown up at New-Orleans.

Fearfully Demoralized Condition of the Rebel Army of the Potomac.

A DESPERATE PANIC AT MEMPHIS.

NEWS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 4.

Important news from the South is contained in late papers to hand.

A destructive fire had occurred at Richmond, burning the theatre and other valuable property.

Coffee is held in Richmond at a dollar and a-half a pound.

EXPECTED ADVANCE OF THE NATIONAL ARMY.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Friday says:

"A private dispatch was received yesterday from Centreville by a prominent military officer now in Richmond, in which it says that indications point to an attack by the Federal forces at an early day on Evansport, and the probability was, that an attack would also be made by them on other points on the Potomac.

OPERATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA—SEIZURE OF THE RAILROAD BETWEEN CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

The Charleston *Mercury* has a dispatch, stating that a large force of Nationals had landed on the North Edisto, and had seized Railroad Station No. 4 on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Jan. 2.

Private dispatches received from Pocotaligo, dated yesterday, state that the Federals attempted to advance from Port Royal Ferry, but were repulsed by the Fourteenth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, under command of Col. JONES. The Confederate loss was fifteen killed and wounded. One Yankee was taken prisoner, but their loss is not otherwise given.

Gen. LEE has informed JEFF. DAVIS that he is confident of his ability to prevent the Federals from advancing on Charleston or Savannah.

MORE FIRING AT FORT PICKENS.

A dispatch from Pensacola, dated Jan. 1, says "Fort Pickens opened fire yesterday, but the fire was not renewed to-day. Our batteries are silent."

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Friday, also says:

"The Confederate batteries replied to Fort Pickens and the firing continued all day. No vessels were engaged on either side, and no casualties occurred with us. Gen. BRAGG was absent while the cannonading was going on, but Gen. ANDERSON was in command. Gen. BRAGG returned on the 2d inst., but the Federals did not renew the attack, and our guns were silent."

MOBILE, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

A Confederate steamer, going from Pensacola to the Navy-yard, was fired upon yesterday, from the batteries at Fort Pickens. Gen. BRAGG's batteries replied, and the firing was continued at the last accounts.

WAR VESSELS AT SHIP ISLAND—SEIZURE OF BILOXI.

Sixteen war vessels are reported at Ship Island.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Friday, says that a private dispatch has been received there, dated Mobile, yesterday, which states that "Picayune" BUTLER is at Ship Island; also, that the Federals have nominal possession of Biloxi, and it is believed that they will occupy all the towns on the coast in that region. They captured two cannon at Biloxi. It is stated that they landed there from five to seven thousand troops, and it is further rumored that they express a determination to push forward their forces to Jackson.

POWDER MILL NEAR NEW-ORLEANS BLOWN UP.

A New-Orleans dispatch, of the 29th, says that the powder-mill opposite the city exploded last night. The guard had inspected the premises only half an hour before. It is attributed to an incendiary.

DESPERATE CONDITION OF THE REBEL ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

One of the prisoners who have to-day arrived from Richmond has an editorial article from a Richmond paper, which he cut out and secreted in his boot. It gives an awful picture of the condition of the rebel army on the Potomac, saying that the entire army is utterly demoralized; regimental drills have ceased entirely, the men spending their time in using greasy decks of cards. Great numbers are offering large sums for substitutes, and one had offered as high as $1,500.

The editor urges the Government ought to do something to remedy the evil. Such is the demoralized condition of the army that enlistments cannot go on, hosts who would enlist being deterred by the discouraging condition of the army.

The prisoners say their clothing and boots were looked upon with longing eyes by the rebels, especially their boots. Many were offered as high as twenty-five dollars a pair for their boots.

AN AFTER-DINNER SPEECH FROM BEAUREGARD.

The Virginia correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* gives an account of a select dinner-party to Gen. BEAUREGARD, from which we extract the following. The Memphis *Appeal* states that the report of the remarks of Gen. B. is undoubtedly correct. The letter, after giving a detailed account of the banquet, says:

Another incident of this entertainment was likewise peculiarly interesting. When the newly-devised battle-flag was brought in, Gen. BEAUREGARD related to the company the motives which led to its adoption; and as the racial embraces a thrilling portion of the eventful battle of Manassas, I shall endeavor to reproduce it, as nearly as possible, in the General's own words:

On the 21st of July, at about 3½ o'clock, perhaps four, it seemed to me that the victory was already within our grasp. In fact, up to that moment, I had never wavered in the conviction, that triumph must crown our arms. Nor was my confidence shaken until, at the time I have mentioned, I observed on the extreme left, at the distance of something more than a mile, a column of men approaching. At their head was a flag which I could not distinguish. Even with the aid of a strong glass, I was unable to determine whether it was the United States flag, or the Confederate flag.

At the same moment, I received a dispatch from Capt. ALEXANDER, in charge of the signal station, warning me to look out for the left; that a large column was approaching from that direction, and that it was supposed to be Gen. PATTERSON's command, coming to reinforce McDOWELL. At this moment, I must confess, my heart failed me. I came, reluctantly, to the conclusion, that, after all our efforts, we should at last be compelled to yield to the enemy the hard-fought and bloody field. I again took the glass to examine the flag of the approaching column; but my anxious inquiry was unproductive of result—I could not tell to which army the waving banner belonged. At this time, all the members of my Staff were absent, having been dispatched with orders to various points. The only person with me was the gallant officer who has recently distinguished himself by a brilliant feat of arms—General, then Colonel, EVANS. To him I communicated my doubts and my fears. I told him I feared the approaching force was in reality PATTERSON's Division; that if such was the case I should be compelled to fall back upon our own reserves, and postpone till the next day a continuation of the engagement.

After further reflection, I directed Col. EVANS to proceed to Gen. JOHNSTON, who had assumed the task of collecting a reserve, and to inform him of the circumstances of the case; and to request him to have the reserves collected with all dispatch, and hold them in readiness to support our retrograde movement. Col. EVANS started on the mission thus intrusted to him. He had proceeded but a short distance, when it occurred to me to make another examination of the still approaching flag. It had now come within full view. A sudden gust of wind shook out its folds, and I recognized the stars and bars of the Confederate banner. It was the flag borne by your regiment, (here the General turned to Col. HAY, who sat beside him,) the gallant Seventh Louisiana, and the column of which your regiment constituted the advance was the brigade of Gen. (then Col.) EARLY.

As soon as you were recognized by our soldiers, your coming was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, regiment after regiment responding to the cry; the enemy heard the triumphant huzza; their attack slackened; these were in turn assailed by our forces, and within half an hour from that moment commenced the retreat, which afterward became a confused and total rout. I am glad to see that war-stained banner gleaming over us at this festive board, but I hope never again to see it upon the field of battle.

Gen. BEAUREGARD then explained how the new battle flag was devised, the reason for its adoption being made sufficiently clear by his lucid and thrilling narrative. The flag itself is a beautiful banner, which I am sure, before this campaign is over, will be consecrated forever in the affections of the people of the Confederate States.

THE ALARM IN MEMPHIS.

We have already published resolutions and an address to the people of Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, adopted at a safety-meeting held a few days ago in Memphis. The *Appeal*, a copy of which we have received, gives a fuller report of the meeting, from which we make additional extracts:

Mr. A. P. MARRILL, the Chairman, in stating the object of the gathering, said, that after months of preparation, we found ourselves in great jeopardy in reference to the defence of the Mississippi Valley. *Our force was not large enough to protect the city.* The time had come when we had to endanger our own lives in the defence of our firesides. Every house had arms to use when the enemy approached, but it was a sad mistake to suppose that Memphis was to be successfully defended when the enemy had passed Fort Pillow. Every one who had a gun should either use it himself, or give it to some one who would use it. It is now time to act, to organize. We need an organization which will bring out our military resources, our guns and other weapons of defence. *The enemy is marching upon us in immense force, and with iron fleets, and we owe it to ourselves to make preparations to assist and secure our friends who are struggling for our defence.*

Mr. MAGRUDER said that Mr. S. Y. WATSON had just returned from Columbus, and he hoped he would be called upon to address the meeting.

Mr. WATSON then came forward and said that, while at Columbus, he made particular inquiries of your officers and men, and all concur in one sentiment, and urge upon us to come into the army and assist them. They had had a terrible battle, and found that *the enemy they had to meet there was a different sort of material from those met at Manassas, Bull Run and Leesburgh. They were men who would fight face to face until the last man was slain, as was shown in the first that one whole regiment was cut down except forty-three men.* He said he knew all about the force at Columbus—that BOWEN was at Feliciana and was strongly fortified that they could whip the devil. The presumption now is, that LINCOLN's forces will be sent down the Mississippi from the Kentucky side. They are expected to come down from Cairo and Paducah, and flank us on the right and left.

If they succeed in flanking Col. Bowen, they have only a few miles to go to tear up the railroad, and then go to the river and sink our boats, thus cutting off our subsistence supplies, and take Columbus without firing a gun. He said that the privates in the ranks say that if they have our people here were doing their whole duty, it would enable them to do ten times as well. He said that the army at Columbus called upon us to organize and come and help them. He appealed to every man to offer himself and fill up every artillery company that has not now the means of being worked effectively. *When the enemy takes Columbus, it is folly to talk about saving Memphis.* There is not an artillery company but what can find accommodations for fifty men. Go and help the flying artillery—go and help the heavy artillery. *Fort Pillow has not enough men to man the fortifications. There are plenty of guns there, but not enough men.* Our great duty now is to go where the fight is to be at—Columbus and Feliciana—and attempt to keep them from flanking BOWEN and POLK. He said that Gen. PILLOW informed him that application to call out the militia for the Western District had been made to Gov. HARRIS, and he hoped there was no man who would wait for the call of the militia. He said that resolutions should be passed to close business hours at 3 o'clock, to drill, and that men with rifles, shot-guns, pistols, and even knives and blades should organize, and by to-morrow night we should know how many guns we have in our midst.

Let us organize companies of each weapon; take the blankets off our own beds, and take our position side by side with the noble men who are now fighting for us. If we do that, if we shall thus act, the boys at Columbus would think that he—ll had broke loose. If there were any that had no guns, he would take them to BARNARD and DICK STEWARD, who both needed men to work their batteries. He would himself furnish transportation to all who would go. He said that even grubbing hoes would be useful, for men are needed to finish the fortifications. In this connection, he said that he never felt so mean in his life as a few days ago, when he was riding along with a clean shirt, and found a regiment of gentlemen down in a ditch digging. He said he would never do so again, but he would go with all who wished to go, and show them where they could work efficiently. In conclusion, he urged every man, old and young, speculators and all, to go to work, organize into companies, or join the ranks and fall up others, and resolve to fight and die by those now battling for our rights. This would encourage our men, and make heroes of all who can hear a gun or strike for their country.

Mr. HOWARD then came forward, and briefly but forcibly addressed the meeting. *He said we ought to fight the enemy at Columbus, for when they passed Fort Pillow, he was willing, for one, to make a Moscow of Memphis.* He feared that there were those among us who ought not to be here. *Our movements were all known to the enemy. We ought to organize, and if we have no guns, go up as a blank regiment and take the guns of the enemy as they fall.* He thought we had about 4,000 men in our city who could be spared to fight at Columbus. He was willing to go with such weapons as we had, and he had some he would loan to his neighbors.

The Chairman then announced that the committee would not have a report ready before 3 o'clock, when an adjournment was had to that hour.

The meeting reassembled at 3:30 P. M., when Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, Chairman of the Committee, read the resolutions and address which we have already published.

Mr. SOMERVILLE moved to lay the address on the table. *He regarded it as calculated to raise a panic in the country.* He subsequently withdrew his motion, to enable the meeting to pass upon the other resolutions.

The remaining resolutions were then taken up and adopted, except the last one, which was laid on the table.

Objection having been made to the publication of the address because it would create a panic, Mr. TOPP said it was only by creating a panic that some people could be aroused to a discharge of their duty.

Capt. ELDRIDGE made an earnest appeal for harmony and concert of action—to pass the resolutions and address without opposition.

Mr. THOMAS was unwilling to create a panic. The people only wanted to know where to go and what to do. They were not afraid of all the Lincolnites in the world, and we ought not to make them afraid.

Mr. PRESTON said he had no objection to the resolution, but he did object to the address. He thought that when the enemy took Pinch it should be in ashes.

Mr. TARZEVANT read and explained the address. He said the call of Gov. HARRIS was pregnant with danger.

Mr. WICKERSHAM said the only objection to the publication of the address was that it would create a "panic." He thought the only "panic" it would create would be in LINCOLN's camp.

Dr. MERRILL said that the Military Board of this City had issued a circular which had the effect to draw men from West Tennessee, whose action, he believed, prevented the Lincolnites from perfecting their plan.

Finally, the fifth resolution was reconsidered, and the address adopted with much unanimity.

Mr. S. Y. WATSON said he had certainly mistaken the meeting. The object was to get up companies and squads, and go and fill up the companies at Columbus. He thought that a resolution to meet at Columbus next Monday with all the guns they could obtain was the proper one. He thought the best action that could be taken would be to resolve—1st, to close every house at 3 o'clock; and 2d, to get such guns as we can obtain, and go to Columbus at once.

In this connection notice was given that the Maynard Rifle Company would meet at Mr. POSTON's office, to fill up the ranks and prepare for service.

Col. W. D. FERGUSON proposed that the citizens guard the hospital, magazine, &c., and let the soldiers now employed in that way go to Columbus.

On motion of Mr. S. P. WALKER, the Committee on Business was constituted a standing Committee to call meetings, and take such action as the circumstances may seem to them to call for. The meeting then adjourned.

TANNING.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Dec. 10, publishes the following advertisement in the largest display type:

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—*Just the Thing for the Times.*—Being the cheapest, speediest and most effectual method of tanning ever in use. By this process heavy sole leather is tanned in twenty-five to thirty days; upper, harness leather, &c., in fifteen to twenty days, and calfskin, light kip, &c., in three to five days. Without bark, making excellent leather, which, for strength, softness and durability, is equal to any made. Bark may be used, if convenient, without interfering with the rapidity. No oil of vitriol, (sulphuric acid,) muriatic acid, alum, sal soda, or other acids or alkalies, nor fennel, are used. The materials are the natural products of the South. Samples of the leather sent to order. State, county and shop-rights for sale under a patent granted by the Confederate States. Best of city references given. Address, inclosing one dime, E. J. PASS, Memphis, Tenn. No letter answered unless it contains one dime.

ASTONISHING.

The Memphis *Appeal* republishes the following paragraph:

"It is said that a party of two Federals ventured on the mainland, a day or two since, when, being discovered by our men, one of them was captured, the other got to his boat in time and made good his escape. The prisoner states that the fleet landed 13,000 of the 20,000 with whom they set sail. He could give no account of the remaining 7,000, and from all indications, there is good reason for the belief that they went to the bottom in the storm. If this be so, leaving out the ships and vast amount of property that perished with them, the Yankees have purchased an island foothold on our coast at a fearful cost. In view of the fact that they are likely to stay there, we are almost inclined to the opinion that they deserve it."

REBEL REVENGE.

"Se De Kay," writing from Centreville under date of Dec. 26 to the Louisville-Nashville-Bowling Green *Courier*, makes the following brief mention of a terrible tragedy, and the *Courier* does its best to hide it by inserting the letter in an obscure corner:

"As a sequel to the execution of the two 'Tigers,' by order of Court-martial, I have to record that yesterday morning the bodies of two officers of the Seventh Louisiana Regiment were found with their throats cut. They were the officer of the day and the officer of the guard at the time of the commission of the outrage by the 'Tigers,' and were instrumental in bringing them to punishment. It would be well could the whole company be effaced for this new and most horrible villainy."

WANTS.

Among the "Wants" in the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 28th, are the following significant specimens:

"Wanted—A substitute for an artillary company, stationed at Yorktown, which has but a short time to serve. A liberal bonus will be paid. Apply at J. O. DICKINSON's, on Wall-street.

Wanted—Substitute's Notice.—I still want three more good men as substitutes, and will pay them a bonus of from $65 to $—. Call at the office of the City Water Works, and enlist in a No. 1 cavalry company. Robert Hill, Substitute Agent.

Wanted—four substitutes, for a company in the Army of the Potomac. A liberal bonus will be given. Apply to Dr. DANNALDSON, Byrd Island Hospital.

Wanted—a substitute, immediately. Liberal price paid. For particulars, apply at once to Wm. B. PHILLIPS.

Wanted—A substitute for a member of a cavalry company on the Peninsula, to whom we will give a liberal bonus. Apply immediately to Geo. WATT & Co.

Wanted—Five hundred four-horse wagons for transportation of the C. S. Army. Parties who can furnish a number of wagons will apply to W. S. WOOD, Captain and A. Q. M., Bacon's Quarter Branch.

FROM KENTUCKY.

A PROCLAMATION BY ZOLLICOFFER.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, BARREN GROVE, Ky., Dec. 16, 1861.

To the People of Southeastern Kentucky:

The brigade I have the honor to command is here for no purpose of war upon Kentuckians, but to repel those Northern hordes who, with arms in their hands, are attempting the subjugation of a sister Southern State. They have closed your rivers, embargoed your railroads, cut off your natural and proper markets, left your stock and produce on hands almost valueless, and thereby almost destroyed the value of your lands and labor. We have come to open again your rivers, to restore the ancient markets for your produce, and thereby to return to you the accustomed value of your lands and labor. They have represented us as murderers and outlaws. We have come to convince you that we truly respect the laws, revere justice, and mean to give security to your personal and property rights. They have forced many of you to take up arms against us. We come to take you by the hand as heretofore—as friends and brothers. *Their Government has laid heavy tax on you to carry on this unnatural war, which is openly avowed to be to set at liberty your slaves, and the ensuing steps in which will be to put arms in their hands, and give them political and social equality with yourselves.* We saw these things in the beginning, and are suffering our hearts' blood to avert those dreadful evils which we saw the Abolition leaders had deliberately planned for the South. "All men must have the BALLOT or none; all men must have the *bullet* or none," said Mr. SEWARD, the present Federal Secretary of State. How long will Kentuckians close their eyes to the contemplated ruin of their present structure of society? How long will they continue to raise their arms against brothers of the South, struggling for those rights, and for that independence common to us all, and which was guaranteed to all by the Constitution of 1787? For many long years we remonstrated against the encroachments against rights, and the insecurity to that property thus guaranteed, which these Northern hordes so remorselessly inflicted upon us. They became deaf to our remonstrances, because they believe they had the power, and felt in every fibre the will to "whip us in." We have disappointed them. We have broken their columns in almost every conflict. *We have surly acquired a prestige of success which has struck a terror into the Northern heart.* Their grand armies have been held in check by comparatively few but stern-hearted men; and now they would invoke Kentucky valor to aid them in beating down the true sons of the South who have stood the shock, and in bringing common ruin upon Kentucky and her kindred people. Will you play this unnatural part, Kentuckians? Heaven forbid. The memories of the past forbid. The honor of your wives and daughters, your past renown, and the fair name of your posterity, *forbid that you should strike for Lincoln and the abolition of Slavery against those struggling for the rights and independence of your kindred race.* Strike with us for independence and the preservation of your property, and those Northern invaders of your soil will soon be driven across the Ohio.

F. K. ZOLLICOFFER, Brig.-Gen.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

The Richmond papers have the following in their telegraphic columns:

MEMPHIS, Friday, Dec. 27.

The latest Louisville papers received here represent that Northern troops continue to pour into Kentucky in one unceasing stream.

Reliable intelligence from Bowling-Green says that appearances do not indicate an engagement, although unforeseen circumstances might precipitate a fight within eight or ten days. But few Federals have as yet crossed Green River, and it is reported that they have gone back and burnt the bridge.

Gen. HINDMAN's official report of the Woodsonville fight says that Col. TARRY and three Texan Rangers were killed; Lieut. MORRIS, of the Third Texas Rangers, was dangerously wounded; and Capt. WALKER, three Rangers, and two privates of the Arkansas Battalion, were slightly wounded. The Yankee loss was 75 killed, and the number of wounded was unknown. We took eight prisoners.

Kentuckians from Bourbon County, who arrived here to day, say that the road from Paris to Prestonburgh is clear of Lincoln troops, and that squads of Southerners are constantly joining Gen. MARSHALL's command. They mostly come from the Blue Grass counties.

Gen. MARSHALL's soldiers are openly recruiting in Bourbon County, and but few Union men can now be found, except town men. The mountaineers are flocking to Gen. MARSHALL's standard in large numbers.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* writes, Dec. 27:

"It is rumored here that Gen. MAGRUDER is hourly expecting an attack on the Peninsula, and is making active preparations to give the Yankees a cordial old Virginia welcome. It is stated that the sick in the hospital have all been removed, and that a vigilant lookout is kept up daily and nightly for the approach of Hessian hosts.

The 'colored firemen' of this city had a parade, yesterday, and attracted considerable attention. The engines, which they drew along with them, were in fine order, and being dressed in neat uniforms, presented an orderly appearance. The sable firemen seemed to enjoy their holiday parade vastly. They had music, too, and marched along in evident consciousness of the importance and usefulness of their position."

KING FARO.

The *Dispatch* gives the following particulars of a descent upon King Faro:

"At 12 o'clock yesterday the gaming apparatus seized by the police in the houses of F. H. T. Allen, Murphy & McCann, and Richard Copeland, was taken from the City Hall by the officers and broken up and burnt publicly, according to the terms of the law. The scene of the conflagration was Broad-street, in front of the City Hall, and, as near as we could ascertain, the following is a list of the articles consigned to the flames: Faro tables, 5; roulette table, 1; shove-it-up-a-spout, 1; cards, a bushel (more or less;) ivory-checks, do.; and some trifling articles, the names of which we did not hear. It was a big fire, and, as a matter of course, a big crowd assembled to see it.

The flames roared and crackled, as one after another the massive mahogany legs and other members of the body of King Faro were pitched into the devouring element, and the grim executioners stirred up the glowing coals with malignant joy, unmoved by the grief of sympathizing spectators. When nothing remained but a mass of red-hot embers, the officers retired, and then young Richmond, white and black, made an effort to secure some relics of the departed monarch. "I've got a five dollar chip" said one—"I've got a copper on the ace!" said another; but they grumbled at the touch, and nothing now remains but ashes of what was once so gorgeous and mischievous. We were about to add that this was the last of the faro banks, but we remember that the apparatus taken from WORSHAM and BYARS is still in litigation, and thus reserved for a future conflagration."

STILL AT WORK.

The "develish incendiary emissaries of LINCOLN" are still at work at Charleston. The Richmond papers of the 26th say that—

"Charleston was fired in several places Sunday evening last. Several wooden buildings of but small value were destroyed."

The Eufaula (Ala.) *Spirit of the South* says it is rumored "that some persons in Barbour County have been engaged in shipping cotton from Eufaula to Columbus and thence to Apalachicola, where it is clandestinely conveyed to the enemy's vessels, to be carried North.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Baton Rogue *Sugar Planter* has been discontinued for want of paper.

Gov. LETCHER has appointed delegates to represent Virginia in the Planter's Convention of the South to be held in Memphis next month—February.

The Richmond *Dispatch* suggests as the Confederate in great need of arms just now, that the guns throughout the different camps, left there by volunteers who have died or been discharged, be collected and put to use.

The *Dispatch* scourges "the vampires who are sucking out the life-blood of the nation," (secesh,) and doubts "if any age of the world has witnessed a spectacle like that now complained of by our own soldiers, growing out of the difficulty of obtaining settlements, which has led to the establishment of offices in this city (as we are informed) where they go and have their claims *shared* and *cashed*."

Gen. BORLAND, in command at Pocahontas, Ark., has embargoed White River, to prevent speculators from monopolizing and carrying off supplies.

Alluding to the Virginia Military Institute, the Richmond *Whig*, of the 20th inst., says: "The patriotic Professors of this Institution, who, at the first tocsin of war, betook themselves to the field, have, prompted by the same patriotic considerations, been induced to turn to the less fascinating, but not less useful labors of teaching. If the war lasts, a fresh supply of instructed officers will be continually needed, and there cannot be other means for obtaining them than by the Military Institute. Penetrated of this, the Board made provisions for reopening the Institute on the 1st of January, and the full complement of students has already been engaged. President DAVIS manifested a great interest in the matter, and in the handsomest manner furloughed the Professors, all of whom are officers in the service. It was no doubt painful to these gentlemen to abandon the theatre of glory, but they did not hesitate to respond to the call of duty."

The Editor of the Lynchburgh *Republican* has been shown a new Confederate note of the denomination of $5, only just issued, which is one of the most perfect specimens of workmanship he has ever seen. The note is the work of the Southern Bank-note Company, of New-Orleans. The vignette is composed of a group of female-, while in the distance are seen a woman bearing in her hands the scales of Justice, and a vessel under sail, indicating that the true wealth of the South lies in her commerce. On the right hand of the note is an accurate likeness of the Father of his Country, the immortal WASHINGTON, and on the left the figure of a beautiful virgin. The paper is excellent, and the engraving cannot be surpassed.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Completion of the Bridge over the Green River—Advance of the National Troops in Eastern Kentucky, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The bridge over Green River will be completed to-morrow.

National reconnoissances are made almost daily south of the river.

The rebels have retired before Col. GARFIELD, in Eastern Kentucky. Col. GARFIELD is advancing on Prestonburgh. At last accounts, the rebel, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, with 3,000 men, was stationed at Prestonburgh.

Gen. SCHOEPF made several ineffectual attempts to draw ZOLLICOFFER from his Somerset intrenchments. There is no prospect of an immediate general engagement there.

All the Kentucky banks located where rebel domination prevails, have been consolidated under HENRY J. LYONS, formerly of Louisville, as President, who has authority to run them for the Southern Confederacy.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

The War Among the Indians—Defeat of Texans and Rebel Half-breeds—A Texan General and a Rebel Chief Killed.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Jan. 4.

Reports from the Indian country show that the war has fairly begun between the loyal Indians against the Texans and rebel half-breeds. In a fight in the Cherokee country, it is reported that COOPER, a Texan General, and MCINTOSH, leader of the rebel half-breeds, were killed. The loss of the loyal Indians was 14.

FOR THE SOUTH.

The transport *McClellan* leaves to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 10 A. M., for Port Royal. She takes a mail for the army and naval forces there and at Tybee, Ga.

The officers of the United States steamer *Connecticut* have not stated when she will leave. Probably she will get off on Monday. She will take a mail for all points between Hampton Roads, Va., and Galveston, Texas, inclusive.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Two Hundred and Forty Exchanged Prisoners.

Their Joy at being once more Under the National Flag.

THEIR ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

Great Bethel Abandoned by the Rebels.

A National Guard in Possession.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 3, *via* BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.

The steamboat *George Washington* left Old Point at 11 o'clock this morning, and proceeded up James River, about nine miles beyond Newport's News, where the rebel steamer *Northampton* was met, with Union prisoners from Richmond. They stepped on board, under the protection of the national flag, as the roll of their names was called, and such happy-looking men are seldom seen. Cheer after cheer arose from each boat as they approached, and the band of the Fourth Artillery played "Home, sweet Home," which added to the enthusiasm. As the boat passed Newport's News, the crews of the United States frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress* manned the rigging, and the troops at Camp Butler crowded the beach and the wharves, and sent over the water their shouts of welcome.

The *George Washington* arrived here on her return at about 5½ o'clock, and the Baltimore boat which was detained for the purpose took the released prisoners to Baltimore. The number released is two hundred and forty, nearly all of whom were taken at the battle of Bull Run.

The prisoners left Richmond at about 7 o'clock this morning. On arriving here all who needed clothing were immediately supplied by the Quartermaster's Department.

The editor of the Richmond *Dispatch*, as we hear by a passenger by a flag of truce, is now in Baltimore.

A flag of truce from Norfolk this afternoon, brought down over thirty passengers to go North, including a theatrical company.

The following is the only telegram in the Richmond *Dispatch* of yesterday:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Jan. 1.

All the Yankee prisoners from Charleston, including Col. CORCORAN, arrived here this afternoon, in a special train. They were met at the depôt by the Rebel Guard, of this city, and conducted to jail.

Below is a correct list of the released prisoners taken from the official copy. All those whose rank is not given are privates. W. A. PERRY, whose name appears in the following, is not among the number who arrived here. JOHN FLEMING, a shipwrecked fisherman, came in his place. Mr. PERRY will come soon, however. Corporal MCDONALD was one of the two hundred and forty, but he was sent to Norfolk with Capt. SMITHERS, a few days since.

NAMES OF THE RELEASED PRISONERS.

Gorham Noble, Co. F, Seventy-first New-York.
G. W. Ashley, Company I, Second New-York.
John Anderson, Company K, First Minnesota.
T. J. Barns, Company D, Fourteenth New-York.
James Banks, Company I, Second Maine.
J. T. Clarke, Co. I, Twenty-seventh New-York.
Andrew Curtiss, Company C, Second Wisconsin.
W. H. H. Dooley, Company A, First Minnesota.
R. Duncanson, Company H, United States Marines.
J. H. Jones, Sergeant Co. E, Twenty-fifth New-York.
P. C. Irvine, Company G, Second Maine.
James Isefer, Company A, First Minnesota.
J. J. Lucas, Company F, Seventy-first New-York.
R. Mandamus, Company F, Fourteenth New-York.
W. Aitkelan, Co. G, Thirty-Seventh New-York.
Ely Meeler, Company I, Sixth Ohio.
Wm. Mitchell, Co. F, Twenty-Ninth New-York.
D. Matthews, Company I, Fourth Maine.
Pat. McGlin, Thirty-Eighth New-York.
G. G. Nellis, Company E, First Minnesota.
W. A. Owens, Company I, Second Wisconsin.
W. A. Perry, Company G, Twenty-Fifth New-York.
C. H. Preston, Company D, Third Maine.
J. L. Rice, Company A, Second New-Hampshire.
R. H. Shaft, Company B, Eighth New-York.
John Stromer, Company G, Thirteenth New-York.
Hy. Sulger, Company E, Second Artillery.
Solomon Wood, Co. C, Twenty-seventh New-York.
Chas. White, Company I, Twelfth Ohio.
J. H. H. Willis, Company I, Second Artillery.
Wm. Aplin, Co. A, Twenty-seventh New-York.
L. Ballard, Company A, Third Maine.
R. Burns, hospital nurse, Co. B, Second New-York.
A. Beaue, Company D, Second Wisconsin.
F. Brems, Company I, Second Wisconsin.
J. Borden, Co. C, Twenty-seventh New-York.
F. J. Briggs, Co. G, Twenty-seventh New-York.
H. P. Boyd, Co. H, Twenty-seventh New-York.
H. L. Brackenreed, Company B, Second Vermont.
A Benson, Company A, Fourth Michigan.
C. R. Brooklins, Company G, Fourth Maine.
John Barrett, Company A, United States Marines.
W. H. Breeze, Co. I, Thirty-eighth New-York.
A. Blaney, Massachusetts Battery.
Edwin Bond, Co. G, Twenty-seventh New-York.
J. Chamberlain, Co. A, Twenty-seventh New-York.
A. H. Cornell, Co. B, Twenty-seventh New-York.
A. Crasin, Company B, Eighteenth New-York.
G. W. Billy, Company I, Second Wisconsin.
C. A. Durnell, Co. K, Twenty-Seventh New-York.
Frederick Durand, Co. C, Twenty-first New-York.
O. G. Evarson, Company K, Second Wisconsin.
F. Fanning, Co. C, Twenty-seventh New-York.
P. Flarity, Co. D, Twenty-seventh New-York.
R. Flynn, Engineer Corps, Sixty-Ninth New-York.
J. C. Fowler, Co. K, Twenty-seventh New-York.
A. Fenton, Company G, Second Maine.
S. Graham, Company E, Second Wisconsin.
J. Gregory, Sergeant, Second Wisconsin.
A. Grant, Company H, Second Ohio.
A. L. Graves, Company C, Second Vermont.
N. Gifford, Company B, Second Wisconsin.
E. Gunnell, Company K, Second Wisconsin.
J. M. Hawkins, Company B, Second Wisconsin.
S. H. Hagadorn, Corporal Co. F, Second Wisconsin.
A. Henry, Company F, Second Wisconsin.
D. C. Holdridge, Company H, Second Wisconsin.
A. H. Hunt, Co. G, Twenty-seventh New-York.
W. Hall, Company G, Twenty-seventh New-York.
Chas. H. Hunt, Co. H, Twenty-seventh New-York.
O. F. Jewett, Co. K, Twenty-seventh New-York.
J. Jones, Company D, Second Wisconsin.
W. Johnson, Company K, Twelfth New-York.
C. H. Lewis, fifer, Co. H, 26th New-Hampshire.
James Livingstone, Company C, Fourth Michigan.
Oliver Lewis, fifer, Co. H, Second New-Hampshire.
H. Murray, Company C, Fourth Michigan.
J. McAnlay, Co. D, Twenty-seventh New-York.
J. Murray, Company D, Second Vermont.
G. A. Marten, Company E, Second Vermont.
T. W. Morrow, Company H, Third Maine.
H. McKinley, Company K, Eighteenth New-York.
G. L. Mudge, Co. K, Twenty-seventh New-York.
V. Mudge, Company K, Twenty-seventh New-York.
L. Mills, Co. H, Thirty-eighth New-York.
Oliver Matton, Co. A, Second Rhode Island.
C. E. Nash, Co. K, Twenty-seventh New-York.
D. O'Brien, Co. G, Second Wisconsin.
S. D. Pitcher, Co. E, Second Wisconsin.
C. B. Potter, Co. B, Eighteenth New-York.
N. F. Palmer, Wagon Master, 8th Pennsylvania.
J. Reynolds, Co. E, Third Michigan.
W. B. Robertson, Co. I, Second Wisconsin.
W. P. Smith, Co. B, Twenty-seventh New-York.
P. A. Streeter, Co. C, Second Vermont.
P. Stern, Co. B, Twenty-seventh New-York.
G. B. Shaffer, Corporal, Co. F, Thirteenth Ohio.
Chas. Shaw, Co. H, Eighteenth New-York.
W. Taylor, Fifer, Co. E, Second Wisconsin.
C. Tucker, Co. H, Twenty-seventh New-York.
B. Taylor, Co. D, Second Vermont.
W. A. Tucker, Corporal, Co. G, 2d New-York.
W. Trail, Co. D, Twenty-seventh New-York.
J. Tupp, Steward, Eighth Pennsylvania.
W. Van Alstine, Co. C, Twenty-seventh New-York.
Ed. Watrous, Co. F, Twenty-seventh New-York.
J. R. Wheeler, Co. A, Second Vermont.
E. J. Williams, Co. F, Fifth Massachusetts.
A. P. Bashford, Co. F, First Rhode Island.
Robt. Brown, Sergeant, Co. B, Eleventh New-York.
J. W. Cuminskey, Corporal Color Guard.
Thos. Dabey, Co. G, Seventy-first New-York.
H. F. Dunnigan, Co. H, Thirty-eighth New-York.
Geo. Gray, Co. I, First Artillery.
H. Henze, Co. G, Thirty-eighth New-York.
John Ingraham, Co. H, Second New-York.
F. Kelly, Co. B, Thirty-eighth New-York.
E. H. Kellogg, Co. B, Thirty-eighth New-York.
T. H. Lowe, Co. A, Seventy-ninth New-York.
Jas. Lankland, Co. H, Seventy-ninth New-York.
R. Welsh, Co. A, Second Wisconsin.
E. H. Warner, Co. I, Twenty-seventh New-York.
Maynard Monnhue, Co. B, Second Rhode-Island.
Silas Middleton, Co. E, Fourteenth New-York.
Thos. S. Parker, Co. G, First Massachusetts.
Peny. Perkins, Co. A, U. S. Marines.
A. Richmond, Co. K, Thirteenth New-York.
J. B. Read, (Sergt.,) Co. A, Second Maine.
Thos. Sullivan, Co. 9th, Seventy-ninth New-York.
N. Van Horsey, Co. 5th, Seventy-ninth New-York.
E. Vaughn, Co. D, Seventy-first New-York.
E. Wetherill, (Corporal,) Co. I, Seventy-ninth N. Y.
John Wheeler, Co. F., Eleventh Massachusetts.
T. B. Yates, Co. C, Twenty-seventh New-York.
John Morrow, Co. F, Fourteenth New-York.
D. W. Whittaker, Co. F, Seventy-first New-York.
J. Metcraft, Co. D, Eleventh New-York.
G. Brisbick, Co. A, Eleventh New-York.
Wm. H. Hutchins, Co. B, First Michigan.
J. S. Cavanagh, (Corporal) Co. D, Thirteenth N. Y.
D. B. Tompkins, Co. C, Seventy first New-York.
W. J. Wade, Co. G, Second Maine.
J. A. Baily, Co B, Second Maine.
J

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

$710,842 IN TREASURE.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN BOLIVIA

Bloody Tragedy at La Paz---A Sequel to the Yanez Massacre.

A LITTLE EXCITEMENT IN PANAMA.

The steamship *Northern Light*, which left Aspinwall on Dec. 25, arrived at this port yesterday Among her passengers we notice Gen. SHIELDS, Maj. SMITH, Capts. COLLINS and WHITELEGT, Lieuts. HAYCOCK and MASON, and Drs. HASKIN and BROWN, U. S. A.

The following is the *Northern Light's*

SPECIE LIST:.

R. Meader	$10,000	Duncan, Sherman &	
Order	13,788	Co.	$44,348
R. Patrick	30,000	E. H. Grant	2,000
A. E. & C. E. Tilton	3,300	J. B. Newton	28,559
C. Patrick	6,400	J. Strauss, Bros. & Co.	34,150
Wm. Heller & Co.	7,200	Eugene Kelly & Co.	35,000
J. H. Coghill	6,000	Tappan & Starbuck	17,760
Jennings & Brewster	18,000	Lawrence, Tillet & Co	9,900
L. Northouse	3,800	Wm. T. Coleman	11,500
G. Silliman & Co.	25,000	Schiolle Bros	18,000
Ballin & Saunders	19,000	Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	20,174
J. T. Haywood	5,000	Thos. B. Wales & Co.	10,000
Am. Exchange Bank	18,000	A. S. Rosenbaum &	
P. Naylor	10,000	Co.	22,250
F. Heller	5,000	Frank Baker	22,602
Jos. Patrick	30,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	203,500

Specie from Aspinwall.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$3,157	R. H. Hoadley	$1,000
Colgate & Hoffman	4,182	Linden & Kingsley	300
Order	12,000	W. S. Converse & Co	420
M. Ecblevera & Co.	1,106	Samuel White	500

Later intelligence from the South American States will be found in our correspoodence, given below.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Movements in Ecuador—Another Outbreak in La Paz, Bolivia—Gen. Yanez Killed—Fury of the Populace.

From Our Own Corrrespondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1861.

The regular British mail steamer from the South Coast arrived at Panama on the 22d inst. She brings dates from Vaiparaiso and Santiago to the 22d, Bolivia to the 4th, and Lima and Callao to the 14th December

ECUADOR.

The steamer did not touch at Guayaquil, so we have only a few items up to the first part of December *via* Lima. The elections for Congress had taken place, and were favorable to the Government of FLORES and MORENO—their opponents say because but few dared to vote otherwise. FLORES continues to strengthen Guayaquil against an apprehended attack from Peru, and all the male population between the ages of sixteen and sixty are ordered to enrol themselves. It is still contended that MORENO and FLORES have asked for a French Protectorate, and the Lima papers are clamorous for a South American union against foreign intermeddling with the affairs of the South American States.

PERU.

There is but little worth noting from this Republic. There can be no longer any doubt that Gen. SAN ROMAN, the Government candidate, will be declared President of Peru, in place of CASTILLA, by the Electoral College, which meets in Lima in January, unless, which is not unlikely, CASTILLA may find himself strong enough and may choose to hold on to the Presidency himself. EX-President ECHENIQUE, who is on the borders of Peru, is still very active in his endeavors to supplant CASTILLA and to regain power, but his chances dn not seem to be encouraging. In case, however, that CASTILLA should betray SAN ROMAN, the latter, who commands a force of 6 000 men in the Province of Arequipa, with a view to keep the people there quiet, might ally himself with ECHENIQUE, and then the two might be too strong for even "Old Boots."

The anniversary of the battle of Ayacucho, the last fought by the Spaniards in South America, and which finished the Spanish rule in those countries, was celebrated with great enthusiasm in Lima.

BOLIVIA.

Another bloody drama has been enacted at La PAZ. I wrote you in my last that Gen. FERNANDEZ, one of President ACHA'S Ministers, was generally charged by the people with being responsible for the massacre, ordered by Gen. YANEZ, of the 23d October. in which 40 persons of note, including Ex-President CORDOVA, fell, beside a large number of cholos; that FERNANDEZ'S motive in this massacre was, first, to clear the coast of a good many influential meo, who might stand in his way, then to overthrow the Government of ACHA, and step into his shoes. FERNANDEZ was not long in verifying this estimate of his plans. In coojunction with MORALES, he pronounced against ACHA in the South, while Col. BARZA, who commanded in La Paz, was to pronounce against him in that city, ACHA being absent at Osuru. BALSA and several other officers, on demand of the people, had previously been dismissed by President ACHA, on account of their complicity in the YANEZ massacre, and YANEZ himself had been ordered to trial. So, the disaffected officers having joined BARZA, at 4½ o'clock on the morning of the 23d November, battalion No. 3, commanded by BARZA, attacked battalion No. 2 in the streets. The fight was furious, and lasted nearly four hours, when BARZA was wounded and defeated, with the loss of a great many men, and sought refuge in the house of Mr. CARTER, the United States Minister. YANEZ, in the meanlime, had barricaded himself in the palace, and at the head of forty men, resolved to defend himself against the populace, who were shouting for his head. The palace was assaulted with fury. Many shots were exchanged, until cannon were dragged and pointed against the gates. Despair having seized upon YANEZ, he seated himself in the corridor, and ordered his soldiers to remain tranquil. Then bars of iron were brought against the doors by some, while others, from neighboring roofs, fired at intervals through the windows, whence it was thought he might try to escape. At last the doors were forced, and YANEZ, armed, escaped from the palace to the roof of the police building contiguous. A shout of "YANEZ!" announced that he was seen by the populace, when two shots were fired at him, and he fell from a height of nearly twenty yards, to the roof of the printing office. From thence he was dragged to the Plaza, in the midst of thousands of people. Placing him before the door of the Loreto, in which he had ordered the massacre of Ex-President CORDOVA, the crowd forced him to kiss the stone steps, yet red with the blood of CORDOVA. Then he was stricken at by all who could get near him, even women taking part in the vengeance. After the body had lain a time exposed in the street, it was placed in a cart, and followed by a vast crowd to the cemetery, amidst the laughs, the jeers, and curses of thousands. Then LEOPOLDO DAVILA, his Lieutenant, who cursed the mourning women who came to the Loreto to seek for murdered husbands and fathers, a month before, was seized, brought to the public Plaza, and torn to pieces, a young Indian woman committing the shocking performance by punching out his eyes with a pointed stick. Lieut.-Col. SANCHEZ was killed in the coach-house of the Palace. Many others fell during the morning, including 56 Cholos killed and 150 wounded. In the midst of the excitement, one of the prisons was broken open, and 150 criminals increased the terror of the people by the clanking of their chains through the streets. But, wonderful to relate, no robberies or outrages were committed by the people, after they had sated their vengeance on the assassins of October, but the ten thousand Cholos quietly retired to their houses, and the city was as still as it was before the outbreak.

At the last accounts, President ACHA had returned to La Paz and resumed his authority. The military command was in the hands of Gen. PEREZ, who had the entire confidence of the people. A force had been sent against FERNANDEZ and MORALES, who were in the neighborood of Potosi or Sucre.

CHILI.

There is nothing of intereet from this State. The people of all parties unite in according praise to President PEREZ for his honest and impartial administration of the Government.

HENRY MEIGGS, of San Francisco, has at last brought the Government to sign the original contract made with him to finish the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad. It is thought Mr. MEIGGS will realize a very large fortune from the contract. Frauds in the management of the Government finances under the MANN Administration are constantly coming to light.

Business in Valparaiso remains dull. Transactions in articles of importation have been limited. Stocks of goods large. In domestic produce transactions are small, owing to a lack of vessels. The crops are expected to be abundant. Money is scarce. The rate of discount is 10 per cent. a year. Bills on Loodon 90 days, 46d. to 6¼d. per dollar; on Paris, 60 to 90 days, 6f., 90c.; on United States, 90 days, 16 per cent. premium, nominal. Freights to England, £3 15 to £4; same to Hamburg; to France, 110f.; to the United States, $15. American cotton goods wanted. Good assortments of lumber on hand, and California improving. Last sales of barley, $1 62 to $1 66.; from California, for 210 tons, $2 12½, to be placed in Iquique, was refused. Bar copper, $17 cash. Flour $2 56 to $2 75 per quintal, 6 months; Costa Rica, $30 in bond. Nitrate of soda, $1 75 cash.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The bottle of Pabon, in which the army of Gen. URQUIZA was nearly annihilated by the Buenos Ayrean forces under Gen. MITRE, is likely to end the war. Everything demanded by Buenos Ayres, is said, will be conceded.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Excitement in Panama—A Chilian vessel Leaves without Proper Clearance Papers—Her Cargo of Arms and Merchandize probably Delivered to the Enemies of Mosquera—The Nicaragua Route Again.

From Our Own Corrraspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1861.

We have nothing later from Bogota, or indeed from any portion of the Confederation.

In Panama we have managed to get up a little excitement since my last. Señor QUIJANO, who was sent as agent to Penama by Gen. MOSQUERA, took possession of the National arms in the hands of the Governor, in accordance with the terms of the Guardia-Murillo Convention at Aspinwall, and placed them, to the number of 600, together with a large amount of powder, ball, percussion caps, &c., on board a Chilian vessel, bound for Buenaventura, in the State of Cavca, the arms being intended for the Government or MOSQUERA cause in that State. At the same time, Mr. BLUM, an American merchant, shipped $6,000 worth of goods on the same vessel, the *Maria Josefa*, for private account, to Buenaventura. The vessel was under contract to sail on the 15th; but on the night of the 14th the captain set sail clandestinely, leaving his bills of lading unsigned, his passengers, who had paid in advance, and a portion of crew on shore. He had no clearance, as is customary, from the Prefect of Police, and without which he can get no Consular clearance, but had procured the signature of the captain of the port. Seeing this signature, and not noticing the lack of the Prefect's, he was cleared by the Chilian Consul. As soon as it was discovered that the ship had run away, the Governor procured the Pacific Mail Company's tugboat, which went in pursuit, but returned without success, her capacity for carrying coal not allowing a long chase. The Governor then agreed with Flag-Officer MONTGOMERY that he should go in pursuit with the steam-sloop *Lancaster*, but, on further consideration, the flag-officer declined the service, unless the Chilian Consul would become security for any international or pecuniary complaint that might ensue, which the Consul did not deem it proper to do. So the craft escaped. The captain has probably either appropriated the money—$6,000—and goods to his own use, or possibly has delivered them over to the enemies of MOSQUERA, who still hold, or held at last advices, the port of Tumaco, in Cauca.

Some of the native newspapers of Panama animadvert severely upon the course of Flag-officer MONTGOMERY in not going in pursuit of a vessel which was running off with American property, while the *Star and Herald* justifies him. The *Federalista*, in a long article on the subject, says:

If such an act cannot be called piracy; if it is not a most scandalous robbery, which it is the duty of all civilized nations of the globe, especially maritime Powers, to repress and punish, if, in a case similar to that which occurred on the night of the 14th, the United States naval forces could not interfere, even when among the victims of the pirate are counted a citizen of the United States, we do not know what object its vessels-of-war can have in our waters, which are said to be here to protect the interests of her citizens," &c.

We have considerable talk here about the projected reopening of the Nicaragua route to California travel. Capt. GRIFFIN, the agent of the new speculation, goes to Nicaragua from Panama on the 30th. I see that a new or old boat, for Lake Nicaragua, cleared from New-York for San Juan del Norte or Greytown, on the 10th of December, which looks as if the projectors meant something by their action; but I do not believe it can be anything more than an attempt to force the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to buy somebody's old steamers. It is quite certain that the two steamer routes to California will not pay. In the first place, all the freight must go this way, because of the shortness and facility of the land route—48 miles over a railroad, against 160 by shallow river, lake and cartroad—and if you divide the passenger trade, even at present prices, one-half of it, with nothing else, would not pay a new route. Beside, it will take much time and a good deal of money to put the Nicaragua route in order, and there are so many claimants for the privilege of running the line across the territory of Nicaragua, that suits and injunctions, and Government interferences would carry the opening day long into the future. The harbor of Greytown is now completely filled up, and the very narrow bar has not over two feet of water on it. The British mail steamers are obliged to lie four miles from the town, in a rough sea, to land and take in freight and passengers. The wharves at Virgin Bay, at the head of the lake, are all gone, the bridges all fallen down on the transit road, and the road grown over with bushes. Altogether, the opening of the Nicaragua route will not be an easy job.

Speaking of the opening of additional routes of commerce, it is a little singular that every new project finds it necessary to depreciate the Panama route as its opening wedge to success. The Tehuantepec-Squiers'-Honduras scheme, and the Chiriqui, all have their dig at the *unhealthy* Panama route. And now the new British scheme to divest the Chili trade to England through the Straits of Magellan takes *its* turn. In their prospectus they say, by taking the Magellan route passengers will shun the Isthmus, where the yellow fever is a permanent institution, and that the excessive rains do much damage to merchandise that passes over this route! Now, the projectors of the Magellan route know perfectly well that yellow fever is unknown as an epidemic on the Isthmus, and that we never have any cases of it save once in two or three years, when a passenger or two from St. Thomas, who is taken there with it, happens to hold out till he reaches the Isthmus on his way to Peru or Chili. And they know fully as well that not a dollar's worth of merchandise is ever damaged by rains on this Isthmus. Goods are landed at Aspinwall under water-proof houses, and either placed directly in boxes or in a fine stone and iron dépôt at Aspinwall From Aspinwall the cars are discharged from under water-proof sheds into large decked lighters, and from them into steamers, without the possibility of damage from rain. As regards the yellow fever, the Magellan would be much more likely to suffer from it than the Panama route. Its ships, touching at Rio Janeiro, would sometimes take away with them the dreadful African fever that, in 1849 and 1850, attacked the passengers and crew of the American steamer *New World* and other vessels on their way from New-York to San Francisco, and carried off two-thirds of them. "Let every tub stand on its own bottom," is a homely but good maxim.

The British Mail steamship *Volparaiso*, Capt. CUMMINGS, which left Panama on the 9th inst., for Callao and Valparaiso, ran agronnd in a thick fog on Punta Negra, about 30 miles north of Paita, Peru, on the 15th, at 5 o'clock P. M. A messenger was sent overland to Paita to procure assistance, who happily found the United States steam-corvette *Wyoming* lying there, which vessel immediately got up steam, and repairing to the spot pulled the *Valparaiso* off on the afternoon of the 17th. The *Valparaiso* sustained no damage and proceeded immediately on her voyage.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, Capt. LUDWIG, due on the 21st, from Central American ports, has not yet arrived at Panama.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, of Rhode Island, United States Minister to Lima, sailed from Panama for Peru, on the 24th, yesterday.

WILSON'S California Circus, with BARNUM'S "What is It?" and lots of other amusements, as well as some things of a more pleasing character, went to Mexico on the last California steamer.

The Panama Railroad Company's brig *Arabella*, from New-York, sustained additional injury by again running against the ship *Reliance*, in the harbor of Aspinwall, after she was gotten clear of her the first time. She will be repaired and ready to sail in about a week.

The United States gunboat *W. G. Anderson* was spoken by brig *Caroline*, Dec. 8, in lat. 25° 47', N., lon. 65° 19' W., and asked to be reported. She is a bark, and mounts 6 guns.

The United States flag steam-sloop *Lancaster* will not go to San Francisco, as she inteuded, at present, it being understood that Flag-officer MONTGOMERY has been relieved. Capt. MONTGOMERY is very popular with his officers, as well as with most of his countrymen on this station, and it was hoped he would have remained in command here. The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* is also in port, as well as the British steam-frigate *Tartar*. The United States steam-corvette *Wyoming* is at Paita or Callao. Lieut. J. J. BOYLE, who has commanded the store-ship *Warren* two years on this station, is relieved, and goes home to-day.

JOSEPH HAWES, Esq., of Portland, Me., and well-known in New-York, has commenced the publication of a tri-weekly newspaper in Panama in Spanish and English, called the *Commercial Bulletin*. Mr. HAWES is a good writer, and a very industrious and enterprising man, and deserves success, which, it is to be hoped he will attain in his new vocation.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

The People Taken by Surprise—The Feelings of the Priace—The Character af his Connection with the British Government—The Queen in Retirement, &c.

From Our Own Corrraspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1861.

But a few houre after I had meiled my lest letter, the great bell of St. Paul's, tolled only at the death of a member of the royal family, struck consternation into the minds of the people of London. They had flattered themselves that the danger was over, and thet the Prince Consort would soon be able to continue again his career of usefulness, which they promised themselves to estimate more correctly in the future than they had done in the past. The opportunity has not been granted to them. The main staff of VICTORIA'S reign is now broken. A few words upon the Prince, and we may then return to the troubled current of daily affairs.

It may be wrong to repeat a story whose truth I cannot guarantee, and which, even if true, this would be hardly the time to make public, if it were likely to come back to the ears of any of that royal family whose feelings every American is as eager to respect as any Englishman can be. As it is not likely to come to their notice, however, I can venture to say that the Prince, on perceiving his complaint to be mortal, is said to have accepted his fate without regret—"I am not sorry to be freed from the whole thing." I will not vouch that these words were really spoken, but such is the current report. Whether they were a result of the long years of self-restraint that he has led in England, or of the new difficulties that threaten the country, or of some accidental domestic annoyance that has broken the course of a private life, known to have been as a rule unusually happy, or of a combination of all these causes, this I do not dare to guess. Yet no one ventures to deny that the struggle which the Prince has had to acquire and to maintain the position which was his right, has been long and painful. He has been dogged and harrassed by the natioual jealousies of the English people. Naturally reserved and modest, the English nobility from the first, mistook his apparent coldness for pride, and repaid it with haughty disdain. They sneered at his German origin, and at his ignorance of what they call their manly national sports. As he was himself no hunter, they conceived the idea that he was the strong enemy of the fox. They declared that he was avaricious, and accumulated in himself all the posts of profit within his reach. They covered him with arrogant abuse for his supposed German tendencies and friendship for Austria. They begrudged to him even the smallest political influence over the Queen. I remember well how, not many years ago, he was hissed by the London mob in the very face of Her Majesty, nor did respect for her feelings prevent the Press from treating him with a rudeness that was as unjust as it was ungentlemanly. Through this labyrinth of difficulties he still managed to guide himself with a discretion that is astonishing, and now that he is dead, the very persons who so hunted him are the first to acknowledge that his loss is irreparable.

The newspapers are now filled with accounts of his energy and perseverance in the public service. How, under his quiet supervision the arts of design have risen from semi-barbarism to high excellence. How his ambition was to lead the way to agricultural improvements. How he labored to stimulate and elevate, not only every branch of national industry, but every humanitarian reform of the day. With these matters we, as foreigners, have little to do, but there is reason to believe that in ways more direct than these, America has reason to regret the Prince little less than England.

I was in London, some eight years since, when he made his celebrated speech, declaring the duty of the age to be the union of all sorts and conditions of men into a thorough understanding that their interests were one and inseparable, and that he who labored rightly for the improvement of any single class, labored equally for the good of all. I have not at the moment a copy of the speech by me, and do not state his proposition so broadly as it was then laid down; but it made a great sensation at the time, for its results seemed inconsistent with the reputation which he bore of monarchical tendencies. It was his fixed principle, which lay at the bottom of his whole internal policy as regarded England. His religious views were equally broad—unitarian in fact. And in the same mold were framed all his ideas with regard to foreign policy, which looked for their ultimate aim toward the unity and brotherhood of nations and races; "The Parliament of Man; the Federation of the World."

The foreign policy of Great Britain has been usually selfish, insular and short-sighted. The Prince, as a foreigner, brought with him to England broader views and more generous instincts. His uncle, LEOPOLD, King of Belgium, a man also of remarkable powers, exercised a strong influence over both the Prince and Queen, and all this influence was necessarily thrown on the side of peace between all nations, and in favor of the greatest possible development of international relations. This explanation renders at once the truth probable of a rumor which has lately arrived at such distinctness as to make it worth repetition, especially to America at this moment. It is said that when the instructions, drawn up and approved by the Cabinet, demanding of the American Government the release of MASON and SLIDELL, were sent to Windsor and placed before the Queen for her approval, they met with an obstinate resistance. Nothing could induce the Queen to yield to her Ministry, until certain changes of form had been made in the instructions, and even then it is believed that she gave way with reluctance. This opposition is attributed to the influence of the Prince Consort and of LEOPOLD. I repeat the story as it was told me, and as I believe it to be true; and if true, it may explain, perhaps in conjunction with some other reasons, the strange speech of the Prince on his death-bed, and his reported indifference to his fate. At the same time I will not guarantee the truth of either story, for though I believe them myself, I am still more sure that if they should come back here and attract notice, the *Times* and its satellites would give them a flat contradiction.

Meanwhile the nation is in mourning, and this time in sober earnest. Not that the real loss it has sustained is as yet fully appreciated, for it will be some time before that loss is fully understood. But this "nation of shopkeepers" has reason to feel in a humor for grief in a professional way. Christmas is just at hand, and the shops were hoping to make a little money for the first time this year. But now the death of the Prince, coming, as it does, in the midst of the American difficulty, has reduced them to despair. The Winter and the Spring will be the most gloomy known in London for many years. There will be no Court, no gayety, and no money. The proprietors of the mourning establishments may be busy behind their bales of crape, but every one else will lament. Christmas will be saddened throughout all England by the feeling of sympathy for the Queen, and for many weeks the streets will see nothing but black costumes and all the marks of a national calamity.

About the Queen herself, little is known. She is said to have borne the blow better than was expected, but whether she has borne up under it or no, is not stated. Public expectation was so low that it would have been, indeed, hard if she had borne it worse than was expected. After much hesitation and several days' delay, she has left Windsor, and gone into retirement at Osborne. Half of her servants have come to Buckingham Palace, and only a portion attend her at Osborne, from which, it seems natural to suppose, that her seclusion will be as absolute as is possible. I see as yet no reason to suppose that the public feels about her health are not likely to prove well-founded. My own belief is that the glory of her reign is departed.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE WEST.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

MR. PRENTICE SPEAKS FOR THE UNION'S RESTORATION AND SECESSION'S EXTINCTION AT WHATEVER COST—A GREAT BATTLE IMPENDING—JOHNSTON'S OBJECT—SPIES IN THE CAMP—ATTACHMENTS AGAINST BUCKNER AND PRESTON—JUDGE YEAMAN'S WARNING SUGGESTION.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1861.

Mr. PRENTICE, on the 28th, in his presentation of the flag from Gen. NAGLEY'S Brigade to Gen. ROUSSEAU'S, at Camp Wood, said:

"I announce the greatest, the mightiest, truth of the day, the year, the age, when I say to you that this Union must be restored. It *must* be restored, ie: the restoration cost what it may. Money is less than dross; blood is less than water, given in so holy, so tremendous a cause. Secession is the great crime, the monster sin, of modern time. It must make the darkest, the deadliest, the most accursed, page in the book of history. It involves, if successful, the destruction of the whole system of republican freedom upon our Western Continent. It is the extinction of the Government's vital principle. This terrible element of evil must be annihilated. This horrid principle of destruction must be destroyed."

BUCKNER'S troops are reported on the advence, and McCOOK has thrown forward regulars to meet them. A battle seems to be on hand—perhaps to-day. A mere skirmish at the start may lead to a tremendous conflict. As the fight progresses, each side may receive large reinforcements. The most desperate and important battle of the war may now be fought. If we can throw across Green River all the men and all the artillery we need, the day is ours. The rebels think we have not yet bridged the river sufficiently to reinforce our advance in time. Their object is to defeat and overwhelm our advance before we are prepared to march over the river our whole army, and to transport and bring in play our whole artillery. My belief is they will be signally thwarted. I trust our leading officers will make no movements which they can't promptly support, and will not expose themselves unnecessarily in the hour of battle.

Gen. BUELL has lately received over 1,000 camp wagons, and more are coming. He seems nearly ready for a grand advance in several directions. JOHNSTON anticipates this, and aims to check, interrupt and defeat BUELL now.

JOHNSTON'S Informers are constantly posting him, so that he may know when and where to strike. The secret communication, the smuggling intercourse with the enemy, is very embarrassing, if not damaging to us. Papers and letters are nightly and daily exchanged. Knights of the Goldeo Circle and other mysterious characters are prowling in our midst. They know and communicate with each other and with JOHNSTON & Co., by various signs, signals, ciphers, and underhand devices.

Under the new law of the State providing that the property of rebels who have remained in the so-called Southern Confederacy for thirty days shall be subject to attachment, attachments were filed, on the 28th, before Chancellor LOGAN, of Louisville, against the property of S. B. BUCKNER and WM. PRESTON, for the respective sum of $65,900 and $40,000, and against the property of other rebel absentees for sums ranging from $1,000 to $20,000 and $30,000 and over.

Judge YEAMAN, representative from Daviess, suggests, through to-day's *Democrat*, that "so far from preserving and expanding the institution of Slavery, the strife we are engaged in must weaken, if it does not destroy it," that "this institution may be about to be destroyed by the most lamentable blunder and the improvident and suicidal conduct of those who are most interested in its preservation." PONTIAC.

MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

GEN. POPE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT CENTRAL MISSOURI, OTTERVILLE, Dec. 23, 1861.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that, having replaced by troops from Lamine the garrison of Sedalia, I marched from that place on Sunday, the 15th inst., with a column of infantry, cavalry and artillery, numbering about 4,000 men. The first brigade was commanded by Col. J. C. DAVIS, Indiana Volunteers; the second by Col. F. STEELE, Eighth Iowa Regiment. The object of the movement was to interpose between PRICE'S army on the Osage, and the recruits, escorts and supplies, on their way south from the Missouri River. This body of the enemy was represented to be between four and six thousand strong, with a large train of supplies.

I encamped on the 15th eleven miles southwest of Sedalia. That the enemy might be thoroughly misled as to the destination of the expedition, it was given out that the movement was upon Warsaw, and the troops pursued the road to that place several miles beyond Seoalia. I threw forward on Clinton four companies of the First Missouri cavalry, under Major HUBBARD, with orders to watch any movement from Osceola, to prevent any reconnoissance of our main column, and to intercept any messengers to the enemy at Osceola. On the 16th I pushed forward by forced march 27 miles, and with my whole force occupied, at sunset, a position between the direct road from Warrensburgh to Clinton, and the road by Chilhowee, which latter is the road heretolore pursued by returning soldiers and by recruits. Shortly after sunset the advance, consisting of four companies of Iowa cavalry, under Major TORRENCE, captured the enemy's pickets at Chilhowee, and learned that he was encamped in force (about 2,200) six miles north of that town.

After resting the horses and men for a couple of hours, I threw forward ten companies of cavalry and a section of artillery, under Lieut.-Col. BROWN, Seventh Missouri Regiment, in pursuit, and followed with my whole force, posting the main body between Warrensburgh and Rose Hill, to support the pursuing column. I at the same time reinforced Maj. HUBBARD with two companies of MERRILL'S Horse, and directed him, in order to secure our flank in the pursuit, to push forward as far as possible towards Osceola. This officer executed his duty with distinguished ability and vigor, driving back and capturing the pickets, and one entire company of the enemy's cavalry, with tents, baggage and wagons. One of the pickets and two wagons were captured within the lines of RAINS' Division, encamped north of the Osage River.

The column under Lieut.-Col. BROWN continued the pursuit vigorously all night of the 16th, all day of the 17th, and part of the night of the same day, his advance guard, consisting of FOSTER'S company of Ohio Cavalry, and a detachment of thirty men of the Fourth Regular Cavalry, occupying Johnstown in the course of the night. The enemy began to scatter as soon as the pursuit grew close, disappearing in every direction in the bushes, and by every by-path, driving their wagons into farm-yards remote from the road, and throwing out their loads. As these wagons were all two-horse wagons of the country, and had been, in fact, taken by force from the farm houses, it was impossible to identify them. When our pursuit reached Johnstown, about midnight on the 17th, the enemy, reduced to about 500, scattered completely, one portion fleeing precipitately toward Butler, and the other toward Papinsville.

The main body of my command moved slowly toward Warrensburgh, awaiting the return of the force under Lieut.-Col. BROWN, which proceeded from Johnstown to scour the country south of Grand River to the neighborhood of Clinton. In these operations, six ten wagons, loaded with tents and supplies, and one hundred and fifty prisoners were captured. The enemy's force was thoroughly dispersed.

On the morning of the 18th, Lieut.-Col. BROWN'S forces rejoined the command. Knowing that there must still be a large force of the enemy north of us, I moved forward slowly on the 18th toward Warrensburgh, and when near that town, the spies and scouts I had sent out before marching from Sedalia, in the direction of Lexington, Waverly and Artow Rock, reported to me that a large force was moving from the two latter places, and would encamp that night at the mouth of Clear Creek, just south of Milford.

I posted the main body of my command between Warrensburgh and Knob Noster, to close all outlets to the South between those two points, and dispatched seven companies of cavalry, (five of the Iowa First, and two of the Fourth Regular Cavalry,) afterwards reinforced by another company of regular cavalry and a section of artillery, all under command of Col. J. C. DAVIS, Indiana Volunteers, to march on the town of Milford, so as to turn the enemy's left and rear, and intercept his retreat to the northeast, at the same time directing Major MARSHALL, with MERRILL'S regiment of horse, to march from Warrensburgh on the same point, turning the enemy's right and rear, and forming junction with Col. DAVIS.

The main body of my command occupied a point four miles south, and ready to advance at a moment's notice, or to intercept the enemy's retreat South. Col. DAVIS marched promptly and vigorously with the forces under his command, and at a late hour in the afternoon, came upon the enemy, encamped in the wooded bottom land on the west side of Blackwater, opposite the mouth of Clear Creek. His pickets were immediately driven in across the stream, which was deep, miry, and impassable, except by a long, narrow bridge, which the enemy occupied in force, as is believed, under Col. MAGOFFIN.

Col. DAVIS brought forward his force, and directed that the bridge be carried by assault. The two companies of the Fourth Regular Cavalry, being his advance, under the command respectively of Lieut. GORDON and Lieut. AMORY, were designated for that service, and were supported by the five companies of the First Iowa Cavalry. Lieut. GORDON, of the Fourth Cavalry, led the charge in person, with the utmost gallantry and vigor, carried the bridge in fine style, and immediately formed his company on the opposite side. He was promptly followed by the other companies. The force of the enemy posted at the bridge retreated precipitately over a narrow, open space into the woods, where his whole force was posted. The two companies of the Fourth Cavalry formed in line at once, advanced upon the enemy, and were received with a volley of small arms, muskets, rifles, and shot-guns. One man was killed and eight wounded by this discharge. With one exception all belonged to Company D, Fourth Cavalry, Lieut. GORDON.

Lieut. GORDON himself received several balls through the cap. Our forces still continuing to press forward, and the enemy losing his retreat south and west cut off, and that he was in presence of a large force, and at best could only prolong the contest a short time, surrendered at discretion. His force, reported by Colonel commanding, consisted of parts of two regiments of infantry and three companies of cavalry, numbering in all thirteen hundred men, among whom there were three Colonels (ROBINSON, ALEXANDER and MAGOFFIN,) one Lieut.-Colonel, (ROBINSON,) one Major, (HAEBLE,) and fifty-one commissioned company officers. About five hundred horses and mules, seventy-three wagons, heavily loaded with powder, lead, tents, subsistence stores and supplies of various kinds, fell into our hands, as also a thousand stand of arms.

The whole force captured, with their train, were marched into the camo of the main body, reaching there about midnight. Many arms were thrown away by the enemy, in the bushes and creek, when he surrendered, and have not been found.

It was impossible to furnish any accurate account of the number of prisoners, arms, or horses when I telegraphed, as they surrendered just at dark, and were brought into camp at a late hour of the night. The weather was bitterly cold, and the troops marched as early as possible the next morning for Sedalia and Otterville. As the prisoners and arms were at once sent down to St. Louis, I have not yet had the opportunity of making any accurate account of them. The numbers, as stated, were reported to me by Col. ROBINSON, their commander, by Col. J. C. DAVIS, and by Maj. TORRENCE, Iowa Cavalry.

The forces under Col. DAVIS behaved with great gallantry, and the conduct of Col. DAVIS himself was distinguished.

I desire to present to your special notice Col. J. C. DAVIS, Indiana Volunteers; Major HUBBARD, First Missouri Cavalry, and Lieut. GORDON, Fourth Regular Cavalry. Both officers and men behaved well throughout.

Within five days the infantry composing the expedition have marched one hundred miles, the cavalry more than double that distance—have swept the whole country of the enemy west of Sedalia, as far as Rose Hill, to a line within fifteen miles of the Osage—have captured nearly fifteen hundred (1,500) prisoners, twelve hundred (1,200) stand of arms, nearly one hundred (100) wagons, and a large quantity of supplies.

The march alone would do credit to old soldiers, and it gives me pleasure to state that it has been performed with cheerfulness and alacrity. The troops reoccupied their camps at Sedalia and Otterville just one week after they marched out of them.

A list of our killed and wounded will be transmitted as soon as possible. The enemy's loss is not known, and cannot yet be ascertained; some of his dead were found on the field.

I am, Captain, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

To Capt. J. C. KELTON, A. A. G., Department of the Missouri.

GEN. HALLECK AND FUGITIVE SLAVES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, St. Louis, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1861.

Col. B. G. Farrar, Provost-Marshal General, Department of the Missouri, St. Louis.

COLONEL: From your verbal statements, and the written communication submitted by you yesterday, I am informed that there are some sixteen negro men confined in the city prisons in your charge, and advertised for sale under a statute of this State. You have stated the facts of the case, as you understand them; have called my attention to the statute of this State on the subject, and to the law of Congress of last session, and have asked my orders as to how you shall proceed in this matter—whether to release these men from custody, and to place them outside of your particular jurisdiction as a military officer in charge of the prisons, in accordance with General Orders No. 3, of this Department, or whether the Sheriff, who, as I understand, is now under your orders, is to proceed and sell the said negro men as he has advertised, and as is directed by the statute of this State, if said statute has not been modified or changed by the law of the last session of Congress.

As I am informed, most of these negroes came with the forces under Major-Gen. FREMONT from Southwestern Missouri, and have either been used in the military service against the United States, or are claimed by persons now in arms against the Federal Government, but that none of them have been condemned in accordance with the act approved August 6, 1861, and that no proceedings for such condemnation have ever been instituted.

As I understand the matter, the statute of this State creates the presumption that these men are slaves; and if not called for within three months from the date of the advertisement of the Sheriff, they are to be sold as slaves. It would seem that the act of Congress, approved August 6, 1861, if constitutional, overrules this statute so far as this presumption is concerned. This act of Congress cannot be regarded as unconstitutional until decided to be so by the United States Supreme Court.

It results, then, as it seems to me, that these negroes are held in custody without the authority of law, and contrary to General Orders No. 3: and you are hereby directed to release them from prison. It appears, however, that they have received from the Quartermaster's Department certain articles of clothing required for their immediate and pressing necessities, with the promise that they would pay for the clothing so delivered to them with their labor. They will, therefore, be turned over to the chief of the Quartermaster's Department in this city, for labor, until they have paid the United States for the clothing and other articles so issued to them at the expense of the Government.

This order will in no way debar any one from enforcing his legal rights to the services of these negroes. Such rights, if any exist, can be enforced through the loyal civil tribunals of this State, whose mandates will always be duly respected by the military authorities of this Department. Military officers cannot decide upon rights of property or claims to service, except so far as may be authorized by the laws of war, or the acts of Congress. When not so authorized, they will avoid all interference with such questions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK, Major-Gen. Commanding.

JEFF. THOMPSON DEFEATED BY A WOMAN.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 31.

We learn from Mr. JOSEPH MAGSHAN, mail agent on the river between this city and Cairo, that on Sunday afternoon, the mail-packet *City of Alton*, Capt. BARNES, came near falling into the hands of JEFF. THOMPSON and his men, at Commerce. The circumstances, as related to us, are as follows:

As the boat neared the landing at Commerce, a lady was seen on the bank gesticulating wildly, and shouting to those on board the boat "to keep back! keep back! don't land! the Seeesh will shoot you!" But before she could be distinctly understood, the boat had approached close in shore, and the gang-plank had been run out, so that it nearly touched the levee. At this instant a crowd of JEFF. THOMPSON'S band rushed forward from their concealment, and commenced firing with muskets to bring down the pilot. The bullets fell thick and fast, hitting the smoke-stack and upper-works in sundry places; but the pilot had by this time rung the bell to "back," and the boat put down the river some two miles to the plantation of a loyal Frenchman, where they procured arms in sufficient quantity to make a formidable resistance; and having barricaded the wheel-house and the exposed points below, the *Alton* moved back upon the river again, with colors flying. On her approach the second time, the seceesh took to their heels, leaving the landing of the boat uncontested. Commodore PORTER, who was on board, took charge of the arrangements for defence, and things were speedily put in condition for a vigorous action.

JEFF. THOMPSON told the people who were standing on the bank shivering with the cold, as the boat was coming round the bend on her first approach, that he would soon make a fire that would war

LAW REPORTS.

THE LAW OF MURDER.

Sentence of Charles M. Jefferds and Dr. Moses Lowenberg.

A Movement of Counsel to Arrest Judgment.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Charles M. Jefferds and Dr. Moses Lowenberg, convicted of murder in the first degree, were arraigned for sentence.

Henry B. Clinton, Esq., counsel for Lowenberg, moved an arrest of judgment on several grounds, which were set forth at length. James T. Brady, counsel for Jefferds, concurred in the motion on behalf of his client, and rested it on the same grounds set forth by Mr. Clinton. As the points are novel and involve the constitutionality of the recent law relative to capital punishment, it will doubtless be of interest to the community at large, as well as to the professinn, to give them in full. They are as follows:

There is no authority in law for pronouncing any sentence upon a conviction for murder in the first degree.

The death penalty is abolished and while the punishment for murder in the second degree and manslaughter in the first, second, third and fourth degree is defined with precision, there is an entire omission in regard to murder in the first degree.

That portion of the Revised Statutes (Sec. 1 of title 1, chap. 1, Part IV) which provides that those convicted of certain crimes, including murder, "shall suffer death for the same," is abolished by being amended so as to read that those convicted of those offences "shall be punished as *herein* provided." The words "shall be punished as herein provided," are substituted for the words "*shall suffer death.*" (2 R. S., 650, sec. 1, and Laws 1860, p. 713-714, sec. 7.)

What is the meaning of the words, "shall be punished as herein provided?"

The only punishment therein provided was section 25, which is as follows: "The punishment of death shall in all cases be inflicted by hanging the convict by the neck until he be dead."

This section is expressly abolished. (Laws 1860, p. 714, sec. 11.)

The enactment that those convicted of murder "shall suffer death for the same," is, in effect, abolished by being so amended as to strike out the words "shall suffer death."

The provisions of the Revised Statutes as to hanging are expressly abolished. There is, then, no punishment for murder unless such provision be contained in the act of 1860.

The act nowhere provides that death shall be inflicted for any offence.

It expressly provides that certain crimes shall *not* be punishable with death. Section 1 says: "No crime hereafter committed except treason and murder in the first degree, shall be punished with death, in the State of New-York." This provision is, that crimes other than treason and murder in the first degree, shall *not* be punished with death, *not that treason and murder in the first degree shall be punishable with death.*

Section 4 provides, that "When any person shall be convicted of any crime punishable with death, and sentenced to suffer such punishment, he shall at the same time be sentenced to confinement at hard labor in the State prison until punishment of death shall be inflicted."

This section does not say what crimes (if any) shall be "*punishable with death.*"

This section is utterly nugatory unless some other section provides in express terms, that such crimes (specifying the same,) are "*punishable with death.*"

There is no such section in the law of 1860, and the sections of the Revised Statues which so provided are expressly abolished.

Section 5 of the act of 1860 is as follows:

"No person so sentenced or imprisoned shall be executed in pursuance of such sentence within one year from the day on which such sentence of death shall be passed, nor until the whole record of the proceedings shall be remitted by the clerk of the court in which the conviction was had, under the seal thereof, to the Governor of the State, for until a warrant shall be issued by the Governor under the great seal of the State, directed to the Sheriff of the County in which the State Prison may be situated, commanding the said sentence of death to be carried into execution."

This section provides that no execution shall take place until after certain things are done. It does not provide that execution shall then *or ever take place.*

The 1st, 4th and 5th are the only sections which speak of punishment by death. *None of these provides that any crime shall be punished with death.*

No statutory provision (not abolished,) can be found which declares that persons convicted of any crime shall suffer death.

The inflexible rule that penal statutes are to be construed strictly, to crush the idea that the power of punishment of death shall be deduced merely by implication or inference.

"Penal Statutes receive a strict interpretation. The general words of a penal statute shall be restrained for the benefit of men against whom the penalty is inflicted." (Dwarris on Statutes, 634.)

This author also very correctly observes, (pp. 634-5,) "A penal law, then, shall not be extended by equity; that is, things *which do not come within the words shall not be brought within it by construction.* The law of England does not allow of *constructive* offences, or of arbitrary punishments. No man incure a penalty unless the act which subjects him to it is clearly both within the spirit and the letter of the statute imposing such penalty."

"If these rules are violated," said Best, C. J., in the case of Fletcher *vs.* Lord Lindes, "the fate of accused persons is decided by the arbitrary discretion of Judges, and not by the *express* authority of the laws."

The following are also authorities to the same point: Warren *vs.* The Commonwealth; 1. Penn. State R., 154; The State *vs.* Solomans, 8 Hill, 4 c. 96; Bells *vs.* Taylor, 8 Port, 564.

Many instances illustrating the inflexibility of the rule that penal statutes shall be construed strictly might be cited.

"Thus the Stat. of 1 Ed. 6, c. 12, having enacted that those who were convicted of stealing *horses* should not have the benefit of Clergy, the Judges conceived that this did not extend to him that should steal but one horse, and, therefore, procured a new act for that purpose in the following year." (Dwarris on Statutes, 634.)

In the case of Hartung *vs.* The People, 2412 New-York Reports, 95, the Court of Appeals held that the act of 1860, in so far as it sought to reach the cases of those previously convicted of murder was *ex post facto* and unconstitutional and void.

It is clear from the Revised Statutes, the laws of 1860 and the well-recognized and indisputable rules of construction of statutes, that the court possesses no power to sentence on conviction for murder in the first degree, for the simple reason that there is no punishment for that offence provided by law.

There is no power to sentence to imprisonment in the State Prison, under section 4 of the act of 1860, because that act provides that such a sentence only "When any person shall be convicted of any crime *punishable with death.*"

Inasmuch as there is at present no "crime punishable with death," there is no authority of law to sentence to imprisonment in the State Prison, or to impose any other punishment for this offence.

The motion for arrest of judgment was overruled by the Recorder, and Jefferds was first placed at the bar to receive his sentence. On being asked why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, he spoke as follows:

"My counsel have argued the case so ably that I do not feel disposed to say anything about it, and what I could say would probably have no effect on the community at large. I only repeat that I am innocent of the offence for which I have been convicted. I have been convicted by perjury, and I do not feel disposed to go into the ease any further."

The Recorder then pronounced the following sentence:

Charles M. Jefferds—The murders of John Walton and Joan W. Mathews, on the night of the 30th of June, 1860, sent a thrill of horror through the whole community. The former fell by the hand of the assassin, lying in wait to execute his deadly purpose; the latter, forgetting all danger to himself, and thinking only of his duty as a citizen, gave chase to the murderer, who, to escape arrest, turned upon his pursuer, and with unerring aim fired the shot which caused his instant death. All this occured in the open thoroughfares of the crowded city, in the bright moonlight of a calm and beautiful Summer's night, with the lights yet gleaming from the windows of the surrounding houses, and under circumstances which, it would seem, would have rendered the immediate detection of the murderer almost certain. From that time, however, until this last Christmas eve, the question as to who was the actor in this terrible tragedy has been unsolved; and then it was answered by the verdict of that jury which pronounced you guilty of the murder of John W. Mathews. That verdict has, I believe, met the approval of almost every man who heard or carefully read the evidence upon which it was founded. You were first tried for the murder of John Walton. The evidence on that trial, in July last, pointed strongly toward you as the guilty man, but was not sufficient to warrant your conviction, and you were acquitted. Once again set at liberty, you gave way to the habits of idleness and dissipation which had marked your previous course, and in your folly, consequent thereon, you made revelations to the "detective" who was put upon your track which sealed your fate forever. Aside from the direct admission you made to him when alone, and in the presence of others, you said enough to enable the officers of justice to ascertain where you purchased the pistol with which it was believed the murderous deed had been done. The facts which were known before in connection with those thus discovered, secured your conviction when you were brought to your trial upon the charge of having murdered John W. Mathews. The details of that trial I shall not recapitulate. It is not necessary to do so, and I gladly refrain. They present a picture of immorality and crime, too painful to contemplate. Your mother, whom you had charged with being the instigator of your crime, came upon the witness' stand while testifying on your behalf, was compelled to, and did lay bare the secret history of her life. It failed to be of any service to you. Your counsel, with a zeal, fidelity and ability which could not be surpassed, exhausted all honorable means to insure your acquittal, but in vain. No human efforts could overcome the terrible array of facts and circumstances which were brought to bear against you. And now you, yet under 25 years of age, stand here a convicted murderer, and as far as I have been able to observe, have, as yet, exhibited no sorrow for your crimes. Your sentence, which will be imprisonment and death, will, I hope, cause you to realize your awful situation. You cannot escape punishment, and in your felon cell, in the long weary nights yet to come, you will, if you have not already done so, think with horror upon the crime you have committed, and realize with bitter remorse the fearful judgment you have brought upon yourself. That you may, ere you die, repent and seek forgiveness of Him who is ready and willing to forgive, is the sincere prayer of the Judge who presided at your trial, and who now, in the discharge of his solemn duty, pronounces sentence upon you according to law.

The sentence of the Court is, that you, Charles M. Jefferds, for the murder and felony of which you have been convicted, shall, on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1863, between the hours of ten in the morning and two in the afternoon, suffer the punishment of death; and that you shall be confined at hard labor, in the State Prison, until such punishment of death shall be inflicted.

Jefferds maintained the same firm and collected bearing during the sentence that he exhibited throughout the trial, and betrayed little, if any, emotion at the remarks of the Recorder.

Dr. Moses Lowenberg was then placed at the bar, and on being asked the usual question, his counsel stated on behalf of his client that, in justice to the numerous friends of the Doctor, he would say that the prisoner was conscious of what he had done; he was not morally guilty of murder in the first degree.

The Recorder then passed sentence, as follows:

Moses Loewenberg: You have been indicted, tried and convicted of murder in the first degree. Able and diligent counsel exhausted every effort in your defence, and witnesses of high standing and character appeared in your behalf; but the plain, unmistakeable facts of the case overcame all, and an impartial jury have pronounced against you their verdict of Guilty. In the justice of the verdict I fully concur. You are a man of education, and your years are mature. You have been the instructor of youth in the families of some of our first citizens, and you have been the associate of gentlemen, to whom you have taught languages, of which you are said to be a master. But education, experience, and associations, all combined, have failed to teach you to keep under restraint the violence of temper to which you are this day indebted for the ruin which overwhelms you. The evidence in your case shows clearly the following facts:

You were the occupant of the front basement room at No. 141 First-avenue; your victim and his family occupied the rear room on the second floor; you were their superior in education and intelligence, and therefore better fitted than they to set an example of patience and forbearance. On the morning of the 14th day of November, 1861, you were seated in your room, and they in theirs. Mrs. Hoffman, the wife of your victim, was preparing herself for her daily labors, and her husband sat holding on his lap his little child. The front basement door was open. She went and closed it; you immediately opened it again. She, after a short interval, reclosed it, and went again to her room; you violently slammed it open again. She spoke of it to her husband, and he said he would go and shut it. She, it seems, acting to both of you an example of patient forbearance, told him to wait and she would see the landlady; but he doubtless became irritated because you would keep the door open against his wife's wishes, went and closed it. You came from your room, sword in hand; he placed his left hand on the door to shut it; you placed yours on it to open it; he exclaimed, "let the door be shut," and you immediately, without warning, plunged your sword three times in quick succession into his breast; he, exclaiming that he was stabbed, retired to his room. To the question of his frightened wife "is it hard?" he replied, "Yes, I feel now the blood running inside." In a few moments his wife was a widow, his child was fatherless, and you became in the eye of the law, a murderer. When you were arrested, no blood was found on the sword. It was all wiped off. You told the officer you did in the dead in self-defence. The evidence refutes that statement. You went from your room armed with a deadly weapon. Your victim was unarmed, and no fact in the case indicates any excuse or justification for your act. When the officer told you, you should have applied to the police if you needed protection, you said it was too much trouble to do that. That was a fatal mistake. It was at best, a wretched quarrel, as to whether a door should be open or shut, and you pursued it to the death. You chose to be the avenger of your own wrongs, as you consider them, and now you must suffer the penalty of the law. Let it be hoped your case will be a warning and example to others. The words of your victim, "Let the door be closed," will sound with terrible force on your ears, when, in obedience to the command of the law, the doors of your prison-house shall be closed upon you, never to be opened for you again, until you are led to execution or carried to your grave.

The sentence of the Court is, that you, Moses Luewenberg, for the murder and felony of which you have been convicted, shall, on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1863, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., suffer the punishment of death; and that you shall be confined at hard labor in the State Prison until such punishment shall be inflicted.

It is said that a writ of error will be applied for to take the case to the Court of Appeals, and the prisoner will probably in the meantime remain at the Tombs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 4, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou	75	100 Chi. & R. Is. R...	b10 61
5,000 Ohio State 6s, '90	99	100 do	61
10,000 Illinois Central Bonds	78	50 do	61⅛
1,000 Mich. St. & N. I. 8s	78	25 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	57
22,000 Missouri St. 6s	40	200 N. Y. Cen. R.	79⅞
5,000 do	b3 40⅛	100 do	b10 80
5,000 Oregon War Loan 10 years	84	100 do	80⅛
2,000 South Bds	83	250 do	b20 80⅜
2,000 Fer. H. & M. 1st M	74	300 do	b10 80⅞
4,000 Del. L. & W. R. 1st M	98	100 do	s10 80⅞
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M	99	50 do	80⅞
10 Del. & Hud. Can Co	84⅛	100 Erie Railway	b30 31⅛
5 do	84⅝	225 do	b30 31⅛
50 Pacific M. S. Co	92⅝	50 do	31⅛
50 do	92⅝	50 do	31⅛
150 do	92	150 do	b30 31
100 do	30 92	12 Hudson River R.	37⅛
50 do	10 92⅝	50 do	37⅛
100 do	s3 92⅝	50 Erie R. pref	b4 71
15 M. S. & N. I. R	19⅝	50 do	b30 53⅛
100 M. S. & N. I. R	b10 20⅞	50 do	53⅛
25 Illinois Central Railroad	78	50 do	s 53⅛
100 Ill. Cen. R. Sc	30 61⅝	50 Mich. Cen. R.	47⅝
150 Clev. & Tol. R.	s10 34⅛	100 do	s10 47⅝
600 do	34⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	86⅜	100 Erie Railway	32⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '61, Coup.	87⅜	350 do	32⅜
2,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Coup.	78	100 Erie R. Pref	74
6,000 Virginia State 6s	50	200 do	b30 53⅛
5,000 Missouri State 6s	40⅜	50 do	s30 53⅛
8,000 do	40⅜	200 do	b30 53⅛
15,000 do	40⅜	5 Chic., B. & Q. R.	57
2,500 California St., 7s	76⅜	100 Harlem Railroad	12⅜
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bds, '79	80⅜	100 do	12⅜
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s	60	20 Harlem R. Pref	30
2,000 Mich. State 6s, '75	78	156 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	19⅜
5,000 Ten. State 6s, '90	42⅜	50 do	19⅜
5,000 Del. L. & W. R. 1st M	86⅜	50 Panama R.	b30 111
1,000 Mich. Cent. R. 8 P. C. Cent. Bonds, old	80	10 Gal. & Chi. R.	63⅛
1,000 Jersey C. 2d M.	100	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	35⅛
150 Pac. Mail Stp. Co.	93	100 do	s10 35⅜
100 do	s10 93⅛	100 do	b20 35⅜
30 do	s 93⅜	50 do	35⅜
100 do	93⅛	400 do	35⅜
150 do	93⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	52⅛
10 N. Y. Central R	80⅜	200 do	52
100 do	80⅜	25 Mil. & Pra. Du Chn 2d Pref.	59⅛
400 do	80⅞		
100 do	s1 80⅞		

SATURDAY, Jan. 4—P. M.

The day has been one of considerable buoyancy and excitement in the Stock Market, and in addition to the advance in prices on the printed sales of the Second Board, a large business was subsequently done on the Street, in New-York Central, Erie, Toledo, &c., at full rates. The latest transactions were about 2,000 shares of Toledo, at 36 ₩ cent., and sales of New-York Central at 80½; Galena, 66¼@⅔; Erie, 32⅝; and Erie Preferred, 54½ ₩ cent. The advance of the day on Missouris is ⅛@1 ₩ cent., closing 40¾@41 ₩ cent. There was very little done in the Federal Stocks at the Stock Board. The demand for three-year 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds at the Sub-Treasury is again improving. Payment for these Bonds is received in the demand United States Notes, or in checks for current funds upon any of the City Banks.

There is a further advance in Gold to 102@102½ ₩ cent., and in Bills on London to 113½ ₩ cent., both on speculation among and between the Bullion Brokers and the private banking-houses engaged in the Foreign Exchanges. Money works easy to-day, lenders being more disposed to put out current funds, at call, at 7 ₩ cent.

There were bids for the shares of only three Banks—American Exchange, 75; Metropolitan, 78; and Corn Exchange at 85.

The bids for the Railway Mortgages were as follows:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Mich. So. 7 P. C. ass'd bs.	60
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	tot	Northern In. firsts	84½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	101	N. Ia. Goshen Line '68	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s con.	86	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 P. C.	81⅛
Erie firsts, '67	103¼	Ill. Cen. 7 P. C., '75	87
Erie thirds, '83	86	T. H. & A. firsts	73⅝
Erie fourths, '80	74	T. H. & A. sec'ds, 8 P. C.	70 31
Erie fifths, '85	70	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	82
Buff., N. Y. & Erie firsts	70	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	31
Lindson firsts, '69	105⅜	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	29
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	97	N. J. Cent. 8rsts	104
Hudson thirds, '75	76	N. J. Cen. seconds	93
Madison con. 6's	83	Gal. & Chi. firsts	90
Harlem seconds, '64	92⅜	Gal. & Chi. seconds	86
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	80⅜
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 P. c. '82	92	L. E. & Wabash firsts	13½
Mich. So. 7 P. c.	83	Del. L. & W. firsts	96

The receipts of Breadstuffs at Boston for the month of December, and the total receipts for the year, as compared with 1860, have been as follows:

	In December.	Total, 1861.	Total, 1860.
Flour, bbls	240,196	1,429,697	1,166,774
Flour, half bbls	859	8,603	7,917
Corn, bushels	45,676	1,979,925	2,045,909
Corn, sacks		1,191	20,940
Wheat, bushels	15,650	29,388	20,135
Oats, bushels	177,950	1,047,345	1,467,611
Rye, bushels	2,100	33,156	33,158
Shorts, bushels	43,700	515,833	551,795
Rye Flour, bbls	"	865	1,204
Corn Meal, bbls	"	13,611	8,963

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been: 95 bbls. Ashes, 6,775 bbls. Flour, 950 bbls. and 16 bags Corn Meal, 233 bushels Rye, 439 bushels Barley, 1,358 bushels Oats, 5,012 pkgs. Provisions, and 647 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in more demand, yet is quoted steady for the principal kinds, including Middlings, at 36c. @ 37c. ₩ lb.: sales 1,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate inquiry prevails, to-day, for State and Western Flour, at essentially unchanged prices. Shippers are buying rather sparingly, while the trade are purchasing more freely. The reported sales, since our last, have been 13,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 45@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 75@$5 90, mainly at $5 80@$5 85; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 90@$5 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 00@$6 10 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45	@$5 60
Extra State	5 75	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 7 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 35
Inferior ext; a Ohio	5 90	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 00	@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 15	@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 95	@ 6 15
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 6 90

Southern Flour is in moderate request, at steady prices; sales 1,400 bbls., at $5 60@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request and is steady, including superfine at $5 50@$5 55; extra at $5 75@$6 75 ₩ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $3@$3 05 for Jersey; $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, and $3 45 for Marsh's Calorie, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet, but very firm, today. Holders are not offering their supplies very freely. Sales 52,700 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 32; White Western, $1 45; Amber do., at $1 43; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 40@$1 41; Amber Wisconsin at $1 35; Milwaukee Club, $1 32; Racine Spring, $1 30; Chicago Spring, $1 28@$1 30; Red Long Island on private terms, ₩ bushel. Corn continues depressed; sales 61,000 bush., at 64c. @ 65c. for Mixed Western; 66c. for Western Yellow, ₩ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canadian at 41c. @ 41½c.; Western at 41c. @ 42c.; State at 42c. @ 43c.; and Jersey at 44c. @ 45c. ₩ bushel. Rye is less active at 82c. @ 83c. ₩ bushel; sales 4,100 bushels. Barley is unchanged; sales of small lots were made, including Canada at 76c., and State at 72c @ 75c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand for shipment and city use, at 70c. @ 85c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet are firm, including new at 16c. @ 24c., the latter rate for very choice, ₩ lb.

LEATHER—Hemlock Tanned Sole has been more active than usual at this period. Messrs. Hull & Co. remark: "From local manufacturers and retailers there has been little or no inquiry, but a number of Eastern and other buyers have been in the market, and though their operations have been meager, their presence has given the appearance of business to the Swamp. The trade generally commence the year with renewed confidence in the article, and prices, though not quotably higher, are much firmer than for some time previously. From the tanneries the receipts have been light during the week, but they are fully equal to the sales, and the stock still remains excessive. For Oak Sole and Upper in the rough we have no change to report, the demand being extremely light, and prices entirely nominal."

LATHS—Are scarce, quiet and nominal.

LIME—Is inactive at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, to-day, and sales have been made of 1,900 bbls., at $12 @ $12 50 for Mess; $13 @ $13 50 for Prime Mess; and $8 25@$9 25 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs 4½c. @ 4¾c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 4¾c. @ 6c. for Hams, 4c. @ 4¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in fair demand at full rates; sales 1,400 boxes, at 6¾c. @ 7¾c. ₩ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 2,470 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c. @ 8¾c. ₩ lb. Beef has been in good request at former prices; sales since our last, 900 bbls., at $13 50 @ $14 for extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 for new repacked Mess ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20 @ $21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ₩ bbl.; sales, 500 tierces of these descriptions at our quotations. Butter continues in limited demand. 11c. @ 15c. for Western, and 16c. @ 21c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is quiet at 5½c. @ 7¾c. ₩ lb.

SALT—The demand is mainly for Liverpool, which is quite firm.

SKINS—Deer have been in better request, at rising prices. Sales have been made of 10,000 lbs. Saji Juan, at 45c. @ 50c.; 2,300 lbs. Central American, at 54c. @ 55c., half cash; 3,400 lbs. Para, and 1,000 lbs. Bolivar, on private terms. A moderate inquiry prevails for Goat, at steady rates; 50 bales Tampico, average 230 @ 250, were sold at 36c., 6 months, and 100 bales Curacoa, at 40c. @ 45c.

SUGARS—Sales, 650 hhds., including Cuba at 7¼c. @ 8½c., and Porto Rico at 8c. @ 8¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 40,000 lbs., at 9c. @ 9¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls. at 20¾c. @ 21c., chiefly within the range, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been somewhat brisker today, at our quotations. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 7½d. @ 2s. 9d.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d. @ 9¾d.; Corn, 8d. @ 9½d. ₩ bushel; Beef, 6s. @ 6s. 6d. ₩ tierce; Pork, 4s. @ 4s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s. @ 37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 35s. @ 40s.; Tallow, 28s. @ 20s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. @ 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9½d. @ 10½d. ₩ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d. @ 35s.; Butter, 40s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. @ 30s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. @ 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9½d. @ 10d. ₩ bushel; Pork at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d. @ 8s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Hugs, ¾d. ₩ lb.; Butter and Cheese, 35s. @ 40s.; Bacon and Lard, 3 s. 6d. @ 38s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₩ ton. For Havre—Flour, 65s. @ 70c. ₩ bbl.; and Wheat, 18c. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a Hanv. brig, 2,400 bbls. Flour, to Rio Janeiro, at $1 14; an Am. brig, 293 tons, to the Isle of Jersey, 3,500 bbls. Flour, &c.; a Br. schooner, 1,400 bbls. to West Indies and back, $1,400; a Br. brig, 1,500 bbls., same voyage, $1,525; a Br. brig, 200 tons, from a Windward Island to New-York, Sugar, 46c., a Hr. schooner, 130 tons, to the Windward, $800, and back with Sugar, 40c.; a Br. schooner, 800 bbls., to Demerara, wet and dry bbls., 80c. and 90c.; a schooner, 106 tons, to the Spanish Main and back, $1,000; a Br. brig, 151 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; a schooner, 160 tons, to or in side of Cuba and back, $1,100; a Br. bark, 270 tons, to Havana, with privilege of another port and back to New-York, Sugar, 38c.; and a bark, 288 tons, to a port in the Mediterranean, and back from Sicily to New-York, Boston or Philadelphia, on private terms.

PERSONAL.

STEPHEN FILES, ASSIGNEE OF WILLIAM THOMPSON, OF SAVANNAH, GA.—The above parties, or their legal representatives, will hear of something to their advantage by applying to PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York, or to WILLIAM C. BARSTOW, No. 9 State-st., Boston.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING AN UNOCcupied furnished room on the second floor, front, would let it with board to a gentleman and his wife, or to one or two gentlemen; terms, including fire and gas $8 per week; reference required. Apply at No. 133 East Broadway.

BOARDING—AT THE HYGIENIC INSTITUTE, No. 15 Laight-st., New-York. Good board, with rooms, $4 to $12 per week. Diet strictly hygienic. Baths and gymnasium free. Dancing, as a hygienic agency, in the lecture-hall from 7 till 10 P. M., twice a week. Lectures every day. The place for sick people to regain health, and well ones to learn to keep so.

E. P. MILLER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in beach-st., opposite the Park. No. 34 Beach-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Parlor story unfurnished except carpet: private table if desired; also, a whole second story handsomely furnished, and rooms on third and fourth floors; houses and furniture new. Dinner at 6. References required. Apply at No. 29 West 26th-st.

FRENCH BOARD.—A WELL FURNISHED room to let with modern improvements, in the family of a French teacher. Strictly private. Good opportunity for a gentleman to perfect himself in the language. References exchanged. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st., near Gramercy park.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife want, with good board, a large room, with bed, or parlor and bedroom, on first or second floor, in a first-class house; location between Broadway and 6th-av. Address NEW, care Fifth-av. Hotel.

15 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av., handsomely furnished rooms to let, in suites or single. House has all the modern improvements.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS FEMME DE CHAMBRE, OR COOK.—A young French girl, who understands perfectly the getting up of fine linen, wishes a situation, as femme de chambre, or as cook. The best references given. Address V. A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A RESPECTAble woman is desirous to obtain a situation as above; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Apply at No. 145 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman, who will be found thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; can do good cooking; washes and irons first-rate; makes excellent bread; has good references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front. Wages moderate.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS Nurse, by a very experienced woman, who is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from birth; can bring it up by hand or bottle if required; can cut and fit children's clothes; has got the best of City references; can also refer to family doctors. Can be seen at No. 38 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, housekeepers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who can give the best of City reference as to capability, respectability, &c.; can do up articles in any style. Call on Mrs. BOYLE, No. 20 West 13th-st., in the rear.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* office.

MALES.

AS CLERK OR SALESMAN—WANTED by an experienced person, a position as clerk or salesman, in a grocery or variety store. The best of reference. Address G. A. C., Box No. 106, Harlem, N. Y., or G. A. CLARKE, Box No. 185, Newport, R. I.

AS SALESMAN.—A SALESMAN, WITH A large Ohio and Indiana trade, desires a situation in a first-class jobbing house; reference to last employers, now declining business. Address OHIO, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant man, a situation as waiter; is thoroughly competent; can give unexceptionable references as to character and capability; would like to go to Washington. Apply to C. C. BEDELL, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A colored man, as waiter; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Can be seen at his present employer's No. 160 Madison-av.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $30 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. One copy of any of my maps have been sold in the States already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS OF LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to Colonel E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours, J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the neat and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN, BETWEEN 25 and 35

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 5, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to oneaddress for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-YORK TIMES, New-Yark City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taxen of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intendel for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communi cations.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The agent who was intrusted by Secrstary SEWARD with the duty of delivering MASON and SLIDELL into British custody has returned to Washington and made his report. They were both at first very insolent snd ungentlemanly, but MASON snbsequently became more civil. SLIDELL, however, persisted in his insolence to the last.

Gen. FREMONT arrived in Weshington lest night unannounced, and occupied the residenee sngaged by him on E-street.

A variety of interesting snd important news from the Sonth hae been received by way of Fortress Monroe, most prominent among which is the announcament that the National forces operating in South Carolina have made a landing on the North Edisto River, and have seized Station No. 4 on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah, only twenty-five miles from the formsr city. We were led to expect soms snch movement from the natnre of our latest advices from Port Royal by Govarnment transport, The rsbels also have a report that onr forces attempted to advance from Port Royal Ferry, but wers repulsed by the Sonth Carolinians, who lost fifteen killed snd wounded, and took one "Yankee" prisoner. This report is undoubtedly false, as we have had no intimation that any snch movement was intended by Gen. SHERMAN.

The next most interesting point of the newe is the announcement that firing was renewed between Fort Pickens and BRAGG'S batteries on Tuesday last, though it was not continued for any considerable length of time. The immediate cause of the renewed firing appears to have been the appearance of a rsbel steamer, going from Pensacole to the Navy-yard. This sort of thing appears to have been interdicted by Col. BROWN, who opened npon her—with what effect is not stated.

The operations of the Ship Island Expeditlon seem to be a sonrce of considerable alarm to the rebels. The most wonderful stories are told of its doings and intentions. Sixteen war vessels are reported to be at the island, which is occupied by an uncounted number of troops—so many, in fact, as to necessitate the landing of soms of them on the main land at Biloxi, which is said to have been occupied hy some five or seven thousand of them. It is further insisted that all the towns on the coast are to be occupied, and that the National forces will soon push forward to Jackson, the Capital of Mississippi.

An editorial article in a late Richmond paper gives an awful picture of the condtion of the rebel army of the Potomac. Complete demoralization seems to prevail. Reglmantal drills have ceased entirely, and the men spend their time principally in playing cards—great numbers of them offering large sums for substitntes. The Richmond editor certainly gives a most discouraging view of rebel prospects. At the same time, a dispatch from Centreville expresses the belief that an attack will soon be made by the National forces, probably at more than one point.

Our advices from Kentucky are important. The bridge over Green River is now completed, and we may expect to hear of a general advance of the National forces under Gen. BUELL very soon. Reconnoissances are made almost daily south of the river. From Eastern Kentucky, we hear that the rebels have retired before Col. GARFIELD, who is advancing towards Prestonburgh, where, at last accounts, HUMPHREY MARSHALL was stationed with a considerable rebel force. Meantime, Gen. SCHOEPF finds it impossible to draw ZOLLICOFFER into an engagement outside his intranchments near Somerset, though he has made several attempts to do so.

According to our dispatch from Frederick, where Gen. BANKS at present has his headquarters, the skirmish o. Tuesday last, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, below Hancock, was quite a brisk affair. Detachments of the Thirteenth Massachusetts and the First Marylsnd Regiments participated in the repulse of the rebels, twenty-nine of whom were buried by our men after the action. The damage on our side was five men wounded.

Gen. STONE, in command at Edwards' Ferry, on the Upper Potomac, reports that the rebels are eogagee in fortifying Leesburgh, where they are concentrating a large force.

The intelligence from Fortress Monroe is of much interest. On Friday, the two hundred and forty National troops who have been held prisoners by the rebels at Richmond, mostly since the battle of Bull Run, and who have been exchanged for a like number of rebel prisoners, arrived at the Fortress. The rebel steamer *Northampton* brought them down from Richmond, and nine miles above Newport's News, transferred them to the National steamer *George Washington*. The scene of the transfer was a very exciting one. As they stepped once more under the protection of the Stars and Stripes they could not conceal their joy, and cheer on cheer welcomed them from every vessel as they proceeded down the river. The released prisoners immediately proceeded to Baltimore, where they arrived yesterday forenoon.

A rebel telegram published in the Richmond *Dispatch*, states that all the National prisoners recently imprisoned at Charleston, including Col. CORCORAN, arrived at Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, on Wednesday last, and were imprisoned there.

We learn from the Far West that the Indians of the Nations west of Arkansas are proving a rather uncertain reliance for the Confederates. ALBERT PIKE, Major COOPER and other white rebels who had influence over the red men, induced them to enlist in the rebel cause early in Summer. But the Indians have now found out the deceptions practiced upon them, and a large part of them have declared war against the rebels, red and white. We are already apprised of a battle in the Cherokee country in which COOPER himself has fallen, and MCINTOSH, a half-breed leader, also was killed. There is a large family of McIntoshes in authority in the Creek Nation, and if it is the "old chief" himself, the red Secessionists have lost their ablest and worst man. This fight will not have much influence on BEAUREGARD'S army, but it will give relief to many e ploneer in Sonthern Kansas, who was threatened by assaults from these red rebels.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, in alluding to a report thet Gen. KELLY has been superseded by Gen. REYNOLDS in his commend at Romney, says that tha change was effected at the General's own reqnest. His continned ill-health and sufferings, ever since he resumed command on sufficiently recovering from his wound received st Phillippi, would have deterred a less zealous and ardent patriot from egain attempting the performance of field dnty; and lately the injnries which he received there have been so aggravsted thet he has been confined to his bed. Under these circumstances he had no other elternstive then to ask that he might be relieved from dnty for the present.

Brigadier-Gen. SHIELDS arrived yesterday morning by the *Northern Light*, to accept the position tendered him by the National Government. He is in fine health and spirits, snd full of enthusiasm for the cause. At present Gen. SHIELDS is stopping at Judge DALY'S residance, No. 84 Clinton-place.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* states that the Government officers have so systematized the work of blockading the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Cairo, that it is almost impossible for contrsband goods to enter the rebsl lines. Mr. DAVID HEATON has charge of the river extending from Pittsburgh to Cincinnsti, snd Mr. WM. P. MELLON from Cincinnati to Cairo. Along tha entira length of the river thers are stationed agents or sentinels, whose vigilance is such that no transportation of articles, without special permit, issued from tha Custom-honse, granting the shipment of goods described, is allowed. The shipper must further paste on sech package or lot of goods a printed form of special permit, filled up and signed by the Surveyor, with his seal of office, date, &c.; otherwise they ere stopped snd detained.

Secretary CHASE has written a letter to Mr. FESSENDEN, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, and to Mr. STEVENS, Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, recommending legislation in order to permit tea, coffee and sugar in warshonse to ba withdrawn without the payment of the additional dutles imposed by the law passed on the 26th of December.

GENERAL NEWS.

Thsre seams to have been no foundation whatever in the rumor which reached us from Helifax, thet the British steamer *Parana*, with elaven hundred troops on board, had been lost in the St. Lawrence.

By the steamship *Northern Light*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 25th nlt., we heve later intelligence from the Isthmus and from the South American States. The list of treasure from California by this arrival foote up $710,842.

On Nov. 23 another bloody drama was enacted at La Paz, Bolivia. Some disaffected officers, confederates of FERNANDEZ, who desired to overthrow the administration of ACHA, under the lead of BADZA, attacked a battalion of the former's soldiers. After a violent conflict BADZA was defeated, and took refnge in the honse of Mr. CARTEN, United States Minister. YANEZ, meantime, had barricaded himself in the Palace, where he was sought ont by the enraged popnlace, who remembered tha massacre which he had incited bnt a few days before, snd breaking in the doors of the hulding, they drove him to the roof. Shot hy armed men in the street, he was dragged to the Plaza, where he was subjected to all kinds of indignities. Women and children joined in the demonstrations. Those who had been prominent as his assistants in the previous massacre were also seized and put to death by torture, and then the mob dispersed.

From neither Chili, Peru, Equador, nor the Argentine Confederation, is there intslligence of special interest.

Quite an excitement has been created in Panama by the sudden departure, without proper clearance-papers, of a Chilian vessel, on which had been loaded 400 stand of arms, with a large quantity of ammunition, by order of the Governor of Panama, to be conveyed to Canca, for the use of MOSQUERA, and $4,000 worth of goods owned by Mr. BLUM, an American merchant, who wished to have them taken to Buenaventura on private account. Flag-officer MONTGOMERY, of the *Lancaster*, was appealed to, to go in pursuit of the fugitive vessel, but refused to do so unless the Chilian Consul would pledge himself to indemnify him for any claims which might be made. The craft consequently escaped, and it is supposed that her captain has turned over her cargo to the enemies of MOSQUERA, if he did not keep the merchandise for his own use.

A series of highly interesting experiments were made at Hoboken yesterday, in the management and resisting power of the famous STEVENS Steam Battery. A large assemblage of noted personages, professional and civil, witnessed the trial which continued throughout the afternoon. The results of the occasion were success in every point to be demonstrated, snd such was the declaration of several eminent officers, who subsequently delivered brief addresses at a neat entertainment offered in the mansion of Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS. We elsewhere give a somewhat extended report of the proceedings of the occasion.

A most respectable meeting of British residents was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of the British Consul, for the purpose of expressing condolence with Her Majesty, Queen VICTORIA, on the sad occasion of the death of the Prince Consort. Suitable resolutions and an address to be forwarded to the Queen, were adopted.

CHAS. M. JEFFERDS and Dr. MOSES LOUENBERG, convicted of murder in the first degree, were yesterday sentenced by Recorder HOFFMAN, in the Court of Sessions, to be hung on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1863, and to be confined at hard labor in the State Prison until the sentence should be executed. JEFFERDS listened to the sentence with his usual cool and collected demeanor, and in answer to the usual question reiterated his declination of innocence, and said that he had been convicted by perjury. A motion in arrest of judgment was made by Mr. CLINTON, on grounds involving the constitutionality of the late law relative to capital punishment, which had been carefully prepared, and were set forth at length.

The Board of Councilmen held their closing session last evening, but no business of general public importance was transacted. The usual complimentary resolutions were passed to the President, Clerks, &c. Speeches were make, and the best of feeling prevailed. The New Board will organize on Monday at 12 M.

It is stated that Mr. CHAS. T. MCCLENACHAN Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, has commenced a libel suit against the New-York *Tribune*, based upon a certain publication concerning him in the *Tribune* of Saturday. The article was in reference to Mr. MCCLENACHAN'S position as Clerk of the Board.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour, on Saturday, at somewhat firmer, though not quotably higher prices. Wheat and Corn were rather more sought after, at essentially unchanged rates. Cotton and Provisions were in better request. Groceries were quiet, as were also Fish, Metals, Oils, Hemp, Hops, Laths, Lime, Seeds, Spices, Tobacco, Whisky, and Naval Stores. Hay, Hides, and Tallow, were pretty actively inquired for. The Freight market exhibited more animation.

COMMON SENSE IN THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The recent exchanges of prisoners have been of a proportion that gives leave to hope that hesitation is at an end in regard to this vital matter. In another column we print the names of the two hundred and forty Union soldiers lately released and who reached Fortress Monroe on Friday. One can imagine the joy the release brought to our brave fellows who have for long weary months been pining in Southern prisons,—we may say dungeons—for Mr. FAULKNER has made known the shameful contrast in the Northern and Southern treatment of captives. It is to be hoped this example will be imitated on a still larger scale. The incubus that long paralyzed action in this matter was the conviction that to consent to an exchange of prisoners would be in some sort a concession of belligerent rights to the rebels. It will be remembered hy the readers of this Journal that we showed some weeks ago, in an elaborate historical examination of the mode of treating the question during the Revolution, that there was no difficulty in our realizing all the benefits of an exchange of prisoners, without in the least impugning our sovereign rights over the rebels. We showed that it was freely done hy the military chiefs during the War of Independence, when the colonies were rebels against a Power tenacious, if ever nation were, of both the substance and the shadow of its sovereign rights. Since then the subject has been taken up hy the Massachusetts Historical Society, and an elaborate *mémoire* prepared thereonhy their committee, consisting of three eminent historical and legal scholars —JARED SPARKS, EDWARD EVERETT and GEORGE T. CURTIS. They arrive at precisely the results we indicated in the article mentioned. They show that exchanging prisoners began almost with the war, it having been effected in the case of those taken on each side at the battle of Lexington. It was, however, done, throughout, by individual arrangements between the commanders, the Royal Government not being willing to come to any general agreement—as "it might imply an acknowledgment inconsistent with tha claims of the English Government." And so it continued till the end of the war —thousands and thousands being exchanged in this informal manner. There can surely be no objection to our conceding as much as Britain was willing to do, at a day when National pride and prerogative reached their amplest development. And as the dictate of common sense in the matter is reinforced by historical analogies and antecedents, it is to be hoped that our Government will see the importance of giving the principle its widest application, and gladden the hearts of thousands of loyal men, restored once more to the protection of the flag in whose defence they lost their liberty.

The Demoralization of the Rebellion and its Cause.

To hear excessive hardships and privations without complaint or demoralization, men must be inspired with a great motive or principle, the vindication of which is abundant compensation for every sacrifice, even death itself. What can be the principle that sustains the rebel army at Manassas, shivering under their clothing of *cotton*,—for that of all the dead bodies hut two of the rebels found after the fight at Dranesville consisted entirely of *cotton*, overcoats and all? An army ill fed, badly sheltered, destitute of nearly all the comforts of life, and whose ranks are consequently thinned faster by disease than they could he hy a succession of severe engagements in the field? The rebel soldiers are directed to the destruction of a Government which a year or two ago they were as loud in praise of as those now contending in its defence. The Stars and Stripes, the symbol of our nationality, stirred their hearts to a pitch of enthusiasm as intense as it did our own. There is hardly a perceptible cause of personal antipathy. They can be sustained by no motive of personal advantage; for whatever the dreams that were indulged in in the outset, these must, by the inaction in which they have been held, have completely dissipated all expectation of an advance into Northern territory. The greater part of this army has no motive or interest in sustaining Slavery, but really even interest in its destruction. They are not the owners of human chattels whose labor stigmatizes their own industry. The absence of any adequate motive or principle might not prove entirely destructive, if the rebels were as well fed and cared for as are our own soldiers. The lack of occupatinn would be unfortunate but it might have left the men contented in their ranks. But when this is relieved by no purpose or material comfort, the effect must be immediate and most disastrous. Hence we can readily credit the statement of a Richmond paper, smuggled through by one of the exchanged soldiers in his boot, that the army at Manassas is so thoroughly demoralized that regimental drills are almost entirely abandoned; that the men spend their time at games at cards; that those who have means are offering very large sums for substitutes, and that enlistment of new recruits has almost entirely ceased.

What other result could be expected? Men cannot one day be loyal defenders of a nation's flag, and the next its sworn enemies. Such a change cannot be attempted even, without the destruction of every quality that inspires self-respect, or that leads to success. The very attempt is self-destruction. The great portion of the people of the South were loyal after secession was inevitable. It was the work of a few demagogues—not of the people. But in the South, unfortunately, the few led the many—the masses were brought over by representations which events have proved to be utterly false. These are now producing their natural results. The leaders grow more desperate, but the people and the soldiery are becoming listless and indifferent, and utterly demoralized, so that when we move, particularly in Virginia and Tennessee, we shall have an easy conquest. We have not a doubt that a large proportion of the soldiers of the rebel army, enlisted from the Border States, fight us unwillingly, and are really desirous of our success; while the progress of our army, where protection can be afforded, would be joyfully hailed by no small portion of the population.

How can it be otherwise? what has secession brought but unmixed evil? What does it promise but certain destruction? Every luxury and nearly every necessity of life, throughout the South, is all the way at from five to twenty prices above the ordinary rates; yet our armies have penetrated hardly twenty miles into a single rebel State. We do not doubt that the keenest mortification exists at such results, after the boasts of the wonderful blessings that were to follow secession. The leaders, who have all at stake, will make any appeal to this feeling to inspire ardor and to continue resistance. But all will be unavailing. They cannot change the human heart in a single campaign. They cannot keep out of sight the contrast of the blessings enjoyed in the bosom of the Old Confedcracy with the certain destruction that threatens in the New. Nor can they prevent this contrast from rendering the great mass of the people at least indifferent to them as they are to the armies of the North.

We think this element in the contest, in our favor, has been far too much overlooked. Everywhare, except at Manassas, has the advance of our forces been mainly unopposed. Left to itself, Maryland, to-day, would have been as disloyal as South Carolina. Virginia is disloyal because the loyal element in it has neither safety nor protection. When the latter is afforded, the State will take care of itself as has Maryland. Men do not willingly court destruction. As we advance in rebel territory we shall find that we have waited altogether longer than was necessary in the work of preparation; that the forward step taken, half the task of restoring order and the authority of Government will be really accomplished.

The War Frenzy in Canada.

The course of things in Canada since the captnre of MASON and SLIDELL has been noticeable. The Canadiane received the news of that captura without much disturbance of their equanimity, but the news that England had flown into a rage over it at once stirred up all the Canadian deeps, and ever since then the Canadians have out-heroded Herod in the fierceness of their wrath against us, and their threats of what Canada and England would do for us in case we refused to give the traitors up. This state of mind among them is the natural effect of their colonial relation to England. That makes them look across the water for their fashions and for their public sentiment as well. It is natural that they should do so. We see the same thing in individuals all the time. The boy who goes away from his father's house and sets up in business for himself, always looks back toward home for sympathy, and it takes time as well as strength of character on his part to enable him to judge of affairs in opposition to the views of those to whom he has been accustomed to look for praise or blame. It is the effect of this tendency in human nature that colonies always reflect the tone of the mother country. Canada was not angry at first, because she was uncertain how England was going to take it. and her nearness to us made her share our feelings in the matter; that feeling that the affair was not one of very great consequence, which has been such a marvel to all our friends on the other side of the water, as THURLOW WEED wrote in one of his last letters.

But their proximity to us, although it affected the tone of public sentiment among them when there was nothing to oppose it was of no account as soon as this colonial sentiment was aroused; and ever since, that sentiment has overpowered all others. and they are, if anything, more unreasonable than the English people themselves.

We can appreciate this state of things somewhat, because. "As they are now, so once were we." We threw off our colonial relation to England, but the old habit of looking to her, and referring to her opinions and judgments still inheres in us somewhat, and the question of what England will say is one which is ever being brought into the discussion of the questions which arise among us. We would not have it entirely otherwise. There are many great and noble and true hearts in England, to whose praise or blame we trust we shall never be insensible. But of this everlasting looking to English notions, and to the editorials of the London *Times*, and the letters of its correspondent in this country, as the ultimate arbiters upon our policy as well as upon our manners, we are heartily sick, and we shall rejoice in anything which shall tend to check this tendency in us, and shall lead us to look at and decide tho questions which arise here upon their own merits, as affecting ourselves, instead of having our eyes, like the fool's eyes, ever "wandering to the ends of the earth," to see what view Mrs. Grundy will take of the matter.

And so we are glad to see the London *Times*' onslaught upon the scheme of emancipation which has been broached among us. How often has it been brought forward as an almost conclusive argument by those who have urged that the Government should declare the emancipation of the slaves, that such a step would be sure to bring upon our side the sympathy of England—and people have had pleasant visions of that beatific state of things when the London *Times*' correspondent should condescend to speak favorably of us, and the Thunderer itself should nod its awful head in approbation of our course, and clasp us to its bosom as at last worthy of the sympathies of a moral, Christian, Anti-Slavery British newspaper.

But see what now transpires. No sooner does it come to England's ears that the question of emancipation is being discussed among us, than the London *Times* hastens to declare that if any such thing is done we shall be less entitled to British sympathy than ever, because, though we have proposed to do the right thing, we have done it from wrong motives, and we are looking at the slaves only as "instruments of revenge."

We are glad it takes this course. It shuts off the argument of English sympathy from the discussion of the question of emancipation, in which it had no business. Any sympathy which was honestly due to such a course we should have now, because those who have desired to be our friends have seen that emancipation must be the result of the war, whether declared now or not. The general sympathy of England we can only get by success.

And so, in the discussion of this question henceforth, we hope we shall hear no more of its effect upon England. Let us take it up, since take it up we must, on its own merits. Let us look at its effect upon the rebellion. Let us see what justice, and mercy, too, to the black race and to the white also, requires, and let us settle the question, by ourselves and for ourselves, for the people of this Continent. If, in settling it, we benefit in any way, or win any applause from the people of the Old World, let it come as the incidental result, not as that which we have sought.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENT OF THE CONCERT SALOONS.—The Superintendent of Police, probably, does not wish to convey the impression that he is hired to give notoriety to those infamous haunts of prostitution which pass by the name of Concert Saloons; and yet he could not do them better service than by the course he has taken in blazoning forth a dirty directory of these obscene dens, and designating them by name and numbar. He could surely have found an equally effective and less ohnoxious mode of conveying to the Police Board the information they requested than hy delivering the details to public prints. It has been generally hoped that the *Herald* held the monopoly of pimp-puffer to these vile dens, which have already been made the subject of a presentment by the Grand Jury, and whose extinction only awaits legislative action. We shall probably have that at an early day, and so be rid of what has been too long a stench in tha nostrils of the City. Till then we suppose the *Herald* will continue to cry the seductive charms of the "pretty waiter girls." But it is a pity that Mr. KENNEY should thoughtlessly put himself in such a position as to seem to be aiding that sheet in a profligate propagandism of which it owns the original patent.

The Southern Madness and its Cure.

However the past year may leave us as regards the material extinction of the rebellion as it shows itself in armed forces, there is the best assurance that morally it is, in a great measure, broken. The new year finds the Southern people in a quite other temper than the last did. The frenzy into which the conspirators succeeded in working the South, and on the strength of which they had hoped to effect the ruin of the Republic, has passed its crisis and rapidly subsides. That misguided people, stripped of a thousand illusions, already realize through some of its fruits, the true character of the stupendous folly into which they permitted themselves to be "precipitated." It will not be long before they will, themselves, be able to see, in the light of returning reason, what all loyal men have throughout seen—how completely their rebellion bears the aspect of a fit of *madness*.

Epidemic insanity forms too dark a chapter in the lives of nations to surprise us at its visiting a society with so many predisposing elements as that of the South. History brings before us periods of intense exaltation and excitement, affecting not only large communities, but whole nations; periods when men's actions have all the characteristics of insanity. But certainly of all the instancee on record, the most memorable and extraordinary, whether we look at its origin and outbreak, or at the magnitude of the strife to which it has given rise, and its disastrous effects, is that secession malady which about twelve months ago smote so large a number of the people of the Southern States. It is worth while to see how striking are the analogies between the Southern rebellion, both in its cause and its characteristics, and insanity in the individual organization.

A leading authority on mental pathology has the following axioms:

"By too great indulgence and a want of moral discipline the passions acquire greater power, and a character is formed subject to caprice and to violent emotions. A predisposition to insanity is thus laid in the temper and the moral affections of the individual. The exciting causes of madness have greater influence on persons of such habits than on those whose feelings are regulated."

It would certainly be difficult to portray with more fidelity, than is done in this scientific formula, all the malign influences that have for years conspired to make Southern society what it is. What "moral discipline" is to be expected from a people accustomed from infancy to indulgence in capricious control of a permanently-servile class? DARWIN and others have accumulated an immense mass of evidence, going to show the wonderful molding power which surrounding circumstances exercise over organic forms. The character of a people does not escape the same imperious law. Careful observers have, for years, noted in Southern society a predisposition to a violent outbreak of epidemic insanity. And now, what are its characteristics?

"Among the distressing effects, and at the same time, evidences of insanity in ordinary life, are the loss of the habitual affections and finer sentiments of the patient, who becomes estranged from his family, and indulges in the most violent hatred to those whom he had most loved. He accuses them in passionate language of their conspiracy to deprive him of his liberty and his property, and even of his life."

Everywhere and throughout has this rebellion been marked by the features here set down as belonging to moral insanity—passionate outbursts, disregard of justice and moral obligations, seizure and appropriation of National property, encroachments on the rights of individuals, and abrogation of private as there had been before of public and constitutional contracts. It is a striking evidence of the presence in tha Southern mind of that characteristic of insanity set down as estrangement from friends, that Mr. STEVENS, the "Vice-President" of the Southern League, two months after the election of Mr. LINCOLN, (the ostensible reason for their action,) publicly told his constituents that the Government they were plotting to destroy was "the best and most beneficent on earth!" And who could ever have imagined that multitudes of officers in the army and navy of the United States, men who used to pride themselves on their nice sense of honor, would have proved recreant to their trust, false to their oaths, and utterly forgetful of every obligation of gratitude, by not only throwing up their commissions and withholding their services at the most critical period of the Nation's history, but in taking up arms with murderous intent to destroy the Government under whose fostering care and patronage they had advanced in life and obtained education, rank, honors and social position. Such depravity is madness in itself, and is explicable only on the theory that they had become victims of epidemic insanity.

"At last the storm bursts, and some act of an outrageous character is committed. He is then regarded as either insane or criminal; the former, probably, if the act does not make him decidedly amenable to the laws of his country, and his detention in the asylum; the latter, most probably, if the act has been homicidal, and he is consigned to the executioner."

No one needs to be reminded when the climax came, and what "act of an outrageous character" marked the culmination of Southern insanity. That act which makes the 12th of April forever memorable, served this purpose, however; it opened the eyes of men to the real character of the paroxysm that had taken reason prisoner, aiming that unhappy people. Then treatment for the malady was begun. A wall of bayonets has within these months been put around them to hedge them in, and we go on to take from them all murderous weapons to prevent their doing violence to others. Here we shall be greatly aided by returning reason on the part of the victims themselves. And before we get many months into the new year we shall have them coming back, cleansed of the "perilous stuff" of secession and in their right mind—though the frame of their society rent, as it must be, and they half ruined by their incredible madness.

Memphis in a Panic.

The few big cities situated in the dominions of JEFF. DAVIS are all in an exceedingly bad way. New-Orleans, whose levees last year at this time were piled mountain-high with the products of the Gulf cotton fields and the produce of the Mississippi Valley—whose port was crowded with ships of all nations, and whose streets were filled with life and commerce—is now minus ships, commerce, cotton, corn and cash, and is mentioned only occasionally in connection with some "grand review" of seedy old Home Guards, or as being the place after which is named those irrepressible rebel blackguards, the "New-Orleans Tigers." Charleston, the next largest city in Secessiondom, is in a still worse plight—a wretched, charred, ruined old town. Richmond, which is third in size, is the rebel capital; and no more need be said of it. Its own papers describe it as sunk below the level of the most debauched cities in or out of Christendom. Mobile is a commercial city that *was*. It trembles, too, at the echo of every gun from Fort Pickens. Savannah has run away panic-stricken. There is only Fort Pulaski between it and Tybee. Memphis, which is the only other secession town of twenty thousand people, has now also been attacked by a panic which would be extravagant, had it not a well-founded cause.

We publish on another page a full report of the panic meeting lately held in the last-named place, to take into consideration what, in the name of all the Egyptian gods, the town should do to avert the impending storm. The Memphians have learnt, as well as we, that the great turtle-fleet has just rendezvoused at Cairo; they have learnt that Gen. HALLECK has fifty thousand bayonets, whose gleaming points are now turned toward their town; they hear the rumblings of the approaching thunder from the Northwest; and, like Belshazzar when he saw the handwriting on the wall, their knees smite together, and they cry loudly unto Right Reverend Gen. POLK and their river neighbors. The speakers at the meeting, however, could not agree upon what should be done to secure the town's safety. One urged one line of policy; others proposed others; and they seemed all to coincide in only one thing that the danger was imminent and terrible. The Chairman had a vision—likely speedily to be realized—of the enemy marching upon the town in immense force and with iron fleets; but he could only, in general, urge every man who had a gun to use it. Mr. WATSON said that the Northwestern regiments, which were ready to advance against the town, were not such material as fought at Bull Run, but were composed of men who would fight face to face until the last man was slain. He urged the whole city to march up the river to Columbus; for when that falls, it is folly to talk about saving Memphis. Business should stop at 3 o'clock, and men should drill with rifles, shot-guns, pistols, and even knives and blades, and every man, old and young, should resolve to fight and die.

As the meeting and the day progressed, (the affair began in the morning,) the propositions of the various speakers grew more and more desperate. Mr. HOWARD wanted all to leave the city and go up the river and fight, for when the enemy passed Fort Pillow, he was willing, for one, to make a Moscow of Memphis. He urged those who had no guns to go up as a blank regiment and take the guns of the enemy as they fall. After which cheerful propositions the meeting adjourned for dinner.

By the time of the post-prandial session, the people discovered what a panic they had been in in the morning; and various speakers urged harmony and calmness. But the spirit soon rose again; and by the glimpses of the speeches which the Memphis paper gives us, we discover a score of panic stricken speakers urging that there be no panic; yet talking wildly and incoherently about reducing the city to ashes, and so forth.

When an invasion from the North was first anticipated at this town of Memphis, the immortal PILLOW went to work and barricaded the streets of the city with cotton bales, and stretched a cable across the Missiesippi to prevent the descent of such an affair as our great turtle-fleet. But when the Reverend POLK took command there, he irreverently abolished the street blockade, and abolished the cable blockade; and now the unhappy city is defenceless except at Columbus. The signs of the times in the Western sky indicate that the fears of the Memphians, so far as they are based upon a speedy advance from our land and naval forces, now have a good foundation. These fears will not be likely to be calmed until our troops gain possession of the city. Then, as now in St. Louis, which half a year ago was nearly as rebellious as Memphis, you will not be able to discover a Secessionist in the place.

TEST OF THE STEVENS BATTERY.—The public is already aware that the Board appointed to examine this vessel have reported favorably as to its principal features—perfect impregnability, unprecedented speed, and the heaviest broadside in the service.

In addition to these opinions, the experiments of Mr. STEVENS, conducted yesterday, in the manner described in another column, under the inspection of many of the ablest naval artillery and engineering officers in the service, furnish abundant evidence as to the propriety of immediately completing this remarkable vessel.

The experiments referred to establish the feasibility of loading the heaviest ordnance by steam power; of taking up the recoil of such guns by India-rubber springs; of firing over and close to a light deck without injuring it which was doubted by the Board; of manœuvring the vessel with unexampled celerity and success by means of her two propellers; of sinking her to her fighting draft so as to be protected from shot, and quickly raising her to her cruising draft, although the tanks were filled with coal, and what is of the highest importance, the perfect impregnability of the armor proposed, as against the heaviest solid shot employed in modern warfare.

The deepest depression made by a 124-

pounder spherical shot, from a 10-inch Columbiad, on the target representing the side of the Stevens' Battery—six and three-quarter inches of iron plates, backed with fourteen inches of locust timber—at the short range of 660 feet, was bnt one and five-eighth inches—a mere scratch upon the impenetrable mail.

While admitting the correctness of the general designs, and indorsing the principal features of the Stevens Battery, the Board appointed to decide upon the feasibility of finishing this work made an unfavorable report for certain specified reasons, among which was the following: That the gun-deck "would be demolished" by the action of the guns fired over it. The experiments were designed to test accurately this peculiarity of Mr. STEVENS' vessel, and the result was that a fac-simile of the frigate's deck, repeatedly fired over, in the manner proposed to the Board, was not even strained, much less "demolished." It is, however, but just to the Board to remark, that their objection to this feature of the Battery was founded on the concurrent opinion of army and navy officers in general, and that no observers were more gratified at the result than Commodore STRINGHAM and Chief Engineer STIMERS, the members of the Commission who witnessed it.

The Reception of Mason and Slidell in England.

MASON and SLIDELL are now upon the ocean on their way to the shores of England. How differently might they have left this country. They leave it now the objects of general execration. Or is that word too strong for the tone of public feeling about them? At any rate, we feel like "thanking God that we are rid of" two knaves, who, in all human probability, will never come back to their native land again.

But it is of very little consequence now how we feel toward them. We are done with them and have handed them over to England, and the question of interest is, "What will she do with them?" How will they be received? Will the guns of England give them welcoming salutes? Will the people throng the streets to see them? Will the Government give them official reception? Will they be *fêted* and lionized and honored as friends worthy of distinction at the hands of England and the English, or will they be received in their true character? We must not be surprised if we hear of a good deal that is unpleasant to us in their reception. They have been objects around which English pride has thrown itself. She has seen fit to look upon them as having taken asylum beneath her flag, from under whose folds they were wrongfully taken, and the pride of Englishmen in their flag will be very likely to lead them to look upon these men with something of the honor which they give the flag. And if the streets are filled with Britons thronging to see these men, because they think they see in them another proof that "Britannia rules the waves," we must not be surprised at it, or angry. We must not see in it only a desire to insult us. It will spring not so much from any thought whatever abont us, as from the relations of the affair to themselves, and the traditions which have long made their home in British hearts.

We could wish, however, that it should not be so. We could wish that some true friend of England would point out to her the true position and character of these traitors, their purposes and aims. What would he say to her? He would say, "These men come here with but one purpose—to embroil you, if possible, with a friendly nation. They seek to bring your power to the aid of a rebellion and treason most foul; a rebellion against what was admitted by the rebels themselves to be a most beneficent Government; a rebellion against no oppression, against no tyranny, but against freedom and human rights; against a Government whose excellencies were the natural growth of all which England holds dearest and is most proud of; a rebellion to establish as the foundation of society and of government a principle which has been England's especial abhorrence. Such a rebellion they seek to make you serve. They have long declared that England was their slave; that she must do the behests of their King Cotton. They come now to use all means in their power to prove their declarations true, at the expense to you of the sacrifices of a terrible war, of the sacrifice of England's consistency as an advocate of freedom, and of the destruction of all the friendly feelings which were binding you and the United States in closest bonds before this rebellion raised its head.

Such are the purposes of these agents, and who are the men themselves? Do they recommend themselves to you by any exalted purity of life, by any friendship for you long maintained under opposition and obloquy? Quite the reverse. England has claimed to have been shocked at the low standard of political morality in the United States. In one of this pair, she will see a man whose name is the synonym for political corruption. In both of them, she will see representatives of that popular faction which has filled the air for years with assaults upon England—to which all that England has most prided herself upon has been but a scoff and a hissing—whose never-failing capital in politics has been hostility to England. These are the men whom Great Britain has snatched from a traitor's doom. Should she not beware how she receives them?"

Such a speech, whoever the orator, might find dull ears in England just now; but the time will come when her people will be again in their right mind, and will acknowledge the justice of what we have said; and if they can only be just to us, MASON and SLIDELL will find that for all the good they can do their cause abroad, they might as well have stayed in their comfortable quarters at Fort Warren.

ANOTHER STEP TOWARD CHARLESTON.—There were shrewd hints in the latest news direct from Port Royal, published yesterday, that Com. DUPONT and Gen. SHERMAN were about to strike a blow at South Carolina in a new quarter. We are indebted to rebel sources for intimations that the blow has in all probability been struck, and if we can judge from the very imperfect details we as yet have, it is likely to be a telling one. It is simply stated that "a large force of Nationals" had landed on North Edisto, and seized possession of a point on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The importance of advancing up from Beanfort and securing command of this important line of communication at Coosawhatchie has been repeatedly pointed out, but the advantage of striking the blow at the locality mentioned, Edisto Island, is evident. Edisto is one of the group of islands and islets lying between Port Royal and Charleston, and the point at which we have obtained possession of the railroad is within about twenty-five miles of that city, which is hut half the distance it is from Coosawhatchie to Charleston. The spot is admirably adapted for the combined operation of land and naval forces, and gives us an excellent point from which to strike at the heart of the secession rebellion. We shall look forward with interest to direct tidings of these operations in South Carolina. Commodore DUPONT and Gen. SHERMAN must surely know that no "Happy New-Year" they can possibly send the Nation would be half so welcome as a bulletin from the Union Army in Charleston.

The Rumored Loss of the Parana—No Reliance Placed in the Report.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Jan. 4.

Nothing has been heard here, or at any of the telegraph stations on the Lower St. Lawrence, of the loss of the *Parana*, rumored from Halifax, and no belief is placed in it. She was not expected to come to the St. Lawrence.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 4.

There is no news as yet of the steamship *Parana*, but all apprehensions in regard to her safety have subsided, from the fact that she did not leave Southampton until the 20th of December.

Arrival of the Steamship Magdalene at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The steamship *Magdalene*, from Southampton on Saturday, the 21st of December, arrived at this port last (Friday) night.

The *Magdalene* has one thousand troops for Canada.

The *Magdolene's* news is anticipated by the *Asia*.

It was reported on the London Stock Exchange, that the legal authorities at Washington had pronounced against the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, and that they were on their way to England.

Statements from the Paris *Patrie* of the number of French men-of-war off New-York attracted much attention, and was regarded with much satisfaction on the London 'Change.

Destructive Fire at Cortland, N. Y.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 4.

One of the most destructive fires that has ever visited this village took place last evening. The fire broke out in the Eagle-Hotel about 7½ o'clock. The hotel was occupied and owned by ISAAC FAIRCHILD and was entirely consumed, together with a majority of the furniture. All the property saved was in a damaged condition. FAIRCHILD'S loss is about $8,000; no insurance.

The fire next communicated to the harness-shop, owned and occupied by HT. BASWER, which was destroyed; loss about $2,000; no insurance. The fire next communicated to the cabinet-shop and warehouse of MCFARLAND & CARMICHAEL. The building was destroyed, but the furniture was saved, slightly damaged. MCFARLAND'S loss is about $4,000; insured for $2,500.

The fire was first discovered breaking out of the roof of the hotel, and it cannot be accounted for, as there was no chimney near where it was first seen, and no fires in the rooms in the third story.

Movements of Col. Mulligan.

UTICA, Saturday, Jan. 4.

Col. MULLIGAN reached this city at 11½ o'clock this morning, and was welcomed to his native city by the city authorities, the military, and an immense concourse of people. He speaks in the City Hall to-night.

Senatorial Nomination.

DETROIT, Mich., Saturday, Jan. 4.

In the Republican caucus at Lansing last night, JACOB M. HOWARD was unanimously nominated for United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator BINGHAM.

New Steamship Line.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 4.

A new line of steamers for weekly trips, will soon commence running between Boston and Baltimore.

Weather at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The weather during the past two days has been very severe. The thermometer last night was 15° below zero.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

CLOSING SESSION—DONATION TO SOCIETY FOR "JUVENILE DELINQUENTS"—EXTRA "COMPENSATION TO CONTRACTORS—ANOTHER STEAM FIRE-ENGINE—COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS, AND ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

The Board of Councilmen held their last regular meeting last evening, and commenced at once at "General Orders," as no new business could be transacted.

The ordinance regulating the pay of cartmen in the employ of the Common Council was concurred in.

The annual allowance to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents was fixed at $12,000, instead of $8,000, as heretofore paid, by a vote of 17 to 4.

A sewer was ordered built in Forty-ninth-street, from Nioth to Tenth-avenue.

Bills of the *Courier and Enquirer* and *Commercial Advertiser* were laid over.

A report in favor of paying Terence McGuire $2,400 for extra work done in grading, &c., Seventy-ninth-street, from Broadway to North River, (he being surety and compelled to complete the work left unfinished,) was concurred in.

Reports in favor of painting Hose house No. 30, at a cost of $210, was concurred in. A resolution to pay $775 to B. F. BRADY for engrossing and photographing resolutions complimentary to Ex Ald. PECK was concurred in by 17 to 6. Mr. ORTON appealed from the decision of the Chair, urging that 18 votes were necessary, but the Chair was sustained. The sum of $175 was ordered paid to John H. McCABE for work done on Fifty-second-street.

The various papers originating in this Board, and which could not be acted on, were then taken up, and appropriately referred or ordered on file; and a report in favor of providing a steam fire-engine for Company No. 37 was concurred in. All papers having been disposed of, the President offered a resolution of compliment to the clerks and employes, which was carried. Mr. ORTON offered a resolution, tendering the thanks of the Board to the President, for the dignified, able and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office. It was seconded, in feeling and appropriate terms, by Mr. BARNEY, who highly eulogized the calm course of the retiring President. Mr. ORTON supported his own resolution with dignified and appropriate remarks, and having been unanimously adopted after further remarks from Mr. LENT, Messrs. STEVENSON, OTTIWELL and PINENEY, the resolution was unanimously adopted, and the President spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Councilmen:

For this very complimentary exhibition of your confidence and regard, accept my earnest and sincere thanks. Upon occasions of this character, when after continued association, officially and personally, our relations in this body are about to cease, it is impossible for me to translate into suitable language such an expression of my feelings as your kindness deserves.

The past year, gentlemen, has been prolific in great events, with many of which this Board has been prominently identified. The legislation necessarily demanded to meet the requirements of a great city, has been faithfully and promptly passed, and I can conscientiously congratulate you, gentlemen of the Board, at the close of our official relations, upon the fact that, despite frequent difference of opinion upon the desirability of this or that measure, there has been at all times a general unanimity of good feeling and propriety of demeanor.

Upon all occasions I have found you ready and willing to aid me in the performance of my duty, and I gladly acknowledge that without such assistance, the duties of my office would have been most embarrassing. At times it has been necessary for me, as your presiding officer, to check and again to stimulate action; but I trust I have been guided by a strict adherence to what seemed to me right and necessary.

Believe me, gentlemen, that while our official connection is about to expire, it is my heartfelt desire that the friendship which has been so firmly cemented by our intercourse here, will last for many years to come, and that we may hereafter have as little cause for regret in future transactions as we have in thinking over the actions of our past connection.

Again thanking you for your kind expressions of regard, I bid you officially farewell.

Resolutions complimentary to the Reporters were also passed and the minutes having been read, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

Meeting of British Residents—An Address of Condolence with the Queen Adopted.

In compliance with a call issued by H. B. M. Coosul E. M. ARCHIBALD, a large meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the British Consulate, Broadway, opposite Bowling-green. The gentlemen present represented some of the largest mercantile houses in the City, as well as the various professions. Among others of note present were Mr. RICHARD BELL, ADAM NORRIS, HENRY EYRE, Mr. WALLER, and Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*.

At the unanimous request of the meeting Mr. ARCHIBALD occupied the Chair, upon taking which he gave a succinct statement of the objects which had called them together.

He said, that in thanking them for the honor they had done him, in nominating him to preside over the meeting, the crowded state of which attested the interest felt in the object of it, it might be proper for him to say a few words preliminarily. The event, he said, which was the occasion of their assembling, was truly a most mournful one. By the decree of an allwise Providence, the Prince Consort had been suddenly taken from this world in the prime of life, in the vigor of manhood, and in the zenith of his usefulness. By this afflictive dispensation, the whole nation has suffered a calamity, while their beloved Queen has been overwhelmed with grief. Of the admirable character and virtues of the deceased Prince—virtues which rendered him more illustrious than his exalted station—he confessed himself wholly incompetent to speak to them in fitting terms. Called to fill a most important and responsible position, he had discharged all the duties incumbent upon him, both in public and private life, in such a manner as to earn for himself the gratitude of the nation. To the advancement of science and art, the promotion of agricultural industry, and the support of numberless charitable institutions with which he was closely connected, he brought the exercise of his acknowledged talents, and an unwearied industry. In the homes of the poor of England, the name of Prince ALBERT will long be venerated, for it was by early and persistent efforts in the improvement of the dwellings of the poor that he sought to elevate their self-respect while he promoted their domestic comfort. He was in all respects truly a goodly Prince, but it was enough for them to know that he was the loved husband of their Queen, her counsel and support, and that by his sudden death she was called on to bear a sorrow which moved the hearts not alone of Her Majesty's subjects and of all of British connection throughout her wide dominions, but which touched a responsive chord in the breasts of all good men and true of every clime and country who honored the name and cherished the virtues of the Queen of England. It was, therefore, in compliance with requests which had poured in upon him from all sides that he, the Consul, had called this meeting, in order that they might unite in a respectful expression of their sympathy and condolence with Her Majesty. The Consul then read the official announcement from the Secretary of State of the death of His Royal Highness. They were met, he said, to give expression to their sympathy with Her Majesty under these sorrowful and afflicting circumstances.

Mr. ROBERT GORDON was then chosen Secretary, when

Mr. EYRE offered a resolution, which was seconded by ADAM NORRIS, and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That we have heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the sudden and unexpected death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and desire respectfully to express our sincere sympathy and condolence with Her Majesty in this most afflicting bereavement as well as national calamity.

The resolution having been tacitly adopted,

Mr. RICHARD IRVIN offered for adoption the following address to the Queen:

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

May it please Your Majesty:

We, the undersigned, British residents in New-York, moved by profound respect for Your Majesty's person, and sympathy in your recent great and sudden affliction, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with the expression of our sincere condolence.

We would not intrude upon the sacred heart-grief of Your Majesty by any extended allusion to the exalted character and eminent virtues of the illustrious Prince, your late royal consort. It is enough for some estimate of Your Majesty's irreparable loss, that he was the loving and beloved husband of your Majesty, and the object of unbounded respect, confidence and attachment to the whole British people.

That He, who is the God of the Widow and the Fatherless, as well as the King of Kings, may support and comfort Your Majesty, and continue to be the guide and protector of your Majesty and of your Royal children, is the earnest prayer of,

May it please Your Majesty,
Your Majesty's faithful servants.

In moving the address, Mr. IRVIN made the following remarks:

It would be unbecoming, Mr. Chairman, to indulge in any extended remarks on the event which has caused this meeting together. It is one of peculiarly sad and solemn interest, whether we regard it in a public or private point of view. Whatever affects the welfare and happiness of the Queen of England touches the hearts of her subjects in all parts of her extended dominions. While citizens of America, and those of all other civilized nations, participate in their emotions of respect and sympathy, That illustrious lady—at once the greatest of Queens and the most exemplary of women—has been called upon by an All-wise Providence to suffer perhaps the heaviest earthly calamity that could have befallen her, in the loss of the husband of her youth, her constant companion and devoted friend. From the high mental culture of the deceased Prince, his dignified and unostentatious bearing, his exalted aims, prudent demeanor and pure and exemplary life, he was peculiarly fitted to be the companion and counselor of the Queen, and the guide and guardian of their numerous children. It is sad to think of the dissolution of that royal household, recently so united and so happy, deprived so suddenly of their best friend and protector, struck down in the fullness of his manhood and usefulness, just when that household were clinging to him for support and counsel. What a striking example that all alike, the high and the low, the monarch and the subject, must bow before the decree of the Most High!

Mr. J. L. ROCH seconded the motion to adopt the Address.

Some desultory discussion ensued as to whether it would be best to keep the Address for signatures, or to have a further meeting, to afford others an opportunity to express their coöperation.

Mr. ARCHIBALD suggested that all meetings of a similar character in England had, he noticed by the papers, adopted their resolutions in a quiet and unostentatious way, and he thought it would be best to follow that course now. There was no danger of misrepresenting the feelings of the British residents, on such a subject.

The subject was finally settled by the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. JAMES STUART, and seconded by Mr. RICHARD BELL, providing that the Address should be suitably engrossed, and after being kept for signatures, should be sent to the Foreign-Office, to be delivered to Her Majesty in such manner as should be deemed best.

At the suggestion of Mr. WALKER, it was determined to have several copies of the Address posted in various parts of the City, for signatures, until the 15th inst. Due notice will be given of the *locale* of the copies.

American Bible Society.

STATED MEETING FOR JANUARY—REPORTS—APPROPRIATIONS.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, 2d inst., at 3½ o'clock, P. M., the Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the Chair, assisted by WM. B. CROSBY, Esq.

The decease of the Rev. Dr. TURNER, for many years a member of an important committee of this Society, a Life Director, and constant friend was announced. Whereupon the Rev. Dr. DEWITT read, as appropriate to the occasion, the 90th Psalm, and offered prayer.

Three new auxiliaries, were recognized, two in Connecticut and one in Indiana.

Communications were presented from several agents, in regard to the state of the work, and the supply of soldiers; from Rev. LUDWIG S. JACOBY, Bremen, Germany, in regard to publishing the New Testament and Psalter, at the expense of this Society, and the large demand for them, and also in regard to preparation of the plates of a pocket German Bible, with references; from Rev. Mr. DENNISON, at Hilton Head, acknowledging receipt of books for South Carolina, and giving account of their distribution among soldiers, seamen, and colored persons who are learning to read; from Rev. R. C. HENDERSON, Demerara, B. G., returning thanks for books granted by this society for distribution; from Rev. ISAAC G. BLISS, Constantinople, stating the high appreciation of the Armenian Reference Bible, electrotyped and printed at the Bible House, with some account of the distribution of the Scriptures in the East; from Rev. A. L. BLACKFORD, Rio de Janeiro, acknowledging the receipt of books granted by the Board, with some account of the Bible work in South America.

Grants were made for the Leake & Watts Orphan Asylum; to the Presbyterian Board of Missions; to the American Sunday School Union for Hayti; to the American and Foreign Christian Union for Cartagena; to the Hickman County Bible Society, Kentucky; to aid in supplying two destitute counties in Michigan; fourteen volumes in raised letters for the blind; and over eleven thousand volumes for the supply of soldiers and sailors in the service, or in hospitals, and for colored persons at Hilton Head and Beaufort. These were granted by request of agents, chaplains, auxiliary societies, or responsible persons. This is in addition to what auxiliaries have done on their own account.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RECOVERY OF A CHILD STOLEN BY GIPSIES.—On the 28th of February last a little girl, whose parents reside at No. 61 James-street, was very mysteriously taken from them. Mr. MICHAEL GAGNAN, the father of the child, made every effort in his power to ascertain the whereabouts of his daughter, but all to no purpose. The police were notified, and telegraph brought into requisition, and the office for the temporary detention of lost children was visited day after day by the anxious relatives, but no clue could be obtained. The last seen of the child was on the sidewalk in front of the parents' residence, on the day above named. Recently Detective WILSON and officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth Precinct, undertook to ferret out the mystery, and after much labor and time spent in the search, they have at last succeeded in restoring the lost child to its parents. They found the girl in the company of gipsies, near Sing Sing, on the Hudson River. A young woman, named ANN MCCLUSKY, was arrested and brought to this City with the child. ANN states that she took the little girl as she was playing on the sidewalk in front of its parents' house. The accused is only 19 years of age, and appears quite intelligent for a gipsey. Justice CONNOLLY, before whom she was taken yesterday, committed her to await a further examination. The child is about 2 years of age, and though outrally bright and interesting, it has become rather wayward and forbidding in appearance during its ten months sojourn among the gipsies.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—At a late hour on Friday night, an unknown man was found in a fit on the sidewalk in Canal-street, near Broadway. Officer FIVE, of the Eighth Precinct, conveyed him to a drug-store near at hand, where he died soon after. The body was then taken to the Eighth Precinct Station-house. Coroner WILNEY yesterday commenced an investigation, but being unable to obtain any information respecting the man, the inquest was adjourned until Monday, and the body conveyed to the dead-house of Bellevue Hospital for identification. Deceased is about 40 years of age, five feet eleven inches in height, and has dark brown hair, sprinkled with gray. When found he had on a black coat with velvet collar, dark pants and vest, white shirt and white cotton socks, boots, and a white felt hat. Any person who is able to give any information in regard to the deceased, is requested to report at the Coroner's office, No. 4 Centre-street.

A NOTORIOUS FORGER SENT TO THE TOMBS.—Detective EUSTACE yesterday arrested a well-known forger named HONEYWELL VINCENT, upon the charge of being recently concerned in a forgery to a large amount, in this City. A few months since, the same man was tried for a like offence, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison. Subsequently, however, the Court of Appeals reversed the sentence of the Court below, and VINCENT was set at liberty. He is a man past the meridian of life; has a very pleasing address, and great social powers. He was taken before Justice CONOLLY, who committed him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A SHOPLIFTER IN TROUBLE.—A German, named LEOPOLD FAISDENSUAG, was arrested yesterday by Officer SMITH, of the Third Precinct, upon the charge of grand larceny. He was caught while in the act of leaving the store No. 45 Warren-street, with a roll of cloth in his possession. On being questioned by the officer, the prisoner dropped the cloth and ran. He was at once pursued, and overtaken after running several blocks. Justice CONNOLLY, before whom the accused was taken, committed him to the Tombs for trial.

The Concert Saloons.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

A short time since the Grand Jury made a presentment of the Concert Saloons in this City, in which they stated that, in their judgment, they were great sources of crime, especially to the young, and asked the attention of the Police to the subject, to the end that the nuisances might be abolished, if there were found any law for so doing; if not, that the incoming Legislature be petitioned to enact a law which would reach these pests of society.

Soon after this action of the Grand Jury, the Board of Police Commissioners requested the Superintendent to investigate the matter, and ascertain the number of Concert Saloons, the names of the proprietors, and who are the owners of the property. This duty the Police have performed, as will be seen by the following report of Superintendent KENNEDY:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

To the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police.—GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to the action of the Board of the 23d inst., an order was issued directing the Commandant of the several Precincts (Territorial) in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, to report to me, the names of the owners of buildings in each Precinct, occupied as concert saloons, of the class alluded to in the presentment of the Grand Jury, of the County of New-York, at the December term of the Court of General Sessions. They were also directed, where information could be obtained, to report the names of the lessees and sub-lessees of the buildings. I have the honor of submitting herewith the result of it is inquiry.

Very respectfully, Yours,
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Sup't.

Location.	Owners.	Proprietors.
143,145 Chatham-st.,	Gassner Estate,	Geo. Lea.
227 William street,	Jos. Mazet,	V. Bessert.
2 Henry-street,	W. T. Grah, Agt.,	J. H. Hoffman.
461 Broadway,	Humphrey's Comm. Clyde & Birk, lessee,	Schnundleglein.
170 Canal-street,	J. S. Giles,	Wm. Hitchie'k.
E. B'way & Grand-st.,	Mrs. Manning,	Casey & Brown.
483 Broadway,	E. P. Christy, Jas. Wallack lessee,	Chas. Coville.
485 Broadway,	do. do. do.	Robt. Butler.
551 Broadway,	E. W. Coats,	George Lea.
545 Broadway,	Mrs. Mott.	Faulk & Leydecker, Jr.
541½ Broadway,	Henry Well.	N. Wallbecker.
563 Broadway,	Jas. deCampbell,	J. L. O'Connor.
585 Broadway,	Thos. E. Davis,	Fox & Curran.
603 Broadway,	Peter Rocket,	De Luc & Co.
607 Broadway,	Peter Everet,	Brewer & Pramagwire.
441 Broadway,	Estate of G. W. Miller,	Robt. Butler.
546 Broadway,	J. O. Fowler,	H. Newfind.
600 Broadway,	H. D. Olditch,	Geo. W. Woods.
600 B'way (basem't),	H. D. Olditch	S. Sweetser.
616 Broadway,	J. L. Oatman,	Abeal Lea.
616 B'way (basement)	J. L. Oatman,	Wm. Deverna.
626 Broadway	J. G. Falconer,	Aug. Rentz.
630 Broadway,	Jno. B. Grsham,	G. Faynaux.
634 Broadway,	Jas. Donaldson,	Clark & Swan.
650 B'way (basement)	T. A. Wilmart,	Jas. Ayres.
651 B'way (basement)	H. & H. Towns'd	Madam Bell.
679 B'way (basement)	M. Wheeler, (Lafarge House.)	Louis Cannin.
241 Grand-st.,	M. Cox, Or'go Co. J. W. Fanning Agent.	W. Schaddes.
Cor. Grand & Clint'n st.,	Mrs. Michaels,	E. A. Munson.
126 & 128 Clinton-st.,	Eug'e Kelladas, Jac'b Marks	W. Horschetz.
3, 5 & 7 Bowery,	R. Mortimer,	John Dormus.
15 Bowery,	Beekman Bros.,	F. W. Lides.
33 Bowery,	J. S. Oatman,	Otto Basso.
37 Bowery,	J. W. Allen & SW Bellows	Geo. Platte.
57 Bowery,	J. Beekman,	H. Wellenkamp
181 Bowery,	W. Simpson,	W. Mullen.
257 Bowery,	Chas. L. Jones,	F. Kaufmann.
261 Bowery,	Geo. Rindl,	Wm. Swan.
128 Canal-street,	J. C. Fisher.	C. Miller.

The Superintendent states that there is at present no law whereby these nuisances can be abated, and he urges that it is the immediate duty of the Legislature to pass an act which will enable the authorities to effectually shut up all the concert-saloons in the City, belonging to the class above mentioned. It is suggested that the evil can be reached without having recourse to extreme measures. All of the saloons have a bar; from which are sold spirituous and malt liquors of various kinds, and this is perhaps their most important source of revenue. Now, if a law were passed prohibiting liquors of any kind from being sold in a place of amusement, it is believed this would have the effect to close up the concert-saloons throughout the City.

The Recent Fire in Broadway.

BURNING OF HEGEMAN'S DRUG-STORE.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you some two years ago has been recovered from the ruins of Hegeman & Co.'s Drug-store, No. 161 Broadway, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, the 22d inst.

We occupied the entire upper part of the building as a manufactory of paper-boxes and salesroom for papers and cards. We had a large amount of material on hand, and the inflammable nature of the things stored on the three floors below made a very hot fire. All our books, insurance policies and other valuable papers, besides a small amount of money, was locked up in your Patent Safe. The safe stood on the second floor near the centre of the building, and fell with the ruins of the building into the cellar below, where it lay imbedded until 8 o'clock last evening, a period of *one hundred and thirteen hours*, or *nearly five days*. We are happy to add that our books, papers and money were all completely preserved, and the entire contents of your safe when taken out this morning are almost as bright as when we put them in.

We have selected another HERRING'S Champion Safe to lock them up in, and shall always take pleasure in recommending them to our friends for use.

EBBINGHAUS & ZOLLINGER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALLIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES,
Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, etc., at retail by
SILLECK & CO.,
corner Fulton and William sts.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Boots and Shoes.—Gentlemen's custom-made Boots and Shoes—the stock of a Broadway boot-maker—now selling below cost of manufacture, at
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

MARRIED.

BARKER—VAIL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1861, by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, ISAAC O. BARKER, to MRS. ELLEN VAIL, both of this City.

DIED.

EVANS.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 3, CHARLES ELMER, youngest son of Benj. J. and Margaret L. Evans, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 188 Broome-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

RAINEY.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 3, of consumption, MORTIMER D. RAINEY, in the 28th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, also the members of the New-York Typographical Union, No. 6, from his late residence, No. 219 West Houston-st., this afternoon, (Sunday,) at 1 o'clock.

☞ Syracuse papers please copy.

WATTS.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 3, at the residence of her son, Robert Watts, M. D., No. 42 East 12th-st., MATILDA F. S. WATTS, widow of the late Robert Watts, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock, at St. Mark's Church, 10th-st., and 2d-avs., without further notice.

GARDNER.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 3, at her residence, No. 72 West 47th-st., Mrs. FRANCES B. GARDNER, wife of N. B. Gardner, aged 33 years.

Her remains will be taken to Fayetteville for interment.

HUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 3, MARGARET, widow of Israel Hunt, and daughter of the late Capt. Robert Johnston, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Monday,) from No. 27 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, without further invitation.

KIDDER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 3, HANNAH, widow of the late Samuel Kidder, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. Albert G. Jones, No. 31 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., to-morrow, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

TUTON.—In West Milton, Saratoga County, N. Y., Dec. 27, CLARA ISABELLA, aged 7 years, daughter of William and S. C. Tuton.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 5.—Jan. 4, 1862.
72, 1, 58, 69, 2, 16, 65, 37, 62, 52, 3, 6.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 6.—Jan. 4, 1862.
77, 74, 18, 5, 15, 34, 14, 3, 44, 53, 17, 4, 54.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
FURS! FURS!
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURS.
M. K. MOODY,
No. 113 Broadway.
Second door above Trinity Church.

TO ASTHMATICS.

SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 11th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Millhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

MILITARY.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

SEAMEN,
ORDINARY SEAMEN,
AND OTHERS, WANTED
FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY,

Commanded by Col. W. A. Howard. Pay the same as the Navy, and Honorable discharge at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment Tickets to secure half pay can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay day, in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in. The Marine Artillery is now in active service. A few good Fifers and Drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester-sts.

CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity. JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, now at the seat of War.

The pay of soldiers in this regiment is
($13) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH. ($17.)

A few more riggers, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANIES F AND H.

None but sound and competent men need apply.

Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.

One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CASEY'S DIVISION.

Second Brigade, Col. WM. Linn Tidball, Commanding,
FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Hood Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment in the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts. P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.

Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

ATTENTION CAVALRY.

Wanted immediately, for the only cavalry regiment authorized to be raised, one Orderly

SUPERVISORS' ANNUAL REPORT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, DEC. 30, 1861.—The following Annual Report of the Board for 1860, was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed in one or more of the daily newspapers, and in document form. JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861,

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the requirements of law (see Revised Statutes, 5th edition, vol. I, chap. 12, article 1, § 57), the following statement is respectfully submitted. J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL AMOUNTS AUDITED AND ALLOWED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, FOR BILLS, ETC., FROM JAN. 3, 1861 TO JAN. 1, 1862.

Date when allowed.	To whom allowed, and for what purpose.	Amount of claim.	Amount audited and allowed.
Jan. 11.	—Jas. Reed, repairs to County Clerk's office	$ 146 22	$ 146 22
11.	—Coroners, official services up to Jan. 1, 1861	5,188 18	5,188 18
15.	—Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., furniture for City Judge and Recorder	166 00	166 00
16.	—Josiah Partridge, furniture for City Judge and Recorder	34 00	34 00
16.	—Richard Tweed, Jr., furniture for City Judge and Recorder	30 00	30 00
16.	—E. Gridley, repairs to Register's office	118 94	118 94
16.	—John H. Robertson, repairs to County Jail	71 62	71 62
16.	—Norman McLeod, supplies for County Jail	414 44	414 44
16.	—Robt. H. Johnston, furnishing transcripts of convictions to secretary of State	99 00	99 00
16.	—Charles Brown, meals for Jurors	184 75	184 75
16.	—Thomas J. Folger, board of detained witnesses	484 50	484 50
16.	—Benjamin R. Rosenberg, disinterring remains of Michael Lazarus	14 75	14 75
16.	—H. F. Aubery, repairs at First District Police Court	20 40	20 40
16.	—Lewis Carpenter, repairs at First District Police Court	19 20	19 20
16.	—A. S. Marvin, moving safe from City Judge's office	10 00	10 00
16.	—A. T. Stewart & Co., articles for House of Detention	136 60	136 60
16.	—Josiah Macy & Sons, articles for House of Detention	5 60	5 60
16.	—Hitchcock, Darling & Co., meals for Police	104 00	104 00
22.	—John S. Voorhies, law-books for County Officers	115 25	115 25
22.	—Banks & Brothers, law books for County Officers	78 00	78 00
22.	—W. L. S. Harrison, printing for County officers	565 25	565 25
22.	—John H. Tobitt, printing for Board	167 49	167 49
22.	—John H. Tobitt, printing for Board	782 35	782 35
22.	—Baker and Godwin, printing for County	196 64	196 64
22.	—M. L. Leman, stationery for County	6 25	6 25
22.	—John J. Bloomfield, stationery for County	9 20	6 20
22.	—Thaddeus Davids & Co., stationery for County	14 06	14 06
22.	—John A. Gray, stationery for County	79 00	79 00
22.	—Brower Bros., stationery for County	55 25	55 25
22.	—T. G. Sellew, cloth for desk for Marine Court	4 00	4 00
22.	—William H. Hill, desks for Surrogate's Office	21 00	21 00
29.	—For counsel to defend the Board in case of mandamus on claim of J. A. H. Hasbrouck	100 00	100 00
29.	—James Kelly, Receiver of Taxes, for tax of lots used by House of Detention	152 52	152 52
29.	—William Miner, Register, for record fees for House of Detention	4 22	4 25
29.	—Pennsylvania Coal Co., coal for County	33 60	33 60
29.	—Bellini, Farrar & Co., coal for County	39 00	39 00
29.	—Cornelius Baker & Son, coal for County	76 50	76 50
29.	—R. P. Rogers, storing coal for County use	16 25	16 25
29.	—Keyser & Hemson, repairs for House of Detention	22 69	22 69
29.	—George Brandon, tin signs for Court rooms	7 50	7 00
Feb. 5.	—W. L. S. Harrison, printing for the County	145 98	145 98
5.	—Mary Kelly, cleaning County Bureau	140 00	84 00
5.	—J. L. Mott, repairs to Harlem Bridge	129 38	180 38
5.	—J. T. Barnard, kindling wood for the County	199 52	199 52
5.	—Kroff & Bros., Maps of Harlem River survey	165 00	165 00
5.	—A. T. Stewart & Co., carpet for City Judge's office	63 78	63 78
12.	—Daily Times, advertising election notice	77 35	77 35
12.	—Tribune, advertising election notice	136 60	136 60
12.	—Police Gazette, advertising election notice	116 80	116 80
12.	—Staats Zeitung, advertising election notice	89 60	89 60
12.	—Dispatch, advertising election notice	106 60	106 60
12.	—Sunday Times, advertising election notice	99 40	99 40
12.	—Sunday Atlas, advertising election notice	99 40	99 40
12.	—Sunday Courier, advertising election notice	100 00	400 00
12.	—Sunday Mercury, advertising election notice	168 00	168 00
12.	—Freeman's Journal, advertising election notice	60 00	60 00
12.	—The World advertising election notice	119 25	119 25
12.	—Daily News, advertising election notice	75 10	79 10
12.	—Irish News, advertising election notice	160 80	160 80
12.	—New-York Leader, advertising election notice	160 80	160 00
12.	—Sun, advertising election notice	120 00	120 00
12.	—Banks & Brothers, law-books for Court of Common Pleas	84 50	84 50
12.	—Vernon Brothers, stationery for County	400 64	406 84
12.	—E. C. White, stationery for the County	164 64	164 64
12.	—Norman McLeod, supplies for County Jail	408 45	408 45
12.	—Dennis Kiley, fitting up poll of election, Third District, XIVth Ward	10 00	10 00
12.	—Clerk of Board, for procuring file of bills pending before Legislature	100 00	100 00
12.	—William McCluskey, fitting up poll of election, Eighth District, IXth Ward	5 00	5 00
12.	—Ira Harris, services as Justice of Supreme Court	130 00	130 00
12.	—Lewis Carpenter, repairs for Supreme Court	31 36	37 36
12.	—Joseph Manning, serving tax notices for 1st, 2d and 3d Wards	94 14	94 14
12.	—William S. Gregory, serving tax notices for 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Wards	66 66	66 66
12.	—John Brady, serving tax notices for 8th and 9th Wards	66 69	66 69
12.	—Burton Drew, serving tax notices for 12th Ward	173 37	173 37
12.	—Joseph P. Sandell, serving tax notices for 12th Ward	173 37	173 37
12.	—Samuel Rochschild, serving tax notices for 11th and 13th Wards	37 23	37 23
12.	—Henry R. Jones, serving tax notices for 10th and 14th Wards	22 44	22 44
12.	—James G. Armstrong, serving tax notices for 15th and 16th Wards	65 59	65 59
12.	—Henry L. Farr, serving tax notices for 17th Ward	31 86	31 86
12.	—Walter Kelly, serving tax notices for 18th Ward	50 92	50 92
12.	—William D. Swart, serving tax notices for 19th Ward	153 72	153 72
12.	—John Harper, serving tax notices for 20th Ward	56 73	56 73
12.	—John P. Haws, serving tax notices for 21st Ward	67 00	67 00
12.	—Dennis McCabe, serving tax notices for 22d Ward	139 29	139 29
13.	—George R. Jackson & Co., rulings for rooms of the Court of Common Pleas	306 11	300 00
19.	—Clerk of the Board, for contingent expenses	178 02	178 02
19.	—W. J. Syms & Brother, stationery for the County	27 00	27 00
19.	—E. Irell & Co., stationery for the County	62 40	62 40
19.	—John A. Gray, stationery for the County	78 45	79 45
19.	—Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co., stationery for the County	124 25	124 25
19.	—Brower Brothers, stationery for the County	168 63	168 63
19.	—Ames & Barnes, stationery for the County	203 78	203 78
19.	—John G. Gregoire, repairs for Register's office	21 79	21 79
19.	—Keyser & Co., repairs for new City Hall	274 38	274 38
19.	—W. H. Robertson, repairs to Harlem Bridge	89 97	89 97
25.	—J. F. Talmage, removing sunken vessel	500 00	500 00
25.	—Burdett, Jones & Co., removing sunken vessels	75 00	75 00
25.	—Korff, Bros., maps of Harlem River Survey	85 00	85 00
26.	—Brower Bros., stationery for the County	95 00	95 00
26.	—Vernon Bros., stationery for the County	162 59	162 59
26.	—Moses Cohen, stationery for the County	86 40	86 40
26.	—Thaddeus Davis & Co., stationery for the County	30 00	30 00
26.	—M. Armstrong & Sons, stationery for the County	12 00	12 00
26.	—Harvey & Kennard, stationery for the County	10 50	10 50
26.	—Baker & Godwin, stationery for the County	117 27	117 27
26.	—John S. Voorhies, law-books for the County	208 25	208 25
26.	—John McGowan, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions	71 50	71 50
26.	—G. Joseph Ruch, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions	71 50	71 50
26.	—Joseph Brennan, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	135 88	135 88
26.	—John Healy, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	130 00	130 00
26.	—John Lord, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	132 12	132 12
26.	—Bartholomew Ward, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	133 62	133 62
26.	—P. C. Barker, making post-mortem examinations	10 00	10 00
26.	—John Beach, making post-mortem examinations		95 00
26.	—Wooster Beach, making post-mortem examinations	115 00	105 00
26.	—George B. Benton, making post-mortem examinations	210 00	210 00
26.	—George W. Carrington, making post-mortem examinations	8 00	8 00
26.	—Walter Coles, making post-mortem examinations	6 00	5 00
26.	—William C. Ferguson, making post-mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
26.	—Charles A. Gallagher, making post-mortem examinations	155 00	155 00
26.	—Samuel S. Harris, making post-mortem examinations	20 00	20 00
26.	—William Hartshorne, making post-mortem examinations	9 00	5 00
26.	—J. L. Hicks, making post-mortem examinations	10 00	10 00
26.	—Alexander Hutchins, making post-mortem examinations	10 00	10 00
26.	—William O. Heagher, making post-mortem examinations	10 00	10 00
26.	—D. R. Page, making post-mortem examinations	9 00	6 00
26.	—S. V. Pilgrim making post-mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
26.	—Howard Pinkney, making post-mortem examinations	25 00	10 00
26.	—Fowler Prentice, making post-mortem examinations	10 00	10 00
26.	—James H. Tinkham, making post-mortem examinations	10 00	10 00
26.	—Francis Young, making post-mortem examinations	10 00	10 00
26.	—Thos. B. Ward, making post-mortem examinations	9 00	5 00
26.	—Robert F. Weir, making post-mortem examinations	35 00	35 00
26.	—John H. Tobitt, printing Minutes of the Board	390 20	390 20
26.	—William Dunham, conveying a lunatic to the State Asylum	88 65	88 65
26.	—H. Vandervoort, furnishing Secretary of State with transcripts of convictions	180 00	180 00
26.	—Thos. J. Folger, board of witnesses up to Feb. 1	498 50	498 50
26.	—Thos. McNamara, repairs for Court of Sessions	82 50	82 50
Mar. 5.	—J. W. Vandewater, repairs for Court of Sessions	7 50	7 50
5.	—H. F. Aubrey, repairs for new City Hall	96 89	96 89
9.	—W. L. S. Harrison, printing for the county	239 80	239 80
5.	—John H. Tobitt, printing for the County	345 40	339 60
5.	—Lyman Drury, stationery for the County	25 17	26 17
9.	—John S. Voorhies, law-books for the County	24 00	24 00
5.	—George H. Stout & Co., printing for the County	20 00	20 00
12.	—P. Monaghan, rebinding, &c., books for Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	427 96	427 96
12.	—New-York Gas Co., gas new Court-House and Surrogate's Office to Feb. 1	209 50	209 50
12.	—S. J. Van Sann & Co, fitting up poll in 5th Ward for County election	7 50	7 50
12.	—Alexander Morrison, stove for office of Commissioners of Taxes	10 00	10 00
12.	—Geo. Scott & Kochler, medicines for House of Detention	27 57	27 57
12.	—Vernon Bros., stationery for the County	504 52	504 52
12.	—Thaddeus Davids & Co., stationery for the County	28 13	28 13
12.	—Harvey & Kennard, stationery for the County	17 38	17 38
12.	—Beatty & Stevenson, stationery for the County	17 12	17 12
12.	—John J. Bloomfield, stationery for the County	6 00	7 00
12.	—Edward S. Lambert, stationery for the County	6 75	6 75
12.	—Later & Dennison, printing for the County	34 80	34 80
12.	—Hanaka Local Newspaper, advertising time County Canvass	182 50	68 00
12.	—National Police Gazette, advertising the County Canvass	75 10	68 00
12.	—New-Yorker Demokrat, advertising the County Canvass	37 60	37 60
12.	—Journal of Commerce, advertising the County Canvass	44 3	44 24
12.	—Commercial Advertiser, advertising the County Canvass	67 30	67 30
12.	—Day Book, advertising the County Canvass	57 60	57 60
12.	—Metropolitan Record, advertising County Canvass	87 12	68 00
12.	—Irish News, advertising the County Canvass	65 60	68 00
12.	—Irish American, advertising the County Canvass	75 90	68 00
12.	—Courier and Enquirer, advertising the County Canvass	68 80	68 80
12.	—Phenix, advertising the County Canvass	65 60	66 0
12.	—World, advertising the County Canvass	68 90	68 80
12.	—Herald, advertising the County Canvass	101 60	101 80
12.	—Dispatch, advertising the County Canvass	81 25	68 00
12.	—Traveller, advertising the County Canvass	71 10	68 00
12.	—Tribune, advertising the County Canvass	63 90	63 90
12.	—Sunday Mercury, advertising the County Canvass	63 63	68 00
12.	—Sunday Times, advertising the County Canvass	70 60	68 00
12.	—Leader, advertising the County Canvass	72 50	68 00
12.	—Tablet, advertising the County Canvass	67 60	68 00
12.	—Sunday Courier, advertising the County Canvass	73 80	58 00
12.	—Express, advertising the County Canvass	137 60	65 60
12.	—Daily News, advertising the County Canvass	71 80	68 00
12.	—Courier des Etats Unis, advertising the County Canvass	71 20	68 00
12.	—Abend Zeitung, advertising the County Canvass	65 60	68 00
12.	—Sunday Atlas, advertising the County Canvass	67 70	68 00
12.	—Staats Zeitung, advertising the County Canvass	70 60	68 00
12.	—Freeman's Journal, advertising the County Canvass	72 30	68 00
12.	—Programme, advertising the County Canvass	71 50	68 00
12.	—Daily Times, advertising the County Canvass	69 20	68 00
12.	—Transcript, advertising the County Canvass	73 90	68 00
12.	—Sun, advertising the County Canvass	80 00	68 00
12.	—Illustrirte Welt, advertising the County Canvass	57 60	67 60
12.	—Evening Post, advertising the County Canvass	65 80	65 80
12.	—New-York Leader, advertising the Annual Report	188 00	168 60
12.	—Staats Zeitung, advertising the Annual Report	189 60	165 60
12.	—Daily News, advertising the Annual Report	256 00	168 60
12.	—Express, advertising the Annual Report	208 80	168 60
12.	—Commercial Advertiser, advertising the Annual Report	278 80	168 60
12.	—Courier and Inquirer, advertising the Annual Report	215 40	168 60
12.	—Transcript, advertising the Annual Report	215 40	168 60
12.	—Irish News, advertising the Annual Report	170 00	168 60
12.	—Daily Times, advertising the Annual Report	361 00	168 60
12.	—Abend Zeitung, advertising the Annual Report	135 60	168 60
12.	—Evening Post, advertising the Annual Report	194 50	168 60
12.	—Tribune, advertising the Annual Report	170 70	168 60
12.	—Metropolitan Record, advertising the Mayor's proclamation	168 60	168 60
12.	—Metropolitan Record, advertising the election proclamation	2 40	2 40
12.	—The World, advertising the Mayor's proclamation	2 20	2 40
12.	—The World, advertising the election proclamation	3 80	2 50
12.	—Courrier des Etats Unis, advertising the Mayor's proclamation	6 00	3 40
12.	—Courrier des Etats Unis, advertising the election proclamation	6 00	6 00
12.	—Evening Post, advertising the Mayor's proclamation	4 80	3 00
12.	—Evening Post, advertising the election proclamation	7 70	7 70
12.	—Courier & Enquirer, advertising the Mayor's veto	2 60	2 60
12.	—Courier & Enquirer, advertising the election proclamation	2 40	2 40
12.	—Courier & Enquirer, advertising the election proclamation	3 15	3 15
12.	—Courier & Enquirer, advertising the Supervisors' notices	7 20	7 20
12.	—Commercial Advertiser, advertising the Mayor's veto	2 34	2 34
12.	—Commercial Advertiser, advertising the election proclamation	3 00	3 00
12.	—Commercial Advertiser, advertising the Supervisor's notice	6 75	6 72
12.	—The New-Yorker, advertising the Sheriff's proclamation	11 80	7 85
12.	—The New-Yorker, advertising the election proclamation	2 50	2 50
12.	—Daily Transcript, advertising the Sheriff's proclamation	9 70	9 70
12.	—Daily Transcript, advertising the election proclamation	3 15	3 15
12.	—Daily Transcript, advertising the Supervisors' notice	6 00	6 00
12.	—Daily Transcript, advertising sundry notices	38 20	38 20
12.	—Daily Transcript, advertising the notice to canvassers	6 00	6 00
12.	—Daily Transcript, advertising the tax notice	8 15	8 15
12.	—Daily Transcript, advertising panels of jurors	17 60	17 60
12.	—Atlas, advertising the notices to liquor dealers	11 55	11 55
12.	—Atlas, advertising the notices to Inspectors	1 30	1 30
12.	—Irish American, advertising the notices to liquor dealers	6 50	6 50
12.	—Daily Times, advertising the notices to inspectors, &c	2 20	1 65
12.	—Daily Times, advertising the notices to inspectors, &c	3 40	2 70
12.	—Daily Times, advertising the notices to Co. Clerk	5 6	3 80
12.	—Daily Times, advertising the election proclamation	3 4	3 40
12.	—Daily Times, advertising the election polls	48 8	32 30
12.	—Express, advertising the notice to inspectors	1 6	1 65
12.	—Express, advertising sundry notices	33 64	33 64
12.	—Express, advertising the proposals for coal	14 40	14 40
12.	—Daily News, advertising the notices to inspectors	2 2	1 10
12.	—Daily News, advertising the election polls, &c	54 2	60 00
12.	—Daily News, advertising sundry notices	2 10	2 10
12.	—Herald, advertising the notices to inspectors	1 75	1 75
12.	—Herald, advertising the Supervisors' notice	10 25	10 25
12.	—Herald, advertising the election polls	39 00	39 00
12.	—Herald, advertising the proposals for coal	14 00	14 00
12.	—Herald, advertising the election notices	88 00	88 00
12.	—Herald, advertising the County canvass, 1858	117 63	67 63
12.	—Herald, advertising the election proclamation	9 00	9 00
12.	—Leader, advertising the notice to Inspectors	1 60	1 60
12.	—Dispatch, advertising the notice to Inspectors	1 12	1 12
12.	—The Nation, advertising the election proclamation	2 30	2 30
12.	—Abend Zeitung, advertising the election proclamation	4 60	3 00
12.	—Abend Zeitung, advertising the election polls	16 00	8 00
12.	—Sunday Courier, advertising the election proclamation	2 10	2 10
12.	—Irish News, advertising the Supervisors notice	9 00	8 00
12.	—New-Yorker Demokrat, advertising the election polls	57 30	38 60
12.	—Day Book, advertising the election polls	28 00	28 00
12.	—Sun, advertising the election polls	48 00	32 00
12.	—Sun, advertising the election proclamation	9 81	4 65
12.	—Journal of Commerce, advertising the notices to Inspectors	1 54	1 50
10.	—A. Allendorph, desks and chairs for County Clerk's office	88 54	62 50
19.	—John Elder, Jr., gas-fixtures for Third District Police Court	96 00	96 62
19.	—W. L. S. Harrison, printing for the County	166 12	166 12
19.	—John H. Tobitt, printing for the County	328 86	325 86
19.	—William Hamilton, Jr., copying for Excise Commissioners	25 00	25 00
10.	—Thomas J. Folger, board of witnesses up to March 1	481 00	481 00
19.	—B. Sheridan, medical services First District Police Court	10 00	10 00
19.	—John Enoch, bedsteads for County Jail	144 00	144 00
19.	—Norman McLeod, supplies for County Jail	356 00	356 00
19.	—Manning & Spencer, printing for City Judge's office	12 00	12 00
19.	—W. R. Oliver, repairs for Recorder's office	15 00	15 00
26.	—Owen C. Owens, stationery for the County	86 72	86 72
26.	—Brower Brothers, stationery for the County	113 00	113 00
26.	—Ward & Knapp, stationery for the County	8 00	8 00
26.	—M. L. Leman, stationery for the County	6 25	6 25
26.	—Vernon Bros., stationery for the County	4 25	4 25
26.	—Charles C. Commerford, chairs for House of Detention	16 00	16 00
26.	—A. T. Stewart & Co., blankets for House of Detention	38 40	38 40
April 2.	—Comptroller, for blank County Revenue Bonds	100 00	100 00
2.	—William E. Kilg, copying book for Register	250 00	250 00
2.	—Ames & Barnes, stationery for the County	75 05	75 05
2.	—W. H. Hurster, stationery for the County	27 80	27 80
2.	—Beatty & Stevenson, stationery for the County	8 00	8 00
2.	—Thomas Clarke, postage for Surrogate's office	4 55	4 55
2.	—Augustus Oliver, postage for office of Clerk of Court of Common Pleas	25 19	25 79
5.	—Norman McLeod, watchman for County Jail, up to Jan. 1, 1862	552 00	552 00
2.	—John McGowan, serving subpœnas for Court Special Sessions up to Mar. 1	67 00	67 50
2.	—G. Jos Ruch, serving subpœnas for Court Special Sessions up to March 1	67 00	67 60
2.	—J. F. Brenoan, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	123 12	123 12
2.	—John Healy, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	119 62	119 62
2.	—John Lord, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions up to March 1	121 00	131 50
2.	—Bartholomew Ward, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	118 50	118 50
2.	—Additional salary of the Deputy County Clerk	1,000 00	1,000 0
2.	—Roger Adams, serving in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—John Bradley, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—William E. Frude, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Aeonham Charlock, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Vincent Coly, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Jeremiah Dusne, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—William Tandum, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—John Ford, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Moses E. Gomez, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Edward Higgins, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—James Higgins, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Thomas Hines, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Joseph King, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—John W. Monks, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Benjamin Pettit, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Thomas Smith, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Robert W. Stinson, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Edward Travers, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Thomas Webb, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—William Webster, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—James White, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—James White, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
9.	—John H. Tobitt, printing Minutes of the Board	134 96	134 96
9.	—W. D. Roe & Co., stationery for the County	114 25	124 25
9.	—Owen C. Owens, stationery for the County	67 75	67 75
9.	—Brower Bros., stationery for the County	50 00	50 00
9.	—Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for Court of Appeals	100 00	100 00
9.	—Gsrau & Magee, awnings for Register's office	44 00	44 00
9.	—W. Stylonefeldt & Co., shades for Register's office	14 00	14 00
9.	—N. McLeod, supplies for County Jail, for March	441 33	441 33
16.	—John McGowan, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions up to April 1, 1861	66 38	66 38
16.	—G. Joseph Rueh, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions up to April 1, 1861	66 25	66 25
15.	—Coroner's official services up to April 1, 1861	4,496 93	4,496 93
16.	—Pennsylvania Coal Company, coal for the County	114 60	114 60
23.	—Indexing records of County Clerk's office	1,500 00	1,500 00
23.	—William Gee, posting notices to tax-payers	60 40	60 40
23.	—John Clancy, services as County Clerk	3,111 70	2,611 75
23.	—Edward Gribley, carpenter's work for office of Tax Commissioners	54 40	54 40
24.	—Joseph Brennan, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions up to April 1	143 00	143 00
24.	—John Healey, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions up to April 1	133 00	133 00
24.	—John Lord, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions up to April 1	135 3.	138 37
24.	—Bartholomew Ward, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions up to April 1	137 62	137 62
24.	—Francis Moore, repairs for various offices	120 05	107 09
24.	—Charles Brown, meals for jurors	74 44	72 25
24.	—William Jones, gas-fixtures for office of City Judge	67 00	67 00
24.	—A. T. Stewart & Co., sheeting for House of Detention	81 22	81 22
24.	—Cornelius Allison, board of witnesses up to April 1	480 00	480 00
24.	—F. Fitzpatrick, expenses on arrest of M. Kenney	3 00	3 00
30.	—William N. McIntire, serving tax notices	243 24	243 26
30.	—A. Hyler, repairs to Harlem Bridge	45 50	45 50
30.	—Stephen Philbin, repairs for Court of Common Pleas	40 00	40 00
30.	—J. B. & W. W. Coroell & Co., iron-work for Surrogate's office	33 03	33 83
30.	—George Brandon, signs for Court-rooms	12 44	12 40
30.	—L. Carpenter, step-ladder for Superior Court	2 90	2 90
30.	—G. Van Cott, contingencies of Surrogate's office	5 75	9 75
30.	—Charles Brown, meals for jurors	150 00	150 00
30.	—John A. Gray, printing for District Attorney	68 25	68 25
May 7.	—Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for Recorder	34 00	34 00
7.	—Fifth avenue Hotel, for room for Court of Appeals	97 50	97 50
7.	—J. W. Underwood, expenses of Sheriff's office	135 00	135 00
7.	—W. D. Roe & Co., printing for county	33 00	33 00
7.	—E. Buermeyer, fitting up election polls 1st Ward	9 00	9 00
7.	—Pennsylvania Coal Co., coal for county	10 30	16 95
7.	—Francis Moore, repairs for Board of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	34 65	34 65
7.	—H. F. Aubery, glazing for County offices	22 95	22 95
7.	—William Anderson, reporting for District-Attorney	194 00	194 00
7.	—Roger Adams, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—John Atkinson, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—John Bradley, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—Thomas Bridgett, services on Court of Oyer and Termioer	42 00	42 00
7.	—Henry Fabbs, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—Abraham Charlock, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—Vincent Coly, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—James Higgins, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—John Kenny, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—Patrick Kiernan, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—Joseph King, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—Benjamin Pettit, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—Bernard Sheridan, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—Thomas Smith, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—Edward Travers, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—William Webster, services on Court of Oyer & Terminer	42 0	42 00
7.	—John H. Tobitt, printing Minutes of Board	127 71	127 71
14.	—Pennsylvania Coal Co., coal for County	17 60	17 60
14.	—Joseph Brennan, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions, up to May 1	123 0.	1?3 00
14.	—John Healy, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions up to May 1	119 1.	119 12
14.	—John Lord, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions up to May 1	117 75	117 75
14.	—Bartholomew Ward, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions up to May 1	120 62	120 62
14.	—A. Allendorph, desks for Register's office	93 00	93 60
14.	—N. McLeod, supplies for County Jail, up to May 1	462 00	462 00
14.	—John McGowan, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions, up to May 1	73 50	73 00
14.	—G. Joseph Ruch, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions, up to May 1	73 63	73 63
14.	—P. C. Barker, making post-mortem examinations	10 0	10 00
14.	—Wooster Beach, making post-mortem examinations	100 00	100 00
14.	—George B. Benton, making post-mortem examinations	130 00	130 00
14.	—J. J. Connolly, making post-mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
14.	—Charles H. Covell, making post-mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
14.	—H. J. De Rosset, making post-mortem examinations	10 00	10 00
14.	—Charles A. Gallagher, making post-mortem examinations	100 00	100 00
14.	—J. L. Hicks, making post-mortem examinations	10 00	10 00
14.	—W. W. Leavitt, making post-mortem examinations	20 00	20 00
14.	—Erskine Mason, making post-mortem examinations	20 00	20 00
14.	—Eugene Pesquet, making post-mortem examinations	35 00	35 00
14.	—Howard Pinckney, making post-mortem examinations	10 00	10 00
14.	—Thomas B. Ward, making post-mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
14.	—Charles B. White, making post-mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
14.	—Thomas H. Whitney, making post-mortem exam

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $857,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY the following coupons due Jan. 1, 1862:
Chicago City.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Buffalo City.
Albany City.
Utica City.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad.
Atlantic and Great Western Railway, guaranteed by the Bank of London.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad.
Also,
Interest on New-York State Stock.
5½ per cent. Loan to Tonawanda Railroad.
6 per cent Loan to Schenectady and Troy Railroad. 1

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago an favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 22 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 130 av., (Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $50 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.
Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.
BANKING DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.
WILLIAM M. PUTNAM, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
JOHN CASTREE, Pres't cut.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.
HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them delivered on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR eleven Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 33d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 11th of January will bear interest from the 1st of January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No 153 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Institution, for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1862. Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. YOUK, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for Inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE TWENTY Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1852, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 10 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICH. H. BELL, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.
JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1862, on the mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid after that day at the Bank of the state of New-York, New-York.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Dec. 26, 1861.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2.
T. B. BLACKSTONE,
President.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. MCKINLEY, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 5 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January on the $400,000 first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Agents.

INTEREST COUPONS—OF UNITED STATES and New-York State bonds cashed, and specie bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE PICKAWAY County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Park Bank after that date. M. BROWN, Agent.

$21.0 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in this City, in any sum from $1,000 upward. Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 65 Wall-st.

$10,000 AND OTHER SUMS TO LEND on improved City property.
R. N. HAVENS, No. 17 Nassau-st

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.
Holders of certificates of a loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

DIVIDENDS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CREBAR, Acc't.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 80 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Monday, the 6th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Dec. 26, 1861.—Interest will be paid on all deposits in this Institution (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1862. Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1st, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. By order
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. L. ALVORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—
Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3¾ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ Three and One-half per Cent. for the current six months, ending Dec. 31, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 10th day of January. By order of the Board.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 31, 1861.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1861. By order of the Board.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 (three) Per Cent., payable on the first Monday of January next (6th proximo).
The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 9th January prox.
GEO. I SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Dec. 17, 1861.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.
H. WARREN, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order.
J. L. LAWRENCE, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th of January, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th of January.
CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6, inclusive.
L. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—New-York, Dec. 27, 1861.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 6 inclusive.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, (IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.)
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 6th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office No. 27 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan 2, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., to which date the Transfer Books will remain closed.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND Trust Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of said Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend on this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 11th inst. day. By order of the Board.
R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INsurance Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after Thursday, the 9th inst., at its office, No. 2 Wall-st.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan 2, 1862.
TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
J. I. CALVERT, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.
W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 45 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2.
JOHN HARRIS, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1861.—FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. By order of the Board,
A. S. PINCKNEY, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.—ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., payable on and after the 6th day of January next.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the 4th January next.
WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 6, 1862. By order of the board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1. By order.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Dec. 6, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, and in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.
Either not or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.
The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:
Lot No. 1, 23,040) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Lot No. 2, 32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Lot No. 3, 15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure winter-strained or bleached sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 30° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.
The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount or residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.
The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally qualified and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard. Each cask must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.
Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder, but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.
Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.
The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for any considerations affecting the price.
No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.
A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of the contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.
All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.
Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.
By order of the Light-house Board.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.
I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ——, and agreeably to the provisions and in conformity to the terms of the advertisement of the ——, from the office of the Light-house Board, Shonld —— offer or bid be accepted, —— request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signature and entrance.
(Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.
We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ——, of ——, be accepted, ——, will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ——, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the —— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest bidder.
Witness: }
} Sureties.
(Place.)
(Date.)
I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient.
(Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 8 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of January, instant, for supplying one thousand cords of good sound merchant hickory or other hard wood, at Fort Pickens, Florida, the delivery of which to commence as early as practicable, and to be completed within two months from the signing of the contract. Bonds, with two sureties, will be required for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made, and persons offering will please to indicate in their bids the names of the persons whom they propose to offer as such sureties. Privilege reserved of rejecting all bids.
L. B. TOMPKINS, Col. and Asst. Q. M.-Gen.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The beautiful country residence of the late James Conner, in Westchester county, on the road leading from Westchester to Eastchester, in close vicinity of a mile from the Tuckahoe and Pelham Depot, and a half miles from Williamsbridge depot. The property consists of—1st. On a fine stone mansion house, with large barn and out-houses, 27 acres of land, excellent garden, orchard, with fruit and ornamental trees, and shrubbery and grapes in great abundance.
2d. On a large grain house and 12 acres adjoining, containing a great number of fruit trees.
3d. On a new house and barn and 12 acres adjoining. A very desirable residence.
Ten acres additional ground may be had with either lots 2 or 3.
4th. On two parcels of ground on the west side of the road, opposite the mansion house, containing about 40 acres with a good orchard, a fine stream of water running through it, and about two acres of woodland. Apply on the premises, or to
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 26 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT ASTORIA, ON THE terrace, a gentleman's place, embracing a large mansion and stable, and four acres of ground, handsomely decorated, shaded, fruited, &c., &c. Approachable by steamboat frequently, and 30 and 24-car cars all day and all night. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 85 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 50 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber, new barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 120 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ¾ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-35th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 307 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

A COUNTRY PLACE, OF ABOUT FIVE acres, in the vicinity of this City, or a house at Brooklyn, with a few lots adjoining, for which a well-rented warehouse property will be given in exchange. Apply to H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

MACHINERY, &c.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portable of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works a Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st, New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of WOODWARD & LAWRENCE, wherein ROBERT T. WOODWARD and HENRY E. LAWRENCE were the general partners, and JOSEPH LAWRENCE and SYLMAN S. CLAPP were the special partners, is dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled by the general partners.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Commission Business at Nos. 91 Chambers and 73 Reade sts., to which place they will remove on or about Jan. 8.
ROBERT T. WOODWARD,
HENRY E. LAWRENCE,
FRANKLIN E. TAYLOR,
JOB C. BOWRON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., heretofore composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. WM. H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
GORDON MCTAGGART.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEE, BLISS & CO., for the transaction of a general dry goods importing and jobbing business at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
GORDON MCTAGGART,
JOHN A. TWEEDY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the style or firm-name of PHINEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either active partner will sign in liquidation.
ELIHU PHINNEY, JR.
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN.
ALBERT MASON.
O. M. MITCHELL.
ELIHU PHINNEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm-name of BLAKEMAN & MASON, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Phinney, Blakeman & Mason.
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. ALBERT MASON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The out-standing concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing in this City under the name D. S. ARNOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All business appertaining to this firm will be settled by the new firm of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., No. 2 Warren-st.
D. S. ARNOLD,
H. E. DOOLITTLE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
MADISON MIXTER,
T. C. GOETCHIUS,
LAWSON ARMS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., for the transaction of a general fancy goods importing and jobbing business, No. 28 Warren-st.
D. S. ARNOLD,
MADISON MIXTER,
T. C. GOETCHIUS,
LAWSON ARMS,
THOS. J. ROBERTS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The debts will be collected and paid by EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, who will sign in liquidation.
J. R. JAFFRAY.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY.
ARTHUR W. JAFFRAY.
No. 360 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.
No. 360 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SMITH & PAYNE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NATHAN SMITH.
AUGUSTUS W. PAYNE.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

NOTICE.
A. W. PAYNE, late of the firm of Messrs. Smith & Payne, having purchased their entire stock, will continue the same business on his own account, at 55 and 57 John-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the firm-name of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. GEORGE CARPENTER retiring therefrom.
GEORGE CARPENTER.
W. R. VERMILYE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. W. M. VERMILYE.

The undersigned will continue the exchange, banking and stock commission business at No. 40 Wall-st., under the firm of VERMILYE & COMPANY.
W. M

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Providing the Ways and Means of the War.

Demand Notes for a Hundred Millions to be Issued.

THE REBELS FORTIFYING LEESBURGH.

A Large Force Concentrated There.

GEN. FREMONT IN WASHINGTON.

How Mason and Slidell Behaved when Transferred to British Custody.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 4.

THE ISSUE OF DEMAND NOTES.

The Committee of Ways and Means will report, and ask the immediate passage, on Monday, of a bill to authorize the issue of a hundred millions of demand Treasury Notes, receivable for all public and private dues and debts, and making them legal tender and exchangeable for 6 per cent. bonds; also extending the same privileges to all demand notes already authorized.

THE NEW-YORK BANK COMMITTEE.

The object of the Bank Committee in visiting New York, is to arrange for the payment of the residue of their loan to Government, about twenty million dollars.

THE REBELS FORTIFYING LEESBURGH.

Gen. STONE was in Washington to-day. His division is perfectly quiet. The rebels are believed to be concentrating a heavy force at Leesburgh, which they are fortifying.

GEN. LANDER TO RELIEVE GEN KELLEY.

Gen. LANDER haviog recovered from his wound, has been ordered to relieve Gen. KELLEY, and will at once take command of the troops at Hancock.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

The destination of the expedition of Gen. BURNSIDE remains as much a mystery as was that of Gen. SHERMAN'S, before it was known that a landing had been made at Port Royal.

GEN. LANE'S CAMPAIGN.

Gen. LANE, of Kansas, is making preparations for the active campaign on which he will soon enter. The Government has been prompt in giving directions for furnishing all the necessary supplies.

THE CONDUCT OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

The agent who was dispatched by Secretary SEWARD to release MASON and SLIDELL, has returned and made his report. He states that, at first, they were very insolent, and behaved in an ungentlemanly manner. MASON, however, changed somewhat his conduct, and was more civil. SLIDELL persisted to the last in assuming a haughty, defiant and insolent manner. The agent relates many amusing incidents which occurred during the time these worthies were in his possession.

GEN. FREMONT IN THE CITY.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN CHARLES FREMONT arrived at Washington to-night. He came entirely unannounced, and was met by no one at the depot. He put his family under the protection of a policeman, looked personally after his baggage and a hack, and was driven to the private residence he has engaged on E-street.

MAJOR ZAGONYI.

Major ZAGONYI, of the "Body-Guard," is in Washington. He is seeking, it is supposed, a generalship.

GOV. GILPIN.

Gov. GILPIN, of the new gold Territory of Colorado, arrived here to-night.

A SWORD PRESENTED.

Gen. GRAHAM'S Staff have presented that officer, through Capt. URBAN, with a beautiful sword.

THE KERRIGAN TRIAL.

The trial of Col. KERRIGAN was resumed this morning, and several witnesses examiand. Capt. McMANN, of KERRIGAN'S Regiment, testified, among other things, that Col. KERRIGAN had never issued orders for his men to fall back without resistance if they were fired on. SEWELL CORBETT, civilian, testified to having conversations with KERRIGAN, in which the latter told him that he (KERRIGAN) had frequently been outside of our lines in the night time, and had been beyond Annandale, and had taken drinks at Goodwin's Hotel, three and a half miles from Fairfax Court-house. Witness told him once that he heard they had smallpox at Manassas. KERRIGAN replied that he knew they had, as he had communications from them outside of the papers. From KERRIGAN'S headquarters to GOODWIN'S was eight miles, being seven miles beyond the National pickets. The prosecution has nearly closed, and the defence will be taken up on Monday.

THE COLD WEATHER.

The troops on the Lower Potomac are reported to be suffering a good deal from the severe cold weather.

THE DUTIES ON TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR.

The following letter has been addressed to Hon. W. P. FESSENDEN, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, of the Senate, and Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, of the House.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 3, 1862.

SIR: The act of Congress passed on the 26th of December, 1861, directing that from and after the date of its passage, certain duties in lieu of duties before imposed, should be levied, collected and paid on tea, coffee and sugar imported from foreign countries, did not exempt from its operation tea, coffee and sugar imported and warehoused, and was therefore regarded by me as a direction to collect the duties prescribed on all such importation without exception, and instructions were issued to the Collector accordingly.

I beg leave, however, to direct your attention to the fact that where goods imported have been placed in warehouses, under the law and departmental regulations, the amount of duties has in each case been estimated, though not levied, by the naval officer, and a bond has been taken by the Collector, in double of the amount of the duty thus estimated, for their payment, and there is a general opinion among the merchants that the faith of the Government is engaged for the delivery of such goods to the merchants, on payment of the duties imposed by law at the time of the warehousing. Whether this opinion be absolutely well founded or not, there is certainly something in the nature of the transaction which supports it. It is my duty, doubtless, to execute the law as it is written out.

I beg leave, in view of this opinion of the importing merchants, respectfully to suggest the propriety of the adoption of a joint resolution, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit warehoused goods to be withdrawn on payment of the duties imposed by the act of August 2, 1861, and to refund any excess of duties above those imposed, which may have been collected on goods already withdrawn.

With great respect,

(Signed,) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MESSRS. MASON AND SLIDELL.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 4.

Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, the rebel Commissioners to France and England, are hourly expected here, in the British gunboat *Rinaldo*.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

How New-Year's Day was Spent at Frederick—Reception of Gen. Banks—The Late Skirmish on the Railroad—Bad Faith of the Rebels, &c.

FREDERICK, Thursday, Jan. 2.

This pleasant little city yesterday welcomed the advent of a New Year in a spirited and very agreeable style. The presence of a large number of military officers, and a general suspension of business, which enabled all classes to enjoy the day, gave the streets a very lively and fashionable appearance. The mansions of the more wealthy portion and middle classes were thrown open to all, and a succession of "calls" consumed the forenoon. The officers residing in town were not behind in tendering the hospitalities of the occasion to their less fortunate brother officers and citizens. Gay uniforms reflected the bright sunlight in every street, and greetings were as cordial and happy as a reunion of lovers.

At noon the tide which before had been eddying and whirling in all directions, set in towards the headquarters of Gen. BANKS, and, whilom, the residence of his accomplished lady. Every mansion poured into the general stream its tributary of manhood, beauty and youth.

From midday till dark, the stream continued toward and from headquarters. The visitors were received with the greatest cordiality by Gen. BANKS, who introduced them to his queenlike lady. Thence they were escorted to the adjoining refreshment room. None but a very few of the most perfidious ultra "Southern Rights" citizens but availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the General. The excellent band of the Second Massachusetts Regiment discoursed sweet and patriotic music. The full staff were present in the reception-room, and, like the General himself, arrayed in full military dress. The day and its festivities will long be remembered by the citizens of Frederick.

In the afternoon Company B, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, Capt. W. L. FOULK, and the regimental band came in from the camp three miles distant, and paid their New Year's respects to their captain and his lady, who is temporarily in this city. After partaking of his hospitality, they marched through the principal streets, paying a musical tribute to many prominent citizens, by whom they were cordially received. On arriving at the Dell House they found a sumptuous repast prepared for them by order of Captain FOULK. After dinner and a dress-parade, they returned to camp. This was the only corps, with the exception of the Provost Guard, seen in the streets during the day.

The best of order prevailed. While all were cheerful and happy, not a single instance of disorder or intoxication was noticed by your correspondent. This, in a great measure, was owing to the excellent arrangements of Col. RUSSA, Provost-Marshal, and the watchful energy of his Guard, the Wisconsin Third.

The following officers, nearly all of whom were present at his reception, constitute the Staff of Gen. BANKS:

Maj. D. B. Perkins, Fourth Artillery, U. S. A., Inspector-General and Chief of Staff.
Surgeon Wm. S. Klog, U. S. A., Medical Director.
Maj. R. Morris Copeland, Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Col. John S. Clarke, Volunteers, Aid-de-camp.
Capt. Wm. Sheffick, (late of Prussia,) Aid-de-camp.
Capt. R. C. Shriber, (late of Prussia,) Aid-de-camp.
Capt. Dellautville, Volunteers, Aid-de-camp.
Capt. J. W. Abert, Topographical Engineer.
Mr. D. H. Strother, (Porte Crayon,) Topographical Engineer.
Capt. S. H. Hallabird, U. S. A., Assistant Quartermaster.
Capt. J. D. Bingham, Second Artillery, U. S. A., Assistant Quartermaster.
Capt. Flagg, U. S. A., Assistant Quartermaster.
Lieut. W. W. Rowley, Volunteers, signal officer.
Lieut. Warren Thompson, Volunteers, ordnance officer.
Capt. E. G. Beckwith, Third Artillery, U. S. A., Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.
Capt. C. B. Penrose, Volunteers, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

In this connection it is proper to name the commanders and staffs of the principal Brigades of this Division.

First Brigade—Gen. J. J. Abercrombie, Commanding.
Maj. G. B. Drake, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut. Wm. U. Greer, Volunteers, Brigade Quartermaster.
Lieut. Pierce, Volunteers, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.
Lieut. T. J. Kirby, Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp.
Dr. G. L. Patterson, Surgeon.

Third Brigade—Gen. A. S. Williams Commanding.
Capt. W. D. Wilkins, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut. Edward V. Preston, Volunteers, Brigade Quartermaster.
Lieut. Edgar C. Brennan, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.
Lieut. S. E. Pitman, Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp.
Dr. Thomas Antisell, Surgeon.

Official advices yesterday from Williamsport show the necessity of making some correction of the previous statement in regard to the affair of Tuesday on the railroad. Detachments of the Thirteenth Massachusetts and the First Maryland participated in the repulse and rout of the rebel forces. Our men killed and buried 29 of the enemy, and it is supposed many afterwards died from their wounds. Our loss is reported by private sources to have been five wounded and none killed.

At Berlin, above the Point of Rocks, an affair occurred on the 31st which shows the necessity of extreme caution in dealing with our enemies. Two men approached the river on the Virginia side with a flag of truce and begged to be brought over, stating they were refugees. Capt. PARDEE of Company A, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, gave orders so to dispose of his force as to cover a boat to bring them over, in the meantime entertaining those on the opposite side by conversation, to distract their attention. When all was ready, he dispatched a Sergeant and two men in a boat to bring them off. As the boat approached the shore, a company of dismounted rebel cavalry showed themselves on the hill above and fired a volley upon the boat. The crew threw themselves overboard towards the Maryland shore, and thus protected, pulled the boat across. In the meantime PARDEE'S concealed riflemen opened on the cavalry with such effect as to cause a stampede, with great loss in wounded, at least. One of the boatmen had an ear lacerated by a ball from the cavalry.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SHIELDS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Yesterday Gen. SHIELDS arrived in the steamer *Northern Light*, from California. Some time ago orders were sent from the War Department for Gen. SHIELDS to report himself at headquarters. Being in ill-health at the time, the General was in Mexico in order to recuperate. Consequently, the commands for his return remained in California, awaiting his arrival from Mexico, for over a month. Immediately on receipt of his orders he left for New-York, so as to report at Washington at once. It was supposed that Gen. SHIELDS would be appointed Brigadier-General of the Irish Brigade, but owing to the delay of his arrival, Gen. MEAGHER was appointed in his stead. At present Gen. SHIELDS has not been appointed to any definite command, but no doubt will be, directly he reports himself to Gen. McCLELLAN. Gen. SHIELDS is stopping at Judge DAVIS'S residence, No. 84 Clinton-place. Previous to leaving California, Gen. SHIELDS published the following card, relative to the verbal attack made upon him by Senator McDOUGALL:

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6, 1861.

To the Editor of the San Francisco Bulletin:

Since my return to the State, a few days ago, my attention has been called to the following paragraph, which seems to have gone the rounds of the papers in my absence:

GEN. SHIELDS.—Senator McDOUGALL, of California, made a speech at Jacksonville, Illinois, lately, and the Jacksonville *Journal*, in a sketch of his remarks, says: "The speaker referred to an interview between himself and Gen. SHIELDS, in San Francisco, in the fall of 1860, which shows that SHIELDS was enlisted in the secession movement at that time, and visited California to further its interests, and tried to induce the speaker to join his fortunes with it."

This paragraph, short as it is, contains three separate and distinct falsehoods: "That SHIELDS was enlisted in the secession movement at that time," or at any other time, is falsehood No. 1; "That he visited California to further its interests"—falsehood No. 2; "That he tried to induce the speaker (Senator McD.) to join his fortunes with it"—falsehood No. 3.

If Senator McDOUGALL is correctly reported in the above paragraph, it is only left for me to pronounce him the author of a base lie, and a despicable calumniator.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES SHIELDS.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS IN HOBOKEN.

Distinguished Company Present—Highly Successful Trial.

The Stevens Steam Floating Battery which has for so long a period been the subject of public speculation, and of late a practical source of interest in our community, was yesterday tested in the vicinity of the Elysian Fields, at Hoboken, in the presence of a great multitude, among whom were many distinguished personages in both the civil and military walks of life.

The invited guests assembled at 11 A. M. in the Battery office, in Hoboken, where carriages were in waiting to convey them to the scene of the proposed experiments. EDWIN A. STEVENS, Esq., was present in person, and received his guests with great cordiality. The latter comprised Hon. Robert J. Walker, Ex-Secretary of the U. S. Treasury; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harrington; Collector Hiram Barney, Collector of the Port of New-York: Gen. Benham, of Western Virginia fame; Major-General Sanford; Hon. Geo. Opdyke, Mayor of New-York: Gen. E. R. V. Wright, of New-Jersey; Ex-Gov. King, of this State; Col. Lefferts, of the Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M.; Gen. Barry and Col. Kingsbury, of Gen. McClellan's Staff; Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore: Denning Duer, Esq., and R. H. McCurdy, of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce; Hon. Simeon Draper, of the N. Y. Union Defence Committee: Capt. Meade, of the U. S. receiving-ship *North Carolina*; Capt. Foote, of the New-York Navy-yard; Col. Loomis, Dr. Griscom, Mr. Park Godwin, of the New-York *Evening Post*; Capt. Nye, Capt. Rogers, Judge Hoffmann, Mr. Craven, Chairman of the Croton Water Works; Wm. E. Morris, President of the Long Island Railroad; Henry R. Dunham, Civil Engineer; Commodore Stringham and Chief Engineer Stimers, of the Government Commission appointed to investigate and report upon the battery and many others of note.

An hour was spent in the office in examining the models of the battery, the leading statistics of which are exhibited in the following *résumé*:

"The Stevens Battery is a shot-proof vessel of war, capable of unusually great speed and manageableness, and of throwing a broadside of unusual weight. It was suggested to the Government by ROBERT L. and EDWIN A. STEVENS in 1841, commenced in 1854, and advanced to its present state during the period of twenty months. The hull of the vessel, with the exception of some of the decks and cross-bulkheads, is completed, and the engines, screw-propeller shafting, boilers, and blowing and pumping machinery, are finished and in their places. The armor, the armament, the remaining portion of the decks and bulkheads, the screw-propellers, joiner work, and upper works, are yet to be completed.

The cost of the work done has been $728,435, of which Congress appropriated $500,000—the remainder, $228,435, having been advanced by ROBERT L. and EDWIN A. STEVENS. The sum of $730,484 is required to complete the vessel and her armament, including the sum advanced by the Messrs. STEVENS.

THE HULL.

Length, over all, 420 feet; breadth, over all, 52 feet; depth from upper or gun deck, 28 feet; draft of water, without coal or stores, 17 feet 2 inches; draft of water with coal and stores, 20 feet 6 inches; fighting draft, 22 feet 6 inches.

The vessel is an iron screw-steamer, constructed in the usual way, of the best-selected plates, beams, and angle-bars. The lines of the hull are unusually sharp, resembling those of the fastest North River and modern ocean steamers.

Unusual strength of hull is secured by longitudinal bulk heads, by a heavy box keelson running from stem to stern, and by the shot-proof decks and continuous side armor.

THE ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Number of screw-propellers, 2; number of engines, 8; diameter of cylinders, 3 feet 9 inches; length of stroke, 3 feet 6 inches; number of boilers, 10; horse-power, 8,000.

The screws are under the quarters of the vessel, and work independently, each being driven by four connected beam engines, situated entirely below the water line. The valve gear is the link-motion, adopted by separate engines, as in modern screw steamers. The engine frames, eight in number, are, in effect, cross arches, connecting the bottom, the sides and the main deck of the vessel. They are composed of wrought-iron plates formed into box girders, on the principle of the Britannia tubular bridge. The strength, proportions and workmanship of the engines are not excelled, it is believed, by those of any war or commercial steamer. The boilers are of the flue-tubular variety, as used in modern ocean steamers and in the best river steamboats.

THE ARMOR.

The two leading principles of the protection of the vessel from shot and shell are as follows:

First—The sinking of the vessel two feet lower into the water while in action, by making water in compartments, arranged to be readily emptied by powerful steam pumps. This is done for the purpose of saving the weight also part of two feet in the depth of the armor which would otherwise be necessary, and so as a flatter ship and less resistance to the advance of the armor; of enabling the application of the greatest practical extent the best known armor—the object of giving the vessel greater speed in the engineering, steering and handling, by throwing her overboard the weight of water in the tanks, or, in other words, by keeping with this load of water precisely that of coal and ballasting her, for the same reason, to prevent her from going into harbors which she could not otherwise reach.

Second—The use of the fine lines of the vessel as armor, for the purpose of changing the direction of, instead of stopping the whole force of the enemy's projectile.

The side armor consists of a triangular strake of locust timber, extending outside the shell of the vessel, from stem to stern. It is then sheathed with iron, three and a half inches thick, to a depth of four feet below the fighting-line. From the outer edge of this side protection the shot-proof curve to the main armor proceeds upward and inward at the rate of one vertical to two horizontal, to a height of 28 feet from the bottom of the ship, and five and a half feet from the fighting-line, where it is covered by a flat shot-proof deck. This main armor extends only over the engines, boilers and blowing and pumping machinery that is 107 feet forward and 74 feet at the centre. Its ends slope upward and inward at a similar angle, from the 21 feet deck, which is shot-proof, and which extends forward and abaft the armor, to the extreme bow and stern.

The inclined armor, or casemate, is composed of 6½ inches of iron plates, backed by 14 inches of locust timber, in which are embedded 6-inch wrought-iron girders, two feet apart. The whole is lined with half-inch plate iron. It is supported by the engine frames, by heavy braces and girders between the boilers, and by the frames and sides of the ship. The horizontal shot-proof decks are composed of 1½ inches of iron plates, resting on 6-inch wrought-iron girders, filled in with locust timber, and backed with half-inch iron plate.

THE ARMAMENT.

This consists of five 15-inch guns, weighing 25 tons each, and capable of throwing round shot of 425 pounds weight; and two 10-inch rifled guns.

The guns rest on wrought-iron, shot-proof carriages, of which the recoil is taken up by India-rubber springs. The carriages are situated on the top of the casemate, and are trained by steam power, by means of a shaft passing through the gun-deck to within the casemate. Each gun is loaded with celerity, by being pointed to a hole in the deck, protected by a shot-proof hood, below which is a steam cylinder, of which the piston rod is the ramrod of the gun. All the machinery and men for working the guns are thus within the shot-proof armor. The guns are protected by a covering of wrought-iron armor, in addition to their inherent thickness—sixteen and a half inches, maximum, outside the bore.

THE UPPER WORKS, &c.

The 21 feet shot-proof deck, fore and aft the central armor or casemate, affords ample accommodation for men and officers. Above this deck, and flush with the shot-proof 28 feet gun-deck, which forms the top of the casemate, is a light deck, extending at the sides of the casemate, and forward and aft, from stem to stern. The entire 28 feet or upper deck is thus level (excepting the usual camber) and unincumbered, over the whole vessel. Only the part of it that forms the top of the casemate is shot-proof. Above the 28 feet deck are flying bulwarks, to be lowered down in action. The height of the bulwarks from the water, at the load line, will be 13½ feet.

The fourteen-feet deck affords ample space for stores, &c., and for the salt-water tanks for settling the vessel to the fighting line. Below the fourteen-feet deck, forward of the boilers, are the blowers and pumping-engines, and coal-bunkers. Abaft the engines are coal-bunkers. The total coal capacity is one thousand tons. The fresh water, for consumption on board, will be condensed from the exhaust steam, besides which there will be ample fresh-water tanks. The vessel will be lighted with gas, made on board. The ventilation of the officers' and men's quarters will be superior to that of ordinary vessels, as they are situated entirely above water. In cruising, and in action, the entire vessel will be ventilated by the blowers. As the guns are in the open air, and the ship's company separated from them, during action, by a casemate, the deleterious effect of smoke and sound will be avoided.

The ventilation by blowers, the freeing of the vessel from water in the manner proposed, and other operations new to the naval practice of the Government, have been successfully employed by Mr. STEVENS for many years.

The vessel will have two light masts for emergencies, but will not ordinarily carry sail.

FIGHTING QUALITIES.

First—Iron armor, six and three-quarter inches thick, backed with fourteen inches of the most impenetrable wood, and standing at the acute angle of one in two to the line of fire, is a vastly stronger protection than has ever been applied or found vulnerable by any experimenters at home or abroad. At the same time, it is comparatively light, as its extent is reduced by confining it to the central part of the vessel, and by immersing the vessel to a deeper fighting draft. The parts of the vessel fore and aft the central casemate are also thoroughly protected by a horizontal deck, which is not only shot-proof, but a foot below the fighting water-line. The water protection, as far as it can be judiciously employed, is at once the most perfect and the cheapest armor.

Second—The side-protection, extending from stem to stern, is intended to answer these four important purposes: 1. Protection from projectiles; 2. Protection from disaster by collision; 3. Increasing the immersed beam, and the stability of the vessel when fighting; 4. Adding, in a very great degree, to the horizontal and vertical strength and stiffness of the vessel.

Third—The immense power of the engines and the fineness of the lines guarantee a much higher speed than has been attained by any sea-going, war, or commercial steamer. This vessel will have the entire horse-power of the *Great Eastern*'s resistance, or twice the horse-power of any war-vessel. The sharpness of her lines is unprecedented in any Government practice, and in any, except the latest and most successful commercial practice.

Fourth—The ability of the vessel to turn round rapidly on her own centre without making headway, by means of two screws, instead of occupying the time and making the circuit required by all other war vessels, will give her remarkable and important facilities for manœuvering in action. In connection with her great speed, it will enable her to overhaul one after another of an enemy's fleet within a very short time; to run close along-side an enemy; to present herself for action in her most effective position; to bring her broadside to bear in any direction; to turn round in narrow channels, and, when necessary, to retreat, in any direction, with facility.

Fifth—The employment of two entirely distinct means of propulsion—the two screws and their respective sets of engines—will enable her to be steered in case of accident to the rudder, and will afford double the ordinary security against disability from breakage of machinery in fighting or cruising.

Sixth—The situation of the guns *en barbette*, or on the top of the casemate, instead of within it, gives all of them the entire range of the horizon. Three guns at a time can be fired in a line with the keel, forward or aft.

By setting the guns, by a graduated index-plate, within the casemate, so that they shall point at the proper relative angles, and then placing the vessel, either by turning her on her centre, or by going ahead or astern, so that one gun bears upon the object to be hit, the fire of all the guns may be instantly concentrated upon that object, without losing time in training each gun.

Seventh—The use of the heaviest successful ordnance known, not only makes the gun its own armor, but affords the following advantages in fighting the ship:

1. The smashing effect of a single heavy projectile upon a single point on an enemy's sides, is vastly greater than that of an equal weight of lighter projectiles. In close quarters—a position the vessel is, by her speed and manageableness, able to assume at her option—the velocity of projectile may be so much reduced that its weight may be, in like proportion, increased, without bringing a greater strain upon the gun. It is believed that the fifteen-inch gun can carry an elongated projectile of half a ton weight. The smashing effect of such a missile would not only be a greater than that of a light er missile, but even more destructive at a low than at a high velocity, according to the representations of military engineers.

2. As there is no casemate over the guns, there will be no port-holes into which an enemy might pour shells and grape-shot with terrible effect, at close quarters.

3. For the same reason, the range of the guns will not be limited to the few degrees permitted by the size of port-holes; but all the guns will sweep the whole horizon.

4. The immense weight and cost of casemates over the guns are dispensed with.

5. The seven guns, thus arranged, will do the duty of fourteen guns arranged in the ordinary way, since each gun is equally available on both the port and starboard sides of the vessel. The weight of broadside would be nearly double that of the British walled steamer *Warrior*.

Such is, once for all, an elaborate description of the battery, with all the advantages proposed to be attained by it. The beautiful model exhibited in the Battery office was interestingly explained, and with the leading data in their minds, the Committee proceeded, some in carriages and some on foot, to the scene of the experiments on the edge of the Elysian Fields, opposite Perry's Hotel. At that point the margin of the Hudson River trends inward, forming a spacious bay, faced by abrupt bluffs, beyond and scarcely ever visited by traffic. The bitter severity of the cold, although the sky was fair and the sunshine bright, would, without other warning, have kept the space of water free from any intrusion of skiffs or sail-boats.

THE PLATFORM.

This was a mound of earth some six feet high, hollow beneath, and concealing there a portion of the steam-apparatus and the workmen engaged upon it. Above it a structure of the heaviest timber secured, in ponderous solidity, a central swivel, on which rested a 10-inch Columbiad, nearly the heaviest piece of ordnance known to the modern service. This was built downward by steam, and leased by the same power, the charge consisting of the maximum Government allowance of 11 pounds of powder, and the shot of ten-inch solid metal, weighing 124 pounds counted home by steam, with the bag and wooden sabot secured to it before hand.

A square target composed of iron plates amounting in the aggregate to 6⅝ inches thickness, backed by massive locust timber 14 inches thick, the whole 4 feet and 4 feet in the circumference of the inclination, was rigidly fastened on a raft floating at anchor with the cables in tights, at the distance of 661 feet from the shore. The target was in an accurate representation of a section of the river of the Stevens Battery, was in fact perpendicular, or two parts horizontal to one vertical.

At half past one o'clock, amid the excitement of an immense crowd, among whom were several ladies, the first gun of the Government series was fired. Some delay had been experienced, owing to an accident at an earlier hour in the morning, which had thrown the gun from its trunnions, and the humming of the steam engine, the large proportions of the gun, and manœuvrings of the steam gunboat *Naugatuck* in the stream, whose she was in close proximity to the British gunboat *Lady Head*erchant, that also plyed up and down the river not far from the shore, added a mysterious interest to the scene.

The *Naugatuck* was built by Mr. STEVENS as a specimen of his system of iron-plated battery on a limited scale, and is to be presented by him as a free gift to the Government. She was, during the period of waiting for the performances of the great gun, inspected and experimented upon by a Committee. It was found that she would burn upon her axis and in her own length of space in two minutes and forty seconds, and could be sunk until twenty-one inches of water were upon her decks in eighteen minutes, and pumped clear and raised again in eight minutes. This was done in the view of thousands, the intention being to show how readily she could diminish her chances of damage in the presence of so formidable a foe as the British mail-clad steamer, the *Warrior*, or that of the French, *La Gloire*.

The British gunboat had come up for the purpose of being examined by Collector BARNEY and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury HARRINGTON, who went on board of her in the stream, with the mission to report in reference to her purchase by the American Government. Although she had the United States flag at her peak, the presence of the Union Jack at her stern induced many persons, who were not aware of the object of her presence, to make curious inquiry concerning the propriety of her visit. She cruised about all the afternoon, and exchanged civilities with the *Naugatuck*.

Previous to the firing, it was slow, in order that the scientific gentlemen and others present might better direct the close observation of all the arrangements. Of three shots fired that struck the target, the first penetrated 15½ inches—depression in its solid front; the second indented it 12½ inches. Each below which is a steam cylinder, of which the piston rod is the ramrod of the gun. All the machinery and men for working the guns are thus within the shot-proof armor. The guns are protected by a covering of wrought-iron armor, in addition to their inherent thickness—sixteen and a half inches, maximum, outside the bore.

THE UPPER WORKS, &c.

The 21 feet shot-proof deck, fore and aft the central armor or casemate, affords ample accommodation for men and officers. Above this deck, and flush with the shot-proof 28 feet gun-deck, which forms the top of the casemate, is a light deck, extending at the sides of the casemate, and forward and aft, from stem to stern. The entire 28 feet or upper deck is thus level (excepting the usual camber) and unincumbered, over the whole vessel. Only the part of it that forms the top of the casemate is shot-proof. Above the 28 feet deck are flying bulwarks, to be lowered down in action. The height of the bulwarks from the water, at the load line, will be 13½ feet.

The fourteen-feet deck affords ample space for stores, &c., and for the salt-water tanks for settling the vessel to the fighting line. Below the fourteen-feet deck, forward of the boilers, are the blowers and pumping-engines, and coal-bunkers. Abaft the engines are coal-bunkers. The total coal capacity is one thousand tons. The fresh water, for consumption on board, will be condensed from the exhaust steam, besides which there will be ample fresh-water tanks. The vessel will be lighted with gas, made on board. The ventilation of the officers' and men's quarters will be superior to that of ordinary vessels, as they are situated entirely above water. In cruising, and in action, the entire vessel will be ventilated by the blowers. As the guns are in the open air, and the ship's company separated from them, during action, by a casemate, the deleterious effect of smoke and sound will be avoided.

The ventilation by blowers, the freeing of the vessel from water in the manner proposed, and other operations new to the naval practice of the Government, have been successfully employed by Mr. STEVENS for many years.

The vessel will have two light masts for emergencies, but will not ordinarily carry sail.

FIGHTING QUALITIES.

First—Iron armor, six and three-quarter inches thick, backed with fourteen inches of the most impenetrable wood, and standing at the acute angle of one in two to the line of fire, is a vastly stronger protection than has ever been applied or found vulnerable by any experimenters at home or abroad. At the same time, it is comparatively light, as its extent is reduced by confining it to the central part of the vessel, and by immersing the vessel to a deeper fighting draft. The parts of the vessel fore and aft the central casemate are also thoroughly protected by a horizontal deck, which is not only shot-proof, but a foot below the fighting water-line. The water protection, as far as it can be judiciously employed, is at once the most perfect and the cheapest armor.

Second—The side-protection, extending from stem to stern, is intended to answer these four important purposes: 1. Protection from projectiles; 2. Protection from disaster by collision; 3. Increasing the immersed beam, and the stability of the vessel when fighting; 4. Adding, in a very great degree, to the horizontal and vertical strength and stiffness of the vessel.

Third—The immense power of the engines and the fineness of the lines guarantee a much higher speed than has been attained by any sea-going, war, or commercial steamer. This vessel will have the entire horse-power of the *Great Eastern*'s resistance, or twice the horse-power of any war-vessel. The sharpness of her lines is unprecedented in any Government practice, and in any, except the latest and most successful commercial practice.

Fourth—The ability of the vessel to turn round rapidly on her own centre without making headway, by means of two screws, instead of occupying the time and making the circuit required by all other war vessels, will give her remarkable and important facilities for manœuvering in action. In connection with her great speed, it will enable her to overhaul one after another of an enemy's fleet within a very short time; to run close along-side an enemy; to present herself for action in her most effective position; to bring her broadside to bear in any direction; to turn round in narrow channels, and, when necessary, to retreat, in any direction, with facility.

Fifth—The employment of two entirely distinct means of propulsion—the two screws and their respective sets of engines—will enable her to be steered in case of accident to the rudder, and will afford double the ordinary security against disability from breakage of machinery in fighting or cruising.

Sixth—The situation of the guns *en barbette*, or on the top of the casemate, instead of within it, gives all of them the entire range of the horizon. Three guns at a time can be fired in a line with the keel, forward or aft.

By setting the guns, by a graduated index-plate, within the casemate, so that they shall point at the proper relative angles, and then placing the vessel, either by turning her on her centre, or by going ahead or astern, so that one gun bears upon the object to be hit, the fire of all the guns may be instantly concentrated upon that object, without losing time in training each gun.

Seventh—The use of the heaviest successful ordnance known, not only makes the gun its own armor, but affords the following advantages in fighting the ship:

1. The smashing effect of a single heavy projectile upon a single point on an enemy's sides, is vastly greater than that of an equal weight of lighter projectiles. In close quarters—a position the vessel is, by her speed and manageableness, able to assume at her option—the velocity of projectile may be so much reduced that its weight may be, in like proportion, increased, without bringing a greater strain upon the gun. It is believed that the fifteen-inch gun can carry an elongated projectile of half a ton weight. The smashing effect of such a missile would not only be a greater than that of a light er missile, but even more destructive at a low than at a high velocity, according to the representations of military engineers.

2. As there is no casemate over the guns, there will be no port-holes into which an enemy might pour shells and grape-shot with terrible effect, at close quarters.

3. For the same reason, the range of the guns will not be limited to the few degrees permitted by the size of port-holes; but all the guns will sweep the whole horizon.

4. The immense weight and cost of casemates over the guns are dispensed with.

5. The seven guns, thus arranged, will do the duty of fourteen guns arranged in the ordinary way, since each gun is equally available on both the port and starboard sides of the vessel. The weight of broadside would be nearly double that of the British walled steamer *Warrior*.

Such is, once for all, an elaborate description of the battery, with all the advantages proposed to be attained by it. The beautiful model exhibited in the Battery office was interestingly explained, and with the leading data in their minds, the Committee proceeded, some in carriages and some on foot, to the scene of the experiments on the edge of the Elysian Fields, opposite Perry's Hotel. At that point the margin of the Hudson River trends inward, forming a spacious bay, faced by abrupt bluffs, beyond and scarcely ever visited by traffic. The bitter severity of the cold, although the sky was fair and the sunshine bright, would, without other warning, have kept the space of water free from any intrusion of skiffs or sail-boats.

THE PLATFORM.

This was a mound of earth some six feet high, hollow beneath, and concealing there a portion of the steam-apparatus and the workmen engaged upon it. Above it a structure of the heaviest timber secured, in ponderous solidity, a central swivel, on which rested a 10-inch Columbiad, nearly the heaviest piece of ordnance known to the modern service. This was built downward by steam, and leased by the same power, the charge consisting of the maximum Government allowance of 11 pounds of powder, and the shot of ten-inch solid metal, weighing 124 pounds counted home by steam, with the bag and wooden sabot secured to it before hand.

A square target composed of iron plates amounting in the aggregate to 6⅝ inches thickness, backed by massive locust timber 14 inches thick, the whole 4 feet and 4 feet in the circumference of the inclination, was rigidly fastened on a raft floating at anchor with the cables in tights, at the distance of 661 feet from the shore. The target was in an accurate representation of a section of the river of the Stevens Battery, was in fact perpendicular, or two parts horizontal to one vertical.

At half past one o'clock, amid the excitement of an immense crowd, among whom were several ladies, the first gun of the Government series was fired. Some delay had been experienced, owing to an accident at an earlier hour in the morning, which had thrown the gun from its trunnions, and the humming of the steam engine, the large proportions of the gun, and manœuvrings of the steam gunboat *Naugatuck* in the stream, whose she was in close proximity to the British gunboat *Lady Head*erchant, that also plyed up and down the river not far from the shore, added a mysterious interest to the scene.

The *Naugatuck* was built by Mr. STEVENS as a specimen of his system of iron-plated battery on a limited scale, and is to be presented by him as a free gift to the Government. She was, during the period of waiting for the performances of the great gun, inspected and experimented upon by a Committee. It was found that she would burn upon her axis and in her own length of space in two minutes and forty seconds, and could be sunk until twenty-one inches of water were upon her decks in eighteen minutes, and pumped clear and raised again in eight minutes. This was done in the view of thousands, the intention being to show how readily she could diminish her chances of damage in the presence of so formidable a foe as the British mail-clad steamer, the *Warrior*, or that of the French, *La Gloire*.

The British gunboat had come up for the purpose of being examined by Collector BARNEY and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury HARRINGTON, who went on board of her in the stream, with the mission to report in reference to her purchase by the American Government. Although she had the United States flag at her peak, the presence of the Union Jack at her stern induced many persons, who were not aware of the object of her presence, to make curious inquiry concerning the propriety of her visit. She cruised about all the afternoon, and exchanged civilities with the *Naugatuck*.

Previous to the firing, it was slow, in order that the scientific gentlemen and others present might better direct the close observation of all the arrangements. Of three shots fired that struck the target, the first penetrated 15½ inches—depression in its solid front; the second indented it 12½ inches. Each shot broke the report was terrific and the shot, dashed to fragments, ricocheted over the sparkling surface of the river for three miles away, throwing up the water in jets that glistened in the sun twenty and thirty feet above the waves. The recoil, which was taken up by India-rubber railroad springs on the trunnion slides, was on the average about 6½ inches. This part of the experiment, as well as the steam-loading, was a perfect success, the actual loading-time being but one minute, although the inharmonious of a temporary platform prolonged longer detention. The idea that a deck or platform would be destroyed by such dead charges from such a gun was, however, shown to be utterly fallacious.

The final shots were from a new 6 4-10-inch rifled Parrott gun, carrying a 100-pound solid shot, for which, of course, shell could be substituted.

The velocity of a round shot at short range, is about twice that of a rifled shot of the same weight, with the same charge of powder, and the intention of the latter on the target, was but 11-16 of an inch.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3210. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumored Arrest of a High Officer of the Army.

How the Rebels have Received Information of Contemplated Army Movements.

EXPECTED FIGHT ON THE UPPER POTOMAC

The Rebels Marching Against Gen. Kelly's Forces at Hancock.

Gen. Fremont and the War Investigating Committee.

Opposition of the President to Any Scheme of Emancipation.

Probable Abrogation of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 5.

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR—A HIGH ARMY OFFICER ARRESTED FOR TREASON.

It is stated very positively that a very high officer of the army has been arrested, to-night, on the charge of being the medium through which the rebels have been constantly obtaining important information relative to military movements. Prominent persons here are understood to be involved in the same affair. The hour is too late to admit of a verification of the story, and I give it on rumor only.

Measures have been taken additionally to guard against the communication of information to the rebels, especially through female agency.

COL. KERRIGAN'S GUILT.

Circumstances in the case of Col. KERRIGAN have transpired within a few days, which fix upon him without doubt, the fact of his having furnished information to the enemy as previously alleged.

WARLIKE RUMORS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

It is reported to-night that a large force of rebels under Gen. JACKSON, is moving towards Hancock to attack Gen. KELLY'S army. It is expected they will attempt to cross the river at some point near Dam No 5. If this intelligence is correct, Geo. BANKS' column will have its long desired employment.

DESERTERS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

Two deserters from the First Maryland Regiment, and three from a Tennessee regiment, encamped near Union Mills, between Centreville and Manassas, arrived here yesterday. They escaped by the way of Winchester, crossing the Potomac at Dam No. 5. The men were well clothed. They state that the rebel army take possession of everything in the way of commissaries' stores, leaving the owners unsatisfied, and suffering for the common necessaries of life. They have no idea of the number of men, but represent the defences of a formidable character.

THE PROPOSED TEXAS EXPEDITION.

The report in a recently published letter from St Louis with reference to a Texas expedition being fitted ont at Fort Leavenworth, to be under the charge of Major-Gen. HUNTER, with Gens. LANE and DENVER as subordinates, is correct in essential particulars.

Gen. LANE is at present engaged in the discharge of his duties as a Senator from Kansas. He will leave this position only to take exclusive command over a column organized with a view to demonstrate to the country the correctness of those principles through which alone he believes the war can be brought to a successful close, and the rebellion terminaled and permanently overthrown. In this position Gen. LANE is, it is understood, cordially indorsed by the Administration.

GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. FREMONT will appear before the Investigating Committee on the conduct of the war, to-morrow. His friends say he will produce papers seriously compromising prominent persons connected with the Government. It is hoped he will be able, also, to explain the enormous frauds of his California contractors, and his failure to chastise PRICE after the fall of Lexington.

THE PRESIDENT AND EMANCIPATION.

A radical Republican Member of Congress had a private interview with the President recently, in which the latter avowed his fixed determination to oppose any measure of general emancipation, or for arming confiscated slaves of rebels.

THE RELEASED PRISONERS.

Mr. J. F. GILLETTE, of the Seventy-first New-York Regiment, one of the released prisoners from Richmond, has arrived here from Baltimore, being commissioned by the rest of the released prisoners, who are still in Baltimore, to receive their pay from Government. A furlough is also asked for those of them who are three years' men, in order that they may recruit their health, which is greatly shattered by their long confinement. Many are hardly able to walk a mile.

Mr. SLONECKER, of the California Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the Prison Brigade in Richmond, Virginia, by Gen. WINDER, to take care of the personal interests of the Union prisoners, and keep a record of sickness, deaths and casualties.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Col. SYMOUR, from HOOKERS' and SICKLES' Divisions to-day, reports the rebels opposite Budd's Ferry keeping up a constant fire on vessels attempting to pass up or down. They have done little damage so far.

GEN. M'CLELLAN RECOVERED.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was well enough to be out to-day, if the weather had permitted.

WANTS TO BE TRANSFERRED.

Gen. MANSFIELD arrived yesterday, from Fortress Monroe. He seeks to be transferred to some other Department.

MEANS FOR CARRYING ON THE WAR.

The Ways and Means Committee will be ready to report their two schemes—a national currency and a tariff, including an excise duty on many articles of luxury—by the first or middle of this week. They are determined to raise a revenue of about two hundred millions.

THE CANADA RECIPROCITY TREATY.

A resolution has already been framed, and will soon be offered, for the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the Canadas. Under the provisions of that document, a year's notice is required before it can be abrogated.

A FEMALE REBEL CAPTURED.

On Friday, Mrs. MARSHALL, a lady of wealth from Virginia, was captured inside our lines disguised as a servant girl. She was committed to prison. Her object was to procure two slaves belonging to her, and have them committed to jail at Alexandria for safe keeping.

GEN. MONTGOMERY RETURNED.

Gen. MONTGOMERY, in command at Alexandria, has returned, with his health perfectly restored.

A VISIT TO HARPER'S FERRY, ETC.

A party, consisting of Vice-President HAMLIN, Representatives DURELL, of New-York; TROWBRIDGE, of Michigan; WALTON, PIKE and RICE, of Maine; Cols. ROBINSON, BEALE and FILLEBROUN, of the Army, and others, on Friday proceeded over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Harper's Ferry. At Frederick they were joined by Maj.-Gen. BANKS and staff, together with a large party of ladies, including Mrs. Gen. BANKS. The party proceeded without accident to HARPER'S Ferry, and after spending some time in that locality returned to Frederick in the evening, where they were entertained in a handsome manner by Gen. BANKS.

Speeches were made at several points by Vice-President HAMLIN and others, and the party were loudly cheered at every stopping place.

At Harper's Ferry a salute was fired by Major TYNDALL, in command of the Union forces, which brought out from their hiding places the rebel pickets on the Virginia side, who appeared at several points. The party returned to Washington at noon yesterday.

THE NEW STEAM BATTERIES.

The Navy Department has forwarded to the several navy yards copies of the specifications for the hull, plating and steam machinery for the Iron-clad steam batteries about to be built. Upon application to the commandants of the yards, parties who can prepare a portion or the whole can see the specifications, and will be able to make an offer to the Secretary of the Navy, stating the least time and money for which they can execute the work.

FLAGS FOR THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

Yesterday a number of flags donated by the Cincinnati Society of Pennsylvania, were presented by Col PULESTON, on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, to the Pennsylvania regiments in and around Alexandria, namely: One Hundred and Fifth, Sixty-first Sixty-third, Ninety-ninth, and Eighty-eighth. They were received on behalf of the respective regiments by Gen. HEINTZELMAN, Judge KELLY and others.

THE WOUNDED BUGLER.

HATTER, the bugler, shot on Pennsylvania-avenue Friday, by Capt. TURNER, it is thought will recover.

THE PERUVIAN MINISTER.

MANUEL NICHOLAS CORPANCHO, Minister from Peru has arrived here, and will be presented to the President to-morrow.

ASSIGNED TO A BRIGADE.

Col. J. W. ALLEN, Ninth New-Jersey Volunteers, has been assigned to the command of a brigade in Gen. BURNSIDE'S Expedition.

TO BE HUNG.

Private LANAHAN, Company D, Second Infantry, recently shot a Sergeant of the Guard in Georgetown. He was condemned to death, and will be hanged tomorrow at 12 o'clock, on the Government grounds, near the Washington Monument.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

EFFICIENT LABORS OF CONGRESS—MR. GREELEY'S LECTURE, ITS AUDIENCE AND EFFECT—HEALTH OF GEN. M'CLELLAN, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1861.

The people will hardly believe it, but do you know Congress—this Congress—is quietly but speedily earning the gratitude of the nation, for its industry, its considerate and self-sacrificing patriotism, and its calm, steady, unflinching devotion to the cause of freedom. When it first assembled there appeared to be a dread that it was to be in conflict with the Administration. Why, or how this feeling became dominant I do not know. Perhaps it was because there was an interest to make it so—but the feeling was evident that Congress was to be slop-cock on the action of the Executive. Congress has met—has been a month in session—and so far from being a drag, has in every way sought to advance what was desirable. Measures calculated to secure efficiency, zeal, and consequent success, have been perfected and passed so rapidly, so quietly, with so little of acrimonious discussion, as hardly to have attracted the attention and to have come to the knowledge of the people. To be sure there has been felt and expressed some considerable desire that the country should have the worth of its money and consideration for the men it is expending and mustering, but hardly as much demand for accountability from the powers that be, as the circumstances seemed to warrant and demand. Congress, so far from being querulous, has been too lenient—leaning to the side of the Executive branch of the Government to an extent that would have hardly been tolerable, much less tolerated, a couple of years ago.

With the Northern army, the lecture system has also invaded the Capital, and has already become so thoroughly acclimated as to flourish vigorously. Several of the most radical of the Northern anti-slavery men have lecture acceptably to large audiences, bringing warm responses for their sentiments, and a full exchequer to the association. The lecturer last evening was HORACE GREELEY—the subject "Nations." I is hardly worth while to say that the Philosopher handled his theme by the anti-slavery tactics—but it will sound stranger for me to say that the broader the distinctions he drew between slavery and freedom, the more decidedly he proclaimed that the war could not succeed until the Administration looked the belligerents in the eye, and said, "they are slave propygandists—not rebels," the more warm, and spontaneous was the applause. It was a hearty outburst that seconded his citation of ANDY JOHNSON'S declaration, that "Rebels have no right to own anything," and an avalanche, loud, prolonged and overpowering that welcomed the incidental mention of the name of FREMONT. On the platform with the lecturer were President LINCOLN, Secretary CHASE, Senators WILSON and HALE, and KING; and in front were goodly numbers of Congressmen and civic magnates and army officers of distinction. Their presence gave a peculiar significance to the applause of the people. Being on audience of representative men—for they probably had their homes in every Northern State—the clapping hands seemed always to be saying Amen to the sentiments of the speaker, and "Go, thou, and think likewise," to those who listened. The next lecturer is Dr. CHEEVER, and after that BEECHER and CURTIS, and "Timothy Titcomb," and probably WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The disease of Gen. MCCLELLAN has been more threatening than the newspapers have generally stated, but he is now certainly improving. In the present *status* of the army, his sickness and consequent inability to attend to business, has not been so disastrous as it might have been three months ago. Then his absence, or his loss, would have been thought irreparable. It may be so now, but the men and the officers do not feel it as acutely as they did then, and would rapidly recover their *morale*, even from the infliction of his death or permanent disability to perform the duties of his position. When first in the face of an enemy, the soldier feels keenly the necessity for a good leader, but standing too long at the position of "ready," he leaves with his contempt for danger, a confidence in himself and a carelessness about the capacity of the General at headquarters. In Winter barracks, or in make-shifts for them, your high private has a keener regard for the Commissary's Department than for General Orders, and will readily forego the presence of the General, if the loss is compensated by fuel and fodder.

The weather has been glorious beyond comparison all through the waning month of het old year. The rebels hail this as an omen that Providence smiles on their efforts, "tempering the wind to the shorn lamb." As we have failed to avail ourselves of the benefit it seemed sent to bestow upon us, I am not prepared to say the rebels are not right, however sacrilegious lo it may sound in them to be fancying Providence has any consideration for them. PAUL.

FIGHTING ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Attack on the Fifth Connecticut Regiment near Hancock—The Railroad and Telegraph Lines Again Destroyed—National Reinforcements Advancing.

POINT OF ROCKS, Sunday, Jan. 5.

Six thousand rebels attacked the Fifth Connecticut Regiment, near Hancock, yesterday. They were protecting the railroad.

After a slight skirmish, our men retired to this side of the Potomac, to await reinforcements. Meanwhile the rebels destroyed the railroad and telegraph lines, breaking our communication with Cumberland.

Gen. LANDER is marching to the relief of the Fifth with a sufficient force.

The loss in the affair on either side is not known here, but it is believed to be trifling.

The rebels have been shelling at intervals all day. Our artillery responded. Their shells did no mischief.

LATEST NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Jan. 5.

Last Thursday a small scouting party of Nationals went below Paducah, losing a WM. OWENS, whom the rebels threatened to hang. The National party thereon arrested Ben. WOLFOLK, a prominent rebel, of Paducah, and sent word to the rebels that his fate would be determined by that of OWENS. WOLFOLK'S wife has gone to Columbus to get orders from Gen. POLK for the exchange of the two men.

Green River Bridge is completed.

SKIRMISH IN ADAIR COUNTY.

From the Louisville Journal, Dec. 30.

We have received a letter from a reliable correspondent at Camp Boyle, near Columbia, Ky., dated the 27th inst., from which we learn that Col. HAGGARD'S boys have had another little brush at Jimtown. Col. HAGGARD'S pick to dance in on Christmas evening, and reported the enemy 2,000 strong. The Colonel ordered out something like 180 men, and went in pursuit, with Maj. OWSLEY at the head. Arriving in the vicinity in the afternoon, they saw nothing of the enemy. They waited, however, for some time, and being hungry, ordered supper at the hotel, and after supper being ready, they all sat down, and were enjoying it finely, when a scout of mounted men gave the alarm. The boys all broke for their horses, but before a horse was mounted, a shot from one of Capt. PATE'S men brought a rebel cavalryman to the ground. The poor fellow was a Scotchman, too brave a man to be enlisted in such a cause. The boys rushed up to him and wanted him to surrender, but he would not, and lay writhing for some time. DAVIS drew his revolver and was about to shoot, when one of the boys gave him a spirit thrust that brought him to terms. The rebels were about 400 strong. Our boys had been on the road some two or three hours. Col. HAGGARD'S small party then started in pursuit, and killed five of the rebels and wounded some others. Our boys did not receive a scratch.

THE FIGHT AT SARAMEGO.

From the Louisville Journal, Dec. 30.

We have had a conversation with Lieut. J. J. ROGERS, of Col. J. S. JACKSON'S Cavalry, who arrived in this city last evening with the remains of the gallant Capt. BACON, who fell in the engagement near Sacramento. Lieut. ROGERS gives us the following particulars of the affair: Early on Sunday morning two squadrons of Col. JACKSON'S Regiment, under command of Maj. MURRAY, left the camp near Calhoun, on a scouting expedition across Green River. When they arrived at South Carrollton the squadrons separated, and the first returned toward Calhoun by way of Sacramento, at which place they were surprised by 700 rebels under command of Col. FOUNTAIN. Our troops were fired upon by the rebels before they were aware of their presence, and, at first, believed they were attacked by Maj. MCGOWAN, of Col. JACKSON'S Cavalry, through mistake. The officers, though our ranks were broken, rallied the troops as soon as they discovered the true state of affairs, and, for half an hour, our officers and men, without exception, displayed the most heroic valor and determination in a hand-to-hand engagement of the bloodiest character, and only retreated when their ammunition gave out. Our loss consisted of Capt. ALBERT G. BACON, who had his horse shot from under him, and was killed in the retreat, and seven privates. Lieut. R. H. KING, of Frankfort, was slightly wounded, and seven or eight privates were wounded more or less severely. The rebels stated their loss at thirty when they reached Greensville. Among the rebels killed was Lieut.-Col. MERIWEATHER, of Hopkinsville.

The rebels left Capt. BACON in the woods in a dying condition, having stripped him of his watch and rifled his pockets.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS, ETC.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Jan. 5.

The crews of the gunboats were mustered in Monday. The whole fleet will probably anchor in the stream on Monday.

A special to the *Tribune*, from Cairo, says that 600 (?) submarine batteries have been planted between Columbus and Memphis. A gentlemen who witnessed their experiments, says they were entirely successful.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 19th has the following from Texas:

"The Galveston *Civilian* of the 18th, says last night's mail brought advices from the Rio Grande, to the effect that a Lincoln propeller had arrived, and was blockading the river. She had captured and burned a schooner."

The fight was still progressing at Matamoras.

The Houston *Telegraph*, of the 20th inst., says the people of Galveston are in a considerable stew over the reported orders of Gen. HERBERT, ordering the destruction of Galveston if the city could not be defended.

The Federal fleet, near New-Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain, have captured several rebel steamers.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. SHIELDS FOR WASHINGTON.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, Gen. SHIELDS left for Washington in a special train of cars. He was accompanied by Major SMITH, Capts. COLLINS and WHITTLESEY, Lieuts. HATCOCK and MARTIN, and Drs. HASSEN and BROWN, all of the United States army. After the departure of the General, the residence of Judge DALY, at which place he stopped while in the City, was literally besieged with people anxious to pay their respects to Gen. SHIELDS. A deputation from the Sixty-ninth Militia Regiment also called in order to make arrangements to serenade the General, but of course were disappointed, as he had already left for the Capital.

By the same train the four companies of regulars, that arrived on Saturday in the *Northern Light* from California, went on to Washington.

DEPARTURE OF THE NINETIETH REGIMENT.

The United States steam-transport *Illinois* sailed at 1 P.M., yesterday, for Key West and Havana, having on board the Ninetieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. MORGAN, which has been stationed for some time past on Governor's Island. The troops are to be landed at Key West. The list of officers has been previously published.

STEEL RIFLED CANNON FOR THE STATE OF OHIO.

The first of ten field batteries of WIARD'S steel rifled cannon, with carriages and implements complete, ready for instant service, was forwarded from this City to Columbus, *vid* the Hudson River and New-York Central Railroad, on Saturday. The remaining batteries will be sent forward with the utmost dispatch. Four batteries of WIARD'S steel guns have been supplied to the Burnside Expedition.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

The Abandonment of Big Bethel by the Rebels.

Their Works Half a Mile in Extent, and Pierced for Twelve Guns.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan 4.

A scouting party, about seven or eight hundred strong, consisting of six comoanies of the Coast Guard, six companies of the Twentieth New-York Regiment, and three companies of HARLAN'S Cavalry, left Camp Hamilton yesterday morning, under command of Acting Brig.-Gen. WEBB, accompanied by Majors VEGESACK and CARLING, of Gen. WOOL'S Staff. About two miles beyond Little Bethel the infantry halted and the cavalry proceeded toward Big Bethel, and six miles this side of that place met the mounted picket, which was driven in. The cavalry gave chase, but were unable to overtake them. On arriving at Big Bethel the place appeared to have been deserted, and careful examination showed that to be the case. It had apparently been occupied by three or four thousand men, including two or three hundred cavalry.

Breastworks were found nearly half a mile in extent, and pierced for twelve (12) guns. After a short stay the scouting party returned. No guard was left there, as was stated yesterday.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* is loading for Hatteras Inlet.

The Burnside expedition is now daily expected.

THE DEFENCES OF YORKTOWN, VA.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 25.

While we have no means of ascertaining the actual intentions of the enemy, it is gratifying to have the assurance of the ability of the South to resist an attack upon one of the most important points yet threatened by invasion. Gen. MAGRUDER, commanding the forces on the Peninsula, announces in a special order, dated the 15th of December, that after a minute and most rigid examination of the works at Yorktown, he has entire confidence in their ability, when defended by the gallant soldiers of the Confederacy, to resist the most powerful attacks of the enemy, with any number of ships; and that the enemy cannot succeed in getting possession of our works under any circumstances whatever. The Commanding General therefore congratulates the troops on the prospect which the expected sailing of the enemy's fleet up the James affords them of repulsing an insolent foe, whose object is to invade our land and destroy our homes. The order proceeds as follows:

"There is much more apparent than real danger from the attack by ships, and the gallant manner in which the attempt on Pensacola was defeated by our troops there, as well as the state of works here, justifies the confident expectation of the Commanding General of a result still more glorious to our arms. Should the fleet turn its guns against another point, our brother soldiers elsewhere will esteem themselves in having the opportunity to drive them from our waters.

"At the signal which has been fixed upon by Gen. RAINS, the commanding officer of the garrison, the men will repair promptly to their several posts. The batteries will be kept in a constant state of preparation, shot will be ever ready heated in the furnaces, and those entrusted with the important duty of ascertaining the approach of an enemy, and giving the alarm, will use the utmost vigilance to insure its successful performance. It is recommended to the commanding officer of the post to cause the men to retire at an early hour for a few nights at least, and to be stationed at their posts one hour before daylight. The artillery must be posted to hold, as much as possible, the entire garrison.

"The commanding general will station himself in the work most exposed, and, awaiting the greatest confidently feels, will enable them to realize their approaching triumph."

REBEL ARMY APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 25.

Congress has confirmed the following nominations made by the President, to take rank in the order in which they are named:

MAJOR GENERALS.

Braxton Bragg, Sept. 12, 1861, Louisiana.
Earl Van Dorn, Sept. 19, Mississippi.
Gustavus W. Smith, Sept. 19, Kentucky.
T. H. Holmes, Oct. 7, South Carolina.
W. J. Hardee, Oct. 7, Georgia.
Ben. Huger, Oct. 7, North Carolina.
James Longstreet, Oct. 7, Alabama.
J. B. Magruder, Oct. 7, Virginia.
T. J. Jackson, Oct. 7, Virginia.
Mansfield Lovell, Oct. 7, Maryland.
E. K. Smith, Oct. 11, Florida.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Jos. R. Anderson, Sept. 3, 1861, Virginia.
Simon B. Buckner, Sept. 14, Kentucky.
L. P. Walker, Sept. 17, Alabama.
A. G. Blanchard, Sept. 21, Louisiana.
Gabriel J. Rains, Sept. 23, Kentucky.
J. E. B. Stuart, Sept. 24, Virginia.
Lafayette McLaws, Sept. 25, Georgia.
T. F. Drayton, Sept. 25, South Carolina.
T. C. Hindman, Sept. 28, Arkansas.
A. H. Gladdin, Sept. 30, Louisiana.
John B. McCown, Oct. 12, Tennessee.
Lloyd Tilghman, Oct. 18, Kentucky.
N. G. Evans, Oct. 21, South Carolina.
Cadmus C. Wilcox, Oct. 21, Tennessee.
Philip St. George Cooke, Oct. 21, Virginia.
R. E. Rodes, Oct. 21, Alabama.
Richard Taylor, Oct. 21, Louisiana.
L. T. Wigfall, Oct. 21, Texas.
James M. Trapier, Oct. 21, South Carolina.
Sam. G. French, Oct. 23, Mississippi.
W. H. Carroll, Oct. 26, Tennessee.
H. W. Mercer, Oct. 29, Georgia.
Humphrey Marshall, Oct. 30, Kentucky.
John C. Breckinridge, Nov. 2, Kentucky.
Richard Griffith, Nov. 2, Mississippi.
Alexander B. Stewart, Nov. 8, Tennessee.
Wm. M. Gardner, Nov. 14, Georgia.
Richard B. Garnett, Nov, 11, Virginia.
Wm. Mahone, Nov. 16, Virginia.
L. O'B. Branch, Nov. 16, North Carolina.

WHY EX-CONGRESSMAN DAVIS LEFT FOR THE SOUTH.

The Indianapolis *Journal* makes an exposition of a secret organization, styled the M. P.'s, with which Ex-Congressman J. G. DAVIS, who recently left for the South in some haste, was connected. It states that the knowledge that this exposure was to be made precipitated his departure. The *Journal* thus sums up the

OBJECTS OF THE ORDER.

1. Opposition to the Administration.
2. Opposition to the war tax.
3. Opposition to taking up arms against the Southern Confederacy.
4. To defend each other, to death if necessary.

MODE OF INITIATING A CANDIDATE.

The following questions are propounded to the candidate:

Question—Are you a Democrat or Republican?
Answer—I am a Democrat. [If he says he is a Republican he takes an oath that he will no longer vote or act with that party.]
Question—Are you in favor of supporting the war?
Answer—No.
Question—Are you opposed to the war tax?
Answer—I am.
Question—Will you pledge yourself, at the risk of life and property, not to raise arms except to protect this organization?
Answer—I will.

The oath is then administered, which is in substance as follow—raising your right hand:

I, ——, do solemnly swear that I will not divulge any of the secrets, nor let be known any business or transaction that shall be done in this order; that I will oppose the present Administration; that I will not pay the war-tax, nor take up arms to fight against the Southern Confederacy, and only in self-defence or this organization, which I pledge myself to do at the risk of life and property, and when I receive the sign from a brother I will answer.

After taking the oath, the candidate signs his name to the same, which is recorded in a book.

MODE OF GETTING INTO A LODGE OR CASTLE.

Give three raps on the door, when the door is opened, and you say "M. P. S." You then enter the Lodge or Castle, and salute the presiding officer by drawing the right hand down from the mouth to the lower part of the chin.

TO RECOGNIZE A MEMBER ON THE STREET.

The sign of recognition is given by rubbing the right eye with the fore-finger of the right hand. Answered by rubbing the left eye with the second finger of the left hand.

You then advance and shake hands. The person giving the sign then says, if in the morning, "How is it this morning?" If in the middle of the day or afternoon, "How is it to-day?" If in the evening, "How is it to-night?" Answer, "All is up."

THE OFFICERS.

President, Vice-President, Chaplain.

SIGNALS FOR CALLING MEETINGS.

This is usually done by one separate tap, attended by four other taps, on some bell, on a court-house or engine-house.

These organizations now exist in Madison, Evansville, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Rockville, Sullivan, Vincennes, Greencastle, Indiana, and Paris and Mattoon, Illinois, which we know of.

It is necessary to state that the initials pretendingly stand for "Mutual Protection," but their true meaning can be seen from the exposition.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

Progress of the River Flotilla—How Jeff. Thompson was Baulked—Reconnoissance—Origin of the Report of a Battle at Paducah—A New Military District at Cairo—Gen. Grant in Command, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1862.

There has been a masterly inactivity in military operations in this section during the holidays, with the exception of one or two reconnoissances, but the work in putting the finishing touches on the gunboat flotilla progresses with unabated energy. The three gunboats built at Mound City have been brought here and are receiving some slight alterations, and all in a week will have received their armaments. It does not follow that when they have received their arms they are ready for service, as it will require some time to put their machinery in such condition as to be safe to risk an engagement. From present indications, however, the flotilla will be ready before the land forces are, as the force at this point will undoubtedly be trebled before a movement on Columbus will be made, if, indeed, that will be the point first to be attacked.

JEFF. THOMPSON, with a force of about three hundred men, on Sunday evening, surrounded the town of Commerce, Mo., thirty-five miles from Cairo, and rode into the town with forty men, just as the steamer *City of Alton* came in sight, and stated to the citizens he was going to burn her, after taking what provisions and valuables he could carry away. Himself and men were hid, ready to pounce upon the boat as soon as she landed, but was prevented from carrying out his design by a Mrs. EVERSOLL, who was at the levee, and told the Captain, who was there, and what was his intention. The boat was immediately backed, and THOMPSON, seeing that he was baffled, ordered his men to fire, some forty or fifty musket balls hitting the boat, but injuring no one. The boat landed a mile or so below, at an island, where the Captain procured some fifty muskets, shot-guns and rifles of woodchoppers and residents, and thus armed steamed for the town. The "Marion of the rebellion," as THOMPSON is called, saw the movement, and himself and his motley crew mounted their stolen horses and mules and took to the woods. Information was immediately sent to Gen. GRANT, and a force of cavalry was started after him up the river, and a body of infantry in another direction to cut him off, but the expedition returned last night without trapping him.

Five companies of cavalry, on Saturday and Sunday last, from Bird's Point, made a reconnoissance in the direction of Charleston, Bertrand and Sikestown, and made several arrests, among them some prominent Secessionists, and capturing some thirty horses and mules. They returned Monday, bringing their prisoners and property safely into camp.

Gen. LEW. WALLACE, on Saturday last, made a reconnoissance from Paducah, with about 500 men, in the direction of Columbus, and on his return came across Camp Beauregard, some distance from Paducah, say twenty or thirty miles, which was supposed to have been evacuated, the force going to Bowling Green. He found a large force there, one account putting it as high as 5,000. They attacked him, and he retreated, followed by the rebels, he in the meantime sending for reinforcements. The report is that he returned to Paducah, the reinforcements failing to reach him. No official account has reached here yet.

Charges of stupendous frauds on the Government have been made recently against R. B. HATCH, Assistant Quartermaster at this post, and other executive officers, and as far as examined into, have been substantiated. One transaction in the purchase of lumber, at Chicago, of a million feet, was bought for $9 50 per thousand, and Government charged $10 50. Large quantities of coal purchased at 10 cents per bushel, Government was charged twelve for. A lot of coal, in barges, seized by the United States Marshal, in attempting to run the blockade, and left here for safe keeping, was stolen and bought back for the Government. These are frauds which are being ferreted out, which if brought to light and substantiated, will astonish the authorities at Washington. Several removals have been made already. Capt. KOUNTZ, an old river man, has been appointed Quartermaster and Superintendent of Transports. Capt. MCALLISTER is appointed Commissary, in place of W. W. LELAND, formerly of New-York City.

Gen. GRANT has, by an order of Gen. HALLECK, had his command extended, and a new district created, of which he has the sole command. The district of "Cairo" is only second to that of the Potomac, and should be commanded by a Major-General, and Gen. GRANT has the ability, industry, integrity, and also the confidence of the officers, and should be immediately appointed to that position. His promptness and willingness with which he lends his aid in ferreting out the frauds on the Government should also commend him.

The following order will indicate the extent of his command. The post at Cape Girardeau has since been added to the district.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAIRO, CAIRO, Dec. 23, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 22.—In pursuance of Special Order No. 78 from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, the name of this military district will be known as the "District of Cairo," and will include all the southern part of Illinois, that part of Kentucky west of the Cumberland River, and the southern counties of Missouri south of Cape Girardeau.

The force at Shawneetown will be under the immediate command of Col. T. H. CAVANAUGH, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, who will consolidate the reports of his command weekly, and forward to these headquarters.

All troops that are or may be stationed along the banks of the Ohio, on both sides of the river, east of Caledonia, and to the mouth of the Cumberland, will be included in the command having headquarters at Paducah, Ky.

Brig.-Gen. E. A. PAINE is assigned to the command of the forces at Bird's Point, Mo. By order.

U. S. GRANT,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

The following order shows that the same burdens are to fall on the rebels throughout this whole division as have recently fallen on those at St. Louis, and if the same course was adopted in all divisions, there would soon be a marked weakening among our Southern "brethren:"

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CAIRO, CAIRO, Dec. 28, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 26.—*Whereas*, There are now at Cape Girardeau, Paducah, Smithland and Cave-in-Rock, places within this Military District, many persons who have been driven from their homes, and deprived of the means of subsistence, by the acts of disloyal citizens of Kentucky and Missouri, and their substance taken for the support of a rebellion against this Government, humanity dictates that these people should be comfortably supported, and justice demands that the class of persons who have caused their sufferings should be made to bear the expenses of the same.

It is ordered, therefore, that at the places named, suitable quarters shall be provided, and contributions collected, for their support, and accounted for in the manner prescribed in General Order No. 24, from Headquarters, Department of the Missouri, with this addition:

Persons of Northern birth and education, who are liable to assessment, under this order, will be taxed 50 per cent. more than Southern men of their class of guilt and means.

The refugees at Cave-in Rock will be invited, and means of transportation provided to Smithland or Paducah.

These contributions will be collected as far out as the military arm can securely extend, and at these distant points will be assessed and collected without the intervening of time between assessment and collection.

Commanding officers at Paducah, Ky., and Cape Girardeau, Mo., are particularly charged with the execution of this order.

By order of Brig.-Gen. U. S. GRANT,
JNO. A. RAWLINS, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

Ice has been running for a week past in the Mississippi River, but with the exception of a few days, we have had the June weather of the North.

EGYPT

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Preparations for the Meeting of the Legislature—The Probabilities as to the Speakership, &c.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 5.

A majority of the members of the Legislature arrived in the city last night. Much interest was manifested to-day in the organization of the House. Old party lines appear to be entirely obliterated, and the organization appears likely to be controlled by individual preferences or considerations of future policy, than heretofore existing political affectations. The prominent candidates for Speaker are HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York; Mr. HULBURT, of St. Lawrence; SAMUEL STETSON, of Clinton; THOMAS G. ALVORD, of Onondaga. Besides, DARIUS ODELL and Mr. PIERCE, of Ulster, are in the field, but not prominent at present.

Mr. RAYMOND has to-night the most positive strength, and his claims are pressed energetically by his friends. Mr. ALVORD'S interest is also pushed with considerable warmth. Mr. HULBURT will be probably the choice of Licut.-Gov. CAMPBELL, Comptroller ROBINSON, and the other State officers of that complexion. There is some probability that he may be supported by the Democrats, and elected. No single candidate appears now to have sufficient positive strength to elect him without some outside combination.

One caucus has been already called for all members opposed to corruption in high places, which is said to be the issue of Mr. ALVORD'S party. There is said to be a call issued for to-morrow morning for the People's Union members, with the object of uniting them on the strongest candidate. The Democrats do not now think of issuing a party call.

None of these caucuses will be likely to represent the majority of the House, unless the Democratic members go into that already called, or into one that may be called for all members in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The question of Clerk will depend upon who is successful for Speaker. The prominent candidates are: HANSON A. RISLEY, the present Clerk; CUSHMAN, of Oneida; BROCKWAY, of Oswego; CLARK, of Genoa; WAKEFIELD, of Albany; VAN ORT, of New-York; and SAMUEL VANDEBARK, of Albany. Others less prominent are named.

Large crowds of old officeholders, who have been for years hangers-on of the Legislature, are here to snap up the chances on under offices.

For Clerk of the Senate there appears to be no opposition to JAMES TERWILLIGER, the present Clerk, whose discharge of the duties of the office appears to be highly satisfactory to all.

The State Treasury Imbroglio.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 5.

The State Treasury controversy remains unsettled. Ex-Treasurer DORSHEIMER holds on to the office, but has at last agreed to abide the decision of the Attorney-General of the State, who is not yet at his post, but is expected here soon. Meantime Treasurer LEWIS has a desk in the Comptroller's office, and the Commercial Bank, upon which Mr. DORSHEIMER served a notice not to pay any drafts drawn by Mr. LEWIS, has notified Comptroller ROBINSON that it will pay such drafts, or any other signed by him.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Recruiting for the army continues very dull. Six or eight men were enlisted here last week, only one of whom was for general service. It was expected that the office for the Twelfth Infantry would be closed on the 31st December, but it is still open, and will remain so for some time. A few of the companies of the Twelfth at Fort Hamilton are not quite full yet. The men are in the new wooden barracks just completed, and find themselves much more comfortable than when in tents.

The Eighth Infantry, also at Fort Hamilton, numbers about thirty-five men. The officers recruiting for this regiment hope to have more success than they have yet had, and will be glad to get as many old soldiers as they can to join their companies.

A detachment of thirty men, being part of the Texas soldiers on Governor's Island, was sent yesterday to West Point, in charge of a non-commissioned officer, to fill vacancies caused by desertions, &c., from the company of Texans stationed there. The number of desertions, both from West Point and Governor's Island, has been very great. So far as the Texans are concerned, the desertions are no doubt caused by their having to do duty and serve out their time, after counting upon being discharged as soon as they came from Texas.

The Ninetieth New-York Volunteers left Governor's Island yesterday for Key West.

The detachment of regulars which passed through here on Saturday from California, *en route* to Washington, makes the fourth within the last few months. Another detachment is on the road.

The number of men shipped for the navy last week was below the average, being only one hundred and fifty, against two hundred the previous week. The number of disposable sailors on board the *North Carolina* having been augmented by the crew of the *Dacotah*, now amounts to nine hundred men.

The Regular forces in New-York Harbor add up to 3,652 men, and are stationed as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	600	North Carolina	900
Fort Hamilton	800	Marine Barracks	180
Fort Lafayette	62	Kate Stambler	60
Bedloe's Island	50	Vessels in harbor	1,000
		Total	3,652

The following vessels are at the Brooklyn Navy-yard:

	Guns.		Guns.
North Carolina	84	Richmond	22
Dacotah	9	Connecticut	1
Oneida	9	Sumter	10
Octorara	7	Western World	3
Owasco	4	Norwich	6
Kanawha	4	Racer	1
Onward	8	S. P. Williams	1
Bores Bellds	1	Adirondack on stocks.	
Griffiths	1	Kate Stambler rec'g ship.	
Sabine	50		

Who Proposed a Stone Blockade?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may be interesting to the London *Times* to know that the first recommendation of sinking vessels to obstruct the channels of Southern harbors came from an unnaturalized Englishman, and was sent to your office last May,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 4, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	78	
4,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	90	
10,000	Ill. Canal neg. 6s	78	
1,000	Mich. St 5 w k 6s	75	
22,000	Missouri St. 6s	40	
5,000	do	b3	40½
1,500	Oregon 6s Var Loan		
	3c yearly		84
2,000	Goshen Brch Lds	b3	83
2,000	Ter Ill. Ca. List M		74
4,000	Del. L. & W. R. 1st M		96
1,000	Sal. & Chi. 1st M		69
10	Det. & Hud. C. Co		84½
5	do		84½
50	Pacific M. S. Co		92½
50	do		92¾
125	do		92
100	do	s30	92
50	do	s10	92½
100	do	s3	92¾
15	M. S. & N. I. R.		125½
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	s10	38½
75	Panama Railroad		111
100	Ill. Cen. R.	s20	61¾
50	Clev. & Tol. R.	s10	31½
300	do		34¾
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	b10	51
100	do		51
50	do		51¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R.		79¾
302	do		80
250	do	b10	80
300	do	b10	80¾
100	do	s10	80
50	do		80½
100	Erie Railway	b20	31¾
225	do	b10	31¾
56	do		31¾
410	do		31½
150	do	b3	31½
12	Hudson River R.		37½
50	do		37¾
50	Erie R. Pref.	b4	53
50	do	b30	53¾
50	do		53¾
50	do	c	53¾
150	Mich. Cen. R.		47½
100	do	s10	47¾
25	Chi., Bur. & C. R.		57

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.		86½
1,000	U. S. 6s, '61, Cou.		87½
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.		78
6,000	Virginia State 6s		50
5,000	Missouri State 6s		40½
8,000	do		40½
15,000	do		40¾
2,000	California St. 7s.		76½
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bds. '79.		80½
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s		60
2,000	Mich. State 8s, '68		78
5,000	Ten. State 6s, '90		42¾
5,000	Del. L. & W. R. 2d M		86½
1,000	Mich. Cent. 8s		98
	Cent. Bonds old		90
1,000	N. Jersey U. 2d M		100
150	Pac. Mail Stp. Co.		93
100	do	s10	93¼
30	do	s3	93¾
100	do		93¾
150	do		93¾
10	N. Y. Central R.		80½
100	do		80¾
100	do		80¾
100	do	s4	80¾
100	Erie Railway		32¾
350	do		32¾
100	Erie R. Pref.		54
200	do	b30	54½
50	do	s30	53¾
200	do	b30	54¾
6	Chic., B. & Q. R.		87
100	Harlem Railroad		12½
100	do		12½
20	Harlem R. Pref.		30
156	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.		19¾
50	do		19¾
50	Panama R.	b30	113
10	Hal. & Chi. R.		66½
100	Clev. & Tol. R.		35¾
200	do	s10	35¾
500	do	b15	36
100	do	b20	36
50	do		35¾
400	do		35¾
100	Chi. & R. I. R.		52½
200	do		52
25	Mil. & Pra. Du Chn		
	2d Pref.		59¾

MONDAY, Jan. 6—A. M.

The first week of the present New-Year is made memorable to the financial public by the General Suspension of Specie Payments by the Associated Banks of the Atlantic Cities, and a like suspension by the Government, except in the payments of the last yearly interest on the Public Debt. This change, not unexpected to the community, seems not to have occurred without considerable bickering (and some bad manners, if rumor speaks true of one or more of their conferences) among our leading Bank Officers. And as it was found convenient, or perhaps congenial to pre-existing animosity, in the free indulgence of the wordy controversy to blame the Treasury for not taking the initiative of suspension, and to hold it responsible for the consequences, there was more disturbance and suspense for a few days in the general Money market than there was need for, but not more than these few days, through the assertion or practice of a little good sense, were able to bring right again. If it were seriously intended by the malcontents with the Government among these Bank gentlemen, to seize the occasion to discredit United States Notes altogether, and to create partial anarchy in the National finances, they seem to have altogether failed in their object through the better judgment of their colleagues, and the plainly indicated purpose of our business community, to stand by the credit of the Government, at any and every cost. The report against the employment of the United States Notes, said to have been prepared by the party referred to, was not acted upon in general Bank meeting. Late in the week it found its way into one of the evening papers, *without the signatures of the Committee*, that the currency of United States Notes having already regulated itself, no attention was given to the Report, even at Bank, and as the subject is now to be taken up in Congress, *and the stamp of National Authority given to the United States Notes as a legal tender*, it will probably be a relief to the party in question, as it will be to the public, to have done with the discussion in the discontent Bank circles of Wall-street.

The suspension was made universal among the Banks from Monday last, so far as current business is concerned. They all opened new accounts with their dealers as in Current Funds. Some few continued to pay Specie on their old balances, when requested by their depositors, and the ability of all to accommodate to any reasonable extent in this way was not questioned. Until after the January Dividend payments adjusted and distributed themselves, and order had been restored to the Clearing-house Association of Banks, the Money Market continued in about the same condition as the week before. Later in the week, however, the same signs of buoyancy which usually follows the inauguration of a New Year were perceptible, and less complaint heard of the restricted supply or rate for Money. The Banks will continue to advertise their usual Weekly Averages, as they are bound to do by law, without reference to suspension, and the report this afternoon will probably show a remaining Specie aggregate of about $23,000,000 or $24,000,000. The following are the daily averages of the Sub-Treasury:

Monday	$3,945,479	Thursday	$6,867,878
Tuesday	9,405,217	Friday	6,076,225
Wednesday	Holiday.	Saturday	5,617,741
Total			$31,915,540

Making an average for the five days of $6,383,108. Of which sum, we understand, only about one-half is in actual Bullion: the remainder in the demand Notes of Circulation of the United States. In our weekly reviews hereafter we propose to return to the former system of stating the amount of Bullion held by the Government Office at the close of the week, in connection with the weekly Average of Specie held by the Banks. Both together will not reflect the stock of Bullion held in the City, as much of it has become a mere article of merchandise and speculation by and between the Bullion Brokers and private Banking Houses, engaged in the Foreign and Domestic Exchanges, and held for the most part on special deposits in the vaults of the Banks for safe keeping, or as security for demand loans made upon its pledge. A lively speculation has already sprung up between the parties in question, and with views almost as radiant or conflicting as the movement of *Bull* and *Bear* on the Stock Exchange. The *Bulls* in Gold and Bills on London at the close of the week were confident buyers at 102@102½ for the former, and 113@113½ for the latter. The par of Exchange in Gold being 109.23 ℔ cent., or adding the discount in London on 60-day Bills, (3 ℔ cent. ℔ annum,) and present cost of freight and insurance, about 110¼@110½ ℔ cent., the current relative difference is in favor of the Bill drawer at 113@113½ ℔ cent. But as much of the business now doing is merely a speculation on the chance of advancing rates, the actual export movement of Gold to cover the Bills drawn is comparatively light. Some considerable purchases of Gold have been made for exportation, or, in the phrase of the time against the liability of the Banker to cover his drawings, hereafter, with Merchant Bills (or by the decline of Exchange generally) to a profit. With the advance in Gold thus brought about, inviting its sale, in various sums, by private parties out of the Street and by receivers from California, and also tempting remittances from the West and the near Atlantic cities, the abundance of Current Funds or deposits payable in Current Funds in New-York, must necessarily be increased, exclusive even of the continued disbursements of the Government in current United States Notes. And one of the arguments of the Stock Exchange (equally applicable to borrowers on Bond and Mortgage or Real Estate) is, that with every rise in Gold, of which the country holds about $275,000,000, the ease in Money, in its popular sense, will add to the value of the substantial or dividend-paying Stocks and other securities, in which this redundancy will seek employment.

While the doctors or experts in this Bullion and Foreign Exchange speculation confessedly disagree as to how far it can be pushed without producing a reaction correspondent with the actual import trade demand for Bills on England, their weekly supply to the Bankers from our Export Merchants to reimburse the heavy shipments of Breadstuffs and Provisions still going forward—and in Provisions alone likely to be soon enhanced—and the probable state of our balances with Europe, we dare not venture an opinion of our own as to the course of premium either on Gold or on Bills. Of the relative importance to the trade and business of the country, in the condition of general suspension of Specie payments by the Banks and the Government, we should say that the country is the gainer by the higher Exchange, not only in the payment of balances due to Europe in Gold, for which we have no other present use, but in sale of the products of Domestic Agriculture to Europe. Already large orders, hitherto limited rather below the market, for Beef, Lard, Cheese, &c., are being executed by reason of an Exchange of 111@112 on England to the Exporter, which could not be touched at 107@108 per cent. So far as the operations of last week—the first under the general suspension—reflect the probable future course of premium, it must not be lost sight of that an extraordinary or exceptional demand for Bills, to cover the first of January Dividends collected for Foreign account, materially assisted the speculation. A much larger sum of these Dividends were paid in Gold than has either gone, or immediately promises to go out, in Gold. The whole may now go, and without the slightest inconvenience to the country—indeed, with profit to the general Money market—but not without diminishing the subsequent demand, and possibly the premium, for Merchant and other Bills drawn in the ordinary course of business. Altogether the movement attracts much interest and attention, and, so far from tending to increase the amount of Gold in private hands, recently drawn from the Banks, or set aside on special deposit, the effect is more likely to be to tempt its sale and more active or practical use. The popular prejudice in favor of Gold, as being something in or about superior to its exchangable value, has never run very strong in New-York, since the creation of our admirably secured system of Free Banking, and never at any time strong in New-England where the Small-Note Currency is made scarce, as well as convenient and acceptable, to the masses, by *bona fide* and well-conducted Banking Capital. The feeling will not be essentially changed by the mixed use of a more National Currency, *with the stamp of legal tender in all the transactions of business* throughout the whole country, such as the General Government, in the exercise of its sovereign right and duty to regulate Commerce and the Currency, for the necessary and convenient Commercial intercourse between the States and the People, is now about to give to a limited issue of the Circulating Notes of the United States.

In the light of a duty to the ease working of the Treasury, and to the comfortable, if not unlimited action of the Money market, in this season of War, the necessity for prompt legislation is generally acknowledged, in the exercise of the more important right, as well as duty, of giving a sound and uniform paper currency to the country, for peace as well as War. Opinions may, and confessedly do differ as to how far the Government should now go, and what guards of taxation for the security of the Public Stocks, into which this currency will be made convertible, should accompany the change of system; for a great and permanent change we must expect it to be. Since the general suspension of Specie payments by the Banks, the country is prepared for it, and all parties who regard the Government as anything more than a confederation of States, to be broken or weakened at will by secession or rebellion—all who believe the Federal authority a power for the general good of the whole People, as well as the symbol of sovereignty and allegiance—will welcome this resumption of one of its most important rights and duties, and with it all the taxation necessary to the credit and support of a National Currency, stamped as a legal tender, and convertible into the Public Funds of the United States at a given rate. It will differ from the National Paper Currency of England only in this, that, whereas the Notes of the Bank of England, to the extent of $70,000,000, are based upon a specific pledge of the Public Funds, (£14,475,000 sterling,) the Notes of the United States will be convertible into the Public Funds, and, on the resumption of Specie payments by the Banks, after the peace, they will also be convertible into Gold, if wanted, though still retaining an equal legal value with Gold.

As the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade for December will not be ready for a week or more yet, we are unable to complete our tables of the Commerce of the Port of New-York for the past calendar year, nor to begin our comparative summary of trade as from the 1st July last, from which the current fiscal year dates. The Importentries of Foreign Merchandise for the first week in January, including the Dry Goods return in Saturday's paper, amount to $1,461,259, as against $3,073,854 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce, $2,014,082, against $2,294,601. The Export of Specie by the steamers on Wednesday and Saturday, $650,000.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861..ex. int.	87½@87
New-York Central	78¾@80¾@79½80¾
New-York and Erie	30½@33@30@32¾
Erie Preference Shares	52@56@52½@54¾
Rock Island	49¾@52
Michigan Guaranteed	39¾@41
Micidgan Southern	18¾@19¾
Michigan Central	47½@48¾
Toledo	33¾@36
Galena	65@66¾
Illinois Central	61@62¾
Panama	110¾@113@110¼@112¾
Pacific Mail	90¾@93¾
Missouris	41@42½@40@41
Virginias	47¾@50
Tennessees	41¾@43@42¾
Hudson River	37¾@38¾
Harlem Preferred	27¾@31
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	14¾@16

The Stock Market opened on Monday under great buoyency on the settlement of the *Trent* affair and the suspension of Specie payments. The highest price on Monday for New-York Central was 80¾, and other Railways moved in the same proportion. On Tuesday, some disagreement in the Bank meetings, growing out of the new state of things, was rumored, and after the adjournment of the Stock Board Money was reported less easy to borrowers. Nevertheless, the Old Year closed on a steady market. On Thursday, the same difficulties or unsettled feeling were reported in Money affairs, and in addition to these the later English newspaper extracts were uncomfortably taken, and it was not until Friday afternoon that the market began to recover its strength. The favorable change was more palpable early on Saturday, in connection with the English mails by the *Asia*, and the better signs of returning harmony among the Banks, and before the dealings closed late in the afternoon, prices were, with some few exceptions, as high as on Monday. The recovery was assisted by the traffic returns for the last week in December from the Western roads, and also by the impression that Congress would to-day consider the subject of the National finances. Pending this question there is little done at the Board in United States Stocks, but a better demand is manifested at the Sub-Treasury for the 3-year 7.30 ℔ cent Treasury Bonds, in payment of which Currency Checks on the City Banks and United States Demand Notes are received. The general market left off with much firmness, except on the shares of the City Banks, which were much neglected throughout the week because of the apparent want of harmony and confidence in the meetings of the Bank Association.

The last bids for the Railway Mortgages were as follows:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Mich. So. 7 ℔ cent bds	90
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '61	101	Northern Ind. sixes	81½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	101	N. Ind. Goshen bonds	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s con. '76	96	M. S. & N. Ind. 1st pref.	45½
Erie 1sts, 6s	103½	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ cts, '75	95
Erie thirds, 6s	86	Ill. Cen. 6 ℔ cts, '75	90½
Erie fourths, '80	74	Ill. Cen. 6 ℔ cts, '76	89½
Erie fifths, '82	70	Chi. & N. W. firsts	82
Buff., N. Y. & Erie firsts	70	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 6s	37
Hudson firsts, 6s	103½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	29
Hudson seconds, 7s	97	N. J. Cent. firsts	104
Hudson thirds, 7s	76	N. J. Cen. seconds	90
Hudson convert. 6s	68½	Gal. & Chi. firsts	99
Harlem seconds, 6s	92½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95
Harlem thirds, 6s	70	Chi. & Rock Island	90½
Mich. Cent. 8s	92	Ill. C. & Warm. firsts	75½
Mich. So. 7s	83	Ill. C. & W. firsts	70

The Irving Savings Bank advertise their usual dividends to depositors of 6 per cent. a year on all sums under $500; 5 per cent. on sums $500 to $1,000, and 4 per cent. on larger balances.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad,

For last ten days of December, 1861	$70,856 85
For last ten days of December, 1860	39,845 40
Increase	$31,011 45
For month of December, 1861	$200,155 76
For month of December, 1860	129,022 26
Increase	$71,111 50

The Galena and Chicago Railroad earned the fourth week of December:

Fourth week, 1861	$22,015 50
Fourth week, 1860	21,997 60
Decrease	$16-2

The whole month foots up as follows:

December, 1861	$113,561
December, 1860	91,838
Increase	$23,642

DIRECT TAXATION.

A Sketch of the Rise, History and Development of the British Income Tax.

As indirect taxes can probably not be imposed by Congress to any extent as to produce, even with specific increase rates, the sums necessary to carry on the war, and for contingencies, in the same times, the ordinary operations of the National Government, some direct taxes will doubtless be imposed, and among those which offer most facilities for collection, and on property and income similar to that which, for twenty years, has yielded so large a revenue in England, seems likely to be adopted in the financial emergency in which we find ourselves at the opening of the present year.

There is little doubt that on the successful issue of the which the settlement of Napoleon has engrossed, the immediate cause of our present commercial embarrassment, and the bankruptcy, and threatened bankruptcy, and the general prostration of the horror of a revolution during the economic distresses of 1842. Numerous bread riots, it will be remembered, not taken place during the Winter of the previous year in several large manufacturing towns in England. The sinking in cost to the lowest point of food and the diminishing rate of wages reduced the incomes of the people, who became clamorous for free trade and the repeal of the Corn laws. The Corn laws, accordingly, and the Government was powerless to resist it, for the national revenues had, during several years, fallen below the expenditure of expenses, and Sir Robert Peel stood to Parliament that the deficiency for the current year would amount to over $12,000,000. As a proof that the draft of indirect taxation had been reached on articles of consumption, and that no increase of revenue could be had from such sources, it was stated that the experiment of imposing an extra five per cent. on the customs and excise duties had proved a complete failure, the additional revenue from this expedient amounting only to one-half per cent., the whole new expenses had been incurred in its collection.

To comply with the resistless demands of the starving millions, who, it was feared, would resort to physical force for redress, was therefore an impossible task, without discovering a new source of national income. Their only available method to save the nation was, according to Sir Robert Peel, the imposition of a direct tax, which should fall on the rich and powerful, and should spare the humble and the poor. Accordingly, twenty millions of dollars were proposed to be raised by a tax of about three per cent. on all incomes in Great Britain of $750 a year and upwards. With the surplus revenue thus obtained, it was proposed to pacify the suffering millions of the manufacturing districts by a revision of the old and a gradual repeal of the obnoxious Corn laws.

Although the income tax was the only means by which the exhausted exchequer could be filled, and the ominous distress of the country relieved, it is worthy of note that this tax met with the bitterest opposition from all classes affected by it; and while thousands of petitions poured in from all parts of the country, asking the Parliament for free trade and an annihilation of the Corn laws, not a single petition was sent in favor of the income tax. On the contrary, 133 petitions, all unanimously signed, were presented against it. Lord John Russell, Mr. Cobden, and most of the liberal statesmen, opposed the tax. Mr. F. Baring, the representative of the capitalists, stigmatized the measure as a "bid for the physical force of England," but expressed his satisfaction that nothing had been said of a breach of faith towards the creditors of the nation. Sir Robert Peel thereupon however to resign office except the oil was allowed to become law; and, as no other man was regarded as equal to the crisis, the tax was imposed for three years. This was not however the first time the income tax had been resorted to by English statesmen in time of dangerous financial troubles.

Almost half a century earlier, with a view to obtain the means to defray the enormous cost of the great European war, Mr. Pitt, after several futile efforts to raise money from other sources, determined, in 1798, to replenish his empty exchequer by this means. The deficiency in the revenue varied, according to Lord John Russell, from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars a year. Still, notwithstanding the urgent necessity of this new tax, and the impossibility of carrying on the war without it, great opposition was evoked, and the measure passed both Houses with difficulty. The act of Parliament imposing the tax exempted all incomes of less than $300 a year. Persons earning from $300 to $325 a year, were taxed one hundred and twentieth part, and the rate of duty increased through a variety of gradations, till the income reached $1,000 or upward, when it amounted to one-tenth part, which was its utmost limit. A variety of deductions were also allowed on account of children, &c. The Commissioners for the management of this tax, were elected by the people. They received no emolument whatever for their services, and they were sworn to preserve inviolable secrecy with respect to any private affairs disclosed to them. This war tax was repealed in 1802, after the peace of Amiens, having annually produced, on an average, over $27,000,000.

In 1803 it was, however, again revived, the assessment beginning as before, at $300 a year, and gradually increasing till the income reached $750 a year, when it amounted to 5 per cent., which was its highest point. The rate was subsequently increased to 10 per cent. at which it remained till the tax was finally repealed in 1816.

From a parliamentary return of the revenue yielded by this first English income tax, we find that in 1815 the amounts from the different classes of incomes and property were as follows:

Class.	In 15.	Dollars.
A—Owners of lands, tenements, &c.		20,615,945
B—Occupiers of houses, lands, &c.		10, 81,140
C—Funded property and stocks		14,427,525
D—Profits of trades and professions		15,731,060
E—Public offices, pensions, &c.		5,838,390
Total		76,494,060

The classifications above given were adopted by Sir Robert Peel for the income tax of 1842, which was organized on similar principles, except that its officers did not serve gratuitously, and all incomes under $750 were exempted. The rate adopted was 2.93 per cent., and the assessment on farms in England was limited to one-half, and in Scotland to one-third part of the rent, Ireland being wholly free from the tax.

The following table shows the amount of revenue from Sir Robert Peel's income-tax from its first imposition:

Year.	Per cent. above $750.	Per cent. above $500.	Dollars.
1842	2.93	—	2,910,129
1843	2.93	—	26,937,277
1844	2.93	—	26,048,301
1845	2.93	—	25,913,247
1846	2.93	—	27,718,411
1847	2.93	—	28,063,272
1848	2.93	—	27,225,821
1849	2.93	—	27,824,166
1850	2.93	—	27,551,290
1851	2.93	—	27,291,719
1852	2.93	—	28,263,852
1853	2.93	2.08	29,652,269
1854	5.66	4.16	54,611,334
1855	6.50	4.93	75,797,268
1856	6.50	1.90	80 253 350
1857	2.93	2.08	56,960,175
1858	2.08	2.08	33,256,510
1859	3.75	2.71	45,530,705
1860	5.15	2.93	64,5-9,051
1861	5.75	2.50	

When first imposed the duration of the tax was limited to three years; and, though prolonged at the instance of Sir Robert Peel, he did not intend that it should be perpetual, but that it should be repealed when the distress in view at the time it was granted should have disappeared. Although, however, the tax has undergone various modifications, no statesman, since 1842, has ever been bold enough to think of giving up the steady and reliable revenue it brings in, and to all appearance its annihilation is as far likely to be deferred to the Greek Kalends. Although this tax is now fixed so high as to produce nearly twice as much as for the ten years prior to the Crimean War, and although the Government is absolutely unable to diminish or to repeal it, without creating a deficiency in the revenue such as cannot be otherwise provided for, yet the London *Times*, in a recent article, boasts of England's readiness for war, and praises the healthful state of her finances, and indulges in some ill-timed contemptuous sarcasms at the waning prosperity and inferior solvency of France. Had the Emperor Napoleon drawn one-half as much revenue from a war-tax on French incomes as England has derived from this source during a time of profound peace, he might now have had a large surplus in his exchequer. If England cannot do without a war-tax when at peace, it may be wise to ask how the expenditures of a war is to be provided for. There is every probability that hostilities with any great Power would cripple her industry and commerce, so that, as compared with 1862, no additional revenue could be collected from increased customs or excise duties. And if, under such circumstances, the resource of an income-tax were either wholly, or to any considerable extent, forestalled, any nation so circumstanced would be compelled to resort to loans, or to some even more ruinous expedient. Hence the advantage of resorting taxes on income, as Napoleon reserved his Imperial Guard, to be an auxiliary brought into action only in emergencies.

To make a war-tax of this sort is extremely bad policy, being at once an argument to the *poor whom it persecutes* and a premium to the rich. Better than any other kind, the income-tax is suited to periods of war, when money has to be had at whatever cost, and when ordinary rules of law are silenced, and men who cheat it in time of tranquility place themselves at the mercy of the supplies and paid on a most powerful side.

At the outbreak of the Russian difficulties in 1853 the income-tax was doubled, and it was, for the first time, introduced into Ireland, where it was assessed on all incomes of $500 and upwards, but persons whose earnings were less than $750 were exempted at a lower rate. The latter paid during the war between four and five per cent., and the former, as the preceding table shows, seven per cent. on their incomes.

At the restoration of peace the tax was reduced, but it has since been again raised, and stands now at a point considerably above that fixed as the maximum by Sir Robert Peel.

To give a comparative view of the sources from which the income-tax is derived, we give the following statement of the revenue from the tax in 1850 at the war rate of 7.5 per cent. on incomes above $750, and 3 per cent. on those below that standard:

Class.	Sources.	Dollars.
A	From owners of lands, tenements, &c.	$2,[illegible]
B	From occupiers of houses, lands, &c.	[illegible]
C	From funded property and stocks	[illegible]
D	From profits of trades and professions	[illegible]
E	From offices, pensions, &c.	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]

On several accounts it is interesting to know that in the year 1856 only 256-91 persons in Great Britain were returned as possessing incomes of $50 a year and upwards. Of these no less than five-sixths had less than $1,500 a year, and 130,709 were assessed below $750: 10,230 between $1,000 and 1,159 below $2,000; 12,957 between $1,000 and 1,159 below $2,000; 7,577 below $5,000; 5,271 below $10,000; 2,251 below $20,000; 731 below $25,000; 701 below $50,000; 415 below $250,000, and 40 at $250,000 and upwards.

It may seem singular that in England so much objection should have been made to the income-tax, for at first sight it is the fairest of all taxes. It seems to make every citizen contribute to the wants of the Government in proportion to the income which he enjoys under its protection, while, by falling equally on all, it does not disturb the distribution of capital, the general direction of industry, or the prices of commodities. Such advantages might doubtless be expected from an income-tax were it possible fairly to assess it. But the practical difficulties which oppose such an assessment are so formidable, that no satisfactory method has yet been devised for their solution. Hence taxes on income, though theoretically equal, have been complained of, and are constantly petitioned against, in England, as unequal, oppressive and vexatious in their practical operation.

These objections are first the difficulty of ascertaining the incomes of individuals, and, secondly, the difficulty of laying an equal tax on incomes derived from different sources. To meet the first of these questions some inquisitorial interference is necessary into the private affairs of the people. This, in England, has for the past twenty years been submitted to, but with some unwillingness. The second difficulty has been often urged, but has never been grappled with, and at the present moment the British income-tax presents the anomaly of demanding precisely the same duty from a clergyman, a lawyer, a physician, an editor, or a merchant, who may earn an income of $3,000 a year from his professional exertions, as from a capitalist who receives the same income from sources which are subject to none of the precarious chances which may at any time diminish or annihilate the income of the less fortunate but equally taxed professional and mercantile classes.

Moreover, experience proves that it is almost impossible to acquire any accurate information as to the incomes of some of the largest and most important classes; and though such information were obtained, the sources of income are so various, and differ so much in their degrees of durability, that all attempts to impose on them a really equal income-tax must prove abortive. After the Government has done all in its power to make the tax equal, it will still be grossly unequal. To confine it to certain classes of incomes, or to impose it on all incomes, without regard to their origin, is alike objectionable on some principles of justice.

Some of the most offensive features of this tax would perhaps be obviated, were it possible to reduce all incomes to perpetuities, and assess them accordingly. This was proposed by Mr Ricardo and by others in England. But it was proved that the remedy was worse than the disease. We must therefore take this valuable tax with all its obstinate inequalities and incurable inequalities, or we must reject its services altogether. And though its nature may render it unfit for ordinary revenue, it is precisely such a tax as is adapted for such a crisis as that with which our Republic is at the present moment contending.

It is a principle in the science of taxation that the comparative facility and cheapness with which taxes may be collected, should be particularly attended to in comparing their respective advantages. The net produce of a tax, or its produce after the expenses of collection are deducted, being alone applicable to national purposes, taxes which cost a great deal to collect impose a heavy burden on the people, for the sake of a small advantage to Government. And hence, in the words of Adam Smith, they should be contrived so as "to take out and keep out of the pockets of the people, as little as possible above what they bring into the public treasury." Sully states, in his memoirs, that in France the expense of collecting a net revenue of 30 millions of livres in 1598, cost the enormous sum of 120 millions. Thus a sum of 150 millions taken from the people by taxation yielded only 30 millions to the French treasury. Under the administration of M. Necker, a revenue of 557 millions of livres was collected at an expense of 58 millions, being about 10.6 per cent. It is, however, an important advantage of the income tax that its cost of collection is small. For while the expense of collecting the British revenue in 1857, excluding the Post-office, amounted to 4 per cent. on the gross produce, and while our own revenue expenses amount to more than twice this ratio, we find that the cost of collecting the income tax in 1853, when the duty varied from 2 to 3 per cent., amounted to 2¼ per cent. only; and in 1856, when the duties were 4¾ to 6¾ per cent., the expense of collection was reduced to 1.55 per cent.

It is necessary also to remember that in modern times, direct taxes have rarely formed the sole or even the principal source of revenue. Indirect taxes have been generally the greatest favorites both of Governments and people, and there are many reasons why this should be so. The burden of direct taxation is palpable and obvious. It admits of no species of disguise or concealment, but makes everyone sensible of the exact amount he contributes. We are all, however, extremely averse to part with property except to secure some more acceptable equivalent. And as the benefits derived from the institution of Government are not, in time of peace, so very obvious or striking as to be easily felt and readily appreciated by the people, there is usually a decided disinclination to the payment of direct taxes, except when war threatens the existence or the liberties of the nation. In deference, therefore, to the prejudices of the people, modern Governments, instead of openly demanding a specific portion of the citizen's income, have usually taxed the articles on which the income is chiefly expended. This ingenious plan conceals the amount of duty levied, allows the people to tax themselves, and make their payments to the Government in some measure voluntary. It also promotes frugality, and acts as a powerful stimulus to industry. Moreover, the tax being commonly paid in the first instance by the producers, the purchasers confound it with the natural price of the commodity. No separate demand being made on them for the tax, it escapes their notice; and the article they receive seems the fair equivalent of the price given and of the sacrifice made in acquiring it. Such indirect taxes have also the advantage of being paid by the receptible instalments, and of cultivating habits of economy, which elevate the National character, and augments the National wealth. Indirect taxes should therefore be the chief reliance of our Government in its new financial arrangements, while direct taxes naturally occupy a subordinate, supplemental and less permanent place. The development of the science of taxation, which has been achieved at great cost, and by repeated failures in the elaborate systems of Europe, proves that it is possible so to distribute taxes, and so to adapt them to existing exigencies as that their payment shall not exhaust or depress, but shall rather elevate, expand and inspire with a healthier vigor the industrial energies of the people.

The National Resources of Finance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The defence of the proposed act for embodying the suggestions of Mr. Secretary Chase for the purpose of providing "ways and means" to meet the requirements of the Government, has now rendered clear what was previously uncertain, viz.: that the United States Stocks to be pledged against the proposed new issue of the Banks from the "Currency Bureau" are the Bonds *which shall hereafter be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.*

The proposed act provides that any Banks or Banking Associations, now existing, or hereafter to be established, may present Bonds to, and demand from the "Currency Bureau" an amount of notes equal to the market value for the time being of the Bonds so presented and pledged. In short "the head and front" of the whole scheme is to provide a substitute for the ordinary mode of borrowing, by *tempting* existing Banks to increase their circulation, and inducing the formation of new Banks and Associations by the profit derivable from an issue of paper to be provided for them by the "Currency Bureau" against the pledge of United States Bonds—the Currency Bureau being in effect, the engraver and manufacturer of notes for the Banks, for the redemption of which the Banks are however liable, as the notes in question would be *uniform* in regard to paper and general design, differing only in denomination, numbers, date, signatures, and name of the Bank where redeemable. It is certain that this, with their other advantages, would obtain for them a decided preference over the great variety of miscellaneous notes now in existence, and hence, although there is no proposal to call in or interfere with the existing circulation of the Banks, it is obvious that to some considerable extent, the proposed new issue would supplace it as the public will more readily become acquainted with the genuineness of notes of a *uniform* character, than they ever can be of that of the paper now in circulation, owing to its immense variety of design, &c., affording, as it all along has, so great a cover to the operations of the counterfeiter. Besides, the new notes would be available for all payments to the Government, excepting customs duties.

How far the business of existing Banks might become diluted, and overtrading by the new ones engendered, would, of course, depend upon the extent to which the present establishments or new ones would avail themselves of the proposed new issues. The probability is, that the very moderate amount of capital, ($100,000) for the establishment of new concerns, would bring quite a number into existence. In most cases the first transactions of the new Banks would be to purchase, to the extent of their capital, the United States Bonds available for circulation; then would follow an itching to employ the notes in discounts and loans, and probably a good deal of the money intrusted to them on deposit would, from time to time, be invested in the Bonds for circulation purposes,—there being some inducement so to operate, as the following illustration will show.

Assuming that the series of United States Bonds available for circulation will yield an interest of 7 per cent., and that the cost of the notes (which is to be chargeable to the Banks) is 1½ per cent., the gain would be 5½ per cent., less the interest on 25 per cent. of the Notes, which is to be held in specie.

On $100,000, therefore, the profit would be.....$3,750
Thus—5½ per cent. on $100,000 would be $5,500
Less 7 per cent. on $25,000 coin reserve.. 1,750—3,750

There is consequently a bonus or first profit of $3,750 upon every $100,000 of United States Currency Bonds. The employment of the new banks of their deposit money in the purchase of those currency or circulation bonds, would in the interest of the depositors be rather desirable than otherwise, as it would in effect provide a specie reserve of 25 per cent., no such provision for deposits being legally required, but which, in regard to the new banks, would be beneficial, seeing it is more than probable that most of them would have to run the gauntlet of experience. Even should the scheme, however, be generally availed of by existing establishments as well as new ones, and the Secretary thereby effect a sale of Bonds to the extent of $150,000,000, is it not altogether too much fraught with subsequent danger to render it desirable? All past experience proves that an undue increase in the currency, is practically an abandonment of prices for property, and commodities of almost every description *until* such time as the collapse, which has invariably followed a similar condition of affairs takes place, and under which deposits would be drawn, rendering the stock of specie a mere trifle to the demand—then, in midst of the general ruin, would arise one of the practical conditions, under which the new currency would exist, viz: the demand on the "Currency Bureau" to sell the pledged Bonds, and which would doubtless be done at low enough prices to command specie for the redemption of the notes.

In all great schemes of the description now before the country, due regard must be had to their ultimate bearing or consequences of their operation, otherwise much mischief is almost certain to accrue.

Assuming the abandonment, therefore, of the proposed scheme from being fraught with the elements of future disturbance, the consideration arises, what is to be done to provide the $150,000,000 which the Government require and must have? Of course various modes may be suggested, and without presuming to say that the following is by any means the best that might be conceived, it is nevertheless submitted, because time presses and is close at hand when some action in the matter must absolutely be taken.

As the whole of the $150,000,000 required is for Government disbursements, why not give the "Currency Bureau" power to issue, in liquidation of the national indebtedness, notes of various denominations, payable on demand at the parent or chief office of the bureau at Washington, to the extent of $50,000,000—$50,000,000 thereof against gold, to be held as a reserve for the redemption of any of the *National* notes that may be presented for payment, and presuming that such notes would be made valid as a legal tender in all domestic

created by it? The disposition of such securities, merely displaces so much capital, which, if let alones may be reached by demand notes bearing interest, convertible into a funded stock.

A note issue of some character is the only one left open to meet the expenses of the war, which, the Secretary candidly informs us, may amount to six hundred millions of dollars, in addition to that already expended.

Although it is not to be supposed that a currency would be requisite for the whole amount, yet it is well to consider whether we can't bear an issue of that extent. If we pretend to do so on a specie basis only, we most assuredly cannot; yet, in case of no foreign interference in our domestic troubles, twenty or thirty millions might be kept in coin to meet ordinary demands.

A specie basis has invariably proved a poor one to stand upon; it deserts us at the moment of our greatest need, and, like an overtasked debtor, asks for a suspension.

A Government currency in its operations, before attaining that amount of expansion which would be injurious to the country, would displace a large amount of other mediums of exchange besides paper money or coin. Deposits in Bank might be diminished; individual checks would find a substitute in Government bills; loans would be made in the actual money of the country, instead of creating a credit to be drawn against by an individual, when check or draft is forthwith deposited in the same or some other institution, to be drawn against again, and so on.

Then, how much is required to represent the eleven billions of real and personal property of the Union States? It will be seen, by my table, that in 1850 the Bank loans and circulation were only 8¼ per cent. of the value of all property, and in 1860 only 5¾ per cent.

If one twenty-fifth part of this property were sold, a sufficient amount of paper and metal money could not be found in the country to pay for it. In such a case, the evil would be that we had too little money; and the lack of a sufficient currency in our City is too often apparent.

Frequently the banks are unable to meet a draft of even ten thousand dollars in paper money; the draft has to be certified, and thus virtually becomes a bank promise to pay. At this moment they have but $33,000,000 of all kinds of currency, to meet $116,000,000 debt due on demand.

It is probable that the loans and circulation of all the banks, exclusive of that to the Government, are now about four per cent. of the value of our property; and an increase thereof in eight per cent., the rate of 1850, would give the Government $440,000,000 in bank credit and currency. Issued in currency, and convertible into 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury notes, it would soon find its resting-place in bank vaults, as a substitute for individual discounted notes.

The exchanges at the New-York Clearing-house show most conclusively that the currency is chiefly in the checks of individuals, which, after all, perform the offices of bank notes.

The weekly sum of such exchanges reaches not less than $110,000,000; for the residue of the country the same amount may be added, which, with the existing note currency, will equal $350,000,000.

An ample and safe current paper issue would also tend to diminish that other, but silent, currency trade and barter which is so common in the sparse districts of country where a paper representation is scarce. Fifty million at least may be added to my preceding figures, to supply this deficiency. We thus may have $400,000,000 of an issue of one character only, instead of a thousand varied forms our present one consists of.

In bearing interest, however, it would be constantly subject to curtailment, by being hoarded or used as an investment as well as supplying the place of loans to individuals. Its movement would be so sluggish as to act as a safeguard against private expansion, speculation or inflation. Government would therefore have the advantage of a new issue to meet this disposition, and to refill its coffers.

The application of either hypothesis may be taken as some proof of the ability of the nation to bear a much larger issue of current representatives of the exchange of property, whether it be in paper or metal money. Coin, as the representative of money, rarely goes abroad to pay our debts. Its true character is that of merchandise, otherwise why is it almost immediately consigned to the crucible? Its character as treasure or merchandise always remains the same; but as money, it changes almost entirely with every change of country. Its only real value to us is the one here given to it, and although we do, in case of our excess of imports, discharge the balances against us by its use, so soon as the balance by the shipment of produce becomes changed to the other side of the account, it returns to perform the same offices again at a future time. So, also, during a Bank suspension, does its character become that of merchandise, instead of money, as the representative of the product of labor.

Table.

	1850.	1851.	1856-7.	1860.
Bank Loans in proportion to popnlation	$35	$17 06	$24	$22
Circnlation in proportion to popnlation	7 31	6 40	7 83	5 77
Loans in proportion to imp'ts. and export trade..	$1 71	$1 05	$1 05	$1 16
Real and persoual property in 1850, valued at seven billions of dollars.				
Loans and circulation in proportion thereto, 8½ P cent.				
Real and personal property in 1860, valued at sixteen billions of dollars.				
Loans and circnlation in proportion thereto, 5¾ P cent.				

30th June.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1851		$2,163,079
1852	$3,257,096	
1853		62,997,510
1854	26,221,317	
1855		13,688,328
1856		12,324,066
1857		2,070,541
Total	$29,608,413	$93,244,423

ORANGE, N. J.

A PETITION IN FAVOR OF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION.

Circular of a Committee Appointed to Draft the Paper.

The undersigned, having prepared with care, and after mature deliberation, the accompanying petition on the subject of "Emancipation," recommend it to the public for general adoption and circulation. Copies may be obtained from either of the subscribers.

NEW-YORK, December, 1862.

W. C. Bryant,	Wm. Curtis Noyes,	H. A. Hartt, M.D.
J. W. Edmonds,	James McKaye,	Oliver Johnson,
Wm. Goodell,	J. E. Ambrose,	Sam'l R. Davis,
Edward Gilbert,	Nathan Brown,	Mansfield French,
Edgar Ketchum,	Andrew W. Morgan,	And'w Bowdoin,
James Wiggins,	Geo. B. Cheever, D.D.	John T. Wilson,
S. S. Jocelyn,	J. R. W. Sloane,	Theodore Tilton,
Dexter Fairbanks,	James Freeland,	Samuel Wilder,
Charles Gould,	Alex'r Wilder	Wm. C. Russell.

PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO CONGRESS.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES REPRESENT: That they recognize as lying at the very foundation of our Government, on which has been erected the fabric of our free institutions, the solemn and undying truth that by nature, all men are endowed with an unalienable right to liberty.

That, so far as this truth has been in any respect departed from, by any of our people, or by any course of events, the toleration of, such departure has been caused by an overshadowing attachment to the Union, and by conscientious fidelity to those with whom we had voluntarily united in forming a great example of Free Government.

That such departure—whether willing or unwilling, whether excusable or censurable—has nevertheless given birth to a mighty power in our midst—a power which has consigned 4,000,000 of our people to slavery, and arrayed 6,000,000 in rebellion against the very existence of our Government; which for three-quarters of a century, has disturbed the peace and harmony of the nation, and which has now armed nearly half a million of people against the Union which has been hitherto so dear to the lovers of Freedom throughout the world.

That by the very act of the slave-power itself, we have, all of us, been released from every obligation to tolerate any longer its existence among us.

That we are admonished—and day by day the conviction is gathering strength among us—that no harmony can be restored to the nation, no peace brought back to the people, no perpetuity secured to our Union, no permanency established for our Government, no hope elicited for the continuance of our freedom, until Slavery shall be wiped out of the land utterly and forever.

Therefore, we who now address you, as co-heirs with you in the great inheritance of freedom, and as free men of America, most earnestly urge upon the President, and upon Congress—

That, amid the varied events which are constantly occurring, and which will more and more occur, during the momentous struggle in which we are engaged, such measures may be adopted as will insure emancipation to all the people throughout the whole land, and thus complete the work which the Revolution began.

MELANCHOLY NEWS FROM ST. DOMINGO.—Mr. E. L. COOK, of this city, received, yesterday, a letter from St. Domingo, stating that Mr. CHARLES ROOT, of New-Haven, and Mr. EDWARD CROWELL, of Perth Amboy, N. J., who went out to Santiago, St. Domingo, some two months since, with the intention of going into business there, had suddenly died of fever. They had opened extensive and profitable manufactories of corn meal and brick, and had every prospect of doing well, when they were suddenly taken ill, on the 20th of November, and died, one on the 3d of December, and the other on the 4th. They had only just arrived there, but had got their mills into operation when they were taken sick. Mr. CROWELL married a Miss SARAH COOK, of this city, who was with him at the time of his death, and is expected home daily. The affliction is a very sudden and sad one.—*New-Haven Journal, Jan. 4.*

NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

Promotions, Appointments and Resignations.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—The following promotions and appointments have been made by the Governor, in the New-York State Volunteer Regiments, since the publication of General Orders No. 114, of Dec. 4, 1861:

SECOND REGIMENT.

Lieut. Joseph J. Hagen to be Captain, Nov. 23, 1861, *vice* T. C. Haddock, resigned.

Sergeant Francis Temple to be Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1861, *vice* Le Grand Benedict, promoted.

Ensign George Gould to be Lieutenant, November 23, 1861, *vice* J. J. Hagen, promoted.

Sergeant Joseph W. Carncil to be Ensign, November 23, 1861, *vice* George Gould, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Adjutant J. Owen Moore to be Captain, October 3, 1861, *vice* E. S. Jenney, resigned.

Lieut. William E. Blake to be Adjutant, October 3, 1861, *vice* J. Owen Moore, promoted.

Sergeant Jeremiah D. Mabie to be Ensign, September 14, 1861, *vice* Alexander Mann, promoted.

Sergeant A. T. L'Amoreaux to be Ensign, November 22, 1861, *vice* Frederick Fox, resigned.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Ensign Joseph E. Thornton, to be Lieutenant, Dec. 7, 1861, *vice* William Walsh, resigned.

Sergeant Henry K. Chapman to be Ensign, Dec. 7, 1861, *vice* J. E. Thornton, promoted.

William S. Moulton to be Ensign, Dec. 17, 1861, *vice* James Parker, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Ensign Charles W. Wright to be Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1861, *vice* Carlisle Boyd, promoted.

Sergeant Thomas W. Cartwright to be Ensign, Nov. 4, 1861, *vice* Charles W. Wright, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

John C. Bloomfield to be Captain, Dec. 17, 1861, *vice* Alfred S. Norman, resigned.

George L. Russell to be Lieutenant, Dec. 17, 1861, *vice* A. D'Orville, resigned.

Michael Cassidy to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Dec. 21, 1861, *vice* John C. Leighton, resigned.

Richard W. Francis to be Lieutenant, Dec. 17, 1861, *vice* James A. Haggerty, discharged.

Charles H. Walton to be Lieutenant, Dec. 17, 1861, *vice* O. W. Clapp, resigned.

Glenn Putnam to be Ensign, Dec. 17, 1861, *vice* T. J. Evarts, resigned.

Edgar W. Ruckel to be Ensign, Dec. 17, 1861, *vice* John M. Cox, resigned.

Thomas J. Roberts to be Ensign, Dec. 17, 1861, *vice* Wm. Black, resigned.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant Frederick Benno von Doering to be Ensign, Nov. 30, 1861, *vice* Jacob Scheu, resigned.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Ensign Victor Kingshon to be Lieutenant, Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* John B. Barnett, discharged.

Ensign Richard H. Morris to be Lieutenant, Aug. 18, 1861, *vice* J. R. Whiting, Jr., promoted.

Sergeant George H. Herbert to be Ensign, Dec. 6, 1861, *vice* H. S. Lytinge, resigned.

Sergeant Robert McKechnie to be Ensign, Aug. 18, 1861, *vice* Robert H. Morris, promoted.

Sergeant Richard Burgett to be Ensign, Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* V. Klinghorn, promoted.

TENTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant George F. Tait to be Ensign, Sept. 16, 1861, *vice* James C. Jones, resigned.

Lieut. Thomas Wilkes to be Captain, Oct. 11, 1861, *vice* Frank J. White, resigned.

Ensign Theodore H. Rogers to be Lieutenant, Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* Eugene F. Roberts, discharged.

Major John W. Marshall to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 31, 1861, *vice* A. B. Elder, deceased.

Ensign George M. Dewey to be Lieutenant, Oct. 11, 1861, *vice* Thomas Wilkes, promoted.

Sergeant Charles D. Stocking to be Ensign, Oct. 11, 1861, *vice* George M. Dewey, promoted.

Sergeant Adolph A. Sackller to be Ensign, Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* T. H. Rogers, promoted.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

James Fairgraves to be Ensign, Oct. 11, 1861, *vice* P. A. Glinen, promoted.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Ralph T. Wood to be Captain, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* George W. Lewis, transferred to Cavalry.

Clarence D. Hees to be Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* J. H. Putnam, transferred to Cavalry.

John H. Pickell to be Ensign, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* Walter Fleming, transferred to Cavalry.

Ensign Henry R. Curtis to be Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* R. T. Wood, promoted.

Sergt. Mark J. Bennett to be Ensign, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* H. R. Curtis, promoted.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Ensign George T. Hollingworth to be Lieutenant, Dec. 4, 1861, *vice* Rufus Dagget, resigned.

Ensign Rutger D. Crocker to be Lieutenant, Dec. 11, 1861, *vice* George W. Bartlett, resigned.

Sergeant John C. Farrer to be Ensign, Dec. 4, 1861, *vice* George T. Hollingworth, promoted.

Sergeant Augustus G. Rice to be Ensign, Dec. 11, 1861, *vice* R. D. Crucker, promoted.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Thomas M. Farrel to be Ensign, Dec. 12, 1861, *vice* David Thomas, resigned.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Joel J. Seaver to be Major, Nov. 11, 1861, *vice* Buel Palmer, discharged.

Lieut. P. L. Kaeness to be Captain, Nov. 11, 1861, *vice* J. J. Seaver, promoted.

Sergeant Charles M. Hilliker to be Ensign, Nov. 19, 1861, *vice* M. E. Roberts, resigned.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Micah J. Kelly to be Captain, Nov. 9, 1861, *vice* J. W. Lyon, resigned.

Lieut. Charles Hibert to be Captain, Dec. 5, 1861, *vice* G. H. Jenkins, discharged.

Ensign Hiram Wilde to be Lieutenant, Nov. 9, 1861, *vice* M. J. Kelly, promoted.

Ensign Daniel Serrien, Jr., to be Lieutenant, Dec. 11, 1861, *vice* George C. Soren, resigned.

Ensign Livingston Lansing to be Lieutenant, Dec. 5, 1861, *vice* Charles Hilbert, promoted.

Sergeant George E. Ingalls to be Ensign, Nov. 9, 1861, *vice* Charles Everdell, resigned.

Sergeant Hulbert Harris to be Ensign, Nov. 9, 1861, *vice* Hiram Wilde, promoted.

Hospital Steward Harvey W. Benson to be Ensign, Nov. 27, 1861, *vice* David Drake, resigned.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant Henry E. Munger to be Ensign, Dec. 14, 1861, *vice* Edward W. Groot, resigned.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Charles White to be Captain, Nov. 5, 1861, *vice* John T. Baker, resigned.

Ensign Martin Loughlin to be Lieutenant, Nov. 5, 1861, *vice* Charles White, promoted.

Sergeant Charles Tomlinson to be Ensign, Nov. 5, 1861, *vice* M. Loughlin, promoted.

Samuel S. Seward to be Ensign, Nov. 27, 1861, *vice* M. D. Nichols, resigned.

William Hart to be Chaplain, Nov. 13, 1861, *vice* Henry Fowler, resigned.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Henry R. Kluckhuhn to be Captain, Nov. 3, 1861, *vice* William Syring, resigned.

Ensign Charles Lorch to be Lieutenant, Nov. 3, 1861, *vice* H. R. Kluckhuhn, promoted.

Sergeant Alban Hulteuroth to be Ensign, Nov. 3, 1861, *vice* Charles Lurch, promoted.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Ensign John H. Canfield to be Licutenant, Dec. 14, 1861, *vice* H. G. Lansing, resigned.

Sergeant Henry P. Morse to be Ensign, Dec. 14, 1861, *vice* J. H. Canfield, promoted.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Ensign Samuel N. Benedict to be Lieutenant, Nov. 7, 1861, *vice* M. C. Wilkinson, resigned.

Sergeant Benjamin Bennett to be Lieutenant, Nov. 28, 1861, *vice* C. F. Mowers, resigned.

Sergeant Lucien C. Main to be Ensign, Sept. 23, 1861, *vice* W. W. Cole, promoted.

Sergeant John S. Tunnicliff to be Ensign, Nov. 12, 1861, *vice* George E. Biles, resigned.

Sergeant James Bowker to be Ensign, Nov. 7, 1861, *vice* S. N. Benedict, promoted.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant Wm. S. Morse to be Ensign, Oct. 3, 1861, *vice* William L. Pavey, resigned.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Patrick Connolly to be Captain, Nov. 7, 1861, *vice* Michael Norton, resigned.

Lieut. Shepard Gleason to be Captain, Nov. 7, 1861, *vice* Robert A. Foote, declined.

Ensign Edwin S. Gilbert to be Captain, Nov. 23, 1861, *vice* W. G. Smith, resigned.

Lieut. Thomas P. Abbot to be Captain, Nov. 37, 1861, *vice* N. T. Lee, resigned.

Sergeant W. W. Bates to be Lieutenant, Nov. 7, 1861, *vice* P. Connolly, promoted.

Ensign Benj. F. Harris to be Lieutenant, Nov. 7, 1861, *vice* S. Gleason, promoted.

Quartermaster-Sergt. James Nicholson to be Quartermaster, Nov. 26, 1861, *vice* W. H. Cook, dropped from roll.

Sergeant Albert W. Preston to be Lieutenant, Nov. 22, 1861, *vice* James Edgworth, resigned.

Private William B. Fairman to be Lieutenant, Nov. 23, 1861, *vice* E. A. Willoughby, resigned.

Private Egbert Olcott to be Lieutenant, Nov. 26, 1861, *vice* William Fay, dropped from roll.

Ensign Cornelius P. Moore to be Lieutenant, Nov. 27, 1861, *vice* T. P. Abbott, promoted.

Private James G. Graham to be Ensign, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Calvin Beckwith, commission revoked.

Private John D. Reynolds to be Ensign, Nov. 7, 1861, *vice* B. F. Harris, promoted.

George Fiske to be Ensign, Nov. 22, 1861, *vice* Wm. H. Griffin, resigned.

Private Thomas E. Bishop to be Ensign, Nov. 23, 1861, *vice* George H. Kerrigan, resigned.

Sergeant W. W. Connor to be Ensign, Nov. 27, 1861, *vice* C. P. Moore, promoted.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Philo D. Phillips to be Captain, Nov. 7, 1861, *vice* James Perkins, resigned.

Sergeant Seymour Price to be Lieutenant, Nov. 7, 1861, *vice* P. D. Phillips, promoted.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

Sergeant Andrew Smith to be Ensign, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* J. S. Scott, promoted.

Ensign Asa L. Gurney to be Lieutenant, Nov. 28, 1861, *vice* W. T. Conkling, deceased.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Samuel P. Butler to be Captain, Oct. 18, 1861, *vice* John B. Wright, declined.

Ensign Edwin F. Smith to be Lieutenant, Oct. 8, 1861, *vice* James R. Carr, deceased.

Sergt.-Maj. John Kirk to be Lieutenant, Dec. 11, 1861, *vice* D. A. Lawton, resigned.

Sergeant George W. Wildrich to be Ensign, Oct. 8, 1861, *vice* E. F. Smith, promoted.

Sergeant William S. Walton to be Ensign, Nov. 22, 1861, *vice* E. S. Northup, promoted.

Francis W. Usher to be Ensign, Dec. 11, 1861, *vice* William H. Helmer, resigned.

Ensign Emerson S. Northup to be Lieutenant, Nov. 22, 1861, *vice* H. B. Chamberlain, resigned.

Private William N. McInnis to be Ensign, Dec. 11, 1861, *vice* M. Shafiner, resigned.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant Harpur Wilson to be Ensign, Dec. 6, 1861, *vice* Henry B. Hughes, discharged.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. John Long to be Captain, Dec. 12, 1861, vice J. McHugh, deceased.

Ensign Jeremiah O'Leary to be Lieutenant, Dec. 12, 1861, vice John Long, promoted.

Sergeant Peter J. Smith to be Ensign, Nov. 4, 1861, vice James Henry, promoted.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Leavitt Hunt to be Lieutenant, Nov. 12, 1861, vice F. W. Shipman, resigned.

FORTIETH REGIMENT.

Sergeant Francis Gould to be Second Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1861, vice Ira Keyes, discharged.

Sergeant William H. Warner to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 28, 1861, vice G. B. Carse, promoted.

First Lieut. Francis A. Johnson to be Captain, Nov. 28, 1861, vice W. W. Crofts, resigned.

Charles H. Gaaves to be Second Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1861, vice George M. Bennett, promoted.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Major Ernst Von Holmstedt to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* Emil Daysing, resigned.

Capt. Detler Von Einsidel to be Major, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* E. Von Holmstedt, promoted.

First-Lieut. Edward Neuss to be Captain, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* D. Von Einsidel, promoted.

Second-Lieut. William Von Stulpnagel to be First-Lieutenant, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* Edward Neuss, promoted.

Corporal Stephen Haas to be Second-Lieutenant, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* W. Von Stulpnagel, promoted.

First-Lieut Clemens Knipschild to be Captain, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* F. Meyer, resigned.

Second-Lieut. Carl Herzog to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 7, 1861, *vice* E. Hirschfeldt, resigned.

August Rachel to be First Lieutenant, (Quartermaster,) Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* C. Knipschild, promoted.

Sergeant-Major Louis Broksch to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 7, 1861, *vice* Carl Herzog, promoted.

First-Lieut. Carl Ernst Erdt to be Captain, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* T. Bracklow, resigned.

Second-Lieut. Carl Voelker to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* C. E. Erdt, promoted.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Edmund C. Charles to be Colonel, Dec. 18, 1861, *vice* Milton Cogswell, prisoner of war.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

George T. Burroughs to be First Lieutenant, (Quartermaster,) Dec. 16, 1861, *vice* W. C. Eggleston, resigned.

Second-Lieut. James A. McMicken to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* J. H. Hagarl, promoted.

Sergeant Paul, Linton to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* J. A. McMicken, promoted.

J. A. Seymour to be Second Lieutenant, Dec. 28, 1861, *vice* N. J. Bowditch, dropped from roll.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

First-Lieut. Francis A. Dessarer to be Captain, Nov. 28, 1861, *vice* F. Mattern, resigned.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

First Lieut. William Ellis to be Captain, December 18, 1861, *vice* Charles H. Palmer, resigned.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

Augustus S. Perkins to be First Lieutenant, December 25, 1861, *vice* Peter E. Reynolds, resigned.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

John L. Dodge to be Assistant Surgeon, November 29, 1861, *vice* Charles W. Torrey, discharged.

First Lieut. John Stuart to be Captain, December 21, 1861, *vice* F. E. McMahon, promoted.

Second Lieut. Andrew L. Fowler to be First Lieutenant, December 21, 1861, *vice* John Stuart, promoted.

Clifford Conklin, jun. to be Second Lieutenant, December 21, 1861, *vice* A. L. Fowler, promoted.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Eugene A. Kozlay to be Colonel, Nov. 20, 1861, re-appointment.

SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Albert V. Meeks to be Captain, Dec. 3, 1861, reappointment.

SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Adjt. George Le Fort to be Captain, Nov. 19, 1861, *vice* Daniel Broadley, resigned.

First Lieut. John T. Lawrence to be Adjutant, Nov. 19, 1861, *vice* George Le Fort, promoted.

Second Lieut. John Phelan to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 5, 1861, *vice* A. J. Shaw, resigned.

Second Lieut. John Phelan, to be Second Lieutenant, Nov. 5, 1861, *vice* John Phelan, promoted.

Sergeant Gustavus A. Wallis to be Second Lieutenant, Nov. 19, 1861, *vice* Charles H. Warfield, resigned.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

First Lieut. Matthew W. Jackson to be Captain, Dec. 14, 1861, *vice* John McMillan, resigned.

Second Lieut. Charles O'Neil to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 11, 1861, *vice* St. W. Jackson, promoted.

The persons hereby promoted and appointed will immediately report for duty at the headquarters of their respective regiments.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

Mr. Weed's Letters from Europe.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal

PARIS, Dec. 16, 1861.

I came over from London last night, leaving the station near London Bridge at 8¾ P. M., and reaching Paris at 7½ this morning. In crossing the Channel, the weather being clear, I remained on the deck of the steamer all the way from Dover to Calais, watching the lessening lights of the Cliffs of Dover as we progressed, until, long before we were half across, the Calais lights appeared.

After breakfasting with Archbishop HUGHES, I went with Mr. SANFORD, who came up from Belgium in the night, to the residence of the Consul, Mr. BIGELOW, for consultation. What struck us all, in comparing notes, with surprise, was the fact that nobody at home seems to regard the new trouble with England as serious; or else, if you do understand its bearings in regard to war with England, you are willing to encounter it. I am willing to say that I shrink from the thought of war, just now, with any European Power, and especially with one so fully prepared for war as England. I hope that you are all right in the complacent view taken of the *Trent* affair. I should be willing to turn out an alarmist, and be laughed at, if there be no danger.

If it were not too late, I should make further efforts to satisfy our people that it is neither wise nor right to let this affair involve us in war. I have not seen, in anything yet cited, evidence that, under international laws, we have the *right* to go arbitrarily on board the merchant ship of a friendly nation and take out alleged "contrabands" without subsequently taking the decision of a competent tribunal, upon the evidence, whether the articles or persons were in fact contraband. We *say* that they are; but we have nothing to *prove* it, nor did Capt. WILKES possess himself, or attempt to obtain, dispatches which would have made out our case.

It is not pleasant to argue the enemy's side of this question; but it is important that we, in view of consequences, should find the right side and take it.

Gen. SCOTT, who went home so unexpectedly, regarding war as imminent, had an interview of more than two hours with Prince NAPOLEON the night before he left.

I was in a measure prepared for the death of Prince ALBERT, though the English people were not. Sir HENRY HOLLAND told me on Friday that the case had assumed dangerous aspects.

Fears for the effect this bereavement may have on the Queen, are entertained. Her affections are one of the prominent features in VICTORIA's character. She continued to love the man with whom she had lived happily, and who, in embarrassing circumstances, had borne himself discreetly.

This death will, to some extent, withdraw the public mind, for a few days, from the American embroglio, and leave it, I hope, a little softened.

We have nothing to hope, in the event of a war, from this side of the channel. The Morrill Tariff is believed to be impoverishing French manufacturers, and starving French operatives. T. W.

Our Minister to the Sultan.

We translate from the *Journal de Constantinople* of the 31st of October, 1861, the following account of the official reception, on Tuesday, the 22d of October, of the Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, American Minister at Constantinople, by the Sultan. Mr. MORRIS addressed his Imperial Majesty in the following words:

"The President of the United States of America having designated me to represent the Government of the United States of America near your Imperial Majesty, in the character of Resident Minister, I have the honor to place in your hands my letters of credential. The President has confided to me at the same time the agreeable duty of offering to your Imperial Majesty his most cordial congratulations on the occasion of the accession of your Majesty to the throne of your ancestors. The Government and the people of the United States have heard with sincere satisfaction of the happy enthronement of a Sovereign whose benevolent qualities and enlightened mind offer the highest assurances for the happiness and prosperity of the Ottoman Empire.

The President has charged me to offer your Majesty the assurance that he will not neglect any opportunity that occurs to demonstrate the disinterested friendship of the Government of the United States of America toward that of Turkey, and his desire to modify their treaty relations in such a manner as to augment as much as possible the commercial interests of the two countries.

I felicitate myself in having been chosen to represent my Government near that of your Imperial Majesty, and I pray your Majesty to do me the favor to believe me actuated by the most lively desire, in so far as it depends upon myself, to strengthen more and more the good relations which have always existed, without any interruption, between the two Governments.

At the conclusion of Mr. MORRIS' remarks, which were made in French, and responded to by the Sultan, the latter expressed his earnest desire for the overthrow of the rebellion, and the preservation of the Union.

The country may indeed feel proud of its representative at Constantinople, as well for his urbanity and honor as for his scholarship and ability.

We should think that Mr. MORRIS might also be accredited to the Government at Greece, where we have many interests and no representative. He would fulfill both functions with honor and credit. At a time like this, when our foreign relations are so important, we venture this suggestion.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21. (Demurrers.)

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 301, 339, 839, 859, 931, 1105 1145, 1233, 1289, 1303, 1399, 1459, 1489, 1491, 1505, 1507, 1537, 1544, 1545, 1519. *Part II.*—Nos. 928, 1160, 1162, 1108, 1190, 1240, 1268, 8, 1322, 1302, 1338, 1360, 1436, 1384, 540, 1372, 1432, 1464, 1486, 1152.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2171, 1093, 1157, 2617, 2633, 2637, 2641, 2643, 2647, 2649, 2511, 349, 2651, 2653, 2655. *Part II.*—Nos. 1858, 2670, 750, 3326, 2982, 2984, 2988, 2990, 2992, 2994, 2996, 3000, 3002, 3004, 3006. *Part III.*—Nos. 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3008, 3010, 3012, 3016, 3018, 2050, 3024, 3026, 3028, 3030, 3032, 3031, 3036, 3038, 3040.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 641, 643, 660, 616, 612, 130, 633, 533, 653, 654, 655, 657, 658, 660, 661. *Part II.*—Nos. 393, 1417, 589, 567, 611, 77, 595, 540, 622, 647, 525, 434, 609.

The Courts.

The January Term of the Courts opens this day with a full calendar. The Superior Court is to hold four Trial Terms for the trial of Jury causes.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Foster vs. *Stolts et al*, (two cases.)—Decree settled.

Brown vs. *Brown.*—Divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Mulleman vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Motion for readjustment of costs denied; allowance of 3½ per cent. on the account claimed by plaintiffs.

Arnoux vs. *Fish.*—Motion granted.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Hermann	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Vanguard*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Tuesday) at 2½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 2 30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 12 and 10 P. M.
Harlem and Hudson River Railroads, 6 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Ter. and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer, at a high price
To CLOSING SILK ACCOUNT,
Dress Goods, Silks, Satins,
Moire Antiques, Shawls, Robes, &c., &c.,
Suitable for Street, Dinner, and Evening
Also,
Laces, Embroideries, Cloaks,
Furs, &c., &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 6, a large lot of
FANCY DRESS SILKS,
Suitable for DINNER and EVENING,
AT 37½ CENTS PER YARD.
(Formerly sold for $2.)

A. T. R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 201 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, linen sheets, hosiery goods, curtain laces and muslins, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' doeskin kid gloves for 50 cents, (by mail 60 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!—FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—$150,000 worth of ladies' and gents' Furs must be sold, regardless of cost, comprising real Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Stone, and Fitch Martens, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c., in Circular Cloaks, Carriage Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. No reasonable offer refused. Store closed on Saturdays until 5 o'clock P. M.

P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Broadway, N. Y.

N. B.—A large assortment of Sleigh Robes, Gents' Collars, &c.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING Cut retail much below usual prices.
S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Jan. 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
A good variety of City, Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *Wall's, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 52 William-st. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
Real Estate and Stock Broker.

WM. M. PURDY & SON, Auctioneers.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 6, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE—PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—P. P.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—LITTLE TOM—ROUGH-ON CUSTOM.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—HERRMANN'S SOIREES DE PRESTIDIGITATION.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—CARL'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 507 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A day or two ago it was intimated in most Washington dispatches that the Government had received information which would probably soon lead to the discovery and arrest of the person or persons through whom the rebels have repeatedly received notice of intended army movements. Our correspondent now telegraphs a rumor that the expected arrest was made last night, and that the person arrested is a very high army officer. The name however is withheld.

A report was current in Washington last night, that Gen. JACKSON, the Commander of the rebel forces on the Upper Potomac, was marching on Gen. KELLY's forces in the vicinity of Hancock, with the intention of attacking them, and that he would probably attempt to cross the river at Dam No. 5. If the report is true, we shall no doubt soon hear a good account from Gen. BANKS' command. Meantime the rebels, in considerable force, on Saturday attacked the railroad guard near Hancock, drove them back, and succeeded in destroying again the railroad and telegraph lines.

According to a dispatch from Frederick, where Gen. BANKS at present has his headquarters, the skirmish of Thursday last, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, below Hancock, was quite a brisk affair. Detachments of the Thirteenth Massachusetts and the First Maryland Regiments participated in the repulse of the rebels, twenty-nine of whom were buried by our men after the action. The damage on our side was five men wounded.

The report of the abandonment of Big Bethel by the rebels is confirmed by dispatches from Fortress Monroe. On Friday a National scouting party, seventy-eight in all strong, under command of Acting Brig.-Gen. WEBER, proceeded as far as Little Bethel, from which point a party of cavalry were sent forward to reconnoitre. They encountered the most out rebel pickets, drove them in, and followed them as far as Big Bethel, which they found entirely deserted. The rebel works there are about half a mile in extent, with embrasures for twelve guns. They had apparently been occupied by a force of three or four thousand men.

A variety of interesting and important news from the South has been received by way of Fortress Monroe, most prominent among which is the announcement that the National forces operating in South Carolina have made a landing on the North Edisto River, and have seized Station No. 4 on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah, only twenty-five miles from the former city. We were led to expect some such movement from the nature of our latest advices from Port Royal by Government transport. The rebels also have a report that our forces attempted to advance from Port Royal Ferry, but were repulsed by the South Carolinians, who lost fifteen killed, and wounded, and took one "Yankee" prisoner; but that another attempt was more successful, the rebel force under Gen. MAXEY GREGG being driven back with considerable loss. This report is probably an exaggeration, as we have had no intimation that any such movement was intended by Gen. SHERMAN.

The next most interesting point of the news is the announcement that firing was renewed between Fort Pickens and BRAGG's batteries on Tuesday last, though it was not continued for any considerable length of time. The immediate cause of the renewed firing appears to have been the appearance of a rebel steamer, going from Pensacola to the Navy-yard. This sort of thing appears to have been interdicted by Col. BROWN, who opened upon it—with what effect is not stated.

The operations of the Ship Island Expedition seem to be a source of considerable alarm to the rebels. The most wonderful stories are told of its doings and intentions. Sixteen war vessels are reported to be at the island, which is occupied by an uncounted number of troops—so many, in fact, as to necessitate the landing of some of them on the main land at Biloxi, which is said to have been occupied by some five or seven thousand of them. It is further insisted that all the towns on the coast are to be occupied, and that the National forces will soon push forward to Jackson, the Capital of Mississippi.

An editorial article in a late Richmond paper gives an awful picture of the condtion of the rebel army of the Potomac. Complete demoralization seems to prevail. Regimental drills have ceased entirely, and the men spend their time principally in playing cards—great numbers of them offering large sums for substitutes. The Richmond editor certainly gives a most discouraging view of rebel prospects. At the same time, a dispatch from Centreville expresses the belief that an attack will soon be made by the National forces, probably at more than one point.

Our advices from Kentucky are important. The bridge over Green River is now completed, and we may expect to hear of a general advance of the National forces under Gen. BUELL very soon. Reconnoissances are made almost daily south of the river. From Eastern Kentucky, we hear that the rebels have retired before Col. GARFIELD, who is advancing towards Pittsburgh, where, at last accounts, HUMPHREY MARSHALL was stationed with a considerable rebel force. Meantime, Gen. SCHOEPF finds it impossible to draw ZOLLICOFFER into an engagement outside his intrenchments near Somerset, though he has made several attempts to do so.

Gen. STONE, in command at Edwards' Ferry, on the Upper Potomac, reports that the rebels are engaged in fortifying Leesburgh, where they are concentrating a large force.

On Friday, the two hundred and forty National troops who have been held prisoners by the rebels at Richmond, mostly since the battle of Bull Run, and who have been exchanged for a like number of rebel prisoners, arrived at the Fortress. The rebel steamer *Northampton* brought them down from Richmond, and nine miles above Newport's News, transferred them to the National steamer *George Washington*. The scene of the transfer was a very exciting one. As they stepped once more under the protection of the Stars and Stripes they could not conceal their joy, and cheer on cheer welcomed them from every vessel as they proceeded down the river. The released prisoners immediately proceeded to Baltimore, where they arrived on Saturday forenoon.

A rebel telegram published in the Richmond *Dispatch*, states that all the National prisoners recently imprisoned at Charleston, including Col. CORCORAN, arrived at Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, on Wednesday last, and were imprisoned there.

We learn from the Far West that the Indians of the Nations west of Arkansas are proving a rather uncertain reliance for the Confederates. ALBERT PIKE, Major COOPER and other white rebels who had influence over the red men, induced them to enlist in the rebel cause early in Summer. But the Indians have now found out the deceptions practiced upon them, and a large part of them have declared war against the rebels, red and white. We are already apprised of a battle in the Cherokee country, in which COOPER himself has fallen, and MCINTOSH, a half-breed leader, also was killed. There is a large family of McIntoshes in authority in the Creek Nation, and it is the "big old chief" himself, the red Secessionists have lost their ablest and worst man. This fight will not have much influence on BEAUREGARD's army, but it will give relief to many a pioneer in Southern Kansas, who was threatened by assaults from these red rebels.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, in alluding to a report that Gen. KELLY has been superseded by Gen. REYNOLDS in his command at Romney, says, that the change was effected at the General's own request. His continued ill-health and suffering, even since he resumed command sufficiently recovering from his wound received at Phillippi, would have determined a less zealous and ardent patriot from again attempting the performance of field duty; and lately the injuries which he received there have been so aggravated that he has been confined to his bed. Under these circumstances he had no other alternative than to ask that he might be relieved from duty for the present.

Brig.-Gen. STEVENS arrived on Saturday morning by the *Northern Light*, to accept the position tendered him by the National Government. He is in fine health and spirits, and full of enthusiasm for the cause. He proceeded to Washington yesterday morning.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* states that the Government officers have so systematized the work of blockading the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Cairo, that it is almost impossible for contraband goods to enter the rebel lines. Mr. DAVID HEATON has charge of the river extending from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, and Mr. WM P MELLON from Cincinnati to Cairo. Along the entire length of the river there are stationed agents or sentinels, whose vigilance is such that no transportation of articles, without special permit, issued from the Custom-House, granting the shipment of goods described, is allowed. The shipper must further paste on each package or lot of goods a printed form of special permit, filled up and signed by the Surveyor, with his seal of office, date, &c.; otherwise they are stopped and detained.

Secretary CHASE has written a letter to Mr. FESSENDEN, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, and to Mr. STEVENS, Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, recommending legislation in order to permit tea, coffee and sugar in warehouse to be withdrawn without the payment of the additional duties imposed by the law passed on the 20th of December.

The agent who was intrusted by Secretary SEWARD with the duty of delivering MASON and SLIDELL into British custody has returned to Washington and made his report. They were both at first very insolent and ungentlemanly, but MASON subsequently became more civil. SLIDELL, however, persisted in his insolence to the last.

Gen. FREMONT arrived in Washington on Saturday night, unannounced, and occupied the residence engaged by him on E-street.

GENERAL NEWS.

The State Legislature meets to-day. A majority of the members were already in Albany on Saturday night, and yesterday much interest was manifested in the organization. The prominent candidates for the Speakership are HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York, Mr. HURLBURT, of St. Lawrence, SAMUEL STETSON of Clinton, and THOMAS G. ALVORD, of Onondaga. Some other gentlemen are also put forward, but not prominently. Mr. RAYMOND appeared last night to have the most positive strength. With reference to the State Treasury imbroglio, it is understood that Mr. DORSHEIMER has agreed to abide by the decision of the Attorney-General, who is not at present in Albany.

There seems to have been no foundation whatever in the rumor which reached us from Halifax, that the British steamer *Parana*, with eleven hundred troops on board, had been lost in the St. Lawrence.

By the steamship *Northern Light*, which arrived at this port on Saturday, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., we have later intelligence from the Isthmus and from the South American States. The list of treasure from California by this arrival foots up $710,842.

On Nov. 23 another bloody drama was enacted at La Paz, Bolivia. Some disaffected officers, confederates of FERNANDEZ, who desired to overthrow the administration of ACHA, under the lead of BARZA, attacked a battalion of the former's soldiers. After a violent conflict BARZA was defeated, and took refuge in the house of Mr. CARTTEN, United States Minister. YANEZ, meantime, had barricaded himself in the Palace, where he was sought out by the enraged populace, who remembered the massacre which he had incited but a few days before, and breaking in the doors of the building, they drove him to the roof. Shot by armed men in the street, he was dragged to the Plaza, where he was subjected to all kinds of indignities. Women and children joined in the demonstrations. Those who had been prominent as his assistants in the previous massacre were also seized and put to death by torture, and then the mob dispersed.

From neither Chili, Peru, Equador, nor the Argentine Confederation, is there intelligence of special interest.

Quite an excitement has been created in Panama by the sudden departure, without proper clearance-papers, of a Chilian vessel, on which had been loaded 400 stand of arms, with a large quantity of ammunition, by order of the Governor of Panama, to be conveyed to Canca, for the use of MOSQUERA, and $4,000 worth of goods owned by Mr. BLUM, an American merchant, who wished to have them taken to Buenaventura on private account. Flag-officer MONTGOMERY, of the *Lancaster*, was appealed to, to go in pursuit of the fugitive vessel, but refused to do so unless the Chilian Consul would pledge himself to indemnify him for any claims which might be made. The craft consequently escaped, and it is supposed that her captain has turned over her cargo to the enemies of MOSQUERA, if he did not keep the merchandise for his own use.

A series of highly interesting experiments were made at Hoboken on Saturday, in the management and resisting power of the famous STEVENS Steam Battery. A large assemblage of noted personages, professional and civil, witnessed the trial which continued throughout the afternoon. The results of the occasion were success in every point to be demonstrated, and such was the declaration of several eminent officers, who subsequently delivered brief addresses at a neat entertainment offered in the mansion of Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS. We yesterday gave a somewhat extended report of the proceedings of the occasion.

A most respectable meeting of British residents was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of the British Consul, for the purpose of expressing condolence with Her Majesty, Queen VICTORIA, on the sad occasion of the death of the Prince Consort. Suitable resolutions and an address to be forwarded to the Queen, were adopted.

CHAS. M. JEFFERIS and Dr. MOSES LOUENBERG, convicted of murder in the first degree, were on Saturday sentenced by Recorder HOFFMAN, in the Court of Sessions, to be hung on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1863, and to be confined at hard labor in the State Prison until the sentence should be executed. JEFFERIS listened to the sentence with his usual cool and collected demeanor, and in answer to the usual question reiterated his declaration of innocence, and said that he had been convicted by perjury. A motion in arrest of judgment was made by Mr. CLINTON, on grounds involving the constitutionality of the late law relative to capital punishment, which had been carefully prepared, and were set forth at length.

The Board of Councilmen held their closing session Saturday evening, but no business of general public importance was transacted. The usual complimentary resolutions were passed to the President, Clerks, &c. Speeches were make, and the best of feeling prevailed. The New Board will organize to-day at 12 M.

It is stated that Mr. CHAS. T. MCCLENACHAN Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, has commenced a libel suit against the New-York *Tribune*, based upon a certain publication concerning him in the *Tribune* of Saturday. The article was in reference to Mr. MCCLENACHAN'S position as Clerk of the Board.

The Stock market was active and buoyant on Saturday, and closed firm at the advanced prices. Exchange advanced to 113½ ₱ cent. in currency. Gold advanced to 102@102½ ₱ cent.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour, on Saturday, at somewhat firmer, though not quotably higher prices. Wheat and Corn were rather more sought after, at essentially unchanged rates. Cotton and Provisions were in better request. Groceries were quiet, as were also Fish, Metals, Oils, Hemp, Hops, Hides, Lime, Seeds, Spices, Tobacco, Whisky, and Naval Stores. Hay, Hides, and Tallow, were pretty actively inquired for. The Freight market exhibited more animation.

The Season and the Army—Prospect of Early Military Successes.

Intelligence through private as well as public channels, indicates the existence of severe suffering among the National troops, owing to the severity of the weather. Save in exceptional instances unprovided with Winter quarters or fuel, they are exposed to all the unwholesome effects of the keen cold, without other beds than the frozen ground, or other covering than the regulation blanket. Their case is not so desperately hard perhaps, as that of the British army in the Crimea. They are at least supplied with abundance of warm clothing, and have a liberal Commissariat, food being the producer of animal if not of artificial heat; but animal heat, unaided by fires and the comforts of a warm bed, escapes too rapidly to permit the resting or sleeping soldier to retain the active vitality necessary to uninterrupted health. The tent, invented for use in tropical climates, is a wholly inadequate shelter amid such rigors as the present. Unnecessary carriage adapts it partially to the wants of an army in active motion, whatever the season; but for armies at rest, and at rest in the most inclement of Winter weather, nothing could be more unsuitable. And what forests or coal-pits could furnish heat to a host of two hundred thousand men, situated as is the Army of the Potomac? It is no matter of surprise, therefore, that the individual soldier complains, and finds no consolation in the assurance that the enemy, coming from a region of perpetual Summer, and half-clad, half-fed, and demoralized, must be suffering far more acutely than himself. The case is not one of those where the pains of others act as an agreeable panacea to the dissatisfied and ill at ease.

But what the army wants—not more goodly, perhaps, than the public—is action; and its very discomforts are the best guarantee that action is not to be much longer deferred. The Administration is unquestionably realizing, slowly, carefully, but quite surely, a judicious and masterly policy. It is not desirable that a great, and in fact the decisive battle of the war, should be fought in the neighborhood of Washington. The National cause has too much to lose by repeating the ill-advised experiment, which on the 21st of July, placed the National Capital, with the archives of the Government, and the prestige secured by holding that local symbol of sovereignty, at the mercy of the rebels, while had they been conscious of their opportunity, might now be holding their Confederate parliamentum in the Halls of Congress. Confident as it has now every reason to be, of the superiority and capacity of the National army, Government has no disposition to stake so large a venture as Washington upon the accidents of battle. The rebels offer no equal wager. The main strength of the insurgents is upon the Potomac. They can hardly be said to have an army elsewhere. To remove that strength, and diminish it by compelling it to retire, is obviously the only means by which the decisive battle-ground shall be transferred to a safe distance, and the odds of victory turned unmistakably in favor of the National arms. But were the Union troops on the Potomac placed in Winter quarters such removal could not take place. The rebels would at once seek similar shelter. The sufferings of their unaccustomed soldiery would be relieved; the spirit of disaffection, now confessed by the Richmond paper to be almost universal, would be quieted; and with the Spring their legions would start up in readiness to renew the contest for the Capital. This result, the plans of Gen. SCOTT, which Gen. MCCLELLAN is carrying out with all practicable rapidity, will prevent. Movements are making which must compel the evacuation of the lines at Manassas under penalty of certain and irreparable disaster. We have the highest reason to believe that ten days will not elapse before retreat will present itself to the minds of the rebel leaders as the alternative of hazards they will never choose to encounter; and the retreat will be followed vigorously and without pause by the National forces. If, as we do not believe, this retrograde movement shall ever have pause enough to render a general engagement possible, the rebel army will be in no condition to make a successful stand. They will have no leisure to repeat elsewhere the impregnable intrenchments of Manassas; and in the open field, and upon equal conditions, they have never in a single instance held their own against the arms of the Republic.

It is a satisfaction, therefore, to know that the distress our brave fellows are enduring for the moment are an unavoidable incident of a policy which must insure an early end of the war, and their return to the ease and comforts of peace. There is to be action, and action followed by success. If for a day exposed to the biting discomfort of frost and ill weather, they will be less exposed, only a few days hence, to decimation on the battle-field. To advance now would be to cover the neighborhood of the rebel defences with the bodies of thousands of good and true men, needlessly slaughtered. To go into Winter quarters would be simply to postpone such waste of life until Spring. It is better to accept the inconvenience of the moment than either dreadful alternative; and our men, who have endured so long and patiently, will find the reward of their endurance sooner than they anticipate.

British Censors of America.

When the cynical, censorious *Jaques* says to *Orlando*, in the forest of Arden, "I do not like your love' name," he receives the conclusive answer, "There was no thought of pleasing you when she was christened." So we retort to the objections which the London Press continue to make to the President's Message, that it was not written either to please or to instruct them, and that British subjects, as such, have little or no interest in it. The Messages of the President of the United States are written in compliance with a provision of the Constitution that "he shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient;" and if Congress, and the people represented by that body, are satisfied with his information and advice, he may well think lightly of the dissatisfaction of other people.

But the London journals, with one or two exceptions, sit in protracted inquest upon Mr. LINCOLN'S last message, and arraign him at the bar of British public opinion because, forsooth, it does not meet their views, and tell them all that they would like to know. The London *Times* insists upon the general charge, "There are several subjects on which *we* earnestly desire information, and on no one is it afforded." Nothing more likely, gentlemen, for it was written for the purpose of giving information, not to you, but to the American people. You are censuring a failure to attain that which was not sought. But the *Times* goes into particulars and says: "Above all things we want to know what view the American Cabinet takes of the affair of the *Trent*." A laudable, or at least pardonable curiosity; and in due time, and through the proper channel, the *Times*, and the people for whom it undertakes to speak, did learn what view the American Cabinet took of the affair of the *Trent*. If the President had thought it "necessary and expedient" to recommend any action in Congress upon that affair, it would doubtless have been very proper for him to do so. The American public noticed quite as quickly and intelligently as the London journalists, Mr. LINCOLN'S silence upon that topic; and the conclusion which they drew was that he judged it neither necessary nor expedient to make any recommendation upon it, and they were content.

With what complacency of reason, then, do the London editors sulk and growl, and scold through columns and columns because Mr. LINCOLN is silent upon this and upon other points? For the present he considers it sufficient to say that he is "filled with the deepest gratitude for the augmented resources with which the people have been blessed to meet the expenses of war—how they are to be met?—and says nothing as to what he proposes to do with or to the rebels—leaves every thing for the future—thinks they have come and clutch their coveting to the *no re*-cognition—what if he tells *us* very flatly that we want to hear from him only as he makes *us* by telling *us* a great many things in which *we* have no interest? One would suppose that because the President of the United States is not disposed, in his official correspondence with Congress, to the style and formal insolence of many speech makers in the British Parliament, he was in duty bound to recognize British journalists, who are in loyal duty bound to break their lances at intervals upon that stony fodder, with political platform of a more decorous and stimulating character. Strange, indeed, that in addressing the American Legislature upon American affairs, he should leave out of view the heavy Mistresses Grundy who sit perpetually on the other side of the Atlantic!

But although he leaves them out of view, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS does not, and, verily, he has his reward. They are never tired of comparing the missives of the Constitutional President with those of the insurgent leader to the disadvantage of the former. They forget, in their tardiness of gratification at the very satisfactory nature of his communications, that the cruelty and ill-repudiater is on his good behavior before the world now, and particularly before them, and that he does address himself rather more to Great Britain and to France than to the gnats of Slavery propagandists at Richmond. Catch him talking Slavery in his messages as Mr. LINCOLN talks universal suffrage and free-labor in his! He knows better; although the perpetuation of Slavery through all time, and its extension over at least a great space of this continent, are the cardinal points on which his insurrection turns,—the only bonds which keep in nominal union the so-called confederation of which he is the head.

The truth of the matter is that the British nation, if we may judge them by the great majority of those who speak and write for them, are altogether unable to see any subject except in the light of their interests or in the gloom of their prejudices. They will go on measuring our corn in their bushels. Imperceptive and unimaginative, they seem utterly incapable of placing themselves in our position, and looking at our affairs, we will not say from our point of view, but from any one that approaches it. One only of President LINCOLN'S critics—and that, strange to say, the *Saturday Review*, seems to have a gleam of intelligence piercing the prejudices which blind British eyes when they turn hitherward. It says: "The North Americans perhaps understand their President the better, because he is pressed by the same arguments which embarrass themselves." True, O Saturday Reviewer! In your blind fumbling, you have unconsciously caught the end of the clue which, if you have but the grace and the good sense to follow it, will lead you—alas! you will never follow it; for it will lead you whither you would not go,—to justice, to candor, to good feeling toward this Republic.

Strangely enough, the very number of the *Saturday Review*, which so belabors President LINCOLN'S message, replies to an American impeachment of its course toward this country, that its diatribes are addressed not to an American but to a British public, and so puts in the very plea with which we opened these remarks. But it will not serve. For between official counsel given to the Legislature of a nation, and essays which, animated by malice and filled with venom have, if not for their sole purpose, at least for their sole end, the implanting of a deadly hate between two branches of the same great people, there is no kind of semblance. To the latter inhuman task the *Saturday Review* and its unwonted yoke-fellow the London *Times* have for months devoted themselves with an ingenuity and pertinacity worthy of Satan or the "Satanic" *Herald* itself. And all in cold blood, for the purpose of keeping a governing class and a money-making class in power and in wealth at home. Can they, the recognized organs of those classes, wonder, then, that in the only passage of the President's Message which does refer to the relations of the Republic with foreign nations, he says—meaning Great Britain, and France which has seen fit to follow her lead and say "ditto to Mr. Bull"—that "these nations appear not to have seen their way to their objects more directly or more clearly through the destruction than through the preservation of the Union"? This is not diplomatic courtesy, and it was not meant to be that,—but the plain truth, told to those who had a right to hear it. For, since the first appearance of a possibility that the Republic might be severed, the tone of the British Press, the acts of such British subjects as were placed in a position to act at all, and we will add, the attitude of the British Government, have left no room for any other conclusion.

The Construction of Iron-Clad Vessels of War.

If there is any subject, into the minutest details of which a Government contracting one war, and to succeed by another, may searchingly and unpretentiously inquire with entire propriety, it would appear to be the subject of coast and harbor defence. Our own Government, impelled by the pressure of haste and the conduct of operations infinitely diversified as well as infinitely important, has been content to substitute for it an amount of amateur opinion and guess-work which would be deemed wholly inadequate by individuals in the management of their own affairs, and is unprecedented in the more deliberate counsels of foreign States. And it has been felt—necessarily, perhaps—to the enterprise and patriotism of a private citizen to show the public, at his own cost, and in the most trustworthy manner, *the first* perfectly protected marine structure, as against the heaviest and most destructive shot and shell used in the naval practice of any country.

On Saturday last, Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS conducted, at Hoboken, a series of experiments relative to the whole subject of naval warfare, and in the inspection of a number of civil, naval and military officers, and a number of some hundreds of our citizens [illegible] the range of New-York. It should be premised, however, that Mr. STEVENS has for forty years engaged in a contemplative system of private experiments, especially as to the effect of cannon-ball upon iron plates, as all persons will acknowledge who recall to his factory-yard, yesterday, the lines of pedestrians, attracted and hastened from all parts of the city, to enjoy these. It was the full reputation thus gained, that enabled Mr. STEVENS to construct an impregnable target, and achieve a remarkable success in his first public experiment.

The target used on Saturday represented a section of 120 feet wide, and 4 feet long, of the forward part of the Steam Battery, as proposed to and indorsed by the Committee lately appointed to examine that vessel. It consisted of a series of wrought iron plates of the aggregate thickness of 9 inches, backed by 14 inches of heavy timber, in which was imbedded 6-inch girders 2 feet apart, the whole being lined with 1-inch iron plate, and inclined at an angle of one vertical to two horizontal, to the line of fire. The missiles first employed were 10-inch solid 124-pound shot, with the full service charge of seventy pounds of powder, at a range of 600 feet—the heaviest solid shot used in our service, and a vastly more destructive and severe test than any known in Europe in practice. Two of these shot simply indented the target an inch and a half; the second indented it an inch and five-eighths. In neither case was even the top-plate—five-eighths of an inch thick—cracked; and in both cases the shots were smashed into a iron rain which fell around and beyond the target. The third shot was an elongated 100-pound missile-fired, with the service charge, from a 6 4-10-inch Parrott gun at the same range. The shot was broken, the target was indented 11-16ths of an inch, and the top plate was not cracked. The precise effect of the various shots upon the inner plates and upon the wood, will, we presume, be examined, and the result laid before the public.

That there is one way, then, of making a ship-of-war impregnable, not only as against a shower of the heaviest missiles in use, but as against vastly more destructive projectiles yet to be invented, is no longer a matter of speculation.

The other experiment was of a most important character. Taking up the recoil of the heaviest ordnance by india-rubber springs within a short space, although illustrated yesterday by a hastily improvised apparatus, was unanimously pronounced, by the experts present, entirely practicable. But its feasibility is not indorsed by this test alone; for it has been the subject of such elaborate private experiments, that the capacity of springs to resist recoil has been actually tabulated for each weight of gun projectile and charge. The recoil of the 10-inch gun referred to was stopped by six columns of car-spring rubber, each column 6 inches in diameter and 20 inches long, in a space of 8½ inches; and the gun always returned to practically the same point from which it started.

Loading the heaviest ordnance by a steam cylinder, of which the piston-rod is the ram-rod of the gun, was successfully illustrated by a hastily constructed apparatus. The shot and cartridge, attached to a *sabot* which prevented their sliding out of the gun when rammed home, were laid on a scoop at the end of a lever, lifted by it to the depressed muzzle of the gun, and rammed to the chamber by a stroke of the piston, with a degree of celerity only limited by the skill of the operator.

The remarkable ability of a vessel having two screw propellers, to turn on her centre and manœuvre in action, and the feasibility of settling a properly constructed vessel rapidly into the water till her upper deck was submerged; of locomotion when thus settled; and of rapidly rising to the load line again, were illustrated by the gunboat *Naugatuck*, presented by Mr. STEVENS to the Government, and before described in these columns.

The Committee appointed to report upon the Stevens Battery, while unanimously indorsing the general features of that vessel, decided, not unanimously, however, against the feasibility of completing her, for certain reasons distinctly specified and positively urged. Among them was this—that the gun-deck "*would be demolished*" by the firing of heavy guns over it. The experiment of Saturday, by all agreed to be a perfectly correct test of that objection, showed that a *fac simile* of the vessel's deck was not only not "demolished," but not even started or cracked by the repeated explosions above it. While it should be mentioned, greatly to the credit of the members of that Board who were present, that they were the first to acknowledge the entire error of their objection, it is due to Mr. STEVENS and to the public he has so faithfully served, at immense private cost, and against intrinsic difficulties, and neglect and abuse, public and private, that would have discouraged a less patriotic man—it is due to all concerned to call public attention to the probable character of the objections urged by this Committee, as measured by the standard of actual experiment. When the two or three hundred officers, engineers, capitalists and interested citizens, fresh from the reading of the report of the Committee, the more eagerly listened for the report of that columbiad, on Saturday last, the impression gained ground that it was not exactly the gun-deck which was "demolished" by its action; and it was pretty generally mentioned at the time that Mr. STEVENS was not the man to publicly propose a novelty that he had not previously investigated by all the aids of experiment, research and comparison at his command.

The results of these trials was pronounced by experts—and we have rarely seen a fuller or more competent body of experts—as a complete indorsement of the features of the Stevens battery which they were designed to illustrate. And if the Messrs. STEVENS, the most successful marine steam engineers known in our history, have got to make a public test of every single feature of their plans before the Government will look at them, we have no doubt of their willingness to do it; but we would suggest the propriety of applying the same rule in case of the numerous charlatans who are allowed to palm their contrivances upon the public, at the public's cost, upon the simple indorsement of political wire-pullers.

Maryland's Atonement.

Gov. ANDREW, in his late message to the Legislature of Massachusetts, makes public the following gratifying proof of Maryland's repentance for a great crime.

"I gladly point you to one oasis in the midst of all the sentiments of the hour. A Committee of the House of Delegates of the Legislature of Maryland, acting under instructions from that body, have addressed the Executive of Massachusetts, seeking to learn the condition of the widows and orphans of the patriots who were murdered at Baltimore on the 19th of April, and to be informed of any persons who were dependent on them for support in order that the State of Maryland may take such action in that connection as befits its sense of justice and honor. Cordially appreciating the honorable and humane sentiments of the House of Delegates of Maryland, the letter of their Committee is herewith communicated to the General Court, and I have directed the necessary investigation to be made to answer its inquiries."

Every one remembers the passage of the Massachusetts Regiment—foremost to defend the menaced Capital of the nation—through Baltimore last April, and how those young men were brutally murdered in her streets. The deed sent a thrill of horror through every loyal heart. It seemed as though there was not in the heavens rain enough to wash the red guilt from her stones. It seemed as though nothing but an equable and wide revenge could atone for so foul a crime. Well, Time has brought round his revenges. But in a form how gentle! By wise and patriotic measures, by severe treatment when the exigency called for it, we have saved Maryland to the Union when its loss would have been irreparable and fatal. The men who plunged the Commonwealth into anarchy have been scattered and overpowered. A loyal legislature sits in the seats which were defiled by traitors. One of its first acts is to ask how Maryland can relieve the families of those who were struck down on her soil by a mob. It is a touching spectacle. It is also a type of much to follow. Maryland was probably, at the date of this act of violence, possessed with as rebellious a spirit as any seceded State. But wise treatment, mingling firmness with moderation has brought her back to loyalty; and the sincerity of the return is touchingly attested by this spontaneous act of repentance. We are eager to perceive the same spirit in other States; for they err widely those British journals which proclaim that vengeance possesses the North. Never was a people so wronged moved so little by that feeling, and filled rather with a kind of divine pity. Vengeance, indeed, we will have on those who, in arms, sustain the rebellion; but when communities come forward in the spirit of Maryland, and show they have recovered their reason, we meet and welcome them back to the Union as equals in every respect.

THE VAN WYCK INVESTIGATION.—The *Herald* is trying to induce some of its neighbors to print and comment upon the "report" of the Van Wyck Investigating Committee. The fact is, a few extracts from the testimony taken by the Committee compose the public document the *Herald* alludes to, the matter given being only so much as relates to Gen. FREMONT'S Department, with enough evidence of a different sort to disguise the apparent fact that the premature issue of so much was hastened in order to prejudice the case of that officer. The testimony taken by the Committee, and already in print, forms, we under-

stand, a volume of more than a thousand pages, and analyzes, with much thoroughness, the entire contract business of the War Department. When that is made public, it will be a matter of interest to see whether the *Herald* will print even a digest of its contents, and give it fair editorial consideration.

EPIDEMIC FIRES AT THE SOUTH.—It is impossible not to be struck with the extraordinary concurrence of fires in Southern cities of late. Here is a ten-days' record: 1. Fire in Charleston—the work of an incendiary; loss, $12,000,000. 2. Montgomery "fired in six different places by slaves." 3. Nashville fired, and commissary stores destroyed to the amount of a million dollars. 4. Fire in Norfolk—the Custom-house, Post-office, and a number of buildings destroyed. 5. Richmond on fire twice—the last time destroying divers public buildings. 6. Destruction of a powder-mill at New-Orleans—the work of an incendiary. In addition to, and later than these, we learn through Southern papers that, on the 17th December, the greater part of Greenville, Alabama, was destroyed by fire. Also, that during the night of Sunday week Charleston "was fired in several places," as though with the intent to destroy what remains of that ruined city.

It is not necessary to suppose any general plot throughout the South in order to account for these numerous acts of incendiarism. Southern society is just now in a condition to beget the like. And those planters who fired their houses, and applied the torch to their cotton-fields rather than allow them to fall into the hands of the National authorities, must begin to see that they kindled *another* conflagration they will not of, and gave their slaves an example which it would not be in their dark superstitious natures if they did not copy. This is a thing, too, that easily becomes epidemic. It will be no more than natural if, this Winter, the fate of Charleston does, to a greater or less degree, befall every city of the South.

Will, now, that unhappy people be able to read in the flare which their burning cities send up athwart the sky the fatal logic of their own incredible folly? If not, the same doom surely awaits them. In the meantime, whether these fiery visitations are the result of "accident," so called; whether they be the work of a secret plot, as is asserted, or whether, as is more likely, they take their rise in the many causes incident to the utter derangement of society as constituted in the Slave States, loyal men cannot do other than look on in calm, unpitying acquiescence. These visitations are part of the train of consequences, direct and indirect, which that infatuated people set in motion when they put from them the protecting power of the National Government. And though no right-minded man will feel it in him to laugh at their calamity, and mock when their fear cometh, it is impossible not to recognize in these things the outworking of retributive justice.

BENNETT ON THE TRUE THEORY OF HUMAN VISION.—Poor old BENNETT, who has lately announced that he has "had religion," not content with being as pious as a monk, has become as metaphysical as a schoolman. In yesterday's *Herald* he addresses his patrons of the concert saloons, rum-holes, junk-shops and brothels in an elaborate article on the "Berkeleyan Theory of Vision." Hear him: "To BERKELEY is the world indebted for the true theory of human vision as well as the explosion of philosophical fallacies supported by great names." Old BENNETT's optics are certainly advantageously located for studying "the true theory of human vision"—adding to the Shakespearian power of looking before and after, that of squinting round the corner with an eye for a cowhide. But it is probable that there is a deeper meaning in the philosopher's metaphysical speculations. BERKELEY's theory of vision was simply the doctrine of the unsubstantiability of matter—that the material world is "all in your eye," so to say. Now there is not the least doubt that BENNETT feels the need of the consolation derived from this doctrine—for the ruinous decline in the *Herald's* circulation and advertising patronage is calculated to make him think this world is all a fleeting show. His chief reliance now is on the advertisements of the concert saloons, But as the Grand Jury has taken in hand to squelch these infamous haunts of prostitution, he will soon lose the support of the columns of serried capitals showing forth the charms of the "pretty waiter girls." Poor old BENNETT is making ready to withdraw then, with a full stock of brimstone, to the study of "the true theory of human vision."

ORCHESTRAS FOR THE ARMY.—A CHANCE FOR ECONOMY.—A Committee has been created by Congress to ascertain and report methods of reducing the expenses of the war. There is one, (already, we think, suggested by Secretary CAMERON,) the Committee is besought not to overlook. The regimental bands of an army of 700,000 men must reach an aggregate of 15,000 performers. These receive better pay than the soldier, with rations quite as generous, and must be clothed, and their instruments and music provided, the entire expense reaching $6,000,000 a year. There are only two theories to justify the maintenance of such an establishment. One, that their brazen notes in some way contribute to the efficiency of the army; and yet it is well known that for all the practical uses of drill and march, the drum and fife are alone put in requisition. The other, that the bands, in some degree, mitigate the tediousness of camp-life, by their performances; whereas, it is well known that the rank and file entertain the profoundest disgust for entertainments which, with a dozen repetitions, pall on the hearing; and would be only too glad to exchange them for a bevy of negro minstrels, or the tricks of a prestidigitator. For the empty vanity of dress reviews alone are the regimental bands of any plausible utility, and the cessation of such displays will be an acceptable assurance to the people that National soldiering at a million and a half a day is not purely a holiday business. Let the Committee strike first at those brazen monstrosities, the bands.

Changes in the Albion.

CARD FROM THE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

We have already announced in various ways the great reduction in the price of this paper. Notwithstanding this, it will be obvious that the *Albion* is clothed to-day, from beginning to end, in an entirely new font of type; it comes from WITTE's well known foundry. Mr. SHUGG has also adorned our first and second pages with new and appropriate emblematic designs, which will, we think, be generally approved.

But we have another change to announce, to which we cannot advert with the same satisfaction. Mr. S. J. AHERN, who has for seven years past conducted the business of the establishment in a manner beyond all praise, retires from it this day, for the purpose of attending to his private affairs. It is because we have derived so much benefit from his cooperation, and esteem him so highly, that this change is made with regret.

W. YOUNG.

AMUSEMENTS.

A single week of comedies at Mr. WALLACK'S handsome up-town establishment, has wrought so complete a change in the strength and character of the audiences there, that the manager will scarcely need to be urged to commence a style of performance so eminently successful with the classes to whom he looks for support. We do not remember that any sensation piece has ever drawn a succession of houses so thoroughly satisfactory in numbers, or so quick and appreciative in kind. From Monday to Saturday night the theatre was simply taxed to its greatest capacity; hundreds, indeed, were turned from the door. To-night, when BOUCICAULT's "London Assurance" is to be played, it is fair to presume that there will be no falling off in this hearty recognition. And it would be wrong if there were, for Mr. WALLACK in these revivals, has done all that lay in his power to secure the approval and patronage of the classes who now rally so generously to his support. The standard comedies have never been seen to greater advantage. The brightness of the theatre; the brilliancy of the costumes; the appropriateness of the scenery; the talent of the artists, and the contagious enthusiasm of the audience, are separate sources of enjoyment which, when combined as they are now, become irresistible. Thus far, GOLDSMITH's comedy "She Stoops to Conquer," has been the most successful of the revivals—displaying the talent of the Company without overtaxing it, as seemed to us to be the case in the "School for Scandal." Both these works have been played twice during the past week, the remaining evenings being filled with Mr. BROUGHAM'S five-act farce, called "Playing with Fire." A little pardonable managerial latitude is exercised in elevating this curious and most amusing production to the level of a "standard comedy." It will be "standard," however, so long as the fourth act is played as well as it is by Mr. WALLACK's company, and perhaps no longer. It is certain that neither GOLDSMITH nor SHERIDAN excited the audience to such vociferous demonstrations of delight as did the jovial author of "Playing with Fire."

Mr. JACKSON has brought his financial year most successfully to a close at the Winter Garden—a year the most prosperous that the theatre has seen under any management since the opening. Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, the latest "stars," contributed in no small degree to this happy result. Their engagement was one of the most profitable ever played in the City—and this, too, without any special exertion to attract the attention of the public. Mr. J. S. CLARKE, a favorite of the same sort, has been secured to fill the vacancy occasioned by the withdrawal of the Irish Boy and Yankee Gal. Mr. CLARKE will make his appearance to-night in three of his best pieces. Those who feel equal to the task of laughing for two hours, should not forget that the Winter Garden is the place where laughter is at home, and stretches itself.

At Miss LAURA KEENE'S theatre, the two holiday pieces, "Little Tom" and "Robinson Crusoe," will be repeated during the week. Several novelties are said to be in preparation.

At Barnum's Museum the fairy spectacle of "Ondine" fills the lecture-room to overflowing, and will be continued until further notice. There are two performances—one in the afternoon, the other in the evening. The Whale has been in a sickly condition for some days, but as there are no whale doctors in New-York, (except Capt. WILLIAMS, a Sangrado of the worst kind, who would inevitably have the poor brute to death,) it is confidently believed that he will recover. He took an airing on Saturday, and ate a peanut—contributed by an affectionate and wasteful newsboy—with appetite. Let us indulge the hope that the crisis is past. The Hippopotamus eats daily, and leaves his card.

Capt. WILLIAMS, referred to above, gives a sample of his practice every evening, at Hope Chapel, and if it is not a caution to whales, it certainly ought to be. Take the voyage with the Captain by all means; what is pain to one is amusement to another.

Mr. HERRMANN, the conjuror, will give his last performance at Niblo's Theatre to-day—afternoon and evening. The entertainments are for a charitable purpose.

NIBLO'S THEATER will resume its place in the ranks to-morrow evening, under the direction of Mr. H. C. JARRETT, who, it is said, has secured a lease of the place for five or six months. The intention is to devote the building to the performance of the legitimate drama—serious and comic. A good company of "stars" has been secured for this purpose; artists who are willing to lend a hand in atrocious murder or a police scandal; to trundle scenery from here to there, and wear the prescribed sock or the requisite buskin. The idea is an extremely good one, if it can be carried out in a way to satisfy the somewhat exacting taste of a Metropolitan audience. But we distrust the versatility of eminent tragedians, and still more so the capacity of the public to recognize their double merits. Mr. BURTON, when he tried tragedy, found that great artist was capable of execution in all the directions to do, was laughed at as heartily as if he were playing the "Poodles." Is it quite certain that the audience will not weep when a comedy is being played by Messrs. E. L. DAVENPORT and J. W. WALLACK, Jr.? At all events, Mr. JARRETT's forces are so good that he can hardly fail to carry the day if he dispose them to advantage. The season commences (Tuesday) with the "School for Scandal," on Wednesday, "Hamlet."

The new pantomime at STICKNEY'S Bowery Theatre continues to be the particular attraction of the East side of the town. Now that a few performances have smoothed the machinery to the exact working point, the tricks and transformations occur with unfailing precision. Mr. STICKNEY's management at the old Bowery Theatre deserves to restore the fortunes of that once popular establishment.

English composers seem to enjoy a monopoly of industry in the operatic way. BALFE has recently added to his plenteousness a new work, called the "Puritan's Daughter," which has been pronounced with such singular success, that even the *Athenæum* has a good word to say for it. WALLACE is engaged on a new work, and various other composers and works are mentioned as a part of a formidable reserve. Concerning Mr. WALLACE's "Lurline," we hear that it has been accepted by the Grand Opera of Paris for the coming season, and will also be produced in London at the Italian Opera.

Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT will give one of his pleasant "Readings," in the lecture-room of St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-street, on Wednesday next, for charitable purposes. There will be no charge for admission.

Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, at one time the "leading lady" of Wallack's Theatre, has made a very successful *début* in England.

Mr. W. M. FLEMING is to be the next lessee of the Brooklyn Academy of Music. He will commence a season on Monday next.

A "parlor entertainment" of WEBER's "Preciosa" was given at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on Friday last.

Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, whose genial lectures are hailed with so much satisfaction by the public, announces "something new" for this evening, and we may conclude, therefore that Clinton Hall will be taxed to its greatest capacity. Mr. DE CORDOVA's novelty is a discourse on "Fun Seriously Considered." Such a topic, handled by a master of the art, cannot fail to be mirth-provoking in the highest degree.

The Christmas performance of the "Messiah" by the Boston Handel and Haydn Society, seems to have been unusually successful this year. Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the celebrated composer, and a baritone of whose skill we have had frequent occasion to speak, was received with peculiar favor by the Athenians. The Boston *Post* thus refers to the gentleman's effort: "The most entirely artistic thing of the evening was Mr. THOMAS' rendering of the bass arias. Since BELLETTI, we have heard no such nice execution, and clean carrying of a bass voice through difficult music. He has an excellent method, and his intonations in those odd intervals was remarkably pure. He had not, of course, the dramatic force of FORMES, but he gave those rolling runs of HANDEL with far greater precision. His whole performance was artistic in the extreme."

Mr. B. P. MALLATRATT, a young gentleman who will be remembered as having given a concert in Brooklyn some time since, and who has subsequently studied under the best masters in the Royal Academy of Music, London, made his reappearance at a private soiree, in the sister city, on Thursday last. Mr. MALLATRATT has made vast strides as a violinist, and will astonish and gratify those friends who patronize his concert to-night, which will take place at Plymouth Church. Mrs. JAMESON, Miss NINA GRADY, Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Mr. GEO. W. WOOSTER, Mr. MARK HALLAM (violin), and Mr. J. B. WHEATON (piano), will assist.

Master PAPE will give a farewell concert at Dodworth's Saloon, on Saturday next.

Miss NINA FOSTER—a lady who is accepted as the best reader of the day—will give a recitation of some of the productions of ancient and modern writers, at Dodworth's Hall, on Wednesday next.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE NEW COMMON COUNCIL.

Both branches of the Common Council meet this day at 12 M., to organize for the year, by the election of President, clerks and employes. Many caucuses have been held, but the determination arrived at, if any, is a secret which has thus far been well kept. In the Board of Councilmen the spirit of harmony has not prevailed, and it is asserted that up to Saturday night the President had not been agreed upon by the Democrats, who have the power, if the Mozart men, of whom there are two, are admitted, but it is said that they have not attended any of the private meetings, being determined not to bind themselves to any candidate in advance. The great bone of contention in this Board is the clerkship, some of the new members (understood to be the Mozart men) being specially anxious to oust the present incumbent, who has held the post for many years, and discharged all its duties faithfully and acceptably. An attack upon his official integrity in one of the daily papers a day or two since, was promptly met by an action for libel.

The new Mayor, Mr. OPDYKE, also takes possession of his office to-day, and will send in his Message as soon as the Boards are organized. He has not yet signified his intentions as to any changes in the subordinate offices in his gift, except in the case of G. W. BIXBEMAN, Assistant Marshal, who is to be retained.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

The annual statement from this office for 1861, imparts some valuable information, and makes some practical suggestions, the adoption of which will undoubtedly tend to greater public convenience, and much facilitate the operations of the Department. The estimates for the present year are $1,501,478, being $233,698 less than was required last year, and there remains unexpended from last year's appropriation a balance of $32,500, which speaks well for the economical manner in which the affairs of the various Bureaus have been managed. The reports of the different Bureaus give in detail the various works which have been commenced or completed during the past year, the greater part of which have heretofore been noticed in the daily prints. In the Bureau of Street improvements, the most important in the Department, a radical change has been effected by advice of the Corporation Counsel. It was formerly supposed to be necessary to advertise in all the Corporation papers for ten days for objections on all resolutions and ordinances of the Common Council, directing any improvement involving any assessment upon property; then the advertising was repeated on inviting proposals for the work, making, with the first advertising of the resolution or ordinance by the Clerk of the Common Council, three times advertising of each matter of improvement, which was a rather expensive programme. Under Mr. BROWN's opinion, however, the advertisement, in each case, is now only given out with the invitation for proposals, he holding that the ordinance directing the Street Commissioner to advertise past notices is set aside when the Common Council orders the work to be done. Property-owners would do well to remember this, and not hereafter wait to be invited, by special advertisement, to object to any plan of improvement.

The work done in this bureau reimbursable by assessment, amounted to $329,254, the most important being the grading of Eighth-avenue from Fifty-ninth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street—nearly the whole of which passes through solid rock.

The system of numbering street-lamps, by Mr. E. BATES, and which was explained in the same very fully in the TIMES, has worked successfully and will be put into general operation as far as practicable.

The question of establishing new grades on the North and East Rivers, to conform to the new Harbor Commissioners line, is still unacted on by the Common Council. The present grades were established to meet the old water line, and the difficulty appears to be this: On the North River from Hammond-street, (and also on the East River above Sixteenth-street,) north, along the whole river front, the old water line runs a considerable distance beyond the new line, and the present grades were established to reach the old line. As a consequence, in continuing the present grades of streets to the river, the new street must be reached at an elevation of ten or fifteen feet, and even twenty feet in some places above the water, thus shutting off entirely all communication with the water—unless by steps or ladder. The Street Commissioner proposes to remedy this by running on exterior lines along both rivers, and I can see no other way to settle the whole matter.

To illustrate the necessity of some immediate action in the matter of grading, it is only necessary to state that Chambers-street, which has been one level for two years, is not yet regraded, as two-thirds of the owners refuse to agree upon a grade.

In the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies there has been expended during the past year the sum of $2,206.36, viz. for new bell-hangings $650.60, all other repairs and alterations $142.96, with about $50,000 worth of engineering contract. In the Bureau of Wharves the expenditures have amounted to $2,5.0, and in that of Lamps and Gas $176,289, of which $113,650 has been for lighting, and the balance for extensions, connections, repairs, &c. In the Bureau of Landing Places the expenditures have been only $31,595, but in consequence of the public Parks "shows a million" items received the appropriation. The total amount of assessments collected during the year has been $361,296 70.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments.*—John O'BRIEN to the First Precinct, Charles P. Gilbert to the Twenty-fourth, Nicholas Bush and Francis B. Reed to the Seventh, Brooklyn, and David Mould to be Doorman of the Seventh Precinct, Brooklyn.

Resignations.—Joseph Quick of the Twenty-first, M. Booth of the Twentieth, Julius P. Merithin of the Fourth, and Serg't. Michael Snyder of the Ninth.

The friends of Capt. SILBY—formerly of the First Precinct, James Towle of the Fourteenth, Richard Fletcher, but lately transferred to the Company of the City Hall Squad—have presented him with a valuable present, in the form of a gold watch worth $40, together with a purse containing $200. This is an appropriate token of the high esteem in which his friends hold his long-tried and faithful officer.

A DISHONEST PORTER SENT TO PRISON.—JOHN HICKEY was yesterday arrested by Officer SCOLLAR, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, upon the complaint of THOMAS WHITE, of No. 13 and 14 Abacor-place, West Thirty-ninth-street, who charges that the accused feloniously embezzled the sum of $46 60 in money, which belonged to complainant. HICKEY, who was Mr. WHITE's porter, was sent to collect a bill for some goods, amounting to the above sum, from Mr. THOMAS HILL. The money was collected, but instead of handing it over to his employer, it is alleged that he applied it to his own use. The accused was committed for trial, by Justice KELLY, in default of $500 bail.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL to Jan. 3, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Dec. 27	112	121	267
Admitted to Jan. 3	30	31	61
Discharged, cured or relieved	31	36	67
Died	6	1	7
Remaining at date	136	118	254
Males, 224; females, 30.			

EDWARD EVERETT ON THE WAR.—Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will deliver his lecture on the "Origin and Character of the War," before the Mercantile Library Association, at the Academy of Music, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, on which occasion his Honor the Mayor will preside.

ICE.—There was considerable ice came down the North River yesterday morning, and came in contact with several vessels lying at anchor, dragging them below Governor's Island, but causing no damage.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE MILITIA IN KINGS COUNTY.—By a recent order from the Adjutant-General's office, a new brigade is to be organized in this county, and the following district assigned to the same: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth and Twelfth Wards of Brooklyn, and appointing JESSE C. SMITH, late Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, and present Senator representing the Second District, to the command thereof. The brigade district is divided into four regimental districts, as follows: A regimental district to be known as the Twenty-third, to comprise the First, Second and Third Wards; Forty-seventh Regiment, comprising the Fourth and Fifth Wards; Fifty-second Regimental District, to embrace the Sixth and Twelfth Wards; and the Fifty-sixth Regimental District, embracing the Eighteenth and Eighth Wards. The Fifth Brigade District to comprise the whole of the County of Kings not included in the Eleventh Brigade District. The regimental district of the Fifth Brigade are divided as follows: Thirteenth Regiment—Seventh and Eleventh Wards; Fourteenth Regiment—Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards; Twenty-eighth Regiment—Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Wards, and the Seventieth Regiment—Ninth and Eighteenth Wards and county towns. Brig.-Gen. CROOK, of the Fifth, and Brig.-Gen. SMITH, of the Eleventh Brigades, are ordered to divide the districts in their respective brigade districts into company districts, and report such division to the Commander-in-Chief, to the end that an order may be issued for the assignment of companies in such districts.

SPECIAL MEETINGS FOR PRAYER.—The present week is to be devoted as a special season for prayer in the several religious denominations in the Eastern District, for the spread of the gospel in this and other lands. There will be a meeting for prayer on the afternoon of each day, commencing at 4 o'clock, and continuing one hour. These prayer-meetings will be held in the lecture-room of the Fifth-street Baptist Church. Missionary meetings for prayer and addresses will also be held every evening, except Saturday, as follows: Monday evening, South Third-street Presbyterian Church; Tuesday evening, Reformed Dutch Church, Fourth-street, corner of South Second-street; Wednesday evening, First Presbyterian Church, South Fourth-street, corner Sixth-street; Thursday evening, Methodist Episcopal Church, South Third-street, corner of Union-avenue; Friday evening, Baptist Church, Fifth-street, corner of South Fifth-street.

MORTALITY.—There were 110 deaths in this city last week, classified as follows: Males, 65; females, 45. Diseases—Consumption, 14; diphtheria, 3; congestion of the brain, 4; typhoid fever, 5; congestion of the lungs, 3; convulsions, 11; pneumonia, 7; croup, 6; intemperance, 2; scarlet fever, 15; disease of heart, 4; apoplexy, 2; hemorrhage, 3; debility, 3; bronchitis, 4; hooping-cough, 3; dropsy, 1; aneurism of aorta, 1; premature birth, 4; measles, 2; puerperal fever, 1; small pox, 1; tetanus, 1; inflammation of the arteries, 1; diarrhœa, 1; hydrocephalus, 2; palsy, 1; tubercles, 1; marasmus, 1; congestion, 1; intussusception, 1; inflammation of the stomach, 1.

BODY FOUND.—The body of a child, with its skull fractured, was found in the Ninth Ward, on Saturday. Coroner NOARR held an inquest yesterday, but nothing was ascertained throwing any light upon the cause of death.

THE COURTS.—The January Term of the City Court will be opened this morning, as also will be a Special Term of the Supreme Court.

SKATING.—The ponds in the outskirts of the city were covered with skaters during Saturday and yesterday.

Correspondence with the Rebel States.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1862.

In reply to a correspondent, this morning, who asks "*whether* there is any way by which letters can be sent to the seceded States?" you reply that "the only way you know in which letters can be so forwarded is by direct permission of the military authorities, and under flags of truce." Permit me to inform your correspondent and the public, that there are commercial houses in this City, or at least one, and the writer has been informed that there are several, which have branches in the seceded States, which keep up their correspondence with them by way of England and Mexico, and so overland through Texas to any part of Jeffdom. It is true, it takes time, about 40 days, but as that is better than no intercourse, they avail themselves of it. Whether a truly loyal American will avail himself of this clandestine method of defying the Government's intellect of correspondence with rebellion is not for me to say; but I do query whether, if commercial houses resort to this roundabout way of keeping up their correspondence, the rebels themselves are not equally sharp in combining theirs with their Northern sympathizers, and with their emissaries and sympathizers in Europe; and if this on the case, whether this is not a "rattle" worthy the attention of the Government.

Yours truly, INFLEXIBLE LOYALTY.

Obituary.

—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JOSLIN, M. D., LL. D., one of the most prominent homœopathic physicians of this city, died at his residence, Dec. 31, 1861. He was born in Exeter, R. I., Nov. 25, 1796, and in 1799 removed to this State, where he has since resided. He graduated at Union College in 1821, and as a physician at the *College of Physicians and Surgeons* in this City in 1826. He did not, however, enter at once upon the practice of his profession, having received the appointment of Professor of Chemistry and the Natural Sciences in the Polytechny, Chattebango, in 1826, which position he held until 1827, when he was made Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Union College. There he remained until 1837, when he determined to devote himself exclusively to the practice of medicine, and for this purpose he entered into partnership with Dr. E. F. BOWERS, of this City. His reputation as a man of scientific attainments had preceded him, and he was induced to accept the position in the University in the City of New-York which he had so well filled at Schenectady. In 1841 he resigned his Professorship, and from that time until within about a week of his death he practiced medicine. His conversion to homœopathy was the result of investigations, which he was induced to make by receiving a request from a friend to give his opinion of the system. Dr. JOSLIN was an industrious, faithful student, a profound and original thinker, concentrating his ideas with remarkable clearness and precision. He was the author of several standard works on homœopathy, and a frequent contributor to various scientific and public-sanitary journals. He was a widower, and leaves two sons, residents of the City, Rev. TITUS JOSLIN, a clergyman, and BENJAMIN F. JOSLIN, Jr., M. D., a physician. At a special meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New-York, of which Dr. JOSLIN was President, held Thursday evening, the 2d inst., resolutions of respect for the deceased, and of condolence with his family, offered by Dr. BAYARD, were unanimously adopted.

—Hon. GERRIT F. LANSING, who died in Albany, Jan. 3, was born in that city in 1783. He graduated at Union College about the year 1800, then read law, and was admitted to the bar about the year 1806. Mr. LANSING had at various periods held many public offices and trusts. He was Clerk of the Assembly of 1807. In 1816 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Probate, which office he held until it was abolished by the Constitution of 1821. He represented the Albany District in Congress from 1831 to 1837. In 1823, he was appointed, by the Legislature, one of the Regents of the University, and in 1849 was elected Chancellor of the Board, which office he held at his death. In addition to these public trusts, Mr. LANSING had been a director in many corporations, also for connected with the business of Albany, and until recently, in middle life, been a member of its Common Council. At the time of his death he was President of the Albany Insurance Company, and of the Albany Savings Bank. Mr. LANSING came from a distinguished ancestry. His father, Mr. ABRAHAM G. LANSING, held many prominent positions in the early history of the State, having been State Treasurer in the year 1804, and again in 1810. His mother was a daughter of ABRAHAM YATES, Jr., a gentleman who was prominently identified with our Revolutionary history, having, among other official positions, held that of President of the Provincial Congress of New-York, and Mayor and Recorder of Albany. His uncle, JOHN LANSING, Jr., was a member of the Constitutional Convention of New-York, in 1788, a delegate to the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards Chancellor of the State.

Senatorial Election In Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Sunday, Jan. 5.

In the Michigan Legislature, yesterday, JACOB M. HOWARD was chosen United States Senator for the unexpired term of the late Senator BINGHAM, ending March 4, 1865.

The Recent Fire In Broadway.

BURNING OF HEGEMAN'S DRUG-STORE.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you some two years ago has been recovered from the ruins of Hegeman & Co.'s Drug-Store, No. 161 Broadway, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, the 22d inst.

We occupied the entire upper part of the building as a manufactory of paper boxes and salesroom for papers and cards. We had a large amount of material on hand, and the inflammable nature of the drugs stored on the three floors below made a very hot fire. All our books, insurance policies and other valuable papers, beside a small amount of money, was locked up in your Patent Safe. The safe stood on the second floor near the centre of the building, and fell with the ruins of the building into the cellar below, where it lay, imbedded until 8 o'clock last evening, a period of *one hundred and thirteen hours, or nearly five days.* We are happy to add that our books, papers and money were all completely preserved, and the entire contents of your safe when taken out this morning are almost as bright as when we put them in.

We have selected another Herring's Champion Safe to lock them up in, and shall always take pleasure in recommending them to our friends for use.

EBBINGHAUS & ZOLLINGER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

The most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES,

Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York;
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

To Milkmen.

Brewers' Grains.

Fresh every day,
at SMITH & BROTHER'S Brewery,
Nos. 156 and 160 West 18th-st., N. Y.

An Incident on Broadway.—HOWE'S ARMY Scales shut and lock up, and work on balls. Also, all varieties of scales. FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 203 Broadway

Balmoral Boots $2 50, for Ladies, at CANTRELL'S No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

MARRIED.

WOODRA—REDWAY.—In Newark, on Sunday, Dec. 29, by Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. DAVID WOODRA to Miss JOSIE A. REDWAY, both of this City.

DIED.

HAWES.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 4, EDWARD KOLLOCK, youngest child of Geo. E. and Elizabeth A. Hawes, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock, from No. 21 Bond-st., previous to the removal of the remains to Massachusetts for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HULL.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 5, Miss SARAH HULL, aged 53 years.

Her friends are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 44 West 25th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Southport, Conn., for interment.

☞ Bridgeport, Conn., papers please copy.

HALLICK.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 5, WILLIAM HENRY HALLICK, Lieut.-Colonel Ninth Regiment, New-York State Militia.

Notice will be given of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

BENNETT.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 5, JESSE P., son of Jas. F. and Josephine A. Bennett, aged 3 years, 4 months and 14 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 628 Hudson-st.

DRAKE.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 4, ANNA M. DRAKE, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Eliza M. Smith, 203 Monroe-st.

WAINWRIGHT.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 5, after a short but severe illness, MARY JANE, wife of Thomas H. Wainwright.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 94 Allen-st.

MENZIES.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 5, MARY MENZIES, daughter of Alexander and Jean Menzies, aged 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 112 West 41st-st., corner of 8th-av., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock.

READ.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 5, CAROLINE J., wife of Matthew P. Read, and daughter of the late Richard Suydam, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 345 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Jan. 7, without further invitation.

GARDNER.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 3, Mrs. FRANCES B. GARDNER, wife of N. B. Gardner, aged 33 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No 12 West 44th-st., this day, (Monday,) the 6th inst., at 1 P. M.

DAWES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 3, MARGARET, widow of Israel Tarbi, and daughter of the late Capt. Robert Johnston, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Monday,) at 1 P. M., from 27 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, without further invitation.

KIDDER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 3, HARRIET, widow of the late Samuel Kidder, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. Albert G. Jones, No. 24 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., to-morrow, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

COOPER.—In Yorkville, on Saturday, Jan. 4, KATE RICHMOND, youngest daughter of T. Colden Cooper, of this City, aged 2 years and 11 months.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

WOOD.—In Harlem, on Saturday, Jan. 4, after a lingering illness, CHARITNA, consort of the late David Wood, of Harlem, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Dr. William C., John and James Wood, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 3d-av. and 125th-st., on Tuesday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

PECK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 5, MARY, infant daughter of Henry A. and Mary H. Peck.

TILFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 5, ALFRED DUCKER, son of John H. and Clara Tilford, aged 2 years and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M., from No. 40 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

WALLIS.—In Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 1, after a lingering illness, JOSEPH WALLIS, late of this City, Counselor-at-law.

WILLETS.—At his residence, Harrison, Westchester County, on Saturday, Jan. 4, STEPHEN WILLETS, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, at Westbury, L. I., on Third day, the 7th inst., at 12½ o'clock, which his friends are invited to attend.

LOCKWOOD.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 4, Mrs. SARAH L. LOCKWOOD, wife of Gen. Munson L. Lockwood.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) Jan. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

BLUNT.—At his residence at Sing Sing, Westchester County, on Saturday, Jan. 4, EDMUND M. BLUNT, formerly of this City, in the 92d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his sons, Edmund and George W. Blunt, and his daughter, Mrs. Jonathan Miller, are invited to attend his funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, at Sing Sing, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8, 9:45 and 11 A. M., returning at 1:50, 3:32 and 5:30 P. M.

LYDECKER.—In Englewood, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, SARAH, wife of Garret J. Lydecker, in the 61st year of her age.

Notice of the funeral in Tuesday's papers.

ROUND.—In Florida, Orange County, N. Y., on Sunday morning, JOHN WESLEY ROUND, in the 30th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church of that village.

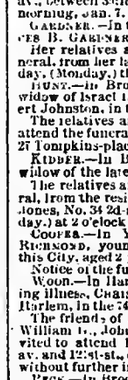
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 5.—Jan. 4, 1862.
72, 1, 58, 69, 2, 16, 65, 37, 62, 52, 3, 6.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 6.—Jan. 4, 1862.
77, 74, 18, 5, 15, 34, 14, 3, 44, 53, 17, 4, 54.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No 16 Bond-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

ENGLISH SKATES.
AMERICAN SKATES
CHEAP

SUPERVISORS' ANNUAL REPORT.

[Continued from yesterday's Times.]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, DEC. 30, 1861.—The following Annual Report of the Board for 1860, was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed in one or more of the daily newspapers, and in document form. JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861,

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the requirements of law (see Revised Statutes, 5th edition, vol. I, chap. 12, article 1, § 57), the following statement is respectfully submitted. J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL AMOUNTS AUDITED AND ALLOWED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, FOR BILLS, ETC., FROM JAN. 3, 1861 TO JAN. 1, 1862.

Date when allowed.	To whom allowed, and for what purpose.	Amount of claim.	Amount audited and allowed.
Aug. 27	Charles A. Gallagher, making post-mortem examinations		20 00
27	Charles E. Hackley, making post-mortem examinations	15 00	15 00
27	F. W. Kelly, making post-mortem examinations	25 00	25 00
27	J. L. Little, making post-mortem examinations	35 00	35 00
27	B. A Segur, making post-mortem examination	5 00	5 00
27	S. B. Tuthill, making post-mortem examination	10 00	10 00
27	Charles B. White, making post-mortem examinations	30 00	20 00
27	Baker & Godwin, printing for the County	74 33	74 33
27	William D. Roe & Co., stationery for the County	70 40	70 40
27	J. W. Wilcox, stationery for the County	1 50	1 50
27	Harvey & Kennard, stationery for the County	140 50	140 50
27	Owens & Agar, stationery for the County	7 75	7 75
27	Francis Farrell, cleaning new Court house	44 00	44 00
27	H. F. Aubery, glazing for the County	15 75	15 75
27	N. McLeod, supplies for County Jail, up to Aug. 1, 1861	333 74	333 74
27	J. W. Southack, Secretary for Recorder	90 00	90 00
27	W. E. Berrien, repairs for room of Court of Appeals	122 66	122 66
27	John Clancy, services as County Clerk, up to July 1, 1861	1,030 35	830 35
30	John Kelly, services as Sheriff, up to July 1, 1861	8,819 45	8,819 45
30	C. Allison, board of witnesses, to Aug. 1, 1861	218 00	218 00
Sept. 2	James Hongh, services to Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	125 00	125 00
2	C. V. Hough, services to Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	100 00	100 00
2	Roach & Edwards, contract work for Harlem Bridge	4,200 00	4,200 00
2	Roach & Edwards, contract work for Harlem Bridge	4,878 66	4,878 66
2	Pay-roll of laborers on work for Harlem Bridge	262 26	262 26
2	A. Hyler, repairs on Harlem Bridge	25 00	25 00
2	Norman McLeod, supplies for County Jail, up to Sept. 1, 1861	318 46	218 46
2	John S. Voorhies, law books for the County	84 30	84 30
2	New-York Transcript, publishing official proceedings of Board	1,356 85	1,356 85
6	Clerk of Board, contingent expenses up to date	101 46	101 46
6	L. B. Pratt, removing a vessel from Harlem River	150 00	150 00
6	J. F. Talmage, removing a vessel from North River	400 00	400 00
6	Brower Brothers, stationery for County	72 41	72 41
6	Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co., stationery for County	98 01	98 01
6	W. J. Syms & Brother, stationery for County	30 00	30 00
6	Thomas Clark, directories for County	9 50	9 50
6	John A. Gray, printing for County	97 20	97 20
6	Keyser & Co., repairs to Register's office	76 59	76 59
6	John H. Tobitt, printing minutes of Board	73 72	73 72
6	Jno. McGowan, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions	102 00	102 00
6	G. Joseph Ruch, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions	102 13	102 13
6	Joseph Freeman, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	124 00	124 00
6	John Healy, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	126 12	126 12
6	John Lord, serving subpœnas for Court of Geueral Sessions	123 37	123 37
6	Bartholomew Ward, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	127 62	127 62
6	Lewis Carpenter, repairs to rooms of Special Sessions	135 60	135 60
6	Robert King, expenses incurred in pursuing a fugitive	70 00	56 00
6	John M. Tracy, expenses incurred in procuring witnesses for District-Attorney	78 75	78 75
6	B. Sheridan, medical services First District Police Court	5 00	5 00
6	Roger Adams, services to Court of Oyer and Terminer	172 50	172 50
6	Abraham Charlock, services to Court of Oyer and Terminer	172 50	172 50
6	Michael Gayte, services to Court of Oyer and Terminer	172 50	172 50
6	James Higgins, services to Court of Oyer and Terminer	172 50	172 50
6	Thomas Smith, services to Court of Oyer and Terminer	172 50	172 50
11	Keyser & Co., repairs for office of District Attorney	74 94	74 94
11	A. Allendorph, for repairs for County Bureau	12 50	12 50
11	C. Allison, board of witnesses up to Sept. 1st	560 50	560 50
16	E. W. Smith, salary as Engineer for the Harlem Bridge	282 26	282 26
16	Clerk of Board, contingent expenses up to date	101 46	101 46
16	L. B. Pratt, removing & vessel from Harlem River	150 00	150 00
16	J. F. Talmage, removing a vessel from North River	400 00	400 00
16	Brower Brothers, stationery for County	72 41	72 41
16	Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co., stationery for County	98 01	98 01
16	W. J. Syms & Brother, stationery for County	30 00	30 00
16	Thomas Clark, directories for County	9 50	9 50
16	John A. Gray, printing for County	97 20	97 20
16	Keyser & Co., repairs to Register's office	76 59	76 59
16	John H. Tobitt, printing minutes of Board	73 72	73 72
16	Jno. McGowan, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions	102 00	102 00
16	G. Joseph Ruch, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions	102 13	102 13
16	Joseph Freeman, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	124 00	124 00
16	John Healy, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	126 12	126 12
16	John Lord, serving subpœnas for Court of Geueral Sessions	123 37	123 37
16	Bartholomew Ward, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	127 62	127 62
16	Lewis Carpenter, repairs to rooms of Special Sessions	135 60	135 60
16	Robert King, expenses incurred in pursuing a fugitive	70 00	56 00
16	John M. Tracy, expenses incurred in procuring witnesses for District-Attorney	78 75	78 75
16	B. Sheridan, medical services First District Police Court	5 00	5 00
16	Roger Adams, services to Court of Oyer and Terminer	172 50	172 50
16	Abraham Charlock, services to Court of Oyer and Terminer	172 50	172 50
16	Michael Gayte, services to Court of Oyer and Terminer	172 50	172 50
16	James Higgins, services to Court of Oyer and Terminer	172 50	172 50
16	Thomas Smith, services to Court of Oyer and Terminer	172 50	172 50
16	Keyser & Co., repairs for office of District Attorney	74 94	74 94
11	A. Allendorph, for repairs for County Bureau	12 50	12 50
11	C. Allison, board of witnesses up to Sept. 1st	560 50	560 50
16	E. W. Smith, salary as Engineer for the Harlem Bridge	282 26	282 26
16	Theo. Sickles, salary as Engineer for Harlem Bridge	98 21	98 21
16	Ethan Rogers, salary as Engineer for Harlem Bridge	98 21	98 21
16	James Hongh, salary as Superintendent for Harlem Bridge	125 00	125 00
16	Charles V. Hough, salary as Clerk for Harlem Bridge	100 00	100 00
16	Ogden Cement Co., cement for Harlem Bridge	45 00	45 00
16	D. B. Monell, sand for Harlem Bridge	31 25	31 25
16	William Kinney, stone for Harlem Bridge	75 00	75 00
16	W. T. Mawby, repairs for Harlem Bridge	7 50	7 50
16	S. Raynor, row-boat for Harlem Bridge	12 00	12 00
16	James Hongh, Jr., express expenses for Harlem Bridge	7 87	7 87
16	Trenton Locomotive Co., iron for Harlem Bridge	618 85	618 85
16	Roach & Edwards, work for Harlem Bridge	200 00	200 00
16	T. M. Niven, work for Harlem Bridge	1,590 95	1,590 95
20	Brower Bros., stationery for the County	115 47	116 47
20	Thomas Clark, directory for the County	2 00	2 00
20	Daniel Slote, books for the County	184 31	184 31
20	James Davis, stationery for Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	7 85	7 85
20	Campbell & Moody, timber for Harlem Bridge	102 68	102 68
20	Pay-roll of laborers on Harlem Bridge	340 49	340 49
24	Roach & Edwards, contract work on Harlem Bridge	4,243 41	4,243 41
24	A. A. Phillips, services as Connsel in case of Cancemi	1,000 00	1,000 00
24	Banks & Bros., books for Supreme Court	74 50	74 50
24	New-York Gas Co., gas for brown-stone building up to Aug. 1, 1861	93 25	93 25
24	Pelletreau and Cole, books for County Clerk	146 40	146 40
24	Owens & Agar, books for County Clerk	46 50	46 50
Oct. 1	Joseph Brennan, serving subpœnas for tiener'l Sessions up to Sept. 1, 1861	178 74	178 74
1	John Healy, serving subpœnas for General Sessions up to Sept. 1, 1861	176 99	176 99
1	John Lord, serving subpœnas for General Sessions up to Sept. 1, 1861	173 74	173 74
1	Bartholomew Ward, serving subpœnas for General Sessions up to Sept. 1, '61	176 50	175 50
1	Pay-roll of laborers on Harlem Bridge up to date	348 97	348 97
1	S. H. Knapp, extending IId Ward tax-book	19 25	19 25
1	S. H. Knapp, copying IId Ward tax-book	53 52	53 62
1	William W. Burnham, extending IVth Ward tax-book	25 40	25 40
1	William W. Burnham, copying IVth Ward tax-book	56 61	56 61
1	F. Webb, extending VIth Ward tax-book	21 10	21 10
1	F. Webb, copying VIth Ward tax-book	49 38	49 38
1	William Little, extending VIIth Ward tax-book	50 58	50 58
1	William Little, copying VIIth Ward tax-book	109 32	109 32
1	C. D. Birdseye, extending XIth Ward tax-book	51 45	51 45
1	C. D. Birdseye, copying XIth Ward tax-book	113 49	113 49
1	H. R. Stiles, extending XVth Ward tax-book	45 78	45 78
1	H. R. Stiles, copying XVth Ward tax-book	103 23	103 23
1	William Johnston, extending XVIIIth Ward tax-book	90 39	90 39
1	William Johnston, copying XVIIIth Ward tax-book	216 63	216 63
1	F. Webb, extending XIXth Ward tax-book, 1st vol	134 38	134 38
1	F. Webb, copying XIXth Ward tax-book, 1st vol	268 77	268 77
1	Maurice Cheesman, extending XIXth Ward tax-book, 2d vol	115 28	115 28
1	Maurice Cheesman, copying XIXth Ward tax-book, 2d vol	230 97	230 97
1	William W. Burnham, extending XXth Ward tax-book	98 34	98 34
1	William W. Burnham, copying XXth Ward tax-book	216 12	215 12
1	H. R. Stiles, extending XXIst Ward tax-book	86 79	86 79
1	M. R. Stiles, copying XXIst Ward tax-book	195 36	195 36
1	Charles H. Quail, extending XXIId Ward tax-book, 2d vol	133 05	133 05
1	John W. Bennett, copying XXIId Ward tax-book, 2d vol	269 19	269 19
1	Nelson D. Thayer, extending Personal Resident Book	104 31	104 31
1	E. A. Woodward, extending Personal Non-resident Book	30 84	30 84
1	Nelson D. Thayer, copying Personal Resident Book	222 57	222 57
1	E. A. Woodward, copying Personal Non-resident Book	62 75	62 75
1	Accountant to Committee on Annual Taxes, examination of assessment-rolls	450 00	450 00
8	John H. Tobitt, printing Minutes of Board	132 28	132 28
8	John H. Tobitt, printing for Board	63 93	63 93
8	Thomas Clarke, postage for Surrogate's Office	6 42	6 42
8	John McGowan, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions up to Oct. 1, '61	79 75	79 75
8	G. Joseph Ruch, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions up to Oct. 1, '61	79 63	79 63
15	James Davis, services as Commissioner of Harlem Bridge up to July 30	258 00	258 00
15	Joseph Southworth, services as Commissioner of Harlem Bridge up to July 30	258 00	258 00
15	William Miner, services as Commissioner of Harlem Bridge up to July 30	258 00	258 00
15	Francis Pidgeon, extra for Harlem Bridge	1,648 71	1,648 71
15	Wilbard, Felt & Co., stationery for Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	68 22	68 22
15	S. W. West, services to Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	17 50	17 50
15	E. W. Smith, services to Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	291 67	291 67
15	T. E. Sickles, services to Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	133 33	133 33
15	Ethan Rodgers, services to Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	133 33	133 33
15	James Hongh, services to Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	125 00	125 00
15	Charles V. Hough, services to Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	100 00	100 00
15	Roach & Edwards, contract work on Harlem Bridge	1,415 81	1,115 81
15	Roach & Edwards, contract work on Harlem Bridge	4,560 00	4,560 00
15	T. M. Niven, contract work on Harlem Bridge	1,224 51	1,224 51
15	N. McLeod, supplies for County Jail for September, 1861	339 22	339 22
15	N. McLeod, for watchmen for County Jail up to Oct. 1, 1861	552 00	552 00
15	Peter Monaghan	1,471 74	1,471 74
15	Geo. H. Stout & Co., slips for balloting, for Registers	50 00	50 00
24	Irish American, advertising notice of election of 1860	110 50	110 50
28	James Crawford, repairs for Harlem Bridge (old)	14 45	14 45
2	William Urquhard, repairs for Harlem Bridge (old)	11 63	11 63
2	George O. Liddle, repairs to Harlem Bridge (old)	40 48	40 48
28	Roach & Edwards, work on Harlem Bridge (new)	2,136 49	2,136 49
28	James Prentice, supplies for Harlem Bridge (new)	16 25	16 25
28	Pay-roll of laborers on Harlem Bridge	323 77	323 77
28	William Bicketts, cleaning rooms of Supreme Court	19 50	19 50
28	Kellock & Field, extending 1st Ward tax-book	35 25	35 25
28	Kellock & Field, copying 1st Ward tax-book	85 32	85 32
28	H. A. Stonehall, extending IIId Ward tax-book	20 85	20 85
28	H. A. Stonehall, copying IIId Ward tax-book	49 44	49 44
28	A. Klumroth, extending Vth Ward tax-book	32 98	32 98
28	A. Klumroth, copying Vth Ward tax-book	77 37	77 37
28	A. Klumroth, extending VIIIth Ward tax-book	42 83	43 83
28	A. Klumroth, copying VIIIth Ward tax-book	99 24	99 24
28	Jacob Van Tine, extending IXth Ward tax-book	65 19	65 19
28	Jacob Van Tine, copying IXth Ward tax-book	130 38	130 38
28	S. F. Wheelwright, extending Xth Ward tax-book	26 25	26 25
28	S. F. Wheelwright, copying Xth Ward tax-book	59 73	59 73
28	J. H. Kitchell, extending XIth Ward tax-book	104 03	104 03
28	J. H. Kitchell, copying XIIth Ward tax-book	237 33	237 33
28	James Keese, extending XIIIth Ward tax-book	27 58	27 58
28	James Keese, copying XIIIth Ward tax-book	60 57	60 57
28	C. N. Wheelwright, extending XIVth Ward tax-book	25 67	35 67
28	C. N. Wheelwright, copying XIVth Ward tax-book	59 04	59 04
28	R. E. Selmes, extending XVth Ward tax-book	73 95	93 95
28	R. E. Selmes, copying XVIth Ward tax-book	162 45	162 45
28	Jacob Van Tine, extending XIVth Ward tax-book	58 83	58 83
28	Jacob Van Tine, copying XVIIth Ward tax-book	117 66	117 66
28	Kellock & Field, extending XXIId Ward tax-book, first volume	91 09	91 09
28	Kellock & Field, copying XXIId Ward tax book, first volume	206 97	206 97
30	George H. Stout & Co., preparing slips for use of Board	50 00	50 00
30	Joseph Brennan, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions up to Oct. 1, 1861	153 12	153 12
30	John Lord, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions up to Oct. 1, 1861	149 62	149 62
30	Bartholomew Ward, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions up to Oct. 1, 1861	152 37	152 37
30	Keyser & Co., repairs to brown-stone building	136 25	138 25
Nov. 2	New-York Daily News, advertising papers pending before the Mayor	763 70	763 70
2	Coroners, for services up to October 1, 1861	4,496 93	4,496 93
2	Brower Bros., stationery for the County	50 68	50 68
2	W. D. Roe & Co., stationery for the County	81 63	81 63
2	Baker & Godwin, printing for the County	741 70	741 70
8	John H. Tobitt, printing minutes of Board	230 70	230 70
8	Roach & Edwards, work for Harlem Bridge	4,236 83	4,236 83
8	Daniel Bidwell, supplies for Harlem Bridge	19 75	19 75
8	Todd & Johnston, supplies for Harlem Bridge	24 80	24 80
8	George O. Liddle, driving piles for Harlem Bridge	18 00	18 00
8	D. S. Penny, carpenter-work for Harlem Bridge	20 40	20 40
8	James Stephens, wood and coal for Harlem Bridge	88 37	88 37
8	Jonathan Hanson, turning and sawing for Harlem Bridge	28 46	28 46
8	A. P. Wilson & Co., cement for Harlem Bridge	287 50	287 50
8	James Crawford, blacksmithing for Harlem Bridge	44 86	44 86
8	Halsted and Ackerman, rubber goods for Harlem Bridge	32 15	32 15
8	James Tucker, gas fixtures for Harlem Bridge	13 00	13 00
8	E. W. Smith, services as Engineer for Harlem Bridge	291 67	291 67
8	J. E. Sickles, services as Assistant Engineer for Harlem Bridge	133 33	133 33
8	E. Rogers, services as Assistant Engineer for Harlem Bridge	133 33	133 33
8	James Hongh, services as Superintendent for Harlem Bridge	125 00	125 00
8	C. V. Hough, services as Clerk for Harlem Bridge	100 00	100 00
8	James Hough, Jr., office expenses for Harlem Bridge	28 87	28 87
8	William Miner, services as Commissioner of Harlem Bridge	243 00	243 00
8	Joseph Southworth, services as Commissioner of Harlem Bridge	213 00	213 00
8	James Davis, services as Commissioner of Harlem Bridge	243 00	243 00
8	Pay-roll of laborers on cylinders of Harlem Bridge	415 33	415 33
8	F. R. Lockwood, rent of Engineer's office for Harlem Bridge	100 00	100 00
8	G. H. Parser, rent of Commissioner's office for Harlem Bridge	75 00	75 00
8	F. Secor, ship chandlery for Harlem Bridge	91 70	91 70
8	John Slattery, labor for Harlem Bridge	36 00	36 00
8	George C. Farrar, coal for County	1,207 40	1,207 40
8	John C. Young, putting in coal for County	220 95	220 95
8	Lewis Carpenter, repairs for storing coal	33 93	33 93
8	A. Hyler, repairs to old Harlem bridge	38 94	38 94
8	Peter Monaghan, repairs for office of Common Pleas	49 00	49 00
8	A. Miller, desk for Register's office	30 00	30 00
8	John Elder, Jr., repairs for offices of the County Clerk and Sheriff	65 06	65 06
15	T. R. Dawley, printing for the County	62 00	62 00
15	Brower Bros., stationery for the County	66 16	66 16
15	M. L. Leman, stationery for the County	6 25	6 25
15	Snyder, Black & Stern, lithographing for the County	46 25	46 25
19	Francis Pidgeon, supplies for Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	1,764 06	1,764 55
19	Pay-roll of laborers on Harlem Bridge	314 15	314 15
19	Clerk of the Board, contingent expenses up to date	53 44	53 44
19	Francis Mondy, repairs to office of Commissioners of Taxes	14 12	12 00
19	H. F. Aubery, glazing for County offices	26 20	26 20
19	John Elder, Jr., repairs to County offices	11 63	11 63
19	John McGowan, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions to Nov. 1	75 00	75 00
19	G. Joseph Ruch, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions to November 1	75 00	75 00
19	Sanks Bros., books for the County	15 00	15 00
19	John F. Trow, Directories for Police Department	82 50	82 50
19	C. D'Conor, repairs to House of Detention	5 93	5 93
19	Keyser & Co., supplies for House of Detention	80 31	80 31
25	Roach & Edwards, on account of contract for Harlem Bridge	11,427 12	11,427 12
25	Roach & Edwards, on account of contract for Harlem Bridge	6,178 91	6,178 91
25	E. W. Jacobs, supplies for Harlem Bridge	14 13	14 13
25	William Rogers, express charges for Harlem Bridge	10 74	10 74
25	T. L. Caulfield, iron capstern, &c., for Harlem Bridge	146 00	146 00
25	R. Hutchins, serving notices on inspectors and canvassers for 1860 and 1861	231 15	234 15
25	John Kelly, services as Sheriff up to Oct. 1, 1861	9,317 15	9,317 15
25	C. Allison, board of witnesses for September and October, 1861	1,462 00	1,462 00
25	N. McLeod, supplies for County Jail for October	406 39	406 39
25	John Roach, making post-mortem examinations	125 00	120 00
25	Wooster Beach, making post mortem examinations	130 00	120 00
25	George C. Boaton, making post mortem examinations	210 00	150 00
25	Charles Carter, making post-mortem examination	10 00	10 00
25	W. K. Cleveland, making post-mortem examination	5 00	5 00
25	J. J. Connolly, making post-mortem examination	10 00	10 00
25	Charles H. Gibertson, making post-mortem examination	5 00	5 00
25	M. W. Logan, making post-mortem examination	10 00	6 00
25	J. J. Hall, making post-mortem examination	10 00	5 00
25	F. W. Reilly, making post-mortem examination	5 00	6 00
25	J. L. Little, making post-mortem examinations	40 00	25 00
25	Henry M. Lyman, making post-mortem examination	5 00	5 00
25	John W. Robie, making post-mortem examination	5 00	5 00
25	D. B. St. John Keosa, making post-mortem examinations	20 00	10 00
25	Thomas C. Doyle, expenses in pursuing a fugitive	45 50	45 50
25	New-York Gas Co., gas for brown stone building	113 75	113 75
25	E. A. Woodward, services to County Canvassers	200 00	200 00
29	Halsted & Ackerman, supplies for Harlem Bridge	110 39	100 39
29	R. E. Selmes, services as Reader for 1860 and 1861	200 00	200 00
Dec. 2	Lewis Carpenter, repairs to County Clerk's office	16 53	16 53
2	Barnes & Lockwood, iron work for County Jail	4,500 00	4,500 00
2	John H. Tobitt, printing Document 8 of 1861	1,485 75	700 00
2	John H. Tobitt, printing Document 13 and Minutes of Board	132 88	132 88
2	Roach & Edwards, work on Harlem Bridge	1,222 78	4,222 78
2	Edgar Ketchum, legal services for Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	110 00	110 00
9	E. W. Smith, services as Engineer on Harlem Bridge	291 67	291 67
9	E. Rogers, services as Assistant Engineer on Harlem Bridge	133 33	133 33
9	Charles V. Hough, services as Property Clerk on Harlem Bridge	100 00	100 00
9	James Hough, services as Superintendent on Harlem Bridge	125 00	125 00
9	Pay-roll of laborers on Harlem Bridge	289 94	289 94
9	John Roach, work on Harlem Bridge	3,522 18	3,522 18
9	James Hough, Jr., office expenses for Harlem Bridge	20 95	20 95
9	A. P. Wilson & Son, cement, &c., for Harlem Bridge	224 05	224 05
9	William Crawford, paints &c., for Harlem Bridge	24 03	24 03
9	James Stephens, coal and wood for Harlem Bridge	40 38	40 38
9	J. S. Kenyon, hardware for Harlem Bridge	69 75	69 75
9	Joshua Babcock, sand for Harlem Bridge	42 29	42 25
9	John McGowan, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions, up to Dec. 1, 1861	52 88	52 88
9	G. Jos. Ruch, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions, up to Dec. 1, 1861	53 00	53 00
9	William Anderson, reporting for District Attorney	20 00	20 00
9	N. McLeod, supplies to County Jail for November	343 63	343 63
9	L. Carpenter, repairs to brown-stone building	10 73	10 73
9	R. J. Yereyance, repairs for various offices	153 06	153 06
9	George H. Stout & Co., preparing slips of registers, &c., for Board	25 00	25 00
9	J. V. Dutcalt, fitting up election polls 1st, 2d and 3d Wards	46 12	46 12
9	L. Carpenter, fitting up election polls 4th and 6th Wards	128 00	128 00
9	Thomas Holbert, fitting up election polls 5th Ward	80 00	80 00
9	Thomas Green, fitting up election polls 7th Ward	60 00	60 00
9	John A. Quinn, fitting up election polls 8th Ward	50 00	50 00
9	James Galway, fitting up election polls 9th Ward	10 00	10 00
9	A. J. Terbune, fitting up election polls 9th Ward	19 14	19 14
9	W. W. Wetmore, fitting up election polls 10th Ward	30 00	30 00
9	D. C. Hogan, fitting up election polls 10th Ward	30 00	30 00
9	William Rahold, fitting up election polls 11th Ward	176 80	176 80
9	James R. Earl, fitting up election polls 12th Ward	60 00	60 00
9	John A. Quinn, fitting up election polls 13th Ward	20 00	20 00
9	Benjamin W. Hicks, fitting up election polls 14th Ward	27 52	27 52
9	F. Meyer, fitting up election polls 14th Ward	45 00	45 00
9	L. Carpenter, fitting up election poll 15th Ward	104 00	104 00
9	J. B. Bosher, fitting up election poll 18th Ward	9 63	9 63
9	John Kane, fitting up election poll 19th Ward	10 00	10 00
9	Daniel Sullivan, fitting up election poll 19th Ward	50 00	50 00
9	Thomas O'Rorke, fitting up election poll 19th Ward	15 00	10 00
9	W. D. Roe & Co., supplies for registers and elections of 1861	5,413 98	4,755 90
9	W. H. Colwell & Co., repairs to Harlem Bridge	65 50	65 50
9	George H. Stout, services as Clerk to Excise Commissioners for 1861	150 00	150 00
9	A. D. & N. Ewen, surveys, &c., for District Attorney	140 00	140 00
9	W. H. Hunter, stationery for the County	103 75	103 75
9	Brower Bros., stationery for the County	82 33	82 33
9	M. L. Leman, stationery for the County	25 00	25 00
17	Noah A. Childs, services as Excise Commissioner, 1861	150 00	150 00
17	William Jay Haskett, services as Excise Commissioner, 1861, and rent of office	350 00	350 00
17	R. D. Holmes, services as Excise Commissioner	150 00	150 00
17	S. S. Conklin, work on Harlem Bridge	11 84	11 84
17	John Roach, work on Harlem Bridge	13,737 58	13,737 58
17	Pay roll of laborers on Harlem Bridge	301 52	301 52
17	James I. Smith, fitting up poll 5th Ward	115 67	113 93
17	John H. Voorhis, fitting up poll 9th Ward	7 96	7 96
17	John C. Carson, fitting up poll 11th Ward	9 46	9 46
17	Charles Bahn, fitting up poll 12th Ward	9 97	9 97
17	John Garvey, fitting up poll 19th Ward	10 00	10 00
17	Abraham Charlock, services as attendant	135 00	135 00
17	Michael Gayte, services as attendant	135 00	135 00
17	James Higgins, services as attendant	135 00	135 00
17	Patrick Kiernan, services as attendant	135 00	135 00
17	Thomas Smith, services as attendant	135 00	135 00
17	A. Ginocchis, interpreting at an inquest	6 00	5 00
17	P. Monaghan, repairing books of office of County Clerk	811 93	811 93
17	George Hayward, preparing map for County Election	588 90	588 90
17	John Gorman, posting proclamation	40 00	40 00
17	Banks & Brother, law books for the County	76 10	76 10
17	John S. Voorhies, law books for the County	250 51	250 51
17	W. Smith & Son, earthern pipe for County Jail	157 60	157 60
17	C. Allison, board of witnesses for November	486 00	486 00
17	Joseph Brennan, serving subpœnas for Court of Sessions	280 24	280 24
17	John Healy, serving subpœnas for Court of Sessions	290 00	290 00
17	John Lord, serving subpœnas for Court of Sessions	281 37	281 37
17	Bartholomew Ward, serving subpœnas for Court of Sessions	278 74	278 74
17	W. L. Harrison, printing for County	316 86	316 86
17	Baker & Godwin, printing for County	79 78	79 78
17	Daniel Slote, books for County	57 00	57 00
17	Geo. H. Stout, services to Excise Commissioners	150 00	150 00
17	J. B. Tobitt, printing Document No 14	24 90	24 90
24	George A. Henshaw, copying book of Register's office	341 50	341 50
24	James I. J. Kiersted, copying book of Register's office	300 00	300 00
24	Howard Pearsall, meals for jurors	8 75	8 75
24	William Jones, plumbing-work and repairing various offices	102 47	102 47
21	J. A. H. Hasbrouck, printing for County	1,377 13	1,279 12
24	John Roach, contract work on Harlem Bridge	1,196 85	1,490 80
21	John Roach, contract work on Harlem Bridge	760 00	760 00
24	John Roach, contract work on Harlem Bridge	3,516 78	3,516 78
21	Francis Pidgeon, work on Harlem Bridge	1,140 66	1,140 66
21	Francis Pidgeon, work on Harlem Bridge	762 00	762 00
24	Ethan Rogers, expenses for Consuel Stoners of Harlem Bridge	20 15	20 15
24	William E. Macdonough, indexing records of County Clerk's office	200 00	200 00
21	Keyser & Co., repairs for County offices	99 31	99 31
21	Keyser & Co., repairs for rooms of Criminal Courts

FINANCIAL.

UNION ... SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CA... CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from ... A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits receive... or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst
6 per cent. interest ... owed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK H... ENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ... DEPOSITS $857,372 46 IN THIS ... AST 30 MONTHS.
E. ... AUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. ... N, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 23d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. In... allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MA... NOR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW IN... ST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily ... to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday ... ings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
ROGER E. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CH... Secretary.

GOVERNM... CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon ... ar and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pens... and and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army ... y and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our ... tingent in Washington,
HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-... of the United States.
JOHN B. ... Y, Army and Navy Banker.
No. ... sau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made ... forwarded to Washington daily.

ST. LOUIS, ... AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
RECEIVER'S ... CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.
Holders of cer... of a loan made to the undersigned by the bondholde... the Chicago, Alton and St Louis Railroad Compa... are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. ... BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th ... ary next, and receive the interest due thereon for to... 1861.
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD C... NY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—
At a meeting of the ... ard of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RA... D COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this ... was
Resolved, That a ... assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the ... ares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be an... is hereby called payable on the twentieth day ... nuary, 1862; and that the same be payable on the ... gistered in the City of New-York ... mpany in that City; and on the ... tion at the office of Messrs. Rob... and Sons in London; and that ... ificates bearing a ... ouon, may pay the same at a ... cent to produce five dollars per ... the City of New-York.
Resolved, That ... ansfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th ... ary next, and reopened on the 24th day of the same m... and that no transfer be permitted on or after that d... ates upon which the foregoing ... have been paid.
CHAS. E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dolla... dicates to be returned on payment of the above.

GREENWI... SAVINGS BANK, NO. 23 SIXTH-AV., ... CE OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.—
JANUARY INI... FOR 1862.—The Board of Trustees have ordered ... est to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per ... annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and ... that may be entitled thereto, and Four per Cent. p... on all sums over five hundred dollars, that ... entitled thereto, payable on the Bank during bus... on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not to ... will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal ... draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'cl... until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednes... and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WASHINGTON R. ... SMILIE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKER... }

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established at ... ency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking ... ness, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the ... collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most ... liable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1... E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect on the ... hicago and its vicinity on favorable terms.
We also purchase and ... collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal, and ... the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. DGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents in the City of New-York for the Bank of Montreal.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of seven Directors, and for the transaction of such ... ant business relating to the purchase of that part of the ... Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad ... between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, as ... other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 2... inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next, ... by order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 13 Bl... (Opposite th... Cooper Institute), Dec. 26, 1861.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 2d January.
Dividends not drawn will bear Interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BLYDENBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.
HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to ... ancelled Bonds ... for five dollars upon each share ... stock held by them, deliverable on or after the 1st day of ... inary next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1861.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR seven Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1862. The polls will open at 11 o'clock and close at 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
E. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 Wall-st., opposite the Custom House. Deposits made on or before the 14th of January will bear interest from the 1st of January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
JAMES B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No 163 Bowery, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Institution, for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1862. Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. YOUK, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
S. BAYLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of the Institution are hereby notified that an election for Directors for the ensuing year and for Inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1852, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Six per cent. Interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICH. H. BELL, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1861.
JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.— INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1862, on the mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid after that day at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York.
HUNTER'S POINT, Dec. 28, 1861.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.— Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COM- PANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on $400 of first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & SEBHARD.

INTEREST COUPONS OF UNITED STATES and New-York State bonds cashed, and specie bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

$500 WANTED—FOR THREE MONTHS, TO pay 10 per cent on profitable speculation. A liberal bonus and good security will be given. For particulars, call at No. 324 4th-av., segar store.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- HOLDERS of this Institution will be held at the Institute, No. 437 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 13th, at 7½ o'clock, when the annual reports will be submitted, and an election held for five trustees. The poll will be open at 7½ o'clock, and continue open half an hour. By order of the Board,
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 25th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1. By order,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CARAAS, Acc't.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Monday, the 6th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAV- INGS INSTITUTION—Dec. 26, 1861.—Interest will be paid on all deposits in this Institution (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $400 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1862. Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1st, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. By order
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. L. ALVORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 6th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—
Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one half per cent. for the current six months, ending Dec. 31, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 9th day of January. By order of the Board
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 31, 1861.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-AN- nual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862.
The transfer books will be closed from this date.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 10 BROAD- WAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday of January next, to stockholders of record. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the ... ary prox.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 6th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES BELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 78 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 6th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

CITY & GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
No. 1 Post-office building, Montague-st.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board
H. WARREN, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE to-day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 6th of January, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 5th of January.
CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 7, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6, inclusive.
E. W. TALMAN,
Assistant Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH— New-York, Dec. 27, 1861.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 6 inclusive.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 31, 1861.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-AN- nual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862.
The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 10 BROAD- WAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday of January next, to stockholders of record. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the ... ary prox.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 6th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES BELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 78 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 6th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

CITY & GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
No. 1 Post-office building, Montague-st.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board
H. WARREN, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE to-day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 6th of January, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 5th of January.
CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 7, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6, inclusive.
E. W. TALMAN,
Assistant Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH— New-York, Dec. 27, 1861.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 6 inclusive.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 6th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Office No. 27 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan 2, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 16th inst., to which date the Transfer books will remain closed.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 36 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND Trust Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of said Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIV- idend of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th till that day.
By order of the Board.
R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan. 2, 1862.
TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. PALMER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1862.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 24, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has this day declared a dividend of four per cent payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the 4th January next.
WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1861.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 6, 1862. By order of the board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK— DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

WANTED.—TO PURCHASE A SECOND-HAND Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, perfect and in order. Apply by note or otherwise, stating price, &c., to J. MERRILL, No. 748 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERE- tofore existing under the firm of WOODWARD & LAWRENCE, wherein ROBERT T. WOODWARD and HENRY E. LAWRENCE were the general partners, and JOSEPH LAWRENCE and STILMAN S. CLAPP were the special partners, is dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled by the general partners.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Commission Business at Nos. 91 Chambers and 73 Reade sts., to which place they will remove on or about Jan. 6.
ROBERT T. WOODWARD,
HENRY E. LAWRENCE,
FRANKLIN E. TAYLOR,
JOB C. BOWRON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., heretofore composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. WM. H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. GORDON McTAGGART.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEE, BLISS & CO., for the transaction of a general dry goods importing and jobbing business at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
GORDON McTAGGART,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. JOHN A. TWEEDY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the style or firm-name of PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either active partner will sign in liquidation.
ELIHU PHINNEY, JR.
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN.
ALBERT MASON.
O. M. MITCHELL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. ELIHU PHINNEY.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm-name of BLAKEMAN & MASON, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Phinney, Blakeman & Mason.
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. ALBERT MASON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The out-standing concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.— The copartnership heretofore existing in this City under the name D. S. ARNOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All business appertaining to this firm will be settled by the new firm of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., No. 28 Warren-st.
D. S. ARNOLD, MADISON MIXTER,
H. F. DOOLITTLE, T. C. GOETCHIUS,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. LAWSON ARMS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., for the transaction of a general fancy goods importing and jobbing business, No. 28 Warren-st.
D. S. ARNOLD, T. C. GOETCHIUS,
MADISON MIXTER, LAWSON ARMS,
THOS. J. ROBERTS,

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The debts will be collected and paid by EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, who will sign in liquidation.
J. R. JAFFRAY,
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
ARTHUR R. JAFFRAY.
No. 350 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 31, 1861.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.
No. 350 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

H. W. MASON RETIRES FROM OUR firm this day, and THEODORE S. FOWLER is admitted. The style of the firm will be LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO. from this date.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,

H. W. MASON will remove to Boston, and continue the banking business at No. 119 Milk-st., under the firm of H. W. MASON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO- fore existing under the name of CHURCHILL, ROGERS & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
(Signed) WM. H. CHURCHILL,
HENRY ROGERS,
THEODORE R. WETMORE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. No. 220 Pearl-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of LEWIS HAVE-LAND & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, from and after the 31st of December, inst.
JOHN H. LEWIS will continue the business at the old stand, No. 140 Chambers-st., New-York.
CHARLES H. HAVELOCK, the former Cashier, is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of Locher buck, Hilbert & Co., for the transaction of a general hardware business, at No. 23 Park-row, as successors to the late firm of Mooney, Colon & Co.
DAVID LOUTSERBACK,
JOHN A. GILBERT,
WILLIAM S. LOUDERBACK.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF FERTLAND & CO., having been dissolved by the death of the senior partner, and also by limitation of time, the undersigned will settle the business of said firm, and will also continue the Banking business in his own name, at No. 72 Pearl-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. H. W. PALMER.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL OR AC- tive partner with this amount, in a banking and stock commission house, where the capital is safe and profits large. To principals applying, the best of reference shall be given. Address Box No. 2,450 Post-office, New-York.

$ 00 TO $1,000 WANTED FOR AN unpaid interest in a first-class shoe store, doing a good cash business; owner has other business, and would sell; would accept a clerk. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, No. 215 Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock, for three days.

HARDWARE PARTNER WANTED—IN A well-established house: an active business man, acquainted with the jobbing and importing business, and having a cash capital of $10,000. Address H. W., Box No. 459 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 8 SCATT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- CEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 8th day of January, instant, for supplying one thousand cords of good sound merchantable oak, or other hard wood, at Fort Pickens, Florida, the delivery of which to commence as early as practicable, and to be completed within ninety (90) days after the signing of the contract. Foods, with two sureties, will be required for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made, and persons offering will please mention in their bids the names of the persons whom they propose to offer as such sureties. I reserve the privilege of rejecting all bids.
D. D. TOMPKINS, Col. and Asst. Q. M.-Gen.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DEKLAN, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, FILMAN A. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861.
T. J. B. SCHENCK.
n4-law6mM

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.
A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.— First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $150 to $225.
J. M. PELTON, 811 and 813 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 457 BROAD- way.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7½ octave piano is much admired.

100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Depositis, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of ... INCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending *Dr. LARMONT and his work.*"—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

**TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LET-

OPERATIONS IN WESTERN MISSOURI.

On the March—Capture and Killing of a Rebel Colonel—Capture of Ammunition in a Private House—Confiscations—Camps at Harrisonville—Dispersion of Rebel Bands—Soldiers' Songs—Burning of Butler, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR WEST POINT, BATES COUNTY, Mo., Monday, Dec. 23, 1861.

My last letter was sent from Independence, about fifty miles north from our present encampment. We left that town on Thursday morning, the 19th inst. Our train was considerably swelled by the addition of one hundred and fifty mules and horses, taken from the hiding places eight miles below the town, and also by some ten wagons containing commissary and other stores, taken from the warehouses of men now in the rebel army. We found a number of interesting documents in our search through the town; among the rest was found the commission of A. B. HAZZARD formerly a lawyer here, as Lieutenant in the Missouri State Guard. A quantity of powder and equipments were also found. Two kegs of powder were found in the house of a man named FAAMEA. Our train of contrabands sent to Kansas the previous night, numbered one hundred and thirty persons, and took with them a considerable quantity of property in the shape of teams and wagons. We learn since that they arrived safely at Leavenworth.

Our march on Thursday had just enough of adventure in it to make it stirring. At Rock Creek, our advance drove in some scouts. These, however, managed to make their escape. Domiciliary visits were paid to the houses as we passed. In one of them Lieut. TANNER discovered a pair of silver epaulletts such as worn in the Missouri State Guard by the officer sand a crimson silk sash. Of course they were confiscated and declared to be the prize of the captor. During the forenoon a large quantity of forage in the shape of wheat, hay and oats, was burnt by order of the Colonel. The impossibility of our moving it, and the probability of its removal by the bands of rebels scattered through the country, induced this course.

When we came on this trip it was Col. ANTHONY'S intention to make a reconnoissance through this county, Jackson, and the neighboring part of Lafayette. Johnson and Cass Counties. Dispatches were, however, received from Col. NEWGENT, at West Point, that two thousand rebels were within thirty miles and advancing on him. It was, therefore, considered advisable to make our way in that direction.

A Dr. LEE, living about ten miles from Independence, was captured. He is a notorious adviser of the rebel maranding bands. He has two grown sons both of whom have served in UP. HAYS' band. They were taken prisoners. The old man denied having assisted the rebels in any shape, but a search of his house resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of powder and prepared ammunition. Three kegs of powder were found and several hundred cartridges, most of which were of Government manufacture. These included army revolvers, Sharpe's, Minié and Yager rifles, as well as for rifled muskets. This material was found hidden in various places, such as trunks, burcaus, and under bedding. As a consequence of this discovery, all of Dr. LEE's horses, mules and wagons were taken, his stacks burnt, and 2,500 pounds of bacon found in the smoke-house confiscated. The two sons were also brought along as prisoners. The immediate neighborhood is inhabited by active rebels. At the house of one named SHEPHERD, was found the sabre of a member of this regiment named ANDERSON, who had been left for dead on the field of the Little Blue fight. He however was only wounded, and was sent back by HAYS. SHEPHERD'S house was burnt, as was also the house of Capt. WOOD, now in the rebel army. In the latter place was found a Minie sabre bayonet belonging to one of the Ohio soldiers killed at the Little Blue Ford, on the road to Pleasant Hill, two months since.

Information was obtained which led to the belief that an important capture of a rebel officer could be made. Capt. SWOPER, commanding Company B, was detailed as rear guard, and to carry out the plans formed. The advance moved on toward Harrisonville, and camped for the night at out eight miles from the town. The encampment was named "Camp John E. Cook," in memory of the gallant young soldier of liberty who reached, at Charlestown, Va., on the slave holders' scaffold, the sacrificial culmination of a life of heroic devotion, both in Kansas and Virginia. There are many in this command who have stood face to face, their lives at stake, with the cause of this rebellion, during the past seven years. These men do not soon forget those who die the death of heroes.

Capt. SWOPER'S command encamped four miles back. Three of his men visited the house of Col. E. V. HURST, commanding the Third Regiment of Missouri Infantry in PRICE'S army, which was raised in this and adjoining counties. By passing themselves as Southern troops, they found that the information received, of Col. HURST'S presence in the neighborhood, was correct. Shortly after leaving the house, the Colonel was overtaken and captured. Returning to camp with their prisoner, a party of men was discovered in the bush. Col. HURST evidently thought a rescue was about to be made, and attempted to run from his captors. He was ordered to halt, but not obeying, was shot dead. The other party was discovered to be a small squad of SWOPER'S men, engaged in searching for the Colonel in another direction.

Up to this time the weather was deliciously mild and warm. Thursday night, a biting wind reminded us that Winter had fairly set in. The men slept out of doors without tents, and must certainly have found it difficult to keep from freezing. We started before daybreak, and without breakfast, for Harrisonville, with the hopes of catching some of Col. HURST'S men, who had been scattered over the country engaged in recruiting for their regiment. It was about 9 o'clock, A. M., when we swept into the town on double quick. Fast as we came in, however, some four or five armed men left it faster. The advanced guard chased them, and succeeded in capturing some. The writer had a run of nearly a mile at a break-neck pace, after one man, but he succeeded in getting into the adjacent timber, before he could get within pistol-shot.

By Col. ANTHONY'S order all the citizens were assembled. Some fifty persons were collected. The Colonel interrogated men as to their positions, when all of them declared themselves Union. As he knew better than that, the question was put differently, as whether they were in favor of the war being carried on till rebellion was crushed. All declared they were. He then informed them that he had a list of men who had taken up arms, and wanted every man present who had done so to step out, and if any who had been in arms failed to step out they should be shot on the public square within five minutes. Thirteen men stepped out immediately, one of whom turned out to be the Commissary of Col. HURST'S rebel regiment, another an Orderly Sergeant of the same corps. During the day another member of the same body was captured by a detachment sent out to reconnoiter, who came across some armed men. These fled, but the one mentioned was captured. A number of interesting and amusing documents were found in an office in town. Among these were several specimens of "secesh" doggerel, written by a Mr. France, formerly Deputy Sheriff of Cass County. One of these was a song with the elegant and euphonious title, "The Whole Hog or None," and having reference to the battle of Wilson's Creek. It is in the usual bad taste, self-glorification, poor grammar and worse orthography common to Missouri and its *pocks*. There is one, however, of a little superior style to the first mentioned, though the spirit of it is as melancholic as a last dying speech and confession of a condemned man. It is entitled

THE MISSOURI VOLUNTEER.

BY LEVI FULLBROAT.

Come all you brave soldiers, you valiant volunteers!
Who are guarding your homes, and the Western frontiers!
Though you've all left your homes and your friends that's so dear,
We will sing, the lone soldier's sad heart for to cheer.

Our State it is poor, and scanly be our fare,
Many neighbors refuse us our labors for to share,
Though when danger approaches, the blood-bounds of war,
We'll meet them all undaunted beneath tha lonely star.

Oh! come brother soldiers, to glory let us rise,
The curses of our enemies we always do despise;
Despising toil and danger, to battle we will fly
And conquer our enemies, or on the field we'll die.

On the field of battle together stand or fall,
For our much loved country on us made a call;
Therefore, because we love her, our arms we'll bravely bear,
And if we die in battle, we'll die beneath the star.

Oh, think brother soldiars! what you ara fighting for;
You're fighting for your country, and not for golden ore—
You're fighting for your homes, and for those that's so dear—
"We will shed the last drop," says the brave volunteer.

But should we e'er see better days—blest peace once more abound,
And happiness and comfort enjoyed by all around,
What 't will be to the conscious mind, a comfort ever dear,
To know we were defenders of the Western frontier.

Although our moss-grown monuments be not so gay as Kings',
The hope we have will carry us up, and death lose its sting.
Then here's to the land, the much-loved land that gave us a home—
May the sons she may raise to us give praise when we are dead and gone.

As a contrast to the above, both in merit, music and spirit, allow me to copy a lyric prepared by J. P. C. DAVIS, a private In Company B, in our (Col. JENNISON'S) Regiment. It is a favorite song of the men, and is sung to an old camp-meeting tune. It is entitled

THE WATCH-WORD.

The war drums are beating,
Up, Freemen, and fight!
The hosts of JEFF. DAVIS
Crush down with your might.
O, gird on your armor,
The rebels are nigh,
I'll give you tha watch-word,—
We conquer or die.

CHORUS.

We conquer, we conquer, we conquer or die,
We conquer, we conquer, we conquer or die.

The trumpets are sounding
From inland to shore;
Your muskets and sabres
Must slumber no more.
Shout! shout! with your victory,
Your caps waving high,
I'll give you the watch-word—
We conquer or die.

CHORUS.

March forth to the battle,
All fearless and calm:
The strength of your spirit
Throw into your arm;
And let your proud motto
Ring up to the sky,
Till the very stars echo
"We conquer or die."

CHORUS.

Strike deep and unerring,
And never retreat;
Thousands by thousands
The enemy meet.
The thicker the rebels,
The firmer stand by,
Remembering your watch-word,
"We conquer or die."

CHORUS.

Go forth in the pathway
Your forefathers trod—
Ye, too, fight for Freedom
Against Slavery's rod.
Fling out your lair banner
Against the blue sky,
And shout, like true soldiers,
"We conquer or die!"

CHORUS.

Not chains for the traitors,
For chains are in vain;
They are planning already
To break them in twain.
But raise your true voices
And shout the war-cry—
Death, death to the traitors,
We conquer or die!

CHORUS.

The refrain has a stirring effect when sung by a large number of men in the backwoods of Missouri. It stirs the blood like a long drawn bugle-blast, whose tones wake the spirit of battle, and fills the soul with warlike enthusiasm.

Among the Secesh relics which were found in the town, was a handsome secession flag, with eight stars on it. It was discovered in an out-house, belonging to a man named FOGLE, formerly editor of the county paper here, and now in the Southern army.

Harrisonville was, before this war, a thriving town of two thousand inhabitants; now they may be numbered by as many hundred. It is the county seat of Cass County. Like most Missouri towns, the court-house stands in the centre of a square, around which is the business portion of the town, and from which the streets lead. It has been visited several times by both parties. Col. JENNISON, in the early part of the summer, when commanding an independent company of scouts, which was the nucleus of his present splendid regiment, captured the place and carried off a large quantity of secesh property, killing some of its owners in the fight. There is not a town in these border counties which this indomitable and active chief has not visited, and brought the rebels and their sympathizers to terms. I venture the statement that no man has done more, and with a less force, during the eight months in which the war has continued to injure the rebels and benefit the Union men, than has Col. JENNISON; yet no one has had more difficulties. Utterly regardless of politicians, and with an eye single to the work waiting to be done, he has had to overcome the intrigues of those who want this terrible war carried on like the German students do their harmless duels—the first man scratched so as to draw blood to cry "Hold, enough!" As the gallant and gay little Colonel phrases it, "That game's played out." I venture the statement, that so far, the war has not yet produced a man of mere genuine military ability, or possessing more decided qualifications as a leader of men, than this same border chieftain, Col. CHARLES R. JENNISON.

Col. ANTHONY left "Camp Edwin Coppic," Harrisonville, on Friday. That march gave one a forcible foretaste of some of the privations of a soldier's life. It was almost entirely over extensive prairies, which were wilde with snow that had fallen the previous night, and over which blew the keen blast, chilling us through with its icy breath. The country in Jackson had looked desolate to my eyes, but it was a fair scene to that around Harrisonville, and on our march from it. For four or five miles out of that town the farmers had harvested portions, at least, of their crops, but from that distance to our present encampment, some twenty miles, but one farm where even this had been done was noticed. About ten miles from the town we reached Grand River. There was a large covered bridge spanning the stream, which here was two hundred feet broad. During the previous night some weak as well as wicked person had taken up a dozen lengths of the flooring at each end, and placed one on its edge at each entrance. This was evidently in hopes of entrapping us in the night. The planks were found scattered around in various places, and some that had been carried off entirely were replaced by boards taken from the sides of the edifice.

After crossing the bridge, the county (Bates County) over which we passed grew more and more desolate and deserted in appearance. At least two score houses were discernible from the road, all but half a dozen of which were deserted. The windows and doors were out, and in the interior might occasionally be seen the remains of furniture, showing that the dwellings had been hastily evacuated. In one miserable dwelling we found two families living, the men of which had been killed by different marauding bands. Everywhere the corn was ungathered, the fences down, and the few head of cattle to be seen in the country were leisurely feeding from ungathered corn. The climax of desolation was, however, reached at the town of West Point. This place is directly upon the State line, but on the Missouri side. It was formerly a flourishing trading post, well known to frontier men. It contains about one hundred frame and log buildings, in all stages of dilapidation, and everywhere presenting a picture of woe and desolation. But one family resides in the town, and for a long time during the Summer it was entirely deserted. One reason of this may be in the fact that the inhabitants dreaded, as they had reason, the vengeance of the Kansas soldiers. Not a town on the whole border had made itself more infamous by atrocious rebel cruelties. During the struggle of 1856, the adjoining Kansas counties of Linn and Bourbon were isolated from the assistance of the Free State men around Lawrence, and as a consequence, were devastated and destroyed by the ruffians of Bates and Vernon Counties, and the gangs from Arkansas, raised by G. W. CLARK, now a General under McCULLOCH, a man who was rewarded for his murderous course by the Land Receivership under BUCHANAN, and afterwards by a Pursership on the *Powhatan*. At West Point a leading Blue Lodge was organized, to which was attached an organization known as the Council of Ten. This body pretended to try the "Abolitionists," and passed sentence upon them. The Kansas border is rife with the most horrible stories of the atrocities committed under its direction. Scores of men have been butchered, houses have been burned, and a large quantity of property stolen. In the latter troubles this place was the resort of the Hamiltons, Brockets, and other ruffians, and from it started the gang of assassins who, under CHARLES HAMILTON, perpetrated the horrible massacre of the *Marais des Cygnes*, in May, 1858, immortalized by WHITTIER in his beautiful poem. The place on which this deed was committed is about four miles from the town. These things made the citizens leave when the troubles broke out, and as an addition to their border ruffianism of old, they were very largely secesh, their departure was timely for their own necks.

Col. NEWGENT'S so-called regiment of Missouri volunteers is stationed at West Point. They have, by no means, benefited the looks of the town, having made stables of the best buildings and broken out the few remaining windows that were left when they arrived. I shall have something more to say about this corps in another letter.

Two companies of the Kansas Eighth, under Lieut.-Col. MARTIN, are camped half a mile from town. Two companies more are on their way, two other companies are doing duty at Forts Leavenworth and Riley, and the remaining two are not yet fully equipped.

The camp of Col. JENNISON'S cavalry, and the artillery and infantry under his immediate command, is from the southeast of the town. We shall move in a day or two, as there is but little forage in this vicinity. Two companies are now engaged in hunting up a permanent camp.

The balance of the command which started at the same time as Col. ANTHONY from Wyandotte, under command of Capt. MERRIMAN, moved down the military road, which runs north and south, parallel with the State line. Near the first encampment they arrested a young fellow as a member of PRICE'S army. He was afterwards released. On the second day's march, the route was through a strong secession neighborhood, commencing with the town of Little Santa Fé, and crossing the headwaters of the Big and Little Blue Rivers. Heavy flanking parties, under the command of Lieut. BOSTWICK, of Company "K." (JOHN BROWN Jr.'s, Company,) were thrown out, with orders to rout out all gangs and destroy the houses of all the principal "Secesh." He was furnished with guides thoroughly acquainted, and with a list of rebel names. The ground covered by them extended from five to eight miles east of the principal line of the march. Some ten or twelve houses were burned by this detachment, several parties of scouts fired upon, but not captured, and a quantity of stock, such as horses, mules beef cattle and sheep, were driven into camp. These latter had mostly been gathered in out-of-the-way places, with the evident intention of driving them off. Some 200 horses and mules, and 200 head of cattle were thus captured. The command camped that night at the house of a notorious rebel Captain, named BERRY, and known on the borders as "Devil Dick." His place was deserted, though within a short period. On the outside of the dwelling, under the porch, was painted a representation of the Confederate flag. On the parlor-wall was another one. When the troops moved in the morning, the buildings were burned. The main body also burned three or four buildings on the line of march, the second and third days. This latter day the flanking parties were engaged in skirmishing with and hunting rebel scouts. Near the line, fourteen miles from West Point, was the rendezvous of a rebel guerilla gang, led by a man named MARSHALL. This gang had a strong stone barrack or camp at a point on the head of Grand River, about three-quarters of a mile from MARSHALL'S place, which was built in a strong natural position. Near by was a good stone curral. These buildings were burned and destroyed, and the stock driven off. The same evening, a picket of Company I was fired upon near this place. A log house was found in the woods, and near by was found the remains of a large quantity of bacon, burnt by the rebels. This was done, in all probability, to prevent its falling into our hands. Next day the command made West Point and their present camp, where they were joined by Col. JENNISON, who took command.

The Kansas Brigade is stationed south of this place, Col. MONTGOMERY being at Mine Creek, twenty miles south; Capt. HUNT, commanding the Fifth, at Barnesville, ten miles below, and Col. JUDSON, with the Sixth, at Forts Scott and Lincoln. A party of 100 rebels had previous to this disposition of the forces invading Kansas in the vicinity of Potosi, Mine Creek, killing an old man of 70 years, named SEAWRIGHT, burning his buildings and stealing a quantity of stock. Major H. H. WILLIAMS, of the Third, was sent after them by Col. MONTGOMERY. He pursued them into Bates County, burning the houses of three rebel captains, LANDIS, CREW and GREEN, as also the towns of Butler and Papinsville. At the former place two of the command were killed.

H. J. R.

REPORTS FROM SEDALIA.

SEDALIA, Mo., Sunday, Jan. 5.

Three men arrived here to-day from Johnson County, who report that JENNISON was at Rose Hill Johnson County, a day or two since, which place they report he has burned. He is reported to be on the way to this place. If it be true that he is on the way here, it is to be hoped that he will capture the notorious Methodist preacher and brigand, VARNUM ADRELL who is reported to be encamped with about 500 men near Columbus, in the northwest part of the county.

Many of the most substantial and respectable citizens of Johnson County are here nearly every day being driven from their houses by this notorious bush whacker and his gang.

The report that secession is squelched in Johnson County is untrue. The rebels are, if anything, worse than they have ever been.

The son of Mrs. HEATH, Postmistress at Warrensburgh, coming home from Kansas the other day, fell into the hands of COCKERELL, and was nearly stripped of his clothing.

The London Times on American Affairs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was greatly impressed with the force of your correspondent's comparison between the blocking up the harbors of a city where rebellion has been fostered for thirty years with a few harmless old hulks, and tying rebels to the mouths of cannon and blowing them as atoms into eternity. Both these modes of treatment have been resorted to within a few months by the two great Protestant Powers of Christendom. The Thunderer, and if not the "mouth-piece," certainly the "wind-piece" of the Power which has electrified the civilized world by the latter refinement, accuses the Government which avails itself of the former as a sedentary blockading squadron, merely an ingenious and bloodless remedy to protect our commerce from piracy while our navy is occupied elsewhere, as proving by the very act "that it is growing fierce and bloodthirsty, and threatening murder in cold blood." If NENA SAIB had been captured he would have been treated on this method, not mentioned even in FOX'S Book of Martyrs. Is not the London *Times* aware that JOHN SLIDELL is the Nena Saib of this conspiracy, and yet nobody has thought of blowing him out of a gun. That he has not even the poor excuse of being a *Southern* States Rights man, but was born of humble, but most respectable parents in this very City. That if he were true to the States Rights principle he would be with the *North*, after the fashion of by far the greater part of those officers who, although educated and paid for years by the whole Confederacy, and absent for years from the States from which they were appointed, at once rushed into rebellion, and took sides against the Government on the sounding of the key-note of Southern Rights. Is the London *Times* aware that both the old men now borne by the gunboat *Rinaldo* (a precious freight,) to receive an ovation from all who sympathize with secession, and hate republican institutions, have been prominent expectants of the honors of the Presidency of a United Confederacy, and that they submitted to receive a large portion of the spoils, until they feared to lose their places at the head of the revolution then proposed! Now it is for us, who do not take all things as they appear on the surface, but look a little deeper into the springs which actuate editors, as well as other men, to consider whether the zeal with which the *Times* has advocated secession, and war with America in favor of secession, may not be actuated by some of the motives which impel men in the heat of a party canvass, whether any editor could be more partisan, or articles more systematically insulting than those of the *Times*. If this is so, then to what is this ferocious zeal, (re-echoed by editors in Canada known to be of the Slidell-Browne clique,) this fiery hostility to us and this warm sympathy for them, so utterly inconsistent with the dearly-bought record of England on the Slavery question, be attributed but to the skillful manipulation of the *Times* s' man by the adroit Slidell? It would not be strange if the portfolios of the editor were filled with Confederate securities or scrip of a cotton mill idle from the effects of this blockade. Are the people of England to be led into strife with the only nation with whom they have a common origin, blood, religion and destiny, by the hot and bitter invectives of a single Press of questionable disinterestedness and of unquestionable unfairness? That it is not so becomes daily more evident, and in the calm and dignified rebuke of the *Daily News* and other more judicious and rational exponents of English sentiment we discover that the fury of the *Times* is beginning to produce its own wholesome reaction.

An Appeal for Peace.

TO THE BRITISH RESIDENTS OF NEW-YORK.

Though but a unit of your number, and without influence, may I be permitted to suggest that in the present unfortunate misunderstanding with our native country, a word from us may be of some service in allaying the troubled waters of contention. We have all escaped a great peril, and need not therefore fear a charge of selfishness or want of patriotism if we make an attempt, by a calm statement of facts which our position here qualifies us for knowing, to interpose some check to the bitterness of feeling gradually springing up to estrange two great nations which have every interest in being on the most friendly terms with each other. Surely, it is not only a noble, but a Christian duty, if, at a moment like this, when there is danger of having the worst passions of human nature stirred up, we use what influence we have to allay them.

Without entering into the merits of the late dispute, it is evident that a feeling is being engendered on both sides which will yet bear bloody fruits. That feeling is, for the most part, the result of misconception and false accusations insidiously and maliciously circulated by interested parties on both sides of the Atlantic. We, as a body, I am sure, have little to complain of in our treatment here. We have been received and treated well by a kind and generous people, and enjoy many of the privileges of citizens without being obliged to perform their corresponding duties. Would it not, then, be a humane and grateful task to endeavor to recement, as much as possible, those bonds of friendship which only recently looked so secure? but are now in danger of being rent asunder? It is needless to dwell on the horrors of such a war as seemed to be lately impending over us. What though it might be brief—the clash of arms would die away, but the bitterness of feeling, the deep-rooted animosity between kindred nations, would outlast all of us, to the utter disgrace of the Christian character we all profess to bear.

I make no suggestions beyond the idea; perhaps some of the more influential of our number may give practical force to it; but I for one will rejoice if any effort of ours can convince our countrymen that the great majority of this nation have no other desire than to be on terms of the strictest amity with Great Britain. I remain, respectfully,

ONE OF YOURSELVES.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Jan. 5, 1862.

The Anti-War Sentiment of England

From the Leeds Mercury, Dec. 7.

In the hour of doubt and anxiety we may well thank the fate which has divided Europe, even Anglo Saxon by such broad seas, and made communication between them so slow as to give angry passions time to cool. Ere we can hear the reply made by Mr. SEWARD to Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch, political feeling in England will have lost somewhat of the warmth which it naturally exhibited when the news of the stoppage of the *Trent* first reached our shores. In the same interval, reason will have looked at the question in many different lights, and we trust will have found abundant grounds for concluding that the dispute may be settled without the dreadful alternative of war. The Press of England, then, can be employed in no better or nobler manner than in trying to form that national sentiment which, however noble and generous in its proper sphere, may at times be exceedingly inimical to the peace of countries like ours. We would urge one word to create forbearance toward the honest convictions of our countrymen in the belief that the rights of hospitality, on which we so justly pride ourselves, can be violated by any party in a State. We could not think the worst of the act, because we have never felt, on the part of the people, either the connivance of the *Sumter*, or on the part and duty of the English Government in demand reparation for the unjust and insolent detention of the captives. So far, none will dispute either of more heavily than we. But it is in the strongest limit that the real danger exists. It is not too much to say that the Atlantic may ere long wing with storms all which humanity must shudder, to contain an apology for a just insult, or to extort satisfaction because the apology is refused. We confess we stand aghast before so fearful an alternative.

Now, there are two ways in which America may resist our claim. Of course it is possible that she may not resist it at all, but may yield to it with dignity and friendliness of feeling. Supposing, however, that she does resist, her resistance may be either on legal grounds—claiming the right to keep the prisoners as contraband of war, or it may be, like the resistance counseled by the New-York *Herald*, an insolent defiance, acknowledging that the act was illegal, but disclaiming in advance for it any adequate reparation. The decencies of diplomacy, apart from all other considerations, render the last species of reply in the highest degree improbable. The answer, then, will almost certainly be a claim on behalf of the United States Government of the right to retain Mr. MASON and Mr. SLIDELL as lawfully captured contraband of war. It will be easy for the English Government to answer to this, that even if these dispatches were contraband of war, the Lieutenant of the ship *Jacinto* was not the person to constitute himself a judge, and that the regular course would have been to seize the vessel, and to have the whole subject adjudicated in a prize court. This answer is, no doubt, perfectly sound. It points out the course which Commander WILKES ought to have taken, and in a court of law it would invalidate the whole subsequent proceedings of the American Government. But after all, is it well to judge so great a question on merely technical issues? Supposing the statesmen and lawyers of America really believe the Southern Commissioners to have been contraband of war, may we not look with some what lenient eyes on their unwillingness to give them up again on account of a mere informality—however dangerous that informality may be as a precedent—as to the mode in which the capture was effected? Would it not be better, if things assume this shape, for the two Governments to refer the matter, in a friendly spirit, and as a question really open to dispute, to some impartial neutral Power? Why should not the Emperor of Russia or the King of Holland, or some other Government, perfectly disinterested in the whole question, decide, first, whether the informality of the capture is of so serious a nature as to invalidate the right of the United States Government to retain the prisoners, and secondly, whether the prisoners really are contraband of war? Surely, except for the passions excited, neither England nor America would be so seriously injured by an adverse decision upon these questions as to make them cover the alternative of war. If England is in the right, as we have no doubt she is, she can fear nothing. If impartial persons judge us to be in the wrong, however strongly persuaded of the contrary, there is no need for us to testify the force of our convictions by involving the world in a saturnalia of bloodshed.

But there is a matter much more important than the settling of this question. Mr. COBDEN, in his temperate letter to his constituents at Rochdale, and Gen. SCOTT, in the letter which we published in yesterday's paper, both point, and we believe justly point, to the eminently unsatisfactory state of the law upon the subject of neutral rights. Both state, moreover, what unhappily is too true, that Great Britain has hitherto been the most serious obstacle to the rectification of the law upon this subject. We have, no doubt, had strong reasons for demanding vast powers in this respect. During the great European war, in which those powers were principally exerted, the very existence of the nation depended upon our command of the seas. Neutral commerce was then of little value, compared with its value at the present day. The exercise of our rights against neutrals was a trifling annoyance compared with the exercise of such rights now. But nothing is more certain than that England, however terrible the wars in which she may engage, will never claim or possess any such powers again. It would raise the whole world in arms against her. During the recent war with Russia she never dreamed of interfering with the rights of neutral traders. But still much of the old law, with all its anomalies and with all its hardships, exists. Now, if Gen. SCOTT is right, America would be quite willing to modify these laws, and by treaty or by any other means to found a new code, more equal towards all and more liberal towards neutrals. Some points requiring amendment, points on which the Americans have always insisted, we have often urged in this journal. On the whole American statesmen have always held a peculiarly reasonable and peaceable language upon these subjects, and if, as Gen. SCOTT says, they still hold these views, what better moral could be drawn from the exploits of the *San Jacinto* and the present danger of war than the necessity of modifying the law of nations in such a manner as our interests and the interests of the Americans demand? Such a modification would grant us far more protection for our rights than all the wars that ever were waged.

Arrivals in the City.

Secretary Seward and daughter, Hon. Geo. H. Grier and daughter, and A. S. Murray, from Goshen, N. Y.; Capt. J. C. Duane, of the U. S. Engineers; Lieut. Reese, of the U. S. Navy; Thos. Vail, of Troy, and Major Thompson of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Brig.-Gen. Barry and lady, Capt. Seymour, the Queen's Messenger, P. Brignoli, Mr. Susini and lady, Francis H. Preston, U. S. Consul at Guaymas, Porto Rico; Edward C. James, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers; J. Ferguson, of the U. S. Navy, and Col. Hunt, of the U. S. Army, are at the Everett House.

Major-Gen. Robert Anderson and family, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, State Attorney; Levi Morrill, of Maine; W. L. Yule and family, San Francisco; C. F. De Medina Ceal, of Lima, Peru; and Rev. C. W. Dennison, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. J. C. McKibbin and Mr. Wells and family, of California; Capt. Winslow, Dr. Brown and Dr. Hesson, of the U. S. Army; and Lieut. Law, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Garcia and family, and Luis Molina, *attachés* of the Buenos Ayrean Legation, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

T. B. Lawrence, of Boston; R. C. Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Lanchlin, of Cazenovia, and Dr. Philips, of New-York, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Pegram, lately confined at Fort Warren, now on his way to be exchanged for Major Wilcox; and Major T. Van Buren, of Baltimore, are at the New-York Hotel.

Maine.

MESSAGE OF GOV. WASHBURNE.

Gov. WASHBURNE sent in his message to the Maine Legislature on January 1. Briefly adverting to the causes of the present war, and declaring that the people expected and demanded that all lawful, usual, efficient measures and policies should be adopted which would tend to promote its speedy and successful termination, he states that while the war is not to be carried on for the abolition of slavery, but for the preservation of the Government, nevertheless the people will permit no Congress, no Administration, no officers of the army or navy to protract it, increase the expenditures of blood and treasure which its prolongation would cost, and shake the popular confidence in a successful issue, by holding and treating property in negroes as more sacred than property of any other description. If by striking the chains from the slaves of rebels, and destroying the property claims of traitors in black men, the war may be ended sooner than it can be if such claims are treated as sacred and inviolable; and if, thereby, millions of treasure and thousands of the lives of our brothers, the young, the gallant and the true, the pride and the hope of the country, may be saved, they will demand and insist, in tones that will be heard and respected, that the chains shall fall and the war cease.

He avers that the citizen who will not act in good faith for the Union, and aid in prosecuting the war without conditions and compromises, or who, by his complaints, fault-finding and misrepresentations, weakens the arm of the National Administration, renders most effective aid to the rebels; and, whatever his professions, should be marked and shunned as one who makes his selfish purposes or his party views paramount to his love of country.

A conditional-Union man is an unconditional traitor. For in such an emergency as the present, true and loyal men will say: Let all else die, but let the country live.

The sole, overruling consideration now, is not in regard to administrative measures and governmental policies, but how the Government under which such measures and policies are to be worked out, is itself to be preserved. The strength of the Government is to be tried. Its necessity and reality, its very right to exist, are the essential questions to be decided. Has it been a useful instrumentality in the progress of mankind? What is the moral and temper of the people who have grown up under its institutions? Is it worth preserving?

In learning to the correspondence which passed between Gov. WASHBURNE and the National authorities regarding recruiting, he recommends a change in legislation upon the subject of the United States paying bounties, on the ground that it creates a disposition on the part of volunteers to desert their regiments to go to the rendezvous of other regiments, and thus receive the bounty twice. He also recommends that the United States assume the payment of volunteers raised, uniformed and equipped by the States, as now provided for in the act of May, or when the States after the passage of the law authorizing its formation.

The number of men enlisted in the State and uniformed and equipped by it, as mustered into the service of the United States, is as follows:

First Regiment Infantry mustered out of service United States Aug. 30.....	779
Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Infantry Regiments, including recruits subsequently enlisted and sent forward to fill their ranks, and also including Capt. J. D. FESSENDEN'S Company of Sharpshooters.....	9,280
Guards at Forts McCleary, Scammel and Sullivan, including men mustered out of the service of the State, upon the assumption by the United States of the charge of these forts.....	255
The following regiments have been raised by direct authority of the President, and uniformed and equipped at the immediate expense of the United States, viz:	
Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regiments of Infantry.....	4,345
Men recruited for the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regiments, not yet mustered, estimated at.....	200
First Cavalry.....	1,163
First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Batteries of Light Artillery.....	892
Recruits for same not yet mustered, estimated at	100
Total.....	17,624
To these numbers must be added the men recently recruited for regiments in the field, in cases where the recruiting officers have not yet made their return to the Adjutant-General, not less than.....	100
Total.....	17,124
Deduct three months regiment.....	779
Total.....	16,345

Maine has contributed 578 men in excess of the quota apportioned her by the General Government. Aroostook County, with a population in 1860 of 22,439, has sent equal to eleven companies to maintain the Union. This number, it is believed, is a larger per centage of the entire population than has been furnished by any other county in New-England.

The warrants already drawn for expenditures for the ten regiments raised by the State on its own account, including the company of sharpshooters, have amounted to $1,073,483 02. In this sum is included the whole expense incurred for the enlistment of troops, for subsistence and transportation, &c., &c. Deducting the sums not properly chargeable to accounts for raising and uniforming the troops, and the aggregate expenditures fall short of one million of dollars.

The State has a claim against the United States in addition to the foregoing, (and independent of certain items not fully ascertained,) for rifle muskets in the hands of the Maine Volunteers, but delivered to the United States, for cannon in the forts, and for other articles, amounting in all to the

Estimated value of.....	$24,773 00
Add sums paid, &c.....	1,073,483 20
Total.....	$1,098,256 20
From this amount must be deducted a payment made by the United States, in September, of.....	200,000 00
And there remains due from the United States to this State.....	$898,256 20

Of the loan of $1,000,000, authorized by the resolve of April 25, 1861, but $500,000 has been called for. The amount received into the Treasury, applicable to war expenditures, is as follows: $863,987 50, being the aggregate received for State bonds, including premiums and $200,000 refunded by the United States, making $1,003,087 50 in all. Against this sum warrants have been drawn for $999,877 80. It is proper, however, to add that the Treasurer's report will show warrants paid to the amount of $1,006,625 13, and that from the books of the Governor and Council it will appear that warrants to the amount of $1,263 68 have been drawn, which have not yet been paid by the Treasurer, making the whole amount of warrants $1,007,888 81; but on these warrants the sum of $3,011 91 was drawn from funds which had been returned to the Treasury by Paymasters of regiments who had received that sum in excess of what turned out to be necessary for their several payments to troops.

For the war expenditures of $73,604 96 outstanding against the State, an appropriation will be necessary.

The Secretary of the Treasury having declared his readiness to repay to the States 40 per centum of their advances to the Federal Government, Gov. WASHBURN has requested a return of $120,000, (in addition to what has been already paid,) and which will be received by the Treasurer, it is supposed, within a few days, so that there will be no occasion, the Governor thinks, for resorting to the unexhausted authority of the resolve of April 25.

The war debt against the State stands as follows:

In the form of State bonds.....	$800,000 00
In the form of unsettled claims.....	73,604 96
Total.....	$873,604 96
To meet which it has a claim against the United States, belonging to the war fund of.....	$868,256 20
Cash in the Treasury after the outstanding warrants shall be paid.....	3,245 65
Total.....	$901,465 46

It is believed that the purchases, contracts, vouchers and books in all cases have been so made and kept that the expenditures of every dollar of money by the State, on account of the war, may be readily and specifically accounted for.

Of the moneys expended for these regiments, and also for the regiments and batteries raised at the direct cost of the United States, the latter amounting to about $700,000, making a total of more than $1,700,000, nearly $1,500,000 has been paid to citizens of this State.

The quota of direct tax apportioned to this State is $120,825. Deduct from this $63,123 91, being 15 per centage of the tax allowed by the General Government, and $357,702 10 remains as the minimum liability of the State, a liability which may be paid and satisfied by a release of an equal amount due to it from the United States.

In Gov. WASHBURN'S judgment it is expedient for the Legislature to cause notice to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury that it is the intention of the State to assume and pay its quota of this tax, and he recommends that the proper measures be adopted or authorized to obtain an early liquidation of its claim against the United States, with a view to a release of so much thereof to the United States as may be necessary to pay and discharge the tax apportioned to it. If the whole of the claim is allowed, and the tax is not increased, there will remain due to the State, after satisfying the tax payable in June, 1862, $540,597 11.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR dull and neglected. WHEAT dull and lower; sales at 70c. @71c. for No. 1, and 65c. @65½c. for No. 2, in store. CORN dull at 23c. for Mixed, in store. OATS dull and 3c. lower. MESS PORK, $9@$9 25. HOGS, dressed, dull and 10c. lower, at $2 60@$3; live, dull and 5c. @10c. lower at $2 10@$2. *Receipts*—2,700 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bush. Wheat, 10,000 bush. Corn, 7,500 live Hogs, 1,600 dressed. Exchange unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR quiet. WHISKY, 12¾c. @13¾c. HOGS opened buoyant, but the demand fell off at the close; prices were a shade higher, but there was more disposition to sell than to buy; sales, 3,000, at $3 25@$3 35. Receipts 3,300. MESS PORK was held more firmly at $9 25@$9 56. MONEY market more settled as regards the currency question, consequent upon the action at the New York Banks; as regards the demand for Treas

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI---NO. 3211. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

The National Account of the Fight at Port Royal Ferry.

Defeat of the Rebels and Destruction of Their Fortifications.

CAPTURE OF A TWELVE-POUNDER.

The Rebels Driven Back to the Railroad with Heavy Loss.

Effectiveness of the National Gunboats.

EIGHT OF OUR SOLDIERS WOUNDED.

Progress of the Works on Tybee Island.

ANOTHER CARGO OF SEA ISLAND COTTON.

The United States steam transport *Vanderbilt*, Capt. LARAVRE, arrived yesterday from Port Royal S. C., which port she left on the 3d inst., at 9 A. M., with the mails and passengers, and 3,697 bales of Sea Island cotton, consigned to Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, United States Quartermaster. The *Vanderbilt* brings intelligence of the result of the battle at Port Royal Ferry. Gen. STEVENS' Brigade advanced on the main-land on the 1st inst., and took possession of the rebel batteries after a short resistance by the rebels; the brigade being assisted by the gunboats, which shelled the batteries. Gen. STEVENS then followed up the rebels to within six miles of the Charleston Railroad. A flag of truce was sent by the rebels, asking permission to bury their dead, which was granted, one hour being allotted for that purpose, after which they fell back upon the fortifications near the railroad, which are very extensive, leaving behind them one large gun, which they had spiked.

The rebel force was estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000 men, under the command of Gen. POPE, and their loss is not known.

The Union troops were 4,500 strong. Their loss was eight wounded.

Major WATSON, of the Eighth Michigan, was mortally wounded.

Gen. STEVENS now holds possession of the mainland, and awaits reinforcements from the North to proceed.

The men were still busily at work on the intrenchments at Tybee Island. The force on the island at present consists of the Forty-sixth New-York Regiment and several laborers. The workmen are occasionally interrupted by shots and shells fired from the rebel fort. The fort fires on an average two shots daily, but our men had escaped injury, although a short time since a shell exploded within a few yards of the lines. Gen. SHERMAN is not disposed to attack Fort Pulaski until he receives reinforcements from the North.

The *Vanderbilt* brings several officers of the various regiments stationed at Port Royal, who come here for the purpose of recruiting men to fill up their respective regiments.

A few soldiers came home, having left on a furlough of two months.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Engagement at Port Royal Ferry—The Rebels Driven back with Loss—Disposition of the National Forces—Names of the Wounded, &c.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Friday, Jan. 3, 1862.

The tediousness of affairs at this point has been agreeably relieved within a few days, by an attack upon the rebels at Port Royal Ferry, which has resulted in dislodging them from their position, capturing one of their guns, and killing a large number of their men. As far as the plan of attack is concerned, the affair has been a success; but as the enemy scarcely made a show of resistance, I have no brilliant engagement to record.

I had known for some time that Gen. STEVENS was averse to leaving the rebels unmolested in front of his lines, but for some reason or other, Gen. SHERMAN would not consent to driving them away. Recently, however, information was brought by our scouts who had crossed over to the mainland, that the enemy was gradually strengthening himself in front of us, and that his force numbered at least three thousand men. In addition to the fortification at Port Royal Ferry, mounting five guns, a description of which I have already sent you, another earthwork had been commenced at a place about two miles to the left, also in plain sight of our outposts, making our troops restive at the restraint which hindered them from punishing the impudence of the foe.

Under these circumstances, Gen. SHERMAN was induced to permit the attack, not for the purpose of occupying the enemy's works, but to destroy them, capturing their guns, and making as many prisoners as possible. In accordance with these views, Gen. STEVENS, to whom the plan of assault was confided, fixed upon New-Year's Day for his operations, mercly that the troops might pay a short visit, and give the Carolinians an opportunity to welcome them to the "hospitable graves" which have been so frequently promised.

It was decided to take the enemy by surprise, and, with this object in view, the arrangements for the attack were made with much secrecy. Flat-boats, upon which a portion of the troops were to cross the Coosaw River, a deep but narrow stream separating Port Royal Island from the mainland, had been collected quietly for several days before, and concealed in the creeks contiguous to the points where they would be needed. The main body of our army was to land about six miles from the ferry to the right, and march upon the fort, for the purpose of attacking it in flank and rear; another force was to cross from SEABROOK's plantation, nearly opposite the other earthworks, two miles to the left, with the object of causing a diversion to distract the enemy's attention; and a third body of men were concealed in the woods along the road, just beyond the causeway, directly in front of the ferry, in order to cross when their services should be required. This movement of troops was to be made under cover of the fire of the gunboats *Seneca*, *Ottawa*, *Pembina* and *E. B. Hale*. Such was the general plan of attack, of which I shall present the details, as they came under my personal observation.

I first learned of what was to take place on Tuesday the 31st, by seeing the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth New-York Regiments, respectively commanded by Lieut.-Col. FRASER and Col. PERRY, marching down to the beach at Hilton Head, to embark on the steamers *Boston* and *Delaware*. I took passage on the latter vessel to Beaufort, where we arrived about dark, and having called upon Gen. STEVENS, learned what he proposed to accomplish. He was kind enough to inform me also that the best place from which I could view the fight would be at Port Royal ferry, and ordered that a pass should be furnished to me.

My next care was to find a conveyance thither, and a horse was quickly placed at my disposal by Capt. CHARLES E. FULLER, one of the Assistant Division Quartermasters, to whom I am indebted for many similar favors, it being impossible to obtain horses on livery, as the Beaufort stable-keepers have all gone away and their animals are confiscated.

Getting up at 4 o'clock that I might be in time to witness the attack, I rode out within a mile and a half of the ferry where I was halted by a picket-guard of the Roundhead (Penn.) Regiment, who refused to let me go further. Maj. LEARNY was in command, and I stated my business, exhibiting the pass which I had obtained from Gen. STEVENS. He told me, however, that his orders were imperative to allow no person to proceed, and I was obliged to remain where I was. The sun had by this time risen, and the sky gave promise of a very pleasant day, which it turned out to be.

I was glad to accept the hospitality of some Highlanders whose headquarters were near by, and a more substantial breakfast was never eaten by a hungrier man. After this was disposed of I began to feel somewhat impatient at the restraint which had been imposed upon me, which was increased about 9½ o'clock by hearing the report of heavy guns on the left. The Major told me, after the firing had been going on about half an hour, that he had received no orders to prevent persons passing in that direction, so I mounted my Rosinante and was soon down at the river, directly abreast of the *Seneca* and *Ellen*, which were throwing a shower of shells into the woods for a mile or two on either side, and in the rear of the earthwork which the rebels had erected. I found on the margin of the river that our men had been trying their hand at throwing up earthworks, behind which logs, painted black, had been mounted upon carriage wheels, and presented a formidable appearance when viewed from a distance.

Some of our men were already across the river, and marching through the marshes towards the fort which the enemy (about 200 strong here) had deserted as soon as the fire opened, without firing a shot, from which it is charitable to suppose that he had no guns mounted. These men, I was told, were two companies of the Roundheads and two of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, under the command of Capt. ELLIOTT, of the latter regiment, a brave young officer, who has won much commendation for his services with scouting parties since the occupation of Beaufort.

The gunboats were moored about the centre of the channel, not more than one hundred feet from shore, and I was greatly interested in watching the movements of the sailors as they briskly handled their guns. They worked as if they liked the fun, as I have no doubt they did. The effect of the fire in the woods was terrific. Thick limbs were broken by the fragments of shell, as though they were but twigs and branches, and tree tops were mowed off as with scythes. It must have been a fearful place for human beings, if any were in the neighborhood.

I stood watching this shell practice for about half an hour, almost deafened by the reports and the sharp, mighty whistling of the projectiles as they rushed through the air, when I was warned to move away by the bursting of a shell within fifty yards of where I stood. The missile, however, did not come from the enemy. It was fired from the *Ellen*, and exploded soon after leaving the muzzle of the piece, probably in consequence of a defect in the fuse. It was now after 10 o'clock, and I retraced my way towards the ferry, which this time I was successful in reaching. There I found Col. LEASURE, of the Roundheads, ready to construct a bridge of boats as soon as he should receive the order. He told me that at 8 o'clock that morning he had left his reserve companies, D and K, up the road, in charge of Maj. LECKEY, with instructions to detain all teams and spectators, as well as troops, until he should order an advance. He took a position, with the rest of his command, in front of the ferry, and concealed them from the view of the enemy, whose movements, however, he could see with the aid of a glass. There appeared to be about 200 men in and about the fort, some of whom were standing by a large field-piece mounted in the breastwork. When the first shot was fired on the left by the gunboats, the enemy began to prepare for action, but made no demonstration until after some half dozen shells had fallen in the neighborhood of a house about two miles to the left, when most of the troops scampered out of the intrenchment and went in considerable disorder into a waste field to the right, and a little to the rear of the fort, where they lay down in the tall weeds. Observing this, the Colonel sent word to the gunboats on the right, which ran down within range and threw a few shells into the midst of the enemy, who ran into the woods.

Meanwhile, Gen. STEVENS had crossed to the mainland, at CHISHOLM's farm, about five miles below, with the Eighth Michigan, Fiftieth Pennsylvania, seven companies of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, and a few companies of the Roundheads. It was evident the enemy knew nothing of his approach, for he advanced at least two miles before a sign of them was seen. Then Lieut. TASK, signal officer, saw a horseman and two negroes driving a wagon on the road, a long distance ahead. Thinking the General, who was dismounted, might like the horse for himself, he started to take it, accompanied by two of the Seventy-ninth and his signal assistant. Suddenly five men appeared on the edge of the woods, and fired upon TASK, who observed their motions quickly enough to order his men upon their faces, and the balls passed over their heads.

The *Delaware* and *Boston* had come round from Beaufort with the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth on board, under Col. PERRY, and disembarked them at ADAMS' plantation, which is about 2¾ miles nearer the ferry than the point at which Gen. STEVENS crossed. At about 12 o'clock the General came up with his command at the place where Col. PERRY had landed, and ordering the latter to act as a reserve corps, passed on, with the fourth and eighth companies of the Highlanders, under Capt. MOORE and Lieut. BRAHAM, acting as skirmishers on the flanks and in advance, Col. PERRY following half a mile in the rear. Gen. STEVENS had brought his men on the road within a mile of the ferry, when the enemy opened upon them from a battery of field pieces, screened in the woods to the right, and a few companies of infantry. One of the regiments were thrown out as skirmishers, and advancing to within a short distance of these woods received a heavy fire of musketry, when it fell back, falling, however, to draw the enemy from their concealment.

Meantime the gunboats proceeded up the river and shelled the earthworks opposite the landing. The troops who had held them retired precipitately to the woods near by, and then were in their turn shelled by the gunboats. After the enemy had been driven from this position, our forces occupied the earthworks. They slept in the trenches New-Year's night, and the next morning, having leveled the fortification, they recrossed the river, bringing with them a spiked 12-pounder, the only gun left by the rebels, and the best one which they had placed in position. Our forces also burned two houses, with outbuildings, which the rebels had used for barracks:

The following are the names of our wounded:

Major WATSON, Michigan Eighth, shot in the thigh by a Minié ball, probably mortally wounded.

Corporal MILLER, Company A, same regiment, wounded and missing.

JOHN ATHERTON, Sergeant RICH and private WOOD were slightly wounded.

The following members of the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment were slightly wounded: MARTIN VAN AIKEN, Company F; WM. H. IRVIN, Company G; PAT. MCVEIGH, Company C.

The force of the enemy is estimated at 3,000, both by the scouts and by the officers on the gunboats, who saw them retreat across the fields into the woods. Their loss must have been heavy, as about dusk on the night of the attack they sent in a flag of truce to get their killed and wounded. H. J. W.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Thursday, January 2, 1862.

The news I have to communicate is of a different nature from any lately sent you from South Carolina. At last our troops have been landed on the main, and shown their temper when opposed to the secession chivalry. A brilliant little dash was planned for New Year's Day, and executed with complete success by a combined force from the Navy and the Army. Capt. RAYMOND ROGERS, of the *Wabash*, had command of four gunboats—the *Seneca*, Capt. AMMEN; the *Pembina*, Capt. BANKHEAD; the *Ellen*, Capt. BUDD, and the *Ottawa*, Capt. STEVENS. Gen. STEVENS' whole brigade was moved to Beaufort nearly a month ago, had, in addition to that brigade, two regiments sent up to him from Hilton Head, so that the Forty-seventh New-York, Lieut.-Col. FRASER, commanding; the Forty-eighth New-York, Col. PERRY, the Eighth Michigan, Col. FENTON; the Roundheads, (Pennsylvanian,) Col. LEASURE; the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, Col. CRISY, and the Seventy-ninth New-York, Major MORRISON, were under his command. With this force it was planned to attack and destroy two rebel batteries on the western side of the Coosaw River, one at Port Royal Ferry, the other at Seabrook, a point two or three miles lower down. The Coosaw is the stream which connects the Broad and Port Royal Rivers, and forms the northeasterly boundary of Port Royal island. The Ferry is about ten miles across land, northwest of Beaufort. Two of the gunboats, the *Ottawa* and *Pembina*, were to approach from the Port Royal River, and the other two by way of the Broad River. The land force also was divided, all but one regiment to march from Beaufort to the junction of the Port Royal River and the Coosaw, there to take flats, and, under cover of the gunboats, cross the river five miles above the ferry, and then march down upon the battery there. The other regiment was to march to a point opposite Seabrook, and under cover of the gunboats there cross at once to the battery supposed to be deserted and destroy it at once; then to join the main body at Port Royal Ferry. The *Seneca*, before arriving at Seabrook, was to fire for a while at a battery on Boyd's Neck, opposite the junction of the Broad and the Coosaw, this was with a view of distracting the enemy.

On Dec. 31 the two regiments of Gen. VIELE's Brigade detached for this service were sent up to Beaufort, and during the day Gen. STEVENS' entire force moved to the two points indicated. The gunboats also took the positions suitable for their purposes. Early on the morning of Jan. 1, Gen. STEVENS' main force was embarked, the boats having been entirely hidden from the opposite side of the Coosaw by a turn in the Port Royal, or as it is called in this portion, Buck Yard Creek. The number of boats was not so large as was desirable, and the crossing of the troops was in consequence not accomplished as speedily as had been anticipated.

But no *contretemps* of a serious nature occurred. The gunboats effectively covered the landing, and the troops set out on their march to Port Royal Ferry. On the right was a wood's from which, before they arrived at the fort, a heavy cannonading proceeded. It was answered at first from the gunboats, but afterward the Eighth Michigan Regiment was thrown out as skirmishers in the direction of this firing. Although the men had never been in action before, their behavior was highly creditable. They advanced in the face of the cannonading to within a hundred yards of the woods, when they were received with a heavy fire of musketry, upon which they fell back rapidly, but in excellent order. One man was killed Maj. WATSON was seriously wounded, and four or five others less materially hurt. The skirmishing was not repeated, the enemy utterly refusing to be drawn from his cover of the woods, and our own force being intent on its object of reaching the rebel fortifications. The troops opposed to Gen. STEVENS have been estimated at from 1,000 to 3,000 men, but the best authorities are in favor of the smaller number. The cannonading in the woods evidently proceeded from a field battery.

The delay thus occasioned gave the gunboats time to get sufficiently near the fort at the ferry to shell it out before our troops got up; thus producing a change from the original plan, which was for the land forces to storm the work at the point of the bayonet. The rebels, however, had completely abandoned the intrenchments when Gen. STEVENS arrived.

The Seventy-ninth New-York formed STEVENS' advance, having been sent forward as skirmishers, and displaying decided nerve and promptness. They did not know on entering but that they should be warmly received, but their valor was wasted, for the enemy had fled. Meanwhile Capt. AMMEN, of the *Seneca*, had been firing away at Boyd's Neck early in the morning, and then with Capt. BUDD of the *Ellen*, had covered the landing of the detachment at Seabrook. There, too, the rebels had got the start of us, and left only the sand walls of their fortifications; these were quickly demolished, and the entire force, under Gen. STEVENS, united to destroy the more important work at Port Royal Ferry. Only one gun had been left by the rebels, an iron 12-pounder, but carriages and other evidences that other cannon had been only recently removed were still left. The four gunboats closed in and covered the troops, and every vestige of the battery was soon leveled to the earth. Some buildings used by the rebel forces were set fire to, and all the stores, equipage and whatever else of a military character that could be found was destroyed. It was nigh full before this work was completed, and the rebels, as if to show that we should not have all the game of destruction in our hands, set about burning all the houses in their vicinity. They burned about twenty times as many as the Union troops, but contented themselves with this method of defending their altars and their hearthstones.

In the morning our troops were reembarked in admirable order, and returned to Port Royal Island; the gunboats covered this manœuvre—a heavy firing being necessary for this object—but the rebels were effectually kept off, and after witnessing yesterday the destruction of their pet work, from which they had thought to command Broad River, they had today an opportunity to witness the safe departure of those who had accomplished its destruction. The rebels have indeed twice attempted to obstruct the navigation of Broad River by our gunboats; once by driving stockades, but the removal of Gen. STEVENS' Brigade to their vicinity interfered with this work, and again, by the fortification they had erected at Port Royal Ferry. It is now nearly a fortnight since they fired into the little steamer *Mayflower*, sent on a sounding expedition up the river; one of our men was killed, but the poor fellow is more than revenged. At least four or five lives have been paid for this, for so many bodies of the enemy were buried by our forces. We lost none except those killed and wounded in the Michigan Regiments already alluded to. The name of the rebel officer in command is not known. Two regiments, the Roundhead and the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, are left opposite the ferry; the other troops are on their march back to Beaufort, or indeed have probably, ere now, arrived in camp.

As the steamer *Vanderbilt* leaves at an early hour to-morrow morning, I am obliged to write to-night, and it is obviously not possible, on the very day of such an occurrence, to provide for perfect fullness or absolute accuracy; but I imagine that no serious blunders will be found to exist in this hurried account.

NEWS FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

While scouting in the line of the enemy's retreat, Lieut. CORWIN, of the Forty-eighth New-York, found a Charleston *Mercury* of Dec. 24, which he courteously gave our correspondent. Although of not so late a date as some previously received, it furnishes us some interesting items:

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Dec. 21.

Our elation over the English news has subsided in a measure. The sundering of a mighty nation is no scene-shifting work—a momentary business. Should the division be accomplished within two years from the breaking out of the war, it would be unprecedented in the annals of history. All the expedients of diplomacy will be tried by SEWARD before he plunges into hostilities with Great Britain; and the tone of the Yankee Press, as well as the nature of the man, indicate that he will not back down, but sneak out. In patience, let us bide our time.

"Retiable" is exerting himself, of late, to his utmost capacity. He "sold" the town yesterday, on the two Yankee regiments question, and much to his satisfaction, for the coward was believed for a time, even at the War Department. Not long ago he made *us a present of an entire regiment of Maryland deserters*; and to-day he appears in the *Enquirer* with a story about JACKSON's destroying two dams on the Potomac, and capturing four pieces of cannon. At least, the story seems to be "reliable." There is reason to believe that he is a Yankee resident of this city, and amuses himself at the expense of Richmond credulity, which surpasses even its cupidity.

Speaking of the sweeping Confiscation Act, about to pass the Yankee Congress, and the proper mode of combating it, the *Examiner* of this morning says:

"Such is the inefficiency of our law of sequestration that, *though millions of dollars worth of real estate belonging to the enemy exists in the South, not an acre can be touched.* At the present time, while money is abundant and prices high, this property could be readily sold at good prices, and a great fund realised for our people who have suffered from Yankee devastations, and who are in pressing need of the compensation due for their losses. *But our sequestration law is so tome and imbecile that not an acre of ground can be touched, nor a cent of money paid to these many thousand sufferers from Yankee vandalism while the law remains in its present shape.* The time has come for short work and earnest work with these Yankees, and it is in this very matter of confiscation that they are most sensitive and vulnerable."

The officers of the First Maryland Regiment have contributed nobly to the sufferers in your city; and so have a number of Virginia companies on the Peninsula and elsewhere. LANIER & BROTHER, exiles from Baltimore, have given the handsome sum of $100. The good work will go on till Charleston rises more beautiful from the ashes, to the sorrow of the Yankee Press, now so impiously and fiendishly exultant.

FAULKNER is to be exchanged for ELY. A fair exchange is no robbery, provided we do not set a bad precedent.

The SHERMANS appear to be an afflicted couple. Kentucky SHERMAN is insane, and Port Royal SHERMAN has "got the dyspepsy." Shall we wait for the latter to get well, or cure him with lead pills and gunpowder tea?

PHELPS' asinine proclamation to "the loyal people of the Southwest," is almost as preposterous as the course pursued by us in Kentucky—waiting with 50,000 men until 10,000 Yankees have swollen to 80,000. Wisdom is a jewel, but such waiting is preeminently what FALSTAFF calls "unwisdom."

Our Legislators are wrangling over salt, during the few moments they are able to spare from the serious labor of eating peanuts.

All articles of hardware have advanced 500 per cent., but whisky is abundant—is firm in the town offering, this morning, a thousand barrels for sale.

The scarlet fever is raging here and in Fredericksburgh.

THE RECENT CONFLAGRATION.

The following proclamation, with the notices appended, telling the sufferers by the late conflagration where to apply for relief, appear in the *Mercury*:

The calamitous fire which has spread through our city, upon all who have been within its reach, inflicts loss and suffering. But there are many who, in its ravages, have lost so much, that the aid of all who have been fortunate in escaping its effects should be, and will be, generously offered for their relief. To secure the most useful application of whatever may be thus contributed for the relief of those who are suffering, the following Committee has been appointed. It will forthwith organize itself, make immediate application to our fellow-citizens for such aid as they can afford, and promptly relieve, as far as possible, with shelter, food and clothing, those whose misfortunes have deprived them of these necessaries.

CHARLES MACLETH,
Dec. 12, 1861. Mayor of Charleston.

COMPOSED UNDER THE FOREGOING PROCLAMATION.—Judge MAZYCK, Rt. Rev. Bishop LYNCH, Rev. Mr. PORTER, J. K. SASS, Henry GOURDIN, W. J. BENNETT, Geo. LORD, James GIBBES, E. P. MILLIKEN, W. C. COURTNEY, C. R. MILES, Wm. LEBBY, Theo. D. WAGNER, Z. L. OAKES, James M. WILSON, Joseph T. CALDWELL, Judge Wm. ALSTON PRINGLE.

The *Mercury* also contains a proclamation issued by Mayor MACLETH, forbidding the use of crackers and squibbs.

GEN. JOHNSTON.

Gen. JOHNSTON has issued a circular addressed to the army of the Potomac, exhorting them to contribute to the relief of the sufferers by the Charleston fire. We learn that this address was well received among the troops. The Fourth Alabama Regiment alone has raised $1,250. The Alabama Zouaves, Capt. DYER, contributed $320; and the "North Alabamians," Capt. SCRUGGS, $250. In the latter corps, fifteen negroes gave $15, and in other companies there were contributions by the servants.

A GENEROUS FIRM.

Messrs. WADLEY, JONES & CO., of Herodon, Burke County, Ga., have tendered to the Mayor of this city 50,000 feet of lumber, suitable for building, in aid of the sufferers by the late conflagration. We hope that the railroads will cooperate in this generous movement by forwarding the lumber at the lowest possible figure. By the advertisement in another column it will be seen that Messrs. WADLEY, JONES & Co. have a large amount of lumber for sale at Station No. 9 Georgia Central Railroad.

THE LADIES OF HAVANA AND THE SOUTH.

The Savannah *News* notices that among the late arrivals in that city from Cuba is a large box of beautifully prepared lint, presented, through Capt. GLADDING, to the soldiers of the Confederate army, by a number of the Senoritas of Havana. The lint is drawn in threads four or five inches long from the finest linen fabrics; is while as driven snow and soft as down. It is put up in neat little hanks, and tastefully tied with colored ribbon. The lint was made and contributed by a number of the first ladies of Havana, and is sent as a testimonial of their heartfelt devotion to our cause.

THE FIRST REGIMENT S. C. V.

The Suffolk correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* says:

"The First South Carolina Regiment will soon go into their Winter quarters, which are now nearly completed. Lieut.-Col. HAMILTON is in command. There is comparatively little sickness in this regiment. If the authorities would pay off the soldiers in this division of the army now, it would be peculiarly gratifying. Many of them have families, and changes are to be made, and money is needed at this season. All furloughs are cut off, and no pay has been received in a long time, and I fear many of the families of the soldiers will experience pinching want."

THE WAR ON THE SEA COAST.

The *Mercury*, of the 21st of December, makes this acknowledgment:

"A report reached this city, yesterday, that a detachment of the Yankee troops crossed over from Port Royal Island to the main land a few nights since, and attacked a picket of our soldiers, eight in number. During the skirmish which ensued two of our men were wounded, and the whole picket, numbering six, were captured by the enemy. On the next day, a flag of truce was dispatched from our headquarters to inquire after the condition of the prisoners, when information was obtained that the two wounded men had died from their injuries, and that the six others were held as prisoners. The captured soldiers are said to be members of Col. JONES' Regiment South Carolina Volunteers."

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Dec 29.

A large force of Yankees were landed on North Edisto Island from Federal gunboats, for the purpose, no doubt, of taking possession of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, at Station No. 4.

THE REBEL CONGRESS

RICHMOND, Monday, Dec. 23.

In Congress, on Saturday, an act was passed, entitling Kentucky to have twelve members in the House of Representatives.

A series of resolutions were also adopted, the third of which is as follows:

Resolved, That no peace ought to be concluded with the United States, which does not insure to Maryland an opportunity of forming a part of this Confederacy.

RICHMOND, Monday, Dec. 30.

Congress met at noon to-day.

Messrs. THOMAS and BUCKNER, of Kentucky, appeared, qualified, and took their seats.

Gen. STUART's report of the battle of Dranesville was ordered to be printed.

Congress went into secret session.

THE REBEL NAVY.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

The Confederate States war steamer *Jamestown* sailed from this port on Wednesday last, and is now with her consort, the *Yorktown*, now *Patrick Henry*, below in the James River. The gunboat *Teazer* will soon be ready for active service.

MEETING OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

A meeting of British subjects was held in Norfolk, on Friday, to renew their allegiance to the Queen, and give a suitable expression of their sorrow for the death of Prince ALBERT.

A SCHOONER CHASED ASHORE.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 26.

MESSRS. JOHN FRAZER & CO.:—*Gentlemen:* This will inform you that on making the port of Georgetown, S. C., the *Prince of Wales* was chased by a Yankee man-of-war and fired into, the shot taking effect in the hull, without injuring any one. I was then compelled to run my vessel ashore on North Inlet. The taunches of the cruiser were then sent after me, when I set fire to the schooner to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Respectfully, W. F. ADAIR, Master.

The schooner was loaded with one thousand sacks of salt and sundries.

IMPORTANT FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Rebels Shelling the Town of Hancock.

The Track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Torn Up.

Preparations of the National Forces for an Engagement.

FREDERICK, Md., Monday, Jan. 6.

Advices from Hancock, Md., state that Gen. LANDER had arrived there; also that Gen. JACKSON, with a large force, one 24 and two 12-pounders, had appeared opposite Hancock, and threatened to shell out our troops unless they evacuated the town.

Gen. LANDER gave them a fitting response.

The rebels then commenced shelling the town, and continued firing up to the latest advices last night, doing little injury to the town and none to our troops.

At an early hour this morning the Third Brigade left here for Hancock, leaving the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania at Williamsport.

The rest of the division is under preparatory orders, which are complete, and are awaiting marching orders.

FREDERICK, Md., Monday, Jan. 6—P. M.

Unofficial information received here is to the effect that Gen. JACKSON commenced shelling Hancock on Saturday night. One ball went through BAKER's Tavern, and another burst close to the stable where SIM's stage horses are kept.

The travel, mails and freight were intercepted, and the stage teams drawn back to Hagerstown.

Notification was sent to Frederick and Cumberland for the mails to be kept back until further orders.

The rebels have torn up the track opposite Hancock, and have burnt the depot.

The Union troops at Bath, and the Illinois Regiment at Bath, have withdrawn to the Maryland side of the river.

REPORTS FROM FREDERICK BY MAIL.

FREDERICK, Md., Friday, Jan. 3.

To-day Gen. BANKS and Staff, accompanied by their ladies, took a special train hence, and joined the Vice-President and family at the junction. They proceeded thence to Sandy Hook. At the Point of Rocks a national salute was fired by Capt. KNAPP's Battery, attached to Col. GEARY's command. After reaching Sandy Hook the party proceeded to the Maryland Heights, where, on arriving at the battery, they were entertained by an exhibition of shelling out a picket station between Harper's Ferry and Bolivar, where the Union residents were stopped in their intercourse with each other. The party then returned to this city.

To-night a general invitation was issued for officers and citizens to call on the Vice-President and ladies at Gen. BANKS' headquarters. From 7 to 10 o'clock, notwithstanding a heavy fall of snow, several hundred ladies and gentlemen paid their respects to Mr. HAMLIN, his lady, daughter and several other ladies. The excellent band of the Ninth New-York Regiment were present and performed several of their best pieces. The Vice-President and his retinue took lodgings at the United States Hotel, and will return to Washington in the morning.

Report says that Gen. BANKS and his accomplished lady will give weekly receptions during their stay here; that the spacious Institute for young ladies had been applied for for the purpose, and that, notwithstanding the consent of Mr. WINCHESTER, the Principal, the Trustees declined to grant the use of the building for that purpose.

The Court-Martial continues its daily labors, and have disposed of many important cases. On the occasion of Gen. BANKS' New-Year's reception, the Court paid their respects to him in full uniform, forming a striking feature of the day. The General complimented them upon the faithful and rapid execution of their arduous duties, and intimated an intention of continuing them permanently for the Division.

The military telegraph has been completed to Romney, with a branch to Williamsport. Messages have been sent from Cincinnati to Alexandria on a single circuit.

Snow is falling to-night, and many are rejoicing at the prospects of good sleighing to-morrow.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Some of the privates belonging to the regulars, (First Cavalry and Fourth and Sixth Infantry,) who passed through the City on Saturday, were left behind, and have had to report to the commanding officer on Governor's Island. Ten privates of the First Cavalry were left at San Francisco, and will come on with the next detachment.

Another recruiting office for the regular army has been opened at No. 54 Chatham-street, making the third rendezvous in that street.

The prize-schooner *William H. Northrop*, formerly a Charleston pilot-boat, with a cargo of coffee, quinine and general medicines, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, in charge of Prize-master RHODES, of the gunboat *Fernandina*. The *Northrop* is said to be owned in Nassau, N. P., and left Havana on the 1st ult. for Wilmington, N. C., where she was captured, while attempting to run the blockade.

A guard of marines, for the sloop of war *Hartford*, has left the Flushing-avenue Barracks for Philadelphia.

The United States steamer *Potomska*, which has been lying off the battery for some days past, was in collision with the Swedish frigate *Norrkoping*, and lost her foretopmast, stove in her bow, &c. She was taken to the yard yesterday, and men were immediately set to work repairing her bows.

The bark *Restless* also returned to the yard, it being dangerous for her to remain off the Battery, on account of the floating ice.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* is all ready for sea, and would have sailed yesterday had it not been for the storm.

Two more schooners, chartered to carry stores and provisions to Port Royal, arrived at the yard and will fill up at once.

The sloop-of-war *Richmond* has discharged her powder, preparatory to hauling up alongside the wharf to receive her stores.

The schooner *David Frost* arrived at the Yard on Saturday. She is intended for Capt. PORTER's mortar fleet, and will be armed and fitted out with all dispatch.

The lighthip *Relief* left yesterday for Port Royal in tow of the steam transport *Gen. McClellan*.

The Ninetieth New-York Volunteers, who left Governor's Island on Saturday, have quite disgusted the regular troops there by the dirty state in which they left their quarters in Castle William. It is the duty of Company Commanders to see that the quarters are kept neat and clean at all times.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Rebels at Huntersville Attacked and Defeated.

THEIR LOSS EIGHTY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A Large Quantity of Army Stores and Clothing Destroyed.

THE NATIONAL LOSS NONE.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan.

A special to the *Gazette*, from Huttonsville, Randolph County, Va., says that an expedition, consisting of 400 of the Fifth Ohio, 200 of the Second Virginia and 40 of BRACKEN's Cavalry, which was sent out by Gen. MILROY to attack Huntersville, Pocahontas County, was a complete success.

They attacked the enemy on Saturday morning, consisting of 400 cavalry and 350 militia. After skirmishing an hour the enemy retired with a loss of 80 killed and wounded. On our side none was lost. Eighty thousand dollars worth of army stores and clothing was captured and destroyed.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 6—P. M.

The *Commercial's* dispatch from Huttonsville says that Huntersville was a depot for supplies in Western Virginia.

Their cavalry were armed with Sharpe's carbines, and attacked us two miles from Huntersville. We drove them from point to point. Finally, they beat a hasty retreat out of town as we charged through it. Their supplies, consisting of 350 bbls. of flour, 300 salted beeves, 3,000 pounds of salt, large quantities of sugar, coffee, rice, bacon and army clothing, worth from $25,000 to $30,000, were entirely destroyed. We captured a large number of Sharpe's carbines, sabres and pistols. The Stars and Stripes were left floating over the Court-house. Our troops returned to Huttonsville in fine spirits.

FROM OLD POINT COMFORT.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EXCHANGED PRISONERS—THEIR RECEPTION—THE REPORTS WHICH THEY BRING—THE RECONNOISSANCE TO BIG BETHEL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan 3, 1862.

Yesterday we started in the steamer *George Washington* for an expedition up the James River under a flag of truce. The object was to receive the exchanged prisoners who were to be sent down from Richmond. We reached Newport's News at 1 o'clock, and having taken a few officers on board, steamed away up the beautiful river, beyond the light-house, which looks like one of the little kiosks of the Bosphorus, and lay-to between the batteries of the rebels on either bank of the stream, (four miles wide here,) each apparently mounting three or four guns, and situated at the mouths of Watts' and Hagen's Creeks.

The rebel boat came alongside, flaunting her misbegotten flag in our faces, and rousing our indignation, despite the white emblem of peace at her bow. After much delay, her welcome cargo was transferred to our deck.

A happy lot the released prisoners were—free at last, after their long and terrible confinement in the tobacco warehouses, which will be as notorious in history as the hulks in the American Revolution. They were some 250 in number; dirty, in garments of all colors, and many ragged. Joy freshened them up somewhat, but they showed that their spirits were much broken by long and loathsome imprisonment.

They confirm the almost incredible report, that seven prisoners had been wantonly assassinated for the offence of looking out of their prison windows at the blue sky and sunlit clouds. A Lieutenant, they say, was stabbed (but not fatally) by Mrs. LINCOLN's brother.

One man belonging to the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, though only made prisoner lately, managed by bribery to get his name upon the list, and arrived safely.

Seven of the Fire Zouaves taken at Bull Run were released in this batch.

The rebels had "thrown into the lot" a poor fellow dying of the consumption, also a coonchman of Gen. SCOTT's, who told me his story. It appears that he was exercising a horse belonging to one of the General's Aide-de-Camps, Capt. DRAKE DE KAY, on the day after the battle of Bull Run, and crossed the bridge to see the beaten troops. He had gone but a short distance from Fort Albany when he found himself surrounded by twelve cavalry men. He set spurs to his horse, which was a very fine one, he says, and burst through them, running for Fairfax, in hopes of finding a cross-road, but after a chase of two miles he met the advance guard of the army and was forced to surrender.

The prisoners confirm the report of negro regiments being in the field. They have white field officers and black line officers, non-commissioned and privates. They also state that large bodies of troops have gone down to Yorktown, and say that there are over 30,000 troops there, besides which additional heavy batteries have been erected on both sides the York River.

When all the prisoners were on board we headed for home. At Newport's News we dropped a few of our passengers, whose regiments were stationed there.

On arriving at the fort we found that Acting Brig.-Gen. MAX WEBER had returned from a reconnoissance towards Big Bethel. He proceeded thither with six companies of the Twentieth (Turner) Regiment, the Union Coast Guard Regiment, and an advance of three companies of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. The cavalry met the enemy's picket on the Bethel road, some eight in number, and gallantly charged them with about 200 men, but the rebels escaped into the woods and the dragoons returned, and the reconnoissance was over. All concerned were very much disgusted apparently that their orders from headquarters had so hampered them as to prevent them accomplishing anything.

The Richmond papers give particulars of the burning of the theatre in that place, built in 1818, and notable as the first American theatre in which the senior BOOTH acted in 1821. The theatre and adjoining buildings, stage property, wardrobes of actresses, were destroyed. The loss was very heavy.

The schooner *J. F. Crouch*, of Jersey City, coal laden, was wrecked at Pleasure House, near Norfolk, on 28th December. The Captain and crew were rescued and sent to jail.

Very respectfully, L.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE SCHOONER.

The schooner *Wm. H. Northrop*, hailing from Nassau, N. P., and last from Havana, Dec. 1, was brought into this port yesterday, by prize-master RHO

THE CITY GOVERNMENT FOR 1862.

THE NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ORGANIZATION FOR 1862—ALDERMAN JOHN T. HENRY CHOSEN PRESIDENT—THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The Board of Aldermen, for 1862, met in their chamber this noon.

As the clock struck 12 the venerable clerk, Mr. VALENTINE, called the Board to order.

On motion of Alderman CEGET, Alderman BOOLE was chosen temporary chairman.

The certificate of the Clerk, as to the members entitled to sit, was read and the roll called, all the members answering to their names, as follows:

1 Henry Smith.	10..Geo. A. Jeremiah.
2..William Welsh.	11..Alexander Frear.
3 John T. Henry.	12..F. I. A. Boole.
4 Charles H. Ball.	13..Ira A. Allen.
5 John H. Brady.	14 John D. Ottiwell.
6 James Reckless.	15..Andre Fromont.
7 Charles J. Chipp.	16..Terence Farley.
8..Peter Mitchell.	17..Henry W. Genet.
9 Isaac Dayton.	

On motion of Alderman BRADY the Board elected Alderman JOHN T. HENRY, of the Fifth Ward, Third District, President of the Board for the ensuing year, by acclamation.

On motion of Alderman MITCHELL, Aldermen DAYTON and BOOLE were appointed a Committee to conduct the Chairman to his seat.

On taking the Chair Mr. HENRY briefly addressed the Board, returning thanks for the high honor conferred upon him, as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN: I am deeply sensible of the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me in selecting me to preside over the deliberations of the Board of Aldermen for the year 1862, and while I gratefully accept the trust thus voluntarily, on your part, tendered to me, be assured, gentlemen, it is not without serious misgivings as to my right to accept the position, or ability to perform satisfactorily its delicate duties, where so many more experienced and better qualified members of the Board might have been selected by you. But I gratefully accept this expression of your partiality and preference for me in the spirit in which it is tendered; and I hope, by your kind indulgence, encouragement and cooperation, so to dispose of the trust confided to me, as to merit the commendation of the public and of my associates in the Board.

The office of Alderman of the City of New-York I have always regarded as one of great honor and responsibility, and one in which the welfare and good government of the inhabitants of the City are more directly concerned than any other office in the gift of its citizens. It is your province, gentlemen, to legislate for the welfare of a constituency numbering more than some of the States of the Union, while the character of the interests confided to your care, in levying, collecting and disbursing the immense amount of money necessary to efficiently uphold and maintain the City Government, derived principally from taxation, taken in connection with a much larger amount, realized by assessment on property benefited in prosecuting such essentially needful and desirable public works and improvements, requires, on the part of the members of the Board, legislative ability of no ordinary description.

From my knowledge of the character and qualifications of the gentlemen comprising the present Board of Aldermen, I feel assured the public interests will suffer no detriment at their hands. Let us, gentlemen, individually and collectively, devote ourselves assiduously to our public duties; let us be vigilant and watchful over the public interests; let us be deferential and courteous, yet dignified, in our intercourse with our citizens and with one another; let us so comport ourselves, both in public and private life, as becomes good legislators, good public servants, and good citizens, and we will find our recompense in a verdict of public approbation, and the proud consciousness of having faithfully, honestly, intelligently and impartially discharged our duties to our constituents and ourselves.

Entertaining these views, opinions, and sentiments, and earnestly hoping for their realization, I beg to assure you that I fully appreciate the kind and partial motives which governed your action in elevating me to such an honorable and responsible position—next to the highest office, under the charter, in the City Government; and you will please accept my grateful acknowledgments for the obligation thus conferred upon me.

On Motion of Alderman REEN, the veteran Clerk, DAVID VALENTINE, was reappointed. Mr. VALENTINE has held positions of responsibility under the City Government continuously since the organization under the Charter of 1830—over 30 years.

On motion of Alderman FARLEY, PATRICK GALLAGHER was reappointed Sergeant-at-Arms.

On motion of Alderman JEREMIAH, the rules of the former Board were adopted to govern this—including the twelfth rule recently repealed.

Aldermen CHIPP, JEREMIAH and MITCHELL were appointed a Committee to wait on the Mayor, and Aldermen FREAR, HALL and WALSH a Committee to wait on the Councilmen, to inform them that the Board was organized and ready for business.

On motion of Alderman BOOLE, it was decided that when the Board adjourned, it should adjourn to Monday evening next.

The Chair announced that Mr. JOHN W. BOYCE was reappointed Reader.

The Committee appointed to wait upon the Councilmen reported that that Board was not yet organized, but when organized, would communicate with the Aldermen.

The Committee appointed to wait on the Mayor reported that His Honor would communicate with the Board.

Mr. HINCHMAN, the efficient Deputy Marshal of the Mayor's Office, here brought in the Mayor's Message, which was read partially, when the reading was suspended and a motion made to print 3,000 copies.

Alderman FREAR wanted to have only 1,000 copies. As this was to be an economical administration, he thought they ought to commence with printing.

Alderman DAYTON favored printing a small number, but thought that in courtesy they ought to have the document read. Last year they printed and spread abroad 5,000 copies of a message that nine-tenths of the people of the City disapproved of.

The motion to print 3,000 copies was carried.

The reports of the Croton Aqueduct Board and Street Commissioner were received and ordered printed, and the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BOARD—C. C. PINCKNEY, A REPUBLICAN, PRESIDENT—TAMMANY CLERK AND A REPUBLICAN SERGEANT-AT-ARMS—MAYOR'S MESSAGE—RULES OF ORDER—ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY.

The Board of Councilmen held their first meeting to-day, the following members being present. The Board, it will be seen, is composed of ten Tammany, three Mozarters, and eleven Republican members, viz.:

T..Morgan Jones,	R..Thomas Stevenson,
T George A. Barney,	R..Abraham Leot.
T..James Hayes,*	R..Alexander H. Keech,
T John Healey,*	R..William Orton,
M..John Hogan,	R..George Ross,
M..Cornelius Desmond,*	R..William H. Gedney,
T..Samuel T. Webster,*	R..Charles C. Pinckney,
T. Anthony Miller,	R..Hamlin Babcock,*
T John Ryan,	R..Michael Snyder,*
T. Michael C. Gross,	R..Jonathan T. Trotter,
M..Frederick Repper,	T..Jacub M. Long,
R Simon Hazleton,	T..John Brice.

*New members.

At 12 o'clock, the members having appeared, the Clerk—CHAS. T. MCCLENACHAN—read the certificate of election of the above-named members, and the roll being called, all were found present. Mr. JONES moved that Mr. BRICE act as temporary Chairman, which being carried, Messrs. HEALY and STEVENSON conducted him to his seat, when he returned thanks for the honor.

Mr. HAZLETON presented a resolution appointing C. C. PINCKNEY as Chairman, JAMES SWEENEY as Clerk, GEORGE LETTERMAN as Sergeant-at-Arms, and THOS. J. CARLETON as Door-Keeper. A motion to insert the name of HARRY HOWARD was lost.

Mr. JONES stated that he should vote for the resolution, because for several weeks the Democrats of the Board had essayed to secure a democratic organization; but there were two members among them, one of whom insisted on being a candidate for the Presidency, and nothing else would suit him. When two men attempted to drive ten men into the traces, he would not submit, and, therefore, he would vote for the resolution.

Mr. BARNEY explained that at the first meeting of the caucus a paper was presented signed by twelve members, pledging themselves that Mr. MCCLENACHAN should not be elected clerk. He was a Democrat and would never vote for a Republican.

Mr. HOGAN read a letter from himself in answer to the call for a Democratic caucus, declining to come, unless Mr. MCCLENACHAN was removed from the clerkship.

Mr. GROSS hoped the Board would take a recess until 2 P. M., and not due the Democrats would [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. GROSS moved the previous question, which was carried—Yeas 16, Nays 16. He then moved an adjournment until Tuesday at 12 M., but Mr. HOGAN called for the previous question on Mr. HAZLETON'S resolution.

The Chair deciding that the motion to adjourn was first in order, it was put, and lost by the same vote.

The resolution of Mr. HAZLETON was then put, under the previous question, called by Councilman HOGAN, and adopted as follows: Yeas—Healy, Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Hazleton, Lent, Orton, Keech, Gedney, Stevenson, Ross, Babcock, Snyder, Pinckney, Trotter—16. Nays—Barney, Gross, Repper, Miller, Webster, Ryan, Long—7.

Councilmen JONES and STEVENSON were appointed to conduct Mr. PINCKNEY to the Chair, which having taken, he addressed the Board, declaring his acknowledgments for the honor, and expressing a sense of his deficiency, but pledging all his energies and abilities to the capable, faithful and impartial discharge of his duties, claiming the hearty cooperation of the members.

Committees were appointed to wait on the Clerk and inform him of his election; also on the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, notifying them of their organization and readiness to receive any communications.

Mr. JONES (late President) desired the Chair to take notice that he did not wish to be put on any Committee whatever, and he hoped that in making up his list, he would leave him off entirely.

Mr. GROSS moved to adjourn *sine die*, which was lost—yeas 20, nays 4.

On motion of Mr. JONES, the rules of the last Board were adopted until amended.

The Mayor's Message was here handed in by Geo. W. Hinchman, Assistant Marshal, and after the reading, on motion of Mr. LENT, it was referred to a Special Committee to distribute the various subjects therein to other Committees, and 1,000 copies ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. OSTON, a Committee of five was appointed to revise the rules, and the Board adjourned until Monday, at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

COUNTY BUDGET FOR 1862—IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMPTROLLER—AUTHORITY ASKED TO RAISE MONEY ON COUNTY BONDS—COLLECTION OF GOVERNMENT TAX TO BE MADE BY THE STATE.

The Board of Supervisors held their first regular meeting for 1862 yesterday afternoon, WM. R. STEWART temporarily in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Several petitions and resolutions were appropriated. The Comptroller transmitted the annual budget for 1862, which was ordered printed under the direction of the Comptroller.

THE BUDGET.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1862.

Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

In compliance with the resolution passed by your honorable body on the 9th Dec. inst., (a copy of which is given on the opposite page,) the Comptroller herewith submits his Estimates of the Expenditures of the County Government for the fiscal year commencing Jan. 1, 1862, for which, appropriations are required to be made by the Board of Supervisors, and also of the ways and means of providing for the same.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES.

In treating upon the expenses of the County, it has been the practice to classify them under the following heads, viz.:

I. The Legislative Department.
II. The Executive Departments.
III. The Judiciary.
IV. Miscellaneous.

I.—THE LEGISLATION DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures classed under this head are indicated by the following titles of accounts, viz.:

Advertising	$15,000
Care and maintainance of Cole's or Harlem (Third-avenue) Bridge	1,500
County Contingences	20,000
Election Expenses	72,000
Lighting and Cleaning and Supplies for County Officers	15,000
Printing, Stationery and Blank Books	15,000
Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	4,000
Salaries—Legislative Department	4,300
Support of Prisoners in the County Jail	5,000
Total	$151,900

II.—THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

The following are the estimated amounts required to be appropriated for expenditures in said Departments:

Interest on Harlem Bridge Bonds	$4,100
Interest on Loans	50,400
Interest on New Court-house stock	30,000
Incumbrances in Harbor, removal of	7,500
Police Fund	1,676,150
Police Contingent and Law Expenses	6,500
Rent	5,000
Salaries—Executive Departments	53,500
Supplies for the Police	14,562
Support of Detained Witnesses	5,100
Total	$1,987,312

III.—THE JUDICIARY.

Provision is made for the estimated expenses classed in this division under the following titles of accounts:

Coroners' fees	$20,000 00
Officers' and witnesses' fees	67,000 00
Salaries—Judiciary	225,950 00
Total	$312,950 00

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

This division embraces all items of expense not provided for under some preceding title of account, and the estimates for the same are as follows:

Asylum for Idiots	$250 00
Common Schools for State	425,309 10
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1,200 00
Institution for the Blind	2,040 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	50,000 00
New-York State Lunatic Asylum	1,000 00
State Taxes	1,784,021 24
Total	$2,267,420 34

RECAPITULATION.

From the foregoing statements it appears that the estimated total amount required to be appropriated for the year 1862, is as follows, viz.:

The Legislative Department	$151,900 00
The Executive Department	1,187,312 00
The Judiciary	312,950 00
Miscellaneous	2,267,420 34
Total	$4,519,582 34

Annexed will be found the draft of an ordinance in the usual form for making appropriations agreeably to the foregoing estimates.

The tabular statement on page — shows in detail the several general appropriations made by the Board of Supervisors in and for the years 1859, 1860 and 1861, and the estimates of the Comptroller of the amounts required to be appropriated for similar purposes in 1862.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The estimated amount required to be appropriated for 1862, as above, is $4,619,582 34

Toward the payment of said amount, the revenues of the general fund will probably yield about the following sums, viz.:

County Clerk's office—fees	$13,000
Court of Common Pleas—fees	4,000
Court of General Sessions—fines	1,200
Court of Special Sessions—fines	5,500
Marine Court—fees	6,000
Superior Court—fees	3,000
Surrogate—fees	15,000
Commissioner of Jurors—fines, &c.	2,500
Interest on taxes	12,000
	— $62,000 00

Leaving amount to be raised by taxation $4,557,382 34

It has been the practice of the Comptroller to append to his Annual Financial Estimates for the approval of the Board of Supervisors, the draft of a law authorizing the raising by tax the sum required to pay the appropriations. But inasmuch as the requisite authority is already possessed in respect to many items embraced in the Estimates, and the additional amount required to be raised will depend upon the action of the Board of Supervisors, it is thought advisable in this case to defer the preparation of the necessary tax law until the appropriations have been made.

The estimates now submitted are predicated upon existing laws and ordinances, and the statements furnished by the several clerks of courts and county officers, copies of the latter being hereto appended. In a communication addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee, appointed by the Board of Supervisors in the month of August last, to ascertain whether any reduction could be made in the amounts appropriated for City and County purposes for 1861, the Comptroller remarked as follows: "In relation to County affairs, the Board of Supervisors are by law vested with not only legislative, but the chief executive power. The number of and compensation allowed to many County officers and clerks, including the attendants upon various County courts, is fixed by them. No supplies can be procured, or expense incurred, without the authority of said Board previously obtained."

The Comptroller would respectfully suggest that no more favorable opportunity can be expected to occur than the present for the Board to institute a thorough investigation, with the view of reducing the number of persons now in the service of the County, should the same be found practicable without detriment to the public interest.

While the existing laws and the ordinances and resolutions of the Board creating the numerous offices, clerkships and other "places," are continued in force, certain persons are appointed to fill the same, provision must be made for the payment of their respective salaries. Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT HAWS, Comptroller.

Also, the following communication with reference to the necessity of securing authority from the Legislature to raise money by the issue of County bonds, the same as the City now does. It was ordered printed and referred.

COUNTY REVENUE BONDS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1862.

To the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

By the fourth section of chap. 249 of the Laws of 1861, authority was conferred upon your Honorable Body "to borrow, upon the faith and credit of the County, in anticipation of the receipt of the taxes levied or to be levied and assessed for State and County purposes, for the current year (1861), such amount of money as may be necessary to meet the expenditures, under the annual appropriation for said year, before the said taxes shall have been collected, &c."

It will be noticed that the authority to borrow money was restricted to the year 1861; and unless a similar law shall be enacted this year, there will be little or no means of paying any new appropriation for county purposes, until the money is received from the taxes to be hereafter levied, and which, judging from the experience of the last few years, will not begin to be collected much, if any, before the first of October next.

Before the financial affairs of the County were separated from those of the Corporation, the authority possessed by the latter, under its charter to borrow money in anticipation of its revenue, was available for the payment of both County and City expenses, but since that separation was made the County Government has been without that resource.

In order to enable the Comptroller to provide for the payment of the salaries of the various County officers and of the Police, also other necessary expenses before any money can be received from taxes, it is recommended that application be made to the Legislature without delay, for the passage of a law in substance like the one of which a draft is herewith submitted for approval.

Below is the draft of a resolution which, if approved and adopted by the Board, will, it is thought, confer all necessary authority upon the Comptroller for making the application to the Legislature in behalf of the County. Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and requested to make application to the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York in behalf of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, for the passage of an act to authorize said Board of Supervisors to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of the annual taxes in said County, and to issue County revenue bonds therefor, a draft of which proposed act, approved by said Board, is hereto attached.

AN ACT, *Authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of the Annual Taxes in said County, and to issue County Revenue Bonds therefor.*

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. It shall and may be lawful for the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to borrow from time to time, upon the faith and credit of said County, in anticipation of the annual taxes of said County, such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to pay the ordinary charges and expenses, and or appropriations made by said Board of Supervisors, for the support of the County Government, including the Metropolitan Police, within said County, and to pledge and appropriate as security for the payment of the money so borrowed, and the interest thereon, an equal amount of said taxes. *Provided*, That the the amount so borrowed shall at no time exceed the sum which the said Board may, by the existing laws, be authorized to issue and raise, by taxation, during the year in which such money may be borrowed.

SEC. 2. The moneys so borrowed shall be deposited by the parties lending the same, in the County Treasury, and it shall be the duty of the County Treasurer to give proper receipts therefor.

SEC. 3. When the presentation of the receipts of the County Treasurer for such sums of money as aforesaid, at the office of the Comptroller, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to prepare and deliver in exchange therefor, bonds or certificates of indebtedness for an equal amount, which shall be known and distinguished as "County Revenue Bonds, of the County of New-York," and be made payable within one year from the date whereof said money was so borrowed and deposited.

SEC. 4. The said County Revenue Bonds shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent, and shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the Common Seal of said Board of Supervisors, attested by the City Clerk.

SEC. 5. The amount required to meet the interest upon such bonds shall be included in the annual estimate of the said Comptroller of the expenses of said County, and the same shall be levied and collected as part of the general tax of said City and County, in the same manner as other taxes for County and City purposes are by law levied and collected.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to authorize the said Board of Supervisors to incur expenses or to contract debts for any purpose or purposes not expressly authorized by it.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

Also a communication on the subject of applying for leave to issue a "New Court-House" stock for the purpose of meeting the expenses in its erection—the sinking fund to receive such stock in payment for the land taken for such Court-house by the Supervisors. It was referred to the common annual tax.

Several unimportant bills were ordered paid, and some taxes remitted.

Bills incurred by the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, amounting to about $2,000, were ordered paid.

The Committee having in charge the subject of collecting the Government tax presented an elaborate report on the question, in which they point out the difficulties which would arise upon the payment of Government collectors, and state that the Legislature should be requested to arrange for the collection of the tax by the officers appointed, and the confusion, expense and delay which would attend the collection of a divided tax by Government officials. The report was adopted, and ordered printed in document form.

The Coroners' and County Clerk's bills were ordered paid.

Also bill of Wm. Miner, late Recorder, ($50.) reduced to $25, for copying one of the indictments which had become defaced.

The various newspaper bills for publishing election notices—papers before the Mayor—expense notices, &c., &c., were ordered to be [illegible]

Adjourned until Monday, the 20th inst.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Hon. the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: We enter upon our official duties under circumstances which demand your earnest attention to the interests of the City. Taxes are now [illegible] to our keeping. Their maximum is always the trust one of great responsibility at all times, but especially so at present, when almost every business interest of the City is paralyzed by the existing war.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON THE CITY.

During the year that has just closed, the resources of the City have been taxed to the utmost. The outbreak of civil war in April last at once arrested the collection of debts from the South, and cut off all trade with the rebellious States. The same cause seriously affected our commerce with every other quarter, and at the same time weakened every other branch of industry.

OUR RESPONSE TO THE CALL FOR MEN AND MONEY.

In the midst of the exhaustion produced by these causes, the City was called upon to furnish a liberal share of the men and means required to prosecute the war in defence of the Union. To this call she responded by sending to the field 20,415 volunteers, and by loaning to the General Government more than one hundred millions of dollars. History presents no more striking example of liberality and patriotic impulse combined with great material resources; and the fact deserves record as demonstrating the patriotism, the wealth, and the liberality of our noble City.

But these heavy drafts on the resources of the City, combined with the prostration of business, have not failed to give indications of partial exhaustion. Many mercantile houses have suspended payment; others have been compelled to go into liquidation; and all, of every pursuit, have felt a serious check to their usual prosperity.

THE ADMONITION—ECONOMY.

These facts admonish us of the necessity of retrenchment in the public expenditures. They operate with irresistible force in compelling individual economy, and their influence upon our official action should be no less imperative. In this view of our duty I am sure you will concur, and that you will cheerfully cooperate with me in the adoption of all measures calculated to lighten the public burdens, without impairing the efficiency of the City Government.

EXORBITANT TAXATION AND ITS RESULTS.

If further evidence were needed to prove the necessity of adopting this line of policy, it may be found in the present exorbitant rate of taxation, which has more than quadrupled within a quarter of a century. In the year 1835, the rate was but 44-100 of 1 per cent, on the assessed value of property. Since that period it has been regularly increasing, until we now find it 2 18-100 per cent, exclusive of the taxes to be paid to the General Government. Unless this tendency is arrested by the adoption of prompt and effective measures of retrenchment, it is to be feared the heavy burdens imposed on the industry, capital and commerce of the City, will drive portions of them to cities less heavily taxed, and that we shall thus lose the commercial supremacy we have hitherto possessed, and which, with ordinary wise financial economy in the City Government, we may always retain in view of our many natural advantages.

It is a mistake to suppose that property-holders are the only parties who suffer from excessive taxation. Its burdens are shared by all, and laborers and masses are equally interested in securing economy in the public expenditures. The poor have to bear their full proportion, for although they pay no money directly to the tax-collector, they indirectly contribute their share in increased rents and enhanced prices for everything they consume. We shall, therefore, best consult the interests of every citizen by pursuing the policy I have indicated.

REVISION OF THE CHARTER.

I trust we shall be able to accomplish many salutary reforms, by the diligent and faithful exercise of such powers as are conferred on us by the present Charter; but I am persuaded we should be able to do much more if that instrument were subjected to thorough and careful revision. The opinion is nearly universal that this is necessary to the efficient and frugal administration of the City Government. At the last session of the Legislature, a Commission was created for the purpose of revision, but after several sittings, it adjourned without presenting any plan of City Government. It seems strange that we should be so long looking for a suitable plan, when we have a model before our eyes.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT A MODEL FOR THE CITY.

The best form of Government ever devised by human wisdom is that of the United States. A single Executive, periodically elected by the people, charged with the whole duty and responsibility of executing the laws; a Legislature, consisting of two bodies representing different constituencies, and a Judicial Department independent of both, and permanent in its tenure. These are the great features of the admirable scheme of Republican Government devised and adopted by our fathers.

Applying these principles to our City, and omitting the Judicial Department, as not pertaining to a Government purely municipal, we should have a single Executive head of the City, charged with all the functions of administration, by whom subordinate Executive officers should be appointed and removed, subject always to the check of an advisory body; and a Legislature consisting of a Board of Aldermen representing one set of interests, and a Board of Councilmen representing another.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE CHOSEN.

The Mayor should of course be chosen by the electors of the whole City. He should be authorized to appoint, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, all other executive or administrative officers, except perhaps the Comptroller, and also to remove them for cause. Two modes of electing the Aldermen have been suggested: one of electing them as the Supervisors are now chosen, and vesting in them all the powers of Supervisors as well as Aldermen; and another, of electing them by certain well-known bodies representing different interests of great importance; as for example, one portion by the Board of Education, another portion by the Fire Department, another by the Chamber of Commerce, and another by the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

It is doubtful, however, whether the latter mode could be adopted under the present Constitution of the State. The first-named mode is practicable, and would, in my opinion, be a great improvement on our present system. The Board of Councilmen might continue to be elected as at present, or with the Aldermen elected by general ticket, it would perhaps be better to have the Councilmen elected by single Districts or Wards.

If these changes were made, I think a great improvement in the administration of the City Government would be manifest. It must nevertheless be borne in mind by the people that no scheme, however perfect, can produce a good Government, unless they exert intimate and capable officers to administer it. What I have said in relation to the Executive Department has not proceeded from any desire to increase my own powers, for with that will come increase of responsibility and care, but from a conviction, long felt, that we have departed from the plain principles of government, and have suffered in the exact degree of our departure. For myself, I can only promise to exercise, with the best of intentions, as much diligence and skill as I can command, whatever powers may be confided to me.

LEGISLATIVE INTERFERENCE WITH THE ANNUAL TAX LEVY.

I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the [illegible] about to emanate from the change made at Albany in the mode of tax levy. Persons who have [illegible] claims against the City betake themselves to the State Capital, and therefrom find means to introduce these matters as to the levy, and the authorities of the City are obliged to submit to the injustice, rather than to the means of carrying on the City Government. No other city in the State is obliged to appeal annually to the Legislature for authority to levy a tax, and what good reason there can be for the discrimination against this City I cannot imagine. If, however, the practice is to be continued, it should be accompanied by the rule that no item of expense shall be inserted by the Legislature which the authorities of the City have not assessed for.

ANY TAX-PAYER TO SUSTAIN AN ACTION AGAINST THE CITY AUTHORITIES.

It seems to me that the right should remain with any citizen to check lavish and improper expenditures of the public money. As the law now stands, no citizen, however large may be his contributions to the City treasury, can oppose any obstacle to such expenditures. I accordingly recommend that application be made to the Legislature for a general law, applicable to all municipal corporations in the State, [illegible] any taxpayer to sustain an action against [illegible] officers for the faithless and improper application of the public funds. Such a law exists in [illegible] and it has been found to operate as a [illegible] on improper expenditures.

THE CITY REVENUE.

The [illegible] received by the City from its [illegible] who use its said market property [illegible] some political debt in the [illegible] of these important public interests.

WHARVES, PIERS AND SLIPS.

The total value of the wharves, piers and ferry franchises owned by the City is estimated at $5,500,000. The gross revenue from the same for the year 1861, as appears by the Comptroller's annual report, was:

[illegible]	$[illegible] 97
[illegible]	36,912 50
[illegible]	$2,732 47
[illegible] for the same period, ex-	
[illegible]	1,000 00
[illegible]	1,732 47

[illegible] City's net revenue for year 1860, $[illegible] 97

MARKETS.

The [illegible] property of the City, according to the [illegible] is worth $2,131,000, exclusive of property in Washington, Centre, Essex, Tilton and Jefferson Markets, which are omitted in the estimate because they are now occupied without revenue to the City.

The [illegible] revenue from markets for:

[illegible]	$117,511 92
[illegible]	51,211 75

[illegible] from this source for 1860 [illegible]

If the [illegible] City receives but $144,800 of the [illegible] which the City has paid for [illegible] property, [illegible] the [illegible] of dollars. [illegible] the [illegible] to those who [illegible] the [illegible] Thus, [illegible] while its owners [illegible] [illegible] seems [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] that are to be [illegible] [illegible] individual owners.

[illegible] I am persuaded that the [illegible] removed by the sale of this [illegible] the [illegible] of the property. The City [illegible] [illegible] to itself the right [illegible] the property by purchase [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] not an auspicious time for making the [illegible] of real estate sales, but [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] caused by the war. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the return of peace and the revival of business [illegible] the wonted prosperity of the City. Nevertheless, I recommend a thorough investigation of the management of this property, the removal of all the houses, and the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ant, Aug. 28, 1861, *vice* Langdon, promoted. (Company A.)

Second Lieut. Chandler P. Eakin, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Webber, promoted. (Company H.)

Second Lieut. Joseph P. Sanger, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Graham, promoted. (Company D.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. John L. Gardner, of the First Artillery, to be Colonel, July 23, 1861, *vice* Payne, resigned. (Since retired.)

Lieut.-Col. William W. Morris, of the Fourth Artillery, to be Colonel, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Gardner, retired.

Maj. Horace Brooks, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Dimick, promoted to the First Artillery.

Capt. Bennett H. Hill, of the First Artillery, to be Major, Aug. 28, 1861, *vice* Burke, promoted to the Third Artillery.

Capt. William H. French, of the First Artillery, to be Major, Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Brooks, promoted.

Second Lieut. Peter C. Hains, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Thompson, promoted, to date from June 24, 1861. (Company M.)

Second Lieut. Edward Willaston, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 27, 1861, *vice* Davies, appointed Captain in the Sixteenth Infantry. (Company D.)

THIRD REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

Major Martin Burke, of the Second Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 28, 1861, *vice* Merebant, promoted to the Fourth Artillery.

Capt. Wm. Austine, to be Major, July 23, 1861, *vice* Nauman, promoted to the First Artillery.

First Lieut. William A. Winder, to be Captain, May 14, 1861, *vice* Wyse, promoted to the Fourth Artillery. (Company D.)

First Lieut. Alexander Piper, to be Captain, May 14, 1861, *vice* Hardie, appointed Captain in the Fifth Artillery. (Company G.)

First Lieut. John Edwards, to be Captain, July 23, 1861, *vice* Austine promoted. (Company B.)

First Lieut. LaRhett L. Livingston, to be Captain, Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Lendrum, deceased. (Company I.)

Second Lieut. Samuel F. Mills, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* DeHart, appointed Captain in the Fifth Artillery. (Company C.) (Since retired.)

Second Lieut. Watson Webb, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* Winder, promoted. (Co. I.)

Second Lieut. Franklin Harwood, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* Du Barry, who vacates his regimental commission. (Company A.)

Second Lieut. Erskine Gittings, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* McKeever, who vacates his regimental commission. (Company M.)

Second Lieut. William D. Fuller, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Tipton, deceased, to date from June 24, 1861. (Company C.)

Second Lieut. Henry S. Waterman, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Kellogg, who vacates his regimental commission, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company B.)

Second Lieut. Horace J. Hayden, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Piper, promoted, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company I.)

Second Lieut. John G. Turnbull, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Edwards, promoted, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company B.)

Second Lieut. Edmund Pendleton, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Livingston, promoted. (Company G.)

FOURTH REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. Charles S. Merchant, of the Third Artillery, to be Colonel, Aug. 28, 1861, *vice* Belton, retired.

Major Francis O. Wyse, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Morris, promoted to the Second Artillery.

Capt. Francis O. Wyse, of the Third Artillery, to be Major, May 14, 1861, *vice* Morris, promoted.

Capt. Joseph Roberts, to be Major, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* Porter, retired.

Capt. Henry B. Judd, of the Third Artillery, to be Major, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Wyse, promoted. (Since retired.)

Capt. Edward O. C. Ord, of the Third Artillery, to be Major, Nov. 21, 1861, *vice* Judd, retired.

First Lieut. John Mendenhall, to be Captain, July 3, 1861, *vice* Brown, resigned. (Company M.)

First Lieut. Frederick M. Follett, to be Captain, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* Roberts, promoted. (Company D.)

Second Lieut. William L. Baker, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Perkins, promoted, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company E.)

Second Lieut. Frank G. Smith, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Saxton, who vacates his regimental commission, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company I.)

Second Lieut. George B. Rodney, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Mack, appointed Captain in the Thirteenth Infantry, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Co. I.)

Second Lieut. Stephen Whitney, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Mendenhall, promoted, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company D.)

Second Lieut. Rufus King, Jr., to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Goode, dismissed, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company A.)

Second Lieut. Franklin B. Crosby, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Waddy, resigned, to date from Aug. 8, 1861. (Company F.)

Second Lieut. John S. Hunt, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Follett, promoted, to date from Oct. 25 1861. (Company C.)

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Seth Eastman, of the Fifth Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Manris, retired.

First Lieut. Joseph A. Mower, to be Captain, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Granger, promoted to the Fifth Infantry. (Company K.)

Second Lieut. Herman Biggs, to be First Lieutenant, May 10, 1861, *vice* Jones, resigned. (Company H.)

Second Lieut. Matthew R. Marston, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* Holabird, who vacates his regimental commission. (Company B.)

Second Lieut. Isaac D. Deltnasy, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* Phillips, promoted. (Company G.)

Second Lieut. Leslie Smith, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1861, *vice* Powell, promoted. (Company E.)

Second Lieut. Sheldon Smurgeon, to be First Lieutenant, June 24, 1861, *vice* Greene, deceased. (Company K.)

Second Lieut. William H. Sterling, to be First Lieutenant, July 28, 1861, *vice* Reynolds, resigned. (Company F.)

Second Lieut. Charles H. Fletcher, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Mower, promoted. (Company A.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Capt. Arthur T. Lee, of the Eighth Infantry, to be Major, Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Hawkins, retired.

First Lieut. James McMillan, to be Captain, Aug. 10, 1861, *vice* Lyon, killed in battle. (Company B.)

First Lieut. Alexander E. Drake, to be Captain, Oct. 9, 1861, *vice* Lovell, promoted to the Third Infantry. (Company A.)

First Lieut. Joseph S. Conrad, to be Captain, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Davidson, promoted to the Fourth Infantry. (Company I.)

First Lieut. Salem S. Marsh, to be Captain, Nov. 12, 1861, *vice* Davis, appointed Assistant Inspector-General. (Company C.)

Second Lieut. Alexander E. Drake, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* O'Connell, appointed Captain in the Fourteenth Infantry. (Company B.)

Second Lieut. Richard Brindley, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* Latimer, appointed Captain in the Eleventh Infantry. (Company C.)

Second Lieut. John S. Poland, to be First Lieutenant, June 6, 1861, *vice* Bond, promoted. (Company F.)

Second Lieut. Franklin B. Barrol, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1861, *vice* Hawkins, who vacates his regimental commission. (Company D.)

Second Lieut. Samuel A. McKee, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1861, *vice* Ruggles, who vacates his regimental commission. (Company I.)

Second Lieut. James W. Long, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1861, *vice* McMillan, promoted. (Company A.)

Second Lieut. William F. Drum, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 9, 1861, *vice* Drake, promoted. (Company B.)

Second Lieut. Charles M. Freeman, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Conrad, promoted. (Company G.)

Second Lieut. John A. Clarke, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 12, 1861. *vice* Marsh, promoted. (Company E.)

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Smith, of the Tenth Infantry, to be Colonel, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Bonneville, retired.

Capt. Nathan B. Rossell, of the Fifth Infantry, to be Major, Sept. 25, 1861, *vice* Macrae, retired.

Capt. Christopher S. Lovell, of the Second Infantry, to be Major, Oct. 9, 1861, *vice* Sibley, promoted to the Ninth Infantry. (Since retired.)

First Lieut. William Dickinson, to be Captain. July 31, 1861. *vice* Gordon, promoted to the Eighth Infantry. (Company H.)

Second Lieut. Jacob F. Kent, to be First Lieutenant, July 31, 1861, *vice* Dickinson, promoted. (Company A.)

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Col. Silas Casey, of the Ninth Infantry, to be Colonel, Oct. 9, 1861, *vice* Whistler, retired.

Maj. Robert C. Buchanan, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Morris, retired.

Capt. Seneca G. Simmons, of the Seventh Infantry, to be Major, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Buchanan, promoted.

Capt. Delozier Davidson, of the Second Infantry, to be Major, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Ketchum, promoted to the Tenth Infantry.

First Lieut. Robert N. Scott, to be Captain, Sept. 25, 1861, *vice* Haller, promoted to the Seventh Infantry. (Company I.)

Second Lieut. Abner R. Benedict, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Bonnycastle, resigned, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company H.)

Second Lieut. Thomas A. Martin, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Sheridan, appointed Captain in the Thirteenth Infantry, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company C.)

Second Lieut. William W. Slack, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Gentry, appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventeenth Infantry, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company B.)

Second Lieut. Avery B. Cain, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Connor, appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventeenth Infantry, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company G.)

Second Lieut. Alexander Carolin, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 25, 1861, *vice* Scott, promoted. (Company E.)

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Maj. Thomas L. Alexander, of the Eighth Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, July 31, 1861, *vice* Rains, retired.

Capt. Robert S. Granger, of the First Infantry, to be Major, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Eastman, promoted to the First Infantry.

First Lieut. Donald C. Stith, to be Captain, Aug. 8, 1861, *vice* Whitall, appointed Paymaster. (Company H.)

First Lieut. David H. Brotherton, to be Captain, Sept. 25, 1861, *vice* Rossell, promoted to the Third Infantry. (Company K.)

Second Lieut. Edmund Freeman, to be First Lieutenant, March 27, 1861, *vice* Archer, promoted. (Company F.) (Since retired.)

Second Lieut. Allen L. Anderson, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* Webb, appointed Captain in the Sixteenth Infantry. (Company A.)

Second Lieut. Lyman Mishler, to be First Lieutenant, May 1, 1861, *vice* Chambers, appointed Captain in the Eighteenth Infantry. (Company E.)

Second Lieut. Simon Snyder, to be First Lieutenant, June 25, 1861, *vice* Bankhead, promoted. (Company C.)

Second Lieut. John T. Price, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 8, 1861, *vice* Stith, promoted. (Company H.)

Second Lieut. William P. Anderson, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 25, 1861, *vice* Wilson, who vacates his regimental commission. (Company B.)

Second Lieut. John S. Casey, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 25, 1861, *vice* Brotherton, promoted. (Company K.)

Second Lieutenant Samuel Ovenshine, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Freeman, retired. (Company F.)

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. John J. Upham, to be Captain, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Wharton, promoted to the Ninth Infantry. (Company I.)

Second Lieut. Billings B. Cobbs, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Bryant, promoted, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company A.)

Second Lieut. Joseph B. Rife, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Upham, promoted. (Company B.)

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Capt. Granville O. Haller, of the Fourth Infantry, to be Major, Sept. 25, 1861, *vice* Smith, retired.

First Lieut. David P. Hancock, to be Captain, May 27, 1861, *vice* J. M. Jones, resigned. (Company A.)

First Lieut. William R. Pease, to be Captain, June 8, 1861, *vice* Wilcox, resigned. (Company K.)

First Lieut. Charles B. Stivers, to be Captain, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Simmons, promoted to the Fourth Infantry. (Company H.)

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Capt. William H. Gordon, of the Third Infantry, to be Major, July 31, 1861, *vice* Alexander, promoted to the Fifth Infantry.

First Lieut. Edwin W. H. Read, to be Captain, Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Lee, promoted to the Second Infantry. (Company C.)

Second Lieut. Philip H. Remington, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 23, 1861, *vice* Peck, resigned. (Company E.)

Second Lieut. Eugene Carter, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Read, promoted. (Company G.)

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Maj. Caleb C. Sibley, of the Third Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, October 9, 1861, *vice* Casey, promoted to the Fourth Infantry.

Capt. Henry W. Wharton, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Major, September 9, 1861, *vice* Steptoe, promoted to the Tenth Infantry.

First Lieut. Philip A. Owen, to be Captain, June 25, 1861, *vice* Pickett, resigned. (Company D.)

Second Lieut. John D. Devin, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* Forsyth, appointed First Lieutenant in the Eighteenth Infantry. (Company H.)

Second Lieut. Charles O. Wood, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* Hughes, appointed First Lieutenant in the Eighteenth Infantry. (Company B.)

Second Lieut. David W. Biddle, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* Harker, appointed First Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Infantry. (Company E.)

Second Lieut. Frederick Mears, to be First Lieutenant, May 17, 1861, *vice* Wickliffe, resigned. (Company A.)

Second Lieut. Campbell D. Emory, to be First Lieutenant, June 25, 1861, *vice* Myers, who vacates his regimental commission. (Company G.)

Second Lieut. Clayton McMichael, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Owen, promoted, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company C.)

Second Lieut. Philip R. Forney, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* Heward, resigned. (Company D.)

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Maj. Edward J. Steptoe, of the Ninth Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Smith, promoted to the Third Infantry. (Since resigned.)

Maj. William S. Ketchum, of the Fourth Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Steptoe, resigned.

First Lieut. William H. Russell, to be Captain, Sept. 7, 1861, *vice* Williams, appointed Major in the Sixth Cavalry. (Company E.)

Second Lieut. William G. Jones, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* Murry, appointed First Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Infantry. (Company K.)

Second Lieut. Robert H. Hall, to be First Lieutenant, June 1, 1861, *vice* Kearney, resigned. (Company F.)

Second Lieut. George W. Vandebilt, to be First Lieutenant, June 14, 1861, *vice* Armistead, resigned. (Company C.)

Second Lieut. George S. Lamson, to be First Lieutenant, June 25, 1861, *vice* Cunningham, resigned. (Company A.)

Second Lieut. William T. Godwin, to be First Lieutenant, July 1, 1861, *vice* Williams, promoted. (Company D.)

Second Lieut. George H. Buller, to be First Lieutenant, July 15, 1861, *vice* Dreshler, dropped. (Company H.)

Second Lieut. Heyward Cutting, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 7, 1861, *vice* Russell, promoted. (Company I.)

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. William H. Brown, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Tallizzi, resigned. (Since resigned.)

Second Lieut. Francis E. Brownell, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Wood, appointed Captain.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. Edward M. Corbin, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Lay, appointed Captain.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. Francis Clarke, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Murry, appointed Captain.

Second Lieut. Ferdinand E. De Courcy, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Carey, appointed Captain.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. Joseph H. Vanderslice, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Watson, appointed Captain.

Second Lieut. Patrick Collins, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Burnham, appointed Captain.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. William B. Ocelston, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Ritter, appointed Captain.

Second Lieut. Wilbur F. Melbourne, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Barker, appointed Captain.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. William H. Ingerton, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Bascom, appointed Captain.

Second Lieut. Thomas J. Durbin, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Roche, appointed Captain.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. Henry Inman, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Gentry, appointed Captain.

Second Lieut. Reuben C. Winslow, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Conner, appointed Captain.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. James Simons, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 25, 1861, *vice* Forsyth, appointed Captain.

Second Lieut. James Powell, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Hughes, appointed Captain.

PROMOTIONS BY BREVET.

Col. Henry Van Rensselaer, Inspector-General, to be Brigadier-General by Brevet, Nov. 23, 1861.

Capt. Alexander B. Dyer, of the Ordnance Department, to be Colonel by Brevet, Nov. 27, 1861.

II.—APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Col. Philip St. G. Cook, of the Second Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General, Nov. 12, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Samuel Breck, Jr., of the First Artillery, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain, Nov. 29, 1861, *vice* Baird, appointed Assistant Inspector-General.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Delos B. Sacket, of the Fifth Cavalry, to be Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel, *vice* Churchill, retired, to date from Oct. 1, 1861.

Henry Van Rensselaer, of New-York, to be Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel, Nov. 12, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Nelson H. Davis, of the Second Infantry, to be Assistant Inspector-General, with the rank of Major, Nov. 12, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. James Totten, of the Second Artillery, to be Assistant Inspector General, with the rank of Major, Nov. 12, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. John Buford, of the Second Cavalry, to be Assistant Inspector-General, with the rank of Major, Nov. 12, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Roger Jones, Assistant-Quartermaster, to be Assistant Inspector-General, with the rank of Major, Nov. 12, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Absalom Baird, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Assistant Inspector-General, with the rank of Major, Nov. 12, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Symmes Gardner, of the Eighteenth Infantry, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, Aug. 12, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Charles Leib, of the Eleventh Infantry, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, Aug. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Benjamin C. Card, of the Twelfth Infantry, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, Sept. 27, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Joseph A. Potter, of the Fifteenth Infantry, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, Sept. 27, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Charles H. Tompkins, of the Fifth Cavalry, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, Nov. 13, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Charles A. Reynolds, of the Ninth Infantry, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, Nov. 18, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Military Storekeeper Charles A. Alligood, of the Ordnance Department, to be Military Storekeeper in the Quartermaster's Department, *vice* W. R. Gibson, appointed Additional Paymaster, to date from Sept. 19, 1861.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Thomas Wilson, of the Fifth Infantry, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, Oct. 25, 1861, *vice* Beckwith, promoted.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Alfred A. Woodhull, of Kansas, to be Assistant-Surgeon, Sept. 19, 1861, *vice* Hasson, promoted.

William A. Bradley, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant-Surgeon, to date from Oct. 22, 1861, *vice* Crawford, appointed Major in the Thirteenth Infantry.

George P. Jaquett, of New-Jersey, to be Assistant-Surgeon, to date from Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* Ryland, deceased.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Simeon Smith, of Minnesota, to be Paymaster, to date from Aug. 29, 1861, *vice* Marcy, appointed Inspector-General.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

John A. Green of ——, to be Military Storekeeper, to date from Sept. 27, 1861, *vice* Alligood, appointed Military Storekeeper in the Quartermaster's Department.

Ephraim D. Ellsworth, of New-York, to be Military Storekeeper, to date from Nov. 16, 1861, *vice* Murphy, dismissed.

Charles Weston, of Maine, to be Military Storekeeper, to date from Nov. 27, 1861, *vice* Chase, appointed Major in the Thirteenth Infantry.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Judson Haycock, of California, to date from Aug. 26, 1861, *vice* Brisbin, appointed Captain in the Sixth Cavalry. (Company H.)

1. First Sergeant James A. Hall, of Company C, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Buel, transferred to the Ordnance Department. (Company B.)

5. James B. Swain, of New-York, to date from Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Leyford, transferred to the Ordnance Department. (Company K.)

1. Cæsar R. Fisher, of Pennsylvania, to date from Nov. 12, 1861, *vice* Pleasanton, promoted. (Company C.)

Frederick C. Ogden, of New-York, to date from Nov. 21, 1861, *vice* Sanford, promoted. (Company D.)

1. James B. Alexander, of Kentucky, to date from Nov. 26, 1861, *vice* Dunkelberger, promoted. (Company E.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY

To be Second Lieutenants.

5. Sergeant-Maj. Thomas W. Burton, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Smith, promoted. (Company C.)

11. First Sergeant Thomas B. Dewees, of Company B, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Leoser, promoted. (Company D.)

1. William Blanchard, of Pennsylvania, to date from Nov. 14, 1861, *vice* Parker, transferred to the Ordnance. (Company B.)

William H. Harrison, of Pennsylvania, to date from Nov. 30, 1861, *vice* McQuesten, promoted. (Company H.)

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

4. First Sergeant, Henry Sachs, of Company K, Second Cavalry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Elbert, promoted. (Company C.)

23. Philip K. Thomas, of ——, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Alexander, promoted. (Company D.)

25. William G. Hoffman, of Virginia, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Tarlton, promoted. (Company K.)

26. Carter B. Harrison, of ——, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Hawley, promoted. (Company F.)

Charles Newbold, of Pennsylvania, to date from Nov. 16, 1861, *vice* Banks, promoted. (Company E.)

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

3. First Sergeant, William O'Connell, of Company B, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* L'Hommedieu, promoted (Company E.)

4. First Sergeant Henry Gordon, of Company C, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Beaumont, promoted. (Company H.)

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Wm. H. Brown, of Maryland, to date from Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* Mason, promoted. (Company B.)

38. Sergeant Harrison Eastwick, of the general service, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Edie, transferred to the Ordnance Department. (Company D.)

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain and Brevet-Major James H. Carleton, of the First Cavalry, to be Major, Sept. 7, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Lawrence A. Williams, of the Tenth Infantry, to be Major, Sept. 7, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Wm. P. Sanders, of the Second Cavalry, to be Captain, May 14, 1861, *vice* Moore, ceased.

Second Lieut. Joseph C. Anderson, of the Fourth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant, June 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

1. Second Lieut. John W. Spangler, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 21, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

2. Second Lieut. Peter McGrath, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 21, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be Second Lieutenants.

1. Sergt. Isaac W. Ward, Oct. 25, 1861.

2. Sergt. Albert Coats, Oct. 26, 1861.

3. Sergt. Joseph Kerin, of the general service, Oct. 26, 1861.

5. Sergt. Christian Balder, Oct. 29, 1861.

1. Sergt. Andrew Stolz, Nov. 1, 1861.

2. Sergt. Samuel M. Whitside, Nov. 1, 1861.

3. Sergt. Daniel Bladden, Nov. 1, 1861.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

1. Frank S. French, at large, to date from Sept. 27, 1861, *vice* Hilderain, promoted. (Company H.)

11. First Sergt. Robert M. Hall, of Company M, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Crosby, promoted. (Company M.)

27. Egbert W. Olcott, of New-York, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Henry, promoted. (Company G.)

30. Theodore K. Gibbs, of Rhode Island, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Woodruff, promoted. (Company L.)

31. Darbl E. Porter, at large, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Dimick, promoted. (Company H.)

36. Edward A. Duer, of New-Jersey, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Taylor, promoted. (Company A.)

39. B. C. Chetwerst, of ——, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Gibbs, promoted. (Company E.)

Sergeant Theophilus Michalowski, of the Eleventh Infantry, to date from Oct. 28, 1861, *vice* Appleton, promoted. (Company K.)

1. First Sergeant Edmund Tully, of Light Company K, First Artillery, to date from Nov. 15, 1861, *vice* Norris, promoted. (Company D.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Robert Clarke, of Pennsylvania, to date from Sept. 23, 1861, *vice* Benjamin, promoted. (Company L.)

1. Carle A. Woodruff, at large, to date from Oct. 22, 1861, *vice* Barlow, promoted. (Company B.)

22. Albert O. Vincent, of Ohio, to date from Oct. 25, 1861, *vice* Davies, promoted. (Company L.)

32. Carleton Lowe, of Iowa, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* James, promoted. (Company A.)

35. Robert H. Chapin, of New-York, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Butler, promoted. (Company K.)

40. James S. Dudley, of Vermont, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Haines, promoted. (Company G.)

41. Theodore Bradley, of New-Jersey, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Farley, transferred to the Ordnance Department. (Company C.)

2. William Borrowe, of New-York, to date from Nov. 15, 1861, *vice* Williston, promoted. (Company D.)

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

21. Edmund Pendleton, of Virginia, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Hardin, promoted. (Company L.)

24. Henry McInell, of New-York, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Mills, promoted. (Company K.)

28. William W. Tompkins, of New-York, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Webb, promoted. (Company B.)

33. Corporal James L. Thomas, of Company G, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Smyser, appointed First Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery. (Company E.)

John K. Myrick, of New-York, to date from Nov. 18, 1861, *vice* Rawles, appointed First Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery. (Company D.)

1. Sergeant James R. Kelly, of Company D, Fourth Artillery, to date from Nov. 29, 1861, *vice* Baldwin, transferred to the Ordnance Department. (Company M.)

1. George F. Barstow, of Massachusetts, to date from Nov. 30, 1861, *vice* Harwond, promoted. (Company G.)

2. George M. Fillmore, of Minnesota, to date from Nov. 30, 1861, *vice* Gittings, promoted. (Company A.)

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

To be First Lieutenants.

Edward B. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, *vice* Kensel, appointed First Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery, to date from Oct. 22, 1861. (Company F.)

3. Chas. L. Fitzhugh, of New-York, *vice* Dana, who vacates his regimental commission, to date from Oct. 25, 1861. (Company C.)

To be Second Lieutenants.

John S. Hunt, of New-York, to date from Oct. 21, 1861, *vice* Dresser, promoted. (Company L.)

Sergeant George Dickenson, of the First Missouri Volunteer Artillery, to date from Oct. 21, 1861, *vice* Hasbrouck, promoted. (Company A.)

Samuel Canby, of Delaware, to date from Oct. 21, 1861, *vice* Cushing, promoted. (Company H.)

Francis D. L. Russell, of Massachusetts, to date from Oct. 21, 1861, *vice* Parsons, promoted. (Company G.)

3. Bayard Wilkeson, of New-York, to date from Oct. 22, 1861, *vice* Thomas, promoted. (Company D.)

12. Sergeant Harry C. Cushing, of the First Rhode Island Artillery, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Campbell, promoted. (Company F.)

34. Eugene A. Bancroft, of Massachusetts, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Baker, promoted. (Company K.)

41. Henry A. Huntingdon, of Illinois, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Smith, promoted. (Company M.)

42. Augustus C. Craven, at large, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Whitney, promoted. (Company E.)

43. John M. Stephenson, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* King, promoted. (Company I.)

3. First Sergeant James Stewart, of Light Company B, to date from Nov. 15, 1861, *vice* Crosby, promoted. (Company B.)

3. Henry B. Beecher, of New-York, to date from Nov. 30, 1861, *vice* Hunt, promoted. (Company L.)

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

2. William C. Green, of Pennsylvania, to date from Sept. 27, 1861, *vice* Smith, promoted. (Company H.)

20. Corporal John Cusack, of Company E, Second Artillery, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Sturgeon, promoted. (Company K.)

45. Charles D. Viele, of New-York, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Sterling, promoted. (Company G.)

48. Edward H. Mace, of Indiana, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Fletcher, promoted. (Company D.)

50. Howard Reeder, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Sweet, appointed Captain in the Seventeenth Infantry. (Company A.)

51. William N. Tisdall, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* McCullough, declined. (Company F.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

2. First Sergeant George H. McLoughlin, of Company E, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Drake, promoted. (Company D.)

8. Sergeant-Major Adam W. Krutinger, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Brindley, promoted. (Company I.)

9. First Sergeant Thomas D. Parker, of Company I, Eighth Infantry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Poland, promoted. (Company K.)

15. Sergeant Ralph E. Ellinwood, of Company I, Eighth Infantry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Barroll, promoted. (Company G.)

16. First Sergeant William West, of Company K, Third Infantry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* McKee promoted. (Company H.)

1. William G. Fitch, of Connecticut, to date from Oct. 29, 1861, *vice* Long, promoted. (Company B.)

2. Abraham Grafius, to date from Nov. 26, 1861, *vice* Drum, promoted. (Company C.)

3. William Kidd, to date from Nov. 26, 1861, *vice* Freeman, promoted. (Company E.)

4. John H. Markley, to date from Nov. 26, 1861, *vice* Clarke, promoted. (Company F.)

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

6. Sergeant-Major Frederick Devoe to be Second Lieutenant, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Kent, promoted. (Company B.)

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

2. Walter S. Parker, of Indiana, to date from Oct. 22, 1861, *vice* Benedict, promoted. (Company I.)

46. William H. Powell, of the District of Columbia, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Martin, promoted. (Company H.)

49. George M. Randall, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Slack, promoted. (Company C.)

52. Henry W. Patterson, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Cain, promoted. (Company D.)

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Edmond Butler, of New-York, to date from Oct. 7, 1861, *vice* Stone, appointed First Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Infantry. (Company D.)

7. Sergeant-Major Martin Mullins, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Freeman, promoted. (Company G.)

13. First Sergeant Charles Speed, of Company H, Third Infantry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Misbler, promoted. (Company I.)

14. First Sergeant Franklin Cook, of Company C, Eighth Infantry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Snyder, promoted. (Company K.)

47. Samuel L. Barr, of Delaware, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Price, promoted. (Company A.)

1. Nelson Thomasson, of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 7, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days. THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS.—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—BOB NETTLES—THE TOODLES—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—LITTLE TOM—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LOVE FOR LOVE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rumors which have prevailed in Washington, of the discovery of treachery in a high quarter, took the shape, yesterday, of accusation against Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS and his daughter, who were asserted to have been arrested and imprisoned. Our correspondent telegraphs, however, that these rumors and assertions are malicious and untrue.

The steam-transport *Vanderbilt* arrived at this port yeaterday, from Port Royal on the 3d inst., with a cargo of 3,697 bales of Sea Island cotton. We receive by this arrival a confirmation of the report received from the rebels by way of Fortress Monroe, that a fight had taken place at Port Royal Ferry. The affair took place on the 1st inst., the object being to dislodge the enemy from their threatening position on the mainland ahore of the Coosaw River, where they had already erected considerable fortifications, and were proceeding with still other ones, much to the annoyance of our troops, who desired an opportunity to drive them back. The attack by our troops was excellently planned by Gen. STEVENS, and was made at three points—three gunboats meantime shelling the rebel position and distracting attention. The rebels made but a short resistance, in which, however, they lost a considerable number in killed and wounded, and retreated to their more extensive works on the railroad, leaving behind them a twelve-pounder cannon which was brought away by our men. Our success was complete, and our loss was but eight men wounded.

Our Port Royal correspondent sends us a variety of extracts from a Charleston *Mercury* of a late date, which we give elsewhere. Among them with be found a confirmation of the report that a landing of National forces has been made on the North Edisto, with the purposing of seizing a station on the railroad connecting Charleston and Savannah, thus cutting off communication between the two cities.

By the *Vanderbilt* we also receive later advices from Tybee Island, though nothing of special importance. Our forces there are still busily at work upon the intrenchments, saluted occasionally with shots from Fort Pulaski, none of which have yet done any damage. It is not considered probable that any demonstration will be made against the fort until reinforcements arrive from the North.

Another decided success has attended our arms in Western Virginia. Huntersville, a depôt for rebel supplies in the mountains, between Huttonaville and Warm Springs, was attacked by our troops on Saturday, and all the supplies there were captured and destroyed. The National troops engaged were detachments of the Fifth Ohio, the Second Virginia, and BRADLEY'S Cavalry—some 740 in all. The rebels had 400 cavalry and 350 infantry. Two miles from Huntersville our troops were met by the rebel cavalry, who were driven from point to point, and at last the whole rebel force beat a hasty retreat from the town as our men charged through it. Their loss is reported at 80 killed and wounded, while, strange to say, not a man was hurt on our side. The Stars and Stripes were left flying over the Court-house at Huntersville.

Our advices from the Upper Potomac are to the effect that JACKSON, at the head of a considerable rebel force, made his appearance opposite Hancock on Saturday, and threatened to shell the place unless the National force there evacuated it. Gen. LANDER, who is now in command there, sent a suitable response, and JACKSON, on Saturday night, commenced his bombardment, which did very little injury to the town, and none whatever to the troops. The rebels also tore up the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad opposite Hancock. At last accounts, a sufficient force of National troops was being concentrated to drive JACKSON back.

A correspondent writes that JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is at Glasgow Junction, about eight miles south of Cave City, and is said to have under him 17,000 men. Our forces have approached so near Cave City that the rebels evacuated it, and attempted to burn the village hotel. It is said that BRECKINRIDGE ignores the "Provisional Government" established at Bowling Green.

Gen. LANE, it is understood, will resign his seat in the Senate between the 15th and 25th of January.

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship *Bohemian*, which arrived at Halifax yesterday, we receive advices from Europe four days later. She left Liverpool on the 26th, and Londonderry on the 27th ult. The London and Liverpool markets had been closed for the holidays, but opened on the day the *Bohemian* left Londonderry.

The English papers appear to have subsided into a peaceful calm. They were still, it is true, discussing the *Trent* question, but in a much more hopeful spirit. The prevailing tone everywhere was decidedly less violent.

The only item of importance in the French papers is the announcement in the *Patrie* that new Southern Commissioners had arrived at some German port, and were *en route* to Paris and London. The French squadron off Mexico is to be reinforced, also the French squadron off the Northwestern coast of America. A rumor also obtained in Paris that a squadron of observation under Admiral RENAUD, was to be sent to the eastern coast of America.

In the Liverpool Cotton market, on the 27th, an advance of ⅛d.@1d. took place. Breadstuffs had a downward turn, and Provisions were firm. Consols, at last accounts, had suffered a declins.

Advices from China, to the 15th of November, are received. Mr. BURLINGAME, our Minister, had been well received at Canton, and had left for Shanghai on his way to the capital.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, the credentials of BENJAMIN STARK, who has been appointed by the Governor of Oregon to succeed Senator BAKER, were presented. Various accounts have come from Oregon, throwing discredit upon the loyalty of the appointee, and Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, moved that the administration of the oath be suspended until the facts could be inquired into. A debate sprung up on the question, which terminated in laying Mr. STARK'S credentials on the table for the present. Petitions were presented praying that FREMONT be appointed Lieutenant-General; that Gen. MCKINSTRY be released from prison; that the slaves be emancipated under the war-power; that the example of WASHINGTON and JACKSON be followed in regard to slaves; that no further agitation of the Slavery question be tolerated in Congress: and that certain duties on arms be remitted. The Secretary of State transmitted to the Senate the correspondance relating to the *Trent* affair, which was made the special order for Thursday next. In regard to the Kansas contested seat, the report of the last extra session was reaffirmed, that Mr. STANTON is entitled to the seat. Resolutions were offered asking the Secretary of War by what authority a certain sutler had been appointed; urging the expediency of placing a tax on telegrams; advising the President to exchange the privateers of the *Jeff. Davis*; authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to rectify a mistake in regard to the duty on coffee and tea—all of which resolutions were agreed to. A Bill was introduced to repeal the fishing bounty act. The Bill to establish a new armory was taken up, and postponed. The Pension Bill for 1863 was passed. The Judicial District bill was postponed. The Bill to define the pay of certain army officers was referred. After which, the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the House, after the introduction of a resolution concerning a Steam Fire Department for the District of Columbia, Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, rose to a question of privilege, and said that on the second day of the session a resolution had been adopted, inquiring as to the responsibility for the Ball's Bluff disaster, and an evasive answer had been returned by the Commander-in-Chief. Mr. CONKLING proceeded to argue very feelingly and severely regarding that affair, declaring it the most atrocious military murder in our history, and saying, among other things, that the scene was a hell of fire, without means of escape. He then proceeded to criticize the general conduct of the war in scathing terms, and concluded with a resolution that the Secretary of War be directed to return a further answer in relation to the Ball's Bluff affair. Mr. RICHARDSON opposed the resolution, arguing that this was not the place to investigate battles. Mr. EDWARDS supported the resolution, and did not see that it implied any censure on the General-in-Chief. Mr. CRITTENDEN opposed it, declaring that the House had no power to inquire into military matters. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM believed in the power of Congress; but, for prudential reasons, opposed the resolution. Mr LOVEJOY entered his protest against the principles enunciated by Mr. CRITTENDEN, and believed that the military should be subordinated to the civil power. Mr. WICKLIFFE called Mr. LOVEJOY'S attention to his vote in February last on the Slavery question—which Mr. L. explained. A colloquial debate then sprang up between Messrs. WICKLIFFE and LOVEJOY in regard to Slavery. Other members also participated in this discussion—Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, Mr. STEVENS, and others. After a tedious divergence on the Slavery question, the House was brought back to the original question by Mr. BLAIR moving that the whole subject, (the inquiry relating to Ball's Bluff,) be laid on the table; but after a parliamentary attempt to defeat it by Mr. RICHARDSON, the resolution of Mr. CONKLING was adopted. Mr. STEVENS reported a joint resolution explanatory of the recent act imposing duties on tea, coffee and sugar. And the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

We learn from Albany that the members of the Legislature, elected on the Republican and People's tickets, met yesterday in joint caucus, and nominated candidates for officers of the Assembly. Two ballots were had for a candidate for Speaker, in both of which HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York, had a large plurality of votes, and he was then declared to be nominated unanimously. There is no doubt that he will be elected. JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN, of Oneida, was nominated for Clerk.

The Board of Aldermen for 1862 met yesterday noon, and organized by electing Alderman JOHN T. HENRY President, and DAVID T. VALENTINE Clerk. The Mayor's Message was received, and 3,000 copies ordered printed. The Reader and Sergeant-at-Arms were reappointed.

The newly-elected Board of Councilmen also met yeaterday, and notwithstanding a Democratic majority existed, the Tammany and Mozart members could not harmonize, and Mr. PINCKNEY, Republican from the Seventh District, was elected President by 17 votes to 7; Mr. JAMES SWEENEY, Clerk, (Tammany,) and GEORGE LETTUMAN (Republican) Sergeant-at-Arms. A comparison of the votes shows that Tammany and Mozart votes were given to Mr. PINCKNEY and the other candidates. The usual Committees were appointed. The Mayor's Message was transmitted and ordered printed, and the Board adjourned until next Monday at 5 P. M.

The Board of Supervisors held their first regular meeting for 1862 yesterday. The Comptroller sent in the annual budget for 1862; also an important communication urging the necessity of applying for authority to raise money for County purposes by the issue of County bonds. Both will be found in their proper places; also a communication upon the subject of issuing a "New Court-house" stock, the Sinking Fund of the City to receive such stock in payment for the land taken by the Board of Supervisors for the new Court-house. Several important bills were ordered paid, and the Board adjourned for two weeks without perfecting their new organization, on account of the continued absence of Mr. PURDY, who has been long seriously ill.

At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Justice INGRAHAM, Mr. District-Attorney HALL stated that there was no business, as his predecessor had closed up the business with the last term of the Court. Mention was made of HACKLEY'S case, the District-Attorney stating that he had expected the return of the case from the Court of Appeals, yesterday morning, but it did not come, and no action was taken. At Special Term of the Common Pleas, before Judge HILTON, the Fort Gansevoort purchase matter was postponed until to-day. The opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court, respecting the contract by the City to purchase a portion of Ward's Island from ALEX. MCCOTTER, will be found in the law column.

The Stock Market reopened yesterday with considerable buoyancy,—prices advancing on the Railways ¼@1¼ ₩ cent. on Saturday's best sales. New-York Central 81¼. Exchange on London rose to 114@114½, and Gold to 102¼@103.

Business in Breadstuffs, yesterday, was restricted in part by the snow-storm. The changes in prices, however, were not important. Cotton was very quiet. Groceries were lightly dealt in, as were also Hops, Hemp, Fish, Lathe, Lime, Metals, Oils, Seeds and Tobacco. A moderate demand prevailed for Provisions. Spices and Whisky have attracted more attention, and have advanced. The freight market was inactive.

Mayor Opdyke's Inaugural Message.

The Message with which Mayor OPDYKE has accompanied his accession to office is quite the shrewd and practical paper the public had a right to expect from a person of his thorough business qualifications. Mr. OPDYKE not only realizes the demands of the extraordinary occasion, but offers a variety of suggestions, many of them evidently sound and acceptable with which to meet them. A country engaged, in a deadly fraternal war, straining the resources and patriotism of the people to their utmost tension; a City prostrated and disheartened with misgovernment, and depleted by corruption; a Mayor chosen to office because believed to be loyal and energetic in his support of the National Government, and to bring to his important place the intelligence that shall reform and the honesty that shall purify the administration of municipal affairs; these are the unusual circumstances which attend the birth of this new political era, which is expected to relieve the people of burdens too weighty to be longer borne.

To these burdens Mr. OPDYKE addresses himself at the outset of his Message. He solicits the coöperation of the Common Council in devising and putting in operation a broad and comprehensive scheme of retrenchment. The details of his views are necessarily excluded from a document so brief, but he invites instant attention to two points, which will serve as the vanguard of other more sweeping measures. One of these is a prohibition against the Legislature adding any items of appropriation to the Tax levy, a practice now constantly pursued at the instance of parties who, their exactions having been defeated at the City Hall, hasten to Albany, and induce the unadvised Legislature to do what the City Government has declined. These excrescences, sometimes startling in bulk, retard the passage of the levy to so late a period of the Winter, that the City authorities are obliged, by mere destitution, to accept the measure, with all its imperfections. Another still more valuable suggestion is the sale of the wharf, dock and market property, owned by the City. This estate represents a capital of nearly eight millions of dollars, and should pay into the treasury an annual contribution of half a million; but so foully is it abused, that the net revenue does not at the best exceed a hundred and forty-five thousand dollars. Mr. OPDYKE recommends that this property be at once converted into cash, and applied to the reduction of the corporation debt. To the objection that the present is an unfortunate time for disposing of real property, it is sufficient to say that this description of property is less depreciated than others, and that in no contingency can the selling price fall so low as not to exceed largely the principal of which the present income is the interest.

In regard to those reforms of the Charter, which were to have been framed by the Commission appointed by the Legislature at its last session, but which are not forthcoming, Mr. OPDYKE has very decided opinions. His infallible specific is the adoption of the main features of the National Constitution. A Mayor with powers and responsibilities corresponding with those of the President: a Common Council composed of two bodies originating with different constituencies: these are the leading traits he proposes to introduce into an amended City Government. The appointing power is one of those thus to be secured to the Mayor. The heads of all the departments are to be nominated by him, and must of course be responsible to him and the Common Council. In this way, one of the most important local functions, the assumption of which by the Legislature has excited so much jealousy among the popular masses, will be restored to the Corporation, and a more effective supervision over the management of the several bureaus will be instituted. The great difficulty the Mayor encounters is to discriminate between the modes of choosing the two branches of the Common Council. The popular chamber may be obtained by retaining the actual Board of Councilmen. But in following out the National model, it is essential to introduce some change into the constitution of the Board of Aldermen; and two plans for this object are suggested. One, which Mr. OPDYKE, being of sound mind and discretion, wisely disapproves, vests the power of appointing its members in a number of public bodies in the City; such as the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Education, the Fire Department, a scheme which equity would extend indefinitely, so as to give every religious, charitable, banking and professional corporation or interest within the City limits equal powers of appointment. From this impracticable notion Mr. OPDYKE turns to another, the defects of which are less striking. He suggests the choice of a Board of Aldermen, as the Supervisors are now chosen, the functions of the latter merging in the newly-constituted body. This idea is plausible, and it will only remain for the Legislature to make sure that no other method will more sturdily guard against partisan and corrupt influences to give it a strong recommendation. But it is not yet time to enter upon a discussion of so much moment, and which threatens to be of so great length. It is enough that the general outline sketched by the new Mayor has merits so obvious that it will, doubtless, form the groundwork of whatever action the Legislature may take.

The allusions of the Message to the defenceless condition of the City, will, we trust, secure immediate attention. It is not because a foreign war is imminent, but in order that no temptation to hostilities may present itself to a European Power, that it is all-important to make New-York Harbor impenetrable and impregnable. In the actual condition of Europe, financial and political, no Government there will venture upon any contest that is not sure to be short and successful. But no attack on America can be successful that does not include the capture of this City; and if its defences be made what they should and easily may be, its reduction must be the work of years, if not an impossibility; and the first condition of a European attack will thus be removed. By all means let his Honor's recommendation in this particular provoke at once the action of Congress. The matter is one of National importance.

A NOVELTY IN THE COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board of Councilmen so far forgot old habits yesterday as to place a Republican in the Chair. Mr. CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, the new President, has had useful experience in municipal legislation and parliamentary practice, and a desirable reputation for zeal, application and integrity. The latter qualities might have been employed perhaps to better purpose on the floor, where they are not always as abundant as could be wished; but the former so strongly recommend him to the Chair, that his election may be considered a topic of congratulation. Let us accept the fact as an omen of a public-spirited forgetfulness of party on the part of the new Board.

The Campaign Opened in South Carolina.

The arrival yesterday from Port Royal brings us news of how our boys down in Palmettodom spent New-Year's; and it is pleasant to learn that they have not forgotten the good Yankee traditions of the day. A visiting party from Beaufort, three or four thousand strong, took the opportunity to pay their devoirs to their nearest neighbors on the mainland, and the result was an interchange of civilities, in which the hospitable, high-minded and chivalrous Carolinians, it pains us to say, did *not* show themselves the *preux chevaliers, sans peur et sans reproche* our fancy delights to paint them. The affair, as narrated in the interesting letters of our special correspondents, if not of great proportions or for a prime object, was admirably planned and successfully executed, harmoniously combining, on a small scale, land and naval operations; and gives the effect, if not of a grand battle-piece, at least of a neat cabinet picture.

Our commanders at Port Royal have to thank their own policy for the occasion of this late encounter. Encouraged by the inaction of the National forces, the rebels have of late busily employed themselves in fortifying at various points near Port Royal, and have especially aimed to obtain command of its water surroundings. With this view, they had erected several earthworks on the banks of the Coosaw River, which forms the northern boundary of Port Royal Island, and connects the Broad and Port Royal Rivers. The chief of these fortifications was on the mainland opposite Port Royal ferry, and about ten miles northwest of the town of Beaufort. It was here, as may be remembered, that, a fortnight ago, the steamer *Mayflower*, engaged in making the circuit of the island for sounding purposes, was fired into from the rebel battery, and a man killed. To destroy this and any other works that might be found was the New-Year's task assigned to a portion of the land and naval forces. It was planned that two gunboats should go up by the Broad, and two others by the Port Royal River, while a simultaneous flank movement should be made on the fortifications from the land side. The latter operations were placed under command of Gen. STEVENS, who merits the praise of having handled his brigade in a highly efficient manner. After marching to the head of the island, and at that point crossing over to the mainland on flats, there was then a five or six miles' march along the north side of the river before reaching the ferry, at which point the fort was located. While on the march, and about a mile from the ferry, the Michigan Eighth, composing the advance, was met by a fire from the woods on the right, from a battery of field pieces and a force of infantry, variously estimated at from one to three thousand. The behavior of this hitherto untried regiment was marked by the utmost coolness and courage, accomplishing their object, and falling back in complete order, with the loss of one killed and eight wounded, while the rebel account which we had a day or two ago acknowledged a loss on the part of the enemy of fifteen killed and wounded.

This little episode somewhat delayed Gen. STEVENS' command, so that on reaching the fort at the ferry they found the gunboats had already done the work of reduction. An illustration on a smaller scale of the splendid gunnery that reduced the fortifications at Port Royal entrance did the business, and the Confederates made haste to evacuate, and fled, staying not on the order of their going. When the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, followed by the other regiments of the command, reached the fort, they found it abandoned, and that night the Union forces slept within the work, and inaugurated the occupation of the mainland of South Carolina. It was a good New-Year's piece of work, demonstrating the pluck, and nerve, and discipline of our men, and giving the last blow to the wretched fiction of Carolinian prowess and invincibility.

Thus far the New-Year's budget brought by the *Vanderbilt* yesterday. But there seems to have been an after-piece to this performance. Rebel accounts, from Charleston and Richmond, speak of a renewal of the fight on the 2d, and in such terms as make us eager to receive details of the sequel. They speak of Gen. GREGG'S South Carolina Brigade as having been "driven back with heavy loss," and of a movement either designed or executed on the part of our forces towards the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. In the meantime we have confirmation, through Charleston papers which we have received, of the seizure of another point on this line almost within striking distance of Charleston. The result is, of course, to cut off the means of transporting rebel reinforcements to aid in operations near Port Royal. It must be confessed the year opens actively in South Carolina, and the initiative inspires lively hopes that we shall soon have a Union army on the land side of Charleston. That done, there will be an end to those sentimental cavilings at our stone blockade, with which some British journals seek to cloak their Secessionist sympathies.

ENGLISH ANTICIPATIONS OF PEACE.—The advices we receive from Europe are of the most satisfactory character. Confidence in a pacific solution of the *Trent* affair seems to have become general, and to have diffused an universal sense of relief. The markets are, in such matters, the critical test of public opinion. When consols rise it is because the apprehension of war declines; and, in the present instance, if cotton advances it is because the prospect of obtaining new supplies through a forcible opening of the rebel ports disappears. These simultaneous phenomena are presented in the news by the *Bohemian*, given elsewhere, and in connection with other less distinct indications, show how great was the fear of war and how much it is relieved. On this side of the sea, the fact is in the highest degree cheering. We have had irresistible reasons for accusing the leaders of British party of seeking to force a quarrel upon the United States. Unsupported by the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country, they dared not become the challengers, and they accordingly extracted from an unauthorized act of an American officer an apparent right to represent the American Government as the aggressor. The failure of this monstrous trick, leaves them without pretence for hostilities; and at the same time brings to light the real anxiety of the British people for peace, and their satisfaction at escaping from what a reckless Press represented as an inevitable war. When the news of the actual surrender of MASON and SLIDELL reaches England, we may expect to witness an outburst of delight, only equaled by that of our people when the scoundrels were caught. But there need be no mistake in the matter. The relief from the supposed necessity of making war upon their own kindred will be the real cause of gratitude; the thought of humiliation to America having as little to do with the demonstration, as had insult to England with our own jubilation over the feat of Capt. WILKES.

The Iron-Plated Gunboats.

People addicted to naval matters have become suddenly awakened to the importance of *iron-clad vessels of war*. It is generally the case, where we have been criminally apathetic upon a subject of National importance, and have finally come to give it attention, we go at once to the opposite extreme. So, in this instance, we delayed too long the construction of iron-clad vessels, of which every great Power should possess a few, and when we tardily determine upon providing ourselves with this class of war-engines, we pour out our ten or twelve million dollars like so much water, to build twenty vessels upon entirely novel plans, designed by people who have never seen such ships, or even the detailed designs of any of the considerable number which have been built in Europe.

The extra session of Congress last year acted very judiciously in directing the construction of one or more such vessels, and appropriating one and a half million dollars for the purpose; the bill directing that the talent of the country should be called forth by the issue of advertisements for plans, and that these should be submitted to a Board of competent officers for approval and selection. This was done; three plans were adopted, and one vessel directed to be constructed upon each, one of which is now nearly completed in this City, and will be ready for service before this month is out. With the commencement of this session, however, the Navy Department asked for the immediate construction of twenty more, and pending the decision of Congress upon the subject, the officials in the Bureau of Construction have completed a design upon which they propose to build them, and have invited to Washington and been in consultation with representatives of all the principal builders in our Atlantic cities. The House of Representatives has passed the bill appropriating ten millions for the purpose, but it has not yet been acted upon by the Senate.

In the designs we allude to, the vessel just described as nearly completed is followed in many of its important features, and its imitators intended to carry precisely the same armament, namely, two guns of the largest calibre used in the navy. If, therefore, the vessel now building is successful, and can place her two guns in position to destroy our enemies, and can maintain them there until such destruction is completed, it is clear that every additional dollar which vessels carrying the same armament shall cost is thrown away, even if we were certain that the more costly vessels would be entirely successful. The batteries, designed by the officials in Washington, are expected to cost at least ten million dollars; whereas we have reason to believe that twenty like the one now nearly completed could be built in less time for five millions.

It is true that this Naval Board affects to believe that the one they have partially followed will not be successful, but would not any prudent and disinterested man consider it much the wiser course to wait a few weeks, and ascertain, beyond the possibility of a doubt, whether it was necessary to go to this additional expense of *five or more* millions to attain the desired end?

The subject, we repeat, is still before the Senate. We trust the Committee on Naval Affairs in that body has not overlooked the considerations we have hinted at; so may it give the navy far more efficiency, and leave the Treasury millions the richer.

ANOTHER SUCCESS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The Union force in Western Virginia shows no disposition to hibernate after the usual pattern in its Winter quarters. Since the departure of Gen. ROSECRANS to Wheeling, and the transfer of the bulk of his recent army to the column of Gen. BUELL, there have been two principal camps maintained by the National troops—one under Gen. COX, at Charleston, on the Kanawha; the other under Gen. MILROY, at Cheat Mountain, with lines extended toward Elk Water and Huttonsville. Gen. COX has been relieved by the departure of Gen. FLOYD into Tennessee of any enemy within striking distance. But in front of Gen. MILROY, at Monterey and Huntersville, the main body of what was recently Gen. LEE'S command is quartered, and with these the Union leader finds occasion to refresh and keep alive the war temper of his force. It was only on the 13th ult. that MILROY sought out the enemy at Camp Alleghany, in Pocahontas County, inflicted a frightful loss of life and other damage upon him, and retired in safety to his quarters. A similar expedition, with even better results, is now reported by telegraph. At Huntersville among the Alleghanies, the rebels had established a depôt of army stores guarded by some seven hundred and fifty men. Against this post, Gen. MILROY dispatched a force of nearly the same strength, which after a sharp and curt contest, obliged the enemy to retire, with the loss of eighty in killed and wounded, and the sacrifice of the stores valued at $80,000, and of much greater value doubtless to the Union troops in their distant mountain quarters, now almost inaccessible from the Ohio side. The success was brilliant and important, in this, that it adds proof to proof of the superiority of our soldiers on a fair field over the adversary, and it goes to intimidate the scattered Secessionists of that quarter, who, without such frequent demonstration of Federal strength in their midst, would hasten to organize, and commit every imaginable excess upon their loyal neighbors. As it is, the spirit of rebellion, within the bounds of the new State of Kanawha, is practically extinguished.

Artists' Reception.

The first Artists' Reception of the present season was given last evening at DODWORTH'S up-town room No. 204 Fifth-avenue—a small but pleasant *salon*—and attracted as usual a pleasant gathering of the folk who move in society and the men who stir in art. It would be doing an injustice to the occasion to speak with any closeness of the merits of the pictures exhibited. Art touches society with a gloved hand and seeks a recognition not a criticism. Still, if the times were better, it is probable that we should have had some larger works to testify to the industry of our artists; being bad, it is reasonable that they should be economical in size as in price. The collection was a small one. There were old faces on the walls, too, but this circumstance did not detract from the hearty recognition which old friends have a right to expect at this time of year. Pleasant social chat, tinged with art and flavored with music made the hours fly fast. Among the exhibitors whose works attracted the most attention were EASTMAN JOHNSON, (Card-Players;) GIGNOUX, (An Autumnal Sunset, unpretending, and a study, but thoroughly effective and purely American in tone;) EDWIN WHITE, CHURCH, WHITTREDGE, GIFFORD, (a little gem, called the Bronx River;) CROPSEY, (A Study;) HUBBARD, YEWELL, JAMES M. HART, S. COLMAN, JR., (two excellent pictures, full of quiet effect;) WUST, L. THOMPSON, (two busts,—one of a Western Hunter, superb in every respect;) W. J. HENNESSY, JAMES MCENTEE, RONDEL, CAPPERTY. There was no catalogue, an oversight which ought to be remedied at these meetings. It need scarcely be added that we have not attempted to classify the merits of this artists we have named.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. J. S. CLARKE, the popular Comedian, made his appearance here last evening, and notwithstanding the snow-storm and the irresistible attractions it offered to the lovers of out-door fun, succeeded in winning a good and thoroughly appreciative audience. Three pieces were on the programme, none of them new to our public, but all of them acceptable when played well, and with Mr. CLARKE in the leading comic rôle. The most notable was the pleasant little school sketch, called "To Parents and Guardians," in which Mr. CLARKE impersonated the part of the fat "fag" *Waddilove*. The awkwardness of the good-natured simpleton, and his ridiculous fear of punishment from one considerably less than his size—the redoubtable *Bob Nettles*—were excellently portrayed, and kept the house in a roar of merriment. The character last named was played with much spirit by Miss FANNY BROWN, a young lady whom we are glad to welcome back again to the boards of this theatre. The *Tourbillon* of Mr. C. HILL was one of the best performances of the part we have ever seen. All the other parts were well placed, Miss ADA CLIFTON adapting herself with the skill of an artist to the small part of *Mary Swash*. The afterpieces were "My Neighbor's Wife," and the extravaganza called "P. P." To-night Mr. CLARKE will appear in the "Toodles," an announcement which will, we are sure, fill the house to overflowing. It is one of the most original performances ever seen in this City.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE.—The announcement that Mr. DE CORDOVA would deliver a lecture at Clinton Hall last evening, was entirely premature, and arose from a mistake on the part of the Lecture Committee. Mr. DE CORDOVA was engaged to deliver a lecture on the *third* Monday of January, and will, we presume, do so. Last evening he was lecturing in a neighboring city, and could not in consequence adapt himself to the demands of the advertisement.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. JARRETT'S season commences at this establishment to-night with the comedy of the "School for Scandal." Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. JAS. WALLACK, Jr., Mr. W. WASATLY, Mr. T. PLACIDE, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. RYER, Mrs. J. W. WALLACE and Mrs. JULIA BENNETT BARROW will assist in the cast.

Resignation of Gen. Pillow, etc.

CAIRO, Monday, Jan. 6.

A deserter from Columbus on Sunday, who arrived here this morning, reports that Gen. PILLOW resigned on Friday.

Fifteen thousand troops left Columbus last week, for Bowling Green.

The officers of the rebel Government were impressing all classes of men.

Over a hundred cannon were planted on Columbus bluffs, and the river blockaded by a chain stretched across, supported by barges, and torpedoes planted at intervals.

Gold and silver have entirely disappeared from circulation. The only currency is the State Bank of South Carolina, Tennessee notes, and Confederate Scrip.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 6.

A destructive fire took place this afternoon in the business portion of the city, which threatened at one time serious results, but through the energies of the firemen and the power of the steam fire engines the flames were stayed, after causing a loss of $75,000. The fire broke out in the large warehouse No. 45 Fourth-street, above Chesnut, which was occupied by G. W. LEWIS, wholesale druggist, being communicated to the floor by the upsetting of a stove, and the floor being saturated with essential oils instantly took fire, the flames ascending from story to story with furious rapidity, which were encouraged by the inflammable nature of the contents, and soon burst from the roof and spread to the adjoining buildings—No. 43, occupied by WM. MANN, stationer and manufacturer of blank-books; and No. 47, occupied by J. T. DELACROIX, carpet dealer, and J. MILES & SON, boot and shoe manufacturers. The entire interior of LEWIS' warehouse was destroyed, only the walls being left standing. The upper stories and back portion of the lower stories of MANN'S building were burnt. The losses are estimated as follows:

G. W. LEWIS' loss $25,000; insured for $15,000 in the Commercial Insurance Company of this city; Northern Assurance Company, of London, and Washington Insurance Company, of Providence, R. I., each for $5,000.

WM. MANN'S loss nearly $40,000; insured for $30,000 in the Royal Insurance Company, of Liverpool.

J. T. DELACROIX'S loss $5,000 by water.

MILES & SON'S nearly $10,000; fully insured in this city.

WOODWARD & Co., tobacconists, $5,000 loss by water and insured here.

The Keah estate are the owners of LEWIS' and MANN'S buildings, and are insured for $7,000.

There were various other losses of minor importance.

Massachusetts Affairs.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 6.

The new Municipal Governments of Boston, Roxbury, Charlestown, New-Bedford, Springfield and other cities of the Commonwealth, were inaugurated to-day. The Messages of the various Mayors show a continuance of material progress, notwithstanding the war against the rebellion.

The Merchants' Exchange News-room, a well known Boston institution, having been closed several days for rejuvenation, reopened to-day under new management and very flattering prospects. Mr FRANK H. PALMER is the new lessee.

There was a light snow storm this afternoon and evening.

Inauguration of the Governor of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Monday, Jan. 6.

The Inauguration of the Governor and State officers took place to-day. Ex-Gov. RANDALL, on retiring, thanked his friends and coworkers, and expressed regret at parting. He was followed by Gov. HARVEY in a few brief and appropriate remarks.

The Connecticut Union Mass Convention.

HARTFORD, Monday, Jan. 6.

The Union Mass Convention meets in this city on Wednesday, the 8th inst. It promises to be very fully attended. Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, United States Senator from Tennessee, will positively be present and address the Convention.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 3.

Arrived yesterday—ship *Morning Light*, from Cardiff. Sailed—ship *Ocean Bird*, for Hong Kong.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Bohemian at Halifax.

Interruption of Business During the Holidays.

How the Latest News from America is Interpreted.

The Trent Affair Discussed in a More Hopeful Spirit.

Advance in Cotton---Breadstuffs Down---Provisions Firm---Decline in Consols.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 6.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool on the 26th, *via* Londonderry on the 27th of Decsmber arrived here at 2 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

The dates per the *Bohemian* are four days later than those already received.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th ult.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on tha 25th ult.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th ult.

Tha London and Livsrpool markets were all closed in consequnce of the holidays. There had only been one day's business done since the sailing of the *Asia*, on Tuesday, when 1,500 bales of cotton were sold in the Liverpool market, half of which was sold on speculation, at ⅛d.@⅛d. advance. The Manchester market also exhibited a corresponding improvement.

Thera was nothing doing in the Breadstuffs, Provision or Prodnce markets, which would reopen on Friday, tha 27th ult.

The *Bohemian* reports: On 2d January, in lat. 48° 10′ N., lon. 48° 30′ W., exchanged colors with the American hark *Petrea*, bound West. Jan. 3, at 4 A. M., in lat. 47° 10′ N., lon. 51° W., exchanged night signals with a steamer, supposed to be the *Jura*, bound East.

LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDONDERRY, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The advices from America are unfavorably construed in London, and the funds are drooping in consequence.

In Livarpool peaceful hopes preponderata, and cotton is rising.

A number of gunboats have been ordered to the Mersey.

It is reported that the frigate *Algiers* has been stationed off the Straits of Gibraltar to prevent tha passage of privateers.

The frigates *Liffey* and *Melpomene* were to leava Gibraltar en the 21st inst. for America.

It is reported in Paris that the Orleans Princes are to return to Europe forthwith.

The English papers are still discussing tha *Trent* affair in a hopeful view—that tha rebel Commissioners will be given up by the Cabinet at Washington, and a war be thus averted.

Panding the receipt of news from America in response to the English advices by the *Europa*, there is much speculation as to what decision the United States Government will arriva at in regard to the surrendering up Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON. The result is being quietly awaited. The prevailing opinion, howavar, is in favor of peace.

War risks at Lloyds' have a downward tendency.

The English papers calculate on the dispatch of the French Government reaching Washington before Mr. SEWARD sends his reply to Lord LYONS in regard to tha demand of the British Govarnment. The papers express the hope that the French dispatch will reach Washington in time to influence the reply of Mr. SEWARD.

The Paris *Presse* says that new Southern Commissioners hava arrived at some German port, and are now *en route* to Paris and London.

The London *Times* has a criticism on Secretary CHASE'S financial report, and expatiates at some length on the extraordinary extension of the borrowing system, declaring that it exceeds anything in England's history.

France is about to send reinforcements to the squadron off Mexico, and also to the squadron off the north-western coast of America.

It is also rumored in Paris that a squadron of observation is to be sent to the eastern coast of America under Admiral RONAUD.

Tha Paris Bourse closed flat yesterday at 67f. 25c. for the Rentes.

The Madrid correspondence says that Spain is to send from 6,000 to 7,000 men to Mexico, and that the Spanish Squadron will sail in three divisions.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Advices from Canton, China, of the 15th of November, say that Mr. BURLINGAME, the American Minister, had been well received there, and that he subsequently left for Shanghai, *en route* to tha capital.

A few foreigners had been invited to visit Peking.

The rebels were near Ningpoo, and the inhabitants were flaeing to Shanghai, where alarm had subsided.

Hang-Kow was reported to be invested by the rebels. It was also reported that the "Braves" there had attacked foreigners in the streets and houses, and that placards were posted up, threatening the extirpation of the Europeans.

News from Japan is received, but it is unimportant.

EXCITEMENT IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Thursday, Dec. 26.

Great excitement is existing here in regard to the death of the late King. His body is to be disinterred and analyzed. The public are greatly stirred up in regard to the matter, and troops are patrolling the streets.

Commercial News by the Bohemian, via Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of three days amount to 31,000 bales, including 6,500 to speculators and 1,000 to exporters. The market is buoyant, with an advance of ⅛d.@1d. The sales on Friday were 15,000 bales, including 5,000 to specflators and exporters, the market closing with an advancing tendency at the following qnotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	12⅛d.	11⅝d.
Mobile	12⅛d.	11⅝d.
Uplands	12⅛d.	11⅝d.

The stock of Cotton in port at Liverpool is estimated at 558,000 bales, of which 216,000 bales are of American descriptions.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market is generally quiet, with a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Tha PROVISION market is firm and steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Thursday at 90⅝@91⅛ for money, but declined on Friday to 90⅝@90⅜, under American advices. The weekly return of the Bank of England showed an increase in bullion of £145,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS were quiet and steady. The latest sales were: Illinois Central Shares, 49¾@48¾ discount; Erie Railroad, 24¾@25¾.

Organization of the Philadelphia Common Councils.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 6.

The Councils organized at noon.

THEODORE CUYLER was elected President of the Select Council.

A scene of good-humored confusion ensued in the Common Council, growing out of a douhle set of certificates from tha Democrat and Peoples' candidate of the several Wards. Each party elected a President, both of whom took their seats and were qualified as members, and each electing clerks.

Messages were sent to the Mayor, which were returned with the answer that "the Mayor would recognize the Common Council when it was properly organized, and not till then."

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Joint Caucus of Members of the Legislature Elected on the Republican and the People's Tickets.

Nomination of Mr. Raymond, of New-York, for Speaker.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 6.

After considerable turmoil, and the issue of three or four separate calls for caucuses, matters have settled down so far, that all Republican and People's candidates, both of Democratic and Republican antecedents, met in one caucus. After some preliminary skirmishing, Mr. OGDEN, of Yates, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That all the members elected to the Legislature, who favor sustaining the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and to put down the rebellion and save the Union, and opposed to any unjust, partial legislation and corruption in high and low places, be invited to take seats in this Convention.

The resolution was advocated by Messrs. OGDEN and STETSON, and opposed by Mr. RAYMOND in a speach of considarable force.

After a lang debate the resolution was lost, under the call for the ayes and nays, by a vote of 16 to 62.

The caucus then proceeded to nominate a candidate for speaker.

The first ballot stood:

Raymond, New-York	29	Ogden, Yates	5
Hurlburt, St. Lawrence	17	Stetson, Clinton	1
A. Rice, Cattaraugus	12	McLeod, New-York	1
Alvord, Onondaga	8	Blank	2
Pierce, Ulster	7		

Messrs. STETSON, ALVORD, RICE and OGDEN withdrew their names.

The second ballot stood:

Raymond	47	Benedict	1
Hurlburt	37	Blank	1
Pierce	1		

On motion of Mr. ALVORD, the nomination of HENRY J. RAYMOND was made unanimous amidst loud applause.

The following nominations were then made:

For Clerk—JESEPH B. CHESMAN, of Oneida.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—LEVI M. YANS, of Cattaraugus.

For Doorkeeper—NORMAN B. SPRAGUE, of Erie.

For First Assistant—WM. H. CAGER, of Dutchess.

THE STATE FINANCES.

Annual Report of the State Comptroller.

The report of Comptroller ROBINSON is received. He sets out hy observing that, while our people will always submit cheerfully to taxation for the simple purpose of Government, "taxation to pay the expenses of profligate legislation will always cause discontent." The condition of our State Treasury is healthy, in view of the novel situation of public affairs.

Reference is made to our growth in population, wealth and prosperity as a nation, before tha rebellion broke out, and the uses which the present affliction may subserve. Our financial affairs could not have been in better condition to meet the test. In the patriotic zeal shown to sustain the standard of our country, New-York exhibited an ardor that was without a rival in the history of the world. At the same, her credit was so sound that no difficulty was shown in raising hy loan the three millions appropriated for that purpose.

The Comptroller then glances at the several funds of the State, wherein he takes occasion to express his approval of the present method of keeping the canal accounts. By the antiquated fiction of what is termed the General Fund, the canal revenues are already anticipated to the extent of $4,455,130, including expenses of collection, the discharge of old debts, interest, sinking funds of $540,130, and $200,000 for the support of the State Government. Were the canals actually to yield such an amount, the total State Debt would soon be paid, and no taxes would ba needed during the process, hut seven-eighths of a mill to keep up the General Fund, and three-fourths of a mill for the School Fund. Should the Sinking Fund be provided for as required, the old canal debt will have bean mal by the first of October, 1867. After the discharge of that class of obligations, there is lo be an annual approoriation of one million and a half to Sinking Fund No. 2, which will provide for tha payment of the General Fund debt by the 1st of January, 1873. The whole revenues of the canals will then pour into Sinking Fund No. 3, to liquidate a debt of only four and a-half millions, if held rigidly to their work in the meantime; thus discharging the last dollar of State indebtedness by the 1st of January, 1875.

If the annual revenues of the canals could be made to reach $4,000,000, with the additional aid of two-fifths of a mill tax, the same result would be reached in the same time, leaving a surplus of $100,000 in the treasury.

A valuable table is annexed showing the growth during the past 20 years, of aggregate valuations, State taxes, and town, county and school taxes. While the first has advanced, since 1842, from $620,676,346 to $1,441,767,430, the second has gone up from $619,684 to $4,505,523, and the third class from $3,626,794 to $15,000,000 in round numbers. It will thus be seen that the greatest advance has been made in the last; while private expenditures have doubtless risen in a still greater ratio.

Reference is made to the increased taxation caused last year by the omission of former Legislatures to provide rigidly for public demands as they fell due. But the supply bills, so called, have grown to be too formidable, as shown by the following statement:

Amount paid for the expenses of the Government proper during the last fiscal year, was	$1,391,155 98
Amount paid for interest on the general fund debt, being the deficiency in the general fund debt (sinking fund) to meet the payment	$330,964 47
Amount paid for intcrest on Canal and other debts, chargable on the general fund revenue	34,289 26
	365,253 73
Total	$1,756,409 73

The moneys applicable to the payment of the above expenditures were the receipts into the Treasury on account of the proceeds of the 1¼ mill tax, $1,561,388 25; the receipts for permanent revenue, $144,420 71; the State Prison earnings, $92,939 11; the balance in the Treasury on the 30th September, 1860, $62,968 90, and other miscellaneous items; leaving a balance of revenue in the Treasury on the 30th September, 1861, of $53,750 51.

GENERAL FUND—REVENUE.

Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1860	$62,968 90	
Amount of receipts into the Treasury during the year ending Sept. 30, 1861	5,346,066 72	
Amount transferred from the School Fund for honds for lands	141 00	
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury, remaining unpaid Sept. 30, 1861.	458 69	
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury on account of the General Fund, during the year	5,344,479 07	
Amount transferred to School, Lllerature and other funds	31,035 52	
Amount of warrants drawn, but unpaid	370 21	
		$5,375,884 80
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1861		$53,750 71

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1860	$989,319 54	
Amount received for the last year from the several funds	10,183,024 70	
Amo't of warranls drawn but unpaid	458 69	
		11,172,802 93
Am't of warrants drawn during the year	$10,537,808 94	
Amount of warrants unpaid	370 21	
		10,538,179 15
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1861		$634,623 78

The balances due *from* the Treasury at that date were as follows: To the School Fund, $301,735 44; to the Literature Fund, $39,587 50; to the United States Deposit Fund, 802 49; to tha Mariners' Fund, $1,334 57; to the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, $251,000 02; to the General Fund Revenue, $53,750 51, with some other sums, the whole amonnting to $657,785. *Per contra*, there is due to the Treasury from the United States Deposit Fund, $23,161 35, tha difference between these being equal to the balance on hand at the 30th of September last.

The estimated revenues for the current fiscal year are as follows:

Three and one-eighth mill State tax, viz.: for support of Government, ⅞ mill; for canals, ⅜ mill; and for public defence, 1⅛ mill	$1,389,000
Balance due from County Treasurers on account of the State tax lavied in 1860	1,000,100
Auction dnty	75,000
Salt dnty	55,000
State Prison earnings	100,000
Arrears and interest on the non-resident tax	30,000
Fees of the public offices	2,000
Pedler's licenses	650
Tolls on Cayuga Lake Inlet	70
Interest on Treasury deposits	20,000
Interest on Comptroller's bonds of the City of New-York	21,000
Amount to be repaid for advances to the United States Government	1,113,000
Balance in Treasury, Sept. 30, 1861	53,750
Total	$6,969,470

The estimated expenses are $6,775,838, including $1,070,512 for completion of the canals and payment of the last canal loan; $1,099,111 balance of the sama from 1860; $1,250,000 for redemption of Comptroller's bonds; $300,000 for payment of temporary loan; $500,000 for arms and equipments appropriated hy the last Legislature; $559,038, balance of appropriation for expenses of volunteers; and $254,656 for various charitable institutions.

The condition of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund on the 30th Septemher was:

Balsnce from previous year	$10,000
Amount received frnm Treasury	2,312,126
Am't paid from Treasury during the year	2,071,125
Leaving a halance of	$251,000

Which was applicable to the redemption of stocks loaned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company falling due during the year 1861, and now supposed to be discharged.

GENERAL FUND DEBT.

The principal of the General Fund Debt is payable as follows:

1861—(Stock due prior to 30th Septembsr, not prssented)	$51,000		
Due Oct. 1	100,000		$151,000
1862	$900,000	1870	$700,000
1864	287,700	1875	900,900
1865	178,000	At pleasuro	2,258,082
1866	385,000	On demand	53,910
1868	942,961		
Total			$6,756,654
Less amount provided for			251,000
Total General Fund Debt			$6,505,654

Tha contingent State dsht amounts to $339,000 and consists of stocks loaned to railroad companies, falling due, $170,000 in 1865, $100,000 in 1867, $6,000 in 1876, and $1,000 already due, hut unredeemed.

Tha total canal indebtedness amounts to $9,730,024, created under article 7, section 1 of the Constitution; $13,200,000, created under article 7, section 3; $642,585, otherwise provided for; and $2,500,000, created under article 7, section 12, for payment of floating debt. Tha canal receipts for the year were as follows:

From Canal tolls	$3,353,169
From rent of surplus walers	4,865
Interest on current Cnnal revenues, etc	41,594
Total	$3,402,628

Payments during the year.

To Superintendents for repairs	$106,612
To Contractors for repairs	260,995
To Canal Commissioners for repairs, etc	224,957
To Collectors, for salaries, etc	62,346
To Weighmasters	8,111
To Audilor, Sista Engineer, Clerks, Printing, etc	43,765
	706,786
Surplus revenue	$2,695,842

The following is a

RECAPITULATION OF THE STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

		Annual Int't.
General fund debt	$6,505,654	$352,500

CANAL DEBT.

No. 1, under article 7, section 1, of the Constitution	9,739,025	532,341
No. 2, under article 7, section 3, of the Constitution	13,200,000	792,000
No. 3, under article 7, section 10, of the Constitution	642,585	34,629
No. 4, under article 7, section 12, of the Constitution	2,500,000	150,000
Contingent debt	339,000	
Total debt	$32,926,264	

The surplus revenues of tha canals have been apportioned, as directed by the constitution, thus:

Section 1	$1,700,000
Section 2	350,000
And the balance under section 3	645,842
Total	$2,695,842

SCHOOL FUND.

Tha School Fund consists of $1,135,057 of State stocks; $356,300 of State bonds, and various other sums, as Bank stocks, bonds, &c., the whole amounting to $2,675,477. The receipts during the last year, including a balance of $127,483 from the previous year, were $445,495, and the disbursements $347,508, leaving a balance at the 30th September, of $97,987. The revenue for tha current year is estimated to be $327,181, and the payments $350,000.

LITERATURE FUND.

The capital of the Litorature Fund amounts to $269,952, the greater part in State stocks. Estimated revenue for 1860–1, (including balance of $15,775) $58,990. Payments for ditto, $42,124, leaving a balance to the present year of $16,866. Estimated revenue fer 1861–2 (including $28,000 appropriation) $43,799; payments, $42,500.

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

The capital of this fund amounts to $4,014,320, mostly loans on mortgage. Payments for 1860–1 (including halance,) $271,953; revenue, $248,792; halance of indebtedness, Sept. 30, 1861, $23,161, which is a considarable reduction. Estimated revenue for 1861–2, $251,603; estimated payments, $230,000, leaving a balance dua the treasury about equal to that from last year.

OTHER FUNDS.

The Tonawanda Railroad Company Sinking Fund amounts to $61,446; the Long Island Railroad Sinking Fund to $3,411; the Mariners' Fund to $11,335. The amount of annuities payable to the Indians is $7,362.

THE SALT SPRINGS AND AUCTION DUTIES.

The receipts on account of the Onondaga Salt Springs last fiscal year amounted to $66,290, which is a little in excess of the average for the last six years. The total payments were $63,500, also in excess. The auction duties amounted to $75,319.

The Comptroller calls attention to the evil practice of County Treasurers retaining taxes in their possession long after they have been collected. More than a million of dollars were due from these men on the 1st of October. It will cost the State fifty thousand dollars, if this abuse is suffered to continue another year. To anticipate these taxes by temporary loans is expensive and inconvenient. He recommends the imposition of ten or twelve per cent. interest on all funds thus kept back.

The one per cent. allowed to the Chamberlain of this City as commission is, he thinks, too large, ($17,846,) and should be reduced. Attention is called to the difficulty of collecting taxes from Treasurers who become bankrupt; also to the outlay for prosecuting the geological survey of the State, which amounted last year to $13,703. Since 1847 the survey has cost $603,565 in all, refunding as sales only $52,916.

The claims of the militia of 1812 will be settled in the course of one month.

Of the $50,000 authorized for the relief to the people of Kansas, $38,756 have been expended. The Commissioners have declined to make any application of the balance. Tha Comptroller questions the expediency of making such appropriations, though the present afforded some valuable relief.

The new law respecting printing works well. In 1858 the State paid $120,423 for printing; it is now done for $38,000 per annum.

WAYS AND MEANS FOR THE FUTURE.

Though the debt of the State has within two years been reduced from $34,140,238 to $31,726,264, the sum of $1,770.000 is needed to meet the interest, toward which there is available from miscellaneous sources, $195,000, and from canal revenues, $350,000, leaving $1,261,566 still to be provided for. This would require a seven-eighths of one mill tax. To provide for the Canal Debt and interest, and to fill up the Sinking Funds, there must be raised $4,455,130. What the canals fail to yield toward this must come from taxation.

Tha Comptroller thinks it unjust to tax the people for any portion of the canal debt or its interest, and gives elaborate tables of earnings, &c., of the canals, against the policy of letting these great works run down or pass into the hands of private interests. He also calls attention to the provisions of the law passad last Congress, providing a direct tax of twenty millions on real estate, and recommends the Legislature to assume the collection of the quota falling upon this State.

The estimates for next year are prepared with a view to economy in every department. The taxes will amount to 2½ mills, independent of war expenses. Those will be one-third lower than in 1860. The sum of $522,496 will be required to meet land damages and deficiencies in the Canal Department for last year and the present. Estimated tolls for tha present fiscal year, $3,781,540, which will meet sinking funds Nos. 1 and 2, and pay one year's interest on No. 3, leaving a halance in its sinking fund of $221,540.

The taxes for the next fiscal year, then, will be as follows:

For the General Fund, ⅞ of a mill yielding, say	$1,248,930
*For the School Fund, ¾ of a mill yielding, say	1,071,511
For deficlency under sec. 3, art. 7, and to pay land damages, ⅜ of a mill yielding, say	535,254
*For Intercst and Sinking Fund on the $2,500,000 debt under sec. 12, art. 7, ½ of a mill yialding, say	475,782
Total 2⅓ mills	$3,331,477

*These two items are provided for by existing laws.

The Houston-street Homicide.

Coroner WILDEY yesterday concluded the inquest upon the body of ANDREW J. FOWLER, who was murdered, on New-Year's morning, at the house of ill-fama No. 80 West Houston-street.

A larga number of witnesses have been examined during tha investigation, which has been continued from day to day since Thursday last. Thera was a great conflict of testimony, and the jury found much difficulty in arriving at a conclusion as to who was the guilty party. The verdict at length rendered by the jury was, that "deceased came to his death from compression of the brain, from a fracture of the skull. From tha evidence, we believe that said fracture was produced by blows from a club in the hands of CHARLES GOLDINO, on the 1st day of January, 1862."

Upon the rendition of the verdict, GOLDINO was committed to tha Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. The following-named persons were sent to tha House of Detention, in Mulberry-street, as witnesses in the case, viz.: Julia Sherwood, Chas. H. Golding, Chas. Stelling, Lewis Maxwell and Edward F. Gallot.

PRIZE-FIGHT AT WEEHAWKEN.

Ninety-five Rounds Fought Between Elliott and Winkle, in Two Hours and Ten Minutes—The Battle Drawn—Horrible Scene.

For some time a battle between the two noted pugilists, ELLIOTT and WINKIE, of this City, has been the theme of conversatinn amnng fighting men. Yesterday morning ths fight took place. The scene of the encounter was fixed at Weehawken, N.J. At an early hour scores of tha votaries of the P. R. wended their way, plodding along through the heavy snow-storm on foot and in various descriptions of vehicles. At least two hundred persons were present on the occasion—amoagst them a large number of the leading "fancy men about town." They reached tha ground by various routes—some even going hy cars to Newark and thenca by conveyance to Weehawken, in order to effectually elude tha police. The heavy snow-storm rendered it difficult to select a spot for the fight, hut at length, after a little surveying, a place was chosen and the snow removed, the distances measured, the ring formed, and the other preparations made. At a little past 8 o'clock the two principals, with their seconds and referee, drove up in separate carriages, and at six minutes past 9 o'clock ELLIOTT threw his cap into the ring and then followed it, accompanied by his seconds, CLARK and WOODS. WINKIE also threw his cap and entered the ring with his seconds, KIT BURNES and —— ROACH. ELLIOTT won tha choice of corners, after which the men were attired in fighting costume by their respective seconds. MARTIN BUTLER was selected referee, and at 9:20 o'clock called the combatants to face each other. In response to the summons, both men walked to the centre of the ring, looking as agreeable and well pleased as though they were going on a jaunt into the rural districts in Summer. Ths snow fell in large flakes thick and fast, but neither appearsd to notice it.

ELLIOTT, who is eight years the junior of WINKIE, appeared to be in good physical condition. He is a tall, straight, well-built man. WINKIE is 28 years of age, well-built, and muscular, also. His muscles seemed as hard as iron, and he looked like a man who could stand great punishment. After shaking hands, the fight began, and continued with great fierceness and brutality until 95 rounds had been fought, when the man were withdrawn by consent of their friends. In nearly every round WINKIE was knocked down by his antagonist. Long before the close of the brutal encounter, WINKIE was a horrible sight to look upon. His face had been pounded to a jelly; his body was terribly bruised; one eye was closed, and his tongue protruded from his mouth. During the last round, and while they were struggling with each other upon the ground, their friends not being able to separate them, a cry was raised that ELLIOTT was choking WINKIE to death. He had his antagonist by the throat, with a deadly grasp, which he only released after having received a kick in his stomach by some one in the crowd. Both men were taken from the ground by their friends, and the spectators of and participants in the horrible scene separated, without having been troubled by the Police or other authorities.

Rearrest of a Noted Slave-trader—Story of his Escape and Meeting with Marshal Rynders.

Detective officers DEVOE and SAMPSON, attached to the United States Marshal's office, arrested, on Friday last, MORGAN FRENEARKS, *alias* Gunderson, who was acting captain of the slave bark *Cora*, which arrived at this port, from the Coast of Africa, in charge of a prize-craw, some eighteen months ago. It will be recollected that he escaped from the vessel while lying in this port, under the guns of the *North Carolina*, and has not since been heard of. The account he now gives of his escape is, that he got the marines, who had him in charge, drunk, and took the opportunity to leave the vessel through the cabin window. He was arrested on board the United States ship *North Carolina*, where he was acting as master's mate, having received his commission from the Government on New-Year's day. He staled that after his escape he went to the Marshal's office and got his baggage from Marshal RYNDERS, and that he subsequently ate game suppers with other prisoners at the Eldridge-street Jail. He was yesterday committed to the Tombs.

The Weather.

Early yesterday morning the City was visited with the second snow storm of the season. The snow continued falling at intervals throughout the day, and at sundown it attained an average depth of four inches. Several sleighs were observed on the principal streets, but the snow was hardly in a condition to warrant good sleighing, consequently this mode of convayance was not generally adopted. Both the East and North rivers were filled at ebb tide with large quantities of ice, rendering them an unsafe anchurage for small craft, and even dangerous for a row-boat. The various ferry-boats were not seriously detained in their trips, although their wheels came in contact with, and crushed some immense cakes of ice

The Murderer Sanchez before the Police Court.

FELIX SANCHEZ, the Spanish negro, who has been several years in the Tombs for the murder of his father-in-law, in Sullivan-street, was arraigned yesterday before Justice BRENNAN to answer the charge of felonious assault upon JACOB MYERS. This case of SANCHEZ has been appealed, and it was apprehended that he might be discharged, in which case the authorities had determined to hold him upon the above charge. The Justice committed him in default of $2,000 bail. MYERS is detained as a witness.

Sailing-day of the Persia.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 6.

In consequence of the *Persia's* officers and men not having arrived from Bic, she will not leave Halifax until Friday morning.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 263, is published this morning. It contains:

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

LEADING ARTICLES.—The American Difficulty in England—The French Doctrine of Neutral Rights—An Old Fee on American Affairs—British Censers of America—Readiness for the Advance—The Season and the Army—The Construction of Iron-clad Vessels—And other Editorials.

EUROPEAN NEWS, with extracts from our foreign files.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Interesting and Important Letters from London, Paris, Canada and South America.

THE MEXICAN COALITION.—A Description of the Country and of the Object Proposed to be Attained by the Tripartite Powers.

GOV. WASHBURNE'S MESSAGE.

TRIAL OF THE STEVENS' FLOATING BATTERY.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS, giving the movements of the National forces, and detailed accounts of all occurrences of interest at both North and South.

A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS, Shewing how the Question is Viewed Abroad, and giving all the Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS, both Foreign and Domestic—Events at Home.

ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest qnetations.

The Recent Fire in Broadway.

BURNING OF HEGEMAN'S DRUG-STORE.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you some two years ago has been recovered from the ruins of Hegeman & Co.'s Drug-Store, No. 161 Broadway, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, the 22d inst.

We occupied the entire upper part of the building as a manufactory of paper boxes and salesroom for papers and cards. We had a large amount of material on hand, and the inflammable nature of the drugs stored on the three floors below made a very hot fire. All our books, insurance policies and other valuable papers, beside a small amount of money, was locked up in your Patent Safe. The safe stood on the second floor near the centre of the building, and fell with the ruins of the building into the cellar below, where it lay imbedded until 8 o'clock last evening, a period of *one hundred and thirteen hours*, or *nearly five days*. We are happy to add that our books, papers and money were all completely preserved, and the entire contents of your safe when taken out this morning are almost as bright as when we put them in.

We have selected another Herring's Champion Safe to lock them up in, and shall always take pleasure in recommending them to our friends for use.

EBBINGHAUS & ZOLLINGER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

The most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES,

Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

To Milkmen.

Brewers' Grains.
Fresh every day,
at SMITH & BROTHER'S Brewery,
Nos. 158 and 160 West 13th-st., N. Y.

Balmoral Boots $2 50, for Ladies, at CANTRELL'S No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

MARRIED.

NELSON—MILLIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 5, at St. Clemsnt's Church, by Rev. T. A. Eaton, Mr. SAMUEL NELSON to Miss JANE L. MILLIN, both of this City.

BARESS—VAIL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, ISAAC O. BARKER to Mrs. ELLEN J. VAIL, both of this City.

DIED.

WAINWRIGHT.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 5, after a short but severe illness, MARY JANE, wife of Thomas H. Wainwright.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 94 Allen-st.

READ.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 5, CAROLINE J., wife of Mathew P. Read, and daughter of the late Richard Snydam, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 245 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Jan. 7, without further invitation.

GEER.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 6, MARY, youngest child of Rev. Geo. Jarvis and Isabella M. Geer, aged 1 year, 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner 28th-st. and 9th-av., at 4 o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 6, Mrs. MARGARET WILSON, widow of the late Samuel Wilson, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 196 Varick-st. Her remains will be taken to Somers, Westchester County, for interment.

HALLICK.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 5, WILLIAM H. HALLICK, Lieut.-Colonel Ninth Regiment, New-York State Militia.

The relatives and friends, the officers of the First Division, and members of the New-York City Guard, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 East 13th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

MINER.—On Sunday, Dec. 29, Mrs. EMELINE MINER, widow of George N. Miner, in the 57th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 134 East 28th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.

WOOD.—In Harlem, on Saturday, Jan. 4, after a lingering illness, CHRISTINA, consort of the late David Wood, of Harlem, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Dr. William G., Jebn and James Wood, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 3d-av. and 121st-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Dundee, Scotland, papers please copy.

COOPER.—In Yorkville, on Saturday, Jan. 4, KATE RICHMOND, youngest daughter of T. Colden Cooper, of this City.

The funeral will be held this day, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of the latter, in East 83d-st., first door west from Avenue A.

WOOLLEY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday morning, Jan. 6, after a short illness, IMOGENA JOSEPHINA, beloved wife of Milton T. Woolley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 199 Sonth 3d-st.

KINGSLANE.—In Glen Cove, on Monday, Jan. 6, STEPHEN KINGSLAND, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of his son-in-law, J. Winnell and W. M. Thurman, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at St. Paul's Church, in the village, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages in waiting at Hempstead Branch on the arrival of the 9:50 train, leaving James-slip and 34th-st., New-York.

VALENTINE.—In Yonkers, on Sunday, Jan. 5, SUSAN, youngest child of Isaac J. and Mary E. Valentine, aged 5 months and 5 days.

LYDECKER.—In Englewood, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 5, SARAH, wife of Garret J. Lydecker, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church at Fort Lee Station, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

BLENT.—At his residence at Sing Sing, Westchester County, on Saturday, Jan. 4, EBENEZER M. BLENT, formerly of this City, in the 92d year of his age.

The friends of this family, and of his sons, Edmund and George W. Blent, and his daughter, Mrs. Jonathan Miller, are invited to attend his funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, at Sing Sing, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8, 9:45 and 11 A. M., returning at 1:50, 5:33 and 8:39 P. M.

WILLETS.—At his residence, Harrison, Westchester County, on Saturday, Jan. 4, STEPHEN WILLETS, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, at Westbury, L. I., on Third day, the 7th inst., at 12½ o'clock, which the friends are invited to attend. A special train leaves Hunter's Point at 11 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 7.—Jan. 6, 1862.

49, 38, 59, 64, 10, 31, 27, 26, 17, 32, 54, 33, 30.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 8.—Jan. 6, 1862.

60, 73, 29, 11, 10, 76, 72, 32, 17, 18, 58, 24, 41.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

WIGS AND TOUPERS.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow. All these articles can

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 22 to 31, and 34 to 39. (Demurrers.)

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1555, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1585, 1591, 1593, 1601, 1627, 1629, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1643, 1645, 1657, 1665, 1667, 1341. *Part II.*—Nos. 1168, 1372, 1466, 1366, 1478, 1514, 1534, 1566, 1572, 1564, 1256, 1594, 1574, 1380, 1316, 1504, 1606½, 1558, 621,)-1612, 1626.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2171, 1157, 2617, 2651, 2655, 2693, 2695, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2713, 2715, 2717. *Part II.*—Nos. 3336, 2612, 3042, 3046, 3048, 4052, 3054, 3058, 3060, 3068, 3070, 3072, 3074, 3076. *Part III.*—Nos. 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2733, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2747, 2749, 2753, 2757, 2759, 2761. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3040, 3078, 3080, 3082, 3084, 3086, 3088, 3090, 3094, 3096, 3098, 3100, 3102, 3104, 3106.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*— 612, 633, 571, 572, 662, 663 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 690, 671, 672. *Part II.*—Nos. 525, 434, 609, 286, 596, 402, 611, 1151, 1366, 1368, 1369, 1475, 1216, 1377, 673.

Court of Appeals—Calendar.

The following are the first fifty causes on the Calendar for January term, 1862:

Preferred Causes, Class No. 1.

1. The People, piffs. in error, *vs.* Waffle, deft. in error.

Preferred Causes, Class No. 2.

2. Delafield, exr. of S. M. Parish, decd., and ors., appts., *vs.* James Parish and ors., res.

3. Delafield, exr. of Henry Parish, decd., and ors., appts., *vs.* Daniel Parish, et. al., res.

4 Ann Parish and Martha Sherman, appts., *vs.* Daniel Parish and ors., res.

Preferred Causes, Class No. 3.

5. Johnson, admr., &c., res., *vs.* Jenkins, appt.

6. Naylor and anr., appt., *vs.* Doolittle, admr., res.

7. Newlaod, admr., res., *vs.* The N. Y. Central R. R. Co., appt.

8. Dibble and anr., admr., &c., appts., *vs.* The N. Y. C. R. R. Co., res.

9. Sprague, admx., appt., *vs.* Stone, res.

10. Burkhardt, appt., *vs.* Sanford, exr., &c., res.

11. Smith, admr., &c., res., *vs.* The N. Y. C. R. Co., appt.

12. Delamater and anr., admr., res., *vs.* Willard, appt.,

13 Bissell, admx., res., *vs.* The N. Y. C. R. Co. appt.

14. Ludawig Fries, res., *vs.* Rider, appt.

15. Newcomb, exx., &c., res., *vs.* Griswold, appt.

16 Perkins, admx., res., *vs.* The N. Y. C. R. Co., appt.

17. Hathaway, exx., res., *vs.* The N. Y. C. R. Co., appt.

18. Rider, admr., res., *vs.* Hulse, appt.

19. Ferguson et al., appts., *vs.* Averill, &c., res.

20. Brewster and anr., admx., res., *vs.* Wheeler. appt.

21 Hayes, admx., appt., *vs.* Reese and ors., res.

22. Howland, recr., res., *vs.* Edmonds and ors., exrs., appt.

23. Daniels et al., exrs., appts., *vs.* The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, res.

24. Blake, appt., *vs.* Van Brunt and ors., res.

Preferred Causes, Class No. 4.

25. Woolsey, res., *vs.* The Village of Roudout, appt.

No. 26. The People of the State of New-York, appts., *vs.* The N. Y. C. R. R. Co., res.

No. 27. The People of the State of New-York, appt., *vs.* The Albany and Vermont R. R. Co., res.

No. 27½ In the matter of World Ins. Co.

General Calendar.

No. 28. Burtis, res., *vs.* The Buffalo State Line R. R. Co., appt.

No. 29. Clark and ors., res., *vs.* The Mayor of New-York, appt.

No. 30. Bidwell, res., *vs.* The Northwestern Ins. Co., appt.

No. 31. Leggett, [illegible] *vs.* The Bank of Sing-Sing, appt.

No. 32. Sherman, appt., *vs.* Elder and others, res.

No. 33. Garret H. Stryker, res., *vs.* Mott and ors., appts.

No. 34. Wilson, trustee, and ors., appts., *vs.* Stryker, res.

No. 35. Swords and ors., appts., *vs.* Stryker and ors, res.

No. 36. Clark, appt., *vs.* Griffth and anor., res.

No. 37. Williamson, appt., *vs.* Moore, res.

No. 38. The People of the State of New-York, res., *vs.* Jayne and ors., appt.

No. 39. Holbrook and anor., appt., *vs.* Vose et al., res.

No. 39½. Campbell et al, res., *vs.* Woodworth and anor, appt.

No. 40. Hanford, res., *vs.* Higgins, appt.

No. 40½. McCready, appt., *vs.* Rumery, &c., res.

No. 41. Ely, appt., *vs.* Ormsby, res.

No. 42. Davis, res., *vs.* Pattison, appt.

No. 43. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Genesee, res., *vs.* Wadsworth and anr., appt.

No. 44. Gallgan, res., *vs.* Weaver, appt.

No. 45. The Schenectady Locomotive Works, appt., *vs.* the Albany Northern R. R. Co., res.

No. 46. The Albany Northern R. R. Co., and ors., res., *vs.* Brownell and anr., &c., appt.

No. 47. Smith and ors., appts., *vs.* Wilcox and ors., res.

No. 48. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., res., *vs.* Hendrickson, appt.

No. 49 Carnaghi, et al, res., *vs.* Wilderming, et al., appt.

No. 50. Wakely, appt., *vs.* Daniels and anr., res.

CHARLES HUGHES, Clerk.

Something About Hackley's Case—The Grand Jury Discharged for the Term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

This Court was opened by Justice INGRAHAM, but as Mr. District-Attorney Hall stated that there was no business, the Grand Jury being discharged for the term.

Mr. Hall stated that he had received official information that the Hackley contempt case was to be returned from the Court of Appeals this (yesterday) morning, but as he had not received it, no action could be taken. Adjourned.

The Fort Gansevoort Property Purchase.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Isaac Dayton vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This cause which has become familiar, was again postponed until to-day, on account of the engagement of counsel.

The matter comes up, as will be remembered, upon demurrer to the complaint, counsel for the defendants objecting that it does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

City Contracts—Opinion of the General Term Respecting the Ward's Island Controversy.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

Alexander McCotter vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This action was for the specific performance of an alleged contract for the sale, by the plaintiff and the defendants, of a part of "Ward's Island." The case has been frequently stated in the TIMES.

The plaintiff was the owner of a part, and held executory contracts for the purchase of certain other parts, of the Island from the owners thereof. One Robert Minturn also owned a portion of the Island, and the residue belonged to the City of New-York and the Commissioners of Emigration.

The sale, as alleged by the plaintiff, embraced those portions of the Island which he owned, and of which he held the contracts of purchase. Prior to Oct. 16, 1857, the plaintiff proposed in writing to sell the defendant certain parts of the Island, but the paper writing having been lost its precise terms are not known.

The Board of Councilmen and the Board of Aldermen thereupon passed a resolution which was approved by the Mayor on the 31st day of December, 1857, authorizing and directing the Mayor to appoint an arbitrator to meet with one to be appointed by the plaintiff, the owner of all the private property and water rights not owned by the Commissioners of Emigration or by the City of New-York, on Wards' Island, with power to the two arbitrators, if they could not agree, to select a third, provided said plaintiff could give such satisfactory title as should be approved by the Corporation Counsel, and "said decision shall be binding for the purchase of said property by the Corporation of the City of New-York."

Arbitrators were appointed, in pursuance of the resolution, who, on the 13th day of February, 1858, made their award, and appraised the "value of the land owned, or claimed to be owned, by the said McCotter, or to which he may furnish a good and valid title, and situate on said island, consisting of thirty-one acres, one rood, and thirty perches, be the same more or less," at $2,500 per acre, and "the value of the water rights and land owned, or claimed to be owned, by said McCotter, to which he may furnish a good and valid title, situate on said island, consisting of forty-eight acres, three roods, sixteen and one-quarter perches, be the same more or less," at one thousand dollars per acre. The appraisal did not include the land owned by Minturn on the island. The resolution authorising said appraisal and purchase, was rescinded, by a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Feb. 11, 1858; by the Board of Councilmen, March 2, 1858, and approved by the Mayor, March 5, 1858. About 17th of May, 1858, the plaintiff, by way of compromise, proposed to the defendants in writing to take $1,500 per acre, for upland, roads, and watergrants, for all that he should give, or cause to be given satisfactory title, and to cancel the claim he had against the City in accordance with the award of arbitrators, upon condition that it could be settled up and consummated at once, and without delay. On the 27th day of May, 1858, the plaintiff, by letter addressed to the Board of Aldermen, withdrew the last proposition, and claimed the full award made by the arbitrators.

By resolution adopted by the Board of Councilmen on the 7th of June, 1858, by the Board of Aldermen on the 11th of July, 1858, and finally passed over the veto of the Mayor on the 4th of August, 1858, the Comptroller was "authorized and directed to purchase from the plaintiff all the land situated on Ward's Island, not now owned by the City of New-York or by the Commissioners of Emigration, including uplands, roads and water grants," to [illegible] the said plaintiff could furnish a good and sufficient title to be approved by the Corporation Counsel, and to "said decision shall be binding for the purchase of said property by the Corporation of the City of New-York."

On the 16th of October, 1858, the plaintiff procured from the Counsel of the Corporation this certificate to the sufficiency of the title to the several parcels of land proposed to be conveyed to the defendants, and caused and procured to be executed, and tendered to the defendants conveyances from himself and the several owners thereof, several parcels of land, and demanded payment therefor in accordance with the terms of the last resolution of the Common Council; the defendants refused to accept the deeds or make the payments. The plaintiff, at the same time, tendered a release of all claims under the award.

This suit was brought to compel the defendants to accept said conveyances, and to pay for the said land, in pursuance of the resolution of the Common Council, finally adopted on the 4th of August, 1858. The cause was tried by a Referee, and decided that the proposition of the plaintiff in connection with the resolution of the 4th of August, 1858, constituted a valid and binding contract, mutually obligatory upon the parties, and judgment was given ordering the defendants specifically to perform the contract thus established, and to accept the said conveyances, and to pay for the said land the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight thousand three hundred and nine dollars and twenty-five cents, and from that judgment the defendants have appealed.

ALLEN, J.—The rights and liabilities of the parties under the appraisal of the arbitrators selected by the Mayor and the plaintiffs are not involved in this appeal. The plaintiff claims in his complaint the performance of an entirely different contract, and the Referee, in his report, treats the arbitration and the contract to purchase under it as abandoned, and holds the defendants to the fulfillment of what he claimed and alleged to be a substituted contract in lieu of it. The plaintiff has not at any time undertaken to carry out and complete the sale and make title to the premises under the award and appraisement, and the Referee, has not passed upon the rights of the parties under the contract, or the ability of the plaintiff to perform his part, or the liability of the defeodants under the contract. The Referee has merely found that the proposal and acceptance of the proposition, and the appointment of arultrators under the resolution of the Common Council, and their award and appraisal in pursuance of this authority, constituted a valid contract betweeo the parties. But this legal conclusion does not enter into nor make a part of the judgment given in the action, except it may be as an inducement and *quasi* consideration of the subsequent agreement, which he finds to have been made as a substitute for that. The proposition of the plaintiff, which preceded and induced the resolution of the Common Council for the appointment of the appraisers, having been lost, its terms, and the extent of the property or interest in the Island proposed to be sold, are not known. But the resolution of the Common Council is for the purchase, at a price to be determined by arbitrators, all the private property and water rights not owned by the Commissioners of Emigration, or by the City of New-York, on Ward's Island, provided said McCotter can give such satisfactory title as shall be approved by the Corporation Counsel.

Under this resolution, which is the basis of the contract, and expresses its terms, the City was not bound to take any part less than all the private property on the Island not owned by the City or Commissioners of Emigration, and the agreement was conditioned depending on the ability of the plaintiff to make title to the entire property thus agreed to be purchased. The appraisal did not include that part of the Island owned by Mr. Minturn, which was clearly embraced in the proposal to the Common Council, and there is no pretence that the plaintiff now is or ever has been able to give the City a satisfactory, or any other title to the Minturn property. It is difficult, therefore, to see how the plaintiff could, has he undertaken to do so, have entitled himself to any relief under this resolution, and the act of the arbitrator under it. But it is sufficient that the plaintiff in his complaint, and the Referee in his report, make the right to relief to rest upon the subsequent negotiations and acts of the parties, and we can only review the case thus made and presented. Perhaps upon a second trial the action will be tried upon a different theory, and other facts will be disclosed which will essentially vary the case, and relieve it of some of the difficulties which now seem to embarrass the plaintiff's right to any relief under the first contract, and the appraisal of the arbitrators.

Whatever may have been the power of the Common Council to purchase the property in question—and of this power there is probably no reasonable doubt, although I do not propose to examine or consider that question—it is very evident that there was no contract or agreement ever made for the purchase by the defendants of the property, a conveyance of which was tendered by the plaintiff of fifteen hundred dollars per acre, or any other price.

The minds of the parties never met in any agreement for the purchase and sale of the property. No proposal by the one was ever accepted by the other.

The proposal of the plaintiff to sell at the price named was withdrawn before it was accepted or acted upon by the defendants. It was revocable until actually accepted to by the latter, and when it was withdrawn the Common Council had nothing to act upon, and could only in terms make a proposition to the plaintiff, to be accepted or rejected by him if he chose to continue the negotiations. This proposal, it one was made, could no one until formally accepted by the plaintiff.

When the resolution of the Common Council of August, 1858, was accepted, there was no proposal of the plaintiff pending by which he was bound; and the defendants, had the Common Council at that time in terms accepted to the proposal of the plaintiff, before then made and withdrawn, and notified him of such acceptance, could not have compelled him to perform on his part. His subsequent repentance, or change of purpose, and tender of his conveyances in October, did not make a valid contract as of the time of the passage of the resolution or bond upon it.

But there are other difficulties. The offer of the plaintiff of May 17, 1858, was to take $1,500 per acre for the land, provided it could be settled up and fully consummated at once. This proposition was never acted upon, or, if acted upon, was never accepted. The resolution of the Common Council, which is relied upon as an acceptance, makes no allusion or reference to this proposal, or to any price to be paid for the land. It simply authorizes the Comptroller to purchase of the plaintiff all the land on Ward's Island to which he can give a good title. It misses the Comptroller the agent of the City to negotiate with the plaintiff, and purchase from him the property, giving him unlimited discretion as to the price and terms of payment, and directing payment to be made in City bonds. It does not even appear that the Common Council, or any agent of the City, ever communicated the resolution to the plaintiff, or conferred with him on the subject. It was not an act designed to influence the plaintiff or to be communicated to him, but had respect solely to the agent who had power to act in the premises. When it shall appear that the Comptroller, acting under this resolution, and the authority conferred by it, has concluded an agreement with the plaintiff for the purchase of the property, the plaintiff will have at least a plausible claim for relief, but not upon the ground that his proposal to sell at a given price has been specifically and in terms accepted by the defendant.

Authority to an agent to contract, cannot entitle a third person to sue, as upon a contract consummated. A may empower his nouchman to buy a horse for B, without subjecting himself to an action at the suit of B, for the value of the horse, although the directions may have been given to the coachman, because B has before offered to sell to A, at a price named by him. All that the Common Council has done to subject the City to this action is to empower its financial agent to purchase the property.

The agent has not acted, and it is for the defendant alone to put its agent in motion. The plaintiff has no power to coerce action on the part of the agent, or right of action against the City by reason of that act of the Common Council.

The judgment must be reversed, and a new trial granted, costs to abide event.

The facts in this case have been many times stated in this paper.

D. McMahon and Daniel Lord, for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson and Moses Ely, for City.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, John Williams, a Canadian, twenty-one years of age, was tried and convicted of picking the pocket of Reuben Tonker of a gold watch valued at $170, in the City Hall Park. Sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison.

The following list of the convictions, acquittals, &c., in this Court and the Court of Oyer and Terminer during the past year, was compiled by the Clerk, Henry Vandervoort, Esq.:

COURT OF SESSIONS.

	Convicted.	Acq'ted.
Murder in the first degree	2	2
Murder in the second degree	1	—
Manslaughter (various degrees)	15	4
Assault with intent to kill	5	22
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	25	—
Rape	3	2
Assault with intent to commit rape	4	—
Robbery in the first degree	7	3
Assault with intent to commit robbery	6	—
Assault and battery	100	13
Bigamy	3	1
Seduction	2	—
Perjury	—	1
Arson, (various degrees)	3	3
Attempt to commit arson	1	—
Forgery, (various degrees)	82	18
Burglary	30	14
Attempt to commit burglary	54	1
Embezzlement	2	—
Grand larceny	69	45
Attempt to commit grand larceny	84	2
Larceny from the person	27	8
Attempt to commit larceny from the person	15	—
Receiving stolen goods	17	5
Obtaining goods by false pretences	10	2
Petit larceny	97	5
Gambling	—	1
Violation of passenger law	2	—
Entering building with intent to steal	1	—
Selling lottery policies	2	—
Keeping disorderly house	7	—
Using gas without metre	1	—
Premeditated fight with animals	1	—

OYER AND TERMINER.

Murder in first degree	—	2
Murder in second degree	1	—
Manslaughter (various degrees)	6	—
Arson first degree	2	—
Violation of passenger law	1	—
Obtaining goods by false pretences	1	—
Contempt of court	1	—

Two persons were sentenced to the punishment of death; 263 males and 16 females were sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison (5 for life); the aggregate time of imprisonment of the remainder amounts to 977 years and 6 months; 218 males and 37 females were sentenced to the Penitentiary; 60 males and 19 females to the City Prison, and 14 boys and 1 girl to the House of Refuge.

1,239 indictments were found, and 174 complaints were dismissed by the Grand Jury.

1,078 recognizances to appear and answer were filed, 48 of which were forfeited.

The fines and costs collected and paid into the County Treasury amounted to $1,594 84.

Clerk Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART 1.

Nathan J. Rossiter has been appointed Clerk of this branch of the Court, *vice* Theodore M. Squires, resigned.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Morgan vs. *Rector, &c., of St. John's Church, Tuckahoe.*—Findings of facts, &c., settled.

Sears vs. *Claffine, &c.*—Findings of facts, &c., settled.

In the matter of Grading and Regulating the Third-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to Eighty-second-street.—Motion to discharge petition granted without costs.

In the matter of the Petitions of Allan Hoyt and Edward Roberts to vacate Assessment for Regulating and Grading Second-avenue.—Motion to dismiss petition granted, but without costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Field vs. *Hunt.*—Motion for receiver denied with costs to abide event. (See Opinions.)

Same vs. *Same.*—On payment of defendant, Chapman, to plaintiff's attorney of $125, by way of warrantee to the plaintiffs for the costs and expenses of proceedings for an attachment, the proceedings for a contempt are dismissed. If defendant does not elect to pay, and pay the said sum in twenty days after service of copy order on his attorney, then an attachment is ordered to issue, returnable at same Term of this Court, in the First Judicial District, with an order indorsed thereon, holding said defendant to bail in the sum of $1,000.

O'Conor vs. *Sanford*; *Sanford* vs. *Sanford.*—Judgment for plaintiff in the original action for the amount claimed, with interest, &c.

Kenner et al. vs. *Stuart et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, with leave to defendants, Stuart, &c., to answer on payment of costs of demurrer in twenty days. (See opinion.)

Paget vs. *Ewing, &c.*—Judgment for the plaintiff in this and the three other cases between the same parties, &c. (See mem.)

Valentine vs. *Wagner.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale, &c.

Askham vs. *Hunt.*—Judgment ordered, with costs to abide event.

Before Justice Barnard.

Mead vs. *Godine, Jr.*—The orders of 17th of May and 28th of June must be vacated and set aside; $30 to be deducted from plaintiff's costs, and motion that the sale be made at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, denied. Motion to confirm sale granted. No costs to either party.

Clarke &c., vs. *Combie, &c.*—Motion granted; order to be settled.

Dykers vs. *Townsend.*—Motion denied.

Carnille vs. *Fire [illegible].*—Same order.

Todd vs. *Mason et al.*—Same order.

Lechauer et al. vs. *Hyman.*—Notwithstanding the order of Justice Ingraham, extending time to answer, defendant had a right to serve an amended answer within twenty days after service of the original answer, &c.

FARMS.

FARMS TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE or good City property—$2,000 or $30,000. $40,000 worth of good property, situated in the central part of Michigan, consisting of one farm of 655 acres, under a high state of cultivation, with house, barns, sheds, tools, &c., complete for farming purposes; one large brick house, 30x36, and extension 20 by 40 feet of land, in the City of Kalamazoo, Mich.; also, 300 acres of good land for farming purposes, near the county seat, with good pine timber on, together with some other property, and would pay part cash, for $10,000 worth of merchandise or City property. The owner is quite out of health, and wants to go to a farm. This is very desirable property, and a rare chance for a good trade. Apply to S. PINGEE, No. 8 Pinest.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 500 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, and well watered, plenty of timber on it, good farm buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of L. J. NORTHRUP, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES. With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings, ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. APPLY AT THE TIMES.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 LIBERTY ST.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT ASTORIA, ON THE Terrace, a gentleman's place, embracing a large mansion and stables, and large acres of ground, handsomely decorated, shaded, fruited, &c. Approachable by steamboat frequently, and 24 and 24 av. cars all day and all night. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 4 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 145 and 149 West 43d-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 25 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, on the premises, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 457 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE, A COMFORTABLE three-story, high stoop house with modern improvements. Located between 10th and 20th sts. and 4th and Madison-avs. Possession at any time between now and May 1. New house preferred. Address Box No. 2, Lower Post-office.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PEER & PEER, Real Estate House Agents and Auctioneers, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

LOST AND FOUND.

TO PAWNBROKERS.

$25 REWARD.

Stolen on the 4th inst.,

One Gold Bracelet, in links.

One Gold Band Bracelet, about three-quarters of an inch wide, chased.

One Mosaic Bracelet, costume figures, the stone oblong square, six in number.)

One set Garnet Ear-rings, Pin and Bracelet—the Bracelet in six pieces and joints.

One set Coral Ear-rings and Pin, Balls and Drops, the Drops tapered and five pedals.

One set Lava Ear-rings and Pin, carved head.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property by applying at the office of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

LOST—IN GOING DOWN BROADWAY FROM 28th-st. to 12th-st. school, a GOLD LEPINE WATCH, with gold dial, No. 91,278, and chain. The finder will be liberally rewarded by calling on A. M. BININGER & CO., No. 19 Broad-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 264 Fifth-av., corner 25th-st., New-York, No. 157 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

MR. CHARBAUD'S DANCING CLASSES, at Mrs. STEELE'S, No. 66 West 14th-st., near 5th-av., will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., and SATURDAY at 4. The TUESDAY and FRIDAY class, second term, at 3 o'clock P. M. Pupils admitted after the 8th inst. Circulars can be had as above.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACtive partner with this amount, in a banking and stock commission house, where the capital is safe, and profits large. To principals applying, the best of reference shall be given. Address Box No. 2,186 Post-Office, New-York.

$500 TO $1,000 WANTED FOR AN equal interest in a first-class shoe-store, doing a good cash business; owner has other business, and must sell; would accept a clerk. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, No. 343 Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock, for three days.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 16 Maiden-lane.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the store, No. 141 Broadway, consisting of parlor suites in brocatel, plush, delaine and hair cloth; superb parlor secretaries, canterburies, etageres, plate glass doors and backs; chamber suites of rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany; wardrobes, amoire-à-glace, dressing tables, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, easy chairs, lounges, buffets, dining-room suite, extension dining tables, sideboards, library suites, bookcases, tables, washstands, tables and chairs. Also, a general assortment of first-class furniture, to be sold for cash. Particulars at sale.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers, Nos. 29 Murray-st. and 33 Warren-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WE WILL INCLUDE IN our sale of THIS DAY a full assortment of foreign and domestic dry goods, consisting of dress goods, silks, knit goods, woolens, hosiery, merino shirts and drawers.

Also,

A full line of buck gloves and gauntlets.

Also,

50 pieces all-wool blue cloth.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

ALBANY SLEIGHS, ROBES, HARNESS, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., a large number of one and two-seated sleighs, built in Albany, and suitable for park or road driving; also, one second-hand top-sleigh, several sets single and double harness, blankets, robes, &c. Sale without reserve. Terms cash.

J. H. BOALEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, wardrobes, hair and other mattresses feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, comforters, blankets, crockery, kitchenware, and also a lot of earthen, glass, woodeoware, vases, pictures, cottage suites, casters, &c.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES MEN'S, BOYS, AND YOUTHS grain water-proof boots and other desirable styles of boots and shoes, at auction on Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Courtland-st., to which we would invite the attention of city and country buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of prime goods. Also, an invoice of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING AN UNOCcupied furnished room on the second floor, front, would let it with board to a gentleman and his wife, or to one or two gentlemen; terms, including fire and gas $8 per week; reference required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING—NO. 34 BEACH-ST.—A GENTLEman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms. No. 34 Beach-st., between Hudson and Varick-st., opposite the Park.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 61 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

NOW VACANT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, fronting on 5th-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms, bath, &c.; also, small parlors, and bedrooms with baths attached, to the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st. Board at table d'hôte, or private table furnished.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERLOOKING THE BAY, &c.—A choice of rooms on the second and third floors may be secured, with board, in the private family at No. 116 Columbia-st., between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, within five minutes' walk of either ferry.

FRENCH BOARD.—A WELL FURNISHED room to let with modern improvements, in the family of a French teacher. Strictly private. Good opportunity for a gentleman to perfect himself in the language. References exchanged. Apply at No. 115 East 21st-st., near Gramercy-park.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, or a single gentleman, may obtain a large handsomely furnished room with large pantry, on second floor, in a desirable location, and convenient to ferries, by addressing, with real name and reference, J., Brooklyn Post-office.

TO LET—TWO LARGE AND TWO SMALL finely furnished rooms, with unexceptionable board, at No. 21 St. Mark's-place, (4th-st.), with every comfort of a well-provided home—convenient to Broadway, to stages and cars. Dinner at 6. References desired.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELL-furnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also a back room.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS.
At No. 322 CANAL-ST.,
HALF-PRICE,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
LADIES' WINTER CLOAKS
WILL BE OFFERED
AT RETAIL,
AT UNHEARD OF LOW PRICES.
CALL AND EXAMINE,
At No. 322 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer, at retail, prior
To CLOSING STOCK ACCOUNT,
Bargains in
Dress Goods, Silks, Satins,
Moire Antiques, Flounced Robes, &c., &c.,
Suitable for Street, Dinner, and Evening.
Also,
Laces, Embroideries, Cloaks,
Furs, &c., &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 6, a large lot of
FANCY DRESS SILKS,
Suitable for DINNER and EVENING,
AT $1 PER YARD.
(Formerly sold for $2.)

ZEPHYR WORSTED, FROM 12½ CENTS; stocking yarn 75 cents; best cheap worsted goods. Soutags, braids, leggins, English hosiery, and all trimmings; also a large variety of Winter gloves and mitts, dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, bindings, small wares. N. B. Alexander's gloves, nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; hoop skirts, 50 cents, at ELGERS popular store for first class goods, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGERS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain lace and muslin, hosiery, and underwear, Ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!!—FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—$150,000 worth of Ladies' Rich Furs must be sold, regardless of cost, comprising real Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Stone, and Fitch Martens, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c., in Circular Cloaks, Carriage Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. No reasonable offer refused. Store closed on Saturdays until 5 o'clock P. M.

P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., N. Y.

N. B.—A large assortment of Sleigh Robes, Gents' Cellars, &c.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.

S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

LAUNDRESSES.

MRS. CONKLIN WISHES TO GET THE washing and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen, or families, by the month or the dozen; will be done in the very best of style for 50 cents per dozen; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 94 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York.

A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WOULD like the washing of a few gentlemen or ladies. Is an excellent washer and ironer, and can give the best of city reference. Call at No. 131 7th-av., 2d floor, back room, between 19th and 20th sts.

GENERAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 28, 1861.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT has a rendezvous for shipping men at each of the following places:

Portsmouth, New-Hamshire.
Boston and New-Bedford, Massachusetts.
New-York.
Philadelphia and Erie, Pennsylvania.
Baltimore, Maryland; and
Washington, District of Columbia.

Seamen, ordinary seamen, and landsmen, who can pass the usual surgeon's examination, by presenting themselves at the rendezvous nearest their residence, with an official certificate from the city or town clerk, signifying that they are residents and have expressed a desire to leave to enter the navy, will be received on the following terms:

1st. An allowance of three cents a mile for traveling expenses.

2d. An advance of *three* months to seamen and ordinary seamen, and of *two* months to landsmen.

3d. Permission to leave an allotment of half-pay to their families, to commence the date of their enlistment.

4th. To go on board ship in their ordinary clothes, where an outfit will be furnished and charged as per list, being the present prices, viz.:

One pea-jacket	$11 00
One pair blue cloth trowsers	3 39
One blue flannel oversbirt	1 60
Two under flannel shirts	2 32
Two pairs woolen drawers	2 16
One mattress	4 90
Two blankets	3 80
One seamless cap	1 00
One black silk handkerchief	1 00
Total	$31 27

The pay of petty officers averages $20 to $25 per month.
The pay of seamen [illegible] 15 per month.
The pay of ordinary seamen 14 per month.
The pay of landsmen 12 per month.
And food found.

No landsman will be allowed to take the benefit of this regulation who has not been four months at sea or on the lakes or rivers.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

ENGLISH SOLES—ROAST BEEF, PLUM-PUDding, jugged hare, and green turtle soup, for

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $657,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.
Holders of certificates of a loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AMERICAN GOLD
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable to the Stock registered in the Stock Register in New-York as the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROSSE BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be Closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in inferior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OULTVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 13 Dey-st., (Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.
Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.
HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BOTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 30, 1861.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR seven Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 31st-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 11th of January will bear interest from the 1st of January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No 153 Bowery, New-York, Dec. 25, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution, for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1862. Po ll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. YOUK, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, New-York, Dec. 30, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
R. BAYLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this Institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for Inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1852, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1st at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICH. H. BULL, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.
JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1862, on the mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid after that day at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Dec. 28, 1861.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2.
T. B. BLACKSTONE,
President.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on $400,000 first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR SPECIE by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of Five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1. By order,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Aennal Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CERBAR, Acc't.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 54 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Monday, the 6th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—DEC. 26, 1861.—Interest will be paid on all deposits in this Institution (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1862. Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1st, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. By order
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. L. ALVORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums over $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1861, it was—
Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3¾ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (3½) Three and One-half per Cent. for the current six months, ending Dec. 31, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 8th day of January, by order of the Board.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 31, 1861.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1861. By order of the Board.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 (three) Per Cent., payable on the first Monday of January next (6th proximo.) The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 9th January prox.
GEO. I SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Dec. 17, 1861.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1861.
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.
H. WARREN, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th of January, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January.
CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6, inclusive.
E. W. TALMAN,
Assistant Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—New-York, Dec. 27, 1861.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 6 inclusive.
GEORGE ELLIS,
Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 6th day of January next. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office No. 27 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., to which date the Transfer Books will remain closed.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 55 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND Trust Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of said Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1862.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, New-York, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVidend of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th till that day.
By order of the Board.
R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan. 2, 1862.
TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1862.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the 4th January next. New-York, December 30, 1861.
WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 6, 1862. By order of the board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the firm of WOODWARD & LAWRENCE, wherein ROBERT T. WOODWARD and HENRY E. LAWRENCE were the general partners, and JOSEPH LAWRENCE and STILMAN S. CLAPP were the special partners, is dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled by the general partners.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Commission Business at Nos. 91 Chambers and 73 Reade sts., to which place they will remove on or about Jan. 6.
ROBERT T. WOODWARD,
HENRY E. LAWRENCE,
FRANKLIN E. TAYLOR,
JOB C. BOWRON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., heretofore composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. WM. H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PUTNAM,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. OORDON McTAGGART.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEE, BLISS & CO., for the transaction of a general dry goods importing and jobbing business at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
GORDON McTAGGART,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. JOHN A. TWEEDY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the style or firm-name of PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either active partner will sign in liquidation.
ELIHU PHINNEY, JR.
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN.
ALBERT MASON.
O. M. MITCHELL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. ELIHU PHINNEY.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm-name of BLAKEMAN & MASON, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Phinney, Blakeman & Mason.
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. ALBERT MASON.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing in this City under the name D. S. ARNOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All business appertaining to this firm will be settled by the new firm of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., No. 29 Warren-st.
D. S. ARNOLD,
H. F. DOOLITTLE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
MADISON MIXTER,
T. C. GOETCHIUS,
LAWSON ARMS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., for the transaction of a general fancy goods importing and jobbing business, No. 29 Warren-st.
T. C. GOETCHIUS,
D. S. ARNOLD,
LAWSON ARMS.
MADISON MIXTER.
THOS. J. ROBERTS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The debts will be collected and paid by EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, who will sign in liquidation.
J. R. JAFFRAY,
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
ARTHUR W. JAFFRAY.
No. 350 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 31, 1861.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.
No. 350 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of FISHER & CO., is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.
A. A. FISHER is authorized to sign in liquidation.
A. A. FISHER,
C. A. FISHER,
By A. A. Fisher, Attorney.
J. E. FISHER.
BETHEL, Conn., Jan. 1, 1862. J. E. FISHER.

The undersigned will continue the business under the name and style of FISHER & CO.
J. E. FISHER.

H. W. MASON RETIRES FROM OUR firm this day, and THEODORE S. FOWLER is admitted. The style of the firm will be LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO. from this date.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON.

H. W. MASON will remove to Boston, and continue the banking business at No. 119 Milk-st., under the firm of H. W. MASON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name of CHURCHILL, ROGERS & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
(Signed) WM. H. CHURCHILL,
HENRY ROGERS,
THEODORE R. WETMORE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. No. 229 Pearl-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of LEWIS HAVILAND & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, from and after the 31st of December, 1861.
JOHN D. LEWIS will continue the business at the old stand, No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York.
Mr. ARTHUR M. COCK, the former Cashier, is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of Louderback, Gilbert & Co., for the transaction of a general hardware business, at No. 53 Park-row, as successors to the late firm of Mooney, Colton & Co.
DAVID LOUDERBACK.
JOHN A. GILBERT.
WILLIAM S. LOUDERBACK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF KIRTLAND & CO., having been dissolved by the death of the senior partner, and also by limitation of time, the undersigned will settle the business of said firm, and will also continue the Banking business in his own name, at No. 24 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. H. W. PALMER.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.
We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces
Pine, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Wood, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ⅝ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1¼ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square
Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.
We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.
SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 State-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of January, instant, for supplying one thousand cords of good sound merchantable oak, or other hard wood, at Fort Pickens, Florida, the delivery of which to commence as early as practicable, and to be completed within ninety (90) days after the signing of the contract. Bonds, with two sureties, will be required for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made, and persons offering will please mention in their bids the names of the persons whom they propose to offer as such sureties. Privilege reserved of rejecting all bids.
D. D. TOMPKINS, Col. and Asst. Q. M.-Gen.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentlemen, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry E. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.
MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—1aw-6mTu.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this Society, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 7½ o'clock.
ANDREW WARNER,
Recording Secretary.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE "WOMAN'S Union Missionary Society of America," will be held in the chapel of St. Paul's Church, 22d-st., corner of 4th-av., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. Tyng, Dr. Hitchcock, and others.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Passengers going further take the train from there at 11 P. M., or remain on board till morning.

PARTIES SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST ICE CREAM, in forms, at three shillings per quart. Ice Cream sent to any part of the City. Established in 1833. JAMES TABOR, No. 343 Bleecker-st., opposite Leroy-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of R. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecola de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought as a sellsfute, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of this civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may be on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $3, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, by Sunday still 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is the best one that has yet come to my notice. I consider the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon. Dr. POWERS' Invigorating and Purifying Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $2 per box, mailed, free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enable Dr. C. to make a speedy and permanent cure, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and se

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rumors Relative to Treason in High Places.

A Party of Deserters from the Rebel Army.

Their Suffering from Cold and Exposure.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Debate in the House on the Conduct of the War.

The Ball's Bluff Disaster to be Investigated.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 6.

THE RUMOR OF TREACHERY IN A HIGH QUARTER.

A rumor has prevailed for three days that the source was discovered from which the rebels have derived so much of their information of the movements of our Government. The Associated Press has regaled the country with elaborately indefinite insinuations on the subject. To-day the rumor came to a head, in the general street talk, that Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS' daughter was the person implicated, and that she and her father had been arrested, and were closely confined in prison. To-night the story is pronounced a fabrication, got up for the basest purposes, and circulated with inconceivable industry and ingenuity.

MORE DESERTIONS FROM THE REBELS.

Five privates, two Sergeants and one Captain, from the rebels, deserted to our lines yesterday evening, and were received by Lieuts. BIGELOW and BROWNELL, Second Michigan Regiment. They represented, with every evidence of sincerity, that the secession army is in a very destitute condition, suffering intensely from cold and lack of clothing and provisions. The Captain said, "You are whipping us as fast as you can by lying still." They were examined by Gen. HEINTZELMAN, and sent to Alexandria under guard.

WOUNDED PRISONERS RETURNED.

Yesterday four wounded prisoners of the Ball's Bluff fight were sent to Gen. STONE'S headquarters by the rebels. They had been lying in the hospitals at Leesburgh, and were thought incurable. Three belonged to the Fifteenth Massachusetts, and one to the California Regiment. They report much sickness and mortality among the rebels from exposure and inadequate clothing.

SPIRITED DEBATE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The debate in the House, to-day, on ROSCOE CONKLING'S resolution in regard to the Ball's Bluff disaster, was exceedingly animated, and indicates the spirit which the Administration will meet, from this time forth, in the Republican ranks. CONKLING'S speech was earnest and eloquent, Mr. CRITTENDEN'S reply logical and effective, and OWEN LOVEJOY'S attack on the policy of the Administration very broad and sweeping. The radicals carried the day, in the adoption of the resolution.

THE NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE SENATE.

The Senate Military Committee met this morning for the purpose of considering the fourteen hundred nominations before them. They passed upon three Brigadiers, as follows: Gens. FOSTER, RENO and HICKS, who are going with the Burnside Expedition. Another meeting of the Committee is called for to-morrow, when they intend to dispose of a large batch of names.

ANOTHER BRIGADIER.

The President sent to the Senate the name of Col. DANA, First Minnesota Regiment, as Brigadier.

THE SUCCESS AT HUNTERSVILLE.

Gen. ROSECRANS received a dispatch to-day from Western Virginia, stating that Gen. MILROY'S expedition to Huntersville was a perfect success. Routing the rebels, killing several and wounding others, capturing 300 barrels of flour, 300 barrels of beef, immense quantities of stores of all kinds, together with a number of boxes of Sharpe's rifles and sabres.

RUMORS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

We have rumors of hard fighting up the Potomac to-day, between the rebel Gen. JACKSON'S army and Gen. LANDER'S. Particulars cannot be had.

A CAPTURE DOWN THE POTOMAC.

Capt. KIRAL, of the *Reindeer*, brought up this afternoon two rebel prisoners from Gen. HOOKER'S division; also, twenty-two four-bushel bags of India-rubber overcoats, beside several sacks of undershirts, and a large quantity of quinine. The prisoners were captured while attempting to convey these stores from the Maryland to the Virginia shore.

GEN. LANE'S EXPEDITION.

A typographical error in yesterday's dispatch, relative to the proposed military expedition from Fort Leavenworth, makes it appear that Gen. LANE is to hold a subordinate position therein. The reverse is the fact. The expedition, second to none, if equaled by any, in numbers, character and purpose, is to be under the sole and exclusive command of Gen. LANE, who proposes, to demonstrate with his Western crusaders, the ways and means through which the rebellion can be crushed, and the Republic restored in all its integrity. To carry out this purpose, Gen. LANE is supported by the active energies of the Administration in the various Departments.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Capt. SMITH, from Annapolis, reports that the entire Coast Division of Gen. BURNSIDE were paid off by Paymasters Maj. OAKLEY, Capt. JUDD, MASON and others, in two days after their arrival, about half a million dollars being disbursed to the troops. It is estimated that over two hundred thousand dollars of this amount has been remitted home by the soldiers of the different regiments. The troops constituting the land force of the expedition, as well as that of the coast division, are impatient to be on their way, and are in good spirits. Their general health is also good. The weather was cold, and there was considerable snow on the ground. Ice also was forming in the harbor, and there were some fears that the fleet might be interrupted thereby. The officers of the different staffs have mostly arrived, and are cooperating zealously in expediting affairs.

THE SECOND MILITARY EXECUTION.

A second military execution took place to-day, at half-past 11 o'clock, in this city, on the Commons near Vermont-avenue, between O and P streets, Private MICHAEL LANAHAN, Company A, Second New-York State Infantry, was hung, in pursuance of the sentence of a Court-martial, for the murder of Sergeant JOSEPH BRENNAN, of the same company. BRENNAN was sergeant of the Provost Guard, at Georgetown, on the 29th of October last. The prisoner was private of the Guard on the first relief. When the hour came for posting that relief, LANAHAN was not at the guard house. As Sergeant BRENNAN was about posting another man in his place, LANAHAN came up. BRENNAN reproved him sharply for negligence, and ordered him to his place, at the same time giving him a slap. LANAHAN took his place on guard, and a few minutes afterward, as BRENNAN was passing by, fired and killed him. The prisoner loaded his musket purposely, as it was contrary to rule to have it loaded while on guard—thus proving that the murder was premeditated. The execution took place in the presence of detachments of four regiments of infantry, drawn up in a hollow square around the gallows. The prisoner mounted the scaffold unassisted, and with a firm step. During the half hour taken up with preliminaries, he stood composed and unmoved. Lieutenant DEVAUX read the order for the execution, containing a recapitulation of the facts, the finding of the Court, and the sentence. When the fatal moment arrived, the prisoner, in a loud and unwavering voice, said: "Good-bye, soldiers—good-bye!" The black cap was drawn, the noose adjusted, and the drop fell. Death was instantaneous, and without a struggle.

The General-in-Chief, in the order approving the finding of the Court-martial, says:

"The proof is clear that he did this in the satisfaction of the grudge he bore toward the deceased; not only for the blow he had given him in the guard-house a few minutes before, but for old scores, which be mentioned in his statement to the Court. It is very reprehensible for a commissioned or non-commissioned officer to strike a soldier, except when it is absolutely necessary to repress disorder. It is never allowable as a punishment for an offence. But for a soldier, because of being struck, to shoot his immediate superior, is at war with every principle of military subordination. It was in evidence that it was not customary for sentinels at Georgetown to have their guns loaded. The prisoner must have loaded his musket for the purpose of carrying out his vindictive design against the Sergeant. The homicide in this case seems to lack none of the features which distinguish murder from simple manslaughter. For these reasons, the sentence was approved, and the Provost-Marshal was charged with the execution of the order."

THE KERRIGAN TRIAL.

Judge HEARNE, one of the counsel for Col. KERRIGAN, emphatically contradicts the report that evidence has been elicited on the trial establishing without doubt the charge of his having given information to the enemy, and further, that the evidence for the prosecution has not yet been closed. The paragraph transmitted yesterday was based on what was considered at the time reliable information.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Private BUTLER, belonging to the Gloucester County Twenty-third Massachusetts, was accidentally shot dead this morning by a comrade, while skylarking in a saloon. An effort was made to convene a Jury of Inquest, but the citizens would have nothing to do with the affair.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

It has been already supposed that a tax of five cents on each telegraphic message would raise a revenue of four million dollars. The fact is stated by those who know, that the gross revenue from all telegraph messages in the United States does not much exceed two million dollars.

ANOTHER TAX PROPOSED.

A resolution will be introduced in the House, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to propose a tax of one-fourth or one half a cent per mile on all railroad passengers traveling in the United States.

GEN. PATTERSON'S CASE.

Gen. PATTERSON was before the Investigating Committee to-day, vindicating his campaign. It is said the Committee were not convinced.

GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. FREMONT is before the Committee to-night, and has an elaborate defence of his military operations submitted to them.

THE INDIANS.

Commissioner DALE will soon leave for the West on business of importance connected with the Indian tribes.

THE CONTRACTS FOR FEEDING HORSES.

The official communication in response to a resolution of the House, was to-day transmitted to that body by the Secretary of War, covering the reports from the Quartermaster's Department, by which it appears that GEORGE RAMSDELL, of Pennsylvania, has been awarded the contract for feeding 525 disabled horses during the Winter, and CHARLES CROUTEAU for 71. It appears that the contract system thus far has failed entirely. Advertisements for bids for almost everything required, have been made, but not in a single instance have the lowest bidders come forward and closed their contracts. Of the horses placed on CROUTEAU'S farm, at 35 cents per head per diem, only about 35 of them have become serviceable. The remainder are not considered worth keeping.

COINAGE IN NEW-YORK.

Representative WARD to-day gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to establish a coinage department in the Assay Office at New-York.

THE BOMBARDMENT AT GREYTOWN.

He also presented the memorial of the citizens of Greytown for the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the jurisdiction of the authorities of Greytown over Punta Arenas, to ascertain the value of the property destroyed by the bombardment of that town.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 6.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) presented the credentials of Hon. BENJAMIN STARK, who was appointed Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator BAKER.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) moved that the administration of the oath be suspended for the present, and the credentials of Mr. STARK, together with certain papers which he held in his (FESSENDEN'S) hands, be referred to the Judiciary Committee. The papers were well attested by many of the most respectable inhabitants of Portland, (Oregon.) The papers state that Mr. STARK is understood to be an open and avowed Secessionist; that he defends the course of the South, and had given utterance to statements at war with the Government, such as approving of the attack on Fort Sumter, and declaring that in case of war he would sell his property, go South and fight for the rebels. He (FESSENDEN) had examined the papers with deliberation, and therefore made the motion.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Secesh.) said that there was no precedent for such a motion. He never knew of a case where a Senator had been refused the oath. He thought that the Senator had better be sworn, and then let the Senate take cognizance of the matter properly. Never had baser falsehoods been uttered than those in regard to himself which had been sent to the Senate here. He had in his pocket a copy of the New-York *Herald*, where it was stated that he (BRIGHT) was a Brigadier-General in the rebel army.

Mr. FESSENDEN said: It was true there was not a precedent; but the state of the country was without precedent, and we had now to make precedents. These papers in reference to Mr. STARK were well attested by his neighbors and townsmen.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Opp.,) thought the case had better go over until to-morrow, that Senators might have time to look into it.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that the case was not without precedent, and referred to the case of Mr. LANMAN, of Connecticut, where the credentials were referred, and also to the case of Mr. GRISWOLD, of Ohio, where the credentials were also referred.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said the case was unprecedented. There had been no instance of a person's loyalty being questioned on presenting himself for admission into the Senate. The Senate is now examining the loyalty of certain members.

Mr. BAYARD said that there were men in the Senate in 1812 who were opposed to the war with Great Britain, and to the action of the Government. In the time of the Burr conspiracy there were men in the Senate reported to be in favor of that conspiracy. The cases cited by the Senator from Illinois were merely questions of authority to appoint.

Mr. BRIGHT said that he supposed that he was referred to by the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER.) At any rate he was in the category. He (BRIGHT) was glad the Senate was examining, and so far as he was concerned he was only sorry that they were so slow. He was anxious for a result.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) thought that sufficient for the day was the evil thereof. When the other cases come up the Senate will be ready to vote. There could be no difference of opinion in regard to the present war by any patriot.

The credentials of Mr. STARK and the papers handed in by Mr. FESSENDEN were then laid on the table for the present.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of Pennsylvania, that JOHN C. FREMONT be appointed Lieutenant-General.

Mr. WILSON also presented a petition in reference to Gen. MCKINSTRY, representing that he was confined in prison closely, in violation of the rules of war.

Messrs. Sumner, Fessenden, Collamer, Clarke and Harris presented petitions for the emancipation of the slaves under the war power, with compensation to loyal masters.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the Mayor and citizens of Rochester, asking that the example of WASHINGTON and JACKSON be followed in regard to tha slaves, and that they be put to work for the Government.

Mr. KING also presented a petition from the Twenty-Second Regiment of New-York, for a remission of the duty on the arms they had imported.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, stating that Slavery was the cause of the present war, and praying that no further agitation of the subject be tolerated in Congress.

A communication from the Secretary of State was received, transmitting the correspondence in regard to the *Trent* affair.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the papers were ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported in regard to the Kansas contested seat case. He said that no new facts had been submitted to change the former report of the Committee, that Mr. STANTON is entitled to the seat.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to report by what authority CYRUS SEYMOUR had been appointed a Sutler in the Sickles Regiment.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on the Post-office be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing a tax on conveying intelligence by telegraph.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution, that the President procure an exchange of prisoners from the privateer *Jeff. Davis* for prisoners taken from the army of the United States.

The joint resolution was adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to allow goods (coffee and tea) warehoused before the passage of the recent act, to be withdrawn with the duty on the former act paid, and the duties collected on such goods under the late act be refunded.

The joint resolution was agreed to.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) introduced a bill to repeal all acts granting bounties to fishing vessels.

The bill to establish a National armory at Rock Island, Ill., was taken up.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) moved to postpone it for two weeks from to-day.

Motion agreed to.

The bill making appropriations for pensions in 1863 was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the bill in relation to the Judicial Districts of the United States, altering the boundaries of certain Districts, etc., was taken up, and after some discussion, was postponed until Monday next.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to define and fix the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army. Referred.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 6.

On motion of Mr. DUELL, of New-York, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of establishing a steam fire department, similar to that of Philadelphia.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) rising to a question of privilege, called attention to the fact that, on the second day of the session, a resolution was adopted with reference to the battle of Ball's Bluff. The resolution proposed no investigation into any future transactions whatever. It simply requested the Secretary of War to inform the House whether any steps have been taken to ascertain who are responsible for the disastrous affair at Ball's Bluff. The resolution was handed to the Adjutant-General, who submitted it to the Commander-in-Chief. The Commander-in-Chief, I am willing to believe, did not read the resolution, because I did not impute to anyone concerned any intention to trifle with the House or to return an evasive answer. If he did read it, he entirely misunderstood its point and purport, for he expressed an opinion to the Adjutant-General, an opinion which that officer repeated to the Secretary of War, who, in accordance with usage no doubt, simply transmitted it to us, and refers us to it. Now, that is in no sense responsive, not in the remotest degree, to the resolution of the House. In answer to a resolution, asking simply whether an investigation had been had upon a particular point, the Adjutant-General reports that the Commander-in-Chief of the army is of opinion that an inquiry into the subject of the resolution would not in the future be compatible with the public interest. If the answer had been that it would be injurious to the public service to inform the House whether any steps or proceedings had been taken to ascertain who was to blame for the great disaster at Ball's Bluff, that answer would be preposterous enough, and almost incredible, or so appear to us. But yet it would be an answer in terms, and would be responsive. But here comes a communication, purporting to be an answer, which neither answers an interrogatory, nor informs the House of the opinion of anybody that it would be injurious to the public interest to do so. This answer, however, inadvertently raises a very high question of principle, which the House ought to consider, who sit here as representatives of the people, because in our organism this is the only place to which the people can appeal, and whose voice can be heard; and among the most undeniable and sacred of their rights is the privilege of inquiring into their own affairs; and when they do inquire, they are entitled, if not to an answer, at least to have the servant of whom the inquiry was made, to say that, in his opinion, it would be unjurious. And unless we intend to be accomplices here in trampling upon personal rights, I submit that an instance of this sort ought not to be passed over. If such a practice as this is tolerated, the most boasted of our privileges will languish, and the most vital elements of the Government will decay: and, as in ordinary cases, so in important matters, we ought to watch with jealousy the right of inquiry. But this is no ordinary matter. This resolution relates to a great national calamity. It relates to an event which is believed to have been the most atrocious military murder ever committed in our history as a people. It relates to a lost field, to a disastrous battle, to a humiliating triumph of rebellion. It relates to something more than these. It relates to a blunder so gross that all men can see it, and no man has so far dared to deny or defend it. A blunder which, besides position, besides time, besides defeat, besides the loss of arms and munitions of war, cost the lives of nine hundred and thirty men, brave and loyal, the very pride and flower of the States from whence they came. This resolution proposes, out of respect for the memory of the lost, out of sympathy to the multitude of mourners who lament them, out of deference to public propriety and self-respect, that the nation should be informed whether the chief military authorities had taken any notice whatever of that shameless and wholesale slaughter of the brave sons of New-York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. It proposed that the nation should be informed that some proceedings had taken place—something open or secret, formal or informal; if not all that military usage requires, something to show that this terrible event had been inquired into. Now, Sir, if for no other object than of knowing whether that slaughter on the 21st of October last had been passed over as a mere ripple on the current of events, in the name of my people I demand that those whose business it is to answer shall stand up and answer. We have now a Committee to investigate the conduct of the war, and if it be known that the disaster of Ball's Bluff is to be the subject of a resolution of this House, good will come out of it, and witnesses will come forward to testify to all they know in the matter. The House must be aware that the battle of Ball's Bluff, like many others, has been made the subject of an issue between the regular army and the volunteers. Brig.-Gen. STONE, who was at the time the commander of the division from which the detachments came who fought the battle, or attempted to fight it, is an officer of the regular army. Col. BAKER, to whom a portion of the command, after a certain hour, was assigned, was a volunteer. The friends of these two officers have indulged in much angry controversy as to who should bear the blame, and on the one side tha case has been espoused as if its appropriate office was to fasten some stigma on the volunteer service, and to determine certain questions of precedence and merit between West Point and the regular army. It was stated that the friends of Col. BAKER would move for an investigation, and that, having announced their intention, they were told it would be better not, for if they did that the friends of Gen. STONE would retaliate, and make it recoil upon BAKER and damage his memory. I have no sympathy with this controversy—I have no patience with those who engage in it. So far as it has been made an obstacle to the investigation, I have no toleration with it—so far as it has been used to retard this inquiry, which is sought by the friends of one of those officer. The effect of the knowledge of the truth of the affair upon either of these officers ought not to weigh a feather against the investigation. Suppose the revelation which may come to light should dim the glory which now hallows the memory of the deceased Senator, is that a reason in tha great national question why this investigation should be hushed up, and in this respect falsify the truth of history? Suppose, on the other hand, that this Brigadier of the regular army, acting in rank of a Major-General, commanding a division of thousands of your brave men, charged with their safety, their honor and their lives—suppose, I say, that such General is a martinet, and not a soldier, and that he is deficient in soldiership and loyalty, is that a reason why we should allow this investigation to be throttled? Shall we proclaim indulgence and immunity though the revelations that may be made should soil the glittering plumage of the highest officer in the Republic? No. Whoever is responsible for the disasters of that bloody and fatal field, and for the murder there committed, upon that person the blame should rest. If the lamented BAKER is guilty, it was a generous fault, and grievously has he answered for it. If STONE did it, he bears a weight of guilt greater far than any man has hitherto attained amongst us. What is the personal fate or personal fame of a dozen Generals, in comparison with the preservation and safety of our great army now standing in the field? With six hundred thousand men, more than any man amongst them knows what to do with; with sixty-three thousand cavalry—although we were told in July last that we wanted none, and more than our Generals can find a place for—with this vast force we have been for six months hemmed in here. The Capital of the country is in a beleaguered State. With this force we now and again make an advance; but as often as we do we are met and outnumbered by superior forces, and each time met with ignominious defeat. This state of things is owing to barbarous negligence or ignorance, and it behooves us to investigate tha causa of all this, and to hold the parties responsible for it up to public odium. If we cannot have indemnity for the past, in the name of humanity let us have security for the future. If we are to preserve our military prestige, and to hold intact military principles, let us investigate this matter; but if not, let us introduce into the army the principles of democratic election, and let it be left to the vote of the army what officers they will obey. Let us look at the battle of Ball's Bluff, in order to ascertain whether those who managed it, exercised that care and caution which is required from the captain of a ship, the engineer who runs an engine on tha railroad, or the master of a steamer. On the 21st of October last, Leesburgh, in the State of Virginia, was occupied by the insurgents with a force of some 6,000. At the same time Poolesville, in Maryland, was occupied by a Union force. This latter post was the headquarters of Brig.-Gen. STONE. Between the two posts there flowed a swift and swollen river, with an island in the channel nearer to the Maryland shore. On the Leesburgh side of the river, and within a day's march of that place, lay Gen. MCCALL, in command of fifteen regiments, and who could at any moment march with 11,000 men. Now, the wonder is, when Leesburgh was to be attacked, that the duty should not have been assigned to the Division of Gen. MCCALL, who lay with a competent force on the same side of the river, and why it should have been intrusted to STONE, who had not only a river to cross, but actually two rivers, before he could make the attack. The inquiry as to this blunder, if only even stimulated by curiosity, would not be unnatural at a time like this. Now, one possessing the slightest smattering of military knowledge cannot fail to observe that the river, unbridged and unfordable, is one of the most formidable and perilous obstacles to a military advance, if at times not wholly impracticable. If ordinary sources of information are to be relied on, nothing is to be so much dreaded and shunned at any cost as the passage, in face of the enemy, of an unbridged and unfordable stream, and when attempted under these circumstances it requires not only means of transportation to throw over a force to the attack, but sufficient means to bring it back in security and expeditiously in case of a repulse. In this case two rivers seemed to have been considered by our commanding officers as very slight obstacles to their plans of attack—so slight, indeed, that the division lying on the fighting side of the river were not brought into requisition at all, not even for the purpose of defending the crossing and landing, or even to cover the tumultuous retreat. No; but the whole expedition, with all its apparent dangers, was left to the trans-Potomac Division of STONE. The crossing of the river, with their means of transportation, occupied four days. The crossing and landing places had to be selected. The crossing place selected was one of the most remarkable things in itself, as it was confessedly the most dangerous that could be selected. The landing place was a high bank of clay, some fifteen feet abrupt and perpendicular, and surmounted by a bluff of one hundred and fifty feet. The region around was thickly timbered. Within twelve miles of the crossing was a saw-mill, selected within a half mile of the river itself. Between the river and railroad beyond ran a canal, while all around there was an abundance of timber, round, square and sawed. We all know to what this timber might, with little trouble, have been put, when we recollect the material which composed Gen. BAKER'S Division, among whom were plenty of men who could repair and sail a ship, and build and run a locomotive engine. But this timber was not the only means of transportation within the reach of our General on that occasion. On the canal of which I speak, and which was so contiguous to the river, there floated a large number of boats of considerable tonnage—so large a number that in a day and a night boats enough for transportation might have been procured to convey with safety and expedition all the troops and war munitions needed for the expedition. Not only this, but, indeed, at convenient distances there were facilities adapted and intended for the transfer of the boats from the canal to the river. Notwithstanding all this, and notwithstanding that Washington was only thirty-six miles distant by canal, and notwithstanding that timber and boats were in abundance, not one of these resources were brought into requisition. No attempt was made to throw over pontoons, no sufficient rafts prepared, and not a boat taken from the many idle on the canal, with the miserable exception to which I will refer. Two weeks before the 21st an order had been given to construct five boats and two scows at Edwards' Ferry, on a point of the river four miles below. Three of those boats were brought from Edwards' Ferry to this fatal crossing place. Two of them were used in the channel between the Maryland shore and Pie Island, and one was used between the Island and the bluff, and in the channel beyond was one single row-boat. These four boats, two in either channel, constituting the whole means of transportation provided for the expedition. These boats have been called scows, and I have taken some pains to learn precisely what they were. They were slight boats, made of hemlock, the stuff not being more than one and a half inches thick and about twenty feet in length, and of corresponding width. They had no oars, nor were there any means of impelling them. The way the brave men were transferred to the fatal shore on the other side was by pushing off the boat, or scow, above the point of landing, and allowing it to drift down the stream, a single pole directing it to the desired point. These boats were each capable of conveying a half company, about thirty-five men, the average time required to reach the Island being three-quarters of an hour, leaving the Island to be traversed and the other channel to be crossed. The House will have some idea of the rapidity of transportation, and will be prepared to do justice to the lamented BAKER, who is no more, when they call to mind that, long before he had command of the expedition, Col. DEVIN was ordered, the night before, to cross over four companies of the Massachusetts Fifteenth. This the officer in question commenced to do at 2 o'clock in the morning, and it was sunrise before he could take up his line of march, showing that upwards of an hour was necessary for the thrusting over a company from the Maryland shore to Ball's Bluff. BAKER received orders at 2 o'clock in the morning, and immediately commenced his progress without a wharf to land at, or a rope or hawser to stretch across the river to hasten their crossing. Neither rope, hawser nor ax had been provided. Such were the combination of circumstances against him, that it was not till 11 o'clock that they began to cross. Then the rebel fire commenced the slaughter of the detachment first landed, and the boats on their side began to pull to the island with the bleeding and the slain, and the hospital then began to fill with the dying and the dead. But still the crossing went on, till seven thousand five hundred men, according to STONE, were thrown over. But of these not more than eighteen hundred ever saw the field. They had to climb the mud of the bluff, dragging their dismounted cannon after them, before they could reach the field, which they could not but suppose would open to them a fair fight, if not a scene of victory. But this difficult ascent led them to no field of fair and equal war, but to a slaughter pen—to a mere trap, to a horrible Golgotha. The position of the enemy was screened from view or aim by a thick growth of timber, and to this burial ground, as the boats one by one brought them over, went up the devoted and doomed, treading those tracks to the lion's den, all pointing in one direction, and showing no returning footprints. Behind them rolled the river, deep and broad, and which they were never to repass. Before them, and now surrounding them on every side, glared their skulking and sheltered foe. Into the deadly trap they went, too few to remain and too many to come back. If there had been more of them they might have held their position, and dispensed with means for crossing the river. If fewer, they might have escaped in the boats; but there being seventeen hundred, there was nothing for them but to stay and perish. Nobly did they fulfill their destiny. Their desperate stubbornness, their calm front, their heroic courage, served only to gild with tints of glory the bloody picture of their murder. Their movements had been stealthily watched from the first. The feast of death had been prepared for them, and the number desired to be present and partake of it had been calculated. When that doomed number had been drifted over the bloody revelry began. In an hour, or less than an hour, the deadly fire of unseen foes hedged them in on every side, and they melted away before it. The fight was lost before it had begun. It was a mere sacrifice of brave men. From the first there was not the slightest hope of escape or promise of victory. It was only a wonder that any escaped. The charge and daring of the Light Brigade described by the poet, is alone applicable to the devoted heroism of these men on the fatal field of Ball's Bluff. There was

> Cannon to the right of them,
> Cannon to the left of them,
> Cannon in front of them,
> Into the jaws of hell rushed the six hundred.

Those who did not die on the field were forced down the steep bank of the river, and here, to save their arms from falling into the hands of the enemy, they threw them into the stream; and many, alas! how many, sought and found a watery grave. The last act of this terrible tragedy and gross blunder, if not the saddest, was the most sickening and appalling of them all. The miserable flat boat on returning to the island was laden with the mangled, the wearied and the dying. The quick and the dead were huddled together in one struggling, mangled mass, and all went down together in that doleful river, never again to rise. Leesburgh was illuminated that night—illuminated by parricides and rebels, and another foul laurel was added to those of Bull Run, Big Bethel, the blockade of the Potomac, and the tame surrender of our Navy-yards and magazines. Such was the battle of Ball's Bluff! Such it stands to-day on the page of history. The States whose soldiers most severely suffered in it must be named—New-York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. In the name of the brave and lamented men who fell on that day, out of regard for the living and the dead, out of regard for the great interests to be affected by an investigation, I think all the circumstances connected with the planning and execution of the battle ought to be brought to light. I hope they will be. I hope the Committee appointed to investigate into the conduct of the war will not overlook the battle. I hope no apologies and no private interests will dissuade from an investigation into it, by any statements that the revelations of the whole truth will be detrimental to the public service, come from what quarter that statement may. I do not think that, after the publication of the report of the Adjutant-General, in reference to the division of Gen. FREMONT, the publication of anything can be injurious to anybody. In any court of justice, at least according to the well settled principles of equity and justice, the military authorities, who oppose this investigation and the publication of the facts, would be stopped from setting their vote against it. At all events the House will be safe in ventilating the authors, and holding up to public view, too, the authors of the greatest national calamity and disgrace which has yet been talked of in Goth and published in the streets of Askalon. I want it to be distinctly understood that I push this matter on the attention of the House and the country on several points, each of which call loudly for explanation, if an explanation can be offered. In the first place, the Division of Gen. MCCALL was on the same side of the river with Leesburgh, within a few hours march, and yet was not employed in the attack, but another division was selected, lying on the opposite side of the Potomac. Secondly, the crossing place selected was one of the worst and most dangerous that could have been found. Third, there was a want of transportation, insomuch that means of crossing absolutely indispensable, were wholly unprovided, although they might have been easily procured. Fourth, the number of troops sent over to Ball's Bluff was wholly insufficient, and this though more than the needed number were close at hand. Fifth, no reinforcements reached Col. BAKER, although, aside from the command of Gen. MCCALL, there were troops and artillery on both sides of the river within four miles of the field of battle. All these grounds of censure may be explainable; if so, it is but just to the living and the dead that an opportunity should be afforded. If they are not susceptible of explanation, for higher reasons, inquiries ought not to slumber.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) inquired whether this was a question of privilege.

The Speaker submitted the question to the House, which decided that it was.

Mr. RICHARDSON, in offering the resolution, said this was not a matter of proper inquiry here. If there is one point more prominent that another on which the country is agreed, it is that those who fought and fell with Gen. BAKER, displayed as much courage and gallantry as have ever been displayed on this continent. But these things ought not to be lugged in here. Suppose anybody living is found to be in fault, what will you do with him? Discuss him in town meetings? Is that the way you conduct the war? We must trust something to the proper departments of the Government. When men who have committed blunders and acted from errors of judgment will not hereafter be intrusted with important commands. If dead, we should cast no obloquy on their ashes or disgrace their memory. The time has come when there should be a movement. The troops should be drilled and prepared with this view. Gentlemen of the army, somewhere or another, knew quite as much about military affairs as any member of this House. The House should do nothing below its dignity. This was not the proper place to investigate battles. He was opposed to the whole resolution. It was a subject with which they had nothing to do, and the sooner they stopped the proceedings, as now proposed, the better for the country.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) did not see that what Mr. CONKLING had said implied any censure on the General-in-Chief. If the latter supposed it would be detrimental to the public interests to answer the resolution, it would be proper for him to say so. He regretted that there existed a disposition here to depreciate the position of the General-in-Chief. For himself, he felt we must place in him the most implicit confidence if we would come out of this conflict with honor. Gen. MCCLELLAN was charged with an immense responsibility, and surrounded by so much treachery that he can scarcely whisper his plans. We should strengthen his hands and cheer his heart, in view of these facts.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) contended that the House has no power under the Constitution to inquire into matters purely military. The army is under the command of the President, who is responsible for its operations. To interfere with this, therefore, would be an attempt to extend our civil jurisdiction. Even if we had the right to make such an inquiry, did not public policy forbid it. Could war be successfully conducted on such a principle? The gentleman from New-York (CONKLING) had given an animated picture of the scenes of the battle, and spoke of the killed, wounded and dying. The gentleman had given a clear description of the battle for the purpose of showing that there was a want of skill in its management. However our feelings may be aroused or affected, let us be careful not to allow such feelings to lead us into improper measures. If there was a want of skill and fidelity, what was the remedy? Was it to be exercised by the civil jurisdiction and power? If faults have been committed, they are to be examined into and punished by the military tribunals. By pursuing the course now proposed, we take the subject out of the hands of those supposed to be competent. Was this wise? Such an inquiry now would lead to future similar embarrassments. The effect would be to disavow our entire army. He believed that the whole country has confidence in Gen. MCCLELLAN. We had better weaken our army than weaken confidence in the General-in-Chief. An army of *hares*, led by a *lion*, is more to be dreaded than an army of *lions* led by a *hare*.

Mr. CONKLIN further explained the object and purpose of his resolution, replying to Mr. CRITTENDEN.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Secesh.) said that if the original resolution, as provided for by the rules of the House, adopted forty years ago and in better times, had directed the Secretary of War to report the information required, he would have voted for the resolution now pending. But it expressly left it to the Secretary to say whether the public interests justified furnishing the matter called for or not, and it was now too late to object that he had exercised the discretion left to him. Otherwise, he (VALLANDIGHAM) would have voted for the resolution, as he was one of those who believed in the right of Congress to enforce the responsibility upon all the heads of Departments. He thought the power ought never to be surrendered, and would at all times maintain the subordination of the military to the civil authority. The British Parliament has exercised the right of inquiry into the conduct of the Crimean war. But here the Secretary of War had only exercised a discretion allowed to him by the House, and it was now too late to complain of it.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) entered his protest against the principle enunciated by the gentleman from Kentucky, having always believed the military should be subordinate to the civil power. The regular military officers are more in the way of an advance than any other class. We are waiting in the fruitless hope that the rebellion will put itself down. The idea is, if we don't hurt anybody the rebels will return to their allegiance. The fear in which we stand of injuring the twin relict of barbarism paralyzes the whole army. The reason why we are not successful is that we stand before an incensed God. We are not true to the principles of justice and truth and those of human equality, namely: "Liberty to all lands and to all the inhabitants thereof."

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) called Mr. LOVEJOY'S attention to a resolution passed by the House in February last, declaring neither the Federal Government nor the people of the North have the right or purpose to interfere with, or legislate on the subject of Slavery in the South. This was voted for by OWEN LOVEJOY. Are you the man? (Laughter.)

Mr. LOVEJOY responded, "I am the man;" and continuing his remarks, he said he believed the people were determined to carry on the war in such a way as to put down the rebellion in the speediest manner. He had no doubt that the Government will gracefully yield, to the popular sentiment. He repeated, we have no right in time of peace to interfere with Slavery in the States. When that resolution was passed, for which he voted, all the States were loyal, and had not broken out in rebellion.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.)—Had not the *Star of the West* been fired into?

VOICES ON THE REPUBLICAN SIDE—"No, no."

Mr. LOVEJOY, resuming, asked Mr. WICKLIFFE whether he preferred the perpetuation of Slavery rather than the Union.

Mr. WICKLIFFE replied that he was for preserving the Union under the Constitution, regarding its obligations imposed on every citizen, State and section. He was not for violating the Constitution when it was not essential to the safety of the Union. He would preserve the institution of Slavery under the Constitution by the principle declared by the House, and voted for by Mr. LOVEJOY and other representatives, and also declared in the inaugural address of the President and in the last two messages. If these principles are carried out he had no fear of the Union and the institution of Slavery.

Mr. LOVEJOY asked, if the ship must be saved by the throwing overboard part of the crew, which would the gentleman prefer?

Mr. WICKLIFFE responded, "I would prefer throwing the Abolitionists overboard."

Mr. LOVEJOY said that was tantamount to saying the gentleman preferred the Union going overboard rather than Slavery. For himself, he was for preserving the Union and Constitution, with the great object for which it was established, namely: with freedom. He demanded in the name of God and Justice that Slavery shall not stand in the way of our success and triumph. In illustration of his remarks he caused to be read the 7th chapter of the Book of Joshua, showing that the absence of prosperity and success was owing to what was designated the "accursed thing."

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) understood Mr. LOVEJOY to say so heavily is Slavery weighing upon our army as to render it impossible to achieve victories until Slavery is removed out of the way. He had supposed that if Slavery was a curse the responsibility of the rebellion would rest on the South, and that the face of the Almighty would be turned against the South, if the theory of the g

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3212. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

How the Expenses of the War are to be Met.

A Proposed Tax of One Hundred and Fifty Millions.

Provisions of the Bill to Authorize the Issue of Demand Treasury Notes.

What is Proposed by the General Banking Bill.

Interesting Congressional Proceedings.

A Debate on the Trent Affair in the House.

Speeches of Vallandigham, of Ohio, and Judge Thomas, of Massachusetts.

THE SECOND RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

A TAX OF $150,000,000.

The Committee of Ways and Means have concluded to provide by taxation for a hundred and fifty millions during the current year.

A NEW SOURCE OF REVENUE.

The Committee of Ways and Means should not fail to impose a monthly tax on those who perform the office of sutlers to our armies. It is an exclusive privilege and a very valuable one. Merchants in civil life always pay a license. Those who sell in the camps should do likewise, and the funds go into the Goverement treasury. The average value of a sutlership to a regiment is said to be $6,000 a year. If we have 600 regiments in service, the furnishing of sutler's goods to them yields a profit of nearly *four millions* annually. Why should not a fair per cent. of this sum go to the Government, that furnishes the customers and the money they buy with?

PROTECTING THE TREASURY.

Senator HALE's bill to protect the Government Treasury from swindling contracts comes none too soon. Its introduction to-day was marked by a severe speech from that Senator.

EXTRA MILEAGE REFUSED.

The appropriation for compensation and mileage of members of the House is under the control of the Treasurer of the United States as disbursing agent, and he has refused payment of the claim for extra mileage whenever presented, nor has mileage for the extra session been paid to any Senators by the Treasury Department before the recent decision of the Secretary, as has been erroneously stated.

THE DISCUSSION ON THE TRENT AFFAIR.

The speech of Judge THOMAS, of Massachusetts, was listened to with deep interest by the whole House, and it was received with surprise from one so quiet, grave and dispassionate as the able and venerable Representative of the old "Quincy District." One of Mr. THOMAS' colleagues assured me, after the speech was over, that it spoke the sentiments of Massachusetts. Senator SUMNER was in the House during the delivery, but did not manifest how he was affected by it. Doubtless the speech will be much commented on abroad, from the relation of the speaker to our Minister to England. The opinion of Judge THOMAS is that England did not intend to fight, but to humble us.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM OREGON.

I am assured by honorable gentlemen, just arrived here from Oregon, that the objections urged in the Senate against Mr. STARKE, appointed Senator in Col. BAKER's place, are unfounded and malicious—known to be such in Oregon. Mr. STARKE is a Northern man, but was a Democrat, long suffering and patient toward the South, as DONOLAS and DICKINSON were, but true to the Union in war. It is astonishing that he should be kept out of his seat, while the confessed and absent traitors, POLK and JOHNSON, of Missouri, are kept in theirs.

THE SUTLER BILL.

The Military Committee of the Senate to-day reported back the Sutler bill, with amendments adding to its stringency, prohibiting sutlers from crediting soldiers for more than quarter of their pay, from using Government teams or horses, and providing that any officer who shall receive any favor from them shall be cashiered.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION.

The report of the Committee on Elections is in favor of JOHN M. BUTLER, against WILLIAM E. LEHMAN, who occupies the seat in the House from the First District of Pennsylvania. The minority of the Committee, Messrs. WORCESTER and BROWN, have come to a directly opposite conclusion. The subject will be taken up for consideration next week.

THE IRON-CLAD STEAM BATTERIES.

The Senate Naval Committee at their meeting to-morrow will take up the House bill authorizing the construction of twenty iron-clad steam batteries. An effort will be made to increase the number to fifty.

THE ARMY NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Military Committee will take up to-morrow the nominations of all army officers against whose confirmation objections are made. It is thought that many will fail, from Brigadiers down to Lieutenants.

SUCCESSFUL FORAGING EXPEDITION.

All of Gen. SMITH's division, with the exception of three regiments, went out to-day, in the direction of Flint Hill, beyond Vienna, and not far from Fairfax Court House, for the purpose of obtaining forage. The expedition was successful, and returned without meeting with any indications of the presence of the enemy in force. The forage has nearly all been gathered on the other side of the river.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Last night Col. HOWELL, of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, proceeded about twenty miles from Washington, to a house which was known to be occupied by a Capt. GWIN, who was captured. The latter was an officer of the rebel army, and had not long before crossed from Virginia into Maryland, where his family resided. There were found in his possession numerous letters directed to parties both in the North and South, and also bundles of clothing, which, doubtless, he intended to transfer across the Potomac to Virginia. The expedition returned to Good Hope this morning. They brought with them the prisoner, the property and several loads of forage.

THE KERRIGAN CASE—THE PROSECUTION CLOSED.

The prosecution was closed in the Kerrigan case this morning, and two witnesses—WM. H. CLAMPETT and JOHN W. CLAMPETT—were sworn for the defence. They established their identity as the two persons passed out of the lines by Col. KERRIGAN the day before the enemy occupied Munson's Hill, and with whom he promised to dine next day. They are loyal citizens of Washington, and one of them is a Government clerk in the Interior Department. At the time indicated, they did business here and lived at Mason's Hill, in Fairfax County, Va., and were forced to flee when Mason's Hill was captured.

A RUNAWAY SLAVE FROM CENTREVILLE.

A runaway slave from Centerville reached this city on Saturday. He escaped from Centreville the preceding Sunday. He reports that none of the enemy's heavy guns were mounted when he left, and that provisions and forage were so scarce that only half rations to each were being issued.

THE INVASION OF MEXICO.

A letter from President JUAREZ, of Mexico, to a gentleman of Washington, has just been received. He says it is his determination to make the best fight possible against their invaders, and that they never will yield to Spanish domination until completely subjugated.

NO RECUSANT OFFICERS.

The statement that the officers summoned before the Congressional Investigating Committee, on the conduct of the war, refuse to testify, is entirely unfounded. The best feeling exists between the Committee and the officers, and the latter understand that there is no hostility toward them, and are willing to aid in the investigation. Very satisfactory progress has been made in throwing light upon the conduct of the war.

THE ARRIVAL OF GEN. SHIELDS.

Gen. SHIELDS reported himself to the President to-day, and will accept the Brigadiership tendered to him. He asks immediate service in that field where the most work is required. His arrival is hailed with joy by the Irish, who will give him a grand welcome and serenade to-morrow night, corner of F and Ninth streets.

THE PRESIDENT'S SECOND RECEPTION.

The President's second reception occurred to-night. It was more fully attended by ladies than the first, the influx of whom to Washington since the holidays is marked at the hotels.

GEN. M'CLELLAN WELL.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is well, but did not ride out to-day.

NOT TO BE ANSWERED.

It is understood that the Government have resolved not to answer ROSCOE CONKLING's resolution.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

As the Navy Department has no vessel to detail for carrying to London, as in 1851, the contributions which the Americans may desire to exhibit at the World's Fair, the President recommends that authority be given to charter a suitable vessel for that purpose.

NAVY LETTERS.

The House Post-office Committee have instructed their Chairman to report a bill granting to sailors and marines the same privileges enjoyed by soldiers, of sending letters by mail without prepayment of postage.

FEMALE PRISONERS.

It is known that several female prisoners are watched and cared for in the northern part of the city, by a detachment of the Sturgis Rifles, under Lieut. SHELDON. On several occasions recently, events have transpired showing a plot to clandestinely effect their release, but the vigilance of the guard has often frustrated it.

MODEL BARRACKS IN WASHINGTON.

The most admirably constructed Winter quarters, belonging to any section of the army of the Potomac, are undoubtedly the new barracks just completed at Meridian Hill, on North Fourteenth-street, in this city. The plans and specifications were made out by Col. W. W. DAVIS, commanding the First Brigade, Gen. CASEY's Division, and the buildings were erected under the supervision of Adjt. CARVER, and in honor of him are entitled the Carver Barracks. They were built entirely by the soldiers of Col. DAVIS' Brigade, the sole expense to the Government being the cost of the materials. The brigade numbers 4,137 men, and is composed of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, Fifty-second Pennsylvania, Fifty-sixth New-York and Eleventh Maine Regiments. The camp is laid out after the manner of a Spanish village, the barracks for each regiment occupying one side of a grand plaza, seven hundred feet square. Each regiment has thirteen buildings, except the New-York Fifty-sixth, which has eighteen, there being eight more companies in that regiment than in either of the others. Each building is sixteen feet wide, eighty feet long and eight feet high, and is divided into five compartments, the one fronting on the square being 12 by 16 feet, and devoted to officers. The buildings are of boards, placed perpendicularly, with the joints stripped. The roofs are also of boards, covered with felting and pitch, and the eaves and cornices projecting two feet over the sides and ends. The rooms are all fitted up with bunks, and each is warmed by a small stove. Between each building is an open space of 35 feet. On the northeast and southwest corners of the camp, outside of the barracks, are two guard-houses, each 16 by 60 feet, and capable of accommodating 75 men each. A portion of the camp ground was drained by a 9-inch iron pipe running across Fourteenth-street, which being found too small for the purpose, Col. DAVIS' men removed it, and procuring rock from an adjacent quarry, built a splendid stone conduit, two feet square, entirely across the street. The buildings are all handsomely whitewashed, and are occupied by their respective regiments, except those for the New-York Fifty-sixth, which will be taken possession of within a few days. All this work was commenced and finished within three weeks, and without any assistance from outsiders. There was used 443,000 feet of boards and 98,000 feet of scantling, at $17 per thousand, amounting to $9,297. The felting and pitch for the roofs, and the nails, locks, hinges, sash, &c., bring the sum up to nearly $10,000. Common tents for the same number of troops would cost over $7,000, and would be entirely destroyed by the end of the season. The plans and specifications were submitted to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and had his approval, before any of the work was begun, and is the only instance in which any scheme of the kind was sanctioned by him. These barracks are far superior in workmanship and design to any erected by contract at a far greater expense. Too much credit cannot be awarded to Col. DAVIS for the skill and economy displayed by him in their design and construction, and the example set might be followed by others, with advantage to themselves and profit to the Government.

IRA HARRIS CAVALRY.

The "Ira Harris" Cavalry, (Col. DE FOREST,) although near Annapolis, will not compose part of Gen. BURNSIDES' expedition. This New-York regiment is much improved in its condition. It has Sibley tents, new under-clothes for the soldiers, and under the discipline of a practical drill-officer, is fast becoming expert in field duties. They are going into Winter quarters in their present camp.

DEATHS IN THE ARMY.

The following deaths have occurred in the hospitals here since our last report:

Isaac M. Austin, private, Co. F, U. S. Cavalry.

Vincent Bardini, private, Co. F, Fifty-sixth New-York Volunteers.

Menzo Wairath, sergeant, Co. K, New-York Artillery.

Wm. Leach, Co. H, Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers.

David Shea, Co. C, Second Massachusetts Volunteers.

Rufus Delsfield, Medical Cadet.

Elijah McNamara, Co. G, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Foster Salmon, Co. H, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Zeno. Gibbs, Co. D, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers.

PERUVIAN MINISTER TO MEXICO.

It appears that MANUEL NICHOLAS CORPANCHO, who recently arrived here, is not a Peruvian Minister to the United States Government, but to Mexico, and will soon leave for that country.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

THE BILL AUTHORIZING THE ISSUE OF DEMAND TREASURY NOTES—THE GENERAL BANKING BILL SENT TO THE PRINTER—THE WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 5, 1862.

The House Committee of Ways and Means have at last agreed definitely upon their bill authorizing the further issue of demand Treasury notes, making them a legal tender, &c. They will report the bill to the House to-morrow, and endeavor to secure its immediate passage. The bill, matured after careful comparison of views and full examination of all the suggestions offered by gentlemen skilled in finance, is as follows:

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

Be it enacted, &c., That, for temporary purposes, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue, on the faith of the United States, $100,000,000 of Treasury notes, not bearing interest, payable on demand, without specifying any place of payment, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than $5 each, and such notes and all other Treasury notes not bearing interest that have been heretofore authorized to be issued, shall be receivable for all debts and demands due to the United States, and for all salaries, dues, debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, and shall also be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, and shall be exchangable at any time at their par value, the same as coin, at the Treasury of the United States, and at the offices of the Assistant Treasurers in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and the depositary in Cincinnati, for any of the coupon or registered bonds which the Secretary of the Treasury is now, or may hereafter be authorized to issue, and such Treasury notes may be reissued from time to time as the exigencies of the public service may require. There shall be printed on the back of the Treasury notes which may be issued under the provisions of this act, the following words: "The within note is a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and is exchangable for the coupon or registered bonds of the United States, bearing not less than six per cent. interest." Such Treasury notes shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or by some officer of the Treasury Department designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be countersigned by the Register of the Treasury; and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes," approved the 23d day of December, 1857, so far as the same can be applied to the provisions of this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived and reenacted; and the sum of $150,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this act into effect.

The grand point of difference between the notes authorized by this measure and those heretofore issued, is that the old demand notes were only made receivable for dues *to* the Government, whereas the new bill makes all such notes, already issued or to be issued, receivable for all dues *by* the Government, as well. Since the suspension of specie payments by the banks, little or no opposition is offered to the bill in question, from any quarter.

The Committee have also so far matured the General Banking bill, as to send it to the printer. They have made quite a number of modifications from the original draft, to meet the views of existing banking institutions and of gentlemen familiar with the subject from various stand-points; but the general principles are maintained, as already given to the public—the modifications affecting only the details. It was proposed by some financiers that the bill shall make a legal tender of all notes of banks whose circulation is based on the pledge of National loan certificates. The proposition, however, has not been adopted by the Committee, thus far; but they have agreed to make such bank's notes receivable for dues to the Government, and salaries and debts due by the Government.

An accidental error, in my letter published on Friday last, stated the aggregate taxable property of the United States at over "twelve" billions of dollars, whereas the figures previously given showed that the sentence should have read "over *twenty-one* billions," &c. In that letter was prescribed a table of the value of "real and personal estate" in the several States, according to the census of 1860. I was not aware before that census takers make a distinction between "Real and Personal Estate," and "Personal Property." But I find that the Superintendent of the census does make the distinction in his tables furnished to the Committee on Ways and Means, and that there is a difference of over four billions of dollars between the aggregate of "Real and Personal Property," as given by him, and the total of those columns, *added* to the total of his table of "Personal Estate." You have already published Mr KENNEDY's table of "Real and Personal Estate." The following is his

Table giving the Value of Personal Property in the several States, according to the Eighth Census.

Alabama	$27,164,673	Minnesota	$6,729,002
Arkansas	116,956,590	Mississippi	351,636,175
California	72,748,038	Missouri	113,485,271
Connecticut	149,778,134	N. Hampshire	64,171,743
Delaware	13,493,439	New-Jersey	145,520,550
Florida	47,206,875	New-York	320,806,558
Georgia	438,439,946	North Carolina	175,931,029
Illinois	101,987,432	Ohio	272,348,969
Indiana	119,212,432	Oregon	12,745,313
Iowa	55,733,560	Pennsylvania	158,000 355
Kansas	6,429,630	Rhode Island	41,326,101
Kentucky	250 287,639	South Carolina	359,546,444
Louisiana	155,082,277	Tennessee	162,504,020
Maine	67,662,672	Texas	155,316,322
Maryland	231,793,800	Vermont	49,118,646
Massachusetts	301,744,651	Virginia	239,069,108
Michigan	39,927,921	Wisconsin	37 706,723
Aggregate value			$5,064,661,050

In estimating the present available basis of taxation we must deduct from the foregoing the value of property of all decriptions in the rebel States, which is found to be as follows:

Aggregate value of Real and Personal Estate and of Personal Property.

Alabama	$772,401,751	N. Carolina	$534,670,428
Arkansas	336,213,053	S. Carolina	907,685,158
Florida	120,308,375	Tennessee	656,407,912
Georgia	1,084,326,168	Texas	526,516,930
Louisiana	757,200,845	Virginia	1,032,318,789
Mississippi	958,961,086	Total	$7,681,021,556

Deduct the aggregate thus stated from the total property value of the entire Union, and we have remaining a balance of $13,551,255,512 as the basis of taxation in loyal States—a tax of only one per cent. on which would yield, after paying the expenses of collection, more than the entire sum required for the current year, to be raised in the various forms of duties on imports, and of excise, stamp and income taxes. As the tariff readjusted is expected to produce a revenue of $80,000,000, a direct tax of one per cent. on property of the loyal States would give us $200,000,000, without resort to the excise, income and stamp taxes. The disposition here, however, is decidedly in favor of making wines, ales and liquors of home production also contribute to the needed war fund rather than to rely so much upon direct taxation; also to continue the similar exaction upon incomes above $800 per annum. The needed legislation on this subject will be brought forward at a very early day. S.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

Messrs. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) and CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented petitions for the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a petition for the exchange of prisoners.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill in regard to the appointment of Sutlers, with amendments.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Naval Committee be instructed to inquire how the practice has prevailed in the Navy of making purchases through other than recognised agents, and if any such has been made, whether larger prices have been paid.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. HALE also gave notice that he should introduce a bill to punish frauds on the Treasury.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to report to the Senate the aggregate number of three years' volunteers, and in what classes they serve, etc.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point was taken up.

The question was on the amendment that the cadets be dismissed if deficient in their studies, which was disagreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) opposed the passage of the bill. He believed it was owing to West Point officers that the war has languished as it has. If West Point was abolished military tactics would be taught all over the country. He was opposed to increasing the cadets, especially at this time.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that he should not vote for the bill now, but he could not join in the tirade against West Point. Treason has been taught in the Senate of the United States more than it has at the school at West Point.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said there never was a greater mistake in supposing that West Point was the nursery of treason. The facts showed the reverse. For twelve years the leaders of the rebellion had control of the army, and the Government itself taught the rebellion by the manner in which it conducted army affairs. He said the bill only increased the number 62. We have increased the army largely, and for officers for this large increase we only propose this small increase of cadets. The increased expense would only be $36,000. The volunteers would rather be commanded by army officers.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) said the greatest trouble was, that we have no Board to separate the stupid from those who have brains. The greatest trouble we have is the stupidity of the army officers and their want of common sense.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) thought that the best reform that could be introduced was to see that promotions come up from the ranks of the army. One objection had to West Point was its exclusiveness.

Mr. WILSON was ready to abandon the bill on the ground of economy. He thought we should immediately begin to economize, and if necessary reduce all the salaries in the army; but on no other ground would he vote against the bill.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) was glad to hear an argument for the sake of economy. We had the gratifying spectacle of half a million of men ready to make war on the rebels, and another half million waiting to steal something. He thought it would be better to emulate the example of NAPOLEON, and elevate the thieves on the Treasury by the neck.

Mr. HALE said there was an army ready to make war on the treasury, and they had already made a brilliant campaign. He (HALE) said it with shame, that many of the highest officers of the Government were not exempt from the censure which ought to rest on this army. He thought it would have to come to punishing the thieves on the treasury by death. We must practice economy. He (HALE) would do anything to wake the Government to the sense of the evil of the attacks on the treasury. Something must be done to purge the Government of the thieves and robbers on the treasury, or else we should have a rebellion in the North. He declared that, if the war was not against the rebels on the other side, it should be against the plunderers on this side. He called on every man who thought he had a country, to defend it against blows more deadly than those struck by the rebels. The peril is at home among ourselves. He thought we should immediately levy a tax of $20,000,000, and see to it that it was well and properly expended.

The discussion continued at some length, when the Senate refused to pass the bill, by yeas 12, nays 25.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to take up the bill to punish fraud on the Treasury, brought in at the extra session, but which was not passed in consequence of a letter from Gen. MEIGS, stating that it could not be executed.

The bill was taken up and recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill in relation to the arrest of persons claimed to be held to service or labor by officers of the army and navy, was taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) moved to postpone it indefinitely, which was disagreed to, by—

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Thomson—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyk, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—23.

The bill provides that any officer detaining such persons be discharged from service.

On motion of Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) the bill was postponed for the present.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) the contested seat from Kansas, was taken up. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

A message was received from the President, communicating the papers in the *Trent* affair heretofore published.

A motion was made to refer them to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio. (Secesh,) said—I avail myself, Sir, of this, the earliest opportunity offered, to express my utter and strong condemnation, as one of the representatives of the people, of the act of the Administration in surrendering up Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL to the British Government. For six weeks, Sir, they were held in close custody as traitors, in a fortress of the United States, by order of the Secretary of State, and with the approval and applause of the Press, of the public men, of the Navy Department, of this House, and of the people of the United States, with a full knowledge of the manner and all the circumstances of their capture, and yet in six days after the imperious and peremptory demand of Great Britain, they were abjectly surrendered upon the mere rumor even of the approach of a hostile fleet, and thus, for the first time in our national history have we strutted insolently into a quarrel without right, and then basely crept out of it without honor; and thus for the first time has the American Eagle been made to cower before the British Lion. Sir, a vassal, or fettered and terror-stricken Press, or servile and sycophantic politicians in this House or out of it may applaud the act, and fawn and flatter and lick the hand which has smitten down our honor into the dust. But the people now or hereafter will demand a terrible reckoning for this most unmanly surrender. But I do not trust myself to speak of it now, as I propose some day to speak. I rose only to put on record my empahtic protest against it, and to express my deep conviction that the very war which the other day might have been avoided by combined wisdom and firmness is now inevitable. Sir, this surrender may be no fault of the Secretary of State, but he has sown, I fear, the dragon's teeth by this his fatal dispatch, and armed men will spring from it. In the name of God, Sir, what does England want with MASON and SLIDELL? It was a surrender of the claim of the right to seize them on board her ships, under her flag, that she demanded, and yet this is the very thing that Mr. SEWARD pertinaciously refuses, and he only condemns Capt. WILKES because he did not enforce this asserted right with greater severity against the offending neutral ship. Why, Sir, upon the principles of this dispatch, if a merchant vessel, as at first intended, had been employed to carry these men out from Fort Warren to England she might to day have been arrested on the high seas, and they dragged from her deck, provided only she were forthwith brought back to the port of Boston for confiscation. But more than this, England needs, I do not say wants, a war, but she must and will have it, and this Administration has acted from the beginning as if it was their purpose to oblige her in it to the utmost. Look into your diplomatic correspondence! Look at your stone-fleet! But let that pass. Who, I ask, among all the millions of this country, or even in this House or the Senate, or the Administration itself, in the midst of the dead calm of stolid security which seems now to rest over all, has reflected for a moment upon the significancy of the events of the passing hour. A British man-of-war bears to the shores of England, there to be received in triumph and with shouts of exultation, as martyrs and heroes, and with the gustos of the people of England, and as the *protegees* of their Ministers, the very men who, but for the rash act of Capt. WILKES and the still more rash indorsement of the Administration and the country, would, six weeks ago, have been quietly landed from a private ship in quiet security, as rebels and refugees. All Europe echoes now with their names. All Europe will rise up to do them honor, and yet you surrendered them did you to escape the recognition by England of the Confederate States, and your Secretary of State, with Christian resignation or stoic philosophy, calmly rejoices that the effectual check upon and waning proportions of the insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance, when weighed dispassionately, of the persons concerned, happily enable the administration, after six weeks of experiment, to cheerfully liberate them and thus to remove this *casus belli*. Sir, give me leave to say that the moment they (MASON and SLIDELL,) stepped upon the deck of a British man-of-war, your prisoners of state, whom, the other day, you would have consigned to felons' cells, became, indeed, the envoys and ambassadors of a recognized independent State, and I, predict here to-day, in spite of this deep National humiliation, or rather, perhaps, because of it, and in spite, too, of the surrender without protest of the Monroe doctrine, for forty years the cherished and proud policy of this Government, in no less than three months you will be at war with Great Britain, or else, in the meantime, will have tamely submitted to the recognition of the Confederate States and the breaking up of the blockade; and if at war, then, with hearts unstrung and hands unnerved by this very surrender. Courage! courage! courage! Sir, is the first and best of peace-makers. I know well, of course, Sir, that like all other similar predictions for some years past in regard to our public affairs, you will treat this one also with scoffing and incredulity, but nevertheless, I put it on record here to-day. "The prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the simple pass on and are punished."

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) congratulated the country and the House that his colleague, who had before had been on the peace establishment, was now on the war establishment.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, interrupting, remarked, "On the war path."

Mr. HUTCHINS, resuming, said: He did not propose to discuss whether the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL was proper or improper. He wished very briefly to comment on the attitude of his colleague on this and other questions connected with the welfare of the country.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM rose to a point of order. He had no doubt he would have the privilege of replying to his colleague, and he thought, without vanity, he would be able to take care of himself. But he could not see how his position on other subjects was pertinent to that now before the House. The question of surrendering up MASON and SLIDELL had nothing to do with the position of CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM.

The Speaker requested Mr. HUTCHINS to confine himself to the question before the House.

Mr. HUTCHINS, resuming, said he understood his colleague's position to be, that since the unfortunate rebellion broke out, he has been against COERCION, and in favor of peace. He did not understand why it was his colleague was so warlike against England and not against the rebels, who were seeking to overthrow the Government. It was reported that so much was the colleague in favor of peace, that he had asserted that before any citizens of his district should leave Ohio to fight against the South, they should march over his dead body.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM asked: Did not his colleague (HUTCHINS) know that he had denounced the statement as one he never made either here or elsewhere? Why did his colleague pick up and utter the floating slanders of the last six months?

Mr. HUTCHINS responded, that he must accept the denial, but he thought from the policy advocated by his colleague he was justified in believing his colleague occupied somewhat the position he had assigned him.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) rising to a point of order, said that this controversy was irrelevant on the subject before the house.

The Speaker overruled the point, but suggested to the gentleman (HUTCHINS,) that he would avoid personalities.

Mr. HUTCHINS resuming, said that if his colleague would read an article which recently appeared in the Richmond *Examiner*, he would find that a war with England was what the rebels desired. The position of his colleague on this and other questions was liable to the suspicion that his belligerent course toward England might tend to benefit the rebellious States. His colleague was against coercion in one case, but in favor of war in another. This would stand until his colleague shall satisfactorily explain.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—This is but another of the same class of insults.

Mr. HUTCHINS said that he may have misunderstood his colleague. At all events, when and where had his colleague, from the commencement of this rebellion, ever voted for a measure tending to subdue it, and to reestablish the authority of the United States? The records of this House scarcely show a vote or speech of his colleague in which he did not oppose the war ever since its commencement. He believed that was a fair statement of the position of his colleague. And, now he would have held on to Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, in order that it might result in war with Great Britain for the benefit of the rebels.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said: The surrender is made. The thing done. In the presence of great duties, we have no time for the luxury of grief. Complaint of the Government would be useless, if not groundless. It was too much to ask of it to take on its hands another war. The elaborate and ingenious argument of the Secretary of State might have been spared. The matter was in a nutshell, the answer in a word, "Take them." There are duties lying nearer to us. We can wait. That demand of England was unmanly and unjust. It was a demand which, in view of her history, of the rights which she has always claimed as a belligerent Power, of the principles which her greatest jurist, Lord STOWELL, had imbedded in the law of nations, she was fairly estopped to make. But I pause not to inquire as to the consistency of England, or how far she is influenced by the consideration that she is now a neutral Power and we are in a struggle for national life, or to express surprise that her belligerent doctrines, so suddenly obsolete, have been swept as cobwebs from her path. That is a question of legal right, and as such I will look it in the face. We may feel compelled to make concessions. We will ask none. The claim of England is that the *Trent* was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage, and that the taking from her of MASON and SLIDELL was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law. Had we the right of visitation and search? There is no controversy on this point. Nothing is better settled in the law of nations than the right of a belligerent to visit and search the vessel of a neutral for contraband of war. Were the persons taken from the *Trent* contraband of war? The question is, not what rule is now to be adopted, but what was the existing rule. New rules are guides for future action, not a test of the past. The common law of nations, like that of England and of this country, is to a large extent a law of precedents. These precedents are of weight and authority for the principles involved in their determination, and not merely in cases where all the facts are identical. The whole body of the common law is the result of this distinction. The fair result of the authorities, and especially of those of England, is, that the carrying of the dispatches of a belligerent is a violation of neutrality, the penalty of which is not only the seizure of the dispatches, but the seizure and confiscation of the vehicle which carries them. Second—Enemies' official dispatches are contraband, whether relating to aid or military affairs. Third—The form in which the dispatches are borne is immaterial. They may be oral or written, the mischief is the same. The reason of the rule covers the substance, which is the thing sent. Fourth—If the neutral is serving the belligerent—doing his work—the fact that the dispatches, being oral or written, were taken at a neutral port, and that at the time of the seizure the vessel was going from one neutral port to another, is material only upon the questions of the forfeiture of the vessel, and as tending to show that the contraband was taken without the aprovity of master or owner. The result is to be effected, the aid to one belligerent and the injury to the other, are the same. The substance of the whole matter is this, in whatever form embodied—the greatest possible service may be done to one belligerent, and the greatest possible injury to another. If, then, the *Trent* had been brought on for adjudication, and had been condemned, England could not have said the condemnation was wrong. It might and would have said that, as a matter of courtesy, our officers should have forborne the exercise of extreme right, and have allowed the vessel, passengers and cargo, not contraband, to proceed on their voyage. We might have well said that from the beginning it had been the policy of this Government to enlarge and strengthen the rights of neutrals, to free neutral commerce from any unnecessary restraint. That especially had this been the case with respect to the treating of persons contraband of war. We might have shown with what anxiety we had sought to limit this rule to soldiers in the actual service of the enemy; that in our treaties with France, with Mexico, and with the South American States, we had inserted this important limitation of the rule of international law. We might have well said that the propriety of this limitation is every day becoming more apparent; that the introduction of steam into navigation had brought nations into closer proximity, and into more frequent and regular intercourse; that the wants of modern commerce had made mail routes as necessary on the seas as on the land, and that we ought to remove all obstructions from the pathway of civilization and of peace; to our desire to modify the law, so that no person should be deemed contraband but soldiers in service, and that when hostile dispatches are taken from neutral mail vessels, the claims of humanity and the interests of the commercial world shall be respected, and the vessel be permitted to proceed on its voyage without unnecessary delay, the legality of the seizure being determined without the presence of the ship. We might say, as the law is, we feel justified in our action; if you think otherwise, we will, in deference to the excellent suggestion made by the British Government to the Paris Congress of 1856, have recourse to the offices of a friendly Power—we will submit the whole matter to arbitration and abide the result. It is said that the omission to bring in the *Trent* for adjudication rendered the whole proceeding void. As to this ground of complaint, it is plain that Capt. WILKES understood that the *Trent* was a lawful prize. It is plain, also, that he determined to waive his right to take the vessel into port as a prize, preferring to suffer her to proceed on her voyage. These facts are of the highest importance. The difference of the boarding a vessel by a crew, and taking from her men or goods, the act constituting no part of a prize proceeding, and the release of a prize by a captor, in the exercise of his discretion, and for reasons of necessity and humanity, is plain and vital. Neither ingenuity nor dullness can confound them. The whole proceeding of WILKES was characterized by the utmost good faith, and he gave satisfactory reasons for his action throughout. If this vessel had been brought in and condemned, and England had believed that the judgment of the court was against the law of nations, she would not have acquiesced. She would not have been bound to acquiesce. Were the persons taken contraband of war? The answer, by the law of nations, must be in the affirmative: and if England had consulted her oracles, she would have received no other response, and Lord STOWELL would have condemned the *Trent* on the double ground of carrying contraband of war and resistance to search. When this whole matter shall have been thoroughly considered and weighed, the judgment of the civilized world will be with us, and it will be seen and felt that no wrong was done to England; that there was no wrong in the forbearance to exercise an extreme right—no insult, for none was intended; that our failing, if any, leaned to virtue's side, and was a relaxation of the iron rigor of war from motives of humanity and Christian courtesy; that, on the other hand, England has done to us a great wrong, in availing herself of our moment of weakness to make a demand, which, accompanied as it was by the pomp and circumstances of war, was insolent in spirit and thoroughly unjust. It was, indeed, courteous in language, but it was the courtesy of Joab to Amassas as he smote him in the fifth rib—"Art thou in health, my brother?" That message of RUSSELL to LYONS, which could cross the Atlantic, had not projectile force enough to have passed from Dover to Calais. Nothing is gained for the cause of neutral rights. The lesson taught by this case is, that not only every mail steamer of a neutral may be seized and searched for contraband of war, but that her cargo may and must be broken up, and the vessel brought in for adjudication. Under these circumstances neutral commerce may well pray, "Save me from my friends." But will England feel herself bound by the precedent, such as it is? Yes, just so long as it is convenient, and not a moment longer. Her standard of right has been, is, and will be, the interests of England. There is nothing in the law of nations that will stand in the way of her imperious will. But the loss will ultimately be hers. She is treasuring up for herself wrath against the day of wrath. She has excited in the hearts of the American people a deep and bitter sense of wrong, of injury inflicted at a moment when it cannot retaliate. It is now right with us, but through the watches of this night we shall be girding ourselves to strike the blow of righteous retribution.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved the previous question, under the operation of which the documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House went into Committee on the bill for the payment of sundry civil expenses.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM thanked Mr. THOMAS for the temper of his speech and its statesmanlike views. It was in striking contrast with the remarks of his colleague (HUTCHINS.) If the doctrine announced by the gentleman from Massachusetts be correct, his speech was more open to the censure of the Administration than his own. He entered into an explanation of his position, hurling back the insinuations that he was giving aid and comfort to the enemy. His colleague was not the proper one to judge as to his motives.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) corrected a garbled report of the speech he recently made, on the occasion of a serenade. The reporter, in saying he had declared in favor of the extension of Slavery, was guilty of an unmitigated falsehood. He was willing to do all in his power to put down the rebellion. Under present circumstances, he would have no controversy with the Administration for surrendering MASON and SLIDELL, for we have as much on our hands now as we can sustain. But if these men had to be surrendered, it should have been done under protest, and we should remember this as a

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and Assembly:

In the presence of events so momentous as those now surrounding us, we can but realize that man's strength is weakness, his wisdom foolishness, and human forecast a mockery. It is most fitting, therefore, that we seek the favor of the great source of all power and knowledge, and implore the counsel of Omniscience in our deliberations. Let us remember that from devastation and bloody strife God restores the wasted land and evokes peace; while from a condition of apparent prosperity and mutual faith, He may permit the spirit of discord to enter, and suddenly bring a whole nation to the verge of humiliation.

In communicating to you the condition of the State, I acknowledge with feelings of the profoundest gratitude the blessings of Almighty God in preserving the public health, in rewarding the labor of the husbandman, in prospering the great industrial and commercial interests, and saving the popular mind from all tendencies to disorder. But beyond our beloved State, truths, the most painful, force themselves upon us. Abroad, those nations whose friendship we have for generations cordially cultivated and desired, whose rights we have scrupulously observed, and whose sympathy we had expected, have turned coldly upon us in our trials, and with a perversity that causes more of sorrow than of anger, will not understand the vital questions underlying our difficulties. At home the year 1861 has been the most eventful in the annals of the American Union and of constitutional freedom. It has just closed on a great nation, torn by civil war, and threatened in its very existence. The calamitous strife that has marked it has deepened into tragedy, and the present year opens at a period big with interest to ourselves and consequences to our posterity.

Without stopping to consider antecedent facts, we behold a rebellion of extraordinary proportions, menacing the safety of a Government, whose common benefits have made us a free and prosperous people, and given us an honored name in every land and on every sea. A vast army alone keeps back this beleaguering tide, saves the National Capital, protects the persons of the lawfully chosen Chief Magistrate and his constitutional advisers, and preserves the public archives.

New-York has been no idle spectator of the progress of the insurrection. She responded to the first summons to protect the endangered Capital, and to-day one hundred thousand of her brave sons bear aloft the banner of the Union, in and near the rebellious States. From her imperial resources vast supplies have been drawn for the war. Her bankers, and particularly those of the City of New York, with a patriotism and an enlightened confidence which is a wonder to Europe and a marvel to ourselves, have furnished a most important element to the Government. She has freely contributed from her public treasury, as well as in the cities and towns, through formally organized action of private citizens, and through the less formal means of individual benevolence. The care of the families of Volunteers has been assumed by municipalities, by villages and by individuals. The cure of brotherhood has been strengthened by our joint grief, and this dire calamity has afforded the American people a sad opportunity to vindicate themselves from the calumny of national selfishness. The spirit of universal liberality and fraternal kindness with everywhere be accepted as convincing evidence of the moral integrity of the people in this hour of trial, of unalterable attachment to their institutions, and determination that not one jot or tittle of national rights or dignity or manhood shall be surrendered. The commanding position of this State, never so obvious as in this struggle, renders her voice potential in a great crisis like this. For the time being you are to give utterance to that voice. I am sure it will be no uncertain one.

During the year the administration of justice and the execution of the laws have been prompt and universal. Our State credit, an index of abiding confidence in the Government, never stood higher than now, and though drawn upon for the war, our finances, as will appear from the exhibit which I now submit for your consideration, are in a satisfactory condition.

There was in the Treasury, on the 1st of
October, 1860 ..... $3,299,337 19
Received from all sources for the fiscal year 16,942,977 58
Total $20,242,515 02
Payments 17,187,573 17
Balance on Sept. 30, 1861 ..... $3,074,941 85

The debt of the State, on Oct. 1, 1861, was—
Of General Fund Debt $6,505,654 37
Of Canal Debt 26,081,610 25
Making a total of $32,587,264 62

/ The Stock or Funded Canal Debt outstanding on Sept. 30 was authorized by the Constitution as follows, viz.:

	Principal.	Amount
Article 7, section 1	$9,739,024 76	$5,262,341 48
Article 7, section 3	12,250,000 00	782,600 00
Article 7, section 10	642,585 49	34,629 28
Article 7, section 12	2,500,000 00	150,000 00
Totals	$25,131,610 25	$1,486,970 76

During the last fiscal year, that portion of the Canal Debt recognized by section one of article seven of the Constitution, has been reduced by the payment of $982,974 23 of the principal from the Constitutional Sinking Fund arising from the canal revenues. It will be further reduced before the 30th of September next by the redemption of two million one hundred thousand dollars of maturing stock from funds applicable for that purpose; leaving one, after that period, a principal of twenty-three million nine hundred and eighty-one thousand six hundred and ten dollars and twenty-five cents, with an annual interest thereon of one million three hundred and eighty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars and seventy-six cents. An average annual reduction, past and prospective, of more than one and a half million dollars is thus shown; and it is confidently believed that the stock, amounting to seven million seven hundred and thirty-nine thousand and twenty-four dollars and seventy-six cents, maturing previous to January, 1871, will be met as it falls due from the surplus revenues of the canals set apart by the Constitution for that specific purpose.

Years of taxation and disappointment in relation to the cost and income of the Canals will give to the exhibit presented below more than usual interest. This shows a gain in the Canal revenues of nine hundred and eighty-six thousand and thirty-nine dollars and ninety-one cents, and at the same time a reduction in the expenses of forty thousand one hundred and ninety dollars and six-four cents, making a total net gain over the past fiscal year of one million and twenty-six thousand two hundred and thirty dollars and fifty-five cents.

REVENUES.

From tolls on the Erie Canal	$3,020,153 31	
Champlain Canal	106,561 00	$3,126,714 31
Oswego Canal		131,458 38
Cayuga and Seneca Canal		18,778 32
Chemung Canal		15,319 04
Crooked Lake Canal		699 94
Chenango Canal		23,397 24
Black River Canal		6,112,73
Genesee Valley Canal		29,189 60
Oneida Lake Canal		218 86
Baldwinsville Canal		22 57
Oneida River Improvement		919 63
Seneca River Towing-path		190 38
Cayuga Inlet		147 97
Total from Canal tolls		$3,353,168 97
From rent of surplus water		4,865 00
From interest on current revenue, &c.		44,594 33
Total		$3,402,628 30

EXPENSES:

Payments to Superintendents for repairs	$106,611 51	
To Contractors for repairs	280,995 33	
To Canal Commissioners for repairs, &c.	224,957 28	
To Collectors for salaries, clerk hire, pay of Assistant Collectors, Inspectors, and expense of Collectors' office	62,345 55	
To Weigh Masters	8,111 30	
For salary of Auditor and clerk hire in Canal Department, salary and extra clerk hire of State Engineer, refunding tolls, printing and miscellaneous payments	43,765 17	$706,786 14
Surplus Revenues		$2,695,842 16

The revenues have followed the direction contemplated by the Constitution, which is in order as follows, viz.:

1. To pay the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs of Canals, as above $706,786 14
2. Transferred to Sinking Fund under Article 7, Section 1, of the Constitution 1,700,000 00
3. Transferred to Sinking Fund under Article 7, Section 2, of the Constitution 350,000 00
4. The remaining surplus transferred to the Sinking Fund under Article 7, Section 3, of the Constitution 645,842 16
Total $3,402,628 30

CASH STATEMENT:

Balance in the Treasury and invested on the 30th of September, 1860		$2,375,017 76
Received, viz.:		
For canal tolls, rent of surplus water, interest on revenue, &c.	$3,402,628 30	
For proceeds of loans and premiums	1,216,883 50	
For proceeds of taxes	840,552 28	
For miscellaneous	145,183 84	5,605,247 92
Total		$7,980,265 68
Paid, viz.:		
For redemption of stocks	$2,175,551 23	
For interest on stocks	1,505,304 64	
To Canal Commissioners, repair contractors, superintendents, collectors and weighmasters	1,626,821 76	
Miscellaneous	67,966 80	5,375,644 43
Leaving a balance to the credit of the Canal Fund on the 30th of September last, of		$2,604,621 25

Of this balance there was on deposit in banks, to the credit of the Treasurer on account of the Canal Fund $2,435,815 04

Of investments held in trust by the Auditor:

Bank Fund stock	37,743 15	
New-York State and Canal stock	106,880 00	
Of Real Estate securities:		
Walter Joy's bank	20,264 06	
Bank of Corning	3,799 00	$2,604,621 25

Of this balance, the sum of $489,530 29 was not available, it being the aggregate of the canal deposits in insolvent banks; but, since the first of October, a portion of this amount has been paid into the Treasury, and it is estimated that the ultimate loss on deposits in suspended banks will not exceed $200,000. Since the termination of the fiscal year, and up to the close of the calendar year, the revenue from canal tolls was $1,080,497 49, the expenses of collection and repairs about $219,062 60, and the available balance in the Treasury and the several deposit banks on the 1st inst. was $3,951,427 47.

By the opening of navigation the enlarged canal will be completed throughout its whole extent. The circumstances of the country are such as give to this fact its highest importance. To those Boards, Commissions and State Officers whose duties have connected them with this work, and with operating the canals, the people owe their thanks, and especially so to the Canal Board and the Auditor of the Canal Department. The completion of this work should lessen the engineering expenses in an important degree. The system of contracting for repairs of the canals is found to materially decrease the yearly expenditure, but the structures become deteriorated, and at the end of no considerable period the State will be obliged to make good the annual depreciation by new structures at large cost. I would therefore recommend that such change in the law, governing the letting of Canal repairs, be made as shall require that no sections be let without giving notice by advertisement, and the contractor be required to give ample security that he will leave his section in as good condition as he found it; and, further, that every section be inspected by the proper officer when it is surrendered, and any depreciation be enforced against the contractor.

The railroads have seriously diverted business from the canals. The extent of this is most marked in westward-bound freight. Of the revenue of $3,907,677 received during the last navigation season, only $283,272 were collected at the cities of New-York and Albany, and at West Troy and Waterford, on freight bound westward and northward, while the tolls at Buffalo and Oswego on freight eastward bound were $2,705,823, or nearly twelve times more. There can be no question that the carrying of merchandise, which forms the bulk of westward freight, is almost exclusively enjoyed by the railroads. In 1851, before tolls were removed from railroads, there were 365,000 tons of merchandise carried on the canals, paying $577,000 in tolls, while in 1860 there were but 250,000 tons transported, paying only $223,000, or a reduction of nearly 75 per cent. This results from no diminution of this class of the carrying traffic, for the Annual Report of the State Engineer and Surveyor on railroads will show that the business of the railroads has largely increased in the transportation of merchandise. In 1851 the tolls on merchandise formed 35 per cent. of the revenues of the canals; in 1860 it was but 7½ per cent.

To make the business of the canals depend so exclusively on the products of the forest and vegetable food, is to assume the largest risks. The carriers of merchandise have an assured business even in seasons of partial crops, of low prices or fluctuating markets, but that means of transit whose business is restricted to transportation in a single direction of coarse staples, may by a contingency, find its traffic reduced below the cost of the service. While our canals will always be large carriers, yet undue competition may divert their legitimate business in desirable traffic to such an extent as to disqualify them from meeting their constitutional demands.

The largely augmented revenue of the canals, while due in a degree to increased tonnage, is principally owing to the enhanced rates of toll. Although much effort was made to reduce the tolls, yet the Canal Board of 1861 wisely retained the schedule of 1860, increasing the rates on some articles. There may be periods when rates unfavorably affect the business of transportation on the canals; it is certain that last year was not one of these, neither do I believe the present year will be. Experience conclusively shows that reductions in toll, although made avowedly to retain to the canals the business which might fall to other modes of transit, result in loss of revenue. It is clear that our true policy lies, not in the direction of striving for employment at unremunerative prices, but in protecting the canals in their legitimate business, and demanding proper tariffs for their use. In what manner this shall be accomplished, I have endeavored to point out in former messages. After presenting these facts, I can most safely leave the important question to you, who have so recently come from the people and know their views.

The General Fund Debt remains unchanged. The principal is $6,505,654 37. The annual interest thereon is $367,827 58, of which $359,000 is chargeable by the Constitution upon the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund; but owing to the temporary inability of the Canal Fund to pay into the Treasury, from its surplus revenues, this sum to the Sinking Fund, the interest for four years preceding the last was paid from the General Fund revenue. Last year the increase in the Canal revenue was again sufficient to meet this obligation. To the Legislature of 1861, for the last time in a quarter of a century, the Comptroller was enabled to show a balance to the credit of the General Fund; and the considerate policy, in the main, of the Legislature of last Winter in regard to appropriations, enables me to state that a balance of $53,750 51 stood to the credit of this Fund at the close of the fiscal year ending with September last.

The State tax of three and five-sixths of a mill, levied in 1860, has been paid into the Public Treasury. The net amount was five million three hundred and ninety-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty-five cents. This sum includes the ordinary levy of a million and sixty-four thousand dollars for schools, and two million seven hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars for the Canal Fund; the remainder is for the support of government. The Legislature authorized a direct tax of four and three-eighths mills for 1861. Of this, three-quarters of a mill was for schools, three-quarters for canals, seven-eighths for general purposes, and two mills for defraying the expenditures under the act authorizing the embodying and equipment of a volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defence. Anticipating an installment of 40 per cent. from the Federal Treasury, upon the advances made by the State, (which has been received,) the Comptroller, to whose discretion the question was left by law, caused the levy for war purposes to be reduced to one and a half mills. The entire tax for the present year will therefore be three and seven-eighths mills on each dollar of the taxable property of the State.

The defects in the assessment laws are found to be such as to throw more than three-fourths of the burden of taxation upon real estate. This is evidently unjust. The whole property of the State, personal as well as real, should be made to pay its due share of the cost of Government. As such is not now the case, the importance of a revision of the statutes relating to assessments is manifest, and especially so at this time, in view of the large prospective taxation to be apportioned by the General Government to this State; required for the expenses of the war and which is laid only on real estate. Our laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes were, in the main, enacted nearly a half century ago, when property consisted mostly of lands. The amendments which have been made from time to time have been so imperfectly drawn that, by resorting to expedients, the owners of personal property have been enabled to escape taxation. In some of the States taxpayers are required to make sworn inventories of their personal property. It remains for you to say whether or not this mode, or some other equally efficient one, shall be adopted in this State. The manifest partiality shown to personal estate should at once engage your attention. The annual report of the State Assessors, presenting their views on this subject, together with tables of valuation and other important exhibits, will be early communicated to you; and to that I refer you for valuable data. From this it will appear that the total valuation of real estate in 1861 is $1,121,134,480, being an increase of more than $1,000,000 over the preceding year; while a decrease of nearly $7,000,000 in valuation of personal property is shown.

In this connection I feel it to be my duty to allude incidentally to the subject of the extension of time for the collection of taxes, and to respectfully refer to my former annual and special messages in relation thereto; time and experience having strengthened and confirmed the opinions therein expressed.

The acts of April 14, 1860, and April 17, 1861, in relation to capital punishment should be repealed, with a careful saving as to all offences heretofore committed. If not repealed, they should be essentially modified. Questions of the most serious importance have been raised in regard to certain provisions of these acts. There is evidently a settled purpose in the public mind to divide the crime of murder into two grades, only the most heinous of which to be punished with death. This change has my decided approval, and would, I believe, serve to meet many of the objections to existing laws. A law should be passed containing a new definition of murder in the first degree, confining it to poisoning, killing by lying in wait, and killing where there was a deliberate design to effect death formed by the accused prior to the meeting between the accused and the deceased on the occasion of the assault that proved fatal. This would exclude all constructive murders, and render punishment more certain. Aside from all other serious objections, the definition of murder in the first degree, in the acts to which I have referred, includes offences involving no more moral guilt than the commission of an assault and battery. I commend the subject to your early consideration.

Last year I fully stated my views respecting the pardoning power, which subsequent observation has served to justify. During the year 1861 there were presented to me 402 applications for pardon; added to this number were 95 cases undecided on the 1st of January last, and forty-seven applications for re-examination, a total for examination of 444 is thus produced. Of these I have pardoned 66; have denied 402; have commuted 15; discharged by court and terms expired 4; leaving 20 undecided at the termination of the year, in consequence of incompleteness of papers.

In 1861 I recommended the passage of a law providing for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the system of our prison management, with reference alike to discipline and economical administration. The Legislature, probably for want of time, omitted to take any action on the subject. Finding, in the latter part of the Summer, that the duties connected with the raising and equipping of volunteers for the service of the General Government, were such as would prevent me from making my annual visit to the prisons; and in view of the fact that the derangement of the business of the country might ultimately cause, if it had not already produced, embarrassment in the prison finances, and also incidentally affect the discipline of the prisons, I deemed it advisable to request the Superintendent of the Albany County Penitentiary, whose long, intimate and successful connection with penal institutions, peculiarly qualified him for the duty, to visit the State Prisons to examine into their police and fiscal management, and to report the result of his observations to me in writing. This he has done. I desired him to make suitable inquiries in regard to the alleged severity of punishments inflicted at Sing Sing, and respecting the administration of the affairs of the Lunatic Asylum connected with the prison at Auburn. I also requested him to make such inquiries as would enable him to determine if the recent murder committed at Clinton Prison was the result of any want of proper foresight, or of any insufficiency in the rules or discipline of the prison. The result of his examinations, though necessarily only partial, shows the need of a commission of the character above named. As will be seen below, the actual receipts are fully a quarter of a million of dollars less than the expenses of the prisons. This difference is increased of course beyond what it would be in ordinary times, but is due in a great measure to the mode of contracting the labor of convicts. I would not be understood as underrating the ability or faithfulness of the several officers to whose hands are confided the general and local administration of prison affairs. They have exhibited much interest and have put forth active efforts to preserve order and to render the prison productive; but the disciplinary and fiscal systems are of many years' standing, and every test proves them to be faulty. It does not appear possible that able-bodied men, of ordinary intelligence, sentenced in every case for at least two years, and occupying quarters valued at more than $1,500,000, should be unable to meet their support. The subject is certainly of a nature to invite the most scrutinizing attention. It is my deliberate opinion that when the Constitution shall admit of the change, it will be wise to substitute for the three Inspectors of Prisons one Superintendent, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, leaving to the wardens the duty, under proper regulations, of contracting for the convict labor and of controlling the government and internal management of the respective prisons.

Discipline, and reformation of the convict, are questions of primary importance in our prison system, and should engage the most serious attention. The subject of finances, though but secondary in comparison, is entitled, especially at this time, to the most careful consideration.

The total expenditure for the prisons during the last fiscal year, including $14,179 for building and permanent repairs, was $387,143 65. The amount of earnings paid into the State Treasury was but $92,939 11. A large sum, however, remains due from the contractors for convict labor. Should application be made to you, too much caution cannot be exercised in entertaining the subject of releasing contractors. Serious injustice has heretofore resulted to the State from interference with obligations in this character. For details respecting commitments and discharges of prisoners, the special care and management of the prisons, I refer you to the annual report of the Inspectors.

The three prisons have recently been enlarged, and it is expected that no further appropriations for this purpose will soon be required.

It has been suggested that a small percentage of the earnings of convicts be placed to their credit, and paid them on their leaving the prison. There is good reason for believing that future crime would often be prevented, if this were done. Many of the discharged convicts are without friends, and nearly all of them are dependent upon the labor of their own hands for support. Not unfrequently, before procuring employment, or their good resolutions have acquired sufficient strength, their slender purses are exhausted, and they choose unfavorably between beggary and theft.

The following is a statement of the number of convicts in the prisons on the 31st of December, viz.:

Auburn Prison	529
Auburn Asylum for Insane Convicts	79
Sing Sing Prison, males	1,277
Sing Sing Prison, females	135
Clinton Prison	502
Total number	2,532

There were in the Asylum for Insane Convicts at Auburn, on the 31st of December, 79 patients. With so limited a number of inmates, requiring a relatively large attendance of officers, the expenses of the institution, even with the strictest economy, will be proportionately large. In this connection, your attention will be called in the annual report of the Inspectors to a class of criminal insane, confined in county jails, whose mental condition deserves notice. I recommend you to make suitable provision for removing those of this class most seriously diseased to this Asylum, who, on the application of the District-Attorney, shall be ordered there by the presiding Judge, to be treated at the expense of the respective counties.

The system of higher education in the colleges and academies of the State continues in uninterrupted operation; and though the spirit of patriotism, always ardent in the schools, has withdrawn professors and students from the peaceful pursuits of learning to the defence of their country, the number of pupils has not been more reduced than it has often been by financial embarrassments in times of peace. In many of these institutions military companies have been formed, and the students have attained a high degree of perfection in military drill. This is especially true of the State Normal School. Its physical and disciplinary effect has been most salutary—in the former respect even superior to gymnastic exercises. I recommend that works on military tactics be introduced as text-books into these institutions, and that drill be made a part of the exercises. To enforce the observance of these requirements, the income of the Literature Fund should be awarded with reference to the proficiency and attention given to this branch of education.

During 1861 the aggregate attendance upon our common schools was about the same as for the year 1860. The expenditure for school buildings and improvements is in excess of the preceding year. The department, health, and future usefulness of the pupils in preserving and, if needful, in protecting the institutions and rights of their country, would justly unite me in recommending that male pupils above the age of twelve years be instructed in the elements of military science for a portion of the year in all the schools supported at the public expense, provided it be practicable. It may be so in cities and larger villages; but in country districts its feasibility is doubted. The subject is worthy of your attention.

The building for the People's College is yet in progress. Numerous applications from this and other States have been and are still being made for admission. It is expected by the Trustees that all things will be in readiness for opening the institution next Autumn.

The annual statistical reports of the Secretary of State on pauperism, and on criminal statistics, will afford you valuable data on those two topics.

The Superintendent of the Banking Department will be able to present a very satisfactory account of his responsible trust. During the fiscal year, there was a decrease of about $1,852,100 in banking capital, which at the close stood at $109,982,324. The aggregate of the securities held in trust for the free banks was $30,215,780 59, or an increase of $18,318; while the aggregate circulation issued to free banks was $28,360,482, or a decrease of $380,934. In addition to this, it appears that $404,601 32, in bonds and mortgages have been withdrawn, and Government and State stocks have been substituted therefor. Since the close of the fiscal year, about $1,000,000 in securities have been added, and the circulation has been increased between eight and nine hundred thousand. It will appear that six banks suspended during the fiscal year, with an aggregate capital of $1,464,560. The securities held in trust for the circulating notes were sold by the Superintendent, and all their outstanding circulation, with the exception of that of one bank, is in process of redemption at par. On this, with a circulation of $51,554, there was a loss to holders of seven per cent.

The Superintendent of the Insurance Department will submit a detailed account of the several Insurance Companies, located and doing business in this State. From this it will appear that, with a single exception, no failure of Fire, Marine or Life Insurance Companies has occurred during the past year.

The State Engineer and Surveyor will submit to you a report on the condition of the enlargement, and other matters connected with the Canals, and also a report on the Railroads of the State.

The inspection of salt at the Onondaga Salt works, during the past year, amounted to 7,200,391 bushels. This is in excess of any previous year. A duty on this production, at the rate of one cent per bushel, is payable into the Treasury, and forms a portion of the permanent revenue of the General Fund. The expenses of the works, salaries of officers, and the cost of providing supplies of brine to the manufactories for 1861, were about $46,000. In his annual report, the Superintendent will communicate information bearing upon the future of this important interest. I respectfully refer to my last annual message in connection with this subject.

The Superintendent of Weights and Measures has furnished me a carefully-prepared statement of the articles and the condition of the public property under his supervision. From this it appears that all the counties of the State, with the exception of four, have been supplied through him with new or corrected standards of superior workmanship. The duties of this office are conducted with commendable economy.

There were landed of alien emigrants at the port of New-York, during the past year, sixty-five thousand five hundred and twenty-one, against one hundred and four thousand three hundred for the year 1860. For the first four months of 1861, emigration exceeded the corresponding period of 1860 by several thousands, but during the latter half of the year there has been a large falling off—reducing the aggregate arrivals thirty-seven per cent. below the preceding year, and less than during any year since the organization of the Board of Commissioners. The reduction of income thus occasioned, has induced a rigid economy on the part of the Commissioners, who expect that, without detracting from the usefulness of the commission, they will be able to support the institution under their charge without assistance, until emigration shall again enable them to meet the ordinary demands upon their income.

The report of the Commissioners will be presented to you in due time, and to that I refer you for valuable details.

A floating hospital for the treatment of yellow fever is proven, I think, by the experience of the past three years, to have advantages over fixed quarters. It is found to be not only better for the comfort and well-being of the sick, but safer and more economical. We can, therefore, at least, safely postpone the purchase of lands, or the erection of costly edifices, or the employment of an expensive corps of salaried officers, for quarantine purposes, until the political troubles of the country are at an end. The report of the Quarantine Commissioners will present the affairs more in detail, but it is proper that I should call attention to the necessity for a suitable site for a warehouse for infected cargoes as it is believed that this is the principal source of danger from yellow fever. The cost ought not to be large, as the requisite accommodations would be inconsiderable. The Commissioners will endeavor to impress upon you the necessity of a revision of the Quarantine laws. Authority should be given to sell the grounds lately occupied as a Quarantine station on Staten Island, and, in that case, to provide for a new boarding station at a suitable point elsewhere; to require the proper distribution of the sick, and to provide means therefor; to invest the Health Officer with control over the Floating Hospital; and for the permanent maintenance of anchorage ground for infected vessels in the lower bay during Quarantine season. The office of Physician of the Marine Hospital, which, since the resignation of the incumbent in June last, has been vacant, should be abolished, the salary of $5,000 heretofore paid should be saved to the emigrant fund, and the Health Officer be required to perform the few remaining duties free of expense.

The labors and responsibilities of the Metropolitan Police have temporarily been materially increased by the quartering within the district of large numbers of soldiers, and by the passage through and detention in the City of regiments from this and other States. Additional duties were also imposed at the last session of the Legislature. Without display, however, and in a manner to win still more fully the popular confidence, the police have preserved the public peace and faithfully performed the duties assigned them. The annual report of the Commissioners is now in my hands, and will be transmitted to the Legislature without delay. It embraces a large amount of important detail, and contains several recommendations for your consideration. There is an increase of four hundred patrolmen in New-York—a number amply sufficient to protect life and property, and to repress any outbreak against the public peace. Statistics are therein given with reference to the Sanitary Police, and the examination of unsafe buildings and steam-boilers, (more than twenty per cent. of which are found defective,) and the mode of escape from ventilation of tenement-houses. The importance of frequent and careful examination of ferry-boats plying in the harbor of New-York, is established by the returns submitted with the report, which show that during the past year, forty-four million six hundred and forty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five passengers were carried, with the loss of a single life, that of a fireman, while cleaning his engine.

The Commissioners suggest the propriety of imitating, the European cities, in transferring to the police many duties now discharged by other functionaries, and thereby saving largely in expense while gaining in efficiency. The supervision of weights and measures, custody of the markets, inspection of streets, piers and bulkheads, and enforcement of laws for the government of the harbor, are those especially named. The duty of appointing pilot-clerks cannot with propriety remain vested in the Board, but should be transferred to the Supervisors of the counties. There are other points which will engage your attention. The standing of our State and country abroad depends, in no inconsiderable degree, upon the good order of the commercial metropolis, and a system of police which has proved itself, under trying circumstances and careful scrutiny, to be equal to the objects sought in its establishment, properly claims such legislative aid as experience has proved to be requisite.

The Board of Commissioners of Pilots have continued to satisfactorily discharge the duties devolved upon them by the several acts of the Legislature relating to the preservation of the harbor of New-York. In their annual report they will call your attention to several important subjects connected with the wharves, piers, slips and waters of the harbor of New-York.

The number of vessels of all kinds arriving at the port of New-York, in 1861, was 15,060, exclusive of river craft. To insure the proper care of these, it is necessary that the several Harbor Masters should continue to occupy their posts. Such, however, has not been the fact, during the past year, but as there is no law expressly forbidding these officers from absenting themselves or from employing persons to perform their duties in their absence, there exists no authority for correcting a very obvious wrong upon the commercial public. I therefore renew the following recommendation contained in my last annual Message:

"I think some amendments are necessary to Chapter 72 of the laws of 1857, relating to the Harbor Masters of the port of New-York. The defect of the law is found to be in not prohibiting Harbor Masters from employing assistants to perform their duties and from absenting themselves from their posts. And in order that these subordinates, to some extent, exact and receive illegal fees for berthing vessels. Stringent provisions against the employment of assistants under any pretext whatever, and against demanding, receiving, offering or paying gratuities, should be adopted."

The practical operation of the act of April, 1857, reorganizing the Board of Port Wardens, seems to meet with general approval. No change will therefore be necessary. The annual report of the President of the Board shows that 10,841 surveys were made for the year ending with the 20th of November.

Marked progress has been made during the past year in developing the Central Park. Although the expenditure was but about one-half as much as for 1860. The completion of a portion of the work commenced in the latter year, required its completion in order that it might be saved from damage. The great utility and growing beauty of this grand municipal enterprise have already given it a high value in the estimation, not of New-York alone, but of the public at large.

Benevolent institutions are springing up in every part of our State, devoted to specialities. There could be no better evidence of the humane tendencies of our people, than is afforded by this fact. Some of these have been instrumental already, in accomplishing much good. I would specially mention the Children's Aid Society, organized in the City of New-York, for the purpose of providing homes for vagrant and homeless children.

The managers of the several charitable institutions of the State have reported to me their present condition with a brief account of the administration of their respective trusts. The New-York institutions, the Deaf and Dumb, and for the Blind, the Asylum for Idiots at Syracuse, and the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, have each been necessarily prosperous, and I am glad to inform you that, with a single exception, they require no legislation. As the usual annual report will be made to you from each, presenting a statement of its affairs in detail, I respectfully refer you thereto, for specific information.

In regard to these and all similar objects, seeking aid from the public treasury, I desire to repeat the following recommendations contained in my message of 1861:

"While the State should be exactly just, and will be found to be unwilling to counsel a withdrawal of its patronage from the several charitable institutions which have hitherto enjoyed it, I would suggest the adoption of a more rigid system of accounting and economy with regard to them. The doctrine of strict accountability should apply as well to our charities as to any other interest. I am sure that no valid objections can be urged against this by those to whose hands the interests of these important establishments are committed, since it will afford to the people a satisfactory guaranty that the moneys appropriated to those objects have a proper direction. I would recommend that all applications for aid to State institutions, beyond that for usual and necessary support, should be carefully scrutinized, for it cannot be denied that while their ordinary affairs have been generally managed with care, large expenditures have sometimes been made for mere ornamentation. If we keep constantly in mind the fact that the tax-payer is charged with the care and support of the poor of his own locality, and, in addition, willingly pays all that is required of him for these general purposes, applications for aid will be more carefully considered, and, by limiting the amount only to actual wants, we may be less liberal, but more just."

The New-York State Inebriate Asylum, at Binghamton, is not yet completed. The Report of the Officers will afford some interesting detail in respect to the character of applications for admission.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, in New-York, will also present to you a favorable Annual Report. Their buildings are completed and the fullest efficiency of the Institution is now being enjoyed.

The Managers of the Western House of Refuge, located at Rochester, will present you their Report, showing a very satisfactory condition of affairs at that Institution.

The Department of Public Charities and Correction has renewed to me the recommendations I made in my last annual Message, to which I respectfully refer and which I now repeat. The Commissioners very justly call attention to the fact that no provision has been made for the soldier who, after being disqualified, from wounds received in service, has returned to the State, without pension, or means of procuring proper medical attendance, and is left to depend upon the charity of the public. Congress ought, at once, to make suitable provision for this class of cases. Near the close of the last session of the Legislature, a bill providing for the more certain and guarded prosecution of vagrancy and other petty offences in police courts in the City of New-York, was presented for my signature. Such of its provisions as were indicated by the title were proper and desirable, but in some other respects it was so objectionable that I was unwilling to give it my approval. It provided that the several claims of the Police Justices to make their compensation equal to that allowed the City Judge, should be liquidated from the revenues and receipts of the court, and be paid to them by the chief clerk of their own court; and, further, the incumbents were to be continued in office, "until provision shall be made for their successors by appointment or election, as the Convention to amend the Constitution shall determine." I was not willing to give validity to an act which permitted a subordinate to receive and compensate his superiors, without any check being put upon his acts. Not only was there more than one subject embraced in this bill, while but one was expressed in the title, but it doubled the compensation of the Police Justices, and made their official term depend upon a future contingency, which, as it might never happen, would give them an unlimited claim to the office.

Agricultural interests have been more than usually prosperous. The products have been abundant throughout the State, and the remunerative rates have given increased business to the various modes of transportation in the direction of markets; at the same time the articles of human food have been so reasonable, that plenty has been within the reach of the humblest laborer. Public policy alone would counsel us to foster this great source of happiness and national wealth.

I have heretofore recommended an enlargement of the powers of the Board of Supervisors. I believe that the public interest would be materially promoted by widening the scope of their legislative jurisdiction. But, should this be done, I advise that it be coupled with a provision making it necessary, especially in counties where there are cities or large villages, to procure, before they can take effect, the approval of a designated county officer to all acts, ordinances or resolutions levying special taxes, or creating debts. It appears to me that, for several reasons, the County Judge would be the proper officer to perform this duty.

I desire to call your attention to the necessity of at least two amendments to existing laws affecting the powers of Supervisors and Town Boards; the one respecting the extension of time for the collection of taxes, when stayed by injunction; the other in relation to providing means for constructing bridges when destroyed by accident and for the extraordinary repairs of roads. As regards the former, it is shown by experience that the provisions of chapter 488 of the laws of 1851 should embrace and be made applicable to Boards of Supervisors in cases relating to the imposition and collection of taxes, and that, after the stay of proceedings is terminated, a period not exceeding the number of days during which such stay or suspension continued, should, after their making proper return, be allowed to collectors. As respects the latter recommendation, it is only necessary for the Legislature to provide for calling a special town-meeting to vote upon the question of levying a tax or making a loan. In addition to this it would be well to increase, under suitable restrictions, the amount now authorized to be borrowed by the Board of Supervisors. Each Legislature is obliged to spend much time, at serious disadvantage, in examining these subjects, often at the risk of legalizing debts whose propriety could more readily be determined by the voters or local officers of the districts directly affected, and especially by those persons from whom the moneys are to be drawn. At present, under the plea that the town elections have passed, and no power exists for calling the electors together, or that the sum now authorized to be raised by boards is insufficient to meet the exigency, the Legislature is induced to assume responsibilities which belong to local officers to whom it should be exclusively confined.

A cursory examination alone of the subject will show that more than seventy per cent. of the counties are proportionately, and all are actually, wronged by the present system of paying the cost of transportation of State Prison convicts, and the expense of executing writs of requisition, from the State Treasury. I have heretofore called special attention to this subject, and now renew the recommendation that the cost be made a county charge. There can be no doubt whatever of the justice of this policy.

A change is obviously necessary in the laws relative to excise so as to insure enforcement, especially in regard to licenses. At present those who pay for licenses practically receive neither privilege or protection therefor.

I consider it unnecessary to repeat at length the views presented by me in former Messages, in regard to the following subjects. I desire to say that reflection and observation have only served to confirm the propriety of the recommendations, and I therefore renew them: The conferring of larger discretion upon judges in fixing the terms of sentence of criminals; that aliens, actually residing in this State, be authorized to acquire, hold and convey real estate at their pleasure; that females convicted of crimes, involving imprisonment for brief periods, should be sent to the penitentiaries instead of the State Prison; that a careful attention be given to the subject of public health, especially in the City of New-York, and particularly to providing the necessary scientific sanitary supervision; that it be made the special duty of some officer to enforce the law of April 12, 1853, providing for the care and instruction of idle and truant children; that a revision of the laws applicable to breaches of trust in various forms, and to persons acting in fiduciary capacities, has become necessary; that power should be given to the Governor to suspend for misbehavior, during the recess of the Senate, all officers where removal or suspension is not otherwise provided for.

I would earnestly ask your attention to the subject of the modification or enactment of city and village charters. They are generally too much and, except in special instances, entirely unnecessary. A well-considered act or some amendments to the general law of 1857, would be far better calculated to secure the objects sought in village charters, than such as swell the size of our annual session laws. On reference it will be seen that the subject of city and village charters occupies two-thirds of the space of the last annual volumes of laws.

The Constitution has determined that no private or local bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in its title. There is evidently a growing tendency to incorporate inconsistent provisions in local bills. This is clearly contrary to the spirit of the constitutional provision. I respectfully ask your attention to this subject in making up the annual tax-levy of the City of New-York, and in other measures affecting the several cities of the State.

By the act of the 18th of February last, the sum of $50,000 was appropriated for the purpose of furnishing supplies and provisions for the relief of the suffering people of Kansas. The Governor, Comptroller and Secretary of State were constituted a Commission to superintend and direct the expenditures of these moneys. A competent agent was employed by them, who, under their direction, at once proceeded to carry out the provisions of the act. A report on the subject, made to the Commissioners, will be found in the last Assembly documents, No. 140. The sum of $28,755 77 was drawn from the Treasury, leaving unexpended of the appropriation, $11,244 23.

An event which, in more peaceful times, would have excited the liveliest interest throughout the continent, has, owing to our deep solicitude about our domestic concerns, attracted scarcely more than a passing attention. I refer to the completion in October last of the Pacific telegraph line, connecting the Atlantic coast with the city of San Francisco. An enterprise of such magnitude can well be classed among the wonders of the present age. Recognizing this as the forerunner of a railroad, uniting at no distant day the same points, and thereby securing

afford adequate guaranties to the Slave States for the security of their rights, to appoint Commissioners to meet hers, on the 4th of the following month, in Washington, to consider and agree, if practicable, upon some suitable adjustment." Although but eleven days intervened—a period scarcely sufficient even to inform many of the Legislatures in session, and too brief to convene those not in session, I, nevertheless, did not feel willing to let this or any opportunity offering a reasonable hope of success, pass without a trial. I accordingly recommended the appointment of five citizens of this State, in whose character and patriotism the public would have full confidence, to meet those from Virginia and other States. On Feb. 1 the Legislature selected Commissioners. Their reports will be found in the Senate documents of 1861, Nos. 59 and 60.

On the 21st of March, I received from the President an authenticated copy of the joint resolutions adopted by Congress proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the State Legislatures, should become a part of that instrument, in the following language: "No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof including that of persons held to labor or service, by the laws of said State." Nothing more than the adoption of this amendment could in justice have been asked by the South. It should be remembered that this action was taken after the withdrawal of the representatives of States in rebellion. And this fact alone should have more weight in determining the question of security to Southern rights and the friendly spirit of the North than all the assertion and calumny that could be uttered. I transmitted a copy of this to both Houses, recommending its adoption. The proposed amendment was not passed upon by them, however.

Events rapidly culminated. The newly organized Confederate Administration lost no opportunity to add to the excitement, and to urge on the rebellion. The leaders determined that "a blow must be struck," that "blood must be shed," before their government could have a defined existence. Charleston harbor appeared to be the point selected for this bloody inauguration. The masterly occupation of Fort Sumter, by Major Anderson, the prolonged preparations of the insurgents for reducing it, and the firing upon the supply-ship *Star of the West*, had fixed the eyes of the country upon that point. The peculiar difficulties of affording supplies by a Government vessel, and the meagre amount of subsistence in stores, induced the commanding officer to inform the Governor of South Carolina, that unless he received a supply in two days, he must surrender the fort. As this was obviously impossible, the evacuation by the Federal forces was inevitable. But it did not suit the designs of the rebels to receive the fort without a resort to violence. Without provocation, a cannonade from eleven batteries and a land and water force of more than eight thousand men, opened upon the devoted little band. It was physically impossible for seventy man to hold out against such odds, and the Federal force under the guns of the rebels, capitulated on the 13th of April. On the same evening the news flashed over the vast telegraphic network of the country. Northern blood was stirred. This gratuitous violence and deliberate insult to the flag concinsively proved to all that it was the design of the leaders to break up the Government. An immediate reaction took place in the popular mind, completely uniting the people of the loyal States. They deliberately determined to put down the rebellion, and this purpose has been strengthened by time and reflection. The President immediately appointed a special session of Congress, to meet on July 4. He also issued his proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand three months militia. Of this force the quota of New-York was thirteen thousand men. On the morning of the 15th I communicated this fact to the Assembly, and recommended that a military force, sufficiently large to meet the present and prospective demands of the Government, be authorized, and that greater discretionary power be conferred to embody and equip a volunteer militia for the public defence, and to provide the necessary means therefor. A bill for this object, in a few hours, passed through all the forms of law, with but six dissenting votes. In the Senate, its passage was equally prompt and decisive. It empowered the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor and State Treasurer, to accept into the service of the State, in addition to and as a part of its militia, for two years, thirty thousand volunteers. The officers named in the act immediately met and resolved to raise seventeen regiments of seven hundred and eighty men each. A proclamation was issued by me, calling for this force to serve as infantry or riflemen, and to rendezvous at New-York, Albany, and Elmira. As the Board of officers, formed under the act, will make a report, accompanied by the minutes of its proceedings, it will be sufficient for me to say that the spirit aroused by the insult to the flag in Charleston Harbor, sent a company from every neighborhood, and at the end of a fortnight, and just when the spirit of volunteering was rising, the first quota was filled. Through the efforts of a member of the Board, who visited Washington for that purpose, the Government consented to accept the twenty-one regiments still remaining of the force authorized by the act referred to. On the 16th of April, I ordered the Seventh Militia Regiment to Washington, and the unprotected condition of that city determined me to dispatch thither at once all the remaining militia strength immediately available. Marching orders were therefore issued to the Sixth, Twelfth and Seventy-first, on the 17th, to the Twenty-fifth, on the 19th, and to the Eighteenth, Thirteenth, Twenty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Militia and the Eleventh Volunteers on the 20th. It will be remembered that traveling was obstructed on the 20th by the burning of the railroad bridges between Philadelphia and Baltimore. To what extent this fact interfered with the trains, could not be ascertained, as telegraphic communication was cut off almost immediately. I therefore directed the regiments to leave by steamers by way of the Potomac. The Eleventh Volunteers was the only organization raised under the act of April 16, in any degree ready for service; even that was as yet unorganized, and the election for officers was held on shipboard. It is not improper to say that to this timely arrival of the militia from this State must, in a great degree, be ascribed the safety of the Capital and the restoration of security in Washington.

While enlistments were proceeding at a rate altogether unprecedented, the Military Board were employing their energies to supply the necessary clothing and to provide arms. The mercantile class were unprepared for meeting the immediate demands for articles incident to a state of war. So limited was the stock of army cloth in our principal markets, that before any large number of uniforms could be furnished, the wool had to be purchased and the fabric prepared. Through an unfortunate modification of a contract with a respectable firm in the City of New-York, for 12,000 uniforms, a considerable number of suits of very poor quality were delivered to the agents of the State, and before becoming apprised of the inferiority, they were distributed to the troops. The facts respecting this and the terms of settlement with the contractors, will fully appear in the report to which I have referred. It may be proper to add that this circumstance occasioned the greatest vigilance in contracting for and inspecting subsequent supplies of all kinds for our troops.

On the 24th of April an agent of the State was dispatched to Europe with a letter of credit for $500,000, and authority to purchase 25,000 stand of arms. On this he obtained and shipped 19,000 Enfield muskets, which were delivered in New-York at a cost of about $335,000.

By the 25th of May, the 30,000 volunteers authorized by the Act had been raised, accepted by the Board into the service of the State, and organized into 38 regiments. On the 11th of June, the respective regimental Field Officers had been elected, and their services accepted, and on the 12th of July, the last of the 38 regiments had left the State. Thus, in a period of 87 days a volunteer force of 30,000 men had been drawn from various parts of the State, organized, fitted for service and dispatched to the seat of war.

There were accepted under authority from the President to a Committee of citizens of New-York, four volunteer and four militia regiments, and accordingly to the best information I have been able to obtain, there were also two other organizations accepted by the War Department independently of the State authorities, previous to the first of July. By the middle of that month there were in the service of the Government, from this State, of three months militia, about 8,300 men; of three years' militia, about 2,400; of two years' volunteers, 30,000, and of three years' volunteers, accepted directly by the War Department, and through the Committee of citizens of New-York, about 5,000, making an aggregate force of 46,000.

Immediately after the engagement at Bull Run, the President communicated to me his desire that New-York should furnish an additional force of twenty-five thousand three-year volunteers. I promptly informed him of my readiness to aid the Government to any extent it might require, but stated that the power conferred by the Legislature of New-York to raise troops for the war, was already exhausted; hence it would be necessary for me to convene the Legislature unless the Government would furnish the money necessary for raising, subsisting and equipping this further quota. The latter course met the President's approval. Proper authority was duly granted by the War Department for this purpose, and directions were given to the agents of the Government at Washington, and on service in this State, to aid me in this work. I therefore, on the 25th of July, issued my proclamation, calling for a volunteer force of twenty-five thousand men, to serve for three years, or during the war, to rendezvous, as under the first call, at New-York, Albany and Elmira. In framing a general order regulating the acceptances of the officers and men, I deemed the good of the service required that all candidates for commissions should pass an examination as to their fitness for field and company officers. The effect of this was, in a partial degree, to retard enlistments, but to give a greatly improved class of officers to the service. At this time, while there was nothing in the aspect of affairs connected with raising men particularly discouraging, yet, owing to several causes, enlistments were less active than they had been. With a view to stimulate volunteering, and at the same time to obtain the best class of troops, I directed the Adjutant-General to authorize branch depôts in twenty-two different localities, so separated that they would be unlikely to interfere with each other. The objects were more than accomplished. Not only did the change secure a class of troops which for respectability and intelligence can nowhere be surpassed, but it hastened enlistments. Ten regiments have already been raised at these special camps, and a sufficient number of men in addition to these to form eight more.

On October first the Government authorized an increase of the force from this State to one hundred thousand men. Again on the sixth of November, this number was enlarged to one hundred and twenty-five thousand.

The annual report of the Assistant-General will show that New-York has sent into the field, of infantry and riflemen, ninety-nine regiments, of which number eleven were three months militia; of cavalry, ten regiments and one battalion; of artillery, two regiments, two battalions, and nine batteries; a rocket battalion, and a regiment of engineer officers and soldiers; or an organized force equivalent to one hundred and fifteen regiments. In addition to this, there are now in the State of volunteers mustered into the service of the United States, about fourteen thousand five hundred, or sufficient for fifteen regiments more, increasing New-York's contribution to one hundred and thirty regiments. Muster-in rolls and statistics as to numbers are as yet incomplete; but the aconrate returns are not likely to meterially vary the following figures relating to the above organizations, namely:

There have left the State, in the several regiments, of officers and men	95,078
Recruits since added	11,000
Total that have entered service beyond limits of State	106,078
Now in the State, mustered into United States service	14,500
Aggregate number of men raised in State	120,578
Of those who entered the field, there have been killed in battle	270
Have died from natural causes	350
Made prisoners of war	550
Honorably discharged	2,700
Discharged by error in United States muster	1,500
Discharged by Court-martial	140
Absent without leave and desertions	3,300
Unaccounted for	900
Discharged by expiration of time of service, (three months' militia)	7,334
Now in the field	89,034

If there be added to the latter the volunteers now in the State, an available force of one hundred and three thousand three hundred and seven is shown.

It is estimated that, in addition to the foregoing aggregate, at least twenty-five hundred men have been drawn from this State and mustered into organizations not enumerated above.

This force is scattered over nine States, in forty-three different brigades, and under twelve Generals of Division.

I will not attempt to heighten the importance of the foregoing exhibit by comments. The figures are more emphatic than words.

The New-York troops have taken part in every engagement during the war, east of the Alleghanies and south of Washington. They have enriched the soil of six States with their loyal blood. Their hearing has at all times been that of freemen contending for fireside rights. They have never forgotten the dignity and humanity of the citizen and neighbor in the uniform of the soldier. Courage, coolness, and the endurance of veterans have characterized them in the hour of danger. Of the first to obey the forward call, one of her young commanders was among the earliest to inscribe his name on the bright page of hero-martyrs. Others, of beloved memory, have fallen; some in battle, others by disease; and from yet others not a breeze from the South but bears upon it the manly sighs of those who, because they loved and would defend their country's rights, fill the felon's cell. When the enduring record shall be made up, in all that constitutes the brave soldier, the war for the Union will suffer nothing when compared with the grand struggle which gave us a national existence.

On the 28th of September, the President tendered me the appointment of Major-General of Volunteers, under the act of Congress of July 25, 1861, and subsequently created the State of New-York into a Military Department, under my command. Finding, after a careful examination, that there were no constitutional objections to my holding the office, and in view of its practical advantages to the service, I accepted it, although, of course, not intending to receive any of its emoluments.

This summary of facts, connected with meeting the requisitions of the General Government, is respectfully submitted for your information. The Military Board, the Comptroller and the chiefs of the several Staff departments, will present all necessary details. The Legislature will, I am sure, approve the efforts that have been made to meet the demands of the Government. The exigency has been great, and the means of providing for it and of meeting in all respects the desires of the public, have at times been beyond the ability of those charged with the duties. The feeling of impatience has been manifested in consequence, while its influence has been sometimes dishearteniug upon the public servants, it was but an indication of the deep determination of the people to crush a rebellion which in all future time will be adjudged the most causeless and most wicked that history records.

Under authority granted from the War Department, contracts have been made by me for large supplies of uniforms, under-clothing, shoes, ordnance stores, equipments, rations, and other necessary supplies, for and on account of the United States, and free from any pecuniary liability except on account of the General Government. I submit a form of the contract, of which several hundred have been executed by me. The uniforms with which our troops are supplied being more satisfactory to them, and, in certain details, more appropriate than those furnished from the Government store-house, I have had the privilege, under authority from the United States, to furnish additional supplies, from time to time, to our troops in the field, so far as practicable, and am glad to say this is a case of mutual satisfaction to our troops and to the War Department.

Since the last of August the State has had an agent of much military experience located in the office of the Commissary of Clothing at Washington, through whom our troops were supplied with clothing, and to whom applications for supplies of various kinds could be made. Since the middle of November the Inspector-General of the State has been stationed in that city. His experience in the field, his familiar acquaintance with army officers, and his position on the Staff of the Commanding General, have given him peculiar facilities for visiting the camps and inspecting the condition of our regiments, and knowing their wants.

It is known to you that the first thirty-eight volunteer regiments were fitted out by the State. Such also was the case with the three months militia. For the remainder of the force, the General Government has furnished, and is to furnish, all the means and supplies have therefore been in accordance with the general regulations of the army. I recommend that an appropriation at once be made for supplying certain articles of comfort not levied very desirable, if not necessary, by the advanced season, which are not provided for by the army regulations, and which, while adding to the comfort of the soldier, will promote the efficiency of the service.

It was not till September that the War Department, by a general order, gave effect to the act of Congress of July last, with reference to the allotment by volunteers of portions of their pay for the benefit of their families. Finding that the system was not so generally adopted as it deserved to be, I requested one of the Commissioners to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, &c., to visit the regiments in the field, for the purpose of bringing the system to their attention and procuring its adoption to as large an extent as possible. He was directed to state to the volunteers, that application would be made to the Legislature to authorize the employment of the Treasury of the State as the depository of the funds so allotted. Before he had completed his labors, Congress, by a new act, placed the matter in the hands of Commissioners appointed by the President, who are to serve without compensation. It is, however, desirable that the Treasurer of the State should be promptly authorized to receive and disburse any portions of their pay that the volunteers may desire. Connected with this I recommend the adoption of an equitable system of relief to the families of volunteers.

Since the opening of the rebellion I have devoted myself wholly to the duty in hand, and have earnestly endeavored to preserve the high rank of this State in all matters, and while first regarding the comfort, health and efficiency of the soldier, I have not lost sight of the expenditures involved. No requisition has been made by the Government that remains unhonored. Among the very first to respond to the call for the defence of the Capital in April, New-York has not only steadily answered every demand since made, but has time after time besought the privilege of adding to her force in the field. Unless the State shall exhibit an unwillingness to respond to the wishes of the General Government, its constituted authorities would seem to be the proper medium through whom alone company and regimental organizations should be accepted.

On the 19th of October, I received a communication from the Department of State, inviting my consideration of the subject of the improvement and perfection of the harbor defences of the sea and lake coasts of this State, and requesting me to submit the matter to the consideration of the Legislature. Reference was made to the fact that disloyal persons had hastened to foreign countries, even before the present insurrection had revealed itself in arms, to invoke their intervention for the overthrow of the Government and the destruction of the Federal Union, and although unsuccessful in their first efforts, it was believed that those agents were still industriously endeavoring to accomplish their purposes by degrees and by indirection, and were seeking to involve our country in controversies with States, with which every interest requires that it shall remain in relations of peace and friendship.

A personal examination, in company with several competent engineers, led me to call the attention of the Legislature of 1860 to the fact, that the approaches to the City of New-York by water were not adequately defended, and the opportunities incidentally afforded me during the past year, fully satisfied me of the insufficiency of our lake defences. I therefore immediately assured the Secretary of State that I would aid the Government in providing for the proper protection of our frontiers and harbor approaches in anticipation of the action of the Legislature. I submit herewith a copy of the correspondence. A preliminary report of the Engineer-in-Chief, relating thereto, will be at once transmitted. The subject is one which calls for prompt and effective measures on the part of the Legislature, and I assure you of my cordial cooperation in any plan which will afford entire security to the persons and property of our citizens. I recommend that immediate measures be taken for obtaining from Congress an appropriation sufficient to provide suitable defences at all exposed points; and as that no time shall be lost, I recommend that authority be given to proceed with the work of preliminary survey and to take the proper antecedent steps. In default of the prompt action of the United States authorities, it is manifestly our duty to proceed at once with such portions of the defenses as prudence requires, looking to the Government for ultimate reimbursement.

A recent occurrence, which created great solicitude both here and in Europe, and which it was believed by many would lead to hostilities between this country and England, renders it not improper for me to say that no State in the Union has so large an interest as New-York in preserving amicable relations, especially with commercial Powers. The tonnage and value of vessels owned in the port of New-York alone, in 1860, was:

	Tonnage.	Value.
Of sailing vessels	1,258,491	$68,217,695
Of steam vessels	205,510	26,716,300
Total	1,464,002	$95,933,305

The annual average of foreign exports from this State is one hundred and eleven million dollars, and the annual average imports from foreign countries into the State are one hundred and ninety-one million five hundred thousand dollars. The aggregate imports and exports of the port of New-York for the year 1860 were three hundred and eighty-four million dollars, or a daily average of foreign commerce exceeding one million of dollars in value, passing through the Narrows of New-York harbor. The business of the ports would be shown more fully in adding to the above the coasting trade, amounting to double, if not to quadruple these figures, but there is no official data by which this can be shown. Hostilities with either of the Great Powers of Europe, and most of all with that Government which, from consanguinity, language and customs, is almost intimately related to us, would be of untold disaster. No mere pretext, no caprice of Court or Cabinet, no cause whatever, unless it involve national dignity, or we are denied a positive right, could justify the representatives of this State in consenting to a war with Foreign Powers, especially at a period when extraordinary supplies of men and money have been, and will continue to be drawn from us, to overwhelm the insurgents at home. We are now engaged in fighting the battle of constitutional freedom, resolved to restore the rightful authority of the Union throughout its whole extent. We are strong, because we are right. We should not weaken ourselves by taking upon us a war of questionable necessity. Our rank upon the waters, and in the family of nations, has been obtained through no aid from others. It must be maintained, as must be all our interests, by ourselves. Our career is just opening, if we preserve our self-respect and the respect of other nations. Let us give no intended offense, and tamely submit to none. We have confidence in the wisdom of the Government, and believe that present and prospective questions affecting this country's relations with foreign Powers will receive that consideration which their weighty consequences entitle them to, and that the decisions will be founded on principles of law. Their decisions are ours; and in a just cause New-York casts everything into the balance. Above and beyond all questions of property, all questions of present ease and present peace, the man of truly American heart rises to maintain the honor of his flag, and to preserve the dignity and stability of his Government.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

ALBANY, Jan. 7, 1862.

THE STATE CANALS.

REPORT OF AUDITOR BENTON.

The Report of Auditor BENTON makes the following exhibit regarding the condition of the Canals:

On the 30th of September, 1860, there was in the Treasury and invested, belonging to the Canal Fund, the sum of	$2,375,017 76
Received during the fiscal year ending on the 30th September, 1861	5,605,247 92
Total available and unavailable	$7,980,265 68
Payments during the year	5,375,644 43
Balance on the 30th September, 1861	$2,604,621 25
Deposited in banks, available	$1,946,314 75
Deposited in banks, unavailable	489,580 29
Total	$2,435,895 04
Securities in Auditor's hands	168,726 21—2,604,621 25
Appropriations overdrawn, to be refunded out of tax of 1861	154,611 63
Total	$2,759,432 88

Of this $2,372,103 61 belongs to the several Sinking Funds for the redemption of the State debt, and the remainder to other funds.

The resources of the State arising from the canals are shown by this exhibit:

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

From tolls collected on all the canals	$3,253,168 97
Rent of surplus waters	4,068 00
Interest on current canal revenues	33,295 01
Miscellaneous receipts	11,299 32
Total	$3,402,628 30

PAYMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

To Canal Commissioners, for repairs	$224,957 28	
To contractors, for repairs	240,995 33	
To Superintendents, for repairs	106,611 51	
To Collectors, for salaries, clerk hire, pay of Inspectors, and expenses of Collectors' offices	62,345 55	
To Weighmasters	2,111 99	
For salaries chargeable to annual revenues, refunding tolls, printing and other miscellaneous payments	43,765 17—	706,786 14
Balance		$2,695,842 16
Payments to Sinking Fund		2,050,000 00
Balance to Sinking Fund, under Art. 7		$645,842 16

The balance is not sufficient to pay the interest on the $12,000,000 debt chargeable to this fund, and a deficiency of $64,157 84 will have to be provided for by tax.

Comparative statements then given show that the net tolls of 1860 were nearly double those of 1859, and also that the net tolls of 1861 are more than three times those of 1859, as follows:

1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Rec'ts $2,602,206 88	$1,355,479 68	$2,416,808 30	$3,402,628 30
Exp's. 1,076,870 91	622,870 96	746,978 76	706,786 14
Net $1,525,335 97	$ 732,609 76	$1,669,611 61	$2,695,842 16

The following deficiencies of revenue, under section 1, article 7, have heretofore arisen, which have been supplied by extension of deficiency loans on the credit of funds which are now outstanding and not yet matured:

In 1857 there was a deficiency of	$110,984 40
In 1858 there was a deficiency of	706,874 03
In 1859 there was a deficiency of	732,999 33
In 1860 there was a deficiency of	30,387 29
The total for four years is	$1,581,016 15

Appendix as a Recapitulation of the Canal Stock Debt, paying interest Sept. 30, 1861

Under art. 7, sec. 1 of the Constitution	$9,739,024 76
Under art. 7, sec. 3 of the Constitution	13,200,000 00
Under art. 7, sec. 10 of the Constitution	642,585 49
Under art. 7, sec. 12 of the Constitution	2,500,000 00
Total	$26,081,610 25

The annual interest on the above is $1,498,870 76.

On January, $1,200,000 of the above debt was reimbursed, and in June, 1862, $900,000 more of it will be paid, and at the close of the current fiscal year the debt will amount to $23,981,610 25, and the annual interest reduced to $1,381,070 76.

The debts contracted under section 10, although created for canal purposes, is not a charge upon the canal funds, and the interest, $34,629 48 per year, is payable out of the General Fund. The whole debt was only reduced $982,974 23, during the last fiscal year.

The following statements exhibit the condition of the several constitutional sinking funds provided for the liquidation of the interest and principal of the canal stock debt of the State:

Under section 1, article 7.

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1860	$1,59 5,103 00
Received during the year from sources other than canal revenues	1,231,533 98
Transferred from the revenues of the State canals at the close of the fiscal year of 1861	1,700,000 00
Total	$4,526,636 98
Paid during the year other than for transfers to pay interest on loans	$2,178,119 64
Transferred to other accounts to pay interest on sundry loans	538,875 36—2,716,794 80
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1861	$1,809,842 08

This sum is applicable to the payment of the principal of the canal debt, under the above section, as it falls due.

Under Sec. 3. Art. 7.

Balance Sept. 30, 1860	$257,191 59
Receipts	1,279,206 11
Total	$1,536,397 70
Payments	783,376 81
Balance Sept. 30, 1861	$753,021 69

Of this $107,179 53 is invested as a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal, and $645,842 16 is applicable to the payment of interest.

No part of the 1½ mill tax, to pay the interest on the $12,000,000 debt, had been paid into this fund at the close of the fiscal year. It is estimated that it will net $1,580,742 63, which, after paying the deficiency loan of $1,200,000, due Jan. 1, 1862, and interest, will leave $445,658 48 for the fund, and a deficiency of $265,517 53 in the interest at the close of the fiscal year.

Under Sec. 12, Art. 7.

Balance Sept. 30, 1860	$15,000
Received from Taxes	350,000
Total	$4 5,000
Payments	337,500
Balance Sept. 30, 1861	$27,500

It is estimated that the net proceeds of the tax of one-third mill, to which this fund is entitled, will be $468,368 18, of which $350,000 has been credited to it, leaving $168,368 18, which, added to the balance, will make $255,868 18. After providing for one year's interest, the balance to be carried to the credit of the fund for the payment of the first installment of the principal of the debt of $800,000, due in 1866, will be $105,-868 18.

The repair trust fund amounted on the 30th of September to $63,000, and the interest which had accrued on deposits.

The expense of repairing the canals touched a lower figure during the last year than at any other period since 1847, and yet it was much increased during the Winter and Spring of 1861, in putting the canals in order for navigation with an increased depth and draft of water for boats.

A severer statute remedy is called for to prevent traveling on the tow-paths with carriages and other vehicles.

After discussing at length the rates of toll, and the only alterations which might be made with advantage, raising ¼ mill on wheat and flour, tabular statements are given of the tolls on exterior trade, and then the Auditor presents some speculations on the prospective tariff of 1862, and shows what causes may operate to divert trade from the canal.

The effects of railway competition are discussed at length, and it is shown that the New-York Central has diverted much traffic from the canal. He remarks:

It is not known at the department that the United States Government in a single instance has used the canals in the transportation of its ordnance, stores, and munitions of war, while the railways have been resorted to in all cases at prices quadruple, it is believed, the cost of carriage by the canal and other water lines. The public service may have required rapidity of dispatch at an immense increase of cost. This is one of the strong cases of competition.

The seventh article of the Constitution charges the payment of $3,655,131 53 annually, upon the canal revenues, over the expenses of collection, superintendence and *ordinary* repairs, and makes the following distribution:

To pay the principal and interest of the Canal debt as it existed on the 1st of June, 1846	$1,700,000 00
To pay the interest on the General Fund debt	350,000 00
To pay the interest on the new enlargement and completion debt of $12,000,000	716,000 00
To the annual contribution to redeem the principal of that debt	406,242 65
For contributions to support Government	200,000 00
To pay the interest on the Floating Debt loan	150,000 00
For the annual contribution to reimburse the principal of that loan	138,888 88
Total constitutional charges	$3,655,131 53

This charge upon the Canal tolls, when fully met, relieves the State from an annual tax of one and one-fourth of a mill. When only the three first items are covered by the tolls, then the State is subject to an annual tax of one-third of a mill, as is now the case.

Besides these annual contributions, these revenues are charged with the payment of the General Fund debt after the Canal debt of 1846 is reimbursed; and also, the refunding to the general treasury all advances and contributions made to the Canals or their debt from sources other than their direct revenues.

The estimate for the business of the present fiscal year is as follows:

If the tonnage movement on the Canals in 1862 shall correspond with that of the past season, or with that of 1860, we may safely estimate the revenue from Canal tolls as follows:

Receipts from tolls from Sept. 1, 1861, to the close of navigation	$1,981,540
Receipts from tolls from the opening of navigation in the Spring of 1862, to Sept. 1, of the same year	1,800,000
Total estimated gross receipts	$3,781,540
Deduct appropriation for collection, superintendence, and ordinary repairs	800,000
Net surplus of tolls to the Sinking Fund	$2,981,540
To which add the tax required to be annually levied under the act, chap. 271, laws of 1859	288,889
Estimated total net revenue	$3,270,429

This sum will be chargeable, under the Constitution, with the following payments:

Under section 1, article 7	$1,700,000
Under section 2, article 7	350,000
Under section 3, article 7	710,000
Under the act, chap. 271, laws of 1859, for interest and sinking fund of the floating debt loan of $2,500,000	288,889—$3,048,889
Balance Sinking Fund, sec. 8, art. 7	$221,540

The Auditor sums up the leading questions of this report as follows:

1. The imposition of rates of toll on the tonnage transported on the canals with a view to and for the purposes of revenue.

2. A strictly and rigid economical administration and application of all funds appropriated for superintendence, the collection of tolls, and the ordinary repairs; and,

3. Legislative guards and protection such as will be effective to carry out the object and intent of the Constitution in consecrating the canal revenues to the payment of the public debt.

The State Treasurer Question.

LETTER FROM MR. DORSHEIMER.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862.

To the Editor of the Evening Journal:

I regret that, before writing your article in regard to the matter of the Treasurer's Office, you did not apply to me for information as to the objection I make against giving Mr. LEWIS possession. By so doing you would have avoided errors of fact and inference that I notice in your article.

My principal objection to surrendering the State moneys to Mr. LEWIS, is that his bond was not filed *within the time* after notice required by law—ten days. If it was not so filed the statute distinctly, and in terms, declares the office vacant. (Sec Rev. Stat., vol. 1, p. 413.

The difficulty with Mr. LITTLEJOHN'S approval of the bond is inclucnt to the neglect of Mr. LEWIS to comply with the statute within the ten days. If he had done so, Mr. LITTLEJOHN was then in office, and his signature would have been good; by delaying beyond the time, he found himself obliged to take Mr. LITTLEJOHN'S signature after his official life had ended.

You admit that if this bond was not executed, approved, and filed within ten days, there is a vacancy, and add that it is "not the duty of the old officer to hold over," "but it devolves upon the Governor to appoint." Suppose the Governor won't appoint, then what shall the old officer do? This question is answered by the statute: "Every officer duly appointed, except Justices of the Supreme Court, who shall have duly entered upon the duties of his office, shall continue to discharge the duties thereof, although his term of office shall have expired, until a successor in such office shall be duly qualified."

I am ready to surrender the office to any person whom the Governor may appoint, who shall have complied with the statute in relation to the oath and bonds, and I have asked the Governor to make an appointment. Indeed, I have urged Mr. LEWIS' appointment, which you think the Governor will not hesitate to make.

You intimate that I "made haste, without consulting the other State officers, to retain possession of the office." In a matter of simple official duty, involving the responsibility of my bail, I have not felt called upon to consult anybody but my legal advisers.

You are doubtless uninformed as to the peculiar responsibility resting on the Treasurer in the matter of surrendering his office. The law in fact makes his bondsmen responsible for the proper discharge of that duty, by requiring for the continuance of their liability until his successor shall have filed a sufficient bond.

Deeming Mr. Lewis' bond insufficient and illegal, as filed after the time fixed by law, my counsel has advised me that I cannot surrender the office with safety.

You approve of a determination that you ascribe to the Comptroller to establish Mr. LEWIS as a State Treasurer at a desk in his office. I think you are mistaken as to the Comptroller having come to such a determination, and I abstain from commenting on a project which sets at defiance law, common sense and every rule of official decorum.

By operation of law, the surrender of this office to Mr. LEWIS puts under his control $5,000,000 now in deposit in various banks throughout the State. The responsibility for a hasty, illegal, fraudulent surrender of this vast amount of money if not with the Comptroller or with the State officers as a body, but with the State Treasurer in possession and his bail, as you will find by referring to Rev. Stat., vol. 1, p. 434. Such (the Treasurer's bond) shall be deemed to extend to the faithful execution of the office of Treasurer, *until a new appointment of Treasurer be made, and a new bond given under such appointment.*"

I have no idea, as you seem to think I have, of keeping the office of Treasurer. I know very well that, if Mr. LEWIS cannot hold under his election, the office will be disposed of by the Governor or Legislature, by appointment. My term having expired, I was prepared, on the 1st of January, to hand over the money, books, and papers to Mr. LEWIS, but he did not appear to claim them. Throughout the 2d of January the business of the office was transacted as usual by my deputy and clerks, Mr. LEWIS not appearing to take possession, and I was sent for to continue in charge. On the 3d, Mr. LEWIS appeared and claimed the office, when, finding myself still responsible for the State Funds, in consequence of the Treasurer elect not having filed his bond before Jan. 1, I deem it a simple, but imperative duty, alike to myself, my bail, and the State, to see that I did not surrender the office to an unauthorized person.

Yours, &c., P. DORSHEIMER.

Art Matters at the National Capital.

From the Washington Star, Jan. 3.

LEUTZE is busy at work upon his great picture for the western staircase of the House gallery. It is to be entitled "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way." The sketch in color is finished, and is in many respects the finest of Mr. LEUTZE'S works. The completion of the painting (the main picture, with the arabesques and smaller designs) will require a twelve-month's work at least.

STONE has just modeled an admireble bust of the late Gen. BAKER.

LANMAN has abjured pencil and palette for the time, and is engrossed with the duties of his office in the House, and with the completion of his *Biographical Dictionary*.

W. D. WASHINGTON, according to report, is now a member of the Black Horse Cavalry, down in Dixie.

Miss LANDER, the sculptress, who has spent considerable time lately in this city by the bedside of her brother, Gen. LANDER, (wounded at Ball's Bluff,) has the good news that her statute has been fished up from the ocean-bed, and is now safe in Boston.

Beaby is indefatigably busy in developing new capabilities for photography; and some of his late processes for depicting outdoor camp life, &c., seem the ultimate "possible" of the art. The art-folk generally will recognize an old acquaintance in a recent acquisition to the Brady corps—Mr. H. ANDOS.

At MARKGETER'S (No. 486 Seventh-street,) may be seen a fine copy by [MAYER, of Dresden,) of DE BURE'S celebrated picture, "The Widow's Mite." Such a picture would be a good thing to have in the house.

PETRIFIED INDIAN EYES.—We have recently received, through the kindness of a friend at Arica, Peru, a quantity of petrified Indian eyes, taken from the Indian burying-grounds in that neighborhood, which are probably as great a curiosity in their way as has ever come to light. The ball of the eye is exceedingly perfect, displaying the pupil and other parts very distinctly. It is apparently of a hard, horny substance, and peels off in thin transparent flakes. The face of the eye presents a reddish hue with yellow circles, and when reflected in the light it becomes brilliantly illuminated. The back part is of a bright, glossy, yellow tinge, looking much like damaged pearl, but when the outer flakes are taken off, the entire eye becomes the color of bright amber, which it is easily mistaken for. These eyes are found at times loose inside the skulls, and at other times on the ground of the cave or grave, having fallen out after becoming dried up.

On reference to books written on Peru, we find that TSCHUDI, who visited the coast in 1712, describes the *Huacas* or ancient tombs at Hilo and Arica, where the bodies were found entire with clothes on, and frequently surrounded by gold and silver ornaments. The graves are described as being dug in the sand, about six feet in depth, and inclosed with a wall of dry stones, covered with cane rode, over which a layer of earth and sand is spread.—*Panama Star, Dec. 24.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JAN. 7, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	97	300	Erie Railway	34⅜
3,500 Oregon War Loan	84	1100	do	34⅜
½ yearly	84	100	do	b30 34⅜
1,000 Mich. St. 6s, '78	77⅜	100	do	b30 35
2,000 do	78	50	do	b10 34½
1,000 Mich. St. 8 w k Bs	77⅜	850	do	b3 34½
6,000 do	77⅜	250	do	s30 34½
6,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	60½	50	do	b30 34⅜
8,000 do	60	100	do	s30 34⅜
12,000 Missouri St. 6s	41¾	450	Erie Railway Pref	57
10,000 do	b5 42	100	do	b30 57⅜
3,000 do	42	200	do	56⅜
3,000 Missouri 6s, 1st. to Han. & St. Jo. R	45½	200	do	b30 56⅜
1,000 Louisiana St. 8s	60	60	do	56⅜
5,000 California St. 7s	77¼	353	do	56¼
1,500 do	77⅝	110	Hudson River R	40
5,000 Min. S. & p.a. Bd.	75	200	do	39⅞
9,800 City 8s '86	92	100	do	39⅝
1,500 N. Y. Cen. 6s	92	50	do	b30 40
500 N.Y.C.B.'78 C.B.	102	270	Harlem R. Pref	32
2,000 Erie R. 1st m. bds.	103½	50	Reading Railroad	30
1,000 Erie 2d M. ex '70	97	450	Harlem Railroad	13½
7,000 Hnd. R. 3d M. Bs	77	150	do	13¼
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bs	94½	100	do	13½
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₱ c. B	92¾	200	do	b10 13⅝
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M. As	61	100	do	b30 13⅜
1,000 T. H. & Al. 1st M.	76½	250	Mich. Cen. R	50
5,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M	104½	100	do	b30 50⅛

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to ane address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who wilt send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on appliestion.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NAW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—DOT—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—LITTLE TOM—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROAD TO RUIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HAMLET.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BOWERY THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We learn from Washington that the House Committee of Ways and Means have determined to provide by taxation for raising during the current year the sum of *one hundred and fifty million dollars*. We print this morning the bill matured by the Committee to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes payable on demand; also the General Banking bill, in the shape in which it is now before the Committee. The latter is thought to be very nearly complete.

There is nothing of special importance to report from the Army of the Potomac. Gen. SMITH'S Division went, yesterday, on a foraging expedition, near Fairfax Court-house, but did not discover the enemy in any considerable force. Gen. MCCLELLAN has recovered sufficiently to attend to his duties as usual.

Our dispatches from the Upper Potomac state that the damage done to Hancock by the rebel bombardment was very slight. Not a man was killed or wounded. JACKSON, at last accounts had retired from that vicinity, leaving only a battery and an infantry guard. His whole command consists of ten regiments, with a large baggage and supply train, and with cooked rations for ten days. It is believed that he has gone with this force to attack Gen. KELLY'S command, which has recently been transferred to Gen. LANDER. The extravagant reports which reached us a day or two ago prove to have been untrue. The Connecticut Fifth was not attacked by JACKSON, and was not even near the scene of the reported fight.

Advices from Fortress Monroe are to Monday afternoon. On that day another flag of truce came down from Norfolk with released prisoners, increasing the whole number to two hundred and fifty. Some Southern papers were also received, but they contain no news of importance. A statement is made in a telegraphic dispatch that our troops, reported to have landed on the North Edisto, have been repulsed and driven back to the shelter of their guns on North Edisto Island; but experience has taught us to interpret rebel dispatches, especially those from South Carolina, in a contrary sense—so we may expect to hear by the next arrival from Port Royal, that our forces have been completely successful in establishing themselves on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, at Station No. 4, and that the rebels have suffered a defeat in attempting to dislodge them.

Flag-Officer FOOTE, of the Mississippi Flotilla is making everything ready for his expected descent upon the rebels. He yesterday morning made a highly satisfactory reconnoissance down the Mississippi, within two miles of Columbus.

A letter from Romney states that there are now some seven thousand troops at that point, including six companies of cavalry and two of artillery all thoroughly equipped and in the most efficient state. There has been no advance yet, nor will there be until large reinforcements are received. Gen. ROSECRANS was expected at Romney daily, and, on his arrival, it was thought that active operations would be resumed. Gen. KELLY is at Cumberland, and is still very low from the effect of his wound.

Information was received at Wheeling, on Thursday, that a day or two since a train of Government wagons, fifty in number, was captured between Weston and Sutton, by the Secessionists, and fifteen of the drivers killed. The rebels took all the valuables from the train and burned the wagons. It is also reported that the Norton Cavalry, Capt. WES. ROWAN, were recently captured at Sutton, by a superior force of rebels, and that the town of Sutton was destroyed.

The *New-Yorker Demokrat* of yesterday announced that it had received a dispatch from St. Louis, stating that Gen. SIGOEL had resigned his command. It was intimated some time ago that the General designed taking this action, and the same reason was assigned then as now—that he had not received the appointment to which he aspired.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, petitions for the emancipation of slaves and for the exchange of prisoners were presented. The bill in regard to the appointment of sutlers was reported back from the Military Committee, with amendments, and ordered to be printed. A resolution, offered by Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, making inquiry as to making purchases for the Navy through other than recognized agents, was passed. Mr. HALE also notified the Senate that he should introduce a bill to punish frauds on the Treasury. A bill to abolish the franking privilege was introduced by Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky. The bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point was then taken up and discussed by Messrs. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, CLARK of New-Hampshire, GRIMES, of Iowa, LANE, of Kansas, DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, WILSON, of Massachusetts, NESMITH, of Oregon, and HALE, of New-Hampshire. The Senate finally refused to pass the bill—25 to 12. The bill to punish fraud upon the Treasury, brought in at the extra session, was taken up and recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill relative to the arrest of fugitive slaves by officers of the Army or Navy was taken up, but its consideration was again postponed for the present, after a refusal of the Senate to postpone it indefinitely. The Kansas contested seat case was then taken up, but the Senate adjourned without proceeding with it.

In the House, a message was received from the President, accompanying the documents relating to the *Trent* affair. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, took occasion to express his dissatisfaction at the course pursued by the Government in delivering up MASON and SLIDELL, remarking that in less than three months we will be at war with Great Britain, or else we will tamely submit to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and the breaking up of the blockade. Mr. HUTCHINS, his colleague, replied, saying that VALLANDIGHAM had heretofore been opposed to coercion as to the South, while now he is against the delivery up of MASON and SLIDELL, and consequently in favor of war. The position of his colleague was liable to suspicion that his belligerent attitude was one which would benefit the rebels, by causing a war between England and the United States—a war which the South desired. Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, argued in justification of the capture of MASON and SLIDELL. England did us grievous wrong in making the demand for them, which was unjust and insolent in spirit. She has done that which implanted in the American breast a sense of wrong, and we shall await the opportunity to strike the blow of retributive justice. The message and documents were finally referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the payment of sundry civil expenses, when the debate on the *Trent* affair was further continued, until the adoption of a resolution to restrict debate to the matter before the Committee, when the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature met yesterday at noon, and immediately proceeded to business. In the Senate, Lieut.-Gov. CAMPBELL administered the oath to the members. JAMES TERWILLIGER was then elected Clerk, and RICHARD N. OWENS, Sergeant at Arms; and the subordinate offices were filled without difficulty. The first petition presented was to prohibit the sale of swill milk. A petition was also presented setting forth the defenceless condition of Cape Vincent, and asking for the construction of a fort there. It was referred to the Committee on Public Defences.

In the Assembly, Mr. RISLEY, the old Clerk, called the members to order, and Mr. BALLARD, the Secretary of State, administered theoath to the members. The election of officers was then proceeded with, and for Speaker, Mr. RAYMOND, of New-York, received 88 votes, Mr. SEYMOUR, of Erie, 36, and Mr. GRAY of Warren, 1. Mr. RAYMOND, on taking the Speaker's chair, made a short address, thanking the members for the honor conferred upon him, and promising to do his utmost to prove himself worthy of it. J. B. CUSHMAN was elected Clerk by the same vote; LEVI S. GANO was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and NORMAN B. SPRAGUE Doorkeeper. The Governor's Message was then received and read, and the Assembly took a recess until 4 o'clock P. M., when the members made choice of seats.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT delivered his address "On the Character and Origin of the Present War," before an audience of 3,000 persons, last evening, at the Academy of Music. His portraiture of the evils of secession and the secret history of its progress was received with continued and enthusiastic acclamation. The address occupied two hours' time in the delivery, and we but briefly sketch it, in another column, it having been reported in full on a previous occasion.

The Metropolitan Hotel in Washington, better known as BROWN'S, has passed under the control of Mr. ANDREW R. POTTS.

The Fort Gansevoort property controversy proceeded yesterday at Special Term of the Common Pleas, before Judge BRADY, and will be concluded to-day.

The Stock Market opened at a further advance in prices yesterday, but after the early Board there was a less buoyant feeling, and the latest quotations are much the same as on Monday afternoon. Exchange closed tame at 114¼, while Gold rose to 103½@104 ₱ cent.

Increased activity was discernible in the General Markets, yesterday. A fair business was transacted in Flour, which opened buoyantly, but closed rather heavily; in Corn, which advanced a shade; in Coffee and Teas, Tallow, Tobacco and Ingot Copper. Wheat was stiffly held, but was quiet. Provisions were pretty freely purchased; prices of Pork tended downward; while Lard, Bacon and Beef were firm. Cotton, Fish, Fruit, Hops, Hemp, Oils, Rice, Molasses and Naval Stores were inactive. Iron, Spelter, Tin and Whisky were in moderate request. Heavier freight engagements were reported.

The Live Stock markets were only moderately supplied, up to last evening, and most of the arrivals were at a late hour. Probably other delayed trains will come in during the night, and furnish enough for the wants of to-day's general market. The cattle came in so scattering that a regular trade was hardly established, prices varying considerably in different yards. First-class cattle were scarce, and commanded 9c.@9½c. per lb. Ordinary to fair steers sold at 8c.@8½c. or about as last week—worse if anything. The cattle in the yards so far are not as good as one week ago.

THE TRENT IMBROGLIO IN CONGRESS.—The disposition of Congress to enter just now upon the discussion of the *Trent* question is to be profoundly regretted. The issue is still pending. Negotiation may have much to adjust and much to explain away before that peace which the surrender was to purchase shall be secured; and all such ill-judged speeches as that delivered yesterday in the House by Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, will only tend to perplex and, perhaps, defeat a pacific accommodation. Had it emanated from VALLANDIGHAM or other declared sympathizer with rebellion, the object of the outburst would have been obvious, and must have rendered it innoxious. But Mr. THOMAS comes from the "Quincy" district of Massachusetts, is regarded as a conservative, as well as a loyal supporter of the Government; and professes to be chiefly animated by a desire to suppress the rebellion. He even believes that peace with foreign nations should be sought at any price, rather than that aim should be postponed. But when he speaks of a sacrifice of principle submitted to by the Administration, of a humiliation inflicted by England, of a cause abandoned in the support of which we were sure of the sympathies of mankind, Mr. THOMAS shows an utter ignorance of the settled policy of this Government on international questions, or a disposition to pander to that misguided popular sentiment, which he represents as existing in Massachusetts. We have surrendered SLIDELL and MASON, not merely because England demanded them, but because the procedure of Capt. WILKES was not formally correct, and because to have retained them would have been to justify England in adherence to a class of maritime laws, which for half a century the American Government has sought to abrogate. And, so far from persistence in holding the captives securing us the sympathy of the world in the resulting contest, our Government had express assurances that France, our ancient ally, could not sustain us, and the evidence of the entire European Press, that our cause was held to be unjust and indefensible. Every Continental Power in Europe had manifested its eagerness to accept the American doctrine, that "free flags make free ships;" while England alone disented; and while we may be prepared to turn our backs upon that doctrine, it is certainly too much to expect of the other Powers of the world to abandon at once their obvious interests and their consistency, simply to follow our capricious lead. Had we accepted the search of the *Trent* as a cause of war, we should have become the champions of an obsolete and tyrannical principle, hateful to mankind, and should have presented to the world the spectacle of a nation justly punished for inconsistency.

Such is the position wisely taken by the Administration. Mr. THOMAS will better demonstrate his sense and patriotism by supporting it, than in inflaming the popular mind against England by appeals founded on error and filled with reasonless passion.

The Governor's Message.

Brevity is not the most conspicuous merit of the Message which Gov. MORGAN yesterday laid before the Legislature, and to which we devote this morning so large a share of our space. The Winter indeed brings with it an avalanche of such documents, few of them falling short of the dimensions of that with which Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, fills seventy-five large pages, and all of them pregnant with topics of extraordinary moment. Nor can we justly complain. If we crowd our years as we have crowded the last, with thick-coming events, effecting every department of our social and political systems, we must expect the yearly discussion of them by the officials from whom we submit to receive such annual reviews to be proportioned fully to the matter, and to be all the more explicit and definite, because the issues are so novel and of such unprecedented importance. Gov. MORGAN, it must be owned, has not abused his privilege. In addition to the ordinary subjects upon which he is required to throw light from time to time, there are the war, its causes and consequences, the armament of the State, the provision for extraordinary expenses, the welfare of the army, and all those various results of the strange crisis through which the nation is passing, upon which the Message must expatiate more or less diffusely. And thus we find ourselves obliged to accept such weighty documents as one of the necessary evils of the times upon which we have fallen.

Nothing can be more satisfactory than the financial statement derived from the report of the Comptroller. Notwithstanding the period is one of civil conflict, when it might have been presupposed that every channel of commerce would be more or less obstructed, we find the canals yielding revenues greatly in excess of preceding years, and the State Treasury holding a balance of more than $3,000,000 at the close of the fiscal year. And we are reasonably taught to expect still more gratifying results hereafter. The enlargement of the canal will be completed at the opening of navigation in the Spring, thus vastly increasing the facilities for transportation; and to the proper mode of increasing business in ratio to these facilities, the Governor gives his attention. Of the two projects long agitated in this connection—namely, of reducing the tolls on the canal, or of tolling the railroads, the Governor continues his recommendations of the latter; urging the fact that the canals, in carrying agricultural produce to exclusion of merchandise, do a far less reliable business than if they shared with the railroads the latter species of traffic. The probabilities are, however, that the Legislature will persevere in its reluctance to tax the railroads.

In regard to taxation, the Message states that in consequence of reimbursements by the National Government of expenses incurred in the equipment of volunteers, the direct State tax for the present year, of four and three-eighths mills authorized by the Legislature, will be reduced to three and seven-eighths mills, which is but the one-twenty-fourth of a mill greater than the tax for 1860. But there is to be added the direct tax already levied by law of Congress, of which New-York is answerable for $2,603,918. The Governor recommends the assumption of this payment by the State Government, and the collection of the amount by the machinery already created by the State; a recommendation likely to find favor with the Legislature, in view of the discount of 15 per cent. allowed by the National Government for such services. Deducting this discount, and a balance of reimbursement still due from the National Treasury, the net amount to be raised is found to be only $495,880. Of so much of the scheme of National taxation as relates to the tax upon incomes, the Governor speaks dubiously, suggesting queries as to its prudence and constitutionality.

The reports of the Banking and Insurance Departments are extremely gratifying. Of the various banks which have been closed, only one has failed to protect its circulation perfectly, and in that instance, the loss is only seven per cent. The Insurance companies, with a single exception, remain solvent. The State Prisons afford the Governor less comfort. They remain a burden upon the Treasury, when they should be self-sustaining; and a modification or subversion of the contract-system of employing the prisoners is suggested as a proper remedy. It is also proposed that the office of Prison Inspector be erased from the Constitution, and that a single Superintendent, to be nominated by the Governor, shall be held responsible for the management of the entire system.

The military labors of the year fill much of the Message. It is interesting to know that 120,000 men have been raised in the State for the support of the National Government; while the number of those who have left the State to take service elsewhere, is estimated at 2,500. Deducting from this aggregate the three months' militia, the troops still awaiting organization and dispatch to the seat of war, the deserters, the prisoners, and the unaccounted for, and the State is found to have actually in the service of the United States some 90,000 men. Of the services rendered by this loyal contribution, honorable and grateful mention is made; and not improperly a proposition is added that, beyond the full equipment which the War Department now furnishes to the volunteer, the State make an appropriation to supply certain necessaries and comforts, which the rules of the service do not authorise.

The necessity of providing for the defence of New-York City, with an allusion approbatory of the surrender of SLIDELL and MASON, occupies the closing portions of the Message. A report of the Engineer-in-Chief in regard to additional protections demanded by the harbor, is ready for transmission to the Legislature; and, while engaging to urge upon Congress the duty of making ample and immediate provision in the way of defence, the Governor implores the Legislature to authorize, without procrastination, all the preliminary labors of survey and fortification. It is to be hoped that the concurrent urgency of the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the City will have prompt and energetic influence in stimulating the action of Congress in this direction. Delay may be swift ruin.

With the general scope and spirit of Gov. MORGAN'S Message we can only express entire contentment. Many of its recommendations have already been rejected by previous Legislatures, and will probably have no better fortune with this; but among these are several deserving better treatment, and of the fresh suggestions, springing from the experience and emergencies of the year, there are a score which will doubtless receive the sanction of law. Than this, no better tribute to the merits of a recommendatory address of the kind, can be desired.

The National Finances—The New Era of Taxation.

The passage of the Treasury Note bill is to be followed, we learn, by a comprehensive system of taxation to provide not only for the payment of the notes issued, but an adequate system of finance to meet what must be the enormously increased expenditures of Government for some time to come, at least, on a peace footing. Were the rebellion subdued to-morrow these expenditures must equal twice and perhaps thrice the average for years past. We shall do well if we get on with $200,000,000 annually. We must keep up, for years, a large standing army, which costs $1,000 a year for each man, rank and file. We shall not hereafter be content without a powerful navy. We are to render impregnable, if possible, all our important harbors. The civil list is grows apace with our increasing years. We shall have on the 1st of July next an annual interest account of $40,000,000. For the present, consequently, we must bid adieu to the golden era in our history in which we were scarcely conscious that we had a Government, so lightly did its burdens rest upon us, and enter upon that in which the almost sole problem of a statesman will be to make the credit balance the debit side of the national ledger.

As our wants augment, our revenues from ordinary sources have fallen, unfortunately, to one-half their usual average. These are to be increased by the heavy duties recently levied upon tea, coffee and sugar. From January to January the past year, we presume the revenues from imports, excluding tea and coffee, which were transferred from the *free* list in July, fell short of $30,000,000. The duties levied upon these, with the increase upon other articles, may raise the amount to be realized in 1862, to $50,000,000. This is probably a large estimate. All beyond must be provided by internal taxes, known as excise, income and property taxes, licenses, stamps, &c., &c., none of which were levied in this country for more than a generation while some of them are entirely novel. How to levy these taxes so as to produce the largest amount of revenue in a manner least burdensome or injurious to the payer, is the great question before us, and must continue to be the all-absorbing one in the National councils for many years to come.

In our dilemma we naturally turn to England, whose necessities and experience point her out as our example. Though there is much in it which we cannot copy, owing to radical differences between the two countries, we can study with profit the principles upon which taxation in that country is based. These are the result of a long experience, and are everywhere alike applicable. England taxes *results* not processes—the end rather than the means—and connecting the tax very largely with the gratification of the palate, levies a portion of it every time that a man solaces himself with a narcotic or stimulant. Every day witnesses the payment of very nearly equal portions of it. It is not felt to be a burden, from the minute sums in which it is collected; with every mug of beer, or sip of tea, or whiff of tobacco, a penny goes into the Imperial Treasury. The process of collection may be likened to the gentle rain, whose mingled drops make the ocean. The tax is a portion of the National expenditure, and every possible care is taken that industry shall be left free to do its best. The taxes other than those levied upon articles ministering to our appetites, closely resemble the latter, in being levied upon accumulations, as illustrated by the *income*-tax. This is really levied upon money on hand, and though greatly complained of, is probably one of the most equitable and bearable taxes that can be imposed. It is levied upon a person's purse. Its payment creates no embarrassment, nor does the sum drawn from him make a serious inroad into a person's comforts or style of living.

Such are the principles upon which taxes in England are levied, and which we shall undoubtedly copy when we inaugurate our system of internal taxation. Upon none other can vast revenues be collected. Were those of the British exchequer made payable in a *gross* sum, on the last day of each year, it would bankrupt the whole kingdom. There is not sufficient forecast, even among that provident people, to collect and lay by, day by day, till the end of the year, the enormous sums which are now promptly paid without apparent inconvenience. A large portion of the revenues are paid by the poor, and no small amount by those who, with the exercise of the best faculties, can only provide a pittance of beer, tobacco, tea and sugar for the day. To-morrow is too much for them. It is the appetite of the hour that is the stimulus to exertion. It is only by the gratification of this appetite that England puts forth her vast fleets and armies, is mistress of the seas, and in consequence dominates the land.

Having hit upon the correct principle, everything has been made to give way to it. The burden has been thrown upon those things which experience has shown could bear it, and withdrawn from others which were oppressed by it. There has consequently been a double gain, in increasing the revenues, and in simplifying and cheapening the modes in which they are collected. Nothing is more annoying than multiplicity in subjects of taxation. In 1840, there were in England 1,052 articles subject to duties. In 1845, these were reduced to 590; in 1852, to 466; and in 1853, to 1051 Since that time, the number has been further reduced. The reduction in articles was followed by no falling-off in the revenues. The reduction has gone to such an extent, that, of $350,000,000 collected in England, in 1860, $290,300,770 were derived from eight sources, as follows:

Sources of Income.	Amount raised.
Imposts on Sugar	$30,470,000
Imposts on Tobacco	28,370,365
Imposts on Tea	27,237,785
Imposts on Wine and Spirits	18,527,000
Excise duty on wine and Spirits	47,500,000
Excise duty on Malt	31,195,725
Income and Property Tax	65,000,000
Stamps	42,000,000
Total	$290,300,770

These eight sources of revenue sustain the whole British Empire, open to it, free of duty, the markets of the world, allow all the processes of industry their full reward, and have given us an example of power not yet equaled in history. What a similar system would do for this country is a question of the deepest interest.

Forfeiture of Rebel Property.

Senator DAVIS, of Kentucky, has introduced into the Senate a bill, of which we have already given an abstract, in relation to the rebels and their property. In the main purpose of the bill, viz., the forfeiting all the property of those who shall be engaged in the rebellion, we heartily concur. Hitherto it has been the interest of every inhabitant of the seceding States to join and aid the rebellion, because if he did not, his property was swept away from him at once by the rebels, while if he did they would not seize it, neither would the United States forfeit it, if they should prove victorious. The passage of this bill will tend to equalize matters. The scales will no longer be weighted to favor rebellion, and any one who hereafter joins the rebels can have no cause to complain, if he loses all his property in punishment. The main purpose of the bill, as we said, we heartily approve. Some of its provisions, however, need more careful arrangement and some modification.

We judge that the act is not intended in its definition of those who "shall be held and taken to be alien enemies to the United States," to charge persons with the penalty for acts that they have already done. The effect of such a law would be to make everyone who has heretofore engaged in the smallest degree in the rebellion, no matter what may have been the pressure by which he was compelled, nor how unwillingly he acted, equally punishable with those who have rolled rebellion "as sweet morsel under their tongue," and to save themselves they must use all their powers for the success of the rebellion,—and they are thus changed from unwilling to active supporters of it. But if it is confined to those who shall hereafter aid and abet in the crime, the tendency will be for those who at heart are Unionists to desist from rebellion in order to avoid the forfeiture imposed by this act.

If this is the aim of the act, the first section will need some verbal alterations to make that purpose more clear. It must be persons *thereafter* holding "offices," and "persons who shall *thereafter* organize" provisional Governments, &c.; and it may be questioned whether, in this view, it would not be well to make the act go into effect at some later date than that of its passage, in order to give some opportunity for its being known through the rebel States that such a penalty is affixed to future acts of rebellion. As it is, probably the first knowledge many will have of the law will be when they have already become subject to its penalties, and must fight the harder as the only way to avoid them.

To the second section of the act we have a more material objection. It provides that whenever any person shall so become an alien enemy of the United States, all his property "shall be forfeited and be immediately, without any legal proceedings whatever, vested in the United States," subject, however, to the payment of all debts owing to loyal citizens. Now there is a large amount of a peculiar kind of property, the owners of which will be most certain to come within the provisions of the first section, as to which we most strenuously object to the United States becoming vested with any title whatever. The passage of this act in its present shape would make the United States the greatest slaveowner in the world. And it would be such a slaveowner that it could not set free those whose ownership was thus involuntarily cast upon it, because the same section declares that all loyal citizens who have suffered damage by reason of the rebellion shall have a lien upon all this property so vested in the United States, for the payment of such damages, after the payment of debts as above provided. And the further provisions of the act are mainly in reference to the enforcement of this lien.

Thus by the terms of the act, the United States would become not only the greatest slaveowner, but also the greatest slave dealer in the world, for all the slaves of all rebels would fall into the hands of the United States, and must be "disposed of" to satisfy the damages of loyal citizens, which will be enough to swallow up all the property of all the rebels, ten times over—and this would lead to a state of things which would horrify the world.

This must not be. To wind up this drama, after the tragedy of the rebellion is closed, by a general seizure and sale of all the slaves belonging to the rebels, to pay damages occasioned to the loyal citizens, would turn the whole thing into a most melancholy farce, at which devils might laugh, but mankind would stand aghast.

The laws of the United States must make a distinction between slave property and other property. The action proposed by this bill may well be taken as to other property; but as to the slaves, the only action which the United States can take is to declare, in reference to the slaves of all rebels, what has been by the act of Aug. 6, 1861, already declared in reference to slaves employed by their masters in the rebellion, that their masters shall forfeit all right to their service and labor, and that right ceasing, no other right must be fastened upon them. After such provision has been made in reference to this particular species of property, the provisions of this act may well be carried out.

Now and Then.

From the Herald, January, 1862.

The *Herald* HAS NEVER CEASED *to present the form of Government of the United States as the very best model that human wisdom has ever devised, and as admirably adapted to the local wants of this City.*

From the Herald, April, 1861.

It is especially necessary that the conservative masses of this Metropolis should take the lead in indorsing the Constitution which the Confederate States of the South have adopted, and in signifying their willingness to acquiesce in the same.

From the Herald, April, 1861.

The Southern Confederacy has a mighty destiny before it, and the only way the Northern States can share it, and be saved from ruin, *is by adopting the Montgomery Constitution.*

It is impossible to anticipate the flights of the *Herald's* audacity. Else to-morrow we might expect to find it insisting upon the spotless purity of its advertising columns, the reliability of its news, the consistency and sanctity of its editorial homilies, the unerring certainty of its prophecies. The only way to punish the impudent sinner is to bring it now and then face to face with its hypocrisies, which the above choice excerpts from its columns do very effectually.

PILLOW'S CASE.—If the rebel deserter who reports the resignation of Maj.-Gen. PILLOW be a "reliable" gentleman, we may congratulate the rebel army on the loss of its most bombastic and thin-brained General—always, of course, excepting Gen. HENRY A. WISE. PILLOW'S campaign has not been a glorious nor a bloody one, though it will do well enough as an afterpiece to those celebrated feats of military engineering in Mexico with which his name is associated. When he first took command in Memphis, about eight months ago, he commenced operations by issuing a fearful proclamation and levying forced contributions for the support of his army on the counties of West Tennessee—a proceeding which almost produced an insurrection against rebellion. He then began, might and main, to erect those fortifications and earthworks for the defence of the city, which so much astonished Mr. RUSSELL when he was there. Since he was superseded in the chief command on the Mississippi River, he has devoted his energies to intrenching and building fortifications at the most remarkable points. Latterly he has been in command of the works at Columbus, below Cairo, while HOLLIES is reported to have charge of the river naval forces. But as it now looks likely that PILLOW'S skill, generalship and pluck would very soon be tested on the open field, he has wisely resigned his position in advance of that terrible ordeal—if, indeed, he has resigned. It would be no ordinary reason that would induce PILLOW to relinquish a Major-Generalship. If he has really done so, it must be because he thinks the rebel cause is failing.

ST. HICKORY'S DAY IN DIXIE.—For fifty years the 8th of January—St. Hickory's Day—has been one of our chief National *fasti*. In New-Orleans, especially, it has annually been observed as a great gala day. Will the programme be carried out this year as usual? It is doubtful. JACKSON had a way of treating secession and Secessionists, the reminiscence of which, under present circumstances, cannot be particularly exhilarating to the rebel mind. We incline to think, therefore, that St. Hickory's Day will be apt to get the go-by this year at the South; for it must strike even the Confederate mind as too flagrantly illogical that they should do homage to a man who, they *know*, were he alive to-day, would put forth his utmost power to crush those who, while professing to revere his memory, seek to destroy what he held most sacred.

Amusement.

A season of Comedy would certainly be incomplete without a taste of the old masters of the craft, who are still regarded with reverence by theatre managers, if not precisely in the same light by theatergoers. Hence Mr. WALLACK, who never does things by half, revived CONGREVE'S comedy of "Love for Love." When we say this, it will be taken for granted, that everything in the way of scenery, costumes and appointments was complete and satisfactory. The rapidity with which Mr. WALLACK succeeds in laying these massive works before the public, is only equaled by the curious excellence that marks each revival—seeming in fact to separate it from its predecessors by a new condition of merit. It is a pity that the same cannot be said of the plays themselves. Only in the spirit of a past generation can a work like "Love for Love" win the enthusiastic approval of criticism. We have outgrown the kind of love that it deals with, and our morals, if they have not improved, are at least amenable to a sense of decency. The licentiousness of CONGREVE and others is a reproach to, and blemish on, the brilliant epoch that produced them. The few works that time has spared reflect this pruriency only to make us wonder why time *has* spared them. Were it not for judicious pruning, even "Love for Love" would not be tolerated. Mr. WALLACK'S version preserves all the better parts, and illustrates the author's wit and felicity of expression. Beyond this it would be difficult to find matter for praise. The plot is weak, the characters all unreal, and, worse than all, a couple of acts at least are dull.

Mr. WALLACK'S entire company appear in the cast, and it follows that the play is well rendered. Miss MARY GANNON was particularly good in her interview with her sailor lover. It is about the only agreeable female scene in the work.

GOTTSCHALK.—Reliable advices have been received from Havana, stating most positively that the eminent American pianist, Mr. GOTTSCHALK, will leave the Island in the next regular steamer. He may, therefore, be expected in New-York at any moment. A short advertisement announcing this fact appears in another column.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—From grave to gay, from Brooklyn to New-York, had a very apt and striking illustration, last evening, in the transition of Mr. JARRETT'S company to this side the Ferry. The piece chosen for the Cis-East River *début* was one somewhat familiar to steady play-goers, the "School for Scandal." It would be idle to speak of the plot of the play, as that has, some time since, gone beyond criticism. But if it were produced on the virtuous boards of the Brooklyn Academy, a virtuous shrug of the shoulders at the *morale* of a play in which a reckless young spendthrift is apotheosized and made heir to a fortune accumulated by a steady course of note-shaving and honest industry, might be admirable. Happily, however, we are not hypochondrical or supercritical over here in New-York.

The rendition of the characters was very good, indeed. The junior WALLACK, who is nothing if not tragical, made a very tolerable *Joseph Surface*. MARK SMITH as *Sir Peter Teazle* was something by turns, and everything long; while Mrs. BARROW as *Lady Teazle* gave us an idea of what ladies were in another century in the way of dress, in all time as regards caprice and extravagance, and occasionally in the exhibition of ultimate reason, and late repentance. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT "murmured" through his "meadow of margin" quite creditably. Mr. WHEATLEIGH was as superficially bad as a Charles Surface should be; and Mr. PLACIDE rendered the uncle of his nephew in a way that was readily recognisable. Taken all in all the company deserved a better audience for its opening night than it was favored with.

Personal.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

Count de Paris, Duc de Chartres, Capt. MOWBRAN and C. LEGLERO arrived at the Parker House yesterday from New-York.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Organization of the two Houses.

Hon. H. J. Raymond, of New-York, Elected Speaker of the Assembly.

The Subordinate Officers Chosen.

DELIVERY OF THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

The Democratic membere of the Assembly held a cancus this morning. JAMES DASOY, of Kings, was chosen Chairman, and A. BLESCKER BANKS, of Albany, Secretery.

The following candidetes were nominated:

For Speaker, HORATIO SAYMORE, of Erie; Clerk ALMON N. WAKEFIELD, of Albany; Sergeant-at-Arms, DENNIS BURNS; Doorkeeper, LAVI GROSVENOR, of Schoharie; First-Assistaut Doorkeeper, DARIUS ALLEN, of Rensselaer; Second-Assistant Doorkeeper, WM. RAPALYEA, of Seaeca; Committee to eall the Assembly Cauenses, Messrs. MURPAY, of Erie, LOUTAAL, of New-York, and WESTBROOK, of Ulster.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

The Senate met at 11 A. M., and wes called to order by Lieut.-Gov. CAMPBELL, who admiaistered the oath of office to Senators.

The following officers were elected:

Clerk—James Terwilliger.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Richard N. Owens.

First Assistont Sergeant-at-Arms—R. M. Whipple

Door-keepers—Cheries Johason, Sander Wilson, and George Holden.

The usual committees were appointed to inform the Governor and Assembly the Senate had organized, and was ready to proceed to business.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Col. MULLIGAN.

The daily sessioa was fixed from 11 A. M. till 1:45 P. M.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

To preveat the sala of swill milk.

Setting forth the defence'ess condition of Cape Vincent, and asking the construction of a fort at that place. Referred to the Committee on Public Defence.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

The Aesembly met at 11 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk of the last Assembly.

HORATION BALLARD, Secretary of State, administered the oath of office to members.

All the membera were present exceptt ROYAL PHELPS, of New-York.

The Assembly proceeded to elect officers.

On the call of the roll, for the election of Speaker, Mr. RAYMOND was voted for by the following members:

FOR MR. RAYMOND—Messrs. Ackley, Allen, Alley, Alvord, Andrus, Anthony, Avery, Barry, Bartlett, Beadle, Benedict, Bowe, Bowen, Brand, Bryan, Burr, Bush, Case, Cbilds, Church, Coles, A. J. Cornell, E. Cornell, Crutteaden, Darrow, E. Davis, J. C. Davis, Depew, Dewey, Datcher, Fisher, Fulton, Gere, Goslin, Green, Halsey, Hause, P. E. Havens, Hazelton, Houghton, Hudson, Hulburd, Lake, Loveridge, Ludington, Lyman, McCabe, McGonegal, McLeod, McMullen, Maddox, Mason, Maxon, Moore, Neher, Ogdeo, Parce, Peck, Penfield, Pickett, Pierce, Porter, Priogle, Provost, Pryne, Purdy, Reed, Redington, Rice, Root, Schermerhorn, Schoiefield, Sherwood, Skinner, Snyder, Springer, Stetson, Sweet, Taylor, E. N. Thomas, W. M. Thomas, Townsley, Tracey, D. Waterbury, Wells, Wheeler, Ward, Wilbor—98.

Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR was voted for by the following members:

FOR MR. SEYMOUR—Messrs. Beaks, Bookstaver, Calhaan, Coddington, Coey, Cowles, Darcy, Doyle, Ely, Fletcher, Gray, Hall, Halsted, Haring, J. S. Havens, Johnson, Jones, Kenney, Lalor, Lamont, Leamy, Loutrol, Morphy, Newkirk, O'Brien, Olvany, Saxe, Smith, Talmaa, Ten Broeck, Trimmer, Van Ettea, Van Vleet, Ward, S. Waterbury, Westbrook—36.

Mr. SEYMOUR voted for THOMAS S. GRAY, of Warren.

Mr. RAYMOND having received a majority of the votes of all the members elected to the Assembly, was declared by the Clerk duly elected as Speaker of the Assembly.

The Clerk named Messrs. HALBURD and SEYMOUR as a Committee to conduct Mr. RAYMOND to the Chair.

Mr. RAYMOND, on taking his seat, spoke as follows:

THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMAN OF THE ASSEMBLY:—I tender you my thanks for the honor which you have conferred upon me. I accept the responsibility which it carries with it, and I pledge whatever of ablity or experience I can command to a faithful performance of the duties which it involves. Whatever elseI may lack, I promise you a conscientious impartiality, and a paramount devotion to the public good.

You will soon adopt rules for the guidance of your deliberations, and it will be my duty to apply those rules to the various exigencies that may arise. If I should do so with any undue degree of rigor at any time, I trust you will attribute it exclusively to a desire to secure dispatch, efficiency and safety to the prosecution of the public business.

I shall solicit your indulgence—your kind construction of my motives in all cases, and shall expect your support in everything that may be essential to the proper prosecution of our common labors.

The most delicate, es it is, by far, the most important of the duties which your election devolves upon me, is the appointment of Committees. I shall endeavor so to constitute them as to secure vigorous, intelligent and, above all, upright actioa on the various subjects that may come before them. You will permit me, gentlemen, to impress upon you the consideration that just in proportioa to the efficiency and conscientious care with which the Committees of the Assembly attend to the business that comes before them, will the body itself be freed from those outside, irresponsible, and too often corrupt influences which substitute privatc interests for the public good, and impair the confidence of the people in the integrity of legislation.

It would scarcely be becoming in me to allode to the measures thet may demand your action. But the circumstances of the country compel us to recognize the paramount necessity of laying aside all merely partisan and personal considerations, and of uniting all hearts and all hands in whatever measures may be essential to the preservation of the Constitution and the Union. The State of New-York relies upon your patriotism to maintain for her the preeminence she now holds in the councils of the nation.

I reaew my thanks, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me.

J. B. CUSHMAN was elected Clerk by the same vote as that cast for Mr. RAYMOND.

The following were also elected:

LEVI S. GANO, Sergeant-at-Arms.

NORMAN B. SPRAGUE, Doorkeeper.

W. H. CREAD, First Assistant-Doorkeeper.

THOMAS MILLER, Second Assistant Doorkeeper.

The usual Committees were then appointed to inform the Governor and Senate of the organization of the House.

Mr. DOTY, Private Secretary of the Governor, soon afterwards appeared and presented the annual Message of the Executive. [We print the document in full on our second page.]

The Message was read by the Clerk, and on motion of Mr. FRENCH, was referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

The House then adjourned till 4 P. M.

The Assembly met again at 4 o'clock, when the drawing for seats took place.

Eleven o'clock was fixed for the commencement of daily sessions. The nnmber of pages of each half session is fixed at 25.

Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Meeting of the Ohio Legislature.

MESSAGE OF GOV. DENNISON.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Monday, Jan. 6.

The Ohio Legislature organized to-day. The Governor's Message is congratulatory on the prospect of a favorable termination of tha present war, and on the general prosperity of the State for the past year. He recites briefly the history of the State since 1802, when the Constitution was adopted, showing an immense increase in wealth and populatioa.

After devoting some space to affairs of local interest, he refers to the report of Secretary CHASE, and dissents from his plan of National eurrency as liable to many objections, and impracticable as a measnre of relief to the Government. He likewise objects to the income tax imposed by Congress as making an unwise discrimination between people who are willing to contribute to the support of the Government in proportion to their means, and also discriminating between United States and State securities.

Referring to military affairs, he says on the first call of the President 93,000 men volunteered. The number already now in for 3 years' service is 77,844, of which 31,000 are in active service outside of the State. This does not include citizens of Ohio, who have entered military organizations in other States, because of the want of authority to receive them in the Ohio contingent. This number is estimated at 10,000.

The totel amount expended for war purposes to Jan. 1, 1862, including unpaid liabilities, is $2,339,451. The emount refunded by the United States to Ohio is $1,077,600.

The Governor thinks the ultimate effect of the war will be the extinction of Slavery. He deprecates immediate emancipation.

INTERESTING FROM BUFFALO,

Meeting for the Defence of the City—Ex-President Fillmore on Our English and Canadian Relations—The Press, Reciprocity Treaty, Trent Affair, &c.—Appointment of a Committee of Public Defence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862.

The following call was privetely circulated here Thursday among a number of prominent citizens:

BUFFALO, Jan. 2, 1862.

SIR: There will be a meeting of the citizans of Buffalo at the old Court-house, on Friday evening, Jan. 3, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the subject of the defence of our city and frontier, and calling the attention of our State Legislature to the necessity of an appropriation for the equipment of our home militia, placing them in e coaditioa for any emergency, as well as furnishing the arms, ammuaition and accoutrements our position seems to require. You are respectfully iavited and urged to be present.

MILLARD FILLMORE,
WILLIAM G. FARGO,
NELSON RANDALL,
WATSON A. FOX.

Though the meeting was intended to be of a strictly select and uademonstrativa character, the public, of course, got wind of it in good season, and packed the old Court-house last evening to overflowing. An organization was effected at 8 o'clock by the appointment of Ex-President FILLMORE as Chairman, and JAMES N. JOHNSON Secretary. Mr. FILLMORE, on assuming the chair, addressed the essemblage at some length. I append a brief sketch of his principal remarks:

He felt assured by the presence of so large a number of citizens, that the objecis of the meeling were regarded with intense end universal interest. He hoped, however, thet no person present would consider it aa a declaration of enmity toward England or her dependants across the river; or as called for by any imminent aad certain danger. For his own part, he did aot believe we had any immediete cause to apprehend a war with Great Britain. Whatever may have been told, or may have read, of the feeling toward this country prevalent ia England, his own opinion was, that the desires of the intelligent classes of the isle, and especially of her statesmen, were decidedly opposed to eny such issue. The greater part of the ill-nature and hostile sentiment existing between the British and American people, had been fomented by the Press. "The Press of England," said the speaker, "is just as free as that of this country, and not much better managed."

He could not deem that any one within the aound of his voice really *desired* that the war should come to pass. Its horrors would be inestimeble; its results incalculable. Bound together, es the two nations are by the ties of kindred, of an unequaled commerce, of a common language, and common arts and manufactures, such a strife would be almost like homicide. It was not to be courted by a harsh word or an unfriendly actioa, but rather to be averted by every honorable means ia the power of both peoples and both Governments. In this connection he would say that the actioa of our own Government relative to the *Trent* affair—in the rendering up of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL—had his most hearty and unreserved indorsement.

He would do nothing to excite the irs and provoke the hostility of our Canadian neighbors. They were worthy people and were for the most part friendly. A great deal of their supposed enmity and jealousy toward us was imaginary, and a great deal of it a kind of artificial fire, fanned into temporary life by the mistaken and wicked zeal of the Press. They could have no practical incentive to go to war with us, for their relations with the United States have certainly been very advantageous. The Reciprocity Treaty, which had been extremely beneficial to them, had done us as little good as possible. But never mind that, let it run its course. It was established for ten years, and he would not go for cutting its life short a single day. He would not sanction the violation of any fair national contract, no matter how much it might militate against us.

An immediate outbreak was not therefore to be anticipated. But he would nevertheless advise his fellow-citizens to heed the lesson which history had taught all nations, "in time of peace prepare for war." Republics had been invariably negligent in this respect—particularly our owa Republic—and our northern frontier was almost defenceless.

The speaker then reverted to local matters, reviewing the condition of our local defences, &c. In conclusion, he trusted that if the hour ever did arrive when the defence of the city against foreign orgression should become necessary, there were plenty of strong arms aad stout hearts about him ready to strike gluriously for their homes. Whatever was said or done by the meeting he hoped would be uttered and transacted without the least spirit of hostility or bad feeling towards our neighbors across Niagara.

The speech of the ex-President was well received, and concluded amid applause. There were those among the audieace who were disposed to think it somewhat indecisive, and who did not hesitate to aver that the sweeping and unqualified charges against the Press of this country, as of Great Britain, would have been more becomingly uttered by one who was less indebted for his position and influence to the very power he denounced.

As the Chairman resumed his seat, Gen. NELSON RANDALL arose and offered a resolution to the effect that the Chair appoint a Committee of fifteen, to be called the "Committee of Public Defence of the City of Buffalo," whose duty it shall be to consider means for increasing and arming the local militia force; also to devise other needful defensive measures, and report at a future meeting.

The resolution was adopted. Fifteen excellent and energetic citizens, whoae names for sufficient reasoas are not given, were designated as the Committee, which is to meet this evening at the American Hotel. The meeting then adjourned with cheers, subject to a future call.

RODERICK.

Hon. John E. Ward Not a Union Martyr at Savannah.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your issue of Jan. 1, which seems to me to require some comment. It is a letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, professing to give the statements of a refugee from Savannah, Ga., whose statements we are told are entirely reliable. This Mr. BINDELL, it is said, left Savannah on the 2d of December, at which time he assures us Hon. JOHN E. WARD, formerly Minister from the United States to China, was enduring the utmost persecution for his bold assertion of Union sentiments, "having been twenty times arrested in the attempt to escape, having suffered the confiscation of all his property, besides the loss of four hundred thousand dollars"—whose property was this?—"having been often threatened with hanging, and being in daily danger of assassination."

As Mr. WARD has many warm friends here, it may relieve their anxieties if you will give a place in your columns to the essurance, that having been called to Europe, in October last, by the severe illness of one of his children, he still remains there with his family.

From Salt Lake City.

GREAT SALT LAKE, Monday, Jan. 6.

At a mass-meeting held here, to-day, resolutions were passed relative to admission into the Union of Utah as a State. Delegates were elected from this county to meet delegates from other counties, on the 20th inst., to draft and adopt a Constitution and form of Government to be submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection, and to memoralize Congress for the admission of Utah during the present session.

Organization of the Philadelphia Council.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 6.

The Common Council organized this evening upon the compromised basis proposed by the Select Branch, to wit: Both set of members from the Nineteenth Ward to remain out; the rest of the Chamber to acknowledge CHARLES B. TRAGO, the late President, and then elect officers; the case of the Nineteenth Ward to be referred to an Investigating Committee. This gives the Democrats an organization.

New Telegraph Line.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Moaday, Jan. 6.

The Richfield Springs and Herkimer telegraph line is now in operatioa.

ORIGIN AND CHARACTER OF THE WAR.

Hon. Edward Everett at the Academy of Music.

AN AUDIENCE OF 3,000 PERSONS.

An immense audience assembled, last evening, in the Academy of Music, to hear the distinguished end venerable orator and statesman of Massachusetts deliver his already celebrated address upon "The Origin and Character of the Present War." The hour announced for the commencement of the evening's exercises was 8 o'clock, but soon after 7 every nook and corner in every part of the vast building, from the parterre to uppermost gallery, was crowded with an intelligent and respectable multitude, of which ladies formed a great proportion. The stage, like the rest of the house, was brilliantly lighted, and above it hung a magnificent American ensign, expanding over its entire breadth. Upon the stage set a throng of eminent personages in every profession, and from many States, and a table draped with the American colors stood to the front and centre for the accommodation of the speaker. The representatives of the Press were comfortably provided with convenience for their toils in an eligible position on the right of the platform.

At 8 o'clock CHARLES F. ALLEN, Esq., President of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, under whose auspices the course of lectures and addresses thus opened for the Winter is to be conducted, introduced to the assemblage Hon. GEO. OPDYKE, Mayor of New-York, as the gentleman selected to preside for the evening.

Mr. OPDYKE, in taking the Chair, briefly and appropriately expressed the pleasure it gave him to officiate upon so interesting an occasion, and with words of high eulogy presented the speaker of the night, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, to the audience, amid a tempest of applause.

Mr. EVERETT opened his address with a congratulation for his audience and the country thet the cloud of foreign war that lowered over us with the closing of the old year had dispersed with the coming of the new, whose ending, in its turn, he hoped would bring back to us Union and prosperity. [Applause.] It had been said that this was no time for mere words but for determined action, and it was never too late for either good words or noble, generous, patriotic actions. [Renewed applause.]

With this introduction, Mr. EVERETT proceeded to take up the first propositlon of his address, viz.: That this Civil War is not, upon the part of the North, an *aggressive* one, as is falsely esserted, both here and abroad, by the enemies of the Union.

The eloquent orator then, amid continued outbursts of acclamation, went on to show, that as far back as 1828, when political power first began to pass from the hands of the Southern school of politicians, the present coniest commeoced, the tariff being the earliest question raised, preliminary to the so-called Nullification War.

In tracing the intricecies of the contest, his allusions to the Presidency and measures of Gen. ANDRLW JACKSON and the services of Gen. SCOTT, were received with great applause. The only privilege then allowed or promised to the nullifier and rebel taken in arms, was a speedy execution. JACKSON'S famous letter in 1833, after the close of the nullification struggle, had declared that its pretext had been the tariff, but that the real object was disunion and a Southern Confederacy. The next pretext would be the Slavery question. His words have since been realized, and it had been well that the monster of secession had been strangled then.

The orator next proceeded to trace the rise and progress of the Anti-Slavery movement in England and the United States; the terrific slave insurrections in South Carolina and Virginia; the Missouri Compromise Question of 1821, and the manner in which the South even more than the North had made opinions relative to Slavery a party test.

Upon Mr. EVERETT'S reference to his four years labors in the effort to rally the hearts of his countrymen, both North and South, to the only thing they lately seemed to share completely—reverence for the name and memory of WASHINGTON—the house rang with acclamation.

The South had been the petted child of the Union. From the time of the TEXAS Annexation to the compromise of 1854, and the administratiun of Mr. BUCHANAN, during which she was again favored in the forced settlement of the KANSAS Question against the will of the majority of the people, everything had been done to conciliate the South. At length the election of 1860 placed the candidate of the Republican party in the Presidential chair, and even then the utmost efforts were made to convince the South that its constitutional rights were the special care of the President and his friends, but the defeat of that very Democratic party which Southern conspirators had divided at Charleston was made the pretext for immediate secession. South Carolina did not wait for overt acts, for she well knew that none would be committed. She withdrew from the Union, declaring herself free and independent. From this point Mr. EVERETT continued to delineate the progress of secession, step by step, and the brilliant instances of patriotism that illustrated the action of the North and Northern men. His mention of the names of Gen. ANDERSON and Gen. DIX, and the conduct of portions of the Border States, especially Western Virginia and Northern Kentucky, were crowned with reiterated plaudits. The labors of the Union Conference Convention received especial encomium and a handsome tribute was paid to the name of Virginia and her dead patriots, chief among whom stood the immortal WASHINGTON. The late and present position of Eastern Virginia was analyzed with much force. Virginia, tinctured with the heresies of nullification and secession, would not secede with South Carolina; but if the right of the latter to secede could be shown, then would she stand by her. The teachings of her own JEFFERSON and MADISON were perverted to the people until this right was declared to be established. Still Virginia would not move until the President should take measures to invade the South, as his preparations to maintain the Government were called. She would still cling to the Union provided that Union could be divided, at will, by any and every discontented member. The strategy of the States that had already seceded bearing upon the melancholy privilege of Virginia to stock the plantations of the Cotton States, soon changed even these dispositions, and by a wicked concert of trickery, at Richmond and Montgomery, the Old Dominion was betrayed into overt treason. Next came the phase of open violence. This was illustrated by a vivid description of the bombardment of Fort Sumter which the orator declared to have been a piece of cool Machiavellian policy to force the United States Government into hostilities, and so drive Virginia to the fulfillment of her promise to resist the march of National troops across her territory against the South. That act, commencing on the 12th of April, was, as KNOX WALKER, a member of the Confederate Cabinet, in a public harangue declared, the inauguration of the war; for the proclamatioa of Mr. LINCOLN, did not issue until the 15th of April, and hence was not the cause or opening of the conflict. That atrocious bombardment, which was intended to "fire the Southern heart," did fire the Northern heart, and the flag that the same WALKER boasted was, by the 1st of May, 1860, to float above the dome of the Capitol at Washington, and soon thereafter over Faneuil Hall at Boston, will have to wait until it can regain its flight above its own Beaufort in South Carolina! [Thunders of applause.] Mr. EVERETT here graphically and touchingly depicted the horrors of the civil war throughout the country, and particularly the devasting punishment of Virginia and South Carolina.

Reverting then to the consideration of our Government and Union in peace and prosperity, he painted a glowing picture of the future, as it might be on this Continent, with a vast Confederacy of fifty or sixty Free States, enjoying such glories and advantages as mankind has not yet dreamed. All this bright vision, foul secession blights! The grand and imposing position occupied only two years since by the United States among the nations is already jeopardized, and where the South, even then, was ready to go to war with mighty England for a mere patch of Maine or Oregon, or face in arms and side by side with us the combined power of Europe in defending the honor of the flag of sters. to-day she is willing to cast away the entire North—twenty great States—and herself pass under the protectorate of foreign monarchies. Mr. EVERETT eloquently exposed the *folly* of secession; the designs of European despotisms aad the certain doom of this people when permanently divided, citing numerous historical parallels. He concluded by invoking the vengeance of Heaven and Earth alike on the man who builds his fame or rathar conspicuous infamy upon the ruin of his country, and declaring that the aims of such shall not succeed in the present instance, uttered a thrilling appeal to all the land to rally for the Union.

"Come! as the winds come,
When forests are rended,
Come, as the waves come
When navies are stranded."

Young and old, men and women alike, of all creeds and climes, who have sought homes aad refuge on our soil with those it bore, and ye! lovers of liberty throughout the world—come! come one, come all! to the rescue of the Union!"

At 10 o'clock, amid prolonged and enthusiastic manifestations of popular enthusiasm, Mr. EVERETT closed this brilliant repetition of the address delivered a few weeks since in Brooklyn.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Ninety-first New-York Volunteers are preparing to leave Governor's Island, and expected to get away yesterday, but as the steam transport *Ericsson*, which will convey them to their destination, was taking in stores and provisions during the day, it is probable that they will not leave until this afternoon. The men have received all the pay due to them since their enlistment.

Lieut. HOSEA, of the First United States Infantry, has taken charge of the new rendezvous No. 54 Chatham-street, and will recruit for the battalion now in course of formation on Governor's Island, under the superintendence of Capt. NAILL.

The regular troops garrisoning the New-York Harbor defences, will be paid off in the course of the aext ten days. It generally takes about three weeks to compiats the pay-rolls, after the troops have been musiered end inspected, as, after being finished and signed by the company commanders they have to be examined and checked by the Psymaster.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* left the yard yesterday morning, and after receiving her supply of powder from the Ellis Island magazine, sailed for the Southern coast.

The United States steamer *Patomska* also left the yard end anchored off the Bettery for powder. She will sail at once. The injuries she received on Monday were very expeditiously repaired, and she is now in good seagoing coadition again.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Richmond* and the frigate *Sabine* were hauled into the yard yesterdey. The gunboat *Forbes*, now in the dry-dock, has not yet received all the repairs which she requires after her experience at Port Royal, but she will nevertheless leave the dry-dock to make way for the *Richmond*. After the *Richmond* is finished the *Sabine* will be floated in, and after her the *Forbes* will resume her place and be completed.

The ship *Onward* received her armament yesterday. It consists of eight long 32-poundera. The *Onword* will be the aext vessel to be commissioned.

The new gunboat *Owasco* had steam up yesterday, and will keep it up for three days, to test her machinery. After that she will be armed, filled up with stores, and put into commission with all possible dispatch.

The schooner *David Faust* hauled into the berth vacated by the *Connecticut*, and is taking in naval stores and provisions. The vessel was erroneously reported yesterday as the mortar-boat *David Frost*.

Some months ago, when several non-commissioned officers of the geaeral service on Governor's Island made application to be examined as to their fitness for commission, they were informed that the laws and General Orders relative to the promotion of non-commissioned officers referred only to those who were attached to ragiments. Since then exceptions have been made to this rule, and there are now several promotions from the generel service waiting the Senate's confirmetion.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ROBBERY BY A POLICEMAN.—Officer GEORGE H. TOMPKINS was arrested on Monday by Officer SMITH, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, upon the charge of grand larceny. The complaint against him is made by Officers HARRINGTON and DAVIS, of the same Precinct. HARRINGTON alleges that the accused stole a coat from him valued at $20, and the other complainant charges that a pistol and a pair of white bedblankets were stolen from him, at the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, on the 10th of November last, and he has reason to believe the prisoner is the guilty party. The delinquent officer was taken before Justice BANNAN yesterday afternoon, where, after an examination, he was committed to the Tombs in default of bail. Capt. BOGARA has also made a complaint against him before the Board of Police Commissioners.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN.—An inquest was held on Monday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of WILLIAM GAZE, a member of Steam Engine No. 38. Deceased was running to the fire which occurred in Maiden-lane on the 3d inst., and while turning the corner of Nassau-street and Maiden-lane—he having hold of the tongue—his feet slipped, and he was thrown to the pavement. The hind-wheel of the engine passed over one of his feet, crushing it in a terrible manner. He was immediately conveyed to the Hospital, where the injured foot was amputated. He died on Sunday afternoon. The verdict was "Death from injuries accidentally received." Deceased was a native of England, aged 32 years.

THE NEW PILOT-BOAT.—The pilots owning the *Geo. W. Blunt*, No. 11, have sold their boat to the Government, and replaced her with a new one, which will bear the same name and number. She was built by BROWN & LOVEL, of East Boston. Her register is 119 tons: length, 83 feet; beam, 20 feet 2 inches; draft, when ready for sea, 10 feet 6 inches. Her trial trip on New-Year's Day was a perfect success, and her behavior at sea convinced her friends that she will prove one of the ablest and fastest boats that ever went out of this port.

SEVENTH REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERT AND PRESENTATION.—The third of these elegant entertainments comes off Saturday evening next. The proceeds are for the benefit of GRAFULA'S excellent band. Tickets to be had of any member of the regiment. On Wednesday evening next the Seventh Regiment will be presented with a stand of colors—the gift of "Ladies of New-York resident in California." Hon. J. N. MCDOUGALL makes the presentation at the Regimental Armory.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of THOMAS LYNAGH, a child aged 19 months, whose parents reside at No. 281½ East Twelfth-street. The child was accidentally scalded to death by a pot of soup boiling over upon its person. Verdict, accidental death.

THE HOUSTON-STREET HOMICIDE.—CHARLES GOTLDING, who was committed on Monday by Coroner WILDEY to answer the charge of murdering ANDREW J. FOWLER, on New-Year's morning, at No. 80 West Houston-street, was yesterday admitted to bail by Judge MCCUNN, in the sum of $2 500.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day at 1 o'clock. To-morrow a special meeting will also be held at the same hour to consider the proposed appointment of a Solicitor of Customs at New-York.

A POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.—The Police Commissioners yesterday discharged from the force ALFRED W. NORMAN, of the Twenty-third Precinct, it having been proved that he has more wives than is permitted by law.

FREE READINGS.—This evening Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT will give a series of readings in the lecture-room of St. Ann's Church, corner of Eighteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET specially invited Mr. MASSETT to do so. Admission free.

DELLUC & CO.—In the Police reports, yesterday, DELLUC & Co. were published by mistake as proprietors of a lager-bier saloon, which was incorrect.

A Lawyer in Trouble—Toomba Practice.

An Italian, named PETER BONAVENTURA, appeared before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday at the lower Police Court, and made a complaint against CESAR E. POGLIANA, a lawyer of this City, residing at No. 378 Fourth-street. The complainant alleges that some time in September last, he and his wife were arrested upon the charge of a felonious assault made by G. RATA, and that upon this charge they were for a short time confined in the Tombs. Two days after they were imprisoned, he says the lawyer POGLIANA called upon complainant, in the Tombs, and desired to be engaged to defend him. He was, says the complainant, accordingly employed, and paid the sum of $10 as a retaining fee, which was all the money then demanded. A few days subsequent, the man of the law called again and asked for $25, as he said, to give to Justice CONNOLLY, who would then surrender the papers upon which he and his wife were held. This was also paid. In the afternoon of the same day, he called again and obtained $15 for preparing the bail bond. On the 20th of September he asked and received the sum of $20. This money the lawyer said was for the purpose of giving, to the District-Attorney, to induce him to surrender the prosecution papers. On the 30th of the same month, he induced the complainant, BONAVENTURA, to pay him an additional $20, which it was said was to be paid to the clerks in the District-Attorney's office for copying papers. The further sum of $20 was obtained from him on the 14th of October; this amount was for the bondsmen. The next day he demanded and obtained an additional $20 for the Judges' clerks, and two or three days subsequently he came to the poor man, who by this time was nearly destitute, and demanded the further sum of $50, to square up all arrearages in the different offices, and at the same time promising to release him from all the consequences of his arrest, as above mentioned. The man said he had but $15, and this he gave to the attorney; and in order to make up the balance, his wife's earrings, brooch, and the only bed they had in the house were delivered over. The complaint further alleges that the only thing that the lawyer has done for him was to draw a bail bond, and that he was discharged in a few days after being put in the Tombs. Justice CONNOLLY held the accused in $1,000 bail to answer the charge.

The Recent Fire in Broadway.

BURNING OF HEGEMAN'S DRUG-STORE.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you some two years ago has been recovered from the ruins of Hegeman & Co.'s Drug-Store, No. 161 Broadway, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, the 22d inst.

We occupied the entire upper part of the building as a manufactory of paper boxes and salesroom for papers and cards. We had a large amount of material on hand, and the inflammable nature of the drugs stored on the three floors below made a very hot fire. All our books, insurance policies and other valuable papers, beside a small amount of money, was locked up in your Patent Safe. The safe stood on the second floor near the centre of the building, and fell with the ruins of the building into the cellar below, where it lay imbedded until 8 o'clock last evening, a period of *one hundred and thirteen hours*, or *nearly five days*. We are happy to add that our books, papers and money were all completely preserved, and the entire contents of your safe when taken out this morning are almost as bright as when we put them in.

We have selected another Herring's Champion Safe to lock them up in, and shall always take pleasure in recommending them to our friends for use.

EBBINGHAUS & ZOLLINGER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES,

Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

It will be Unwise to Purchase a Sewing Machine before comparing the two leading kinds—the GROVER & BAKER STITCH and the LOCK-STITCH—and testing the work of each, at No. 495 BROADWAY.

Balmoral Boots $2 50, for Ladies, at CANTRELL'S No. 513 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

MARRIED.

WHITING—CALLISTER.—On Tuesday, July 9, 1861, by Rev. E. M. JOHNSON, SEYMOUR L. WHITING to MATILDE, eldest daughter of Robert Callister, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

WAINWRIGHT.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 5, after a short but severe illness, MARY JANE, wife of Thomas H. Wainwright.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 94 Allen-st.

DAY.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 7, MARY E. DAY, widow of the late Charles A. Day, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Christ M. E. Church, on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

TINKHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan 7, ORLANDO M., son of Sarah A. and the late Orlando Tinkham, aged 2½ years.

The relatives and friends, also his associates of the Academy of Music, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 151 East 13th st.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

VALLANCE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan 7, Mrs. CATHARINE VALLANCE, widow of David Vallance, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her nephews, James and John Gemmel, also of her son-in-law Abraham W. Lewis, are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 192 Laurens-st.

GRIFFIN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan 6, Mrs. MARY ANN GRIFFIN, wife of John L. Griffin and daughter of the late Abraham Auten, aged 60 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at 3 P. M. this day, (Wednesday), 8th inst., at her late residence, No. 141 Fort Green-place.

VALENTINE.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Second Day, 1st Month, 6th, SUSAN VALENTINE, aged 86 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Friends' Meeting-House, at Matinecock, L. I., on Fifth Day, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

ARDEN.—On Sunday, Jan. 5, Thos. E. ARDEN, son of Thos. B. Arden, in the 31st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Garrisons, N. Y., this day, (Wednesday), 8th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation. The Hudson River Railroad cars will leave Chambers-st. at 11 A. M., and, returning, will leave Garrisons at 4 40 P. M.

PHILIPSE.—On Monday evening, Jan. 6, MARY, daughter of Frederick Philipse, of Philipstown, Putnam County, in the 4th year of her age.

LYDECKER.—In Englewood, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 5, SARAH, wife of Garret J. Lydecker, in the 31st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church at Fort Lee Station, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 9.—JAN. 7, 1862.
41, 13, 40, 76, 71, 72, 67, 21, 69, 65, 3, 10, 57.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 10.—Jan. 7, 1862.
38, 32, 43, 32, 34, 45, 66, 13, 17, 8, 35, 47, 49.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis Mo.

FARMS!

FOR

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!

IN

The Most Fertile State In the Union.

THE

Illinois Central R. R.

OFFER

Rich Rolling Prairie Land!

AT

Only $12 PER ACRE.

These Lands are adjacent to the Railroad. A tract of EIGHTY ACRES will make a good comfortable homestead. The purchaser may buy

ON LONG CREDIT!

paying interest at six per cent. annually, and if he has one thousand dollars in money, he can this year, at

THE LOW PRICE

of Lumber, contract for a convenient house, fencing, and farming tools. The Company has sold OVER ONE THOUSAND of such

TRACTS OF LAND

this season. It is well known that Chicago sends more grain to market than all the Western lake ports combined; this is the best proof of the richness and

GREAT VALUE OF

the Illinois Lands. The Illinois Central Railroad was finished in 1856, built through a sparsely settled country. It takes to market this year, upwards of

THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS

of Grain, besides cattle, hogs, and many other products. For further information, apply by letter or in person to

Land Commissioner
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, Chicago, Ill.

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

Copies of the Address of Condoleance from the British residents to the Queen, on the death of the Prince Consort, have been left for signatures at the following places:

British Consulate, No. 17 Broadway.
Albion office, No. 16 Beekman-st.
Scottish American office, No. 37 Park-row.
Everett House, Union-square
Howell's House of Lords, Houston-st.
Palace Park House, corner 40th-st. and 6th-av.
P. L. Tadman's, No. 268 4th-av
In Brooklyn
Commercial College, over the Mechanics' Bank, Court-st.
John C. Force's, High-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, WASHINGTON.
(LATE BROWN'S)

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the traveling public that he has leased for a term of years the well-known hotel kept for many years by Mr.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1601, 1671, 1679, 1683, 1695, 1701, 1707, 1717, 1719, 1725, 1735, 1737, 1741, 1749, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1763, 1767. *Part II.*—Nos. 1360, 1628, 1300, 1648, 1650, 1652, 1654, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1666, 1668, 1670, 1672, 1674, 1676, 1680, 1684, 1686, 1688.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3,617, 2,699, 2,763, 2,765, 2,767, 2,769, 2,770, 2,773, 2,775, 2,777, 2,779, 2,785, 2,787, 2,791, 2,793. *Part II.*—Nos. 3 326, 2,612, 3,046, 3,048, 3,054, 3,058, 3,074, 1,858, 2,774, 3,108, 3,110, 3,112, 3,114, 3,116, 3,120. *Part III.*—Nos. 2,795, 2,797, 2,799, 2,801, 2,803, 2,805, 2,807, 2,809, 2,811, 2,813, 2,815, 2,817, 2,819, 2,821, 2,823. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3,010, 3,026, 3,122, 3,124, 3,126, 3,128, 3,130, 3,132, 3,134, 3,136, 3,138, 3,140, 3,141, 3,146, 3,149.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 571, 572, 663, 670, 673, 674, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 685. *Part II.*—Nos. 525, 434, 286, 506, 402, 1,151, 1,360, 1,367, 1,308, 1,475, 1,216, 1,377, 673, 1,068, 686.

The Fort Gansevoort Property Controversy—Immunity of the Common Council.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Brady.

Isaac Dayton vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This case now came up for argument on demurrer to the complaint, defendant's counsel contending that the plaintiff had no standing in Court, because he had no pecuniary interest in the matter involved.

No member of a legislative body could interfere by injunction to restrain the action of the body of which he is a member.

In the next place it was contended that the Court had no jurisdiction to restrain the action of the Common Council, in consequence of a provision in the Charter of 1857. That provision is as follows: "And no Alderman or Councilman shall be questioned in any other place for any speech or vote in either body."

This language, it was urged, deprived the Court of jurisdiction in the case, even had the plaintiff a standing in Court.

On the other hand the plaintiff's counsel contended that as a cotrustee of the City property, the plaintiff had the power to interfere by such a proceeding to restrain the improper use of that property by the members of the Board to which he belonged. The Court had jurisdiction because the act sought to be restrained was not a legislative one, but an act in the nature of a contract. The defendants were trustees of the property of the City, and could be restrained from squandering or improperly using it upon the application of a cotrustee.

Case still pending.

Defendants counsel replies to-day.

John Slosson and Wm. C. Noyes, for plaintiff; Gilbert Dean, for defendants.

The Conveyance of Real Estate—Delivery of Deeds in Escrow.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM

Before Justice Sutherland.

William Brown et al. vs. *David Austen et al.*—This was an action by the creditors of David Austen to obtain a decree in equity, declaring certain deeds made by the defendant to his three daughters, of a house each, void for alleged fraud.

The facts of the case are as follows:

In 1840 Mr. Austen erected three houses, one for each of his daughters, upon property in this city, owned by him. Two of these houses were erected for married daughters, both of whom were informed of the purpose. Subsequently Mr. Austen made and executed deeds to the houses, and delivered them to Henry Nicoll, in escrow, for the grantees, his daughters. The two married daughters, together with their husbands, then took possession of the houses deeded them, Mr. Austen and his family living in the third house, designed for the unmarried daughter.

Years after, Mr. Austen became embarrassed, and requested Mr. Nicoll to deliver the deeds to the daughters, and they were delivered accordingly.

The plaintiffs claim that this second delivery to the grantees by Mr. Nicoll was void, because intended to secure the property against the just claims of his creditors, and therefore fraudulent.

The Court, however, held that the nature and effect and *bona fides* of the second delivery to the daughters, depended altogether upon the nature and effect of the first delivery to Mr. Nicoll. If Mr. Austen intended the deeds to be an irrevocable settlement upon his daughters, then the second delivery was of no consequence. It had been shown by the receipts from Mr. Nicoll to Mr. Austen, acknowledging the delivery of the deeds to him, that there was no reservation on the part of Mr. Austen in respect to the property so deeded—that, as far as presumption would establish anything, it established the fact that the deeds were intended to take effect from the date of the delivery to Mr. Nicoll.

After the delivery of the deeds to Mr. Nicoll, and he passed receipts therefor to Mr. Austen, the latter could not revoke their conveyance without the consent of the grantees.

The delivery to Mr. Nicoll was held to have been a complete delivery for the use of the daughters, and the complaint was dismissed.

Wm. M. Evarts for plaintiffs. Henry Nicoll, Wm. Curtis Noyes and Charles O'Conor for defendants.

Prize—Irregular Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The process against the ship *Cheshire* seized as prize, was returned to-day. Mr. Edwards stated that he appeared for the vessel, but was unable to put in any answer in the cause, owing to an irregularity on the part of the United States, in which, as it was becoming quite common in these cases, he desired to call the attention of the Court. He proceeded to state that the officers of the ship and all the crew, but two, were taken from the ship and kept by the United States squadron, instead of being sent on with the ship; and he mentioned several other cases where a similar course had been pursued.

Judge Betts said the proceeding was very irregular, and the Court would do all in its power to remedy any such irregularity if the matter was brought before it by affidavit and motion.

The matter finally stood over till to-morrow to enable Mr. Edwards to make any such application as he should be advised.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge McCunn presiding, Daniel Sullivan pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, in causing the death of John Cunningham on the 26th of October last. Remanded for sentence.

Michael Sullivan and Julia Connolly pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, in causing the death of Timothy Sullivan, on the 2d of October last. Remanded for sentence.

Joseph Johnson was tried and convicted of petty larceny, and sentenced to the Penitentiary three months, and to pay a fine of $10.

Surrogate's Court.

Admitted to Probate.—The wills of Henry Dorscher, E. G. Ferris, M. F. Pittard, and John Kopsy, were now admitted to probate by the Surrogate. They contained no provisions of public interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Van Wyck vs. *Quin et al.*—The surplus, after paying the fees of Wm. Jones, the referee, must be carried by the Chamberlain to the credit of the petition-action, in which action the parties interested can apply for the funds.

Burr, &c., vs. *Bigler.*—Case settled.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the Application of S. Kortright, &c., in relation to the Estate of Jno. L. Kortright, deceased.—Report confirmed and order granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM

Before Judge Brady.

Redmond vs. *Rothschild, &c.*—Motion granted.

Scott vs. *Hurst et al.*—Motion denied.

The White Fishery for 1861.

The New-Bedford *Standard* furnishes the following statistics regarding the whale fishery for the present year:

The year 1861 has been characterized by a large diminution in the whaling fleet, the decrease having been larger than in any year since 1858, when the number of vessels engaged in the business from the United States, of all classes, amounted to 654, with a tonnage of 203,156 tons; on the 1st of January, 1862, the number will be but 422 with a tonnage of 127,008 tons—a decrease in four years, of two hundred and thirty-two vessels, and twenty-five thousand five hundred and forty tons. The increase for the past year has been ninety vessels and thirty-one thousand one hundred and thirty-eight tons; the decrease for the year ending December, 1860, was 57 vessels, and 14,496 tons; for 1859, 56 vessels, and 15,273 tons; 1858, 23 vessels, and 8,823 tons.

The vessels in port, an unusually large number, at this port alone there being 23 ships and 24 barks, and at all other ports 39 vessels—a total of 87, are for the most part good vessels, the purchasers made by the Government of old vessels to be sunk for the blockade of Southern ports having proved out those needing heavy repairs.

At present New-Bedford has in the whaling business 237 ships and barks and 1 schooner, with a tonnage of 87,123 tons—a decrease during the year of 31 vessels, and 11,522 tons.

The past year 25 vessels have sailed from New-Bedford, and 5 from Fairhaven on the whaling voyages, while in the previous year 60 vessels sailed from this port and 9 from Fairhaven. Not a ship has been fitted from New-Bedford for the North Pacific fishery during the year, while in 1860 six sailed for that destination, and 19 in 1859. Not a single ship has been fitted for the Arctic, Ochotsk or Kodiak seal fishery from any port in the United States during the year 1861.

The great North Pacific fleet of past years, which in 1846 amounted to 292 ships; in 1850 to 144; in 1852 to 278; in 1854 to 238; in 1856 to 178; in 1858 to 196, and in 1860 to 120 ships, this year numbers only 41 ships. Several ships have arrived at San Francisco with good fares, which will increase this average somewhat. The average will therefore be better than for several years past, although not near as much oil will be taken owing to the small number of ships. In 1860, about 120 ships cruised at the North, with an average catch of 518 barrels of oil to each ship.

The following table gives the number of ships engaged in the North Pacific fishery for the last 17 years, and the average quantity of oil taken:

	Average bbls.		Average bbls.
1845	163 ships	953	1853 238 ships 912
1846	292 ships	869	1854 232 ships 794
1847	177 ships	1,059	1855 217 ships 873
1848	159 ships	1,164	1856 178 ships 822
1849	155 ships	1,333	1857 143 ships 790
1850	144 ships	1,692	1858 196 ships 620
1851	138 ships	626	1859 176 ships 535
1852	278 ships	1,343	1860 120 ships 518

The imports of sperm oil for the year amount to 69,411 bbls.; whale oil, 156,207 bbls., and 1,125,374 lbs. of whalebone. The imports in 1860 were 78,236 bbls.; whale oil, 140,176 bbls., and 1,383,718 lbs. whalebone. A decrease of the year of 3,625 bbls. sperm; 3,879 bbls. whale oil, and 238,344 lbs. whalebone.

The exports for the year have been 37,547 bbls. sperm oil; 48,525 bbls. whale oil, and 1,075,000 lbs. bone. The exports in 1860 were 31,785 bbls. sperm oil; 15,000 bbls. whale oil, and 626,230 lbs. bone. A very gratifying increase this year of 5,762 bbls. sperm oil; 35,525 bbls. whale oil, and 248,770 lbs. bone.

The stock of oil and bone in importers' and speculators' hands is as follows: 18,000 bbls. sperm oil, 80,000 bbls. whale oil, and 600,000 lbs. bone. Last year the stock was 20,300 bbls. sperm oil, 83,000 bbls. whale oil, and 800,000 lbs. bone—a decrease of 2,300 bbls. of sperm oil, 3,000 bbls. whale oil, and 200,000 lbs. bone.

The prices of both sperm and whale oil, and bone, have been lower than in 1860. The average prices during the year have been for sperm oil 131½ cents per gal.; whale oil, 44¾ cents per gal.; and whalebone 72¾ cents per lb. for Arctic, 68¾ cents per lb. for Ochotsk, and 62¾ cents per lb. for South Sea. The average price for 1860 was $1 41½ per gal. for sperm oil; 49½ cents per gal. for whale oil; and 80 1-5 cents per lb. for Northern bone, and 78¾ cents for Southern.

The following table gives the average prices of oil and bone for the last twenty years:

	Sperm.	Whale.	Bone.		Sperm.	Whale	Bone.
1841	131½	44¾	72¾	1850	120 7-10	43 1-10	34 2-5
1840	141¾	49½	80 1-5	1849	118 9-10	39 9-10	31 4-5
1839	136¾	48½		1848	100¾	36	36⅞
1838	121	55	92¾	1847	87½	33⅞	34
1837	124⅜	52¾	96¾	1846	88	32⅞	33⅜
1836	102	79½	58	1845	90¾	36⅜	40
1835	177 1-5	71 3-10	45¾	1844	63	31⅜	35¾
1834	148¾	55¾	29 1-5	1843	73	33¾	23
1833	124½	50¾	34½	1842	91	31¾	19 2-3
1832	123¾	66 1-6	50¾	1841	100	30½	19
1831	127¾	45 5-10	31½				

By reference to the above statistics it will be seen that twenty years since, and as late as twelve years, oils and bone were held at a much less figure than now, and yet the business was very profitable, and further back the prices were still lower.

The number of vessels and amount of tonnage employed in the whale fishery, since 1845, has been as follows:

	Ships and Barks.	Brigs	Schrs	Tonnage.
1845	142	35	17	218,655
1846	179	35	22	233,189
1847	170	37	21	230,218
1848	121	22	16	210,063
1849	156	21	12	196,110
1850	140	20	13	171,484
1851	102	24	27	171,971
1852	156	27	35	193,950
1853	199	30	32	206,286
1854	202	28	38	208,360
1855	154	20	34	199,842
1856	165	21	29	199,141
1857	193	22	40	204,209
1858	187	18	49	203,148
1859	161	19	45	195,115
1860	108	19	32	176,842
1861	157	14	41	158,746
1862	171	11	40	127,008

It will be noticed by the above table that there was a great falling off both in ships and tonnage, from 1846 to 1852, when an increase took place, but never recovered the amount employed in 1846 and previously. The decrease was occasioned by the discovery of gold in California, and the ships were diverted to the new trade easily enough.

Thirty whalers have been sold to the Government, for the tall-ship secession; three for gunboats and other purposes, and three captured by privateers.

The New Senator from Michigan.

Hon. JACOB M. HOWARD, the newly-elected Senator from Michigan, was one of the earliest settlers of that State. Having gained an extensive reputation by the success with which he achieved the most legal practice, he was elected to represent his district in Congress in 1841. In 1845 he was elected Attorney-General of Michigan, and was re-appointed to a seat in the Senate to fill the unexpired term of the late Hon. L. S. Rowe.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 5
Brenna	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 1
North America	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 11
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 21
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Damascus	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 22
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 25

Departure of European Mails.

Mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-Office as follows, viz.:

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 P. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4 30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails close at Erie Railroad 5 A. M. and 1 30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.
Way Mails close at Office, Corner of Chambers and Broadway, 1 P. M.
Mails for Brooklyn close daily at the New-York Post-Office at 5½ A. M. and 6 P. M.
Ocean Steamer, 10 A. M. on the 1st and 15th.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—IN THIS CITY, BETWEEN the corner of Third-av. and One-hundred and Second-st. and the Harlem Bridge, a Policy from Hall and Company's Office, for Three Thousand and Six Hundred Dollars, in the Saint Louis Railroad, dated the 1st day of January, 1857, to and including the 1st day of January, 1862, with the coupons of July, 1860, and January, 1861, attached. The finder of the same will be given to a subsequent date. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating for the same, as payment on the policy of the same has been stopped by the Company. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of the same to the Company's Office, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

LOST IN LONG BRANCH, BROADWAY, OR 125th-st., a GOLD HUNTING WATCH, with gold dial. No. 2,154, and name. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to A. H. & N. NIER & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

EXCHANGE OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE.—A large and sleigh, in good order. Dwell, Clarence. The person will please call at ... East 12th-st. and have property exchanged.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.

STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.

We offer for sale our entire stock of lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The lumber is in good condition, and embraces

Pine, ¾ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ¾ to 6 inches in thickness and columns.
Black Walnut, ¾ to 3 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ¾ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Maple, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ¾ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1½ and 3 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ¾ to 3 inch in thickness.
Spruce, ¾ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square.

Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.

We propose to sell our entire lot within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartner in interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one desirous of a equal interest.

SMITH & DUDLEY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER OF

COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID. DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT. NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 81 AND 83 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York,
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works a Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st. New York. Also fax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNQUESTED RESpectability, matrimonially inclined, seeks an introduction to a lady possessing wealth, and a position of loyal equalities. Parents or friends may be addressed with RASSELAS. Station A Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of gray horses, 15¾ hands high, about 8 years old, perfectly kind in all harness, and free from all vice, very gamble and quite stylish; can trot together in 3½ minutes, are believed to be perfectly sound, and a very desirable pair of horses for a gentleman's use. Also, a close six seat rockaway, built by Lawrence, in fine order, but little used; and Vermont stock, 8 years old, very stylish, 15½ hands high, and very fast, is warranted to trot in less than 3 minutes, is perfectly gentle and kind in all harness, and is not excelled as a saddle horse, and believed to be sound; to be sold without reserve, as the owner is leaving the City. Also, by order of assignee, a gray horse, suitable for general work or driving, to be sold with reserve.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction, THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the entire balance of stock of a large importing and jobbing cigar house, consisting of about 150,000 Havana and domestic cigars, smoking tobacco, meerschaum, brier-wood and other pipes, &c., &c. Among the cigars are those of the following favorite brands: Star of the West, Espanola, Punch, El Moro, Light Guard, El Real, &c., &c. Also, 15 cases and parts of cases Connecticut and Havana leaf tobacco, smoking tobacco, of the varieties. Meerschaum and brier-wood pipes imported expressly for the war trade; pipe-stems, cigar cases, &c., &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, at 10½ o'clock, an assortment of elegant household furniture, fine engravings, rosewood piano-forte, mirrors, curtains, &c. Also, for account of whom it may concern, about 70 carpets, Brussels, velvet and 3-ply, various sizes. Also, English bagatelle board, with balls, &c., nearly new.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of prime goods. Also, on invoice of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

850 CASES BOOTS SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade. Catalogue on morning of sale.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING AN UNOCcupied furnished room on the second floor, front, would let it with board to a gentleman and his wife, or to one or two gentlemen; terms, including fire and gas $8 per week; reference required. Apply at No. 134 East Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 116 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

NOW VACANT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, fronting on 5th-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms, bath, &c., also, small parlors, and bedrooms with baths attached, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 13th-av. and 22d-st. Board at table d'hôte, or private table furnished.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERLOOKING THE BAY, &c.—A choice of rooms on the second and third floors may be secured, with board, in the private family at No. 128 Columbia-st., between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, within five minutes' walk of either ferry.

FRENCH BOARD.—A WELL FURNISHED room to be let, with all improvements in the family of a French teacher. Strictly private. Good opportunity for a gentleman to be perfected in the language. References exchanged. Apply at No. 218 East 21st-st., near Gramercy-park.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, or a single gentleman, may obtain a large front room, with board, in a private family on second floor, in a desirable locality and convenient to ferries, by addressing, with real name and references, B. Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE gentleman, who is now receiving, in small rooms, a liberal salary, a few widow ladies can be accommodated with very good board. Location and size of rooms must be very moderate. Address BOARD, Box No. 107 Times office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AN ELEGANT SUITE, newly furnished, with all the modern conveniences, in a well-regulated family, to gentlemen only. Also, a few single rooms. Apply at No. 10 Bond-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 11 WEST 23D-ST., NEAR Broadway, a handsomely furnished room on second floor, with board, in a private family. Terms and references required.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE, A FAMILY, WELL-located, have a few rooms to let, the same to let with board.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPERienced in teaching, desires a congenial situation in a family. She is a graduate of the English branches, and is competent to teach French, Spanish and drawing. Music, if desired, can be had. She would be willing to go South or West. Address A. B. C., Box No. 1,000 Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had the best teachers in the City, and has been engaged in teaching, is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils. Terms moderate. Address M. L. S., Box No. 1,000 Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had the best teachers in the City, and has been engaged in teaching, is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils. Terms moderate. Address M. L. S., Box No. 1,000 Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPERienced in teaching, desires a congenial situation in a family. She is a graduate of the English branches, and is competent to teach French, Spanish and drawing. Music, if desired, can be had. She would be willing to go South or West. Address A. B. C

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $2,57,373 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.
Holders of certificates of loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, in New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the several shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago in favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of seven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Oblo, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst, and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 13 3D-AV., (Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.
Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 6 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLEN, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.
HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Seven Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 33d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 11th of January will bear interest from the 1st of January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No 153 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution, for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1862. Po ll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. YOUK, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
R. BAYLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this Institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for inspectors of the same next election will be held in the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 44TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1872, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.; open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Mondays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
GEO. H. BURT, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 13 Wall-st., City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.
JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on the first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR GOLD by
F. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CREBAR, Acc't.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 22d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Monday, the 6th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—
Resolved, That the usual Dividend of 10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the company, on and after the 2d day of Jan. next, out of the profits for the last six months, being a subdivision of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (3½) Three and One-half per Cent. for the current six months, ending Dec. 31, which will be paid to the Stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 8th day of January. By order of the Board.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. payable on and after the 10th inst., until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
T. V. BROWN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, 128 BY CITY, Dec. 31, 1861.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. By order of the Board.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADway—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. payable on the First Monday of January next (6th proximo.)
The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 5th January prox.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.
W. B. BEEKER, Cashier.
Dec. 17, 1861.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 6th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. By order of the Board.
H. WARREN, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 28, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th of January, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January.
CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

BLEECKER'S EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec 24, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 6th day of January next. By order
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office No. 27 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Jan 2, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., to which date the Transfer Books will remain closed.
WM. E HOXIE, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1862.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th till that day.
By order of the Board.
R. B FERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan. 2, 1862.
TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 16th inst
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1862.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semiannual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan 2, 1862.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF** Seven (7) per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 6, 1862. By order of the board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.
DIVIDEND—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of January, instant, for supplying one thousand cords of good sound merchantable oak or other hard wood, at Fort Pickens, Florida, the delivery of which to commence as early as practicable, and to be completed within ninety (90) days after the signing of the contract. Bonds, with two sureties, will be required for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made, and persons offering will please mention in their bids the names of the persons whom they propose to offer as such sureties. Privilege reserved of rejecting all bids.
D. D. TOMPKINS, Col. and Asst. Q. M.-Gen.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will take place THIS DAY at 1 o'clock P. M. Also a special meeting TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., in reference to the proposed appointment of a Solicitor of Customs at New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the firm of WOODWARD & LAWRENCE, wherein ROBERT T. WOODWARD and HENRY E. LAWRENCE were the general partners, and JOSEPH LAWRENCE and STILMAN S. CLAPP were the special partners, is dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled by the general partners.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Commission Business at Nos. 91 Chambers and 73 Reade sts., to which place they will remove on or about Jan. 6.
ROBERT T. WOODWARD,
HENRY E. LAWRENCE,
FRANKLIN E. TAYLOR,
JOB C. BOWRON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The out-standing concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., heretofore composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. WM. H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. GORDON McTAGGART.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEE, BLISS & CO., for the transaction of a general dry goods importing and jobbing business at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. LEE.
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
GORDON McTAGGART,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. JOHN A. TWEEDY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the style or firm-name of PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either active partner will sign in liquidation.
ELIHU PHINNEY, JR.
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN.
ALBERT MASON.
NEW-YORK, Jan 2, 1862. ELIHU PHINNEY.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm-name of BLAKEMAN & MASON, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Phinney, Blakeman & Mason.
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. ALBERT MASON.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing in this City under the name D. S. ARNOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All business appertaining to this firm will be settled by the new firm of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., No 28, Warren-st.
D. S. ARNOLD, MADISON MIXTER.
H. F. DOOLITTLE, T. C. GOETCHIUS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. LAWSON ARMS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., for the transaction of a general fancy goods importing and jobbing business, No. 28 Warren-st.
T. C. GOETCHIUS.
D. S. ARNOLD, LAWSON ARMS.
MADISON MIXTER. THOS. J. ROBERTS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The debts will be collected and paid by EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, who will sign in liquidation.
J. C. JAFFRAY,
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
ARTHUR W. JAFFRAY.
No. 350 Broadway, New-York, Dec 31, 1861.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
A. W. BARROW.
No. 350 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 31 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of FISHER & CO., is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.
A. A. FISHER is authorized to sign in liquidation
A. A. FISHER.
A. FISHER.
By A. A. Fisher, Attorney.
J. E. FISHER.
The undersigned will continue the business under the name and style of FISHER & CO.
BETHEL, Conn., Jan 1, 1862 J. E FISHER.

H. W. MASON RETIRES FROM OUR firm this day, and THEODORE S. FOWLER is admitted. The style of the firm will be LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO. from this date.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON.

H. W. MASON will remove to Boston, and continue the banking business at No. 119 Milk-st., under the firm of H. W. MASON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name of CHURCHILL, ROGERS & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Eadie, partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm on liquidation.
(Signed) WM. H CHURCHILL,
HENRY ROGERS,
THEODORE R WETMORE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. No 220 Pearl st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ANSON BAKER & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please present the same to the undersigned, who will sign the name of the late firm, in liquidation.
CHARLES BAKER.
ANSON BAKER
No. 47 Warren-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of LEWIS HAVILAND & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, from and after the 31st of December, 1861.
JOHN D. LEWIS will continue the business at the old stand, No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York
Mr. ARTHUR M. COCK, the former Cashier, is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF KIRTLAND & CO. having been dissolved by the death of the senior partner, and also by limitation of time, the undersigned will settle the business of said firm, and will also continue the Banking business in his own name at No. 2 Pine-st.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1862 H. W PALMER

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.
JASPER E. CORNING,
JOHN E. PARSONS, } Administrat's.
s18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALEMARL H WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861 HENRY A WASHBURN,
au7—law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 69 East 38th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next Dated, NEW-YORK, the 19th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 7th day of December, 1861 Dec.18-law6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.
jy3-law6mW* ELIZA ANN WEEKS, Administratrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CAUTION.—WE HAVE GOOD REASON TO BElieve that a man by the name of Mccar, by false representations, is collecting money in the name of "the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor." This man is an impostor, and has no connection with the Association; he is a large sized man, of good address, and well calculated to deceive. GEO. HALL, President.
S. BAYLISS, General Agent

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BACK TAXES.—The undersigned will be at 270 Canal-st. on the 9th and 10th day of January, to attend to the payment of back taxes on Westchester County property, advertised for sale on the 20th inst. Property to let, for sale, or exchange; some land, for which carpeting or dry goods will be taken in exchange. JOHN STEVENS.

COAL, &C.

COAL.—LEHIGH, PEACH ORCHARD AND LOcust Mountain, warranted to be pure articles, properly screened; also, first qualities of Liverpool, Orrel and English house-cannel. All at lowest market prices.
HENRY REEVE.
Corner of Canal and Centre, and cor. Jaue and West sts.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Passengers going further take the train from there at 11 P. M., or remain on board till morning.

MEDICAL.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.
For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.
WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail of Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 196 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 481 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the surgery of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. Wand, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make steady and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by A secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-

IMPORTANT FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Retirement of the Rebels from the Vicinity of Hancock.

An Attack on Gen. Kelly's Command Expected.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS CORRECTED.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, Jan. 7.

The latest intelligence received from Hancock last night states that Gen. JACKSON had retired, leaving only a battery and an infantry guard in sight.

The result of the shelling is unimportant. One rebel officer was seen to fall from his horse, and is believed to have been killed.

None are reported killed or wounded on our side.

JACKSON's force consisted of ten regiments, with a large baggage and supply train, and ten days' cooked rations.

It is not known where he went, but it is surmised that he intends to attack Gen. KELLY's command.

Gen. BANKS, Third Brigade, left here at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and arrived at Hagerstown, which is twenty-six miles, at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. No stragglers were left along the route. This march was performed through three to four inches of snow. The brigade will probably reach Hancock at noon to-day.

Gen. LANDER has been assigned to the command of Gen. KELLY's division, and Gen. WILLIAMS takes command at Hancock.

The latest from Hancock reports all quiet.

The extravagant reports of our being cut up are all false.

The Connecticut Fifth returned last Thursday from Hancock, and marched again with the Third Brigade, to which they are attached, yesterday morning. They have not been attacked, as stated, nor have they been in a position to be attacked since they left Hancock, yesterday week.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Important Dispatches Received in St. Louis—Col. Jennison's Movements—Punishing the Rebels in Western Missouri, &c.

SEDALIA, Mo., Tuesday, Jan. 7.

An express messenger from Col. NUGENT'S regiment, stationed at West Point, Bates County, arrived here yesterday evening, on his way to St. Louis, with important dispatches to Gov. GAMBLE. He left Bates County on Friday, and reports that Col. JENNISON had hanged Austin, in Cass County, instead of Rose Hill. Col. JENNISON, after leaving Austin, went northeast.

The Union men in Johnson County are so much exasperated of the outrages of the rebels that nothing but National troops will save Lexington and Warrensburgh from being burned.

The movements of Col. JENNISON are kept secret, yet enough is known to warrant the opinion that certain notorious rebels in Johnson County and their dupes, will be bagged.

A Government train of about twenty wagons and 75 men is reported to have been captured about five miles northeast of Georgetown, by a party of rebels. Word was conveyed to Col. TUAYER, of the First Nebraska Regiment, at Georgetown, who promptly dispatched a party in pursuit.

THE ASSESSMENTS OF REBELS IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Jan. 7

In consequence of disproportionate assessments having been made on rebels in this city, Gen. HALLECK has appointed a new Board of Assessors to revise the old list and make such changes as they deem proper.

All other proceedings will be in accordance with the original order, and the Board are enjoined to assess no individual unjustly, as there will be no further appeal from their decision.

There is no doubt that WM. A. HALL is elected to Congress from the Third, and THOS. L. PRICE from the Fifth District.

OPERATIONS IN WESTERN MISSOURI.

COL. JENNISON ON THE KANSAS BORDER—PROSPECT OF A LONG STAY—SCOURING THE COUNTRY FOR REBELS, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP JOHNSON, MORRISTOWN, CASS COUNTY, Mo., Friday, Dec. 27, 1861.

We left our encampment near West Point on Christmas Day. The advance with Col. ANTHONY reached this place early the same day. This is in Cass County, about six miles of the State line, and ten miles from Harrisonville. There was but little forage to be procured in Butler County, and too great a distance to haul the same. Detachments sent out to hunt encampments reported a flouring mill in working order at this place, a number of empty buildings, and a large quantity of wheat still unthrashed, as also plenty of forage. As the object of our movement here was to protect the State border, Col. JENNISON determined to take up quarters here, because of its civility, to Kansas.

Morristown is a small place of some fifty buildings. But two or three families reside here now, the majority of the remainder being in the Southern army or their guerilla auxiliaries. There have been three different rencontres in the town or vicinity since the commencement of the civil war—one between the rebels and Col. JENNISON, when he was at the head of a company of scouts; again in August, when the gallant Col. H. P. JOHNSON, of the Fifth Kansas, fell pierced by the bullets of the traitors. Since then, Maj. DEAN, of the Cass County Guards, has had a skirmish with the rebels about two miles from the town. The camp was named in honor of the gallant soldier who fell here.

The march of the two divisions of Col. JENNISON's command proved that no noteworthy force of the rebels was to be found in the northern counties of Western Missouri. There was nothing west of Lafayette, or the eastern part of Johnson County. The reports of Price's marching north, which have reached the East, it was quite evident, were not accurate, as the evidence of our march and the information of scouts prove to our satisfaction.

A messenger reached here from Col. MONTGOMERY's camp, with a dispatch from Col. JUDSON, at Fort Scott. This is direct information of Price's movements, and may be relied upon. It is not at all probable that the astute Missourian has any such intention as Col. JUDSON ascribes to him.

HEADQUARTERS, SIXTH KANSAS REGIMENT, FORT SCOTT, KAN., Tuesday, Dec. 24.

To Col. Jennison Commanding First Cavalry:

SIR:—Four men of Capt. GRENO's Company, Sixth Regiment, Kansas Volunteers, who were taken prisoners on Clear Creek, Vernon County, Mo., on the 6th of December, thirty-five miles east of this place by Capt. GATZWOOD's company of the rebel army, and were then taken to Gen. Price's Headquarters, Osceola, Mo., have just returned from the army—having been released upon parole—state that they arrived at Gen. PRICE's camp on the 7th inst., and were detained there two weeks. The army consisting of Gens. PRICE's, RAIN's, STEIN's, PARSON's and HAIN's Divisions, being the whole of the Confederate army under command of Gen. PRICE) on Thursday broke up camp at Osceola, and moved in a south or southwesterly direction, passing through Humansville to Bear Creek, (when the prisoners were released on Friday evening last, the 20th inst.,) about 35 miles from Osceola, and 7 miles west of Bolivar. The prisoners understood that the enemy were making forced marches, thinking the Federal troops were marching on them from Sedalia south to join McCULLOCH and McBRIDE. McCULLOCH is said to be in command of the Cherokees. The prisoners estimate, from all information received, that the force of the rebels amounted to not over 18,000. The rebels state that as soon as the junction is formed they will march upon Fort Scott, Kansas, and lay waste the country to St. Joseph. They are well armed. The prisoner counted twenty pieces of artillery.

Respectfully, W. R. JUDSON, Colonel Sixth Kansas.

A contraband has just arrived from Stockton, Mo., and states the army camped at Mellville, 16 miles south of Stockton, on Saturday night, and were striking west of Springfield, fearing an attack from Sigel.

W. R. J.

Great activity prevails in camp preparing for winter quarters. It is possible the troops may stay here some weeks, and stables will have to be built for horses and stock, as also in providing warehouses for the Quartermaster, and commissary stores. A portion of the command is still stationed at West Point, consisting of NEWCOMB'S Cass County Home Guards, and four companies of the Eighth Kansas, under Col. WESSELS. A daily Express has been organized in both directions between Fort Leavenworth, Kansas City, this point, Col. MONTGOMERY'S Camp, near Mound City, and Fort Scott. This will give us ample time to move to any place for the protection of the border.

Detachments have been sent in all directions to scour the neighboring country. Two bands have been plundering the Union people and making incursions into Kansas. These gangs were led by men named MARSHALL and MAJORS, but since the news of our presence in the county, they have left. Their camps in the timber on the Grand River were found and destroyed. Some of the property taken by them was also recovered to-day. Movements are expected east and south in a day or two. Strong detachments will be sent out on the hunt for some trains of provision and stock reported to be moving toward Paics.

H. J.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of More Released Prisoners—Reported Repulse of National Troops in South Carolina—Letters from the South, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Jan. 6, *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

A flag of truce from the flag-ship this afternoon brought from Norfolk Capt. RALPH HUNT, of Co. C First Kentucky Regiment, and Lieut. IVES, of Co. G Seventy-ninth New-York, released prisoners of war from Richmond, completing the number to 250.

The Southern papers received contain no news except a telegraphic dispatch that the National troops had been repulsed in South Carolina, and forced to take refuge under the cover of their gunboats on North Edisto Island.

The accumulation of letters sent to this place for transmission to prisoners of war and others at the South, has become so large, that the members of Gen. WOOL'S Staff, who are employed in their examination, cannot attend to a third of those that arrive daily. Orders will soon be issued, probably, to limit in some way the number which are allowed to pass, and, in the meantime, all persons desiring to communicate with friends in the South, are requested to make the letters as few and as brief as possible. There are now several thousand waiting to be examined, and many of these which are too long will be destroyed without being read.

The United States steam-transport *Spaulding* sails for Hatteras this afternoon. Among the passengers are CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, United States Marshal for North Carolina.

The sloop-of-war *Jamestown* arrived last night.

The Coast Survey schooner *Bibb* arrived this morning.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

THE FIGHT AT DRANESVILLE.

Gen. J. E. B. STUART has made a detailed report of the battle of Dranesville. His forces were as follows

Eleventh Virginia Volunteers, Col. S. GARLAND, Jr.; Sixth South Carolina Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. SECRIST; Tenth Alabama Volunteers, Col. J. H. LAMAY, First Kentucky Volunteers, Col. THOMAS H. TAYLOR—making an aggregate force of 1,600 infantry, Stanton Flying Artillery, four pieces, Capt. A. S. COMB; 1,000 North Carolina Cavalry, Maj. GORDON.

After detailing various preliminary movements, the report proceeds as follows:

When our forces took their position, the fire of the artillery caused great commotion in the enemy's lines, and a part evidently took to their heels. The right wing was ordered forward, and the Tenth Alabama rushed with a shout in a shower of bullets, under the gallant lead of their Colonel, FOREST, and Lieut.-Col. MARTIN, the latter falling in the charge. A part of this regiment crossed the road and took position along a fence, from which the enemy left the fierceness of their aim at short range. The Colonel was here severely wounded, and had to retire. In his absence, the command devolved upon Maj. WOODWARD.

The Eleventh Virginia, holding position on the right of the Tenth Alabama, were not so much exposed to the enemy's fire, and consequently suffered less. The Sixth South Carolina gradually gained ground also to the front, and being with the Tenth Alabama, exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters from a two-story brick house, suffered most.

My orders to Col. TAYLOR, First Kentucky, were given through Col. FOREST; and I soon knew, by the commotion on my left, that it was in place. The thicket where the Sixth South Carolina and First Kentucky operated was so dense that it was impossible to see either their exact position or their progress in the fight, and I regret to say that the First Kentucky and the Sixth South Carolina mistook each other for the enemy, and a few casualties occurred in consequence. But with that exception, the whole force acted with admirable unison, and advanced upon the enemy with the steadiness of veterans, driving him several times from his position with heavy loss.

When the action had lasted about two hours, I found that the enemy, being already in force larger than my own, was recovering from its surprise and receiving heavy reinforcements. I could not, with my small numbers, bring beyond the reach of reinforcements, force his position without actual sacrifice, and seeing that his artillery, superior to our own in number and position only, was pouring a destructive fire into Cutt's Battery, I decided to withdraw the latter at once, preparatory to retiring from the field—judging, too, that they had given our wagons ample time to get out of the reach of the enemy. The battery suffered greatly. Its position was necessarily such that it could fire only to the front, and the caissons and limbers had to cover whatever limb such a fire. Three or four cannoneers had been shot at their posts, and several wounded, and every shot of the enemy was terrible destruction on either man, limber or horse.

The conduct of the brave, true and heroic CUTTS attracted my admiration frequently during the action, now acting No. 1, and now as gunner, and still directing and disposing the whole with perfect self-command and devotion to his duty that was, I believe, scarcely ever equaled. He executed my order to withdraw his battery, under a rickochet fire of great accuracy. One piece I found it necessary to detail some infantry to cover. Virginia! to assist in conducting it to the rear, which was done by them under great personal exposure.

Having secured the artillery, I sent orders to the four regimental commanders to disengage themselves from the enemy and retire slowly and in perfect order to the railroad, while a stand would be made. This delicate duty was performed admirably, and our troops marched back leisurely, bringing with them all the wounded that could be found. The men gathered up their blankets as they passed the points where they had been deposited before the fight. I regret to say, however, that one of the regiments reached the road this side of their blankets and knapsacks, thus missing them entirely, a circumstance which the enemy will construe into precipitate flight.

The enemy was evidently too much crippled to follow, and after a short halt at the railroad, I proceeded to Fryingpan Church, where the wounded were cared for.

Early next morning, with two fresh regiments furnished me, (the Ninth Georgia and the Eighteenth Virginia,) a detachment of cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. BARKSDALE, I proceeded toward the scene of action of the previous day, the cavalry being sent in advance. Learning that the enemy had evacuated Dranesville and had left some of our wounded there, I pushed on to that place to recover them and take care of the dead. I found our dead on the field, and proceeded at once to remove them all to Centreville, for interment. The wounded (about ten) were left by the enemy in a house at Dranesville, who intended to send for them the next day. They had been cared for with the utmost devotion by several of the ladies of the place. They were also removed to Centreville, except two, who were not able to survive the removal, and at their own desire and the Surgeon's advice, were left in charge of the ladies.

As to the strength of the enemy, if the current statements of citizens residing on his route of march can be credited, he had fifteen regiments of infantry, several batteries, and seven companies of cavalry. The latter had started in the direction of our wagons just before the action began, but were then recalled.

Our wounded, who were for the time prisoners, say that the enemy's loss was acknowledged by them to be very heavy, and among the killed or mortally wounded, was Col. KANE, of Utah notoriety, and citizens living below, declare that they carried off twenty wagon loads of killed and wounded, besides many dead before them on their horses, and that as soon as their dead and wounded were removed they left the field precipitately, leaving behind much of the material which we left on the field, but which we recovered the next day.

The report concludes by declaring the fight a "glorious success." The Confederate loss is set down at 43 killed, 143 wounded, and 8 missing. The number of killed has been increased by subsequent deaths.

FROM CHARLESTON.

THE SINKING OF THE STONE FLEET.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 20.

On Thursday last an increase in the number of vessels off this harbor was noticed. On Friday morning not less than twenty-three sail, of all classes, were in sight. As well as could be judged, using a spy-glass at a distance of three or four miles, there were some four gunboats, one large steamer, apparently a frigate, and the rest seemed to be mostly sailing vessels. One of the steamers was stationed at the northeast of the bar, near the Rattlesnake Shoal, and the remainder of their fleet was near old Ship Bar. During Thursday night and Friday morning, with the weather calm, the sea smooth, and a moonlight night, they succeeded in sinking some seven hulks, consisting of two ships and five barks, in one of the channels.

Later in the day, the enemy sunk eight more of the "stone fleet," making fifteen in all. From appearances, it is inferred that all their hulks which have been brought here up to this time have been made use of, and that those now outside are blockaders.

The hulks lay on their sides, with list aport; some of them having already been stripped of their canvas, and others having their sails flying loose. A small steamer, of very light draught, was seen moving actively about. She was supposed to be the tug used to place the vessels in position on the shoals, peerless to sinking. The fifteen old vessels, if placed in single file, and allowing the large space of two hundred feet obstructing capacity to each vessel, would blockade about three thousand feet.

Charleston harbor has a water front—from the Rattlesnake Shoal to Folly Island beach—of about six miles, with numerous passages to and from the sea. On the occurrence of the first heavy northeaster, after the sinking of the wrecks, the force of the wind, the heave of the sea, and the action of the quicksands will, according to all previous experience, dissipate the Yankee obstructions with a rapidity nearly as great as that of the late terrible conflagration. We have known new and first-class ships of nearly 1,000 tons capacity, loaded with railroad iron, stop on the bar, in mid channel, and in a few weeks there would hardly be a trace of them, and what could be found had worked upon the shallow part of the bar. The permanent closing of Charleston harbor by sinking vessels at the entrance we consider an impossibility. This attempt of the Yankees, however, will have one good effect, in tending to quiet the nerves of any excitable citizens who may have supposed that the Lincolnites intended an attack on our city from the sea.

ITEMS.

The *Mercury*, of Dec. 21, says:

"Among the *on dits* of the street we heard yesterday, that the cargo of the sloop *Ashley*, which was taken by the enemy near Rockville, on Wednesday morning, is the property of M. LE COMTE DE LASTEYRE, who is a French subject and resident of Paris The cargo consisted of the produce of a plantation which he is the owner."

The *Courier*, of Dec. 28, had this paragraph:

"The Charlestor. Lighthouse, situated on Morris' Island, and which for many years has guided the mariner to our harbor, was blown up on Wednesday night by order of the military authorities. Only a heap of ruins mark the spot where it stood."

MOVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.

A letter from Smith's Grove, Ky., under date of the 22d, to the *Union and American*, says:

"As you no doubt have all sorts of rumors from this region, I propose to write you a *few facts* for the information of your readers.

Yesterday, Gen. HINDMAN, with his brigade and several hundred Texas Rangers, were at Cave City, fourteen miles above this, where they have been for many days.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE'S brigade is now north of Barren River, in the direction of Glasgow, and are ready for the enemy when he comes to that direction.

Between this and Bowling Green I do not know how matters stand this morning, and will not undertake to say, but am of the opinion that a large portion of the army is moving upward.

On yesterday a large body of Federals had crossed at Woodsonville, and encamped on the field where the brave TERRY fell. As to the number across the river, it is estimated at from three to eight thousand.

If any of the Federals have advanced from Columbia to or near Glasgow, I have not ascertained the fact. I think, however, that they have left Columbia. Glasgow is 17 miles from this place, and 25 this side of Columbia.

At Brownsville, twenty miles from Bowling Green, on Green River, about thirty Federals have been cutting trees and felling them in the river on the north side, and have also been piling up logs for a breastwork. But of them toward Nolin and Litchfield, there is certainly a much larger body of men, as their drums can be heard from points this side of Brownsville. Capt. MORGAN and a few of his men exchanged a few shots day before yesterday with the squad behind their log breastwork. Capt. MORGAN'S squadron is with Gen. BRECKINRIDGE.

Notwithstanding all the rumors you may hear, there was on yesterday no considerable body of Federals within thirty-five miles of Bowling Green. I give you, as my opinion, that it will be many days before any important engagement takes place, unless our army advances on the Federals.

The Law of the Trent Affair.

HON EDWARD EVERETT ON THE ALLEGED ERROR OF CAPT. WILKES, AND THE GROUNDLESSNESS OF THE BRITISH CASE

From the New-York Ledger

The violation of the law of nations, with which the United States are charged, consists, not in the removal of the Confederate Ministers from the *Trent*, but in not having sent in that vessel for adjudication. There is in the London *Times*, of the 28th of November, an article written apparently by some person well informed as to the purport of the opinion given by the Law Officers of the Crown, from which I quote the following sentence:

"It is, we understand the opinion of these jurists, that the right of the Federal government, acting by its officers, was confined to the visiting and searching of the mail packet; that if any men or things believed to be of a hostile and of war had been found on board of her, the proper course was to take her into port, and submit the case to the Prize Court, which would hear evidence and arguments on both sides, and would have decided the case according to the precedents and principles of law."

This would no doubt have been a part, though only a part, of a proper and regular course. But Capt. WILKES did not carry the *Trent* into port for consideration, he would not, for the reasons given by the two jurists, have removed the Confederate ministers to her own vessel, with a view to their safe keeping and to prevent their influence and agency in effecting a recapture. No doctrine of prize law is, I believe, better settled than that the captor may adopt any precautionary measures to insure the safety of his prize. Two reasons are assigned by Capt. WILKES for not sending the *Trent* into port. One was the condition of his own ship, which, never strongly manned, was reduced in numbers, both of officers and men, but of this I am well not to put the passengers and shippers by the *Trent* to inconvenience. For these reasons, great as against his own interest in the event of her being condemned, he forebore to send the *Trent* into port. The first reason is one of indecision, valid by all a rule of prize law. Whenever the captor of a prize is unable to spare a prize crew a large enough force, while in any danger of recapture, or in short of provisions, or for any other reason, unable to send the captured vessel safely into port, he is authorized by prize law to take out the crew and the ship's company, and even destroy the ship. This was what was done by the *Nashville* in the case of the *Harvey Birch*—lawfully done, if the *Nashville* was a lawful belligerent cruiser, and unable to put a sufficient prize crew on board the captured vessel; but if she was a corsair of an unacknowledged Power, and, it is said, was provided with a commission, it was an act of flagrant piracy. It is admitted, then by the Law Officers of the Crown that Capt. WILKES was warranted in detaining and searching the *Trent*, a mere matter for his decision whether he was in a condition to take on board the *San Jacinto* a sufficient number of the *Trent's* company, (probably a hundred and forty) and put on board that vessel a prize-crew strong enough to preclude any attempt at recapture, and to insure her being carried into port in safety.

Capt. WILKES, however, states in his official report, written before the nature of the complaint of the British Government could be anticipated, that he was too much "reduced in officers and crew" to pursue this course, and this official statement, made in good faith, would be received as evidence of the fact in any prize court in the world. To treat the *Trent* as the *Nashville* treated the *Harvey Birch*, (though warranted in an extreme case of contraband by the law of nations,) was of course out of the question for a civilized commander. The only possible remaining mode of exercising his belligerent right "to stop the enemy's ambassador on his passage" was to remove Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL to the *San Jacinto*, which he would have been equally authorized to do, and certainly would have done at any rate, even if he had sent in the *Trent*.

It must, therefore, be carefully borne in mind that while, by pursuing this course, the concealment and interest of all persons concerned in the *Trent* were greatly subserved and promoted, the condition of the Confederate Ministers is in no degree made worse, nor even different, nor the privileges of the British flag invaded. The Law Officers of the Crown are supposed to say that the "proper course" would have been to send the vessel in; but she would, as a prize ship, have been sent in under the American flag. The Confederate Ministers would not have remained in her, but would have been transferred to the *San Jacinto*, to obviate the possibility of recapture; and, as far as they are concerned, the state of affairs would have been precisely the same, identically the same, as now. They would have arrived in the United States, as in point of fact they did arrive, on board the *San Jacinto*; subjected to be proceeded against as rebels or prisoners of war, at the option of the United States. England would have possessed the same right and power, no more and no less, to intervene to their favor that she possesses now. She is now able to exercise a diplomatic influence in their favor; and she would have had the same and no other power had the *Trent* been sent in. The course pursued by Capt. WILKES, therefore, in the full exercise of his discretion as a belligerent cruiser, and in conformity with the admitted rules of prize law, while it was eminently conducive to the benefit of the *Trent* and all concerned in her, in no degree changed the condition of the Confederate Ministers; nor derogated from the rights of the British flag; nor interfered with the only protection, that of diplomatic influence, which the Government of Great Britain could by the law of nations extend to them. By admitting the right of Capt. WILKES to send in the *Trent*, the Law Officers of the Crown admit his right to place the persons of the Ministers in the custody of the United States Government. This is all he has done; he has done it in the way to inflict the smallest possible injury on private interests; and he has neither withdrawn, nor attempted to withdraw, the persons of the Ministers from the only interference which it would in any event have been possible for England to employ in their favor.

But it is said that the powers exercised by Capt. WILKES of removing persons at discretion from neutral vessels is too great to be intrusted to a naval officer; that it can only be confided with safety to high tribunals. There would be force in this argument, if the right of *disposing finally* of such persons were claimed by the belligerent cruiser. But surely it is little better than trifling to concede the right of arresting a neutral vessel on her passage, and removing her and all on board—cargo, crew and passengers—to the United States, at the discretion of the belligerent cruiser, and deny him the right so to remove a small part of her passengers; of course, under his responsibility to his Government, and his Government's responsibility, if his acts are sanctioned, to friendly Powers, whose subjects have an interest in the transaction. The law of nations concedes to belligerent cruisers powers of the most dangerous character if abused; and complaints of their abuse to the injury of the neutral, often well-founded complaints, form no small part of the private history of war. Vexations captures and heart-sickening delays, in courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty, are among the standing grievances of neutrals, and nowhere to so great and ominous degree as on the part of the citizens of the United States. This is probably the first case, in the history of the civilized world, in which grave complaint has been made, and reparation demanded, and war denounced, because a belligerent cruiser, sacrificing his own interest, *forbore to send a valuable neutral vessel into port, and allowed her to pursue her course unmolested.*

There is, perhaps, no case precisely parallel—that is, of an enemy's ambassador stopped on a neutral vessel at sea; but the precedents are innumerable of removing persons of another class from neutral vessels at the discretion of the boarding officer, and without making prize of the ship from which they were taken. These I shall consider in another paper.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1861.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

A Satisfactory Gunboat Reconnoissance to within Two Miles of Columbus—Capture of an Officer in Jeff. Thompson's Command, &c.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 7.

Flag-Officer FOOTE, with the gunboats *Essex*, *Lexington* and *Tyler*, made a reconnoissance down the Mississippi this morning. He went within 200 yards of the range of the rebel batteries. On his return he was fired at by the rebel gunboat *Mohawk*, to which he replied, but the shots all fell short. The Flag-Officer is highly satisfied with the reconnoisance, and has examined all points on the river as near as within two miles of Columbus.

A dispatch from Cape Girardeau to-day says that a detachment of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, while scouting, had captured Maj. WILLIAMS, of Jeff. THOMPSON'S band.

The Surveyor of the port of Metropolis seized a large quantity of gold lace, morphine and other costly drugs, intended for the rebels. The goods were from Cincinnati.

THE RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 6, 1862.

The greatest excitement prevailed in Washington, and particularly in both Houses of Congress, this morning, growing out of the alleged arrest of Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS and his family, for correspondence with the enemy; and the rumor was so generally circulated and asserted, as to be generally believed. But great joy was diffused among the numerous friends of Gen. THOMAS when it was found to be a *canard*.

Gen. THOMAS himself will take an early occasion to show that every rumor affecting his loyalty, which has been issued on many occasions, is alike unjust and untrue. The origin of these reports grows out of his residence at the Soldier's Home, where, for a number of years past, the well-known Surgeon, Dr. KING, who was lived in Philadelphia, has also had his quarters. For some months past grave suspicions have been entertained in regard to certain members of the family of Dr. KING. It is stated that two of his own sons, by his first wife, and two of the sons of his second wife, are now serving in the Confederate army, and also that some of the lady members of his family have been engaged communicating information to the rebel army through a secession family still living in Maryland, within hours ride of Washington. The case of some of the family of Dr. KING led to the belief in the rumor in regard to Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, because he, like the Doctor, resided at Soldier's Home.

THE DEPARTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

From the London Journal, Jan 6.

A correspondent at Fort Warren communicates the following incidents of their last station:—On receipt of the first Saturday, of the news that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were to be surrendered to the British Government, there was general dissatisfaction among both officers and men, and expressions very much against them prevailed; and were freely indulged in, but upon reasoning in every cool and logical deduction of the Secretary's letter, especially the latter part of his reply, with the intelligence of the wonderful the resources of the Commonwealth in this country is ascertained, and the fact that were it essential to the welfare of the nation, the Government at once would be required to call for coals, a general acquiescence was as freely manifested. I would have liked every citizen of Boston to have seen the two gentlemen, and if their mission is to any one of prepossessing to Europe must know their personal appearance would be to any No citizen need think they might as well give in.

On the morning of their departure the battalion was called out as usual at 8:30, for dress parade, and were ordered upon the parade ground, remaining slightly, till after the rebels left. The guards were strengthened to prevent any from going upon the parapets, either as spectators or prisoners, and thus they left, as quietly as a new world, and will not see much before as our *Ned Lloyd*, a fast, intelligent Newfoundland. As they passed down to the wharf, they were accompanied by Col. DIMICK, and he kindly waived all ceremony at the guard-house, save to simply direct the guard, as our men were in waiting, and doubtless would have refused to salute the Colonel, as in, it is thought they would have said to salute the rebels; but when the Colonel came back, the thing was done to a nicety.

On taking leave of Col. DIMICK, Mr. MASON somewhat embarrassed, said, "God bless you, Colonel; God bless you." and cordially took hands with him. Mr. SLIDELL shook hands with the Colonel, and said "Under such circumstances and in whatever relations it may be our future we may meet, I shall always esteem you as a dear friend."

During the morning many vessels thronged the roads of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL to get their correspondence, and Mr. MASON'S hand was so much worn as to be tired through the whole of yesterday. Some of the personal presents said to Mason "We hope when you get to England you will represent our case, and not dwell on this affair, for we do not agree differing from others in political opinions." He replied that if ever he arrived in Europe he would faithfully represent the case.

The prisoners are allowed certain outdoor privileges during the day time, but at retreat are obliged to go into their quarters till next morning, without special permit from the commander of the post. They are fed just the same in quality and quantity as our men, and fare as well every way. Some few are allowed to go upon the parapets upon their parole. Last Tuesday a band came, numbering eleven pieces. All of the best of the band which was at Fort Sumter during its bombardment, are among them. Lately they have been stationed at Fort Hamilton, New-York. As yet they have not played in public; but, from hearing them practice of their room, it will speak for their ability, and shall expect some very fine music.

Of the battalion let me assure you that you cannot find fault to excel them in morality and good demeanor, and in a proper time we will be able to say in drill and manœuvre.

Of Col. DIMICK, it is unnecessary for me to write. His name, efficiency and courteousness are familiar to all in this locality from his connection with the three months' men. Maj. PARKER is much liked by the officers and men, for whose comfort, as well as discipline, he is ever watchful. The company officers are generally gentlemanly and social, and for intelligence, military knowledge and bearing, will compare with any. Thus, with good commander, good officers and first-rate soldiers, you may rest assured that it will be no fault of theirs if a rebel prisoner escapes or a hostile fleet ever gets past this fort to menace Boston."

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Ericsson*, lying at Pier No. 4, North River, will sail about the 9th inst. for Key West and Fort Taylor. She will take out the Ninety-first Regiment, N. Y. S. V., now stationed on Governor's Island.

The United States steam transport *Marion*, lying at the same dock, is now taking in provisions and army stores for Port Royal. She will also carry 300 horses of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, and will sail about the 12th inst.

The Realguation of Gen. Franz Siegel.

The Missouri *Republican* and other St. Louis papers having given credence and wide circulation to the report that Brig.-Gen. SIEGEL has resigned his command, and that his resignation would be followed by the withdrawal of a large number of officers associated with him, the *Anzeiger des Westens* indorses the statement, and remarks that "for a long time things have looked as though the intention were to trifle with him, and that he (Gen. SIEGEL,) had seemed to think so too. Where he sowed, there he was first in the field, and was the first to strike, and while his name rang, like that of Mars, from every German lip throughout the Union and helped to fill the camps others are now to reap the harvest. But he must linger on the shore and languish in the tent. Jeff. C. DAVIS and SCHOFFIELD, the two most capable, if not the only capable, American officers here, are winning laurels on the path marked out by SIEGEL, and he must, in the meanwhile, be held in leading-strings by CURTIS. Should he bear this yet, it is perhaps but for a little space."

The reason for SIEGEL'S resignation is his displacement from the command at Rolla. His arrival to St. Louis was expected on Monday, the 7th inst.

The *New-Yorker Demokrat*, of to-day, (Tuesday,) in announcing *positively* that Gen. SIEGEL has resigned, and that such is the telegraphic dispatch addressed *directly* to that paper from St. Louis, heads the editorial containing the news with the caption, "Is Know-Nothingism Dead?"

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Meeting of the New Republican General Committee—Great Excitement.

The first meeting of the Republican General Committee for 1862, was held last evening, at the rooms of the Committee, No. 9 Court-street. A temporary organization was effected, by the election of WM. COIT, Esq. as Chairman, and S. ALPHEUS SMITH as Secretary. The room was crowded with delegates and others, and it was quite evident that there was to be an exciting time, and in this there was no disappointment. The old antagonistic feeling existing between the "Union" and "Straight" Republicans, burned more fiercely than even before the last Fall election, and it only required a very little thing to bring this feeling out in full force—and the occasion for its exercise was not long wanting. After some preliminary wrangling about minor matters, credentials were received when it was found there were contested seats in the Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards and protests against the admission of delegates from the First and Twelfth Wards. The Chairman decided that all persons claiming to be delegates must be admitted to seats who presented *prima facie* evidence that they had been legally elected. Under this ruling the First Ward was passed over, but when the Twelfth Ward was reached, the admission of the accredited delegates was most strenuously opposed. The Chairman refused to put test motions because the Committee was not properly organized, and a scene of excitement followed which beggars all description. Motion upon motion was made by different parties, each claiming the right to have their motion put to the Committee. Several impromptu fights were suppressed by the timely interference of the cooler members. Finally the Chairman decided to modify his decision so far as to put the motions made,—only those delegates whose names had been called having permission to vote thereon. This was accepted and the business of the Committee was proceeded with in comparative order. Subsequently two delegates from the First Ward, Messrs. CARLIN and EAMES, were admitted by a vote of the Committee and also the delegates from the Twelfth Ward. At a later hour the excitement subsided, and the members of the Committee appeared to be on as good terms as ever, when the following named Committee on Credentials was appointed, to whom was referred all the contested seats and protests: Messrs. Winslow, Bradley, Nndyne, Reeve, Hathaway, Lindsay and Donovan. The Committee adjourned for one month.

ANNUAL SALE OF PEWS IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The annual sale of pews at auction in Plymouth Church for the year was held last evening. As usual, there was a very large attendance of people, and the buying was quite as spirited as ever, though the premiums offered were not so large. Mr. BEECHER commenced the proceedings in a few remarks, stating all necessary particulars for those who desired to purchase to know. He said this was the thirteenth annual sale that had taken place under his auspices, and notwithstanding the troubleous times the church was still in a prosperous condition. The first pew was struck off to Mr. DENNIS at $100 premium, and the next at $75 premium. When 100 pews had been sold, the premiums ran down to $20, where they remained some time. All of the pews except thirty-two were sold. The pews sold were appraised at $12,050. On these the premiums amounted to $6,323, or about half the amount of premiums received last year. The sale was entirely satisfactory to the Trustees.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—The wives or mothers of the following members of the Fourteenth Regiment, who are prisoners of war, are requested to call at the Surrogate's Office, in this city, (Brooklyn,) and sign receipts for the purpose of forwarding to Washington, to procure the back pay of their respective husbands or sons. Wm. H. Baldwin, Herman W. Bristol, Simon Richardson, Wm. Stewart, Patrick McManus, Robert Bald, Wm. Dalin, Henry Holmes, Augustus Thiery, Wm. H. Van Horne, Isaac H. De Graef, Augustus P. Ticknor, John Mack, Timothy O'Sullivan, Wm. De Witt.

SKATING.—Notwithstanding the heavy fall of snow the officers of the different Skating Clubs had the snow removed from the ice at an early hour yesterday, so that skating was kept up as usual.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, but no business of any general interest was transacted.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 62, 63, 64, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 76, 77, 78, 79, 33, 36, 51. The Special Term of the Supreme Court, Judge LOTT, has adjourned to Thursday the 9th inst.

Jersey City.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The loaded and freight car of the Western bound express train, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, was thrown off the track near Hohokenack, about one o'clock Monday evening, caused by a broken rail. The accident caused a delay of about two hours, but no damage was sustained by the cars.

SKATING.—A gang of men were at work, yesterday removing the snow from the ice on Lake Lincoln, and to-day it will again be open for the reception of visitors.

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—The Winter Term of the Hudson County Courts will commence on the 21st inst. As far as is known, there are no important causes to come before the Grand Jury.

CONDITION OF THE RIVERS.—There was a great deal of heavy ice adrift yesterday, which cleared the rivers of all vessels at anchor. The steamship *Vanderbilt*, lying in the North River, not being able to find a berth, was carried adrift by the ice. Owing to the thaw, a much greater quantity will probably come down during the next day or two. The ship *Guy Mannering*, while being towed out of the East River yesterday, by three steam-tugs, took the bottom opposite the barge office at Whitehall, owing to a large field of ice coming in the river. She came off immediately, and proceeded to sea.

The Brooklyn and Williamsburgh shores are, at certain times of the tide, blocked up, owing to the prevailing winds forcing the ice in that direction. Steamships for outward and inward bound vessels are in great demand, at large figures.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

The Legislature met this afternoon. The Governor's message will be sent in at noon to-morrow.

The Governor has appointed Col. F. L. RESSIG, of Pittsburgh, Adjutant-General of the State, in the place of E. M. BIDDLE, resigned also, F. P. STARRITT, President Judge of Allegany County, *vice* Judge McClure, deceased.

The Parish Will Case.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

The argument in the PARISH will case commences in the Court of Appeals to-morrow. Four days are allowed for the argument. Hon. WM. M. EVARTS opens the case, to be followed by CHARLES O'CONOR, JOHN K. PORTER, and other eminent counsel.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 3.

Arrived, ships *Derby*, from New-York; *Canton*, from

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3213. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Sherman's Report of Recent Operations at Port Royal.

The Charleston Blockade Run by a Rebel Steamer.

Interesting Congressional Proceedings.

How the Necessary Revenue is to be Obtained.

Proposition for Taxes on Various Necessities, and Excise Duties.

The Case of Col. Kerrigan Nearly Concluded.

The Charges Against Him Not Substantiated.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

THE RECENT FIGHT AT PORT ROYAL.

The following letter has been received at the Adjutant-General's office, from Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN, dated:

HEADQUARTERS G. C., PORT ROYAL, S. C., Jan. 2, 1862.

SIR: As the *Vanderbilt* leaves to-morrow, I deem it proper to inclose to you a letter of instructions to Gen. STEVENS, commanding the Second Brigade of this division, of Dec. 30.

The simple object of this dash was to destroy the batteries which the enemy appeared to have erected on the Coosaw River, for the obstruction of the navigation and the passage of that stream, and also to punish him for the insult in firing into the steamer *Mayflower* on her recent passage through that stream, for the purpose of sounding the depth of the channel. The affair succeeded perfectly, and the enemy were driven out of their batteries, their batteries demolished, and the property found there brought away or destroyed, with little or no loss of life on our side. After the object of the movement was executed Gen. STEVENS, agreeably to his instructions, returned to Port Royal Island. As soon as his report reaches me it will be forwarded.

INTERESTING FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of Monday, says that on Sunday a saw-mill in the Norfolk Navy-yard was fired by an incendiary. It was, however, extinguished with little damage.

The residence and out-houses of FAYETTE MCMULLEN, in Wythe County, Va., were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning.

Judge HEMPHILL, Ex-Senator in the Congress of the United States, and since a member of the Confederate Congress, died at Richmond Saturday morning.

Nobody will come forward to take the office of Collector of the War Tax in the Norfolk District, and H. Y. GARNETT, Chief Collector of the War Tax in Virginia, in a formal advertisement, threatens to appoint some one from an outside district to perform that duty, which, in his proclamation, he admits to be odious to the people there.

There have been several fires in Charleston, S. C., during the past few days.

On the morning of the 2d inst. the ocean steamer *Ella Warley*, Capt. SWASEY, ran the blockade at Charleston, from Nassau, N. P. She was chased and fired on by the blockading squadron, without harm to her. Her passengers were all English and Scotch, except B. T. BISBIE, late a bearer of Confederate dispatches to Europe. The Nassau authorities forced the *Flambeau* out of the harbor to coal, which gave the *Ella Warley* the chance to escape.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Gen. FREMONT was before the Committee on the conduct of the war again to-day, and will be daily for several days. Only preliminary matters were touched upon.

GEN. STONE'S LOYALTY.

Your correspondent has, on several occasions within the past three weeks, declined to transmit information to your columns, apparently well authenticated, tending strongly to raise suspicion of Gen. A. P. STONE'S loyalty. The reason was, that a very sore feeling existed in the public mind in regard to the disaster at Ball's Bluff and the death of Gen. BAKER, and that Gen. STONE was believed by many to be responsible for the horrible blunder that resulted so disastrously to our arms. There was reason, therefore, to fear that the prejudiced feelings of partisans would lead them to do injustice to Gen. STONE. While your correspondent has thus done his part to check any hasty and unfair judgments in regard to Gen. STONE, it is his duty now to say that Gen. STONE'S continuance in a position that provokes these attacks upon him is doing very serious injury to the public service. The Massachusetts regiments that were so sadly thinned at Ball's Bluff find it impossible to recruit their ranks. They have sent officer after officer to Massachusetts, but they induce no one to enlist. There is none there willing to serve under STONE. Gov. ANDREW, of that State, has communicated a severe complaint to Gen. STONE, and the latter is reported to have returned a sharp reply. The knowledge of the fact increases the alienation of the command.

But the charge of military mismanagement and the improper employment of his troops in the return of fugitive slaves, the last made by Gov. ANDREW, are not the only ones or the harshest ones made against Gen. STONE. It is alleged that he holds too amicable relations with rebel officers across the Potomac, corresponding with them regularly; and that he sympathizes and protects traitorously disposed citizens of Maryland living near his camp, refusing to take forage from such. It is alleged, and is no doubt true, that never until Friday last was the National flag seen to float over the headquarters of Gen. STONE. Its absence has long been a subject of comment and unfriendly criticism.

I repeat that I have refrained from communicating to the public many of these stories, so much calculated to effect injuriously the reputation of Gen STONE. I have even been inclined to disbelieve them, not conceiving it possible that a soldier holding so exalted a position should demean himself so as to lose his first fame. But the silence of the Press has not prevented the evil. It has spread so widely that it has well-nigh destroyed Gen. STONE'S ability for usefulness. It has unquestionably seriously impaired the influence of the Administration, and led very many persons to criticise the Commanding Generals in an ungenerous spirit. The result of the vote in the House on ROSCOE CONKLING'S resolution, on Monday, of doubtful propriety, it is admitted, was due solely to the ineensed feelings of the majority of the people's representatives toward Gen. STONE. It le the part of humen wisdom to deal with facts as they are, and not as they nught to be, and tt is not prndent that Gen. MCCLELLAN should lose any of his well-earned fame to save the feelings of any officer of the army, or that Mr. LINCOLN should saerifice the harmony that has heretofore prevailed between the Executive and the Legislative Departments of the Government, by refusing to recognize the widespread, even if unfounded charges against Gen STONE. The injury to the country, resulting from the discords in regard to Gen. STONE, is already greater than a dozen of our best Generals are worth.

SENATOR SUMNER AND GEN. STONE.

Senetor SUMNER, not long since, in a speech in the Senate, took Gen. STONA to task for various matters. Gen. STONE addressed the Senetor a letter, demanding explanations, and it is said thet an interesting correspondence is in progress between the parties.

THE HOUSE ECONOMICAL.

The House was economical to-day, and struck out the appropriation for the Coest Survey.

COURTESY TO A BRITISH WAR VESSEL.

An English steamer, the *Immortalité*, arrived several devs ago at Annapolis, and yesterday made application to our Government for permission to coal. Orders were immediately dispatched to our officers at that station to allow her to take in all the coal required. This action of our Government is in striking contrast with the recent mean conduct of the British officials at Nassau, who have repeatedly refused to our vessels permission to coal in their waters out of our own vessels.

SERENADE TO GEN. SHIELDS.

Gen. SHIELDS was serenaded to-night by the Irish Brigade. He was addressed in a short and felicitously Hibernian speech by Capt. O'NEILL, to which he responded briefly, paying a graceful compliment to Gen. MEAGHER, and explaining his own apparent rejection of the offer of the Government to place him in command of a Brigade. He predicted a brilliant career for Gen. MEAGHER, and intimated that himself would yet have a commission in the National army.

THE KERRIGAN CASE.

The defeace in the Kerrigan case was concluded to-day, as to the additional charges. Testimony was introduced to show that KERRIGAN was not absent from camp, as stated in the testimony for the prosecution. The explanation of KERRIGAN'S statement that he had communications from the enemy at Manassas outside of the papers was this: Lieut. DEVOY had brought in some runaways from there, who stated that the small-pox raged there. COSKITT, a witness for the prosecution, said to KERRIGAN thet he saw by the papers that they had small-pox at Manassas. KERRIGAN replied that he knew it was true, as he had communications from there outside the papers. Testimony also showed that the letter of Lieut. FAY to KERRIGAN, from Richmond, came to him by United States mail, *vid* Fortress Monroe. Several other points bearing against accused were explained away. There appears to remain no doubt of KERRIGAN'S speedy acquittal. A member of the Court has stated that the prosecution would be abandoned.

STATE PROVISION FOR TROOPS.

The Vermont troops in the army of the Potomac are to be envied of all their fellow-soldiers. Their State has opened a bank account with each one of them and regularly passes to his credit $7 a month. This sum may be checked for by the volunteer, if he is a single man. If married, this paid to his family. If permitted to remain undrawn in the State Treasury for six months, the rate of six per cent. is allowed on it. Vermont Volunteers are thus paid $13 a month by the National Government, and $7 a month by their State, making $20 a month pay, in addition to their clothing and rations. It is gratifying to know that the Vermont Volunteers are generally a class of men who take care of their money.

COMPARATIVE CONDITION OF STATE TROOPS.

Citizens of New-York whose business it is to visit the army of the Potomac, report, with regret, that the troops of nearly all other States are sent in better condition to the field. Whether by accident or inefficient management, the fact is painfully true, and the Empire State of the Union excites no pride or enthusiasm among her soldiers, when they find themselves here in rags and shoddy, by the side of the well-dressed and warmly-clad volunteers of other States. Is it not possible that this state of things should be changed?

GEN. MANSFIELD AND GEN. WOOL.

Gen. MANSFIELD'S reason for asking to be relieved of duty in his present position is, that Gen. WOOL, by a recent proclamation, stigmatized certain acts of Gen MANSFIELD'S as "vandalism."

ICE IN THE POTOMAC.

The ice on the fiels, opposite the Navy-yerd, was four or five inches thick this morning, but the *King Philip*, with her iron armor keeps the channel open. She is to-day taking on board a fine rifled gun, an 80-pounder, lately finished and tested at the Washington yard for the *Pensacola*. A number of heavy gun castings are daily received per railroad, and the work of boring and rifling them goes on rapidly. As fast as furnished they are properly tested as to strength and accuracy.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FLAGS.

The flags recently presented to the Pennsylvania regiments engaged in the battle of Dranesville, are to have inscribed on them the word "Dranesville" in commemoration of the victory.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GENERAL BANKING LAW—SCOPE OF ITS PROVISIONS—ITS OPERATION IN CALIFORNIA—THE ARREST OF REBEL SPIES—DEFENCELESSNESS OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 6.

You have herewith a complete copy of the General Banking bill matured by the Committee on Ways and Means. It is very voluminous, carefully drawn and probably as nearly perfect as the best financial experience and skill can make it. It has not yet been reported to the House; but no material modifications are likely to be made to it hereafter, as it is believed that efforts to perfect it in every respect have been exhausted. Nevertheless, if you have room for the document, it will be well to spread it before your readers, in order that whoever desires may have opportunity to present additional improvements.

You will notice that the bill supplies all the requirements of a charter to parties desiring to establish banks, and that no State intervention is necessary in order to the organization and establishment of such institutions. Indeed, its provisions authorize and provide for the establishment of banks even in States where the local laws and Constitution directly prohibit local bank systems. This is the case in California; and if I mistake not, in Oregon also. Public sentiment in California has always been seriously divided as to the policy of having banks of circulation. Private bankers there deal in bullion and discount commercial paper at rates of interest varying from 1½ to 3 per cent. per month, and even at these rates the accommodation afforded the public is inadequate and capricious. The absence of banking institutions conducted upon more liberal principles has led to the hoarding of vast amounts of specie both in bullion and coin, which constitutes millions upon millions of dead capital; and of late years an amendment to the Constitution has been more or less agitated by those who believe that a State banking system, upon a basis equally sound as that of New-York, would bring out this hoarded treasure, make money cheaper and so give a new impulse to all industrial interests needing it for their highest development. As an instance, the manufacture of wine may be mentioned. There need be no doubt that California has all the natural elements of becoming one of the finest wine countries in the world. But capital is so costly that the manufacturers find it more remunerative to sell their products while new rather than keep them in cellars until two, three or four years of age have given them the character for excellence which they are capable of attaining. As a consequence, the reputation of California wines is damaged abroad, and it will require years of patient effort to remove the prejudice thus created.

The proposed act of Congress will give those California capitalists who favor the establishment of banks of discount, deposit and circulation, ample opportunity to try the experiment; or, if capital already in the State does not seek that mode of employment, Eastern money will be sure to find its way to so good a field for investment—where the legal rate of interest when no contract is made, is one per cent. a month, and there are no usury laws to forbid the higher rates. As the Government six per cent. loans are being issued on terms that make them the equivalent of a seven per cent. investment, the opportunity offered to unemployed capital on the Pacific coast is a very tempting one.

The Government still remains very reticent in relation to the names of the individuals who have been arrested for conveying important information to the rebel authorities in regard to contemplated military movements. Suspicion did rest for some time upon one of the highest officers in the army, as it was evident that the information imparted to the enemy could only have leaked out from some one whose position gave him complete knowledge of every contemplated movement in all its details. It is now stated that the discovery of the real traitor has relieved the officer in question from the painful suspicion; but if it be true, as rumored, that one of the really guilty parties is a female member of his family, the question remains, "How could she have had the knowledge necessary to successful guilt, unless by the 'carelessness' of the official head of the family?" And if he was thus careless in such a crisis as the present, who can believe that malicious "treason" is not the proper name for his crime.

I learn that the Government has been for some time past aware of a combination of individuals in this city who were engaged in communicating information to the rebels, but that they delayed putting the officers of the law on the track, lest they should alarm the precious company before they had discovered their entire plans, and were ready to bag the whole party. It is now believed that they have succeeded in this, and that a long list of persons, mostly females, are already in custody or under close surveillance, as a consequence. Among the parties already said to have been arrested, is a medical officer of high rank. A few hours, probably, will remove the veil of secrecy from the whole affair.

The recent excitement in reference to the *Trent* affair, has also called attention again to the exposed condition of California in the event of a foreign war. San Francisco is truly the key of the State. If effective fleets can be prevented from entering the "Golden Gate," an enemy will be compelled to abandon operations against the State, except by landing a force at some other point, which would give the Californians such an advantage that it would require at least fifty thousand men to make the invasion successful. But a fleet once inside the harbor of San Francisco would compel the surrender of the city, or readily destroy it by bombardment; and an enemy having control of that point would find no difficulty in exacting its own terms for permitting the transaction of commercial operations for the entire State.

Within the last ten years a splendid fortification has been erected on the Fort Point, at the southern side of the entrance to the harbor of San Francisco. Competent United States Engineers, however, have frequently reported that to complete the defensive works in that neighborhood another fort is indispensable, to be erected on Lime Point,—a jutting piece of land directly opposite the fort already constructed. Accordingly Congress, several years ago, made an appropriation for the purchase of the necessary site and commencement of the work. The owner of the land, on being applied to, demanded a most exorbitant price for it. Nevertheless, after a struggle, a contract was entered into for its purchase at the price of $200,000, for a few acres of desert, absolutely valueless for any other purpose than that of being made the site for a military work. The draft upon the Treasury was drawn, and then recalled, and the order for purchase countermanded, in consequence of the conviction that there existed a villainous combination to force the Government to pay ten times more than a reasonable and fair price for the land desired.

Subsequently the Legislature of California passed a law authorizing the condemnation of the required site for Federal purposes, under which it was condemned to public use, and its value assessed at $125,000—at least $100,000 more than any sane man would give for it except with a view to speculating upon the Government. Nevertheless the owner of the land appealed to the Supreme Court of California, which recently decided that the property was not subject to be condemned. The Court held that the State could order the condemnation of land only in a case where the owner refused to sell, or where the owner and the Government could not agree upon the price,—and that inasmuch as the owner did once agree to sell and a contract for the price was then made, the Government has no cause of action. So it will be seen that there is no recourse for the United States except to submit to the proposed extortion or leave a most important harbor exposed to any maritime enemy who may be looking for a convenient point at which to strike. The difference between the Government and the speculator is $75,000; and with the Executive is left the responsibility of deciding whether our Pacific Empire shall be left longer thus unguarded, rather than yield to the attempted extortion. The facts have all been laid before the President during the last few days. S.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Kentucky, asking that Senatore procure the repeal of the law allowing the Judges of the United States Courts to hold the terms of the Courts at Covington, Paducah and Louisville. Referred.

Mr. POWELL also presented resolutions from the Legislature of Kentucky, favoring the construction of a Railroad connecting Kenincky with East Tennessee, and making connection with the loyal men of East Tennessee and West North Carolina. Referred.

Mr. POWELL also presented resolutions from the Kentucky Legislature concerning our Federal relations; denouncing the rebellion; pledging the State to support the Government of the United States, and to be true and loyal to the Constitution and the Union; protesting against any departure from the obligations of the Constitution in regard to local institutions; protesting against arming the slaves by the Confederate States, and expressing approbation of the President's modification of Gen. FREMONT'S proclamation.

Mr. POWELL also presented resolutions from the Kentucky Legislature, assuming the State's portion of the direct tax.

Messrs. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) and TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented petitions for the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. SUMNER presented petitions from citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, against sending the slaves out of the country, but proposing instead, to send the slave-owners out of the country.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, (Rep.,) reported from the Naval Committee the House bill for the construction of twenty mail clad steam-gunboats, with an amendment authorizing the President to have the work done instead of the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. HALE gave, as a reason for the necessity of this course, the purchases of vessels in New-York by the Secretary of the Navy. He said that the Committee on Naval Affairs, in proposing the amendment, intended to cast censure on the Secretary of the Navy for his course in regard to these purchases.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) thought that the object was not attained by the amendment. The Secretary of the Navy in fact was only a clerk of the President's, and if he was not faithful he should be removed by the President. If the Senate should pass the amendment, the President will simply tell his clerk, the Secretary of the Navy, to do the work, and practically the amendment will have no effect.

Mr. HALE said that the same difficulty presented itself to the Naval Committee, and they did the best thing they could with it.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) opposed the amendment as not being an adequate remedy, and as expressing censure of a high officer of the Government. The report of the Committee on which the implied censure is based, is made to the House, yet the House originate and send to the Senate a bill implying no censure. He thought it was beneath the dignity of the Senate to make a side thrust of this kind against any branch of the Government.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) also opposed the amendment as indirect and not in accordance with the dignity of the Senate. If the Secretary of the Navy could not explain or excuse his conduct, he was then a disgraced official, and the President who keeps such a man in office is no more worthy of confidence than such an official. Therefore, the amendment can have no effect.

Here the morning hour expired.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) moved to take up the joint resolution from the House, allowing coffee and sugar bonded before the act raising the duty, to be withdrawn from the warehouse on payment of the former duty, and the remission of such duties as have been paid under the recent act.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he should vote for the resolution, as they had, by previous legislation, made exceptions of this kind. But for the future he should oppose any such exceptions.

Mr. HALE opposed the resolution, as simply putting money in the pockets of importers, and taking it out of the Treasury.

The resolution was taken up, and laid over until to-morrow.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the Kansas contested seat case was taken up, with the resolution that F. P. STANTON is entitled to the seat.

Mr. FOSTER advocated the passage of the resolution at some length, claiming that Mr. LANE had virtually accepted a Brigadier-Generalship. He (FOSTER) cited various actions of Mr. LANE as a Brigadier-General, and contended that the appointment by the President was correct, and that it was authorized by the exigencies of the country, and also that all the acts of the President were afterward legalised by Congress. At all events, a party had no right to accept such an appointment, act under it, and then turn round and say the appointment was not valid.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) said that he was of the minority of the Judiciary Committee, and did not agree with the views of the majority. He contended that no such office existed as that to which Mr. LANE is alleged to have been appointed. Therefore there could be no acceptance of it, and no vacating of his seat in the Senate.

The subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Post-offices and Postroads, reported a bill which was passed, extending the provisions of the law of July last, which authorizes soldiers to send letters through the mails without prepayment of postage to sailors and marines in the actual service of the United States, under such regulations as the Post-office Department may prescribe, the postage to be paid by the receipients.

Mr. HICKMAN of Penn, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee be authorized to send for persons and examine witnesses, as to the telegraphic censorship of the Press, which subject has been referred to the Committee, and compel the production of papers and dispatches sent, or proposed to be sent, and that if necessary, the Committee employ a stenographer.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) the Secretary of War was requested to inform the House whether it is proposed to compeneate for the transportation of troops and munitions of war to those companies which have received public lands for the construction of railroads on condition that they would perform the service without pay, &c.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating $35,000 to carry into effect the act heretofore passed, providing for the exhibition of American products at the World's Fair.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,)—this being the Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans—ineffectually moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) introduced a bill providing for a coinage department in the New-York Assay Office. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the sum total of the floating debt of the United States, giving as far as practicable the heads under which the said debt may be arranged.

On motion of Mr. UPTON it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to consider the expediency of reporting a bill, at their earliest convenience, amending the eighth section of the act of August last, so as to provide for raising $100,000,000, instead of $20,000,000, by direct taxation, and that in this connection they consider the expediency of telegraph and stamp duties, and excise duties upon cotton, tobacco and all malt and distilled liquors.

On motion of Mr. COX, it was resolved that the President be requested to communicate to the House what, if any, steps the Executive Department has taken for the systematic exchange of prisoners.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into and report as to the truth of the charge that the United States District Judge for East and Middle Tennessee has accepted a similar position under the authority of those who are now in hostility to the Government of the United States.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of pledging the public lands and the proceeds thereof for the discharge of the public debt and interest.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, confiscating the property of persons in insurrection against the United States.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report as to the constitutional power of making Treasury notes payable on demand and a legal tender.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of taxation for the support of the Government, as follows:

One mill per mile on all railroad passenger travel.

One-eighth per cent. on all transfers of stock, notes discounted and bills of exchange.

Five dollars docket fee on all suits commenced in any court of record.

Mr. BLAIR, of Maryland, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of completing a branch of the Pacific Railroad, from Rolle to Springfield, Mo., in order to facilitate military operations.

Mr. BLAIR also offered a preamble, setting forth the action of the French Government relative to the *Trent* affair, and concluding with a joint resolution, declaring that the people of the United States are not insensible to the kindness which animated the French Government in its prompt and wise interposition, and for reasserting the principles of international law and neutral rights which have been held by both France and the United States.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM regarding the dispatch of M. TROUVENEL as hostile to the United States, called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) expressing a desire to debate the resolution, it laid over under the rule.

Mr. LOVEJOY offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the consideration of the House, empowering the Generals in command, who may take possession of any inhabited portion of the rebellious States, to appoint commissioners of sequestration, whose duty it shall be—

First—To take possession for the use of the United States of all property, real and personal, found without owners.

Second—To convert all such personal property into money, to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Third—To sell at auction all homesteads sequestered.

Fourth—To give homesteads, not exceeding one hundred and fifty acres, to such settlers as shall occupy the same for three years.

Fifth—The remainder of the lands to be surveyed and disposed of as other such property of the United States.

Other resolutions of inquiry were also adopted.

Mr. SERRANT, of California, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was referred, appropriating $50,000 for a survey from the Northern waters of the Pacific and Behring Straits to the mouth of the Amoor River and the Russian-American possessions, with a view to telegraphic facilities.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the several amounts due to members of the House for mileage as certified by the Speaker.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said this resolution was contrary to law.

The resolution was tabled by 78 against 47.

The House then resumed consideration of the civil appropriation bill. Without coming to a conclusion on the bill, the House adjourned.

CORRECTION.

Mr. CONKLING requests the following corrections to be made in his speech in Congress on the Ball's Bluff affair. He did not say that four days were occupied in crossing the river. His statement was, that three flatboats and one rowboat were used; that seventy-five hundred men were assigned for the expedition, but that only about eighteen hundred had crossed at 11 o'clock, when the rebels' fire commenced.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

OUR ANNAPOLIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION—WHEN THE PUBLIC MAY KNOW REGARDING ITS COMPOSITION—PAYING OFF THE TROOPS.

ANNAPOLIS, Sunday, Jan. 5, 1862.

If sailors regard Friday as an unlucky day, soldiers evidently have a great partiality for Sunday, and seem to select that day as the most propitious for all patriotic enterprises. The weather here has been of a particularly wintry temperature for three days past; ice has formed rapidly around the edges of the harbor, and there are indications that, unless we get away from this place soon, Jack Frost may put an "effectual blockade" upon the movements of the large fleet now waiting to depart. Influenced, perhaps, in part by fear of this kind of obstruction, great activity has been infused into all movements, and the consequence is, affairs have at length reached the grand culmination so long and so anxiously looked forward to by the military officers, as well as the public at large.

To-day two regiments have been embarked, and orders have been issued for the entire force to break camp and be prepared to follow suit at once. By Monday night the army will probably be all on board their respective transports, and the fleet will be ready to sail "at an early day," for Fortress Monroe, where it will be reinforced by a large addition to its naval and military strength.

As soon as the armada shall have finally sailed, the injunction which has been placed upon the Press will be removed, and the strength of the expedition, including a complete list of the vessels engaged, with the regiments composing the military arm, will be published.

The First Brigade were all paid off on Friday and Saturday, and the regiments composing the Second and Third Brigades are now receiving their sinews of war. The Massachusetts, and, in fact, all the New-England Regiments, have sent home nearly all their money. The same is true of the Pennsylvania and other regiments. ADAMS & Co. have had their hands full receiving and receipting for these thousands of money packages which will make glad the firesides of many Northern homes.

The weather to-day is once more delightful, and the prospect of moving imparts great life and animation to the troops. Some of the vessels have yet to receive considerable coal and water, which will be put on board this evening or to-morrow, when everything will be in readiness to start. The withdrawal of the fleet from this place, and the breaking up of the various encampments, will leave the town in possession of its ancient and much-coveted quiet, with nothing but the doings of the grave and reverend seignors in the State House to occupy their attention. The Legislature seems now to be sound and of good material.

I regret that, on leaving this place, I am not able to say a good parting word for the people of the town; but, so far as my observation and experience go, with one or two notable exceptions, I have found the people morose, unsocial and haughty in their manners, and evidently influenced by strong antipathies toward all connected, in any way, with the army of the Union. In a word, they seem to be thoroughly infected with the madness of secession, and only tolerate the presence of the soldiers here because they are profiting largely by it. I judge that the population of the town must always have been exceedingly small, or that all the young men have emigrated southward, or to some other section.

The location and conveniences for the Naval School are certainly unsurpassed in any other part of the country, but the spirit manifested by the people of this part of Maryland is no great encouragement for sending here the youth of the United States, to be educated for their country's service. E. S.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Zollicoffer between Greenaboro and Columbia—Rebel Operations at Greensboro, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The *Democrat* is informed that a National scouting party brought five prisoners into Columbia who were endeavoring to join Gen. ZOLLICOFFER. The party report Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, with four thousand men, between Greeneboro and Columbia.

Greensboro had been almost depopulated by the rebels, but Gen. WARD'S National Brigade had gone there to take possession.

The rebels captured five soldiers who were guarding Boralis Ferry, killing a man named JAMES, and taking fifteen or twenty guns. The guard were surprised by rebel detachments on each side of the river

RELEASE OF EX-GOV. MOREHEAD, OF KENTUCKY.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, has been released from Fort Warren on his parole, and proceeded immediately to New-York.

DEPARTURE OF THE NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has been encamped on Governor's Island for some time past, embarked on board the steamer *Ericsson* yesterday, and will sail early this morning for Fort Taylor, Key West. The list of officers has already been published.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Two More Victories Over the Rebels.

A Commissary and a Large Amount of Stores Captured in Tucker County.

ROUT OF THE REBELS AT BLUE'S GAP.

CAPTURE OF CANNON, WAGONS AND PRISONERS

IMPORTANT CAPTURE IN TUCKER COUNTY.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Huntsville, says that Gen. MILROY is still moving. An expedition sent out by him of 300 of the Thirty-second Ohio, under Capt. LAGEY, into Tucker County, dispersed 400 rebels, capturing a Commissary and a large amount of his stores, a First Lieutenant and a private. Four rebels were found dead on the ground, and a large number wounded. One detachment is still in hot pursuit.

ROUT OF THE REBELS FROM BLUE'S GAP.

WHEELING, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

A special dispatch to the *Intelligencer*, from Cumberland, last night, says that a detachment of Gen. KELLY'S forces, commanded by Col. DUNNING, of the Fifth Ohio Regiment, left Romney last night at 12 o'clock, and attacked the rebels, 2,000 strong, at Blue's Gap, east of Romney, at daylight this morning.

The rebels were completely routed, with the loss of fifteen killed, two pieces of cannon, their wagons etc., with twenty prisoners, including one commissioned officer.

Our loss is none.

It is rumored here, this afternoon, that the rebels are in full retreat from Hancock.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

FREDERICK, Sunday, Jan. 5.

A letter from the Twelfth Indiana, at Sharpsburgh, states that a portion of the political prisoners recently sent from Williamsport to Washington, were captured at Shepardstown by a detachment from that regiment.

On the 2d inst., the pickets of Company A, Twelfth Indiana, brought into camp five prisoners; one white man, named JACOB ASH, arrested for building a boat and otherwise aiding the enemy, and four negroes, who were making their escape from Virginia. One of the latter had been engaged in the capacity of teamster in the rebel army, and the others claim to be free negroes from Shepardstown. They report 60 to 80 cavalry encamped near that place. There are also two companies of militia at Morgan Spring, one mile east of Shepardstown. It is reported by another source that the rebel pickets have been recently strongly reinforced all along the river from Shepardstown to Little Georgetown, nearly opposite the four locks above Dam No. 5. Most of the pickets are withdrawn from our observation during the day, but return in force after nightfall.

FREDERICK, Monday, Jan. 6.

Snow fell last night two and a half inches deep, upon a hard, frozen ground, and the sleigh-bells are merrily jingling this morning.

There was considerable commotion yesterday, in military circles, in consequence of intelligence from Hancock that JACKSON had suddenly appeared opposite that place with an estimated force of 7,000 men, one 24-pounder, and two 12-pounder rifled guns. He sent word to Gen. LANDER to evacuate that place, or he would shell us out. LANDER responded that he should not evacuate, and if JACKSON opened fire on the town, he would hold him to a strict accountability. JACKSON responded that he should assume the responsibility, and carry out his threat. Consequently, he commenced a steady fire, which was continued up to dark last night, the date of the latest dispatches up to this time. The enemy's fire caused but slight damage to the buildings, and took no effect upon our troops.

On receipt of the first dispatch orders were sent to all our brigades and independent detachments to provide two days' rations and for the wagons to take four days more, also that all should be ready to march on short notice. Late at night Gen. WILLIAMS' Third Brigade, being the nearest to the point of action, took up the line of march. Some heavy and light artillery were also forwarded with dispatch.

The Resignation of Gen. Sigel.

PREPARATIONS FOR A GERMAN INDIGNATION MEETING.

A statement that Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, of Missouri fame, has been driven by neglect and ill-treatment to resign his command in the United States service, is producing the greatest excitement among the German-American population of the entire North.

Last evening a large meeting of highly rhspectable citizens of German birth and extraction assembled in Held's Hotel. Among the most noted persons present were Messrs. WILLIAM M. WERMERSKIRCH, H. D. Schmidt, Heinrich Grube, George Boeckel, Philip Rentinger, H. Martens, Joseph Weyand, Ferdinand Jacker, Charles Karbaum, Andreas Willmann, late President of the Opdyke German Central Committee; George Kuepper, of the Tenth Ward German Republican Club; Samuel D. Tzschirner, Dr. Rudolph Dulon, father-in-law of Gen. Sigel; Emil Sigel, brother of the General; Dr. E. J. Koch, Gustav Bech and Dr. Wieckzereck.

Mr. GUSTAV BACH was called to the Chair, and Dr. KOCH appointed Secretary. Several speakers, among whom was Dr. DULON, declared the object of the meeting to be the arrangement of some method by which a public expression of the dissatisfaction with which the German American public hailed the almost forced resignation of Gen. SIGEL, and proposed that a mass meeting should be called for that purpose at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. GEORGE KUEPPER moved the appointment of an Executive Committee to devise ways and means by which the feeling of the Germans in reference to the unexpected event above alluded to could be best demonstrated.

Some debate ensued, Messrs. KUEPPER, TZSCHIRNER, KOCH and WIECKERECK participating, and the majority urging immediate action to sustain Gen. SIGEL in confronting the intrigues now directed against him. To this course Messrs. KUEPPER, TZSCHIRNER and WIECKERECK strongly adhered, but, finally, Mr. KUEPPER withdrew his motion in favor of one by Mr. WILLMANN, to appoint a Committee of seven for the purpose of making all arrangements necessary for a grand mass meeting, to be held so soon as all the accurate particulars concerning the resignation of Gen. SIGEL shall have been received.

On motion of Dr. TZSCHIRNER the number of the Committee was increased to 11, and the original motion having passed, with this amendment, the following gentlemen were appointed as a Committee, with full power as to time, place and other arrangements:

Friedrich Kapp, Hugo Wesendonck, Sigismund Kaufman, Oswald Ottendoerfer, Andreas Willmann, Dr. Hieronymus Wilhelm, Dr. Teilkampf, Samuel Tzschirner, Ferdinand Mann, Dr. Brugmann, and Weil von Gemsbach.

Shortly afterwards, the meeting adjourned to reassemble at the call of the Chairman. Great feeling was expressed throughout the session, and it was evident that the indignation was profound and universal. It is said that Gen. SIGEL has been annoyed beyond endurance.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The schooner *Thomas M. Holmes* sailed yesterday afternoon for Port Royal. She has a full cargo of sutlers and quartermasters' stores. The U. S. steam-transport *Vanderbilt* was hauled, yesterday afternoon, to her berth, Pier No. 4, N. R., where she commenced discharging her cargo of cotton.

THE PROPOSED BANKING LAW.

The Bill Now Before the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

A New Bureau in the Treasury Department.

How the National Currency is to be Regulated.

A BILL to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the Treasury Department a separate bureau, which shall be charged with the execution of this act and all laws that may be passed by Congress respecting the issue and regulation of a National currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks. The chief officer of the said bureau shall be denominated the United States Bank Comptroller. He shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of five years unless sooner removed by the President; he shall receive an annual salary of $5,000: he shall appoint a competent deputy, whose salary shall not exceed $2,500, and who shall possess the power and perform the duties attached by law to the office of Bank Comptroller during a vacancy in such office and during his absence or inability; he shall employ, from time to time, the necessary clerks to discharge such duties as he shall assign to them, whose salaries shall not exceed $1,600 each. Within fifteen days from the time of notice of his appointment the Bank Comptroller shall take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States; and he shall give to the United States a bond in the penalty of $100,000, with two responsible freeholders, as sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and he shall not, either directly or indirectly, be interested in any bank or association issuing National currency under the provisions of this act. The Deputy Comptroller so appointed shall also take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall give a like bond in the penalty of $50,000.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Bank Comptroller, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall devise a seal with suitable inscriptions for his office, a description of which, with a certificate of approval by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, with an impression thereof, which shall thereupon be and become the seal of office of the Bank Comptroller, and the same may be renewed whenever necessary. Every certificate, assignment and conveyance executed by the said Bank Comptroller, in pursuance of any authority conferred on him by law, and sealed with his said seal of office, shall be received in evidence in all places and Courts whatsoever; and all copies of papers in the office of the said Bank Comptroller, certified by him and authenticated by the said seal, shall in all cases be evidence equally and in like manner as the original. An impression of such seal directly on the paper shall be as valid as if made on wax or wafer.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be assigned to said Bank Comptroller by the Secretary of the Treasury suitable rooms in the Treasury building for conducting the business of the Bank Department, which shall be safe and secure fire-proof vaults, in which it shall be the duty of said Bank Comptroller to deposit and safely keep all the public stocks, books, papers, plates, and other valuable things belonging to his department; and the said Bank Comptroller shall from time to time furnish the necessary furniture, stationery, fuel, lights, and other proper conveniences for the transaction of the said business, the expense of which shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the term "United States Stocks," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean all coupon and registered bonds now issued, or that may hereafter be issued, on the faith of the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of law.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any chartered Bank or Banking Association, whose capital is not less than one hundred thousand dollars, organized under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, which may elect to avail itself of the provisions of this act, shall present to the Bank Comptroller an authorized application therefor, verified by its seal and the signatures of the President and cashier, duly acknowledged before a Judge of some Court of Record or a Notary Public, and the acknowledgment thereof certified under the seal of such Court or Notary; and the said application shall state the name of said bank or banking association; the place where its office of discount and deposit is located, designating the State, and also the particularity, town, or village; the amount of the capital stock, and the number of shares into which the same shall be divided; the time when its charter will expire, and a declaration that said certificate is made to enable such bank or banking association to avail itself of the advantages of this act, and consenting to comply with all the restrictions and requirements contained therein, and the comptroller of the currency shall record and carefully preserve the said application in his office; and thereupon such chartered bank or banking association shall be vested with all the powers and be subject to all the provisions of this act, during the period limited in its charter, as fully and effectually as associations formed under this act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That associations for carrying on the business of banking may be formed by any number of persons, not less, in any case, than five.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That persons uniting to form such an association shall, under their hands and seals, make a certificate which shall specify:

1. The name assumed by such association.

2. The place where the operations of discount and deposit of such association are to be carried on, designating the State, and also the particular city, town or village.

3. The amount of the capital stock of such association, and the number of shares into which the same shall be divided; which capital stock shall not be less than $50,000.

4. The names and places of residence of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each of them.

5. The time when such association shall commence, and when the same shall terminate; which shall not embrace a term of existence of more than 25 years.

6. A declaration that said certificate is made to enable such persons to avail themselves of the advantages of this act.

Said certificate shall be acknowledged before a judge of some Court of Record, or a Notary Public, and the acknowledgment thereof certified under the seal of such Court or Notary, and shall be transmitted, together with a copy of the articles of association which shall have been adopted, to the Bank Comptroller, who shall record and carefully preserve the same in his office. Copies of such certificate, duly certified by the Bank Comptroller, shall be legal and sufficient evidence in all Courts and places within the United States, or the jurisdiction of the Government thereof, of the existence of such association, and of every other matter or thing which could be proved by the production of the original certificate.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That at least thirty per centum of the capital stock of such association shall be paid in at the time of the commencement of its banking business, and the remainder of the capital stock of such association shall be paid in in installments of at least ten per centum each on the whole amount to which the association shall be limited, as frequently as one installment at the end of each succeeding 90 days from the time of the commencement of its banking operations, until the whole of the capital stock shall be paid in; but when any such association shall have paid in at least sixty per centum on the amount of its capital stock, and shall deem a further extension of its capital at such time unnecessary, such association may apply to the Bank Comptroller for an extension of the time for paying the remaining installments; and if, after careful examination of the facts, said Comptroller shall be of opinion that public convenience does not require an increase of such capital stock as rapidly as required by the foregoing provisions of this section, he may authorize such extension of the time for paying in the remaining installments as shall be deemed compatible with the public interest.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if any shareholder, or his assignee, shall fail to pay any installment on the stock when the same is required by the foregoing section to be paid, the directors of such association may sell the stock held by such delinquent shareholder, at public auction, having given three weeks' previous notice thereof in a newspaper published and of general circulation in the city where the association is located, if the same be located in a city, and if not so located, then a newspaper printed, or of general circulation, in the county where the same is located, to any person who will pay the highest price therefor, and not less than the amount then due thereon, with the expenses of advertisement and sale; and the excess, if any, shall be paid to the delinquent shareholder. If no bidder can be found who will pay for such stock the amount due thereon to the association, and the costs of advertisement and sale, the amount previously paid shall be forfeited to the association, and such stock may subsequently be sold as the directors may order.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a certificate shall have been transmitted to the Bank Comptroller, as provided in the seventh section of this act, and the association transmitting the same shall notify said Comptroller that at least 50 per centum of its capital stock has been paid as aforesaid, and that such association has complied with all the provisions of this act, required to be complied with before such association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking, and that such association is desirous of commencing such business, said Comptroller shall immediately proceed, in such manner as he shall by general rules prescribe, to examine the condition of such association; to ascertain especially the amount of money paid in on account of its capital stock; the name and place of residence of each of the directors of such association, and the amount of the capital stock of which each is the *bona fide* owner, and generally whether such association has complied with all the requirements of this act to entitle it to engage in the business of banking; and shall cause to be made, and attested by the oaths of a majority of the directors, and by the cashier of such association, a statement of all the facts necessary to enable the Comptroller to determine whether such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking under this act.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That if, upon a careful examination of the facts so reported, and of any other facts which may come to the knowledge of the said Comptroller, whether by means of a special commission appointed by him for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of such association, or otherwise, it shall appear that such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking, the said Comptroller shall give to such association a certificate under his hand and official seal, showing that such association has complied with all the provisions of this act required to be complied with before being entitled to commence the business of banking under it, and that such association is authorized to commence said business accordingly; and it shall be the duty of such association to cause said certificate to be published in some daily newspaper, published in the State where such association is located, for at least sixty days next after the issuing thereof.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That every association formed pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be a body corporate, and may make and use a common seal, and shall have succession by the name designated in its articles of association, and for the period limited therein; by such name may make contracts, sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of law or equity as fully as natural persons, and may make by-laws, not inconsistent with law or the provisions of this act, for the election of directors, the management of its property, the regulation of its affairs, and for the transfer of its stock; and shall have power to carry on the business of banking by obtaining and issuing circulating notes in accordance with the provisions of this act; by discounting bills, notes, and other evidences of debt; by receiving deposits; by buying and selling gold and silver bullion, foreign coins, and bills of exchange; by loaning money on real and personal security in the manner specified in their articles of association for the purposes authorized by this act; and by exercising such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on such business; to choose one of their number as President of such association, and to appoint a Cashier and such other officers and agents as their business may require; and to remove such President, Cashier, officers and agents at pleasure, and appoint others in their place; and all banks and banking associations issuing bank notes to circulate as money under the provisions of this act shall be banks of discount and deposit as well as circulation, and their usual business shall be transacted in banking offices located at the places specified respectively in their charters and certificates of association, and not elsewhere.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the shares of associations formed under this act shall be deemed personal property, and shall be transferable on the books of the association in such manner as may be prescribed in the articles of association; and every person becoming a shareholder by such transfer, shall, in proportion to his shares, succeed to all the rights and liabilities of the prior holder of such shares; and no change shall be made in the articles of association by which the rights, remedies, or security of the existing creditors of the association shall be impaired.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any association formed under this act by its articles of association to provide for an increase of its capital from time to time, as may be deemed expedient; but no such increase shall be valid until the increased capital shall be paid in, and notice thereof shall have been transmitted to the Bank Comptroller, and his certificate obtained specifying the amount of such increase of capital stock, and that the same has been duly paid to such association.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any such association to purchase, hold and convey real estate as follows:

First—Such as shall be necessary for its immediate accommodation in the transaction of its business.

Second—Such as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for loans made by such association, or for moneys due thereto.

Third—Such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings.

Fourth—Such as it shall purchase at sales under judgments, decrees, or mortgages held by such association.

Such association shall not purchase or hold real estate in any other case or for any other purpose than as specified in this section.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That every bank and banking association, after having complied with the provisions of this act preliminary to the commencement of banking business under its provisions, may transfer and deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury any number of United States Stocks bearing an interest, which bonds shall be deposited with the Bank Comptroller, and by him safely kept in his office until the same shall be otherwise disposed of, in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That, upon the making of any such transfer and delivery, the bank or association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Bank Comptroller circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to the current market value of the United States stocks so transferred and delivered, but not exceeding the par value thereof; at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any such association, exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to furnish suitable notes for circulation, the Bank Comptroller is hereby authorized and required, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause plates to be engraved in the best manner, to guard against counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations, and to be printed therefrom and numbered in oil colors, such quantity of circulating notes in the similitude of bank notes, in blank, of the denomination of $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, as the Bank Comptroller may deem necessary to furnish to such associations, which notes shall be countersigned and registered in proper books, in the office of the Bank Comptroller, in such manner, and by such persons, as the Bank Comptroller may prescribe and designate; and all such notes shall have engraved on their face the words, "Secured by pledge of United States Stocks."

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the plates and special dies to be procured by the Bank Comptroller, for the engraving and printing of such circulating notes, shall remain under his control and direction, and the expenses necessarily incurred by him, in executing the provisions of this act respecting the procuring of such notes, shall be audited and paid as contingent expenses of the Treasury Department; and for the purpose of reimbursing the same, and all other expenses incurred under this act, the said Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to demand and receive, upon the amount of all circulating notes delivered to such bank or association as aforesaid, one per centum, to be paid at the time of the delivery thereof by the banks and associations to which they are delivered respectively.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That after any such bank or association shall have caused such notes to be filled up and signed by the President or Vice-President and Cashier thereof, in such manner as to make them obligatory promissory notes, payable on demand, at its place of business, such bank or association is hereby authorized to issue and circulate the same as money; and the same shall be received at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to citizens, corporations, and associations within the United States: and no such bank or association shall issue post notes or any other notes for circulation as money, than such as are authorized by the foregoing provisions of this act.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That all transfers of United States stocks which shall be made by any bank or banking association as security for circulating notes under the provisions of this act shall be made to the United States Bank Comptroller, with a memorandum written or printed on such stock stating that it is held by him in trust for the bank or banking association on whose behalf such transfer is made, and as security for the redemption and payment of the circulating notes delivered to such bank or banking association; and no transfer of any such stock by said Bank Comptroller shall be deemed valid or of binding force and effect, unless the same be countersigned by the Secretary of the Treasury, or, in his absence from his office or inability to perform the duties of his office, by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to keep in his office a book in which shall be entered the name of every bank or banking association, from whose account such transfer of stock is made by the Bank Comptroller, and the name of the party to whom such transfer is made, unless such transfer is made in blank, in which case the fact shall be stated in said book, and in either case the par value of the stock so transferred shall be entered therein; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, immediately upon countersigning and entering the same, to advise by mail the bank or banking association, from whose account such transfer was made, the kind of stock and the amount thereof so transferred.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to countersign and enter in the book, in the manner aforesaid, every transfer or assignment of any stock held by the Bank Controller presented for his signature; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall have at all times during office-hours access to the books of the Bank Controller, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the transfer or assignment presented to him to countersign; and the Bank Comptroller shall have the like access to the book above-mentioned, kept by the Secretary of the Treasury, during office-hours, to ascertain the correctness of the entries in the same.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of either the President or Cashier of every bank and banking association having stocks deposited in the office of the Bank Comptroller of the United States, once or more in each fiscal year, and at such time or times during the ordinary business hours as said officer or officers may select, to examine and compare the stocks so pledged with the books of said department, and if found correct, to execute to the Bank Comptroller a receipt, setting forth the different kinds and the amounts thereof, and that the same are in the possession and custody of the Bank Comptroller at the date of such receipt. Such examination may be made by an agent of such bank or association, duly appointed in writing for that purpose, whose receipt before mentioned shall be of like force and validity as if executed by such President or Cashier.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That every bank and banking association issuing circulating notes under the provisions of this act shall make a quarterly report to the Bank Comptroller, commencing in August next, and to be continued in November, February, May and August in each year thereafter, which report shall be verified by the President and Cashier; and all willful false swearing in respect to such report shall be perjury, and subject to the punishment prescribed by law for such offence. It shall be the duty of the Bank Comptroller, on or before the first Tuesdays of August, November, February and May in each year, to fix upon and determine some Saturday in the quarter of the year then ended in respect to which every such incorporated bank or banking association shall make said report, and shall serve notice of such determination upon every such bank and banking association, by delivering a copy of the same to some officer or clerk thereof, at their respective places of business, or by depositing the same in the Post-office in the City of Washington, directed to each of such banks and banking associations, or some officer thereof, at their places of business respectively. The report so required shall be made by each bank and banking association, within twenty days from the day of mailing such notice, and shall be in the form prescribed by the Bank Comptroller, and shall contain a true statement of the condition of the bank or banking association making such report, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the day specified in the notice of the Bank Comptroller, next preceding the date of such report, in respect of the following items and particulars, to wit: loans and discounts; overdrafts due from banks, due from the directors of the bank, or banking association making the report, due from brokers, real estate, specie, cash items, stocks, said promissory notes, bills of solvent banks, bills of suspended banks, loss and expense account; capital, circulation, (distinguishing that received from the Bank Comptroller from the old outstanding bills,) profits, amount due to banks, amount due to individuals and corporations other than banks, amount due the Treasurer of the United States, amount due to depositors on demand, amount due, not included under either of the above heads. And it shall be the duty of the Bank Comptroller to publish such reports together in two newspapers to be designated by him for that purpose—one in the City of Washington and the other in the City of New-York—the publication of such report shall be accompanied with a summary of the items of capital, circulation, and deposits, specie and cash items, public securities and private securities; and the separate report of each bank and banking association shall be published in a newspaper published in the county; if a newspaper is published in the city or town in which any such bank is situated, such publication shall be had in such newspaper, at the expense of such bank or banking association making such report. In addition to the quarterly reports required by this section, every bank and banking association, located and doing business in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and issuing circulating notes under the provisions of this act, shall publish or cause to be published on the morning of every Tuesday, in a newspaper printed in the city in which the bank making such report is located, to be designated by the Bank Comptroller, a statement, under the oath of the President or Cashier, showing the condition of the bank or banking association making such statement, on the morning of each day of the week next preceding the date of such statement, in respect to the following items and particulars, to wit: average amount of loans and discounts, specie, deposits and circulation.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That if any such bank or association shall at any time fail to redeem, in the lawful money of the United States, any of its circulating notes, when paymaet thereof shall be lawfully demanded, during the usual hours of business, at the office of such bank or association, the holder may cause the same to be protested, in one package, by a Notary Public, unless the President, Cashier, or Teller of such bank or association shall offer to waive demand and notice of the protest, and shall, in pursuance of such offer, make, sign, and deliver to the party making such demand, an admission in writing stating the time of the demand, the amount demanded, and the fact of the non-payment thereof; and such Notary Public, on receiving such protest, or upon receiving such admission, shall forthwith forward such admission or notice of protest to the Bank Comptroller; and after such default it shall not be lawful for the bank or association suffering the same to pay out any of its notes, discount any notes or bills, or otherwise prosecute the business of banking, except to receive and safely keep money belonging to it, and to deliver special deposits: *Provided, however*, That if satisfactory proof be produced to such Notary Public that the payment of any such notes is restrained by order of any court of competent jurisdiction, such Notary Public shall not protest the same; and when the holder of such notes shall cause more than one note or package to be protested on the same day, he shall not receive pay for more than one protest.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any such association shall fail to redeem any of its circulating notes as specified in the next preceding section, the Bank Comptroller shall, within thirty days after he shall have received notice of such failure, cause the United States stocks and securities pledged by such bank or association, or so much thereof as may be necessary to redeem the outstanding circulating notes of such association, to be sold at public auction in the City of New-York, after giving notice of such sale to such association, and also advertising the time and place of sale, with a pertinent description of the bonds to be offered for sale, in two or more newspapers published in the City of New-York, for not less than ten days next preceding the day of sale; said notes to be cancelled and an equal amount of bonds.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That the Bank Comptroller may, if he shall be of opinion that the interests of the noteholders of any such association failing to redeem its circulating notes as aforesaid, will be best promoted thereby, hypothecate, or sell at private sale, any of the bonds so transferred to the Bank Comptroller by such association, to any other banking association, or to any individual, person, or firm, and receive therefor either money or the circulating notes of such failing association: *Provided*, That no such bonds shall be sold by private sale at less than the current market value thereof at the time of sale, nor shall any such bonds be sold on credit: *And provided further*, That no sale of any such bonds, either public or private, shall be complete until the bonds so sold and the transfer thereof shall have been countersigned by the Secretary of the Treasury, as provided in the twenty-first section of this act.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That no receiving notice of the failure of any such association to redeem its circulating notes as aforesaid, the Bank Comptroller shall give notice in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by general rules or otherwise, direct, to the holders of the circulating notes of such association to present them for payment at the office of said Comptroller, who shall proceed, so soon as moneys shall have been received arising from the sale or hypothecation of the bonds of such association as aforesaid, to pay, in a ratable proportion, such circulating notes; and it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, to make such regulations respecting the disposition to be made of such notes after presentation thereof for payment as aforesaid, and respecting the perpetuation of the evidence of the payment thereof, as may seem to him proper; but all such notes, so being fully paid, shall be canceled; and if any of the circulating notes of such failing associations shall not be presented for payment at the office of the Bank Comptroller until after the term of two years from the date of the first publication of the notice to the holders thereof to present them for payment, said Comptroller may pay, ratably, to the holder of notes previously presented, if such notes shall not have been already paid in full, whatever of the proceeds of such sale, remaining undistributed, may be needed to fully discharge the notes so presented.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That on receiving notice that any such bank or association has failed to redeem any of its circulating notes as aforesaid, the Bank Comptroller, by and with the direction and concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall appoint a special agent, who shall immediately proceed to ascertain whether such association has refused to pay its circulating notes in the lawful money of the United States when demanded as aforesaid, and that it has been in default for ten days; he may forthwith appoint a Receiver, and require of him such bond and security as he shall deem proper, who shall proceed, under the direction of the said Bank Comptroller, to take possession of the books, records, and assets of every description of such association, collect all debts, dues and claims belonging to such association, and upon the order of a court of record of competent jurisdiction, may sell or compound all bad or doubtful debts, and on a like order sell all the real and personal property of such association, on such terms as the court shall direct, and pay over all moneys so made to the Bank Comptroller, and also make report to him of all his acts and proceedings. Such Comptroller shall cause notice to be given by advertisement in one or more newspapers in the city in which such association is located, if the same be in a city, and if not, then in one or more newspapers published in the county where the same is located, for three consecutive months, calling on all persons who may have claims against such association to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof; and after the end of one year from the first publication of such notice, the Comptroller of the currency, after full provision shall have been first made for redeeming the circulating notes of such association, shall make a ratable dividend of the moneys so paid over to him by such Receiver, inclusive of moneys arising from sales of bonds transferred to the Bank Comptroller, as by this act provided, on all such claims as may have been so proved or adjudicated in a Court of competent jurisdiction, and from time to time, as the proceeds of the assets of such bank or association shall be paid over to him, he shall make further dividends, as aforesaid, on all claims previously proved or adjudicated; and the remainder of such proceeds, if anything, shall be paid over to the shareholders of the aforesaid association, or their legal representatives, in proportion to the stock by them respectively held: *Provided, however*, That if any such bank or association against which proceedings have been so instituted on account of any supposed refusal to redeem its circulating notes as aforesaid shall deny having failed to do so, such association may apply to the Circuit Court of the United States, or other Court of competent jurisdiction, to enjoin further proceedings in the premises; and such Court, after citing the Bank Comptroller to show cause why further proceedings should not be enjoined, and after the decision of the Court or finding of a jury that such company has not refused to redeem its circulating notes, when legally presented, in the lawful money of the United States, shall make an order enjoining said Bank Comptroller, and any Receiver acting under his direction, from all further proceedings on account of such supposed refusal.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That the bonds transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury, as herein before provided, by any such bank or association for the security of its circulating notes, shall be held exclusively for that purpose until such notes shall be redeemed, except as provided in this act; but the Bank Comptroller may give to any such association powers of attorney to receive and appropriate to its own use the interest on the bonds which shall have been so transferred to him by it; but such powers shall become inoperative whenever such bank or association shall fail to redeem its circulating notes as aforesaid; and said Bank Comptroller may return any of said bonds to the bank or association which transferred the same, upon the surrender to him and the cancellation of an equal amount of such circulating notes: *Provided*, The current market value of the remaining bonds which shall have been transferred by the association offering to surrender such circulating notes shall be equal to the amount of all the circulating notes retained by such association: *And provided, further*, That there shall have been no failure by such association to redeem its circulating notes, and that there shall have been no other violation by such association of any of the provisions of this act, for the security of the creditors of such bank or association; nor shall said Comptroller be required to surrender such bonds in fractional sums of less than $1,000; and, if, at any time after said bonds shall be deposited with the Bank Comptroller as aforesaid, their market or cash value shall be reduced, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is hereby authorized to demand and receive the amount of such depreciation in other United States stocks at their cash value, or in money, from the banks receiving said bills, and to hold the same for the benefit of the bill-holders, as long as such depreciation continues.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the price of any of the bonds pledged as aforesaid for the redemption of the circulating notes of any such bank or association shall be at the Stock Exchange in the City of New-York, for four consecutive weeks, at a rate less than that at which they shall have been estimated when so pledged, and such depreciation shall not have been made good by a deposit of other stocks or money, it shall be the duty of the Bank Comptroller to notify the Treasurer of the United States of such fact, and the payment of interest upon such depreciated bonds shall be suspended, and such interest shall be retained by said Treasurer until the same, when added to the current market value of the bonds so pledged, to be ascertained as before provided, shall be equal to the amount for which such bonds were pledged: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the Bank Comptroller, at the expiration of every period of three months, to cause the whole of the sums so retained, and then remaining in the treasury of the United States, to be invested in United States stocks, in the name of the Bank Comptroller, in trust for the respective associations by which the stocks on which such interest shall have accrued shall have been pledged; and whenever the price of such depreciated stocks at the Stock Exchange in New-York shall rise to the price at which they were pledged, and so remain for four consecutive weeks, such investment shall be assigned to such association, and all accruing interest on such pledged stock shall thereafter be paid to such association on demand thereof.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any such bank or association, being desirous of relinquishing its banking business, shall have paid at least 90 per centum of its circulating notes, and shall have delivered the same to the Bank Comptroller to be canceled, and shall have provided means and given security, to the satisfaction of the Bank Comptroller, for the redemption of its outstanding notes of circulation at the place where such bank or association is located, and shall have given notice thereof by advertisement for six consecutive months in two newspapers of general circulation, published, one at the Capital of the State in which such association shall be located, and one in the city, town, village or county in which the same is located, if there be one published therein, it shall be lawful for the Bank Comptroller to retransfer and deliver to such bank or association all the stocks and securities pledged by it, and thereupon all the corporate powers of such association, except such as shall be necessary to close up its affairs, shall cease.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Bank Comptroller to receive worn-out or mutilated circulating notes issued by any such bank or association, and to deliver in place thereof to such bank or association other blank circulating notes to an equal amount; and such worn-out or mutilated notes, after a memorandum shall have been entered in the proper books, in accordance with such regulations as may be established by the Bank Comptroller, as well as all circulating notes which shall have been paid or surrendered to be canceled, shall be burned to ashes by said Comptroller of the currency, in the presence of the Treasurer of the United States; and in case such notes shall have been delivered to said Comptroller by an officer or agent of said bank or association, then in the presence, also, of such officer or agent; and a certificate of such burning, signed by said Comptroller and Treasurer, shall be made in the books of said Comptroller, and a duplicate thereof given to such officer or agent.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for any officer acting under the provisions of this act to countersign or deliver to any such bank or association, or to any other company or person, any circulating notes contemplated by this act, except as herein before provided, and in accordance with the true intent and meaning of this act; and any officer who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court in which he shall be tried.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That all fees for protesting the notes issued by any such bank [or association] shall be paid by the person procuring the protest to be made, and such bank or association shall be liable therefor; but no part of the bonds pledged by such bank or association, as aforesaid, shall be applied to the payment of such fees; and all expenses of any preliminary or other examinations into the condition of any such bank or association shall be paid by such bank or association; and all expenses of any Receivership shall be paid out of the assets of such bank or association before distribution of the proceeds thereof; and all expenses incurred in conducting the sale of any such pledged bonds, and in advertising the same, shall be paid out of the proceeds of such sales, before the application thereof to the redemption of the circulating notes of such bank or association.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That the stockholders, collectively, of any such bank or association shall at no time be liable to such bank or association, either as principal debtors or sureties, or both, to an amount greater than three-fifths of the capital stock actually paid in and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise; nor shall the directors be so liable, except to such amount and in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of such bank or association, adopted by its stockholders to regulate such liabilities.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of such association formed under this act shall be divided into shares of $100 each, and shall be assignable on the books of the association in such manner as its by-laws shall prescribe; but no shareholder in any bank or association under this act shall have the power to sell or transfer any share held in his own right so long as he shall be liable, either as principal, debtor, surety or otherwise, to the bank or association for any debt which shall have become due and remain unpaid, nor in any case shall such shareholder be entitled to receive any dividend, interest, or profit on such shares so long as such liabilities shall continue, but all such dividends, interests, and profits shall be retained by the bank or association, and applied to the discharge of such liabilities; and no stock shall be transferred without the consent of a majority of the directors while the holder thereof is indebted to the association.

SEC. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That no bank or association shall take, as security for any loan or discount, a lien upon any part of its capital stock; but the same security, both in kind and amount, shall be required of shareholders as of other persons; and no such bank or association shall be the purchaser or holder of any portion of its capital stock, or of the capital stock of any other incorporated company, unless such purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith, on security which, at the time, was deemed adequate to insure the payment of such debt, independent of any lien upon such stock; or in case of forfeiture of stock for the non-payment of installments due thereon, and stock so purchased or acquired, shall in no case be held by such bank or association so purchasing for a longer period of time than six months, if the same can, within that time, be sold for what the stock cost.

SEC. 39. *And be it further enacted*, That in all elections of directors, and in deciding all questions at meetings of shareholders, each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote on each share of stock held by him; shareholders may vote by proxies duly authorized in writing; but no officer, clerk, teller or bookkeeper of such bank or association shall act as proxy; and no stockholder whose liability is past due and unpaid shall be allowed to vote.

SEC. 40. *And be it further enacted*, That the affairs of every such bank or association shall be managed by not less than five nor more than nine directors, one of whom shall be President of the Association. Every director shall, during his whole term of service, be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State in which such association is located. At least three-fourths of the directors shall have resided in the State in which such association is located one year next preceding their election as directors; and each director shall own, in his own right, at least one per centum of the capital stock of such bank or association up to $200,000, and the half of one per centum of its capital over $200,000. The directors of each of such banks and associations shall, collectively, own at least one-tenth of its capital stock in their own right. Each director shall take an oath that he will, so far as the duty devolves on him, diligently and honestly administer the affairs of such bank or association, and will not knowingly violate, or willingly permit to be violated, any of the provisions of this act, and that he is the *bona fide* owner, in his own right, of the shares of stock standing in his name on the books of the association, and that the same is not hypothecated, or in any way pledged, as security for any loan obtained or debt owing, which oath, subscribed by himself, and certified by the officer before whom it is taken, shall be immediately transmitted to the Bank Comptroller, and by him filed and preserved in his office.

SEC. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors of any such bank or association first elected shall hold their places until the first Monday in January next thereafter, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. All subsequent elections shall be held annually on the first Monday of January, and the Directors so elected shall hold their places for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. But any Director removing from the State or ceasing to be the owner of the requisite amount of stock, shall thereby vacate his place. Any vacancy in the Board shall be filled by appointment by the remaining Directors. The Director so appointed shall hold his place until the next annual election, and if, from any cause an election of Directors shall not be made at the time appointed, the bank or association shall not for that cause be dissolved, but an election may be held on any subsequent day, thirty days' notice thereof having been given in a newspaper printed, or of general circulation, in the city, town, or county in which the bank or association is located.

SEC. 42. *And be it further enacted*, That every such bank and association shall at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least 25 per centum of the amount of its outstanding notes of circulation; and whenever the amount of its outstanding notes of circulation shall exceed the above-named proportion for the space of twelve days, or whenever such lawful money of the United States shall at any time fall below the amount of 25 per centum of its circulation, such association shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange, payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits, until the required proportion between its outstanding notes of circulation and lawful money of the United States shall be restored: *Provided, however*, That any such bank or association having money deposited to its credit in any responsible bank in the cities of New-York, Boston, or Philadelphia, subject to be drawn for at sight, and which is immediately available to redeem such circulating notes, shall be deemed to be a part of the lawful money which such banks and associations are required to keep under the foregoing provisions of this section: *Provided*, That the amount of such deposit shall not exceed three-fifths of the said amount of 25 per centum required to be kept as aforesaid. And it shall be competent for the Bank Comptroller to notify any such bank or association whose lawful money reserve shall fall below said proportion of 25 per centum to make good such reserve, and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter so to make good its reserve of lawful money of the United States, said Comptroller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver to wind up the business of such association, as provided in the twenty-ninth section of this act.

SEC. 43. *And be it further enacted*, That no such bank or association shall at any time be indebted, or in any way liable, to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock at such time actually paid in, and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise, except on the following accounts, that is to say:

First—On account of its notes of circulation;

Second—On account of moneys deposited with, or collected by, such association;

Third—On account of bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money actually on deposit to the credit of such association, or due thereto;

Fourth—On account of liabilities to its stockholders, for money paid in on capital stock, and dividends thereon.

SEC. 44. *And be it further enacted*, That no such bank or association shall, either directly or indirectly, pledge, hypothecate or exchange any of its notes of circulation, for the purpose of procuring money, to be paid in on its capital stock, or to be used in its ordinary banking operations, or for the purpose of purchasing bonds of the United States, to be transferred to the Bank Comptroller; nor shall any such bank or association apply, or permit to be applied, hypothecated, or pledged, any portion of its capital stock to the purchase of bonds of the United States, to be transferred, as aforesaid; but such bank or association may, however, from time to time as the whole or any portion of its capital is such bonds.

SEC. 45. *And be it further enacted*, That no such bank or association shall, during the time it shall continue its banking operations, withdraw, or permit to be withdrawn, either in form of dividends, loans to stockholders for a longer time than six months, or in any other manner, any portion of its capital stock; and if losses shall at any time have been sustained by any such bank or association equal to or exceeding its undivided profits then on hand, no dividend shall be made; and no dividend shall ever be made by any such bank or association, while it shall continue its banking operations, to an amount greater than its net profits then on hand, deducting therefrom its losses, and bad and suspended debts; and all debts due to any such bank or association, on which interest is past due and unpaid for a period of six months, unless the same shall be well secured, and shall be in process of collection, shall be considered bad or suspended debts within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 46. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors of every such bank or association shall, semi-annually, on the first Monday in May and November, declare a dividend of so much of the profits of such bank or association as they shall judge expedient; and, on each dividend day, the cashier shall make, and verify by his oath, a full, clear and accurate statement of the condition of such bank or association, as it shall be on that day, after declaring the dividend: which statement shall contain:

One—The amount of the capital stock actually paid in, and then remaining, as the capital stock of such bank or association.

Two—The amount of the circulating notes of such bank or association, then in circulation, specifying the amount of each denomination.

Three—The greatest amount in circulation at any time, since the making of the last previous statement, as shall have been exhibited by the weekly statements of the Cashier, specifying the times when the same occurred.

Four—The amount of balances and debts of every kind due to other banks and banking associations.

Five—The amount due to depositors.

Six—The total amount of debts and liabilities of every description, and the greatest amount since the making of the last previous statement, specifying the time when the same accrued.

Seven—The total amount of dividends declared on the day of making the statement.

Eight—The amount of lawful money of the United States belonging to such bank or association, and in its possession, at the time of making the statement, designating the amount of each.

Nine—The amount subject to be drawn at sight, in lawful money of the United States, then remaining on deposit with solvent banks or bankers; specifying the amount so on deposit in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore.

Ten—The amount then on hand of bills or notes, issued by other banks and banking associations, formed and doing business under

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

A Report to the Secretary of War of the Operations of the Commission, and upon the Sanitary Condition of the Volunteer Army; its Medical Staff, Hospitals, and Hospital Supplies.

THE ORGANIZATION AND OBJECTS OF THE COMMISSION—THE ADVICE IT GIVES—HOW RECEIVED, AND WHAT COMES OF IT—SOLDIERS' FOOD, CLOTHING, RECREATIONS, AND DUTIES—HOW THE SOLDIER IS USED BY THE GOVERNMENT, AND HOW HE USES AND ABUSES HIMSELF—CAMP DISEASES AND THEIR CAUSES—MILITARY HOSPITALS—WHAT THE SANITARY COMMISSION AND THE PEOPLE ARE DOING FOR THEM, AND WHAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD DO—SPECIAL RELIEF AT THE WASHINGTON RAILROAD DEPOT—DEATH RECORDS AND MEMORIAL TABLETS—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE REGIMENTS AT BULL RUN—HOW TO PREVENT SUCH DISASTERS—WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING, AND HOW THEIR GIFTS ARE DISTRIBUTED—GREATEST WANTS AND DANGERS OF THE VOLUNTEERS, AND HOW TO MEET THEM.

The following is an abstract of the Report of the Proceedings of the Sanitary Commission, as prepared by Mr. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, and submitted to the Secretary of War:

At the close of its first seven months' labors the Sanitary Commission gives us its *fortieth* published document. It is a condensed report upon the results, plans, experiences, and present operations of the Commission; and its pages incidentally tell the unvarnished story of army life and the actual experiences of our patriot volunteers in camp, in the field, and in hospital. It is not a tale of horrors, but of humanity ministering to wants and sufferings that would become horrors but for such merciful ministrations.

To the philanthropist, the patriot, and the public economist, the sanitary welfare of the army is a subject equaled in importance and interest only by the triumph of the National cause; and this we believe to have been the view taken of the subject by the men who suggested the organization of the Sanitary Commission. The history of all great campaigns has demonstrated that "if soldiers die in battle by hundreds, they die of disease in hospitals by thousands."

The army of the Union is too precious to be sacrificed to disease; its manly strength must conquer peace and then return to bless the homes that so patriotically have given their best young men and noble citizens to the war. While the troops under the first levy were rallying in our streets and hastening to the National Capital, a few earnest and enlightened believers in the utility of sanitary regulations, were devising the organization and machinery of the Sanitary Commission. Those founders of the Commission had evidently studied the laws of health and the history of armies to some purpose; and upon glancing at the names constituting the Commission we see only the acknowledged representatives of broad culture and definite aims in plans of usefulness. The purposes, the methods and the successful results of the labors undertaken by the Commission appears very convincingly in the elaborate report just presented to the Secretary of War.

Though the plan of this Commission and the methods of its operation are really without precedent they are not only warranted but demanded by the sanitary history of all large armies. In a most important sense does the success of the National cause depend upon the protection of our volunteer army from the ravages of disease. With health preserved, the army of the Union will certainly triumph over rebellion, even though Great Britain were allied in its support. With the certain prospect of a loyal army of nearly or quite a million of volunteers, of noblest quality, endurance and zeal, and with military training at least equal to that of the enemy, protection from wasting diseases in our army is equivalent to the absolute success of our arms, be the day of triumph near or remote. But who could foresee the results of the conflict if the fate of the Crimea should overtake our army? Out of 93,939 men before Sebastopol, 2,658 were killed in action, 1,761 from wounds and injuries; while from disease there died 16,298; and 12,903 who did not die were invalided and sent home; making the total loss 33,620, or more than one-third the total strength of the forces called to the seat of war! The Russians lost far greater numbers from disease; and from the same cause it is known that "peace became obligatory on France in the Spring of 1856, because of the sanitary condition of her Crimean army." It is said that PELISSIER, when pressed to attack during the siege, remarked: "The Russians are every day losing three or four hundred men by sickness. If we wait a week, they will have lost a brigade; if we wait a month, they will have lost a *corps d'armée*.

Though we do not suppose that PELISSIER'S policy has been or will be adopted by the Commanding General of our army, still we know it is true that the rebel forces are wasting from disease. The Richmond *Examiner*, of Jan. 2, justly asks:

"Why was it that when our (the rebel) soldiers were daily dying by hundreds, the Government did not show the common humanity of the small measures of instituting a medical commission to examine the camps, and, if possible, check the progress and ravages of disease?"

But the army of the Union to-day is unquestionably more vigorous and enduring in bodily powers than at any former period; and that our forces may be kept in full and constantly increasing vigor plainly appears from the facts embodied in this and other reports of the Sanitary Commission. The universal desire of the people to know the actual condition and prospects of the vast armies of volunteers now in the field induces us to transfer to our columns a copious abstract of this important report to the Secretary of War.

ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES.

By your appointing the Commission, it was vested with no legal authority, and with no power beyond that of "inquiry and advice in respect of the sanitary interests of the United States forces." It was directed, especially, to inquire into the principles and practices connected with the inspection of recruits and enlisted men; the sanitary condition of the volunteers; to the means of preserving and restoring the health, and of securing the general comfort and efficiency of troops; to the proper provision of cooks, nurses, and hospitals; and to other subjects of like nature." The Commission met for the first time at Washington, on the 12th June last, and proceeded to organize and to settle, so far as was then possible, the general scheme of its operations.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY.

For the purpose of a preliminary survey of the ground, the President of the Commission, Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., immediately undertook an examination of the sanitary condition of the troops assembling at Cairo, St. Louis, and other military centres in the West, and a like preliminary examination was made by other Commissioners into the state of the troops on the Potomac and at Fortress Monroe. Full reports of the results thus ascertained were submitted to the Commission, showing that the apprehensions entertained of dangers to the army from the neglect of the most obvious sanitary precautions, in regard to camp site, ventilation, drainage, etc.

FINANCIAL BASIS.

As the Commission was to receive no pecuniary support from Government, it was under the necessity of calling on private liberality for the fund it required to sustain it. Its appeal for this purpose was responded to with promptitude and liberality, and the Commission was thus enabled to go into operation without delay. The Life Insurance Companies of Massachusetts, New-York and New-Jersey, were most generous in their contributions. It has received in money from all sources, up to the 25th of November last, $28,107, the larger portion of which has been contributed by citizens and institutions of New-York.

ADVICE.

The Commission found itself charged with a two-fold duty, viz.: of inquiry into the sanitary condition of the volunteer army, and of advice as to its improvement. This latter function included not only the duty of addressing to different departments of Government, from time to time, such recommendations or suggestions as occasion might suggest, but also that of keeping volunteer officers and soldiers themselves constantly and directly instructed and warned as to the novel dangers to which they were exposed, the necessary precautions against them, and the means pointed out by experience as best calculated to preserve them in bodily health and vigor for the performance of their duty to the country. For this purpose the Commission proceeded, as speedily as possible, to secure the services of a body of physicians, specially fitted for the required duty, and to send them into the field at various points from Fortress Monroe to St. Louis. It was necessary, in view of the fact that the Commission could afford to pay but moderate compensation to its employes, that they should be men actuated by a strong and disinterested desire to be of service to the country.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Fourteen well qualified physicians are now employed by the Commission, each having a defined portion of the army under his observation. Six other gentlemen, each possessed of special acquirements, are engaged on special duties. A list of their names, and of the posts to which they are respectively assigned, is appended. The duties of the Inspectors, beyond what has necessarily to be trusted to their discretion, are minutely detailed in the printed instructions issued to them, of which a copy is herewith submitted. It will be perceived that they are enjoined carefully to avoid whatever can excite apprehension of a disposition to interfere with military authority. Before entering any camp, they are required to obtain the formal approval of the Major-General, the Brigadier-General and the Medical Director, in whose military jurisdiction it is included, together with an introduction to the commanding officer of the regiment, and through him to the company officers. Having done this, they are directed to make a minute investigation into every point bearing directly or indirectly on the sanitary condition of the camp.

The self-multiplying power of a good example finds instructive illustrations in the camps under the surveillance of the Sanitary Inspectors. This fact is not to be overlooked in estimating the influence and usefulness of the Commission. Upon this point the experience of Baron STUBEN, as Inspector-General in the Revolutionary war, is aptly quoted in confirmation of the experience of the Sanitary Commission:

"I had my company of guards exactly as I wished them to be." * * * "It afforded a new and agreeable sight for the young officers and soldiers." "Having gained my point, I dispersed my apostles, the inspectors, and my doctrine was eagerly embraced."—*Kapp's Life of Stuben.*

The effect of the advice given by the inspectors of the Commission is found not to be confined to the particular camp visited, or to the officers with whom they converse. The example of one regiment in reforming abuses and enforcing sanitary laws is very generally followed by others near it, and an emulation is excited among company and regimental officers, the beneficial effects of which have been noticed in many cases where an ill-regulated regiment has been transferred to the neighborhood of a cleanly, well-policed, thoroughly drained, and salubrious camp. There is no doubt that systematic attention to sanitary laws is becoming more generally understood to be a part of the duty of a military officer; and it is satisfactory to observe that the more recently enlisted regiments begin better than those enlisted at the opening of the campaign, and improve faster. This, in part, may be fairly attributed to the publications of the Commission, which to the number of more than one hundred and fifty thousand have been scattered through the country and largely reprinted in the newspapers.

As every regiment brought to a high sanitary condition is found to be a radiating centre of good influences, it has been thought that the labors of the inspectors (their numbers being necessarily far too small) would be most effectively and economically applied, by making as thorough work as practicable in the inspection of each regiment visited, and in securing the efficient co-operation of its officers, rather than in a superficial examination and hurried efforts for the direct benefit of a larger number.

The complete and accurate inspection of a single regiment, with the collection and recording of information on all the points to be embraced in the Inspector's return, cannot, as a rule, be performed in less than an entire day.

INQUIRY—STATISTICAL RESULTS.

After the inspection of each camp or post, the Inspector is required to make an elaborate report upon its condition. This report consists mainly of written answers, in the most exact and concise form, to a series of printed questions, 180 in number, covering every generally important point connected with the sanitary condition of the army. More than 400 of these reports have been received by the Commission. Their results are carefully tabulated, and suitable digests prepared by an accomplished secretary. In certain cases, special agents are employed, and special investigations made. (See notes on Bull Run, in appendix.) Valuable reports have likewise been furnished by members of the Medical Staff, and members of the Commission have, themselves, undertaken investigations requiring special scientific knowledge.

CONDITION OF THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

A brief statement of the condition, in certain respects, in which the army was found during the months of September and October, so far as this can be deduced from the reports of inspection made during those months, will best illustrate the character of the information obtained, and will serve to indicate the points to which it seems most desirable the attention of Government should be directed. Of those returns, 57 were from regiments recruited in New-England; 101 were from regiments recruited in the Middle States, including Virginia, Maryland and Delaware; 62 were from regiments recruited in the Western States, including Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

Time of Recruiting.—The time occupied in recruiting each of these regiments averaged six weeks, the shortest period being ten days, the longest about three months.

Nativity.—In seventy-six and a half per cent. of the regiments inspected, native Americans were found to constitute the majority. In six and a half per cent. there was a majority of Germans; in five and a half of Irish; and in five and a half the number of native born and foreign born was about equal. Of one per cent. the returns give no information on this point.

Age.—From incomplete returns, the average age of the volunteers is judged to be a little below twenty-five years. Somewhat more than one-half of their number are under twenty-three. The average age of the officers is about thirty-four. It is important that the degree of liability to death from disease in war, at different ages, should be ascertained. Data are accumulating which will serve to determine this. It is still more important to determine the degree of liability to sickness at different ages, in army life, especially as this affects the question of the relative efficiency of men, as soldiers, at different ages.

Inspection of Recruits.—In fifty-eight per cent. of the regiments, there had been no pretence of a thorough inspection of recruits on enlistment. In only nine per cent. had there been a thorough reinspection when or after they were mustered in. The Commission took occasion soon after its organization to address the Governors of all loyal States on the need of more rigorous inspection of recruits. It is unfortunately certain, however, that this important duty has continued to be generally neglected or superficially performed. A careful examination of the causes officially assigned for the discharge of 1,620 men from the army of the Potomac, as unfit for service, during the month of October, made by a Committee of the Inspectors of the Commission, experienced in observation of military hospitals, leads to the startling conclusion that fully fifty-three per cent. of the whole number were thus discharged on account of disabilities that existed at and before their enlistment, and which any intelligent surgeon ought to have discovered on their inspection as recruits. This conclusion is sustained by information from other sources. These men had each, probably, cost the Government at least $100 for his pay, rations, clothing, transportation, medicines, &c., making an aggregate of over $80,000, absolutely wasted on men who ought never to have been enlisted.

EVIL OF VICIOUS MEN IN CAMP.

We are glad that attention is called to the disastrous influence of the few *incorrigibly bad men* who too frequently succeed in gaining admission to the ranks.

Another point connected with the volunteer recruiting service deserves more attention than it has received; the danger, namely, that follows the enlistment of men notoriously vicious and degraded. The mere presence in camp of half a dozen dissolute, insubordinate and ruffianly men tends very much to retard the progress in discipline of the whole command. They set an example of unwholesome indulgence of every kind, thwart all measures for the sanitary improvement of the camp, are the first subjects of disease, and the first to turn their backs on the enemy. Whatever disloyalty and desertion have occurred among our soldiers, may generally be traced to persons of this class. It is to be hoped that all such will hereafter be rigorously excluded from the people's army.

STATE OF THE CAMPS.

Situation of Camps.—Camp sites have been generally selected for military reasons alone, and with little if any regard to sanitary considerations. The regimental surgeon has seldom been consulted on the subject. In many instances disease is directly traceable to this omission. One-fourth the regiments were found encamped on sites which had previously been occupied by others. Except at Cairo and in the prairie region, camps have been generally formed on the tops and sides of hills. During the hot weather, nearly one-half were in the shade of woods—an objectionable circumstance.

Water Supply.—Water of wholesome quality was found within convenient distance of the camp in all but two cases.

Occupation of Sites.—The average occupation of a camp site, up to the date of inspection, has been twenty-one days. In the East this period has generally been largely exceeded, and regiments have frequently occupied the same ground much longer than is safe or advisable.

Drainage, Natural.—Fortunately in those cases where the drainage by inclination was the most difficult, the soil and sub-soil has been porus and favorable to drainage by filtration. As the immediate inconvenience occasioned by a shower of rain in these flat sites led to the practice of better judgment in artificial drainage than has generally obtained on the hill sites, there has been less prejudice to health from poor drainage in the fixed camps at the West than in those of the armies of the Potomac and Western Virginia, which have generally been upon clay soils or over retentive sub-soils. There has been, for instance, not half as much rheumatism at Cairo as in the Eastern camps and those of Western Virginia.

Artificial Drainage.—Until recently, the artificial drainage of camps, when first visited by the Inspectors, has been found very imperfect—the men of each tent being left in most cases to form drains around it, according to their own judgment. In consequence of their ignorance, unskillfulness, or indolence, the drains have often been useless, and not unfrequently have aggravated the evil they were designed to remedy. As soon, however, as good examples became frequent, the practice of a systematic arrangement began to be generally adopted. The consequences of neglecting drainage are frequently apparent on inspection of the sick list, and more detailed regulations with regard to camp drainage are desirable.

Tent Accommodation.—Six men are usually provided with lodgings in one of the "wedge" tents. In the Sibley tent from twelve to sixteen; of late sometimes twenty.

Ventilation.—Tents are seldom tolerably ventilated at night. Of the regiments under consideration occupying the wedge tents, none were found in which the Inspectors were satisfied that proper attention was paid to ventilation, and it was obvious in some cases that the men suffered in health in consequence. The Sibley tent is more convenient of ventilation, and cannot as well be tightly closed as the wedge form. The Commission warned the Department, in August, of the evil likely to ensue from the difficulty of ventilating the wedge tents. It is now found that typhus is occuring more frequently in the regiments occupying these tents than in those that have the sibley—the ratio being 29.5 to 23. The Inspectors have advised the striking of each tent once a week, for the purpose of giving it a perfect cleansing and airing, and the practice is being ot late quite generally adopted.

Tents.—Fifty-eight per cent of the regiments had been provided with a wedge tent, ten with the wall tent, seven with the bell tent, nineteen with the Sibley, others not stated. Ninety per cent. of these were made of good canvass; the remainder were of twilled cotton or drilling, or so old as to be leaky.

Flooring.—Twenty-four per cent. of the regiments were provided with tent-flooring of boards, twenty per cent. with India-rubber cloth; in twenty-one per cent. straw or branches were used for this purpose, and in thirty-five per cent. the men slept on the ground. A limited examination of the diseases of the army indicates that the largest proportion of those of typhoid type occur with regiments sleeping on rubber blankets, the least with those on straw or boughs; the largest proportion of catarrhal with regiments on wooden floors, the least with those on the ground; the largest of rheumatism with those on wood, the smallest with those on straw or boughs; the largest of malarial with those on the ground, the least with those on straw or boughs. In eighty per cent. of the camps, they are reported to be properly arranged, and kept in proper order, no offensive odor drifting from them. In twenty per cent., proper attention was not given to them, and the health of the men was more or less seriously endangered in consequence.

Offal.—In seventy-seven per cent. of the volunteer camps, slops, refuse, and offal are systematically removed to a distance from camp by a daily detail of men. In twenty-three per cent., this duty was performed irregularly, or very imperfectly. In nineteen of these twenty-three camps, the inspectors found odors of decay and putrefaction perceptible in and about the tents and streets.

Camp Police, in general.—Of the camps inspected, five per cent. were in admirable order, forty-five per cent. fairly clean, and well policed. The condition of twenty-six per cent. was negligent and slovenly, and that of twenty-four per cent. decidedly bad, filthy and dangerous. In those camps which are referred to as in a neglected and positively bad condition, some or all of the following sources of danger to the health of the men were found to exist, viz: drains wanting or clogged up, and retentive of stagnant water; the camp streets and spaces between the tents littered with refuse food and other rubbish, sometimes in an offensive state of decomposition; slops deposited in pits within the camp limits, or thrown out broadcast; heaps of manure and offal close to the camp, and the privies neglected. In about two-thirds of the camps the streets were found fairly clean, but in only about one-third were the edges of tents, the spaces between them, and the camp drains entirely free from litter and rubbish. On the whole, a very marked and gratifying improvement in the custom of the volunteer regiments in respect of camp police has occurred during the Summer.

HOW THE SOLDIER IS USED AND HOW HE USES HIMSELF.

Clothing.—The shirts used by the men were found to be of poor quality in twenty-six per cent. of the regiments examined. In seventy-four per cent., they were of the Regulation quality. In ninety-four per cent., the men had been provided with two shirts each. In four and a half per cent., they had but one each, and in the remainder only a part were properly supplied. Eighty-two per cent. of the regiments were well supplied with overcoats, and seven per cent. partly so. In eleven per cent. there were none at the time of the inspection. In only three per cent. of the regiments were the overcoats of poor quality. Seventy-five per cent. of the regiments were provided with good cloth body coats; the remainder with flannel sack coats or cloth jackets. In seventy-five per cent. of the regiments, one good blanket had been issued to each soldier. In twenty per cent., two had been provided, these being, however, in most cases, of inferior quality. In five per cent. the men had never all received each a blanket. Never, probably, was so large an army as well supplied at a similar period of a great war.

Cleanliness.—In about eighty per cent. of the regiments the officers claimed that they gave systematic attention to the personal cleanliness of the men, but in very few instances—almost none—is this attention what it should be. The washing of the feet is very rarely enforced as a military duty, and in not more than six per cent. of the regiments did the Inspectors believe, from personal observation, that the officers strictly enforced the *Army Regulations* in respect of washing the head and feet. In eighty per cent. of the regiments the officers reported that the men washed their shirts at least weekly. Slovenliness is our most characteristic national vice. Frontier necessities and costly labor account in a measure for this. The indirect influence exerted upon all parts of the country by a peculiar local system of labor explains more. The City of Washington illustrates the vice and the penalty that is paid for it. Structures designed in themselves to be commensurate with and typical of the moral grandeur of a great Republic, are offences against good taste, like precious stones on dirty hands, when seen from out of the unmitigated shabbiness and filth of the unsewered, unpaved, unpoliced streets. "The National Hotel sickness" was a beneficent reproof of this narrow policy. That which was lost by it, could have been cheaply saved at an expense ten times as great as would be the necessary cost of making Washington a healthful, beautiful and appropriate rural metropolis an attraction, an example, and an increasing influence for good, in this way, to the whole nation.

Food and Cooking.—The regulation articles of food are universally acknowledged to be had in great abundance, and their quality is, in nearly all respects, generally satisfactory to the men. The system of rotation of cooks that prevails in the regular army is not generally adopted, and the manner of selecting cooks is very varied. Army cooking is generally done by fires made in trenches, in the most simple and primitive manner. Not more than ten per cent. of the regiments inspected use cooking stoves of any pattern. Several which employed them for a time have given them up and adopted trenches and an open fire, as practicably more efficient and convenient under the circumstances.

Sutlers.—In this connection reference cannot be avoided to the evil which often comes to the men from the sutler's shop. It is unquestionably true that proper control and supervision of the sutler is scarcely ever maintained in volunteer regiments. There is reason to believe that corrupt bargains have been formed in certain instances between the sutler and officers of his regiment; that in other cases officers receive presents of wine from the sutler; that sutlers have used their influence and power over the men to prevent them saving from their pay for the sake of their families, and that they themselves engage in the secret sale of spirits.

Drunkenness.—In thirty-one regiments the sutler was allowed to sell liquor. In one hundred and sixty-nine the officers reported that the sale was prohibited. In one hundred and seventy-seven it appeared that the men did, in fact, get liquor with more or less freedom and facility, from the sutlers or otherwise. In twenty-three the Inspectors were satisfied that the men did not often or readily obtain liquor. It must not be understood, however, that in all the regiments which had access to liquor there was any serious habitual excess in its use. Intoxication was acknowledged to be common in only six regiments. In thirty-one it was said to occasionally occur, though not deemed a serious evil; and in one hundred and sixty-three the Inspectors were assured, and had no reason to doubt, that it was very rare. In the majority of regiments there is very little dram-drinking, except shortly after pay-day.

Discipline.—The daily average of men in the guard-house was reported to have been 2 6-10 men to each regiment. Men are generally kept effectually within camp limits. The average daily absences from camp were eight for each regiment. * * Regiments of volunteers having an unusual strength of West Point officers have in all cases been found in a fair state of discipline, so that if an order with reference to matters of camp police was given, at the suggestion of an Inspector of the Commission, it could be assumed that it would not be neglected. But this has been equally true of many regiments whose officers were taken from civil life and elected. * * Commiseration for what are erroneously considered technical offenders, and moderation or neglect in dealing with them, is costing the country more lives by far than the bullets of the enemy, and is adding many millions to the expense of the war. And it may here be proper to observe, that causes of disease and death can often be traced with great confidence to the occupation of military officers of high rank in merely clerical duties, and to delays and neglects which arise from the want of sufficient aids and clerks in administrative offices and headquarters.

Recreations.—About one-fifth of the regiments possess libraries, mostly of religious books. They were generally donations made to the chaplain. There is a large religious element in the volunteer force. Religious organizations already exist in about half the regiments, and are rapidly increasing in number. The American Tract Society of Boston alone has distributed among them more than 20,000,000 pages, (equal to 60,000 12mo. volumes.) The number of letters written by the volunteers is remarkable, and a delightful indication of a fact which should remove all fear of a permanent military despotism in this country. *In some regiments, of 1,000 men, it has averaged, for weeks, six hundred a day.* For all the regiments, it must have been, through the Summer, not far from three hundred. In some regimeots, as Wilson's Twenty-second Massachusetts, there is not a man unable to thus communicate with his friends at home. In forty-two regiments, systematic athletic recreations (foot ball, base ball, &c.) were general. In one hundred and fifty-six there were none. As to two, the fact is not reported. Where there are none, card-playing and other in-door games generally take their place. There is some evidence of serious mischief from gambling. Sharpers are believed to have enlisted for the purpose of making money as professional gamblers. One (a non-commissioned officer) began to be generally adopted. The consequences of neglecting drainage are frequently apparent on in-

Of 200 Regiments last visited previous to November, 1861	Aggregate numbers.	Proportion in every 1,000 soldiers.	Proportion in every 1,000 [illegible]
Strength when inspected	176,142	—	—
On sick-list at the time of inspection	12,841	73	1,000
Sick in General Hospital	2,756	16	215
Sick in Regimental Hospital	2,973	17	231
Sick in Quarters	7,112	40	554

It has happened in more than one instance that, upon an order to advance against the enemy being given, every man of a regiment then on the sick-list immediately reported himself well, was discharged and shouldered his musket in the line of battle.

Mortality.—The average mortality of the army of the Potomac has been, during the Summer, at the rate of 3½ per cent.—allowance being made for those who die after their discharge, from causes contracted with army life. Imperfect data received from the West indicate a considerably larger rate for the whole army, probably it will not be far from 5 per cent. if sweeping epidemics should be escaped.

Tendencies of Disease.—Diseases of a malarial type, which all last year only gave most severe occasion to anxiety, are now beginning somewhat to decline. On the other hand, there is a slight but appreciable increase in cases of disease appropriate to the Winter months, as severe colds, inflammation, pulmonary affections, and acute rheumatism.

Typhus.—To this must unfortunately be added a decided increase of typhus fever. Its appearance is traceable to the natural disposition of soldiers to slant themselves up in their tents or huts as much and as closely as possible in cold weather. An extensive outbreak of typhus would be exceedingly demoralizing, as well as destructive, and it would be better that double or triple the usual allowance of blankets and of flannel shirts should be distributed to the men in camps, even if the issue should be left behind or thrown away at the first movement, than they should be indulged in their disposition to burrow or seal themselves in their lodgings.

Measles and Small-Pox.—Measles and small pox are also common, the latter sufficiently so to justify uneasiness. Inspectors of the Commission have been called upon by regimental surgeons almost daily during the last month for a supply of vaccine virus. *It has provided for the vaccination of more than twenty thousand men.*

DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES.

Depots of the Commission.—The principal depôts of stores for the Commission are in New-York, (under charge of the "Woman's Central Relief Association," of New-York;) at Boston; at Providence, R. I.; at Philadelphia; at Cincinnati; Cleveland, Columbus, Ohio; at Wheeling, Va.; at Louisville; at Chicago; at Cairo; at St. Louis, and at Washington.

Amount of Supplies Distributed.—The demand for articles of clothing and protection for the sick has naturally increased during the past month, but the means placed by the community at the disposal of the Commission has enabled its Inspectors to keep pace with this increase. Thirty-four thousand four hundred and eighty-one articles of hospital clothing were distributed from the Washington depôt alone during the month of November, besides a large bulk of unclassified articles. The supplies thus distributed from the Washington depôt have been issued to one hundred and thirty-six hospitals; twenty of which were general, and one hundred and sixteen regimental. The average number of articles supplied to each was a little more than two hundred. About one thousand are now daily distributed from the same depôt, and their value in money is not less than $500. At the Cleveland depôt sixty-nine thousand articles have been received since its organization; and fifty-one thousand, besides several tons of articles of hospital diet, have been already issued from it to the army of the West, at various points. From the Wheeling depôt, four thousand eight hundred and fourteen articles of bedding and clothing, alone, have been distributed. There can be little doubt that the value of supplies issued to the army, by agents of the Commission, during November, amounted, at a very moderate estimate, to the sum of $40,000.

Reserve Stock of Supplies.—The reserve of stores at the disposal of the Commission is still smaller than it should be. The demand caused by the comparatively trifling engagement at Ball's Bluff exhausted its supply of various articles urgently required, and obliged it to purchase what was still needed in the shops of Washington.

Supplies for Men in the Field.—The Commission has, by circulars and advertisements, given the widest publicity to the need of hospital supplies at all its depôts, specifying particularly the nature, dimensions, form, &c., of the articles especially needed; and, as has already been stated, this appeal has been most generously answered. It has had under consideration the expediency of making a like call on the loyal women of the country for extra clothing for men in the field. After advisement with the Quartermaster-General, this has been thought inexpedient, except (to a limited extent) in the West, where delays and irregularities of transportation may retard the supply through the regular channels of Government. The Commission, however, is in constant receipt, at Washington and elsewhere, of considerable supplies of this class, which it distributes in cases of emergency.

In the appendix to the report we find the following characteristic letter from WASHINGTON,—a precious gem that seems to have been found in the family casket of a member of the Commission. The suggestions of this delicate note from the wise and good Father of our Country may properly be followed by our loyal country women in the second war for freedom:

Copy of a Letter from Gen. Washington to Mrs. Bache, (Daughter of Franklin.)

HEADQUARTERS IN BERGEN, N. J. July 14, 1780.

MADAM: I have received with much pleasure—but not till last night—your favor of the 4th, specifying the amount of the subscriptions already collected for the use of the American soldiery.

This fresh mark of the patriotism of the ladies entitles them to the highest applause of their country. It is impossible for the army not to feel a superior gratitude on such an instance of goodness. If I am happy in having the concurrence of the ladies, I would propose the purchasing of coarse linen, to be made into shirts, with the whole amount of their subscription. * * * Extraordinary as this soldier will be of more service to him than any other thing that could be procured him; while it is not intended to, nor shall, exclude him from the usual supply which he draws from the public.

This appears to me to be the best mode for its application, provided it is approved by the ladies. I am happy to find you have been good enough to give me a claim on your endeavors to complete the execution of the design. An example so laudable will certainly be nurtured, and must be productive of a favorable issue in the bosoms of the fair in the sister States.

Let me congratulate our benefactors on the arrival of the French fleet off the harbor of Newport on the afternoon of the 10th. It is this moment announced, but without any particulars, as an interchange of signals had only taken place.

I pray the ladies of your family to receive, with my compliments, my liveliest thanks for the interest they take in my favor.

With the most perfect respect and esteem, I have the honor to be, madam, your obedient and humble servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL RELIEF AT THE WASHINGTON DEPOT.

The building near the railroad station, occupied by this agency, is furnished the Commission by Government. From its occupation for this purpose on the 9th of August last, up to the 9th of December instant, four thousand and forty nights' lodgings have been furnished to seventeen hundred and ninety soldiers, mostly laboring more or less under disease, who would, if without this resource, have been obliged to sleep on the floor of the reception house, or in places of great exposure. Many have remained in it several days, receiving medical care from a physician of the City, employed by the Commission. This has been done at an aggregate expense of about fifteen hundred dollars. This agency also aids soldiers passing through the city on their return to their regiments from general hospitals, or passing through the City on sick leave, and in various ways that cannot be classified under any general head, but which have certainly prevented a large amount of sickness and suffering.

DEATH RECORDS AND BURIAL TABLETS.

The Commission has endeavored to obtain information by which the place of burial of the volunteers who have been killed in battle, or who have died in hospitals, may be established. They have also elaborated a system of records for those dying in hospitals, and of indications of their burial place, by which their bodies may be identified; which has received approval, and been ordered to be carried out, blanks and tablets for the purpose being furnished to each regimental Quartermaster.

SANITARY HISTORY OF BULL RUN.

In the appendix to this report is given an interesting *resumé* of facts showing the sanitary condition of the regiments engaged in the affair at Bull Run. We have room only for the following extracts:

As soon as practicable after the battle of Bull Run, a series of seventy-five inquiries was prepared, intended to elicit information as to the condition of the troops before, during, and after the engagement, and as to the defects in the mode of providing for the necessities of the army which had been manifested in the series of movements which were connected with it. These questions were placed in the hands of the seven Inspectors of the Commission, who were then employed in visiting the regiments which had been engaged, for the purpose of ascertaining and administering to their wants, and they were instructed to obtain answers to them, which would represent as nearly as possible the knowledge and judgment of the most intelligent officers and surgeons of these regiments with whom they were able to confer.

The returns received comprise about two thousand items of evidence with reference to the history of the battle, and have a certain value otherwise than from a medical or sanitary point of view. * * *

Portions of each of the twelve brigades under the command of Maj.-Gen. MCDOWELL, at the time of the general advance of July 16, were visited by the Inspectors.

The entire number of bodies of troops visited was thirty.

Of the twelve brigades comprising the army of the Potomac, seven only crossed the stream known as Bull Run, on the occasion of the engagement of Sunday, July 21, and took an active part in the main action with the enemy.

Certain regiments that crossed the stream and took an important part in the action of the 21st, (as, for instance, the Sixty-ninth and the Seventy-first New-York State Militia,) were removed from Washington to be mustered out of service so soon after the battle, that no reports were obtained from them.

Concerning several of the regiments visited, replies were obtained to the entire series of seventy-five questions proposed; concerning others, replies were obtained to but to a portion of the series—the defect being due in some instances to the negligence on the part of inspectors, in others, to inability on the part of the regimental officers consulted to give the information desired.

Skirmish of the 18th.—Of twenty-nine bodies of soldiers visited, four were actively engaged in the "demonstration" of the 18th of July, (Thursday,) at Blackburn's Ford, (across the Bull Run,) three others were engaged, but not actively, and twenty-two were not engaged.

Camp Guard.—The average number left as camp guard at the time of the general advance, previous to the encampments of the 18th and 21st, from each of nine regiments reporting on this point, was sixty-eight, (more exactly, 68.2.) From ten of the twenty-nine regiments visited, no report was made as to the number so left. The smallest number so left behind by any regiment was thirteen, the largest number so left, 150.

Strength in Evacuation.—The average number of troops that marched for the battle-field at the time of the general advance, from each of twenty regiments reporting on this point, was (as stated by their officers) eight hundred and two; nine of the twenty-nine bodies of troops visited not reporting. The smallest number so marching was six hundred, the largest number nine hundred and fifty-one.

Last Meal.—The last meal before the battle of the 21st, of sixteen of the twenty-nine regiments, was on the evening of the day before; that is, on the evening of the 20th. Six regiments had a regular breakfast early (that is, before 2½ o'clock) on the morning of the day of the battle; two regiments breakfasted at 6, and the battalion of United States infantry is reported to have enjoyed a regular meal in the woods about 11 A. M. The time of the last regular meal of three regiments is not reported, but there is reason for stating it to have been about 6 A. M.

First Movement on the 21st.—The troops, except those in the reserve, were aroused from sleep between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the battle of July 21, the march being ordered to commence with some at 2, with others at 2½.

Distance Marched before the Battle.—The distance marched to the field of battle on the morning of the 21st by those who became actively engaged, varied from four to twelve miles; of those to the vicinity of the field, but not actively engaged, the distance generally was from two to four miles, (RICHARDSON'S Brigade remaining in the position it held on the 20th, menacing the enemy at Blackburn's Ford.)

Double-Quick.—The portion of this march to the battle-field which was at double-quick, was, in the case of fifteen of the regiments, from one and one-half to three miles—generally from two and a half to three miles; in the case of thirteen of the regiments there was no portion of the march at double-quick. During the battle a few of the companies, and but a few, moved at double-quick for one or two miles.

It seemed to be generally considered by the volunteers that their strength was unnecessarily and injudiciously wasted by the extent of the double-quick advance. To a certain extent this appears to be true, yet the result could hardly have been affected by it if the men had been in tolerable condition.

Degree of Vigor at Commencement of Battle.—As to the physical condition of the troops on reaching the field of battle, it is reported that eight of the regiments visited were in "fair," "excellent," "good," "best" condition;

That in eight others "the men were somewhat exhausted," "partially exhausted," "evidently suffering;"

That in twelve of the regiments visited, the troops were said to be "much exhausted," "generally fatigued," "many considerably exhausted;" in six of the regiments from one to twenty were "giving out," &c., one or two instances of "sun stroke" being specified.

In eight regiments none "gave out" before the battle; in four nine to eleven regiments some gave out before the battle; and concerning the remaining regiments there is no report.

(There was an evident disposition to regard the exhausted physical condition of the men as a chief cause of the defeat.)

Distance Traveled.—The distance traveled by the several regiments on the night of the retreat varied from twenty to thirty-five miles, generally it was about twenty-seven. The average distance of the day's advance and retreat, including movements on the field, was about forty-four miles.

Physical Condition after the Retreat.—The next morning, (the 22d,) according to the almost universal report, there were few, if any, able men in the infantry blistered feet, rheumatic pains, aching limbs, diarrhœa, and nervous debility being prevalent.

The physical condition of three of twenty-nine bodies of troops when visited a few days later, was reported "unaffected by exposure and retreat," "not exhausted;" the men of four regiments were reported to be much exhausted, "physically prostrated," "prostrated," "exhausted and worn out," "greatly affected by exposure and retreat," "terribly fatigued, could not get rested," &c. The physical condition of seven of the regiments was not stated.

Causes of Exhaustion.—The physical exhaustion of the troops was attributed to excessive fatigue, to heat, and to want of food and drink.

Causes of Exhaustion before the Battle.—As to the causes assigned for the exhaustion, it appears that of the regiments visited, it was stated that three had not suffered at all from fatigue or heat, or want of food or drink or sleep; in seventeen of the regiments "fatigue" was assigned as a cause of exhaustion; in eleven the march of "double-quick" was specified as peculiarly fatiguing; in eight of the seventeen the exhaustion is attributed more to the double-quick than to want of food and drink; in sixteen of the regiments want of food was assigned as a cause of exhaustion; in eleven want of drink was assigned as a cause; and in a few cases the exhaustion was attributed, in part at least, to want of sleep, and to a bivouac of three or four nights in the open air, with insufficient clothing, as was the case with the Fire Zouaves, who left their blankets and rubber cloths in camp.

So much as to the condition and movement of the troops before the battle.

Time in the Battle.—The time during which the troops taking part in the battle of the 21st were actively engaged (pushing forward the enemy, or being temporarily on the retreat, after first coming under fire,) appears to have varied from twenty-five minutes to six hours, being in most cases from five to six hours.

To

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Two more important successes in Western Virginia are recorded this morning. Gen. MILROY has followed up his victory at Huntersville with another one in Tucker County, north of bis position at Hnttonsville, in which three hundred of the Thirty-second Obio Regiment, under Capt. LACEY, dispersed four hundred rebels, and captured a Commissary, with a large amount of his stores, besidea killing and wounding several. The second anccess was at Blue'a Gap yesterday morning. A detachment of Gen. KELLY'S forces at Romney, under commend nf Col. DUNNING, of the Fifth Ohio, left Romney, on Tnesday night, at 12 o'clock, and attacked the rebels, two thousand strong, at daylight. The rebels were completely routed, with the losa of fifteen killed, two cannon, twenty prisoners, including a commissioned officer, their wagons, &c., and all without the loss of a man on our aide. This is an important success, as it endangers the left wing of the rebels on the Upper Potomac.

The Chicago *Journal* learns by private advicea from Washington that Gen. JAMES H. LANE will reach that city the latter part of the present week, *en route* for Kansas, where the War Department has assigned to him a command of 25,000 men: 6,000 of whom are to be cavalry; and included in the command are three of the regiments now encamped at Chicago—BRACKETT'S Cavalry, BALDWIN'S Infantry and WILSON'S Mechanic Fusileers. The last named regiment, for whose thorough equipment as army engineers, mechanics and artisans, the Government has determined to appropriate $210,000, will accompany the General to Fort Leavenworth. It is understood that this command, under Gen. LANE, is designed for a grand expedition through the section of country along the Arkansas border into Texas, simultaneously with the grand movement of all the divisions of the army of the Union.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* makes the important statement that the divisions of Gens. FRANKLIN, FITZ JOHN PORTER and SMITH are to be withdrawn from Washington and sent to Annapolis to coöperate in Gen. BURNSIDE'S expedition. It was rumored in Boston on Tuesday, that the detention of the *Constitution* was in accordance with orders from Washington, and that the part of Gen. BUTLER'S brigade, now on board of her, is to go to Fortress Monroe to further strengthen the military arm of this same expeditionary corps, instead of proceeding at once to Ship Island.

A recent number of the Memphis *Appeal* publishes an article complaining bitterly of the fact that Gov. HARRIS' requisition upon the State Militia bad received no response.

A letter frem Somerset, Ky., of a recent date, says that on the night of the 26th the Thirty-fifth Ohio, Col. VANDEVIER, made a silent, cautious march to the Salt Works on Fishing Creek, with the full expectation of capturing a regiment of rebel cavalry, who were guarding the works while some of their men were manufacturing salt. But when they arrived there the workmen and cavalry had gone to their camp. So they made a charge on the Salt Works, breaking the kettles, disabling the pumps, and spreading havoc among the utensils generally; after which they marched back to camp.

JOHN G. DAVIS publishes a card, denying that he has gone to Richmond.

On Saturday last Gen. BUTLER and Staff reviewed the Seventh and Eighth Regiments New-Hempahire Volunteers, in camp at Manchester. It is rumored that they are to be attached to Gen. BUTLER'S expeditionary corps.

Gen. SIGEL'S resignation was dated on the 31st, and the *Post*, (German,) of St. Louis, says that some twenty or thirty officers in command at Rolla have likewise tendered their resignations. Major HASSENDEUBEL is understood to be of the number.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Bremen* arrived at this port last evening, and the *Canada* reached Halifax yesterday morning—the latter bringing two days later advices from Europe, and £50,000 in specie. The news, however, is unimportant. Troops were still continuing to leave England for the British Provinces, and the iron-plated *Warrior* had her sails bent in readiness to leave. The people were in a state of great suspense and anxiety, and the funds were flat. M. THOUVENEL'S dispatch on the *Trent* case, had been published in London. The substance of Earl RUSSELL'S letter had also been published. The Prussian Government had addressed a note to its Minister in this country condemning the proceedings of Capt. WILKES in the *Trent* case. The action of our Government, in the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, had been anticipated in Paris. The London *Times* correspondent in this country writes, under date of Dec. 9, that military affairs move on in a "hum-drum sort of parade and review order," and is somewhat sarcastic in his criticism on affairs. Business of all kinds was dull. The stock of cotton at Liverpool and Havre was considerable. There were prospects of *troubles with the Sikhs in India*, and warlike preparations were being made to meet them.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, Mr. POWELL presented a number of resolutions passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, principally relating to National affairs—denouncing the rebellion, and pledging Kentucky to pay her portion of the direct tax. Petitions for the emancipation of the slaves were also presented. The House bill for the construction of twenty mail-clad steam gunboats was reported from the Naval Committee by Mr. HALE, with an amendment authorizing the President to have the work done, and not the Secretary of the Navy—the intention of the report being to censure the Secretary for his course in making purchases for the Navy. This caused some debate, which continued until the expiration of the morning hour. The joint resolution from the House, providing for the withdrawal from bond of tea, coffee and sugar, without the payment of the additional duties, was laid over until to-day. The Kansas contested election case was then debated until the adjournment.

In the House, a bill was passed authorizing men attached to the naval and marine service to send letters without the prepayment of postage. A resolution was reported from the Judiciary Committee, and adopted, authorizing that Committee to send for persons and papers, in their investigation of the Government censorship of telegraphic dispatches. The Secretary of War was requested to inform the House whether those railroads which have received grants of Government lands on condition that they should transport free all Government troops and war material, are carrying out their agreement. A bill was introduced by Mr. WOOD, of New-York, providing for a coinage department in the New-York Assay Office. It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. This committee was also instructed to consider the expediency of reporting a bill providing for raising one hundred millions by taxation, and imposing telegraph, stamp and excise duties. The Committee was further instructed to inquire into the expediency of pledging the public lands and their proceeds for the discharge of the public debt and interest, and of taxation at the rate of one mill per mile on all railroad passenger travel; one-eighth per cent. on all transfers of stock, notes discounted and bills of exchange, and five dollars docket fee on all suits commenced in any Court of Record. The Committee on Roads and Canals was instructed to inquire into the expediency of completing a railroad from Rolla to Springfield, Mo., in order to facilitate military movements. A preamble and resolution, declaring that the people of America are not insensible of the kindness which animated the French Government in its interposition in the *Trent* affair, were offered by Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, but a disposition being manifested to discuss the matter, they were laid over. The Committee on Public Lands was instructed to inquire into the expediency of empowering Generals in command who may gain possession of any portion of the rebellious States, to appoint Commissioners of Sequestration for confiscation purposes. Nothing else of importance was done.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, a memorial was presented by Mr. WOODRUFF, asking that the auction duties paid in this City revert to the City Treasury. The customary preliminary notice was given of two bills—one to authorize incorporated banks to hold United States Stocks, and the other providing for the inspection of steam boilers in this City and Brooklyn by Commissioners. Resolutions complimentary to Gen. SCOTT were introduced by Mr. WOODRUFF. They also provide for an appropriation to purchase an album similar to that presented to LAFAYETTE by the City of New-York.

In the Assembly, petitions were presented to encourage the production of flax and cotton, and for the assumption by the State of her share of the National tax. Among the bills noticed, was one for the relief of New-York soldiers held as prisoners in the rebel States; one to establish a hospital and asylum for wounded and sick New-York volunteers, and one to appoint a Commission to prepare a ship-load of food to send to the famishing people of England and Ireland. The District Attorney of Albany County was requested to transmit the evidence taken before the Grand Jury, in the Legislative corruption cases investigated during the last session.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening for the purpose of reorganizing for the year 1862. Contesting delegations from the Seventh, Fourteenth, and Twentieth Wards presented themselves, and the evening was spent in endeavoring to dispose of their claims, which were finally referred to a committee of three for each contested Ward. The Gilbert delegation from the Twentieth then withdrew, and the Central Committee adjourned until Thursday, the 16th inst., at 8 P. M.

The new Board of Education held their first meeting last night and organized by the re-election of WILLIAM E. CURTIS as President, and THOS. BOESE as Clerk.

Yesterday evening Senator J. N. MCDOUGALL, on behalf of the ladies of California, presented a handsome National Standard to the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. In response Col. LEFFERTS made an appropriate speech. The ceremony, which took place in the large drill room, was witnessed by quite a large number of people.

A large meeting of German citizens was held on Tuesday evening last to devise measures for a mass-meeting, to take place in this City at the earliest practicable moment, for the purpose of expressing the indignation felt by the German-American population of this City and neighborhood, at the treatment by which Gen. FRANZ SIGEL has been impelled to resign his command in the State of Missouri. Strong speeches were made by several well-known and influential Germans, and a Committee of eleven was appointed, with power to make all arrangements for the meeting proposed.

The San Francisco papers, of Dec. 11, bring us full reports of the funeral ceremonies in honor of the late lamented Col. BAKER. Music Hall, where they were held, was densely crowded, and business was generally suspended. Hon. EDWARD STANLEY, as the telegraph has already stated, delivered the oration, and Rev. W. STARR KING took part in the services.

Frauds, amounting in the aggregate to $30,000, have been discovered in the office of the County Collector of St. Louis—Mr. S. D. AXTELL—hitherto esteemed as one of the first citizens. He acknowledges having committed the peculations with which he is charged, and has commenced turning over property to the County, which will make good the losses.

On Tuesday, the Essex County Courts adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late JOHN P. JACKSON, a distinguished member of the Bar, but better known as Vice-President and Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad. Messrs. J. P. BRADLEY, F. FRELINGHUYSEN, and Judge HAINES, passed brief eulogies upon the deceased, and a Committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the members of the Bar.

T. U. R. KEY, one of the rampant rebels arrested at Warsaw, Ky., a few days ago managed to escape from confinement in Cincinnati on Sunday. Four soldiers chased him, and after overtaking him were obliged to give him a severe blow with a musket before he would come to terms and return to his quarters.

The following prisoners of war started from Boston on Monday, under the charge of Lieut. HOYT, of Beverly, to report to Gen. BANKS, to be exchanged: J. E. MURPHY, J. H. CUSICK, R. DRANE, A. DAWSON and J. L. ORISON.

Col. ARTHUR RANKIN, of Canada, who lately attempted to raise a regiment of Lancers in the United States service, but resigned when it became probable that we were to be involved in a war with England, has written a letter to the Deputy Adjutant at Quebec, offering his services to fight for England. The Colonel is enthusiastically loyal and congratulates himself upon being again "under the shelter of that glorious flag which no subject of Her Majesty venerates more earnestly than he does."

Mayor DOUGALL, of Windsor, Canada, publishes a card in the Detroit *Advertiser*, denying that there are fortifications of any kind in process of erection at Windsor, or that there is any intention of throwing up any. A street forty feet wide laid out and graded around a small public park has been mistaken for embankments.

The New-Haven *Journal* learns that Hon. Mr. ENGLISH recently had an interview with Secretary CAMERON, regarding the harbor defences for that city, when Mr. CAMERON informed him that he had instructed Col. TOTTEN to send on an officer to make a survey for the purpose, as soon as a competent man was disengaged.

The report of the Quartermaster-General of Michigan shows that the State has expended $428,506 74 for military purposes since the first of April, 1861.

The argument in the case of the Fort Gansevoort property injunction was yesterday concluded before Judge BRADY at Special Term of the Common Pleas, and decision was reserved. Before Justice BARNARD, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, CHAS. KUPHRAIN obtained a judgment for $500 for alleged false imprisonment, against NICHOLAS MAY.

The Stock Market resumed its firmness yesterday, and while the Railroad Shares were ¼@½ ₩ cent. better than on Tuesday, a more decided improvement was felt in United States Stocks and Railway Mortgages. In Exchange on London, little or nothing was done after the closing of the Boston mail. American Gold continued firm at 103¼@104.

The news by the *Canada* checked the export demand for Breadstuffs, yesterday, and prices of Flour and Wheat, especially the former, tended downward. Corn was steady, though not very brisk. A fair inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Provisions,—particularly Bacon and Lard, which were very firm. Whisky advanced in price, but was not active. Oils, Hemp, Latha, Limo, Fish, Candles, Copper, Iron, Lead, Salt, Rice and Wbalebone were in limited request. Tin, Teas and Spices were actively sought after; the high claims of holders, however, tended to check transactions. Coffee was less freely purchased. A moderate business was reported in Hops, Sugars, Tallow, Resin and Spirits Turpentine. Hay, Hides and hemlock-tanned Leather were in fair demand. The principal freight engagements were for Liverpool, at advancing rates. There were 577 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been somewhat irregular this week, owing to the detention of stock trains by snow on the railroads. The total receipts of live animals foot up larger than for any previous week, the total supply of all kinds destined for slaughter footing up **55,055**, viz.: 4,044 beef cattle; 133 milch cows; 312 veal calves; 7,678 sheep, and 42,888 live hogs. A large number of the hogs hitherto packed at towns along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers are now sent to this City. For seven weeks past the receipt of hogs (not including large supplies of slaughtered carcasses,) have run thus: 42,888—40,488—17,501—38,200—36,753—33,888—34,000, or a weekly average of 34,817, against a weekly average for 1860 of only 6,147. Prices have declined slightly since last week, say ½c., the present rates being 3½c.@3¾c. ₩ lb., live weight, for corn-fed hogs, and 3c.@3½c. for still-fed. Beef cattle close at a decline of ½c.@¾c. ₩ the net, from the current rates of last week. Cows are in over supply, and lower. Sheep and veal calves remain at previous quotations, with the pens well cleared out, and a good demand.

The Scheme for a National Currency.

We print elsewhere the draft of the bill by the Committee of Ways and Means at Washington, to provide what is termed a new National currency, based upon a deposit of United States stocks. Under this bill, banks may be organized in any portion of the country, with capitals not less than $50,000; and upon depositing with the Bureau, to be constituted for the management of the system, bonds of the United States, shall be entitled to receive bills for circulation to a like amount. In addition to such security for the redemption of the bills, it is provided that each bank shall keep on hand, in moneys of the United States (which provision is intended, we presume, to embrace Treasury Notes,) 25 per cent. of the amount of its circulation outstanding at any one time. The bills of banks organized under this law are to be received in payment of the dues to Government, except customs. The provisions for the management of the Banks, and the proceeding to be taken in case of default in redemption of bills, are similar to those of the banking law of the State of New-York, and do not require extended notice. The scheme also provides that 30 per cent. of the capital of each Bank shall be paid up at the time of the commencing business. When 60 per cent. of the capital is paid up, the Bank may apply to the Comptroller, who may extend such time for paying up the remainder as he may deem compatible with the public interests.

However excellent the scheme may be, it does not seem probable that the public would avail themselves of it to any considerable extent. The Banking capital of the country is already largely in excess of the wants of commerce and trade. Capital can now be better employed in other directions than in creating new institutions. As the Treasury Notes are to be received in Government dues, and can be purchased or adopted by any Bank as its currency, it is not at all likely that parties will associate themselves together for the purposes of banking, under a law which compels them to keep on hand the amount of their circulation in Government stocks drawing only 6 per cent., and in addition, 25 per cent., either in specie or Treasury notes drawing no interest whatever—a sum exceeding perhaps their capitals—while at the same time they must otherwise have on hand an amount of capital fully equal to that of the Banks doing business under the laws of most of the States. The Banks of New-England, for example, would have to provide double capitals to avail themselves of the scheme proposed. In the competition that would naturally arise, it is not difficult to see that the Banks to be organized under the law of Congress would have much the worst of it. The disabilities under which they are placed would, we fear, deter, at such a time as the present, the public from embarking in them, leaving the law but little better than a silent letter upon the statute book.

This is one objection to the scheme (if any is to be urged against it), provided it is to be depended on as a measure of financial relief. If not, and if it is put forth as an experiment in Banking, then we are quite willing to see it tried. It does not follow, however, that because the securities deposited are uniform in kind, that the currency based upon them will be uniform in value. The value of these securities would of course fluctuate in sympathy with popular feeling, or according to supply and demand. The value of the bills consequently, would depend upon the assets of the Banks over and above the securities deposited in them. With similar securities deposited in Illinois, there were as many different standards of value of the bills issued as there were banks. As the means of these make up, in part, the deficit arising on the sale of the securities, such, of course, would be the case with the bills issued under the scheme proposed. It would not necessarily, as claimed, give a currency of uniform value.

Another objection is the uniform character of the securities deposited in all cases. Should a panic arise, forcing a large number of banks into liquidation, it is plain to see that the greater the variety of the securities to be brought at one time upon the market, the less would be the depreciation of them. All this is very palpable. With regard to the permission given, for banks to go on with their business with only sixty per cent. of their capital paid in, it is easy to see that their operations would be curtailed in an equal degree, as they could only lend the capital they had. An excess of liabilities over assets would immediately force them into liquidation. While we doubt the practicability of the scheme, without important modifications, we are not averse to see it tried. If a good one, well. If not, we have one less ultimatum to be resorted to in the future.

Congress as a Talking Body.

Nothing could be more foolish than the clamor which certain journals are raising against discussion of public measures in Congress. If the criticism were directed merely against unwise or untimely talk, no sensible man but would approve the sentence.; but when it is urged that the people's representatives shall abrogate their proper legislative functions, and confine themselves to voting appropriations and imposing taxes, it is difficult to resist the conviction that the clamor proceeds either from a pitiful subserviency, or from a very inadequate conception of what Congress is. Were the duty of the National Legislature limited to blindly voting budgets, a far simpler contrivence than the complex machinery of our representative system would answer the purpose. But we hardly think the American people are prepared to accept any such theory; and, on the contrary, they will continue to expect that those whom they have sent to Washington as their agents shall exercise to the full their right to give or to withhold, to censure or commend those set in the high places of civil or military trust—shrinking from neither the duties nor the responsibilities of their position.

When we come to the question of a wise use of these functions, we of course touch the very root of the matter. Nothing is so desirable as that Congress should rise to the full height of the great argument of the hour, and in a practical and patriotic spirit mature those measures which the salvation of the country demands. Nothing is more desirable than that time should be wisely utilized and not wasted in frivolous, obsolete or impracticable discussion. Thus it is infinitely to be regretted that, in the present crisis, Congress should be made the theatre for the expression of such misjudged and untimely views as a member from Massachusetts—Mr. THOMAS—gave utterance to, a day or two ago, on the *Trent* affair; and this not alone because the issue is still pending; but chiefly because there was an obvious lack of intelligence of the case on his part. On the other hand, when Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, in his reply to the speech of Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, on the Ball's Bluff disaster, last Monday, took the ground that the House of Representatives was not the place to investigate the past conduct of military officers, he certainly showed a grave misapprehension of the duties with which he was intrusted by those who sent him to Washington.

We repeat, nothing is so desirable as a wise, practical and patriotic procedure on the part of Congress in this great crisis of the country. But, because the discussions on the floor are not always of the wisest, that is not to say that there shall be no discussion at all. We are prepared for no such sacrifice. That "Vote and adjourn," which some Presses are vociferating, is not the programme which the country has drawn out for its Representatives. On the contrary, we want them there "for the war," if need be, to give voice to the wishes and convictions of the country. Of course, we can have no other assurance of the judicious conduct of the public councils than the good sense and patriotism of the legislative body itself, joined to such checks and stops as it can bring to bear on foolish or ignorant palaver.

Suspending the Coast Survey—A Blunder Impending.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce has, we learn, been called to-day, for the purpose of protesting against the suspension of the Coast Survey. It is understood that the House Committee of Ways and Means, prompted by a well-meant but ill-directed economy, has stricken from the Treasury estimate the greatly reduced appropriation for the next fiscal year, so that upon the 30th of June next, unless the sum be restored, the most important scientific and practical enterprise our Government has ever undertaken, will be suspended. Of the many reasons why the entire country must lament this step, we enumerate a few.

The survey of the coast is not merely a National interest, but it is one in which the entire world participates. For this reason the commercial powers of Christendom have never permitted any influence or any pressure of poverty to interrupt this class of labors. Throughout the long and exhausting war, which ended in 1815, England did not abate a pound of the estimate for the continuance of the coast surveys, and with equal philanthropy France maintained that department of service in full vigor. For the United States to suspend the work will be to confess a disregard for the safety of the world's commerce, and of well-established and honorable precedents, or to confess an exhaustion, entirely irreconcilable with our confident boasts of strength unimpaired and resolution unaltered. It will also be an announcement to the world that the war, which we engage shall be short and successful, is, after all, to be long and ruinous. It is impossible, in fact, to exaggerate the mischievous influence of this measure, simply in relation to the outside world. The idea has been busily circulated in Europe, and credited in circles where the belief is agreeable, that with the defection of that scientific quack, Lieut. MAURY, the pretensions of our Government to the merit of fostering and employing men of elevated scientific attainments have ceased. MAURY has just written a letter to Admiral FITZROY, of the British Navy—a letter which appears in all our latest London exchanges—in which he labors to show that the United States have adopted a retrogressive policy in such matters, rendering it unworthy of the sympathy of foreign *savans*. And it is not to be disguised that an impression exists very largely in Europe, that the rebel Government has every advantage in point of enlightenment, education and general culture. Nothing could go further to justify this belief than the present ill-advised attack upon the Coast Survey.

And especially untimely and ill-advised is the selection of this particular moment for the attack. The task of reducing the rebellion is to be mainly effected from the sea. It is to the knowledge and skill of those in charge of the survey, and to the promptitude with which they furnish the local information and charts indispensable to the success of our expeditions, that these expeditions are successful. The Port Royal enterprise was, if we may trust Commodore DUPONT and Gen. SHERMAN, principally indebted to officers of the Coast Survey for its fortunate result. Without the aid of the same bureau it is impossible to carry out the plan of closing Southern harbors with stone barriers; and, it is asserted, that without the guidance of the buoys and triangulation-signals of the survey, the navigation of the Southern coast, and especially of the coast of Florida, would, since the destruction of the lighthouses, be unsafe in the last degree. To destroy the service at the very moment its labors are so nobly approving their value, would indeed be absurd. Why not, in the same spirit of mistaken economy, darken our lighthouses and sink our lightships?

Of work, the Survey has sufficient upon its hands to employ them with the utmost industry. The coast of Maine has not been completed; the entire Pacific coast has hardly been outlined: and there are various portions of the Atlantic coast of the loyal States which require re-examination, that dangerous channels may be noted. We also learn that a large bulk of unfinished office work must be rendered worthless by a suspension. And when to so important a programme is added the fact, that in the business of fortifying our seaboard the assistance of the Coast Survey cannot be dispensed with, it will be seen how serious a mistake the House Committee is preparing to make. We trust there is still time to prevent it, and the Chamber of Commerce will, doubtless, use every energy to that effect.

The Physician in Spite of Himself.

One of the most ridiculous characters in all imaginative literature is "The Physician in Spite of Himself," in MOLIERE'S comedy of that name. But both in his absurdity and his misfortunes he is eclipsed by the editor of the *Herald*, who, having exhausted all other means of making himself the laughing-stock of the town, has been compelled to abandon quackery in journalism for quackery in medicine, and who has undertaken to qualify himself for his new part by a careful study of the advertisements of patent medicines. The physician in spite of himself is beaten by his wife, is beaten by other people, (of course we mean MOLIERE'S physician,) is laughed at for his ignorance; puts the liver on the left side, and the heart on the right; justifying himself by the famous reply "we have changed all that"—and is the butt, the laughing-stock and the cat's-paw of the play. In all these points he is beaten by his modern imitator. But on one he is entirely eclipsed by his rival. The former, living in a coarse age, is tolerably decent, tolerably clean; the latter, living in these decorous days is intolerably—otherwise. For, proud of the newly acquired knowledge which is so much to his taste, he goes into particulars, and drags into his editorial columns, and explains to the best of his ability, those phrases which are to other people entirely without meaning and without interest, and which in other journals are left undisturbed in advertising columns, resting there upon the responsibility of professional advertisers, and to be seen only by those for whom they have interest, or to whom the remedies which they promise are necessary.

Our new physician in spite of himself, announces that some of these maladies, about which he lectures by the column, are those "of which respectable people never heard even the name." Quite likely, as they are utterly unknown to us. When the advertisement of a pimp or procuress meets the eye in the *Herald*, everybody who understands the English language must know its purport; but when physicians advertise cures for diseases "of which respectable people never heard even the name," it is not until respectable people read the *Herald*—where explanations are voluntarily furnished—that they know what these advertisements mean. For essays and dissertations upon these and all kindred subjects, the public can look hereafter with certainty to the editorial columns of the *Herald*, which is consistent only on one point—in making those columns now, as from the beginning it has made them, the receptacle of all that is expurged and ignored by decent journals.

UTAH APPLYING.—In the absorption of the public mind in the stirring events of the rebellion, the Mormon territory out in the Great Salt Lake region has probably been the last thing thought of; and it is a little startling to hear that Utah is knocking at the door of the Union, and asking to be let in. A Convention is to meet on the 20th of this month, to draw up and adopt a Constitution for a State Government, which will be submitted to the people for their approval. When the people have voted for it, application will be made to Congress for the admission of the State into the Union, and the people of Utah hope it will be accomplished during the present session.

Probably Utah had dropped as completely out of mind as Pompeii or Palmyra, when, all of a sudden, a few weeks ago, a message was flashed over the wires, by the just completed telegraph from Salt Lake City, announcing to the Government that Utah was loyal to the Union, and her people ready to fight for its preservation! This has certainly created a more kindly feeling than was formerly cherished toward this polygamic community; and an application for admission into the Union will be much better received than it would have been four years ago. But it is probable, that aside from any question as to the peculiar institution, we shall have to tell Utah to wait till she is a little bigger. In 1860, the Territory only contained about forty thousand inhabitants, and though Oregon had not very much more, it is folly to admit States with a population hardly more than that of a single Ward of New-York City. By the time she gets a little nearer her maturity, too, it is not impossible that as great a revolution may have been effected in her obnoxious social institution as is now overtaking the other of the "twin relics of barbarism."

MORE WESTERN VIRGINIA TACTICS.—Sharp, dashing and successful movements seem to be quite the rule in Western Virginia. In addition to the neat affair of MILROY'S, at Huntersville in the Alleghanies, the other day, we have news this morning of a successful movement by another detachment of the same commander's forces in Tucker County; and also of a successful operation, on day before yesterday, by a detachment of KELLY'S command, near Romney. The former affair resulted in half a dozen rebels being killed and captured, and the rest of the troop being put to flight; and the latter operation resulted in the routing of 2,000 rebels, with a loss of fifteen and the capture of prisoners, ordnance and stores. More important still, as a result of the last mentioned action, it is said that the rebel JACKSON, who marched up so pompously the other day to Hancock (on the Potomac) and commenced shelling the town, has retreated, probably to Winchester. The point where the fight took place is at a gap of one of the Alleghany ridges, about twenty miles of where JACKSON'S force was stationed, and on the road leading to Winchester; and if JACKSON had not thus hastily retreated, his lines of communication would have been cut, and the large force sent out on Monday, from Gen. BANKS' division, to confront him, would have made brief work with his rebel regiments. The rebels will not now be able to make a stand, in that line, anywhere short of Winchester. With the force at Romney properly reinforced, and with the dashing Gen. LANDER in command at that part of the Potomac, they will not long find themselves safe at Winchester either.

MILITARY KEYS.—In military parlance, certain strategical points, natural or artificial, are designated as the *keys* of certain positions or sections of country. Cumberland Gap is said to be the key of East Tennessee, Memphis of West Tennessee; Bowling Green is the key of Middle Kentucky, Paducah of Western Kentucky; Springfield is the key of Southern Missouri, and, under present circumstances, of the whole State; Cairo is the key of an immense extent of country; Key West is the key to a great part of Florida, and Fort Pickens to a great part of Alabama; Fortress Monroe is the key of Eastern Virginia, and Cheat Mountain and Romney, of the western part of the State. Our navy carries in its capacious pocket the key of the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, and this has created for us several minor keys to the States there bordering—such as Port Royal, Biloxi, Hatteras, &c. And so we might designate other points, on the coast and inland, that are keys which open the way to large sections of rebel territory. Some few of these keys are yet in the hands of the rebel robbers, but most of them are in possession of their legal owner, the National Government. Those which are not yet in our hands, such as Bowling Green, Memphis, Springfield and Manassas, we are just about ready to capture from the robbers by means of our military police. When we once get hold of them, our police will make rapid strides across the country toward the original dens of thieves and pirates, in South Carolina and on the Gulf, and scourge the bandits into honesty. And after these lost keys are again ours, as we believe they will be before the Winter passes away, we may be sure that the nation will not again let them slip out of its hands.

REBEL TESTIMONY TO THE EFFICIENCY OF THE BLOCKADE.—It is very curious that while the British journals tell us a great deal about the utter inefficiency of the blockade, the Southern journals, on the contrary, are constantly testifying to its rigor. We have repeatedly quoted testimony to this effect from Richmond Charleston and New-Orleans papers. The latest we copy this morning from the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 30th December. It contains this emphatic statement:

"The only effective weapon of assault that the public enemy have yet wielded against us, is the weapon of blockade; *and, so far, neither Southern ingenuity, statesmanship, nor pride has been able to provide a single measure for its counteraction.*"

This is evidence which the journals of secessionist proclivities, on the other side of the water will hardly attempt to rebut, however indiscreet they may consider their rebel friends in blazoning forth to the world the proofs of the extraordinary perfection of our blockade, and thus spoiling the efforts they have been making to convince Europe that it is of no account.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.—The Sanitary Commission has submitted to the War Department a report of its operations in behalf of our soldiers. A digest of this paper, prepared by a member of the Commission, we admit into other columns of this paper, not merely to show that the Board has done something beside quarrel with the regular medical staff of the army, but as furnishing that clear and detailed account of its labors, which we have long argued the right of the public to receive. The report leaves no doubt of the zeal and industry, if not of the uniform discretion of the Commission. It will be read with interest.

Marine Disaster—Loss of the Edward M. Clark with All on Board.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The three-masted schooner previously reported sunk one mile northwest of Cuttyhunk on the night of the 1st, proves to be the *Edward M. Clark*, of Hartford. She lies in 100 feet water. All on board are supposed to have perished.

Extensive Riot in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Jan. 8.

An extensive riot took place at Carbonear yesterday. Some twelve or fourteen persons were shot, but none killed outright. Troops were sent from here at midnight to preserve order. The rioters did not injure the telegraph wires.

Meeting of Boston Bank Presidents.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

At a meeting of the Boston Bank Presidents today, FRANKLIN HAVEN, of the Merchants' Bank, SAMUEL H. WALLEY, of the Revere Bank, and R. E. BATES, of the Bank of Commerce, were chosen a Committee to act in conjunction with similar Committees from New-York and Philadelphia, to adjust with the Secretary of the Treasury the payments yet remaining to be made by the Banks to the United States, or from the Treasury to the Banks. The Committee leave for Washington to-morrow.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The calendar for Monday, Jan. 13, will be 5, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21. The argument in the Parish case will occupy the remainder of this week.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Bremen at this Port and the Canada at Halifax.

Troops, Ordnance and Military Stores for Canada.

Anxiety to Receive Advices from America.

The London Times finds a Precedent for the Trent Affair.

The Answer of Our Government Anticipated in France.

Cotton Easier---Breadstuffs and Provisions Steady---Consols 90 1-2 a 90 5-8.

The screw steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton, Dec. 25, arrived here last evening.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th, *vid* Queenstown on the 29th of December, arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

The dates per the *Canada* are two days later than those already received.

The *Canada* brings about 300 troops, a strong battery of artillery and over 900 tons of military stores.

The *Canada* has also twelve passengers and £50,000 in specie.

The steamer *Hibernia* was to sail from Liverpool on the 2d of January, with 600 to 700 troops, touching at St. John, N. B., to land them.

The steamship *Africa* was to sail from Liverpool on the 4th of January. She would also take a number of troops, landing them at Halifax.

On Monday, Dec. 23, the funeral of the late Prince Consort took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

All the London journals of Tuesday, Dec. 24, publish M. Theouvenel's dispatch, on the late breach of international law, addressed to the representative of France at Washington.

The iron-plated frigate *Warrior* had got her sails bent and was to be kept in readiness to leave, pending the solution of the American question.

When the *Canada* left Liverpool a state of suspense prevailed, and the greatest anxiety was felt relative to the advices per the *Africa*, then due, in response to those from England by the *Europa*.

Deputations from religious denominations, including the Congregational Union, the Baptist Union, and the Baptist Board, had an interview on the 27th of December with Earl Russell, on the subject of the threatened war with America.

The English papers continue to teem with articles on the American question, but as they are mostly confined to speculations, on the svc of solution, it is not essential to give them.

As the nearest precedent yet quoted to the *Trent* case, the London *Times* draws attention to the affair of the Dutch brig *Hendric* and *Alida*, captured by the British in 1777, while she was bound to a neutral port. She had on board five officers for the American army. The ship and officers were released by the British Admiralty, the Judge ruling that, although the officers frankly acmitted their positions, yet as they were passengers on a neutral ship, which sailed from a neutral port to another neutral port, the proximate destination of the passengers was entitled to be regarded as an innocent destination, and they were consequently set at liberty.

The *Times* claims that this case plainly establishes the principle that between one neutral port and another all persons and things whatever may be legally carried.

The London *Daily News*, in a letter from Hamburg, gives an account of a meeting of English merchants there, at which a paper was read by Mr. Ward, British *Chargé d'Affairs*, purporting to be Earl Russell's note to Lord Lyons in regard to the *Trent* affair. This note is worded with great moderation. It describes the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the Southern Commissioners, in the terms of Capt. Williams' report to the Admiralty. It makes no mention of the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, of which so much has been said in the papers, but simply and explicitly characterizes the capture of the Commissioners as an infraction of the law of nations and an insult to the English flag. It declares that the Cabinet at St. James, considering the cordial and friendly character of the relations existing between England and the United States, cannot doubt for an instant that the captain of the *San Jacinto* must have acted without authority from his Government. It then adds that the British Government feels confident that the Government of the United States will not hesitate to take the only step possible under the circumstances, viz.: the release of the prisoners, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and making, at the same time, suitable reparation for the insult offered to the British flag.

Every regiment in the camp at Aldershott had been medically inspected, so that they might be in perfect readiness to embark immediately for Canada.

A body of trained nurses on Miss Florence Nightingale's plan were to proceed at once to Halifax.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that there is no prospect of trouble with the Sikhs. The batteries of artillery at Bombay, on the point of embarkation to England, were stopped by pressing telegrams from Bengal.

The English funds were flat on the 27th of December, and ⅛@¼ lower. The heaviness was caused by the tone of the New-York journals per the *City of Baltimore*, which it was argued rendered the prospects of peace less favorable.

The Board of Trade returns for November show a falling off in the exports of 8 per cent., as compared with the same month of 1860, almost entirely made up of cotton manufactures. The decline of the 11 months is 7⅛ per cent.

In a letter written by the command of the Queen, it is stated that the only consolation she can hope to find in the rest of her life, under her sad and hopeless bereavement, is to endeavor to carry out the wishes and intentions of her beloved husband.

The Duke of Devonshire has allowed himself to be nominated for the vacant Chancelorsbip of the University of Cambridge.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces the appointment of two Vice-Admirals, three Rear-Admirals, ten Captains and forty Lieutenants of men-of-war, and fourteen Captains of frigates.

It was reported that Prussia has made fresh proposals to France in relation to the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between France and the Zollverein.

The Paris Bourse was flat on the 27th of December, at 67f. 20c. for the Rentes.

There was a vague rumor in Italy that an attempt had been made to assassinate Gen. Cialdini at Rome, and that one of his aids had received two poniard wounds.

It was reported that the French Ambassador to Rome had proposed to the Ex-King of Naples to take up his residence in France.

Gen. Klapka had arrived at Turin.

It was reported that Signor Petrasco, Lieutenant-Governor of Sicily, had tendered his resignation.

It was rumored in Austria that a considerable reduction in the Austrian army was contemplated.

Prince Joas, of Portugal, continued in a very dangerous state.

The King had gone to his country palace, at the request of the people. This was urged upon him in consequence of some disturbances, which afterward ceased.

A royal decree appoints a Medical Commission to examine into the state of the royal palaces.

The India and China mails reached Marseilles on the 26th of December, and would probably arrive in London in season to catch the *Canada vid* Queenstown.

The Bombay mails which left Marseilles on the 20th of December, had to be taken back there, owing to an accident to the machinery of the steamer conveying them. They were to be forwarded again on the 28th.

The news is of little importance.

Advices from Peking say that the Chinese authorities appeared to be desirous of receiving European counsels, and a favorable influence on foreign relations was consequently expected.

The foreigners at Shanghai had been attacked and threatened with extermination.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Dec. 29.

The steamship *Bavaria* has arrived at Southampton, and the most intense excitement prevals at Liverpool to learn the news she brings.

BERLIN, Sunday, Dec. 29.

The Government of Prussia has addressed a dispatch to the Minister of Prussia at Washington in reference to the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, condemning the proceedings of the Commander of the *San Jacinto*.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 29.

Lord Palmerston has so far recovered from his attack of the gout as to be able to leave the house. Yesterday he took a carriage drive.

The Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha left Osborne yesterday for the Continent.

AMERICAN TOPICS ABROAD.

THE DISPATCH OF M. THOUVENEL.

The British papers print the dispatch of M. Thouvenel, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to M. Mercier at Washington. In regard to it the London *Times* says:

"It is always satisfactory to have our own impressions as to the righteousness of our cruse confirmed by the testimony of impartial lookers-on; but this communication from the French Government is chiefly welcome to us, inasmuch as it offers to the Cabinet of Washington an excuse for abandoning the position in which it has so wantonly pinced itself. *Under the pressure of this adverse opinion, it may retire with less difficulty than it could before the alternative of force which it was necessary for our self-respect to put before it. There will be less humiliation in redressing a wrong which impartial bystanders have determined to be undoubtedly a wrong.* If, after this advice, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward should insist upon adopting the piratical deed of their agent, it must be in the pursuit of some object which is too discreditable to be avowed, and which requires a war with this country as a means. If such an object should exist, no moderation on our part can avoid a quarrel willfully and persistently forced upon us; but, with the French Minister, we must confess that we cannot see any advantage which the Federal Government could possibly obtain by such a war. If the coming packet does not either bring Slidell and Mason, or news of their speedy surrender, the only conclusion we can draw is that the madness premonitory of ruin has already fallen upon the Federal Republic."

THE ACTION OF OUR GOVERNMENT ANTICIPATED IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes on Dec. 23:

"I am assured that another, and, if correct, still more important dispatch, has been communicated to the American Minister here, to the effect that the Washington Cabinet had decided on surrendering the Southern Commissioners captured on board the *Trent*. The dispatch in question was not, I understand, received from America direct by the Minister, but only through a well-known firm in Paris who had so received it."

THE BRITISH WAR PREPARATIONS.

From the Liverpool Albion.

On Saturday morning 17 officers and 303 men belonging to the Military Train arrived in Liverpool from Aldershott, having traveled by the London and Northwestern Railway. They were under the command of Maj. M'Const. At the same time 9 officers and 127 man of the Tenth Brigade of Royal Artillery arrived, under the command of Col. Dunlop, from Woolwich. They immediately proceeded to the Great Landing-stage, at and 7½ o'clock in the morning they embarked on board the Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, which sailed at noon for New-York, but which was ordered to diverge to Halifax from her direct route, for the purpose of lending the troops and stores. Besides the officers referred to the *Asia* took out Lieut.-Col. Wetherall and Lieut.-Col. Shadwell, late Quartermaster-General, and also Secretary to the International Exhibition. There were fourteen staff officers, and Capt. Orr, late Captain Instructor of Royal Laboratories, who, it is understood, will instruct the men in laboratory operations, such as preparation of the new Armstrong shells and the construction of cartridges. The *Asia* also took out about 200 tons of comp equipage, warm military clothing, and other requisites for the troops. The *Canada* (royal mail steamer), which is to sail from Liverpool on Saturday next, for Halifax, will take out No. 7 Battery of Artillery, consisting of five officers and 120 men. The embarkation of the troops and stores on board the *Asia* was most satisfactory, and got over with great regularity under the immediate superintendence of Col. Greathead, Quartermaster-General of the district, and Commander Lascelles, R. N., Admiralty agent for Liverpool.

GROWTH OF THE ANTI-ENGLISH SENTIMENT IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 20.

The Liberals of the *Journal des Débats* and the *Temps*, the Radicals of the *Opinion Nationale* and the *Siècle*, and the Bonapartists of the *Pays*, have taken the Northern States under their patronage, and are beginning to preach more or less openly a crusade against England, as the abettor and protectress of Slavery. I yesterday forwarded to you extracts from the *Opinion Nationale*, from which it is clear that the sympathy of Prince Napoleon's organ for "our black brothers" derives great intensity from its hatred of England. The *Temps* to-night, with an affectation of sorrow unworthy the honorable and straightforward tone that peper has accustomed the public to, *contemplates the possibility of France having to take part against England, "as under Louis XVI," in the American conflict.* The *Temps* learns that England, "no longer kept in her place by the counterpoise of the United States, might prove *too powerful an ally for us.*" It is not surprising to find Mr. Cobden's recommendation to put up with insult and disgrace should be highly eulogized by the *Temps*. Should such humiliating counsels be followed your cotemporary would probably think it conclusive proof that our allinnee was not so powerful as to be dangerous.

FRENCH VESSELS FOR THE AMERICAN STATION.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "It is stated that the Minister of Marine has sent orders to the Port Admirals of Brest and Toulon to prepare ships to reinforce the French squadron off the coast of Mexico and the northwestern coast of North America. It is likewise said that a squadron of observation is to be sent to the coast of America."

INACTIVITY OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LONDON TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1861.

There is little probability of anything occurring to disturb the march of events, which are the only things that march at Washington, and which have got into a humdrum sort of parade and review order, making one day as like the other as can be. There is, to be sure, always the confidential assurance that "there will be a move soon," and perhaps there may; but *hitherto Gen. McClellan has succeeded in averting the danger which is presented to him of making an attack on a desperate and brave enemy with an ill-disciplined army.* He may, however, at any moment be led to order an advance, and his army is certainly better prepared to make it now than it has been at any previous time. It would be amusing to look back to the Northern journals, and see how much of the pompous programme of 'our Fall campaign" has been fulfilled. New-Orleans was to have been seized, Charleston laid waste, Memphis, Savannah, Richmond, and Nashville occupied, and the seceding States held in subjection till the loyal men could be induced to come out and vote themselves back into the Union. The good public is presented with a strip of sand at Hatteras, and an inlet at Port Royal, and so far it is thankful for the results of these conquests. The "Rat-hole squadrons" are at their work, and the task of the blockading vessels will soon be light enough. In fact, the weather is such on the Southern coast during January, February, and March that it would not be possible to maintain a force of observation off the harbors; hence most of them will be blocked up, and the others can be watched from time to time by vessels running out of Port Royal. Another great expedition, the naval part to be commanded by a very dashing officer, Capt. David Perens, is to be prepared immediately, and Gen. Burnside's Corps is now ready to start from Annapolis. The utmost exertions are made by Government to procure mortars of the largest size, but these are not to be made in a day. Nothing indicates any expedition of the first class—one intended to operate against Charleston or New-Orleans, which are the favorite objects of the Northerners.

To the earnest, self-sacrificing thousands who regard this war as the holiest and best in which men ever drew a sword, the conduct of affairs must be most discouraging and irritating. There are myriads of people who literally worship the Union, and who would gladly lay down their lives for that political "idea." But they have no opportunity. They have left professions, trades, and pleasant homes to go out and fight, and, as they stand in front of the battle, they feel the ground for which they are striving crumbling under their feet. There are hundreds of men in the Northern armies, like James Wadsworth, Gen. Spragues and Gen. Butterfield, who have abandoned ease and comfort to set an example in person of devotion to—well, not their country so much as to—the Union, or, as Earl Russell styled it, "Power." And the Union was assuredly power. It was power for the slaveholder, power for Slavery, power for democratic institutions to affront the world. Without the Union, the Northern States would be cabined and confined within the Canadian lakes and Virginia, *and no reasonable human being can object to to their refusal to submit to such a fate.* To be deprived of the Mississippi would be to have the main artery torn from the heart. *Are they not justified in striking for life at the hand which is stretched out for the purpose? But it is beyond conception that, all this being so, the war is carried on as if it were intended to irritate to madness rather than induce "surrender to force of arms."* God and Nature may not, indeed, have put the Black into the hands of the Northerners any more than the Indian was placed at our disposal by the same Power in the American war. *But here are all the horrors without any of the results of war.* Conquest over the South may mean great ruin to the North, but at least it would be a proof of strength given in the achieving of the result; now all the cost of armaments, prodigions and profuse, is endured without any actual operation *in esse* to realise the Northern idea. That it may at last be attained I cannot hesitate to admit, but the realization will be terrible to victor and vanquished alike. The question of the fate of that which is not yet in the power of the North already distracts and convulses the country before the battle has been fought at all. It is not, indeed, unlikely that Gen. McClellan may be averse to a great battle, on the mere grounds of aversion to bloodshed, and the hope of success by milder means; and the smaller operations of war may encourage him to resist the suggestions which are to my knowledge made to him for an attack upon the enemy. Magnificent wanther is lost, and no sign of an advance is visible. There are impatient Senators and angry Congressmen, but no one dares open his lips who remembers the result of the "On to Richmond!" cry of June and July last. The expeditions, and the news of others about to be, amuse the people for the time, but the pressure of taxation will soon render them irritable in their clamors for peace or victory. As yet the war has not pressed hardly on the bulk of the people. Six hundred thousand of the people are amply paid and well fed, and to them are joined hundreds of thousands who are employed in civil work about the army. The noble army of contractors and sutlers is making a fortune, and the theory that the country cannot be losing anything because all the money is spent in it, finds universal acceptance. There are large frauds understood to have been detected in commissariat transactions recently. No doubt greater may be undiscovered. Many persons have already made large fortunes very honestly. Fraud seems somewhat superfluous where prices are so remunerative and examiners so lenient. . . . All is quiet along our lines." The river blockade still continues. No men-of-war except a tiny gunboat has passed up or down in front of the enemy for weeks. Mr. Sickles is still at work on board the *Pensacola*, which lies motionless off Alexandria. Reviews go on daily, and for the most part satisfactory in all that relates to the marching of the men, but I never chance to see a decent battalion drill, or any formations, except of the most rudimentary kind, and I much doubt if there are half a dozen regiments here which could form square with steadiness and rapidity against a charge of cavalry.

Commercial News by the Canada.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 28.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the markets for goods and yarns having an upward tendency, with light transactions.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is easier. The various Circulars report Flour dull and declined 6d. @ bbl.; State, 30s.@34s. Wheat inactive, and declined 1d.@2d. @ cental; Red Western, 11s. 9d.@12s. 7d.; Red Southern, 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d.; White Western, 13s.@13s. 3d.; White Southern, 13s. 3d.@14s. Corn quiet; Mixed, 33s. 3d.@33s. 6d.; Yellow, 33s. 6d.; White, 36s.@38s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is quiet and steady. Beef quiet. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon quiet. Lard has an upward tendency; quoted at 48s.@52s. Tallow inactive at 51s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes steady; Pots, 30s.; Pearls, 35s. Rosin dull; Common, 13s. Spirits Turpentine firm, without sales. Sugar firmer. Coffee firm: sales small. Rice quiet and steady. Cod Oil quiet and steady. Linseed Oil steady at 35s.@35s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull, but quotations remain steady. Iron steady. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Tea steady; Common Congou, 1s. 1d. Tallow dull at 51s. 3d.@51s. 6d. Linseed Oil dull at 33s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed Friday evening at 90⅛@90¼ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

There are no sales to report, and prices are nominally unchanged.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday.

The sales of Cotton yesterday and Friday reached 15,000 bales, inclusive of 8,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was easier at unchanged quotations. Some authorities quote a decline of ⅛d. @ lb.

Breadstuffs—The Breadstuff market closed steady. Corn was firmer; mixed quoted at 33s. 9d.

Provisions—The Provision market closed quiet and generally unaltered. Bacon was slightly easier.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed at 90⅜@90¾ for money.

American Stocks continued dull.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for five days have been 6,000 bales Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 150f.; *bas*, 143f. The market was firm, with an upward tendency, and all qualities had advanced. The stock of Cotton in port was 136,000 bales.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... Jan. 8, 1862.

$31,000 U. S. 6s,'81 Reg.	87⅛	150 Erie Railway	34½
1,000 Mic. St. 8 wk Bs.	72½	50 do	34⅝
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	42½	50 do	s30 34½
6,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	60	50 do	s10 34
1,000 Missouri St. 6s...	41⅛	150 Erie Railway Pref.	53⅛
1,000 Erie 2d Mtg. Bds	89	50 do	53½
1,000 Erie R. 2d Mtg. '83	88	50 do	b30 53⅝
1,000 Bnf., N.Y. & Erie 1st Mtge	75	50 Hudson River R.	39⅛
5,000 C.B. & Q. R. Sc. B	93	15 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	62⅛
1,000 M. So. 3d M. As..	61	10 Galena & Chic. R.	67
3,000 M. So. S. F. Bds	82¼	150 Harlem R. Pref....	30½
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	89	100 Mich Cen. R....	s30 49
1,500 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	29¾	100 do	49
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	12	200 do	s30 48¾
2,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. Bds.	96	200 do	b30 49
60 Mill. & P. Du C. R..	19½	100 do	48¾
50 do	19¾	10 do	48½
1,000 D.L. & W. R. 1st M.	99	450 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	20
50 Bank of Com. ax div	75	100 M. S. & N. I. G. St'k	40¾
10 American Ex. Bk..	78	50 do	40¾
30 Pacific Mail S. Co..	95½	5 Panama R.	111
100 do	s60 95¾	50 Cleve. & Tol. R.	35¾
50 do	s60 95	200 do	35⅞
50 do	b30 95½	450 do	36
9 N. Y. Central R....	81	400 do	s30 36
200 do	81¾	100 do	b30 36¼
6 do	81½	650 do	36⅛
100 do	b60 81¾	150 Chi. & Rock I. R.	52½
1150 do	81¾	700 do	52⅝
20 Harlem Railroad	12¾	50 do	s10 52¾
250 do	12¾	250 do	b30 53¾
		27 M. & P. Du C. 1st p.	80

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000 U. S. 6s,'81, Con.	89	50 Erie Railway	s30 34
15,000 do	89¼	150 do	34
2,000 U. S. 6s,'68, Cou.	87	50 do	s10 34
5,000 U. S. 6s,'61, Reg	88	200 do	34½
2,000 U. S. 6s, '67....	87	100 do	s10 34¾
1,000 Min. St. 8 wk bs	75	300 do	34¾
4,000 California St. 7s.	77	25 Erie R. Pref.	55⅜
2,000 Erie R. 3d m. bs'83.	89	25 Chic., B. & Q. R.	58
1,000 Erie R. 4th m. b.	77	100 Harlem Railroad	13
10,000 do	77½	400 do	b60 13¼
3,000 Hud. Riv. Con. Bs	70	100 do	13⅛
5,000 Hud. Riv. 3d Mt Bs	77	70 Mich. Central R.	49
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st Mt	100	200 do	b30 49⅛
100 Canton Company..	11¾	15 do	49¼
100 Pac. Mail Stp. Co.	s60 95	16 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R	20
75 do	95¼	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	68½
200 do	95½	18 do	66½
100 N. Y. Central R.	h15 81½	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	36⅜
25 do	81¾	300 do	s10 36½
50 Cbl. & R. I. R.	h15 52¾	100 do	s30 36⅝
100 do	h10 52¾	100 do	36⅞
50 do	52⅝		

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8—P. M.

The Money market to-day is 7 ₩ cent. as the rule on demand Loans and prime mercantile Discounts, with exceptional operations at 6 ₩ cent. at call where the collateral is very choice. We hear of such instances on United States Stocks with a margin of 10 ₩ cent. on the market value. The supply of Money is generally easy. The speculation in Gold continues but no further rise is reported to-day. The quotation is 103¾ buyers, 104 sellers. Exchange since the Boston mail is quiet, and the rate for Bankers' on London 114@ 114¼ ₩ cent. The Boston steamer carried out $350,000 in Bullion. The very moderate amounts exported in the face of the high Exchanges now prevailing, adds to the interest manifested in the current specnlations in Gold and Bills. In Currency affairs there is nothing new. The United States Treasury Notes are generally received and paid out at Bank, as the standard of current funds. The exceptions to their free receipt on deposit are not important, and add nothing to the credit of the few Bank managers who indulge the discrimination against the Government. The only effect of the spirit of opposition manifested in this and other ways to the Credit and Currency of the Government, thus far, is to induce the opinion that the Legislature of New-York will bear it in remembrance in passing any Act of Indemnity to save the Banks from the legal penalties of their own suspension. The relief is expressed in some quarters to-day that no such Act will be either hastily or indiscriminately passed under the existing state of things. That forfeiture of charter or banking privileges has been incurred should at least induce on the part of all our Bank people a reasonable deference to public opinion in regard to the Treasury Currency of the Government. It is due to the large majority of these gentlemen to say that they are not only willing but anxious to promote the credit and convenience of the Government, in every way possible. And in this they have the almost unanimous support of their own dealers and shareholders.

The Stock Market resumed a firmness of tone at the early Board of the Exchange to-day, and gained additional strength in prices before the close in the afternoon. The resistance to the advance is, for the moment, disproportionate to the strong *Bull* spirit manifested by the majority of the Brokers and Jobbers. Several influential parties have changed the course of their speculations since the New Year set in, while the old buyers of December are generally holding on to their Stocks or realizing upon their lower purchases in a gradual way. The Railway Shares were higher by ½@½ ₩ cent. on most of the list, as compared with the last sales of Tuesday, while in the United States Stock and the Railway mortgages, the improvement is more decided than for some days past. The Coupon 6 ₩ cents of the United Stetes went to 89¼, ex dividend, this afternoon, and the Registered to 88. Among the Railway Shares, New-York Central and Erie were again the favorites, though late on Tuesday the Westerns manifested growing strength with the speculators. The following were about the latest pricee at 5 o'clock this afternoon:

N. Y. Central	81½	Mich. Cantral	49⅜
Erie	34¼	Galena	67
Erie Preferred	56¼	Missouris	41⅝
Rock Island	52⅜	Pacific	95¼
Toledo	36⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	89¼
Mich. Guaranteed	41¼	Panama	111

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	86	Commerce	75
Marchants	80	American Exchenge	78
Phoenix	80	Market	78
Fulton	115	St. Nicholas	70
State of New-York	70		

The bidding was generally higher for the Railway Mortgages. The following figures were offered at the Stock Exchange Board:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	92½	Mich. So. Ass. Bonds	61
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100	Northern Ia. firsts	85
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102	N. Ia. Goshen Line	83
N. Y. Cen. sev's con. '76	102	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. ₩ c.	87
Erie firsts, '68	103½	Ill Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	98
Erie seconds, ext., '64	97	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₩ a.	76
Erie seconds, '79	98	T. H. & A. sec'ds, 8 ₩ c.	33
Erie thirds, '83	88	L. C. & Mill. L. G. Bs	12½
Erie fourths, '80	78¼	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	62¼
Erie fifths, '85	70	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	39¾
Buf., N.Y. & E. 6's, '77	75	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	12
Hudson firsts, '69	103	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	105
Hudson third s, '75	77	Gal. & Chi. firsts	99¼
Hudson convert. '67	68	Gal. & Chi. seconds	96
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	96	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	98½
Harlem seconds, '64	93¼	L. E. & W. sash firsts	74
Harlem thirds, '68	71	L. E. & W. sash sec'ds	45
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	91	Del. Lac. & West. firsts	98
Mich. Con. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	94¼	Cleva. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	78
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. firsts	93		

The following are the footings of the Boston Bank statement (the first since suspension) for the past two weeks:

	Dec. 81.	Jan. 7.
Capital Stock	$38,231,700	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	65,646,000	65,613,000
Specie	9,038,000	8,920,500
Due from other Banks	7,965,000	8,701,900
Due to other Banks	8,649,000	9,186,000
Deposits	27,627,000	27,093,600
Circulation	6,037,000	6,451,600

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks, made up Monday afternoon, (also the first after suspension,) presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

	Dec. 30.	Jan. 6.		
Capital Stock	$11,970,150	$11,970,130	Dec.	$20
Loans	30,964,291	31,046,327	Inc.	182,056
Specie	5,493,181	5,688,728	Inc.	195,547
Due from other B'ks	1,455,412	1,796,806	Inc.	331,393
Due to other Banks	3,586,253	3,645,866	Inc.	59,705
Deposits	21,048,619	21,396,014	Inc.	347,404
Circulation	2,011,179	2,145,219	Inc.	134,040

The New World Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable the 13th inst. The Goodhue Fire Insurance Company has declared an interest dividend of 3½ ₩ cent., payable on demand. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company will receive proposals until Feb. 10 for $59,000 first mortgage bonds, payable Jan. 1. 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day, were $620,116, including $40,447 on account of the Loan, and $84,060 for Customs; payments, $1,369,637, including redeemed 6 ₩ cent. Notes. Balance, this afternoon, $3,988,687.

Messrs. Thompson Brothers' quotations for currency and specie are as follows:

	Dis.		Dis
New-England	¼@—	Ohio and State Bk.	
New-York State	½@—	of Indiana	1@—
East New-Jersey	¼@—	Kentucky	2@—
West New-Jersey	½@—	Illinois	¾@65
Pennsylvania	1¼@—	Missouri	15@50
Philadelphia	¼@—	Michigan	1@—
Baltimore	½@—	Canada	¾@—
Wheeling, Va.	5@—	Wisconsin	5@65

SPECIE—SILVER.

United States Currency being the Standard.

Mexican Dollars	$1 05	English Silver	$4 85
Spanish Dollars	1 08	Specics	1 06
Five-franc Pieces	97	Old Am. Half Dollars	1 03
French Crowns	1 10	Old Am. Quarter Dollars	1 02
German Crowns	1 08	Spanish Silver, Ounce	1 21
Prussian Thalers	70	New Am. Silver	1 01

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns	$4 95	Spanish Doubloons	16 35
Old Sovereigns	4 93	Patriot Doubloons	15 50
Twenty Francs	3 90	Gold Am. Old	1 07
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 20	Gold Am. New	1 03
Ten Guilder Pieces	4 00	Bank of England Notes	4 96

Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The Governor's Message shows a balance in the treasury of $1,151,000 on the 30th of November, including $600,000 received from the United States on account of the war expenses. After reciting the facts relative to the call for volunteers, he states that the regiments of Pennsylvania now number 115; that the total number of men now in service is 93,577, and that the number preparing for service is 16,038, making an aggregate of 109,615, exclusive of 20,615 of three months' men now disbanded. More than 300 Pennsylvanians are now prisoners. He recommends the State assuming the direct tax, the National Treasury Department giving assurances that the balance due the State for war expenses will be arranged. He recommends revision of the militia system, the instruction of the boys in the Normal Schools by military instructors, and the establishment of a military school by the State. He alludes to the defenceless condition of the water approaches on the sea-board and the lake, and recommends legislation on the subject. The Secretary of the Navy, on request being made to him, had consented to retain the steamer *Michigan* at Erie during the Winter. He recommends that the Banks be released from the penalties incurred by the suspension of specie payments. He concludes by asserting that Pennsylvania has given more and better-clothed and equipped men than any other State, and that the universal movement by Pennsylvanians signifies that they are determined to quell the Insurrection, save the Union, and never to tolerate any plan for its dissolution or reconstruction.

Sailing of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The *Niagara* sailed at noon with 29 passengers for Liverpool and 16 for Halifax. She also took out about $350,000 in specie.

Arrival of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The *Bohemian* arrived at 10:30 last night.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, is published this morning. It contains:

The LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

LEADING ARTICLES.—The American Difficulty in England—The French Doctrine of Neutral Rights—The Season and the Army—The Construction of Iron-clad Vessels—The National Finances—And other Editorials.

CANADA IN ARMS.—Great War Preparations—Their Nature and Extent—Large Additions to the Regular Forces—Dispatch of Troops and Munitions of War from England.

EUROPEAN NEWS, with extracts from our foreign files.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Interesting and Important Letters from London, Paris, and Canada.

THE MEXICAN COALITION.—A Description of the Country and of the Object Proposed to be Attained by the Tripartite Powers.

DIRECT TAXATION.—A Sketch of the Rise, History and Development of the British Income Tax.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS, giving the movements of the National forces, and detailed accounts of all occurrences of Interest at both North and South.

A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS, Showing how the Question is Viewed Abroad, and giving all the Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS, both Foreign and Domestic—Events at Home.

ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

The Recent Fire in Broadway.

BURNING OF HEGEMAN'S DRUG-STORE.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

Gentlemen: The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you some two years ago has been recovered from the ruins of Hegeman & Co.'s Drug-Store, No. 161 Broadway, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, the 22d inst.

We occupied the entire upper part of the building as a manufactory of paper boxes and salesroom for papers and cards. We had a large amount of material on hand, and the inflammable nature of the drugs stored on the three floors below made a very hot fire. All our books, insurance policies and other valuable papers, beside a small amount of money, was locked up in your Patent Safe. The safe stood on the second floor near the centre of the building, and fell with the ruins of the building into the cellar below, where it lay imbedded until 5 o'clock last evening, a period of *one hundred and thirteen hours*, or *nearly five days*. We are happy to add that our books, papers and money were all completely preserved, and the entire contents of your safe when taken out this morning are almost as bright as when we put them in.

We have selected another Herring's Champion Safe to lock them up in, and shall always take pleasure in recommending them to our friends for use.

EBBINGHAUS & ZOLLINGER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

The most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's new patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES,

Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deform

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YEAR, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been: 23 bbls. Ashes, 1,725 bbls. Flour, 615 bbls. and 100 bags Corn Meal, 4,000 bushels Corn, 250 bushels Rye, 3,542 bushels Barley, 10,336 bushels Oats, 2,273 bushels Malt, 2,847 pkgs. Provisions, 420 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls. at $6 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 957 bbls., including 599 bbls. Pots and 358 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Is nominally at previous prices. We quote Middling at 35½c.@36¾c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Sales 1,200 bags Rio, at 17¾c.@20c. ₱ lb

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after to-day, and prices have favored buyers. The news from England is discouraging to shippers. The reported sales since our last have been 16,200 bbls., including superfine State a $5 50@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 05 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50	@$5 60
Extra State	5 70	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour exhibits less activity; sales 900 bbls., at $5 85@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate request, including superfine at $5 50 @ $5 55; extra at $5 75 @ $6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 670 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive, at $3@$3 05 for Jersey; $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand to-day, and the market has been less buoyant; sales 56,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 44; Amber do. at $1 42@$1 45; Red Western (Winter) at $1 40@$1 42; Amber Wisconsin on private terms; Milwaukee Club at $1 32@$1 33; Racine Spring at $1 32; Chicago Spring at $1 28@$1 31; Red State at $1 36, ₱ bushel. Corn is less active, as buyers are reluctant to pay asking prices; sales 72,000 bushels at 65c.@66¼c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canadian at 42c.@43c.; Western at 42c.@43c.; State at 43c.@44c. ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 81c.@83c. ₱ bushel. Sales 2,500 bushels. Barley is inactive. Sales 9,300 bushels, including Canada, at 75c.; State at 77c., and California at 70c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in request for shipment and city use, at 80c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand at steady rates, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are in fair demand and are held with more firmness. We quote Prime Buenos Ayres at 22c.@23c.; Rio Grande at 22c.; and Orineco at 21½c.@22c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

LEATHER—Is attracting more attention, especially Hemlock tanned, prices of which favor sellers.

MOLASSES—Sales 32 hhds., including Porto Rico at 40c., and Cuba Muscovado at 27c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in very moderate demand, including common at $6 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is in request, and is steady at $1 32½ ₱ gallon.

OILS—All kinds have been quiet here to-day, but holders have been firm.

New-Bedford Market, week ending Jan. 6.

BEEF—Has advanced since our last, and is now held at $1 50 for good oil. The sales for the week base been parcels amounting to 905 bbls. at $1 40 ₱ gallon, for export. 460 bbls. in Holmes' Hole sold to a manufacturing house in this city at a price not transpired.

WHALE—Is quiet, with a sale of 200 bbls., for export, at a price we did not learn.

WHALEBONE—16,000 lbs. Hudson's Bay sold to parties in New-York at 72½c.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand to-day, at $11 75 @$12 25 for Mess; $13@$13 50 for Prime Mess; and @$8@9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales, 1,100 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 4¾c.@4¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in limited demand, at 5c.@5½c. for Hams, 4c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unaltered; sales 1,950 boxes, at 6½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is active and firm; sales 2,400 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at steady rates; sales since our last, 400 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra, Mess, and $11 25@$12 for new repacked Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ₱ bbl.; Butter is selling slowly at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in slack request at 5¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is selling, in lots, including Carolina, at $5 75@$7 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is salable and steady, chiefly at 7¾c.@7¾c. for fair to good, ₱ lb. Rough Flax is scarce, and held at $2@$ 2 10 ₱ bushel, but is inactive. Calcutta Linseed is nominally quoted at $2 50 ₱ bushel.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 5 cases Nutmegs, on private terms: 200 bags Cloves, at 20c., subsequently held much higher; 1,200 bags Pepper, at 18c.@19c.—holders asking 20c. at the close; and 100 bags Ginger, at 15¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in demand, and sales have been made of 700 hhds., including Cuba at 7¾c.@8¾c., Porto Rico, at 8¾c.@8¾c., and English Island on private terms; also, 224 boxes Havana, part at 7¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 70,000 lbs., at 9¼c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Continue in good request, especially Blacks, at buoyant prices. The *Shipping List* publishes the following statement of the

Stock of Teas in first hands in New-York, Jan. 1, 1862.

	Half-chests.	lbs. each.	Total lbs.
Hyson	1,856	50	93,300
Young Hyson	11,563	55	641,465
Hyson Skin	844	50	42,200
Twankay	1,318	50	65,900
Gunpowder	1,961	65	127,465
Imperial	891	60	53,460
Total	18,543		1,023,790
	Half-chests.	lbs. each.	Total lbs.
Souchong and Congou	15,819	40	632,760
Oolong	11,509	36	414,324
Powehong	7,400	34	251,600
Ankoi	3,224	33	106,392
Japan	923	40	36,920
Total	38,875		1,441,996

WHISKY—Sales, 600 bbls., at 22½c.@23½c. chiefly at 23c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been rather quiet, to-day, the principal engagements having been for Liverpool: rates, however, have not varied materially. We quote; For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d., and by foreign vessels, 3s. 2d.@3s. 6d., ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 6s.@7s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Pork, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s.6d.@40s.; and by steamer at 60s. Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s., and by steamer at 85s.@90s. Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 2d., and by a foreign vessel, at 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ₱ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter, 40s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Pork at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Hops, ¼d. ₱ lb.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Flour, at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Havre—Flour, 65c. ₱ bbl.; and Wheat, 18c. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 610 tons, from Philadelphia to Liverpool, 40,000 Wheat at 12d.; one, 860 tons, from Philadelphia to Belfast, 40,000 Wheat, 13d. in bulk and bags, and *pro rata* for other goods; a bark, 429 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal @4 87½, and back from Cienfuegos to New-York or Boston, Sugar 36c.; a British brig, 107 tons, to Spanish Main and back, $1,350; a British schooner, 800 bbls., to Porto Cabello and back, $900; a British schooner, 140 tons, and one 1,000 bbls., to the Windward, 75c.; a British schooner, 149 tons, two voyages to Porto Rico and back, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; a brig, 276 tons, from South Side Cuba to New-York, Sugar 38c.; a British brig, 150 tons, same voyage, 40c.; a British brig, 229 tons, to Manzanilla and back, $1,900; a British schooner, 1,200 bbls., to St. Jago and back, $1,050; a brig, 246 tons, to Santa Cruz, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 37½c.. Melado 35c. and Molasses $3; a bark, 417 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar, 38c.; a brig, 174 tons, to Matanzas and back, Sugar, 36c., and Molasses $2 50; a British schooner, 217 tons, to Cardenas and back, 40c.; a brig, 183 tons, to North Side Cuba and back, 36c. and $2 50; a bark, 250 tons, same voyage, Sugar $5 75, and Molasses $3 on deck; a bark, 428 tons, to Port Natal, C. G. H., ship *Sea King*, 1,166 tons, to San Francisco; a bark, 299 tons, to Cadiz and back from Sicily to New-York; a brig, 370 tons, from Sicily to New York, and a bark, 318 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, on private terms.

Ex-Minister Jones and the Rebellion.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES, Ex-United States Minister to Austria, had a public reception on the occasion of his return to Reading, Pa., a few days ago. In response to a speech of welcome by Mayor WANNER, he said:—

"The preservation of our Union is a question of political existence,—without it, we cease to live in the family of nations; it is the corner-stone of the whole fabric, wanting which, the superstructure will disappear like the baseless fabric of a vision; while, proportions to a height of moral grandeur, which not only secures to us at home all the blessings of security and freedom, but challenges the respect and commendation of admiring millions in the remotest corners of the civilized world.

Dissolution, separation or secession are all synonymous with disintegration, which, when once fairly begun, leads inevitably by the gravitating force of its own power to extinction, to political annihilation. 'To be or not to be, that is the question,' and on this point, gentlemen, that is the only question. When once the process of dissolution shall have done its work, we will have no future—our country will only be known by what it was; and, as the hand of Omnipotence alone is equal to the creation, out of chaos, of worlds, material or social, we can only turn our eyes, in this forlorn hope, when all human efforts have failed to that beneficent power, with the earnest prayer that He may restore to order and uniformity the crumbled atoms of this once splendid structure. If this Union should be dissolved, I see no hope for the future, neither for the North, the South, the East, or the West. In the name of American freedom and American institutions,—in the name of humanity and civilization, the Union must be preserved, at all hazards and to the last extremity."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 26
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 26
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 2
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
			Feb. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Damascus	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Bronen	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29

Departure of European Mails.

Mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 8:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—IN THIS CITY, BEtween the 30th ult. and the 1st inst., 60 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, (now the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad,) of $1,000 each, with coupons of January, 1857, to January, 1874, attached, and the coupon of July, 1856, accompanying each bond.

The numbers of the Bonds will be given in a subsequent advertisement.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the said Bonds, or any portion thereof.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Bonds on their delivery to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FROM THE United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 2,473, dated March 17, 1858, to John C. Cheeseman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Executors of Stephen B. Mann, for Ten Thousand Dollars, with interest at four per cent. from date. All persons interested are required to show cause, within six weeks, why a new certificate shall not issue in lieu of that lost.—Dec. 3, 1861.

JOHN C. CHEESEMAN,
CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, } Executors.
JOHN A. COLLIER.

MUFF LOST.—$5 REWARD—A LADY LOST A BROWN MUFF, either at the Artists' Reception, at Dodworth's Rooms, corner 26th-st. and 5th-av., or on the way from there to Lexington-av., by way of 5th-av. and 22d-st., on Monday evening last. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said muff at No. 6 Lexington-av.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE for ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 8,513, dated Nov. 21, 1860, in the name of GEO. T. OLYPHANT. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY AFTERnoon, 7th inst., a large-sized GOLD WATCH; in the vicinity of Tryon-row, near the Park. The finder will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner by leaving it with F. MEDANICH, No. 1 Tryon-row. Number and description given. H. Z. DREW.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A BLACK LACE SHAWL, on Friday evening, Jan. 3, in 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 166 West 14th-st.

EXCHANGED OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE.—A horse and sleigh, from Jones' Hotel, Clermont. The person will please call at No. 4 East 28th-st., and have property exchanged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER EITHER SILENT OR active, with a cash capital of $3,000 to $5,000, in the manufacturing and sale of a new article just patented and already introduced with success on the market; the said article is very useful and needed in every family. The sale of it cannot be affected by the present war. As the inventor has all his time engaged in its manufacture in New-Jersey, a man of business who can attend the office in New-York, would be preferred. Address A. K. L., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, mentioning where an interview can be had.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT and shoe establishment, situated in the heart of a thriving and rapidly-growing city within a few miles of New-York, has been established for upwards of 30 years; the present proprietors are doing a fine business, but being desirous of confining themselves exclusively to the wholesale trade, they offer their entire retail business and good will for sale on reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of M. MULFORD, No. 21 Spruce-st. New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD will and lease (three years to run from the 1st of May next) of an old-established clothing store, now doing a good business. A good opportunity for a person wishing to enter into a business already established. Reason for selling, ill health of the proprietor. Apply to R. S. VAN TASSEL, with Halsted & Stiles, No. 52 Murray-st., or to D. SICKLES, firm of Macoy & Sickles, No. 430 Broome-st., corner Crosby.

$350 TO $400 WILL PURCHASE AN interest in a genteel business, well established in the City and country; no other capital required. Location unsurpassed; a good chance for a man of business qualifications. Apply immediately at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A RUCHE MANUFACTURING BUSIness. For particulars, apply on the premises, No. 451 6th-av., between 46th and 41st sts.

PATTISON BROTHERS.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT. NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain Lace and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL REMOVAL.—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 258 (formerly No. 376) Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Teeth inserted on their Improved Atmospherin Pressure Plates without extracting the roots. Full sets, on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED RE-spectability, matrimonially inclined, seeks an introduction to a lady possessing wealth, social position and lovable qualities. Parents or friends are invited to correspond with RASSELAS, Station A Post-office.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y., ANthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers' Buildings. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Jan. 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

A good variety of City, Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office No. 52 William-st. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Jan. 13, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
Real Estate and Stock Broker.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, will be offered one of the finest stocks of first-class furniture, consisting of rosewood and black-walnut parlor suites in brocade, brocatel, plush, delaine and hair-cloth; chamber suites of rosewood, black-walnut, oak and mahogany; superb rosewood etageres, plate glass doors and backs, armoire-a-glace, double-door wardrobes, dressing-tables, canterburies, music racks, hall-stands and chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, sideboards, extension tables, lounges, easy chairs, reception suites, library chairs, secretary bookcases, library tables, &c. Also an invoice of fine musical boxes, three-ply woolen blankets, for account of whom it may concern.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction, THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the entire balance of stock of a large importing and jobbing cigar house, consisting of about 150,000 Havana and domestic cigars, smoking tobacco, meerschaum, brier-wood and other pipes, &c., &c. Among the cigars are those of the following favorite brands: Star of the West, Espanola, Punch, El Moro, Light Guard, El Real, &c., &c. Also, 15 cases and parts of cases Connecticut and Havana leaf tobacco, smoking tobacco, of the varieties. Meerschaum and brier-wood pipes imported expressly for the war trade; pipe-stems, cigar cases, &c., &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., Bureaus, bedsteads, mahogany, rocking and other chairs, extension and other tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, wardrobes, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, comforters, blankets, bedding, hat-racks, crockery, glass-ware, kitchen furniture, pictures, &c.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

850 CASES BOOTS SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 18 Cortlandt-st., fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade. Catalogue on morning of sale.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.

A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, for hire, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

POPULAR MUSIC BY THOMAS BAKER. P—The Christmas Carroll, Schottisch; The popular Laura Keene Waltz—Price 35c. each. Operatic Quadrilles, Trovatore, Traviata, Lucrezia Borgia, Etoile du Nord—35c. each. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, and all Music stores.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Melodeon, Harmoniums, &c., two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $180 to $250.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 487 BROADway.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7¼ octave piano is much admired.

100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

TO THOSE WISHING TO EXTEND AND enjoy their knowledge of the French language and literature, Prof. MIEL, late of Harvard University, has just opened for the Winter season, four courses of superior French instruction. 1. Exercises in Grammar, Translation, Composition. 2. Dramatic Readings. 3. French Literature. 4. French Soirees. 24 TICKETS, $6. Also, private lessons. Apply at No. 259 West 23d-st.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT FOR $2 50: Bookkeeping, (lessons unlimited,) $18; Arithmetic and Penmanship, per quarter, 24 lessons each, $10; at PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Mr. PAINE is the best teacher in the City. Go and see his specimens; they are really a curiosity.—*Lowell Reformer.*

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Receivers, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE R. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPErienced in teaching, desires a reengagement, either in a school or family. She is a good musician, and is fully qualified to instruct in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing; no objections to leaving the City; she would be willing to teach for about two hours a day in return for her board, or for a longer period for a moderate compensation; unexceptionable references given and required. Address A. B. C., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOME AND SUPERIOR POSITION in some high-toned family or school (no salary required,) by a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter writer, accountant, reader, companion, newspaper contributor, teacher of music, English branches, drawing and painting; has large experience; highest testimonials and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York. Address Miss LIVINGSTONE, New-York, care of Box. No. 110 Greenbush, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL INTRODUCTIONS FOR Teachers, Schools, Seminaries and Families, for all sections of the country, given at the National Teachers' Institute, No. 335 Broadway, N. Y. Teachers, Principals, Parents, Pupils and Trustees provided with all requisites. Send for illustrated circulars. RICE & ANDREWS.

AS TEACHER.—AN ACCOMPLISHED GERMAN lady, of much experience, desires a few more private pupils, or an engagement for a few hours daily, in a family or school, to teach the English branches, together with German, French and music, on moderate terms. Address FOREIGN LADY, Station A, Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF experience, accustomed to teaching English, French, Latin and Music, wishes an engagement in a school or family. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,564 New-York Post-office.

TO CLASSICAL TEACHERS.—WANTED, for a boarding school near New-York, a resident teacher of Latin and Greek, and higher English. Apply, by letter, to JNO. P. PEALL, No. 9 Spruce-st. State full particulars.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, No. 127 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING CLASSES, at Mrs. STEERS' No. 56 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., and SATURDAY at 4. The TUESDAY and FRIDAY class, second term, at 3 o'clock P. M. Pupils admitted after the 6th inst. Circulars can be had as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Mondays and Thursdays. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Private Classes and Schools attended.

SKATES.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES
and straps of every description. Fogg's patent lever buckle on straps. FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.

S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

BEST ENGLISH MAKES
OF ENFIELD RIFLES,
FOR SALE AT
NAYLOR & CO.'S
No. 89 John-st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 26 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS
OF
LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,

J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald. Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map need in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, ESQ.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a girl who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to do general housework. None but a Protestant need apply. Wages $8 per month. Apply at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, MRS. REED.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, a girl who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to do general housework. None but Protestant need apply. Wages $8 per month. Apply at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, Mrs. REED.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, a first-rate plain cook, washer and ironer; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 113 East 19th st.

A LADY'S MAID—WHO CAN BE WELL recommended, may hear of a situation by applying at Room No. 23 Gramercy-park House.

A SEAMSTRESS—WET NURSE.—WANTED, a seamstress, to assist in a nursery, at moderate wages—a Protestant preferred. Also, a wet nurse. Apply at No. 82 East 16th-st., for a week.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, WITHOUT family, to take charge of a milk-farm; an Eastern man preferred. None need apply without the best recommendations, to No. 18 West 26th-st., from 9 till 12 A. M.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKET office. Wages liberal. Apply No. 7 Chatham-square.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will rent, with board, two entire floors, handsomely furnished, in a modern house, centrally located. Apply at No. 279 4th-av. References exchanged, and terms in accordance with the times.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE—NEAR 4

FINANCIAL.

HERRINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 33 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 30 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.
Holders of certificates of a loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE OCEAN BANK on Saturday, Dec. 28, 1861:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,764,706 13
Overdrafts		830 16
Due from Banks		52,078 70
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$61,625 00	
Real Estate		141,186 46
Specie		185,775 21
Cash Items, viz.: Checks and Drafts on other Banks, payable on presentation		116,818 19
Stocks		130,376 38
Bonds and Mortgages		18,230 80
Bills of Solvent Banks		20,057 00
Loss and Expense account, including $19,339 71 taxes, 1861		28,225 15
Total		$2,458,392 18

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation registered	$107,712	
Less Notes on hand	9,657—	98,055 00
Profits		59,459 90
Due to Banks		430,904 45
Due Depositors on demand		850,589 73
Unclaimed Dividends		1,982 59
Due United States Treasury		308,400 00
Total		$2,458,392 18

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, President, and CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the Ocean Bank, an Associated Bank located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally affirmed, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1861, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
Severally subscribed and affirmed by both deponents the 8th day of January, 1862.
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, President.
CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier.
HARMAR PALMER, Notary Public for City and County of New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the Twenty-fifth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable at the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBART BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce Five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending the 31st of December, as follows:
On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum; and
On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 20th inst.
The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
WM. NELSON, Secretary. P. PERIT, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the previsions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Imo., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE per Cent. over $500, will be paid, on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORSALL, Secretary.
PETER A CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 13d-AV.,
(Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.
Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw Interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.
HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner 42d-st. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1872, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BOTTOMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR seven Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 13th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No 153
BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution, for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1862. Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. YOUK, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
R. BAYLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR GOLD, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 178 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST FOR 1862.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $600 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $657,379 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st,
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 11th of January will bear interest from the 1st of January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, an $400,000 first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & CEBHARD.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR GOLD by F. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of Five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $600 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CREGAR, Acc't.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—
Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (3½) Three and One-half per Cent. for the current six months, ending Dec. 31, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 6th day of January. By order of the Board.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent, payable on and after the 10th inst., until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
T. Y. BITOWN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 31, 1861.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1861. By order of the Board.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.
H. WARREN, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th of January, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January.
CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

MARCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 6th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Office No. 27 Wall-st., New-York, Jan 2, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., to which date the Transfer Books will remain closed.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1862.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 8th till that day. By order of the Board.
R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan. 2, 1862.
TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 8, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 16th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1862.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

PHŒNIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 6, 1862. By order of the board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st.,
6th January, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of 4 per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward; payable on and after the third Monday of the month.
The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of SIX (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and FIVE (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and FOUR (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

AMERICAN IRON AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. will be paid on demand at the office of J. O. Davis, No. 24 William-st.
GEO. KENDALL, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of WOODWARD & LAWRENCE, wherein ROBERT T. WOODWARD and HENRY E. LAWRENCE were the general partners, and JOSEPH LAWRENCE and STILMAN S. CLAPP wore the special partners, is dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled by the general partners.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Commission Business at Nos. 91 Chambers and 73 Reade sts., to which place they will remove on or about Jan. 6.
ROBERT T. WOODWARD,
HENRY E. LAWRENCE,
FRANKLIN E. TAYLOR,
JOB C. BOWRON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., heretofore composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. WM. H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
LEE, PERKINS,
GORDON McTAGGART.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEE, BLISS & CO., for the transaction of a general dry goods importing and jobbing business at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
GORDON McTAGGART,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. JOHN A. TWEEDY.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing in this City under the name D. S. ARNOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All business appertaining to this firm will be settled by the new firm of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., No 28 Warren-st.
D. S. ARNOLD, MADISON MIXTER,
H. F. DOOLITTLE, T. C. GOETCHIUS,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. LAWSON ARMS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., for the transaction of a general fancy goods importing and jobbing business, No. 28 Warren-st. T. C. GOETCHIUS,
D. S. ARNOLD, LAWSON ARMS,
MADISON MIXTER, THOS. J. ROBERTS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts will be collected and paid by EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, who will sign in liquidation.
J. R. JAFFRAY.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY.
ARTHUR W. JAFFRAY.
No. 350 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 31, 1861.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. SARROW.
No. 350 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, under the name of ALEXANDER HARTHILL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ALEXANDER HARTHILL,
STEPHEN SMITH, Js.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. J. DIMON SMITH.

The undersigned will continue the publishing business, under the name of J. DIMON SMITH & BROTHER, and will liquidate the business of the old firm.
J. DIMON SMITH,
STEPHEN SMITH, JR.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of FISHER & CO., is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.
A. A. FISHER is authorized to sign in liquidation.
A. A. FISHER.
C. A. FISHER,
By A. A. Fisher, Attorney.
J. E. FISHER.
The undersigned will continue the business under the name and style of FISHER & CO.
BETHEL, Conn., Jan. 1, 1862. J. E. FISHER.

H. W. MASON RETIRES FROM OUR firm this day, and THEODORE S. FOWLER is admitted. The style of the firm will be LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO. from this date,
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,

H. W. MASON will remove to Boston, and continue the banking business at No. 119 Milk-st., under the firm of H. W. MASON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name of CHURCHILL, ROGERS & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
(Signed) WM. H. CHURCHILL,
HENRY ROGERS,
THEODORE R. WETMORE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. No. 220 Pearl-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ANSON BAKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please present the same to the undersigned, who will sign the name of the late firm, in liquidation.
CHARLES BAKER,
ANSON BAKER.
No. 47 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of LEWIS HAVILAND & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, from and after the 31st of December, 1861.
JOHN D. LEWIS will continue the business at the old stand, No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York.
Mr. ARTHUR M. COCK, the former Cashier, is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF KIRTLAND & CO., having been dissolved by the death of the senior partner, and also by limitation of time, the undersigned will settle the business of said firm, and will also continue the Banking business in his own name, at No. 24 Pine-st.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1862. H. W. PALMER.

MY SON, F. RAWDON MYERS, HAS AN interest in my business from this date, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of JAMES MYERS & CO. JAMES MYERS.
No. 328 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of January, instant, for supplying one thousand cords of good sound merchantable oak, or other hard wood, at Fort Pickens, Florida, the delivery of which to commence as early as practicable, and to be completed within ninety (90) days after the signing of the contract. Bonds, with two sureties, will be required for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made, and persons offering will please mention in their bids the names of the persons whom they propose to offer as such sureties. Privilege reserved of rejecting all bids.
D. D. TOMPKINS, Col. and Asst. Q. M.-Gen.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.
HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix,
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-law6mTh*

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Passengers going further take the train from there at 11 P. M., or remain on board till morning.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 190th edition, 408 pages, 130 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of DR. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.
For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.
WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 44 Cliff-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR, No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $20 cases, thus saving $3, as imported by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ronx, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 6 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; time experienced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons,

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Very Little Done Yet in the Legislature.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS SENT IN.

The Suggestions of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1862.

The Legislature effected its organization, this morning, in the choice of the Union nominees by nearly a two-thirds vote. At no time has there been any contest between the Unionists and Democrats as such; but between individual members of the Union Party as to *its* course of action. Some advocated the invitation to a common caucus of *all* members of the Legislature *now* in favor of sustaining the Administration, and opposed to partial legislation and corruption in any position; while others, the majority, as it proved, thought only such as had pledged their loyalty by their votes, in November, should be invited. The result was a signal triumph for those of the latter opinion, and then the whole thing was virtually decided. The Democrats, indeed, called a caucus, but the sublime *nonchalance*, with which they designated their candidates and went through other forms, demonstrated the entire hopelessness of their case. The result shows that on all national questions there will be substantial harmony of action among the representatives of all parties, who last Fall freed themselves from old party affiliations, and let us charitably hope that in all other respects the incoming Legislature will carry out the programme which all parties announced in their caucus calls. The Governor's Message gives general satisfaction, despite its somewhat tedious length. As its details come up for action, they will be more fully discussed, and the Governor's positions more thoroughly canvassed, therefore defer any further statements until they can be made in that light. It must already be evident to the most unsophisticated that a grave architectural error was committed when any lobby was provided for on the same floor with the members. A little architectural change might have saved the States thousands of dollars; for, had none but members be able to gain admittance to the same floor, business could have been more expeditiously, and less confusedly, transacted; and even the honesty of members might have been found more impregnable. Perhaps, however, that of the present legislators is of sterner stuff than that of ancient worthies. Let us hopefully wait and see.

The Legislature, though organized, has not yet fairly got its harness on, and both Houses adjourned to-day after very brief sessions. Several resolutions and notices of bills of general and local interest were presented in the House—one looking to the relief of soldiers prisoners in the rebel States—one asking that the Governor be authorized to send a ship carrying relief to Ireland—a resolution, calling upon the District-Attorney of Albany District to furnish copies of testimony upon which the presentment of the Grand Jury against corruption in and about the Capitol was founded. Also, notice of bills in regard to District Courts in New-York City, for the better regulation of Firemen in the City, and with reference to certain streets just above Fourteenth-street.

The Standing Committees are not yet announced, and it is quite possible that they may not be until the beginning of next week, while I think it quite probable that the Legislature will adjourn over from Friday until Monday. Several messages were received from the Governor transmitting various reports, of which only that of the Superintendent of the Bank Department is yet printed. The Superintendent, after speaking of the general happy posture of banking affairs throughout the State, makes one or two suggestions in regard to changes in State laws, and then proceeds to a detailed discussion of Secretary CHASE's financial scheme. This he views with decided disfavor. As the law now stands associations must deposit $100,000 and individuals $50,000 of securities before they commenced banking operations, but no provision is made concerning the amount they must keep deposited. Hence their securities are very much reduced sometimes, and sometimes are only paid temporarily. To guard against oppression on one hand, and irresponsibility on the other, he suggests that a deposit of $10,000 be required, which shall be irrevocable. He opposes, also, the habit which obtains among banks, with expiring charters, of renewing their circulating notes, to avail themselves of the privileges of the act requiring the return of their circulation in three annual installments. At present, banks must elect at organization whether they will be secured wholly by stocks, or by both stocks and real estate. They sometimes wish to change their security, and in such cases he has retained but one mortgage—to comply with the law—but he has no authority either to relinquish the last mortgage, or to change the plate "secured by stock and real estate." He believes no harm would result from a change, with proper restrictions as to notes already issued. He asks, Are United States Treasury notes to be regarded as United States stocks? and decides the question negatively, as the law now stands, and submits to the Legislature the decision of their future status. In discussing Secretary CHASE's scheme, he opposes it, first, because the State stocks, purchased upon the faith of State legislation, oftentimes at a premium, must become valueless as security. They must, therefore, be exchanged for United States stocks at a loss, or retained until matured, as a great burden upon the institutions holding them. Such a loss the State has no right to impose. Speaking of the Secretary's assertion that, now, "circulation, commonly, is in the inverse ratio of solvency," backed by the faulty banking in some Western States, he says that those banks were conducted on the very principle Mr. CHASE proposes, and failed because political events depreciated their securities. United States Stocks are especially liable to a like fatal depreciation. He doubts also the ability of the system to relieve the Treasury within a limited period, because a superabundant security to the banking capital of New-York, and all Eastern States, is already on hand in United States Stocks, and there would be but little application at Washington for more stocks as further security.

Speaking of the draft of a bill on this subject before Congress, he says that its passage involves the establishment of rival banking institutions throughout the State, one set answerable to State authority and the other to United States authority—a result on many accounts exceedingly undesirable. He even doubts the constitutionality of such action as is proposed without the consent of the State Legislature. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Mr. WOODRUFF presented a memorial, asking that the auction duties of New-York revert back to the City Treasury.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. FOLEY—To authorize incorporated banks to hold United States stocks.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—For the inspection of boilers in New-York and Brooklyn by Commissioners.

Mr. WOODRUFF introduced resolutions complimentary to Gen. SCOTT, and making an appropriation to purchase an album similar to that presented to LAFAYETTE by the City of New-York, as follows:

Whereas, Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, after many years of service in behalf of his country, has deemed it prudent, in consequence of his advanced age, to retire from the active cares and duties which devolved upon him in his position as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States; and

Whereas, The record of a life so prolific in all the cardinal virtues of heroism, magnanimity, benevolence and patriotism, as so brilliantly portrayed in every act of his official duties, justifies not only the approbation of his country, but merits the adulation of every lover of free government throughout the civilized world; and

Whereas, The State of New-York, claiming him as a citizen, fully realizes the obligations under which it is her duty to add her testimony in commendation of a life so faithfully devoted to his country; therefore,

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur) That the State of New-York, through her representatives in Legislature convened, most sincerely regret the resignation of Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT from the chief command of the army of the United States, especially so in the midst of the unholy rebellion which now pervades a portion of our once happy and united country; and while bowing in submission to an act deemed necessary for the prolongation of a well-spent life, we offer to him the heartfelt thanks of a grateful people for his untiring devotion to his country, and our earnest prayers for a speedy restoration to the blessings of health.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to have prepared an Album, similar to the one presented to Gen. LAFAYETTE by the City of New-York, containing a record of the principal events in the life of Gen. SCOTT, together with his letter of resignation, the reply of the President, and the addresses and resolutions of numerous bodies consequent thereon—the whole to be suitably embellished and illustrated, and presented to Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, as a testimonial from the State of New-York; and be it further

Resolved, That the sum of —— hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated to carry out the foregoing resolution.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The Assembly met at 11 A. M.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

To encourage the production of flax, cotton, etc., in the State.

For assumption by the State of its proportion of the National tax.

WILLIAM CADY, of Saratoga, was appointed Postmaster, and LAURENS L. ROSE, of Wayne, Assistant Sergeant-at-arms.

The Governor transmitted several interesting reports, embracing those of the Surgeon-General, Adjutant-General, Judge Advocate-General, and Inspector-General.

The Metropolitan Police Board, Bank Superintendent, and Canal Commissioners transmitted their annual reports.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. LONTREL—For the relief of soldiers of New-York held as prisoners in the rebel States.

To establish a hospital and an asylum for wounded and sick New-York volunteers.

By Mr. OLVANY—To regulate the New-York District Courts.

By Mr. SCHOLEFIELD—Last year's passenger and baggage express bill.

By Mr. CALLAHAN—To amend the New-York Firemen's Act.

By Mr. McLAOD—To extend the streets between Fourteenth and Thirty-first, New-York.

Several resolutions were introduced foreshadowing business of interest. The following were laid over:

By Mr. TALMAN—To appoint a Commission to prepare a ship-load of food to send to the famishing people of England and Ireland.

By Mr. MCMULLEN—Referring matters relating to the State Military Board in the Governor's Message to a select Committee for investigation.

A resolution was adopted, introduced by Mr. PIERCE, requesting the District-Attorney of Albany County to transmit the evidence before the Grand Jury of Legislative corruption cases.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Annual Report of the Board of Police Commissioners.

The Annual Report of the Board of Police Commissioners of New-York was laid before the Legislature yesterday morning, as follows:

The Board of Police, in conformity with the 39th section of the Police Act, respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

The Police Department of the State Government, within the Metropolitan District, has continued to perform its functions without interruption. The public peace has been maintained; the laws of the State and of the local authorities have been enforced; and the various duties confided to the Police have, it is believed, been faithfully discharged.

The police force consists of 1 Superintendent of Police, 4 inspectors, 38 captains, 160 sergeants, and 2,000 patrolmen; of whom 30 captains, 129 sergeants, and 1,800 patrolmen are stationed in the City of New-York, and the remainder in the City of Brooklyn.

Since the date of the last annual report, the Supervisors of the County of New-York have authorized the increase of the patrol force of that County from 1,400 to 1,800 men, a number ample to repress any outbreak against the public peace, and to protect property and life.

POLICE FORCE REQUIRED FOR THE WANTS OF THE CITY.

It is estimated that for the proper protection of the public interests, the Police force of a city should be as one policeman to every five hundred inhabitants. This proportion is maintained in the City of New-York, but in Brooklyn, which contains three hundred thousand inhabitants, there are stationed but two hundred patrolmen, or one to every one thousand five hundred inhabitants. Repeated applications have been made to the authorities of that city for permission to increase the patrol force, but without effect. The Police Act of 1860 provides for the appointment of forty Captains and sixty Sergeants. The increase of the patrol force in New-York renders it necessary that the number of officers should be increased. It is respectfully recommended that provision shall be made for the further appointment, from time to time, as the requirements of the service shall dictate, of ten Captains and forty Sergeants.

SANITARY POLICE.

The act of 1860 directed the Board of Police to set apart a portion of the force as a Sanitary Police, to inspect the safety of ferry-boats, manufactories, slaughter-houses and edifices regarded as unsafe, and to take all necessary legal measures for promoting the safety of life in such houses and factories. Under this provision, the Board of Police detailed a Sergeant and a squad of eighteen patrolmen in the City of New-York, and a Sergeant and similar force in Brooklyn, as the sanitary force of the two cities. The squad in New-York is divided as follows: For the examination and test of boilers in ferry-boats and factories, five men, experts; for the inspection of tenement-houses, six men; unsafe buildings, nuisances, &c., seven men.

A physician with the pay of a patrolman is attached to the squad, whose duty it is to visit cases of infectious diseases, and provide for the removal to the proper hospitals, and to examine nuisances respecting the public health.

There have been examined and tested when necessary by the hydraulic pump, 2,566 steam engines in New-York, and 567 steam engines in Brooklyn, of which 654 were found to be defective, and were remedied by order of the Board of Police.

TENEMENT HOUSES.

The inspection of tenement houses has been thorough and complete. Every house of this description has been examined, the number of inmates, the means of escape, the hygiene condition and the capacity of the several apartments ascertained and recorded. The results of these labors are embodied in tables appended to the report of the Sergeant of the Sanitary Squad, and form an instructive record of the causes of the rapid deterioration of the public health within the past few years.

The population of the City of New-York is estimated at 900,000 persons, of whom 404,000 persons reside in tenement houses, or houses containing four families and upward.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION IN REGARD TO BOILERS.

But while it is believed that the test of steam engines by the Police is effective and economical, as well as acceptable to the manufacturers and others using steam, the practice of employing unskillful men, and in some instances women and boys, as engineers, is so general as to counteract, in some degree, the public benefits resulting from these examinations. It is respectfully submitted, that persons in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, acting as engineers, shall be required to obtain certificates from the Board of Police, such certificates to be granted on evidences of competency, and without the payment of fees.

ALARMING INCREASE OF MORTALITY IN TENEMENT HOUSES.

The Board of Police, in their annual report in 1858, called the attention of the Legislature to the increase and fatality of disease in the City of New-York, and to the mortality, which in 1822, was one in 35¾, had become increased to one in every 27 or 28. It was conjectured that this abbreviation of human life was chiefly attributed to the crowded condition of the tenement houses. The statistics appended confirm the apprehensions of the Board. Recurring to this subject in the last annual report, the Commissioners stated that in the erection of tenement houses every consideration of health or comfort, and of safety, was sacrificed to provide room for the largest number of inmates, and that the sacrifice of life from deficient ventilation, defective drainage, and putrid gases, could not be over estimated, because these sources of disease affect the atmosphere of the whole City.

It is the opinion of physicians that the minimum quantity of air which should be allotted to each person in a bedroom is 500 cubic feet, or a cube of eight feet; and that if the space be reduced the generation of disease is inevitable.

By reference to the table referred to it will be seen that there are in the City of New-York—

	Houses.	Inmates.
Having from 100 to 300 cubic feet to each person	1,900	63,337
Having from 300 to 400 cubic feet to each person	2,991	103,371
Having from 400 to 500 cubic feet to each person	2,517	79,462
Cellar population averages 403	——	21,119
Total		267,289

Tenement houses, because of the large number of families resident in them, are peculiarly liable to destruction from fires, and public attention has been drawn to the necessity of providing proper means of escape for the inmates.

The following is the result of the examination of the Sanitary Police:

	Houses.	Inmates.
Means of escape defective	3,791	126,562
Means of escape good	8,419	256,305

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 167 slaughter-houses in the City of New-York, at which have been killed during the past year 728,410 head of cattle and small stock; or, exclusive of Sundays, 2,500 head per day. The buildings are scattered throughout the City and are fruitful of disease. In the opinion of the Board of Police, slaughter-houses, hide-houses, offal and bone-boiling establishments ought to be removed to the streets immediately adjacent to the river, and beyond the lines of dense population.

FERRY-BOATS.

The ferry-boats plying in the harbor of New-York, sixty in number, are in an excellent condition. The importance of frequent and careful examination of these boats is evinced by the returns herewith submitted, showing that during the past year the number of passengers carried was 44,641,895. The only loss of life was that of a fireman, who was crushed while cleaning the engine of the boat on which he was employed.

STREET-CLEANING.

In the month of May last the Grand Jury of New-York requested the Board of Police to supervise the cleaning of the streets. A contract had been made by the City authorities whereby the contractor had concluded to sweep the streets periodically for a year for the sum of $249,000. In accordance with the request of the Grand Jury the Board caused daily reports to be made of the streets swept and unswept, and made weekly returns thereof to the Comptroller. It had been demonstrated that it is the most effective security for the faithful fulfillment of the contracts.

NEW POLICE POWERS PROPOSED.

And in this communication, the Board respectfully submits that the expenses of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn might be greatly reduced by the transport to the police of many duties which are now discharged by officers specially appointed. The maintenance of the public peace, and the repression and detection of crime, requires the present two thousand men in the streets of the two cities day and night. But conjoined with this duty might be many others of a supervisory character.

The inspection of weights and measures, the care and custody of the public markets, the inspection of streets, as well in regard to their repair as their cleanliness, the inspection of piers and their bulkheads, and the infringement of the laws for the government of the harbor, are with many other duties which now devolve on separate departments of the City Government at great cost, but which it is believed the police could discharge more effectually, and without expense. They are duties which in European cities are always discharged by the police.

POLL CLERKS.

On the other hand, the appointment of poll clerks, which is a political act, (it is respectfully submitted,) is improperly vested in the Board of Police. The Board has endeavored to discharge the duty impartially, by making the appointments from both political parties, but it is foreign to the ordinary duties of the Board, and it is suggested that the power of appointment be transferred to the Supervisors of the Counties.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Annexed to this report are the criminal statistics of the past year. The number of arrests were:

In New-York	71,130
In Brooklyn	16,552
Total	87,682

The aggregate of arrests in the two cities in 1860 were 81,133.

BURGLARS AND RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS.

The facility with which burglars and thieves can dispose of property, through the receiver of stolen goods, forms a powerful stimulus to the commission of crime. The banks of New-England have for several years paid a reward for the conviction of counterfeiters, and the practice has been so universally successful in repressing that description of crime, that it is respectfully recommended that the Board of Police may be authorized to pay out of the Police Life and Health Fund for the conviction of every receivar of stolen goods a reward of not exceeding $100. It is believed that if these receivars be broken up, burglaries, which have been greatly reduced in number, will be of rare occurrance.

HOUSE OF DETENTION FOR WITNESSES.

Since the date of the last annual report, the House of Detention for Witnesses has been completed. Ample provision has been made for the comfort and health of the inmates.

JAMES BOWEN,
President of the Board of Police.

To His Excellency E. D. MORGAN, Governor, &c.

Abstract of the Report of the Judge-Advocate General.

The report of the Judge-Advocate contains valuable suggestions as to the measures desirable to increase the efficiency of the State Militia. The Act of 1792 is pronounced as an utter failure, and should be at once repealed. Instead of attempting to make all men in peace soldiers, in an agricultural community, the principle should be to form a good nucleus of military around which all men could cluster in time of war, making all persons capable of bearing arms liable to military duty in war times. General training days, instead of promoting the efficiency of the militia, are days of drunkenness and dissipation. A draft of a new law is transmitted, the main features of which are as follows:

First—The introduction of a certain degree of military training and instruction into the schools and colleges of the State. This would obviate the heavy expense of a State Military Academy, the foundation of which has been advocated by many, but which is more fitted to a standing army where the students are educated as its officers.

Second—The retention of the main features of the present militia system of the State, including the present divisions, brigades and regiments. The enrollment to be made by officers of the militia, and the counties to be thus rendered liable to the State for the payment of $1 for every enrolled man who fails to attend the annual parade. The sum thus raised would make a fund of at least $300,000 per annum, which should be devoted to the instruction and discipline of regiments which would be in every respect efficient for active service.

Third—The abolition of the elective system in the militia, except in cases of non-commissioned officers and First and Second Lieutenants.

Fourth—The restriction of militia commissions to seven years, and the vacation of present commissions at the end of three years. The institution of an Examining Board to examine the qualification of candidates, and a Retiring Board to pass upon the cases of officers who have become disqualified for service.

Fifth—The repeal of the act relating to the First Division and Fifth Brigade. No reason is seen why New-York and Brooklyn should have a different militia system from the rest of the State, and it creates confusion and want of uniformity of action.

Sixth—The enactment of a series of articles of war for the government of troops in the service of the State in time of war, when not mustered into the service of the United States, to be prepared upon the basis of those of the United States, with such modification only as are necessary to adapt them to the State service.

The Judge-Advocate says: Many of the suggestions contained in this plan for organization look to the permanent improvement of the militia. There are others relating to its speedy organization for the defence of the State, should its services be required for that purpose. It is of the first importance that skeleton organizations at least should be created at once in every regimental district of this State, so that by volunteering or by drafting, they may, if necessary, be filled up at very short notice to the proper standard; and to effect this, some further legislation is necessary, the details of which are submitted. It is my opinion that your Excellency would find it impossible to proceed under the militia laws as they stand at present, in a case of emergency, and that the modifications and amendments suggested are imperatively necessary.

Abstract of the Report of the Inspector-General.

The Report of the Inspector-General submits the following plan relating to the agency between the State and the troops in the service of the United States: *First*—To establish an office here, to gather into it all data and interest of importance in regard to New-York troops, and make such information available to all parties interested. *Second*—To make this office the medium of communication between the State officers and State troops. *Third*—To act for the State Executive in such matters as might require personal attention at the various military departments of the General Government. *Fourth*—To act for the military authorities here in any matters referred to me relating to our troops, supplies and other military business.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The non-commissioned officers of the regular army are much gratified with the provision in Senator WILSON's bill, now before Congress, to increase their pay $2 per month. The act of last Congress, increasing the pay of privates to $13, made a private equal to a Corporal in point of pay, and led to a good deal of dissatisfaction and grumbling.

A detachment of recruits arrived yesterday from Buffalo, and was transferred to Governor's Island to be drilled for general service. It is upwards of a month since any recruits were sent from Buffalo. The closing of the canal navigation does not appear to have had the effect, which was anticipated, and which has hitherto been the case, of materially increasing the number of enlistments.

The Ninety-first New-York Volunteers left Governor's Island yesterday for Key West, on board the steamer *Ericsson*. The men have been more comfortable under canvas than might have been expected.

Several regular army officers have recently resigned their commissions. Among others may be noted Capt. ROBERT NELSON EAGLE, of the Fifth Cavalry, who was on general recruiting service in Hudson-street, in this City, for some time. He is a native of New-York, but was appointed from Texas. No cause is assigned for his resignation.

The steamer *Potomska* was reported at the Yard yesterday as being quite ready for sea, but at the eleventh hour it was deemed advisable to float her into the dry dock at the foot of Pike-street, (there being no room at the Navy-yard,) where she will be thoroughly examined for the purpose of ascertaining whether she received any injuries when in collision on Monday, which escaped detection at the Navy-yard. It is expected that she will sail to-day.

The frigate *Richmond* was floated into the dry-dock yesterday in place of the *Forbes*.

The new United States gunboat *Kanawha* hauled under the shears yesterday, to receive her armament, which will be the same as that of the other new gunboats, viz.: One 11-inch Columbiad amidship, one rifled Parrott gun on the forecastle, and two 32-pounders broadside.

The steamer *Sumter* will probably leave to-day. The following officers have been appointed to this vessel since she was put into commission.

Acting Second Assistant-Engineer, C. G. Stevens; Third Assistants, Warren Ewing, James Reyan, and W. M. Cumberson.

The keel of the frigate being built in the ship-house where the sloop-of-war *Oneida* was constructed is now finished. The frigate will be a double-banked one.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Meeting to Reorganize—An Interesting Session—The Reorganization Deferred.

The delegates of the Republican Party elected in all the Wards of this City, under the recent call of the Central Committee, assembled at the Republican Rooms, on Broadway, near Twenty-third-street, at 8 P. M., yesterday, and after some discussion, Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK, of the Third Ward, was made Chairman, and Messrs. H. H. HURLBT, of the Fourth, and EPAS E. ELLERY, of the Thirteenth, Secretaries, *pro tempore*.

On the presentation of credentials and embodiment of the roll, it was discovered that seats in the Committee were claimed by two sets of delegates from the Seventh, Fourth and Twentieth Wards. A desultory and protracted discussion arose in reference to the contested seats, and Messrs. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, CHARLES S. SPENCER, ROBERT N. MURRAY, Alderman DAYTON and many others, took active part in the debate, which consumed some two hours of time. Motions were in rapid succession made, amended and withdrawn, until finally, a resolution offered by E. DELAFIELD SMITH, it was agreed to leave the consideration of all the questions involved in the dispute existing in the three contesting Wards to a committee of three for each, to be appointed by the President, the decision of such committee to be final. Upon the nomination of these committees various exceptions were taken to the names presented, and withdrawals were offered and substitutions made.

At length the following amended Committees were announced, viz:

For the Seventh Ward case—Messrs. Huelet, R. Irwin, and S. Johnson. For the Fourteenth Ward case—Messrs. Atkinson, R. Edwards, and W. H. Hall. For the Twentieth Ward case—Messrs. H. Smith, W. A. Smalley, and R. Edwards.

The delegation from the Twentieth Ward, termed the Stewart men, had been spoken of by Mr. SMITH and others as the sole regular organization recognized by the Central Committee upon former occasions, and that designated as the Gilbert Party taking umbrage at the political character of the Committee, withdrew from the room, announcing their intent to keep up their organization outside of the Committee, and exhibit their strength as a separate body at the polls, until such time as they shall obtain a fair hearing and redress.

Hereupon Alderman DAYTON immediately moved that the Committee appointed to consider the case of the Twentieth Ward, be discharged, the Gilbert delegation having withdrawn from the contest and left the hall.

This motion met with some opposition, many opposing all idea of recognizing the secession of the absent delegates. Pending this discussion, and while members were on the floor, claiming privilege, a motion to adjourn was offered and carried, the time fixed being this (Thursday) night week.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANOTHER GAMBLING-HOUSE BROKEN UP.—On Tuesday night, at a late hour, Capt. WILLIAMSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, made a descent upon a gambling-house, situated at the corner of Hester-street and the Bowery. The movement was made by order of Superintendent KENNEDY, who says he is determined to break up all establishments of a like character. The saloon was kept by John JACKMAN and ROBERT HUDSON, who were arrested. About twenty of the inmates were also taken into custody, who, at the time of the arrests, were all engaged in gambling. So sudden and unexpected was the entrance of the officers, that the gamblers had no time to remove their implements of trade. The Police took possession of a large number of dice, cards, dominoes, and also $100 in gold. The arrested parties were conducted to the Station-house, where they gave their names as follows: Daniel Powers, James Wilson, Benjamin Paine, John Bridge, Louis Zilson, George Sinclair, John Halsey, H. Bugbee, Henry Coleman, Wm. Stinson, Henry Joslyn, Joseph Cregier, James Bayard, Henry Baker, James Stevens, Solomon Rothschilds, Henry Myers, James Hervey, Henry Graven and John Bragg. A portion of the persons arrested, who were only visitors at the house, were discharged, while some were held as witnesses. The proprietors were held to bail in the sum of $500 each.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMAN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The ladies engaged in this new and successful branch of mission work, held their first anniversary in St. Paul's M. E. Church yesterday afternoon. One year ago a number of ladies in response to the request of Mrs. FRANCIS MASON, a missionary from Burmah, met to discuss the practicability of forming a mission, whose sole object should be to send out single ladies as teachers or Bible-readers exclusively to the women of heathen lands. A pioneer band had some months previously been formed in Boston for the same object, the members of which consented to become auxiliary to a general society, which should be formed in New-York, and which is represented in the establishment of the Union Mission. Philadelphia has also an adjunctive society of equal size with that in Boston. Rev. Dr. TYNG opened the exercises with prayer, followed by an address. A pleasant incident of the meeting was the hading in of a communication from the Childrens' Mission Band of Brooklyn, in verification of their pledge to contribute forty dollars a year. The present contribution was appropriated from the proceeds of their recent fair. The first number of a small newspaper, called the *Little Paper*, was introduced to the notice of the Society,—it being, also, a result of this enterprising band of young Missionaries.

STEWART'S STORE ROBBED BY A PORTER.—Detectives SLOWEY and DUSENBURY, last night, arrested a porter named PETER REYNOLDS, who has for some time past been in the employ of A. T. STEWART & Co. Suspicion rested upon the prisoner several weeks ago; but no evidence could be obtained against him sufficient to warrant an arrest until last evening. The amount of property stolen is $800 consisting mostly of shawls, valued at from $5 to $60 a piece, and there are about fifty in number. The officers believe they have recovered all that have been taken by the accused. For a long time the proprietors of this establishment have missed shawls, but they were unable to tell how or when they were taken. A short time ago they applied to the Detective office, and the above-named officers were detailed. accused is a man about 40 years of age, and has a wife, who came to see him last night in the cells of the Detective office, and remained with him during the night. The authorities contemplate holding her upon suspicion of being an accessory. The prisoner has been in the employ of STEWART & Co. for the last three and a half years.

A SINGULAR DEATH.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the body of a woman was found, burnt almost to a cinder, in the cellar of No. 281 East Fifteenth-street, by some of the occupants of the premises. An examination by the authorities discloser the fact that the unfortunate woman was Mrs. Mills, a vagrant of intemperate habits, and that while intoxicated she had crawled into the basement to obtain a night's lodging. A piece of candle was found near her, and it is believed that she took a lighted candle with her, and thus set fire to her clothing. The body was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital yesterday, and the Coroner notified.

ARREST OF ELLIOTT, THE PRIZE-FIGHTER.—Warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of the principals in the late prize-fight at Weehawken, N. J., and for the seconds and several "fancy" spectators. These were placed in the hands of the proper authorities without delay, but up to a late hour last night they had succeeded in arresting only one of the number. Officers BRITT and MURPHY, of the Eighth Ward Police, succeeded in arresting one of the principals, named ELLIOTT, about 9 o'clock last evening, at the house of one of his backers, JAS. CLARK, No. 189 Laurens-street. He offered no resistance, and was locked up in the Eighth Ward Station-house.

CENTRAL PARK—INTERESTING TO BOYS.—A strip of sloping ground, thirty feet wide, with a run of about seven hundred and fifty feet, has been prepared on the Park for the use of juveniles who delight in riding down hill and walking up. While the snow lasts this amusement may be enjoyed, with such restrictions only as are necessary for good order, near the Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-second and Seventy-fifth-streets.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—A large party of orphan and friendless children of both sexes, from 6 to 13 years of age, left this City yesterday afternoon from the Children's Aid Society, under the charge of Mr. C. C. TRASBY, and bound for the West. We are glad to have observed that this institution has not been obliged to suspend its very useful operations by the severity of the times.

ICE IN THE RIVER.—The wind at sundown last evening was from S. S. E., blowing moderate. The loose ice that has been lying on the Brooklyn shore for the past two days, shifted over to this side of the river, making the river unmanageable for small boats. Several vessels came in from sea during the evening, and anchored under the Jersey shore, which were impossible to board and report in time for this morning's edition.

Board of Education.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BOARD—WM. R. CURTIS REELECTED PRESIDENT, AND THOS. BOESE CLERK.

The new Board met for the first time, last evening, at the Halls of the Board of Education, and was called to order by the Clerk, Mr. BOESE. All the members were present. On motion of Commissioner FARR, Mr. TUTHILL, of the Fifth Ward was appointed temporary Chairman. The certificates of election of the new members having been read by Mr. FINCH, the Deputy Clerk, the Board proceeded to the election of President for the ensuing year, by ballot. The vote stood as follows:

WILLIAM E. CURTIS, 29; ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, 13.

Mr. CURTIS having received a majority of the votes, the Chairman declared him elected, and appointed Mr. BENEDICT and Mr. WATARBURY to conduct him to the Chair.

On taking his seat, Mr. CURTIS briefly thanked the Board for this renewed expression of their confidence, and hoped, with their assistance, to be able to perform his duties to the satisfaction of the members He commended to their attention that portion of the Message of Gov. MORGAN relating to a general system of military education in the public schools, and closed with expressing the hope that action of the Board during the ensuing year would be such as to further the interests of public education.

The Board then proceeded to ballot for Clerk, which resulted in the unanimous reelection of Mr. THOS. BOASS, the present incumbent.

The following Committees were then elected by ballot:

Executive Committee Free Academy—Andrew V. Stout, James Mackean, Dennis McCarthy, John Galvan, James M. Tuthill, Samuel B. H. Vance, Edward Robinson, jr.

Executive Committee on Normal School—James W. Farr, David Miller, Jas. B. Dupignac, Bernard Smyth, Thos. Kennedy, Robert S. Gonid, Edward B. Haath.

Finance Committee—William Tucker, Jacob Bogert, Timothy Brennan, C. Godfrey Gunther, Orlando P. Smith.

After choosing seats by lot and disposing of some unimportant papers the Board adjourned to the third Wednesday of this month.

Presentation of Colors to the Seventh Regiment, (N. G.)

At the meeting of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, last evening, a ceremony of an interesting nature took place. The occasion was the presentation of a handsome National standard to the regiment by the ladies of California. After the manœuvres, Col. LEFFERTS conducted Senator J. NMCDOUGALL, who was to make the presentation on behalf of the ladies of California, upon the platform. Senator SPINOLA, RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., and Rev. Mr. WESTON were also upon the platform. In making the presentation, Senator MCDOUGALL said that the ladies of California presented that tribute to the Seventh, as having been one of the first to fly to arms to subdue treason when it had arrived at a giant's strength. And he assured them that none were more loyal than the ladies of the far-off land from whence he came. Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, on behalf of the regiments, returned thanks for the gift in a brief and appropriate manner. The band of the regiment was in attendance, and enlivened the scene by some most excellent music. Nearly a thousand people were present who witnessed the ceremony.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE COURTS—SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 58, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90. CITY COURT—Nos. 69, 71, 77, 78, 83, 84, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 100, 101, 103, 104, 108, 33.

The Connecticut Mass Union Convention.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The Mass Union Convention assembled at 10 o'clock this morning. The attendance was much smaller than was expected. Hon. JAS. T. PRATT presided. The doings were participated in by Union Democrats and Republicans, representing each county in the State. The forenoon was principally occupied in arranging preliminaries and discussing resolutions.

The policy of nominating a State ticket by this Convention was fully discussed, and it was decided to nominate a ticket at the afternoon session. A committee of four from a county was appointed, to report a ticket for State officers. They reported:

For Governor—WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, of Norwich.

For Lieutenant-Governor—ROGAS AVERILL, of Danbury.

For Secretary of State—J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, of Hartford.

For Treasurer—GABRIEL W. COIT, of Middletown.

For Comptroller—LAMAN W. CUTLER, of Watertown.

The Governor, Secretary and Comptroller are Republicans, and now in office. The Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer are Union Democrats. The ticket was adopted unanimously, and it is expected that the Republican Convention, which meets on the 16th, will adopt the same ticket.

The resolutions were for sinking all party lines, and uniting with one heart and voice in the one great object of aiding and sustaining the Government of the United States in its present mighty struggle for National existence. That all who refuse at this crisis to give the Government a hearty support, are liable to the imputation of being her secret foes. A conditional Union man is an unconditional traitor. For the support of the Government in the vigorous prosecution of the war, we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

A State Central Committee was appointed, who were authorized to proceed to the organization of the Union Party of Connecticut.

The Convention was disappointed in the non-appearance of Hon. ANDY JOHNSON, of Tennessee. Arriving in New-York, on his way to Hartford, he was suddenly called to Kentucky to take part in a forward movement of our troops there.

The Convention adjourned.

Disaster to the Ship Esther.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The ship *Esther*, loading for Laguayra with a large assorted cargo, sprung a leak this morning at the wharf. Her cargo is being discharged as rapidly as possible, and two steam fire-engines are pumping out the water. The lower hold is nearly flooded. A portion of the cargo will be ruined. Two thousand barrels of flour will probably be got out, but 3,000 bushels of grain, with some fish and soap in the lower hold, will probably be entirely ruined.

The *Esther* is a fine large ship and was chartered by JOHN DALLETT & SON.

The loss upon the cargo is fully insured.

The vessel has been secured by two powerful chain cables.

Railroad Accident—Fire.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The Cincinnati Express ran into the Hyde Park train, on the Illinois Central Railroad, five miles from the city, this morning. WM. A. BARROW, late County Judge, was instantly killed, and seven passengers wounded, but none fatally.

A fire broke out in the clothing establishment of ISAAC MAGNS, corner of Lake and Wells streets, last night. The stock, which was valued at $20,000, was largely damaged by water, but is fully insured.

New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The Democratic State Convention was held here to-day, and nominated by acclamation GEO. STARK, of Nashua, for Governor, and JAS. S. CHENEY, of Manchester, for Railroad Commissioner.

The Convention was largely attended, and the spirit manifested was firm and uncompromising in favor of sustaining the Union and Constitution.

Inauguration of Gov. Bradford, of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Gov. BRADFORD was inaugurated at noon to-day at Annapolis. He made a most able and eloquent address, condemning the rebellion in the strongest terms, and expressing the utmost devotion to the Union and Constitution.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, seaes, tastes and purses. Parlor Skates. We make a specialty of Skates. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 8.—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen, &c.*—E. P. Haslam, Geo. V. Brown, U. S. Consul, and three children, Miss Rubanstein, Andrew Normand, David Strauss, Mrs. M. Gibnay, Carl Alftel, Geo. Scharf, Carl Kessemacher, F. M. Findeisuh, G. Hammel and lady, A. Schmidt, C. Ayestmann, Louis D. Harbough, J. F. Louis, Alex. Sharp, John Hay, Jules Leboiter, Jesse Eberhardt, Lieut. F. W. Bulte.

MISCELLANEOUS

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3214. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Questions of Confiscation and Emancipation.

Report of the House Committee on Military Affairs.

How the South is to be Made to Bear the Burdens of the War.

Scheme for the Colonization of the Blacks

Attempt to Burn the Government Hospital at Alexandria.

OPERATIONS OF THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

Rebel Batteries and Encampments Shelled.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 9.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Military Committee of the House, to whom were refarred all the petitions and resolutions in relation to tha emancipation of the slaves of rebels, this morning induced their Chairman, Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, to report a bill. Tha Committee is composed of Blair; Buffinton, of Massachusetts; Olin, of New-York; Wright, of Pennsylvania; Richardson, of Illinois; McKee; Dunn, of Indiana; Wm. Allen, of Ohio; Marston, of New-Hampshire, and Jackson. The two latter have not attended the meetings of the Committee. It is understood that the Committee agree as to the principles of this bill, but not fully on details. The leading features of the bill are these:

First—The apportionment of the National tax among the rebel States.

Second—The charge of each rebel State's portion *pro rata* on the lots and lands of citizens of said States, according to the valuation thereof under the last census.

Third—The Proclamation of the President on the 22d of February next, to all citizens of tha rebel States, to pay the taxes charged on their lands.

Fourth—Tha lands of all who fail to pay, after sixty days, shall be liable to be seized, and the title thereof vest in the United States.

Fifth—The President to appoint three Commissioners for each rebel State, to take charga of lands whose title is thus vested in Government, and lease or sell the same as the President may direct; but persons claiming to be loyal, who shall, in two years, furnish proof of loyalty, shall receive each from Government title to their lands.

Sixth—These Commissioners to receive a salary of $3,000 each, and to have two clerks each, at a salary of $1,000. They shall enter upon duty whenever any County or district of the rebel States is reduced to Federal authority by tha commanding General.

Seventh—Personal property of citizens in rebel States to be taken after June next, in default of their payment of the National Income Tax. Loyal owners to have time for reclamation.

Eighth—The proceeds of leases or sales of rebel property to be paid into the National Treasury.

Ninth—The slaves of rebel masters, taken by our army, or brought into our lines, or coming in voluntarily, shall be protected, and the rights of rebel masters divested by a summary examination of Commissioners, and certificates of freedom issued.

Tenth—These emancipated persons shall be hired to employers leasing Government lands, or employed by Government in public works, or indantured to agriculturists or mechanics for a term of five years of all over twenty-one, and until twenty-five years of age of all nnder twenty-one, reserving reasonable wages for their service, which wages shall go to Government, to be held in trust for said persons, and to be used in deporting them to new homes—the employers to feed, clothe and lodge them properly.

Eleventh—If any State shall emancipate its slaves, they shall be taken charge of by the United States and treated in the same manner as slaves taken from rebels. Any free negroes wishing to emigrate shall be deported by Government and provided for as slaves emancipated nndev this bill.

Twelfth—Tha proceeds of the sales of the lands and other property of rebels, and the wages of apprenticad and hired persons, shall create a National fund, one-third to pay the cost of providing new homes for emancipated persons and transporting them thereto; one-third to pay the Federal tax imposed on the rebel States, and one-third to pay loyal owners of amancipated slaves, and tha losses of loyal persons by reason of the rebellion.

Thirteenth—The President shall acquire in Mexico, South America, Central America, or islands in the Gulf of Mexico, lands, or the right of settlement on lands, to which emancipated slaves shall be transported, single persons receiving forty acres of land, and married persons eighty acres.

The bill contains twenty-three sections, but the foregoing is the substance of the whole. It is well ascertained that the President will approve no measnra of emancipation not embracing colonization.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A HOSPITAL.

The Government Hospital at Alexandria, containing near five hundred patients, was fired in several places last night, but the fire was timely discovered and snppressed. There are stores under the hospital, and suspicion attaches to the keeper of one. Government has seized the whole building. No one is yet arrested.

ARREST OF A BANKER.

Mr. SMITHSON, a private banker of this city, was arrested yesterday and his office taken possession of by tha Provost Marshal. He is charged with corresponding with rebels, and dealing in Confederate currency. SMITHSON left in the afternoon train for Fort Lafayette. This is considered one of the most important arrests which has taken place since the commencement of the rebellion.

SHELLING THE REBELS DOWN THE POTOMAC.

On Wednesday morning, several hours before daylight, the *Freeborn*, *Island Belle* and *Satellite*, under the direction of Lieut. MAGAW, commanding the lower department of the Potomac flotilla, shelled the encampment of a rebel regiment near Foake's Landing. Just about daybreak, on their return to Liverpool Point, they ran within about three-fourths of a mile of the Aquia Creek batteries, and threw in some thirty or forty five-second shells, with what effect is not known. The rebels, strange to say, made no reply.

ICE IN THE POTOMAC.

Ice formed half way across the river at Liverpool Point, on Tuesday night, about a quarter of an inch in thickness.

WARM WEATHER AGAIN.

It has turned warm, and a London fog envelops Washington.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War have had Gen. BARRY, who commanded the artillery at Bull Run, before them. It was alleged that the loss af our batteries on that day contributed largely to our defeat. Capt. GRIFFIN, who commanded a battery at Bull Run, who differs considerably from Gen. BARRY in regard to the loss of his battery, will appear before the Committee to-morrow.

MR. DAVIS, OF KENTUCKY.

GARRET DAVIS, of Kentncky, is signalizing himself as a practical legislator. On his motion, yesterday, the Senate, with no dissenting voice, passed a resolution instructing the President to adopt a system of exchange of prisoners.

LORD LYONS.

During the whole excitement caused by the MASON and SLIDELL affair, the conduct of Lord LYONS was eminently that of a high-toned gentleman and diplomatist. It is so appreciated in official circles here and it is due that it should be so also throughout the country.

RELEASED PRISONERS ARRIVED.

One hundred and ninety of the prisoners recently released from Richmond, arrived here to-day, and were comfortably cared for at the Government Volunteer Receiving House, near the railroad station. Dr. A. TRIPP, of Scranton, Penn., is among the arrivals. The remainder of the party either went home, after arriving in Baltimora from Old Point, or are detained there at the Government hospitals, owing to their wounds breaking out afresh. The object of the party now here is to receive their pay, and to ascertain the disposition of the Government concerning them.

THE CASE OF SENATOR BRIGHT.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary have come to the conclusion, six to one, to report against the expulsion of Senator JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Indiana, the question involving his loyalty having been referred to them.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President, accompanied by his private secretaries, was at the room of the Vice-President in the Capitol, to-day, attending to public business.

ALLOTMENTS AMONG THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Yesterday, Messrs. ROOSEVELT and DODGE, Commissioners of New-York State to receive the allotments of volunteeers, visited the Eighth Regiment, Col. WITCHELL, (formerly BLENKER's,) the Fifty-fourth, Col. KOZLAY, and the Twenty-ninth, now under the command of Lieut.-Col. SORET. These regiments are mostly German, and, while the soldiers did not so generally set aside something for their families as the American soldiers do, many of them made liberal allotments. On the day previous, Messrs. ROOSEVELT and DODGE visited the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. PICKELL, garrisoning Fort Corcoran, and the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. MCQUADE, and met with very gratifying success. In one company of the Thirteenth Regiment, (Company G, I believe,) every man except one made an allotment of part of his monthly pay to his family and to some one at home. The allotments were $6 to $10 each in amount. When the one man (his name is DUFFY) announced that he would give nothing, there was a shout in the company, and the exclamation on every side, "DUFFY has no friends." DUFFY could not stand this, and so, not to be singular, he approached the Commissioners and desired to make an allotment of part of his pay, which should be deposited monthly to his own credit, in the Seaman's Savings Bank of New-York. This example might be advantageously followed.

It gives me pleasure to testify here to the faithful manner in which these two young men, Messrs. ROOSEVELT and DODGE, are performing their duty. They get no pay, but devote their time to a very hard service, with the sole hope of relieving the suffering families of the volunteers.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Following is a classified vote on the motion to lay on the table the proposition to abolish the franking privilege, made in the House to-day:

YEAS.

Allen of Ohio, Opp.	Lazear of Penn., Opp.
Aldrich of Min., Rep.	Leary of Md., Union.
Bailey of Mass., Opp.	Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
Biddle of Penn., Union.	Morris of Ohio, Rep.
Baxter of Vt., Rep.	Mallory of Ky., Union.
Blair of Mo., Rep.	Maynard of Tenn., Union.
Conway of Kansas, Rep.	Menzies of Ky., Union.
Crisfield of Md., Union.	Marston of N. H., Rep.
Cobb of N. J., Opp.	Nugent of Ohio, Opp.
Cooper of Penn., Opp.	Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Cox of Ohio, Opp.	Pendleton of Ohio, Opp.
Dunlap of Ky., Union.	Robinson of Ill., Opp.
Diven of N. Y., Rep.	Rollins of Mo., Union.
English of Conn., Opp.	Rollins of N. H., Rep.
Goodwin of Me., Rep.	Sherman of N. Y., Rep.
Gooch of Mass., Rep.	Steele of N. J., Opp.
Gurley of Ohio, Rep.	Vallandigham of Ohio, Se.
Hickman of Penn., Rep.	Vandever of Iowa, Rep.
Hale of Penn., Rep.	Wallace of Penn., Rep.
Hanchett of Wis., Rep.	Washburne of Ill., Rep.
Hooper of Mass., Rep.	White of Ind., Rep.
Johnson of Penn., Opp.	Wadsworth of Ky., Union.
Kellogg of Ill., Rep.	White of Ohio, Opp.
Knapp of Ill., Opp.	Woodruff of Conn., Opp.
Law of Ind., Opp.	Wright of Penn., Union.

NAYS.

Arnold of Ill., Rep.	McKeon of N. Y., Rep.
Alley of Mass., Rep.	McKnight of Penn., Rep.
Ancona of Penn., Secesh.	McPherson of Penn., Rep.
Ashley of Ohio, Rep.	Mitchell of Ind., Rep.
Blair of Va., Union.	Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Brown of R. I., Union.	May of Md., Secesh.
Beaman of Mich., Rep.	Nixon of N. J., Rep
Babbitt of Penn., Rep.	Noble of Ohio, Opp.
Baker of N. Y., Rep.	Odell of N. Y., Opp.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.	Patton of Penn., Rep.
Blair of Penn., Rep.	Pike of Me., Rep.
Blake of Ohio, Rep.	Pomeroy of N. Y., Rep.
Buffington of Mass., Rep.	Porter of Ind., Rep.
Chamberlain of N. Y., R.	Rice of Me., Rep.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.	Riddle of Ohio, Rep.
Chavers of Ind., Opp.	Sedgwick of N. Y., Rep.
Calvert of Md., Union.	Steele of N. Y., Opp.
Campbell of Penn., Rep.	Sargeant of Cal., Union.
F. A. Conkling of N.Y., R.	Shanks of Ind., Rep.
Dawes of Mass., Rep.	Stevens of Penn., Rep.
Davis of Penn., Rep.	Sloan of Wis., Rep.
Duell of N. Y., Rep.	Thomas of Mass., Union.
Dunn of Ind., Rep.	Train of Mass., Rep.
Eliot of Mass., Rep.	Trowbridge of Mich., Rep.
Edwards of N. H., Rep.	Thomas of Md., Union.
Fenton of N. Y., Rep.	Trimble of Ohio, Rep.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.	Upton of Va., Union.
Franchot of N. Y., Rep.	Van Horn of N. Y., Rep.
Frank of N. Y., Rep.	Van Valkenburgh N.Y., R.
Grider of Ky., Union.	Van Wyck of N. Y., Rep.
Granger of Mich., Rep.	Verree of Penn., Rep.
Holman of Ind., Opp.	Vibbard of N. Y., Opp.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.	Walton of Vt., Rep.
Harrison of Ohio, Union.	Worcester of Ohio, Rep.
Hutchins of Ohio, Rep.	Webster of Md., Union.
Julian of Ind., Rep.	Wickliffe of Ky., Union.
Kelly of Penn., Rep.	Walton of Me., Rep.
Lansing of N. Y., Rep.	Wilson of Iowa, Rep.
Loomis of Conn., Rep.	Windom of Min., Rep.

RECAPITULATION.

YEAS.

Republicans	24	Secesh	1
Opposition	16		—
Elected as Union men	10	Total	51

NAYS.

Republicans	58	Secesh	2
Opposition	7		—
Elected as Union men	11	Total	78

THE KERRIGAN CASE.

In the Kerrigan case, testimony was introduced today to show that he did not refuse to obey Gen. MARSINDALE's orders to come to his tent for instructions. He was writing a letter when he received the order, and replied that he would go in two seconds. Witness saw him go immediately afterward. All remaining testimony for defence will be explanatory of the condition of the regiment, showing that five companies were detailed daily for picket duty, and that there were other legitimate reasons for imperfections in drill.

SENATOR SUMNER'S SPEECH.

The Senate galleries were densely crowded to-day to hear the speech of Mr. SUMNER. The Diplomatic Corps were largely represented, including the Austrian and French Ministers. Lord LYONS was not present. Secretary CHASE was among other prominent personages who occupied seats upon the floor.

A COMMAND TENDERED.

Col. FAIRMAN, of the Cameron Dragoons, received a dispatch to-day from Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, tendering him the command of a regiment of cavalry, to be assigned to Kentucky.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The United States Agricultural Society to-day re-elected President HUBBARD. Secretary POOR, Treasurer FRENCH, and nearly all the old Vice Presidents. The Executive Committee was reorganized, and consists of Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts; Fredk. Smyth, of New-Hampshire; Isaac Newton, of Philadelphia; Chas. B. Calvert, of Maryland; Legrand Byington, of Iowa; J. H. Sullivan, of Ohio and M. Myers, of California. President LINCOLN's recommendation of the establishment of an Agricultural and Statistical department, was warmly commended, and he was elected an honorary member. The suggestions of the President's address were debated and indorsed, and a large edition was ordered to be printed. The establishment of an Agricultural department was discussed and recommendad. There was a decided expression of opinion against national exhibitions unless they can be held at Washington.

TO APPLICANTS.

Applicants for situations as Master's Mates in the Navy-yard, are required to accompany their papers with recommendations from their last employers, and must have seen three years sea service, and not to be over 30 years of age.

Acting Masters are similarly appointed, with the exception that they must not be over 40 years of age.

TREASURY NOTES

Are four per centum discount. Exchange on New-York ½ ₱ cent.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Departure from Annapolis for the Rendezvous at Hampton Roads.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Thursday, Jan. 9.

About half of Gen. BURNSIDE's Expedition had sailed for Hampton Roads at 9 o'clock this morning. At 3 o'clock the other had steam up ready to depart.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

ANNAPOLIS, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The fleet bearing the troops of Gen. BURNSIDE's Expedition is now out in the harbor all ready for sailing and only awaits orders to start to their destination. The embarkation of the troops was finished yesterday without the slightest accident, and, judging from the deportment of the men, they are glad to be off for a more active field of duty.

It is said that immediately after the sailing of the fleet, which will take place probably this afternoon or to-night, another expedition will be fitted out at this place, and rumor has it that vessels and troops have already been ordered here for it.

Quite a lamentable accident occurred in the harbor last night, by which seven soldiers belonging to the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment were drowned. A number of the soldiers were on their way to the vessel containing their regiment in a smallboat, when it was ran into by a tugboat and broken to pieces, the men drowning immediately. The night was an unusually light one, and it seems to be the general opinion that the accident could have easily been avoided if a proper lookout had been kept on the tug. The names of those lost have not as yet been made known.

Another English steamer arrived in the harbor last evening, but what is her mission has not transpired. It is said, however, that she brought dispatches for Lord LYONS, which were forwarded to Washington last evening.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 9 *via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 9.

The steamer *Connecticut*, from New-York, arrived this afternoon, and is to sail this evening for Port Royal.

Judge MARVIN, of the Admiralty Court at Key West, goes out as a passenger in her.

The French steamer *Catinat* arrived in the Roads from New-York this afternoon.

The rebel batteries at Cranev Island have been practising all day.

The steamboat *Phœnix* has sailed for Port Royal with the mails. Her small size and light draft will make her useful.

The *Rancocas* has sailed for Hatteras.

No papers have been received from the South today.

THE HUNTERSVILLE FIGHT.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 9.

The number of rebels killed at the Huntersville fight was incorrectly telegraphed. It should be eight killed instead of eighty.

SEIZURE OF THE BRIG A. B. COOK.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 9.

The brig *A. B. Cook*, Capt. PERKINS, now at Holmes' Hole, is in charge of the United States authorities, on the allegation of supplying coal to the privateer *Sumter*, in the harbor of St. Thomas. The brig sailed from Elizabethport, New-Jersey.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

FREDERICK, Thursday, Jan. 9.

Affairs are unchanged along the lines. Stages leave here on the arrival of cars daily for Hancock.

The latest intelligence from Martinsburgh, is to the effect that there are only 150 militia there, and no disposition is expressed to fight.

THE PIRATE SUMTER.

From the Portland Advertiser, Jan. 8.

Capt. HARRIMAN, of the schooner *J. Colby*, arrived here on Friday from Curacoa, reports: Dec. 10, in the Mona Passage, at midnight, passed close to a bark rigged propeller, steaming slowly to S. W., wind S. W. at the time, which we knew to be the *Sumter*, as she answered precisely the description given of her in Curacoa.

Capt. H. reports further that the authorities and people of Curacoa are not favorable to the South, as has been reported. When the news of our success at Port Royal was received there, it caused the most lively demonstrations of joy. Flags were displayed from the public buildings, from a Dutch frigate, and from all the vessels in port.

He says the captain of the *Iroquois* was too hasty in leaving so abruptly. Had he waited an hour longer, everything would have been arranged for his supplies as he desired.

The reported complicity of the late Consul in supplying the *Sumter* is also untrue. Instead of supplying her, Mr. JESURUN bought all the coal he could get hold of, in order to keep it from her, and now is in fair way of losing by it.

From the New-Bedford Mercury, Jan. 8.

Capt. COOMBS, of the brig *Sea Foam*, of Bangor, from Curacoa for Portland, now at Holmes Hole, states that he left Curacoa on the 1st of December; that while at that port the inhabitants were very much dissatisfied with the King of Holland for not allowing the United States steamer *Iroquois* to coal, or to remain in the harbor over forty-eight hours, and only to take coal for twenty-four hours. The authorities dispatched a steamer, three hours after the *Iroquois* left, with dispatches for the King of Holland. The inhabitants were much excited, publicly declaring that the first Southern privateer that entered their harbor they would revolt and seize her.

THE GREAT MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AT CAIRO.

A Probable Advance on Nashville, and Subsequently on New-Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 9.

A special dispatch from Cairo, to the *Democrat*, says that 25,000 troops are now on their way there from different points, and as soon as they arrive, a column from 60,000 to 75,000 strong will march from there to Paducah, under Gen. GRANT.

The destination of this force is said to be Nashville, whence, if a junction can be made with Gen. BUELL's command, the entire army will proceed to New-Orleans.

This movement will undoubtedly occur within the next six days.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Copies of all Newspapers Published in the State to be sent to the Provost Marshal General—Disruption of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 9.

The Provost-Marshal General has issued an order requiring all publishers of newspapers in the State of Missouri, St. Louis city papers excepted, to furnish him a copy of each issue for inspection; a failure with which order will render the paper liable to suppression.

Great excitement occurred in the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, on the occasion of the election of officers, which resulted in the disruption of the Chamber, by the withdrawal of the Union members, who subsequently established a Union Chamber of Commerce, which will be immediately carried ont. The trouble occurred in consequence of the secession members refusing, by their votes, to admit a number of Union applicants for membership.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The proposed Appointment of a Solicitor of Customs for the Port of New-York—Interesting Discussion—A Committee to Report—Protest Against Suspending the Coast Survey.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of considering the proposed inauguration of the office of Solicitor of Customs for this Port. P. PERIT, Esq., occupied the chair.

Mr. CHARLES GOULD moved that the matter be referred to a Special Committee to report, and sustained his motion in an able address. He read the bill as now proposed to be passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

That there shall be appointed at the Port of New-York, in the same manner in which Deputy Collectors are appointed, an officer, to be called the Solicitor of the Customs, who shall commence and prosecute, on the part of the United States, all civil actions, suits and proceedings, as which the United States shall be concerned, arising out of the lawful and proper collection of the revenue, and the enforcement of the revenue laws in the District of the City of New-York, and shall defend all civil actions, suits and proceedings, arising as aforesaid in said District, in which the United States shall be concerned; and when so directed by the Secretary or Solicitor of the Treasury, shall defend all such actions, suits and proceedings against the Collector of said District, or any other of the revenue officers thereof. All duties now required by law to be performed by the Attorney for the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in regard to the aforesaid actions, suits and proceedings, and all powers conferred upon him by law in relation thereto, shall be performed by, and are hereby conferred upon, said Solicitor of the Customs; and all laws relating to said attorney, his rights, powers and duties, in regard to the aforesaid actions, suits and proceedings, shall apply to said Solicitor. The said Solicitor shall perform all other duties arising in the manner aforesaid which may be assigned to him by the Collector of said District. Said Solicitor shall be of the degree of counselor-at-law, and before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take an oath, such as is required of the other officers of the customs, and he shall receive for his services at the rate of $5,000 annually to be paid in the same manner in which the salaries of other officers of the customs in said District are paid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts defining or regulating the relations between the Solicitor of the Treasury and United States District Attorneys shall, in regard to the aforesaid actions, suits and proceedings, apply to the relations between the Solicitor of the Treasury and said Solicitor of the Customs, in the same manner as to those between the Solicitor of the Treasury and the District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed at the port of New-York, in the manner aforesaid, an assistant to the said Solicitor of the Customs, who shall, under his direction, aid him in the discharge of his aforesaid duties. He shall be of the degree of counselor-at-law, and before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, shall take an oath, such as is required of said Solicitor, and shall receive for his services at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid in manner aforesaid.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Collector aforesaid shall detail, out of the force now employed in his office, so many clerks and other persons as may be necessary, to enable said Solicitor of the Customs to discharge the duties of his office with due promptness; and said Collector shall take such measures, under the direction and with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, as will prevent the aggregate sum expended in the collection of the revenue in his district being increased in consequence of the passage of this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceeds of all forfeitures, fines and penalties incurred under the act of July 13, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes," shall, after deducting all proper costs and charges, be distributed in the same manner as is provided in regard to the division of the proceeds of forfeitures, fines and penalties, under the act of March 2, 1791, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of fines, forfeitures and penalties incurred under the revenue laws, when the amount involved does not exceed $1,000, the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such mode as he shall deem convenient and just for promptly ascertaining the facts in issue, on the application or with the consent of the parties incurring the same, and for the final disposition of the like application, or, by the like consent, by settlement, remitter, or otherwise, of the matters and things in controversy.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

The following points against the bill were read and discussed:

1. It is contrary to sound policy that the law adviser of the Government should be the subordinate of the Collector, as the bill proposes. If so, the importing interest is at the mercy of the Revenue Officers. The United States District Attorney is a proper check upon the Collector, and he prosecutes the claim on property, or the merchant, or not, according to the merits of the case.

Appoint a Solicitor of Customs subordinate to the revenue officers, and they may recklessly seize upon the property of our merchants, and then *sit in judgment upon their own acts for their own profit.*

2. The law creates needless expenses, at a time when economy prompts the abolition of every office which is not indispensable, rather than the creation of new offices.

3. The proposed gift to the revenue officers of one-half the proceeds of confiscations under act of July 13, 1861, (the act under which all rebel *vessel interest* is seized,) is opposed by every sense of economy and justice. It should in fairness be stated for the friends of the bill that it is intended to take this 5th section from the bill, and if such a law be passed as will give to the revenue officers one-half the proceeds of confiscation, it will be another act at a subsequent time.

4. The sixth section of the act, to create a "Solicitor of Customs," allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose at will of all cases in amount under $1,000, might, with unscrupulous revenue officers, be the source of extensive corruption, in the way of compromising and "selling out" the interest of the Government in these cases.

As the law now stands, the case must be determined by judicial investigation, and after the case is before the proper tribunal, the revenue officers cannot dispose of it in any way. Under the act proposed, the "Solicitor of Customs," being an appointee of the Collector, any suit, however important, might be sold out and closed to suit the purposes and gain of the Collector, &c., by consent of the "Solicitor;" but especially could this be done by color of law, regardless of the "Solicitor," in all cases involving less than $1,000. The importer who really fears a judicial investigation has only to pay to the revenue officers their one-half interest, and thereby he saves the other half that belongs to the Government; and the revenue officers, by their representations to the Secretary of the Treasury, can practically discontinue all proceedings at any time, by authority of this proposed act.

5. The United States District-Attorney is paid to discharge the duties proposed to be rendered by the "Solicitor of Customs," and his facilities for a prompt discharge of his duties must, it may be reasonably expected, be greater than can those of a new department without experience and organization.

6. It is not the fault of the United States District-Attorney that every suit in his office is not closed. Every case in his office is or may be ready for trial within twenty-four hours' notice. The delays are caused by the pressure of business on the Judge, who can hear but a certain number of causes in a given time. The District-Attorney occupies every hour that the Court can give him and a "Solicitor" would but interfere with the bench if he attempted to do more. An illustration of the way suits are delayed can be given. During the months of November and December last, the District-Attorney placed upon the calendar for trial *sixty cases*, and of these tried *twenty-one*. In all of these *sixty suits* the District-Attorney was ready and anxious for trial and moved them on; the thirty-nine suits not tried went off by order of the Court, upon various excuses and reasons urged by the claimants, who, it must be borne in mind are as much entitled to consideration from the Court as the United States District-Attorney or any other Government officer.

7. The present United States District-Attorney is prompt, efficient and energetic in the discharge of his duties, and the records of his office show that during the *nine months* that he has been in office, he has done more work and closed up more suits than was done in any period of two years' time by any of his predecessors. The bill proposed looks to depriving the Government of this official energy.

8. It is urged in advocating this bill as one of the reasons why it should pass, that there are now *four hundred and eighty suits* pending against Collectors, involving $750,000. It must be remembered that these suits and this claim is against the United States, inasmuch as they are brought against Collectors for their official acts and illegal seizures, etc., and that unless the claimants in each suit press the trial, it is difficult for the Government to bring them to a determination.

Capt. CHARLES H. MARSHALL defended the proposed bill as eminently necessary. He claimed that the measure would greatly facilitate the settlement of revenue cases, now so notoriously delayed. The object of Mr. CHASE was a right one. It was impossible for the United States District-Attorney of this District to attend to the business, because he had already too much other business, and was obliged to employ extra counsel at great expense. Mr. MARSHALL caused to be read to the Chamber the able letter of Secretary CHASE in defence of the measure, and said that whatever might be the faults of the details of the bill, he fully approved of the general plan. The Chamber of Commerce should not remonstrate against it.

Mr. ISAAC PHILLIPS stated that he had had some experience in revenue cases, and could bear testimony to the very great delay now occasioned in bringing them to trial. This delay was oppressive not only to the private parties interested, but also to the Government. Great trouble was experienced from the absence of witnesses, who could rarely be kept available for the two or three years required to decide a case. He thought that the appointment of officers, whose business it would be to attend exclusively to revenue cases, would tend greatly to facilitate that species of litigation.

MOSES H. GRINNELL opposed the contemplated bill as grossly unjust and oppressive to merchants. He particularly denounced the increased expense to the Government, and the re-enacting of the law giving to the revenue officers one-half of the proceeds of confiscations of rebel property as well as of revenue property. He said the bill proposed would not expedite the decision of revenue cases, because the courts were now occupied for all the time they were willing to devote to such cases. They wanted really more judges rather than another prosecuting officer. The District-Attorney was now conducting all these cases himself, and was willing to try all that the courts could find time to hear. They now had three lawyers in the Custom-house, and what would become of the merchants if they got another lawyer there? He specially disapproved of the clause in the act giving the Collector power to settle cases involving less than $1,000. He did not mean to reflect upon any one, but the bill seemed to him to be framed so as to place the merchants at the mercy of the Custom House. He favored continuing the practice as at present, leaving the District Attorney an independent officer to prosecute such cases, and vehemently denounced the proposed clause, which would give the revenue officers one-half of the confiscated rebel property seized by them. He thought that in its present need of money the Government might well confiscate such property altogether, and not let it go to fill the pockets of revenue officers.

Mr. MARSHALL further defended the proposed bill, asserting that the opposition came partly from some legal gentlemen who were deputed by the District-Attorney to attend to these cases. He wanted to see the matter investigated by a committee.

Mr. GRINNELL denied that the District-Attorney employed any one to attend to these cases. He was, he said, mortified to see that Mr. CHASE had given his sanction to such a bill.

Mr. E. C. COWDIN defended the bill as meeting a necessity, and as calculated to be of great benefit to importers. He read a letter from Marshall MURRAY, showing that the Government is at great expense to maintain prisoners and witnesses in criminal cases awaiting trial—often eight months—and giving it as his opinion that the establishment of the proposed office would prove economical to the Government.

Mr. MARSHALL remarked that he did not understand the new law as going further than the law of 1799, in giving to the revenue officers their share of the confiscated property. He would go dead against if he thought it included rebel property.

Mr. GRINNELL reiterated his opposition, showing that forty solicitors and five more District Attorneys could not expedite litigation when the courts were doing all the business they could.

Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN opposed the bill, on the ground of increased expense, and for its inadequacy to the object proposed. He said he had been informed that Mr. BARNEY had made already $200,000 out of the office of Collector. He did not believe the story, but ridiculed it. He believed, however, tha Chamber should use its influence to have the system of fees abolished, and a specified salary paid the Collector.

The motion to appoint a Committee was then put and carried, and the President appointed Messrs. Low, Grinnell, Marshall, Richards and Cowdin on the Committee.

The Chamber then adopted, *nem. con.* resolutions offered by Mr. MARSHALL, and seconded by Mr. BLUNT, protesting against the suspension of the Coast Survey, as follows:

Whereas, Information has been received that the United States Coast Survey, a work which has been eminently beneficial in its results to the whole country, is to be suspended during the war, therefore

Resolved, That this Chamber respectfully ask Congress that such action may not take place for the following reasons:

1. That the knowledge acquired from surveys of our coasts and harbors is absolutely necessary in time of peace for the preservation of life and property, and has proved to be of great utility during the existing rebellion.

2. The abandonment of a work of such admitted necessity and utility at the present time, would have the appearance of weakness, which might have an unfortunate moral and political effect at home and abroad.

3. That the benefit derived by the State and City of New-York from measures suggested by the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, for the preservation of the harbor, lead the Chamber to urge the advisability of extending its benefits by keeping the work in active operation, and especially as it is understood that the estimates submitted to the Department for its prosecution are on a very reduced scale.

Copies were ordered sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, after which the Chamber adjourned.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Baltic*, lying at the foot of Canal-street, North River, has now completed loading, and will this afternoon commence taking in horses.

The United States steam transport *Star of the South* lying at the foot of North Moore-street, is now taking in a cargo of hay and oats, and will sail for Port Royal on Saturday, 9th inst. She will take out 130 horses of the First Massachusetts Cavalry.

The United States steam transport *Josephine* sailed yesterday with a full cargo of provisions, &c., for Locust Point

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Final Passage of the Bill Modifying the New Tariff Law.

Speech of Senator Sumner on the Trent Affair.

THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED

Debate on the Proposition to Censure the Secretary of the Navy.

Secretary Welles Called Upon for Information.

Interesting Debate in the House on the Propriety of Abolishing the Franking Privilege.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 9.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Post Office Committee, reported back the bill to promote the efficiency of the Dead Letter Office.

The bill provides that all dead letters be returned to the writers instead of being destroyed.

After a long discussion, the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) reported from the Judiciary Committee, in favor of the resolution to expel WALDO P. JOHNSON, of Missouri.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) reported a bill to provide for the Signal Department of the army.

Also a bill for the organization of the Staff of the divisions of the army.

Also a bill to increase the clerical force of the office of the Adjutant-General.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee on Compensation, &c., in the departments, reported a bill.

Also a bill to regulate the compensation of officers of the army.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the homœopathic surgeons and physicians employed in the army.

Also, a bill in relation to the appointment of Chaplains in the army, and to allow Jewish Chaplains.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, which states as follows:

WHEREAS, great frauds have been perpetrated on the Treasury by the appointment of Mr. CUMMINGS, by Mr. CAMERON, and the appointment of Mr. MORGAN, by Mr. WELLES, we therefore ask that the statute be enforced to prevent the appointment of persons without the statute herefor.

Mr. HALE also introduced a bill to punish fraud on the Treasury. The bill provides that any person defrauding money fraudulently, be punished with a fine to the amount of money and imprisonment to hard labor for not more than ten years. If any officer of the Government do it, he be discharged and punished, and ever after held ineligible for any office. Referred.

A communication was received from the War Department transmitting the report of the Sanitary Commission. Referred.

The House resolution in regard to bonded coffee and sugar, laid over yesterday, was taken up and passed by Yeas 23; Nays 15.

The communication from the Secretary of State, in regard to the *Trent* affair, was taken up, and Mr. SUMNER proceeded to address the Senate in regard to it.

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT: Every principle of international law, when justly and authoritatively settled, becomes a safeguard of peace and a landmark of civilization. It constitutes a part of that code which is the supreme law, above all municipal laws, binding the whole commonwealth of nations. Such a settlement may be by a general Congress of nations—as at Munster, Vienna, or Paris—or it may be through the general accord of treaties; or it may be by a precedent established under such conspicuous circumstances, with all nations as assenting witnesses, that it shall at once become in itself a commanding rule of international conduct. Especially is this the case, if disturbing pretensions long maintained to the detriment of civilization, are practically renounced by the Power which has maintained them. Without any Congress or treaties, such a precedent has been established.

Such a precedent ought to be considered and understood in its true character. In undertaking to explain it, I shall speak for myself alone; but I shall speak frankly, according to the wise freedom of public debate, and the plain teachings of history on the question involved, trusting sincerely that what I say may contribute something to elevate the honest patriotism of the country, and perhaps to secure that tranquil judgment which will render this precedent the herald, if not the guardian, of international harmony.

Two old men and two young associates, recently taken from the British mail packet *Trent*, on the high seas, by order of Captain WILKES, of the United States navy, and afterwards detained in custody at Fort Warren, have been liberated and placed at the disposition of the British Government. This has been done at the instance of that Government, courteously conveyed, and founded on the assumption that the original capture of these men was an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag

ssion, while the other was to play the same part in France. The original treason, conspiracy, and rebellion nf which they were so heinously guilty, were all continued on this voyage, which became a prolongation of the original crime, destined to still further excess, through their ambassadorial pretensions, which, it was hoped, would array two great nations against the United States, and enlist them openly in behalf of an accursed slaveholding rebellion. While on their way, the ambassadors were arrested by Capt. WILKES, of the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, an accomplished officer, already well known by his scientific explorations, who, on this occasion, acted without instructions from his Government. If, in this arrest, he forgot for a moment the fixed policy of the Republic, which has been from the beginning like a frontlet between the eyes, and transcended the law of nations, as the United States have always declared it, his apology must be found in the patriotic impulse by which he was inspired, and the British examples which he could not forget. They were the enemies of his country, embodying in themselves the triple essence of worst enmity—treason, conspiracy and rebellion; and they wore a pretended ambassadorial character, which, as he well knew, according to high British authority, rendered them liable to be stopped. If, in the ardor of an honest nature, Capt. WILKES erred, he might well say:

"Who can be wise, amazed, temperate, and furious,
Loyal and neutral in a moment? No man.
The expedition of my violent love
Outran the pauser reason.
Who could refrain
That had a heart to love, and in that heart
Courage to make his love known?"

If this transaction be regarded exclusively in the light of British precedents; if we follow the seemlug authority of the British admiralty, speaking by its greatest voice; and especially if we accept the oft-repeated example of British cruisers, upheld by the British Government against the oft-repeated protests of the United States, we shall not find it difficult to vindicate it. The act becomes questionable only when brought to the touchstone of these liberal principles, which, from the earliest times, the American Government has openly avowed and sought to advance, and which other European nations have accepted with regard to the sea. Indeed, Great Britain cannot complain except by now adopting those identical principles; and should we undertake to vindicate the act, it can be done only by repudiating those identical principles. Our two cases will be reversed. In the struggle between Laertes and Hamlet, the two combatants exchanged rapiers; so that Hamlet was armed with the rapier of Laertes and Laertes was armed with the rapier of Hamlet. And now on this sensitive question a similar exchange has occurred. Great Britian is armed with American principles, while to us is left only those British principles which, throughout our history, have been constantly, deliberately and solemnly rejected.

Lord RUSSELL, in his dispatch to Lord LYONS, communicated to Mr. SEWARD, contents himself by saying that "it appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral Power, *while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage*—an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law." Here is a positive assertion that the ship, notoriously having on board the rebel emissaries, was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage; but there is no specification of the precise ground on which the act in question is regarded as a violation of international law. Of course, it is not an affront; for an accident can never be an affront to an individual or to a nation.

But public report, authenticated by the concurring testimony nf various authorities, English and continental, forbids us to continue ignorant nf the precise ground on which this act is presented as a violation nf international law. It was admitted that a United States man-of-war, meeting a British mail steamer beyond the territorial limits of Great Britain, might to object her to visitation and search; also that the United States ship-of-war might put a prize crew on board the British steamer, and carry her off to a port of the United States for adjudication by a prize court there; but that she would have no right to remove the emissaries, who were not apparently officers in the military or naval service, and carry them off as prisoners, leaving the ship to pursue her voyage. Under the circumstances, in the exercise of a belligerent right, the British steamer, with all on board, might have been captured and carried off; but according to the British law officers, on whose professional opinion the British Cabinet bas acted, the whole proceeding was vitiated by the failure to take the packet into port for condemnation. This failure has been the occasion of much unprofessional objurgation; and it has been emphatically repeated that it was impossible to consent that the custody of the individuals in question should be determined by a Navy officer nn his quarter-deck, so as to supersede the adjudication of a prize court. This has been confidently stated by an English writer, assuming to put the case for his Government, as follows:

"It is not to the right of search that we object, *but to the following seizure without process of law.* What we deny is *the right of a naval officer to stand in place of a prize court*, and adjudicate, sword in hand, with a *sic volo sic jubeo* on the very deck which is a part of our territory."

Thus it appears that the present complaint of the British Government is not founded on the assumption by the American war steamer of the belligerent right of search; nor on the ground that this right was exercised on board a neutral vessel between two neutral ports; nor that it was exercised on board a mail steamer, sustained by a subvention from the Crown, and officered in part from the Royal navy; nor that it was exercised in a case where the penalties of contraband could not attach; but it is founded simply and precisely on the idea that persons other than apparent officers in the military or naval service cannot be taken out of a neutral ship at the mere will of the officer who exercises the right of search, and without any form of trial. Therefore the law of nations has been violated, and the conduct of Capt. WILKES must be disavowed, while men, who are traitors, conspirators and rebels, all in one, are allowed to go free.

Surely, that criminals, though dyed in guilt, should go free, is better than that the law of nations should be violated, especially in any rule by which war is restricted and the mood of peace is enlarged; for the law of nations cannot be violated without overturning the protection of the innocent as well as the guilty. On this general principle there can be no question. It is but an illustration of that important maxim, recorded in the Latin of FORTESCUE—"Better that many guilty should escape than one innocent man should suffer"—with this difference, that in the present case a few guilty escape, while the innocent everywhere on the sea obtain new security. And this security becomes more valuable as a triumph of civilization, when it is considered that it was long refused, even at the cannon's mouth.

Do not forget, Sir, that the question involved in this controversy is *strictly a question of law*—precisely like a question of trespass between two neighbors. The British Cabinet began proceedings by taking the opinion of their law advisers, precisely as an individual begins proceedings in a suit at law by taking the opinion of his attorney. To make such a question *n case of war*, or to suggest that a war is a proper mode of deciding it, is simply to revive, in colossal proportions, the exploded ordeal by battle, and to imitate those dark ages when such proceeding was openly declared to be the best and most honorable mode of deciding even an abstract point of law. "It was a matter of doubt and di pute," says an early historian, "whether the sons of a son ought to be reckoned among the children of the family, and succeed equally with their uncles, if their father happened to die while their grandfather was alive. An assembly was called to deliberate on this point, and it was the general opinion that it ought to be re nitted to the examination and decision at judges. But the Emperor, following a better course, and desirous of treating honorably with his people and nobles, appointed the matter to be decided by battle between two champions." In similar spirit has it been latterly proposed, against the agreement of the civilized world, to withdraw the point of law now raised by Great Britain, from peaceful adjudication and submit it to trial by combat. But the irrational anachronism of such a proposition becomes more flagrant from the inconsistency of the party which makes it: for it cannot be forgotten that, in time past, *on this identical point of law*, Great Britain persistently held an opposite ground from that which she now takes.

The British complaint seems to have been narrowed down to a single point; but it is not to be disguised that there are yet other points on which, had the ship been carried into port for adjudication, controversy must have arisen. Not to omit anything important, let me say that the three following points, among others, have been presented in the case:

1. That the seizure of the rebel emissaries, without taking the ship into port, was wrong, *inasmuch as a navy officer is not entitled to substitute himself for a judicial tribunal.*

2. That had the ship been carried into port, it would not have been liable on account of the rebel emissaries, inasmuch as neutral ships are free to carry all persons not apparently in the military or naval service of the enemy.

3. Are dispatches contraband of war, so as to render the ship liable to seizure?

These matters I shall consider in their nrder, giving special attention to the first, which is the pivot of the British complaint! If in this discussion I shall expose grievances which it were better to forget, be assured it is from no willingness to awaken the slnmbering animosities they once so justly aroused, but simply to exhibit the proud position on this question which the United States early and constantly maintained.

A question of international law should not be presented on any mere *argumentum ad hominem*. It would be of little value to show that Capt. WILKES was sustained by British authority and practice, if he were condemned by international law as interpreted by his own country. It belongs to us now, nay, let it be our pride, at any cost of individual prepossessions or transitory prejudices, to uphold that law in all its force, as it was often declared by the best men in our history, and illustrated by national acts; and let us seize the present occasion to consecrate its positive and unequivocal recognition. In exchange for the prisoners set free, we receive from Great Britain a practical assent, too long deferred, to a principle early propounded by our country, and standing forth on every page of our history. The same voice which asks for their liberation, renounces in the same breath an odious pretension, for whole generations the scourge of peaceful commerce.

Great Britain throughout her municipal history has practically contributed to the establishment nf freedom beyond all other nations. There are at least seven institutions or principles which she has given to civilization; first, the trial by jury; secondly, the writ of *habeas corpus*; thirdly, the freedom of the Press; fourthly, bills of rights; fifthly, the representative system; sixthly, the rules and orders of debate, constituting parliamentary law; and, seventhly, the air is too pure for a slave to breathe—long ago declared and first made reality by British law. No other nation can show such peaceful triumphs. But while thus entitled to our gratitude for glorious contributions to municipal law, we turn with dissent and sorrow from much which she has sought to fasten upon international law. In municipal questions, Great Britain drew inspiration from her own native common law, which was instinct with freedom; but especially in maritime questions arising under the law of nations this Power seems to have acted on that obnoxious principle of the Roman law, positively discarded in municipal questions, *Quod priscepi placuit legis vigorem habet*, and too often, under this inspiration, to have imposed upon weaker nations her own arbitrary will. The time has been when she pretended to sovereignty over the seas surrounding the British isles, as far as Cape Finisterre to the south, and Vanstaten in Norway to the north. But driven from this pretension, other pretensions, less local but hardly less offensive, were avowed. The boast of "Rule, Britannia, rula the waves," was practically adopted by British courts of admiralty, and universal maritime rights were subjected to the special exigencies of British interests. In the consciousness of strength, and with a navy that could not be opposed, this Power has put chains upon the sea.

The commerce of the United States, as it began to whiten the ocean, was cruelly decimated by these arbitrary pretensions. American ships and cargoes, while, in the language of Lord RUSSELL, "pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage," suffered from the British Admiralty Courts more than from rock or tempest. Shipwreck was less frequent than confiscation, and when it came it was easier to bear. But the loss of property stung worse than the outrage of impressment, by which foreigners, under the protection of the American flag, and also American citizens, without any form of trial, and at the mere mandate of a navy officer, who for the moment acted as a judicial tribunal, were dragged away from the deck which should have been to them a sacred altar. This outrage, which was feebly vindicated by the municipal claim of Great Britain to the services of her own subjects, was enforced arrogantly and perpetually on the high seas, where municipal law is silent and international law alone prevails. The belligerent right of search, derived from international law, was employed for this purpose, and the quarter-deck of every British cruiser was made a floating judgment-seat. The practice began early, and was continued constantly; nor did it discriminate among its victims. It is mentioned by Mr. JEFFERSON, and repeated by a British writer on international law, that two nephews of WASHINGTON, on their way home from Europe, were ravished from the protection of the American flag, without any judicial proceedings, and placed as common seamen under the ordinary discipline of British ships-of-war. The victims were counted by thousands. Lord CASTLEREAGH himself admitted, on the floor of the House of Commons, that an inquiry instituted by the British Government had discovered in the British fleet three thousand five hundred men claiming to be impressed Americans. At our Department of State six thousand cases were recorded, and it was ostimated that at least as many more might have occurred, of which no information had been received. Thus, according to this official admission of the British Minister, there was reason to believa that the quarter-deck of a British man-of-war had been made a floating judgment-seat three thousand five hundred times, while, according tn the records of our own State Department, it had been made a floating judgment-seat six thousand times and upwards; and each time an American citizen had been taken from the protection of his flag without any form of trial known to the law. If a pretension so intrinsically lawless could be sanctioned by precedent, Great Britain would have succeeded in interpolating it into the law of nations.

Protest, argument, negntiation, correspondeuce, and war itself—unhappily the last reason of republics as of kings—were all employed in vain by the United States to procure a renunciation of this intolerable pretension. The ablest papers in our diplomatic history were devoted to this purpose; and the only serious war in which we have been engaged, until summoned to encounter this rebellion, was to overcome by arms this very pretension which would not yield to reason. Beginning in the last century, the correspondeuce is at last closed by the recent repty nf Mr. SEWARD to Lord LYONS. The long-continued occasion of conflict is now happily removed, and the pretension disappears forever—to take its place among the curiosities of the past.

But I do not content myself with asserting the persistent opposition of the American Guvernment. It belongs to the argument, that I should exhibit this opposition and the precise grouud on which it was placed—being identical with that now adopted by Great Britain. And here the testimony is complete. If you will kindly follow me, you shall see it from the beginning in the public life of nur country, and in the authentic records of our Government.

This British pretension aroused and startled the Administration of Washington, and the pen of Mr. JEFFERSON, his Secretary of State, was enlisted against it. In a letter to THOMAS PINCKNEY, our Minister at London, dated June 11, 1792, he said:

"The simplest rule will be that the vessel being American shall be evidence that the seamen on board her are such."

In another letter to the same Minister, dated Oct. 12, 1792, he calls attention to a case of special outrage, as follows:

"I inclose you a copy of a letter from Messrs. BLOW & STEPHENSON, merchants of Virginia, *complaining of the impressment of their sailors* on the coast of Africa by the commander of a British armed vessel. So many instances of this kind have happened that it is quite necessary that their Government should explain themselves on the subject, and be led to disavow and punish such conduct."—*State Papers*, vol. 3, p. 574.

The same British pretension was put forth under the Administration of JOHN ADAMS, and was again encountered. Mr. PICKERING, at that time Secretary of State, in a letter to RUFUS KING, our Minister at London, dated June 5, 1796, after repeating the rule proposed by Mr. JEFFERSON, says:

"But it will be an important point gained, *if on the high seas our flag can protect those who deem it look upon its protection as due.* And for this, humanity as well as interest, powerfully plead."—*State Papers*, vol. 3, p. 454.

And again, at a later day, during the same Administration, Mr. MARSHALL, afterwards the venerable Chief-Justice of the United States, and at the time Secretary of State, in his instructions to RUFUS KING, at London, dated Sept. 20, 1800, says:

"The impressment of our seamen is an injury of very serious magnitude, which deeply affects the feelings and the honor of the nation." * * * "Alien seamen, not British subjects, engaged in our merchant service, ought to be equally exempt with citizens. Britain has no more right to their persons or to their service. *They are as much out of the power of the sovereign and as entirely free as the master.* It is an act of violence which the reexists no palliative."—*State Papers*, vol. 2, p. 389.

The same British pretension showed itself constantly under the administration of Mr. JEFFERSON. Throughout the eight years of his Presidency, the repeated outrages of British cruisers never for a moment allowed it to be forgotten. Mr. MADISON during this full period was Secretary of State, and some of the varied productions of his pen are more masterly than those in which he exposed the tyranny of this pretension. In the course of this discussion he showed the special hardship found in the fact that the sailors were taken from the ship at the mere will of an officer, without any form of judicial proceedings, and thus early presented against the pretension of Great Britain the precise objection which is now adopted by her. Here are his emphatic words, in his celebrated instructions to Mr. MONROE, at that time our Minister at London, dated Jan. 5, 1804:

"Taking reason and justice for the tests of this practice, *it is peculiarly unjustifiable, because it deprives the seamen of rights of persons of a regular trial*, to which the most inconsiderable article of property captured on the high seas is entitled, and *leaves the destiny* to the will of an officer, sometimes interested, often ignorant, and generally intoxicated by want of manners in his own decisions. Whenever property found in a neutral vessel is supposed to be liable, on any ground, to capture and condemnation, the rule in all cases is, that the question shall not be decided by the captor, but be carried before a legal tribunal, where a regular trial may be had, and where the captor himself is liable to damages for an abuse of his power. Can it be necessary to explain to a British statesman a manner why this restriction, and thus responsible in a case of mere property of trivial amount, should be permitted, *without recurring to any tribunal whatever, to examine the crew of a neutral vessel, to decide the important question of their respective allegiances*, and to carry that decision into execution by forcing every individual he may choose into a service abhorrent to his feelings, casting him off from his most tender connections, exposing his mind and his person to the most humiliating discipline, and his life itself to the greatest danger? Reason, justice and humanity unite in protesting against so extravagant a proceeding."—*State Papers*, vol. 3, p. 84.

Negotiations, on this principle, thus distinctly declared, were intrusted at London to JAMES MONROE, afterward President of the United States, and to WILLIAM PINKNEY, the most accomplished master of prize law which our country has produced. But they were unsuccessful. Great Brttain persisted. In a joint letter, dated at London, September 11, 1806, the Picnipotentiaries say:

"That it was impossible that we should acknowledge in favor of any foreign Power *the claim to such jurisdictun on board our vessels* fonnd upon the main ocean, *as this sort of impressment* implied—a claim as plainly inadmissible in its principle, and derogating from the nnquestionable rights of our sovereignty, as it was vexatious in its practical consequences."—*State Papers*, vol. 3, p. 134.

In another joint letter dated London, Nov. 11, 1806, the same plenipotentiaries say:

"The right was denied by the British Commissioners, *who asserted that of their Government to seize its subjects on board neutral merchant vessels on the high seas*, and who also urged that the relinquishment of it at this time would go far to the overthrow of their naval power, on which the safety of the State essentially depended."—*State Papers*, vol. 3, p. 133.

In still another letter, dated at London, April 22, 1807, Messrs. MONROE and PINKNEY say of the British Commissioners:

"They stated that the prejndice of the navy and of the conntry generally was so strongly *in favor of their pretension* that the Ministry could not encounter it in a direct form; and that in truth the support of Parliament could not have been relied on in snch a case."—*State Papers*, vol. 3, p. 160.

The British Cnmmissioners were two excellent persons, Lord HOLLAND and Lord AUCKLAND; bnt though friendly to the United States in their declarations, and Liberals in politics, they were powerless.

At home in the United States the question continued to ha discussed by able writers. Among those whose opinions were of the highest authority, was the late President, JOHN ADAMS, whn from his retirement at Quincy sent forth a pamphlet, dated Jan. 9, 1809, in which the British pretension was touched to the quick; and again the precise objectinn was presented which is now urged by Great Britain. Depicting the scene when one of our ships is encountered by a British cruiser, he says:

"The lieutenant is to be the judge. The midshipman is to the clerk, and the boatswain sheriff or marshal." * * * "If it impossible to figure to ourselves in imagination this solemn tribunal and venerable judge without smiling, till the bumiliation of our country comes into our thoughts and interrupts the sense of ridicule by the tears of grief or vengeance."—*John Adams' Works*, vol. 9, p. 607.

At last all redress through negntiation was found to be impossible; and this pretension, aggravated into multitudinous tyranny, was openly announced to be one of the principal reasons for the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812. In his message to Congress, dated June 1, of that year, Mr. MADISON, who was now President, thus exposed the offensive character of this pretension; and his words, directed against a persistent practice, are now echoed by Great Britain, in the single instance which has accidentally occurred:

"Could the seizure of British subjects in such cases be regarded as within the exercise of a belligerent right, the acknowledged laws of war, which forbid an article of captured property to be adjnged without a regular investigation before a competent tribunal, *would imperious y demand the fairest trial where the sacred rights of persons were at issue. In place of such a trial, these rights are subjected to the will of every petty commander.*"—*Statesman's Manual*, vol. 1, p. 294.

While the war was waging the subject was still discussed. Mr. GRUNDY, in the House of Representatives, in a report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said:

"A subaltern, or any other officer of the British navy, ought not to be arbiter in such a case. The liberty and lives of American citizens ought not to depend on the will of such a party."—*State Papers*, vol. 3, p. 606.

Such was the American ground. The British pretension was unhesitatingly proclaimed in the declaration of the Prince Regent, afterwards GEORGE IV., given at the palace of Westminster, Jan. 9, 1813:

"The President of the United States has, it is true, since proposed to Great Britain an armistice; not, however, on the admission that the cause of war bitherto relied on was removed; but nn condition that Great Britain, as a preliminary step, should do away a cause of war now brongbt forward *as such* for the first time, namely, that *she should abandon the exercise of her* UNDOUBTED RIGHT *of search to take from American merchant vessels British seamen, the natural-born subjects of his Majesty.*

His Royal Highness can never admit that, in the exercise of the UNDOUBTED *and hitherto undisputed right of searching neutral merchant vessels in time of war, the impressment of British seamen*, when found therein, *can be deemed any violation of a neutral flag.* Neither can he admit that the taking of such seamen from on board such vessels *can be considered by any neutral State as a hostile measure or a justifiable cause of war.*"

The war was closed by the treaty at Ghent; but perversely the British pretension was not renounced. Other negotiations in 1818, under President MONROE; in 1823, also under MONROE; and again in 1827, under JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, expressly to procure its renunciation, were all unavailing. At last, in 1842, at the treaty of Washington, Mr. WEBSTER, calmly setting aside all idea of further negotiation on this pretension, and without even proposing any stipulation with regard to it, deliberately announced the principle irrevocably adopted by our Government. It was the principle early announced at the beginning of the Republic by Mr. JEFFERSON. This dispatch is one of the most memorable in our history, and it bears directly on the existing controversy when, in exposing the British pretension, it says:

"But the Lieutenant of a man-of-war, having necessity for men, is *not to be a summary judge*, and his decisions will be quite as significant of his own wants and his own power as of the truth and justice of the case."—*Webster's Works*, vol. 6, p. 323.

At a later day still, on the very eve nf recent events, we find Gen. CASS, as Secretary of State, in his elaborate instructions to our ministers in Europe, dated 27th June, 1859, declaring principles which may properly cootrol the present question. He says:

"It is obvious, from the temper of the age, that the present is no safe time to assert and rnforce pretensions on the part of belligerent Powers affecting the interest of nations at peace, *unless such pretensions are clearly justified by the law of nations.*" * * * "The stoppage of neutral vessels upon the high seas, their forcible entrance, and the overhauling and examination of their cargoes, the seizure of their freight, *at the will of a foreign officer*, the frequent interruption of their voyages by compelling them to change their destination, in order to secure evidence, and, *the abuses such practices are prone to accompany the exercise of unlimited power*, where responsibility is remote; these are, indeed, serious obstructions, little likely to be submitted to in the present state of the world without a formidable effort to prevent them."

Such is an authentic history of this British pretension, and of the manner in which it has been met by our Government. And now the special argument formerly directed by us against this pretension is directed by Great Britain against the pretension of Capt. WILKES to take two rebel emissaries from a British packet ship. If Capt. WILKES is right in this pretension, then throughout all these international debates, extending over at least two generations, we have been wrong.

But it has been sometimes said that the steam packet having on board the rebel emissaries was on this account liable to capture, and therefore the error of Capt. WILKES in taking the emissaries was simply an error of form and not of substance. I do not stop to consider whether an exercise of summary power against which our Government has so constantly protested can be under any circumstances an error merely of form, for the policy of our Government, most positively declared in its diplomacy, and also attested in numerous treaties, leaves no room to doubt that a neutral ship with its different passengers—not in the military or naval service—is not liable to capture, and therefore the whole proceeding was wrong, not only because the passengers were taken from the ship, but also because the ship, however guilty morally, was not guilty legally in receiving such passengers on board. If this question were argued on British authorities it might be otherwise; but according to American principles the ship was legally innocent. Of course, I say nothing of the moral offense imputable in that act.

In the middle of the last century the Swiss professor VATTEL declared that on the breaking out of war we cease to be under any obligation of leaving the enemy to the free enjoyment of his rights, and this principle he applied loosely to the transit of ambassadors. (Vattel, book 4, chap. 7 sec. 85. Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, quoting this authority, at the beginning of the present century, let fall these words:

"The belligerent may stop the ambassador of the enemy on his passage."—*The Atalanta*, 6 *Rob. Rep.*, p. 450.

And this curt proposition, though in some respects indefinite, has been often repeated since by writers on the law of nations. On its face it leaves the question unsettled, whether the emissaries of an unrecognized Government can be stopped. But there is another case in which the same British judge, who has done so much to illustrate international law, has used language which seems to embrace not only ambassadors and vessels, but also pretenders to the character, and all others who are the public agents of the enemy. Says this eminent magistrate:

"Reporters to mean powers may not be but representatives that whenever it is of such great importance to the enemy that *no hostile steps should be taken to the prejudice of the public interest*, it should afford equal ground of forfeiture against the vessel charitably believed to be employed intimately connected with hostile operations."—*The Ormond*, 1 *Robinson R.*, p. 431.

Admit that the emissaries of an unrecognized Government cannot be recognized as ambassadors with the liabilities as well as immunities of this character, yet, in the face of these words, it is difficult to see how a Government, bowing habitually to the authority of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, and regarding our rebels as "hostile agents," can assert that a steam packet, conveying emissaries from these belligerents, "sent out on the public service and at the public expense," was according to the language of Lord RUSSELL, "pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage." At least, this assertion, this Government seems to think, rests again upon its own history; or it sets aside the facts so openly boasted with regard to the public execution of these fugitives.

On this question British policy may change with circumstances, and British precedents may be uncertain, but the original American policy is unchangeable, and the American precedents which illustrate it are solemn treaties. The words of VATTEL, and the judgments of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, were well known to the statesmen of the United States; and yet, in the face of these authorities, which have entered so largely into this debate, the American Government at an early day deliberately adopted a contrary policy, to which, for a century, it has steadily adhered. It was plainly declared *that only soldiers or officers could be stopped*, thus positively excluding the idea of stopping ambassadors, or emissaries of any kind, not in the military or naval service. Mr. MADISON, who more than any other person shaped our national policy on maritime rights, has stated it on this question. In his remarkable dispatch to Mr. MONROE, at London, dated Jan. 1, 1804, he says:

"The article renounces the claim to take from the vessels of the neutral party, on the high seas, any person whatever, *not in the military service of an enemy*, an exception which we admit to come within the law of nations, on the subject of contraband of war. *With this exception, we consider a neutral flag on the high seas as a safeguard to those sailing under it.*"—*State Papers*, vol. 3, p. 83.

Then again, in the same dispatch, Mr. MADISON says:

"Great Britain, then, must produce an exception in the law of nations in favor of the right she contends for. In what written and received authority will she find it? In what usage, except her own, will it be found?" * * * "But nowhere will she find an exception to this freedom of the seas and of neutral flags, which justifies the taking away of any person, not nn *enemy in military service*, fonnd on board a neutral vessel, p. 84.

And then, again, in the same dispatch, he says:

"Whenever a belligerent claim against persons on board a neutral vessel is referred to in treaties, *enemies in military service* alone are excepted from the general immunity of persons in that situation; and *this exception confirms the immunity of those who are not in it.*"—*Ibid.*, p. 84.

It was in pursuance of this principle, thns clearly announced and repeated, that Mr. MADISON instructed Mr. MONROE to propose a convention between the United States and Great Britain, containing the following stipulation:

"No person whatever shall, upon the high seas and without the jurisdiction of either party, be demanded or taken out of any ship or vessel belonging to citizens or snbjects of one of tho parties, by the public or private armed ships belonging to or in the service of the other, *unless such person be at the time in the military service of an enemy of such other party.*"—*Ibid.*, p. 82.

Mr. MONROE pressed this stipulation most earnestly upon the British Government; but, though treated courteously, he could get no satisfaction with regard to it. Lord HARROWBY, the Foreign Secretary, in one of his conversations, "expressed a concern to find the United States opposed to Great Britain on certain great neutral questions in favor of the doctrines of the modern law, which he termed *novelties.*" (State Papers, vol. 3, p. 99.) And Lord MULGRAVE, who succeeded this accomplished nobleman, persevered in the same dissent. Mr. MONROE writes, under date of 18th October, 1805:

"(In a review of the conduct of this Government to-

wards the United States, I am inclined to think that the delay which has been so studiously sought is part of a system, and that it is intended, as circumstances favor, to subject our commerce, at present and hereafter, to every restraint in their power."—*State Papers*, vol. 3, p. 107.

Afterward Mr. MONROE was joined by Mr. PINKNEY in the mission to London, and the two united in presenting this same proposition again to the British Government. (State Papers, vol 3, p. 137.) It was rejected, although the Ministry of Mr. FOX, who was then in power, seems to have afforded at one time the expectation of an agreement.

While these distinguished plenipotentiaries were pressing this principle at London, Mr. MADISON was maintaining it at home. In an unpublished communication to Mr. MERAR, the British Minister at Washington, bearing date 9th of April, 1805, which I extract from the files of the State Department, he declared:

"The United States cannot accede to the claim of any nation to take from their vessels on the high seas *any description of persons, except soldiers* in the actual service of the enemy."

In a reply, bearing date April 12, 1805, this principle was positively repudiated by the British Minister; so that the two Governments were ranged unequivocally on opposite sides.

The treaties of the United States with foreign nations are in harmony with this principle so energetically proposed and upheld by Mr. MADISON. In the treaty of commerce with France in 1778, it is expressly provided that

"Enemies to both or either party are not to be taken out of the said ships, *unless they are soldiers and in actual service of the enemies.*"—*Statutes at Large*, vol. 8, p. 26.

In the treaty with the Netherlands, in 1782, the exception is confined to "military men actually in the service of an enemy," (*Ibid.*, p. 38,) and this same exception will also be found in the treaty with Sweden, in 1782, (*Ibid.*, p. 64;) with Prussia in 1785, (*Ibid.*, p. 90;) with Spain in 1795, (*Ibid.*, p. 146;) with France in 1800, (*Ibid.*, p. 184;) with Columbia in 1824, (*Ibid.*, p. 312;) with Central America in 1825, (*Ibid.*, p. 328;) with Brazil in 1828, (*Ibid.*, p. 393;) with Mexico in 1831, (*Ibid.*, p. 416;) with Chili in 1832, (*Ibid.*, p. 436;) with Venezuela, in 1836, (*Ibid.*, p. 472;) with Peru-Bolivia, in 1836, (*Ibid.*, p. 490;) with Ecuador in 1839, (*Ibid.*, p. 540;) with New-Granada in 1846 (Statutes, vol. 9, p. 886;) with Guatemala, in 1849, (Statutes, vol. 110, p. 880;) with San Salvador, in 1850; (*Ibid.*, p. 894;) and in the treaty with Peru, in 1851, (*Ibid.*, p. 936.) Such is the unbroken testimony, in the most solemn form, to the policy of our Government. In some of the treaties the exception is simply "soldiers," in others it is "officers or soldiers." It is true, that among these treaties there is none with Great Britain; but it is also true, that this is simply because this Power refused its assent, when this principle was presented by our Government as an undoubted part of international law, which it desired to confirm by treaty.

Clearly and beyond all question, according to American principles and practice, the ship was not liable to capture on account of the presence of emisaries, "not "soldiers or officers;" nor could such emissaries be legally taken from the ship. But the completeness of this authority is increased by the concurring testimony of the Continent of Europe. Since the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the policy of the Continental States has refused to sanction the removal of enemies from a neutral ship, unless military men in actual service. And now, since this debate has commenced, we have the positive testimony of the French Government to the same principle, given with special reference to the present case. M. THOUVENAL, the Minister of the Emperor for Foreign Affairs, in a recent letter to Mr. SEWARD, published with the papers now before the Senate, earnestly insists that the rebel emisaries, not being military persons actually in the service of the enemy, were not subject to seizure on board a neutral ship. I leave this part of the subject with the remark, that it is Great Britain alone whose position on this question can be brought into doubt.

But still another question occurs. Beyond all question, there were "dispatches" from the rebel belligerents on board the ship—in the "dispatches" as this debate will write. Public report, the declaration of a person on board the ship, and the boastful declaration of JEFFERSON DAVIS in a public document, that these emissaries were proceeding under an appointment from him—which appointment would be a "dispatch" of the highest character—seems to place this fact beyond denial. Assuming this fact, the ship was liable to capture and to be carried off for adjudication, according to the British authorities—unless the positive judgment of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT in the case of the *Atalanta* (1 Robinson R., p. 440,) and also the Queen's proclamation at the commencement of this rebellion, where "dispatches" are enumerated among contraband articles and treated as such, do not modify, in their application as to words, and nothing more. But however binding and peremptory these authorities may be in Great Britain, they cannot be accepted to reverse the policy of the United States, which here again leaves no room for doubt. In order to give precision to the rights which it claimed and to prevent any question on its own Government was sought to explain in treaties what it meant by contraband. As early as 1778, in the treaty with Spain, after specifying contraband articles, with some special dispositions, it is declared that

"the articles aforesaid, the exportation of which is prohibited, shall not be comprehended in the foregoing enumeration of contraband goods." * * * "All other merchandises and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband explained in the present article, shall be held and reputed free, and may be freely carried by the subjects of both parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, except only those places which are at the time besieged or blockaded."

This was the first clear position which was taken, declaring what is contraband, "dispatches" are also positive words of exclusion, so that dispatches cannot be considered as a contraband. These treaties constitute not conclusive record of our Government on this question. And once let me remark that, while decisions of British Admiralty Courts on all these matters are freely cited, the decisions of our Supreme Court are cited. Of course, if any existed, they would be of the highest value, but there are none, and the reason is obvious. These treaties could not arise before our Supreme Court, because under our Government they are as clearly settled by treaties and diplomacy as is beyond question.

Clearly then and beyond all question, according to American principles and practice, the ship was not liable to capture on account of dispatches on board. And here again we have the concurring testimony of Continental Europe, and especially of the French Government, in the recent letter of M. THOUVENEL.

Of course this whole discussion, proceeds on the assumption that the rebels are to be regarded as belligerents, which is the character already accorded to them by Great Britain. If they are not regarded as belligerents, then the proceeding of Capt. WILKES is undoubtedly illegal and void. To a political offender, however deep his guilt—though hardened with the dying execrations of innocent men, and bending beneath the consciousness of the ruin which he has brought upon his country—the asylum of a foreign ship-of-war, is sacred, whether on shore or on sea, and it is among the proudest boasts of England, at least in modern times, that her exiles of defeated democracies as well as of defeated dynasties have found a sure protection beneath her inviolate flag. And yet this Power has no more scrupulously accorded to other flags what she claimed for her own. One of the objections theoretically pressed by Great Britain at the beginning of the present century to any enumeration of contraband articles was that facility would be given to privateers in the British Channel, by the act recently claimed by American vessels, for the sake of their cargoes, to take Dutch, Swedish and Danish vessels, thus assuming that trade—the concessions of ROBERT EMMET, in England, or the contraband of HORNE TOOKE, in England—ought to be confiscated on board a neutral ship; that the arrest could be accomplished only through the pretension of impressment. But this flagrant instance cannot be a precedent for the United States, which has always maintained the right of asylum as firmly as it has rejected the pretension of impressment.

If I am correct in this review, then the conclusion is inevitable. The seizure of the rebel emissaries on board a neutral ship cannot be justified according to our best American precedents and practice. There seems to be no single point where the seizure is not questionable, unless we choose to invoke British precedents and practice, which, beyond doubt, led Capt. WILKES into the mistake which he committed. In the solitude of his ship he consulted familiar authorities at hand, and felt that in following VATTEL and Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, as quoted and affirmed by eminent writers, reinforced by the invetcrate practice of the British navy, he could not err. He was mistaken. There was a better example; it was the constant, uniform, unhesitating practice of his own country on the ocean, refusing to consider dispatches as contraband of war, and protesting always against an adjudication of personal rights by the summary judgment of a quarter-deck. Had these well-attested precedents been in his mind, the gallant Captain would not, even for a moment, have been seduced from his allegiance to those principles which constitute a part of our country's glory.

Mr. President, let the rebels go. Two wicked men, ungrateful to their country, are let loose with the brand of Cain upon their foreheads. Prison doors are opened; but principles are established which will help to free other men, and to open the gates of the sea. Never before in her active history has Great Britain ranged herself on this side. Such an event is an epoch. *Novus saeclorum nascitur ordo.* To the liberties of the sea this Power is now committed. To a certain extent this cause is now under her tutelary care. If the immunities of passengers, not in the military or naval service, as well as of sailors, are not directly recognized, they are at least implied; while the whole pretension of impressment, so long the pest of neutral commerce, and operating only through the lawless adjudication of a quarter-deck, is made absolutely impossible. Thus is the freedom of the seas enlarged, not only by limiting the number of persons who are exposed to the penalties of war, but by driving from it the most offensive pretension that ever stalked upon its waves. To such conclusion Great Britain is irrevocably pledged. Nor treaty nor bond was needed. It is sufficient that her late appeal can be vindicated only by a renunciation of early, long-continued tyranny. Let her bear the rebels back. The consideration is ample; for the sea became free as this penitent Power crossed it, steering westward with the sun, on an errand of liberation.

In this surrender, if such it may be called, our Government does not even "stoop to conquer." It simply lifts itself to the height of its own original principles. The early efforts of its best negotiators—the patriot trials of its soldiers in an unequal war—have at length prevailed, and Great Britain, usually so haughty, invites us to practice upon those principles which she has so strenuously opposed. There are victories of force. Here is a victory of truth. If Great Britain has gained the custody of two rebels, the United States have secured the triumph of their principles.

If this result be in conformity with our cherished principles, it will be superfluous to add other considerations of policy; and yet I venture to suggest that estranged sympathies abroad may be secured again by an open adhesion to these principles, which already have the support of the Continental Governments of Europe, smarting for years under British pretensions on the sea. The powerful organs of public opinion on the Continent are also with us. M. HAUTEFEUILLE, whose work on the Law of Nations is the arsenal of arguments for neutrals, has entered into this debate with a direct proposition for the release of these emissaries as a testimony to the true interpretation of international law. And a journal, which of itself is an authority, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, hopes that the United States will let the rebels go, simply because "it would be a triumph of the rights of neutrals to apply them for the advantage of a nation which has ever opposed and violated them."

But this triumph is not enough. The sea-god will in future use his trident less, but the same principles which led to the present renunciation of early pretensions naturally conduct to yet further emancipation of the sea. The work of maritime civilization is not finished. And here the two nations, equally endowed by commerce, and matching each other while they surpass all other nations, in peaceful ships, may gloriously unite in setting up new pillars, which shall mark new triumphs, rendering the ocean a highway of peace instead of a field of blood.

The Congress of Paris, in 1856, where were assembled the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey, has already led the way. Adopting the early policy of the United States, often proposed to foreign nations, this Congress has authenticated two important changes in restraint of belligerent rights: first, that the neutral flag shall protect enemy's

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

The Possibility of Arbitration in the American Case.

The Tory Press Preaching an Anti-American Crusade.

Suppression of Irish Sympathies with America.

A French Criticism on the Views of Archbishop Hughes.

The British screw-steamship *Kangaroo*, Capt. McQUIGAN, from Liverpool, Dec. 25, calling at Queenstown, arrived here yesterday.

Her advices have been generally anticipated.

From our European exchanges we extract and translate various matters of interest relative to American affairs.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from Mr. RUSSELL, dated Dec. 6, being a day or two earlier than the letter last published. Mr. RUSSELL was of opinion that the Government was too feeble to resist popular arrogance, and that it dare not make concessions even to avoid war. He predicts that before the close of 1861 a most extraordinary financial crisis will be inevitable, that national paper currency will be issued, and that the whole banking system of the country will fall with a rush.

Better Tone of the British Ministerial Press —Arbitration Possible.

From the London Times.

"Arbitration," cry the peacemakers; "cannot you settle the whole question by arbitration? Why think of steamers and gunboats and regiments for Canada? Can the use of such means ever decide a legal question?" But does any man in his senses believe that without the possession of military and naval strength it would be possible to get the American Government to listen to us at all? It is said now that there is a probability that the Washington Cabinet will make some concessions, though we observe by the very latest advices that the New-York Press continues to insult the British nation. If there be any foundation for the rumor, to what are we to attribute this change of counsel but to the growing conviction that England is too strong to be treated like the Government of New-Granada, which was made the victim of a still more unjustifiable violation of neutral rights, still unatoned for? Cannot every one see, from what has passed in America since the capture of the Commissioners, that the men at the head of affairs have been preparing with sufficient cunning to receive the remonstrances of England? The outrage is so flagrant that they cannot believe it will be passed over, yet they are not aware of the storm they have raised. They have been probably expecting to receive a sharp remonstrance, but not an ultimatum. So the game is to play fast and loose with the question. The Secretary of the Navy gives his warm approval of the act, and the Republican lawyers echo Capt. WILKES' nonsense about embodied dispatches. On the other hand, the President carefully avoids the subject in his Message. The lower house of Congress, which the champions of an extended suffrage in this country now decry, as consisting only of the representatives of the people, votes unanimous thanks to Capt. WILKES; the Senate says not a word. It would be amusing were it not painful to see how the whole set of tricky politicians are preparing to meet the anger of the Britisher. It may be that information has filtered out that the Government at Washington will not stand the risk of a war, and that if England asks in a peremptory manner concessions will be made, but the spirit in which meek advances and proposals for arbitration would be received may be learnt from the conduct of the Americans during the few weeks of suspense. However, that part of the question, at any rate, is quite settled. *We have not proposed arbitration. We have now only to see whether the Federal Government will propose it.* Unless it do so, the whole hypothetical fabric of Lord ERSKINE and his friends falls to the ground. Would it not be as well for them to wait a few days, and *defer their strictures on the refusal of arbitration by our Government until they have learnt that our opponents have asked for it?*

The Tories Clamorous for a Crusade Against America.

From the London Herald.

We have, ere now, expressed our disgust with the Northern method of waging war. In Virginia the Federal troops have robbed and burnt with impunity, not apparently because Gen. MCCLELLAN shares the tastes of his men for cowardly and useless atrocities, but because the discipline of the volunteers is so bad that he cannot keep them in order. But the "stone fleets" and the incentives to servile insurrection are crimes for which the Government—in the latter case Mr. LINCOLN himself—is distinctly and solely answerable. The destruction of Charleston harbor is a crime against humanity, an act of hostility to the whole civilized world. Even Americans will feel it as such. In the event of war it is possible the Northern flag may be driven from the seas, and the Confederates may find an opportunity of retaliating on Boston and New-York. Nay, whatever right the North may have to do this act, we, if provoked to war, shall have exactly the same right against them. If a British admiral were to sink some thousands of tons of stone at the entrance of the great commercial ports of the North, Mr. LINCOLN would justly protest against a war waged not only with the American Government and people of this day, but with the inhabitants of the country for centuries to come. The bombardment of the defenceless cities of the rich Atlantic seaboard would be a much more pardonable act; yet this would arouse against us the indignation of every country to which it became known. All this, if his own people were to be the victims, Mr. LINCOLN would remember. But he seems, like all Americans, to fancy that what would be atrocious if practiced against them, is meritorious when they inflict it on others. Again, if we were to give up to pillage an unfortified town, not taken by assault, the whole world would cry shame upon us; and we ourselves should reasonably feel that we had utterly disgraced our Christianity and our civilization. Yet Mr. LINCOLN, by the adoption of Abolitionist views in the prosecution of the war, by the measures which he has taken almost avowedly to excite servile insurrection, has done what in him lies to deliver up the whole of the Southern States to all, and more than all, the horrors experienced by the unhappy Badajos. *It is time that some civilized Power should interfere with the prosecution of a policy so barbarous and so wanton; that the strong hand of a superior enemy should compel the Federal Government either to sue for peace at once, or to wage war after the fashion of civilized nations.*

The Causes of the War.

A REVIEW OF THE POSITION OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

From the Journal des Débats.

Up to the present moment, French journals could be found, few in number 'tis true, which, in reference to the American question, have taken part, more or less directly, with the South against the North: but we must do these journals the justice to admit that, through a sentiment of respect for human opinion and of modesty easy enough to comprehend, they have taken care to shelter themselves behind a sophism which is becoming more and more difficult to maintain, by pretending that Slavery is not the real cause of war between the old and the new American Confederacies. At length, however, we regret to say there is among us a paper that has overcome all these scruples. *Le Monde*, since name it we must, the worthy continuation of the *Univers*, has discovered in the American journals a plea in favor of Slavery, and complacently opens its columns to the lengthy article in question, which is signed by Mr. HUGHES, Archbishop of New-York, and commends it to those of its readers who wish to obtain a correct idea of the American war.

It was not without a feeling of profound disgust that we were enabled to read this singular dissertation, loosely put together, and built up, as it is, upon arguments borrowed from every source, from philosophy, history, religion, the Old Testament, and even the Evangelists themselves. The American prelate who, by the way, undertakes to refute the excellent book of M. COCHIN, entitled *The Abolition of Slavery*, sets out by affirming that the Catholics, and the majority of the soldiers on the field of battle, "have not the least idea that a war which causes so much blood to flow, and so much money to be spent, should be continued solely in order to gratify a clique of Abolitionists."

What then, pray, *is* the cause, what the object of the war? It is purely, as Mr. HUGHES declares, to maintain the Constitution and defend the Government of the United States. But whence, then, arise the dangers that menace the Constitution and the Government, if not from Slavery? As to Slavery in itself, the American prelate does not go so far as to defend the principle, but he sets forth, with the greatest warmth, the extenuating circumstances in favor of the peculiar institution "so dear to the planters of the South." Even while conceding that Slavery is not an institution of divine origin, Mr. HUGHES devotes himself to the task of demonstrating that it exists by the permission of Providence, and dates back to the remotest times. If, for a moment, he does yield to an emotion of pity for the thousands of human beings who are borne away from Africa to America, there to pass their lives in slavery, and, particularly, for their children, who are slaves from their birth and forever, he consoles himself by remarking that, after all, this is a consequence of the original sin. The final deduction of the writer, is, that the "clique of Abolitionists" are guilty of the unpardonable offence of desiring to hasten the moment when it shall please Providence to bring about a change in the social life of those countries where Slavery still exists. Such is an abstract of the doctrines which *Le Monde* recommends to its readers as "truths well worthy to arrest their attention."

It belongs to no other than the party which has launched anathemas against the loftiest principles and the most precious conquests of modern society, to the party which has denounced liberty of the Press, liberty of thought and liberty of conscience as the inventions of hell,—it belonged to none but this party to constitute itself the official champion and patron of Slavery. In establishing the fact for the greater edification of the public we have not the candor to be astonished at it.

Government Making War on the Irish Sympathy with America.

THE O'DONOGHUE, M. P., AND THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

The following correspondence has taken place between the O'DONOGHUE, M. P., and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in reference to the speech of the former at the mass meeting in Dublin a short time since:

LORD CHANCELLOR'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN, Dec. 9.

SIR: I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to write to you, and state that his lordship has read the report, as given in the *Freeman's Journal* newspaper of the 6th inst., of the proceedings of what is called a mass meeting of Irish Nationalists, holden at the Rotundo on the evening of Thursday, the 5th inst., and over which you are stated to have presided as Chairman. The whole tenor of the speeches reported to have been made at this meeting, and the resolutions adopted, plainly indicate the determination of those who took part in it, that if, in consequence of recent occurrences, a war should arise between Her Majesty and the Federal States of Northern America, they would, as far as might be in their power, not only withhold all assistance from their lawful sovereign, but would manifest their sympathy and friendship for those who in that calamitous event would be arrayed in open hostility against her. The meeting appears to have concluded with the appointment of a Committee, of which you are named as Chairman, whose object is declared to be to take into consideration the advisability of carrying out an organization in the present state of affairs at home and abroad; and looking to the principles avowed by those who addressed the meeting, it is to be presumed that the organization thus projected is designed to advance those principle and to disseminate the treasonable view so publicly announced. The whole of these proceedings appear to the Lord Chancellor to be altogether at variance with the true allegience to which every subject of the Empire is bound, and his lordship has directed this communication to be made to you, as a magistrate of the County of Kerry, and holding Her Majesty's commission, in order that you may make such observations thereon as you shall think proper.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
The O'DONOGHUE, M. P. MARK PERRIN.

PEARSOCKIN CASTLE, Kenmare, Dec. 14.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 9th of December, conveying to me the view the Lord Chancellor has been pleased to take of the proceedings at the recent meeting of Irish Nationalists, over which I had the honor of presiding. And, in compliance with your request, I beg to state for his lordship's information, *that it is my conviction that an overwhelming majority of the Irish people feel that they have much more reason to be grateful to the American nation than to the British Government, and that, therefore, in the event of a war between America and England, they would be very unwilling to supply men and money for the purpose, as I stated at the meeting, of destroying American seaports, bombarding American cities, and insulting the American flag.* I candidly avow that those are my sentiments. Further, I have to state that I have already acquainted several with my intention of withdrawing from the Committee nominated at the Rotundo meeting, because, upon reflection, I see clearly that, in the absence of a great number of names, the Committee cannot command the confidence of the country. At the same time I think it absolutely necessary that a body manifestly entitled to public confidence, should be appointed to consider how the interests of Ireland would be affected by a war between America and England. Perhaps I may become a member of such a committee, the formation of which must necessarily lead to a most useful national organization. An apprehension of trespassing too much upon your valuable time forbids me to enter at greater length into details; for inasmuch as I deny the necessity or prudence of a secret system of action, I see no reason why the Lord Chancellor should not be made acquainted with our plans, and his opinion taken upon the feasibility of our proposed organization. *I believe the meeting at the Rotundo truly indicated the general feeling of the people of Ireland upon the question of war between America and England*, and I am prepared to maintain, at all risks, that it is the duty and the undoubted right of my countrymen, unreservedly, to discuss all questions affecting the interests of Ireland. I cannot be persuaded that his lordship contemplates visiting me with what he, no doubt, regards as punishment, nor venturing to discharge this duty, and to assert this right. I am puzzled to understand why you have been directed to address me "*as a magistrate*," and not as an Irishman. Are the two characters incompatible? Must a magistrate forego freedom of thought and expression? Must he allow others to think and speak for him? *Must he take an English view of every question, and not even study the natural predilections of the Irish heart?* Future events shall decide the answer to be given to these queries. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, O'DONOGHUE.

To the Secretary of the Lord Chancellor.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN, Dec. 17.

SIR: I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to inform you that, having read your letter of the 14th inst., his lordship *has directed writs of supersedeas to issue, removing you from the commission of the peace of the counties of Cork and Kerry.* I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, MARK PERRIN.

THE O'DONOGHUE, M. P.

Disaster at Sea.

LOSS OF SCHOONER REPUBLIC, OF ROCKLAND.

This vessel sailed from Picton, N. S., Dec. 15, bound to Boston, with a cargo of coal, in charge of Capt. HENRY THOMPSON. Nothing particular occurred until Dec. 28, when she experienced a heavy gale from the north, which continued forty-eight hours, during which she shipped several heavy seas, and was strained badly, causing her to leak. Jan. 1, lat. 42° 30', lon. 64° 30', took another gale from northwest which lasted until the 5th; during the gale was struck by a tremendous sea, which spring the bowsprit, swept the decks, and carried away mainboom, fore and main gaft, stove the boat and cabin-windows, and washed away the bulwarks, the vessel making water very fast; all hands at the pumps. On the 5th, the crew being exhausted and frost-bitten, they had to be lashed to the pumps to keep from being washed overboard—at this time had four feet of water in the hold, and the schooner was settling fast. The ship *J. L. Eggert*, Capt. CONWAY, from Havre, being near by, took off the crew, we saving only what we stood in. When leaving the schooner the sea was breaching over her. This was in lat. 40° 10', lon. 67°.

Capt. HENRY THOMPSON, master of the *Republic*, desires to express his thanks and gratitude to Capt. JOSEPH CONWAY, of the ship *J. L. Bogirt*, also to his officers, for their kindness to his crew and himself while on board his ship, from the time he took them off until they arrived in New-York.

The *Republic* was seven years old, built in Augusta, Me., of 249 tons burden, and owned by Messrs. COBB, WRIGHT & CATE.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 2, 189, 190, 191, 192, 194, 195, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3199, 3561, 4367, 4575, 4751, 4799, 4805, 4815, 4873, 5097, 5098, 4927, 4935, 4947, 5339, 5395, 5577, 5629, 5627, 5663, 5673, 5687, 5706, 5711, 5715, 5767, 3819, 5833, 5835, 5843, 5845, 5865, 5875, 5877, 5881, 5913½, 6059, 6427, 6673, 6679, 6699, 6713, 6723, 6763, 6771, 6859. *Part II.*—Nos. 1706, 1730, 2294, 2404, 3650, 4060, 4106, 4421½, 4764, 4770, 4872, 5110, 5116, 5440, 5522, 5566, 5576, 5612, 5678, 5706, 5722, 5786, 5770, 5771, 5772, 5773, 5774, 5824, 5832, 5848, 5850, 5854, 5856, 5870, 6700.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1157, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2882, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2892½, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2901, 2903. *Part II.*—Nos. 2612, 2774, 3150, 3152, 3154, 3156, 3158, 3160, 3162, 3164, 3166, 3168, 3172. *Part III.*—Nos. 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933. *Part IV.*—Adjourned until Monday next.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 572, 663, 653, 708, 709, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 718, 719, 720. *Part II.*—Nos. 434, 403, 1417, 697, 700, 701, 706, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728.

NOTES OF PRIZE DECISIONS.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS RESIDENT IN THE REBEL STATES—EFFECT OF TREATIES WITH GREAT BRITAIN—BLOCKADE.

The United States vs. *The brig Sarah Starr and cargo.*—This brig was captured by the *Wabash* on the 24 of August, 1861, about 25 miles from the bar at Cape Fear River. She was bound from Wilmington, N. C., to Liverpool, with a cargo of naval stores, and was libeled for condemnation as prize on the ground of being enemy's property and of having broken the blockade. The bark was claimed by Cowlan Gravely, a British subject, residing in Charleston, S. C. The register of the ves- in 1859, showed that she was then owned by C. B. Eddy, of Fall River, Mass., Wm. J. Munro, of Charleston, S. C., and Geo. C. Munro, of Newport, R. I. On May 10, 1861, Eddy and Wm. J. Munro conveyed their two-thirds to Geo. C. Munro, for $100, and he, on July 1, 1861, conveyed the whole vessel to Gravely for the expressed consideration of $10,000. In the bill of sale he described himself as of Wilmington, N. C. For the consideration Gravely gave his note for $3,000, and the residue was agreed to be paid out of the freight to be earned by the brig on her arrival at Liverpool, to which port she was to be forthwith dispatched with a cargo. Munro, who was going as passenger in the vessel, and was captured with her, on his examination *in preparatorio*, stated that none of the purchase money was paid, but there was some evidence from an agent of the vendors tending to show that the note had been subsequently paid.

The cargo of the brig consisted of naval stores, and was claimed by the two Munros, except 50 barrels of turpentine laden on board by Thomas Stevens, a resident of Wilmington. George C. Munro, with his brother, had carried on a business for several years from Wilmington and Charleston, remaining in North and South Carolina to superintend it during the healthy season, and returning to their families in Rhode Island for the rest of the year. George C. was in Wilmington transacting the business of the firm when the cargo of the *Sarah Starr* was bought and shipped. He heard a rumor in July last that Wilmington was blockaded, but testified that he did not know whether it was so in fact.

Held by the Court—In accordance with previous decisions by this Court in prize causes, that a state of war existing between the two communities, the United States are authorized to employ against their enemies the means of attack which are justifiable by the law of nations, among which is blockading their ports.

That the vessel and her cargo were enemy's property. The sale of the vessel was made by Munro, when he was a merchant trading in an enemy's port, to Gravely, also domiciled and carrying on trade in such place. That sale was unlawful as to Munro, even if he was a resident of a loyal State, because it was in fraud of his obligations toward his own Government.

That the cargo was purchased in an enemy's port and consisted of enemy's products, and even loyal citizens or neutrals who trade with an enemy or have a mercantile domicile in an enemy's country, are regarded in the prize Courts, in such commercial dealings, as enemies. (9 Cranch 191.)

That both the Munros and Gravely had a mercantile domicile within the Confederate States.

That, moreover, the sale of the vessel by Munro to Gravely was manifestly colorable, under the proofs, and this also would subject the vessel to seizure and confiscation. (The *Bremen*, 1 Ch. Rob. 86. The *Harmony*, 2 Ch. Rob. 264; 3 *ib.* 17; 4 *ib.* 192 and 252; 5 *ib.* 58 and 248; 8 Cranch 253; 9 *ib.* 191; 1 Gall. 284; 2 *ib.* 268; 1 Wheat. 54, note.)

That Gravely, in his character of a neutral and British subject by birth, was within the purview of the public law in his mercantile relations an enemy of the United States, and the vessel therefore is lawful prize.

A ground of defence and immunity in his behalf is, however, interposed by the claimant, which is that of treaty regulations between the British Government and the United States, made Nov. 19, 1794. The following is the provision in the treaty referred to: "If at any time a rupture should take place between His Majesty and the United States, the merchants and others of each of the two nations residing in the dominions of the other, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade so long as they behave peaceably and commit no offence against the laws." Other articles in that treaty, and the subsequent ones of Dec. 24, 1814, and of July 13, 1815, stipulate mutually the privilege to merchants to come and depart in their business freely from the territories of each nation, and these arrangements are also insisted upon as securing to the claimant an entire immunity in every part of the United States as a resident British merchant.

The stipulation first above quoted forms the main basis of the argument, and is in terms framed to meet cases of hostilities between the contracting Powers themselves, and no way looks to disturbances in places not governed by their respective laws. The dominions to which the treaties refer, in reason must be territories subject to the control and regulation of the respective parties, for it is not to be intended that nations more than individuals assume to stipulate in their compacts to insure individual privileges against natural or physical impossibilities. It is not only matter of notoriety, but the fact is verified by the official proclamation of the President of the United States, that at the time the transactions occurred on the part of the claimant within these States, both of them were in open insurrection and revolt against the Government and laws of the United States, and were united with the Confederate States of the South in flagrant war against the United States and its Government.

The territory of the two States was occupied by armed forces, naval and military, in their service, and the authority of the United States and its laws were arrested and resisted, and could not be enforced by the civil power of the Government. The seceded States assumed by their public acts and declarations to be a Government independent of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and were endeavoring to maintain such independence by public hostilities and organized war. These incidents were notorious in North and South Carolina; and it is in the proofs in this case that such condition of hostility and public war on the part of those States was well known to the claimant. It must, accordingly, be presumed that he voluntarily continued his commercial domicile in that locality, and it is, moreover, to be implied from the proofs that the purchase of this vessel and shipment of her cargo were made with the claimant under full knowledge of these facts, as well as that the United States had declared the ports of these States in a state of warlike blockade.

He is legally chargeable under such circumstances with knowledge that he had lost by his domicil there the character of a neutral, and become a portion of the enemy population, as well as that he had thus placed himself and continued voluntarily outside of territories then under the authority or dominion of the United States. He was as a citizen of the United States should be who should have taken a commercial residence in an Irish port, and there carried on his trade after that place had revolted against Great Britain, and by force of arms prevented the Home Government from regaining possession and control of her former dominions therein. The British authority would unquestionably regard the claim of an American citizen under the terms of the treaty in such case as rescinded or suspended so long as his place of residence continued forcibly wrested from onts de of the actual authority of the mother Government.

It seems to follow plainly from these considerations that the exemption urged by the claimant in his capacity of a British subject, and under the provisions of the treaties referred to, affords no protection to him in the suit. The privilege he sets up is, in the first instance, outside of the *casus foederis*, which relates solely to the existence of mutual hostilities between Great Britain and the United States. The other stipulations in the respective treaties referred to are limited to a reciprocal liberty of commerce between the two nations and their subjects, and import nothing beyond the mutual enjoyment, within the laws and territories of each, of the rights of peaceful intercourse and trade between two neutral, friendly communities. The compacts afford no shadow of color to the merchants of either party to disrobe themselves of their neutrality toward the other, and whilst enjoying such residence, to employ themselves in the service and aid of belligerent powers who are carrying on hostilities against the one whose guaranty of free domicil is invoked. The treaties in words grant the reciprocal privileges of residence and commerce "*subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.*"

The natural sense of the arrangements would be regarded as conveying no higher advantages or immunities to alien friends than native subjects and citizens profess within the territories of the contracting parties. They clearly could not carry on a trade interdicted by the civil law. They could not smuggle cargoes nor engage in the Slave-trade, nor fit out vessels of war within the country against friendly nations. The public law inhibits alike native citizens and friendly neutrals there domiciled from trading with enemies of their own country, or with a friendly belligerent in ports of such enemies, or from affording them aid and comfort there. (3 Phillimore Intern. Law, Ch. 6, § 68, 74, 85. 1 Ch. Rob. 165.)

The point was also raised by the claimants that the statute of July 13, 1861, supersedes the rules of National law, and constitutes the sole law which supplies authority to the Government to seize vessels. The *Sarah Starr* was seized Aug. 3, and the President's proclamation under the statute was issued on the 16th.

Held by the Court, That the statute of July 13 was not intended to supersede or interfere with the war powers of the Government. Its main purpose, disclosed by the title, is to provide for the collection of duties, and the "other purposes" spoken of will naturally be such as assimilate with, or aid in effecting that end.

That the statute is an exercise of the sovereign power of the Government over its own citizens in insurrection and rebellion, and their property owned and acquired in the United States, and is not intended for a declaration or establishment of the belligerent rights or powers of the Government in that respect, nor is it to be construed as revoking or impairing any war rights possessed in that behalf under the law of nations.

That the Custom-house clearance and permit to pass the limits of the port granted by the rebel authorities are not to be considered illegal documents, in the sense of clothing the vessel with false aemblances, and composing of themselves justifiable cause of capture.

That the vessel, when she left Wilmington, had notice that the port was claimed by the United States to be blockaded.

But that there is no direct evidence that it was actually so blockaded, which fact it is incumbent upon the United States to prove.

That as to this point, and the time when the blockade was set on foot, the libelants may be allowed to give further proof.

That the vessel and her cargo were both at the time of their capture enemy's property, and subject to condemnation as such.

Decree accordingly.

For libelants, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Woodford; for claimants, Mr. Edwards.

The United States vs. *The schooner Aigburth and her cargo.*—This vessel was libeled as prize on the same grounds as the *Sarah Starr*, and the two cases were argued and decided together. She was also claimed by the same claimant. She was sold to Gravely, July 8, 1861, by James E. Howland, of North Carolina, and Stephen D. Doane, of South Carolina, for $2,500. Gravely loaded her at Newbern, N. C., with a cargo of produce purchased there to go thence to Cuba and back to a port in the United States or the British Provinces. She went to sea July 28, made her outward voyage to Cuba, and returning was captured off Fernandina, Fla. Gravely owned the return cargo. The vessel, when captured, was 15 to 18 miles nearer the coast than her true course to Nova Scotia.

The same points were made, and decided as in the case of the *Sarah Starr*. The vessel and cargo were condemned and forfeited as enemy's property, and the libelants were also allowed to give further proof as to the actual blockading; of Newbern when the vessel left that port, and as to her attempting to violate the blockade on her return voyage.

WHO IS AN INHABITANT, UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 13, 1861.

The United States vs. *The Schooner De F. Keeling.*—This was a libel to forfeit the vessel, under the act of July 13, 1861, the libel alleging that she was owned by Mary Hutchinson, an inhabitant of New-Orleans. The claimant alleged that she had owned the vessel since May 25, 1861, and was a British subject, and not an inhabitant of New-Orleans, within the meaning of the act.

The evidence showed that she was a native of Great Britain, who, after her husband's death, came to New-Orleans to visit some relatives; that she took the transfer of this vessel from a Mr. Leech in part peyment of a debt *bona fide* owed to her by him; that Leech, being loyal in his sentiments, left New-Orleans in the vessel, which went with a cargo to Vera Cruz and Minititlan, and then to New-York with a cargo, and was destined back to Minititlan when she was seized.

Held by the Court—That the title to the vessel did not pass to the claimant as being herself in any business pursuits or having any mercantile domicil in Louisiana. She acquired it as a neutral creditor, having an honest debt, exceeding its value, owed to her by the vendor, who at once left the State to avoid aiding the rebellion.

That there does not therefore appear any purpose to promote the trade or interests of the enemy in the transaction, or to enable the claimants to become mixed with enemy trade.

That on the evidence the residence of the claimant in New-Orleans was transient and limited to the purpose of visiting some relatives there and settling some accounts and then returning to London.

That she was not therefore such citizen or inhabitant of New-Orleans as will subject the vessel to forfeiture.

Decree therefore for claimant.

For libelants, Mr. Woodford. For claimant, Mr. Edwards.

An Interesting Question of Title—Is it a Contingency that there will be Future Governore of the State of New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Matter of the Petition of the Trustees of the New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School.—In 1796 Dr. John Baker, by his will, left a valuable estate in the Nineteenth Ward of this City, in trust to Trinity Church, for the purpose of establishing a "Charity School," at which it was proposed to educate, support and maintain such children as should be admitted as pupils. At the expiration of the life estates in the property, the Governor of the State was authorized by the will of the testator to collect the rents, &c., of such property, and apply such collections to the uses mentioned.

An act of the Legislature of 1806 incorporated the New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School, which was endowed with his estate under a grant from all the survivors of the persons having estates for life therein.

In 1859, the Legislature authorized the Supreme Court to order a sale and conveyance of such portions of the property, from time to time, upon the application of the Trustees of the school, or of any person holding a life estate in any part of the lands, (upon notice to these Trustees, or the holders of such life estates,) "as shall be necessary to pay any assessment or assessments imposed or to be imposed upon said lands, or any part thereof." This sale was to be conducted as the Court should direct, but should not "impair and affect the right of any lessee of any part of said lands, nor any right therein, or claim thereto, of any heir-at-law of said John Baker."

This was a proceeding under the act of 1859, upon application of the trustees to sell for the purposes authorized by the act.

The purchasers, however, becoming doubtful as to the validity of the title conveyed, applied to be released from their bids.

The following opinion was now delivered in respect to their application and the title.

LEONARD, J.—Whether at the termination of the several estates for life, the Governor of the State of New-York "for the time being" will claim to exercise the trust conferred upon him by the will of Dr. John Baker, to receive the rents, &c., of the premises in question, and apply them "to the education, support and maintenance of the charity scholars, from time to time, belonging" to the charity school under the care of Trinity Church, or will acquiesce in the claim of title now set up by the said trustees of the public school, under the act of the Legislature passed in 1806, cannot now be known; nor can the right of such Governor now be determined, for he has never been made a party to any proceedings in relation to the premises, not even by an advertisement against unknown owners.

The present possession of the trustees of the school is not by virtue of the will of Dr. Baker, nor of the Legislative act of 1806, but under a grant from all the survivors of the persons having estates for life. Those persons still survive.

The right of the Governor who shall be in being at the termination of all the estates for life to assert his title in trust, under the will of Dr. Baker, has not accrued and cannot accrue until the estates for life have terminated.

The act of 1806 cannot have the effect to prevent the future Governor, who will be in office when the estates for life have terminated, from asserting his right to administer the trust, under the will and according to its provisions, and claiming, by action in Court, to eject the corporation upon whom it was conferred by the act of 1806.

Who is, then, to defend these purchasers from such claim?

In my opinion, the will gives to the Governor so vested remainder in fee, in trust for the purposes mentioned in the will. It cannot be deemed a contingency that there will be a Governor of the State of New-York in being at the period or time indicated by the will.

Whether the Legislature, in 1806, could change the object of the trust, is not, in my opinion, a question so clearly in favor of the trustees of the petitioning corporation as not to admit of doubt.

It is urged, however, that, whether the act of 1806 be valid or not, the act of the Legislature passed in 1859, authorizing the sale of so much of the premises in question, under the direction of the Supreme Court, as shall be necessary to pay assessments, &c., will pass a good title to the purchasers under these proceedings, which have been taken in pursuance of the last-mentioned act.

It is further insisted that there are numerous precedents in the statutes and reports of this State to fortify the validity of the title which the purchasers under these proceedings will obtain. The only serious difficulty in respect to this latter position is, that the Governor who will be in office at the termination of the life estates, has not been brought into the proceedings in such a manner as to prevent his inquiring, when the proper time arrives, into the propriety, regularity, jurisdiction and necessity of the proceedings. The Act of 1859, under which these proceedings have been taken, makes no provision for reaching unknown owners.

The statute in relation to partition, and the act of 1855, chapter 327, "to provide for the due apportionment of taxes and assessments, and for the sale of real estate to pay the same," contain careful provisions for bringing in and binding unknown owners, by the proceedings to be taken in such manner that such purchasers can plead the order or judgment of the Court as a bar, not only against those who are named and served as parties, but also against those who are unknown and can be served with process or notice only in the manner provided by statute.

No covenants as to the title are to be given here to the purchasers; should they be hereafter disturbed in their title or possession, they will be remediless; in such a case the title should be beyond question or doubt before a purchaser should be compelled to pay his money and take title.

I am unable to regard the title which the purchasers will receive here to be free from very grave doubts respecting its validity.

The application of the purchasers to be released from their bids, &c., is granted, and of the trustees, &c., to compel the purchasers to take title, &c., is denied, with $10 costs to be paid to counsel for the purchasers on this motion.

M. S. Bidwell for the Trustees. Wakeman & Laibing for the purchasers.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, Samuel Wooten was tried for burglary in the third degree, and acquitted.

Patrick Martin, a young lad, pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of Harriet Dean, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Declaions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Pazen et al. vs. *Bridge.*—Motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Balcom.

Randall et al. vs. *Cumming et al.*—Judgment for the plaintiff for $1,416 68.

Curtis vs. *Main.*—Complaint dismissed.

Sparks vs. *Taylor et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, for $910 90.

Rosevelt vs. *Chatfield.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $342 68.

Log vs. *Heard.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $403 26.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 9, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81	95	12 Metropolitan Bank	80
1,000 Ill. Canal Reg. Bs ex int	76	5 Continental Bank	72
2,000 Mich. St. 6s, '78	79	50 Erie Railway	34⅛
1,000 Mich. St. 8 wk Bs	79	50 do	b60 34⅛
3,000 Missouri Sts. 6s	41⅛	100 do	b10 34⅛
3,000 do	41⅛	100 do	34⅛
11,000 do	41⅛	100 do	s30 34
9,000 do	41⅛	400 do	e 34
1,000 N. Y. State 6s, '67	102	400 Clev. & Tol	36
1,000 Brooklyn C. W. L.	96	150 do	b20 36
1,000 E. R. 5th M. Bds.	72	200 do	b30 36
1,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M.	106	100 do	35⅞
1,000 do	106⅛	50 Erie R. Pre	b30 56⅛
2,000 do	106¼	100 do	b30 56⅞
6,000 C. B. & Q. R. p. c. Bs	93	100 do	b30 56
1,000 M. So. 2d M. Ass.	61	100 do	55⅝
3,000 M. So. S. F. Bds.	52⅝	300 do	55⅝
1,000 Ill. Central R. B.	89	50 Harlem R	b30 13
6,000 T. H. & Alton 1st M	76¼	200 Harlem R. Pre	30⅝
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	39⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R	49⅜
2,000 do	39⅝	50 do	49⅝
8,000 do	39¾	250 do	s60 49
1,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. Bs	78	200 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	29⅛
2,000 Clev. & T. S. F. Bs	78	30 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	41⅝
5,000 Cumb. C. & I. Bs	70	20 Panama Railroad	112
50 Pacific M. S. Co	s60 95⅜	80 do	111
225 do	95⅞	200 Gal. & Chi. R	b30 67⅛
100 do	96	100 do	68⅜
50 do	s10 96⅜	200 Chi. & R. I. R	52⅞
100 N. Y. C. R	s10 81⅜	100 do	s30 52⅛
50 do	81⅜	200 do	52⅜
100 do	h10 81⅜	50 Chi., B. & Q. R.	h10 68
100 do	h10 81⅜	20 do	68
50 do	b30 81⅜	50 Nicaragua Tr. Co	2½
50 do	b15 81⅜	43 M. & P. Du C. R	19⅝
220 do	81⅜	5 M. & P. Dn C. 2d P.	62
100 do	s10 81⅜	100 B. & State Line R.	120

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '67	88	400 Erie Railway	34
1,000 Missouri State 6s	41⅜	100 do	s30 34
9,000 Ill. Canal Bs, '60	77	50 Erie R. Pref	55⅜
2,000 Ill. Canal Reg. Bs	77	25 Chi. & R. I. R	52⅜
2,000 Mich. State 6s, '78	79	11 do	52⅜
1,000 Ill. War Loan	77	50 Harlem Railroad	13
7,000 California St. 7s	77	50 Harlem R. Pref	30⅜
4,000 Louisiana St. 6s	60	350 Mich. Central R	49⅜
4,000 Mil. & Pra. Dn Chn 1st Mtge	63	50 Mich. So. & N. I. G. Sk	41⅝
50 Pac. Mail Stp. Co	95⅜	100 Gal. & Chicago R	66⅜
50 do	s10 95⅜	150 Mil. & Pra. Dn Chn. R.	19⅜
150 N. Y. Central R	81⅜	20 do	19¼
		15 Mil. & Pr. Dn Chn 2d Pf	62

THURSDAY, Jan. 9, P. M.

The Stock Exchange was fairly active today, but not generally buoyant through the early part of the day. The feeling in Federal Stocks and Railway mortgages continues to gain strength. The latter on a good show of investment orders at the Board of $2,000@$5,000 each. The Hudson River firsts sold up to 106¼ per cent., and for the Galena and Chicago firsts 99¼@100 is bid. The Michigan Southern Sinking Funds sold at 82¾ per cent., and for Erie

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Cricket on the Hearth—My Neighbor's Wife.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Love for Love.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Hamlet.

BOWERY THEATRE—Great National Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—For the Benefit of the Poor—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Burnside's expedition—or, rather, the remaining portion of it—left Annapolis yesterday for the rendezvous at Hampton Roads. Where it is going from that point, we shall learn in due season.

A telegram from Cairo, received in St. Louis, announces that twenty-five thousand troops are now on the way to Cairo from different points, and that as soon as their arrival Gen. Grant will march with a column of sixty to seventy-five thousand men for Nashville, where a junction will be made with Gen. Buell, and their combined armies will then march to New-Orleans. It is confidently expected that this movement will commence within the next six days.

There have been no military movements of importance along the Potomac. On Wednesday night some of the gunboats attached to the Potomac Flotilla shelled a rebel encampment down the river, and also the rebel batteries at Aquia Creek, but elicited no response. The effect of our firing is not known. An attempt was made on Wednesday night to burn the Government hospital at Alexandria, containing about five hundred patients. Fire was set in four or five places, but it was luckily discovered in time to prevent damage. The Government yesterday took possession of the entire building, a portion of which has heretofore been used for other than hospital purposes.

A dispatch from St. Louis states that the Provost-Marshal-General has notified all newspapers in the State of Missouri, with the exception of those published in St. Louis, that they must send to him a copy of each issue for inspection, under penalty of suppression. The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce was yesterday disrupted in consequence of a disagreement between the Union and disunion members. The former immediately formed a new Chamber.

Advices from Springfield, Mo., of last week's date, state that Price and McCulloch were both there, with 20,000 men, and 46 pieces of artillery. They were apprehensive of an advance upon the place by the National troops, and the secession Home Guards in the surrounding counties had been ordered to repair to Price at Springfield for service. Col. Montgomery, of Kansas, was at Bower's Mills, in Lawrence County, a portion of his troops being at Carthage, Jasper County. He had raised the Union flag at Mount Vernon, Lawrence County, and threatened to burn the town if the inhabitants permitted it to be torn down.

Recent dispatches from the officers of the North Missouri road, engaged in repairing it, state that the repairs will be completed immediately, and the regular running of trains be at once resumed. The work of building the burned bridges and relaying the destroyed track, has been prosecuted with great vigor, and the whole line is expected to be opened for business at once, with such protection as will preclude the possibility of a repetition of the late vandalism.

It is rumored that Gen. Reynolds, who has done some pretty hard fighting in Western Virginia, has resigned his commission. The cause of this action is not stated.

Intelligence has been received at Leavenworth (Kansas) that two battles have recently taken place between the loyal and rebel Indians in the Cherokee country—one of which we have already published an account of. The loyal men were led by old John Ross, and succeeded in winning two victories. They have sent to Leevenworth for ammunition, and it is understood that it will be forwarded to them immediately.

Advices from different sources represent that the inhabitants of Curacoa were much incensed at the course of the Governor, in refusing to allow the *Iroquois* to coal at that port, when in pursuit of the *Sumter*. They declared that they would seize the first rebel privateer which entered that port. The last intelligence of the *Sumter* is brought by the schooner *A. Colby*, at Portland, which passed her on Dec. 10 in the Mona Passage, at midnight, steaming slowly to the southwest.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Kangaroo* arrived here yesterday. The advices have been generally anticipated. The British journals were mainly occupied with the American war question; but as they probably by this time received Secretary Seward's letter, announcing the giving up of Mason and Slidell, they will now have an opportunity of moderating their passions and their manners. The Tories, however, seemed to be clamorous for a war with America, on general principles. From Ireland we learn that The O'Donoghue had been removed from the commission of the peace of the Counties of Cork and Kerry, for the part he took in the recent Dublin meeting of sympathy with America. The *Journal des Débats* gives Archbishop Hughes a castigation for a Pro-Slavery letter which appeared in his organ here some time ago, and which has now been published in Paris.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, the bill to promote the efficiency of the Dead Letter Office was reported from the Post-Office Committee. It provides that all dead letters shall, when possible, be returned to the writers. Its consideration was postponed until to-day. The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the expulsion of Senator Johnson, of Missouri. Various bills relating to the organization of the army, were reported from committees, but were not acted upon. A petition was presented from citizens of Pennsylvania, reflecting upon the Secretaries of War and the Navy, for the appointment of Messrs. Cummings and Morgan to make contracts. Mr. Wade introduced his bill to punish frauds upon the Treasury. It provides for fine and imprisonment. It was referred. The House resolution relating to bonded coffee, tea and sugar, was passed, 23 to 15. The correspondence relating to the *Trent* affair was then taken up, and Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, delivered his expected speech upon the subject, which will be found reported in full in this morning's Times. After Mr. Sumner concluded, the bill providing for twenty mail-clad gunboats was taken up, the question being, on the proposed amendment to substitute the President for the Secretary of the Navy as the person to obtain their construction—thus implying a censure on Secretary Welles. The debate upon the proposition was continued at considerable length, and it was finally thrown out by the adoption of a resolution, offered by Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, making a direct inquiry of Secretary Welles as to his employment of George B. Morgan, and the amount of compensation paid him.

In the House, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, introduced his bill to punish frauds upon the Government. The bill to abolish the franking privilege was taken up, and debated until the adjournment. No conclusion was come to, and the matter will be further considered to-day. A motion to lay the whole subject on the table was defeated, 78 to 61.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, a petition was presented, praying that the State assume its share of the National tax. Preliminary notice was given of a bill to incorporate the New-York Cab Company, and of one to regulate the Concert Saloons in this City. The latter compels every place of public dramatic performance to procure a license, and forbids the sale of liquor to the audience by females, under certain pains and penalties. A bill was introduced to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to provide a tax for the support of the families of volunteers. The Health bill, passed last year by the Assembly, was again introduced. Concurrent resolutions, requesting the President to provide for an exchange of prisoners, were also introduced.

In the Assembly, among the bills noticed was one to provide for the support of the families of volunteers by a State tax, and one to amend the Sunday laws. A bill was introduced to appropriate $100,000 for the relief of sufferers in Ireland, and making the Governor, Comptroller and Secretary of State a Commission to expend the fund. A resolution, introduced by Mr. Doyle, of Albany, censuring the Senators and Representatives in Congress for wasting time in debating the negro question, was laid over for debate. A resolution of inquiry into the expenditures for the State printing was also laid over. The death of Mr. Vanderzee, of Albany, was then announced, and after the passage of the customary resolutions the Assembly adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The State Treasury difficulty is not yet settled—the case not yet having been submitted to the Attorney-General. Meantime Mr. Lewis has served a writ of *mandamus* on Mr. Dorsheimer, to compel his vacation of the office.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention, which was in session on Wednesday and yesterday at Indianapolis, made nominations for State officers. A series of resolutions was adopted which reflects very severely upon the Republican Party, especially in its conduct of the war, and declares that the only salvation of the country is in the restoration of the Democracy to power.

On Monday orders were received from Washington, at the Watervliet Arsenal, for 8,000 13-inch mortar shells, to be forwarded as soon as practicable. As the arsenal supply of the article was entirely exhausted, Major Thornton immediately concluded a contract with eight of the Troy foundries for 1,000 shells each, all to be delivered in twenty days. And the foundrymen are now at the job. This contract brings some $50,000 to the City of Troy.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment is under orders to leave for this City on Saturday. It probably will be attached to Gen. Shields' Brigade.

Two companies of the United States artillery, regulars, arrived at Cincinnati from Fort Randall, Dacotah Territory, on Tuesday. A fire in a baggage car, just after they left St. Joseph, Missouri, destroyed a large amount of baggage, leaving some of the privates entirely destitute.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday had an interesting discussion on the question of inaugurating a new office of Solicitor of Customs. Messrs. Marshall, Cowdin and Phillips favored it, while Messrs. Grinnell and Gould opposed it. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Low, Richards, Marshall, Grinnell and Cowdin, was appointed to report on the subject. A series of resolutions was passed remonstrating against the proposed suspension of the coast survey.

An interesting case will be found in the law column, respecting the title to certain real estate dedicated to charitable uses, and also incidentally disclosing a Judge's faith in the permanency of our local government, notwithstanding the surrounding commotion. The matter was before Justice Leonard, at Chambers of the Supreme Court.

The Stock Market closed steady, yesterday, at prices about equal to Wednesday's last sales, on the Share List, and with a further improvement in Federal and Railway Bonds. Exchange on London advanced to 115, and American Gold to 104½ @105.

The General Markets opened lamely, but closed pretty briskly for Flour, yesterday; prices were firm. The rise in Foreign Exchange was encouraging to export buyers. Wheat was held stiffly, but was not active. A fair business was reported in Corn and Rye, which were steady. Provisions, Fruit, Spices, Common Resin, Crude Whale Oil, Fire-Crackers and Rio Coffee were in more request, at buoyant rates. Whisky was decidedly dearer, and quite freely purchased. Sugars, Hay, Clover Seed, Tallow and Tobacco were in demand. Moderate Freight engagements were reported.

Important Decisions in Prize Cases.—Our columns this morning contain abstracts of two decisions in prize cases, made recently by Judge Betts. The case of the *Sarah Starr* is interesting from the fact that she was claimed by a British subject named Gravely, resident in South Carolina, who set up that he had bought the vessel there, (though it appeared he had never paid for her,) from persons resident in South Carolina, and further, that under the provisions of the Treaty of 1794, between this country and Great Britain, which provided that in case of war between the two countries, merchants belonging to one country, but resident in the other, should be allowed to continue their trade so long as they behaved peaceably. He further claimed that since the passage of the act of July 13, vessels could not be seized and forfeited except under that act.

Judge Betts decides all these points against him. He holds that the act of July 13 was only auxiliary and additional to the war powers of the Government; that the sale to Gravely was colorable and contrary to the duty owed by the venders to their Government; that the treaty stipulation applies to war between this country and England, and not to a state of things like the present; and that a British subject is not entitled to any more rights here than an American subject.

It is possible that this also may be taken as a cause of grievance in England. Some Englishmen have seemed to think that they were entitled to more privileges here than we ourselves were. The condemnation of the *Hiawatha* was characterized as an outrage by the English papers. They will have now another chance for stirring up the British lion. The case of the *D. F. Keeling* is also of interest as deciding who is and who is not an "inhabitant" of the Southern States, so as to come within the reach of the act of July 13. The claimant of this vessel showed that she was an English woman who had come over to New-Orleans to visit some relatives and arrange some business, and expected then to return to London, and that while there she took this vessel on account of a *bona fide* debt. Judge Betts, on this state of facts, decides that she was not "an inhabitant" of New-Orleans within the meaning of the act, and restores the vessel to her, a decision the justness of which, we apprehend, will be acquiesced in by all who know of it on both sides of the water.

Mr. Sumner on the Trent Affair.

We print on another page the elaborate speech of Senator Sumner in the Senate yesterday, touching the affair of the *Trent*. If any one, looking at the formidable proportions of this discourse, and bearing in mind the exhaustive treatment the subject has already received from official and unofficial pens, should be disposed to regard it as a needless waste of oratorical powder, that person would be forgetful of the mental condition of Congressmen, as lately displayed. The honorable members of either House, who have hitherto uttered their sentiments on this question, have only too painfully exhibited their need of enlightenment. It would be neither just nor creditable that such unintelligent and prejudiced utterances as those of Messrs. Hale and Thomas—we leave Vallandigham out—should go abroad as the settled sentiment of the country. And certainly there is no man in either House so well fitted by his position and his studies both to present to Congress a well-considered legal view of the case, and to represent to Europe public opinion here with dignity and acceptance, as the distinguished Chairman of the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs.

Senator Sumner is quite in accord with Secretary Seward in his general view of the legal points of the case. It was certainly a severe trial to go over ground covered so completely by the Secretary of State, and it is no disparagement to the utility of Mr. Sumner's speech to say that that masterly State paper, with its amazing originality, flexibility and power, throws everything else on the subject into the shade. But Mr. Sumner happily escapes any need of comparison by his tact in passing but lightly over aspects of the case treated by Mr. Seward, and emphasizing others less dwelt on. He is particularly strong in his historical exposition of the American policy as to neutral rights, and in this regard gives us a valuable supplement to the official paper on the now historical case. The Senator's erudition, however, only brings out the more clearly how entirely the adjustment which our Government has made of the case is in accordance with our traditional policy, and how completely we should have forsworn our largest and truest interests, had temporary irritations and patriotic prejudices led us to abandon that policy. He also appreciates the immense prospective advantage which we, in common with all the world, will derive from the settlement.

"Two wicked men, ungrateful to their country, are let loose with the brand of Cain upon their foreheads. Prison doors are opened; but principles are established which will help to free other men, and to open the gates of the sea. Never before in her active history has Great Britain ranged herself on this side. Such an event is an epoch. *Novus saeculorum nascitur ordo.* To the liberties of the sea this Power is now committed. To a certain extent this cause is now under her tutelary care. Thus is the freedom of the seas enlarged, not only by limiting the number of persons who are exposed to the penalties of war, but by driving from it the most offensive pretension that ever stalked upon its waves. To such conclusion Great Britain is irrevocably pledged. Nor treaty nor bond was needed. It is sufficient that her late appeal can be vindicated only by a renunciation of early, long-continued tyranny. Let her bear the rebels back. The consideration is ample; for the sea became free as this penitent Power crossed it, steering westward with the sun, on an errand of liberation."

These considerations should have a good effect on Congress. One would say, however, that they were hardly necessary, did it not appear that Congress is behind the people in an enlightened view of the matter. Perhaps, too, the end would be better served by a clear, compact statement of the case, without the rhetorical amplifications and somewhat tedious elaborations of the Senator from Massachusetts. But let that pass. The speech will be held by the world as a creditable proof of American scholarship and legal acumen, if not of American statesmanship.

The Franking Privilege.

The House of Representatives has fairly taken hold of the abuses of franking. A bill for its abolition has been reported by the Post-office Committee, accompanied by a statement that the Committee was unanimous in its support; a fact apparent, indeed, from the zeal with which its members proceeded to press it upon the House. There seems to be no doubt of its passage. The vote by which the House refused to lay the bill on the table, doubtless prefigures its final action; and a still stronger assurance is had in the zeal with which Mr. Vallandigham lends the measure the powerful support of his opposition. If there be a policy upon which Congress seems heartily agreed, it is the leaving of that gentleman in dreary minorities.

The only argument against the reform is its untimeliness. Is this the moment, says Vallandigham, to trifle over matters of such slight importance? But Vallandigham is no judge of magnitudes. The rebellion has always impressed him as of slight importance—a war with England as the merest of bagatelles. It is no trifle, this ridding the people of an incubus under which they have been these thirty years restless—which doubles the cost of transporting the mails—which renders the Post-office Department non-paying—which threatens now and again to impel a recurrence to high postages—which, in short, oppressively taxes the million in order that the representative may secure reëlection by the paltry bribery of franked books, documents and speeches. The newspaper is the true medium of communication between the legislator and the people. Restrain the transmission of documents, and while the cost of printing will diminish, the people, who on the average know as much as their representatives, will be as wise as ever. And a change, which cuts off any steady and important drain upon the Treasury, can certainly never be more opportune than at a time when the Treasury is on the verge of insolvency. Let the lone argument of the forlorn Vallandigham go for what it is worth, and also let Congress pass this bill.

Peace or War with England.

A few troublesome alarmists among us are tormenting themselves with forebodings that, notwithstanding our graceful surrender of Mason and Slidell, we are in danger of war, and that some other cause will inevitably produce a rupture, and lead sooner or later to hostilities. A ready answer to these prophets of evil may be found in the fact that nowhere but in the columns of the New-York *Herald* and a few similar uninfluential journals, which secretly abet secession, are the rumors fomented in this country, while abroad, Mr. Reuter, the Jewish telegraph agent, is only playing his usual and well understood part in the rebel programme, by tampering with the dispatches which first reach the European newspapers. Meanwhile the public on both sides of the Atlantic, who have anything to lose by a war, will rejoice in the assurance, that in spite of the schemes of secession sympathizers here and rebel emissaries abroad, the prospects of peace between this country and England, were never more promising.

That occasions for international irritation may now and then arise in the course of our present struggle to restore the Union and to bring back the South to its allegiance, may be anticipated. But if these difficulties are met in the same spirit which has so wisely adjusted the *Trent* difficulty, there is no fear of any serious trouble. Indeed, the danger of war is removed if the two nations once understand that neither wishes to break the peace. Nor can it be doubted that we on our side, have given the fullest assurance of an anxiety to be on friendly terms with Great Britain. By our recent concession to the request for the surrender of Capt. Wilkes' prisoners, we have shown our peaceful desires in a manner which cannot fail to satisfy the practical mind of John Bull. In acting thus we have also achieved two victories. We have established neutral rights on a broader basis, and overthrown belligerent usages which we had for almost three-quarters of a century opposed almost in vain; and secondly, we have given the lie to those malignant rumors with which a busy clique of accomplished and plausible traitors have lately filled the English newspapers, that for reasons of our own we are determined to add a European war to our existing belligerent difficulties, or that at least the "mob" would force this suicidal policy on our National Government. It will now be as clearly seen in England as it is notorious here, that short of our National honor, there is scarcely anything we would refuse, with a view to secure the friendship and inflexible neutrality of all our European allies.

But we are not alone in the desire for peace. The British newspapers offer indisputable proof that the masses of English people are as anxious to avoid war as we are ourselves. The intemperate ravings of the London *Times* and its demented imitators find but few echoes, except among an aristocratic faction, which, though dominant at present, is every year losing something of its ancient prestige in Great Britain. The great interests of the commercial and manufacturing classes, whose money, power, and political right are now greater than ever before, are represented by such newspapers as the *Daily News*, the *Star*, the *Morning Advertiser*, the Leeds *Mercury*, and other journals which have been uniformly favorable to our cause, and which, though uncertain of the course we should adopt in reference to Mason and Slidell, gave their unhesitating opposition to the Palmerston policy of hurrying two kindred nations into a criminal, sudden and avoidable war. Now this state of public feeling in England is the more gratifying, as it seems to be spreading from the commercial to the agricultural classes, which have not usually been so well disposed toward this country. Even the *Times* confesses this fact, and endeavors to explain it away. "Our country-gentlemen," says our cotemporary, "don't like the prospect of a war with America. They have lost their early relish for critical struggles and costly, though glorious victories. They don't care for glory, at least they don't think it worth much bloodshed or a high income tax. Just now they are called on for one or two quarters of this pleasant impost, and when they receive the dogged reminder they say to themselves 'If there should be war we shall have to pay ten per cent. by-and-by.' Perhaps they have sons who have just come home from China or India in time to spend a Winter in Canada. Some who speak thus have American connections, or a large interest in American securities or American enterprise. Within a month or two of the first collision they will find themselves paying both in straitened income and the diminished family circle. They know, too, that as the war begins so it will proceed; and the early losses and bereavements will be but the earnest of many more to come. The contest may rage long enough to make every Englishman feel in one way or another the horrors of a fratricidal war with men of our own language and race."

It is evident, therefore, that the war fever, which has been raging in England, was far from general, and that large and influential classes of the people were decidedly free from the prevalent contagion. If, then, the feeling against war was so strong prior to the return of the prisoners and the peaceful reply of Mr. Seward to Earl Russell's dispatch, we may easily conceive how much more secure and powerful is the guarantee for peace now that the difficulties between the two Governments are happily settled. The English people are obviously indisposed to bear the cost of war at present, if they can with honor avoid it. And to us, under present circumstances, a war with Great Britain would be a most disastrous event. Moreover, the two nations are so closely united by interest, commerce, lineage, and free institutions, that no effort of a hireling Press, or an effete aristocratic faction, are likely to be allowed to put them asunder or to incite them to mutual destruction.

The Next Six Days.—The dispatch this morning from Cairo is somewhat stirring, but of its fundamental truth there need be no doubt. The telegraph yesterday announced that Flag-officer Foote had at length handled his flotilla on the Mississippi, making a reconnoissance within two miles of the great rebel works at Columbus; and we know that the army at and near Cairo is ready for motion. Gen. Halleck has worked hard for ten weeks in maturing the details of this expedition, and he has certainly achieved wonders. It only remains for him now to lead forward his magnificent column either to the points named in the dispatch, or to some other point, equally eligible, *not* named in the dispatch. The prospects are bright for an advance, a fight and a victory in the Mississippi valley.

The New Code of Neutral Rights.

In a late issue of the *Journal des Débats* there is a suggestive article on the position of the British Government with regard to the *Trent* case, as a repudiation of those maritime assumptions which that nation has always put forth, and as binding her henceforth to the recognition of those liberal doctrines of neutral rights long held by both France and the United States.

It is undoubtedly all that; and we very much mistake the spirit that animates the present Administration, if they stop short of securing for us the rightful equivalent for our yielding to the demands of the British Government. The equivalent is the formal adhesion of that Power to the principles of international law, whose benefit it has claimed in the present case, and their definite consecration of the public code.

We must of course suppose that the British Cabinet counted the cost of the step they were about to take, and knew well to what they were committing the nation in claiming the surrender of Mason and Slidell. It is hardly conceivable that they were prepared to outrage not only the United States, but the whole civilized world, by seeking to bind us to a doctrine they were not themselves willing to be bound by. And, indeed, the article in the French journal to which we have referred, reveals an interesting fact in the secret history of the affair, which shows that it was not without perfect appreciation of all the consequences involved that the British Government took the course it did. It seems that the Law Officers of the Crown did their best to show that the act of Capt. Wilkes was justifiable by British principles and precedents, and induce the Cabinet to pursue such a course as would commit the United States to all the consequences of the act of Capt. Wilkes. It will be remembered that, prior to the news of the *Trent* affair in England, an opinion of these official legal advisers was published in an authoritative British journal—an opinion predicated on the supposition that the American vessel, the *James Adger*, had been watching the English coast for the purpose of seizing Messrs. Mason and Slidell from on board the British steamer, which perfectly justified the act; adding that even had the arrest been made in British waters it could not legally have been made a matter of complaint by the English Government. The Cabinet, however, were sagacious enough to see the consequences of this policy which the Crown lawyers did not see, and—moved by whatever mixed motives, needless to be inquired into here—they resolved to pursue the course they did. The whole world gives but one construction to the act—namely, as an abandonment of those belligerent privileges which Britain has so long claimed, and which, as the *Débats* significantly adds, "*she can no longer seek to exercise without creating inevitable causes of collision.*"

It will thus be seen how honorable at once, and how advantageous is the position held by the United States. In acceding to the British demand for the surrender of the rebel emissaries, we simply carry out our traditional policy, and, at the same time, by bringing England up to the recognition of the American doctrine of neutral rights, carry the whole world a step forward. It remains, of course, to give definite shape to the principles established in the settlement of the *Trent* case. In doing this it may be advisable, as the *Débats* suggests, to bring the matter before an international Congress, with a view to harmonizing the interpretation of those principles on which there is still a want of general accord.

"If the chief Powers are rightly disposed," it remarks, "they will profit by this propitious opportunity to come to an agreement regarding the delicate question of neutral rights. Were they but to enlighten each other with regard to their doctrines and intentions, it would go far to prevent future embarrassments. The result of this interchange of ideas must be many concessions to the spirit of modern civilization."

The Mint Controversy.

Philadelphia is suffering its yearly attack of a peculiar local affection, termed "mint-fever." The paroxysm commences with the annual meeting of Congress, and rages with more or less violence until that body adjourns. It is only necessary to suggest the propriety of creating an Assay Office at New-York, or of adding to the Assay Office facilities for coining, whereby the expense and delay of sending to the other side of New-Jersey may be avoided, to produce the most painful symptoms, which may be made very nearly fatal by asking why there should be a mint at all in an out-of-the-way and wholly provincial borough like Philadelphia. It is to the circumstance of our having propounded a milder sort of interrogation in this line, that the agonies of our sister city are at the present moment due. Congress has been petitioned to add the implements of coinage to the machinery of our Assay Office. Whereupon the Philadelphia Board of Trade, the Philadelphia Press and the Philadelphia people are wrought to the acutest excitement, and the symptoms we allude to have already supervened. Every conceivable argument is presented why our petition should be denied. Economy forbids it; the prosperity and self-respect of Philadelphia forbid it; these indefinite things, the true interests of the Government, forbid it; and, indeed, every aspect of the case is so forbidding that the wisdom and public spirit of Congress are confidently appealed to, to repel a proposition so repulsive.

There are those in New-York who would be glad to have Congress so act. The truth is the Mint belongs in New-York. No half measures should be pressed. Its removal hither should be instantly and urgently demanded. Congress should be made to see that it would be as sensible to have our Custom-house located at Harrisburgh, or our Sub-Treasury office at Albany, as it is to have the Mint at Philadelphia. The conversion of bullion into coin is a part of the commercial machinery of this City. This City, by force of inevitable laws, is the commercial capital of the country, and to place the Mint elsewhere is to subject the commerce of the world, which passes through this market, to a needless and most expensive inconvenience. It is idle to talk of rivalries and jealousies. It is impossible to entertain either with respect to Philadelphia. We are willing to indemnify its people with the establishment there of any conceivable Government institution—arsenals, hospitals, drydocks, machine-shops and the like; and the building where money is now manufactured may at once be turned into an asylum for impoverished creditors of the Commonwealth. But they have no right to the Mint. What propriety there ever was in placing it there became doubtful upon the failure of the United States Bank, and disappeared entirely with the discovery of California gold; and with the resort of the Government to a paper currency, there is not a shadow of reason left for keeping the institution where it is. It belongs in this City, and its removal hither is a question of time, to be measured only by the obstinacy of the Philadelphian resistance.

The Duties and Compensation of the Police.—The *Tribune* is moved by the annual report of the Police Commissioners to demand a reduction of the pay of the police. It also proposes to double or quadruple their duties. Nothing could be more unjust, or more characteristic of a journal which has traded so extensively upon a reputation for a jealous guardianship of the rights of labor. The fact is, even without imposing new tasks upon the service, it would doubtless be found impracticable to obtain the proper material at any price seriously lower than that now offered. At the old rates we should have to content ourselves with a force as worthless as the Ex-Mayor's Municipal police. It is the generous pay which has given the department its present admirable and serviceable *personnel*. What is wanted is a transfer of additional duties to the force. They will no doubt be cheerfully undertaken by men who would gladly relieve the irksome monotony of patrol duty by such variations of their daily task. Let the entire inspection of streets, pavements, cleanliness, lamps, gas-meters, and other similar objects of civic supervision be assigned to the Police Commission; and a judicious economy will be had at a less cost than the demoralization and degradation of the service; while the interests of the City will be more faithfully looked after. The report of the Commissioners upon this point is sensible and practical. It will afford the true basis of reform.

The Herald and the List of Letters.—The *Herald* is exultant over its possession of the Post-office advertising for the current year, and points to it as an evidence of the desirableness of its columns as an advertising medium. The evidence is the other way. A paper like the Times, having no end of decent advertisements, at paying rates, must always decline the Letter List, simply because it does not pay, and crowds from its columns matter of far greater interest and variety. The *Herald*, on the contrary, is poor and exhausted, and, moreover, is compelled to compensate the poverty and impurity of its advertising pages by such expiation as this, the weekly list being a sort of Friday fasting and penance for the sins of the week. But were the Post-office patronage desirable, there is a sufficient reason why no respectable paper can ever seek it in competition with the *Herald*. It is given to that paper which swears to the largest circulation within certain limits. An attempt to rival the *Herald* in swearing is, of course, lunacy; and the fortunes of a respectable journal must be desperate, indeed, when it will consent to measure its talent for perjury with the pet sheet of the bawdy-houses and grog-shops. The satanic organ, for this reason alone, is secure of an indisputed lease of this boasted patronage.

The Real American Epic.—Everybody must notice the extraordinary richness of our columns these days in documents of public interest. Now is the time when the results of the year are summed up in Governors' and Mayors' Messages, and Annual Reports of Bodies, Corporations and Institutions of every kind—material, educational, scientific, financial, statistical, social, sanitary, religious and what not. These are the stuff from which our Buckles and philosophic historians are to weave the history of the times—these the material for genuine scientific inductions. He must be blind indeed, who does not see a kind of living poetry in these presentations of the wondrous richness of our American life and activity. They are, indeed, the rough elements of such a *real* epic as was never written.

Collecting the National Taxes.—The Secretary of the Treasury must find some mitigation of the difficulty of instituting a new scheme of revenue, in the promptitude with which the State Governments assume the task of collecting the direct National tax. The lead of New-York and Pennsylvania will no doubt be followed by the other States, tempted by the premium offered by the Treasury; so that the country is not to be vexed by that new and fearful legion of assessors and collectors, indispensable to the gathering of the revenue by the National Government directly. If the rule be made universal, one-half the embarrassment and odium of the business will be removed. Let the example of the Empire State influence the others to like action.

To Washington, by way of Harrisburgh.—This route to the National Capital, which has done such admirable service through the Summer, in the transportation of troops without change of cars, has been further utilized, in the transmission of freight and express packages. The "Government Express" advertises in another column its ability to carry thus the latter description of matter on the most favorable terms, and with the utmost expedition. The fact that the Company is managed by Col. A. D. Hope, one of the most experienced and trustworthy of our forwarders, is a sufficient assurance that such engagements will be redeemed.

City Post-office Extension.—The Postmaster advertises for the reception of proposals for building an extension to the Post-office building. They will be accepted until 3 P. M. of the 20th inst.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

THE STEAMSHIP GLADIATOR.

Story of One of Her Passengers.

Reports of Movements on the South Carolina Coast.

SOUTHERN JOURNALS DESPONDENT.

Release of Parson Brownlow.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE IN RICHMOND.

AN ARRIVAL FROM LONDON.

From the Richmond Whig, 25th.

We had the pleasure of an interview yesterday with Mr. FAY, of Mobile, a young man of much intelligence, who has just returned from Europe; who, in addition to dispatches to the President from our Commissioners, and London papers, communicates intelligence of a most gratifying character in regard to the feelings of the English people, and the purposes of their Government toward the Confederate States. Mr. FAY left London on the 10th of November, on board the British steamsr *Gladiator*, laden with 30,000 Enfield rifles, 200 tons of powder, sabres, pistols, medicines, surgical instruments, camp ntensils, etc., for the Confederate States. The 9th of this month the *Gladiator* entered the harbor of Nassau, for the purpose of coaling, and to receive instructions as to the Confederate port she should approach. On the second day after, the United States gunboat *Flambeau* made its appearance in the harbor, sent thither for the special purpose of intercepting the *Gladiator*. There they both lie now—the *Gladiator* afraid to venture ont, and the *Flambeau* not daring to lay hands on her; and there they are likely to remain until Great Britain enters the ring, when *not only will the Gladiator be conveyed over to a Confederate port, but the Flambeau be picked up and brought along with her.*

The cargo of the *Gladiator* is in charge of D. T. BIBBLE, Esq., of Norfolk. Mr. FAY left Nassau today a week ago, and rsached Richmond last Sunday, by a route and by means that we do not disclose. He assures us that, whether in Nessau, in London, or in Paris, he heerd but one sentiment expressed, *that of cordial good will for the Confederate States, and the hope and conviction that they would triumph. Even before the outrage on the Trent, so strong was the pressure of feeling in England against the North, that Mr. Yancey firmly believed, and positively assured Mr. Fry, that not more than a month from his departure (the 10th of November) would elapse before the blockade would be broken.* Mr. FAY entertains no doubt that Great Britain will declare war, and is of opmion that France will unite in the act.

On the above subject, the Richmond correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* writes as follows:

"A gentleman arrived in town to-day from Europe, *vid Nassau, and the steamer Gordon.* His reports the state of feeling in both England and on the Continent as decidedly in favor of the canse of the Confederates against tha United States, and thinks a war inevitable with Great Britain, if not with France. At Nassau, the *Gladiator* lay hemmed in by the *Flambeau*, which at one tima threatened to make her way into the port and cut ont the coveted prize, whereupon the feeling of the islanders rose to fevsr heat, and they armed themselves to repel such an effort at all hazards. *There can be little question that the sympathies of the Colonies of European Powers in American waters are with us, as witness the recent escape of the Sumter,* in spite of tha preconcerted blue-light signals, and this vigilance of the Commander of the *Iroquois.*"

THE SITUATION

From the Mobile Register and Advertiser, of 31st.

It seems to be the popular impression—we see it in men's faces when we no not hear it in their words—*that the military affairs of the Confederacy are but very cheering just now.* We may chiefly account for this tone of feeling by the fact that some time has elapsed since our arms achieved any snccess of moment. Thns victories seem, at the first glauce, to be as much the cause as ths consequence of petriotism. But because when our arms are glorious with triumph our patriotism effulges, and we awear most enthusiastically by the "Stars and Bars," one man must not infer from the quietnde and cheerless aspect of another that his patriotic confidence is less fixed and earnest than if he were hurrahing over a fresh sucess of arms.

The effair at Drainesville contributnd its mite to the depression of public spirit. We are so unused to adversity, that any thing which is not a brilliant success seems defeat. There the invading enemy slew Col. TERRY, as noble and brave a man as wears the Confederate uniform, at the pass of Green River. They have crossed that river, which many thought would be their Styx, and are advancing in force. In Missouri, too, our banner seems to trail; for the telegraph tells ua PRICE is in full retreat. Thus the enemy seem to be progressing along our northern frontier, while all around us he lords it on our coasts, organizes his expeditions on our soil, and threatens us with further invasion. These are the points of the situation.

A lull, a pause, a suspense exists, preceded by minor events, which cause a feeling of apprehension more than of confidence as to the future. We know that the enemy are in great power and meditate mischief, and feel that ere long their blows, the heaviest of the war, must fall. We trust that their hammer will strike our anvil; *but we are not sure, for we are in doubt whether at some points there is an anvil to meet the hammer. These points can only be on our coast,* for we are ready to meet their worst at Menassas, in Central Kentucky and at Columbus, and also at most points on the coast. But we do not know with what overwhelming force they may not make an onslaught at some unprotected point, and gain a success to inspirit them and dispirit us. Let us remember, however, that our determination in the prosecution of this war is not dependent on victories, though theirs may be. *If every battle ended in our defeat, we must still offer battle, and make new sacrifices of slaughter upon the altar of independence.* If we could not win that inevitable goal of our effort hy defeating the enemy, we could do it by exhausting him with his very victories. Wars have been so won. "Live or die, survive or perish," we are "for independence."

Bnt our cause does not approach this bad strait yet. It displays almost an uninterrupted record of victories, and their remembrance should inspire our entire confidence as to its future history. This lull of arms will be broken anon by the shouts of Southern victors, wherever on the border the enemy may choose their battle-fields. Is it not why we wait impatiently, that we wait for victories? If we dreaded defeat, we should not be impatient for the event. Our very impatience, then, is a presage to victory, which lesser evidence of despondency cannot discountenance.

Perhaps we are to pay for too joyous hopes suggested by the Trent affair, in the crushing despondency which will ensue in case of disappointment as to the result. This will be a profitable lesson, teaching us that the reliance of the South is in its own stont arms, not on the uncertain hope of a short road to independence through foreign intervention. *It would seem that we have actually been resting on our arms to hear what Great Britain would say about the insult to her flag, and the enemy seem to be doing the same. The decision of Great Britain is of momentous importance to us, it is true;* but whatever it may be, military activity in the meanwhile is our proper course. Yet we do not charge any lack of active intents on the part of our military authorities, but it seems that our people have given much more interested attention to views from across the ocean than to military operations. This is not right. Our hope and trust should be still in our armies in the field, as it has been heretofore—not in outside aid.

TEXAS.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

From the Galveston News, Dec 17.

We learn from Maj. BUELL, who haa just arrived rom Brownsville, which place ha left on Sunday, the 8th inst., that a steamer appeared off tha Brazos Ber on the Tuesday previous, and on the same day hoarded an English brig, from Halifax, loaded for Matamoras with an assorted cargo. On the same evening, Col. BUCHNELL, commanding Fort Brown, sent Capt. NOLAN'S Company to Brazos Santiago, to guard the vassels lying inside the bar, and when Major BUELL left Col. BUCHNELL was at the BRAZOS himself, superintending the disposition of the men, who had been put on a small Confederate vessel. The port of the Brazos is now effectually blockaded, so that no lighters can approach the British vessel which was lying off the bar. Nothing of any importance had occnrred at Matamoras, though tha fighting, which had lasted nineteen days, was still going on. CARAVAJAL had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican forces in Tamaulipas and on the Rio Grande.

Maj. BUELL further reports that he learned at Saluria that a propeller, hark-rigged, had chased and fired into a small vessel on the Gulf, on Thursday evening last, which was afterwards seen on fire, and has not since been heard of. When Maj. BUELL left Brazos Santiago, the *Venus*, Capt. NELSON, bound for Berwick's Bay, was ready to go out, and the Captain expressed his determination to run the blockade. Capt. MURPHY, also, with a light schooner, was preparing to start; so it la more than probable it was ona of these vessels that had been fired into by the propeller.

TROUBLE AT GALVESTON.

The Honston *Telegraph* of the 20th says thet the "people of Galveston ara in a considerable of a stew over a report that GOV. LUBBOCK had written a letter to Gen. HEBERT recommending the destruction of Galveston, if the city cannot be defended." The *News*, formerly published at Galveston, expresses the opinion that it is somewhat extraordinary that the Governor of Texas should have recommended the total destruction of the principal seaport of Texas, without even consulting either of the Representatives from Galveston." The response of the *Telegraph* indicates that something of an important character was contemplated. It "don't believe that the Governor has done any such thing;" yet it says, "that the Governor did attempt to consult at least one of the Representatives from Galveston, and that one refused to consult with the Governor on the subject. It surely is not the Governor's fault that he did not get his advice." And it adds: "We have no doubt thet the Governor did write a letter to Gen. HEBERT on the subject, as he had a perfect right to do; and may possibly have expressed the opinion, that should it be found necessary or advisable to burn Galveston, the people would approve the act, rather than it should fall into the hands of the enemy." "All this explanation," says the Memphis *Appeal*, "indicates that the statements of the *News* are to a great extent true."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Paris (Texas) *Advocate* says that the ginhouses of E. R. HOPKINS, Esq., and G. MURRAY, Esq., were burned a wsek or two ago, together with about 150 bales of cotton. *It is believed the firs was accidental in both cases.*

The Nacogdoches *Chronicle* says that Nacogdoches County has furnished hul two hundred volunteers to the Confederate army, while she has a voting population of 1,200.

The Cameron *Sentinel* urges upon the farmers the necessity of preparing every acre of their farms for the purpose of raising breadstuffs.

The Galveston *Civilian* of the 18th says: "Last night's mail brought us advices from the Rio Grande, to the effect that a Lincoln steam propeller had arrived, and was blockading the river. She had captured and burned a schooner. The fight was still progressing at Matamoras."

The *State Gazette* says that a fire broke out in Georgetown on the night of the 9th inst., which destroysd property to the amount of $33,000. No insurance.

The diphtheria was prevailing to an alarming extent in the Dallas region.

RECENT MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE BATTLE AT DRANESVILLE, WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

RICHMOND, Dec. 23, 1861.

There are a thousand different, and some of them conflicting versions given of the disastrous affair at Dranesville, of wbich I hava already sent you the more important facts by telegraph. One account represents Gen. STUART to have acted with inexcusable rashness, in venturing to attack a force so greatly anperior to his own; and hy meny ha is held responsible for the untoward result. Another statement would show, that when he ordered the attack, the force in front of him to oppose his progress, dtd not exceed two thousand men, and that he fell into an ambnscade of mora than double that number of Yanksea, hid in the woods on both sides of the road. It is admitted on all hands, that amid the dangers which environed him, he behaved with admirable composure, and displayed the qualities of a skillful and gallant officer in extricating hts command from ths entanglement of difficulties without the loss of a single wagon or piece of artillery. It is also abundantly shown that the Confederatss fought with the most persistent courage against the heavy odds brought down upon thsm, thst nothing like panic occurred, that they fell back in perfect ordar to a tenable position, which they held until reinforcements arrived on the ground, *and that when they made their second advance, it was to drive the enemy across the Potomac.* The loss of the Yankees could not be accurately ascertained, but it can hardly fall short of our own. Thirty ambulsnces, filled with the dying and wounded, were seen to leave the field. All this, however, does not cause the disaster to be regretted the less; though unquesstionably it establishes that the skirmish at Dranesvills was no grest Federal victory, such as will be claimed by the Northsrn Press.

The War Department has evidently committed a blunder in withdrawing the entire Confederate force from Western Virginia, ae is proved by the immediate advance of tha Hessians into tbe country of Grsenhriar, and thsir occnpany of points never before reached by them. The beautiful country seat of "Glencoe," near Meedow Bluff, belonging to Hon. W. H. MCFARLAND, of this city, constituting one of the most cultivated estates in the mountaluous regions of Virginia, was taken possession of lsst week by e body of three hundred Yankees. Tbe mansion, with its evidsnces of taste and refinement, will be despolled by them; and the fine stock, thorough-breds, Dover and Durham cattle, Cotswold and Southern sheep, will be drawn off as prizes, or killed for beef and mutton for the depredators. But the individual losses will be of little moment in comparison with the advantege gained hy the enemy in taking Lewisburgh, and making their hsadquarters at ths White Sulphur Springs. *Alrendy the banks of Lewisburgh are removing their specie and other valuables to places of safety in the East. At the White Sulphur we have established a large military hospital, which, with its occupants, must fall into the enemy's hands.* They will find there the largest accommodations in well-built brick buildings, some of these luxuriously furnished. There seems no kind of doubt at this time, that they will push forward at once to the White Sulphur, end unless some protection is afforded speedily, *it is by no means impossible that they may get as far this side the Alleghany as Staunton.*

THE TENNESSEE UNIONISTS.

PARSON BROWNLOW DISCHARGED.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 30.

In the Confederate Court at Knoxvillo, on Friday, a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Parson BROWNLOW, on the ground that he had surrendered himself voluntarily, on condition that the Government would agree to convey him out of East Tennessee, and protect his exit. The faith of the Government being pledged, his discharge was ordered. The Knoxville *Register* remarks ou the arrest as follows:

"Whether BROWNLOW was well enough to leave the jail last night, or what has become of him, we have not learnsd, though we understand it was the intention of the Commandsr of ths post here to hold him under arrest, with a view to his safe conduct beyond our lines.

The indignation of the soldiers here, upon hearing of his release, we understand to have been intense. What may follow we cannot conjecture, though we presume the military authorities will see that he is protected and transferred beyond our lines, where he may be able to coöperate with JOHNSON end MAYNARD."

JOHNSON AND ETHERIDGE.

A letter in the Memphis *Appeal*, dated at Camp Beauregard, near Feliciana, Ky., says:

"I understand that the immortal ANDY JOHNSON and EMERSON ETHERIDGE have been recently, and are now, in Paducah, making speeches to the Abolition soldiers. ETHERIDGE'S district lies immediately back of us, and he would doubtless take the greatest pride in accompanying LINCOLN'S hordes through the homes of that people who once trusted him as their political leader. *There is now scarcely a roof in that district from underneath which has not gone a member to fight for the Confederate States.* And while they are thus contending for their homes, this base ingrate is raging on the Northern Vandel to deeds of infamy, crime and shame. *It is true, a few of his constituents are on the other side;* but they ers as nothing compared with the number that are in the Southern army. No matter how the war may terminate, these men will ever be looked upon as traitors to their country and enemies to their God. But let them alone. They have passed without our threshold forever; they no longer belong to our land, or hold commuulon with us, but now dwell with the stranger."

IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

From the Memphis Appeal, Dec 27.

The Knoxville *Register* has information that the people of Jefferson County, heretofore intensely "Union," *are fast coming over to the Southern cause,* and that the leeders of the Union party in that County are confessing the error of their way, and manifesting a willingness to pay allegiance to the Southern Government. Messrs. SWAIN, BUCLEY, HARRIS and CAWOOD, all heretofore foremost in opposing anything favorable to the South, and wttbal formerly warm supporters of the arch-traitor, ANDY JOHNSON, have taken the oath of allegiance to the Southern States.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

GEN. ZOLLICOFFER.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 3.

Adj.-Gen. P. B. LEE, from Gen. ZOLLICOFFER'S command, reached the city yestarday, and brings an entire refutation of the Cincinnati *Commercial's* report about the advance of Gen. SCHOAPF. Ths truth is on the othar side. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, hearing that it was ths intention of SCHOAPF to advance upon him, took time by the forelock, and made a forced march towards his camp. SCHOAPF heard of his approach and fled with all possible haste; and when ZOLLICOFFER got to his encampment he was eight hours ahead of him.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER is now securely intrenched—the precise point is not necessary to be known; and we learn that in the portion of Kentucky in which our army has been stationed, the sympathies of the better class are with our cause. The Message of LINCOLN, indicating that the war is ons for the extermination of Slavery, has given much dissatisfaction, and it is said that the officers in the National army in that section of the country evidently contemplate resigning.

Gen. GEORGE CRITTENDEN has gone to join Gen. ZOLLICOFFER; and we judge from all we hear that a forward movement may be confidently anticipated at an early day. But for mismanagement of those in command, in not affording proper facilities, we are led to believe that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER would now have been in Lexington.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

From the Memphis Appeal, Dec. 29.

Twanty-five prisoners from Hardeman County arrived at Nashville on the 26th. The *Gazette* says all of them were willing to take tha Confederate oath of allegiance.

A. H. HARNAY, a member of Col. COOK'S regiment, from Giles County, Tenn., died suddenly at Bowling Green on Wednesday last. He was a nephew of Gen. HARNEY, U. S. A.

The Nashville *Gazette* saye that, instead of the loss by the late burntng of ordnance supplies in that city reaching $2,000,000, as reported, it will not exceed, at an extravagant estimate, $500,000.

Maj.-Gen. CRITTENDEN and Staff left Knoxville on Wednesday last. The destination is not mentioned.

A bill has been introduced into the City Council of Nashville to convert all citizens between the ages of 17 and 45 into policemen, for the purpose of watching the city by night, all of whom shall take an oath to support the Southern Confederacy. Passed first reading, and referred to the Police Committee.

FROM THE CAROLINA COAST.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 27.

Our community were somewhat etartled, on Thursday afternoon, by the successive discharge and unusually loud reports of several very heavy guns. The firing seemed to be in the direction of Stone Inlet, which led to an impression of an engagement between our betteries and the enemy at that place, or at some point on the Wadmalau or John's Island.

A gentleman who left James Island at 4½, and arrived in the city at 7 o'clock last evening, reports that the heavy firing was caused by the enemy, who made a demonstration, and exchanged a few shots with our battery on Cole's Island, with a view, as was supposed, of testing the range of our guns.

The attack was commenced by the enemy with one gunboat and two barges, about 2¼ o'clock, and had ceased when our informant left. No damage was done to our side, the shots all falling short. Whether the enemy sustained any injury is not known.

Dispatches were also received in the City yesterday afternoon, stating that a fleet of twelve gunboats had passed up North Edisto Inlet as far as White Point, and had made a demonstration on our forces under the command of Gen. EVANS. The latter had telegraphed for reinforcements, which were immediately ordered to him both from Gen. LEE and Gen. RIPLEY.

A fight at this point is imminent, as it is thonght the enemy's intention was to get possession of the railroad, about eight miles distant.

Passengers by the Savannah road, Thursday afternoon, report tha enemy as having attempted a landing Wednesday night, at Hndson's Landing, Red Bluff, and Mar's Bluff, nnder cover of their gunboats. *Our pickets at Hudson's Landing were reported to have been driven in, and the enemy landed a force of 250 men.*

A detachment of the North Carolina Artillery, and Col. DA SAUSSURE'S regiment had been ordered to reinforce our troops in that direction.

We also learn hy passengers by the Savannah road *of the crippling of another of the enemy's gunboats Wednesday afternoon.* A detachment of Capt. MOORE'S North Carolina Artillery, under the command ot Lieut. BAKER, fired on one of these roving craft at Buckingham Point, with good effect, and inflicting serious damage to the vessel. The wheel-house wes knocked away, and the splinters were seen to fly in every direction. This vessel afterwards drifted with the tida towards Hilton Head shore, and is now lying np high and dry, completely disabled. After running on shore, those on board sent up rockets as a signal of distress. The sauasy craft returned our fire for a time, but without doing any damage.

LATER—Since writing the above, we learn that the firet steamer that drew off returned at a late hour in the evening in company with four others, and anchored immediately opposite Cole's island. It is supposed that an attack is intended this morning.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 5.

Reliable information has been rsceived that the Yankee troops have been driven from their positiou on the mainland, and have sought protection on Port Royel Island, and under the guns of their war shtps.

[Gen. LEE, in a dispatch to official quarters here, confirms, substantially, the above report.]

GEN. FLOYD TO HIS ARMY.

CAMP NEAR DOBLIN DEPOT, Dec. 26, 1861.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE KANAWHA: The campaign in the western portion of this State is now, as far as you are concerned, ended. At its close you can review it with pride and satisfaction. You first encountered the enemy five months since on his unobstructed march into the interior of the State. From that time until recalled from the field, you were engaged in perpetual warfare with him. Hard-contested battles and skirmishes were matters of almost daily occurrence. Nor is it to be forgotten that laborious and arduous march by day and by night were necessary, not only as furnishing you the opportunity of fighting thers, but of baffling the foe at different points upon the march of invasion. And it is a fact which entitles you to the warm congretulations of your General, and to the thanks and gratitude of your country, that lo the midst of the trying scenes through which you have passed, you have proved yourselves men and patriots, who, undaunted by superior numbers, have engaged the foe, heaten him in the field, and baffled end frustrated him in his plans to surprise you.

On all occasions, under all circumstances, your patriotism and courage have never faltered nor forsaken you. With inadequate transportation, often illy clad, and with less than a full allowence of provisions, no private has ever uttered a complaint to his General. This fact was grateful to his feelings; and if your hardships have not been removed or elleviated by him, it has been because of his inability to do so. But your exemplary end patriotic conduct has not passed nnobserved nor unappreciated by the Government in whose cause we are all enlisted. It is an acknowledged fact that you have made fewer claims, and imposed less trouble upon it, than any ermy in the field, content to dare and do, as becomes true soldiers and patriots.

Now, at the close of your laborious and evsntful campaign, when you may have looked forward to a season of rest, your country has bestowed upon you the distinguished compliment of calling you to another field of action. That you will freely respond to this call, your past servicea, so cheerfully rendersd, furnish the amplest assurances. Kentucky, in her hour of peril, appeals to Virginia, her mother, and to her sisters for succor. This appeel is not unheeded by their gallant sons. The foot of the oppressor is upon her. Trusting in the cause of justice, we go to her relief, and with the help of Him who is its author, we will do our part in hurling back and chastising the oppressor who is desecrating her soil.

Soldiers! Your country—your friends whom you leave behind you, will expect you, in your new field of labor, to do your duty.

Remember that the eyes of the country are upon you, and that upon your action, in part, depends the result of the greatest struggle the world ever saw, involving not only your freedom, your properiy and your lives, but the fate of political liberty everywhere.

Remember this, and relying on Him who controls the destinies of nations, as of individuals, you need not fear the result. By order.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN B. FLOYD.

H. B. DAVIDSON, Major and Assist. Adjt. Gen.

T. BUTLER KING'S PAMPHLET.

From the Mobile Register and Advertiser, Dec. 31.

Capt. ——, of the schooner ——, (we mention no names for obvious reasons,) who ran the effective blockade of the Mobile bar the other day, has favored us with files of Northern and Eastern papers. They are not of dates so late as we have seen extracted for the Southern Press, but they contain some interesting matters which have not been reprinted.

We are also indebted to the same Captain for a London pamphlet copy of a letter from Hon. T. BUTLER KING, Commissioner of Georgia, to Lord JOHN RUSSELL. We understand the vessel brought but two copies of the pamphlet. * * * *

It is an argument addressed to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the British nation, showing how the unparelleled industrial and financial prosperity of the North has been built up upon Southern agriculture, a Southern market monopolized, and favoring Federal legislation. All this prosperity, counted by millions, is, says Mr. KING, speaking to the British Premier, *at your command. You have only to hold out your hand and take it.* It is certainly a tempting offer to the great commercial Power of the earth—that power who-se boast is that the *erratic* beat of her drum is heard round the earth, and whose war policy is *colonizing all over the world,* and planting her foot upon every isle of the sea where a sea-bird can light, is but the exemplar of that far-seeing commercial policy thet seeks to open new markets for her trade, new customers for her manufactures, new feeders to her vast and complicated mechanical industry. Mr KING is entitled to praise for sagacity in the choice of his theme. *It is the weak spot of British policy* that he has assailed with his tremendous engliery of fascinating figures. Cotton is yet King.

SUICIDE OF GEN. COCKE.

The following obituary notice eppears in a Richmond papsr:

"Suddenly, on the night of the 26th of December, Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COCKE, in the fifty-third year of his age. Exemplary in all the relations of life, as son, father, husband, master, friend and neighbor, Gen. COCKE used and improved his great wealth for the good of his country, the edvanement of religion, and the benefit of his fellow man. With him the poor and snffering ever found sympathy and aid: the Christian minister encouragemsnt and support. On his large estates, both in Virginia and the South, he had made ample provision for the religious instruction of his numerous slaves, by erecting chapels, and providing competent Christian teachers. Devoutly Southern in all his principles and feelings, he was one of the first to volunteer his services in the cause of his country, and, as Captain, Colonel and General, to devote all his energies and abilities to her defence. His countrymen will never forget his arduous and successful labors in preparing the Department of the Potomac to repel invasion; and feerlessly and faithfully, as commander of the Fifth Brigade, did he meet the foe on the famous field at Manassas. Returning home after en eight months' campaign, with a mind and body shettered by unremitted attention to his duties, the last sad act of his life was the act of a man whose reason had given way under excess of labor and patriotic anxiety. Peace to his ashes, and may the God of Heaven comfort his bereaved widow and family in their deep distress."

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

MANASSAS, Friday, Dec. 27, 1861.

To-day our whole army ie engaged in building log houses for Winter quarters, or in moving to sites already selected. Several brigades will remain where they now are, near the fortifications in Centreville, and the remainder will fall back a mile or two upon Bull Run. Gen. KIRBY SMITH'S Brigade is at Camp Wigfall, to the right of the Orange and Alexandria Road, near the Run. Near by the whole of VAN DORN'S Division are making themselves comfortable in their little cotteges, which rise rapidly day by day under the diligent hands of the soldiers. A few brigades are scattered down toward the Occoquan, where wood and water are plenty, the furthest being by Davis' Ford. The artillery, with the exception of WALTON'S Battalion, has already been located between Cub Run and Stone Bridge. The cavalry has fallen back a little, and they are now building stables and houses near Centreville.

Gen. STUART will remain in the advance. It is probable that Gen. JOHNSTON will occupy the Lewis House, on the battle-field, and Gen. BEAUREGARD Wier's, his old headquarters before the 18th and 21st. LONGSTREET'S Division will, if I am correctly informed, occupy the advanced position, and will remain where it is at present. The artillerists detailed to man the guns in the batteries will also remain by the fortifications. In case of an attack by the Yankees, it will take about two hours to get the main strength of the army across to Bull Run. Information of an approach would he given at least two houre before an enemy could come up, and in that time we could be well prepared to resist any force that can be brought up. This is about the situation of affairs for the Winter, and it remains to be seen whether our men are to have an opportunity of a brush with the Yankees, or whether they will be allowed to enjoy their new houses in quietness.

JEFF. DAVIS' NEW-YEAR'S DAY RECEPTION.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

There was a more general obeervance of "New-Year's" than usual, owing to the fact that the war has brought to Richmond a considerable addition to our population from other cities where the anniversary is always a period of social festivity. The streets were thronged with ladies, and everybody looked gay and cheerful. Among notable events of the day was the President's reception, which commenced at 12 o'clock and continued three hours. The President stood at the door of the large reception room, and thousands of persons took advantage of the opportunity to give him a friendly grasp of the hand. Mrs. DAVIS was not present, but her place was well supplied by her sister, Miss HOWELL, Mrs. Col. DAVIS and Mrs. Gen. JONES. The ceremonies of introdnction were conducted by the President's aids, Col. JOSEPH DAVIS and Col. G. W. C. LEE. The Armory Band was present, and everything passed off delightfully.

THE THEODORA.

From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 21.

The brave little steamer *Theodora*, which has won for her name so prominent a place in the history of the Confederate States, is still "bobbing around" on the high seas. A dispatch from THOS. J. LOCKWOON announces that he has arrived safe, "as usual," in the flourishing Confederate seaport of ——, after paying a flying visit to several foreign lands, and running half a dozen times under the very noses of the Yankee cruisers.

PUNISHMENT OF DESERTERS.

A letter in the Memphis *Appeal*, deted "Camp Beauregard," near Feliciana, Ky., has the following:

"On Friday, all the troops al this station were assemhled together, and formed into square, for the purpose of witnessing the punishment of three men, belonging to lils First Missouri Regiment, consicted of desertion. It is not nscessary to give their names, or ths facts drawn out by the court-martial concerning their crime. *They were branded on the left hip with the letter* D, *which was done with a hot iron made in the shape of that letter; then their heads were closely shaved, and, finally, they were each hit fifty lashes upon the bare back,* in the presence of all their comrades, and drummed out of the service to the tune of the "Rogue's March." *Volunteers who often speak of quitting the service upon the slightest provocation,* without ths proper discharges, and who seem to regard ths act lightly, should take warntng from the fate of these poor unfortunate fellows.

RIVER DEFENCES.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 30.

The Tennessee Legislature, we believe, recently passed an act appropriating $250,000 for the purpose of constructing gunboats to protect the Tennesses and Cumberland Rivers. One-twentieth of that amount, expended in some of the recently improved arts of river defence, so successfully tried elsewhere, would prove quite as efficient. There are other means of keeping the enemy back from their invasions by river than gunboats. Powder is abundant, and quite as destructive sometimes when alone, as when accompanied by balls. [An obscure allusion to submarine batteries, "so successfully tried" under rafts above Memphis.]

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER-MILL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Dec. 29.

Last night the powder-mill opposite this city exploded. The guerd had inspected it half an hour previous. It must have been the work of an incendiary. All the powder, except a thousand pounds, had been removed. The saltpetre and brimstone was in another building and was saved. Another mill will go into operation in a few days. The loss is small and will not affect the Government.

Capt. SAMUEL G. RISK'S remains were interrsd today with Masonic and milltary honors.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKETS.

We extract the following market report from the New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 23d of December:

There has been continued fair inquiry, during the early part of the past week, for our leading staple for future delivery, (that is, deliverable in a few weeks after the blockade shall have been removed,) on the basis of 8c. and 8¾c. for middling, cash down, and several negotiations of this character were closed at these figures; but while there has been increased inquiry at the outside rate, there have been but few sellers since the receipt of the important intelligence that the British Government had sent out a messenger to demand from the Federal Government the surrender of the captured C. S. Commissioners, it being generally expected that the demand will be refused, and that in this event, the English fleet will be ordered to open our port.

This political news has also increased the inquiry for tobacco, and induced factors to retire their stocks, while the markets for several articles which had been inflated to extreme rates by the short supply caused by the blockade, have been unsettled and depressed, and both exchange and specie have experienced a heavy decline. The commercial effect of these political movements have not been less decided in England and the United States, our leading staple having declined ¾d. at Liverpool, and advanced in New-York from 30c. to 42c. for Gulf Middling. The course of the Federal Government in this matter is looked for with great concern in our commercial circles, most favorable results being anticipated from the refusal to surrender the Commissioners.

COTTON—The inquiry for future delivery has continued fair throughout the week, but has received an additional impulse from the important political intelligence referred to above, while it has caused parties who were before willing to sell, to withdraw from the market and await further developments. The reported sales comprise 100 bales on Monday, at 8¾c. for middling; 550 on Tuesday at 8c. and 50 at 8¾c., 400 and 100 on Wednesday at 8c., 100, yesterday, at 8¾c., and 25 to-day, all for future delivery. This makes a total of 1,325 bales. We have not heard of a sale from the stock on the spot, little or none of which is offering. There have been some receipts, but as they were on special permits from the Governor of the State, they have made no addition to the stock.

Week's receipts 440 bales; last year 59,600. Total since Sept. 1, 2,541; last year, 871,260. Week's exports 440; last year, 68,628. Total exports 752 bales; las year, 615,200 to Great Britain, and 116,000 to France.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1861	10,118
Arrived to date	2,417
Arrived to day	91— 2,541
Total	12,659
Exported to date	752
Stock on hend not cleared	11,907

Stock on hand last year, 329,350.

TOBACCO—Even before the late political news, factors were contending for higher prices, but since the receipt of the accounts referred to, they have generally withdrawn their stocks, or hold them at an advance. There has been more inquiry hy parties who wished to go on at previous rates, but the only sales reported are, 3, 17, 15 and 29 hhds. to-day, at —. We repeat our old quotations for reference only, as the ruling rates of last month:

Lugs, factory	3 @ 4½
Lugs, planters	3½ @ 5
Leaf, inferior to common	5¼ @ 6
Leaf, fair	6¼ @ 7½
Leaf, fine	7½ @ 9
Leaf, choice and selections	8½ @ 12

Week's receipts, 132 hhds.; last year, 476 hhds. Total receipts since the 1st of September, 514 hhds.; last year 76,650. Exports none. Total exports last year, 14,010 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1861, hhds	15,121
Arrived to date	491
Arrived to-day	13— 504
Stock on hand not cleared	15,625
Stock on hand last year, hhds	13,275

SUGAR—The receipts having been quite heavy, and the demand checked by interruptions to railroad transportations, prices have declined ¼c.@¾c., showing, however, more steadiness and firmness toward the close. The week's sales sum up 15,000 hhds., including 2,500 to-day. We now quote inferior, 1¾c.@2c.; Common to Good Common, 2¼c.@2½c.; Fair to Fully Fair, 2¾@3¼c.; Prime to Choice, 3¾@4¼c.; Yellow Clarified, 5@6¼c.; White Clarified, 6¼@7½c. ₱ lb. Store-dried has commanded 8c.@10c.

Sales corresponding week last year, 4,500 hhds., at 4c.@5c. for fair to fully fair.

Week's receipts, 13,000 hhds.; last year, 8,980. Total since Sept. 1, 62,250; last year, 40,550. Week's exports, none.

MOLASSAS—The supplies have been ample and the demand has been quite active, but at figures showing a reduction of 1c.@2c. ₱ gallon. The sales comprise 2,500 bbls. and 4,000 half bbls., including 2,500 bbls. to-day at 18c.@19½c. for common to choice fermenting; 20c.@20½c. for prime to choice, and 300 half bbls. at 21c.@22c. for fermenting, and 24c. for prime, which may be regarded as fair quotations.

Week's receipts, 22,210 bbls., and 4,870 half bbls.; last year, 16,620 bbls. Total since Sept. 1, 176,554; last year, 93,190. Week's exports, none.

COFFEE—226 bags Rio sold in the early part of the week at 62½c., and 260 at 65c., since which a few smaller lots have changed hands at 66c.@68c. Stock in first hands, none, against —— bags last year.

SALT—We heard of no sales of any moment during the early part of the week, since which the market has been unsettled by the political news noticed above, and the prospect of a reopening of the port, but the only sales reported are 500 sacks screened, in Liverpool sacks, yesterday, at $8, and 100 Liverpool coarse at the reduced rate of $8 37½. To-day Liverpool coarse could have been bought at $3. Dealers supply their customers at $10 for Liverpool coarse, and $11 for fine. Packing kinds sell at $6 per sack of two bushels.

FLOUR—The market has been extremely dull throughout the week, but there being very little competition among sellers, the particulars of the retail sales even have been to a great extent suppressed. During the early part of the week, however, about 1,750 barrels and sacks sold in retail lots at $7 for common, $9 for fine, $10 for superfine, and $11 for choice extra. To-day 400 sacks sold at $8@$9 75 for fine, and $9 75 for superfine.

Week's receipts, 6,175 bbls. and 4,730 sacks. Exports, none.

WHEAT—The only sale reported is 100 sacks white, to-day, at $2.

Week's receipts, 474 sacks. Exports, none.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Louisville-Nashville *Courier*, of Dec. 24, has these paragraphs:

A Lincoln spy was arrested a few days since in the neighborhood of Unfontown. His baggage was searched, and a complete plan of the fortifications at Bowling Green and Randolph, Tenn., was found. It is to be hoped that the vile miscreant will speedily meet with a just reward.

We learn from good authority that the Confederate Government has purchased and will have packed this season, no less than 300,000 hogs. This is exclusive of the large numbers put up, and packed by farmers, planters, and speculators, and is enough to assure us that there will be be abundance of pork to supply all the requirements of the South for the next year.

Gen. JOHN B. FLOYD, says the Lynchburgh (Va.) *Republican*, of Dec. 21, is expected to pass through this city this evening, on his way from Richmond to rejoin his brigade, now near Dublin, Pulaski County, and proceed with it to Kentucky.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Register* of Dec. 8 saye: "Forty-eight tories were sent off yesterday morning to Tuscaloosa, Ala., to be held there till the end of the war. These are part of the disaffected East Tennesseeans who have been arrested in the last few weeks by the military authority. Among these prisoners was SAMUEL PICKENS, State Senator, from Greene, Cocke, Sevier and Bloont Counties."

At Nashville, on the 24th, the Bank of Tennessee received a small amount of its "changa notes," which it paid out. The *Union and American* says there was a great rush for them, and hundreds of applicants could not be supplied. The notes are of a denomination of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, and also one dollar.

The Tressurer of the Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire in Charleston acknowledges, through the Charleston *Courier* of the 21st, contributions from various sources emounting to $106,723 78.

The Charleston *Mercury* says the burnt district in that city covers a space of 1,800 yards in length, with an average width of 250 yards.

The Chattanooga *Advertiser* says that the report that an entire regiment of Marylanders crossed the lines to the rebels is literally true, and adds: "A lady from Beltimore, who passed through this place a few days since, confirms the statement."

RICHMOND, Sunday, Dec. 29.

A duel occurred on the Penin

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 29
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	Portland	Jan. 2
North American	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Damascus	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29

Departure of European Mails.

Mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, OF HIGH respectability, lately arrived from Europe, and holding a clerkship in a private family is desirous of meeting with an American amateur piano-forte player, lady or gentleman, who for the sake of mutual improvement and the pleasure to be derived from the study of music, would feel inclined to devote a few hours weekly (evening) to playing some good violin and piano-forte music with him. He is considered a fair performer on the former instrument. The best references given and required. Communications are requested to be forwarded to G. A. W., Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED RE-spectability, matrimonially inclined, seeks an introduction to a lady possessing wealth, social position and lovable qualities. Parents or friends are invited to correspond with RASSELAS, Station A Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will rent, with board, two entire floors, handsomely furnished, in a modern house, centrally located. Apply at No. 270 4th-av. References exchanged, and terms in accordance with the times.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM AND BED-room, on third fl or, to let, with board; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 40 West 16th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant front rooms may be obtained by applying at No. 37 Cranberry-st., near Columbia; house has all the modern improvements, and convenient to the ferries; terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE—NEAR 4TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.—Mrs. HUNTINGTON having taken this house, invites the attention of parties desiring board. The location is one of the most pleasant and convenient in the City. Parties calling soon will find a number of very desirable rooms for families or single persons. Prices will be reasonable, and the house kept in the best manner.

BOARD ON THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—A Parlor story, unfurnished except carpet; private table if desired; also a whole second story, handsomely furnished, and rooms on third and fourth floors; houses and furniture new. Dinner at 6. References required. Apply at No. 20 West 35th-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, or a single gentleman, may obtain a large handsomely furnished room with large pantry on second floor, in a desirable location, and convenient to ferries, by addressing, with real name and reference, J., Brooklyn Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE FINE, LARGE Room, with extension, water, gas, &c., on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen; also a single room, at No. 6 Willow-st.; two minutes' walk to the ferry. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms reasonable.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room and bedroom, in a private family, with breakfast or full board. Location up town, not above 15th-st. Address, with full particulars and price, MAX, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELL-furnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also a back room.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS IN ISLIP, L. I., BEAUtiful for situation, on the shore of the South Bay, and at most eligible points, commanding all privileges of that attractive region. One contains 80 acres, all tilled; the other near 300 acres, in arable land, salt meadow and wood. Inquire of ARDEN SMITH, Babylon, L. I.

A FARM WANTED OF 100 ACRES, AND another adjoining, or same vicinity, of 60 acres, both highly improved, within 25 miles of this City, for which cash and a new first-class dwelling house, unincumbered, on Lexington-av., will be paid. Inquire of GEO. B. GRANNISS, No. 37 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 15 and 16.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT ASTORIA, ON THE Terrace, a gentleman's place, embracing a large mansion and stable, and four acres of ground, handsomely decorated, shaded, fruited, &c., &c. Approachable by steamboat frequently, and 3d and 2d av. cars all day and all night. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 5 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

A COTTAGE NEAR THE CITY AT A SACRIFICE—With an acre of choice fruits, location unequaled, at Elona, Morrisania; fruits sold for $300 this year. DITCHETT, Westchester Land Office, corner of Chatham and Chambers sts., brown-stone building, second floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villas to rent or sell on terms to suit low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF 3 years, on Staten Island, two first-class houses, with modern improvements and good outbuildings, with about ten acres of ground each; would prefer to have them both in the same neighborhood; they are wanted for private residences, and will have the best attention given to the property; is willing to pay a good rent for what will suit. Address Box No. 3,664 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WIDow lady of the highest respectability is desirous of taking an eligibly-located and genteely-furnished house, with the privilege of receiving a few personal friends as boarders; references of the best class will be given, and the rent amply secured or paid in advance, if desired. Address M. O., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR three months; situation to be near Broadway and below 23d-st. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-25th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 28 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR RELIABLE securities, two 3-story, high stoop, brick houses, in Brooklyn, in a good neighborhood; houses in good order, occupied by good tenants, and free from incumbrance. CLARK & GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st., American Exchange Bank Building.

TO LET.

TO TEACHERS.—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY can lease or purchase two first-class, unfinished, medium size houses, which will be completed to suit. The location is on an avenue, and one of the most desirable for a female school, on Murray Hill. Address L. W., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STORE TO RENT, AND TWENTY DESIRABLE first-class stores to rent Broadway and other locations, cheap. Full particulars at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO HORSEMEN.—FOR SALE THE TROTTING mare *Josephine*, full 15½ hands high, young, sound, kind and fast—the most promising untrained horse in the State; price $250. To be seen, for a few days, at No. 118 Clinton-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A TEAM OF heavy horses, sound and kind, suitable for truck-work. Apply to W. H. WEBB, No. 200 Lewis-st.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, Foreign Coins, Diamonds, Pearls and other Precious Stones bought at No. 36½ Chatham-st. P. S.—Fine Gold and Rolled Silver for Plasters constantly on hand at No. 36½ Chatham-st. A. BARNARD.
Gold and Silver Refiner and Assayer.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Mortgage sale of elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of richly-carved ebony furniture from Bombay, viz.: sofas, chairs, centre table with Himalaya marble top, consol do., all of the finest description. Also, rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle, rosewood bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, centre tables, black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, library tables and book cases, oak dining-room chairs, extension tables, marble-top sideboards, richly-carved do. in mahogany and black walnut; rosewood, amoir and bedroom chairs; hall tables, velvet and carved hall chairs to match, chandeliers, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, oil-cloths, &c. Also, very fine Parisian fancy gold China vases, Parian groups, jewel caskets, boy figures, terra cotta vases, painted and gilt China dinner and tea sets, together with a large assortment of kitchen ware. Also, a small but select private library of about 250 volumes of selected standard and miscellaneous literature, comprising London, Edinburgh and Westminster Reviews, consecutive numbers of Harryat's and Dickens' works, Harpers' and Putnam's Magazines, Franklin Expedition, and other valuable works in substantial library binding le morocco, calf and cloth.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 124 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., New-York. Handsome household furniture—rosewood parlor suite, 8 pieces, in crimson maroon; do. etagere, centre-tables, French clock, rich vases, lounges, blue satin delaine curtains, lace curtains, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing-bureaus, washstands, fancy chairs, hair mattresses, feather-beds, wool blankets, linen sheets, &c., oak sideboard, oak extension-table, marble-top buffet, marble-top side-table and chairs all to match; china dinner and tea setts, cut-glassware, plated waiter, pitchers, &c., cutlery, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, refrigerators, &c.

THOS. M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—THOS. M. FRANKLIN will sell on MONDAY next, Jan. 13, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable house and lot situated No. 20 West 37th-st., near 5th-av. The lot is 98 feet 9 inches deep, by 20 feet front and rear. The house is three stories, brick, with baths, gas, &c. The premises can be seen from now until the time of sale, between the hours of 9 and 11½ A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M.

B. H. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

SALE AT McCAULEY'S STABLES, NO. 97 East 24th-st., near 3d-av., on MONDAY, Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., 12 or 15 condemned Government horses, to be sold as follows: Horses as they are. Terms cash. By order of Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—IN THIS CITY, BEtween the 30th ult. and the 1st. Inst., 80 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, (now the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad,) of $1,000 each, with coupons of January, 1857, to January, 1874, attached, and the coupon of July, 1856, accompanying each bond.

The numbers of the Bonds will be given in a subsequent advertisement.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the said Bonds, or any portion thereof.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Bonds on their delivery to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FROM THE United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 2,473, dated March 17, 1856, to John C. Cheeseman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Executors of Stephen B. Munn, for Two Thousand Dollars, with interest at four per cent. from date. All persons interested are required to show cause, within six weeks, why a new certificate shall not issue in lieu of that lost.—Dec. 3, 1861.

JOHN C. CHEESEMAN,
CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, } Executors.
JOHN A. COLLIER.

MONEY LOST.—$5 REWARD—A LADY LOST A BROWN MUFF, either at the Artists' Reception, at Dodsworth's Rooms, corner 26th-st. and 5th-av., or on the way from there to Lexington-av., by way of 5th-av. and 23d-st., on Monday evening last. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said muff at No. 6 Lexington-av.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE for ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 6,612, dated Nov. 21, 1860, in the name of GEO. L. PLUYMIANT. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same. NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A BLACK LACE SHAWL, on Friday evening, Jan. 3, in 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 166 West 14th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER EITHER SILENT OR active, with a cash capital of $3,000 to $5,000, in the manufacturing and sale of a new article just patented and already introduced with success on the market; the said article is very useful and needed in every family. The sale of it cannot be affected by the present war. As the inventor has all his time engaged in its manufacture in New-Jersey, a man of business who can attend the office in New-York, would be preferred. Address A. K. L., Box No. 102 *Times* office, mentioning where an interview can be had.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT and shoe establishment, situated in the heart of a thriving and rapidly-growing city within a few miles of New-York, has been established for upwards of 30 years; the present proprietors are doing a fine business, but being desirous of confining themselves exclusively to the wholesale trade, they offer their entire retail business and good will for sale on reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. MULFORD, No. 27 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD will and lease (three years to run from the 1st of May next) of an old-established clothing store, now doing a good business. A good opportunity for a person wishing to enter into a business already established. Reason for selling, ill health of the proprietor. Apply to R. S. VAN TASSEL, with Halsted & Stiles, No. 52 Murray-st., or to H. SICKLES, firm of Macoy & Sickles, No. 130 Broome-st., corner Crosby.

$350 TO $400 WILL PURCHASE AN interest in a genteel business, well established in the City and country; no other capital required. Location unsurpassed; a good chance for a man of business qualifications. Apply immediately at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A RUCHE MANUFACTURING BUSIness. For particulars, apply on the premises, No. 691 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.
PATTISON BROTHERS.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000 CAPITAL in a safe and profitable manufacturing business. Address N. X., Box No. 848 *Times* Office.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Trustees of the New-York Fire Department Fund, held at Firemen's Hall, Dec. 12, 1861, the Board was organized by the election of the following officers, and the appointment of the Committees as named below for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT.
HENRY A. BURR,
Corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.—House No. 22 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.).
SECRETARY.
GEORGE F. NESBITT,
Nos. 167 and 169 Pearl-st.—House No. 79 Lexington-av
COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.
JONAS N. PHILLIPS,
No. 85 Pike-slip—House No. 267 9th-st.
JAMES Y. WATKINS,
No. 16 Catharine-st.—House No. 28 Henry-st.
POPLAR MILLS.
SAMUEL B. THOMSON,
No. 144 Front-st.—House No. 207 Madison-st.
SAMUEL B. THOMSON,
No. 81 Beekman-st.—House No. 243 West 19th-st.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN,
No. 21 Rose-st.—House No. 137 Henry-st.
ROBERT McGINNIS.
No. 5 Depeyster-st.—House 73d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.
COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.
James Y. Watkins, Robert McGinnis, Jas. Baremore.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Samuel B. Thomson, James Y. Watkins, A. F. Ockershausen, Robert McGinnis, H. A. Burr.
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.
A. F. Ockershausen, Zophar Mills, Jonas N. Phillips.
COMMITTEE ON PEEL.
Robert McGinnis, Samuel B. Thomson, Jas. Baremore.
COMMITTEE ON BENEFITS AND TO SOLICIT DONATIONS.
Zophar Mills, James Y. Watkins, James Baremore.
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.
HENRY A. BURR, President.
GEORGE F. NESBITT, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS.
CLOAKS.
At No. 322 CANAL-ST.,
AT
HALF-PRICE,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
LADIES' WINTER CLOAKS
WILL BE OFFERED
AT RETAIL,
AT UNHEARD OF LOW PRICES.
CALL AND EXAMINE,
At No. 322 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, FROM 12½ CENTS; stocking yarn 75 cents ℔; cheap worsted goods, Sontags, hoods, leggins, English hosiery, and under-garments; also a large variety of Winter gloves and mitts, dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, bindings, small wares, N. B. Alexander's gloves, nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; hoop skirts, 50 cents, at ELGER'S popular store for first class goods, Nos. 780 and 782 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.
S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 51 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPErienced in teaching, desires a reengagement either in a school or family. She is a good mathematician, and is fully qualified to instruct in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing; no objections to leaving the City; she would be willing to teach for about two hours a day in return for her board, or for a longer period for a moderate compensation; unexceptionable references given and required. Address A. B. C., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOME AND SUPERIOR POSITION in some high-toned family or school (no salary required,) by a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter writer, accountant, reader, companion, newspaper contributor, teacher of music, English branches, drawing and painting; has a large experience; highest testimonials and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York. Address Miss LIVINGSTONE, New-York, care of Box. No. 110 Greenbush, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, of French descent, lately returned from a sojourn in Paris, who speaks the French and English language fluently, desires a situation as a teacher of said languages, either in a private family or in a young ladie's boarding-school in this City. A note addressed to A. Z., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, stating the terms of employment, and where an interview can be had, will be attended to. Best City references given.

EDUCATIONAL INTRODUCTIONS FOR Teachers, Schools, Seminaries and Families, for all sections of the country, given at the National Teachers' Institute, No. 335 Broadway, N. Y. Teachers, Principals, Parents, Pupils and Trustees provided with all requisites. Send for illustrated circulars. RICE & ANDREWS.

A TEACHER.—AN ACCOMPLISHED GERMAN lady, of much experience, desires a few more private pupils, or an engagement for a few hours daily, in a family or school, to teach the English branches, together with German, French and music, on moderate terms. Address FOREIGN LADY, Station A, Post-office.

A TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF experience, accustomed to teaching English, French, Latin and Music, wishes an engagement in a school or family. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY wishes an engagement as visiting governess in a family. Is competent to teach the English branches and French; also the rudiments of music. Address J. I. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

TO CLASSICAL TEACHERS.—WANTED, for a boarding school near New-York, a resident teacher of Latin and Greek, and higher English. Apply, by letter, to JNO. P. PRALL, No. 9 Spruce-st. State full particulars.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF THE English branches or Classics in a school or private family; best of references as to experience and integrity can be given. Address R. H. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN LADY WILL TEACH THE usual English branches in exchange for board in a French or Spanish family. References given and required. Address A. P., Post-office Box No. 3,272.

INSTRUCTION.

THE PRINCIPALS OF A YOUNG LADY'S school in this City, now in its second year, and having pupils of the highest social position, wish to purchase a school, also in the City. Any Principals who wish to sell their interest, will please address A. B., Box No. 996 *Times* Office, giving the number and social position of pupils, location, etc. Names may be withheld until the parties are assured that those wishing to purchase are prepared to give satisfaction in every respect.

TO THOSE WISHING TO EXTEND AND enjoy their knowledge of the French language and literature, Prof. MIEL, late of Harvard University, has just opened for the Winter season, four courses of superior French instruction. 1. Exercises in Grammar, Translation, Composition. 2. Dramatic Readings. 3. French Lectures. 4. French Soirees. 24 TICKETS $6. Also, private lessons. Apply at No. 259 West 23d-st.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Worrall, No. 217 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal, B. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 21d-th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D., Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CHESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL and French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 10th-st.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.
A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 15 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Melodeon Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6 and 7-octave, $150 to $250. J. M. I. ELTON, Nos. 805 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 481 BROADway.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7¼ octave piano is much admired.

100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

MR. CHARRAUD'S DANCING CLASSES, Mr. and Mrs. STERN No. 120 West 13th-st., near 5th-av., will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., and SATURDAY at 4. The TUESDAY and FRIDAY class, second term, at 3 o'clock P. M. Pupils admitted after the 6th inst. Circulars can be had as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 69 WEST 14TH-ST.—Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Private classes and schools attended.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 103 Nassau-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Malden-lane.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works a Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

WANTED—A CORNISH OR TWO-FLUE BOILER, from 30 to 40 horse power, not to be less than 6 feet in diameter. Address Box No. 738 Post-office, stating full particulars, and where to be seen.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN Chapel in Phillips' Hall, between 45th and 46th sts. Rev. LETHER H. VANDOREN and his congregation have removed from 47th-st. Hall to the above new Hall. Rev. J. HALSTED CARROLL will preach next SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and a Union preaching meeting by different ministers at 7 P. M. Seats free.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y., Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SKATES.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES
and straps of every description. Fogg's patent lever buckle on straps. FREDERICK STEVENS,
No. 215 Pearl-st.

EUROPE.—TWO LADIES GOING TO ITALY, through England and France, would take charge of commissions and children, or of ladies in feeble health not accustomed to travel and requiring friendly services. Ladies desirous of going to Italy to study art would do well to inquire. Both ladies belong to good society, and speak five languages correctly. Most satisfactory references given on both sides of the Atlantic. Address or call on Madame B., at Dr. Trall's, No. 15 Laight-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS FEMME DE CHAMBRE, OR COOK.—A young French girl, who understands perfectly the getting up of fine linen, wishes a situation, as femme de chambre, or as cook. The best references given. Address V. A., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and to take care of children. Apply, for two days, at No. 4 Bowling-Green, third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good City reference from her last place. Call, until engaged, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; thoroughly understands fluting in all its branches: has got the best of City reference from her last place. Call, until engaged, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and Laundress, or to do waiting and plain sewing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 150 West 18th-st.-place, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has good references both from City and country; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and good plain sewer and to take care of children; no objection to country; good reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework of a small family; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and to take care of children. Apply, for two days, at No. 4 Bowling-Green, third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good City reference from her last place. Call, until engaged, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; thoroughly understands fluting in all its branches: has got the best of City reference from her last place. Call, until engaged, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and Laundress, or to do waiting and plain sewing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 150 West 18th-st.-place, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has good references both from City and country; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and good plain sewer and to take care of children; no objection to country; good reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework of a small family; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of pastry and baking, jellies, and poultry, game and soups; would be willing to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first class cook and baker; understands all kinds of pastry and soups, also deserts of all kinds, jellys, &c. If required, will have no objection to take part in washing. Can give satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 52 Charles-street, first floor, in rear.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERienced woman wishes a situation as cook in a hotel or first-class boarding-house, who understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 East 17th-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has lived with some of the most respectable families in London for several years, and also in this City. Inquire at No. 79 West 4th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, game; wages 8 dollars. City or Staten Island. Call, or address No. 184 East-21st-st., two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, having lived with many families of distinction in the old country and here; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, who is a capable cook and laundress, a situation as cook, in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry and soups; does up linen in style; wages $8 a month. Call for two days at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as first-class cook, one who perfectly understands her business, can give the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 147 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a North of Ireland Protestant woman, she understands her business in all its branches—soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies and cake; she is a good baker; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes: the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 115 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman, as cook; is a good washer and ironer, is an excellent bread maker; understands cooking in all its branches; has got the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 68 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, in a private family, as first-class cook. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., first private door from 22d-st., second floor. Ring the bell.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to assist in washing. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent plain cook and a good washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 356 5th-av.,

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.
Holders of certificates of a loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD

Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in Securities,
Nos. 11 and 43 Wall-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1861:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$473,393 23
2. Overdrafts		
3. Due from Banks	4,121 93	
4. Due from Directors of the Bank	12,933 00	
5. Due from Brokers		
6. Real Estate	90,495 36	
7. Specie	42,308 62	
8. Cash Items	41,475 21	
9. Stocks	115,600 00	
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. Bills of Solvent Banks	5,769 00	
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account	6,478 53	
Total		$719,039 88

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$208,525 00
2. Circulation Registered	$106,400 00	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$106,400 00	
Less Notes on hand	10,495 00	95,941 00
3. Profits		36,532 18
4. Due to Banks		2 62
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		73,371 84
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, on demand		199,067 34
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		173,600 00
Total		$719,039 88

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—CHARLES JENKINS, President, and WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of East River Bank, a Bank located and doing business at the city of New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one. In respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of January, 1862.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in inferior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 22 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending the 31st of December, as follows:
On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum; and
On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 20th inst.
The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
P. PERIT, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Imo., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 13D-AV.,
(Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.
Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.
BANK OPEN daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.
HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 18th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the name registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1872, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR seven Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 20th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
R. BAYLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $657,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER R. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, on Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1861.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$624,518 74
2. Overdrafts		1,901 22
3. Due from Banks		28,333 76
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank		45,578 54
5. Due from Brokers		
6. Real Estate		30,000 00
7. Specie		67,074 83
8. Cash Items, viz: Checks, and Bills of other Banks received on deposit		54,768 59
9. Stocks		52,250 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		10,857 69
Total		$879,602 78

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$300,000 00
2. Circulation, Registered	$59,150	
Circulation not Registered		
Less notes on hand	8,040	51,110 00
3. Profits		41,776 94
4. Due to Banks		31,684 31
5. Due to individuals and Corporations other than Bank Depositors		
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors on demand		362,337 48
8. Amounts not included under either of the above heads, unpaid dividends		294 00
9. Amount due United States Treasurer		92,400 00
Total		$879,602 73

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—EDWARD WILLIS, President, and SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the Grocers' Bank, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
EDWARD WILLIS, President.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the ninth day of January, 1862.
R. E. WATSON, Notary Public.

DREXOT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 70 Wall-st.—New-York, Jan. 8, 1862.—At an election for fourteen Directors of this Company, composing the second class, the same gentlemen were unanimously reelected.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Oakley,	Edwd. F. Davison,	Oliver Hoyt,
Sheldon Smith,	George Barrell,	George T. Plume,
D. J. S. Thompson,	Hy. A. Smythe,	James C. Holden,
Edmund A. Smith,	Aaron L. Reid,	Albert Clark,
G. W. Powers,	William H. Scott,	Wm. Hertzel.
E. V. Haughwout,	Fred'k C. Oakley,	John M. Tobin,
Gonvr. S. Bibby,	F. J. Hosford,	Benj. W. Floyd,
Abel K. Foster,	John F. Holbrook,	Oliver Bryan,
M. B. Spaulding,	J. S. T. Stranahan,	Joseph S. Lowrey,
William Tilden,	Wm. K. Hinman,	Whitney B. Noble,
Daniel L. Rose,	Peter F. Randolph,	James C. Harriott,
Oscar Cheesman,	G. W. Burnham,	Martin A. Horsell,
Francis Many,	John P. Wakeman,	Edward A. Bibby,
R. W. Mertin,	Theodore W. Todd,	Andrew V. Stout.

RICHARD OAKLEY, President.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY, in pursuance of the statute, makes the following report:
The amount of the capital of the said Company is *two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.*
The amount of the proportion of the capital actually paid in at the date of this report is *two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.*
The amount of its *existing debts*, at the date of this report, is *nineteen thousand five hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty cents.*
Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1862. S. J. TILDEN,
President and Trustee of the "New-York Balance Dock Company."
JAS. F. SECOR,
WM. MENZIES,
H. EVESSON,
W. H. WEBB,
Trustees of the "New-York Balance Dock Company."
City and County of New-York, ss.—Jas. B. Nicholson, being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the Company named in the above report, and that the facts stated in said report are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.
JAS B. NICHOLSON.
Sworn before me this 8th day of January, 1862.
SAMUEL T. BULL, Notary Public.

IN OBEDIENCE TO THE TWELFTH SECTION of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations, for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848, the Raccoon Mountain Coal Company hereby report that the cash Capital of said Company was at first fixed at five thousand dollars, and that the same was all paid in cash. That afterwards, in pursuance of the amendments to said act, passed June 7, 1853, the capital was increased, by purchase of property, to six hundred thousand dollars. And said Company further report, that the indebtedness now existing against said Company is about twenty-two thousand dollars. The Directors cannot state the amount with precise accuracy, because the books of the Company are in the State of Tennessee; and, in consequence of the civil war now raging, they cannot have access to them.
J. C. HASELTON,
President and Director.
E. J. BROWN, } Directors.
D. R. MARTIN, }
NEW-YORK, Jan 7, 1862.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1862.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-law. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 Mad.-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 11th of January will bear interest from the 1st of January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on $400,000 first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND IA. RAILROAD CO.—A meeting of the Bondholders of said Company will be held at the office of Holbrook & Nelson, No. 70 Wall-st., TO-DAY, at 1 o'clock.
SAM'L M. RAISBECK, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—AN adjourned meeting of the Corps will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock. The presence of all the officers and privates, from this and the adjacent counties, are required to be present on the important business to the Corps.
H. RAYMOND, Brig.-General.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYPS, Adj't.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the Society of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in New-York, will be held at the Institute, in 48th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 M., to consider certain proposed alterations of the Constitution.
MARGARET JONES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL will be held on SATURDAY, at 11 A. M., at No. 83 Madison-av. The members of the Society are invited to attend. By order of the Board.
ORLEANA R. PELL.

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL REMOVAL.—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 258 (formerly No. 376) Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Teeth inserted on their Improved Atmospheric Pressure Plates without extracting the roots. Full sets, on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE FOR SALE—Latest improved. Call at No. 15 Cannon-st., fourth floor, front room.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH F. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.

No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st.,
8th January, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of 4 per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward; payable on and after the third Monday of the month.
The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—
Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3¾ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.—
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that Interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (3½) Three and One-half per Cent. for the current six months, ending Dec. 31, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 6th day of January. By order of the Board.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. payable on and after the 10th inst., until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.
H. WARREN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Dec. 17, 1861.

THE PARA BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th of January, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January.
CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 6th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Office No. 27 Wall-st., New-York, Jan 2, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., to which date the Transfer Books will remain closed.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th till that day.
By order of the Board.
R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan. 2, 1862.
TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capitol stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the nsuel Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Ja., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1862.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 8.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

AMERICAN IRON AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. will be paid on demand at the office of J. O. Davis, No. 24 William-st.
GEO. KENDALL, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of January, instant, for supplying one thousand cords of good sound merchantable oak, or other hard wood, at Fort Pickens, Florida, the delivery of which to commence as early as practicable, and to be completed within ninety (90) days after the signing of the contract. Bonds, with two sureties, will be required for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made, and persons offering will please mention in their bids the names of the persons whom they propose to offer as such sureties. Privilege reserved of rejecting all bids.
D. D. TOMPKINS, Col. and Asst. Q. M.-Gen.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 3 P. M., of the 20th inst., for building an extension to the Post-office building. Plans and specifications can be examined, and information obtained, only at the office of the architect, Griffith Thomas, Esq., No. 470 Broadway, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. The proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Post-office Extension," are to be addressed to the undersigned. It is understood that the Postmaster-General shall have the right to reject any or all of the proposals.
W. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

HOPS.—SIXTY-ONE BALES PRIME NEW Western Hops, for sale by WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 110 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.
For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.
WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETtern patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Ricord, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. L. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Impotency, Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency, and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 231 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certificates, apply or call. The delightful eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essences of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very extensive suite of offices at No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken. Gleet, stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of mispl

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE

THE COMMITTEES NOT YET APPOINTED.

Various Bills of Importance to New-Yorkers.

AN ONSLAUGHT ON THE CONCERT SALOONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1861.

No Committees having been as yet appointed, the whole business of both Houses is confined to notice of the introduction of bills and their introduction, and the passage of resolutions, of which the most part have no general interest. The session of the Senate was not an hour long to-day, and the only new paper of prominence was a communication from one of your City Courts, covering the presentment of the Grand Jury against Concert Saloons, which has already been discussed by most of the papers. The same subject was brought up in the House, also, and there is every probability that some action will be speedily taken, either to close their infamous career entirely, or to purge them of their especially objectionable features. Many of the Senators will leave the city to-day until Monday, and those who remain will only meet to-morrow and adjourn for form's sake. The House were in session a little longer, but did not accomplish much more. Hon. Mr. PHELPS, who has not been present before, owing to illness, appeared and took the oath of office.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting the report of the Military Board. As the expediency of appointing this Board has been much questioned, and their action in many cases bitterly criticised, their report will doubtless be an object of especial interest. It lies upon the table to be printed. Notice was given of a bill to amend the Charter of New-York City. The necessity of such a bill is admitted by all, and it is to be hoped that, if the Legislature touch the subject at all, as they undoubtedly will, they will do it justice, and see to it that any changes they may make are not only innovations but actual amendments. The suggestions of Mayor ODDIE on this head are very generally indorsed. The subject which consumed more time than any one other at the hands of the House, was that of seating the ladies. Either the members indulge the somewhat fallacious hope that their eloquence will prove sufficiently heated to tempt the ladies to brave the decided dullness of routine business in order to enjoy it, or they must especially languish for the smiles of beauty, for they showed considerable warmth upon the subject. Should the seats remain as barren of occupants, as is quite possible, after the novelty of seeing some new faces has worn away, neither party will lament their defeat or glory in their victory, while, if their actions are such as to merit the approbation of the ladies, either present or absent, they will do themselves full as much credit as by their speeches, pro and con., this morning. The question was finally settled by the Yeas and Nays, and the solemnity of the voters only added the finishing stroke to the superlative dignity of their action in this august body.

Mr. PIERCE, of Ulster, seems to be of an inquisitive turn of mind, which is highly disagreeable to the "lobby" especially, and to some upon the floor of the House. Yesterday, as I wrote you, he introduced a resolution requesting evidence from the Grand Jury in reference to corruptions in and about the Capitol, which talrly caused a shaking among the dry bones, some of which would need no chemical solution to aid their rapid decomposition; and to-day he offered another, inquiring concerning the discrepancy between certain expenses, as mentioned in the report of the Comptroller, and the law regulating such expenses. Such inquiries do much good, if only prosecuted vigorously, as well as simply put.

Mr. BANKS offered the usual resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. VANDERZEE, a member from Albany County, who has died since the election, and in accordance with them, the House adjourned. Nothing more will be done until next week, probably, for nothing but an informality in the proceeding prevented such an adjournment this morning. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 9.

A petition was presented that the State assume its share of the National tax.

Among the bills noticed was one by Mr. BRADLEY to incorporate the New-York Cab Company, and one to regulate the sale of baled hay in New-York City.

By Mr. ROBINSON, a bill to regulate the concert saloons in the City of New-York.

By Mr. TAUMAN, a bill for the extension of the Chemango Canal.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TEBY, to authorize incorporated Banks to purchase and hold United States Stocks.

By Mr. SMITH, to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to provide a tax for the support of the families of volunteers.

By Mr. WILLIARD, concurrent resolutions requesting the President to provide for an exchange of prisoners of war.

Mr. ROBINSON's bill compels every place of public dramatic performance to obtain a license, and forbids the granting of licenses where liquor is sold to the audience by females, and a violation to be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary from six to twelve months, and a fine of not over $500.

Mr. SMITH introduced a health bill for New-York, Kings and Richmond; which was the same that was passed by the Assembly last year.

APPOINTMENT.

CALEB S. BAECOCK, of Westchester, has been appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms in the Senate.

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the interest of the Canal awards.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 9.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. MCMULLEN—To make support for the families of volnnteers by a State tax.

By Mr. SMITH—To amend the law relative to the appointments of Inspectors of Election District Canvassers in New-York.

To amend the Sunday laws.

By Mr. MCCABE—To regulate the sale of fruit in New-York.

By McCOY—To abolish the office of Ward Constable in New-York City.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. KENNEY, to appropriate $100,000 for the relief of suffering Ireland, and to make the Governor, Comptroller and Secretary of State a Commission to expend the fund.

By Mr. MCLEON, to extend the streets between Fourteenth and Thirty-first streets, New-York.

The report of the State Military Board was presented.

Mr. DOYLE, of Albany, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That while the State of New-York is in favor of sustaining the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and has furnished more than her share of men and money for that purpose, she is also opposed to seeing United States Senators and Representatives in Congress wasting precious time in advocating the abolition of Slavery, the emancipation of the slaves, or any other unconstitutional measure.

A dozen members rose to debate the resolution, but it was laid over.

Mr. ROYAL PHELPS appeared, and took the oath of office.

The following appointments were announced:

Assistant-Postmaster—JAMES W. MILLER, of Columbia.

Doorkeepers—S. Rightmeyer, of Tioga; Dr. Shaver, of Delaware; George H. Myers, of Rensselaer; Henry Jaukes, of Livingston, and H. B. Young, of Orange.

Janitor—H. A. ROGERS, of Broome.

Mr. PIERCE offered a resolution of inquiry into the expenditures of the State printing, &c. Laid over.

Mr. BANKS announced the death of Mr. VANDERZEE, of Albany, with complimentary resolutions, when the House immediately adjourned.

Business Before the Legislature.

SENATE.

Mr. PRUYN, of Albany, introduced a bill to amend the Insurance law, by providing that no foreign company shall do business in this State, unless possessed of the amount of actual capital required of other companies, and they shall appoint an attorney to reside in the State to accept process of law, and shall file with the Department a copy of their charter and annual reports of the actual business and condition of their company.

Mr. ROBERTSON's bill, "An act to preserve the public peace and order in public places of amusement in the City of New-York," provides:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful to exhibit to the public in any building, garden, grounds, concert rooms, or other room or place within the City of New-York, any interlude, tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, play, farce, negro minstrelsy, negro or other dancing, or any other entertainment of the stage, or any part or parts therein, or any equestrian circus or dramatic performance, or any performance of jugglers, acrobats, or rope dancing, until a license for such exhibition shall have been first had and obtained pursuant to an act entitled "An Act to create a fund in aid of the Society for the Relief of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed Feb. 1, 1839.

SEC. 2. No license shall be granted for the exhibition of any act or performance mentioned in the first section of this act, where there is sold any wine, beer, or strong or spirituous liquors to the audience when such exhibition or performances are given as mentioned in said first section of this act, or when they employ, or permit, or assent to the employment of any female to wait on, or attend, or furnish refreshments to the audience when there is any exhibition or performance given as mentioned in the first section of this act.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term not less than six months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than $250 nor more than $500, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of every constable, policeman or other officer, whenever required by any person, to arrest and convey any person or persons violating any provision of this act forthwith before the Recorder, or any of the Police Justices of said City and County of New-York, there to be dealt with as the law directs.

SEC. 5. Any act or part of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

Senator WILLARD's resolution in relation to the exchange of prisoners is as follows:

Whereas, The present rebellion has been attended by the captivity of many of our gallant officers and soldiers while engaged in defending our institutions and, *whereas*, the Government, from motives of public policy, have hitherto abstained from exercising the practice of exchange of prisoners which usually prevails among nations engaged in public wars; and, *whereas*, the principles of humanity require all Christian nations to mitigate, as far as practicable, the evils incident to a state of hostility, whether originating in insurrection or war between separate nations. Therefore,

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, That, should the President of the United States find it consistent with the public interests to inaugurate a general system of routine exchange of prisoners with the persons in rebellion under the name of the Confederate States, it would meet with the approbation of this Legislature and the people of this State; and we earnestly hope that the President, with his known sympathy for those that have been captured while imperilling their lives in the cause of their country, and his kind regard for their families and friends, will direct his earliest attention to the subject, and we confidently trust that he will find the claims of humanity not inconsistent with the dictates of justice and humanity.

Ordered, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to his Excellency the President a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. MCLEON's bill extends the streets between the centre of West Fourteenth-street and the southerly line of West Thirty-first-street to the bulkhead line; confirms all grants heretofore rightfully and legally made by the City of lands under water between the points named, and extending to the westerly line of the Thirteenth-avenue, or the interior bulkhead line, and excluding thence to the said bulkhead line, and releases the title of the State in the land now or formerly under water within such limits to the City.

Mr. PIERCE offered the following, which was laid over under the rules:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to explain to this House the discrepancy between the actual cost of the Legislative printing for the past year, as referred to in his annual report, and the aggregate cost thereof as provided for in the contract.

Also, as to the nature, extent and virtue of the services rendered in the publication of the official canvass, the cost thereof, and any suggestions that may occur to him in the premises.

Also, as to the expense of printing, binding and circulating the report of the Insurance Department, made to the House at its last session, and whether the same was allowed by said Department, or paid out of the Comptroller's Treasury, and if the latter, whether the service was contracted under the contract for Legislative printing.

The State Treasury Imbroglio.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 9.

The State Treasury controversy remains unsettled, delay having occurred in the submission of the case to the Attorney-General of the State. Treasurer LEWIS, to-day, served papers on Mr. DORSHEIMER to compel the variation of the office by him. There is no foundation whatever for the injurious rumor affecting the condition of the Treasury Department.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 9—P. M.

Summary proceedings were instituted against Mr. DORSHEIMER this afternoon, to compel him to deliver the papers and books of the State Treasurer to Mr. LEWIS.

The case was argued before Judge PECKHAM to-night—JOHN H. REYNOLDS appearing for Mr. LEWIS, H. HAND and LYMAN TELMAINE for Mr. DORSHEIMER. Judge PECKHAM reserves his decision.

The Board of Regents of the University held their annual meeting to-day.

Hon. JOHN V. L. PRUYN was elected Chancellor, in the place of ISAAKT Y. LANSING, deceased.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

PROVISIONS FOR CERTIFICATES FALLING DUE—MAIN-STREET WIDENING.

At the request of the Mayor, a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening to make the necessary appropriations to enable the Comptroller to pay certificates falling due to-day, which were issued last year in payment of judgments against the city.

The Mayor also requests the early attention of the Board to the fact that the Commissioners appointed under the act of 13th April, 1861, for the widening of Main-street, have completed their report, from which it appears that the whole expense of the proposed improvement will be $129,906 72. For lands and buildings necessary to be taken, $123,380 06, the City of Brooklyn being assessed as follows: No. 57 Market-street, $10,273 93—equal to $3,537 per lot, and in the opinion of competent judges this is for more than its actual value. No. 195, engine-house, Prospect-street, $75 50; No. 337, engine-house, High-street, $50 63; No. 511, City Hall, $2,979 94; No. 448, station-house, York-street, $50 63. Property, he says, is ordinarily assessed in proportion to the benefits received from the improvement, but it would require some explanation to understand by what rule the benefits resulting to the City Hall from the opening of Main-street could be estimated at nearly $3,000. As the Commissioners have advertised for objections to be received on the 13th inst., the Mayor suggests that the counsel be instructed to object to said assessment on the ground of its being excessive, and also suggests the propriety, in consequence of the present unsettled state of affairs throughout the country, the large amount of moneys which have to be raised for various other purposes, and the heavy the credit of the city must sustain in consequence of the outlays, that an application be made to the Legislature to have the act authorizing said improvement repealed, or action under it stayed until a more auspicious time.

A resolution was adopted embodying the views of the Mayor in regard to Main-street.

In regard to the certificates the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the sum of $29,849 68 be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to the payment of certificates on temporary bonds due, and to become due, during the year 1862, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the several amounts for such certificates.

A communication was received from the Constructing Board of Water Commissioners, stating that the land and structures connected with the Water Works, except one engine at Ridgewood Reservoir, and the Reservoir on Prospect Hill, were ready to be turned over to the permanent Board. Referred to the Water Committee.

After the transaction of some further business, the Board went into secret session.

CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 31, 78, 91, 103, 104, 33, 109, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123.

New-Jersey.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning the 7½ train on the New-York and Erie Railroad to Paterson, ran off the track at Hackensack junction, caused by the breaking of a switch. Two of the passenger cars were thrown down a slight embankment and considerably damaged, and several rails were torn up. Several passengers received slight bruises, but no person was seriously injured.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. CHAPIN.—REV. E. H. CHAPIN, having recovered from his illness, will deliver his lecture on the "Elements of National Life," to-night, in the Baptist Church, corner of Third and Bloomfield streets, Hoboken. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.—That there is a striking difference between the skillful concentrations of an able dramatist and the diffuse wordiness of a bungler when both undertake the task of preparing a novel for the stage, was pleasantly demonstrated at this house on Wednesday night, and unpleasantly at another establishment not far distant, a week or so back. Mr. BOURCICAULT has converted the "Cricket on the Hearth" into a delightful drama full of spirited effects, strong contrasts, and seasonable lessons of geniality. The other dramatist, in trying to do the same thing by the "Christmas Carol," failed in every one of these requirements, succeeding only in hacking and hewing his material into a shapeless and meaningless mass, wearisome to him who was not familiar with the source whence it was chipped, and irritating to all else. But why dwell on a matter that has been disposed of by the public? BOURCICAULT's piece remains, and the other has been consigned to that limbo whence good scenery cannot rescue it. Coming as a lesson of life, such a fact would be heeded, but as an experience of the stage it will have no significance. It would be vain to hope that good plays will take precedence of bad ones—useless to suggest that a man should understand his business ere he attempts to practice it. The stage gravitates naturally to mediocrity, and managers think no more of a literary man than they do of a bootblack. It is only by stern examples, such as the absolute failure of one piece and the complete success of another, that they will be brought to a sense of their dependent condition,—and now that the mania for tinseled finnmery and local bosh—called burlesque—has subsided, these examples will be frequent.

"Dot" was originally produced at this theatre during the reign of terror, when BOURCICAULT was the Robespierre of the period, and no one felt certain that his head would be on his shoulders the next morning; when scene painters, and musicians, and actors, and authors, waited in the ante-room to hear the dread fiat, and learn the agony of the day. It is probable that there are several law-suits still going on about the copyright of "Dot," and that many provincial managers are pining away in jail as a feeble expiation of their crimes for daring to cast cheepish eyes at the work. At all events, it is safe to conclude that it was hammered out in the midst of fire, and proper to state that when every one had been goaded to the brink of suicide, the piece was produced in the carefulest and best manner, and obtained a success. Of the leading characters it is only necessary to remind our readers that *Dot* was played by Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, *Tilly Slowboy* by Mrs. WOON, and *Caleb Plummer* by Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON. When are we likely to have such a cast again?

It is keeping within the reasonable limits of the record to say that the distribution at the Winter Garden was, all things considered, the best that could be given to the work now. The *Dot* was played by Miss FANNY BROWNE, a lady who reminds us not unpleasantly of the original impersonator of the character, and of whom we have had frequent occasion to speak in terms of praise. It was a creditable performance. When we come to *Tilly Slowboy*, we find a change indeed. Instead of the irrepressible Thalia, we have Mr. J. S. CLARKE, a comedian of the first rank, and discreet withal. Cheap applause is easily won by a man in woman's clothing, but we were glad to notice that Mr. CLARKE studiously avoided the opportunity of bringing "down the house" by unruly antics. He confined himself to the character as drawn by DICKENS, and was, in consequence, much more faithful than his charming predecessor. Will it ever be forgiven when we add that he was also less broad? These qualifications, whilst they were disappointments to some, formed the basis of a new reading, which, as usual, reflected credit on the actor. The most arduous task of the evening devolved on Mr. C. BARTON HILL, who had to reconcile us to the loss of Mr. JEFFERSON. It will surely be sufficient praise to say that he succeeded in doing so to a degree which we did not think possible. The present season has been filled with opportunities for this rising young actor, and it would be unfair not to record how earnestly he has improved them. The remaining characters were filled by Miss ADA CLIFTON, who played *Edith's* blind daughter in a very charming way; Mr. DAVENPORT (in his part of *Lazard*,) Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. PEARSON, (good, but a little too exuberant,) and Mr. WALCOT, Jr. The drama was a success, and will be repeated until further notice.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—TOM TAYLOR' comedy of "Our American Cousin," ament which delectable production the London critics have so lately gnashed their teeth, and torn their hair, was revived here last evening, and attracted an extremely good house. Why the experiment has not been made before it would be difficult to surmise. In reality it enjoyed a degree of popularity seldom awarded to a non-spectacular work, and in comparison with anything Miss KEENE has lately given to the public, it is a masterpiece of literary genius.

The redoubtable *Lord Dundreary* (Mr. SOTHERN) being in the English metropolis, Mr. LEVICK acted as his double, and, when we consider the danger to which imitators are always exposed, succeeded wonderfully. The part is presented exactly as Mr. SOTHERN gave it, the present incumbent displaying his judiciousness by avoiding any new readings. An artist is injured by a legacy of such importance, if he tries to make a new part, he suffers by comparison with him who made the first and strongest impression; if he confines himself to the perpetuation of the historical character, he is apt to be underrated for his pains. Mr. LEVICK, it seemed to us, did the best thing possible under the circumstances, and succeeded thoroughly and completely.

The character next in importance to his lordship—*Asa Trenchard*—was interpreted by a gentleman, Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND, new to this company. What we have said about the inconvenient riches of inheritance was particularly noticeable in this case. Mr. RAYMOND is a firmly knit, healthy-looking gentleman, full of vitality, and a little demonstrative in the way of walk and action generally. If Mr. JEFFERSON had not been entirely the reverse, we might have taken Mr. RAYMOND as a type of the traveled Yankee who has derived benefit from the frequent dispensation of porter and beefsteaks. But with the recollection of the sparse body, wiry frame, shrewd face, and edgy voice of the original *Trenchard*—characteristics utterly and triumphantly beyond the boasted power of Britain's best and beer—we feel that this is no longer the same person. It is not for us to decide which type is the best; the buffalo hunters of Vermont must take that responsibility on themselves. We shall content ourselves with saying that Mr. RAYMOND is a careful and spirited actor, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, will prove a valuable member of Miss KEENE's company.

The remaining characters are excellently distributed, and the play being well received will be repeated until further notice.

The Indiana Democratic Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan 9.

The Democratic Convention convened here yesterday morning, and was pretty largely attended, every county in the State being represented but eight.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Marion County, was appointed President. His remarks on taking the chair were severe against the Republican party and the policy of the present Administration.

A test vote was taken on a proposition to make a platform and an adjournment without nominating candidates, which was lost by a vote of 72 to 421.

After a recess, a platform and resolutions were reported and passed, under the operation of the previous question.

The resolutions set forth that the restoration to power of Democracy can alone preserve the Union and indorses the principles heretofore put forth by the National Convention of the party; they declare that the present civil war has mainly resulted from the Slavery agitation of a geographical party in the North, producing its counterpart in the South of secession, disunion and armed resistance to the Government; condemning the course of the Republicans in the last Congress for the rejection of all peace propositions; that peace and harmony would now reign had the party in power shown the same desire to settle our internal disputes that it recently exhibited to avoid a war with England; that the Republicans have fully demonstrated their inability to conduct the Government through the present difficulties; denouncing all violations of the Constitution and usurpations of power: regarding the *habeas corpus* and the imprisonment of citizens of loyal States as flagrant violations of the Constitution; that the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL is either legal or illegal; if the former, neither nation has been humiliated by their surrender under threat; if the latter, they should have been delivered up before their imprisonment. The resolutions compliment the merit and conduct of the Indiana troops on every battle-field where victory has perched on the National banners and send greetings to every Democrat for their future achievements in coming contests.

Pending the motion to nominate candidates, the Convention adjourned till this morning.

The Convention met again this morning and made the following nominations:

For Secretary of State—JAMES S. ATHON.
State Treasurer—MATTHEW L. BERRY.
Auditor of State—JOSEPH RESTINE.
Attorney-General—O. B. HORD.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—MILTON B. HOPKINS.

After which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Safety of the Parana, &c.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 9.

The steamship *Parana*, which has been falsely reported lost, was at Sydney to-day. She will be here to-morrow.

The steamship *Cleopatra* arrived here to-day from England with troops on board. She brings no later dates.

The steamer *Merlin*, from Bermuda, has arrived, and brings the crew of the bark *Samuel Killam*, from New-York for England, which was lost.

The Troubles in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Jan. 9.

The partiee at Carbonnear are kept down by the military. The town is in a state siege. Business is suspended. There and at Harbor Grace both parties are largely reinforced. Hostilities will recommence the moment the troops are withdrawn. A magistrate was shot Tuesday, but not dangerously. The whole trouble grew out of difficulties between the Catholics and Protestants.

The Great Western Railroad.

HAMILTON, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 9.

At an adjourned meeting of the Great Western Railroad shareholders, held here to-day, the old Board of Directors were all reelected by a large majority—a most significant defeat of the opposition.

More Troops for Canada.

EASTPORT, Me., Thursday, Jan. 9.

A large steam transport passed here at 3:30 this P. M., bound to St. John, with troops.

Exchange in Toronto.

TORONTO, Thursday, Jan. 9.

Sterling Exchange here was reduced to-day to 111—3½ per cent. lower than the New-York rate.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the New-York Bible Society was held last evening at the Bible House, Fourth-avenue. After the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports had been read and adopted, and various other business of a routine nature gone into, the election of officers for the ensuing year took place. The result was as follows: President—WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Esq.; Vice-Presidents—T. A. Brower, No. 36 Warren-street; Chas. A. Davison, No. 51 Wall-street; S. B. Caldwell; No. 20 Old-slip; J. W. Dunning, No. 152 Washington-street; John S. M'Clean, No. 252 West-street; Samuel Holmes, No. 4 Beekman-street; Corresponding Secretary—R. McCartee, Jr., No. 20 Exchange-place; Recording Secretary—Jas. C. Holden, No. 13 Cliff-street; Treasurer—Thos. C. M. Paton, No. 88 Leonard-street.

A THIEVING SERVANT GIRL.—Officer COLFAX of the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday arrested a servant girl named BESSIE COLLIN, upon the charge of stealing property from her employer, to the amount of $166 50. The goods were taken from Mr. FRANFANELLI, a Frenchman, residing at No. 17 Clinton-place, and consisted of some diamond finger-rings, gold ear-rings, shirt buttons, six pair of kid gloves, gold and silver coin, breast pins and various other articles. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the accused in default of $500 bail. All the stolen property was recovered.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT IN A CLOTHING-STORE.—ALEXANDER MCCARTHA, a fireman in the clothing-store of A. H. McARTHUR, No. 424 Broome-street, was arrested, yesterday, upon the charge of embezzlement. Mr. MCARTHUR, the complainant, states that the sum of $45, belonging to him, was appropriated by the accused to his own use. The prisoner admitted his guilt before the Justice, who committed him for trial in default of bail.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—SIX HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a stable in the rear of No. 181 East-Thirty-second-street, which resulted in six horses being burned to death. The stables were owned by FRANCIS HIGGINS, and were damaged to the amount of $200. The horses belonged to different parties, and, with one exception, they were uninsured. Upon this one there was an insurance for $150.

REARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—JOHN JOHNSON, an escaped convict, from Lowell, Mass., was arrested, yesterday, on board the ship *Sumter*, where he had been engaged as one of the crew. He was taken into the custody of the Police, and, last evening, sent back to Massachusetts. This is the third time he has broken out of the Lowell Jail.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The following is the regular weekly statement:

No. of alien emigrants arrived to Jan. 8, 1862	407
To same date in 1860	594

	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
No. inmates in Institution, W. S.	767	1,188	850	1,150
Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1862				$3,815 05
Receipts to Jan. 8, 1862 for commutation of passengers, &c		$694 00		694 00
Balance in Bank				$1,965 05

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—WEEKLY STATEMENT.—The number of inmates remaining in the Institutions Dec. 28, was 7,803; admitted 1,560. Of these were discharged 1,230; died, 17; sent to Blackwell's Island, 299; to Sing Sing, 6; total, 1,158—leaving a total of 7,782, a decrease of 21 on last week's report.

More Arrests for Gaming.

A BROADWAY HOUSE BROKEN UP.

The Police have succeeded in breaking up another gambling house in this City. At a late hour on Wednesday night, Sergeants WILSON and WADE, of the Eighth Precinct, having received orders from Capt. HELME to that effect, proceeded to No. 551 Broadway, and in the second story of that building they found a number of men engaged in playing the game of "Faro." They arrested CHARLES NEVILL, the clerk and dealer employed in the establishment; CHARLIE BOYD, a speculator; GEORGE SMITH, who claims to be a blacksmith, and ALFRED REILLY, (colored,) who was a waiter in the saloon. The officers seized all the tools and implements of the business, consisting of one dealing-box, one lay-out, one cue-box, one large table, one set of checks, a check rake, four packs of cards, and a quantity of dice. The prisoners and property were taken to the Eighth Precinct Station House. Yesterday the parties arrested were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and held in bail for examination, which will take place on Saturday next. The name of the proprietor is ROBERT GREENE, *alias* BLAKE. He was not in the room at the time the descent was made, and consequently escaped arrest. The authorities state that this establishment has of late been doing a very extensive business, and many complaints have recently been made against it. The same saloon was broken up about five weeks ago.

The German Savings Bank.

HIGHLY FAVORABLE REPORT.

At the last monthly meeting of the Directors of the German Savings Bank, the President, Mr. JELLINGHAUS, made the following highly gratifying report:

GENTLEMEN: I had expected that the last month would have increased our deposits, for such is usually the case just before the opening of the months of June and January; but I did not expect that the increase would be so great, nor that the receipts would be $5,000 more, and the money paid out $2,000 less, than in December, 1860.

The receipts, during December, from 912 depositors, were	$59,266 47
And the money paid out to 420 depositors	18,932 45
Money deposited over money withdrawn	40,334 02

The number of depositors also has increased in a surprising manner. In December, for instance, 280 new bank-books were made out, and the total of our depositors at the end of that month reached 7,742.

The assets of the bank amount to	$909,098 01
Cash in hand and in banks	156,249 27
On bond and mortgage	267,600 00
In New-York City stocks and bonds	227,868 50
In Brooklyn City bonds	60,375 00
In United States stocks	48,700 00
In United States Treasury Notes	99,287 61
In New-York, Ohio and other State Stocks	40,017 63
Total	$909,098 01

Relief for the Sufferers of Torre del Greco.

A subscription list has been opened at the office of the *Eco d'Italia*, No. 208 Broadway, by the Italian residents of this City, on behalf of the suffering people of the once beautiful and populous town of Torre del Greco, in the vicinity of Naples. The terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius which, accompanied by earthquake, desolated the country for miles around its base, on the 8th of December last, has left 12,000 of the 15,000 souls who so lately inhabited Torre del Greco houseless and homeless. Their condition is represented by official statements to be pitiable in the extreme, the fearful convulsion of which they have been the victims having almost totally destroyed the town.

A Convention to Organize the Tammany General Committee.

A LARGE NUMBER OF CONTESTED SEATS.

The delegates to this Convention met at Tammany Hall last evening. WILLIAM TWEED officiated as Chairman.

The whole of the evening was occupied in deciding who of the delegates were entitled to seats in the Convention. The proceedings were conducted in an unusually quiet manner, so much so that it was the subject of universal comment among those who had witnessed previous organizations of the Committee. There seemed to be an impression, however, which was not exclusively shared by outsiders, that affairs were previously arranged by a certain clique or "ring," and that all attempts to interfere with their programme would be futile.

Thirteen Wards were contested. The claims of the contestants representing the Wards involved were examined and discussed in order, commencing with the First Ward. After a lengthy debate it was decided to admit those delegates who were provided with certificates from the Inspectors of Election. The same course was taken with the Third, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards. The Fourth Ward was laid over. The contestants from the Eighth Ward withdrew their claim. The other contested Wards are the Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second, which the Convention was engaged upon at an early hour this morning.

German Hospital Fund Association.

The first annual meeting of the Women's Aid Association to found a German Hospital was held yesterday afternoon, at the rooms in Clinton Hall. The chair was occupied by Mrs. Hugo WESENDONCK, and there was a large number of ladies present. The report of the Executive Committee, which was read, speaks of the liberal support the Germans have given to the enterprise with thankfulness, and exhorts them to continued effort. Mrs. ANNA OTTENDORFER, the Treasurer, reported the number of members of the Association to be 392, who paid as their annual dues $457, and collected $1,361 93. In addition to that amount, the Association received $1,215 68 from the ball held Jan. 17, 1861; $257 93 from a benefit in the Stadt Theatre; $242 20 from a concert in April; $115 14 from a picnic held in September; $68 from a matinée by Gus. SATTER; $44 93 in interests, and $67 45 from various sources; making the aggregate receipts $3,830 26. The expenditures amounted to $36 80, leaving a balance of $3,793 46, of which $3,793 were deposited in the German Savings' Bank. After the reading of the annual reports, the Committee on the Ball held on the 29th of December, reported that the ball had resulted favorably to the fund, and that thus far $500 had been collected from its proceeds, but that the amount would be much larger. The attention of those present was called to the engravings on exhibition at GOUPIL's, which are to be disposed of by chances for the benefit of the fund. After the acceptance of the reports and payment of dues the meeting adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Prince de Joinville, from Newport; Comte de Paris, Duc de Chartres, Capt. Merham and Dr. Le Clerc, from Niagara; Major S. W. Crawford and Lieut. B. Kirby, of the United States Army, and A. Hinchinsan, of Maryland, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. G. Robertson, of Troy; Dr. G. J. McLeod and lady; H. B. Walley, of Boston; J. S. Whiting, of Boston; M. V. S. McClelland, of St. Louis, J. B. Francis, of Troy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

D. T. Vail, of Troy; O. H. Moore, of the United States Army; C. S. Warren and G. H. Rathbone of the United State Navy; Rev. Herrick Johnson, of Troy; Paymaster Bradford, United States Navy, and S. R. Van Duzer, of Newburgh, are at the Astor House.

Judge Baldwin, of Syracuse; Capt. Haskins, of New-York; Capt. McGulgan, of the *Kangaroo*, and Capt. Cook, of the *Australasian*, are at the Everett House.

W. R. Hasseltine, of St. Louis; C. C. Oscott, of New-Rochelle; Capt. Gaylow, of the U. S. Army, and Maj. Sykes, of Rondout, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lord Paisons and wife, from California, and Mrs. Julia Cuyler, from California, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 9.

FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. WHISKY held at 16c. this morning, but after the receipt of the New-York report, advanced to 18c., closing buoyant. Hogs dull, at $3@$3 14; receipts, 7,000. PORK dull; mess, $9@$9 25. LARD in fair demand, at 6¾c. GREEN MEATS, ¼c. @¾c. Inner. SHOULDERS, 2¾c.@2¾c. HAMS, 3¾c. SIDES, 3½c. Large offerings of Hogs to come in some days ahead, but no buyers. Exchange very dull, at ½c. discount to ¼c. premium. Gold 3@4 premium; not much demand.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 9.

FLOUR more active, but buyers and sellers 10c. @15c. apart. WHEAT firmer at 70c.@70¼c. for No. 1, and 64¾c.@65¼c. for No. 2; in store. CORN firm at 22½c.@22¾c. for mixed, in store. OATS quiet and firm. MESS PORK dull and drooping, $8 75@$8 87½. HOGS. Dressed, 5c. @10c. lower. Live active at $2 25@$2 37½. BEEF—Cattle market dull; sales $2 25@$2 85 for fair prime. *Receipts*—3,300 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 4,800 Live Hogs, and 3,000 Dressed. EXCHANGE unaltered.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 9.

There are large receipts of Dressed Hogs here. Eighty car loads of Dressed Hogs left for New-York last evening. Large receipts are in prospect and the market is declining. Sales of 1,000 head of State at $4 20@$4 50, the outside figure for choice, and 400 head of Western at $4.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 9.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77¾; Reading Railroad, 18; Morris Canal, 36½; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½. Sight Exchange at par, at 1-10 per cent. discount.

THE SEAT OF WAR.—In view of the early and great military movements, of which the departure of Gen. BURNSIDE's Expedition is the signal, the Messrs. BLUNT have prepared large issues of their valuable maps representing the country between Maryland and North Carolina, over which our grand army is to advance. The minuteness and accuracy of these maps have rendered them an authority. To them we are largely indebted for material from which were derived several of those printed in the TIMES, and which have given much satisfaction to our readers.

[Advertisement.]

The female LAMBERT at Barnum's, the handsome fat girl, weighing 628 pounds and measuring 7 feet 5 inches round, with the new fairy play, the "Bower of Beauty," the living whale, hippopotamus, &c., are drawing crowded houses.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana.—Mrs. G. R. Ascarate, child and nurse; Miss J. De Drolloe, Miss Dolores Arozarena, Louis Molina, C. T. Myers, T. Lentilhon, Miss Atwell, Mrs. R. M. Pardo, Y. Arrista, Dr. D. W. Whidhurst, Byam K. Stevens, F. G. Green, Edward Tark, Mrs. Macias, child, servant and two infants; Charles Weeks, Francisco Silvan, C. L. Bowne, M. A. Carvalho, C. H. S. de la Figaniere, Mrs. Mary Flarro del Castro, L. F. Dufourcy, R. B. Hill, C. Mnrie, Andres Moreno, Master Joseph Chappotin, Richard Rivers and servant; Mrs. Morill, four children and two servants; J. Breting, A. Rosenberger, J. Lopez and lady; Wm. P. Hammond, A. Hallgerien, Mrs. Howe, three children and servant; E. P. Fischer, lady and child; L. Holbrook, L. M. Myers, lady and infant, two children and servant; Mr. Begar and lady; C. Matagrer, Sandino Saloino, Mrs. T. M. Cash, Mrs. Terry, Miss Amelia Howe, A. B. Morrell, Wm. Lanswich, John P. Thompson, Geo. Hardinge, and 2 servants; Robustiana Heroues, Rogel

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3215. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

Full Details of the Late Battle at the Ferry.

GREAT HAVOC IN THE ENEMY'S RANKS.

Valuable Information Obtained from the Negroes.

Arrival of Reinforcements for Gen. Sherman.

Three Thousand Additional Troops Sent to Tybee Island.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF COTTON SECURED.

The United States steam transport *Oriental*, Capt. Tuso, arrived at this port yesterday, from Port Royal, S. C., which port she left on the morning of the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock. Her news is unimportant, nothing of interest having occurred since the sailing of the *Vanderbilt*.

The mainland was still in possession af Gen. Stevens, who is awaiting reinforcements. Two regiments had returned to Hilton Head. Gen. Stevens arrived at Hilton Head, on tha 5th, in the steamer *Matanzas*, from Beaufort, and after transacting some important business returned to his command.

A reinforcement of about three thonsand troops had been sent from Port Royal to Tybee Island. Fort Pulaski continned to throw an occasional sbet or shell among our troops engaged in throwing up intrenchments. These missiles have all proved harmless, except in one instance, when a shot struck a private, killing him instantly.

A party of our troops had engaged the rebels in a slight skirmish on the mainland, on the 5th inst., during which sevan of the latter were captured and marched to Beaufort. While under guard they were extremely unruly, and at ons time attempted to effect their escape by beating down the guard and seizing their weapons. Measures were subseqnently instituted by Gen. Sherman, which will probably prevent a repetition of tha experiment.

Transports, conveying troops from the North, arrived weekly.

A reinforcement of 3,500 men had been added te Gen. Sherman's force, and it was thonght that soma important movement was about to take place naar the railroad, at a point between Charleston and Savanneh.

Large quantities of cotton had been gathered, and at Hilton Head two schoeners were loading with the staple, in order to convay it to this City.

The *Oriental* brings the following passengers:

Capt. P. Marinkissell, of the Forty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers; Capt. W. J. Rogers, Cheries H. Comfort, Henry Fenner, L. R. Cator, Wm. Freeborn, Joseph Solomon, Francis Herbert, George Spry, Edward Martling, D. Compton, Thos. Craven, J. C. Furnell, and 18 in the steerage.

The U. S. steam transport, *Ocean Queen*, was to leave Port Royal soon for New-York.

Wa are indebted to Purser Alanbus, of the *Oriental* for favors.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Engagement at the Ferry—Further Details of the Affair—Energy of Gen. Stevens—Major Myers' Signal Corps—Names of the Wounded.

Hilton Head, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862.

I hoped to send you by the *Vanderbilt*, which left yesterday for New-York, a detailed account of the attack npon tha rebels at Port Royal Ferry, and the capture of their fortifications, but was unable to finish my letter before her departnre. In order, however, thet you should get soma information of the affair by that opportunity, I dropped the thread of my hnrriedly written narrative, noting briefly the main facts of the fight.

If I remember correctly my relation of the day's operations was ended with the statement that Col. Leasure's command crossed the ferry at about 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, after tha rebels had heen driven out of their intrenchments by the fire of the gunboats; and at the risk of repetition, I shall briefly state the position of our forces at that time. To the left of the fort, and very near it, were the two companies of Pennsylvania Roundheads and two companies of Seventy-ninth Highlanders, under commend of Capt. Elliott, who had crossed at Seabrook's plantation, two miles further sonth, and marched up along the edge of tha marshes, under cover of the guns of the *Seneca* and *Ellen*, which had rained a furious fire into the woods in advance of them. To the right, Gen. Stevens, with the main body of our troops, had approached within a mile of the fort, where some of his skirmishers arrived almost at the same moment that Col. Leasure threw his first companies into the works from the front; and the *Ottawa*, *Pembina* and *E. B. Hale* had steamed directly to the ferry, where they remained at anchor, keeping up an almost incessent fire of shells over the heads of our men upon the line of the enemy's retreat. The *Seneca* and *Ellen* were about half a mile to the left, also throwing a quick fire into the woods. I crossed the farry with Col. Leasure, and we had scarcely landed before we heard sharp firing in the direction of Gen. Stevens' command. This proved to be an attack npon onr forces as they passed along the road, about a mile from the fort, the enemy having concealed himself in the woods, whence he opened fire with a field battery and mnsketry. It was at this point that our only loss was sustained, but in comparison with that of the enemy it cannot he mentioned. I shall write further of this presently.

Col. Leasure, upon entering the fort, at once drew up his men in line of battle within the intrenchments, and ordered one company to pass ap the road to act as pickets. They had not gone more than 150 yards in the direction indicated, whea a body of rebels who had concealed themselves in the copse at the right hand corner of a cotton-field, half a mile distant, fired a volley at them. Singularly enough, not one of our men received a wound, and after returning the fire they fell back to the fort. In the interval the rebel battery to the right had been silenced, and Gen. Stevens with his forces joined ns. He then communicated to the gunboats the exact position of the enemy, and a shower of shells was sent apon them, punishing them severely.

Having followed the movemeats of our forces on the left and centre, which I personally witnessed, I must now return and describe the landing and march of the main body to the right, as I have learned it from authoritative sources. A flotilla—some 50 or more immense flat-boats—was brought down to the point of embarkation, five miles from the ferry, before daylight. Soon afterwards Gen. Stevens, his son, Capt. Stevens, (the Assistant Adjutant-General,) Lients. Lyon, Parris and Cotterill, (Aids,) Lieut. Taft, signal officer, and half a dozen men, and Capt. Elnar, of tha Michigan Eighth Regiment, acting as pilot, arrived, and the embarkation commenced. First, five companies of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, Major Morrison commanding, were thrown across the river; then ten companies of the Michigan Eighth, Col. Fenton, and afterwards four companies of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. Brumholdt. The troops were landed with great rapidity, protected by four launches from the gunboats, armed with howitzers, under tha command of Capt. Rogers, of the *Wabash*, and under cover of the guns of the *Ottawa*. Gen. Stevens' hoet was the first to strike the enemy's shore, bnt no opposition was encountered. As quickly as the Highlanders were disembarked they were threwn out as skirmishers, and the General advenced soon efterwards with 600 men upon the main road, leading to the ferry, preceded hy two boat howlizers immediately in rear of the line of skirmishers. At the first piece of woods a body of the enemy was discovered, but a few shell from the howitzers caused them to fall back; not, bowever, before they could tear up a bridge across the road, which hed the effect of slightly impeding the advance. After passing these woods the General debouched his forces across a cotton-field. Presently a man on horsehack was seen moving leisurely elong to the right, and Lieut. Taft volunteered to go and borrow the animal for the General to ride. Permission was accorded, and with three men from the Highlanders, he started on a run in pursuit of the stranger, who immediately struck into the woods. The Lieutenant thought it best to reconnoitre before going further, and as he raised his glass he saw a body of the enemy just in the edge of the woods, within easy gun shet, in the act of leveling their muskets upon his party. Giving the order to drop upon the ground it was obeyed, and the balls passed over their heads. They arose, and seeing a still larger number of the enemy, beat a hasty retreet to join the main body which had passed in the opposite direction.

At Adams' plantation, rather more than two miles from the ferry, Gen. Stevens was reinforced by the Forty-saventy New-York Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Fraser commanding, and the Forty-eighth New-York, Col. Perry, which had landed from the steamers *Boston* and *Delaware*, and were drawn up in line of battle, awaiting his approach. These last regiments numbered about 1,000 men in all, and were placed under the command of Col. Perry. Negroes were here secured and questioned by Gen. Stevens, with reference to the roads and the position of the enemy's forces. At 2 o'clock the advance again started, striking directly across the cotton-fields, and thus disappointing the expectations of tha enemy, who had taken position, with field-pieces, on the main road, after falling back from the fort, for the purpose of meeting our forces, who approached within a mile of the ferry without molestation. At that point the enemy opened upon our troops, from batteries screened hy the woods, and the order to form in line of battle was given. Several companies of Highlanders were deployed as skirmishers on the the left flank, and seven companies of the Michigan Eighth were sent to the front, the inter nnder command of Lieut.-Col. Graves and Maj. Watson, (who was subsequently wounded,) Col. Fenton holding the other three companies as a reserve.

The skirmishers steadily advanced toward the enemy, under a rapid fire of canister from the batteries, and an uninterrupted discharge of muskatry from the sharpshooters concealed in the woods and stationed in the tree tops. Our troops returned an effective fire, and in the meantime the guaboats having advaneed up tha river opposite the position, Gen. S. signaled them to shell the woods in front. The order was promptly executed, and in a few minutes the enemy's battery was silenced and withdrawn, but the fire of the gunboats was not relaxed, and the shells fell among the enemy, who are believed to have numbered between 2,000 and 3,000, causing great slaughter.

When the enemy opened fire Col. Perry's command, which formed the reserve, was about half a mile in the rear, and word was sent by Gen. Stevens for them to come up with all expedition and take the battery. Col. Perry promptly formed them in double line of battle, extending them toward the position pointed out in the woods, and throwing out skirmishers in front to feel the position of the enemy, and ascertain the precise location of the battery. The skirmishers penetrated the woods through tha thick undergrowth; finding that the enemy had four guns mounted, and were supported by a large body of infantry, who fired well sustained and heavy volleys from their screened position. The order was immediately given to the Forty-seventh to advance by the left flank for the purpose of reaching the enemy in the rear. They got into position and exchanged a few shots with the outposts of the battery, while the Forty-eighth moved forward to assault the front, and were about to make a charge when the order of recall was sent by Gen. Stevens, who, meanwhile, had carried his advance into the enemy's works at the ferry, finding them already in possession of our forces. In a quarter of an hour afterwards all our troops had concentrated upon the ground which the rebels had occupied in the morning, excepting a few skirmishers who were still at work about the woods, picking off numbers of the enemy.

Soon after our occupation of the fort a body of cavalry and infantry were discovered in the woods advancing towards us, and Gen. Stevens requested the gunboats, by signals, to shell them. A few minutes afterwards an Aide came in saying that it was a flag of truce for the purpose of removing the killed and wounded. The order to cease firing was again given to the gunboats, but not before two shells had burst in the midst of the party, at which they retired. The error was no sooner discovered then the General dispatched one of his aids, Lieut. A. J. Holbrook, with a white flag to find the messengers, but he was unable to discover them. On the road he saw three bodies which had been literally torn to pieces by fragments of shell, and many other evideaces of the enemy's severe loss, and later in tha evening Brigade-Surgeon Kemble procured a few volunteers to go out and bury the remains. One of the victims was Lieut. J. A. Porter, of the Palmetto Guard, as papers upon his person showed. While performing this work of humanity Dr. Kemble heard cries of agony in a corn-field near by, and found a rebel soldier named Vallandigham, (a relative of the Ohio Member of Congress,) in a dying condition from a wound with a piece of shell, which had carried away the whole of tho abdomen, exposing the bowels. The sufferer was brought in and taken to our hospital at Beaufort. From the information which I at first obtained I judged that about fifty of the enemy had been killed, but I am now satisfied that my informant based his opinion upon conjecture. There are no means, except the statements of the negroes, by which any knowledge upon tha point can be had. They say that the dead and wounded were carried off by the cart-load, and one assured a friend of mine that he helped bury 15 bodies himself. It is probable, therefore, that the killed far exceed the number first mentioned.

The troops slept upon their arms all night, bivouacking in the fortification, and in the yard of a plantation house directly behind it. Some of the soldiers were detailed to destroy the fortifications, and to remove the only gun which the rebels had left, to Port Royal Island, for the permanent occupation of the place was not intended, the object of the expedition being simply to dislodge the enemy, and this was successfully accomplished.

Next morning, the earthworks which had been thrown up with so much care and labor, were no longer visible, having been leveled by the spades of our zealous troops. At a very early hour all our forces received the order to retreat, and in a few hours all of them were again on Port Royal Island excepting the Forty-eighth New-York, which reembarked on the *Delaware* for Hilton Head. As the troops were leaving, the gunboats renewed their shell practice upon the woods, repeatedly altering the range of their arms, that no point might be left in which the enemy could find shelter; and as onr last men withdrew, the torch was applied to the two plantation houses, with their out-buildings, which the rebels had made use of as barracks.

Had Gen. Stevens been left to exercise his discretion, or, rather, had not his orders confined him strictly to attempting nothing but the destruction of the fort, doubtless many prisoners might have been taken, but no effort was directed toward pursuing the enemy on his retreat. Throughont the affair our troops behaved admirably, showing a high degree of bravery, and obeying every order with tha coolness of veterans.

Gen. Stevens cannot he praised too highly for the ireless industry which he displayed. He worked incessantly for three days and nights, directing every movement of his troops, and having to go most of the way on foot while his men were marching. Although much exhausted when he reached the fort, he personally attended to the minor details consequent upon a victory, and, when everything was in perfect working order, he bivouacked upon the floor of a house near the fort.

I must not omit to mention the efficiency of Major Meyers' signal code, hy means of which Gen. Stevens kept np almost uninterrupted communication with Capt. Rogers, of the *Wabash*, commending tha gunboats, thus being able to direct the fire upon the precise points where the rebels could be reached. The signalizing on shore was conducted by Lieut. Taft, and that on board the *Ottawa* hy Lieut. Wm. I. Cogswell. Whether within range of the enemy's guns or not, Lient. Taft kept his signal flag flying. From the manner in which it was fired upon, it must have been held in great antipathy. This mode of telegraphing has now been fully tested on the battle field, and to the perfect satisfaction of all concerned. Following is a list of our casualties.

Major Watson, of the Eighth Michigan, a much esteemed officer, who received a rifle-ball wound in the thigh. His nervous system is prostrated, and there is little likelihood of his recovery.

Corporal Adams, of Company A, Eighth Michigan, wounded and taken prisoner. The others injured in this regiment are: Sergeant Rich, wounded in the knee; private Wood, shot through the leg; and privates Miller, Armstrong and Atherton, all very slightly injured.

In the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, Martin Van Alken, of Company K, received a flesh-wound in the left breast from a spent ball; Wm. H. Irvine, of Company G, a wound in the stomach; and Patrick McVeigh, of Company C, a slight wound in the forehead.

Others in the different regiments were grazed by the musket balls, and the clothing of several was perforated, but I have given the names of every one who can be said to have been wounded. H. J. W.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Port Royal, Sunday, Jan. 5, 1862.

The fragmentary data, which were all I was able to send you hy tha last steamer in reference to the affair at Port Royal, can hardly have proved sufficiently satisfactory when it was recollected that, on Jan. 1, the troops under Gen. Sherman's command were, for the first time, exposed to fire on the soil of South Carolina. I do not propose to narrate every little incident of the landing or fighting, but simply to state the most salient points of the occurrence, and te note what facts were established by the action on the Coosaw River. Your other correspondents will doubtless furnish yon complete details. There were six regimants and five gunboats engaged. The regiments were the four which constitute Gen. Stevens' Brigade, and had been moved to Beanfort nearly a month ago, and two detached for tha purpose from Gen. Viele's Brigade, at Hilton Head. These last were the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth, New-York; the others the Seventy-ninth, New-York, (Highlanders,) the Michigan Eighth, the Pennsylvania Fiftieth, and the Roundhead. They were placed as follows: Six companies of the Seventy-ninth, New-York, and five of the Fiftieth, Pennsylvania, at or opposite Col. Hayward's plantation, some six or seven miles higher up the Coosaw than Port Royal Ferry; the rest of the Fiftieth and the Michigan Eighth at a point on the island opposite to Adams' plantation, (about two miles nearer the ferry than Hayward's,) at Port Royal Ferry, of course on the island side, the Roundhead Regiment and two companies of pioneers; still further down, about two miles, and opposite Seabrook's plantation, two hundred men, probably the remaining companies of the Seventy-ninth. These various bodies, all save those at the ferry, were to embark in flats, be rowed across the river, and to land on the main at about the same time, the break of day on Jan. 1. The movement was to be excuted under cover of the gunboats. Of these three, the *Ottawa*, Capt. Stevens, *Pembina*, Capt. Bankhead, and *Hale*, an armed transport temporarily commanded by Lieut. Barnes, of the *Wabash*, were to come through the Port Royal River and Brick Yard Creek to Adams'; four launches from the *Wabash*, under Lieut. Upshur, were to be at Hayward's, reaching that point through a narrow arm of the Brick Yard Creek; and the *Seneca*, Capt. Ammen, and *Ellen*, Capt. Bund, were to go up the Broad River on the western side of the island, enter the Coosaw, and shell a half-finished work of the rebels at Seabrook before the two hundred Union men should cross there. The plan worked harmoniously in every respect. Capt. C. P. R. Rodgers, who commanded the entire naval contribution to the force, was at Hayward's by dawn with the launches, and there met Gen. Stevens, who personally superintended the landing and crossing and disembarkation of the volunteers at this point. No difficulty whatever occurred in any part of this movement. The Highlanders were sent to the right to harn an encampmeat large enough for 400 men, which had been abandoned a few hours before, and met with no obstruction in the performance of this duty. After which they moved on to Adams', where, under cover of three gunboats, the larger force came across. This movement was more proiracted than the previous one, but still successfully accomplished, no enemy appearing and no attempt being made to molest the troops. Negroes acted as guides in the succeeding movements.

Indeed, negroes had furnished Gen. Stevens with much of his information relative to the condition of the country, and upon their statements many of his plans were based. *In no instance was that information found unreliable or defective.* I have this assurance direct from himself. Negroes warned him of an important part of the enemy's plan; of an ambush preparing for him, in consequence of which he changed his route. Negroes also told that so unexpected was our approach, the inhabitants of the various houses along the river had remained in their homes until the crossing was actually effected. This, indeed, was corroborated by the condition of the dwellings which had evidently, been left only a few hours before. Negroes also stated that, so soon as we had crossed, the rebel force in the battery at the ferry, set to work to remove their guns, and did actually get away five or six. If this be correct, the brave South Carolinians never, for an instant, contemplated the possibility of holding out. As soon as they knew that the Yankees had crossed the river, they took it for granted that their own defeat was certain. They got into the woods, however, and prepared, from this skulking place, to fire upon the Union forces.

When Gen. Stevens had got all his men across, and was prepared to move, it was quite noon. He threw out skirmishers on the right from all of his regiments, and advanced along a rough way, crossing two creeks, pushing through bushes and briars, and at last was fired upon by a light battery in the woods, a mile or more on his right. The Michigan Eighth was immediately thrown still further out as skirmishers in the direction af the firing, and advanced directly in the face of it—darting through thickets, tearing their skin, but firing all the while, until at last they received a volley of musketry. This also was returned—the Michiganders daring the rebels to come out and fight them in a fair field. One man was killed and eight wounded at this time, on our side, but nothing could induce the chivalry to come out where they could be seen, and our gallant Michigan fellows returned rapidly, but in good order. No attempt was made hy the enemy to follow them up. Meanwhile the Forty-seventh New-York had been pushed somewhat ahead, and driven the enemy ont of a rifle-pit, and the Fiftieth Pennsylvania had fallen in with a body of about 500 rebels' actually in an open field. The Pennsylvanians immediately advanced npon this body, and engaged it; the enemy was gradually retiring upon the woods in his rear, where, from the mastheads of the ships, some 2,000 could be seen; but these were invisible to our forces on shore. Just as the Pennsylvanians were pressing the decoy party pretty hard, a shell from one of the gunboats fell immediately among the rebels, who at once broke and fled. A vigorous shelling from all three of the gunboats immediately commenced, from which the enemy must have suffered severely. The shells were fired with great accuracy, and were seen to burst in the midst of masses of men. The whole party in the woods was forced to withdraw, and our own troops proceeded, without further molestation or interruption, to tha fort. This last rebel force was that otwhich Gen. Stevens had been warned hy tha blacks, and on account of which he had deviated from his route. Had it not been for the information efforded him hy the negroes, he would have marched directly upon a force of at least 2,000 men, and so been obliged to fight them, instead of accomplishing his principal object—the destruction of the batteries.

The complete harmony with which the gunboats and the land forces acted during these manœuvres was admirable. The system of signaling answered its purposes with complete success; our own companies were each distinguished hy a flag, so that there was no danger of confounding any with the enemy, and the various positions of the different bodies was clearly indicated by the other signals, which were under the charge of Lieut. Taft, of the signal corps. From the mastheads of the gunboats, it is true, the position of the enemy was also visible, so that there was no difficulty in directing the range of the guns, but communication between our forces on land and on the river was rapid and constant. Every combination desired was at once made; each arm of the service was fully aware at each moment of the condition of the other. A vigorous firing was heard at this time to proceed from beyond Port Royal Ferry, which was afterwards ascertained to have been the *Seneca* and *Ellen* shelling the incomplete battery at Seabrook. They mada such a noise about it that our people at first thought thare must be more than two gunboats at work, and apprehended a reinforcement to the enemy from that quarter. The *Seneca* and *Ellen*, however, were soon seen coming along; they had shelled the little fort, and covered the crossing of the 200 men from Port Royal Island to Seabrook; those men had leveled the work and were marching up to Port Royal Ferry.

The Seventy-ninth New-York was now sent forward as skirmishers to seize the fort at the ferry. Before they reached it, however, the gunboats had all got within range, and shelled so vigorously, that if any enemy had remained until then, ha mada haste to transport himself at once. None, however, was seen. Still, it was uncertain if any were yet within when the Seventy-ninth entered and ran up the Stars and Stripes. Immediately the two companies of pioneers and the Roundhead Regiment crossed from Port Royal Island on the ferryboats, and set to work demolishing the fort. All five of the gunboats closed in, and our land forces drew up on the ground so lately occupied by the enemy. They burned tha public buildings of the rebel troops, and leveled tha walls of the fort, which was a bastioned field-work, suitable for six or seven guns. Opinions vary as to the strength of the armament with which it was mounted; some think all the platforms were occupied. Only one gun, an 18-pounder, was left behind by the enemy. The rebels fired their cotton houses in every direction in all the surrounding country, avidently supposing that they should be unable to withstand, and expecting our advance. It is strange that their only idea of desperation, is not to defend, but to destroy their own property. Instead of setting about a good earnest fight to the last, whenever the Yankees appear they acknowledge at once that they expect to be worsted, and don't mean to fight at all. They have been taunting our soldiers for weeks across this very Port Royal Ferry, they have been assuring us in their newspapers, and when flags of truce have been interchanged, that once give them a chance to fight us fairly, and we should see who were the better men. They did not prove themselves better on this occasion; they were as numerous as the Union force; they were fighting for their homes, (they say,) and they could not be taunted into coming from under cover; they would not fight except as decoys, or in ambush. They drew off, and saw Union troops demolish their fort, and to indicate their own bravery, simply added to the devastation by burning private property. The Unionists destroyed none but public property.

Next morning they moved off five miles into the interior, to Garden's Corners, evidently not having yet got over the effects of the day before. It is not well to underrate an enemy, but where is the spirit of Southern chivalry? Where is the pluck, the spirit, that was to hold out to the last? On the contrary, the Union volunteers behaved with both nerve and coolness; they were skillfully handled, and they showed confidence in their officers and in themselves. It must be remembered that, with the exception of the New York Seventy-ninth, they had never been under fire before; but there was no flinching. I have heard unanimous admiration expressed, both by their own officers and by those in the naval portion of the little expedition.

On the morning of the 2d the reembarkation took place, within less than two hours and a half; and as there were but 20 flatboats, this fact was considered highly creditable to all concerned. No attempt was made to interfere with the movement. The Roundhead Regiment and the Fiftieth Pennsylvania were left at the ferry; those that had come by water from Hilton Head, returned by the same route; and the others marched across the island. The gunboats got back to Port Royal Harbor on Friday, the 3d. The manner in which they were manœuvred was admirable, and yet almost laughable; they got aground repeatedly, but seemed to care nothing about it, getting off again in a few minutes; they had not room to turn in the narrow channels, and really it seemed impossible that vessels carrying four and five guns should be manœuvering around in creeks like the Brick Yard, or up such streams as Coosaw River. But there they were, as the enemy will doubtless testify, and gallantly they behaved, and effective service did they render. Indeed, the whole event was one of uniform success; it was skillfully planned, and as skillfully executed. There were no delays, no disappointmenis; everybody was in his place, and did his duty. A clever *coup* was performed, the men got confidence and experience, and the New Year was auspiciously inaugurated. V.

REPORT OF THE WOUNDED OF THE SECOND BRIGADE K. C., AT THE BATTLE OF COOSAW RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA, JAN. 1, 1862:

Amesa Watson, Major, Eighth Michigan, gunshot wound in thigh.

Ira Armstrong, Private, Eighth Michigan, Co. A, gunshot wound in thigh.

A. B. Miller, Private, Eighth Michigan, Co. A, gunshot wound in thigh.

John Q. Adams, Corporal, Eighth Michigan, Co. A, killed.

Edward Brooks, Private, Eighth Michigan, Co. A, wounded and missing.

Amos Wetherby, Private, Eighth Michigan, Co. B, gunshot wound in thigh.

Nathaniel K. Thayer, Private, Eighth Michigan, Co. C, gunshot wound in thigh.

William Wood, Private, Eighth Michigan, Co. I, gunshot wound in thigh.

John W. Rich, Sergeant, Eighth Michigan, Co. I, gunshot wound in thigh.

John Weidenheimer, Private, Fiftieth Pennsylvania, Co. A, gunshot wound in foot.

A. Herbert, Color Bearer, Fiftieth Pennsylvania, wounded in leg by shell.

The wounds were mere flesh wounds, the balls passing through the limbs without injuring the bone; the patients are doing well.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Cahawba*, lying at the Government dock, foot of Murray-street, North River, is now taking in her horses, (300 of the First Massachusetts,) and will sail Saturday, the 12th.

The schooner *Fanny Matilda*, lying at the same dock, is now loading provisions for Locust Point.

The United States steam transport *Marion*, lying at Pier No. 4, North River, will also take some of the First Massachusetts cavalry horses on board, and sail Sunday, the 12th.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION MOVING.

GREAT PREPARATIONS AT CAIRO.

A PART OF THE FLOTILLA ALREADY SAILED.

Probable Operations on the Tennessee River.

Chicago, Friday, Jan. 10.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from Cairo, says:

Owing to the dense fog prevailing here, the expedition southward has been delayed. A portion of the force, however, has been dispatched to Sterling Point. Weather permitting, the remaining portion will be got under way to-morrow. Cairo presented an unusually warlike appearance to-day.

A dispatch from Cairo, to-day, states that the fog has risen, and that the expedition will probably start to-day.

The troops and stores are all on board, and the steamers and gunboats are ready to leave.

Five hundred dollars' worth of quinine was captured, a few days ago, on the steamer *Courier*.

Chicago, Friday, Jan. 10—P. M.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Journal* from Cairo says that the expedition has commenced moving, and a large portion of the force had already gone down the river. It is under convoy of the gunboats *Essex* and *Lexington*. The expedition will probably land at Jefferson, five miles below Bird's Point. The remainder of the expedition is being rapidly embarked, and will sail to-morrow.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated Cairo, Jan. 9, says:

Tha advance of the expedition, composed of Gen McClernand's Brigade, had landed eight miles down the Mississippi, at the month of Mayfield Creek, on the Kentucky side, where tents were pitched for the night.

Gen. Grant and Staff went down during the afternoon and returned at dark. The remainder of the force move in the morning.

A special to the *Tribune*, from Cairo, states: "The troops from St. Louis, which have been detained on the river in consequence of a steamar blocking up the channel, will arrive to-morrow morning.

Cairo, Friday, Jan. 10.

The greater portion of the troops are already embarked. The expedition is not expected to leave before to-morrow. It is understood that Generals Paine and McClernand will be in command of the forces from here and Bird's Point, and Generals Smith and Wallace of those from Paducah.

St. Louis, Friday, Jan. 10.

The Cairo correspondent of tha *Republican* telegraphs that the great expedition is ready to start. All the soldiers and most of their wagons had embarked on the steamer, which will leave as soon as the dense fog which overhangs the river is dispelled. The troops are in the highest spirits, and impatient to be off.

The fleet will ascend the Tennessee River some distance, but the final destination of the expedition is not known. A considerable body of cavalry will start at the same time from Bird's Point and proceed through Kentucky, joining our army at the point of debarkation on the Tennessee River.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Operations of Col. Jennison in Johnson County—Prominent Rebels Penished.

Sedalia, Mo., Friday, Jan. 9.

Intelligence, known to be reliable and true, has just been received here from Johnson County, to the effect that a party of Col. Jennison's regiment was at Holden, and that they hak made a descent on the neighborhood, where the Government wagons were burned, and had fired the houses of the most prominent rebels engaged in that affair, as well as the attack on Maj. Hough's command.

The house of the notorious Vaan Cogswell, the Methodist preacher, and Tompkins Bramlet, a Methodist class leader in the same church, were fired, together with the houses of rebels of lesser note.

The rebels in Warrensburgh are reported to be in a high state of excitement, consequent upon the near approach of Jennison, as they well know that they have committed all sorts of outrages on the quiet and peaceful Union men of that county, and that if justice will be meted to them, their houses will be burnt.

Vard Cockerell has gone to Price's camp, with about 300 men.

IMPORTANT FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A BATTLE IMMINENT AT ROMNEY, VA.

Frederick, Md., Friday, Jan. 10.

It is reported and believed that Gen. Jackson has made his appearance before Romney, with the intention of making an attack on Gen. Kelly. It is probable that Gen. Kelly will be efficiently strengthened before the attack is made, which will result in a signal defeat of the enemy.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF COTTON.

Seventy-three Bales of Port Royal Cotton Disposed of for the Benefit of the United States Quartermaster's Department.

In accordence with advertisements previously published, a portion of the Sea Island cotton confiscated by the National forces in South Carolina was sold yesterday by public auction under the direction of Assistant Quartermaster-General Col. D. D. Tompkins, at Nos. 65 and 67 Wall-street, at 12 o'clock. Messrs. Bushby, Jones & Co., were the auctioneers, and about two hundred merchants attended the sale. It was announced that the terms were cash, and the order far the goods would be the receipted bills. The storage paid until the 24th inst., and the buyer to take care of the insurance.

The first lot, of five bales, was started at 40 cents per pound, and run up rapidly to 63½ cents per pound, at which price it was bought by Tunsdale & Green.

The second lot, of 9 bales, was sold to the same buyers, at 56½ cents ₱ pound.

The third lot, of 41 bales, was sold to Mr. Lattimer, at 63½ cents ₱ pound.

The fourth lot, of 5 bales, to Tuesdale and Green, at 56½ cents.

The fifth lot, of 12 bales, to Mr. Dexter, at 27 cents ₱ pound.

The sixth lot, of 2 bales, to F. C. Cross, at 18 cents ₱ pound.

The following table shows the entire proceeds of the sale:

Marks.	Pounds wgt.	Per pound.	Total.
C.....	1,435	53½c.	$911 22½
☐	2,765	56½c.	1,562 22½
J. F.....	15,206	63½c.	9,655 81
J. C.....	1,566	56½c.	884 79
.....	4,043	27c.	1,091 61
G. C.....	697	18c.	125 46
Total proceeds of the sale.....			$14,231 12

Some of the cotton was the best in the market, and ginned specimens exhibited was much commended.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS

THE MAILS BY THE CANADA.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Subsidence of the War Feeling in England.

Arbitration in Case of the Surrender of Slidell and Mason Being Refused.

Peace Confidently Anticipated.

The Designs of the War Faction Exposed.

The Spanish Expedition to Mexico Ahead of Time.

The foreign mails brought to Boston by the Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, which left Liverpool on the 28th ult., calling at Queenstown on the 29th, were received here last evening.

The news has already been anticipated.

The *Canada*, it seems, on its last trip to England, apprehended an attack like that mada on the *Trent*. The Cork *Examiner* says:

"Considerable uneasiness was felt on board the *Canada*, which arrived here on Saturday night, lest they might be overhauled by an American war ship and have to undergo a repetition of the affair of the *Trent*. Two days before they started from Boston a rumor was afoot that Mr. Breckinridge, the Southern Senator expelled from Congress, was to proceed to Europe upon a special mission, such as that of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. As it was believed, though untruly, that he would leave in the *Canada*, and as it was said a Federal steamer had, therefore, been dispatched in pursuit, there was a pretty strong expectation that somawhere in the Irish Channel the mail boat would be stopped. This circumstance created a disposition among some of the English passengers to avail themselves of the security afforded by getting out at Queenstown. One certainly acted upon the apprehension."

The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* pretends to know the terms upon which President Davis has signified his willingness to accept the mediation of France. They are, 1. Abandonment of the right to reclaim fugitive slaves in the Northern States. 2. The suppression of the Northern Custom Houses and the inauguration of entire Free Trade. 3. The admission of Free Labor into the South in concurrence with slave labor.

The departure of the Spanish expedition from Havana, and its successful landing at Vera Cruz, formed it seems no part of the plans contemplated by the Allied Powers. The *Patrie* says:

"We have announced the arrival of the Spanish expedition before Vera Cruz, which circumstance has been since confirmed. Some explanations are, however necessary, which we are now enabled to furnish. *Marshal Serrano, on his departure from Havana, could not have known of the last arrangements made in London.* He could not have received the dispatches from his Government informing him of the common cooperation of the three Powers, and of the appointment of Gen. Prim, to command the troops to be landed. It is, moreover, certain that the Marshal had received intelligence that the lives not only of his own countrymen, but of other Europeans in Mexico, were seriously threatened, and that a repetition of former acts of violence and assassination were to be dreaded. Under such circumstances, the conduct adopted by Mersbal Serrano is naturally explained, but which we have no reason to believe has been the object of any blame on the part of the Governments interested."

THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT.

CURRENT OF SENTIMENT IN PARIS.

Expectation of the American Answer—Tone of the Press—Assurances of Peace from a Prominent Banker—French Literature on tha Crisis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Dec. 27, 1861.

Notwithstanding the fact that we are within two or three days of the period when the reply of the American Government to the English demand in the affair of the *Trent* must arrive here, the excitement continues the same. In the Press and among the politicians and the financial and commercial classes, it remains the *grosse affaire* of the moment. Curious enough, the French believe firmly in a war; they cannot construe the indications that come from America in any other light, and have made their calculations accordingly. They think the insult to England was intended, and that the Government will never release the prisoners.

This appreciation is mainly due to the deplorable position taken by tha French Press in the affair. With a few honorable exceptions, the Press of Paris has given itself up to a system of shameful lying such as we do not recollect to have seen paralleled in any country or at any epoch. Not satisfied with copying daily the brutalities and violence of the English Press, they embroider upon these, and invent new stories to back them up. So completely are the few friendly and impartial papers overwhelmed with these inventions that they are obliged to copy them in order not to appear too ignorant of passing events. The most disgraceful part of the affair is that the most of these invenlors of news are private gamblers on 'Change, who play at the fall, and heve thus an interest in keeping ap the excitement. Not a word of war has come from across tha Atlantic, the only place where it now can come from, not a word to prove that the Government would go to war for Messrs. Mason and Slidell; and yet, so violent, so lend and so continued has been the war cry that not one journal has been bold enough to say that it even believed there would be no war. When M. Cucheval-Clarigny publishes another edition of his book on the Press of Great Britain and the United States, we advise him, in view of the deplorable condition of the Press of which he forms a part, to modify his criticisms a little on the venality of the Press of the United States.

The French Government, too, seems to be lately but an appeadix to that of England. So firmly is the Emperor convinced that the perpetuation of his dynasty depends on the alliance with England, that we would not now be surprised to see him outrage the moral sentiments of his people and his own as well, and recognize the unnatural Slave Confederacy, rather than break with England. Let the people of the United States be prepared for such an emergency; let them fix it in their minds as a safe maxim by which to shape their conduct, that for the Emperor Napoleon the English alliance is a vital necessity, and that rather than break with England, he will stultify himself and his people, and break with the United States. All the evidance now sustains this view of the case, and it would be safer to accept it as a guide in the line of conduct to be adopted than the opposite.

The dispatches of Mr. Seward to Mr. Dayton, in one of which is mentioned the refusal to accept officially the declaration of France acknowledging the Confederates as belligerents, have been published

here, and, curious enough, have not excited any comment worth mentioning. The journals are probably waiting to get the opinions of those of London, since that is the mode now-a-days.

On the contrary, the dispatch of M. THOUVENEL addressed to M. MERCIER, under date of Dec. 3, in which the Foreign Secretary takes high ground against the American Government in the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, has provoked an immense amount of discussion, and all on one side. One or two writers, it is true, have timidly asked whether this was not an interference in the quarrel, and an interference on the side of Slavery; but in answer to this some one quickly found the word, "moral intervention on the side of a common principle violated," and there the discussion stopped.

A few days ago M. DE ROTHSCHILD announced to the American population here that he had reliable news from Washington to the effect that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL would not be made the subject of a war, and if they were demanded, would be given up. The announcement created great satisfaction among the Americans, but the news of the release of these men before the arrival of the English demand would have given more, for then, in view of the violent and brutal manner in which the subject has been treated in England, all the moral advantage would have been on our side.

Archbishop HUGHES has addressed a long letter to one of the religious papers of Paris in which he defends the Constitution *and Slavery!* The *Journal des Débats* terminates a lengthy criticism on this article of the Archbishop with these words: "It, in fact belongs to the party which has launched anathemas against the most elevated principles and the most precious conquests of modern society, to the party which has denounced the liberty of the Press, the liberty of thought, the liberty of conscience, as inventions of the devil; it belongs to this party to constitute itself the official defender and the patron of Slavery. In bringing the fact to notice for the edification of the public we have not the candor to avow our astonishment."

Mr. ALFRED ASSOLLANT, author of a book of travels in America, and one of the editors of the *Siècle*, has just published a pamphlet on the Anglo-American conflict, entitled, "*Canonniers, à vos pièces!*" ("Cannoneers, to your guns!") The writer, while condemning the act of Capt. WILKES, as a violation of the right of neutrals, and as a useless and injudicious provocation of England, yet takes strong ground in favor of the North, as against England, on the general question of Slavery and English interferences. The pamphlet is written with great wit, and some one in New-York would do well to publish it in English.

The pamphlet of Count DE GASPARIN has also been published, and takes the same ground as M. ASSOLLANT. It is entitled, *A Word of Peace in the Anglo-American Conflict.*

M. XAVIER AYMA, author of several works on America, has also published this week a book, provoked by the present contest, entitled, *The Thirty-four Stars of the American Confederation.* It is a work in two thin volumes, and is purely historical in character, containing nothing relating to the present struggle but some general remarks contained in the preface and the final chapter of the book. MALAKOFF.

THE SUSPENSE IN ENGLAND.

Uprise of the Peace Sentiment—A Mischievous Error—Its Foundation the Seward-Newcastle Anecdote—Lord Palmerston Expects No War—Confidence of the Rebels—Funeral of Prince Albert, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1861.

Little has taken place this week that needs to be very carefully noted. In this anxious and troubled time, with so many mementos of sorrow and calamity about, the English have been glad to throw aside for a few days all thought and care, and devote themselves to Christmas, and to the pantomime, and to "the boys home for the holidays," and to family parties in all the country seats of the island, and to a sort of universal, cordial, billing and cooing that really covers, no doubt, much happiness and contentment, and atones for no little misery and wrong. This is the season when children are happy—everything is sacrificed to them—and no one grudges their pleasures. But, while they are busy enjoying themselves, the rest of the nation looks on, and nothing remains to write about.

It is somewhat difficult to say precisely what is to happen here within the next few days. The first tempest of passion and spite has blown itself out, leaving a very stormy sky and a very rough sea for the new-year to be launched into. The war party has done its worst and the fever is rapidly subsiding. But the next steamer will bring news that may revive the storm again, and no one can doubt that a few more such shocks will sink the ship.

Yet one fact is as sure as any one fact can be, and it ought to be thoroughly understood in America, unless our people are bent on committing suicide. I have asserted many times that the English people dislike us, fear us, wish to see our nation crippled, and our free institutions overthrown. Very few persons in America can doubt of this, or ever will doubt it again. But I say with equal positiveness from personal knowledge of people and of interests here, that this enmity does not run to the point of a wish for war, whatever bluster the *Times* may talk, or however bitterly the friends of the South may press immediate hostilities. At this moment America holds the balance in her hands. If it be war that she chooses, war it will be. But if we want peace, we can have it at the price of MASON and SLIDELL; at the cost of reaffirming in practice the principles that America has always maintained in theory.

It would be wholly wrong to say that there is renewed confidence here. Confidence is at as low an ebb as ever. But there can be no doubt that there is a great renewal of hope. One great difficulty all along, has been the belief that our Government wanted a foreign war. By some perverse stroke of fortune, this belief became rooted in the minds of the English people in a most extraordinary way. It was not to be eradicated. It seems to have pervaded the Ministry, Parliament, the Press and the people. Our Minister even took the trouble to make a speech at the Guildhall, the single object of which seems to have been to give an official contradiction to any such story; but his words were lost in thin air. I have been gravely assured, again and again, and have seen the same assertion in the Press, that although Mr. ADAMS himself acted, no doubt, in good faith, his Government had not trusted him with its secrets. His own wishes might be good, but those of the President were bent on war or at least on creating a war feeling in America. The idea was contrary to common sense, but it was universally held, and mere argument was powerless to resist it.

Strangely enough, on looking for the causes of such a wild belief, its main authority was found to rest on a mere story. Other reasons have been given in plenty, but the real one is no stronger than a ridiculous story of a conversation said to have taken place between Mr. SEWARD and the Duke of Newcastle at some dinner-table in America, where Mr. SEWARD declared that, as Secretary of State, his first act would have to be to insult Great Britain. The speech, if really made, must have been a mere jest, without the least application to such a state of things as now exists; but, coupled with some vague account of a campaign speech of his, which looked to the conquest of Canada as an offset for the loss of the South, it has created a feeling here that is irresistible against our Government.

While this belief is so general, confidence cannot be restored. Luckily, however, at the time when the *Trent* affair came out, Gen. SCOTT and THURLOW WEED were here, and they, together with the regular authorities and other Americans, declared themselves so clearly against any such policy on the part of the Government, and denied its existence so earnestly, that people could not help doubting again. It is this doubt alone which has restored some degree of hope on this side, and in proportion as this doubt is strengthened or weakened, the chances of peace will become greater or less. For the pure war-party is not, and never has been very large by itself, and is strong only as it can persuade the masses that war is the only alternative to insult. Of late, no doubt, it has gained its numbers on its own merits, and it may continue to give a little, but Mr. SEWARD has still the power to control it, and, if war must ultimately come, as seems likely, it may still be easily put off until America is ready for it.

Indeed it is asserted everywhere that Lord PALMERSTON himself had declared that this time there will be no war. If he has said so, it is likely to come true, for he controls the two parties in the Ministry. At present, however, he is laid up with a severe attack of the gout, and is unable to leave his house, and hardly even his room, except on crutches, so that his oracles are not so distinct as might be wished. It is plain, also, that the *Times* has moderated its tone very much, and seems to be drawing back for a fresh leap. The rest of the Press, too, roars much more gently than before, but is probably all the more hungry for new food, as the last meal is now pretty well digested.

Meanwhile, the Southerners are as confident as ever, and their confidence is a plant of perennial growth. Their finances are said to be at a low ebb, but they no longer think it worth their while to run dangerous risks. In a month, they say, the blockade will be raised; their Confederacy will be acknowledged; British capital will do all their work; the days of labor and peril are over, and those of fruition are at hand. The *Nashville* still lies at Southampton, and the Confederates say that they have no intention of trying to evade the neutrality by arming her. The Government has forbidden it, and they are willing to wait. Much surprise is expressed that no National vessel has been sent over to look after the *Nashville*, and much anxiety lest she should run out suddenly and escape after all. There are rumors, too, of other privateers fitting out, but little has been said of them since the *Trent* affair, and probably nothing will really be done about them till that is decided. The Slidell family has retreated, or advanced, to Paris, where they will probably do as all the harm they can, which, thanks to our imitation of English manners, is no little. Mr. YANCEY is probably drafting a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the English people, to be presented for consideration to Earl RUSSELL on the first formal reception of the Confederate Commissioners. It is all that is now wanting to make his desperate mission here a complete success.

The funeral of the Prince took place on Monday, at Windsor Castle. It was strictly private, and the persons who followed the coffin to the tomb were chosen from among the personal friends or relatives of the Royal family. Even the French Ambassador was not present. In London the day was observed by a cessation of business and empty streets, but there has been no funeral ceremony such as would have been more than usually proper for the memory of a man who has done so much for England, nor have the walls of Westminster Abbey seen any new funeral pageant in behalf of the poor Prince Consort—the best and ablest ruler that England has had for centuries. The Queen is at Osborne. No one thinks of intruding on her privacy. Her uncle, the King of Belgium, has come over to see her, and is now with her. He made the match twenty years ago and more, and he has been the first adviser of the Queen, as well as of the Prince, ever since that time. His loss is almost as great as hers.

The city, usually so gay at this season of the year, is now gloomy and mournful. No one appears in public without some mark of mourning, and all women who can afford it wear black. Black cravats, black gloves, black hat bands, and black shirt studs are in enormous demand, and for a long time the same funereal garments will be necessary. It is but little good all this will do the Queen; but it is more a sign of sympathy with her than of sorrow for the Prince; a man too careful, too moral, and too reserved, ever to be understood or appreciated by the masses.

The year is going out in the midst of anxiety, sorrow and trouble of many kinds. No man dares to foretell what the new year will bring, but it is expected with little hope or confidence in its results.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

GROWTH OF THE PEACE SENTIMENT.

From the London News.

The principle of arbitration has excited during the last ten days an amount of public interest, and received an amount of public support, that could hardly have been anticipated at such a moment. While a fortnight ago it was scarcely heard of, *now it is talked of in every private circle, and seriously discussed in the most influential quarters.* The organs of opinion are investigating the bearing of the principle on the international difference between this country and America, with the view of ascertaining the precise method and limits of its possible application. It has been urged on the attention of the Government by various public bodies and associations, and public men of different parties have voluntarily come forward as its advocates, strongly urging that if, during the present quarrel, any opportunity should arise for appealing to this just and pacific method of settling international disputes, it should be embraced by the Government and the nation. The general support which the principle has thus received is satisfactory in itself, not only as showing the progress which the idea of arbitration is making in the public mind, but also as an index of the state of public feeling on the all-absorbing question of our difference with the United States, and the alternative of peace or war which it involves. In this latter respect the discussions of the last few days have a peculiar value and importance in the eyes of all enlightened lovers of their country and their race. The welcome which the principle of arbitration has received in all parts of the country, and amongst men of various shades of opinion, has revealed the existence and indicated the strength of the large party who are neither for peace at any price nor for war at any price, but whose main concern in the present crisis is to uphold the honor of the nation in the highest and truest sense. The feeling of the country has been, indeed, from the first so thoroughly sound on the cardinal question of national honor, that such a thing as a party in favor of peace at any price can hardly be said to exist, and if it exists it certainly has no influence. *But unfortunately there is a party in favor of war at any price, which, if weak in numbers, is strong in social influence and position.* And if the charge of being indifferent to the national honor can be preferred with any truth against the friends of peace, it may be urged with infinitely greater force and relevancy against the determined and unscrupulous partisans of war. The notion of national honor entertained by the war party, and developed by its leading organ during the last three weeks, is, indeed, of the most novel and peculiar kind. The position of the country during this interval has been clear and well defined. We had sent a formal complaint of outrage to a neighboring Government, had demanded honorable satisfaction, and were awaiting the reply. During this interval the war party in this country, who modestly claim to be the exclusive guardians of the national character, have deemed it becoming to indulge in every species of deliberate insult and malignant calumny against the Americans and the American Government. They think it honorable to bully and vilify the opponent from whom we have asked satisfaction, whilst we are still ignorant as to whether it will be granted or not. In other words, they commit the very offence of which they complain. They outrage and insult the Cabinet from which the British Government has demanded reparation, and thus do all in their power to prevent our receiving the honorable satisfaction we are entitled to. The leading organ of the war party, for example, has repeatedly brought the most hateful and tremendous charges against the American Government on the faith of false and idle rumors, and has persisted in quoting as a fair index of American feeling and American policy, sensation paragraphs notoriously manufactured for the English market by rowdy hacks at New-York, in the interest, if not in the pay of the Southern States. That is the notion of public honor and justice entertained by the war party and its abettors.

From the London Star.

The *Times* harps upon the probability of that Government maintaining its own opinion, and declaring itself supreme judge of its own rights; and it does this so clumsily as to betray the wish that is father to the thought. If the opinion of Mr. LINCOLN and his advisers should be opposed to that of the English Government, nobody, the *Times* included, as the article we are commenting upon shows, entertains the least doubt that a proposal for arbitration would be accepted at Washington. *When it shall have been made and rejected it will be time enough, if not even then it be not too soon, to think of war.*

EXPECTING THE AMERICAN ANSWER.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 27.

The decisive answer of the American Government is not likely to be known in this country before the 12th or 13th of January. The *Europa* being telegraphed off Cape Race on the 13th inst., her dispatches could not reach Washington before the night of the 16th; and, probably, on the 17th Mr. SEWARD first heard from Lord LYONS, in an unofficial manner, of the substance of the demand of the British Government. The formal communication of the dispatch would not be made until the 18th or 19th, and seven days from that would render it impossible for the answer to come by the Cunard boat leaving Boston on the 25th. The next boat would be the *Asia*, leaving on the 1st, and due at Queenstown about the 11th or 12th, and by this the great question will be answered one way or the other. We may have decided indications of what the result will be about the 4th proximo; but hardly, I think, so soon as next Sunday, as some people conjecture. We shall, no doubt, have ebullitions of the New-York Press for the first day or two, but nothing more.

The best opinions I can collect here are still for war. Mr. THURLOW WEED, I believe, expresses a contrary opinion; but his intense desire to avoid a rupture may have some influence on his conclusions. I understand that Mr. ADAMS himself is not so pacific in his anticipations as is generally supposed, while the Southerners appear to have no doubt that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL will not be given up. Mr. TRAIN has been making a speech in which he avows a complete change of opinion and policy, recommends Mr. SEWARD to "give up the men," apologize, and, by way of making the *amende* in the handsomest way, offer a free passage through Portland to the troops now on their way to defend Canada. I do not suppose Mr. TRAIN'S individual views are of much moment, but the fact that so fierce and uncompromising a Northerner counsels submission may not be unworthy of notice, as indicating what some among the Federalists may say when the true legal bearings of the case and the spirit shown by English statesmen and the English people are put before them. The great argument against a warlike course is the gigantic financial difficulty, as shown in Mr. CHASE'S report. It is a strong argument, but by no means conclusive. If we look at what the French republic, ragged and out-of-elbows, did, or what the Americans themselves achieved against us, with no exchequer at their back, it is not so clear that prudential considerations may sink before the intense dislike with which we are unquestionably regarded at this moment by the North.

AN ENGLISH PRECEDENT FOR THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

From the London Times.

Singularly enough, the question which arises in the case of the *Trent* had even then been decided. In the infancy of meritime law, an act like that of Capt. WILKES had been rebuked. The case of the *Hendric and Alida* is parallel to that of the *Trent*, the only difference being that it is much stronger, and the capture far more justifiable than that of the *Trent* would have been, had Capt. WILKES even thought fit to trouble himself about Prize Courts. In the year 1777 the Dutch brig *Hendric and Alida* was captured by a British ship-of-war and brought into Portsmouth. The brig was bound from a port in Holland to the Dutch settlement of St. Eustatia. "She was laden with a cargo of arms and ammunition, and she had on board as passengers five military officers, with their servants. These officers were furnished with commissions in the rebel army, granted by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, who was at that time actively engaged as one of the Commissioners of the rebel princes at Paris." Now here we have a vessel laden with contraband of war, which was beyond all doubt intended for the provincials, and carrying, moreover, five commissioned military officers of the enemy, actually proceeding to the seat of war. There could be not the slightest doubt that this vessel was carrying military persons and stores for a belligerent, and there was a strong presumption that her real course was not to St. Eustatia, but to some port of the revolted colonies. On these grounds her condemnation was asked for by the King's Advocate. But the Judge of the Admiralty Court, after hearing counsel, adjudged the ship and cargo to be Dutch property, and directed them to be restored, on the ground that "the Dutch had a right to carry in their own ships to their own colonies or settlements everything they pleased, whether arms or ammunition, or any other species of merchandise, provided they did it with the permission of their own laws."

But this is not all. As our learned correspondent, "D. C. L.," wrote to us yesterday, though the five military officers frankly declared that they held commissions in the rebel army, and that on their arrival at St. Eustatia they were to address themselves to certain agents of the American Congress, who were to forward them onwards to the rebel army, yet, as *they were passengers on board a neutral ship, which had sailed from a neutral port, and was bound to another neutral port*, the proximate destination of the passengers was entitled to be regarded as an innocent destination, and they were set at liberty. It is impossible to imagine anything more conclusive than this case. *Here were actual military officers proceeding to the seat of war, instead of civilians who were coming away from it, as in the case of the Trent. And yet more than 80 years ago the English interpretation of International Law was that these persons should be released.* The Law Officers of the Crown, if they remembered the case, seem not to have thought it necessary to dwell upon it, inasmuch as they put the matter on a broader ground—namely, the assumption by Capt. WILKES of the duties of an Admiralty Judge, and executing his own judgment on the spot. But even if the *Trent* had been taken into port, we should have had reason to complain of the detention of the Commissioners, unless it be allowed that every Court is to make law for itself. Certainly the case of the *Hendric and Alida* plainly establishes the principle that between one neutral port and another all persons and things whatever may be legally carried. And this principle is evidently in accordance with common sense and ordinary justice; for, otherwise, any two belligerents, however obscure, would have a right to interrupt the commerce of every region of the globe.

OPINIONS AT PARIS.

THE DISPATCH OF M. THOUVENEL.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1861.

Still we hear of nothing in the way of politics of any importance except about America. The note of M. THOUVENEL to the United States Government completely usurps the place in the papers of ordinary French news. The sittings of the Senate are hardly noticed, and the *feuilletons* put into the editor's drawer—to the great disappointment of those who prefer the imaginary to the real, and who would rather read a *nouvelette* than the latest news from the United States, or sundry lengthy speculations thereon. The tone adopted by M. THOUVENEL gives very general satisfaction here, inasmuch as it is an evident step toward doing away with the want of law over neutrals, which has, up to the present, been termed international law, and securing immunity for all neutral flags during time of war. It is justly remarked that there is nothing of the turmoilist displayed in the language of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The *Débats* warmly approves his line of argument, stating while it does so, that it is not founded on the opinions recently expressed by the British jurisconsults, which are here thought to be rather technical, in deciding so great a matter as one that we now see is not unlikely to cause a serious misunderstanding between two great nations. *The terms of M. Thouvenel's dispatch are taken in excelsi part by those here whom it for the present most concerns—the Unionists of America—because he desires the establishment of a principle which the United States Government was, and now is, not only willing, but anxious to admit, so long as its application be extended to every nation during a maritime war.*

THE CONDUCT OF CAPT. WILKES.

From the Journal des Débats.

What we think most worthy of notice in this statement is, *that it proves the good faith of the American Commander.* It may be said that Capt. WILKES has committed an error, a fault greatly to be regretted, and, for our part, we have never pretended the contrary; it cannot fairly be said that he has committed a thoughtless blunder, a motiveless act of provocation and hostility, a premeditated insult to the British flag, a deliberate violation of the law of nations and the rights of neutrals. *In arresting Messrs. Slidell and Mason, he undoubtedly gave way to a sentiment of exaggerated and injudicious patriotism, but sincere and well-meant.* If we attribute importance to this document, which allows us to view the conduct of Capt. WILKES in a more favorable light, and at least to claim for him the benefit of extenuating circumstances, it is not that we have the slightest disposition arbitrarily to take sides in the quarrel or seek to embitter it. Our only object is to dispel the clouds with which passion, interest and prejudice have enveloped the deplorable incident which has raised the storm. England has been the first to cry out, and so far without a reply; we must allow America to speak and explain herself; she must be heard in her turn. It seems to us that the best means of preparing the way for a pacific solution of the difference which has caused such excitement in Europe, is not to proclaim so loudly that all the rights are on one side, and all the wrongs on the other. If the result of Capt. WILKES supplied the proof that all the wrongs are not on one side, but that, in some measure, though unequal, if you will, they are reciprocal, that fact would not prevent, as M. AGENOR DE GASPARIN has judiciously remarked, the demand of reparation from being well founded—"it would only prevent the negotiations from taking that harshness of tone which might compromise their success."

The Franking Privilege.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Mr. PLINY MILES' strictnree on our postal incongruities, in your issue of Jan. 3, as also in your comments on the same, it is suggested that, in the event of Congress failing to abolish the franking privilege, the practice be adopted which has so long prevailed in England, of charging the Government and Heads of Departments with the postages franked respectively by members of Parliament and Government officials—letters from a Department being stamped on their envelope with the name of the Department and the words "On Her Majesty's service." These are all charged to the different Departments by the Post-Office, at the regular rates of postage, an account kept, and a Government appropriation at the end of the year furnishing the money. In the same manner, when Parliament is in session, the members have the privilege of franking letters on public business, an account is kept by the Post-Office, and the amount defrayed from a fond appropriated for Parliamentary expenses at the close of each session. This divests the franking privilege of its most obnoxious feature. In pursuance of the objectionable system we have so long tolerated in this country, the whole burden is saddled on the correspondence of the people, and then we are gravely told that the Department is not self-sustaining. There is scarcely anything that presses so heavily upon the poorer classes of a community as high postage. Low rates also give greater facilities for the transaction of business and the interchange of friendship and affection. Where one letter would have been written twelve or fifteen years ago, it is safe to assume as a general thing that half a dozen are now written by the same number of people. Moreover, the inducements that formerly existed to send letters by private conveyance are now completely outweighed by the speed and safety ensured by the mail, so long as that is available at rates not higher than the present.

It is conceded on all sides that the Postal receipts should not be in excess of the legitimate expenses of the Department. No one contends that they should be made a source of revenue. It is strange how successfully the Postmaster-General of the several recent Administrations has managed to bring this question. While each has evinced a great anxiety to make the Department self-sustaining, he has ignored the great cause of its deficits, and generally wound up with a recommendation either that we return to the old system or increase the present rates. Let it be borne in mind that the mails are carried at so much per ton. In one of his letters on the overland journey to California, HORACE GREELEY states that of the twenty mail-bags with which the wagon was laden, all save one consisted of public documents—carried free, of course—and in my opinion not much better than so much useless lumber. A friend residing in Philadelphia informed me that a few years ago he suffered public documents, sent him from Washington under the frank of members of Congress, to accumulate at the Post-office for a few weeks, when the pile became so enormous that he gave a drayman an order to receive and dump them at a waste peper establishment. Common sense points to the immediate abolition of the franking privilege, yet if it must be retained let it not be at the expense of the postages wrung out of the pockets of the toiling millions. From some of Mr. MILES' suggestions I would beg leave to dissent. There is no reason for doubling the letter-carriers' fee. He speaks of the British Post-office deriving a revenue therefrom in the City of London. It is quite true that the delivery of letters in our own large cities cannot bear any comparison to that of London which Mr. MILES informs us is "prompt, active and universal twelve times a day." But, while there is great room for improvement with us, there is no reason why we cannot have all needful accommodation with the present one cent. rate. Most of this fund accrues from the poor and the needy. The rich have their boxes at the Post-office—for which they also pay enough in all conscience. Nor should the postage on newspapers be raised. Remove the incubus to which I have alluded, and not only will the Department be self-sustaining, but it will then be seen that we can substitute a two cent. for our present three cent. rate. Remove it, and the postage to the Pacific may be reduced to three cents—and now that we have a daily mail to our Eldorado, such reduction would soon pay for itself in the increase of letters. Yours,

REFORM.

DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.

Condition of Kansas—"The Bleeding State" to Bleed Again, and the Government to be Bled Extensively—Proposed Expeditions Against Arkansas and Texas—Leavenworth City in Danger—More Forces Needed, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

If anywhere along in the early part of the year which commenced yesterday you hear of Leavenworth City and the adjacent fort suffering an attack from the enemy in overwhelming numbers, you are not to be surprised; nor are you, if a loyal citizen, to ask where the blame should rest for the inadequacy of the Union forces stationed in this Department. It has been decided by the highest authority that the Ball's Bluff massacre was not to be investigated. The failure to reinforce Col. MULLIGAN, resulting in the fall of Lexington, has likewise received the charity of enforced official silence. Big Bethel sleeps the sleep of oblivion, and there would seem no intention at Washington to rebuke Gen. SHERMAN for having perverted the descent upon South Carolina into a fruitless and disgraceful farce. What is Leavenworth City, therefore, that it should claim special privileges in the eyes of the controlling power at Washington? Or why should reinforcements be sent to protect the three or four million dollars worth of public property in the adjacent "fort?" Let all go, in one grand crash; and having terminated the year that has just died by the disgraceful surrender of the rebel Ambassadors, MASON and SLIDELL, let us commence the new year with a companion-picture of imbecility—Leavenworth City in flames, and the gallant little handful of soldiers in the "fort" slaughtered, worn out, and finally forced to surrender to overwhelming numbers! These pictures, as painters would say, will be "admirably in keeping," and cannot fail to reflect the proper amount of glory on the men responsible for their getting up!

Be it known, then, to all whom it may concern, that the Missouri River is frozen over so thickly that batteries of artillery could gallop across it in certain places, where the early drift ice has been packed together; and that at all points it is quite strong enough to allow regiments and squadrons to pass over it with perfect safety. It is well known at Washington that the rebel forces are swarming up toward the Kansas border, and that the destruction of all the railroad and telegraph lines leading hitherward may be regarded as the first announcement that STERLING PRICE and company are preparing for an attack in force. On Leavenworth—the scene of so many dark and bloody raids, under the Pierce and Buchanan Administrations—must fall, as a matter of course, their first assault, the safety of the adjacent fort depending, in some measure, on the safety of the city; and the safety of all the other forts and posts in Kansas depending completely on the retention of Fort Leavenworth. It is further known that 9,000 rebels are to-day under arms in the northern and river counties of Missouri, and that their numbers are being recruited with each hour that passes. Their avowed object is to pillage and lay waste the river towns, settlements and cities of our State; while only in this city and Wyandotte have we any pretence of Federal troops to give them battle, or offer any organized resistance.

As for the forces here, they are not much to speak of—about one hundred and fifty or sixty effective men under Lieut.-Col. CLOON, acting as Provost Marshal, and a tag-rag of some six or seven hundred unarmed and wholly undisciplined men, who are being drilled by Col. R. T. GRAHAM, in a camp half-way between the city and fort. At Wyandotta there are four or five companies of the Kansas Fourth, under Col. WEIR; but in Kansas City, Missouri, immediately opposite Wyandotte, and commanding it, Gen. HALLECK has left only a small detachment, not numbering fifty effective men, under Major VAN HORN, in charge of the earthworks, mounted guns, barracks, public storehouses and hospitals. Should Kansas City be captured, Wyandotte must fall; and should Wyandotte be taken by the enemy, it would be difficult to save Fort Scott from a similar fate. That vigorous efforts will be made by STERLING PRICE to accomplish this; and likewise to secure the public property in Fort Leavenworth, we are allowed no room to doubt, the *Army Argus*, PRICE'S organ, avowing the design boastfully, ridiculing our Government for the absurd inadequacy of the forces in this Department, and pointing with exultation to the breaking up of our various lines of railroad communication with St. Louis and Illinois as "the first steps towards the accomplishment of a just and terrible retribution on the marauding and murdering Abolitionists of Massachusetts Junior,"—meaning Kansas. So manifest and pressing is the danger, and so overwhelming the odds against us, that even the stout hearts of this city and vicinity, inured to practical civil war for the last half dozen years, begin to quail; and in the Leavenworth *Daily Times* of the 31st ult., under the caption, "*Retaliation—Rebel Threats—Leavenworth Menaced—Spies in our Midst—A Vigorous and Severe Policy Demanded*,"—that plucky and energetic little journal voices forth a cry of danger and need of help which is felt keenly by every inhabitant. In former times, our city was able to defend itself and did so gallantly against all aggression; but now our young men, for the most part, have volunteered for the war, and are at distant posts; or fell last August in the battle of Springfield under the lamented LYON, who had always distinguished them as his favorite troops, in contradistinction to the Missouri Home Guards whom he never trusted, and who fully justified his want of confidence on that fatal field.

At the fort there are two companies of regular cavalry, under Capts. OTIS and ELI LONG—but both, it is believed, under orders for Washington; two companies of regular infantry, said to be similarly circumstanced; three companies of the First Missouri Cavalry, under Capts. STERLIN, PEABODY and FULLER; one infantry company of German volunteers, under Capt. BLOOK; Capt. RABB'S Indiana Battery of six field-pieces—the Captain himself being a prisoner, under parole, and unable to command; and, lastly, a half battery of regular artillery, (irregularly organized,) under Lieut. BOWMAN. The regulars, infantry and cavalry, do not average forty-five men to each company, having been so long on active service in the Territories, where no recruiting could be carried on, that fully half the men in each company had to be discharged on the expiration of their terms of enlistment. The Missouri cavalry are as yet but partially disciplined, not having received sabres or pistols until about three weeks ago, although in the service and doing as best they could with their revolving carbines ever since last June. The artillery, numbering nine 6-pound field-pieces, (four rifled,) and one 12-pound howitzer, is tolerably effective; but with only 300 infantry for its support, we must not be too sanguine of retaining it for any length of time against such an attacking force (if any attack be attempted) as will be brought against the fort.

As to the remainder of the Department, including Nebraska and Colorado,—the whole threatened with rebels from Missouri and Arkansas on the one side, and rebel Texans and their fierce Indian allies on the other,—we may quote the old proverb, which teaches, "the less said, the easier mended." With but 2,500 men under his command, and most of these imperatively required to garrison Forts Leavenworth, Scott, Wise, Riley, Kearney, and other essential points of defence, Gen. HUNTER is obliged to keep his few disposable troops continually on the alert and moving—now here, now there, in fact everywhere that is threatened by the enemy. Of course the men suffer greatly under these endless forced marches and constant alarms. Most of the country through which they have to pass is a wilderness, or little better, the few farms scattered at rare intervals, barely supplying food to the cultivators. Without tents to a great extent, poorly clad, deficiently supplied with ammunition, and wholly unprovided with any transportation other than that which they can borrow from Union man, or seize from enemies,—is it any wonder that the names of from a third to one full half of the men in each regiment or detachment appear on the sick list,—the Commissary arrangements being jarred into confusion by constant changes from place to place, and the thermometer on the prairies having ranged on the average from one to ten degrees below zero for the last fortnight or three weeks, with some few exceptional—and therefore more dangerous—days of weather almost as warm as early June? All that can be done for us, we believe Gen. HUNTER to be doing so far as his means will permit; but, with a command so inferior, both in numbers and equipment, to that of many a Colonel who is Acting Brigadier General on the Potomac or elsewhere, and with a Department amounting to an empire in its extent, it must be confessed that we have no right to hope for miracles of protection at his hands; nor has the "Major General Commanding" any special reason to be grateful to the authorities at Washington for his assignment to these harassing and yet comparatively inglorious duties.

There is talk of an expedition to be organized here for the invasion of Western Arkansas and Northeastern Texas, but it looks amazingly like official moonshine, if nothing worse. Maj. EASTON, the Quartermaster of the Department, has been cyphering on the necessary stores, transportation, and so forth, for an invading column of 25,000 men, 10,000 to be used in keeping communications open through the Indian Territory, and the balance to form an army of invasion under Gen. HUNTER in person. The Major's figures, they say, reach an alarming total—something not far removed from ten millions of dollars! The whole thing, however, is too obviously a farce to be seriously contemplated at Washington, unless those in command there have either lost their senses, or are too much absorbed in "grand reviews" to give any less magnificent spectacles or matters a moment's reflection. The fate of Texas and the Indian Territory depends exclusively on the success or defeat of the rebellion in the Cotton States. Virginia and Kentucky. Let the centre of the Confederates be broken, and the wings and dependencies fall as an affair of course. Let the centre be victorious, or remain in *permanent though inactive victory, as at present*, and no defeat of the rebel outposts and scattering Texan jayhawkers by Gen. HUNTER, or any other General, could have the least beneficial effect on the Union cause. Such an expedition as is spoken of would meet no organized opposition from here to the Gulf. It would be harassed day and night by Indian and Texan guerilla parties, never assembling nor capable of being assembled in such force as to offer regular battle; but contenting themselves with worrying out the troops by eternal night alarms, day forays and attacks on advanced guards and pickets, obstructions placed in the line of march, and desperate efforts to cut off supply trains and break down the line of communication with the invading army's base of operations in Kansas. To think that such a wanton waste of blood and treasure should be incurred where no adequate return, or, in fact, return of any kind, could be hoped, even from the utmost success, is utterly preposterous. We cannot think the authorities are in earnest in the matter; and rather incline to the belief that this expedition is officially talked about merely as an excuse to the country for having shelved one of its best Generals, (who happens not to be an adorer of Slavery, not so wedded to the "institution" as to hold it paramount to the Union,) in his present contemptible command. There are, among the profane of the neighboring camp and Fort, many who do not hesitate in their private conversation to say that the War Department never intends to send a single regiment of the thirty regiments promised as reinforcements to Kansas; and that Gen. MCCLELLAN has no idea of allowing any subordinate General to furnish the unpleasant contrast of active operations and victories (however unfruitful) to the inactivity of the Union forces on the Potomac, and the permanent state of victory in which the rebels under BEAUREGARD are there allowed to rest.

G. M. CARY.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K., Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862.

P. S.—Since this letter was written, there begins to appear some evidence that the good folks at Washington do not mean to give up this State and city to destruction without an effort. There is actual "talk" in the *Conservative* that 25,000 men have been ordered here, and will arrive shortly; also, that vast supplies of ordnance and ordnance stores, commissary stores and quartermasters' stores, are being forwarded, in answer to the requisitions of Maj.-Gen. HUNTER. This sounds like good news, but time will enable us to judge better of its value by-and-bye. "Put not your trust in Washington," is a safe rule; and "Ever keep before your eyes a wholesome dread of the circumlocution office," is still better. We hope—and that is the most that can be said.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Legislature—The Application for Admission into the Union—Special Committee on the State of the Nation—The Court Troubles—Trade Matters, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1861.

The Legislature is getting into the run of business, and begins to take hold of things important. A late telegram informs us that the Utah Delegate to Congress, Dr. BERNHISEL, had presented a memorial in Congress praying for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State. If the boon be not granted upon that petition the matter is not to rest there. The means which prevailed with the "unjust Judge" are to be adopted, and maybe Congress will ultimately grant the prayer of the Utonians, "lest by their continual coming they weary" out the resistive patience of that honorable body.

It will be remembered that the Message of Gov. DAWSON referred almost entirely to the "state of the Nation," and expressed great anxiety on the part of the author to learn the bearings of the sentiment of Utah on that momentous question. In response, the Legislature are giving that portion of the Message into the hands of a Special Committee, for sage consideration, together with the question of the propriety of immediately calling a Convention of delegates of the people to draft a State Constitution, and another memorial to Congress for admission into the Federal Union, and to take such other steps as may be deemed advisable for the accomplishment of that much-desired object. So Congress will hear somebody knocking at the door again by and bye, for, of course, the Committee reports favorably concerning holding the Convention, the Legislature acts favorably upon the report, and the whole matter is presented to the Governor, that he may, if so disposed, make a favorable return on the question, though as to the matter of that it will likely make little difference whether he does or does not, for I rather "guess" that the active parties are pretty well decided to have a Convention and a big talk in such state upon the point desired.

The "assembled wisdom" is evidently considerably exercised in regard to the "lion in the path"—the national direct tax. This appears to them a formidable thing to shoulder in a territory so remote from the ordinary avenues of trade and commerce, and dependent so greatly on its own resources, which resources, mostly for want of a competent market, produce but little cash, and that little, in the generality of cases, finding its way with remarkable celerity into the hands of the merchants. The general sentiment, however, seems to be in favor of the Territory assuming the responsibility of the tax, and collecting it "in its own way."

The jurisdiction conflict is still vindicating its claims to the title of "irrepressible," and in this instance Judge CROSBY has come to the grief of antagonism toward the Territorial Court procedure. Some time ago one JONATHAN HOOPS was convicted, by the action of the Probate Court of Utah County, of an affection for horseflesh not countenanced by the law, and consequently was safely lodged in the Penitentiary. He was released therefrom the other day by writ of *habeas corpus*, granted by Judge CROSBY, on the ground of "no jurisdiction." This has the effect of making the Judge unpopular with the Mormon pillars of the State, and just as popular with their opponents.

But this is not the only case of late which has caused the Judge to fall below par in Mormon estimation. A fisticuff affray occurred the other day, in the street, for which one BAKER, rough and ready, found himself minus $15 and costs, at the instance of Alderman CLINTON. During the quarrel, Judge CROSBY happened by, and authoritatively commanded peace. BAKER, not knowing His Honor, inquired if he was a policeman. Thus interrogated, the Judge declared his name and station; upon which, the unsatisfied BAKER promptly, angrily, unceremoniously, inelegantly and defiantly commanded His Honor to march direct to regions immensely torrid. Disobediently, the Judge made over to the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and issued a warrant, under the seal of said Court, for the arrest of the defiant BAKER, who, as soon as released from the presence of the Alderman, found himself in the custody of the Territorial Marshal, and under way for Judge CROSBY'S "chambers," otherwise said office of Clerk of Supreme Court. Making short work of it, the Judge sentenced the belligerent BAKER to forty-eight hours' confinement in the County Jail, for "contemp

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

A Complete List of the Military Nominations Now Pending in the Senate.

[Concluded from the Times of Tuesday, Jan. 7.]

REGULAR ARMY—CONTINUED.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

53. Jeremiah P. Schindel, of Pennsylvanie, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Childs, promoted. (Co. E.)

55. Byron Kirby, of Ohio, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Rife, promoted. (Cnmpany C.)

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

29. Alonzo A. Cole, of Indiana, to date from Oct. 24, 1861.

1. Walter Newman, of Indiana, to date from Oct. 30, 1861.

2. Corporal John Jackson, of Company C, Second Infantry, to date from Oct. 31, 1861.

2. Richard R. Crawford, of Connecticut, to date from Nov. 29, 1861.

3. Corporal George McGown, of Company C, Second Infantry, to date from Nov. 29, 1861.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

54. John W. French, at large, to be Second Lieutenant, to data from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Remington, promoted. (Company K.)

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

17. First Sergeant Herman O. Renaldo, of Company I, Sixth Infantry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Biddle, promoted. (Company D.)

4. Samuel G. Penney, of Pennsylvania, to date from Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Mears, promoted. (Company A.)

2. William B. Barney, of Iowa, to date from Nov. 12, 1861, *vice* Emory, promoted. (Company G.)

3. Edward D. Waite, of New-York, to date from Nov. 12, 1861, *vice* McMichael, promoted. (Co. I.)

4. John E. Yard, of California, to date from Nov. 12, 1861, *vice* Forney, promoted. (Company B.)

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Second Lieutenants,

18. Edwin E. Sellers, of Pennsylvania, to data from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Goodwin, promoted. (Company I.)

19. First Sergeant Claude S. Robertson, of Company H, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Butler, promoted. (Company B.)

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Captains.

Edward C. Boynton, of Mississippt, to data from Sept. 23, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Wood, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Charles E. Farrand, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be First Lieutenants.

3. John E. Evans, of Maryland, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Nicodemus, appointed Captain in the Twelfth Infantry.

Henry B. Livingston, of New-York, to date from Oct. 28, 1861, *vice* Brown, resigned.

To be Second Lieutenants.

56. Edward Ellsworth, of Wisconsin, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Browe, promoted.

2. First Sergeant William Fletcher, of Company F, Eighth Infanty, to date from Oct 29, 1861, *vice* Brownell, promoted.

3. Sergeant Charles Bentzonl, to date from Nov. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

3. Sergeant Oscar Hagen, to date from Nov. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Captains.

Edward R. Pennington, of New-Jersey, to date from Oct. 4, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant William J. L. Nicodemus, of the Eleventh Infantry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Carberry Lay, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

2. Frederick Winthrop, of New-York, to date from Oct. 28, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be First Lieutenants.

Harry C. Egbert, of Pennsylvania, to date from Sept. 23, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Benjamin C. Card, of Kansas, to date from Sept. 27, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

William W. Dewey, of Iowa, to date from Sept. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

4. Second Lieutenant Barnard P. Mimmack, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Sergeant Bernard P. Mimmack, to date from Sept. 16, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles F. Van Dnser, of New-York, to date from Sept. 25, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

57. Frederick A. Tracy, of New-York, to data from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Depew, declined.

58. John A. Durillard, of New-York, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Coates, promoted.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Major.

Military-Storekeeper Daniel Chase, of the Ordnance Department, Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be Captains.

First Lieutenant Alexander Murray, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Asa B. Carey, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Albert M. Powell, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be First Lieutenants.

4. William M. Wherry, of Missouri, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Powell, appointed Captain.

7. Javan B. Irvine, of Minnesota, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Burke, appointed Captain in the Fourteenth Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenants.

60. Sergeant Patrick Maagher, of Company C, Fifth Infantry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Clarke, promoted.

60. First Sergeant William Griffin, of Company B, Second Infantry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* De Courcy, promoted.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Captains.

William C. McCall, of New-Jersey, to date from Sept. 19, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Joseph N. Locke, of Ohio, to date from Sept. 19, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

John J. Coppinger, of New-York, to date from Sept. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Charles B. Watson, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Charles H. Ingraham, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Rodaric Stone, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. P. E. Burke, of the Thirteenth Infantry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. William R. Smedberg, to date from Oct. 25, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Richard P. H. Durkee, to date from Oct. 25, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. William H. Lawrence, to date from Oct. 25, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Richard F. O'Beirne, to date from Oct. 25, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be First Lieutenants.

6. James B. Sinclair, of New-York, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Stone, appointed Captain.

8. James W. Weir, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Smedberg, appointed Captain.

10. James H. Odlin, of ——, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Durkee, appointed Captain.

12. George M. Downey, of ——, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Lawrence, appointed Captain.

13. Robert H. Porter, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* O'Beirne, appointed Captain.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Sergeant James Henton, to date from Oct. 5, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

61. George W. Hoover, of the District of Columbia, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Vandersice, promoted.

62. Wilberforce W. Lyon, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Collins, promoted.

1. First Sergeant Daniel Loosley, to date from Nov. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

2. First Sergeant Alonzo J. Bellows, to date from Nov. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Captains.

First Lieut. John F. Ritner, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Charles G. Harker, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. James Curtiss, to date from Oct. 25, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

1. Lynde Catlin, of New-York, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

6. Joseph R. Paxton, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be First Lieutenants.

Irwin W. Potter, of Wisconsin, to date from Sept. 11, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Joseph A. Potter, of Ohio, to date from Sept. 27, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

5. Andrew M. Brown, of Illinois, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Curtiss, appointed Captain.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Samuel S. Holbrook, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 13, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

63. Ohio H. Blackley, of Ohio, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Occleston, promoted.

64. Gilbert A. Mallory, of Ohio, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Melbourne, promoted.

2. Robert P. King, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

2. Sergeant James Y. Semple, to date from Oct. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

3. George K. Sanderson, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 31, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

5. Sergeant George H. Burns, to date from Nov. 12, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Captains.

James Biddle, of Michican, to date from Aug. 5, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Francis A. Davies, of the Second Artillery, to date from Sept. 27, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. George N. Bascom, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Francis M. Bache, to date from Oct. 25, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

3. Patrick Kelly, of New-York, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

7. James Kelly, of New-York, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be First Lieutenants.

Jacob Kline, of Pennsylvania, to date from Sept. 9, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

John Watt, of the District of Columbia, to date from Sept. 9, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

9. William H. Smyth, of Kansas, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be Second Lieutenants.

65. William M. Breese, of Illinois, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Inngerton, promoted.

66. First Sergeant John Power, of Company I, First Infantry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Dunnin, promoted.

5. First Sergeant Hemer H. Clark, to date from Nov. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

6. Sergeant William W. Arnold, to date from Nov. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Captains.

Robert F. Morley, of Pennsylvania, to date from Aug. 9, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles C. Goddard, of Ohio, to date from Sept. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. William T. Gentry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Edward J. Conner, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

4. Second Lieut. William Swest, of the First Infantry, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

9. Charles Holmes, of New-Hampshire, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry A. Ellis, of New-York, to date from Nov. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be First Lieutenants.

1. F. E. Crosman, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

11. Robert P. Wilson, of Virginia, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be Second Lieutenants.

67. Edward W. Whittemore, of Massachusetts, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Inman, promoted.

69. John S. Knapp, of Illinois, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Winslow, promoted.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Major.

William A. Stokes, of Pennsylvania, to date from Sept. 7, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be Captains.

First Lieut. James W. Forsyth, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. William B. Hughes, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Robert B. Hull, to date from Oct. 25, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. William J. Fetterman, to date from Oct. 25, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

10. John A. Thompson, of Missouri, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

11. Henry Haymond, of Virginia, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be First Lieutenants.

5. Second Lieut. William P. McClaery, to data from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

2. Irwin M. Wallace, of ——, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Hull, appointed Captain.

14. Horace Brown, of Maine, to data from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Fetterman, appointed Captain.

To be Second Lieutenants.

68. Daniel W. Benham, of Ohio, to dats from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Simons, promoted.

70. Wm. J. Phelps, of ——, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* McCleery, appointed First Lieutenant.

4. Sergeant Major Frederick Philsterer, to date from Oct. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

5. Quartermaster-Sergeant Frederick H. Brown, to date from Oct. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

6. First Sergeant Henry B. Freeman, to data from Oct. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

7. First Sergeant Samuel J. Dick, to date from Oct. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

8. First Sergeant James P. Galloway, to date from Oct. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

9. First Sergeant Thaddeus Kirtland, to date from Oct. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

10. First Sergeant Joseph McConnell, to date from Oct. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Captains.

5. James B. Mulligan, of New-Jersey, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

6. John Tilson, of Illinois, to data from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Werner Boeklin, of New-York, to date from Oct. 28, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Thaddeus P. Mott, of New-York, to date from Oct. 29, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Verling K. Hart, of Indiana, to date from Oct. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

James Mooney, of New-York, to date from Nov. 12, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Francis McIlvaine, of ——, to date from Nov. 18, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be Second Lieutenants.

71. Samuel S. Bigger, of Indiana, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Ferguson, promoted.

72. John B. Hayes, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Leamy, promoted.

7. Sergeant Major Charles Berg, to date from Nov. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

8. First Sergeant Joseph J. Wagner, to data from Nov. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

9. Quartermaster-Sergeant William R. Lowe, to date from Nov. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

10. Sergeant Samuel S. Culbertson, to date from Nov. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

REAPPOINTED.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Louis C. Bailey, of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant, June 8, 1861, *vice* Welsh, declined.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

George C. Cram, of New-York, to be Captain, May 14, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lloyd M. Harrison, of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant, May, 14, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry L. Tatiaferro, of Kentucky, to be Second Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

REINSTATED.

Capt. Gurden Chapin, of the Seventh Infantry, with his former rank, from April 22, 1861.

III.—ADDITIONAL AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Appointed under the act of August 5, 1861.

COLONEL.

Thomas M. Key, of Ohio, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Aug. 19, 1861.

Thomas T. Gantt, of Missouri, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Aug. 26, 1861.

Major Thomas J. Crem, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to Brevet Major-Gen. Wool, commanding the army of Southeastern Virginia, Sept. 25, 1861.

Major Henry J. Hunt, of the Fifth Artillery, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 28, 1861.

Major Daniel H. Rucker, of the Quartermaster's Department, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 28, 1861.

Major Henry F. Clarke, of the Subsistence Department, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commeuding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 28, 1861,

Capt. Charles P. Kingsbury, of the Ordnance Department, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 28, 1861.

Gustavus Koerner, of Illinois, to Major-Gen. Fremont, commanding the army of the West, Sept. 28, 1861. (Since disbanded.)

Capt. Georga Thom, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to Major-Gen. Halleck, commanding the army of Missouri, Nov. 16, 1861.

Richard D. Cutts, of the District of Columbia, to Major-Gen. Halleck, commanding the army in Missouri, Nov. 16, 1861.

John S. Clark, of ——, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army, (assigned to duty with Gen. Banks,) Nov. 18, 1861.

Charles F. Havelock, of ——, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Nov. 23, 1861.

Joseph C. McKibbin, of California, to Maj.-Gen. Halleck, commanding the army of Missouri, Nov. 29, 1861.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Major John N. Macomb, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 28, 1861.

Major Daniel P. Woodbury, of the Corps of Engineers, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 28, 1861.

Alexander Hamilton, of New-York, to Brevet Maj.-Gen. Wool, commanding the army of Southeastern Virginia, Aug. 28, 1861.

William Dorshalmer, of New-York, to Maj.-Gen. Fremont, commanding the army of the West, Sept. 4, 1861. (Since disbanded.)

William R. Jones, of ——, to Brevet Maj.-Gen. Wool, commanding the army of Southeastern Virginia, Sept. 30, 1861.

Herbert Von Hammerstein, of ——, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 20, 1861.

Ernest Von Vegesack, of ——, to Brevet Maj.-Gen. Wool, commanding the army of Southeastern Virginia, Oct. 28, 1861.

Charles John Von Herrmann, of ——, to Brevet Maj.-Gen. Wool, commanding the army of Southeastern Virginia, Nov. 5, 1861.

Capt. Delavan D. Perkins, of the Fourth Artillery, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army, (assigned to duty with Gen. Banks,) Nov. 18, 1861.

William H. Lndlow, of ——, to Gen. McClellan, commanding the army, (assigned to duty with Gen. Dix,) Nov. 18, 1861.

CAPTAINS.

Richard B. Irwin, of the District of Columbia, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Aug. 22, 1861.

Joseph Kirkland, of Illinois, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Aug. 26, 1861.

Arthur McClellan, of Pennsylvania, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Aug. 26, 1861.

William Jay, of New-York, to Brevet Maj.-Gen. Wool, commanding the army of Southeastern Virginia, Aug. 28, 1861.

John R. Howard, of New-York, to Maj.-Gen. Fremont, commanding the army of the West, Sept. 19, 1861. (Since disbanded.)

Louis Philippe d'Orleans, of ——, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 24, 1861.

Robert d'Orleans, of ——, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 24, 1861.

Martin T. McMahon, of California, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Oct. 25, 1861.

Edward A. Raymond, of New-York, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Oct. 30, 1861.

William P. Mason, of Massachusetts, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Nov. 12, 1861.

William Scheffler, of ——, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army, (assigned to duty with Gen. Banks,) Nov. 16, 1861.

Gustavus Von Eickstedt, of ——, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army, (assigned to duty with Gen. Dix,) Nov. 16, 1861.

Achilla M. B. de Villarceau, of ——, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Nov. 23, 1861.

John Hoskin, of ——, to Major-Gen. Halleck, commanding the army of Missouri, Nov. 29, 1861.

IV—APPOINTMENTS MADE IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE CALLED INTO SERVICE UNDER THE ACTS APPROVED JULY 22 AND 24, 1861.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Edwin D. Morgan, of New-York, to be Major-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Lieut.-Col. John F. Reynolds, of the Fourteenth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, Aug. 20, 1861.

Major William F. Barry, of the Fifth Artillery, to be Brigadier-General, Aug. 20, 1861.

Col. John J. Abercrombie, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, Aug. 31, 1861.

Col. John Sedgwick, of the Fourth Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General, Aug. 31, 1861.

Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Smith, of the Tenth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, Aug. 31, 1861.

Lieut.-Col. Silas Casey, of the Ninth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, Aug. 31, 1861.

Major Lawrence P. Graham, of the Second Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General, Aug. 31, 1861.

Capt. George G. Meade, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to be Brigadier-General, Aug. 31, 1861.

Abram Duryee, of New-York, to be Brigadier-General, Aug. 31, 1861.

Major Justus McKinstry, Quartermaster, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 2, 1861.

Capt. Alexander McD. McCook, of the Third Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 3, 1861.

Oliver O. Howard, of Maine, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 3, 1861.

Eleazer Paine, of Illinois, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 3, 1861.

Daniel E. Sickles, of New-York, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 3, 1861.

Charles D. Jameson, of Maina, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 3, 1861.

Ebenezer Dumont, of Indiana, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 3, 1861.

Robert H. Milroy, of Indiana, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 3, 1861.

Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 3, 1861.

William A. Richardson, of Illinois, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 3, 1861.

Charles M. Thruston, of Maryland, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 7, 1861.

Willis A. Gorman, of Minnesota, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 7, 1861.

Daniel Butterfield, of New-York, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 7, 1861.

Major Horatio G. Wright, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 14, 1861.

Capt. Edward O. C. Ord, of the Third Artillery, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 14, 1861.

Lieut. William Nelson, of the United States Navy, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 16, 1861.

W. T. Ward, of Kentucky, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 18, 1861.

John B. S. Todd, of Dacotah Territory, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 19, 1861.

Col. Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 23, 1861.

Major John G. Barnard, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 23, 1861.

Major Innis N. Palmer, of the Fifth Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 23, 1861.

Major Seth Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 23, 1861.

Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 23, 1861.

Major John Newton, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 23, 1861.

Capt. Winfield S. Hancock, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 23, 1861.

Thomas L. Crittenden, of Kentucky, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 27, 1861.

Lieut. Geo. Wright, of the Ninth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Major Thos. Williams, of the Fifth Artillery, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Major Geo. Sykes, of the Fourteenth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Major Wm. W. Burns, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Capt. Wm. H. French, of the First Artillery, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Capt. Wm. T. H. Brooks, of the Third Intantry, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Capt. John M. Brannan, of the First Artillery, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Capt. John P. Hatch, of the Third Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Capt. David S. Stanley, of the Fourth Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Isaac I. Stevens, of Washington Territory, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Wm. K. Strong, of New-York, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Albin Schoepf, of Maryland, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 30, 1861.

Lovell H. Rousseau, of Kentucky, to be Brigadier-General, Oct. 1, 1861.

Melancthon S. Wade, of Ohio, to be Brigadier-General, Oct. 1, 1861.

Lieut.-Col. Thos. J. Wood, of the Fourth Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General, Oct. 11, 1861.

Capt. Richard W. Johnson, of the Fifth Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General, Oct. 11, 1861.

Capt. John G. Foster, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Brigadier-General, Oct. 23, 1861.

Major Christopher C. Augur, of the Thirteenth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, Nov. 12, 1861.

Major Geo. W. Cullum, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Brigadier-General, Nov. 12, 1861.

Capt. Jesse L. Reno, of the Ordnance Department, to be Brigadier-General, Nov. 12, 1861.

Schuyler Hamilton, of New-York, to be Brigadier-General, Nov. 12, 1861.

Julius H. Stahel, of New-York, to be Brigadier-General, Nov. 12, 1861.

Capt. John M. Schofield, of the First Artillery, to be Brigadier-General, Nov. 21, 1861.

Additional Paymaster Thos. J. McKean, to be Brigadier-General, Nov. 21, 1861.

Capt. John G. Parke, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to be Brigadier-General, Nov. 23, 1861.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Adjutants-General, with the rank of Major.

Charles G. Halpine, of New-York, Sept. 5, 1861.

First Lieut. George C. Strong, of the Ordnance Department, Oct. 1, 1861.

R. M. Copeland, of Massachusetts, Nov. 27, 1861.

Assistant Adjutants-General, with the rank of Captain.

Gustavus Bascom, of New-York, Aug. 20, 1861.

Henry Thrall, of Ohio, Aug. 20, 1861.

William H. Morris, of New-York, Aug. 20, 1861.

John H. Knight, of Delaware, Aug. 20, 1861.

Joseph Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, Aug. 22, 1861.

Tappan Wright, of ——, Aug, 23, 1861.

Jacob R. Freese, of New-Jersey, Aug. 24, 1861.

Charles Mundee, of Kansas, Aug. 24, 1861.

William D. Wilkins, of Michigan, Aug. 27, 1861.

John Murray, of New-York, Aug. 27, 1861.

Robert Chandler, of Wisconsin, Aug. 28, 1861.

John M. Norvell, of Michigan, Aug. 30, 1861.

J. A. Rawlins, of Illinois, Aug. 30, 1861.

George E. Flynt, of New-York, Aug. 31, 1861.

Frederick T. Locke, of ——, Sept. 2, 1861.

Frederick Harvey, of Pennsylvania, Sept. 3, 1861.

Charles Stewart, of Maryland, Sept. 11, 1861.

John Hillhouse, N.Y., (since resigned,) Sept. 11, '61.

Louis Richmond, of Rhode Island, Sept. 13, 1861.

Francis A. Walker, of Massachusetts, Sept. 14, 1861.

Sergeant-Major G. Urban, Fifth Cavalry, Sept. 16, '61.

William D. Sedgwick, of ——, Sept. 16, 1861.

Joseph Howland, of New-York, Sept. 16, 1861.

Charles Kingsbury, of Ohio, Sept. 19, 1861.

Henry W. Smith, of Michigan, Sept. 19, 1861.

Edward C. Baird, of Pennsylvania, Sept. 19, 1861.

Frederick D. Sewall, of Maine, Sept. 19, 1851.

E. Sparrow Pmdy, of New-York, Sept. 19, 1861.

Charles W. Foster, of Massachusetts, Sept. 19, 1861.

Chas. Candy, of Ohio, (since resigned,) Sept. 21, '61.

Isaac Moses, of New-York, Sept. 25, 1861.

Clarence H. Dyer, of Illinois, Sept. 25, 1861.

John M. Wright, atlarge, Sept. 25, 1861.

Jnatus Steinberger, of Washington Territory, Sept. 28, 1861. (Since resigned.)

J. S. Gregory, of Dacotah Territory, Sept. 28, 1861.

Leonard D. H. Currie, Dist. Columbia, Sept. 30, '61.

James M. Wilson, of New-York, Oct. 1, 1861.

J. C. P. Smith, of Pennsylvania, Oct. 2, 1861.

Richard T. Anchmnty, of New-York, Oct. 3, 1861.

Thomas J. Nawsham, of Illinois, Oct. 3, 1861.

Thomas J. Iloyt, of New-York, Oct. 3, 1861.

Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Oct. 15, 1861.

Hazard Stevens, Washington Territory, Oct. 16, '61.

William H. Scheater, of ——, Oct. 21, 1861.

Frederick Kneffer, of Indiana, Oct. 21, 1861.

Carroll H. Peiter, of Massachusetts, Oct. 21, 1861.

James E. Montgemery, of Penn., Oct. 21, 1861.

Nathan Reeve, of Michigan, Oct. 21, 1861.

Theodore Reed, of Illinois, Oct. 24, 1861.

Charles J. Powers, of ——, Nov. 6, 1861.

Daniel McCook, of Kansas, Nov. 9, 1861.

Placidus Ord, of California, Nov. 11, 1861.

Sonthard Hoffman, of New-York, Nov. 14, 1861.

George D. Kellogg, of Illinois, Nov. 15, 1861.

George A. Hicks, of Massachusetts, Nov. 16, 1861.

John Pound, of New-York, Nov. 16, 1861.

William Von Doehn, of New-York, Nov. 16, 1861.

Andrew C. Kemper, of Ohio, Nov. 16, 1861.

Henry Clay McDowell, of Kentucky, Nov. 19, 1861.

J. H. Hammond, of ——, Nov. 20, 1861.

Sylvanus B. Hance, of ——, Nov. 23, 1861.

John P. Finkelmeier, of New-Jersey, Nov. 26, 1861.

W. P. Prentice, of New-York, Nov. 26, 1861.

Henry Z. Curtis, of Iowa, Nov. 26, 1861.

William G. George, of Indiana, Nov. 30, 1861.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain.

Woolsey R. Hopkins, of New-York, Aug. 5, 1861.

James W. Scott, of Indiana, Aug. 20, 1861.

Samuel Ringwalt, of Pennsylvania, Aug. 22, 1861.

Ingham Coryell, of New-Jersey, Aug. 22, 1861.

Ambrose Thompson, of New-York, Aug. 22, 1861.

C. D. Blanchard, of Oregon, Aug. 28, 1861.

John M. Huntingdon, of California, Aug. 30, 1861.

James C. Slaught, of New-York, Sept. 2, 1861.

G. Nelson Smith, of Pennsylvania, Sept. 4, 1861.

G. N. Gouiding, of Ohio, Sept. 4, 1861.

Charles D. Robinson, of Wisconsin, Sept. 4, 1861.

J. R. Hollowbush, of Illinois, Sept. 10, 1861.

Oliver Ladew, of New-York, Sept. 10, 1861.

Jacob Springstead, of ——, Sept. 10, 1861.

William E. Morford, of ——, Sept. 10, 1861.

George A. Flegg, of Illinois, Sept. 10, 1861.

C. W. Leffingwell, of ——, Sept. 10, 1861.

John S. Godfrey, of New-Hampshire, Sept. 10, 1861.

Charles R. Tyler, of Wisconsin, Sept. 10, 1862.

M. Pinner, of New-York, Sept. 10, 1861.

Charles D. Schmidt, of New-York, Sept. 10, 1861.

Wm. R. Downing, of Pennsylvania, Sept. 11, 1861.

Paul R. George, of ——, Sept. 12, 1861.

Z. C. Edwards, of Kentucky, Sept. 18, 1861.

Simon B. Brown, of Illinois, Sept. 21, 1861.

Elias Thomasson, of ——, Sept. 27, 1861.

George D. Wise, of Missouri, Sept. 28, 1861.

William Ballhache, of Illinois, Sept. 28, 1861.

Wm. Lilley, of New York, Oct. 15, 1861.

Clement L. West, of Dist. of Columbia, Oct. 31, 1861.

Michael C. Garber, of Indiana, Oct. 31, 1861.

Vincent Phelps, of Pennsylvania, Oct. 31, 1861.

Lewis B. Parsons, of Missouri, Oct. 31, 1861.

William A. Hawley, of Illinois, Oct. 31, 1861.

George R. Dyer, of Illinois, Oct. 31, 1861.

Ralph Plumb, of Ohio, Oct. 31, 1861.

Alexander Sympson, of ——, Oct. 31, 1861.

Max Paul Engle, of Maryland, Oct. 31, 1861.

William Painter, of Illinois, Oct. 31, 1861.

S. Lockwood Brown, of Illinois, Oct. 31, 1861.

F. W. Hnrlt, of ——, Oct. 31, 1861.

Henry M. Whittlesey, of Michigan, Oct. 31, 1861.

Charles B. Wagner, of Washington Territory, Oct. 31, 1861.

James Hemphill, of Pennsylvania, Oct. 31, 1861.

Charles T. Wing, of Ohio, Oct. 31, 1861.

W. H. Owen, of New-York, Oct. 31, 1861.

Thomas O'Brien, of Missouri, Oct. 31, 1861.

D. W. Swigart, of Ohio, Oct. 31, 1861.

George W. Lee, of Michigan, Oct. 31, 1861.

J. W. Beazell, of Pennsylvania, Nov. 1, 1861.

Roeloff Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, Nov. 4, 1861.

Anson Stager, of ——, Nov. 11, 1861.

G. W. Harrison, of ——, Nov. 14, 1861.

Samuel E. Meigs, of Pennsylvania, Nov. 14, 1861.

Sam'l H. Moer, of Colorado Territory, Nov. 16, 1861.

Daniel Messenger, of New-York, Nov. 16, 1861.

W. J. Kounts, of Pennsylvania, Nov. 16, 1861.

William Cutting, of New-York, Nov. 16, 1861.

Luther H. Peirce, of Maine, Nov. 16, 1861.

John M. Hale, of Pennsylvania, Nov. 18, 1861.

Hiram B. Wetherell, of Massachusetts, Nov. 27, 1861.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

To be Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

H. Jones Brooke, of Pennsylvania, Aug. 20, 1861.

Rich. W. Thompson, of Indiana, Aug. 20, 1861.

Josiah M. Lucas, Dist. of Columbia, Aug. 22, 1861.

Wm. L. Banning, of Minnesota, Aug. 24, 1861.

Samuel Simmon, of ——, Aug. 29, 1861.

Isaac B. Bowdish, of Vermont, Aug. 29, 1861.

John L. Hathaway, of Wisconsin, Sept. 4, 1861.

Egbert T. S.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OTHELLO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 648 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Cairo announces that the grest Mississippi Expedition was in readiness to leave on Thursday, but was delayed in consequence of a dense fog upon the river. Yesterday, however, the fog raised, and at last advices the expedition was expected to start immediately. The steamers and gunboats were ready, and the troops and stores were all on board, and a part of the forces had already proceeded to some point down the river. We may look for stirring news from the West in a day or two.

A dispatch from New-Orleans, received by way of Cairo, reaffirms the statement that Biloxi, on the mainland of Mississippi, has been taken possession of by our troops at Ship Island. It appears that a rebel force was stationed there, which was captured, together with the cannon. The dispatch intimates that the place is to be held permanently by the National forces.

A report reaches us from Romney, that the rebel General JACKSON, who recently disappeared from the vicinity of Hancock, has made his appearance before that town, with the intention of attacking Gen. KELLY'S command. No fears are entertained as to the result.

By the arrival of the steam-transport *Oriental*, we have advices from Port Royal to the morning of the 6th inst. Nothing of special importance had occurred since the sailing of the *Vanderbilt*. Gen. STEVENS still held his position at Port Royal Ferry without serious interference from the enemy, and was waiting for reinforcements to enable him to advance further on the mainland—probably to attack the rebel batteries at the railroad. A slight skirmish took place on the 5th, in which seven of the enemy were captured and marched to Beaufort, where they were provided with safe quarters and plenty to eat. Gen. SHERMAN'S force had received reinforcements numbering 3,500 men, and was making preparations for more serious operations. Three thousand of his troops had been sent to Tybee Island, where work on the intrenchments was still proceeding. Fort Pulaski continued to expend shot and shell in the vain attempt to delay operations. Only one man, however, has yet been struck. Two schooners of heavy tonnage were loading at Hilton Head with Sea Island cotton, and were expected to sail soon for this port. Our correspondents give a more detailed narrative of the recent battle at Port Royal Ferry, from which it will be seen that the affair was one of considerable magnitude, and was even more disastrous to the enemy than at first supposed.

The Government sale of Sea Island Cotton, confiscated by the National forces in South Carolina, was made yesterday. There were, in all, seventy-three bales sold, weighing about 25,700 pounds. The prices paid varied from 63½ cents for the ginned, down to 18 cents for unginned. The total proceeds of the sale were $14,231 12

Col. JENNISON is still operating in his peculiar style in Johnson County, Mo. A part of his regiment recently visited Holden, and made a descent upon the neighborhood where the Government wagons were burned a short time ago. The houses of the most prominent rebels engaged in that affair were burned—among them that of VARD COCKERELL, the Methodist preacher, and TOMPKINS BRADLEY, a Methodist class-leader. COCKERELL has fled to PRICE'S camp.

A correspondent of the Woodstock (Ill.) *Sentinel* states that Gen. POPE telegraphed twice to St. Louis for permission to attack Gen. PRICE, after he had bagged those orisoners at Milford, but that it was refused him.

Two and a half million dollars have just been placed to the credit of the Chief Quartermaster in St. Louis. Holders of claims for work done by Gen. FREMONT'S orders begin to take heart, as this sum is not needed for immediate expenditures.

The St. Louis *Republican* reviews Gen. HUNTER'S course since he has taken command in Kansas with much severity, charging him with having sanctioned the outrages perpetrated by Col. JENNISON in Jackson and Cass Counties, where seventy farm-houses, some of them the homes of Union men, have been destroyed.

Green River, Ky., has been greatly swollen by the recent rains, and the Louisville *Journal* is informed that the temporary bridge erected over the stream by Col. WILLICH'S regiment, has been greatly damaged, and that a portion of the pontoon bridge in the vicinity of Camp Wood has been swept away. The river was at its greatest height on Sunday, at which time the damage alluded to was sustained.

FROM EUROPE.

We are in receipt of our foreign mails by the steamship *Canada*. Our Paris correspondent writes that up to the 27th ult., the excitement on the *Trent* case was as high as ever, and everywhere it was the *grosse affaire*. The Emperor NAPOLEON is so firmly convinced of the necessity to him of English alliance, that he will follow the lead of England in regard to American affairs, even at the risk of a breach with this country. Nevertheless a pamphlet, entitled *Cannoneers! to Your Guns!* had been published, which took strong ground for the North as against England. Probably the Emperor permitted the pamphlet to go out as a feeler of public sentiment, which he will not be slow to follow.

From London our correspondent writes that the war party had done its worst, and that the fever was rapidly subsiding. America, he says, can have peace at the price of MASON and SLIDELL. The *Nashville* was still at Southampton, but the British Government had forbidden her to arm. Our correspondent believed that YANKEY was drafting a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with England, to be presented to Earl RUSSELL on the first formal reception of the Confederate Commissioners. The Secessionists were as if in Elysium over their prospects. They will be sadly disappointed when they behold the faces of their chieftains, SLIDELL and MASON. The London *Economist* says that Mr. LINCOLN is in a terrible predicament, with England before him, and the mob behind him.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, petitions were presented for the emancipation of the slaves, and in favor of employing homœopathic physicians in the army. Mr. LANE, of Kansas, made a personal explanation, in which he denied the truth of certain statements made in the New-York *Herald*. In the course of his remarks he stated that he had accepted the Brigadier-Generalship tendered him by the Government. The Secretary of State was called upon for a list of all the Consuls. The reports of the Judiciary Committee, in favor of the expulsion of WALDO P. JOHNSON and TRUSTEN POLK, Senators from Missouri, were taken up and unanimously adopted. A copy of the resolutions for their expulsion was ordered to be sent to the Governor of Missouri. The bill in regard to the administration of criminal justice in the District of Columbia, relating especially to the incarceration of fugitive slaves, was made the special order for Tuesday next. The bill providing for the construction of mail-clad gunboats was not considered—an answer from the Secretary of the Navy to the resolution adopted on Thursday being waited for. The case of Mr. STARKE, of Oregon, appointed in place of Col. BAKER, was taken up, and after considerable debate, it was decided that his credentials must go to the Judiciary Committee before he could be admitted to a seat—only eleven Senators opposing such action. The bill for the organization of the Signal Department of the army was passed. The bill relating to the appointment of Sutlers in the army was then taken up, and debated until the adjournment, which was until Monday.

In the House, a letter was received from the Secretary of War, in which he states that measures had been taken to ascertain who is responsible for the disaster at Ball's Bluff, but that it would be incompatible with the public interest to disclose the nature of those measures at present. The letter was referred to the Committee on the Conduct of the War. A resolution was adopted, making inquiries relative to the Paymasters in the Army. The civil appropriation bill was considered, and a debate took place on the proposed appropriation for printing Treasury Notes. It was charged that the American Bank Note Company had been favored, to the exclusion of other competent contractors, and that fair competition had not been permitted. The appropriation was stricken out, and the bill was reported to the House for final action. Here, however, the debate was further continued, and the bill was not disposed of. The House also adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate did no business and adjourned until Monday.

In the Assembly, the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was presented. Preliminary notice of several bills was given—among them, one to amend the act relating to contracts in this City. A bill was introduced to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Passenger Baggage Express Company; another to regulate the dividends of Fire-Insurance Companies, and another to restrict the action of promissory notes of Mutual Insurance Companies. The resolution of inquiry respecting the public printing was called up, and Mr. PIERCE proceeded to show where frauds had been committed. After some other business of minor importance, the Assembly also adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Executive Committee to prepare for a mass meeting of all who sympathize with the alleged grievances of Gen. SIGEL, met yesterday afternoon, at Pythagoras Hall, and reported rapid progress. Lists of officers for the meeting were prepared, and the names of guests and speakers canvassed. Everything promises that the demonstration will be an imposing one.

The German Central Republican Committee met last evening at their headquarters in the Steuben House, and reorganized for the year by electing ANDREAS WILLMANN President, Messrs. BARGMANN and STEINIGKENNER Vice-Presidents, Messrs. SIEBE and WEHRMERSEICH Secretaries, and Dr. NAUMANN Treasurer. The resignation of Gen. SIGEL was alluded to during the session with much feeling. The Standing Committees will be appointed at the next regular meeting.

Col. JOHN PEGRAM, the Confederate commander who was taken prisoner, with his command, last Summer, in Western Virginia, and has since been confined in Fort Warren, arrived in Baltimore on Tuesday, and passed through to Washington, whither he goes to endeavor to effect some arrangement with the Government whereby he can be enabled to exchange himself for some National officer of equal rank among the prisoners at Richmond. If successful in the matter he expects to start for Richmond, *via* Old Point, in a day or two.

A Mrs. INGERSOLL, who went to Charleston recently, by way of Fortress Monroe, to take some clothing to her son, who is a prisoner, and donations to others from Michigan who are confined there, publishes a card in the Detroit *Free Press*, stating that she was everywhere treated with the greatest kindness and consideration. Gen. RIPLEY alone displayed rudeness toward her.

The United States gunboat *Ino*, which left Boston some months since to make a cruise near the equator, returned to that port on Thursday.

A libel has issued against the bermaphrodite brig *A. B. Cook*, Capt. PERKINS, now at Holmes' Hole, on the ground that she has been giving aid and comfort to the rebels. The brig sailed from Elizabethport, N. J., some time since, with a cargo of coal for St. Thomas, at which port the coal was put on board the privateer *Sumter*, which had come into that harbor to secure a supply of fuel. Since that transaction the brig has taken a load of salt at a port in the West Indies, and is now in charge of the United States authorities. She is owned principally by GEO. W. SIMPSON, of New-York, HUMPHREY DEVEREAUX, of Salem, and TALBOT SMITH and ALANCO COOK, of Cherryfield, Maine.

Gen. BUTLER and Staff reviewed the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment at Hartford, on Wednesday, and then went to Hanover to inspect the forces there.

The St. Louis papers publish the finding of a Court-Martial in the case of EDWARD M. MASIE, charged with having visited the rebel States with the intention of furthering designs hostile to the Government, and of having declared it to be his purpose to take command of a rebel privateer. He was found guilty on both charges, and the sentence finally passed was that he should pay a fine of $1,000, or be held as a prisoner until the close of the war."

There was unusual buoyancy in the Stock Market yesterday, and a further rise of 1½@2 ₱ cent. in prices, both on the Share list and on the Railway mortgages. The National Stocks rose 1 ₱ cent. Exchange on London fell off to 114½, and Gold to 103¾@104½ ₱ cent.

Shipping brands of Flour were in good request yesterday, at full prices. Wheat was in moderate demand at steady rates. Corn was a shade firmer but less active. Rye attracted more attention. Oats were cheaper. Groceries were lightly dealt in. A brisk inquiry prevailed for Fruit, Spices, Fire Crackers, Olive Oil, Whisky, and the principal kinds of Provisions. Cotton was quiet; the Sea Island sold at auction, on Government account, brought very high prices. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

THE OCTOROON AND THE RIGHTS OF AUTHORSHIP.—Mr. DION BOUCICAULT recovered a verdict of $500 in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, against Messrs. FOX & LINGARD, of the New Bowery Theatre, for violation of his copyright of the play of "The Octoroon." Mr. BOUCICAULT'S recent performances have not been such of late as to raise a peculiarly affectionate feeling toward him in the hearts of the public of New-York. It has been thought that one who had been so treated as he was here, might have been a little less quick to expose the Stars and Stripes to insult, and to exalt the Stars and Bars to honor. Perhaps, however, we should have asked too much in expecting him to refrain from any course which, under the pressure of public excitement, would aid in filling his boxes by reason of any such sentiment as gratitude to audiences of the past, now three thousand miles away from him.

But Mr. BOUCICAULT has his verdict. The far greater question of the right of the author to the product of his brain, was in question, and no petty spite against him should prevent us all from rejoicing at anything which shall aid in giving a favorable determination to questions of that character. It remains to be seen whether there will be an appeal, and if so, whether the verdict will be sustained.

England on a Peace Footing.

There has been enough of doubt in the attitude of the British Government to create a very natural anxiety to learn with what reception the news of the surrender of the *Trent* captives will meet in England. The impression that the mother country seeks a quarrel with her over-grown child, has taken deep root in the American mind; and if the search of the West India packet was not the cause of a justifiable anger, and the resentment appropriate to national honor grossly outraged, but rather the signal for the explosion of a politic passion and the pretext of a war, for which a pretext only was wanting, we may reasonably watch with solicitude the effect of our unexpected moderation. If the wrath of John Bull was genuine, our prompt concession must not only extinguish it, but excite the regret always realized by the generous when they have been guilty of hasty injustice. If not genuine, the American amend will be received grudgingly and scrutinized critically and disdainfully, and other causes of discord will not long be wanting.

These doubts will not probably be settled before the close of next week. The dispatch of Mr. SEWARD left by the steamer of Dec. 28. Unless Lord LYONS forwarded some distinct intimation of the forthcoming answer by the packet which sailed on the 25th, it would not be possible, at this season, for the news to reach Queenstown before the 5th of January, just too late for the *Africa*, which, leaving Liverpool on the 4th, would, though stopping at Cork on the 5th, bring nothing beyond the fact of the peace-bearing steamer having reached the Irish coast. To the packet which sails from England on Jan. 8, we may therefore look for a partial solution of our doubts; and that packet cannot be expected off Cape Race before Wednesday or Thursday. To that time our impatience and anxiety must be curbed.

Meanwhile, the ample files of English papers brought by the *Canada* enable us to foregather something of the lagging intelligence. It is evident above all that England desires peace. So powerful and influential have been the popular demonstrations against war, that even the rancorous Tories, and the Palmerston set—even more Toryish and more hostile than Lord DERBY himself—no longer dare to insist upon instant war, without the exhaustion of every pacific agency. When the Liberal Presses, led by the London *News*, first propounded arbitration as the proper sequence of a refusal on the part of the American Government to deliver up its prisoners, the Palmerston organs denounced the idea clamorously; represented the question as admitting of no such reference; and insisted upon the immediate inauguration of war upon the departure of Lord LYONS from Washington. But since that the drift of public opinion has been too strong in the opposite direction, not to carry these journals with it. The London *Times*, hitherto the noisiest in its abuse of the arbitration alternative in any circumstances, now has no stronger objection than that it is not time to broach the plan, and that it must originate with the United States. When proffered, it engages that the Ministry will give it fair consideration. The amendment in this instance is extremely significant. A month ago, the American Navy was to be swept from the seas within thirty days after the British Ambassador should turn his back on Washington, and before the close of February the ports of the South were to be opened, and those of the North blockaded. From a temper so peremptory to one so conciliatory the distance is great; and it proves not that the malignity of such statesmen as the Premier, and such prints as the *Times*, is in any way moderated, but that the outburst of popular passion they had deliberately and artfully provoked has already subsided; and it is in vain for the Government to persist in having matters on a war footing, when the public opinion is on a footing of peace. When the news of the release of the captives shall arrive in England, it will fall upon ground happily prepared. It will be a message of peace to a people eagerly desiring it. And having so recently experienced the rigors of the successive hot and cold stages of the war fever, and having so unexpectedly escaped a conflict that seemed inevitable, we may be sure it will be no light matter which will again bring the British public a second time to the point of challenging a war with America. And we shall play our part with anything but dignity or wisdom if in view of the pacific dispositions of the parent country we be not doubly careful to refrain from all irritating acts, and doubly zealous in urging our internal struggle to a successful close. For the necessary incidents of this internal struggle are fraught with constant occasions for a foreign war.

PHYSIOLOGICAL THEORY OF BULL RUN.—The Richmond *Examiner* of Jan. 3 gives the following novel theory of the panic at Bull Run:

"There is an important physiological fact to be recollected, also, in connection with this subject. For men to fight well and long, they must not have before undergone fatigue and loss of rest. If an army is required to rise early and march several hours, it is a physical impossibility for them to exhibit, for any length of time, the proper nerve on the field. *On the morning of Manassas the Federal army were required to rise at 3 o'clock, after a fatiguing previous day, and to march a full day's journey before reaching the battle field. They fought pretty well until nature became overtaxed*, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, just twelve hours after they had risen from sleep, *they took that panic which has brought upon them so much ridicule, and which has excited so much disgust among all intelligent men, except the more observant of our physiologists.* The case was very much the same at Bethel. The panic into which they fell is only to be accounted for on physiological principles."

This is all very well; there is not lacking some sense, even in the physiological speculations of the Secessionist journal. But in the meantime what becomes of the doctrine of Southern invincibility and Yankee cowardice, if this leveling process is to be permitted? It appears that "the more observant physiologists" of the secession persuasion are not so sure that Bull Run is to be interpreted as an evidence of a lack of courage on the part of Northern soldiers. There have been events since then that have made "the more observant physiologists" very numerous at the South. But, meantime, JEFF. DAVIS should keep a sharp eye on this Richmond *savan*. He is a dangerous customer with his "physiological principles."

Loyalty in Maryland.

On Wednesday, the new Governor of Maryland, who succeeds the loyal and faithful Gov. HICKS, delivered an inaugural address to the Legislature, which had convened in regular session. Gov. BRADFORD is a worthy successor to the late occupant of the Gubernatorial chair; and now that he has a Legislature to aid him which has a working majority of Unionists in both of its branches, we may expect that Maryland will put itself right on the record and right in its official action. The State will thereby relieve the National Government of one of its most difficult and embarrassing duties, and at once substitute civil for martial law in all parts of the State.

Gov. BRADFORD opens his inaugural by referring to the emphasis with which Maryland spoke for the Union and the Constitution in his election, and says that the people of the State are united in this cause with an ardor and unanimity never before witnessed. He shows the impossibility of Maryland's secession without her destruction, and adverts to the calamities that have already overtaken her owing to the war. He refers to the recent insolent message of the Governor of Virginia, in which that functionary indulged in lamentations over the condition of Maryland, and promised his aid in "delivering her people from the tyranny that now oppresses them,"—to which Gov. BRADFORD facetiously replies:

"Well informed as we are of the regions wherein tyranny has been busiest with its oppressions for the last nine months—notorious as is to every one the condition at this moment of the people on the opposite side of the Potomac—the derision which the affected commisseration excites effectually precludes the more serious notice of it. We shall doubtless have ample time to realize the value of the proposed deliverance whilst secession is shifting its 'fighting line' from the Potomac to the Susquehannah."

The Governor then enters into a long and somewhat loose and illogical argument on the Slavery question, which it would have been more creditable to his intellect and his loyalty if he had omitted. He and all others must understand distinctly that while it is not the object of the war forcibly to destroy Slavery, or the purpose of the Government to issue edicts of emancipation, neither is it the design of the war or the Government to operate with any special design for the salvation of Slavery. So far as the States in revolt are concerned, the Government must carry on the war and Slavery must take care of itself. So far as the other States are concerned, there will be no unconstitutional interference. The truth is, that a faction in the Border Slave States have arrogated rather too much importance, and for the slave interest a good deal too much consideration under the circumstances. The power of secession, and the present condition of affairs, is owing in great measure to the timidity and pusillanimity of the Unionists in these States; and the slave-holding interest certainly did not stand forth so prominently for the Union that it can demand that the course of the war shall now be turned for its sake. Had Maryland, at the beginning of last year proclaimed her determination to uphold the Union as firmly as did her sister State of Pennsylvania, rebellion would never have assumed its present proportions. It is the Free States who have contributed the men in this war: it is they who bear the weighty burdens; and Maryland certainly cannot, from her antecedents, claim to dictate their line of policy.

The Governor makes a good suggestion in regard to the treatment of the unscrupulous and inveterate secession element in the State:

"All experience has proved that forcible resistance to established authority, whether in the shape of an unruly mob or an organized rebellion, to be successfully resisted must be promptly and vigorously met, and that to dally with it at all is a dangerous experiment.

Our ancestors manifested their appreciation of this principle when they passed the act of February session, 1777, entitled 'An act to punish certain crimes and misdemeanors, and to prevent the growth of toryism.' And whilst all its provisions may not be applicable at this day, it may at least furnish serviceable suggestions, as well as call to our attention the manner in which the men of the Revolution dealt with such offences.

And if, in the language of that act, 'dangerous consequences were apprehended from a delay of effectual measures,' against the toryism or treason of that day, when such offences went skulking from one hiding-place to another, how much greater the danger to be apprehended now, when they hold their head aloft and openly avow their sympathy with a public enemy?"

It is pleasing and cheering to find such language and such propositions from Maryland. In the early part of last Summer, when the secession eruption broke out in Baltimore and other parts of the State, it seemed nearly as far gone in disloyalty as Virginia or Tennessee were at that epoch. The result of vigorous measures and vigorous action in that State furnish a most instructive indication of what will be the ultimate result of the employment of the same measures to the States still in revolt.

PRIVATEERING A FAILURE.—There has been a long lull in privateering. The piratical act of the *Nashville* is the last thing of the kind, and that was an affair as profitless to JEFF. DAVIS as it was dastardly. The *Sumter*, instead of being the terror of the seas, which she was for a week or two, is now reduced to being the skulk of the West India Isles. It is all she can do to keep out of the way of her pursuers. The small pirate craft which for a while pounced out with impunity from Bull's Bay, Savannah, the Gulf Coast, or the North Carolina sounds, and seized our unsuspecting traders as they passed by, have all been quiet lately. They are neither able to get out from their dens nor to get in again, and are leisurely rotting by the Southern docks; while those who manned them have become disheartened and disgusted at their ill-luck. That fearful Confederate fleet, which has been anchored in James River for half a year, waiting for a chance to run out and devour Northern ships, must be nearly sunk with its weight of barnacles, and the jolly tars who man it must be lean with waiting. The pirate steamboats which JEFF. DAVIS commissioned to prey on the commerce of the inland rivers, the Tennessee and the Mississippi, have captured, in the gross, one scow. In fact, it must be acknowledged all round, that Confederate privateering is not much of a success. If the *Sumter* and the *Nashville* were nabbed—and it is not creditable to us that they have not been nabbed—the whole system of Confederate piracy might be considered as effectually disposed of. The ravages of the privateers in the Mediterranean, the China Seas, and the Pacific, have thus far existed only as dark and ominous prophecies in rebel newspapers.

JEFF. DAVIS and TOOMBS, and L. P. WALKER, who at first built so much on the success of their great scheme of privateering, must be somewhat disappointed at the present dull and unsatisfactory state of the business. In April last it was feared that buccaneering on the high seas was going to assume somewhat of its ancient proportions, and the rebels had all sorts of visions of argosies, rich with the spoils of the world, being brought daily into their ports. All the devilish lusts of the pirates of all the earth were appealed to, to bring them to the aid of the rebels. For a short while, various small successes kept up their spirits; but now for a long time past they have had neither successes nor spirits, and there is no better times for them in prospect.

The Herald Appreciated in Europe.

Some of the English newspapers have at last begun to perceive the true character of the New-York *Herald*. That it was vulgar, indecent, mendacious, and, above all, ridiculous, they found out long ago; for eyes, and common decency, and common sense were all that were required to make that discovery. But the moral *status* of the paper, the place which it holds in the estimation of the community, its own readers included, they have only just begun to apprehend. The notion is at last dawning upon their minds that such a monstrous and absurd performance as daily issues from the *Herald* office, cannot possibly have any influence with creatures of a higher grade of intelligence than gorillas, or be justly regarded as expressing the sentiment of human beings who have sufficient coherence of thought and consistency of action to be allowed to remain on the outside of a lunatic asylum. Seeing this, they yet stand puzzled over the facts that this paper has a considerable circulation, and that it is regarded as the cause of certain evils—always evil, be it observed. At their puzzlement out comes the mountebank's trumpet, and we hear the long and well-known blast, followed by the query, "Who can doubt the tremendous influence of the *Herald*?" A query, indeed, sufficiently impudent and ridiculous to excite a stare and a laugh on this side of the water, where the querist is well known, and which would be entirely unworthy of serious notice, were it not for the uninformed people upon whom it might possibly impose abroad.

It is pardonable, therefore, to be at the trouble of explaining to them that while the *Herald's* circulation does not increase as its influence diminishes. For every new reader, who before only suspected how absurd and inconsistent—consistent only in folly and wickedness—that paper is, then knows it of his own knowledge. The *Herald*, he finds, is published as the exponent of the opinions of no party or the public, of no individual, not even its own editor. Its sole purpose is to make itself talked about, and consequently sought, in the City of New-York, between seven o'clock in the morning and noon of each day. This it regards as the highest aim of journalism; and to attain this end it will take any side of any question, support or denounce any public man, flatter or slander any private person, and print any story, as well if it be true and decent, as if it be false and indecent, from the first chapter of Genesis to the report of a dance in the lowest den of infamy. Nothing is either too bad or too good for its columns. The question of good or bad does not come up for it. In the qualities which go to the editing of it, the moral sense is not included. It may tell the truth, though its habit is quite contrary; it may express the opinion of respectable and sensible people, though it generally does not. But it has not even the negative merit of being always false and always bad; for then, like a finger-post known to be turned the wrong way, it might serve as a guide, by pointing out the course which must not be taken. But were it even thus consistent, it would impair its resources; and were it to become honest and decent, utter ruin would fall upon it, from the certain loss of its peculiar character and its peculiar circulation.

For no one buys the *Herald* to believe in it, or to be guided by it. Every man who has brains enough to know anything, knows that it is unprincipled on principle, and has been so from its very beginning; but what has that to do with his spending two cents daily until he becomes disgusted with its heterogeneous mess of scandal, gossip, rumors, and news? And what cares he whether what he reads is false or true? He has his pastime; and if he encounters a statement upon a subject which really interests him, he can look to the TIMES or to other respectable journals for the truth about the matter. When, for instance, the *Herald* published, the morning after the arrival of the news of the affair of Big Bethel, a positive and circumstantial statement that Gen. BUTLER had subsequently led his troops in person to attack the rebels, and had defeated them with great loss, the same paper, containing in addition to this announcement in its news columns, a leading article upon the same theme, does anybody suppose that this monstrous falsehood, for which there was not the slightest semblance of foundation, did the *Herald* the least harm? No one. It would have seriously injured any other paper; perhaps ruined it; but to the *Herald* we have no doubt that it brought the sale of a good many extra copies, in compensation for the number it alienated and lost. It was taken as a matter of course coming from that quarter. Men do not gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles,—neither do they look for sense or truth from the *Herald*. All razors were made to sell as well as Peter Pindar's; but those famous instruments were made *only* to sell. So with newspapers; all are made to meet a public demand, but the *Herald* is made for that purpose only. So long as people pay two cents for it, its end is attained, no matter what they think of it after they have read it; just as the man was proud of the notice of the king, who told him to get out of his way, and flung him a gratuity as he gave him the order. Thus, monkey-like, as long as the *Herald* gets its coppers, it cares not how many kicks come with them, and it even mistakes the laughter and amazement at its antics for applause at its ability and admiration of, its wisdom. Its "influence" is too marvelously absurd a topic for serious discussion except in its own columns.

Homœopathy in the Army.

There is quite a commotion just now among the doctors in regard to homœopathic practice in the army. An effort is making in Congress to give this school of practitioners the same privileges, and the same right to position, in the army, as any other medical school or sect. It is claimed that the Government has no more right to create an established form of medicine than an established form of religion; and that the civil and military authorities are as incapable of deciding the scientific questions involved in the dispute between homœopathy and allopathy, as they would have been of deciding the great theological controversy between the Homoousians and the Homoiousians. Therefore, as a regiment may choose a priest, a minister, or a rabbi, from any one of a hundred sects, to cure its souls, it is argued that it should be permitted, with equal freedom, to say whether, in physic, it will follow the doctrines and practice of Hippocrates, or Hahnemann, or Priessnitz. The homœopathists are besieging Congress for a definition of their constitutional rights in this respect; and a bill, we believe, is to be at once introduced putting them on an equal footing in the army with any other medical school. They also claim the right of establishing a military homœopathic hospital in Washington, that the merits of the rival systems may be tested before the world on a large scale. They are greatly encouraged lately in their efforts for official recognition from the fact that when, a few weeks ago, Gen. MCCLELLAN'S charger was indisposed, he submitted to homœopathic treatment, and the General himself, in his recent sickness, has had homœopathic advice. It seems at present likely enough that the system may get a chance of being put into recognized practical operation in the army. The Water Cure school will then undoubtedly claim the same rights—to be followed by the Botanic doctors, the quack doctors, and a host of nameless medical sects.

The Army Medical Board, of course, vigorously opposes any such heretical innovation; the two thousand surgeons and their aids in the army are almost to a man opposed to it, and the regular Faculty everywhere, through its powerful societies and organizations, is working against it.

The fact is, too, the thing is quite impracticable in an organization like our present army. In carrying out in such a body the systems of the various rival schools, there would be no end of clashing and confusion. The different regimental surgeons under a brigade surgeon would often belong to contending schools, and there could neither be system, order nor unity in the treatment of disease. Some regiments, being about equally divided in opinion, would demand two or three surgeons of as many different sects, or otherwise there would be endless complaint. There would necessarily be as many Medical Bureaux, too, for the army, with their Chiefs and their Boards, as there are medical sects. Indeed, in every point of view, the proposed innovation is objectionable. There are faults in the present system undoubtedly, but they are far fewer than they could be under any other.

If the homœopathists are very stringent in their demands for special recognition in the army, they can certainly be gratified if they don the uniform and enlist as a Homœopathic Brigade.

The fact is, what the country and the army now want is hard fighting with the enemy, and speedy and decisive victories over him; and they will be very glad to leave the questions between the schools for decision in the coming halcyon days of peace. Till then, let Congress postpone homœopathy and everything else but the main question in hand.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We are glad to see, by an advertisement which appears elsewhere, that Mr. J. GRAU—who seems to be the only manager in the country who does, instead of talking about doing, something—has succeeded in effecting an arrangement with the Directors of the Academies of Music in New-York and Brooklyn for the purpose of giving a couple of performances of opera in each city. In times of famine, half a loaf is decidedly better than no bread; and in the present condition of musical matters, we ought to regard Mr. GRAU'S enterprise as a feast. It is at least a bold experiment, and will, we trust, reward the enterprise that suggested it.

There will be a good deal of art interest in the first performance, inasmuch as it introduces Miss KELLOGG to the public in a new *rôle*, and one, too, where there will be scope for her dramatic as well as musical talents. We have had a good many *Violettas*, (in "La Traviata,") but we shall be mistaken if the new candidate does not hold her own. The cast of the opera includes Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor MANCUSI and other well-known favorites.

The first performances take place on Wednesday in New-York, and Thursday in Brooklyn.

Death of Col. Samuel Colt.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Jan. 10.

Col. SAM. COLT died at 9 o'clock, to-day, of an acute attack upon the brain. His decease was rather sudden, though not wholly unexpected. He had been ill for several days, and was attended by Drs. GREEN, of this city, and GRAY, of New-York. His age was 47. In his death Hartford loses her most enterprizing and prominent citizen, who has contributed more than any other to the prosperity of the city. His vast works here will be carried on by the present incorporation, known as the Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 10.

The store of F. B. CUTLER & Co., corner of India and Wharf streets, dealers in drugs and paints, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $10,000; insured.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Both Branches of the Legislature Adjourned Over Until Monday.

The Pickings of the New-York Chamberlaincy.

AN EXPOSE RELATIVE TO STATE PRINTING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 10, 1862.

The Senate, as was expected, adjourned without any action, this morning, until Monday evening.

The House proved more industrious, and received notices of a number of bills, and passed sundry resolutions. Among others, notice was given of a bill to complete the Susquehanna Valley Railroad, and to extend the time given for that purpose. This subject has been on the tapis before, if memory serves me, and passed the Legislature, but received the veto of the Governor. Unless the features of the bill are changed somewhat, it would seem as if it was only introduced, as a temptation to him to repeat the operation. Notice was given of a bill to amend the act of 1861, relative to making contracts in the City of New-York. There is no more abused thing in the world than the contract system, as practiced in the City of New-York, and if any member of this present Legislature shall succeed in devising a means for the stripping it of its manifold abuses, he would deserve that—an album should be presented to him by his coadjutors here. A bill was also introduced for the incorporation of a Passenger and Baggage Express Company in New-York City, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TRACAY, of Tioga County, gave notice of a bill to reduce the pay of the Chamberlain of the City and County of New-York. From the report of the Comptroller, it appears that the Chamberlain receives lawfully, as a perquisite of his office, one per cent. on all the taxes collected in his district. As these taxes last year amounted to over $1,700,000, he received *in addition to his regular salary*, over $17,000, quite a nice little sum for any man to handle. As the State Treasurer receives but $2,500 for managing the finances of the *whole* State, Mr. T. thinks that this is rather a large salary to pay anyone for *collecting* only a *portion* of the *taxes*. His bill will, therefore, propose that one-eighth of one per cent. be substituted for one per cent., which will then leave him some $2,200, in addition to his salary, and save the State some $15,000.

Mr. FRENCH, in calling up his resolution in reference to printing, and advocating its passage, explained his reasons somewhat for offering it. The expenses for public printing are a matter of contract, in which the style of binding, of paper, and so forth, is designated, and they are not to exceed $38,000. A reference to the Comptroller's report, however, shows that for the past year they have been over $79,000, more than twice the stipulated amount. Hence his reason for the general inquiry, and it is quite a pertinent one. The latter part of the resolution particularizes two examples of how this extra expense is incurred—first in the printing and distribution of the official canvass, a needless expenditure at best, for there is no one but knows, weeks before, how the canvass stands, and yet this item is responsible for $25,000 last year; and secondly, in the mode of issuing the report of the Insurance Department, which the gentleman characterized as "valuable to those interested in Insurance Companies, but not very *select* reading for any man." A resolution—orphaned, doubtless, by the absence of its father from the present session—was introduced last session, carefully drawn, so as to throw the expense of the job upon the general fund, instead of upon the proper department, and ordering a large number of copies to be gotten up, generally on a style quite too gorgeous to be embraced in the contract, and the bill of this little job stands at $10,000. After these explanations the resolution passed unanimously.

The January thaw is fairly upon us, and members who remain over the adjournment and travel the slippery walks, early in the morning, when just coated with thin ice, find it difficult to preserve their rectitude, in one sense, if not in another. The bubbub and general flurry of excitement attendant upon the first assemblage of the members is fast passing away, and by next week they will, doubtless, get fairly settled down to their work. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 10.

Senate met and adjourned till Monday, without transacting any business.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 10.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was presented.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

By Mr. LIVERMORE—To provide for the payment of the interest of State debts; for the relief of canal claimants, and for increasing the powers of Canal Appraisers.

By Mr. WALLY—To reduce the compensation of Chamberlain of the City of New-York; fur receiving the State tax.

By Mr. LUDDINGTON—To provide for the peyment of volunteers enlisted and honorably discharged.

By Mr. SMITH—To amend the act relative to contracts in the City of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SCHOLFIELD—To incorporate New-York and Brooklyn Passenger Baggage Express Company.

Mr. SAXE introduced a bill to extend the provisions of section 23, of the act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies, to all foreign companies, partnerships, associations and individuals, whether incorporated or not incorporated.

Also, a bill providing that no fire insurance company, chartered by this State, shall hereafter divide to its stockholders in any one year an amount greater than one-tenth of its capital, unless it shall be in possession of a surplus fund in addition to the amount of its capital and of such dividend, equal to the whole amount received by such company for premiums on policies which shall be in force at the time of declaring such dividend.

Mr. TRIMBLE introduced a bill providing that sections upon premium or stock notes given to a Mutual Insurance Company must be commenced within six years from the expiration of the term of insurance for which the note was given; but if the six years shall have expired before the passage of the act, then within one year thereafter. That when an action is commenced more than thirty days after the expiration of the term of insurance for which the note was given, the plaintiff shall only recover the amount assessed upon such premium note and the interest upon such amount. That in actions brought by the Receiver of an insolvent Mutual Company, the defendant shall be entitled to security for costs, as in action brought by a trustee of a debtor. The two latter provisions are made applicable to pending actions.

Mr. WALLS introduced a bill to amend Sec. 81, Art. 2, Title 1, Chap. 8, Part 2, of the Revised Statutes, by making it read as follows:

"No marriage shall be annulled on the ground of force or duress, if it shall appear that, at any time before the commencement of the suit, there was a voluntary cohabitation of the parties as husband and wife, nor on the ground of fraud where there was such voluntary cohabitation with full knowledge of the facts constituting the fraud. But this section shall not apply to any case where the consent of the husband to the marriage has been or may be procured by the fraud of any female pregnant at the time of her said marriage, with a child as the fruits of an illicit connection with any person other than her said husband."

Mr. ACKLEY introduced a bill to authorize the Judges of Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Courts of Sessions to sentence convicts for any crime now punishable in State Prison, for a term not less than one year, the maximum of such sentence to remain as now fixed by law. The Inspectors, Wardens, Physicians and Chaplains of State Prisons are to be a Board, to report annually to the Governor the names of convicts who deserve Executive clemency. Convicts who are unexceptionable in their conduct, and entirely obedient to discipline, shall be entitled to one day's commutation of sentence per month, and at the close of the term of imprisonment, to one day's extra earnings per month, for six months, and after that period, for continued obedience and good conduct, to two days' commutation and two days' extra earnings per month. The Keepers to report monthly the names of all convicts entitled to this indulgence, and the act to be printed and posted in every convict's cell.

Mr. PIERCE called up the resolution of inquiry respecting the public printing. He ventilated the subject by showing the aggregate cost of printing under the contract should be $38,000, while $79,000 was actually paid last year. The fault was in the manner of the resolutions passed by the Assembly. These were skillfully drawn so as to evade the contract of taking jobs outside. Thus the insurance report last year, by skillful manœuvring, was printed at an extra cost of $10,000.

Mr. RICE introduced a resolution requesting the Governor to inform the Assembly whether the volunteers enlisted and honorably discharged on inspection have been paid for time and service; if not, whether legislation is necessary to enable the payment to be made. Laid over.

Adjourned till Monday at 7 P. M.

THE PASSENGER AND BAGGAGE EXPRESS BILL.

Mr. SCHOLFIELD'S bill to "protect strangers and citizens in New-York and Brooklyn," is a revival of the Passenger and Baggage Express bill of last year. The incorporators are T. M. Humphrey, Hugh Crocker, L. Wilcox, A. G. Williams, Charles W. Newton, M. A. Shumway, W. H. Maxwell, G. Varn Fleet, W. K. Lathrop, F. F. Lockwood, Robert C. Hall. The capital stock to be $50,000 in $100 shares, with power to increase to $500,000. The election of Directors to be held and business commenced when two-thirds of the stock is paid in. The Company has power to own as many vehicles as they please for the conveyance of passengers, baggage and parcels to and from railroad and steamboat landings, or any other points in New-York or Brooklyn, and to have standing-places for their vehicles. The rates of fare to be 30 cents for each passenger for one mile, and 15 cents for each additional mile, or part of a mile, and 40 cents for crossing the ferries between the two cities. The rates of fare to recommence anew after crossing the ferry, on the side to which you cross. One ordinary trunk, valise, &c., to be free, but for any extra baggage, ten cents per package for the first mile, and five cents for every additional mile, or part of mile. The Mayors of the cities are required to license the vehicles of the Company. The Company is authorized to hold real estate to the amount of $200,000.

MR. TRACY'S BILL IN RELATION TO COUNTY TREASURERS.

SECTION 1.—Every person heretofore appointed or elected to the office of County Treasurer within thirty days after his appointment or election and before he enters on the duties of his office, shall, in addition to the bond now required by law to be given to the Supervisors of the County, give a bond to the people of the State of New-York, with two or more sureties to be approved of by the Comptroller, and in such sum as he shall direct, conditioned that such person shall faithfully execute the duties of his office and shall pay according to law all moneys which shall come into his hands as Treasurer, and render a just and true account thereof to the Comptroller of this State.

SEC. 2. The several County Treasurers shall, on or before the first day of April in each year, pay to the Treasurer of this State the amount of the State tax, if any, raised and paid over to them respectively, retaining the compensation to which they may be entitled.

SEC. 3. If said tax be not paid over, as provided in the second section of this act, the Comptroller shall thereupon charge interest upon all sums withheld, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

OBITUARY.

—Col. Samuel Colt, who died at Hartford, Ct., on Thursday, was born in that city, on July 19, 1814. Entering a factory belonging to his father when ten years old, he worked faithfully four years, and then was sent away to school at Amherst, Mass. He managed to run away from this establishment, and shipped as a boy before the mast on a ship bound to the East Indies. On his return from this voyage, he served a short apprenticeship in a factory at Ware, Mass., but getting weary of this manner of life, assumed the name of Dr. Coult, and traveled through the United States and British Provinces, lecturing on Chemistry. The money thus earned enabled him to perfect his famous revolver, of which he had conceived the idea when on the way to Calcutta, and in 1835, when but twenty-one years of age, he took out his first patent for revolving fire-arms. A company was formed in 1835, with a capital of $300,000, to manufacture these arms, but there was at first so little demand for them that it was obliged to suspend in 1842, and when the Mexican war broke out they had gone so entirely out of use that Col. Colt found it necessary to make a new model before he could fill Government orders. Since that time the business has increased so rapidly that the manufactory in Hartford, which has cost altogether over $1,000,000, has been found insufficient to fully supply the demand, although the arms are also made both in England and in Russia, at establishments erected under Col. Colt's supervision. Col. Colt's ingenuity was not confined to the perfection of fire-arms. He has invented a submarine battery of great power and efficiency, and as early as 1843 laid and operated a submarine cable from Coney Island and Fire Island to this City, and from the mouth of the harbor to the Merchants' Exchange. Although overwhelmed with business cares, Col. Colt has always manifested the greatest interest in the welfare of his employes, having erected for them remarkably tasteful and convenient places of residence, and established a public hall, where they have the privilege of attending courses of lectures and concerts.

—Hon. T. G. Waterman died in Binghamton on Jan. 7. He was born in this City on Jan. 23, 1788, and when 14 years of age entered Yale College. He studied law at the celebrated school in Litchfield, and was admitted to the Bar in this City in 1809. He married a daughter of Gen. Joshua Whitney, of Binghamton, in 1813, and in 1826 was elected to the Assembly from Broome County, and took an active and influential part in reforming the Statute Laws of the State. By appointment of the Governor he fulfilled the duties of a Judge of the Common Pleas in his own county, and of a General of Brigade in the Militia of the State. He was the friend of Jackson and Van Buren and Marcy, and of the political party which they represented, until the manner of the onslaught on the National Bank and the public financial system of the country in 1832-7, forced him with many others to follow the standard of Henry Clay and the then newly inaugurated Whig Party. Upon the formation of the Republican Party he at once joined his fortunes to that organization, and advocated its principles until his death.

Prof. JOHN W. ROUND, Principal of the Seward Institute, in the village of Florida, Orange County, New-York, departed this life on Sunday, 5th inst., aged 42 years. Neuralgia of the heart was the cause of this sudden loss. Prof. ROUND was attacked a few days ago, but not in a way to indicate the approach of a fatal crisis. The patient, however, did not rally, and delirium supervened. In this new visitation Prof. ROUND constantly spoke of his friend and benefactor, Mr. Secretary SEWARD, craving his presence as the one thing that could give him ease. Mr. SEWARD, although immersed in the affairs of the nation, and sorely pressed for a moment that he could call his own, did not hesitate to respond to the call of his humble friend, and repaired at once to Florida, accompanied by his daughter. They arrived on Saturday, but too late for recognition. The Professor was passing unconsciously from the scene of his labors to the bourne where the weary are at rest. Mr. SEWARD was at his bedside until he died, and—although the tongue was silent forever—the dimmed eyes of the village preceptor may have been gratified with the spectacle of the first statesman of America thus humbly performing the last offices of kindly friendship. The deceased was a native of Herkimer County, and for many years had occupied the position of Preceptor to the Institute founded and endowed by Judge SEWARD, the father of the Secretary. He was a gentleman of most genial instincts, and will be regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN AN IMPORTER'S STORE.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of premises No. 48 Water-street, occupied by JAMES SALTAR, an importer. Mr. SALTAR'S loss is about $6,000. He is insured for $3,000 in the Unity Insurance Company. The third floor was occupied by Dr. HORN & Co., as a drug-store. The damage to their stock was $5,000. They are insured in the St. Mark's and Relief Insurance Companies for $4,000. The second floor, occupied by N. LEVY & Co., dealers in cigars and liquors, was damaged to the amount of $5,000. They were insured for the same amount in the Exchange Insurance Company. The first floor, occupied by E. H. KELLOGG, as an oil store, was damaged by water to the amount of $200. Insured in the Etna Insurance Company, of Hartford, for $3,000, and in the Standard Insurance Company for $2,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $2,000, and is fully insured. It is owned by OBADIAH HOLMES. The cellars of the adjoining buildings, Nos. 46, 50 and 52 Water, and No. 80 Pearl-street, were flooded with water, but the amount of damage sustained is not yet known.

FIRE IN THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—About 7½ o'clock, last evening, a fire was discovered in the office of the American Telegraph Company, on the first floor of the building No. 145 Broadway. The smoke was first seen issuing from the floor around the register of the hot-air flue, from which it originated. Doubtless, the timely discovery of the fire prevented the destruction of the building, as the flames threatened to spread very rapidly. It is a fortunate circumstance that the telegraphic apparatus received no injury. The damage amounted to about $100.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—The American Telegraph Company desire to express their thanks to the firemen for their efficiency in extinguishing the fire on their premises, at No. 145 Broadway, this evening.

J. C. HINCHMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 10, 1862.

OFFICE CLERK TO COUNCILMEN—APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.—Mr. SWEENY, the newly-elected Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, made yesterday the following changes in his office: JAMES EARLY, engrossing clerk, in place of J. B. MCDONALD. JOHN CULLIGAN, messenger, in place of GEO. GREEN. JOSEPH HARPER, Jr., assistant messenger, has been removed, but no appointment to fill the vacancy has yet been made. The other employes will remain, including Mr. TOWLE, assistant clerk.

LECTURE ON WAR IMPLEMENTS, GUNPOWDER, &c.—The association for supplying religious reading to our soldiers have arranged with Dr. R. A. FISHER to deliver his lecture on "Gunpowder, Canoon and Projectiles," at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, for the benefit of their fund. The same lecture was delivered at the Cooper Institute recently. By the aid of diagrams, models and chemical experiments, the Doctor is able to render the subject quite intelligible to all.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY BY A BROTHER.—DANIEL MAHER was arrested yesterday by Officer BEDELL, of the Second Precinct, Brooklyn, upon the charge of having assaulted his sister, Mrs. CATHARINE MCCARTY, of No. 33 Park-street, and of having afterwards robbed her of the sum of $68. There were several blows inflicted by MAHER upon the head and face of Mrs. MCCARTY, who remonstrated with her brother while he was taking the money from her. The accused was taken before Justice BRENNAN, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed in default of bail.

CHARGED WITH HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—WM. SHEPARD, *alias* Gibson, was arrested yesterday by Officer ANDERSON, upon the charge of felonious assault and highway robbery. The complainant is SARAH E. STUARES, of No. 275 West Thirty-third-street, who alleges that the prisoner first made an assault upon her, by striking her in the face and then tore from her neck a locket and chain valued at $20, with which he made his escape. Justice QUACKENBOSH held the accused for examination.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—An employe of the Hudson River Railroad Company was yesterday instantly crushed to death, while engaged in coupling some cars at the depôt in Thirty-first-street. The name of deceased was HENRY CLOWERY, aged 44 years, and a native of Ireland. Coroner NAUMANN held an Inquest upon the body. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

REPORTED DEATH OF A PRIZE-FIGHTER.—Last evening the Police received intelligence of the death of WINELL, the Knight of the Ring, who recently submitted to a severe castigation at the hands of his fellow-pummeller, ELLIOT, who was arrested on Wednesday night. Where he died was not stated.

The German Sigel Committee.

GENERAL MEETING—INCREASE OF THE COMMITTEE—A PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION TO BE MADE.

The Committee appointed on Tuesday night to take measures for the purpose of holding a mass meeting of the German Republicans of New-York in reference to the resignation of Gen. SIGEL, met again last evening at HALD'S Hotel. A larger number of sympathizers with the object in view were present than had appeared upon the former occasion, and the liveliest interest was manifested. The meeting organized by calling Mr. FRIEDRICH KAPP to the Chair, and making Mr. WALTER VON GERNSBACH, Secretary. Mr. TSCHIERNAS, in a brief but spirited address, urged the importance of immediate action in the Sigel affair, and moved the appointment of a Committee of Arrangements, to consist of six persons, to be named by the Chair. The motion was passed, and Messrs. Glaubenskleer, Stirn, Mann, Schwarawaelder, Willmann and Windmuller selected as the Committee.

Mr. OTTENDORFER moved that the mass meeting, when held, should be celebrated and regarded as a vote of confidence in Gen. SIGEL. Passed with acclamation.

A letter from St. Louis was then read to the effect that Gen. SIGEL had been compelled to resign by intrigues and misrepresentations locited by fanatical feeling.

Upon Mr. OTTENDORFER'S motion, it was resolved to hold the mass meeting in Cooper Institute, if possible, at the earliest practicable date; and to this effect, other Committees were appointed as follows:

On Finance—Messrs. Baltin, Ottendocrfer, Kutruff, Hauselt, Frankenheimer, Burger and Radde.

On Resolutions—Messrs. Wesendonck, Frank, Tzschirner, Weil, Dr. Wilhelm, Bach and R. A. Wittkaus.

Mr. HUGO WESENDONCK then moved that the present General Committee be increased to the total of thirty members, and the proposition meeting with universal favor, the following names were added: Messrs. Jellinghaus, Schwarzwelder, L. Bitrger, Maidhof, Naumann, Botzendorf, Baltin, R. A. Wittkaus, H. Starr, W. Radde, J. Brill, J. Windmueller, Frankenheimer, C. G. Gunther, Glaubenskleer, A. Frank, G. Bach, Ch. Hauselt, and Kutroff.

It was finally resolved to invite the Turner and Singing Clubs and all other German Associations of the City to participate in the mass meeting, and a motion by Mr. TSCHIERNER, that Pythagoras Hall should hereafter be the headquarters of the Committee, the same, at a late hour, adjourned to meet again on Saturday evening next, at the place last designated.

The German Republican Central Committee—Reorganization for 1862.

The seventh annual Convention of Ward delegates met last evening at the German Republican headquarters in the Steuben House, at 8 o'clock, to reorganize the German Republican Central Committee for the year 1862. Three delegates from every Ward in the City, elected at the close of the bygone year, were present, and the best spirit prevailed. A working organization was effected by calling HENRY RICHARD, of the Twentieth Ward, to the Chair, and appointing GEORGE MANCAOT, of the Sixteenth, and EMIL KIECHNER, of the Eighteenth Ward, Secretaries. Mr. RICHARD, on taking the Chair, made a brief address, in which he congratulated the Convention upon the late success of their party and the bright prospects of the future. When the acclamations that greeted these remarks had subsided, the roll was called and called, whereupon it was discovered that the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards were represented by two sets of delegates. A Committee of six was, upon motion, appointed by the Chair to investigate the claims of the contestants, and in a few moments they presented a majority and a minority report in both cases. Finally, after extended debate, in which the claims of the F. Mallignon and Henry Frank Parties of the Twelfth Ward were warmly sustained by their respective champions, it was finally decided by the Convention to admit the Mallignon delegates to regular recognition.

The case of the Thirteenth Ward, in which the Nathusius, or original regulars, were opposed by the Jackert party, was referred to a new election, to be called and inspected by a Committee of Three, appointed, on motion of Mr. ERAS, by the Chair, who designated Messrs. Steinbrenner, Wermerskirch and Goller as such Committee.

This business having been disposed of, on motion of Mr. STEINHAENNEA, the Committee proceeded to the election of permanent officers for the year.

Mr. ANDREAS WILLMANN was nominated, and by acclamation elected President—Messrs. STEINHAENNEA and ROZDIOZER, by appointment of the President *pro tem.*, escorting him to the chair, upon assuming which Mr. WILLMANN made a brief and appropriate address, referring with satisfaction to the past two years of his active association with the Committee, and pledging himself to do all in his power to still further advance the interests and efforts of a body laboring in the van of the only true party of the people everywhere—the party of justice and freedom. Great applause greeted these eloquent words. Messrs. BAUMANN and STEINHAENNEA were then by acclamation chosen First and Second Vice-Presidents, and Mr. EBBE Recording and Mr. WERMERSKIRCH Corresponding Secretaries. Dr. NAUMANN was unanimously re-elected Treasurer.

Mr. GEORGE KOAPPAA called the attention of the Committee, and urged them to second the efforts of the Germans of New-York, irrespective of party, to express their sense of the intrigues that have compelled Geo. SIGEL to resign. His remarks were received with repeated plaudits, and the Committee adjourned to meet again on the second Friday of February next, when the Standing Committees will be appointed.

The James-street Homicide.

PARTICULARS OF THE AFFRAY.

An investigation was commenced yesterday by Coroner COLLIN, at the New-York Hospital, in the case of THOMAS RYAN, who was shot in the head on New-Year's night, at a public house in James-street. The unfortunate man lingered until yesterday morning, when he expired in great agony at the Hospital, where he has been attended since the night of the occurrence. There were seven or eight witnesses examined yesterday afternoon, but their testimony is, for the most part, of a very conflicting character.

RICHARD GARDISAN and JAMES GERARD both testified that on the night of the transaction in question they went into the saloon of FREDERICK LOWARE, in James-street; that just as they were entering the door they saw LOWERE, the proprietor, extinguish the gas-lights, and immediately after they heard the report of a pistol and saw the deceased fall to the floor. Owing to the prevailing darkness in the room, they could not state who fired the pistol. They were very certain, however, that there were no persons in the room at the time, except the deceased and Lowasa. The latter was enveloped in a cloud of smoke immediately after the pistol was discharged. LOWARE was behind the bar at the time they entered. The other witnesses testified, that when the pistol was fired there were about a dozen persons in the room, and that the lights were only extinguished in part, there being light enough in the room to distinguish all that occurred. They could not, however, state who it was that committed the fatal act. The investigation was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when it will be continued at the Fourth Precinct Station-house. In the meantime the authorities hope to get evidence sufficient to hold the guilty party.

Arrivals in the City.

Brig.-Gen. Rosecrans, and Major T. W. Crawford and Lieut. Kirby, attaches of his Staff; Capt. E. D. Baker, son of the lamented Col. Baker, of the army; Capt. F. G. Young, of the U. S. A., and S. Wilder and lady, of Rochester, are at the Bravoort House.

Ex-Gov. Holley, of Connecticut; Hon. J. N. Jaycox, of Syracuse; C. Delmond and W. A. Cochrane, of Boston; Capt. Ottingeo, of the U. S. N.; H. R. Mygatt, of Oxford; W. H. Warren, of Troy; Wm. Keep, of Lockport; J. S. Allen, of the U. S. N.; G. M. Crane, of Massachusetts, and G. S. Hazard, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. O. B. Matteson, of Utica; Thomas Kennedy, of Glasgow, Scotland, and Dr. Tenkerbury, of Portland, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

James C. Pope, from Prince Edward's Island, and J. C. Hasbrouck, of Kingston, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Winder, of the U. S. A.; J. L. Sperry, of California; J. S. Mitchell and family, of White Plains; N. S. Bell, of the U. S. A., and Chas. Harkness, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. Beers and Dr. Beers, of New-York, are at the Everett House.

Dr. Siogleton, of Canada, and T. Williams and lady, of Stonington, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The Army and Navy Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association acknowledge the receipt of the following: $150 each from two ladies of the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-street, for two chapel tents; one box from G. T. HUTARD, containing magazines, books and papers; one box from "Doreas Society" or Grace Church, containing comforts for sick soldiers; soldiers' mits and jellies for the sick, from Mrs. SAMUEL SMITH.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The annual meeting of the Plymouth Church Society was held on Thursday evening, when the following named persons were elected Trustees by almost a unanimous vote: HENRY COLLINS, E. T. K. GIBSON, D. S. ARNOLD. R. D. BENEDICT was reappointed Clerk. A vote of thanks to Rev. Mr. BEECHER was passed for his offer to relinquish a portion of his salary, in order to aid in meeting the unusually heavy current expenses of the year.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for Monday, 13th.—Equity Causes and Demurrers.—Nos. 8, 15, 19, 21, 39, 59, 61, 66, 64. Jury trials will be continued Monday, Jan. 27. Circuit Court, Monday next, first twenty causes.

DEAD ANIMALS.—The offal contractor reports that during the last year he has removed from the streets of this city 2,398 bodies of dead animals, viz.: Dogs, 482; cows, 796; horses, 966; other dead, 139.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, etc., at retail by SILLECK & CO., corner Fulton and William sts.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

It will be Unwise to Purchase a Sewing Machine before comparing the two leading kinds—the GROVER & BAKER STITCH and the LOCK-STITCH—and testing the work of each, at No. 495 BROADWAY.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies' white satin, kid and linen Gaiters and Slippers, Ladies' Balmorals and India-rubber Boots and Shoes. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

The Highest Premium Paid for Gold at the Banking office of THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

MARRIED.

DAY—O'BRIEN.—In this CITY, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 192 East 20th-st., by Rev. Dr. Lathrop, Rev. HENRY S. DAY, of Potsdam, to MARY, eldest daughter of Terence O'Brien, Esq., of this City.

HENDERSON—DAVIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Wilbur F. Watkins, ALEXANDER HENDERSON to Miss JEMIMA DAVIS, both of this City.

BARNARD—HASBROUCK.—In Kingston, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 7, by Rev. Dr. Lillie, assisted by Rev. Dr. Gosman, JOSEPH FOLGER BARNARD, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, and EMILY BUDDALL, daughter of Hon. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck.

JOHNSTON—SHERWOOD.—In Sing Sing, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Wilson G. Phraner, Mr. JOHN L. JOHNSTON, of Newark, N. J., to Miss FANNIE A. SHERWOOD, of Sing Sing.

DIED.

MCCULLOUGH.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 9, JAMES MCCULLOUGH, Jr., in the 32d year of his age.

The friends of his father, James McCullough, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at No. 173 West 16th-st., on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 12½ o'clock, without further invitation.

LUFF.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 10, at 3½ o'clock, after a long and painful illness, ELIZA LUFF, daughter of the late John N. Luff, in the 55th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her brothers, Nicholas W. and Charles E. Luff, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 8 East 34th-st., on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock.

TURNBULL.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 9, ANNA WILKES TURNBULL, daughter of the late Dr. Robert J. Turnbull, of Westchester, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her family are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Sunday next, after morning service.

GRAY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 9, of diphtheria, CLARENCE, only surviving child of George F. and Julia Z. Gray, aged 1 year, 11 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the parents are invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 208 East 29th-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MUMFORD.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, LOUISA, wife of John I. Mumford, and daughter of the late A. Lispenard Underhill, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Saturday,) the 11th instant, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at Trinity Church.

TUCKER.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, suddenly, EDWARD GAY, only son of Henry and Mary Rebecca Tucker, of New-York, aged 1 year, 7 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, from the residence of Mr. A. C. Van Epps, (Truant Home, on Clove Road, near Flatbush-av.,) where, while on a visit with his parents, he died. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice.

☞ Albany, Troy and Auburn papers please copy.

BORDEN.—In Flushing, on Friday, Jan. 10, of consumption, IRA B. W. BORDEN, aged 21 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his grandmother, on Whitestone-av.

CLARK.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 9, Mrs. MARGARET H. CLARK, widow of the late James B. Clark, of this City.

Her friends in this City are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, in Elizabeth.

MCAULEY.—In Newburgh, Orange County, on Thursday, Jan. 9, Mrs. ABBY J., relict of the late Chas. McAuley, formerly of this City, aged 51 years.

MCLAOAR.—In Cuylerville, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 8, WILLIAM MCLAOAR, in the 37th year of his age.

DE KLYN.—In Peekskill, on Thursday morning, Jan. 9, Mrs. EUPHEMIA DE KLYN, relict of the late Leonard De Klyn, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. Dr. Halliday, in Peekskill, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends leaving New York in the 9 o'clock A. M. train of the Hudson River Railroad will arrive in time. The remains will be taken to New-York for interment, arriving at 30th-st. depôt at 4 o'clock P. M., where carriages will be in waiting.

VAN WINKLE.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 9, Miss JANE VAN WINKLE, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, in Brinkerhoff-st., South Bergen, N. J.

GARSIDE.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 9, JOHN GARSIDE, a native of Sheffield, Eng., in the 59th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Church, Newark.

SLAUGHTER.—In Port Huron, Mich., on Friday, Jan. 3, after a brief illness, Mrs. MARY M. SLAUGHTER, daughter of Jno. Wells, in the 31st year of her age.

COLLAMORE.—In Paris, France, on Saturday, Dec. 14, MARGARET, wife of Ebenezer Collamore, of New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S **KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 15.—Jan. 10, 1862.
33, 17, 48, 72, 9, 12, 24, 15, 60, 4, 73, 71.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 16.—Jan. 10, 1862.
NOT RECEIVED.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

BLANDINA,
For the Cure and Prevention of CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE, SORE LIPS, &c.
25c. per bottle. Prepared by KIMBER & UNDERHILL, Flushing, L. I.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 405 Grand-st., in the fancy-store.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and Ireland, per steamer ETNA, and for the Continent of Europe, *vid* Hamburg, per the BORUSSIA, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
WM. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

FARMS!
FOR
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
IN
The Most Fertile State
In the Union.
THE
Illinois Central R. R.
OFFER
Rich Rolling Prairie Land!
AT

Only $12
PER ACRE.

These Lands are adjacent to the Railroad. A tract of EIGHTY ACRES will make a good comfortable homestead. The purchaser may buy
ON LONG CREDIT!
paying interest at six per cent. annually, and if he has one thousand dollars in money, he can this year, at
THE LOW PRICE
of Lumber, contract for a convenient house, fencing, and farming tools. The Company has sold OVER ONE THOUSAND of such
TRACTS OF LAND
this season. It is well known that Chicago sends more grain to market than all the Western lake ports combined; this is the best proof of the richness and
GREAT VALUE OF
the Illinois Lands. The Illinois Central Railroad was finished in 1856, built through a sparsely settled country. It takes to market this year, upwards of
THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS
of Grain, besides cattle, hogs, and many other products. For further information, apply by letter or in person to
Land Commissioner
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, Chicago, Ill.


WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
WINE STORES.
FREDERICK S. COZZENS,
No. 73 WARREN-ST., New-York, and
NO. 294 E-ST., Three doors from WILLARD'S HOTEL, PENNSYLVANIA-AV., WASHINGTON, D. C.,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN WINES, BRANDIES, etc.
SOLE AGENT FOR N. LONGWORTH'S OH

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

THE COPYRIGHT OF THE OCTOROON.

Dion Boucicault vs. *George L. Fox et al.*—This was an action brought to recover damages against the defendants for an alleged violation of the plaintiff's copyright of the play called "The Octoroon," concerning which, as will be remembered, there was great litigation some two years ago between the present plaintiff and Mr. Stuart, who then controlled the Winter Garden. The plaintiff giving in evidence the copyright of the play proved by Miss Burke, who acted in the piece, that the play was performed for nine nights at the New-Bewery Theatre, of which the defendants were lessees. The defendants gave evidence in relation to the old controversy between Stuart and Boucicault, and proved that they bought from Stuart the manuscript of the play and the scenery for $350. At the time of the purchase the controvetsy between Sinart and Boucicault was pending, and it was mentioned in the negotiation, both Stuart and Lingard agreeing, that Stuart had the right to the play, but Stuart only sold whet right he had in the piece. After the piece had been played several nights at the New Bowery, the plaintiff caused notice to be given to them that they were infringing upon his copyright, and they then desisted. Some of the witnesses were asked as to the similarity between the play and Mayne Reid's novel of *The Quadroon*, but the evidence was excluded by the Court.

The plaintiff claimed that the defendant was not limited in the amount of demages which he ought to recover in the case, by the Copyright Act, which declares that for the first violation the author shall recover $100, and for each subsequent violation $50.

The defendants also claimed that the performance of the play by them was assented to by the plaintiff. They gave evidence that he did not make any objection, and that he knew that they were playing the piece, and saw the bills, in which they stated that they had bought the play and the scenery from Stuart.

Judge Shipman charged the jury in substance as follows:

1. The literary property of the play, if it was the original production of the plaintiff, was in him. That he produced it—wrote it—Stuart himself testifies, and the fact that he was in the employ of Stuart would confer upon the latter no title to the play, and no right to use it beyond the terms of his contract with the plaintiff, which was to bring ent his play at the Winter Garden.

Where a man hires another to write a work, the literary composer is the author and not his employer.

2. The author employed to write the book or play, although he may use facts and incidents open to all, if by his own intellectual labor he produces a composition substantially new in itself, he is entitled to a copyright. Many of the finest productions of genius, productions that have enriched the literature of the world, have embodied much that was old and well known. The old materials may be likened to dry bones, which the breath of creative genius clothes with flesh, and calls into life.

3. That the evidence of a copyright issued to the plaintiff for this play in question, is *prima facie* evidence of itself that he is the author of the piece.

4. That an author may abandon his production to the public, but in this case there is no evidence of any such abandonment on the part of the plaintiff. It is shown indeed that it was represented on the stage, but that is not such evidence.

5. That under the terms of the contract between the plaintiff and Stuart, or his trustee, Fields, whatever might be their right to represent the play under their own management or supervision, whether at the Winter Garden or elsewhere, the contract gave them no power to sell that right to the defendants, and they could confer no right upon the defendants to represent the play at the New Bowery Theatre, an entirely independent establishment, without the consent of the author.

6. That if the defendants did so represent it, as stated by Miss Burke, then the jury will inquire if it was with the conseat of the plaintiff. If it was with the consent of the plaintiff, then he is not entitled to recover. If it was without his consent, he is entitled to recover. As the consent is alleged by the defendant as an answer to the claim of the plaintiff, the burden of proof is on the defendants. The defendants give evidence on this point that the plaintiff knew of the representation of the play by them, and did not dissent, and the defendant's counsel argues that this is like the case of the man who stands by and sees another erecting a building upon his land, who, if he makes no objection, is estopped from making any claim for damages. Here there was no expense being incurred by the defendants. The play and the scenery were all purchased before they represented it, and before the alleged consent was given.

Then, on the other hand, the plaintiff proves that he was at this time endeavoring to restrain Stuart, the assignor of the defendants, from representing this very play, and this is a fact which the jury may consider as bearing upon the question of whether he gave his consent to its representation by these parties.

The play-bills, which the defendants also rely upon as evidence to charge the plaintiff with knowledge, and from which knowledge without dissent they seek his assent, counted upon the purchese from Sinert. *His* consent was obtained. The notice in the play-bill is as follows:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"Messrs. Fox & Lingard beg to inform their patrons and the public that they have purchased from W. Stuart, Esq., the proprietor of the Winter Garden, the successful drama of 'The Octeroon,' with all the scenery, properties, music, machinery, and everything appertaining to the piece, which will be produced in the same brilliant manner that characterized its original success."

Now it is for the jury to say whether the defendants, in the face of this notice, were, or even supposed they were, acting under the consent of the plaintiff.

7. A few words as to the damages. The statute says they must be not less than $100 for the first night, and $50 for subsequent nights; and Miss Burke says it was played nine nights, which would make $500. I do not charge you that you cannot go beyond that amount in fixing the damages, but in the entire absence of any evidence from which the jury could fix upon any other rate, I leave it to them whether they can with any propriety go beyond the amonat fixed by statute.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $500.

For plaintiff, Mr. Cram; for defendant, Judge Whiting.

Conflict of Evidence.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Balcom.

William Atwater et al. vs. *James B. Hixon.*—This was an action upon an account. The defence was that the goods sold were sold to the firm of Geddings & Hixon, and not to the defendant solely. The evidence was conflicting on the question whether the goods were sold upon the sole credit of Hixon or to the firm. It appeared that the goods were delivered to a Mrs. Lovett in the Fall of 1860. The Court decided that the decision of the questione of fect wes peculiarly the province of the jury, and that it was their duty, not disregarding such instructions as they might receive from the Court, to harmonize the conflicting evidence so far as practicable, and, in case of palpable contradictions, to say which testimony was worthy of belief and what witnesses were worthy of belief. The jury had not agreed upon a verdict at a late heur in the afternoon.

Names upon a Firm Sign as Evidence of Partnership.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Vanderhoff vs. *Wesson, Walter & Co.*—This was an action upon a premissory note of $800. The defence was, that the firm of Wesson, Walter & Co. was composed of the defendants, Wesson, Walter & Cushing, and that the defendant, Andrew Wesson, Jr., was not and had never been a member of the firm. The plaintiff proved that under the name of the firm upon one of the signs the name of Andrew Wesson, Jr., appeared among the individual names of the members of the firm; and testified that the senior member of the firm stated to him that Andrew Wesson, Jr., was a partner in the concern. The latter statement was contradicted by one of the defendants who also testified that Wesson, Jr. was not and never had been a member of the firm; that the only reason the name was thus displayed was that customers who dealt with Wesson, Jr. might more readily find him. It was conceded that plaintiff was entitled to judgment against the defendants who admitted themselves to be members of the firm. The plaintiff insisted that the defendant Wesson, Jr., having suffered his name to be thus used, was liable to a party who had dealt with the firm and who had been misled by the sign, in the same manner as if he had been actually a partner.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. R. C. West, Surrogate.

The wills of Peter Coon, Jonathan G. Eveleth and C. Miller were admitted to prebate. They contained nothing of public interest.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge McCunn presiding, Thos. Day and his wife Jane were tried for stealing a watch from the person of William Olsen, and acquitted.

John Kapp pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was fined 6 cents.

Catharine Tingle was tried for stealing $35 in bank bills from Reuben Jackson, and acquitted.

Oswald Edlen and Peter Folch were placed on trial for grand larceny, but the case was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Liggins vs. *Liggins.*—Default opened, and cause referred to Hon. Murray Hoffman.

Youngs, administrator, vs. *Campbell.*—Motion granted. See memorandum filed.

A REVIVAL MEETING.—A revival meeting has been commenced at the Trinity M. E. Church, in Jersey City, where there is preaching and prayer every evening.

PERSONAL.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, OF HIGH respectability, lately arrived from Europe, and holding a tutorship in a private family, is desirous of meeting with an American amateur piano-forte player, lady or gentleman, who for the sake of mutual improvement and the pleasure to be derived from the study of music, would feel inclined to devote a few hours weekly (evening) to playing some good violin and piano-forte music with him. He is considered a fair performer on the former instrument. The best references given and required. Communications are requested to be forwarded to G. A. W., Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK NUGENT, who went to work on Friday, 3d inst.; he is a stone-mason by trade, and his height is five feet ten inches, and stout in proportion, with a slight stoop, black hair and side whiskers, and when last seen was on the night of the second day as above stated; he was in company with a man who worked in the same job with him, and has not since returned; any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his much afflicted wife and family. Address to ELIZBETH NUGENT, No. 243 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH board, a pleasant furnished hall bedroom, in a private family. Gas, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will rent, with board, two entire floors, handsomely furnished, in a modern house, centrally located. Apply at No 279 4th-av. References exchanged, and terms in accordance with the times.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM AND BEDroom, on third floor, to let, with board; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 40 West 16th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st.—A large room (second floor) and bedroom attached, if desired, for a gentleman and his wife or a gentleman, five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A Pleasant front rooms may be obtained by applying at No. 37 Cranberry-st., near Columbia; house has all the modern improvements, and convenient to the ferries; terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE—NEAR 4TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.—Mrs. HUNTINGTON having taken this house, invites the attention of parties desiring board. The location is one of the most pleasant and convenient in the City. Parties calling soon will find a number of very desirable rooms for families or single persons. Prices will be reasonable, and the house kept in the best manner.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman and his wife; they seek good board, but especially the comforts of a refined and social home; locality central; terms not to exceed $12. Most unexceptional references given and required. Keepers of boarding-houses need not apply. Address S. J. D., Box No. 3,486 Post-office.

BOARD ON THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Parlor story, unfurnished except carpet; private table if desired; also a whole second story, handsomely furnished, and rooms on third and fourth floors; houses and furniture new. Dinner at 6. References required. Apply at No. 20 West 35th-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, or a single gentleman, may obtain a large handsomely furnished room with large pantry, on second floor, in a desirable location, and convenient to ferries, by addressing, with real name and reference, J., Brooklyn Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE FINE, LARGE room, with extension, water, gas, &c., on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen; also a single room, at No. 6 Willow-st.; two minutes' walk to the ferry. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms reasonable.

NOW VACANT.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, consisting of parlor, with from two to four bedrooms, bath, &c. Also, a small parlor and bedrooms, all having baths attached, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 8th-av. and 22d-st. Private table, or board at *table d'hote*.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room and bedroom, in a private family, with breakfast or full board. Location up town, not above 18th-st. Address, with full particulars and price, MAX, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also a back room.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS IN ISLIP, L. I., BEAUtiful for situation, on the shore of the South Bay, and at most eligible points, commanding all privileges of that salubrious region. One contains 80 acres, all tilled; the other near 300 acres, in arable land, salt meadow and wood. Inquire of ARDEN SMITH, Babylon, L. I.

A FARM WANTED OF 100 ACRES, AND another adjoining, or same vicinity, of 60 acres, both highly improved, within 25 miles of this City, for which cash and a new first-class dwelling house, now under contract on Lexington-av., will be paid. Inquire of GEO. B. GRANNISS, No. 37 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 15 and 16.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ¼ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COTTAGE NEAR THE CITY AT A SACRIFICE—With an acre of choice fruits, location unequaled, at Elton, Morrisania; fruits sold for $300 this year. DITCHETT, Westchester Land Office, corner of Chatham and Chambers sts., brown-stone building, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT MOUNT VERNON—A first-class house, barn and out-houses, one acre of land, plenty of fruit trees, &c., 45 minutes from New-York, 3 minutes from depôt. For further particulars, inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 60 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, on States Island, two first-class houses, with modern improvements and good outbuildings, with about ten acres of ground each; would prefer to have them both in the same neighborhood; they are wanted for private residences, and will have the best attention given to the property; is willing to pay a good rent for what will suit. Address Box No. 3,464 New-York Postoffice.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WIDow lady of the highest respectability, in desires of taking a eligibly-located and genteely-furnished house, with the privilege of receiving a few personal friends as boarders; references of the best class will be given, and the rent amply secured or paid in advance, if desired. Address M. G., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR three months; situation to be near Broadway and below 23d-st. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY No. 147 and 149 West-35th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 80, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & SUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR RELIABLE securities, two 3-story, high stoop, brick houses, in Brooklyn, in a good neighborhood; houses in good order, occupied by good tenants, and free from incumbrance. CLARK & GODDARD, No. 55 Cedar-st., American Exchange Bank Building.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STORE TO RENT.—TWENTY DESIRABLE first-class stores to rent on Broadway and other locations, cheap. Full particulars at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO HORSEMEN.—FOR SALE THE TROTTING mare *Josephine*, full 15¾ hands high, young, sound, kind and fast—the most promising untrained horse in the State; price $250. To be seen, for a few days, at No. 118 Clinton-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A TEAM OF heavy horses, sound and kind, suitable for truck-work. Apply to W. H. WEBB, No. 200 Lewis-st.

SKATES.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES and straps of every description. Yogg's patent lever buckloon straps. FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 216 Pearl-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 32-st., and No. 113 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SYLLABUS OF DISCOURSES BY REV. Thomas L. Harris, in the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square.

SUNDAY, Jan. 12—Morning: *Primeval Man.* Evening: *The Blessedness of Peace.*

SUNDAY, Jan. 19—Morning: *The Origin of Revelation.* Evening: *The Law of Divine Recompense.*

SUNDAY, Jan. 26—Morning: *Epochs of Religion in the Soul.* Evening: *The Witness of Christ in the Human Spirit.*

The Christian congregation, under the charge of Mr. Harris, in announcing their removal to this larger and more commodious place of worship, cordially invite seekers after the higher Christian life, without regard to sect, to make themselves acquainted with the subject and spirit of these advanced ministrations.

Hours of service: 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

PROFESSOR MATTISON NOW PREACHES regular in the new church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Morning subject TO-MORROW—*Failure of Balak to Curse Israel.* EVENING—*Distinguishing Characteristics of Independent Methodism.* All who would like to know more of this new order of Christians are especially invited to attend.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORner of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Pastor, Rev. S. H. Platt, recently appointed. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. John H. Knae, and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. Platt. Sermon to the young; subject—*God's Invitation to a Life of Pleasure.* Eccl. ix., 7-10. All are invited. Seats free.

WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn.—Rev. John S. Mitchell, D. D., Paster. Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, of Jersey City, will preach in this Church next SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Rev. J. S. Mitchell, D. D., in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Rev. Joseph Hayward, the popular revival preacher, in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. The public cordially invited. Seats free.

YOUNG MEN OF BROOKLYN.—REV. Newton Heston will preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Mr. Heeson will preach a sermon to the young men of Brooklyn. Subject—*The Men for the Times.* Sunday school 9 and 2 o'clock. Lecture Tuesday evening. Children's meeting Thursday evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The regular "Children's Service" of the day is held every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Being an asylum for the homeless and the wretched, the children are often rough in the exterior, but none the less interesting. Two blocks from the corner of Broadway and Worth-st.

NEW BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN Chapel in Phillips' hall, between 45th and 46th sts. Rev. Lucius H. Vandoran and his congregation have removed from 47th-st. Hall to the above new hall. Rev. J. Halsted Carroll will preach next SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and a Union preaching meeting by different ministers at 7 P. M. Seats free.

GREEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PROF. Gd. C. Van Norman, LL.D., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Chas. E. Harris, Pastor, at 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Services every evening next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching on MONDAY EVENING by Rev. L. L. Baldwin, Missionary to China.

PREACHING IN FRENCH UP TOWN.—Rev. M. Fivaz, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Dr. Parker's Church, west side of 4th-av., corner of 22d-st. The SUNDAY MORNING service in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., is continued, as usual, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, 11TH-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th avs.—Services in the chapel, and preaching by the pastor, J. T. Laning, TOMORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of next week. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Seats free to all.

MESSIAH'S UNIVERSAL KINGDOM.—We to you, Scribes (Lawyers,) Pharisees (Clergymen,) Hypocrites (Doctors,) because you shut the Kingdom of Heaven against men, for you go not in yourselves; and those that are going in, you suffer not to enter. DANIEL MILTON, the Promised Shiloh.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Mattoney-st., Rev. William P. Hammond, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor. AFTERNOON at 3. Communion at 7 P. M.; preaching by the Pastor. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN, THE "ELOQUENT Blind Preacher," will deliver a Lecture on *Alexander Hamilton*, at Irving Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 26c. To be had at the principal hotels, book and music stores, and at the door.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY Association of the Church of the Holy Apostles, will be celebrated in that Church, corner of 9th-av. and 29th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 12. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop Potter and other clergymen. Services commencing at 7½ P. M.

"A GOOD TIME, OR PLEASURE," WILL be the subject of the Fourth Lecture of the current series to the Young, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. Brooks. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the morning at 10½.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching TO-MORROW, by Joseph T. Curry, on *Life only through Christ to be obtained at the Resurrection*, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER OF Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh. MORNING Service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Wm. W. Phillips, D. D., may be expected to preach TO-MORROW EVENING: service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

LECTURE.—REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., will lecture in the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Text Hour of Popular Liberty and Government.* Tickets 25 cents each.

SAMUEL S. SNOW, HERALD OF CHRIST IN his second advent, will preach the "sore word of prophecy" on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Subject—*The Cause and Final Results of the Present Trouble.* Friends of Christ are invited.

"THE GREAT BATTLE OF ARMAGEDDON accompanying the return of Christ, about 1864-68, according to many eminent expositors," is the subject of a lecture by Rev. M. Baxter, Episcopal Minister, in the Moravian Church, Houston and Mott sts., at 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW. Seats free

REV. WM. C. DUNCAN, D. D., LATE PASTor of the Coliseum-place Baptist Church, in New-Orleans, will preach in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. Rossar Lowry.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH CHURCH, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., will commence on SUNDAY EVENING a series of practical lectures to the young. The first will be on *The Importance of Physical Education.*

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach on SUNDAY NIGHT, in Rev. Dr. Buchanan's Church, on 13th-st., near 6th-av., on *The moral and Religious Wants of our Soldiers, with glimpses of Camp Life.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Rector of St. Luke's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. LUTHER H. VAN DOREN WILL preach in the 28th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ o'clock; subject—*The Wonders of God's Word.* And at 3 o'clock; subject—*How to know a true Christian.*

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Republic—its Dangers, Imaginary and Real—What are They?*

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Rev. Henry D. Northrop will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland st., between Myrtle and Park avs., SUNDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. G. F. FLANDERS—SECOND UNIVERsalist Church, 11th-st., 2d-av., will deliver a lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on Oliver Cromwell; Or, *the Right Man in the Right Place.* The public freely invited. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—MORAL AND REligious reading for our volunteers, at the lecture-room of Barnum's Museum, SUNDAY at 3 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Sabin, Theodora Tilton and Chauncy Schaffer will address the meeting. Admission free.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—St. John's Park, Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, upon *The Gospel in the Book of Esther*; and in the EVENING, upon *The Day of Pentecost.*

PROTRACTED MEETING—IN WILLETT-st. M. E. Church, to commence SABBATH EVENING. Public Service in the Church at 7½ o'clock every Evening except Saturday. Preaching Saturday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. Searles.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS, LAMARTINE HALL, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Charles Partridge, Esq., will speak next Sunday Evening.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Seats free. Service at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. Alexander Vinton, D. D., will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

OUR NATIONAL PERILS.—REV. J. R. W. Sloane will preach on the above subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. Cheever's.)

CHRIST'S PARABLES.—TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, Rev Moses Ballou will consider the *Parable of the Sower* (Matt. 13.) Communion service in the MORNING.

"SENSATION PREACHING."—REV. WM. Alvin Hawley, pastor, will preach on the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 54th-av. and 22d-st. Rev. Dr. Thomas Sewell, of Baltimore, will preach on *Christian Missions*, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

MISS EMMA HARDING WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subjects: Morning—*Magnetism.* Evening—*Philosophy of Sleep.*

MRS. E. J. FRENCH WILL LECTURE IN the Cooper Union, Room No. 20, on SUNDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 P. M., on the *Evidences of Modern Spiritualism.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION of the 14th-st., Presbyterian Church, will be celebrated on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, in the church, (corner of 2d-av. and 15th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Stephan Paxon, Missionary of the Am. S. S. Union. The children, under the direction of Mr. Lucius Hart, will sing some hymns and music prepared expressly for the occasion.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Laens, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Mortgage sale of elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of richly-carved ebony furniture from Bombay, viz.: sofas, chairs, centre table with Himalaya marble top, consol do., all of the finest description. Also, rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle, rosewood bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, centre tables, black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, library tables and book cases, oak dining-room chairs, extension tables, marble-top sideboards, richly-carved do. in mahogany and black walnut; rosewood, amoir and bedroom chairs; hall tables, velvet and carved hall chairs to match, chandeliers, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, oil-cloths, &c. Also, very fine Persian fancy gold China vases, Parian groups, jewel caskets, boy figures, terra cotta vases, painted and gilt china dinner and tea sets, together with a large assortment of kitchen ware. Also, a small but select private library of about 250 volumes of selected standard and miscellaneous literature, comprising London, Edinburgh and Westminster Reviews, consecutive numbers of Marryat's and Dickens' works, Harpers' and Putnam's Magazines, Franklin Expedition, and other valuable works in substantial library binding, in morocco, calf and cloth. One rosewood carved piano-forte, with 7 octaves, of beautiful tone, with guarantee for three years from July last. Also, one mahogany piano-forte and one mahogany upright piano.

Thos. M. Franklin, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—THOS. M. FRANKLIN will sell on MONDAY next, Jan. 13, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable house and lot situated No. 20 West 37th-st., near 5th-av. The lot is 98 feet 9 inches deep, by 20 feet front and rear. The house is three stories, brick, with baths, gas, &c. The premises can be seen from now until the time of sale, between the hours of 9 and 11½ A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M.

J. H. Boalsy, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK, at No. 4 Cortlandt-st. Bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, wardrobes, hair, husk and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, comforters, blankets, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c.

B. H. Chilton, Auctioneer.

SALE AT McCAULEY'S STABLES, NO. 97 East 24th-st., near 3d-av., on MONDAY, Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., 12 or 15 condemned Government horses, to be sold as follows: Horses as they are. Terms cash. By order of Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER EITHER SILENT OR active, with a cash capital of $3,000 to $5,000, in the manufacturing and sale of a new article just patented and already introduced with success on the market; the said article is very useful and needed in every family. The sale of it cannot be affected by the present war. The inventor has all his time engaged in its manufacture in New-Jersey, a man of business who can attend the office in New-York, would be preferred. Address A. K. L., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, mentioning where an interview can be had.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT and shoe establishment, situated in the heart of a thriving and rapidly-growing city within a few miles of New-York, has been established for upwards of 30 years; the present proprietors are doing a fine business, but being desirous of confining themselves exclusively to the wholesale trade, they offer their entire retail business and good will for sale on reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of M. MULFORD, No. 27 Spruce-st. New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD will and lease (three years to run from the 1st of May next) of an old-established clothing store, now doing a good business. A good opportunity for a person wishing to enter into a business already established. Reason for selling, ill health of the proprietor. Apply to R. S. VAN TASSEL, with Halsted & Stiles, No. 62 Murray-st., or to D. SICKLES, firm of Macoy & Sickles, No. 630 Broome-st., corner Crosby.

ANY PARTY HAVING A FEW HUNdred dollars to invest in manufacturing articles in great demand for the Army, consisting of waterproof clothing, &c., can address, for three days, J. H. D., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER, WITH UNEMPLOYED cash capital, would enter as partner, any well established business, either manufacturing or otherwise. Address G. P. A., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FOR SALE—A RUCHE MANUFACTURING BUSIness. For particulars, apply on the premises, No. 691 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

PATTISON BROTHERS.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000 CAPITAL in a safe and profitable manufacturing business. Address N. X., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Trustees of the New-York Fire Department Fund, held at Firemen's Hall, Dec. 27, 1861, the Board was organized by the election of the following officers, and the appointment of the Committees as named below for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT.
HENRY A. BURR,
Corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.—House No. 22 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.)

SECRETARY.
GEORGE F. NESBITT,
Nos. 167 and 169 Pearl-st.—House No. 79 Lexington-av.

COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS.
JONAS N. PHILLIPS,
No. 85 Pike-slip.—House No. 267 9th-st.
JAMES Y. WATKINS,
No. 16 Catharine-st.—House No. 28 Henry-st.
ZOPHAR MILLS,
No. 144 Front-st.—House No. 207 Madison-st.
SAMUEL B. THOMSON,
No. 84 Beekman-st.—House No. 243 West 19th-st.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN,
No. 21 Rose-st.—House No. 137 Henry-st.
ROBERT McGINNIS,
No. 5 Depeyster-st.—House 73d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
JAMES RAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.
James Y. Watkins, Robert McGinnis, Jas. Baremore.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Samuel B. Thomson, James Y. Watkins, A. F. Ockershausen, Robert McGinnis, H. A. Burr.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.
A. F. Ockershausen, Zophar Mills, Jonas N. Phillips.

COMMITTEE ON FUEL.
Robert McGinnis, Samuel B. Thomson, Jas. Baremore.

COMMITTEE ON BENEFITS AND TO SOLICIT DONATIONS.
Zophar Mills, James Y. Watkins, James Baremore.

JOHN G. GILES, Treasurer.
HENRY A. BURR, President.
GEORGE F. NESBITT, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—IN THIS CITY, BEtween the 30th ult. and the 1st inst., 80 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, (now the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad,) of $1,000 each, with coupons of January, 1857, to January, 1874, attached, and the coupon of July, 1856, accompanying each bond.

The numbers of the Bonds will be given in a subsequent advertisement.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the said Bonds, or any portion thereof.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Bonds on their delivery to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FROM THE United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 2,473, dated March 17, 1858, to John C. Cheeseman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Executors of Stephen B. Munn, for Ten Thousand Dollars, with interest at four per cent. from date. All persons interested are required to show cause, within six weeks, why a new certificate shall not issue in lieu of that lost.—Dec. 3, 1861.

JOHN C. CHEESEMAN,
CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, } Executors.
JOHN A. COLLIER.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A C

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place.
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.
Holders of certificates of a loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

GOLD.
Highest premium paid for GOLD by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRUE CONDITION of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, a Banking Association, on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1861.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted and Loans		$2,262,036 18
Loans to Directors	$127,234	
Real Estate		460,000 00
U. S. and New-York S Stocks and Interest		4,020,848 91
Expense Account		82,931 15
Overdrafts		452 30
Specie		644,927 55
Cash Items, Bills and Checks of City Banks		538,194 73
Due from Banks		42,377 97
Total		$7,991,768 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$3,000,000 00
Profits		302,953 70
Registered Bank Notes	$436,035	
Registered Bank Notes on hand	116,026	320,009 00
Outstanding Circulation of late Bank New-York		74,483 00
Due Depositors on Demand		4,113,891 31
Due to Banks		180,451 18
Total		$7,991,768 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—ANTHONY P. HALSEY, President, and WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the 28th day of December, 1861, (being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same,) according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said Bank is an Associated Bank, and is located in the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York; that it has a Banking-house for the transaction of its business; and that from the 1st day of January, 1862, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.
A. P. HALSEY, President.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 9th January, 1862, before me,
PHILIP NEWMAN, Notary Public,
in and for the City and County of New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month, and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various Branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 31 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending the 31st of December, as follows:
On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum; and
On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 20th inst.
The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
P. PERIT, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable in 1883, of the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Imo., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 1 3d-av.,
(Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.
Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 8 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PUNNETT, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.
HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER 42D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1872, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMEITSON, Treasurer.

BOTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Eleven Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 20th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
R. BAYLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on $400,000 first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR THE
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest as from Jan. 1.
The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $457,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. Interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 70 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—At an election for fourteen Directors of this Company, composing the second class, the same gentlemen were reelected for three years.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Oakley,	Edwd. F. Davison,	Oliver Hoyt,
Sheldon Smith,	George Barrell,	George T. Plume,
G. J. S. Thompson,	Hy. A. Smythe,	James C. Holden,
Edmund A. Smith,	Aaron L. Reid,	Albert Clark,
G. W. Powers,	William H. Scott,	Wm. Hertzel,
E. V. Haughwout,	Fred'k C. Oakley,	John M. Tobin,
Gouvr. S. Bibby,	F. J. Hosford,	Benj. W. Floyd,
Abel K. Foster,	John F. Holbrook,	Oliver Bryan,
M. B. Spaulding,	J. S. T. Stranahan,	Joseph S. Lowrey,
William Tilden,	Wm. K. Hinman,	Wm. Holmes Noble,
Daniel L. Ross,	Peter F. Randolph,	James C. Harriott,
Oscar Cheesman,	G. W. Burnham,	Martin A. Howell,
Francis Mauy,	John P. Wakeman,	Edward A. Bibby,
R. W. Martin,	Theodore W. Todd,	Andrew V. Stout.

RICHARD OAKLEY, President.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1862.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding three hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-law. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 33d-st., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before Saturday, the 11th of January, will bear interest from the 1st of January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH S. HAWKINS, DAVID LOGAN and CHARLES H. BUCKMASTER, plaintiffs, against — COSBY and — ANDERSON, copartners, under the firm of Cosby & Anderson, defendants. Summons. To the above-named defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest from the 4th day of June, 1861, besides the costs of this action. Dated Dec. 5, 1861.
MAN & PARSONS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The said complaint was filed in the office of said Clerk on the 13th day of December, 1861.
MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d14-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL, }
WM. McMURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON. }
au24-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.
EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
sl4-law6mS* EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.
We offer for sale one entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces
Pine, ½ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ½ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ½ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ½ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ½ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1½ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ½ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ½ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square
Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.
We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.
SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL REMOVAL.—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 258 (formerly No. 376) Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Teeth inserted on their improved Atmospheric Pressure Plates without extracting the roots. Full sets, on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

TEETH.—BY THE AID OF RECENT IMPROVEments, we can make an excellent set of fourteen teeth for $22, better than we have ever made before at any price. J. SMITH DODGE & SON,
No. 10 East 17th-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and coordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—B. ANTOGNINI gives notice that he is no longer partner in the house of HENRY PORT and F. VANDERPOEL, No. 60 Liberty-st., for the manufacture of boots and shoes, and that he is no longer responsible for any debts made by said house from this date. B. ANTOGNINI.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

HOPS.—SIXTY-ONE BALES PRIME NEW Western Hops, for sale by WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 170 Fulton-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st.,
8th January, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of 4 per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward; payable on and after the third Monday of the month.
The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—
Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3¾ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (3½) Three and One-half per Cent. for the current six months, ending Dec. 31, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 8th day of January. By order of the Board.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. payable on and after the 10th inst., until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 16th inst. By order of the Board.
H. WARREN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. out of the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th of January, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January.
CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 6th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1862.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVidend of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th till that day. By order of the Board.
R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1862.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 8, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

AMERICAN IRON AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. will be paid on demand at the office of J. O. Davis, No. 24 William-st.
GEO. KENDALL, Treasurer.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 32 Broadway, New-York.
Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.
DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

PROPOSALS.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 3 P. M., of the 20th inst., for building an extension to the Post-office building. Plans and specifications can be examined, and information obtained, only at the office of the architect, Griffith Thomas, Esq., No. 470 Broadway, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. The proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Post-office Extension," are to be addressed to the undersigned. It is understood that the Postmaster-General shall have the right to reject any or all of the proposals.
W. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 2 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ALL who are afflicted with any of the Diseases or Infirmities incident to Youth, Manhood or Old Age, whether single or married, as pointed out in the Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 120 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Sexually Depraved, Involuntary Loss of Seminal Fluid, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Dimness of Sight, Pains in the Head and Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Dropsical, Spasmodic and Constitutional Affections.
The Medical Adviser is the accuracy of the internal organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid nauseous and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; BOSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
"I concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.
For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.
WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the world—West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $3, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st., New-York. Pamphlets, three doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Visit from the Bankers of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia.

How the New-York Bankers Want the Currency Regulated.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Senators Johnson and Polk of Missouri, Unanimously Expelled.

The Credentials of Starke, of Oregon, Referred.

THE COAST SURVEY TO BE CONTINUED.

A Visit to the Battle-Field of Dranesville.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 10.

BANKERS IN THE CITY.

The Bankers of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia arrived here this morning.

The New-York Bankers were before the Ways and Means Committee this morning, and presented a new scheme for managing the finances of the Government and the country. They desire to have the Bureau located in New-York instead of Washington, and be managed by Commissioners appointed by the President.

THE FLOATING DEBT.

The hundred millions of Demand Treasury Notes, asked for by Mr. CHASE, will not pay the present floating debt against the Government.

THE SUMTER AND THE IROQUOIS.

The State Department has information that the *Sumter* was in the harbor of St. Pierre, Martiniqne, on the 22d of December, and the United States steamer *Iroquois*, which had followed her up, was one league off the harbor, waiting for her again to come ont.

A VISIT TO DRAINSVILLE.

Companies G and D, of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, under command of Capt. MCDONALD, of Company G, went to Dranesville last night, and returned this morning. The enemy have not been at Dranesville since the battle, but are throwing up batteries three miles beyond. The Bucktails counted 176 graves on the Dranesville battle-field.

GEN. FREMONT AND THE WAR COMMITTEE.

The statement of the *Tribune* that Gen. FREMONT has not been before the Committee on the Conduct of the War is not true, and its report of a council between the members of the Cabinet and the said Committee, at the Capitol, on Monday night, is all "bosh."

ABSENT SENATORS

Senators Clark, Doolittle, Foote, Kennedy, McDougall, Pearce, Willey and Wilmot were absent, to-day, when the vote was taken to expel Messrs. POLK and JOHNSON, both of Missouri. It is known that all of them, if present, would have voted with the remainder of the Senate for their expulsion.

THE PROPOSAL TO ABOLISH THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House is discussing the bill to abolish the franking privilege. It is scarcely possible that the bill will pass, as it contains some very objectionable features, and no amendment is likely to please a majority of the members, many of whom have amendments of their own to offer.

SCARCITY OF CHANGE.

It is said by storekeepers that a scarcity of coin is beginning to be felt here, and difficulty is experienced in procuring silver for change. People have already commenced hoarding their specie.

THE PAY OF THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners released from Richmond sent one of their number from Baltimore thither to draw their pay. He failed to get it. Yesterday about 130 of them came here in a body. Up to this time they have not received a cent, but are disgusted and disheartened, and leaving Washington in whatevar way they can—in most cases by borrowing a little money from their Congressmen.

A DENSE FOG.

An almost impenetrable fog has prevailed over all this region of country to-day. It has been scarcely possible to discern a man across any street.

THE ICE IN THE POTOMAC.

The warm, damp weather is clearing ice from the Potomac, but is rendering the roads in Virginia deep and impassable. On the call of the House, yesterday, ten members were found to be sick: Haight and Smith, of New-York; Logan and Richardson, of Illinois; Stratton and Perry, of New-Jersey; Delano of Massachusetts; Voorbees, of Indiana; Whaley, of Virginia; Edgerton, of Ohio.

AGRICULTURAL.

The United States Agricultural Society had adopted a series of resolutions adverting to agricultural education, and prepared a premium list for a series of experiments on the cultivation of cotton in the Middle and Northern States; also of hemp and flax, the awards to be made by the Central Agricultural Societies of the States in which the competitors reside. Arrangements are also perfected for a national exhibition of native wines, to be held in this city in January next.

THE AGRICULTURAL MEDALS.

After the Cincinnati Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Association the Executive Committee placed in the hands of a Philadelphian $2,300 for the purpose of purchasing, at the Mint, the medals awarded. A portion of the medals have been furnished, but the rest are retained at the Mint, by reason of the failure of the Philadelphian to pay over the money. These facts are given in the report of the officers of the Society to-day, but the name of the defaulter is not given.

PRESIDENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

WM. B. HUBBARD, of Columbus, is elected President of the Association for the year 1862.

PATENT OFFICE REPORTS.

Applicants for Patent Office Reports, and all others interested, should bear in mind that the edition of ten thousand copies of the volume containing the illustrations of the mechanical portion of the report, was destroyed by fire several weeks since, and consequently the office is in possession of no copies. Congress, undoubtedly, will soon make an appropriation for printing a new edition, but until that is done the numerous requests for copies cannot receive the attention of the Department.

ALLOTMENTS OF SOLDIERS.

THEODORE B. BRONSON, of New York, has been appointed by the President one of the Commissioners of that State to ascertain the allotment of soldiers, in place of MORRIS KETCHUM, declined. Mr. BRONSON coöperates with Messrs. DODGE and ROOSEVELT.

THE MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

The Military Committee of the Senate have decided to report against the confirmation of about twenty military nominations—Brigadiers, Colonels, Captains' Lieutenants, &c.

THE ARMY CLOTHING.

Capt. THOMAS, of the Clothing Department, has been engaged for the past week inspecting the clothing of the army of the Potomac. He found, in many cases, inferior qualities supplied by contractors, which fact he has duly reported to the Quartermaster-General. An effort will be made to establish a Bureau especially to attend to this branch of business.

THE CASE OF GEN. BENHAM.

The following is the basis of the announcement that has already gone to the country:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Jan. 7, 1862.

To Brig.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans:

Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN directs me to say that the charges filed by you against Brig.-Gen. BENHAM cannot be sent to trial until the state of military operations will permit a court-martial to be convened, and the witnesses, now in actual service in the field, to attend it. As soon as that can be done he will appoint a court. The delay is unavoidable, but, as the charges are too grave to be dismissed, they must be reserved for trial, when the convenience of the service will permit. I shall release Brig.-Gen. BENHAM from arrest, and instruct him to await further orders at New-York. I am Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
L. THOMAS.

CONDITION OF KERRIGAN'S REGIMENT.

During the trial of Col. KERRIGAN before the General Court-Martial, many disgraceful facts have come to light affecting the character and conduct of officers of his regiment. On his arrest several of them resigned, and others have done so during the progress of the trial. One did so, according to his own testimony, for fear of being cashiered. Others, because they stood in the way of the promotion of subordinates, and were apprehensive of charges being preferred against them to get them out of the way. Gambling, drunkenness, thieving and conspiracies seem to have been the order of the day. Col. KERRIGAN had a hard lot to deal with, and being almost totally ignorant of military matters, and without moral prestige to command respect, was at so great a disadvantage that it is not surprising that his regiment was in a wretchedly disorganized condition. Although the grave charges against him do not appear to have been sustained, yet his utter incompetency for commanding a regiment is so apparent, that his dismissal is almost certain. According to the testimony of one witness, every man in the regiment was seeking promotion, and they all seem to have been remarkably unscrupulous as to the means taken to secure it. A characteristic incident came to light yesterday. A witness in the case, regularly subpœnaed for the defence, was passing through the street on the way to the Court, when he was met by his former Captain, whose resignation he was not aware of. The Ex-Captain demanded to see his pass and subpœna, and when they were produced, deliberately tore them up, and then going to a detachment of the Provost guard, reported him as a deserter, and procured his arrest. After this sharp manœuvre, the Ex-Captain left for parts unknown. Afterward, the fragments of the subpœna were found on the street, and were produced in the Court this morning. The witness was then sent for, and was brought to the Court under guard. He will be released from arrest as soon as an examination of the matter can be had. This transaction is of a piece with many other acts of villainy which this trial has brought to light. Separate arguments for the defence are required to be presented in each case, in writing. They will be prepared by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, chief counsel for defendant, and it is understood will be read to the Court on Monday. The examination has been principally conducted by Judge HARRIS, recently elected to the Bench of the Marine Court of New-York.

A NEW RAILROAD.

The Senate Military Committee are preparing a bill for a new railroad between Georgetown and Baltimore, and from thence to New-York via the Pennsylvania Central. They propose to grant the right to the Metropolitan Railroad Company to build said road, though Government are to guarantee the bonds of the Company, and to take a mortgage upon the road and property as its security. One of the conditions of this road is that the Company will contract to carry passengers between Washington and Baltimore for seventy cents a head.

A BRANCH MINT AT DENVER CITY.

The Ways and Means Committee have prepared a bill for a Branch Mint at Denver City, in the Territory of Colorado.

THE COAST SURVEY.

An editorial from the NEW-YORK TIMES, of the 20th of December, was printed and laid on the desks of Congressmen, to-day, by the Bureau of the Coast Survey. It reversed the action of Congress, and restored the appropriation for the Coast Survey.

THANKS FROM RUSSIA.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Naval forces in the China Seas has written a letter to Mr. J. P. O'SULLIVAN, United States Consul at Singapore, in acknowledgment of the important services rendered by that functionary to the late Russian expedition to Japan and China, in evidence of the friendly feeling between the United States and the Russian Government. The Commander-in-Chief remarks in his letter:

"I have informed the Government of His Majesty, the Emperor, of your kind exertions and benevolent attentions in behalf of His Imperial Majesty's frigate *Sweltana* and other vessels of His Imperial Majesty's navy which visited Singapore, as testified to me by Capt. TCHIHATCHEV and the commanding officers of the other vessels."

LIQUORS SEIZED AND DESTROYED.

The Provost Guard in Georgetown last night seized and poured on the ground the intoxicating liquors of four drinking houses, after the example of the Provost Guard in Washington. Proprietors of such establishments are subject to similar losses for keeping them open after 9½ o'clock at night.

SETTLING HIS ACCOUNTS.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES, late our Minister to Austria, is here settling up his accounts with the Government.

A MISTAKE.

Mr. WARD and not Mr. WOOD, of New-York, introduced the bill recently in the House to establish a coinage department in the United States Assay Office in New-York. A typographical error renders this correction necessary.

THE BRITISH SHIP IMMORTALITE.

The captain of the British ship *Immortalité*, now lying off Annapolis, is here, the guest of Lord LYONS.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 10.

Several petitions were presented for the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of employing homœopathic physicians in the army.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of a military post at Quincy, Illinois.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) rose to a personal explanation, and read an article from the New-York *Herald*, saying that the Senate had been engaged in discussing the case of Mr. LANE, and that he (LANE) desired delay, and had resigned his place in the Senate.

Mr. LANE said that it was not true that he wanted any delay. It was not true that he had written his resignation to the Kansas Legislature. It was true, he had accepted the Brigadier-Generalship tendered him. He (LANE) had no feeling against the contestant, (Mr. STANTON,) except that which arose from his attempt to declare his (LANE'S) seat vacant four days after he took it.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of State report to the Senate a list of all the Consuls. Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to take up the report of the Judiciary Committee, that WALDO P. JOHNSON be expelled from the Senate.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Opp.,) said that the evidence in the case satisfied him that Mr. JOHNSON had left the United States, and gone to the Confederate States, and he (BAYARD) could have no hesitation in giving his vote to expel him.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) said that he should also vote for Mr. JOHNSON'S expulsion.

On motion of Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) the resolution reported back from the Judiciary Committee, that THOMAS POLK be expelled from the Senate, was taken up.

The resolution was adopted by Yeas, 36; Nays, none.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Vice-President transmit a copy of the resolutions expelling Messrs. JOHNSON and POLK from the Senate, to the Governor of Missouri.

Mr. GRIMES moved to take up the bill in regard to the administration of criminal justice in the District of Columbia.

The bill provides that persons confined in the District jail prior to the last term of the Criminal Court, be set free, if no indictments be found against them.

Mr. POWELL offered as an amendment, to except fugitive slaves. He said that the bill as it stood would, at the end of every Criminal Court, liberate all the fugitive slaves who happened to be there.

Mr. GRIMES referred to the case of a free colored boy who was confined in the jail thirteen months, on the charge of being a runaway, which was no cause at all. He wanted all such persons freed. He was not going to tax his people to keep a slave-pen at Washington. There were a number of such cases as the one to which he had referred, and it was a disgrace to the country.

On motion of Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Opp.,) the bill was postponed, and made the special order for Tuesday.

The bill providing for the building of twenty mail-clad gunboats was postponed until an answer could be had from the Secretary of the Navy relative to the resolution offered yesterday.

On motion of Mr. BAYARD, the motion to refer the credentials of BENJAMIN STARKE, of Oregon, was taken up.

Mr. BAYARD contended that it was not in accordance with the Constitution to refuse to allow the Senator to take the oath of office. The qualification of a Senator was left entirely to his State, and it was not in the power of the Senate to refuse to allow him to take the oath of office. The Senate could not reject an idiot, or a man convicted of crime, if he was properly sent here by his State. Such a person has a right to be sworn in as a member of this body. Then the Senate would have the power to punish him as a member, or expel him for sufficient cause. He (BAYARD) claimed there were no precedents as regards this case, and that it would be a very dangerous precedent to establish, that of referring credentials.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that the Constitution said that each House should be judge of the qualification of its own members. Does the Senator from Delaware claim that the Senate cannot consider loyalty as a qualification. He (SUMNER) claimed that there were precedents. He referred to the case of PHILIP BARON, of Kentucky, in the Tenth Congress, who was said to be in the pay of England, and the House made his loyalty a question of qualification.

Mr. BAYARD thought that the case was not a parellal one, and referred to the words uttered by a member of the House during the Mexican war, when he hoped "that our troops would be welcomed by the Mexicans with bloody hands to hospitable graves." He did not consider the man disloyal for that speech, and would not condemn a man for declarations uttered in the heat of debate.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said there was no doubt that the case was without precedent, and according to general usage we should allow the applicant to take the oath. But it is claimed that the present applicant is not loyal. The question is, as there is no precedent what shall we do with it? He (COLLAMER) would have this question of loyalty settled and would let it go to the Judiciary Committee, and have a report on the subject. That was the very point he wanted examined.

Mr. HALE said that he wanted to make a correction regarding his absent friend, Mr. CORWIN. He (HALE) thought Mr. CORWIN'S speech a very fine one, and very much like the speech of Lord CHATHAM, when he said that if he were an American, and foreign troops entered his country, he would never lay down his arms. Mr. CORWIN said: "If I were a Mexican I would say, have you not work enough to do in your own country to bury dead men? If you come into mine, we will meet you with bloody hands and welcome you to hospitable graves." That is what Mr. CORWIN said, and if anybody here finds fault with it, they can find fault here with him (HALE.)

Mr. TRUMBULL said, it was a strange doctrine that the Senate could not take notice of the loyalty of an appliean. Suppose some State should send a negro here with proper credentials would the Senator from Delaware admit him?

Mr. BAYARD—I would require him to be a citizen of the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL—How would you determine that, by color? Then, you go behind the credentials, and that is just the point. According to the doctrine of the Senator from Delaware, if the State of Mississippi should send a spy of JEFF. DAVIS' here to blow up the Capitol, we must admit him here to set fire to the powder that will blow up the Capitol. There were precedents where credentials were sent to a committee before the oath of office was taken. The question now is whether we shall send this case to the committee.

Mr. BAYARD said that he only stated that the credentials must be received where the authority to appoint is correct and properly exists. The Senate had never refused to allow the oath to be taken, except where there was objection to the appointing authority. We must pay proper respect to the appointing authority.

Mr. HALE said that it was only a few years ago that Mr. DIXON, of Kentucky, came here with proper credentials, which were sent to the Committee.

Mr. BAYARD moved to amend the resolution so as to allow Mr. STARKE to take the oath, and then to send his papers to the Committee.

Motion lost by Yeas, 9; Nays, 39.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bright, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury and Thompson—9.

A vote was then taken on Mr. FESSENDEN'S motion to send the credentials to the Judiciary Committee.

Motion carried, by Yeas 28, Nays 11.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Johnson, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bright, Carlile, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Thompson—11.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill for the organization of the Signal Department of the Army was taken up and passed.

Mr. POWELL offered a resolution that, whereas, a resolution was passed on the 17th of July, 1861, asking the Secretary of War to luform the Senate what contracts had been made by his department since the 4th of March, what the price paid, and what payments had been made to the troops called out by the proclamation of the President, and by what authority, and under what law. As the Secretary of War has not answered this resolution, he now be directed to answer it. It was laid over on motion of Mr. WILSON.

The bill relating to the appointment of Sutlers and their definite duties was taken up.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, moved to substitute for the whole bill, as follows:

From and after the 1st of February, 1862, the position of brigade and regimental Sutlers be abolished in the regular and volunteer forces of the United States, said Sutler system being a nuisance to the service, and an actual injury to the service.

Mr. WILSON said, when he first moved in the matter, it was intended to abolish Sutlers and establish a system like that in the navy. He found great difficulty in that, and bad, after consultation with officers, drawn up the bill with great care. He thought it would do great good. He had never been so abused in his life, and threatened and slandered.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, asked if it was thought possible, by any penalty, we could exclude spirituous liquors. The only way to do it was to abolish Sutlers.

Mr. TEN EYCK thought that there were many honest men among the Sutlers, and he was not willing to strike all the men down with one blow.

Mr. WILSON said there was a case where a man, one CYRUS SEYMOUR, with the consent of the Secretary of War, was appointed Brigade-Sutler of the SICKLES' Brigade, and other sutlers pay him $2,200 per year, and he does not furnish a cent. No such officer is known to the law. Another sutler was appointed inside the brigade. Another men was appointed sutler to seven regiments, and he was making $75,000 a year, underletting the whole thing.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to abolish sutlers and furnish a tobacco ration.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should offer a resolution that $5 be deducted from the pay of every Senator who did not answer to his name when the yeas and nays were ordered, unless sick or excused.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 10.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, in which he says he has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution adopted on the 6th inst., to the effect that the answer of the Department to the resolution, passed on the second day of the session, is not responsive and satisfactory to the House, and requesting a further answer. The Secretary has now to state that measures have been taken to ascertain who is responsible for the disastrous movement at Bell's Bluff, but that it is not compatible with the public interest to make known those measures at the present time.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the communication was referred to the Joint Committee on the conduct of the War.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, of Massacknsetts, (Rep.,) the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to procure a decent burial place for those who have died in the Alexandria Hospital and its vicinity.

On motion of Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted calling for the number of Paymasters in the army, how many are necessary, &c. He remarked there is a large number of Paymasters without duties to perform, and also ascertained that many of them are incompetent. His desire was that they shall be dismissed.

The House resumed the consideration of the Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered an amendment appropriating $150,000 to supply the deficiency for printing Treasury notes, a similar item having been stricken out several days ago by the House. Referring to the debate which took place on a former day, he argued there was nothing to show, as was sought to be proved by reference to the testimony before the Contract Investigating Committee, that unfair means had been resorted to for the performance of the work.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that the gentleman could not expect the people to pay heavy war taxes unless he (STEVENS) showed a willingness and a sincere desire to cut off every attempt to plunder the Treasury. He hoped the gentleman would forbear pressing this appropriation until they could ascertain the price and proof of this unconscionable contract. The American Bank Note Company had already $300,000.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said that Mr. DAWES did not show that any officer of the Treasury Department was concerned in the contract, but that the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. HARRINGTON, lied to the man who came here to compete for the printing of the Treasury notes. He (MORRILL) advocated the amendment.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) remarked that no man had conducted the Treasury Department better than Mr. CHASE, not even ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of whom WEBSTER said "he touched the corpse of public credit and it sprung into life." One prominent point the Select Committee on Contracts brought out was, that in connection with an official of the Government named Woon, who at that time occupied the position of Commissioner of Public Buildings, and who came hither as a contract broker to wring money out of the treasury, the American Bank Note Company was in such complicity with certain parties that another Bank Note Company was precluded from competing for the contract to print the Treasury Notes.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) admitted with Mr. DAWES, that the people would not be willing to pay heavy war taxes unless the treasury shall be protected from plunder, but at the same time they did not demand that a contract should be repudiated on hearsay information.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) was unwilling to vote for the sum proposed without an investigation. It was the duty of the House to bring to trial and execution those who have been plundering the treasury from time to time. He regarded such characters equally as guilty as those who are endeavoring to overthrow the Government, and they should be sent to Fort Warren or Fort Lafayette. We can overthrow the rebels, but he was afraid the sappers and miners at work on the treasury will bring us to bankruptcy, so that we may not be able to sustain ourselves.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) asked Mr. DAWES whether there was such a corporation as the New-York Bank Note Engraving Company?

Mr. DAWES replied that Mr. SEDGWICK, being from New-York, knew what was there better than he (DAWES) did.

Mr. SEDGWICK further inquired whether Mr. ORMSBY was a responsible man?

Mr. DAWES replied that what he had complained of was, that fair competition was not permitted.

Mr. STEVENS' amendment, after ineffectual attempts to amend it, was disagreed to, and the clause appropriating $150,000 for engraving and printing Treasury notes, was stricken out.

The Committee rose, when the amendments agreed to therein were reported to the House for their final action.

Mr. STEVENS asked a yes and nay vote on concurring in the amendment striking out that appropriation, saying if the question should be determined in the affirmative, self-respect would compel the Secretary of the Treasury to resign his office.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) said if the House should concur in the recommendation to strike out the appropriation, it would be on the ground that there had been a fraudulent contract between the Secretary of the Treasury and the engravers who have contracted to furnish the notes. The result must be, that the Secretary of the Treasury must either rest under the imputation or resign his office. He begged the House to pause and consider the evidence before they pronounce judgment. He quoted from the report of the contract in the Investigation Committee to show the utter insufficiency of the testimony on which it was sought to convict a high officer of the Government of fraud.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) reminded the gentleman (SEDGWICK) that no gentleman who had spoken had thrown the slightest imputation on the Secretary of the Treasury, or attempted to detract from his well-earned reputation.

Mr. SEDGWICK replied that the rejection of the appropriation could be supported on no other ground than that the contract was a fraudulent one. He repeated that Mr. ORMSBY, whose name had been introduced into this subject, was the representative of a note engraving company which never had an existence. In vindicating Assistant-Secretary HARRINGTON, he said he had heard of irresponsible contractors infesting every department of the Government, relying upon political favoritism and personal importunity in prosecuting their aims until they obtain a contract of some kind, and then sell it out to some one, who is capable of doing the work. He was understood to say that this was the way Mr. ORMSBY, with his man HOPKINS, sought to obtain a contract. There was not a single word of reliable proof to show that either the Secretary or Assistant-Secretary had acted improperly. If there was any reason to believe this, justice would require that an opportunity should be afforded for an explanation.

Without further proceedings on the subject the House adjourned till Monday.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The following changes have been made among the regular officers on Governor's Island and Bedloe's Island: Capt. THOMAS H. NEILL, Fifth Infantry, commanding the battalion of the First and Third Infantry, in the course of foundation on Governor's Island, has left for New-Mexico, to join his regiment; Capt. JOSEPH UPDEGRAFF, Fifth Infantry, in command of the permanent party, has been relieved by Capt. WILLIAM CLINTON, Tenth Infantry, in command on Bedloe's Island for some time past, and will shortly join his regiment; Lieut. JAMES M. BROWN, Seventh Infantry, has taken command of the company of Texan soldiers on Bedloe's Island.

In addition to the above changes, First Lieut. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS, Sixth Infantry, will shortly join his regiment, the greater portion of which has recently returned from California, and is now in the neighborhood of Washington. Lieut. HAWKINS, although not many months in the service, is an officer of great promise. He has been acting in the double capacity of Adjutant and Quartermaster on Governor's Island for the last six months.

The Regular troops stationed at Fort Lafayette were paid off yesterday by Paymaster Col. STEWART.

The following General Order was posted yesterday on the Lyceum at the Brooklyn Navy-yard:

"From the 21st of September to the 23d of March, the Navy-yard bell rings exactly at sunset, and all vessels at and off the Navy-yard with colors hoisted, will be guided by this (unless a senior officer be present) in hauling down their colors."

(Signed,) H. PAULDING, Commandant.

The order for the putting into commission yesterday of the purchased ship *Onward* was countermanded. She will be put into commission to-day at 1 o'clock. The following is the official list of her officers:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, commanding, J. F. Nickels; Acting Master and Executive Officer, C. C. Sisson; Acting Masters, J. H. Dill and H. J. Sleeper; Acting Assistant Surgeon, D. L. Bossett; Acting Assistant Paymaster. J. S. Allen; Acting Master's Mates, J. H. Bunling, A. Hornsby and G. Blanchard.

The steamer *Sumter* bored out into the stream yesterday, and while there received her powder, and will probably sail to-day direct from the yard.

The United States steamer *Patomska*, having been thoroughly overhauled in the Dry Dock, at the foot of Pike-street, New-York, steamed over to the Navy-yard, yesterday, to replace one of her boats, which was lost the other day. She left the yard immediately.

The barkantine *Bores Reilds* hauled into the berth vacated by the steamer *Sumter*, to receive her armament, consisting of one 11-inch columbiad, one rifled Parrott gun and two 32-pounders. She will not carry a mortar.

The proposals for 1,000 cords of merchantable hard wood for fuel, for the garrison at Fort Pickens, will be opened, to-day, at the United States Quartermaster's office, in State-street.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Another Wonderful Battle in South Carolina.—The Seizure of Biloxi Reaffirmed.

CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 10.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 5th and 7th, contains the following dispatch:

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of this morning, says the enemy were repulsed by the bayonet, and ran in Bull Run style, leaving their guns and knapsacks on the field. Four dead and many wounded were taken off the field. The dispatch does not state where the fight took place.

A New-Orleans dispatch announces the surrender of a small force of rebels at Biloxie. Two cannon were captured. The dispatch also states that Gen. BANKS and his command were at Ship Island. As Biloxie is considered in possession of the Nationals, Gen. BUTLER'S occupation of it is momentarily expected.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 10.

A dispatch, dated Mobile, the 3d, says: "Yesterday the guns of Fort Pickens opened on a Confederate steamer, when the Pensacola guns returned the fire. The bombardment continued fifteen hours. Nobody was hurt on our side. What damage was done to the Lincolnites is not known. The Abolitionists continued firing long after we did."

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 5th, says that on Saturday 500 well-armed men left Arkansas for Osceola, Mo., with 200 wagons loaded with provisions for Gen. PRICE'S army. They also had eight rifled cannon.

The Galveston *News*, of the 26th, says that a vessel laden with 20,000 stand of arms had been captured by the blockading fleet.

The Florida Legislature had elected A. E. MAXWELL and J. M. BAKER to the Confederate Senate.

THE BUTLER EXPEDITION.

The Troops on Board the Constitution to Disembark and go into Camp.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 10.

Agreeable to instructions from Washington, the troops on board the steamer *Constitution* are to disembark and go into camp for orders.

This indicates either the breaking up of the Butler Expedition, or a change of destination. The troops are composed of the Maine Twelfth Regiment, the Bay State Regiment, and two or three detached companies. They have been confined on board some ten days, hourly expecting to start for the mouth of the Mississippi.

PIERRE L. PIERCE, of New-York, was before Judge SPRAGUE, of the United States Court, to-day, on a charge of fitting out as a slave trader at New-Bedford, the ship *Brutus*, which subsequently landed a cargo of slaves at Cuba. He was held for trial in bail of $10,000.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 10.

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but it brings no news.

It was understood that a flag of truce had been brought down from Norfolk with some prisoners, but no intelligence was derived from those who came with it.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

The hardest rain of the season occurred on the 4th. Interrupting the telegraph again. Four inches of water fell during thirty-six hours. This is the severest rain season since the American settlement.

Arrived, 6th, steamer *St. Louis* from Panama.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Sailed 7th, ship *Golden Fleece*, Cork; *Hornet*, Valparaiso.

The Legislature completed its organization at Sacramento, yesterday. George BARSTOW was made Speaker of the Assembly. Messages from the outgoing and ingoing Governors were sent in to-day.

The Newfoundland Riots.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Jan. 10.

The excitement at Carbonear is intense and increasing. Several stores were broken into last night, and arms and ammunition abstracted. Reinforcements are still arriving. It is doubtful if the military will be able to prevent a collision much longer. The *Osprey* leaves Halifax to-day with the Eighth Battery of Royal artillery.

The Weather—Fog.

On Thursday night a light air prevailed from south and east, which was accompanied by a thick fog which settled over our cities and bays the entire day, and at sunset became very dense; the progress of the ferry-boats was much impeded, and the navigation of all vessels rendered very difficult and dangerous both by fog and ice, large quantities of the latter being broken up by the soft and murky weather and drifting about. Should this weather continue but a short time, there is no doubt but that the ice will disappear. As yet we have heard of no serious accidents to the shipping or about the harbor. The Sound boats bound east are all detained in consequence of the fog.

FERRY-BOAT COLLISION.

About 4½ o'clock P. M., as the ferry-boat *James Watts* was making a trip from Barclay-street to Hoboken, she was run into by the *Oneota*, of the Chambers-street Ferry, by which the gentlemen's cabin was stove in. The pilot of the *Watts* saw the other boat approaching, and was backing water at the time, or the result of the collision might have been much more serious. The Hoboken Ferry Company have chartered the Jersey City ferry-boat *Philadelphia*, and will commence running to-day. The *Watts* will probably be repaired by Monday.

[Advertisement.]

The female LAMBERT at Barnum's, the handsome fat girl, weighing 628 pounds and measuring 7 feet 5 inches round, with the new fairy play, the "Bower of Beauty," the living whale, hippopotamus, &c., are drawing crowded houses.

[Advertisement.]

Bowel complaints, fevers, sores and ulcers, to which soldiers are liable, are promptly cured by HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 4
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 4
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
America	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Bavaria	Sonthampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Damascus	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29

Departure of European Mails.

Mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 10—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg*—Louis Jacobs, B. F. Solomon, W. B. Dusenberg, O. B. A. V. Schmidt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 52 | Moon sets 3 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 37 | Gov. Island. 4 28 | Hell Gate.... 5 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 10.

Cleared.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, South Amboy, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Sailor Prince, (Br.,) McKenzie, Glasgow, Edmiston Bros.; Alhambra, Dunbar, Hong Kong, Hallett & Carman.

Barks Col. J. Scott, (Br.,) Sinclair, Queenstown, A. Bradshaw; Elizabeth, Post, Cape Coast Castle, Yates & Porterfield; Marquat, (Br.,) Cumming, Queenstown, Gordon, Bruce & Co.; James Smith, Brewer, Havana, Trujillo & Russell; Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Brigs Blackfish, Fairchild, Malaga, D. C. Murray; Wm. R. Kibby, (Br.,) Prindle, Savanilla, via Santa Martha, J. N. Smith & Co.; Leonard Berry, (Br.,) Cooper, Port-au-Spain, Smith, Jones & Co.; Addy Swift, Avery, St. Thomas, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Schooners Queen of the North, Elwood, Key West, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; W. O. Merchant, ——, Key West, McCready, Mott & Co.; Sattila, Kelley, Baltimore, Mott Bedell; Julia A. Decker, Dunton, Perth Amboy, master; Mary Price, Blizzard, Wilmington, E. Kreemer; John Dorrance, Rice, Philadelphia, James Hand; Excelsior, (Br.,) Delap, Point-au-Petre, A. Smithers & Co.; J. L. Snow, Savage, Salem, Wm. S. Brown & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Oriental, Tuzo, Port Royal Jan. 6, at 8 A. M., in ballast. At 9 A. M., passed steamship Atlantic, bound in. No date, lat 35 53, lon. 78, passed a schr. stng. westward, showing a red flag with white centre. The O. arrived off the Bar at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 9th, where she was detained by fog.

Steamship Hammonia, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Dec. 25, with mdse. to Kunhardt & Co. Had heavy W. gales during the passage. Jan. 5, lat. 45 18, lon. 53 48, passed ship Memnon, bound W. The H. arrived off the Battery at 10 A. M.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Ship Constitution, (Br.,) Jones. Liverpool Nov. 23, with mdse. and 20 passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 14, Wm. Anderson, seaman, fell from the forecastle-deck overboard, and was lost.

Ship J. Montgomery, (of Boston,) Hamilton, Havre Nov. 16, in ballast to master.

Bark Midas, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Palfray, Rio Janeiro Nov. 10, with coffee to Ed. Saportas. Jan. 1, lat. 35, lon

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3215. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

A Bloodless Victory in Eastern Kentucky.

Humphrey Marshall's Rebels Routed Without Firing a Gun.

Destruction of All Their Wagons, Tents, Camp Equipage, &c.

The Mississippi Expedition Not Yet Off.

A GUNBOAT ENGAGEMENT BELOW CAIRO.

The Campaign in Western Missouri and Kansas.

Preparations for Gen. Lane's Expedition.

ROUT OF REBELS IN EASTERN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 11.

The *Gazette* of this city has the following:

"From the editor of the late Sandy Hook Valley *Advocate*, now one of the proprietors of the Louisville *Democrat*, who arrived here from Sandy Valley yesterday, we learn that the second rebel invasion of Eastern Kentucky has ended in a disgraceful rout. On Monday last, Col. GARFIELD's forces, including the Forty-second Ohio Regiment, the Tenth Kentucky Regiment, and eighteen hundred cavalry had proceeded up the Big Sandy to Painesville, within seven miles of the rebel camp, when they were met by a flag of truce from HUMPHREY MARSHALL, asking if matters could not be arranged without a fight. Col. GARFIELD immediately replied that he could offer no arrangement, and that they (the rebels) must either fight or surrender unconditionally.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL then addressed his men, telling them they had the alternative of surrendering or disbanding, and giving them the choice. They immediately collected and set fire to all their wagons, tents, camp equipage, &c., and then each man was permitted to take care of himself, and the whole force scattered in confusion.

The rebels made no attempt to save anything except their cannon, which they hauled off.

Col. GARFIELD has dispatched his cavalry in pursuit, and they expect to capture the guns, and perhaps pick up many of the flying rebels.

The rebels in Northeastern Kentucky, from the high estimate in which HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S military abilities were held, had strong hopes of success under his leadership. A sufficient National force will be left in that region to secure its future peace and safety.

AN OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The following dispatch was received late this evening from Kentucky:

"Col. GARFIELD has compelled HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S forces on the Big Sandy to break up their camp and disband. They burned all their wagons and camp equipage, and disbanded in confusion. Col. GARFIELD was still in pursuit."

This ends the campaign in Eastern Kentucky. The hopes of the rebels in that country are blasted.

A FURTHER CORROBORATION.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The *Democrat* of this city has advices this afternoon, which corroborates the account received *via* Cincinnati, of the disbanding of HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S forces near Painesville. No further particulars have been received.

The Bowling Green *Courier* of the 2d says that FLOYD arrived at Nashville on the 1st, *en route* for Bowling Green.

A correspondent from Paducah, the 5th, complains bitterly of the treatment of Union men there by the National Gen. SMITH, and demands his immediate removal.

Rumors prevail at Lebanon that the National troops have taken two steamers proceeding up the Cumberland River with munitions of war, clothing and provisions for ZOLLICOFFER'S forces. The locality of the seizure is not stated.

A GUNBOAT FIGHT BELOW CAIRO.

CAIRO, Saturday, Jan. 11.

This morning three rebel gunboats from Columbus attacked our gunboats, the *Essex* and *St. Louis*, lying off Fort Jefferson. A brisk engagement ensued for a short time, when the rebels retreated, our boats pursuing them until they reached the batteries at Columbus. It is believed that one of the rebel boats was disabled.

Four of our pickets were shot last night near Bird's Point. It is supposed to have been done by some of Col. Logwood's rebel cavalry, which have been roving about committing depredations in that vicinity for some days. Gen. PAINE has dispatched a force of cavalry in pursuit of them.

Some deserters from Columbus arrived here this morning, and report great alarm there. The troops were apprehending an attack by the National forces.

No movements are being made by the troops here since yesterday.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

A RECONNOISSANCE—REBEL CAVALRY—SMUGGLING STILL PRACTICED—REPORTS OF REFUGEES—THE QUARREL BETWEEN POLK AND PILLOW—BRITISH SPIES.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1862.

Flag-officer FOOTE, with gunboats *Essex*, *Lexington* and *Tyler*, accompanied by a corps of engineers, made a reconnoissance down the Mississippi River to-day. He examined the bars, points and bends of the river thoroughly to within two miles of the rebel batteries at Columbus, and found no obstruction. It had been reported that the rebels had sunk submarine batteries above Columbus as high up as five miles, but the examination to-day did not disclose any. On going down in the morning, the rebel steamer *Mohawk* was discovered in Lucas' Bend, five miles above Columbus; but as soon as the National boats were seen, she ran under full head of steam for Columbus. Flag-officer FOOTE thinks he was at least one or two hundred yards inside of the range of the rebel batteries, but no notice was taken of him. When he had finished his examination, he started for Cairo, but had not proceeded far when two rebel gunboats appeared around the point at the Belmont battleground, and gave chase. Steam was shut off our boats, boats turned around, and chase made after them, when the rebel boats whirled and ran away; but before they were safe around the point, two shots were sent after them, one of them only falling about fifty feet short. The land batteries fired a couple of shots at us, but they fell far short. Flag-Officer FOOTE and Engineer WEBSTER are well pleased with the reconnoissance, and confident of being able to run under the rebel batteries, if it should require too long a time to shell them out.

Information reached Bird's Point this morning from scouts, that Col. LOCKWOOD'S regiment of rebel cavalry had crossed the river at Columbus last night, passed through East Prairie, by the New-Madrid road, and, at 3 o'clock this morning, had halted some five miles from Charleston—fourteen miles from Bird's Point. This cavalry regiment is said to be the best armed in the rebel service. They are fully equipped with the Maynard rifle, a brace of pistols each, and have the fleetest horses in this section of the country. A force of cavalry and infantry left during the day, and another force left to-night to cooperate with them, but on a different route.

Smuggling is still pursued successfully to quite an extent between Illinois and Kentucky all along the Ohio River, between here and Paducah, although efforts have been made to stop it, and several persons have been detected and arrested; but still it is carried on. A few nights since a large lot of gold lace and a valuable quantity of morphine and other drugs were found near Metropolis, Ill., the signal lights on shore showing the officers that something unlawful was going on. The parties themselves escaped.

CHARLES HAMMOND, of Williamsport, Pa., and two others, escaped from Columbus on Sunday night last, having been pressed into the rebel service some eighteen months ago. They say that 15,000 men left Columbus last week for Bowling Green, leaving over 25,000 still at Columbus. Large accessions are immediately expected of sixty-day men. The quarrel between Gens. POLK and PILLOW has again broken out, more bitter than ever, and has caused Gen. PILLOW to resign, which took place last Friday. A Maj. STEWART, of Tennessee, has been promoted to the vacancy. PILLOW had not taken any other command at last advices. Silver and gold was not to be had at Columbus. State Bank of South Carolina, Tennessee money and Confederate script were the only notes taken; all other paper money was discredited. Tennessee banks were issuing shinplasters from twenty-five cents up for change. Alarms were of nightly occurrence, as the rebels were expecting an attack from Cairo. Liquors were very high and almost impossible to be got. Whisky was selling at $2 50 per quart, and other liquors in the same ratio. Rebels had experimented with their submarine batteries on a barge, opposite the Belmont battle-ground, and at the second trial it was completely destroyed.

Capt. STEWART, an old pioneer in this section of Illinois and Missouri, who is Captain of an independent cavalry company, returned yesterday after an absence of two weeks. Himself and company have scoured the whole country of Southern Illinois so far up as the Big Muddy, fifty miles from here, and west of the Illinois Central Railroad line, through to the Mississippi River. He has arrested several persons, and dispersed some small gangs of smugglers and horse-thieves, who have crossed over from Missouri. His summary treatment will awe these fellows for some time, not from any respect or love of their country, but through fear of its laws.

Since the commencement of our troubles with Great Britain, several persons have passed our lines with passes from the British Consul at New-Orleans, some of whom are undoubtedly spies. One man who came up two or three weeks since with three others, and had such a pass, or had his name inscribed to one belonging to his comrades, has turned out to be a machinist, and has gone to Bridgeport, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., for the purpose of procuring drawings of machinery to make gun-stocks and gun-locks. He is known here, and if he succeeds will get South by some other route than this.

JEFF. THOMPSON has not been seen or heard from since he attempted to take and burn the steamer *City of Alton*, some ten days ago, but one of his officers, Major WILLIAMS, was captured yesterday by a detachment of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, who were scouting in the vicinity of Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Officers of the gunboat flotilla were, on Monday, drafting their crews from the receiving-ship. The men were sent out here from the Washington and other Navy-yards. Each boat drew half their complement of men, and soldiers will be detailed for the balance until more men are sent on. An English officer of experience is here, who will, it is supposed, have charge of the bomb-ketches. Sufficient mortars are ready at Pittsburgh, and are expected here this week. Ten days will suffice to get the boats ready to accompany the flotilla on duty.

The water portion of the great expedition being so nearly ready for duty, many persons are curious to know how soon the struggle will commence. The anxiety of the rebels at Columbus shows they are well posted on all our movements, and that the Union hosts are nearly ready to pay them a visit. A month may decide the fate of this nation, and that fate be decided at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. EGYPT.

THE DEFENCES OF COLUMBUS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

LOUSVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1861.

The Catholic Bishop of Nashville has arrived here.

He states that drafting in Tennessee proved a partial failure. Union men are numerous in that city. They are not outspoken, but often indulge in ridicule of the Confederate Government, and use language which indicates their feeling. The rebel army is a greater terror, even to Secessionists, than the Union army. If Bowling Green falls, Nashville will be destroyed. Forts are being built near the city, one is situated two miles north of the city on the Gallatin turnpike, and others east and west of the city.

The Bishop came by way of Bowling Green and Munfordsville. He knows nothing of the force at Bowling Green. No reinforcements had arrived from Columbus. He saw at Glasgow Junction the remains of the splendid tunnel at that point, destroyed on the 5th by rebels. The railroad from that point north has been entirely destroyed—even rails taken away. The turnpike has been obstructed by felled trees. The rebels are endeavoring to draw Union men on Bowling Green. He says the approach to Columbus, Kentucky, is splendidly defended by numerous batteries, chains and torpedoes obstructing the river, and thinks it an utter impossibility for gunboats to live in the water at that point. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER has thrown three regiments of rebels in Jimtown, to keep the rear open and to guard.

REBEL DESERTERS AT CAIRO.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

CAIRO, Monday, Jan. 6, 1862.

Two deserters came inside our lines last night, one from Princeton, Ky., and the other from Columbus. Another arrived this morning who hails from Pensacola. The man from Princeton enlisted in an infantry company and deserted. Remaining around his home to gather up his property, he was sought for by the company, who threatened to drive out his wife and child unless they told where he could be found. They took what little stock was around the house, and the few articles he had in a grocery store. He was afterward caught, and says that he killed his former Captain and fled.

The man from Columbus was a private in PILLOW'S army, and formed one of a scouting party that was sent out to Baltimore, whence he escaped to Paducah. Of course, as a private he had not much opportunity to gain accurate information concerning affairs in and about the camp, and his statements must be taken with due allowance. He says that there are between 40,000 and 50,000 men at Columbus encamped all around the bluffs and in the bottom. Most of them have gone into Winter quarters, having built log huts for that purpose. He says that they are all well armed, and, whether uniformed or not, have warm, coarse clothes, overcoats and blankets. He did not know the number of guns, but estimated them at "any amount," heavy batteries (in tiers) bearing on the river toward the back country from the bluffs, and, in fact, pointing in every direction. The woods back of the bluffs have been felled, and the country cleared for the space of a mile and a half.

The Confeds at Columbus appear confident of success, and consider the position impregnable. This "reliable deserter" further states that there are four gunboats at Columbus, besides the "Turtle" and a sloop-of-war.(!) Part of what he says may be true. Another man from Columbus (not a deserter) estimates PILLOW'S army at 25,000 or 30,000. The Pensacola individual was too much overcome by Cairo whisky to be interrogated. All three are held in custody for the present.

WESTERN MISSOURI AND KANSAS.

THE REBELLION IN MISSOURI ON ITS LAST LEGS—A MOVEMENT SOUTH—THE INDIAN TERRITORY—ITS GEOGRAPHICAL IMPORTANCE—THE UNION AND ITS AUXILIARIES THERE—THE SLAVES—CONSOLIDATION OF KANSAS REGIMENTS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862.

My last was dated from the border, in Col. JENNISON'S camp, at Morristown, which place I left on Tuesday last. There being no probability of active military operations in this Department for at least the next three weeks or months, and this being the centre of news outside of camp, as a faithful journalist here was my place.

Let me state here one proposition, which perhaps is already as clear to you as to us on the border, and that is, *that the back of rebellion in Missouri is broken.* By this is not meant absolute or even comparative quiet, but that the main strength of the conspiracy has passed away, and the main army of the conspirators vanishing. We shall have a guerilla warfare for some time to come. Here and there a bridge will be burnt, telegraph wires cut, or a length of railroad torn up, but these disturbances will very speedily pass away, under Gen. HALLECK'S severe regimen for such diseases. What will remain longest will be isolated bands of guerillas, plundering Unionists, and even moderate men of their own views. But this, too, will vanish if the policy first adopted by Col. JENNISON should be generally pursued, as seems likely. Here seems to me the present position: On the north side of the Missouri River, is a small division of PRICE'S army, now broken into bands, and only seeking to evade Gen. PRENTISS; on the south side, in the Western and river counties north of Osceola, to a very great extent, even the rebel guerrilla bands are driven out. The gallant affair of Col. JEFF. C. DAVIS at Warrensburgh is a fatal blow at the plans of PRICE. The counties contiguous to Kansas are almost clear of these marauders. The presence of Col. JENNISON in Cass County, at Morristown; that of the balance of his command at West Point, Bates County, under Col. WESSELLS, and the regiments of the Kansas Brigade further south, with Col. JUDSON, at Fort Scott and below, not only secure this State, but make secure the adjacent portions of Missouri. Gen. PRICE is making his way southward to Cowskin Prairie, expecting there to remain comparatively unmolested, that is to say, if he has evaded STOKL.

But there are movements progressing under Gen. HUNTER which bear ominous presage to PRICE and his troops. Everything here, as far as preparation is concerned, is in the light of activity. Undoubtedly the flank and rear of PRICE will shortly be turned from this State by an advance into the Indian Territory of a column of National troops to the support of the loyal Indians now in arms there. On New Year's Day two Cherokee messengers arrived at Lawrence, in this State, from the camp of the loyal Creek Chief, old OPOTHLEYOHOLA, near the Big Bend of the Arkansas. His camp, which was within the Cherokee territory, was attacked by a force of three thousand five hundred Texas Rangers, with the rebel half-breeds of both the Creeks and Cherokees, who had formed a junction with the Texans. The Creek Chief had two thousand five hundred Creeks, Seminoles and Wickapoos, and was joined by two hundred and fifty loyal Cherokees. A great number of the rebels were killed in the fight, among whom were the Texan General COOPER, and LEWIS MCINTOSH, an officer of the rebel Creeks. The loyal Indians lost fourteen men, among whom were six Creeks and four Cherokees.

Since then, reports considered reliable have reached here of two other fights, both loyal victories, in the first of which it is stated that JOHN ROSS, Chief of the Cherokees, with the large proportion of his troops, came over to the side of the Government. It will be remembered that Ross was reported as an ally of the Confederates—action which did not accord with his general character and known opinions. A dispatch has been received from Gen. HALLECK, at headquarters, urging the forwarding of assistance to the Indians. Within a short period Col. JENNISON will, with his command, lead the advance of the army of Kansas southward. Then there will be work which will tell more prominently in the annals of these times than that of hunting "bushwhackers," or guarding Government trains, useful and essential as these things may be. Certainly that work will better suit the military genius, impetuous, ardent and daring character of our Western Marion. His command will number some thousand men, and will be plentifully supplied with artillery and all effective munitions of warfare. Gen. LANE will command the main column, and carry the war into Africa, and if let alone probably "Africa into the war." What will be the amount of force in this column, your correspondent does not know, and if he did would not tell, unless others more indiscreet precede him in hinting it to the public.

That the importance of this movement will be underrated, is not to be feared, if the trouble is taken to examine the geographical position of the Indian Territory. With Southwestern Missouri and Arkansas on the east, and Texas on the South, Kansas and New-Mexico on the north and west, it is really the key to the Southwestern States. Through Missouri and Northwestern Arkansas, run the Ozark Mountains, the water-shed dividing the waters running to the Arkansas and those flowing into the Missouri. They break the country into rough hills, ravines, timbers and brush. The people through the Ozark are generally non-slaveholding whites from the Slave States, and it is claimed they are mostly Union in sentiment. This is certainly the case on the Missouri side, and all the Counties northwest of the Arkansas River gave large majorities against secession. Gov. RECTOR has lately spoken of this "treason" to the South, as existing through the section spoken of. This sentiment now overawed, will make itself felt when the time comes, and that will be when the National troops advance in that direction. These are several elements which Kansas men have marked. In 1859-60, the spirit of persecution blazed violently forth in Western Arkansas and Northern Texas. A great many Northern men who had settled there were driven away under excitements raised by false reports of slave insurrections; a great many were hung and otherwise murdered. In the country around Dallas, Texas, directly south of the Choctawa, refugees who fled to Southern Kansas, reported the number of white persons murdered as not less than four hundred. There are scores of men now in the Kansas Regiments, who fled at that time from both Texas and Arkansas. Their evidence proves the existence, not only of a Union, but of a free labor sentiment, in those portions of the States named. Another element entered into the persecutions of '59, and as likely to be found of use, and that was, the bitter feuds which, on the border, has grown constantly in virulence between the Methodist Church North and South. The plan of making Kansas a Slave State, and finally, also the Indian Territory, was no late emanation of the Slaveholder's conspiracy, but one which was early determined on by JOHN C. CALHOUN, and which has been persistently urged forward by the agents of the propaganda in the contiguous States. In pursuance of their programme, the Indian tribes were scattered over the whole of the territory north of Texas; the development of this fertile region delayed and suppressed for a quarter of a century; the great and profitable Indian and New-Mexican traffic monopolized by a few borderers, and all the emigration turned northward out of its hitherto central continental march. The admission of Missouri as a Slave State first barred the pathway, and, secondly, the system of scattered Indian Reservations was skillfully used to deter Northern emigration from overleaping Missouri and pushing on its way to the Pacific. Thus barred, the Slaveocrats sought to fasten their institutions by Pro-Slaverying the Indians. Ever since the settlement of Missouri the records of the Indian Bureau will not show a half dozen agents or officers of Northern sentiments holding position among the Western tribes.

This much by way of preamble, to show the deadly hostility to anything which seemed likely to intervene between them and their cherished plans. Hence it follows, that when the split on Slavery took place in the Methodist Church, that the most bitter animosity would spring up on the border, where was still to be found men bold enough to declare against the Southern organization. This feeling resulted in mobs, and even, in one or two instances, of mission and church-burning, among those of the tribes, or such portions as followed the Northern missionary. The Kansas struggle broke out, and here this issue was absorbed by the greater. But in Arkansas and Northern Texas, it remained a bitterness, and has been up to this date. Many of those driven out to Kansas in '59, '60, were members of the Methodist Church North, and it is generally understood that there are still many members of that body left in the States which will be first affected by the expected advance of our troops.

After the defeat of the South in Kansas, all exertion was made to secure the Indian Territory to Slavery. It had been most effectually Pro-Slaverylized, both by the fact that the principal tribes were originally from the extreme South, by the intermarriages of the whites with the Indians, and by the exertions of over twenty years of both National officials and their missionary instruments, the Evangelists sent out by the American Board of Missions.

The principal tribes inhabiting this Territory, which is about two hundred north and south, by four hundred east and west, are the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Seminoles. There are several branch tribes of Senecas, Quapaws, Delawares, &c., who do not amount to a large number. These nations are as well civilized, in the mass, as the border whites. They are wealthy, owning large plantations, herds, and many slaves. The four principal tribes have written constitutions and laws, and are governed by permanent chiefs, assisted by councils elected every two years, I believe. There are several well built towns in the different nations. Tah-lah-quah, the principal town of the Cherokees and their seat of Government, is a handsome, well-built village, containing some fine buildings used for council-houses, and educational and missionary buildings. JOHN ROSS resides here. This chief in reality possesses but little Indian blood, his father being a Scotch trader and his mother a half breed. He is a man of more than ordinary ability, and possessed of a fine education. He has always been suspected of Northern sympathies, having several times, though a slaveholder himself, vetoed extreme Pro-Slavery measures passed in the National Council. His wife is a native of Maine, and possessing, it is reported, strong Anti-Slavery views. There have been three parties in this nation. First, the small proportion of full-bloods, themselves opposed to Slavery, and much influenced by certain sagacious missionaries, who were compelled to leave last Spring. Secondly, the moderate party, headed by the Chief, who were for being at peace with their neighbors of Kansas; the encouragement of intercourse by means of internal improvements, and other measures calculated in the course of time to overthrow the dominant oligarchy. The third party was that of the rule or ruin slaveocrats. These are nearly all half-breeds and adopted citizens, made so by marriage, which act, by a law of the nation, made the white man a member, if he so pleased, of the Cherokee people. The rich farms of the Indian girls, well stocked as they were, were tempting prizes to the borderers. In all probability the politics of the Cherokees are a type of those existing in the other nations. The Creeks and Choctaws are the largest slaveholders, in proportion to numbers, of all the tribes. The latter people grow large quantities of cotton. The secession element is not by any means the strongest among them, only it has been the most violent and turbulent. It has played the greatest game of bluff and brag.

I have not by me a census of the population in this region. The slave element possess, if we are to judge by the specimens I have seen, and by analogy, certain qualities which do not in general belong to their race. Living on the border, there necessarily has not existed the same severity of discipline which generally prevail in slave communities, and until the Kansas strife commenced, the slaves of the Indians lived comparatively an enviable existence. They were more on an equality with their owners. I can tell the runaway negro from the Indians from any other. He looks and acts more manly. These negroes mostly own something—horses, cows, hogs, etc.; have patches of land to cultivate, and in various ways have been enabled to cultivate self-respect above their fellows in the States. Nearly every male adult slave among them owns some kind of a gun, and have been inured to hardy, manly pursuits, such as hunting. These things indicate that at least that portion owned by the Confederate half-breeds, and they are the larger slaveholders, can be made effective auxiliaries to the Union forces, should "the Kentucky policy" allow the Administration to pursue a bold course of action thereabouts. The Indians will flock to our standard, and it is to be expected that energetically pushed, we shall soon regain the Federal forts abandoned by our troops last Summer, and now in the possession of the Confederates. There are either stockade forts or mere cantonments which may be readily taken with artillery. Fort Smith, on the Arkansas line, is the principal one, and the only point of commanding value. The value of the Arkansas will be to a great extent controlled by the force occupying it. The other places when taken can be occupied and defended by the Indians and other auxiliaries that may be enrolled by us.

These things will not be done quietly. The Confederates will rally all their force to prevent the success of this movement. The Indian Territory entered means that the war will be made in Texas and Arkansas. The advance down the Mississippi of Gen. HALLECK, can be well supported by the advance to Mississippi of Gen. LANE, through Arkansas. Look at the map and see if a vigorous policy, adequately supported and efficiently pursued, will not soon bring us on to the Western flanks of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, while in TEXAS, from the North, our forces will move to meet those coming from the sea-coast, and perhaps from another direction it may not be so wise to mention.

Besides this peril to the Confederates, let me mention another to them even more terrible; one which the Southwestern States especially will, it is more than probable, have to encounter, and that is widespread and organized slave insurrections. There was a time in the history of this war, when the nation had the power to prevent, to a great degree, this new complication of horrors. But it is now too late, in my judgment. Watching keenly the events that pass, the signs of the times, and weighing them with the knowledge gained by an active participation in that phase of Anti-Slavery action which Kansas opened, JOHN BROWN exemplified, and the soldiers of this State now demand, I have arrived at the conclusion that the advance of the Kansas column southward will be the signal for extensive uprisings of the slave population of the Southwest.

This much by way of preliminary information in relation to this projected important movement. With this southward column your correspondent will travel, hoping to be enabled to aid the public to understand its character, progress and results.

Gen. LANE is daily expected here by his friends. There will be considerable political as well as military excitement following his arrival. The State Legislature meets on the 14th inst. The United States Senatorship will excite much attention, as also the dispute relative to the Governor's term of office, which contest seems likely to result in a violent political quarrel that will leave its effect for years on the affairs of our State. I cannot enter at this time into a statement of these things, and must reserve them for a future communication.

Gov. ROBINSON, in pursuance of General Orders from Washington, has consolidated the various skeleton regiments in this State. At least he pretends to have done so, and, to a certain extent, it is patent it is only a pretension. Under the new order there are nine regiments. The First, under Col. DEITZLER, is now in Missouri. The Second numbers about 160 men, and, under Major CLOUD, is doing Provost duty in this city. The Governor reserves this for future action. These are infantry. The Third, Col. MONTGOMERY is mixed, consisting of six companies of infantry and four of cavalry, with Capt. BICKERTON'S battery attached. The Fourth, Col. WEER, contains eight companies of infantry and Capt. MOONLIGHT'S battery attached. The Fifth, cavalry, contains ten companies. The Governor's personal feelings come in here. JOHN RITCHIE—who was senior Captain, and afterwards acting Lieutenant-Colonel, and when Col. JOHNSON was killed, took command of the regiment, and has kept it efficient—is left out by Gov. ROBINSON in his list of field officers. Col. RITCHIE is a prominent supporter of Gen. LANE, and this is the way the Governor punishes him. Capt. POWELL CLAYTON, formerly of the Kansas First, has been promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Fifth. This is a good appointment. The Sixth, Col. JUDSON, has two companies of infantry and seven of cavalry. The Seventh is Col. JENNISON'S cavalry, and has ten full companies. The Eighth (Col. WEASEL'S) has two companies of cavalry and seven of infantry, the eighth being also nearly full. The Ninth is cavalry, and composed of the men raised for Col. DAVIS' regiment, and from Kansas companies attached to the Cass County Missouri Home Guards. The field appointments made here by the Governor exclude almost every man who has been active in raising recruits and organizing the regiment, and substitute a set of men who are that functionary's special followers. In addition to these nine regiments, there is a battalion of six companies, cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. CHARLES S. CLARKE, in Southwestern Kansas, which has hitherto been doing efficient service in guarding the frontier, though not regularly mustered into service. They have now been sworn in and organized as the nucleus of the Tenth Regiment. This gives us about 7,000 men in all, raised in Kansas.

The weather is cold and wintry. We had, for this section, an unusual snowstorm last night, covering the ground to the depth of eight or ten inches. The river is frozen over. R. J. H.

GEN. LANE'S EXPEDITIONARY CORPS.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan 8.

The Administration has authorized Gen. LANE to make Leavenworth his headquarters, and there collect together 30,000 picked men in the shortest practicable space of time, and to march to his field of operations with all the alacrity possible. LANE'S force will be chiefly mounted men. He expects to start with 15,000 cavalry, 10,000 infantry, 1,000 flying artillery, 1,200 fusileers, 4,000 loyal Indians, and about 1,000 contrabands, now in Kansas, on the start; but the latter force is expected to increase as he proceeds South. He can employ 8,000 to 10,000 able-bodied contrabands to great advantage, as servants and laborers. He needs them to take care of the horses, mules, and cattle; to drive trains; collect forage; cook and serve food; cut and handle timber for bridges; repair roads; for scouting in a country in which they are familiar, and collecting intelligence of the enemy; taking care of the sick and wounded; hurrying forth and helping to garrison them; and in a thousand other ways performing valuable service and lightening the toil of the soldiers. Gen. LANE claims that with the help of eight or ten thousand robust, loyal blacks, as men of all work, he can double the efficiency and striking power of his troops, and prevent more than half the per cent. of sickness and death that is wasting the ranks of the other divisions of the army, where Pro-Slavery Generals subject their soldiers to all kinds of drudgery and hardship, rather than hurt the "divine institution" of the Sesesh. The Government, we understand, have assigned the following forces to constitute the army of the Southwest under Gen. LANE:

	Cavalry Regiments.	Infantry Regiments
Illinois	6	2
Wisconsin	2	2
Iowa	1	2
Ohio	1	2
Indiana	1	1
Kansas	4	1

Northwestern Mechanic Fusileers and 8 batteries of artillery.

We have not learned all of the regiments which have been selected for this grand campaign; but LANE himself has the choosing of them, and he will pick the best he can find. The Mechanic Fusileers, at Camp Douglas, was the first regiment put down on his list. He fell in love with them some time ago. He wants them as the pioneers of his expedition, to open roads, and fling pontoons across rivers and morasses. The law allows them the regular pay of soldiers, and forty cents a day extra for all the time in which they may be employed as fusileers. Col. DANIELS' Wisconsin Cavalry, encamped at Kenosha, it is understood, have been selected from that State; and Col. BRACKETT'S Cavalry and BALDWIN'S Infantry, at Camp Douglas, from this State. What other Illinois regiments are selected is not known. Doubtless most of the regiments that will be embraced in this expedition are now at Camp Benton, and scattered through Missouri, doing nothing, except waiting for something to turn up. To take part in an expedition of this kind, will be their greatest felicity and delight.

The immense proportion of dragoons to foot soldiers shows that LANE intends that celerity shall characterize his movements.

Gen. LANE will not encumber himself with unnecessary baggage. He will take along no more than is absolutely needed. He will use the light wagons of the plains rather than the heavy, cumbersome regulation article. When his draft animals give out, he will replenish by confiscation from the rebels. He does not intend to depend on Washington for bread or Secretary CHASE for money. He proposes to make the traitors furnish the rations and bear the expenses of the war. It is they that caused the trouble, and they must bear the cost of the court and jury which will try the case.

LANE has purchased a patent horse-power saw-mill to aid the Pusileers in bridge building. He has also bought five hundred hard corn-mills, being about two to a company, to be run by the contrabands. A regiment comes to a corn-field, the contrabands pitch in and husk out the corn, shell it, dry it in pans, and grind it in the mills, and then convert it into hoecake, pone, and other forms of the article. Cattle and hogs will be procured by the foragers and reduced to rations. He intends there shall be no famine in his army. It will have the best the country affords; and wherever the seesh can live, there his troops can also subsist. He will take some provisions with him at the start, and trust to the resources of the country and to the enterprise of his boys to collect what they need. The Government will be subjected to no expense on LANE'S account, after the outfit is provided. His men will take care of themselves from thence forward, and of the rebels into the bargain.

The field of operations assigned to LANE by the President, is Kansas, Southwestern Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory, as stated by telegraph, and as much farther South as he chooses to go. After his army starts from Leavenworth, it will quickly sweep PRICE and his butter-nut rabble out of Southwestern Missouri, and into Arkansas. The particular direction of his further advance will be shaped by the circumstances of the case; but it can be told with tolerable certainty, that he will visit Fort Smith, clean out the rebels and establish a depôt there; that he will quickly pacify and restore to loyalty the Cherokees, Choctaws, Seminoles, Creeks, and other tribes in the Indian territory, which have been led estray by rebel emissaries.

A look at the map will show that the road down the Red River, through northeastern Texas into Louisiana, lies directly before him, and that New-Orleans is at the end of it, and furthermore, that it passes through a rich and fertile country, well stocked with loyal contrabands. What LANE'S intentions may be, is more than we know, but we venture to put this prediction on record, that he is going to take his army to the Gulf of Mexico; that he *will travel by land to the Crescent City, and return by water*, and that his column of 30,000, bold, daring, swift moving warriors will do more towards striking dismay into the traitors, and crushing the rebellion, than Gens. MCCLELLAN, SHERMAN, BUELL, LOCKWOOD, HALLECK, GRANT and Paducah SMITH, with their half million of soldiers, operating on Pro-Slavery principles.

CONTRABAND TRADE IN KENTUCKY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29, 1861.

In order to check illicit trade and intercourse with the States in rebellion against the Government, it is found necessary to place the navigation of the Ohio from this point South under a more careful supervision than is possible under the present arrangement. It is therefore ordered:

1st. No steamers shall navigate the river south of this point, except such as are recognized as regular packets, and are registered as such at the office of the Provost Marshal in this city. The registry will specify the points between which the boat plies, and the days of arrival and departure.

2d. No boats shall carry down the river and freight that has not been regularly passed by the Surveyor of the Port, or that for special reasons the military authority may find it necessary to prohibit, nor any letters, newspapers or other parcels addressed to or intended for persons within or owning allegiance to the States in rebellion, unless endorsed by the Provost Marshal, or by an officer of the Military Staff of the Department Commander, nor any passenger who is not provided with a regular pass similarly signed; nor shall any boat land, or receive or discharge passengers or freight at any but authorized points. Any boat violating these rules directly or indirectly, besides being amenable to such judicial or military proceedings as the case may require, shall forfeit the privilege of running on the river within the limits referred to.

3. The Provost Marshal of this City, Lieut.-Col. HENRY DENT, is charged with the enforcement of these rules.

By command of Brig-Gen. BUELL.

JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G. Chief of Staff.

NEWS FROM REBELDOM.

Indications of the Desperation of the Rebel Cause.

A LOUD CALL FOR RE-ENLISTMENTS.

The Cause in Western Virginia Considered Lost.

AFFAIRS IN EASTERN TENNESSEE.

Reported Rearrest of Parson Brownlow.

REBEL BLUSTER FROM BOWLING GREEN.

Danger to the South from the Trent Affair.

A LOUD CALL FOR RECRUITS.

From the Richmond Dispatch Jan 2.

Certainly we have form d a false conception of the character of Southern volunteers if they, like the Northern volunteers, are best upon forsaking their camp when their time is up, no matter what danger the country is menaced. Indeed, such an opposition would be more derogatory to Southern than to Northern volunteers, because when the latter left they injured nobody but themselves, and did not expose their loyalty and their homes to foreign invasion, while the withdrawal of Southern volunteers would leave the way to their own fields and firesides open to an invading horde, who declare that the time for submission and compromise has forever gone, and who are panting to bring desolation and defilement upon every Southern home. "Never," says Dr. MOORE, as truly as eloquently, in his late Fast Day Sermon, "never, since the terrible scenes of La Vendee, under the ravaging hordes of Republican France, has the old heathen war-cry, *Va Victis!* (woe! to the conquered!), been more unmistakably sounded by an army of invaders. Let this tremendous crusade become successful, either by mismanagement in the army"—or, we may add, by the refusal of volunteers to reenlist—"or cowardice and greediness at home, and history furnishes no page so dark and bloody as that which would record the result. Our best and bravest men would be slaughtered like bullocks in the shambles; our wives and daughters dishonored before our eyes; our cities sacked; our fields laid waste; our homes pillaged and burned; our property, which we are perhaps selfishly hoarding, wrested from us by fines and confiscations; our grand old Commonwealth degraded from her proud historic place of 'Ancient Dominion,' to be the vassal province of a huge central despotism, which, having wasted her with fire and sword, would compel her by military force to pay the enormous expense of her own subjugation, or in default of this, parcel out her broad lands to insulting emigrants as a feudal reward for the rapine and murder of this new Norman conquest; while the owners of these lands must either remain as cowering factors for insolent conquerors and oppressive lords, or wander as penniless and homeless fugitives in a land of strangers."

Nor would this be the fate of Virginia alone. Every other State in the Confederacy is equally interested. It is the cause of every other State as much as of Virginia that is to be decided by the wager of battle on the Potomac. *Richmond, with its immense military stores and manufacturing resources, in the enemy's hand, other parts of the State would soon follow, and the Union march into North Carolina be instant, and comparatively easy.* Then would be realized the favorite scheme of SCOTT, the tightening of the anaconda folds, which have so long been preparing, about every part of this body politic. Then, from their different bases of operation upon the sea coast, the invading armies would advance to penetrate the interior, and unite with the grand army of subjugation on its resistless Southern march.

Then woe, woe, to the conquered in every Southern State, and every Southern habitation! All this, and worse—horrors, unimaginable horrors, in every Southern home and every Southern plantation, rise before the eye. And can it be possible that Southern men, the husbands of Southern wives, the sons of Southern mothers, the brothers of Southern sisters, by refusing to reenlist, can expose their country, and all they hold dear, to this bottomless abyss of woe and perdition? We cannot believe it. The conduct of the Northern volunteers, who left when their time was up, but who imperiled neither home nor fireside by their leaving, would be glory in comparison.

Rather than submit to a fate like this, the hardships, the privations, the petty official insolence of twenty years, or a life-time, ought to be borne with alacrity. It would be better, far better, that our brave soldiers had not put their hand to the plow at all than that, having put it there, they should turn back.

Better to have made no resistance to Northern tyranny, than, having made it sufficiently to inflame and intensify the malignity and vengeance of our enemies, it should be withdrawn at the very moment that it is necessary for our protection. A few more months beyond the period of enlistment will, in all probability, terminate the struggle, if our gallant soldiers prove as persevering as they are brave. That they should desire to see their homes again is natural, and the act of Congress has made provision for this purpose, if they desire to reenlist; but what will home be worth if, for the purpose of enjoying it for a brief period, they put it in peril of perpetual ruin?

Hence, in view of all these solemn considerations, we indignantly reject the idea that Southern volunteers will hesitate on the subject of reenlistment one moment after they become apprised of the trick to which MCCLELLAN

purchase even his pardon in that way, she would live on bread and water the remainder of her days."

The people here, in Monroe County, are loyal, and wish to remain so. Their sons, brothers and husbands are in the Confederate service, and they are true; yes, true as the loadstone. I refer to the great mass of the population; but the Administration seems about to put their patriotism on the rack. The Forty-fifth Virginia Regiment, the only protection to this country, is withdrawn. *If it be true that the forces from Meadow Bluff are to be ordered away, I assure you one of the finest sections of Virginia is gone.* For when a people are overrun, chained, stripped of their property *and demoralized by familiarity with their captors*, they are gone from their former allegiance.

The writer once lived here a number of years, and is much acquainted with the Kanawha Valley; and there must be something done for this people. Let the enemy once cross Pock'a Ferry, only 12 miles west of here, in the absence of a force here on our part, and I warn you it will cost us blood and tears as a Government. A suicidal Legislature may appropriate the paltry sum of $30,000 to clean out New River for batteaus, but let the Government strip the section of all protection, and allow scouting parties of the enemy to come and search their homes, as they did for Gen. BROXLEY the other day, and follow up such recognizances with armed occupation and then they will improve the sluice navigation of New River. The army of the Peninsula could no more than remove them from here then. Mock not, deceive not yourselves, ye men of Richmond, ye deaf men of tide-water Virginia, ye officers of our associated Government, with the delusive dream that FLOYD's retreat means ROSECRANS in Winter quarters. The wet weather is gone. *The mud that locked the wheels of our cannon on Cotton Hill, and threw it into the hands of the enemy, has dried, and the road from Cotton Hill to Dublin depot was never finer.* The gilded coaches of your Main-street can go almost untarnished over its entire length. There are passes in this section that the enemy can hold, with a moderate force, against the heavy forces you will send here next Spring, and they will seize them soon. One or two regiments at Peierstown will do more service now than another trip of the gallant and sagacious FLOYD to Cotton Hill next year, with forces drawn from his flank and rear.

EASTERN TENNESSEE.

THE BRIDGE-BURNERS, &c.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

KNOXVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 28.

The court-martial at this place, convened for the purpose of trying the bridge-burners, is still in session. It is not probable that any further executions will take place. Convicts and those implicated in the crime *will be sent to Tuscoloosa, there to remain till the war has ended*, unless the authorities at Richmond should determine otherwise. Such, I am told, will be the policy of the officers commanding this post. *The people of East Tennessee are rapidly renouncing their adhesion to the Lincoln Government, and it is deemed advisable to pursue a temperate policy in dealing with those who have not forgotten the teachings of Brownlow and Johnson.*

It has been remarked that though Knox County has been vastly benefited by the war; though her people have been enabled to sell at exorbitant rates every article of food or clothing; though they have furnished supplies of every description to the large force which has been concentrated at this point, yet very few volunteers have gone into the ranks. *There has not been a single organized company made up in this county received into the Confederate service.* This is the more remarkable when we remember that as far back as January last, Wm. G. SWAN and a strong body of supporters were among the "original Secessionists." It occurs to me that this gentleman and his adherents should begin even now to do their duty. *A county with thirty-five hundred voters should not be unrepresented in the armies of the South.*

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER is now confronted by a Federal force about 10,000 strong. He is about forty miles north of the Tennessee line, strongly intrenched. *He has with him but two companies of artillery, twelve pieces, and is sadly in want of reinforcements.* On yesterday, a portion of Col. MOSES WHITE's regiment left this place to join him. Within the next ten days a portion of Col. MONSARRAT's artillery and some twelve or fifteen hundred men will be on the line of march. McCLUNG's artillery company is now on its way to ZOLLICOFFER, and other forces will follow as rapidly as they can be armed. It would be well for our ordnance officers in your city to attend at once to the wants of the troops at this place, or heavy losses may be sustained because of the want of equipments. ZOLLICOFFER must be reinforced, and in order to accomplish this purpose the troops here must be armed. I would state, *en passant*, that I have seen some curious specimens of workmanship on remodeled guns sent to this place by the Ordnance Department of Nashville. *In boring out old rifles, so as to fit them for the Minie ball, the artisans have only rifled the guns to the depth of four or five inches from the muzzle.* This is only true of a very few guns, yet the matter should be inquired into by the proper authorities.

There are not less than one thousand unarmed men here, regularly drilled, and ready to move, but useless until the ordnance department furnishes the proper arms.

REARREST OF PARSON BROWNLOW.

The Knoxville *Register*, of the 27th ult., says:

"BROWNLOW was arrested and remanded to prison by Col. MONSARRAT, commandant of this post, immediately on his discharge by the civil authorities."

FROM BOWLING GREEN.

From the Nashville Patriot, Dec. 29.

We have information from Bowling Green up to yesterday, some of which is not suitable to be made public, and the rest not important. The stampede of the Federals last week across Green River was causeless—a fact which they soon found out, and endeavored to repair by recrossing to this side with additional force. They are now converging with great circumspection, and are under constant apprehensions of a whipping. They are intrenching on this side of Green River, and have their pickets within six miles of Cave City, having an advance of some twenty regiments on this side of the river. They are trying all sorts of tricks to entrap our forces, but have failed, as they always will. Their latest effort has been to create the impression that they designed, and are about to execute, a double flank movement on either side of Bowling Green, calculating on an advance on this city by way of Hopkinsville.

On the contrary, our managers are cool and sagacious, and have foiled them at every point. It is the enemy's business to come and fight us—at least for the present; and when he dares it, he will leave the laurel with our invincible legions. The thread of events, we may say, however, is winding itself into what might be termed a hard knot, which, to be undone, will have to be cut. They have disdained "winter quarters," and are pushing on the campaign toward the "Sunny South," and within ten days, more or less, they must hazard the cast of the die or be disgraced; and when they risk the first, we are persuaded the last will follow. In saying this we disparage neither their numbers nor their equipments, which are great, and as nearly perfect as possible—*but they can be whipped, and will be!*

If they divide, and with one division engage our army at Bowling Green, and with the other essay a rapid movement on Nashville, the former will be cut to pieces by us, while the militia will fly to our State line in untold thousands, (for which they ought to be prepared,) and meet the invaders in front, hemming them between our homes and our victorious legions of the Bowling Green army, and annihilate them. This is the prospect for them and for us; but that the latter shall be successful, the people of Tennessee must be prepared for any emergency, and we take this occasion to warn them to be so.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Another installment of Federal prisoners of war arrived in Nashville on Sunday, Dec. 30, from Gen. ZOLLICOFFER's command. The following is a list of them:

Maj. Helveti and Capt. Prime, U. S. Engineer Corps.
George Barbee, Thos Holloway, Andrew White and W. S. Keys, Warren County, Ohio.
James Blair, Wm. Hitlinan, Albert Reek, John O. Hawkins, Matthew Henry, W. G. Gibson, C. W. Crain and James Higgins, Butler County, Ohio.
John Bowman, Darke County, Ohio.
George Frank, Montgomery County, Ohio.
W. F. Hudson and N. Buchanan, Pulaski Co., Ky.
W. C. Garrett, E. A. Walker, John Williams and E. McFail, Russell County, Ky.
V. D. Hopkins, T. J. Dickens, Wm. Dickson, J. Dickens, James Dickens, N. W. Cuseiers, J. S. Stockton, Clinton County, Ky.
Jacob Schoatt and Leonard Zimmerman, Wayne County, Ky.
John Brown, Cumberland County, Tenn.
Jasper Lee, Hamilton County, Tenn.

FAULT-FINDING.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* contains the following censorious paragraph:

"We have a long communication from the army, (it is unnecessary to say from which army,) *complaining of general inactivity.* Breastworking, trenching and ditching appear to be the general pastime. Our boys or volunteers do not understand it. They complain of the irregularities in the supply of blankets; that supplies are known to have been received for a certain company, and only one single thin blanket delivered to each soldier. The Commissary Department should inquire into this. A complaint is before us that the proceeds of fairs, concerts and contributions, go through so many hands and changes before they reach the active, the fighting soldier, that they leave but light balances.

A few days since a Mississippi Regiment in Kentucky was paid off in Georgia money, which the recipients had to sell at a great loss to realize the necessaries they stood in need of. How is this? we are asked; are not the Paymasters provided with Confederate Treasury Issues for the payment of soldiers? True, thousands on thousands of our gallant boys are not fighting for pay, nor do they care about it, but the idea that they should be speculated upon by certain parties raises their temper."

"THE INSOLENCE OF OFFICE."

The Nashville *Union and American* publishes the following curious communication, under the above caption:

Messrs. Editors Union and American:

It was to be hoped that in cutting loose from the old Government at Washington and establishing a new one at Richmond, we would have left behind the great mass of the corruption and insolence of office-holders about the various departments; but we fear that so desirable a result has not been attained. Every one familiar with matters and things about the old Capital will recollect the very disgusting supercilliousness of the dapper little underlings infesting the "marble halls" of the several departments of the Government, holding various degrees of Clerkships, and charged with the execution of certain public duties, for which they were very handsomely paid. Nothing could exceed the grandeur of their airs in the treatment of gentlemen who called at their desks in the prosecution of any business. Like valets of a British Lord, they were dressed infinitely more rich than their betters in higher positions, and affected a demeanor the most patronizing towards country gentlemen who were compelled to come 'betwixt the wind and their nobility.'

Being down at Richmond lately, and having business with some of the departments, I was pained to observe that our new government had a full supply of gentry of this character. It seemed as though Washington had emptied itself into Richmond. How many there were who had been fattened upon the flesh pots at the old Capital we could not say certainly, but most of them have the unmistakable marks. They had the same supercilious look and action, the same high stand and magnificent sweep, and appeared to have the full hang of making themselves as odious as possible in the eyes of every one who was thrown with them, and looking down with contempt upon every one, saving and excepting their "masters," toward whom, of course, their bearing partook the high-bred independence (?) of the spaniel, more than of gentlemen of spirit.

We wonder sometimes if the heads of departments, from whom they get their bread and butter, are aware how high their employes carry their heads before the "people." We guess not, in charity; as their desks might soon be vacated for better men. But it is a matter worthy their serious attention; for no little of the popularity, to say nothing of the efficiency, of a Government depends upon the good manners of the subordinate officers.

I am not alone, Messrs. Editors, in the above views, as hundreds—maybe thousands—can testify who have had occasion to become acquainted with the clerk "gentry" of the Government houses at Richmond. They are living illustrations of those the great dramatist defines as marked by "the insolence of office."

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

From the Memphis Appeal.

There is one phase which is not impossible for this *Trent* affair to assume, that may precipitate us into trouble almost preponderating with the benefit we derive from it. Its tendency in the North is evidently to arouse the military spirit of the people, and expedite operations preparatory to resisting threatened invasion along the sea-coast and the lakes. Their cry is now "to arms," from the Penobscot to the Potomac, *and we have but little doubt that, if necessary, another half million of men can be brought into the field under the stimulating influence of this imbroglio.* Home forces raised and subjected to daily drill, throughout New-England, will give a new impetus to the slumbering energies of that people which they have failed to feel since the days of the American revolution, when Massachusetts was enabled to put under arms one person out of every *six* in her whole population. Now she has but one out of every *sixty. A similar effect will be observed in the Middle and Western States, though it may not be so sensible, and the rush of volunteers to arms become enthusiastic solely from the apprehension of impending danger, as was the case in the South six months ago.*

Then suppose diplomacy and red tape, in the meanwhile, should find solution for this Anglo-American difficulty in the manœuvres of the pen, an instrument which, we are told, is "mightier than the sword." Would not the awakened energies of the North, relieved from the intervention, be developed in redoubled efforts to effect the desired conquest of the South? May not the immense, but fictitious, display of military strength, which will soon be visible, encourage the confidence of the enemy in his ability to succeed by force of mere numbers? If such should be the case, we may expect to have no easy time of it, provided this *Trent* affair blows away in smoke and dust. The true policy, therefore, is for us not to relax our exertions, but to be ready, if necessary, to put forth our whole strength in the defence and maintenance of our political liberties.

LOUISIANA.

In the proceeding of the lower branch of the Louisiana Legislature on Saturday, the 23d, occurs the following:

Mr. KENNAN submitted a joint resolution inviting a Convention of Cotton Planters to assemble at Baton Rouge on the first Monday of February next, the representation of each parish to be twice as great as that in the House of Representatives. The object of the Convention, as defined in the resolution, will be to determine the question as to the production of a cotton crop for the year 1862, and to propose a fixed policy for the future for the cotton-planting interests of the State. The resolution was amended by the insertion of "Monroe" instead of "Baton Rouge," and, as amended, referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Shreveport (La.) *Southwestern* says

"One of our most valued friends, who resides in Bossier Parish, says that the farmers have plenty of last year's crop of corn to last until January, that he has made enough rock this season to last him two years, that during the past year he has sold several hundred pounds of well-cured ham, sides and shoulders, besides a quantity of lard, and still has many hundreds of both for home consumption. He thinks he will be able to supply the entire army, and will be able to sell two or three thousand pounds of pork or bacon. That the way to prepare for—not raise cotton and sugar alone, and have to buy everything else."

"A DELICATE QUESTION."

The Charleston correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* thus alludes to a very delicate question:

"I have alluded to the fact that many persons have claimed and obtained consular exemption from military duty. The coming up a delicate question—one which has of late been a matter of considerable comment and discussion here—to wit: The right of the Lincoln Consuls to exercise their official functions in a port of the Confederate States, under the exequatur of the United States Government. A day or two ago, a resolution of inquiry on this very subject was introduced into the State Legislature, now in session at Columbia."

THE BLOCKADE.

The editor of the *South Carolinian* wrote as follows on the 14th ult:

"We returned last evening from a short visit to Richmond. An impression prevails there that the blockade will be raised in less than thirty days. We incline to the opinion that it is based on the expectation generally entertained, that Great Britain will resent the insult to her flag by Com. WILKES."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Richmond *Examiner* states that the War Department has determined to adopt the uniform rule of refusing to accept the resignations of commissioned officers in the army, unless on evidence of disability, furnished in a surgeon's certificate, or for special reasons within the discretion of the Secretary of War.

The President of the Soldier's Relief Society, of Nashville, has acknowledged the receipt of a liberal contribution from the negroes at Fayetteville, the money being raised from a tableaux exhibition gotten up for the purpose.

The Memphis *Appeal* heartily approves the course of VALLANDIGHAM in the Federal Congress, and says: "All honor to the brave VALLANDIGHAM. We trust the South may find an early occasion of manifesting its respect for his grand moral courage."

The Nashville-Louisville *Courier* of a late date says: "We are advised by a friend that Camp Beauregard, in Graves County, has been strengthened by reinforcements from Tennessee, and can be successfully held against 10,000 of the enemy. There is no prospect of a fight in that section, however, this Winter. The Lincolnites are committing all sorts of depredations on the citizens and their property about Mayfield, compelling men to take the oath, etc."

A dispatch to the Memphis *Avalanch*, dated Jackson, Miss., the 10th ult., says: "The bank bill has just passed the Mississippi Legislature. It provides that the banks shall receive State Treasury notes in payment of debts, and that the notes of the banks shall be receivable for all public dues except the Confederate war tax."

A dispatch dated the 17th ult., at Richmond, says: "W. P. BIRD, of Augusta, Georgia, who was arrested here early in September as a spy, has been released. The *Examiner* says the decision in his favor was made after favorable representations in his behalf made by Hon. H. C. BARNETT, member of the Confederate Congress from Paducah (Kentucky) district."

A gin-house, including a mill, and some thirty bales of unginned cotton, belonging to Mrs. JARVIS, in Bolega, Ala., was destroyed by fire a few days since. It is supposed that the fire originated from a match, which had been dropped carelessly in the cotton, falling among the saws.

The Eighth Tennessee Regiment has gone to South Carolina.

Mr. JAMES F. OTIS, one of the editors of the New Orleans *Picayune*, has been placed under arrest for uttering seditious language. Mr. OTIS is a native of Newburyport, Mass.

The new flag got up in the rebel army on the Potomac is the St. Andrew's cross—that is, a cross in the form of an X. The flag is nearly square, of deep red, the cross of blue, reaching from corner to corner, and surrounded with stars.

The Rescue of the Marines.

Capt. RINGGOLD, of the frigate *Sabine*, in a private letter, gives the following description of this rescue of the marines from the steamer *Governor*, which foundered while on the way to Port Royal:

"You may have seen some account of the accidental discovery of the doomed transport *Governor*, with Maj. REYNOLDS and battalion, in a sinking condition, about twenty-five miles east of this place, (off Georgetown, S. C.,) having been disabled in the gale the night before. It was a glorious moment for me, and worth a thousandfold all the galleons and prizes of old. Nothing would have saved the party. The old shattered steamer must have foundered in a few hours, and the small disabled steamer having her in tow had as much as she could do to look out for herself. The scene, dear ——, beggars all description. When I descried them, the wind was high, sea raging, and the elements in confusion and looking angry. I crowded sail to madness almost, on my good ship, in order to close in, and when I reached the scene, the prospect was so unpromising I had great fears lest, with all the powers of the ship, I could do anything by which to give relief. I would have compromised to have rescued one-fourth of the battalion. But, nothing daunted, I set to work, nobly assisted by all on board, and by perseverance and the goodness of Almighty God, in thirty-six hours I had all, save eight poor souls, safely on board, all the public property saved, and personal baggage to boot. In two hours after I had abandoned her, the elements, that had been looking on like hungry vultures, took the hulk in hand, and made short repast; she sunk, and literally crumbled to pieces. I had intended to pour a broadside in, after getting my chains and anchors, but was saved the sad task. In another hour I was under way for Port Royal," &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—A year or so since there was great curiosity to know who wrote *Rutledge*. It was never very clearly established whether the author was sought for in order to be made the recipient of a laurel wreath, or simply that a morbid anxiety to know who could have written so very stupid a book might be satisfied. Any way, the authorship has never been avowed; and in this fact we discover in the author an evidence of genius which we failed to find in the book. Another novel, *The Sutherlands*, "by the author of *Rutledge*," is printed by CARLETON. Some profound critic remarks that "this second effort of 'the author of *Rutledge*' is in all respects equal to the first." And such is our candid opinion,—it is certainly no better—it could not well be worse. *Rutledge* was a remarkably weak imitation of *Jane Eyre*," possessing all the faults of that remarkable book without one trace of its abounding vigor and weird interest. *The Sutherlands* is a book coined from the same metal as *Rutledge*, but cast in a different mold. It has the same hollow ring, the same galvanic glitter. There is a weak straining after effect—a lamentable "failing short" of reaching any. As to plot, if the book has any, we have failed to discover it. Scenes and episodes seem to be only introduced that the author may be delivered of a deluge of words, which lie like water on the brain. We question whether so many words with so few ideas were ever before—except in the memorable instance of *Rutledge*—gathered together in the same space. Occasional horrors are crowded in to awake the morbid appetite which is supposed to lie dormant in the minds of most readers, but they are so unusual, so far removed in their ghastliness from anything approaching life, that a weary feeling of disgust is the only emotion excited. It will be well, we think, for the author to preserve anonymousness to all time, lest a deputation from the reading world take summary vengeance for all they have been called upon to endure.

— And another "new novel" to whom the above remarks will apply, and in no mitigated degree, will be found in *Dinah*, published by SCRIBNER, and written by he only knows who. We doubt whether the most industrious and faithful of readers will get beyond the first sentence of the opening chapter. This it is: "In a stately theatre of woods and wolves in my country, at a proper bucolical distance from the sounding of the sea, there stands a summer house, to which two or three years ago as the lustre of the season was mounting to its noon, came a lady and her son to retire awhile from the gilded artificialities of city life." There is a freshness and originality about the phrase "gilded artificialities of city life" quite sufficient for a life-time. But if the reader really requires more, and survives the "bucolical distance from the sounding of the sea," he will find it in the next paragraph, where we are introduced to a house standing in "bosky silence." If the glossary to SHAKESPEARE has not been rummaged to find a few awkward and unusual words, then we very much mistaken, and a very strong imitation fails. A "bosky silence" would be a second one,—a silence so substantial that it might literally be said to make itself felt. Affectation is sometimes forgiven to genius,—to dullness, never. The crime of the author of *Dinah* passes all charity.

—A charming Christmas story, or rather a collection of Christmas stories, entitled *Tom Tiddler's Ground*, by CHARLES DICKENS, *et al.*, is published by CARLETON. We fancy that DICKENS' part in the work consists in furnishing the introduction by which all their grapes of stories are made to ring, and seem properly to belong to one vine. We have a hermit in a hut, evidently "the right man in the right place," as both fellow and hut are represented as squalid and dirty in the extreme. A sensible gentleman approaches as near the wretch as is possible without infection, and endeavors to convince him that he is enacting a mixed part of fool and knave—the former almost slightly preponderating. To convince him of his folly, he requests each of the visitors that happens in, to relate a story from his own life experience. These stories are all good and one or two of them excellent. One in particular—we forget its title—but in the course of which it devolves on the narrator to assist in lighting the dome of St. Peters, is as thrilling a piece of narrative as we remember to have read. The little book is worth a dozen *Sutherlands*, and at a quarter the cost.

—*Jewels from the Quarry of the Mind*, is a compilation of poems—some good and others execrable—edited by JAMES H. HEAN, and published by CROSBY & NICHOLS, of Boston.

—D. VAN NOSTRAND & Co. publish a useful little book, the *Field Manual for Battalion Drill*, by Capt. HENRY COPPEE, of the United States Army. For a civilian to attempt to criticise military books is as incompetent as for an editor to attempt to direct military movements.

—JOHNSON, FRY & Co. have commenced the publication, in serial parts, of the *National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Americans*, with original full-length portraits by CHAPPEL, and biographies by E. A. DUYCKINK. The portraits are excellent, and of the biographies the name of the biographer is a sufficient guarantee. The work is issued in semi-monthly parts, of which first, second, third and fourth are before us. The price is 25 cents each, and when complete the work will form two quarto volumes. Mr. HENRY H. KEY is the agent authorized by the publishers to receive subscriptions.

INSTITUTES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. By DANIEL GARDNER. New-York: VOORHIES. 1860.

At the present moment when our international relations are attracting so much attention, Mr. GARDNER'S popular and comprehensive treatise will be found extremely useful both as a book of reference and a manual for instruction. It has two very important characteristics. First, it offers a digest of all the practical information of value to the American public, which is contained in the ponderous and inaccessible works of PHILLIMORE, WHEATON, VATTEL, GROTIUS and other ancient and modern writers on international law; and secondly, it is written from the American point of view, and collates under the several heads the opinions of FRANKLIN, MADISON, CLAY, JEFFERSON and most of our distinguished statesmen. The chapters on naturalization, on national and State and territorial jurisdiction, on foreign contracts, and on wills, make the book as instructive to the merchant, as the able and lucid exposition of the present state of maritime law render it valuable to officers of the navy and commanders of merchant vessels. The perspicuous style of the work relieves it also of most of that tedium and dislike with which treatises on law are generally regarded. It is at once the most recent, and the most compendious of existing works on the important subject of which it treats. We cordially recommend it to all who wish, without too much expenditure of time and labor, to inform themselves as to the present state of maritime and international law.

JAMAICA.

Political Affairs—Meeting of the Legislature—The Struggle for Speaker—Prorogation of the House—Defeat of the Governor—The Public Business—The Governor's Speech.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Ja., Saturday, Nov. 23, 1861.

Pursuant to the requisition contained in the Royal proclamation, the several branches of the Legislature met on the 12th inst., to proceed to business, but they were encountered at the very outset by a difficulty created by the turbulent party spirit of the Governor, which threatened to place the House of Assembly in antagonism with the Administration. Ever since the Hon. EDWARD JORDON, C. B., found it necessary to resign his office in the Executive Government, Gov. DARLING has exhibited toward him the most petty spite, making him the victim of a sort of political persecution, and leaving no means untried to occasion him annoyance. The culminating point was his Excellency taking from Mr. JORDON the custodship of Kingston, of which city he is also the Mayor. This act of tyranny created a wide-spread dissatisfaction with the Governor, and aroused a feeling of indignation among gentlemen of education and property, who never before interfered in political matters.

A circumstance soon occurred to prove to the Governor what is the position in the country of the man whom he would have trodden under foot. The Speakership of the Assembly became vacant, and it was immediately felt that, beside the right of seniority, Mr. JORDAN had the highest claim to the vacant honor, not only on the score of high ability and long experience, but also from his amiability of disposition, his genuine kindness of heart, and his unvarying urbanity of manner. He was named for Speaker, and would have been elected without a dissentient voice, had not the Governor caused the nomination of Hon. H. WESTMORELAND, certainly a gentleman of education and property; and the Governor resorted to the most unworthy purposes to carry his end, which was to defeat Mr. JORDAN's election. Some members of Assembly he tried to dissuade from voting by the hope of patronage; others he tried to intimidate. The day came for the struggle, and the motive of the Governor having become known, a feeling of excitement was created out of doors for Mr. JORDAN which knew no bounds. There were thirty members present. Hon. EDWARD JORDON was nominated their candidate in opposition. The election took place and there was a tie—fifteen voting for Mr. JORDON and fifteen voting for his opponent. Here was a difficulty which there was no means of solving. The Governor prorogued the House for three days, and the interim was employed in the exhaustion of means to carry the Government nomination. One of Mr. JORDON's supporters was influenced by the Governor to keep away; but another friend of Mr. JORDON turned up in time to take his place. On the arrival of the day to which the House had been prorogued the excitement of this public was so great, and the populace entered into the question with such heart and soul, that the Governor began to be apprehensive of disturbance and ordered that the usual guard of honor should turn out with loaded muskets.

The House met again after the prorogation on Friday, the 15th, and at the hour to proceed to business it was evident that there would be a tie again. Mr. JORDON was nominated and duly seconded, and the speeches made on the occasion clearly showed that the Governor had excited a feeling against him which would be fatal to the public business, when the Ministry announced that they had withdrawn their candidate. Mr. JORDON was then unanimously elected. He took the Chair amidst the repeated cheers of the House and the acclamations of the populace.

The business of the session was then fairly entered upon, the Governor inaugurating the proceedings with the usual speech, in which he reviewed the state of the country during the past year. He made known the satisfaction that was felt in England, particularly in the Royal household, at the noble reception which we gave His Royal Highness Prince ALFRED. He then went on to make the following among a great many other comments, which I extract as being of general interest:

"The civil strife which unhappily burst forth, and still rages in the great North American Republic, with whose people we have long maintained mercantile intercourse, and from whose ports our supplies of food are largely drawn; the heavy and palpable failures which have occurred in our own commercial circles, and the very general disturbance of the usual labors of our laboring population by the movement popularly described as a 'revival,' are causes, each of which, in its own sphere of operation, has tended injuriously to affect either directly or indirectly, the cultivation of the export crops and the supply and consumption of imported goods, upon which our revenue so largely depends."

It is, however, satisfactory to me to be able to inform you, that notwithstanding these unfavorable influences, the receipts of the Public Treasury have been found sufficient to meet the unavoidable annual expenditure, and that the export of the principal staples is slightly in excess of that of the previous year, presenting indeed, with regard to sugar and rum, the largest upon record during the decennial period which terminated on the 30th September last.

The result of the census, as compared with the last enumeration of the population in 1844, shows that notwithstanding the devastations of cholera and small-pox, the number of the inhabitants had increased at the rate of about one and a fifth per cent. per annum.

Assuming that every such enumeration is within the reality, the total number of the inhabitants may now, I think, be estimated at least 450,000 of both sexes, the female being in excess of the male population in the proportion of the thirtieth part of the whole.

* * * * * * *

The Immigration Act of last session is still under the consideration of her Majesty's Government. A communication from the Secretary of State suggesting an additional provision to the law regulating immigration from China, will be laid before you, and you will gather from the language employed by the Government agent in that country that he entertains a sanguine expectation that the supply of eligible laborers who will be found willing to remove to the several West India Colonies, will, as the service proceeds, be found sufficient for the demands of the employers in all.

In recommending that the assistance which has now for some years past been rendered to the efforts of those engaged in popular education should continue to be extended upon the same scale, I must express my hope that a special provision may also be made, not only in aid of the existing reformatories in the city of Kingston, but for extending those highly valuable institutions to the other parts of the island.

* * * * * * *

It may not be uninteresting to state, in reference to that subject of education generally, that while the census returns lead to the conclusion that the number of children between the ages of three and thirteen is about 90,000, the number at eodlog schools may be estimated at 34,000—the schools, including those which are only opened on the Sabbath, being in number, as I gather from other documents in my possession, between 400 and 430."

The several branches have now entered upon business, on the further progress of which I hope to report by the mail of the 5th of December.

The County Jail.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This building is situated in Eldridge-street, on a lot twenty-five feet by eighty feet; building twenty-five feet by fifty, and is three-story and basement built of brick. It appears to be an old house altered into what bears the above title. Extension in rear twenty-five feet by eighteen, one story; yard twenty-five feet by twelve, with a high fence. The entrance to the building for prisoners and visitors is through a dark and gloomy basement hall. The Keeper's office is in the front basement rooms. The kitchen in the rear basement, where the cooking for prisoners and keepers is done. The basement is four or five feet deep from the surface of the ground. The Keeper's dwelling is in the front room on the first story. In the rear on the same floor appears to be reception rooms. The third story is divided into two long rooms, from front to rear, and about ten feet wide by forty-six feet deep, and one about twelve feet wide by thirty feet deep, lighted with iron-grated windows. In these two apartments such prisoners as pay the Keeper *ten dollars* a week board, sleep, and they have access during the day to the public reception room, and to the small yard, in which there is a privy. At the price named they are boarded, and eat at the Keeper's private table. Woe to the "poor devil" who cannot pay that sum.

In the two rooms above described there are sometimes as many as *forty-five persons* compelled to stay and sleep (if perchance they can) from 10 o'clock at night to 7 in the morning. There being very little, if any, ventilation, the condition of the air in offensiveness rivals the hold of a slave-ship, or the black-hole of Calcutta.

The second story has rooms and cells where prisoners, who cannot pay additionally a week for board, are locked up in close confinement continually, night and day. Persons have been so confined for one, two and three years. The whole size of the story inside the walls is twenty-three feet by forty-six feet, out of which is taken the halls and stairway, seven feet by twenty. This story has got four or eight cells upon each side—some dark, and wholly unventilated. A passageway runs the whole length from front to rear, about eight feet wide by forty-six feet long. There are five grated windows to this story—three in front and two in the rear—with outside iron blinds set at an angle upward, so as to let in some light; but all view of the busy street is wholly cut off. The cells are constructed of heavy plank, and the walls inside are lined with plank. These complete cells for vermin are admirably provided.

In the rear passage between the cells, on the second story, is a water-closet, to which all the prisoners are obliged to go. This adds its nauseating stench to the sickening and foul air of the place. In the limited space twenty-five persons are frequently confined, with no fresh air or room for exercise except this narrow passage before named. Visitors are admitted from 10 to 4, who, after a short visit, carry away in their clothing and insinuated into the pores of the skin the aroma of the foul and fetid atmosphere of the place. The air is *consequently almost stifling.*

The sleeping accommodations are straw beds and coarse blankets, no sheets. The prison fare is poor and scanty. They who happen to be without money or friends fare worse than a man either in the State prison, provided by the county or the State, or either Penitentiary provided by the queen of cities.

In this prison are confined the county prisoners, (criminals being better cared for and made more comfortable at the Tombs,) unfortunate non-resident debtors, those who refuse, or cannot, pay the fines imposed by the Courts, persons committed for contempt of Court, &c.

Such a prison is now tolerated in this Christian City, in this land of civilization. Is it consistent with the claims of humanity, or the spirit of the age in which we live?

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Illegal Traffic with the Enemy—Rebel Deserters and Their Stories—The George Page—Winter Quarters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HOOKER'S DIVISION, Sunday, Jan. 5, 1862.

Very little of interest has transpired in this vicinity during the past week. The detachment of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, sent out by Gen. HOOKER two weeks since, have not yet returned, and the limit of their absence is not yet determined upon, but the probabilities are that the party will be away for some time to come. They have made several important arrests and seizures, and have given the rebels across the river no little annoyance by breaking up many secret channels through which they have received aid and comfort from the disloyal Marylanders and others. Parties in Philadelphia and Washington, also, have been implicated in extensive illicit traffic with the enemy, and orders for their arrests have been issued.

Gen. HOOKER is determined to do a good Winter's work, notwithstanding his main division lies quietly upon the shore of the river. He has selected his adventurous, operative detachment from the flower of the division, and the officers in command, as well as the men, are trusty, courageous and excellently disciplined, and they will not return to their regiment until they have effectively extirpated out the rebel pests from the Maryland shore of the Potomac.

On Friday last three Maryland rebel soldiers succeeded in making their escape from Gen. HOLMES' Division of the Southern army, by knocking down the guard upon the river, jumping into a boat, and rowing across to Gen. SICKLES' Brigade.

They stated that a fearful mortality existed among the rebel regiments stationed opposite us. An average of six, and in some regiments eight, were dying daily, mostly among the Louisiana, Texas and Georgia troops. Many of the Southern forces have been sent home to guard their native States against the invasions which threaten them, and there are now but about six thousand troops left in the immediate vicinity of this river. Their batteries have no regular or experienced gunners. Whenever a vessel attempts to pass them, whoever happens to be present at the guns is permitted to fire upon it or not, as they may feel disposed, and there seems to be, generally, a very loose and indifferent management of military affairs prevalent among the officers.

The recent cold weather is having a most fatal effect upon the physical and moral stamina of the extreme Southern portion of the troops, and they, particularly, seem ready for rebellion and mutiny, but are held in check by the oft reiterated promises of soon entering the "Happy land of Canaan," which stands so temptingly in view.

The rebel steamer *George Page*, on Friday night last, ran out from her concealment into the river, and patroled up and down in front of our line of pickets for some time, but did not fire among them, and our Eleventh Massachusetts boys were too prudent to discover their whereabouts to the enemy by firing into her, although she several times passed within easy musket range of them. It is stated that she ran up as far as Stump Neck, at the mouth of Chickamoxen Creek, where an attempt was made to effect a landing with small boats, but the near approach of a section of our field battery, and the watchfulness of the picket of Indiana Cavalry stationed there, frightened her away, and the rebel prowler steamed back to her moorings, out of the reach of danger. Her fires are lighted nearly every afternoon, and it is doubtless her intention to attempt the capture of some vessel which may straggle down the river, during the obscurity of the present moonless nights.

The comforts of the soldiers, under Gen. HOOKER'S command, are vigorously attended to, and no efforts are spared by the various Colonels in this Division to make the Winter-quarters of their regiments cheerful, comfortable and commodious. Extensive log-houses are nearly completed in all the regiments, and in a few days every soldier will have a good, large, old-fashioned fireside to welcome him when "off duty." I have seen none, however, which possess so perfect a principle of comfort as those of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Col. WILLIAM BLAISDELL, of Boston. Most of the houses in other regiments have received a thatched roof of green boughs, with a heavy coating of mud. These, although comfortable in dry weather, are by no means proof against rain, and the water filters through in a most disagreeable manner. Col. BLAISDELL has provided against this objectionable feature, and in the absence of boards or shingles, has improvised a very excellent substitute in the form of broad oaken staves, about six or eight inches in width and three feet in length. These will render the roofs completely watertight. The buildings are calculated to contain each an entire company, and are furnished at the sides with berths arranged upon the steamboat plan, each berth to contain two men. Two large log fireplaces in each building supply the heat.

Several seizures of liquors have been made by the officers of the Eleventh at the houses of civilians residing in the neighborhood. The sale of the article is strictly interdicted in this department of the army, by order of Gen. HOOKER, but it is nevertheless smuggled into the neighborhood of the soldiers by the residents and temporary traders who are permitted to trade outside the lines of the camp. It is sold under various disguises, such as "Fever and Ague Cordial," "Stomach Bitters," "Pain Killer," &c., &c., &c., besides the open and unmistakable label "Old Rye Whisky." One of the sutlers of this division has, within a few days, been broken of his commission and discharged for furnishing the soldiers with liquors.

The weather for the past few days has been much colder than hitherto, although but little ice has yet formed in the river. The steamer which came down from Washington yesterday encountered considerable ice between that city and Alexandria. There is but little below this latter place. ARGUS.

The Canadian Press and People.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Toronto *Leader* of this morning notices your observations of the 1st inst., and says the charge that a writer on that paper is in the pay of JEFF. DAVIS is "unworthy of notice!" Well, be it so. If he is *not* paid, it is, at least, certain he is well deserving of his *hire*, for he does his work with *a will*. Nothing could be more clear and palpable than that for now, over twelve months, the *Leader* has done everything in its power, impliedly, to exalt the cause of the Southern slaves, and depreciate the North. This is notorious to the meanest capacity. And, Sir, there are facts with regard to this writer—*acknowledged* facts—which go far, were every day's issue of the paper not sufficient, to justify the conclusion you have arrived at.

The writer has been a great many years connected with the Press in Britain, in Canada, and in the United States. He has written alike for the most ultra on the Liberal and Tory or Conservative sides, for a consideration, and was, in each case, apparently equally and earnest, and at home, and his political gyrations to either side equally sudden and unpremeditated; he bounded from "Chartism" to "High Toryism," with an agility which, if it said little for principle, said a great deal for cleverness and adaptability.

In Canada he has been connected with, and written in the interest of, ultra Toryism, and ultra Clear-Grittism; and some two years ago, at a public meeting in this city, moved a resolution for "annexation to the United States," *pure et simple!* He was on the staff of the Washington *Union* and the Washington *Republican*—a *paid* writer for the "Breckinridge Committee" in the late Presidential campaign. A year ago, and for some months later, he was the Washington "own" correspondent of the *Leader*—of which he is, at the present, editor *pro tem.*—and in that capacity wrote, almost daily, letters *very* strongly censuring, vituperating and slandering the North, while words of sympathy and encouragement were never wanting for the poor

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 11, 1862.

$6,000 U. S. 6s '21.Cou. 91⅛
6,000 U. S. 6s '74.Cou. 80
16,500 Oreg.W.L.3yrly 85
10,000 Ill. Canal Reg.B 77
5,000 Ill. War Loan.... 78
5,000 do..... 78⅜
1,000 Tenn.State 6s, '90 43½
4,000 do..... 43⅝
22,000 Missouri State 6s 42⅜
10,000 do.....b30 42⅝
2,000 do..... 42⅞
40,000 do..... 42½
15,000 do.....b30 43
5,000 do.....s10 42½
1,000 do..... 42⅜
4,000 M. 6's iss. to H. & St. J. R..... 47½
20,000 do..... 48
1,000 Min. S. & P.e.Bd. 77
15,000 Br. City W. Loan 96⅛
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6's.... 95
6,000 E. R. 3d m. bds.'83 91
1,000 Har. 1st mtg. bds. 99⅜
1,000 Mich. C. & P.e. 1st mtg., S. F. C. bds. 96
5,000 N. Ia 1st mtg..... 89
1,000 Mich. So. & N. Ind. 89
6,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.. 90
1,000 T. H. & Al. 1st M. 80
4,000 do..... 81
5,000 Chi. & N.W.1stM 39⅜
3,000 Han & St.J.R. B 29
1,000 D.L.&L.W.R.1M.101
1,000 D.L.&L.W. 2d M. 89
5,000 Mil.& P.Du C. M. 85
2,000 G. & Cb. 2d M. Bs 94
7 Bank of N. York.... 88
5 Bank of Commerce. 77
93 Am. Ex. Bank..... 80
50 Del. & Hnd. C. Co.. 90⅜
35 do..... 91
450 Pacific Mail St. Co. 99
150 do..... 99⅜
325 do..... 99¾
200 do.....s10 99
18 do..... 98⅜
100 do.....b30 99½
100 Nicaragua Tran.Co. 2⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R..... 83⅜
250 do.....b30 83¾
450 do..... 83½
200 do.....b10 83⅜
520 do..... 83⅛
50 do.....s30 83⅛
100 do.....b30 83⅜
50 do.....b10 83⅜
150 do.....s10 83⅝
25 do.....s30 83⅝
250 do..... 83⅜
99 Erie R. Pref..... 63
150 do.....b30 57⅜
100 do.....b18 57⅜
200 do..... 57½
100 do.....b30 57⅜
50 Erie Railway..... 35⅜
150 do.....b30 35⅝
100 do..... 35⅛
150 do..... 35⅜
100 Erie R. Pref..... 51⅜
100 Harlem Railroad.. 13¼
100 Harlem R. Pref.... 32
125 Reading R..... 57
150 Harlem R..... 13¼
250 do..... 13⅜
100 do.....b10 13⅜
600 do.....b30 13⅜
400 Mich. Cen. R..... 51
30 do..... 50¾
200 do.....b30 51⅜
50 do.....b10 51
360 M. So. & N. I. R.... 21
50 do..... 21⅛
100 do.....b10 21⅜
100 M. So. & N. I. G. S. 42¾
50 do.....b30 42⅜
50 do. 2..... b30 42⅜
86 do..... 42⅜
150 do..... 42
50 do..... 42⅜
265 Panama Railroad.. 113
100 do.....b30 113⅜
10 Illinois C. R. Scrip 63⅜
100 do.....b60 63¾
70 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 18
28 Clev., Col.& Cin. R. 107
40 do..... 107⅛
250 Galeos & Chicago R 67¾
100 do.....b30 68
100 do.....b10 68
500 Clev. & Toledo R... 37
400 do..... 37⅛
800 do..... 37⅜
200 do.....b10 37⅜
100 do.....b30 37⅝
40 do..... 37⅛
1,000 Chi. & R. I. R. R.. 53⅛
65 do..... 53⅜
300 do.....b30 53⅜
100 do.....b30 54
200 do..... 53⅝
133 Chi. B. & Q. R. R.. 85⅜
10 M. & P. Du C. 1st P.. 82
50 do.....2d Pref. 63
50 do..... 62⅝
29 do..... 62¾
50 B. & S. L. R. R..... 120

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 90
9,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou. 80⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Con. 90⅝
5,000 Missouri State 6s. 42½
5,000 do.....b30 42⅞
20,000 do.....b30 43
2,000 Ill. War Loan.... 78⅜
2,000 N. C. State 6s.. 81
7,000 E.R.3d M. Bds.'83 91
5,000 L. E. & W.. M. B. 76⅛
10,000 L.E.&W.2d M.Bs. 52⅜
17,000 C. & N. W.1st M 39⅜
1,000 Mich. So.SgFdBs 84
2,000 do..... 84⅜
3,000 Ill Central R. B. 89⅜
5 Bank of Commerce 78
5 Del. & Had.Can.Co. 91⅛
80 Pacific M. S. Co s30 98⅜
200 N. Y. Central R.... 83
100 do.....s30 83
100 Hud. River R..... 40
50 do..... 39⅝
50 do..... 39⅝
50 Erie Railway..... 35
150 do.....b30 35⅞
100 do.....b30 35⅝
150 do..... 35⅛
50 do..... 35⅜
100 Erie R. Pref..... 51⅜
100 do..... 51⅝
100 Harlem Railroad.. 13¼
100 Harlem R. Pref.... 32
465 Mich. Central R.... 51
50 do.....b10 51⅛
100 Mich. So. & N. I. R 21
150 do..... 21⅛
250 Mich.So.&N.I.G.S. 42⅜
100 do.....b30 42⅜
50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 63⅛
50 do.....b30 64
350 Clev. & Tol. R.... 37⅜
100 do.....b30 37⅝
50 Chic. & R. I. R.... 53⅜
175 Chic. B. & Q. R.... 85
20 M. & P. Du C. 2d Pf. 63

SATURDAY, Jan. 11—P. M.

There was a very large business at buoyant prices done at the Stock Exchange to-day. The printed list of sales is one of tha largest of tha present Wintar season. The demand for nearly all descriptions ran unueually strong through the early part of the day. As tho advance in pricce was large and sudden, nffording a good profit to many of the *Bull* speculators, there was a free dieposition among some of them to reelize, and later in the dey the market fell off a frection on nearly all the prominent Railway Shares end also on Government Stocks, closing about as follows:

New-York Cantral	82¾	Pacific	99
Erie	34¾	Panama	113
Tnledo	37⅛	Illinois Central	63⅜
Galena	67⅞	U. S. 6s, 1881	90
Rock Island	53½	Missouris	42⅜

The price of Gold fell off 1 ℔ cent. to-day, closing 102½@103 ℔ cent Exchange also fell off to 113½@114 ℔ cent. The Hamburg and Liverpool steamers carried out $720,000 in Bullion.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	67	American Exchange.	60
Marchants	60	Metropolitan	61
Tradesmen's	85	Shoe and Leather	75
Fulton	120	Continental	71
State of New-York	70	St. Nicholas	70
Commerce	75	Park	90

There is a further and very considerable rise in the Railsvey Mortgages, and the demand is quite generni in the leading descriptions. The following bide were made:

N. Y. Cen. sevens,'64	101	Mich So. 7 ℔ cent. firsts	85⅜
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	103	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. As. Bs.	63
N.Y. Cen. sev's.con.'76	103	Northern Ia. firsts	88
Erie firsts, '68	106	N. Ia. Goshen Line	83
Erie seconds, ext., '64	99	M. S. & N.Ia. s.f. 7 ℔c.	82
Erie seconds, '79	101	Ill Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	90
Erie thirds, '83	91	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c	81
Erie fourths, '80	79	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ℔c.	37
Erie fifths, 82	73	Chi. & N. W. 1. f.	84
Buff., N. Y. & E. firsts	74½	Chi. & N. W firsts 2d s.	39¼
Hudson firsts, '69	106	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	29
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	99	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	106
Hudson thirds, '75	79	N. J. Cen. seconds	100
Hudson convert '87	70	Gal. & Chi. seconds	98
Harlem firsts, '69-73	99	L. E. & Wabash firsts	76
Harlem seconds, '64	94½	L. E. & Wabash seconds	50
Harlem thirds, '68	73⅜	Del. Lac. & West. firsts	101
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔c. '69-72	91	Lack. & West. bonds	92⅜
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℔c.'82	96⅜	Cleve. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	80
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	93		

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $516,955, including $184,000 for Customs, and $8,724 on account of the Loan; payments, $859,311, including redeemed 6 per cent. notes; balance this afternoon, $3,783,487.

The receipts of the Harlem Road for the month of December were as follows:

1860	$95,009 39
1861	90,884 13
Decrease	$4,125 26

The Union Dime Savings' Bank has declared a dividend of 6 ℔ cent. per anuum on all deposits of $500 and under, and 5 ℔ cent. on larger amounts, paynble on nnd after the 20th inst.

According to the annual statement of the Sugar Trade of the United States, prepared by the editors of the *Shipping and Commercial List* the receipts into the country of foreign unrefined Sugar, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, were 242,908 toue, and the conenmption of this description wae 241,420 tons; againat receipts in 1860 of 341,532 tons, and consumption 296,950 tons. The totel consumption of Foreign and Domestic Cane Sugar in 1861 was 363,819 tons, eganet total consumption in 1860 of 415,281 tone, being a dccrease of over 11⅓ ℔ cent. The causes that operated to diminish the conaumption in the Atlnntic States were not felt in force on the Pncific, and the esti. mates of the cousumption of California, do not vary much from those of laat year, and may be stated at 8,000 tone, making the total conaumption raw Sugar of nll kinds 411,659 tons, against a total conaumption in 1860 of 464,673 tons, being a dccrease in the cousumption of 1861, aa compared with 1860, of say 53,000 tons, or 11 41-100 ℔ cent. The yield of Mnple Sugar was again large, though we believe not so large as in the Winter and Spring of 1860; ae near as cnn be nscertained, about 26,000 tons were gathered the paat year from the maple tree. The receipte at this port direct of foreign unrefined Sugar for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, were 176,797 tons, againat an import in 1860 of 224,215 tons; in 1859, 177,312 tons; in 1858, 163,134 tons; in 1857, 161,492 tons; in 1856, 171,156 tons, and in 1855, 126,844 tons—end the consumption of Foreign descriptions in 1861 was 171,544 tons, ngainst n consnmption in 1860 of 199,432 tons; in 1859, 159,627 tone; in 1858, 159,252 tons; in 1857, 143,892 tons; in 1856, 161,455 tons, and in 1855, 121,356 tons—while the total consumption of Foreign and Domestic in 1861 was 183,855 tons, against a total conenmptiou in 1860 of 213,235 tons; in 1859, 190,135 tons; in 1858, 185,801 tons, and in 1857, 147,810 tons, being a decreese in the consumption of 1861, as compared with 1860, of 29,380 tons, or 13 92-100 ℔ cent. The editors remark:

"Extreme uncertainty hangs over the future, end in tha present position of National affairs, no reliable estimate can be offered with regard to the probable wants of the country for the current yaar; this industrial interests are adversely affected by tha deplorable events now passing; the effect on the consumption of the present high tariff, is yet to be seen, though it cannot but diminish, to a considerable extent, tha demand that has hitherto prevailed. The Louisiana crop, that has in former years occupied so prominent a position in our calculations, is not available, and it is very doubtful when it will be accessible—the latest accounts that we have received from that quarter justify us in the belief that the yield will be a very large one, not less than 400,000 hhds., (which is about 150@160,000 tuns in excess of the wants of that region,) and of excellent quality; when this large quantity is released from its present duress, be tha period near or remote, effected by force of arms or otherwise, it cannot but have a most important effect npon tha value of the article, to be felt not only in our own markets, but to a greater or less degree in those foreign markets whence we derive our usual supplies.

The crop of Cuba, Porto Rico, and most of the other West India Islands, now being made, will, according to present prospects, be a full average one, and those producing countries will be abundantly able to make good the serious deficiency that we shall experience in the withholding of the domestic crop. That portion of the Western States that has hitherto drawn their supplies from New Orleans, *via* the Mississippi River, will at least, for the present, be compelled to supply their wants from the Atlantic ports, and it seems highly probable that the quantity of foreign Sugar needed in 1862, will be as large or larger than the past or any former year.

Notwithstanding the general falling off in the sale of Sugars, the demand for clarified has been fully equal to that of last year; and though the largest refinery at tha West has been idle, the deficiency has been more than compensated by the larger consumption of Molasses for refining, here and at the eastward. We have taken some pains to ascertain, as near as possible, the quantity of Sugar made from Molasses the past year, and we estimate the total at 13,840 tons, yie ded from 62,000 hhds. Molasses. Refiners still complain that Cuba Molasses is getting less and less desirable for their purpose, planters being able, by improved machinery, &c., to obtain from their Syrups more of their saccharine properties than in former years"

Consumption of Foreign and Domestic Cane sugar, for the Year ending Dec. 31.

Year.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Total.
1861	241,420	122,399	363,819
1860	296,950	118,331	415,281
1859	239,034	192,150	431,184
1858	244,758	143,634	388,492
1857	241,765	30,000	280,765
1856	255,292	123,468	378,760
1855	192,601	185,148	377,752
1854	150,854	234,444	385,298
1853	200,610	172,579	373,189
1852	186,358	118,650	315,217

Average increase for the above ten years, 1 54-100 ℔ cent.

INTERNAL TAXATION.

A Sketch of the Excise Laws of Great Britain—Their History and Nature.

As the experience of European nations hna proved thet internal taxes on articles of general consumption are a reliable source of revenuc, and may be so apportioned and collected as to benefit rather than to impoverish the industrial resources of the people, these taxes, which are known as excise duties, will probably occupy an important place in tha new revenue laws which the war for the Union has rendered necessary. Every true patriot must desire that these new taxes should be distributed so as to press as lightly as possible on the country, and since we have not, like tha Monarchies of the Old World, any obstinate long-established prejudices to combat, nor any relics of exploded unscientific systems of taxation to clear nway we may hope at once to inaugurate a fiscal system which shall be in accordance with those great principles which the latest teachings of the science of taxation demonstrate to be the best for the people and the most productive to the Government.

It is, however, desirable, with a view to avoid mistakes and to command the largest benefit from experience, thet we should know what methods foreign nations have found to be the wisest for raising a ravenue. And prominent among these fiscal schemes we we find the species of taxes of which we propose now to give soma general account. In England, the first recorded attempt to impose excise duties was made in 1626, when a Commission under the Great Seal was appointed to report on the methods adopted for raising internal taxes in France, Holland and other countries. The political atmosphere of England was, however, black with portentous clouds, presaging the storm of furious discord which shortly afterwards burst upon the nation. Parliament remonstrated with the Government, and the project of levying excise duties was abandoned. A few years later, when the civil war was raging and means were required to carry on the struggle against the King, the chiefs of the popular party began to look with favor on the plans formerly proposed by the Royal Commissioners. Accordingly, in 1643, the belligerent Parliament passed an ordinance for levying excise duties on the makers and venders of ale, beer and other favorite national beverages. When tha Royal standard was again triumphant, and CHARLES II. was placed on the throne, the tax was found to be so productive and so economically collected, that it was continued, and the regulations for its management which were established by CROMWELL, in 1657, have survived with little modification, to the present time; though the number of commodities on which the tax is levied has been alternately enlarged or contracted, in conformity with the will of tha people or the exigencies of the government.

While in England excise duties are thus of comparatively modern origin, they are among the most ancient of all taxes except such as consist of personal services or of tribute and contributions in kind. In ona form or another, they have existed in all modern and in nearly all ancient nations. At Rome, they were established by AUGUSTUS, and consisted, as TACITUS states, of a levy of one per cent. on all articles, great and small, which were sold by auction or in the public market. This tax resembled, in the manner of its assessment and collection, the *octroi* or town dues, exacted to this day in Paris and several large cities of Europe. TIBERIUS and the other successors of the first Roman Emperor, continued and developed this plan for increasing the public revenue. The disruption of the Empire, however, destroyed all the established fiscal arrangements, and the introduction of the feudal system taxed tha people chiefly in personal services. This system was, however, throughout Europe, gradually overthrown by the march of civilization. Money payments wara at length universally substituted for homage and service. The growth of cities, the development of trade, and the establishment of standing armies by CHARLES VII., of France, and afterwards by other European monarchs, combined to break the spirit and dissolve the power of the feudal aristocracy, and thus enabled the centralized governments both to restore a regular plan of administration and to enforce that system of pecuniary contribution which has ever since been relied on for tha supply of tha various national exchequers.

Spain was almost the first nation to impose excise duties after the troubles of the middle ages had subsided. These taxes were called *alcavala* and were both excessive and injudiciously distributed. Originally they consisted of an exaction of ten per cent. on all commodities, whether raw or manufactured, as often as they were sold. The impost was assessed on the selling price, and was soon increased to 14 per cent. These exorbitant duties operated most disastrously, and contributed, with other causes, to crush the power and to destroy the industry of Spain. The thriving manufacturers of Castile and the other provinces subjected to so paralyzing an influence, were gradually ruined by it, and UBTARIZ, ULLOA and CAMPOMANES, who were Spanish writers of the highest credit, agree with all modern historians and political economists that it was to exemption from tha absurdly exorbitant inequalities of this tax that the flourishing industry of Catalonia and Valencia, prior to the French Revolution, was chiefly to be ascribed.

In 1438 a wiser system of excise duties was adopted by some of the German States at the Diet of Leipsic. It was in France, however, that the most perfect and elaborate excise system first became general, and these French plans were adopted and improved in Holland soon after that country established a Republican form of government. So sallefactory was the operation and so gentle the pressura of these taxes, that Sir ARTHUR YOUNG attributes "chiefly to their stimulating and economical influence, the enormous growth of Dutch industry and resources, under burdens of which no other European Power had any experience." For, saye this eminent writer, "the excise duties have always proved by much the fairest, the most equal, and the least burdensome of all taxes; they are paid voluntarily; not a shilling is contributed but in proportion to free consumption. Hence they ware adopted and their advantages fully realized, as we have seen by tha Dutch, who have been deservedly esteemed the wisest nation in Europe, in all matters of taxation." Without going so far as Sir ARTHUR YOUNG is inclined to do, but attributing to the frugality, industry, liberal policy and vast mercantile marine of Holland, together with the advantagee of situation and the prodigious accumulation of its capital, their full shnre in producing its unexampled prosperity, we cannot refuse to concede to its system of taxation a considerable influence in enabling an unfertile, insalubrious country, not larger than the State of Connecticut, with a population less than that of modern London, to maintain wars of tedious duration with the most powerful monarchies, to lend hundreds of millions to foreigners, and to expend immense sums in works of utility and ornament at home.

Tha Influence of the Dutch King, WILLIAM III., after his accession in 1689 to tha throne of England, is believed to have contributed to modify the existing excise system by the introduction of various expedients which had worked so well in Holland. These innovations, however, met with the resistance to which most of the plans of this sagacious, retlecnt and unpopular monarch were exposed, and tha projected improvements were not fully engrafted on the excise system established by CROMWELL till after the accession of tha Walpole Administration to power. After that time the excise impost continued to gain ground, and for a long series of years continued to furnish nearly half the entire revenue of the British Government. The following table shows tha amount produced by these taxes during several years between 1744 and the present time:

GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED KINGDOM.	
1744	$18,770,360	1848	$75,150,195
1786	27,700,570	1849	74,929,325
1808	99,339,570	1850	76,711,635
1820	131,823,510	1851	71,390,418
UNITED KINGDOM.		1852	74,175,364
1827	104,976,610	1853	76,088,621
1830	93,221,975	1854	80,649,243
1834	84,386,460	1855	81,947,430
1837	72,590,710	1856	90,389,866
1840	63,038,830	1857	87,360,000
1844	72,254,515	1858	80,830,000
1845	73,108,505	1859	95,205,000
1846	74,968,910	1860	95,345,000
1847	69,557,540		

Judge BLACKSTONE, speaking in his Commentaries of the excise duties, tells us that, notwithstanding their productiveness, their equal pressure on the people, their low cost of collection, and the imperceptible manner in which they are paid to the Government still, "from the first original to the present time, their very name has been odious to the people of England." This most singular and irrational popular prejudice has its origin partly in the fact that the duties were first imposed by a revolutionary Government on the luxuries which were prized by the masses of the people; partly in the recalcitrant dislike of an insular nation for what seemed to be a foreign, odious scheme for curtailing their harmless enjoyments; but more in resentment at the arbitrary powers and inquisitorial interference which were indispensable for the assessment and collection of the numerous excise taxes which were at first imposed. The Dutch had submitted to these oppressive restrictions without a murmur. Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE mentions that in his time—and taxes were greatly increased afterward—one fish sauce in common use in Holland paid directly to the Government no fewer than thirty different duties; and it was a common saying in Amsterdam that every dish of fish brought to table was paid for seven times—to the fisherman onea, and six times to the State. In England, such an oppressive multiplication of duties was found to be not only offensive to the people, but unproductive to the Government. Accordingly, the least important of the excise duties neve been from time to time repealed, and at present the prevailing opinion is that these imposts have been too much reduced, and that to court a weak popularity, as well as to pacify the temporary clamor of the people, several internal taxes, which would yield a large revenue if laid sufficiently low, and collected with judgment and care, have been unnecessarily surrendered during the past half century, to the unavoidable and excessive increase of direct taxation on property and income. Among the taxes thus injudiciously remaaled, mention has been specially made of those levied on leather, salt, candles, beer, glass, paper, and many other commodities, in soma of which our Government might probably find valuable sources of revenue.

Tha following tabla shows the relative productiveness of the principal excise duties in Great Britain for the years 1632, 1845, 1850 and 1860 as stated in the various Parliamentary returns:

	1832.	1845.	1850.	1860.
Anctions	$1,136,175	$423,590	$—	$—
Bricks	1,686,280	2,899,365	—	—
Cabs	—	—	396,040	—
Candles	235,795	—	—	—
Glass	2,462,165	314,685	—	—
Hops	1,471,625	1,265,235	1,585,865	346,435
Licenses	4,966,360	5,240,800	5,650,875	7,725,485
Malt	24,125,645	24,575,020	26,956,810	28,967,272
Paper	3,780,695	3,794,910	4,264,960	—
Railways	—	—	1,256,025	—
Soap	5,831,605	4,817,598	5,627,805	—
Spirits	25,985,890	25,796,215	29,541,915	48,921,585
Stages	—	—	971,900	—
Chicory	—	—	—	8,834

A very limited acquaintance with the elementary principles of the science of taxation will suffice to show the truth of the opinion which, as we have said, is held by eminent political economists, that had not an unfortunate ambition in successive Governments to gain political adherents led to undue subservience to popular prejudices, and obscured the view of several important national interests, most of the excise duties which have been repealed since the reform bill gave more power to the masses of the people, might with advantage to the national prosperity have been wholly or in part retained. For though some of the commodities which are charged with excise duties in England are better suited than others to yield public revenue, still it is claimed with much appearance of justice that none of these modern duties can be fairly objected to on principle, or because of any injurious interference with the processes of manufacture and the development of trade. On the contrary such taxes, if fixed at a low, easy rate, and assessed by simple, intelligible rules, promote production, stimulate invention, and encourage the habits of saving. The improvements resulting from these two causes enable additional burdens to be borne, if necessary; so that the revenue will be continuously increased so long as the arts are progressive. For any invention or discovery which facilitates the production of commodities and reduces their value enriches the manufacturers, adds to the wealth of the country, and enables individuals to spare a larger sum for the use of the Government. Thus, Governments have the same interest as the people in whatever tends to facilitate or to lessen the expense of production, and history proves that however incredible it may at first sight appear, a moderate amount of taxation, if judiciously enforced, creates a new ability in the nation to bear it; so that every well-apportioned addition to the public burdens becomes the cause of a proportional development of the industry of the people. To the desire of rising in the world, which is a universal incentive to labor, the pressure of taxation, when not arbitrary or immoderate, superadds the fear of being cast down to a lower station; and the combined action of the two principles produces results that could not be brought about by the unassisted operations of either. Thus, the most heavily-taxed countries have often been the richest, the most inventive and the most prosperous.

On the other hand, as we have shown, exorbitant or ill-apportioned taxes exhaust the national resources and destroy industry, instead of stimulating it. For instance, in the case of Spain, an unequal exorbitant scheme of taxation swallowed up the whole earnings of an industrial section of the community, after tha purchase of necessaries. The destruction of the hope and the consumption of the means of rising in the world, crushed the laborer, took away his most powerful motive to industry and frugality, and consigned him to despair. This important principle receives further confirmation from the more recent history of Holland. At the beginning of the last century, the commercial superiority of the Dutch Republic began to decline. The growth of commerce and navigation in other countries diminished the resources of the Dutch, while the exigencies of their Government compelled an increase of taxation. Both these changes operated to disturb the former equitable adjustment of the public burdens. The Dutch ships ceased to enjoy the exclusive privilege of conducting the carrying trade of Europe. Thus, by tha operation of natural causes, and without any fault of their own, they lost the wealth, the prestige and the power they had so long monopolized. For as soon as other nations became possessed of a mercantile merine, they were able to do for themselves what had previously been done for them by their more ingenious and enterprising neighbors.

These facts throw some light on the vexed question—so fundamental in the science of taxation—as to whance the revenue paid to Govarnment really is taken, and out of what fund it is paid. LOCKE in England, with QUESNAY and his followers in France and Italy, contended that all taxes, however imposed, fall ultimately on land. This erroneous opinion proceeded from their belief that agriculture is the only productive species of industry whereas it is now universally admitted by political economists that labor spent in agriculture is no more productive than that davoted to commerce or to manufactures. The truth is that all taxes must be ultimately paid either from the aggregate income of the citizens or from their accumulated capital. Where, as in England, the revenue is almost equally derived from the income of all classes of the people without consuming the capital of tha country, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce, flourish side by side, and tha country grows in wealth and power. But if one class of citizens be unduly taxed, as was the case with the manufactnrers of Spain, that class will inevitably disappear, and the nation will lose the proportion of its wealth which could have been derived from the products of their labor and skill. Morcover, in cases where, as in modern Holland, there arises from decaying trade a general diminution of the national income taxes, the amount of which formerly pressed but lightly will become injurious. The operations of this principle is steady and uniform. As falling bodies hraitate with a constantly and rapidly increasing velocity, so, a system of taxation which consumes capital never fails to multiply pauperism and distress in a geometrical proportion. For it destroys alike the ability and the means of reprodnction. Hence every scheme for raising a revenue for Government purposes requires to be carefully adjusted and harmonized to the changing exigencies of the nation, and whenever the burden of taxation is not compensated by some increase of production, or by some economical saving, every dollar paid in taxes must diminish the national capital, which is the only fund available for the support of industry; consequently it must at the same time lessen the national income, which is the only fund out of which taxes can be permanently paid. Thus the means of future production will be encroached on, and as has happened to so many once prosperous nations, the country will begin to retrograde.

It is true that in this country our taxes have been so light, and our industrial interests so prosperous and rapid in their development, that an increase of revenue in every way adequate to our National wants can be raised by judicious means, without danger of inflicting the smallest injury on our agricultural manufacturing or commercial classes. Still, it must be remembered, that no tax is so light as not to diminish tha enjoyments and to increase the toil of the masses of our industrial citizens; and one great advantage of excise duties is, that they allow the people to tax themselves. The payment of every cent contributed is purely voluntary. A man can, by abstaining from any taxed article, escape the impost laid upon it, and when he contributes to the Government, the tax forms a small part of its price, and the amount is so imperceptible that it is scarcely missed. The following table shows the parliamentary statement of the vast amounts derived from the four chief excise duties in England, in the year ending 31st of March, 1859:

	Quantity.	Duty.	Total Amount.
Spirits	gallons.. 23,196,964	$1 92	$45,888,335
Malt	bushels.. 42,794,044	65	29,002,569
Hops	pounds.. 53,125,101	4	2,264,642
Paper	pounds..199,015,920	3	6,530,195

In estimating the amount likely to be derived from any excise duties, it is important to remember that duties which are imposed on the producer or vender of any commodity fall, for the most part, on the consumer, and operate to increase prices, and thus diminish consumption. Hence such taxes are seldom so productive as was anticipated. Moreover, if they are fixed at too high a rate, a heavy premium is offered to illicit transactions and to evasion of the tax, and the consequence is that the revenue suffers, as do also the morals of the people, perjury and similar crimes becoming frequent. Where a permanent income is required, the old principle of distributing excise duties was to give them as broad a basis as possible, and to apportion them among a variety of different commodities. In England this principle has, in recent legislation, been discarded to a considerable extent in the excise duties, but especially in those on imports where it had always been regarded as an important and indispensable safeguard.

The experiment which England is now trying consists in selecting a few articles of very general consumption, and making these bear the whole charge of customs and excise duties. What other mischievous consequences this new plan may hereafter produce is uncertain. It has, however, already increased the income tax, and thus has impaired the power of England to bear an expensive war without considerable financial pressure and some probable national discontent. Where, however, as in the case of our National Government, a great revenue is needed at once, it may probably be the best policy to select a few suitable commodities of very extensive consumption—such, for instance, as spirits, tobacco, &c. By moderate duties on such articles, we might perhaps secure the payment of a large amount into the National treasury at a comparatively small cost for assessment and collection. More elaborate schemes of excise duties might be devised and extended hereafter, as the wants of the public treasury might require.

Meanwhile, no patriotic citizen will hesitate to pay cheerfully his share of the extraordinure involved in our struggle for national existence. As citizens of the great model Republic, and inheritors of the free institutions for which our fathers bravely fought and nobly suffered, we are bound to defend the flag of our country for ourselves and the generations who shall come after us, so that not a single star shall be lost from the glorious constellation of freedom emblazoned on its ample folds. The whole nation will show their worthiness to live under the freest and most perfect Government with which a people was ever blessed, by meeting honestly every claim, and paying promptly every tax, which the present crisis of our national history may impose upon them.

THE TARIFF.

Specific Duties Reduced to Equivalent Ad-Valorem Duties.

The table which is presented below will show at a glance the rates of *ad valorem* duty equivalent to the specific duty levied on some of the principal articles imported. The table has been very carefully prepared from the invoices at the Custom-house, and may be relied on for its correctness. It is necessary that members of Congress should understand how the duty levied on any article compares with its value, in order to pass proper revenue laws. This knowledge it might be difficult for many to acquire, and hence we supply the information.

It is difficult to reduce the specific duty levied on many kinds of foreign goods to an equivalent *ad valorem* duty, inasmuch as the value of different invoices of tha same kinds of gooda may vary greatly, the specified duty, however, remaining the same on all qualities. Thus twenty cents per pound is levied on all kinds of tea, but the value of the different qualities varies. Again, cigars will sometimes weigh much more than at others, on account of the absorption of moisture or the use of green material; consequently a specific duty of sixty cents per pound cannot be reduced to an exactly equivalent *ad valorem* duty. Where the *ad valorem* duty equivalent to the specine duty levied is widely different for different qualities of tha same kind of goods, the extremes are given in the table.

Article.	Specific Duty.	Equivalent ad valorem Duty. Per Cent.
Brandy, under 1st proof	$1 25 per gallon	131
Absinthe, 5th proof	70c. per gallon	48
Blankets, woolen, value not over 28c. per ℔	6c. ℔ ℔. and 10 ℔ cent.	37
Blankets, value over 28c. per ℔. and not over 40c. per ℔	6c. ℔ ℔. and 25 ℔ cent.	43
Chickory, ground	2c per ℔	76
Cinnamon	20c. per ℔	67
Cocoa	3c. per ℔	30 to 35
Coffee	5c. per ℔	32 to 49
Cottons	2¾c. per square yard	21
Cottons	3½c. per square ynrd	40
Cottons	2c. ℔ sq. yd., and 10 p. c.	26
Carpeting	50c. per yard	37
Caustic soda	1c. per ℔	32
Cream of tartar	6c. per ℔	24
Figs	5c. per ℔	75
Gin, 1st proof	50c. per gallon	150
Gin, 2d proof	54c. per gallon	145
Hemp, Manilla	$25 per ton	35
Iron chains	1¾c. per ℔	41
Iron, pig	$6 per ton	44
Lead, in pigs	1¾c. per ℔	39
Liquorice paste	5c. per ℔	44
Molasses	6c. per gallon	27 to 34
Mace	25c. per ℔	86
Pimento	6c. per ℔	160 to 200
Opium	$1 per ℔	25 to 30
Raisins	5c. per ℔	88
Rice	1c. per ℔	24
Cigars	60c. ℔ ℔. and 10 ℔ cent.	32 to 50
Cigars	40c. ℔ ℔. and 10 ℔ cent.	56 to 60
Cigars	20c. ℔ ℔. and 10 ℔ cent.	36
Soda ash	¾c. per ℔	29
Steel bars	2c. per ℔	23
Salt, in sacks	18c. per 100 ℔s	68 to 110
Salt, in bulk	12c. per 100 ℔s	128
Sugar	2½c. per ℔	49 to 59
Sugar, clayed, &c.	3c. per ℔	48 to 51
Tartaric acid	10c. per ℔	24
Tea	20c. per ℔	40 to 63
Woolens	25c. p. c. and 12c. per ℔.	33 to 35
Whisky	51c. per gallon	98
Whisky	47c. per gallon	76

The Proposed Paper Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit one of your constant readers to make a few remarks, through your columns, on an article, with the above caption, published in your issue of this day, over the signature "K."

The writer goes into a full explanation of Mr. CHASE's proposed plan of paper currency, which, in fact, is very similar to the New-York General Banking System, only substituting *National* bonds for *State* stocks as the security to be deposited for the Bank issues. I fully coincide with "K." in all he says relative to the entire security and benefit of a currency founded on United States Bonds: "this security *is the highest known to the Government*—it is the pledge of its own bonds—it is its own contract to pay the money." But I think this currency should be issued upon a plan different from that proposed by Mr. CHASE. He will require the funds for use before the Banks can make the necessary sale of their present securities, (so far as the New-York Banks are concerned,) and prepare themselves to make the payments for the United States Bonds. His *cash* indebtedness is now said to exceed $100,000,000, and this would probably be doubled before the necessary arrangements could be entered into by so large a number of institutions, many of whom may not desire to operate upon that plan. I think the banks should not be *compelled* to come into the measure, nor is it necessary they should be. They are now independent of the Government, acting under State laws, and I can see no necessity for interfering with their privileges. Let them have their choice. "K." says: "These bills, thus secured, and rendered easily convertible, should be made legal tender in payment of debts *in the places* where they are respectively issued." This is a short but very pithy sentence. "These bills, thus secured,"—that is, *the notes of individual banks guaranteed by the deposit of United States Bonds*,—" and rendered easily convertible,"—that is, "*redeemable in specie at the respective banks, upon presentation*," *and to* "*be accepted by the Government in payment of all demands, except for duties upon imports*," are to be made "a legal tender" "*in the places where they are respectively issued.*" Then any bank may at any time "*suspend specie payments*" *by merely offering the notes*, and *this*, independently of any other institution. How are you to claim the payment from the Government? Would this be "*a uniform paper currency of nearly equal value in all parts of the country?*" as "K." asserts. You would not convert it into United States Bonds *outside of the place where it was issued*, except at a discount, after the banks had "suspended."

The letter published in your paper, some days since, said to be from Mr. GEO. S. COE to MOSES TAYLOR, Chairman of the Loan Committee,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 12, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantyfor his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Intelligenee is received, from three different sources, that the second invasion of Eastern Kentucky by the rebels has ended still more disgracefully for them than the first, and thet HUMPHREY MARSHALL, from whom the rebels expected so much, bas failed signally in estsblishing his reputation es a military leader. On Mondsy lest, our dispatch ststes, Col. GARFIELN, in command of the Nationsl forces, had edvaneed up tbs Big Sandy River sa far as Painesville, ssven miles from the rebel camp, when he was met by a flag of truee from MARSHALL, who wisbed to know if matters could not be arranged without a fight. Col. GARFIELD, howsver, hsd no srrangement to offer but e fight, or an unconditional surrender of tbe rebsl forces. Whsreupon MARSHALL addressed his men, and gave them the choice of scattering or surrsndering, snd they concluded to scatter, after burning all their wsgons, tents, camp equipege, &c. Nothing was taken ewsy by the rebels bnt their cannon, which wers expected to bs captured by Col. GARFIELD'S cavslry, which went immediately in pursuit.

Ths Burnsids Expedition, it will be ssen by ths letter of onr Special Correspondent, has arrived at its rendszvons at Hampton Roads, and will doubtless soon make its mark among ths rsbels. All speculation as to the particular point at which it is aimed will soon bs set at rest.

No furtbsr movement of the Greet Mississipp Expedition appears to have been made sincs Friday. A foretaste of the work in prospect was had yesterdey morning, however, in sn engegsment between thses rebel and two Netional gunboats. The rebel craft eame up from Colnmbus' and attscked the *Essex* and *St. Louis*, lying off Fort Jefferson, bnt after e short engagement, were glad to haul off, and retreated to Columbus, pursued nearly the entire distance by the National gunboats. Desertera from Columbus represent that great alarm exists there, in consequence of the formidable preperstions up the river.

An order was receeived in Boston on Monday for the debarkation of tbe troops belonging to Gen. BUTLER'S expedition, who were on board the *Constitution*. This order was yesterday countermanded, and the steamer wes ordered to proceed st once to Fortress Monroe with the troops snd stores, there to await further orders. It is expected that she will sail to-day.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe are to Friday afternoon. A steamer had arrived from Hatteras Inlet, and reported the troops there all well They had not been troubled by the rebels sinco the 5th of December. A number of contrabands had arrived thers from the mainland and from Roanoke Island, at which lstter place the rebels were engaged in ereeting strong fortifications, in enticipation of tbe appearance of Gen. BURNSIDE'S expedition in Pamlico Sound, for operations in the direction of Norfolk. Great preperations were being made at that city for defence. The French steamer *Catinet*, went up to Norfolk from Old Point on Friday witb dispatches for the French Consul.

We publish a vsriety of very intcresting Southern news this morning, The Richmond journals, it will be seen, are putting forth the most heartrending appeals to the rebel volunteers whose time is about expiring, to reenlist; and proclaiming that tbe North is about to slaughter and devour the whole South. In the Kanawha region the rebels say they are in a terrible plight; and that if ROSECRANS erossea to "Puck's," it will be ebout up witb them. This is a vsluable hint for Gen. ROSECRANS, now in this town. In East Tennessee, the rebels say the people sre rapidly renouncing the Lincoln Government; but it seems they are not entering the rebel serviec, as a writer from Knox County, wbich has 3,500 voters, seys it is "unrepresented in the armiea of the South." ZOLLICOFFER is said to have but a very small force.

Parson BROWNLOW has been reerrested by the rebels. A Memphis paper thought the *Trent* imbroglio would not benefit the South, es, in cese of foreign diffieulties, the Nortb would only call out another half million men. It is proposed to hold a convention in Louisiana, to determine tbe question es to the prodnetion of e cotton crop for tbis year. Tbe negroes of North Caroline ere contributing to tbe Soldiers' Relief Society. A Tennessee regiment has been sent to South Carolina. Some of the soldiers were paid off in Georgia money, which they have to sell at a grest loss. Tbe Tennessee rebels were flattering themssives that tbey would cut to pieces and annihilate the army about to edvance upon Bowling Green. Altogether the rebels seem to be very unhappy.

Advicea from Port Royal two days later sre received by tbe steam-transport *Ocean Queen*, wnich errived at this port yesterdsy, with e freight of Sea Island cotton. Nothing of importsnce hed occurred in the vicinity. A heavy firing hed been heard in the direction of Tybse Islond, but the cause of it was unknown.

Adjntant-General SCHOULER, of Massachusetts, has received e letter from Capt. BOWMAN, of the Twentieth Messachusetts Regiment, now confined as a prisoner of war at Richmond. He says Mr. FAULKNER had visited tbe prison twice since hia return from Fort Warren, end spoke higbly of tbe treatment he received tbere.

Secretary SEWARD, we learn by e dispatch from Portland, has telegraphed permission to the British authorities to land troops at that city, and transport them tbence to Canada or elsewhere.

GENERAL NEWS.

The State Treasury difficulty was yesterday settled by Judge PECKHAM at Albany, before whom Mr. LEWIS brought the case for adjudication. Mr. DORSHEIMER was ordered to deliver the books end papers of the offiee gratuitously to Mr. LEWIS.

In a collision on the Michigan Central Railroad on Wednesday last, Judge WM. T. BARRON, of the Probate Court, in Chicago, met deetb in a most remarkeble manner. He was among ths passengers on an accommodatiox train which was overtaken by an express train near Hyde Park, and with the rest of the passengers in a rear car rushed forward to get out of danger. Just as he got on the platform of the car, the collision occurred. The force of the collision drove the platform of the passenger car under that of the baggage car, so that, by some means, Judge BARRON'S body was drawn beneath the platform of the latter, where it stuck fast, while *his head was cut smoothly off and hurled along upon the snow!* Both hands wers also cut off just above the wrists, one of which was found only after a long search. Wben the hsad was picked op, ths eyes were open, end every expression of ths fsce was as nstural as when in life.

Msj. SPRAGUE, of Albeny, has receivad a letter from a prisonsr in Fort Lsfsyette, informing him thst his property down South has been confiscated by the rebels.

The St. Louis papers publish in detail ths findings in the case of several officsrs tried by Court-martial. Msj. CHARLES W. ANDERSON, charged with conduct nnbecoming an officer, was acquitted of "all and every part of tbe chargea and specifications," and private SAMUEL CUSTEN, of the Fourth Iowa Volunteers, found guilty of nsglect of duty, wss sentenced "to hard labor for thirty days, in chsrgs of a guard, and to havs seven dollars of his psy stopped."

The Norfolk *Day Book* states that Mr. WILLIAM H. HURLBERT, who has been confined in Richmond since June lst, has been relessed by order of Gov. LETCHER.

Just before ths vessels composing the Burnslds Expedition lsft Annspolis, EDWARD P. H. HAGAN end CHARLES E. ELLWOOD, minors, belonging to ths D'Epenuell Zouaves, were discharged, on a writ of *habeas corpus* issned by Hon. S. M. COCHRANE, Judgs of ths Court of Appesls of Marylend.

Ths trsnssctions in Flour, on Ssturday, were less extensive, though no importsnt slterations occurred in prices. Ths declins in Foreign Exchangs wee discouraging to export buyers. Wheat was in more request, and wes very firm. Corn was steady, but not active. Rye was freely purchased, as were also Spices, Tallow, Fire-Crackers, and the prineipel kinds of Provisions. Cotton wss depressed and cheaper. Whisky dull, lower and unsettled. Groceries, Metals end Nevsl Stores sttracted lesa attention. The movements in other branchss of trade wers restricted.

The War in Eastern Kentucky.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL, the rotund rebel of Kentucky, has come to grief. His army of tbirty-five hundred men is scattered to the winds—routed without having strnck a blow, and without having done anything to distinguish itself during the half-year it has been in existence, except to maraud and plunder, and to harrass the loyalists of Eastern Kentucky.

In July last, MARSHALL, being thoroughly identified with the conspiracy to carry Kentucky out of the Union, began the formation of a secession camp in Owen county, about fifty milesleast of Louisville. The Unionists of that section speedily forced him to disband his men. Since that time he has been wandering over Kentucky hither and thither, as rapidly as his size, his vices, obesity and indolence would permit, drumming np recruits to carry war and desolation over his native State. A large part of the force originally with him have followed him in his fortunes and his wanderings. Latterly he has figured on the extreme eastern border of Kentucky, near where that State trenches upon Virginia; and his camp has been for some time located at Prestonburgb, on the west fork of the Big Sandy River. From there he expected to move in a northwesterly direction upon Frankfort; and the last news from bis camp was that his force was about taking up its line of march in that direction, confident that there was nothing in the State could resist its victorious progress to the espital.

Gen. BUELL, however, did not wait for him to come, but dispatched a force, under Col. GARFIELD, somewhat larger than the rebel force, to give him battle on his own ground. The last news previous to the present which we had from our troops, they were at Mount Sterling, in Montgomery County, divided into two columns; one colnmn preparing to move along the road leading to Louisa, at the junction of the two forks of the Big Sandy; and the other moving directly along the road leading to the rebel camp. These movements placed the blustering MARSHALL in a very embarrassing situation; and he was reduced to the necessity of fighting, surrendering, or fleeing the State. It seems now, that the last mentioned of our columns, the one fronting him, consisting of two regiments of cavalry and two of infantry, came up to within a few miles of his position on Monday last, and were marching directly upon his camp, when MARSHALL, with discreet haste, dispatched to meet our men, messengers who gallantly demanded of Col. GARFIELD, "*if matters could not be arranged without fighting!*" GARFIELD, it seems, could not, under the circumstances, appreciate the jest, but peremptorily demanded battle or surrender. This was too much for HUMPHREY MARSHALL. It seems to have deprived him of his pluck if not of bis wind, for in the speech which, on receipt of this unexpectedly warlike news, he made to his men—so far as we have a report of it—he ventured no allusion whatever to fighting; hut told them they had the alternative of *surrendering* or *disbanding*. The rebels at once chose the very unmilitary plan of scattering in confusion. On learning tbis, our cavalry started in pursuit to pick up the fugitive rebels—with what success we have not yet learned. Where MARSHALL himself waddled off to, the telegreph does not tell; but it is most likely that he simply concealed himself in some of the houses or sbanties in the vicinity. Thus ingloriously has ended the campaign of HUMPHREY MARSHALL. He will not again be able to concentrate a rebel force in Eastern Kentucky; for a body of our troops will be stationed at Prestonburgb, to secure the peace until such time as the rebel hordes shall all be driven out of the State.

The Secessionists everywhere anticipated great feats from MARSHALL, when he first came out for the rebellion; and he was regarded as one of the most formidable and dangerous opponents of tbe Government in the Southwest. He belongs to a powerful Kentucky clan; has a prodigious influence over the young men of the State, and a reputation almost national, though much greater in the Soutb than in tbe Nortb; is a man of brilliant parts and great experience of life; had a West Point education; has a military reputation brought from Mexico, and in every way was thought to be just tbe man to rally the fighting elements of the Southwest to his standard, snd lead them to desperate action in behalf of the rebellion. He lacked, however, stability of character and purpose; and his actions have always been controlled, in great measure, by his anhoal indulgences. Henceforth his futnre can be but an extinction of bis past, so far as that was creditable. He is a traitor and a fugitive.

This is one of the first encounters of the war in which a rebel force has been progerly approached, militarily. Gen. BUELL sent to the field a force nearly twice as strong as that of the rebels, well equipped, and under an able officer. The force before which they fled was not much larger than their own; but there was another body nearly as large judiciously held in reserve, of which the rebels undoubtedly knew. The other rebels at the opposite side of the State, who have been parading the black flag, and proclaiming *no quarter*, are very similar to these fugitives in all their mental and physical characteristics; and there is no reason to believe that, under similar circumstances, their action would be very different. After such happy results following a wise policy, it is likely we will not hear any more of our forces attacking an enemy twice or thrice as strong as themselves.

Our Commercial Relations with England.

It appears from the accounts issued by the Board of Trade, in London, that the total quantity of raw cotton imported into British ports during the eleven months ending Nov. 30, was 10,432,099 cwt., being but 677,875 cwt. less than in the corresponding portion of the preceding year, and 1,375,978 cwt. *more* than in that of 1859. If we exclude from the account all but American cotton, the proportions differ somewhat more, the imports of this staple amounting to 7,312,940 cwt., which was 1,606,129 cwt. less than in 1860, and 173,065 cwt. more than in 1859. The imports of American cotton diminished but little until October, when, of 487,636 cwt. of raw cotton imported, only 3,630 cwt. were of American growth. In November, the quantity fell to 286 cwt., the total imports being 328,576 cwt. The stock of all kinds is greater now than at this time last year, but the Indian supply alone has increased. Of the total quanlity imported during the eleven months, 2,600,280 cwt. was obtained from India, 316,917 cwt. from Egypt, 129,512 cwt. from Brazil, snd 72,450 cwt. from all the rest of the world. These latter small supplies from acknowledged sources show, however, a disposition to increase the supplies derived therefrom, amounting to 5,378 cwt. in October, against 3,754 cwt. in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and to 18,672 cwt. in November, against 10,001 cwt. The advance in price is shown by the fact that the value of the cotton imported during the ten months ended Oct. 31, is computed at £34,718,348, being £3,755,963 more than for the corresponding portion of 1860, though the quantity imported wss less. The exportation of raw cotton from Liverpool does not appear to have been so large as was feared, the total exports of the eleven months being 2,528,824 cwt., against 2,160,197 cwt. in the corresponding period of the preceding year. In November, only 111,885 cwt. were exported, against 136,925 cwt. The diminished consumption is shown by the diminution of the declared value of the manufactures, exclusive of hose, sewing-thrend, lace, and other small wares, from £36,102,681 to £33,416,527, as compared with the corresponding eleven months of 1860. Two-thirds of the total decrease is due to the diminished exportations to the United States. The computed real value of the cotton yarn exported during the eleven months was £8,730,223, against £9,060,052; and the lesser branches of manufacture, above referred to, and which could add about a million and a quarter sterling to the total value of the exports, have fallen off in about the same proportion.

The imports of American wheat, which during the eleven months amounted to 2,192,196 qrs., against 1,078,446 qrs. in the corresponding period of last year, fell off during the months of October and November, amounting in the last to 135,550 qrs., against 178,209 qrs. in the November of 1860. American flour, again, of which 3,519,672 cwt. were imported during the eleven months, against 1,787,236 cwt. in 1860, fell in November from 189,591 cwt. to 155,866 cwt. The returns do not distinguish between American and other produce as regards tobacco, rice, &c., the imports of which show a considerable increase.

The exports of British manufactures and produce to the United States have fallen off very materially during the eleven months, as will be seen by the following table:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Beer	£93,062	£89,599	£23,937
Coal	160,659	184,059	235,615
Cottons	3,444,227	3,295,513	1,267,731
Earthenware	552,710	667,870	210,082
Haberdashery	1,344,691	1,194,567	595,568
Hardwares	1,067,432	927,514	610,826
Linens	1,791,865	1,649,984	665,453
Metals—Pig iron	223,565	215,269	87,278
Bar and rod iron	751,013	668,806	169,106
Railway iron	869,267	849,421	176,921
Cast iron	119,077	21,498	10,[illegible]42
Wrought iron	427,177	452,703	15[illegible]53
Steel	467,411	577,437	274,765
Copper sh'ts, &c.	107,950	51,825	14,145
Lead	62,206	88,403	16,151
Tin plates	1,057,678	953,670	359,681
Salt	81,873	107,998	74[illegible]30
Seed oil	126,759	74,052	1,[illegible]80
Silks	356,991	213,789	11[illegible]19
Soda	534,163	484,107	17[illegible]452
Spirits	64,702	64,067	16,[illegible]4
Woolens	3,740,874	3,425,021	1,675,021

Lead is the only article in the foregoing list that is affected by the orders in Council, issued simultaneously with the transmission of Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch concerning the seizure of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON; and it may be observed that no lead was exported from England to the United States for some months previous to November, the total exports of the ten months ended Oct. 31 being 86 tons. In November, however, 701 tons were exported, being a larger quantity than at any former period.

The exports of the precious metals to this side were unprecedentedly large, amounting to £7,357,096, of which all but a comparatively small sum was gold, against £11,682 in the preceding year, and £14,362 in 1859; whilst the remittances to England amounted to only £56,147, against £4,788,911 in 1860, and £9,405,338 in 1859. In November £81 represented the total receipts of American bullion and specie, and the exports amounted to £82,640. England has furnished the means of paying our armies by the gold which she has transmitted in payment for the enormous shipments of corn from this country.

The moral of these important tabulations is obvious. The American war has cost the British producers one-half of their important trade with the United States, the falling off from the exports of 1860 averaging fifty per cent. On this side of the sea we clearly understand this diminution to be mainly owing to the patriotic economy and prudence which at the outset of the war became the universal policy of the North. But in England they view the matter differently. The lost trade is credited to the loss of the Southern market; and from the figures presented it is argued that the consumption of British commodities, either directly imported or obtained through Northern ports, must have been as great in the rebel as it was in the loyal States. To this error much of the impatience with which the war is regarded must be ascribed. It is easy to reason that if the Union could be restored, these Southern consumers would at once become good customers as heretofore, through the Northern importer; or if the rebels should be successful in establishing their independence, there would yet be the more important acquisition of direct, and, ofcourse, more profitable, trade with the victors, without the obstruction of prohibitive tariffs. Time must be awaited to open their eyes to the ridiculous over-estimate they have made of the rebel consumption, and they will then learn that of the articles enumerated in their table of exports, not one-fourth were designed for, or ever reached, the Southern market, unless previously subjected to some manufacturing process in Northern workshops. The discovery will be of service in removing some of the disinterested sympathy with which the British trader regards the case of the rebels.

Gen. Sigel's Resignation.

From many sources, some claiming direct authority, the information reaches us that the gallant officer whose name heads this article, and whose brilliant exploits in defence of the cause all loyal men maintain, we have repeatedly recorded, has thrown up his commission in the volunteer service, and only awaits the acceptance of his resignation to withdraw, once more, into private life.

Acting upon the news, the German Press of the North unites in an outcry of expostulation in reference to the causes that have impelled so valuable a soldier as SIGEL to retire from the service at a moment so decisive. The German citizens of our larger towns are also alive to the significance of the fact, and are holding meetings in which they express the regrets and the surprise this incident occasions. In this City, they even outstrip the majority of their journals in the warmth and rapidity of their suggestions. A Committee of thirty intelligent and respeetable Germans, of the most loyal class—if there be any distinction in loyalty among them—has already organized and appointed sub-committees to make full preparations for a mass meeting, to be held during the present week, in the Cooper Institute, where a great multitude will no doubt assemble, and resolutions be passed, and speeches be made, which will have an effect too important to be overlooked.

We have been exceedingly loth to believe that the causes assigned for the retirement of Gen. SIGEL can have involved the neglect and petty persecution alleged, but a leading paper of this City has so boldly announced them, and the German Press has so emphatically endorsed the worst statements made, with the addition of such surprising particulars, that we are constrained to regard the case as one that calls for prompt investigation. But until investigation can be had, we are disposed to receive the exciting narratives that come to us in this regard with considerable reserve, especially when they emanate from the very radical portion of the Western Press, which, upon several late occasions, for instance, in the Fremont affair, has mounted the high horse, and dashed away without bit or bridle. With the same doubt must we treat the extraordinary quotations of the German evening papers of this City from private letters, in which Gen. HALLECK, the present able Commander-in-Chief of the Western Department is made to threaten all foreign officers with immediate displacement, and to use, in so doing, the most offensive language. At the same time, too, do we, more than all, deprecate any and every attempt to revive a single germ of jealousy or ill-feeling between brothers-in-arms, where all are fighting for the same great cause.

But, unfortunately, the evil we fear is already in progress—the unpleasant and embarrassing intimations to which we allude are, even now, flying over the country in every direction, and, before the end of another week, a loyal population of four millions of citizens of German birth and extraction, in the North, will have made the supposed sacrifice of SIGEL their own grievance. These four millions are represented in the very front of the war, by sixty thousand true and stalwart soldiers. The energy, capacity and courage of SIGEL himself have, at the beginning of the contest, written their fame upon the fields of Missouri, while, at the mouth of the Potomac and on the coast of South Carolina MAX WEBER and ROSA upheld the flag of the Union in the very teeth of the foe. Everywhere the German contingent in the Union army has, by fate or its own military readiness, been assigned, with the bravest and the best of our loyal brethren, to the outposts of duty, danger and honor. The night of last July, which closed upon the wild rout of what had, in the morning, been a brilliant army, saw the pursuing squadrons of the enemy stopped at Centreville by the regiments of Gen. BLENKER'S command; and should the moment come again when the fortunes of the war waver, our Commander-in-Chief may once more say of the German regiments as was said of the French reserve at Rocroy, "No! no! the day is not all lost. SIGEL and his companions have not yet fought!"

We recur to these things, because we believe it important this most loyal element of our army should not be aggrieved and estranged. And on the other hand, we cannot approve of hasty action on the part of those with whom we join in admiration for the past services of a gallant soldier. Gen. HALLECK is, undoubtedly, as just as he is capable, and will assuredly protect every officer in his Department from injustice, while the Government at Washington has too high an appreciation of the services rendered by adopted citizens to the country's cause to disregard their proper and reasonable claims.

THE STATE TREASURERSHIP.—The controversy provoked by Ex-Treasurer DORSHEIMER, in regard to the qualifications of his successor, has resulted in favor of the latter. Mr. LEWIS, who was duly elected in November, was tardy about filing his bonds; and owing to the absence of certain State officers from the capital, was unable to get his papers perfectly *en règle* before the 1st inst. The outgoing Treasurer thereupon took ground that the election of Mr. LEWIS was invalidated, and that he, DORSHEIMER, was entitled to hold on until the job could be done over again. He accordingly retained possession of the office and records, and sturdily refused to [illegible]

either to Mr. LEWIS. Judge PECKHAM has now decided the title of the latter to Installation to be perfect. The point raised by the nsurping officer is pronounced frivolons, and a peremptory *mandamus* will at once terminate his usurpation.

It is unfortunate for Mr. DORSHEIMER that he permitted himself to take this ill-advised course. To ascribe his action to a jealous anxiety for the public service is simply absurd, as the public had unmistakably signified its desire that Mr. LEWIS, not he, should fill the office; and to hold on was to pretend service to a master by disputing his will. Had the objection come from any other quarter, the aspect of the transaction would have been improved. It might have seemed that the Ex-Treasurer was actuated by other than selfish motives. But there was no other from which the objection could come, seeing that the officers of the State Government were of one mind as to the impropriety of Mr. DORSHEIMER'S cause. The responsibility of his action is exclusively his own, and will not promote his claims to further evidences of popular favor.

Blacks and Whites in South Carolina.

The presence of the Union army in South Carolina, if it has done nothing else, is at least bringing out important ethnological data as to the whites and the blacks, snd quietly disposing of a great many very pretty fallacies as to both.

Witb regard to tbe white gentry, it has sufficiently demonstrated tbat their courage is about of the order one would expect of such insolent and cockcrel braggarts. We don't want any better test of "the relative manhood" theory than tbat furnished by the New-Year's Day encounter at Port Royal Ferry, of which we publish full and interesting details from our correspondents this morning. Put aside their exploits at Hilton Head, when each chivalrous son of Mars mounted his bounding negro, and made such "time" as was unprecedented in all Palmettodom;—they may justly claim that they were hardly prepared for the fiery cotillon performed by our fleet on that occasion. But here was an opportunity for a fair and final arbitrament. On the march of Gen. STEVENS' force toward the Ferry, for the purpose of destroying the rebel battery, they were fired upon by rebel troops, lying in smbush in the woods to the right. Their force was equal to ours—by tbeir own admission. Our men had never been under fire, and yet they could not taunt the Carolinians into coming out from under cover and giving battle; and they had the satisfaction—if they were capable of the feeling—to see the Union men destroy their fort, while the only illustration they gave of their prowess was the wanton burning of all the private property in the vicinity—property which they *knew* the National force would respect! So much for the vaunted courage and invincibility of South Carolinians. It is very much as might have been expected; but it is none the less desirable to have the truth thus embodied in a palpable form, appreciable by all the world.

With respect to tbe negroes, every new development upsets some pretty fiction industriously propagated by the Secessionists. The slaves, it turned out, would neither fight for nor fly with their loving masters. On the contrary, when the Union force landed in Beaufort district, they went the other way. This was, of course, a crushing blow to one interesting illusion. Gen. DRAYTON, however, made the whole matter perfectly satisfactory in an elaborate analysis of the psychological condition of the negroes, which he sent to Gov. PICKENS. Tbis metaphysical General declared that the little insubordination exhibited by his slaves in refusing to move higher up the country when ordered by their masters, should be assigned simply to "a feeling of utter dismay and helplessness at being left alone and unprotected, by the precipitate abandonment, by their masters, of their plantations!" It turns out, however, (and it is bad for this interesting theory,) that, "now they have recovered from their "feeling of utter dismay," so far from reviving their appreciation of the beauties of bondage, they are desirous to do all they can to aid the "Yankees." Our correspondent furnishes a striking proof of this in the late brilliant dash of Gen. STEVENS up to the mainland, by way of Port Royal Ferry. He was greatly aided by the information furnished by tbe negroes relative to the condition of the country; and upon their statements many of his plans were based. "*In no instance*," says our intelligent correspondent, "*was that information found unreliable or defective.* I have this assurance direct from himself. Negroes warned him of an important part of the enemy's plan, of an ambush preparing for him, in consequence of which he changed his route."

The result of these developments is of course to introduce very important modifications and rectifications into current theories regarding Black slaves and White masters. The former have already risen so much, and the latter fallen so much, that the *rapprochement* would be very close indeed were it not evident that in regard to some very important qualities we should be doing the slaves decided injustice to compare them with their masters.

LIBERTY OF OPINION IN ENGLAND.—When, at the height of the secession fever, it became necessary for the Government to restrain, in some few instances, the liberty of lawless and licentious printing, the English Press sent up a chorus of indignant howls over the despotic extinction of freedom of thought in the United States. But there is a recent English case of persecution for conscience' sake that should admonish them to look nenrer home for food for their indignation. Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, one of the writers of "Essays and Reviews," is now being tried for *heresy* before the Court of Arches in England. The gentleman's contribution to that now famous volume is simply an exposition of some of the more recent German rationalistic principles of criticism with respect to prophecy, and are stated not so much as his own views, as those held by the late Baron BUNSEN, the noble-hearted leader of vital Protestantism in Germany. And yet he is hauled up and tried for heresy! When the National [illegible]ity of the United States was put forth to suppress the publication of inflammatory [illegible] to create sedition, it was a measure of public safety imperatively demanded by the voice of all loyal men. It is reserved for England in the Nineteenth Century to give us the example of a public prosecution for a difference of speculative opinion on a matter of faith. One would suppose that this should close the mouth of English defemers of America in regard to *one* slander. Will it?

The Triple Coalition and the Monroe Doctrine.

The formidable force sent against Mexico by the "combined Powers" has excited the surprise of every one on this side of the Atlantic. A fleet numbering fifty-six vessels of war, carrying 1,453 guns, and manned by 27,931 sailors, marines and soldiers, seems to Americans an armada entirely over-proportioned to the accomplishment of the professed objects of the expedition. To exact reparation for alleged grievances from a State so feeble as Mexico, which has neither navy nor regular army, that vast armament was assuredly not needed. The fact is, however, that the professed objects of the allies are not the only and most important objects which they have in view. They aim at something more worthy of their power and prestige than redressing their subjects' wrongs, or oppressing a poor, distracted and impotent Republic. Those latter designs, indeed, are not yet officially and openly avowed, but the candor of Mr. THOMAS COLLEY GRATTAN, in his recent pamphlet on the *Trent* affair, and the propriety of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, gives us very plainly to understand that they are actually entertained. That writer does not hesitate to affirm that the chastisement of "miserable Mexico" is merely the "*nominal* purpose" of the nations whose fleets and armies are now beleaguering her borders, and seizing on her ports. If, however, the chastisement of Mexico is only the "*nominal* purpose" of the coalition, what is its *real* purpose?

The answer is palpable. Europe has for almost half a century been an unwilling observer of the "Monroe doctrine,"—that odious doctrine which forbids the interposition of any European Power in the affairs of this continent, for the purpose of *oppressing or controlling any American Republic.* While the members of the great Anglo-American commonwealth were united, and free to defend the important principle embodied in that declaration, it would have been an act of temerity for any or all of these European States to venture upon a disregard of it; but when the outbreak of our civil war afforded them an opportunity, as favorable as it was unexpected, for manifesting their hatred of the dogma in question, the temptation was too great to be resisted, and it was decided that such an armament should be sent to American waters as would demonstrate to the world that the allies had at length the resolve to trample under foot the obnoxious doctrine, and to uphold its desecration with arms. No formal proclamation announces this as the great object of the expedition, and no treaty makes the slightest allusion to it, but facts speak for themselves. Is not intervention in Mexico an open violation of the "Monroe doctrine"? Is it not the "interposition of European Powers in the affairs of this continent, for the purpose of *coercing and oppressing an American Republic?*" Whether then is it more rational to assume that the members of the triple coalition are outraging one of our fundamental public maxims unconsciously, or to believe that they have come here with the intention of doing so, and with power to sustain the aggression? Nations invariably proportion the strength of their armaments to the potency of the foe against whom their hostilities are to be directed. They are not apt to employ the same force to repress the depredations of a Barbary corsair, as they would dispatch to curb the Northern Colossus. Nor have the combined Powers, we may be assured, sent out their vast armada to this continent for the mere purpose of intimidating Mexico, but rather for that of making an impression on the American mind, and evincing to us that they were determined to take advantage of our difficulties, by expunging one of the most cherished articles of our political creed, and to sustain, against all opponents, their right to cisatlantic intervention. It is a long lane, however, that has no turn, and the Coalition may find they have only consolidated the entire hemisphere against a pretended right, which there has heretofore been no American Government save that of the United States to question or resist.

A LEGISLATIVE BLOW AT THE CONCERT SALOONS.—It will please all who have a regard for the public morality of the City, that so promptly on the meeting of the State Legislature a bill has been introduced (by Senator ROBERTSON, of Westchester,) aiming a vigorous blow at those infamous hot-beds of vice, the so-called Concert Saloons, which within the past twelve months have come out like a pestilent eruption on our great public thoroughfares. It is gratifying to us that it was in these columns that the crusade against this vile nuisance was begun. Our *exposé* of the true character of these places called the attention of the Grand Jury to the subject, and resulted in their presentment. Our efforts, after some weeks, brought the respectable among our cotemporaries also into the field in the same good work, and the result is a powerful current of wholesome indignation which cannot but be felt at Albany. The bill which Mr. ROBERTSON has introduced into the Senate is adequate to the purpose aimed at—the suppression of this public scandal. We sincerely trust it will promptly receive the authority of law.

But it must not be forgotten that, though these villanous resorts are a disgrace to the City and a stench in the nostrils of every decent man or woman, determined efforts will nevertheless be made to thwart the passage of this bill. A profitable business, which the proprietors will not give up without a struggle, is at stake; and it is said that a powerful organization has been formed to prevent, if possible, the passage of this legislative enactment. Still it is difficult to conceive that where the dictates of public morality and the demand of public sentiment are so clear and unmistakable, there can be serious hindrance to this needful measure. There are but two parties which it will long to grief—those who are directly interested in the vile profits of these establishments, and their puffer, the *Herald*, which finds its chief support in the price of their salacious advertisements.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Advices from Commodore Dupont.

The Action in Congress for a Forward Movement.

The Pensacola Gone Down the Potomac.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 11.

OFFICIAL ADVICES FROM PORT ROYAL.

The dispatches received by the Navy Department today from Capt. DUPONT, contain no features of interest in addition to those heretofore published in relation to the New Year's Day operations at Port Royal. The accompanying reports from Commander ROGERS and Gen. STEVENS, show that each of these gentlemen compliment the other on the efficiency and promptness of their respective branches of the service. To this happy accord is to be attributed the success of the expedition in defeating the design of the enemy to shut up our troops on Port Royal Island, in order to encounter them at an advantage.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

BURNSIDE'S expedition is afloat, and the country will soon be out of suspense as to its destination. The enemy will know and feel it before the loyal power that sends it. Many hope that the sailing of this expedition will calm the excited clamor in Congress for a "forward movement." I entertain no such hope. The precipitators of events have no confidence in, no love for, the Executive officers of the Government, or the chief officers of the army. If they had either they would be trustful and patient. But, hating the Executive powers that be, they avail themselves of the apparent inaction of the army to excite popular feeling against them. If the army moves, and meets a reverse, as at Bull Run, a howl of execration will come, as naturally as the present clamor of impatience.

The extracts which the TIMES published last Tuesday from Southern papers, ought to have silenced the unreasonable grumblers among us. Those statements showed that the Confederate populace are making precisely the same complaints against their President and their generals that our malcontents make against ours. "Why does not BEAUREGARD advance and take Washington?" is the rebel clamor. "Why is South Carolina allowed to be invaded?" "Why did the Confederate generals in Kentucky, with 50,000 men, wait till the National force grew from 10,000 to 80,000?" JEFFERSON DAVIS, as President, and as a general of assumed ability, is held responsible for this torpidity, and he is rated in the public Press with freedom and harshness quite equal to that with which Gen. MCCLELLAN is assailed. Yet the men among us who denounce the President and malign McCLELLAN, constantly refer to DAVIS as a model war President. They say: "DAVIS makes war like a man in earnest. *We* make war as if we were afraid of hurting somebody." The people of the rebel States say just the reverse. They declare that the National arms are growing in power and advancing, while the Confederate cause is sinking under the inaction of their Generals. They cry out in terror that their army is made up of twelve months' men, *whose time will begin to expire next month!* They fear their forces, now well disciplined and inured to battle, will soon melt like snow, and leave McCLELLAN to protect their country with his great host of veterans.

We know that the South cannot replenish its army, now nearly ready to quit the field. Conscription even now has failed. Substitutes are hired only at enormous cost. *The last days of the Southern army are at hand.* Why should we not wait and take advantage of its dissolution? What is one month—what, three months—in the duration of a great war, or in the history of a nation? If we can win by waiting, why not? If we can increase the chances of winning, by waiting, why not? Can any one give a reason? What but insane personal or political rancor could induce a clamor that disregards all policy, and shouts only for fighting and blood, no matter which side wins or loses?

Happily, the President holds office for three years, and cannot be deprived of the command of the army. He appreciates the blind fury that would hurry him into a second disaster, in order that sacrifices of his Generals may be made. He will withstand the malign influences at work, the objects of which are to disgrace him and defeat the army, and in due time will reap the fruits of his patience, courage and self-control. Let all patriots sustain and cheer him, and visit with their severest displeasure those warlike politicians, who "cry havoc" in the halls of Congress, but who are very careful not to put their own bodies in the front of any "forward movement" toward the dominions of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE PENSACOLA GONE DOWN THE POTOMAC.

The *King Philip* came up from the Lower Potomac this morning, and reports meeting the *Pensacola* between Mount Vernon and Fort Washington, bound down.

The fog was so thick last night that the *Stepping Stone* was obliged to lie off Alexandria till this morning. At noon she again started to run the rebel blockade.

CARGOES OF TEA TO ARRIVE.

The tea merchants of New-York and Boston are there making inquiries in reference to the effect of the new law upon cargoes to arrive, shipped before the passage of the Act of the extra session. The decision of the Government is understood to be that if not on shipboard prior to the passage of the Act, the duty will be exacted.

A WARLIKE COUNTY IN INDIANA.

The little County of Crawford, in Southern Indiana, forming part of Gen. A. W. CRAVEN'S Congressional District, having only 1,645 arms-bearing men in it, has sent over one thousand volunteers to the war, and enlistments are still progressing. What other county in the Union has sent anything near two-thirds of its men to the war? To-day Gen. CRAVEN received a petition from a number of heads of families, citizens of another county in his district, asking the Government to call for "twelve months' men," that *all the fighting men in the country* may enlist, and go forth to put down the unholy rebellion, and "give peace to the land once more."

THE FRENCH REGIMENT OF NEW YORK.

The camp of the Fifty-fifth N. Y. S. M., (Garde Lafayette) was the scene of a very interesting ceremony on Thursday evening. Some lady friends presented the gallant Frenchmen with a stand of colors through our eloquent representative, the honorable F. A. CONKLING, of New York, who made an eloquent and appropriate address. The flags were received on behalf of the regiment, by Col. DE TROBRIAND, and the company, among whom were a large number of ladies, partook of a handsome collation. The President and Mrs. LINCOLN, Gen. E. D. KEYES, (commanding the Division), with his staff, Gen. SHIELDS, Hon. F. A. CONKLING, N. P. WILLIS, and many others were at the table. Col. DE TROBRIAND proposed the health of the President, who replied in a few appropriate remarks, and proposed Gen. KEYES', hoping that he might be the "Key" to unlock our present difficulties. Gen. KEYES responded and closed by proposing the health of Mrs. LINCOLN. Gen. SHIELDS was also called upon and made a brief but lively speech, and after a few concluding toasts the party dispersed.

This regiment is in fine order and does great credit to the energy and efficiency of its commander, Colonel TROBRIAND, who, during the illness of Brig.-Gen. PECK, is senior Colonel commanding the Brigade. Gen. KEYES commands the Division which consists, he informed us, of three Brigades, and guards the whole rear of the city from Great Falls to Bladensburgh, and protects a line of over 18 miles.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF NATIVE WINES.

The Executive Committee of the United States Agricultural Association, now in session in Washington, are arranging to hold a National Exhibition of Native Wines, next January. They will also offer premiums for the cultivation of Cotton, in localities not hitherto employed thus, and for FLAX to be used as a substitute for Cotton.

CONTRACT FOR BEEF AWARDED.

Maj. BECKWITH, to-day, awarded to JOHN SNODGRASS, of Harrisburgh, the contract for 4,000 beeves, with the privilege of 11,000, to be delivered at either Harrisburgh, Chambershurgh, or York, at three eighty-nine gross. The competition was very great, there being upwards of one hundred bidders.

GEN. DENVER TRANSFERRED.

An order has been issued from the War Department transferring Gen. DANVER from Kansas to Western Virginia.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths among the soldiers here occurred since our last report:

Edwin E. Edmonds, Co. C, Berdan's Sharpshooters, at camp.
Wm. R. Ostrum, Co. B, Second Regiment Berdan's Sharpshooters, at camp.
Peter Bedilin, Co. D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, at camp.
Musician J. H. Payne, Eleventh Maine Volunteers, at Columbian College Hospital.
John Knight, Co. E, Ninth Maine Volunteers, at Columbian College Hospital.
Isaac Barker, Co. L, Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, at camp.
Wm. Drager, Co. F, Anderson's Zouaves, at Columbian College Hospital.
Henry Adams, Co. D, Second New-York Cavalry, at General Hospital.
W. H. Copp, Co. A, Eleventh Maine Volunteers, at Columbian College Hospital.
Chas. Wanger, Co. A, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, at Columbian College Hospital.
John L. Morrison, Harris Light Cavalry, at camp.
Isaiah Murphy, Co. I, Eighty-ninth New-York Volunteers, at Seminary Hospital.
Milo Cbnrch, Co. H, Fifth New-York Cavalry, at Columbian College Hospital.
John S. Hemilton, Co. B, Eighth United States Cavalry, at Eruptive Hospital.
Isaac Hollebaugh, Co. I, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, at camp.
James Stowart, prisoner at central guard house.
A. S. Gillett, Co. C, Sixty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Insano Hospital.
Jos. Devlin, Co. F, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, at camp hospital, Porter's Divielon.
G. W. Colbath, Co. K, Eleventh Maine Volnnteers, at Columbian Colloge.
Joseph Egger, Co. F, De Kalb Regiment, at Union Hospital.
G. W. Richardson, Co. D, Second Berdan's Sharpshooters, at camp.
Nicholas Bhyn, Co. —, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, at Camp Pierpont.

Instructions for Preparing Claims for Soldiers' Pay.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for money due deceased officers and soldiers, on account of military service rendered, whether in the regular or volunteer service, to obtain the same with the least delay, the following information is furnished:

ORDER OF PAYMENT.

Order First.—If the deceased was married, payment will be made first to the widow; second, if no widow, to his child or children, (if minors, to the guardian.)

Order Second.—If he died unmarried, first to the father; second, if the father be dead, to the mother; third, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters collectively; lastly, to the heirs general, to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.

APPLICATION, PROOF, AUTHENTICATION, ETC.

Application.—The claimant or claiments must make a written application, under oath, and over his, her or their own signature, stating his, her or their own name, age, residence, connection to the deceased, with the letter or name of the Captain of the company and regiment to which he belonged, time of his death and the nature of the pay claimed, whether "arrears of pay," &c., and the "$100 bounty" under act of July 22, 1861.

Proof.—To satisfy the accounting officers that the person or persons thus claiming, is or are entitled to the money, in the character he, she or they claim, the depositions of two creditable witnesses will be required, stating that they are acquainted with the claimant or claimants, the connection held to the deceased, and that they (the depunents) are disinterested.

Authentication.—The application and deposition above required to be subscribed and sworn to before a Judge, Commissioner, Notary Public or Justice of the Peace, duly authorized to administer oaths, accompanied by a certificate and seal of a Court or record as to the fact of said Judge, &c., being duly commissioned and acting in his official capacity at the time of the execution of the foregoing papers.

If the soldier died *unmarried* it must be so stated in the application of those claiming to be the father, mother, brothers or sisters, *as well as by the witnesses.*

Proof of marriage (record evidence, if possible,) must accompany the application of those claiming to be widows.

Administration.—As taking out "letters of administration" is attended with considerable expense, (often unnecessary,) it is suggested that it be done *only* when required by the Auditor.

Discharged Soldiers.—When a soldier or volunteer is discharged, he is, or should be, furnished with a regular "Discharge," and two (duplicate) "Pay Certificates." Upon the papers he can be paid by a Paymaster of the army upon their presentation. Should he fail to present them for payment to a Paymaster, or having presented them, and payment refused, and they are sent to this office, the applicant must state the reason of such refusal, accompanied by proof of identity and authentication, as in the case of deceased soldiers. In no case should the "oath of identity," on the back of the "Discharge," be filled up, as the "Discharge" is returned to the soldier after his claim has been acted upon. Where "Pay Certificates" have been withheld, he must send all other papers given to him at the time of his discharge.

Bounty.—No discharged volunteer can receive the bounty provided by the act of July 22, 1861, unless "he shall have served for a period of two years, or during the war, if sooner ended;" but "the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in the service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowance, shall receive the sum of $100."

Pensions.—Applications for pensions on account of "disability" received in the service should be made to the Commissioner of Pensions.

Mode of Payment.—Payments will be made by an order from the accounting officers or any paymaster of the army. Such order will require the signature of the claimant on its face before it will be paid.

Mode of Presenting Claims.—All claimants wishing to obtain information or to present claims can communicate with this office by mail, and will receive as early a reply as the business of the office will allow.

Postage.—The Government pays all postages on such communications, whether received or transmitted by this office.

A compliance with the above rules will insure a prompt settlement of all claims without unnecessary delay. Address EZRA B. FRENCH,
Second Auditor Treasury Department,
Washington City, D. C.

The Case of the State Treasurer at Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The case of the State Treasurer was decided to-day, in favor of Treasurer LEWIS, by Judge PACKHAM. The Judge treats LEWIS as in office, and issues a peremptory order to Mr. DOESCHIMMA to deliver up the books and papers of the office forthwith.

The Message of Gov. Harvey of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Friday, Jan. 10.

The Legislature convened yesterday. Gov. HARVEY'S message first alluded to local matters and the healthy financial condition of the State. In reference to the war tax to be levied, he says the loyal people of Wisconsin do not value property, or is life itself weighed against the existence of the Government, which has so long blessed and protected them in both. He recommends economy and a wise administration to meet this tax. He also recommends instruction in military tactics and drill in the public schools. He strongly urges a memorial to Congress for an armory, also a naval and military arsenal and dépôt to Milwaukee; its capacious harbor, water power, cheapness of ship materiel and accessible position, rendering it the best point on the lakes. Alluding to the rebellion and the rebels, he says surely a few lessons more will teach us, if, indeed, we be not already taught, to understand what treason means, and to regard these rebels with that honest aversion with which the royalist holds the regicides of the [illegible] under heaven. The contest must come to be fought on the principle that the protection of the Union alone gives sacredness to soil or institutions. No person, or any species of property, has any sacredness or claim to regard outside the Constitution. Slavery is, moreover, the interest which the plotters for a Southern monarchy have played upon to alarm and unite their section, until that whole people have gone mad upon it. Conservatism in politics cannot save it now from the doom which awaits it. Whether it finds its fate in the struggle, or dies lingering of its wounds, is yet in the order of Providence, and not to be directed by our impatience.

Message of Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota.

St. PAUL, Minn., Thursday, Jan. 9.

Gov. RAMSEY was inducted to-day into his second term of office. His message shows a prosperous condition of the State finances. Minnesota has raised four full regiments of infantry, three companies of cavalry and one of artillery, numbering in all 4,400 men. A fifth regiment is forming. The State now sends to the defence of the Union a force greater than her whole population in 1850. He recommends military training in schools; and, in conclusion, says all which the laws of war and self-preservation warrant, must be made to fall upon the crimes of the criminals of this infamous rebellion, even, if necessary, to the extinction of human Slavery.

The Resignation of Gen. Sigel.

SOME OF THE CAUSES WHICH INDUCED THE STEP.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated St. Louis, Jan. 6, 1862. Its statements are unquestionably correct:

So systematically has SIGEL been neglected, so shamefully ill-treated, that even native Americans have grown impatient. Even his last stay here was more for the benefit of his men than of his health. His division has never yet been completed. He has organized one regiment after another, only to see himself *deprived* of the fruits of his energy at the *pleasure* of others. To his applications on this behalf to Gen. HALLECK, he has *never received an answer.* His Staff, the Quartermasters, the Commissaries, he appointed, in spite of all his endeavors, *have never received either commission or pay.* His requisitions for his troops met with no consideration; his men had to put up with torn tents, without stoves to warm them, although the cold was severe; they were poorly provided for, while other troops had plenty. With the organization of the Benton Hussars, a regiment recruited expressly for SIGEL'S Division, Gen. COUCH interfered so insultingly that he subsequently had to apologize.

Immediately before his last return to ROLLA, a conversation took place between Gens. HALLECK and SIGEL. SIGEL was satisfied, as he was appointed commander of the troops in and about Rolla. He arrived at Rolla, and, on the very evening of his arrival, one of his Adjutants brought favorable news. The inhabitants of Southwestern Missouri had petitioned President LINCOLN; they had sought protection against the rebels, and they had named to the President SIGEL as the man who knew their wants, and in whom they would most confide. The President had referred that petition to Gen. HALLECK, and had recommended Gen. SIGEL to him. Everything seemed to indicate that Gen. SIGEL would have a chance of activity, but four days after his arrival at Rolla, he received HALLECK'S order, depriving him of his command, and appointing Gen. CURTIS in his place. Now there was no alternative for SIGEL but to resign, and resign he did.

The whole campaign has impressed the General with bitterness, even during the time of Gen. FREMONT'S command. The letter was willing enough but not able in the same degree.

When HUNTER, as the Commander of the Western army, held a council of war, it was agreed to march against the enemy. SIGEL advanced, at the order of Gen. HUNTER; but the main army retreated, and *Sigel was left alone! Fortunately*, he was advised of their retreat, and *this accident* alone saved him and his division. SIGEL remained forty-eight hours in Springfield for no other purpose than to procure means of transportation for many of those unhappy families whose natural protectors were serving in the Union army, and who consequently were left a prey to the enemy and to starvation. None of the other Generals had cared for them. SIGEL gave his own carriage, his own horses, and all he had about him to save women and children from freezing and starving to death. Never one word of recognition came for all this. No! intentionally, nay, *ostentatiously* his name has remained unmentioned in official reports. Immediately after Gen. HUNTER'S retreat, SIGEL had resolved to resign, as he could not honorably serve under a Commander who so treacherously treated confiding citizens and the country. The hope of being again enabled to do something to save unhappy Missouri prevented his resignation at that time. Gen. HALLECK'S latest measure destroyed this last hope, and Gen. SIGEL has acted as a man of honor ought to act.

Mr. Weed's Letters from Europe.

Editorial Correspondence of the Evening Journal.

LONDON, Dec. 23, 1862.

We have news here, to-day, up to the 12th inst. by the steamer from Boston. All was yet quiet, at home, in relation to the *Trent* affair. The intelligence by the *Europa*, then nearly due, will wake you all up, furnishing some idea of what Americans on this side of the Atlantic have endured for a whole month.

We are, however, breathing with more freedom just now. A dispatch from Mr. SEWARD, received by Mr. ADAMS, to Earl RUSSELL, which, though not in relation to the *Trent* affair—being written subsequent to the seizure of SLIDELL and MASON—is supposed to have that question in view, has calmed down the war feeling. This view of the matter is strengthened further by the knowledge that France has informed our Government that it regards the capture of the rebels on board a neutral vessel as indefensible. In view of these circumstances, an influential personage, with whom I breakfasted yesterday, said: "*You will escape this time, but your Government is quarrelsome, and will soon give us fresh cause of complaint.*"

Nobody here has the slightest intimation of what our Government will do or say, in reply to the demand Lord LYONS is instructed to make, but now that war is not to follow upon the departing footsteps of the British Minister, I assume that our Government will navigate through the breakers.

London is shrouded in sable to-day. All is impressively silent. Though all business is suspended, nobody goes to Windsor, where the funeral obsequies are observed.

Now that he is gone, every one confesses that the Queen had in Prince ALBERT a discreet adviser, whose good sense and assiduity lightened and lessened her burdens and cares.

I stated in a former letter that the Queen is our friend. I am enabled to say, on reliable authority, that the last use the Prince Consort made of his pen was, at the Queen's request, to soften the dispatch sent to Lord LYONS.

We rose early on Friday morning, and went down to St. James' Park Barracks, to see a regiment of guards take up their line of march for Canada. Nearly fifty years had elapsed since I had seen "Britisb Red Coats," whose muskets and bayonets were to be turned toward us. Something of the old feeling—a feeling which had died out—began to rise, and, after a few minutes of painful thought, I turned away.

I continue to meet, in society, the highest classes of English people, and encounter opintons and prejudices most erroneously, but honestly entertained. I meet, also, in the same circles, a few Englisbmen who have either been with us, or obtained accurate information, who assist in dispelling these misapprehensions. The London *Press*, during the present month, has rolled up a mountain of bitter prejudices against us, the full force of which will be felt when Parliament meets in January.

The dispatch of M. THOUVENAL to the French Minister, appears in the evening papers of to-day. The instinct which prompted me, before hearing any opinions upon the subject, to sit down and write letters home, urging the surrendor of SLIDELL and MASON—hard as such fortune was—shows the value of first impressions. Instinct and reason, unaided by much knowledge of international law, taught me that it was not right to take these men from a neutral ship.

I have met no class of Englishmen with so little relish for war with us as the officers of the army.

T. W.

Annual Meeting of the Woman's Hospital.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Hospital Association was held at the Institution, No. 83 Madison-avenue, yesterday afternoon. The following officers were present:

Mrs. David Codwise, First Directress; Mrs. Wm. B. Astor, Second Directress; Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Third Directress; Mrs. Jacob Leroy, Treasuror; Mrs. T. C. Doremus, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. Walden Pell, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Ogden Hoffman, Corresponding Secretary.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—Mrs. Wm. H. Aspinwall, Mrs. H. J. Baker, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. J. W. Beekman, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. George Bancroft, Mrs. Peter Cooper, Mrs. A. P. Crane, Mrs. Thomas Dewitt, Mrs. T. C. Durant, Mrs. G. W. Hatch, Mrs. G. G. Howland, Mrs. Horace Green, Mrs. R. L. Kennedy, Mrs. Joseph Lawrence, Mrs. Morrie Ketchum, Mrs. Thomas Mason, Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mrs. Dr. Miner, Mrs. John McKay, Mrs. J. X. McLanahan, Mrs. Elisha Peck, Mrs. H. J. Raymond, Mrs. A. H. Steveos, Mrs. Horace Webster, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. John Griswold.

The Board of Managers express themselves under great obligations to Dr. EMMET, who has been indefatigable in his effort to administer relief and restore many to usefulness and to their families. They also regret the vacancy in the Medical Board of the venerable Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, President, who has been called to occupy the mansions prepared for those that love God.

The following are the medical attendants for the coming year:

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS—Edward Delafield, M. D., Horace Green.

CONSULTING SURGEONS—Valentine Mott, M. D., LL.D., Alexander H. Stevens, M. D., LL.D.

SURGEONS—J. Marion Sims, M. D., Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D.

The Association feel gratified at the success of Dr. SIMS' surgical operations in the Hospitals in Edinburgh, London, Brussels, and Paris, and cordially welcome his return to attend to the large number of patients here.

THE JAMES-STREET HOMICIDE.

The Conclusion of the Inquest—Lowere Committed to Prison.

Coroner COLLIN, yesterday, concluded the inquest in the case of THOMAS RYAN, who died at the New-York Hospital, on the 9th inst., in consequence of injuries received by a pistol-shot wound on New-Year's night, at a saloon in James-street, an account of which we published in yesterday's TIMES. The testimony was of a very conflicting nature; some of the witnesses testifying that at the time the pistol was fired there were only three persons in the room besides the deceased and the proprietor of the estebishment, whose name is FREDERICK LOWERE. Several other witnesses state that when they heard the report of the pistol there was a great crowd in the room, and that nearly all the lights had been extinguished by LOWERE, who was behind the bar.

Bernard Decker, a patrolman of the Fourth Precinct, testified that he heard a crash of glasses at No. 81 and 83 James-street, (where the homicide occurred,) on the night in question; that he was about ten feet from the door when he heard the report of the pistol; that immediately afterwards there was a rush of fifteen or twenty men from the premises, who scattered in all directions as soon as they got out; he was then told that a man had been shot inside, he went in and saw Thomas Ryan, the deceased, lying on his face; he at once arrested Lowere, the landlord, and Sergeant Williams conveyed the wounded man to the New-York Hospital.

Sergeant C. F. Williems, of the Fourth Ward, testified that on the night of the shooting he was summoned to the scene of the affray, and when he arrived there was a great crowd; he had the wounded men conveyed to the hospital, and took charge of the landlord and his premises; he also secured the pistol with which the shot was made. (A large horse pistol was produced and identified by several of the witnesses, as the one used upon the occasion.) Some of the witnesses affirmed that deceased was a sober, quiet young man, of industrious habits.

Dennis Mahoney testified—That he stood in a position which enabled him to see all that occurred, and that the shot was fired from behind the bar. The landlord and no one else, was behind the bar at the time. At a late hour last evening the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that "THOMAS RYAN came to his death by means of a pistol shot wound, from a pistol in the hands of FREDERICK LOWERE, on the night of Jan. 1, 1862.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER, counsel for the prisoner, immediately after the rendition of the verdict, demended an examination in behelf of LOWERE, but the Coroner thought the hour too late. The prisoner's counsel thereupon instructed him to decline answering any questions put to him by the Coroner. The accused was then committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. PAOLINA BERMAN, JULIA RYAN and CAROLINE BAKER were sent to the House of Detention as witnesses.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GEN. THUMB SURRENDERS TO COMMODORE NUTT.—The smallest dwarf in the world is undoubtedly Commodore NUTT, of Manchester, N. H. He was born April 2, 1844, hence is eighteen years of age. His sponsorial appendage is GEORGE WASHINGTON NOTT. He is the son of Maj. ROBINA NUTT, a thrifty and highly respected farmer of the above town. Special attention has been paid to the education of the pigmy Commodore. He is not only a good English scholer, but is also tolerably proficient in the French language. He amuses himself in farming, especially in driving the team, having quite a passion for horses. He is also fond of hunting and fishing, and is a bright and graceful specimen of minute humanity, being symmetrically formed, and a most polite and refined gentleman. In stature he is inconceivably small. All other dwarfs tower as giants by his side. Gen. TOM THUMB, with whom Mr. BARNUM created such a furor in Europe some years ago, stands thirteen inches higher than Commodore NUTT, "boots and all." Liberal overtures have been made by our first showmen for the privilege of exhibiting the little Commodore to the public, but his parents, and indeed the little NUTT himself, have decided objections to his being made "a show" of. Gen. TOM THUMB called on the little man a short time since. It is said that after looking down upon him for some time, Gen. TOM exclaimed, "Well, Commodore NUTT, I must confess you are a hard nut to crack!" Mr. BARNUM, with his usual enterprise, has gone to Manchester for the purpose of making overtures to the Commodore, with a view of exhibiting him at his Museum.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—Levi Crowe to the Second Precinct, and Hermon Thetford to the Eighth, Brooklyn; Alfred Smith, Audrew Alsheimer, and Samuel Stevens, to the First New-York; John McEvily to the Ninth; Wm. E. Buckingham to the Eleventh; William R. Jones and Daniel J. Ryan to the Fifteenth; Wm. W. Jacobus to the Twenty-sixth, and Thomas Moran to the Twenty-seventh, New-York; Alfred Smith to the First Precinct, Brooklyn; John S. Sebert, Stephen W. Mills and Edward R. De Lemater. The last three have not as yet been assigned to any precinct. *Resignations*—Cornelius F. Vorrath, of the First, and John Patterson, of the Second Precinct, Brooklyn; George H. Dawson, Fletcher, New-York; Alfred W. Norman and William H. Mount, of the Twenty-third; and Robert E. Watson, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. Officer George W. Tompkins, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who was committed by Justice BRENNAN on the charge of having robbed his fellow-officer, has employed Mr. C. S. SPENCER as counsel in his behalf, and will, it is said, set up the defence of temporary insanity.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the St. George's Society of New-York, held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Friday evening, the following gentlemen were elected as officers of the Society for the ensuing year: President, HENRY EVAN. First Vice-President, Edward Walker; Second Vice-President, Philip Pritchard; Treasurer, Robert Bage; Secretaries, Richard J. Corlis, Thomas M. Braine; Stewards, Edward Baker, John M. Webb, Daniel Goodwin, Orville Oddie; Physicians, John C. Beales, M. D., Charles W. Cooper, for New-York—Otto Rotton, for Brooklyn; Chepleins, Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D.; Charitable Committee, Robert Waller, Thos. Field, Frank E. W. Canning, J. R. Griffith, for New-York—John T. Welker, Charles Paulson, Edward Hill, for Brooklyn; Committee on Accounts, Cheries Clifton, Chas. B. Ellimen, Arthur Kendall.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday at No. 342 Water-street, upon the body of MARY MOONEY, a child, aged one year and eight months, who was burned to death on the 9th inst., by her clothes taking fire from a red hot stove. The mother left MARY and her twin sister in the room while she went to a grocery store near by. When she returned the child was burned almost to a crisp. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.... The same Coroner held an inquest at No. 186 Wooster-street, upon the remains of EMMA E. VAN VLEET, aged 4½ years, born in New-Haven, Conn., who died by reason of her clothes accidentally taking fire on the 9th inst., from a grate in a room where she had been temporarily left alone. Verdict—"Death from accident."

ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—An accident occurred on the Harlem Railroad yesterday morning, causing considerable injury to the cars and engine, though, fortunately, no lives were lost. The mishap occurred, in consequence of a broken rail, to the 7 o'clock way-train from White Plains, soon after it left Williams' Bridge. The engine was somewhat damaged and the baggage-car much broken. The fireman and one passenger were bruised, though not very seriously.

ORGNIZATION OF THE TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.—ELIJAH F. PURDY has been selected Chairman of this Committee, and Dr. A. B. ROLLINS and Mr. HAANEL, Secretaries. The next meeting of the Committee will be held on the first Thursday in February.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL to Jan. 10, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Jan. 3	136	118	254
Admitted to Jan. 10	31	33	64
Discharged, cured or relieved	16	25	41
Died	1	1	2
Remaining at date	150	115	265

Males, 234; females, 31.

British Gunboats.

Her Britannic Majesty's gunboat *Medea*, Commander PRESTON, from Bermuda, 6 days, has just arrived at this port. She mounts 6 guns, and carries a crew of 160 men. The gunboat *Racer*, hence, arrived at Bermuda on the 3d inst.

A Splendid Assortment of Goods' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, etc., at retail by SILLECK & CO., corner Fulton and William sts.

It will be Unwise to Purchase a Sewing Machine before comparing the two leading kinds—the GROVER & BAKER SHUTTLE and the LOCK-STITCH—and testing the work of each at No. [illegible] BROADWAY.

Balls and Parties the snow and Rain.—Ladies' white satin, kid and linen Gaiters and Slippers, Ladies' Balmorals and India-rubber Boots and Shoes. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

The Highest Premium Paid for Gold at the Banking office of THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

MARRIED.

MITCHELL—DUSENBERY.—In White Plains, Westchester County, on Thursday, Jan. 9, Mr. JOSIAH S. MITCHELL to Miss M. LOUISA DUSENBERY, daughter of Daniel Dusenbery, Esq., all of White Plains.

DIED.

MCCULLOUGH.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 9, JAMES MCCULLOUGH, Jr., in the 32d year of his age.

The friends of his father, James McCullough, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 173 West 14th-st., on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 11, of scarlet fever, JAMES MITRICK, only child of William A. and Rebecca Anderson, aged 1 year, 7 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 735 Greenwich-st., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

POOR.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 11, MR. ARTHUR H. POOR, aged 31 years.

Funeral at No. 91 Clinton-place, on Monday, at 1 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

M'KENDRICK.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 10, ANDREW M'KENDRICK, printer, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 44 years.

The members of Lebanon Lodge No. 191, F. A. M., and his friends and acquaintances generally, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 281 Henry-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BAUSH.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 11, AMELIA ROSS, wife of James E. Brush, of this City, and eldest daughter of Azariah Ross, Esq., of Nyack.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 206 West 14th-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Nyack for interment, on Monday morning. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services.

VILLEPLAIT.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 10, H. D'HERLESSA VILLEPLAIT, aged 22 years and 33 days.

The friends of his family, and the members of Company A, Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th st., (Rev. Dr. Montgomery,) at 10 A. M., on Monday, the 13th inst.

☞ Cleveland, Ohio, papers please copy.

HAWKINS.—On Saturday, Jan. 11, WILLIAM HAWKINS, Esq., formerly of Philadelphia, in the 69th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment in St. Peter's Church-yard, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 10 A. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

LEAVENS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 11, at No. 82 Washington-st., MARY, the beloved mother of John Leavens, a native of Hull, England, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

KING.—In Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 10, FRANCES HOLT, wife of Jacob M. King.

The funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 16.—Jan. 10, 1862.
10, 35, 36, 53, 57, 7, 23, 24, 68, 55, 34, 73, 31.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 17.—Jan. 11, 1862.
45, 37, 24, 65, 40, 21, 57, 17, 35, 64, 68, 34, 22.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 18—Jan. 11, 1862.
49, 65, 57, 67, 37, 72, 75, 35, 6, 22, 54, 24, 62.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st, New-York.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
WINE STORES.
FREDERICK S. COZZENS,
NO. 73 WARREN-ST.,
New-York, and
NO. 294 E-ST.,
three doors from
WILLARD'S HOTEL,
PENNSYLVANIA-AV.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN WINES, BRANDIES, etc.
SOLE AGENT FOR N. LONGWORTH'S OHIO WINES.
AGENT IN WASHINGTON AND VICINITY FOR
C. H LILIENTHAL'S TOBACCO.

MONEY-MAKING BY MAP-SELLING.
FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS,
FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS,
FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS,
FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS,
FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS,
FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS,
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
PR

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.
Before Judge Betts.

BANKRUPTCY—JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Frederick J. Conant, a bankrupt.—This was an application to set aside a conveyance made by the General Assignee in Bankruptcy, on various equitable and legal reasons. The final action of the Court in wbst strictly belongsd to the case in bankruptcy terminated in December, 1842, and on a collateral matter in October, 1858, more than Iwo years before the present application. The question arises whether it is not too late to make any application in the matter.

Held by the Court—That the same question arose in the case of Jordan Mott, some time since, and was by the Court deemed of such importance as to be adjourned to the Circuit Court, where it still remains pending.

That the decision upon this petition must accordingly remain suspended until the judgment of the Circuit Court is given upon the question.

SURPLUS AND REMNANTS—PERSONAL LIABILITY OF PROCTORS.

In the matter of the Surplus and Remnants of the schooner Merchant.—This was an application for an order that Messrs. Turk & Burhaus, or their Proctors, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue, pay into Court the surplus of the vessel. The vessel was sold, under a decree for seamen's wages, in December, 1857, and after payment of that decree there remained in the Registry the sum of $651 22. On March 24, 1858, Turk & Burhaus petitioned for the payment of such surplus to them, claiming to be the owners of the vessel. The Commissioner reported on March 25 that they were the owners, and that there was no other claim to the fund, and on the same day an order was made for the payment of it to them or their Proctors, and on the same day it was paid to the Proctors.

Thereafter Wm. H. Forbes and Wm. M. Raymond gave notice, on an affidavit made March 30, stating that they were the owners of the vessel, and never heard of the sale till March 26, 1858, of a motion to be made June 10, for an order that Turk & Burhaus, and their proctors, refund the money.

Various proceedings and defaults were taken on this motion, and on Nov. 12, 1859, an order was made calling on the parties to show why they drew out the money, and why it should not be replaced. This order was served on the proctors, but not on Turk & Burhaus.

Held by the Court—That no proofs even now furnished showing who had the title and possession of the vessel at the time when she was sold. There are contradictory statements about it, but no conclusive proof, and the presumption would be on the report of the Commissioner, and its confirmation by the Court in favor of Turk & Burhaus until that report be superceded or set aside.

That the Court cannot assume that the money drawn out of Court March 25, 1858, still remains in the possession of the proctors. The presumption would rather be that it had been paid over.

That the petitioners show no title to relief against Turk & Burhaus, not having summoned them personally.

That the attorneys only represent their principals during the litigation.

That the petitioners cannot enforce their claim against the proctors of record on mere surmises that they may be so acting more than three years after the suit is terminated.

Motion, therefore, denied.

For petition Mr. Cutler; in opposition Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

PRACTICE—AFTER ISSUE A PLEA CANNOT BE STRICKEN OUT.

The United States vs. the Elizabethport and New-York Ferry Company.—This was a motion to strike out the defendants' pleas as frivolous. The action was brought against the defendants, as owners of the steamboat *Waterwitch*, to recover certain penalties alleged to have been incurred by running the vessel without fulfilling all the requirements of the statute. A general and special plea was interposed by the defendants, in November, 1860, and on Jan. 14, 1861, a special plea to the jurisdiction of the Court was filed. To this plea the plaintiffs demurred, and on hearing the demurrer was overruled, but the plaintiffs were allowed to file a replication within ten days, which was done on April 6, 1861. Subsequently thereto, the plaintiffs made this motion to strike out the special plea.

Held by the Court—That after filing his replication to the plea, it is irregular to move to strike it out. The parties having mutually assented to the method pursued in the case, however indirect and imperfect, as a means of meeting the merits of the suit, it does not rest in the option of either party to change or disregard the issue they have unitedly placed on the files of the Court.

Motion denied, but the United States being exempt from payment of costs, no costs are allowed.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford; for the defendants, Mr. Morton.

United States District Court.—Jan. 10.
OPINION.

Jas. B. Henry vs. The Steamer Parkersburgh.—Shipman, J.—This suit *in rem* is instituted by the libelant, owner of the schooner *John R. Price*, of Delaware City, to recover damages for a collision which took place between her and the steamer *Parkersburgh* on the morning of the 10th of April, 1859.

The collision occurred not far from 1 o'clock A. M., a few miles to the southward of Barnegat, on the New-Jersey coast. The schooner was bound for New-York, and at the time of the collision had her sails set, though it was nearly calm. She was making little or no headway, her wheel being hard a-starboard and in beckets, notwithstanding which she failed to come up into the wind, but fell off a little just before she was struck, and heading at that time northeast by east.

The steamer was bound down the coast to Baltimore, and was proceeding at her usual rate of speed. Her lights were discovered by those on board the schooner several miles off. One witness, Spencer, the mate, in charge of the schooner's watch, fixes the distance at which they were first seen at nine or ten miles. The steamer struck the schooner on her larboard side, aft of the fore-rigging, cutting into her so deep as to tear up the combings of her forehatch. The schooner soon filled and capsized. She was loaded with corn meal. What damage was done to the steamer does not appear.

That the steamer was in fault there can be no doubt. Whether her conduct is scrutinized in the light of plain sense and orudence, or in that of the decided cases, she was clearly to blame. In the first place, she had no such lookout as the law, as settled by the highest tribunals, requires. The man, De Saut, who was called a lookout, had other duties to perform; and, as if to demonstrate the folly of having the attention of a lookout divided by other dutles, he was aft to heave the lead at the very moment this collision took place. De Saut, with his other dutles, was not such a lookout as the law requires on steamers; and if he had been, it would not excuse the steamer in this action, for at the time of this collision he was absent from his post of duty. The steamer was, therefore, in fault.

But what is the *status* of the schooner before the Court? She was lying nearly still, with her head in the general direction of the steamer, and the latter approaching her. Spencer, the mate of the schooner, whose watch it was, saw the steamer's lights a long distance off, and continued to watch her approach till she struck the schooner. That his attention was called to the possibility of a collision is evident, both from his own deposition and that of the colored man, Johnson, who was at the schooner's wheel. The night was certainly not light, although it was not perhaps very dark; yet it was so dark that the mate of the schooner says that he did not see the steamer's hull until she was within two hundred yards of him, although he was looking toward her as she approached. A lighted lantern was hanging in the cabin. The schooner lay becalmed and nearly motionless, utterly without power to effect a maneuver or change her position in the slightest degree. The steamer's lights were seen approaching for miles—not, perhaps, directly on to the schooner, but certainly in a line that must pass very near her. During all this time the schooner's watch were all idle. Spencer, the mate, walked the main deck, and although the danger of a collision was the subject of a conversation between him and Johnson, nothing whatever was done to avert it. If the lantern had been brought on deck, the disaster would, very probably, although we cannot say certainly, have been averted. There was no excuse for not taking so natural and easy a precaution. Now, I think the omission to show a light, under the circumstances, negligence, equally as culpable as the omission to have a lookout on duty on board the steamer. Both were calculated to produce the accident. Either a display of the light on board of the schooner, or a proper lookout on board of the steamer, might have prevented it. Both the light and the lookout would undoubtedly have done so.

I am well aware that there is no imperative uniform rule requiring sailing vessels to carry lights; but equally true it is that there is no uniform rule which exempts them from showing lights at all times. When lying at anchor, in a track frequented by other vessels, it is clearly their duty to show a light. This schooner was nearly as motionless as if at anchor, and was lying in the path frequented by both sailing vessels and steamers.

The Supreme Court, in the case of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Co. *vs.* Calderwood, (49 How., 241,) says: "The ruling principle of the Court is, that an obligation rests on all vessels found in the avenues of commerce to employ active diligence to avoid collision." It is certainly very far from active diligence to quietly pace the deck of a vessel lying motionless on a rather dark night, in or near the track of an approaching steamer, and neglect to show a light which hung in reach of the mate in charge of the watch.

As both parties in this case were in fault, in particulars whose natural tendency was to produce, and both of which probably did contribute to, the collision, both must suffer. The loss must therefore be apportioned.

Let a decree be entered accordingly, with an order of reference.

For libelants, Mr. Lord—For claimants, Mr. Parsons.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, the following sentences were passed, by Judge McCunn, upon persons previously convicted:

Daniel Sullivan, for manslaughter in fourth degree, City prison three months; Michael Sullivan, and Julia Connolly, for manslaughter in fourth degree, City Prison ten days; Martin Freeborn, for larceny, Penitentiary one year; Joseph Smith, for petty larceny, Penitentiary sixty days; Thos. Hughes, for petty larceny, House of Refuge.

A Chapter of Crime.
JEALOUSY AND A COLD-BLOODED ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press:

Bay City, Monday, Dec. 30, 1861.

One of the most atrociously deliberate attempts at murder the records of which grace the history of Michigan was perpetrated in Bangor, opposite this village yesterday (Sunday) morning. The parties were Oscar Lyon, who received a probably mortal wound, at the hands of Gilbert Winans. The circumstances are briefly as follows:

For several months past, Winans—who has always been regarded as an estimable young man—had been suspected by Lyon of too intimate a friendship for the wife of the latter. The result was the harboring of ill will between them; alleged ill treatment of Mrs. Lyon by her husband; and increased attachment between Mrs. Lyon and Winans. The men had been fellow-workmen until the closing of mill operations, since when the feud seems to have ripened into a deadly animosity on the part of Winans toward Lyon, and the latter had been, I am told, repeatedly warned against an attempt upon his life by the lover of his wife. The climax of the difficulty occurred yesterday morning.

On Saturday morning, Winans, having borrowed a rifle and pistol, and provided himself with ammunition, came from a logging-camp about six miles distant, and secreted himself in the dormitory attached to the mill known as the "Drake Mill," which has been unoccupied since the cessation of mill work last Fall. Here he, by some means, provided himself with bedding, an axe, and some other necessaries, and awaited his opportunity. He arranged a curtain so as to completely conceal his own operations, and leave him an unobstructed view of his intended victim's movements. He removed a pane of glass from the window most convenient for his purpose, and having loaded his rifle with ball, calmly sat down and watched for his prey.

It was not until Sunday morning, however, that his wishes were consummated. About 10½ o'clock on that forenoon, Lyon, unsuspicious of danger, came from his house, leading his little son, a child of about two years, with the intention of giving the little boy a sleigh-ride on the ice. As he emerged from the gate there was a simultaneous flash and report from the window before mentioned, and the fatal messenger sped its way through his vitals. The bullet entered the left breast between the second and third ribs, and passed out a little to the inside of the lower angle of the shoulder-blade. Lyon staggered back to his door, exclaiming, "Oh! my God! I'm shot," and fell upon the floor.

There were many skating upon the river at the time, and, attracted by the unusual occurrence of fire-arms being used at that time and on that day, they repaired to the spot. A pistol was found near where the unfortunate man stood, and at first it was believed that he had attempted suicide. It proved, however, that the murderer had thrown this weapon from the window, with the view of exciting such a suspicion. Lyon declared that he had made no such attempt, and stated that the shot was fired from a window of the dormitory, and expressed his suspicion that Winans was the perpetrator. The dormitory was accordingly searched, and Winans was found concealed in the garret. Here also, were found his rifle, ammunition, extra clothing, &c. He was dragged out by the infuriated mob, and a cord was speedily improvised of skate-straps, clothes-lines, &c., and, had it not been for the remonstrances of some leading citizens who were present, he would, doubtless, have expiated his offence upon a convenient limb. But moderate counsels prevailed, and he is now in the county jail, where your correspondent visited him this afternoon.

Lyon, the injured man, is still alive, though in a very critical position, of course. His physicians regard his case as almost necessarily fatal, as before the wound was dressed he lost a great deal of blood, and since then there has been great internal hemorrhage. Winans, when apprehended, admitted that he was the author of the crime, and said he had reasons sufficient to satisfy his own conscience. He also said, after being lodged in jail, that he had put Lyon out of misery, and made himself and another *happy*, and that he had no regrets. This afternoon, however, he seemed very much overcome, and more fully appreciative of the awful crime he had committed.

Winans is unmarried. Lyon has a wife and three children, the oldest child not being more than eight or nine years old. Mrs. Lyon is a young woman, of French extraction, and in appearance not exactly one who would tempt your correspondent to the crime of murder for possessing her.

SEDUCTION AND DESERTION.

The Rome (N. Y.) *Sentinel* tells this sad story:

"On Thursday, of last week, a lady came to Rome, and going to the Willett House, inquired for her husband, Capt. Gaines.' Mr. Nellis, the host, informed her that the Captain had not been there that day, on which she expressed disappointment, and took a room for the night, saying that she would leave by the first train for Utica, and that she would go without breakfast. On the following morning she did not appear at the breakfast table, and Mr. Nellis inferred that she had gone by the cars as proposed. But when the chambermaid came to clean the room, she found the door fastened. Mr. Nellis was apprised of it, and he and Capt. Clark, with others, went to the door and tried to open it, but failing, Mr. Nellis broke it open.

The lady was found lying on the bed apparently dead, with one arm under her head, and the other lying outside the clothes. A wash-basin stood on the chair at the bedside. Into which she had vomited. A letter addressed to Mr. Nellis was on the table. In it the lady requested him to take charge of and forward an inclosed letter to Capt. Gaines; that she had destroyed herself, and that Gaines alone knew why.

Mr. Nellis at once sent for Dr. Pope, who at first deemed recovery hopeless, but after the use of the stomach-pump and other appliances, succeeded in restoring animation and consciousness.

The sufferer, on recovering sufficiently to do so, conversed freely with Capt. Clark as to her motives and condition. She told her name, (which we supposed,) and the manner in which she became acquainted with her seducer, which was by visiting at the house of the family where he boarded, that he had told her he was a widower, and offered her marriage; that on Thanksgiving Day she had gone to New-Hartford, and he had seduced her on promise of marrying her forthwith. That on returning to her father's house Gaines told the old folks that they were that day married—a statement which, after what had passed, she dare not contradict—that subsequently, for some days, Gaines acted as her husband, but did not fulfill his pledge of marrying her; that latterly she had ascertained Gaines to be a man having a wife and family, and under the mortification of this discovery had resolved to terminate her existence, dreading that her father and friends would cast her off. She besought Capt. Clark to intercede for her with her father.

She further stated that she had bought two ounces of laudanum, and on retiring for the night on Thursday, had swallowed it and thrown the bottle into the stove. Instead of putting her asleep, the laudanum made her sick, and she vomited into the wash basin. Then, still determined on suicide, she poured the contents of the fluid lamp into the tumbler, and drank nearly half a pint of it, which brought her to the condition in which she was found.

Mr. Nellis then at once telegraphed to her father, and also sent to Sackett's Harbor for Gaines, who, however, did not come. The father came up, after hearing the facts and seeing his daughter, expressed his willingness to take her home, which he did on Monday morning, when she had recovered sufficiently to travel. She was watched incessantly from the time of her recovery to conscinusness, until she left the hotel, as she avowed to Capt. Clark a determination to repeat the attempt on her life. She asked Dr. Pope to bleed her, and afterwards confessed that had he done so she would have torn the bandages off so as to bleed to death. It is to be hoped that now she is restored to her family, the unhappy woman will forbear any further attempt at self-destruction.

Her father represents her as having been a most pious and devoted Christian, so that his surprise at her having become the victim of a seducer, is scarcely less than her own bitter sorrow, which prompted the suicidal attempt.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK NUGENT, who went to work on Friday, 3d inst.; he is a stone-mason by trade, and his height is five feet ten inches, and stout in proportion, with a slight stoop, black hair and side whiskers, and when last seen was on the night of the second day as above stated; he was in company with a man who worked in the same job with him, and has not since returned; any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his much afflicted wife and family. Address to ELZABETH NUGENT, No. 242 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COTTAGE NEAR THE CITY AT A SACRIFICE—With an acre of choice fruits, location unequaled, at Eltona, Morrisania; fruits sold for $300 this year. DITCHETT, Westchester Land Office, corner of Chatham and Chambers sts., brown-stone building, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT MOUNT VERNON—A first-class house, barn and out-houses, one acre of land, plenty of fruit trees, &c., 45 minutes from New-York, 3 minutes from depôt. For further particulars, inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO-STORY AND attic brick dwelling house No. 30 Lispenard-st. Possession immediately. Inquire of B. M. STILWELL, No. 11 Chambers-st.

STORE TO RENT.—TWENTY DESIRABLE first-class stores to rent on Broadway and other locations, cheap. Full particulars at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—B. ANTOGNINI gives notice that he is no longer partner in the house of HENRY PORT and F. VANDERPOEL, No. 60 Liberty-st., for the manufacture of boots and shoes, and that he is no longer responsible for any debts made by said house from this date. B. ANTOGNINI.

New-York, Jan. 8, 1862.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SYLLABUS OF DISCOURSES BY REV. Thomas L. Harris, in the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square.

SUNDAY, Jan. 12—Morning: *Primeval Man.* Evening: *The Blessedness of Peace.*

SUNDAY, Jan. 19—Morning: *The Origin of Revelation.* Evening: *The Law of Divine Recompense.*

SUNDAY, Jan. 26—Morning: *Epochs of Religion in the Soul.* Evening: *The Witness of Christ in the Human Spirit.*

The Christian congregation, under the charge of Mr. Harris, in announcing their removal to this larger and more commodious place of worship, cordially invite seekers after the higher Christian life, without regard to sect, to make themselves acquainted with the subject and spirit of these advanced ministrations.

Hours of service: 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION of the 14th-st., Presbyterian Church, will be celebrated on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, in the church, (corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st.,) at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Stephen Paxon, Missionary of the Am. S. S. Union. The children, under the direction of Mr. Lucius Hart, will sing some hymns and music prepared expressly for the occasion.

PROFESSOR MATTISON NOW PREACHES in Beethoven Hall, new church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Morning subject TO-MORROW—*Failure of Balak to Curse Israel.* EVENING—*Distinguishing Characteristics of Independent Methodism.* All who would like to know more of this new order of Christians are especially invited to attend.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Corner of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Pastor, Rev. S. H. Platt, recently appointed. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. John H. Kirk, and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. Platt. Sermon to the young; subject—*God's Invitation to a Life of Pleasure.* Eccl. ix., 7-10. All are invited. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The regular "Children's Service" of the day is held every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Being an asylum for the homeless and the wretched, the children are often rough in the exterior, but none the less interesting. Two blocks from the corner of Broadway and Worth-st.

GREEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Prof. D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Chas. E. Harris, Pastor, at 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Services every evening next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching on MONDAY EVENING by Rev. L. L. Baldwin, Missionary to China.

PREACHING IN FRENCH UP TOWN.—Rev. M. Fivas, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Dr. Parker's Church, west side of 4th-av., corner of 22d-st. The SUNDAY MORNING service in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., is continued, as usual, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

MESSIAH'S UNIVERSAL KINGDOM.—Wo to you, Scribes (Lawyers,) Pharisees (Clergymen,) Hypocrites (Doctors,) because you shut the Kingdom of Heaven against men, for you go not in yourselves; and those that are going in, you suffer not to enter. DANIEL MILTON, the Promised Shiloh.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN, THE "ECCENTRIC Blind Preacher," will deliver a Lecture on *Alexander Hamilton*, at Irving Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 25c. To be had at the principal hotels, book and music stores, and at the door.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY Association of the Church of the Holy Apostles, will be celebrated in that Church, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 12. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop Potter and other clergymen. Services commencing at 7½ P. M.

"A GOOD TIME, OR PLEASURE," WILL be the subject of the Fourth Lecture of the current series to the Young, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, by Rev. Chas. Barnes. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the morning at 10½.

LECTURE.—REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., will lecture in the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Test Hour of Popular Liberty and Government.* Tickets 25 cents each.

SAMUEL S. SNOW, HERALD OF CHRIST IN second advent, will preach the "sure word of prophecy" on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Subject—*The Cause and Final Results of the Present Trouble.* Friends of Christ are invited.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST SEVENteenth-st., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Dr. Asel Stevens, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock; seats free; strangers are cordially invited.

REV. WM. C. DUNCAN, D. D., LATE PASTor of the Collsenm-place Baptist Church, in New-Orleans, will preach in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. Rosear Lowry.

SWEDENBORG'S THEOLOGY.—FIRST Lecture—*The Substance, Form and Qualities of the Divine Being, as rationally drawn from the Truths of Revelation and Science;* by Rev. Abiel Silver, at the New-Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., east of 4th-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH CHURCH, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., will commence on SUNDAY EVENING a series of practical lectures to the young. The first will be on *The Importance of Physical Education.*

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach on SUNDAY NIGHT, in Rev. Dr. Buchanan's Church, on 13th-st., near 8th-av., on *The moral and Religious Wants of our Soldiers, with glimpses of Camp Life.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Rector of St. Luke's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. LUTHER H. VAN DOREN WILL preach in the 28th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ o'clock; subject—*The Wonders of God's Word.* And at 3 o'clock; subject—*How to know a true Christian.*

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Republic—its Dangers, Imaginary and Real—What are They?*

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Rev. Henry D. Northrop will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., SUNDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. G. F. FLANDERS—SECOND UNIVERsalist Church, 11th-st., 2d-av., will deliver a lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *Oliver Cromwell; Or, the Right Man in the Right Place.* The public freely invited. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—St. John's Park. Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, upon *The Gospel in the Book of Esther;* and in the EVENING, upon *The Day of Pentecost.*

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—MORAL AND RELigious reading for our volunteers, at the Lecture-room of Barnum's Museum, SUNDAY at 3 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Bates, Theodore Tilton and Chauncy Schaffer will address the meeting. Admission free.

PROTRACTED MEETING—IN WILLETT-st. M. E. Church, to commence SABBATH EVENING, Public service in the church at 7½ o'clock every Evening except Saturday. Preaching Saturday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. Searles.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS, LAMARTINE HALL, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Charles Partridge, Esq., will speak next Sunday Evening.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Seats free. Service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. Alexander Vinton, D. D., will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

OUR NATIONAL PERILS.—REV. J. R. W. Sloane will preach on the above subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. Cheever's.)

"SENSATION PREACHING."—REV. WM. Alvin Bartlett, pastor, will preach on the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 54th-av. and 22d-st. Rev. Dr. Thomas Sewell, of Baltimore, will preach on *Christian Missions*, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

MISS EMMA HARDING WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subjects: Morning—*Magnetism.* Evening—*Philosophy of Sleep.*

MRS. E. J. FRENCH WILL LECTURE IN the Cooper Union, Room No. 20, on SUNDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 P. M., on the *Evidences of Modern Spiritualism.*

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE PAStor, Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, will preach THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½. Seats free.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, on Staten Island, Two first-class houses, with modern improvements and good outbuildings, with about ten acres of ground each; would prefer to have them both in the same neighborhood; they are wanted for private residences, and will have the best attention given to the property; is willing to pay a good rent for what will suit. Address Box No. 3,664 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WIDow lady of the highest respectability is desirous of taking an eligibly-located and genteely-furnished house, with the privilege of receiving a few personal friends as boarders; references of the best class will be given, and the rent amply secured or paid in advance, if desired. Address M. O., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR three months; situation to be near Broadway and below 23d-st. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.
S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, Foreign Coins, Diamonds, Pearls and other Precious Stones bought at No. 36½ Chatham-st. P. S.—Fine Gold and Rolled Silver for Platers constantly on hand at No. 36½ Chatham-st. A. BARNARD,
Gold and Silver Refiner and Assayer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE CASH AUCTION BUSINESS.—The advertiser has been engaged in the business for several years, is well known and of thorough business habits and experience. Has influence and can give references of the very highest character. Wants a good business man to join him with a few thousand dollars capital, one that understands the dry goods business preferred; that can influence consignments of goods. The business to be strictly cash, where there is little or no risk. Communications will be held in the strictest confidence. Address ENTERPRISE, *Journal of Commerce* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER EITHER SILENT OR active, with a cash capital of $3,000 to $5,000, in the manufacturing and sale of a new article just patented and already introduced with success on the market; the said article is very useful and needed in every family. The sale of it cannot be affected by the present war. As the inventor has all his time engaged in its manufacture in New-Jersey, a man of business who can attend the office in New-York, would be preferred. Address A. K. L., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, mentioning where an interview can be had.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT and shoe establishment, situated in the heart of a thriving and rapidly-growing city within a few miles of New-York, has been established for upwards of 20 years; the present proprietors are doing a fine business, but being desirous of confining themselves exclusively to the wholesale trade, they offer their entire retail business and good will for sale on reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of M. MULFORD, No. 27 Spruce-st. New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD will and lease (three years to run from the 1st of May next) of an old-established clothing store, now doing a good business. A good opportunity for a person wishing to enter into a business already established. Reason for selling, ill health of the proprietor. Apply to R. S. VAN TASSEL, with Halsted & Stiles, No. 52 Murray-st., or to D. SICKLES, firm of Macoy & Sickles, No. 430 Broome-st., corner Crosby.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE public, merchants, machinists, box-makers, woodworkers and all others interested in mercantile business, to our exhibition of the celebrated Burley dovetailing machine, now at work for Government, and on sugar, dry goods, hardware, shell and ammunition boxes, at our mill, Nos. 320, 322, 324 and 326 West 29th-st., South side, near 11th-av. State rights for sale. Please call and see it.
BURLEY & LOWERRE.

EXCHANGE AND NOTE NEGOTIATOR.—A gentleman of long business experience and large acquaintance in this City, having some means and most excellent facilities, would like to form a connection with a party in the above business, or in a business with which it can be united. References of the highest character. Address, in strict confidence, H. M., Box 3,707 Post-office.

ANY PARTY HAVING A FEW HUNdred dollars to invest in manufacturing articles in great demand for the Army, consisting of waterproof clothing, &c., can address, for three days, J., H. D., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER, WITH UNEMPLOYED cash capital, would enter as partner, any well established business, either manufacturing or otherwise. Address G. P. A., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FOR SALE—A RUCHE MANUFACTURING BUSIness. For particulars, apply on the premises, No. 691 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000 CAPITAL in a safe and profitable manufacturing business. Address N. X., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—IN THIS CITY, BEtween the 30th ult. and the 1st. inst., 80 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, (now the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad,) of $1,000 each, with coupons of January, 1857, to January, 1874, attached, and the coupon of July, 1856, accompanying each bond.

The numbers of the Bonds will be given in a subsequent advertisement.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the said Bonds, or any portion thereof.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Bonds on their delivery to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FROM THE United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 2,472, dated March 17, 1858, to John C. Cheeseman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Executors of Stephen B. Munn, for Ten Thousand Dollars, with interest at four per cent. from date. All persons interested are required to show cause, within six weeks, why a new certificate shall not issue in lieu of that lost.—Dec. 3, 1861.

JOHN C. CHEESEMAN,
CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, } Executors.
JOHN A. COLLIER.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE for ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 6,512, dated Nov. 21, 1860, in the name of CEO. T. OLYPHANT. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1862.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, ON SATURday, about noon, in or near East Broadway, the owner's name and a date engraved inside the case. A suitable reward will be given upon its delivery at No. 42 Cortlandt-st.

STOLEN BY A PICKPOCKET—COUPON for semi-annual interest ($35) on First Mortgage Bond, No. 169, Harlem Railroad Company. Payment has been duly stopped. A. M. H.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, JAN. 9, IN GOING FROM Tiffany's to 21st-st. and 6th-av. and from thence to Union-square, a small silver ladle marked. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 183 9th-st.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.
At No. 322 CANAL-ST.,
AT
HALF-PRICE,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
LADIES' WINTER CLOAKS
WILL BE OFFERED
AT RETAIL,
AT UNHEARD OF LOW PRICES.
CALL AND EXAMINE,
At No. 322 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

CLOAKS,
At No. 322 CANAL-ST.,
Between Broadway and Church sts.

$8 Cloaks for $5.
$10 Cloaks for $6.
$12 Cloaks for $8.
$15 Cloaks for $9.
$18 Cloaks for $12.
$20 Cloaks for $13.
A better opportunity to buy a CLOAK CHEAP was never offered.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 89 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, FROM 12½ CENTS stocklog yarn 75 cents ℔ lb; cheap worsted goods, Sontags, hoods, leggins, English hosiery, and under-garments; also a large variety of Winter gloves and mitts, dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, bindings, small wares, N. B. Alexander's gloves, nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; hoop skirts, 50 cents, at ELGER'S popular store for first class goods, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

FARMS.

A FARM OFFERED IN EXCHANGE FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The advertiser will exchange a very valuable farm on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, for an assortment of household furniture, and will hire or buy the house in which the furniture may be. The farm is located near a flourishing village, has excellent improvements, and the land is of superior quality. Address M. O., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS IN ISLIP, L. I., BEAUtiful for situation, on the shore of the South Bay, and at most eligible points, commanding all privileges of that attractive region. One contains 80 acres, all tilled; the other near 300 acres in arable land, salt meadow and wood. Inquire of ARDEN SMITH, Babylon, L. I.

A FARM WANTED OF 100 ACRES, AND another adjoining, or same vicinity, of 60 acres, both highly improved, within 25 miles of this City, for which cash and a new first-class dwelling house, unincumbered, on Lexington-av., will be paid. Inquire of GEO. B. GRANNISS, No. 37 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 15 and 16.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; 18 miles from Harlem, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 LIBERTY ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, IN 26th-st. An elegant brown-stone house, in J

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.
Holders of certificates of a loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

GOLD.
Highest premium paid for
GOLD
by F. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRUE CONDITION of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, a Banking Association, on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1861.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted and Loans		$2,362,036 18
Loans to Directors	$127,834	
Real Estate		400,000 00
U. S. and New-York S Stocks and Interest		4,020,848 91
Expense Account		82,931 15
Overdrafts		452 30
Specie		644,927 65
Cash Items, Bills and Checks of City Banks		538,194 73
Due from Banks		42,377 37
Total		$7,991,768 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$3,000,000 00
Profits		392,953 70
Registered Bank Notes	$435,035	
Registered Bank Notes on hand	115,026	$320,009 00
Outstanding Circulation of late Bank New-York		74,463 00
Due Depositors on Demand		4,113,891 31
Due to Banks		180,451 18
Total		$7,991,768 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—ANTHONY P. HALSEY, President, and WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier aforesaid, and that the foregoing is a full respect, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the 28th day of December, 1861, (being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same,) according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said Bank is an Associated Bank, and is located in the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a Banking-house for the transaction of its business; and that from the 1st day of January, 1853, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.
A. P. HALSEY, President.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 9th January, 1862, before me,
PHILIP NAWMAN, Notary Public,
in and for the City and County of New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs ROBERT BARNON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month: and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking Business, and in connection therewith will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various Branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. DGILVIE,
No. 37 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending the 31st of December, as follows:
On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum; and
On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 20th inst.
The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. P. PERIT, President.
WM. NAMSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1865, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WOSBALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 130-AV.,
(Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.
Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw Interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.
JULIUS CASTRET, President
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. S. WARD, }
VANDERFILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1861.
HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1872, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR eleven Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 20th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. MCKINLEY, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on $400,000 first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $357,379 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 70 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—At an election for fourteen Directors of this Company, composing the second class, the same gentlemen were reelected for three years.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Oakley,	Edwd. F. Davison,	Oliver Hoyt,
Sheldon Smith,	George Barrell,	George T. Plume,
G. J. S. Thompson,	Hy. A. Smythe,	James C. Holden,
Edmund A. Smith,	Aaron L. Reid,	Albert Clark,
G. W. Powers,	William H. Scott,	Wm. Hertzel,
E. V. Haughwout,	Fred'k C. Oakley,	John M. Tobin,
Gouvr. S. Bibby,	F. J. Hosford,	Benj. W. Floyd,
Abel K. Foster,	John F. Holbrook,	Oliver Bryan,
M. B. Wandling,	S. T. Stranahan,	Joseph S. Lowrey,
William Tilden,	Wm. K. Hinman,	Wm. B. Noble,
Daniel L. Ross,	Pster F. Randolph,	James C. Harriott,
Oscar Cheesman,	G. W. Barnham,	Martin A. Howell,
Francis Many,	John P. Wakeman,	Edward A. Bibby,
R. W. Martin,	Theodore W. Todd,	Andrew Y. Stout.

RICHARD OAKLEY, President.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1862.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-law. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-sv., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before Saturday, the 11th of January, will bear interest from the 1st of January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9.15 A. M., Mail; 9.15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3.30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday Oct. 7, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6.50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7.25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7.25, 11.30 A. M., and 3.40 and 5.30 P. M.
Troy and Albany. (with sleeping car.) 10.15 P. M.	10.40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9.30 A. M., for Greenport; 9.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Syosset. 9.30 A. M., and 3.30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead. 9.30 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9.15 A. M. and 12.05, 4.25 and 6.05 P. M.; for Nunsey at 4.25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9.15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

LUMBER.

STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.
We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces
Pine, ⅞ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅞ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅞ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅞ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ⅞ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1½ and 2 inches in thickness
Sycamore, ⅞ of an inch in thickness,
Spruce, ⅞ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square
Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.
We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $15,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.
SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.
NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

DENTISTRY.
TEETH.
By the aid of recent improvements we can make an excellent set of fourteen teeth for $28, better than we have ever made before at any price. J. SMITH DODGE & SON, No. 10 East 17th-st.

DENTAL REMOVAL.—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 258 (formerly No. 376) Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Teeth inserted on their Improved Atmospheric Pressure Plates without extracting the roots. Full sets, on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

TEETH.—BY THE AID OF RECENT IMPROVEments, we can make an excellent set of fourteen teeth for $28, better than we have ever made before at any price. J. SMITH DODGE & SON, No. 10 East 17th-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.
FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

A SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE FOR SALE—Latest improved. Call at No. 17 Cannon-st., fourth floor, front room.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st.,
8th January, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of 100 and under five hundred dollars, and of 4 per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward; payable on and after the third Monday of the month.
The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—
Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3¼ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 66 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of 500 and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (3¼) Three and One-half per Cent. for the current six months, ending Dec. 31, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 9th day of January. By order of the Board. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 Bowery, corner of Stanton-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. payable on and after the 16th inst., until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th of January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.
H. WARREN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Dec. 17, 1861.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th of January, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 6th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1862.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 9th till that day. By order of the Board. R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOMEGOLT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1862.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

AMERICAN IRON AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. will be paid on demand at the office of J. O. Davis, No. 24 William-st. GEO. KENDALL, Treasurer.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 32 Broadway, New-York.
Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.
DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

PROPOSALS.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 3 P. M., of the 20th inst., for building an extension to the Post-office building. Plans and specifications can be examined, and information obtained, only at the office of the architect, Griffith Thomas, Esq., No. 470 Broadway, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. The proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Post-office Extension," are to be addressed to the undersigned. It is understood that the Postmaster-General shall have the right to reject any or all of the proposals. W. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

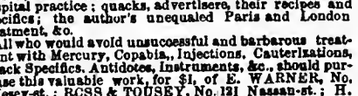
STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, all articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in its production; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; BOSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.
For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.
WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and during this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

TRIESMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table, without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,)

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Departure of the Great Fleet from Annapolis.

A STIRRING SCENE ON THE CHESAPEAKE.

The Trip Down the Bay, and Arrival at Fortress Monroe.

Some Idea of the Personnel of the Expedition.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ANNAPOLIS, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1862.

When I announced tho near sailing of tha expedition, I saw avary evidence that in a faw moments the entire fleet would be in motion down tha Chesapeake. Circumstances, however, delayed our departure until 3 o'clock P. M., at which time a sudden change in the weather, indicating the near approach of a storm, decided the commanding General to postpone tho final departure until after midnight, or until morning. The vessels accordingly remained at their anchors, or took up convenient positions for an early start, when the gun from the flag-ship announces the order to sail. The troops are in excellent spirits, and begnile tha time by listening to their respective bands, which play patriotic airs upon their decks, or join in companies and sing favorite songs. Thus the bay has been vocal with the most animating music, and with mutual cheers from ona ship's company to the other. Gen. Burnside paid a visit to several vessels of the fleet during the afternoon, and wee everywhere greeted with enthusiastic cheers from tha troops. His Staff went on board the *Picket* early in the afternoon, and there await tha order to sail, which will be given at daylight, if not earlier. The health of the various commends is good, a few cases of colds being tha only sickness prevailing.

The new row of brick houses recently erected in the Naval School inclosure has been set apart for hospital purposes, and will make excellent quartors for the sick. Capt. J. C. Slaght, tho Assistant Quarter-master of Division, remains here to settle up affairs, and to care for the vessels and steamers which are left behind.

The particulars of our trip to Fortress Monroe, and all other matters of interest I will send from that point as soon as we arrive.

On Board U. S. Schooner Highlander, Chesapeake Bay, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1862.

The third combined naval and military expedition which has been sent to the South since the beginning of the rebellion is now fairly on its way down the Chesapeake. If its success shall be commensurate with the hopes and expectations which have been excited in the public mind, the country will have no cause to regret the great expenditure of money, men, ships and *materiel* which has been required for equipping it for service.

In comparison with the naval expedition to Hatteras Inlet, it is undoubtedly stronger in the elements which insure success, if we except the character of the armed vessels of which it is composed. Compared with the naval force sent to Port Royal, it is perhaps inferior in the character of the ships employed, and in tha number of troops which are intended for land operations. We have been told that a large naval force will be added to its strength at Fortress Monroe, making, in the aggregate, over one hundred vessels, and that the troops will be increased to an army which will far outnumber that with which William the Conqueror overran Britain.

Those who planned the expedition, and to whom alone its destination is known, are capable of judging intelligently of its adaptability to the work intended for it. In character, *physique* and discipline, the troops eo mposing the land force are certainly equal to any which constitute tha grand army of the Union, and the officers of the various regiments who have been in active service will bear favorable comparison with any others who are doing battle in their country's cause. The large majority are New-England and New-York men.

The Twenty-third Massachusetts, Col. Kuarz, which are on board of the *Highlander* and *Hussar*, are some of the best specimens of New-England troops I have met with during the wer. Temperate, intelligent, respectful to their officers, obedient to discipline, kind in their treatment of each other, they seem like a community of brothers.

It has been remarked that some of the General Staff officers appear to have been selected for other qualities than their military capacity or experience. Many of them are certainly gentlemen of high social positions at home, and are possessed of wealth. They may turn ont to be efficient in the field; in that case their conduct will receive merited attention.

STAFF OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL.

A. E. Burnside, Brigadier-General Commanding.
Capt. Lewis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. E. R. Goodrich, Commissary of Division.
Capt. James F. DeWolf, Assistant Commissary of Division.
Capt. Samuel F. Hazzard, Naval Officer.
Capt. William Cutting and Capt. Herman Biggs, Quartermasters.
Lieut. D. W. Flagler, Ordnance Officer.
Lieut. D. C. Pell and George R. Foaring, Aids.
Major W. H. Church, Brigade Surgeon.

The embarkation of the troops began on Sunday and continued uninterruptedly until noon, when the entire force were on board. A single accident occurred—the running down of a boat containing some twenty troops, belonging to the Twenty-third, one of whom is reported lost.

A snow storm and the presence of very cold weather, somewhat retarded operations. Tha troops also suffered some inconvenience in their transfar from camp-quarters to the ships during the inclement season. To most, however, the change was very acceptable, glad to escape from the dull routine of the camp and undertake active duty in the field.

To hasten the shipment of the troops, Gen. Burnside ordered some of the larger vessels and steamers to go alongside the dock, while the steamtugs *Morris Kingston*, *Susquehannah*, *Mary*, *Tempest* and other, were employed in transferring the troops en board of the ships to which they had been respectively assigned.

The harbor of Annapolis for several days has presented a spectacle of activity, which, combined with the enthusiasm of the troops as ona regiment after another went on board, is seldom exhibited in the history of any nation, and in any other city would have attracted the notice of thousands to witness it. Here, however, there has been no admiring crowds, no bright approving smile from lovely and patriotic ladies, no responsive cheers from Union-loving citizens, to bid God-speed to the army of the Union as they leave, perhaps forever, the State which their self-sacrificing devotion, to use the expressive words of one of their own Senators, "saved from becoming a slaughter house."

All things being ready, Gen. Burnside and Staff proceeded on board of the flag-ship, the *Picket*, soon after 12 o'clock Tuesday, and shortly afterward a general order of sailing was distributed among the commanders of gunboats and transports, of which the following is a copy:

Headquarters, on the New-Brunswick, Jan. 8, 1862

The vessels of the First Brigade will be prepared to sail at 1½ o'clock P. M., in the following order:

1. The *New-Brunswick*, towing schr. *Edward Forrington*.
2. *New-York*, towing schr. *Skirmisher*.
3. *Zouave*, towing gunboat.
4. *Hussar*, towing schr. *Highlander*.
5. *Ranger*, towing mark *Guerilla*.
6. *Oxide*, towing gunboat.
7. *Vidette*, towing gunboat.

All the vessels will be have short and ready to weigh anchor at 1½ o'clock; the signal for sailing will be a gun from the *Picket* and a display of the Union Jack. Each vessel will hoist the Union Jack in ah indication that she understands the signal. The rate of sailing will be so regulated that the above order may be kept. By order.

Brig.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Southard Hoffman, Assist.-Adjt. Gen.

A similar order was issued by each of the other Brigade commanders.

Circumstances detayed the sailing of the expedition for another hour, when, by a sudden change in tha weather, indicating a storm, it became evident that the departura would be deferred until the following morning.

During tha night there was considerable rain, and the anchor watch looked in vain for the three rockets which had been announced would be the signal to sail, if the start was to be made dnring the night.

At an early hour in the morning, three rockets shot up from the *Picket*, and at 7 o'clock a gun announced the final order to sail. At the same time Gen. Burnside, in his gig, was noticed going about among the fleet, and his appearance everywhere was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. To these he waved his acknowledgments and passed on board his ship.

The gunboats and steamers having steem up, were soon under way, and in less than half an hour from the firing of the signal gun, the entire First Division were in motion, each steamer taking in tow one sail vessel, the two together generally conteining one regiment.

The morning was not propitious—heavy clouds being overhead, and a dense fog settled upon the bay. In a few moments, however, every deck was alive with officers and soldiers; half a dozen regimental bands struck up their liveliest strains—the "Star-Spangled Banner," mingled with "Hail Columbia," while the lively, heel-stirring notes of "Dixie's Land" and "Yankee Doodle" furnished the verietions, until the whote, blending in harmonious chorus, swept over the still waters of the bay and reechoed from its shores. Thus the Burnside Expedition steamed out of the harbor of Annapolis, and proceeded on its patriotic mission on the 9th of January, 1862—a day, may we hope, that will be consecrated in the calendar in more than one sense next to the anniversary of the victory of New-Orleans.

The fleet continued on in the order designated, the gunboats making good headway each with its tow, the more powerful sidewheel steamers modcreting their speed to keep company with their consorts. The British sloop-of-war, which had come in two days previously for coal, lay at enchor five miles below the town, and, as Capt. Vail, of the *Guide*, saluted him by dipping the American ensign, he responded by running up the English Jack at the peak as we passed.

The wind, which had been blowing directly ahead, moderated towards noon, and during the afternoon died awey, and the bay became as calm as a mirror. The vessels of the first brigade, followed each other in line, and, up to about 3 o'clock led the van, the *New-Brunswick*, Gen. Foster's steamer, being ahead.

Towards evening, the steamers and gunboats of the second brigade came up with us, the steamers *Northerner*, *New-York*, *Guide* and *Eastern City*, with their respective *protégés*, the tow passing within speaking distance;—and now occurred a scene the most picturesque and inspiring. The steamers, each with a regimental band on its deck, and swarming with soldiers, were almost near enough to converse together; their outlines were distinctly mirrored in the calm waters of the Chesapeake, and glided onward as if upon a sea of glass. The regimental bands played in unison patriotic airs; the troops sent greetings of cheer on cheer to each other, while friend waved to friend his good wishes from the decks of the different steamers. This is indeed the poetry of war, and is strangely in contrast with the dread realities, which, in a few days these officers and soldiers may be called to experience. A pleasure excursion could scarcely be heppier than these soldiers of the Union army seem, on their way to the field of duty. May it be to them, to us all, the field of glory and of victory.

As night closed around us, the officers assembled on the quarter-deck, and joined in singing a variety of sweet melodies, in which they were joined heartily by the men. Nothing is more striking than the musical abilities of these Massachusetts—of all the New-England—regiments. They carry with them the latest editions of Lowell Mason, and are equally at home in German chorus, the solemn movements of Mendelssohn and Billings, or the plaintive strains of "Fairy Bell." No one asks where he is going. No doubt the question is mentally asked by many, but it seems enough for them to know that they go at the command of duty, to fight in any field, near or remote, in defence of the trampled laws, and for the restoration of order. Certainly no commander, in ancient or modern times, ever counted in his ranks, in proportion to their numbers, so many intelligent heads—so many noble, kindly hearts.

At 10 o'clock, P. M., a thick fog set in, obliging the vessels to proceed with caution, to avoid collision with each other or with passing vessels. Near midnight passed near a vessel at anchor, just escaping her, and shortly afterwards a vessel at anchor, with no one on deck. Shortly after 12 o'clock stopped the ship and anchored, it being deemed unsafe to proceed

FRIDAY, 10th.

We have been enveloped in fog "thick as burgoo" all night. Several vessels of the fleet came to anchor near us. Keot the steem whistle blowing and the horn sounding, to warn approaching vessels. Some rain has fallen during the night and morning.

At 11.30 weighed anchor, and proceeded down the Bay. At 12.30 the fog lifted, and we made the land near Back River, and soon after saw the tall masts of the *Minnesota*, *Jamestown* and *Roanoke*, which were lying at anchor at Fortress Monroe.

The *Huzzar* arrived at two o'clock, and found only a small portion of the fleet had preceded us. They will mostly arrive during the afternoon. Our reception by the United States men-of-war in the harbor was very enthusiastic; they manned the rigging and gave each vessel a round of sailors' cheers, which were returned with interest by our troops. The bands made the harbor vocal with patriotic strains. E. S.

THE BUTLER EXPEDITION.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 11.

Orders were received here this P. M. countermanding the orders sent yesterday in relation to the postponement of the sailing of the steamer *Constitution* with Gen. Butler's troops on board, and the three companies which had left for Fort Independence are again on board, and the *Constitution* will sail for Fortress Monroe on Monday.

A CONTRADICTION.

The Boston *Post*, of yesterday, publishes the following paragraph:

"In regard to the rumors afloat last evening, relative to Gen. Butler's expedition, we have the highest authority for denying the following statements: 1; that the *Constitution* is to be discharged from commission; 2, that the Massachusetts regiment is not regularly organized; 3, that "the men" are so much overjoyed at their release; and 4, that the "Butler Expedition" has been broken up. Existing complications call for temporary delay in sending expeditions to Southern States, *but temporary only*.

GENEROSITY OF GEN. BUTLER.

While on his recent visit to Camp Bewerd, at Pittsfield, Mass., Gen. Butler addressed the following note to the commanding officer at that post:

Camp Seward, Pittsfield, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1862.
Lieut.-Col. Wheiden, Commanding Western Bay State Regiment.

Colonel: I have been much gratified with the appearance, discipline and proficiency of your regiment, as evidenced by the inspection of to-day; of the order, quiet and soldierly conduct of the camp, the Commanding-General cannot speak in too much praise.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of season, opposition and misrepresention, the progress made would be creditable if no such obstacles had existed.

In the matter of the so-called State aid to the families of the volunteers under your command, I wish to repeat here, most distinctly, the declaration heretofore made to you. I will personally, and from my private means, guarantee to the family of each soldier the aid which ought to be furnished to him by his town, to the same extent and amount that the State would be bound to afford to other enlisted men, from and after this date, if the same is not paid by the Commonwealth to them as to other Massachusetts soldiers; and all soldiers enlisting in your regiment may do so upon the strength of this guarantee.

I have no doubt upon this subject whatever. The Commonwealth will not permit her soldiers to suffer or be unjustly dealt with, under whosesoever banner they may enlist.

The only question that will be asked will be, Are these men in the service of their country, shedding their blood in defence of its Constitution and laws? If so, they stand upon an equality with every other man who is fighting for his country, and will be treated by the State with the same equal justice, whatever may be the wounded pride or overweening vanity of any man or set of men.

I love and revere the justice, the character, the equity, the fame and name of our glorious old Commonwealth too much for a moment of this to donbt, and will at any time peril whatever I may have of private fortuna upon the faith engendered by that love and reverence.

Accept for yourself, personally, and for your officers, my most earnest thanks for the energetic services which you have rendered in the recruitment of your excellent regiment. Most truly your friend,

(Signed) BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

LATER FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Steam-Transport Ocean Queen,

ANOTHER INSTALLMENT OF COTTON.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, Seabury, from Port Royal Bar Jan. 6, arrived yesterday afternoon. The transport *Atlantic*, hence, arrived 6th.

Nothing of importance was known to have transpired in the vicinity of Hilton Head since the attack on Port Royet Ferry, on the 1st inst.

Ira Armstrong, a private in Company A, Eighth Michigan Regiment, died at Port Royel, of wounds received in the engagement of the 1st.

A heavy firing wes heard at Hilton Head from the direction of Tybee Island, supposed to be from a large naval force stationed at Tybee.

Ships connected with the stone fleet continue to arrive at Port Royal.

The Naval vessels at Port Royal were the frigate *Wabash*, the sloop *Sovannah*, the steamers *Gem of the Sea*, *Unadilla*, *Ottawo*, *Pembino*, *Seneca*, *J. Smith*, *E. B. Hale*, *Ellen*, *O. M. Pettit*, *Mercury*, *Courier*, *Relief* and *Release*; and the transports *Atlantic*, *Motanzas*, *Cosmopolitan*, *Delaware*, *Boston*, *Belvidere* and *Mayflower*; ships *Ocean Express* and *Golden Eagle*, and about thirty coal schooners.

The *Ocean Queen* has a large quantity of cotton on freight, and brings the following passengers:

Lieut. P. W. Buckner, U. S. N., Acting Master S. D. Bennis, U. S. N., Captains of stone fleet; R. French, B. Pickton, Joseph Dimmock, W. Baker, Henry Toby, Erastus Fisher, George N. Bailey, J. H. Phinney, Geo. Kenworthy and 92 officers and men; Lieut. James Wigna, of Gen. Sherman's staff; Lieuts. B. R. Corwin and Gate, of Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers; Lieuts. C. N. Boomer and Frank Magee, of Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania; Lieut. B. C. Brown, Engineer Corps, 10 non-commissioned officers and 15 privates.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

An Arrival from Huttoras Inlet—A Large Number of Escaped Slaves—Heavy Intrenchments Reported on Roanoke Island—Preparations for Gen. Burnside at Norfolk, &c.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, Jan. 10, *Via* Baltimore, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The *S. R. Spaulding* arrived to-dey from Hatteras, and reports the troops there all well.

Several United States gunboats had reached there from Fortress Monroe. Twenty-five contrabands had escaped from Roanoke Island, and report that heavy entrenchments are thrown up there.

The French steamer *Catinet*, which arrived here on Tuesday from New-York, is still here.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, Jan. 10, *via* Baltimore, Jan. 11.

The *S. R. Spaulding* arrived from Hattaras Inlet this morning. She brings no news of particular interest.

The enemy have not made their appearance since the 5th of December.

The schooner *E. H. Atwood*, Capt. Smith, 84 days from Malaga, with fruit and wine, put into Hatteras on the 6th inst., short of provisions. She was supplied, and was to sail for New-York on the 11th.

On the 24th of December, there arrived in an open boat, from Roanoke Island, fifteen contrebands.

On the day before the *Spaulding* left, five slaves arrived from Plymouth, who had been five days on the voyage. They say that they were fired at as they passed Roanoke Island. They also report much privation among the people.

Christmas and New-Year's day were celebrated in an appropriate manner, and the 8th of January was signalized by a general display of bunting.

The soldiers at Hetteras are conducting an adult school for the instruction of negroes. It is under charge of Patrick Kelly, of Company C, United States Artillery, a man deeply interested in the scheme, and in every way qualified for his difficult post.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news.

The French steamer *Catinet* had gone to Norfolk under a flag of truce, with dispatches for the French Consul.

Great preparations were being made at Norfolk in anticipation of an attack by Gen. Burnside.

OUR FORT MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REBELS FRIGHTENED—MAGRUDER'S PERFORMANCES—THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION—THE RETREAT OF THE REBELS FROM BETHEL.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1862.

We continue to have proof that the rebels in this quarter of the country are on the defensive, and terribly scared. The last reports from Yorktown represent that Magruder, having concentrated his forces, heretofore scattered on the Peninsula, at that point, was tearing down buildings and making a grand "splurge" generally, in anticipation of an early attack. Reports differ as to the number of his forces but they do not probably exceed 15,000. The gunboats *Yorktown* (now the *Patrick Henry*) and the *Jamestown* are in the James River, abreast of Williamsburgh, on a line with Yorktown; but the rebels have no naval force in York River, the waters of which for a considerable distance are deep enough to float the *Minnesota*. The rumor that Magruder had been relieved by Gov. Wise does not appear to have been well founded. The former enjoys about as an extensive reputation as a whisky-drinker as the latter does as a crazy man. Magruder has learned something from his long connection with the service which he entered at West Point, but is generally considered "tight weights," he being widely distinguished as a parlor hero and a lion at Newport and other fashionable places. Wise as a collapsed meteor, is no longer capable either of dazzling, running, or making anybody afraid. His antecedents would render him tolerable game to bag—rather better than Magruder. In the matter of running away the former has a more fixed reputation than the latter, who, however, stands unrivaled as a village and house-burner. As tha hero (or Nero) of Hempton, he is infamously conspicuous.

No doubt Magruder wonders as much as the country at large does, why the Burnside expedition, for which he has made such extensive preparations, does not make its appearance. The expedition, *per se*, is ready, and might have sailed days ago. I think I may say that it was confidently expected that it would by this time have been so far on its way as to develop the fact of its destination, but an unforeseen circumstance, the result of no bad management or tack of forethought, prevented. It is not probable that the causes of the delay will continue much longer. The fleet will begin to rendezvous in the Roads in the next twenty-four hours, and not many days will elapse before everything else about it will be known.

The retreat of the rebels from Bethel leaves a wide extent of country, hitherto occupied by them, open to our men. Little or nothing valuable is left. Most of the people fled some time since, the whites first, and in ona direction, and then the negroes in the other. No part of Virginia, probably, has been so thoroughly desolated as this peninsula, which before was celebrated not only for its productiveness, but for its fine society, wealth—I cannot say in particular its intelligence; although between the waters of the James and York rivers is situated tha most ancient seat of learning in the Old Dominion, indeed one of the most ancient and for many years among the most distinguished in the country, where Washington and some of the foremost statesmen in our history were educated—I mean the William and Mary College, at Williamsburgh. Now, I believe it is used as barracks for soldiers, or otherwise as a nursery of the rebellion.

The spot where once was the beautiful village of Hampton, now marked only by hundreds of scorched and crumbling brick walls and a few insignificant houses, sparod from the conflagration, not as an act of mercy on the part of the Magruder vandals, but because the flames refused to do their office, is now visited with impunity. Scores of teams go there daily to bring away material useful in assisting to increase the comfort of the quarters of our soldiers at Camp Hamilton. When almost the entire population abandoned the village and homes of their childhood, to which some of them returned only to apply the torch, many of them took refuge from fancied insecurity in the village of Williamsburgh, where they have remained ever since. I understand that Magruder in his fright, has succeeded in stampeding that still more ancient, beautiful and quiet town, from which, with many of its own citizens, the fugitives are egain fleeing. Where they will go. I do not suppose many of them can tell. The picture is well calculated to incite pity. The next picture in the scene is the confiscation act pending before Congress. Then will follow a new people, broad cultivated fields, and prosperity before unknown. This idea suggests many things of a practical sort, which will not escape the attention of the enterprising. When the Government shall have asserted its power and given this broad domain to another and a loyal people, a field for enterprise in agriculture, commerce and manufactures will have been occupied, which even now does not escape the eye of the sagacious men who looks about him and into the future, with a keen sight for the "chances." Let me say that the bird, be he vulture or dove, is already on his course.

The report that Gen. Mansfield was in Washington is not true. He is at Newport's News, but it is unquestionably true that he has asked to be relieved, because Gen. Wool denounced the burning of houses by some troops under him as vandalism.

During the day several gunboats have left the Roads. Did they betong to the Burnside expedition, and did anybody see what course they took? If the destination of the expedition is a secret at this moment, it is not because the prudence enjoined on others has been observed in quarters where imprudence might least be expected. MARS.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Fauneica, Saturday, Jan. 11.

No further advicce heve been received from Romney.

Heavy but irreguler cannoneding wes heard in the direction of Sharpsburgh, this forenoon, the cause of which is unknown.

BRITISH TROOPS AT PORTLAND.

Portland, Me., Saturday, Jan. 11.

The steamship *Hibernian* will come here first, and land her mails and passengers, and then go to St John's, N. F.

Mr. Saward has telegraphed permission for the British troops to be landed here, and conveyed to Canada, or elsewhere.

THE PIRATE SUMTER.

Capt. Allen, of the schooner *J. P. Roles*, arrived yesterday morning from Nevis, reports tha privateer steamer *Sumter* was off Antigua Dec. 6, but the Governor would not allow her to enter the harbor.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts,—Irish regiment—Col. Wm. Monteith, will leave this afternoon for Fort Columbus, New-York harbor. It is to be attached to Gen. Shields' Irish Brigade. The regiment is fully armed and equipped for service.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The three-masted schooner *Queen of the South*, sailed yesterday afternoon for Key West and Fort Taylor. She carries five hundred tons of Government subsistence.

The United States steam transport *Clyde*, sailed yesterday morning for Locust Point.

The United States steam transport *Marion* sailed last evening for Port Royal. She has a full cargo of provisions; also one company of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, as passengers, and 140 horses.

SEIZED.

The brig *A. B. Cook*, Capt. Perkins, recently seized by the authorities at Holmes' Hole, for supplying the priveteer *Sumter* with coal, at St. Thomas, arrived at this City yesteday. On her passage to Holmes' Hole, she experienced very heavy weather, and sprung sleak.

RETURN OF MAYOR BROWN, OF BALTIMORE, TO FORT WARREN.

Boston, Saturday, Jan. 11.

Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, returned to Fort Warren to-dey, his parole of thirty days having expired.

A SWORD PRESENTATION.

A COMPLIMENT TO CAPT. ROBERTS, OF THE SECOND SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

On the evening of the 31st ult., the members of Company B, Thirty-eighth Regiment, F. Y. V., presented to Capt. Alexander Robarts by the members of Company B, Second Scott Life Guard, as a token of respect for his courage as a soldier, his capacity as an officer, and his superior social qualities as a gentleman."

Sergeant Johnson made the presentetion on behalf of the Company, and remarked that "the Captain's devotion to his duties as an officer, his unyielding firmness and dauntless courage, his unwavering watchfulness for the welfare of his company, and his even-handed justice upon all occasions, had prompted the members of his command to present him with this sword, with the full confidence that it would never be disbonored in his hands."

Capt. Robarts replied briefly, that he felt highly flattered to be the recipient of such a beautiful present from a company he should ever be proud to *lead*—that he was not a man of words, and even if he were, the tented field was not the place for long talk, stump speeches and 4th of July orations—that this was the time for action, energy and soldierly qualities. In conclusion, he thanked his company for this elegant present from a well-tried, patriotic and heroic body of men, and assured them that in his hands it should never be disgraced.

The Captain then invited the entire company and friends who were present to partake of a collation at his quarters, where appropriate toasts and speeches were made by Lieuts. Banks and Watson, when the affair closed with credit and honor to all concerned.

Capt. Robarts has been well tried on many a field, and when the "light of battle" shall again glare upon him, he will nobly sustain the honor of his country's flag, and prove, in the face of his country's foes, his title to the sword. G. F. B.

New-York, Jan. 6, 1862.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States sloop-of-war *John Adams*, Commander J. M. Banahan, arrived at this port yesterday, from China, where she has been stationed since the early part of 1859. The following is a list of her officers:

J. M. Barbier, Commandar.
J. C. Beaumont, Lieutenant.
J. J. Waddell, Lieutenant.
E. E. Stone, Lieutenant.
J. D. Blake, Lieutenant.
G. M. Blodgett, Lieutenant.
P. Lansdale, Surgeon.
H. R. Day, Paymester.
D. M. Cohen, Marine Officer.
B. F. Gibbs, Assistant-Surgeon.
J. G. Sankey, Jr., Captain's Clerk.
G. R. Watkins, Paymaster's Clerk.
F. Smith, Boatswain.
M. A. Lane, Gunner.
A. W. Casset, Sailmaker.
B. Robinett, Carpenter.

The United States steam transport *Star of the South* sailed last evening for Port Royal. She has a full cargo of hay and oats; also a large number of men and horses of the First Massachusetts Cavalry.

Paymaster Joseph C. Eldredge, whose term of shore service hes expired, has been relieved by Paymaster Gibson, who has recently returned from an extended cruise neer the East Indies. Paymaster Eldredge has been for several years the Inspector of Clothing and Provisions at the Brookiyn Navy-yard having frequently under his charge from 1,500 to 2,500 men. His course while in that peculiarly trying position has been so satisfactory to the Department that special mention has been made of his business-like attention to affairs and entire correctness of accounts. Mr. Eldredge will doubtless soon have extended to him tha pleasures and responsibilities of a three years' cruise, greatly to the regret of all at the Yard, and those whose business has compelled frequent intercourse with him.

Marine Disaster.

Portland, Me., Saturday, Jan. 11.

The bark *Diligence* arrived here yesterday, from Cardenas, with the crew of the British schooner *Neptune*, from Halifax for Boston. The *Neptune* was abandoned on the 5th inst., in a sinking condition.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Academy of Music.—Annual Meeting of the Stockholders.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Academy of Music was held on Friday evening, when the following named persons were elected directors, in place of those whose terms had expired: L. B. Wyman, Henry E. Pierrepont, Semi-Sloan, Isaac H. Frothingham, Marcellus Massey. The Treasurer submitted the following statement for the year ending Jan. 10, 1862:

Receipts—Cash on hand Jan. 10, 1861 ..... $6,608 27

Received for		Received for	
Opening ent....	$1,511 27	Ph. Society.....	1,500 00
Capital Stock...	15,260 00	Balls.....	1,500 00
Interest, &c....	301 97	Magic.....	1,445 00
Loans returned.	5,000 00	Dramas.....	1,100 00
Notes payable..	8,000 00	Schools.....	750 00
Brooklyn C'y C'n	705 79	Concerts.....	655 00
Ins. cancelled...	279 23	Perf. of Lease..	500 00
Operas.....	3,837 50	Inc. sources.....	58 50
Exhibitions.....	2,111 50	Total.....	$53,227 17
Lectures.....	1,600 00		

1862—Jan. 10, balance cesh, ... $1,936 17

PAYMENTS.

Mason.....	$5,243 25	Properties.....	282 45
Carpenter.....	10,294 44	Coal.....	1,273 82
Stone work.....	4,202 39	Gas.....	1,669 20
Plumbing & gas.	4,378 71	Taxes and assessments.....	3,064 10
Painting.....	1,473 82	Advertising, &c.	219 45
Furnace & stove	759 65	Insurance	2,246 72
Gas fixtures, &c.	1,524 44	Carpeting & upholstery.....	425 00
Seating.....	5,433 50	Ex. real estate titles	64 60
Furniture, mirrors, &c....	1,007 44	Salaries Janitor and assistants.	760 00
Hose & buckets.	200 66	Bills payable on loan.....	1,000 00
Fence and iron work.....	1,102 14	Interest account	245 57
Hydrants & water tax.....	191 70	Incidental exp's.	705 73
Lightning rods..	190 00	Balance in cash.	1,936 17
Scenery.....	660 66		
Total.....			$53,227 53

The capitol stock actually paid in cash....199,500 00
In bills receivable..... 500 00
$200,000 00

The outstanding liebilities are estimated at $7,500 00
Total cost of building and furniture to date .206,750 00
Income during the year..... 15,502 00

ESTIMATED ORDINARY EXPENSES FOR 1862.

Water Tax.....	$50	Janitor.....	$500
City Taxes.....	2,750	Assistant.....	200
Insurance.....	3,000	Interest.....	350
Coal.....	1,000	Incidental.....	1,000
Gas.....	1,000	Total.....	$9,910

Brooklyn Mortality Statistics.—The total number of deaths reported by the Health Department during 1861 were nearly 6,000, of which 2,120 were adults, and 3,813 children. The greatest number of deaths reported in one month was 775, this number occurring in August. The greatest number in one week was 178, this being the number reported the week ending Aug. 31. More adults died during March than any other month during the year; the deaths among children being the greatest in August. The least number of deaths occurred in May, the smallest number reported during one week being 75, this occurring the week ending May 18.

During the year ending Dec. 31, 1860, the number of deaths reported to the Health Officer of Brooklyn was 6,629, of which 4,844 were children. The returns for 1861, therefore, favorably compare with those of the preceding year.

The following is the monthly record for 1861:

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Januery.....	143	245	388
February.....	169	304	473
March.....	249	348	597
April.....	143	252	395
May.....	139	231	370
June.....	180	269	449
July.....	159	376	535
August.....	198	577	775
September.....	175	422	597
October.....	157	261	418
November.....	205	269	474
December.....	203	259	462
Total.....	2,120	3,813	5,933

Mortality.—There were 123 deaths in this city during the week ending yesterday, as follows: convulsions 5, consumption 16, scarlet fevar 15, pneumonia 11, congestion of the lungs 7, small pox 3, intemperance 1, violence 1, congestion of the kidneys 1, marasmus 4, suffocation 1, bronchitis 3, debility 5, tumor 1, burns 4, typhoid fever 2, diphtheria 4, congestion of the brain 9, hydrocephalus 4, old age 3, cancer 3, gangrene 1, diarrhœa 1, scrofula 2, abcess 1, whooping cough 1, inflammation of the bowels 1, tumors 1, concussion of the brain 1, spine 1, rheumatism 1, premeture birth 2, congestion of the bowels 1.

Fire Department Matters.—The Board of Representatives of the F. D. Fire Department have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—A. B. Dupuy; Vice-President—Anthony Bradley; Secretary—Robert T. Hendrick; Treasurer—Daniel D. Winant; Collector—John R. Wilson; Engineer—George Tompkins. The Fire Department of this district have presented a beautiful National flag to Company I Second Fire Zouaves, Capt. C. B. Elliott. The Exempt Firemen's Association of the Western District have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Farrell Ward; Vice-President—Wm. E. Sprague; Recording Secretary—John B. Pitt; Financial Secretary—W. F. Conner; Treasurer—Alexender Anderson.

Brooklyn Central and Jamaica R. R. Co.—At a meeting of the recently elected Directors of this Company, held on the 10th instant, the following gentlemen were chosen Officers for the ensuing year, viz.: R. H. Thompson, President; Smith Fancher, Vice-President; William B. Hunter, Treasuror, and H. H. Dickinson, Secretary.

Refused.—The managing Directors of the Academy of Music have refused to lease the building to Mr. Wm. B. Fleming for Dramatic performances, as the plays which he proposed to put upon the stage are not exactly suited to the "Hemispbere of Brooklyn."

St. Patrick's Society.—This Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Chertes Franks; Vice Presidents—Robert McNedy, Michael O'Connor; Treasuror—Thomas Miller; Recording Secretary—F. T. Honnosy; Corresponding Secretary—Michael Walsh.

Military.—The volunteer regiments now encamped at East New-York, known as the Seward Infantry and Third German Rifles, are to be consolidated the present week and thus form a regiment of 800 men ready for service.

Present of a Horse to Hon. Alfred Ely.

The following correspondence explains itself:

New-York, Monday, Jan. 6, 1862.

Hon. Alfred Ely—*Dear Sir*: In behalf of ourselves and the friends of the members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of this City, we beg that you will accept the horse now under the care of the messenger who bears this letter, as a slight token in remembrance and appreciation of your continued kindness to the prisoners at Richmond, many of whom are very closely connected to us either by blood or ties of friendship. All of us, be assured, have watched with pleasure, during your long confinament, the interest which was manifested by you in behalf of your fellow-prisoners, and now, while we heartily congratulate you on your safe return to your home and family, we would urge upon you the acceptance of this memorial of our esteem and regard, not only for your conduct while at Richmond, but for yourself personally. We are, Sir, very truly yours,

JAMES CONNELLY AND BROTHER,
For themselves and others.

Rochester, Friday, Jan. 10, 1862.

Gentlemen: I have just received your esteemed communication urging upon me the acceptance of a really munificent gift in the form of a valuable horse, in token of your appreciation of my conduct and bearing while confined as a prisoner at Richmond. While I accept, I cannot feel that I deserve more than any one of my associates in misfortune this mark of your favor, but do so in consideration of the honor which you bestow upon the slightest efforts of any one to befriend the afflicted soldier. My endeavor has ever been to discharge faithfully all the duties imposed on me socially and politically, for which I claim no unusual credit or reward. That I have done this in all my relations with those of our suffering countrymen confined with me at Richmond, deserves no higher consideration than the satisfaction found in my own heart. I am, gentlemen, very truly and sincerely yours, ALFRED ELY.

To Messrs. James Connelly & Brother, and others

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Jan. 11.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State 5s, 79½; Reading Railroad, 16½; Morris Canal, 36; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Sight Exchange on New-York at par at 1-10 ₰ cent. premium.

[Advertisement.]

The female Lambert at Barnum's, the handsome fat girl, weighing 628 pounds and measuring 7 feet 5 inches round, with the new fairy play, the "Bower of Beauty," the living whale, hippopotamus, &c., are drawing crowded houses.

[Advertisement.]

Bowel complaints, fevere, sores and ulcers, to which soldiers are liable, are promptly cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Passengers Sailed.

Jan. 10—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Smallie, M. E. Salvera, Joseph D. Crocket, M. O'Halloran, Wm. Douglas and wife, A. J. De Zegte, wife and 4 children, Wm. Smith, Chas. T. Smith, Jno. Hartnolt, Jno. Ward, Peter Schneider, W. H. Byrnes, J. O. Baker, William Wild, W. Sloan, Henry Maryen, Geo. Brown, Bryce MacKinnon, Robert Darley, Alex. Hutchinson, A. L. Johnson, D. C. Neil, with passengers in the steerage.

MINIATURA ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets .. 4 53 | Moon sets.... 4 38
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 35 | Gov. Island. 5 24 | Hell Gate.... 6 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...SATURDAY, Jan. 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinkletpaugh, Aspinwall, D B. Allen.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3216. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Steam-frigate Pensacola Gone to Sea.

The Rebel Batteries Open Upon Her without Effect.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Interview of the Bank Committee with Secretary Chase and the Finance Committees.

WHAT THE BANKERS PROPOSE TO DO.

CHEERING NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

A Great Battle Expected Within a Week.

Preparations for Arming the Loyalists in Tennessee.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 12.

THE PENSACOLA SAFELY DOWN THE POTOMAC.

The steamship *Pensacola* which left her anchorage off Alexandria yesterday morning, proceeded to Indian Head, about twenty-seven miles from Washington, where she remained until between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning, and then proceeded to run the blockade, which she did with safety. Twenty-two shots were fired at her, but none struck. She did not return the fire. She was heavily laden with cannon and other appliances of war, and fully prepared for hostile service.

The safe departure of the *Pensacola* is a general subject of congratulation, as it is known the rebels have been for weeks past reserving their fire, in order to destroy this vessel or prevent her passage out of the Potomac River.

PROPOSITIONS OF THE BANKERS.

The Committee of Bankers from New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, met the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Financial Committees of the House and Senate last evening, and submitted the following propositions through Mr. GALLATIN:

First—A tax bill to raise one hundred and twenty five millions of dollars, in addition to duties on imports.

Second—No demand Treasury Notes to be issued, except those authorized at the extra session.

Third—An issue of one hundred million six per cent. Treasury Notes at two years, in sums of $5 and upwards, receivable for all dues of Government except duties on imports.

Fourth—A suspension of the Sub-Treasury act so as to allow the banks to become depositories of the Government.

Fifth—An issue of six per cent. twenty years' bonds, to be sold by the Secretary without restrictions as to the price he may obtain for them.

Sixth—The Secretary to be authorized to make temporary loans for the relief of the Treasury, by hypothecating bonds, and in case such loans are not paid the bonds to be sold at the best price they will bring in the market.

Mr. CHASE has decidedly the advantage of the Banks in their present relations to the Government. The above is a good scheme to reverse these relations has no chance of adoption.

GOOD NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

Adjutant-Gen. FINNELL, of Kentucky, is in Washington. His news is cheering. Gen. BOYLE is universally popular, and believed invincible in arms. Gen. FINNELL anticipates a great battle this week, and the advance of BUELL'S entire army into Tennessee within 30 days. Arms and clothing are sent along to equip the thousands of loyal Tennesseeans who are known to be ready to join the army as soon as it reaches the State.

GEN. LANE.

Gen. LANE has not tendered his resignation to the Governor or Legislature of Kansas, nor has he accepted the Brigadier-Generalship lately tendered to him by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, nor does he intend to accept it, as he declared in that body, until he has resigned his seat, of which the Senate will have full notice.

RETURNED PRISONERS PAID OFF.

Twenty-five of the 190 recently-released prisoners from Richmond were paid off yesterday, and discharged. The remainder, whose regiments are still in service, will probably have their accounts settled to-morrow, and be furloughed for thirty days.

THE COAST SURVEY AND BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

The Coast Survey Bureau has detailed one of its most efficient officers to accompany Gen. BURNSIDE'S expedition.

DR. CHEEVER'S ADDRESS.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER harangued an immense crowd in the House of Representatives this afternoon, in language lawless and revolutionary. He compared President LINCOLN to Pharaoh, who kept God's people in bondage, and brought plagues of frogs, lice and fire on the land. He said so far as Slavery was concerned, Union men had no more rights than rebels. The permission for him to occupy the halls of Congress, ostensibly to preach, but really to utter a fierce tirade against the Government and Constitution, is generally condemned.

GERRIT SMITH.

GERRIT SMITH is announced for an abolition lecture in Washington, in a few days.

THE PRISONERS AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

A returned prisoner, from Columbia, S. C., says that the treatment of the Union prisoners transferred to that place, was much better than it was at Charleston.

MRS. GAINES GOING SOUTH.

Mrs. GAINES, whose celebrated lawsuit against the City of New-Orleans was decided in the Supreme Court just before the secession of Louisiana, has received permission to cross the lines to New-Orleans *via* Fortress Monroe and Norfolk.

KERRIGAN'S CASE.

In the case of KERRIGAN, the Court-martial requiree evidence to be closed to-morrow. REVERDY JOHNSON will present the argument for the defence.

WARM WEATHER.

The weather is bright, to-day, with a high wind, prevailing, that dries the roads rapidly.

OUTRAGES OF THE SUTLERS.

The sutlers in the regiments around Washington are charging the soldiers from 6 to 15 per cent. discount on Treasury Notes—an outrage for which the harpies should suffer.

DEATHS IN THE ARMY.

The following deaths have occurred in the various hospitals since our last report:

GENERAL HOSPITAL, ANNAPOLIS.

E. B. Northrup, Sixth United States Cavalry.
O. S. Hatch, Fifth New-York Cavalry.
D. B. Dickinson, Fifth New-York Cavalry.
A. E. Stephens, 27th Massachusetts Volunteers.
L. Andrews, 27th Massachusetts Volunteers.
E. Cleaveland, Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers.

CIRCLE HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON.

James L. Phelps, Fourth United States Infantry.
G. W. Burwell, Second New-York Cavalry.
David H. Collins, Fifth New-York Volunteers.
Levi West, Third Vermont Volunteers.
Henry Adams, Second New-York Cavalry.

INDIANA HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON.

Cornelius Ribble, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers.
C. M. Townsend, 1st Reg. Berdan Sharpshooters.
Geo. Zimmerman, 1st Reg. Berdan Sharpshooters.
Silas Linslie, 1st Reg. Berdan Sharpshooters.
Moses Stouder, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers.
James H. Galbreth, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers.
Frank Angel, 27th New-York Volunteers.

UNION HOSPITAL, GEORGETOWN.

John Morrison, Second New-York Volunteers.
Joseph Egger, De Kalb Regiment.

COLUMBIAN HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON.

J. D. Brown, Seventh New-York Cavalry.
J. A. Dowling, Eleventh Maine Volunteers.
W. J. Seavey, Eleventh Maine Volunteers.
J. C. Richardson, Eleventh Maine Volunteers.
J. W. Nickerson, Fifty-seventh Penn. Volunteers.
Benjamin Lloyd, 33d New-York Volunteers.
Miles Church, Eighth U. S. Cavalry.
Chas. Wanger, Eighth Illinois Volunteers.
W. H. Copp, Eleventh Maine Volunteers.
John Knight, Ninth Maine Volunteers.
Wm. Drager, Anderson Zouaves.
J. H. Payne, Eleventh Maine Volunteers.
G. W. Colbath, Eleventh Maine Volunteers.
S. D. Storer, Eleventh Maine Volunteers.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, ALEXANDRIA.

Lieut. Chas. R. Bach, 99th Penn. Volunteers.
Wm. Eggiesor, 32d Penn. Volunteers.
Conrad Winterhalter, 35th Penn. Volunteers.

FIFTH-STREET GENERAL HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON.

Thomas Clark, Third U. S. Artillery.

ERUPTIVE FEVER HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON.

James Meade, Second U. S. Infantry.
H. M. Hunt, Tenth Massachusetts Volunteers.
J. L. Foss, Eleventh Maine Volunteers.
John L. Hamilton, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

FREDERICK, Md., Sunday, Jan. 12.

The rumors circulating that the town of Bath has been burnt are untrue.

The rebel army under Gen. JACKSON, are in and around Bath. They burnt CRIST'S mill, and some other buildings yesterday.

There have been no demonstrations along our lines to-day.

FROM OLD POINT.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 12.

The steamer from Old Point arrived this morning, but brings no news of interest.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

Great Demand For Whisky Among the Rebels—New Postage Stamps and Treasury Notes—Rebel Congressman from Kentucky, &c.

COINING MONEY.

Mr. STEARNS, a distiller of Richmond, Va., is making about four thousand dollars a day clear profit on whisky, and could make five thousand dollars if he would exert himself. *The demand for whisky is so great that every gallon is sold as soon as it is made.* So says the correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND TREASURY NOTES.

While the postage stamps now in use have answered their purpose very well, and have relieved the community of a very serious inconvenience, it is desirable to have them engraved in such a style as to defy any attempt at imitation. We are therefore gratified to learn that a contract has been made by the Postmaster General with an accomplished steel engraver, who has located in this city, by which the public will soon be supplied with stamps of different denominations, executed in the best style of art. They will bear the likeness of different statesmen of the South, and thus each denomination will be readily distinguished from the other. The same engraver is preparing the plates for a new issue of Treasury notes, to be printed on fine paper, which will supply the place of those now in circulation.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 30.—Congress met to-day at 12 o'clock. Messrs. THOMAS and BURNETT, members from Kentucky, appeared, were qualified and took their seats. Other matters were transacted in secret session, of which the reporter is not informed.

THE EAST TENNESSEE RAILROADS, ETC.

PETERSBURGH, Dec. 31.—Passenger trains on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad have resumed their regular trips, the bridges recently burnt having been rebuilt.

The hiring of negroes throughout Virginia is progressing. The year's prices are generally sustained.

FLOYD'S BRIGADE.

The following named regiments compose Brig.-Gen. FLOYD'S Brigade, now at Bowling-Green:

Twentieth Mississippi Regiment, Col. DANIEL S. RUSSELL.
Fifty-first Virginia Regiment, Col. WHARTON.
Fiftieth Virginia Regiment, Col. REYNOLDS.
Thirty-sixth Virginia Regiment, Col. MCCOSLIN.
Forty-fifth Virginia Regiment, (formerly Col. HEATH'S,) now Major WERTH.
Capt. JACKSON'S Virginia Flying Artillery, 5 guns.
Capt. GUY'S Virginia Flying Artillery, 4 guns.

AFFAIRS ON THE COAST.

Yesterday developed no new feature in the Federal programme on the coast. Their vessels of war continue to pop into our inlets, occasionally favoring our batteries or fleet with a shot, and then popping out again. They seem determined to learn the geography of our coast, with a view to future operations. We would give them every facility in pursuit of that knowledge, and, indeed, do almost anything else to induce them to land. We are heartily tired of their cowardly prowling around, like a thief reconnoitering a hen-roost. Perhaps we may have some more daring act to record in the course of the week—may be an attack in earnest, or their summary evacuation of our coast.—*Savannah Republican, Dec. 26.*

THE STEAM AIR CANNON.

This invention consists of a locomotive capable of running on common roads, which supersedes horse-power in all draft operations, and is adapted to either land or water. To this is attached one or more air cannons, which, in view of the present scarcity of powder, is a great desideratum, as air can be made more effective than powder, being liable to compression to many thousand times less than its bulk. These cannon will also have the following qualities to recommend them, viz.: no report, little if any concussion, no heating, and no smoke, of which proves their great availability whether placed on board of gunboats or war ships, or used on land for river protection, where it would be most serviceable. Along the banks of the Mississippi the levees would protect the lower part of the machine, while the upper is secured by its own inclined planes.

The cannon, being breech-loading, is loaded with great ease and speed; and by being removed from the machine, the latter can be applied to making ditches, throwing up the embankments, and can also be used as a fire-engine.

In the open field it may well be called a flying artillery, as it could run through any ranks, either of infantry or cavalry, and open a lane fourteen feet wide.

This is a Louisiana invention, and we understand that the inventor, Mr. HENRY COWING, is about to submit it to the Legislature, when we hope to see it receive that attention which all such contrivances, calculated to strengthen our defences, deserve.—*Baton Rouge Advocate, Dec. 22.*

A KENTUCKY REBEL CONGRESSMAN.

H. W. BRUCE, who ran last June in the Louisville District of Kentucky as candidate for the National Congress, is out as a candidate for the rebel Congress. Of course he dares not come inside of the District he presumes to run for, but he publishes his card in the Nashville Bowling-Green *Courier*. It is as follows:

To the Voters of the Seventh Congressional District of Kentucky generally:

I announce myself a candidate for the Seventh Congressional District, to represent you in the Congress of the Confederate States. I make this announcement, however, on the express condition, that if the Southern Rights voters of the Seventh District in Convention declare their preference for some other person, I shall withdraw my name, and support most cordially their nominee. Having been their last candidate for the Federal Congress, I would take great pleasure in being their first candidate for the Confederate Congress. But their decision in Convention, if one be held, shall determine my course.

As my constant engagements, until I can be released from them, will forbid my seeing many of you before the election, (Jan. 2,) you will allow me, through this medium of communication, to say, if elected, you shall have in Congress my most zealous and constant attention to your business. The chief objects which, I presume, will command the attention of your representatives in Congress, will be the defense of our young, but glorious and gigantic Confederation of Southern States, and the interests and welfare of the brave men who are gallantly fighting the battles of their country in this war for our freedom and independence. They shall constantly receive my most constant and solicitous care and attention. The first objects of a wise Government's care are those who establish and maintain its independence. Two other subjects will probably demand the attention of your representatives during the first Congress—*the conditions on which this war shall be terminated, and the boundary line between the two Governments.* I shall not conceal my position on these two important points. We have separated from the Northern Abolition despotism, and I am one for making the separation final and eternal. I desire no more union or fellowship with a people whom we have never wronged, but who have, on the contrary, for years been robbing us and endeavoring to degrade us, and are now prosecuting a causeless and cruel war against us because we will not submit in their wrongs and aggressions, and because we have asserted our claim as freemen to the God-given right of self-government. *In determining the boundary line, I shall claim every foot of Southern soil.*

JAN. 9. H. W. BRUCE.

LOYALTY IN ST. LOUIS BUSINESS CIRCLES.

Excitement on Change—Disruption of the Chamber of Commerce—The Union Men Withdraw and Organize a New Board of Trade.

From the Missouri Democrat, Jan. 9.

The hall of the Chamber of Commerce was on yesterday afternoon the scene of much excitement. The occasion was the annual election of officers for the Chamber to serve during the present year. The proceedings were briefly as follows:

The Chamber was called to order by the President, Mr. D. A. JANUARY, minutes read, and report of the Secretary, Mr. BAKER, read and approved.

Mr. JANUARY then proceeded, in a few well-chosen remarks, to announce his retirement, and to express his thankfulness to the Chamber, &c., &c., extending the felicities usual on such occasions.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Maj. EDWARDS, of the firm of W. L. EWING & Co., presented a long list of new members who applied for admission into the Chamber.

Mr. RANNEY objected, and moved that no new members should be admitted to the Chamber until after the election.

This motion was insisted upon amid much confusion, but the President declined to put it.

Mr. PIERCE, of the firm of HEMING & WOODRUFF, said the motion was out of order, and that no new rule could be adopted except in accordance with No. 15 of the Rules and Regulations concerning the Chamber.

Mr. RANNAY and others still urged the question upon his motion, amid a perfect chaos of speeches, motions to adjourn, calls to order, promiscuous votings, cheerings and stampings.

Finally it was moved and carried that all those who were not members of the Chamber of Commerce should retire from the meeting. This excluded large numbers who were only members of the Corn Exchange, and as such were not entitled to vote. Those excluded only fell back a few paces, and as the Chamber again became noisy and confused in wrangling over the different motions that were proposed, they crowded up again as compactly as before. Some one then called for the reading of the names of the new members who were proposed.

Mr. JANUARY, for the sake of harmony, hoped that Major EDWARDS would withdraw the list of names, stating that he would vote for every one of them, but he saw that if it was insisted that they should be elected, the Chamber would be disrupted.

Major EDWARDS firmly refused to withdraw the names.

The names were then read.

Great excitement and confusion again ensued, when Capt. JOHN J. ROE made a motion that the meeting should adjourn for two weeks, in which time he thought the excitement would die away and a fair election could be had. Capt. ROE'S motion was put and vehemently voted down.

Another motion was made and carried, that all who were not members should be excluded from the hall. All went out, and the members of the Chamber of Commerce were admitted by the Assistant Secretary, one by one. The meeting was again called to order.

Mr. RANNAY and his friends again renewed his clearly irregular and unwarranted motion that no new members should be chosen until after the election.

A motion to adjourn *sine die* was put, and a division called for, which resulted in its defeat.

Mr. BETTS, of the firm of BETTS, MELLEN & WYMAN, stated that the list of new members was put forward with an improper motive, and that if they were to be balloted for he would black-ball every one of them. This was vehemently cheered by Mr. RANNEY and his friends.

Finally the election was ordered, and before a score of balls had been put in the box it was announced by the President that the whole list had been rejected; as, under the rule, five black balls defeated any candidate for membership, and more than five black balls had been cast.

At this there was some little cheering, when Major FRANCIS W. CRANE proposed that all the Union men of the Chamber should withdraw, and not vote at the pending election for officers.

Tellers were selected, and the polls opened; but the Union members did not participate or vote. Large numbers of them retired from the Hall, and called an impromtu meeting in the office of the Secretary of the Chamber, where the following proceedings were had:

STEPHEN M. EDGELL was called to the chair as President of the meeting, and CLINTON B. FISK was chosen Secretary.

The President was instructed to appoint a Committee of five persons, whose duty it should be to report at a subsequent meeting a plan of "The Union Merchant's Exchange of St. Louis." Said Committee were instructed to make inquiry for suitable rooms, for the accommodation of the organization, and report location and terms of lease.

The names of the Committee will be announced by the President in the city papers of Friday morning, Jan. 10. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the President and Committee.

S. M. EDGELL, President.

CLINTON B. FISK, Secretary.

The balloting began in the Hall. Mr. ALBERT PIERCE being nominated for the Presidency.

Mr. WHITTAKER withdrew his name as a candidate for the Presidency, and Mr. EDGAR AMES as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Before the closing of the polls Mr. PIERCE appeared and withdrew his name from the ticket. The vote was small and soon counted with the following result:

President—ALBERT PIERCE, 43 votes.

Vice-President—William Matthews, (51:) Edgar Ames, (42.)

Secretary—R. H. Davis, (52.)

Committee of Appeals—Thomas H. Larkin, N. Shaeffer, Theodore Betts, John Tolle, Hugh McKitrick, John F. Baker, J. Jackson, W. A. Moffett, Willis Powell, T. Ferguson, J. W. Booth, Samuel Johnson, (with an average of 52 votes.)

Flour Inspectors—Wm. Stoble, J. L. Benson, Joseph Powell.

The result was announced, and the crowd dispersed.

The above is as fair and correct an abstract of the proceedings as we believe could be given. The most circumstantial report would fail to convey half the excitement, bad blood and confusion of the meeting. If out of it all, anything creditable can be extracted, it is the fact that the ill-temper so prevalent did not in any one case lead to personal violence.

The explanation of the whole affair is simply, that it was a struggle between the Union and the secession members of the Chamber. How the contest arose, it matters not. The issue was joined upon Mr. W. B. BAKER, the old Secretary for years, and always an unconditional, out-spoken Union man, and Mr. ROBERT H. DAVIS, a member of the Chamber of long standing and an open and avowed Secessionist. While it is true that some of the Secessionists were opposed to Mr. BAKER wholly on personal grounds, it is equally certain that a majority of them opposed him on account of his Union sentiments, and so, having made up the issue, the Union men, almost to a man, though some of them were not his personal friends, stood up for Mr. BAKER.

Mr. BAKER'S friends, finding that under a rule of the Chamber, no one could vote but those belonging to the Chamber, or who were, as it is termed, "paying members," (thereby excluding all the members of the Corn Exchange, which is largely Union,) exerted themselves to procure new Union members, hoping to overthrow the secession majority in the Upper Chamber, and at the same time contributing, by means of the admittance fee of $10 from each new member, timely assistance to the financial department of the Chamber.

The respectability of the list which they presented as above, we scarcely think will be questioned in any quarter. The right of these persons, to become members, is unquestionable.

If, then, it was clearly according to rule and to usage to present these names as they were presented, the Secessionists were clearly in the wrong in their opposition.

All suggestions, however, were unheeded. They had the temporary preponderance, and they used their advantage unscrupulously. It was hardly to be expected that the Union men, under the circumstances, could consent to be overslaughed and brow-beaten in this manner. We believe they did perfectly right in refusing to vote, and in taking the preliminary steps to the organization of a new Chamber of Commerce.

The Secessionists, though triumphant, wore their garlands with an ill-affected air of gratification and ease. It may possibly have occurred to some of them that the withdrawal of so many old and respectable merchants, was a very exhausting drain upon the vitality of the Chamber. It may also have struck some of them, that an independent and exclusive organization of persons of known hostility to the Government, would not prove exactly a safe thing at this time in this city. With the soberness of this morning, proceeding from a night of cool reflection, we think many of these gentlemen will regret the part they have played, and will listen to the counsels of reason and moderation.

The ticket elected is a nullity. Mr. PIERCE was nominated without his consent, and before the polls were closed publicly and emphatically withdrew his name. Mr. AMES also positively declined. The only thing left, as it seems to us, is the total repudiation of the affair of yesterday, and the election of a new and thoroughly Union ticket.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

The Feeling in Regard to the Surrender of Mason and Slidell—The Call for an Advance of the Grand Army—A Little Secession in Chicago—Military Matters, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1862.

The people of this country have a wonderful "knack" of adapting themselves to circumstances. A week ago, and we were prepared for a war with England, should the right and the honor of the nation require it—ready to "back" the Government in whatever position it might assume upon the question of the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL. Now, all is quiet. The rebel emissaries have been sent on their way rejoicing, and all cheerfully acquiesce in the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Secretary SEWARD. I notice that some of the papers are talking about dissatisfaction in the West at the rendition upon the demand of England. There is, doubtless, deep dissatisfaction with England; but I have heard none expressed at the action of our own Government. We know too well the evils and desolations of war, to invite them upon our country unnecessarily, and when they can be honorably avoided; and no less ready to yield, because the West is remote from the seat of a foreign war. All we ask—and we shall continue to ask it—is that the rebellion be put down; that, at least, the whole power of the Government shall be exerted for this purpose. It is a political necessity that this be done speedily, and it is to be hoped that the Press of the country will judiciously urge a more decisive and active policy.

We of Chicago notice with pain the recent attempts to destroy public confidence in Gen. MCCLELLAN. We say "Wait a little longer," before yielding to a belief of his incompetency. Let him have an opportunity to perfect his plans, provided the delay does not threaten to endanger the cause, either at home or abroad. A decisive victory over the rebels on the Potomac or in Kentucky, would postpone forcigu recognition, which is now imminent. But, even with all our faith in MCCLELLAN, we cannot wait forever. We are daily getting more and more impatient at the immobility of our "grand army," and when the tax-gatherer makes his appearance to gather up the wherewithal to pay the enormous expenditures of our military establishment, this impatience will be greatly augmented.

We have had two slight touches of secession in our city. One was in the shape of a professed agent, and probably counterfeiter, of the Southern Confederacy, who visited an engraver and lithographer, and wished to obtain plates for Confederate bonds. Even as a counterfeiter, the fellow must have been "daft," if he thought to dispose of any of that description of currency in these parts. The other was the arrest of JOHN COSTELLO, on a charge of expressing secession sentiments, and with holding treasonable correspondence with the rebels. He was placed in jail, and afterward a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out, and a hearing of the case was had before Judge MANIARA of the Circuit Court. The accused was remanded to answer the charges against him before the National authorities.

Recruiting by the State authorities for the Volunteer service closed with the year. The matter has been taken in hand by National officers, by whom it will hereafter be conducted. It will be much cheaper, as the State officers had to find or make places for their personal and political friends, whether their services were needed or not. In this way thousands of dollars have been, and are still being, wasted in this State.

Since the consolidation of the skeleton regiments little has been done in the military line. There are about twelve thousand men in the State camps, mostly without arms, and doing but little in the matter of discipline. In Camp Douglas—near this city—there have recently been two mutinies, growing out of misrepresentations on the part of officers in recruiting. Some fifty of the Mechanics' Fusileers are in confinement on a charge of participating in the insubordination.

Frauds in the purchase of horses for the cavalry regiments in the West are continually coming to light. In one regiment of one thousand two hundred, it has been ascertained that the horses were purchased at $75 and $80, and turned over to the Government at $110 to $115. For supplying DANIELS'S Wisconsin Regiment—which is the last fitted out in the West—horses were advertised for, and the contract let at $82 50. All the others paid from $100 to $115! Somebody has, therefore, made quite large fortunes out of our good-natured Uncle Samuel.

The Constitutional Convention met at Springfield, to-day. But little interest is apparently taken in it by the people generally. The Democrats, mainly through the liberality of the Republicans in electing Democrats on Union tickets, have about two-thirds of the Convention, and it is given out by the organs that they intend to make a party affair of the concern. If they do not perform their work acceptably, it is in the power of the people to veto it.

Some of our daily journals show evidences of prosperity, even in these times of war and bank suspensions. The *Tribune* but recently donned a new dress, and, with the New-Year, the *Post* enlarged its dimensions, and improved its externals with new type, &c.

The weather has put on its wintry garb in earnest within a few days past. So mild was December, that much plowing, and some sowing of Spring Wheat was done, in various parts of this State. Our farmers are considerably excited about cotton and Sorghum. The latter crop has turned out so well, that a large breadth of land will be planted with it next season. And I hear of arrangements for putting up several gins and other cleaning apparatus, machinery and buildings, preparatory to harvesting the cotton crop of 1862. The open Winter, thus far, has not been favorable to the wheat upon the ground. But as the product of this section of the State is mainly confined to the Spring varieties, we can make no estimate of the product of next harvest.

There is fine sleighing now in all this region. The Chicagonians, in humble imitation of your Central Park skating-ponds, have inaugurated two upon a somewhat smaller scale, and skating is all the rage. The holidays passed off with much gayety, and a large amount of gift-making.

The Chicago Mercantile Association had rather a spirited discussion, at its last meeting, upon the policy and patriotism of patronizing the Canadian Railroads, whose managers have shown themselves so eager for a war with the United States, and who were foremost in efforts to prepare for ravaging our frontiers. It is the general opinion that we had better take care of our own roads, repeal the reciprocity treaty, and let our bellicose neighbors take care of themselves hereafter, and not at our expense.

The "financial flurry" at the East affects, of course, the whole country. But the prevalence of gold as a circulating medium to quite a large extent throughout the West, and the favorable rates of Exchange, cause the suspension of the Banks to be but slightly felt. The Brokers, of course, will take every advantage of the circumstance, and create all the trouble, and make all the profit possible, out of the needs of the country. But they have not yet been able to create a panic here, and there is but a slight demand for gold. It is selling at from 1 to 3 per cent. premium. The sound condition of the State Bank of Indiana, which, through agencies, has been doing a heavy business here, is a great regulator of our financial matters. Exchange on New-York is still ¼@⅜.

The packing season is yet going forward briskly. There will, it is estimated, be packed in Chicago this season 400,000 hogs, against 230,000 last year. The receipts of live and dressed average from 8,000 to 10,000 daily. Prices for dressed, $2 70@$3; live $2 10@$2 40. Receipts of beef cattle light, not over 500 daily; sales at $2 25@$3. Receipts of flour yesterday, 3,421 bbls.; wheat, 17,000 bushels; corn, 26,230 bushels. Mess pork is selling at $8 87@$9 00. Market generally unsteady, fluctuating from day to day, according to the political and commercial news. In store: Flour 31,281 bbls.; wheat, 1,936,481 bushels; corn, 1,623,828 bushels; oats, 241,232 bushels; rye, 98,300 bushels; barley, 71,216 bushels.

The value of the buildings erected in this city during the past year is, according to architects' estimate, $797,800. In 1856 the estimate was nearly $4,000,000. During the last three quarters, ending Jan. 1, there have been 6,795 arrests by the police of this city; fines collected, $23,706. The perpetrators of the extensive jewelry robbery—$4,000—from the Tremont about two months since, have been ferreted out by the detectives, and four persons, JAMES LAVIKE, WILLIAM WRIGHT, JAMES KENNY and JOHN W. SMITH, have been held to answer. Two of them were overhauled in Buffalo.

ITEMS FROM KENTUCKY.

Report from the Ladies—The Situation—C. S. Morehead—Brownlow Released and Remanded to Jail the Same Day—Tennesseeans Invoked to Arm with Pikes, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1862.

The last report of our "Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society" figures up 800 articles of clothing, 427 articles of bedding, and numerous delicacies, besides many boxes of contributions from ladies in Indiana, Ohio and Massachusetts. A new feature is the Children's Soldiers' Relief Society," Miss JENNY FETTER, moderator. Its members are girls ranging from 5 to 12 years. Their first report is 38 handkerchiefs, 37 army bags, 1 pair mittens, 3 knit woolen comforts, and 1 can peaches.

The new year here has opened very quietly. Military preparations are maturing without any noise or stir. When Gen. BUELL is sure he is ready, and when the signal is given him, then you will hear from him—not before, unless forced by the enemy. He now has in daily use the railroad bridge across Green. His men in every encounter, have fought better than the foe. Skillful officership insures their complete success in the grand collision. Troops from West Virginia keep coming. Col. ENYART'S First Kentucky, and Col. SEDGWICK'S Second Kentucky are on hand. The never-ending successes in that quarter gladden our hearts. Our war-worn friends will find many new fields in Kentucky, and, with God's blessing, will conquer them too.

"Zollinhopper," is said to be strongly intrenched at Mill Spring, the head of steamboat navigation on the Cumberland, fifteen miles southwest of Somerset, and forty miles southwest of Columbia. His force is put at from 10,000 to 15,000. The proclamations of him and JOHNSTON are amusing. They come to take us by the hand as friends and brothers! They mean to give security to our personal and property rights; if we will only recognize their Russellville hanting "as the legitimate Government of Kentucky, and the one that honestly and truly reflects the will and wishes of the people?" RAINS, at Cumberland Gap, is said to be reinforced by FLOYD, a most valuable accession indeed. Rumor hath it, that immense HUMPHREY tried to come to RAINS' help, but that, finding the Gap too narrow for his easy passage and safe retreat, he backed out. Thirty thousand rebels, with 150 rifled cannon, are reported at Columbus.

Gov. MOREHEAD'S release gratifies his many personal and his political friends. His sympathies may continue Confederate, but, as a man of honor and a gentleman of the old school, he will religiously abstain from using his influence in any particular against the Government of the United States. He has the power greatly to benefit his country, and thus to blot out his suspicious past, and hand down his name untarnished to his children's children.

It seems Parson BROWNLOW was remanded to prison in Knoxville, by the military authorities, on the 27th ult.—the very day the Confederate Court there released him. He had been released because "the faith of the Confederate Government was pledged to his safe conduct out of the Confederate lines." Secretary BENJAMIN and Maj.-Gen. GEO. CRITTENDEN had given him this pledge. Anyhow, he is thrown back into jail the very hour he is released.

HARRIS' impressment plan is confessedly a miserable failure. Secesh leaders in Memphis and Nashville are making pitiful appeals to the people to save all they hold dear or valuable on earth, to call town meetings, organize companies, enlist everybody between 15 and 60, get out every gun, and, if they have no guns, to get pikes of ash or hickory armed with iron points.

All our banks receive United States Treasury Notes in all their transactions, and, I presume, do or will receive also United States Demand Notes, as do our brokers. I reckon many a Tennesseean would give a handsome premium for either. Specie is 50 per cent. premium in Tennessee over any sort of secesh currency.

You see the New-Orleans *True Delta*, still criticises with high-toned severity, the conduct of the Richmond oligarchy. PONTIAC.

P.S.—Provisionals have divided Kentucky into twelve Confederate Congressional Districts, and call upon us to vote by general ticket on the 22d for such conceited ignoramuses as H. W. BRUCE to represent us in the Confederate Congress. Ha, ha, ha.

OPERATIONS IN KANSAS.

THE PROJECTED MOVEMENTS AGAINST THE REBELS OF ARKANSAS AND TEXAS, ETC.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sunday, Jan. 5, 1862.

It would seem that the authorities have at last woke up to the importance of preserving this state from aggression, and using it as a base of operations against the rebels in Arkansas and Texas. Three Wisconsin regiments—one under Gov. BARSTOW—are said to be on their way hither already; and large reinforcements, amounting in all to twenty or twenty-five thousand men, have been promised. Commissary, quartermaster, and ordnance preparations are being made for their reception; and with promptness on the part of the authorities at Washington, backed by Gen. HUNTER'S energy in the management of matters here, an effective force of twenty thousand men may be able to take the field and move southward about the latter end of next month, leaving some seven or eight thousand men to hold the forts and guard the river-frontier of the State. In the meantime, it would seem probable that Brig-Gen. DENVER will take the field at the head of the Kansas troops under LANE and JENNISON, the moment that, by the arrival of the first reinforcements, the troops in question can be relieved from their present duties. Gen. DENVER will then march to the aid of John Ross, O-path-yar-ho-la, Oct-chun-yo-ho-lar, Cho-Fo-lop-Hargo, To-ho-lot-kie, Sup-pi-kie, Micco Hutka, David Fields, Oct-tah-barsas-hargo, and the other loyal Creek, Seminole, and Chickasaw chiefs, who are now on the war-path for the Union with an army numbering, at last advices, nearly six thousand "braves." One detachment of these, four thousand strong, has already had two engagements with the white and Indian rebels under Gen. COOPER, of Arkansas; and on both occasions the loyal Indians came off victorious, retaining possession of the fields of battle, though unable, from their severe losses and deficiency of ammunition, to follow up their successes. Reinforced, however, by DENVER'S command, we expect that hereafter our Indian friends will be able to give us any further trouble from our Indian enemies.

SUBALTERN.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Recruiting for the regular army presents no feature calling for special comment. It is as dull as it can possibly be, both in New-York and other cities, and will doubtless continue so until Congress passes some stimulating measure. The number of men enlisted here does not exceed ten, although there are seven offices open. The business done in the country may be estimated by the fact that in Buffalo alone, there are seven regular rendezvous, and that, during the month of December, 1861, the total number of men booked was only eight. In some instances country offices have been open as long as three months without making more than two enlistments.

Naval recruiting is very satisfactory. One hundred and eighty men were shipped here last week, the greater portion of whom was for the regular navy, and the remainder for Capt. PORTER'S expedition.

The *Kate Stambler*, which for some months since has been the receiving-ship for the Marine Artillery, has been withdrawn from that service, and now lies in the Atlantic Basin.

There are now nineteen vessels of various descriptions at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Some of them are undergoing repairs, others are fitting out, that is, being armed and filled up with naval and commissary stores, and others are already in commission and nearly ready for sea. The following is a complete list of these vessels:

Names of Vessels.	Guns.	
North Carolina	84	Receiving ship.
Sabine	50	Waiting repairs.
Richmond	22	Waiting repairs.
Dacotah	9	Undergoing repairs.
Oneida, (new,)	9	Nearly completed.
Octorara, (new,)	7	Nearly completed.
Owasco, (new,)	4	Fitting out.
Kanawha, (new,)	4	Fitting out.
Forbes	4	Undergoing repairs.
Western World	3	In commission.
Onward	8	In commission.
Restless	4	In commission.
Bohio	4	In commission.
Racer	3	Fitting out.
S. P. Williams	3	Fitting out.
Griffith	3	Fitting out.
Bores Beilds	4	Fitting out.
Adirondack	..	On the stocks.
New frigate	..	On the stocks.

The following shows the disposition of the regular forces in this vicinity:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	500	Marine Barracks	150
Fort Hamilton	800	Vessels in harbor	900
Fort Lafayette	65		
Bedloe's Island	50	Total	3,965
North Carolina	800		

ANOTHER CONNECTICUT BATTERY COMING.

Orders have been received from the War Department, for the Battery located at Meriden, Conn. to proceed to Fort Columbus, Governor's Island. It will leave New-Haven this afternoon, by steamer *City of Hartford*, arriving at the Fort early on Tuesday morning. The Battery is fully armed and equipped, with four 6-pounder bronze rifled guns, two 12-pounder howitzers, one hundred and ten horses, and one hundred and fifty-six men. It is considered unsurpassed by any Battery from New-England, and reflects the highest credit upon the skill of Brig.-Gen. TYLER, under whose immediate supervision it has been raised.

VERMONT ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONERS.

President LINCOLN has appointed Hon. JOSEPH POLAND, J. B. PAGE, State Treasurer, and JOHN HOWE, Jr., of Vermont, as Commissioners under the new law to visit the Vermont troops in camp and obtain their signatures to the allotment rolls. These gentlemen have been for a week past visiting the camps with gratifying success,—very few refusing to assign anything, and nearly all assigning at least half of their pay for the benefit of their families.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN FRANKFORT-STREET.

A Book-Bindery Burned Down—Loss from $60,000 to $

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES OF SPAIN.

Their History, and Their Actual Organization and Strength.

In the New-York TIMES of the 3d instant, we gave a list of the vessels and regiments comprising the Spanish Contingent of the Allied forces against Mexico; but as it is highly probable, in consequence of the Government of the latter country having acceded to the terms demanded by England and France, that Spain will now have to fight her battle single-handed, it becomes a matter of interest to ascertain what power she is enabled to bring into the field. We therefore lay before our readers a full account of the naval and military forces of that country, as it is found to exist at the present time.

I.—THE SPANISH ARMY.

The army of Spain, once the most formidable and best organized in the world, is after various vicissitudes, still respectable, and is represented as being now the most effective part of her establishment, the pay being regular, the officers effective, and the equipment equal to the requirements of modern warfare. The Spanish army, which, under CHARLES V., PESCARA, the Duke of Alba, and the Constable of Bourbon, had proved itself so formidable—extending the theatre of its exploits from the Pyrenees to the Po and the Adige on the one hand, and to the Elbe, the Meuse and the Waal on the other—degenerated rapidly under the disastrous reigns of the last princes of the House of Austria. When PHILIP V. ascended the throne, at the beginning of the last century, it scarcely amounted to 15,000 men. By that prince and his successors, however, it was gradually increased, until, in the year 1792, its establishment amounted to 116,000 infantry, 13,200 cavalry, with upwards of 10,000 artillery; and its effective force to 120,000 men of all arms. In 1828 we find the army to consist of only 65,000 men; but ten years later, in 1838, it had increased to 230,000, which number, in 1848, was decreased to 147,929, and, in 1858, to 117,616 men.

PRESENT FORCE.

The general officers of the Spanish Army at the present time consist of

Captain-Generals	10
Lieutenant-Generals	61
Marshals of Camp	142
Brigadiers	375
Total	588

The Staff of the Army comprises: 3 brigadiers, 9 colonels, 12 lieutenant-colonels, 25 commandants, 60 captains, and 40 lieutenants.

The Royal Corps of Halberdiers consists of 43 officers, and 240 rank and file. Total, 283 men.

The Infantry comprises 5,972 officers, and 164,000 rank and file, making a total of 169,972 men. They are organized as follows:

Forty regiments of the line of two battalions.
One regiment of three battalions, permanently stationed at Cauta.
Twenty battalions of Chasseurs.
Eighty battalions of reserve, (*provinciales.*)

During the war in Africa, these eighty battalions of reserve furnished 60,000 men, with 1,613 officers.

The Cavalry comprises 968 officers, and 14,600 rank and file. Total, 15,568 men, with 14,710 horses. There are also 376 men belonging to the General School of Cavalry. The organization is as follows:

Four regiments of Carabineers.
Four regiments of Cuirassiers.
Six regiments of Lancers.
Four regiments of Chasseurs.
Two regiments of Hussars.
Two squadrons of Chasseurs.
Four squadrons of Remounts.

The twenty regiments are each divided into three squadrons, with 520 men in each squadron.

The Artillery comprises 689 officers and 11,680 rank and file. Total number of men 12,369, with 2,600 horses. They are divided as under:

Five regiments of foot Artillery.
Four brigades of mounted Artillery.
Two brigades of mountain Artillery.
One brigade of horse Artillery.
Five brigades of foot Artillery, fixed in garrisons.)

The Engineers comprise 256 officers and 3,760 rank and file. Total, 4,016 men. They are divided into two regiments, of two battalions each.

The Gendarmerie, or civil guard, comprise 451 officers and 12,500 men. Total, 12,951, with 1,500 horses.

The Militia of the Canaries is divided into six battalions of Provinciales, three sections of ditto, and seventeen companies of artillery. The entire force of this militia is 225 officers and 7,104 rank and file. Total, 7,329 men.

The Corps of Carabineers comprises 499 officers and 11,285 rank and file. Total 11,784 men, with 1,200 horses.

The Corps of Catalonia contains 16 officers and 500 rank and file. Total, 516 men.

RECAPITULATION.

The total military force of Spain is as under:

	Men.	Horses.
Royal Corps of Halberdiers	285	—
The Infantry	169,972	—
The Cavalry	15,568	14,710
The Artillery	12,369	2,600
The Engineers	4,016	—
The Gendarmerie	12,951	1,500
Militia of the Canaries	7,329	—
Corps of Carabineers	11,784	1,200
Corps of Catalonia	516	—
Total	234,788	20,010

Of the total number of soldiers 9,119 are officers and 225,669 rank and file.

In Spain and its possessions contiguous to the Peninsula, there are 150 fortresses, posts, forts, citadels or open towns where troops are in garrison. The engineers have a splendid museum at Madrid, beside a theoretical and practical school, directed by a Brigadier-General or Colonel, in the principal town or place of each province. The establishments of this arm are a topographical dépôt-general, or collection of maps, plans and military memoirs; an academy for the instruction of young officers intending to enter this branch of the service, after they have passed through the primary school of Segovia; and the museum, which contains representations in relief of the fortresses and different models of fortifications. All these establishments are situated in the capital.

COLONIAL ARMIES.

The figures which we have thus far given, only refer to the military force of the Peninsula and the neighboring dependencies of Spain. There are likewise separate armies for the Colonies of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. We have no data at which we can arrive at the number of men comprised in these colonial armies, but the organization is as follows:

CUBAN ARMY.

Veterans.

Eight regiments of two battalions, (each battalion of four companies.)
Three battalions light infantry.

Artillery.

One regiment of two brigades foot artillery, of five batteries each.
One brigade of five batteries mountain artillery.
One company of workmen.
Cavalry—Two regiments of lancers.
Engineers—One battalion.

Civil Guards.

One section of six companies of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry.

Militia.

One regiment of infantry of two battalions of Havana.
One battalion of Cuba.
One battalion of Puerto Principe.
One battalion of Cuatro Villas.
One regiment of cavalry of Havana.
One regiment of cavalry of Matanzas.
Eight squadrons (rural) of Fernando Po.
Four companies of cavalry of Cuba.
One company of Puerto Principe.
Eight companies of Cuatro Villas.
Two sections of militia of color—one section of ten companies in the Department of the West, and one section of six companies in the Department of the East.

ARMY OF PORTO RICO.

Veterans.

One regiment of infantry of two battalions of chasseurs.
One brigade of foot artillery, of four companies.
One section of cavalry.

Militia.

Seven battalions of infantry in the seven departments.
One regiment of cavalry, in nine companies.

ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Veterans.

Ten regiments of infantry, of one battalion.
One regiment of cavalry, (lancers,) of two quadrons.

Artillery.

One brigade of seven batteries, of which one is flying artillery.
Three brigades of four batteries of foot and one of mountain artillery, each with a company of workmen. (Each of the four brigades has, in addition, a company of sappers and miners attached to it.

Militia of Manilla.

Four companies.

POLITICAL POWERS OF THE ARMY.

Mr. S. T. WALLIS, in his work on Spain, states that the weight of the army in political affairs has been a crying evil, since the very commencement of the liberal system. "Its *pronunciamientos*," he says, "have been always influential, and often omnipotent. Its leaders have found military service—or the rank which they have reached without it—a passport to the highest places of the State. The Legislature is full of them,—the ministerial bench is rarely free from them. They are the boldest intriguers, the most open and avowed self-seekers. Where a civilian finds a pretext necessary, a Brigadier-General affects none. If the Government displeases him, he is indignant and confesses it. He represents an estate of the realm, and he has no hesitation in proclaiming that he will make himself feared, if the rulers will not love him."

The officers of the scientific departments of the army, however (although they have always been remarkable for the liberality of their political sentiments, and have almost universally encountered the greatest sacrifices in the maintenance of such opinions,) have habitually refrained from intermeddling with the ordinary politics of the country. But that the engineers and artillery officers are not politicians generally, is probably owing to the particular organization of those corps, more than to any other cause. Promotion, with them, follows the rigid rule of seniority; whereas, in the other divisions, he who has friends, male or female, either in the palace or about it, rises soonest and most infallibly.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The number of general officers (588) is out of all proportion to the actual strength of the army, and it is double the number found in other European armies of three or four times the extent. But it must be borne in mind that the military system of Spain provides for the enrollment and reduction into service, on occasion, of what is called the *reserva*, or reserved division of the levies—from which, as we have already stated, 60,000 men were furnished for the late war in Africa; so that the enormous disproportion which the statistics show between the rank and file and the superior officers ought to be considered with a trifling qualification on that account. However, if the *reserva* were called by circumstances into activity, there is not much in the history of the past to induce the belief that the opportunity would be taken to make the officers deserve their honors by the laborious discharge of duty. On the contrary, it is more than likely that the occasion would be greedily seized to enlarge the list of Generals yet more extensively, and to decorate with new ribbons and crosses, if such could be found, those who had already reached the summit of actual rank. In fact, crosses and decorations, ribbons and buttons, are sought and given without stint—so that unlucky is the man of moderate pretensions in Madrid, who has not a uniform, at least, to wear on gala days. Knights of the royal orders, too, are as plentiful as Colonels in the Confederate States. The list of grand crosses in the Order of CHARLES III., occupies eight pages of the Court Guide; and that of similar dignitaries in the Order of ISABELLA the Catholic goes somewhat over ten.

RECRUITMENTS OF THE ARMY.

The Spanish army is recruited by voluntary enrollment, and, in case of insufficiency, by ballot or conscription. The term of service is eight years for the first enrollment or ballot, and two or four for the second, when the soldier becomes entitled to an increase of pay. Before the war of independence no one could attain the rank of officer without having been a cadet, and each cadet was bound to prove his nobility. But after the return of FERNINAND these proofs were dispensed with, and sergeants now obtain a third of the sub-lieutenancies, the other two-thirds being reserved for the pupils of the Military School of Segovia, who have passed the customary examinations at the end of their courses of study.

Mr. FONBLANQUE, in 1857, calculated the ratio to population of the standing army of Spain to be 1 in 119. In a previous article on the English army, we gave that gentleman's calculation of the ratio to population of the armies of the five great European Powers to be, at that period, England 1 in 128; France 1 in 95; Prussia 1 in 80; Russia 1 in 72; and Austria 1 in 68.

DISCIPLINE OF THE ARMY.

During the war in the Peninsula, in 1809-'14, WELLINGTON experienced a great deal of trouble from the impossibility of relying upon the steadiness of the Spanish troops, and the good spirit of their leaders. At the battle of Talavera the British leader found it necessary to place his 34,000 Spanish allies where their firmness would be exposed to the slightest test; but even this precaution was unavailing. Five thousand Spaniards decamped immediately after the order of battle had been formed! Yet their Generals claimed for them the honor of the victory—the chief of them being a servile dotard, who had stipulated for all the consequence of command without the responsibility.

However, it is evident that in latter years a great revolution has been worked in the discipline of the Spanish army, and Mr. WALLIS states that with whatever truth the contrary may have been said twenty years before, there can be no question that at the period of his visit to Spain in 1852, the army was in a high state of discipline, and thoroughly instructed in the best improvements of modern military science. The regiments which went to Roma attracted great admiration, although the duty assigned to them afforded but little opportunity for the display of their more substantial qualifications. Mr. WALLIS saw some of them after their return, and heard ample testimony borne by competent judges, without national bias, to the excellence of their equipment and drill. "The garrison of Madrid," says that gentleman, "was composed of a very fine body of men,—both infantry and cavalry,—lithe, active, and strikingly martial in their bearing. I could not help frequently observing, however, among the company officers of the line, a manifest inferiority to the rank and file in soldier-like appearance." He thought that this was mainly attributable to the comparative youth and immaturity of the Captains and Lieutenants, some of whom seemed hardly fit to encounter the rudeness of war's alarms. The worst enemies of the army, as a political engine, appear to be constrained to acknowledge the personal bravery of its officers. It is said it would be hard to find a more gallant band of gentlemen; such being the case it is the more to be regretted that so many of them are tempted, by a corrupting political system, to hang upon the favor of a Court.

II—THE SPANISH NAVY.

The navy of Spain, though still but the shadow of its former greatness, has recovered from the state into which it had fallen when, in 1823, the only ship of the line, on being sent out to South America, surrendered to the Peruvians. It must be admitted that the necessity of defending her colonies from the aggressive expeditions of our buccaneers has produced a decided augmentation of the Spanish navy within the last dozen years; and liberal and wise appropriations have been successively granted in furtherance of such augmentation. Large purchases for the Spanish arsenals have been made in our own timber markets. The naval schools have been reorganized; the modern improvements in naval architecture have been studiously consulted; the quiet acquisitions in nautical science, which men like NAVARRETE had for years been hiving, have found scope for their display and application. The National pride has become enlisted, and the opposition but rivals the Government in encouraging and following its suggestions.

Independently, too, of the principal cause, which we have here mentioned, the increase of the navy was absolutely required by the improving commercial activity and prospects of the kingdom. The military marine was found to be utterly unequal to the discharge of its proper duties, and required a complete reorganization in order to meet the most moderate advance in commerce. Although an increase of naval strength would naturally be suggested by this increase of commerce calling for protection, still it is evident that the attempts of a portion of our floating and licentious population to enrich themselves at the expense of Spain and her colonies, and of our National good name, was the leading cause which led to the rusted tridents of the Peninsula being once more burnished, and thence to the restoration of the goodly trade which once flourished under its guardianship.

PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE SPANISH NAVY.

The Spanish Navy, at the present day, consists of the following vessels:

Sailing Vessels.

2 Ships-of-the-line, of		84 guns each.
3 Frigates, of	32 to 42	guns each.
4 Corvettes, of	16 to 30	guns each.
8 Brigs, of	12 to 18	guns each.
1 Brigantine, of		6 guns.
10 Schooners, of	1 to 7	guns each.
2 Luggers, of		1 gun each.
6 Feluccas, of	1 to 4	guns each.
10 Tinaports, of		5 guns each.

46 Sailing vessels.

Side-Wheel Steamers.

	Guns.	Horse Power.
3 Vessels, each of	16	500
7 Vessels, each of	6	350
1 Vessel, of	2	230
2 Vessels, of	2 to 6	200
14 Vessels, of	1 to 5	100 to 180
2 Transports, of	2	480 to 500

29 Side-wheel steamers.

Propellers.

	Guns.	Horse Power.
1 Ship-of-the-line, of	100	1,000
10 Frigates, of	37 to 51	300 to 800
6 Corvettes, of	3 to 4	130 to 200
18 Schooners, of	2 to 4	80 to 200
12 Transports, of	2	90 to 300
18 Gunboats, of	1	20 to 30

65 Propellers.

Building.

	Guns.	Horse Power.
2 Ships-of-the-line, of	100	1,000
2 Iron-clad frigates, of	40	1,000
8 Frigates, of	51	800
6 Schoonars, of	—	200
2 Schooners, of	—	80
18 Gunboats, of	2	80 to 100

38 Steam-vessels building.

Coast-Guard Vessels.

24 Feluccas, } Armed in proportion to their
87 Estamparias, } size.
24 Similar vessels in the Philippines.

135

RECAPITULATION.

It will thus be seen that, upon the completion of the vessels now in course of construction, the entire naval strength of Spain will be:

Sailing vessels	46	Building, (all steamers)	38
Side-wheel steamers	29	Coast-guard vessels	135
Propellers	65		
Total			313

The *personnel* in active service includes:

Officers of all grades	1,121	Marines	7,980
Storekeepers, &c.	189	Guards of the Arsenals	539
Mechanics	93		
Sailors	12,976		
Making a total of			23,898

NAVAL OFFICERS.

In the Spanish navy, promotion is dependant upon fixed rules, and the result is identical with that which has already been adverted to, in connection with the scientific corps of the land service. Mr. WALLIS informs us that it is a very rare thing for naval officers to be heard of in association with political intrigues, or, indeed, anything political; although they are remarkable as a class for their ability, and for the extent of their general as well as professional attainments. Until lately, the Spanish navy had been for many years in a state of sad inactivity, and the opportunity for any practical exercise of the scientific acquirements which the routine of the service prescribes was extremely insignificant. Sailors and naval commanders cannot be made or occupied without ships, and the disasters of the preceding and the present century had not only destroyed the proud armaments of Spain, and exhausted the means of their restoration, but it had in a great degree broken the spirit which might have repaired her fortunes on the sea. All the temptations which leisure creates were therefore thrown in the way of the officers of the navy. Ambitious, and at the same time capable and well educated, they had every inducement to seek, in the palace or the halls of legislation, the command which they had no quarter-decks to supply. The influences which countervailed so natural a tendency must have been strong, especially when they beheld Field Marshals and Generals changing into Senators and Secretaries all around them, and when there was scarcely a scale of power into which some one did not fling, before their eyes, a sword no heavier than theirs.

EXPENSE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The sums voted to ward defraying the expenses of both arms of the Spanish service were, according to the budget of last year, for the army, $19,179,348; and for the navy, $5,948,844; which amounts were increased by a special budget of $3,328,000 for the army, and $5,200,000 for the navy. These figures make the total for the year $22,507,348 for the army, and 11,148,844 for the navy; and a grand total of expenditure for both arms of the service of $33,656,192.

ART ITEMS.

GIGNOUX'S "INDIAN SUMMER."—Our readers will remember that we have at various times spoken of a large picture upon which GIGNOUX had been working for many months. It is now completed, and on exhibition at the gallery of Mr. SCHAUS, on Broadway. Under the title of an "Indian Summer in Virginia" the artist has successfully attempted to convey to those unacquainted with the golden colorings, and the variegated beauties of that most delightful season, a representation of its unequaled splendors. Of all romantic spots of that poetically-beautiful region, the "Hawk's Nest" in the Alleghenies is the most wondrous. Here GIGNOUX selected his theme, and with it found unaccustomed inspiration. One familiar with the grandeur of the mountains, the deep calm of the valley, the dazzling glories of the atmosphere, the exquisite tintings of the foliage, and the pronounced and absolute color of the more susceptible plants, would feel surprise that any artist would be willing to venture his reputation upon a pictured representation of the spot.

This, however, GIGNOUX has done, and while preserving to a remarkable extent the *portraiture*, he has, remembering his title, worked in also the many characteristics of our American coloring. Grand old trees, moss-covered and crowned with gorgeous foliage—trailing vines, superbly tinted—vast mountains, tree-clad and abounding in shaggy rocks—a placid water, shadow-filled and dark—a misty atmosphere, hazy, yet bright with the golden sunlight, and white floating clouds, lake-reflected, are elements the management of which reflect great credit, not upon the imagination, but upon the delineating power of the artist.

The picture has attained a great success. Here, where one is not surprised at Autumnal beauty, the picture is admired for its fidelity to nature, and its remarkable composition, while in Europe (where it is soon to be exhibited,) it will doubtless be criticised for exaggerations of color, and admired rather as an evidence of the ingenuity and handicraft of the artist than as a faithful picture of a well-known spot.

SCHAUS has also upon exhibition an exquisite engraving by COUSINS, from a picture by MERLE, called the "Christian Maiden." It is of a similar school as the "Christian Martyr," though not so painful in its prominent features, and will undoubtedly meet with the success which it, in common with the latter, so well deserves. The soft lined engraving is even more beautiful than the original picture, which has for a long time been regarded as one of the most tenderly suggestive paintings, among the many pictured exponents of sacred feeling to be found in the galleries, native or foreign.

DIRECT TAXATION.

Views of Mr. C. A. Bristed on the Financial Crisis of the Country.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Hitherto our people have happily had little experience of direct taxation. Our knowledge of the subject is accordingly of the most rudimentary description. While Congress is deciding we ought to be studying. Will you allow one who has seen much of taxation abroad to throw out a few hints, not pretending to exhaust any of the questions connected with this important matter, but merely to call attention to some of them?

An income tax naturally occurs first as an equitable and profitable source of revenue. Its inquisitorial nature has been condemned, but this is a defect inseparable, to some extent, from any kind of direct tax. More serious obstacles occur in the practical adjustment. The one great objection to the English income tax is that it places the temporary and precarious incomes of professional or business men on a level with the permanent interest arising from funded or other capital. The answer to this objection has been that in each case the payer only paid on the income *while he had it.* But this answer is manifestly incomplete, since the recipient of a precarious income cannot properly be said to have and enjoy it in the same sense as the recipient of a permanent one. The former is almost *compelled* to capitalize a portion of his income, either directly by investment, or indirectly by life insurance. It seems, therefore, that the fairest method of assessing this tax would be to rate the professional or business man-capitalist at a certain per centage, say two-thirds or three-fourths of his real income, as he ought to, and probably does, capitalize a portion of it.

It has been very properly suggested that we cannot safely effect so large a proportionate return here as is yielded in England. If we take a standard of exemption approaching that of the English, say $750 or $800, there will be whole villages and townships throughout the country in which not a single person is liable. But in the cities much may still be raised, and the principle of the impost, with the condition alluded to above, is most just.

Stamps are an easy, inoffensive and productive mode of raising revenue when properly used. Cent stamps on two kinds of paper only, namely bank checks and receipts, exceeding, say $10, would bring in a large sum. But Government must beware of touching papers connected with shipping or customs, or any document which is not of a perfectly simple character, and bearing evidence of its nature on the face of it at first sight.

The idea of a small stamp on newspapers would probably be received by the Press with vehement outcry. Yet when we consider how much the Press has profited by the war through the increased demand for news, it may be fairly asked whether it should not contribute directly to the expenses of the war.

We now come to a class of taxes for which I am half tempted to coin an epithet, and call them *luxury.* Some of these which have been proposed savor of barbarism. Such is the tax on watches, the precedents for which obviously date from a state of things when a watch was a rare and recondite article of luxury. Now-a-days it is nearly as much a necessity to a man as his umbrella or overcoat. To tax an American's watch at present is simply childish; why not his pin or sleeve-buttons—nay, his pencil-case and penknife?

Private carriages appear, at first sight, very legitimate objects of tax. On looking into this point more closely, however, such a tax seems inexpedient on account of the injury it would do to the trade. Most carriage-keeping people own more vehicles than they habitually use, and the effect of the tax would be to throw a great number of superfluous carriages into the market. It might seem improbable that a *canard*, issued by one of the sensation papers, telling of a tremendous battle at Bowling Green. Any man who kept the run of things knew it was mere fudge. But this reminds me that the time is near at hand when there will be one of three things there; either a battle or the enemy will run; or we may be set down, not merely as asses, but as the veriest sheep that ever bleated. If we do not advance the last will be the conclusion of history.

The reasons for not advancing heretofore, have been: First—the want of Green River Bridge. Second—the want of wagons. Third—the want of discipline in raw troops. These were good reasons for a time; but in one week they will all end. *Sixty thousand* disciplined men can be marched on Bowling Green, or any other point, when necessary. There are nearly as many more troops in Kentucky; but many of them are very raw and irregular. The *wagons* ought never to have been deficient; but they really were to the present time. They will be supplied this week. When this letter reaches you, Green River Bridge will probably be complete. To understand matters there, you must refer to the local situation. Green River is a navigable stream. Over it, the Railroad Bridge was made. It was a splendid structure. When BUCKNER found he could not go to Louisville, but, on the contrary, that he might be attacked, he destroyed the bridge as far as possible. No sooner was our army able to advance, than the rebuilding of this bridge was commenced. It was a heavy work; and at the last accounts had about a week's work to be done. All things, however, will be ready in a week. What then, I know not. Perhaps we shall find another reason for standing still. In the meantime, you hear of attacks on Green River, and of BUCKNER'S advance; but you may set that down as moonshine. If BUCKNER *could* have prevented the work on that bridge, he would have done it, but it is not possible, for this reason: Beyond Green River it is a comparative plain. On this side is a high bank *commanding that plain*; and there, on the banks of that river, are 40,000 men and heavy batteries. Of course the rebels can do nothing there, and at the last accounts, pickets had been thrown ten miles beyond, without finding a rebel. The advance of the rebels two weeks since, with several regiments and a battery,—when WILLICH'S regiment (over the river) was attacked,—was no doubt with a view to *feel* and see if anything can be done. It was, however, a failure, and the Texas Colonel was killed, in a rash attempt to charge the Germans with cavalry. To conclude, the West say, *advance*; and we look forward to the operations of the next few weeks with great interest.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

—At the President's *levée* on Tuesday evening last, in addition to a number of other distinguished guests, Mr. Seward presented to the President and Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. Herman Smith, commander of the Norwegian corvette *Nornen*, now lying in this harbor. He and Lieut. Petersen, from the same vessel, were on a visit to Count Piper, the Swedish and Norwegian Minister at Washington. The appearance of these gentlemen in full uniform created a marked sensation, and their cordial reception by the President was generally noticed.

THE WEST AND THE WAR.

Mr. Seward's Settlement—What the People Think—What They Mean to Do—The War in the West, and What the People Think—Gen. Buell and Green River Bridge.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BRECHES, January, 1862.

That remarkable embodiment of British presumption—RUSSELL, of the London *Times*—never made such a palpable blunder, or manifested such absolute ignorance of the American people, as when he said the people would destroy the Administration and go into a state of monocracy, because MASON and SLIDELL were given up. They have been given up, and the people are very quiet about it. Nay, more; there are not a few who think that John Bull has been completely taken in, fairly outwitted, by his shrewder cousin. If Great Britain does not remember the War of 1812-15, and what it was fought for, we do. We certainly should not have selected such a case as that of the *Trent* to determine a great principle upon; but it has happened so, and *that principle has achieved a triumph.* I said the Western people were ready for a war with England. *So they are;* but they are ready to acquiesce in a settlement on American principles, when by that settlement they *gain time and subdue the rebels.* War, whether at home or abroad, is a practical matter, and the American people are a practical people. We must have time (if we can get it) to arm Fort Delaware and Fort Calhoun, add to the fortifications of New-York and build them at Portland, and what is more important, *destroy* the harbors of Charleston, Savannah and Mobile. When that is done, what can the navy of Great Britain do in America? The people see all these things in the light of sagacious common sense, for which Americans are distinguished above all other people. But why say this when all is to be calm and peaceful? Very well; I should not say it any the less if I knew that. In peace *prepare for war;* and you of New-York will show little sagacity if you do not forthwith strengthen your fortifications.

One of the best ways to know where we are drifting is to see, to know exactly how the minds of the people are working? The people acquiesce in the decision of the Government; but is that all? Are they perfectly contented with this affair? Do they bear British insolence with the patience of a lamb? I will give you some illustrations. A conservative friend says to me: "I consider myself *kicked.*" A second says (a lady): "My heart was sorry for the rebels, but I am ready for a war with England." A third says: "This concession will only draw more insults, and we shall have to fight after we have been disgraced." A fourth says: "Well, perhaps, I shall have to forgive them this time, but beware of the next." A distinguished friend of mine, who has something to do with these matters, is reported to have said: "England put the *chip* on her shoulder; we were not ready, but next time we shall knock it off." I would fain hope that she may not try that experiment again. If there are any wise men, any good men,—any men not absolutely demented, guiding the British Government, they will never, if it can be avoided, go to war with America. They cannot be expected to see as clearly as we do all the consequences of such a war. But surely they cannot be blind to its tremendous importance to Europe. They must see that such a war would not be with the United States only; it would be one which would set in motion every element of revolution. The enemies of England, who comprise more than half of Europe, would all be arrayed against her, and the war would not end till she had been despoiled of all those vast colonies of which she has robbed other nations. It may be that better counsels will prevail, and the calmness and moderation exhibited by our Government be followed by something like the same spirit in England. If not, the Northwest will flame up with a fiery emotion, to which all you have seen is slight. I, who, like the Irishman at Donnybrook Fair, have been ready to fight England all my life, have difficulty in persuading my conservative friends to keep quiet—and, you may depend, they won't bear any more.

Now, what does the West think of the war? There is but one opinion here. It is, that having raised an enormous army, at great cost, and that army being now armed, equipped and disciplined *it must advance.* The rebel lines in the West must be broken; even if that cost two or three defeats: we have now a superiority of force, and it must be brought to bear on the enemy. We rejoice to have got one General. Yes, Gen. HALLECK is a General. We hope Gen. BUELL will prove himself one; but, we cannot know yet. We shall wait to see. The other day this quarter of the world was astounded by a *canard*, issued by one of the sensation papers, telling of a tremendous battle at Bowling Green. Any man who kept the run of things knew it was mere fudge. But this reminds me that the time is near at hand when there will be one of three things there; either a battle or the enemy will run; or we may be set down, not merely as asses, but as the veriest sheep that ever bleated. If we do not advance the last will be the conclusion of history.

The reasons for not advancing heretofore, have been: First—the want of Green River Bridge. Second—the want of wagons. Third—the want of discipline in raw troops. These were good reasons for a time; but in one week they will all end. *Sixty thousand* disciplined men can be marched on Bowling Green, or any other point, when necessary. There are nearly as many more troops in Kentucky; but many of them are very raw and irregular. The *wagons* ought never to have been deficient; but they really were to the present time. They will be supplied this week. When this letter reaches you, Green River Bridge will probably be complete. To understand matters there, you must refer to the local situation. Green River is a navigable stream. Over it, the Railroad Bridge was made. It was a splendid structure. When BUCKNER found he could not go to Louisville, but, on the contrary, that he might be attacked, he destroyed the bridge as far as possible. No sooner was our army able to advance, than the rebuilding of this bridge was commenced. It was a heavy work; and at the last accounts had about a week's work to be done. All things, however, will be ready in a week. What then, I know not. Perhaps we shall find another reason for standing still. In the meantime, you hear of attacks on Green River, and of BUCKNER'S advance; but you may set that down as moonshine. If BUCKNER *could* have prevented the work on that bridge, he would have done it, but it is not possible, for this reason: Beyond Green River it is a comparative plain. On this side is a high bank *commanding that plain*; and there, on the banks of that river, are 40,000 men and heavy batteries. Of course the rebels can do nothing there, and at the last accounts, pickets had been thrown ten miles beyond, without finding a rebel. The advance of the rebels two weeks since, with several regiments and a battery,—when WILLICH'S regiment (over the river) was attacked,—was no doubt with a view to *feel* and see if anything can be done. It was, however, a failure, and the Texas Colonel was killed, in a rash attempt to charge the Germans with cavalry. To conclude, the West say, *advance*; and we look forward to the operations of the next few weeks with great interest.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

PUBLIC OPINION IN CANADA.

A Bit of "Bounce"—The Toronto Leader vs. the Rebels.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The chief organ of the Confederates in this Province, viz. the Toronto *Leader*, of this morning, in an article the purport of which is to deny that its advocacy of the cause of the rebel States of the South is inspired by the Provincial Government, delivers itself of the following magniloquent flourish:

"We trust our cotemporaries in the Federal States will take note of this (the above) fact; and that they will hereafter give to the utterances of the *Leader* whatever merit may be due to THE MOST INFLUENTIAL JOURNAL in BRITISH AMERICA (!) and nothing more."

Well, if they do, they will fall into a GRIEVOUS MISTAKE! The average literary ability of the paper is admitted—while its utter want of principle is notorious;—but to talk thus of its *influence* to people hereabouts, is utterly puerile, and only provocative of laughter! It is and ever has been the mere exponent of the views of a little faction of Government officials and corruptionists, and instead of being an influential organ of public opinion, was hardly ever heard of until its out-and-out advocacy of the Southern rebels has given it a passing unenviable notoriety—but most assuredly no position of *influence*, in the proper sense of that term.

The proprietor of the *Leader* was a marked sympathizer with the rebellion here in 1837, and an ultra advocate of annexation to the United States so recently as 1849, and even later! He is a wily and cautious, and now well to-do old schemer, and ever since he became the fortunate recipient of the great York-roads government *job*, no one has been more ultra, ministerial, and loyal than he! He is, moreover, "a preacher of righteousness," and while, of a Sunday, discoursing of "peace and good will to men" among the "disciples," his paper, conducted by the chief agent of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS in this Province, Saturday and Monday alike, fulminates sure and certain destruction, in phrases embodying all the contempt and scorn at his command, on the devoted heads of Mr. DAVIS' enemies of the National States! And, moreover, the said proprietor being a man of substance, and having had the good fortune from time to time to buy up the subscription lists of some half dozen defunct sheets, including the *Patriot* and the *Colonist*, and taking into account a pretty liberal *free* distribution at "somebody's" expense in out of the way corners, for a small place, like Toronto, the paper has a tolerably fair circulation, and of course a certain kind of readers.

For instance, there are several hundred alimy "Confederates" now sojourning in our midst, for the benefit of "change of air" and for their health's sake, who, but for these National bullets, would have been soldiers. These gentry, no doubt, consider the *Leader* the "best possible" public instructor. WHATELY in his Logic utters a great truth when he says:

"Sophistry, like poison, is at once detected and nauseated when presented to us in a concentrated form, but a fallacy which, when stated barely in a few sentences, would not deceive a child, may deceive half the world if *diluted* in a quarto volume."

He might have added, and with tenfold force, if accompanied with the most reckless distortion of facts, the malignity of the assassin and the skill of the practiced special pleader, if repeated by the *day, month* and *year* in the columns of a *daily newspaper.* The broad sheet is far mightier than the quarto volume.

What, then, are the *Leader's* antecedents or its present claims to public confidence? Simply that its proprietor has waxed fat on public *jobs*, and that its editor is a sort of political Vicar of Bray, who can with equal facility plead for the most diverse and opposite principles. Such an organ may have an influence, but it is for *evil*, and not good; and, assuredly, to say that this defender-general of corruption, and Corruptionists, from the "Dan to Beersheba" of this Province, is the "most influencial journal in British America," is sheer hunkum, and "nothing more" nor less.

In corroboration of my own views, and what I venture to say are the views of nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of the people of this Province, I note the following observations, under the caption of "Exciting Wrath," from yesterday's issue of the *Christian Guardian*, the able and respectable Canadian organ of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion, published in this city:

"We are glad that several Canadian papers are speaking out as to the *impropriety of uttering wrathful and bitter things against the United States* while the present dreadful contest is raging. *Two or three of our cotemporaries,* (*two*—the Quebec *Chronicle*, and the Toronto *Leader*,) however, think there is *no occasion for the reproof*, inasmuch as it is necessary to rouse the public mind and prepare it for action. It is perfectly proper for the public papers to cultivate sentiments of loyalty in the public mind, and that they should seek to keep alive in us a proper degree of National feeling and patriotism. And in prospect of war it is right that they should keep the British side of the argument before the public, and stimulate the people to show a suitable degree of zeal and courage in preparing for the conflict. All this is right; it is no more than is done in all countries; and it is necessary to the full exertion of a nation's strength, as well as to its general progress and its influence in the world. *But it is not anything of this kind that has,* for several months past, so greatly pained the minds of intelligent spectators of the great national struggle between the Northern and Southern States. What they have regretted to see was a continual spirit of mockery and abuse of the parties in a contest with which we had no right to meddle. We had a right to express our sympathy for one side or the other; but we had no right to attack persons, to distort and caricature every occurrence and act, to utter insult, and defiance, and scorn without occasion and without necessity; to show a more deadly hate than either of the parties in the conflict. If ever one nation should show moderation, a delicate regard to the feelings of another, a careful abstinence from intermeddling in neighbors' quarrels, it is when civil war is raging in that other country—when our neighbors' passions are at the highest, and he is least likely to forgive. We may throw oil on the troubled waters if we can; we may, by calm and candid argument help what we conceive to be the right; we may help it even by sympathy free from bitter animosity towards the other side. But taunts and ridicule, scoffs and jeers, lying misrepresentation, insulting predictions, savage abuse, pretended contempt, concealing the good, magnifying the evil, underrating successes, exulting in reverses, attributing bad motives, calling foul names, wishing one's party ruin, rejoicing in another party's iniquity,—now all this kind of thing is simply mischievous and wicked; it provokes retaliation; produces mutual national estrangement; and kindles such rancorous passions as are sure to break out into open defiance and bloody war. It is not by any means a small crime to endeavor to make two great nations hate each other; it is a fearful crime to help provoke a national conflict of arms; and it is a monstrous crime to set the two nations that favor freedom and truth, and that united could give prevalence to the right everywhere, to set them to thwarting and destroying each other."

And alluding to a recent boasting and untruthful statement appearing the other day in this same *Leader*, in regard to its circulation, the Toronto *Globe* of this morning—a paper of *many times* its influence and circulation—observes:

"The *Leader* eats its leek in silence. It copied from the NEW-YORK TIMES a statement that it (the *Leader*) was the most widely circulated journal in the Province, and gave it an editorial indorsement. We said that the statement was UTTERLY UNTRUE; that the editor of the *Leader*—and we might have added every printer and publisher and leading business man in the country—knew it to be so. The *Leader* could not dispute our statements; it dared not back its assertion; it preserved silence in its leading columns; but on the first page appears an announcement that, 'since the purchase of the *Colonist* newspaper, the *Leader* has the largest circulation in the Province.' This is utterly untrue. Neither before nor since the purchase of the *Colonist* has the *Leader* had more than a fraction of the circulation of the *Globe*. It has not even ventured a contest with the Montreal *Witness* for the second place. The advertisement it has issued is a huge falsehood, unworthy of a respectable journal."

But this is not all. Since writing the preceding, I have just learned that so strong has the underground current of

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 11, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	97½	1,000	Erie Railway	35
5,000	U. S. 6s '74, Coup.	80	200	do	b30 35
15,000	Orange W. L. 1st yrly	90	200	do	35
10,000	Ill. Canal Reg. B.	70	150	do	b10 36
5,000	Ill. War Loan	78	50	do	b10 36
5,000	do	78¾	400	do	36¾
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	43¾	200	do	36¾
4,000	do	43¾	200	do	b30 36¾
22,000	Missouri State 6s	42¾	150	do	b60 36
10,000	do	b30 42¾	230	Hnd. Riv. R.	36¾
2,000	do	42¾	50	do	36¾
40,000	do	42¾	100	do	b10 36
20,000	do	b30 43	50	do	b15 36
5,000	do	s10 42¾	100	do	b30 36
1,000	do	42¾	6	do	36¾
4,000	M. 6's 1ss. to H. & St. J. R.	47¾	400	Harlem R. Pref.	32
20,000	do	48	100	do	b30 32
1,000	Mln. S. & W. Co. Bd.	77	125	Reading R.	37
10,000	Br. City W. Loan	98¼	150	Harlem R.	32¼
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6's	96	250	do	33
6,000	R. R. 3d m. bds. '83	91	100	do	h10 33¼
1,000	Har. 1st mtg. bds.	99½	600	do	h30 33¾
1,000	Mich. Cen. R. 1st mtg., S. F. C. bds.	96	400	Mich. Cen. R.	61
5,000	N. Ia 1st mtg.	68	30	do	61¾
1,000	Mich. So., a f. bds.	53	200	do	b30 61¾
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	90	350	M. So. & N. I. R.	21
1,000	T. H. & Al. 1st M.	80	50	do	21¾
4,000	do	81	100	do	b10 21¾
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	39½	100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	42¾
2,000	Han. & St. J. R.	29	50	do	b30 42¾
1,000	D. L. & L. W. R. 1 M.	101	50	do	b30 42¾
1,000	D. L. & L. W. 2d M.	88	98	do	42¾
5,000	Mil. & P. Du C. 1 M	85	150	do	42
2,000	G. & Ch. 2d M. Bs	98	50	do	42½
7	Bank of N. York	88	255	Panama Railroad	113
6	Bank of Commerce	77	100	do	h30 113¾
20	Am. Ex. Bank	80	10	Illinois C. R. Scrip	63½
9	Bd. & Hud. C. Co.	90½	100	do	b60 63¾
25	do	91	70	Clev. & Pitts. R.	36
200	Pacific Mail Ss. Co.	99	28	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	107
100	do	99½	40	do	107¾
200	do	99¼	250	Galena & Chicago R	67¾
200	do	s10 99	100	do	b30 68
25	do	98¾	100	do	h10 68
100	do	b30 99¾	500	Clev. & Toledo R.	37
200	Nicaragua Tran. Co.	2¾	400	do	37¼
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	83¼	800	do	37¼
200	do	b30 83¾	200	do	h10 37¾
200	do	83¾	100	do	b30 37¾
200	do	h10 83¾	40	do	37¾
200	do	83¾	1,000	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	53¾
200	do	s30 83¾	65	do	53¾
200	do	b30 83¾	300	do	b30 53¾
200	do	h10 83¾	100	do	b30 54
200	do	s10 83¾	200	do	53¾
200	do	s30 83¾	133	Chi. R. & Q. R. R.	86¼
200	do	83¾	10	M. & P. Du C. 1st P.	92
100	Erie R. Pref.	57½	50	do	2d Pref. 63
100	do	b30 57¾	50	do	63½
100	do	b15 57¾	29	do	63¼
200	do	57¼	50	B. & S. L. R. R.	120
200	do	b30 57½			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90	50	Erie Railway	36
2,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Con.	80¾	150	do	b30 36¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	90½	100	do	b30 36¾
5,000	Missouri State 6s	42¾	150	do	36¾
1,000	do	b30 42¾	50	do	36¾
2,000	do	b30 43	100	Erie R. Pref.	57¾
10,000	Ill. War Loan	78¾	100	do	57¾
2,000	Ill. C. State 6s	61	200	Harlem Railroad	13¾
1,000	Ill. 2d M. Bds.	91	100	Harlem R. Pref.	32
1,000	Ill. R. & W. 2d M. Bs.	91½	465	Mich. Central R.	61
10,000	Ill. R. & W. 2d M. Bs.	52½	50	do	b30 61¾
17,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	39¾	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	21
1,000	Mich. So. Sg Fd Bs	84	150	do	21¾
2,000	do	84¼	250	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	42¾
2,000	Ill. Central R. B.	89¾	100	do	b30 42¾
1	Bank of Commerce	79	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63¾
100	Bd. & Hnd. Can Co.	91¾	50	do	b30 64
100	Ohio & M. S. Co.	s10 98¾	366	Clev. & Tol. R.	37¾
100	N. Y. Central R.	83	100	do	b30 37¾
200	do	s30 83	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	53¾
100	Hud. River R.	83	175	Chic. R. & Q. R.	87
200	do	83¾	29	M. & P. Du C. 1st P.	92
200	do	83¾			

MONDAY, Jan. 13—A. M.

The week past was one of unusual excitement and speculation in Trade and Money affairs. The signs of a higher speculation in a number of articles of general Foreign Merchandise and on the Stock Exchange were partially developed at the close of the first week of the new year. They were followed up through the early part of last week by a gradually improving Stock Exchange, and an active movement in the rates rather than the sales of Gold and Bills on England. The movement excited considerable interest as to its probable endurance under the comparatively moderate demand for Exchange on Europe. The quotation for Gold, which on our last weekly review stood 102@102¼ ℔ cent., attained 104¼@105 ℔ cent., but subsequently, on Saturday, fell back to 102¼@102¾ ℔ cent., and finally closed 102¾@103 ℔ cent. Bills on London, after rising from 113@113¼ ℔ cent. to 115 ℔ cent., fell back at the close of the week to 113¼@114 ℔ cent. The course of the Stock Exchange was pretty steadily upward, until Friday afternoon, when the market took a fresh bound of 1½@2 ℔ cent. with much eagerness to buy at the advance, which continued through the early part of Saturday. Late in the day, after a very large business on the list of printed sales, the disposition was rather to realize profits, and a reaction of ¼@1 ℔ cent. was generally quoted at the very close of the Railway Shares and on Government Stock. The strongest feature in the market was the advanced bidding for nearly all classes of established Railway mortgages, the demand for which on moderate investment orders was unabated to the close of the week. The following comparative figures show the decided turn in the general market under a speculative confidence in the future of prices, which has less resistance at the Brokers' Board than usual from what is called the *Bear* interest. To all Street appearances a good many of the heaviest operators heretofore in that interest have reversed their policy:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	87@91¾@96
New-York Central	80½@83¾@82¾
New-York and Erie	32¾@33½@34¾
Erie Preferred Shares	54½@57½@57
Rock Island	52@53¾@53¾
Michigan Guaranteed	41@42¾@42
Michigan Southern	19¾@21¼@20¼
Michigan Central	48½@51@50¾
Toledo	36@37¼@37
Galena	66¾@68@67½
Illinois Central	62¼@64@63¾
Panama	112¾@111@113
Pacific Mail	93¼@99
Missouris	41@42½
Virginias	50@50
Tennessees	42½@43
Hudson River	38½@40@39½
Harlem Preferred	31@32
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	16@16

RAILWAY MORTGAGES—RISE OF THE WEEK.

	Jan. 4 to Jan. 11.
New-York Central sixes	91 @ 95½
New-York Central sevens, '64	101 @101
New-York Central sevens, '76	101 @103
New-York Central sevens, convertible, '76	101 @103
Erie firsts, '58	103¾ @106
Erie thirds, '83	86 @ 91
Erie fourths, '80	74 @ 79
Erie fifths, '89	70 @ 73
Buffalo, New-York and Erie firsts	70 @ 74½
Hudson firsts, '69	105½ @106
Hudson seconds, sinking fund, '86	97 @ 99
Hudson thirds, '75	76 @ 79
Hudson convertibles, '67	68¼ @ 70
Harlem seconds, '64	92½ @ 94½
Harlem thirds, '68	70 @ 73½
Michigan Central n. f. 8 ℔ cent., '82	92 @ 96½
Michigan Southern 7 ℔ cent.	83 @ 85½
Michigan Southern 7 ℔ cent. assented bonds	60 @ 63
Northern Indiana firsts	94½ @ 98
Northern Indiana Goshen Line, '68	83 @ 83
Michigan Southern and N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℔ cent.	81½ @ 82
Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent. '75	87 @ 90
Terre Haute & Alton firsts	73½ @ 81
Terre Haute & Alton seconds, 8 ℔ cent., '70	31 @ 37
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund	82 @ 84
Chicago & Northwestern firsts, second s	37 @ 39¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph firsts	29 @ 29
New-Jersey Central firsts	104 @106
New-Jersey Central seconds	99 @100
Galena & Chicago firsts	99 @100
Galena & Chicago seconds	96 @ 98
Chicago & Rock Island firsts	98¾ @100
Lake Erie & Wabash firsts	73½ @ 76
Delaware Lackawana & Wabash firsts	96 @101

The theories of the present rise in Stock values and in the staple articles of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, are quite various. Early in the week, the advance in Gold to 105 ℔ cent., with some talk of higher rates, was supposed to be putting up Stocks, the purchases of which are settled, under a general rule of the Stock Exchange, in Current Funds. But as this movement in Gold was regarded as purely speculative, and viewed with no favor as the basis of future operations, because forced up by speculation and the pledge of the Gold for Current Funds, as the means of carrying it on, the rate of premium gave way 2 ℔ cent. on Saturday, while Stocks advanced nearly 2 ℔ cent. on Friday morning's prices. The latter theory, therefore, appeared to be that the country is prepared, and for the convenience of the Government, and the prosecution of the War, rather anxious, to adopt a National Currency of United States Treasury Notes, *stamped as a legal tender by the authority of Congress*, as a substitute for Gold, which is wanted only to a limited extent for export, and preferred in a still less degree as a common currency, where, as in New-York and New-England, the Bank Note Circulation is not only deemed secure, but is interwoven with the domestic economy and the business habits of the people. Of course, the degree of favor and confidence to the proposed legal tender is and will be measured by the readiness of Congress to back the Public Stocks into which the National Currency is to be fundable, by an ample system of taxation. It is the belief that such taxation will, in some acceptable shape, be immediately voted that strengthens the present Stocks of the National Government, gives easy currency to the United States Treasury Notes already in circulation, and imparts buoyancy to the general market for all dividend-paying securities. The speculation in the "fancies" on new dividend Railway Shares is partly the incident of the other movement, and partly based on the improving condition of the Railways themselves.

The Foreign Trade of the week was comparatively light in the Import entries, and to a fair amount in the Export clearence of domestic produce. The shipments of Gold, in the various shapes of English sovereigns, Gold bars, and American coin, amount to $1,025,000 from this port, and $360,000 from Boston. These have not generally come out of Bank, where the sum to be reported this afternoon is about $25,500,000, as against $23,900,000 last Monday. This increase may be owing, in part, to the deposits temporarily made in Gold, and borrowed on for speculation for a higher premium, in current funds—an operation which has probably been already checked on the discovery that any considerable premium on Gold in the open market must militate against the interests of the Banks themselves, and bring them into legal difficulty with their Note holders and old depositors, who have not yet demanded their balances, as they stood on the 28th of December, in Gold.

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our paper of Saturday, are $1,889,567, against $5,479,509 same week last January. The Exports of Domestic Produce are $2,246,010, against $2,925,775 same week last season. As the Custom-house tables of trade for December have not yet been made up, to enable us to complete our official summary of the past calendar year, or to resume our weekly comparison as from the first of the current Fiscal Year—July 1—we must again omit our usual comparative figures.

The January interest on the County Bonds of Scioto County, Ohio, is payable at the office of THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-street.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

Flag-Officer Foote's Reconnoissance to the Belmont Battle-Ground—The Forward Movement—Where the Heaviest Blows will Fall—Thieves and Smugglers Infesting Southern Illinois—Reconnoissance from Bird's Point, &c.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Flag-Officer FOOTE, with the gunboats *Essex*, *Lexington* and *Tyler*, accompanied by Col. G. D. WESSTER, Engineer-in Chief, made a reconnoissance down the Mississippi River yesterday, for the purpose of examining the channel, sand-bars, points and bends and also to discover any masked batteries which might possibly be plated by the rebels. The boats were at one time within from one to two hundred yards of the range of the land batteries at Columbus, but were not molested. On going down, and when entering Lucas Bend, a rebel gunboat was discovered, which immediately ran towards Columbus on seeing our boats. The Flag-Officer paid no attention to her, but pursued his course, following her until he reached the upper end of the Belmont battle-ground, when he stopped and continued his examination of the shore and channel, occupying a short time. He started to return, and had proceeded only a short distance, when two gunboats were discovered coming round the point, under full head of steam, as if giving chase. About this time two companies of our cavalry had passed our boats on the Missouri shore, and were fired at from the rebel boats, when Flag-Officer FOOTE turned the head of the *Essex* down stream and started after the rebels with all the steam he could carry. The rebels did not like this manœuvre, and were not long in changing their course, and making for a haven of safety under the high bluffs around the point; but, before they reached their hiding-place, a couple of bow-guns of the *Essex* perceptibly quickened their movements. One or two shots were fired at the *Essex* from the land batteries at Columbus, which fell two or three hundred yards short. Our boats returned at night without further incident. The Flag-Officer and Engineer are highly satisfied with the reconnoissance.

The projected movement from this point on the enemy has thrown every one, citizen as well as soldier, into a perfect furor of excitement. Undoubtedly plans on a large scale have been perfected for a stupendous blow, and the Western troops, particularly those of Illinois, will for the first time meet the enemy on a fair field. At Belmont they had to cope with four times their strength, but, if they have anything like a fair show in the coming struggle, they will add a new instre to the fame won on that sanguinary field.

The telegraph has announced that the probable destination is Nashville, Tenn. Whether it be that place, Bowling Green, or any other rebel stronghold, you may be sure that Columbus will in the end be the place where the heaviest blows are to be struck. It may be delayed a month, and nothing done for a time but heavy reconnoissances; yet the Sabastopol of the Mississippi River is where the conflict will be the bloodiest, and will probably decide the fate of the country. The time has evidently arrived when the Western troops will take the field in earnest, and, if no unforeseen circumstances occur, will be in active operation from this time on. Although not armed as they should be, yet the troops are anxious to commence the work before them.

It is idle to speculate about the plans and routes of the different columns, as probably no one, except Gens. MCCLELLAN, HALLECK and GRANT, has been let into the secret. The plans may and undoubtedly will be changed as the campaign progresses; but with the exception of short intervals, if the rainy season now approaching does not make it impossible to move troops, the Confederates will be pursued until subdued, or the Unionists beaten in disgrace from the field. Unlooked-for complications may force Gen. HALLECK into a different attitude; but, unless something now below the surface shall arise, I am sure the determination is to make a vigorous and short campaign.

Southern Illinois, since the war broke out, has been infested with smugglers, maranders and thieves, most of whom have crossed over the river from Missouri. The thieving and smuggling had become so common that Capt. STEWART, who is well acquainted with every foot of ground in Southern Illinois and Southern Missouri, with his cavalry company, was sent up country to correct the evil if possible. They have just returned after an absence of two weeks, and have traversed the country as far up as the Big Muddy, some fifty miles, and west of the Illinois Central Railroad track to the Mississippi River. They have made several arrests, dispersed small gangs of smugglers and horse-thieves, and by their summary proceedings have awed these petty scoundrels into subjection to the laws. This company is temporarily attached, and is Company A of the cavalry in MCCLERNAND'S Brigade.

The four companies of the Eighth Illinois, under Maj. POST, and four companies of the Eleventh Illinois, under Lieut.-Col. RANSOM, who went out from Bird's Point yesterday to support two cavalry companies who were down as far as Lucas Bend, and were fired on by a rebel gunboat, intercepted them on their return at Norfolk. The whole party returned late in the day, bringing in a secesh Captain whom they had run down. The battalion of infantry which went in the direction of Charleston, in search of LOCKWOOD'S secesh cavalry from Columbus, returned to-day. They were fired on from an ambush, and had four men killed and ten wounded. The men killed are reported to have belonged to the Tenth Iowa. Their names I could not get.

Maj. C. J. SELLON, of the Twenty-eighth Illinois, resigned his commission on Monday on account of deafness. He has been connected with the Press of Illinois for 19 years, and editorially connected with the Springfield *Journal* for the last year. Lieut.-Col. L. H. WATERS, of the same regiment, also resigned, and both gentlemen leave the regiment with the regrets and kind regards of the men.

JOHN H. KINZIE, Jr., of Chicago, son of Paymaster KINZIE, U. S. A., has been appointed third master in the gunboat service and assigned to the *Mound City*.

Capt. E. S. MCCOOK, of the Thirty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, wishes to return the thanks of the regiment to Miss BARBEE and the children of her school. Mrs. L. E. Parsons, Mrs. Ezra Baldwin, Mrs. H. L. Baldwin, and Mrs. R. G. Parks, of Peru, Ill., for many useful articles for the regimental hospital.

It has been raining hard all day, which has made the streets almost impassable.

A dispatch from Paducah, to-day, says that the gunboat *Conestoga* had gone to Cave-in Rock, to protect some troops who are getting ont stone for Fort Cairo, as they were threatened by some secesh cavalry at Caseyville, Ky., opposite. Cave-in Rock is some ways above Paducah, in Illinois, on the Ohio River.

THE LATE AFFAIR AT PORT ROYAL.

Official Reports of Commodore Dupont and Commander Rogers—The Excellent Conduct of our Troops—High Compliment to Gen. Stevens—Effective Aid Rendered by the Signal Corps.

COMMODORE DUPONT'S REPORT.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, Jan. 4, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that the attention of Gen. SHERMAN and myself has been drawn for some time past to the design of the enemy to shut up our troops in Port Royal Island, by placing obstructions in Coosaw River and Whale Branch; by constructing batteries at Port Royal Ferry, at Seabrook, and at or near Boyd's Creek; and by accumulating men in this vicinity in such a manner as to be able to throw a force of twenty-five hundred or three thousand troops upon any of these points at a short notice.

In a confidential communication of the 28th ult. the General informed me that the time had arrived for arresting peremptorily the designs of the enemy, and for doing it in such a manner as would serve a subsequent purpose; and he requested me to furnish my quota of the force to be employed in the combined operation.

The plan of conduct having been fully determined in several conferences between the Commanders-in-Chief and the heads of the expedition, and the first day of the new year having been selected for the time of attack, I appointed Commander C. R. P. RODGERS to the command of the naval forces, consisting of the gunboat *Ottawa*, Lieut. Commanding STEVENS; *Pembina*, Lieut. Commanding BANKHEAD, and the four armed boats of his ship, carrying howitzers, under the charge of Lieuts. URSHUR, LUCAS and IAWIN, and Acting-Master KEMPFF, all of which were to enter the Coosaw by Beaufort River; and of the gunboat *Seneca*, Lieut. Commanding AMMEN, and the tugboat *Ellen*, Acting-Master Commanding BUDD, both of which were to move up Beaufort River, and approach the batteries at Seabrook and Port Royal Ferry by the Whale Branch. The armed tug *C. B. Hale*, Acting-Master FOSTER, under the command of Lieut. BARNES, was afterwards dispatched to Commander RODGERS.

The part assigned to the naval force was to protect the landing of the troops at Haywood's plantation, (the first point of debarkation,) to cover the route of the advancing column and the second point of debarkation, and to assail the batteries on their front.

I refer you with pleasure to the official reports for the occurrences of the day, and I have only to add that from the note of Brig.-Gen. STEVENS, (a copy of which accompanies this report,) and from various other sources, I learn that the naval part of the expedition was conducted by Commander RODGERS with the highest skill and ability. I have the honor to transmit herewith his detailed report, which the Department will read with pleasure.

Respectfully, &c. S. F. DUPONT.

COMMANDER RODGERS' REPORT.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP WABASH,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., Jan. 3, 1862.

SIR: I reached Beaufort at noon on the 21st of December with the gunboats *Ottawa*, Lieut. Commd'g STEVENS, and *Pembina*, Lieut. Cunmd'g BANKHEAD, and the four large boats of this ship, each carrying a 12-pound howitzer, under Lients. URSHUR, LUCAS and IAWIN, and acting-Master KEMPFF. At sunset, Lieut. BARNES, of this ship, joined me with the armed steamer *E. B. Hale*, Acting-Master Comm'd'g FOSTER.

In order that no intimation might be given to the enemy of our approach, these vessels remained at Beaufort until after dark, when they ascended the river to a point about two miles from the Coosaw, where we anchored to await daylight.

At four the next morning I moved on with the launches, and at daylight joined Gen. STEVENS, at the head of his column, at the appointed place of rendezvous.

The troops having all embarked, we crossed the Coosaw, and at 8 A. M. the first detachment of volunteers landed, under cover of our boat guns, at Haywood's plantation, and with them went the two light howitzers of the *Wabash*, to serve as a section of light artillery, under Lieut. IAWIN, of the ship.

At sunrise, Lieut.-Commanding STEVENS succeeded in getting the *Ottawa* through the difficult passage at the "Brick Yard," and in joining me in front of the column. The *Pembina* and *E. B. Hale* arriving shortly afterward, we proceeded to the next landing, at ADAMS' plantation, where the remaining troops were ordered to disembark.

In our way up we threw a few shells into what seemed an outpost of the enemy, near a long embankment.

Anchoring the gunboat at 10 o'clock, so as to cover the route of the advancing column, and the second point of debarkation, where also our launches were stationed, I went up in the *Hale* to within range of the battery at Port Royal Ferry, at which Lieut. BARNES threw a few shot and shell, dislodging a body of troops stationed in the adjoining field, but eliciting no response from the battery.

At 1:30 P. M., Gen. STEVENS being ready to move, the gunboats shelled the woods in front of his skirmishers, and then advancing we threw a rapid fire into the fort at Port Royal Ferry, and anchored in front of it at 2:40 P. M., the *Ottawa* passing between the heads of the two causeways. The enemy had succeeded in taking off all their guns save one, but I could not learn whether any except field guns had been removed on the day of the attack. We found a quantity of 8-inch shells and 30-pounder rifled shells in the magazines.

At 2½ o'clock the *Seneca*, Lieut. Commanding AMMEN, and the *Ellen*, Master Commanding BUDD, (the other vessels which you had placed under my orders,) having passed from Broad River through Whale Branch, came within signal distance, and their commanders came on board the *Ottawa*, having assisted in the destruction of the works at Seabrook, but their vessels were prevented by the lowness of the tide from joining me. The *Ellen* came up at 8 o'clock, and the *Seneca* the next morning. Immediately after the *Ottawa* had anchored, the ferry was reopened, and the Pennsylvania Roundheads passed over and occupied the fort, where they were joined about 4 o'clock, by Gen. STEVENS' advance guard. The enemy appearing in force and in line of battle upon the right of our troops at 4½ o'clock, the *Ottawa* moved down the river a short distance with the *Pembina*, and opened fire with 11-inch and Parrott guns, their shells falling among the enemy's troops with great effect, driving them into the woods, and clearing the flank of our column, where the skirmishers had been engaged, and the enemy had opened fire from a field battery of several pieces.

Soon after sunset we ceased firing for a while, and the enemy sent a flag of truce to one of our advanced posts, to ask permission to carry off their killed and wounded. Just then the gunboats reopened, and before Gen. STEVENS' messenger could convey his reply, that the firing should cease for an hour, to enable the enemy to carry off their wounded, the officer who had brought the flag had galloped off. At sunset I sended our heavy howitzers, directing Lieut. UPSHUR to place it in battery with the guns already on shore, under Lieut. IAWIN; there being no artillery with the Brigade but that of the *Wabash*. At the same time, Lieut. LUCE, with the second launch and its rifled gun, and Lieut. BARNES, with the *Hale*, were sent to the lower landing, to protect the boats and steamer in which our troops had crossed, and to superintend their removal to the ferry, which was accomplished about midnight.

At sunrise we remarked our boat-guns.

As 9:30 on the morning of the 2d, the enemy again appearing in the wood, we opened a hot fire of shot and shells from *Ottawa*, *Seneca*, *Pembina*, *Ellen* and *Hale*, and after firing briskly for a time, slackened fire, so as to drop a shot or shell into the woods about once a minute.

At 9:40 our troops began to recross the ferry, and were all over by noon; our field guns having been landed, at the request of Gen. STEVENS, to cover the rear of the returning column.

The enemy made no further demonstration. The scows which had been used in crossing were taken to our vessels, to be towed to Beaufort, and at two P. M. we got under way and moved down the Coosaw to a point near the Beaufort River, where we were compelled to wait for the morning's tide to pass through the "Brick Yard" Channel.

I beg leave to express to you the great satisfaction I found in co-operating with Gen. STEVENS, and my admiration of the skillful manner in which he handled his troops and made his combinations. About 2,500 of our volunteers crossed the Coosaw. Their conduct and bearing were excellent.

I have to thank the commanding officers of vessels for the skillful and prompt support they gave me. The manner in which their guns were served and their vessels handled, under very difficult circumstances, shows the highest professional merit.

The manner in which the boat and field guns of the *Wabash* were managed by the officers in charge of them did those officers much credit.

Lieut.-Commanding AMMEN will make a separate report of the services of the *Seneca* and *Ellen*, at Seabrook, before I met him at half-past two on New-Year's day. It is unnecessary for me to say to you that his work was thoroughly done.

The channel of the Coosaw is so narrow, and so shallow in many parts, that it does not afford a vessel room to turn by the ordinary methods, and our gunboats were consequently very often aground; but so admirably are they adapted to this kind of service, that we never felt any solicitude for their safety.

Lieut. CROSWELL, a signal officer of the army, was directed to report to me for duty, and furnished me with the means of constantly communicating with Gen. STEVENS with a facility and rapidity unknown to the naval service. I take this opportunity of recommending that the code of signals invented by Major MYER be at once introduced into the navy. I have the honor to be, &c.,

C. R. P. RODGERS, Commandr.

Flag-Officer S. F. DUPONT, commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM GEN. STEVENS.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND BRIGADE, E. C.,
BEAUFORT, S. C., Jan. 3, 1861.

MY DEAR COMMODORE: I would do great injustice to my own feelings did I fail to express my satisfaction and delight with the recent co-operation of the command of Capt. RODGERS, in our celebration of New-Year's day.

Whether regard be had to the beautiful working of the gunboats in the narrow channel of Port Royal, the thorough concert of action established through the signal officers, or the masterly handling of the guns against the enemy, nothing remained to be desired.

Such a co-operation tends to elevate and inspirit both services, and augurs everything propitious for the welfare of our cause in this quarter of the country.

Truly, your friend,

ISAAC I. STEVENS, Brig.-Gen. Com'g.

Commodore S. F. DUPONT, Commanding Squadron, Port Royal.

AFFAIRS AT HATTERAS INLET.

Bad Condition of the Men—Waiting for the Rebels—The Relief Sent to the Loyal North Carolinians, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HATTERAS INLET, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 9, 1862.

Nothing but the most consummate skill and wisdom can keep the troops here from utter demoralization. This is true, especially in the case of the New-York Ninth. This body of men have had a hard campaign here during a very sickly Summer season, and now are kept here contrary to the advice and protest of their medical staff, who have urged their removal on purely sanitary grounds. The regiment is disheartened and disgusted. They work like slaves, and are willing to do all that is just and right, obeying implicitly their superiors, but reserving their wrath till the day of wrath comes, and they are mustered out of service, when somebody will be held by them in derision and utter contempt, and, to a great degree, responsible for their loss of health, enterprise and efficiency, as well as the death of too many of their brave comrades. Many of these soldiers are scholars, and some of them may make statesmen, whose wrath in the counsels of the nation may be known and appreciated, and they may have their say when the character of certain persons may be brought up to the public for their favor and support. The country never has, never can, and never will prosper, without the exercise of justice among those who are arrayed to defend its honor and integrity; and where it may be asked, is the wisdom or the justice of confining a large and valuable body of volunteer Americans—Freedom's soldiers—on a barren and sickly sand-bar, for a period so long as to deprive them of almost every element of efficiency, especially their health, and that love which it is necessary to have for Generals commanding them? The act itself is regarded by them, in the keenest sense, an *injustice*.

Gen. WILLIAMS, although not having the affections of the troops, has their confidence as an accomplished military scholar, whose extensive acquaintance with the art of war, as practiced by ancient and modern nations, renders him in their estimation, at times, not only extreme, but whimsical in his notions of accomplishing wonders by following the plans and suggestions of men who controlled abject machines, and not American volunteers of this enlightened, Young American, Nineteenth century. One thing is certain. If hard labor, incessant military preparations, and the exercise of despotism, that so-called great virtue in war—if these will save Hatteras, there is no danger of the rebels ever taking the General and his command to Richmond.

We have been ready for any attack the rebels would see fit to make, and waiting anxiously for their appearance, now at least two weeks; but they have not once made their appearance. Should they ever attack us here, (a matter extremely doubtful,) they will not find us asleep. We have now a considerable naval force in the Inlet and Sound, with more expected every moment.

Col. HAWKINS has been absent for some time back. He was expected on the *Spaulding*, which has arrived with his appointment as Brigadier-General, which, it has been generally reported among army officers, he was about to receive, with a view to his taking command of a brigade attached to one of the expeditions now fitting out, but he has not arrived yet. He is to come here on one of the gunboats, and it is said, has orders from Gen. WOOL for the instant removal of his regiment from this place, which they will gladly leave, but never cease to abhor.

In case the Ninth is not removed very soon, one of its members proposes the following plan of operations for the Winter, not as a threat, but as an act of pure humanity, an act which will be a blessing to the present disturbed condition of the country, and the world in general.

He proposes that we establish throughout these extensive and fertile sand-hills a military dictatorship, not any of your limited monarchies or constitutional monarchies, or republics, or empires; nothing of the kind, but a despotism of the most approved style; a new model of government, worthy an advanced and enlightened people. One officer is to be made dictator, another prime minister, another commanding general, and another something else, till the whole circumlocution of offices are filled. The present Governor is to be transported to Coney Island, together with all his subjects. Hatteras is to be declared a port of entry; no matter which, considering the safety of navigation in these quarters, and the serenity of these waters, together with the healthiness of the climate, must afford advantages to merchant traders allowed and extended by no other port of entry on this Continent. There is to be free emigration from all parts of the world, of those only who are willing to become fixed residents, as the Government will expect by this means to develop the rich agricultural and mineral resources of these inviting and rich sand banks, and thus likewise secure its own strength, support and permanency. Having established our Government, and put into working order its entire machinery, we shall then send our ministers plenipotentiary to the Governments respectively of the North and the South, with instructions to appear before these august powers, with an invitation to unite their fortunes with us, and thus end their present troubles. This step on their part would end forever all discord between them, as we—anxious to extend neither Slavery or freedom, but rather an approved despotism, a style of government superior to either—would thus bring both parties to a common bond of peace, prosperity and happiness.

We will send ministers to European Powers, but none to England—for we shall declare war with that proud and arrogant Government, and assert our supremacy of the seas: a matter easily to be accomplished by our combined tribes, known respectively as the Mosquito, the Sand Bug, the Fever and Ague, the Chills, the Fevers—typhoid, intermittent, &c. Then we have our gallant fleet in our inlets, commanded by men who never allow an enemy in their sight without the smell of powder and the noise of cannon. With such forces, we mean to defy that old Powar—yea, reduce her to her proper *status* among the nations. We shall dictate terms to Spain—which, if she refuse, shall cause her to be swept from this side of the world. Thus shall we do, and greater things than these, at once exalting Hatteras in the honor and estimation of the world—but especially in the minds of the medical staff of the Ninth, who now have so poor an opinion of the climate, location or soil, as being either adapted to health, wealth or happiness.

The condition of the inhabitants is greatly improved since the arrival of the aid given by the people of New-York. In the distribution of the supplies, impositions have been practiced in some instances, as is always the case in any extensive benevolent operations; but, as a general thing, the object to be accomplished has been successful.

The Provisional Government, reported to have been instituted here, has turned out, what it was at its start, a mere farce. It was simply a move to get somebody into Congress. There is no governing power here but the sword wielded by Gen. THOMAS WILLIAMS in the name of the Government of the Union.

During the past two weeks, we have had considerable rain, cold and strong wind—which, together with unusual fatigue duties, causing men to work in wet, swampy places, cutting out and carrying sods to line a fortification of great extent, has caused a greater amount of sickness in the regiments than usual; and especially in the case of the New-York Ninth, who are already crippled with complaints borrowed from the past sickly Summer. Many of these are complaining now of rheumatism. The weather now is fine, the sun warm, and the air pleasant and bracing.

In my next, I shall have greater things to report—so they say. C.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

THE SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

The *National Telegraph*, a weekly paper published at Clarksburgh, Harrison County, Virginia, and edited by a refugee from Eastern Tennessee, makes the following interesting *expose* of the state of affairs in that section:

"We remained in Tennessee until that State had, through this reign of terror, voted herself out of the Union, when there was, most undoubtedly, a large majority of the people of that State who were, at their hearts, loyal to the Government. We talked with hundreds, and told them that we intended removing to some of the loyal States; these applauded us, and told us that if they had any opportunity they would do the same thing. These were generally men of substance, too, who owned large real estates and numbers of slaves. They informed us that they intended to stay and keep silent, and take care of their property, if possible; but that, if any opportunity offered, they would gladly return to their allegiance.

You may wonder how it was that a majority of Union men could be ruled by a minority of Disunionists. This is easy to be accounted for. From the time that the Southern wing seceded from the Charleston Convention, the Disunionists began to organize rapidly throughout all the Southern States. They knew that they had arranged a programme that would secure the election of a Republican candidate, and they knew that that would be their time to strike, because of the bad odor in which the whole Republican Party was in the South. The Knights of the Golden Circle established themselves throughout the Slave States, and wielded a potent influence in this work of treason. The Slaveholding States, with but two or three exceptions, were under the control of disunion Governors, the arms of each State were managed by Disunionists, and thus the organization was thorough. The Union men generally being of the quiet, unobtrusive class, were unorganized, consequently not in a condition to contend successfully with the thoroughly drilled Disunionists, though

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 13, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE KING OF THE COMMONS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Committees of the New-York, Boston and Philadelphia Bankers had an interview on Saturday evening with Secretary CHASE and the Finance Committees of the two Houses of Congress, and submitted their propositions for meeting the financial wants of the Government. These propositions will be found in our Washington dispatches. Our correspondent intimates that they are unsatisfactory to Secretary CHASE.

One of the principal motives of the rebels in lining the Virginia shore of the Lower Potomac with their batteries, was the hope that they would be able to prevent the passage down of the new steam frigate *Pensacola*, built at the Washington Navy-yard, and only recently finished. It will be seen by our Washington dispatches that they have failed in their intentions. On Saturday morning the *Pensacola* proceeded down to Indian Head, twenty-seven miles from Washington, where she remained until early yesterday morning, and then proceeded to run the gauntlet of batteries, which she did in perfect safety, although twenty-two shots were fired at her. She has carried to sea a very heavy armament, and is in every way prepared for hostile service. Her destination is not stated, but she will probably act in conjunction with the expedition under Gen. BURNSIDE.

The Burnside Expedition, we learn, has arrived at its rendezvous at Hampton Roads, and will doubtless soon make its mark among the rebels. All speculation as to the particular point at which it is aimed will soon be set at rest—whether it is to proceed to New-Orleans, Mobile, Norfolk or Richmond. At either of these places it will probably be equally welcome.

No further movement of the Great Mississippi Expedition appears to have been made since Friday. A foretaste of the work in prospect was had on Saturday morning, however, in an engagement between three rebel and two National gunboats. The rebel craft came up from Columbus and attacked the *Essex* and *St. Louis*, lying off Fort Jefferson, but after a short engagement, were glad to haul off, and retreated to Columbus, pursued nearly the entire distance by the National gunboats. Deserters from Columbus represent that great alarm exists there, in consequence of the formidable preparations up the river.

An order was received in Boston on Monday for the disbarkation of the troops belonging to Gen. BUTLER'S expedition, who were on board the *Constitution*. This order was, on Saturday, countermanded, and the steamer was ordered to proceed at once to Fortress Monroe with the troops and stores, there to await further orders. It is expected that she will sail to-day.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe are to Friday afternoon. A steamer had arrived from Hatteras Inlet, and reported the troops there all well. They had not been troubled by the rebels since the 5th of December. A number of contrabands had arrived there from the mainland and from Roanoke Island, at which latter place the rebels were engaged in erecting strong fortifications, in anticipation of the appearance of Gen. BURNSIDE'S expedition in Pamlico Sound, for operations in the direction of Norfolk. Great preparations were being made at that city for defence. The French steamer *Catinet* went up to Norfolk from Old Point on Friday with dispatches for the French Consul.

Intelligence is received, from reliable sources, that the second invasion of Eastern Kentucky by the rebels has ended still more disgracefully for them than the first, and that HUMPHREY MARSHALL, from whom the rebels expected so much, has failed signally in establishing his reputation as a military leader. On Monday last, it appears, Col. GARFIELD, in command of the National forces, had advanced up the Big Sandy River as far as Painesville, seven miles from the rebel camp, when he was met by a flag of truce from MARSHALL, who wished to know if matters could not be arranged without a fight. Col. GARFIELD, however, had no arrangement to offer but a fight, or an unconditional surrender of the rebel forces. Whereupon MARSHALL addressed his men, and gave them the choice of scattering or surrendering, and they concluded to scatter, after burning all their wagons, tents, camp equipege, &c. Nothing was taken away by the rebels but their cannon, which were expected to be captured by Col. GARFIELD'S cavalry, which went immediately in pursuit.

There appears to be little likelihood that a battle will occur immediately, between the National forces under Gen. SCHOEPF, and the rebels under ZOLLICOFFER, near Somerset. The latter will not move out of his intrenchments, and Gen. SCHOEPF is not sufficiently strong to attack the rebels in their stronghold with good prospect of success. ZOLLICOFFER'S position has been formidably taken. Selecting the mountainous region, on both sides of the Cumberland River, where its course veers from due south to due west, he has occupied the principal hills, commanding all approaches by the river from both directions, as well as through the valleys of White Oak Creek, on the north side, and Meadow Creek on the south. Some idea may be formed of the topography of the country, when we state that the hills, although immediately upon the banks, rise to an altitude of three hundred, three hundred and fifty, and four hundred feet above the level of the river. His forces, on the north side of the Cumberland, consist of six regiments, stationed on a height four hundred feet above the river, commanding the approach from both directions; and, on the south side, of four regiments, commanding the valley of Meadow Creek; and a depression through the hills from the south, about one mile west of Mill Spring.

The rebel Gen. JACKSON, it appears, has not gone to attack Gen. KELLY'S army at Romney, but is contenting himself with committing depredations in and around Bath, some distance below Hancock, in the direction of Winchester, to which point he probably intends to retire, devastating the country as he goes. The defeat of the rebels at Blue's Gap, the other day, has most likely had something to do with changing JACKSON'S programme.

Advices from Port Royal two days later are received by the steam-transport *Ocean Queen*, which arrived at this port, Saturday, with a freight of Sea Island cotton. Nothing of importance had occurred in the vicinity. A heavy firing had been heard in the direction of Tybee Island, but the cause of it was unknown.

Adjutant-General SCHOULER, of Massachusetts, has received a letter from Capt. BOWMAN, of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, now confined as a prisoner of war at Richmond. He says Mr. FAULKNER had visited the prison twice since his return from Fort Warren, and spoke highly of the treatment he received there.

Secretary SEWARD, we learn by a dispatch from Portland, has telegraphed permission to the British authorities to land troops at that city, and transport them thence to Canada or elsewhere.

GENERAL NEWS.

The State Treasury difficulty was, on Saturday, settled by Judge PECKHAM at Albany, before whom Mr. LEWIS brought the case for adjudication. Mr. DORSHEIMER was ordered to deliver the books and papers of the office immediately to Mr. LEWIS.

In a collision on the Michigan Central Railroad on Wednesday last, Judge WM. T. BARON, of the Probate Court, in Chicago, met death in a most remarkable manner. He was among the passengers on an accommodation train which was overtaken by an express train near Hyde Park, and with the rest of the passengers in a rear car rushed forward to get out of danger. Just as he got on the platform of the car, the collision occurred. The force of the collision drove the platform of the passenger car under that of the baggage car, so that, by some means, Judge BARON'S body was drawn beneath the platform of the latter, where it stuck fast, while *his head was cut smoothly off and hurled along upon the snow!* Both hands were also cut off just above the wrists, one of which was found only after a long search. When the head was picked up, the eyes were open, and every expression of the face was as natural as when in life.

Maj. SPRAGUE, of Albany, has received a letter from a prisoner in Fort Lafayette, informing him that his property down South has been confiscated by the rebels.

The St. Louis papers publish in detail the findings in the case of several officers tried by Court-martial. Maj. CHARLES W. ANDERSON, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, was acquitted of "all and every part of the charges and specifications," and private SAMUEL CUSTER, of the Fourth Iowa Volunteers, found guilty of neglect of duty, was sentenced "to hard labor for thirty days, in charge of a guard, and to have seven dollars of his pay stopped."

The Norfolk *Day Book* states that Mr. WILLIAM H. HURLBERT, who has been confined in Richmond since June last, has been released by order of Gov. LETCHER.

Just before the vessels composing the Burnside Expedition left Annapolis, EDWARD P. H. HAGAN and CHARLES E. ELLWOOD, minors, belonging to the D'Epeneuil Zouaves, were discharged, on a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Hon. S. M. J. COCHRANE, Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

The Stock Market continued much excited, in the upward direction, on Saturday, New-York Central reaching 83¾ ₩ cent., the highest since the political troubles began last year. The Western Shares were also active, at higher figures. Later in the day the market reached ¾@1 ₩ cent., the effect of heavy realizations at the Stock Exchange Board. The price of Gold gave way at one time to 102@102¼ ₩ cent., finally closing 102¾@103 @ cent. Exchange on London fell to 113¼@114. There is much anxiety felt for the action of Congress on the United States Treasury Note bill. Should the new currency be made strictly uniform and essentially National by the stamp of *legal tender*, the measure will be generally received with satisfaction, especially if followed by ample taxation for paying the interest, and gradually sinking the principal of the Public Stocks into which the United States notes are made fundable.

The transactions in Flour, on Saturday, were less extensive, though no important alterations occurred in prices. The decline in Foreign Exchange was discouraging to export buyers. Wheat was in more request, and was very firm. Corn was steady, but not active. Rye was freely purchased, as were also Spices, Tallow, Fire-Crackers, and the principal kinds of Provisions. Cotton was depressed and cheaper. Whisky dull, lower and unsettled. Groceries, Metals and Naval Stores attracted less attention. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY AND THE TRANSIT OF BRITISH TROOPS.—We have no means of knowing what truth there may be in the dispatch of yesterday from Portland, announcing that Mr. SEWARD has telegraphed permission for the British troops lately sent out to be landed at that port and "conveyed to Canada or elsewhere." If, however, this international courtesy has its origin in any supposed impossibility or exaggerated difficulty of dispatching troops to Canada, in the Winter, without going through United States territory, it is a mistake.

There is no material necessity for our offering the British troops transit across United States territory. They can, with perfect facility, reach Canada through the British provinces, without for a moment setting foot on our soil. The London papers, with their wonted ignorance, have represented the marching of troops from New-Brunswick into Canada as attended with insuperable, or almost insuperable difficulty. To read the *Times*, the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and most of their cotemporaries, one would imagine that the passage between St. John and Quebec was as perilous as an arctic expedition. The *Times* actually says, "the worst of the Guards' difficulties is that they have a Canadian Winter between them and their enemy." Let the insolence of the remark pass, but it is unfounded in fact. There are excellent roads between the respective Provinces, and settlements along the whole way. Both by the Kempt and Temiscouata routes, it is easy to transport troops into Canada from below—the chief difference between them being that one runs close to the American frontier, the other nearer to the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is but three weeks ago that a detachment of Sappers and Miners proceeded from Halifax to Quebec, and the Provincials who know the country did not consider it a very extraordinary thing that they should have performed the journey in about ten days, aided by the railway facilities which now exist at each end of the route, and which shorten the march by nearly one-half. Neither the Guards nor any other portion of the forces which Great Britain is now sending out would have any difficulty in repeating this now common experiment. Winter rather adds to the facility of transit across the Provinces, giving excellent hard roads, on which the long Canadian sleds run with perfect ease. To be sure it will be somewhat expensive, should England hold to sending to Canada the masses of troops designated for that end. Winter traveling costs, however well-disposed the people of the country traversed may be. Without doubt, it would be a far more economical and far more expeditious mode of carrying the red-coats to Canada that they should step from the transports at Portland into the cars of the Grand Trunk, and thence direct across Maine to Montreal. But it can hardly be expected that we are to be seized with the desire to lighten Mr. GLADSTONE'S next budget.

If Mr. SEWARD, therefore, has really sent to Portland this proffer of accommodation, it can only be with a view to show in a shining example—in which every interested motive is out of the question—how entirely the American Government is animated, not only with a perfectly friendly spirit toward Great Britain, but with a pure and exalted international courtesy.

Crisis of the Treasury.

It is greatly to be desired that the questions of Finance pending at Washington should be promptly determined. The *Ways* of conducting the Treasury, under the recent suspension of Specie payments at Bank, are immediately necessary—pressingly so—if the Public Finances are not to fall into utter confusion. The *Means* for making such *Ways* easy and creditable are in one sense doubly important, but demand no crude or very hasty adjustment. A simple resolution that Congress *will*, at an early day, from the highest sense of public duty and pursuant to the known readiness of this whole loyal People to bear the burden, *impose all-sufficient taxes* to support the National credit, so as to render the Public Stocks created and to be created by the Loan Bills of Congress, not only negotiable, but every way desirable above all other income securities, would be sufficient, for the moment, to give direction to the preliminary question of Currency. Whatever shape or forms this question may be made to assume, to relieve the existing and painfully growing suspense, whether Exchequer Bills, as proposed by some banking authorities, having a few years to run, and bearing a moderate rate of interest, or United States Treasury Notes, to be made a legal tender, not alone for the convenience of the Treasury, in the absence of Specie payments at Bank, but in all the transactions of business between the People of the different States and of the same State, they will all undoubtedly be made fundable into the Public Stocks of the United States. The point therefore to be determined, and that we hope speedily, is the most practical form of Treasury Currency.

The Committee of Ways and Means in the House have prepared a Bill for $150,000,000 United States Treasury Notes, including the $50,000,000 already authorized. They are to be made a legal tender. The authority to do so, under the Constitution, is said to have been sanctioned by the Attorney-General. His opinion, we are aware, is not conclusive, but it has the sanction of other high legal authorities, and the measure would have the willing consent of a vast majority of the People of the loyal States, who desire to see the sovereign power of this Government asserted and exercised in every practical way through the present crisis of its own existence and Federal compactness. It is not essential to claim that it is the only measure which might be adopted for the conduct of the Treasury and the relief of the Banks of the country from the legal disabilities of suspension. No one, who aims to solve the present difficulty, ought to be either bigoted or exclusive in his views on the subject. We should as soon think of indorsing or stimulating a factious opposition to this particular plan of Treasury currency, as to say that it is the only plan, and that all financial wisdom will die with it. But the measure has taken shape. It is ready for Congressional action. The people are already in advance both of Bank Committees who discuss, and Congressional Committees who deliberate upon the most immediate ways of prosecuting the War without further Treasury embarrassement. We believe their hearty wish is to have this or some equally feasible currency *at once* adopted.

The Secretary and the Finance Committees of the two Houses, are reported to have been invited to a Convention of Bank delegates to hear their objections to a United States Treasury currency, and their plans in substitution. We have no time, at present, to discuss these plans at length, and no disposition, certainly, to question the motives which may have dictated the movement. They are said to look to the easier negotiation of the public Stocks, by removing all limit to their price. This is directly at variance with the recent recommendation of the Secretary, that Congress, in fixing the rate of interest, should limit the price of sale. But let that pass. Mr. CHASE may be at fault in this respect. A good many money-lenders hold that he certainly is so. The Banks, however, in making this suggestion, accompany it with no assurance that they are ready to become purchasers of the new Stocks, out-and-out, at any price. It is probable they ought not to go further in this direction than they have already gone with a commendable degree of liberality. They only venture, therefore, to say that if the Government will do away with the whole machinery of the Sub-Treasury, and commit the whole deposits and disbursements of the General Treasury to their management, they might be able to make liberal advances, (in their own paper currency of course,) upon the new Stocks, subject to sale at the best price the market may afford. Their first aim appears to be to dissuade the Government from issuing a National Currency. Their second, to do away with the superfluous machinery of the Sub-Treasury in dispensing to the Government their own Currency. The last point would not be especially obnoxious to New-York and New-England, where the Bank Note Circulation is either secured by the best class of Public Stocks at Albany, or by old, well-directed and *bona fide* Bank Capital, as throughout the New-England States. But the restoration of the State Bank Deposit system could be made neither partial nor local. It would have to run throughout the whole country—not indiscriminately, perhaps, but wherever Banks claiming to be sound were ready to make advances on the Public Stocks of the United States, provided their own circulation be paid out to the army, navy, &c. If *all* had not recently suspended, or all were now prepared to resume Specie payments, the Sub-Treasury machinery might be dispensed with under the authority of the act of Aug. 6, 1861. But as a paper Currency must now be employed, the argument admits of doubt as between a score of State Currencies, to which no legal value could be given by Congress except under a specific pledge of the Public Stocks advanced upon, and the countersign of the Treasury upon each Note of Circulation, (and against this the voice of nearly all the Banks and Bank Superintendents in the country has been raised,) and a direct National issue of United States Treasury Notes.

But our present purpose is mainly to urge prompt action upon *some* feasible plan of Currency or Treasury relief. The people are ready to give it their support whatever it may be. The moneyed men of the country have not lost confidence in the Public Stocks already afloat. They are ready and able to take many more, backed by proper taxation; and with every class of the loyal community are no doubt as ready to give free circulation to whatever description of United States Treasury Notes, Exchequer Bills, or Three Year Bonds, made fundable into these Stocks, that may be deemed best in the wisdom of Congress and the Treasury.

Mr. Seward's Views on Canadian Annexation.

For the last six months the tone of the British Press towards Mr. SEWARD has been that of intense hostility. It seems to have been taken for granted that he was an enemy of England,—that his public course had been marked by hatred of English institutions, and by a special desire to humble her pride and break her power, and this feeling, it is perfectly apparent, has had very much to do with the extraordinary excitement which pervaded the Press and people of England in regard to the consequences of the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL on board the *Trent*. It was assumed that this *must* lead to war, because it was believed to be Mr. SEWARD'S determination to force the two countries into hostilities.

The special point usually urged against him has been his alleged purpose to annex Canada to the United States. Over and over again the *Saturday Review* has asserted that he was openly an advocate of this policy. It has denounced him week after week upon this assumption. The London *Times* has made the same assertions. Mr. RUSSELL, the *Times'* special correspondent, has repeatedly referred to Mr. SEWARD'S cherished purpose of conquering Canada and annexing it to the United States as a conceded thing, and has quoted it to explain various political acts which otherwise it would be difficult to understand. More than once Mr. RUSSELL has intimated that *empire* was the real object for which the maintenance of the Union was desired,—and that Mr. SEWARD aimed to preserve the Union only that he might, by means of its power, accomplish the conquest of Canada.

We have more than once called on the *Saturday Review* and the *Times* to point to some act, or some speech, or some writing of Mr. SEWARD'S life which could give countenance to this belief. We have never been able to elicit a response. It seems to be very much easier for the English journals to assume the truth of this most mischievous and injurious imputation than to prove it. We remember but one speech which can be quoted as giving it the slightest countenance. At St. Paul, in Minnesota, during the Presidential canvass of 1860, Mr. SEWARD, referring to the threatened disruption of the Union, expressed his belief that even if it should take place it could not be lasting;—and that *in the long run* it would be seen that we should *gain more territory on the North*, if our connection with Slavery were to be severed by secession, than we should lose on the South. This, certainly, is a very moderate statement of a speculative opinion—and falls very far short of the anti-English and hostile sentiment attributed to him on this subject. Yet we have been utterly unable to find any other indication of a belief or a wish on his part that Canada would ever become part of the American Union.

Fortunately, however, his sentiments on this point are not left to conjecture. Four years ago he put them upon record, in very clear and distinct form. It may be remembered that in the summer of 1857, Mr. SEWARD made a fishing excursion to Labrador, taking Canada in his way. He wrote a series of letters for the Albany *Evening Journal*, sketching his experiences and recording his impressions;—and from one of those letters we make the following extract in regard to the Political Future of Canada. It bears date Aug. 22, 1857:

> Dreamy existence is this living at sea in the Summer. Perhaps my meditations on the political destinies of the region around me may be as unsubstantial, but I will, nevertheless, confess and avow them: *Hitherto, in common with most of my countrymen, as I suppose, I have thought Canada—or, to speak more accurately, British America—a mere strip lying north of the United States, easily detachable from the parent State, but incapable of sustaining itself, and therefore ultimately, nay, right soon, to be taken on by the Federal Union, without materially changing or affecting its own condition or development.* I HAVE DROPPED THE OPINION, AS A NATIONAL CONCEIT. I see in British North America, stretching as it does across the continent, from the shores of Labrador and Newfoundland to the Pacific, and occupying a considerable belt of the temperate zone, traversed equally with the United States by the Lakes, and enjoying the magnificent shores of the St. Lawrence, with its thousands of islands in the River and Gulf, a region *grand enough for the seat of a great empire.* In its wheat-fields in the West, its broad ranges of the chase at the North, its inexhaustible lumber lands, the most extensive now remaining on the globe—its invaluable fisheries, and its yet undisturbed mineral deposits, I see the element of wealth. I find its inhabitants vigorous, hardy, energetic, perfected by the Protestant religion and British constitutional liberty. I find them jealous of the United States and of Great Britain, *as they ought to be;* and, therefore, when I look at their extent and resources, *I know they can neither be conquered by the former nor permanently held by the latter.* They will be independent, as they are already self-maintaining. Having happily escaped the curse of Slavery, they will never submit themselves to the dominion of slaveholders, which prevails in and determines the character of the United States. They will be a Russia behind the United States, which to them will be France and England. But they will be a Russia civilized and Protestant, and that will be a very different Russia from that which fills all Southern Europe with terror, *and by reason of that superiority they will be the more terrible to the dwellers in the Southern latitudes.*
>
> The policy of the United States is to propitiate and secure the allegiance of Canada while it is yet young and incurious of its future. But, on the other hand, the policy which the United States actually pursues is the infatuated one of rejecting and spurning vigorous, perennial and ever-growing Canada, while seeking to establish feeble States out of decaying Spanish provinces on the coast and in the islands of the Gulf of Mexico.
>
> I shall not live to see it, but the man is already born who will see the United States mourn over this stupendous folly, which is only preparing the way for ultimate danger and downfall. All Southern political stars must set, though many times they rise again with diminished splendor. But those which illuminate the Pole remain forever shining, forever increasing in splendor."

Nothing can be more distinct and unequivocal than this. It ought forever to dissipate the extraordinary hallucination under which the British and Canadian Press apparently labor in regard to Mr. SEWARD'S opinions on this subject. He declares his belief, in the most unmistakable terms, that Canada *can never be conquered by the United States*, and that it will eventually be a powerful independent State on our Northern border.

We commend this paragraph to Mr. RUSSELL'S attention, and venture to suggest to him the propriety of bringing it to the knowledge of his English readers. The general belief which he has done so much to confirm, that Mr. SEWARD has hostile designs upon Canada, has already very seriously impaired the friendly relations of England and the United States. We cannot believe that either he or the journal which he represents would intentionally perpetuate an error so full of peril to both countries and to the world at large.

Discord at Washington—The Herald on a New Track.

The *Herald* has no sooner lost one opportunity to make mischief, and precipitate the entire country into ruin, than it devotes itself to the creation of others. Its misrepresentations of Northern sentiment, and falsehoods as to the purposes of Mr. LINCOLN in assuming the Presidential office, did more than anything else to render possible the plans of the Southern conspirators lest Winter; and had it not been checked by a popular demonstration, it would have urged the surrender of the entire Union to its confederates in treason. Its efforts in this direction having failed, it turned them elsewhere. A war with England would bring that country into our domestic quarrels, as an ally with the *Herald's* Southern friends, and accordingly through the Summer and Fall the *Herald* devoted itself to inflaming the resentment of our transatlantic brethren, as it before inflamed the resentment of the South. Now there is this peculiarity about the *status* of the *Herald*. Where it is understood, it is utterly destitute of influence, insomuch that the men it assails are at once assured of popular confidence, and the measures it advocates are instantly killed. But at the South, distant and unenlightened, its lies pass for probabilities, and in England yet more distant, for absolute truths. So that, misled by its recklessness, the British public had come to believe the American people to be actuated by the bitterest impulses of hostility, only to be quieted by a war which the act of Commodore WILKES was designed to inaugurate. This result of the *Herald's* diabolical spirit of mischief-making and covert zeal in behalf of the rebel enterprise, was only balked by the wise and salutary readiness of our Government to make that concession to justice and English resentment, which must satisfy the British public how false were the representations of the *Herald*, and how really solicitous for peace is the great body of our people. The war-cloud which the *Herald* attempted to create having been dissipated, it is again compelled to find a new field for the exercise of its mischievous faculties.

Of its new programme we have a first installment in its issue of yesterday. It proposes now to show that the dissensions between the Executive and Legislature at Washington are becoming so fierce and irreconcilable as to threaten to neutralize all further efforts to subdue the rebellion. The moral of which is,—it is the drift of all the *Herald's* labors,—that it would be wise to suspend the war at once, and acknowledge the Southern rebellion. We are told that a certain majority of the Senate, and a probable majority of the House, are unfriendly to the "Government," and are "conspiring" to drive it to measures which involve its overthrow. Among such measures are an immediate advance upon the enemy, and an extinction of the rebellion, steps naturally distasteful to the *Herald*. It is worth while to notice the adroitness with which the Executive is made to stand for the Government, of which, constitutionally, Congress is the more powerful department; and how the organization of a Congressional opposition to the policy of the Administration is stigmatized as a conspiracy. The impression is carefully conveyed that all power is arrogated by the Cabinet; that any attempt to share it by the popular branch of the Government is factious and revolutionary. It is needless, of course, to say that the statement and the interpretation are alike fallacious. There never was a moment when all departments of the Government were so harmonious and so resolute in purpose to put a period to the rebellion. The idea that any considerable body of Congress is urging a military movement, fraught with all the hazards of Bull Run, is a slander, sufficiently obvious in the light of the fact, that the plan of the campaign, effective, brilliant and necessarily successful, which the Administration has been maturing since the disaster of July, is now known to be on the eve of realization, and needs no external pressure to hasten it. With equal patriotism, Congress, we have reason to believe, has approved the calm judgment with which Mr. SEWARD met and averted the danger of a foreign war; and at this moment, it is consummating bills in perfect unison with the financial recommendations of Secretary CHASE. There has been, as there always will be, rash talking, and individual explosions of discontent; and the House in one or two matters, has shown a jealousy of its perogatives, for which, we believe, there is no occasion, but which is a gratifying evidence that every limb of the body politic is in healthy and appropriate action, notwithstanding the allegations of JEFF. DAVIS and of the rebel Press, and of the London Press sympathetic with rebellion, to the contrary. But in all matters of vital moment no more perfect unity of action could be wished. There is no symptom whatever of that factious temper with which Congress is recklessly charged. And the assertion can nowhere be more offensive and embarrassing than to the President himself, who is falsely placed in the attitude of challenging a contest with the popular branch of the Government, by declining its advice, and insisting upon the unquestioned exercise of doubtful Constitutional powers, and the retention in office of ministers who have lost public confidence. Of these things President LINCOLN is not guilty, and yet in that light the *Herald* presents him to its readers.

This latest and most artful of the Satanic dodges will fare no better than its predecessors. Unfortunately for the *Herald* its prosperity is not dependent upon the credulity of Southern or European readers, but demands credit, where nothing coming from that source ever succeeds in obtaining it. The *Herald* is little read outside of New-York City, and here its diminished circulation is only maintained by its ingenuity in falsehood, and its successful forgery of statements that excite ridicule and provoke curiosity as to what new device it can produce to serve its friends in rebeldom, without again exposing itself to popular violence. No intelligent observer of the drift of political events at Washington, or of the course of Congressional action, can be persuaded of the existence of that danger of National dissolution which is presented him as the alternative of recognizing the independence of the South.

English and American Democracy.

It should be understood in England, as is always assumed here, that when our Press and people speak with bitterness of the English feeling and policy toward us in this struggle, they refer to but a portion of the British nation. Americans understand too well the position of the Liberal Party in England, to include them in their reproaches. They have watched with admiration and deep sympathy, the persevering efforts of a few leaders during many years, struggling against every kind of obloquy and the prejudices of caste, to enlarge the domain of popular rights. They have felt for the silent multitudes behind them, who through their mouthpieces, were protesting against the pride and oppression of the aristocracy. They have beheld and applauded the victories of peace gained by these noble men, more glorious than the most brilliant conquests won by the cannon and the bayonet. It is not too much to say that COBDEN and BRIGHT are names more familiar and more beloved, among the millions of America, than those of any European statesmen. Every intelligent American citizen sees that those men, and their great party of the middle and working classes in West Britain, are contending for precisely the same cause which this Nation has represented in the world—the cause of the Many against the Few—Democracy against Aristocracy. Not, of course, that the English Liberal Party ever calls for, or perhaps desires, a republican form of Government; but the principles of extended suffrage, of popular education, of opposition to an aristocracy and a State Church, and of peaceful relations among nations, belong to that policy which the *people* in all countries must inevitably support. We have accordingly all appreciated the difficulty in which a superficial view of our struggle, and *ad captandum* arguments drawn from our civil war, would place the English Liberals. While we knew that so far from Democracy being the cause of our troubles, it was precisely because we had admitted a false aristocratic principle into our policy—the power of a slaveholding class—that we were now in danger; yet we could understand with what force the aristocratic organs would employ the American troubles against English Reform.

From the first month of our struggle, the mouthpieces of a privileged class in England, have, with intense malignity and the utmost dexterity, uttered constant charges against American Democracy. Truth has been continually distorted; every blunder magnified, and all that wit, talent and unscrupulous ingenuity could do, has been exhausted to show the failure of Republicanism in the New World, and to damage Radicalism in the Old. The last crowning stroke was to take advantage of an unhappy accident, and without waiting for explanation or reply from this side, in the time of our utmost weakness and distraction, to force upon us a war which would have aroused popular passion in England, crushed the Liberal party there, and by firmly founding a separate Confederacy here, have utterly broken down (as it was hoped) the experiment of Democracy in America.

During all those apparently unhappy events for the triumph of popular principles, the English Liberals have firmly held their own. It is not too much in praise of English Democracy, to say that American Liberty has seldom produced a statesman at once so bold and so wise, as to dare to stem a fierce current of excitement, and to make a speech, so calm, so intelligent, so reasonable as that delivered a few weeks since by Mr. BRIGHT, at Rochdale. No better statement, or more thorough explanation of our whole struggle has been made on either side of the Atlantic. No distortion of facts by our enemies, or vain-glorious boasting by ourselves has perverted Mr. BRIGHT'S clear perception of the facts in the case. How an English public could hear this lucid narrative and explanation of our civil war and not be convinced, would be marvelous to us, if we did not know that such vast class-interests were at stake on the question in England itself. Mr. BRIGHT'S prophecies on the *Trent* affair—so directly opposed to the opinions of all the aristocratic organs—namely, that the act was unauthorized by our Government, that we would acknowledge it as opposed to our previous policy, and would be willing to make an honorable reparation, and that no "mob" would or could interfere with the Administration in the settlement of the case—have all been fulfilled, and must strengthen immensely the public confidence in his other assertions as to the necessity and objects of our struggle. We are inclined to think that henceforth a new phase begins in England, both for our cause and that of its close relative, English Reform.

The Liberal leaders are not the men to lose the advantage which the settlement of the *Trent* case has offered them. The great intermediate class, wavering between the Reformers and the ancient governing classes, will begin to feel that they have been a good deal hoodwinked by their aristocratic journals and organs. A reaction in favor of America and Reform may set in. COBDEN, BRIGHT and hosts of others will strike vigorous blows, and we may reasonably expect some new and important results for the cause of Democracy.

In the meantime, we on this side of the At-

lantic are contented that all those classes in England which weigh heaviest on the masses—those that flonrish by prescription—those that crush the people by cnnsuming its means and doing nothing for its welfare—the titled, the useless, the fnppish and the insolently rich—should sympathize with the fellnw-aristocrats of the slave-pen and the plantation. While the intelligent British middle class, the struggling and aspiring working men, the opponents of abuses, the reformers, the Liberals and the friends of popular enlightenment and popular rights should naturally feel with the great Northern Party in this conntry, who, as Mr. BRIGHT eloquently says, "offer hope to the bondmen," and who represent on this Continent the cause of humanity and civilization.

Spain in Mexico—The Combined Powers not Combined.

After all there is some chance for Mexico. The arrogance and precipitancy of Spain will most probably work out her salvation. Spain's invasion nf Mexico and seizure nf Vera Cruz were, it seems, unauthorized acts, of which the other Powers were ignorant, and will hardly approve. The terms of the Cnnvention nf London do not sanction this Spanish aggression. By that instrument, indeed, France and England admitted Spain to *participate* in the expedition against Mexico, to aid and assist them in pntting the affairs of that ill-fated Republic in order, but the Allies, when conferring on Spain this honor, merely intended that she should act in *concert* with themselves, and had no idea of permitting her to intervene *alone*, and before they were ready to cooperate in the enterprise. The proper course for Spain to have taken, therefore, was to assemble her armament at the place of rendezvous, and there await the arrival of her confederates. The truth, however, is that the Court of Madrid regarded the interventinn of France and England in Mexico with the greatest aversion, and was determined, if possible, to get the start of them. Accordingly the commander of the naval and military force at Havana received secret instructions to proceed forthwith to Mexico and commence operations; and so, giving the slip to their allies, the Spaniards sailed away to their destination, and took possession of Vera Cruz. When intelligence of this audacinus aggression first reached us, though surprised at finding Spain alone in her glnry, and unsupported hy the other Powers, we yet fancied she was merely carrying out the programme agreed on, and that, however outrageons her conduct seemed, all was still right. But, as we have already intimated, the last European mail has brought us information on the subject which leads us to conclude that the contrary is the case. The invasion of Mexico hy Spain had excited astonishment in France and Englend. The two nations were quite unprepared for it, and the *Patrie* goes so far as to affirm that the commander of the Spanish armada must have acted without orders from home. "Marshal SERRANO, at his departure from Havana," says this Parisian paper, "could not have known nf the last arrnngements made in London. He could not have received the dispatches from his Government informing him of the *common* coöperation of the *three* Powers." But is it probable that the Spanish commander ventured on so important a step without instructions? And the tenor of those instructions may be judged from the result.

The most discreditable part of the whole transaction, however, is the calumny put in clrculation hy the Spanish Press, as an apology for the *ruse*, and to appease the angerof the allies. The Marshal, or whoever else is the commander of the Spanish force, would not, it is averred, have been so precipitate in his movements, had he not received "intelligence that the *lives* not only of his own conntrymen, but of all *other* Europeans in *Mexico* were *seriously threatened*, and that a *repetition* of former acts of *violence* and *assassination* was to be *dreaded*." This slander is repeated, and believed by the *Patrie*, which thinks that France and England will be equally credulous, and accept it as a valid justification of Spain's perfidy. But it is mnch more probable that those Powers will regard it as an aggravation of her haseness, and as an additional reason for putting a tight curh on her for the future, and exercising a sharp snrveillance over her dnring this Mexican intervention. Indeed, we should not be at all snrprised at seeing the Anglo-Gallic forces combining presently to drive the soldiers and ships of Spain ont of the territories and waters of Mexico.

BENNETT AS SAINT AND SINNER.—When the Devil was sick, the song goes, the Devil a saint would be. So poor old BENNETT, overcome with the prospective loss of the patronage of the Concert Saloons, and "pretty waiter girls," has lately been talking about his "religious principles," and claiming to teach decency to other papers. To aid his budding piety it will be well for him to reread the following description of himself and the *Herald* some twenty years ago. The limner is Capt. MARRYAT, who says of himself, in his Diary: "before I had been six weeks in the country I was attacked by this wretch, and at the same time, the paper was sent to me with this small note on the margin: '*Send twenty dollars and it shall be stopped.*'". We quote from the Captain's "Diary in America," 1840:

"The most remarkable newspaper for its obscenity and total disregard for all decency and truth in its personal attacks is the *Herald* of New-York, published by a person of the name of BENNETT, and being published in so large a City, it affords a convincing proof with what impunity the most licentious attacks upon private characters are permitted.

But Mr. BENNETT is *sui generis*, and demands particular notice. His maxim appears to be this: 'Money will find me everything in the world, and money I will have at any rtsk, except that of my life, as, if I lost that, the money would be naeless.' Acting npon this creed, he has lent his paper to the basest and most malignant purposes, to the hatred of all that is respectable and good, defaming and inventing lies against every honest man, attacking the peace and happiness of private families by the most injurious and base calnmny.

As may be snpposed, he has been horsewhipped, kicked, trodden under foot, and spat upon, and degraded in every possible wey. But all this he courts, because it brings money.

Horsewhip him, and he will bend his back to the lash, and thank you, as every blow is worth so many dollars. Kick him, and he will remove his coat tails, that you may have a better merk, and he courts the application of the toe, while he counts the total of the damages he may obtain. Spit upon him, and he prizes it as a precious ointment, for it br'ngs him the sovereign remedy for his disease—a fever for specie.

The day after the punishment, he publishes a full and particular account of how many kicks, tweaks of the nose or lashes he may have received. He prostitutes his pen, his talent, everything for money. His glory is, that he has passed the rubicon of shame, and all he regrets is that the public is at last coming to the unanimous opinion that he is too contemptible, too degraded to be even touched. The other and more respectable editors of newspapers avoid him on account of the filth which he pours forth; like a polecat he may be hunted down, bnt no dog will ever attempt to worry him as soon as he pours out the contents of his felid bag."

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.—There are all snrts nf speculations as to the destination of the Burnside Naval Expedition, which is now riding in Hampton Roads. The rebels speculate, the soldiers of the expedition speculate, the country editors speculate, and almost every person has a private theory on the subject. Nearly everybody agrees that it will not go further South than North Carolina, and a good many people think it will not go even as far away as that. The rebel MAGRUDER'S opinion is that it is undoubtedly going up the James River, and "nn to Richmond" hy that ronte; and in expectation nf it he has retreated to Yorktown, and has gnt everything ready for another retreat. The Richmond *Examiner* has reliable advices that the expedition is bound up the York river, as that is a far more eligible route to the rebel capital than hy the James, and as it would be an easier way tn get in the rear of the rebel right wing nn the Potomac. It is given out hy others that it is neither of these Virginia rivers by which the expedition will nperate; but by a third stream, still further east, the Rappahannock, and that the design is to take in the rear the rebel batteries and rebel forces on the Potomac, and threaten the railroad connections of the rebel army with Richmond. A fourth theory sends the expedition up the Potomac, to take these same batteries in front, and to put an end to the river blockade which has so long and so disgracefully interrupted nur cnmmunication with the National Capital. Other speculators look further South than either of the points mentioned, and judge from a number nf significant indications that not Richmond nnr the rebel right, but the city of Norfolk, is the point to be assaulted by a combined land and naval force; and that the expedition will sail to Cape Hatteras, enter Pamlico Sound, skirt alnng the inland water way, and the forces will take Norfolk in the rear. This theory is popular among the rebels; so they have fnrtified Roanoke Island and other points on the North Carolina Sounds, and dispatched the heroic Gov. HENRY A. WISE to take command of the rebel forces on the mainland in that vicinity. The rebels have many other theories on the subject, and almost every coast town from Norfolk to Galveston fancies that *it* is surely the point which, above all others, is most likely to be assailed. The likelihood is, hnwever, that beside our high military authorities, there is no one in the country who can say certainly whether the expedition is bound, excepting JEFF. DAVIS and his immediate counselors; and prnbably even they are somewhat unsettled on the subject. Let every one in the meantime, look up his geography, and form his theory; but do not make any wagers that the expedition will certainly go to *either* of the points which the rebels and the knowing ones so confidently neme. The secret of the expedition's destination will be published in the TIMES, as soon as it effects a landing.

THE WAR MEETINO AT BUFFALO.—In the TIMES of the 8th inst. there appeared a report of a meeting at Buffalo, called to consider the subject of frontier defence, and addressed by Ex-President FILLMORE. The Buffalo *Commercial* desires to know of us if we pretend that any euch meeting was held. The only knowledge we have is founded upon the facts that the call for the meetlng was puhlished in the *Commercial* on the 2d; that we are not in the habit of accepting reports, save from correspondents whose reliahility has been vouched by faithful service; and that we have received nnmberless congratulatory letters from Buffalo, complaining of the want of enterprise among the local papers, in permitfing a New-York jonrnal thus to monopolize a report of proceedings in which there was so deep a local interest. The evidence may he satisfactory to our douhting cotemporary.

A JUST APPRECIATION.—Lieut. MAURY, conscious that his conduct as an ingrate traitor and rehel is not calculated to make him appear in a very advantageous light abroad, has been of late trying to varnish it over in a series of letters to various distinguished European *savans*, replete with the most audacious falsifications. It seems, however, that he is not very snccesful, and that whatever reputation, mostly factitions, he ever enjoyed as a scientific man, is now dead. Not long since somebody proposed him as a candidate for the honor of corresponding member of the French Institute. His claims were referred to a Committee of eminent *savans* who reported unanimously that "the public reputation of Mr. MAURY was the work of men who knew nothing of the snhjects they discussed." The fact is, scientific men in this country have *always* looked on him as a quack and charlatan. But now that he has turned out a traitor, the whole world, it seems, begins to appreciate him at his jnst value.

Removal of a Republican Postmaster.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some feeling hes been aroused in Westchester County, by a letter from Assistant Postmastar-General KASSON to Mr. JAY, announcing that Mr. BENEDICT, Postmaster at Katonah, had been removed, and Mr. WHITLOCK appointed, on the representation that some Republican friends of the Administration in this locality desired the change, "and particnlarly Judge ROBERTSON," and that on this account Hon. Mr. HALSEY, M. C., had consented. Mr. BENEDICT was appointed by Mr. BLAIR last September, with Mr. HALSEY'S approval, and as his loyalty and efficlency are beyond qnestion, and his office arrangements have given great satisfaction, his removal on such grounds, and without notice, excites snrprise.

Mr. BLAIR was forthwith telegraphed, and asked to withhold for a while the commission of WHITLOCK, a reqnest which he is believed to have promptly granted.

A meeting to consider the facts and enter a remonstrance has been called for Wednesday next at Pntney's Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and the call is signed by Hon. Mr. DICKINSON, Rev. Mr. GALLAHUE with the names of MEAD, NEWMAN, HOYT, HARRIS, LYON, GREEN and other substantial citizens.

One of the petitions in circulation represents the removal of a faithful officer at private instigation as "at variance with the sound principles in regard to appointments which have been distinctly avowed by the Administration and heartily responded to by the country"—and submits "that the recognition by such a precedent as this, of the doctrine that the Postmasters hold their offices not by the tenore of good behavior and the approval of the Postmaster-General, but at the caprice of individual politicians, able to effect their wishes by secret solicitation and *ex parte* statements, would seriously impair the immunity of public officers, the dignity of the Administration, the strength of the Government, and the rights and confidence of the people." W.

KATONAH, Westchester Co., Saturday, Jan. 11, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS.

The force of good example was never more happily illustrated than in the change which has suddenly overspread the heretofore distorted face of the drama and converted it once more into something pleasant to behold. It is bnt a few weaks—we might almost say days—since the *affiches* at all the theatres announced some repetitian of a worn-out, sensational or spectacular drama. From Mr. WALLACK'S handsome up-town establishment to BARNUM'S down-town American Museum, there was a glut of show pieces many of the concert-rooms, by the way, competing, and not unsuccessfully, with our best theatres in this specialty of a vicious existence. It was a rage, and like all other rages, doomed speedily to exhaust itself. The managers, too, were careful to labor for their own destruction. They perceived that gorgeous scenery, and utterly inconsequential settableaux caoght the eye of the public, and brought down the house with applause. Hence they became worshipers of the paint-pot, and in every piece presenled at least one picture full of broad glaring effects and sensual dreaminess, but heving no more relation to the plot than BARNUM'S cartoon in Broadway has to the life of the merchant who passes it in an omnibus. Not for a moment did it occur to their minds that something more than the eye had to be pleased; that after a while, these brilliant shams would pall on the appetite, and people would begin to talk about the inlense stupidity of the dialegue they had listened to. On the contrary, what little literary merit the pieces possessed at the outset was speedily discarded, as superfluous. It was trifling anongh, in all conscience, but better than the vulgar clap-trap which took its place, and owed its origin to the gagging propensities of the actors. How long this state of affairs would have lasted, tt is impossible to say. The public had probably wearied of it when Mr. WALLACK conceived the idea of reviving the old comedies. Certain it is, that from the moment of doing so he has wrought a change in things theetrical, and been the recipient of the heartiest patronage. His beautiful theatre has been crowded with the best audiences we have ever seen in a place of amusement, and this, too, despite the unfavorable weather which has prevailed for a couple of weeks. The pnblic rajoices like a school boy relieved of his task. It is a good thing for a communily whsn it can choose its recreation; a bad thing, when it is compelled to pnt np with that which neither improves the mind nor the heart. There is now no longer a donbt that given this choice, a New-York audience will always prsfer what is healthful to that which is meretricious.

And so being taught by their only master, the Public, and his watchful servant, Mr. WALLACK, the managers are all thrusting their paint-pots out of sight, and sending their pink-legged fairies to the right about, in ordsr that they, too, may share in the latter's good deeds and good houses. The conversion is moch too rapid to be sincere, but it is none the less worthy of record. BARNUM is now the only manager who has a spectacular piece on his bills. Miss LAURA KEENE has returned to "Our American Cousin," and will, we trust, nse it as a stepping-stone to better things. At the Winter Garden, BOURCICAULT'S beautiful drama of "Dot" is attracting excellent houses, and at Wallack's and Niblo's Theatres, comedies and plays of the kind called legitimate are meeting with hearty recognition. The principal revival at Mr. WALLACK'S during the past week was the "Road to Ruin," making the sixth since the commencement. In order that those who have not as yet been able to find seats may have the chance of keeping up with the *repertoire* before it becomes too extensive, Mr. WALLACK announces a different comedy fur each evening of the presenl week, commencing with "She Stoops to Conquer."

At Niblo's Garden, the "School for Scandal" and "Hamlet" have been played with very good effect, and to houses above the average in numbers and intelligence. Energy, good taste and liberality are abundantly apparent in the management, and success will certainly follow. To-night, the celebrated historical play entitled the "King of the Commons" will be produced with a cast which introducee all the best artists of the company. It is in this work thet Mr. J. W. WALLACK has won bis best successes in Europe and America. Supported by such artists as Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. WHEATLEY, Mrs. BARROW, Mr. MARK SMITH, &c., he will certainly be seen to advantage on this occesion. The play, we hear, hes been pieced on the stage with every regard to scenery and costume.

Mr. GRAU'S forthcoming opera nights are looked forward to with the greatest interest by the fashioneble world, and, for the moment, have diverted the current of talk from GOTTSCHALK, who is the mnsical pet and idol of Upper-Tendom, and concerning the uncertainty of whose return every one has something to say. We are heppy to be able to state thet this time there is no uncertainty on the subject at all. In a few days the great American pianist will be among us, and for two or three months will give a series of the grandest concerts ever undertaken in the City of New York. For the moment, however, it is best to think of the two solitary opere performances immediately before us, and to remember that the sale of tickets will commence to-day.

Mr. J. C. FOSTER, stage manager, will take his benefit at the old Bowery Theatre to-morrow evening. Fifty dramatic and equestrian artists have volunteered for the occasion, and a new war drame will be produced. The latter is called "McCulloch's Invasion of Missouri."

The Whaling Voyege of Capt. WILLIAMS, at Hope Chapel, has lost none of its attractiveness. It is in a fair way to become a permanent institulion of our City.

The Peake Family, at Niblo's Seloon, discourse most excellent mnsic on the bells, and furnish an agreeable programme for the young folk.

HOOLEY'S Minstrels heve resumed their old quarters at Stuyvesant Institute. It is a company of "stars."

In the pathological way, the Parisian Cabinet will afford an hour's instructive amusement to the medical student, and others who have strong stomachs.

Master PAPE, a juvenile pianist of ability, assisted by Master BERNARDO, a youthful violinist of skill, gave a farewell concert et Dodworth's Seloon on Saturday evening. Both the youngsters played their best pieces, and pleased the audience. Properly looked after they will make good artists, possessing as they do, all the requisite sensibility, and a good foundation for future studies. Mrs. CLARA M. BEINKHOFF, the popular end charming cantatrice, assisted on the occasion; also, Mr. HENRY MULLENHAUS on the violincello, and Mr. YELDHAM as conductor. The attendance was too poor to send the children on their way rejoicing.

We are glad to hear that the MEYER children, who recently gave an artistically successful entertainment at Irving Hall, will shortly repeat the same.

Mr. BOURCICAULT has gained a verdict of $500 against Fox and LINGARD, of the New Bowery Theatre, for playing the "Octoroon" without permission. An attempt was made to prove that the play was taken from a novel called tha "Quadroon," by Capt. MAYNE REID, and copies of both works were produced in Court for the purpose of comparing notes, and demonstrating this circumstance. The Judge, however, ruled out such evidence. It is a pity, because in the discussion which has taken place on the same subject in England, Capt. MAYNE REID has put himself to the tronble to write a letter denying that there is any striking similarity between Mr. BOURCICAULT'S drama and his own novel, and it might have been amusing to see how the legal mind would have acted under such discouraging circumstances.

Those terrible fellows, the Directors of the Brooklyn Academy of Mnsic, have no more respect for beauty than they have for talent. Will it be believed that the charming and vivacious Mrs. JOHN WOOD has fallen beneath their ban? The pieces in which the lady was wont to delight the miserable sinners of Gotham are pronounced of too light and trifling a character for the serious atmosphere of tha sister city. Her engagement, which was to have commenced to-night, under the management of Mr. FLEMING, is in consequence at an end. What a splendid opening there must be for a certain eminent tragedian. He of all the world is not amenable to the charge of being light and trifling. Will he not sniff the chance from afar, and snort an asphyxiated approval of the Directors' Key-ind consideration for what is heevy and ponderous.

Madame VON BERKEL, the prima donna, is about making an art tour in the West, being engaged to take part in two grand concerts in Chicago, and others elsewhere. It is certainly not overestimating the talents of this lady to say that she is by far the best German singer we have ever had in this country, and one whose wide familiarity with operatic and *salon* music makes her always a welcome addition to any community where the "divine art" is esteemed and patronized.

Messrs. MASON and THOMAS will give their next classical *soirée* at Dodworth's Saloon on Monday the 27th inst.

Interesting from Buffalo—The late Meeting and the Speech of Mr. Fillmore.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following I cut from the Buffalo *Commercial*, in reference to a report in your paper of a meeting held hers on the 3d inst., and remarks made thereat by Mr. FILLMORE:

"We shnold like to esk tha TIMES a few questions:

1. Does that paper really suppose any snch meeting has been held?

2. If it had been held, why should it not have been noticed in the Buffalo papers?

3. Is the TIMES so crasy as to suppose that a man like MILLARD FILLMORE would berate the Press in the singular, gratuitous and nttterly unjust manner represented?

We pause for a reply."

This piece of effrontery on the part of the *Commercial* puzzles many here. It is certainly intended to convey the idea that no snch meeting took place. This meeting was held at the time appointed, and at the Court-hoose, and it was a large one, too. Hundreds, myself among the nnmber, attended. Nombers could not get in; stairway and hall were filled, and many went away saying, "Never mind, we'll read it all in the papers to-morrow." Bnt as yat not a word has eppeared in the Buffalo papers—and we are, therefore, much obliged to you for the report. The remarks of Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE about the Press of this country and Europe contain more truth than poetry, notwithstanding the *ipse dixit* of the Buffalo *Commercial*. The report of your correspondent is correct. Will he not also give us the proceedings of the meeting at the American Hotel, of the "fifteen excellent citizens?" PEARL-STREET.

BUFFALO, Fridey, Jen. 10, 1862.

The Proposed Appointment of a Solicitor of Customs.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE CREATION OF THE NEW OFFICE.

The following protest against the erection of a new legal bureao, in connection with the Custom House, is circulated in mercantile circles, and is receiving a great nnmber of signatures:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS:

We, tha undersigned, citizens of the State of New-York, respectfully set forth:

That we have learned with astonishment of the proposition to create an additional expensive department in the federal service in the City of New-York, and to divide the law bosiness of the Government in this district, between two sets of officers.

We, therefore, repectfully submit, that all the purely legal business of the Government shonld be under the control of one capable person, made entirely responsible for its wise management. That such principal officer should be held strictly accountable for all the abuses of his office, and if culpable or incapable, should be removed, bnt if inefficient because of defects in the laws from which he derives his authority, those should be immediately remedied by legislation.

That no good reason exists for an increase in the expense of the revenue service at this port, especially in view of the known fact thel more than $100,000 is now being paid in salaries, for which the persons receiving them, render to the Government no equivelent whatever.

That there has been no such increase in the legal business at this port, as to call for an entirely new law department, and that every advantage likely to be obtained by the proposed change, can, in the opinion of the undersigned, be secured without a permanent increase of officials, and an addition to the present number of salaries; and if it be true that there is now such a pressure of revenue cases in the Courts, the District Attorney can be authorized temporarily to employ an assistant, whose speciel duty shall be to dispose of this class of cases, either by settlement or trial.

And finally, the undersigned respectfully urge a careful investigation by coopetent authorities, of this whole matter, before the country, (now tasked to the utmost,) be loaded with additional charges—even the smallest.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1862.

Flax Corton and Flax Wool.

To the Editor of the Providence Journal:

Whenever an article of commerce from certain causes becomes scarce end high of price, it is a law of trade that a substitute shall be found et a lower and moderate price. Sometimes the substitute permanently takes the place of such article, because it is found to be superior for nearly all uses, and wheo the price falls back to its average, under which it had continued in demand, it rarely regains the full extent of former use, as the substitute takes its place, in part, for particular uses. The question of to-day in reference to this law of trade is in relation to cotton, and a substitute to be derived from the flex fibre, and how fer the two preparations of flax mey and will become the subslitute. Wool stands much in the seme relation to it as cotton. Neither cotton nor wool can be superseded by the flax fibre; but that their use can be largely diminished by this substitute is the opinion of many who are acquainted with the manufectures from cotton and from wool. Cotton, to a large extent, is mixed with wool as a substitute for wool in a great variety of woolen goods, in some descriptions to advantage, in others to a disadvantage; but in all it has been a source of profit to the manufacturer by reducing the cost of producing his goods, while the price remained without change, until the substitute came to be discovered by the dealer or consumer. In all cases ot a direct mixture with wool, flax is superior to cotton, and it is known and acknowledged that as a substitute for cotton to mix with wool it has qualities that cotton does not possess. It will dye to the same kettle with wool and take the same shade of colors, excepting one or two. It takes colors as permenently as wool, and more permanently than cotton. For a blue it requires a little longer time to attain to the same depth of color upon flex—that is, flax takes color from indigo somewhat more slowly than wool. In the working, cotton does not consort with wool like flax; In the finished goods, the yern, in the working-over machinery, there is a great difference to be discerned by an experienced person; but flax, properly prepared for working with wool, looks like wool, and at first sight would deceive judges. Mix such prepered flex with wool of a fibre coarser in appearance than the flax, and spin it into yarn one-half flax and one-half wool, and any menufacturer of experience may examine such yarn, and he will find he is unable to detect the presence of flax, either by the appearence to the eye or the feeling to the hand, the same character remaining to the yarn to all appearance as if it was all wool.

Such a fact speaks a volume in favor of flex as a substitute for cotton in woolen goods, and as a partial substitute for wool itself. Those who have worked flax, properly prepered, with wool into woolen goods, say it works without any trouble, and as well as wool alone. Woolen cloth, of the description called army goods, has been made 25 to 30 per cent. of flax, and pronounced by the best judges to be superior to the same description of goods all of wool, from the same wool and machinery, and a certain kind of flannels is very much improved, both for looks and for use. So it is with hosiery, which is better, handsomer, and a more durable article for the admixture of flax into its composition.

There have been goods enough produced and put into market to establish the fact that flax can and will be worked with wool to a large extent, in New-England alone to the amount sey of two hundred thousand pounds daily, and probably to a much larger extent. There have been goods enongh made from cotton and "flax colton" (a different preparetion of flax from "flax wool") mixed, in the proportion of 25 per cent. of flax and 75 per cent. of cotton, heavy goods and printing cloths, to show the feasibility of working them together to the extent of 50 per cent., to which extent it can be used without difficnlty and with facility on cotton machinery, without materially effecting the character of and demand for colton goods as now in use, in many cases producing a new article for consumption, better adapted to the popular wants than cloth entirely of cotton. In the case of print cloths, it greatly improves the fabric; such cloths, half flax cotton and half cotton, finish bet er, take the "fast colors" much more brilliently, and a more clearly defined figure from the printing cylinder upon the surface of the cloth. *The printers prefer them to print; and finish*, and they will be taken in preference in the market to the same pattern and colors upon cloth mannfactured from cotton alone, as they will form a drapery of a different character from "calico" whan made into dresses. The combination of the two materials can be made in a great variety of proportions, producing a desirable variety of fabrics.

It is not intended nor expected to supplant cotton goods, but to produce new fabrics, and have also a substitute for cotton to that extent only that shall prove practical from the demand, and as the public shall become acquainted with these fabrics and manifest their preference. Woolen manufactnrers prefer "flax wool" at the same price, even at a higher price, than cotton to mix with wool. The three materials can also be mixed in various proportions, (wool, flax and cotton,) and make new varieties of goods. Flax with wool makes better hosiery than wool alone, as before said. It can with advantage be made, with wool, in flannels, satinets, cassimeres, coatings, pantaloonery, &c., &c. The variety alone of new fabrics that will come into market from the use of the flax-wool and flax cotton invests this subject with very great importance. It would give New-England greater control of the trade of the world, making others still more dependent on its industry, enterprise and skill, to say nothing of its power to consolidate, increase, make more permanent and sympatnetic the various industries of New-England and the Western States.

Now thet the price of cotton is so high, the first steps should be taken by our manufacturers to use "flax cotton" properly prepared (and it can be properly prepared) to mix with colton in the manufacture of osnaburgs, heavy twilled goods, sheetings, export goods, and all the varieties of cottons where the stock exceeds in cost the labor. Such goods es these will absorb all the flax cotton that can be produced for the next three years. In the meantime let us learn; open an experience in the requirements of flax in its manufacture on cotton machinery, the best mode of handling, working and preparing it, so as to advence its use into finer and finer fabrics, until finally we shall be able to reach the ideal of the committee of the Rhode Island Agricultural Society. Such a goal is only to be reached by experience under the patient obeervation and experiment of years. It is supposed that that committee do not doubt the feasibility of preparing flax into flax cotton, which will work without difficulty and with economy at the present time into the heavier and coerser cotton fabrics, although their report does not say just so much in words. It is allowed by every experienced man in the manufacture of cottons that it does not require that flax cotton shall be produced at as low a price as cotton to make it economical, as the superior qualities of certain fabrics that can be prodoced would bring a superior price, taking into account the greeter weight of the flax fibre, which some heve hastily selsed upon in their experience to urge, as they suppose, as a strong point against it. Flax is heavier than cotton, bot if the pound of the one will not make so many yards as the pound of the other, of the same number of yarn, yet all these points of difference have their points of advantage. There never was, and probably never will be again, a time rendering it so easy to introdnce so great a change and make so great an addition to the variety of the productions of the loom as at the present time. New fabrics of manufacture are whet onr mannfacturers are constantly seeking after, as trade becomes overdone in certain styles, and mannfacturers will no doubt look to it that the present time is improved.

CORRECTION—THE ARMY DISPATCH.—In alluding a few days since to the admirable facilities offered by "Hope's Government Dispatch," for the transmission of packages to the army, we improperly ascribed them to the "Government Express," an organization in regard to which we heve no knowledge. The correction is dne to the former concern.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

DIED.

FARR.—In this City, at the residence of Wm. Y. Porter, after a lingering illness, MARY FARR, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Zion Church, 36th-st. and Madison-av., this day, (Monday,) the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BUTTERFIELD.—In this City, on Saturday, Jen. 11, of consumption, WM. H. BUTTERFIELD, aged 27 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 313 West 21st-st., without fnrther notice.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 11, PAUL FREDERIC, son of Caroline W. and Runyon W. Martin, Jr., aged 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 169 East 14th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LENT.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 12, ANNA M., deoghter of James H. and Anna M. Lent, aged 1 year, 11 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Classon-av., Brooklyn, corner of De Kalb, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—WALTER HAMMEL, eldest son of T. Hart and Caroline Taylor, aged 3 years, 3 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend this funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

MORTIMER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Jan. 12, JAMES MORTIMER, aged 54 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Mary'e Church, Classon-av., near Myrtle, without further invitation.

FORBES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 12, at No. 71 Pierrepont-st., Miss ANN FORBES, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2½ P. M., from Grace Church, Hicks-st., corner of Grace-court, Brooklyn, without further invitation.

LACEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 10, at the residence of his father, No. 106 Clinton-st., PHILIP DAVID, eldest son of Eleazer and Eliza F. Lacey, aged 22 years and 21 days.

The remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Bridgeport and Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

CALDWELL.—At Salisbery Mills, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 8, ANDREW J. CALDWELL, aged 79 years and 3 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 16.—Jan. 10, 1862.
10, 35, 36, 53, 57, 7, 23, 24, 68, 55, 34, 73, 31.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 17.—Jan. 11, 1862.
45, 37, 24, 65, 40, 21, 57, 17, 35, 64, 68, 34, 22.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 18—Jan. 11, 1862,
49, 65, 57, 67, 37, 72, 75, 35, 6, 22, 54, 24, 62.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
WINE STORES.
FREDERICK S. COZZENS,
NO. 73 WARREN-ST.,
New-York, and
NO. 294 E-ST.,
Three doors from
WILLARD'S HOTEL,
PENNSYLVANIA-AV.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN WINES,
BRANDIES, etc.
SOLE AGENT FOR N. LONGWORTH'S
OHIO WINES.
AGENT IN WASHINGTON AND VICINITY
FOR
C. H LILIENTHAL'S TOBACCO.

LADIES' FINE GOLD CHATELINE CHAINS,
Some as low as ten or twelve dollars each,
At GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $16, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade snpplied on the nsnal terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

Copies, with sheets, for signatures, will be found at the following places:

British Consulate, No. 17 Broadway.
Everett House, Union-square.
Howell's House of Lords, Honston-st.
Palace Park House, corner of 40th-st. and 6th-av.
Albion Office, No. 16 Beekman-st.
Scottish American, No. 37 Park-row.
F. L. Tedman & Co., No. 268 4th-av., corner 21st-st., and No. 81 Bleecker-st.
Richardson's Saloon, Maiden-lane and William-st.
AT BROOKLYN.
Commercial College, over Mechanics' Hall, Court-st.
John C. Force, No. 16 High-st.

It is requested that the sheets be returned to the British Consulate on the 17th inst.

NEW MILITARY ROUTE,
TO WASHINGTON.
"HOPE GOVERNMENT DISPATCH."
ALL RAIL FAST FREIGHT LINE.
TIME AND RATES REDUCED.
NO CHANGE OF CARS.
NO DETENTION FROM ICE.
A SPECIAL MESSENGER SENT THROUGH WITH EACH TRAIN.
For special contracts apply at
NO. 49 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Or No. 548 Pennsylvania-av., Washington.
A. D. HOPE, of the Hope Express Co., Sup't.
Freight received only at the depot of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey,
PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER.

TOBIAS' LINIMENT.
For fifteen years it has stood the test,
And by all proclaimed the very best.
In curing Headache, Croup and Sprains,
Use it, and quick relief obtain.
Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 405 Grand-st, in the fancy-store.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EVERY INTELLIGENT MAN
Should have in his possession an authentic and thorough
RECORD *of the Times,*
For present and future reference.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway,
Has now Ready,
THE REBELLION RECORD—Part XI.
With Portraits of Mansfield and McDowell—50c.
Also,
Nos. 46 and 47, (weekly,) each 10c.
Also, these Timely Pamphlets:
JOHN BRIGHT'S SPEECH, (England Rebuked,) 3c.
Or, $1 50 per hundred.
CHARLES SUMNER ON THE MAIN-SPRING OF THE REBELLION—3c.
A cheaper edition may be had gratis.
A Fine Edition, with Fine Portrait, 25c.
EDWARD EVERETT'S GREAT SPEECH, July 4—15c.
The Second Volume of the
REBELLION RECORD,
Will be ready Jan. 25.
☞ Booksellers should send early orders.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 53 Broadway.
C. T. EVANS, General Agent.

NOW READY:
BRONSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW,
FOR JANUARY, 1862.
CONTENTS:
I.—REUNION OF ALL CHRISTIANS.
II.—ARCHBISHOP HUGHES ON SLAVERY.
III.—CATHOLIC SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.
IV.—FUTURE PUNISHMENT OF THE REPROBATE.
V.—STRUGGLE OF THE NATION FOR LIFE.
VI.—LITERARY NOTICES AND CRITICISMS.
Terms: $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 75 cents each.
D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Publishers,
No. 164 William-st., New-York.

MILITARY.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

SEAMEN,
ORDINARY SEAMEN,
AND OTHERS, WANTED
FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY,
Commanded by Col. W. A. HOWARD. Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment Tickets to secure half pay can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day, in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in. The Marine Artillery is now in active service. A few good Fifers and Drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery

Serious Railroad Accident.

COLLISION ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From the Chicago Times, Jan. 9.

A serious railroad accident occurred yesterday morning upon the Illinois Central Railroad, a short distance from Hyde Park station, and between that piace and the Reform School. The Cincinnati Express train, due here at 7:20 A. M., ran into the rear end of the Hyde Park train of the Illinois Central Railroad, about 10 minutes before 8 o'clock, as the latter was just getting under headway from Kenwood station, nearly six miles from the city. Both trains were bound for the city, and the Cincinnati Express was somewhat out of time. The Hyde Park train left Woodlawn three minutes behind time, and on arriving at Kenwood station, the first station this side of Hyde Park, backed on a side track and attached three cars of wood. The train was then about 18 minutes late, and was just starting when the Cincinnati train overtook it, and before either train could be stopped the collision occurred.

The Hyde Park train consisted of one passenger coach and one baggage car, drawn by one of the Illinois Central locomotives. The passenger coach was torn into fragments by the locomotive of the other train, resulting in the instant death of one of the passengers, Judge WILLIAM T. BARRON, of this city, and severe injuries to several others. It seems, from all that can be learned, that the Cincinnati express was running at a high rate of speed, and, in passing around a curve, came suddenly upon the Hyde Park train. The engineer, upon seeing the unexpected danger, reversed his engine, and blew the alarm. Judge BARRON, who was upon the Hyde Park train, and who was talking with another gentleman, heard the whistle of the other locomotive, and rushed to the rear door, in hopes of springing from the platform before the trains met. His attempt was in vain. The moment he opened the door of the car the engine struck the platform, and his dead body was mingled with the crashing wood-work. Several others were considerably wounded or bruised, while some escaped without a single scratch by jumping from the train at the moment of the first alarm. Among those who were most seriously wounded were S. C. P. BOGUE, JAMES P. ROOT, JOHN REMMES, and H. A. HOPKINS, all of this city. The passenger coach was torn into splinters by the force of the collision, and the front part penetrated half-way through the baggage car. Although the cars were thus damaged, there was but one person killed, and very few were injured. No passenger upon the Cincinnati train was hurt, although the collision proved to be a narrow escape for many. The following are the names of those who were hurt, together with the extent of their injuries:

KILLED.

WM. T. BARRON, late Judge of the County Court.

WOUNDED.

JAMES P. ROOT, attorney-at-law, of this city, injured about the breast, externally and internally; not dangerously.

SAMUEL C. P. BOGUE, clerk in the Merchants' Dispatch Agency of this city, leg broken and severe cuts. He was the most seriously wounded of those who were hurt, but the physicians think he will recover.

HASSON A. HOPKINS, trustee of Hyde Park, injured about the head, and badly bruised about the body and leg.

JOHN REMMER, clerk in the Superintendent's office of the Illinois Central Railroad, slightly bruised.

JAMES BROWN, engineer of the Cincinnati express train, two ribs broken.

MALCOLM PACKARD, bruised in the face, and left leg cut.

CHARLES HITCHCOCK, attorney at law, slightly bruised.

Others were scratched or slightly bruised, but it is believed that the above list comprises all that were seriously injured. Although some of the wounded are hurt to a considerable extent, all will recover from their injuries.

The death of Judge BARRON is a mournful occurrence. His head was entirely severed from the body, and thrown some distance from the track, while his body was carried along with the crushing portions of the car. Both his arms were broken, and his body was terribly mangled. At the time the whistle of the other train blew, he was sitting by the side of another gentleman. The latter, on hearing the alarm, leaped out of the car and escaped unhurt. Almost at the same moment he struck the ground, the head of his companion came running through the air and fell upon the snow at his feet! Judge BARRON followed the gentleman, and was attempting to escape when he was caught between the cars, and thus met a fearful death. The deceased for the past four years has filled the post of Judge of the County Court, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. He was comparatively a young man, between thirty and forty years of age, and was universally esteemed by all who had dealings with him. He leaves no family to mourn his loss.

Obituary.

—Mr. Michael E. Ames died in St. Paul, Minn., a few days since. In 1849 he settled at Stillwater, where he formed a partnership with Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, now United States Senator, and in 1851 presided over the Territorial House of Representatives, to which he had been elected. As a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1857, he took a prominent part in framing the organic law of the State.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Jury causes.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 27, 208, 210, 21, 214, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 223½, 225, 226.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 839, 125, 1813, 1815, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1861. *Part II.*—Nos. 8, 1658, 1690, 1736, 1740, 1742, 1744, 1746, 1750, 1752, 1754, 1756, 1758, 1760, 1762, 1764, 1768, 1770, 1772, 1774.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1157, 2171, 863, 2025, 2037, 2229, 2243, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2265, 2267. *Part II.*—Nos. 1858, 2273, 3150, 3152, 3154, 3156, 3158, 3160, 3162, 3164, 3166, 3168, 3172, 2284, 3200. *Part III.*—Nos. 2227, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2969, 2971, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2985, 989, 2993, 2995, 2997. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3036, 3116, 3172, 3202, 3204, 3206, 3208, 3210, 3212, 3214, 3218, 3220, 3222, 3224, 3226.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 663, 729, 730, 732, 733, 734, 736, 738, 739, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 692. *Part II.*—Nos. 434, 402, 1417, 697, 701, 706, 721, 722, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 207, 566½.

United States Circuit Court.—JAN. 11, 1862.

Before Judge Shipman.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Judge SHIPMAN announced this morning, and wished public notice to be given to the Bar, that he would call the Calendar of Jury causes on Tuesday morning next, the 14th inst., for the purpose of setting down cases for trial, and that all cases not set down or posipoued on that day would be put over the term.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Ruthven vs. *The Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad Company.*—Defendants have leave to answer. Judgment to stand as security.

Hawley et al. vs. *McCombie et al.*—Motion denied; $10 costs of opposing to abide event.

Simpson vs. *Holladay, &c.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Present—Hon. J. S. Bosworth, Hon. C. L. Monell, Hon. J. M Barbour, Justices.

Ordered by the Court—That the General Term Calendar be called, and defaults allowed to be taken on Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862.

R. D. LIVINGSTON, Clerk.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been, 25 bbls. Ashes, 6,566 bbls. Flour, 36 bbls. and 105 bags Corn Meal, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 1,780 bushels Rye, 455 bushels Barley, 1,780 bushels Oats, 1,810 bushels Malt, 5,121 pkgs. Provisions, 812 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 30 bbls. at $6 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 847 bbls., including 553 bbls. Pots and 294 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Market quiet; prices somewhat nominal; Western, 31c.@32c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—The demand has been limited; prices exhibit no important change.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, sales having been confined to 70 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

COCOA—Sales 250 bags Guayaquil at 18¾c.@19c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is very quiet at declining prices. Middling Uplands, 34c.@35c. ℔ lb.; sales 400 bales.

DYEWOODS—Sales 50 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $19 ℔ ton.

FISH—All kinds have been lightly dealt in at about previous quotations.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sales have been made to-day of 7,500 boxes Canton, No. 1, at $1 67½ ℔ box. Holders now ask $1 75 ℔ box.

FRUIT—An active speculative inquiry prevails for the principal kinds of foreign, including new Layer Raisins at $3 40, old do. do., at $2 90@$3, new Bunch do., at $3 15@$3 20, and old do. do., at $2 50@$2 52½ ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather less active to-day, but prices have not varied remarkably. Holders of desirable lots are not eager to sell. The current receipts are light. The reported sales since our last have been 13,200 bbls., including superfine State $5 50@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 70@$5 80; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 05 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50	@$5 60
Extra State	5 70	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 7 00

Inferior to Choice Extra Canadian..... 6 00 @ 7 00
Extra Brands from the Canals, range from $6 10 @ $7 00 for fine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in fair request, including superfine at $5 50 @ $5 55; extra at $5 75 @ $6 70 ℔ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour sells slowly, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 95@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request, chiefly for export, and prices of desirable lots have been quoted very firm; sales 104,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 48; Amber do., $1 43@$1 45; Red Western (Winter,) $1 40@$1 42; Amber Iowa, $1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 32@$1 34; Racine Spring, at $1 32; Chicago Spring, $1 28@$1 31, ℔ bushel. Corn exhibits no important change; sales 61,000 bushels at 66c.@66½c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, ℔ bushel. Oats continue plenty and depressed, including Canadian at 41c.@42c.; Western at 41¾c.@42½c.; State at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. ℔ bushel. Rye is in fair demand at 81c.@84c., from dock and delivered, ℔ bushel. Sales 14,000 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Sales 2,300 bushels, including Canada, at 75c.@78c.; State at 76c.@80c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate supply and good request, at 85c.@ $1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at steady rates, including new at 17c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ℔ lb.

HEMP—The transactions in Manila have been srge, opening at 7¾c. and closing at 8c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Very light receipts, and a fair amount of sales have been reported during the past week. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. remark: "The activity that characterized the market for Dry Hides last week, has continued unabated during this, and transactions to a large exteet have been made at gradually improving prices. Holders have steadily advaeeed their pretensions, and buyers, both legitimate and speculative, in view of the unsettled state of the finances of the country, have operated freely. Considerable inquiry has been made for Buenos Ayres, but the firmness of holders has restricted sales of this description. The principal operations of the week being confined to Orinoco, and the more common grades of Foreign Hides. Quotations at the close of the week are fully 1c. in advance of these at the commencement, and the market closes firm at tha rise, with a tendency to still higher rates. The demand for Wet Salted Hides has been principally a speculative one, but the sales of Domestic Slaughters have been quite large. Prices are more firm, and many holders refuse to sell, unless at a considerable advance. Receipts for the week have been only 2,638 Hides, as follows: 1,094 Curacoa, ex. *Venus*; 500 Tampico, ex. *Fellowcraft*; 449 Havre, ex. *Admiral*, and 575 London, ex. *Amazon*. Imports since 1st inst. have been 3,299 Hides, from foreign ports. Sales for the week have been 82,600 Hides, as follows: 2,650 dry Buenos Ayres, 20@21½., 22½c.@24c., less 5 ℔ cent. usual selection; 1,000 dry Buenos Ayres Kip, 12½., 21c., less 4 ℔ cent., usual selection; 1,000 dry Rio Granda, 21½., 22c., less 4 ℔ cent., usual selection; 16,600 dry Orinoco, 20½., 20c.@21½c., 6 months, usual selection, part on speculation; 10,250 dry Porto Cabello, 20½., 19c.@20c., 6 months; 3,900 dry Tampico, 22½., 18½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,500 dry Matamoras, 22½., 20c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hoes; 4,200 Dry Truxillo, 16 lbs., private terms; 1,700 Dry Mexican, 20 lbs., 19c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Dry Trinidad, 20 lbs., 14½c., 6 months, as they run; 1,000 Dry Aspinwall, 17 and 19 lbs., 18@19c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 6,500 Dry Salted Chili, 30 lbs., 18c., 6 mos., usual selection, part on speculation. 2,200 Dry Salted Matamoras, 32 lbs., 17½c., 6 months, usual selection; 9,000 Dry Sierra Leone, 11 lbs., private terms; 7,000 City Slaughter, 50 and 70 lbs., 6¾c. @7½c. cash, part for export; 1,500 Country Slaughter, 60 and 70 lbs., 6¾c.@7½c. cash; 3,500 Western Slaughter, 50 and 70 lbs., 7c.@7½c. cash, part to arrive; 1,500 Washington Slaughter, 80 lbs., 7½c. cash, for export; 4,500 Wet Salted California, 50 lbs., private terms, part on speculation; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., 10c. cash, part on speculation; 1,000 Wet Salted Montevideo, 50 lbs., 10c. cash, part on speculation; 75 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20 lbs., 14½c. cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 222,400, (same time last year, 257,600; year before, 239,600;) and 1,000 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo; 1,500 Horse; 3,000 E. I. Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The business in this line during the week, Messrs. WAIZEL & WEINMEYER review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The market is gradually hardening, and since our last report an advance has been established, for prime tannages, of about 1c. ℔ lb. all around. The demand is promiscuous, and, to some extent, speculative. *Oak Sole*—The receipts for the week were not extensive. Inquiry fair. Rates have undergone no alteration since our last. Week's receipts of sole leather about 34,000 sides. At Baltimore, the inspections during the year 1861 'foot down' about one-half the number handled within the year previous, and amounted to only 200,424 sides. The avarage inspections for seven years prior amounted to about 425,000 sides per annum."

LATHS—Eastern are salable at $1 30 ℔ thousand.

METALS—Transactions to-day have been limited; prices have been somewhat unsettled. Holders are generally asking very high rates.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has attracted less attention to-day, including Common, which is quoted at $6 12½ ℔ 310 lbs. Nothing doing in Tar or Crude Turpentine. 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands at $1 57@$1 60 ℔ gallon, the latter an extreme rate.

OILS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Fish Oils, including Crude Sperm, which is held at $1 50, and Crude Whale, which is quoted at 48c.@50c. ℔ gallon. A lively demand exists for Olive, closing at $3 60@$3 62½ for quarts, and $4 12½ for pints. Linseed is selling at 85c.@87c. ℔ gallon. Nothing new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 2,350 bbls., at $11 75@$12 31½ for Mess; $12 37½@$12 43¾ for Uninspected Mess; $12 50@$13 75@$14 for Prime Mess; $8@$9 25 for Prime. ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 3¾c.@4¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are quiet, at 5c.@6¾c. for Hams, 4c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is unchanged; sales 800 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. Lard is less bouyent; sales 2,600 lbs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in demand at steady prices; sales since our last, 250 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 for new repacked Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ℔ bbl.; Butter continues quiet at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is inactive, at 5½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales were made of small lots of Carolina at $7 25@$7 75 ℔ 100 lbs

SKINS—Deer are scarce and wanted; sales 7,000 lbs. Seal at 44c., and about 3,000 lbs. San Juan at 50c., less discount. The recent news from Mexico has induced holders of Goat to demand an advance on the remaining stock of this description, which as yet manufacturers do not feel willing to pay, and sales are restricted. We notice the arrival of 400 bales Curacoa, ex *Venus*, increasing the already large stock of this kind.; 60 bales Tampico sold early in the week on private terms.

SPICES—Sales to-day 6,000 lbs. No. 1 Nutmegs at 75c. @80c.; 5,000 lbs. Mace at 60c.; 2,000 mats Cassia and 50 bales Clovas on private terms; and 1,300 bags Pepper at 19½c.@20c. ℔ lb., cash. The Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, says: "The market is very much excited for all kinds of Spices, and since our last report has rapidly tended upward. We report what sales have been made, but would remark that holders' views at the close were fixed upon much higher figures than have yet been obtained, and in consequence prices are entirely nominal and unsettled. In Cassia the transactions comprise 10,000 mats and 950 cases at 35c., and subsequently 100@200 cases and 2,000 mats at from 37c.@39c., now held at 40c. and upwards at the close. Nutmegs bava been in demand, with sales of 10,000 lbs. at 67½c.@70c., and now held at 75c.; 200@300 bags Pepper at 18c.@18½c., cash, now held at 19c.; 300@400 bags African Ginger at 13c., cash, now held higher; a lot of Pimento at 13c., cash, and a lot of Cloves at 20c., cash, but a higher price is now asked."

SUGARS—Sales to-day 470 hhds., including Cuba, at 7¾c.@8½c.; and Porto Rico at 8c.@8¾c.; also, 3,000 bags China on private terms, ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 80,000 lbs., at 9¼c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

WOOL—Has been in limited request here during the past week, yet prices have been well supported. Speculators are reluctant to operate at present, and the wants of manufacturers are not urgent. Sales have been reported of 70,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 48c @55c. ℔ lb. The transactions in Boston have been rather extensive, comprising 300,000 lbs. Fleece and Pulled, the Fiecce ranging from 48c.@53c., and some choice lots of super and extra Pulled as high as 55c. ℔ lb.; 200 bales Mediterranean and South American at various prices as to quality.

WHISKY—Holders adhere to yesterday's quotations as askieg prices, at which a few small lots were sold. Buyers, however, are reluctant to pay over 23½c.@24c. ℔ gallon. The market is much depressed and quite unsettled.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been limited. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s., and by foreign vessels, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d. @10d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 6s.@7s. 6d. ℔ tierce; Pork, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; and by steamer at 80s. Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s., and by steamer at 90s. Tallow, 30s.@32s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℔ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter, 40s.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@ 10½d. ℔ bushel; Pork at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Hops, ½d. ℔ lb.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ℔ bbl; Wheat, 35c. ℔ bushel; and Lard at ½c. ℔ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a bark, 356 tons, to Penarth Roads for orders, 4,200 Flour, 3s. 6d.; a bark, 385 tons, 12,000 Corn, to Londonderry, 11d. in bulk; a British brig, 280 tons, to Glasgow, 35s. ℔ ton; a Norwegian bark, 533 tons, 24,000 Corn, to Dublin, 11¾d. in bulk; ship *Eliza F. Mason*, 588 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., $8 ℔ ton measurement; ship *Thos. H. Perkins*, 899 tons, to Melbourne, $13,000; a bark, 425 tons, to Malaga, staves on private terms, and back from two ports in Sicily to New-York, $2,000; a British brig, 1,400 bbls., to Demerara, $1,000; a British brig, 221 tons, and one, 1,300 bbls., to Porto Rico and back, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; a British schooner, 108 tons, to the Windward, 75c.; a British brig, 110 tons, to the West Indies and back, $1,500; a British schooner, to Martinique, 75c. ℔ bbl., 40c. for Shooks and $5 for Lumber on deck; a brig, 248 tons, from South side Cuba to New-York, Sugar 38c. and Molasses $3 25 under deck; a Br. brig, 290 tons, to south side Cuba and back, $1,900; a schr. 200 tons, same voyage, 40c.; one 104 tons, to Zaza, Barracoa and back to New-York, $400 ℔ month; a Br. brig, 170 tons, to Havana, with privilege of another port, and back to New-York, 40c.; a Br. brig, 200 tons, to north side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; a Br. brig, 247 tons, to Havana, $1,700; an Am. brig, 288 tons, Buenos Ayres, and a schr., 700 bbls., to Zaza and back, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 4
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 11
America	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Damascus	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S

CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
$45,000 BANKRUPT IMPORTER'S STOCK TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.
AT KINZEY'S,

6,000 Gent's Handkerchiefs, 9c., 10c., 12c.
7,500 Bordered Handkerchiefs, fast colors, 3c.
8,000 Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, damaged, 4c., 5c.
2,500 Gent's and Ladies' Hem-stitched, cheap.
Ladies' Breakfast Caps, 25c.
Silk Lace Veils, 12c., 25c.
Shetland Wool Veils, 12c.
Linen Sets, Collar and Cuffs, 10c.
Jaconet Flouncings, 15c.
Fine Dress Tarlatans, all colors, very low.
Fall and Winter Ribbons, clearing out, 6c. to 25c.
Lot of Linlog Silks, 12c., 15c.
500 Felt Bloomers, several styles, 31c., 38c.
Silk Illusions, closing out, 3c., 6c.
Velvet Trimmings, all colors, 2c. np.
Bonnet Silks and Velvets, 37c., 75c.
1,500 Nets for the hair, all colors, 18c., 25c.
Ladies' lined Silk Gloves, 18c.
Gent's lined Silk Gloves, 12c.
Misses' fine lined Gloves, 10c.
Boys' Cloth Mittens, 10c.
Children's Zephyr Mitts, 6c.
Zephyr Wool Sleeves, 10c.
Large Cheville Scarfs, 10c.
Embroidered Velvet Scarfs, 12c.
1,500 pairs Gent's and Ladies' best Kids, spotted, 25c.
11,000 pairs Fancy Plaid Wool Hose, 6c.
8,000 pairs Fancy Tucked Wool Hose, 6c.
7,500 pairs Striped and Shaded Wool Hose, 6c.
8,000 pairs Fancy Tucked White Wool Hose, 6c.
Gent's Wool Half Hose, 9c., 11c.
Gent's Wool Ribbed Hose, 15c.
Ladies' Fleeced Merino Hose, 18c.
Misses' Fleeced Hose, 12½c.
Ladies' Ribbed Wool Hose, 12½c.
Fancy Wool Garters, 18c.
Ladies' Fancy Wool Hoods, 18c., 25c., 31c.
Ladies' Rich Opera Hoods, with tabs, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoods and Double Cape, 38c.
Gent's Shirt Bosoms, 3c., 6c., 8c. and 10c.
Gent's Shirt Bosoms, 12c., 15c. and 18c.
Gent's Shirt Bosoms, 22c., 25c. and 31a.
750 Ladies' Fancy Leather Bags, with Chains, 12c. to 75c.
Fancy Goods at Cost.

Very best Pins, 3c. Best Gold-eyed Needles, 3c. Paper good. Sewing Cotton, 1c. spool. Gross Cotton, 2c.
Best 200 yards Spool Cotton, White, Black and Colored, 4c. Skirt Braids, 2c. and 4c. Hair Pins box, 2c. Best Hooks and Eyes, &c. Linen Tapes, 1c. With other Goods equally low.
1,250 Rich Jet Bracelets, 25c.
Sale commences MONDAY, 9 A. M.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS in
IRISH LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS and NAPKINS,
TOWELING, AMERICAN and ENGLISH
LONG CLOTHS,
BRILLIANTES, PLAIN and CHECKED MUSLINS,
TABLE and PIANO CLOTHS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COUNTERPANES, &c., &c.,
DURING THE PRESENT MONTH.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER (FOR THIRTY DAYS)
GREAT BARGAINS IN
PLAIN and FANCY DRESS SILKS,
SATINS, MOIRE ANTIQUES,
FLOUNCED ROBES, &c., &c.,
SUITABLE for PROMENADE, CARRIAGE, and EVENING.
Also, a choice assortment of
RICH LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, FURS, &c., &c.,
Being the balance of their
FALL IMPORTATION.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Offer the balance of their stock of
SILK, CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS,
At exceedingly attractive prices.

500 GENTS' FANCY FLANNEL SKATING AND TRAVELING SHIRTS,
at $1 50 each; value $2 50.
DECIDED BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, FROM 12½ CENTS a stocking yard 75 cents ℔ lb.; cheap worsted goods, Sontags, hoods, leggins, English hosiery, and under-garments; also a large variety of Winter gloves and mitts, dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, bindings, small wares, N. B. Alexander's gloves, ulce 6tting corsets, 75 cents; hoop skirts, 50 cents, at ELGER'S popular store for first class goods, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.
S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH board, a pleasant furnished hall bedroom, in a privat family. Gas, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will rent, with board, two entire floors, handsomely furnished, in a modern house, centrally located. Apply at No 279 4th-av. References exchanged, and terms in accordance with the times.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM AND BEDroom, on third fl or, to let, with board; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 40 West 16th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st.—A large room (second floor) and bedroom attached, if desired, for a gentleman and his wife or a gentleman, five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE—NEAR 4TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.—Mrs. HUNTINGTON having taken this house, invites the attention of parties desiring board. The location is one of the most pleasant and convenient in the City. Parties calling soon will find a number of very desirable rooms for families or single persons. Prices will be reasonable, and the house kept in the best manner.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman and his wife; they seek good board, but especially the comforts of a refined and social home; locality central; terms not to exceed $12. Most unexceptional references given and required. Keepers of boarding-houses need not apply. Address S. J. D., Box No. 3,505 Post-office.

NOW VACANT.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, consisting of parlor, with from two to four bedrooms, bath, &c. Also, a small parlor and bedrooms, all having baths attached, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 8th-av. and 22d-st. Private table, or board at *table d'hote*.

THREE GENTLEMEN, OR ONE LARGE family, can have a quiet home, a liberal private table, and four or six elegant rooms, in a large first-class private house on Murray hill, near Madison-av. Address Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

LEWIS B. WOODRUFF
AND
CHARLES H. WOODRUFF,
COUNSELORS AT LAW,
No. 102 Broadway, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER HOUSE, CORNER BROOME and Bowery. WAR PRICES! Java Coffee and Buckwheat Cakes, 10 cents. Rooms 46c., 50c., and $1 per day.
W. W. LELAND & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—IN THIS CITY, BEtween the 30th ult. and the 1st. inst., 80 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, (now the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad,) of $1,000 each, with coupons of January, 1857, to January, 1874, attached, and the coupon of July, 1856, accompanying each bond.

The numbers of the Bonds will be given in a subsequent advertisement.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the said Bonds, or any portion thereof.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Bonds on their delivery to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FROM THE United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 2,473, dated March 17, 1858, to John C. Cheeseman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Executors of Stephen B. Munn, for Ten Thousand Dollars, with interest at four per cent. from date. All persons interested are required to show cause, within six weeks, why a new certificate shall not issue in lieu of that lost.—Dec. 3, 1861.

JOHN C. CHEESEMAN,
CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, } Executors.
JOHN A. COLLIER.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE for ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 6,512, dated Nov. 21, 1860. In the name of GEO. T. OLYPHANT. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, ON SATURday, about noon, in or near East Broadway, the owner's name and a date engraved inside the case. A suitable reward will be given upon its delivery at No. 42 Cortlandt-st.

STOLEN BY A PICKPOCKET—COUPON for semi-annual interest ($35) on First Mortgage Bond, No. 169, Harlem Railroad Company. Payment has been duly stopped. A. M. H.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, JAN. 9, IN GOING FROM Tiffany's to 21st-st. and 6th-av. and from thence to Union-square, a small silver ladle marked. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 163 9th-st.

FARMS.

A FARM OFFERED IN EXCHANGE FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The advertiser will exchange a very valuable farm on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, for an assortment of household furniture, and will hire or buy the house in which the furniture may be. The farm is located near a flourishing village, has excellent improvements, and the land is of superior quality. Address M. O., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.
C. H. OLIVER, NO. 5t LIBERTY ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-35th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55, A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SAL

FINANCIAL.

HERRINGWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 490 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $957,373 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared a dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on all deposits of $500 and under, payable on and after the 20th inst.
P. S.—*Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage*

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFOBE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FBOM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.
Holders of certificates of a loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAT BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, on Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1861:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,258,809 62
Overdrafts	1,814 31
Due from Banks and Bankers	48,115 98
Due from Directors $56,664 95	
Due from Brokers 4,000 00	
Stocks	188,089 84
Specie	144,697 71
Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other Banks received in course of business	258,448 50
Stocks	744,768 54
Bills of Solvent Banks	31,244 00
Loss and Expense account, including Taxes	20,462 34
Total	$2,791,460 84

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$750,000 00
Circulation registered $350,176	
Less Notes on hand 75,587	282,579 00
Surplus	66,442 79
Due to Banks	396,397 65
Due Depositors on demand	1,316,136 24
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, viz.: Sinking Fund	7,993 16
Total	$2,791,460 84

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—PAUL SPOFFORD, President *pro tem.*, and GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the Bank of the Commonwealth, a Banking Association located and doing business in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1861; in respect to each and every of the items and particulars therein specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
PAUL SPOFFORD, President *pro tem.*
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents the 11th day of January, 1862.
R. M. HADDEN, Notary Public.

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 70 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—At an election for fourteen Directors of this Company, composing the second class, the same gentlemen were re-elected for three years.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was re-elected President for the ensuing year.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Oakley,	Edw. F. Davison,	Oliver Hoyt,
Sheldon Smith,	George Barrell,	George T. Plume,
G. J. S. Thompson,	Hy. A. Smythe,	James C. Holden,
Edmund A. Smith,	Aaron L. Reid,	Albert Clark,
G. W. Fowers,	William H. Scott,	Wm. Hertzel.
E. V. Haughwout,	Fred'k C. Oakley,	John M. Tobin,
Geo. S. Bibby,	F. du Hosford,	Benj. W. Floyd,
Abel K. Foster,	John F. Holbrook,	Oliver Bryan,
M. B. Spaulding,	J. S. T. Stranahan,	Joseph S. Lowrey,
William Tilden,	Wm. K. Hinman,	Whitney B. Noble,
Daniel L. Ross,	Peter F. Randolph,	James C. Harriott,
Oscar Cheesman,	G. W. Burnham,	Martin A. Howell,
Francis Many,	John P. Wakeman,	Edward A. Bibby,
R. W. Martin,	Theodore W. Todd,	Andrew V. Stout.

RICHARD OAKLEY, President.
JAMES G. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 16th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1862.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-law. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of Febrary next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Inso., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 13 3D-AV.,
(Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 23, 1861.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.
Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.
BANKING HOURS DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
EVANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—Opposite the Cooper Institute. Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five (5) per Cent. over $500, will be payable on 10th inst. Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. MCKINLEY, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with prompt ness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 6 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before Saturday, the 11th of January, will bear interest from the 1st of January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at this office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 20th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WBAY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Jan. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
A good variety of City, Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 52 William-st. Next regular sale on Thursday, Jan. 16, at the Merchants' Exchange.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
Real Estate and Stock Broker.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCK BY ORDER of D. CLARKSON, Jr., Executor.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1862, at 2½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
25 shares National Bank.
26 shares Mechanics' Bank.
90 shares Fulton Bank.
20 shares Merchants' Bank.
308 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co.
29 shares New-York Gas Light Co.
30 shares New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co.
12 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.
52 shares North American Trust and Banking Co.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction, TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, a large and fine assortment of iron furniture, comprising the entire stock of a large manufacturing establishment retiring from business. The stock consists of bedsteads, washstands, lounges, hat racks, cribs, towel racks, settees, stools, spittoons, flower stands, mangers, hay racks, &c., &c. The attention of the trade, as well as private buyers, is particularly called to this sale, as all the goods are fresh, latest patterns, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

THOS. M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—THOS. M. FRANKLIN will sell on MONDAY next, Jan. 13, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable house and lot situated No. 39 West 37th-st., near 5th-av. The lot is 98 feet 9 inches deep, by 20 feet front and rear. The house is three stories, brick, with baths, gas, &c. The premises can be seen from now until the time of sale, between the hours of 9 and 11½ A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, JAN. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. WHITEHOUSE, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., a large and varied assortment of boots, shoes, brogans and rubbers, including about 200 cases men's grain cavalry and waterproof boots. Catalogues on morning of sale.

B. H. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
SALE AT McCAULEY'S STABLES, NO. 27 East 24th-st., near 3d-av., on MONDAY, Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., 12 or 15 condemned Government horses, to be sold as follows: Horses as they are. Terms cash. By order of Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

MORTGAGE SALE OF EXPRESS WAGONS.—The undersigned will expose for sale 10 express wagons on the 16th day of January, at 12 o'clock M., at the brick factory in 31st-st., near 3d-av.
BICHARD CALBOW, Jr.,
Att'y for Mortgagee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., heretofore composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. WM. H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
CORDON MCTAGGART.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEE, BLISS & CO., for the transaction of a general dry goods importing and jobbing business at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
GORDON MCTAGGART,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. JOHN A. TWEEDY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ANSON BAKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please present the same to the undersigned, who will sign the name of the late firm, in liquidation.
CHARLES C. BAKER.
ANSON BAKER.
No. 47 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing and carried on at No. 247 Front-st., in this City, under the firm of GEO. W. WOOD & CO., is dissolved, the subscriber having retired therefrom.
WILLIAM G. MULOCK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.
The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:
SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861.
T. J. B. SCHENCK.
n4-law6mM*

PROPOSALS.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 3 P. M., of the 24th inst., for building an extension to the Post office building. Plans and specifications can be examined, and information obtained, only at the office of the architect, Griffith Thomas, Esq., No. 470 Broadway, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. The proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Post office Extension," are to be addressed to the undersigned. It is to be stood that the Postmaster-General shall have the right to reject any or all of the proposals.
W. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $300 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.—Company's Office No. 25 William-st., (Room No. 9, second floor.)—NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1862.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the First Class Preferred, and a Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the Second Class Preferred Stocks of this Company, payable at the Company's Office in this City, on and after the 22d of January, 1862. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st.,
8th January, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of 4 per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward; payable on and after the third Monday of the month.
The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN JASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. payable on and after the 10th inst., until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.
H. WARREN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Dec. 17, 1861.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1862.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 8th till that day.
By order of the Board. R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1862.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, via: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. T. P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-st.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany. (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (Inolinded.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Nunsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL REMOVAL.—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 258 (formerly No. 376) Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Teeth inserted on their improved Atmospheric Pressure Plates without extracting the roots. Full sets, on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 349 Pearl-st., Harpers Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Conorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics. Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of Dr. LARMONT, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury (and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.
For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.
WM. H. GRECG & CO., Proprietors.
Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiba and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ronx, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8

NEWS FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Affairs at Nassau, N. P.—Movements of Rebel Traders—United States Gunboats—Loss of the British Ship Conqueror.

The brig *Lucy Darling*, SOUPER, from Nassau, N. P., Jan. 4, arrived last night. She sailed in company with schooner *Alena*, of Digby, N. S., and schooner *Matilda West*, for New-York.

The steamer *Ella Warley*, formerly the *Isabel* of Charleston, sailed previously for St. John, N. B., but no doubt actually bound to Charleston, [she has since arrived at Charleston.—ED. TIMES,] having the cargo of ship *Eliza Bonsall* from Liverpool, *vid* Charleston, where she made an attempt to run the blockade.

The British steamer *Gladiator* was at Nassau, waiting to sail for a Southern port. H. B. M. ship *Conqueror*, of 101 guns, struck on a sunken reef on the east side of Rum Key, on Dec. 29, and when last heard from, the rock had pierced five feet through her bottom. H. B. M. steam frigate *Bull Dog* had gone to her assistance.

Jan. 8, at 3 A. M., lat. 35° 50', lon. 75° 10', passed six small steamers, bound South. Left brig *Thos. Tileston*. SCAMMON, for New-York in three days.

The schooner *Theresa C.*, of Philadelphia, SMITH, from Philadelphia for Havana, went ashore on Petche Cay on the night of Dec. 3, and became a total loss, part of the cargo of merchandise being saved in a damaged condition. She was eight years old, built at Cape May, N. J., 178 tons, and owned by the Captain and others of Philadelphia.

The U. S. guaboat *Flambeau* sailed on a cruise Jan. 1.

The U. S. gunboat *St. Jago* touched at Nassau Jnn. 4.

From the Nassau (W. I.) Guardian, Dec. 28.

WRECK OF THE BRIG UNION STATE.

On the 13th inst. the American brig *Union State*, G. W. Fox, master, of Baltimore, struck on a sunken rock, about eight miles S. S. E. of Double-headed Shot Cays, and sunk in about three hours in eight fathoms' water. Cargo a total loss. Part of material, with clothing saved. The captain and crew arrived here, on Monday, in the wrecking schooner *Ocean Monarch*. Consignees, Messrs. T. DARLINO & Co.

DISPATCHES FROM HAVANA.

Her Majesty's gunboat *Nimble*, (5,) Capt. D'ARCY arrived from Havana yesterday evening with dispatches for the Lieutenant-Governor and the men-of-war how in port.

THE HYPERION PURSUED BY A PRIVATEER

Capt. GRASON, of the bark *Hyperion*, of New-York, makes the following statement relative to a strange vesse' that chased her while at sea:

"In latitude 37° 22', longitude 68° 06', I passed the schooner *Martha Gay*, steering south by west, a bark in sight bearing southeast, distant about five miles, shortly after noon. The bark tacked and headed toward me; at 1 P. M. she was about half a mile off. She was painted cream color, with a narrow red strine around her. Had a large crew, with two heavy guns, one on each side, abaft the fore riggiug. Could see no name. Had every appearance of being a whaler—boats, davits, etc. Had no National colors, but had a pennant flying at the main. Her sails were heavy, and all new.

At 2½ P. M., finding she could not overhaul the schooner, she squared away and made all sail in pursuit of me. At 4 P. M. she fired a gun to leeward, and set the Stars and Stripes at the gaff end. I answered by showing my colors and keeping them flying until sundown. At 4½ P. M. she luffed to and fired both guns, the lee one plotted, as we could see the water thrown up by the shot in our wake, but well astern. I kept along on my course. She was in pursuit at sundown, and gaining. Next morning she was not in sight; supposed she had gone after a vessel we passed during the night, as she must have gone close to her."

MOVEMENTS OF UNITED STATES GUNBOATS.

The United States gunboat *St. Jago de Cuba* arrived from Beaufort on Wednesday evening, with the account of the great fire at Charleston, and left on Thursday. Another American gunboat accompanied her towards the bar, but did not come in.

The United States gunboat *Flambeau*, Capt. TEMPLE, left for Key West this morning.

THE CAPTURE OF THE SCHOONER ADELINE.

Capt. JOHN MCKINNEY, who has just arrived from Key West, reports the following information respecting the capture of the schooner *Adeline*, SMITH, master, of this port:

"On a passage from Havana to New-York, on the 17th of November last, when in the vicinity of Cape Carnaval, about 30 miles off shore, we were boarded by the United States steamship *Connecticut*, Capt. WOODHALL, who took charge of the schooner, put all on board the steamer except the mate and cook, put a prize crew on board, took her in tow and steered away for Key West, where we arrived on the morning of the 19th, 39 hours after our capture. The schooner *Adeline* belongs to Nassau, and is under British registry. When captured she was 120 miles from any Confederate port, and on our arrival at Key West we were taken very unceremoniously to Fort Taylor, with the promise that we would have a gratuitous passage to New-York as soon as the *Connecticut* returned from Galveston.

After remaining prisoners for six days, we were examined privately by the Clerk of the Court, and on the ninth day the Court met for the purpose of condemning the hull and cargo, or rather for passing sentence, they having been previously condemned. Capt. WOODHALL still avowed he would carry us to New-York; however, the British Vice-Consul (who is a Yankee himself, and the heart's blood of a Union man,) at the eleventh hour sent him a note, under protest, stating the illegality of such proceedings, and he then released us, after being in the fort 21 days, closely followed by a guard. All were released but the supercargo, who figured so conspicuously as a Confederate officer. Him they took to New-York.

The cargo of the *Adeline* consisted of 20 barrels of refined sugar, 100 bags of coffee, and a few boxes, contents unknown; in fact, she was only one-third loaded. The vessel and cargo were sold at Key West by public auction. The former brought $275, with all her materials.

We were kindly treated at the fort, and allowed every indulgence by the officers."

THE LAWS AND USAGES OF WAR.

Continuation of the Lectures of Francis Lieber, LL. D., Before the Columbia College Law School.

In war we may inflict death, but have no right to indulge in cruelty. Cruelty consists in inflicting pain for the sake of the pain, to satisfy the lust of revenge, or a fiendish hatred. No doubt the whole world would consider it cruel if pain were inflicted upon an enemy to extract an important secret. The fear of retaliation is one of the most efficient regulators, and curbs in our modern law of war, yet we would not approve of cruelty by way of retaliation against savages, or those who have fallen back into that state. The late proclamation of GEN. HALLECK illustrates this well—allowing retaliation in case of property, when necessary, yet not in the case of life. Simply inflicting death is not considered cruelty.

Treachery is not allowed; it differs from stratagem, as it is a breach of faith; even the fathers of the Church insisted that deception of the enemy was allowable, but breaking engagements, capitulations, and not returning on parole is not to be admitted. The Asiatic, Chinese, and Hindoos do not think anything of doing this.

The love of truth—at least respect for truth—has, I believe, greatly advanced in the progress of civilization, and this has had its excellent effect on the law of war.

Dr. LEIPER here referred to a small work of his on the character of a true gentleman, where he had spoken of this subject—Truth—and of its forming so decided a mark in the character of a true gentleman. Also to an incident in the life of WELLINGTON, who obliged an officer to return (or punished him) because he had deceived the French in regard to his rank. See also NAPIER'S Peninsular War.

War would be but destruction itself if treachery were adopted as a principle. It would be illogical; for how can we carry on transactions with the enemy if we allow the principle of treachery to be acted upon. How could we conclude peace—a lasting, honest peace? On the ground of expediency, it would be better to abstain from treachery.

Retaliation. This means "an for evil, repeating injury for equal injury. This is measured by some modified application of the elementary principle in the human soul—resentment of wrong. This principle, like all others, has been given by Providence for wise purposes, and like all others, works evils if it be not modified by equally important principles. All those principles which Providence has laid in our soul for the progress of civilization and for the existence of society, are, because elementary, dangerous if not reined in.

You may illustrate this by the case of hunger and thirst. If not checked we have the glutton and the drunkard. Take the case of ambition, love of property, and sexual desire, and you see the same result. Still if we imagine a human being destitute of resentment of wrong, he would soon become a passive slave. Criminalists tell us that the first incipiency to criminal law is private vengeance. In England there is a private prosecution for a crime. The State formerly did not take much notice of crime; they supposed the individual could take care of himself; they do not see that there is as much need to protect the person as the property. This private revenge is called in Italian *vendita*. I remember, as late as the year 1822, I read a long report, in the Paris *Journal Debats*, by the Prefect of Corsica, in which he asked that the Government allow the *vendita* in a certain degree, and make it legal, because, he said, it was considered by the society there a man's duty to avenge the life of his friend. I do not say he was right, but mention it as a remarkable instance of this private revenge.

You will find that in the same degree as people fall back into a state of comparative savageness they always fall back to this *vendita*.

Retaliation, so far as it is founded on justice, remains always one of the elements of the law of the most civilized, although in conjunction with many other principles. We hang a murderer, but we do not make him undergo the slow torture that his victim underwent, which strict retaliation would require. In criminal law the law of retaliation follows the rude, shapeless, private revenge—shapeless because it has not been modified. We meet this principle of resenting wrong fashioned into law in the maxim, "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." This bears always on revenge.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a girl, named ROSANNA CAULFIELD, six years of age, whose parents reside at No. 281 West-street. The child had been attacked some days ago with the scarlatina, but was pronounced by the physician to be fast recovering, until Saturday, when, having taken some medicine obtained of a neighboring druggist, she immediately grew worse, and died shortly after. Suspicion that the child had died by reason of malpractice, as was published in some of yesterday's papers, was at once raised in the minds of the family. The father determined to have the case thoroughly investigated, and he therefore secured the services of one of the first chemical analomists in the City, who, in conjunction with the Coroner and his Deputy, Dr. BEACH, yesterday proceeded to the house and made a thorough *post mortem* examination. The result was such as to satisfy all concerned that death was the result of the disease, and not of the medicine administered. A verdict of death from scarlatina was accordingly rendered.

The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of a female infant only a few days old, which was found in the gutter, in Tenth-street, near Broadway. Verdict, "Death from want and exposure." The Captain of the Precinct is endeavoring to obtain some information as to who was the unnatural mother who thus left her offspring to perish in the street.

A DEADLY ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer JOHN HART, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested two men, named BERNARD BRADY and JOHN THOMPSON, whom he found creating a disturbance in the street. He started for the Station-house with his prisoners, but on arriving at the corner of Broadway and Spring-street, they turned upon him, and one of them dealt the officer a violent blow on the side of his head, with a hatchet. The force was sufficient to cut through his cap, and to produce a serious wound on the side of his head. By great exertion the officer succeeded in overcoming them, and finally took them to the Station-house, where they were locked up until morning. They were then taken before Justice BRENNAN, and committed for examination.

THE FOG.—Yesterday morning another heavy fog commenced settling over the City and harbor, which increased in density as the day advanced. Both the North and East Rivers were comparatively free from vessels, consequently the various ferry-boats, except those running to Staten Island, were not seriously retarded in their trips, although, of course, they were obliged to proceed with caution, and to keep up an incessant sounding of the whistle and ringing of the bell. The Staten Island boats made but one or two trips after 10 o'clock A. M. The Camden and Amboy boat, due here in the afternoon, had not arrived up to late hour. The Sound steamers fortunately reached their piers before the fog came on. The fog had not lifted at an early hour this morning.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—A man, named HOSEA NUTTING, aged 40 years, was very dangerously injured, yesterday, while riding on a Third-avenue car. He was standing upon the platform, when the shaft of a carriage struck him in the abdomen, producing a terrible wound. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.... JOANNA FEELY, a native of Ireland, aged 75 years, fell from the front stoop of house No. 50 Park-street, yesterday, and broke her leg in two places, besides otherwise severely injuring herself. She was also taken to the Hospital.

A PICKPOCKET IN THE CARS.—A man named CHARLES PRICE was arrested and committed to the Tombs yesterday, by Justice BENNAN, upon a charge of picking the pocket of Mrs. CATHARINA BACH, in an Eighth-avenue car, of a sum of money and diamond rings, in all valued at $41 50. The prisoner was searched, but none of the property was found upon him. He probably passed it over to an accomplice.

A REPRESENTATIVE "CONTRABAND."—WILLIAM DAVIS, an eloquent "contraband" from Fortress Monroe, accompanied by Rev. L. C. LOCKWOOD, Missionary, will address a meeting in the Church of the Puritans, Union Square, this evening at 7½ o'clock. The song of the "contrabands," "Let my People go," will be sung by Mr. DAVIS, and probably, HORACE WATERS' troupe.

The German Republican Central Committee.

AN INTERESTING AFFAIR—PRESENTATION TO MR. WILLMANN.

An exceedingly interesting occasion drew together a numerous social circle, at HAHN'S Hotel, on Saturday evening last.

A Committee, appointed some time ago by the Central German Republican Committee of this City and County, assembled at the place designated at an early hour, and were speedily joined by a number of friends, all animated with the one intention, to do honor to a gentleman whose services to the cause of liberty and the Union have won for him all hearts.

The Committee consisted of Dr. Bruggmann, Messrs. Edmund Remak, Heinrich Richard, Alfred Erbe and Wm. M. Wermerskirch, who, at 8 o'clock, entered the upper saloon of the hotel, where a company of German Republican gentlemen had collected and presented to Mr. ANDREAS WILLMANN, the late and newly-elected President of the German Republican Central Committee, an address, beautifully drawn up in the highest style of calligraphic execution upon card paper, and elegantly framed.

Mr. REMAK, of the *New-Yorker Abend Zeitung*, in eloquent and appropriate words, addressed the recipient of this handsome testimonial, which, written in the German language, is translated as follows:

"The German Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New-York has resolved to express to its President, Mr. ANDREAS WILLMANN, its thanks for his eminent services to the Republican Party and to the Germans in general of New-York.

If ever upright endeavors in the interest of Freedom have deserved acknowledgment, then must ANDREAS WILLMANN, one of its truest champions, merit the gratitude of his fellow-citizens. True and honorable, untiring and devoted, he has, for years, dedicated all his strength and ability to the good cause, and has labored with success where hitherto defeats were continually encountered. The triumph of LINCOLN and of OGDYKE have shown what the Germans of New York and their President, ANDREAS WILLMANN, could achieve.

May the future still bring ever-renewed success to crown with its laurels ANDREAS WILLMANN and his efforts for Truth and Justice."

Mr. WILLMANN, in gracefully acknowledging this compliment, responded in a handsome speech, and concluded by inviting his guests to partake of a collation, which was speedily and neatly provided. Some thirty persons sat down to table at 9 P.M., and after an hour spent in conviviality, toasts and sentiments, intermingled with outbursts of the song of Fatherland, chasing the gloom of the night away, JAMES WILSON GREENE, Esq., a cousin of Mr. BARNEY, Collector of the Port of New-York, was called upon for a speech, and very appropriately, in his remarks, referred to the National crisis, in which the Germans have acquitted themselves so well, and deplored the intrigues that have forced Gen. SIGEL, their admitted representative, to resign. His brief appeal was much applauded, and was followed by excellent addresses from Messrs. RICHARD, ERBE, and others.

The agreeable party did not separate until a late hour, when they adjourned with cheers for Freedom and the Union!

The Sigel Committee.

The Executive Committee intrusted with the preparations for the great Sigel demonstration, met yesterday afternoon at Pythagoras Hall. Mr. FRIEDRICA KAPP in the chair. The whole Committee was present, with delegates from the Turnverein, the Social Reform Verein and all the German Singing Clubs of the City.

The Committee on the Meeting reported that the Cooper Institute could be obtained, and, after brief debate, the mass meeting was fixed for that locality to take place on Thursday night next.

Resolutions were read and adopted for the occasion, and it was also determined that a Committee of three should, if acceptable to the people, be appointed to present the said resolutions, in person, to the President of the United States.

With the assurance that all the necessary funds had been collected without trouble, and that the proposed demonstration would be one of the most imposing ever witnessed in New-York, the Committee adjourned to meet again this afternoon at headquarters in Pythagoras Hall.

We understand that the funds remaining in the hands of the German Union League have, by resolution, been applied to the uses of the Sigel Committee.

The Sigel Movement in Albany.

At a late hour, last evening, a letter was received in this City, from Albany, stating that, on Saturday, a mass meeting was held there, in SCHNEIDER'S House, No. 362 Broadway, in reference to Gen. SIGEL'S resignation, and that the same had organized, by appointing GEORGE SCHNEIDER President, Mr. FISCHER Vice-President, and LOUIS BATCKE Secretary; and that after expressing a determination to sustain SIGEL in all proper reclamations, they had resolved to request instructions from the Sigel Committee, in New-York.

Another Dense Fog.

DANGEROUS NAVIGATION—DETENTION OF OUTWARD-BOUND VESSELS, GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS, &c.

A fog of unusual density set in about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, with wind very light from E. N. E., rendering navigation to and from sea very dangerous, and almost an impossibility. Those most prudent remained inactive, in consequence of which a large number of inward-bound vessels are detained below awaiting the clearing away of the fog. The Eastern boats arrived at an early hour. The ferry-boats were all more or less retarded in their trips. The Union Ferry Company ran only one boat on each ferry. The Staten Island Ferry ceased running after 10 A. M., making only two trips the entire day. We have heard of no accident up to 9 P. M.

A large number of vessels outward-bound, returned after having put to sea, and anchored in the Lower Bay on account of the weather.

The United States steam-transport *Baltic*, Commander COMSTOCK, lying at the foot of Canal-street, North River, had steam on all day, and as soon as the fog cleared off would sail for Port Royal. She has a full cargo of subsistence, also 350 men and horses of the First Massachusetts Cavalry.

The United States steam-transport *Cahawba*, lying at the Government Dock, foot of Murray-street, North River, had steam on and would sail as soon as the fog cleared. She has a full cargo of hay and oats, 175 men and horses of the First Massachusetts Cavalry; also, a number of recruits for the Seventy-ninth New-York State Volunteers.

The United States steam-transport *Decatur* sailed yesterday morning for Locust Point, with a full cargo of provisions, ammunition and gun-carriages.

Arrivals in the City.

Capt. D'Arcy Preston, commander of Her British Majesty's gunboat *Medea*, from the station of the the British North American Squadron; D. Milne, House Milne, nephews of Admiral Milne, and T. M. Quicksall, of Philadelphia, are at the Clarenden Hotel.

J. Lothrop, Motley and ladies, from Boston; Lieut. R. L. Livingston, of the U. S. A.; G. T. Davis, of Greenfield, Mass.; and D. Lyman, of Connecticut, are at the Brevourt House.

Brig.-Gen. Tyler, from Connecticut; Maj. G. C. Strong, of the U. S. A.; Dr. F. Wolverton, of Canada, and W. B. McGrath, of the U. S. A., are at the Everett House.

Col. Wm. Chapman, of the U. S. A.; Col. G. L. Beale, from the Relay House, Maryland; Capt. A. K. Long, of the U. S. N., and R. K. Horton, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

J. L. Brent, of California, and Alfred Lajouchere, of Portland, Me., are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. Thomas D. Doubleday, U. S. A.; G. P. Coggen, of Toronto; B. E. Mallory, of Connecticut; Kerr Innes, of Canada, and W. D. Davidge, from Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lieut. Broughton and Dr. Austin, of H. B. M. gunboat *Medea*; Wm. Pollock, U. S. N., and Gen. Boynton, of New-York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Laying the Corner-Stone of a Jewish Synagogue.

TROWEL PRESENTATION—ADDRESS BY REV. DR. S. M. ISAACS—INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

The corner-stone of a place of public worship for the first Jewish Synagogue ever organized in this city, was laid yesterday, with appropriate exercises. The congregation is known as "Baith Israel," of which Rev. JOSL ALEXANDER is the Rabbi. Six years ago it was organized by sixteen persons, and a place for worship was secured at No. 155 Atlantic-street, where it has remained from that time until the present, gradually increasing in numbers, usefulness and prosperity, until now, even in these times when the whole financial world is deranged, and the country involved in war, the members feel warranted in supplying the necessity which exists of increased accommodations for public worship. Although the people at this faith are not very numerous in our midst, nevertheless this synagogue—not to be behind the fashion—has had its little dissensions, which resulted in a split, and the organization of a new synagogue known as "Bethlehem," in December last, now occupying a portion of Grenada Hall, Myrtle-avenue, as a place of worship. But the dissension in this case is likely to prove to be the seed of the church in this City, for where we have had only one society heretofore there exists two, and each is vieing with the other in the path of usefulness. There are also three or four Synagogues in the Eastern District, neither of which have as yet found it expedient to erect a house of their own. The Synagogue of Baith Israel, being the first to lay a corner stone in this City, there was much curiosity felt to witness the ceremony, and, notwithstanding the very disagreeable weather and that the ground was covered with snow and water, there was a very large attendance of the believers in the faith of Abraham, and a still larger attendance of others attracted to the spot by curiosity. But as the ritual of the Jewish Church does not specially provide for the laying of corner stones, there is nothing very peculiar about the exercise, save and except the presentation of a silver trowel to the person selected to put the stone in place. The recipient of this distinguished honor—for such it is considered—is usually a leading and active man in the synagogue, who by his efforts and liberality in its behalf has been particularly identified with its success. The individual selected furnishes the corner-stone, and the congregation present to him the trowel, which is ever kept as a sacred heir-loom in the receiver's family.

The ground selected for the new church is elegibly and centrally situated at the corner of Boerum and State streets, in the Tenth Ward. The lot is 99 feet on the former, and 94 feet 9 inches on the latter street. The building is to have a front of 47 feet on State-street, and extending back along Boerum-street 68 feet. The structure will be of brick, of a plain unpretending style of architecture, and calculated to seat 300 persons. The basement will be 9 feet high, mainly underground. This will be divided into rooms to be used for Sabbath School and other purposes pertaining to the Society. The auditorium will be 18 feet in the clear, and the whole will be plainly furnished. The land and building will cost about $10,000, and is to be ready for use about the 1st of May next. SCULS-OEL & Co. are the builders, and the mason-work is to be done by DONLAN & BROTHER.

Previous to laying the corner-stone yesterday, the Society held a meeting at No. 155 Atlantic-street, at the conclusion of which a procession was formed by the congregation, and, preceded by their officers, went to the site of the new building. Here within the excavation for the cellar a temporary platform had been erected for the accommodation of all persons taking an active part in the exercises. The American flag floated from three corners of the stand, and with the promiscuous crowd on the surrounding banks made the scene an interesting one. When the procession reached the spot, the congregation opened to the right and left, when the Rabbis in surplices passed through, and with the officers of the Church, took their places upon the stand. The pastor, Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER, then read in Hebrew a psalm, and was followed in a brief address by Rev. Dr. ISAACS, of New-York. He could say, with the Psalmist, that he rejoiced when they said unto him, "Come to the House of God." He rejoiced that they were about to dedicate a house to God, and complimented the congregation for the zeal they had displayed in this enterprise. The Rev. Rabbi asked to be excused from making a lengthy address, because he did not come prepared for that purpose, as it was expected that Rev. Dr. RAPHAEL would be present to deliver the address, but he had been detained on account of having to attend the funeral of a member of his congregation. But he was nevertheless gratified for the invitation to be present at the laying of this corner-stone. This was the land where they should lay corner-stones, for this is the land where the Jews have flourished. It was true that the corner-stone of the nation was partially eclipsed, but sure he was that the God of Israel would perpetuate this glorious Union. Israelites, like all other American citizens, stand forth for American liberty. This is an evidence that we have no fear for the Union. The reverend speaker then referred to the uses of a corner-stone. Some of the descendants of those who stood about him, he said, might in a future time look over the contents of the box, and there see that on this day this corner-stone was laid to perpetuate the truths of the ever-living God; that here, in this free land, the Jews were not compelled to hide their faith. He warned the Israelites about him not to let their conduct tarnish their reputation; their conduct should be such as became the sons of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. He warned them about going astray by copying after others, but to remain as Jews as well outside as inside of the synagogue. He was gratified at the construction of this synagogue for another reason. It would do away with the excuse for not worshiping God in a proper way, as many pretended to believe that if they joined an association to secure them a small piece of ground to be buried in, they were doing all that was necessary.

The box, containing a parchment with the name of the pastor and members of the synagogue upon it, one each of the American coin from one cent up to one dollar, and some Jewish publications, was then placed in position, when Mr. JULIUS COAN, Secretary of the Society, stepped in front of Mr. MOSES LOWENTHAL, and said he had the pleasure and the honor of presenting to him the silver trowel with which to lay the corner-stone. The present was by direction of the congregation, for his efforts in behalf of the Society. Taking the trowel, Mr. LOWENTHAL said: "I am very much obliged to you and the congregation for the honor conferred upon me this day." The trowel is of solid silver, and was made by Messrs. Ramsey & Dyer, No. 289 Fulton-street. It has engraved upon one side the following inscription:

Presented to Mr. LOWENTHAL,
on laying the corner-stone of
Synagogue Baith Israel,
Corner Boerum and State-streets,
Brooklyn, L. I., Jan. 12, 1862.

The same is engraved on the other side of the trowel in Hebrew characters.

The corner-stone was then put in position. Returning to the stand the pastor, Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER, recited in Hebrew another psalm and a prayer, which concluded the exercises. The Committee of Arrangements having in charge this work, is composed of the following-named gentlemen, who are also authorized to receive subscriptions to aid in paying for the new synagogue: Solomon Furst, Chairman, No. 406 Atlantic-street; Mr. Bass, No. 35 Atlantic-street; Mr. Loewenthal, No. 32 Hudson-avenue; J. Samter, No. 221 Myrtle-avenue; Mr. Beasman, No. 24 Atlantic-street.

BADGES FOR THE HEADS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The heads of the Western District Fire Department have recently obtained badges so that they can be easily distinguished from other members of the Department. The badge is about three inches in diameter, and made of silver. The outside edge is neatly worked to represent a wreath, in the centre is a group of Firemen's utensils in relief, including hats, axes, torches, hose, ladder, hooks and trumpet. Above the centre is the office of the wearer in a scroll, and underneath, on an ornamental scroll, is "Brooklyn Fire Department." The whole face of the Chief Engineer's badge is plated with gold; those worn by the Assistant Engineers are all silver; those for the Fire Commissioners have the raised work gold plated, and the ground work silver plated.

A CLERK ROBS HIS EMPLOYER.—A man named THOMAS WOLVEN, in the employ of CHARLES ANDERSON, corner of Oxford-street and Park-avenue, on Saturday last, stole $420 from his employer and left for parts unknown. Officer WALDSON, of the Fourth Precinct, was put upon the track of WOLVEN, and, late Saturday night, succeeded in arresting him, and recovered $394 25 of the money he had stolen. The accused was committed to answer.

A BENEFIT.—It is expected that Dr. FISHER'S lecture on "Gunpowder, Cannon and Projectiles," will draw a large audience to the Plymouth Church this evening. The question having been asked which particular Army Reading Association will receive the benefit, we are requested to state that it will be the "Army and Navy Committee of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association."

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at an early hour yesterday morning, was caused by the burning of a brick building on Baltic near Court-street, occupied by Messrs. WAKEFIELD & PAMELEE, gas-fitters, and EDW. VAIL, carpenter. The building was mostly destroyed. Messrs. W. & P.'s loss is not known. Mr. VAIL'S loss is $25. All the occupants were insured in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company.

SERIOUS BURNING ACCIDENT.—An elderly woman, named BRIDGET FARRELL, residing on Hoyt, near Douglas-street, was so severely burned at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, by her clothes taking fire, that her life is despaired of. She was taken to the City Hospital by Officer OSWALD, of the Third Precinct Police.

JUDGE CULVER ON THE REBELLION.—Judge CULVER will deliver a lecture on "The present Rebellion," at Washington Hall, Williamsburgh, this evening at 7½ o'clock—the entire proceeds of the lecture to be devoted to charitable objects in that locality.

Infamous Record of an Indiana Colonel.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

[We would not publish the following letter, containing, as it does, many extraordinary statements, if it were not from a responsible man, who makes no secret of the fact that he is the writer, and that he is the Chaplain of the Thirty-seventh Indiana Regiment of Volunteers. We are astonished at the report given of Col. HAZZARD'S conduct, as we have thought him one of the most competent Colonels in the army. He is a West Pointer, and ranks as Captain in the regular service.—*Eds. Com.*]

CAMP AT BACON CREEK, Ky., Jan. 5, 1862.

Paradoxical as it may appear, this has been the saddest, happiest day that we have seen since we have been in the service; sad on account of the fact that the Sabbath dawned upon three dead comrades—ADDISON W. CLENDENNING, of Company G; WILLIAM LARSON, of Company H; and JOHN PARKER, of Company F. This fearful calamity was followed by another more mysterious and alarming. At 8 o'clock, WASHINGTON RUSINOSA, of Company D, feeling slightly indisposed, went to the doctor for medicine. Returning to his quarters, he took a dose of it, and in a few minutes fell over in a kind of fit and died before noon. The body was speedily buried by order of the "powers that (used to) be," but will be disinterred in the morning, for examination, by order of the Brigade Surgeon. This evening H. T. GAINSTAN, of Company C, was unwell, but still going about the camp. He took a dose of medicine from the surgeon's prescription and dropped dead in a few minutes. I make no comments. Just at roll-call this evening another soldier, Brother M. MITCHELL, fell asleep in death, making six dead men in the Thirty-seventh Indiana Regiment in one day. The *happiness* to-day consists in the fact that we are at least temporarily relieved from the tyrannical rule of Col. GEORGE W. HAZZARD. The circumstances of this affair are these: Yesterday the Brigade-Surgeon sent an order that our sick, who were crowded up in our foul hospitals, such as the camp affords, should be removed to Louisville, where they might be properly cared for. This order the Colonel and Dr. ANDERSON would not obey. This afternoon, Dr. BLACKMAN, Chief Surgeon of this division, called to see why. Col. HAZZARD told him he (BLACKMAN) had no authority to order his sick away, and after some further conversation, said he'd "be d—d if BLACKMAN should take them away," and threatened to force him out of camp. BLACKMAN left, remarking that "he would take care of the sick, and the well, too, in this regiment." Going to an old log-house about a mile from camp, he found fifteen sick men crowded into one room, which I heard the Doctor tell Dr. ANDERSON was "worse than the black hole of Calcutta." These men complained that they were not treated well. Dr. BLACKMAN returned, in company with Dr. MUSCROFT and other physicians, to our camp, and was telling Dr. ANDERSON what he thought of the treatment of these men, when Col. HASSARD came out of his tent, and seeing myself and a dozen or more men standing near, yelled at us, "Leave here, every d—d one of you!" Not considering myself one of the "d—d ones," I leisurely sauntered around, being anxious to hear things of interest to our crushed and dying men. Dr. BLACKMAN turned to the Colonel, and said: "Colonel, have you visited that house where those sick men are?" HAZZARD replied: "Doctor, I'll put you out of this camp, d—d quick;" and, turning, called for a file of the guard. The guard being slow in responding, he yelled again: "Send a file of the guard here," and, turning, said to me: "Go to your quarters, under arrest." (Let me here remark that I'll venture a guess that I am the first Chaplain that has been put under arrest on Sunday for manifesting sympathy for mistreated, dying men, in the United States army.)

After a few words more between Dr. BLACKMAN and ANDERSON, HAZZARD ordered the guard to take Dr. BLACKMAN out of the camp, which was immediately done. In about fifteen minutes after Dr. BLACKMAN disappeared, I heard a tremendous shout in camp, and looking out, saw Gen. TOUCHIN on horseback, leaving HAZZARD'S tent, taking away his sword, and announcing that, until Col. GAILEY returned to camp, the command would devolve upon Major HULL. Whew! how the boys yelled! It was the first thrill of joy many of them had felt for many long, weary months. An hour afterward, Gen. MITCHEL (my heart just then said, "Oh! he is such a good man") and Gen. TURCHIN came to camp. Gen. MITCHEL had some conversation in HAZZARD'S tent, when they retired, Gen. TURCHIN leaving an order for my release from arrest.

Of course we do not know how this matter will end. It is probable that HAZZARD will be court-martialed. One thing I *do* know—every commissioned officer in this camp who is not too sick to write his name, except three, are united in a petition for HAZZARD'S removal, and they will never submit to being put under his *iron heel* again. We have submitted to insult and abuse, such as our friends at home dream not of. We are willing to die for our country, but to be under the heel of a man who will say he'll "be d——d if his sick men may not lay upon the ground and rot" before they shall be hauled; who will make them march until they fall, to rise no more with their own strength; who will say when a sympathizing captain asks for "some provision to be made for sick and shelterless men," "I'll be d——d if I don't wish they were all *dead* or discharged"—under such a heel as that we'll be crushed no longer! "The night is far spent, and behold, the day dawns."

JARGO NETHLITZ.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.—Some time ago, a private in the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment was tried by a Court-martial for deserting his post, and found guilty, the punishment for which is death. His execution was deferred for some time, and he was kept in a painful state of suspense. At last the time was fixed for his execution, and five regiments were drawn up in line to witness it, while a file of twelve men were in advance to execute the sentence of death by shooting him.

The prisoner was led forward blindfolded, and the usual words of preparation and command were given in a low, measured tone by the officer in command. During the interval between the commands, "Take aim," and "Fire," and before the last was given, a horseman rode rapidly up the road, waving in the air a paper, which was understood by all present to be a reprieve. Covered with dust and perspiration, the officer rode hurriedly up to the officer in command, and delivered to him what really proved to be a reprieve. The shout, "Reprieve," fell upon the poor soldier's ear, which was already strained to the utmost in anticipation of hearing the last and final word that was to usher his soul into the presence of his Creator; it was too much for him, and he fell back upon his coffin, apparently dead. The handage was removed from his eyes, but reason had taken its flight, and he became a hopeless maniac. He was discharged from the army, and sent home to his friends. His death had really never been intended: but it was deemed necessary for the good order and discipline of the army to make an impression upon not only himself, but the whole brigade; for that purpose the forms of the execution were regularly gone through with, in presence of five regiments, and the reprieve arrived in good time, as it was intended. It was sought by this means to solemnly impress upon the whole assemblage of soldiers the necessity of a strict observance of duty and obedience, under the penalty of an ignominious death. It was a fearful ordeal for the deserter, but it was certainly better than to have completed the tragedy by sending his soul to "that bourne from which no traveler returns"—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

Names of the Members, and the Political Appellation under which they were Elected.

SENATORS.

[Names marked with a * are reelected.]

District.
1. Monroe Henderson, Rep. and People's.
2. Jasse C. Smith, Union Republican.
3. Henry C. Murphy, Dem. and People's.
4. Chrisilan B. Woodruff, Tam. and Mozart.
5. Charles G. Cornell, Tammany.
6. John J. Bradley, Tam. and Mozart.
7. Rich'd B. Connolly,* Dem. and People's.
8. Hezekiah D. Robertson.* Rep. and People's.
9. Henry R. Low, Union Democrat.
10. Jacob S. Freer, Democrat.
11. William H. Tobey, Republican.
12. Ralph Richards, Rep. and People's.
13. John V. L. Pruyn, Democrat.
14. Joseph H. Ramsey,* Rep. and People's.
15. John Willard, Union Democrat.
16. Russell M. Little, Republican and People's.
17. Charles C. Montgomery,* Republican.
18. John A. Bell,* Republican.
19. Alex. H. Bailey, Republican and People's.
20. George A. Hardin, Republican and People's.
21. Richard K. Sandford, Republican and People's.
22. Allen Munroe,* Republican.
23. Henry A. Clark, Republican.
24. Lyman Truman,* Republican.
25. Chauncey M. Abbott, Republican.
26. Charles J. Folger, Republican.
27. Charles Cook, Republican and People's.
28. Lysander Farrar, Union Republican.
29. A. Hutchinson, Republican and People's.
30. Wilkes Angel, Republican.
31. John Ganson, Democrat.
32. Horace C. Young, Republican.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

[Names marked with a * are reelected.]

ALBANY—1st dist., John Vanderzee, (deceased,) Democrat; 2d, A. J. Cornell, Republican and People's; 3d, A. Bleeker Banks, Democrat; 4th, William Doyle, Democrat.

ALLEGANY—1st dist., Alvah E. Cruttenden, Republican; 2d, Edward D. Loveridge, Republican.

BROOME—George Bartlett, Union Dem.

CATTARAUGUS—1st dist., Andrew L. Allen, Rep.; 2d, Addison G. Rice, Rep.

CAYUGA—1st dist., William A. Halsey, Rep.; 2d, Smith Anthony,* Rep.

CHAUTAUQUE—1st dist., Emry Davis, Independent Republican and People's; 2d, Henry C. Lake, Republican and People's.

CHEMUNG—Tracy Beadle, Republican and People's.

CHENANGO—1st dist., David B. Parce, Democrat and People's; 2d, Francis B. Fisher, Republican.

CLINTON—Lemuel Stetson, Union Democrat.

COATLAND—Thomas Barry, Union Democrat.

COLUMBIA—1st dist., Jacob Ten Broeck, Democrat; 2d, Samuel Wilbor, Republican and People's.

DELAWARE—1st dist., Nelson K. Wheeler, Republican; 2d, Daniel Waterbury,* Republican.

DUTCHESS—1st dist., John B. Dutcher,* Republican: 2d, Edmund Green, Republican.

ERIE—1st dist., John W. Murphy, Democrat; 2d, Horatio Seymour, Jr., Democrat; 3d, Ezra P. Goslin, Republican and People's; 4th, John A. Case, Republican and People's.

ESSEX—Palmer E. Havens, Republican

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3217. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

Nomination of Edwin P. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, as his Successor.

MR. CAMERON TO BE MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

Information Concerning Our Consular System.

An Interesting Communication to Congress from Secretary Seward.

Operations of the Blockading Fleet

Recent Important Captures on the South Carolina Coast.

AN EXPOSITION OF FRAUDS IN THE HOUSE

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 13.

THE RETIREMENT OF SECRETARY CAMERON FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington was never more astounded than it was to-day, by the announcement that Secretary CAMERON had retired from the War Department. The thing was wholly unexpected, and no man was more surprised than Mr. CAMERON himself. It seems that the change made is wholly the work of the President. The first agitation of the subject in the President's mind occurred last Thursday. Yesterday he had formed his conclusion, and addressed a note to Mr. CAMERON informing him of it. This note was received by Mr. CAMERON last night, and was the first intimation he had that a change in the Cabinet was determined on. It is needless to deay that the War Minister was surprised and agitated, but the President assured him of his personal good-will by the tender of the very honorable position of Minister to Russia, in place of Mr. CLAY, who has desired to be recalled.

We are not allowed to know the reasons of the President for this change, but we can safely venture the opinion that it results from his conviction that the country desires, and has long desired, a change. It would be useless to deny, also, that the President and his friends felt that Mr. CAMERON has not been recently sympathizing with the Administration, but, on the contrary, has been in active sympathy with politicians in Washington who are zealously and bitterly opposing the President and his measures.

It is not known whether Col. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War, will retire with his chief. The Assistant Secretary is an appointment of the President's who holds him in high esteem, and he can retain him; but of course he will not, nor would Col. SCOTT remain, unless on the invitation of Mr. STANTON.

There is much doubt expressed to-night whether Mr. CAMERON will be confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Russia, but he will be, I think, without doubt.

Ben. WADE was the chief competitor urged upon the President as Secretary of War, in place of CAMERON.

MR. CLAY IN THE ARMY.

C. M. CLAY returns to take a command in the army. He will be appointed a Brigadier. This is resolved on.

THE CONFIRMATION OF MR. STANTON.

There will be some uneasiness among ultra Republican Senators in confirming STANTON. He has been a Democrat, and was a Cabinet Minister under BUCHANAN. He was, however, loyal and courageous, and, with HOLT and BLACK, saved all that was left of our Government when Mr. LINCOLN came in. The difficulty of Republicans with him, is that he has never been a politician, and they don't know how he stands on the "nigger question."

The appointment of STANTON as Secretary of War gives great pleasure, I find, to all officers of the army. They have confidence in his energy and pluck, and believe he will push on the war.

SPEECH OF MR. DAWES.

The speech of Mr. DAWES in the House to-day was terrific. Its exposure of fraud and corruptions in the conduct of the war was astounding, and excited intense interest among members. The result was he carried his point by a heavy majority.

MR. HARRINGTON.

The complication of Mr. HARRINGTON on the Treasury note engraving job will lead to his permanent retirement from the Chief Clerkship of the Department.

OTHER BREACHES EXPECTED.

There are many who predict that the breach being made, other members of the Cabinet will soon follow. Secretary WELLES is especially marked out for the next victim. But the country may be assured that no clamor stimulated by the present event will be anything toward the accomplishment of further removals. President LINCOLN is master of the position, and will work his will, unawed by outside pressure.

THE LABORS OF THE BANK COMMITTEE.

The Bank Committee have had a hard-working day of it. This morning they spent two hours with the Finance Committee of the Senate, and to-morrow have an appointment with the Ways and Means Committeee of the House. It has been further strengthened by Committees of the Boards of trade of Philadelphia and Boston: Messrs. Thos. Kimber, Jr., S. V. Merrick, Jos. C. Grnff, and Wm. D. Lewis, of your city, and Gray, Tobey and Roopes, of Boston. They organized by selecting Mr. KIMBER as Chairman.

The Joint Committees spent three hours with Mr. CHASE this evening, the session lasting until near midnight.

The problem is gradually approaching a happy solution. The basis of plan is this, Congress is to immediately pass a joint resolution, pledging itself to pass a bill levying taxes to the amount of one hundred and fifty millions—one hundred millions available from the loyal States, to be passed as soon as the details can be matured, which will secure the interest on the present loans, and pay off the most pressing demands. The Government to issue Exchequer Notes of $5 and upward, with two years to run, bearing six per cent. interest, to pay off present indebtedness. The banks will then come forward to make a new loan on the terms of former ones.

The subject has at last assumed a healthy and encouraging form. The Finance Committeee of the Senate consent, if the Ways and Means of the House do likewise, and the members of the latter individually give their sanction to the plan. Mr. CHASE is not unwilling to adopt it, although another conference will be had to-morrow, to complete and engross it.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was at the President's to-day. He is much reduced, but entirely relieved and cheerful. He is much pleased with STANTON's appointment.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has not the slightest idea of visiting New-York, but will remain at the post of duty here.

BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

BURNSIDE's expeditinn will not be heard from short of a week or ten days, if its mission is unobstructed.

INFORMATION REGARDING THE CONSULAR SYSTEM.

The Secretary of State has responded to the letter of Senator FESSENDEN, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, requesting certain information connected with the Consular system, and also explanations in regard to the reasons which induced the creation of offices or the increase of compensation. The Secretary says:

It will be seen from the list submitted that seven Consular offices only have been created, with salaries of $1,500; the compensation of two has been increased from $500 per annum to $1,500; one from $750 to $1,500; six from $1,000 to $1,500. Of thirty-three the, compensation has been changed from fees, with liberties to trade, to salaries of fifteen hundred dollars, each accompanied by a restriction prohibiting the Consular officers from engaging in private business. It has been found by experience that the Government is best served when the Consular officer is prohibited from trade, and required to devote his whole time to the public business. In addition to what appears in the tabular statements, I think it proper to remark that the appearance of the insurgent steamer *Sumter*, and the reports of others of a similar character fitting out as privateers, induced the Department to appoint, under the provisions of the Act of the 2d of August last, Consuls with a fixed compensation, and prohibited, under bonds, from engaging in private business, or to change the compensation from fees, with liberty to trade, to a fixed salary, at the principal ports in the West Indies, at four ports in Mexico, two in Central America, three in Brazil and one in Venezuela. For the protection of our commerce in the Mediterranean, where it is much exposed to danger, salaried Consuls have been appointed, with the same restrictions as to engaging in business, as the compensation charged from fees as above to salary; at Algiers, at two ports on the southern coast of Spain, Barcelona and Valencia, with which there was formerly direct commercial intercourse with the Southern States, and where, in consequence, it was believed there was prevailing an interest in favor of the insurgents; at Lisbon, at the suggestion of our Minister at Portugal; at three important points in Italy, three in France, one in the Black Sea and two in Turkey. For a similar reason two appointments have been made at posts on the northern coast of Spain; one to Norway, where we had no Consul; two in Sweden for the protection of our commerce in the Baltic; and three in the Chinese and Eastern seas, where our commercial interests are of great and increasing importance. It was ascertained soon after the establishment of the blockade, that attempts were making to introduce arms and munitions of war into the Southern ports from ports in England, by shipping them to ports in British provinces, the Bahamas, Cuba and Mexico, to be transhipped into small vessels, and then to evade the blockade wherever it could be best accomplished. This induced the Department to appoint salaried Consuls, with the above-mentioned restrictions, at Bristol and Cardiff, in England; St. Johns, N. F.; Prince Edward's Island; and also to recommend a salary for the Consulate at Pictou, Nova Scotia. The same reason made it the more important that all the ports in the British West Indies our interests should be guarded by loyal American citizens, untrammeled by business operations on private account. The result has shown the wisdom of the law of August last.

By every steamer important information is received from our Consuls abroad, which is promptly communicated to the Navy Department and to our Consuls in the West Indies, with a view to place them and the officers of the blockading squadron on their guard. The information thus furnished has led to the capture of vessels loaded with arms and munitions, and prevented, to some extent, the importation of contraband articles into the insurgent States.

In the enumeration of salaried officers in the Mediterranean, I omitted to mention Malta. This island, from its central position, its military occupation, and its means of telegraphic communication, has become a very important Consular post. The Consul has repeatedly, within a few weeks, rendered valuable service. Since commencing this communication, the Department has received from him a dispatch, an extract of which is herewith transmitted for your information and to illustrate what I have stated,

Two salaried Consular officers have been established in Canada, one in Quebec and one at Gaspé Basin, to discharge, in addition to their regular consulate duties, those appertaining to confidential agencies of the Department, as it had learned that through these and other places in Canada, there was carried on a systematic intercourse with the rebels in the insurgent States, and some ports in Canada had become notorious for the arrival from and departure of rebels for Europe. The salary of the Commercial Agent at Gaboon, in Africa, which has long been vacant, has been raised from $1,000 to $1,500, in the hope that it might induce some American citizen to take charge of the post for the protection of our commercial interests in that quarter, and to prevent the abuse of our flag in the slave-trade.

The appropriation which is now asked for the Canada service is four hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. This amount includes not only the compensation of our Consular officers, but also all expenses for rent of Consular offices, record books, seals, flags, postage, and other miscellaneous expenses, together with the expenses of the Consular Courts in Turkey, China, Japan and Siam. From the above named sum should be deducted at least one hundred thousand dollars, the amount of fees which will be paid into the Treasury of the United States by the salaried Consular officers, that being about the average for the last six years. It will thus be seen that the whole expense for our Consular establishments, embracing nearly five hundred Consular officers, is about three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars per annum.

In view of the protection which is thus given to citizens and seamen of the United States in foreign countries, and the services rendered to American commerce in its development and protection, and the influence exercised by such numbers of loyal and intelligent men residing in the principal ports and cities of the world, in giving a proper tone to public sentiment, through the correction of misstatements and by truly representing the American character, it will be readily seen that these disbursements of the Government of the United States are judiciously, economically and usefully expended. I beg leave to request that you will introduce the words "Algiers" and "Marilaque," which were inadvertently omitted in the letter of the Department addressed to you on the 6th inst., after the word "Maracaibo," and increase the sum total for the compensation of the Consular officers from $336,000 to $340,000.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The army appropriation bill, reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, calls for four hundred and eighty-seven million of dollars. This does not include the appropriations for fortifications, which is several million.

MAIL FROM CALIFORNIA TO JAPAN.

The House Committee on Commerce have under consideration the proposition for the establishment of a mail line of steamers from California to Japan, China and the East. Gen. WARD, from the Committee, is preparing an elaborate report favorable to it.

THE TAX ON TEAS.

The President has approved the joint resolution explanatory of the act to increase the duties on tea, coffee and sugar.

The nominations were sent to the Senate to-day by the President. They were, as is customary, referred to the appropriate Committee, and will probably be acted upon in Executive session to-morrow. The change in the Cabinet creates much sensation.

MAYOR BROWN'S FURLOUGH EXTENDED.

Mayor BROWN, of Baltimore, who, it is reported, had been remanded to Fort Warren, has had his furlough extended for ninety days.

RETURNED TO HIS DUTIES.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury HARRINGTON has returned to his duties, after several weeks absence.

OPERATIONS OF THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

The following communication has been received at the Navy Department from Commodore DUPONT, commanding the blockading squadron off the Southern coast:

FLAG-SHIP WABASH,
PORT ROYAL, Jan. 7, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that on the 24th ultimo, the *Gem of the Seas*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commanding BAXTER, ran on shore and burned the British schooner *Prince of Wales*, of Nassau, New-Providence, [on the list of vessels furnished by the Department,] laden with salt and oranges, at North Inlet, nine miles to the northward of the entrance to Georgetown. His report is inclosed. It gives me great pleasure to commend the energy and zeal of Lieut. BAXTER in this enterprise:

I have also the honor to report that, on the 31st ultimo, the *Augusta*, Commander PARROTT, captured the schooner *Island Belle*, of Nassau, laden with sugar and molasses, about twelve miles southeast of Bull's Island Light. She had a clearance for Baltimore; but when first seen was standing in for Bull's Bay. The *Island Belle* was built in Charleston, in 1861, and called the *General Ripley*, and her certificate of British registry bears date Nov. 4, 1861. Commander PARROTT sent her to New-York.

The report of Commander BAXTER, which is quite extensive, states that about half-past seven o'clock on the morning of Dec. 24, while cruising off the north end of North Island, he saw a schooner running close in shore down the coast, and after manœuvering to cut her off, finding she showed no colors he fired a shot across her bows, which not bringing her to, one was fired through her bulwarks, doing her some damage, after which more shots were fired, which did an execution. But during the chase she was run aground, after which two boats were observed to leave her and pull up the creek, leaving the schooner on fire. Commander BAXTER dispatched several boats to her for the purpose of subduing the flames, and reports that having no buckets, the whole complement of cooking utensils, such as saucepans, kettles, coffee-pots, etc., were brought into requisition, and after two hours hard labor, in throwing water and sprinkling all over the burning timbers, the fire was subdued. By this time Messrs. CLARK and CORBIN, who had been sent to her, returned, and we at once hauled up her anchors and attempted to tow her out. Another boat then came alongside from the bark, under charge of Mr. MALLORY, master's mate. They succeeded in towing her out of the creek, when a fire was opened upon them with rifles from the mainland, the bullets hopping and skipping about them so fast that they attempted to turn from the channel and find a passage to tow her through the breakers. She soon grounded, however, and they were forced to leave her, after kindling good fires fore and aft. The second cutter, under charge of Mr. PROVOST, was detained longer than the others, in order to get the fire well started, and as she crossed the breakers, eight rebels made their appearance and opened a brisk fire upon the boat, which was returned by all the boats. None of our men were injured. Commander BAXTER states that it was designed next morning to blow the schooner up after consultation with Capt. MARCHAND of the United States steamer *James Adger*, which was within hailing distance, but the tide was too low to allow the fire-boats which were sent for that purpose to enter the breakers, and the attempt was abandoned. On turning to leave, our boats were greeted with terrible yells from the rebels on the island and also with another charge of musketry; but no damage was sustained. He reports, in conclusion, that the schooner was still burning on the morning of the 26th ult., and there is no doubt but that she and her cargo are hopelessly ruined.

SECRETARY CAMERON'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. STANTON, the new Secretary of War, has figured but little on the stage of national politics. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and is now in the prime of life. He was for some time a resident of Pittsburgh, and afterward of Washington. By profession he is a lawyer, as which he has attained great eminence. In the West he was constantly engaged in arguing in the higher Courts the most important cases—among others, the celebrated Wheeling bridge case; and in Washington he has been engaged for years in arguing cases before the United States Supreme Court. His political antecedents are of the Pennsylvania Democratic school, and he has always been high-toned and moderate in his politics. He was called to Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet, it will be remembered, about the time of its breaking down, in December, 1860—taking the place of Mr. BLACK as Attorney-General, when the latter individual assumed the position of Secretary of State on the resignation of Mr. CASS. It was by the loyal efforts of Mr. HOLT, Mr. DIX and Mr. STANTON that the Administration was then prevented from tumbling to pieces. Mr. STANTON is a man of tried loyalty, of integrity, of great executive ability, and, it is believed, eminently fitted for the onerous post of Secretary of War, to which he has been called by the President at the present crisis.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

Two More Columns of Troops to be Moved into Kentucky—Prisoners Captured—Another Reconnoissance, &c.

CAIRO, Monday, Jan. 13.

A special to the *Tribune* from Cairo states that two more columns will be moved into Kentucky to-morrow. All the transports here have been chartered for that purpose. I am assured from the best authority, that troops are on the way here from St. Louis, and will arrive to-night or to-morrow.

Fifty prisoners taken by Gen. PAINE were brought to Bird's Point to-day, among whom is Col. BIRD from whom that place derives its name. Positive evidence exists that he has contributed $35,000 in aid of the rebellion, and that he voluntarily sent his slaves to work on the fortifications.

A nephew of Gen. POLK was arrested yesterday near Blandville, Ky., by one of our scouting parties. He had dispatches in his possession to spies at Columbus.

A reconnoissance was made toward Columbus from Fort Jefferson, yesterday. They went three miles beyond Elliott's Mills, and drove in the rebe picket. At the same time the gunboats *Essex* and *St. Louis* went down the river toward Columbus. At the time the messenger left, heavy firing was heard in that direction.

IMPORTANT FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Retreat of Gen. Jackson to Winchester.

A Skirmish at Bath, Below Hancock.

HANCOCK, Va., Sunday, Jan. 12,
Via FREDERICK, Md., Monday, Jan. 13.

Gen. JACKSON, with 15,000 regulars, 3,000 militia, and 18 guns, after threatening Romney, appeared before this place at a distance to-day, probably on his return to Winchester. He had three days' rations left up to the time of this dispatch. He had made no demonstration.

A week ago yesterday, he, with a full force, appeared at Bath, where there were but about 500 Union troops, being detachments of several regiments. An attack was made by the whole rebel militia, who were twice repulsed by our volunteers. Subsequently, Gen. JACKSON's regulars made an attack in front, at the same time executing a flank movement, when our troops fell back on Hancock. The estimate of Gen. JACKSON's force is corroborated from several sources.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The National Troops Intrenching at Patterson's Creek.

WHEELING, Monday, Jan. 13.

Advices from Cumberland to-night state that our army is intrenching at Patterson's Creek, eight miles the other side of Cumberland, on the railroad. The rebels are at Bloomery, some 15 miles distant.

Romney has been burned, as reported.

TROOPS WANTED FOR WESTERN VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 13.

This morning's *Gazette* says that Gov. TOD received dispatches from Washington on Friday night, informing him that there was pressing necessity for troops in Western Virginia.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was advised that fourteen regiments of infantry, five batteries of artillery, and two regiments of cavalry could be thrown into Virginia by Tuesday night, and that more than half of these, which had received marching orders, would be out of the State by last (Sunday) night.

On Saturday instructions were received countermanding the orders of Friday night. The soldiers, however, have instructions to hold themselves in readiness to march.

THE REBEL ROUT AT BLUE'S GAP.

Correspondence of the Wheeling Press.

ROMNEY, Va., Jan. 8, 1862.

Night before last we were informed that we would move on Blue's Gap during the night. Our information of the country and of the force of the enemy was meagre and uncertain. At about midnight the regiments began to muster and form, and by 12½ the column was in motion. The night was excessively cold, and we suffered not a little from that cause.

About 7½ o'clock we arrived at a height from which we could see the Gap and the bridge. Col. DUNNING, who commanded the expedition, seeing an attempt being made to burn the bridge, ordered the Fifth Ohio Regiment to advance at double quick. This was done with a shout, and in a few minutes they were on a bank within two hundred yards of the bridge, pouring in bullets at such a rate that the attempt to burn and tear up the floor were both abandoned.

Col. DUNNING then ordered his men to charge on the bridge and over it, and compelling a negro woman at Blue's house to show him the road up to the left. He led the Fifth Ohio rapidly into the mountain, to which the rebels had fled. There a sharp engagement ensued, whole volleys of musketry were heard, and it was soon discovered that the rebels were firing from behind a breastwork on the top of the mountain. As soon as Col. DUNNING discovered this he ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge. While this was being done, the rebels left in haste for their camp at the foot of the mountain and back of the Gap.

While the above action was going on Col. MASON charged up the mountain to the right with the Fourth Ohio, and drove the rebels from the rocks on that side. Some sharp firing occurred in that direction. In the meantime, but when the firing had nearly ceased on the mountains, the Eighth Ohio led the way down the Gap, followed by the First Virginia, Seventh Ohio and the Fourth Indiana.

Col. DUNNING having passed on and taken the two pieces of artillery, with their caissons and horses, also a wagon and horses, with the fifth Ohio Regiment, returned and ordered the cavalry to charge. His orders were obeyed with promptness, but the rebels had taken to the mountains. The artillery could not be used, and not a shot was fired from cannon on either side during the action. The rebels were surprised, and it was a complete route. We found eight dead bodies on the field, or rather amongst the rocks; there may have been more, but they were not reported, and singular as it may appear, not a man of ours received even a scratch from a bullet. I can account for this only upon the ground that our guns were some of the best in the world, while theirs were probably inferior arms. The whole thing was a brilliant affair, and was over in a half hour after the action commenced on the mountain.

Our force consisted of detachments of the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Ohio, the Fourteenth Indiana and the First Virginia, together with two companies of cavalry and Daum's battery, with a section of Howard's battery, in all about 2,500 man. Our information led us to expect about 2,000 rebels, but the citizens and negroes agreed in stating their force at 800. All went on well until some crazy soldiers, encouraged by some of the officers, commenced burning houses, and I am sorry to say that several houses were burned along the road as they returned. The mill and Blue's house, which were used for soldiers' quarters, were burned, perhaps properly, as they constituted a shelter, and might have been used again for a nest of bushwackers, but the burning of dwellings along the road was a piece of vandalism which should be punished with death, not only of the men who did it, but the officers who countenanced and encouraged it.

THE DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.

GEN. HUNTER TO TAKE THE FIELD FORTHWITH.

HIS GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Jan. 6, 1862.

I. The senior officer of every separate command within the Department of Kansas, whether post, regimental, company, or detachment, will immediately forward to these headquarters detailed reports, showing their actual condition, the number of officers and men for duty, the number sick, quantity and quality of supplies, including arms, ammunition, clothing, tents, camp equipage, horses and horse equipments, mules and transportation, Quartermaster and Commissary stores.

II. Senior officers will also state what supplies of all kinds will be necessary to enable the General Commanding to perfect their organization and place them in full efficiency to take the field forthwith.

By order of Maj.-Gen. HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant Gen.

LETTER FROM O-PATH-LA-YAR-HO-LA.

THE LOYAL INDIAN CHIEF, WHO HAS DEFEATED THE REBEL INDIANS AND ARKANSAS AND TEXAN REBELS, UNDER GEN. COOPER, IN TWO PITCHED BATTLES—COPY TRANSMITTED TO MAJOR-GEN. HUNTER.

DECEMBER, 1861.

DEAR FATHERS OF THE DELAWARE NATION: I am glad to hear of the love you have for the "Muscogee Children." Your talk is good. I and my brave boys, of all the tribes I have with me, have received it, and will listen to you as our friend. Fathers, I have to tell you that some of our own tribe, and of the "Choctaws," "Chickasaws" and "Cherokees," are helping the South, their worst enemies. But I have some brave and true-hearted children, who have proved themselves in two pretty severe battles. The last battle was fought, Bu-wa-ska-wee, in the neighborhood of JAMES MCDANIELS, and the last on "Red Fork," and we were conquerors both times. Now, Fathers, we ask for all the help you can give us. Send me two or three thousand men, if you can spare them, and by all means send me some powder and lead. We are getting scarce of ammunition. You must forgive me for not answering your letter before. I have just received it; but it makes me rejoice to hear of your kindness—to be willing to give us all the help you can. Fathers of the Delawares, I want you to send me all the guns you can spare; some of my men have none. But, Fathers, although I said we have won two battles, I want more help; more than ever, because our bad men. We have whipped two hundred whites; have got afraid of us, and called on Gen. PIKE, their head Southern man, for more help, and I understand a great many are preparing to give us battle, and I fear without more help we cannot give them as tight a battle as I would wish. We hear that our enemies had two thousand men to fight us. I need all the help you can send me.

O-PATH-LA-YAR-HO-LA,
Muscogee, Chief Warrior.

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

Sailing of the Constitution with Two Regiments on Board.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 13.

The steamship *Constitution*, with the Maine Twelfth and the Bay State Regiments, sailed at 7 o'clock this morning, for Fortress Monroe.

THE TEMPORARY DETENTION.

From the Boston Post, Jan. 12.

Considerable public excitement was caused on Friday and Saturday by the unpleasant rumors, too freely circulated, relative to Gen. BUTLER's expedition, and by the shifting character of the programme announced. It was allowed that a temporary delay had occurred in the sailing of the *Constitution*, and that measures had been taken to disembark the two regiments of infantry and one company of artillery that had been aboard of her for a week, but beyond these facts all was mystery. The probability that the Government had an idea of changing the destination of the troops from Ship Island to some more important point, and the decided folly of keeping 2,500 men cooped up aboard a steamship in our harbor at an expense of $2,500 per day, strengthened the belief that the delay was temporary only, and that the "Butler Expedition" was by no means "to be broken up."

In accordance with the dispatch ordering the Maine Regiment to Camp Chase and the Eastern Bay State to Fort Independence, measures were taken to unload the great ship and disembark her troops, in order to give her up at the end of a month, allowing but about six days' time. A portion of Col. FRENCH's regiment, comprising several companies, were accordingly sent down to the fort by a tugboat Saturday, with a load of camp equipage, provisions, &c., and another was all ready to go, when an order was received, late in the afternoon, countermanding the former, and ordering the departure of the troops immediately. The troops and munitions were brought back from the Fort, and those who had a furlough till Monday had it remanded, indicating that "a movement was to be expected" at once. The *Sunday Herald* said: "Meanwhile Gen. BUTLER was understood to have started for Washington, Gov. ANDREW was booked for the same pilgrimage, while Col. SHEPLEY had gone to Lowell to await his regiment. * * Telegrams were sent the pilgrims to return," &c., &c. The steamer was to have sailed yesterday, but her departure was postponed until this morning on account of the storm. It is stated that Gen. BUTLER will first go to Washington, and then join the troops at Fortress Monroe.

The following are the rosters of the regiments aboard the *Constitution*:

EASTERN BAY STATE REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel, JONAS H. FRENCH, Boston; Adjutant, Charles A. R. Drimon, Salem; Surgeon, Charles W. Moore, Boston; Assistant Surgeon, A. F. Hall; Quartermaster, John M. G. Parker, Lowell; Sergeant-Major, Selden H. Loring, Marlborough; Commissary-Sergeant, A. F. Fay, Boston; Quartermaster-Sergeant, H. W. Howe, Lowell; Hospital Steward, Joseph Davis, West Medford.

Company A—Captain, H. C. Welles, Cambridge; First Lieutenant, W. Greene Howe, Cambridge; Second Lieutenant, C. F. Whitcomb, Cambridge. Company B—Captain, C. Blanchard, Lowell; First Lieutenant, James Farson, Lowell; Second Lieutenant, E. A. Fiske, Lowell. Company C—Captain, S. D. Shipley, Lowell; First Lieutenant, Wm. F. Lovrien, Lowell; Second Lieutenant, R. A. Elliot, Lowell. Company D—Captain; Marsh A. Ferris, Boston; First Lieutenant, H. P. Fox, Boston; Second Lieutenant, N. R. Reed, Lowell. Company E—Captain, Robert B. Brown, Boston; First Lieutenant, John Kluneor, Boston; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Gardner, Boston. Company F—Captain, T. A. Crowley, Lowell; First Lieutenant, Burt Johnson, Lowell; Second Lieutenant, A. H. Fuller, Boston. Company G—Capt. D. S. Yeaton, Lawrence; First Lieutenant, F. H. Whittier, Lawrence; Second Lieutenant, F. M. Norcross, Lowell. Company H—Captain, John A. Nelson, Hartford, Conn.; First Lieutenant, Henry Finnegas, Boston; Second Lieutenant, Wm. B. Emerson, Company I (Fire Zouaves)—Captain, Eugene Kelly, Boston; First Lieutenant, Geo. Barker, Newberyport; Second Lieutenant, Jas. W. Claiborne, Philadelphia, Penn.

Attached to this regiment by order from Headquarters:

MOUNTED RIFLE RANGERS.

First Division—Captain, S. Tyler Reed; First Lieutenant, Jno. Cowen; Second Lieutenant, Benj. Pickman, Salem.

Second Division—Captain, James M. Magee; First Lieutenant, A. G. Bowles; Second Lieutenant, P. D. Allen, Salem.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Captain, H. A. Durivage; First Lieutenant, Solon A. Perkins; Second Lieutenant, E. E. H. Sturtivant.

TWELFTH MAINE REGIMENT.

Colonel, GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, Portland; Lieutenant-Colonel, William K. Kimball, Paris; Major, D. R. Hastings, Lovell; Quartermaster, H. N. Jose, Portland; Adjutant, Edwin Isley, Limerick. Assistant Surgeon, J. H. Thompson, Orono; Chaplain, Joseph Colby, Gorham; Sergeant-Major, John W. Dana, Portland; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Charles D. Webb, Portland; Hospital Steward, Sargent P. Coe, Portland.

Co. A—Captain, Gideon A. Hastings, Bethel; First Lieutenant, Elbridge G. Bolton, Portland; Second Lieutenant, E. Goddard, Rumford. Co. B—Captain, Geo. H. Chadwell, Portland; First Lieutenant, Chas. F. Little, Portland; Second Lieutenant, S. Bolivar Wiggin, Portland. Co. C—Captain, Chas. C. G. Thornton, Scarboro'; First Lieutenant, Wm. W. Deane, Portland; Second Lieutenant, Horatio Hight, Scarboro'. Co. D—Captain, Elisha Winter, Dixfield; First Lieutenant, Henry E. Waldron, Peru; Second Lieutenant, Christopher C. Richardson, Dixfield. Co. E—Captain, Enoch Knight, Bridgton; First Lieutenant, Horace Eastman, Lovell; Second Lieutenant, H. S. Lowell, Windham. Co. F—Captain, Seth C. Farrington, Frychurg; First Lieutenant, Abbot Crem, Orono; Second Lieutenant, Edward H. B. Wilson, Orono. Co. G—Captain, Moses M. Robinson, Portland; First Lieutenant, S. B. Packard, Auburn; Second Lieutenant, Wm. B. Skillin, Yarmouth. Co. H—Captain, John F. Appleton, Bangor; First Lieutenant, D. M. Phillips, Gorham; Second Lieutenant, George Webster, Bangor. Co. I—Captain, M. R. Fessenden, Portland; First Lieutenant, S. F. Thompson, Bangor; Second Lieutenant, —— Coombs, Bangor. Co. K—Captain, Geo. Washburn, Calais; First Lieutenant, James S. Cleaves, Calais; Second Lieutenant, Samuel M. Eaton, Gorham.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A New Rebel Flag at Sewell's Point—Canonneers for Burnside's Expedition, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 12.
Via BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 13.

A report was brought up yesterday morning that a large propeller was ashore a few miles below Cape Henry. The *Spaulding* was sent to her assistance, but could find nothing of her, and consequently returned here early last evening.

The enemy raised a new flagstaff and a flag yesterday, on Sewall's Point. It is seen very conspicuously above the trees.

The *Spaulding* is loading rapidly, and is expected to sail for Port Royal, *via* Hatteras, this evening.

Company B, of the Naval Brigade, with Col. WARDROP and Lieut. TILLOTSON, came over from Camp Hamilton this afternoon, and went on board the gunboats *Hunchback* and *Southfield*, to man the guns. The above are part of Gen. BURNSIDE's expedition.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Sailing of the Fleet from Hampton Roads.

SPECULATION AS TO ITS DESTINATION.

WHAT THE REBELS THINK ABOUT IT.

Flags of Truce for Spying Purposes.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 12.

Most of the vessels comprising Gen. BURNSIDE's expedition left very quietly at intervals during last night. The others left during the forenoon to-day, including a large fleet of schooners which has been here for some time. The *New-York* did not leave till 11 o'clock to-day, and the transports *Louisiana* and *New-Brunswick* are still here this afternoon. A number of schooners and several small gunboats, said to form a part of the expedition, are still in port.

OUR EXPEDITIONARY CORRESPONDENCE

ARRIVAL OF THE LAST OF THE FLEET AT OLD POINT—CURIOSITY OF THE REBELS—FLAGS OF TRUCE—LETTERS FROM THE EXPEDITION, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1862.

The last of the ships belonging to our fleet did not arrive until late last night, the General's vessel being among the last, arriving at 12½ o'clock at night. He remained to bring up the rear, and to see that they were all ahead of him, and had met with no accident. On the arrival of the *New-Brunswick*, Gen. FOSTER immediately paid his respects to Gen. WOOL, who received him and the members of his staff with his accustomed cordiality. After a brief interview, Gen. FOSTER returned on board his steamer. Very few of the officers of the regiments went on shore yesterday except the Chaplains, who landed to mail the letters. The residents of the place and *attachés* of the vessels in port watched the arrival of our fleet with great apparent interest, and waved their welcome from the shores, and from the decks of each vessel in port. As one vessel after the other came in by the men-of-war, there was mutual cheering and playing of the bands until they had passed.

Our troops thronged the decks and continued to inspect with much curiosity the localities which have become so famous in this neighborhood during the year past. The evening was delightful, the temperature being much softer than that which we experienced at Annapolis; the moon shed a flood of mild light upon the bay, which was unruffled by a breath of air; the deck of each steamer and vessel swarmed with troops, who formed themselves into impromtu choirs, and, by the aid of the excellent regimental bands, sent over the still waters a chorus of sweet sounds, such as never before waked echoes in this part of the Old Dominion.

By 10 o'clock P. M. most of the soldiers had retired to their quarters below decks, and nothing save the sound of the ship's bells, which told the hour of the night, broke the silence until morning.

The first object which attracted the notice of the fleet this morning was the tall, white masts of the *Picket*, which was lying at anchor under the south side of the fort. At 9½ o'clock she was seen to move round to the landing, and Gen. BURNSIDE went on shore, and called upon the veteran commander of the post. The General was accompanied by one or two members of his Staff.

The prevailing inquiry here is as to the destination of the fleet, and, as was the case at Annapolis, every one has his own theory as to where they are going, and each is certain that he is right. The rebels are also considerably exercised with our movements, as was evinced by their sending down a tug from Norfolk yesterday afternoon, for the evident purpose of surveying the fleet and taking our dimensions. It seems strange that we should tolerate this constant espionage over our movements by the enemy, who do not fail to profit by our forbearance. They would be fools if they did not do so.

Several of the vessels which could not receive a full supply of water and coal at Annapolis, will obtain it here, and this work will further detain us, with other matters, for some time yet.

The industry of these New-England soldiers in improving their time in writing letters is a remarkable feature. In every vacant, quiet spot on the vessels one may see a soldier sitting, intently writing to some friend, his desk being a small piece of board, a shingle, or the cover of a book held upon the knee. They generally write with a pencil. It will give some idea of this correspondence, when I state that Mr. CRANE, the obliging Postmaster at this post, sold 50,000 postage stamps to-day, and sent to Baltimore this evening for 40,000 more. He had previously ordered 200,000 stamps. His receipts for postage, to-day, were about $1,800. It is doubtful if the whole rebel army in six months, have written as many letters as will have been sent through the mails from the troops of this Expedition within two weeks. The post-office business has so much increased here that a new building is in process of erection for its accommodation. The new Post-office and Adams' Express Office will be in the same building, which is to be outside the fort, and eastward of and near the main wharf.

The large influx of officers here has imparted new life to this rather lively place, and the demand for rations somewhat taxes the larder of the Hygeia Hotel, all of which supplies have to be drawn from Baltimore. The fare, notwithstanding, is considerably ahead of the miserable affairs called hotels in that one-horse town Annapolis. The landlord, also, is reputed a good Union man, which cannot be said of the chief publican in the other place.

Towards evening, the Norfolk steamer, with a flag of truce flying, appeared off Sewell's Point, and fired two guns. Observing the rebel, a steamer was sent up, which lay alongside of him for some fifteen minutes and returned. The object of these visits must be apparent to every one. But they are kept at a good distance.

E. S.

VESSELS SEEN GOING SOUTH.

The United States steam transport *Patapsco*, Capt. BEARSE, from Locust Point, in ballast, arrived at this port yesterday. On the 11th inst., when off Cape Point, she passed a portion of Gen. BURNSIDE's expedition, consisting of three steamers, each having in tow three schooners; also several other schooners, under canvas, with horses on board. On the same day, when off Cape Henry, passed two steamers, having each two schooners in tow, coming out of the Capes—all bound South.

WHAT THEY THINK AT NORFOLK.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Daybook*, of the 9th inst., contains the following report of the presence of a Federal fleet in Pamlico Sound:

"Information reached this city, last evening, to the effect that a Federal fleet had made its appearance in Pamlico Sound. The fleet consists of twenty gunboats, drawing from five to six feet of water, and carrying, some of them, five guns. They were first discovered by Capt. HUNTER, who, while reconnoitering, was shot at by them. On his return to the island he reported the fact, and our force proceeded at once to place themselves in a state of readiness for an attack.

This is supposed to be a portion of the Burnside expedition, and it is thought by some that its object is to prepare for an attack upon Norfolk from the rear. However this may be, one thing is certain, and that is, that should this be their programme, they will find it a hard road to travel before they get to the end of it. We trust that our friends at Roanoke Island will make every preparation to successfully resist the foe, and that when he shows battle

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Some Particulars of the Capture of Biloxi.

A Semi-Official Exposition of the Rebel Policy.

Interesting Intelligence from Contrabands,

THE CAPTURE OF BILOXI.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of Jan. 2, received at Cairo, contains the following dispatches:

SURRENDER OF BILOXI.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—Gen. LOVELL has received the following dispatch:

TRIPEBORO, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

The enemy came near Biloxi yesterday morning. Two United States officers with sixty men, landed in small boats and demanded of Capt. FARRELL, commanding, to surrender any property of the United States, together with the munitions of the Confederacy, if any such there might be, giving FARRELL one hour to decide. FARRELL surrendered, and the United States Commodore took two cannon. They said BURNS and his command were at Ship Island. Biloxi is considered as a possession of the Federals. They are momentarily expected to occupy it.

The Federal prisoners confined in the Charlsston jail are to be transferred to jail at Columbia, South Carolina.

THE POLICY OF THE REBELS.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL EXPOSITION.

A Richmond paper publishes from advance sheets the following article prepared for DE BOW's *Review*. It is said to be a semi-official exposition of the policy marked out by rebel leaders:

"The New-York *Evening Post*, in some very harsh comments on the conduct of the Federal officers in crossing the Potomac with a small body of troops, near Leesburgh, lately remarked that the greatest blunder an officer could make was 'to leave an impassable river behind him with an enemy in superior force before him.' Not heeding the lessons we tried to teach the Yankees at Bethel, at Manassas, and the other day at Leesburgh, *thoughtless people among us are continually complaining that our armies do not follow the fatal examples set by the North, and rush headlong into positions where they would have to encounter superior force, strong fortifications, and natural advantages of situation. 'Tis the mob of the North, and its mouth-piece, the Press of the North, that has urged on their armies to certain defeat.*

This mob rules despotically among our enemies. Shall we install it in supreme power at the South? So far, our Presidant and all our officers have disregarded the senseless clamor of home-keeping people, who talk and write ignorantly, thoughtlessly, and recklessly about the conduct of the war, which they comprehend about as well as they do the Chaldaic language or the Egyptian hieroglyphics. Out of danger's way themselves, they do not feel or care for the useless danger to which they would expose our troops. Our officers, whether volunteers or regulars, have exhibited remarkable prudence, skill and sagacity. As conscientious men they have endeavored to gain victory with little loss of life.

In this they have succeeded, *because they have fought the enemy at advantage, and never at disadvantage.* An army acting on the defensive, in its own territory, may by retreating choose its own position for battle. The invading army must either cease to advance, give up its project of conquest, or attack it at disadvantage in the strong position which it has selected. Where such retreat is conducted in good order, the retreating army gathers strength daily from the surrounding country, and has little difficulty in procuring provisions, because it is always among friends whose resources have not been exhausted.

On the other hand, the invading army rapidly diminishes in numbers, from having daily to detail forces to keep open its line of communication with its base of operations. Besides, with it the difficulty of obtaining provisions increases with each advance. It must procure them from home, from which it is hourly receding, for, if the retreating army has not entirely exhausted the supplies of the country through which it has passed, the people are unfriendly, and will not bring into the camp of their enemies the little that is left. If they send out foraging parties, this still further weakens them, and exposes them to decimation in detail. BONAPARTE set out for Moscow with half a million of men, and, if we mistake not, had little over a hundred and fifty thousand when he arrived there. Russia, and the whole of Northern Europe, except Sweden, Norway and Lapland, is a dead level, interspersed with towns and villages. It has no natural strength, and heuce in past times conquest in Europe, with slight exceptions, has proceeded northwardly. *The Confederate States present greater natural obstacles to an invading army than any equal area of country on the globe.* Armies cannot march down our Atlantic coast, because of the great number of bays, inlets, creeks and rivers; nor down the interior, because of mountain ridges, impassable roads, sparse population and scarcity of provisions.

The Mississippi is narrow, long, tedious, and easily defended, and its valley is subject to overflow. No invading army will attempt a serious invasion in that direction. *It is our true policy to decoy the enemy into the interior, and then to cut them off, as were Braddock, and Burgoyne, and Cornwallis, and Ross, and Packenham, and our own troops to the everglades of Florida. When we have defeated and captured their armies, exhausted their Treasury, and compelled their sparts by defensive warfare, it will be time for us to go to act on the offensive, and to invade their territory.* The Northwest is as level a country as Northern Europe, teems with provisions, and abounds with towns and villages. Its population is a spiritless rabble, who have few arms, and know little of their use, and who are endowed with no sense of personal or national honor. The Northeast rules them with a rod of iron, and by its protective tariff, robs them of half the proceeds of their labor. They should welcome us as deliverers from Yankee bondage rather than as conquerors.

Cincinnati and Philadelphia are both weak and tempting points, and when we have well swapped the enemy within our own territory, it will be time to turn our attention to those cities.

We need not fear that we shall not have abundant opportunities, if we will but be prudent and cautious to fight them at advantage. They have undertaken to conquer the South, and must advance. In Missouri, Kentucky and Northwestern Virginia, we may abide our time and opportunity, select our positions, and fight them only when it is policy to do so. They propose, too, to go to the relief of Eastern Tennessee. Let them try it. When they have marched through Kentucky, it will be impossible for them to keep up communication with the North, and their invading army will fall an easy prey to our forces.

We must conquer Washington and Maryland on Virginia soil. MCCLELLAN is required by the whole North to advance. He must advance or resign. If he, or the General who succeeds him, advances, we will be sure to defeat them at Centreville, or Manassas, or at some point between Washington and Richmond. *A half dozen defeats would not injure us. A single one would ruin them, and open the way to Washington and Maryland. We must break up their army before we advance into Maryland, and this they will afford us an early opportunity to effect, if we will be but patient.*

Should they go into Winter quarters in Washington, the North will see that the subjugation of the South is a hopeless project, and the nations of Europe will recognize our independence and break up the blockade. The Press and the people of the South see this, and promise, as a dernier resort, a series of brilliant victories to be achieved by land and by sea within the next few weeks. They must fight us within that time on our own soil and at positions selected by ourselves, and defeat us, too, or the illusion of subjugating the South will pass off from all Northern minds. Invasion alone can subjugate a country; and after nine months of threatening and preparation the North has not advanced ten miles in the well-effected portion of our territory, and almost lost Missouri, Kentucky, Northwestern Virginia and Maryland, which offered them no resistance when the war begnn. The grand result of their attempted conquest has been, so far, to add a third to the numbers and strength of their enemies.

Many who admit that it is both perilous and useless, so far as ultimate success is concerned, to attempt now to take Washington, who see that so soon as we cross the Potomac we divide our strength, and have an impassable river behind us and an enemy in superior force before us, contend, nevertheless, that we are in honor bound to attempt the relief of Maryland.

Marching into her territory will be sure to transfer the seat of war from Virginia and carry it into her midst. She is now comparatively well treated by the Federal forces, because they are trying to conciliate her favor and retain her in the Union. When we attempt to relieve her by crossing the Potomac, we shall place her in the situation of Kentucky, Missouri, Western Virginia and Fairfax. The Federalists will burn her farm-houses and villages, and towns, and rob and lay waste her whole territory; and her own citizens, divided in their allegiance, will rise up and shed each other's blood. We can imagine no situation more deplorable than would be that of Maryland, if we were now to march a part of our army into her territories. The time has not arrived when the Federals would flee from her soil, panic stricken at our approach, and will not arrive until we have reenacted on Virginia soil another Manassas. This we shall almost certainly have an opportunity to effect ere Winter closes.

Should we be defeated in Maryland, our whole army, with their ammunition, would be captured by the enemy. We might in a short time repair the loss of our men, but the loss of our munitions of war would inflict upon us a stunning and appalling blow. One defeat in Maryland would do us more harm than ten in Virginia. We have the selection of the battle-ground—why choose Maryland?

We cannot conquer the North except by exhausting it, or by stirring up dissension between the Northeast, West, and Northwest. Our victories but excite their indignation, increase their energies, stimulate them to enlist in the army, and keep down sectional and domestic broils among them. To avoid civil discord, by keeping the people engaged in foreign war, has been the common policy and practice of statesmen in all ages and in all countries. It is thus with the North. She fears the unemployed, destitute, aggrieved mobs of her large cities, and equally fears a rupture with the Northwest. *She has to choose between domestic war and war with us. She prefers the latter, and will carry on the war as long as her money or credit lasts.*

She will hardly be at a loss for men, as the wages she pays to her soldiers are better than those which she gives to her laborers. The prodigious expense which she is now incurring cannot be long continued, unless some rashness on our part enables her to recruit her failing strength from the spoils of the South. The cautious policy and strategy so far pursued by our armies, if persevered in, will insure us against any serious disasters, and gradually and slowly wear away and exhaust the strength and the means of our enemy.

Our soldiers and our officers have exhibited a noble specimen of the morally sublime, in the patience with which they have submitted to misconstruction, calumny and abuse. They prefer to pursue that course which is right, to that which only seems to be right. They will not sacrifice true honor to gain lofty moral fortitude, that true courage that can submit even to the imputation of cowardice, rather than by failing in duty to play the actual coward. With what truth and pathos did SOCRY exclaim (in effect,) 'I am a coward, because I have permitted popular clamor to swerve me from the line of duty.'"

THE STORIES TOLD BY CONTRABANDS.

An officer on bonrd the United Statee steamer *Flag*, writing to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* a description of a recent reconnoissance of Warsaw Sound, says:

"Our pilot was a contrahend named ISAAC TATNALL; I asked him whether he was a relative of Commodore T.; he said, 'he never heard his mudder say dat.' He was a slave of a Yankee named HOLCOMBE; he was the pilot of the steamer *St. Mary's*, which plied between Brunswick and Savannah. He has followed a seafaring life since his boyhood; he was twenty-five years old last July, about six feet two inches in height, and well proportioned; good-natured and well informed. He said he earned thirty-five dollars per month, thirty dollars of which the master always took—upon the balance he clothed himself; but, said he, archly, 'last month, master took him *all*; but he lost by dat, cause dis month I runned away, and he's lost $1,880'—a sad joke for poor HOLCOMBE. On Sunday, at midnight of Dec-15, he determined to run away. He left the steamboat at Brunswick and went to Bert's Back Landing, where he found a boat. Four other contrabands were ready at a signel, to accompany him, with food and water at hand. They pushed off and stood out to sea, just close enough to land to keep it *outlined*. They pulled, by spells, until Wednesday noon, Dec. 18, when they made Great Tybee Island. They pulled in for it and landed, and threw themselves upon the generosity of the squadron. ISAAC is now employed as pilot in the neighboring waters; he seems conversant with every inlet.

At Brunswick, he says, the rebels are badly off for many of the necessaries of life. There is no ham to be had—occasionally bacon, which, however, sells for 50 cents per pound; coffee, $1; sugar, 37½ cents; common brogans, $3 per pair; coarse woolen sacks, 75 cents. There is plenty of tobacco which comes from Virginia. At the town of Fernandina there are 2,000 soldiers. All the women and children have been removed to Lake City; they left just after Port Royal was taken. All their furniture was removed and the houses were closed. A sand battery, mounting five guns, of old patterns, is located on the north end of Fernandina at the Light-house. The rebels there are in want of clothing, and especially blankets. These troops having been at Port Royal, (ISAAC says,) lost all they owned in their flight thence. The Floridian ladies subscribed for the purpose of procuring blankets for them; those they obtained were thin and nearly worthless. The soldiers live on fresh meat, which the foraging parties bring in. They have no salt. They have a little flour and plenty of rice flour. There being no hay in the country, the rice is fed, straw and grain, to the horses; this they bed with also. The planters have not been able to send their cotton to market, as there being no mode of exporting it owing to the blockade, they could not dispose of it in any other way, and their agents would not receive it; hence they have stored it at home, where immense quantities have been garnered. From Fernandina stages run to Brunswick; a line of steamboats plies between those points; the distance is thirty miles. From Brunswick to Savannah is about forty miles per railroad. Fort Clinch is not yet finished; in fact, (ISAAC says,) it remains as Government left it. Vessels can go within three-quarters of a mile of Fernandina battery and find four fathoms of water; he says on Fernandina bar twenty-one feet of water can be carried. The fact is, the charts designed by Government are sadly deficient in accurate information relating to draft of water in the various inlets along the Southern coast. The water *may* have deepened with, in the past few years, but whether this *be so or not*, the fact is *patent* that there can be but little faith placed upon the given capacities of Port Royal, or even Tybee Island harbor, as furnished by Government. ISAAC told me that the battery which we can see from our deck mounts seven guns; it is semi-circular in form and commands a stream, Wilmington River. There is a fine edifice there, which I can see through the glass; over its cupola flies a red flag; a number of tents are pitched near it, and a small mound is erected hard by. This latter, I am told, is used now for other purposes, a larger one being constructed at and where I have described it. The village of Thunderbolt is twelve miles distant; it contains about twenty houses, some of which have pretensions to magnificence; a fine hotel here affords attractions, such as billiard tables, bowling saloons, &c. The village is situate on a bluff on the port hand of Wilmington River as you advance, thenceward to Savannah, which is five miles distant. A shell-road runs between Thunderbolt and the latter city.

Jan. 2.—This morning a contraband arrived in a dug-out from Savannah. He reports all quiet there as yet. He says there are now ten guns mounted on the Skedaway Island Battery, ahead of us, and a masked battery on a nearer point mounts four guns. Fort Pulaski has seventy-two and Fort Jackson forty-six guns. As yet I have not been able to "draw him out," but shall "surround" him *pro tempo*. MAFFIT, of the navy, who joined the rebels, it will be remembered, is the initial stage of this rebellion, commanded one of the vessels of TATNALL's fleet, at Port Royal he opened fire too soon; brought on the action unadvisedly and prematurely; was court-martialed and cashiered. In what service now can the Arnold find employment? Betrayer of his motherland—false to his adopted renegade mistress (the Southern Confederacy)—what country would receive a scoundrel so vile and abject? At the very moment of his swearing fealty to the harlot, Secession, he held in his possession the surveys of this sound and the entrance to it. These, of course, he has withheld from the United States.

Commodore TATNALL has proffered his resignation, also; he alleges age as a natural barrier to the active duties of his profession. The rebels are deeply incensed; they deem this act of his cowardice, and they now threaten to hang him—poor devil; another Judas adding the infamous lie—may he swing carrion-like and speedily. This resignation will have a marked influence upon the population of the Southern States. The leaders are followed blindly, and are esteemed in proportion as they are successful or valorous, and when they falter the rank and file either become disheartened, or desert. This is the history of all masses. When an honest cause flings an honorable flag, all feel not only pride in bearing the banner to victory, even through successive defeats; but when the cause is unknown to the people and patent only to the few, rest assured that a clique are struggling to a monarchial *finale*. Our forces at Port Royal and Beaufort made an advance, of which you will be timely advised. Yesterday morn was the time selected for the design. After a few bridges have been burned, and connections been destroyed between Savannah and Charleston; when a few insurrections have occurred in their midst, then, and not till then, will the people of the so-called Southern Confederacy realize the truth of their position, the depth of their poverty, the extent of their degradation, and the utter folly of their attempt to subvert the Constitution. Why we have not ere this destroyed the bridges over the Savannah and the Coosehatchia rivers is a mystery. That over the former is about two miles long, with a drawbridge and extension trestle-work; that over the latter three-fourths of a mile long, with trestle-work."

THE LATE COL. CROGHAN.

The following tribute to the memory of Col. ST. GEORGE CROGHAN appears in the Richmond papers:

"Letters have been recieved in this city which place it beyond doubt that Col. ST. GEORGE CROGHAN was killed in a recent skirmish with the Yankees in Western Virginia. The deceased was a son of the late GEORGE GROGHAN, in the United States service, who commanded a brigade in the battle of Tippecanoe, and was so conspicuous for his gallantry in the defence of Fort Stephenson in the war of 1812. Our Confederate hero was an intrepid soldier, therefore, by direct hereditary right; indeed, his ancestral claims go further back yet, to his grandsire, Major WM. CROGHAN, of the Revolutionary struggle, who married a sister of the distinguished GEORGE ROGERS CLARK, the seme who conquered the Great West, while yet a wilderness, from the savages, and made it a part of the imperial domain of Virginia. ST. GEORGE CROGHAN entered the Confederate army soon after the commencement of LINCOLN's war of subjugation as a cavalry officer, and has been ever since actively engaged with the forces opposed to ROSECRANS and COX. He was the very model of a old dragoon. There was probably not a better rider on the Continent, whether Texes Ranger or Camanche Indian. With all his dashing traits as an officer, he combined a native goodness of heart and a general *bonhommie* of disposition, which made him a most delightful companion. Scarcely two weeks ago he was in Richmond, gay, buoyant, full of hope, recounting, in his admirable manner, the fatigues and hardships of his Summer campaign in the mountains, and devising several ingenious methods of army transportation to overcome the immense difficulties offered by the roads in that wild region. His loss to the Confederate army is like that of a regiment; whet it must be to his immediate relations and numerous friends we dare not think; but such is the fortune of war. *Fortune de la guerre!* Ah! what cruel words, which cover up so much of human ambitions, hopes, sorrows and tears."

A BREEZE IN THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, and the Lower House of the Legislature of that State, have had another dispute. It appears that the Governor appointed HENRY R. JOHNSTON Major-General, and WM. H. T. WALKER Brigadier-General, of the troops raised for the defence of the State. The lower branch of the Legislature, for some cause unknown to the outside world, proposed to turn the troops over to the Rebel Government. Against this the Governor enters his protest, the sending in of which seems to have stirred up the members, one of whom introduced a resolution censuring him for this "unwerrantable interference" with legislation. The reading of the message was denied, and the bill he protested against was passed by a large majority. The Speaker of the House, Hon. WARREN ADEN, participated in the debate on the occasion. He is reported to have said that "ths Governor had offered the greatest indignity to the House in the message thrust as an argument before us yesterday." He proceeded to review the message. The Governor argued that the troops would not submit to the provisions of the bill displacing their officers. He bade the Commander-in-Chief and all his troops defiance today. Let them come with bayonets in their hands and drive them from these halls, if they are not willing to acquiesce in legislative action. He would bare his bosom to their bayonets, and be the last to jump from these windows on their approach.

THE SIEGE OF MATAMORAS.

The Brownsville (Texas) *Flag*, of the 12th, contains intelligence of the twenty-second day of the siege of Matamoras, as follows:

"The drama had continued as it commenced—cannon and small arms by day, with a change of scenery by the burning of buildings at night. We have no account of the killed and wounded, as the hospital has been removed to the other side of the river."

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

ILLINOIS.

The New Constitutional Convention—A Revolutionary Conspiracy in Sympathy with Rebellion—Public Opinion in Canada and England.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1862.

Sensations, ceused by thia astounding war, succeed each other with, such rapidity thet one can scarcely identify them as they pass. We go to bed jubtlant over the capture of SLIDELL and MASON, to arise sobered by the premonition of trouble from over the seas on their account, and before the echoes of the British lion's astonished growl reach our expectant ears, we see a leonine claw uncovered at Matamoros. For such surprises, bowever, we ought to be partially prepered, but I think no one can be expected to anticipate that the loyal State of Illinois is today on the possible verge of a revolution of force—of civil war, not less criminal then that now convulsing the nation, and having its origin in the same demoralizing cause.

Yet, by such a peril is the Empire State of the West now threatened. All this while that she has been lending sinews of war to the nation—sending forth her suns by tens of thousands to fight the battles of the country—she has nursed in her bosom the germ of a treason which now promises to develop at once into full maturity beneeth the protection of legal forms, and to cast over secession the comforting shadow of sympathy, if not to give direct aid to its efforts. I allude to the scheme believed to be cherished by the majority of the State Constitutional Convention, recently assembled at Springfield, *to destroy the present State organization and improvise a new one in its place.*

Two things about this conspiracy against the lawful government of the State, strike a stranger to her local politics with great surprise; one is, that any set of men can have the audacity to contemplate such a proceeding; the other, that such men should have been allowed by the people to get control of the State Convention. The last mystery should be explained first; and it is found in the facts that the election of the delegates was held under the old apportionment, that gives to Egypt more than her share; that the Republicans, devoted to the war question, cast aside all party issues, while the Democrats *did not*; and that the absence of so many loyal voters in the army lost the close counties to the Union cause. Hence, we see to-day the annoying spectacle at Springfield of a Convention, called in time of peace to reform constitutional abuses, and meeting in the midst of a National rebellion, to devote all its powers, *and more*, to strike down the State Government which has rendered such efficient aid to the cause of Government and of freedom. Startling as the fact must be, it is more than probable that the present State Convention is controlled in the interest of the rebellion!

But it is hardly less wonderful that this majority should dare venture upon the revolutionary step contemplated, even if having the numerical power. As an excuse, *they fall back on the precedent of Missouri.* Ignoring the utter difference in the two cases in all respects, they claim the same supremacy that the State Convention of Missouri asserted, and propose to exercise it in a similar manner. Where the Missouri Convention, elected expressly to control the State Government in this crisis, deposed a rebellious executive junta, and substituted loyal rulers instead, this Convention, elected simply to reform errors of principle in the Constitution, threatens to destroy a loyal, efficient State Government, and organize a new one, for the avowed purpose of securing a return to power of the Democratic Party. And what aggravates the danger, is the fear that the present State Judiciary, elected under Democratic auspices for long terms, may be tainted by the same disloyal partisanship that animates the majority of the convention.

What may be the result of this complication it is impossible to foresee. That Gov. YATES and the other State officers will consent to this usurpation of unconnected powers by the Convention, and tamely allow themselves to be snuffed out, and the State *reconstructed* in this way, is scarcely possible. That the designs of the master spirits of that body menace the internal peace of the State is beyond a doubt. That a large majority of the loyal Democrats—those resident in the Northern part—are opposed to the scheme, will not influence men who are so indifferent to public opinion as to propose to repeat in Illinois in 1862 the Lecompton swindle imposed on Kansas in 1858, and deny the people the privilege of rejecting or approving the work they propose to do; for this, it is understood, is one feature of the conspiracy now being elaborated at Springfield. For my own part, I trust that the attempt will be frustrated by the Government the moment that *proof* is obtained of designs such as I have described. Better a stretch of executive power in preservation of law, and loyalty, and liberty, than a strain of conventional license for the inauguration of anarchy, and treason, and Slavery.

In coming through Canada, yesterday, I was surprised to hear so little talk of international trouble. Nobody seemed excited, or afraid, or belligerent. If a war fever has existed in the region traversed by the Great Western Railway, it must have had a remarkable short run. It argues great prudence on the part of the managing director of that road that he has given orders for the employes to refrain from all irritating political discussion.

A fact I learned on the best authority, illustrates clearly the erroneous ideas prevailing in England of public sentiment in America. Mr. BARGES, the Managing Director of the Great Western Railway, has just returned from the mother country; and such, in England, was supposed to be the hostile feeling in the Northern States, that he anticipated being obliged to land at Halifax, instead of coming on, as usual, to New-York. The real object of the *Asia* in touching at Halifax was not to get coal, but to ascertain, through the telegreph, whether it would be safe for her British passengers to land at New-York? No one could be more astonished than was Mr. BARGES, at the temper of the Americans, as he found it.

All the causes of this great misapprehension on the peri of the British public, we cannot trace; but intelligent Englishmen are disposed to attribute a great share of it to the mendacious labors of Mr. W. H. RUSSELL and the New-York *Herald*. J. M. W.

ITEMS FROM ST. LOUIS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 10, 1862.

The North Missouri Railroad trains now leave here regularly, but do not make time, owing to the difficulty of getting water for their engines. There are no tanks between Hudson and Mexico, but a few days will remedy this. The big bridge at Mexico is nearly completed. It is trestled, whereas the old one was a Howe's truss bridge. There are no more troops along the road now than before the burning, though Federal troops are scouring Boone, Howard and Callaway Counties constantly. No negroes or rebel property were impressed into the service in repairing the road.

Several river pilots and steamboat men left here for Cairo to-day, expecting employment on transports.

A few Southern papers, as late as Dec. 28, were received to-day from Ironton, where they arrived by a flag of truce.

A letter from Lehanon, dated Tuesday, says Major WEBSTER holds that town with 320 men. CARR had gone back to the Gasconade, causing great surprise at Lebanon. Several rebel prisoners had been captured.

The revised list of assessments on the "secesh" has been made out, and new notices are being served on all the parties by the Provost Guard Police.

A war claim agent, who had an office on Washington-avenue, decamped last night, with several vouchers belonging to teamsters and others.

No troops have left here for Cairo, as announced by telegraph from that place.

In consequence of the line being down, I could not send you the following last evening:

A well informed gentleman who left Rolla this morning, had an interview recently with Gen. SIGEL, who complained that he had been hurried by Gen. HALLECK from a sick bed to take command at Rolla, and that only three days after his arrival, Gen. CURTIS arrived, and without exhibiting any orders from Gen. HALLECK, or giving him (SIGEL) notice, assumed command. Gen. SIGEL says that he has resigned out of a sense of justice to himself, but is anxious to serve his adopted country, and if the troops were ordered to march to day, he would march with them.

He further says that out of six regiments raised in his name, by his friends, only four hundred men are left to his command. He hopes an arrangement will be made by which he may honorably return to service. All the troops at Rolla are ready to move at a moment's notice.

At St. Charles, Mo., a few nights ago, a *bona fide* bet of $1,000, money put up, was made between a secesh and a Union man, that PRICE would have possession of that place before New-Year's day. The money was paid to the winner (Unionist) on Thursday last.

The old Chamber of Commerce heve appointed a Committee to wait upon the seceded Union members for a reconciliation.

THE CAIRO EXPEDITION.

A Cairo letter dated on Thursday, the 9th, says:

"Yesterday afternoon a portion of the troops stationed at Smithland, who were guarding some laborers who were quarrying stone at a place in Kentucky called Carville, to be used in the construction of fortifications at this point, were attacked and driven off by the rebels—so it is rumored. The gunboats *Essex* and *Lexington* went off in that way this afternoon, and, it is conjecturad, on account of such assault.

To-day, you have learned by telegreph, a large force is on the move to concentrate at Paducah. The authorities say that they move from Paducah 60,000 strong. If they do, it will be necessary to draw from some point east. It is very evident that great events are near at hand. The greatest activity is manifest in all military quarters. Gen. MCCLERNAND's brigade are under marching orders, and leave in the morning with five days' rations.

The two regiments at Camp Holt are also under marching orders. A battalion of Col. DICKEY's cavalry go to Mound City to relieve the regiment of infantry stationed there. The greatest enthusiasm is exhibited in all the camps. As I write, I can hear a regiment of MCCLERNAND's brigade cheering most lustily at the prospect of a fight.

The probabilities of the expedition from Paducah I judge to be these: It will go by land toward Fort Henry, a rebel institution mounting some sixty-fours, about sixty miles up the Tenuessee. This point taken, our forces can go by land toward end in the rear of Columbus, or they can go further up the Tennessee with gunboats, as far as Columbia, destroy the railroad bridge, and thus cut off all connection between the rebels at Bowling Green and Columbia. Memphis and Nashville will be so far in our hands that the rebels under BOCKNER will be cut off from their natural course of retreat by the Nashville road, and if a movement or feint be made upon Memphis, Gen. BISHOP POLK will be compelled to leave his two hundred guns in position, and travel down the Mississippi. Our troops would thus accomplish all that is desirable, without the great loss of life that must ensue if Columbus be attacked from the Mississippi."

KENTUCKY.

THE REBELS ON THE CUMBERLAND RIVER.

From the Louisville Journal of the 10th.

Our correspondents from Columbia are clamorous for the receipt of artillery to keep the rebels from using the Cumberland River for the transportation of stores. On New-Year's Day, the Confederate Gen. CRITTENDEN passed through Monticello with his forces, on his way to join ZOLLICOFFER, and their united strength is estimated at fifteen thousand. On Tuesday morning last, a steamboat passed the mouth of Greasy Creek, which is about forty miles below ZOLLICOFFER's intrenched camp on the north bank of the Cumberland, and she was loaded with arms, stores, &c., for his use. It was understood at Columbia that two more boats were also coming up the river. The Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, Col. HAGGARD, the Third Kentucky Infantry, Col. BRAKLETTE, and the Nineteenth Ohio, started on the river on a reconnoissance, but as they have no artillery, they can do no harm to the boats, which have been so protected as to be rifle-proof, while they are perforated with loop-holes to harrass our forces. It is most unfortunate that there is not even a small battery in the vicinity; one artillery company could be planted at a hundred places on the river in positions to stick every boat that attempted to pass up. It is desirable that the valley of the Cumberland, in Russell, Wayne, Pulaski, and other Counties, should be protected. It comprises a rich bottom, nearly two hundred miles in extent, and its last crop of corn and wheat was the finest ever raised there. The rebel foraging parties are making constant inroads and hauling off grain and fodder, of which there is enough to supply their whole army during the Winter. We have a force in a circuit of twenty miles fully equal to that of the rebels, but the want of ordnance is felt most disastrously, and has enabled the enemy to supply himself with everything necessary for a desperate resistance. If Gen. BOYLE could be provided with cannon, at Columbia, he would soon put a stop to the transit of all boats on the river, and cut off the carrying of further munitions to the camp of ZOLLICOFFER.

ZOLLICOFFER'S REAR IN DANGER.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 10, 1862.

It was reported here last night by a gentleman who arrived late in the evening from the direction of ZOLLICOFFER's position on the Cumberland River, that Gen. BOYLE was in Clinton County, with 5,000 Union men, advancing toward ZOLLICOFFER's rear; and that the rebels would be forced to give battle to Gen. SCHOEPF, or immediately cross to the south side of the Cumberland River. It was said also that Gen. THOMAS had other forces sufficiently near to sustain BOYLE. If this is true, we may hear something interesting in a day or two, from the direction of Somerset.

THE REPORTED ROUT OF HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S FORCE.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives this version of the reported rout of HUMPHREY MARSHALL's forces:

"We were yesterday informed, by a gentleman just from Catlettsburgh, Kentucky, that two members of the Forty-third Regiment, from Paintsville, arrived at that place on Tuesday. They reported that Gen. GARFIELD's Brigade, of about 3,500 men, moved to Prestonsburgh, 15 miles from Paintsville, about two weeks ago; and on Monday last they moved forward to Paintsville, which brought them within the lines of the rebel camp, under the command of HUMPHREY MARSHALL and Col. JOHN S. WILLIAMS; hence they sent out a scouting party, which came upon the rebel camp and found that the troops had fled but a short time before, with great precipitation, leaving all they could not readily carry away.

When the Federal reconnoitering party arrived on the spot, they found the enemy's wagons, tents, camp equipage, hay and provisions, gathered together in a mass and on fire. They had seen nothing of the rebels when the men who made the above statement left the place.

It was rumored at Catlettsburgh, that HUMPHREY MARSHALL addressed his troops before he broke up the camp, that they were evidently surrounded, and must either disperse and escape, fight their way through, or be taken prisoners.

It appears that a portion of MARSHALL's force had been fired upon by Union troops, a short time before, from a position they had not looked for. A fact that seems to account for his making the reported speech.

Col. GARFIELD's force consisted of the Forty-second Ohio, the Fourteenth Kentucky, Col. LINDSAY's regiment, from Greenupsburgh, Ky., and Maj. MCLAUGHLIN's cavalry, 200 horse."

FROM GREEN RIVER.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

MUNFORDSVILLA, Ky., Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Nashville, Tenn., has been here for two days. He seems to be a learned gentleman, and presents a pleasing appearance. His story is, that he started on his annual visitation to his diocese, without any intention of coming within our lines. But after reaching Bowling Green, he bethought himself that the present would be a good time to make a long-contemplated visit to his religious friends in Ohio.

He was picked up by our pickets, and escorted to Gen. MCCOOK's presence, where his case was thoroughly scrutinized. I understand that upon representations made to Gen. BUELL by Bishop SPAULDING, of Louisville, the Bishop has been granted a pass northward, upon certain conditions. He has been pleasant, but very cautious in his conversation during his stay here. He says the people South, though deprived of nearly all luxuries, and compelled to drink rye coffee, and eat accordingly, are not suffering for the want of either food or clothing.

He acknowledges that there is a large and powerful Union sentiment in Tennessee. It is so even in Nashville. Memphis, however, is completely and hotly secesh, all the Union men having been compelled to leave it. The Bishop will probably arrive in Cincinnati soon after this letter. Set your "military editor" at him. He may get more items out of the prelate than I have.

The late rains thoroughly tested the temporary bridges erected over Green River at this point. At one point the river rose at the rate of two feet an hour. By keeping a guard on the pontoon bridge, to keep off the drift, it was preserved from all damage. The Willich Brigade stood firmly until the water became so high that the drift could not pass beneath the floor.

Then it began to creek and tremble, and finally away it went. The First Michigan Regiment of Mechanics and Engineers saved most of the lumber. The river is now falling as fast as it went up.

The last rail was laid on the railroad bridge yesterday, and it is now ready for the passage of light trains. It has, however, to be considerably braced in the lower parts before it is complete and entirely safe. The braces are all ready, and will be put in immediately. The structure will be fully completed this week, but is now ready for use.

Two members of the First Ohio, out on picket yesterday, discovered a note pinned to a tree. It was directed to Generals MCCOOK and ROUSSEAU. The note was brought to headquarters, and was found to contain the thanks of the rebels for the magnificent sight on the occasion of the last grand review.

It was good-humoredly written. The note was found near the summit of Summerville Knob, the highest point on the opposite side of the river, and from which a very good view is had with glasses, of a large portion of Camp George Wood. Rebels were frequently seen on the Knob until our pickets were extended there.

One of the finest and most useful regiments in this division, or in all Kentucky, is the First Michigan Regiment. It is composed of fine-looking, intelligent, young men, who seem competent to do anything. Numbers of them are splendid and ingenious mechanics, and others educated engineers.

They can build anything, from a locomotive to a meeting-house; can build roads or bridges anywhere out of the materials at hand. No regiment has been sent into the field more splendidly equipped than this one. The State of Michigan furnished it in the best possible style, with every requisite equipment of the best quality. Consequently, the regiment is proud of the State, and the State may well be proud of the regiment.

The following is the staff of Gen. MCCOOK:

Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. Dan. A. McCook.

Medical Director, Maj. A. P. Meylert.

Assistant Quartermasters, Capt. J. F. Boyd, Capt. Swigert.

Commissary, Capt. Sam. Gamage.

Aid-de-Camps, Capt. W. F. Straub, Lieut. S. W. Davis and Lieut. Hobletzell.

Telegraph operator, Lieut. Barth.

Capt. GAMAGE is soon to take the more responsible position of Post Commissary, when Capt. I. D. WILLIAMS will take the position of Commissary on the General's staff. It is a splendid staff, as will be observed by those who know the gentlemen.

THE NEW DEPOT FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.

The dépôt erecting by the Government on Lake Erie for the reception of prisoners of war, is thus described by a Sandusky correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald*:

"Yesterday morning I made a water excursion over to Bull's Island, to see the buildings now in process of erection for the prisoners' dépôt, and having a thought with reference to its sanitary position, I give you the results of my observations.

Bull's Island lies within Sandusky Bay, about a mile from its mouth, and about two miles from Sandusky, (Ohio) with easy access by a ferry. It contains about three hundred acres, with a prominent limestone ridge in the centre, with a gentle descent in each direction to the water edge, and with no marsh or swampy ground within its borders. Sixty acres have been leased by the Government for the purpose of a prisoners' dépôt, in which to place the captured rebels for safe keeping, and which will be ready for their occupation by the first of February next, and which will be guarded by two companies of soldiers. The buildings now erected comprise a storehouse, three houses for officers' quarters, a soldiers' barracks—each are large and roomy—a hospital building, in dimensions 100 feet long by 24 feet wide; a long one-story house, in the rear of the others and somewhat retired, and immediately under the limestone bluff, sheltering it from the northerly and westerly winds, with doors and windows opposite each other, affording free draft and ventilation—a nice and comfortable tenement for those poor customers consigned to the tender mercies of the doctors and surgeons.

Further to the east of these buildings is the inclosure for the prisoners, of some fifteen acres, a stout plank-board fence, eight feet high, with sentry boxes and sentry walks; within are eight large two-story structures, substantially built, airy and spacious, and contrast favorably with the narrow, crowded, unhealthy jail accommodations of the South. Into which our prisoners are cast. There is ample room for the erection of other buildings to any extent, if the numbers of the prisoners should demand. Large room is allowed within the inclosure for exercise and games upon a fine plateau of ground—which, by-the-by, should have a few blind drains constructed to carry off the more readily superfluous moisture, and render the whole the more dry.

The position of the dépôt is a fortunate selection, and does credit to the judgment of Col. HOFFMAN. It is safe, from its isolated island position, easily supplied with all the necessities of subsistence, with an easterly and southern exposure, having the grateful, health-bearing winds of Lake Erie full in their front, an abundance of soft lake water—a matter of much importance in a sanitary point of view—and altogether a charming spot.

Much yet remains to be done, as but the outside of most of the inclosures are finished. Eighty mechanics, however, make rapid progress. As yet nothing is done in the construction of out-houses, ice-cellars, wells, cisterns, drains, &c., of which all will come around in due time."

DODGES OF THE MISSOURI TRAITORS.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from Camp Laurine, Otterville, Missouri:

It has sometimes been said that our officers ought to prevent the sending of information from our army to the rebel States. But those who are remote from the field of action can have little idea of the sagacity of the rebels and the endlessness of their resources. The devil can put on the garb of an angel of light, or can come in his own form, as may seem best to suit his purpose. But as our officers become better acquainted with the country and the ways of the people, this nice work is becoming less and less easy of accomplishment.

A correspondence has just come into my hand which will open to you the mode

of the Island—flourishing best in the lower landreserve to fill up and even off a little the rugged outline of the hills. There is much large and valuable timber on the Island. The natives come off to our ship in large canoes, thirty feet long and three wide and deep, hollowed out from a single log. Numbers of these canoes are constantly about the ship. The natives, brawny, black fellows, dressed in every variety of costume from *au naturel* up through various gradations, as a straw hat, a shirt, a pair of trowsers, to the full dress of some sailor's cast-off suit, bring fruit, fowls, &c., for sale, and they find plenty of custom. Fowls, eggs, alligator pears, bananas, pawpaws and pigs, are plentiful and cheap, while very tolerable beef can be purchased.

Seen from the ship, San Antonio presents quite an attractive appearance. White churches and houses against a background of dark green foliage, and a front of white sand beach, make a very pretty picture. But, "Distance lends enchantment to the view."

I landed one morning with a companion abreast the ship, and walked to the town, not more than three miles in direct distance, but trebled by the zig-zag paths to avoid hills, and the heavy hills that the path does not avoid. Except shooting an occasional gay-plumaged bird, there was little to see or do on our way over, the undergrowth being so thick on each side of the path as to shut out all view of the surrounding country. Here and there a little space cleared by fire contained a native hut and a few cocoa palms. At one of these clearings we stopped to "take a drink" of fresh, clear cocoanut water. To one who has never seen a cocoannt gathered, it would seem well nigh impossible to get at them. The tree shoots up perpendicularly for fifty or sixty feet, without a branch to assist the climber. But the natives resort to a method almost identically the same as I have seen used in Ceylon and India.

A straw rope is made fast to the wrist, carried around the tree, and secured to the other. Two others, with loops for the thighs to rest in, complete the apparatus. Starting from the ground, the climber reaches as high as he can; then, leaning back, his weight binds the upper bands, and he draws up his legs. Thus alternating, he soon reaches the top. It is worth a trip to this zone to drink the water—not milk—of a fresh green cocoa-nut. Instead of the hard, brown nut, filled with meat and a little rancid milk—that is all you at home can ever see of a cocoanut—we have a large, green fruit, so soft as to be readily opened with a jack-knife, filled with neither meat nor milk, but about a pint of clear fluid, the most delicious beverage imaginable.

A turn in the path we were traveling brought us in sight of "Port Antonio." But an obstacle presented itself, stopping for a moment all further progress. A river, some thirty yards wide, but shallow, lay before us. There was no bridge and no boat, so we were compelled to resort to whet, I presume, was the original style of ferriage. We waded, but by proxy; for we got natives to wade, while we went over dry shod on their shoulders.

The town of St. Antonio is small, but quite regularly laid out in streets. It contains about two hundred shanties, all elevated on posts five or six feet from the ground, like the houses of the Malays in Java, leaving under each a very convenient place for the pigs and children, both of which are very plentiful. The heavy rains which, in the season, flood the valley, make this style of building necessary. The houses are of wood, one story, tiled, and as in all Portuguese towns, whitewashed.

Two forts and five churches to this little hamlet would sufficiently indicate the nationality of its owners, without the intervention of the flag, which, torn and dingy, floats over the fort. At the western end of the town is a fine large building, which is one of the sights of the island. It belongs to the heirs of Mme. Ferrara, a Portuguese lady of wealth and education, who, like lady Stanhope, for many years withdrew herself from European life, and, buried here in this out-of-the-way corner, attained what she would never have got elsewhere—celebrity. Madame lived here for many years, with no society, no amusements. She took a fancy to have a grand spree, some three years since; so she made a trip to Europe, and local tradition has it that, in her year's stay, she expended some ten thousand dollars. The most tangible return for the money was to the shape of a young Portuguese to whom she took a fancy, and betrothed herself. Upon her return to the island she sent for him, but upon his arrival, last April, he found that he had had a successful rival, for Death had claimed the Madame the month before. However, she left him all her property, and as she was old and ugly, (say, fifty and Portuguese,) I don't suppose he grieved much.

Madame's house is open to visitors, and a curious display it makes, with its evidences of educated taste in contrast with barbarism. Sevres porcelain and gourd cups, oil-paintings and flashy engravings, elegant furniture and naked negro young ones, all in the same apartment, and each making the other seem out of place.

In the centre of the wall hangs a full-length portrait of Madame at about 30—a rather fine looking woman, with the stock of a small jewelry store about her person. On her left, a half-length of her first husband—a dark, puffy-looking hombre, to whom a star on the breast gives the seeming of a policeman. Among the engravings is a fine large one of the "Battle of Bunker Hill," and another of the action between the "Constitution and Guerriere."

Around the room, and on the piazza, were several young Portugese senoritas, seated on mats, embroidering. To one of these—the prettiest—I spoke in what I considered pretty fair Portuguese. She looked excessively puzzled for a moment, then replied that she didn't understand English.

A short walk from the Madame's brought us to a fine shady pool of some celebrity as a bathing place. It is about twenty yards long and ten wide, and with its sloping green banks, and thickly interwoven canopy of foliage, looked very inviting. To us, who, on our cruising, seldom have a chance to "go in a swimming" in anything larger than a tub, it was very tantalising to see this sheet of cool, clear water, already in possession of a bevy of girls, who, laughing and chatting, were engaged in washing clothes.

After deliberating for some time as to the best course of action under the peculiar circumstances, I commanced hostilities by taking off my coat. But the girls showed no signs of leaving. Again I paused—but it so happened that a piece of clothing escaped from one of the damsels, and she at once went after it, taking care, however, to so arrange her toilet that nothing that would be apt to spoil from the wet should be injured. (The water was four or five feet deep.) Concluding from this that they would not be apt to mind a great deal, and knowing that if they didn't I didn't, I went in and had a glorious bath.

After all it's a mere matter of latitude and longitude. Different countries have different fashions. In China a woman distorts her feet—in some countries her waist. In Bombay women wear rings in their noses—in America in their ears. In Africa (a very hot country) the woman does not encumber her feet and knees—in America she sweeps the sidewalk with her train, and sometimes makes up for the undue length at the bottom by sparing a little too much from the top. I know that these ideas about dress are crude, but what can be expected of a man so far removed from every civilizing influence as are the African cruisers?

Loando, October.

We arrived here on the 27th ult., and are now anxiously awaiting our letters, which we expect about the 15th. The American ships *Clara*, *Hippogriff* and *White Mountain* are in port. The harbor is very healthy, and every one well.

The British steamer *Alecto* came in with the American bark *J. J. Cobb*, of New-York, about which there hangs a cloud of suspicion. The *Alecto* saw her for several days cruising off and on near Mayumba, (a slaving port,) under topsails. The *Alecto* sent a boat alongside, and asked what was the trouble. The brutal-looking, dog-faced mate, who called himself an American, but who can hardly talk English, replied that they were after palm-oil—that the Captain had gone ashore, that the bark had sprung a leak, and that he wanted to get to Loando. The *Alecto* offered him a tow, which he accepted. One of our Lieutenants searched her. She is undoubtedly a slaver, her cargo consisting of about 100,000 pounds bread, water-casks, rice, &c., &c. She is filthy inboard. The true state of the case is, probably, this: Her Captain, Lowell, went ashore to buy the slaves; during his absence, which was longer then expected, the vessel began taking in water at the rate of three feet a day. The mate got alarmed, not knowing what to do, and was glad enough to get to some port, and give the whole affair up.

I met him ashore: he told me that the bark was an honest trader, and that they were after oil. I told him that, of course, I wouldn't doubt his word; but still, cargo, appearance, actions, everything, would go to prove the contrary. Her chances are dark just now; one can never get out of Loando. Irregularities in her papers—port charges—and bonds for $5,000 that she will not engage in the Slave-trade—will swallow up more money than she is worth. She will probably lie here till she rots.

St. Helena, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861.

We have been here two weeks, and are just about to leave for the Coast. There is hardly any shipping here, and none bound to the States. The ship *Southern Cross* communicated a few days since. The *Witch of the Wave*, Capt. Todd, left four days since for England, having stopped for repairs. The *Concordia*—whaling bark—cruising also, has been here; but no other American vessels. Y. A.

Cotton Seed for the Northwest.—The discussion of the question of the introduction of cotton culture into the southern part of this State, or rather the revival of its culture there, has awakened wide attention among all interested, and there is an eager inquiry for seed. One thing, however, seems well established by concurrent testimony of those who are excellent authority in the matter. The scheme of looking to the island of Beaufort will fail and give no good result. What is wanted is the green seed known as the Tennessee Upland cotton. The Sea Island cotton has a black seed, and nothing can be expected from its introduction here but disappointment. As to the green seed, we learn that nearly half enough seed will be furnished in Southern Illinois from last season's crop, and the remainder can be procured from the Southwestern States.

The Government has acted with promptness in the appointment, recently noted, of a special agent to visit Beaufort and secure cotton and seed, but we are assured that not a pound of the seed will be wanted in the West, and if used here, will give no satisfactory result. In this matter our farmers wish to start right and under the most favorable circumstances. It would not be strange if, under the interest incited by the subject, the way was opened for frauds upon the farmers. Much unginned cotton will be brought from Beaufort by the Government to be cleaned at the North, and the seed may find its way into sale. Let the farmers understand that the seed wanted is a green seed, not a black one. The Agricultural Society of this State, now in session, will doubtless take some action on the matter.—*Chicago Tribune.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Business at the Custom-House During the Past Month—Increased Importation of Rice, Salt and Opium—The Warehousing System—The Will of the Merchants—The Letter of Collector Barney on the Subject—History of the System—Extracts from the British Law—Advantages of the System.

The receipts for duty at the Custom-house during the past few weeks have been rather larger, and business a little more brisk, than heretofore. The work continues to be heavy in the Warehouse Department, and the stock of goods in store is continually diminishing, which shows conclusively that the importation of foreign goods is not commensurate with the public demand therefor. The stock of goods still remaining in bond, however, is much larger than it often is at this season of the year, notwithstanding the gradual withdrawal of the old entries. Many of the goods imported toward the close of last year, when the importation of articles of foreign manufacture was heavy, have not been withdrawn as yet. At that time large quantities of dry goods were purchased from abroad or consigned by foreign manufacturers to their agents here, but the threatening aspect of our national affairs made their sale at that time doubtful, and as the three years' warehousing law was then in force, the importers and consignees preferred to leave them in bond, and withdraw from time to time what they needed. This will account for the receipts from this department, which are very large considering the state of trade and the small amount received for goods on which the duty is paid on arrival. In September, 1861, the amount paid for duty on goods, immediately on arrival, amounted to $1,642,282; from goods withdrawn from warehouse, $736,530. In September, 1860, the duty paid on goods, immediately on arrival, was $3,039,900; that paid on goods withdrawn from warehouse was $909,000. From these figures, it will be seen that the proportion of duty received from bonded goods in September, 1861, was considerably greater than that in 1860. In October the proportion was still greater. The change in the class of goods imported is noticeable. Last year, at this time, the importation was chiefly of dry goods and sugar. This year, the importation of the former is insignificant compared with that of the same time last year. The war has changed the character of the goods brought here amazingly. During the month of November the following goods were brought here, namely: About 10,000 tons of salt, in sacks or in bulk, comprised in between thirty and forty different invoices; about 2,200,000 pounds of rice, coming from the East by way of Liverpool, and a considerable quantity of opium, say 14,000 pounds. The above articles have been very good ones for speculators to operate in since the war broke out; more especially is this true of rice, for which there has been an active demand, and from the usual supply of which we have been cut off by the blockade of the Southern ports and the non-intercourse between the Northern and Southern States. It will be seen that the quantity of salt imported from Liverpool has been large, notwithstanding the levy of a duty of over 100 per cent. on the invoice value. The duty on opium is quite low, compared with that imposed on most other articles, $1 per pound being only about 30 per cent. on the value. Large quantities of all the articles mentioned above have been placed in the bonded warehouses.

Many comments have been made by the merchants' Custom-house brokers and employes, since the passage of the August Tariff bill, concerning the importance and value of the warehousing system, and the opinions expressed have been unanimous in its favor. Indeed, a petition has been indited, and signed by many of the large importing merchants of the City, urging the restoration of the warehousing system as it existed previous to Aug. 5, 1861. Below will be found the petition, together with Collector Barney's letter to Secretary Chase on the subject, in which he concurs with the merchants in their views of the importance of its restoration

New-York, Nov. 9, 1861.

To Hon. Hiram Barney, Collector of the Port of New-York:

Dear Sir. The undersigned merchants of this City ask your attention to the restoration of the bonding privileges which the laws years, and till recently, were enjoyed by them under the revenue laws of the country.

By the act of Congress passed in the month of August last, limiting the time to three months during which goods in bond may be either entered for consumption without payment of extra duties or may be exported, the advantages of the system are all but annulled; and the undersigned do not understand that the Government derives any particular benefit from the withdrawal of a privilege that is valuable to the merchants and of much importance to the commercial interests of this City generally.

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully request you to represent to the Treasury Department at Washington that a deep interest is felt by the merchants of this City in the restoration of the bonding system, as it existed prior to the 5th of August, and to use your influence in having the privileges, which are now limited to three months, extended to three years.

New-York may thus continue to be, as it has hitherto been, a depôt of foreign merchandise and a distributing mart for all parts of the world, at the same time offering the merchant the choice of the foreign or home markets during the whole term of three years. Respectfully yours,

Archer & Bull,	Oliphant, Son & Co.,
Josiah Macy's Sons.	E. M. Tiers & Co.,
Fogg Bros.,	John Caswell & Co.,
Unolpho Wolfe,	Bucklin & Crane,
A. A. Low & Bros.,	Booth & Edgar,
C. H. Marshall,	Maitland, Phelps & Co.,
W. W. DeForest & Co.,	Goodrich & Walker,
M. Hathaway,	E. D. Morgan & Co.,
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.,	Cary & Co.,
Goodhue & Co.,	N. L. & Geo. Griswold,
Howland & Aspinwall,	Isaac Sherman.

Collector Barney's Letter.

Custom House, New-York, Collector's Office, Nov. 15, 1861.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith a memorial which has been addressed to me by some of the wealthiest and most respectable importers of this City, praying for a restoration of the warehouse system as it existed prior to Aug. 5, 1861. I most cheerfully comply with their request that I should represent to the Department the deep interest which is felt by the merchants of the City in the reestablishment of the privileges they enjoyed under the "Act to extend the Warehousing System," passed April 28, 1854, and I cannot do so more forcibly than by submitting the appeal which they themselves have prepared.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury.

In this connection some remarks on the history and value of the warehousing system will not be inappropriate. In the first place, let us treat of its history. The system which was adopted by act of Congress, Aug. 6, 1846, has since that time been regarded by all importing merchants as necessary to a successful prosecution of their business. This act provided that "in case any goods, wares or merchandise, deposited as aforesaid, (i. e., in public store,) shall remain in public store beyond one year without payment of the duties and charges thereon, then said goods, wares and merchandise shall be appraised by the Appraisers of the United States, if there be any at such port, and if none, then by two merchants, to be designated and sworn by the Collector for that purpose, and sold by the Collector at public auction, on due public notice thereof being first given in the manner and for the time to be prescribed by a general regulation of the Treasury Department."

On the 28th of March, 1854, another act was passed by Congress, entitled "An act to extend the warehousing system by establishing private bonded warehouses, and for other purposes." The vital provision of this act was contained in the fourth section, which permitted goods to remain in store three years. This extension of the time, allowing merchants to leave their goods in store, to three years, was most judicious and under its influence, no doubt, the revenue increased greatly. This system was copied from that already in operation in Great Britain, whose revenue laws, by long experience, have come to be very perfect. An act of Parliament passed in 1833, made the following provisions in respect to the warehousing system: "All goods so warehoused must be duly cleared for exportation or home use within three years, and all surplus stores of ships within one year from the date of warehousing, (unless further time be granted by the Lords of the Treasury,) and if not so cleared, the Commissioner of Customs may cause the same to be sold, the produce to be applied to payment of charges incurred, and the overplus, if any, paid to the proprietor. * * * The Commissioner of Customs may accept the abandonment for the duties of any quantity of tobacco, coffee, pepper or cocoa, or fees of wine, and also of any whole package of any other goods, and permit the same to be destroyed, and to deduct such quantity of tobacco, coffee, cocoa or pepper, or the contents of such whole package, from the total quantity of the same imported, in computing the amount of the deficiency of such total quantity." These regulations are somewhat modified with respect to certain kinds of goods, East India merchandise, for instance, being allowed but two years in store. In Great Britain certain ports are designated warehousing ports, different ones being selected for the warehousing of different articles. The principal features of the American warehousing law of 1854 may be briefly stated as follows:

First—That any importer may deposit his goods in any public warehouse of the United States, or in any private bonded store of the importer, at his own risk and expense, on duly entering and bonding said goods. These private stores must, however, first be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. An officer of the Government is placed in charge of one or more of these stores, and has the supervision of all goods there stored.

Second—That unclaimed goods which are taken possession of by the Collector shall be placed in warehouse; the charges and duties thereon must be paid by the party who thereafter claims and withdraws the goods. Should they not be withdrawn in the specified time, the Collector must sell them at auction, and after deducting the charges, place the proceeds of the sale in the United States Treasury.

Third—That private bonded stores may be used by more than one importer, but that the United States shall not be held responsible for any loss or damage arising from such occupation.

Fourth—That goods may remain in store three years, without paying duty, and may be withdrawn therefrom for consumption or exportation.

Fifth—That goods may be withdrawn from the original port of entry for transportation to another part of the United States, to be there re-warehoused. Goods withdrawn for this purpose must be transported over such routes as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Sixth—That the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe the form of bond to be given for the transportation of merchandise from one United States port to another, and the time for delivery. That the penalty for a failure to deliver such goods within the time required, shall be an additional duty of 100 per cent.

The law of which the above are the important points, was the most perfect one we have had in this country, and was loudly praised by all who had occasion to act under it. The practical working was all that could be wished. At the time of the discussion in Congress on the Morrill Tariff Bill, it was proposed to abolish the system, the belief of our legislators being, that the Government could not afford to wait, in times such as they foresaw were approaching, for the duties on imported articles.

The proposed change met with earnest opposition, memorials being presented to the Senate by Mr. Sewaan, then a member of that body, strongly protesting against the innovation. This honorable Senator, representing the great commercial State of the Union, acted as his constituents desired, and used his talents in opposition to the proposed change. Those who favored the abolition of the warehousing privilege were defeated, and the bill remained as it had been since 1854. At the extra session of Congress, held last Summer, the old law was repealed, and the warehousing system practically abolished, by reducing the time allowed importers to leave their goods in bond, to three months.

This brief sketch of the history of the system in the United States must suffice; we now arrive at the second branch of our subject—namely, the advantages arising to importers and the Government from a good warehousing law. Such a law is of even more importance to a merchant in this country than to one in Great Britain. The whole continent of America—vast as it is in extent—is supplied with foreign goods, through the ports of the United States, on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The soldier, in the distant Canadian forts beyond Pembina, receives oftentimes his clothing and equipments from the mother country through the port of New-York. The Canadian merchant purchases his sugar, his tea, and his coffee, from the New-York dealer, and sends it to the most distant parts of British America. The Mexican obtains certain supplies from New-Orleans, and even from this port, as also do the inhabitants of Central and South America. The ports on the Atlantic coast receive the silks, the woolens, the cottons, and the groceries, which are scattered in every city, town, and village, over the broad extent of territory east of the Rocky Mountains; the States of California and Oregon, and the territories on the western shore, receive their supplies almost entirely through the port of San Francisco. The American merchant, then, having such a vast extent of country in which to seek the most profitable sale, requires some time in which to make his selection of a customer. He may foresee that, by holding on to a cargo of sugar, or coffee, ers long the sale thereof in a Canadian market will bring greater profits to him than an immediate forced sale at the port of importation, or that his dry goods will in six months bring better prices in any part of the country than they would if sold to-day. But if there be no warehousing law in operation, he must pay his duty immediately on the arrival of the goods, and thus be deprived of the use of, perhaps, twenty, thirty, or even fifty thousand dollars unless a sale be made immediately. Few merchants can afford to forego the use of such a sum of money for any length of time, and hence the profit which they would otherwise have been sure to realize must be sacrificed, and, perhaps, the goods sold at a positive loss.

Thus much for the advantages derived by importers, from a warehousing law. The Government, also profits by such an one, inasmuch as importations are encouraged by the increased facilities offered importers by allowing them a longer time in which to seek a market and sell their goods.

It is the earnest hope of the merchants of this City, who patriotically aided the Government in the financial crisis through which it so successfully passed, that Congress will see this subject in the light in which we have treated it.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE CORPORATION PRINTING—THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE—THE RULES OF THE BOARD—MR. GRADY'S OPINION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a petition from the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., for reparation for losses to uniform, &c., during their three months' service, was laid over and ordered printed in the minutes.

A resolution was adopted ordering Franklin Market lighted with gas.

Alderman Walsh offered a resolution that the New-York Times be appointed to publish the Corporation advertisements officially.

The Chair decided that the paper must lay over.

Alderman Brady claimed that he had the floor previous to the decision of the Chair. He moved to add also the *Sun*, *Tribune* and *Herald*.

Alderman Boole said the proper time for the gentleman to make such a motion will be when the paper comes up for action.

The President.—The Chair decided before noticing the gentleman.

Mr. Brady claimed that he had the floor before the decision of the Chair.

The President said the gentleman might appeal if he chose to do so.

Mr. Brady.—If it is the object of this Board to enact this on the City irrespective of other respectable papers, for certain reasons, I will not allow it so far as I am concerned.

Mr. Walsh.—I call the gentleman to order. There is no question before the Board.

The President.—The gentleman must take his seat.

Mr. Brady.—When the matter comes up I will expose the whole transaction. You can't fool me, no one of you. Because Mr. Raymond has been elected Speaker of the Assembly you can't fool me in this matter. I don't blow hot one day and cold the next. I don't ask any favors of any Press. They don't any of them like me.

The Chairman called Mr. Brady to order, and the Alderman finally desisted.

After some discussion, a resolution was adopted referring the Mayor's message to a committee of five.

Alderman Fromme offered a resolution appointing a joint Committee of five on National Affairs, similar to that created by the last Board.

Alderman Boole and Brady objected, on the ground that such a Committee would not be effective. They wanted the matter referred to a Committee on rules. They favored a standing Committee rather than a joint Committee.

Alderman Genet said they could not have a standing Committee on that subject under the Charter.

After some discussion the resolution of Aldermen Fromme was, on motion of Alderman Fromme, laid over in order to ascertain the probable course of procedure of the Board of Councilmen.

The annual report of the City Inspector was received.

Alderman Boole moved that 5,000 copies be printed.

Alderman Brady thought that 1,000 copies were enough. There was no use printing a large number to kill the Health bill in the Legislature. They had killed it three years by hard dollars, and that was where they beat the doctors. He knew the Legislature could be bought. That was what they got the bills up for. *His had been up to Albany last year, and bought up the Legislature.*

A Voice—How much did it cost?

Mr. Brady—Well, Sir, I took up $6,000, and slept on it between two beds at the Delavan House. I had to come down to get $2,000 more. But they may pass whatever bills they like; we won't interfere with them.

Alderman Boole's motion was carried, and 5,000 copies were ordered printed, and the portion referring to the Mayor's Message was ordered printed in the Corporation papers.

The Chair announced the Committee on Mayor's Message to be Messrs. Dayton, Genet, Walsh, Jeremiah and Allen.

Alderman Genet declined, as did, also, Alderman Boole, who was named in his place. Alderman Cliff was finally appointed and accepted.

The Chair announced the following Committee on Rules: Messrs. Boole, Reed and Allen.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in authorizing the Comptroller to apply to the Legislature for the passage of an act to legalize certain appropriations for the families of volunteers and in aid of the Government.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE LEGISLATURE MEMORIALIZED TO LEGALIZE THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE, AND FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS—COMMITTEES NOT YET APPOINTED.

The first regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held last evening, President Pinckney in the chair. Several petitions were presented and referred to the appropriate Committees, when appointed, which will probably be done next Monday.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating as his opinion that it would not be possible to raise the sum of $500,000 appropriated for the relief of the families of volunteers, unless the same be first authorized by the Legislature, and he submitted the draft of an act to legalize the previous ordinances passed by the Common Council—first, for the "Union Defence Committee Fund," and, second, for the appropriations made for the relief of the families of volunteers. This acts will be forwarded to Albany at once.

A resolution by Mr. Hogan to engross and frame the resolutions complimentary to Ex-Chairman Morgan Jones was laid over under the rules. Several resolutions correcting errors in the names of appointees as Commissioners of Deeds were adopted. A resolution was offered by Mr. Orton to amend the resolution making the *World* a Corporation paper, by authorizing also the publication of official advertisements. Mr. Lent contended that the paper could not be amended in this Board, not having passed this Common Council. And the paper was laid over. A resolution to light Franklin Market with gas was referred. Adjourned until Monday next.

OUR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The New-York Magdalen Asylum—Incentives Offered the Penitent—Daily Routine of Life Led by the Inmates, &c., &c.

The Magdalen Asylum at Yorkville, which is one of the oldest and most successfully conducted of our charitable institutions, is in consideration of its object peculiarly interesting to a visitor, and deserves at least an occasional notice.

The inmates are females from the age of fifteen to forty years, gathered from the prisons, the streets and dens of infamy, while not a few have voluntarily sought the refuge here afforded from the reeking atmosphere of vice to which they have had a life-long exposure.

It speaks well for the wise conduct of the place that those who have been sheltered here act as missionaries when they go forth again, and have been the means in many instances of inducing others to avail themselves of its rescuing influence.

It is a plan of the management to send visitors to the hospitals, Alms-house, Work-house and Penitentiary, and to glean from their army of fallen ones such as appear to be novices in crime and who are solicitous of accepting a home where their past career may be forgotten, and every association pointing to a new course of life.

Ten women have thus been added to the number since the third of the present month, and four have recently accepted positions of responsibility in different establishments near home, as it is thought advisable that they should not be removed to a distance from the occasional supervision of the institution until their determination to adopt a respectable course of habits be fully tested. When it does become necessary to establish them at a distance, a frequent correspondence is kept up between them and their former guardians.

It sometimes occurs that a young girl who has received her first impressions of a peaceful and respectable domestic life, under the auspices of Mrs. Orne, (the kind-hearted matron of the Asylum,) becomes a homesick when she is called upon to leave it. One touching instance of the kind recently occurred, where an inmate, just budding into womanhood and evincing every inclination for a career of usefulness, was chosen to accept a situation in a neighboring New-England State; but it was found that her energies pailed when removed from the only home association she had ever realized, and one letter quickly succeeded another beseeching for a return, until the matron, fearful of checking the growth of the good seed already sown, was forced to comply. Now this faithful girl, who has all the attractions which would make her former life of shame available, seeks only to remain undisturbed amid the influences she finds so wholesome.

A woman who attracted attention by her abstracted and depressed expression, was pointed out as an instance of unselfish suffering. She was overwhelmed with dread and anxiety on account of the position occupied by a young sister, who was pursuing a life of recklessness as an *attaché* of one of the licentious dens known as concert saloons. She had been called upon time and again by the husband of the Matron, who united with the messages of entreaty from her sister his own persuasions, marking how her sister of so sad experience had but just gathered in her skirts from the same seductive vortex, and warned her in vain. She was yet but trifling with the form that sparkled on the cup of destruction, and had but met with the sting of the viper coiled hidden in the bitter dregs.

Although it is not the design of the institution to admit women who have been long abandoned to a sensual life, yet their visitors, whose duty it is to walk amid the long cheerless rows of work-house convicts, find it hard to refuse the appeal of some jaded wretch who would fain escape a return to the paths that had led her thither; and thus we find among the most deeply contrite of these Magdalens many women of ripe maturity, who have implored the visitor, "*Give me but a helping hand in the right direction, and I'll bless you with my last breath.*"

After a two week's probation in the asylum, those who are dissatisfied are allowed free egress. It sometimes occurs that those who are pleased here by their relations, are not content to remain, although it is understood that they shall do so, until removed by those who entered them; and consequently the asylum record shows attempts at *wall-scaling* which have proved successful to an extent even greater than the *irrepressible* perpetrators anticipated, for in nearly every case has a return followed the extraordinary departure, accompanied by an earnest entreaty to be admitted as a voluntary inmate.

The case of a young girl who was placed here by an uncongenial brother was full of interest to those who were familiar with her disposition. She escaped in the night, and in a bit of vengeful desperation gave herself to a loose career, and was esteemed so valuable an adjunct to the set with whom she joined, that the proprietress of the establishment had her carefully "attended" (watched) when occasion required her to go abroad. The girl soon became aware of this, and it had a singularly beneficial result in disgusting her with her surroundings, more speedily than any thing but time would have done. She became very nervous under this surveillance, and could not suppress suspicion of those whose business it was to annoy her in the puffs, paint and flowers which were incident to her calling; and one evening, taking advantage of a high quarrel which had set the house in turmoil, and which, having attracted the interference of the police, gave her cover of an unheeded exit, which, taking advantage of, she repaired at once to the purer atmosphere, whence she so lately emerged, and astonished her whilom guardians by a vigorous ring at the gate-way. They received her back, but scarcely knew the face and figure for the same, so enveloped was all with rich trappings and costly drapery; while she was glad to doff them and assume a modest attire, and is now energetically preparing herself for a career of usefulness.

Satan has ever ready emissaries in hunt down the game he marks for his own, and the privacy of this institution is at times assailed by such, who are in search of their former associates or even one whose parents they are in league with to destroy her peace. They represent themselves as near relatives or sometimes interested business deputies, but find themselves on all occasions disappointed, unless provided with an unquestionable voucher for their pretensions. So determined are these visitants at times, that the interference of the law is necessary to balk their designs upon the premises.

All who enter here must derive benefit from the probation, as each day's routine is a marked lesson of unlimited value to any who willingly accept it; and the records of the institution show this number to be a very large majority.

The inmates are aroused at daylight, and breakfast at 7 o'clock, after which is family worship; then all repair to occupations which are as nearly as possible adapted to their various capacities, and consist of the entire domestic routine of the establishment, in doors and out.

The *sewing-room* plays an important part in this distribution, and many military garments have been made up here by contract from heavy houses in the City.

At 11½ A. M. a prayer-meeting is held, presided over and conducted exclusively by the Magdalens, and which they delight in denominating "*our prayer-meeting.*" They dine at mid-day, after which ample time is given for recreation, followed by a resumption of work until 5 o'clock. The evening meal is prepared at 6 o'clock, after which they sew or practice singing under the direction of Mr. Orne till 8 o'clock, then comes an hour's relaxation, which closes the day, and all retire at 9 o'clock. The Sabbath Day's exercises consist of service in the Chapel adjoining the building, and which is attended only by those connected with the institution. On Monday an interested friend comes and instructs a class in music. On Wednesday a bible class is conducted under the auspices of Rev. C. C. Darling, who is a veteran in this good cause.

The punishment for offence is suspension from associations with any one, until apologies are offered and penitence shown; which, under the cheerful and encouraging policy of the genial superintendence in vogue, is found to quickly succeed the obstreperous move.

Four of the reclaimed inmates have been married during the past year, and are respectably settled in life, showing unmistakeble proof of their appreciation of the sacred duties they have imposed upon themselves as wives and mothers.

Another is an accepted and most efficient worker in a Sabbath-school, and sends an occasional greeting, warm with grateful acknowledgments to those who snatched her as a brand from the burning, and to whom she owes the wholesome lessons which have led her into paths of purity and peace.

Naval Affairs in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 13.

The bomb-boats *Geo. Manghan* and *Hugel* were towed down the Delaware from the navy-yard, on Saturday. The destination of these boats is not known except to those in charge of them. It is supposed that they will form, with those fitted out in New-York, part of the Burnside naval expedition. They are stout, well-built schooners, of about two hundred tons burden, and have been considerably strengthened and adapted to the service for which they are designed, since their purchase by the Government.

The sloop-of-war *Hartford* is under sailing orders, and is expected to leave the navy-yard to-day. Since the return of the *Hartford* from the East India station, she has received such repairs as were necessary, and is now in excellent condition. She was receiving the last of her stores on Saturday.

The desire of the Government for the services of the side-wheel steamer *Miami* has induced Capt. Turner to order a number of extra hands upon her, in order that she may be completed in the shortest possible time. The masts of the steamer have been put in, and the rigging is progressing. Her machinery was thoroughly tested during the past week. The *Miami* will make a valuable addition to the navy, as she draws less than seven feet of water with all her machinery and heavy armament on board. She will suit, too, for narrow as well as shallow streams, as she has two bows.

The steam-frigate *Powhatan* has been stripped almost to the water's edge, her planking having been found to be exceedingly rotten. She will be taken upon the sectional dock as soon as the weather will admit of it. Messrs. Merrick & Sons have her boilers nearly completed. The wheels of the *Powhatan* are to be increased in size, in the expectation of increasing her speed.

The keel of the sloop-of-war *Monongahela* will be laid during the present week. Messrs. Merrick & Sons are making the machinery for this vessel, and they expect to have it finished in ample time, no matter how rapidly the sloop may be built.

The iron-clad steamer, at the yard of Camp & Son, is progressing quite rapidly. Her frame, which is nearly up, is composed of Delaware white oak, the timbers being 18 inches through at the keel, and 6 inches at the head. The frame is filled in with white pine, thus making a solid mass of timber. It will be caulked inside and out, so that the frame would float without planking or iron plates. One peculiarity in the construction of the hull is that the sides above the water-line fall off at an angle of about 30 degrees, so that a ball striking her from almost any range would glance off.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 13, 1862.

$7,000	U. S. 6s. '81. Coup.	90	$150	Erie Railway	b3 34⅛
6,000	Ill. Con. Be., '62.	81	100	do	34⅝
1,000	Mich. State 6s	89	300	do	34¾
1,000	Mich. St. & W. Bs.	80	400	do	b3 35
5,000	Ind. State 5s	76½	150	do	s10 35
10,000	Ten. State 6s, '90	43¾	350	do	c 34⅛
12,000	Missouri State 6s	42	100	do	b30 38½
6,000	do	41⅝	50	do	b30 35¾
5,000	do	b10 42	300	Erie R. preferred	56⅝
4,000	N. Y. Central 6s	95	100	do	60⅞
11,000	N. Y. C. B. '76 & C. B.	104	100	do	57½
3,000	B., N. Y. & P. 1st M.	75	950	Harlem Railroad	s3 13
3,000	Ind. R. R. 1st Mtg.	107	30	do	53¾
2,000	Mich. C. & P. c. Bs.	90	100	Mich. Cen. R.	s29 51
	& S. & N. I. Can. B.	96½	850	do	b5 51⅜
1,000	do	96¾	150	do	s2 51⅜
7,000	C. B. & Q. R. Sec. B	93	50	do	s29 51⅜
2,000	Mich. So. & N. I. Bds	84¼	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R	29⅝
2,000	do	84	100	do	h10 21
2,500	D., L. & W. R. 1st M.	101	500	do	b3 21
2,000	L., E. & W. 2d M. Bd.	53	100	do	20⅞
9,000	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st M.	85	60	Mil. & M. R.	42
6,000	Del. & R. Can. Bds.	97	5	Panama Railroad	113
25	Bank of Com.	78	50	Ill. Cen. R. Sp.	b30 63⅛
18	Am. Ex. Bank	90	75	do	c 63
10	Park Bank	92	300	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	18
5000	Am. Gold	s30 102½	125	do	18⅜
3000	do	103	50	Galena & Chic. R.	69¼
8000	do	s30 102⅜	150	do	b10 69¾
100	P. M. S. Co	98	100	do	68
50	do	b10 88½	1300	Cleve. & Toledo R.	37
100	do	b30 88	400	do	b30 37⅜
50	do	97½	50	do	s3 36⅝
150	do	b10 98	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	58⅜
650	N. Y. Cen. R	82½	250	do	b10 83⅝
250	do	b30 83⅜	50	do	s10 83⅝
300	do	82⅝	300	do	83¾
50	do	b30 82¾	100	Chi., B. & Q. R.	89
300	do	b30 83	18	do	89⅜
410	Hud. Riv. Railroad	39½	28	M. & P. Du C. R.	18⅝
500	Har. R. preferred	21½	28

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 14, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS.—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE KING OF THE COMMONS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—DOT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The country was taken by surprise yesterday, on the announcement of the resignation of Hon. SIMON CAMERON as Secretary of War, and the appointment of Mr. EDWIN P. STANTON, of Pennsylvania, as his successor. Mr. CAMERON, it appears, is to take the place of Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, as Minister to Russia—Mr. CLAY coming home to assume an active part in the efforts to put down the rebellion. The nominations were sent to the Senate yesterday by the President, and will be acted upon in Executive session to-day.

We receive intelligence from Fortress Monroe that most of the vessels, comprising Gen. BURNSIDE'S fleet, left Hampton Roads, quietly, at intervals, on Saturday night, and that most of the others left, during the forenoon, on Sunday, including a large number of schooners which have been in the Roads for some time. Of course nothing is yet known about the destination of the Expedition. The rebels, however, insist that it is going into Pamlico Sound, thence into Albemarle Sound, and so through to the rear of Norfolk. The rebels, at any rate, will have the advantage of being among the very first to ascertain precisely where the Expedition is intended to strike.

The steamship *Constitution*, with the two regiments destined to form part of Gen. BUTLER'S expedition, sailed from Boston at 7 o'clock yesterday morning for Fortress Monroe, whence the troops will probably proceed to Ship Island. The reason for ordering on shore the men who had already been cooped up for ten days on shipboard was a difference of opinion between Gov. ANDREW and Gen. BUTLER. The Governor claimed the right to control the recruiting and organize the regiments; and Gen. BUTLER claimed to be independent of the Governor, and to be authorized to recruit the regiments in what Gov. ANDREW considered an "irregular" way. There was a sharp controversy between the parties, the Governor refusing to issue commissions to the officers, and BUTLER persisting in recruiting in Massachusetts whether the Governor liked it or not. How the difficulty was arranged is not known; but the fact that the troops went on board the *Constitution*, indicates that it was somehow settled. Gen. BUTLER, it will be recollected, has promised to make good the State bounty out of his own pocket, if the Governor refuses to pay it.

The Louisville *Journal*, according to a dispatch which we publish this morning, is inclined to discredit the rout of HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S rebel forces. We had no occasion to disbelieve it at present.

Our advices from the Upper Potomac tend to strengthen the belief that the rebels under JACKSON—numbering, from all accounts, some eighteen thousand, and having eighteen pieces of cannon—have, after threatening Romney, countermarched in the direction of Winchester. They made their appearance opposite Hancock on Sunday, but at a considerable distance. On Saturday, the 4th inst., we now learn for the first time, JACKSON attacked some five hundred of our troops at Bath, who were forced, in consequence of their inferior numbers, to fall back to Hancock.

Some apprehensions appear to be entertained that the rebels contemplate another raid into Western Virginia. Gov. TODD, of Ohio, was, on Friday night, notified from Washington that there was pressing need of more troops there, and immediately advised Gen. McCLELLAN that fourteen regiments of infantry, five batteries of artillery and two regiments of cavalry, could be started at once. He received a countermanding order on Saturday, however, though the troops are required to hold themselves in readiness. It is possible that this additional force was required to reinforce the National troops at Romney, in anticipation of an attack from JACKSON, and that the retirement of the latter has rendered the reinforcement unnecessary.

A dispatch dated at Hindsboro, Miss., Jan. 1 addressed to MANSFIELD LOVELL, at New-Orleans, states that the capture of Biloxi was effected by sixty men, who came over from Ship Island in small boats. Capt. FARRELL, who was in command of the rebels, was given one hour to consider a demand to surrender, and concluded to comply.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, as usual, several petitions for the emancipation of slaves were presented; also a memorial from citizens of New-York protesting against the appointment of a solicitor of Customs. A bill reported from the Military Committee, appropriating $150,000 for completing the defences of Washington, occasioned considerable debate, the general feeling appearing to be against appropriating any more money for this purpose. It was explained, however, that the money was principally wanted to pay for work already done. A report was made from the Judiciary Committee in the case of Senator BRIGHT, of Indiana. The Committee are of the opinion that the charges against him are not sustained. Their report was made the special order for Thursday. Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, offered a resolution, which was laid over, instructing the Committee on Finance to consider the expediency of providing a revenue of two hundred million dollars by taxation, and issuing bonds to that amount. Mr. KING, of New-York, also introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury Notes to the amount of one hundred millions, at 7 per cent. interest, and providing for a direct tax of ten millions for the payment of the interest. It was referred. A motion was made to take up the House bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship *Perthshire*, but it was disagreed to. The resolution to alter the rules of the Senate so as to prevent the making of special orders was passed. Mr. WILSON'S Sutler bill was taken up, but was postponed at his suggestion, to afford him an opportunity to report another, which would meet all objections. The Kansas contested seat case was then considered, and Mr. STANTON, after some debate, was allowed to take the floor and argue his own case. The matter was not disposed of.

In the House, the Army Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. A favorable report was made by the Committee on Elections in the case of ANDREW J. CLEMENTS, claiming a seat as representative of the Fourth District of Tennessee, and the report was adopted. The Secretary of War was called upon to state by what authority the army supplies and other property in Utah were sold some time since. Consideration of the Civil Appropriation bill was resumed; and Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, made an effective speech, exposing some of the frauds to which the Government has been subjected. Mr. BAKER, of New-York, reviewed the financial condition of the country, and advocated the passage of a tax bill to realize a hundred million dollars. The appropriation for printing and engraving was cut down considerably. The appropriation for continuing the Coast Survey, stricken out in Committee of the Whole, was restored by the House, and the bill was finally passed. Mr. FENTON, of New-York, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire whether Marshal LAMON has issued an order prohibiting any Senators or Representatives from visiting the City Jail—and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate convened at half-past seven o'clock last night. Bills were introduced relating to places of amusement in this City; to the Chenango Canal extension; to the duties of bank officers; to property exempt from taxation; to the idiot asylum, and to the discretionary power of courts in certain cases. Resolutions were introduced, fixing the 23d of January as the day for the election of certain officers, and instructing our Congressmen to vote for the abolition of franking. The report of the State Prison Inspector was transmitted. And the Senate adjourned.

The Assembly met in the evening also. Bills were noticed—regarding Brooklyn constables; authorizing aliens to hold real estate in this City; to amend the Court-house law; to provide for educating certain children; to amend the Loaners' Association act; to provide for absent soldiers voting; to exempt soldiers from military tax; to confirm a certain ordinance; to amend the election law; and to repeal the act for the publication of the session laws. Bills were introduced—relating to the Bank of Troy; to the foreclosure of mortgages; and three bills relating to the canals. A resolution was introduced, instructing Congressmen to vote for the abolition of franking, which was tabled. And the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday, the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. WILLIAM MONTEITH, arrived at Governor's Island from West Cambridge, where it has been encamped since the beginning of last October. The regiment numbers nearly a thousand men, all of whom are Irish, from the Colonel downward. Enfield rifles the men are armed with.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, made a large number of corrections in the list of Commissioners of Deeds. A resolution to make the NEW-YORK TIMES a Corporation paper was laid over under the rule. A Committee of five was appointed to report on the Mayor's Message. Reports from the Heads of Departments were received and ordered printed. The Board of Councilmen held a short and unimportant meeting, but as no Committees had been appointed, no business could be transacted. The Board will not meet until next Monday.

The Advisory Committee of the "Home School for the Benefit of the Children of Volunteers," met at the Astor House last evening, and received the reports of the Treasurer and Secretary. By the former it appears that the expenses amount to $2,416 and the receipts $2,150 50—leaving a debt of $265 50. Rev. Dr. WESTON, Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment, has been appointed to proceed to Washington and enlist the sympathies of the volunteers in behalf of the institution.

Last evening a meeting was held at Dr CHEEVER'S Church for the purpose of hearing the statement of WILLIAM DAVIS, a slave, who was brought on from Fortress Monroe by Rev. L. S. LOCKWOOD, of the American Missionary Society. The meeting was well attended, and a liberal collection was made.

The Stock market yesterday forenoon was inclined to lower prices by ¼ @ cent., but subsequently revived and left off rather higher than on Saturday afternoon, and apparently under a more confident feeling; New-York Central 83 @ cent. Gold and Exchange steady at Saturday's quotations.

The export demand for Flour was more active yesterday, and prices of shipping brands were firmer. Limited transactions were reported in Wheat and Corn, the latter at reduced rates. Groceries were in moderate request. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Whale Oil, Tallow, and the principal kinds of Provisions, which were steady. Spices were less sought after. Whisky was lower and quite unsettled. Very moderate freight engagements were effected.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.—We beg to invite the attention of the Legislature to the following passage in the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen last evening:

> The annual report of the City Inspector was received.
>
> Alderman BOOLE moved that 5,000 copies be printed.
>
> Alderman BRADY thought that 1,000 copies were enough. There was no use printing a large number to kill the Health bill in the Legislature. They had killed it three years by hard dollars, and that was where they beat the doctors. *He knew the Legislature could be bought. That was what they got the bills up for. He had been up to Albany last year and bought up the Legislature.*
>
> A VOICE—How much did it cost?
>
> Mr. BRADY—Well, Sir, I took up $6,000, and slept on it between two beds at the Delavan House. I had to come down to get $2,000 more. But they may pass whatever bills they like; we won't interfere with them.

Here is at last a clear and distinct charge of corruption by the agent employed in the traffic. The Legislature cannot, we believe, afford to let such a stigma pass without investigation, and we need feel no surprise if Alderman BRADY be obliged to repeat and perhaps protract his slumbers at Albany. The charge affects the prerogative of the Assembly. It is either truth or slander. If it be the latter, let the author be severely punished. If the former, the public will be best served by proof of the fact.

THE VESSEL THAT BEARS MASON AND SLIDELL AND THEIR FORTUNES.—We are still without tidings of H. B. M. ship *Rinaldo*, which, on the 1st inst., left Provincetown with Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, and should have reached Halifax on the 2d. Doubts have been expressed as to her orders requiring a stoppage at Halifax. We have, however, the best reason for saying that she was distinctly directed to land her passengers at that place, where they were to await a mail steamer to carry them across the ocean; and the special mission of the *Rinaldo* was to terminate with their delivery there. In the absence of news of the vessel, we are left the alternatives of believing that she perished in the violent gales which prevailed on New Year's Day, or driven by them from the coast, she resorted to Bermuda for safety and supplies. But even in the latter case, unless severely damaged, she should have been reported at Halifax before this. There is too much reason to fear the worst.

The Change in the Cabinet—Resignation of Secretary Cameron.

To those who have followed closely the course of events at Washington, the resignation of Secretary CAMERON will occasion no surprise. It has been evident that the general policy of the Administration, and the opinions of the Secretary of War, were irreconcilable. Mr. CAMERON, representing in the Cabinet the least radical of all the loyal States, has from the first been satisfied of the identity of the rebellion with Slavery, and has been persuaded that the suppression of both is essential to the restoration of the Union and the future peace of the Republic. These views he has lost no occasion of advocating. He has embodied them in his instructions to commanding officers, and it is well known that a clause in which they found practical application was, by the immediate influence of the President, expunged from the Annual Report submitted in December. That he should sacrifice his views, or that a Cabinet could cohere with such radical differences of opinion, was not to be expected. Mr. LINCOLN, born in a slaveholding community, and familiar with the institution, believes that it may be perpetuated without hazard to the Union. He considers the Border States entitled to every possible guarantee for the industrial system they have inherited, and is willing to test the possibility of restoring the *status in quo* with the least possible disturbance to the interests of those States. But Mr. CAMERON saw in Slavery the root of all difficulty. He regarded National restoration as impossible, until the slaveholders had been compelled to retire to that subordinate place to which alone their inadequate scheme of labor entitled them; and he doubted the propriety of prosecuting the war without striking some effective blow at its well-known source. Such contrarieties of opinion could not conveniently exist in the same counsels, and hence the necessity of separation.

It may not be improper to add that other and material difficulties attended the presence of Mr. CAMERON in the Cabinet. He has always been a decided advocate for promptitude and energy in the conduct of the war; and has perhaps sympathized unduly with that party in Congress and among the people, which craves the infusion of more activity and decision in our military policy. His accord with the General-in-Chief of the army has not, for these and other reasons, been perfect. In the controversy between the regular and volunteer service, which has reached a point wholly inconsistent with the public interest, Gen. McCLELLAN is understood to side with that party to which his military education would naturally attach him—while Mr. CAMERON has been a believer in the transcendant value and importance of the volunteers. The inquiry in regard to the Ball's Bluff calamity brought to light the marked diversity of opinion between the Secretary and the General. The former was eager to acquit the memory of BAKER of all responsibility for the disaster—while the latter was equally desirous to relieve STONE of the fearful responsibility. Gen. McCLELLAN was certainly successful in defeating Congressional inquiry, and thus far the Secretary at War fared indifferently. It is also understood, that he made a direct issue with the youthful hero at the head of our armies, in resisting the elevation to the rank of Brigadier-General of a son of that Gen. PATTERSON, whose incapacity or treachery cost us the humiliation of Bull Run. Whether personal reasons, or those purely public, actuated the Secretary, we are of course unable to say; but the President, disposed to concede a point, upon which Gen. McCLELLAN probably insisted all the more strenuously because of the social relations of his family at Philadelphia with that of Gen. PATTERSON, inclined to the side of the General-in-Chief, and the appointment was accordingly made. While this result was probably the cap-sheaf of the Secretary's case, it was not the entire substance; and yet his resignation at this critical moment might have been averted had the decision of this issue been postponed.

Of Mr. STANTON, the successor of Mr. CAMERON in the administration of the War Department, it is scarcely necessary to speak. A Democrat of the old Pro-Slavery stripe, he assumed a place in the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN, when the Government was on the verge of perdition, and, in association with Messrs. DIX and HOLT, assisted in saving the Republic. His services at that juncture are not to be forgotten or underrated. They were less meritorious, perhaps, than those of Mr. HOLT, and there will be multitudes who will lament that the latter does not accede to the position of Mr. CAMERON; but Mr. STANTON has not only approved his patriotism, integrity and capacity for the most important official positions, but has shown how his fidelity to the country and the popular cause rises superior to old partisan opinions. There is no doubt that his conduct of the military interests of the Government will be at once intelligent and vigorous.

FEMALE TRAITORS.—Altogether the strangest feature of the present rebellion is the prime part played by female treason—an element which enters into this war to an extent never before known in such national difficulties. All history proves the fascination which political intrigue exercises over the female mind, and certainly there is abundant material in the social relations of the two sections to gratify the most morbid taste of the kind. So important, and, at the same time, so subtle is the aid which these feminine sympathizers with the South are constantly rendering the rebellion, that it is reported the Secretary of State has decided to issue no more passes to ladies. It has been ascertained that in nearly every instance where these favors have been granted to women, letters and other documents have been concealed in their clothes, conveying valuable information to the rebels. What stamps this female atrocity with more than common criminality, is that these *ladies* traitors are intimately linked with society both North and South. They seem lost to that feeling of humanity which is supposed to belong to their sex. Their actions will form the darkest page of the coming history of this rebellion.

Mr. Blair's Confiscation Bill.

With the suppression of the rebellion, its legitimate fruits or consequences must be taken immediately in hand. One of the most important of these is the care of the slaves who will be set free, for they are free the moment the tie by which they are held—force—is broken. In cases where their owners have been seeking the destruction of the nation, it is clear that we are not going to return the escaped slaves to their former condition. Other questions of hardly less importance will come up, such as the disposition that is to be made of the property of rebels. All these questions cannot be too speedily ventilated, for great reflection and care must be had in dealing with subjects so novel and intricate as the management and disposition that is to be made of the enfranchised blacks, and the subversion of the social status at the South, so far as the conduct of the rebels has made such change inevitable. We are much gratified, consequently, with the commencement made by Mr. BLAIR in his report to the House, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. BLAIR proposes a very simple method, whereby to vest in the United States the estates of the rebels, by enacting that the tax assessed by Congress at its extraordinary session, upon the several States, shall be deemed, in law, to be assessed on the several parcels of real estate in the States or Districts in rebellion; and where the same cannot be collected by the civil process, that the neglect or failure for sixty days to pay such tax shall vest the lands upon which it is assessed in the United States. It is provided, however, that any loyal citizen, may, within two years, upon proofs of his loyalty, become reinvested in his estate.

It is perfectly competent for Congress to enact such a law, and at once anticipate all judicial process in dispossessing rebels of their estates, in cases where the tax is not paid. It will undoubtedly invest the greater portion of the real estate of the South in the National Government. This of itself opens the Slavery question, because Government, in becoming the owner of a plantation, cannot ignore the existence of the parties who reside upon and who have been supported by it, but who have committed no political offence. The proposed bill does not interfere with Slavery,—only declares that such as are captured, or that seek the protection of our forces, having been owned by rebels, are to be free. The slaves of persons loyal to the Government do not come within the provisions of the bill. But where, by the act of the master, the slave is free, then it is not only a dictate of humanity, but an act of prudence and wisdom, to make some provision for the support, comfort and training of the enfranchised. He may, consequently, be apprenticed to loyal proprietors of lands, or as mechanics, or may be employed by Government. The term of such apprenticeship is not to exceed five years. Provision is also to be made for his colonization in foreign countries upon lands that may be purchased for this purpose. The whole thing is a vast responsibility, but it is one of the consequences of the war that cannot be avoided, and will introduce a new element into the great drama—humanity—one in which, as far as the black is concerned, we have, as a nation, been greatly wanting.

Mr. BLAIR'S bill contains other important provisions, growing out of the disposition of the property of rebels. It provides both for the leasing as well as the sale of such property. The clause for leasing is undoubtedly inserted to leave the door open for the employment of the blacks. In case of sale, the soldiers in the army may become purchasers. In this way a new element is likely to be introduced into the war which will regenerate the South. The soldiers from the rugged soil and more inhospitable climate of the North, will be captivated with the beautiful regions they traverse, and will only return home to revisit them again on a peaceful mission, and become their owners and occupiers. This is inevitable. It is simply history. It would have been so, in time, with a continuance of peace. The South is always overrun and overpowered by the more prolific loins and stronger muscles and wills of the North. It is the law of superior forces when brought in contact with inferior. The war will accomplish in a generation what might have required centuries of peace. In this way it becomes the grand agency in the cause of civilization, which only proceeds by the better supplanting the worse, and often by destroying it.

Mr. BLAIR'S bill also contemplates that States may by law enfranchise their slaves. In such case, the United States may accept such slaves, and provide for them in the same manner as if they had been slaves of rebels. In all such States the proceeds of the property of rebels confiscated is to be divided into three parts: one to pay the tax due, and by reason of which the title to such property vested in the United States; one part to reimburse the losses incurred by loyal citizens in the rebellion; and one part to reimburse the loyal masters of the slaves set free; and all further proceeds arising under such law are to be appropriated, one-third for the care of the enfranchised slave, one third to compensate owners and loyal citizens who have been despoiled of their property on account of the rebellion, including creditors of rebels. The balance, if any, to go toward the liquidation of the National debt.

We are on the whole very favorably impressed with Mr. BLAIR'S bill. It is simple in its principles, and may be made very effective in its operation. Without fully indorsing it, or any plan, at so early a stage, we are none the less pleased to see the matter put forth for deliberation and discussion. It is a question we cannot enter upon too soon, as it must soon, in connection with the finances, become the all-absorbing one. We think, however, that Mr. BLAIR too much overlooks the National Treasury in his scheme. The idea of making compensation to loyal citizens despoiled by the war, is out of the question. There is no State in which so great losses have been suffered, as in the State of New-York, as we had more here to lose. As many men here have been stripped of their all, as in Kentucky or Missouri. If one is compensated, the other must be. A door would thus be opened for claimants numbering millions. We cannot attempt even to adjudicate upon such claims. Such losses are the incidents of all wars. After suitable provision is made for the negro, who must not be left to run wild over the country, nor to starve, the losses of the people must be made up by the payment of the National debt, which may soon amount to $1,000,000,000. In this way only can we compensate the Nation—every portion of which is alike involved in the great calamity. Individual losses must be merged in those of the great whole.

A Solicitor of Customs.

The bill providing for a Solicitor of Customs in this port received the attention of the Chamber of Commerce in a recent meeting, at which the bill was discussed with a good deal of energy on both sides. It deserves consideration.

The present condition of things is this: It is the business of the District-Attorney to prosecute all offenders against the laws of the United States, and to conduct the prize causes and all other proceedings in which the United States are interested. The main part of these other proceedings are those which are brought under the Revenue Laws, to forfeit property for their violation. These are all the matters which are committed to the District-Attorney, as such, and for his services in them he receives a salary of $6,000.

But besides these proceedings, there are many suits commenced against the Collector to recover back duties alleged to have been wrongfully exacted by him. In these suits the Collector must employ counsel to defend him, and it has become the practice for him to employ the District-Attorney, whose practice for the United States under the revenue laws naturally renders him familiar with the principles which govern these cases. For these services he, as we understand, is remunerated by the Collector, who, however, looks again to the United States for indemnification.

The proposed change in the law will take from the District-Attorney's hands this latter class of cases and all proceedings under the Revenue Laws, and place them in the hands of the Solicitor of Customs and his Assistant, who are to receive together $7,500 a year. This will leave for the District Attorney only the criminal and prize business and an occasional suit against a defaulter, or something of that kind, while his salary remains the same. And the bulk of the business of the United States, as far as money value is concerned, is to be placed in the hands of an officer appointed, not by the Government at Washington, but by the Collector of the Port, who is himself interested in the proceeds of all these suits.

This change is a very important one and should certainly not be made in haste. It may be an occasion for long repentance, if it is made.

The change is pressed, as we understand, on several grounds; the main one being that of delay in the present conduct of the business. It is undoubtedly of importance that these Revenue controversies should be speedily settled, and there is no doubt that they have not hitherto been exempt from that which is the curse of all other legal proceedings—"the law's delay." But is it so clear that the proposed change would meet the difficulty? The District-Attorney has a legal opponent in every one of his cases, and no one can suppose that these gentlemen have never been the cause of delay, and that in all the cases the District-Attorney alone has asked postponements. That cause of delay will remain if the bill should pass. And if, as was urged at the Chamber of Commerce, all the time which the Court can now give to the District-Attorney is occupied by him, this bill will not afford relief. But another change may give it. A bill has been introduced into Congress to create an additional United States Judge for this District. And that this is required would seem to be shown by the fact that now the business of this District has to be dependent in good measure upon Judges from other Districts coming here, when they can leave their work at home. If this additional judicial force is given, it will then be seen where the cause of the delay is, and the remedy of a Solicitor of Customs can then be applied, if necessary.

The objection of the increased expense of these offices is met by the friends of the bill with that clause of the act which provides that the Collector is to take such measures as will prevent the aggregate sum expended in the collection of the revenue in this District being increased in consequence of the passage of this act," and they say that the District-Attorney has caused other counsel to be employed for the United States at no expense in some years of nearly $20,000, which expense it is supposed will be saved by the proposed change. But is it clear that there will be this saving? We shall then, at any rate, be always paying $7,500 a year for other counsel than the District-Attorney, and there is nothing in the bill to prevent the employment of yet other counsel—nor do we think there should be. There are often cases before the Courts where rights of the United States are involved, which a private litigant would think too important to be committed to any single counsel. For these, extra counsel should still be employed.

This provision of the act, too, strikes us as suspicious. It provides that "the aggregate sum expended in the collection of the revenue" shall not be increased. Setting aside other than legal expenses, which would naturally remain as before—does any one know what is the "sum expended in the collection of the revenue" now? It includes, as we understand it, not only the salaries of the District-Attorney's office, but also all these fees for unofficial counsel, which must be this year very heavy, and will leave probably quite a margin for other counsel besides the Solicitor of Customs. If there has been any abuse in the employment of extra counsel, let it be arrested out, and some remedy be applied directly to it. This bill, as drawn, will furnish no remedy.

The main objection, however, to the proposed change, is not the increase of expense. It is in placing the control of the revenue litigation in the Custom-House. This objection would not be so strong if we were sure of having none but honest and high-minded men in the Custom-House. But we must guard against possibilities. The tendency to oppressive litigation on the part of the Government is already too strong. The Collector is interested to make forfeitures, and the United States, in whose name the prosecutions are brought, pays no costs if unsuccessful. We should be slow, therefore, to remove from this litigation the check which is found, in having it conducted by an officer independent of the Collector, and responsible to the Government at Washington for the manner in which it is carried on. Put the business into the hands of an appointee of the Collector, and let sharp, unprincipled men fill that office, and the whole power of the Government will be directed, not to protecting the laws, but to fleecing the citizens by forfeitures; and if this bill passes, with the plan contained in its sixth section, of settling matters involving less than $1,000 in amount without the publicity of the ordinary modes of litigation, the merchants of this City will surely find that an engine has been set up which will deplete their pockets to fill those of the Government officials in a way, compared to which, anything that has been seen heretofore among us, will be no more than a jest.

American and English War Debts

It is no small compliment to the financial ability of Mr. CHASE that the opposition his plans have evoked from certain theorists in this country, is echoed by the London *Times*. In a recent article, intended evidently to prejudice the minds of British capitalists, our contemporary affects to speak well of the fundamental maxim we have always held, that a perpetual debt is alien from the genius of our free institutions, and must not be naturalized in this country. After stating that this is "sound doctrine," he tries adroitly to destroy its force and to misrepresent its meaning. Thus he argues that our Secretary of the Treasury ought to "go to work like Mr. GLADSTONE," lay taxes to the full amount of the National expenditure and refuse altogether "the supplement of a loan."

Now there are two objections to the Utopian scheme the *Times* so flippantly recommends for our adoption. First, the delicate and complicated machinery for raising a revenue by taxation is not in operation here as in England, and the erection of this machinery, so as to be equitable and efficient, adequate and well adjusted, is a task of no ordinary difficulty, inaugurating, as it does, a new epoch in the history of our lightly taxed Republic. Secondly, no fact is better established by modern history than that a great war cannot be carried on either solely or chiefly by means of taxation. The idea of going to war except with borrowed money, has never yet been realized by any first-class Power in Europe, even where the system of taxation is most perfect. Thus the French Revolution created a debt of three thousand millions of dollars, which has since been greatly augmented. Russia, Austria, Spain and Prussia owe their debts to war loans. And, as for England, during more than one-half of the last 170 years, she has been carrying on various wars, some of them of immense magnitude, and not a single campaign has ever been paid for except by loans. Since the time of CROMWELL, England has totally ceased to depend on taxation for belligerent purposes. Thus for her war against France in 1691, she had to borrow fifty-two millions of dollars; for the war of the Succession, in 1702, one hundred millions; for the Continental wars in 1718, one hundred and sixty-five millions; for the wars of Mr. PITT'S Administration, two hundred and sixty-two millions; for the war against this country, four hundred and eighty millions; and for the wars of the past 70 years with France and Russia, she has borrowed above three thousand millions more.

Notwithstanding these notorious facts, however, our contemporary points to the example of England, and while her accumulated war debts are so enormous, he is bold enough to declare, or at least to insinuate, that if we adopt the British plans of belligerent finance we shall depend rather on taxes than on loans to defray the cost of the present war. As might be expected, this writer is able to cite but few instances, and they prove to be but ill suited to his purpose. "In the year 1813," he says:

> "Being the twenty-first of a most exhausting and sanguinary war, embracing all the States of Europe we wanted £114,000,000 for the services of the country. This, it will be seen, is indeed £6,000,000 more than the Americans expect to want before July next; but, as we had £40,000,000 of the sum to pay for interest on debt, and were proposing to lend £12,000,000 more in subsidies to other nations, not to mention that we had been at war since 1793, the difference can hardly be thought much against us in the way of early extravagance. However, to meet this great demand we raised £72,000,000 by permanent or ordinary taxation, and £31,000,000 by extraordinary taxes, imposed for the support of the war; nor was it until we had thus produced £73,000,000 from our own pockets that we ventured in our needs to borrow less than half as much, or £35,000,000. Two years later these terrible figures still further increased, but again, with resolute constancy, we maintained the proportion between the two items of the account. We actually raised by ordinary and extraordinary taxes, £36,000,000 for the service of the year, and then, but then only, we borrowed £40,000,000 more. The average amount of the yearly loan from 1793 to 1815 was under £30,000,000."

From this statement it would appear that England voluntarily refrained from borrowing as much as she might have borrowed, and that she did so on account of her resolution to raise every year twice as much by taxation as by loans. Now, nothing can be further from the truth. It is, indeed, unfortunate for the reliability of our not very scrupulous critic, that he is obstinately oblivious of the fact that England, in 1813, was raising by loans every penny she could borrow, and that the very war of which he professes to give the financial history actually added to the national debt $2,900,000,000. Great Britain, it is true, taxed herself heavily. But she had no alternative. Without ample taxation, she could not borrow at all, for her credit was almost ruined. Every well-informed man knows that national bankruptcy was commonly regarded as imminent. Even in the House of Lords such a disastrous event was spoken of as certain by Lord HOLLAND, Lord GRENVILLE and others. The debt had attained such dimensions that it was hopeless to think of paying it off, and doubtful if even the interest could be promptly met. Indeed, from the figures quoted above, from the *Times*, it is seen that almost the whole ordinary revenue of the Government was consumed by the interest of the debt alone. Moreover, the banks, for seventeen years, had suspended payment. The currency was depreciated, and Bank of Eng-

land notes were at the lowest price they ever reached, being only worth about 75 per cent. of their nominal value. Now, so far was England from avoiding debt under these circumstances, that she had borrowed every year the largest amount she could possibly obtain; and at length, toward the end of the war, she could not induce capitalists to advance money at all, except she previously exacted by taxation a sum twice as large as the proposed loan. Our cotemporary, indeed, virtually acknowledges this; for he admits that England "had a good excuse for borrowing, for she never borrowed till she could pay her way no further."

In this fact, conceded with such *naïveté*, lies the real contrast between the position of England in 1813 and that of the United States in 1862. England raised war loans because she was impoverished and exhausted. We borrow, on the contrary, because we are rich. Our credit is good, and it is more convenient to us to distribute a large payment over a series of years. Moreover, British capitalists, in time of their country's direst peril, would not lend money to the Government except on the most stringent conditions, without which, says an eminent British historian, "the Government could not have expected to borrow unless on terms on which men lend to the native princes of India." Now, on the other hand, the highest possible honor is reflected on the patriotism of our capitalists, and on the confidence of our people in the recuperative powers of democratic free institutions, that, without any pledge whatever, an immense sum has been raised, even before the sources of taxation could be opened, or the revenue machinery organized and set to work. The war loan is popular because the war itself is popular. Our national credit is sound, because every loyal citizen is able and willing to bear his fair proportion of the public burdens. Our National wealth is increasing, because every man among us works for his living, and all will now be more industrious, inventive, and frugal than ever. Thus each citizen will contribute to swell the sum needed to pay the interest and extinguish the debt. For it is the confident hope and firm purpose of every true patriot in the country that the existing generation shall see all traces of our struggle for the suppression of a wicked rebellion blotted out, and all mementoes of it swept away—the war-debt among the rest. While England, then, despairs of paying off her debt, we have a certainty of the payment of ours. This is the great difference between the war debts of America and Great Britain. And the difference is largely due to the superior force and stimulating influence of Democratic institutions on the habits and industry of an intelligent free people.

MR. SEWARD AND CANADIAN ANNEXATION.—"An Englishman" desires to know if we deny that at the New-England dinner, Dec. 23, 1860, Mr. SEWARD used the following language:

"Let South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, or any other State go out, and while she is rushing out, you will see Canada and all the Mexican States rushing in."

Such was unquestionably the language of Mr. SEWARD, and our correspondent is entitled to all it is worth. If he can discover in it anything beyond a general vindication of the strength and recuperative vitality of the country,—anything, in fact, pointing toward the *conquest* of Canada or Mexico, to the exclusive merit of the discovery he will also be entitled. Illustrations do not pass and are not offered as arguments. To insist upon a mere incidental illustration being a mature opinion of Mr. SEWARD that Canada might seek annexation to the Union, is simply absurd. To say that it implied a desire to subjugate Canada is simply and deliberately untrue.

MR. AUGUST BELMONT.—A rumor was started some weeks since that this gentleman would remain in Europe permanently, abandoning his American citizenship on account of our political troubles. Nothing could be more unjust to this prominent and public-spirited merchant, thoroughly identified as he has made himself to the loyal cause of the Constitution. The rumor is believed to have grown out of certain offers to purchase his Fifth-avenue and Newport property, which though liberal in terms, were promptly declined. We have reason to know that as soon as the health of Mrs. BELMONT, on whose account his trip to Europe was made, will authorize his return, he will be at his home in this City.

DR. J. MARION SIMS AT HOME AGAIN.—This eminent surgeon and philanthropist, to whose discoveries and unwearied labors during the past eight years in this City, the New-York State Woman's Hospital owes its origin, returned last week in the steamer *Kangaroo* from a six months' tour among the hospitals and surgeons of Great Britain, France and Belgium. This tour, which has been in contemplation for more than three years, was undertaken at the urgent request of the Board of Managers of the Woman's Hospital, who granted him a vacation for this purpose, in order that he might become familiar with the arrangements, management and hygiene of the celebrated European hospitals, preparatory to deciding upon the plans to be adopted in the erection of the Woman's Hospital edifice on the magnificent site donated by the Common Council for this object, and also to give him an opportunity to prepare for the publication of his forthcoming works on subjects connected with his special department in surgery, embodying the results of his investigation and practice. His observations have shown that the place which had been proposed, had they been carried out, would have proved totally inadequate to the successful development and working of the institution. Dr. SIMS has been received with the most gratifying marks of consideration, by the renowned practitioners with whom he has come in contact, and has established a reputation for skill and scientific investigation of which Americans may be justly proud. He has resumed his labors in the Hospital on Madison-avenue, and will press forward the erection of the new hospital building with the utmost dispatch.

Dr. SIMS received urgent invitations to visit Madrid, Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg, but was obliged to decline for want of time. He will visit Europe in May next, for a brief period, to supervise the illustrations of his works, which are to be undertaken by the eminent French artist, LAVIELLE. The works in question will be published simultaneously in London, Paris and New-York.

Massachusetts Affairs.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 13.

In the House to-day, it was resolved and passed, that the State assume its proportion of the National tax, assessed upon Massachusetts; also, it was resolved and passed, calling for the correspondence between the State and Executive and Gen. BUTLER, in regard to the latter's military enlistments.

G. A. TIBBELL is under arrest, charged with obtaining $12,000 by forged or altered drafts and checks. In one case he altered a check of $25, drawn by the Brighton Market Bank, and got the money at the Bank at mutual redemption. Considerable sums were also obtained from Blake Bros., Brewster, Sweet & Co., and Barnet, Drake & Co., by similar fraudulent means. TIBBELL was recently a member of the Grand Jury for Suffolk County.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 13.

The Court of Appeals Calendar for Jan. 14 is: Nos. 9, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 13.

The Senate convened at 7.30 P. M.

Several petitions from Supervisors of various Counties that the State assume the National tax, were received.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. ROBERTSON—Relating to places of amusement in New-York City.

Mr. TAUMAN—To provide for the extension of the Chenango Canal.

Mr. WOODRUFF—Prohibiting Bank officers from acting as Notaries Public.

Mr. BELL—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to property exempt from taxation.

Mr. MUNROE—For reorganizing the Asylum for Idiots.

Mr. PAUSE—For authorizing Courts in discretion to sentence convicts between the ages of 16 and 25, to the Penitentiary instead of the State Prison, but the board of said convicts not to be a County charge.

Mr. PAUSE introduced a resolution fixing the 23d of January for the election of Superintendents of Public Instruction and Regent of the University, by the Legislature.

Mr. LOW introduced a resolution instructing the Representatives in Congress to vote for the abolition of the franking privilege.

The Annual Report of the Inspectors of State Prisons was transmitted to the Senate. The condition of the prisons is represented favorably. Auburn continues to sustain itself; the Sing Sing male prison pays over $5,000 per year above expenses. At Clinton the earnings of the year increased $11,500 over last year. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 13.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock.

The State Engineer's report was laid on the table.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. DARCAY—To regulate the fees of Constables in Brooklyn; to provide for their holding over in certain cases.

Mr. LOUTREL—To authorize aliens to hold real estate in New-York; to amend the New-York Court-house law.

Mr. MCGONIGAL—To provide for the education of children in County Poor-houses.

Mr. KEARNEY—To amend the act to incorporate the Loaners' Association of New-York.

E. K. HAVENS—To provide for the right of suffrage to soldiers, while absent to war.

Mr. REDINGTON—To exempt soldiers engaged in the service of the United States from military tax.

Mr. WARD—To confirm the ordnance of the City of New-York, approved Nov. 29, 1856.

Mr. RICE—To amend the election law; to repeal the Act for the publication of the session laws.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SAXE, to authorize the Bank of Troy to reduce its capital stock; to amend the act in relation to the foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement. It provides that a copy of the notice from the time of the affixing in the clerk's book shall be a constructive notice to all persons of the foreclosure, and any person who shall thereafter purchase shall be debarred from equity of redemption in the mortgaged premises.

Mr. LOVERIDGE, for the relief of Canal claimants, and to increase the jurisdiction of Canal Appraisers; also, to provide for the payment of six per cent. interest on all Canal awards due from the State to claimants.

Mr. LUDDINGTON introduced the following:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed to vote for the bill before that body for the abolition of the franking privilege; believing the system has for years been a source of great expense to the people, an unjust and unnecessary burden, which ought not longer to be borne.

Laid on the table. Adjourned.

The State Treasuryship.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 13.

State Treasurer LEWIS this morning took possession of the books and papers of the Treasurer's office under Judge PECKHAM's order, Mr. DORSHEIMER making no further opposition.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Whatever may be the merits of Mr. WHITE's play, called the "King of the Commons," liveliness is certainly not one of them; nor, if we acknowledge the absence of this acceptable element, do we find anything to compensate for it. There is not an emotion, an incident, a catastrophe, an accident, that raises it to the level of a tragedy, and most assuredly there is not the plot to entitle it to be called a drama. The author is, we presume, a Scotchman, and he has written a piece with the virtuous intention of rescuing the memory of the fifth JAMES from oblivion. That he has done so with a too kindly eye to the faults and deficiencies of his hero would not detract from the merit of the production if he had succeeded in creating a fictitious interest in the fortunes of the King. But it is here that Mr. WHITE utterly fails. *James* is as wearisome in the play as he is in history.

The plot is so trivial that it hardly deserves to be called by the name. The King, menaced by the English on the border, mistrusts the loyalty of his court and with reason. A dispatch for their traitorous hands is intercepted; he is sure of their perfidy, but for some reason the documentary evidence is suppressed, and *nothing* is the result of five acts. There is an underplot of the most commonplace kind; a love affair between a student, who afterwards becomes a warm defender of the King, and a maiden, who is betrothed against her will be another, but subsequently becomes said student's bride. To dispose of this part of the business at once, we may say that the student, or priest, or whatever he is, was played in a wretchedly preachy and artificial manner by Mr. WOZALESI; and the maiden by Mrs. JULIA B. BARROW with a grace, simplicity and natural ease which we have seldom seen surpassed. And this, we wish it to be understood, is saying a great deal, for Mr. WHITE seems to know as little of the female heart as he does of history, or the secret of writing a play.

There is unquestionably a good part for Mr. WALLACK, when length is considered. But as the *King* is always fuming, or trying to look through a millstone, or threatening to cut some one's head off, the advantage that should result from this cause is not considerable. In truth, there is barely a reason for sympathizing with them at all. Mr. WHITE has so contrived his play, that there is no action to lead us to one side or the other. The King, to be sure, talks about the perfidy of his court, but the fact is not revealed to us in a way to make us take sides with the threatened party. The King, in a word, talks the plot, and but for the useful information it imparts, it would be impossible to say what it was all about. Mr. WALLACK, it is but just to add, gave a gallant and dashing character to the wordy *Stuart*, which we hope will meet with its success hereafter. His dress in the first act was gorgeous to behold, and so utterly in defiance of authority that it deserves to be regarded as a poetic anachronism.

In a small part, unworthy of his talent, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT succeeded in blending a few artistic colors among the dark greys which prevailed. Mr. MARK SMITH, too, was successful in an old man's part. If we could say the same of Mr. GEO. RYER we would do so, but it is impossible.

The play will be repeated to-night.

WINTER GARDEN.—This evening, will be presented at this theatre the grand scenic spectacle, "The Naiad Queen," which has been for some time in preparation, and which is said to be produced with some scenic effects of unequaled splendor, magnificent costumes, fascinating dances and all the appliances that can insure success. The management have adopted the wise resolution of preceding it every evening by some standard comedy or drame, thus presenting a double attraction. It will be prefaced, to-night, by "Dot," the attraction of which continues still fresh and unabated.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Jan. 13.

The Legislature of New-Jersey meets to-morrow. The members are rapidly arriving.

In the House the Democrats will be able to effect an organization without difficulty.

In the Senate there are some doubts as to which of the two prominent parties will elect the officers. There are ten Republicans, ten Democrats and one Independent Democrat.

Hon. CHARLES HAIGHT, of Monmouth, will probably be elected Speaker of the House.

Fire in Toronto.

TORONTO, Monday, Jan. 13.

The old Government House, lately occupied by troops, was burned yesterday morning.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. WILLIAM MONTIETH, arrived here yesterday in the steamer *Connecticut*, and were transferred to Castle William, Governor's Island. There was some trouble on the Island with the last volunteer regiment quartered there—caused, it is said, by a suspicion on the part of Col. LOOMIS that the men were supplied with liquor at the quarters of the married soldiers. Stringent orders have been given that the volunteers shall be excluded from the quarters of the regulars, and to prevent liquor being smuggled over, all the women belonging to the Island are now required to get passes signed by the Colonel before they can come to the City. Strangers are not allowed to land on the Island unless they are on official business.

The frigate on the stocks at the Brooklyn Navy-yard will be named *Lackawanna*.

The following are the names of the vessels which will form a portion of Commodore POERTER's mortar fleet:

	GUNBOATS.	
Octorara,	Meggie,	Unces,
Westfield,	Victory,	J. P. Jackson.
	BARKS.	
A. Hougbton,		M. J. Kimball,
Horace Beels.		Brig Sea Foam.
	SCHOONERS.	
H. Jenes,		Arletta,
M. J. Carver,		J. Griffiths,
C. P. Williams,		Sophronia,
Dan. Smith,		Sarah Bruen,
J. K. Seymour,		T. A. Ward,
Racer,		M. C. Hopkins,
United States,		Orivetta,
Norfolk Packet,		S. C. Jones.

In all twenty-six. With the exception of the *Octorara*, which was built here, these vessels have been purchased.

The steamer *Sumter*, bark *Restless*, and the brig *Bokio* have left the Navy-yard.

The new gunboats *Owasco* and *Kanawha* had steam up yesterday, trying their engines, which are reported to work well.

The schooners *Racer* and *S. P. Williams* hauled down to the long dock for their stores and provisions which, since the tramway was laid from the storehouse, can be put on board with great facility.

The chartered schooner *Hawkins* has sailed for Port Royal with stores. She also carries a number of mechanics, who were selected from the employes at the Navy-yard.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *John Adams* has arrived at the Yard from China, after a cruise of three years. Her crew will be paid off and discharged, and her officers detached.

The keel of a sloop-of-war, to be called the *Monongahela*, will be laid at the Philadelphia Navy-yard this week. The new side-wheel steamer *Miami* is making rapid progress, an extra number of men having been put to work on her. The steamer *Powhatan*, which was sent from here to Philadelphia a few weeks ago, there being no room at the Brooklyn Yard, has been stripped to the water's edge. Her planking is very rotten.

The Regular troops on Governor's Island will be paid off to-day, by Paymaster Col. STEWART.

The frigate *Sabine* is discharging her guns at the Brooklyn Yard, preparatory to going into the dry-dock for repairs. It is expected that she will carry a heavier armament than heretofore, when next in commission. The columbiads and rifled Parrott guns will no doubt form an important feature in her new armament.

The sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, which is now lying at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, is nearly ready for sea. She is one of the vessels fitting out for the Mediterranean. The following is a correct list of her officers: Lieutenant, J. A. GAZES; Surgeon, A. C. Pichon; Assistent-Surgeon, F. E. B. Lewis; Assistant-Paymaster, J. S. Post; Master, J. E. Watson; Acting Masters, N. F. Stewart, G. Cables, J. N. Rowe, J. E. Johnson; Masters' Mates, P. W. Fagan, A. Hoxie, H. Marsh, N. V. Forman; Boatswain, F. McLoud; Gunner, G. P. Cushman; Carpenter, D. Jones; Sailmeker, J. E. Crowell.

The steam-sloop *Hartford* will go in commission on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

STATEMENT OF A SLAVE.

Meeting in Dr. Cheever's Church.

Last evening a meeting was held in Dr. CHEEVER's Church, to listen to WILLIAM DAVIS, a slave, who has been brought to this City by Rev. Mr. L. S. LOCKWOOD, agent of the American Missionary Society at Fortress Monroe. Mr. WM. GOODELL presided, and the meeting was opened by prayer. After some patriotic songs had been sung, Mr. LOCKWOOD introduced WILLIAM DAVIS to the audience. In doing so, he said that he hardly knew what to call DAVIS, but he thought no better name could be found than that he was one of Uncle Sam's slaves, for indeed he was virtually that. WILLIAM DAVIS, a fine, intelligent looking mulatto, then came forward, and spoke as follows:

That Mr. LOCKWOOD, his worthy friend, was right in saying that he was one of Uncle Sam's slaves. He was born a slave in Norfolk, and sold to an owner in Hampton. His master owned him till he died, and his master's widow took away from him, and left him to take care of himself. Children he said, in the South, are used for fences. If it is wanted to keep cattle off a particular spot, they place children there, and use them as fences. Often had he become so hungry while being made a fence of, that he had to steal victuals. All slaves steal; it is no use denying it. The overseer on that farm had a long cowhide, but DAVIS was determined not to be flogged with it. One day the overseer came to whip him, says DAVIS: "No master, I'll die first." He, the overseer, determined to flog him, but DAVIS told him not to do it, or if he did, he would kill him. The overseer then struck him over the head, not with the cowhide, but with a stick he held in his hand. He broke his stick, but he could not knock DAVIS down. After much trouble and talk, the overseer having sent for a gun to shoot DAVIS, he walked away without again striking him, as he knew it was worth his life to do so. Another time the overseer got three athletic fellows to hold DAVIS while he was chastised. "Boys," said DAVIS, "I am only a poor boy, and you're big grown men, but if either of you touch me, I'll kill one of you; that I'm bound to." The biggest fellow of the lot shrugged his shoulders and said he didn't want to be killed. After that DAVIS was let alone. One day the overseer was invited to sup with the master. Down South poor white folks think so much of being asked to partake of meals at the same table with the owner, that they don't know what to talk about but niggers. He told DAVIS' master that WILLIAM was a good brave boy, and very fond of him, and would in all probability die for him. The master was surprised, and thought that if he had whipped him more when he was a boy, he would be fonder of him still. This first brought DAVIS into notice of his master, and after a while he was made overseer of the farm. At this period DAVIS began to experience a change of feeling and began to pray. In course of time he reclaimed twice as much land as that originally farmed by the overseer, and had it under excellent cultivation for his master.

This was caused by DAVIS being himself opposed to corporal punishment, and that none of his fellow slaves ever felt the lash, consequently they worked with three times as much energy and satisfaction. Other owners noticed the changed and improved appearance of the farm, and inquired the cause. DAVIS told them that men worked better when led, not driven. Some time ago, an old man, a very old man, used to pass by DAVIS' door. To support his tottering steps, he had to recline upon a staff. One day news came that this man was free. He dropped his staff, and stretched, and stretched himself until he got quite straight, and went and earned his own living. DAVIS says it is all nonsense to say that niggers won't work, and support themselves. They will. A slave has to support himself and his master. Nine years ago, he endeavored to purchase the freedom of his wife and two children, but when the present troubles arose he was just as near his object as when he first commenced. All the money he could scrape together for that purpose was grabbed up by the lawyers, who shoveled it up just as rapidly as he could put it out. At one time his wife was near being taken away from him, but "God kicked up this trouble, and stopped it." He says five of his children are away down South in Slavery, and it is doubtful whether he should ever see them again on this side of the grave. His wife is at present at Hampton. On Christmas and New-Year's Day a glorious time was had at Hampton. The negroes sang hymns, songs, and enjoyed themselves most hugely. It was a great contrast to the preceding New-Year's day, when the cries and tears of brothers, sisters, wives and husbands were heard in the same streets. For on that day a general sale of slaves used to take place. But now he hoped that God would bury the slave auctioneer's voice in the dust, and that it should never be heard again.

During the recital of the above DAVIS was frequently interrupted by laughter and applause. At the conclusion, Rev. Mr. LOCKWOOD spoke at some length, and said the object of the meeting was to furnish the slaves at Fortress Monroe with clothes and books. Many of them, the slaves, worked hard, digging fortifications and such like, and were fully worth two dollars a day, but, as yet, Government has not given one cent for five or six months' hard labor. A liberal collection was then taken up. On Thursday evening another meeting for the same object will be held at the Cooper Institute.

Arrest of the Lockport Murderer.

LOCKPORT, Monday, Jan. 13.

CLAUDIUS P. LLOYD, the name given by the murdered man THONY, yesterday, as the person having committed the act, has been arrested and lodged in Lockport jail. The Coroner's inquest has again adjourned until to-morrow.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE POLICE AND THE DESERTERS.—The Colonels of a number of regiments now among the Army of the Potomac, are continually sending dispatches to Superintendent KENNADY, urging him to arrest and return to the seat of war, all the deserters to be found in the City. The army officers state that there are many of them here, and the number is rapidly increasing. The Superintendent is obliged to decline complying with these requests, for the reasons that he has no place in which to temporarily detain them, and no means for their subsistence. The Commandant on Governor's Island refuses to receive them, unless the military authorities have adjudged them to be deserters. Mr. KENNEDY states that whenever the Government provides a place for their detention, and means of subsistence, he will act in the matter.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, yesterday, at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, on the body of the colored woman, ELIZABETH THOMPSON, who was burned to death, on Sunday night, by a fire in her room, in Thomson-street. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was 17 years of age, and a native of this City .....A ship Captain, named SYLVESTER CLARK, in command of the schooner *Smith T. Bellows*, lying at Pier No. 45 North River, died very suddenly yesterday. The verdict was "rupture of the abdominal arteries." Deceased was 47 years of age, and a native of Connecticut. He leaves a wife and several children residing in that State.

ARRIVAL OF A PRISONER FROM CHINA.—Capt. NATHAN MILLETT, of the ship *Saracen*, arrived here yesterday in the United States sloop-of-war *John Adams*, having been sent home by the United States Consul at Hong Kong, China, charged with the murder of a sailor on board the *Saracen*, while on her passage from Cardiff to Hong Kong. The United States District-Attorney committed the prisoner to the Tombs to await a trial.

A DANCE-HOUSE BROKEN UP.—Last evening, about 9 o'clock, Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, aided by Sergeants VOSBURGH and BURDEN, with a platoon of men, made a descent upon a dance house, situated at No. 262 East Eighteenth-street. They succeeded in arresting the proprietor, named NICHOLAS SMITH, twelve females and twenty-one men. They were all taken to the Station-house, and locked up for the night.

DISCHARGED FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.—WM. READ, one of the crew of the British bark *Salvor*, was yesterday discharged from Fort Lafayette by order of Secretary SEWARD.

LECTURE.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver his lecture on *Alexander Hamilton*, at Irving Hall, this evening.

The Fire in Frankfort-street.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The losses by the fire in Frankfort-street on Sunday night were more extensive than was at first reported. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning nothing remained of the two buildings Nos. 22 and 24, except a small portion of the walls and the smouldering ruins. The Globe Hotel was considerably damaged. It took fire in several places, but owing to the active exertions of the firemen, and the efficient action of the steam fire engines, the flames were very soon extinguished. The buildings destroyed were owned by MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, and not by JENKINS & BROTHER, as was stated in the papers of yesterday. Several of the adjoining buildings on William and Frankfort streets were damaged to a considerable amount.

The following are the losses and insurances in detail:

The first floor was occupied by WM. YOUNG, machinist, whose loss is about $800. He is insured for $2,000 in the Commonwealth Insurance Company. Part of the second floor was occupied by VIRTUE & Co., printers. Their loss was about $1,000. They are fully insured. A portion of the second floor was occupied by Mr. TOOP, a manufacturer of printers' rollers. His loss is $500, and is fully insured. The third floor was occupied by JOHN SNAKEL, bookbinder. He has lost about $3,000 worth of property, and is insured for $1,000. The front part of the fourth floor was occupied by JOHN GUSSARD; also the seventh floor was tenanted by him as a paper-staining manufactory. He was damaged to the extent of $8,000, and is insured for $4,000 in the St. Mark's, the London and Liverpool, and the Home Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. The rear of the fourth floor was tenanted by JAMES HUGGINS, printer. He lost about $1,000 worth of property; insured in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company for $500. Another part of this floor was occupied R. J. RICHARDS, printer, who had presses and printing materials to the amount of $12,000 destroyed, upon which there was no insurance. ANDERSON & ARCHER, occupants of the fifth floor, were damaged to the extent of $800. They were insured for $500. A portion of the sixth floor was occupied by LOUIS NEGRE, envelope manufacturer. His loss is $12,000, and is insured for $5,000 in the Harmony, Lafayette and St. Mark's Insurance Companies. The other part of the same floor was occupied by WM. PUNTNEY, machinist. His loss is $800, upon which there is no insurance. The loss on the buildings is estimated at over $30,000. They were insured for $16,000 in the Liverpool and Continental Companies. The engine and boilers were insured for $12,000.

The buildings Nos. 26 and 28 Frankfort-st, owned by J. J. HILL, were damaged to the extent of $400, and are fully insured. The Globe Hotel was damaged about $1,000. This building is owned by C. D. CROSWELL, and occupied by J. D. WOOLEY. No. 204 William-street was considerably damaged by water. The lager-beer saloon of J. HAZZEL, No. 206 William-street, was damaged about $500 by water. HERE WORENKE, who occupied the upper part of these premises, lost property to the extent of $1,000. Mr. SCHMIDT, in the same premises, sustained a loss of $300. He is insured in the Resel Insurance Company for $1,000.

The buildings Nos. 204, 206, 208, and the rear of 208, were insured for $9,000 in the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company. They are all owned by MICHAEL GIANCELLI. No one has been obtained as to the origin of the fire.

The Home School for the Benefit of the Children of Volunteers.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Advisory Committee of this Institution met at the Astor House last evening, and received a report from the Treasurer, Mrs. SARAH S. HOYT, by which it appears that the expenses from August, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862, amount to $2,416; receipts, $2,150 50, leaving a debt of $265 50.

The subjoined report from the Secretary of the Institution, Mrs. OLIVE M. DEVOE, was also received and acknowledged in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Advisory Committee receive the report of the managers of the Union Home School, and entirely approve of the conduct of the Institution during the past year.

They recommend that the valuable cooperation of Rev. Dr. WISNER be obtained, with the view of presenting the object of this charity to the soldiers of the volunteer regiments in the field, to aid in its support.

REPORT.

The New-York Union Home School, for the education and maintenance of the children of our volunteers who may be left unprovided for, was organized May 22, 1861, by the election of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Board of Managers, consisting of ladies, and also an Advisory Committee of gentlemen, to the number of ten.

A suitable building for the purposes of the Society was leased by the Committee, appointed for that purpose, on Seventy-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, having spacious grounds for the exercise of the children, at the annual rent of $900. The house was partially furnished, and about the first of August the ladies opened the school, and received in a short time some eighty children. Many applications have been received from the parents of children of soldiers, from this City and Brooklyn, but in all cases the ladies endeavored to give relief to the most destitute—more especially to the motherless children, and those little ones left without a father's care, who was defending our glorious Union.

We would mention in connection with our report to the Advisory Committee, that the ladies have found it very difficult to collect funds in the City sufficient to enable the Society to extend their sphere of usefulness; and it has been proposed to ask a small monthly sum from the soldiers now on duty from this City—say ten to twenty-five cents each—this amount to be collected by the Commissioners of Allotment, and by them paid to the Society in this City. It is believed in a short time that a fund can be raised sufficient to place the school on a firm basis; and giving the father the comfort of knowing, while he is fighting his country's battles, that his children are kindly cared for at home, and also giving the mother an opportunity to earn her own living. Three little ones were left in our care, their mother being weak and frail; the father, a private in the Garibaldi Guard, having been killed while on duty. The officers of his regiment nobly came forward and subscribed the sum of $68 per month to the Society. Mrs. ANDERSON, our President, suggests that as much of this sum as possible be kept in trust for the children in future years. The ladies would be glad to do so if the funds in the treasury will permit. Thanks are also due to the Thirty-sixth Regiment for the prompt manner they subscribed the sum of $67 50.

The ladies feel confident that many other regiments, when called upon, will gladly imitate the noble example of the Steuben in aid of the orphans thrown upon us by the vicissitudes of war.

The report of the Treasurer will exhibit the state of our finances and the immediate necessity of action on our part to enable us to sustain the school and receive all applicants for admission. In all cases of admission, certificates from the officers of the regiment are required. The building now occupied by the Society is at present nearly filled, but with a small sum additions may be made sufficient to accommodate two hundred children. We have the consent of the landlord to make any alterations we may see fit, and also the privilege of an extension of the lease, if desirable.

The ladies have secured the services of Rev. Dr. S. H. WISNER, Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment, who proposes visiting our army at Washington, in the interest of the Society.

Calling upon all New-York City regiments, and urging them to allot a small sum for the helpless orphans, the ladies trust their action in the premises will meet the entire approbation of the Advisory Committee. They feel that, under the circumstances of a great stagnation in business during the past year, and the difficulty of making collections of money in aid of the Society, they have accomplished much, and hope to be enabled to do greater good in the future. Regular monthly meetings have been held by the ladies in furtherance of our great object.

Regular religious services are held at the Home every Sunday afternoon. Two children, whose father was killed in battle, have been baptized by their mother's request.

By order of the Board,

MRS. OLIVE M. DEVOE, Secretary.

It will be Unwise to Purchase a Sewing-Machine before comparing the two leading kinds—the GROVER & BAKER STITCH and the LOCK STITCH—and testing the work of each, at No. 495 Broadway.

MARRIED.

FOX—ANDREWS.—In New-Boston, N. H., on Wednesday, Dec. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. E. P. FOX to Miss MARY ANDREWS.

DIED.

BUTTERFIELD.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 11, of consumption, WM. H. BUTTERFIELD, aged 37 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 313 West 21st-st., without further notice.

RAVEN.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 13, HENRY HUTCHINGS, son of Anton A. and Gertrude Ostman Raven, aged 9 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 26 West 35th-st., on Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock.

BARMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 12, JOHN BARMAN, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, together with the members of the societies to which he belonged, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 161 East 38th-st., to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

PIKE.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 13, SARAH A., wife of David B. Pike.

Funeral services on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence, No. 49 9th-st.

MERRITT.—On Monday, Jan. 13, Mrs. MARIA MERRITT, aged 72 years and 14 days.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

WAKEMAN.—On Monday, Jan. 13, WILLIAM STARR, son of David and Mary Waksman, aged 7 months.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

FORBES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 12, at No. 71 Pierrepont-st., Miss ANN FORBES, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2½ P. M., from Grace Church, Hicks-st., corner of Grace-court, Brooklyn, without further invitation.

BAILEY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 13, suddenly, MARY, wife of John C. Bayley, and daughter of Sergeant Crocker, aged 24 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No 294 Myrtle-av., on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

BEACH.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday morning, Jan. 13, on his 8th birthday, JAMES MARBLE BEACH, son of Oren M. and Jennett Beach.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 4 Lafayette-place, South 4th-st.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

MORDOCK.—At No. 51 Irving-place, Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 12, FRANCIS, third son of William Mordock, late of Glasgow, Scotland.

The funeral will take place from the above number, this day, (Tuesday,) the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Glasgow and Ayr papers please copy.

ROGERS.—In Rye, on Saturday, Jan. 11, after a short illness, Miss SARAH ROGERS, of Greenwich, Conn.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwich for burial.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 19.—JAN. 13, 1862.
50, 55, 42, 47, 19, 5, 65, 11, 16, 44, 7, 35, 74.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 20—JAN. 13, 1862.
45, 74, 22, 46, 69, 33, 24, 41, 47, 53, 32, 34.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their sales, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

MONEY-MAKING BY SELF-SELLING.
FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS,
FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS,
FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS,
FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS,
FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS,
FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS,
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
PRINTED ON A SHEET THE SIZE OF LESLIE'S PAPER.
Good Maps, with appropriate descriptions.
Retailed at 6 cents. Dealers supplied on the usual terms by
ROSS & TOUSEY, No 121 Nassau-st.,
General Agents for Leslie's Publications.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 398, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 14th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE. THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address C. B. H., Box No 130, *Times* Office.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, WASHINGTON
(LATE BROWN'S.)
The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the traveling public that he has leased for a term of years the well-known hotel kept for many years by Mr. Marshall Brown, and to assure them that they will find in him a host determined to keep in every particular a first-class house. He respectfully solicits their patronage.
ANDREW R. POTTS, Proprietor.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.
Rheumatism, chronic, it will cure.
And Cholic, Dysentery, we are sure.
Toothache, Headache, Croup and pains,
In limb or body, quick relief obtains.
Sold by all Druggists. Office, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

LAW NOTICE.
The undersigned have resumed the general practice of their profession at No. 102

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 37, 27, 29, 33, on demurrer calendar; 2, 227, 228, 229, 230, 232, 234, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1823, 1839, 1845, 1847, 1869, 1853, 1855, 1861, 1783, 1863, 1868, 1867, 1871, 1873, 1873½, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1887. *Part II.*—Nos. 1360, 1740, 1742, 1744, 1752, 1756, 1760, 1764, 1768, 1772, 1266, 1316, 1692, 1776, 1778, 1784, 1786, 1788, 1790, 1792.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2171, 863, 2237, 2039, 2947, 2949, 2965, 2967, 2643, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009. *Part II.*—Nos. 2164, 2774, 2200, 3052, 422, 1788, 3228, 3230, 3232, 3234, 3236, 3238, 3240, 3242, 3244. *Part III.*—Nos. 2927, 2967, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2969, 2971, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2985, 2989, 2993, 2995, 2997. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3210, 3084, 3246, 3248, 3250, 3252, 3254, 3256, 3258, 3260, 3262, 3264, 3266, 3270, 3272.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 663, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 600, 533, 695, 572. *Part II.*—Nos. 434, 403, 1417, 697, 701, 706, 721, 722, 724, 726, 727, 728, 207, 609, 596.

Act Protecting Stamped Soda Water Bottles Declared Unconstitutional.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Sutherland.

Mullins vs. *The People, &c.*—This was an appeal from a conviction by a Justice of one of the District Courts, on the ground that Mullins had violated the provisions of the act of the Legislature of March 24, 1860, relative to the sale and manufacture of bottles.

Mullins was arrested on a charge of secreting a stamped bottle belonging to Henry Knebel, No. 458 Fourth-street, with his (Knebel's) name and place of business stamped thereon.

The magistrate held that the bottle in question had been secreted without consent of the owner, and fined Mullins 50 cents, in default of payment of which Mullins was sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail for fifteen days, as provided for by the act of 1860.

The act of 1860, under which this conviction was held, provides in the first section that every dealer in mineral waters may stamp his bottles, and file a description thereof. Section two prohibits any other person from filling such bottles with mineral waters, or selling or purchasing the same without consent of the owner. Section three authorizes the issue of a search warrant upon the oath of the owner or his agent that he has reason to believe that some of his bottles are secreted, and for every bottle so found the accused is liable to a fine of fifty cents for the first offence, and $5 for each subsequent offence.

Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND, for the Court, in his opinion, condemns the act of 1860 as simply preposterous, giving the manufacturer power to sell, but parties who buy no right to use, and remarks:

"If the act is to be enforced in all its parts and to its fullest extent, then any and every person who buys soda water or other minerals in stamped bottles should instantly, as the corks are drawn, or popped, and emptied, smash the bottle, for by his keeping the empty bottles, or filling them again for his own use, or disposing of them to street buyers of old bottles, he may subject himself or some other innocent person to the penalty of the act."

The Judge says that the law was apparently made to suit the mineral water dealers, without the slightest regard to the rights of others, so the principle of common law; that the law is unconstitutional, and for that reason all the proceedings in the case of Mullins, before the Justice, are null and void, and the conviction must be reversed.

An Humble Follower of Mars.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarty.

Sheehan vs. *Clark.*—This action was brought to recover compensation for the services of the plaintiff. It appeared on the trial that both parties were in the battle of Bull Run—the plaintiff as a private, and the defendant as a captain. Shortly before the battle the captain ordered the private to put aside his musket and act as his servant, and in accordance with this direction the plaintiff attended the defendant with rations and other creature comforts, and shared with him in the incidents and fatigues of the day. Shortly after this the parties returned to New-York, where the defendant employed the plaintiff as bar-tender in one of his establishments. The plaintiff claimed compensation for his service as servant to the defendant while at the seat of war, and salary at the rate of $10 a week as bar-tender, alleging that the defendant had agreed to pay this sum. The Captain, on his part, testified that there was an agreement to pay $4 a week as bar-tender, for which sum he did not dispute his liability, but he claimed that for the employment of the plaintiff during his military career, the service being in accordance with military usage, and rendered in lieu of service in the field, the private's pay from the United States was in judgment of law a compensation for the labor of brushing clothes, blacking boots and carrying brandy and provisions.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $40.

J. R. Dickinson, for plaintiff; Thos. H. Hurley, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, the trial of Peter Folck, for grand larceny, was continued from Saturday, and occupied the entire session too. The jury could not agree upon a verdict and the prisoner was remanded for a second trial.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Barnard.

Moore et al. vs. *Willett, Sheriff.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on the verdict. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Bank of Middleton vs. *Huntington et al.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Barnard and Clerke, JJ.

McGiffert vs. *McGiffert.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Clerke, J.

Shaw vs. *Smith.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Barnard, J.

Parsons vs. *Sherman.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Clerke, J.

Weatherbee vs. *Woodhull.*—Surrogate's decree in part reversed, and in part affirmed. See opinion by Barnard, J.

In re. application of the Mayor to open Seventy-sixth-street.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Clerke, J.

Mullins, plaintiff, in error, vs. *The People, &c., defendants, in error.*—Conviction reversed. Opinion by Sutherland, J.

Sinclair vs. *Tallmadge.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Allen, J.

Tauber vs. *Mench et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Sutherland, J.

Stevenson vs. *Baxton.*—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Sutherland, J.

In re. Seventy-fourth-street.—Appeal dismissed, without costs. Opinion by Clerke, J.

Skinner et al. vs. *Oltinger and Goldstein*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Sutherland J.

Hall vs. *Hull.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs, to be paid out of fund.

The People, &c., ex rel. Hanrahan, vs. *The Board of Police; The same, ex rel. Peck,* vs. *The same; The same, ex rel. McGuire,* vs. *The same; The same, ex rel. Murphy,* vs. *The same.*—The orders appealed from reversed, and writs of peremptory *mandamus* to issue. Opinions by Mullin, J.

Murphy and Densmore vs. *Winchester.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Mullin, J.

Chatterton vs. *The People. &c.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Clerke, J.

Barker vs. *White et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Clerke, J.

The People, &c. ex rel. Green vs. *Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York.*—Order of the Special Term reversed, and writ of *mandamus* denied with costs. Opinions by Clerke and Mullin, JJ.

Boyer vs. *Clew.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Clerke, J.

Hazleton vs. *Clark.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Sutherland, J.

Train vs. *Conkling.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinions by Sutherland and Mullen, JJ.

Pitt vs. *Davison.*—Order of commitment set aside, and the defendant, E. Davison, discharged from imprisonment. Opinion by Clerke, J., Barnard, J., dissenting.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

Before Justice Leonard.

Newton et al vs. *Wells & Emanuel.*—Motion denied. Nothing appears at present to authorize an order directing the defendants to pay any sum on account of the plaintiffs' judgment.

Before Justice Barnard

Pardee et al vs. *Abbott et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Gibkey &c. vs. *Marchan.*—Findings settled.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Rapp vs. *Willett, (Sheriff.)*—Retaxation of costs ordered.

Lerry vs. *John Kelly, (Sheriff.)*—Seven dollars and a-half allowed for taking care of the property replevined subsequent to Aug. 20, 1861. Motion that defendant pay this sum out of the proceeds of the property in his hands, denied.

David Smith vs. *Bryant et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer, with leave to defendants to answer in ten days.

Elston vs. *Potter.*—Order of arrest vacated, with $10 costs to defendant, to abide event, on his stipulating not to bring any action for false imprisonment.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Nasser vs. *Corwin and Webb.*—Case settled.

Fowler vs. *Fowler.*—Issues settled, and allowed as proposed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 13, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been, 14 bbls. Ashes, 11,180 bbls. Flour, 106 bbls. and 464 bags Corn Meal, 11,303 bushels Wheat, 213 bushels Corn, 1,710 bushels Rye, 430 bushels Barley, 3,684 bushels Oats, 1,003 bushels Malt, 5,666 pkgs. Provisions, 280 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 45 bbls. at $6 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy to-day, including Middling Uplands, which are quoted down to 33½c.@ 34c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Sales, 100 bags Maracaibo, and a small lot of Laguayra, at 23c.; also, 420 bags Rio, part at 18½c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The export inquiry is more active, to-day, for State and Western Flour, and prices of shipping brands are quoted a shade firmer. The trade demand is moderate, and medium and high grades are essentially unchanged in value. The reported sales, since our last, have been 15,600 bbls., including superfine State $5 50@$5 65; inferior to choice extra State at $5 75@$5 90, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 50@$5 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@ $6 05 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50	@	$5 65
Extra State	5 75	@	5 90
Superfine Western	5 50	@	5 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@	6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@	6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85	@	5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 95	@	6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@	6 85
Fancy Genessee	5 95	@	6 05
Extra Genessee	6 10	@	7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@	7 00

Southern Flour is in request at rising rates; sales 1,375 bbls., at $5 60@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in more demand, including superfine at $5 50 @ $5 60; extra at $5 75 @ $6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,450 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $2 90@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet to-day, as export buyers are reluctant to pay asking prices; sales 57,500 bush., including White Western at $1 45; Amber do., $1 45; Red Western (Winter,) $1 40@$1 43; Amber Iowa, at $1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 32@$1 33; Racine Spring, at $1 32; Chicago Spring, $1 29@$1 30, ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining; sales 31,000 bushels at 65c.@66½c. for very poor to choice Mixed Western, in store and delivered, ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canadian at 41c.@42c.; Western at 41½c.@42½c.; State at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 41c. @42c. ₱ bushel. Rye continues in fair demand at 81c. @84c., from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel. Sales 3,700 bushels. Barley is inactive. Sales of small lots were made, including Canada, on private terms; State at 78c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate supply and good request, at 85c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for, and are firm, including new, at 17c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day, owing, in part, to the high claims of holders.

MOLASSES—The principal sales, to-day, were made at auction, and comprised 140 hhds. Porto Rico, at 28½c.@40½c.; 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 26c.; and 144 hhds. do. do., at 29c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—The demand has been good for Crude Whale, chiefly at 50c., and moderate for other kinds, at previous prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately sought after, to-day, at steady prices. Sales have been made of 1,100 bbls., at $11 75@$12 37½ for Mess; $12 50@ $13 50 for Prime Mess; $8@$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 3¾c.@4¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 5c.@6¾c. for Hams, 4c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is salable and steady; sales 1,530 boxes, at 6½c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 1,900 lcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in request and is firm; sales since our last, 320 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 for new repacked Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ₱ bbl.; Butter is in limited demand at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@22c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues inactive, at 5¾c.@7¾c ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues quiet at former rates; Carolina at $7 00@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 1,000 mats Cassia on private terms; and 150 bags Pepper at 19½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 625 hhds., including Cuba at 7¾c.@8¾c.; Porto Rico at 6¾c.@8¾c.; and New-Orleans at 8c.; a small lot of Pernambuco at 8c.; and 135 boxes Havana at 8c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 45,000 lbs. at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 550 bbls., in lots, at 23c.@24¼c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been very moderate, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s., and by foreign vessels, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9¾d. @10d.; Corn, 9d.@9¾d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 6s.@7s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Pork, 4s. @4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d. Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s. Tallow, 30s.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9¾d.@10¾d. ₱ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter, 40s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9¾d.@ 10¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ₱ bushel; and Lard at 7½c. ₱ lb. For Rotterdam—Rye at 12¾d. ₱ bushel. For Bremen—Lard at 40s. ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 4
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
America	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Damascus	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—IN THIS CITY, BEtween the 30th ult. and the 1st. inst., 80 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, (now the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad,) of $1,000 each, with coupons of January, 1861, to January, 1874, attached, and the coupon of July, 1856, accompanying each bond.

The numbers of the Bonds will be given to a subsequent advertisement.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the said Bonds, or any portion thereof.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Bonds or their delivery to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York.

LOST OR STOLEN—THE FOLLOWING COUpon Bonds of the United States Loan of 1861, of $1,000 each, viz.:

Nos. 6,976 to 6,980	No. 2,337
Nos. 6,809 to 6,813	Nos. 7,969 to 7,973
Nos. 1,293 1,332	Nos. 1,616 to 1,625
No. 1,363	Nos. 8,237 to 8,241
Nos. 3,504 to 3,513	Nos. 692 to 696
Nos. 3,598 4,455	Nos. 4,845 to 4,849
Nos. 4,475 2,336	Nos. 5,132 to 5,136

All persons are warned against buying or negotiating the same. For further information, inquire of R. L. LORD, No. 38 Exchange-place, or KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE for ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 6,512, dated Nov. 21, 1860, in the name of GEO. T. OLYPHANT. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

DOG LOST.—A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER SLUT, on Saturday; answers to the name of "Tiney"; had on a white metal collar. Any person restoring it to the owner, No. 93 Henry-st., New-York, will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, ON SATURday, about noon, in or near East Broadway, the owner's name and a date engraved inside the case. A suitable reward will be given upon its delivery at No. 42 Cortlandt-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, SUNDAY, 12TH INST., A Florentine Mosaic Pin, large size. Address T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 118 East 18th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4,000 TO $6,000.—THE ADVERTISER HAS invented an important article which has been advertised for by Government for army and navy use, and which is also almost indispensably necessary in every private family. A gentleman who can furnish sufficient amount of cash to put it in market, can secure an interest in the same. This is really an opportunity for a safe and profitable investment if promptly attended to. Address, with real name and references, O. O. OLMSTEAD, New-York Post-office.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT and shoe establishment, situated in the heart of a thriving and rapidly-growing city within a few miles of New-York, has been established for upwards of 30 years; the present proprietors are doing a fine business, but being desirous of confining themselves exclusively to the wholesale trade, they offer their entire retail business and good will for sale on reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of M. MULFORD, No. 27 Spruce-st. New-York.

EXCHANGE AND NOTE NEGOTIATOR.—A gentleman of long business experience and large acquaintance in this City, having some means and most excellent facilities, would like to form a connection with a party in the above business, or in a business with which it can be united. References of the highest character. Address, in strict confidence, H. M., Box 3,707 Post-office.

BUSINESS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WITH a moderate capital, wishes to engage in some good paying cash business, auction and commission, or banking business preferred. Address, with real name and business, CASH, Box No. 152 *Times* Office, which will be confidential.

DRY GOODS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS in
IRISH LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS and NAPKINS,
TOWELING, AMERICAN and ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS,
BRILLIANTES, PLAIN and CHECKED MUSLINS,
TABLE and PIANO CLOTHS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COUNTERPANES, &c., &c.,
DURING THE PRESENT MONTH.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER (FOR THIRTY DAYS) GREAT BARGAINS IN
PLAIN and FANCY DRESS SILKS,
SATINS, MOIRE ANTIQUES,
FLOUNCED ROBES, &c., &c.
SUITABLE FOR PROMENADE, CARRIAGE, and EVENING.

Also, a choice assortment of
RICH LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, FURS, &c., &c.,
Being the balance of their
FALL IMPORTATION.

CLOAKS,

At No. 322 CANAL-ST.,
Between Broadway and Church sts.

$8 Cloaks for $5.
$10 Cloaks for $6.
$12 Cloaks for $8.
$15 Cloaks for $9.
$18 Cloaks for $12.
$20 Cloaks for $13.

A better opportunity to buy a CLOAK CHEAP was never offered.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Offer the balance of their stock of
SILK, CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS,
At exceedingly attractive prices.

AT DAILEY'S. During the present and coming week, we shall make large additions to our stock of French China
DINNER AND TEA SETS.
Also, Vases, Bisque Figures, Bronze and Marble Clocks, and other fancy articles for the adornment
OF THE HOUSEHOLD.
We continue to offer unequaled bargains in the following articles, to wit:

Silver-plated Teaspoons, the dozen	$1 25
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 50

SILVER-PLATED ICE PITCHERS,

$5. largest size, handsomely engraved.	$5.	$5.

Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	$15 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, each	4 50
Silver-plated Casters, 6 Cut Bottles	4 50

SILVER-PLATED COFFEE URNS, New styles, beautifully chased.

$10	$10	$10	$10	$10

Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	$1 65
Cut-glass Decanters, quarts, the pair	2 50
Cut-glass Decanters, pints, the pair	2 00
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 80
Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00

IRON-STONE CHINA.

Maddock's double thick, and decidedly the best goods in the market.

Iron Stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen	95c.
Iron Stone China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	85c.
Iron Stone China Soup Plates, the dozen	95c.

DINNER SETS,

Large assortment	$18

LIKEWISE

An immense choice in
Gas Fixtures, embracing everything in the way of Chandeliers, Brackets, &c.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
No. 631 Broadway.

500 GENTS' FANCY FLANNEL SKATING AND TRAVELING SHIRTS, at $1 50 each; value $2 50.
DECIDED BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

A CARD—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, calls special attention to his family mourning goods, being without exception the largest, most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.

N. B.—Full suits made up in the best style at short notice.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.
S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed from an uptown dwelling, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, oiled black walnut marble-top dressing-bureaus, oiled black walnut buffets, with marble tops; black walnut and oak extension dining-tables, mahogany rockers, covered in hair cloths, gilt frame pier-mirrors, mantel do., dining-room chairs, chiffoniers in black walnut and oak, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top washstands, elegant gas chandeliers, bronze and ormolu do., mahogany office tables, mahogany writing-desk, black walnut easy chairs covered in figured crimson reps, lace window curtains, brocatelle do., gilt cornices, oval mirrors, etc. Also, a large assortment of crockery, glass and earthen ware, with kitchen furniture, etc. Also, two rosewood and two mahogany pianos in good order, by makers of high repute.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1862, on the premises, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Hague-st., at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, printing presses, steam-engine and boiler, shafting, pullies, hoisting-machines, stands and cases, iron pipe, lead pipe, gas fixtures, iron tank, platform scale, steam pump, imposing stones, stoves, office furniture, &c., &c., the whole comprising the entire effects of the late *Courier and Enquirer* newspaper. By order of the Mortgagees. Sale peremptory, and the goods to be removed immediately after the sale. Immediately after the above sale, one engine and boiler, at No. 162 Pearl-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT Auction, TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, a large and fine assortment of iron furniture, comprising the entire stock of a large manufacturing establishment retiring from business. The stock consists of bedsteads, washstands, lounges, hat racks, cribs, towel racks, settees, stools, spittoons, flower stands, mangers, hay racks, &c., &c. The attention of the trade, as well as private buyers, is particularly called to this sale, as all the goods are fresh, latest patterns, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers, salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—ADAMANTINE CANDLES. S—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom,
1,000 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES.
Also, 1 large office safe, office, desk, copying press and stand, &c., &c.
JOHN KELLY, late Sheriff.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising in part of men's, boys' and youths' grain boots, and women's, misses' and children's copper-nail boots and Balmorals. Catalogues on morning of sale.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, JAN. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. WHITEHOUSE, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., a large and varied assortment of boots, shoes, brogans and rubbers, including about 200 cases men's grain cavalry and waterproof boots. Catalogues on morning of sale.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL COACH, HORSE, HARNESS, &c.—The undersigned will expose for sale, Jan. 17, inst., at 12 o'clock M., at King's Stables, 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., hotel coach, horse, harness, cutting boxes, two sleds, sign boards, horse covers, fly nets, counters, desks, &c., &c.
RICHARD CALROW, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, comforters, blankets, kitchen ware, &c.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY.—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazeteer of the fifteen Southern States, five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official sheet-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. In a young man who will follow instructions, $500 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS OF LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazeteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,
J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED —In a dry goods jobbing house; a competent and experienced young man, with unexceptionable references. Salary not over $500.

Also, a young man, 18 or 20 years of age, as assistant cashier. Salary not over $150 the first year.

Also, two bright, intelligent boys, 18 or 19 years old.

Applicants for the above situations will address W. H. W., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, in their own handwriting, giving age, qualifications and references.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY TO DRIVE, AND take care of horses and carriage, and make himself useful about a farm, near the City. Address, Mr. JOHNSON, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN 15 TO 18 years of age, who resides with his parents in New-York, Jersey City, or Brooklyn; salary $100 first year. Address Box No. 1,816 New-York Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COMPETENT COOK, IN a private family; one willing to assist with the washing and ironing; must come highly recommended from her last employer. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 147 West 34th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A woman wanted, to cook, wash and iron; with good City references. Call at No. 68 Irving-place, after 10 o'clock.

A CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A young Protestant girl, to take care of children, and to do light chamberwork and sew; wages, $3. Apply at No. 75 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

A GIRL WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; must understand her business, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a Protestant nurse and seamstress, in a small family. Address HOME, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT seamstress, and to assist in the nursery. One who has good City references may apply between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 48 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS, residing a few miles from the City, a middle-aged woman of experience, well recommended, capable of doing the general housework, assisting in the sewing, and taking care of an infant, from birth, if possible; to such a one a good home offered. Address A. D. V., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WHOLESALE SALESMEN WANTED.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE, & CO. are desirous of engaging salesmen for the States of New-York and Ohio. None but those who have an intimate acquaintance with the trade in the county seats and large towns, and who can bring unquestioned testimonials as to capabilities, &c., need apply. Canal-street, corner of Mercer.

WHITE GOODS CLERK.—E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. have room for a smart, active young man, in their white goods department. He must thoroughly understand the business. Apply between 4 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A CROCKERY AND glassware store; 3 porters; 2 conductors. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON—A VERY SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Rector. The next semi-annual session opens on the 30th of January. But thirty boarding pupils are received. There are now five vacancies. Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the celebrated Tenor, and Mr. FR. RONDEL, of the Academy of Design, are engaged at this school exclusively. Catalogues containing references, terms and course of study, may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post.

CURE FOR IMPEDIMENT IN SPEECH.—MRS. WM. SMITH begs leave to state that in connection with the Boarding and Day School at No. 3 Bridge-st., City of Brookly

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 63 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.
Holders of certificates of a loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 70 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—At an election for fourteen Directors of this Company, composing the second class, the same gentlemen were reelected for three years.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Oakley,	Edwd. F. Davison,	Oliver Hoyt,
Sheldon Smith,	George Barrell,	George T. Plume,
C. J. S. Thompson,	Hy. A. Smythe,	James C. Holden,
Edward A. Smith,	Aaron L. Reid,	Albert Clark,
A. V. Powers,	William H. Scott,	Wm. Herriman,
C. V. Haughwout,	Fred'k C. Oakley,	John M. Tobin,
Geo. V. S. Bibby,	F. J. Hosford,	Benj. W. Floyd,
Abel K. Foster,	John F. Holbrook,	Oliver Bryan,
R. L. Spaulding,	J. S. T. Stranahan,	Joseph S. Lowrey,
William Tilden,	Wm. K. Hinman,	Whitney B. Noble,
Daniel L. Ross,	Peter Randolph,	James C. Harriott,
Isaac Chessman,	G. W. Barnham,	Martin A. Howell,
Francis Many,	John P. Wakeman,	Edward A. Bibby,
R. W. Martin,	Theodore W. Todd,	Andrew V. Stout.

RICHARD OAKLEY, President.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

ANNUAL REPORT—OFFICE OF THE NEVADA WATER COMPANY—No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—The amount of the Capital Stock of this Company is.....$500,000.
This stock has not nor has any part thereof been paid in in money, but on the organization of the Company the Trustees made a purchase of the real and personal property of The Philadelphia and Nevada Canal and Water Company, which was valued at the said sum of $500,000, and the stock of The Nevada Water Company was issued to the amount thereof in payment therefor.
The amount of the existing debts of the Company (Jan. 1, 1862,) is $3,291 15.
NEWTON DEUEL, President.
H. WOOD,
J. J. VAN BUREN, } Trustees.
A. Z. HUGGINS,
A. Z. HUGGINS being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the Company named in the above Report, and that the facts stated in said Report are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. A. Z. HUGGINS.
Sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1862.
GEORGE A. CARENSWARD, Notary Public.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1862. }
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and under, and four per cent. on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-law. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COOGESHALL, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 16th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Imo., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WOODALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 1 3D-AV., } (Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861. }
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.
Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—Opposite the Cooper Institute. Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five (5) per Cent. over $500, will be payable on 20th inst. Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before Saturday, the 11th of January, will bear interest from the 1st of January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 20th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for Inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

TO ARMY CONTRACTORS.—PARTIES holding certificates for clothing, blankets, and other supplies delivered to the Quartermasters in New-York and Philadelphia, during the months of November and December, and wishing to realize the cash for same, at a small discount, can do so by addressing WAR CERTIFICATES, New-York Post-office.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 420 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $657,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Cold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
Second Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE SPLENDID BRITISH steamship DAMASCUS, JOHN ROSKELL, Esq., Commander, at Pier No. 4 North River, will sail for Liverpool direct, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock. This vessel is a great favorite in the Mediterranean as a first-class passenger ship, and offers very superior accommodations. Carries a stewardess. A limited number of first-class passengers will be taken, at the lowest rates. Passengers must be on board at 11 A. M. on the day of sailing. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 56 South-st.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
The DAMASCUS was detained on account of the inclemency of the weather, which interfered with her receiving freight.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 56 South-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. Wessels commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $180; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY.....March 29
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old-established place of business, No. 85 South-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany. (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANCE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. for Roslyn; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 5 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of Ebenezer Clenor, late of the City of New-York, chemist, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 292 West 22d-st., on or before the 14th day of July next.
WILLIAM MACKENZIE, Administrator.
JAN. 14, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that I have withdrawn from the firm of BAYLES, HAMILTON & CO., and will be in no way responsible for any debts contracted by the said firm after this date. A. HUYLER DE MOTT.
JAN. 8, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 2 P. M., of the 20th inst., for building an extension to the Post-office building. Plans and specifications can be examined, and information obtained, only at the office of the architect, Griffith Thomas, Esq., No. 470 Broadway, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. The proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Post-office Extension," are to be addressed to the undersigned. It is understood that the Postmaster-General shall have the right to reject any or all of the proposals.
W. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

MACHINERY, &c.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 64 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSIAH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI } RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DUCHIEN RAILWAY—Company's Office No. 25 William-st., (Room No. 8, second floor,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1862.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the First Class Preferred, and a Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the Second Class Preferred Stocks of this Company, payable at the Company's Office in this City, on and after the 22d of January, 1862. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st., } 8th January, 1862. }
NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of 4 per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward; payable on and after the third Monday of the month.
The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders, entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (5) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent, payable on and after the 10th inst., until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. }
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, } No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., } BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.
H. WARREN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January, W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Quarterly Dividend of two and a-half per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at this office. The Transfer Book will be closed until the 16th inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 8th till that day. By order of the Board. R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 170 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1862. }
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., } No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

FARMS.

A FARM OFFERED IN EXCHANGE FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The advertiser will exchange a very valuable farm on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, for an assortment of household furniture, and will hire or buy the house in which the furniture may be. The farm is located near a flourishing village, has excellent improvements, and the land is of superior quality. Address M. O., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.
C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

TO LET.—A FARM-HOUSE, WITH GARDEN, stables, &c., pleasantly situated at Stratford, Conn. Apply at No. 47 Vesey-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

"SONS OF CONNECTICUT."
The Annual Meeting of the Sons of Connecticut in New-York will be held at the Fifth-av. Hotel, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the Annual Election will be held, and such other business transacted as may be brought before the meeting.
Citizens of Connecticut and their descendants are invited to attend. R. H. MCCURDY, Chairman.
CHARLES GOULD, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED! RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaibia, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and the increasing sales have been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. ✓
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR, No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $10, and in $20 cases saving $8. Sent to all parts of the country by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ronx, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

FINANCIAL PROPOSITIONS IN THE SENATE.

The Kansas Contested Election Case.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, on Frauds on the Government.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 13.

Several petitions for the emancipation of the slaves were presented.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from citizens of New-York, protesting against the appointment of a Solicitor of Customs.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented a petition for the employment of homeopathic surgeons in the army.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported a bill on the subject of the French spoliation claims, with a recommendation that it be postponed until the next session.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported the House bill making an appropriation of $150,000 for completing the defences of Washington.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Opp.,) wanted to know what further defences were necessary. He thought Washington was about as safe as any place could be.

Mr. WILSON said that most of the expense had already been incurred, and that the money had already been spent.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) was opposed to the passage of the bill. He was willing to pay for work already done, but would not go for any further expense. In his opinion, the best defences for Washington was the destruction of the enemies who threaten it.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to add as a proviso, "That all arrearages for work be first paid." Agreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) asked if any part of the amount was intended to commence work next Spring?

Mr. WILSON thought not. It was principally to pay for work already done.

Mr. FESSENDEN was unwilling to make any appropriation to commence any works next Spring. He hoped that by that time we should not need any forts.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered as an amendment that no part of the sum be expended on any works hereafter to be commenced.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep., from the Judiciary Committee, reported on the resolution to expel Jasea D. Bright, that the facts were not sufficient, and that the resolution do not pass.

On motion of Mr. WILKINSON, the subject was postponed and made the special order for Thursday.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Finance consider the expediency of providing by direct taxation on all kinds of property for a revenue of two hundred millions of dollars, and issuing bonds for that amount; also for the issuing of bonds to the amount of eight hundred millions of dollars, and to establish a fiscal agency in New-York, etc. Laid over.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the necessity of increasing the fees of the United States Marshal of California.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) offered a resolution to promote the efficiency of the troops serving in Kansas. Referred.

Mr. KING introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury Notes to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars at seven per cent. interest, and providing for a direct tax of ten millions for the payment of the interest. Referred.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the House bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship *Pertshire*.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) hoped not. He thought that England ought to be satisfied with what we have already done, at least for the present.

The motion to take up the bill was disagreed to.

Mr. HALE called up the resolution to alter the rules of the Senate, so as to prevent the making of special orders.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. KING offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to inform the Senate as to the payment made for freights to railroads in Maryland and Virginia, for transportation in connection with the army.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) called up the resolution asking the Secretary of War to answer the resolution passed at the last session, requesting him to furnish a list of all the contracts made since the 4th of March, and the prices paid, &c.

Mr. WILSON thought there was not sufficient force in the War Department to answer all the resolutions sent to the Department. He (WILSON) thought it was better to attend to the pressing duties of the country first.

The morning hour here expired, and the bill providing for the appointing of Sutlers and defining their duties, &c., was taken up.

The question was on Mr. CARLILE's motion to recommit the bill with instructions to abolish the office of Sutler and provide a tobacco ration.

After further discussion the bill was postponed, on the suggestion of Mr. WILSON, that he would bring in another bill in regard to the subject which he thought would be satisfactory.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill to increase the clerical force in the Department of the Secretary of War was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to amend so that all of the proposed clerks be of the first class. Agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to recommit the bill. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the Kansas contested seat case was taken up.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved that the contestant, Mr. STANTON, be allowed to be heard before the Senate on the question.

Motion agreed to by yeas 32, nays 4.

NAYS—Messrs. Dixon, Hale, Sumner and Wilkinson.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) called attention to the rules of the Senate.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) moved to reconsider the vote.

The Nineteenth Rule was read, as follows:

"No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person within the doors of the Senate to present any petition or make any address."

The motion to reconsider was refused.

Mr. STANTON, the contestant, appeared and took a seat.

Mr. CLARK proceeded to speak at length in favor of the sitting member, claiming that he had not been appointed a Brigadier-General, that he had never accepted of such an office, and that he had never vacated his seat in the Senate, citing a number of cases in support of his argument. He contended that an appointment, irregular and against the Constitution, could not be ratified by Congress. He denied that Mr. LANE had ever acted as a Brigadier-General.

Mr. STANTON said that the proclamation to the people of Kansas was written by Mr. LANE, and sent to Col. WEER. Though it was not signed by Mr. LANE, it was signed by Mr. WEER, who supposed he had authority to do so from Mr. LANE.

Mr. CLARK thought that showed no acceptance on the part of Mr. LANE, for he sent immediately afterward to Gen. SCOTT and the Secretary of War that he would not accept of the Brigadier-Generalship.

Mr. SUMNER also spoke in favor of Mr. LANE's right to the seat. He said, first, when the commission was received from the President, that LANE was simply a Senator elect, and not actually a Senator; second, if LANE had been a Senator, it was still clear that the military duties he had undertaken did not operate as a resignation. The whole question was between an imaginary Senator and an impossible Brigadier.

The discussion was continued between TRUMBULL and DAVIS.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 13.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Army Appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, made a favorable report on the memorial of ANDREW J. CLEMENTS, praying that he be admitted to a seat, as Representative from the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee. The report was adopted.

Mr. CLEMENTS was qualified by taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee on Government Contracts, reported resolutions, which were adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House under what authority and by whom army supplies and other property held for military purposes in Utah, were sold, with a statement of the property, its cost and value, and the amount realized from the sale; what notice, if any, was given of the sale, and if any supplies were destroyed, by whose direction, and that the Secretary furnish a copy of the order for that purpose.

Also, that the Secretary inform the House by whose authority 1,400 troops have been organized in Colorado; what disposition is to be made of them; what arms have been purchased by the Governor of that Territory; and whether it is the intention of the War Department to recognize and liquidate the debt thus incurred, including the purchase of arms, &c.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill repealing all laws, prohibiting the circulation of all notes as currency under the denomination of five dollars. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. STEVENS caused to be read an extract from a letter of Capt. DUPONT's, and Mr. WIKLIFFE sent up a letter from Gen. MCCLELLAN, both bearing testimony to the importance of the dydrographic part of the Coast Survey, and expressing the hope that this important and essential auxiliary to military operations will not be withdrawn by Congress.

The House resumed the consideration of the amendments reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to the Civil Appropriation bill,

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Investigation on Government Contracts, in resuming his remarks commenced on Friday last, said: Sir, I have not failed to notice, and I believe the Committee of which I am a member have not failed to notice, in common with the whole country, that for some unaccountable reason, the charges upon the National Treasury, at this time of war, have been such as to reach near the bottom of the public chest. During the investigation, startling facts have come before the notice of this Committee, and to the notice of the whole country, touching the mode and manner of the expenditure of the public money. Some of these items I propose to call public attention to, and then to ask gentlemen the plain question, when they propose to meet this question, if at all, and if so, now, when and where? The very first contract entered into by this Government, after the troops had left their homes to come here, in April last, to defend the Capital, by which they were to be fed, was a contract entered into for cattle. It was not made with a man whose business it was to supply cattle to the market—not with a man who knew the price of beef in the markets of the country—but was entered into by the Government here with a man well known in this and in the other branch of Congress, for the last ten years, as an old stipendiary—one of the class of men who, in times past, made their money by such operations as buying the certificates of members for books at a discount, and then charging the full amount. The contract was made so that the first twenty-two hundred head of cattle furnished was charged at a rate which anabled their original contractor to sublet it in twenty-four hours after, to a man in New-York who did know the price of beef, so that he put into his pockets, without stirring from his chair, $32,000, and the men who actually furnished the cattle in question put into their pockets $26,000 more, so that the contract under which these twenty-two hundred head of cattle were furnished to the army was so made that the profit of $58,000 was realized over the fair market price. It takes a longer time for a thousand head of cattle to reach this City from the States where they are purchased than it takes the army to consume them. I ask the House, at this rate, to consider how long the most ample provisions of the Treasury would be able to meet the simple demands for the subsistence of the army. Sir, poorly as the army is shod to-day, a million of shoes have already been worn out, and a million more are being manufactured, and yet upon every one of these there has been a waste of seventy-five cents. Three-quarters of a million of dollars have been already worn out, and another three-quarters of a million of dollars upon shoes is now being manufactured. In that department of the Government contracts have been so plenty that government officials have gone about the streets with their pockets filled with them, and of which they made presents to the clergymen of their parishes, and with which were healed old political sores and cured political feuds. Even the telegraph has announced that high public functionaries have greeted the love-feasts which were got up to celebrate these political reconciliations, thus brought about while the hatchet of political animosity was buried in the grave of political confidence, and the National credit crucified amongst malefactors. We have reported to us the first fruits of these contracts. A regiment of cavalry lately reached Louisville, 1,000 strong, and the board of army officers there appointed for the purpose, have condemned 485 out of the 1,000 horses as utterly worthless. The man examined these horses, declared, upon his oath, that there was not one of them that was worth $20. They were blind, spavined, ringboned, afflicted with the heaves, with the glanders, and with every disease that horseflesh is heir to. These 485 horses cost the Government, before they were mustered into the service, $58,200, besides more than an additional thousand dollars to transport them from Pennsylvania to Louisville; where they were condemned and cast off.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked what regiment these horses belonged to, and who furnished them?

Mr. DAWES—They belonged to Col. WILLIAMS' regiment of cavalry, and they were purchased in Pennsylvania, from which State they were forwarded to Louisville, where they were condemned. There are 83 regiments of cavalry to-day, 1,000 strong. It takes $250,000 dollars to put one of these regiments on foot before it moves. Twenty millions of dollars have thus been expended on these cavalry regiments before they left the encampments where they were mustered into service, and hundreds and hundreds of these horses have been condemned and sent back to Elmira, and to Annapolis, and to this city, to spend the Winter. Any day hundreds of them can be seen round this city, chained to trees, where they were left to starve to death. Gangs of two hundred horses, in various places, have been thus left to die and rot, till the Committee on the District of Columbia have called for a measure of legislation to protect the city from the danger to be apprehended from these horse golgothas. An Ex-Governor from one State offered to an Ex-Judge of another State, five thousand dollars to get him permission to raise one of these regiments of cavalry, and when the Ex-Judge brought back the commission, the Ex-Governor takes it to his room at the hotel, while another plunderer sits at the keyhole watching like a mastiff, while he inside counts up forty thousand dollars profit on the horses, and calculates twenty thousand more upon the accoutrements and on the other details of furnishing these regiments. In addition to the arms in the hands of the hundred thousand soldiers in the field, there are numerous outstanding contracts, made with private individuals—not made upon advertisement, not made with the knowledge of the public, but made by ex-members of Congress, who knew no more of the difference between one class of arms and another than does a Methodist minister. There are outstanding contracts for the manufacture of Springfield muskets, the first one of which cannot be delivered in six months from this day. There is a contract for the supply of one million and ninety thousand muskets, at $28 apiece, when the same quality of muskets are manufactured at Springfield for $13 50 apiece; and an ex-member of Congress is now in Massachusetts, trying to get machinery made by which he will be able to manufacture in some six months hence, at $21 apiece, those rifled muskets manufactured to-day in that armory for $13 50. Providence, before six months, will dispose of this war, or He will dispose of us. Not one of those muskets thus contracted for will be of the slightest service in this emergency, or before the providence of God, whether for good or for evil, will dispose of it. I ask my friends from the North and Northwest how they expect to benefit by an armory at Chicago, at Rock Island, and at Quincy, when 1,092,000 muskets will, according to this contract, be thrown upon the country, and that after the war is over, and at such an enormous price, in addition to other outstanding contracts for the manufacture, sometime hence, of 272,000 Enfield rifles? Besides these, 75,543 sets of harness are to be delivered by and by, at the cost of $1,978,440. I have not time to enumerate all these contracts. When we appropriated, at the last session of Congress, for this purpose $20,000,000 of dollars, thirty seven millions and some thousands of dollars had been already pledged to contractors—not for the purchase of arms for the men in the field, not to protect them in fighting their country's battles in this great emergency and peril, but for some future use, for some future occasion, or to meet some present need of the contractors, I don't know which at this moment. And not only the appropriation of last session has been exhausted, but $17,000,000 put upon it. The riot of the 19th of April in Baltimore opened this ball; and on the 21st of April, in the City of New-York, there was organized a corps of plunderers of the Treasury. Two millions of dollars were entrusted to a poor, unfortunate, honest, but entirely incompetent editor of a paper in New-York, to dispense it in the best manner he could. Straightway this gentleman began to purchase linen pantaloons, straw hats, London porter, dried harriags, and such like provisions for the army, till he expended in this way $390,000 of the money, and then he got scared and quit. [Laughter.] There is an appropriation, also, for the supply of wood to the army. This contractor is pledged the payment of seven dollars a cord for all the wood delivered to the different commands, wood collected after the labor of the soldiers themselves had cut down the trees to clear the ground for their batteries; and then this contractor employs the army wagons to draw it to the several camps, and he has no further trouble than to draw his seven dollars for a cord, leaving the Government to draw the wood. [Laughter.] It costs two millions of dollars every day to support the army in the field. A hundred millions of dollars have thus been expended since we met on the 2d day of December, and all that time the army has been in repose. What the expenditure will increase to when that great day shall arrive when our eyes shall be gladdened with a sight of the army in motion, I do not know. Another hundred millions will go with the hundreds more I have enumerated. Another hundred millions may be added to these before the 4th of March. What it may cost to put down the rebellion I care very little, provided, always, that it be put down effectually. But, Sir, faith without works is dead, and I am free to confess that my faith sometimes fails me—I mean my faith in men, not my faith in the cause. When the history of these times shall be written, it will be a question upon whom the guilt will rest most heavy—upon him who has conspired to destroy, or upon him who has proved incompetent to preserve, the institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers. It is no wonder that the public Treasury trembles and staggers like a strong man with too great a burden upon him. A strong man in an air-exhausted receiver is not less helpless to-day than is the Treasury of this Government, beneath the exhausting process to which it is subjected. The mighty monarch of the forest himself may hold at bay the fiercest and mightiest of his foes, while the vile cur, coming up behind him, and opening his fangs, gives him a fatal wound, and although he may struggle on boldly and valiantly, the life blood is silently trickling from his heart, and he is at last forced to loosen his grasp, and he grows faint and falters and dies. The Treasury notes issued in the face of these immense outlays, without a revenue from Custom-houses, from land sales, from any source whatever, is beginning to pall in the market. Already have they began to sell at six per cent. discount at the tables of the money changers; at the very time, too, that we here exhibit the singular spectacle of fraud, and of a struggle with the Committee of Ways and Means itself, in an endeavor to lift up and sustain the Government of the country. Already the antler—that curse of the camp—is following the paymaster, as the shark follows the ship, buying up for four dollars every five dollars of the wages of the soldiers paid to them in Treasury notes. I have no desire to hasten the movements of the army, or to criticise the conduct of its leaders, but in view of the stupendous drafts upon the Treasury, I must say that I long for the day of striking the blow which will bring this rebellion to an end. Sixty days longer of this state of things will bring about a result one way or another. It is impossible that the Treasury of the United States can meet, and continue to meet, this state of things sixty days longer, and an ignominious peace must be submitted to unless we see to it that the credit of the country is sustained, and sustained, too, by the conviction going forth from this hall to the people of the country, that we will treat as traitors, not only those who are bold and manly enough to meet us face to face in the field of strife, but all those also who clandestinely and stealthily suck the life-blood from us in this mighty struggle. Whatever measures may emanate from the Committee on Ways and Means to meet and retrieve this state of things, they will but fall like a dead pall upon the public unless they give this assurance, that these extraordinary and extreme measures to resuscitate, revive and replenish the Treasury, are not made to fill further and longer the already gorged pockets of the public plunderers. How, then, are we to contribute in this matter to revive public confidence in our public men here, if it be not when these appropriations come up that we probe them, that we ascertain whether there be anything in them that at the moment can be spared? Our pressing duty now is to protect and save the Treasury from further wholesale or other system of plundering. In conclusion, he argued against paying for printing the Treasury notes, on the ground that the contract was improperly obtained.

Mr. BAKER, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) reviewed the financial condition of the Treasury, and advocated the passage of a tax bill, a clean and straightforward one, to realize a hundred millions of dollars. Three-fourths of this can be collected from the loyal States, which they will cheerfully pay rather than submit to bankruptcy. The remainder can be collected in the disloyal States six months hence. In addition to this, Treasury Notes should be made a legal tender, bearing a small interest. He was in favor of Commissioners being sent to Europe to negotiate a loan. He would amend the excise bill so as to relieve commerce of some of its burdens. The restoration of the Government credit was of more importance than a battle on the Potomac. It was with pain and humiliation he admitted the fact, that the credit of the Government had sunk so low in payment of its just debts that it cannot purchase its immense supplies at market rates, and the Quartermaster at New-York is so besieged by public creditors that he has been obliged to post, "No funds." He wished to restrict the business of Congress for the present to military, naval and financial affairs, and hence he advocated the postponement of the bill before the House till the second Tuesday in February.

Mr. SARGENT, of New-York, (Rep.,) replied to Mr. DAWES, in vindication of the Treasury Department, in contracting for the engraving and printing of the Treasury notes.

Mr. DAWES offered an amendment appropriating $150,000 for this service in addition to the former appropriation, provided no part of it be applied in payment or liquidation of any sum due on any existing contract for engraving and printing Treasury bonds or notes. This was agreed to—95 against 44.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) in reply to the inquiry of Mr. WICKLIFFE, said he could see no necessity for the appropriation in this form with the proviso, as it looked to a new contract while the old was unsatisfied.

Mr. DAWES said the contractors were to receive $550,000, and having already received $200,000, they can wait.

Mr. DAWES moved a similar proviso to the next item, appropriating $100,000. Adopted.

The House, 34 against 106, rejected the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, suspending the appropriation of $178,000 for the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf, and $100,000 for the Western coast and $11,000 for Florida Keys and Reefs, while the present rebellion exists, excepting such part as the President may deem necessary and important for blockade and other naval or military purposes. The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire whether the Marshal of the District, Mr. LAMON, has issued an order, which is now in force, to the keepers of the District Jail to admit no Senator, Representative or other person without special permit from him, unless accompanied by him (the Marshal,) and to inform this House, if within the proper sphere of their investigation, the reasons for this somewhat extraordinary and anomalous procedure.

Adjourned.

LATEST NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Jan. 12.

The *Journal*, of this city, to-morrow will discredit the story about the recent meeting of Col. GARFIELD and HUMPHREY MARSHALL at Painesville, and the rout of the forces of the latter.

Ex-Minister PRESTON has been appointed Major-General of the forces of Kentucky by the rebel Legislative Council.

H. C. BURNETT and WM. E. SIMMS, Senators to the rebel Congress, have been admitted to seats.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 13.

All is quiet down the road. A delegation of ladies from Gibson County, Indiana, presented a stand of colors, at the Louisville Hotel, to the Fifty-eighth Indiana, encamped on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

A letter, dated Charleston, Dec. 27, received here from Col. A. WOODRUFF, regrets that the Government have not effected his exchange.

A letter from Cattlebury, Ills, to the *Democrat*, says that on the 7th there was a skirmish between a part of the Second Virginia Cavalry, Col. BOWLES, (National,) and a portion of MARSHALL's forces, under SHAW, three miles west of Paintsville, on Jennie's Creek. The rebels lost six killed, fourteen wounded, and seven prisoners. The Nationals lost two killed and one wounded. Before Col. BOWLES attacked him, HUMPHREY MARSHALL addressed his men, advising the surrender of the whole force. The men refused, saying that they preferred fighting to such a cowardly course. After a skirmish, MARSHALL's whole force fled, and three hundred picked infantry and nine hundred National Cavalry pursued, expecting to overtake them and take Prestonburgh on the 10th.

COL. MULLIGAN IN SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Jan. 13.

Col. MULLIGAN arrived here at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, from Buffalo, and was enthusiastically received by thousands of citizens. He was escorted to his lodgings by Col. BROWN's Volunteer Regiment. He made a short address, and will lecture on the siege of Lexington this evening.

A REBELLIOUS EX-SENATOR.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 13.

The *Republican* learns that Ex-Senator JOHNSON, of Missouri, is in PRICE's camp, with a commission from the rebel authorites to raise troops in this State.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Ocean Queen* has hauled to her berth, foot of Warren-street, North River, where she will discharge her cargo of cotton.

The United States steam transports *Baltic*, *Cahawba*, *Empire City* and *Marion* sailed, yesterday, for Port Royal.

ARRIVAL OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS (IRISH) REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has been encamped at Camp Cameron, West-Cambridge, Mass., since the beginning of last October, arrived in this City yesterday. Col. WILLIAM MONTEITH is the Commandant. Previous to leaving camp, the regiment was presented with a handsome stand of colors by Governor ANDREW. Mayor WIGHTMAN of Boston, also presented the corps with a beautiful regimental color. Upon it is inscribed the following words: "Fostered under thy care, we will die in thy defence." The Twenty-eighth numbers nine hundred and fifty men, all of whom are fully uniformed and equipped, and armed with the Enfield rifle. It is expected that before the regiment leaves Governor's Island, where it is at present quartered, it will have reached the maximum number, as men are still being recruited in Boston. Every man in this regiment, from the Colonel downward, is Irish, and it is imagined that the regiment will be attached to one of the Irish brigades. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Colonel, WILLIAM MONTEITH, of New-York; Lieutenant-Colonel, McClelland Moore, of Boston; Major, George W. Cartwright, of Boston; Quartermaster, Addison A. Hosmer, of West Boylston; Adjutant, Charles H. Sanborn, of Boston; Surgeon, Patrick O'Connell, of Boston; Assistant-Surgeon, George W. Snow, of Chelsea; Chaplain, Nicholas O'Brian, of Roxbury. Co. A—Capt. Andrew P. Caraber, of Lynn; Co. B—Capt. Lawrence P. Barrett, of Boston; Co. C—Capt. Andrew J. Lawler, of Boston; Co. D—Capt. John H. Brennan, of Boston: Co. E—Capt. Samuel Moore, of Boston; Co. F—Capt. John A. McDonald, of Holden; Co. G—Capt. John Riley, of Boston; Co. H—Capt. Alexander Blaney, of Natick; Co. I—Capt. George F. McDonald, of Boston; Co. K—Capt. John J. Cooley, of Milford.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council.

SHYSTERS—WILLIAMSBURGH CLAIMS—THE RAILROAD ORDINANCES—VETOES.

A meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, Ald. FRANKS in the Chair. A large number of petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees. Ald. LYNCH offered a resolution, which was adopted, in favor of a petition to the Legislature, asking the passage of an act to prohibit "Shysters" from practicing in the Police Courts.

A resolution, offered by Alderman STRONG, was adopted, authorizing the Comptroller to sell 7 per cent. bonds, for the purpose of paying city certificates to the amount of about $12,000, issued to pay a claim against the city on account of Williamsburgh dues.

A resolution to extend the ordinances relative to the City Railroad Company, so as to apply to all other companies, was referred to the Railroad Committee.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Western District, reported that during the last year there were 111 fires and alarms, and 17 still fires.

The Law Committee presented the following report, which was adopted:

The Law Committee, to whom was referred the duty of proposing an ordinance under the laws of 1861, relating to the finances of the City of Brooklyn, reported the following for adoption: The Common Council of the City of Brooklyn do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. No officer of the City of Brooklyn shall hereafter incur any expense or obligation on the part of said city except the same shall have been first authorized by the Common Council by resolution or ordinance passed pursuant to an act of the Legislature, passed April 23, 1861, entitled "An Act supplemental to an Act to consolidate the Cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh and the town of Bushwick into one Municipal Government, and to incorporate the same," passed April 17, 1854.

SEC. 2. All orders for repairs and supplies of any kind shall, before the same become operative, be presented to the Comptroller, and shall, by him, be registered in a book by him to be procured for that purpose, and shall be countersigned by him and charged to the proper account.

SEC. 3. All ordinances conflicting with the foregoing are hereby repealed, so far as the same may be necessary to give force and effect thereto.

REV. H. W. BEECHER ON MR. GARRISON.—Last Sunday morning, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in announcing WM. LLOYD GARRISON's lecture at the Cooper Institute, for Tuesday evening, said: The lecture will be on a novel subject for Mr. GARRISON—that is to say, on Abolitionism—" The Abolitionists, and their Relations to the War." Probably, outside of the Indians, there is not a man, woman, or child, on this continent, who has not heard that man's name, and heard it cursed. If there ever was a man who, by other men's speeches has been set upon and trodden down into the mire, it is WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. It seems a little unmanly for me to speak in his favor now when all the community are beginning to have some sense of that heroism which has sustained him against the most violent public opinion, in the Church and out of the Church, in the State and out of the State, for more than forty years. I recollect that twelve or thirteen years ago, when Abolitionism was not so popular as now, and when no man thought it right to express a dislike of Slavery without first preparing the ear by cursing the Abolitionists, I recollect that at that far-away period I took occasion, much to the distaste of many of you, (for then you were in a very different state of mind from that in which you are now on this subject,) to say that I thought this man heroic; that I admired him all the more because I did not agree with his extreme methods. I do not now agree with his methods. I agree with Mr. GARRISON in the life-long hatred that he holds toward every form of oppression. I agree with him in every letter and punctuation of his belief that the Bible abhors Slavery from end to end. I agree wholly with him in this, that every man who is a man ought to give whatever influence he has, of head, and heart, and money and power, to the extinction of Slavery. In regard to the practical modes and instruments by which Slavery is to be reached and extinguished, and almost only in that regard, have I had occasion to differ from Mr. GARRISON. But, after all, differences among men as to the mere methods of carrying out principles are nothing in comparison with the value of the principles themselves. This man has stood fearless and faithful amidst universal defections for many years, but the days are soon coming when men will mention his name only with praise.

BROOKLYN CITY HOSPITAL.—During the year 1861, 1,256 persons received the benefits of the hospital with the following result: Cured, 672; relieved, 220; discharged at their own request, 50; disorderly or eloped, 120; died, 70; number remaining, 124. The number who paid wholly or in part was 1,038; wholly charity, 218; males, 1,177; females, 79. Of the 70 deaths, 37 were Coroner's cases (accidents,) leaving the actual number of deaths by disease 33. Whole number of rations issued during the year, 59,591. Of the charity patients, 173 were accidents sent by the city. The average time of each accident case was 57 days, making for those sent by the city equal to 1,400 weeks, which, at $3 per week, amounts to $4,227. 520 of the patients were natives of the United States.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—THE GRAND JURY.—The January Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday by Judge LOTT and Justices STILWELL and HOYT, when the following-named persons were sworn in as Grand Jurors:

Foreman—A. B. BATLIS.

Thomas Cadley,	Wm. Edsall,	Jesse M. Folk.
Albert Woodruff,	A. A. Myers,	Wm. Voorhies,
J. C. Whitney,	Joseph Willets,	Henry A. Young,
B. Clarkson,	Joseph Upham,	Wm. F. Donblebay,
John K. Woolsey,	George T. Taylor,	Nicholas Luquer,
Peter G. Bergen,	James D. Gill,	Wm. M. Brasher,
J. J. Johnson,	E. E. Bowen,	Elwood Walker.
	Wm. M. Parks.	

After delivering the usual charge the Jurors retired to their labors.

GUNPOWDER, CANNON AND PROJECTILES.—Dr. ROBERT A. FISHER, last evening, in Plymouth Church, delivered an interesting lecture, illustrated by diagrams, models and experiments, upon gunpowder, cannon and projectiles. There was a respectable attendance, and the proceeds are to be used by the Army Committee of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, to aid in supplying soldiers with religious reading matter. He described nearly all of the ordinance now familiar to some of the public, pointed out the peculiarities of each, and the projectiles and shells used respectively.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A laboring man, named LAURENCE MCGRATH, was instantly killed yesterday, in the ship-yard of Messrs. POILLON & Co., near the foot of Bridge-street, by a heavy spar falling upon him. With a fellow-laborer, he was carrying the spar to the dock, when he missed his footing and fell so that the spar struck him on the neck, breaking his neck and causing instant death. An inquest was held, when the body was taken to the late residence of deceased, in New-York. He was 30 years old.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. E. B. Morgan, of Aurora; Capt. Ringgold, of the U. S. steam-frigate *Sabine*; Capt. Boggs, U. S. N.; Capt. Geo. D. Norton, U. S. A.; A. Wing, of Albany; Col. S. B. Jewett, of New-York; Major Romertze, of Washington; Capt. Moynadden, from Washington, and J. J. Tunis, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Astor House.

Peter Cagger and two daughters, of Albany; H. S. McComb, of Delaware; Rev. H. M. Stuart, of Bridgeport; A. Dunlap, of Albany, and L. C. Ives, of Hartford, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Henry Collender, H. S. Montgomery and W. R. Wendell, of Boston; C. S. Kintzing and James Christy, of St. Louis; D. N. Barney, of New-York, and H. S. Cloyt, of New-Jersey, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. L. Gardner, of Boston; H. Green, of Easton, Penn.; E. C. Jones, of New-Bedford, and Capt. Cumlnsky, from New-Bedford, are at the Brevoort House.

S. D. Lawrence, of New-London; Geo. P. Shelton and wife, G. M. Sterling, Michigan, and C. Hartford and M. Kellogg, of the United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A MURDERER SURRENDERS HIMSELF.—In Danbury, Conn., last September, a man named DOBAN was murdered mysteriously, and the offer of a liberal reward failed to detect the murderers. Lately the reward was increased to $200, and PATRICK RYAN (one of the suspected parties) writes a letter to one of the surviving brothers of the murdered man, saying, "If you don't want to lose your money, you draw it back," and offering to give himself up and stand trial. On the day named, the 6th inst., he surrendered himself to the officers.

An American Vessel Fired into by a British Man-of-War.

The bark *Gazelle*, of New-Haven, Capt. RHODES, from Demerara Dec. 18, via Barbados 23d, which arrived at this port last evening, reports that when going into Barbados, was fired at by H. B. M. corvette *Cadmus*. She first fired a blank cartridge, then two shots, and kept on her course.

The New Gunboat Penobscot.

BELFAST, Me., Monday, Jan. 13.

The United States gunboat *Penobscot*, built here by C. P. CASTLE & Co., left this port to-day for the Kittery Navy-yard, where she will receive her armament.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 13.

BEEVES.—The market is unexpectedly dull, and prices have declined ½c.@¾c. ₱ lb., live weight, on all grades. Some sellers of prime think they have sold ½c. ₱ lb. lower than on last market day, and this may be so in a few cases, but the average decline is under rather than over ½c. We have only about an average supply, but the demand is extremely light. There are only a few buyers here from New-York, their absence being explained by the disarrangement to their business, consequent upon the failure of NEGAUS & STRAUS, the heaviest buyers and slaughterers in their City.

We fear that but few of the New-York buyers who do business in our market have escaped loss by this failure, and it is hinted that several of them will be compelled to draw out of the business. This circumstance and the delay of the trains, together with the unfavorable weather, a rain storm having set in, explains the dullness that prevails at all the yards. The Eastern men will take their usual supply, which is never large at this season of the year, but as they have the market almost entirely to themselves, it may be said that they, instead of the drovers, make the prices. There are no premium cattle at the yards, and but few droves that rank next, but there is a larger number than usual of medium quality on sale. The average as to quality, is not up to last week.

RECEIPTS.—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car.

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	2,432	2,448	2,304
Sheep	7,110	5,622	5,030
Hogs	2,360	234	110
	Average weekly receipts last year.	Total since Jan 1.	Total same date last year.
Cattle	3,348	4,880	4,548
Sheep	4,651	12,752	7,944
Hogs	231	2,584	110

PRICES.—The following are the ruling prices, and, notwithstanding the decline, the trade is remarkably quiet:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	5c. @—	5c. @—
Extra	4½c.@4¾c.	4¾c.@4¾c.
First quality	3¾c.@4c.	3¾c.@4¾c.
Second quality	3c. @3¼c.	3¼c.@3¾c.
Third quality	2½c.@2¾c.	2¾c.@3c.

SHEEP.—The weather has changed and is unfavorable for slaughtering; and the demand has slackened considerably. To make our matters worse, too, the supply is large—over 7,000, when 4,000 would have been more than enough for such a market. There are many extra Sheep on sale, and the average quality is equal to that of any previous week. Prices have declined ¼c. ₱ lb., and even at that, sales are not easily effected. About 3,400 have changed hands at 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb. for fair to prime, and 4½c.@5¾c. for strictly extra. S. Housley sold 48 extra at $7 50 ₱ head; average 136 lbs.; and Mr. Brown 311 choice at 5½c. ₱ lb.; average 132 lbs.

HOGS.—The heavy receipts of Hogs at East Albany are without precedent, and would be even greater if railroad facilities would permit. The utmost capacity of the Central Railroad is taxed by shippers of Western hogs, and proves insufficient. During the past week upwards of 30,000 have been brought to East Albany, and over 3,000 to West Albany; and we are informed that upwards of 10,000 are detained at Buffalo for want of cars.

The continuance of these enormous receipts, causing a glut in our own and all the other Eastern markets, together with the change of weather, sends prices down to a point most discouraging to drovers. The market on Saturday was rather slow at 3¼c. ₱ lb. for heavy, to 3¼c. for extra heavy; but to-day it is dull at $3 40@$3 60. Sales of the week here, about 9,000. This is a decline of about ¼c. ₱ lb. since last Monday. About 20,000 have been shipped to New-York or the East during the week.

DRESSED HOGS—The demand was comparatively fair on Saturday, and during the morning the following sales were made: 83 head State, averaging 250 lbs., at $4 12½; 94 do., rough lot, $4; 92 do., light and heavy, $4 12½; 55, heavy, on private terms; 60 do., Western, averaging 260 lbs., $4; 43 do. do., averaging 265 lbs., $4.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 13.

FLOUR quite heavy. WHEAT ½c. higher; sales at 71c.@72½c. for No. 1, and 66¼c.@66¾c. for No. 2, in store. CORN active and a shade better; sales at 22¾c. for mixed, in store. OATS quiet. MESS PORK in fair demand, holders gener

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3218. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Recent Change in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

Mr. Stanton Unanimously Recommended for Confirmation.

Doubts About Mr. Cameron Going to Russia.

A Financial Plan Agreed upon by the Bank Committee and Secretary Chase.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Vote in the House to Abolish the Franking Privilege.

Correspondence with Austria Regarding the Trent Affair.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCH.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

THE CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

The great excitement of yesterday has measurably subsided to-day, though the probability of further changes in the Cabinet is discussed in a lively manner in all circles. Secretary CAMERON occupied his usual seat in the War Department to-day, and continued to transact business as if nothing had happened. He acts as Secretary of war until his successor is confirmed.

The Military Committee of the Senate, to whom Mr. STANTON'S nomination was referred, have unanimously reported him for confirmation, but there was no Executive session to-day, and consequently he is not yet n Cabinet minister. He will undoubtedly be confirmed.

MR. CAMERON'S NOMINATION.

The nomination of Mr. CAMERON as Minister to Russia, is appro ny Senator TRUMBULL and other Republican Senators. Mr. CAMERON does not care for the position, and will not have his name pressed if he is to run any risk of defeat. Upon the whole, he may choose to try his political fortunes at home rather than abroad.

MR. STANTON.

President LINCOLN designed the nomination of Mr. STANTON as a graceful compliment, as it is a just tribute, to the Democratic party of the North for the prompt and loyal support they have given to his administration in the prosecution of the war for the Union. It is a good investment for his future fame, and the effect is happy here, as it will be everywhere.

The influence of Mr. CHASE is said to have prevailed in the nomination of Mr. STANTON as Secretary of War, but it is not true tho bankers have presented any ultimatum on the subject. The entire history of the change was reported correctly in the TIMES, but in no other paper in the country.

SECRETARY WELLES.

The position of Secretary WELLES is this: He recommended the construction of iron-plated ships. The House passed a bill ordering such to be built under the direction of the Secretary. In the Senate a motion was made, and is still pending, to strike out "Secretary," and insert "President," implying a lack of confidence in Mr. WELLES' integrity.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Capt. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy went, this morning, to New-York. Mr. Fox has made a very efficient officer, and, indeed, no complaint has justly been made of Secretary WELLES, except his unprofitable transaction with MORGAN, his brother-in-law. In any other respect, this Department is believed to be above reproach.

A FINANCIAL PLAN AGREED UPON.

The Bank Presidents this morning abandoned the question of finance to a Joint Committee of the Boards of Trade of Boston and Philadelphia, who spent two hours this morning with the Committee of Ways and Means of the House. The formation of a practical scheme advances rapidly, and may now be considered settled. Some astounding disclosures have been made through their investigation, which will in a few days be made public, but which at present are withheld for prudential reasons.

SHIELDS AND MEAGHER NOMINATED.

The President to-day nominated THOMAS F. MEAGHER and JAMES SHIELDS to be Brigadier-Generals.

A NEW RAILROAD.

It is stated that Government has commenced laying a railroad track from Washington to Alexandria over the Long Bridge, and that it will be completed in a week. It will be the closing link in direct railroad communication between New-York and Fairfax Court-house, Va.

A LAW TO BE REPEALED.

The Judiciary Committee of the House resolved unanimously to-day, to report a bill repealing the law that exempts a man from criminal prosecution for offences in regard to which he may have been examined before a Congressional Committee. It was under this law that FLOYD escaped punishment.

GOVERNMENT HORSES SOLD.

One hundred and twenty-five condemned Government horses were sold at auction, to-day, bringing from $1 to $98, or an average of $28 each. It is said that some of these animals have contagious diseases.

AN APPOINTMENT.

Capt. TOMPKINS, of the United States Army, has been appointed Quartermaster at Annapolis to fill vacancy.

CHANGES EXPECTED.

The following changes, it is rumored, will shortly be made: Col. BIDDLE ROBERTS, to be Provost Marshal for Washington, in the place of Gen. ANDREW PARKER, who will enter upon the field; and Gen. SETH WILLIAMS, Adjutant-General of the army of the Potomac, to be Adjutant-General of the army of the United States, in place of Gen. Thomas.

EXPRESS BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW-YORK.

It is said that arrangements are making by the various railroad companies for the running of a daily express train between Washington and New-York, and New-York and Washington, for passengers only, through in eight hours, and making no stoppages between the two cities.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH AUSTRIA ON THE TRENT AFFAIR.

The President to-day submitted to Congress the following documents relative to the *Trent* affair:

Count Reechberg to the Chevalier Hulsemann.

[TRANSLATION.]

VIENNA, Dec. 18, 1861.

To Chevalier De Hulsemann, Washington:

SIR: The difference which has supervened between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, in consequence of the arrest of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, made by the Captain of the American ship-of-war *San Jacinto* on board the English mail packet *Trent*, has not failed to fix the most serious attention of the Imperial Court.

The more importance we attach to the maintainance of friendly relations between the United States and England, the more must we regret an accident which has come to add so grave a complication to a situation already bristling with so many difficulties.

Without having the intention to enter here upon an examination into the question of right, we nevertheless cannot but acknowledge that according to the notions of international law adopted by all the Powers, and which the American Government itself has often taken as to the rule of its conduct, England could not, in any wise, in the present case, refrain from reclamation against the affront given to the flag, and from asking proper reparation for it.

It seems to us, moreover, that the request reduced to form by the Cabinet of St. James have in them nothing offensive to the Cabinet of Washington, and that it will be able to do an act of equity and moderation, without the least sacrifice of its dignity, in taking counsel from rules which guide international relations, as well as from considerations of enlightened policy, rather than from manifestations produced by an over excitement of national feeling.

The Government of the United States, we are gratified to hope, will bring into its appreciation of the case all the calmness which its importance demands, and will deem it proper to take a position which, whilst preserving from rupture the relations between two great Powers to which Austria is equally bound in friendship, will be such as to prevent the grave disturbances which the eventuality of a war could not fail to bring, not only upon each one of the contending parties, but upon the affairs of the world generally.

You will please, Sir, to bring the preceding reflections to Mr. SEWARD'S notice, and make a report to us of the manner in which the Minister shall receive your communication.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my distinguished consideration. (Signed) RECHBERG.

Mr. Seward to Chevalier Hulsemann.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1862.

To the Chevalier Hulsemann, &c., &c., &c.:

SIR: I have submitted to the President the note which you left with me, which was addressed to you on the 18th of December last, by Count RECHBERG, touching the affair of the capture and detention of the British contract steamer *Trent* by Capt. WILKES, of the *San Jacinto*. I send you a copy of the correspondence which has passed on that exciting subject between this Government and the Governments of Great Britain and France, and I have to request that you will transmit these papers to Count RECHBERG. The Imperial Government will learn from them two important facts, viz.:

First—That the United States are not only incapable for a moment of seeking to disturb the peace of the world, but are deliberately just and friendly in their intercourse with all foreign nations; and,

Secondly—That they will not be unfaithful to their traditions or policy, as an advocate of the broadest liberality in the application of the principle of international law to the conduct of maritime warfare. The United States, faithful to their sentiments, and while, at the same time, careful of their political Constitution, will sincerely rejoice if the occasion which has given rise to this correspondence shall be improved so as to obtain a revision of the law of nations, which will render more definite and certain the rights and obligations of States in time of war.

I shall esteem it a favor, Sir, if you will charge yourself with the care of expressing these sentiments to your Government, and will at the same time assure Count RECHBERG that the President appreciates very highly the frankness and cordiality which the Government of Austria has practiced on an occasion of such great interest to the welfare of the United States.

I avail myself of the circumstances to offer to you, Sir, renewed assurances of my very high consideration. (Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

COTTON SEED.

Numerous applications are made to the Commissioners of Patents for cotton seed. It is his intention to procure a quantity of such seeds as he believes will succeed in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, for distribution in small quantities.

DISCOUNT ON TREASURY NOTES.

The bankkeepers in the Washington hotels are charging 5 per cent. discount on Treasury Notes in exchange for drinks.

IS PAPER A LEGAL TENDER?

On Friday last, Mr. W. W. HARPER, of Alexandria, member of the dry-goods house of HARPER & BROTHER, was arrested, charged with "refusing to sell goods and give specie change for United States Treasury Notes, at a less discount than five per cent." He made the refusal to a negro boy who had bought some calico. He was arrested at the instance of a United States officer, and taken before the Provost-Marshal, who referred the case to the Military Governor, Gen. MONTGOMERY. Gen. MONTGOMERY has decided that all persons are liable to arrest and punishment who depreciate United States Treasury Notes or embarrass their circulation. An enlargement of military prisons, under this rule, will immediately be called for.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Several petitions for the emancipation of slaves were presented.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition from GEO. HARRIS, asking the aid of Congress to enable him to publish the proceedings of the Senate of the first Congress, from the journal kept by Senator MCLEAN, of Pennsylvania. Referred.

Mr. COWAN offered a resolution, making an appropriation of $3,000 for one thousand copies of the above work. Referred.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to allow the President to accept the services of certain persons in the army without pay, which was referred.

A communication was received from the President transmitting a copy of the instructions to the Minister from Austria. Referred.

Mr. POWELL'S resolution was taken up, asking the Secretary of War for an answer to the resolution in regard to contracts, &c.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) urged the adoption of the resolution at some length.

Mr. COWAN hoped the resolution would not pass, which he thought was as vicious as the whole. He was opposed to calling for the general reports from the Departments, though he was willing to have any details called for if anything was suspicious.

Mr. POWELL contended that it was specific. He wanted the people to know about these contracts.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) did not believe that the Department could give this information for a month. It was not the act of that Department, and he was not willing it should see light. But it was physically an impossibility to answer the resolution.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought the resolution should be answered. Last July he (TRUMBULL) offered a resolution asking the War Department why purchases were made by civilians when it was the proper duty of the regular Quartermasters. That resolution was never answered. It now appears that $2,500,000 were given to Mr. CUMMINGS, a civilian, to make purchases.

Mr. TRUMBULL read at some length from the report of the House Investigating Committee the evidence of Mr. CUMMINGS in regard to the purchase of straw hats and pantaloons, etc., and Hall's carbines for $15 apiece, which the Government had sold before for $2 apiece; afterwards they were resold for $3 50 apiece; afterwards, in August, they were repurchased for the Government by the agent for $12 50 apiece, and turned over finally to the Government at $22 apiece. The Committee of the House are trying to prevent this last payment.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Opp.,) said that Congress had the right to require an answer to proper resolutions. The answer should be a statement of the facts, or satisfactory reasons should be given why no answer can be returned to the resolutions of inquiry. If Congress abandons this right, it may as well abandon all control of the Government. It is not a mere request—it is a direction which we have the right to make.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought that the Senate should insist upon an answer. If the Department cannot answer, it should at least say and give the reasons for not doing so.

The resolution was adopted by Yeas 34, Nays 3.

NAYS—Messrs. BROWNING, COWAN and HARRIS.

A communication was received from United States Marshal LAMON, stating that he had made certain regulations in regard to admissions into the Jail of the District of Columbia, as follows:

First—Admitting the President and members of the Cabinet.

Second—Admitting the Judges of the Supreme Court and the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House.

Third—Admitting members of the Senate on a pass from the President of the Senate.

Fourth—Admitting members of the House on a pass from the Speaker of the House.

Fifth—All other persons are excluded without a pass from Marshal LAMON.

Mr. HALE said the Senate ought to take up the communication immediately. If one of our servants can issue a ukase denying us admission, as Senators, to a public institution, he thought it was time to give it an emphatic rebuke, and the President ought to remove him instantly.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill relating to the Jail delivery.

Mr. GRIMES said that the statement in the communication from Marshal LAMON was not a true one. He (GRIMES) was refused admittance to the Jail yesterday, because he had no pass from this foreign satrap, who was brought here from Illinois and imposed upon the inhabitants of this District. He (GRIMES) intended to expose the character of this Marshal.

The motion of Mr. GRIMES was agreed to, and the bill was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES explained the bill at length, and spoke of the disgraceful character of the jail, where all classes of persons were huddled together. A Marshal has been brought here to take care of the jail who has no interest in the District.

Mr. GRIMES here read from the reports of the House Committee in regard to Mr. LAMON'S unwarranted intrusions. He (LAMON) in St. Louis had appeared as a Brigadier-General, and had sent a regiment of troops to Maryland, when it turned out that he was neither a Brigadier-General, nor had he any authority to remove the regiment, the expense of which was thirty thousand dollars. This Marshal instead of attending to his duty in the District, was engaged in business at St. Louis without the authority of law. After he (GRIMES) had made some remarks on this bill last Friday, and on the following day this foreign satrap, (LAMON,) issued an order that no person should be admitted to the District Jail unless they first applied for admission to him. On hearing of this order a number of Senators offered to go to the President and demand the removal of this Marshal. But he (GRIMES) went to the jail yesterday and was refused admission, when he went immediately to the President, but the President was engaged, and so he (GRIMES) stated these facts to the Senate which he should have stated to the President.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Union), said that the laws in regard to the jail were the laws which were in force at the time of the cession of the District. The bill proposes a delivery from the jail of all persons, if not indicted—but that already is the old law of Maryland. He thought that the bill was especially designed for other persons. There was a power here higher than the law, which released other persons. He (PEARCE) had a list of seventeen persons released by the Provost-Marshal. Such being the case, he did not know how soon Congress would be told, as CROMWELL told the British Parliament, "The Lord has no need of you." This bill gives certain persons their liberty. It is a sort of emancipation bill. He thought it should be modified, so as to release such persons from confinement. The Union could not be restored, if the policy of the Government was known to be emancipation. If such was known to be the policy, there would not be a Union man at the South left.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) contended that the common law was the remedy for all the abuse which this bill proposed to abolish. There was no necessity for this law at all, unless it was intended for all the slaves.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) agreed with the Senator from Kentucky, that the fault was not so much the fault of the law, as it was the want of its proper execution. There was no perpetual Slavery in the District of Columbia, for Congress had not extended the Maryland laws relative to it which had been passed since 1791 by that State, and the law for jail deliveries did not apply passed since that time.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) hoped they would come to a vote, so that Slavery in the District may be practically abolished. Time enough had been spent on the bill, and he wanted it passed, so as to remove one peg on which to hang a sympathetic treatise to the negro race.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) said that he could not let the correction of an abuse go with a fling at this side of the chamber. This was simply a bill to correct an abuse against the liberty of every man, and he (MORRILL) could not rest under the imputation of disturbing the delicate relations of the negro question.

Mr. WILSON thought that the Senator from Maine (MORRILL) had well taken notice of the remarks of the Senator from Virginia, (CARLILE.) Senators had been talked to by Mr. MASON, and he feared that the Senator from Virginia (CARLILE) was treading in the footsteps of his predecessor, but he (WILSON) feared the rebukes of neither. He also wanted to add his word of condemnation to the insulting conduct of Marshal LAMON. The colored people in the District had never been so oppressed for ten years as they are now. A Colonel came to him to-day with an order from a Brigadier-General to send back a fugitive slave. Thank God, that name has not been passed upon by the Senate yet. He thought it was time we acted up to our principles, and rebuked these men who disgrace humanity. In regard to Marshal LAMON, we ought to say to the President that he had insulted the Senate, and must be removed.

Mr. CARLILE said the Senator could not have heard what was said. He merely gave expression to his own opinions—that the time should be devoted to the measures connected with the preservation of the Union.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said he had not heard a word unkind or improper from the Senator from Virginia; and he thought his name ought not to be mentioned in connection with a traitor. He thought the time had arrived for important action on financial measures.

Mr. FESSENDEN said there was an erroneous impression in the country that the Senate should act on these financial measures immediately, and pass a tax bill. These bills all take time and deliberation, and the Senators could not act till the bills come from the House. He thought the gentlemen were not to be blamed because in the intermediate time they attended to other matters.

Mr. SHERMAN said there was an extended business to "financial business" much broader than a "tax bill."

Mr. FESSENDEN admitted that he intended the remarks for the public rather than the Senator, and he would be a witness to the country that no time should be lost. The country ought to realize that we are in an entirely new condition of things. We never before were driven to such measures to raise money, and we must take time to consider, and he hoped the country would have patience, and trust that we will do the best we can on this bill. He agreed with the Senator from Virginia that at this time it is not well to rake up old grievances, or make new ones; but there are subjects we must consider. In regard to Generals sending back fugitives, the people of the Free States will not consent that their sons shall be used to send back slaves.

Mr. CARLILE asked if he said anything to lead to the belief that he wished the military power used in that way.

Mr. FESSENDEN said not at all; but the Senator would agree that there were some subjects they must discuss. He had three sons in the army out of four, and he never would submit that they be used to send back fugitives; and when the bill comes up to prevent such abuse, let no man say we are discussing the negro question. It is a question of human right. Our object now is to put down the rebellion, not to emancipate the slaves.

Messrs. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) and HOWE of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. WILSON said he had listened to the language of the Senator from Virginia, and had also heard his speech before the holidays, and he thought he meant a rebuke and a reproach, from his manner.

Mr. CARLILE said his manner might be unfortunate, but he never intended to make any reproaches, and the Senator ought not to impute motives where none were avowed.

Mr. WILSON expressed himself satisfied with the explanation, and said he meant nothing unkind.

After a further discussion a vote was taken on Mr. POWELL'S amendment to except fugitive slaves. Lost. Yeas, 5; Nays, 35. The yeas are as follows:

Messrs. Bayard, Kennedy, Pearce, Powell and Saulsbury.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that no person be hereafter confined in jail without a warrant from the magistrate or court, or order from one House of Congress. Agreed to.

The bill was passed. Yeas, 31; Nays, 4—Messrs. Carlisle, Kennedy, Powell and Saulsbury.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship *Perthshire* was taken up and passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The House resumed the consideration, from Thursday, of the bill to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, (Rep.,) adverted to the bill, and expressed the hope that Congress would distinguish itself by reforming abuses, and making the recipients pay postage on documents, instead of this being done by the public at large.

Several other gentlemen expressed their views upon the subject.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) while adverting to the abolition of the franking privilege, said that the *Globe* published the official proceedings of Congress, but it was the Associated Press that conveyed the intelligence of the proceedings to the great mass of the people.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to recommit the bill to the Post-office Committee with instructions to modify the same, so that the franking privilege of Senators, Representatives and Delegates shall be exercised only during the session of Congress and thirty days after the adjournment; that the frank of all public officers be restricted to official and public business, and that the same restriction be imposed on members of Congress, a violation of which to deprive them of the privilege.

Disagreed to, by Yeas, 59; Nays, 69.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report a new one embracing the following principles:

First—The abolition of the transmission of written or printed matter free by mail in all cases other than that of printed matter published by direction of either branch of Congress for the purpose of free distribution.

Second—That all such printed matter be stamped "Public Documents," and be transmissible through the mails free upon being franked by any member of Congress.

This was rejected.

The question was then taken on striking out all of the bill, excepting the first section, which absolutely abolishes the franking privilege from and after the 1st of July.

This was decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

The part stricken out is as follows:

"All persons now entitled to the franking privilege are authorized to send all mailable matter through the mails without prepayment of postage, the same having the name of the person sending it written or stamped thereon, and upon all such mailable matter the postage shall be collected from the recipients. The postage upon such mailable matter shall be at the rates now fixed by law, except that speeches and seeds, stamped as such, may be sent in envelopes, as now, at the rate of one cent., if not exceeding two ounces in weight, and one cent for every additional two ounces or fraction thereof; and public documents, printed by order of Congress, and stamped as such, at two cents per pound, or a fraction of a pound. For any distance exceeding two thousand miles, double these rates shall be charged and collected on printed matter thus sent. Public documents, during the recess, may be sent from Washington to each member of Congress, at his residence, without payment of postage, but when mailed by him, postage shall be collected on them from the recipients at the same rates as if mailed from Washington."

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said that while the Post-office Committee preferred the bill as reported by them, yet, if a majority of the House amended it so as to abolish the franking privilege entirely, he should cheerfully concur and pass the bill to its passage in that form.

Mr. DUELL, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a substitute, which was rejected, proposing to abridge and repeal all acts conferring the franking privilege, the chief officers of the Post-office Department and Deputy Postmasters, however, to receive and send communications exclusively on official business. All letters, parcels, newspapers, periodicals, public documents and books printed by either House of Congress, and all other mailable matter sent from or directed to any member of either House or to the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House, shall be prepaid before their delivery at any post-office for transmission in the mails. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed, one copy thereof, free of postage. The act to take effect from and after the first day of July next.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to table the whole subject, which was disagreed to by 42 against 103.

The bill was passed by 107 against 42. It is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the first of July, 1862, the franking privilege shall be and is hereby abolished.

The following is the vote:

YEAS.

Aldrich of Min., Rep.	Lehman of Penn., Opp.
Alley of Mass., Rep.	Loomis of Conn., Rep.
Ancona of Penn., Secesh.	McKeon of N. Y., Rep.
Arnold of Ill., Rep.	McKnight of Penn., Rep.
Ashley of Ohio, Rep.	McPherson of Penn., Rep.
Babbit of Penn., Rep.	Marston of N. H., Rep.
Bailey of Mass., Opp.	Mitchell of Ind., Rep.
Bailey of Penn., Opp.	Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Baker of N. Y., Rep.	Nohle of Ohio, Opp.
Baxter of Vt., Rep.	Nocil of Mo., Opp.
Beaman of Mich., Rep.	Norton of Mo., Secesh.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.	Nugent of Ohio, Opp.
Blair of Penn., Rep.	Odell of N. Y., Opp.
Blake of Ohio, Rep.	Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Brown of R. I., Union.	Patton of Penn., Rep.
Brown of Va., Union.	Perry of N. J., Opp.
Buffington of Mass., Rep.	Phelps of Cal., Union.
Burnham, of Conn., Rep.	Pike of Me., Rep.
Calvert of Md., Union.	Pomeroy of N. Y., Rep.
Campbell of Penn., Rep.	Porter of Ind., Rep.
Chamberlain of N. Y., R.	Rice of Ms., Rep.
Clark of N. Y., Rep.	Rice of Mass., Rep.
F. A. Conkling of N.Y., R.	Riddle of Ohio, Rep.
R. Conkling, of N. Y., R.	Sargeant of Cal., Union.
Conway of Kansas, Rep.	Sedgwick of N. Y., Rep.
Corning of N. Y., Rep.	Shanks of Ind., Rep.
Cravens of Ind., Opp.	Sheffield, of R. I., Union.
Cutler of Ohio, Rep.	Sloan of Wis., Rep.,
Dawes of Mass., Rep.	Steele of N. Y., Opp.
Delano of Mass., Rep.	Steele of N. J., Opp.
Duell of N. Y., Rep.	Thomas of Mass., Union.
Dunn of Ind., Rep.	Thomas of Md., Union.
Edgerton of Ohio, Rep.	Trimble of Ohio, Rep.
Edwards of N. H., Rep.	Trowbridge of Mich., Rep.
Eliot of Mass., Rep.	Upton of Vs., Union.
English of Conn., Opp.	Van Horn of N. Y., Rep.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.	Van Valkenburgh N.Y., R.
Frank of N. Y., Rep.	Van Wyck of N. Y., Rep.
Goodwin of Me., Rep.	Verree of Penn., Rep.
Grider of Ky., Union.	Vibbard of N. Y., Opp.
Gurley of Ohio, Rep.	Wallace of Penn., Rep.
Haight of N. Y., Opp.	Walton of Vt., Rep.
Hanchett of Wis., Rep.	Walton of Me., Rep.
Harrison of Ohio, Union.	Ward of N. Y., Opp.
Holman of Ind., Opp.	Wheeler, of N. Y. Rep.
Hooper of Mass., Rep.	White of Ind. Rep.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.	Wickliffe of Ky., Union.
Hutchins of Ohio, Rep.	Wilson of Iowa, Rep.
Julian of Ind., Rep.	Windom of Min., Rep.
Kellogg of Mich., Rep.	Wood of N. Y., Secesh.
Kellinger of Penn., Rep.	Woodruff of Conn., Opp.
Lansing of N. Y., Rep.	Worcester of Ohio, Rep.

NAYS.

Allen of Ohio, Opp.	Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
Biddle of Penn., Union.	Morris of Ohio, Rep.
Blair of Mo., Rep.	Mallory of Ky., Union.
Blair of Va., Union.	Maynard of Tenn., Union.
Clements of Va., Union.	Menzies of Ky., Union.
Cox of Ohio, Opp.	Morehead of Penn., Rep.
Crisfield of Md., Union.	Pendleton of Ohio, Opp.
Diven of N. Y., Rep.	Richardson of Ill., Opp.
Dunlap of Ky., Union.	Robinson of Ill., Opp.
Fisher of Del., Rep.	Rollins of Mo., Union.
Fouke of Ill., Opp.	Rollins of N. H., Rep.
Granger of Mich., Rep.	Sherman of N. Y., Rep.
Harding of Ky., Union.	Shiel of Va., Union.
Hale of Penn., Rep.	Stevens of Penn., Rep.
Johnson of Penn., Opp.	Vallandigham of Ohio, Se.
Kelly of Penn., Rep.	Vandever of Iowa, Rep.
Kellogg of Ill., Rep.	Voorhees of Ind., Opp.
Knapp of Ill., Opp.	Washburne of Ill., Rep.
Law of Ind., Opp.	Wadsworth of Ky., Union.
Lazear of Penn., Opp.	White of Ohio, Opp.
Logan of Ill., Opp.	Wright of Penn., Union.

The House, in Committee, took up the bill making an appropriation to carry into effect the act providing for the exhibition of American products at the World's Fair.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) made a speech, maintaining that Slavery is the basis of the insurrection, and that national life and liberty can be saved only by giving liberty to all.

After further debate, the House tabled the bill by a large majority.

Adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Texan Rebels Reported to be Marching on Forts Craig and Union.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Monday, Jan. 13.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived with dates to Dec. 29. Two thousand Texan troops are reported to be marching up the Rio Grande for the purpose of attacking Fort Craig, and the same number marching up the Pecos River to attack Fort Union. The troops stationed at Fort Wise have been ordered to New-Mexico.

Fort Union is well prepared to receive an attack, but fears are entertained that Fort Craig will be taken, and the Texans advance on Santa Fé. Considerable excitement prevails in that place.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Last Troops of the Burnside Expedition Gone—The Pensacola at Old Point, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Jan. 13, } via BALTIMORE, Jan. 14. }

The transports *Louisiana* and *New-Brunswick* with the remaining troops of the Burnside Expedition, left here last night. A few tug-boats are still here, said to be a part of the expedition.

The bark *John Trucks*, with the D'Epineuil Zouaves, which went ashore on the passage from Annapolis, has arrived, and is still here.

The propeller *Matanzas*, from Port Royal, has arrived.

The *Spaulding* sailed for Hatteras and Port Royal last evening.

Commander GOLDSBOROUGH was a passenger in the *Spaulding*.

The *Pensacola* arrived here this afternoon.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

GEN. SIGEL NOT RESIGNED.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

There is high authority for saying that Gen. SIGEL is still a Brigadier-General and in service at Rolla, Mo., and has no intention of resigning.

OPERATIONS AT LEXINGTON.

SEDALIA, Mo., Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Advices have reached here that the First Kansas Regiment, which was sent from here some days since, arrived at Lexington on Friday last, where they arrested several of the most prominent and active rebels of the town. They also took and destroyed about 1,500 hogs, being packed for the use of Price's rebels, and a good deal of other valuable property.

About 60 rebels, belonging to the regiment of Col. ALEXANDER, now a prisoner in St. Louis, were captured about six miles here, on Saturday last.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF SONS OF CONNECTICUT.

Gen. Benham Present—Hon. Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Elected Honorary Member, &c.

The "Sons of Connecticut," an association of gentlemen hailing from the land of steady habits, formed for the purpose of receiving and caring for the regiments sent from that State which passed through this City, held their first anniversary meeting last evening, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, R. H. MCCOADY in the chair. The minutes of several past meetings, and the proceedings of the "Sons," since last October, as connected with the passage through the City of the several regiments from Connecticut, were read and approved.

The Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, was proposed as an honorary member by Mr. LARNED, of the firm of LEE & LARNED, and after some remarks from Messrs. GOULD, LARNED, DOWS and others, was unanimously elected, and the Secretary directed to transmit notice of his election in terms expressive of the appreciation of the "Sons" of the zeal, energy and fidelity with which he had administered the affairs of his Department.

Gen. P. M. WETMORE, in a few well-timed remarks, referring to the good old Connecticut fashion of having annual family gatherings for thanksgiving and social greetings, claimed that this was an occasion for thanksgiving on the part of the "Sons," and he alluded warmly and feelingly to the number of troops furnished by Connecticut, equal, in proportion to her population, to that of any other State, and to the gallantry with which, on every occasion, they had borne their country's flag, and proved themselves worthy scions of worthy sires.

"The Sword of Bunker Hill," a well-known glee, was then admirably sung by a glee club of gentlemen belonging to the Association, after which Mr. CHARLES GOULD read the following, which he had procured from a descendant of Col. TALMADGE, of Revolutionary memory, who was present on the occasion:

"In the year 1781 a squadron of cavalry passed a Sabbath in Litchfield, Conn., and attended public worship in the meeting-house, when Rev. JUDAH CHAMPION, the pastor, made the following prayer:

Oh, Lord! we view with terror and dismay the approach of the enemies of Thy holy religion. Wilt thou send storm and tempest to toss them upon the sea, and to overwhelm them in the mighty deep, or scatter them to the uttermost parts of the earth. But, peradventure, should any escape Thy vengeance, collect them together again, oh Lord, as in the hollow of Thy hand, and set Thy lightnings play upon them. We beseech Thee, moreover, that Thou do gird up the loins of these Thy servants, who are going forth to fight Thy battles. Make them strong, meo, that 'one shall chase a thousand, and two shall put ten thousand to flight.' Hold before them the shield, with which Thou wast wont in the old time to protect Thy chosen people. Give them swift feet, that they may pursue their enemies; and swords, terrible as that of Thy destroying angel, that they may cleave them down when they have overtaken them. Preserve these servants of Thine, Almighty God! and bring them once more to their homes and friends, if Thou canst do it consistently with Thine high purposes. If, on the other hand, Thou hast decreed that they shall die in battle, let Thy spirit be present with them and breathe upon them, that they may go up as a sweet sacrifice into the courts of Thy temple, where are habitations prepared for them from the foundations of the world."

At this stage of the proceedings Gen. BENHAM entered the room, and was received with every demonstration of applause. Mr. TRACY, (firm of REID & TRACY,) who apologized for his excessive modesty, inherited from his ancestors, the first white female who had jumped ashore on New-England soil from the *Mayflower*, and which was so peculiarly characteristic of all Connecticut men, introduced with a few humorous remarks a serio-comic ditty, (the authorship of which he did not claim,) the burthen of which was the life and exploits of Right Reverend Bishop and General, LEONIDAS POLK, which was received with shouts of laughter.

Another glee was sung, after which, Gen. BENHAM being called on, spoke briefly, warmly eulogising the loyalty and bravery of the troops sent by Connecticut to the seat of war.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Full Confirmation of the Reported Rout of Humphrey Marshall's Rebels.

Col. Garfield in Possession of Prestonburgh.

Marshall's Whole Army Flying in Utter Confusion.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM COL. GARFIELD.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The following official documents have just been received at headquarters here:

PAINTSVILLE, Jan. 8.

Capt. J. B. FRY, A. A. G.: I entered this place yesterday with the Forty-second Ohio Regiment, Fourteenth Kentucky Regiment, and three hundred of the Second Virginia Cavalry. On hearing of my approach the main rebel force left their strongly intrenched camp and fled. I sent my cavalry to the mouth of Jennis Creek, where they attacked and drove the rebel cavalry, which had been left as a vanguard, a distance of five miles, killing three and wounding a considerable number. MARSHALL'S whole army is now flying in utter confusion. He had abandoned and burned a large quantity of his stores. We have taken fifteen prisoners. My loss was two killed and one wounded. I start in pursuit to-morrow morning.

J. A. GARFIELD, Commanding Brigade.

BRIGADE, PRESTONBURGH, Ky., Jan. 11, 1862.

Capt. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.:

I left Paintsville on Thursday noon with 1,100 men, and drove in the enemy's pickets, two miles below Prestonburgh. The men slept on their arms. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning we moved towards the main body of the enemy at the forks of Middle Creek, under command of MARSHALL. Skirmishing with his outposts began at 8 o'clock, and at 1 o'clock P. M. we engaged his force of 2,500, with three cannon posted on the hill. We fought them until dark, having been reinforced by about seven hundred men from Paintsville, and drove the enemy from all his positions. He carried off the majority of his dead and all his wounded. This morning we found 27 of his dead on the field. His killed cannot be less than 60. We have taken 25 prisoners, ten horses and a quantity of stores. The enemy burnt most of his stores and fled precipitately in the night. To-day I have crossed the river and am now occupying Prestonburgh. Our loss is two killed and twenty-five wounded.

(Signed,) J. A. GARFIELD,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

All is quiet down the road.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville *Courier* says that Gen. JOHNSTON has called upon the Provisional Government of Kentucky for 25,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry for three years.

FLOYD'S Brigade, from Virginia, are going to Scottsville, Ky.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The War Department has received intelligence that a dispatch from Col. GARFIELD, dated Paintsville 8th, confirms the report of the dispersion of HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S force. It says MARSHALL'S whole army is now fleeing in utter confusion. They burned a large amount of stores. We have taken fifteen prisoners.

Another dispatch from Col. GARFIELD to Gen. BUELL, dated Prestonburgh, Jan. 11, states that he left Paintsville Thursday noon, with 1,100 men, and engaged MARSHALL'S forces, 2,500 strong, with three cannon, posted on the hill. We fought them till dark, and drove them from all their positions. This morning we found twenty-five of his dead on the field. The enemy's loss cannot be less than sixty. We took twenty-five prisoners, and a quantity of stores. The enemy burned most of his stores, and fled precipitately during the night. To-day I crossed the river, and have been occupying Prestonburgh. Our loss is two killed and twenty-five wounded.

REBEL DEVASTATIONS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The rebels of HAMMOND'S command, encamped up the river, Sunday night burned the depot, a blacksmith shop, and took all the goods from the store of M

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Champion with $885,923 in Treasure.

NEWS FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Another Victory Won by Mosquera's Forces.

The Change in the Command of Our Pacific Squadron.

The steamship *Champion*, Capt. WILSON, from Aspinwall, on the 4th inst., with the mails, passengers and treasure, from California, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She brings $885,924 in treasure.

The U. S. brig *Bainbridge* and the storeship *Falmouth* were at Aspinwall.

SPECIE LIST.

Howland & Aspinwall	$26,327	Jensoo, Bond & Co.	1,000
Richard Patrick	77,000	C. W. Crosby	15,000
J. H. Coghill	7,000	Schole & Bros	28,700
Jeoniogs & Brewster	19,000	James Patrick & Co.	11,000
J. B. Newton & Co.	18,000	Z. Einstein & Bro.	5,008
De Witt Kittle & Co	34,300	H. Cohn & Co.	20,000
Wm. Heller & Co	11,000	Neostaetter Bros	18,300
Jacob Stanwood	31,000	Metropolitan Bank	30,016
W. Meyer & Co.	6,161	Duncan, Sherman Co	50,156
W. Seligman & Co.	38,500	Frank Baker	15,250
J. Heller & Bro.	23,000	Rosenbaum & Co.	25,400
J. Strauss & Co.	38,461	Wells, Fargo & Co.	271,000
C. H. Premb & Co.	8,000	Schepeler & Co.	2,324
Baker & Morrill	10,000	Order	15,216
Colin C. Baker	8,000	Total	$876,063
J. T. Haywood	5,000	From Aspinwall	9,860
P. Naylor	10,000	Total	$885,923

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Affairs in Bogota—A Fight in the Mountains of Santander—Victory of the Government Forces—Movements of Mosquera—A Proclamation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862.

We will have no steamer from the South Pacific till the 6th, consequently I have nothing from Chili, Peru and Bolivia. The non-arrival of the Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, which must have suffered from the breaking of her machinery or some other accident, leaves us without our usual Central American dates.

The regular British mail steamer from Cartagena arrived at Aspinwall on the 3d inst., having left tha former port on the 2d. Dates from Bogota, to the 18th of the month, give no newe of importance, except that the report is confirmed which I sent you a month since, that Gen. CANAL, who commanded the faction agsinst MOSQUERA in the State of Santander, had agreed upon an armistice on the 16th of November, at Bogota—the basis of which was that he was to recognize tha Government of MOSQUERA and lay down his arms—MOSQUERA, on his part, agreeing to protect CANAL and his officers and men, from all harm.

On the 2d of November, a fight took place between 350 of the troops of MOSQUERA, in the mountains of Santander, commanded by Gen. REYES, and a party of rebels—(of course, the old Government faction ars now the rebels,)—in which the former were forced to retire after losing 40 men; but on the 7th another fight took place between the same parties, in which Gen. REYES took his enemy he had before fought, Col. JOSE MARIA CALVO and 42 othere prisoners, as well as some horaes, arms, &c.

These two skirmishes have been magnified into great victories in favor of CANAL, and the Conservatives in Panama and Aspinwall cite them to prove that whatever agreements of peace between MOSQUERA and CANAL have been made, they have fallen through finally. But you will perceive that the armistice, a printed copy of which is before me, was made nine dsys *after* the last skirmish, and that consequnenly when the news of the agreement of MOSQUERA to the armistice reached CANAL, the war in Santander probably ceased. If this be so, the wretched revolution which has devastated New-Granada for over two years past, is nearly at its close.

We have reports that the fight of the 7th, spoken of above, was continued on the 8th, 9th, and 10th, and that CANAL was finally victorious—but this is no doubt unreliable, and even if it be true, the arrangement of the 16th will most likely prevent more fighting in Santander.

President MOSQUERA, it appears, had not yet reached Antioquia, to take charge of the army, as, when last heard from, he was at Facatativa.

Before leaving Bogota he published a proclamation, under date of 19th November, in which he recounts some of the events of the revolution by which he succeeded, and gives us some important particulars in regard to the late reported execution by his enemy in Cauca, Gen. JULIO ARBOLEDA. He says that ARBOLEDA, on the 31st October, shot twenty persons, as follows: Dr. Juan N. Cobo, Governor of the Province of Popayan; Francisco Mariano Cobo, Alcalde of the District of Popayan; Rafael Fernandez, General del Estado; Cols. Bartolome Velazco, Antonio Alegria, José Antonio Ruiz Manzanos and José Maria Obando; Sergeant-Majors Dr. José M. Sarmiento, Delfin Restrepo, Hernando A. Ruiz and Juan de Dios Delgado; Capt. Daniel Troches, Ramnn Solarte, Ventura Siniterra, Baldomero Victoria Juan Antonia Rico, Pio Burbano, Matias Renjifo, José España and Nicolas Rada, all prominent persons. In tha town of Palmira thirty persons were shot; fourteen in the City of Buga, and several in Cali and other places, numbering in all eighty persons, besides shooting seventeen of his own deserters and those of ENAO, in Silvia.

The British Mail steamship *Anne* arrived at Pansma on the 1st, from Guayaquil and ports in the Stata of Cauca. There is nothing of interest from Eucuador. The news from Cauca is favorable to the Mosquera Government. The whole coast, except the port of Tumaco, was free from the enemies of the Government, and Gen. PAYAN, with from 500 to 750 men had gone from Buenaventura against that port, a portion hy sea and anothsr portion hy the inlet. In Pasto, the southern part of the State, the factionists have laid down their arms. The Mosquera war-brig, *Gen. Paris*, had made prisoners of Señor BORRERO, Governor of Buenaventura, and other enemies of the Government, who were in a boat making toward the *Gen. Paris*. In the collision, a eon of Col. GALLUSA, and an officer from Panama were killed both of the Conservstive faction.

It is said that Gen. ARBOLEDA, commanding the Conservativea, had aent $50,000 out of the State to buy arms, &c. ARBOLEDA is said to be at Popeyan, tha capital of the State, besieged by Gen. LOPEZ. Gen. ENAO, who was in command of the Conservative troops in Antioquia and Cauca, against MOSQUERA, is said to have died from a wound received at Guanaca.

The British steamer *Solent*, arrived at Aspinwall from Cartagena on the 3d, brought three hundred stand of arms, to be aent to Canca for the use of MOSQUERA'S forcea there. The Chilian steamer *Maria Josefa*, which ran sway from Panama with $20,000 worth of arms, money and goods, belonging to the Mosquera Government and an American merchant of Cauca, was seen by the British steamer *Anne* near the island of Gorgona, becalmed. She will probably fall into rightful hands yet, if she goes to Tumaco, as PAYAN is probably there now.

Flag-Officer MONTGOMERY, late of the Pacific fleet, and his son, who was his secretary, go homa to-day on the *Champion*. The flag-officer has commanded two years and a half on this station, and has won the regard of all with whom he has been associated on sea as well as on land. Flag-officer BELL, who supercedes the late commander, hoisted his flag on the *Lancaster* on the 3d, which was saluted by his own ship, the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, and by Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Tartar*. The salute of the *Tartar* was returned by the *Lancaster*. The *Lancaster*, *Cyane* and *Tartar* are at Panama. The *Wyoming*, at last dates, was at Paita. The United States brig *Bainbridge* is at Aspinwall.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, now overdue from Central American ports fourteen days, no douht has broken her machinery. If on her way to Panama, her cargo is very valuable, consisting mainly of indigo and cochineal. She also took a full and valuable cargo to Central America from Panama. The steamship *Guatemala*, which broke her shaft at Punta Arenas de Costa Rica, has been repaired, and left Panama on her regutar trip on 31st inst.

The Americans in Panama celebrated New-Year's day hy several little social entertainments at their own houses. Col. MCKEE, UnitedStstes Consul, received Americans as well as natives and foreigners, who were all well pleased with his urbanity and good cheer.

The rainy seasonhia not yet over with us as it should be. On the contrary our rains, both at Panama and Aspinwall, have been heavier and more frequent tha past ten days than at any time during the season.

The Panama Railroad Compsny's brig *Arabella*, which was a good deal injured a fortnight since in the port of Aspinwall, by coming in collision with the ship *Reliance*, has been repsired and ssils for New-York to-day. The bark *Golden Rule*, belonging to the same Company, also ssils to-day.

PANAMA ONE OF THE UNITED STATES OF NEW-GRANADA.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AT COLON, ASPINWALL, Oct. 21, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of Oct. 19, infurming this Consulate of the approval by the State Assembly of the Convention made at Colon between Señor MANUEL MURILLO TOEO, on the part of the Government of the United States of New-Granada, and your Excellency as Governor of the Sovereign State of Panama. I feliciate your Excellency on the happy termioation of the difficulties under which the State of Panama has labored, occasioned by the deplorable ecotest which has for the past two years existed in the late Confederation, and hope and believe with your Excellency, that the effect of the Conventioo cited, which appears to me to guard so faithfully and carefully "the permanent interests of this important section of South America," will be to "insure it against the distastes of civil war, and to offer to the commerce of the world complete security" in its ports and in its transit from one sea to the other.

I have transmitted a copy of your esteemed note to my Government, and feel assured that the President will duly appreciate and welcome the kind and friendly sentiments snunciated in it, by the representative of the Executiva of the United States of New-Granada, toward our nation, especially at this time, when we are eogaged in a lamentable but not doubtful struggle to maintain our rauk among the great nations of the earth.

I take this opportunity to renew former assurances of the great esteem I entertain for your Excellency personally.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. W. RICE.

To His Excellency Senor S. DE LA GUARDIA, Governor of the State of Panama.

THE COAST SURVEY.

Letter of the Superintendent Adverse to Suspending the Appropriatioos.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I feel sure that if the members of the House of Representatives will consider the uses of the Coast Survey to the country in its present contest, they will be far from desiring to suspend the work. My duty will be fulfilled by stating the case, and then leeving it to their decision.

1. At the commencement of hostilities, the field and office force of the Survey was arranged to aid directly in military and naval operations, and that coöperation has been effective and constant. This fact can be attested hy the heads of the Departments and by all the chief officers of the army and navy.

2. No fleet or body of troops can be safely moved along our coast without the charts and maps of the Survey. Twenty-five thousand copies from the office and from the Naval Observatory, have been distributed to the naval vessels and transports since the war broke out. This is nearly double the average heretofore called for, and the demand is incessant.

3. The notes accompanied by charts, giving the soundings, shape of the land, &c., prepared by the superintendent and assistants, and submitted to the Blockade Commission of the Navy Department, gained their high approbation, as testified in their letters, and constituted the basis of their studies. These notes have been furnished to the chiefs of expeditions and other principal military and naval officers, and have met their approval. The general-in-chief has referred in strong terms to the usefulness of the survey. The Chief Engineer has made a similar reference in regard to fortifications. Commodores DUPONT and STRINGHAM have spoken in like manner in relation to the uses at Hatteras and Port Royal. Gens. SHERMAN and WRIGHT have made similar references, and also Gens. BANKS and DIX. The letter of Gen. BANKS is appended.

4. The officers who have been engaged in making the surveys are attached, with vessels of the Survey, to the naval expeditions. There are two steam vessels and two sailing vessels with five parties, for executing soundings and topography, attached to the expeditions of Commodore DUPONT and Gen. SHERMAN, and engaged in conneting surveys on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, in placing buoys and marks essential to safe navigation, and in making new examinations and surveys of localities where the fleet and army must operate. The officers are excellent pilots, and the manner in which their work is done is shown by the taking possession of St. Helena, Edisto, Tybee, Ossahaw, &c., without accident.

Wherever the fleets and armies of the United States are on the coasts, there the parties of the survey are with them, carrying forward the surveys according to a general plan, but in strict conformity to the wants of the military and naval service at the same time. Around the Capitol, in Accomac, at Hatteras, on the coast of North and South Carolina and Georgia, on the Mississippi, and in localities which it would not be proper to fuention, parties are now either at work or preparing for work, as the expeditions to which they are attsched move forward.

5. A distinguished naval officer has spokcn of tha survey as the right arm of the navy, and a general-in-chief, in referring to studies of the coast, has affirmed the work to be indispensable.

6. The appropriation asked for this year is less by $103,800 than that of last year, and is adapted to preserve the organization, retaining the civilians of experience in its various branches. All of them are actively employed. To scatter these men, break up a successful organization, stop the work in the midst of its greatest usefulness, would, it is respectfutly submitted, be neither economical nor safe at the present juncture.

The loyel States deserve thnt a work essential to their commerce, and to preparing the ptans for fortifying their coast should be completed within them as early as practicable. This completion is qnite near if the organization is undisturbed. At the rate of appropriation of past years, five years mora would complete the survey.

Finally, the condition of the country requires that all the resources of the survey be at its disposal in finishing this wer. Yours respectfully,

A. D. BACHE,
Superintendent United States Coast Survey.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Honse of Representatives.

Destructive Fire.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AUDENRIED, Carbon Co., Penn., Saturday, Jan. 11, 1862.

The stebles belonging to J. B. MCCREARY & Co., of thia place, were entirely deatroyed by fire on Satnrday night, the 11th inst. Six mules, five horses, a sleigh, carriage, harness, a quantity of hay, &c., were entirely consumed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. H.

Personal.

Hon. Lewis Condict, of Morristown, N. J., is is now lying seriously ill at his residence in that city, from the effects of a fall during last Autumn, in which ha suffered a fracture of the thigh. He first entered on public life just before the beginning of the present century as Sheriff of Morris County, and has been more or less prominent in it to a very late date. His last public act was to attend the Baltimore Convention of the Constitutional Union Party, in 1860, as a delegate from New-Jersey. He served in the House of Representatives for tha long and honorable term of twenty years, entering Congress with HENRY CLAY, between whom and himself there was an intimate friendship. Mr. Condict maintains his characteristic cheerfulness without abatament, and, although he will be 90 years old in March, his mental powers are unimpaired.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

Accidental Deaths—A Pleasant Reunion—Advieee from the Virginia Side, &c.

FREDERICK, Md., Sunday, Jan. 12.

Last night, while on guard duty at the railroad station, Lewis HOAG, of Company I, Third Wisconsin Regiment, was accidentally shot and instantly killed by one of his comrades.

On Friday night a magnificent reunion was gtven to the officers of our army by Col. MAULSBY, of the Maryland Heme Brigade. It took place at the Colonel's mansion, one mile from town, on the Harper's Ferry Turnpike. The mansion was built, before the Revolution, of brick imported from England.

At tha front entrance of the mansion was a large transparency, lettered "Welcome you defenders of our country," and at the end of the hall another, "The Union, one and inseparable, it must and shall be preserved." Carriages containing the officers and their ladies, eommenced arriving at 8 P. M., and continued nntil 10. It is estimated that there were about 450 ladies and gentlemen present. The delegations of officers from all the regiments represented, proceeded in a body from the ante-room to the parlor, and were individually introduced to the proprietor of the mansion and to his accomplished wife and daughter. The hall was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and State flags of the regiments, producing a delightful effect upon the senses.

After an hour's promenade in the hall, the ball was opened by Gen. BANKS with Mrs. MAULSBY, followed by Col. MAULSBY and Mrs. BANKS, and a full floor. Dancing continued until midnight, when the sideroems were threwn open. Subsequently dencing was again resumed, and continued at intervels until three o'clock in the morning, when the wearied but delighted guests sought their respective homes.

Gen. BANKS' entire Staff, with their ladies, as also those of Brigadiers ABERCROMBIE and HAMILTON, were present.

Last week five exchanged Confederate prisoners stopped here a few hours, on their way homeward. Their names were Jonsh Orrison, Robert Draid, Arthur Dawson, J. H. Cusick and Joseph E. Murphy. A part of them were very defiant, threatening to return to the army and revenge what they considered gross ill-treatment during their captivity.

Private intelligence from Hancock goes to show, that one day last week, a portion of the Connecticut Fifth and New-York Twenty-eighth regiments crossed the river, and advanced four or five miles into Virginia, to a house, where they found and brought away one cannoo, and twenty muskets and sabres; also e cooiderable amount of minor implements of warfare.

When the rebel troops, under Gen. JACKSON, approached Bath, previous to their attack on Hancock, two companies and a section of Union artillery retreated towards the latter place. On arriving nearly opposite, where there was a portion of a Pennsylvania regiment, all retired over the river, leaving behind their camp equipage, etc. Shortly afterward, Gen. JACKSON'S force appeared, and shelled the town, doing scarcely any appreciable damage. On his retiring, our troops recrossed into Virginia, and repossessed themselves of most of the property left there.

Sergeant BINGHAM, of the Twelfth Indiana Regiment, was killed near the mouth of the Antietan last night by the accidental bursting of a landed shell. It appears that he had walked across the river on the ice, and on returning found one of the enemy's shells which, in attempting to ignite, burst, wounding him so severely that he died in a few hours. He was a brother of Capt. BINGHAM, Assistant Quartermaster of Gen. BANKS' division, and had just previously received the appointment of Second Lieutenant.

The wagon camp of our division has been in a marked state of activity for some days past. It is located in a large field adjacent to the city. Capt. C. K. MARKS, of Pennsylvania, the chief wagon master, is untiring and very efficient in his position. He is greatly aided in his arduous duties hy Mr. FRANCIS PFEIFFER, a nephew of the celebrated European tourist, who is the chief mechanic of the train, and who personally superintends all the manufacturing and repairing shops. Just at present horse shoeing is among the principal employments, and thirty to forty good workmen in this line of business would be immediately engaged on application to Mr. PFEIFFER.

Advices from Martinsburgh, of the 9th instant, states that there are no reenurs of the rebel army there. All the troops at Winchester, excepting 150 militia, had left for Morgan County to join Gen. JACKSON'S command, when, it was understood, was to attack Romney.

It was reported at Martinsburgh that a fight had actually taken place at Romney, and that the reported loss was one hundred killed, seventy wounded, and two hundred taken prisoners. This was reported by a rebel militia Captain. The militia speak in unqualified language about their opposition to the Confederate Government, and five only in hopes that we will take possession of their country and maintain our ground. Coffee, when it could be obtained, sold for fifty cents a pound; salt, $9 a $10 per sack, and the only quality to be obtained was the sediment of last year's fish barrels.

Passes are issued at Martinsburgh to well-known Secessionists only, to visit the interior. They are printed on a very common kind of brown wrapping paper, two and a half by four inches, and read as follows:

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S BUREAU, ——, 186—.
Pass Mr. —— to ——. By order of
Maj.-Gen. T. J. JACKSON,
Q. A. NADENBUSH, Provost-Marshal.

Ten cent. calico sold for 50c. The supplies were obtained from Richmond.

In addition to the hitherto-reported force under Gen. JACKSON, it may be added that Gol. CARSON'S militia were present against their will at Hancock.

On New-Year's morning the citizens of Berkley County erected a cheap Union flag near Dam No. 6, which remained flying four days, when a party from Shepardstown came and took it down, and trailed it through the streets of the town until it was torn into shreds. During their visit they called at the house of JAMES GREENWOOD, and searched for another flag said to be there, but which his family had concealed. GREENWOOD, who is a refugee, had previously clothed his children in dresses representing the "Stars and Stripes," in defience of secession threats.

Capt. COLLIS, of Gen. BANKS' Body Guard, has received an appointment as Major from Governor CURTIN, and will increase his corps to a battalion, including an engineer company, as soon as his services as Judge Advocate can be dispensed with without detriment.

The first Maryland Regiment, Col. KENLY, have strongly intrenched themselves at Old Fort Frederick, above Hancock, where they are frequently reconnoitered at a distance by small bodies of the enemy. He has sufficient ordnance to maintain himself there, as well as to command the railroad opposite.

I have as yet received no definite intelligence from Romney. Visitors here to-day from Hancock report that the enemy has burnt the town of Bath, and will burn other towns to prevent their being occupied by our troops as Winter quarters.

DEATHS SINCE THE ENTRY OF THE REGIMENTS INTO THE SERVICE.

Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, (Col. Geary,) to Jan. 4, 1862.

Private Jas. Brown, Co. E, Aug. 6, Sandy Hook, typhoid fever, buried at camp.
Private Jas. McGoldrick, Co. I, Aug. 5, Sandy Hook, accidentally shot, body sent home.
Private Geo. B. Root, Co. B, Sept. 17, Point of Rocks, typhoid fever, body sent home.
Private John Grant, Co. C, Sept. 23, Nolan's Ferry, accidentally shot, body sent home.
Private David R. Manly, Co. D, Oct. 1, Point of Rocks, phthisis pulmonalis, body sent home.
Private Daniel Swank, Co. N, Oct. 14, Point of Rocks, compression of the brain, buried in Episcopal church-yard.
Private Cyrus Hsizey, Co. C, Oct. 16, Point of Rocks, congeative fever, body sent home.
Privata Ed. Pendergrast, Co. F, Oct. 22, Point of Rocks, typhoid fever, died in general hospital.
Private Jos. Lanca, Co. F, Nov. 1, Sandy Hook, drowned while on picket duty, body sent home.
Private Geo. U. Sommers, Co. M, Nov. 6, Point af Rocks, typhoid fever, body sent home.
Private T. C. S. Long, Co. B, Nov. 7, Weetmoreland, typhoid pneumonia, while on furlough.

Thirteenth Massachusetts, (Col. Leonard,) from Dec. 16, 1861, to Dec. 31, 1861.

Privals John S. Spencer, Co. B, Sept. 15, Sandy Hook, killed in action, body sent home.
Private Louis Kitteredge, Co. B, Nov. 23, Baltimore, consumption, buried in Baltimore.
Private John Burkap, Co. K, Dec. 9, Williamsport, hernis, body sent homo.
Private Gao. C. Hanaden, Co. K, Dec. 29, Williamsport, heart disease, body sent home.

Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, (Col. Murphy,) to Dec, 31, 1861.

Musician, Asa Blevin, Jr., Band, Oct. 4, Darnestown, diphtheria, body sent home.
Corporal Louis S. Metz, Co. C, Nov. 4, Muddy Branch, congestion brain, body sent home.
Corporal Jos. J. Mercer, Co. B, Nov. 22, Muddy Branch, typhoid fever, body sent home.
Private Henry Stronger, Co. D, Dec. 14 general hospital, typhoid fever, buried at Baltimore.
Private Andrew Keegan, Co. B, Dec. 27, general hospital, phthisis.
Private Jos. A. F. Young, Co. C, Dec. 28, Philadelphia, consomption, died at home.

Twelfth Massachusetts, (Col. Webster,) June 20, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862.

Private Rufus A. Peck, Co. I, Sept. 28, Muddy Branch, accidently killed, buried near camp.
Private Olivar Lounger, Co. K, Oct. 8, Muddy Branch, typhoid fever, body sent home.
Private Edward McMahon, Co. E, Oct. 25, Muddy Branch, typhoid fever, body sent home.

Twelfth Indiana, (Col. Link,) to Jan. 2, 1862.

Private Edward Easler, Co. B, June —, Indianapolis, fever, buried at Indianapolis.
Private David Braffet, Co. I, June 22, Camp Wallace, measles, taken to Gran County.
Private A. S. Black, Co. E, June 23, Camp Wallace, luog fever, buried in camp.
Private Geo. Sanders, Co. F, July —, Newburgh, Ind., shot accidentally, buried at Newhurgh.
Private Benj. Coon, Co. I, Aug. 3, near Sandy Hook, fever, buried at Pleasant Valley.
Private Oren Swineford, Co. I, Sept. 20, Darnestown, fever, buried in camp.
Private Isaac Hadley, Co. I, Oct. 28, Sharpburgh, pneumonia, buried at Sharpesburgh.
Private Charles Wooster, Co. H, Dec. 27, Sharpsburgh, typhoid fever, buried at Sharpsburgh.

Nineteenth New-York, (Col. Ledlie,) to Jan. 1, 1862.

Private Joseph Winters, Co. C, June 28, Kalorama, D. C., drowned, buried near camp.
Private John Ellis, Co. C, Oct. 11, general hospital, typhoid fever, buried at Baltimore.
Private Henry Hosgland, Co. A, Dec. 16, general hospital, typhoid fever, buried at Frederick, Md.
Private Jas. Sullivan, Co. B, Dec. 31, general hospital, typhoid fever, body sent home.

First Maryland, (Col. Kenley,) to Jan 1, 1862.

Private Henry Shipley, Co. H, Aug. 5, general hospital, typhoid, buried at Hagerstown.
Private Waters Redman, Co. F, July 30, general hospital, typhoid, buried at Hagerstown.
Private James McLevy, Co. A., Aug. 16, Hagerstown, stabbed by a citizen.
Musician Nicholas Rhinehart, Co. I, Aug. 17, Williamsport, pneumonia, buried at Williamsport.
Private Henry Neiman, Co. C, Sept. 25, Williamsport, typhoid fever, buried at Williamsport.
Private Solomon Hook, Co. D, Sept. 25, Williamsport, typhoid fever, buried at Williamsport.
Private Dan McGalaghan, Co. I, Oct. 1, Sharpsburgh, killed by a member of his company.
Corporal John T. Cozine, Co. E, Dec. 10, Baltimore, chronic diarrhœa, on furlough.
Private Chas. Folle, Co. E, Dec. 16, Baltimore, consumption, on furlough.
Private Adam Feltzel, Co. K, Dec. 29, Four Locks, typhoid fever.
Private Geo. Sesmen, Co. K, Dec. 29, Four Locks, typhoid fever.

None of the other regiments have yet furnished a list.

THE AFFAIR AT BATH, VA.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. JACKSON.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, Jan. 13.

We had this morning a visit from Mr. SCHOONMAKER, who was at Hancock, Va., during the recent attack of the rebels on that point, and learn from him some interesting particulars of the part which our boys took in the affair. It appears that Capt. R. H. PATTERSON'S cavalry was stationed near Hancock, on the Potomac, while an Illinois regiment occupied a position near Bath, the headquarters of the command being at a large house on the road leading from the latter point to Hancock. Lieut. STEWART had been over at Bath, and hearing that the rebels were advancing in some force along the Winchester road, he sent to Capt. PATTERSON for a detachment of forty men with which to repel them. The men were dispatched him without delay, and meeting them on the way, he put himself at their head, and had almost reached the village of Bath, when Sergeant BELTZHOOVER informed him that there must be rebels in the neighborhood, as there was then seen a secession flag flying from one of the windows of the principal hotel. At this moment, a regiment of rebel cavalry, under the famous Col. ASHBY, was seen advancing, and the order to retreat was given, but just as the Sergeant, who, with the Lieutenant, was riding in front along the narrow road, was in the act of wheeling, his horse, which served as a sort of protection for those behind, fell, riddled with balls. The rider, however, escaped.

Our boys finding themselves in the presence of a vastly superior force, fell rapidly back for a time, and then slackening their speed, continued their retreat in excellent order toward Hancock. On the road leading to the latter point, about, as we have stated, the house at which the headquarters of the Illinois boys were located. Angelo, who had been detached by Capt. PATTERSON to carry Lieut. STEWART his arms, seeing our men return, imagined that the enemy was close at their heels, and, calling at the house alluded to, so alarmed the Illinoisans that they threw down their arms, and were fleeing towards PATTERSON'S camp at the top of their speed, when Lieut. HANCOCK came up, and not only stopped their flight, but formed them into line, and made preparations to receive the enemy. Moving them into a field near the road, he waited until the vanguard of the pursuing rebels came up, when he let them have a volley which emptied nine saddles, and compelled them to beat a hasty retreat. The party secured five horses, and, gathering up their baggage, retreated leisurely to Hancock. Lieut. STEWART and his men having preceded them some time before.

The rebels now came up, and selecting a favorable position for the purpose, commenced shelling Hancock from one of their heavy Parrott guns. The first shell struck the hotel, and Mr. SCHOONMAKER describes the sound which it occasioned as extreme beyond description. These Parrott shells, he states, make a fearful noise in their passage through the air, which once heard can never be forgotten. The guests of the hotel beat a speedy retreat from the house, and the night was passed in the woods adjoining. We should late, perhaps, that Lieut. FLEMING, with a section of the Hampton Battery of artillery, was stationed at the other side of Bath at the time the rebels came up. He met, together with the Tennessians in the neighborhood, retreated on the appearance of the enemy, and recrossing the Potomac, reached Hancock without sustaining any loss whatever.

This all took place on Saturday evening, the darkness being such that the Lieutenant was unable to see how many of the enemy were killed. Our boys all escaped, reaching Hancock with the loss of but a single horse, which was more than made good by the capture of five from the rebels. Mr. SCHOONMAKER was in Hancock at the time Lieut. STEWART came in with his men. He speaks of their conduct in the highest terms of praise, and states that he received great credit for the coolness and judgment manifested in conducting the retreat. Lieut. HANCOCK'S name was the theme of every tongue, and was an admirably planned affair. Lieut. STEWART, we may add, is a resident of East Liverpool, and served as a Captain in the three months' campaign. Lieut. HANCOCK is a resident of Alleghany, and has the reputation of a cool and determined officer. Both officers will not their minds with regard of the fact with feelings of no ordinary gratification.

THE REBEL GEN. JACKSON.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* gives the following sketch of the rebel Gen. JACKSON, who has recently been "demonstrating" along the Potomac:

In the year 1825 this JACKSON was one of the Freshman Class, entering Yale College—then a youth about sixteen or seventeen years of age. This class was a large one, numbering 135—larger, in fact, than any which at that time had entered the college. It contained a due proportion of Southern students. At that day all the classes contained more students from the South than in these later years. One-fourth, perhaps, of the whole number were from the Slave States. I think it would have been generally conceded that this JACKSON was the ablest Southern student in the class, and indeed in the college. The writer above quoted has described him correctly—"a fiery Georgian of great ability." He could not have been characterized, while in college, by any words more fitting. High-spirited, a little haughty and overbearing, but on the whole not uncompanionable—a vigorous thinker—an accomplished scholar—a ready writer and debater, he was regarded as one of the lights of the class of 1839. The reference to his literary abilities, in the passage which we have quoted, does not overstate the matter. Some pieces of his poetry have from time to time strayed through our Northern papers, and have been much admired. He figured with considerable notoriety in the Mexican war. He was for a time United States Minister to Austria. He has held for some years the office of Judge in the Courts of Georgia, and has been generally a very prominent man in that part of the country ever since his studies were closed.

The writer of this article was of the same class with JACKSON, at Yale, and in a little private album, in which are recorded the autographs of the class, the entry made by JACKSON a short time before graduation, reads as follows:

HENRY R. JACKSON,
Athens,
Georgia.
Yale Col.
"*Amicus usque ad aras.*"

The times through which we are now passing give a strange meening to this Latin motto (freely translated, "A friend to the last.") Read amid the conflict and noise of our present civil war, the words have a mournful interest.

A SUPPOSED SECESSIONIST ARRESTED.

From the Boston Journal, Jan. 13.

FRANCIS H. MUDDOCK was arrested in Leicester on Saturday by U. S. officer BICKNELL, of this city, and this morning was examined before U. S. Commissioner C. W. TUTTLE, on a complaint which charged him with giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. The only witnesses introduced were two brothers of tha prisoner, both residents of Leicester, who testified that he had lived with his family in Macon, Georgia, for several years, but within the last three or four months had been North three times. The first time he came only to New-York, and wrote from there to his brother, informing him of his arrival and also of his intended return. The second time he came to Leicester and remained some days, stating as his reason for coming that he had been sent by a man who lived in Macon to bring some money to his sick mother in New-Jersey. The third and last time he came, he had under his care a Mrs. RUSSELL, a Connecticut woman, whose husband paid him for accompanying her North. Since his arrival he has expressed a desire to get his family here, and made application for work by which he might be able to get an honest living.

There being no evidence which showed any criminal transaction on the part of the defendant, District-Attorney LOTHROP said he should not ask to have him held for trial. The Commissioner, therefore, ordered his discharge, stating, however, that the circumstances were of a suspicious character and that he considered the Government justified in investigating the matter.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

KENTUCKY.

FROM GREEN RIVER.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

MUNFORDSVILLE, KY., Jan. 8.

Green River, now the theatre of such vast warlike operations at different points of its course, is a deep, rapid stream, greenish in appearance, and most excellent to the taste. It is formed by numerous springs, and is said to retain its fulness through the hot Summer months. At all times of the day, the soldiers from the many regiments here located can be seen with their canteens and pails, returning laden with the delicious nectar. The ascent and descent of the rocky bluff is a serious matter. In many places it is nearly perpendicular, and it requires all the surefootedness of the mountain goat to traverse it safely. Many an unlucky wight has almost reached the top, then slipped, and spilled all his hard-earned beverage, perchance dropped his pail in the frantic effort to save himself, and, indeed, there have been two or three quite serious casualties in consequence of losing the foothold, and being precipitated to the seemingly bottomless pit."

This river, in almost its entire course, rolls on between abrupt, stooy hills, and walls of rocks.

Our forces now have possession of both sides of this river, and the consequent advantage of these lofty summits, for positions—both offensive and defensive. Upon some of these heights commanding the railroad bridge and Nashville pike, batteries are placed, so that in case of the approach of the enemy, they can produce both a cross and enfilading fire. One encampment enfolds for a mile around the village—the regiments being mostly located on gently rising acclivities, affording excellent drainage to the rains which just now fall in abundance. Our force is large and effective—well proportioned in its organization—embracing infantry of the line, light infantry, riflemen, cavalry, and several batteries of artillery—constituting, in fact, a completed military organization in itself. Our lines of pickets now embrace the entire range of the late battle ground, sweeping nearly to the base of the famous "Summer-seat."

On Sunday, Jan. 5, the Thirty-fourth Illinois were on picket duty, under command of Lieut.-Col BOSWORTH; the picket line at that time, under his direction, extended further southward than at any previous time since our arrival. That night, in consequence of the heavy rains, Green River had swollen to quite a height—so much that it completely covered a bridge thrown across by Col. WILLICH, of the Thirty-second Indiana, and next morning it was carried down stream. A pontoon, constructed under the supervision of Lieut.-Col. BOSWORTH, Thirty-fourth Illinois, remained firm in its place, and is now the only bridge at this point. The night the Thirty-fourth were out on picket was extremely dark and stormy, affording every opportunity to the rebels to attack us. About 2 A. M., Jan. 6, Gen. MCCOOK sent over ten companies of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth U. S. regulars, as a reserve, under command of Major KING. On this morning, Lieut.-Col. BOSWORTH, Major LEANAWAY, Capt. VAN TASSEL, and a squad of men belonging to the Thirty-fourth, accompanied by Capts. MUSSEY and SWAIN, of the regular service, made a reconnoitre around and over "Summer-seat," finding no traces of the enemy except a spur and an old countersign—"Osceola"—showing that but a short time previous the enemy's pickets had been there established.

This morning something new has occurred, and the camp is inspired with new animation. The news is, that a body of rebels, with a flag of truce, are at our picket lines. All sorts of speculations are rife as to their object.

Lieut.-Col. BOSWORTH and Maj. LEANAWAY having been down to the picket line and seen the rebel officers, I am enabled to get all that is yet known about it outside of the division headquarters. About 11 o'clock, A. M., a flag of truce was seen approaching our lines just below a small culvert bridge on the railroad. The escort, consisting of some twenty-five rebels, stopped at the bridge, while two officers—a Major and Captain, finely dressed, and handsomely mounted—were received by Col. STARKWEATHER, of the First Wisconsin, his regiment being then on picket duty on the log house on the Woodsonville pike, where he made his headquarters. Their dispatches were sent to Gen. MCCOOK, the officers waiting for a response, meantime, at the house. The general opinion is that this flag of truce was designed as a *ruse*—that under cover of it they thought it possible that they might be conducted to Gen. MCCOOK'S headquarters, situated on the north side of the river, and thus be enabled to ascertain the strength of our outposts, the condition of the railroad bridge and the number of our forces. They never came on the outside of our picket line, nor could they possibly discover the strength of our lines. Col. STARKWEATHER this morning detached a squad or two of men, under command of a commissioned officer, and upon their return they reported seeing several squads of rebels not far from our lines, a considerable force of rebel cavalry some distance south, and were positive they saw a battery of artillery.

Col. KIRK, of the Thirty-fourth, has been for some time acting Brigadier-General, Gen. WOOD having been ordered to Bardstown, where he is now, I understand, in command of a large force of troops. Adjt. LEAVITT, also of the Thirty fourth, is now acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

To-night, Jan. 8, at precisely 5 45 P. M., a locomotive and train crossed the railroad bridge for the first time. The repairs are now completed, and the good work will progress speedily. As the train passed over the bridge, the engine pouring forth a continuous scream from its lungs, the enthusiasm throughout the camp was unbounded. From JACKSON'S, ROSECRANS', CRITTENDEN'S and WOOD'S brigades, after cheer could be heard, as they ascended from amid the hills, producing an electric power as they died in gentle reverberations, like far distant mountain echoes. The good hour seems now to have come. Bowling Green is now the watchword. The omens are auspicious. May our success be complete. I have the rest of reasons for believing that our *corps d'armee* will move on Nashville as far South as Cave City, within the next few days.

FROM ZOLLICOFFER'S C

turned next morning to Bird's Point, in pursuance of orders.

The floating batteries, about which so much has been said, bid fair, after all, not to be brought into use. They are lying at the levee, with no guns on. and Gen. HALLECK, I understand, has concluded not to use them."

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

OTTERVILLE, Jan. 10, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Commanding Department of the Missouri:

On the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., Majors TERRENCE and HUSSARD, with 450 men, attacked POINDEXTER, with 1,000 to 1,300 men, on Silver Creek. The enemy were totally routed, with heavy loss. Seven left dead on the field, many carried off, from fifty to seventy-five wounded. Our loss reported at four killed. The rebel camp was destroyed, and a large number of horses and arms taken. A heavy fog alone saved them from complete destruction. The number of prisoners taken is reported at thirty.

(Signed,) JOHN PALMER,
Brigadier-General.

GEN. PRICE'S "DAY OVER."

HEADQUARTERS, St. LOUIS, Jan. 2, 1862.

To Major-Gen. D. Hunter:

PRICE was at Springfield two days ago, and has probably been attacked by two thousand of our cavalry to-day. If necessary, they will soon be sustained by artillery and infantry. He will leave this State either willingly or forcibly. His day is over. Encourage JOHN ROSS and friendly Creeks.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

REGULATIONS OF TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION IN MISSOURI.

1. From and after this date the transportation and travel of the Department of the Missouri, by land and water, will be under joint military and Custom-house control and surveillance.

2. No steamboats or other crafts will be permitted to carry freights or passengers, except those commissioned by the Quartermaster in charge of transportation in this city. And no boat or other craft shall be so commissioned which is not duly enrolled and registered at some Custom-house on the Ohio River, or the Mississippi above Cairo.

3. No railroad car, stage coach, or vehicle running west or westwardly from the Mississippi River, will be permitted to convey freights or passengers, without strict enmpliance with regulations of the Treasury Department at Washington, which require that all freights, of whatever nature, exceept such as may be under military orders, shall be covered by a Custom-house permit, and that all baggage of travelers shall be carefully inspected and duly sealed by a Custom-house officer.

4. Every person or company owning a steamboat, or other craft, and desiring to do business on the rivers from and to the port of St. Louis, will, immediately after the publication of these regulations, be required to make written application to the Quartermaster in charge of transportation in this city, for permission, accompanying the same with a statement, under oath, of the true owner, or owners, of said steamboat or craft, and the amount of interest of each person or company in said steamboat or craft, whether in trust or otherwise, their places of residence and of business, and also the name and residence of each officer and pilot employed or to be employed on the same; and any change in the ownership of said steamboat or craft, or in the officers or pilots thereof, shall also be reported in like manner.

5. All officers, pilots, and river employes on any steamboat or craft, shall take the following oath, to wit:

"I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and laws thereof; that I will maintain the National sovereignty paramount to that of all State, county, or confederate powers: that I will discourage, discountenance and forever oppose secession, rebellion, and disintegration of the Federal Union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies, and pledge my honor, my property, and my life, to the performance of this, my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America."

6. When application has been made agreeably to the foregoing rule, it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster in charge of transportation to institute such further investigation as he may deem requisite as to the character of the loyalty of the owner or owners, the officers and pilots of such steamboat or craft, and if they be found unexceptionable, he shall issue his commission to the owners or master thereof, to carry freights and passengers on the rivers within this military district. But such commission shall entitle no boat to receive any freight, other than such as may be under military orders, which is not covered by a Custom-house permit, and every boat must take out the customary clearance before leaving this port.

7. The object of the foregoing is to suppress and entirely prevent any aid or assistance to, or communication with, any person or persons (directly or indirectly) disloyal to or in arms against the Federal authority of the United States.

8. If any owner, officer or pilot of any steamboat or other craft, shall do any act contrary to the object expressed in the foregoing section, such act shall cause the forfeiture of said steamboat or craft to the Federal Government, and such owner, officer or pilot be subjected to the pains and penalties prescribed by the Articles of War, for giving aid to the enemy.

The Articles of War referred to above are in the following words:

ART. 86. Whosoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court-martial.

ART. 87. Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with or giving intelligence to, the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court-martial.

9. At any point within this Military Department, where there may be no Inspector or other Custom-house agent, it shall be the duty of the officer in command of the nearest military post to act in the place of such Inspector or agent; and when any duly appointed Custom-house officer at any point shall need assistance to enforce the revenue laws of the United States, or the instructions of the Treasury Department, and make application for the same, it shall be the duty of the military officer nearest in command to render such assistance.

By order of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK,
J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant General.
ST. LOUIS, January, 1862.

LITTLE EDDIE, THE DRUMMER.

A REMINISCENCE OF WILSON'S CREEK.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

CAMP BENTON, Friday, Dec. 20, 1861.

A few days before our regiment received ordere to join Gen. LYON, on his march to Wilson's Creek, the drummer of our company was taken sick and conveyed to the hospital, and on the evening preceding the day that we were to march, a negro was arrested within the lines of the camp, and brought before our Captain, who asked him, "what business he had within the lines?" He replied, "I know a drummer that you would like to enlist in your company, and I have come to tell you of it." He was immediately requested to inform the drummer that if he would enlist for our short term of service, he would be allowed extra pay, and to do this, he must be on the ground early in the morning. The negro was then passed beyond the guard.

On the following morning there eppeared before the Captain's quarters, during the beating of the *réveille*, a good-looking, middle-aged woman, dressed in deep mourning, leading by the hand a sharp, sprightly-looking boy, apparently about 12 or 13 years of age. Her story was soon told. She was from East Tennessee, where her husband had been killed by the rebels, and all their property destroyed. She had come to St. Louis in search of her sister, but not finding her, and being destitute of money, she thongbt if she could procure a situation for her boy as a drummer for the short time that we had to remain in the service, she could find employment for herself, and perhaps find her sister by the time we were discharged.

Dnring the rehearsal of her story the little fellow kept his eyes intently fixed npon the countenance of the Captain, who was about to express a determination not to take so small a boy, when he spoke out, "Don't be afraid, Captain, I can drum." This was spoken with so much confidence, that the Captain immediately observed, with a smile. "Well, well, Sergeant, bring the drum, and order our fifer to come forward." In a few moments the drum was produced, and our fifer, a tall, round-shouldered, good-natured fellow, from the Dubuque mines, who stood, when erect, something over six feet in height, soon made his appearance.

Upon being introduced to his new comrade, he stooped down, with his hands resting upon his knees, that were thrown forward into an acute angle, and after peering into the little fellow's face a moment, he observed, "My little man, can you drum?" "Yes, Sir," he replied, "I drnmmed for Capt. HILL in Tennessee." Our fifer immediately commenced straightening himself npward until all the angles in his person had disappeared, when he placed his fife in his mouth and played the "Flowers of Edenborough," one of the most difficult things to follow with the drum that could have been selected, and nobly did the little fellow follow him, shnwing himself to be a master of the drum. When the mnsic ceased, our Captain turned to the mother and observed, "Madam, I will take your boy. What is his name?" "EDWARD LEE," she replied; then placing her hand upon the Captain's arm, she continned: "Captain, if he is not killed—" here her maternal feelings overcame her ntterances, and she bent down nver her boy and kissed him npon the forehead. As she arose, she observed, "Captain, you will bring him back with yon, won't you?" "Yes, yes," he replied, "We will be certain to bring him back with us. We shall be discharged in six weeks."

In an hour after, our company led the Iowa First out of camp, our drum and fife playing "The girl I left behind me." Eddie, as we called him, soon became a great favorite with all the men in the company. When any of the boys had returned from a horticultural excursion, Eddie's share of the peaches and melons was the first apportioned out. Dnring our heavy and fatiguing march from Rolla to Springfield; it was often amusing to see our long-legged fifer wading through the mnd with our little drummer mounted upon his back—and always in that position when fording streams.

During the fight at Wilson's Creek. I was stationed with a part of our company on tha right of TOTTEN'S Battery, while the balance of our company, with a part of the Illinois Regiment, was ordered down into a deep ravine upon our left, in which it was known a portion of the enemy was concealed, with whom they were soon engaged. The contest in the ravine continuing some time, TOTTEN suddenly wheeled his battery upon the enemy in that quarter, when they soon retreated to the high ground behind their lines. In less than twenty minutes after TOTTEN had driven the enemy from the ravine, the word passed from man to man throughont the army, "LYON is killed," and soon after, hostilities having ceased upon both sides, the order came for our main forces to fall back upon Springfield, while a part of the Iowa First and two companies of the Missouri Regiment were to camp upon the ground and cover the retreat next morning. That night I was detailed for guard duty, my turn of guard closing with the morning call. When I went out with the officer as a relief, I found that my post was upon a high eminence that overlooked the deep ravine in which our men had engaged the enemy, until TOTTEN'S Battery came to their assistance. It was a dreary, lonesome beat. The moon had gone down in the enrly part of the night, while the stars twinkled dimly tbrough a hazy atmosphere, lighting up imperfectly the surrondding objects. Occasionally I would place my ear near the ground and listen for the sound of footsteps, but all was silent save the far-off howling of the wolf, that seemed to scent upon the evening air the banquet that we had been preparing for him. The bours passed slowly away, when at length the morning light began to streak along the eastern sky, making surrounding objects more plainly visible. Presently I heard a drum beat up the morning call. At first I thought it came from the camp of the enemy across the creek; bnt as I listened I found that it came up from the deep ravins; for a few minutes it was silent, and then as it became more light I heard it again. I listened—the sound of the drum was familiar to me—and I knew that it was

Our drummer-boy from Tennessee
Beating for help the *réveille*.

I was about to desert my post to go to his assistance, when I discovered the officer of the guard approaching with two men. We all listened to the sound, and were satisfied that it was Enny's drum. I asked permission to go to his assistance. The officer hesitated, saying that the orders were to march in twenty minutes. I promised to be back in that time, and he consented. I immediately started down the hill through the thick undergrowth, and upon reaching the valley, I followed the sonnd of the drum, and soon found him seated upon the ground, his back leaning against the trunk of a fallen tree, while his drum hung upon a bush in front of him, reaching nearly to the ground. As soon as he discovered me, he dropped his drumsticks and exclaimed, "O, Corporal, I am so glad to see you! Give me a drink," reaching out his hand for my canteen, which was empty. I immediately turned to bring him some water from the brook that I could hear rippling throngh the bushes near by, when, thinking that I was about to leave him, he commenced crying, saying, "Don't leave me, Corporal—I can't walk." I was soon back with the water, when I discovered that both of his feet had been shot away by a cannon ball. After satisfying his thirst, he looked up into my face and said: "You don't think I will die, Corporal, do you? This man said I would no!—he said the surgeon could cure my feet." I now discovered a man lying in the grass near him. By his dress I recognized him as belonging to the enemy. It appeared that he had been shot through the bowels, and had fallen near where ENNY lay. Knowing that he could not live, and seeing the condition of the boy, he had crawled to him, taken off his buckskin suspenders, and corded the little fellow's legs below the knee, and then lay down and died. While he was telling me these particulars, I heard the tramp of cavalry coming down the ravine, and in a moment a scout of the enemy was upon us, and I was taken prisoner. I requested the officer to take ENNY upin front of him, and he did so, carrying him with great tenderness and care. When we reached the camp of the enemy the little fellow was dead.

It is now about two weeks since I made my escape from MCCULLOCH'S grasp. I have reenlisted for the war, and as we are likely to be in camp for some time, I may write again of other scenes through which I have passed.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The Indianapolis *State Journal* furnishes the following account of the manner in which the late Convention treated resolutions complimentary to HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and GOV. WRIGHT:

"A member from Randolph offered a couple of resolutions eulogizing the late STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, for his patriotism, indorsing his action in yielding a cordial and hearty support to the Administration of his successful rival for the Presidency, in its efforts to put down rebellion and treason, and lamenting his loss to the country at this time; also, sustaining and applauding Ex-Gov. WRIGHT for his course since his return from Prussia, in aiding the Government in its present hour of trial and danger.

The gentleman who offered these resolutions was not permitted to read them without being interrupted frequently, and his voice was drowned by hisses, cries of "Lay it on the table," "Refer it to the committee on Resolutions," "Put him out," "No, Sir-ee!" &c.

The Chair thought the resolution out of order, and that if anything should be done with them, the proper way to do would be to have them go to the Committee on Resolutions—a body of men the Chair well knew had performed their duty, and been discharged by the Convention, the day previous, concurring in their report.

JENNY'S rising got up with his full face shining like the rising sun, and remarked that the Convention had not received the resolutions, and they could not be acted on until it was the pleasure of the body to have them introduced.

The Randolph member, finding he was too weak to contend with so many, withdrew his proposition, whereupon PACKARD, of Marshall, immediately got up and presented a resolution indorsing the *Sentinel* and its course, and recommending it to the hearty support of Democrets throughout the State.

The resolution was "in order," and was entertained, of course.

A delegate, from Huntington, said he desired to to amend the resolution. He was willing to indorse the *Sentinel* since the time its editor was compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution and the country.

A loud ronr of laughter followed this proposed amendment, and BINGHAM looked like he would have been glad of the chance to endeavor to make his exit from the building through a small auger hole. The crowd didn't know when to quit laughing, and as the sound was prolonged, BINGHAM'S face appeared much redder than it usually does, as strange and impossible as it may seem for it to do so. Amidst the noise, the Chair declared the resolution adopted, without the amendment, and remarked that BINGHAM would not make a speech on *that* occasion—preferring to put his thoughts on paper.

The Route from Halifax to Quebec.

From the Quebec Chronicle, Jan. 10.

JAMES KERR, Esq., Queen's messenger, arrived at Russell's on the 7th inst., by express from Halifax, having left that city on New-Year's day, beating the mails *via* Portland.

Mr. KERR pursued the following route:

	Miles.
Halifax to Truro, by train	63
Truro to Monckton, by sleigh	110
Monckton to St. Johns, by train	94
St. Johns to Fredericton, by sleigh	80
Fredericton to Woodstock, by sleigh	60
Woodstock to Tobique, by sleigh	60
Tobique to Grand Falls, by sleigh	26
Grand Falls to Little Falls, by sleigh	26
Little Falls to River du Loup, by sleigh	76
River du Loup to Quebec, by train	126
Total	701

Mr. KERR reached Tobique, Jan. 5, and experienced a succession of snowstorms, which, according to letters addressed to him by W. R. NEWCOMBE, Esq., Superintendent of Roads in Victoria County, N. B., and also from F. E. BOERWITH, Esq., High Sheriff of that county, were never exceeded in severity for the last fifteen years.

Little Falls is the last stage in New-Brunswick, and Mr. KERR telegraphed from there to River du Loup for a special train. Mr. KERR describes the road from Little River Falls to River du Loup as little inferior to rail. A portion of the troops are already on the road to Canada. Two large lumber merchants have taken the contract for putting the troops through, and there is little doubt that they will arrive at their destination without experiencing any obstruction.

The route we have been describing is that which our troops will avail themselves of at present, but as it runs upon the borders, the British Government have, however, determined upon using the other old road round by the Bay of Chaleur. Each transport that has arrived at Halifax has brought some of the transport corps, splendidly furnished with artisans and implements. Engineers are already upon this road, marking out hut barracks and telegraphs, and it is expected that this road will be ready to relieve any crowding of troops and stores upon the old route long before the passage of the whole is completed. The foresight which the War Minister has exhibited in these arrangements is beyond praise, and the safe transport of the fine army of men destined for Canada will be one of the brightest achievements, and, indeed, we hope the only necessary one of the campaign.

We should add that Mr. KERR informed us that, by relays and ordinary weather, he could have accomplished the whole distance in seventy-six hours, but that the journey could be accomplished in the time which he has now performed it by any person, without missing a night's rest.

Gold and Silver.

A STATEMENT OF THEIR COMPARATIVE VALUE.

Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, Director of the Mint in Philadelphia, has published a circular giving the regulations of the Mint in relation to the purchase of silver bullion for coinage, the receipt of copper coins of the United States (O. S.) in exchange for cents of the new issue, and the exchange of new cents for the gold and silver coins of the United States.

The Mint price of silver, heretofore $1 21, is now raised to $1 22½ per ounce of standard fineness. The silver offered for purchase will be weigbed, melted and assayed as nsual, and the standard weight determined therefrom in ounces troy to the one-hundredth part of an ounce. The receipt given at the first weighing must be presented by the seller or his order. This direction will apply to the Mint at Philadelphia and the Assay Office at New-York. The silver purchased for coinage will be paid for in the silver coins of the United States, of less denomination than the dollar.

For the information of the public it may be stated, that according to the above rate of purchase, the yield of various classes of coin or bullion will be about as follows:

Five-franc pieces	98,0 cents each
Mexican and South American dollars	106.3 cents each
Old Spanish dollars	106.1 cents each
Revolutionary or "hammered" dollars, (often mistaken for the true Spanish dollar)	101.3 cents each
Half-dollar of the United States, coined before 1837	52.2 cents each
The same since 1837 to the last change of standard in 1853	52.6 cents each
Spanish quarters	23.5 cents each
Spanish eighths	10.9 cents each
Spanish sixteenths	5.0 cents each
Mexican quarters	25.3 cents each

Quarter dollars are proportionately less productive of premium, while dimes and half-dimes, coined before 1837, have lost rather more by wear, on an average, than the premium would make up; those coined since 1835 to 1853 will average a premium of five per cent. on their nominal value.

German Crowns	112.6 cents each.
Swedish, Danish and Norwegian Crowns	111.4 cents each.
Old French Crowns	113.9 cents each.
German Florins	41.7 cents each.
Prussian and Hanoverian Thalers	71.9 cents each.

Fine silver, 136 1-6 cents per ounce.

American plate, usual manufacture, $1 20 to $1 22 per ounce.

Genuine British plate, 125.8 cents per ounce.

The old copper cents of the United States are received at their nominal values, in even sums of five dollars and upwards, and cents of new issues given in exchange therefor; but no fractional part of that amount will be taken.

Cents of the new issue will be given in exchange for any of the gold or silver coins of the United States.

The reasonable expenses of transportation of the new cents, in sums of twenty dollars and upwards, to any point accessible by railroad and steamboat, will be paid by the Mint.

A Solicitor of Customs.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY RELATIVE TO THE APPOINTMENT OF A SOLICITOR OF CUSTOMS FOR THE COLLECTION DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, AND TO EXPEDITE REVENUE ACTIONS IN SAID DISTRICT.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and Ordered to be Printed, Dec. 18, 1861.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 16, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with your requesi of the 13th inst., I have the bonor to transmit herewith a drsft of a bill to expedite the final disposition of revenue actions in the Collection District of New-York, by the appointment of a Solicitor of the Customs therein, and for other purposes.

At the port of New-York, where so large a proportion of the revenue from customs is collected, questions are daily presented arising under those laws of vital importance to the public treasnry and to the interests of the commercial community, which require, for their prompt and satisfactory solution, a high order of legal ability and a thorough acquaintance with the provisions of our complex and multifarious code of laws, treasury instructions, and judicial decisions regulating our foreign and coasting trade, and the collection of duties from imports.

These questions give rise to numerous suits, which ought to be determined with as little delay as is consistent with an intelligent and faithful investigation, bringing into doubt, as they do, the legal rates of duty to be exacted on imports, and the right of the United States to large amounts of revenue already collected and passed into the treasury for the general purposes of the Government.

So numerous and pressing are the duties devolving on the Collector of the Customs and his subordinates it is hardly to be expected that, oppressed with the details of the current business, they will be able to bestow on these cases the consideration they deserve; and when they come into litigation, as many of them do, the District-Attorney finds himself unable, with a due regard to the other important duties, and with all the aid placed by the law at his disposal, to bring them to a determination with a promptness at all commensurate with the magnitude of the interests involved.

There are now on the docket of the Court, undisposed of, suits against former collectors of New-York of several years' standing, involving, it is believed, principles of great importance in their application to the business daily transacted at the Custom-house and at the Treasury Department.

To supply this manifest deficiency in the present mode of executing the Revenue laws, it is recommended that there be appointed at the port of New-York an officer of suitable legal acquirements and familiar with the revenue laws and regulations, whose duty it shall be to aid the Collector of the Customs, when required, with his counsel on legal questions arising at that port under the various laws regulating commerce, navigation and the collection of duties, and who shall conduct in the Courts the prosecutions and suits arising under those laws, as well in the behalf of the United States as in defence of the Collector, in suits brought against him for acts done in his official capacity, all which is provided for in the bill herewith submitted.

And in further confirmation of these views, which are submitted in compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 13th inst., I call the attention of the Committee on Commerce to the inclosed memorandum sent me by the Collector of New-York in regard to this proposed bureau.

I have further to state that the bill herewith submitted, has a provision of law increasing the power of the Secretary of the Treasury for the mitigation or remission of fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred by the infractions of the revenue law, now limited by Act of 14th of July, 1832, to the sum of $50; and in all cases which exceed this sum it is necessary that the case should undergo a judicial investigation before a remission or mitigation can be granted. The expense of this procedure in some of the judicial districts is so great as to forbid the exercise of the remitting power in many cases entitled to the clemency of the Government, the costs exceeding the amount of the fine or forfeiture incurred.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been authorized in some cases to grant remission or mitigation of fines and forfeitures, on ascertainment of the facts, in such mode as he may prescribe. The general law was modified to that effect in regard to the forfeitures incurred under the recent act of July 13, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes."

It is recommended and provided for in the draft of the bill herewith submitted that authority be given by law to the Secretary of the Treasury to grant remission or mitigation in the cases specified in the act of March 3, 1797, not involving an amount exceeding $1,000, on ascertainment of the facts by such rules and modes of proceeding as he may deem convenient and proper, and on his being satisfied that the fine, penalty, forfeiture, or disability, was incurred without willful negligence or any intention of fraud.

The paper accompanying your letter of the 13th is herewith returned.

The provision made in the fifth section of the proposed bill for the distribution of fines, penalties and forfeitures, in certain cases, supplies a deficiency in existing laws. With great respect,

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, House of Representatives.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Street Commissioner.

STREET DEPARTMENT,
STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The Charter of 1857, and the ordinances of the City, require the heads of Departments to report in writing to the Common Council, quarterly, the condition of the Departments under their charge, and a full and particular statement of the receipts and expenditures thereof. In compliance therewith, I submit to your Honorable Bodies the following statement of the business of this Department for the fourth quarter of the year 1861, together with a summary of the same for the year.

Requisitions have been made by this Department upon the Comptroller for the quarter, amounting to the sum of $459,170 28. Of this amount, $375,402 81 were drawn against tax appropriations: and $83,767 47 on trust account, which amount will be reimbursed by assessment upon the property benefited thereby.

Appendix A shows the amount of each appropriation for the year 1861, as authorized by the Common Council and the State Legislature; amounts paid by the Comptroller on requisition during the quarter; amounts paid by the Comptroller without requisitions from this Department; amount of requisitions drawn upon the Comptroller during the year 1861, and balances of appropriations, against which no requisitions have been made upon the Comptroller by the Street Commissioner.

Appendix B gives full details and a statement of assessment lists delivered to the Collector of Assessments; amounts paid by him to the City Chamberlain; and assessments returned uncollected to the Bureau of Arrears; and all matters under cognizance of the first book-keeper in this Department.

BUREAU OF STREET IMPROVEMENT.

The Superintendent reports work done in this Bureau, during the last quarter, amounting to the sum of $119,364 39. The sums retained for excess of inspection and seventy per cent. payments, amounts to $36,578 34, leaving the amount of vouchers issued during the quarter ending December 31, 1861, $82,786 05. Amount of work done for the year 1861, $544,387 11; amount retained for excess of inspection and seventy per cent. payments, $215,135 15—leaving total amount of vouchers issued during the year, $329,25. 96

BUREAU OF WHARVES, PIERS AND SLIPS.

Work has been done, and vouchers drawn in payment therefor, during the quarter, to the amount of $59,630 56; and for the year, $234,568 45; for raising sunken vessels during the year, $2,337.

BUREAU OF ROADS.

The work done in this bureau, during the quarter, amounts to $23,789 43, including work done by contract on Eleventh-avenue, as a country road, and Second-avenue, macadamizing, above Sixty-first-street; making the total amount for the year 1861, $82,357 55.

BUREAU OF LANDS AND PLACES.

In this Bureau there has been work performed and materials furnished during the last quarter to the amount of $8,625 42; and for the year there has been expended $31,978 07.

BUREAU OF LAMPS AND GAS.

Vonchers have been drawn during the quarter for $149,409 13; and for the year to the amount of $413,682 54.

BUREAU OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

The Superintendent reports work done during the quarter, amounting to the sum of $66,400 73; and for the year, $202,916 30.

The Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies has expended during this quarter $292,985 59; and for the year, $122,535 43.

BUREAU FIRE-DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Engineer reports expenditures in this bureau for fire apparatus and repairs to apparatus, during the quarter, to the amount of $22,947 71: and for the year ending December 31, 1861, the sum of $86,157 18.

BUREAU OF ASSESSMENTS.

On the 1st of October there remained in the hands of the Collector of Assessments lists amounting to the sum of $423,890 73; since then there has been placed in his hands for collection $332,098 47. The amount of interest collected during this quarter was $2,224 85. During the quarter the Collector has paid over to the City Chamberlain $132,750 22, and returned to the Bureau of Arrears $78,897 37; leaving at this date in his hands, to be accounted for, $546,566 46.

Your Honorable Bodies are respectfully referred to the reports of the Superintendents of the several bureaux of this Department, herewith transmitted, for a full exhibit of the public business transacted by them respectively, together with a statement of all vouchers drawn by them during the fourth quarter of the year; also, a summary of the business for the whole year 1861.

The recommendations made by the Superintendent of Street Improvements are such as, in my opinion, claim the early attention of your Honorable Bodies, especially in regard to establishing a street along the Harbor Commissioners' line. The Superintendent, in his report, goes fully into this subject, showing the great importance of application being made, at an early day, to the Legislature of the State to lay out such street, and power to alter or amend grades of adjacent streets and avenues. He also recommends the amending of the act passed by the Legislature March 4, 1852, relative to changing grades of streets and avenues, which act makes it necessary to have the consent of the owners of two-thirds of the land in lineal feet, fronting on each side of the street or avenue, opposite to and adjoining that part of said street or avenue, the grade of which is to be changed. As section 3 of the same act provides to indemnify any parties who may sustain damage by change of grades, it is urged that amendatory action may be taken thereon by the Legislature, that will, in effect, empower the Common Council to alter or change grades without such consent from the property-owners, which, it is often found, cannot be obtained, as in many cases the property is unimproved and the owners unknown.

The Superintendent further recommends and urges that the Legislature pass an act, having for its object a fair and equitable settlement of illegal contracts heretofore made, (a list of which he submits in his report,) as no assessment can be legally made for such contracts until such an act shall be passed. I fully concur in the importance of the several recommendations of the Superintendent of Street Improvements, and would urge upon your Honorable Bodies such action as will give them the much required effect.

The subject of opening new streets should command the early attention of the Common Council, as in many cases there are no buildings on the line of the proposed streets, and, therefore, they could be at this time opened, regulated and graded at a comparatively small expenditure. In my opinion, the general ordinances relating to wharves, piers, and slips, require to be amended in such form as to define distinctly and clearly the powers of the Street Commissioner; as they now exist, it is difficult to determine what authority the Street Commissioner has over the piers and bulkheads.

The Pilot Commissioners, by an act of Legislature, have power to direct piers or bulkheads to be repaired or rebuilt, also the dredging of slips; and in case of neglect or refusal to comply with a notice to that effect by the Street Commissioner, the City is made liable to a fine of five dollars per day during such neglect or refusal, and the Pilot Commissioners, under the act of April 16, 1857, are authorized to repair any such bulkhead or pier, at the expense of the City, by contract or otherwise, as they may elect. The effect of such a law is, that there is no responsible party, the State and City both having agents to perform work of the same character. This, in my opinion, is wrong, and should be remedied by a modification of the act, so as to make the Common Council and their representative responsible for work that must be performed and paid for by the City. Under the present laws, I see no way that the Common Council can control the expenditures for repairing and rebuilding piers or bulkheads, required by notice from the Pilot Commissioners, except by adopting a resolution which will in effect empower the Street Commissioner, upon receipt of such notices, to have the work performed by contract or otherwise, as the Charter and general ordinances direct, and I would respectfully recommend that your Honorable Bodies take such action.

I desire, at this time, to call your attention to the fact that the Metropolitan Police Act, passed by the Legislature April 10, 1860, provides, that in case of neglect or refusal of the Common Council, after thirty days' notice, the Board of Police Commissioners can provide, at the expense of the City, all necessary accommodation for station-houses required by said Board, and can make repairs to such station-houses. It will be at once apparent to your Honorable Bodies that, in order to comply with any such notices, the Street Commissioner should be authorized by a resolution, empowering him, upon receipt of such notice from the Police Commissioners, to comply therewith. In this manner alone can the expenditures of the City be restricted to the authorized agents of the Common Council.

In the tax law of 1861, there was a provision inserted by the Legislature, in the clause relating to the appropriations for "Fire Department," as follows: "that the several appropriations detailed under the head of Fire Department shall not be transferred or expended, except upon the consent of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department."

The effect of this law has been to take from the Common Council their power over expenditures for fire apparatus, as their ordinances by it are ignored, and making the head of a department subject, in a degree, to the head of a bureau.

I have adverted to these several acts of special legislation for the purpose of showing the great embarrassment caused thereby to this Department, in efficiently performing the duties under its cognizance, as prescribed by the City Charter of 1857.

On reference to Appendix A, your Honorable Bodies will perceive that the total amount of requisitions drawn by the Street Commissioner upon the Comptroller, for the year 1861, for expenditures of every description, have been $1,657,313 01; of this amount $334,141 03 was upon trust account, and will be reimbursed to the City Treasury by assessment upon the property benefited. The total amount of balances of appropriations which pertain to this Department is $107,692 53; against which there are outstanding liabilities, on contracts, etc., of about $86,000, leaving an available balance of about $322,000.

The total amount of appropriations asked for by this Department, for the year 1862, is $1,564,478, being $233,698 less than was asked for the year 1861; yet this amount has been reduced by the Comptroller (as appears in his tax budget, submitted to your Honorable Bodies) to the sum of $1,158,448. If the Comptroller and the Street Commissioner were vested by the State Legislature with power to transfer any balance remaining over from appropriations, to any other that might have become exhausted, then the amounts inserted by the Comptroller for this Department would be sufficient for the requirements of the year; but in the absence of such authority, and in view of the fact that until there is a change in the fiscal year of the City, expenditures have to be incurred to be paid out of these appropriations for at least three months during the ensuing year, I would respectfully urge upon your Honorable Bodies the adoption of the amounts estimated to be necessary by this Department, a summary of which is hereto annexed, marked Appendix C.

Taking in consideration the fact that the appropriations for "Roads and avenues," "Stationery," "Printing for Departments," and "Supplies for and cleaning public offices," are already exhausted, and several other appropriations nearly so, and that no expenditures can be incurred which would have to be paid for out of these appropriations, and that there are yet balances available, of other appropriations, to the amount of $322,000, as before stated, it will at once be apparent that, as there is no authority to transfer available balances to such appropriations as might become exhausted, the specific amount asked for by the Street Commissioner should be appropriated. It is to be regretted that the appropriations are not made, and authority given to raise the money therefor, by tax, prior to the time when the expenditure shall become necessary, thereby relieving this Department from many difficulties and embarrassments, and insuring a strict compliance with the laws and ordinances governing appropriations and expenditures for the City.

At the time of my appointment as Street Commissioner, (20th September, 1861,) I found several appropriations, appertaining to this Department, nearly exhausted—among the number that for "roads and avenues," which had at that time an available balance of only about $7,000; and the state of the roads was such as to require considerable work to place them in a passable condition. I was convinced, after a personal examination, that unless the work already commenced was proceeded with, that which had been done, and the amounts paid therefor, would be of no practical benefit to the public. I deemed it for the best interest of the City to have the work progress, which has resulted in placing the roads in a fair condition, and the creating of liabilities to about $17,000, nearly $16,000 of which is for day laborers, and cannot be paid until the appropriations for this year shall have passed your Honorable Bodies and be confirmed by the State Legislature.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that, as the head of an Executive Department, having charge of, and responsible for, many important and varied public interests, I would again most respectfully urge upon your Honorable Bodies the early and favorable consideration of the several recommendations made herein, as otherwise the business of this Department cannot be satisfactorily conducted. Respectfully submitted, S. F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 14, 1862.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	90	50 Erie Railway	b15 38⅝
7,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	90⅜	50 do	s60 38⅝
1,200 U. S. 6s '81, Oreg. War Ln, ⅜ y'r	86	250 do	38⅝
3,000 Ohio St. 6s, 1886	93	250 do	b30 38⅝
1,000 Ill. Canal Reg. B	79½	250 Erie R. preferred	57
1,000 Ill. Con. Bs., '77	82¾	10 Hud. Riv. Railroad	39¾
2,000 Ill. War Loan	78¾	100 Harlem Railroad	13
1,000 Mich. St. 6s, '78	80	100 do	12⅞
5,000 Ten. State 6s, '20	43¾	100 Chi., Bur. & Quin'y	89½
3,000 Va. State 6s	50	100 do	90
10,000 Mo. State 6s	b30 42½	200 Harlem R. Pref	31⅝
6,000 Californ. State 7s	78¾	100 Mich. Cen. R	s30 81⅝
5,000 do	b30 78¾	135 do	61⅜
2,000 N. Y. C. E. 7s, C. B. 104		100 do	b30 51¾
1000 Mich. Cen. 8 Pc. 1st Mtg. S. F. C. Bds.	96	100 do	b60 51¾
2,000 N. Ind. 1st Mtg	88	200 M. So. & N. I. R	21½
1,000 Mich. So. & N. Inds.	84⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30 41
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	90	450 Ill. Cen. R. S	b30 63¼
3,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	40⅜	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R	16
2,000 do	41	50 Gal. & Chi. R	b30 68¾
4,000 T. H. & A. 2d M	46	100 do	68⅞
500 I. E. & W. 2d M. B	53	100 do	b30 68¾
30 Metropolitan Bank	72	150 do	68
40 Park Bank	92	900 Clev. & Tol. R	36⅞
1,500 American Gold	103	50 do	b10 37
5,000 do	103¼	100 do	s30 36¾
50 Nic. Transit Co	3	100 do	b10 36⅞
15 D. & H. Canal Co	92	100 do	b30 37
10 Penn. Coal Co	85	400 Chicago & R. I. R	53⅜
335 Pac. M. S. S. Co	99	50 do	b30 53¾
50 do	b10 99	50 do	b15 53¾
200 do	b30 99⅜	100 do	b10 53¾
50 do	s10 99⅞	100 do	s10 53¾
610 N. Y. Cen. R	83	20 M. & Pr. Du Chien R	20
20 do	83¼	5 M. & P. D. C. 1st Pr.	84
100 Reading Railroad	37	30 M. & P. D. C. 2d Pr.	64⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	90	50 Erie R. Pref	s10 56⅜
500 U. S. 6s '81 Oreg. W. Ln. Yearly	86	50 do	56⅞
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	91	50 Mich. Cen. R	61

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA!

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JULIUS CÆSAR.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—DOT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Senate did not go into executive session yesterday, and consequently the nominations of Mr. STANTON as Secretary of War, and Mr. CAMERON as Minister to Russia, are not yet confirmed.

There is no doubt now of the truth of the dispersion of HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S forces in Eastern Kentucky. We have a dispatch this morning from Col. GARFIELD, commanding the brigade, dated the 8th inst., (the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans,) which says that MARSHALL'S whole army is now flying in utter confusion. A still later dispatch from him, dated the 11th, says he came on MARSHALL'S main body, which had collected again, next day, and engaged them from 1 o'clock until dark, leaving sixty of his men dead on the field. As the important result of this, our troops now occupy the town of Prestonburgh, which was the point they started out to get possession of. This probably ends the war in that part of Kentucky.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that the last troops attached to Gen. BURNSIDE'S Expedition with the exception of the D'Epineuil Zouaves, left Hampton Roads on Sunday night. The bark *John Trucks*, having the Zouaves on board, got ashore on the passage down from Annapolis, and did not arrive at the Roads until Monday. The new steam-frigate *Pensacola*, which recently ran the Potomac blockade, arrived at Old Point on Monday afternoon.

Advices from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 29th ult., are received. A report was current there that a body of Texan rebels, two thousand strong, was marching up the Rio Grande, to attack Fort Craig, and that another body of the same strength was proceeding up the Pecos River, to attack Fort Union. The latter post was well prepared to resist an attack; but Fort Craig was not in so good a state of preparation, and fears were entertained that it would be captured, and Santa Fé thus endangered.

Gov. GAMBLE has received advices from Washington that 15,000 stand of arms and a large amount of clothing are ready for the Missouri State troops, and will be speedily shipped.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

We publish this morning important news from Havana and Mexico. Our advices from Havana are to the 7th inst. On the 28th ult. Gen. PRIM after a most enthusiastic reception by the Havanese, left for Vera Cruz to take command of the expedition there. He was accompanied by a portion of the French contingent. Several of the English vessels had also been at Havana, but had not yet gone to Mexico. The first news from Vera Cruz had been received by a steamer which left there on the 25th. According to accounts brought down from the interior by Sir CHARLES WYKE, the English Minister, who arrived at Vera Cruz on the 24th, the Mexicans are making immense preperations to oppose the progress of the allies into the interior. JUAREZ had issued a temperate proclamation, calling on all parties to unite to repel the invasion, and his call had been almost universally responded to. It was believed that over a hundred thousand men would soon be in the field, with a hondred pieces of artillery. URAGA was preparing to dispute the passes above Vera Cruz, with about twenty thousand men. Tampico it is understood, will not be surrendered without a struggle, for which the place is well prepared. It is announced by our Havana correspondent that on the 28th ult. an English steamer sailed from that port for Matamoros, under very suspicious circumstances.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, after the presentation of the usuel petitions for the emancipation of the slaves, and some other business of minor importance, a communication was received from the President, accompanying a copy of the instructions of the Austrian Government to the Austrian Minister, relating to the *Trent* affair. Mr. POWELL'S resolution, calling upon the Secretary of War for information in relation to Army contracts, was then taken up and debated at considerable length. The objection urged against it was the time it would occupy to prepare a proper answer to the inquiries. The resolution was finally adopted, however, 34 to 3. Marshal LAMON sent in a communication in answer to the inquiry addressed to him by the Senate, in regard to the exclusion of members of Congress from the precincts of the Washington prison. His answer was considered a highly insulting one, and during the excitement occasioned by it, the bill providing for a jail delivery, introduced several days ago, was taken up and passed. An effort was made to exclude fugitive slaves from its provisions, but it failed; but an amendment was made, that hereafter no person shall be confined in the jail without a warrant from a magistrate or court, or an order from one house of Congress. Only four members voted against its passage,—Messrs. CARLILE of Virginia, KENNEDY of Maryland, POWELL of Kentucky, and SAULSBURY of Delaware. The bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship *Perthshire* was then passed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill to abolish the franking privilege was debated during nearly the whole session, and finally passed, 107 to 43. The last section of the bill, reserving the privilege of franking for members of Congress under certain restrictions, was stricken out, leaving only one section, which abolishes the privilege absolutely. The bill as passed reads as follows:

From and after the 1st of July, 1862, the franking privilege shall be and is hereby abolished.

The bill making an appropriation for sending American products for exhibition to the World's Fair was then tabled by a large majority, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, notice was given of a bill to amend the Harbormaster's act. Bills were introduced to regulate the dividends of Life and Fire Insurance Companies; to amend the Insurance laws; to incorporate the Metropolitan Cab Company, and concerning the public health in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties—the latter being the Health bill of last session, which Alderman BRADY says he paid eight thousand dollars to kill. The Standing Committees for the session were then announced.

In the Assembly, petitions were presented—for the payment of the interest on the Canal debt, urging the payment of the National tax, and for the erection of military defences on Lake Erie and Niagara River. Notice was given of bills—relative to donations for a Women's State Hospital, and to extend the streets and maintain the docks of Brooklyn. Among the bills introduced was one to authorize eliens to hold real estate in this City. On a motion to take up the bill for the relief of the suffering people of Ireland, it was ruled by the Speaker that the House could not grant unanimous consent, except in cases specially provided for in the rules. This decision is contrary to that of Speaker LITTLEJOHN during the last session—he holding that the House had power to do anything by unanimous consent. The concurrent resolution in favor of the abolition of the frankling privilege by Congress was called up, and passed. A resolution to refer matters relative to the Metropolitan Police to the delegates of the counties interested in the matter was laid over, after brief debate.

GENERAL NEWS.

From our correspondent at Panama, we have news to the 4th inst. At Bogota, Gen. CANAL had agreed to recognize the Government of MOSQUERA and lay down his arms. There had been two fights between the troops of MOSQUERA and those of the old Government Party—in one of which one side gained a success, and in the other the other side was victor. Our correspondent thinks that the wretched revolution which has devastated New-Granada for over two years past, is nearly at its close. Our Consul at Colon, Aspinwall, had written a letter to the Governor of the State of Panama, congratulating him on the fact that that State had become one of the United States of New-Granada. From other points there is nothing of special interest.

The First Connecticut Battery arrived in this City yesterday from Hartford. It contains one hundred and fifty men, four six-pound Parrott guns, two twelve-pound howitzers, six caissons, one battery wagon, one forge, and one hundred and thirty horses. At present the men are quartered at the Park Barracks. These companies belonging to the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Massachusetts also arrived. They are designated G, F, and H. The other seven companies are stationed at Newport's News, and have been there and Fortress Monroe since last May. On arriving here, the men were sent to Governor's Island, and will remain there till they leave for Newport's News.

More than twenty British staff and field officers were at one of the principal hotels in Boston on Friday and Saturday last, *en route* for Canada. The *Journal* remarks that they were a fine-looking set of men, and by their absence of fuss and pretension put to the blush many of the minor officers of our volunteers. From the tons of baggage which accompanied them, it is presumable they intend to remain some time in the Canadas.

Notwithstanding the statements to the contrary which have gained currency, Capt. LELAND still retains the position of Commissary of Subsistence at Cairo.

The responsibilities attached to the General Superintendency of the New-Jersey Railroad have been devolved upon T. F. WOLCOTT JACKSON, Esq., son of the late JOHN P. JACKSON, Esq. Mr. JACKSON has for several years occupied an important position in the office of the Company, and is thoroughly conversant with his new duties.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON lectured at Cooper Institute last evening on "The Abolitionists and their relations to the war." The room was about half-filled with an enthusiastic audience. The speaker claimed that Slavery and not abolitionism was the cause of the war, and that emancipation is an inevitable necessity. He did not modify any of his time-honored views.

The Stock Market worked tamely through the early part of yesterday's business, but after the later dispatches from Washington, recovered the firm tone of Monday afternoon, and closed at much the same prices; New-York Central, 83 per cent; United States six per cents., 91 per cent. The markets for Gold and Exchange on London left off weak, 102¼@103 for Gold; 114 for Bills. Both were made weaker by the arrival of $855,000 from California, and the better offering of Merchant bills against the large shipments of Domestic Produce, which, for the present week, amount to $3,655,000

An active demand prevailed for Flour, yesterday; prices of shipping brands were a shade higher, and of the medium and better grades quite firm. A very limited business was transacted in Grain, at about previous quotations. Coffee and Sugars were in moderate request. Hay, Pig Lead, Fish Oils, Tallow, Teas and Provisions attracted considerable attention. Pork and Beef were firm. Lard was heavy. Whisky declined. Cotton was dull. The Freight market was inactive.

The Live-Stock markets will probably be well supplied when all the animals are in. The stock trains are taxed to their utmost capacity, and still droves of hogs are left on the way for want of cars to bring them. The beef trade yesterday was slow, at about last week's rates, or 8¼c.@9c. for very good steers, 8c. for fair, and 6½c.@7c. for poor animals. About 3,300 fresh, and 50 stale bullocks, were yarded at Forty-fourth-street, for Monday and Tuesday, a portion of them arriving late. Hogs are more abundent and cheaper than ever. The Cattle-yards are being used for hogs, the regular hog-yards failing to hold them. Such an abundant supply of cheap pork lessens the demand for beef. Sheep are also in good supply.

COLLECTION OF SOUTHERN DEBTS.—The numerous merchants in our Northern cities who have soffered so ruinously by the confiscation of Southern debts, have a right to urge that their interests shall not be overlooked by the Government. We are therefore glad to find that the claims of this important class of sufferers by the war are now under the consideration of Congress, and that an elaborate measure for their relief has just been presented by Hon. E. G. SPAULDING. The object of this act, however, is not only to secure the eventual repayment of the four hundred millions of dollars due to loyal creditors, but to indemnify all patriotic citizens who have lost property by the violence and other illegal acts of the rebels. With a view to this end, the public domain in all the rebel States, with the property of incorrigible traitors, and especially that of the debtors themselves, is to be placed temporarily under the jurisdiction of Courts somewhat resembling those held for similar purposes in England during the administration of the Lord Protector. These Courts are proposed to be armed with full martial and civil powers to redress certain grievances relative to debts, indemnification and property. From their decisions there is to be an appeal to the Executive, whose decision is final. Mr. SPAULDING'S measure has been pronounced by eminent legal authorities to be strictly constitutional, and as this or some other efficient and adequate measure is certain in due time to become law, our merchants may rest assured that the triumph of the National armies will inaugurate the recovery of repudiated debts.

Unity in the Cabinet.

A volume of absurd and quite random conjecture in regard to the reasons which have procured the removal of Mr. CAMERON from the Cabinet will, of course, obtain currency, and, perhaps, conceal from sight the real motives which have actuated the President. An installment of such is already in circulation. The *Tribune* points to the corruption which reigns in every bureau of the War Department, and, while paying tribute to the business and personal merits of Mr. CAMERON, suggests that his deposition was a necessary preliminary of reform. The disclosures elicited by the Van Wyck Committee, the damaging discussions in the House of Representatives, of which the recent speech of Mr. DAWES is a specimen, and the denunciations uttered by the Press, are represented as compelling the Administration to make this specific sacrifice on the altar of justice and fair-dealing.

We venture to say the President acted upon the impulse of no such pressure. At the time Mr. CAMERON was urged as a proper occupant of a place in the Cabinet, his antecedents were sharply questioned. There was a traditional story of old offences unatoned for: pecuniary delinquencies affecting his former credit and standing. These, we know, were brought to the attention of Mr. LINCOLN, who possibly made them the topic of investigation. But Pennsylvania was regarded as entitled to a Cabinet Minister, and Mr. CAMERON had fairly earned the praise of having done more then any other Pennsylvanian to promote the election of the Republican candidate. These considerations outweighed the vague and entirely unsubstantiated charges affecting the Senator's character, and he received the appointment.

The war had not been in progress six weeks before evidences of excessive corruption in connection with the administration of the Department became too palpable to be concealed. Witnesses were everywhere found to attest the facts. The newspapers took them up. Financiers debated the propriety of insisting upon the dismissal of the Secretary as a condition for making additional loans to the Treasury. On the strength of this common rumor, a committee of Boston gentlemen waited upon the President, represented the state of public opinion, and suggested the expediency of making a change. Not, we understand, upon the ground that Mr. CAMERON was certainly guilty, but that his usefulness was nearly if not quite destroyed by the current stories to his disadvantage. Mr. LINCOLN listened to these advisers patiently; admitted his acquaintance with the prevalent charges against the Secretary; and only declined to act upon the offered counsel, because the crisis was too important to justify change, or, to use the characteristic expression of the President, "It is no time to swap horses when we are crossing a torrent." It is very certain that there has been no more reason since this interview than at the time it occurred, to question the integrity of the Secretary. The picture of corruption looked then as bodly as it need. Time has made it not a bit more hideous. And the fact justifies us, we believe, in asserting that the causes of Mr. CAMERON'S retirement are wholly disconnected with the abuses existing in his office.

The true and sufficient reason is that the President requires unity in his counsels. His reply to the Boston Delegation reflects his master sentiment. To the successful conduct of the war, he regards harmony among those primarily intrusted with details as a first requisite. He has never made a secret of his admiration of that striking unity of purpose and method which characterized the Cabinet of Mr. POLK throughout the Mexican war. So long, therefore, as Mr. CAMERON remained in accord with the policy of the President, or, more correctly, so long as it was possible to avoid the discussion of that policy, there was no thought of disturbing him. But just prior to the regular session of Congress it had become obvious that Mr. CAMERON held opinions in regard to the disposition of slaves unacceptable to the President, and he even went so far as to manifest them publicly in this City and in the presence of a portion of the grand army before Washington. He incorporated them in his annual report; and when the passage which had embodied them had been modified, it was published in its original shape along with the amended text. Moreover, when Congress met, and a strong numerical interest was found prepared to dissent from the known opinions of the President, it was soon understood that Mr CAMERON was closely associated with the dissidents, and therefore occupied the ambiguous position of filling a chair in the Executive Chamber, and sympathizing at the same time with those who were averse from the Executive policy. It was while this unfortunate state of affairs was seriously perplexing the President, that the demend of Kentucky for the removal of the Secretary at War was received. It was a demand based upon the avowed opinions of Mr. CAMERON, in favor of emancipating slaves of rebels, and it seemed to terminate Mr. LINCOLN'S indecision. Mr. CAMERON was requested to vacate his position, simply in order that it might be filled by a statesman of different views. And that statesman has doubtless been found in the person of Mr. STANTON, whose antecedents as a Pro-Slavery Democrat are a warrant of his indisposition to commit any radical excesses the other way. With his presence the unity of the Cabinet is restored, and the policy of the Government clearly defined. We have now to see whether Congress is prepared to make war upon it.

MEXICO IN ARMS.—The spectacle of Mexico rising to repel the Spaniards is hardly less splendid than the uprising of the loyal North after the fall of Sumter. In a letter in another column will be read how vigorously the preparations for war proceed in all parts of the Republic. The Spaniards are surrounded and cooped up in Vera Cruz, and without the aid of enormous reinforcements, will never dare to commence a march upon the capital. All internal disensions are practically laid aside. The several States vie with each other in offering troops to the central Government, and an official journal states that, in a short time there will be an army of 150,000 men, with six hundred pieces of artillery, ready to move upon the invaders. Tampico, which it was at first resolved to abandon, is to be defended, and, it is thought, with a reasonable prospect of success. The war is accepted, in fact, by the entire people as a struggle for National existence. With this idea, they will fight with desperate resolution, and will, we doubt not, triumph; for the largest army that could be transported from Europe and supplied, would be inadequate to contend with these swarming patriots. The news is in all respects gratifying.

Gen. McClellan's Plan of the War—Its Immediate Success Certain.

The following extract of a letter, written by a person who speaks from the highest possible authority, relates to matters already familiar to our readers, and while it does no more than justice to the distinguished subject of the correspondence, holds out the most gratifying assurances that before another month shall have passed the war, through his admirable combinations, will be brought to a close:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 12, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: You do quite right to hold fast to your faith in Gen. MCCLELLAN. I can understand your own impatience and that of the public—but the greatest faultfinders, and most timid and faint-hearted patriots, will be all aglow with admiration, and admit, with mingled shame on the part of the cavilers, and pride in the hearts of all true men, that the delay has been imperative, and that the *apparent* inactivity of Gen. MCCLELLAN has been but a compulsory part of his grand plan of the campaign, and a precursor of vaster and more comprehensive results in consequence. There is, I am sorry to say, an active clique here, who are trying to injure Gen. MCCLELLAN, because he but carries out the present purposes of the Administration. In not *now* making this a war of emancipation. Let the "on to Richmond" set be patient yet a little longer. The war will be over, and their dearest wishes, perhaps, be realized, by the "logic of events," sooner than their wildest dreams anticipate. In trying to influence the President against Gen. MCCLELLAN they bite a file. The only possible effect of this hunting and hounding, by correspondential and telegraphic missives, a man who made himself *seriously* sick—more so than the public know—by his sleepless activity and untiring energy, will be that it may, perhaps, somewhat impair his usefulness with the army. He has now the entire confidence and affection of the whole army, Generals and privates, such as no other commander can hope to attain. Any attempt to weaken him with the army, in these respects, would be a calamity to be deplored by the whole nation. The full fruition of all our hopes is at hand. I repeat, keep steadfast in your faith in Gen. MCCLELLAN, for which you have good cause, and all will soon be well.

Look at his career: As a man of private worth, and a soldier of public service, who shows a fairer record? His superior military skill and knowledge have been written with his own pen and carved by his own sword. He needs neither eulogist nor apologist. See what he has done since the rebellion broke out: Devised and carried into successful execution the admirably-digested military organization of the State of Ohio; cleared the rebels out of Western Virginia in one of the most energetic and brilliant little campaigns of history; brought instant order out of perfect chaos, and made riotous Washington as quiet as a country village; out of a completely demoralized and disorganized mob, created a thoroughly-disciplined army, as victorious Drainesville and even disastrous Ball's Bluff attest; and, greater than all, has borne with most exemplary meekness and silence

——"The spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,"

and overcome the little envies, jealousies, bickerings, and gigantic difficulties and obstacles that would have appalled and frighted back in dismay from his Herculean task, a less bold or resolute heart. I write warmly about Gen. MCCLELLAN, because I know and love the man. Your suggestions to attack Manassas even at the risk of defeat, on the ground that we had better be beaten than rot to pieces, is not like your usual good sense. Any military men would tell you that to hurl our forces against those strong intrenchments would be sheer madness. But Gen. MCCLELLAN has them caught in their own trap. They are like a fox in a burrow with one hole, where they *must* soon be forced out, and then Gen. MCCLELLAN will fall upon them like a thunderbolt. The public will not then complain of his want of energy. I tell you it will be so fearful as to have wailing and mourning go up from every Southern household. Knowing what I do, and have thus but barely hinted at as the grand plan of the campaign, I repeat that the rebels are doomed, and secession will never again raise its hydra head in the land. *The folds of the giant constrictor are now tightening around the rebellion, and the coming month will see it crushed out completely and forever.* Again I say, look out for "a short war and a desperate one." Yours ever.

My Stars!

The unequaled enterprise and self-abnegating patriotism of *The World*—qualities in which it claims to surpass and (as all *The World* knows) does surpass all other newspapers—have resulted in the appearance in its columns of some most extraordinary correspondence,—correspondence which, it says, in an editorial paragraph, gives "an account of the naval and military forces" composing Gen. BURNSIDE'S expedition "complete in every particular." Most interesting correspondence this would seem to be, and likely to affect the stock-market, and elate or depress the public mind. This is enterprise. But the reader whose appetite is whetted by the announcement, peruses the next sentence in blank disappointment; for it informs him that all this particular information is "held in reserve" until Gen. BURNSIDE'S "blow is fairly struck." This is patriotism. Turning to the correspondence itself, he finds it to be of this stimulating and soul-satisfying nature:

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 7.

On the 4th some * * * paymasters arrived at Annapolis, and immediately began the agreeable process of paying off the troops, most of whom had received nothing since the day of enlistment. The amount disbursed among * * * regiments was about * * *, and they were all, with one or two exceptions, paid before embarking.

Under the influence of the excitement which such information must create, this correspondence was probably read by those who saw it somewhat in this style: "On the 4th some—My stars!—paymasters arrived, and immediately began the agreeable process," &c. "The amount disbursed among—My stars!—regiments was about—My stars!—and they were all, with two exceptions, paid," &c. And so with regard to some of the other similarly stellated passages: "Monday morning's sun arose on busy scenes in camp."—My stars! "Tuesday was occupied very much in the same manner as Monday,"—My stars! "The sail and steam vessels gradually drew up,"—My stars! "Give us the man who takes his yawl and personally delivers sailing orders to a fleet of—My stars!—vessels before breakfast."

Lost articles are sometimes advertised as of value only to the owner. We should say that this style of correspondence was valuable only to the writer. But it may be made very useful to the journal which publishes it, on account of its adaptability to circumstances. For as the time for the filling up the gaps which so excite the reader's admiration will not arrive until uncertainty has been resolved into certainty, the suppressed passages will, of course, speak loudly for the eagacity and complete information of "our own correspondent;" the difficulty being that everybody will then be as sagacious and as well-informed as he. In truth, *The World's* correspondence is like ancient Pistol's announcement of important doings—it tells us just what we do not want to know, and carefully omits what we do, leaving us to cry, My stars!—not at what it does, but at what it does not tell us. Justice Shallow's response to mine ancient is good counsel to newspapers: "If, Sir, you come with news from the Court, I take it there is but two ways, either to utter them or to conceal them." *The World* furnishes an example of the consequences of attempting to do both.

An Important Base of Operations.

All eyes are turned southward, scanning the coast and exploring the interior, in the endeavor to conjecture upon what point the insurgents will next be made to feel the power which is now gradually and steadily brought to bear upon them. Many have been already designated, but so closely has the Government been able to keep its offensive plans and purposes, that we should not be surprised if it proved that all the guesses had been wide of the mark. Meantime, we direct attention to one point, the importance of which, as a basis of operations, seems to have been too lightly passed over. This is Newbern, in North Carolina. Newbern is situated at the confluence of the Neuse and the Trent, near the head of a round or extended bay, which itself empties into Pamlico Sound, the command of both of the principal entrances to which—Hatteras and Ocracoke Inlets—has been secured by the National forces. From Newbern, the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad stretches through about fifty-five or sixty miles of level country to Goldsborough, which is upon the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad,—the direct line of communication between Eastern Virginia and the Southern seaboard cities; and from Goldsborough it is but forty-eight miles by the North Carolina Railroad to Raleigh, the Capital of that State, but which possesses at least equal importance as the point through which the secondary and indirect communication of the Southern seaboard States with Eastern Virginia is kept up. This is effected by the connection by railroad of Charlotte, the western terminus of the North Carolina Road, with the Columbia branch of the South Carolina Railroad, and the connection of Raleigh with Petersburgh, Va., by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

If, then, a competent force could be landed at Newbern, and pushed rapidly and boldly into the interior, Goldsborough might be seized, and thus the principal rebel line of communication would be cut off. This accomplished, the same spirit and decision of movement might soon place Raleigh in our hands; and thus the second and last avenue would be effectually closed. The harbor of Newbern has water enough for any vessels that we would desire to send on such an expedition; and at our last advices there had no fortifications of any importance been thrown up near it. To check by military force the passage of such an expedition as we have had in mind from Newbern to Goldsborough, would cost the insurgent leaders such a loss from their main body in Virginia as would expose them to a fatal advance by Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Mr. Garrison's Address.

On another page of this morning's issue will be found a report in full of the speech made last evening at the Cooper Institute by Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, on "The Abolitionists and their Relations to the War." The subject is an interesting one, and certainly could not have had a more authoritative expounder than the Boston Nestor of Abolitionism. The magnificent uprising of the North in defence of the Constitution and the Union against the Slaveholders' rebellion had the effect to swallow up this like all other secondary issues, and for the time being Mr. GARRISON and his co-workers have carefully refrained from any movement tending to mar the unity of sentiment and action in the great cause. Many of his friends and followers, it is known, have, under the teaching of the times, greatly changed their ultra views—the touch of a terrible reality dissipating their theoretic abstractions. Even the organ of Mr. GARRISON himself, the *Liberator*, has lately struck its ancient motto of the Constitution as "A covenant with death and an agreement with hell." Mr. GARRISON explains the position of his party, however, by saying that "*Death and hell have now seceded*" from the Constitution! and this characteristically bizarre vindication, he thinks, leaves their position perfectly logical. In declaring the Government to be wholly in the right, and the Secessionists wholly in the wrong, *as relates to the precise issue between the parties*, the Abolitionists abate no jot nor tittle of their testimony against a Constitution and Union with Slavery. "That Constitution," he says, "could it be enforced, as hitherto, would still be a 'covenant with death,' and that Union, could it be maintained, would still be 'an agreement with hell.'" And hence, argues Mr. GARRISON, the need for immediate and universal emancipation. This is the key-note of his discourse.

It is not necessary to say that we, in common with the Administration, and the great mass of conservative men in the loyal States, do *not* think this the theory on which the war should be conducted. On the contrary, while hating Slavery, and holding our breath over the decree of its extinction as it trembles in the balance, the determination is none the less firmly cherished to conduct the war as long as it is practicable, by and under the Constitution. But while we cannot look upon the plans of Mr. GARRISON and his party as other than ill-timed, visionary and impracticable, we are still quite able to appreciate the extreme historical importance of that movement of which for thirty years he has been the recognized head, and see a kind of moral heroism in the devotion with which he has given himself up to his one idea.

THE DOOM OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—The House of Representatives has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine by its action on the bill for the abolition of Franking. It had been considered extremely doubtful whether the measure could succeed at all; but it was thought absolutely certain that the vote would be close, and that to secure a majority, some other bill providing for the payment of Congressional postage would have to be previously reported. The injustice of these suspicions is apparent. The measure adopted for the unconditional abrogation of the privilege; and the vote is 107 to 42. Well done, gentlemen of the House! Now, let the Senate imitate your capital example, and we shall clear from our system this most indefensible of abuses.

THE SOLICITOR OF CUSTOMS—TECHNICAL ARGUMENTS ANSWERED.—The parties who are pressing the bill for a Solicitor of Customs here urge that there has been great delay in the prosecution of revenue causes in the United States Courts. Some of the lawyers suggest that one reason for the delays is to be found in the present law in those Courts on the subject of costs. It is not that the relative amount of costs is so small, and that a lawyer gets $20 for the same services in those Courts, which give him $90 in the State Courts. But in the State Courts costs are a whip in the hands of the Judge with which he can hasten lagging footsteps and punish negligence. In those Courts, if a cause is called on the calendar and either party desires a postponement, he may be compelled to pay for it and taught to be ready next time. Or if he does not attend to his case and allows a default to be taken against him, he is compelled to pay costs to get his default opened, and next time he is on hand and ready. But there is no such power in the United States Courts. In 1853, Congress, desirous of diminishing expenses in them, provided that a lawyer should have $20 on a final decree in a suit brought there. It cut off all term fees and all costs on motions, and provided that no other costs should be allowed than was given by that act. Hence, when the calendar is called, as it is almost every month, in those Courts, if a party is not ready, the only punishment which can be inflicted upon him, is to give judgment against him in his cause. This is too severe a penalty, and, as in most other cases, of extreme severity, the law practically nullifies itself and leaves the case worse than it found it.

To invest the Court with power to impose costs upon a motion might help the case, perhaps, somewhat, without going to the extreme measure of giving the Courts two new law officers. And if it would aid the Government and the claimants in revenue cases, it would also be of benefit to all other litigants in the United States Courts.

A SECESSION DODGE.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* prints the following:

"We do not know how the people of Maine will regard this invasion of their soil; *but we do not believe that a British regiment could ever find its way to Canada if it landed in New-York, and sought to pass through this State.*"

It is by such pieces of idiotic rant that the *Atlas and Argus* seeks to aid the rebellion. Debarred from serving the secession cause directly, it now bends its efforts to doing it indirect service by misinterpreting every act, and traducing every measure of the Government. If, however, the readers of that journal can be influenced by any such pitiful stuff as this, it simply shows they are as much of fools as it assumed they were when the writer ventured to pen such nonsense.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first performance of Mr. GRAU'S short season takes place to-night—the opera being "La Traviata," Miss KELLOGG appears as the heroine, supported by Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor MANCUSI, and the other members of the troupe. The box-office indications are decidedly in favor of one of the most fashionable evenings of the season.

WINTER GARDEN.—A spectacular piece called the "Naiad Queen"—an old favorite of our public, by the way—was produced here, last evening, in a style of much splendor, and with entire success. It furnishes a pleasant addendum to the solid interest of BOURCICAULT'S drama of "Dot." The scenery is extremely fine—an effect in the last act being particularly clever. Mr. CLARKE has a funny part, and makes the most of it, with his usual discreet skill. The remaining distribution is good. We shall take another opportunity of referring to the particular merits of this holiday revival.

The New-Jersey State Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The Senate failed to organize to-day. Sixteen ballots were taken for President, Mr. CROWELL, of Union, receiving generally ten votes, those of the Republicans. He could at any time have elected himself by his own vote. The Democratic vote was divided for the first six ballots between Mr. BODD, of Morris, who received alternately seven and eight, and Mr. RECORDS, of Monmouth, who received as high as four. Mr. VREDENBURGH, of Somerset, and Mr. BUCKLEY, of Passaic, were nominated on the sixth and tenth ballots, but only received each one vote. On the fourteenth ballot the Senate took a recess for fifteen minutes, after which two more unsuccessful ballots were taken.

The House was organized by the election of Mr. HAIGHT, of Monmouth, as Speaker; Mr. SHARP, of Warren, as Clerk; JOHNSON, of Mercer, as Assistant Clerk, MARKER, of Essex, as Engrossing Clerk, and ERICKSON, of Ocean, as Doorkeeper.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

A fire broke out to-day in the attic of the Mercantile Block, in Commercial-street, which was speedily got under, but not until the contents of the building were damaged by fire and water to the amount of $20,000. The loss was fully insured. Silas Pierce & Co., West India goods, S. W. Clifford, dealer in cordials, Boynton & Pickat, provisions, and others, suffered by damage to goods.

Fire at McGregor, Iowa.

McGREGOR, Iowa, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

A fire yesterday morning destroyed WORTH'S dry goods store, O'BRIEN'S grocery, GILES' jewelry store, MCNEILL'S liquor store, TURNER'S clothing store BOWAN'S cabinet store, the City Hotel, and several other buildings. The stocks were mostly saved. Total loss, $25,000.

Railroad Accident.

TROY, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

This A.M., as the Troy and Boston train was about twenty miles above this city, it ran into a farmer's wagon, at a crossing. The occupants of the wagon were JOHN GRANT and wife. Mrs. GRANT was killed instantly, and Mr. GRANT so horribly mangled that he cannot survive.

The Postmastership of Katonah, N. Y.

KATONAH, Westchester Co., Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The announcement that Mr. BENEDICT, the Postmaster appointed by Mr. BLAIR, had been removed without notice, and Mr. WHITLOCK appointed at the instigation of a few individuals, has created much dissatisfaction, and the Postmaster-General at once assented to the request by telegraph to withhold Mr. WHITLOCK'S commission until the sentiment of the people could be ascertained. A meeting for remonstrance is to be held at Putney's Hall to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The following is the Court of Appeals Calendar for Jan. 15: Nos. 24, 27, 28, 30, 31, 34, 36, 37, 39½, 16.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The following is the weekly Bank statement:

Capital stock	$36,221,700
Loans and discounts	64,704,000
Specie	6,580,000
Due from other Banks	6,805,000
Due to other Banks	9,634,000
Deposits	25,643,000
Circulation	9,612,500

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA

Departure of General Prim for Vera Cruz.

A Portion of the French Contingent Against Mexico Gone Forward.

Preparations of the Mexicans for Defence.

Uraga, with 20,000 Men Disputing the Passes Above Vera Cruz.

TAMPICO TO BE DEFENDED.

A Temperate Proclamation from President Juarez.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

On the 28th ult., after a most enthusiastic reception by the Spanish residents here, principally the Catalans, His Excellency, Gen. PRIM, Conde de Rens and Marques de los Cactillejos, &c., &c., sailed in the *San Francisco de Asis* to take command of the expedition at Vera Cruz, accompanied by a part of the French contingent under Vice Admiral JOBIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, consisting of the *Messena*, with 500 Zouaves and 200 marine artillery; the *Guerrière*, with 300 marine; the *L'Ardente*, with 500 infantry; the *L'Astrée*, with 500 infantry, making in all about 2,000 troops for disembarkation. The *Aube*, with 600 troops, and the *Montezuma*, with 228, have since sailed, making, therefore, 2,828 *en route* for Vera Cruz.

The *Bertholet*, *Laroisiri*, *Chaptal*, *Milan* and *Marceau* have also sailed. The English vessels *Desperate*, *Georgina*, *Challenger*, *Plover*, *Nimble* and *Spiteful* have all been here; the last four sailed for Cape San Antonio, where they were to meet transports from Jamaica with 800 troops and then proceed to Vera Cruz.

The *Pagare del Oceano* arrived on the 29th ult., bringing the first news from Vera Cruz. She left on the 25th, and reported URAGA near the city with 12,000 men.

Sir CHARLES WYKE, English Minister, arrived on the night of the 24th, having stopped some days at Orizaba, where there was intense feeling against the Spaniards.

DAZA, Governor of Mexico, had been deposed, and ASOARATE appointed in his stead.

Congress adjourned on the 15th, after fully authorizing the President to adopt all measures he might deem prudent in regard to the Spanish invasion.

Gen. PARONI had been named Minister of War.

Gen. GASSET, of the Spanish forces, had established a custom-house in Vera Cruz, and URAGA had established another five leagues from the city.

President JUAREZ issued a very temperate and dignified proclamation to the Mexicans, calling on all parties to give up their present quarrels, and unite against the common enemy. All had done so, save ZULOAGA, who had but a small band, and MIRAMON's party, to which, since his departure, but little more than the name is left. The proclamation was published here in the *Diario de la Marina* of the 1st inst.

According to the *Monitor*, official journal of the City of Mexico, the following offers of troops has been made by the respective State Governments named.

Jalisco	7,000	Zacatecas	7,000
San Luis Potosi	6,000	Queretaro	4,000
Mexico	8,000	Michoacan	6,000
Guerrero	10,000	Oajaca	4,000
Puebla	10,000	Total	62,000

The force from Zacatecas is accompanied by sixty cannon. The *Monitor* believes the entire republic will at once place in the field 150,000 men, with a hundred parks of artillery.

On the 5th, arrived from Vera Cruz in five days, the steamer *La Cubana*, with little news of interest. No sortie had been made by the Spaniards.

Tampico, occupied and well defended by the Mexicans, would hold out a long time.

Gen. URAGA has all the passes from Vera Cruz well defended, and has under his immediate command twenty thousand troops, well armed. He had received twenty-two deserters from the Spanish forces, and on the arrival of my informant in the city he found eighteen more had deserted, and more were expected to desert as opportunity offered. Forced conscripts, they are never contented.

Here all is quiet. MIRAMON, who arrived in Matanzas on the 31st ult., in the steamer *Noc Daqui*, from your city, is still here with his three Aids.

The attempt to get up an exhibition of agriculture, industry and fine arts, has failed.

The first portion of the Sancte Espiritu Railroad was opened on the 29th ult.

On the 28th ult. the English steamer *Labiran* sailed under very suspicious circumstances for Malamoras.

Dec. 31, the new *Ayntamento* or City Council was sworn in, and went immediately to felicitate the Captain-General on the taking of Vera Cruz.

There have been several schooners which have successfully run the blockade. Dec. 31, came in the *W. Wilder*, Capt. CAPELL, nine days from Mobile; Jan. 5, the *Three Brothers*, twenty-two days from New-Orleans; same day, the *Clara*, eight days from Mobile; all with turpentine.

Jan. 6, the steamer *Cuba*, formerly the *Calhoun*, Capt. MCCONNELL, formerly of the steamer *Habana*, three days from Berwick's Bay, with cotton, reports 1,508 tons?

Mr. PLUMA, attaché to the American Legation at Mexico, is here *en route* for Washington.

MARETZEK and troupe arrived from Vera Cruz in the *La Cubana*.

SHIPWRECKS.

Loss of British Bark Lauriston and American Schooner Teazer.

The ship *Premier*, Capt McGILVEY, arrived at this port last evening, from London, having on board Capt. ADAMSON and crew, of the British bark *Lauriston*, hance for Cork, which vessel had been in collision with the *Premier* during a dense fog, on Sunday, 12th inst., when about fifty miles E. S. E. from Sandy Hook. The *Premier* was damaged to a considerable extent, and so injured was the *Lauriston* that Capt. ADAMSON and craw were compelled to abandon her.

The bark *Deborah Pennell*, Capt. PENNELL, also arrived last evening, from Cardiff, having on board Capt. CLIFFORD and crew, of the schooner *Teazer*, of Bangor, which vessel was abandoned at sea on the 4th inst. The following is Capt. CLIFFORD's report:

"Was from Elizabethport, with a cargo of pig iron, bound to Boston, and consigned to BOWERS, PRATT & Co., of that city. Jan. 1, when within ten miles of Boston Light, she took a gale from west northwest, during which she lost sails and was compelled to run before the gale. On the 2d the vessel began to make water, there being a heavy sea on, and the leak increased. On the evening of the 3d, finding the water was fast gaining, threw overboard about twenty tons of the cargo off the deck. On the 4th, at 7 A. M., made a sail to windward. I then set a signal of distress, the vessel still keeping on her course. Cut away the mainmast, when we discovered the vessel making for us, which soon came up and proved to be the bark *Deborah Pennell*, from Cardiff, for New-York, which kindly took us from the wreck, it blowing heavy at the time. I saved nothing from the vessel. The crew were all exhausted, and some badly frost-bitten. Was at the time in lat. 38° 45' and lon. 64° 40'. The vessel had four and a half feet water in the hold when abandoned."

Capt. CLIFFOAN and crew all belong in the vicinity of Bangor.

The bark *Deborah Pennell*, of Brunswick, PENNELL, from Cardiff, in 57 days, with coal to order, experienced heavy gales from S. W. to N. N. W. most of the passage—split sails, and received other damage. Dec. 13, in a S. E. gale, carried away foretopmast. Dec. 19, exchanged signals with a full rigged brig (British) steamship bound east. On the 1st inst., off George's Shoals, took a heavy W. N. W. gale, which carried away maintopsail yard, split topsail, lost part of the mainmast, and was blown off to S. E. two hundred miles. The gale lasted five days. Jan. 4, in lat. 38° 40', lon. 64° 37', at 8 A.M., made a vessel on our lea, with colors half-mast, Union down. Soon after saw her mainmast go over the side. Immediately bore down for her, when she proved to be the schooner *Teazer*, of Bangor, from Elizabethport, for Boston, in a sinking condition; took off the Captain, (CLIFFORD,) Mr. VARNEY, (mate,) HORATIO WHITTEN, and GEORGE PAUL, seamen, in an exhausted state.

The ship *Premier*, of Bangor, McGILVEY, London, Dec. 11, and the Downs 15th, in ballast, to BRETT, SON & Co., 12th inst., at 4:45 P. M., during a dense fog, reports came in collision with British bark *Lauriston*, hence for Queenstown, which stove our starboard bow and carried away all the head-gear. The bark was completely cut down forward, lost bowsprit and fore and mainmasts. As soon as she got clear, wore ship to save the crew. The fog was so dense that we came in collision again before the ship's headway could be stopped. We succeeded, in a few minutes, in getting all hands on board the *Premier*. Some of the crew were badly injured by the falling spars and timber. At the time the ship was heading west by north, with the port tacks on board; wind S. S. W.

The bark was heading E. S. E., and it was not more than one minute from the time the lookout warned us of the bark, before the collision took place. The crew saved nothing but what they stood in, and the vessel's papers and chronometer. When leaving her, there was five feet of water in the hold, and she appeared to be settling fast forward, and must have gone down in a short time. At the time of the collision, we ware about 50 miles E. S. E. from Sandy Hook. Capt. ADAMSON and crew were brought to this port. The *Lauriston* cleared henca, 4th inst., with a cargo of grain, dispatched by G. and J. KNOX & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The bark *Sea Eagle*, from Gibara, reports, that on the 11th inst. collided with schooner *Truro*, of Boston, from St. Domingo for New-York. One man succeeded in getting aboard. The last seen of the *Truro* she was in a sinking condition. No assistance could be rendered on account of the gale.

THE JACKSON FERRY ACCIDENT.

Four Men Dead.

By the fearful accident that occurred at the Jackson Ferry, on the Brooklyn side of the river, at 5½ o'clock on Monday evening last, four men have met their death. It appears that the accident happened in this wise: The man employed at the Navy-yard had just left work, and those who lived in New-York were crowding on the ferry-bridge waiting for the boat. The throng of people was immense, and proved too heavy for the strength of the bridge, for one of the chains that supported it broke, and one of the balance-bokes was drawn so violently up, that it caused the contents, large stones, to be thrown with great force among the crowd. Two men were hurled into the water, but they fortunately escaped with only a severa ducking. Many were bruised, some so severely that they had to be conveyed to their homes. One man, name unknown, had his leg broken, and another, named SIMKINS, living in Jackson-street, was struck so severely in the back that it will be some time before he will be enabled to pursue his usual avocations. The following are the names of those who were fatally injured:

EDWARD MADDEN, residing in Pitt-street, was struck with such violence on the head with a stone, that his brains actually protruded. He was conveyed to the hospital on a litter, but though everything was done for him that science could suggest, he expired at 2 o'clock the following morning. MADDEN was only 26 years of age, and leaves a wife and young child, quite an infant, to mourn his loss.

A sailor, residence unknown, but supposed to be J. TUNNOIRES, from the fact of his cap having that name in it, was also struck on the head and the skull broken. A five-cent piece was found embedded in the fractured portion of his skull. He has since died.

JOHN WILES, who resided in Lewis-street, was also struck on the head, and has since died.

A man, named JOSEPH BRESLIN, was also severely hurt, and has since died of his injuries.

The other injured persons, it is said, are in a fair way to recover.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A very interesting and numerously attended meeting of this body was held on Monday evening, in the meeting-house of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, in Thirty-third-street, (Rev. G. ALEXANDER PELTZ.) Some 400 persons were present to listen to the discussion of the question,—"What is the best mode of Sunday-School teaching?" Mr. FRISBIE opened the question, and was followed by H. C. WARD, and J. C. BAXTER, Esqs. The exercises were enlivened by the singing of the children of the Sunday-School, led by Capt. J. H. PECK.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—PATRICK NUGENT, a mason by trade, residing at No. 242 West Sixteenth street, left his home on the morning of the 3d inst. to go to work. Since that time he has not been heard from. His wife and children are in great distress by reason of his absence. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by Inspector CARPENTER, at Police Headquarters, or by Mrs. NUGENT, at her residence above named.

A DANCE-HOUSE PROPRIETOR COMMITTED.—NICHOLAS SMITH, the proprietor of the disreputable house, which was broken up on Monday night, as published in yesterday's TIMES, situated in Eighteenth-street, was yesterday committed to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house. There were 33 persons, male and female, taken into custody. A portion were discharged, and the remainder sent to the House of Detention as witnesses.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A child, eighteen months old, named JOSEPH LEARY, died yesterday, at No. 106 Eleventh-street, from burns received by falling against a stove on Christmas Eve. Coronar COLLIN held an inquest upon the body.

Suicide of a French Professor.

HE SHOOTS HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEAD.

The inmates of a private boarding-house up town were startled yesterday afternoon by finding the dead body of one of the boarders of the establishment in the house. The name of the unfortunate man was Monsieur D. LAGAOIX, a Professor of the French and other European languages. Since the 18th of November last he has been occupying rooms on the third floor of the house, which is situated at No. 143 Ninth-street. When found, he was entirely dead, although the body was not yet cold. Two pistols were lying by his side on the floor of his room, one of which had been discharged, and the other was loaded with two balls. The body was stretched at length upon the back, and the empty pistol was lying near the right hand, the loaded one at the left, thus indicating that had the contents of the first pistol failed in producing the intended effect, the other would have been used. There was also a powder-flask lying under the loaded pistol. The ball had entered the right temple, and penetrated nearly through his head, producing death almost instantly, as is believed by the physicians who made the examination. There is very little known about the deceased by the lady who keeps the boarding-house. She states that he has been there about two months; that recently he has been heard to exclaim very frequently that things were going wrong with him. He kept himself mostly in his room during the hours that were spent in the house. Coroner NAGMANN held an inquest upon the body last evening, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from suicide. Deceased was between 35 and 40 years of age. An examination of his room and effects shows that he was a man of literary habits and occupations. He had a large library, among which are many very valuable works. From what little information could be obtained, the deceased is supposed to have been in embarrassed circumstances, and this fact, probably, induced him to commit the rash deed.

Annual Meeting of the New-York Marine Society.

The annual meeting of the above Society was held at the United States Hotel on Monday evening. It was presided over by Capt. CHARLES H. MARSHALL. A report was read by the Secretary, Capt. JOSEPH TINKHAM, by which it appears that seven new members have been admitted during the past year, and six have died. The pension list contains the names of fifty-six widows. The Society has a fund of $60,200 invested in bonds and morigages, bearing interest payable semi-annually. The receipts for the past year amounted to $5,811 01. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, CHAS. H. MARSHALL; First Vice-President, JOHN M. FARRIRA; Second Vice-President, THOMAS DONHAM; Treasurer, JAMES COPLAND; Secretary, JOSEPH TINKHAM; Attorney, DANIEL LORD.

Capt. MARSHALL briefly and appropriately acknowledged the honor conferred upon him, and remarked that the existence of the Society dates from the time of GEORGE III. The sum of $195,711 has been expended in relieving needy widows and orphans. He closed his remarks by urging those present to endeavor to persuade the Shipmasters and Captains of their acquaintance to become members. The meeting then adjourned.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Standing Committees of the Senate Announced.

The Assembly Committees to be Announced To-day.

A Number of Important Measures Already Introduced.

From Our Own Correspondant.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1862.

Both Houses met puraunt to adjournment last evening, and held short sessions. Mr. ROBERTSON introduced his bill, of which I have made previous mention, in regard to concert saloons. It provides that no performance, either theatrical, or of an equestrian, juggling or minstrel character, shall be parmitted in any place of amusement or public garden, without a license procured according to a specific law; that no license shall be granted for such performances in any place where liquors are sold, or waitresses are in attendance; that any violation of the law shall be punishable by a fine, or imprisonment not less than six months nor more than one year, or by both; that every constable and policeman shall arrest any one violating the law upon complaint, and that the act take effect immediately. It is earnestly to be hoped that this bill will speedily become the law, and there is every reason to expect its early passage. This morning the Lieutenant-Governor, who was called from his post last week by a sudden death in his family, again resumed his duties, with the sympathies of all in the room warmed toward him. Notice was given of a bill to repeal the law of last session relative to capital punishment and for the punishment of criminals. It will be remembered that in the working of the present law there is some hitch apparant by which criminals do not meet their just punishment, and there is a necessity that a clearer discrimination should be made in regard to the nature of the crime itself and the punishment allotted to it. The case of Mrs. HARTUNG released from the condemned cell, and of JEFFERDS and the German doctor, only sentenced through the firmness of the presiding Judge, are cases directly in point. This bill is doubtless designed to meet and remedy the existing evil. A bill will also be speedily introduced, defining and limiting more accurately the duties of Harbor-masters in New-York and its environs. The Lieutenant-Governor also announced the Standing Committees of the Senate. A reference to the full list, as published in the regular proceedings of the Senate, will show that the selection has been made carefully and judiciously with a preeminent view to the fitness of things. Mr. BELL, whose two previous terms fit him peculiarly for the post, is Chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. PRUYN, of this city, whose eminent fitness for the place is unquestioned, is Chairman of the Committee on Literature; Mr. FOLGER, of that on the Judiciary; and Mr. MONROE, of that on Banks—all good appointments. While considering the small number of Democrats in the Senate, they have a generous share of the positions assigned. In this connection I will add that the House Committees, which, owing to the great difficulty of a suitable allotment in the present disorganized state of political parties, were not announced to-day, will be so, doubtless, to-morrow; and, if the intention to deal fairly by all parties and yet subserve the best ends of legislation is of any account, will give general satisfaction.

Ex-President FILLMORE and other prominent citizens of Erie County, appeared before the House to-day, on paper, as petitioners for lines of defence and defensive works near Buffalo and at other points on the Niagara River. Petitions of this sort seem likely to come in from all points which would be endangered in case of a border warfare. The Canadians evidently have their choler up, and would evidently like to collar us, but their case is very much like that of a bulldog, whose teeth have been pulled, and nothing but his bark is left. The prompt mediation of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL may be fairly considered in this light, as a very neat dental operation, and the Legislature of New-York has full cognizance of the fact, and will be governed accordingly. The pulling is not plessant to hear, but is usually effectual.

Mr. LUDDINGTON, of Sullivan County, called up his resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to vote for the bill aholishing the franking power, now before Congress, and after he had said a few words in its favor, it was passed. It is quite possible that this subject will have been disposed of at Washington before this resolution reaches the honorable Senators and Representatives, but it is, nevertheless, valuable, as putting on record the decision of this State upon that point. Constituents will consent to forego lumbering up their housea with unreadable matter, if the aforesaid gentlemen will give up the pleasure of giving gifts so costly to the—Government, both in their manufacture and transportation.

Efforts are being made to have so much of the Governor's Message as refers to the Metropolitan Police referred to a special Committee composed of the members from that district. It is alleged that they understand best the working of the system among their constituents, and their wishes regarding it, and are therefore best qualified to handle it. I do not know how they understand it, but it seems to have struck disinterested spectators universally as a most admirable system, and it is to be sincerely hoped that this Legislature will not undo any of the good done already to that unfortunate City, even if it attempts no remedy of its manifold existing evils. Mr. SMITH, of New-York, gave notice of a bill to regulate labor on the Central Park, and to fix a common standard of wages for all labor performed there.

The Governor gave his first *levée* to the members last evening, and a very pleasant affair it proved. The guests were made to feel entirely at ease, and were received with a very graceful hospitality. The presence of members of his own staff and of prominent military officers, both of the regular and volunteer forces, supplied the variety of costume often lacking, when no ladies are present, and the hospitalities of the season certainly opened under very favorable auspices. The class of gentlemen who compose the present Legislature seem to be of a very pleasant social character, and of a better social standing than has sometimes been the case. They are many of them men who have positions to lose if they do not act creditably here this Wintar, and this is one reason, in addition to the urgent necessities of the times, that there is ground to hope for a higher and more honorable tone of feeling in all matters relating to personal honesty—one of the most effectual barriers against corruption; and certainly no session has of late been convened under circumstances so favorable to a reform in this matter, which has given a most unpleasant notoriety to the Legislature of this State. Owing their position to no especial political organizations, they have but few partizans to reward, and emanating in an unusual degree from the people, and a people in earnest to make every reasonable sacrifice, and no unreasonable ones, to put down the rebellion and sustain the Government,—there has not been of late a more favorable time to breast the swelling tide of corruption, to return to the frugal and honest virtues of the worthies of earlier days. It is the tendency of revolutionary times to purge and renovate political bodies, and a golden opportunity is now offered the members of this body to show themselves the first fruits of a harvest of honest frugality and virtua, which this tempest is sure to plant, to the certain overthrow of all dishonesty, prodigality and vice. On motives of mere policy alone they will be wiser to do this, for it is better to rise with the incoming tide than to be overwhelmed by it. H.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 14.—P. M.

Tha Assembly Committees will be announced to-morrow. The Committee on Cities will probably have one from New-York and one from Brooklyn—the former a Democrat, the latter a Republican. More attention will be paid to the character of the men than to location. The rest of the Committee will be strong and true men from the interior. STARBON will probably be Chairman of the Judiciary; OGDEN of the Committee on Canals; RICE of Claims, and TAGGART of Railroads. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Mr. MUNRO gave notice of a bill to amend the Harbor Master's Act.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PRUYN—To regulate the dividends of Life Insurance Companies.

By Mr. TRUMAN, to amend the Insurance laws.

By Mr. BRADLEY—Incorporating the Matropolitan Cab Company.

A bill regulating the dividends of Fire Insurance Companies, and providing for the retention of a sum ample enough to cover insured premises.

By Mr. SMITH—Concerning the public health in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties, and the waters thereof.

The following are the Standing Committees of the Senate, as announced:

Claims—Messrs. Truman, Richards, Bradley.
Finances—Messrs. Bell, Angel, Connolly, Murphy, Bally.
Judiciary—Messrs. Folger, Toby, Willard, Low, Ganson.
Canals—Messrs. Cook, Hulchinson, Connolly.
Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Toby, Hardin, Murphy.
Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Montgomery, Abbot, Freere.
State Prisons—Messrs. Bally, Clark, Woodruff.
Poor Laws—Messrs. Abbot, Young, Little.
Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Montgomery, Pruyn, Angel.
Indian Affairs—Messrs. Sandford, Robertson, Bradley.
Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Robertson, Truman, Ganson.
Agricultural—Messrs. Richards, Abbot, Young.
Literature—Messrs. Pruyn, Ramsey, Sanford.
Militia—Messrs. Smith, Ramsey, Cornell.
Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Clark, Bailey, Young.
Grievances—Messrs. Hendarson, Montgomery, Woodruff.
Banks—Messrs. Monroe, Cook, Henderson.
Insurance Companies—Messrs. Little, Beel, Farrar.
Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Cornel, Coon, Hardin.
Manufactures—Messrs. Young, Monroe, Hutchinson.
Joint Library—Messrs. Hardin, Angel, Woodruff.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For the payment of the interest on the Canal debt.

For the payment of a share of the National tax by the State.

For the erection of military defences on Lake Erie and Niagara River.

Committee rules were reported, dividing the Committee on Cities and Villages into two Committees, one on Cities and the other on Villages. Adopted.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. MCCABE, relative to donations in the Nineteenth Ward, for a Woman's State Hospital.

By Mr. MADDOX, to extend the streets and maintain the docks of Brooklyn.

By Mr. LEARY—To extend the term of constables in New-York.

By Mr. SMITH—To regulate labor in Central Park, and establish a uniform scale of wages.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DARCY—To regulate and fix the fees of Brooklyn constables.

By Mr. PHELPS—To authorize aliens to hold real estate in New-York.

Mr. KENNY moved to take up the bill for the relief of the suffering people of Ireland.

The Speaker ruled that the House could not grant unanimous consent, except in cases specially provided for in the rules.

This decision of Speaker RAYMOND is of the utmost importance, as it reverses the ruling of Speaker LITTLEJOHN, who always held that the House had power to do anything by unanimous consent.

Mr. LUDDINGTON called up the concurrent resolution in favor of the passage of the Congress bill to abolish the franking privilege, and spoke in favor of this and all other retrenchments. Adopted.

Mr. RICE called up the resolution of inquiry, What legislation is necessary to enable volunteers honorably discharged, after medical inspection, to receive pay. Adopted.

Mr. SMITH called up the resolution to refer matters relative to the Metropolitan Police to the delegates of the Counties interested in the law.

After brief debate, the subject was laid over.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Col. LAWIS BENEDICT, Jr.

An Outrage Explained.

THE FIRING AT AN AMERICAN VESSEL BY A BRITISH CORVETTE.

The firing of the British corvette *Cadmus* at the American bark *Gazelle*, when the latter vessel was going into Barbados, is explained by Capt. RHODES, who says that he was entering the port with only a private signal flying. The corvette fired a blank shot, which warning being unheeded by the bark, a round shot was fired, striking the water about half a mile in advance of her bows. This shot also was unnoticed, when a third shot was fired, at which the bark ran up the American ensign, and proceeded into port without further molestation.

A CAR DESTROYED BY FIRE.—Last evening, about 5 o'clock, as one of the cars of the Sixth-avenue Railroad was passing near Fifty-fourth-street, it suddenly took fire from the straw inside. There was a large number of passengers in the car at the time, but none of them were injured, so far as has been ascertained. The car was entirely destroyed. The bells of the Second District sounded, but the assistance of the firemen was not in time to prevent the destruction of the car.

[Advertisement.]

That "Mountain of Human Flesh," the giantess, at Barnum's Museum, with the living whale, hippopotamus, and the new fairy play, is drawing great crowds.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECT THE BRAVE VOLUNTEERS by supplying them with HOLLOWAY'S Pills, to guard them against Miasma and Billious Fevers.

Cold Feet—A Cure For.

S. C. SMITH, Esq., of tha American Hotel of Babylon, L. I., had been troubled for many years with cold feet. He had seen

ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS

used in hooping cough with great benefit, and he concluded to try one for each foot, cut to the shape of the foot. The relief was immediate, and he has never been troubled with cold feet since.

There never was so useful a strengthening warming Plaster as Alcock's Porous Plaster.

Those trombled with weak backs or breasts should try them.

Separate directions in English, German and Spanish.

Principal office, No. 294 Canal-st. Also, No. 4 Union-square. Price 25 cents each.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

DIED.

MERRITT.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 13, Mrs. MARIA MERRITT, aged 72 years and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Jane Mahao, No. 90 East 26th-st., on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Lawrence.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, Miss. L. A. LAWRENCE, of the Estate of the late Capt. LAWRENCE, of the United States Navy, and daughter of the late Capt. LAWRENCE, of Newburgh, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Capt. LAWRENCE, No. 21 Clinton-place, at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

Utica and Cincinnati papers please copy.

Sommers.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 13, ANNA C., wife of Richard A. Sommers, and daughter of the late David Crowford, of Newburgh.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 2½ P. M., from the residence of her mother, Mrs. D. Crawford, at Newburgh, N. Y.

VANDERVOORT.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 13, of scarlet fever, CHARLES L., youngest son of Charles M. and Deborah G. Vandervoort, aged 2 years, 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 102 West 49th-st., on Thursday morning, Jan. 16.

Buffalo, Milwaukee and California papers please copy.

WAKEMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 13, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM STARR, son of David and Mary Wakeman, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 210 West 18th-st.

RAVEN.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 13, HENRY HUTCHINGS, son of Anton A. and Gertrude Oatman Raven, aged 9 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 26 West 35th-st., on Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock.

FIELD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, after a severe illness, NELLIE E., only child of William H. and Amanda F. Field, aged 1 year and 8 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 107 East 25th-st., on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

HAIGHT.—In Harlem, on Monday, Jan. 13, MARY W., HAIGHT, widow of the late William Haight.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 3d-av. and 121st-st., Harlem, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 3 P. M.

SMITH.—At the residence of his parents, at Washington Heights, CORNELIUS H., son of Bartlett and Mary A. Smith, aged 18 years, 8 months and 11 days.

His funeral will take place from Church of the Annunciation, Manhattanville, at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, Jan. 16.

SCAUTLEA.—At Saratoga Lake, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, after a lingering illness, PHEBE JANE, wife of Robert S. Schuyler, and daughter of James and Lydia A. Mackrell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 32 years.

FORNO.—In Ponchatoula, La., on Sunday, Nov. 10, suddenly, MARIA, wife of Henry Forno, late of New-Orleans, in the 50th year of her age.

Huntington, L. I., papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 21.—Jan. 14, 1862.
38, 41, 13, 17, 15, 24, 56, 16, 52, 10, 1, 14, 67.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 22—Jan. 14, 1862.
29, 15, 9, 7, 38, 75, 6, 42, 51, 43, 26, 23, 18.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

FARMS!
FOR
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
IN
The Most Fertile State
In the Union.
THE
Illinois Central R. R.
OFFER
Rich Rolling Prairie Land!
AT
Only $12
PER ACRE.

These Lands are adjacent to the Railroad. A tract of EIGHTY ACRES will make a good comfortable homestead. The purchaser may buy

ON LONG CREDIT!

paying interest at six per cent. annually, and if he has one thousand dollars in money, he can this year, at

THE LOW PRICE

of Lumber, contract for a convenient house, fencing, and farming tools. The Company has sold OVER ONE THOUSAND of such

TRACTS OF LAND

this season. It is well known that Chicago sends more grain to market than all the Western lake ports combined; this is the best proof of the richness and

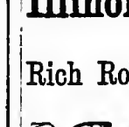
GREAT VALUE OF

the Illinois Lands. The Illinois Central Railroad was finished in 1856, built through a sparsely settled country. It takes to market this year, upwards of

THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS

of Grain, besides cattle, hogs, and many other products. For further information, apply by letter or in person to

Land Commissioner
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, Chicago, Ill.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

TO ASTHMATICS.

SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegaman & Co., Nos. 161, 390, 511 and 156 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

SUTLERS AND OTHERS DEALING IN army supplies can make money by selling newspapers, magazines and other reading matter. For particulars, get one of our Trade Circulars, which we send free to all.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.
General News Agents.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address C. B. H., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

NEW MILITARY ROUTE,
TO WASHINGTON.
"HOPE GOVERNMENT DISPATCH,"
ALL RAIL FAST FREIGHT LINE.
TIME AND RATES REDUCED.
NO CHANGE OF CARS.
NO DETENTION FROM ICE.
A SPECIAL MESSENGER SENT THROUGH WITH EACH TRAIN.
For special contracts apply at
NO. 49 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Or No. 548 Pennsylvania-av., Washington.
A. D. HOPE, of the Hope Express Co., Sup't.
Freight received only at the depot of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey,
PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER.

BLANDINA,
For the Cure and Prevention of
CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE,
SORE LIPS, &c.
25c. per bottle. Prepared by
KIMBER & UNDERHILL, Flushing, L. I.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 406 Grand-st., in the fancy store.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1862.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SUPERB PERFORMANCES.
In the AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, EVENING at 7½, at each of which is produced that magnificent spectacular drama,
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY,
THE FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!
Introducing all the beautiful scenery, magic and mechanical effects from the Grand Spectacle, the
NAIAD QUEEN
Ladies, Children, Families and Schools can thus see this magnificent piece, and return home before dark. Who then can fail to see it?
The following may be seen at all hours:
THE LARGEST
and
HANDSOMEST FAT GIRL,
IN THE [illegible]
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
THE
LIVING
HIPPOPOTAMUS,
From the River Nile,
in Egypt.
THE GRAND AQUARIA, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

MILITARY.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
SEAMEN,
ORDINARY SEAMEN,
AND OTHERS, WANTED
FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY,
Commanded by Col. W. A. HOWARD. Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment Tickets to secure half pay can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day, in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, enlisting them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in. The Marine Artillery is now in active service. A few good Fifers and Drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester-sts.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, and Major RICHARD BUTT.
LAST CHANCE.—Only one Company yet unfilled.
Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.
The pay of privates is
SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.
Riggers, house carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANY H.
None but sound and competent men need apply.
Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 27, 8, on demurrer calendar, law and facts; 229, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 241, 18, 130, 195, 196, 202, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1869, 1459, 1249, 1889, 1891, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1923, 1925, 1927. *Part II.*—Nos. 1764, 1768, 1772, 1316, 1776, 1778, 1780, 1790, 1792, 1572, 1300, 1680, 4872, 1798, 1800, 1802, 1806, 1810, 1814.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2171, 863, 2965, 3001, 2897, 3011, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033. *Part II.*—Nos. 2164, 2774, 3046, 1402, 2274, 2276, 2278, 3280, 3282, 3284, 3286, 3288, 3290, 3292, 3294. *Part III.*—Nos. 2927, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2969, 2971, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2993, 2995, 2997, 3035, 3037. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3140, 3216, 3290, 3298, 3300, 3302, 3304, 3306, 3310, 3312, 3314, 3316, 3324, 3330, 3332.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 663, 572, 763, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 1824, 615. *Part II.*—Nos. 722, 596, 1068, 233, 640, 277, 410, 77, 611, 673, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762.

United States District Court—Jan. 14.

ORDER OF SALE—PERISHABLE PROPERTY—APPEAL.
Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. The schooner Aigburth and her cargo.—This was a motion on behalf of the United States for an appraisement and sale of the vessel and cargo. Mr. Edwards appeared for the claimants, and objected to the order, urging that a decision in the case, with others, was announced on Dec. 31 by the Court; that the decrees in other cases had been served for settlement, but no decree had been served in this case. He announced that the claimants proposed to appeal in the case, and that an appeal would take the case and the property out of this Court, and thus the heavy expenses of a sale now would be saved.

Mr. Woodford, for the United States, said that the fact of the intended appeal was the strongest argument for the proposed sale, as if the property was carried up into the Circuit Court, it must remain in custody, with the expense of Marshal's fees increasing until the hearing of the appeal, which could not be before April next, and before that time the goods would be so far injured that there would be no value left for either party.

Judge Betts said that the matter did not involve any very new point; that the affidavits showed the property to be perishable, and it was therefore important for all parties concerned that they should be saved from loss; that there had been a decision announced, but the final decree had not been signed or recorded, until which time the Court had control of the cause, and of the subject matter; that if an appeal was taken to the Circuit Court, no order could be made in the cause by any District Judge, and the properly must accordingly be held in custody until the Circuit Judge should come to hold the Court, which, if the Supreme Court held its session as long as usual, would not be for months yet. He thought it advisable, therefore, for all parties, that the vessel and cargo should be sold, and should direct an order appointing an appraiser and a Commissioner, under whose direction it should be sold.

Mr. Woodford inquired of Mr. Edwards if he would consent to Mr. Cyrus Curtis as appraiser. Mr. Edwards said he should decline to consent to anything in the matter. Mr. Owen was suggested as Commissioner to sell, but he being out of town, the Court appointed the Marshal as such Commissioner.

Mr. Edwards asked how long the final decree was to be kept back, and requested the Court to fix a day within which the District-Attorney should serve it. Mr. Woodford said the decree was already drawn, but if it should be served and an appeal taken, the proceedings on the appraisement and sale would be stopped.

Judge Betts declined to make any order about it. Mr. Woodford said the decree should be served as soon as these proceedings were completed.

A BOX OF JEWELRY IN A WINE CASK—SMUGGLING.

The United States vs. One box marked L. H. 600, containing jewelry.—This was an action to forfeit the goods for violation of the revenue laws, in that they were landed without a permit, and in that they were concealed with intent to avoid the payment of duties. The Government gave evidence to show that in the month of July, 1860, the steamship *Fulton* arrived here from Havre, having on board a cask of wine, consigned to a man named Kiefer, which cask was sent to the bonded warehouse, No. 372 Washington-street, under a general order. Some suspicion having been directed to the cask, the keeper of the bonded warehouse drew off its contents, and having opened it, found screwed on to the head of the cask, a wooden box, which being opened, was found to contain a tin box filled with jewelry, which was valued by the appraisers at about $2,500, inclusive of duties. It appeared, also, that a general order to land all goods not claimed had been given, and that this cask with its contents had been sent to the warehouse under that order; that the goods had never been entered or claimed, and that they still remained in the custody of the United States when they were seized by the Collector, on his being notified of their discovery by the keeper of the bonded warehouse.

The case is still on.

For the United States, Mr. Wilcoxson and Mr. Kaufman. For claimant Messrs. Webster & Craig.

Ex-Justice Woodruff.

Hon. LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, late Justice of the Superior Court, we understand, has recommenced practicing law. He has associated his son, Charles M. Woodruff, with him, at No. 102 Broadway.

Declaions.

SUPREME COURT.
Before Justice Leonard.

Draper vs. *Gardner.*—Motion granted on payment of $16, costs of opposing this motion, and upon the defendant stipulating to allow the plaintiff to discontinue, without costs.

Van Wicklen vs. *Van Wicklen.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Walton vs. *Walton.*—Report confirmed; judgment of divorce granted. Custody of children given to plaintiff.

The People, ex rel., Lawrence, &c., vs. Haws, &c.—Application for peremptory mandamus denied.

The People, ex rel., Green, vs. Wood, Mayor, &c.—Decided New-York General Term, January, 1862.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Brady.

Staples vs. *Farrington.*—Amended complaint allowed, on payment of $15, and witness fees of January term, to be paid within ten days. Defendant's answer to stand if he desires, or an answer may be put in issue, to be of date of present issue.

Albany Hog Market.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The receipts of dressed Hogs are moderate, and the market is better; sales 800 head at $4 @ $4 15 for Western, and $4 12 @ $4 25 for State.

PERSONAL.

R. S. T.—YOURS RECEIVED. YES. VERY POOR just now. Certainly, as often as possible. No. Remittances very acceptable.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4,000 TO $6,000.—THE ADVERTISER HAS invented an important article which has been advertised for by Government for army and navy uses and which is also almost indispensably necessary in every private family. A gentleman who can furnish a sufficient amount of cash to put it in market, can secure an interest in the same. This is really an opportunity for a safe and profitable investment if promptly attended to. Address, with real name and references, O. O. OLMSTEAD, New-York Post-office.

EXCHANGE AND NOTE NEGOTIATOR.—A gentleman of long business experience and large acquaintance in this City, having some means and most excellent facilities, would like to form a connection with a party in the above business, or in a business with which it can be united. References of the highest character. Address, in strict confidence, H. M., Box 3,707 Post-office.

BUSINESS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WITH a moderate capital, wishes to engage in some good paying cash business, auction and commission, or banking business preferred. Address, with real name and business, CASH, Box No. 152 *Times* Office, which will be confidential.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, on Staten Island, two first-class houses, with modern improvements and good outbuildings, with about ten acres of ground each; would prefer to have them both in the same neighborhood; they are wanted for private residences, and will have the best attention given to the property; is willing to pay a good rent for what will suit. Address Box No. 3,664 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE OR COTTAGE WANTED TO RENT of easy access to New-York; must have garden attached, and be at low rent; parties having such will state location and distance from railroad or steamboat depot; rent for one year or a term of years, &c. Address P., Box No. 3,866 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE DEsiring to keep house, would like two or three unfurnished rooms in some pleasant, quiet and agreeable house; west of Broadway preferred, and not above 14th-st. Terms must not exceed $3 per month. Address HENRY SCOTT, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

RENT ONLY $450.—TO LET, IN BROOKLYN, a three-story house in good order; gas, water, &c.; in a desirable location and but a short distance from the ferry. Apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST., first floor; suitable for a Bank or Insurance Company, being in one of the best locations in the street. Apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TO LET IN BROADWAY, BARCLAY, Cortlandt, Franklin and Leonard sts. Several splendid stores and lofts will be rented at very prices. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
NORTH MOORE-ST. PROPERTY.
THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 15, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, the three-story brick house, with all modern improvements, and lease of lot No. 57 North Moore-st.; lease from Episcopal Society at $175 ground rent; has six years to run, with two renewals; house 25x45, in perfect order; lot 26x87.6. Full particulars at No 36 Wall-st.

HENRY B. HEERS, Jr., Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
HENRY WOOD & CO. WILL SELL,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock,
At their Salesrooms, No. 450 Broadway,
A large lot of second-hand furniture, comprising rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel and plush; rich heavy French plate pier, mantel and oval mirrors, chandeliers, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, fshi'e, rosewood, oak, and walnut buffets, with marble tops, hat stands, oil-paintings, mattresses, bedding, &c. Also, one iron safe. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 23 Nassau st.:
Assignee's Sale of Diamond Jewelry, Watches, &c., by order of Richard Deanis, assignee, consisting of the finest gold lever duplex chronometers, double timers, independent seconds, the finest selected diamond rings, earrings, gold chatelaines, guard and vest chains, gold thimbles, cameo and lava sets, solid sterling silver-ware, napkin rings, fruit knives, some of the finest real ormolu clocks, one very expensive traveling or carriage clock, by Cooper, lever escapement, cost $170. Among the diamonds is a very elegant cross, cost $450; a sapphire diamond brooch, valued at $600; rings valued from $100 to $250 each, with a lot of jeweler's tools, a jeweler's fire-proof safe, with a complete set of drawers The last of the stock, and will absolutely be sold to the highest bidder, as the business must be closed by the 1st of February.
By order, RICHARD DENNIS, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed from an uptown dwelling, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, oiled black walnut marble-top dressing-bureaus, oiled black walnut bedsteads, with marble tops; black walnut and oak extension dining-tables, mahogany rockers, covered in hair cloths, gilt frame pier mirrors, mantel do., cottage-room chairs, chiffoniers in black walnut and oak, mahogany hatstands, mahogany marble top washstands, elegant gas chandeliers, bronze and ormolu do., mahogany office tables, mahogany writing-desk, black walnut easy chairs covered in figured crimson reps, lace window curtains, brocatelle do., gilt cornices, oval mirrors, etc. Also, a large assortment of crockery, glass and earthen ware, with kitchen furniture, etc. Also, two rosewood and two mahogany pianos in good order, by makers of high repute. Also, an invoice of alabaster goods, consisting of vases, busts, &c., pearl, eggs, grapes, apples, almonds, horse beans, &c., vases, ailments.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCK BY ORDER of D. CLARKSON, Jr., Executor.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1862, at 2½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
25 shares National Bank.
50 shares Mechanics' Bank
90 shares Fulton Bank.
20 shares Merchants' Bank
308 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co.
29 shares New-York Gas Light Co.
39 shares New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co.
12 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.
52 shares North American Trust and Banking Co.

S. & J. Bedell, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1862, on the premises, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Hagan-st., at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, printing presses, steam-engine and boiler, shafting, pullies, hoisting-machines, stands and cases, iron pipe, lead pipe, gas fixtures, iron tank, platform scale, steam pump, imposing stones, stoves, office furniture, &c., &c., the whole comprising the entire effects of the late *Courier and Enquirer* newspaper. By order of the Mortgagees. Sale peremptory, and the goods to be removed immediately after the sale. Immediately after the above sale, one engine and boiler, at No. 162 Pearl-st.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 64 Cortlandt-st., comprising in part of men's, boys' and youths' grain boots, and women's, misses' and children's copper-nail boots and Balmorals. Catalogues on morning of sale.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL COACH, HORSE, HARNESS, &c.—The undersigned will expose for sale, Jan. 17, inst., at 12 o'clock M., at King's Stables, 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., hotel coach, horse, harness, cutting boxes, two sleds, sign boards, horse covers, fly nets, coolers, desks, &c., &c.
RICHARD CALROW, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee.

J. F. Davis, Auctioneer.
650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of J. S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, suitable for City or country trade.

Jas Cotas' Son, Auctioneer.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c. EXECUTOR'S SALE. JAS. COLES' SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of No. 304 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, 2 horses, carriage, wagons, harness, robes, blankets, &c.

MORTGAGE SALE OF EXPRESS WAGONS.—The undersigned will expose for sale 10 express wagons on the 16th day of January, at 12 o'clock M., at the brick factory in 21st-st., near 3d-av.
RICHARD CALROW, Jr.,
Att'y for Mortgagee.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH board, a pleasant furnished hall bedroom, in a private family. Gas, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Apply at No 134 East Broadway

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IS DESIrous of renting a suite of rooms to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. House first class, elegantly furnished, and in a fashionable locality. Address HOME, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM AND BEDroom, on third floor, to let, with board; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 40 West 16th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—No. 170 WASHINGton-st.—A large room (second floor) and bedroom attached, if desired, for a gentleman and his wife or a gentleman, five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMIly having a delightful suite of rooms on the first and second floors, would rent them, with board, to a family, or two or three single gentlemen. Apply at 256 Degraw-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and four children (girls, aged 8, 6, 10 and infant) and nurse, where all the comforts of home may be enjoyed, with privilege of laundry accommodations, two full-sized rooms communicating; the best of references given and required. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, accommodations, location, &c., &c., &c., none others will be noticed. J. W. L., Box No. 3,726 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board. Full board, with room and gas, from $5 to $7. Room and breakfast from $3 50 to $4 50. Furnished rooms from $1 50 to $4 50. Ashland House, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Newly furnished and new proprietor.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—IN the immediate vicinity of Oxford-st., by a gentleman and wife; good board, with a private family. A well furnished room, with bath contiguous. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, W., New-York Post-office, Box No. 623.

ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHED, AND IN very nice order, to let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with or without board, in a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

NOW VACANT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, consisting of parlor with from two to four bedrooms; bath, &c. Also, rooms for single gentlemen, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Private table or board at table d'hôte.

GRAMERCY PARK, NO. 60 EAST 21ST St.—To let, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, on second floor, suitable for a family, with private table if desired; house first-class, and beautifully located, between Lexington and 4th avs.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS with board, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family where there are no other boarders, at No. 136 West 12th-st. The best of reference given and required.

A FURNISHED LODGING ROOM WANTED, in a small private family, (a widow lady preferred,) by a gentleman from the country, for a few nights each week. State terms, which must be moderate, and full particulars. Address J. B., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 6 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLARER'S MARBLE YARDS.—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 16th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON—A VERY SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Rector. The next semi-annual session opens on the 30th of January. But thirty boarding pupils are received. There are now five vacancies. Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the celebrated Tenor, and Mr. FR. RONDEL, of the Academy of Design, are engaged at this school exclusively. Catalogues containing references, terms and course of study, may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post.

FREE.—NEW SYSTEM FOR TEACHING THE violin in 12 easy lessons, (by note,) free of charge, at the Musical Academy, No 288 Bowery, near Houston st. New class for beginners on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for gents; and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, for boys. All are invited. Private lessons given on the piano, violin, flute, &c., at all hours, day and evening.
L. A. BENJAMIN, Principal.
N. B.—The same kind of class on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, cor. 44th-st. and 8th-av.

CURE FOR IMPEDIMENT IN SPEECH.—MRS. W. M. SMITH begs leave to state that in connection with the Boarding and Day School at No. 338 Bridge-st., City of Brooklyn, she has established a department for the cure of stammering, lisping, inarticulateness and other impediments of speech. Having made these defects in the vocal organs a matter of patient study, she feels confident, from her past success, that she will be able to effect good results in her department.

BROOKLYN MILITARY INSTITUTE—Corner Fulton and Pineapple sts. Instruction in the following branches:—School of the company and battalion, $10; fencing, $10; engineering, $10; mathematics, $10. Connected with the institute is a gymnasium, of which members have free use; instruction in the school of the soldier, with use of gymnasium, $1 per month.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, pleasantly situated within ten miles of the City of New-York, (steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day,) could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Terms, $250 per annum. Address Box No. 2,388 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, LL. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION FOR AN HOUR OR SO three evenings a week, in bookkeeping and penmanship by a young gentleman; a practical bookkeeper would be preferred for instructor. Address H. L. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 16th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PUPILS, OR A SITUation to teach in some family or school for one or two hours of the day, or evening, by a teacher of large experience, a graduate of a New England college. For particulars, address L. H., Union Theological Seminary.
References—Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 148 East 12th-st., or any professor of the Seminary.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY wishes an engagement as visiting governess in a family. Is competent to teach the English branches and French; also the rudiments of music. Address J. L. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER'S SITUATION Wanted, by a late graduate of a Pennsylvania College. A situation as tutor in a private family, or as teacher of classics and English in a boarding-school. Address, for three days, B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, OF UNQUESTIONED respectability, is willing to teach the usual English branches in exchange for her board; a German or French family preferred; references given and required. Address Miss S. R. W., Box No. 3,272 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 661 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts., Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel; or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—AN ELEGANT country seat at Orange, N. J., within only ten minutes walk of the railroad depôt. The house is handsomely finished throughout, with gas, hot and cold water, baths, &c. The grounds comprise about two acres, artistically laid out, with choice fruits and shrubbery, &c.; with good stable, barn, and necessary out-buildings. Terms made to suit, or will be exchanged for a good house in the City of New-York. Apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 66 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET OR LEASE—AT Fort Washington, with fine grounds, green house, stable, gardener's cottage, &c., &c. Rent, $1,800 a year to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-35th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ON 36TH-ST.: the handsome three-story house and lot; also a desirable three-story brick house and lot on 39th-st., in complete order, and containing all the modern improvements; will be sold low, or the former will be exchanged for a house between 7th and 8th sts. and the 2d and 3d avs. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN 37TH AND 38st sts. Two elegant brown-stone houses and lots, containing all the modern improvements, will be sold low or exchanged for desirable country seats, within a short distance of New-York. Apply to ALBERT H NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

A NEW AND CONVENIENT HOUSE IN A good neighborhood, in Brooklyn, for sale low. A good lot in Brooklyn, or a plot of lots on Bergen Hill, or a few acres of land on the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, will be taken in part payment. Address H., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two new 3-story and basement brick houses (stone trimmings) and one brown-stone house in Elliott-place, near Fulton-av. cars, will be sold at a sacrifice. Possession immediately. Terms easy, and must be sold. W. B. JACKSON, Builder, on the premises.

FARMS.

A FARM OFFERED IN EXCHANGE FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The advertiser will exchange a very valuable farm on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, for an assortment of household furniture, and will hire or buy the house in which the furniture may be. The farm is located near a flourishing village, has excellent improvements, and the land is of superior quality. Address M. O., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.
C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

TO LET.—A FARM-HOUSE, WITH GARDEN, stabling, &c., pleasantly situated at Stratford, Conn. Apply at No. 47 Vesey-st., New-York.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.
We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces
Pine, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅞ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅞ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ⅞ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1¾ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square
Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.
We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $16,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.
SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

COAL, &C.

RED AND WHITE ASH COALS, CONsisting of Peach Orchard, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Broad Mountain, warranted to be genuine articles. Also, first qualities of Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel, all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do chamber work and waiting, or would do plain sewing and take care of children; best references given; is willing and obliging; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 20 Houston-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy young girl, 16 years of age, a situation, to do up-stairs work, take care of children, and make herself generally useful; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 302 Houston-st., between Avenue A and 1st av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; would assist in taking care of children; no objection in the country; City reference given. Call at No 101 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., near the Park, for two days, second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress and do plain sewing; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 150 West 18th-st.-place, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; can do any kind of up-stairs work; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 135 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 124 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would take a chambermaid's place and fine washing; is willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or first-class waitress. Apply at No. 11 West 21st-st., where references will be given.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant American young girl, to take care of children, and to make herself useful; City reference given. Call for two days at 113 Canal-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., 5th floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, in a private family, as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, desserts, of all kinds; also, bread and biscuit, in the best manner; has lived in this City for the last seven years, and lived with the most respectable families; good reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., first private door from 22d-st., second floor. Can be seen during the week. Ring the bell.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all the duties of the kitchen perfectly, such as meats, soups, desserts of every kind, baking, pastry, wild fowls, and all things in general that are ordered; has little connections here; wishes for a home. Call at No. 359 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly, and could assist in washing and ironing; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best country references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 196 West 27th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Welsh woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce best of references from her last employer, with whom she has lived 10 years. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK; understands all parts of cooking and is an excellent baker; has lived in the best of families; would like a place in a private family; would have no objections to a private boarding-house. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 69 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, having lived with many families of distinction in the old country and here; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 158 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry; also English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 143 East 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A RESpectable private family, as cook; understands soups and meats, games and jellies; best of bread and pastry, and good cake baker; good City reference given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 124 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; or would do the housework of a small private family; is competent for her business. Very best City references. Call at No. 141 7th-av., near 20th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 32 3d-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent Protestant woman, as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist in the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; understands French and American cooking; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook, in a private gentleman's family; none need apply that wants washing done. Call at the boarding-house No. 42 Spring, corner Mulberry-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread baker; willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation; understands all kinds of cooking and baking, also an excellent washer and ironer; good reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 124 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 92 Concord-st., in basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 74 West 24th-st., next door to 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business. The best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 6 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VARMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.
Holders of certificates of a loan made to the undersigned by the boodholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 70 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—At an election for fourteen Directors of this Company, composing the second class, the same gentlemen were reelected for three years.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Oakley,	Edwd. F. Davison,	Oliver Hoyt,
Sheldon Smith,	George Barrell,	George T. Plome.
C. H. S. Thompson,	Hy. A. Smythe,	James C. Holden,
Edmund A. Smith,	Aaron D. Reid,	Albert Clark,
G. W. Fowers,	William H. Scott,	Wm. Hertzel.
E. V. Haughwout,	Fred'k C. Oakley,	John M. Tobin,
Gouvr. S. Bibby,	F. J. Hosford,	Benj. W. Floyd,
Abel K. Foster,	John F. Holbrook,	Oliver Bryan,
M. S. Spaulding,	J. S. T. Stranahan,	Joseph S. Lowrey,
William Tilden,	Wm. K. Hinman,	Whitney B. Noble,
Daniel L. Rees,	Peter P. Randolph,	James C. Harriott,
Oscar Cheesman,	G. W. Burnham,	Martin A. Howell,
Francis Many,	John P. Wakeman,	Edward A. Bibby,
R. W. Martin,	Theodore W. Todd,	Andrew V. Stout.

RICHARD OAKLEY, President.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROSARR BANSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1862. }
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-law. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COODSHALL, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862 }
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President
WARD B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PATRA CUMMINO, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 130 AV., }
(Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861. }
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and upler, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sume over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.
Dividends not drawn will bear Interest from 1st Jan.. same as a deposit.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sume from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, }
SYLVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents.
E. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—Opposite the Cooper Institute. Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five (5) per Cent. over $500, will be payable on 20th inst. Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before Saturday, the 11th of January, will bear interest from the 1st of January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 20th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

TO ARMY CONTRACTORS.—PARTIES holding certificates for clothing, blankets, and other supplies delivered to the Quartermasters in New-York and Philadelphia, during the months of November and December, and wishing to realize the cash for same at a small discount, can do so by addressing WAR CERTIFICATES, New-York Post-office.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5, P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from the 1st.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

WANTED—INSURANCE STOCKS IN THE FOLlowing Companies: Manhattan, City, Rutgers, National, Goodhue, Equitable, Excelsior, Home, Niagara, Continental, Washington, Merchants' and Phenix Insurance Companies. By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January inst.; at 12 o'clock, M. Dated, 10th January, 1862. CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Sec'y.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE Company Stock, cheap, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED.—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN Railroad 6 per cent. bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 629 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $957,372 46 IN THE LAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of all the holders of Land Grant Mortgage Bonds numbered from 1,922 to 3,966 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and from 1 to 100 inclusive, for $500 each, who are opposed to the measures adopted by the holders of low numbers to prevent the equal participation of all the first mortgage bondholders in the benefit of the mortgage, will be held at the office of J. L. Jernegan, Esq., No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock.

EZRA NYE,	ALEX. LAW,
NATHANIEL ROSS,	JONATHAN RANSOM,
SAM'L RICHARDSON,	H. H. PALMER,

Committee.

WANTED—LEE COUNTY (IOWA) EIGHT PER cent. Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR SPECIE by F. P. JAMES & CO. No. 36 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY, Jan. 25
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Feb. 1

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to Londonderry	80	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	32
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. Wessels commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock M.,
For
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
O. GILKENS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 SATURDAY.....March 29
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old-established ace of business, No. 8 South-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo and Dunkirk. 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily. 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily. 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:30 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Nunsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BACK TAXES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Last call before the sale on the 20th.—Those who desire to pay arrearages of taxes in said County, will take this last opportunity by calling on the subscriber, at No. 276 Canal-street, on the 16th and 17th insts. A variety of property for sale in plots of from one to twenty acres.
JOHN STEVENS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that I have withdrawn from the firm of BAYLES, HAMILTON & CO., and will be in no way responsible for any debts contracted by the said firm after this date.
A. HUYLER DE MOTT.
JAN. 8, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 3 P. M., of the 20th inst., for building an extension to the Post-office building. Plans and specifications can be examined, and information obtained, only at the office of the architect, Griffith Thomas, Esq., No. 470 Broadway, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. The proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Post-office Extension," are to be addressed to the undersigned. It is understood that the Postmaster-General shall have the right to reject any or all of the proposals.
W. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS
Cured in a few hours, and the skin made delicately soft and white, by the use of
TADMAN & CO.'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE.
Requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves readily when applied to the skin.
No. 81 Bleecker-st. and No. 268 4th-av. By mail, 25 cents.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 10 Wall-st. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the 18th inst. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Fifty per cent from the earned premiums on policies, written with the participation provision, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy-holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 15, 1862. Transfer books will be closed until the 18th inst.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI }
RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st., }
8th January, 1862. }
NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of 4 per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward; payable on and after the third Monday of the month.
The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 15th inst. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. payable on and after the 10th inst., until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. }
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, }
No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.
H. WARREN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 2th day of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 11, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 89 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Quarterly Dividend of two and a-half per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at this office. The Transfer Book will be closed until the 16th inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 20.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1862. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, Nos. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVidend of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 9th till that day.
By order of the Board.
R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 70 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 470 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 6, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1862. }
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., }
No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, }
No. 32 Broadway, New-York. }
Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.
DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL REMOVAL.—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 258 (formerly No. 376) Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Teeth inserted on their Improved Atmospheric Pressure Plates without extracting the roots. Full sets, on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool: Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid nnamccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; RUSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole do Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiba and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all Sarsaparillas in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by

MR. GARRISON'S LECTURE.

The Abolitionists and their Relations to the War.

EMANCIPATION AN INEVITABLE NECESSITY.

Cooper Institute was about half filled last evening on the occasion of WM. LLOYD GARRISON's lecture on "The Abolitionists and their Relations to the War." Previous to the lecture a lady modestly advanced from one of the seats on the platform, and placed a bouquet of fragrant flowers beside the speaker's desk. The tribute was noticed by the audience with an outburst of applause. Among others present were Dr. TYNG, Superintendent J. A. KENNEDY, Rev. Mr. SLOANE and others of promineuce.

At 8 o'clock. Mr. GARRISON arrived, escorted by Mr. THEODORE TILTON, who, after announcing a forthcoming lecture by DAVIS, the contraband, introduced the orator of the evening as follows:

SPEECH OF THEODORE TILTON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I put myself for a moment between you and him, [pointing to Mr. GARRISON] because I have been asked, and honored in the asking, to give to a genuine Yankee a genuine Yankee welcome; and I know not how to do it better than just to make the old-fashioned sign of the right hand, which is the Yankee token of good-fellowship, and in your name to offer it to WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. [Applause.]

Mr. TILTON thereupon extended his hand to Mr. GARRISON, who forthwith advanced and was cordially welcomed. Mr. GARRISON spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: No public speaker, on rising to address an assembly, has any right to presume that, because at the outset he receives a courteous and even warm approval, therefore they are prepared to indorse all his views and utterances. Doubtless, there are some points, at least, about which we very widely differ; and yet, I must frankly coufess, that I know of no other reason for your kind approval, this evening, than that I am an original, uncompromising, irrepressible, out-and-out, unmistakable, Garrisonian Abolitionist. [Enthusiastic applause.] By that designation I do not mean one whose brain is crazed, whose spirit is fanatical, whose purpose is wild and dangerous; but one whose patriotic creed is the Declaration of American Independence, [loud cheers,] whose line of measurement is the Golden Rule, whose gospel of humanity is the Sermon on the Mount, and whose language is that of Ireland's Liberator, O'CONNELL. "I care not what caste, creed, or color Slavery may assume—whether it be personal or political, mental or corporeal, intellectual or spiritual—I am for its instant, its total abolition." [Loud applause.]

I am for justice, in the name of humanity, and according to the law of the living God. [Cheers.]

Hence, what I wrote many years ago, I feel proud once more to affirm. I am an Abolitionist! I glory in the name.

"The' now by Slavery's minions hissed.
And covered o'er with shame,
It is a spell of right and power—
A watch-word of the free;
Who spurns it in the trial hour,
A craven soul is he."

[Applause.]

I know that to be an Abolitionist is not to be with the multitude,—on the side of the majority,—in a popular and respectable position; and yet I think I have a right to ask of you, and of all men living on the soil of the Empire State, and of the people of the North at large, why it is that you shrink from the name of Abolitionist? Why it is that, while you profess to be opposed to Slavery, you nevertheless desire the whole world to understand that you are not radical Abolitionists? What is the meaning of this? Why are you not Abolitionists? Your principles are mine! What you have taught me I adopt. What you have taken a solemn oath to support as a measure of Government, I recognize as right and just. The people of this State profess to believe in the Declaration of Independence. That is my abolitionism. Every man, therefore, who disclaims abolitionism, repudiates the Declaration of Independence. Does he not? All men created equal, endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right to liberty! Gentlemen, that is my fanaticism. [Cheers.] All I ask is that the declaration may be carried out everywhere in our country and throughout the world. It belongs to mankind. Your Constitution is an Abolition Constitution. Your laws are Abolition laws. Your institutions are Abolition institutions. Your free schools are Abolition free schools. [Cheers.] I believe in them all; and all that I ask is, that institutions so good, so free, so noble, may be everywhere propagated, everywhere accepted. And thus it is that I desire, not to curse the South, or any portion of it, but to bless her abundantly, by abolishing her infamous and demoralizing slave institutions and erecting the temple of liberty on the ruins thereof. [Loud applause.]

I believe in Democracy; but it is the Democracy which recognizes man as man, the world over. [Cheers.] It is Democracy which exists for all wearing the human form; and so I say that any man who pretends to be a Democrat, and yet apologizes for making man the property of his fellow men, is a dissembler and hypocrite, and I unmask him before the universe. [Loud cheers.]

We profess to be Christians. Christianity is to redeem, not to enslave men. Christ is our Redeemer. I believe in him. He leads the Anti-Slavery cause, and always has led it. The Gospel is the gospel of freedom, and no man claims to be a Christian, and have within him the same mind that was in Christ Jesus, and yet dare to hold his fellow man in bondage. I say again before the universe he is a dissembler, a hypocrite, and I will unmask him. [Applause.] Why is it, men of the Empire State, that there are no slaves here? Four millions of people and not a single slave among them all. On what ground was Slavery abolished in the State of New-York? On the same ground of policy or expediency, or on this ground, that it was an immorality, and a crime, and an outrage, and therefore ought not to be tolerated by a civilized and Christian people. Therefore, I affirm that the people of this State were committed to radical Abolitionism. And on that ground, therefore, I have a right to expect everywhere a generous hearing and a warm coöperation on the part of the people when I endeavor to bring Slavery to the dust, and to take the chains from those who are laboring under the lash of the slave driver. You have abolished Slavery because it has no rightful existence here. So of Massachusetts, so of New-England, and of the nineteen Free States, Slavery is pronounced a curse, and every man is equal to every other man; and no man may lay his hand too heavily upon the shoulder of his brother man except he does it at his peril. In the very generous notice of this lecture last Sunday, by HENRY WARD BEECHER, he said that he fully accorded with me in my principles, which strike at the foundation of Slavery. All slavery is wrong, unjust, immoral and unchristian, and ought to terminate; but he expressed some difference of opinion in regard to my methods in abolishing Slavery. Yet, then, upon further reflection and investigation he will find that my methods of Abolition are as unexceptionable as my principles. Now, I think that we are right in establishing our institutions upon foundations of liberty. We have a right to endeavor to propagate those institutions all over our country and everywhere. We have a right to say to those in the Slave States, your system of Slavery is not only inherently wrong, but it is very dangerous, very absurd, very ruinous. Abolish your slave system, regard your slaves as men, treat them as such, and you will be blest, wonderfully blest. Have I not a right to say this? Is it not a right God gave? Is it not a constitutional and legal right? On the other hand, they have a perfect right at the South to endeavor to proselyte us in regard to their institutions, for they believe, and I believe, that they endeavor to do their best—that is, their worst—in that direction.

I never have heard of any complaint anywhere in regard to the exercise of the freedom of speech on the part of slaveholders and slave-drivers. We are told by Pro-Slavery men here that we have no right to discuss this matter. They point us to their National compact. They tell us to remember that at the organization of the Government the Slave States were in existence, and they came in on terms of equality, and, under the compact, we have no right to criticise or condemn them because of their holding slaves. Now, my reply to them is, in the first place, that no compact of man's device can bind me to silence, when I see my fellow man unjustly oppressed. [Applause.] I do not care where the compact was made, or by whom it was approved. My right to denounce tyranny and tyranny is not derived from man, nor constitutions, nor compacts. It is my own soul, written there by the finger of God, and man shall never erase it. [Applause.] I am sure that if it were your case, if your fathers were sold that you were the victims of a compact, and nobody should have the right to plead for your deliverance, though you were most heavily oppressed—children and wives in the market—would you say, let the compact be pronounced a curse by every upright soul; and don't let anything be done in regard to your condition. My reply again is, that the compact at the outset provides for the liberty of speech and of the Press, and, therefore, I am justified, as well as you, in saying just what we honestly think in regard to Slavery, am I those who uphold it. Slaveholders of our country, I repeat, have exercised the largest liberty of speech. They have denounced liberty and free institutions to an unlimited extent. Is the right all on one side? May I not reciprocate and say what I think of their conduct, and their bad institutions. Yes, I have the right, and, by the grace of God, I mean to exercise it, come what may. [Great applause.]

The times are changing. Yes, it is spoken of with exultation, and well it may be, as a cheering sign of the times, that even Dr. BROWNSON has been able to speak in the City of Washington on the subject of Slavery, and against it, without being in peril of his life; that even HORACE GREELEY [applause] has been permitted to stand in the Capital of his country, and utter brave words for freedom, and nobody mobbed him. [Applause.] And I am told that it is expected that my eloquent friend, and the friend of mankind, WENDELL PHILLIPS, [applause,] is also expected to make his appearance at Washington, to be heard on the same subject, without any personal danger. Something to boast of—yes, marvelous progress—and yet I feel humiliated when I remember that all this, under our boasted Constitution, is rendered possible only because there is an army, a Northern army, of 150,000 men there to make it possible. [Applause.] Take that army away—it would not be possible for such speeches to be made there; but while we have Gen. MCCLELLAN and 150,000 Northern soldiers, it is possible in the capital for a man to say, let the Declaration of Independence be applied to all the oppressed in our country and throughout the world, and his life is safe in so doing. I maintain that no institution has a right to claim exemption from the closest scrutiny. All our institutions are open. Every man may say of them what he thinks best. If he does not like them he can denounce them. If he thinks he can suggest better ones, he is entitled to do so. Nobody thinks of mobbing him, nobody thinks of throwing rotten eggs and brickbats at his head. Liberty! why, she is always fearless, honest, open-hearted. She says, as one did of old, "Search me and try me, and see if there be anything evil in me." But on the other hand we are not permitted to examine Southern institutions. Oh no! And what is the reason? Because they will not bear examination. Of course, if the slaveholder felt assured that they could he would say, "Examine them freely as you will, I will assist you in every way in my power." Ah, 'tis conscience that makes cowards of them all. They dread the light, and with the tyrant of old they cry, "Put out the light"—and they do put it out. That is their testimony in regard to the rectitude of their slave institutions.

The slaveholders desire to be let alone. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his crew cry out, "Let us alone." The slave oligarchy have always cried out, "Let us alone." It is an old cry—1,600 years at least—it is the cry of those who were possessed of demons who said to Jesus Christ, "Let us alone! Why hast thou come to torment us before the time?" [Laughter and applause.] Now, Jesus did not at all mistake the time; he was precisely in time, and therefore he bore his testimony like the prince of many sceptres and foul demons went out, but not without rending the body. The slaves of our country, outraged, lacerated and chained, cry out agonizingly to those who are thus treating them, "Let us alone," but the slaveholders give no heed to that cry at all. I will let the slaveholders alone when they let their slaves alone, and not till then. [Applause.]

"Let this matter rest with the South, leave Slavery in the care and keeping of slaveholders, to put an end to it at the right time, as they best understand the whole matter." You will hear men, claiming to be intelligent, talking in this manner continually. They do not know what Idols they are. It is nothing but Idolcy for men to say: "Leave idolatry to idolaters, to be abolished when they think best; leave intemperance to drunkards; they best understand all about it. they will undoubtedly, if let alone, in God's own time, put an end to it, [laughter;] leave piracy to be abolished by the pirates; leave impurity to the licentious to be done away; leave the sheep to the considerate humanity of wolves, when they will cease to prey upon them." No, this is not common sense; it is not sound reason; it is nothing but sheer idlocy. Salvation, if it comes at all, must come from without. Those who are not drunkards must save the drunken; those who are not impure must save the impure; those who are not idolaters must combine to put down idolatry. So we who are not slaveholders are under obligation to get mankind to combine, and by every legitimate method endeavor to abolish Slavery, for the slaveholders will never do it if they can possibly help it. Why do you have your missionary efforts abroad? Why do you go to Hindostan and Burmah and other parts of the world with your meddlesome, impertinent, disorganizing religion? Because you affirm that your object is good and your declarable; because you declare that the Christian religion is the true religion, and idolatry debases and degrades the people, and to abolish it, or to endeavor to do so, is right. And yet you have no complicity with heathenism abroad. Nevertheless your missionaries are there endeavoring to effect a thorough overturn of all their institutions and all their established ideas. But how is it in regard to Slavery? You have something to do—aye, a great deal to do with it. You ought to know precisely where you stand under the circumstances. And what are your obligations under the circumstances? Only think of it! Under your boasted constitution two generations of slaves have been driven to unrequited toil and down into bloody graves, and the third generation is going through the same terrible career, with the Star Spangled Banner floating over their heads! This is by your complicity, men of the North! Oh, how thoroughly the North has given her sympathy to the South in this iniquity of slaveholding! How everywhere the Anti-Slavery movement has been spit upon and denounced, and caricatured and hunted down as if they were wild beasts, that could not possibly be tolerated safely for an hour in the community. What weapon has been left unused against the Abolitionists of the North! How thoroughly have the people been tested everywhere, both in regard to Church and State in relation to the Slave system of the South. Wisdom is justified of her children. The Abolitionists still serenely bide their time. The verdict of posterity is sure. It will be an honorable acquittal of the Abolitionists of the present day from all the foul charges that have been brought against them by a pro-Slavery people. I do not think it is necessary to the shame of Abolitionists that the New-York *Herald* cannot tolerate them. [Laughter and applause.] I do not think it at all to their discredit that the *Journal of Commerce* thoroughly abominates them. [Laughter.] I do not think they have any cause to hang their heads for shame because the New-York *Express* deems them fit only to be spit upon. [Applause.] I do not think they have any reason to distrust the soundness of their religion because the New-York *Observer* brands them as infidels. [Applause.] Capt. RYNDERS is not an Abolitionist. [Great laughter.] The Bowery Boys do not like Abolitionism. And so as it was 1,800 years ago, we have had in this trial of the nation in respect to Abolitionism the chief priests and scribes and Pharisees on the one hand, and the rabble and mob on the other, endeavor to put down the Anti-Slavery movement, which is of God and cannot be put down. [Applause.] The slaveholders who have risen in rebellion to overthrow the Government and to crush free institutions, are in the mood of mind, and ever have been, to hang every Abolitionist they can catch. I hold that to be a good certificate of character; [applause;] and when I add that millions of slaves in bondage, crying unto Heaven for deliverance, are ever ready to give their blessings to the Abolitionists for what they have done, and when they run away from their masters, come to us who are represented to be their deadliest enemies, it seems to me that we have made out a case. Abolitionism, as such, every honest, humane, upright and noble soul ought to indorse as right.

And, besides, I say it is a shame that we should any longer stand apart—I mean we of the North. What are all your paltry distinctions worth? You are not Abolitionists. Oh, no! You are Anti-Slavery, are you? Dare you trust yourself in Carolina, except, perhaps, at Port Royal? [Laughter.] You are not an ultra Anti-Slavery man; there is nothing ultra about you. You are a Republican. Dare you go to New-Orleans? Why, the President of the United States, duly inaugurated by a solemn oath, is an outlaw in nearly every Slave State in this Union. He cannot show himself there except at the peril of his life. And so of his Cabinet. I think at this time, under those circumstances, that we should hang together, or, as one said of old, we shall be pretty sure, if caught, to hang separately. [Laughter.] The South cares nothing for these distinctions among us. It is precisely, on this matter of Slavery, as it is in regard to the position of Rome respecting Protestantism. Our Protestant sects assume to be each one the true sect, as against the other, and we are free in our denunciation of this or that sect as heretical because not accepting our particular theological creed. What does Rome care for any such distinction—whether we are High Church Episcopalian or Methodist, Quaker or Universalist, Presbyterian or Unitarian. We are all included in unbelief, we are all heretics together; and she makes no compromise. Just so with Slavery. If we affirm that we are at all opposed to Slavery, it is enough, in the judgment of the South, to condemn us to a coat of tar and feathers, or some other process of lynch law.

I come now to consider what are the relations of the Abolitionists to the war. Fourteen months ago, after an excited Presidential struggle with three candidate in the field, ABRAHAM LINCOLN was duly and legitimately chosen President of the United States. Now where are we? At that time who doubted the stability of the American Union? What power in the universe had we to fear? Was it not pronounced impossible for any real harm to come to us? How strong was our mountain, and how confident our expectation in regard to the future! And now our country is diminished—the nation is thoroughly sundered, and we are in the midst of the greatest civil war that the world has ever known. For a score of years prophetic voices were heard admonishing the people, "Because ye have said, we have made a covenant with death, and with hell are we at agreement, when the overflowing scourge shall pass through it shall come unto us; for we have made lies our refuge, and under falsehood have we hid ourselves." And the response to that was, "Judgment will I lay to the line and righteousness to the plummet, and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding places, and your covenant with death shall be annulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand." And now it is being verified to the letter with us. "He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh, the Lord shall hold them in derision; though hand join in hand yet shall not the wicked go unpunished." "Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou make thy nest among the stars, yet thence will I bring thee down, saith the Lord of Hosts."

Who are responsible for this war. If I should go out into the streets and take a popular reply, I should be told in the vulgar vernacular, "It is all owing to the d—d Abolitionists. [Laughter.] If they had not meddled with the subject of Slavery, everything would have gone on well; we should have lived in peace all the days of our lives. They insist upon meddling with what doesn't concern them; they indulge in censorious and harsh language against the slaveholders, and the result is our nation is uptorned, and we have immense armies looking each other fearfully in the face, and men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things that are coming upon the land." Let me read an extract from the New-York *Evening Express*, for your express edification:

"Our convictions are that Anti-Slavery stimulated, and is the animating cause of this rebellion. If Anti-Slavery were, now, removed from the field of action, Pro-Slavery would perish of itself, at home, in its own contortions." [Laughter.]

Well, I do not think I can make a better reply to such nonsense than was made by your Chairman, in a brief letter which he sent to the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society at Westchester, a few weeks ago, and by his permission I will read it:

"My opinion is this. There is war because there was a Republican Party. There was a Republican Party because there was an Abolition Party. There was an Abolition Party because there was Slavery. Now, to charge the war upon Republicanism, is merely to blame the lamb that stood in the brook. To charge it upon Abolitionism is merely to blame the sheep for being the lamb's mother. [Laughter.] But to charge it upon Slavery is to lay the crime fiat at the door of the wolf, where it belongs. [Laughter.] To end the trouble, kill the wolf. [Renewed laughter.] I belong to the party of wolf-killers." [Applause and merriment.]

But consider the absurdity of this charge. Who are the avowed Abolitionists of our country? I have told you they occupy a very dis eputable position in society; and certainly very few men have yet had the moral courage to glory in the name of Abolitionist. They are very few; comparatively a mere handful. And yet they have overturned the Government! They have been stronger than all the parties and all the religious bodies of the country,—stronger than the Church, and stronger than the State! Indeed! Then it must be because with them is the power of God, and it is not with the power of man, but by the Truth, which has worked out this great result. [Cheers.]

How many Abolition Presses do you suppose exist in this country? We have, I believe, three thousand or four thousand journals printed in the United States; and how many Abolition journals do you suppose there are? [Laughter.] I know of but two avowed Abolition journals in the United States, and they are more than a match for all the rest put together. [Loud cheers and laughter.] This is very extraordinary; but our enemies being judges, it is certainly true. And now, what has been our crime? I affirm, before God, that our crime has been only this: we have endeavored, at least, to remember those in bonds, as bound with them. I, for one, am guilty only to this extent. I have called aloud for more than thirty years to my beloved but guilty country, saying:

There is within thy gates a pest,—
Gold, and a Babylonian vest;
Not hid in sin, concealed in shade,
But broad against the sun displayed.
Repent thee, then, and quickly bring
Forth from the camp the accursed thing;
Consign it to remorseless fire,
Watch till the latest spark expire;
Then strew its ashes on the wind,
Nor let one atom rest behind.
So shall thy wealth and power increase
So shall thy people dwell in peace;
On thee the Almighty a glory rest,
And all the earth in thee be blest. [Cheers.]

And what it Abolitionists had been heeded thirty years ago? Would there have been any civil war to talk about? [Cries of "No."] Ten years ago? five years ago? one year ago? And all that time God was patient and forbearing, giving an opportunity of escape. But the nation would not, and went on hardening its heart. Oh! how guilty are the conspirators of the South in what they have done! How utterly unjustifiable and causeless their rebellion! How foul and false their aggressions against the Government, against the Republican Party, against the people of the North! Utterly, and inexcusably and horribly wicked! But let us remember, to our shame and condemnation as a people, that the guilt is not all theirs. I affirm they have been encouraged to do all this for years—encouraged by the Press of the North, by the Churches of the North, by the pulpits of the North, (comprehensively speaking.) Abolitionists have been hunted as outlaws and wild beasts, and the slaveholders have been encouraged to go on, making one demand after another, and thus they left assured that when they struck this blow they would have the North with them, and it is only by God's providence we have escaped utter ruin. [Loud applause.] Therefore it is that the vials of God's wrath are poured out so impartially. We are suffering; our blood is flowing, our property is heavily taxed, and who can see the end of it? Why, if the whole nation should be emptied, I should say: "Oh! give thanks to the Lord, for he is good, ann his mercy endurath forever!" Our crime, as against these four millions of slaves and those millions who have been buried, cannot be described by human language. Why, our lands are full of blood, and these evils are a judgment upon us. Let us reverently acknowledge the hand of God in this, and let each man put the trump of jubilee to his lips and demand that the chains of the oppressed shall be broken forever. [Cheers.]

"The Abolitionists have used irritating language!" I know it. I think that has been fairly offset by slaveholders. They have used some very irritating language in regard to Abolitionists. [Laughter.] I do not know of any loathsome, hideous, abominable epithet in our language that they have not applied to Abolitionists—besides any amount of tarring and feathering—and that we have had nothing to do with. [Laughter and cheers.] So far as "irritating language" is concerned, I think we may offset it by saying that the South has been quite as guilty in that respect as any party in the North. Well, all we have said is, "Do not steal," "Do not murder!" And it has irritated them. [Applause and laughter.] Why, of course it must irritate them. JOHN HANCOCK and SAM. ADAMS would irritate old King GEORGE and Lord NORTH. There was a great deal of irritation at Lexington, at Bunker Hill, and it culminated at last at Yorktown. [Loud cheers.] Then say we must not use hard language against the Southern slaveholders! Very singular what a change has come over us within a short time. They who have complained of hard language being thrown at the slaveholders, are now throwing cannon-balls and bombshells at them. [Cheers and laughter.] They have no objection to blowing out their brains, of course, if they have any; but you must not use hard language. Now I would rather a man would hurl a hard epithet at my head, than the softest cannon ball or shell that can be found in the army of the North. [Laughter.] Yet I think we have come to the conclusion that, after all, the great body of the slaveholders are not exactly the honest, honorable and Christian men that we mistook them to be. [Applause.] It is astonishing, when anything is done to us, how easily we can see all about it. What an eye-salve it is! If any one picks our pocket, of course he is a villain. If anybody breaks into our house, he is a burglar; if any one undertakes to outrage us, he is a scoundrel. But here we have these slaveholders in rebellion against the Government, committing piracy upon our commerce, confiscating Northern property to the amount of hundreds of millions of dollars, and now see what is said about them. Why, of course they are pirates—they are swindlers—they are traitors of the deepest dye! [Cheers and laughter.] Ladies and gentlemen, let me tell you one thing, and that is, that they are just as good as they ever were. [Cheers.] They are just as honest and as honorable, and as Christian as they ever were. [Laughter.] Circumstances alter cases, you know. While they were simply robbing four millions of despised children, stripping them of all their rights, selling them in lots to suit purchasers, and trafficking in their blood, they were Christian gentlemen! Now that they have interfered with us and our rights, and have confiscated our property, they are downright villains and traitors, who ought to be hanged by the neck until they are dead. [Laughter and cheers.] "Abolitionists should have minded their own business," it is said. "We of the North are not responsible for Slavery, and it is a very good rule for men to mind their own business." Who say this? Hypocrites, dissemblers, men condemned out of their own mouths. They are the men who are always justifying Slavery and slaveholders. "But we have nothing at all to do with it," say they. They are those who are in religious fellowship with these traffickers in human souls; and yet they "have nothing at all to do with it." They are those who claim political affinity with them; and yet they have nothing at all to do with it. They are those who give constitutional guarantees that their hunted fugitives shall be given up; and yet they have nothing to do with Slavery! Hypocrites and dissemblers. I spurn you all! When I see a man drowning, if I can throw him a rope, I will do it; and if the opportunity is presented, and I do not throw him a rope that might save him, should I not be a murderer by not doing it? When I see a man fatling among thieves, and wounded and forsaken, if I can get to him with oil and wine to bind up his wounds, I think I am bound to do it; and if I do not do it, I become as base as the robber himself who struck him down. And when I see tyranny trampling upon my fellow-man, I know of no law, human or divine, which holds me to silence; but I am bound to protest against it all. [Cheers.] I will not be dumb. It is my business to meddle with oppression wherever I see it. [Applause.]

It is said, again, "There was no trouble in the land until the Abolitionists appeared." Well, the more is the pity! Order reigns in Warsaw until KOSCIUSKO makes his appearance. It reigns in Hungary until KOSSUTH comes forward,—in Italy, until GARIBALDI takes the field. [Loud cheers.] No trouble until the Abolitionists came forward! The charge is false,—historically untrue. Witness the tremendous struggle that took place at the formation of your Constitution in regard to the Slavery guarantees of that instrument. What is the testimony of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS on that point? He says:

"In the articles of confederation, there was no guaranty for the property of the slaveholder—no double representation of him in the Federal councils—no power of taxation—no stipulation for the recovery of fugitive slaves. But when the powers of Government came to be delegated to the Union, the South—that is, South Carolina and Georgia—refused their subscription to the parchment, till it should be saturated with the infection of Slavery, which no fumigation could purify, no quarantine could extinguish. The freemen of the North gave way, and the deadly venom of Slavery was infused into the Constitution of Freedom."

And so in regard to the Missouri struggle of 1820. There were no Abolitionists in the field; but the struggle between freedom and Slavery was at that time so fierce and terrible as to threaten to end in a dissolution of the Union. [Cheers.] Oh! no stain of blood rests on the garments of Abolitionists. They have endeavored to prevent the calamity which has come upon us all, and they may wash their hands in innocency, and thank God that in the evil day they were able to stand. [Applause.]

No, my friends, this is not of man; it is of Heaven. This war is a judgment. As we have sowed, we are reaping. The whole of it is contained in the memorable verse of the prophet: "You have not hearkened unto me in proclaiming liberty, every man to his neighbor and every man to his friend. Therefore, I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence and to the famine." That is the whole story. It is the settlement day of God Almighty in regard to the account of our nation; and if we desire to be saved, we must see to it that we put away our sins, and endeavor thereby to secure salvation for the land. [Cheers.]

This rebellion is not only to eternize the enslavement of the African race; it is also to overturn the free institutions of the North. The slaveholders are not only opposed to Northern Abolitionists, but to Northern men and Northern institutions. Shall I refresh your memories by one or two quotations in point. Listen to the language of the Richmond *Examiner*:

"The South now maintains that Slavery is right, natural and necessary, and does not depend upon complexion. The laws of the Slave States justify the holding of *white men* in bondage."

The *Charleston Mercury* says:

"Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring man, whether white or black. The great evil of Northern Free society is that it is burdened with a servile class, mechanics and laborers, unfit for self-government, and yet clothed with the attributes and powers of citizens. Master and slave is a relation in society as necessary as that of parent and child; and the Northern States will yet have to introduce it. Their theory of Free Government is a delusion."

You are for free government, but not Abolitionism! The South is as much opposed to free government as to men on the score of Abolitionism.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says: "Two opposite and conflicting forms of society cannot, among civilized men, coexist and endure. The one must give way and cease to exist. The other becomes universal. If free society be unnatural, immoral, unchristian, it must fall, and give way to a slave society—a social system of as the world, universal as man."

An Alabama paper says: "All the Northern, and especially the New-England States, are devoid of society fitted for well-bred gentlemen. The prevailing class one meets with, is that of mechanics struggling to be genteel, and small farmers who do their own drudgery, and yet who are hardly fit for associating with a Southern gentleman's body-servant."

You see it is a war against freedom—yours as well as that of the slave. It is to establish an absolute despotism. We have the Southern rebellion in full blast; and if they can work their will against us, there will be no liberty of speech—no right to assemble as we assemble here to-night, and manhood will be trampled in the dust. [Applause.] I say that, under these circumstances, treason consists in giving aid and comfort to the slave system of the country—not merely to JEFF. DAVIS, as President of the Southern Confederacy, or to this movement in special. Every man who gives any countenance or support to Slavery is a traitor to Liberty. [Enthusiastic applause.] I say he is a dangerous and an unsafe man. [Renewed cheers.] Because he has in him the seeds of a despot; and no one can tell how soon there will be a harvest there. Liberty goes with Union and for Union. Slavery is inner disunion and disorganization in God's universe. [Cheers.] "Ah!" we are told, "hang the Secessionists on the one hand, and the Abolitionists on the other, and we shall have peace?" [Laughter.] How very discriminating. Now, I say if any hanging is to be done, (but I do not believe in capital punishment—that is one of my heresies,)—if any hanging is to be done, I am for hanging those go-betweens immediately. [Loud and enthusiastic applause. A voice, "That's the talk."] Why, in regard to loyalty, I maintain that the most loyal people to a free government, who walk on American soil, are the uncompromising abolitionists. [Cheers.] It is not freedom that injures free government. It is not the lovers of liberty that endanger us. It is not those who will not make any compromise with tyranny who endanger us. It is those who strike hands with thieves. Yes, I maintain the Abolitionists are more loyal to free government and free institutions than President LINCOLN himself. Because, while I want to say everything good of him that I can, I must say I think he is back-going somewhat in backbone, and is disposed, at least, to make some compromise with Slavery, and therefore he is nearer Jefferson Davis than I am. Still we are both so bad that I suppose if we should go amicably together down South, we never should come back again. [Laughter and cheers.]

Hang the Abolitionists and then hang the Secessionists. Why, in the name of common sense, wherein are they agreed. Their principles are totally dissimilar. But it may be said, you are for a dissolution of the Union. I was. Did I have any sympathy with the spirit of Southern secession when I took that position? No. My issue was a Christian one—a moral one. It was because of the nature of the compact itself that I said I could not as a Christian man, I as a friend of liberty, swear to uphold such a Union or Constitution. And I take for my text the declaration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, competent to testify, I think, in regard to this matter:

"The bargain between Freedom and Slavery, contained in the Constitution of the United States, is *morally and politically vicious*—inconsistent with the principles on which alone our revolution can be justified—cruel and oppressive, by riveting the chains of Slavery, by pledging the faith of Freedom to maintain and perpetuate the tyranny of the master, and gross unequal and impolitic, by admitting that slaves are at once enemies to be kept in subjection, property to be secured and returned to their owners, and persons not to be represented themselves, but for whom their masters are privileged with nearly a double share of representation. The consequence has been that this slave representation has governed the Union. Benjamin's portion above his brethren has ravined as a wolf. In the morning he has devoured the prey, and in the evening has divided the spoil." * * * * "It cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity for twenty years of preserving the Slave-trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation of slaves—for articles of merchandise, under the name of persons."

Therefore I adopted the language of the prophet Isaiah in regard to the Constitution, and pronounced it to be a covenant with death and agreement with hell. Was I not justified as a Christian man? Well, but the New-York *Journal of Commerce* says there seems to have come a great change—I no longer place this motto at the head of my paper. Truly a very great change has taken place. Benedict in the play says: "When I said I would die a bachelor, I did not think I would live to get married." And when I said I would not sustain the Constitution, because it was "a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell," I had no idea that death and hell would secede. [Prolonged applause and laughter.

Mr. GARRISON went on to shew that the Free States were necessarily for Union, while the Slave States were for secession just in proportion to the number of the slaves. Granted, he said, that this was not a war for the abolition of Slavery.

The issue now is in order that the flag may be honored and the Union maintained. But shall not Slavery, the cause of the rebellion, be stricken down to the earth?

It seemed to me that our defeat is just as certain in the end as that God reigns, and that we have got to make up our minds to one of two or three things. Either to vanquish, or be worn out to the allowing of the Southern Confederacy to be recognized on the score of its independence, or else, for self-preservation and common safety, we have got to say to-day, that every slave on American soil is turned into a man and a freeman under our flag. [Applause.] Why, Slavery has made itself an outlaw; has it not? And what claim has an outlaw upon the Constitution of the United States? Guilty of treason, what claims have the traitors upon us? They claim to be hung, of course—nothing else. What sane man wants the old state of things brought back? Who wants the slave oligarchy once more in power in the free States? Who wants Congress under a slaveholding mastership? The army, navy, treasury, freedom of speech, liberty of the Press—all these to be of old, subject to the dictation and the power of a remorseless slave oligarchy? No. No. Thank God that, though we might wish to do it, we have not the power to do it. For thirty years the Abolitionists have sent in their petitions to Congress asking for this or that, or the other measure against Slavery in the Territories—in the District of Columbia, but you never heard of an Anti-Slavery petition all that time going into Congress, asking that body to abolish Slavery in the Slaveholding States. We recognized the compact as it was made. We affirmed that Congress had no constitutional right to abolish Slavery in the Southern States. But now, things are changed by the acts of the slaveholders themselves and they have no longer any claim upon the Constitution, except as criminals. [Applause.] The covenant with death should never have been made. Our fathers sinned. They sinned deeply when they entered into that bargain about slaves being given up; about slave representation; about prosecuting a foreign Slave-trade under our National flag for twenty years; about suppressing slave insurrections by the whole power of the Government. They were guilty sinners before God. I know that in their extremity they were yet not without fear that if they did not unite that England would conquer the colonies in detail, and, I grant you that by their seven years effort blood had been freely shed—it was a terrible temptation to hold up, and trusting that the iniquity would die out in a few years they be lieved they had a decent excuse for what they did. It never should have been made, and, now that the slaveholders have trampled it under foot, it must not be remade even if we can do it. [Applause.] What guarantee have we that they would remain with us twenty-four hours? But, do not they say that they will not unite with us. They have now taken their leave of us forever. Let me give you an extract from JEFF. DAVIS' last message:

"Not only do the causes which induced us to separate still last in full force, but they have been strengthened, and whatever doubt may have lingered on the minds of any, must have been completely dispelled by subsequent events. If, instead of being a dissolution of a league, it were indeed a rebellion in which we are engaged, we might feel ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the scenes which are now being enacted in the United States. Our people now look with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom they have been so recently associated. They shrink with aversion from the bare idea of renewing such a connection. With such a people we may be content to live at peace, but our separation is final, and for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative."

I say that is manly. It is open and above board, and I say it ought to be met by the North in the glorious spirit of freedom. I say, "We take you at your word." We have Slavery in our power by the position that you have assumed, and that you may be saved from destruction, as well as the country, we shall emancipate every slave in your possession. [Applause.]

"No constitutional right to abolish Slavery?" Pardon me a word on that subject. "No constitutional right to abolish Slavery." "It would be an overthrow of the Instrument if Congress should declare the abolition of Slavery?" This is the cant about the constitution, but I should like to know what right Gen. MCCLELLAN has with an army of 150,000 men in Virginia under the Constitution? Did we bargain for that under the Constitution? I should like to know by what constitutional right we batter down the forts at Cape Hatteras? By what right do we desecrate the sacred soil of South Carolina at Beaufort? And this tremendous movement of invasion in all quarters, to kill, slay and destroy, to cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war, where is it in the Constitution? Where is it? It is in this section: "That Congress shall have power to declare war." When war comes then, of course, come the rules of war, and, under the war power, Congress has a right to abolish Slavery if it is necessary to save the Government and maintain the Union. [Applause.] And what better authority do we want on this subject than that of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS?

"I lay this down as tha law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and *Slavery among the rest*; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where Slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the President of the United States, but the Commander of the army, *has power to order the universal emancipation of the slaves.* * * * From the instant that the Slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of Slavery, in every way in which it can be inferred with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with Slavery to a foreign power. * * * It is a war power. It is a war power. I say it is a war power, and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and must carry it on, according to the laws of war; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all it laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and martial power takes the place of them. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the Commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory. J. Q. ADAMS.

I hope Gen. MCCLELLAN will be inclined to say "ditto" to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. [Applause.] Commander-in-Chief of the army, by the law of nations and by the power given by the Constitution, in this terrible emergency you have the right to be the great deliverer of the millions in bondage, and the great saviour of your country. Under God may you have the spirit to do it.

This is Constitutional right. There are some men, well-meaning but unreflecting, who say it is despotism. No, it is not despotism. Constitutional power is not despotism. What the people have provided in case of a terrible emergency to save their Government, is not despotism. It is as much a Constitutional act, therefore, for the President of the United States, Gen. MCCLELLAN, or Congress, to declare Slavery at an end in our country as in South Carolina, or any part of the South. The way is clear, therefore, and under these circumstances, how great will be the guilt of the Government, if she refuses to improve this sacred opportunity to do a magnificent work of justice to one-sixth of her population—to do no evil to the South, but to give it a great blessing. Therefore, to save and perpetuate all that is dear in our free institutions, I would rather take my chances at the judgment seat of God with Pharaoh than with

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3219. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Nomination of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War Unanimously Confirmed.

Mr. Cameron's Nomination to Russia Held Over for Consideration.

Gen. McClellan Before the Joint Committees on the War.

His Faith in an Early and Utter Overthrow of the Rebels.

A Three-hours' Statement of His Experience and Policy.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A Resolution Passed in the House to Provide for $150,000,000 Annually.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

MR. STANTON CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive session to-day, unanimously confirmed the nomination of Mr. STANTON as Secretary of War. He will enter upon the discharge of his duties on Saturday.

The President stated to-day that Gen. MCCLELLAN knew nothing of STANTON'S appointment till it was made.

DOUBTS ABOUT MR. CAMERON.

The nomination of Mr. CAMERON as Minister to Russia was not confirmed, but laid over for further consideration.

ADJT.-GEN. THOMAS.

It is doubtless true that Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS will soon vacate his place. The reasons for this change are obvious and inexorable. There is deeper and more general hostility to him than to any other officer in the army, not excepting Gen. STONE. Gen. SETH WILLIAMS, a popular officer and most indefatigable working man, is named as the probable successor.

THE ARMY TO BE POPULARIZED.

It is the purpose of the President and Gen. MCCLELLAN to popularize the army, and challenge the nation's confidence by adopting salutary improvements in its organization.

GEN. MCCLELLAN BEFORE THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was, to-day, before the Joint Committee on the conduct of the war. For three hours, they listened to a patient and candid account of his operations in the responsible office to which he was so suddenly, and without his knowledge or procurement, summoned by the President and by the nation's voice. The difficulties of his position; the embarrassments of questions arising; the amount of labor to be done; the ferocity and strength of the rebellion he has to vanquish—were grouped together in a manner so effective, as to win a sympathy from members who had imbibed prejudices against him; and the modest and steady assurance he manifested of an early and utter overthrow of the rebels gave confidence in his capacity and generalship, that had not before existed.

Gen. BUTLER was also before the Committee to-day.

SECRETARY WELLES' DEFENCE.

Secretary WELLES sent to the Senate to-day a defence of himself in the matter of charges preferred against him.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS ACTED UPON.

The Senate acted to-day on a number of army appointments. Thirteen Lieutenants put in commission by Mr. CAMERON, and one surgeon, were rejected. Many others will follow. Divers Brigadiers in expectancy hung about the Senate Chamber all day, hoping to hear that their nominations were sent in before the new War Minister was confirmed. All were doomed to disappointment. No nominations have been made since the Cabinet change was resolved on.

Among the rejections by the Senate of military nominations were WATTS, as Lieutenant, late a gardener at the White House; GRANDEN, as Captain in the Quartermaster's Department, late correspondent of the New-York *Day-Book*; and WOOD, of Minnesota, as Brigade Commissary.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

Col. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War, will remain some time in his present position. He is an efficient business man, and has many friends in Washington.

BAD WEATHER FOR THE REBELS.

The snow that fell yesterday has been iced over to-day by a freezing rain, and camp life in Virginia is giving Southern Hotspurs rougher usage than they whole lives have furnished before.

A DECISION IN THE KERRIGAN CASE.

The Court in the Kerrigan case rendered their decision to-day, which will not be promulgated for several days. Since KERRIGAN'S arrest all the officers of his regiment but two have resigned. It is said the regiment will be disbanded, and the men divided among other regiments.

THE SENATE AND THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The Post-office Committee of the Senate will not report favorably the House bill abolishing the franking privilege. They favor reforms, but not the total abolition of the privilege.

STAMPED ENVELOPES WANTED.

The Postmaster-General to-day advertises for the furnishing of stamped envelopes, letter sheets and envelopes combined, and newspaper wrappers, required by his Department for the next four years. Propositions for new devices of stamps are asked for.

THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCES.

The results of the various conferences held in Washington by representatives from Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and banking institutions, among themselves and with the Secretary of the Treasury, may be summed up briefly as follows:

First—The general views of the Secretary of the Treasury are assented to.

Second—The banks will receive and pay out the United States notes freely, and sustain, in all proper ways, their credit.

Third—The Secretary will, within the next two weeks, in addition to the current daily payment of $1,500,000 in United States Notes, pay the further sum of at least $20,000,000 in 7.30 bonds to such public creditors as desire to receive them, and thus relieve the existing pressure upon the community.

Fourth—The issue of United States demand notes not to be increased beyond the $50,000,000 now authorized, but it is desired that Congress will extend the provisions of the existing loan acts, so as to enable the Secretary to issue in exchange for United States demand notes, or in payment to creditors' notes, payable in one year, bearing three and sixty-five hundredths per cent. interest, and convertible into seven and thirty hundredths' three-year bonds, or to borrow under the existing provisions to the amount of two hundred and fifty or three hundred millions of dollars.

Fifth—It is thought desirable that Congress should enact a general law relating to currency and Banking Associations, embracing the general provisions recommended by the Secretary in his report.

Sixth—It is expected that this action and legislation will render the making of United States demand notes legal tender, or their increase, beyond the fifty millions now authorized, unnecessary.

A CORRECTION.

Your dispatch of yesterday makes me say that Mr. TRUMBULL "approved" Mr. CAMERON'S nomination as Minister to Russia. I wrote "opposed." The latter is the fact.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) presented a memorial from the Military Board of Kentucky, in relation to certain claims connected with the Army.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to increase the clerical force of the War Department and Bureaus.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to add four clerks to the Navy Department.

This was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the Farmers' Club of Concord, Mass., stating that the country is flooded with unreliable seeds, and asking that a duty be placed on seeds.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the preservation of the Atlantic fisheries.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition from PETER COOPER, of New-York, asking Congress not to authorize the issue of paper money.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a resolution tendering a vote of thanks to Lieut. A. D. HARRELL, Midshipman STEWART and Acting Master AMOS FOSTER, for the destruction of the rebel schooner *Echo* in Quantico Inlet.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) the joint resolution to promote the efficiency of the troops serving in Kansas was taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) said that the New-York *Tribune*, in calling attention to this resolution, said "that it would occur to the reader that it meant something." It did mean a policy dangerous to the country, and which be believed was condemned by the President in his message. This joint resolution gives to the commander in Kansas power given to no other man. It invites every free negro and runaway slave and Indian to come and be armed. If there was a lingering hope for the Union in the heart of any man in the South the adoption of this joint resolution would extinguish all such hope. It might be said of the South that they employed negroes' but it was a curse on the Southern Confederacy, and he (SAULSBURY) neither wanted to learn morals or patriotism from it. Being in this old Federal Union, for which every aspiration of his heart goes forth, he condemned this policy as destructive of the last hope of the Union. There would not be any Union men left in the South if this policy was adopted. He moved to insert in the resolution the word "white" before the word "persons."

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, who was as well known for his prudence as for his gallantry. This bill is to give him power in case he is cut off from communicating with the Government. It was to give him power to fill up the army in the country where he was. The resolution does not give him power to arm the slaves, or even white men. When every white soldier was a knight errant, and had for his esquire a slave from the rebels, then we would begin to see the beginning of the end. He would put the slaves to work on the fortifications, but would not put arms in their hands. The resolution provides for no other expense except subsistence.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said if the resolution was to confer a benefit on the colored people, he could not see why the Senator from Delaware should object to it. But he (HARLAN) could not see why the colored people should not be allowed to bear their share of the burdens. Neither did he agree that colored men should not be allowed to bear arms. He did not think it could be offered as a reason for not doing so that they were enemies of the country. There were four millions of men whose loyalty could not be doubted, and yet all their force and energy is marshaled against us by the rebels. He did not see why we should not employ these four millions of men for the Government.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said he had not intended by the resolution to commit the Government to the policy of arming the slaves, but if he (LANE) had command of the army, while he would not commit the Government to any policy, he would say to the slave, "I have no arms, but if you can find arms, get them, and I will use you as a soldier." (Suppressed applause in the gallery.)

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the numerous bills in reference to the confiscation of the property of rebels, &c., reported them all back with one original bill as a substitute for the whole, viz.: To confiscate the property and free the slaves of rebels.

The resolution of the Judiciary Committee on the Kansas contested seat case, declaring that Mr. LANE is not entitled to his seat, was taken up.

The question was on the amendment of Mr. CLARK to strike out the word "not."

Mr. STANTON proceeded to speak at length in opposition to the amendment. He contended that Mr. LANE, by using the franking privilege, as it was admitted he had done, thereby made the choice of Senatorship in fact actually Senator, and the acceptance of any other office even before he actually took the oath, vacated the seat. He said before he (STANTON) accepted the commission from the Governor of Kansas in July last, he telegraphed to the War Department to know if Mr. LANE had been appointed Brigadier-General, and had accepted. He received the following answer:

"Gen. LANE has been appointed and has accepted.
(Signed.) S. CAMERON, Sec'y of War."

He had no expectation of seeing Mr. LANE in his seat when he left Kansas. He claimed that Gen. LANE had assumed to act as Brigadier, and was to be considered so in everything but his vacation of the seat in the Senate. Suppose the whole Senate in the situation of the member from Kansas, appointed as generals by the President, yet sitting as senators, voting themselves honor, emolument and rank. Was there nothing improper in this?

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Opp.,) agreed that the Senator was in fact senator from the time he was elected, and that exercising the functions of office and receiving pay and benefit from it constituted the proper acceptance. He understood that the Senator from Kansas had acted as Brigadier during the vacancy since the last session.

Mr. LANE said that Kansas being invaded, he took his place among the defenders of the State in the usual place of command given by the people, not by the Government or State; and when the danger to the State had passed he laid down his command.

Mr. HARLAN thought the President had no authority to make such an appointment. At that time there was no such office, therefore the appointment was void, and there could be no vacation of the seat.

Mr. COWAN took substantially the same ground. If it was no office, it made no difference whether he accepted it or not. Even if it was an office, he thought it very doubtful if Mr. LANE did accept.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said he had wished that Mr. LANE had been in the field and Mr. STANTON in the Senate; and he said, with all respect, that he was opposed to the whole idea of being a member of Congress and an officer in the army. Vaulting from the Senate to the saddle might be a beautiful idea, but dismounting from the saddle to come to the Senate, booted and spurred, did not meet his approbation. He said he supposed the whole of this question was that the President proposed to appoint Mr. LANE Brigadier, and Mr. LANE proposed to accept, if the office were created by Congress. Congress did create the office on the 22d of July, but before that time Mr. LANE refused to accept, which he thought ended the case.

Mr. FESSENDEN, by consent, reported from the Finance Committee the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, with an amendment.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to the resolution relative to the employment of GEORGE D. MORGAN. Referred.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution to promote the efficiency of the troops serving in the Department of Kansas.

Mr. LAW, of Indiana, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of establishing a military post at or near Evansville, Indiana.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information, having in view the construction of several branch railroads, in order to have direct communication between Washington and New-York.

Mr. CORNING, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution, that in order to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government and the interest on the National loan, and have an ample sinking fund for its ultimate liquidation, a tax be imposed, which with the tariff on imports, will secure an annual sum of not less than $150,000,000.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Secesh) said that before the question was put, he wished to express the hope that all the measures relating to this subject may be reported at the earliest moment practicable, and then postponed to a fixed day ahead, so that full time may be allowed for their consideration; for, great as this civil war now is, and imminent to us as is the danger of foreign complications, they are both of them as nothing compared with the daily accumulating and most disastrous financial embarrassments which are pressing upon us on every side, not only from the present moment, but for a century it may be. The war must come to an end sooner or later, and in one way or another, and foreign complications can and will be adjusted with or without a war, which at most could not last long. But the errors or crimes of the financial contrivances and embarrassments of to-day, and their results, will endure to the third and fourth generations which shall come after us. While, then, we ought to begin this work at once, let us not hurry over it. For twenty-six years the pestilent and execrable question of Slavery, in every form, has been debated in this House for months in succession. Abolition petitions, the Wilmot Proviso, the Compromises of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the troubles in Kansas, and the Lecompton Constitution, each in turn, have consumed the time of the Senate and House for weeks together, and even now, with a public debt of already some seven hundred millions of dollars, and increasing, too, at the rate of two millions of dollars per day—with an empty Treasury, and no means of replenishing it—with nearly every source of revenue dried up, and even that last resort of the inevitable bankrupt, borrowing, cut off—with all these things staring us in the face, nevertheless the objects of the war, the conduct of it, confiscation and emancipation measures, the Ball's Bluff battle, the *Trent* affair, the franking privilege, the Coast Survey, the Government contracts, or whatever else may happen to be the particular "goose" question of the hour—has (VALLANDIGHAM) begged pardon, but was that not known as a classic phrase?—all these measures, certainly highly important and worthy of due consideration, are debated here for days at a time; and even the best abused man in the House has no difficulty in obtaining an audience. Let us, then, he added, prepare at once for the work before us upon questions of finance. Let us debate them at length, day after day, and not wait till the last moment, and then hurry them through, as two bills of the same kind have already been, without a moment's consideration. The country will be content if they only see that we have gone at the business in earnest, and will not grudge an hour spent in legitimate debate. Let the people understand, truly and honestly, the full extent and real character of the burdens we lay upon them, and know and feel that we have faithfully and diligently done the best possible in every way to protect their interests, and the dread spectre of repudiation will never be evoked. Let us waste no time in this business, but let us also advance understanding every step of our journey, and then there will be no steps to retrace. It is unmeasurably the most momentous of any of the questions before us, and whoever fails to meet or to grapple with it boldly and to the full extent is a Disunionist, for bankruptcy is disunion, and disunion in the worst form, and will put an instant end to the war, not by honorable adjustment, fair compromise and a restoration of the Union, but by an immediate, eternal and ignominious separation. It is not now a mere question of the vigorous prosecution of the war, as the phrase goes, but absolutely of simple financial salvation. Taxation alone, heavy taxation, but upon sound principles and in the right way, will now save us. I hope I am not now giving "aid and comfort to the enemy." Of course I cannot have the ear of those who think that "no good can come out of Nazareth, but I address myself to wise men, and trust, therefore, that these measures of finance will be at once introduced, but postponed to a day certain and distant enough to allow a thorough and searching examination of them in advance, and that they will be considered and discussed as their immense magnitude and importance demand. If we are not competent to this task, and are expected to take just whatever the Secretary of the Treasury, on the one hand, or the banks upon the other, or both of them combined, may choose to submit to us, let us resign, and go home, to the end that abler and better men may be sent here to fill the places which we dishonor. But the work will be more than half done whenever we shall have boldly, manfully, and honestly taken hold of it.

Mr. HOOPER, of Ohio, (Rep.,) hoped that the House would at once pass the resolution. Its purpose was to notify the country of our intention to provide for the support of the Government, in order that the people may rest satisfied of this fact until we can mature measures for this purpose, and in order that they may know, while we talk here, there is a good deal of work going on in the Committee rooms. He would again appeal to the House to vote for the resolution, with a knowledge that the Committee on Ways and Means shall bring about a financial condition of things which will in the best way serve the public interest.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that the resolution proposed that the House should proceed without unnecessary delay to discharge the first duty imposed upon them, namely, to provide for the common defence and general welfare, and for the suppression of the rebellion, which strikes at the nation's life, an, which is unparalleled in the history of the past whether we consider the extent of territory covered, and the resources it commands, or the great interests and immortal hopes which depend upon the issue. All good men agree that it can be suppressed only by the dread arbitrament of battle.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) inquired whether it was not as necessary to deprive the enemy of the sinews of war as it was to provide means to put down the rebellion, and whether it was the purpose of the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill to confiscate the property of rebels and free their slaves?

Mr. BINGHAM would directly answer that question. The supremacy of the law, he argued, was essential to the nation's existence. The Republic cannot live unless the laws are obeyed. For the suppression of this rebellion the representatives of the people may authorize the army of the people to do whatever may be necessary for that purpose consistent with justice. They should employ whatever means may be necessary to this end. He went further when he said we have not discharged our duty in accordance with the laws already passed. He hoped all would agree to confiscate rebel property wherever found, and it was their duty to pass without delay not only a bill to confiscate the property of rebels—real, personal and mixed—but declaring the unconditional freedom of the four millions of slaves by whose toil this rebellion is maintained. Then it may be said, "The Lord hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider have been thrown into the sea." He maintained that plenary power resides in Congress to declare the unconditional emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) briefly explained the object of the resolution. It was a plain proposition, and he supposed it would not be met by a single negative vote. Whatever has been done by our armies, it was certain that the Committee on Ways and Means have not gone into Winter quarters. This subject involved a large amount of investigation. Information to a small extent only had been obtained from the Treasury Department. But the Committee would, at the earliest possible moment, report a bill bearing equally as practicable on all sections, so that the Government may realize a hundred millions of dollars by the indirect process of taxation, which, with the direct tax, and the duties from imports, will secure one hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM ineffectually sought to amend the resolution in order to secure the amount of revenue proposed only so long as it may be necessary.

The question was taken on Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S motion to postpone the resolution until Monday week, which was disagreed by Yeas 36, Nays 113.

Mr. COX said he wished to withdraw his vote for the postponement, as he would favor the resolution as he now believed. But he was unwilling to see this measure adopted after the speech of his colleague, (BINGHAM,) and without a chance for the minority to answer it.

The House then passed the resolution under the operation of the previous question, by Yeas 133, Nays 5, namely:

Messrs. Allen, Robinson, Shiel, Voorhees and Wood.

Mr. ILLIS, of Missouri, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the direct tax bill, and for liberating and colonizing the slaves of rebels, which was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

On motion of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire whether if any, and if so, what legislation may be necessary and proper in view of present impending events, to prevent the exportation, melting or hoarding of the domestic and foreign coin of, or circulating in the United States, including also, the exportation or hoarding of bullion.

Also, to inquire into the expediency of revising the acts authorizing the currency of foreign gold coins, and making them a legal tender, and whether any change in the laws regulating the value of domestic and foreign coins is necessary or proper, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM remarked that he did not contemplate a return to the absurd and exploded direct legislation of pains and penalties, but to wise and indirect commercial legislation on the subject.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill prohibiting the Chinese coolie-trade by Americans in American vessels, which was passed, after a speech in its favor, in which he said it could not be found, in all the history of the Slave-trade, that greater atrocities and violations of human and divine law have been committed than in the coolie-trade, which fact the official documents disclose.

Mr. COLFAX, of Ind., (Rep.,) from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill regulating the carrying of printed matter outside the mails, the object being to derive revenue therefrom. Its consideration was postponed till next Tuesday.

The House, in Committee proceeded to the consideration of the Fortification bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Ky., (Union,) replied to Mr. BINGHAM'S argument that Congress, under the Constitution, has power to emancipate the slaves. He would not vote a dollar under such an interpretation. No powers could be exercised unless expressly granted or plainly deducible from that instrument. Emancipation was a foregone conclusion with Mr. BINGHAM, who had to sustain his position by argument, however fallacious. Those who charge that Kentucky wants to dictate, and has as many soldiers in the rebel ranks as in those of the Union, misread history. She has not 5,000 in the former, while in the latter 30,000. It was a vile slander on the people of the country to say they could not put down the rebellion; and hence, he presumed the necessity to employ blacks for this purpose. The rebellion can be quelled if we are not divided; but if emancipation be the declared policy, fifteen instead of eleven States will be placed in rebellion, while many from the Free States will lay down their arms, unwilling to be parties to so unjust and unconstitutional a policy. He appealed to the gentleman to stand like a wall around the Constitution, and in a fraternal spirit unite for the preservation of the country from the dangers which now surround it.

There was no further business transacted, and the House adjourned.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Retirement of Rebels from the River—The Passage of the Pensacola—Disappointment of the Rebels at her Escape—Wasting Ammunition, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS, Monday, Jan. 13, 1862.

It is now quite apparent that the rebel force of Gen. HOLMES, at and about Ship Point, on the Potomac, has either been largely withdrawn, or has gone into Winter quarters in localities more effectually concealed from our view. Their camps have gradually disappeared, until now not a tent can be seen, and it is only by the occasional shots from their batteries and the gleaming of their picket fires on the bank of the river at night, that we are made cognizant that any yet linger in the neighborhood. Their batteries are not always manned, but whenever a vessel is seen approaching, a boat is seen to hastily cross the Creek from the steamer *George Page*, filled with men, and after the vessel has passed their batteries, row back again.

The United States steamer *Pensacola*, yesterday, run the rebel blockade at Opossum's Nose and Ship Point, at 5 o'clock, A. M. Her large draught of water compelled her to run in close upon the Virginia shore, and within a few rods of the enemy's guns. They opened a brisk fire upon her, but without effect. She was well protected with wet bay packed densely against her bulwarks, and was accompanied by a tug upon her larboard side. Her spars and top-masts were all "sent below." She did not return the enemy's fire, but steamed steadily by, while the shot and shell flew harmlessly around and above her, some of them shooting far over into the Maryland shore.

From the rapidity of the firing at Opossum's Nose, it is apparent more guns have been added to the rebel battery upon that bluff. A new battery has been discovered within the past few days upon a densely wooded eminence in the rear of Ship Point, and at a distance of about a mile from the river, but in a very commanding position. Shells were thrown from it yesterday at a small oyster boat which ascended the river, and from the long range of the shot at least one large gun must be mounted there. The rebels have, within the past day or two, been clearing up the wood which has partially concealed their works, and now they can be much more distinctly distinguished.

They had been remarkably quiet for a week previous to the passage of the *Pensacola*, and the success which attended her running of their blockade seemed to enrage them, for at intervals during the day they attacked our little battery with hitherto unpretended relish. But no other harm was done us than ploughing up the dirt and disturbing the air at very satisfactory distances from the object of their indignation. To-day at least sixty shots have been fired at passing vessels, without the slightest effect, and they are still engaged (8 o'clock P. M.) in vigorously firing upon a laden schooner, which is passing their batteries, with a like result. It must be a very refreshing pastime.

ARGUS.

THE DEFENCES OF THE HARBOR OF NEW-YORK.

Gov. MORGAN and his Staff, though it has not been known by the public, have not lost sight of the necessity of strengthening our harbor defences. Last month—on the 22d—the State Engineer, Gen. ARTHUR, and a Board of Engineers, met in this City to take into consideration and adopt such plans as might be deemed best to insure the security and impregnability of the harbor. Of course, at present the plans cannot be made public, but to show with what earnestness the scheme has been prosecuted, it need only be stated that all the spare timber in the market has been purchased by, and is now held by the State of New-York.

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO AN OFFICER.

A private letter to a gentlemen of this City from one of the officers of the Lincoln Cavalry states that a few nights since a very serious, and it is feared fatal, accident befel First Major CHARLES OAKE, of that regiment. He was riding from Alexandria, where he had been on duty, on a very dark night, and his horse having stumbled threw him with great violence upon the frozen ground. He struck upon his head, producing such a severe concussion as to render him insensible, in which condition he remained for a long time, and at present he is entirely bereft of reason. He is at the hospital, under the care of Dr. ELLIOTT, of the Lincoln Cavalry, but his condition is very precarious. His death would prove a serious loss to the regiment, as he is one of the most accomplished cavalry officers in the army.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

The Advance under Gen. McClernand at Mayfield.

GEN. GRANT IN THE FIELD.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Journal*:

CAIRO, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Gen. GRANT and staff embarked on the steamer *Chancellor* this morning, and took the field at Fort Jefferson.

Dispatches had been received from the advance column, under Gen. MCCLERNAND, saying it is on the march, and will reach the camp at Mayfield, Ky., to-night. Camp Beauregard is so near Mayfield, that the rebels must fight or run. Gen. GRANT reviewed the troops composing the second division this forenoon, and informed them he should march thirty miles by to-morrow morning. The greatest enthusiasm prevails among the troops.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Nothing from the Burnside Expedition—Some of the Troops Still at Old Point—A Snow Storm, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The Old Point boat arrived here this evening about 7 o'clock. She did not leave Fortress Monroe until 7 o'clock this morning, owing to the storm.

The following has been received, dated to-day:

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Nothing has been heard from the Burnside Expedition.

Between one and two thousand troops of the Burnside expedition, including the D'Epineuil Zouaves, are still in the Roads, detained by the weather.

A severe storm, with snow, commenced last night, and a high wind has been blowing all day. The snow was three inches deep this morning.

Persons at Camp Hamilton say that very heavy firing was heard yesterday morning in the direction of Yorktown, which is supposed to have been practicing.

Dispatches have been received here directed to Brig.-Gen. HATCH and others of his staff, and it is supposed that his brigade has been ordered to this point.

The payment of the troops of this department has commenced. The 7th New-York Regiment received their money to-day.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

ARRIVAL OF THE SEVENTH NEW-HAMP. SHIRE REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has been encamped at Camp Hale, Manchester, N. H., for some time past, arrived in Jersey City yesterday, by the steamer *Connecticut*. On leaving camp, the men proceeded to Allyn's Point, where they embarked. The regiment numbers one thousand able-bodied men, all of whom are uniformed, equipped and armed with the Enfield rifle. The baggage-train consists of one hospital, eight horses and the officers' baggage. Col. H. S. PUTNAM, the commandant, is a regular officer of the United States army, and has seen active service on the borders. When the regiment arrived at Jersey City, and was about embarking on the cars to proceed to Washington, orders were received by Col. PUTNAM to take his regiment to New-York and go into barracks there, and await further orders. While the men were in camp they were drilled twice a day by Col. PUTNAM; consequently they have arrived at a most efficient state of drill and discipline. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.—Colonel, H. S. Putnam; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. C. Abbott; Major, Daniel Smith; Adjutant, T. A. Henderson; Quartermaster, A. H. Young; Surgeon, W. W. Brown; Assistant Surgeon, H. Boynton; Chaplain, J. C. Emerson.

LINE OFFICERS.—Company A—Captain, J. F. Colten; First Lieutenant, G. T. Mason; Second Lieutenant, U. H. Cate. Company B—Captain, C. Lawrence; First Lieutenant, D. B. Currier; Second Lieutenant, G. Davis. Company C—Captain, J. E. George; First Lieutenant, T. E. House; Second Lieutenant, S. Williams. Company D—Captain, J. M. Chase; First Lieutenant, W. K. Milton; Second Lieutenant, S. Hobert. Company E—Captain, D. S. Durgin; First Lieutenant, T. Dowe; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Baker. Company F—Captain, A. W. Rawlings; First Lieutenant, C. M. Clark; Second Lieutenant, F. R. Wentworth. Company G—Captain, H. B. Leavitt; First Lieutenant, P. C. Hann; Second Lieutenant, S. Clifford. Company H—Captain, N. M. Ames; First Lieutenant, A. K. Poller; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Worcester. Company I—Captain, J. Frechel; First Lieutenant, C. Paine; Second Lieutenant, P. B. Bryant. Company K—Captain, W. F. Brown; First Lieutenant, L. W. Fogg; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Hill.

ARRIVAL OF THREE COMPANIES FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Tuesday morning, three companies, belonging to the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Massachusetts, arrived in this City, by the steamer *Connecticut*. The companies are designated, respectively, F, G and H. Seven other companies of the Twenty-ninth are now stationed at Newport's News, and have been there and at Fortress Monroe since last May, having taken the place of the Third and Fourth Regiments of Massachusetts, whose term of service had expired.

The three companies that arrived here yesterday will be quartered on Governor's Island until they leave for Newport's News. All of the men are fully uniformed and equipped, and are armed with the Springfield rifle. Subjoined is a list of the principal officers of the regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, EDWARDS W. PIKE, of Freeborn.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Joseph H. Barnes, of Boston.
Major, Charles Shipman, of Sandwich.
Surgeon, Orlando Brown, of Wrentham.
Assistant Surgeon, George Coggswell, of Easton.

LINE OFFICERS.

Co. A, Capt. Israel N. Wilson, of Billerica; Co. B, Capt. Samuel H. Doten, of Plymouth; Co. C, Capt. Lebbeus Leach, of East Bridgewater; Co. D, Capt. Thomas W. Clarke, of Boston; Co. E, Capt. James H. Osgood, Sr., of Boston; Co. F, Capt. William D. Chamberlain, of Lynn; Co. G, Capt. William D. Tripp, of Taunton; Co. H, Capt. Charles T. Richardson, of Pawtucket; Co. I, Capt. Henry A. Sibley, of Charlestown; Co. K, Capt. Charles Brady, of Sandwich.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST BATTERY OF CONNECTICUT.

By the steamer *Elm City*, the First Connecticut Battery arrived at Governor's Island, Tuesday, from Hartford. When the men were about to disembark, Col. LOOMIS informed the officer in command that there was no room for them in Fort Columbus. The steamer then proceeded to Twenty-third-street, where the men disembarked, and finally marched to the Park Barracks, where they are at present quartered. The battery consists of four 6-pound Parrott guns, two 12-pound howitzers, six caissons, one battery wagon, and one forge, each of which is drawn by six horses. The total number of horses attached to the battery, is 130. It takes 159 men to serve this battery, 59 of whom are mounted; the rest ride on the carriages and caissons. All the men are fine, active looking young fellows, averaging five feet eight and a half inches in height, and 26 years of age.

DEPARTURE OF COMPANY F, OF THE GERMAN HEAVY ARTILLERY.

On Tuesday afternoon, Company F, of the German Heavy Artillery, under command of Capt. THEODORE HOFFSTETTER, left its quarters at Clinton Garden, and marched to Pier No. 1, North River, where it embarked for Amboy, *en route* for Washington. This company will be quartered, on its arrival, at Fort Ellsworth.

FROM THE REBEL STATES

CONFEDERATE DIPLOMACY AND ITS RESULTS

More About the Surrender of Mason and Slidell.

THE RESIGNATION OF GENERAL PILLOW.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

HOW THE REBELS ARE TO BE TAXED.

Miscellaneous Facts and Indications.

We have received Southern papers of late date, among them a Memphis *Appeal* of Jan. 3. They furnish a variety of interesting extracts, which are appended:

CONFEDERATE DIPLOMACY

From the Memphis Appeal, Jan. 3.

As the foreign relations of the United States become more complicated and entangled, our own grow every day more satisfactory and encouraging. The South commenced this war without the friendship of any one of the powerful nations of Europe, and, indeed, under a moral ban that followed the unjust imputation of an intention on the part of her leading statesmen to immediately reopen the African Slave-trade, so long interdicted by the old Federal Constitution. The United States, on the contrary, while yet in the unrealized and incipient state of governmental dismemberment, was respected, feared and favored by nearly every first-class nation on the face of the globe. The haughty pretension of the Lincoln Cabinet, that affected to look upon the Southern struggle for independence in the light of a local rebellion, was rather encouraged than otherwise, and but few foreign journals were found bold enough to question the correctness of Mr. SEWARD'S views in his letter to Minister DAYTON, pronouncing upon the utter impossibility of such a result as the dissolution of the American Union.

But with the close of a nine months' campaign, and the dawn of the new year, 1862, we find matters wonderfully revolutionized. The liberal principles and policy of the Confederate States, which it is presumed they will permanently adopt upon a declaration of peace, and the high-toned chivalry of Southern character, as developed by the metallurgy of war, *have won the good will of foreign diplomats and Powers, and fully demonstrated our capacity to maintain the political independence which we have so fearlessly asserted. But, in the meantime, the folly, fanaticism and blundering stupidity of the Washington Government, have alienated from it the friendly feelings of one-half of Europe, and it now stands, like an Israelite, with its hand lifted threateningly against the world, and the world's against it.*

Under such advantageous circumstances, the policy of our Government in the premises is perfectly plain. It should do everything not inconsistent with national interest and honor to strengthen this growing feeling of benevolence towards us, and still further entangle and complicate, if possible, the enemy's foreign relations. France, England and Spain are ready to-day to recognize us as an independent nationality, and will no doubt take favorable action in the matter within the next thirty days, after which will follow increased dissatisfaction at the inefficiency of the Federal blockade. To precipitate this result, the Confederate Congress can do much by a single act of legislation. *Let them make an immediate declaration of free trade during the war, by abolishing the tariff on importations for that length of time.* If this had been done at Montgomery, eight months ago, our foreign relations would have been far more satisfactory than they are at present, nor can we appreciate the statesmanship which has obstinately refused the adoption of this policy, since the inauguration of the Government, we have had a stupid tariff, averaging 15 per cent., foisted upon us, which has incurred the odium of our friends in Europe *without having probably realized the pitiful sum of one hundred dollars since the passage of the act creating it.* It certainly has done much harm, as much as the Morrill tariff bill, with its 30 per cent. taxation, has done for the North. But who can point to one bit of good every accomplished by it? Has it secured the friendship of any nation, or any class? Has it brought anything into the National Treasury, and thus effected the sole design which dictated it?

These are pertinent queries, and if properly answered are so many reasons which argue for the repeal of the act, and the declaration of free trade. Remove this embargo on commerce, and a brisk foreign trade will spring up along our coast in a very few weeks, despite the efforts of the Federal fleet to interdict it. *The risk of running the blockade at present, considering the high tariff, is too great, and comparatively but few are willing to encounter the losses that are so apt to follow the experiment.* Repeal the tax on importations, and additional inducements are at once offered to trading vessels, hundreds of which will then find their way to New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston, where tens do so now. Nor could a more appropriate time be chosen for this course than while the British mind is yet inflamed with indignation at the late insult offered their flag in the affair of the *Trent*. This portentious war cloud, it is true, which, in the opinion of some, promised such stupendous results awhile ago, has almost disappeared, out its hidden thunder, red with immortal wrath, yet lingers awaiting for another occasion to discharge its deadly volley on the luckless head of the offender. *The blockade is the powder and Free-trade the spark whose combined influence is to produce the explosion of the thunderbolt.*

It is earnestly to be hoped that the statesmanship of the next Congress—if not that of the present one—will be equal to this emergency, and pursue at once a policy which every consideration of national interest imperatively demands.

THE SURRENDER.

From the Memphis Appeal.

No one who has watched the recent outgivings from Washington will be at all surprised at the surrender of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, in obedience to the requisition of Great Britain. Any Government that possessed the least degree of National honor, would certainly have paused a long time before consummating its degradation in this manner, *but as the United States now stand before the world very much in the same category with Spain or Mexico, they look more to their material interest and safety than to the preservation of an imaginary honor of which they are destitute.

marched down to the cars to take a last farewell of their beloved General.

We formed in open ordar, that he might pass between our lines; and, as he did so, a scena transpired which the pen cannot portray. *Since* WASHINGTON'S *farewell to his army, perhaps, the like has not occurred on this continent.* As the General rode silently through our ranks with uncovered head, and with tears rolling down his manly face, that mass of determined heroes became children again. Every eye was filled with teers—not a word was spoken—all were too full to articulate. The Old Guard did not pay NAPOLEON a more heartfelt tribute of regret when he bade them adieu. After he wes seated in the cars a hurst of eplause went up such as was never heard on the banks of the Mississippt hefore. Cheer after cheer was given him, and thus he left us to wend our way to quarters, solemn and dejected. To-day eyes were moistened which for a decade of years had not known what it was to weep.

We all know that Gen. PILLOW has done as much for the South as any man in it. He has labored unceasingly. Gens. BEAUREGARD, JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, MAGRUDER, and others, were under him in Mexico, also Gen. MCCLELLAN, of the Federal army. The distinction they won on the field was under his command; but the old hero has been laid on the shelf, and his claims have heen unnoticed. Is this right? No one has aver questioned his courage or patriotism. He was one of the first who rebelled in Tennessee against the Northern despotism, and has worked hard ever since for our glorious cause.

It would be well for me to say here that I am no personal friend of Gen. PILLOW'S, but only an humble admirer; that I know him only officially; that I never asked but two favors of him, both of which he refused; yet I want to see justice done him, and, if possible, it is the wisb of his whole division to get under his command again.

AMENDED CONFEDERATE TAX BILL.

An Act supplementary to an act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes, and to provide a War Tax for their redemption.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederata States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay over to the several banks, which have made advances to the Government, in anticipation of the issue of Treasury Notes, a sufficient amount, not exceeding $10,000,000, for the principal and interest due upon the said advance, according to the engagements made with them.

SEC. 2. The time fixed hy the seid act for making assignments is hereby extended to the first day of January next, and the time for the completion and delivery of the lists is extended to the first day of March next, and the time for the report of the said lists to the chief collector is extended to the first day of May next; and in cases where the time thus fixed shall he found insufficient, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to make further extension, as circumstances may require.

SEC. 3. The cash on hand, or on deposit in the bank, or elsewbere, mentioned in the fourth section of said act, is hereby declared to be subject to assessment and taxation, and the money at interest, or invested by individuals in the purchase of bills, notes and other securities for money, shall be decmed to include securities for money belonging to non-residents, and such securities shall be returned, and the tax thereon paid by any agent or trustee having the same in possession or control. The term merchandise shall be construed to include merchandise belonging to any non-resident, and the property shall be returned, and the tax paid hy any person having the same in possession as agent, attorney, or, consignee. Provided, that the words "money at interest," as used in the act to which this act is an amendment, shall be so construed as to include all notes, or other evidences of debt, bearing interest, without reference to the consideration of the same. The exception allowed by the twentieth section for agricultural products shall be construed to embrace such products only when in the hands of the producers or held for his account. But no tax shall be assessed or levied on any money at interest when the notes, bond, bill, or other security taken for its payment, shall be worthless from the insolvency and total inability to pay of the payer or obliger, or person liable to make such payment; and all securities for money payebie under this act shall be assessed according to their value, and the assessor shall have the same power to ascertain the value of such securities as the law confers upon him with respect to other property.

SEC. 4. That an amount of money, not exceeding $25,000, shall be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be disbursed under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the chief State Tax Collectors, for sucb expenses as shall be actually incurred for salaries of clerks, office hire, stationery, and incidental charges; but the books and printing required sbell be at the expense of the Department, and subject to its approval.

SEC. 5. The lien for the tax shall attach from the date of the assessment, and shall follow the same into every State in the Confederacy; and in case any person shall attempt to remove any property which may be liable to tax, beyond the jurisdiction of the State in which the tax is payable, without payment of the tax, the Collector of the district may distrain upon and sell the same, in the same manner as is printed in cases where default is made in the payment of the tax.

SEC. 6. On the report of any chief collector, that any county, town or district, or any part thereof, is occupied by the public enemy, or has been so occupied as to occasion destruction of crops or property, the Secretary of the Treasury may suspend the collection of the tax in such region until the same can be reported to Congress, and its action had thereon.

SEC. 7. In case any of the Confederate States shall undertake to pay the tax to be collected within its limits before the time at which the district collectors shall enter upon the discharge of their duties, the Secretary of the Treasury may suspend the appointment of such collectors, and may direct the chief collector to appoint assessors, and to take proper measures for the making and perfecting the returns, assessments and lists required by law; and the returns, assessments and lists so made, shall have the same legal validity, to all intents and purposes, as if made according to the provisions of the act to which this act is supplementary.

SEC. 8. That tax lists already given, varying from the provisions of this act, shall be corrected so as to conform thereto.

Approved Dec. 19, 1861.

THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF MEMPHIS.

A RELIGIOUS VIEW.

In the course of some remarks, urging the Presbyterian Assembly recently in session at Augusta, Ga., to make Memphis their next place of meeting, Judge SWAYNE, of the latter city, said:

"Although our city is in the infancy of its progress, we count about 35,000, (estimated by strangers at 50,000.) As to accessibility, we may be rather conceited, but we think no city in the Confederacy may be compared with ours for this. By reference to the map, it will be seen that Memphis is geographically and almost exactly the centre of the Confederacy. It is nearly half way between eastern and western boundary, and eastern and western. It is approachable for nearly a thousand miles above and below, by one of the grandest rivers in the world. It is the termini of converging roads from every point of the compass. The Memphis and Charleston Road, the great artery of the South, leading from all the Atlantic States, with its numerous connections from the right and the left; the Memphis and New-Orleans Road, and its connections; the Memphis and Kentucky Road, with its connections; and the Memphis and Little Rock Road.

Thus, you see, that no place can be more accessible to the assembly, covering, as this representative body does, the entire Confederacy. You of these old States of the seaboard, speak of any city as "the West." We know no "West" there but the country beyond. The giant strides of our country westward you have not realized. To realize this progress, to conceive that one-half the area of your Church lies west of the Mississippi, and to take in the great idea of the entire country, I invite you to the bluffs of Memphis, from which common centre you may contemplate the whole, and from whose heights you may survey the entire field of operations of the Church—religious, benevolent and educational.

It is suggested, also, that Memphis is a military camp—which involves a compliment. It is not now a military camp. *The hosts who were there, and the thousands on thousands of brave hearts from her own bosom, have passed on to the seat of war.* She is rather a *hospital*, where the forms of our women, like angels from Heaven, are ministering round the beds of the sick and wounded.

And it is also suggested that *Memphis is exposed to the enemy. Memphis is desirable to the enemy strategically and retributively for her prompt patriotism and large-heartedness; but we think they will not be able to command forces to take and hold her.* And, Mr. Moderator, probably they are not so fond of attending religious meetings as to select the time of the sitting of the Assembly to be present there; and, I may add, if they do, with your prayers and your arms and the God of right, you may have an opportunity to help welcome them, and furnish them occasion to remember the GREENS of the Revolution, and the valor of Presbyterian arms and hearts of the other days thel "tried men's souls."

I will only add, to what I have said, that if it shall be the pleasure of the Assembly to sit in Memphis, they will be cordially and hospitably received by the people of Memphis.

GEN. DIX AND THE LADIES.

A lady, says the Charleston *Mercury*—one of the hundreds who have fled to Virginia from beyond the Potomac—sends to us the following narrative of facts, which may serve as an instance of the unconquerable spirit of the women of Baltimore, under the petty outrages to which they are continually subjected by the brutal Yankee soldiery:

A Mrs. W., of Baltimore, aboul to pey a visit of a few days to the country, to some relatives, was driving through the city in her own carriage, with her trunk strapped behind. Suddenly the vehicle was stopped by a policeman, who assured the lady she was under arrest, and would be obliged to repair immediately to the office of the Provost-Marshal.

Mrs. W., somewhat indignant at the request, refused to go, alleging as an excuse, that such a public place was unfit for a lady to frequent; she said that she would go to the Commanding General, DIX, at Fort McHenry, but if the policeman attempted to take her to the Provost-Marsbal she would shoot him.

The miserable hireling, cowed from fear of an armed woman, said, very humbly, "As you please, madam; I will get into the carriage and go to the fort with you."

"You are mistaken," replied Mrs. W., this carriage is mine, and if you attempt to get into it I will immediately fire upon you."

The Lincoln policemen, again cowed, obeyed Mrs. W., who ordered him to take a seat with her coachman, in whom she now confided as her protector. Mrs. W. told him to drive to Fort McHenry.

Reaching the Bastile, she sent for Gen. DIX, who, always disconcerted when visited by ladies, was peculiarly so on this occasion—seeing a lady with baggege, as though she were a "State prisoner."

Advancing to Mrs. W., he said: "Madam, I do not know how to address you."

Mrs. W.—It is time you did, Sir, since I am arrested, I suppose, on your authority.

Gen. DIX—Madam, you look wearied; walk into my office.

Ordering some regulars to bring in the trunk and search it, he remarks to Mrs. W.: "This is a military necessity, madam. I would these things were not, but the Government must be supported. United we stand, you know. Madam, have you any sons in the Confederate army?"

Mrs. W.—I have three, Sir.

Gen. DIX.—Did you aid and encourage them to enlist in that service?

Mrs. W.—Gen. DIX, are you a married man?

Gen. DIX—I em, medem.

Mrs. W.—Then ask your wife what she would hava done under similar circumstances.)

Then was heard from one of the general's satellites—"The rebel spirit of the Baltimore woman! It will never be extinguished!"

Gen. DIX—Madam, you look faint and weary, let me order you some refreshments.

Mrs. W.—What! eat here? I, a Southern woman, break bread with the *Yankees*! Never! while they are the miserable foes they have proved themselves. Every day I see more clearly the necessity of an eternal separation. And where the dividing line is fixed I want a wall built so bigh that a Yankee can never scale it!

The trunk-breakers having satisfied themselves that nothing objectionable to the Administration could be found, raported the same to Gen. DIX, who, consulting with the above-mentioned satellite, (brilliant aid, no doubt,) determined to have the person of Mrs. W. searched. The gallant General remarked:

"Madam, it is necessery now that your person be searched; you will not object, I hope?"

Mrs. W.—Oh, no, Sir, if the person to perform that ignoble office is a female.

Gen. DIX—Oh, yes. Madam, a lady, your equal.

Mrs. W.—Sir, you are mistaken—not a lady, nor my equal. Were she either, she would not do the degrading work you assign her.

Mrs. W. was taken to a private apartment, and the search was begun. Finding the woman delinquent, Mrs. W. threatened to report her, if she did not perform her duty more faithfully. "Pull off my shoes," she continued; look well into them; make a thorough search, and see if you can find a combination of red and white, or anything inimical to the Union savers; look well, or I will report you."

The woman finding nothing treasonable upon Mrs. W., returned with her to the gallant General, telling him she would not search another lady fur five hundred dollars; that such a persevering charecter she had never encountered.

Gen. DIX, shocked, no doubt, at Mrs. W.'s agitated appearance, again proposed refreshments. "Madam," he said, "do have a glass of wine."

Mrs. W.—Only on the condition, Sir, that you will drink with me to the health and success of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

The wine, I believe, was not taken.

Mrs. W. then, turning to Gen. DIX, said: "Sir, I hope you are satisbed that I have nothing traitorous to your righteous cause. You thought to find the Confederate flag in my trunk, or on my person; indeed, you are not good at hide and seek. Your soldiers are too little interested in your righteous cause to serve you faithfully. They searched my house a fortnight since tur the flag. Both you and they have been foiled. I sent that flag to Virginia ten days since under a load of wood; it now waves over the glorious Confederates at Manassas. Sir, it seems the Yankees' peculiar pleasure is to try to frighten women and children. They cannot gain battles, so they revenge themselves in this ignoble manner. And now, Sir, I imagine you have done."

Gen. DIX—I regret, medam, that we should have met under these unfortunate circumstances. I will detain you no longer.

Mrs. W.—Sir, I demand one thing of you before I depart. I have been arrested on suspicion. I desire now an honorable discharge,

Gen. DIX—Oh, madam, that is unnecessary; it is a mere form, and therefore useless.

Mrs. W.—I like forms, Gen. DIX, particularly when connected with official documents.

The General, seeing Mrs. W. determined, ordered the Secretary to write the discharge, and, handing it to Mrs. W., said: "Madam, I believe that is all."

Mrs. W.—No, Sir, not all yet. I wish your name added. I believe that is essential to such a document.

The General, more reluctant to sign his name than to grant the discharge, was finally brought to the point.

Mrs. W.—And now, Gen. DIX, do you know what I intend doing with this discharge? I shall send it to my sons at Manassas, and if they have any of the spirit of their mother, they will one day make you rue this encounter.

After Mrs. W. left, they say the General vowed he would not see another woman for three years, three months, and three days, calling, no doubt, to mind RICHARD CŒUR DE LION'S famous truce with SALADIN.

KENTUCKY.

AFFAIRS ON GREEN RIVER.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville *Union* has arrived at the conclusion that there will be no fighting in Central Kentucky very soon. In his letter, dated on the 30th, he says:

"A wager would have been taken ten days ago that before the close of the holidays a battle would have been fought and victory won in the Green River valley. The enemy, with a force of 6,000, supposed to be the advance of BUELL'S army, had crossed Green River and moved forward nineteen miles in the direction of this place. To-day there is not, between Green and Barren Rivers, any considerable number of Federals, all of whom are now north of both streams.

After advancing to Horse Cave, the Dutch commenced a series of manœuverings, and for the present postponed the to-be decisive Winter campaign by withdrawing to Munfordsville. Our forces at the same time commenced falling back toward Bowling Green, and are now near Bell's Tavern, still moving south and destroying the railroad as they retreat. Last Friday, by order of the military authorities, the tunnel near Cave City was blown up, and the railroad track for several miles destroyed. The Dutch are at the same time removing the rails from the track north of Cave City, and obstructing the different roads leading to Munfordsville with trees, etc.

Both armies are retiring, one from the other, and an early engagement is no more probable to-day than it was three months ago. The intensity to which the public mind has been worked will be relieved when it is known that any contemplated speedy attack which was to have been made upon this place has been indefinitely postponed.

CRITTENDEN and JACKSON, who four days since had evacuated their fortifications at Rumsey and Calhoun, and were moving on Hopkinsville, have again returned, and are evidently preparing to go into Winter quarters, certainly not into Hopkinsville. Whatever coming signs may portend, your readers will be spared the infliction of any speculations as to the certainties or uncertainties of an early engagement being imminent through the channel of this correspondence.

A CALL.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 2.

Gen. Johnston has called upon the Provisional Government of Kentucky for 30,000 troops, to serve one or three years. It is understood that when two or more brigades are mustered into service, they will be placed under the command of Hon. W. B. PRESTON, who is to be appointed a Major-General.

No Federals, with the exception of a few scouts, are on this side of Green River, as yet. The military authorities are expecting an attack. Late accounts from beyond Green River represent that the Federals are still receiving large reinforcements.

AFFAIRS ON THE POTOMAC.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

LEESBURG, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1861.

Since last writing there have been a few skirmishes with the enemy along the border, resulting disastrously to the Federal thieves who have had the audacity to cross the river. As I have frequently written, the main business of the Yankees seems to be plunder, and they allow no occasion to pass in which to gratify this propensity; hence, a party of the "blue jackets," led by a Lieutenant, seized a boat and crossed neer Lovettsville, congratulating themselves upon their intended havoc among the poultry and what-not of that disaffected neighborhood. Accompanied as they were by some few Union traitors, the boat was left in charge of a guard, and the main body made off to an adjacent farm. The squealing of pigs and a general uproar among the poultry told plainly enough that "the enemy were engaged," and perfectly oblivious of all danger. But while the guard at the boat were in high jubilation at the prospect of fine Christmas and New-Year's dinners, a party of the Twenty-first Mississippi, (GREEN'S and GIBSON'S companies,) noiselessly surrounded them, and marebed them off to a thicket near by. This accomplished, the Mississippi boys laid further plans for capturing the remainder, and were chuckling at their easy conquest. Presently a stray Yankee would come down to the boat, and throw in a bundle of a half dozen chickens, and return for more; another would come with a sucking pig, with its legs tied, and do likewise. Thus these industrious thieves were working for an hour or more, but at last the whole party returned to the boat, laden with all sorts of plunder, not forgetting two very fine colts, which they intended to land on the other side of Jordan, but before they had time to congratulate each other upon this, their successful raid, and to form conjectures about their companions, the whole party were compelled to surrender! Seizing their rifles they made hostile demonstrations, and despite the promises of the Mississippian who had been deputed to negotiate the surrender, began firing wildly in all directions, and pushed toward the boat in a body. Finding it more than patience could bear, the "pickets" fired and slew six at the first volley, subsequeutly wounding several others. All the "fight" having oozed out of their boots, the capture was a complete one, and scientifically accomplished. As this is the first time the "Twenty-first" have been close to the enemy, the complete surprise and capture of this band of robbers argues well for their future history. The whole gang were brought to headquarters here, and among them were fouml some Union fanatics, who have been known to pilot LINCOLN'S heroes in their depredations on the border. Perhaps imprisonment in a tobacco warehouse at Richmond may prove beneficial to their nerves, and where they can chew the cud of chagrin at leisure.

Frequent rencounters occurr inland about Romney, between some of KELLY'S marauding bands and the gallant militia of the Shenandoah Valley, and in nearly every case somebody is hurt among the Yankee thieves. In fact, since KELLY paid this section a visit with his pilfering brigade, the hospitals at Winchester have received many of their wounded who almost daily fall into our hands; and one of the best effects of these meetings is that the militia are hourly becoming bolder, and prove a terror to the bands of robbers who infest the border in that direction. Truly the situation of the enemy across the river, and along its whole line, is unpleasant in the extreme, *and at this hour their capital and corps d'armée are more ignominiously blockaded than any part of the Southern coast, for although they have but one line of railroad to supply their many wants, the Georgetown Canal has done them fine service in transporting heavy supplies weekly; but this, their last grand resource, has failed them, for a party of Jackson's "Stone-wall brigade" has destroyed the "dams," and the bed of the canal, where most needed, is hard and dry, nor can it be repaired until Spring or Summer.* Thus driven to extremes, they look upon the Valleyx of Loudoun and the Shenandoah as an earthly paradise, and would give their finger ends to Winter in this veritable land of milk and honey. Their many straits will lead them into extreme, if not dangerous, measures, and I should not be surprised to see all our Winter quarters hurridly broken up.

A NATIONAL VESSEL SUNK.

From the Fredericksburgh Recorder, Dec 24.

The only item of striking moment from this line that we can gather is the fact that on Sunday evening, about dark, Capt. COOK'S battery, then which there is none more efficient in the Southern service, opened, near Mathias Point, on an upward-bound three-masted vessel, (merchantman,) and in some five or six successive shots succeeded in sinking her. Our informant was not able to say whether the crew were saved, but it is certain as to the sinking of the vessel.

Shortly after this occurrence the *Freeborn* came steaming down, and opened upon the battery, but after some fifteen or twenty well-directed shots from Cook's Battery she was induced to retreat in good order to the Maryland shore.

We learn in a conversation with soldiers on furlough from Evansport, that on Sunday a large steamer attempted to pass up, but that she was fired upon by our rifle guns and forced to put back down the stream.

On Sunday morning a small sail vessel menaged to pass down, though she was fired at some twenty or more times.

Yesterday everything was quiet, as far as we could hear, at Evansport, and also at Aquia Creek.

EAST TENNESSEE.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

The Knoxville *Register*, of the 1st inst., expresses the opinion that BROWNLOW'S release was a great blunder, and gives the following reasons:

"In brief, BROWNLOW has preached at every church and school-house, made stump speeches at every cross-road, and knows every man, woman and child, and their fathers and grandfathers before them, in East Tennessee. As a Methodist circuit preacher, a political stump speaker, a temperance orator, and the editor of a newspaper, he has been equally successful in our division of the State.

Let him but once reach the confines of Kentucky, with his knowledge of the geography and the population of East Tennessee, and our section will soon feel the effect of his hard blows. From among his own old partisans and religious sectarian parasites, he will find men who will obey him with the fanatical alacrity of those who followed Peter the Hermit in the first Crusade. We repeat again, let us not underrate BROWNLOW."

FORCES FURNISHED THE REBELS.

The Knoxville *Register* learns from official sources that East Tennessee has already sent into the Confederate service seventy companies of infantry, already organized into regiments, and has several more companies in process of formation; and twenty-six companies of cavalry, and two companies of artillery; in all ninety-eight companies. The *Register* says in allusion to this: "We are inclined to the opinion that neither Middle or West Tennessee has done as well, according to population, with all their boasts and vauntings." We cannot conceive how our cotemporary could possibly have fallen into such blundering conjecture. East Tennessee has a voting population of 50,000 souls, we believe, and sends ninety-eight companies. Shelby County, with but 7,000 voters, has sent fifty companies to the war, and will soon have ten more organized for home service. *East Tennessee must do a little better before repassing on her oars.*

The Knoxville *Register* of the 1st inst. says that the schedule on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, which existed previous to the bridge burning, went into operation on day before yesterday.

"PICAYUNE BUTLER" AT SHIP ISLAND.

The Mobile *Register and Advertiser*, of the 1st inst., says:

"A large fleet of the enemy is reported arrived at Ship Island. New-Orleans and Mobile are interested in this advent. The redoutable Gen. Picayune BUTLER heads it. *If he has come on the Sound coast, and attempts to march upon either city, there will be somebody hurt.' Besides the troops under the command of Majors-Gens.* BACON and LOVELL, *the attempt of a Federal army to penetrate the interior from the seaboard will call a new fighting element into the field.*"

The same paper thinks this will be the time for the hunting-rifles and shot-guns to appear in the hands of their owners, and adds:

"There is not a planter in the county who has not from one to five guns. No overseer is without one, and scarcely a man on a farm. Three gentlemen casually met in our streets the other day, and conversation turned upon the subject. On comparing notes, the three found that they had sixteen serviceable weapons between them. If Picayune BUTLER, with his ugly phiz, is in earnest, our rifle and shot-gun citizens may soon find use for their weapons. We advise them to be brushing them up and laying in a stock of powder and lead. If they would be ready to use them with effect, it would be wise to organize themselves into bodies. *Butler must never be allowed to reach Mobile where a gun or pistol can find a man to handle them in driving him back.*"

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 30.

The steamer *Flanter*, while making a reconnoissance on Sunday afternoon in the vicinity of Stono, ran out and exchanged a few shots with the Lincoln gunboat blockading the harbor. This accounts for the heavy firing heard in that direction yesterday afternoon. The missiles from the Lincoln cruiser fell short, while it is thought the *Planter's* shots took effect, as the blockader moved off in a hurry. The *Planter* having successfully accomplished her object, returned to the city.

We also learn that the enemy on Sunday morning came up at to u'clock to White Point in two gunboats, fired about seven shells at Gen. EVANS' pickets, and then retired. No damage was done as far as could be ascertained. Our men picked up a number of the specimens sent by the enemy, when it was found that they had used 11-inch bombs and shells thrown from a Parrot gun.

It was rumored that the enemy had also visited the place of Mr. J. D. LABORDE and burnt his kitchen. This, however, needs confirmation.

PRICE.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Crescent*, noticing that Gen. PRICE is set down by some of the papers as a West Pointer, says he owes his success to practical good sense and hard fighting. He never attended a military school in his life—is a *natural soldier*, possessing the unbounded confidence of every Missourian. At the breaking out of the Mexican war, Gen. PRICE raised a regiment of Missourians, and for gallant conduct in several battles on the plains of Mexico, was brevetted to Brigadier General. Since and before that, and until the breaking out of the present revolution, he has spent his time on his farm in Chariton County, being one of the wealthiest and most successful planters in North Missouri.

TEXAS.

A bill to create a hospital fund of $200,000 for the Texan troops in the field is now pending before the Legislature of that State. It authorizes the Governor to appoint egents to visit the different camps, and distribute the fund as necessity may require. By another bill the Governor is also authorized to send agents abroad to purchase arms and ammunition for the defence of the State, and to raise a regiment of mounted men for frontier operations. A resolution was also introduced, from the Military Committee, which provides that the Adjutant-General distribute one rifle, musket, or revolver to each member of the Legislature, at the cost of the same to the State, to be deducted from the per diem of the member drawing the arm.

A new militia law has been passed by the Texas Legislature, in which the word "militie" has been entirely ignored, and the term "State troops" adopted, placing the entire forces of the State on a war footing. This law is said to have been drawn with great care.

SUICIDE OF GEN. COCKE.

From the Petersburgh Express, Dec. 28.

It pains us much to heve to record a sad event which occurrad yesterday. Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COCKE, of the army of the Potomec, committed suicide at his residence near Richmond, by shooting himself in the mouth with a pistol. The ball penetrated upward, and went through the top of bis skull, producing instant death. Gen. COCKE'S family were not in the house at the time, they having gone to a friend's in the neighborhood, to spend the day.

This distressing event will cast a gloom over the whole State, for the unfortunate gentleman was known far and wide, and as universally esteemed. He was a man of most estimable character, and possessed of great wealth, which he dispensed with a liberal hand. It is impossible to assign any cause for this rash act.

FROM PENSACOLA.

PENSACOLA, (*via* NEW-ORLEANS), Jan. 2.

An engagement was commenced yesterday at 2½ o'clock P. M., by the enemy firing on a small steamer lying at the Navy-yard wharf. The firing soon became general, though slow and deliberate on both sides. The last gun was fired from our side at daylight. The shells from our guns were thrown with great accuracy. The steamer escaped without injury. No casualties are reported, and the only casualties which occurred were the killing of two wounding of two soldiers in Warrington, by the enemy's hot shell. One Federal vessel on the outside was not engaged. All was quiet at 12 M., with no prospect of a renewal of hostilities.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans Bank held notes of the Confederate Treasury, on the 21st ult., as follows: Citizens', $1,572,410; Canal, $744,383; Louisiana State, $2,584,621; Mechanics' and Traders', $380,002; Bank of New-Orleans, $686,463; Southern, $471,837; Union, $966,885; Merchants', $141,125; Crescent City, $136,860; Bank of America, $384,930. Total, $9,258,523.

The Directors of the Bank of New-Orleans have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital, payable to the stockholders on or after the 10th inst.

The New-Orleans *Delta* states that, in consequence of the prospective difficulties between the National Government and England, the premium on gold fell from 35 and 40 per cent. to 15 and 20 per cent., while that on silver went down to 12@14 per cent. from 25@30 per cent.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin*, of Dec. 31, states that, on the preceding day, a vessel came near Proctorville, and a boat was sent from it to drive stakes and take soundings to mark the channel. It thinks the movement a *ruse*. A day or two previously, Capt. CAPERS, at Fort Macomb, threw some shells at a steamer and two schooners which came within a mile and a half of the Fort. He thought he hit one of them.

FOREIGN MAIL.

The following advertisement appears in the Southern papers:

FOREIGN MAIL.—The third special messenger carrying the Southwest Express Company's mail, for all parts of the world, will leave New-Orleans on Jan. 1. Letters can be handed in at this office until Dec. 26.

J. J. MCKEEVER, President.

FLORIDA.

The Florida Legislature has passed an Act forbidding the exportation from that State of any beef cattle, dried or pickled beef, hogs, pork or bacon, corn or corn meal, or salt, or provisions of any kind, whether salt or fresh. The Act also forbids any person or corporation from buying these articles for purposes of speculation, and provides that all provisions of life shall be sold at a price not to exceed over 33 per cent. over cost and charges.

NAVAL.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 30.

The C. S. war steamar *Jamestown* sailed from this port a few days ago, and is probably now in a convenient position to aid her consort, the *Patrick Henry*, in any event that may trenspire. The gunboat *Teazer*, now at our wharves, will soon be ready for active operations.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

There was such a rush at the Bank of Tennessee on Jan. 2, the day fixed for the delivery of change notes, that the bank counter was broken down, and when the last five cent bill was paid out several hundred people were unsatisfied. The *Appeal* thinks that half a million notes will be needed to satisfy the wants of the people of Memphis.

The *Appeal* calls the attention of the Police to a bar-keeper who paid out three change notes and afterwards refused to redeem them.

A convention of cotton planters is to be held in Memphis, on Jan. 19.

Gold was 30 premium in Memphis on Jan. 2, and silver 25.

The Richmond *Dispatch* states that another superior field-battery, including one rifled piece of novel construction, and some fine 12-pounders, have just been sent to Yorktown, to strengthen the defences of the peninsula.

The State Convention of the State of South Carolina, met on the 26th ult., in pursuance of the call issued by the President of the body. We have the proceedings of the two first days, but nothing of interest occurred.

Col. RUSSELL'S regiment of Mississippi volunteers, attached to the brigade of Gen. FLOYD, arrived at Nashville, on Tuesday last, on their way to Bowling Green.

During a temporery absence from Richmond of Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, Hon. WILLIAM M. BROWNE has been commissioned as Acting Secretary of State.

The Memphis *Appeal* keeps the notice standing at the head of its editorial columns:

"Our circulation has become so large, and paper so difficult to obtain, that we are forced temporarily to issue an extra news edition of the *Appeal* to fill increased demands. This is a half sheet, and contains *all the reading matter* in our regular daily issue, including *new* advertisements."

A report, says the *Appeal*, has obtained circulation to some extent that Brig.-Gen. CHEATHAM had resigned his position in the Confederate service. We are glad to be able to contradict the rumor authoritatively, and to say that no such action has been contemplated by that gallant officer.

The Galveston *News* of the 26th states that a vessel laden with 20,000 stand of arms, owned by Mr. HEARRISKIE, of New-Orleans, had been captured by one of the blockading fleet.

Judge HEMPHILL, of Texas, died at Richmond on the 6th inst.

The troops at Columbus have gone into Winter quarters.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 7th, says: "Among the arrivals at the Bayou House, yesterday, were the following gentlemen: Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, Mo. S. G.; Col. White, Mo. S. G.; Col. Thomas H. Price, Mo. S. G.; Col. J. C. Tappan, C. S. A.; Major William Harris, Mo. S. G.; Col. Richard Smoot, Mo. S. G."

Gov. CLAIB. JACKSON was in New-Orleans on the 5th inst.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 6th says: "WM. H. HERBERT, of Chicago, who has been confined since June, at Richmond, on suspicion of being a spy, has been released by Gov. LETCHER.

Col. FRANK LUBBECK, of Texas, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of that State, died at Nashville on the 9th inst. He was in command of the Texas Rangers.

THE CAREER OF THE SUMTER.

STORY OF A PRISONER TAKEN BY THE PIRATES.

From the Boston Journal, Jan. 13.

We have received the following account of the seizure of the brig *Joseph Park*, of Boston, by the privateer *Sumter*, and the subsequent escape of the latter vessel from the United States steamer *Iriquois* off the Island of Martinique, from the second mate of the *Joseph Park*, who was a prisoner on board the *Sumter* for upward of eight weeks.

The *Joseph Park*, Capt. KNIGHTS, sailed from this port July 3d, in ballast, for Pernambuco, and at 6.30 A. M. of September 25 saw a steamer steering north. Finding the steamer was bearing down on them, the Captain of the *Park* ordered the second mate to go below and get the American flag, which he did, and this was run up. The steamer still made for the brig, and when within hailing distance also ran up the American flag at the gaff. An order was then given from the steamer to the Captain of the brig to haul in his studding sails and heave to, which was at once done. A boat was then lowered from the steamer, which had come under the stern of the brig, and a Lieutentant, with six men, came on board the brig and asked the Captain for his papers, at the same time telling him that he and his crew were prisoners of war to the Confederate steamer *Sumter*. Capt. KNIGHTS at once produced his papers and went on board the *Sumter*, as did all the crew, each being told to take his clothes, &c., with him. On the crew getting on board the *Sumter* they were taken to the quarter-deck and their chests examined, when they were sent below, each having his sheath knife and matches taken from him.

A prize crew was put on board the brig, and she was kept three days as a tender to the *Sumter*, when her water, provisions, instruments and new sails were taken on board the steamer, and six shells and three round shots were fired at her at a distance of about five hundred yards, but without hitting her. At sunset the same day a boat's crew went aboard the brig, and putting her before the wind, they set her on fire.

While on board the *Sumter* the prisoners were treated well, having no irons on them, except when the crew were beat to quarters; they had the same allowance of food as the crew, and were allowed to be on deck from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.; and by getting permission of the officer of the guard they could be on deck even later. After cruising for some days, the *Sumter* fell in with the schooner *Daniel Trowbridge*, of New-Haven, with a cargo of beef, pork and poultry, which she made a prize of, and after taking what provisions she wanted from her burned her—the crew being held as prisoners.

After our informant had been a prisoner eight weeks, the *Sumter* arrived at Port Royal, Martinique, where she took in water, and a boat was dispatched to Martinique, about fifty miles, to obtain permission of the Government to allow her to coal there. On their arrival, Capt. KNIGHTS sent for the American Consul, being told by the Captain of the *Sumter* that he would set his prisoners at liberty, and in the afternoon of the same day the men went ashore, and the *Sumter* directly commenced coaling. The American Consul at once sent information of the arrival of the *Sumter* to St. Thomas, and in a few days afterward the *Iroquois* arrived off the port, just as the *Sumter* was taking her last coal on board.

On arriving at Martinique the *Iroquois* came close in, and kept so for two or three days, when she was ordered off by the Governor, and had to keep out nine miles. The *Sumter* remained in port, in consequence of this, ten or twelve days after she had finished coaling; and during this time two American Captains, with Mr. WILLIAM WINO, the first mate of the *Joseph Park*, went on board the *Iroquois*, where agreement was made concerning signals to be shown from the American vessels in port in case the *Sumter* should sail, designed to indicate the course she took.

On the 23d of December the *Sumter* sailed in the evening; and, just after she had left, the signal that she had taken a southerly direction was made from one of the American ships in port, but soon afterward she went under the stern of a French man-of-war and changed her course to the northward, thus giving the *Iroquois* the slip.

During the time the *Sumter* was waiting to get out, our informant says that Mr. ARMSTRONG, an officer on board the *Sumter*, took several boat-loads of clothing from the French men-of-war, and this was freely told by the crew of the *Sumter* in Martinique; and it was also a matter of remark among them that the signals agreed upon by be made to the *Iroquois* were known to the officers of the *Sumter*, although only the two American captains and Mr. WINO were present when they were arranged. This fact, as also that one of the party (whose our informant named) appeared suddenly to have gold in abundance, seems to lead to the supposition that there was treason at the bottom of the affair, especially as the party alluded to was in the company of the officers of the *Sumter* every day while they were in port.

The party who communicates the above information strongly expresses the opinion that the captain of the *Iroquois* was not to blame for the escape of the *Sumter*.

Among the crew of the privateer are several men hailing from Boston, but our informant only knew two of them, one named JOHN CORTAR, and the other Dr. RALPH H. DARBY, who is acting as assistant-surgeon. The cook is a man from Hyannis, who was liberated from prison in New-Orleans on condition that he would serve on board; and there is another Hyannis man among the crew, which numbers about 100 men all told.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN WHO SIGNALED THE IROQUOIS.

The Newport *Daily News*, of Saturday, 11th inst., furnishes the following important statement, made by Capt. STEELE, of the schooner *Wyatward*, the party who sent up the signal lights from his vessel in order to warn the *Iroquois* that the *Sumter* had left the port of St. Pierre. Capt. STEELE'S vessel was on the voyage from Turk's Island, bound eastward with a cargo of sell, and made Newport for a harbor:

"The Captain says he arrived at St. Pierre, Martinique, on the 17th day of Nuvember, on his voyeg out from Bangor. That the pirate *Sumter* was then in port at St. Pierre, and also the United States steamer *Iroquois* was lying there off shore about three miles. The Captain further stajes that he was furnished with signal lights from the *Iroquois*, to signalize her whenever the *Sumter* left port. On the evening of the 23d of November, at 8 o'clock, the *Sumter* cut her stern moorings, slipped her chains and started for sea. After she had passed outside of the buoys, he let off his signal lights, as agreed upon—that is, two lights if she went South, at intervals of thirty seconds, and one light if she went North. The *Sumter* being well out, and taking a Southern direction, Capt. STEELE, let go two lights at the stated interval, waiting, before he did so, to allow the *Sumter* to go far enough South from the town to prevent injury from the guns of what he supposed to be the cruising vessels. The *Iroquois* on seeing the signals immediately started in the direction of the *Sumter*, both vessels being in sight of the Captain and his crew, and soon approached her within half a mile, when the *Sumter* immediately put about and stood North, the *Iroquois* still standing South. When the *Sumter* arrived in front of the harbor on her course back, she stopped directly opposite and near a French war steamer, which was moored to one of the buoys, for about the space of three minutes. She then kept on her course North and East, passing East, between the islands of Martinique and Dominique.

In forty minutes afterward, the *Iroquois* passed the town, on her return course, and proceeded north, in the direction of St. Thomas, where she put in on the 2d day of December, as the captain learned when he touched at St. Thomas a few days afterward.

After the captain had signalized the *Iroquois*, the officers from the French war steamer came alongside his vessel, about 9 o'clock, and demanded in an imperious tone the name of his vessel, which he immediately gave to them.

There is no doubt, the Captain thinks, that the *Iroquois* must have seen the *Sumter*, and connived at her escape

STATE MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Report of Adjutant-General Hillhouse.

Adjt.-Gen. HILLHOUSE sent in his report to the Legislature yesterday. In length the document nearly equals the Governor's Message, and it contains a vast amount of information regarding military operations in this State during the past year.

On April 15 the President issued his first requisition for troops, in accordance with which New-York was called on to furnish seventeen regiments, or, in the aggregate, thirteen thousand two hundred and eighty officers and men. On the 16th, the Legislature passed the act to authorize the embodying of a volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defence, and on the same day the Board of State Officers, constituted by that act, held its first meeting. On the 17th the formal requisition was submitted to the Board, and on the same day the Seventh Regiment of Militia (National Guards) was ordered to march, and on the 19th left for Washington, followed on the 21st by the Sixth, Twelfth and Seventy-first. The Fifth, Eighth, Sixty-ninth, Thirteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-eighth were also ordered forward, and proceeded to Baltimore and Washington soon afterward. To these regiments, together with those sent forward at the same time from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, remarks the Adjutant-General, belongs the honor of having been first to march. After eulogizing the promptness with which these regiments responded to the call, he suggests that, as a recognition of the invaluable services rendered, they be allowed to place on their regimental colors the simple, but significant inscription, "Washington, April, 1861."

The following is a list of the Militia Regiments which served for three months, at the expiration of which time they returned, and were discharged:

No. of Regt.	Name of Colonel.	Date of departure.	How armed.	Strength.
		1861.		
6	C. Schwarzwalder	April 27..	Muskets, 1842	600
8	Jos. C. Pinckney	April 21..		550
7	Marshall Lefferts	April 19..		1,050
8	George Lyons	April 23..	Muskets, 1842	900
12	Dan'l Butterfield	April 21..	Muskets, 1842	900
13	Abel Smith	April 23..	Muskets, 1842	498
20	George W. Pratt	May 7..		785
28	Michael Bryan	April 23..	Muskets, 1842	500
29	Michael Bennett	April 30..	Muskets, 1842	563
69	Michael Corcoran	April 29..	Muskets, 1842	1,050
71	A. S. Vosburgh	April 21..	Muskets, 1842	950
	Total			7,334

The enlistments proceeded with so great rapidity, that on April 22, 62 companies had been accepted, and in less than three months 46 regiments, containing in the aggregate 37,688 men were enrolled, organized, equipped, and turned over to the Government.

Great difficulties were experienced in organizing and equipping this force, but the most important obstacle was found in the scarcity of improved arms, equipments of every kind, and clothing. All these had to be supplied before the volunteers could take the field with any prospect of rendering effective service. In regard to arms, those obtained from Government and those belonging to the State, though in the main of inferior quality, were at first the only sources of supply. Subsequently arms of an aporoved pattern, received from Europe on contracts authorized by the State Board, were issued to a few of the regiments. Uniforms, other necessary clothing, and the accontrements to make up the complete equipment of the soldier, were supplied on contracts entered into and executed in the short period within which the first levy was completed.

The following is a list of the Regiments sent forward up to the 30th day of July, in addition to the eleven Regiments of Militia previously mentioned:

No. of Regt.	Name of Colonel.	Date of Departure.	How Armed.	Strength.
		1861.		
1	William H. Allen	May 19	Muskets, 1842	846
2	Jos. B. Carr	June 3	Muskets, 1842	791
3	Frederick Townsend	June 3	Enfield Rifles	780
4	A. W. Taylor		Muskets, 1842	780
5	Abraham Duryee		Muskets, 1842	842
6	William Wilson	June 12	Muskets, 1840	780
7	John E. Bendix		Muskets, 1842	783
8	Louis Blenker	June 3	Muskets, 1842	806
9	Rush C. Hawkins	June 5	Muskets, 1842	788
10	W. McCheesey	June 5	Muskets, 1842	713
11	E. E. Ellsworth	May 1		1079
12	Ezra L. Walrath	May 29	Muskets, 1842	778
13	I. F. Quinby	May 28	Muskets, 1840	780
14	James McQuade	June 17	Muskets, 1842	780
15	J. McLeod Murphy	June 29	Muskets, 1842	777
16	Thomas A. Davies	June 26	Muskets, 1842	778
17	John S. Lansing	June 21	Muskets, 1842	903
18	John S. Clark	June 7	Muskets, 1840	739
20	Max Weber	June 19	Muskets, 1842	800
21	William F. Roggrs	June 18	Muskets, 1842	777
22	Walter Phelps, Jr	June 28	Muskets, 1842	780
23	H. C. Hoffman	July 5	Muskets, 1842	784
24	Timothy Sullivan	July 2	Muskets, 1842	780
25	James E. Kerrigan	July 3	Muskets, 1842	777
26	William H. Christian	July 8	Muskets, 1842	772
27	H. W. Slocum	July 9	Muskets, 1842	861
28	D. Donnelly	June 24	Remington Rifles	782
29	A. Von Steinwehr	June 24	Muskets, 1842	778
30	Edward Frisby	June 27	Muskets, 1842	782
31	C. E. Pratt	June 24	Muskets, 1842	774
32	R. Matheson	June 28	Muskets, 1842	765
33	R. F. Taylor	July 6	Muskets, 1842	896
34	William Ludlow	July 2	Muskets, 1842	783
35	William C. Brown	July 10	Muskets, 1842	688
36	C. H. Innes	July 12	Muskets, 1842	780
37	J. H. McCunn	June 22	Muskets, 1842	803
38	J. H. B. Ward	June 23	Muskets, 1842	772
39	F. D'Utassey	June 27	Harp. Fer. Rifles	938
40	E. J. Riley	July 4	Muskets, 1842	1039
41	L. Von Gilsa	June 26	2 Co's. rifles, rest muskets, 1842	1041
42	Milton Cogswell	June 30		1048
79	I. J. Stevens	June 4		791
83	G. W. B. Tompkins	May..	Muskets, '40, '42	1040
83	John W. Stiles	May 27		800
84	Alfred M. Wood			859
	Total			37,688

The report sketches the acts passed by Congress authority and providing for an increase of the army. Under the act of July 22, authorizations were granted to individuals to raise more than seventy-five regiments, including infantry, cavalry and artillery; and without reference to these, authority was granted to Gov. MORGAN, by the Secretary of War, on the 30th of July, to raise twenty-five additional regiments, which was subsequently increased to an aggregate of one hundred and twenty-five thousand men. Under the last authorization, enlistments were at first slow, but by establishing depôts in the interior of the State, so that those who enlisted could remain in the neighborhood of their families until they were called into the field, regiments were rapidly filled, so that, during the months of September, October and November no less than thirty-five regiments of infantry, three regiments of artillery, and seven of cavalry, including such of the independent organizations as had been completed, were sent into the field. Besides these, large numbers were recruited for regiments in service, and some company organizations proceeded directly to Washington, without filing their muster rolls at Albany. The Adjutant-General, in this connection, acknowledges the important services rendered by the Union Defence Committee.

The following is a list of the Regiments sent into service from the 30th day of July, 1861, to the 1st day of January, 1862.

No. of Regt.	Name of Colonel.	Date of Departure.	How Armed.	Strength.
		1861.		
43	Francis L. Vinton	Sept. 19	Muskets, 1842	824
44	S. W. Stryker	Oct. 21	Sp'gfield rifle	977
45	G. Von Amsberg	Oct.	Remington do.	993
46	Rudolph Ross	Sept. 16	2 Cos. rifles, rest muskets, 1840	887
47	Henry Moore	Sept. 16	Muskets, 1836	700
48	Jas. H. Perry	Sept. 17	Enfield rifles	889
49	D. D. Bidwell	Sept. 21	Muskets, 1842	826
50	Chas. B. Stuart	Sept. 21	Muskets, 1822	873
51	Edw. Ferrero	Nov. 10	Muskets, 1842	882
52	Paul Frank	Nov. 11	2 Cos. rifles, rest muskets, 1842	744
53	L. J. D'Epineuil	Nov. 16		945
54	E. A. Kozlay	Nov. 10	2 Cos. rifles, rest muskets, 1842	860
55	R. De Trobriand	Sept. 1	2 Cos. rifles, rest muskets, 1842	470
56	C. H. Van Wyck	Nov. 7	Enfield rifles	1143
57	Saml. K. Zook	Nov. 12	Enfield rifles	840
58	W. Kryzanowski	Nov. 7	Enfield rifles	832
59	Wm. L. Tidball	Nov. 30		867
60	W. B. Hayward	Nov. 4	2 Cos. rifles, rest muskets, 1842	862
61	Spencer W. Cens	Nov. 10	Enfield rifles	831
62	J. LaFetra Rikes		Enfield rifles	968
63	E. C. Enright	Nov. 29		917
64	Thos. J. Parker	Dec. 10	Enfield rifles & muskets, 1842	830
65	John Cochrane	Oct. 10	2 Cos. rifles, rest muskets, 1840	857
66	Jos. C. Pinckney	Nov. 16	French rifled muskets	775
67	Julius W. Adams	Oct.	Sp'field rifles	*844
68	Robt. J. Betge	Aug.	Sp'field rifles	732
69	Robt. Nugent	Nov. 18	2Co.E.rifles,rest muskets, 1842	788
70	Dan'l E. Sickles	Aug.	Armed by U. S.	*844
71	Geo. B. Hall	Aug.	Armed by U. S.	*844
72	Nelson Taylor	Aug.	Armed by U. S.	966
73	W. R. Brewster	Sept.	French rifles	856
74	C. K. Graham	Sept.	Armed by U. S.	*844
75	John A. Dodge	Nov. 30	Muskets, 1842	854
77	Jas. B. McKean	Nov. 27	Enfield rifles	866
80	Geo. W. Pratt	Oct. 24	2 Cos. rifles, rest muskets, 1842	837
86	U. L. Davis	Dec. 3	Enfield rifles & For. muskets	992
26	R. R. Bailey	Nov. 23	S. bore muskets	944
87	Stephen A. Dodge	Dec. 2	French rifled muskets	789
89	Henry M. Baker	Dec. 18	Austrian rifles	731
90	H. S. Fairchild	Dec. 8	Frue'a muskets	873
96	Jos. S. Morgan	Dec. 16	Enfield rifles	856
91	Jacob Van Zandt	Dec. 20	Enfield rifles	914
	Total			38,025

* Estimated.

CAVALRY.

No. of Regt.	Name of Colonel.	Date of departure.	How armed.	Strength.
		1861.		
1	A. T. McReynolds	Sept.	Sabres, pistols and 2 carbines to each Co.	1248
2	A. J. Morrison	Nov.		771
3	J. H. Van Alen	Aug. 23,	Sabres and pistols	786
4	C. F. Dickell	Sept.		676
5	O. Deforest	Nov. 18,		1027
8	T. C. Devin	Dec. 16,		663
7	J. M. Davies	Sept.		599
8	Samuel J. Crooks	Nov. 28,		899
9	John Beardsley	Nov. 26,		989
10	John C. Lemen	Dec. 22,		764
1st	Battalion New-York Mounted Rifles, Maj. Dodge, 2 Companies, sabres and carbines			337
	Engineer Regiment, E. W. Serrell, Rifles and Muskets, 1842			855
				8742

REGIMENTS OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Colonel.	Date of Departure.	How armed.	Strength.
1	G. D. Bailey	Oct. 29, 1861	Parrot rifled guns	1268
2	Jeremiah Palmer	Nov. 7, 1861	——	1205

BATTALIONS OF ARTILLERY.

1	Lieut.-Col. A. Brickel	Oct. 20, 1861	——	333
2	Major T. O'Neil	Dec. 16, 1861	——	333

BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.

1	Capt. T. J. Kennedy	Dec. 3, 1861	——	154
2	Capt. L. Schirmer	——	——	138
3	Capt. T. P. Metz	——	——	117
4	Capt. J. E. Smith	——	——	119
5	Capt. E. D. Tafts	——	——	108
6	Capt. Bunting	——	——	110
7	Capt. Regan	Nov. 7, 1861	——	125
8	Capt. B. Fitch	Nov. 7, 1861	——	160
9	Capt. Moroxowitz	——	——	101
	Rocket Battalion, Major T. W. Lion	Dec. 7, 1861	——	163
	Total			4434

The complete and incomplete organizations which have not yet left the State, numbered in the aggregate on the 1st of January, 14,283 men. These are quartered at the principal depôts, at the different regimental camps. The following list shows their strength by companies and regiments:

No.	Name of Colonel.	Depôt.	Arm of Service.	Strength.
78	N. W. Green	Albany	Infantry	797
81	Edwin Rose	Oswego	Infantry	793
92	Jonah Sanford	Potsdam	Infantry	859
93	J. S. Crocker	Albany	Infantry	700
94	H. K. Viele	Sacketts Harbor	Infantry	872
95	G. H. Biddle	New-York	Infantry	740
96	James Fairman	Plattsburgh	Infantry	673
97	Charles Wheelock, *Commandant.*	Boonville	Infantry	785
	J. B. Brown	Syracuse	Infantry	667
	S. C. F. Thorndike	Malone	Infantry	811
	H. A. Weeks	New-York	Infantry	858
	J. Roraback	Geneseo	Infantry	481
	W. Dutton	Lyons	Infantry	357
	G. E. Danforth	Cherry Valley	Infantry	420
	G. A. Scroggs	Buffalo, 2 Reg.	Infantry	1043
	E. Fardella	Hancock	Infantry	225
	T. D. Donbledsy	New-York	Artill'ry	438
	T. B. Van Buren	New-York	Infantry	407
	Eglofstein	New-York	Infantry	389
	C. Schneider	New-York	Infantry	428
	J. M. Fuller	Le Roy	Infantry	286
	O. B. Pierce	Rome	Infantry	283
	R. H. Shannon	New-York	Infantry	268
	J. J. Viele	Troy	Infantry	163
	J. Williams	Rochester	Infantry	150
	Conf Companies	New-York	Infantry	139
78	S. M. Elliott	New-York	Infantry	132
	Conf Companies	Albany	Artill'ry	279
	M. W. Locke	Binghamton	Artill'ry	101
	S. Jenney	Syracuse	Artill'ry	104
	Unattached Co's			145
	Total			14283

The following is a recapitulation of the foregoing tables, and shows the aggregate number of Volunteers furnished by this State up to Jan. 1, 1862, including the three months regiments, those enlisted for two and three years, and the incomplete organizations which have not yet left the State:

Arm of Service.	Batteries.	Battalions	Regiments	Strength.
Militia Regt's, enlisted for 3 months	....	....	11	7,334
Volunteer Reg'ts org'zed (Infantry)	....	....	78	73,713
Volunteer Reg'ts org'zed (Cavalry)	....	....	10	8,405
Volunteer Battl'n org'zed (Cavalry)	....	1	....	337
Volnnteer Reg'ts org'zed (Artillery)	....	....	2	2,473
Volunteer Bat'lns org'zd (Artillery)	....	2	....	606
Volunteer Bat'ts org'zed (Artillery)	9	....	....	1,133
Volunteer Reg't org'zed (Engineers)	....	....	1	855
Volunteer Rocket Battalion	....	1	....	163
Volnnteer Incomplete organizations still in the State	....	....	....	14,283
Recruits for Regiments in the Field estimated at	....	....	....	11,000
Total	9	4	112	120,361

The report alludes to the embarrassing questions which have arisen from time to time, apparently bringing the State and National Governments into collision. It says:

"New-York stands prepared in the future as in the past, to support the Government to the full extent of her resources. But if her efforts are to be rendered effective in the greatest possible degree, it will be necessary that the details of the service be governed by such rules as are best adapted to encourage and promote enlistments for an army composed almost exclusively of volunteers. There is a wide difference between such force and one organized on a system of compulsory service. In the one case the plan of organization must be such as to inspire the confidence, and meet the objections of intelligent and reflecting men. In the other it may be arbitrary, in proportion to the means at hand to enforce compliance and obedience. In the first it must be a contract to which both parties give their assent. In the last it may be an exercise of power, which, however distasteful, there is no means of resisting. * * *

"To the Government there clearly belongs the right of determining the number of volunteers to be organized, the plan of their organization, the discipline and drill to which they are to be subjected, and all matters connected with their subsistence, clothing and equipment. Beyond constitutional provisions, this is necessary to insure uniformity when troops are massed in large bodies and acting under a single commander. The duty of organizing such forces as may be called for by requisition on the Governors, of drilling and disciplining them according to the prescribed rules, of appointing their officers, and of turning them over to the Government service for the specified period, properly rests with the authorities of the several States."

All kinds of abuses, the report states, were originated by the indiscriminate authority granted to individuals by the War Department to raise regiments, and it is earnestly urged that hereafter formal requisition should be made upon the Governor alone for all levies of volunteers. Fault is also found with General Order, No. 105, of the War Department, placing the recruiting service under the exclusive control of Government officers. It is feared that it will be found altogether inadequate for the purposes aimed at, and the Governor is recommended to urge its repeal or modification. The report proceeds:

"The subject of an increase of the supply of arms, ordnance and ordnance stores is one of the highest importance. The danger of a collision with one or more of the Governments of Europe, growing out of a derangement of trade and commerce, is becoming manifest. Nor is it less probable that in case of a foreign war, the State will have to fall back on its own resources and apply them in no stinted measure to the defence of coast and frontier. That this may be required of us, has already been announced in official quarters, as it is evident from the slightest consideration of the task which the General Government has in hand. The commencement of the rebellion found our arsenals bare of arms, many of which had been transferred to the South. To replace the inferior weapons with which a large proportion of our forces are armed, will exhaust all the source of supply open to the Government for an indefinite period. The same may be said in regard to ordnance and ordnance stores for our forts. It is evident then, that with all the aid Government can render, there will be a wide margin to be filled by the prompt action of the State.

As all the present sources of supply are beyond our reach, and as the foreign market will be uncertain, if not inaccessible to us in the future, the State should encourage the establishment of one or more manufactories of arms and foundries of cannon, to be under its exclusive control, and from which we could increase our stock of war-material to a point somewhat commensurate with what may be our necessities in the future."

A detailed statement of the ordnance and small arms in the hands of the troops, and in the arsenals of the State, on the 1st day of January, 1862, is then given, and the necessity of strengthening the fortifications in the State limits is urged.

Some judicious suggestions regarding the rule to be followed in promoting officers, follow. Superiority in rank should yield to merit, and promotions to field officers should be made by regiments, and to line officers by companies.

Regarding the militia, the report says:

In the progress of a war which has called more than 100,000 of our citizens from their peaceful pursuits, the organized militia have rendered effective service. Independent of the eleven regiments which proceeded to Washington in April and the early part of May, a number have enlisted for the war as distinct organizations, and have become merged in the volunteer force from this State.

The following list gives the militia numbers of these regiments, the names of their commanding officers, as shown by the roster, and the numbers by which they are now designated:

Militia No.	Colonel.	Volunteer No.
Second	G. W. Tompkins	82d N.Y. State Vol.
Ninth	J. W. Stiles	83d N.Y. State Vol.
Fourteenth	A. M. Wood	84th N.Y. State Vol.
Twentieth	G. W. Pratt	80th N.Y. State Vol.
Seventy-ninth	I. I. Stevens	79th N.Y. State Vol.
Fifty-fifth	R. De Trobriand	55th N.Y. State Vol.

For the year 1861, the complete portion of the 18th completes:

8 Divisions,
26 Brigades,
56 Regiments,

And in the aggregate nineteen thousand six hundred and thirteen officers and men, who are classified in the various arms of service as follows:

Arm of Service.	No. of Com'panies.	No. of Regts.	No. of Officers and Men.
Infantry and Light Infantry, and those serving as such	319	13,277	
Rifles	36	1,277	
Artillery, light horse and foot	52	2,135	
Cavalry	93	1,523	
General officers	....	....	31
Field officers of regiments	....	....	144
Staff officers	....	....	557
Non-Commissioned Staff	....	....	161
Engineer corps (sappers and miners)	....	....	128
Musicians, comprising bands	....	....	583
Total	440	19,613	

Several important and interesting questions have arisen relating to the *status* of regiments of militia which have volunteered for the war, the rank of officers, and the extent to which the militia laws of the State apply to them while in service.

These questions were examined by the Judge-Advocate-General, in an able opinion in the case of a disputed election in Company A, Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., and the following conclusions were arrived at, which will govern the decisions of this Department in parallel cases, unless overruled:

1. That a militia regiment, entering the service for the war under a proclamation of the President for volunteers and not in accordance with the act of 1792, loses for the time its militia character, and is subject to such rules and regulations as may be adopted for the government of a volunteer force. The State can exercise no control over it, beyond that of filling vacancies among its officers.

2. That the resignation of an officer of a militia regiment in the volunteer service vacates his position as a volunteer officer, but not his militia commission, which, on the expiration of the term of service and return of the regiment to the State, would entitle him to his place and rank.

3. It is important that commissions as volunteers should be at once issued to the officers of all militia regiments now in service; and, until they receive them, they retain their position by virtue of right to claim such commission, rather than on the strength of those they hold in the militia; and, furthermore, as questions of rank are settled by the date of commissions, if a militia commission were recognized in the volunteer service, the person holding it would take precedence over all the volunteer officers of the same grade, which is absurd.

4. The remains of a militia regiment, where most of the officers and men have volunteered for the war and left the State, occupies an anomalous position. Its numbers may be so reduced that there can be no compliance with the rules and regulations governing the militia service, nor, in case of insurrection or invasion, would it be possible for such an organization to render effective service. In a case of this kind, the district might be declared vacant, the officers holding commissions rendered supernumerary, and a new regiment organized. Unless, however, the safety of the State should require such action, the places of these patriotic citizens, absent temporarily and in the service of the Government, should be retained for them until their return.

This brief analysis of the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General covers most of the questions which have occurred in connection with that portion of the volunteer force from this State composed of organized militia.

The necessity of a thorough reorganization of the State Militia is argued at length, and a series of suggestions bearing upon the subject is made.

First—The Adjutant-General urges the necessity of the study of tactics and instruction in military drills in our higher schools and academies.

Second—That there should be more encouragement given to the formation of new companies in the several arms of service.

Third—That the present law should be modified so far as to give the Commander-in-Chief the appointment of all officers above the rank of Captain, and requiring the choice of line officers to be confirmed by him.

Fourth—That the qualifications of officers should be more thoroughly tested before an Examining Board.

Fifth—That provision should be made for the more frequent assembling of companies for drill, and also for the massing of larger bodies for instruction in the movements of battalions and brigades.

Sixth—That arms should be distributed liberally to encourage the growing disposition of citizens to assemble for drill.

Seventh—That if, with such encouragment as can be offered by the State, the number of companies and regiments should not be largely increased, under the law of 1854, provision should be made to increase the number of regimental districts, and to organize therein one hundred regiments, including those now formed.

The Prussian Landwehr and the Swiss Militia are cited, to show what a system of training and discipline can accomplish; and, in conclusion, the Adjutant-General returns thanks, by name, to his different assistants for the efficient service which they have rendered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 15, 1862.

$20,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	90	
3,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	91	
2,000	do	91½	
1,000	U. S. 6s '81 Oreg. W. Ln. ½ p'rly	86	
1,000	Tenn. 6s 1868	42	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	b30 42¾	
5,000	do	42¾	
10,000	Cal. State 7s	78¾	
4,000	do	78¾	
5,000	Min. St. 8 p c. B.	77	
2,000	Brook. C. W. D'n	88¾	
5,000	N. Y. Cent. 6s	96¾	
4,000	N. Cen. R. 7's	101	
2,000	N. Y. Cen. Bds. '76, Conv. Bonds	104	
10,000	H. Riv. 3d Mt. 8s	81	
2,000	Har. 1st Mt. Bds.	100	
5,000	Har. 2d Mt. Bds.	94½	
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. s p c. B.	83½	
1,000	M. S. 2d Mt. As'd	65	
1,500	do	66	
1,000	do	66½	
5,000	Mh. S. 1M. B.	87	
500	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	91	
2,000	H. & St. J. R. B.	30	
10,000	L. F. & W. 2 M. B.	54	
1,000	M. & F. D. C. 1 m.	87	
2,000	do	86½	
1,000	C. & T. S. F. bds.	81	
50	Bank of Commerce	77	
20,000	Am. Gold	b30 102¾	
35,000	do	102¾	
45,000	do	102¾	
300	Pacific M. S. Co.	98¾	
400	do	98¾	
25	do	s30 98¾	
250	Nic. Transp. Co.	30¾	
50	Panama R.	s30. 112¾	
20	do	112	
1360	N. Y. Cen. R.	83	
100	do	s60 83	
150	do	b10 83¼	
100	do	s10 83	
500	do	83½	
912	Erie R.	35¾	
200	do	b10 35¾	
15	do	35¾	
90	Harlem R. Pf.	b30 32¾	
150	do	31¾	
10	Reme & W. R.	45	
15	Erie Railway Pref.	57	
100	do	57¾	
200	do	b10 57¾	
50	do	s30 57¾	
50	do	57¾	
125	Micb. Cen. R.	b30 52	
200	do	h10 51¾	
150	do	51¾	
225	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63½	
100	do	s60 63¾	
450	do	64	
25	Cleve., Col. & C. R.	110	
500	Clev. & Toledo R.	37¼	
550	do	37¾	
600	do	s10 37¾	
100	do	37¾	
76	Chi. & Rock I. R.	54	
	do	54¼	
300	do	h15 54¼	
400	do	h15 54¼	
700	do	54¼	
50	do	54¼	
250	do	h10 54¾	
200	do	b60 55	
35	Chicago, B. & Q. R.	81	
150	do	61¼	
10	M. & P. DuCh. 1st P.	84	
11	M. & P. DuCh. 2d P.	64½	

SECOND BOARD.

$500	U. S. 8s '81, Oreg. War Ln. ½ p'ly	87	
500	do	86¾	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	b10 43	
10,000	do	b30 43¼	
10,000	do	b30 43¼	
2,000	Min. St. 8 p c. B.	78	
4,000	Ill. Canal Reg. B.	78¾	
3,000	Ill. War Loan	99½	
10,000	Californ. State 7s	79	
4,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bds.	85	
10,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	78¾	
2000	Am. Gold	s60. 102	
1500	do	102¾	
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co	99¾	
150	do	b30 99¾	
25	do	s30 99¾	
450	N. Y. Cen. R.	83¾	
80	Erie Railway	h10 36¾	
225	do	36¾	
265	do	36¾	
250	Erie R. preferred	58¾	
50	do	b30 58¾	
50	Hnd. Riv. Railroad	39¾	
100	do	b10 39¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	s60 62¾	
100	do	s60 62¾	
150	do	62¾	
150	do	b30 63	
200	do	63	
100	Reading Railroad	37¾	
40	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	21	
50	do	b30 21¾	
50	do	21¾	
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	h10 42	
50	do	b30 42¼	
50	Panama Railroad	113	
150	do	b10 112¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	s60 62¾	
100	do	s60 62¾	
150	do	62¾	
150	do	b30 63	
200	do	63	
100	Reading Railroad	37¾	
40	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	21	
50	do	b30 21¾	
50	do	21¾	
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	h10 42	
50	do	b30 42¼	
50	Panama Railroad	113	
150	do	b10 112¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	s60 62¾	
100	do	s60 62¾	
150	do	62¾	
150	do	b30 63	
200	do	63	
1200	Clev. & Toledo R.	38	
400	do	38¼	
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	55¼	
150	Chi., B. & Q. R.	62	
130	M. & Pr. DuChisn R.	22	

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15—P. M.

The course of the Money and Stock Markets, to-day, respond, with much buoyancy, to the growing confidence which is felt in the action of Congress on the Ways and Means of the Treasury, and the probability of an early and simultaneous movement of the various grand divisions of the army. The additional rise in Stocks, to-day, was based mainly upon the private advices from Washington on the Tax and Treasury Bills, but in part on the letter copied on the editorial page of this morning's TIMES in regard to the Commander of the forces and his military policy. It was not until near the close of business that the vote of the House of Representatives to-day in favor of ample Taxation—133 to 5—was made public. The English news also added to the general good feeling on the Street, although nothing more than might have been anticipated from London on the discovery that a favorable solution of the *Trent* affair would be arrived at on this side. The release of MASON and SLIDELL was not yet known, but the result was so plainly indicated by the latest public and private advices from the United States, that the Stock Exchange advanced 1¼@1½ ₱ cent., and Cotton rose nearly a penny the pound. This last sign is one of much significance against any early interference on the part of the English Government with our blockade.

The news from England, the small outward shipment of Bullion—$200,000 by the *Asia* to-day—and the fresh receipts of yesterday from California, caused a further decline in American Gold, and the inclination among the Brokers was to buy with caution, and to accept a small advance on resales. The closing quotation is 102¼₱102⅜ ₱ cent. Some sales were made on seller's option, 30@60 days, at 102 ₱ cent., which carry 6 ₱ cent. interest until the Gold is delivered. From like causes, Exchange on London was weaker, and the probability seems to be that the old standard drawers among the Banking houses will be very materially influenced, and favorably so, of course, by the restoration of good will between the two Governments. The supply of Money at 6 ₱ cent. is more than equal to the wants of the well-established firms on the Stock Exchange, although the increased activity in speculation has increased the employment of loans on demand. In Mercantile Discounts we hear of nothing new outside of Bank, while at Bank the line of business is partially looking up.

The strong upward course of the Stock Market is told by the figures for the Government 6 ₱ cents. of 1881, which are 91¼@91½ for the registered and 92 for the coupons, and for New-York Central 83¼@84, and Erie 36½@⅜ ₱ cent. The Government Stocks are now above the rate at which the late purchase, Nov. 16, of $50,000,000 was made by the Associated Banks, the price having fallen in the meantime, pending the *Trent* excitement, to 86@87 ₱ cent. The speculation in Central and Erie carried with it most of the Western Shares, Erie Preferred, Pacific Mail, &c. The business on the printed list, at to-day's advance, was scarcely equal to that of Saturday, when a number of parties were realizing their profits at comparatively lower figures. But after the Second Board a very large additional business was done in New-York Central at 84; in Erie at 36¼, and some other of the Railways in proportion. The Railway Mortgages continue to advance rapidly, as will be noticed by the bidding and sales at the Board.

The operations between the regular and outside Brokers on the Street continued active up to 5 o'clock this afternoon, prices closing about as follows:

Central	63¾	Panama	112¾
Erie	36⅜	Pacific	99¼
Erie Preferred	58½	Toledo	38½
Harlem Preferred	32	Galena	69¾
Mich. Central	53	Rock Island	55¾
Mich. Southern	21	Reading	37¼
Mich. Guaranteed	42¾	Missouris	42¾
Burlington	62½	U. S. 6's, 1881	91¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	85	American Exchange	60
Manhattan	116	Bank of the Republic	82¾
Mechanics'	87	Metropolitan	82¾
Merchants' Exchange	70	Nassau	60
State of New-York	72	Shoe and Leather	75
Commerce	76½	Continental	71
Broadway	100	Commonwealth	60

The additional rise in the Railway Mortgages is 3 ₱ cent. on Erie Fifths; 2½ on Michigan Centrals; 3 ₱ cent on Michigan Southern Seconds, and 1 ₱ cent. on Lake Erie and Wabash Seconds.

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96¾	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. As. Bs.	66
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	101	Northern Ia. firsts	88
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	104	N. Ia. Goshen Line	88
N. Y. Cen. Conv. '76	104	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	84
Erie firsts, '58	104¾	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	78
Erie seconds	100	T. H. & A. sec'ds,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Traviata.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Love for Love.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Julius Cæsar.

WINTER GARDEN—The Naiad Queen—Dot.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., At all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—Capt. Williams' South Sea Whaling Voyage.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—For the Benefit of the Poor—No. 648 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Senate in Executive Session yesterday, confirmed the nomination of Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War by a unanimous vote. The nomination of Mr. Cameron was held over for further consideration.

Gen. McClellan, our Washington correspondent telegraphs, was before the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War yesterday. He is understood to have gone into an extended exposition of the difficulties he has had to encounter, and of his policy, and to have reiterated his confidence in his ability to end the war effectually in a short time. He was before the Committee three hours, and is said to have impressed them most favorably.

A dispatch from Cairo, dated yesterday, states that Gen. Grant and Staff have taken the field, and that the great expedition from that point Southward is at last on the move. Gen. McClernand, who has the advance, expected to reach Mayfield last night, and as the rebels at Camp Beauregard are very near that point, it was expected a fight would take place, unless the rebels concluded to run. Gen. Grant informed the Second Division, of which he had the immediate command, that he should march thirty miles last night.

The Chicago *Journal* thinks that the movement from Cairo and Paducah is only a feint, intended to prevent the rebels from sending reinforcements to Bowling Green from Columbus.

We have advices from Fortress Monroe to yesterday morning, at which time nothing had been heard from the Burnside Expedition. Some of the troops belonging to it were still in Hampton Roads, detained by the weather. Among them were the D'Epineuil Zouaves. A snow-storm prevailed at Old Point on Tuesday night.

We publish, this morning, some very interesting articles from the Memphis and other Southern journals. The Memphis *Appeal's* account of that great braggart, Gen. Pillow's, farewell to his army, looks like the broadest burlesque. The troops came together, and the ditch-digger rode silently through the ranks with uncovered head, the tears rolling down his face. "Since Washington's farewell to his army," says the chronicler, "the like has not occurred on this continent!" The superiority of Confederate diplomacy is proven, and the blockade, it is shown, will speedily be raised by Foreign Powers. Judge Swayne had proven to the Presbyterian Assembly that Memphis is the centre of the world, and showed that the city is not a military camp, but a military *hospital*. The Confederate Tax bill, as will be seen, is comprehensive, and has a solid foundation—of paper. Gen. Dix has vowed that he would not see a woman for three years, three months and three days, because a Baltimore madam Billingsgated him. The rebels report various victories for their own encouragement, of which the telegraph has never informed us; and congratulate themselves that our Capital and army are more ignominiously blockaded than any part of the Southern coast. We give a general selection of interesting items of news from nearly all the secession States.

The Boston *Advertiser* contradicts the statement that there has been a difference between Gen. Sherman and Commodore Dupont. It happens to know, however, that Capt. Dupont, in a private letter dated Dec. 30, expresses entire approval of Gen. Sherman's management, and censures, on the other hand, the ill-judged outcry raised against the latter. It is the opinion of Capt. Dupont that Charleston and Savannah must fall. But he does not think that the army sent out under Sherman, and intended for another purpose—which has been fully accomplished—was sufficient to enable him, with prudence, to detach a sufficient force for the capture of either city. He speaks with great satisfaction of, what has been accomplished so far, and with confidence and resolution as to the future.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says of the new Secretary of War: "We know Edwin M. Stanton, the new appointee, well. He has more of the Bonaparte in his composition than any other man in America. The army will move on now, even if it goes to the devil."

The United States Treasurer's last weekly statement shows that the total amount on deposit was $7,700,000, on which drafts had been drawn to the amount of $6,000,000. The bullion fund is $1,102,000. The available balance in the States under insurrectionary control is stated at $4,500,000.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Arabia* passed Cape Race on Tuesday night, having left Liverpool on the 4th inst., and Queenstown on the 5th. The news, of which we publish a telegraphic summary this morning, is one week later than previously received.

There was a much better feeling in England regarding the *Trent* affair, and confidence in peace had been much strengthened by the advices received by the steamers *Anglo-Saxon* and *Hansa*, which had arrived out. Consols, under the influence of this feeling, had assumed great buoyancy, and had advanced to the rates current previous to the seizure of Mason and Slidell. The tone of the radical war Press was also much improved. The London *Post* regrets that our Government has not shown more alacrity in availing itself of what it calls the respite granted by England, and professes to find an unfavorable augury in its slowness; but no other paper seems to entertain the same views. The *Daily News*, on the contrary, finds in the delay encouraging signs of moderation, and a general disposition on our part to act with reason and justice.

Notice is made of a suspicious steamer cruising in the English Channel, off Dover, and it was surmised that it was the *Sumter*; but it was probably the U. S. gunboat *Tuscarora*.

We learn from the Cologne *Gazette* that the Prussian note to Washington urgently counsels peace. Should our Government refuse the demands of England, then, the *Gazette* says, the Powers will send a collective note to Washington, urging peace.

A meeting had been held, at Birmingham, with the auspices of the Mayor, to memorialize the Government in favor of arbitration, but the objects for which the meeting was called was defeated, and it was resolved to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Government.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was considerably excited. The sales of the week footed up 95,000 bales, and a considerable advance had taken place in all descriptions. Ten thousand bales had been purchased for export to America, and the screw steamers *John Bell*, *Hope* and *Sarah Sands*, were loading at Liverpool with the staple for this port. Breadstuffs were dull and declining, and Provisions were quiet.

From France the news is interesting. The Emperor had his usual reception on New-Year's Day, and made speeches to the various delegations which visited him. To the Clergy his address was so peculiar as to give rise to the impression that a serious attempt was about to be made to settle terms for the evacuation of Rome. The Bourse was buoyant.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, the bill to increase the clerical force of the War Department and bureaus was reported from the Military Committee, and passed, after being amended so as to give four additional clerks to the Navy Department. A bill for the preservation of the Atlantic fisheries was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The joint resolution to promote the efficiency of the troops serving in Kansas was taken up, and debated at considerable length. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, was very much afraid that it was intended to arm the negroes, and declared that the adoption of the resolution would extinguish the last hope of Union. Mr. Lane explained that no such intention was entertained, but that negroes would be used in building fortifications. The resolution was not disposed of. The numerous bills in reference to the confiscation of the property of rebels, referred to the Judiciary Committee, were all reported back, with one as a substitute, which provides for confiscating the property and freeing the slaves of rebels. The Kansas contested seat case was then debated until the adjournment, without any conclusion being arrived at.

In the House, Mr. Conway, of Kansas, introduced a resolution—probably similar to that introduced by Mr. Lane in the Senate—to promote the efficiency of the troops serving in the Department of Kansas. The Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a military post at or near Evansville, Ind. The Secretary of War was called upon for information relative to the propriety of constructing several branch railroads, with a view to more direct communication between Washington and New-York. A joint resolution was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means providing for a tax, which, with the revenue from the Tariff, will secure an annual sum of not less than $150,000,000. Its immediate consideration was opposed by Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, who advocated a postponement until Monday week. Messrs. Horton and Bingham, of Ohio, and Morrill, of Vermont, urged immediate action, and after refusing a postponement, 113 to 36, the resolution was passed, 133 to 5—Messrs. Allen, of Ohio; Robinson, of Illinois; Shiel, of Virginia; Voorhees, of Indiana, and Wood, of New-York, voting in the negative. The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to prevent the exportation, melting or hoarding of coins and bullion. A bill was passed prohibiting the Chinese coolie trade in American vessels. A bill regulating the carrying of printed matter outside the mails was reported from the Post-office Committee, the object being to derive revenue therefrom. The House then considered the Fortification bill in Committee of the Whole, but did nothing with it, the time being taken up by Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, in an argument to prove that Congress has no right to pass a law to emancipate slaves.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, a favorable report was made on the bill to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to provide for the support of the families of volunteers by a tax. Among the bills introduced were two which interest our neighbors in Brooklyn—one supplementary to the Flatbush-avenue Extension act, and the other to amend the act relative to the Brooklyn Board of Education. Mr. Connolly, on the part of the Senate, was appointed to apportion the State into Congressional Districts. The resolution requesting the President and Congress to adopt some plan for the exchange of prisoners was called up and adopted.

In the Assembly, a petition in favor of tolling the freight on railroads competing with the canals was presented. Notice was given of a bill to prohibit the use of suspension chain bridges at ferry landings. This measure has probably been suggested by the late accident at the Jackson Ferry, where several persons lost their lives in consequence of the breaking of a chain suspending the bridge on the Brooklyn side. A number of bills were introduced—among them one for the relief of New-York soldiers held as prisoners in the rebel States; one to make the support of the families of volunteers a State tax; one to repeal the capital punishment law; one to fix the compensation of the Chamberlain of this City, and one to exempt soldiers from military taxation. A concurrent resolution was introduced, and laid over, proposing an application to Congress for an appropriation for the proper defence of this City and the Northern and Western frontier lakes, and to secure the reimbursement of State money expended for the purpose. Alderman Brady's remarks relative to bribing the last Legislature, made at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen, as reported in the New-York Times, were read as a question of privilege, and, after some debate, the matter was referred to the Committee on Privilege and Elections, with power to send for persons and papers. The Standing Committees were announced by the Speaker, and a list of them will be found elsewhere.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday the Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. H. S. Putnam, arrived in this City from Manchester. It numbers 1,000 men, all of whom are armed and equipped. The regiment will remain in this City until further orders.

In the Board of Education last evening the annual report of the City Superintendent was received, showing a flourishing condition of the public schools during the past year. The average attendance of scholars was 4,670 more than in 1860. $1,500,000 has been spent for the support of public schools during the past year, of which $320,000 was paid to teachers, $76,000 for school apparatus, $259,000 for building and repairing school-houses, and $150,000 for the support of evening schools, the Free Academy and for incidents.

William Davis, one of the contrabands from Fortress Monroe, gave a most interesting story of his life and a plea on behalf of the slave, at the Cooper Institute last evening. He made an eloquent appeal for the releasement of the contrabands now under Government control.

The Western Peninsula of Upper Canada has been divided into two military departments, of which London and Hamilton are to be centres. Gen. Napier is to command at Hamilton, and Gen. Russell at London.

It is currently rumored, according to the Boston *Journal*, that Hon. Caleb Cushing is collecting materials for a review of Gov. Andrew's executive career, which will be as scathing as he can make it.

Hon. William Appleton has made another donation of $10,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital, as an addition to the fund to enable such patients as would otherwise be compelled to leave imperfectly cured to remain until a thorough reestablishment of health might be effected.

Letters received in Boston from Col. Wm. Raymond Lee represent that he was never in better health, while his fellow-prisoners were well. Ex-Minister Faulkner had been very kind to them, and an amelioration of their condition was anticipated.

There was increased buoyancy in the Stock Market yesterday, and a further improvement of 1 ₱ cent. in prices. New-York Central 84. The premium on Gold declined to 102¼@102⅜, and Exchange on London was lower and unsettled after the English news.

The stormy weather, yesterday, seriously impeded business. Breadstuffs were quiet, though buyers had any existing advantage. A fair demand prevailed for Rio Coffee, Hay, Hides, Leather, Tallow and Whisky, which latter was dearer. Sugars, Common Resin, and the principal kinds of Provisions were in moderate request. Cotton was dull and unsettled. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Live Stock Markets have been sufficiently supplied with beeves and sheep, and largely overstocked with swine. Beeves have declined ¼c. ₱ lb., though the receipts are less than last week. They sold slowly yesterday, and a few were left over. Sheep are a shade higher, and sell as fast as they arrive. Live hogs are coming forward in unprecedented numbers, and can neither be sold nor yarded as fast as they arrive. Thousands more are on the way, waiting for a chance to come on. Prices are even declining from the previous low rates.

The Public Credit to be Maintained.

The money bills of Congress must originate with the Representatives of the People. The Senate cannot initiate either a revenue or an appropriation bill. In this the practice of our Government assimilates to the constitutional perogative of the British House of Commons. In view of these facts, the overwhelming vote of the House of Representatives, yesterday, in favor of ample taxation for the maintenance of the public credit, is doubly auspicious for the success of the measure.

The resolution upon which a vote of 133 to 5 was had, was moved by Mr. Erastus Corning, of New-York, from the Committee of Ways and Means. It is emphatic in its terms; generous in the sum total to be levied, and comprehensive in its object. An affirmation of the principle as well as duty and necessity of taxation was imperatively called for by the crisis of the Treasury and the country. It admitted of no delay. It authorized no temporary postponement. The introduction of such a resolution, from the highest financial authority of the House—its own Committee of Ways and Means—without its immediate adoption, would have been productive of doubt, and thereby of much irritation, rather than relief to the public suspense on this subject. The motion for postponement from the Ohio member, (whose peculiar sense of loyalty has won the unenviable praise of the rebel Press,) was, therefore, promptly voted down—113 to 36. And the result of the vote which followed on the main question, leaves as little doubt of the purpose of the present Congress to support the public credit, at every cost, as of the earnest wish of the people to respond to their action and measures to this great end.

We have said that this important and timely resolution is comprehensive in its object. It is not alone to pay the annual interest, and thereby secure the good credit of the principal of the Public Debt, *but to provide an ample Sinking Fund* for its ultimate liquidation. This last denotes the true earnestness of a sound financial policy. The principle of a Sinking Fund is acknowledged as not only wise and judicious in itself, whether applied to National, or Municipal, or Corporate Debt, but its silent, though unerring action, is of the first importance to the market, as well as intrinsic value of the Public Loans. The half-yearly Investments for account of this Fund, and the process of compounding the interest upon these investments, create a periodical demand in the open market, the influence of which it is almost impossible to exaggerate. It might, perhaps, be aptly illustrated, though on a comparatively small scale, in the instance of the 6 per cents of the great railway presided over by Mr. Corning himself, the New-York Central, which, without any mortgage security and no pledge of payment beyond the lien of one and a quarter per cent. of the principal on the annual income of the road, command, in the hardest times, from 85 to 90 per cent., and are now selling at 95 per cent. Not because the bonds are esteemed by the holders above price, but because a certain amount *must* be had by the Company every three or six months. And this one and a quarter per cent. of the principal annually compounded will sink the entire debt in the thirty years for which it was originally created.

The action to-day having afforded the proper guaranty of the continued high security of the National Loans, to whatever amount the wants of the War is likely to require, the forms of the new creation of Treasury paper may now properly be discussed with reference to their convenience and immediate availability, independent of all reasonable doubt of the good credit in the market or in the hands of the People of whatever form or forms of obligation may be concluded upon. If, as we are advised from Washington, the Committee of Ways and Means should adhere to the bill already prepared for an issue of United States Treasury Notes, of circulation, as a National currency, convertible into the Public Stocks of the Government, there can be no remaining question that they will be welcomed by the public and find free circulation in every section of the country; in all departments of business; through all channels of ordinary traffic and exchange. As a currency of uniform and reliable value, from one extreme of the land to the other, during the general suspension of specie payments by the Banks, these United States Notes would be esteemed a great public convenience, and as a convertible paper, at the end of the war, and on the resumption of the Banks, it is safe to say that they would become more valuable than the Gold which the Banks would then be able to tender on their own Notes and Deposits, in proportion to the premium borne by the Public Stocks of the United States, into which they are made convertible.

It is not essential, however, as we remarked a few days ago, to say that this or any other form is the best and only one which should be adopted. The subject comes up again in connection with the vote of taxation just adopted by the representatives of the people, which secures *all* forms of Treasury paper. We revert to it only to say that in all fairness of discussion, whether in Bank circles or through the public Press, we should cease to doubt either the credit or convertibility of United States Notes of Circulation. Let those who oppose them as part of the currency of the country do so, in all candor, because they object to a National Currency in any and every form, and to its interference or competition with the local paper issues of the State Banks: not on the untenable ground of the want of good faith and ability in the Government that issues it, nor by quoting precedents which, under the taxation resolved upon, can have no affinity with it.

England Preparing for Peace.

The release of Messrs. Slidell and Mason had not been announced in England at the departure of the *Arabia*. So universal and assured, however, was the confidence in the preservation of peace, that the last indication of war panic seems to have disappeared, and business was subsiding into its customary channels. Consols, which upon the news of the *Trent* affair fell off four per cent., had nearly regained their previous level; and while the decline in cotton, caused by the prospect of an early opening of the blockade, had been recovered, breadstuffs were dull. It is to these indications we are constrained to look as the most reliable barometer of public sentiment. In the business marts men venture fortunes upon their opinions; and are not likely to stake them without some better argument for the risk, than purely crude conjecture and speculation. We are authorized to infer that, while assured of nothing more than the American willingness to discuss the pending issue amicably, and refer it, if desired, to arbitration, the British people believed the possibility of war had passed away. When it was learned how much more friendly and decisive a position we have assumed in giving up the rebel agents, we may be sure the demonstration was even more emphatic and gratifying.

What is most striking in the news is the unmistakable evidence of relief and satisfaction at the evasion of war. All the very natural, but, as events show, unreasonable suspicions of John Bull's eagerness for a quarrel are cleared up. We are no longer justified in believing that the late issue, when settled, would only give place to another, in which, if peace were to be had at all, we should buy it with sacrifices incompatible with the National safety and dignity. The prevalent sentiment in England does not admit of so unfavorable an interpretation. To have escaped a conflict is so palpably a source of congratulation, that the idea of a new ground of complaint being sought to replace the one we have destroyed is nowhere entertained. The British Government may not, indeed, be averse from a collision: although the exceedingly temperate wording of Lord Russell's demand for Slidell and Mason goes far to show the British Government itself to have been, in this particular, misrepresented by the furious insolence of journals claiming to be its organs. But, without the cordial support of the people, the most belligerent aspirations of Lord Palmerston and his Press would have to be checked and suppressed; and we may, therefore, quiet the last apprehension of a collision, so far as England can provoke one; and that none will be voluntarily offered by the American Government we have every reason to believe.

Thus ends the only hope left the rebel leaders. This anticipated war was the last card but one they had to play. The other is the bribe to be offered England and France as a condition of their mediation in the civil dispute, the South guaranteeing to provide for the gradual abolition of Slavery, to make all its ports forever free, and to assent to some reasonable treaty with Northern States for the rendition of fugitives. There are those who believe these terms will at once be presented at London and Paris. But, if presented, they will not be accepted. Both France and England are irrecoverably committed against intervention: and no mediation, they are well aware, could be successful until the entire military and naval force of both had been added to that of the rebels. There is no point upon which the diplomatic correspondence of the State Department during last year was clearer, than the utter inadmissibility of foreign mediation. We have chosen to consider the issue altogether domestic; and what we declined to concede in the dark days of August we are not likely to grant now, when we are confident of an early and triumphant end to the struggle. The messages of peace we are now receiving from across the sea may therefore be received without fear of war-blasts to follow. The South must even play out its game single-handed.

The Bankers at the Capitol.

The telegraph brings us what are called the results of the various conferences among themselves, and with the Secretary of the Treasury, of certain representatives of the Boston and Philadelphia Banks and three or four Bank gentlemen from this City. These results differ from the original programme urged by the same parties upon the Secretary and the Committee of Ways and Means, in recognizing the $50,000,000 of United States Notes already in circulation as worthy of the support and countenance of the Banks, which they promise shall be given, by their free receipt and payment at Bank. They also differ from the earlier conferences on Saturday and Monday last, in leaving out of view the opinions, consent or purposes of the Committee of Ways and Means, which we take to be significant of the present unwillingness of the Committee to forego their own bills on the subject. Nor do we find, from the wording of the dispatch, that the results now arrived at have the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury. The whole matter, we presume, amounts to nothing more than the financial conclusions which should be arrived at by the Government, in the opinion of a party of gentlemen presumed to be conversant with the subject, and by no means indifferent to their own interests as money-lenders, any more than to the policy of the Government as the great borrower.

Having admitted the claim of the present $50,000,000 United States Notes to Bank confidence, these gentlemen proceed to point out their preference to 8.65 per cent. Exchequer Bills over a further issue of United States Notes. The reasons for this are not apparent beyond the fact that while both are made convertible into Three Year Bonds or Twenty Year Stocks, the interest of 8.65 per cent. per annum until such conversion is made, would be desirable to the buyers and holders. There is perhaps another reason for this preference which shows itself in the concluding result, to wit, that to make a limited issue of United States Notes a legal tender would scarcely be desirable, while the larger issue is to bear a rate of interest which would exclude it from the ordinary office of currency. From all which it seems evident that the uppermost thought with these gentlemen is to defeat the stamp of legal tender upon a National Currency of any kind. We do not know that the country would be distressed if this prerogative of the National Government should be postponed for another season, but we are quite sure, that if the bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee should be adopted, and the issue of United States Notes, with the stamp in question, be increased to $150,000,000, they will be recognized as a valuable auxiliary to the operations of the Treasury in time of War, and a most convenient Currency to the People at all times.

A Libel on American Sentiment.

It will be conceded that we have not been of those who have unduly recalcitrated against the talking tendencies of Congress, but it is difficult indeed to keep one's temper under the strain to which Mr. Lovejoy put it on Tuesday, by his jumble of ignorance, bombast and conceit. He wished to indicate his opposition to the proposed appropriation for the exhibition of American productions at the World's Fair, London, and the following is a sample of how he did it:

"I am very decidedly opposed to this bill. I think it is enough for us, in all conscience, to have been *humbugged and dishonored and disgraced by the British nation*, without now appropriating thirty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of an American exhibition there. That disgrace was all that the nation could bear. *We marched up to it sweating great drops of blood. We came to it as Christ went to the cross, saying: 'If it be possible, let this cup pass from us;'* and yet we are required to say that we did it cheerfully—that we did it gladly—and that we now appropriate thankfully $35,000 to fit out commissioners to appear at the *Court of St. James*. Inasmuch as we have submitted to that disgrace, as we have submitted to be thus dishonored by Great Britain, I think the least we can do is to acknowledge it, and to stay at home till the time comes that we can whip that nation. Every time I think of that surrender, the words come instinctively to me which Æneas used when requested by Queen Dido to rehearse the sufferings which had befallen the Trojans during the siege and capture of Troy: 'Oh, Queen! you require me to renew the intolerable grief of that siege by reciting it.' Every time the *Trent* affair comes up, every time that an allusion is made to it, every time that I have to think of it, that expression of the tortured and agonized Trojan exile comes to my lips—I am made to renew the horrors which I suffered when the news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell reached us. I acknowledge it, *I literally wept tears of vexation*. I hate it, and I hate the British Government. I here now publicly avow and record that hate, and declare that it shall be unextinguishable. I mean to cherish it while I live, and to bequeath it to my children when I die; and if I am alive when war with England comes, and if I can carry a musket in that war, I will carry it. *I trust in God that the time is not far distant when we shall have suppressed this rebellion, and be prepared to avenge and wipe out this insult that we have received. We will then step to Ireland, we will appeal to the Chartists of England, we will go to the old French habitans of Canada, we will join hands with France and Russia to tell away the Eastern possessions of that proud empire, and will take away the crown from that Government before we cease. I trust in God that that time will come.*"

We print on this page these disgraceful and blasphemous words simply to signalize them as a gross libel on American sentiment and American sense. We wish those who from abroad follow the deliberations of our legislative body, in order to catch the spirit and temper of the United States, distinctly to understand that these crudities which he has the impudence to affiliate to "the nation," represent the views of Mr. Owen Lovejoy, a misrepresentative of the State of Illinois, and nobody else among the twenty millions of the loyal States. To the European enemies of the Republic, and to all Secessionists here and abroad, this speech will no doubt be welcome. For all others, its very absurdity will happily deprive it of all power of doing harm.

We do not favor the appropriation for the purpose indicated, and which was passed by a large majority of the House. It will, we trust, be negatived in the other branch of the Legislature. But our opposition has its origin in quite other considerations than those expressed by Mr. Lovejoy in a speech which disgraced the body in which it was made.

The Burnside Expedition.

The public has a quiet confidence in the successful issue of the Burnside expedition. Whatever may be its work, and wherever it may be going, no one seems to doubt its safely reaching its destination, or that it will unfailingly achieve the purpose for which it has been sent. This proceeds partly from confidence in the men who lead the expedition, partly from the fact that every one believes it will strike in an unanticipated and unguarded quarter, and partly from the success of each of the three coastwise expeditions that have preceded this one. Every one seems to believe, too, that more important results will follow this expedition than either of the others. Though the previous expeditions were successes so far as regards effecting a landing, they are generally regarded as failures in respect of real results. When the first expedition landed on Cape Hatteras, it was popularly believed that a heavy column of troops would be immediately thrown on the mainland of North Carolina, which would penetrate inland and relieve that State, and then attack the main body of the rebels in the rear. But half a year has elapsed without any such result. So with Butler's Ship Island expedition. It was only to rendezvous for the day on that island sand-hill, and very soon it was to push on to New-Orleans or Mobile—which, up to this moment, there is no appearance of its doing. The Port Royal Expedition was to give us possession of Charleston and Savannah a week or a fortnight after it landed—which it has not yet done. In all this, of course, the public was a little too sanguine in its anticipations, and is now much too depreciatory in its criticism. These expeditions have accomplished a great deal, which will appear clearly enough when the history of the rise and fall of this rebellion comes to be written. But we suspect that Burnside's expedition has work to do whose importance will be more immediately apparent, and whose results will be speedier and more evidently visible than in the case of the other expeditions. The rebels at Manassas have only two direct and effective lines of railroad connecting with the States of the South. One of these lines, that through East Tennessee, is in imminent danger of capture by our victorious column in Eastern Kentucky, joined to our forces near the Cumberland River. It may be, if, as is generally understood, the Burnside column is to operate at some point between Hatteras and Cape Lookout, that the other of these railroad lines, which is within easy striking distance, is about to be seized, and thereby the rebels be compelled either to leave Manassas or to starve. If such be the design, it is to be hoped that our troops will not squat down for any length of time on the coast, and thereby give the rebels a chance to make Goldsboro', which is the point necessary for us to capture, another impregnable Manassas.

Austria's Word on the Trent Case.

We begin to pay the penalty for the act of Capt. Wilkes in the volley of paper pellets of the diplomatic sort, that arrives from across seas. The example which France has set in defining her position anent the *quæstio vexata*, will doubtless be imitated by all the Great Powers of Europe, and by others not so great. Austria has given us a piece of her mind, and it will be found recorded in the dispatch (dated Dec. 18) of Count Rechberg to the Imperial Minister at Washington, Chevalier De Hulsemann, which we printed yesterday, with the accompanying reply of Mr. Seward. It is a matter of profound gratitude that Count Rechberg has contented himself with very briefly indicating the position of the Viennese Cabinet as entirely coincident with that of England, without entering into any discussion on the merits of the case. For what had he chosen to debate the theme under the united influence of diplomatic circumlocution and the German habit of mind to look at things with reference to the subjective and the objective, the "finite, the infinite and the Union between them!" Let us think of it and be grateful.

There is no need to go back to the traditional tendency of England and Austria to hunt diplomatically in couples, or to the more recent display of extraordinary affection for the Imperial despotism by certain British statesmen, in order to account for the prompt accord of the two Cabinets on the international dispute. No nation can show a record more consistent in its claims to limit the power of maritime belligerents, and the Austrian school of legists—among whom Hubner and Heffter stand prominent—have long been distinguished for pushing the doctrine of neutral rights to an extreme of liberality. It may be to the influence of this traditional policy of his Government that we are to attribute the assumption, implied throughout his dispatch, of a clearness and definiteness as to the right and wrong of the case in view of international law, that we can hardly find in the written record. "We cannot," he says, "but acknowledge that, *according to the notions of international law adopted by all the Powers*, England could not, in any wise, in the present case, refrain from reclamation against the *affront* to her flag."

Now, we are not so sure that the principles involved in the seizure of the rebel ambassadors are of such scientific clearness and universality of acceptance as the Austrian Minister would make it appear; for the chief result of the exhaustive discussion of the case has been to bring out with marked emphasis how diverse is the interpretation which different nations give to the public code. If supreme considerations of national duty had not bound our Government to carry into the adjustment of the *Trent* case that consistent policy proclaimed by the United States, which seeks to guarantee the most liberal privileges of neutrals, waving the use of English principles and precedents, it is not so clear that we should have been able to find in the public code—we certainly should not in that of Great Britain—those absolute "rules which guide international relations" from which Count Rechberg urges the American Government to take counsel. Neither is it so clear that, even had the United States *not* seen fit to give a categorical assent to the reclamation of Great Britain, but had determined to open diplomatic negotiations on the matter, it would have resulted in instant war, and disturbed the "peace of the world," as the Austrian diplomat assumes. Subsequent developments have abundantly shown that the mature judgment of England would have permitted no such suicidal folly. It is proper, however, to say that, barring this unconscious falsification of our true position and relations in this complication, the dispatch of the Austrian Minister is animated by a moderate and friendly spirit toward the United States.

The brief, yet adequate and dignified reply of Mr. Seward is limited to referring the Austrian Government to the correspondence had between the American Government and Great Britain and France, as evidence that the United States are incapable for a moment of seeking to disturb the "peace of the world," but are "*deliberately* just and friendly in their intercourse with all foreign nations." The Secretary also improves the opportunity of the correspondence to request the coöperation of Austria in the grand end of obtaining a revision of the law of nations, which may render more definite and certain the rights and obligations of States in time of war.

The City Inspector's Report.—The mortality of New-York City during the year just closed is quite up to the frightful ratio of previous years. The total number of deaths was 22,117, being, says the City Inspector, as compared with the preceding year, a decrease of 593 deaths. But this small apparent deficit is more than counterbalanced by the deaths (natural deaths) which took place among the troops from this City on the Potomac, and which should have been mentioned in a comparison of last year's with previous years' City mortality. This decrease of inhabitants was not made up from other sources; and the gross resident population of this City in 1861 was not otherwise certainly any *greater* than it was the previous year, so that the old ratio of deaths was probably raised higher even than ever.

Every one believes that if the few simple laws of public health were enforced, this constantly rising scale of mortality would be reduced by *thousands*; and every one knows that, as the ostensible head of the ostensible Health Department of the City, the City Inspector is greatly lacking in his duty in this matter. Perhaps it is in the very constitution of the Department that it should be inefficient, and perhaps it is from the incompetency of the acting officials. The Legislature, however, have this whole matter now in hand, and it is likely that now, at least, it will receive honest discussion and treatment. The City Inspector's report is of preposterous length, and much of it is devoted to repetitions of former reports, and to the discussion of matters that have properly no place in such a document. If Methusaleh were alive, he might possibly find time to read through the interminable messages, papers and reports that have lately

been transmitted to us from our City Government, our State Government and our National Government. But they are all too absurdly long for short-lived generations like these.

THE DEVIL'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—The *Herald* is as indefatigable in its assaults upon public morals, as it is upon every foundation of social order and government. It surrenders, our readers are possibly aware, a material portion of its space to the promotion of licentiousness and indecency; the largest latitude being given to advertisers of assignations, private boarding-houses for ladies, secret dens of unspeakable infamy, astrological gribs, where the simple are fleeced and started upon the road to ruin, mock-auctions of household furniture, gambling hells, horse-races, rat-matches, pugilistic encounters, in fact, every avenue and opportunity wanting to the inexperienced, disposed to enter upon evil courses, is spread before them in that guide-book to the infernal regions. And so utterly crapulous is the compiler of this abominable stuff, that he chafes at the presence of any matter in his columns which is not obviously prurient and distinctly promotive of some kind of vice. His ingenuity is racked to convert what is modest and innoxious into what is obscene and pernicious. The very remedies advertised for the cure of loathsome diseases, he makes the occasion of editorial discussions, which can only tend to propagate the diseases themselves. The practice may possibly have its profitable side. That class of advertisers who can only find admission for their announcements in decent sheets, on condition of pruning them of all impropriety or shadow of offensiveness, will at once see the importance of resorting to a paper, which not only glosses and explains their meaning in its editorial pages, but does so with a grossness and viciousness, which cannot fail to excite the impurest ideas and passions. But, on the other hand, there is a reason to fear that thousands who are induced by an idle curiosity to watch the daily capers of this mountebank, will realize the danger of bringing its filth into the household, and will discard it altogether. The balance of profit and loss will not, therefore, be so certainly favorable; especially as there is the additional risk of the Grand Jury indicting its editor for issuing an obcene publication. Upon the whole, will it not be better for the *Herald* to recruit its advertising by an expedient less hazardous?

NEW-YORK'S MILITARY CONTINGENT.—In other years, the reports of the Adjutant-General of the State have been but dry and tabular documents. But this year, the report has a significance which makes even its tables and columns of figures fascinating. It is a record of the patriotism and military spirit of the Empire State. A hnndred and twenty thousand men raised during the year! A hundred thousand soldiers now under arms! Truly, New-York maintains its old preeminence; and, where all the States have done well, still she leads the column. Adjutant-General HILLHOUSE furnishes the details of these imposing numbers; and gives some idea of the labor involved in putting such masses of citizens in the field. He gives many valnable suggestions in regard to the reorganization of the State Militia, so that we may be still better prepared for any emergencies that may arise in the future. Among other things, he suggests that military drills and the study of tactics should be introduced into our higher schools and academies. This is a good idea, though there is danger, in the present state of the nation, and in the present state of the public mind, that rather too much attention may be paid to military matters by youth. We are at war now only that we may the more surely and endnringly enjoy the greater glories of peace. But an hour's drill one or two days in the week, under proper precautions, would do much to produce a manly bearing in the boys, and would be an agreeable and healthful change from the severe and depressing studies of a modern school-room. There are many other valnable suggestions in the report, which will be found in the abstract we publish in another column.

MORE REBEL TESTIMONY AS TO THE BLOCKADE.—Rebel testimony to the rigorous efficiency of the blockade of the Southern coast accumulates constantly. The latest is from the Memphis *Appeal*, of the 3d inst., which declares that "the risk of running the blockade at present is too great, and comparatively *but few are willing to encounter the losses that are so apt to follow the experiment*. It is understood that the rebel authorities have gone to the trouble to prepare a formidable schedule of skiffs, shallops and scows claimed to have evaded the vigilance of our cruisers, which they intend laying on the tables of the members of the French and English Parliaments against their approaching session, in the hope of persuading those Governments to raise the blockade. If evidence is to be offered on this score, it will not be very hard to offset the fraudulent list by an accumulated series of testimonials as to its efficiency from the Southern journals themselves—testimonials reluctantly wrung from those who have the best means of knowing its extraordinary rigor.

New-Jersey Legislature.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE, ETC.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The State Senate has partially organized.

On the second ballot, Mr. CROWELL, Independent Democrat, of Union, voted for himself and was elected President.

Eighteen ballots were had for Secretary of the Senate, when an adjournment took place. The Democrats generally voted for A. R. SPEER, of New-Brunswick, and JAMES S. YARD, of Monmouth, (the latter receiving two votes,) Messrs. CROWELL and REKELESS.

In the House the Governor's Message was read.

The Governor gives a concise account of the finances of the State, and of the amount expended for furnishing soldiers for the war. He recommends that resolutions be passed urging the location of a Naval Academy at Perth Amboy; also resolutions testifying a grateful remembrance of the services of Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT. He also recommends a tax of $100,000, for the payment of the interest on the State debt, and to provide a sinking fund for the debt.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 15—P. M.

In the Senate, this afternoon, the Democrats nominated MORRIS R. HAMILTON, of Camden, for Secretary, and he was elected—Mr. CROWELL voting for him. LEWIS BOYD, of Passaic, was elected Engrossing Clerk, and EVANS, Assistant Secretary. The organization being complete the Governor sent in his Message.

A Strange Phenomenon.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

At Stoyestown, Somerset County, and Cownaugh, Cambria County, to-day, the telegraph operators report that thunder and lightning accompanied a fall of snow.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARABIA OFF CAPE RACE.

Confidence in Peace Gaining Strength.

The Answer of Our Government to the British Demands Anticipated.

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS AND COTTON.

Anxiety of the European Powers for Peace.

Nature of the Prussian Note to Our Government.

Ten Thousand Bales of Cotton for Export to America.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, *via* Queenstown on the 5th instant, for New-York and Halifax, passed Caps Race at 11 o'clock last night.

The *Arabia* was boarded by the News Yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of news obtained, which is ons week later.

The *Arabia* has on board troops for Canada, comprising two batteries of the Fifteenth Brigade of Artillery.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry early on the morning of the 3d inst., and at Liverpool the same night.

The steamship *Hansa*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 3d inst.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 3d inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The news by the steamship *Anglo-Saxon* and *Hansa* had materially strengthened confidence in peace.

Consols showed great buoyancy, and had further advanced about ¼ per cent., and closed firm on Friday, the 3d instant, at the quotations current before the *Trent* affair, and showing an advance of ¾ since the 1st instant.

The London *Times* says: "From the character of the rise in Consols on the 3d instant, it is inferred that the *Hansa* may have brought advices to the Government from Lord LYONS of some information having been given by the Cabinet at Washington that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL would be given up."

The London *Herald* says: "Speculations appeared to be guided by private information from American diplomatic circles." The same journal, in an editorial, says:

"It behooves both England and France to consider whether the time has not arrived for recognizing the Southern Confederacy."

The London *Daily News* remarks: "As yet the Washington Government has not spoken. But if the theory of some of its cotemporaries be correct, that Government really resides in the New-York Press. The question of peace was really decided when the *Hansa* left." The same paper says that the arbitration principle has been ridden to death by injudicious friends, and condemns the policy of dividing English opinion at the present time.

The London *Times* professes to expose some of the strange delusions entertained by the American papers in regard to their own omnipotence and invulnerability. It also gives a letter from T. M. MCKAY, of Liverpool, showing the difficulties America would experience in carrying out the prevailing schemes.

The coupons for the January dividends on the Virginia bonds have been returned by Messrs. BARING BROS., with the answer, "No advices to pay." The same answer is anticipated relative to the debts of the other Southern States.

The London *Morning Post* regrets that the Washington Cabinet has evinced no alacrity to avail themselves of the respite granted by England, and draws unfavorable deductions therefrom.

The *Daily News*, per contra, finds in the delay encouraging signs of moderation, and a general disposition on the part of the Washington Government to act with reason and justice.

A suspicious steamer had been seen cruising in the English Channel, off Dover, and there are strong reasons to suppose it was the privateer *Sumter* (Probably the U. S. gunboat *Tuscarora*.—ED TIMES.)

The Paris *Temps* is assured that the United States Attorney-General will give an opinion that MASON and SLIDELL should be delivered up.

The Cologne *Gazette* says the Prussian note to Washington does not treat the *Trent* affair from the point of view of public right, but urgently counsels peace. It says, should America reject the demands of England, the Powers will send a collective note to Washington urging peace.

The *Times* reproduces a letter written by Mr. SEWARD in 1839, to WM. BROWN, of Liverpool, in which Mr. SEWARD repudiates the idea that the American Government could ever be guilty of so gross a violation of its faith as to confiscate, in time of war, money invested in American securities in time of peace.

The *Times* in an editorial on the subject thinks it is not an inopportune moment to bring forward this declaration, the more particularly as England has been menaced by threats of confiscation by journals evidently in communication with the Washington Government. The article concludes by expressing hopes for peace, but declaring that threats will accomplish nothing, the only solution being the release of the prisoners.

A meeting was held in Birmingham under the auspices of the Mayor, for the purpose of memorializing the Government in favor of arbitration in the *Trent* affair. After very turbulent proceedings, the memorial was defeated, and an amendment carried, leaving the matter in the hands of the Government. Nobody of importance took part in the meeting.

Mr. CARDWELL, M. P., in a speech at Oxford, anticipated that America would accede to England's demands—but, if not, he believed that England would have just cause for war. He deprecated the attacks made on American institutions, too, and urged that the present was not the time for irritating comments.

The screw steamers *John Bell*, the *Hope*, and *Sarah Sands*, are loading cotton at Liverpool for New-York, and additional steamers were expected to be taken up.

The ship *R. D. Shepherd* left Liverpool on the 3d for New-Orleans, *via* Havana.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, on New-Year's Day, made an address to the Diplomatic Corps, and received, as usual, the various state bodies. In response to an address from the Senate, he said he counted on the Senate to assist him in perfecting the Constitution, and at the same time maintaining intact the fundamental basis on which it rests. To the Legislative body he merely expressed the hope that they would see in the recent modifications of the Constitution a new proof of his confidence in their intelligence and patriotism. To the clergy, he gave assurance that they might count on his protection and lively sympathy, telling them that they knew how to render to Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's and to God the things that are God's.

This expression had given rise to the idea that a serious attempt is about to be made to settle terms for the evacuation of Rome.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* says that the Government cannot possibly comply with the request for men-of-war to carry merchandize to America.

The Bourse had been buoyant and higher, but closed quiet, at 67f. 50c.

ITALY.

On New-Year's Day the Pope received Gen. GOYON and French officers. Gen. GOYON spoke of devotion to the Pope, and the latter thanked GOYON for the sentiments expressed. The present French soldiers at Rome would not permit the fulfillment of any irreligious or impolitic act. The Pope concluded by bestowing the apostolical benediction on the Imperial family, the Emperor NAPOLEON, and the whole French company.

The National Roman Committee had placarded bills in Rome declaring that the issue of Roman Consuls by the Pontifical Government after the 27th March, 1863, would not be recognized by the Italian Government, as from the moment the Italian Parliament declared Rome the capital of Italy the temporal power of the Pope legally terminated.

The Chamber resumed its sittings on the 3d.

RATTAZZI communicated a speech made by the King to a Parliament deputation, in which he said he hoped the Italian cause will make greater progress in the coming year than in the past.

RICASOLI had renounced the idea of seeking a colleague for the portfolio of the Interior, and the Cabinet remains unchanged.

PRUSSIA.

The King, in addressing the Ministry on New-Year's Day, said the year commenced with a serious aspect throughout the world, rendering it the duty of Prussia to be prepared for any eventualities, and he asserted this should be done. In reply to the congratulations of the army, he said Prussia could calmly behold what events may arise from the state of things in non-European countries, because his army stands ready formed and armed.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial decree has been issued, in consequence of recent disturbances, sanctioning the closing of the University at St. Petersburgh, and ordering the dismissal of the professors and students.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Cotton goods firm; Twist unchanged. Indigo excited. Exchange 2s. ⅛d. Rice and Linseed high. Freights to London 60s.

At Bombay, cotton and cotton goods were materially advancing.

A man, captured at Kurrachee, while trying to get away from India, is said to have been recognized as NANA SAHIB.

PEKIN, Wednesday, Nov. 13, *via* St. Petersburgh.

The Emperor has arrived at Pekin. Prince KONG has been appointed Regent. The Supreme Council, composed of members hostile to Europeans, is dissolved. ON SHUN, President of the Finance Department, was publicly executed, and two other persons of high order were strangled, by order of the Emperor.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Jan. 5.

It is reported that Russia, at the commencement of the difficulty between American States, employed all her influence in favor of peace, and has recently taken steps to the same end. The Russian Cabinet has communicated to the great Powers all the reports received from her representatives at Washington.

TURIN, Jan. 5.

GARIBALDI, in accepting the Presidency of the Genoa Rifle Association, urged them to "hasten to prepare to take up arms, because the moment approaches for giving fresh proofs of your bravery."

Commercial Intelligence by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The regular *Brokers' Circular* is not completed. The sales of the week (four days) foot up 80,000 bales, the market closing buoyant on Thursday, with a considerable advance upon all descriptions. The sales of Friday were 25,000 bales, of which 15,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing excited, and ¼d. higher. The official figures call middling Orleans 12⅝d.@12¾d., while private authorities report an advance during the week to 13d.

Ten thousand bales have been purchased for export to America.

Advices from Manchester are favorable. The market is firmer though quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others report Flour very dull, and 6d.@1s. lower; American is quoted at 29s.@33s. Wheat is irregular and 2d.@3d. lower; sales of Red Western at 11s. 5d.@12s. 4d.; Red Southern, 12s. 3d.@12s. 6d.; White Western, 12s. 9d.@13s.; White Southern, 13s.@13s. 6d. Corn dull and 1s. 6d. lower; sales of Mixed at 32s.; Yellow at 32s.@32s. 6d., and White at 35s.@37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The same authorities report Beef quiet, but steady. Pork firm. Bacon dull, and 1s.@2s. lower. Lard steady at 49s.@51s.6d.. Tallow declining; sales at 49s.@50s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes steady; Pots 30s.; Pearls 35s. Resin tending upward; common 12s.@13s. Spirits Turpentine unchanged; sales at 65s. Sugar tending upward. Coffee, no sales. Rice firm. Linseed firmer. Linseed Oil easier; sales at 31s. 6d.@33s. Cod Oil quiet. Sperm Oil £96@£96 10s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS.' circular reports Breadstuffs quiet and tending downward. Iron dull at £5@£5 5s. for rails and bars. Sugar firmer. Coffee advanced 6d.@1s. Rice dull and unchanged. Tea tending upward. Spirits Turpentine active at 66s. Tallow declining; sales at 50s. Sperm Oil firm at £95@£96. Cod Oil £42. Linseed Oil steady at 33s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4.

Consols closed on Friday at 92¼@92¾ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £265,500.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American securities here nominally recovered a little, but business has been very dull. There are buyers of United States fives at 67. Illinois Central shares are quoted at 45@44 discount; Erie, 27⅛@28⅜.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday.

COTTON—The sales yesterday were 15,000 bales, including 8,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing active and firmer at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are firm, except Bacon which is easier.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Saturday at 92¼@92¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales were: Illinois Central, 43@43½ discount; Erie, 27½@28⅜.

HAVRE MARKETS.

COTTON—The sales for the week have been 7,000 bales; Orleans tres Ordinaire, 156f.; Bas, 150f. The total stock in port amounts to 133,000 bales.

Barnum's New Lilliputian.

INTERESTING RACE OF THE SHOWMEN—THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS BID FOR COMMODORE NUTT—WHO WON THE PRIZE.

Much interest among curiosity-mongers has been excited by the announcement that a dwarf even greater than Gen. TOM THUMB—that is of smaller stature than Gen. TOM THUMB—had been discovered at Manchester, N. H., in the person of Commodore NUTT. The showmen at once entered the market for this prodigy, and it is needless to say the indefatigable BARNUM among the rest. Of the event of this competition, the Manchester *Guardian* gives the following information:

It has been a matter of great astonishment to people in this section that Gen. Tom Thumb should have been the centre of attraction wherever he went, in this country and Europe, visited by the poor and rich, by statesmen, Congressmen, Presidents, Kings and Queens, the pet of Courts and the most royal circles, loaded with jewels and diamonds, when we had a specimen of the Liliput family here in Manchester, 'head and shoulders' smaller, perfect in form, handsome, witty, and wining, and still 'unhonored and unsung.' For years he has occasionally walked our streets, but never without the crowd stopping and looking at him with wonder, to see a man of the size of a baby walking along with the ease and nonchalance of the Benicia Boy, or some other person who had got used to the staring throng."

The first approach made to the father of the tiny man was the following letter:

FLORENCE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

To Major Nutt, Manchester, N. H.:

SIR. I am one of the late firm of HOWES & CUSHING, who chartered a ship expressly to take our great American Circus to England five years ago. We performed before her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and the Royal family, on several occasions, and have met with the most triumphant success throughout Great Britain. Having just read a description of your little son, GEORGE WASHINGTON NUTT, and being assured it is correct, I wish to engage him to go to London for the Great Exhibition next year, and continue the engagement *several years. I will give you* FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS *per year for him, beside paying all expenses.*

If you don't accept my offer, please don't engage him to other parties till I see you. I leave for Manchester next Monday. Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH CUSHING.

BARNUM, however, had no intention of letting such a prize slip through his fingers, as will be seen by the following note to his agent:

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, New-York, Jan. 10, 1862.

F. HITCHCOCK, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Don't fail to take the first train for Manchester, N. H., and secure if possible the dwarf, Commodore NUTT, if he answers the description given in the inclosed printed slip. Rather than fail in getting him, you may offer him or his father *thirty thousand dollars* for the privilege of exhibiting him three years, (this is about $200 per week,) beside which I will pay all expenses of board, clothing, costumes and travel of the little Commodore; also the expenses of any companion he may select, and will give him the profits of all sales of books, pictures, &c., and present him all cuts, properties and paraphernalia attached to the exhibition at the close of the engagement, including a splendid pair of ponies and carriage. In haste, yours,

P. T. BARNUM.

P. S.—I hear that several showmen are after him. Nail him, and don't let them get ahead of you. Get him on lower terms if you can. Get privilege of continuing engagement two years longer, if possible, on same terms. Payments always to be made weekly. P. T. B.

This Mr. HITCHCOCK is the confidential agent of Mr. BARNUM, and is the one who traveled through Europe with Gen. TOM THUMB. Mr. HITCHCOCK took the night train for New-York, arrived here Saturday morning, and, in company with Col. B. P. CILLEY, a lawyer in this City, visited the NUTT family, two miles south of the city proper, and made a contract with Commodore NUTT for three years, with the privilege of two more.

While they were there making the bargain, the express agent for the telegraph came with the following dispatch:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1862.

To Major Rodnia Nutt:

Will give $16,000 for Commodore NUTT three years.

JUNE, HOWE, QUICK & CO.

The name of JONE is familiar to all people acquainted with circusses, and the company is making arrangements to travel through Europe.

This sudden demand from so many noted and responsible parties deeply affected Maj. NUTT, the father, but the Commodore bore his honors lightly, and seemed delighted with the prospect of an "onward movement," and a chance to show himself the Napoleon of the Lilliputs.

The little fellow is an honorary member of the Amoskeag Veterans and Governor's Guards, and is really the pet of his native town. On Tuesday last, he bade his numerous friends farewell, and set out on his travels in search of fame and fortune, followed by the good wishes of all the good folks of Manchester. He is now in this City, and will appear at the American Museum early next month.

A Meeting of Remonstrance against the Removal of a Postmaster.

KATONAH, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 15.

A meeting of the inhabitants of this vicinity to remonstrate against the removal of M. S. BANANIC as Postmaster, was largely attended, and strong resolutions against such removal were unanimously passed, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Hon. John Jay, H. W. Smith, Hon. Arnold F. Dickinson, Seth Shane, M. D., and John Chadeyul, to present resolutions of the meeting to the Honorable Postmaster-General.

The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Hon. VINCENT L. BRADFORD was reelected President of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.

Cold Feet—A Cure For.

S. C. SMITH, Esq., of the American Hotel of Babylon, L. I., had been troubled for many years with cold feet. He had seen

ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS

used in hooping cough with great benefit, and he concluded to try one for each foot, cut to the shape of the foot. The relief was immediate, and he has never been troubled with cold feet since.

There never was so useful a strengthening warming Plaster as Alcock's Porous Plaster.

Those troubled with weak backs or breasts should try them.

Separate directions in English, German and Spanish.

Principal office, No. 294 Canal-st. Also, No. 4 Union-square. Price 25 cents each.

MARRIED.

HERING—PEASE.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday evening, Jan. 13, by Rev. Mr. Peck, Mr. ALFRED HERING to Miss PAMELIA PEASE.

BLAUVELT—MYERS.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 9, by Rev. J. Demarest, Jr., C. J. BLAUVELT, of this City, to Mrs. A. M. MYERS, of the former place.

DIED.

LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, ISAAC LAWRENCE, aged 83 years, 6 months and 12 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Beach and Hudson sts., northwest corner, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 10 A. M. His remains will be taken to Newtown, L. I., for interment.

MORRISON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, SUSAN RAY, wife of William V. Morrison, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 6 Hammersley-place, West Houston-st.

ACEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, RUDOLPH EDWARD ACAR, in the 32d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the active and honorary members of Engine Companies Nos. 9 and 42, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his father, No. 56 1st-st., this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. His remains will be interred at Tarrytown on Friday morning.

MERRITT.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 13, Mrs. MARIA MERRITT, aged 72 years and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Jane Malban, No. 90 East 20th st., on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SOUTHWICK.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 13, ANNA C., wife of Richard A. Southwick, and daughter of the late David Crawford, of Newburgh.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 2½ P. M., from the residence of her mother, Mrs. D. Crawford, at Newburgh, N. Y.

HAIGHT.—In Harlem, on Monday, Jan. 13, MARY W., HAIGHT, widow of the late William Haight.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 3d-av. and 125th-st., Harlem, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 3 P. M.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 15, suddenly, of erysipelas, BENJAMIN ANDERSON, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Nassau and Jay sts., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

SMITH.—At the residence of his parents, at Washington Heights, CORNELIUS H., son of Bartlett and Mary A. Smith, aged 8 years, 8 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from Church of the Annunciation, Manhattanville, at 11 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

COLES.—At his residence in New-Rochelle, Westchester County, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 15, of typhoid fever, ROBERT H. COLES, in the 39th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, the 18th inst., at the Presbyterian Church at New-Rochelle, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 23.—Jan. 15, 1862.

29, 5, 51, 64, 68, 31, 46, 54, 17, 10, 62, 53, 52, 61.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 24—Jan. 16, 1862.

20, 44, 39, 71, 13, 23, 7, 34, 41, 36, 64, 1, 68, 75.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MONEY-MAKING BY MAP-SELLING.

FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS,
FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS,
FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS,
FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS,
FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS,
FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

PRINTED ON A SHEET THE SIZE OF LESLIE'S PAPER.

Good Maps, with appropriate descriptions.

Retailed at 6 cents. Dealers supplied on the usual terms by

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., General Agents for Leslie's Publications.

TO ASTHMATICS.

SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 611 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address C. B. H., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

The greatest thing for Croup e'er known,
The public with great pleasure own;
It thousands rescues from the grave,
Hence in all the States they do it crave.
Sold by all Druggists. Office, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.



WEDDING CARDS.

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVEROLL 503 Broadway, N. Y.

Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

AN ICE SKATE FOR THE LADIES.—A. CANTRELL, of No. 813 Broadway, has an assortment of cheap skates for the ladies, readily adjusted to the shoe.

MILITARY.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

SEAMEN,
ORDINARY SEAMEN,
AND OTHERS, WANTED
FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY,

Commanded by Col. W. A. HOWARD. Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment Tickets to secure half pay can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day, in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in. The Marine Artillery is now in active service. A few good Fifers and Drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 18 Bowery, between Canal and Hester-sts.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, and Major RICHARD BUTT.

LAST CHANCE.—Only one Company yet unfilled.

Eight companies of this regiment are now en service at Hilton Head, S. C.

The pay of privates is

SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Riggers, house-carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for

COMPANY H.

None but sound and competent men need apply.

Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.

One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CASEY'S DIVISION.

Second Brigade, Col. WM. Linn Tidball, Commanding.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts. P. J. JOACHIMSEN,

Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-nioth N. Y. S. V.

Capt. J. L. FAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

ATTENTION CAVALRY.

Wanted immediately, for the only cavalry regiment authorized to be raised, one Orderly Sergeant, two farriers, two musicians, one saddler, one wagoner, three Sergeants and twenty-five able-bodied men. Apply to Lieut. CAMPBELL, at Mahoney's, corner of Beach and Hudson sts., N. Y.; also, to J. W. McCormick, at Quigley's, No. 87 South-st., corner Burling-slip; J. A. Evans, at John Baird's, No. 9 West-st., and to John W. White, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,

No. 476 Broadway.

WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSEN.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 26, 1861.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS that no more horses be bought until all now belonging to the Government are in active service.

The attention of all Quartermasters of the Regular and volunteer army is called to the above order from the Secretary of War. M. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General United States.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the best chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW NOVEL.

PILGRIMS OF FASHION.

By KINAHAN CORNWALLIS.

Will be published to-morrow.

"We have had early sheets of this new novel by Mr. KINAHAN CORNWALLIS, an author whose former efforts in England have been attended with considerable success, sent for our perusal, and we have formed a very favorable impression of the book, which is remarkable for its originality and freshness, and the clever manner in which it deals with the fashions and follies of the day. It is certainly a work of a very uncommon order, and we predict for it a more than ordinary success."—*New-York Herald.*

HARPER & BROTHERS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

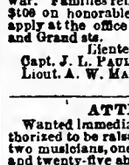
THE NEW-YORK STATE ARMY LIST,

For January, 1862.

A work of great interest and value, containing a list of the Staff of the State, the Staff and Field Officers of the Militia, and the whole Commissioned Field, Staff, and Company Officers of the State Volunteers, with the dates of their commissions, and the location of their regiments. Published by the Proprietors.

CONGREVE, DARWENT AND WHITEFORD,
at No. 335 Broadway, New-York,
Rooms Nos. 22 and 75.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. RATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOFER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York,

New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
WINE STORES,
FREDERICK S. COZZENS,
NO. 73 WARREN-ST.,
New-York, and
NO. 294 E-ST.,
Three doors from
WILLARD'S HOTEL,
PENNSYLVANIA-AV.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN WINES,
BRANDIES, etc.
SOLE AGENT FOR N. LONGWORTH'S
OHIO WINES.
AGENT IN WASHINGTON AND VICINITY
FOR
C. H. LILIENTHAL'S TOBACCO.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE,
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 12½ CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT THE SUN.

It will interest our readers, we believe, to know something of the current of public opinion about our *and their* terrestial luminary, as well as some facts bearing upon its present success and future prospects. A stream of congratulations, written and verbal, from personal friends and from leading men in public and private life, has poured, incessantly, upon the present Proprietor, since his return to the management of the SUN was made public, and we regret that the confidential nature of these communications prevents their reprodnction here. They are, however, measurably symbolized in extracts presented below from the remarks of our brethren of the Press—selected only as specimens from a supply large enough to fill our whole sheet were we disposed to print them all.

The extraordinary demand for copies of the SUN since the New-Year commenced is not less an evidence of immediate success than of the good faith in which the many congratulations to which we refer were tendered. Scarcely a copy of any day's issue remains unsold, notwithstanding a large and increasing addition was daily made to the number printed, and already the increase of circulation numbers by thousands. From such a starting-point, the SUN has a magnificent entlook upon the New-Year. Its manager need only make good his very moderate promise at the outset to secure a success unlooked for by him, and undreamed of even by the most sanguine of the Sun's myriad-numbered friends.

That the promise *will* be fulfilled, we, who look behind the scenes, positively know. We make no idle boast in saying that one of the most reliable and intelligent correspondents who ever dated a letter at Washington, is he who furnishes the communications from QUID in our columns. His name and fame are known to thousands in New-York and Brooklyn. And if our correspondent on the Burnside Expedition fails deeply to interest all in his graphic descriptions of passing events, he will f

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 130, 228, 244, 245, 246, 247, 3, 27, 189, 190, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 255, 256, 257, 258.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1555, 931, 1925, 1929, 1935, 1936, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971. *Part II.*—Nos. 1788, 1792, 4872, 1106, 1670, 1688, 1786, 1818, 1820, 1824, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1852, 1854, 1856.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2947, 3009, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3057, 3059, 3069, 3073, 3075, 3077. *Part II.*—Nos. 2774, 2200, 3336, 3338, 3340, 3344, 3346, 3348, 3352, 3354, 3356, 3358, 3362, 3364, 3366. *Part III.*—Nos. 3079, 3081, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3093, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3140, 3136, 3134, 3060, 3010, 3210, 3368, 3370, 3372, 3374, 3376, 3378, 3380, 3382, 3386.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 572, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 679, 294. *Part II.*—Nos. 722, 596, 1068, 233, 640, 277, 410, 77, 611, 673, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762.

DECISIONS IN PRIZE CASES.

United States District Court.

Before Justice Betts.

BLOCKADE—SEPARATION OF CARGO FROM VESSEL.

The United States vs. *The Cargo of the schooner Belsdal Co., formerly called the Anna Taylor.*—This vessel was captured, Sept 11, 1861, off Galveston Bar, by the United States vessel-of-war *South Carolina*, ostensibly bound on a voyage from Vera Cruz to Matamoras, or Key West. The owner of the cargo resided in Texas and Louisiana, and went out and returned on board the vessel. They sailed with her from Galveston in August previous, owning the outward cargo of cotton she carried. The vessel was in charge of her owner, who acted as mate. He had resided six years in Texas with his family. A sham sale was made by him of the vessel in Tampico, in order, as it appeared upon the proofs in *prepatorio*, to put her in the name of a Mexican owner for the proposed voyage or adventure. No consideration was paid by the purchaser, and he took an engagement from the vendor, that on the return of the vessel to him in Tampico, his notes for the purchase money should be returned to him, and the vessel be restored to her American owner.

All on board the vessel knew the Gulf ports were blockaded when they left Galveston, and the vessel ran the blockade in going out by avoiding the main channel and making her exit through a different and obscure one. The mate testified, on his examination, that the vessel, at the time of her capture, had received no notice of the war, or of the blockade at that port, and that he had pursued his voyage for Matamoras or Key West, and had not attempted to enter any blockaded port. Another of the ship's company proved that the vessel had passed Matamoras when she was taken, and had not attempted to enter that port, and did not steer for it or Key West, but made a course to enter some of the American Gulf ports.

The vessel, when captured, was found unseaworthy, or so feeble that she could not be safely sent to a Northern port, and her cargo was taken out and transmitted on the United States brig *Delta* to this port, where it has been libeled.

Upon the facts in proof, this cargo was manifestly enemy property when arrested, and is liable to condemnation as such. It was also intended by the master of the vessel to take it into some one of the blockaded ports, and this endeavor must be presumed to have been known and acquiesced in by the owners of it on board, if not directed by them.

Upon either ground, accordingly, that the cargo is enemy property, or that it was intended to carry it into a blockaded port in violation and fraud of the blockade, the cargo is subject to forfeiture.

The pretence of the actual owner of the vessel that he was ignorant of the blockade of Galveston, because he had not been warned off or had personal notice of the same, or of the existence of the war, is shown by the other proofs deceptive and untrue.

Judgment, therefore, of condemnation of the property seized.

The United States vs. *The Cargo of the schooner Edward Barnard.*—The schooner *Edward Barnard*, sailing in the name of a neutral and British subject, and laden with 600 barrels of turpentine, ran the blockade of the port of Mobile on the 10th of October last, and was captured on the 15th of the same month in the Gulf of Mexico by the United States vessel-of-war *South Carolina*, as a prize. She was anchored, by order of the captors, off the outlet of the harbor of New-Orleans, and her cargo, by order of the United States flag-officer, because of the insufficiency of the schooner, and the heaviness of the weather, was transferred on board the United States storeship *Nightingale*, and brought in her to this port, and here libeled for condemnation. While the schooner lay at anchor after her capture a storm arose, and she was stranded and lost, and proceedings in Court were only carried on against the cargo so seized and transmitted.

It is fully within the usage of Prize Courts to entertain and perfect their jurisdiction over property captured on board a vessel, without having the vessel itself brought within their cognizance. (10 Am. Excyel., 357, Art. Prize.) In many instances this mode of procedure is indispensable, as in the case of the capture of enemy property on neutral vessels, or on an enemy vessel which is destroyed in capture.

The evidence is *preparatorio* clearly proves the cargo belonged to residents of Mobile, and thus became enemy property, and good prize of war. The neutral owner of the vessel was also a mercantile resident of the inter place, carrying on trade there, which fact would also render his vessel, so employed in aid and to the advantage of the enemy, alike subject to forfeiture, but the present proceedings only affect the cargo. Although the arrangement purported to convey title in the vessel to her master, yet it was all palpably fictitious and colorable, as ownership of the vessel was to return to the enemy vendor on his returning to the supposed vendee the purchase engagement, no actual payment being made on the sale.

These facts transpired on the preparatory examination of the nominal purchaser. It was also proved that a spolintion of papers relating to her cargo, and on board the vessel at the time of her capture, was made by her master and others. It was known at Mobile by the master and all on board the vessel, when she sailed, that the port was under blockade. The vessel watched her chance, and got out. The proofs are abundantly satisfactory to show that her cargo was enemy property, and was sent to sea in an enemy vessel, the owners well knowing that the port of Mobile was at the time in a state of blockade.

Judgment, therefore, condemning the property.

Curious Case of Smuggling.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Hon. Samuel R. Betts, Jan. 18.

United States vs. *One Box marked L. H., containing Jewelry.*—This was a libel filed by the Government against about $2,400 worth of German jewelry, which was found concealed in a cask of wine, imported per steamer *Fulton*, on the 7th of July, 1860. The gauger in gauging the wine on the wharf detected the box containing the jewelry, which was screwed on the inside of one of the heads of the cask of wine. The grounds upon which condemnation of the goods were sought were, that the jewelry had been landed without a permit, and that it had been found concealed with an intent to avoid the payment of duties.

The cause has been on for two days, and was concluded to-day.

The jury, after an absence of a few minutes, found a verdict in favor of the United States.

For the United States, Mr. Ethan Allen; Assistant United States Attorney, and Messrs. Wilcoxson and Kaufman. For the claimant, Messrs. Webster and Craig.

Privilege of a State Senator—Disobedience of a Subpœna.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Justice Balcom.

Henry D. Felter vs. *Michael Tuomey et al.*—This action came on for trial, when plaintiff's counsel presented an affidavit showing that Richard B. Connolly, who is a member of the State Senate, had been duly subpœnaed as a witness for the plaintiff, and was not in attendance as such witness; and that he was a material and necessary witness for the plaintiff. The plaintiff's counsel thereupon asked for an attachment to compel Mr. Connolly's attendance, but Justice Balcom refused to grant it, and remarked that Mr. Connolly was under a constitutional obligation to be in the Senate at Albany, which was in session; and that his attendance there was a valid excuse for his non-attendance here, and excused his disobedience of the subpœna.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, William O'Neil was tried and convicted of passing counterfeit $10 bills on the Waterbury Bank, Conn., and remanded for sentence on Saturday.

John Ferguson and James Wood pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to rob Peter Miller, and were remanded for sentence.

Ellen Sullivan pleaded guilty to an attempt to pick the pocket of Catherine Kennedy, and was remanded for sentence.

The Grand Jury reported to the Court that they were unable to attend to business owing to the absence, without excuse, of several of their members, whereupon the Court imposed a fine of $25 each, upon the following absentees: Joseph Applegate, Clinton Gilbert, J. Meech Henry, John T. B. Maxwell, Saml. T. Williams.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Burdick, &c. vs. *Loeschick, &c.*—Motion granted; $10 costs to abide event.

The People ex rel. Ralph Noble vs. *The Board of Commissioners of Pilots.*—The motion requiring the defendants to make another return, so as to cover the whole record, must be granted, but in other respects denied.

The Union Mutual Insurance Company vs. *Trow et al.*—The motion for a Receiver granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Gramsie vs. *Gramsie.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Thacker vs. *Bancroft, &c.*—The judgment must be amended by taking out the costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Brady.

The Mayor vs *White.*—Motion granted.

In the Matter of the Assessment of Edward Dawson.—Prayer of petition denied.

Rosenheim vs. *Christeller.*—Motion denied.

In the Matter of J. W. Stevens.—Order discharged.

Lord vs. *Muir.*—Motion granted.

Luchtenstein vs. *Bernhard.*—Injunction dissolved.

Turrer vs. *Schroder.*—Motion granted, on payment of $15 costs.

Arnoux vs. *Harnens.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Before Judge Hilton.

Randolph & Headley vs. *Flint.*—Motion to continue injunction granted; costs to abide event.

Stewart vs. *Green.*—Motion denied.

Haughaout vs. *Tomlinson.*—Motion to vacate judgment granted; costs to abide event of appeal, which must be argued at the next General Term.

The Thousandth Year of the Russian Empire.

A correspondent writing from St. Petersburg sends some account of the great memorial now erecting at Novgorod, to celebrate the thousandth birthday of the Russian Empire:

Of the groups of colossal figures the first represents RURIK of Rosslagen (in Sweden) arriving sword in hand among the Slavonians of Novgorod, and laying the foundation of the Russian Empire (862.) Nothing is known of the history of the country now called Russia before RURIK arrived in it, with the able governors and irresistible warriors, who extended their dominions in a few years from the Baltic to the Black Sea; and, but for the infusion of this powerful military and political element, who can say that the Slavonians east of the Dnieper would have been able to drive back the Tartars, first in the Fourteenth and finally in the Fifteenth Century, or that, at the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, they would have been able to resist the attacks of the Swedes and Poles, who actually established themselves, the former at Novgorod, the latter at Moscow?

The principal figure in the second of the colossal groups is the Russian-Norman, VLADIMIR, under whom Christianity was introduced (988); the principal figure in the third is DMETRIUS of the Don, a Prince of Russo-Norman descent, who, for a time, freed Muscovy from the Tartars (1380); in the fourth, IVAN III., also of the house of RURIK, who founded the Muscovite-Russian Czarate (1462); in the fifth, MICHAEL FEDOROVITCH, the first Czar of the house of ROMANOFF, descended from RURIK by the mother's side (1613); in the sixth, PETER the Great, the founder of the Russian Empire.

The bas-reliefs include the figures of 107 persons who have contributed to strengthen or to civilize Russia.

The writer glances backward over the history of Russia's thousands years.

During the last four or five years there has been a great deal of talking and writing in Russia, and not a little in Poland, about the memorial now being erected at Novgorod in honor of the Russian Empire having attained the thousandth year of its existence. This memorial is not a mere barren column, but an instructive, illustrative, suggestive, historical monument, intended to teach the world not once what Russia comes from, what she is, and what she means to be. It ought never to be forgotten that Russia has a programme which she has been endeavoring to carry out for the last four centuries at least, which she lays before her people on all possible occasions, and which she acknowledges in the face of Europe as openly as she can without declaring war against Austria, now her favorite enemy. This is the reconstruction of the federated empire of the Norman or Varanglan Dukes as it existed under RURIK and his descendants, and which, since the partition of Poland, has become Russino, with the exception of Galicia, the ancient Duchy of Halitch. It is known that the Poles deny the continuous history of Russia from RURIK until the present day. They maintain that the modern Russia, or "Muscovite" Empire is something quite different from ancient Russia or "Ruthenia," and are indignant with the Russian Government for resorting to the unstatesmanlike artifice of saying "It's the same concern," &c. It matters little to the West of Europe what the Russian Empire is called, or what its precise origin may have been. The Poles, however, seem to attach the greatest importance to these questions; and whereas the word "Muscovite" is only used in France, Germany, and England, by ingenious writers who are afraid of employing the word "Russian" twice in the same sentence, everything in Poland is "Muscovite" that belongs to the Russian Empire, and it is intentionally so designed to show that the Poles regard "all the Russias" as unlawful acquisitions on the part of the Muscow Czars.

According to the Polish view of Russian history, the numerous principalities into which the Russo-Norman empire founded in Slavonia by RURIK and his companions broke up, were already for the most part separate States at the period of the Mongol invasion. Then, being called upon by all-powerful circumstances to choose between spiritual subjection to the Pope and political subjection to the Tartars, ancient Russia (or "Ruthenia," as the Poles, for the sake either of greater clearness or of greater confusion, insist on styling it, though it is termed "Russia" and "Ruthenia" indifferently in the mediæval Latin chronicles) made an effort to maintain its independence without adopting either of these courses, but unavailingly. At last Western Russia united itself to Lithuania, Poland and the Catholic Church, while Eastern Russia remained Greek Catholic, and had to acknowledge the domination of the Mongols. Eastern Russia, or Muscovy, became consolidated under the rule of the Grand Dukes of Moscow, who at last succeeded in breaking the Tartar yoke; since which period the entire inheritance of the sons of RURIK has been falsely and perfidiously claimed by the Czars of this Tartar-bred State—not a Ruthenian nor a Slavonian State, but merely the development, under Mongol auspices, of a Ruthenian colony founded in the twelfth century, among tribes of Ouralian origin—a State which in its sub-Mongol abasement, lost all notions of liberty and legality such as continued to exist in the independent and *quasi*-republic principality of Novgorod, and in the other Russian or Ruthenian principalities which were annexed to Lithuania and to Poland; a State in which the ancient Ruthenian, Slavonian language became so corrupted by the admixture of Tartar words as to be unintelligible to Ruthenians and Slavonians in general. Then, putting ethnology on one side, the Polish historians call attention to the indisputable fact, that Muscovy did not owe its growth, or rather its aggrandizement into the modern Russian Empire, either to Norman feudal principles or to Slavonian patriarchal and more or less democratic principles, but simply to the Mongol principle of autocracy, to which the Muscovite people had become so fatally larized during two centuries of servitude that they would allow their Czars either to massacre them at home, or to lead them to death on the battle-field abroad, without ever daring to utter one murmur of complaint. Russia, they say, calls herself a Slavonian Empire, but she has hitherto brought nothing but Slavery and death to the Slavonians whom she has subjected, from the destruction of the Republic of Novgorod and Pskoff to the three partitions of Poland and the absorption of the Duchy of Warsaw.

Russian writers, on the other hand, of all shades of opinion, (I am thinking of opinions only, and not of facts,) maintain that ancient Russia, although already divided into separate but federated principalities, lost its political cohesion finally through the invasion of the Tartars, when, but for the strengthening and binding influence of the Christian religion, it would probably have become dispersed and absorbed among the surrounding nations and tribes; that during two centuries it formed the real bulwark of Christian Europe against the Tartar hordes, though if the Russians had consented to accept their alliance, repeatedly proposed, they might well have avenged themselves on the Western Catholics who so basely abandoned them, because they refused to acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope as the price of assistance against the barbarians; that while Christian Russia was struggling as best she could against the cruel persecution of the Mongols, Poland not merely looked on, but profited by her weakness, to deprive her of an immense portion of territory, subjecting the Russian population thereof to the tyranny of a Polish aristocracy, and forcing upon it the "Union" decreed between the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches, at Florence, in 1440; that Russia, between the Mongols and the Pope, having dwindled for a time into the Duchy of Moscow, issued at last triumphant and strong from her long and painful servitude, drove back on one side the Tartars, on the other the Poles and Lithuanians, aided by the Swedes, and gradually extended herself first into the Czarate of Muscovy, and finally into the Russian Empire, considerably enlarged and improved, but not complete as long as the East Galician or Red Russian portion of it remains under the sceptre of Austria.

A COMPLICATED FORGERY CASE—AN EX-GRAND JURYMAN ARRESTED.—Some excitement was caused this forenoon by reports that several forged checks or drafts were on Saturday presented and paid at three of the principal banking houses in this city, and that the rogues thus fraudulently obtained some $12,000. As near as we can trace the matter at present, the circumstances are substantially as follows:

It is stated that a few days since, Mr. GEO. A. TERRELL, who was a member of the last Grand Jury for Suffolk County, purchased a check for $25 on the Brighton Market Bank, from the Cashier of that institution. By some chemical process this check was altered to $3,000, and by another party was deposited in the Mount Vernon Bank.

The check was afterward drawn and presented to Messrs. BURNATT, DRAKE & Co., No. 88 State-street, who paid upon it the sum of $2,500 to Mr. TERRELL, who made the application.

The character of the check being soon afterward detected, TERRELL was arrested by Officer DUNN on Saturday night, and he was committed to the Tombs. This forenoon he was brought up in the Police Court, and was held in $6,000 for trial.

We understand that forged paper was also presented by a supposed accomplice, on Saturday, to the banking-houses of BLAKE BROTHERS, and BARWSTER, SWEET & Co., for $5,000 in each case, but the money was not paid, and the guilty party is missing.—*Boston Transcript, Jan.* 13.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 4
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
America	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12

FROM EUROPE.

Persian	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 29
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 11
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Bremen* and *Kangaroo* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HAGUE, Jr., Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY WOOD & CO. WILL SELL
On THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ o'clock,
At their Salesrooms, No. 450 Broadway,
A large lot of second-hand furniture, comprising rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel and plush; rich heavy French plate pier, mantel and oval mirrors, chandeliers, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, rosewood, oak, and walnut buffets, with marble tops, hat-stands, oil-paintings, mattresses, bedding, &c. Also, one iron safe. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

FIFTH-AVENUE—Two houses and lots southwest corner of 43d-st., first-class, 4-story, brown-stone, leasehold.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—Nos. 169, 171 and 173, near 7th-av.

WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—Nos. 162, 164, 166, and 168 West 26th-st., each 4-story—20x50 ft.—with every convenience.

WEST FORTY-SECOND-STREET—Nine houses, north side, just west of 5th-av., 4-story, brown-stone—20.10x53 ft.—leasehold.

WEST FORTY-SIXTH-STREET—One lot, south side, 180 feet west of 6th-av.

WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Seven houses and lots, south side, 100 feet west of 6th-av.—each 21.6x56—4 stories and basement.

WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Four houses and lots, south side, 270 ft. west of 5th-av.—20x55 ft.—same as above.

For further particulars and maps apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
At Auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 17, at 11 o'clock, at the Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.,

ASSIGNEE'S SALE of fine imported wines, liquors and cigars, being the entire stock of an importing and jobbing house, consisting of puncheons Jamaica rum, Irish and Scotch whiskies, vintage pipes, quarter and eighth casks brandy, two casks of Loudou cordial gin, port wine, sherry, Madeira, Mountain and sweet Malaga, in quarters and octaves. Also, about 40 cases of vineyard-proprietor's brand Champagne of the most celebrated brands, of Heidseck, Eugene, Clicquot, Moet and Chaudon and others' Claret in cases; London porter and Scotch ale; French cordials, olive oil, sardines, mustard, catsup, preserved fruits, currants, prunes and jellies. Also, 160 boxes, half and quarters, bunch and layer raisins, together with about 90,000 fine Havana and Plantation cigars, of the choicest brands, all selected for city retail trade.

The whole of the above stock, together with the fixtures, platform scales, trucks and desks, will be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.,

A splendid assortment of fine jewelry, watches, &c., by order of Richard Dennis, assignee, consisting of the finest gold lever duplex chronometers, double timers, independent seconds, the finest selected diamond rings, earrings, gold chatelaines, guard and vest chains, gold thimbles, cameo and lava sets, solid sterling silver-ware, napkin rings, fruit knives, some of the finest real estate in the city, one very expensive travelling or carriage clock, by Cooper, lever escapement, cost $170. Among the diamonds is a very elegant cross, cost $450; a sapphire diamond brooch, valued at $400; rings valued from $100 to $250 each, with a lot of jeweler's tools, a jeweler's fire-proof safe, with a complete set of drawers. The last of the stock, and will absolutely be sold to the highest bidder, as the business must be closed by the 1st of February.

By order,
RICHARD DENNIS, Assignee.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1862, on the premises, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Plague-st., at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, printing presses, steam-engine and boiler, shafting, pullies, bolsting-machines, stands and cases, iron pipe, lead pipe, gas fixtures, iron tank, platform scale, steam pump, imposing stones, stoves, office furniture, &c., &c., the whole comprising the entire effects of the late *Courier and Enquirer* newspaper. By order of the Mortgagees. Sale peremptory, and the goods to be removed immediately after the sale. Immediately after the above sale, one engine and boiler, at No. 162 Pearl-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL COACH, HORSE, HARNESS, &c.—The undersigned will expose for sale, Jan. 17, inst., at 12 o'clock M., at King's Stables, 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., hotel coach, horse, harness, cutting boxes, two sleds, sign boards, horse covers, fly nets, counters, desks, &c., &c.

RICHARD CALROW, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of J. S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 10 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, suitable for City or country trade.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE Executor's sale of valuable Stocks, to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW, THURSDAY, (to-day,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. By order of D. Clarkson, Jr., Executor. Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen furniture, &c.

MORTGAGE SALE OF EXPRESS WAGONS.—The undersigned will expose for sale 10 express wagons on the 16th day of January, at 12 o'clock M., at the brick factory in 31st-st., near 3d-av.

RICHARD CALROW, Jr.,
Att'y for Mortgagee.

TO LET.

STORES OFFERED TO RENT—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.—Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, northeast corner of Pearl-st.

No. 294 Broadway, first-class store.
No. 558 Broadway, whole upper portion.
No. 497 Broadway, near Broome-st., 24.6x200 feet.
No. 654 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., 29x130.
Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, 46x200, whole store.
No. 724 Broadway, first-class and new, 27x150.
No. 816 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., six stories and basement.
Nos. 62 and 66 Franklin-st., one running through to White-st.
Nos. 53 and 55 Worth-st., new stores, near Church-st.
No. 85 Franklin-st., near Broadway, 25x100.
No. 11 Dey-st., 26x92 feet, cheap.
Broadway, northeast corner of Great Jones-st.
No. 238 Broadway, four lofts above store.
No. 638 Broadway, marble store, access in the rear.
No. 545 Broadway, 25x200 feet, running through to Mercer-st.
No. 832 Broadway, near 13th-st., fine situation.
No. 44 Beekman-st., five lofts.
No. 116 Greenwich-st., three upper lofts.
For full particulars, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

Parties having stores to rent will find it to their interest to leave a description of the same, with the rent, at the office of E. H. L. & Co., as theirs is a convenient medium for obtaining information, and no charge is made by them unless a tenant is procured.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

RENT ONLY $450.—TO LET, IN BROOKLYN, a three-story house in good order; gas, water, &c.; in a desirable location and but a short distance from the ferry. Apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST., first door; suitable for a Bank or Insurance Company, being in one of the best locations in the street. Apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TO LET IN BROADWAY, BARCLAY, Cortlandt, Franklin and Leonard sts. Several splendid stores and lofts will be rented at war prices. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE for ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 6,512, dated Nov. 21, 1860, in the name of GEO. T. OLYPHANT. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

DOG LOST.—A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER SLUT, on Saturday; answers to the name of "Tiney"; had on a white metal collar. Any person restoring it to the owner, No. 93 Henry-st., New-York, will be suitably rewarded.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela, Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order.
TODD & RAFFERTY.

FOR SALE—BURDEN MAKE, A VERY FINE six-horse engine, complete, with pump regulator, and all other fixtures. Apply to No. 44 Mercer-st., in the store.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON—A VERY SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Rector. The next semi-annual session opens on the 30th of January. But thirty boarding pupils are received. There are now five vacancies. Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the celebrated Tenor, and Mr. FR. RONDEL, of the Academy of Design, are engaged at this school exclusively. Catalogues containing references, terms and course of study, may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post.

FREE.—NEW SYSTEM FOR TEACHING THE violin in 12 easy lessons, (by note,) free of charge, at the Musical Academy, No. 298 Bowery, near Houston-st. New class for beginners on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for gents; and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, for boys. All are invited. Private lessons given on the piano, violin, flute, &c., at all hours, day and evening.
L. A. BENJAMIN, Principal.
N. B.—The same kind of class on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, cor. 44th-st. and 8th-av.

BROOKLYN MILITARY INSTITUTE—Corner Fulton and Pineapple sts. Instruction in the following branches:—School of the company and battalion, $10; fencing, $10; engineering, $10; mathematics, $10. Connected with the Institute is a gymnasium, of which members have free use; instruction in the school of the soldier, with use of gymnasium, $1 per month.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, pleasantly situated within ten miles of the City of New-York, (steamboats lands a few yards from his residence several times during the day,) could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Terms, $250 per annum. Address Box No. 2,388 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarter of term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION FOR AN HOUR OR SO three evenings a week, in bookkeeping and penmanship by a young gentleman; a practical bookkeeper would be preferred for instructor. Address H. L. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young lady of highly respectable connections, where she could teach the branches of a thorough English education; she could also give instruction in singing and, to some extent, on the piano; her object is employment in a good family at a moderate compensation. Unquestionable reference. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 2,075 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PUPILS, OR A SITUation to teach in some family or school for one or two hours of the day, or evening, by a teacher of large experience, a graduate of a New-England college. For particulars, address L. H., Union Theological Seminary. Refereoces—Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 149 East 12th-st., or any professor of the Seminary.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—AN EXperienced teacher, a college graduate, now teaching in a boarding school, desires, within three months, to so connect himself with some school, that its interests and his own may be considered permanently united. Particulars and an interview may be had by addressing SAXE & SKINNER, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER'S SITUATION wanted, by a late graduate of a Pennsylvania College. A situation as tutor in a private family, or as teacher of classics and English in a boarding-school. Address, for three days, B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE WANTED.—20 TO 25 UNINCUMBERED and finely-located lots at Harlem, near Central Park, between 110th and 119th sts., will be given for a good modern dwelling between 14th and 35th sts., and 4th and 6th avs., of full size and suitable for a gentleman's residence. Value of house, 15 to 25 or $30,000. Cash will be put with the lots if needful.

ALSO,

For sale, in 19th-st., near 4th-av., a three-story, high-stoop, good and well-located house, for $10,000, with $5,000 on bond and mortgage, if wanted.

ALSO,

Thirty-four lots on 8th-av., near Central Park, to exchange for a good City residence, or any productive City property.

ALSO,

For sale, a full-sized, stone-front house and lot in 19th-st., near 4th-av., for $18,000—on easy terms.

ALSO,

Four thousand acres of first-quality cotton-lands, suitable for general agricultural purposes, in Southern Illinois, on the parallel latitude of Lexington, Ky., or Charlottesville, Va.—Hampton Roads—for sale or exchange for half cash and half merchandise, or half cash and half good property in New-York or vicinity. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-35th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ON 34TH-ST., the handsome three-story house and lot; also a desirable three-story brick house and lot on 30th-st., in complete order, and contains all the modern improvements, will be sold low, or the former will be exchanged for a house between 20th and 40th sts. and the 2d and 6th avs. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN 16TH AND 31st sts. Two elegant brown-stone houses and lots, containing all the modern improvements, will be sold low or exchanged for desirable country seats, within a short distance of New-York. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

A NEW AND CONVENIENT HOUSE IN A good neighborhood, in Brooklyn, for sale low. A good lot in Brooklyn, or a plot of lots on Bergen Hill, or a few acres of land on the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, will be taken in part payment. Address H., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two new 3-story and basement brick houses (stone trimmings) and one brown-stone house in Elliott-place, near Fulton-av., for cash, will be sold at a sacrifice. Possession immediately. Terms easy, and must be sold. W. B. JACKSON, Builder, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BARKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Doane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel; or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 68 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 70 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—At an election for fourteen Directors of this Company, composing the second class, the same gentlemen were reelected for three years.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Oakley,	Edwd. F. Davison,	Oliver Hoyt,
Sheldon Smith,	George Barrell,	George T. Plume.
G. J. S. Thompson,	Hy. A. Smythe,	James C. Holden,
Edmund A. Smith,	James Lanon,	Albert Clark,
G. W. Powers,	William H. Scott,	Wm. Hertzel,
E. V. Haughwout,	Fred'k C. Oakley,	John M. Tobin.
Gouvr. S. Bibby,	F. J. Hosford,	Benj. W. Floyd,
Abel K. Foster,	John F. Holbrook,	Oliver Bryan,
A. B. Spaulding,	J. S. T. Stranahan,	Joseph S. Lowrey,
William Tilden,	Wm. K. Hinman,	Whitney B. Noble,
Daniel L. Ross,	Peter F. Randolph,	James C. Harriott,
Oscar Cheeseman,	G. W. Barnham,	Martin A. Howell,
Francis Many,	John P. Wakeman,	Edward A. Bibby,
E. W. Martin,	Theodore W. Todd,	Andrew V. Stout.

RICHARD OAKLEY, President.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBARTS BARNON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862. }
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.

James H. Pinkney,	J. Green Pearson,
James Irwin,	R. W. Howes,
James S. Petrie,	Francis Brown,
Jno. McKesson,	George Warren,
J. T. B. Maxwell,	James L. Todd.
H. W. Belcher,	Wm. C. Barrett,
Francis Tumes, Jr.,	A. S. DeFeyster,
Jas. Tappin,	Alden Wattles,
F. A. Conkling,	S. C. Southmayd.
Henry Anstice,	Solomon Bonta,
Chas. H. Wilmerding,	Jno. H. Macy,
Henry Demarest,	James Rogers,
W. S. Hanford,	Geo. W. Clark,
P. Kemble Paulding,	Jno. Wilson,
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Pond.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reelected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862. }
NOTICE.—AT AN ELECTION, HELD THIS DAY, the Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected.

FOR DIRECTORS:

BENEDICT LEWIS, JR.,	JOHN W. MERSEREAU,
DAVID COTHEAL,	JOHN GRAY,
GEORGE BELL,	JOS. BRITTON,
PETER F. RANDOLPH,	HENRY A. POLHAMUS,
STEPHEN HYATT,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
	JAMES C. BALDWIN.

For Inspectors—HIRAM RAYNOR, JOHN MCMENOMY, WM. HIBBARD.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1862. }
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-law. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 120 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Imo., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARD B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 13D-AV., } (Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861. }
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.
Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 6 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M.
WILLIAM M. VERMILYE, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
BENJAMIN L. BOSTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 428 Broadway, on MONDAY, 20th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January inst., at 12 o'clock, M. Dated, 18th January, 1862. CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Sec'y.

WANTED—INSURANCE STOCKS IN THE FOLlowing Companies: Manhattan, City, Rntgers, National, Goodhue, Equitable, Excelsior, Home, Niagara, Continental, Washington, Merchants' and Phenix Insurance Companies. By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. MCKINLEY, Secretary.

WANTED—LEE COUNTY (IOWA) EIGHT PER Cent. Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE Company Stock, cheap, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 420 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $957,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of all the holders of Land Grant Mortgage Bonds numbered from 1,992 to 3,950 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and from 1 to 100 inclusive, for $500 each, who are opposed to the measures adopted by the holders of low numbers to prevent the equal participation of all the first mortgage bondholders in the benefit of the mortgage, will be held at the office of J. L. Jernegan, Esq., No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock.
EZRA NYE, ALEX. LAW,
NATHANIEL ROSS, JONATHAN RANSOM,
SAM'L RICHARDSON, H. H. PALMER,
Committee.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—Opposite the Cooper Institute. Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five (5) per Cent. over $500, will be payable on 20th inst. Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

WANTED:—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN railroad 6 ₱ cent. bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY No. 52 William-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY, Jan. 25
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Feb. 1

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; to Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DEGUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 SATURDAY.....March 29
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 8 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the VAUXHALL will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (Inclinded.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 3 P. M., of the 20th inst., for building an extension to the Post-office building. Plans and specifications can be examined, and information obtained, only at the office of the architect, Griffith Thomas, Esq., No. 470 Broadway, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. The proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Post-office Extension," are to be addressed to the undersigned. It is understood that the Postmaster-General shall have the right to reject any or all of the proposals. W. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 8, 1861.
HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix.
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-law6mTh*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE AMERIcan Geographical and Statistical Society will be held at their rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, the 16th January, to receive a report from the Council of the Society on the subject of *Taxation and Finance, adopted to the present state of public affairs.*
W. G. W. VANDELL, Recording Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE.
JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 10 Wall-st. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the 18th inst. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Fifty per cent. on the earned premiums on policies, written with the participation provision, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy-holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 15, 1862. Transfer books will be closed until the 18th inst.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI } RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st., } 8th January, 1862. }
NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of 4 per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward; payable on and after the third Monday of the month.
The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BOSTON, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. }
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, } No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.
H. WARREN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Dec. 17, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Quarterly Dividend of two and a-half per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at this office. The Transfer Book will be closed until the 16th inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 20.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1862. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, } OFFICE Nos. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY. } NEW-YORK, JAN. 14, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 9th till the 15th. By order of the Board. R. H. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 10 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 450 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 58 WALL-ST.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 102 Broadway, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1862. }
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., } No. 92 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JAN. 14, 1862.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1862. The transfer books will be closed till that date.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 16, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER MONANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE LA FAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Jan. 14, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 237 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 2, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

RALEIGH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 9 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 8, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY BEAUTIFUL AND SUPErior thorough-bred bay saddle mare, 15 hands high, five years old, round and kind: well broken for a lady or gentleman, or suitable for a military officer of light weight. Inquire at private stable, No. 51 East 18th-st., near 4th-av., between 8 and 11 A. M., or 3 to 5 P. M.

SEAT OF WAR.

In view of the important operations which our armies and fleets are about undertaking, we have prepared a new edition of our Map of Virginia, Maryland, &c. It is the most accurate and detailed Map of that region
E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with tbs urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the seaual organs of the male and female—all thsir diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reprodnction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid nasuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We coocur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and bis work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodors Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial Colleges of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemend, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by DR. LAMP

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Standing Committees Announced in the Assembly.

HOW THEY ARE CONSTITUTED.

Antecedents of Some of the Leading Members.

Alderman Brady's Charge Against the Legislature to be Inquired Into.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1862.

The committees were announced in the Assembly this morning. It is not to be expected that they will give universal satisfaction, for it is inevitable that in such a matter there should always be more or less of personal and political disappointment. The first thing to be looked at by the Speaker, in making these appointments, is, of conrse, the efficiency and integrity of public business;—the second is the proper adjustment of political claims,—and the last is the satisfaction of personal wishes and aspirations on the part of members and their friends. Tha Speaker had one great advantage in the present case, as he had not promised a single position on any committee to any body either in the House, or out of it,—so that he was left perfectly free to do whatever his sense of justice and propriety might dictate.

In regard to the political distribution of the honors and responsibility of legislation, I think it will be conceded that he has acted with fairness to all parties. He had three parties of his own majority to look after, beside his opponents proper. These were, first, the Republicans, next the Republican Unionists, and then the Democrats who have been acting with the others since the Union Convention at Syracuse. To the latter Mr. RAYMOND has given two of the most important Chairmanships in the House—HON. LEMUEL STETSON, of Clinton, being Chairman of the Judiciary, and HON. DARIUS ODELL, of Yates, of Canals. Mr. STETSON has perhaps seen more public service than any other member of the Assembly, except possibly Judge PRINDLE, of Genesee. He has been a member of Assembly three terms, has been a member of Congress, and was the candidate of his party for Comptroller a few years since. He is universally known as an able, upright and patriotic citizen. His associates on the Judiciary Committee are all men of ability and character. Mr. WATERBURY, of Delaware, is a young lawyer of ability and promise, and was a member of the same Committee last year. Mr. TRACY has similar qualifications, and will very rapidly make up for his comparative lack of experience. Unless I am mistaken, he will be one of the most useful and influential members of the Assembly. Mr. BARTLETT, of Broome County, is a lawyer of character and position, and is a special political and personal friend, as well as law-partner, of Hon. D. S. DICKINSON. Mr. SHEAWOOD, of Steuben, is a young man of decided ability—of great industry and fidelity. Your City is represented by Mr. O'BRIEN, a young and promising lawyer in Tryon-row, whose ambition is purely professional, and who promises to win distinction at the bar: and, to all practical intents, by C. L. BENEDICT, Esq., of Kings County, whose practice is mainly in your Admiralty Courts, where he stands among the foremost. He is a nephew and law-partner of Mr. E. C. BENEDICT, whose treatise on admiralty law is well known to the professiou.

Mr. ODELL, of the Canal Committee, was formerly a Canal Appraiser, and subsequently went as Consul to Honolulu, under an appointment from President PIERCE. He has excellent abilities, a good deal of ambition, and stands high in the confidence of his political friends. The other members of the Canal Committee represent the different interests of the Erie, Champlain, Chemung, Chenango and Genesee Valley Canals, in their respective localities.

The *Committee on Cities*, in which your people have a larger interest than in any other, has been made up with primary and paramount reference to the entire freedom of its members from even the suspicion of being accessible to any other influences than those which consult the public good. There was a very strong pressure on behalf of several members of the New-Yark delegation for places on this Committee,—Mr. EDMUND JONES, of the Twelfth Ward, being more earnestly urged than any other member. Mr. JONES has a very great familiarity with City legislation, and is a gentleman of ability, agreeable manners and of excellent character. He is, however, Printer to the Corporation, and has thus an official connection with the City Government,—and has claims also pending against the City Treasury for some $70,000 for extra printing, which the Comptroller has declined allowed. While there is no reason to suppose that these considerations would exert any undue influence upon his action, it was felt that they might be so misrepresented as to weaken public confidence in the Committee and put Mr. JONES himself in a false position before the public. He has a place upon one of the most important Committees of the Legislature at the present time, in which, moreover, your City has a very great interest,—that of Militia and Public Defence.

The Chairman of the Committee on Cities is Hon. BENJ. PRINDLE, of Genesee, who has served two terms in Congress, is a lawyer of distinction in his own section, and a man of unspotted and unsuspected purity of character. Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Jr., of Buffalo, who is also a member of it, is a lawyer of position, a man of prominence and influence in the Democratic Party—having been its candidate for Speaker—and of high-toned character. Mr. HALSEY, of Cayuga, is one of the most sagacious, clear-headed and upright of the new members, a man of excellent business habits and of independent position:—and Mr. FULTON, of Saratoga, adds to these merits the additional qualification of having had considerable experience in the Legislature. He has been a member for two years previous, and served with high honor on several leading Committees. Mr. PETER A. PORTER, of Niagara, is well known in New-York, as well as at home, as a gentleman of the highest character,—of an independent fortune, and, though new to public life, possessed of ability to win distinction in any sphere. From New-York, Mr. CONNINGTON has received the appointment. He is a son of JONATHAN I. CONNINGTON, formerly Postmaster of New-York—is a lawyer by profession, and a gentleman of high character and of independent circumstances. He has an acute mind, high cultivation, and a disposition to take an active part in public affairs. He is a Tammany Democrat, and will protect the interests of his party so far as vigilance and energy can do it, but will do nothing, under any temptations, inconsistent with strict integrity and honor. He will be found utterly inaccessible to any schemes for plundering the City, and will warmly aid any judicious reforms that may be undertaken. The remaining member, Mr. BENEDICT, of Kings, is a Republican, and will prove himself a vigilant, faithful and utterly incorruptible guardian of the just interests committed to his care.

On the whole, it is believed that this Committee will commend itself to public confidence. There is not a man on it who would lend himself for an instant to any project of private gain, or do anything in the least degree inconsistent with the public good. Not one of them has been placed on the Committee at his own solicitation, nor did one of them know of his appointment until it was announced.

The other Committees will speak for themselves. Mr. HULBURD, of St. Lawrence, is Chairman of Ways and Means, which contains also all the other candidates for the Speakership. Mr. PRAGA is Chairman of the Committee on Militia, in which he has had a good deal of experience, and for which he has special qualifications. Mr. RICE, Chairman of the Claims Committee, is an able, clear, strong lawyer, from Cattaraugus. Mr. TRACY, on the Railroad Committee, has already been mentioned. REVAL PEARLE, of New-York, well known as a leading merchant and a public-spirited citizen, is Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. Mr. ALVORD, besides a place on the Ways and Means, is Chairman of the Insurance Committee; and Mr. ROOT, a banker, of Oswego, Chairman of Banks.

The Legislature is now fully organized and in working order. One of its first acts will probably be to give Alderman BRADY an opportunity to make his statements, concerning his purchase of the Legislature, substantial enough to be the basis of action, either by the Legislature itself, or by the criminal Courts.

THE LEADING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Ways and Means.

Name.	Where from.	Politics.
Hurlburt	St. Lawrence	Rep.
Seymour	Erie	D.
Rice	Cattaraugus	R.
Alvord	Onondaga	U. D.
Pierce	Ulster	U. R.
D. Waterbury	Delaware	R.
Provost	Kings	D.

Commerce and Navigation.

Phelps	New-York	U. D.
Ely	Richmond	U. D.
Saxe	Rensselaer	D.
Townsley	St. Lawrence	R.
Coles	Queens	U. R.

Canals.

Ogden	Yates	U. D.
Murphy	Erie	D.
Johnson	Oswego	D.
Gore	Onondaga	R.
Taylor	Washington	U. D.
Beadle	Chemung	R.
Loveridge	Alleghany	R.

Railroads.

Tracy	Tioga	U. R.
Trimmer	Mouroe	D.
Banks	Albany	D.
Dutcher	Dutchess	R.
Hazletou	Saratoga	U. R.

Banks.

Root	Oswego	R.
Beadle	Chemung	R.
Phelps	New-York	U. D.
Schofefield	Onelda	R.
Gray	Warren	D.

Insurance.

Alvord	Onondega	U. D.
Havens	Essex	U. R.
Bookstaver	Ulster	D.
McMullen	Kings	U. R.
Reed	Putnam	R.

Colleges, Academies and Schools.

Porter	Niegara	R.
Trimmer	Monroe	D.
McLeod	New-York	R.
Pryne	Wayne	R.
Church	Otsego	U. D.

Affairs of Cities.

Pringle	Genesee	R
Coddington	New-York	D.
Benedict	Kings	U. R.
Seymour	Erie	D.
Halsey	Cayuga	R.
Fultou	Saratoga	U. D.
Porter	Niagara	R.

Claims.

Rice	Cattaraugus	R
Fisher	Chenango	U. D.
Mason	Ontario	R.
Avery	Oneida	R.
Kennedy	New-York	D.

Judiciary.

Stetson	Clinton	U. D.
Waterbury	Delaware	R.
Tracy	Tiogu	U. R.
O'Brien	New-York	D.
Benedict	Kings	U. R.
Bertlett	Broome	U. D.
Sherwood	Steuben	R.

Militia and Public Defence.

Pierce	Ulster	U. R.
Darrow	Orieans	U. D.
Gray	Warreu	D.
Scholefield	Oneida	R.
Jones	New-York	D.

State Charitable Institutions.

Wheeler	Delawsie	R.
Childs	New-Yurk	U. D.
Pringle	Genesee	R.
Reddington	St. Lawrence	R.
Bush	New-York	R.

Privileges and Elections.

Bryan	Steuben	R.
Talman	Westchester	D.
Stetson	Cliuton	U. D.
McCabe	New-York	R.
Bour	Otsegu	U. D.

Agriculture.

E. Cornell	Tompkins	R.
Gnshlre	Erie	R.
Westbrook	Ulster	D.
Pickett	Ontario	R.
McGoncgal	Monroe	R.

Public Printing.

Mason	Ontario	R.
Fisher	Chenango	U. D.
McCabe	New-York	R.
Luddington	Sullivan	R.
Lalor	Kings	D.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The bill to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to provide a tax for the support of the families of volunteers was reported favorably.

Notice was given of a bill to incorporate the New-York Ladies Educational Union.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONNOLLY, to repeal the act of 1855, relative to conveyances and devises of real estate for religious purposes.

By Mr. SMITH, supplementary to the Flatbush-avenue Extension act.

To amend the act relative to the Board of Education, Brooklyn.

Mr. ORRIN ABBOTT was appointed an Assistant to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

After a warm debate, the Senate agreed to employ clerks of the principal Committees, at three dollars per day.

Mr. CONNOLLY was appointed, on the part of the Senate, to apportion the State into Congressional Districts.

Mr. WILLARD called up the resolution requesting the President and Congress to exchange military prisoners with the rebels.

The resolution was adopted.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

A petition for tolling freight on railroads, competing with canals, was received.

Mr. OLVANY gave notice of a bill to prohibit suspension chain bridges at ferry landings.

The Governor transmitted the report of the Adjutant-General; also, the report of the expenditure under the war bill of last session.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. LOUGHEL, for the relief of soldiers of New-York, of prisoners in rebel States.

Mr. MCMULLEN, to make the support of the families volunteers a State tax.

Mr. WATERBURY, to repeal the capital punishment law.

Mr. SEYMOUR, to amend the equalization law.

Mr. TRACEY, to fix the compensation of chamberlain of New-York.

Mr. ROBINSON, to exampt soldiers in the service of the United States from all military taxation.

Mr. PIERCE moved that the several standing committees be instructed to meet and organize forthwith, and to report no bills for special objects which can be reached by general law.

Mr. SWINSON introduced a concurrent resolution in favor of the application to Congress for an appropriation for the proper defence of the City of New-York, and along the Western and Northern frontier lakes, and secure the reimbursement of State money expended in such defence. Laid over.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a concurrent resolution, instructing the Congressmen to vote against any general bankrupt law. Laid over.

Mr. MCMULLEN introduced a resolution to require the full report of the License Commissioners of Brooklyn. Adopted.

ALDERMAN BRADY AND THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. PROVOST, on a question of privilege, read a report from the NEW-YORK TIMES, of remarks made by Alderman BRADY in the Board of Aldermen in New-York, in which he stated he had bought members of the last Legislature, and could buy those of the present. Mr. PROVOST, after reading the report, said: I do not think, Mr. Speakar, that a debate af that character should rest without some action on the part of the House. I therefore offer the following resolution:

Whereas, In open session of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, certain grave statements were lately made, embodying imputations against the integrity of the last and present Legislature: therefore,

Resolved, That a Select Committee of five be appointed to investigate such charges, with full power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. LOUTREL did not suppose any gentleman from New-York would pay any attention to what Alderman BRADY says, or gratify him by the notice of, a Spacial Committee of this House.

Mr. A. SMITH opposed the resolution. He had seen enough of these investigations, and deemed it beneath tha character and dignity of the Legislature to investigate such charges.

Mr. PRAGA said—It has got to be the conviction of very many men of judgment and sense in the State of New-York to believe that our democratic institutions have become almost a burlesque; and if those entertaining that opinion could become members of this Legislature, or could hang around the precincts of this Legislatnre during one session, I do not know but they would be justified in entertaining that opinion. I ask if we can sit here and entertain any more important matter than that now before us? I ask if all the bills put together that have yet been introduced can be of such moment as the grave matter which lies at the bottom of all our institutions, to wit: legislative integrity? I appeal to his Honor, the Speaker himself, to say if he has not been regarded as having disgraced himself in becoming a member of the Legislature of the State of New-York, and if he has not been compelled to defend himself from the charge of having consented to become a member of the Assembly? Even I, humble as I am, have been called on to apologize twelve months ago for accepting the position of a member of the Legislature of this State. This is all wrong. Forty years ago it was regarded as an honor to be a member of the Legislature, and the records of our fathers and grandfathers, who filled that honorable position, have been handed down from generation to generation as a remembrance to be treasured up and esteemed by their successors. I say once for all, that now to be a member of the State Legislature, is an impeachment of a man's standard of honesty. I ask, then, if any more important matter can be before us than a question which affects the honor and integrity of the body of which we are members, and which seeks to investigate an open charge of corruption. I admit that the mere idle talk and insinuations we hear day by day are not worthy our consideration. But when the finger is put on a specific act—when the consideration is specified—when the actual occurrence is referred to—then it becomes another affair, a vastly different matter. I can say from my own belief, that I fear these charges affecting the last Legislatnre, are too true, and that it was bought up. Any man who is intimate with the lobby can see the record of those who were bribed on the floor, and of the still larger number of those who, like the harlot who sells her charms in the market, obtained seats on this floor to make a traffic of their virtue. I say this is the day and the hour to take hold of this subject, because now we have the time and opportunity to investigate it, which we shall not have later in the session, and because vastly important matters are coming up, not one of which you will be able to pass if the power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself, says it shall not pass. And I tell the inexperienced member that we cannot help passing one, if the power behind the throne says it shall be passed. I have just as good an opinion of this Legislature as of any other, but I say here in my place that we are but the registrars of the doings of the lobby. I say, then, let us suppress this evil, if it be in our power to do so, at once. When a member from Kings (Mr. MCMULLEN) introduced a resolution, some days ago, to inquire into the proceedings of a certain Board—the State Military Board—I heard around me the whisper, "That must be voted down!" But, Sir, let not such advice prevail. Let us investigate this matter, and let us act the same with all other matters, whether affecting high places or low. Let us see what this Alderman has to say, and let us bear all men alike in similar cases, whether friends or foes.

After debate by Messrs. STETSON, PRINDLE, SMITH and ODELL, the resolution was amended so as to refer the subject to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, instead of a Special Committee, and than adopted. Ayes, 119; Nays, 3—Messrs. BOSH, COWLES and SMITH.

There was a long discussion on the resolution not to pay extra compensation to the officers of the House. It was opposed by Mr. SCAGLEFIELD, and advocated by Messrs. PRUYN, BARR, and PIERCE. It was at length adopted—Ayes 93, Noes 21.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Annual Report of the City Superintendent—Books for Contrabands—Free Academy.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, the President in the Chair.

Printed copies of the annual report of S. S. RANDALL, the City Superintendent of Public Schools, (presented at the last meeting of 1861,) were distributed to the Board. The report gives a gratifying *résumé* of the condition of the Public Schools, and of their operations during the past year. "Notwithstanding," says the Superintendent, "the immensely increased expenditure necessary to the fitting out, supporting and maintaining of upwards of forty regiments of armed troops, and the care and support of their families at home, $1,500,000 has been expended in the support of our Public Schools, and nearly an equal amount has been raised for their maintenance during the ensuing year. $620,000 have been paid to the teachers, male and female, who have conducted the operations of these schools; $76,000 for school apparatus, and $250,000 for building, remodeling and furnishing school-houses, and upwards of $150,000 for the support of the numerous Evening Schools, the Free Academy, the incidental expenses of the Board of Education, and the salaries of its officers. One hundred and sixty thousand children, between the ages of 4 and 21, have been under instruction for a greater or less period during the year, in the several public and day schools, exceeding by nearly 12,000 the number taught during the preceding year; while in the 40 evening schools, taught during a period of five months, from 15,000 to 20,000 pupils were under instruction. The average daily attendance of pupils in the several day schools, during the year, was upward of 62,000, exceeding by nearly 5,000 the average of the preceding year; and in the evening schools this average amounted to about 10,000. Seventeen hundred teachers, about 1,500 of whom were females, have been in daily attendance upon these schools, and a large proportion of them have been engaged in the tuition of the evening schools. * * * *

What a striking contrast to the condition of affairs in this respect is presented by the infatuated people who have lifted up their parricidal hands against the sacred ark of the Union! Not content with sweeping away every vestige of public education existing within their boundaries, and confiscating the funds heretofore devoted to its support, they have ignominiously and barbarously expelled from their Confederacy every Northern teacher suspected of the slightest degree of patriotism, and of attachment to the Union, and have publicly denounced the entire system of free public instruction as utterly and radically at variance with the institutions and the Government which they seek to establish, as an interference with the rights of the owners of wealth, and as a sinister and unjustifiable means of undermining the foundations upon which alone, in their judgment, society can be based. However applicable these conclusions and results may be to the frame-work of Southern institutions, as modified and developed by recent events, experience has not so instructed the loyal States of the North; and they will be slow to exchange their tried and cherished system of Free Schools and universal education, even under the heaviest burdens of a desolating civil war, for the narrow and aristocratic policy which would confine the blessings of education to the sons and daughters of luxury and wealth.

The report refers to the discontinuance by the Board of the Normal Schools, and favors the project of a High School for girls, with a Normal Department connected therewith for the education of teachers, as a substitute for the old Normal Schools. The Committee on the Free Academy presented a report, accompanied by a resolution, to memorialize the Legislature for an appropriation of $100,000 for the construction of a fire-proof library for the Academy.

A petition was presented from P. H. Vernon, setting forth that rudimental schools had been established at Fort Monroe, Hatteras and Port Royal, for giving instruction to contrabands who had been deserted by rebel masters, and asking the Board for a donation of such books as were of no further use for the public schools of this City.

Several members objected to the petition, and a motion was made to lay it on the table, which was lost, 9 nays to 10 ayes.

Mr. TUCKER was surprised that any member of the Board should object to giving away the old books that were of no further use to the schools, for so praiseworthy an object, and he declared that if the Board rejected the petition he would pay for all the books required out of his own pocket. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Davanport, Mr. Farr and Mr. MacKean advocated granting the petition, and Mr. McCarthy and Mr. O. F. Smith opposed it. The petition was finally referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

After disposing of some other unimportant papers, the Board adjourned to the first Wednesday in February.

GERMAN MEETINGS.

The German Physicians of the Poor.

On Monday last the Society of German Physicians, who have voluntarily undertaken to supply the destitute poor of New-York and Brooklyn with medicines and medical attendance free of cost, held a general meeting. The number present was large, and unabated interest was manifested in the cause.

The annual report exhibited tha following evidence of activity:

Expended for medicines for the poor in 1861	$9,868 98
For ditto in 1860	9,396 60
Increase of expenditure in 1861	$472 38

After the presentation and acceptance of the above report, of which wa give only the most prominent facts, the method of treatment and management adopted by the medical profession generally in this locality was made the subject of debate, and several resolutions suggesting improvements of the same were offered. These eventnelly took decided shape in a resolution by Dr. ROESLER, who moved the appointment of a Committee to prepare a plan for ameliorating the system of medical treatment adapted to the poor, and to bring the same before the College of Physicians.

The resolution was adopted, and Drs. ROESLER, BEAN and GUTMANN, were designated to compose the Committee, which is required to call a meeting of the Society within the present quarter, and present their plan of Improvement for the consideration of the same. Drs. WELKER and BEAN were chosen delegates to represent the College of Physicians in the Board of Directors of the German Society, and, shortly thereafter, the meeting adjourned.

The Teutonia Maennerchor.

On Tuesday evening, the German "Teutonia Maennerchor," one of the favorite singing clubs of the Union, held its eleventh annual festival at Stillbrandt's Metropolitan Rooms. About 600 persons partook of a handsome entertainment in the elegantly decorated saloons, and after hours spent in humorous, as well as serious vocal and instrumental music, recitations, pantomimes, etcetera, the spacious apartments were cleared for dancing, and a grand ball concluded the festival. The business meeting was regaled with a humorous report, which, amid a shower of amusing particulars, contained the following practical facts:

Receipts of the year	$1,118 47	Dues to collect	$291 25
Expenditures	871 00	Available	538 72
Cash in hand	247 47		

Number of members in all 258, of whom 52 are active, 188 passive, and 18 honorary.

During the year a singing club had organized in California under the same name. The present Board of officers consists of Messrs. J. STOSAR, President; PHILIP WIRTH, Vice-President; HINUALANE, Corresponding Secretary; KAPP, Financial Secretary, and SATTERANAM, Treasurer.

During the year many concerts and festivals have been given by the Association, and the proceeds applied to charitable purposes. None of these will be remembered with such unalloyed pleasure as the occasion of Tuesday, the 14th of January, 1862.

The German Leiderkranz.

On Tuesday evening, the above still popular end flourishing musical association held its regular yearly meeting, Mr. FRIEDRICH KAPP presiding, and Mr. S. S. PESTALOZZER, Secretary. The annual report of 1861 showed that the Society numbers 558 regular, 109 active and 17 honorary members. Of these, 2 are life members and 43 have been admitted during the year. Eight candidates are awaiting admission. Owing to various causes arising from the war, the number of members enrolled is now no more than 520, of whom 82 are active. The female members number, on the other hand, 70, while they were but 64 last year. The school of the Society counts 15 pupils. During the year, among other noted pieces, the Society has in its various concerts, under its direction of Mr. A. PAOX, performed the "Approach of Spring," by KREUTZER, the "Walpurgis Night," by MENDELSSOHN, "Paradise and the Peri," &c.

Their first Summer night festival yielded a profit of $84, which was handed to the Patriotic Aid Association.

The receipts of tha year were	$2,602 82
The outlay	1,534 72
Balance	$1,068 10

The general assets amount to $5,000.

Messrs. Franz Abt, Ferdinand Hiller, Friedrich Kuecken, Franz Lachner and Christian Maria Kunz, were chosen honorary members in commemoration of the great Singing Festival held last year at Nuremberg.

An election for officers returned for the ensuing year the following names: President, OSWALD OTTENDORFER; First Vice-President, O. Sackersdorf; Second Vice President, L. Burger; First Secretary, Mr. Nembach; Second Secretary, Wm. Peters; Treasurer, L. Grasse: Financial Secretary, Mr. Brantigam; Manager, A. Paur.

With congratulations upon the favorable prospects of the coming year, the Liederkranz, at a late hour, adjourned.

The Sigel Meeting.

While meetings in the surrounding cities and towns have indorsed the action of the Sigel Committee acting here, the German Societies of this City have partaken energetically in the work.

The Social Reform Vereiu met last evening at No. 281 Grand-street, and appointed a committee, and resolved to attend the Cooper Institute to-night in a body.

The New-Yorker General Singing Union, at Nos. 156 and 160 Hester-street, took similar action. The Melomanen Singing Club and the Concordia Association for the relief of the sick, met at Frederick's, No. 94½ Essex-street, and determined formally to participate.

At all these meetings, as in the Gen. Sigel Committee, the dispatch which appeared in some of the City papers yesterday contradicting the statements lately made relative to Gen. SIGEL'S resignation, was vehemently denounced as a trick to divide and defeat German sentiment on a point which they claim touches the patriotism and honor of adopted citizens.

The Sigel Executive Committee.

Upon published call by Mr. FRIEDRICH KAPP, President of the Sigel Committee, the Executive Committee appointed by the latter met in force, at 6 o'clock last evening, at Pythagoras Hall, to make the last arrangements for the Sigel Mass Meeting to be held this evening at Cooper Institute.

Dr. TELLKAMPF was called to the chair, and Mr. JULIUS BEIL appointed Secretary *pro tempore*. Delegates were present from many of the German Clubs of this City, Brooklyn, Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, &c., and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings. A lively debate arose, during which the course of certain journals in publishing and indorsing a dispatch purporting to contradict the report of Gen. SIGEL'S resignation in disgust was warmly reprobated. While SIGEL'S own nearest relatives and confidential friends in this City *knew* all the facts in the case, the publication referred to could only be regarded as a fresh attempt to divide and embarrass German sentiment. This attempt, it was declared, would utterly fail. It was only an additional affront.

The resolutions coming up for consideration, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. DODAI and MOEKLE, was appointed to make an important addition.

Messrs. WILLMANN, KAPP and WAIL VON GERNBAACH, were chosen as the Committee to be recommended for the mission of conveying the resolutions to Washington, where they will be laid before the President.

Great excitement prevails among the Germans, and huge banobills, in both German and English, are posted all over the City calling for a grand turnout to signalize this evening.

The Hudson City Germans.

The Germans of Hudson City held a large and enthusiastic meeting, last evening, in ROEMMELT & LEICH'S establishment; appointed a Committee to represent them in union with the Committees of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark and other places, at the Sigel mass meeting to be held in the Cooper Institute, this evening. Resolutions were passed, and the feeling of indignation expressed at the intrigues directed against Gen. SIGEL was extreme. Hudson City will send a large delegation to the meeting.

THE STORY OF A CONTRABAND.

Interesting Lecture by an Escaped Slave from Fortress Monroe.

The inclemency of the weather prevented the attendance of a large audience at the Cooper Institute, last evening, on the occasion of the lecture of WILLIAM DAVIS, the contraband. Those who did, however, were amply repaid, as well by the matter of the address as by the attendant embellishments of vocal and instrumental music. Miss. PARKHURST at the piano, the Waters vocalists in several patriotic songs, and Mr. ROSENBOT in a solo, drew considerable applause.

Rev. Mr. LOCKWOOD, of Fortress Monroe, previous to the lecture, made a statement of the condition of the "contrabands," which had collected at that post. He described the efforts of the released slaves to acquire knowledge, their eagerness to legalize their parental relations by embracing the institution of marriage, which had been denied them in bondage, and the general improvement in their condition. He spoke of the injustice of the Government in availing itself of the labor of these slaves, and yet remunerating them only with paltry rations and clothing and two dollars a month. It had been thought best that one of them should come North as a representative. He introduced the lecturer as WILLIAM DAVIS—bearing no relation to JEFF. DAVIS, except the relation of antagonism. [Applause.] This DAVIS had a black face, but the other DAVIS had a black heart. [Applause.]

THE CONTRABAND'S STORY.

Mr. DAVIS then came forward and said he felt embarassed in speaking. He had but little education, and that he stole. He was born in Norfolk, Va., and had three masters before he was six years of age. He worked at farming, and served as a sort of water lence, keeping the cattle from getting into the corn. They often forgot to give him meat, but they never forgot him when he let the cows get in the corn. [Laughter.] When he got to be thirteen years of age he got tired of being whipped, and rebelled against the overseer. But that overseer was turned away, and the next overseer was worse. [Laughter.] Finally, the overseer struck one of the darkies, and the darkey jumped for him, and he jumped away from the darkey. For himself, his master took a liking to him because he said he would not let anyone strike his master. He was promoted to do work about the house, and finally made head over the rest of the hands. And then the hands found fault with him, and said he was worse than the overseer. [Laughter.] Next year, however, they took more land. The boys felt free, and did more work than ever, and had more time than ever for themselves. It was said the slavee were lazy, but who would work for nothing? What soldier would go into the field and shoot at nothing? What did a slave work for but his grave? That was all he was sure of except the lash. [Applause.] But, let the negro have something to live for, and he would have a fair trial. That was what he was here for, to ask them to please let the slaves go free. Well, the hands went on under his direction, and did more work, and all without the whip. The neighboring farmers found that they got along better without an overseer. They all discharged their overseers, and got larger crops from it. And there was less talk about the niggers stealing. [Applause.] But what was a man to do? If he could not beg or buy meat, wouldn't he have to steal it? [Laughter.] Finally his master died, and he was allowed to hire his time. His wife was left to him, but he was cheated out of her. He entered suit for her, and he sued nine years, and after he spent all his money, he found out that it was all foolishness for a poor man to go to law with a rich one. [Laughter.] The heirs put his docks in their pockets, but it tore his heart when they put his dear little children in their pockets. [Sensation.] He had five children in the hands of the Secessionists, and his business here was to try and get the ladies and gentlemen to think of these things. He had come through what Mr. LOCKWOOD called the hole that GARRISON knocked into Slavery. [Laughter.] The lawyers got his money, his wife was sold, and five out of his seven children were gone. He asked them, would they not, like Moses, say, "let the people go?"

The speaker gave a most inimitable and unreportable description of his feelings on being shaved by a white barber, and said, "Oh, Lord, if this is what freedom does, give me freedom all the time." This, and his energetic illustration of the hustle, and hurry, and industry of the North, as contrasted with the tardiness of the South, brought down the house in roars of laughter and rounds of applause.

He said that the arming of the slaves, and their fighting against the North, was done solely on compulsion. It was just as slaves were often made to fill the place of the whipping-master. The North was losing its cause because it would not avail itself of the efforts of those who would go forth conquering and to conquer, [applause;] but, if they would not let the niggers fight, would they not let them go? [Cries of "Yes, yes."] He stood before them their slave—the slave of the Government—would they let them go? [Cries of "Yes."]

He spoke of the advantages of education to the slave, and the eagerness with which the contraband children learned. They thought it was so much like the way master's children used to be treated that they believed they were getting white. He described his feelings at the exercises of the "contraband" children near Fortress Monroe, in terms of not only impressive feeling, but in many cases, of real eloquence. He compared the scenes of the last New-Year's day with that of the previous New-Year, when he was present at the hiring and sale of slaves—and one of them his own child! The Southerners said, "let Slavery alone and it will die out." Yes, but when? When the Southerners themselves die out—yes, when the South was dead. [Applause.] For himself, he was 47 years of age, and was considered as worth $1,600. When a slave was sold he brought $100 or $200 more if he was a good Christian! Selling the grace of God! But he rejoiced in God that there was a day when they would be released from the yoke of Slavery—a day in the distant future. In conclusion he reiterated his hope that the Government would "let the people go."

After a statement by Mr. LOCKWOOD, a collection in aid of the cause, (to be taken charge of by the American Missionary Association,) and more singing, the exercises of the evening closed.

Official Courtesy and its Recognition.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN DEPUTY COLLECTOR BRUCE, OF THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND HIS SUBORDINATES.

The following spontaneous tribute to a competent public servant and courteous gentleman, is not only well-merited, but timely and graceful:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York,
WAREHOUSE BUREAU, Dec. 31, 1861.

Hamilton Bruce, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, employes in the Warehouse Department of the New-York Custom-house, cannot permit the commencement of a new year to pass by without testifying, individually and personally to yourself, their unfeigned appreciation of, and gratitude for, your invariable kindness and courtesy to each and all of us. To simply fulfill faithfully and acceptably the responsible and most important duties of your station, was only what was to be expected at your hands; but that tact, the kindness, the uniform regard for the happiness and comfort of those under your charge, these belong less to the officer than to the man and the gentleman.

It is for these that we desire especially to thank you, and to wish you, on entering upon the threshold of a New Year, that happiness which you have been so instrumental in conferring upon others.

J. G. CLARK, CALEB S. HALSTED,
ALEX. HAMILTON, JOHN R. LYDECKER,
J. N. MORANGE, And others.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York, Dec. 31, 1861.

To Messrs. Russell Smith, J. R. Lydecker, Morange, Nichols, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your courteous letter on behalf of those connected with the Third Division of the Custom-house Department, I receive with mingled emotions. If I fully desired the compliment paid me my pleasure would be unalloyed. But I view myself so imperfect I obtain no small share of the gratification I otherwise should feel. I, however, possess the consciousness of having aimed to perform my duties faithfully and acceptably. I thank you heartily for the honor you have done me.

Since I have had charge of this Division, I have studied the efficiency of every branch of it, to see that the Government business was properly done, and I have endeavored to treat those associated with me in a manner to merit their respect and esteem.

Your congratulations are the more valuable to me as indicating an appreciation of the principles on which I have sought to act, and which, being carried out through the Division, will promote the interests of the Government and the credit of the Department.

I ask the cooperation and forbearance of my associates in office. If I have occasion to correct I shall endeavor to do it in a way not to incur the charge in Shakespeare, "You rub the sore when you should bring plaster," but to do it as a friend, and "if it be nothing, I shall not need spectacles," and in the language of one later than SHAKESPEARE, "nobody is hurt." And while I urge duty upon others, I doubly urge myself, that so far as my ability will permit, nothing shall be omitted which will condnce to the efficiency, the prosperity and happiness of the Warehouse Department which the Collector of the Port has done me the honor to place under my immediate direction; and I will here add, that it is a duty we all owe him to see that the interests of the revenue are protected, and that merchants and their representatives are courteously and civilly treated. We shall thus show that he has selected proper persons to discharge the very important duties to which we are respectively assigned.

Thanking you again for the assurances of your kind regards, permit me gentlemen to wish you a "happy New Year."

Very truly and respectfully yours, &c.,
HAMILTON BRUCE.

Another Gambling-hanea Broken Up.

LARGE NUMBER OF ARRESTS.

Yesterday afternoon, Capt. HUTCHINGS, with Sergeant BRACKETT and a platoon of men, made a descent upon a gambling-house situated at No. 17 Ann-street. It was kept by PATRICK HOOKER, who, with ten others, were taken into custody, and at a late hour yesterday afternoon they were all brought before Justice CONNOLLY at the Tombs. HUGHES, the proprietor, and a man named EARLE, were held to bail in $500 each for trial. The following named persons, who were arrested, were held to bail in $100 each: Eagan Norris, Henry Williams, Montgomery Gillie, Thomas Garles, John Haley, Jacob Depeau, Wm. Riley, Geo. Allen, Dewitt Smith and Gaorge Doyle. Geesea ALLEN is said to be a Deputy-Sheriff, and he had the badge of office on at the time of the arrests. While HUGHES, the proprietor of the establishment, was in custody, he made an effort to seize the money, which the police had taken from the establishment, namely $45. He got a part of it in his possession, but he was immediately discovered by Sergeant BRACKETT, who prevented him from taking the remainder. When the arrests were made, the gamblers were engaged in a game of "faro." They had their table directly over a trap-door in the floor of the room. MORRISSEY was around, watching the proceedings of the police, and when the parties were taken into Court, he stated that, if he could have reached the place a few moments before he did, the police would have found nothing to seize. The property taken by the officers at the time of the arrests consisted of faro tablas, cards, dealing boxes, and $45 in money, all of which were taken to Court and deposited with the Justice. The police state that there is a contrivance in the place, No. 17 Ann-street, whereby all the gambling implements may be made to disappear by means of a trap-door whenever there is the slightest warning that the authorities are about to enter. Captain HUTCHINGS so managed it as to elude the suspicion of those who were watching for the officers. The books of the gambling-house were also seized. By these it appears that the net proceeds for the month of December last were $2,154. For the month of January thus far, that is to the 13th inst., it was $268. The amount of the winnings and losses was put down in the books each day, and from this book it appears that on Sundays during the month of December there was more received than upon any other day of the week.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 15—*In steamship Asia, for Liverpool*—S. W. O. Osgood, Wm. James Roe, Newburgh; Jno. M. Whitcomb, Buffalo; James Roe, Jr., Newburgh, E. Fooke, New-York; Jonathan Sturges, New-York; Edward Sturges, New-York; J. R. C.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3220. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Hesitation About Confirming Mr. Cameron's Nomination to Russia.

A Four Hours' Debate and no Conclusion.

Contracts for Arms to be Annulled.

REFORMS IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING

Over a Million Dollars Annually to be Saved to the Treasury.

Proposed Law for the Punishment of Frauds by Death.

Senator Lane's Right to his Seat Confirmed.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 16.

HOSTILITY TO MR. CAMERON.

The Senate spent four hours to-day in secret session, all the time devoted to the nomination of Mr. CAMERON as Minister to Russia. An unexpected amount of hostility to his confirmation was developed. Senator KING, of New-York, led the opposition. He demanded a Committee of Examination before he would consent to a confirmation. It was found impracticable to secure a favorable vote to-day, and the nomination remains suspended. Few, however, doubt Mr. CAMERON'S final success.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

Secretary STANTON did not enter on the duties of his position to-day. It is supposed he will not do so until Saturday.

SECRETARY WELLES.

The belief is spreading to-day that Secretary WELLES will not leave the Cabinet. The Morgan matter is considered a sad indiscretion, but should not be permitted to set aside the merit an otherwise well administered Department. If WALLAS remains in, no further changes in the Cabinet are likely to occur.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOX.

Capt. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the the Navy, returned from New-York to-night.

SECRETARY CAMERON'S REPLY.

Gen. CAMERON, in replying to the resolution of the Senate calling for information relative to army contracts and payment of troops, says:

"I take occasion to state that I myself have not made a single contract for any purpose whatever, having always interpreted the laws of Congress as contemplating that the Heads of Bureaus, who are experienced and able officers of the regular army, shall make all contracts for supplies for the branches of the service under their charge respectively."

THE PROPOSED SOLICITOR OF CUSTOMS.

The Committee had also under consideration, to day, and will report in a few days, the bill recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the appointment of a Solicitor of Customs for the Port of New-York. The objectionable features of the bill, as first reported, have been changed to meet the wishes of the Secretary.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

Senator SHERMAN, from the Commission appointed to examine and report as to the compensation of all officers of the Government, reported an important bill, this morning, in relation to the printing for the Government. This bill contemplates the following: That a daily paper be printed, under the superintendence of the public printer, to be entitled the *Congressional Record*, to contain the debates and proceedings of each House, in the form and style of the *Daily Globe*. The number of reporters of each have their compensation; the mode of selection and duration in office to be fixed by each House respectively. The bill also provides that the engraving, lithographing and binding may be done under the same provisions. Mr. SHERMAN intends to urge immediate action on this bill, as by its adoption the Government will save nearly a million of dollars.

THE KANSAS CONTESTED SEAT.

The contested election case of FREDERICK P. STANTON against Gen. LANE, is considered one of the most interesting that ever came before the Senate. Gen. LANE'S right to his seat was confirmed by a vote of 24 to 16. It is understood that he, together with his Staff, will shortly leave Washington, for the purpose of assuming command of his Division. There is perfect harmony of views between him and Gen. HUNTER, who is in command of the Department of Kansas. His friends, to-night, complimented him with a serenade.

FINANCIAL SCHEMES PROPOSED.

Among the schemes presented to Congress is one proposing a permanent annual revenue of $220,000,000, and pointing out the mode of raising this sum. The writer advocates the issue of $300,000,000 of demand notes, and $1,000,000,000 of six per cent. bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after 20 years; the demand notes to be converted into six per cent. bonds at any time. Another proposition is for the Government to receive specie on deposit, issuing certificates therefor, payable at any of the public depositories.

SHARPE'S RIFLES FOR THE SHARPSHOOTERS.

SHARPE'S rifles have been ordered for the Sharpshooters at Col. BERDAN'S request.

THE ARMY CONTRACT FRAUDS.

The Government Contract Investigating Committee are now engaged upon the subject of the alleged frauds in this vicinity. They discover that the same horses have been twice sold to the Government; Superintendents and Inspectors have been bribed to certify to horses, sometimes selling them to private individuals; that the enormous amount paid by the War Department for transportation has induced strong competition among railroad companies, so that many Colonels in the West, in moving their regiments East, have received each from $1,500 to $2,000 bonus; that some sutlers are making $3,000 profits per month; that nearly all the sutlers south of the Potomac sell liquor, with the knowledge of the officers; that it is smuggled in boxes marked "Government and Hospital Stores," or packed in barrels and marked "Beef."

Maj. JORDAN, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, having been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Legion, enables Representative VAN WYCK, who is its Colonel, to give much of his time to the business of the Investigating Committee, which will soon proceed to the examination of the contracts for wintering disabled or sick horses, as proposed by Representative MCPHERSON'S recent resolution.

FRAUD TO BE PUNISHABLE WITH DEATH.

The Committee on the conduct of the war have resolved to advise the immediate passage of a bill to punish with death any person who commits a fraud upon the Government, whereby a soldier is bodily injured, as for instance in the sale of unsound provisions. Also, to punish with imprisonment and confiscation of all property and Government dues all contractors who in any way defraud the Government in the quality of goods sold, or services pretended to be rendered to the Government.

THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The joint resolution of the Legislature of New-York in relation to the Reciprocity Treaty with the British Provinces, which was referred to the House Committee on Commerce, was committed to Gen. WARD, who has prepared an elaborate report upon the subject, with a view of extending its features and removing restrictive discriminations which render the operations of the treaty unequal. The Committee propose to make this the basis of extending commercial relations with other nations on this continent.

GEN. FREMONT AND THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Gen. FREMONT will go before the Committee on the Conduct of the War to-morrow, and continue until his budget is delivered.

A CONTRACT TO BE ANNULLED.

It is understood that the contracts let out by Secretary CAMERON, for over a million Springfield muskets, and over a quarter of a million rifles and carbines, will be ordered to be annulled by Congress. They will not be available in the present war, and as they are to cost an average of seven dollars each above manufacturer's prices, they involve a loss of nearly nine million dollars to the Treasury.

PHANTOM CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS is quoted as saying that while there are eighty-three regiments of cavalry nominally in the service of the United States, he does not know where to find them. Many are supposed to have only a speculative existence.

GOOD WEATHER AGAIN.

The snow and ice have nearly disappeared to day, and the weather is once more bright and mild.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.

On Tuesday the rebel batteries on the Potomac fired 26 shots at an oyster pungy, but did not hit it. Yesterday a fleet of similar vessels ran the blockade without being greeted with such salutes, and arrived safely at Washington.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD RUNNING.

The President of the North Missouri Railroad Company, now in this city, received this morning a dispatch from the Assistant Superintendent, GAMBLE, that the road is again in order, and running trains on regular time. It is now perfectly protected by the United States Government, and no further trouble can occur.

ESCAPED FROM THE REBELS.

A Philadelphian, who had been impressed into the rebel service in North Carolina, came into Gen. HANCOCK'S brigade, yesterday, from Centreville. He was on foot and armed with a Mississippi rifle. He occupied three days in making his way through the enemy's pickets, and brings important information.

A PRESENTATION.

A sword, sash, belt and silver spur, were presented to Capt. BROWN, of Company B., of Major BAKER'S McClellan Dragoons, by the men under his command.

A GREEK-FIRE BOMB.

Several thousand persons were attracted to the ground between the President's House and the Potomac to-night, to witness the explosion of a Greek fire bombshell, which invention the proprietors desire shall be adopted by the Government.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

So far, about 1,000 prisoners on each side have been exchanged, 500 nearly of whom were connected with the Army of the Potomac. The system of exchange inaugurated by our Government is fully reciprocated by the rebel authorities.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE CAPITAL.

The following is the resolution reported by Mr. BAKER, not Mr. VAN HORN, as erroneously stated, from the House Committee on Roads and Canals, and which was agreed to in the House yesterday.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to ascertain and report to the House, as early as practicable, what arrangements can be made, and the terms of the same, with the railroad corporations on the line between Washington and New-York, by the way of Baltimore and Philadelphia: for the construction of a side track between Bristol and Chester, in Pennsylvania, through West Philadelphia, and also for the construction of a side track from Back River to the Relay House in Maryland, through West Baltimore, and also for the construction of another track between the Relay House and Washington, so as to form open, speedy and direct communication between the said cities of New-York and Washington, and, furthermore, that he be directed to invite propositions for the construction of a distinct and direct road from New-York to Washington.

COTTON CULTIVATION.

The Commissioner of Patents has issued a circular in which he says:

"The cultivation of cotton in the middle portion of the free States, is beginning to attract general attention. To prevent failures in its cultivation, it is proper to remark that is a principle in vegetable physiology that tropical plants can never be acclimated in the North, except by a repeated reproduction of new varieties from seed. The attempt to grow Sea Island cotton, such as is now brought from Hilton Head, would prove a failure in any portion of the Free States. The only variety capable of successful cultivation in those sections now seeking its introduction is the green seed cotton, such as is now being raised extensively in Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee and portions of Kentucky, and which produces the white fibre. Seed should be obtained from these localities—the modifications of soil and climate will influence the size of the plant, the length and fineness of the fibre, and the product of the crop. No reasonable doubt is entertained of success of the culture in all mild portions of the Middle States, and efforts are now making by this division to procure the proper seed for distribution.

The Commissioner further says: The results of the cultivation of Sorgho the past year, settles the question of its entire practical success, and that one of the difficulties presenting itself is the want of pure seed. To meet this want, this division has ordered seed from France for distribution the ensuing Spring. It must be borne in mind, however, that the same causes which have produced deterioration here exists there, and well-grounded apprehensions are entertained that seed thus imported may not be free from suspicion. Farmers interested should secure pure seed from among themselves, when it is possible, as the season is so far advanced that direct importations from Africa or China would be impracticable.

BRIGADE-SURGEON APPOINTED.

Dr. G. D. BEERS, of Chicago, has been appointed a Brigade-Surgeon.

CONFISCATION AND EMANCIPATION.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have authorized their Chairman, Mr. TRUMBULL, to report the following bill to confiscate the property and free the slaves of rebels:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the property, real and personal, of every kind whatsoever, and wheresoever situated, within the limits of the United States, belonging to any person or persons beyond the jurisdiction of the same, or to any person or persons in any State or District, within the United States, now in a state of insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, so that in either case the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, who shall, during the present rebellion, be found in arms against the United States, or giving aid and comfort to said rebellion, shall be forfeited and confiscated to the United States; and such forfeiture shall take immediate effect upon the commission of the act of forfeiture, and all right, title, and claim of the person committing such act, together with the right or power to dispose of or alienate his property of any and every description, shall instantly cease and determine, and the same shall at once vest in the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every person having claim to the service or labor of any other person in any State under the laws thereof, who during the present rebellion shall take up arms against the United States, or in any manner give aid and comfort to said rebellion, shall thereby forthwith forfeit all claim to such service or labor, and the persons from whom it is claimed to be due, commonly called slaves, shall, *ipso facto*, on the commission of the act of forfeiture by the party having claim to the service or labor as aforesaid, be discharged therefrom, and become forever thereafter free persons, any law of any State, or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding; whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person declared to be discharged from such labor service under the provisions of this act, shall seek to enforce such claim he shall, in the first instance, and before any order for surrender of the person whose service is claimed establish not only his title to such service, as now provided by law, but also that he is and has been during the existing rebellion, loyal to the Government of the United States, and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or to surrender up any such person to the claimant.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to make provision for the transportation, colonization and settlement, in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, as often as in his opinion the military necessities of the army, or the safety, interest and welfare of the United States in regard to the suppression of rebellion, shall require, to order the seizure and appropriation, by such officers, military or civil, as he may designate for the purpose, of any and all property, confiscated and forfeited under and by virtue of this act, situated and being in any district of the United States beyond the reach of civil process, in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings by reason of such rebellion, and the sale or other disposition of said property or so much of it as he shall deem advisable.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the officers so designated to make to the President full reports of their proceedings under such orders, which report shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; and all moneys received on the sale of the confiscated property of any person as aforesaid, shall be deposited in the United States Treasury.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of enforcing the forfeiture, specified in the first section of this act, of property situate and being in loyal States or districts in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings is not obstructed by the rebellion, proceedings *in rem*, may be instituted in the name of the United States in any District Court of the United States within which the estate or property so forfeited, or any part thereof may be found, which proceedings shall conform, as nearly as may be, to the proceedings in prize cases, or to cases of forfeiture arising under the revenue laws; and in all cases the property condemned, whether real or personal, shall be sold, and the proceeds deposited as provided in the fifth section of this act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the several District Courts of the United States are hereby invested with power to issue all process, whether mesne or final, including garnishee and process as in cases of foreign attachment, and to do every other matter and thing necessary or proper to carry out the purposes of this act.

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS—SICKNESS AT WASHINGTON.

On the evening of the battle of Bull Run, the Editor of the TIMES was prohibited by the Washington telegraph censorship from sending a true account to his paper of that calamitous affair. The people throughout the North were left twenty-four hours to believe a lie, and rejoice in a victory, while the army was disgraced, and Washington was overrun with panic-stricken fugitives. From that day to this, the censorship has been marked by the same absurdity and rascisance of truth which bring it into public contempt. Two nights since, for instance, I attempted to telegraph to the TIMES that there were eighty cases of small-pox in the Government Hospital, and that there was considerable anxiety in the city on the subject. Whether it was considered that that morsel of information would induce BEAUREGARD to come on and take the city, or that it would demoralize the Union army, or depreciate the Government credit, hinder the National Loan, weaken the arm of the Administration, or disturb our foreign relations, I cannot say. But I do know that for some wise reason my dispatch was forbidden to go. But the stoppage of the information did not stop the spread of the small-pox—strange as it may seem to the Government censorship. Perhaps a dozen luckless persons have fallen victims to the loathsome disease, who might have been warned and saved by my dispatch. This morning, the Washington *Republican* publishes the following statement, which of course is entirely lawful and right:

SMALL-POX.—This loathsome, infectious disease is very prevalent throughout the District of Columbia, and in certain sections of the city rages with more than ordinary virulence. The northeastern portion of the city seems to be the locality where its ravages are most extensive and most fatal. Some portions of the island are also very much infested with the disease; but it is among the Irish population in Swampoodle and on English Hill that the most cases occur. We were informed by one of the Metropolitan Police that on his beat in that locality there are upward of 90 small-pox cases.

While upon this matter let me add another illustration of the discriminating vigilance of the Government censorship. Last week I tried to telegraph to the TIMES some facts in relation to the "Ira Harris" Cavalry; among others, that they would go into "Winter quarters" in their present camp. That fatal remark killed the dispatch. It conveyed information of "a military movement" to the rebels. But mark the counterpart. Four days ago a dispatch was sent from Cairo to St. Louis, stating that "sixty thousand men were congregating there," and in "six days" would depart for Nashville, Tenn., by way of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers! From St. Louis, the dispatch was sent to New-York, Baltimore and Washington, and published in all the papers. Ere twenty-four hours had passed the information was doubtless in Richmond, Nashville, Memphis and Columbus. This was all legitimate; the enemy was advised of the immediate march of a great army, right under the nose of the Government, while the censorship was busy drawing a veil over the movement of the regiment of the Ira Harris Cavalry. Is not this truly a day of small things?

GEN. McCLELLAN AND THE COAST SURVEY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret to learn that the House of Representatives have decided to suspend work on the Coast Survey during the war.

This decision has caused me great concern, and not knowing whom else to address, I have determined to write to you, asking you to make any use you can of my views.

With the exception of the results of the Government expeditions on the plains, &c., the only reliable topographical information we have of our country is derived from the Coast Survey.

Without the Coast Survey maps, it certainly would have been very difficult, if not impossible, to have arranged and carried out most of our military operations. The only map of any value that we possess of the country on the other side of the Potomac is the result of the labors of the Coast Survey.

Far from suspending the operations of the Coast Survey, I would strongly urge that military necessity demands that its work be pushed on with the greatest vigor, and that its field of work be extended as far inland as possible.

The money expended on the Coast Survey will be repaid a hundred-fold in our time of need. I am, very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding United States Army.
PROF. A. D. BACHE, Superintendent Coast Survey.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 16.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Legislature of Michigan, asking that an appropriation be made for a Naval Dépôt at Grand Haven, on Lake Huron. Referred.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Society of Friends (at their yearly meeting) for Indiana and Eastern Illinois, asking that hereafter all differences with foreign Powers be referred to the arbitrament of some foreign Power. Referred.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution of Mr. POWELL, directing an answer to the resolution passed at the last session, in regard to contracts, &c. The answer states that the first resolution was received at the Department just after the battle of July 21, and that since then he has not had sufficient clerical force to properly answer the resolution. The answer also states: "I, myself, have not made a single contract for any purpose whatever. The Heads of Bureaus have made all the contracts."

The subject was referred.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition that the lands of convicted traitors be awarded to soldiers, and also to abolish all fees and perquisites of office. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to amend certain articles of war.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill for the better organization of the cavalry forces. Referred.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that WARD H. LAMON, United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, by his recent order communicated to the Senate, excluding members of the Senate from the jail without a pass from him, (LAMON), has been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the Senate, and of contempt of the rightful authority of this body, and that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to communicate a copy of this resolution to the President. Laid over.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill to promote the efficiency of the Dead Letter Office.

The bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee on Compensation, etc., introduced a bill in relation to the printing for the Government.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate whether or not the ship *Alabama*, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, and the ship *Virginia*, can be taken to pieces and the material used in the construction or repair of other vessels. Motion agreed to.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Opp.,) called up the resolution asking the Secretary of War what amounts have been paid by the Government to the railroads of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-York, and for the outstanding accounts with those railroads. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Opp.,) the bill for the protection of overland emigrants to California and Oregon was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill in relation to the arrest of persons, claimed as held to service or labor by officers in the military and naval service of the United States, was taken up.

The bill provides that any officer arresting persons held to service or to labor shall be discharged from the service.

Mr. COLLAMER offered an amendment or a substitute, that no officer of the army or navy, militia or volunteers, shall assume to exercise any authority to arrest, detain, hold or control any person held to service, and that any officer so offending be dismissed from the service. Agreed to.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.) offered the following amendment as a new section:

"Nor shall any soldier or officer, under like penalty, in any way entice, decoy, or retain any such person from his or her master or owner."

Mr. SAULSBURY said that he thought that the officers or soldiers of the United States ought to have nothing to do with the question at all, either way.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Opp.) moved to add after the words "master or owner," the words "who may be a loyal citizen of the United States." Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON opposed the amendment. He was against any kind of justification of Slavery. What he wanted was to prevent officers of the army from returning slaves. Some officers have already disgraced the service in this way, and, God willing, he, (WILSON,) if he had the power, meant to prevent their confirmation by the Senate.

Mr. PEARCE said the effect of the bill, without the amendment, would be to invite the slaves of Maryland to come to the army, where they would be safe from the legal rights of their owners. He thought that justice demanded that the bill should be amended.

The morning hour having expired, the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the contested seat of Kansas, was taken up, the question being the motion of Mr. CLARK to strike out the word "not" in the resolution of the Committee on Judiciary, that Mr. LANE was not entitled to his seat.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, (Opp.,) opposed the amendment. He contended that the President had authority, under a power to suppress insurrection. He thought the Senator from Kansas had attempted to exercise military and legislative power at the same time, and in fact he had no right to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) said he had refused to accept the office on the 22d of July. He referred to the contest in Kansas with Mr. STANTON for the Senatorship, and said that four days after he was elected, the Governor, whom he had overthrown, and his constant, whom he had beaten, declared the seat vacant.

Mr. BAYARD, of Indiana, (Opp.,) thought the question purely a legal one. The President having appointed him to an office not created, the Senator from Kansas could not accept it, and therefore did not vacate his seat in the Senate.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. LANE, STANLEY, CLARK, and FESSEN.

A vote was taken on Mr. CLARK'S motion to strike out the word "not."

YEAS—Messrs. Bright, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Latham, Morrill, Pomeroy, Rice, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Dixon, Foote, Foster, Johnson, Kennedy, McDougal, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Wade—16.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the usual mileage be allowed the contesting member. Laid over.

The Senate went into Executive session.

After Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 16.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to furnish the prisoners of the United States in the revolted States, with clothing and other necessaries of life, and for this purpose that he employ such agents as may be necessary. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back with amendments the bill amendatory of the Act of 1857 to enforce the attendance of witnesses. Passed.

It repeals that part which exempts witnesses who have testified before any examining Committee of either House, from being used as evidence in a Court of justice.

On motion of Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the use of the hall of the House of Representatives be granted for the use of the meeting of the Colonizing Society on Tuesday next.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to establish a Bureau of Agriculture, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) asked leave to present a memorial of 146 colored persons of California, asking that provision be made for the colonization of that class, and where color will not be a badge of degradation.

The Speaker said the memorial could be presented under the rule.

Mr. BLAIR asked that it be printed, to which the House agreed.

Mr. LOOMIS, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) of the Committee on Elections, called up the contested election case from the First Congressional Election District of Pennsylvania—JOHN M. BUTLER against W. E. LEHMAN, the latter the sitting member.

After a debate of several hours' duration, the House adjourned, with the understanding that the question be taken up to-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

LATER FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Steam Transport Matanzas —A Portion of the Burnside Expedition Spoken.

The United States steam transport *Matanzas*, Capt. LUDLOAM, arrived at this port, last night, from Port Royal, via Hampton Roads, in thirty hours from the latter place.

She left Port Royal on the afternoon of the 9th, and passed the same evening the steamer *McClellan*, towing a tugship—going to Port Royal.

There was nothing new at Port Royal.

On the afternoon of the 12th passed a fleet of sailing vessels and steamers, with troops, this side of Hatteras, part of Burnside's expedition.

Weather at Port Royal was mild.

KANSAS AND MISSOURI.

Union Indians Defeated by the Texan Rebels —Guerrilla Warfare in Western Missouri, &c.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, Jan. 16.

Intelligence has been received here that 4,000 Union Indians in the Cherokee country were attacked, on the 6th, by a superior force of Texan rebels. The Indians were compelled to retreat. They are now in Kansas.

Brig.-Gen. DENVER left to-day for Western Virginia.

Continued guerrilla warfare is carried on in Johnson and Bates Counties, Mo., by roving bands of rebels. A detachment of JOHNSON'S command recovered a quantity of Government stock and other property confiscated by the rebels.

On the 5th, in Johnson County, some Federal troops were fired on from ambush and five men killed.

The Supreme Court of Kansas is now hearing arguments on the gubernetorial question. The attorney for the contestant filed a petition for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the State Board of Canvassers to count the vote cast for GEORGE A. CRAWFORD for Governor at the late election.

A NEW UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 16.

ROBERT WILSON, President of the State Convention, has been appointed, by Gov. GAMBLE, to fill one of the vacancies in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the expulsion of Messrs. JOHNSON and POLK.

Nothing has been heard from the expedition which left Rolla, on Tuesday, for Springfield.

ARRIVAL OF MASON AND SLIDELL AT BERMUDA.

Capt. PRAY, of the brig *Mountain Eagle*, which arrived at this port last night from Bermuda, reports that Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Gladiator*, having on board MASON and SLIDELL, arrived at St. Georges, Bermuda, on the 9th inst., coaled and sailed for St. Thomas on the 13th, where they would take the mail steamer for England.

IMPORTATION OF ARMS AND WAR MATERIAL.

The steamship *Saxonia*, which arrived at this port from Hamburg, yesterday, had on board, for the Government, two batteries of field artillery, comprising sixteen pieces, and about one thousand four hundred packages of war material, including twenty-five thousand stand of arms. A quantity of saltpetre was also on board. The Hamburg line of steamers, has, within a few weeks, brought large shipments of saltpetre and other war material to this port, consigned to Government. On her last trip the *Saxonia* did not touch at Southampton, for fear, it is said, of meeting with some difficulty from the British Government on account of this shipment to America.

WHY THE SAXONIA DID NOT STOP AT COWES.

Messrs. KOHNHARDT & Co., the New-York Agents of the Hamburg American Packet Company, furnish the following explanation of the *Saxonia's* failure to stop at Cowes:

"The *Saxonia*, Capt. EHLAAS, arrived this morning from Hamburg, without touching, as is usual, at Southampton, to receive mails and passengers.

The reason for this extraordinary course, whereby the Company loses the mail and passengers, is that the *Saxonia* had on board about 2,000 tons of arms and army goods, with two complete parks of artillery, consisting of sixteen heavy rifled cannon, and that it was understood, in case the answer of the United States Government to the English dispatch on the *Trent* affair should not be satisfactory to Great Britain, the *Saxonia*, in stopping at Cowes to receive the mails, might not be allowed to proceed with these army goods, so that the Directors of the Hamburg American Packet Company resolved to make sure of the delivery of the arms and cannon in New-York by sacrificing their carriage of the mails."

THE LATE ARREST OF COL. J. W. WALL.

TRENTON, Thursday, Jan. 16.

Col. JAMES W. WALL sent in to the Legislature to-day a long statement of his grievances at the hands of the General Government, in being arrested by order of Secretary CAMERON and taken to Fort Lafayette and there incarcerated in a prison for weeks without charges preferred, and without his knowing to this day for what he was arrested. He reviews the rights of the citizens to personal liberty and protection from unreasonable seizure or search, and calls upon the Legislature to instruct the Representatives of New-Jersey in Congress to inquire into the causes and authority for arresting her peaceable citizens. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE SEVENTH.

This regiment, which was quartered at No. 79 White-street, received orders on Wednesday night to go into barracks here, and await further orders. The Sons of New-Hampshire residing in this City will meet at the Girard House to-day at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for a grand reception.

This is emphatically the pet regiment of the State, resembling in many respects our own Seventh. It has been recruited with the greatest care, two out of three applicants for admission to the ranks having been rejected, and it goes to the field perfectly equipped in all respects.

Col. H. S. PUTNAM is a regular army officer, and has been detailed for the express purpose of leading this regiment. He is a great-grandson of Gen. PUTNAM, many of whose characteristics he is said to inherit. He was born in Cornish, New-Hampshire, and received his military education at West Point.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. ABBOTT, who is a native of Concord, was formerly editor and proprietor of the Manchester *Daily American*, and has held the position of Adjutant-General of the State.

Major DANIEL SMITH, also, comes of good Revolutionary stock. His grandfather was a Major in the Revolutionary War, and acted as confidential aid to Gen. STARK. Major SMITH is a native of Dover.

The Governor of New-Hampshire and a number of other prominent citizens, are expected here in time to take part in the grand reception to-day.

COTTON.

The ship *Australia*, arrived on Wednesday from Liverpool, brought 700 bales cotton on freight.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

Great Strength of the Force Sent Southward —Ice in the River, &c.

CAIRO, Thursday, Jan. 16.

The force sent from this point to Paducah, consists of nineteen regiments of infantry, four regiments and two companies of cavalry, and seven batteries of artillery.

The steamer *D. A. January*, with the Forty-fifth Illinois Regiment, Col. DAVE STUART, is aground twenty miles below Cape Girardeau. She cannot be reached by steamers. A land force with a provision train, has been dispatched to their assistance. They will probably march to Jonesboro and come here by railroad.

The river is full of ice.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Continuation of Bad Weather—Vessels Detained—The Burnside Expedition.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 15,
Via BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 16.

The storm still continues, with high wind and rain.

The remainder of the Burnside expedition is retained until the weather moderates.

Company D, Capt. MCINTIRE, of the Union coast guard, has been ordered to the frigate *Congress*.

News from the Burnside fleet is expected to-morrow.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Capt. THOMAS W. WALKER, of the Third Infantry, has taken command of the Battalion of the First and Third Infantry, now forming on Governor's Island, *vice* Capt. NEAL, of the Fifth Infantry, who has gone to New-Mexico. This battalion will shortly take up their quarters on Bedloe's Island, and the company of Texans at present stationed there will remove to Governor's Island.

The purchased propellers *Sackem*, *Uncas* and *Curaçoa* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, and were formally turned over to the naval authorities, to be armed and commissioned. They have already undergone some necessary alterations at private shipyards.

The United States steamer *Western World* has sailed for Fortress Monroe, where she will find orders relative to her future movements.

The sloop-of-war *John Adams*, after discharging all her stores, ammunition, &c., &c., has been hauled and sent them to the store-house yesterday, and was then put out of commission in the customary manner. All the men who wished to go ashore had liberty to do so, and judging by the number of friends waiting for them on the wharf, there would be very few of the *John Adams'* blue-jackets remaining around the Navy-yard last night. The marine guard was sent to the Flushing-avenue barracks.

The new gunboat *Kanawha*, having received her armament of two 32-pounders, one columbiad and one rifled Parrott gun, and being otherwise ready, has been ordered to be put into commission on Saturday.

Acting-Master SPENCER BARNES, of the bark *Gem of the Seas*, who returned from that vessel a short time ago on sick report, is now at the yard waiting for orders. He has been a long time in the merchant service, holding responsible positions, and is just the kind of man whose services are valuable at this juncture, as he is quite competent to take command of any ordinary vessel.

Commodore PORTER'S Mortar Flotilla will soon be ready for active service. The side-wheel steamer *Octorara*, built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, will be the Commodore's flag-ship. She has not received her armament yet.

The First Division, to be commanded by Lieut. W. SMITH, will consist of the following schooners:

Norfolk Packet.	Para.	O. H. Lee.
Arietta,	W. Bacon,	C. P. Williams.

The second division, commanded by Lieut. W. W. QUASS, will comprise the schooners

F. A. Ward,	M. J. Carlton,	S. C. Jones,
G. Maughan,	Orwetta,	M. Wassar, Jr.,
	A. Hugel.	

The third division, Lieut. K. R. BREESE commanding, consists of the schooners

J. Griffiths,	Racer,	F. Smith,
Sea Foam,	H. James,	S. Bruen.

All these vessels will carry a 13-inch mortar, weighing about 17,000 pounds. It is very probable that other vessels will be added to the fleet, but the above list is correct so far as it goes. Nearly one hundred officers, chiefly Acting Masters and Acting Masters' Mates, who have been appointed to the vessels composing this fleet, have already reported for duty.

In accordance with an act passed by the last Congress, requiring the oath of allegiance to be administered to all army, navy and marine officers, the officers of the *John Adams* have had to renew their oath.

A large force of regulars and volunteers were stationed at Fort Craig, New-Mexico, on the 20th December, and an expedition down the Rio Grande in the direction of Fort Fillmore, was talked of. The regulars there consist of all the Fifth Infantry except two companies, two companies of the Seventh Infantry, a Light Artillery Company, two companies of the Second Cavalry and a part of the Third. The volunteers are all New-Mexicans, very few of whom speak English.

The death of JAMES KEARNEY, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the corps of Topographical Engineers, is announced. Col. KEARNEY was born in Ireland, but came to the United States at a very early age. He entered the army on the 11th of April, 1813, as Third Lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry. In July, 1838, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the corps of Topographical Engineers, and held that position until Sept. 9, 1861, when he was placed upon the retired list in consequence of incapacity, resulting from long and faithful service, extending over a period of nearly forty-nine years.

The new gunboats *Kanawha* and *Owasco* have each had steam up for seventy-two hours consecutively, to test their engines, and will probably dispense with the customary trial trip, and be put into commission as soon as they can be got ready. The *Kanawha* has already been hauled under the shears to receive her armament, and the *Owasco* will soon follow.

The schooner *David Faust* has taken her departure from the yard with stores, &c., for Port Royal.

The steamer *Western World*, and the ship *Onward*, which were commissioned on Saturday last, have not yet made any movement.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The schooner *C. L. Vanderwoort*, lying at Pier No. 4, North River, is now loading provisions and hay, for Port Royal. The United States steam transport *Thomas Swan*, lying at Pier No. 2, is loading for Locust Point. She has a cargo of subsistence, also two heavy mortars, four beds, twelve gun carriages and ten battery wagons.

LETTERS FOR THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Any letters for the officers or men of the Burnside Expedition will be sent directly to them if mailed at Col. FRANK E. HOWE'S store, No. 203 Broadway, on or before Saturday morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

The steamship *Saxonia*, arrived yesterday from Hamburg, has on freight 675 bales cotton, and two complete batteries, consisting of 16 guns and 16 ammunition wagons, besides an immense freight of merchandise generally.

Strike at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 16.

The workingmen of the Philadelphia Navy-yard struck to-day, refusing to accept the new regulations of reduced wages and extended time of labor. They resolved to communicate with their fellow-workingmen in New-York, Boston and Washington, and request their active cooperation in urging Congress to repeal the obnoxious section of the act of December.

PURCHASES FOR THE NAVY.

The Answer of Secretary Welles to the Senate's Resolution of Inquiry.

The Connection of George D. Morgan with the Department.

The Number of Vessels Purchased, and their Cost.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 15, 1862.

To the President of the Senate:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to report to the Senate the facts in regard to the employment of GEORGE D. MORGAN, of New-York, to purchase vessels for the use of the Government, and to report the amount of compensation paid him.

Thanking the Senate for the opportunity thus afforded me to lay before your honorable body, and through you before the country, forther and the fullest possible information touching a matter which, from its inception in April last down to the present time, has not ceased to engage my careful attention, and which has, I perceive, elicited no inconsiderable comment in both Houses of Congress, I hasten to make a full response to the resolution which you have done me the honor to transmit. I deem it proper and necessary to include in my observstions some reference to that portion of the report recently submitted to the House of Representatives by a Committee of that honorable body, and by the order of the House printed, touching upon the same subject, by reason not only of the consideration due to a document emanating from such a source, but also because I learn from the debate resulting in the adoption by the Senate of the resolution before me, that it has attracted the attention of several Senators.

I may add that such reference by me to that report appears to me the more proper by reason of the conviction which I entertain that some of the facts bearing upon the matter now before me, as set forth or alluded to or commented upon in that document, are liable to material misapprehension.

Secretary WELLES then quotes at length from his Annual Report, sent to Coogress at the same time with the President's Message, his remarks upon the purchase of these vessels. It was not in accordance with custom, he says, to volunteer the statements there made until Congress had called for them. He adds:

"But according to my ideas of public duty, and my inclination in its performance, the earliest proper moment was not too soon for a full and spontaneous exposition to Congress and the country, by the Secretary of the Navy, of his views and proceedings in such a matter; and if my statement, in consequence of the promptness with which I proffered it, shall be found to have received in any quarter from Congress under the pressure of other business, less careful consideration in all its details than might perhaps have been granted to it, if it had been withheld nntil regularly called for, I now reprodnce it with perfect reliance that by the justice and wisdom of the Senate such misfortune on my part will be fully retrieved."

The document then proceeds to sketch

THE POLICY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Senate will perceive that the policy of the Department in the purchase of vessels as above set forth embraced four cardinal points:

First—The previous thorough examination and test of the vessels by experts, professionally educated and commissioned, and specially detailed for that duty.

Second—The negotiation of purchases of the vessels thus examined and approved at the least possible cost to the Government, and with the least possible expense or charge upon the sellers,

Third—The employment, to this end, of a mercantile agency in the negotiation of the purchases, solely charged and specially qualified to perform, in the face of all the difficulties of the case, the full market value of the money paid, nay he not fairly claim to have faithfully and successfully performed that public duty? After mature consideration, I find myself unable to perceive how such motive, such action and such result combined can be justly regarded as a "forfeiture of public confidence," as being highly "reprehensible," or as coming to be a "gigantic mistake."

It is due, however, to the Senate and to myself, that I should come yet closer to the subject, and set forth precisely and plainly the ground of existing fact, upon which I resolve not only to secure the aid of a trustworthy mercantile agent in the purchase of vessels, but also to place his remuneration for his services upon the basis of the settled usages of merchants, both in its rate and in its form of payment by sellers.

In a series of cases, some of which I shall presently detail, and which constituted, in my judgment, a sufficient trial, the purchase of vessels by officers of the navy had failed and fairly broken down upon my hands. In truth, this mode of procedure never had the full concurrence of my judgment; for it was to those officers a line of business new and wholly unprofessional, and a burden which it was neither just nor judicious to impose upon them. These gallant and patriotic men had their own conspicuous and indispensable place in the business as judges of the vessels. Just there their proper duty stopped, and that duty they faithfully performed. But bargaining in the market was not their line. In then casting about to see what I could do in the matter, I found myself confronted by the fixed usage of merchants, which these vigilant and sharp-sighted men had worked out to guard the rights of all parties, and had made the practical law regulating the business and the market.

This usage I had not made, nor could I unmake it, nor thrust it out of the market, nor abolish its operation nor its rules. I was forced then to lay hold of it, to wield, and, so to speak, to harness it into the service of the Government. This was my task—delicate, difficult, embarrassing enough, but yet to be performed without delay, and, if possible, amid all its risks, without mistake.

I rejected at once the easy device for making my action more popular, and shielding myself from censure by employing several purchasing agents in the same port, being sure that so my responsibility, already onerous and painful enough, would be multiplied, and their responsibility to me would be weakened by division, and the public interest greatly prejudiced by their inevitable competition with each other in the same market. Nothing then remained but to select a single agent of the right qualifications to carry into effect, for the benefit of the Government, the fixed mercantile usage upon the best possible conditions, both for the Government and the sellers, compatible with the unavoidable conformity to the usage itself. But this was not all. The case was too grave and exceptional to leave anything to any risk or chance which could by possibility be avoided. It was essential that I should have, if possible, full and thorough personal knowledge of my agent, of his capacity, and, above all, of his integrity, which no temptation could swerve a hair's breadth from the line of rectitude. More even than this. I must, if possible, have the strongest personal hold upon his capacity, diligence and honesty, and must, if possible, have him to feel most keenly that my character and honor were indissolubly bound up with his own, and staked together in every step he should take in each and every one of the transactions confided to him, and in the general result of them all.

With all these considerations fully before me, I chose the man for my work. He happened to be the brother-in-law of one who, in the private relations of life, is nearest to me. I knew that envy and cavil would seize upon this accidental fact and brandish it against me; and that even fair and honest criticism might for the moment consider it inauspicious and perplexing, and so regret it. But was I therefore to blench from my deliberate convictions of official duty? Was I therefore to withhold from the Government in its emergency, one single guaranty, public or personal, which it could possibly give of the perfect fidelity of my agent in this whole most difficult business? Not so. Pa[illegible] fo[illegible] time, and until the truth [illegible] be doubted or [illegible], even [illegible] on this account, to permit myself to feel that in the conscious rectitude of my intentions I found the strength and the firmness to trample all such merely selfish considerations under my feet. With thousands of good men before me from whom to select, I chose the best man whom I personnlly knew to do my work, and in so choosing I did my duty, and no more nor less than my duty. And now, upon the fitness of my choice as demonstrated in the manner in which the work has been done, and in its results, eminently successful in spite of all its difficulties, I take my stand and ask for judgment.

It will be borne in mind, of course, that when I was bound to make purchases of the required vessels in open merkat, there was neither time, nor opportunity, nor authority of law to wait for or invite proposals for the sale of ships, even if from the nature of the case such a procedure had been possible. The demand for vessels, and for particular classes of vessels, for special service was sudden, and often came when it was not anticipated by the Government or by myself, and when still less could the extent of the demand be foreseen. The ships had to be sought for and bought at once when they were wanted, and as they were wanted.

Thus I was wholly cnt off in all this transaction, by the very nature of the case, from that plan of proceeding by sealed proposals and contracts with the lowest bidders which, for years past, the Government has deemed essential to its protection, even in tha far less difficult matter of the public eervice by its official agents. Tha whole theory and practice of our law has been for years, and still is, that these official agents of the Government shall not go into the open market and purchase such supplies, bnt that each department of the Government shall, on tha contrary, adopt the system of contracts upon separate sealed proposals from bidders. Tha object of this is, of course, to protect the Government from the risks which it runs of suffering loss and imposition in the open market, even when its purchases there are in its best official hands.

Being debarred in the purchase of ships from all this protection, I was forced to secure what protection I could for the Government by the employment of a mercantile agent acting under that commercial usege which merchants have devised for their own protection against sacrifice or undue imposition in the purchase and sale of vessels. I make these observations not only in justification of my action, but because I see it has been suggested that, having employed a mercantile expert to buy ships in necessary conformity with commercial usages, in the open market, I might think it right to employ in the same way a mercantile agency to make contracts for the construction of ships. In regard to which there is no such commercial usage, and of course no necessity of conformity to it, nor possibility of being embarrassed by it. I can see not the slightest analogy between the two cases, and I repel the idea that anything done by me gives the shadow of foundation to any inference that I could, under any circumstances, countenance or tolerate for a moment the purpose of employing any mercantile agent upon a per centage, or in any other form of compensation, to negotiate contracts for the construction of ships in any case where the execution of such a duty should devolve npon the Department. My position is, that when left to my own discretion, I adopted the very best possible way of buying ships, and that the result of the purchases proves it; and I deny that this fact furnishes any ground to infer that if left to my own discretion, I should adopt the very worst possible mode of making contracts for the construction of ships.

The facts in regard to the employment of Mr. MORGAN date back to tha commencement of the insurrection and the interruption of communication at Baltimore. At the time when extraordinary powers were conferred on Commodore BARNES, in command of the Navy-yard at Brooklyn, he was directed to consult with certain gentlemen and among others with Mr. MORGAN, but no direct purchases were authorized to be made by him or by any one but experienced naval officers. If I mistake not Commodore BARNES availed himself of the business talent of Mr. MORGAN in the purchase of the steamtug *Freeborn*, for which he had contracted to pay $35,000, on which contract Mr. MORGAN obtained a reduction of $2,500 from the owners. He was soon after requested by me to procure a change or modification of the charter of the steamer *Quaker City*, which had been first engaged by the Union Defence Committee at $1,000 per day. I was dissatisfied with that arrangement, believing it unjust to the Government. Mr. MORGAN succeded in procuring a modification of the charter so that tha Government paid thereafter but $500 per day, being a daily reduction of $400 for that steamer. He was about the same period authorized by me, in consultation with Commodore BARNES, to purchase two whale ships, but the agency in this case, without the knowledge of the Department, was by Commodore BARNES given to another gentleman, and resulted in the injury of the Government in the purchase of the *Roman* and *Badger*, as will be more fully exhibited hereafter.

In the month of June Mr. MORGAN, in consultation with Commodore PAULDING, and sometimes also with Commodore BRUCE, made several purchases of steamers and sailing vessels that were satisfactory. The examination of vessels in some instances not being as thorough and efficient as was desired, I early in July directed that the naval constructor at Brooklyn, Mr. DELANO, should personally superintend all such examinations. But it was soon obvious that the constructor at Brooklyn could not give his time to the examinations and do justice to the then crowded and accumulating business at the Navy-yard to which he was attached; and the necessity of a rapid augmentation of the Navy pressing earnestly on the Department, I, on the 16th of July, ordered Naval Constructor POOK to repair to New-York, and give his exclusive attention to the examination of vessels that were in the market. With him was associated Commander BELL, an ordnance officer, and Chief-Engineer KIMBALL, the three constituting a Board to examine and decide on the capabilities of each and every vessel offered, and its adaptation to naval service.

Mr. MORGAN was employed to negotiate and make purchases after the Board had decided on the qualities of the vessel. His purchases were restricted to New-York, but subsequently included the ports of Connecticut. This, briefly, is a statement of the facts connected with the first employment of Mr. MORGAN, and of the progress, development and adoption of that system, under which almost all the purchases that in a short period aided in creating a navy have since been made. It constituted a part of my duty also to investigate and certify tha titles, and to guard the public interest in that particular, and to take charge also of all the furniture and property transferred with the vessels he purchased. He was also employed to disemharrass and relieve the Department from some unfortunate arrangements made by the distinguished naval officer who was first authorized to procure vessels for the navy. In a single transaction, originally made with a large shipowner by Commodore BARNES, for five valuable steamers, I felt that the Government was unfortunately involved, and Mr. MORGAN was employed to relieve tha Department. Under many and great difficulties he succeeded in saving to the Government, by his action in that transaction alone, $124,000. It is not necessary that I should recapitulate in this reference each of the many details of similar successful operations for the Government. But I may add that not a vessel bought by him has turned out badly, nor has one of them, though severely tested, been lost. Our naval officers speak of them in terms of high commendation.

Of course the more purchases that were made, the greater tha aggregate of commissions, whether the commissions were received by one or more agents. But the brokerage is an incident to the transactions, not the transactions themselves. Each case of purchase is independent of the other, and the question is, has the Government got a fair equivalent for its money in every instance? I am satisfied that such is the fact in every instence where Mr. MORGAN has been permitted to exercise his own judgment—that all his purchases have been judiciously and economically made—that his compensation in no case has exceeded the rate established by the Chamber of Commerce—that it has always been paid by the seller, constituting a part of the bargain in almost every case—that in many instances such arrangements are made with the seller that full brokerage was not paid—and finally that not a single dollar has ever been paid from the Treasury to Mr. MORGAN for his services—he having always given to the Government the full value in ships of the money paid on his purchases.

While preparing, in the midst of my current duties, this response to the resolution of the Senate, I have received from Mr. MORGAN, in New-York, a copy of a letter addressed by him to Hon. C. B. SEDGWICK, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, under date of 4th inst., in reply to a letter of inquiry npon this same subject addressed to him by that distinguished gentleman. Upon looking over this letter of Mr. MORGAN, written without any consultation with me upon the subject, I adopt its statements in regard to my own action in the case as entirely correct. I never entered into any arrangements with him to be my permanent purchasing agent, nor did I inform him of my purpose to employ him or any other person permanently in that capacity. On the contrary, I held myself perfectly free to employ any other person when in my judgment the public service might require me to do so. I imposed upon him whenever employed the condition which he states. I paid him no salary and no commissions, and I limited him to the rate of brokerage from sellers fixed by the Chamber of Commerce.

Thus if required to report "the amount of compensation paid to him" by me from the Treasury, I must answer "not a dollar;" but if required to report what amount of compensation he has received in the form of commissions from the sellers of ships purchased by him, I answer that I fully believe it to be as stated by him in the following letter, which I make a part of this my report to the Senate, it being as I personally know an authentic and correct statement of the facts in regard to "the employment of GEORGE D. MORGAN, of New-York, to purchase vessels," and also to the best of my knowledge and belief as to "the amount of compensation paid to him;" and upon this latter point end upon any other point in this letter, requiring in the judgment of the Senate, further elucidation. I concur in asking the fullest examination in the most solemn and stringent form.

GEORGE D. MORGAN TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.

Hon. Chas. B. Sedgwick, Chairman of the Committee of the House on Naval Affairs:

SIR: In reply to your letter of 18th ultimo, requesting me to furnish you, as promptly as possible, an account of my proceedings in the purchase of vessels made by me for account, and under instruct on of, the Navy Department, I have now the honor to submit to you the following facts.

I respectfully, but most earnestly, ask your aid in any [illegible] which you may see fit to give it, in procuring the most thorough and scrutinizing examination into each of these transactions, to the end that the Committee on Naval Affairs, the Members of Congress and the country may have complete knowledge of the whole subject.

I wholly mistaken apprehension seems to have prevailed in some quarters in regard to the manner in which I entered upon the duty of purchasing vessels for the Government.

No engagement or arrangement of any character whatever, looking to my employment as the permanent agent of the Navy Department for the purchase of vessels, has ever been entered into by me, and of course no such engagement or arrangement exists.

Early in May last I received directions from the Navy Department, to recharter one vessel, which was then in the employment of the Government, under charter of $1,000 per day. I promptly rechartered her for $600 per day.

I did nothing more for account of the Government dnring tha month of May.

I was next directed on the 4th June, to purchase two old whaling ships, at a price not exceeding $6,000 to $7,000 each, in consultation with Commodore BREESE; but as I then happened to be absent from the city, the two ships—the *Roman* and the *Badger*—were purchased under the orders of Commodore BREESE, through the agency of other parties selected by him, and without any participation by me in the transaction.

On the 10th June, I was requested by the Navy Department to ascertain on what terms I could charter or purchase two steamships, suitable to be employed as dispatch boats for the blockading squadron, and to report the same to Commodore PAULDING, who had then arrived in the city for the purpose of making due inspection of the ships before any charter or purchase should be completed.

I obtained the refusal, at a fixed price, of two steamships—the *Connecticut* and the *Rhode Island*. They were then examined by Commodore PAULDING, who gave me his written approval and recommendation of their purchase, and suggested a further inspection by a naval constructor. They were also inspected by Naval Constructor DELANO and Chief Engineer GARVIN, and after their favorable report, and the approval of the department, they were purchased at a price previously made known by me to the department.

Upon the recharter made by me early in May, as before stated, and upon the purchase of these two steamships last mentioned, I charged and received from the sellers for my services, with the consent of the department, the usual mercantile brokerage of 2½ per cent., being the only commission paid upon that transaction.

In my judgment, the recharter and two purchases were good bargains; and I believe it to be generally admitted that, in both these transactions, all the interests of the Government were by me efficiently protected.

On the 15th June the Navy Department requested me to purchase, in conference with Commodores BREESE and PAULDING, and after the approval of the Naval Constructor, five sailing vessels, of about 1,000 tons each, to be used as coal vessels, and also for blockading purposes. In pursuance of this order, I purchased four of the five vessels, the fifth being obtained in Boston through other agency, in which I did not participate. The same commission of 2½ per cent. was paid to me on three of these vessels purchased. The fourth vessel was the *Nightingale*, a condemned shaver, which was sold at public auction. I felt that it would not be beneficial for me, acting for the Government, to bid at that public auction, and therefore I procured the services of another suitable person, not known as a large purchaser of ships, to attend the sale and to bid as for his own private account, relinquishing to him the whole amount of the regular commission upon that purchase, and making no claim for any part of it myself.

From and after this date, the 15th June, I transacted no other business for the Government during a period of more than one month; and at this time I fully supposed that my agency for the Government in such transactions had finally terminated. But on the 18th July I received a letter from the Department stating that Naval Constructor POOK had been ordered to New-York to examine sail and steam vessels, with a view to their purchase for the purposes of the Government, and requesting me to consult with him and give him information of such suitable vessels as might be obtainable, and with his approval, and after thorough examination and approval by the Chief Engineer and by an experienced ordnance officer, to purchase 10 barks of from 300 to 500 tons, suitable to carry guns; 15 propellers or steamers of light draft; five ferry-boats like the Brooklyn ferry-boats, and two fast side-wheel steamships of not over 1,000 to 1,200 tons each. The ten barks were bought within a month after the date of the order, and in pursuance of its terms, but it was exceedingly difficult to find the required number of propellers suitable for the service named, and though my best efforts were given to this object, this portion of the order could not be completed until September. The purchase of the five ferry-boats was postponed by order of the Department, and two side-wheel steamships were purchased and rejected from their unsuitableness for naval purposes having, after personal inspection by Assistant Secretary FOX and Commodore PAULDING, been highly approved. I was ordered to make further purchases of similar vessels, and this order was complied with by me, acting in each case in pursuance of instructions of the Navy Department, or in consultation with its chief officers, up to the time I left the City for that purpose.

After the order of the 16th July, I received additional directions, in several letters from the Department, and also by telegraph, to make further purchases of vessels of various characters, within prescribed limits as to number and grade, and sometimes with direct specifications of the particular vessels desired by the Department.

To all this business, including that embraced in the order of the 15th of July, I gave my best attention, as the separate orders reached me, and upon the same terms.

This is the general history of my action, under this direction of the Department.

It excludes, you will perceive, all idea that I was in any sense the permanent purchasing agent of the Government under any fixed arrangement whatever, save that whenever I should be employed to make any purchase, my brokerage should be duly and fully considered in the transaction, as it should in every like case by the Chamber of Commerce, and that during the time of such agency my undivided and exclusive attention should be given to the transaction under the direction of the Navy Department, of the business thus confided to me.

I was employed just as any other agent would have been employed, from time to time on [illegible] particular occasions or demanding such services, solong as I might so long as my discharge of duty should be deemed by the Government satisfactory in all respects and proper to the public interests. My first knowledge that the employment of a mercantile agency for the purchase of ships in aid of the professional experts, who upon it have previously examined them had been determined upon by the Government as its permanent policy and system of procedure, was derived from the official report of the Secretary of the Navy to the House of the 9th of December last. I did not advise the adoption of such a system. Still I would not solicit to be selected to carry it into execution, but I say upon my character and responsibility, as a merchant and a man of business, having had not a small experience in the courseof business in this City and elsewhere, that I regard it as a wise system, and, if faithfully and well carried out, highly conducive at this time to the public interests. And, in support of this opinion, confidently refer to the most enlightened and influential mercantile judgments to be found in this community and throughout the land.

The primary purpose of my employment was, I suppose, to secure to the Government well qualified and experienced mercantile aid in making its bargains, and the ordinary rule and usage in regard to the rate of my commission was, I presume, adopted in order to put the one hand to protect sellers from making sacrifices by paying several brokers in each transaction, who, in the absence of some such established and customary mode of doing the business, would have intervened between them and the Government; and on the other hand, to protect the Government from the high prices for ships, which would have been the natural result of such intervention.

Be this as it may, I know that in all purchases made by me for account of the Government, I was directed to permit no such intervention of third parties, and I complied scrupulously with that direction.

That there was some utility in the employment by the Government of such mercantile aid in its purchases, is a proposition that no man familiar with such business will think of disputing. It has, moreover, received confirmation in the case of some transactions which it is right that I should bring to your attention.

Before I took part in procuring vessels for the Navy Department, either by purchase or charter, an experienced and distinguished officer of the highest rank in the navy had undertaken, by direction of the Department, to negotiate with an eminent shipowner of this City the charter or purchase, for the use of the Government, of five large and valuable steam-ships. The negotiation resulted in charter parties, with contingent stipulation of purchase, which seemed to me to contain terms onerous to the Government, and which were so regarded by the Department. At its request, in the month of August, I interposed in that transaction, and, under special difficulties growing out of previous action in regard to the vessels, I procured an abatement of the amount to be paid for their charter and purchase of the sum of $125,000. As this was a special case, and not strictly a purchase by me, the charges and received from the seller one per cent. commission upon the smaller sum payable for the steamers, under the new contract which I had made.

In the case of two other steamers chartered also in April last, in a similar way, and by the same agency on the part of the Government, I, upon being subsequently requested by the Department to intervene in that business, succeeded in obtaining a deduction both in the charter and in the price stipulated for the purchase, amounting in the two vessels to about twenty-three thousand dollars. The sellers in this latter case, well known merchants of this city, paid to the brokers acting for them in the original charter and purchase in which I had no part whatever, a commission of 10 per cent. upon the amount of the charter.

Reference has been made to the purchase of the propeller *Stars and Stripes*. That vessel, when I bought her, was new, and in all respects so admirably fitted for Government service as to make her purchase, in the judgment of distinguished naval officers who had examined her, almost imperative on the Department, in the then existing exigency. Unfortunately for me as a purchaser, she was then under charter to the War Department for $10,000 per month, and for an indefinite time. She had been built at a time when ship-building was paralyzed, and whatever her cost might then have been, I became fully satisfied that she could not now be built under $60,000. I bought her for $55,000, and considering the money she was then earning from the War Department, I know that I made an excellent bargain for the Navy Department. At any rate, I brought my best efforts to bear upon the transaction, and they were paid by me for the *Stars and Stripes*, while thus chartered and earning for her owners a large amount monthly, was $20,000 less than the sum which a distinguished naval officer had been a few weeks before compelled to pay for the purchase, at this port, of two vessels similar in all respects to the *Stars and Stripes* except that they were two years older, and not under charter at all.

I mention these cases as conspicuous examples of the results to the Government of the exertions which I felt it my duty to make whenever I was employed in purchasing vessels for its account and use. Other examples of similar results of my action have not been unfrequent, and can at any time be brought in detail to your attention.

It is, I trust, needless for me to assure you that all my statements in regard to all these transactions can easily be verified by me by the most direct and indisputable proof. I shall gladly avail myself of any opportunity which may be presented to me to offer such proof.

Something has been said of the necessity of an examination of the vessels prior to their purchase, by men professionally educated in naval construction and service; and it has been intimated that to such experts the whole business might have been most wisely confided. This, in my opinion, is an erroneous view of the subject. Examination by experts is, of course, indispensable; and because it is indispensable, it ought, I think, in every case, to take place without any embarrassment or bias arising in the mind of the examiner, from the fact that he is to be charged afterward with the additional difficulty and responsibility of going into the market and concluding a satisfactory bargain. The truth is, that the two lines of action are wholly different from each other, each requiring for its proper performance a special experience and qualification, and therefore the union of the two lines of business in the same hands would not have been, in my opinion, wise. It derives also additional and important confirmation from the act to which I draw your attention, that the Government has also invoked and secured the aid of eminent mercantile and business men, in negotiating the purchases or charters of the numerous vessels required for the service of the War Department, upon terms of commission and brokerage not lower, as I understand, than those to which I have been limited in my purchases for the Navy Department.

From the commencement of my purchases of vessels for the Government in May last, up to the 4th December last, the date of the Secretary's report, the total amount stipulated to be paid for my purchases, is about $3,500,000. I believe it is generally admitted, and I know that it can be easily proved, that the Government has received, in the ships purchased by me, the full value of this large sum of money. My reports of my purchases, made to the Navy Department, and which was laid before Congress with the official report of the Secretary of the Navy, shows that the prices demanded for the vessels purchased by me, amounted to about $4,400,000, being about twenty-five per cent. more than the prices actually paid. Upon the total amount paid for my purchases, being, as I have said, about $3,500,000, my commissions have been, in the aggregate, about $25,000 less than the $85,000 at which, I perceive, they have been officially estimated before Congress.

The fact that the Secretary of the Navy and myself married into the same family, has been, to my surprise, alluded to as a reason why I should not have been selected to purchase vessels for the Government. The truth is, however, that I did the work which the Secretary assigned to me quite as efficiently, and with quite as much zeal, both for his honor and my own, in each transaction, as I should have exhibited if I had received the employment from the hands of an entire stranger. In making this statement, I cannot but think that I take a view of the subject so natural as to readily occur to almost any man's unbiased judgment.

Though I have never had a business transaction with the Secretary of the Navy in any shape or form whatever, or to any intent or purpose whatever, he is still my highly respected friend, and in this fact I have found an additional motive to perform with my best ability and effort the public duty which the Government, through him, confided to me.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE D. MORGAN.

Secretary WELLES then takes up two cases cited by the Committee in their report—those of the ships *Roman* and *Wm. Badger*. He acknowledges that in these instances a palpable and gross fraud was perpetrated upon the Government, but that it was done by false swearing, and affidavits are cited to prove the assertion. Then, too, it is claimed, that these two ships were purchased by a broker selected by Mr. WM. H. ASPINWALL and Commodore BREESE, and that Mr. MORGAN had nothing to do with the transaction. Secretary WELLES says in that

"I may be allowed to add what the Committee entirely omit to state, that I declined to pay the bills for these vessels when sent forward, from a conviction and also from such information as I could obtain, that there was something wrong in the transaction, and I wrote Commodore BREESE that I should not order payment until the original bills were produced or verified by oath. Whatever, therefore, there is of wrong in this entire transaction is not attributable to the Department, nor in its policy or its agent, but to the naval officer whose professional skill the Committee deem indispensable to "successful business transactions," and to that system which they commend as preferable to commercial usage."

The correspondence had with Com. BREESE on this subject is annexed to the vindication.

The case of the *Stars and Stripes* is also considered, and while it is acknowledged that she cost her owners $35,000, it is asserted that this was because they took advantage of a time when labor was very cheap and material abundant, to build her; and that the vessel was really worth all that was paid for her by the Department. The *Penguin* and the *Albatross*, both older than the *Stars and Stripes*, and of less tonnage, which were purchased by a naval officer, cost more than the latter vessel.

In reply to the statement that he was aware of opposition to commercial usage in purchasing vessels, and that he had been notified that the commissions would be enormous, Mr. WELLES says that this may have been the case, but that the fact has slipped his memory, and even if it were so, he should have felt constrained to continue the course he has adopted from the conviction that the Government was a gainer by it.

He defends the business qualifications of Mr. MORGAN, which had been disparagad, and arrives at the following

CONCLUSIONS.

In conclusion, I think it right to state that those points in my plan of procedure in the purchase of vessels for the Government which, most fixed and absorbed my own attention and care throughout the whole transaction, do not appear to be equally prominent and principal before the minds of all those who profess to have investigated, and have criticised my action.

The details of the private business of the individuals or companies who built the ships which I bought; the profit or loss to each of them in the transaction; the unfortunate issue of ill-judged purchases made not in compliance with my directions and before my plan of purchase, now under consideration, had been fully carried into effect; the rate of the accustomed brokerage paid by the seller to the agent in conformity with merchants' usage in each of the purchases, and the aggregate in all of them, and lastly, the agent's profit in each and even the family relations of the purchasing agent, these would seem to be the points in the case upon which the merits of my action, and my plan of action—in the purchases have been in some quarters arraigned and judged. But I can assure the Senate that my own solicitude and attention in all this matter were engaged in considerations far other than these, and in my humble judgment of far higher public concernment.

To go, under the compulsion of a great emergency, and at the subsequent call of Congress, into that open market, which, as appears by the law, this Government always wisely directs to enter as a purchaser, even in the persons of its most trusted officials, to arm myself and my agents, then, with all manner of precautions and guardnlies against mistake, or fraud, or foul dealing, so that the temptations, and embarrassments, and besieging opportunities of wrong and evil in that sum of traffic may be set at defiance; thus almost to extemporize a navy, by purchasing at the best needed vessels of the best possible quality at the lowest possible cost to the Government; to avoid all violation of law, and in so far as po sible, all departure from the accustomed and appointed methods and terms of such business, so that while the Government was protected, the seller, being dealt with according to the usage fixed by himself, should not be oppressed; to pay out not one dollar from the Treasury save when I had first received, in the substantial form of ships and shipping property, its uttermost value; and finally, thus to be able to look back upon the result to the Government of the whole transaction, as its best and sufficient vindication and praise—these were the ends for which, without weariness and without ceasing, but not without great anxiety, I watched and labored. In the accomplishment of these ends I find, to my own convictions and conscience, the faithful fulfillment of my public duty.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

STATEMENT OF VESSELS PURCHASED.

Of whom purchased.	Name of vessel.	Tonnage.	Price asked.	Price paid.
J. H. Brower & Co.	Ship National Guard	1013	$40,000	$35,000
J. H. Brower & Co.	Bark J. C. Kuhn	887	35,000	31,000
James Bishop & Co.	Ship Pampero	1371	35,000	29,000
S. L. Mitchill & Son.	Screwship Mississippi	3600	350,000	200,000
Stafford, Tileston & Co.	Screwship Thomaston	1500	150,000	105,000
C. H. Bussell	Str. pr. Star & Stripes	407	65,000	55,000
Bushnell & Mallory	Str. pr. Varuna	1300	145,000	125,000
Mr. Hammond	Str. Dog Satellite	150	31,000	30,000
Mr. Hammond	Str tug W. G. Putnam	172		
Stafford, Tileston & Co.	Str screw bk Jas. Adger	1000	125,000	80,000
Kinkind & Von Sachs	Bark Brazilera	500	25,000	21,000
H. Atwater	Prop. Valley City	190	19,000	18,000
L. & D. Bigelow & Co.	Prop. E. S. Hale	245	36,000	23,000
Reynolds & Cushman	Bark Roebuck	457	24,000	20,000
Reynolds & Cushman	Bark Ida	437	24,000	19,000
S. L. Mitchill & Co.	Screwship Augusta	1310	130,000	90,000
S. L. Mitchill & Co.	Screwship Alabama	1261	120,000	23,000
Fahri & Chauncey	Bk. Gem of the Seas	332	33,000	15,000
W. A. Sale & Co.	Bark Arthur	551	21,000	20,000
Mailler & Hudson	Bk. Florida	511	17,000	14,000
Burgess & Co.	Screwship Quaker City	1228	135,000	117,500
Mason Taylor & Co.	Bark Amanda	381	17,000	15,000
Livingston, Croch. & Co.	Steamship De Soto	1677	370,000	*22,500.
Livingston, Croch. & Co.	Steamship Sherrill	1677		
Griffin & Co.	Steam tug Mercury	148	40,000	36,000
H. Clover & F. H. Anthony	Str. tug Jacob Bell	280	14,000	12,000
H. B. Cromwell & Co.	Str pr R. R. Cuyler	304		
H. B. Cromwell & Co.	Str. pr Huntsville	284	30,000	20,000
H. B. Cromwell & Co.	Str. pr. Mockonomy	64		
Union Ferry Company	Str. Eckford Clinton	600	30,000	19,000
John B. Don	Brig Sea Foam	225	12,000	10,000
Horace Beals & Co.	Bark H. Beals	230	12,000	10,000
H. Holdredge	Prop. Potomska	747	43,000	35,000
H. Holdredge	Prop. Wamamtta	377	25,000	27,000
S. Schuyler	Tug Young America	180	24,000	20,000
E. Haight, President	Ferryboat 8 Stones		21,000	20,000
S. Schuyler	Prop. of the World		50,000	
D. Buck, President	Prop Ducas	10	13,000	10,000
D. Buck, President	Prop Sachem	180	12,000	10,000
D. Buck, President	Prop. Seneca	180	12,000	10,000
Van Brunt & Slaight	Schr. Henry James	36	12,000	11,000
A. C. Powell	Tug A. C. Powell	9	5,000	5,000
State of Rhode Island	Tug Narragansett	190	14,500	14,500
E. & D. Bigelow & Co.	Schr. Orveith	171	18,000	8,000
G. & E. Goodspeed	Schr. Sid. C. Jones	348	13,500	10,500
Mr. Wa ner, of Had'm	Schr. M. J. Carlton	170	10,000	7,000
Wms'bgh Ferry Co.	F'boat Com. Ferry	512	40,000	34,000
Wms'bgh Ferry Co.	F'boat Ethan Allen	513	40,000	38,000
R. F. Loper	Propeller Madgie	210	15,000	13,000
S. S. Wyckoff	Schr. T. A. Ward	384	12,500	11,300
H. A. Bridgen	Bark A. Houghton	330	12,000	11,500
Barstow, Pope & Co.	Propeller Daylight	350	60,000	55,000
Barstow, Pope & Co.	Propeller Dawn	450	44,000	35,000
J. M. Punfington & Co.	Propeller Norwich	450	45,000	37,500
Henry Brinker	Prop H. Brinoker	190	15,000	13,000
R. F. Loper	Propellar Patroon	186	15,000	15,500
Mr. Shultz	Tug J. N. Seymour	140	18,500	18,000
Charles Burrill	Prop. Her Meredith	1070	130,000	100000
Peter Cruzy	Tug-boat Ceres	150	15,000	12,000
Everett & Bayley	Barx Restless	268	18,000	12,000
S. L. Mitchill & Co.	Steamship Florida	1241	130,000	67,500
N. L. Propeller & Co.	St. Prop. N. London	240	50,000	30,000
Dollner & Potter	Schooner Racer	100	8,000	7,500
Lawrence, Giles & Co.	Schr. Sarah Bruin	234	9,000	7,000
Job Falkenburgh	Ship Sheppard Knapp	832	45,000	36,000
Charles Clark	Schr. C. P. Williams	310	7,500	6,000
Charles Clark	Schr. Sophronia	317	8,000	7,000
J. S. Sandy, agent	Schr. O. H. Lee	199	9,000	7,000
Luther Adams	Ship Morning Light	910	45,000	37,500
W. B. Thomas & Co.	Ship Conrier	514	32,500	20,000
H. W. Benedict	Schr. Arletta	250	10,000	8,500
G. W. Miller	Schr. Ian Smith	150	9,500	8,000
Booth & Vassar	Schr. S. Vassar, Jr.	218	8,500	7,000
Van Brunt & Slaight	Schr. Wm. Bacon	141	7,500	8,000
B. F. Woolsey	Schr. John Griffith	246	9,000	8,000
James Bishop & Co.	Schr. Para	240	11,500	10,500
John Ogden	Ship Onward	874	50,000	37,000
H. & W. Smithfield	Bark Rubio	197	15,000	15,000
Mr. Van Santvoord	Prop. R. and ewa		26,000	24,000
E. J. Hamilton	Prop. Isaac Smith		57,000	50,000
P. Crary	Tug J. E. Lockwood	180	20,000	18,000
George E. Goodspeed	Schr. Norfolk Packet	344	14,000	12,000
H. B. Cromwell & Co.	Prop. acquiletto	646		
H. B. Cromwell & Co.	Prop. Mount Vernon	650	194000‡	105,000
New-Jersey Ferry Co.	Ferry-bt. F. Jackson	700	60,000	60,000
Brooklyn Ferry Co.	Ferry-boat Morse	513	40,000	40,000
A. Degraw	Prop Victoria	260	35,000	25,000
Paul J. Forbes	Prop. Flambeau	950	110,000	100,000

* Owners add $16,000 to cost to addition.
‡ Including charter money due.

the total tonnage of the State there will be left 2,344,220 tons, having a valuation of $200,481,768. With the deductions the absolute tonnage of the railroads of the two States was 26,696,257, having an aggregate value of $1,060,205,901. Adding this tonnage and value to the freight transported by the canals, the total for the public works of the two States will be 11,276,671 tons, having a total value of $1,256,055,179.

The total length of the railroads of the two States transporting freight was 3,866 miles, 1317 being in the former and 2,509 in the latter. The freight carried per mile of road was, consequently, 1,700 tons. There are in the United States 23,000 miles of railroad. If we assume a tonnage for the whole equal to one-half that for the railroads of New-York and Massachusetts, or 850 tons per mile of road, the total tonnage will be 28,050,000 tons, having a value of $4,542,150,000.

If to these aggregates we add the tonnage of the Canals of the country, estimating the same and their value at twice those for the New-York Canals, the aggregates for all the Canals will be 9,300,428 tons, having a value of $341,698,396. Adding these amounts to the Railroads of the country, the former will be swelled to $37,350,428 tons, having a value of $4,883,848,396. These aggregates, vast as they are, do not include the coastwise trade of the country, or that of its navigable lakes and rivers. There is no doubt that the tonnage is greatly under-estimated, whatever may be thought of its value. The average tonnage per mile of the railroads of the Eastern States, embracing coal roads, is fully 2,000 tons per mile of road. The tonnage of the Western roads will equal fully 1,000 tons per mile, as is proved by the following statement of the length and tonnage of several roads:

Road.	Length, miles.	Tons Transported.
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	141	296,835
Little Miami	120	343,901
Cleveland and Toledo	147	250,483
Michigan Central	282	378,570
Michigan Southern	525	396,679
Illinois Central	700	496,390
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	310	535,679
Chicago and Rock Island	228	301,668
Galena and Chicago	259	381,188
Total	2,712	3,286,395

Average per mile, 1,250 tons.

As conditions precedent to an accurate estimate of the value of the Interual commerce of a country, we must first know the amount and value of tha products, and the degree to which subdivision of labor is carried. But no adequate census of the country has been taken in view of ascertaining these facts. We have had only one thoroughly complete census—that of the State of Massachusetts, taken in 1855. The total value of all the products was $295,820,825. The rate of production was equal to $260 per head. One-half this rate for ths whole country would equal $4,000,000,000. Assuming that one-half the values produced went into channels of commerce, the retnrn values being equal to those outgoing in any direction, and we should have a result corresponding very nearly to that already given.

The next step, assuming the correctness of ths calculations in reference to the commerce of the railroads and canals of the country, is to determine the value of the coastwise trade, and that of the natural waterconrses—the lakes and rivers. But here we are thrown almost entirely upon conjecture. Take, for example, the value of ths merchandise brought to, and carried from this City on the Sound boats, of which, in connection with railroads, there are three first-class lines. The steamers of these arrive and depart daily, almost always heavily laden. We have not hare the elements for making a calculation approximately correct. Such is the case with the whole coastwise trade. We are no better off in reference to the river-trade. With regard to the lake-trade, a great many reports have been got up, but the calcutations of many of them seem to be extravagant and fallacious. That of Mr. J. D. Andrews is the most complete work of the kind ever executed, as few are willing to bring to such an undertaking an equal amount of patient industry, and few are so well acquainted with the subject discussed. But his report was prepared ten years ago, since which the internal commerce of the country has doubled in value. In 1855, an elaborate report was submitted to Congress in reference to this trade, which gave the following aggregates, for the several lake ports:

Districts.	Tonnage entered and cleared.	Value of Imports & Exports.
Cuyahoga	1,782,493	$162,165,640
Buffalo Creek	3,330,232	303,023,000
Sandusky	——	59,966,000
Maumee	1,024,644	94,107,000
Chicago	2,632,000	233,878,000
Detroit	1,536,000	140,000,000
Milwaukee	——	35,000,000
Oswego	1,607,000	146,235,000
Sackett's Harbor, Cape Vincent, Oswagatchie, Genesee, Niagara, Presque Isle, Michilimackinac.	Omitted.	42,226,000
Exports and Imports		$1,216,620,640

Total value of Lake Commerce excluding Presque Isle and Michilimackinac, $608,310,320

Tonnage of the Lakes for 1854 and 1855, including the Steam Tonnage for 1855.

	Tonnage. 1854.	Tonnage. 1855.	Steam Tonnage. 1855.
Sackett's Harbor	7,570	6,227	1,944
Oswego	24,365	42,460	5,199
Genesee	——	233	128
Niagara	868	468	128
Oswegatchie	3,744	4,485	3,042
Buffalo Creek	52,678	76,952	38,262
Cape Vincent	4,866	6,609	1,143
Presque Isle	8,210	9,269	4,720
Cuyahoga	45,483	51,078	15,612
Sandusky	6,084	8,051	306
Miami	5,479	3,763	115
Detroit	52,363	65,058	32,189
Mackinaw	4,393	4,431	2,397
Milwaukee	14,117	15,673	288
Chicago	31,041	50,972	3,207
Total tonnage	291,231	345,729	108,243

Increase of Lake tonnage (steam and sail) from June 30, 1854, to June 30, 1855, a fraction over 18.8 per cent.

Ratio of steam to sail tonnage for 1855, a small fraction less than ⅓.

With regard to the commerce of the rivers we have nothing better than the estimates and statements of the Boards of Trade, and of Prices Current of a few cities lying upon them. According to these, the value of the imports into Cincinnati for 1860 was $107,647,216; exports, $119,637,188. Those of St. Louis were still greater. Of smaller ports we have no account whatever, and this branch of the subject is referred to, rather as an important field of inquiry, which should immediately engage the attention of the General Government, than with any purpose of giving estimates of such commerce even approximately correct.

Assuming the correctness of the estimates given, a most important lesson is taught as to the relative value of the crops and wealth of different portions of the country. I do not desire to introduce political or sectional questions, but there is no doubt that the value of the tonnage of the public works of New-York is four times greater than that of a full cotton crop. Very exaggerated notions have been entertained as to the value of this crop compared with that of the products of the whole country. It is doubtful whether it equals in value *one-twenty-fifth* of the whole. The strength displayed by the North in the present contest fully confirms this estimate. With one half, in area, of the United States actually isolated from it, the strength of Government does not seem to be weakened either in men or money. There has been a great amount of individual loss and suffering, but the North carries the load imposed upon it without feeling the burden, and has for the first time in its history, come to something like a consciousness of its real strength. The concurrence of a dearth in Europe, with abundant crops in the Northern States, undoubtedly proved our salvation; but all this would not have availed us, had we not accumulated the means for their transportation. If the North, twenty years ago, had foreseen the rebellion, and commenced what would have been deemed adequate preparation for the crisis, it must have succumbed, as such preparation would have checked the progress of its public and wealth to such a degree as to have left it incapable of putting forth the strength necessary to crush a gigantic insurrection. If it had happened that the Erie Canal had had four feal of water instead of *seven*, the demand for breadstuffs could not have been supplied. The balance of trade would probably have been so largely against us as to have forced the Banks to suspend specie payment, and perhaps involved people and Government in a common ruin. But this great work, so silent in its operations that hardly any one is conscious of its existence, has safely carried us through a storm which all intelligent foreigners believed would soon make financial, and then political shipwrecks of our country. Under incredible difficulties, the strength it has displayed is the most marvalous thing in this land of marvels.

Since the construction of the Erie Canal, and our system of railroads, every year has greatly added to the area from which this City draws its trade. The possible extent of this area becomes a question of the utmost importance, in view of the closing of Southern harbors, either by a temporary or permanent blockade—by a stone or a steam fleet. It is a remarkable fact that, however important it may be to keep Southern ports open to preserve capital already invested in them, and for the purpose of maintaining an established routine, they might all be closed without reducing, except temporarily, the volume or value of Southern products, especially *cotton* and sugar. Previous to the rebellion, nearly all the sugar grown in Louisiana went up the Mississippi River. Cotton had begun to move largely in the same direction. New-Orleans had almost entirely ceased to be the port of export, either coast-wise or foreign, for the grain or food crops of the West. The total exports of these articles from that city the past year was as follows:

Exports to	Flour, bbls.	Pork, bbls.	Bacon, casks.	Lard, bbls.	Beef, bbls.	Corn, sacks.
New-York	10,862	868	271	9,948	9,878	37,243
Boston	41,524	2,097	91	1,061	1,699	22,410
Philadelphia	——	——	——	260	10	——
Baltimore	——	——	——	——	——	——
Oth. coastw. p'ts.	247,231	45,572	28,565	7,396	3,019	498,916
Great Britain	6,341	89	——	7,846	8,496	52,448
Cuba	6,478	1,377	1,461	37,380	735	27,065
Oth. For'gn p'ts.	74,115	3,120	395	6,481	853	14,288
Total	386,511	53,050	30,693	70,852	21,699	652,370

Of the Breadstuffs exported from New-Orleans the past year, only 58,727 barrels of Flour and 112,101 sacks of Corn were sent to the Eastern States and Great Britain, the value of which did not exceed $576,564. Of Provisions there were exported in the same direction 3,055 barrels of Pork, 362 casks of Bacon, 18,871 barrels of Lard, and 17,052 barrels of Beef, the value of the whole not exceeding $600,000. In other words, the total exports of Breadstuffs and Provisions, the products of the Mississippi Valley, sent to the Eastern States and Great Britain the past year, did not exceed $1,200,000 in value, against a tonnage of the same articles, equaling $200,000,000 in value coming to tide-water, over the public works of New-York. Already has this city swept clean the northwest. The same law of attraction that had turned to its harbor the food grown in the great valley, was bringing its cotton, and would have soon brought to us a large portion of the crop, had peace and harmony in domestic relations continued. From Cairo cotton can be forwarded to Liverpool as cheaply through New-York as through New-Orleans. The belt for the production of this staple lies midway between this point and New-Orleans, and it can be laid down as cheaply at one place as the other. The same thing may be affirmed of the crop grown in Western Alabama as well as in the States lying upon the Mississippi and its tributaries. The cotton of South Carolina and Georgia can go forward to Liverpool through the interior routes, and by way of New-York, at a cost not exceeding one cent per pound that of sending it direct from Savannah and Charleston. These statements could be easily demonstrated by the introduction of a few freight bills of railroad companies and forwarders. By closing Southern ports we need not fear any harm to commerce, the moment the people there make up their mind to trade.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

The Forward Movement—Inlishments—The Constitutional Convention—Cotton and Serhnm—Mortality—From the West.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Monday, Jan. 13, 1862.

Our people have been aroused within the past few days into something like animated satisfaction, in view of active operations of a portion, at least, of our grand army. The announcement that an expedition of considerable magnitude had actually got under way from Cairo and the adjacent ports, created almost an enthusiasm in this city. The hopes of the people have been so long tampered with that they nearly despair of any energetic action, and they are consequently dubious as to anything being accomplished when it is given out that a movement is to be made. If our Western boys can only be permitted, they will make the rebels feel crushing blows from the strong arms of freemen. It is, therefore, with intense satisfaction that they have seen the statement that Gen. Lane is to be all west, with such a force, to carry on the war in his own peculiar manner. There is strong probability, that the programme is carried out as published, that the rebels will get hurt.

It seems there was a mistake about enlistments ceasing on the 31st of December, under State authority. Our State is going on as usual, and new regiments are being formed. There are now in camps of instruction 15,000 men, mostly in full regiments, some of which have been full for months. If the people have any curiosity to know where the money goes, they can ascertain by inquiring into facts like this: An officer of Brackett's Cavalry—a full regiment, which has been in Camp Douglas several months—said, a few days since, that it had actually cost the Government over *six hundred thousand dollars*, and yet there was not a sabre, a carbine or a pistol in the regiment, except those belonging to the officers. It is no wonder that Secretary Chase has his hands full in providing funds to meet the expenditures of the War Department. The only great feste we hear of on the Potomac are those performed by the Psymasters.

The Constitutional Convention has been in session about a week. A strictly partisan organization was effected, although many of the majority were elected as "Union Democrats," in strong Republican districts. The opening proceedings of the Convention created considerable uneasiness, as symptoms of a decidedly revolutionary character manifested themselves; and when our "Egyptian" Democracy got on the "rampage," there is no telling to what lengths they will go. An effort was made to place, or rather declare, the Convention supreme and beyond all control, as an embodiment of the people. One member declared that it was in the power of that body to declare the State offices vacant instanter, and to form a provisional Government. Such nonsense, however, did not find favor with the leading Democrats of the Convention, and apprehensions are now pretty much removed that the majority will do anything revolutionary, or that they will not submit the result of their labors to the test of a popular vote.

The Convention contains some of the ablest men of the Democracy in the State, and these have too much at stake to lend themselves to the schemes of the demegogues. Long John Wentworth is a member, and in him, despite all his peculiarities, the people at large have more confidence than in any other.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society have been in session at Springfield. They are taking steps to encourage the culture of cotton and sorghum. There are many specimens of the produce of the latter, in the shape of sugar and syrup, on exhibition at their rooms. Mr. J. H. Smith, of Quincy, exhibits a specimen, accompanied by a detailed statement of his mode of culture. He says that he produced, on one acre of ground, 1,500 pounds of sugar and 115 gallons of syrup—the former costing four cents per pound, and the latter 20 cents per gallon. The sugar is of a quality that sells in this market at 10 cents per pound, and the syrup at 50 cents a gallon. The net profit on this acre will, therefore, be, sugar, $90; syrup, $34 50. But this, I judge, is an extraordinary yield, consequent upon high culture. One-half, or even a third, of these net profits would be much better than our farmers are doing in grain.

The deaths in this city during the past year were 2,069. In 1860, 2,056. In 1859, 1,862. Setting down the population of Chicago at 110,000, and we have for 1861 one death in 53 1-6. As in all cities, much the greatest mortality occurs among children under ten years of age, being about five-eighths of the whole number. This "slaughter of the innocents" in our cities is something fearful, and it would seem that science ought to be able to engage a remedy. The mortality among the infants is large, being for December alone 28 out of 196. Between one and ten years, 78 died. Is not much of this mortality owing to the pernicious fashion of dressing children—little girls especially? Adults would freeze to death if exposed to the cold and bleak winds of Winter in a rig of the same description that proud, but foolish—and may I not say guilty—mothers put upon their five and seven-year old daughters. Appearances are consulted; health and life are sacrificed.

The Twelfth Wisconsin—1,046 strong—passed through this city on Saturday, *en route* for Fort Leavenworth. They were fully armed and equipped.

Bayard Taylor and Whipple are announced to lecture in this city before the Young Men's Association. Chicago is at present full of "entertainments" of every variety and character—good, bad, and indifferent.

Business in some departments, is quite active. Prospects now are that there will be at least 400,000 hogs packed in Chicago, being double the number of any former year. It is probable that we shall go ahead of even Cincinnati, in this, her heretofore specialty. Last week 85,486 were received. Live hogs are selling at $2 20@$2 35; dressed, $2 55@$2 85. Flour and grain continue to arrive in fair quantities. The storage capacity of the city, which has been increased to 10,000,000 bushels, will be amply sufficient for all receipts. Market fluctuating.

In the money circles there is a good deal of uneasiness and uncertainty. Brokers, as is their wont, take every possible advantage of the state of things brought about by the suspension of specie payments, and are endeavoring to create a speculative spirit in gold. Rates have advanced to 4 per cent., but as the Indiana State Bank Agencies redeem for less, even at 1 per cent., they have not as yet succeeded in creating a panic, or any great demand. Currency is scarce, growing out of the fact that the Indiana State Bank has not suspended, and is curtailing its circulation. The United States Sub-Treasurer here has paid out during the last three months over $2,000,000, which has relieved our finances wonderfully. He is still paying out from $25,000 to $30,000 daily. As there are about 6,000 troops in camp here, these payments must continue heavy as long as they remain. Exchange on New-York is still plenty at ¼c.@¾c.

Chicago, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1861.

C. C. Hutchinson, Esq., Indian Agent in Kansas, was in this city yesterday. He represents matters in the Western Military District as in a satisfactory condition—that is, comparatively. The announcement of Gen. Lane's appointment and of his expedition is everywhere hailed with enthusiasm, as the harbinger of better days to the Union cause. He says that Lane is the most popular man in Kansas, especially as a military leader. His military character is just suited to the temper of the people, and they will rally with alacrity to his standard, whenever he unfurls it to the breeze, for a march into the heart of the rebel Kingdom.

The Kansas Indians are all loyal, and ready to take up arms for the Union, whenever called upon. They are poor, however, not having raised anything for three years prior to 1861, and their hunting grounds having been very much circumscribed by the encroaching settlements of the whites.

Money is scarce and times are hard with the inhabitants of the young State, but Mr. H. says that they feel much more secure now than in 1856, during the Border-Ruffian and Buchanan war upon them. They feel that they have the protection of the National Government, and no State has come forward with greater alacrity to the defence of the Union than our young Western sister. The people of Kansas are nearly unanimous for war, not only upon the rebellion but upon its cause; and to this conclusion the irresistible logic of events will bring us all sooner or later. The West is upon this standpoint now, to a great extent, and conservatism—in plain English, Pro-Slaveryism—will be compelled to yield, or we shall all go down together.

Mr. H. says that so far as he can ascertain, the loyal feeling among the Indians of the "Indian country" is increasing. John Ross and others have all along remained true, as well as a large majority of the Cherokees. The rebel emissaries have been unremitting in their labors to deceive and to seduce them from their allegiance. They have been more successful with the half-breeds than with any other class; but he is of opinion that there will be no National force be required to keep the "Indian country" in order, as the loyal will prove more than a match for the rebellious.

Hartford Tract Society.

CELEBRATION OF ITS FORTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY—EULOGIES UPON DECEASED MEMBERS—SPIRITUAL PROVISION FOR THE ARMY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Hartford, Monday, Jan. 13, 1862.

This branch of the American Tract Society held its Forty-sixth Anniversary last evening in the Central Church—that of Dr. Hawes. A year ago Dr. Murray, of New-Jersey, assisted, and Judges Williams and Parsons, of this city—all three have now gone to their reward, revered and beloved by all who knew them.

Besides the eulogies pronounced on these noble men, and some matters of local interest, there were several points of more general importance, which may have interest for your readers. One of the speakers explained and urged the new plan of *colporteur* labor, called coöperative colportage; designed to furnish for the destitute in every county a visitor, with books and tracts to sell and grant; his operations to be sustained and assisted by all the good people if possible in the churches of the county.

Secretary Eastman, of New-York, recounted what the Society is doing to provide choice reading matter for the army. Though $12,000 has been expended, this is but a fraction of what needs to be done.

His appeal for the brave soldiers and sailors of the United States was eloquently enforced by Rev. Prof. Hitchcock, of your City—a man for the times, who has done more than most of our public men to inspire and invigorate Christian patriotism. He was thankful to live *now* and *here*, rather than at any previous crisis of the world's history. The first duty, he said, of this nation now is *to fight*—not vindictively, but as executors of the Divine will in suppressing an atrocious rebellion. The Tract Society, too, he said, wished to be known to be as patriotic as President Lincoln himself, and as earnest as the best patriots of the land to save the nation's life and unity by subduing the rebellion wholly and permanently. In obedience to the call of Providence, they would cheer on the soldier, and labor to prepare him to do or to die; and while so doing, aid to bring in that grand and noble future that awaits our country after passing through the furnace of war. R.

Accident on the Delaware Railroad.

A TRAIN PRECIPITATED THROUGH A DRAWBRIDGE—SEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND A NUMBER INJURED.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 16.

A most fearful railroad accident occurred early yesterday morning, on the Delaware Railroad, just where the track crosses the canal, near St. George's station, by which seven persons lost their lives, and fifteen were more or less injured. A wood train, consisting of thirteen platform cars, empty, and one old passenger, in which the conductor, Mr. Albert Butler, and some twenty laborers were seated, went down the Delaware road for a load of wood. When the train reached the high bridge which spans the canal, near the St. George's station, the draw of this bridge was discovered to be open; but the discovery came too late to stop the train, the ice on this road preventing it, and it was precipitated into the canal, a distance of about sixty feet. Car upon car were piled in pieces upon each other, crushing a number of persons. The conductor, Mr. Butler, was, fortunately, standing outside of the car, and seeing the train was about to make the fearful plunge, jumped off and escaped; but he had no time to warn the workmen in the car, and the entire number were soon mixed with the ruins in the canal. The engineer of the train, Josiah Anderson, was killed instantly, as well as the fireman, Edward Menam.

The noise made by the breaking of the cars soon attracted the citizens of that vicinity and persons engaged upon the canal, and a dispatch was sent to Wilmington and Newcastle for assistance. The citizens assembled rendered every assistance in their power to rescue the unfortunate men that were still alive amid the wreck, and also to secure the remains of those who had been killed. In a short time the bodies of the engineer, fireman and the following were got out: Wm. McElwee, Wm. Menan, Joseph Dolan, Nathaniel Seat and Joseph Griffins. The remains of these unfortunate men were taken to Newcastle, where most of them resided.

The citizens worked with a will, and soon fifteen of the sufferers were rescued, some with slight wounds, notwithstanding the fearful character of the accident, and others were very dangerously injured. These were taken to Wilmington, and immediately placed under the care of a numerous corps of physicians and nurses. We were unable to obtain the names of the wounded men.

Mr. Anderson, the engineer, has been in the employ of the P. W. & B. R. R. Co. since 1836, and was always considered the most careful and reliable man engaged upon the road. He resided in Wilmington, where he leaves a wife and three children. One of his sons was in the employ of the P. W. & B. R. Co., and was attending to his duties in the freight office at Broad-street and Washington-avenue, when the notice of the accident was sent to the city.

The fireman, and most of the others killed were, we understand, married men, and have for several years been in the employ of the Delaware Railroad Company.

A force was sent from Wilmington to get the road in order for the regular travel, and a scow was sent from Chesapeake City to assist in raising the locomotive and removing the wrecked cars. It was expected that the regular train, later in the day, would be able to pass over, as the bridge was but little injured.

MESSAGES OF THE GOVERNORS.

Rhode Island.

ADDRESS OF GOV. SPRAGUE TO THE ASSEMBLY.

On the 14th, Gov. Sprague made a statement to the General Assembly of Rhode Island of what he had done in his executive capacity since the August session. Among other things, he said:

"With few exceptions, Rhode Island has just cause to be proud of the reputation of both the officers and men she has sent into the field. Her artillery is second to none in the service. It is at present on both sides of the Potomac, with Gen. Burnside and at home. Her cavalry bids fair to become in the mightiest degree creditable to itself and to the community from which it was enlisted. It remains here for the present, but will soon move to a more active field of labor. Her Second Regiment remains at Washington, and maintains a proud preëminence. The Third has been organized as an artillery regiment, and is now before the enemy at Beaufort. The Fourth has recently been ordered to join Gen. Burnside's Expedition, and I hazard nothing in saying that it will reflect honor upon the State whenever it may be brought into contact with the enemies of our Government. A battalion of the Fifth Regiment is also in this expedition, and I have confidence that it will act well its part in the hour of trial. The Sixth Regiment, but recently authorized for home service, is yet to be filled. The regiments already raised have been required to be filled to the maximum standard.

At the request of a committee of the National Guards, I have appointed a commission to suggest alterations in our military laws as may be deemed called for by the character of the present contest with rebellion, and by our local necessities. The result of their deliberations will be laid before you. Except as affording schools of instruction, our militia law, as it exists at present, has not performed the most desirable service. It should be so altered that the State will have at its command, in any exigency which may arise, a small and well drilled and officered corps, to be filled, should this be found necessary, by a system of apportionment among the several towns. In addition to this, the organization of the enrolled militia is desirable, both to be entirely unconnected with the present chartered companies.

During the past year large numbers of the people of the State have formed themselves into companies for military instruction. Some of these companies have been furnished with arms, responsible parties becoming sureties for their safe keeping and return. The armories of the State are now exhausted, and it is necessary that authority should be given to make purchases of arms, if it is deemed desirable to furnish them to such as exhibit a willingness to perfect themselves in their use.

My attention has been called to the subject of introducing military exercises and instruction into our common schools. I can perceive no serious objections to such a change, but much that may commend it to your consideration and favor.

Our coast defences are receiving the attention of Congress, and I have reason to expect that before your session is far advanced you will be called upon to act with reference to propositions which will be submitted to you by the General Government.

Senators! I trust your devotion to the sacred cause of upholding our Constitution and preserving our Union in the spirit of their original construction is not less to-day than at our last session, and that you have come together prepared, with the assent of the people, to pledge the last dollar and the last man in the enterprise which now absorbs the thoughts and energies of this people. I trust your influence will be so directed as to stimulate the General Government to devote all its energies to the suppression of this rebellion and the restoration of our glorious Union, leaving for times of peace, of greater calmness and less passion, the consideration and arrangement of those other vexatious questions which have long embarrassed our national existence, and can only now be agitated with serious detriment to the country's interest."

ADDRESS TO THE RHODE ISLAND SOLDIERS IN BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Gov. Sprague has issued the following address to the Rhode Island soldiers in Burnside's expedition:

Soldiers: Rhode Island regards with deep interest her patriotic representatives in the great army of the nation. She is proud of the valor they have already displayed, and of the good name which everywhere attaches to them. She points to them as a living proof of her devotion and constancy in the cause of the country, as a fitting illustration of her own integrity and patriotism. To you, who are selected to act an important part in events now soon to transpire, she sends her hearty "what cheer" and her brief word of encouragement.

We are pleased that you are so soon to enter upon the more active life for which you have yearned, and that, ere many days have passed away, you will have an opportunity of winning renown for yourselves and glory for your commonwealth. We are pleased that so many who were neighbors and friends here, are to be associated in this enterprise. Let your purpose be to cheer each other's hearts, and care for each other's interests, and strengthen each other's good resolutions in the hour of prosperity as well as in the hour of trial. Cling to your country's cause, as "the ship-wrecked mariner clings to the last plank when night and tempest gather about him." Have faith in a merciful Providence, faith in a good purpose, faith in the leader of your enterprise, and faith in each other.

I regret that I cannot accompany you in the new work to which you are called; but I am assured that you will be cared for, and I can safely assure you that you will be remembered. The heart of the State will go with you, and many prayers will ascend for your triumph in every struggle, and your safe return to your hearth-stones. In whatever situation you may be placed, Rhode Island will do all in her power to promote your well-being. She sends you with this her cheerful good-bye and earnest Godspeed.

WM. SPRAGUE.

New-Jersey.

MESSAGE OF GOV. OLDEN.

The Message of Gov. Olden, of New-Jersey, states that the receipts of the Treasury from all sources, during the year, have been $271,398 17, and the disbursements, $253,304 40.

On the 1st of January, 1861, the indebtedness of the State was $164,753 83, having decreased during the past year the sum of $27,260 43.

The Governor suggests, that in case the Banks of the State should be obliged to suspend specie payments, the Legislature should legalize their action; he also rehearses the action taken toward sustaining the Government, by furnishing men for the Grand army of the Union; refers to the necessity of perfecting the coast defences; hints at the advantages Perth Amboy possesses as a permanent location for the Naval Academy, which has been removed from Annapolis; calls the attention of the Legislature to the propriety of providing for the collection of the State's share of the National tax; and concludes thus:

It is recommended that a tax of $100,000 be levied for the present year, to be used to pay the interest on the loan already, and that which may hereafter, be negotiated, and to add to the sinking fund provided for the payment of the principal. This tax, with that directed to be raised by the General Government, will increase the ordinary tax levied about 40 per cent. Even then the people of New-Jersey will be more lightly taxed than any other civilized community on this globe. I feel confident that it will be cheerfully paid.

To gain the independence of these States our fathers underwent the privations of a seven years' war, during which this State, with others, was overrun by armies, the people reduced to poverty, and many made desolate by the loss not of property only, but of friends. The grand object for which they suffered was, however, attained, and they left free to establish the Government under which, for more than eighty years, we have been blessed beyond any people. Has not the reward far outweighed the labor and privation? But this unexampled prosperity has been blighted. Success has begotten idleness, luxury and ambition. Godliness, the only effectual barrier to these vices, has not had its proper influence on the hearts and lives of this favored people. We have brought evil on ourselves; let us repent and turn to God, and ask forgiveness of Him, "who is slow to wrath, and repenteth him of the evil."

At this time it behooves us to consider what may be before us, and so far as practicable, prepare to meet it. Laying aside our love of ease and aggrandizement, let us cheerfully make every sacrifice necessary for sustaining the Government that has sustained us. *Our* time has come to quit us like men, to accept, as did our fathers, watchfulness, abstinence and toil, that the youth of *our* day, and the millions who will succeed them, may receive from *us*, as we from *our* sires, an inheritance of inestimable value.

With such deliberation *only* as is needed for the ascertainment that the cause in which she is engaged is a *righteous* cause, New-Jersey, without looking back or faltering, will press earnestly forward, until her last dollar is exhausted, her last son fallen, upholding in his stiffening hand the "Stars and stripes," and with his last sigh breathing devotion to "The Constitution and the Union."

Ohio.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. TOD.

Gov. Tod's inaugural address to the Legislature of Ohio is commendably short. He dwells eloquently upon the necessity of that State continuing to extend a cordial support to the Government, urges the obligation which the officials are under of retrenching expenses as far as is possible, and concludes thus, addressing a compliment to his predecessor, Gov. Dennison:

Long years of quiet prosperity, and seeming freedom from danger, have led us practically to disregard the safe maxim, "In time of peace, prepare for war."

Let the experience of the past year induce us to be ready, at all times, to "nip in the bud" any rebellion within, and promptly repel any invasion from abroad. Such preparation will be an ever-present guaranty against temptation to commit any breach of the public peace. A thorough organization of the militia of the State should at once be commenced and continued. This force, numbering about 250,000, should be divided into companies, regiments, brigades and divisions; and each should be well officered. The companies should be mustered at least twice in each year, as companies, and at least once in each year in regiments.

All this can be done at small expense, and if well done, we will at all times be ready, at a moment's warning, to call into actual service, in any portion of the State, a force sufficient to prevent invasion from any quarter.

The duties, and also the compensation, pertaining to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, should be clearly defined by law.

It is expected that the military feeling now extant will lead to efforts, on the part of individual enterprise, to establish military schools in different parts of the State. The propriety of granting aid from the State to such of them as may seem worthy of it, in respectfully submitted to your consideration. Small appropriations, judiciously expended, would tend greatly to encourage such schools; and if well conducted, they could not fail to conduce largely to the welfare and safety of the public.

A few months' military instruction will qualify the young men of the State to take command of our militia, even in time of war, with credit to all. The time now devoted exclusively to recreation and pleasure by the gallant boys of Ohio, during their long Summer vacations, could thus be profitably spent, and doubtless hundreds of them would thus prefer to make themselves useful to the State.

Arms and other munitions of war should be kept in perfect order at the State Arsenal, in quantity sufficient to meet any sudden emergency.

Referring you to the recent Message of my predecessor, I congratulate you that you are thus placed in possession of full information as to the condition and affairs of our State.

Minnesota.

MESSAGE OF GOV. RAMSEY.

Gov. Ramsey, in the Message which he sent to the Legislature of Minnesota, in January, felicitates the members of that body on the rapid increase in the population of the State, which was 172,000 on June 1, 1860, and now is over 200,000.

The total receipts of the Treasury, for 1861, were $106,462 38, and the expenditures $101,732 96, leaving a balance of $4,729 42 on hand. After urging the necessity of a rigid course of economy in the management of the financial affairs of the State, he says:

"From every point of view, it seems desirable that the state should assume the payment of the tax. In that case the fifteen per cent. remitted to the State will reduce the amount to be raised from $108,525 to $92,245. I take it that the claims of the State against the Federal Government will amount to about 8,000, which, if allowed, will reduce the amount due the Government to $84,245."

He adds:

While Minnesota will cheerfully and gladly accept her full share of the sacrifices which the obligations of patriotism impose upon the nation, it is, nevertheless, much to be regretted that the Federal Constitution provides no way of apportioning the direct tax which it authorizes, except upon the basis of the population of the different States—a principle which, since the tax is levied upon property, distributes the burden very unequally among the different members of the Confederacy, and works a serious injustice to the new and sparsely settled and comparatively poor States of the West.

This inequality will be made clear by comparing the rate of taxation necessary to produce the amount levied upon the assessed valuation of Minnesota with that of Rhode Island, having the same population:

	Population in 1860.	Assessed Valuation.	Federal Tax.	Rate of Taxation.
R. Island	174,621	130,000,000	116,900	9-10 mill.
Minnesota	172,022	39,000,000	108,500	2 8-10 mill.

That is to say, the quota of Minnesota, relatively to the value of her property, is more than three times as great as that of Rhode Island. The comparison might be extended with somewhat similar results to nearly all the States. Against our 2 8-10 mills, California pays but 1 7-10, Ohio and New-York, 1 8-10, and so on.

Various topics of local interest are treated at length, and then Gov. Ramsay speaks of the part which Minnesota has taken in suppressing the rebellion. He urges the necessity of passing an act to sequestrate property in Minnesota held by the rebels, and closes his message by discussing our relations with Great Britain, whose course he unqualifiedly condemns.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE

Bills in Senate.

Mr. Bell's bill amending the act authorizing Notaries Public of the State of New-York to perform the duties now performed by Commissioners of Deeds, by adding after the words "Commissioners of Deeds," the words, "and Justices of the Peace in the several counties in the State."

Mr. Bell's bill regulating the dividends of Fire Insurance Companies, provides:

Section 1.—No Fire Insurance Company, chartered by this State, shall hereafter divide to its stockholders, in any one year, an amount greater than one-tenth of its capital, unless such company shall have accumulated and be in possession of a surplus fund, in addition to the amounts of its capital and of such dividend equal to the whole amount received by such company for premiums or policies which shall be in force at the time of declaring such dividend; and such accumulated fund is hereby declared to be the unearned premiums of such company.

Mr. Truman's bill applies the provision of the act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies shall apply to all foreign companies, partnership, associations and individuals, whether incorporated or not incorporated.

PAYMENTS OF DIVIDENDS.

Senator Pruyn's bill provides that Life Insurance Companies may, with the consent of the insured, appropriate the dividends accruing in the course of its business to the insured, in reduction of, or towards the annual payment of premiums. Provides no company shall make such appropriation without the written consent of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

Mr. Bradley's bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Cab Company, makes the Corporators Daniel W. Norris, George Murray, Thomas Walter, Forbes Holland, John J. Donelly, John A. Ryerson, John I. Hager, Thomas Norris, Chester Lamb, John Mercer, George F. Bellows, James W. Wilson, Philip Cleary, Joseph King, Andrew McBride, Charles Lent, W. B. Cornell, A. Douglas, Jr., Francis L. Johnson, R. Mackey, John Nesbie, Jonah Willetts, W. J. Peck, Joseph Whelan, Edward Van Raust. The capital to be $150,000, to be increased $100,000 for each 100 cabs put in use by the company. The bill gives exclusive privileges of the cab trade to the company, and obliges the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn to grant them licenses. The bill is the same as that of last year.

THE METROPOLITAN HEALTH DISTRICT.

Senator Smith's Metropolitan Health bill creates a Metropolitan Health Board, to consist of the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, the Health Officer, the President of the Board of Supervisors, and seven citizens to be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. Two of the appointees to be practicing physicians resident in New-York, two in Kings County, one a physician in Brooklyn, and one in Richmond County.

The first seven to be appointed respectively for one to seven years, and one to be appointed annually thereafter, the proportion of physicians and residences to be maintained.

All powers and duties relating to the public health in New-York, Brooklyn, Kings and Richmond shall be vested solely in the Metropolitan Board. They may appoint places and regulations for quarantine, enforce all laws regulating the sale of drugs or food, have control of registration of births, marriages and deaths, the laws relating to which in New-York are extended to Kings County, and shall enforce all fines and penalties. They shall oversee all street-cleaning, and where a contract is not properly performed they shall clean the streets and prosecute the contractors. They shall exercise a supervision over all dwelling and tenement houses, so as to compel proper cleanliness, purification and space for living in. All vacancies in the Board to be filled by the Governor. The members of the Board shall receive $1,000 annual salary, and such members as act on the Committee as Commissioners of Health, $500 per year additional. The expenses under the act to be a charge on the counties named, and apportioned in the ratio of their representation in the State Assembly, but the salaries to be paid by the counties from which each member is appointed respectively. Any expense specially for the benefit of one county to be paid by such county. The Board are authorized and required to raise by law, with consent of the Governor, any money needed for an emergency or to supply any deficiency in the expenses of the Board.

LEGALIZING ACTS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Mr. Connolly's bill to confirm and legalize certain acts of the Common Council of the City of New-York provides as follows:

Section 1. The resolution confirming the contract for regulating and grading the Third-avenue from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Tenth

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROAD TO RUIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JULIUS CÆSAR.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—DOT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Senate in Executive session yesterday, spent four hours upon the nomination of Mr. CAMERON as Minister to Russia, without concluding to confirm it. The debate is reported to have been earnest and spirited.

The United States transport *Matanzas*, which arrived here yesterday from Port Royal, reports that on the 12th (last Sunday) she passed this side of Hatteras a fleet with troops, being part of the Burnside expedition. All was going well up to that time.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe are to Wednesday afternoon. The bad weather still continued, and the remainder of the Burnside Expedition was detained in consequence. News from the expedition was expected to reach Old Point yesterday.

Some idea of the strength of the Mississippi Expedition, which is now moving southward from Cairo, may be gathered from the statement that the force sent from Cairo to Paducah comprises nineteen regiments of infantry, four regiments and two companies of cavalry, and seven batteries of artillery.

MASON and SLIDELL, it will be seen by a report in our columns, arrived at St. George's, Bermuda, on the 9th inst., on board the British steamer *Gladiator*, which subsequently conveyed them to St. Thomas, where they were to take the mail steamer for England.

Among other discoveries made by the Army Frauds Investigating Committee, of which Mr VAN WYCK is Chairman, are the facts that the same horses have sometimes been twice sold to the Government; that Western Colonels have accepted bonuses from railroad companies for the favor of the transportation of regiments; and that some sutlers are making money at the rate of $3,000 per month, and sell liquor to the men with the knowledge and consent of the officers. It is to be hoped that these discoveries, with many others already made public, will be followed by the needed reforms.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, gives a report that four Utah and Union Indians in the Cherokee country were recently attacked by a superior number of Texan rebels, and compelled to retreat into Kansas.

Col. JAS. W. WALL, of New-Jersey, who was some time ago arrested by order of Secretary CAMERON, and confined in Fort Lafayette, but released, after being kept there several weeks, yesterday addressed a memorial to the New-Jersey Legislature on the subject, asking for redress. The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Boston *Transcript* states that the time is rapidly approaching when an expedition, specially fitted, will, in co-operation probably with land forces at Port Royal, advance upon, and, in the words of President LINCOLN'S first proclamation last April, "retake possession" of the Government forts and property in the harbor and city of Charleston. It understands that Gen. ANDERSON has carefully preserved the Union flag which was lowered from Fort Sumter last Spring, and cherishes the hope that he may be enabled to accompany the expedition and again raise the standard on the very staff from which he reluctantly lowered it.

A letter to the Chicago *Post*, dated at Sturgeon, Missouri, Jan. 10, states that a force of fifteen hundred rebels, supposed to be under the command of Gen. FROST, of Camp Jackson notoriety, had assembled at Roanoke. It was rumored that they had repulsed a detachment of MERRILL'S Cavalry, and a force of 1,000 strong was under marching orders to attempt their dispersion.

The Baltimore *Patriot* states that Col. PEGRAM, now in that city, *en route* to Richmond to procure the release of Col. COERCORAN or Col WILCOX, designs prolonging his stay for ten days or more. The *Patriot* protests against this leniency, and urges that Col. PEGRAM should be forwarded to his destination at once.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, a communication was received from the Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution introduced by Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, relating to contracts, &c. The Secretary states that he has not sufficient clerical force to enable him to answer the resolution; and further, that he personally has not made a single contract for any purpose whatever, but that the contracts have all been made by the heads of bureaus. The matter was referred. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill, which was referred, for the better organization of the cavalry forces. Mr. HALE offered a resolution, which was laid over, declaring that Mr. LAMON, Marshal of the District of Columbia, had been guilty of breach of privilege and contempt in excluding members of the Senate from the jail without a pass from him. The bill to promote the efficiency of the Dead Letter Office was passed. It provides for the return to the writers of all letters received at the office, where such a course is possible. The resolution asking the Secretary of War what amounts have been paid by the Government to the railroads of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-York, was agreed to. The bill for the protection of overland emigrants to California and Oregon was passed. Mr. WILSON'S bill, forbidding the arrest and return of fugitive slaves by officers of the army, and providing penalties therefor, was then debated until the expiration of the morning hour. It was amended, on motion of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, so as to forbid any officer from assuming any jurisdiction in such matters, under penalty of dismissal; and a further amendment, offered by Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, forbidding the enticement or retention of slaves from their owners, was debated, but not agreed to. The Kansas contested seat case was taken up, and finally decided in favor of Mr. LANE. The Senate then went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, a bill was passed which directs the Secretary of War to furnish our prisoners in the rebel States with clothing and other necessaries. An amendment to the Act of 1857, to enforce the attendance of witnesses, was passed. The amendment repeals that portion of the act under which the traitor FLOYD escaped prosecution for his robbery of the Government. A bill to establish a Bureau of Agriculture, presented by Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. A petition of 140 colored persons of California, asking for colonization where color will not be a badge of degradation, was ordered to be printed. The Pennsylvania contested election case—JOHN M. BUTLER against W. E. LEHMAN—was then discussed until the adjournment. The motion is to come up again to-day at 1 o'clock.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, the bill to increase the powers of notaries public was reported favorably; also the bills to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and to prohibit bank officers from acting as notaries public. Among the bills introduced was one to amend the Loan Commissioners' act; one to legalize certain acts passed by the Common Council of this City; and one to prohibit Supervisors from holding other office and from making contracts. A concurrent resolution in favor of the State assuming its portion of the National tax, was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to the Comptroller to notify the General Government of the action of the Legislature. Bills were introduced to repeal the existing Liquor laws, leaving in operation the old License law of 1847, and to enlarge the powers of notaries public. The resolution for a special committee to investigate the acts of the State Military Board, presented by Mr. McMULLEN, was called up, and adopted. The concurrent resolution asking Congress for an appropriation for coast and border defences, was adopted. A special committee of seven, to act in conjunction with the Senate Committee in apportioning the Congressional Districts of the State, was appointed. A resolution inquiring of the Governor what provision had been made for the support of the families of volunteers killed during the war, was laid over.

GENERAL NEWS.

The great German demonstration of sympathy with Gen. FRANZ SIGEL took place last night at the Cooper Institute, and even surpassed the expectations of its originators. Five thousand persons, among them many hundreds of ladies, were present, and several minor meetings were, despite the cold, held outside of the building. The spacious interior was densely thronged with most respectable German citizens. At 8 P. M. the proceedings were opened by calling R. A. WITTHAUS, Esq., to the chair, and selecting 150 vice-presidents and 31 secretaries. Eloquent and stirring addresses were then delivered by Messrs. Wittnaus, Wesendonk, Kapp, Dr. Soiger, Mr. S. Kaufmann and Dr. Dondi, all of whom entered into the question of the war with great warmth. A series of resolutions in sympathy with Gen. SIGEL were then unanimously adopted, and a Committee of Three appointed to bear the same to Washington, and lay them before the United States authorities, with a request for the appointment of a Committee by Congress to investigate the causes of SIGEL'S resignation and remedy the same. The highest enthusiasm prevailed throughout these proceedings, and with nine cheers for SIGEL, at a late hour the meeting adjourned.

A number of gentlemen, several of whom constituted a General Committee of a new political organization, styled "The People's Union Democratic Party," having for its object the support of the National Administration in the present exigencies of our country, met at Clinton Hall last evening, Mr. E. J. BROWN in the chair. A series of resolutions, intended as the platform of the party, were adopted.

A special meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was held at Clinton Hall last evening. A report was presented by the Council, treating upon the financial scheme, the principles of taxation, the machinery by which it is proposed to collect taxes, and the *status* of the whole matter. The report was referred back to the Council with power to have it printed.

New-Brunswick, N. J., was visited by a destructive fire on Wednesday morning last. It broke out in the millinery store of JACOB LEVY, No. 232 Commerce-square, and before it could be checked destroyed seven stores, and property valued at $50,000. Among the Insurance Companies which are responsible for part of this loss are the New-Brunswick Fire Insurance, $6,300; Park, of this City, $4,000; State Insurance Co., of Jersey City, $1,300; Lennox, of New-York, $1,250; Atlantic, of Brooklyn, $1,250; North American, of Hartford, $1,000, and Mechanics, of Newark, $700.

An important opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court, in respect to the responsibility of the Mayor for refusing to countersign warrants for the payment of money, will be found in the law column. The opinion is in the case of The People on the relation of GREEN against FERNANDO WOOD, which has been frequently stated in the TIMES.

Breadstuffs continued quiet yesterday, at drooping prices, the export demand having been restricted. A fair business was transacted in Provisions, Hay and Tallow. Whisky advanced a shade, and was in lively request. Metals were inactive, as were also Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Seeds and Naval Stores. Spices and Teas were freely purchased, at buoyant rates. Cotton was depressed and unsettled. The freight engagements were limited.

MASON AND SLIDELL HEARD FROM AGAIN.—When these rebel emissaries were removed from the *Trent*, in November, they were bound for St. Thomas, to take the British West India mail steamer for Southampton, England. On their subsequent surrender to the British Minister at Washington, the inquiry naturally arose, What will he do with them? But it may be added that the public curiosity on the matter was not especially exercised at the time of their departure from Fort Warren, nor has the question of destination occurred since, except in connection with the non-arrival of the *Rinaldo* at Halifax, where it was said she had certainly gone.

Our information this morning is that the two worthies, whose seizure and detention in this country threatened at one time to involve us in war with Great Britain, have been taken back to the point whence they came, or as near to it as practicable, so as to land them at St. Thomas. The British war-vessel had touched at St. George's, Bermuda, and would reach her destination, wind and storm permitting, in a few days.

It is unfortunate for MASON and SLIDELL, and their Secretaries that the hope or ambition of being lionized on their arrival in England is likely to be diminished by this roundabout way of shipping them out. The delay will have greatly abated British curiosity, while the news of their surrender, beside restoring good fellowship between the two countries, will have greatly abated the popular sympathy for the party in whose persons the British flag was supposed to have been insulted.

The Defence of Secretary Welles.

The agency of Mr. GEORGE D. MORGAN in the purchase of vessels for the Navy Department has been made the subject of inquiry by both Houses of Congress, and in the Senate, soon after the beginning of the session, a resolution was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information in regard to the facts, which were apparently these: Directly after the opening of the war it became obvious that very large additions would have to be made to the Navy by selections and purchases among the commercial marine. The Navy as well as the Army has Boards of experts qualified to transact its details of business, and the established course for the Secretary of the Navy was evidently to assign to an officer, or a commission of officers, the duty of making the necessary inspections and purchases. Mr. WELLES, however, departed from precedent in selecting a civilian to execute the business, the agent being Mr. MORGAN, a gentleman closely connected with him by marriage, and well known in this City as a brother and partner in business of Gov. E. D. MORGAN. To Mr. MORGAN was intrusted the business of receiving the tenders of those who had vessels for sale, and of arranging the bargain after a subordinate of the navy had inspected and approved the ships. For these services, he collected from the sellers of shipping commissions at the rate of 2½ per cent.,—commissions which, in the course of five months, resulted in an aggregate sum exceeding $90,000. From the National Treasury, Mr. MORGAN received no direct compensation. A large fortune so easily earned, at a moment when the nation was impoverishing itself to save itself, naturally excites attention, and it is not to be overlooked that the lucky man was so intimately connected with him who placed fortune within his reach. Favoritism is accordingly suspected, and the inquiry of the Senate is directed to finding how far favoritism was indulged.

To rebut the presumptions of the case, Mr. WELLES offers a variety of statements. He believed the task of buying merchant vessels was not to be safely intrusted to naval officers wholly unacquainted with the usages of trade. The aid of mature experience was deemed indispensable; and the attention of the Secretary was readily fixed upon Mr. MORGAN, who as a merchant familiar with shipping, ought to be, (and as the familiar acquaintance of Mr. WELLES assured him to be,) able to protect the interests of the Government in these enormous transactions. To show the incompetency of the service to conduct negotiations of the sort, Mr. WELLES cites a number of instances as occurring before the employment of Mr. MORGAN, when the Government suffered serious losses, some of which the agency of Mr. MORGAN subsequently recovered, thereby saving hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Government. Evidence is also introduced to show that in no case was an excessive price paid by the agent, his purchases having been at once judicious and economical. The Secretary does not profess ignorance of the enormous profits accruing to his brother-in-law. Indeed, his attention, he admits, was pointedly called to them toward the close of the Summer. But as these profits did not come *directly* from the Government, and were fully authorized by the rules of the Chamber of Commerce, and as the confidence of Mr. WELLES in the agent, his skill and honesty, was too profound to admit of superseding him or dividing his functions, the intimation produced no effect. Upon these facts, and the assurance of his honorable motives, the Secretary rests his case.

And what shall be said of it? Only this. In those mental debates in which before selecting Mr. MORGAN, the Secretary describes himself as balancing between the necessities of the moment and the odium such an appointment would be likely to incur, he would have done well to have listened more attentively to the latter consideration. He should have reflected that a long life under the eye of the public, and marked by incorruptible integrity, would be insufficient to save a public servant from most injurious impressions, authorized by such apparent partiality; and as he personally lacked the influence of such prepossessions in his favor, he should have cast about for some method of securing the aid of Mr. MORGAN'S skill without impairing the credit of that gentleman or of himself. This might have been effected by placing some limit upon the agent's compensation, and deriving it immediately from the Government. It is impossible to relieve a broker of suspicions of favoring that party to a bargain by whom he is immediately paid, though it is certain the Government was ultimately the paymaster in the case; and no explanation will entirely satisfy a public, to whom the private characters of Messrs. WELLES and MORGAN are unknown save through the publicity of the present affair, that there was no favoritism in granting a measure of wealth, to which few attain even by a lifetime of pains and labor, as the result of five months of not over-taxed endeavor. For ourselves, we entertain no doubt that the entire transaction was the result of inexperience and over-hasty consideration. But had Mr. MORGAN been engaged for some reasonable salary—say of $10,000 a year—and fixed obviously in the interest of Government by the exclusion of all other compensation, the public would be able to share our sentiments more generally.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.—The Senate has decided the issue between Messrs. LANE and STANTON, by giving to the former the vexed seat for Kansas. The question was of little public interest. LANE was duly elected, and took his seat as Senator for Kansas; but at the outbreak of the war, eager to aid in the defence of the border, he obtained the offer of a brigadier's commission, and without formally accepting it, hastened to Kansas and took active part in the summer campaign. Assuming LANE'S acceptance of the commission, whereby his seat in the Senate would become vacant, the Governor of Kansas appointed Mr. F. B. STANTON in his place. LANE denies that he ever accepted or acted under the commission—the friends of STANTON offer evidence to the contrary, and the Senate decides to believe LANE. The contest has been one of purely local moment, and having secured his point, the victor will no doubt hasten to his place at the head of the expedition destined for the Indian Territory, where he will as certainly give a good account of himself. LANE is a man of talent and infinite shrewdness, but will shine to better advantage at the head of a border brigade, than in the attempt to lead wondering and obsequious Senates.

Our Plan of Campaign.

An article from *De Bow's Review* has been recently republished, in part, in our columns, which seems to us to present more carefully considered opinions with regard to the Southern campaign than any that has yet appeared. The reader will remember that the article urged strongly a defensive policy on the part of the South, and the danger of carrying the campaign into Maryland; that Southern victories gained in that State would only arouse the North to new exertions and more desperate efforts, while a defeat would be almost fatal, with an impassable river in the rear. The true policy, the writer claimed, was for the Confederate army, if forced from their strong position at Manassas, to slowly retreat through the South, thus collecting all their supplies from a friendly country, while the enemy would be forced to preserve very long and difficult lines of communication with the North, thus weakening their forces, and rendering them liable to be beaten in detail, or to be weakened from want of supplies. The reviewer urged, very shrewdly, that defeat alone would never break down the North, but that a long-protracted and expensive campaign might effect this, with armies gradually dwindling from want of food or sickness. Our campaign was compared to that of NAPOLEON entering Russia, and like disasters and sufferings were predicted to the invaders. European writers and reviewers regarding our immense expanse of surface, have frequently made the same comparison.

There would be, no doubt, much truth in these views, if we were penetrating the vast region of the South, with two or three columns, all marching in one direction, and all having long and parallel lines of communication. But this evidently is not the plan of the campaign. Neither is there behind the rebel armies, a vast and safe magazine of resources, such as the great plains of interior Russia supplied to her armies. If NAPOLEON had been able to penetrate Russia, from three or four sides at once, cutting off lines of communication, occuping the most fertile districts, and thus breaking the Empire in two, the cases would have been more nearly parallel.

If Gen. MCCLELLAN, by skillful strategic combinations, should be able to force BEAUREGARD from his intrenchments, the latter must retreat, probably through North Carolina. His supplies could not be drawn to any great extent from that State, but must be obtained from Tennessee and Georgia. But these links are becoming daily more uncertain. If Gens. BUELL'S and HALLECK'S combinations should be successful, their forces would speedily control the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, and thus break one great artery of supply. BURNSIDE'S column on the East, and SHERMAN'S on the South, we may suppose would soon cut off many sources of food and ammunition.

If BEAUREGARD should make his retreat among the mountains, apart from the difficulty of transit and support, he would be among a comparatively unfriendly population, as nearly all the mountain inhabitants of the South are notoriously Unionists in sentiment. If his course be near the seaboard, our lines of communication would be easily made with the sea. Indeed it is not probable, in any case, that the Grand Army of the North would depend upon the long lines of land-communication for supplies, but would connect directly with our fleet and transports in the Southern ports. Furthermore, in case of the success of Gen. BUELL'S forces, there would be an army of 120,000 men in BEAUREGARD'S rear, who might either cross the mountains into Virginia, or, if his retreat were continued beyond that State, could at once march into Georgia, and support themselves on her rich grain districts, thus threatening the rebel army in front and rear. During this time, Gen. HALLECK'S army of 100,000 men would have been attempting the perilous task of conquering the Mississippi Valley. With this accomplished, he would be prepared, from New-Orleans as a base, to march his army through the Gulf States, and join the other victorious columns in some central point in Georgia or South Carolina.

This sketch of our campaign is, of course, outlined on the supposition that each column is to be successful—an hypothesis hardly probable. But supposing a disaster in any one of the flank and rear movements; that HALLECK, for instance, is unable to force the batteries on the Mississippi, or that SHERMAN is detained in his net-work of creeks and rivers, or BURNSIDE is defeated, we still have the two great converging columns of MCCLELLAN and BUELL, for it is difficult to believe that either of those armies can be beaten, even if for a time held in check, and these alone, or either one, ought to be able to settle the question, and end the war. We are abundantly aware of the many difficulties in a Southern campaign—the miry roads, the want of provisions, the occasional severity of the weather, and the swamps and torrents, which afford such ample protection for small bodies of men; but all these obstacles, with the exception of the last, will tell upon the enemy quite as much as upon ourselves. For the latter, and for the guerilla warfare threatened by the South, the answer is, that large masses of men, advancing by different columns, are not much impeded by such opposition. Modern warfare is not decided by skirmishing, but by great movements, and the power of artillery. Besides, those who know the Southerners best, believe that they are not fitted well to sustain a retreat, and from the peculiar nature and origin of this war they think it not impossible that the whole rebellion, under disasters, may collapse as rapidly as it was inflated.

Taking all these palpable considerations into view, we think it not improbable that three months hence may see at least the back of the rebellion broken, and possibly a complete victory. Of course, misfortunes may come. Campaigns are uncertain things. Our past experience has been of little but disasters. We are prepared for yet others. But whatever happens, the Northern people have taken up the sword, and, with God's help, they will never lay it down till Law, Liberty and Government are established over every acre of this broad land.

De Tocqueville on Democratic Discipline.

In DE TOCQUEVILLE'S *Democracy in America*, there is a short chapter on "Discipline in Democratic Armies," in which that always philosophical and oftimes prophetic thinker puts forth some views which have received very striking illustration in the grand army sprung up to the defence of the Republic. Without too closely sticking to the text, the following *résumé* indicates the author's line of thought:

It is, he says, a very common opinion, particularly among aristocratic nations, that the great social equality that reigns in democracies, results, in the long run, in making the soldier independent of the officer, and thus slackens the bond of discipline. *This is a mistake.* There are, in fact, two kinds of discipline, which must not be confounded. When the officer is a noble and the soldier a serf, the one rich and the other poor; when the former is enlightened and powerful, and the latter ignorant and weak, it is easy to obtain the strictest obedience. The soldier has the disciplinary *bond*, so to speak, before entering the army; or rather military discipline is but an advance on social servitude. In aristocratic armies the soldier easily becomes insensible to everything except the commands of his superiors. He acts without thought, triumphs without ardor, and dies without complaint. In this condition, he is no longer a man, but a very formidable animal, fashioned for war.

A democratic people must needs despair of ever obtaining of its soldiers that passive and uniform obedience which an aristocratic people early imposes on its army. In a democracy military discipline should not attempt to repress the free activity of the individual mind—it can only aspire to direct it; but the obedience which it creates, while less exact, is more impetuous and more intelligent. It has its root in the very will of him who obeys, resting not merely on his instinct but on his reason; so that it often grows stricter of its own accord, when danger makes it necessary. The discipline of an aristocratic army readily relaxes during war, because that discipline is founded on habits, and war disturbs these habits. The discipline of a democratic army, on the contrary, grows more and more strict in face of the enemy, because each soldier very clearly sees that silent acquiescence and obedience are the very conditions of success.

The nations who have achieved the most considerable things in war have known no other discipline than this. Among the ancients, only freemen and citizens were received into the army—men differing but little from each other, and accustomed to treat each other as equals. Thus a kind of familiar confraternity obtained between soldier and officer—a fact strikingly seen in PLUTARCH'S "Lives." The soldiers spoke frequently and freely to their Generals, who gladly listened and answered back, and it was in this way, far more than by constraint and punishment, that they controlled their men. They were as much comrades as chiefs.

We have now in the field an army of half a million men, which realizes all, and more than all, the sagacious French philosopher ventured to predict. Discipline, as he foretold, has grown stricter and stricter. "each man *seeing* that obedience is absolutely necessary for success." That excessive and untamed individualism which at first gave our army the appearance of a great mob, has, in a space of time marvelous for its shortness, become subdued to the conditions of military subordination. But while our soldiers have, under the moulding power of the energetic head of the army, become reduced to due soldierly obedience, it is, as DE TOCQUEVILLE says, an obedience voluntary, intelligent, impetuous. The country may well look with pride on this splendid embodiment of democratic soldiership. And it will not, as we verily believe, need to look forward many days till this army shall bring its trained and tremendous qualities to the crowning work of crushing the rebellion.

THE BARBARITY OF THE WAR.—The London *Times* has been very much exercised in mind upon the barbarism which the war was bringing upon us. The only instances which it mentioned as proof of its statement were the use of the stone fleet—which it considered an assault upon humanity, although a few thousand dollars would remedy all the mischief caused by it—and the prospect of a declaration of emancipation—the last thing, one would say, that an Englishman would find fault with.

If such acts on our part are proofs of the growth of barbarism among us, we wonder what degree of reaction among the rebels is shown by two or three points to which we should like to call the attention of the London *Times*. Take, for instance, the recent attempt to blow up the hospital for the soldiers at Alexandria. Is there any barbarism in that? Or the branding of deserters from the rebel ranks? Or the burning of Union men in their houses, as in Western Virginia? Or the burning of Hampton and the threatened burning of Beaufort and of Yorktown? These things impress us as signs of barbarism elsewhere than among the Union forces.

War is barbarising at all times, and there will, no doubt, be many deeds committed by those who fight under the Stars and Stripes which we must bitterly regret, and evil influences will be set at work which will last much longer than the war. But if this is so on the side of Government, how much more applicable must it be to the rebels in that part of the country where the "twin relic of barbarism" has had its fair; where men have been accustomed, as we have never been, to giving loose rein to their passions, and to seeing cruelties performed upon human beings such as have never been witnessed among us? From that quarter acts of barbarism would be naturally looked for—and the bayoneting the wounded at Bull Run, the attempt referred to upon a hospital, the cruel treatment of Union prisoners,—all these things are fruits which we should expect to spring from the root of a rebellion in favor of Slavery. The London *Times*, however, looks upon Slavery and rebellion with somewhat different eyes from those with which it has been gifted in times past. A success on the part of the North can alone rectify its vision.

THE SIGEL INDIGNATION MEETING.—The German mass meeting which met last night to consider the reported resignation of Gen. SIGEL, exhibited anything but Teutonic phlegm. The assemblage was very great, and the oratory fierce and denunciatory. The case is obviously understood to have its origin in latent Know Nothing, and Gen. SIGEL to have been selected as a shining mark for the shafts of that ineidious heresy. If it were possible to obtain moderation from these excited gentlemen, we would gladly call their attention to the fact that evidence of Gen. SIGEL'S resignation is wanting, while there is no want of evidence that Government will not accept his resignation if offered; but will hasten to redress all grievances of which so gallant and meritorious an officer may have reason to complain. Until the authorities at the head of the army have had an opportunity to ascertain the nature and extent of the wrongs and indignities suffered by Gen. SIGEL, they cannot measure the appropriate reparation. Our German friends, yielding to a just indignation and a too great impetuosity, indulge in language which injures their cause in the estimation of calmer judgments, and which none will regret at leisure more than themselves. It is impossible that a man like SIGEL should be neglected or underrated. With patience, justice will be done to the content of all equitable minds.

A STRETCH OF COURTESY.—Col. PEGRAM, one of the rebel officers captured by Gen. MCCLELLAN in Western Virginia, has been released from confinement in Fort Warren, and is now on his way to Richmond, whence he hopes to send back some officer of equal grade, as an exchange. Unless he expedites his movements, however, it is possible that the National army may arrive at the Confederate Capital before him, for at last accounts he was in Baltimore junketing with his friends and sympathizers, and looking forward to a happy stay of at least ten days in that abode of easy political virtue. Where the Colonel next proposes to tarry in the course of his pleasure tour we are not informed.

It may be magnanimous on the part of the Government to treat its captives with such remarkable leniency, but good taste would dictate the selection of some other persons than renegade army officers, such as Col. PEGRAM is, as the recipient of these favors. We have not heard that Mr. ELY spent one week at Richmond and another at Norfolk after the doors of his prison-house were thrown open, in calling upon his friends and inspecting the defences of those cities, and there is every reason to believe that the exhibition of an inclination to do anything of the kind would have been promptly and decidedly discouraged by the Confederate authorites. Will Col. PEGRAM move on?

NEW DESIGNS FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.—In advertising new contracts for envelopes and stamps, we are happy to see the Post-office Department requires new designs for the latter. The change effected last Spring was not only offensive to taste—the heads of the Republican fathers being simple caricatures—but so wretched and inartistic was the execution of the engraving, and so faint the printing, as to place imitation within reach of the coarsest hands. The rebel Government might, with its deficient resources, have been pardoned for sanctioning such imperfect work, than which lithography would have served better. We have now fortunately an opportunity to redeem our character for good taste and ingenuity in the arts of design. Let us see it improved.

Our City Railroads—An Accident and its Teachings.

One of the cars upon the Sixth-avenue Railroad took fire, a day or two since, in consequence of a light having been brought in contact with the straw which covered the floor. The passengers escaped, owing, no doubt, to the happy accident of the straw being wet, and to the uniformity with which all ventilation is prevented in the cars on this particular road. The car itself was destroyed. We have received several communications complaining of the practice of thus using straw in the cars. The danger of the practice is exemplified by the incident referred to. Had the straw been dry, it would have been scarcely possible for a female passenger, partially clothed with cotton, to avoid a frightful death. And yet nothing is more common than to see one of the flaming lamps of the car taken down to aid in the search for dropped money, and placed so near the inflammable carpeting as to render combustion almost inevitable. But other objections are urged by our correspondents. The straw cannot be used to keep the feet warm, for it is well known that the silex of the straw, being a rapid conductor of heat, is one of the coldest substances with which they can come in contact. It cannot be used to keep the feet dry, for the straw, what with the wet and snow from scores of feet, and the rain of tobacco-juice from scores of mouths, is usually in the condition of a manure heap, steaming and disgusting to the smell, pernicious to the lungs, miasmatic in its influence upon the human body, and acting like a permanent cold bath upon the feet of sitters. The only conceivable reason for its use is, that it robs the traveling public hugely in the pertinacity with which it covers and retains fallen money. It yields, no doubt, a most important harvest of coin to the employes of the companies. It is simply a change-trap. As we are not to suppose the companies themselves share these miserable profits, it is to be hoped they will give attention at once to this abuse; and, also, to the subject of ventilation, a point of the utmost moment at a time when smallpox and other virulent diseases are so fatally prevalent. There is no way, let us hint, so effective to resist a railroad in Broadway, as a show of some attention to public comfort and health on the avenue lines.

Another Railroad Accident.

RUSSELL, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 15.

A portion of the cars of the afternoon freight train from Albany, on Tuesday, having been thrown off the track while passing a short curve near Turtle Bend Bridge, in this town, the timbers and flooring of the bridge were cut by the car wheels, and two spans of the bridge gave way, precipiting seven cars loaded with flour, hogs and beef cattle into the river below, a distance of thirty feet. The cars were entirely demolished, but fortunately there were no persons injured, although several head of cattle were killed. The bridge is being speedily repaired, and will be passable by Friday morning.

Suspension of Specie Payments by the Ohio Banks.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Jan. 16.

The Legislature of Ohio to-day passed an act authorizing the suspension of specie payments by the banks of this State.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Short Sessions in Both Houses of the Legislature—No Measures of Importance Matured in the Senate—The Collection of the National Tax—Inquiry Into the Doings of the State Military Board—A Demand for a "Forward" Movement—Changing the Maps of New-York City, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1862.

Both Houses held short sessions to-day, and the business was generally rather uninteresting.

The Senate Committees are in working order, but have not yet had time to mature any measures of importance. Mr. BELL, however, of the Finance Committee, reported a resolution in favor of the collection of the direct National Tax by the State. A like resolution was introduced in the House, and, as numerous petitions in favor of the measure have already been presented from both private citizens and Boards of Supervisors, action to that effect will promptly be taken. The State saves some fifteen per cent. on its quota by such action, and avoids the use of the machinery of taxation, by the General Government, within her limits. The different Committees of both Senate and House are asking for Clerks with the *per diem* allowance of $3 for each day of actual service. The Senate Judiciary Committee were allowed one, and now other important Committees likewise desire the same favor. Such claims meet with opposition from Senators on the floor, and in the House are all referred to the Committee on Expenditures, to be investigated before action is taken. Query: Why would not like action in the Senate prove economical of both time and money?

A resolution was offered and adopted in the House referring so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to the action of the State Military Board, to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers. As I said the other day, much doubt about the expediency of creating this Board, and sharp criticism of its action, have been expressed, and it will now have an *opportunity* to justify both.

The resolutions introduced yesterday, instructing our Senators and Representatives, in the matter of public defenses, were taken up and passed, without debate.

Mr. MOLAON, of New-York, introduced a resolution recommending to the attention of the National Administration the necessity of immediate and aggressive movements of the grand army, and the propriety of compelling all conflicting interests to yield to the necessity of at once crushing out rebellion and treason. As the resolution lies over under the rule, there was no debate, but a resolution, introduced by Mr. COMSTOCK, that a Committee of one, consisting of the member from the Ninth District, be appointed to go on to Washington, and arrange with Gen. MCCLELLAN the details of a joint and immediate advance, was, singularly enough, taken by the House to imply some irony upon that gentleman's resolution, and slightly excited their risibles. Members of the House apparently, while possessing, in common with all true patriots, a desire for a forward movement, as soon as practicable, do not intend to place themselves in the position of forming the plans of MCCLELLAN'S campaign for him, and some of them are quite confident that he will adhere to his own despite of them. A resolution was also introduced to call upon the Board of Assessors to meet forthwith at Albany, and remodel entirely the whole system of taxation in this State, under certain restrictions. The subject is one of vast importance, especially in view of the heavy taxation impending, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means for more deliberate action. Mr. RICA, of Ulster, in speaking of the necessity of extending taxation to personal property and to luxuries, as contemplated in the resolution, said that he thought other instructions should also be given to any Board to whom the House should see fit to commit this subject, and among them was the payment of a fee by any client in the Courts of Record or Appeal. Now the State at large pays for carrying on long and expensive suits, whose whole benefit accrues entirely to individuals. He recognized the necessity of going thoroughly into this subject, and was glad that it was brought forward early in the session. He was in favor of committing it finally to the Board of Assessors, but thought that it should go first to the Committee on Ways and Means, so that the House might thereby demonstrate its wishes in the matter, for the guidance of the Board, in drafting a bill.

A bill was introduced providing for a change in the map of New-York City, so as to include Manhattan-square, and the appointment of three Commissioners to carry out the provisions of the act. It proposes to vest the title in the Mayor, Common Council and Commonalty of New-York; to provide for laying out the space, now occupied by Manhattan-square, into streets and squares; to refund to property holders in the vicinage all assessments made upon them at the time of the laying out of the Square, with interest at seven per cent., and to devote any surplus, that may remain over these disbursements, to the Sinking Fund for the payment of the City debt.

Two battalions of Artillery, and the Seventy-Sixth Regiment of New-York State Volunteers, Col. GREENE commanding, now in camp here, will leave on Friday for the seat of war. There is now in the office of the Adjutant-General, a complete stand of silk colors, gotten up in beautiful style, by TIFFANY, which is to be presented to the regiment before its departure, by Mr. CAMPBELL, a very worthy, patriotic and munificent citizen of York Mills, Oneida County. This regiment was raised in Cortlandt County, and is considered a superior body of men. The artillery battalions also mean to give an excellent account of themselves. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 16.

The bill to increase the powers of Notaries Public was reported favorably.

The bills to amend the revised statutes relative to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and to prevent bank officers from acting as Notaries Public.

Mr. CONNOLLY gave notice of a bill to extend Lexington-avenue.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the Loan Commissioners Act.

By Mr. COAKLEY—To legalize certain ordinances of the City of New-York.

By Mr. RAMSAY—To prohibit Supervisors from holding other offices and taking contracts.

Mr. BELL, from the Committee on Finance, reported a concurrent resolution in favor of the State assuming its share of the National tax.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 16.

Mr. HORLBUT, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a concurrent resolution, in favor of the State assuming its share of the National tax, and instructing the Comptroller to inform the General Government of the fact. The report was adopted.

The Comptroller submitted a report in reply to the resolution of the Assembly inquiring into the legislative printing. The Comptroller shows that the large amount paid above the nominal sum of the contract arises from extra charges made for binding, covers, &c., which had not been covered in the contract.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CHILDS—To close Manhattan-square.

By Mr. BANKS—To impose an increased tax on hawkers and peddlers.

By Mr. PIERCE—To repeal the existing liquor laws, leaving the old license law of 1844 in operation.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To enlarge the powers of Notaries Public.

Mr. MCMULLEN called up the resolution of the Special Committee to investigate the acts of the State Military Board.

Mr. SCHOLFIELD moved to refer the matter to the Committee on Militia and Public Defence.

After some debate the amendment was lost, and the original resolution adopted.

Mr. STETSON called up the concurrent resolution asking appropriations for the coast and border defences, which was adopted.

Mr. THOMAS offered a resolution requiring the County Treasurer to report the amount of the military tax on hand on Feb. 1, and the total amount collected and expended. Adopted.

Mr. MCLEOD, of the Ninth District, offered a resolution requesting the Governor to urge the General Government to a prompt aggressive movement of the grand army. Laid over.

Mr. CODDINGTON moved that the member from the Ninth District be the Committee to wait on Gen. MCCLELLAN, to inquire when he intended to move on to Richmond, and to urge him to make a speedy advance. Laid over.

A special Committee of Seven was raised, to act with the Senate Committee, to apportion the Congressional Districts.

The matter of equalization of taxes was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The privileges of the floor were extended to THOS. KEARNAN, a member of the last House.

The House agreed to adjourn from to-morrow till Monday evening.

Mr. CHILDS offered a resolution inquiring of the Governor what provision, if any, has been made for the support of the families of the volunteers who have been killed during the war.

The resolution was laid over.

Bills in Senate.

Mr. MURPHY'S bill, amending the code of procedure, provides for the amendment of section 132, by adding the following to the end of the section: "And as to every such person, the action now or hereafter instituted, in which such notice may or shall be filed, shall be deemed to be commenced and pending from the time of service of the summons on any defendant therein, or from the time of the delivery of the summons with intent that it shall be actually served to the Sheriff or other officer of the county in which the defendants or any of them usually or last resided."

Mr. LITTLE'S bill in relation to Notaries Public provides, that in addition to their present powers, Notaries Public of this State are hereby authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, and to take the proofs and acknowledgments of deeds, mortgages, and any other papers for use or record in this State, in all cases where the same may now be taken and administered by Commissioners of Deeds or Justices of the Peace, and under the same rules and requirements prescribed to Commissioners of Deeds or Justices of the Peace, and such Notaries' acts may be performed without official seal. All acts and duties which may have been performed since April 15, 1861, in the administration of oaths and affirmations and the taking of proofs and acknowledgments by all Notaries Public of this State, are hereby confirmed and made valid.

MR. HARDING'S BILL.

An act to give parties a new trial in the County Court in all cases on appeal from the Courts of Justices of the Peace when the judgment exceeds $25.

SEC. 1. Hereafter in all cases of appeal to the County Court from the judgment of the Courts of Justices of the Peace, where the damage recovered exceeds $25, a new trial shall be had in the County Court upon the same pleadings that were before the Justice, either with or without a jury as is now provided by law for the trial of civil actions; and the County Court, in each of the counties of this State shall have jurisdiction to all such cases.

SEC. 2. The same costs shall be allowed to the prevailing party, as is now by law allowed in civil actions in similar proceedings in the Supreme Court, except when a judgment appealed from is reduced in the County Court, the sum of ten dollars—the party or parties then prevailing shall pay costs to the party or parties.

SEC. 3. A case or a bill of exceptions to review the exceptions may be made and settled in the same time and manner as is now by law provided in civil actions in the Supreme Court, and appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court at General Term, as is now provided by law in other cases.

SEC. 4. The Justice before whom the cause was tried in the Court below shall not be required to return the evidence given before said Court in making return to the appeal.

Mr. RAMSAY'S bill, amending the Code of Procedure, provides that no party shall be examined *in his own behalf* against parties who are representatives of a deceased person, in respect to any transactions had personally between the deceased person and the witness; and except, also, that neither husband or wife shall be required to disclose any communication made by one to the other.

Mr. FARRAR'S bill amends the eleventh section of the Code of Proceedure by striking therefrom all after the words "new trial," where they first occur in said subdivision, and adding the following section:

SEC. 2. An appeal to the Court of Appeals from an order which grants a new trial may be taken at any time within sixty days after this act shall take effect, provided the new trial granted by such order has not been commenced.

Mr. RAMSAY'S bill to prevent Supervisors from holding County offices and taking certain contracts, provides as follows:

SEC. 1. No person hereafter elected to the office of Supervisor in any of the towns of this State, shall, during the term of such office, hold any other county office, either by appointment or election, and any agreement or contract made between any member of any Board of Supervisors, with such Board, shall be void, and his office as such Supervisor shall be deemed vacant.

SEC. 2. Any person holding an office, either by election or appointment, when this act shall take effect, shall not be eligible to an election for the office of Supervisor in any of the towns of this State.

Bills in Assembly.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Mr. HARING introduces a bill authorizing and empowering Notaries Public to administer oaths and affirmations and take acknowledgment of deeds, mortgages and other papers for use or record, in all cases where the same may now be taken and administered by commissioners of deeds and Justices of the Peace, and under the same rules and requirements prescribed to Commissioners of Deeds or Justices of the Peace, and such Notaries' acts may be performed without official seal. All acts and duties which may have been performed since April 15, 1861, in the administration of oaths and affirmations and the taking of proofs and acknowledgments by all Notaries Public of this State, are hereby confirmed and made valid.

Also, a bill to confirm all acts and duties performed since April 16, 1860, of Notaries Public, in the administration of oaths and affirmations, or the taking the acknowledgments and proofs of deeds or other conveyances.

TAKING TESTIMONY OUT OF THE STATE.

Mr. BARTLETT'S bill amends Section 11, Article 2, Title 3, Chapter 8, Part 3, of the revised statutes, by giving power to any court of record, in any action in which a default has been taken, or an issue of fact joined, when the testimony of a witness out of the State is necessary for the prosecution or defence, to award a commission of one or more competent persons, upon such terms as it shall think proper, to examine such witness upon oath, and certify to the depositons.

A DOG TAX.

Mr. COWLES introduces a bill which permits the killing or securing of any dog running at large without a muzzle, unless it be a dog kept for hunting, and which shall have been registered as such with the County Clerk, and shall have a collar with the owner's name engraved thereon, round its neck; and imposes a tax of one dollar on every dog above one owned by any individual.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Mr. BENEDICT introduces a bill empowering Notaries Public to exercise all their powers in any county adjacent to that for which they are appointed, the same as in their own county.

CLOSING MANHATTAN-SQUARE.

Mr. CHILDS' bill to close Manhattan-square extends Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth and Eighteen streets, through the land thus vacated to the river, and authorizes the Supreme Court, on application of the City Government, or of any owner of land assessed for benefits for opening said square, to appoint three commissioners to sell such land in such manner as shall seem most advantageous, and to give valid titles therefor, except the land reserved for extending the above streets. Within one year from the sale the commissioners shall refund to the present owners of the lands assessed for the benefit of opening said square all the amounts paid by them upon such assessments, with seven per cent. interest. Where the owners are unknown, the amount due them shall be paid into the Supreme Court, and the balance of the proceeds of the sale shall go to the sinking fund of the city. The commissioners to receive $5 a day, and to employ a clerk and counsel.

FIREMEN'S EXEMPTION.

Mr. CURTIS introduces a bill exempting members of all fire companies in unincorporated villages from poll-tax for highway labor.

MAKING PARTIES WITNESSES.

Mr. D. WATERBURY'S bill to amend section 399 of the Code of Procedure, provides that a party to an action or special proceeding, including proceedings in Surrogate's Courts, and for the summary recovery of the possession of land, may be a witness on his own behalf, or on behalf of any other party, except that such party shall not be examined *on his own behalf*, against parties who are representatives of a deceased person, in respect to personal transactions between witness and the deceased, and except that neither husband nor wife shall be required to disclose any communication made by one to the other.

KINGS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF JURORS.

Mr. BERGEN'S bill relating to the above makes the terms of the present Commissioner expire the second Monday of May next, and a Board, consisting of the County Clerk, District-Attorney and Surrogate, shall nominate his successor the previous Monday, the term of the next Commissioner to be five years. The Governor may remove for cause, and the said Board appoint his successor. The Commissioner is empowered to impanel jurymen, without previous notice from bystanders, whenever additional jurors are required in a Court of Record.

HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS.

Mr. BANKS' bill provides the following taxes for licenses for hawkers and peddlers: where traveling on foot, $25 per year; with one horse, or other beast, or with a boat or boats, $50; with more than one horse, $100; and where traveling by public conveyance, $500. These sums to be reduced proportionately for any shorter term not less than six months. Makes it unlawful for any person to hawk goods about a city or village, or to hire a room temporarily for the sale of goods, unless they have a hawkers' license. Breach of the law punishable by $100 to $500 fine, but prosecutions must be made within a year from the commission of the offence.

BROOKLYN TENEMENT-HOUSES AND AWNINGS.

Mr. MADDOX introduces a bill authorizing the Brooklyn Common Council to make and enforce laws and regulations respecting awnings used in said city, and tenement-houses occupied by more than three families, and to declare and enforce penalties for their violation.

THE LOANERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. KENNEY'S bill continues the Directors of this Association in office until May, 1863, and empowers them to fill all vacancies in their number.

FILLING FIFTY-FIFTH STREET.

Mr. WARD'S bill confirms and makes valid the ordinance of the City of New-York, providing for the filling in of sunken lots on south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avennes, legalizes the contract made thereon, and authorizes an assessment to be made and collected for the work.

Resolutions in the Assembly.

Mr. CHILDS offered the following:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to inform this House what provisions, if any, have been made to pay the parents, wives or orphans of the State Volunteers who have so nobly fought and fell in sustaining the Constitution of our country.

Laid over.

Mr. MOLAON offered the following:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That this Legislature, duly impressed with the necessity of prompt and decided action for the suppression of the present infamous rebellion, respectfully recommend to the National Administration immediate, vigorous and aggressive movements of the grand army of the Union, and a complete subordination of all considerations, measures, systems and institutions to the one great object of maintaining and vindicating the constitution and laws against traitors, their aiders and abettors.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. NEHRA, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means:

Resolved, That the Board of Street Assessors be required forthwith to repair to the Capital, and at the earliest practicable moment report to this House an act embodying an entire new system of assessment and taxation for this State founded on the recommendations of the Governor—a return of personal property to the Assessors under oath, the taxation of luxuries and incomes, and allowing an offset in reference to incumbrances on real estate in the same manner as personal indebtedness is now.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S opera, "La Traviata," was produced here on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of inaugurating—and half-completing, for that matter—a brief "season" of two nights, under the direction of Mr. GRAU. The part of the heroine was sustained by Miss KELLOGG. With that singular ill luck which has pursued the lady on almost all her first appearances, the weather was intolerably bad, and fatal to the demonstration which would unquestionably have been made under more element auspices. As it was, the house presented a brilliant, if not crowded, appearance, and represented the best musical taste of our city.

The rôle of *Violetta* promises to be one of Miss KELLOGG'S best parts, being in many respects admirably adapted to her combined powers as a singer and an actress. It happens, too, that the physical capacity is not necessarily overtaxed—the unhappy catastrophe that terminates the career of the heroine apologizing for, and even making requisite a certain amount of exhaustion in the last act. But for this circumstance, we should be apprehensive that Miss KELLOGG was hardly strong enough for the grave and frequently overwhelming situations of the play. It was noticeable last evening that after the forced gaiety of the first act, there was a perceptible, but, fortunately, not unpleasant, diminution in the volume of Miss KELLOGG'S organ. The *brindisi* and final *scena* are temptations in the popular way that few *prime-donne* can resist. In bringing down the house with a vehement burst of applause, the lady was somewhat prodigal of her resources. The exquisitely pathetic music of the second act, between *Violetta* and *Germont*, suffered in consequence; the histrionic opportunity being lost also. Miss KELLOGG was good and neat, it must be understood, but for the eminent sacrificial intensities of a loving woman she was barely sufficient. In the third act she had recovered, however, and from that point to the final outburst of the dying girl regretting her lost youth, she was admirable. It will be seen that the faults we have referred to were merely the result of indiscretion. When Miss KELLOGG becomes thoroughly familiar with the part, she will, we are sure, satisfy the most exigeant of her admirers. For the rest we may say briefly, that the lady's voice seems to have gained in strength and quality. Her method, taste and skill are as noticeable now as ever. During the evening, Miss KELLOGG was honored with several calls before the curtain.

Signor BRIGNOLI was in excellent voice, and sang with spirit. Signor MANCUSI was laboring under so severe a cold that it was an act of kindliness to sing at all under such damaging circumstances. Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ conducted the orchestra.

The "Ballo" is announced for this evening—positively the last night of the Opera.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—After a year's ineffectual struggling, Mr. GRAU, the manager of the Italian opera troupe, has succeeded in persuading the Board of Direction of the Brooklyn Academy that "La Traviata" is sufficiently proper to be presented before a Brooklyn audience. So persistent has been the opposition to the rendition of this opera, that an unusual curiosity has been excited in the fashionable and religious circles concerning it.

Last night the house was crowded. Indeed, we do not remember, even at the Philharmonic concerts, or on the opening night, when President CHITTENDEN delivered his sensation speech, to have seen a better audience. Very many of the clergy of the City, and all the *habitués* of the Philharmonic were there.

Miss KELLOGG was in excellent voice, and elicited the most rapturous applause. BRIGNOLI was in unusual good humor, and acted as well as he sung.

The entire affair was a grand pecuniary and managerial success, and Mr. GRAU may well feel content, with the double victory over perversity and bad times.

WINTER GARDEN.—There is a wide and essential difference between a burlesque which engrosses, or rather squanders, an entire evening in representation, and one that is simply intended as a piquant element in the management bill of fare, and for the purpose of imparting a zest to other and more substential things. To the latter class belongs the "Naiad Queen;" and to the former all those inane show pieces which have disgraced our best theatres for more than a year past. A comedian like Mr. CLARKE needs occasionally a golden frame to his funny pictures of life. The duties of inebriated friendship are not confined to shaking the hands of a pump and inviting that useful hydraulic instrument to take a drink. In stepping into fairy land Mr. CLARKE carries with him the potent flask, and the inevitable "drunk," but all the conditions of his vagaries are changed. He becomes gallant in his cups, and flirts with the naiads, displaying, however, a white feather when the consequences are threatening. He is the victim of a fishy kind of persecution by a scaly demon with very long legs. He is visited finally with a punishment as strange as it is agreeable, being, in fact, joined to a fish's tail, and thus converted into a sort of piscatorial bantam. Without pretending that there is a high order of merit in the acting required for this sort of fun, it may safely be claimed for Mr. CLARKE that he does more with his submarine opportunity than any other man could do. And this is sufficient justification for reviving so old a piece as the "Naiad Queen."

Nothing can well exceed the care with which it has been put on the stage. The scenary is admirable throughout, but culminates in a grand mechanical contrivance in the last act, called a "Poet's Dream of Fairy Land"—a superb illustration of what can be effected by the united forces of art and mechanism—and an alarming indication that poets are given extravagantly to the contemplation of the other sex. The coejumes rival the scenery in brilliancy, the selection of colors being frequently very happy, as in the case of the Amazons. The latter, we need scarcely add, perform the usual military evolutions of the stage, and engage in a terrific combat with an equal number of pretty-limbed knights.

The Winter Garden can boast of the most useful theatrical company in the City; the members thereof seeming to have no weak predilections for any particular line of business. Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, for instance, played the part of the scaly gentleman above referred to, and went through an incalculable number of "traps," as if he had been educated for the business by the RAVELS. Mr. BARTON HILL was the bold *Sir Rupert*, and sang a drinking song with a rollicking ease which one scarcely expected to witness in the representative of the poor old Toy-maker of the previous piece. Miss ADA CLIFTON as the *Naiad Queen*, was all that could be desired; and a host of young beauties filled the bed of old Rhine with temptation. Thanks, then, to the spirit of cooperation, and the policy of liberal management. The piece was a complete success, and will be played every night until further notice, preceded by the beautiful drama of "Dot."

The Rutland and Washington Railroad.

RUTLAND, Vt., Thursday, Jan. 16.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rutland and Washington Railroad was held at Rutland yesterday. The following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year: THOMAS A. CANFIELD, President; ELI CHITTENDEN, Vice-President; David F. Smalley, George H. Edmonds, Chester Spencer, Z. H. Canfield and John Bradley.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange,...JAN. 16, 1862.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, 1867....	89⅛	
10,060	U. S. 6s '81...Reg.	91	
3,000	U. S. 6s '81...Con.	91⅛	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Oreg'n W. Ln. ⅛ y'rly	89	
1,000	U. S. 5s '71. Reg.	80	
7,000	U. S. 5s '74. Cou.	80⅝	
5,000	Ill. Canal Reg. B.	79½	
4,000	Ill. Con. Bs. '62..	81	
2,000	Mich. St. 8 W. Bs.	80	
1,000	Ten. State 6s' 90.	43	
9,000	Virginia State 6s	50	
6,000	do.....	50⅛	
2,000	N. Car. State 6s.	60¼	
6,000	Mis. State 6s.....	42⅞	
10,000	do.....b30	43⅛	
5,000	do.....	42⅞	
1,000	M. & Is. 1s. to H. & St. J. R.....	48¾	
6,000	Cal. State 7s.....	79	
1,000	N. Y. Cent. Bds. '76 Conv. Bonds.	102	
10,800	E. R. 4th M. B	80	
2,000	Har. 1st Mt. Bs.	100	
500	M. C. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. Conv. Bds.	97	
5,000	M. S. 2d Mt. As..	66	
3,000	M. S. S. F. Bds..	85	
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	91	
3,000	D. L. & W. R. 1st M.	101	
1,000	M. & P. Du C. 1st M.	87½	
1,000	P. & Oq. 8 ₱ ct. G. by Ill. Cent. R....	85	
30,500	American Gold..	102⅝	
1,000	do.....s60.	102	
35	Bank of Commerce.	78	
50	Pac. Mail St. Co....	99	
200	do.....	98⅞	
50	do.....b10	99	
50	N. Y. Cen. R'l'd..s60	83⅞	
10	do.....	83⅝	
400	do.....	83⅞	
100	do.....b10	83⅝	
100	do.....b15	83½	
100	do.....b30	83⅝	
1700	do.....	83	
25	Erie Railway....b30	36⅛	
250	do.....b36	36⅛	
50	do.....b60	36¼	
100	do.....	36	
100	do.....b10	36	
100	do.....b15	36	
200	do.....b30	36	
100	do.....b60	36⅛	
225	do.....	35⅞	
1870	do.....	35¼	
300	Nicara. Transit Co.	2½	
70	Erie R. Pref.....	35	
125	do.....b10	56	
50	do.....b30	56	
100	do.....	57⅜	
50	do.....	57½	
50	do.....b10	57⅜	
50	Hud. R. R....snwk	39¾	
50	do.....bnwk	39¾	
65	do.....	39¾	
50	do.....b10	36⅜	
100	do.....	39¾	
300	Harlem R.....	13¼	
200	do.....	13⅜	
150	Har. R. Pref.....	31⅜	
200	do.....	31⅝	
10	Panama R.....	113	
100	Reading Railroad..	37⅛	
100	do.....b10	37⅛	
100	Mich. Cen. R....b10	53⅜	
925	do.....	53¼	
50	do.....	53½	
200	M. S. & N. I. R..b15	21¾	
50	do.....b30	21¾	
50	do.....b15	21⅝	
600	do.....	21	
150	M. So. & N. I. G.S.	41¾	
100	do.....b10	41¾	
100	do.....s30	41½	
50	do.....	41¾	
50	do.....	41½	
100	Ill. C. R. S. ex in.s30	63½	
25	do.....	63½	
30	Cleve. & Pitts. R....	16¼	
10	Stonington Railroad	56½	
250	Cal. & Chic. R....	69¼	
100	Clev. & Toledo R....	37⅜	
300	do.....	37⅛	
100	do.....	37⅞	
500	do.....s30	37⅞	
900	do.....	38	
700	do.....b30	38¼	
700	Chi. & Rock I. R....	65½	
50	do.....	66¾	
50	do.....b60	56	
50	do.....b10	55⅞	
100	do.....	55⅞	
100	do.....b30	56	
50	Mil. & P. D. C. R.	b30 22⅝	
50	do.....	b30 22¾	
13	M. & P. DU. 1st P. exd.	78	

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	90	
5,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	90¾	
14,000	do.....	90¾	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '74. Cou.	80⅜	
2,000	do.....	80⅜	
1,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	43	
10,000	Mo. State 6s.....	42	
2,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	60¾	
3,000	Ill. Canal Reg. B.	79	
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	81	
5,000	M. So. 2d Ass'd s	65	
5,000	Chic. & N. W. 1 M.	41¾	
30	Bank of Commerce.	77⅜	
1600	American Gold	102⅛	
50	Pac. M. S. S. Co. 2d	98¾	
50	do.....	97⅞	
200	do.....	97⅝	
50	do.....s10	97⅛	
150	N. Y. Cen. R.....	83	
150	Mich. Cen. R....b10	53	
100	Erie Railway.....	36	
100	do.....s60	35⅝	
100	do.....	35¾	
50	do.....s3	35	
50	do.....b30	35¾	
200	Harlem R.....b30	13	
100	Hurlem R. Pref....	31	
200	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	41	
50	do.....b10	41	
100	Ill. C. R. Sc. b30. ex int.	63	
6,000	M. So. 2d Ass'd s	65	
200	Cleve. & Pitts. R....	16¾	
100	Gal. & Chic. R.....	68¼	
100	Clev. & Tol.....b30	37⅛	
500	do.....	37¼	
100	do.....s30	37¾	
200	Chi. & Rock I. R...	54¾	
10	do.....	54¾	
100	Chi., B. & Q. R..b30	62	
50	Mil. & P. DuC. R..b30	22	

THURSDAY, Jan. 16—P. M.

The business on the Stock Exchange was quite large to-day. The advenced prices of yesterday have not been sustained, and the quotations this afternoon fell back to Tuesday's sales. The average differences from yesterday is about 1 ₱ cent., which extended to the Government Stocks as well as the Railways, in consequence of the doubts entertained in regard to the adjustment of the financial questions at Washington. The good effect of the passage of the resolution of yesterday pledging the House to ample taxation, was partially qualified by various rumors as to the purposes of the Secretary and Committee of Ways and Means regarding the future issues of Government obligations. Part of the Bank lobby returned from Washington yesterday, and one of the number, Mr. JAMES GALLATIN, is reported to express much confidence that an independent issue of United States Notes, beyond the present $50,000,000, is out of the question. The dispatches to the afternoon papers do not confirm any such decision, though it is sufficiently evident that the lobby referred to have succeeded in postponing prompt action on the Treasury Note Bill prepared by the Committee of Ways and Means. This fact renewed the suspense previously felt on the Street in regard to the Ways and Means of the Government, and caused the decline referred to in the Federal stocks, besides affecting thu speculation on tha Share list. The more practical, and perhaps real influence which turned the market, was the realizations on the rapid advance of the past few days by certain prominent operators in Central and Erie, late yesterday afternoon, and at the early Board to-day. The list of printed sales, it will be noticed, is quite large, though the realizations by the *Bull* speculators was by no means general. Confidence in the successful termination of the questions affecting the Public Credit continues undiminished with a good many of them, who attach more importance to the vote for taxation than to the particular form of Treasury negotiation which may be finally adopted. Late in the afternoon the market continued unsettled, with a demand for Stocks barely equal to the offerings at the reduced prices. The following were about the last quotations:

N. Y. Central.....	82⅜	Mich. Guaranteed...	41
Erie.....	34¾	Mich. Southern.....	21
Erie Preferred.....	56⅞	Burlington.....	61¼
Rock Island.....	54⅛	Missouris.....	42
Mich. Central.....	52⅜	U. S. 6's, 1881....	90
Toledo.....	36⅜	Pacific.....	97⅛

The bidding for the City Bank Shares were as follows:

Merchants'.....	80	Bank of N. America.	70
Mechanics'.....	64	Hanover.....	60
Union.....	83	Metropolitan.....	82
Manhattan.....	115	Market.....	78
Merchants' Exchange	76	Shoe and Leather..	90
State of New-York...	72⅜	Corn Exchange.....	85
Commerce.....	77	Continental.....	71¼
Ocean.....	50	St. Nicholas.....	70
American Exchange.	81⅜	Commonwealth.....	70
Bank of the Republic	83	Park.....	91⅜

The decline in the Railway Shares did not extend to the Railway Mortgagee, which continue in demand.

N. Y. Cen. sixes.....	83	Mich So. 7 ₱ cent. firsts	88
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76..	103⅛	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. As. Rs.	65
Erie firsts, '67.....	104⅜	Northern In. firsts...	97½
Erie seconds, ext., '84	100	No. In. Goshen Line....	87½
Erie seconds, '79.....	101	M. S. & N. In. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	84⅞
Erie thirds, '83.....	91½	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75..	91¼
Erie fourths, '80.....	79	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	81
Erie fifths, '88.....	74	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₱ c..	42
Hudson firsts, '69.....	107	Chi. & N. W. n. f.....	84
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85.	100	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	41½
Hudson thirds, '75.....	83¼	Chi. & N. W. seconds...	13
Hudson conv., '67.....	70½	New-Jersey Cen. 1sts..	105
Harlem firsts, '69-73....	99¼	New-Jersey Cen. 2ds..	101
Harlem seconds, '64....	95	Ill. & E. & Wabash firsts.	77
Harlem thirds, '84.....	71	Ill. & E. & Wabash sec'ds.	50
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-72	94	Del. Lac. & West. firsts..	101
Mich. Cen. n. I. 8 ₱ c. '82	99½	Del. Lac. & West. seconds	90
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. firsts.	93		

The price of American Gold continues dull, and the seles of the day were 102¼@102½ ₱ cent. The Exchanges on Europe are quite unsettled, and the range of quotations is 112½@113½ for Bankers' and 111½@112 for Merchant bills on England. The Continental rates are thus reported by Mr. N. BRANDT, Bill Broker, No. 79 Exchange-place:

Paris—60 days' sight ₱ dollar.....	4f. 95c.
Paris—3 days' sight ₱ dollar.....	4f. 91½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₱ guilder.....	43¼c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ₱ marc banco.....	38¾c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ₱ florin.....	43¼c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₱ rix dollar.....	83½c.

The Sub-Treasury receipts from all sources, to-day, were $356,322; payments, $1,073,526. Balance in the New-York office $4,110,450. Included in the receipts is $154,000 for Customs.

The Albany *Journal* of last evening says:

"We understand that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund yesterday passed a resolution to redeem at the Manhattan Company, New-York, any portion of the $900,000 canal stocks reimbursable on the first day of January next, and to pay not exceeding one-half of one per cent. premium and accrued interest for all of the stock presented for redemption previous to the 30th day of January instant, and not exceeding three-eighths of one per cent. premium and accrued interest for all such stock as may be presented for payment between the 30th day of January instant and the 15th day of February next; and one-quarter of one per cent. premium and accrued interest for all of such stock reimbursed between the 15th day of February and the 5th day of March next. Parties wishing to dispose of their stocks on the above terms can do so by forwarding the same to the Manhattan Company. We understand it is not intended that their redemption shall be made in coin."

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of December, 1861, were..... $708,136 29
Earnings December, 1860 were..... 404,276 36

Increase..... $303,859 99

The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1860, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Jan. 11...	$151,915,012	$113,630,761	$35,273,070	$8,131,815
Boston, Jan. 13.....	84,704,039	26,642,896	3,8-4,227	6,415,518
Phila., Jan. 13.....	3',116,938	9',574,519	5,994,132	2,162,151
Total.....	$347,987,988	$180,847,986	$39,645,800	$16,709,484
Last week.....	350,990,987	180,279,098

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 244, 249, 45, 63, 223, 250, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 273.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1841, 3561, 4575, 4799, 4873, 5395, 5431, 5577, 5627, 5663, 5843, 5845, 5865, 6059, 6427, 6617, 6679, 6693, 6697, 6713, 6737, 6763, 6771, 6790, 6843, 6853, 6911. *Part II.*—Nos. 4421½, 4630, 5110, 5440, 5612, 5700, 5706, 5716, 5760, 5785, Dwoy *vs.* The Mayor, 5848, 5878, 5892, 5906, 6700, 6814, 6910, (Conion *vs.* Woods,) 5818.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3073, 3077, 3033, 3119, 3021, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3143, 3145. *Part II.*—Nos. 1602, 3336, 3400, 1788, 3388, 3390, 3392, 3394, 3396, 3398, 3400, 3402, 3404, 3406, 3408. *Part III.*—Nos. 2907, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3167, 3169, 3171, 3175, 3177. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3134, 3412, 3414, 3416, 3418, 3420, 3422, 3424, 3426, 3428, 3430, 3432, 3434, 3436, 3438, 3440.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 786, 787, 788, 790, 791, 792, 794, 795, 796, 798, 799, 800, 803, 804, 742. *Part II.*—Adjourned until Monday.

United States District Court.

Judge HALL has sent down decisions in the two following cases argued before him in December last:

EXCEPTIONS—COLLISION—DAMAGES—ESTIMATES.

Robert L. Lane et al. vs. *The Steamboat Bedford.*—This case came up on exceptions to a Commissioner's Report. The libel was filed to recover damages for a collision between the *Bedford* and the schooner *Mary D. Lane*, which was lying at anchor in the port of New-York. After the collision between these vessels another injury was occasioned to the schooner, and both injuries were repaired together.

The evidence as to the amount of the repairs required by this collision was the estimate of two witnesses for the claimants, fixing the amount at $100, of two witnesses for the libelant, fixing the amount at $7,000, and of the shipwright who repaired the whole damage, who picked out of the whole bill repairs to the amount of $1,650, which he said were occasioned by this collision.

The Commissioner reported the damages at $1,000, without interest. Both parties excepted to the report.

Held by the Court—That Baker's testimony seems not to have been founded upon actual knowledge, but to have been the result of an estimate made a long time after the repairs were done.

That the amount of the repairs required by this collision could have been accurately determined when all the repairs were finished, and that it is therefore the fault of the libelants that certain and reliable evidence of their amount was not forthcoming.

That on the estimates any conclusion must be mere guess-work, and though the Commissioner's report is exceedingly liberal to the libelant, yet the Court is not inclined on any ground to overturn his report. Taking all the circumstances and all the evidence into account, the Court cannot make any modification of the report which would render it much more satisfactory.

Exceptions overruled without costs to either party and report confirmed.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict. For claimant, Mr. Silliman.

JURISDICTION—COLLISION.

Solomon Thomas vs. *The Steamboat Lafayette.*—This was a libel to recover damages for a collision. The libel alleged that the libelant owned the steamtug *Yankee Boy* which was engaged in towing vessels in the harbor and into and out of it; that in September 1861, the tug being employed to tow a vessel which lay at Pier 21, North River, was going up near Pier No. 9, North River, and was run into by the *Lafayette* and injured by the fault of those in charge of her.

The claimants excepted to the libel on the ground that it did not show a case within the jurisdiction of the Court.

The libelants then moved to amend the libel by stating in substance that the *Yankee Boy* had a coasting license and was engaged to tow a vessel out to sea.

Motion denied and libel dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

For libelant, Mr. Carpenter; for claimant, Mr. Hubbell and Mr. Van Santvoord.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *One Butt and Several Other Packages containing Wine.*—This was a motion on behalf of the United States, to open a default which had been taken against them.

Judge BETTS stated, in substance, that the facts shown to him on the affidavits were, that the action was duly noticed for trial by both parties, but that when the case was called on the Calendar, the Government declined to move it, on the ground of counsel being engaged elsewhere, and thereupon the claimants insisted upon moving the cause, and took a judgment as of non-suit; that the Court has announced that it could not listen to requests for postponement, on account of the private engagements of counsel, when they do not amount to personal debility. It was also stated that the attorney who had charge of the case supposed that the Court would be occupied all day with other business, and would not take up jury cases. That would no doubt be satisfactory to his associates, but the opposite party took the ground that there had been great unfriendship upon him in the matter, and insisted upon their legal rights, saying that the cause had been on the November and December terms, and that it had been agreed that it should be tried on this term.

The motion did not involve any personal lack of diligence on the part of those who have had the conduct of the suit, but it was a question of how the parties stood. Under the 123d and 124th rules of Court, the claimant had the right to dismiss this case if it was not noticed by the Government, which is placed upon an equal footing with all other parties. The Court has announced that there would be no day calendar made up, but that the whole calendar would be considered as a unit, and that parties must be ready with their cases when called. The party, therefore, in this case, had no right to act on the assumption that his case would not be called.

That as to the equities of the case, he thought they did not preponderate in favor of the United States. The motion to open the judgment is therefore denied.

An application was subsequently made to reinstate the motion upon additional affidavits, which was granted, with a stay of proceedings meantime.

For the motion, Mr. Allen. In opposition, Mr. McKeon and Mr. Smythe.

An "Offal Case" Decided—The Mayor Responsible only to the Corporation for Refusing to Countersign a Warrant.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

The People ex rel. John Green vs. *Fernando Wood.*—This is an old case, it having been stated in the TIMES, under a similar heading, not less than five times.

It will be remembered that the relator applied for a *mandamus* to compel the Mayor to countersign a warrant directed to the City Chamberlain for the payment of $1,000 to the relator, for services in removing offal from the streets of the City.

The Mayor refused to sign, alleging that the work had not been properly done by the relator.

A *mandamus* was issued, and the Mayor's return thereto embraced his objections just stated.

The relator demurred to the return as sufficient, and moved that it he quashed, and that a peremptory *mandamus* issue.

The Court rendered judgment for the relator, giving the usual leave to the defendant to amend.

The defendant appealed to this branch of the Court where the matter was argued Nov. 22 last, and decision was reserved.

The Court now renders the following opinion, which recapitulates the facts of the case:

By the Court—CLERKE, P. J.—The provisions of the charter, and of the ordinances declaring that no money can be drawn from the City Treasury, except upon a warrant drawn and signed by the Comptroller, and countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council, is an arrangement merely for the protection of the Corporation against fraud. It is a part of the scheme of internal economy for the more convenient regulation of its own business, and imparts no legal rights whatever to any other person. The duties of the municipal officers in relation to those provisions of the charter and ordinances are due, and only due, to the body of whom they are the servants. A writ of *mandamus* lies in favor of one person against another only, of course, when the latter owes him a legal right. If any one has a demand for a debt against the Corporation, as that body can be sued in an ordinary action, proceedings by this writ are not maintainable, nor are they maintainable against any officer of that body to compel him to facilitate the satisfaction of that demand. If he refuses to do what the Court and ordinances prescribe, he fails to do what his duties to the Corporation require; and to it, and to it alone, I repeat, he is responsible.

But we have been referred to the case of The People *vs.* Flagg (16 Barb. S. C., 503,) in which this Court, at General Term in the First District, granted a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller of the City to draw his warrant upon the Chamberlain for certain sums due on a contract by the City to Reynolds, the relator. We consider the doctrine laid down in this case carried to such an extent as to have a tendency to confound the salutary distinctions always observed between this remedy and the ordinary remedies which the law affords. Nevertheless, if a case precisely of the same nature, or precisely analagous to it, was now before us, we should consider it our duty to follow the decision referred to; but we are certainly not inclined to go one step further. In the People on the relation of Reynolds *vs.* Flagg, it expressly appeared that the work when done was not only accepted by the proper department, but the Common Council, acting within its legitimate powers, sanctioned the contracts and their performance, and ordered the amounts to be paid. These circumstances, it was then supposed by the Court, took the case out of the general rule, and imposed a duty on the Comptroller towards the relator, which the latter had a right to enforce by the writ of *mandamus*.

In the case before us, although the bill in which the warrant in question was drawn, was approved by the City Inspectors, examined and found corect by the Auditor, and approved by the Comptroller, yet the Common Council did not order it to be paid; but this proceeding is against the Mayor, to compel him to perform an act which, when performed, is intended for the protection of the Corporation, and not for the benefit of the relator, although the result, doubtless, would have been beneficial to him in facilitating payment of his demand. An incidental advantage, however, does not constitute a legal right. If the Corporation is indebted to the relator on any contract, or for any services performed, and its proper officers refuse to pay him, or to do anything necessary to enable him to obtain his money out of the City treasury, his only remedy is by action. If he cannot establish and enforce his claim in this way, he is without a remedy. The order of the Special Term should be reversed, and the writ of *mandamus* denied, with costs.

A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for relator; H. H. Anderson and Chas. O'Conor, for Corporation.

Liability of the Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Spies vs. *Kelly.*—In this case the plaintiff sued to recover the value of property alleged to have been wrongfully seized by the defendant, as Sheriff, &c., the plaintiff claiming title under and by virtue of a certain mortgage.

It was alleged by the defendant that the levy upon and seizure of the property was legally made, and that the defendant was in nowise responsible to the plaintiff therefor. The usual defence of levy under execution pursuant to judgment, &c., was pleaded.

The jury gave a judgment for the defendant.

H. D. Lapaugh for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, John Hickey, a porter, pleaded guilty to embezzling $46 from his employer, Thos. White, at Nos. 13 and 14 Ahadon-place, West Thirty-ninth-street. Remanded for sentence.

Peter Reynolds pleaded guilty to stealing a brothe shawl, valued at $43, from A. T. Stewart & Co., and was remanded for sentence.

The case of Antoine Holz, indicted for arson in the second degree, in setting fire to the premises No. 232 Division-street, occupied by him as a cabinet-maker's shop, was continued from Wednesday and occupied the entire day. The testimony was closed and the case will be summed up this morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

David Stuart et al. vs. *Herman Ersner.*—Motion granted. Costs to abide event of action.

Emma C. Wooster vs. *Orson A. House et al.*—Motion denied. Costs to abide event of action.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Schiel vs. *Baldwin.*—Ordered by the Court, that George R. Downing, Jr., the party alleged to be in possession of property belonging to the defendant, Baldwin, on application of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, furnish the certificate required by the 238th section of the Code, or appear before one of the Justices of this Court, on the 20th day of January, instant, at 10 A. M., at Chambers, and submit to an examination concerning such property as he may have belonging, or due, to the defendant, Samuel Baldwin.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ulshoeffer.

Randolph & Hadley vs. *Flint.*—Motion granted; costs to abide event.

Stewart vs. *Green.*—Motion denied.

Hungerford vs. *Tompkins.*—Motion granted; costs to abide event of appeal, which must be argued at next General Term.

Slavery and the Institutions of the United States.

From Once a Week.

Further, we have to beware of any rash conclusion that republican institutions have failed because there is a civil war in America. It ought to be better known here than it is, that those institutions have never had a trial in the country at all. From the first discussions of the original compromises up to the last Presidential election, the liberties of the free States have been bought by the South, for the support of Slavery; and when the process of barter was once begun, it became more uncontrollable, till the last point of endurance was reached. Meantime, the Republic has been ruled by slaveholders and their tools, till the corruption of such a system demoralized the one section not by any as much as the other. The supremacy was obtained by a gross violation of republican principle, in the form of property suffrage granted to the slaveholding section. Three slaves in five have conferred a vote; and thus the smaller population has outvoted the larger, and has been enabled to pass the Fugitive Slave law, and many another ordinance fatal to republican principle. On the one hand, it is true that such encroachments should never have been permitted; and, on the other, the subservience of the North has brought after it its own retribution, in the weakness, the divisions and the distractions of purpose which now amaze the world. It is for us to remember who have been the aggressors, and who the victims, in the long struggle. It is for us to remember that the sin of the Northern states lies behind it, while the virtue of the struggle to prevent its progress and to destroy the cause of the evil is the one side or to-day. Whether we have to hold the Federal system or not, we must beware of any sympathy with the Confederates, and of casting any contempt on political institutions which are to have now, for the first time, the chance of a sincere trial. It is Slavery which has made the South an oligarchy the most treasonous in fact that the world can now show. It is Slavery which has trammelled and corrupted the free spirit of the North. It is Slavery which has made the citizens brutal, arrogant, and vexatious, under the consciousness of their actual subservience to the slave power. It is Slavery which has engendered the strifes and schisms of the Federalists themselves, in this critical hour of their history, when it seems almost equally necessary to support the Constitution and to abolish Slavery, while the two needs are absolutely incompatible. At such a time the duty of other nations is to hold aloof from all sympathy with a people who propose to found a polity on the basis of Slavery, and to hope the best for a people who, though late and faithless, are striving to retrace lost steps, and to become true at last to the principles of their Republic and to the memory of its founders. Can we preserve this just discrimination, this spirit of equity, through all temptations of war or peace? This is one of the questions which must be solved by the coming year.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan 16, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been, 48 bbls. Ashes, 4,625 bbls. Flour, 70 bbls. Corn Meal, 343 bushels Wheat, 763 bushels Corn, 470 bushels Rye, 450 bushels Barley, 1,215 bushels Oats, 508 bushels Malt, 2,053 pkgs. Provisions, 326 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate request, at $5 37½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, but prices have been supported. Sales include 104 bags Rio, at 19c.@19½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive, as buyers refuse to pay asking prices, and the market continues quite unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been quite moderate to-day, at about previous quotations. The reported sales, since our last, have been 10,300 bbls., including superfine State at $5 45@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $570@$5 90, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; Suoerfine Western, inferior to choice, at at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45	@$5 55
Extra State	5 70	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 6 85
Fancy Genessee	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Genessee	6 10	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues quiet, yet steady; sales 900 bbls., at $5 80@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive, including superfine at $5 50 @ $5 55; extra at $5 75@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 475 bbls. Rye Flour is in slack demand, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is dull, at $2 90@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been lightly dealt in to-day, as shippers have been reluctant to pay asking prices. Sales 19,200 bushels, including White Western at $1 45; Amber do., on private terms: Red Western (Winter) at $1 38@$1 40; Amber Iowa, at $1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 32 ₱ bushel. Corn continues dull and heavy; sales 24,500 bushels at 65c.@66c., chiefly at 65c., for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 67c. for Northern Yellow ₱ bushal. Oats are in limited demand, including Canadian at 41c.@42c.; Western at 41½c.@42½c.; State at 42c. @43c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. ₱ bushel. Rye is in fair request, at 81c.@84c., from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel. Sales, 5,000 bushels. Barley is unchanged; sales include small lots of State, at 76c.@78c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request, at 85c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand at steady rates, including new at 17c.@24c., the latter rate for very choice, ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet, including Common, at $6 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has declined to $1 55 ₱ gallon, with sales of 550 bbls.

OILS—Fish Oils continue in demand, at full prices. 2,100 bbls. Crude Sperm, recently landed at Boston, have been disposed of, at $1 40@$1 41½ ₱ gallon. No important movements in other descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in more demand, at unchanged prices; sales to-day, 1,650 bbls., at $11 75@$12 37½ for Mess; $12 75@$13 75 for Prime Mess; $8@$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in request, at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet steady; sales 325 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard tends downward; sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7½c.@8½c., ₱ lb. Beef is more active; sales since our last, 750 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 for new repacked Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ₱ bbl.; Butter continues inactive at 11c.@16c. for Western, and 16c.@18c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly, at 6½c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is quiet and nominal in price.

SPICES—Sales, 1,250 cases Nutmegs on private terms, now quoted at 80c.@85c.; 2,000 mats Cassia, and 1,200 bags Pimento, also on private terms, with 400 bags Pepper at 19½c.@20c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been light to-day, having been confined to 190 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7½c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 52,000 lbs., at 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in brisk demand, and sales have been made of 2,500 pkgs. Greens, and 6,000 pkgs. Blacks, at buoyant prices.

WHISKY—Opened at 24c., and closed at 25c., ₱ gallon; sales 1,500 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market continues quiet, without any remarkable changes in quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s., and by foreign vessels, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ hhd.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 6s.@7s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Pork, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@37s. 6d. Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s., and by steamer 65s. Tallow, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d., and by foreign vessels, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ₱ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter, 40s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ hhl.; Grain, 9½d. @10½d. ₱ bushel; Pork at 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Havre—Flour 70c. ₱ hhl.; Wheat, 78c. ₱ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 4
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
America	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Bremen	New-York	Soothampton	Jan. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Bremen* and *Kangaroo* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 1:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—IN THIS CITY, BETWEEN the 30th ult. and 1st inst., 50 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Delaware and Mississippi R. R. Co., (now the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis R.R. Co.,) of $1,000 each, with coupons of January, 1857, to January, 1874, attached, and the coupons of July, 1856, accompanying each Bond.

The numbers of the Bonds are as follows:

2,352	2,372	2,947	2,991
2,353	2,373	2,948	2,992
2,354	2,374	2,949	2,993
2,356	2,375	2,950	2,994
2,356	2,439	2,966	2,995
2,357	2,440	2,975	2,996
2,358	2,547	2,976	2,997
2,359	2,639	2,977	2,998
2,360	2,640	2,978	2,999
2,361	2,641	2,979	3,072
2,362	2,642	2,980	3,073
2,363	2,643	2,981	3,080
2,364	2,600	2,982	3,153
2,365	2,840	2,983	3,154
2,366	2,941	2,984	3,155
2,367	2,942	2,985	3,215
2,368	2,943	2,987	3,216
2,369	2,944	2,988	3,217
2,370	2,945	2,989	3,218
2,371	2,946	2,990	2,599

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or purchasing said Bonds, or any portion thereof.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Bonds, upon their delivery to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William st., New-York.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., between the hours of 8 and 12 M., in going from Bank-st. to Clinton av., Brooklyn, a DIARY AND WALLET combined, containing letters and photograph of an officer, which are of no use except to the owner. By returning the same to No. 245 Clinton-av., the finder will receive the above reward.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE for ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 6,512, dated Nov. 21, 1860, in the name of GEO. W. OLYPHANT. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

FOUND—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE Post-Office, on Saturday last, an envelope, containing a considerable amount in money. The owner can recover the same, by describing property, on application to E. P. I. BOODLE, No. 47 Broadway.

DOG LOST.—A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER BITCH, on returning, answers to the name of "Piney". Had on white metal collar. Any person restoring it to the owner, No. 93 Henry-st., New-York, will be suitably rewarded.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY L. LEROY, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at Auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 17, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 27 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE of fine imported wines, liquors and cigars, being the entire stock of an importing and jobbing house, consisting of puncheons Jamaica rum, Irish and Scotch whiskies, all age pipes, quarter and eighth casks brandy, two casks of London cordial gin, port wine, sherry, Madeira, Mountain and sweet Malaga, in quarters and octaves. Also, about 40 years of vineyard proprietor's brandy. Champagne of the most celebrated brands, as Heidseck, Eugene, Cliquot, Roet and Chandon and others. Claret in cases: London porter and Scotch ale: French cordials, olive oil, sardines, mustard, catsup, preserved fruits, currants, prunes and jellies. Also, 150 boxes, half and quarters, Dutch and layer raisins, together with about 90,000 fine Havana and Plantation cigars, of the choicest brands, all selected for city retail trade.

The whole of the above stock, together with the fixtures, platform scales, trucks and desks, will be sold without reserve.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL COACH, HORSE, HARNESS, &c.—The undersigned will expose for sale, Jan. 17, inst., at 12 o'clock M., at King's Stables, 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., hotel coach, horse, harness, cutting boxes, two sleds, sign boards, horse covers, fly nets, counters, desks, &c., &c.

RICHARD CALROW, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee.

M. DOHERTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st, the notes, book accounts, judgments, and two iron safes of the firm of A. Kutner, to be sold for cash by order of JOSEPH BERGER, Assignee.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, FROM 12½ CENTS. stocking yarn 75 cents ₱ lb; cheap worsted goods, Sontags, hoods, leggins, English hosiery, and under-garments; also a large variety of Winter gloves and mitts, dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, bindings, small wares, N. B. Alexander's gloves, nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; hoop skirts, 50 cents, at ELGER'S popular store for first class goods, Nos. 480 and 892 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.

S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BEET, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST., first floor; suitable for a Bank, Insurance or Express Company, being in one of the best locations in the street. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER

OF

COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT, NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SLEIGHS.

SLEIGH FOR SALE.—A NEAT, LIGHT CUTter, cheap; in good order, ready for immediate use; only $25. At No. 646 8th-av., between 38th and 40th sts.

SEAT OF WAR.

In view of the important operations which our armies and fleets are about undertaking, we have prepared a new edition of our Map of Virginia, Maryland, &c. It is the most accurate and detailed Map of that region.

E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Pain Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN E. HOPPEL.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.—A VERY SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Rector. The next semi-annual session opens on the 30th of January. But thirty boarding pupils are received. There are now five vacancies. Mr. ERNEST FERRING, the celebrated Tenor, and Mr. P. R. RONDEL, of the Academy of Design, are engaged at this school exclusively. Catalogues containing references, terms and course of study, may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post.

BROOKLYN MILITARY INSTITUTE—Corner Fulton and Pineapple sts. Instruction in the following branches:—School of the company and battalion, $10; fencing, $10; engineering, $10; mathematics, $10. Connected with the Institute is a gymnasium, of which members have free use; instruction in the school of the soldier, with use of gymnasium, $1 per month.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, pleasantly situated within ten miles of the City of New-York, (steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day,) could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Terms, $250 per annum. Address Box No. 2,388 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION FOR AN HOUR OR SO three evenings a week, in bookkeeping and penmanship by a young gentleman; a practical bookkeeper would be preferred for instructor. Address H. L. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 10th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young lady of highly respectable connections, where she could teach the branches of a thorough English education, she could also give instruction in singing and, to some extent, on the piano; her object is employment in a good family at a moderate compensation. Unquestionable reference. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 2,075 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PUPILS, OR A SITUation to teach in some family or school for one or two hours of the day, or evening, by a teacher of large experience, a graduate of a New England college. For particulars, address L. H., Union Theological Seminary. References—Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 149 East 12th-st., or any professor of the Seminary.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—AN EXperienced teacher, a college graduate, now teaching in a boarding school, desires, within three months, to connect himself with some school, that its interests and his own may be considered permanently united. Particulars and an interview may be had by addressing SAXE & SKINNER, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, AND OF long experience in teaching children, would devote a few hours each day to teaching the English branches to a private family; the highest references given. Address A. V., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER'S SITUATION wanted, by a late graduate of a Pennsylvania College. A situation as tutor in a private family, or as teacher of classics and English in a boarding-school. Address, for three days, B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH board, a pleasant furnished half bedroom, in a private family. Gas, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 13 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE AND TWO SMALL finely furnished rooms can be had, unexceptionable board, and every comfort at home at No. 21 St. Mark's-place, 4th-st., convenient to Broadway, to stages and cars. References desired.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IS DESIrous of renting a suite of rooms to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. House first class, elegantly furnished, and in a fashionable locality. Address HOME, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE Rooms to let, with full board, at No. 253 4th-av., for ladies or gentlemen. Gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board at $5, 6 and 7 per week, in Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. The house has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having a delightful suite of rooms on the first and second floors, would rent them, with board, to a family, or two or three single gentlemen. Apply at 286 Degraw-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—IN the immediate vicinity of Oxford-st., by a gentleman and wife; good board, with a private family, a well furnished room, with both contiguous. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, W., New-York Post-office, Box No. 2,071.

A WIDOW LADY IS NEGOTIATING FOR a house in the central part of this City. She would like to secure one or two first-class lodgers. (Breakfast if required.) References exchanged. A basement to let for a physician's office. Address, fully, Mrs. ALLEN, Box No. 104 *Times* office.

ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHED, AND IN very nice order, to let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with or without board, on a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

GRAMERCY PARK, NO. 40 EAST 21ST Gen.—A suite of rooms handsomely furnished rooms, on second floor, suitable for a family, with private table if desired; house first-class, and beautifully located, between Lexington and 4th avs.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT Rooms, with board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts. Situation desirable, and five minutes from Wall-st and Fulton Ferries.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 406 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISB

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

STATEMENT OF THE
UNION PORCELAIN COMPANY,
As of Jan. 1, 1862.
THE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL IS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
The amount of existing debts is THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN DOLLARS AND THIRTY-TWO CENTS.
(Signed,) SAMUEL BEMAN, President.
(Signed,) NICHOLAS R. MERSEREAU, } Trustees.
JOHN ROBINSON, }
JOHN W. MERSEREAU, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.
City and County of New-York, ss:—John W. Merserean, Jr., being sworn, says he is the Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Porcelain Company, and that the above statement of the affairs of the said Company is true. Sworn before me, Jan. 16, 1862.
(Signed,) SAM'L P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYA, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 23d-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 70 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—At an election for fourteen Directors of this Company, composing the second class, the same gentlemen were reelected for three years.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.
DIRECTORS.

Richard Oakley,	Edwd. F. Davison,	Oliver Hoyt,
Sheldon Smith,	George Barrell,	George T. Plume,
G. J. S. Thompson,	Hy. A. Smythe,	James C. Holden,
Edmund A. Smith,	Aaron L. Reid,	Albert Clark,
G. W. Powers,	William H. Scott,	Wm. Hertzel,
E. V. Haughwout,	Fred'k C. Oakley,	John M. Tobin,
Gouvr. S. Bibby,	F. J. Hosford,	Benj. W. Floyd,
Abel K. Foster,	John F. Holbrook,	Oliver Bryan,
M. B. Spaulding,	J. S. T. Stranahan,	Joseph S. Lowray,
William Tildeu,	Wm. K. Hinman,	Whitney B. Noble,
Daniel L. Ross,	Peter F. Randolph,	James C. Harriott,
Oscar Cheesman,	G. W. Burnham,	Martin A. Howell,
Francis Many,	John P. Wakeman,	Edward A. Bibby,
R. W. Martin,	Theodore W. Todd,	Andrew W. Stont.

RICHARD OAKLEY, President.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs. ROSTAR BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares on which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz:

James H. Finkney,	J. Green Pearson,	
James Lewis,	R. W. Howes,	
James S. Letrie,	Francis Brown,	
Jno. McKesson,	George Warren,	
J. T. B. Maxwell,	James L. Todd,	
H. W. Belcher,	Wm. C. Barrett,	
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	A. S. Del'eyster,	
Jno. Tappin,	Aldeo Wattles,	
F. A. Conkling,	S. C. Southmayd,	
Henry Amories,	Solomon Banta,	
Chas. H. Wilmerding,	Jno. H. Macy,	
Henry Demarest,	James Rogers,	
W. S. Hanford,	Geo. W. Clerk,	
P. Kemble Paulding,	Jno. Wilson,	
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Pond.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. FINKNEY was unanimously reelected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.
NOTICE.—AT AN ELECTION, HELD THIS DAY, for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected:
FOR DIRECTORS
BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., JOHN W. MERSEREAU, DAVID GOTHEAL, JOHN GRAY, GEORGE BELL, JOS. BRITTON, PETER F. RANDOLPH, HENRY A. POLHAMUS, STEPHEN HYATT, JOHN N. HAYWARD, JAMES C. BALDWIN.
For Inspectors—HIRAM RAYNOR, JOHN MCMENOMY, WM. HIBBARD.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1862.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-law. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGSHALL, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1865, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORSALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 20th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January inst., at 12 o'clock, M. Dated, 16th January, 1862. CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Sec'y.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 34th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from the 1st.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

WANTED—INSURANCE STOCKS IN THE FOLlowing Companies: Manhattan, City, Rutgers, National, Goodhue, Equitable, Excelsior, Home, Niagara, Continental, Washington, Merchants' and Phenix Insurance Companies. By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. MCKINLEY, Secretary.

WANTED—LEE COUNTY (IOWA) EIGHT PER cent. Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 6 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $867,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of all the holders of Land Grant Mortgage Bonds numbered from 1,262 to 3,950 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and from 1 to 100 inclusive, for $500 each, who are opposed to the measures adopted by the holders of low numbers to prevent the equal participation of all the first mortgage bondholders in the benefit of the mortgage, will be held at the office of J. L. Jernegan, Esq., No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock.
EZRA NYE, ALEX. LAW,
NATHANIEL ROSS, JONATHAN RANSOM,
SAM'L RICHARDSON, H. H. PALMER,
Committee.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE INSTITUTION for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President,
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—Opposite the Cooper Institute. Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five (5) per Cent. over $500, will be payable on 20th inst. Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS. OR HOLDers of claims for goods delivered to the Quartermasters in New-York and Philadelphia, during the months of October, November and December, wishing to realize cash for them, can do so, at a low rate, by applying to BRAGDON & CAULT, Importers' and Traders' Bank Building, Murray-st., third office from Broadway.

WANTED.—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN Railroad 6 per cent. bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY No. 52 William-st.

BERKSHIRE RAILROAD STOCK, MILwaukee and Watertown Railroad Bonds, and overdue Coupons bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, 44 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE Company Stock, cheap, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cnok. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Leaving and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	34
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 6 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock M.,
for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KANSAS, Capt. LE ARCHER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 SATURDAY.....March 29
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6.50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11.39 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 38th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, ann Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:26 and 6:06 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Suffern at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 3 P. M., of the 24th inst., for building an extension to the Post-office building. Plans and specifications can be examined, and information obtained, only at the office of the architect, Griffith Thomas, Esq., No. 470 Broadway, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. The proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Post-office Extension," are to be addressed to the undersigned. It is understood that the Postmaster-General shall have the right to reject any or all of the proposals. W. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 10 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the 18th inst. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Fifty per cent. on the earned premiums on policies, written with the participation provision, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy-holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 15, 1862. Transfer books will be closed until the 18th inst.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI } RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st., } 8th January, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of 4 per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward; payable on and after the third Monday of the month.
The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that Interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUATON, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, } No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board,
H. WARREN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Quarterly Dividend of two and a-half per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at this office. The Transfer Book will be closed until the 16th inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, next, Jan. 20.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.
C. F. BLODGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 106 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBERY, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, } OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan 14, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN MCGEE, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th till that day.
By order of the Board.
R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 110 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AIRES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1862.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 62 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—JAN. 7, 1862.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1862. The transfer books will be closed till that date.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER MONANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INS. CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.
THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after THURSDAY, 16th inst.
H. N. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE LA FAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

RALIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent.; payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of August, 1861.
PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.
au30-law6mF

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 4 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; EOSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of

THE SIGEL DEMONSTRATION.

FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

Addresses by Messrs. Wesendenck, Kapp, Weil, Von Gernsbach, E. Solger, S. Kaufmann, Max Goepp, and Others.

Resolutions, etc.—A Committee Appointed to Wait upon the President.

A remarkably beautiful evening succeeded the brilliant sunshine and universal thaw of yesterday; and at 7½ o'clock, the hour fixed for the opening of the Sigel Mass Meeting, announced to take place at the Cooper Institute, every spaca in the vast hall was almost uncomfortably crowded, severel hundred ladies occupying the front seats. On the stage were assembled a large number of well-known Germans, representing all the professions.

Along with the members of the Committee of thirty, organized npon tha first naws of SIGEL'S resignation, viz.: Messrs. Kapp, Brugmann, Tzschirner, Ottendorfer, Willmann, Wesendunk, Mann, R. Weil, Dr. Wilhelm, Witthns, Windmueller, Tellkampf, Naumann, Jellinghaus, Sturn, Brill, Glaubensklee, Gnnther, Frankenheimer, Bach, Franke, Hanseit, Kuttruff, Burger, Belzendorf, Schwarzwaalder, Maidhoff, Raddee, Ballin, and Knpper, there sat the officers of the Turner Social Reform and Singing Clubs of this and adjacent cities and towns, and many invited guests of note.

The pillars of the stege were adorned with the American flag, and the platform was provided with convenient accommodation for its occupants.

It was nearly 8 o'clock when Mr. THEODORE GLAUBENSKLEE, of the Committee, called the meeting to order, and proposed RUDOLPH A. WITTHAUS as Chairman. This call was at once honored unanimously, and the gentleman named took the chatr.

REMARKS OF MR. WITTHAUS.

Mr. RUDOLPH A. WITTHAUS opened his address with an eloquent and striking tribute to the greatness and beauty of the American Republic in its days of glory, and depicted its sudden and terrible danger. Then referring to the services of Gen. SIGEL—whose name was greeted with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of honor and respect—briefly he traced the progress of our political intrigues from the time of Jackson, and denounced the conspiracy of the Southern Disunionists. Reverting to the outbreak of the war, he said that the same FRANZ SIGEL, whose lame first shone over the fields of republican Germany in 1848, had once more, in 1861, risen like a star above the dust of the American civil war. In this relation he proceeded to narrate that after the successes which commenced at Springfield, and the reverses that followed when Gen. HUNTER had determined to advance upon the enemy, SIGEL had with his division boldly marched onward, when, to his amazement and disgust at the critical moment, the main army fell back, and he was left alone in the presence of an overwhelming foe. [Disapprobation.] The courage, patriotism and devotion of SIGEL were here glowingly commended, and the inanmerable annoyances to which he had been exposed, were, amid much excitement, set forth.

In response to a petition from the loyalists of Missouri, President LINCOLN had referred the name of SIGEL to Gen. HALLECK for the command at Rolla. This recommendation was honored, and SIGEL appointed, but soon afterwards so cramped and restricted that no other course was left him but to resign. [Murmurs and applause.] The present meeting was to take counsel over this lamentable fact, and to lay the case in a proper manner before the President, with such other proceedings as might be deemed appropriate.

Amid prolonged cheering, Mr. WITTHAUS closed his address.

Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE read a list of 150 Vice-Presidents and 31 Secretaries, comprising many of the most respectable and influential Germans of New-York.

Mr. HUGO WESENDONCK was then introduced, and amid reiterated outbursts of applause, proceeded to read the resolutions.

REMARKS OF MR. WESENDONCK.

Mr. WESENDONCK spoke upon the propositions it contained. The rebellion, he said, had roots in the very earliest hours of the Republic, and the unswerving enemies of human freedom had nursed the trouble, until now, upon a pretext utterly hostile to every idea of human liberty, the Government of the people was to be desi royed. It was the German population who first made head against secession in the West. Their blood reddening the streets of St. Louis had been their lofty testimony. Yet, even in the first hour of the war, twice had the attempt been made to cover the Germans with obloquy. On each occasion they had repelled the insult with armed force. [Tremendous applause.] The hero, whose name ever brilliant since the war of freedom in Baden-Baden, thirteen years ago, and whose hand pointed the way at St. Louis, and throughout the first dark hours of the Missouri rebellion, was FRANZ SIGEL. [Repeated and deafening applause.] He it was who rallied the Germans to the Union flag, and he who, in the truthfulness, the modesty, the self-denial of his character, claimed nothing for himself, either when organizing the first four regiments of patriots, or leading through the combat at Wilson's Creek and Springfield. [Continued cheering.] An allusion to Gen. LYON in terms of praise was enthusiastically hailed, and the name of Gen. FREMONT elicited cheer after cheer. The speaker proceeded to show how ZAGONYI and his noble companions had been sacrificed. From this he continued to trace the repeated acts by which SIGEL had been affronted, and terminated with an earnest appeal to the great meeting assembled to sustain their countryman and military representative in the firmest and most decided manner. The Press, both American and German, had been divided in reference to the propriety of the meeting, and some papers had even opposed it, but he felt assured that his hearers, one and all, with every true German in the land, would maintain the rights of free speech and citizenship, in calling upon the Government to investigate and correct the evils that exist, both in Missouri and on the Potomac, by all constitutional means. Corruption ruled everywhere, and it was through it that SIGEL had been driven from the army. The question justly arose to all minds, whether the war was really in earnest, or a desperate plot to ruin the Union and the Republic! [Great applause.] Germans in America did not adhere to all German Generals and officers; but among those whom they, every man, consented to honor, he would mention MAX WEBER! [Immense enthusiasm.] But, above all, against the pretensions of nativism, corruption and a half-way policy for freedom, Union and truth, they would protest with a vote in mass, of confidence and sympathy for Gen. SIGEL!

On the conclusion of his speech he read the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It has been reliably reported that **Gen. F. SIGEL** has been superseded in the command of a part of the army of Missouri, and that he has been compelled by systematic neglect to tender his resignation; and,

Whereas, It is the duty of all those who are well acquainted with his eminent abilities as an officer, and his pure character as a man, to endeavor to retain his services for the country in this its hour of trial; therefore,

Resolved, By the citizens of New-York in mass meeting assembled, that among the many patriots now sacrificing their lives and their fortunes for the integrity of the Union, they do not know of any one animated by purer motives, and more efficient as an officer, than Gen. FRANZ SIGEL;

That he was among the first who rose for the suppression of the infamous rebellion which now lacerates our beloved country, and that a large portion of the army of Missouri was called into existence by him.

That without his efforts and the efforts of those who assisted him, the State of Missouri would now be out of the Union, and that no other commander has done more for the preservation of one of the most brilliant stars in our flag, than Gen. FRANZ SIGEL.

That he has shown military ability of the first order, and that the battle-fields of Missouri are everlasting monuments of his valor and his superior tactics.

That his character is sustained by any reproach, and that his patriotism is pure and above cavil.

That he is dearly beloved by all under his command, and that he enjoys the unbounded confidence of a large portion of the army as an officer of the first rank.

And that the mass of the German soldiers fighting under the banner of the Union shall demand that their best and ablest champion be assigned to an honorable sphere of action, and a command that will enable him to protect his troops against being sacrificed again by treason and incapacity.

Resolved, That all the patriots of the Union be exhorted to act together, and with energy, until the injustice done to FRANZ SIGEL be atoned for, and he be placad in a command in accordance with his merits; finally,

Resolved, That a Committee of Three he appointed to make the cause of SIGEL their own in the presence of all the authorities, and especially endeavor to secure the selection of a Committee by Congress to investigate the reasons for SIGEL'S rasignation, and to correct tha same.

As the reader closed, the resolutions were crowned with "Dreimal hoch!" three hearty cheers, and passed without a dissenting voice, Mr. WESENDONCK explaining that they were the *united* work of all different opinions of the Committee.

REMARKS OF MR. KAPP.

Mr. FREDERICK KAPP, President of the SIGEL Committee, was next introduced, and proceeded in a highly instructive and amusing manner to detail the history of nativist intrigues from the period of the Revolutionary War down to the present time, from the conspiracies to which Steuben and DE KALB were exposed in our war of Independence to those heaped upon Gen. SIGEL in the present struggle. At the mention of each name the applause was tremendous. The statements and comparisons made by Mr. KAPP were greeted with great laughter, and were by no means flattering to the American armies. In the early days of the Republic, the Germans numbered but 200,000, but now they counted 5,000,000 in the land, and were engaged in every branch of labor and enterprise. In Missouri, and throughout the great West the German population was large and constantly increasing, and they were willing to offer up their lives upon the altar of the Union and the country, but that altar must be consecrated to freedom—free speech, free Press, free labor! [A storm of applause.] The speaker elicited much hilarity in repeating the dispatch constantly given in every pader, to wit: That "all was quiet in Missouri." They honored SIGEL, he said, because he was a soldier of Freedom!—no minion of King Bomba or the Pope! [Applause.] Quoting the words of an American statesman, "his country, right or wrong, ever his country!" he dissented from that principle. Justice and Truth must animate the cause he followed; and with these inscribed upon their banner, he, and all Germans, would shed the last drop of blood for their adopted country. With fluent and apposite illustrations, borrowed from the former wars of Germany with France, and the merits of SIGEL, who led the insurgents of Baden against the Prussians in 1849, Mr. KAPP defended the military fame of Germany and their Generals in this country. The name of BLUCHER was greeted with continued cheering. SIGEL, in America, would, as his countryman in other days and other lands had done, at the head of the splendid German army who would, at the spell of his appeal, rally to the Union standard, make broad the road to freedom!

This final word was repeated and upborne by thousands of voices, with every demonstration of delighted approval.

During this speech, the hurrahs of a multitude assembled outside of the Institute swept, from time to time, into the hall, mingling with the music of military bands. Germans from Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, Hoboken, and the surrounding towns and neighborhoods, even from Newark, had collected in the adjacent streets, and were addressed by a number of speakers, of whom frequently two or three were utscursing from different points at the same time. The display of lights and banners, the crash of music, and the roar of excited voices continually interrupting their favorite speakers with applause, made op a scene that must have convinced the most skeptical observer that the Germans were there, and in earnest.

REMARKS OF MR. WEIL VON GERNSBACH.

Mr. WEIL VON GERNSBACH followed Mr. KAPP, in a lengthened speech, in which he very humorously, and with satire, reviewed the conduct of the war, and expressed the profound astonishment its singular changes awakened in the German-American mind. In so doing, he mentioned the name of Gen. FREMONT, producing a most imposing outburst of applause. Some disorder occurring in the front of the room, was immediately suppressed by a simple hint from the President that ladies formed a portion of the audience.

Mr. VON GERNSBACH proceeded to recall the glories of German soldiers battling for Liberty, repeating the names of HOFER and kindred champions amid the wildest enthusiasm, exhorted all his countrymen in America to prove their worth again in the present decisive contest against WUDE, and to uphold in every trial the ancient standard—German patriotism and German honor! [Great and reiterated applause.]

The President here read the last resolution, appointing a Committee to convey the resolutions to Washington and lay them before the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and proposed the following gentlemen as such Committee: Messrs. FRIEDRICH KAPP, WEIL VON GERNSBACH, ANDREAS WILLMANN.

These were unanimously accepted, with a storm of applause by the immense audience.

REMARKS OF DR. SOLGER.

Dr. F. SOLGER, of Massachusetts, was the next speaker presented to the audience.

He ridiculed the erroneous idea entertained by a vast number of Americans, that *lager bier* and *sauer kraut* were the chief favorites of the German life, and alluded with warmth to the position assigned by the Americans to their German fellow citizens. They, he said, let us fight their battles while they command; they are the arm, we are the means; they are the masters, we the servants! This state of things he urged all Germans to strive against, and to assert their proper dignity in refusing the rewards of politic corruption churlishly bestowed. His remarks abounded with sharpened witticisms, and were chiefly directed against the incongruities of American life, both civil and military, in an eloquent and much applauded reference to the politicians and virtues of Simon, he spoke of him as the twin of Garibaldi. The persecutions that had followed SIGEL in Missouri were again recalled, and Gen. CURTIS criticised as the man whose name was mixed up with the contraband which he alleged had attempted to ruin Gen. FREMONT. The method of enlisting and equipping our soldiers, the position of the Government and the favoritism shown in West Point officers, were handled without mercy, and the loss of the sympathy of all the freemen in the world predicted, if the present system of half-way measures were pursued any further. An allusion to the employment of German soldiers to capture fugitive negroes, and a quotation of language extremely hostile to the Germans, attributed to Gen. HALLECK, was greeted with hisses and outcries. This condition of affairs must be remedied, he urged, and several voices in the hall exclaimed, "we must demand it!" The evident tenor of Dr. SOLGER'S address was decidedly in favor of a more energetic and emphatic war policy, and against the other nativist which he declared was visible in the treatment of German officers and troops in the Union army.

He concluded by an appeal to Germans to stand by SIGEL, by each other, and the cause of the Union to the last man, the last cent and the last drop of blood. But that cause must be the cause of Freedom, and in such the fame of every German warrior—the fame of SIGEL belonged, not to the land alone, but to German history—to them!

Amid an outburst of plaudits, Dr. SOLGER took his seat.

REMARKS OF MR. KAUFMANN.

He was followed by Mr. SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, who ascribed the difficulties of foreign-born officers in the Union army not so much to nativism as to the jealousy of eminent heads. Gen. STONE was termed, with judicious effect, "der steinerne General"—the *stone General*—and the terrible affair of Ball's Bluff severely reviewed. The 60,000 German soldiers in the armies of the Union were not content to be so led and handled, and they would insist true patriotism and real ability shall be placed where in this hour of supreme danger they may see that the Union be maintained and the Republic receive no detriment. [Renewed cheering.]

REMARKS OF DR. DOUAI.

Dr. ADOLPH DOUAI was the latest speaker, and he, in an eloquent appeal, declaimed against making the war a war to maintain the institution of Slavery. If the Germans in their might, he said, would but will a change, they could effect it, and then, with FRANZ SIGEL and his worthy brethren in arms, they could defeat the plans and intrigues of European monarchs and diplomats to ruin the country—for the Germans were not represented by such and their agents, either in Europe or in Washington—and proclaim before all the world that our noble cause is the cause of freedom and humanity!

While the building yet rang with the tumult of bands and voices, three times three for SIGEL were shouted for, and given with tremendous spirit, and, at a few minutes before 11 o'clock, the vast throng dispersed.

GEN. SIGEL'S RESIGNATION.

HERMAN LINDEMAN, a German citizen well known in the Northwest, sends the following communtcatiou from a reliable friend to the Madison (Wis.) *Journal*:

St. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 5, 1862.

Gen. SIGEL tendared his resignation on the 31st ult. The telegraphic dispatches have been in some way suppressed un that subject at Rolla, Mo., hence the delay of the report. SIGEL resigns only on account of not belog able longer to atand the neglect and ill-treatment which he and his command were obliged to undergo should he continue in the service, as well as what he had already received.

You are aware that Gen. SIGEL was tandered the command of the division of the army at Rolla, Mo. He then rejoiced at the prospect of expelling PRICE and his army from the soil of Missouri; hut, three days subsequently, he was superseded hy Gen. CURTIS, whose commission as General is of the same date as that of Gen. SIGEL'S, and who, so far, had not proved his ability to fill so important a position.

Gen. SIGEL prefers to return to his old occupation as teacher of mathematics, than suffer longer such treatment.

It is also probable that, as soon as his resignation is confirmed by the Deparment at Washington, very many, if not all, the officers of his Brigade will tender their resignation—a great sacrifice to most of them, to which they are brought by their self-respect.

British agents are here, trying to recruit soldiers for the British army, especially among the Germans; and although the latter are indignant on account of their treatment by the Government, the agents meet a decided refusal from them.

Jersey City.

THE FIRST STEPS TO CRIME.—Four juveniles from nine to eighteen years of age were taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday, having been arrested on suspicion of being the parties who have entered Public School No. 3 on several occasions and stolan therefrom books and money. They were found secreted in the registry, in the basement. One of the lads admitted that they had purchased a small bottle of gin which they drank for the purpose of getting drunk, and that they crawled into the rear part of the register for the purpose of warming themselves. The boys were admonished and discharged, with the exception of their leader, who was committed to prison.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 16.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Jan. 17: Nos. 34, 35, 36, 37, 39½, 41, 42, 12, 726, 43.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.—WEEKLY STATEMENT.—The Commissioners held their regular meeting yesterday, but the business transacted was entirely unimportant. From the weekly statement it appears there were remaining in the various institutions 7,782; admitted since, 1,595; total, 9,377; of whom 56 had died; 1,229 were discharged; 283 sent to Blackwell's Island, leaving in charge at present 7,799, being an increase of 17 over last week. The contract for printing 600 copies of the annual report and 300 of the Lunatic Asylum report was awarded to FRANK MCELROY, for $314 96. The sum of $1,504 had been received from the sale of barrels, bones, &c., from the various institutions.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of RUDOLPH ABBY, a native of this City, aged 31 years, who died on Wednesday night last. Deceased had been ill for a long time, and recently he had been in the habit of taking small doses of laudanum for the purpose of mitigating the pain which he suffered. A *post-mortem* examination revealed the fact that he died from the effects of that drug. There was nothing going to show that deceased contemplated suicide, and the jury were of the opinion that the poisoning was purely accidental. ABBY was an old fireman, and at one time held the office of Foreman in Engine Company No. 9.

STABBING AFFRAY AMONG WOMEN.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, an affray took place in the Bowery, near First-street, between two women, named CATHARINE DREW, and HARRIET REILLY. During the quarrel the former drew a knife and stabbed the latter eight times in the head and body, inflicting wounds of a serious character. The injured woman was conveyed to the Hospital. CATHARINE was taken before Justice STEERS, yesterday, and committed for trial.

THE NEW-YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of the Board of Directors and members of this institution wes held at the Hospital building last Tuesday evening. It appears by the report that the attending surgeons, Drs. STEPHENSON and GARISU, have treated, during the last quarter, 296 patients, suffering with diseases of the eye; 9,381 poor persons have received gratuitous advice and treatment at the institution since its foundation. The hospital is open for the reception of patients every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.

ARRESTS FOR PRIZE-FIGHTING.—Wednesday afternoon W. M. CLARK, an Englishman, aged 40 years, and JOHN ROACH, a noted prize-fighter, aged 32 years, were arrested by the Police of the Fifth Precinct, on the charge of having been engaged in a prize fight at Weehawken, N. J. They were taken before Judge MCCUEN, and the Court of Sessions, and held to bail in the sum of $500 each.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Board did not meet Wednesday for want of a quorum. The weekly statement shows that 623 emigrants have arrived up to Jan. 15. The number of inmates in the Ward's Island institution is 760. The aggregate receipts amount to $1,080. Balance in bank, $2,683 35.

BLINDFOLD CHESS PLAYING.—This Friday evening, Mr. J. H. LEONARD will again essay the feat of playing eight games of chess simultaneously without seeing either men or board. The games will he played at the Morphy room.

Adventures of a Clergyman in a Concert Saloon.

HE IS ROBBED OF OVER $2,000.

A very singular case came before the authorities at Police Headquarters, yesterday. The facts, as communicated to Superintendent KENNEDY, were to the following effect. The complainant says his name is Rev. SAMUEL F. RANGENT, formerly of New-Orleans and a Priest of the Roman Catholic Church. He arrived in this City on Wenesday last, from Havana, and put up at the Metropolitan Hotel. During the afternoon, he says he made the acquaintance of a very genteel looking man, who said he boarded at the hotel. Some time in the evening the new acquaintance induced him to visit a concert saloon, situated in the basement of No. 600 Broadway. Mr. RANGENT asked his friend to take a drink in this saloon—himself taking, as he says, water, peppermint and sugar. He had scarcely swallowed his drink before he became drowsy, and soon he was in a sound sleep. When he awoke, he discovered that a valuable gold watch, chain and cross, and also his pocket-book, containing papers valued at $2,000, were all gone. When he came before the police, about the first thing noticed by the Superintendent, was a commission as Chaplain in the First Louisiana Regiment, properly made and signed by Gov. MOORE. The date of it was May 13, 1861. Among his baggage was found a number of letters, which corroborated the story he told about himself, and which was as follows. He says he is a native of Missouri, where his parents now reside. He was educated for the Church in the City of Paris. When he returned to America he became assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Church, in New-Orleans, and was officiating as such when the war broke out. Soon after a commission as Chaplain was handed to him, and he was told that he must serve in that capacity in the First Louisiana Regiment. He was too much of a Union man, he says, to accept the office, and, seeing no other way to avoid the requisition, he at once fled to the City of Mexico. At this place he began to preach, and in one of his sermons he advised his congregation to read the Scriptures whenever they could find a correct version of them. This caused great excitement among the Mexican clergy, and the people of the city formed a plot to assassinate him. Of this he was informed by Mr. RICHARDS, the United States Consul at that place. Several shots were fired at him while he was sleeping in his room, and but for the fact that he had changed the position of his bed on account of the information from the Consul, his life would have been sacrificed. A day or two subsequently, he was attacked and stabbed in his side. (The marks of a wound are now distinctly visible,) and for weeks after, his life was despaired of by his attendants.

The priest was very anxious to preserve his commission in the rebel army, but Mr. KENNEDY advised him to burn it, telling him it would only be a source of trouble to him, while he remained at the North.

The Police are making efforts to recover the property stolen from Mr. RANGENT, who states that it was nearly all that he had, and unless it can be recovered, he will be left almost destitute.

American Geographical and Statistical Society.

THE REPORT OF THE COUNCIL UPON TAXATION AND FINANCE.

A special meeting of the above Society was held at its rooms, in Clinton Hall, last evening, Mr. HENRY GRINNELL in the chair. A report was received from the Council of the Society, treating upon taxation and finance, adapted to the present state of public affairs. Mr. RUSSELL, the chairman of the Council, stated that the report had been divided into four parts, viz.: The financial scheme, the principles of taxation, the machinery by which it is proposed to collect taxes, and the *status* of the whole matter. The first division of the report was read by Mr. CHARLES GOULD. He said it enforced the doctrine of THOMAS JEFFERSON, who said "It is a wise rule, and should be fundamental in a Government disposed to cherish its credit, and at the same time to restrain the use of it within the limits of its faculties, never to borrow a dollar without laying a tax in the same instant for paying the interest annually, and the principle within a given time, and to consider that tax as pledged to the creditors on the public faith. On such a pledge as this, sacredly observed, a Government may always command, on a reasonable interest, all the fundable money of its citizens, whilst the necessity of an equivalent tax, is a salutary warning to them, and to their constituents, against oppression, bankruptcy and its inevitable consequence—revolution."

Mr. POOR treated the second division of the raport, and held that a tax upon a man's faculty to make money, was an inroad upon his actuel income.

The third division of the report was read by Mr. RUSSELL. He discussed the machinery of taxation to a considerable extent.

The fourth division was read by Mr. WADDELL. He believed that the people cannot come to the rescue of the Government too soon, and place the burdens of it upon their own shoulders, instead of seeking to place them upon the shoulders of succeeding generations. No more money should be attempted to be raised by loans than the exigencies of the case demand, and an adequate system of taxation should be immediately adopted. The people only wait for a system to be instituted.

Brief and appropriate remerks were then made by J. DE WITT BLOODGOOD, touching upon the subjects contained in the report, and various opinions were expressed by others present, in reference to its details.

Mayor OPDYKE thought the estimates of the cost of the war were stated too high. He believed that the scheme put forth by the Secretary of the Treasury is the best yet suggested.

The report was referred back to the Council, with power to have it printed, and will be presented again at the next meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

The People's Union Democratic Party.

ITS OBJECT AND ITS PLATFORM.

A number of gentlemen who have been active in the organization of this new Party, met at Clinton Hall last evening. Other meetings have been held, but they were strictly private in their character, and the meeting of last evening was the first concerning which any publicity has been given. The resolutions will fully explain the objects of the Party. A General Committee has been formed consisting of the following gentlemen: E. J. Brown, Waldo Hutchins, J. De Peyster Ogden, John J. Friedman, T. B. Lawson, Jos. Southworth, John S. Cocks, Daniel Wittier, Albert G. Hyde, John L. Cilley, Jas. M. Smith, Joseph B. Varnum, George Peckham, Edward Timpson, Clin. Roosevelt, John Merchant, Wm. E. Frost, Thos. Manson, Robert S. Lyon.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. E. J. BROWN, who stated that the object was to organize a party to sustain the National Administration in the present exigencies of our country. Several meetings had been held for the purpose of consulting upon and forming a plan to accomplish that object, resulting in the formation of a platform and resolutions. The following resolutions were then submitted by the Committee as the platform of the party:

Whereas, The primery object of this organization is to defend and sustain the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States, tha vindication of the honor of the country, by whatever antagonism assailed, at home or abroad, the suppression of rebellion and the punishment of treason, the encouragement and reward of loyalty, and to give our unfaltering support to the Government in the fratricidal conflict in which it is now involved; therefore

Resolved, That it is our fixed determination to defend, maintain, and perpetuate the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States, at every hazard, and at whatever cost of blood and treasure; and for that purpose to sustain, with all our individual and united power and zeal, the constitutionally-chosen authorities of the Government, in the prosecution of the existing war with unrelaxing vigor and untiring energy, to the end that a permanent peace shall be secured by the utter extinction of the rebellion; that every loyal citizen shall be restored to, and protected in, the enjoyment of his rights and property; that armed traitors shall suffer the pains and penalties due their crimes; and that those laying down their arms and submitting to the Government may receive such pardon as its vindicated authority may grant to repentant rebels.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to hold the slaves that may fall into its hands, as other captured property, and as a military resource applicable to useful war labor, and to deprive the enemy of an element of strength or utility in the prosecution of the rebellion, leaving to the wisdom of Congress, at the close of the war, the disposition of the slaves of rebel owners, and securing to loyal slaveholders every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we recognize, in its broadest extent, the justice, policy and wisdom of the Monroe doctrine in relation to the non-interference of foreign Powers upon this continent, and that we consider it the duty of the Government to prevent the same by all the means and resources in its power.

After considerable discussion upon the phraseology and meaning of the resolutions, it was decided by vote to reject a substitute offered by Mr. ODELL, and the original resolutions, as presented, were adopted.

Upon motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a Committee of five to prepare and present at the next meeting of the Committee rules and by-laws for the regulation of the organization: Thomas Mansch, J. De Peyster Ogden, Jno. J. Friedman, Isaac J. Oliver, W. Blackstone.

A Committee of three, consisting of William E. Frost, Edward Timpson and John Hoope, were appointed to procure suitable rooms as headquarters for the party.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet in the same place next Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Organization of the Central Republican Committee.

A meeting of the above Committee was held, last evening, to take into consideration the contested seats of the Seventh and Fourteenth Wards. After much discussion, which lasted three hours and a half, the Petty delegation of the Seventh Ward was accepted. Two members of the Adolphus Burst delegation, and two members of the John Fitch delegation of the Fourteenth Ward, were also accepted, with power to select a member to add to their number. Permanent officers for the ensuing year, were then balloted for with the following result: Sheridan Shook, President; Abraham Wakeman, 1st Vice-President; Andrew Blakeman, 2d and Vice-President. Hy. H. Hewlett and J. P. Walker, Secretaries.

At midnight, when our reporter left, the Treasurer had not been appointed.

Local Military Movements.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

This command was, yesterday morning, visited by his Excellency Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, at its quarters on Governor's Island. A short time ago the troops were paid off, and have remitted upward of $20,000 to their relatives and friends. In consequence of the complaints recently made by the men in regard to the uncomfortable, and almost unbearable, condition of their quarters, stoves are to be put in the casemates of Castle William, where the regiment is quartered.

THE FIRST CONNECTICUT BATTERY.

The First Connecticut Battery, which arrived in this City on Tuesday last, has received orders from Washington to proceed to Port Royal, and will leave in the next steamer that starts for that point.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Hemingway, of Connecticut; E. C. Litchfield, of Cazenovia; J. J. Lanis, of Poughkeepsie; A. Van Vechten, of Albany; and S. F. Train, U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

Judge Burrell, of Connecticut. Capt. McKinstry, U. S. N., and lady, C. H. Sieth, of Hudson, J. D. Hadley, of Albany, P. B. Manchester, of Chicago; L. Starbuck, of Rhode Island; and E. P. Ross, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gov. Underwood and lady of Vermont; Col. R. M. Richardson, from Washington; J. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania; O. K. Earle, of Massachusetts; Col. S. Larned, U. S. A., B. H. Batle, of St. Louis, and W. H. Renshaw, U. S. N., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. G. W. Richardson and lady, and Wm. Davis and lady, from Massachusetts; Mrs. Major Clerk, from Springfield, Mass., Lieut. R. M. Clark and T. W. Vincent and ladies, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. L. A. Grant, of Massachusetts; Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, from Cambridge; Lieut. J. D. Blake and Dr. Gibbs, U. S. N.; and J. J. Waddell, of Maryland, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. J. D. Kinch, C. C. Holbrook and C. D. Kellogg, of Boston; Adjt. J. H. Russell and Lieut. W. Russell, from Virginia, are at the Everett House.

Lieut. S. R. Franklin, U. S. N.; C. T. McCauley, U. S. Marine Corps; Lieut. J. G. Moore; N. H. Hughes, and Gen. W. Grimes, U. S. A., are at the New-York Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Henry Ward Beecher on Emancipation.

On Sunday morning last, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached what he called a "Charity Sermon," for the benefit of the "City Missionary Society." During its delivery, he touched unexpectedly upon the duty of Christians, and of this Christian nation, to the negro—or the poorest and most despised of all human creatures. Finding, as he proceeded, that the subject was opening up in full-sermon length, he abruptly closed his discourse, promising to resume the subject in the evening.

The night was dense with fog, but, in spite of that, the Church was crowded. The sermon treated of the negro question *in extenso*, but we propose to reproduce a single idea.

He wished to put on record his protest against any enforced colonization of the black, either in Mexico or Africa. Born here, they have a right to live here. All they ask is, "Give us a chance. God made us human beings; endowed us with intelligence, with mind-power, with feelings like other men, and in passions not dissimilar; why ostracise us? We ask not equality, nor intermarriage, nor social privileges; only this, that we may be permitted to work, and attain so far as we are able." I find that Mr. LINCOLN is in favor of the colonization system. I thank God that he has raised up a Chief Magistrate in whose honesty and good intentions we may trust, for trust in people at Washington has long been an unheard of feeling. But Mr. LINCOLN may err, even if he thinks he is doing what the best interests of the country demand. And in this I think he does. If the negro wishes to go, let him go, but if he desires to stay in the land of his birth and the home of his youth, who are we that should say to him, "Go?"

Mr. BEECHER finished his discourse with a strong and passionately eloquent appeal to all men to stand up for the poor, who are God's children, that in the day of trial He will with equal fidelity remember those who remembered His.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE NAVY-YARD.—A sailor named CHARLES R. GRIFFARD, belonging on board the United States vessel *Onward*, fell from a mast of that vessel into the hold yesterday, and was instantly killed. The deceased was a native of New-Bedford, Mass.

ANOTHER FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. NORRIS, at No. 25 Main-street, on the body of a child named ELLEN DAVIS, whose death was caused by burns received by her clothes taking fire during the temporary absence of her mother.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. ROBERT S. OAKLEY, residing in Washington-avenue, and a well-known citizen, died suddenly yesterday. The deceased was at one time cashier of the American Exchange Bank, New-York.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 50½, 50¾.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

How Great Britain Interprets International Law—Two Cases in Point.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. THOMAS, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1861.

During the late revolution in New-Granada, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Santa Marta, BENTICK W. DOYLE, much against the opinion of foreign residents, endeavored to force the giving up to the authorities on shore (who that same day had by surprise landed from Rio Hacha and overturned the State Government) certain persons who had taken refuge on board of the British merchant steamer *Estrella*, at that time at anchor in the harbor. DOYLE did not succeed in his course, and was universally condemned by all foreigners in the country, it being well known that he was biased in favor of the conservative and usurping party.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Aspinwall, Mr. COWAN, a short time after acted in a direct opposite course.

The Conservatives, under ARBOLEDA, had been driven by NIETO from Santa Marta and fled to the Isthmus.

Whilst in possession of this place the British steamer *Saladin* arrived at Aspinwall, (a free port,) having on board as passengers from Kingston, Jamaica, several merchants with their families, who had left Santa Marta whilst in possession of Conservatives.

Whilst under the British flag, and touching at Aspinwall *in transitu*, ARBOLEDA gave orders to take these passengers, citizens of Santa Marta, out of the steamer. Mr. COWAN resisted, and ordering the Captain of the steamer to hoist his flag, intimated to the New-Grenadian officer that a forcible attempt to take the passengers would render them responsible for violation of British territory. The steamer left.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL condemned the course of Mr. COWAN, and in a letter to their Majesty's Minister at Bogota, laid it down as a rule that *no merchant* steamer or vessel could insist on right of asylum to any person either fleeing from civil or political charges, &c., &c., and that Mr. COWAN should have delivered up these people to ARBOLEDA.

Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in person read to me the extracts from this letter not six weeks past in Bogota, to convince me that Mr. DOYLE was not justified in acting as he had in Santa Marta. The reasons for Mr. GRIFFITHS, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, taking this trouble, was to remove the prejudices against the former Vice-Consul, who had been promoted to the Consulship of Cartagena. But the New-Granadian Government refused to recognise him.

The United States ships *Shepard Knapp* and *Iroquois* are out on a cruise. Among the patriots the Captain of the latter is severely criticised for allowing the *Sumter* to escape. I have heard none, however, accuse him of having willfully done so. The pilot who conducted the *Iroquois* is here. I will procure the details and send you the same.

The Female Prison at Washington.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* gives a description of a visit to the house on Sixteenth-street, in Washington, where female spies and rebels have been confined. He writes:

When we visited the establishment referred to, we were admitted to the parlor of the house, formerly occupied by Mrs. GREENHOW, fronting on Sixteenth-street. Passing through the door on the left, and we stood in the apartment alluded to. There were others who had stood here before us—we have no doubt of that—men and women of intelligence and refinement. There was a bright fire glowing on the hearth, and a *tête-a tête* was drawn up in front. The two parlors were divided by a red gauze, and in the back room stood a handsome rosewood piano, with pearl keys, upon which the prisoner of the house, Mrs. GREENHOW, and her friends had often performed. The walls of the room were hung with portraits of friends and other—some in rich gilt frames, and some in heavy gold of them representing a former daughter of Mrs. GREENHOW, GERTRUDE, a girl of seventeen or eighteen Summers, with auburn hair and light-blue eyes, who died some time since.

In the picture a smile of beauty plays around the lips, and the eyes are lighted with a strange fancy, such as is often seen in the eyes of a girl just budding into womanhood.

On the east wall hangs the picture of Mrs. FANNY MOORE, whose husband is now in our army, while the walls of the back room are adorned with different pictures of the men and women of our time. Just now, as we are examining pictures, there is a noise heard overhead—hardly a noise, for it is the voice of a child, soft and musical.

"That is ROSE GREENHOW, the daughter of Mrs. GREENHOW, playing with the guard," says the Lieutenant, who has noticed our distractment. "It is a strange sound here; you don't often hear it, for it is generally very quiet." And the handsome face of the Lieutenant is retaxed into a shade of sadness. There are prisoners above there—no doubt of that—and may be the tones of this young child have dropped like the rains of Spring upon the leaves of the drooping flowers. A moment more and all is quiet, and, save the stepping of the guard above, there is nothing heard.

The Sixteenth-street jail has been an object of considerable interest for months past, to citizens as well as visitors. Before the windows of the upper stories were "blinded," the prisoners often appeared at these points, and were viewed by pedestrians on the other side of the way; but since the "cake affair" of New-Year's Day, the prisoners have been forbidden to appear at the windows, and the excitement, instead of having been allayed, has been still further increased.

The first person incarcerated at the prison was Mrs. ROSE O. H. GREENHOW, as she signs herself. She was arrested on the 11th of August of last year, and has been confined in the prison ever since. Her husband was formerly employed in the State Department in this city. She is a woman of letters, and was born in the South, although brought up in Washington. She is confined in her own house, in one of the upper stories, and has the attendance of a servant, besides the company of her own daughter, an interesting child

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3221. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Cameron Confirmed as Minister to Russia.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The Plan of Secretary Chase and the Bankers Not Approved by the House Committee of Ways and Means.

The Fortification Bill Passed in the House.

NEARLY SIX MILLIONS APPROPRIATED.

Provision for Establishing Branch Post-Offices in Cities.

The Rebel Batteries Down the Potomac.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 17.

MR. CAMERON CONFIRMED.

After a warm and protracted debate in Executive Session this afternoon, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Mr. CAMERON, as Minister to Russia by a vote of 28 to 14. No other nominations were voted on. Several new ones were received for Commissaries and referred.

THE VOTE ON THE CONFIRMATION.

The following was the vote on the nomination of Mr. CAMERON:

AYES—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlisle, Chandler, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Harlan, Harris, Howe, King, Lane of Indians, Lane of Kansas, Latham, Merrill, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Wade, Wilson, Witmot—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Bright, Clark, Foster, Grimes, Hale, A. Johnson, Kennedy, McDougal, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Trumbull, Wilkinson—14.

ABSENT—Bayard, W. Johnson, Willey—3.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

It is now said that Secretary STANTON will take possession of the War Department next Monday.

THE PLAN OF GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House had under consideration to-day the plan of Government finances agreed on between Secretary CHASE and the Bankers. They almost unanimously oppose it, on the ground that it does not meet the exigencies of the Government. The income tax, imposed at the extra session of Congress, taxing all saleries and incomes exceeding $800 per annum in amount, is strongly opposed as unequal, and a combination is making to test its constitutionality by appealing to the Court of last resort. It is held that the income tax is only a form of direct tax, the manner of imposing which is defined by the Constitution.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

The appointment by Gov. GAMBLE, of Missouri, of ROBERT WILSON, to be United States Senator in place of THOMAS POLK, expelled, excites great surprise in Washington. WILSON has been prominent in Missouri politics, and was President of the late State Convention. Nevertheless, it is alleged that he has done nothing to sustain the General Government. On the contrary, in April last, he attended a public meeting in Andrew County, Mo., and was one of a Committee of seven that presented a series of resolutions, of which the following are two;

Fourth—That we, the people here assembled, hereby declare our feelings and sympathies to be with the South, and for the protection of Southern institutions.

Fifth—That we condemn as *inhuman and diabolical the war now waged by the Genedal Government against the South.*

WILSON addressed the meeting in favor of the principles of these resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted. The course of Gov. GAMBLE in this matter is considered extraordinary, inasmuch as Missouri has so much to ask of Congress and the General Government. Dispatches were received here to-night from St. Louis protesting against WILSON's being permitted to take his seat.

ADJT.-GEN. THOMAS.

In Executive session of the Senate, to-day, while on CAMERON's nomination, Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS came in for a scathing review on the part of numbers in the body.

GEN. PATTERSON.

Gen. PATTERSON arrived here to-day, to press a speedy investigation into his case.

THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.

Capt. F. G. YOUNG, aid to Col. BAKER in the battle of Ball's Bluff, was to-day examined before the Joint Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War. The Captain has been in some trouble with Gen. STONE, growing out of his report of the fight, which did not leave Gen. STONE in a good position before the public. For some trifling technical offence of camp discipline he had the Captain Court-martialed. The President, after inquiring into the matter, requested that it be waived and dropped, but STONE persisting, the President promoted Capt. YOUNG and directed him to be assigned to new duty in another department. The case was still pressed, and the Secretary of War being appealed to, ordered Capt. YOUNG's unconditional release and discharge. He will, report says, go with Gen. LANE. It is rumored that STONE will soon be recalled. Capt. WOOD, of his Staff, is rejected by the Senate.

APPOINTED A BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

The President, upon the application of the delegation from New-York, to-day, appointed Major A. DOUBLEDAY a Brigadier-General.

GEN. MEAGHER INDORSED.

The Colonels and officers of the Sixty-ninth and Eighty-eighth New-York Regiments, and the officers of the batteries attached to it, Maj. O'NEILL commanding, to-day sent to the Senate Military Committee a memorial heartily and unanimously indorsing the appointment of Col. MEAGHER as their General. Gen. SUMNER also has addressed a most cordial letter to Senator WILSON, the Chairman of that Committee, an earnest entreaty for the confirmation of his friend and countryman.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED SEAT.

Twenty-three Republicans and fifty-four Democrats and Unionists, voted to confirm Representative LEMMON in his seat. The sixty-seven against him were all Republicans. Sixteen Democrats and Unionists were absent or not voting.

BRANCH POST-OFFICES IN CITIES.

The bill which passed the House, to-day, relative to the establishment of Branch Post-offices in cities, authorizes and directs the Postmaster-General, if, in his judgment, the public interest or convenience may require it, to establish one or more Branch Post-offices, to facilitate the operations of the Post-office, in any city or place which, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, may require such an additional accommodation for the convenience of the inhabitants; and it shall be deemed the duty of the Postmaster General to prescribe the rules and regulations for the Branch Post-office which may be established. The Postmaster-General is also authorized to charge one cent in addition to the regular postage for every letter deposited in any Branch Post-office to be forwarded by mail from the principal office, and which shall be prepaid by stamp; and one cent for every letter delivered at such branch office, to be paid on delivery, provided that no letter shall be sent from the principal office to such branch office for delivery except by request of the party to whom the same may be addressed; and provided the expense of such branch service shall not exceed the receipts on account thereof. The tenth section of the act to establish certain post rates, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1847, is repealed.

REBEL BATTERY BOMBARDED.

The steamer *King Phillip* returned from the flotilla last night, and reports that the *Anacosta* yesterday bombarded the rebel battery at Cockpit Point, with what result has not as yet been ascertained. The rebels fired four shells at the steamer, with the result—no damage.

THE SYSTEM OF ALLOTMENTS.

Mr. SVOOV, Ex-City Chamberlain, and Senator MANIARRE, are here trying to procure an amendment to the allotment act of Congress, whereby the money alloted by New-York City volunteers to their families may be paid into the treasury of New-York, and be distributed to the families through some municipal agency. They are promised a hearing before the Military Committee of the House next week. The amount of money to be handled it is found will be very large.

A BULLET-PROOF VEST.

A board of officers, composed of Geos. MEIGS, PORTER, STONEMAN, and Cols. SIBLEY and KINGSBURY, met to-day to test the merits of a bullet-proof vest presented by J. F. KNOTT, of New-York. The test proved eminently successful. The vest resisted pistol-balls fired at 14 paces. The Board will make further tests to-morrow, with Springfield rifles.

AN ARREST.

WM. LEE, Chief of Police, of Elmira, N. Y., arrested here, last night, ROBERT TUCKER, on the charge of making a deadly assault on officer HUNT, a policeman of Elmira. TUCKER is one of the four ruffians arrested by LEE last Summer, on suspicion of knocking down and robbing a British marine. Officer LEE left with his prisoner for Elmira to-day.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have before them the subject of the employment of workmen and laborers in the several Navy Yards, their pay, &c., and will soon report whether any further legislation is necessary.

THE FORTIFICATON APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Fortification bill, which passed the House to-day, makes the following appropriations for the year ending 1863:

For Fort Montgomery, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, N. Y.	$100,000
For Fort Knox, at the Narrows of the Penobscot River, Me.	100,000
For the fort on Hog Island Ledge, Portland Harbor, Maine	100,000
For Fort Warren, Boston Harbor	75,000
For Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor	50,000
For fort at New-Bedford Harbor	100,000
For fort at Willett's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	200,000
For fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, N. Y.	200,000
For fort at Sandy Hook, N. J.	300,000
For Fort Delaware, Delaware River	60,000
For Fort Carroll, Baltimore Harbor	200,000
For Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads	200,000
For Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla.	200,000
For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Fla.	200,000
For fort at Fort Point, San Francisco Bay, Cal.	200,000
For fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, Cal.	150,000
For contingencies of fortifications, including field works	500,000
For bridge-trains, and equipage for armies in the field	250,000
For tool and and siege trains for armies in the field	250,000
And the following for the year ending 30th of June, 1862:	
For the fortifications on the Northern frontier, including the fortifications at Oswego, Niagara, Buffalo, Detroit and Mackinaw..	750,000
For Fort Montgomery, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, New-York	50,000
For Fort Knox, Penobscot River, Maine	50,000
For fort on Hog Island Ledge, Portland Harbor, Maine	50,000
For Fort Winthrop and the exterior batteries at Boston Harbor, Mass.	50,000
For Fort at New-Bedford Harbor, Mass.	50,000
For Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.	50,000
For Fort Schuyler, East River, N. Y.	25,000
For Fort at Willett's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	50,000
For Fort Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.	25,000
For Fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, N. Y.	50,000
For the commencement of the casemate at the battary on Staten Island, N. Y.	100,000
For a new battery at Fort Hamilton, at the Narrows of New-York	100,000
For Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Penn.	25,000
For a new fort opposite Fort Delaware, on the Delaware shore	200,000
For Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Va.	50,000
For Fort Taylor, Key-West, Fla.	100,000
For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Fla.	100,000
For an additional fort at the Tortugas, Fla.	200,000
For a fort on Ship Island, on the coast of the Mississippi	100,000
For contingencies of fortifications	100,000
For bridge, trains and equipage	250,000
Total	$5,700,00

IMPORTANT LAND SUIT IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The case of JOHN MAGUIRE *vs.* MARY L. TYLER and others, will be argued in the Supreme Court to-morrow, on a motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction. EDWIN M. STANTON and BRITTON A. HILL, Esqrs., are attorneys for defendants, and Hon. ED. BATES, Hon. THOS. EWING and Hon. J. B. GARDENIRA, attorneys for appellant.

This suit involves the title to about a half million dollars worth of property, and the history of it is as follows: Some fifteen years ago, JOHN MAGUIRE bought at administrator's sale of the estate of GEORGE S. STROTHER, for $315, a claim for sixteen arpents of land in North St. Louis, worth, at the time, from $300,000 to $400,000. MAGUIRE got possession of a portion of the property, and then commenced, in the United States Circuit Court, a suit for the possession of the whole, the principal questions turning on the location, as to whether the property was north or south La Bean's ditch. MAGUIRE claiming that it was north, where Mrs. TYLER claimed adversely. In the meantime he had sold to Col. LOUIS V. BOGY, for $2,000, a quit claim to sixteen arpents of land south of La Bean's ditch, supposed to be the same he bought at the administrator's sale of the Strother estate. The Circuit Court decided the case adversely to MAGUIRE, that he owned no land north of the ditch, and he appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which affirmed the decision of the inferior court. MAGUIRE then brought suit for title in equity in the Land Court of the State of Missouri, where the case was again decided against him. He then appealed to the Supreme Court of the same State, which sustained the decision of the Land Court. An appeal was then taken from that court to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the motion is pending to dismiss for want of jurisdiction.

In this same case, ALEX. H. H. STUART, Secretary of Interior under President FILLMORE, decided for survey and patents against MAGUIRE, and patents were issued on the decision. The case was apparently disposed of finally, as to survey, and rested quietly through the remainder of Mr. FILLMORE's term, and through all of Mr. PIERCE's and Mr. BUCHANAN's terms. During the administration of the latter, MAGUIRE made application to have the case opened and reheard, but Mr. THOMPSON, then Secretary of the Interior, decided that as the case had been disposed of by his predecessor, he had no jurisdiction. MAGUIRE now applies to Secretary SMITH to annul the decision of Secretary STUART, which has stood for twelve years. For pertinacious litigation, this case compares favorably with the GAINES case. It remains to be seen whether a like celebrated success will be achieved.

TRIAL OF COL. BETGE, CAMERON RIFLES.

The trial of Col. BERGE was resumed yesterday morning, before the General Court-Martial, after an interval of several days. Col. BATES is charged with committing larcenies, with procuring others to do so, with shielding officers in the Commissary Department who were stealing from the Government, and with levying black-mail on the sutler of his regiment. The charges and specifications have already been published in the TIMES.

Lieut. LEWIS LEUDASCHEE, Cameron Rifles, was the first witness sworn this morning. On being directed by the Judge-Advocate to state to the Court all that he knew in relation to two donkeys being taken into the camp of the Cameron Rifles, of which the accused is Colonel, he said that he was out on picket at Annandale, and was stationed at Annandale Church, and saw two donkeys brought in by some men of the regiment, I think from Company F. I inquired of them where these donkeys came from, and they told me they took them from Gen. LEE's farm. The donkeys were then taken down to Rose Hill, where Col. BETGE had his headquarters. The same day I went on picket duty near Cox's farm, and had a conversation about the donkeys. I asked where Gen. LEE's farm was, and whether he had such donkeys. I was told that Mrs. FITZHUGH had the only two donkeys in that neighborhood. The day afterward Commissary ASCHER said he wanted to use those donkeys to carry vegetables to the regiment, and that he was willing to give ten dollars to the man for them; that was at Annandale Chappel. I told him that these donkeys belonged to Mrs. FITZHUGH, and that he could not keep them. Col. BETGE came up at the same time, and I told him the same thing, and that the donkeys ought to be sent back again. He told me that I had nothing to say about it; that they belonged to a Secesh, and he would keep them. I told him to look at the Articles of War, and that he would see that all property taken from enemies should be delivered over to the Government. He said it was none of my business—that he was Colonel. A few days afterward I heard that these donkeys were sent into Washington, and presented to Mr. LESLIE, Chief Clerk in the War Department. I was told that Commissary ASCHER and a man named WOLF brought them in. I asked ASCHER about it, and he told me it was so, he said they brought the donkeys in, with a letter from Col. BETGE, to Mr. LESLIE, to make them a present to his boys. About two weeks or so afterward, Col. BETGE told me he had received from Mr. LESLIE the present of a sword. I asked him if it was in consideration of the donkeys? He at first said it was, but afterward that it was in honor of himself. Commissary ASCHER was arrested on the charge of stealing a horse, but he showed to Squire DUNN that he did not steal the horse, and that he sold it on the order of Col. BETGE. [This was one of the two horses stolen from a farm in Virginia, and traced to Col. BETGE's stables, as detailed in the previous testimony, published in the TIMES.] I was afterward in Washington, and saw Col. BETGE; I told him the Provost-Marshal had the papers in hand, and would probably make charges against him about these horses. He answered that the Provost-Marshal had nothing to do with the matter, and that if charges were made they would be dropped, because President LINCOLN had now those donkeys.

The remaining testimony of this witness was in relation to the larceny of four hundred pair of shoes from the Commissary Department of the Cameron Rifles, and Col. BETGE's efforts to keep witnesses from appearing against the person accused of stealing them.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 17.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. JACOB M. HOWARD, Senator elect from Michigan, in place of Mr. BINGHAM, deceased.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) appeared and took the oath.

Several petitions in favor of the emancipation of the slaves were presented.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented a petition from Mr. C. L. SANDFORD, who represents himself as a contractor with Messrs. CUMMINGS and TUCKER. He says that he received information from the War Department, that they (CUMMINGS and TUCKER,) were authorized to act, but is now surprised to learn that Mr. CAMERON says "that the Heads of the Bureaus made all the contracts." Mr. SANFORD asks the passage of a law to legalize the contracts made, so as to prevent loss to honest contractors.

The petition was referred.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition asking for the employment of homeopathic physicians in the army.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Post Offices, reported back the House bill in relation to the letters of sailors and marines.

The bill extends the privilege of sending letters not prepaid to sailors and marines.

The bill was passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House joint resolution declaratory of the purpose of Congress to impose a tax.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Unton,) objected to its consideration, but subsequently withdrew the objection, and it was passed by Yeas 39; Nays—Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported back the resolution to pay Mr. STANTON the usual compensation and mileage.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that Mr. STANTON had already received one mileage.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend the resolution so as to make it exclusive of mileage.

This was agreed to, and the resolution passed.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a resolution ordering the removal of army bakeries from the Capitol.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill in relation to the volunteer service in any particular State.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution to pay one thousand dollars out of the contingent fund for the funeral expenses of the late Senator BAKER. Referred.

Mr. TRUMBULL also offered a resolution in relation to the pay of the first Senators and Representatives from Minnesota.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the better organization of the artillery of the army of the United States. Referred.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the Senate then went into Executive session.

Upon the opening of the doors the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 17.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill transferring the Penitentiary building of the District of Columbia to the War Department, for the use of the Arsenal. Referred.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) over one hundred bills from the Court of Claims, were referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to examine the application of SAMUEL BAYES for a renewal of the patent process for hulling wheat, the patentee having by mistake failed to make his application for that purpose within the time prescribed by law. The patent expires on the 4th of March next.

The bill was passed by 24 majority.

Mr. DUNN also reported a bill for extension of the patent of JOHN G. MINA for an improvement in the manufacture of lampblack, the consideration of which was postponed.

The House then resumed consideration of the Pennsylvania contested election case.

A vote was first taken on the substitute reported from the minority of the Committee on Elections, that JOHN M. BUTLER is not, and WM. E. LEHMAN is entitled to a seat as Representative from the First Congressional District of Pennsylvania, which was adopted by a vote of 77 against 67.

The resolution of the majority of the Committee, as thus amended, was then agreed to.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill authorizing the establishment of branch post-offices in cities. Passed.

The House then concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill to promote the efficiency of the Dead-Letter Office.

Mr. DELANO, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) made a report from the Committee for the District of Columbia, on a resolution referred to them relative to Marshal LAMON's jail regulations.

The Committee say that it was strictly in Marshal LAMON's official discretion to make rules to remedy the existing abuses, and though they can see no necessity for subjecting members of the Congress to the idle ceremony of procuring passes, signed by the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House, yet that there is nothing so palpably oppressive and onerous in the regulations as to call for the special intervention of the House. Hence the Committee ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The further consideration of the report was postponed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., (Dem.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the support of the West Point Military Academy, and on his motion the Committee obtained leave to sit during the sessions of the House. He took this occasion to explain the reasons why the appropriation bills were not sooner reported, adding he had been informed that numerous libelling letter writers had been finding fault with the Committee for not reporting an equitable tax bill. The Committee, however, are gathering facts, and work for hours after attending to business in this hall. He desired to say that the criticisms and libels of the Press would not make them move one minute faster than a due regard to the public interests will permit.

Mr. FENTON, of N. Y., (Rep.,) rising to a question of privilege, inquired by what rule Marshal LAMON occupied a place on the floor of this House.

The SPEAKER replied that he was not aware of such a rule, and had no doubt the Doorkeeper would enforce the rules.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) inquired whether the enforcement of the rules was to operate on the Marshal only. He did not see anybody interfering with the business of the House. Then why should Mr. LAMON be made an exception, when others, not members, were also on the floor.

The Speaker directed the Doorkeeper to enforce the rules, and expressed the hope that members would not hereafter insist on introducing their friends here.

Marshal LAMON, who was standing near the main door, here retired.

The House resumed the consideration of the Fortification bill.

During the debate on amendments,

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said it were better to act on this bill specifically, the items being based on official estimates. It was not to be supposed that this bill embraced all the fortifications necessary to the Atlantic Coast and Western Lakes. But the Select Committee have the matter under consideration, and will at an early day report the result of their deliberations.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) suggested that we have not money enough to carry on the war within our borders. To this should all our energies be directed. It was no time to enter into expensive precautionary measures against a foreign war, which he hoped was far distant. Let us defend the Government, and when peace shall ensue to the country, we can provide against the danger of a foreign war.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Opp.,) agreed with Mr. CRITTENDEN that there should be no new works commenced unless there was an absolute and overruling necessity for them. He had been informed the bill appropriated between five and six millions of dollars. In order to afford time for examination into some of the items, he ineffectually sought a postponement of its consideration.

All amendments were voted down, when the Committee rose and the bill as originally reported, was passed.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Opp.,) from the Committee on Army Contracts, reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to communicate to the Committee a copy of the contract for the purchase of horses for Col. WILLIAMS' cavalry regiment now in Kentucky.

Mr. STEELE, of New-Jersey, (Opp.,) of the same Committee, reported a resolution to inquire into several orders on contracts, one for fifty thousand and another for twenty-five thousand Enfield rifles; whether these contracts have been extended or annulled, and whether they have been sold or offers made to sell them, etc.

The House here adjourned until Monday.

ADDITIONAL FROM PORT ROYAL.

A Heavy Consignment of War Material—Preparations for a New Expedition—A Railroad on Hilton Head Island—Running the Charleston Blockade, &c.

The United States steam transport *Matanzas*, which arrived at this port, Thursday night, left Port Royal on the evening of the 9th bound to Hampton Roads where she expected to take in a large cargo of shot, shell, and other war material for the military and naval forces at Port Royal, but in consequence of heavy gales she was prevented from reaching that point in time to take the cargo, which had been shipped a day or two previous by the transport *S. R. Spaulding*.

The *Matanzas* then received orders to proceed to this port.

She left at Port Royal several gunboats and other vessels, and upon the day of sailing intelligence was received that another naval expedition would soon depart from Port Royal, but the destination of the same was not intimated.

The intrenchments at Hilton Head were fast progressing toward a state of completion, and several guns of heavy calibre had been lately put into position.

Fort Pulaski had not opened any regular fire upon our troops at Tybee, although a few shells were daily sent by way of practice.

Port Royal Ferry was held by the National forces, and intrenchments had been built and guns mounted to command the site on the opposite side.

At Hilton Head a railroad is being built, commencing at the northern end of the Island and extending in a southerly direction. It is intended by this to make Hilton Head a permanent base of operations.

The work on the new wharf is being pushed forward with all possible dispatch. Two old whalers have been sunk opposite the end of the pier, which are used with advantage by ships in discharging their cargoes.

There seems to be considerable running of the blockade off Charleston harbor, as within a few weeks a large steamer and three schooners, besides one or two other vessels, had arrived at Havana from Charleston, with large shipments of cotton.

Our troops at Port Royal and vicinity were in good health.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

Some Particulars of the Second Engagement at Fort Pickens.

Fort Barrancas Breached and Warrington Set on Fire.

THE EXPEDITION TO BILOXI.

Valuable Prize Captured on the Texan Coast.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan 16.

The gunboat *Rhode Island* arrived from Galveston this morning. Her dates are: Galveston, Dec. 28; Ship Island, Dec. 31; Mobile Bar, Dec. 31; Fort Pickens, Jan. 2; Key West, Jan. 8; and Port Royal, Jan. 12. She brings a large mail.

The rebel batteries at Pensacola having repeatedly fired at our small vessels, Fort Pickens opened on the rebel steamer *Times*, which was loading stores at the Navy Yard, on the 1st of January. The rebel batteries responded, and the firing was continued until evening, Fort Pickens firing the last shot. The rebel guns were well aimed, and most of their shells burst inside our fort. Only one of our men, however, was wounded. One of our shots made a large breach in Fort Barrancas. In the evening our firing set Warrington on fire. The conflagration continued all night, and the place was still burning on the evening of the 2d inst., when the *Rhode Island* left. The fire was seen at a distance of thirty-five miles at sea.

The gunboats *St. Louis*, *New-London* and *Water Witch* left Ship Island for Biloxi, Dec. 31. The result was not learned, but as the *Rhode Island* was leaving, the *New-London* was seen returning with three schooners in tow.

The schooner *Venus* was captured off Galveston by the *Rhode Island*. She was bound from Point Isabel for Franklin, La., with a cargo of tin, copper, lead and wood, valued at $10,000. She was sent to Ship Island.

The rebel steamer *Florida* is inside Horn Island. The gunboat *Wissahickon* is off that place.

The *Rhode Island* will sail for Philadelphia this evening. In consequence of the fog, she was detained off the Capes all day yesterday.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

Sailing of the Last of the Burnside Expedition—Some of the Fleet Spoken off Hatteras—Rebel Account of the Humphrey Marshall Fight, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 16 } *via* BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 17. }

The bark *John Trucks*, with the D'Epeneuil Zouaves; the schooner *Col. Satterly*, with the signal corps of Gen. BURNSIDE's expedition; the hospital ship of the expedition, and several other vessels of the fleet, left here with a favorable wind this forenoon.

The *Constitution*, from Boston, arrived here this forenoon. Her destination is unknown.

A French war steamer arrived below this afternoon, said to be the *Guerriere de la Mer*.

The regular Thursday flag of truce, to-day took to Craney Island several passengers for the South. The boat brought back the following released prisoners:

Capt. BRAWAN, Quartermaster of the Rhode Island Brigade; Lieut. KNIGHT, of the First Minnesota Regiment; Capt. A. G. KELLOGG, of Company K, of the Second Connecticut Regiment, and a private.

Nineteen citizens also came over to go North.

The only news in the Southern papers is an exaggerated account of the affair between HUMPHREY MARSHALL and Col. GARFIELD, in which it is stated that the former was retreating when he was attacked. The fighting is said to have been very hot, and the rebels of course gained the victory with small loss.

One hundred and sixty prisoners of war are expected here to-morrow, to be exchanged and sent North.

The *Mount Vernon*, which arrived here yesterday, to coal, left her station, off Wilmington, N. C., on the 12th inst.

The *Chippewa* and *Monticello* were off Cape Fear, and the *Fernandina* and *Manda* off New Inlet.

The *Mount Vernon* encountered the storm of Tuesday night, and arrived here yesterday afternoon. She saw part of the BURNSIDE fleet off Hatteras.

The *Mount Vernon* reports that she burnt a light ship on New-Year's night, which was being fitted out for a gunboat under the guns of Fort Caswall.

The rebel steamer *Gordon* is on the stocks for repairs, according to the reports of contrabands on board the *Mount Vernon*, on account of the damage received in her encounter with the *Mount Vernon* on Dec. 15.

THE PIRATE SUMTER AT CADIZ.

THREE VESSELS BURNT BY HER.

The following is the copy of a dispatch received per the steamship *Arabia*:

LONDON *via* QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862, } and HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 16. }

Hiram Barney, Collector, New-York:

The *Sumter* has arrived at Cadiz, having burnt three vessels.

(Signed,) C. F. ADAMS, U. S. Minister.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

The National Forces within Twelve Miles of Columbus—Gen. Grant with Gen. McClernand.

CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 17.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated twelve miles from Columbus, on the 16th, says an additional force with Gen. GRANT and Staff left Cairo yesterday at 10 o'clock, and overtook McCLERNAND'S, RAINS' and COOK'S columns during the afternoon. I am not permitted to state where we are going or what troops we have. Heavy pickets are placed in all directions. There has been no skirmish yet.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Jan. 17.

The correspondent of the *Journal*, writing from Munfordsville, says that the rebels are driving into and killing cattle in the ponds and watering-places on the route of the advance of the Federal army, to render the water unfit for drinking.

THE NEW VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

WHEELING, N. V., Friday, Jan. 17.

The bill known as the Pennsylvania Central Railroad bill, was defeated in the Lower House of the Legislature to-day, by a vote of 24 to 9.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

The Advance of Gen. Grant's Forces Down the Mississippi.

THE MOVEMENT NOT YET GENERAL.

GEN. GRANT'S PREPARATORY ORDER.

The Recent Gunboat Engagement Below Fort Jefferson.

AFFAIRS ON GREEN RIVER.

A Bloody Fight Expected Before Reaching Bowling Green.

Col. Jennison's Operations in Western Missouri.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION—A PREMATURE ANNOUNCEMENT—OUTRAGES BY THE REBELS—RHODOMONTADE OF SOUTHERN JOURNALS.

CAIRO, Sunday, Jan. 12, 1862.

In common with everybody else, your correspondent was electrified by the announcement on Friday last, that the long-expected "advance" was about to take place—in fact, was already begun. I hastened here as fast as steam could whirl me; found crowds at every station, who fought, crowded, struggled to gain admittance to the train in order to be in time to hang on the skirts of the grand forward movement; heard every hour, as I neared this notorious town, exciting rumors of a fight already commenced at Columbus, of day-long cannonades heard in the direction of Cairo; rushed from the train the instant it was consistent with safety; "broke" for a livery stable to overtake the advance by land, and when I made known my wishes, was—laughed at!

Forward movement! Troops embarked! Gen. GRANT and Staff *en route* for the Tennessee River! Gunboats, tugs and transports all left this morning! Such was the telegraph news which went over the wires the day before. The levee was alive with tugs and steamboats—out upon the river, like huge black whales steeping on the Pacific, lay the gunboats. I visited the headquarters and found a quiet-looking man in a farmer's dress, lazily smoking a meerschaum, and he was the departed General. His Staff were there too—one was smoking with an air of placid contentment—another was brewing a small light between a couple of specks of children—a third was lazily reviewing the dispatches of a telegraphic reporter for a St. Louis journal—in short, the Staff were just as far from Columbus, and looking just as little like going, as their chief did.

The troops were not "all embarked" either—across the Ohio the white tents and broad shanties of the usual force gleamed clear against the dark background, formed by the leafless woods of Kentucky—over the Mississippi could be seen the huge encampment, whose occupants guard the fortifications of Bird's Point, while on this side the black muzzles of the Columbiads still looked grimly over the parapet of Fort Cairo; sentinels paced around its walls, naval and military uniforms thronged the streets or lounged in the hotels without number; from the long lines of barracks arose the smoke of a thousand fires.

After taking in all these points, I became satisfied that the "forward movement" had not taken place, and that some unbushing liar had "sold" the public most unmercifully. Upon inquiry, I find that the dispatches announcing the movement are said to have been written by some Government official, handed by him to the agents of the St. Louis and Chicago papers, and, of course, forwarded by them under the supposition that they were reliable. The thing has excited a good deal of angry discussion, particularly among the classes "sold" by the operation; while ingenuity is exhausted in trying to find a reason, ever so slight, for making such an announcement. Even the St. Louis papers seem to have been a party to the thing, for, in the dispatch from this point to them, it was stated that 25,000 troops had left St. Louis for Cairo, and although they must have known its falsity they did not contradict it. It is asserted that Gen. HALLECK originated the *canard*, but this I do not believe, as he is at once too much of a gentleman and a soldier to perpetrate a huge lie upon the public, even under the pressure of a military or any other necessity.

A few ill-natured ones argue that the whole thing was done by way of a sop to a public, ravenous for an advance; but even this is too shallow a trick for any one above an idiot, because the reaction of the public feeling, as any one would know, would produce a state much worse than before.

That there was a small movement is true. Five thousand infantry and one thousand cavalry, under McCLERNAND, went down the Mississippi a distance of seven miles, to a point upon which once stood an old Indian fort, and named Fort Jefferson. Here they rested, and went into camp. Being on the east side of the river, on the Kentucky shore, it may be used as a base of operations for excursions into the interior, in the direction of and to the rear of Columbus; and possibly it may be a link in the chain of events intended for direct operations upon that town.

When the real advance will take place is just as much a matter of conjecture now as ever. The flag-ship *Benton* is not yet fully completed, and may not be in the next week or ten days. When it does really occur, I do not think that Gen. HALLECK will allow it to be telegraphed all over the country; and hence the next time the public hears of such an event, it had better defer its jubilation and anxiety till it becomes the recipient of later intelligence.

All the country opposite here in Missouri swarms with the thieves and murderers hatched out by secession. A short time since, a lieutenant and another man went out a short distance, and while eating their dinner at a farm-house, some Secessionists coolly ran off their horses and made good their escape.

Night before last, four men of Company L, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, were on picket duty, four miles from the camp. In the morning a countryman came in, with the intelligence that they were all killed. A party proceeded to the spot, and found the intelligence true—all four had been shot dead around their fire. No trace of the perpetrators remained, save such as were found in the ghastly buckshot wounds that disfigured the dead. Last night, two infantry men on picket duty shared the same fate—were found dead at their posts, having been assassinated by some skulking hounds of "ohiveirous" birth and breeding. I believe that this practice of sneaking through the woods, shooting down a sentinel and stealing away, is now a relic of the past with every nation on the earth, except the American Indian and the "high-toned" "chivalry" of the "refined" South. To kill a sentinel, that his force may be surprised, is allowable; but to steal on him, and shoot him down for the mere gratification of a craving for blood, is unworthy the brutal instincts of a cowardly wolf, and is only worthy the skulking heroes of that people who pride themselves upon their chivalrous superiority.

I saw papers to-day from Memphis of the 10th, and

there is the usual amount of rhodomontade and billingsgate, of brag, bluster and their inseparable adjunct, "chivalry." One item states that they have nearly finished casemating the defences aronnd Columbus, and that they are in momentary expectation of an attack from the Yankee forces. There follows, of course, the usual braggadocia as to what will be dona with the "hirelings" of the "idiot driveler," LINCOLN, which is to kill a third, !wound another third and capture or ignominiously roul the balance.' Salt is qnoted scarce at $8 per 25 pounds, whisky at $1 50 per quart, gold at 30 per cent premium, and everything else in the same proporfiin, save sugar, coffee and molasses, which seem about as cheap as ever. It is to be hoped that ere long they will be gratified with the much-desired opportunity of meeting our forces before Columbus. They will meet a different class of men this time from many they have met elsewhere—the same class of men whose forces, outnumbered five to one, stemmed and beat back the huge billows of secession that rolled along the ravines of Wilson's Creek—the same men who, outnnmbered twenty to one, hreasted in scorn their leaden storm for three days al Lexington, and who finally succumbed, not to the traitorous legions, but to thirst—hardy Western men, Indomitable in energy, tnured to toil and firm in their purpose to qnench this flame of rebellion. These are the men whom tha Columbus gentlemen are anxious to meet. The anxiety is at least cordially reciprocated, and when they do meet the parting will neither be soon nor bloodless.

Cairo is just now an interesting place. Take the Marshes described hy DICKENS in *Great Expectations*—add to them a few houses, soldiers and sidewalks—leave the cold, tha hulks and gallows, (both put to their proper use of suppressing Secessionists,) the mnd, ditches, rain and mist, and you will have an excellent Cairo—one in fact just like this, yet better if there be any difference. The whole city is one dead level of black, fathomless mud, fout with the refuse of kitchens, and seems fitted for only nne thing, and that is a luxurious "wallow" for the hundreds of filthy hogs which roll and grunt, and fight in every street and door-yard of the place. GALWAY.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CAIRO, CAIRO, Jan. 13, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—During the absence of the expedition now starting, upon soil hitherto occupied almost solely by the rebel army, and when it is a fair inference that every stranger is nur enemy, the following orders will be observed:

Troops in marching will be kept in the ranks, company officers being held strictly accountable for all straggliers from their companies. No firing will be allowed in camp or on the march not strictly required in the performance of duty. Whilst in camp, no permit will be granted to officers nr soldiers to leave their regimental grounds, and all violations of this order must be promptly and summarily punished.

Disrepute having been brought upon our hrave soldiers hy the bad conduct of some of their numbers, (showing nn all occasions when marching thrnugh territory occupied hy sympathizers nf the enemy a total disregard of rights of citizens, and being guilty of wanton destruction of private property,) the General commanding desires and intends to enforce a change in this respect. Interpreting confiscating acts by troops themselves has a demoralizing effect, and weakens them in exact proportion to the demnralization, and makes open and armed enemies nf the many who, from opposite treatment, would becnme friends, or at worst, non-cnmbatants. It is ordered, that the severest puntshment be inflicted upon every soldier who is guilty nf taking or destroying private property, and any commissioned officer guilty of lika conduct, or of conntenancing it, shall be deprived of his sword and expelled from the camp, not to be permitted to return.

On the march cavalry advance guards will be well thrown nut. Also flank guards of cavalry or infantry. When practical, a regular guard of tnfantry will be reqnired to see that no teams, baggage, or disabled soldiers are left behind.

It will be the duty of company commanders to see that rolls of their company ere called immediately upon going into camp each dey, and every member accounted for. By order,

U. S. GRANT, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

THE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE GUN-BOATS.

CAPT. PORTER PURSUES THE REBEL STEAMERS—ONE OF THEIR CRAFT DISABLED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. GUNBOAT FLEET, OPPOSITE FORT JEFFERSON, EIGHT MILES ABOVE COLUMBUS, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1862.

In my letter of yesterday, I intimated the probability of an action within a few days, but it came sooner than I anticipated. Having learned that the rebels were coming up the river with the Hollins Floating Battery and two or three gunboats, Capt PORTER immediately gave orders that his own boat and the *St. Louis* should proceed to meet them.

At 10 o'clock, we "best to quarters," cleared the decks, and had everything ready for action; but a dense fog made it impossible,to see our way, and we drifted down with the current, the *St. Louis* following in the wake of the *Essex*. At tt o'clock, a stiff breeze dissipated the fog, and we saw the enemy in tucas, Bend. With all possible dispatch, we were under way; at the same time the rebel fleet approached.

The enemy opened fire at long range, but his shot fell short. He fired again, but did not reach us. The nrder was then given to the *St. Louis* to return the fire with her bow guns, which she did, sending two shot in qnick snccession, both of which passed completely over the enemy. The cannonading then became general, three of the enemy's boats, with guns of heavy calibre being engeged. The largest of the three was soon disabled, bnt with the help of a small steemer found shelter behind the point. The other rebel boat still maintained a brisk fire; bnt the smaller of tha two findtng one gun too mnch for her, was forced to retreat behind the same point.

At this juncture the batteries on the Bluff opened their fire upon ns, but did ns no injury. At length the last nf the enemy's boats could maintain her position no longer, and made haste to get out of danger, as the others had done. We drnva the enemy's boats hnme in spite of his land forces, and would have pursued him still further—compelling him to fight or surrender—but for the strict orders of the Flag-officer, A. H. FOOTE, that we should not engage the rebel batteries. We waited some time for the reappearance of the boats, but they kept out of sight.

On our retnrn a small rebel steamer followed at some distance, dnnhtless to observe our movements; bnt as wa approached our anchorage she headed down the river and returned to Columbus. The rapid firing lasted twenty minutes, end the whole engagement occupied one hour. Not a man was injured on our hoats: and, judging from appearances, we incline te the opinion that the rebels, if left to their own choice, will keep at a respectful distance in future.

While on onr way back we discovered two buoys in the direction of the Kentucky shore. Capt. PORTER fired a musket sbot at one of them, the ball striking and sinking it. Master's Mata FERRY was then dispatched with the gig and cutter to examine the object. A rope was fastened to it, and the men pulled for tha vessel. The rope that anchored the float parted, and we took the hnoy on board. On a careful exemination we concinded that the enemy had planted some infernal engine there to demage and destroy the Federal fleet.

The *Essex* has headed her log, "from St. Lonis to New-Orleans," and her gallant Captain expects to reach her destination or go to tha bottom.

FRIDAY, Jan. 10, 1862.

This morning, Capt. PORTER, of the Mississippi Expedition, received orders to employ the United States gunboats *Essex* and *St. Louis* to convey the transports of the Western fleet to this place. This old fort, constructed in JEFFERSON'S time, is certainly an interesting point for the disembarkation of tha Union troops.

In a few moments we were under way, and soon anchored at this point to protect the landing of the National forces on the Kentucky sida. The steamers *City of Memphis, Aleck Scott, W. H. Brown, Alps, Memphis, Keystone*, and several other boats, landed in all some 15,000 or 16,000 men, besides horses, baggage wagons, artillary, and all the necessary implements of war. These troops will soon be joined by 25,000 men from St. Louis, and a large nnmber from Padncah, and the whole may rendezvons, for a very few days, at this point. In the meantime the remaining gunboats will probably join us before wa take permanent leava of our present anchorage. Altogether our fleat will be one of the most formidable that ever floated on the inland waters of any country.

We are now within easy marching distance of Columbus, the strongly fortified point on the river, and doubtless a forcible demonstration will he mada against that place in the course of a few days. Indeed, my next letter may possibly contain some record of the approaching conflict.

I have been through all the gunboats, and find them in all respects complete, while the crews are evidently in a fine state of discipline. My attention was more especially attracted to the *Essex*. I examined her carefully ftrevery part. More perfect order and thorough discipline are seldom witnessed on board a regular man-of-war. During the whole of the active ability of her Commander, William B. Porter, who collected his crew from miscellaneous sources. Many of his men had never seen a gun larger than a 6-pounder, and never made any use of such, except, perhaps, nn the Fourth of July. They are, however, so well trained as to be qnite perfect in the nse of the heavy guns of the *Essex*. Much credit is also dne to the gunner, M. B. SNYDER, for the excellent condition of the whole armament, and the ability with which it is manned.

I was on board the *Essex* to-day when Capt. PORTER addressed his men in a straightforward and earnest manner, informing them that Congress had passed a bill awarding a Silver Medal to all who may distinguish themselves by heroic services. He expressed the hope that his men might hava the honor of carrying off more of the medals than the crew of any other boat in the fleet. To secure the honor, of which the medal would serve al once as the appropriate symbol and demonstrative proof, *they must deserve that distinction*. While he would see no deserving man neglected, if in his power to secure this just ackpowledgment of his courage and activity, he should also use his influence to prevent any man from receivtng such a token, who did not fairly earn the same by deeds of daring, and convincing proofs of devotion to his country. SIGNAL.

THE MOVEMENT FROM CAIRO.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 15.

The movement from Cairo ie ecercely so important in itself es the public heva been led to hehevе. According to our best advices, it consists only of about 7,000 men and three gunboats. Its destination, so far as can be evolved from the mystery which surrounds it, seems to he the occupation nf Island No. t, a point about six miles nearer Colnmous than Cairo.

This occupancy te nothing of itself, and will only become important tn connection with some grand simultaneous movement against the rebels in Southern Kentucky, by both Gen. HALLECK and Gen. BUELL.

Tha reports from Cairo to the effect that large reinforcements are on their way from St. Louis have, as yet, no foundation in fact. A regiment leaves here this inorning for some point below on the steamer *D. A. January*, and we learn that the force which has been stationed at Sulphur Springs, about twenty miles below hers, on the tron Mountain Railroad, consisting of the Eighth and Eleventh Wisconsin, will go down the river to-dsy. We may add in this connection that three batteries of the First Missouri Light Artillery, consisting of companies in command of Capts. WELKER, MURPHY and RICHARDSON, the whole battalion under Major CAVENDER, are under marching orders, and will leave probably to-dey or to-morrow for some point in Kentucky. Further movements from this point may take place this week. Let us be patient. "Things are mnving," and the beginning of the end in the Mississippi Valley is not far off.

OUR KENTUCKY CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS WITH THE NATIONAL ADVANCE—CHANGE OF TONE AMONG THE REBELS—WHAT THEY HOPE FOR—A TETE-DU-FONT AT GREEN RIVER—COMPLETION OF THE BRIDGE.

CAMP WOOD, Ky., Sunday, Jan. t2, 1862.

With the exception of nna or two felse alarms, military affairs have remained nnchanged since my last. The Rangers express themselves thoroughly satisfied with WILLICH'S men, and say they have nn desire to run on nur pickets again. Flags of truca are not unfrequent between our lines and the enemy's, and the verbal messages which occesionally find their way in by this means are both characteristic nf Southern manners and interesting. One important fact is plainly evinced. However arrogant and vainglorious the rebels may heve been at the beginning of the war, and after the battle of Bull Run, and however sincere may heve been their boasts of whipping us three or five to one, they are now far from being confident of their ability to cope with us in an equal fight. This only hope of achieving their independence is in the intervention nf England. There is no doubt whatever of this. In every friendly conversation between old life-long associates now arrayed against each other, that follows the transaction of the business on which the flags of truce are sent, the despair into which the mobile and inspressible Southern heart is falling becomes more evident. Disease, destitution, delay and cankering inactivity have plunged the heughty rebels into a melancholy condition which they scarcely care to disguise. It is rare to see nne of them so much as smile. The joyous freedom of the Southern heart seems to have exhaled forever, and in its place has come such a settled and pervading gloom that those of us who heve lately seen once lighisome and overflowing natures now depressed and gloomy, could scarcely realize that these were really our former schoolmates and companions, whose generous but mistaken impulcs hurried them into the crime of treason. They know in Dixie that MASON and SLIDELL have been given up, but they still heve a stubborn trust that England will raise the blockade. The last party that were up with a flag, upon the pretext of seeking tha surrender of a fugitive murderer, asked one of our bravest and most chivalric officers, himself a Virginian and a graduete of West Point, with a grim smile, whether a war with England would not upset our certainty of restering the Union. The prompt answer was, that when we go into a wer with England we mean to carry into it the resources and valor nf the whole country, North and South, and that if it is necessary to give our Southern brethren a sound drubbing tn order to make them willing to meet the old foe by our sides, we will administer it with all the cheerfulness imaginable. I assert from positive knowledge that if it were not for the expectation of British interposition, the Richmond Government could not snstain itself for a day. What exact result would be reached if that hope were utterly disappointed, I leave to wiser heads to determine. Whether, after such furious and evil passions have been aroused, a cordial relurn to the Union would take place may by some be considered donbtful. The disease may be too deep and fearful to be removed exoept by the remedy of fire, by the terrible cautery of war and conquest which Providence visits on rebellious nations. But, at all evente, it is certain that if England were to put at rest forever the evil hope which feeds and strengthens the rebellion, the banner of the Union would soon ride triumphant, it might be at soma expense of blood, in every Southern State. I say this from as positive knowledge as I could possess if I were a resident of the South, and in the secrets of the rebel Government. If the nations beyond the sea really desire this unhappy sirife to cease, and civilization, of which they boast themselves the guardians, to resume its peaceful progress, let them know that the shortest, easiest and least bloody road to that end is to extinguish the false ambition which aspires to a recognition of the rebel Confederacy.

There will ba bloody work between here and Bowling Green. The rebels will not fall entirely back upon their stronghold before they begin the effort of repulsion. They are fortifying an important point about half way between this place and Bowling Green—the point et which the branch railroad to Glasgow departs from the main stem. They have blown up or otherwise obstructed a small tunnel just this side of the place where their batteries are planted. Between that and Bowling Green the hills and ravines on tha right afford many positions whera terrible resistance could be opposed to ns. However, there le but one opinion on this subject in this division of the army—we all heilieve that when we etart to Bowling Green we shall go there just as certainly as time shall endure. There never have been many better armies than this pul into the field, in proportion to its strength.

The railroad bridge over Green River hes been completed for some days, and the work of erecting a *tête-du-pont* beyond its southern extremity is progressing rapidly. A thousand men, detailed proportionally from the brigadas constituting the division, have been at work ovar there in Dixie for two days now, felling trees, digging trenches and throwing up embankment. It would be improper to give anything like a description of the fortification, but it is enough to say that it will be three-quarters of a mile in extent, and truly formidable. When it is completed the position here—already one of the strongest in nature—will be impregneble. In fact it would be impossible to find in any land a better position from which to hurl an army with sudden and crushing forca, and yet with perfect safety and certainly of communications and of retreat in case of disaster. The singular dropping back of the hills on the northern bank of tha river after they have barely risea above the crests of their rivals opposite, affords a natural rampart, behind which a hundred thousand men could encamp out of reach of the enemy's guns, even if they were planted not three hundred yards off on the southern bluffs. Heavy guns will be placed on the heights at the northern end of tha bridge, and batteries disposed at proper places within the bridge-head itself. Columbna itself, with all its wonderful advantages, is not such a vary Gibraltar as this.

The joy of tha army on the completion of the railroad bridge was boundless. It was just at dark at the close of a disagreeable day, that the shrill cry of the approach of the locomotive, coming from the direction of the camp onward the river, echoed through the hills and heavy dripping forests. The army forgot the rain and mire, and every man stood still and listened. Away went the screaming engine, thundering down to the bridge, and over into Dixie, and then emitting various flourishes and defiences to BUCKNER from its brazen lips, went flying down the road to the famous Rowlette's Station. When it was perceived that the locomotive was indeed across Green River, there went up from the whole listening army a shout that seemed to shake the solid hills to their very foundation rocks.

The house in which Gen. ROUSSEAU now has his headquarters is the same in which BUCKNER was born. It is an old Kentucky log-house, weather-boarded and painted white, standing on the principal cross street, and just in the outskirts of Munfordsville. It was here in this quaint old house that the arch-traitor—the deepest damned of all the crew, because traitor to both State and nation—opened his eyes; and here his antipode—his Kentucky antagonist and rival—now transacts the business imposed hy the high station to which his gratefnl country has celled him. May fidelity and treason always meet with similarly different rewards. BUCKNER also owns a larga farm eight miles above here, on the river. It is a scene of hellowed quiet and seclusion, overshedowed and surrounded by every softening and purifying influence of nature. I have stood on its greet overhanging cliffs, and looked upon its romantic and melancholy beauties, and wondered how a man who had ever lived there could so lack sensibility and principle as to betray his country. tt will be a long time before be will egain return to tts hellowing scenes.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jen. t3, 1862.

The Breckinridge-Bright resolutione passed by JOHN G. DAVIS & Co., at Indianapotis, are condemned by the Louisville Press es ill-tempered, ill-timed, nne-sided, injudicious, and repulsive. They repel conservatives, end leave room for a conservative party to take the field and sweep the State of tndiana—a perty resolved to put down this rebellion, replant the National flag over all our territory, and restore the rights of all the States under the Constitution, not to abandon their Government for the sins of sny Administration, and to reform the wrongs of the Administration, and not to destroy the Government, nor allow it to be destroyed. The *Journal* says the only feasible way to unite tha Conservatives of the North is through tha consarvative action of tha President.

It eppears that, up tn the 9th, the pontoon bridge thrown across Green River at Munfordsville, for the passge of heavy artillery, troops and wagons, was still incomplete. Tha First and Second Kentucky are ordered to report to-dey to Gen. WOOD, at Bardstown. Gen. THOMAS, with nine regimants, has reinforced Gen. BOYLE at Columbia. It is rumored that Col. HAGGARD, of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, has captured, below Somerset, a rebel steamer with supplies for ZOLLICOFFER.

It is a sad fact that rebel scouting partias still infest the whola country betwsen Henderson and Smithland, up to tha Ohio River.

The Memphis *Avalanche* speaks of Provisional Governor Gso. W. JOHNSON, as "tha Cato of Kentucky, who will receive the hearty allegiance of all true Kentuckians." BLANTON DUNCAN is out with a card, paid for as an advertisement, in the Nashville *Courier*, in which he says nearly $200,000 in Louisville is lost to him through his devotion to the Confederate cause; that he was the first to lead off in Kentucky for the Southern cause, etc.

The Jews of this city are signing a petition to Congress, that as one or more regiments in the United States service are composed of citizens of the United States who are Jews, it is gross injustice to compel them to select a Christian minister as Chapiain, or to be deprived of any; that, as the citizens of the United States, without distinction of creed, are admitted to its army and navy, so they should be left free to elect their spiritual head; and that the acts of Congress enacting that there can be no chaplain to any regiment except a regularly ordained Christian minister, are unconstitutional, and ought to be repealed.

Kentucky now has in the field or ready for the field thirty-three regiments—twenty-eight tnfantry, five cavalry. Col. GARRARD'S men, at Londoo, bitterly complain of neglect—though t reckon they are much better off than the best-conditioned of the rebels. They declare they have no tents, and are sadly lack. ing in allowances, clothing, transportetion, &c. They should be provided for. They were one of the first Kentucky regiments mustered into National service, and fought valiantly at Wild Cat.

Gen. SMITH, at Paducah, is publicly charged with maltreating, slighting and snubbing R. K. WILLIAMS, J. T. BOLLINGER, and other prominent Unionists of the Purchase, while favnring and herboring rabid Secessionists. The charge is repeatedly made through the Kentucky Press, that treason stalks abroad defiantly in the General's presence, with his knowledge and consent.

A writer in the Lexington *Observer* says, the whole course of Mr. C. S. MORSHEAD, so far as known to the public, for meny months preceding his arrest, had nothing in it to justify any loyal men in placing confidence in his patriotism, or even in the innocence of his public life, and much in it to awaken the Government's suspicion that he was an active and dangerous enomy to the peace and loyalty of this Stats.

Attachments for $65,000 are filed against tha property nf a singla one of our seceded merchants.

MISSOURI.

AFFAIRS IN GEN. PRENTISS' DEPARTMENT.

PALMYRA, MO., Saturday, Jan. 4.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

This place is the headquarters of Gen. PRENTISS, in command of this department, who has recently displayed great vigor in dealing with Secessionists and secession forces in this region. A number of prisoners, recently taken, are held here, end some twenty-five or thirty are on trial before a military commission, under the late order of Gen. HALLECK, for bridge-burning and railroad destruction generally. The evidence against many of them is supposed to ba conclusive.

The military commission is composed of the following prominent military officers:

Col. JOHN GROSSBECK, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteers President of Commission; Lieut. Col. C. J. Tinkham, Tweniy-sixth Illinois; Capt. Henry T. McDowell, Thirty-ninth Ohio; Capt. David O. Benjamin, Thirty-ninth Ohio; Capt. Henry Binmore, Assistant Adjutant General, acting as Judge Advocate and Recorder.

The series of trials will probably continue some time, and must result, in several cases, in military conviction and execution, in conformity to Gen. HALLECK'S order.

The vigorous movements in Missouri during ihe last few days have been attended with most satisfactory results.

GEN. PRENTISS' OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLES OF MOUNT ZION AND HALLSVILLE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTH MISSOURI, PALMYRA, MO., Jan. 4, 1862.

Capt. John C. Kelton, Assistant Adjutant-General Department of Missouri:

In pursuance of a Special Order received on the evening of Dec 23, 1861, I proceeded from Palmyra for Sturgeon on the morning of the 24th day of December, with five companies of the Third Missouri Cavalry, Col. JOHN GLOVER commending. I arrived et Sturgeon on the evening of the 26th. During the following day, having learned that there was a concentration of rebels near the village of Hallsville, in Boone County, I sent forward one company of cavalry, commanded by Capt. HOWLAND, to reconnoiter in that vicinity. Capt. HOWLAND proceeded to Hallsville, but found no rebels. After proceeding about two miles beyond, his advance guard encountered tha rebels in force, commanded by Col. DORSEY. Capt. HOWLAND endeavored to draw off his company, having taken nine prisoners, but was overpowered. Being wounded, and having lost his horse, he was taken prisoner, with one private of his company. The remainder of his men made good their retreat, arriving at Sturgeon at 9 o'clock P. M. Having learned the position of the enemy, I immediately ordered five companies of cavalry, Col. JOHN GLOVER, commanding, and five companies of Sharpshooters. Col. BIRGE, commanding, numbering in all, four hundred and seventy, to march at 2 o'clock A. M., at which hour I started, and after marching a distance of sixteen miles, at 8 o'clock A. M. of the 28th inst., I found one company of rebels, commanded by Capt. JOHNSON, tn position, to the left of the road taading from Hallsville to Mount Zion. I ordered two companies of Sharpshootere to pass to tha rear of the enamy, and ona of cavalry to dismount and engage them in the front, it being difficult for the Sharpshootars to attain their position unperceived, the anemy manifesting a disposition to retirc.

Col. GLOVER opened fire, and succeeded in killing five and capturing seven prisoners, from whom I learned the number and position of the main force. The enemy being posted at a church, known as Mouni Zion, in Boone County, and one mile and a half in advance, numbering near nine hundred men, I ordered the cavalry nnder Col. GLOVER forward, accompanied by two companies of BIRGE'S Sharpshooters. Col. BIRGE, with them, arriving near the enemy, one troop of cavalry were ordered to dismount and engage the enemy. The sharpshooters were afterward ordered through a field on my right to skirmish with the enemy's left, and if possible drive them from the woods.

The firing being heavy, these three companies not being able to drive the enemy from his cover, Col. GLOVER, with his available force, moved in double-quick to tha aid nf the three companies engaged, and for half an hour longer the battle raged and became a hand to hand fight. Cept. BOYD'S company of sharpshooters were in the midst of the rebel camp. Also Major CARRICK, with Company C, Third Illinois Cavalry. When Col. GLOVER errived, the rebels could not stand the fire of our rifles, and retreated, leaving in nur hands ninety (90) hnrses and one hundred and five (t05) stand of arms. The battle was brought to a close about 11 A. M.

The reserve of two companies coming into action at the moment the enemy gave way, our victory was complete. After collecting our wounded, we proceeded to collect that of the enemy, placed them in the church, and sent for farmers and friends in the vicinity to render assistance. I collected wagons, made our wounded as comfortable as possible, and at 4 P. M. started for Sturgeon, where we arrived at 9 P. M. Our loss in the hettle nf Mount Zion, and in the engagement of the evening previous, is as follows: Killed, 3; slighily wounded, 46; severely wounded, 17. *Rebel Loss*—Killed, 25; wounded, 150.

I heve not heen able to get a correct report of the rebel missing, hut neving taken thirty prisoners from the fern, their punishment is a severe one. Sisty of the rebels, with Capt. HOWLAND and four of our men as prisoners, errived at the camp at night, twenty miles distant from tha field of battle.

Permit me to mention tliet our entire force behaved gallantly. I make special mention of the following officers: Col. John M. Glover, Major Carrick, Licuts. Yates and Kirkpatrick, of the Third Missouri Cavalry; Col. Birge, Cnpt. Boyd and Adjt. Temple, of Birge's Sherpshooters, and Lieut. Edwin Moore, my aid. I also assure you that the men behaved with coolness and daring during the engagement.

Annexed please find list of names ot our killed and wounded, end list of rebel wounded, end left by us at Mount Zion. t have the honor to be, Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

B. M. PRENTISS, Brig.-Gen.

List of Killed and Wounded at the Battle of Mount Zion, Dec. 28, 1861, of the First Regiment of Sharpshooters, Col. Birge commanding.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.—W. Derot, Company B, since died; Sergeant Larimore, Company B; J. Manar, Company B; P. Putnam, Company B; C. H. Machie, Company H; H. Gurnon, Company R; C. Atherton, Company tl.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.—A. tlenoesl, Company A; John Lynch, Jesse Chambers, L. Beach, D. Martimore, W. R. Blake, Tobias Miller, Peter Edwards, Company B; Sergeant Weeks, Company D; Sergeant Lemon, Corporel Carr, J. M. Parker, J. Vinton, M. Grady, T. Slevin, Company H.

List of Rebel Wounded left at Mount Zion Church after the Battle of Dec. 28, 1861.

W. C. McLean, arm broken; Wm. Phillips, shot through stomach; Wm. Swader, Calloway County, (since died,) right breast; Wm. T. Ives, Lincoln County, through groin; Major Thos. Breckenridge, Warren County, right arm end left breast; John H. Jones, Werren County, thigh; Samnel Barnum, Lincoln County, left shoulder; F. J. Broughem, Calloway County, neck; A. J. Parson, Montgomery County, left thigh; Robert Snead, Lincoln County, both thighs; C. King, Lincoln County, both thighs; W. tt. Vaughn, Lincoln County, throat; C. McDonald, St. Cheries County, both thighs; Abram Bramberger, Calloway County, left breast; J. E. Mcconnell, Montgmery County, right thigh; L. Davis, Breckinridge County, right cheek and neck; F. G. Henderson, St. Charles County, hand; R. Montford, Calloway County, calf of leg; J. Crossman, Boone County, small ot back; C. Culsenberry, Boona County, right breast; —— Kernan, St. Charles County, left hand and face; John Bailey, Warren County, thigh; Capt. Myers, Warren County, side; W. R. Smith, Pike County, left shoulder; —— Martin, Pike County, leg; Lawrence Jacoble, Pike County, hand. Four names not obtained, dangerously wounded.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.—Cept. J. T. Harland, Co. A; F. S. Morris, Co. A; Joseph Washhurne, Co. A; Daniel Barret, Co. A; J. tt. Warnesbry, Co. B; James Eagle, do.; Merion Morrell, Co. C; Thomas Phillipot, do.; Henry Ferguson, do.; Jno. Wessell, do.; Thomes Kirby, do.; John Scroggen, do.; Wm. Beman, do.; Robert Allen, do.; Herbert Reed, Co. D; J. A. Flickiner, do.; J. H. Turner, Co. A; Henry Aliers, Co. A; Daniel Shannehan, Co. B; Julius Krenling, Co. B; Henry Henry, Co. C, Henry S. Akers, do.; Jessee Steele, do.; William H. Howell, do.; John R. Rogers, do.; Millard Williams, do.; William H. Davis, Co. F; John Macklin, do.; George Lopez, do.; John W. Donaldson, do.; Allen H. Frie, Co. F.

Report of Killed and Wounded at the Skirmish near Hallsville, Dec. 27, 1861, and at the Battle of Mount Zion, Dec. 28, 1861, of Col. John Glover's Third Missouri Cavalry.

KILLED.—Hugh Gregg, Co. C; Alfred Magers, do.; G. Milton Douglas, do.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.—Andreus Goodrich, Co. A, since died; Wm. Wright, Co. B, since died; Charles Carnehan, Co. A, since died; D. tl. Hindman, do., do.; C. C. Washburn, do., do.; John R. Stewart, Co. C, do.; George Barcastle, do., do.; Isaac Black, do., do.; Wm. H. Hardin, Co. E, do.; Benjamin F. Tidell, do., do.

WESTERN MISSOURI.

WHAT JENNISON IS DOING.

Correspondence Leavenworth Conservative.

CAMP JOHNSON, Saturday, Jan. 4.

At 10 o'clock on the night of Tuesday, Dec. 31, two Union men came into camp from Dayton in this (Cass) county, Missouri. They had been driven from their farms by a rebel force, and came here to get aid and inform us of the enemy's position. By 12 o'clock Lieut.-Col. ANTHONY, with the companies of Capts. JENKINS, GREGORY and PARDEE, and with Lieut. GEO. H. tTOTT as aid, left our quarters for the rebel camp. The Union refugees had reported that the companies of Capts. SCOTT, FARNHAM and BAITZ—160 men in all—were in Drayton. That town was reached after a rapid ride of thirty miles, just before daybreak in the morning, and rapidly surrounded. But it was soon ascertained that the bird had flown, leaving, however, tents, arms, horses and mules, which we duly and promptly corralled. Our informants represented Drayton as the headquarters, and we found such unmistakable evidences of the fact that we applied a Union torch and left the town amidst a lively conflagration.

We followed the marauders into the timber of Grand River botiom, and were forlunate enough to find them. They fired one volley, and turned end ran. None of our men were hit, and the nearest shot only succeeded in killing Capt. GREGORY'S horse, not in delaying that gallant officer. We followed them to Wadesburgh, in Henry County, scoured the timber of Big Creek, and succeeded in reaching Rose Hill that night. Between twenty and thirty of them were killed in the pursuit, many throwing away arms captured, and three rebel companies effectually dispersed. The Union men thereabout agreed with us in believing we had done a good work for New Year's.

No enemy was found at Rose Hill. Lieut. HOYT, with twelve of PARDEE'S men, proceeded to what is called the Scott Settlement, the home of Capt. SCOTT. He found there a large quantity of stores he was obliged to burn, having no means of transportation. Col. ANTHONY went to Hopkinsville, and both detachments reached here last night.

On the whole, we regard the expedition es a highly successful one, end believe there are now no rebel bands witbin forty miles of Camp Johnson.

THE ROUT OF POINDEXTER.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Fayette, Howard County, thus describes the encounter with POINDEXTER'S forces:

"On the morning of the 8th inst. all was in motion in our camp, under orders from Major TORRENCE to hold ourselves in readiness to move, with all our ablebodied men, et an early hour. We took up our line of march for Roanoke, and, after moving a few miles, we were joined by Major HUBBARD'S commend. Our forces now comprised a portion of MERRILL'S Horse, under Major HUNT, one company of the Fourth Ohio, under Capt. FOSTER, e part of the Missouri First, under Major HUBBARD, and four companies of the First Iowa, under Major TORRENCE. After passing the town of Roanoke, the whole column moved rapidly about five miles, and halted to have position and duties assigned to the several commands. Learning that the enemy were in a strong position on the creek, where it probably would be impossible to charge them with mounted men, it was determined, if necessary, to dismount and fight as infantry.

Cept. FOSTER was assigned the advance, followed by MERRILL'S Horse and the Missouri First, all armed with carbines. The First Iowa were to make the charge upon the camp with drawn sabrs, and if impossible to meke a cherge mounted, they were to dismount and move on foot. Lieut. DUSTIN, of the First Iowe, with ten men, formed the advance guard. All being in readiness we moved forward very rapidly, and following the toriuous windings of a narrow road leading ihrough narrow lanes and thick timber, till the sharp crack of a rifle told us that were upon their pickets. This was tha signal for us to rush forward, which we did with a will. On, on, through the underbrush and down dafiles, till the advance guard rushed to the entrance of their camp, and found tha enemy drawn up tn line of battle. This was so unexpected by them, that they stood in mute astonishment at the audacity of a Lieutenant and ten man holding tha entrance to their camp, but they soon awakened to their danger as our advancing colnmn came rushing up to his relief. It was now found that the thick timber and underbrush forhade us charging upon the camp, and the order to dismount passed along the lines like magic, and a column of armed infantry emerged from our lines on the roadside, ready for the onset. Tha battle now commenced in earnest, and volley efter volley of musketry told us that tha work of death had hagun.

They rushed from their line of battle, after their second volley, to the intrenchment formed hy the creek, and behind trees, logs, &c., and opened fire upon our lines, which was promptly answered hy our forces, armed with carbines, by a continnad fire. Maj. TORRENCE now ordered his men forward, with ravolver and sebre, to make a charga on the camp, and with a yell along their lines, they advanced, and in the face of the enemy's fire, rushed into camp, guldons flying in the breeze. So great was the eagerness to move forward, that *three* companies claim the honor of being *first in the camp*.

Tha enemy now, true to their time-honored custom, gave way and ran most ingloriously from their camp, leaving guns, horses, camp equipage, and a targe quantity of new clothing for men in PRICE'S army, sent, no doubt, by their friends, in care of POINDEXTER; also a quantity of provisions. It was a complete rout, as the appearance of the camp fully attested. It was now nearly dark, with a heavy fog, and fearing that the enemy only retreated as a ruse, to rally and attack us, the order was given to destroy the whole camp and equipage that we might meet, and pursue them. The work of destruction was soon complete—wagons, saddles, tents, blankets, clothing, etc., all heaped in burning ruins. We now looked up our dead and wounded, and cared for them. The enemy's dead lay in all portions of the camp, and the groans of their dying mingled with the exultant shouts of the victors. It was a feerful struggle, as the soldiers all well knew they could never retreat, and it was victory or death to them. The cool courage and gallant bearing of the officers in command, was highly commendable. The heavy tones of Major TORRENCE'S voice was heard in all parts of the battle—now here, now there, encouraging his men and leading them on to victory. We could not learn accurately the loss of the enemy, bnt found ten of their dead in and around the camps, with several severely wounded. We learn that they were expecting momentarily a large reinforcement to their camp, and claim a complete surprise. So much for the Generalship of Col. POINDEXTER."

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has an article upon the "Defences of Western Virginia." After speaking of the mineral wealth of the southwestern portion of the State, tha salines, the leed mines, the deposits of saltpetre, &c., it says:

"The whole of Western Virginia, except this invaluable region of the Southwest, with its salines, lead, iron, saltpetre and inveluable railroad tine, has been surrendered by the Government to the North. PIERPONT'S Government has been established by the *larches* of our Confederate Government, charged with the duty of protecting the Southern people and States. All of Western Virginia being turned over to PIERPONT, except the Southwest, with its invaluable treasures, would eny one in his senses believe that the region had been denuded of its own soldiers and left open and defenceless, an inviting prey to the enemy? But for the fact staring the public in the face, so glaring and monstrous a piece of imbecility would be absolutely incredible.

Such a road, such a country, such a treasury of indispensable minerals, being abandoned to the enemy by the Confederacy, what is to be done? Plainly this; the State of Virginia must herself interpose and provide the means requisite to its protection and to her own salvation. The delegates of all that region of country, naturally offended at the condition in which their constituents have been left, are devising a plan of State action, such as will meet the demands of the occasion. We trust that their measures will be speedy and effective. No time is to be lost, and no expense spared to make good the tenure of Virginia to at least this portiou of her Western domain."

A STARTLING STATEMENT.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes the following paragraph editorially:

"We have before us three cartridges brought to us from Annapolis by a friend. They are a portion of the ammunition for Enfield rifles served out to BURNSIDE'S forces for the great expedition. To the eye they are alike in appearance, and the slight difference in weight could not instantly be detected. But the difference is that one of the three *contains not a particle of powder*. A prominent officer of the expedition told our informant that this was about the proportion throughout the entire lot of Enfield cartridges—one-third of them carefully put up without powder. Now here is a case for investigation. Was it fraud, or treachery, that seeks to palm off upon our brave troops, on the eve of an expedition, sham cartridges? Let us have an explanation of this affair, Secretary STANTON."

THE ARMY TELEGRAPH.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* furnishes this item:

"The army telegraph now consists of over one thousand miles of wire stretched through the different camps, from the headquarters of Gen. HOOKER on the left, running towards the right wing till it reaches Hancock, Md. One hundred and ten operators are now in the employ of the Government. Mr. ECKERT, the Assistant Superintendent in charge of this Department, has run a separate line to the seedquarters of each General commanding a division.

For instance, Gen. MCCLELLAN can sit at the teble in his private house, and talk to the different Generals, all at one and the same time, and independent of one another. When any division moves, the line can also be extended, as each division has a corps of builders, and a supply of wire, poles and insulators always ready. In several divisions, each Brigadier-General has an instrument upon the line, and is in direct conference with his immediate commanding General the whole time.

Large wagons have been provided for the operators and their batteries to travel in, with sleeping apartments, tents, equipage, and everything necessary, thus making the telegraphic department the most efficient and thorough branch in the whole army; and in connection with the balloon corps of Prof. LOWE, will, should the army move, prove invaluable in detecting the operations of the enemy, and the prompt transmission of their movements to headquarters, and the conve

A NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The Subject from a Western Point of View—Popular Prejudices—Bank Objections—Functions of a Bank—Bank of England—A National Bank—An Exchequer Bank Necessary and Safe—Banks must Aid the Government.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

THE BERCEAN, Jan., 1862.

Let no one be startled by my topic. I shall discuss no exploded political theories, nor propose any experimental currency. What the country wants in finance, above all other things, is plain, practical common sense. But even the very best of common sense may be hampered by the infirmities of human nature. For example, in the question of a National currency, two ideas may rise up in judgment against the best plea—first, the idea that a purely National currency will in some way injure the interests of the Banks; the second, that the question of a National paper currency has been settled. Hence, we have at once some of your best banks in New-York opposing the proposition of Mr. CHASE (the best I have ever seen) to supply a National currency. Hence, also, we find Gov. DENNISON, and other gentlemen interested in Banks, making similar objections. These gentlemen are in earnest, because they see the State Banks will be placed under some difficulties; and they are really apprehensive of some popular opposition. The second objection, that the question is politically settled, is urged by a class of simple-minded persons who really believe that anything is settled in this country. One would have thought that the question of Union was settled—that the question of a war with Great Britain was settled—that the question of the cotton crop was settled; but none of these are settled, and nothing in American politics can be settled, because the basis of movement is popular opinion, which fluctuates with the interests and feelings of the people.

I was much amused by one of your New-York papers, (I forget which,) which gravely said, that against a National Bank the nation was unanimous! The truth of this may be tested when I tell you that I can stand on the street-crossing in any large town in the West, and find the majority of all intelligent merchants who pass by in favor of it. I shall astonish this simple person still more, when I tell him that we *have* at this moment a National Bank in full operation. The only question is, whether it is the best *form* of a National Bank. That is the only question. In time of war every nation must have a National Bank, and if it does not find one at hand it must make it. The exact question presented to the public mind in finance is, whether the banking operations of the Government can be carried on in their present form best, or whether they cannot be improved.

In the first place, let me ask what are the functions of a bank? What is a bank? The original and only *functions* of a bank were *two*: 1. A *depository* of money; 2. The payment of this money on *checks* or other evidence of debt. These were all the functions of the Bank of Venice, which did an immense business, and settled the accounts of all the merchants. Since the time of the original Banks, other functions have been added, which are not, however, essential to Banking, viz.: 3. The issue of bank notes, which are simply checks of the Bank upon itself, and therefore, a substitute for the checks of depositors; and 4. The discount of commercial bills. These greatly facilitated commerce. But the question now is what will aid the Government? To answer this, we note first, that the Government has a bank or banks called Sub-Treasury, and that the Government *does* issue checks on these banks, and thirdly, that the Government *does* issue bank notes, (that is, its own notes) payable at these banks. So long as the Government has its own Bank, and issues its own notes, *we have a National Bank in full operation*. It is vain to deny it, and very absurd to treat the question as a doubtful one. What can we do to make this Bank more efficient?

In the first place, there must be a National currency issued by the Government. It is not an open question. The Government does issue it, and all merchants and bankers ought to give their aid to make that currency a safe and convenient one. How shall we do this? I premise that if the question were now an original one, there is no doubt that the Constitution gives the sole power of making money to the National Government, and that the States have no authority to give the power of making money to the State Banks. This, like nullification and secession, is one of the heresies we must get rid of soonar or later. We must put nationality into everything which concerns the nation. It is the power and the duty of Government to issue a National currency. It will not do to say that gold is the only money, or ever can be. Money is not merely coin, or even bank notes. It is *anything which is an instrument of exchange, to avoid barter*. After gold, merchants' checks were the first money; and why were they used? Simply that paper representing gold was the most convenient instrument of exchange.

But I enter into no question of banking or economy. The Government has a bank, and must issue notes. How can these notes be made most beneficial both to the Government and the people? There are but three modes in which a National currency can be issued: 1. A direct issue of Government Scrip, as the Confederates do now, and as was done in the revolution—a currency which will rapidly depreciate and become worthless to all parties. 2. To issue demand checks on the Sub-Treasury, (which is now done,) and which will share the fate, whatever that is, of State bank notes, suspending payment when they do. Or, 3. To make a national currency, and make that a part of bank functions. The last will be done, sooner or later; but there are two ways of doing it. The Secretary of the Treasury proposes one, which is simply to make the State banks the agents of the Government in issuing this national currency. As I said before, the State banks oppose this, on the idea that it will restrict them, and require an investment in Government bonds. Are they wise in this? Will they not have to meet that difficulty in another form? I put it to such men as Messrs. GALLATIN, KNAPP, COX &c., whether, if the Government must create National currency without their aid, it may not embarrass them yet more?

But, there is another mode of doing the same thing, and I propose that as an alternative. We have now a defective National Bank. Let us make at once a NATIONAL EXCHEQUER BANK. Let the duties of this Bank be exactly those of the Bank of England, except private commercial discounts. *Discounting* was the rock on which our National Bank split. Let this Bank, and its branches, be just what the Sub-Treasuries are, with these additional functions, of issuing a National currency—as the specie department of the Bank of England does—on the deposit of Government bonds or gold, limited, however, in the amount of that issue. Let this currency be receivable for taxes and dues of the Government, and let it be a legal *tender*, as between man and man. The Bank of England notes are a legal tender, as between A. and B., and hence there is no run upon the Bank for that purpose. The run on the Bank of England occurs when there is a foreign demand to meet the exigencies of great merchants. Lastly, and most important, this Bank will be the financial agent of the Government. If the notes were to depreciate to any perceptible amount, they would be immediately converted into Government Bonds, paying interest, and it is self-evident that, guarded in the way I propose, they never could depreciate to any material extent. In one word, I propose a National Bank, without the evils of commercial banking. Such a Bank could issue, without depreciation, full two hundred millions; and since (if the war does not end soon) the Government is soon to make this issue, is it not the best mode of doing it? Has the Clearing-house, which is the best device of the State Bank system, saved the Banks of New-York from suspension? Is it not time, since we are a nation, to act on principles of nationality, both financially and politically?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

Canada Divided into Military Districts.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Monday, Jan. 13, 1862.

The feeling throughout Canada in reference to the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL is one of great satisfaction that war between England and the States has thus been averted, and I have not seen one influential Canadian journal which has used language since then which is at all calculated to arouse anger in an American breast. We did not think these Commissioners would be given up—we believed that the Government would be controlled by what the London *Times* considers *the mob*—and we are all glad to find that we are mistaken, and that the National Government is possessed of more dignity, justice and resolution than we gave it credit for. I trust that when the American public appreciates this, all bitterness of feeling toward Canada will subside. We shall then be able to discuss the Reciprocity Treaty, in all its bearings, whether upon grain, manufactures, fisheries or the navigation of the canals, impartially and coolly.

The Imperial Government, having sent us out nearly 15,000 troops, are organizing them for the purpose of military administration. A great many will now remain in the Lower Provinces, but a large number have already come up hither. The whole country has been recently divided into military districts, and although the whole scheme is not known yet, I can tell you of a portion of it.

The extreme west of Upper Canada is to be one district, with its headquarters at London, C. W. where Gen. RUSSEL—by courtesy, Gen. Lord RUSSEL's half brother of Earl RUSSEL, is to be in command. The Niagara country is to be another district, and Hamilton, C. W., is to be headquarters. Gen. NAPIER is to command there. Central Canada is to be another district. I mean the country between Toronto and Kingston, including those two cities. Gen. Sir F. W. WILLIAMS of Kars, is to be stationed at Toronto. He is, you know, the commander of the whole forces in Canada. Then the Guards are to be at Montreal, also the Rifle Brigade, and I believe Gen. Lord FRED. ERICA PAGET, who is the son of the late Marquis of Winchester, and brother of the present Marquis, who is the premier Marquis of England, is to be in command there. The imperial idea is, I understand, that one regiment, along with the active volunteers of the district, should alone be left to garrison Quebec, but how far these ideas may be modified by recent occurrences, I have no present means of ascertaining.

The troops have been busy here, of late. The citadel of Quebec has been placed in a state of readiness to repel attack—closed embrasures having been reopened, guns rebouched, &c., &c. All the guns of whose soundness there was the slightest doubt, have been replaced. The Seventeenth Regiment have had new rifles served out to them, too, and a more beautiful weapon I never saw. It is the new 5-grooved rifle—the navy rifle, I think they call it—with a double sight, handy, light, well finished, and altogether a perfect arm. The volunteers, too, have had the best of weapons given out—great coats and accoutrements also. But I trust neither guns or rifles will have to be used against an American enemy. The active militia of this colony has increased under the late excitement from 5,000 to 25,000 men. The flank companies enrolled number about 30,000 more. So you may see that, even without including the regulars, we should here have force enough to make a very good fight. We rejoice, however, that we are not likely to have to smell powder yet, and hope our organizations will never do anything more warlike than drill.

THE INVASION OF MEXICO.

Proclamation of President Juarez.

MEXICANS: The warnings of the approaching war which was preparing in Europe against us have begun, unfortunately, to be realized. Spanish forces have invaded our territory; our national dignity is insulted; and, perhaps, independence in danger. Under such difficult circumstances, the Government of the Republic believes that it comprises within one of its principal duties by placing within your reach the cardinal idea which shall be the basis of its policy in the present state of affairs. The interest of all is concerned, and if all are bound, as good sons of Mexico, to contribute their intelligence, their fortune and their blood toward the salvation of the Republic, all claim an equal right to be informed of the conduct and proceedings of the Government.

On the 14th of the present month, the Governor of the State of Vera Cruz received an intimation from the Commander of the Spanish naval forces to evacuate that city and the Fortress of Ulloa, which that Commander announces his determination to hold as a security, until the Government of the Queen of Spain shall be satisfied that the Spanish nation shall be treated in future with the consideration which is due, and that the compacts between both Governments shall be religiously observed. The Spanish officer also declares that the occupation of the city and castle will serve as a guarantee for the claims which France and Great Britain may have against the Mexican Government. The grounds for this aggression are incorrect, namely, insults offered to her Catholic Majesty by the Government of the Republic, and the blind obstinacy with which the Government of Mexico has constantly refused to listen to the just claims of Spain.

The consistent behavior of the Mexican Government does not permit the impartial eyes of justice to assent to such imputation. Since the treaty of 1836 the Spanish government has always been considered as a friendly Power, and bound to Mexico by special ties, without the expulsion of the Spanish Ambassador being used as a well-founded objection to that truth. Since the peculiar circumstances of that case are well known, and no less well known is the disposition which the Government had and still entertains, to give the most reasonable and suitable explanation in regard to that affair, which may be reduced to a few words—the necessity of removing from the national territory a foreign functionary who decidedly came to favor the chief fosterers of a rebellion against the lawful authorities of the republic. The Government then used a right which all nations possess and exercise, and which Spain has repeatedly put in practice: but declaring at the same time that that determination in no wise affected the good relations which were then existing, and which the Government desired to preserve, with the Spanish nation.

Nor can the violence committed against Spanish subjects be offered in refutation of the intention to maintain the best harmony with that Government, because those violences have been not only the inevitable consequences of the social revolution which the nation commenced and prosecuted in order to extirpate abuses which had been the perpetual cause of its misfortunes, but consequences which both foreigners and natives have suffered, without any distinction of their respective nationalities. And if a greater share of those misfortunes has fallen upon Spanish subjects, has it not arisen from the fact that the number of those residents is greater than that of those of any other nationality? Could not this have arisen from the fact that the Spaniards, more than any other foreigners, have taken and still take part in our dissensions, in which many of them have shown a ferocious and sanguinary character? Nevertheless, the different administrations which have succeeded each other, have always listened to the complaints of the Spanish Legation, and have favorably received those which appeared to be supported by some principle of justice.

Long before the recognition of our independence, the Mexican Congress nationalized the debt contracted by the Spanish Government, although a large part of it had been employed in combating that very independence, and a no less considerable share had been intended for European obligations of the Spanish monarch. Subsequently the character of agreement was given to the settlement of the Spanish claims; but it coming to light afterwards that some of the Spanish subjects interested in them, abusing the good intentions of the Government of the Republic, had introduced a great number of credits which evidently had not the qualities required by the agreement, the Mexican Government has earnestly endeavored to correct those operations by redacing them within just and equitable bonds.

For the rest the Government has been and still is disposed to satisfy all just claims, as far as the National resources will permit—a fact well known to the Power which now invades us. All nations, and more especially Spain, have passed through times of penury and want, and almost all have had creditors who have waited for better times in which to secure themselves. From Mexico alone are sacrifices beyond her strength required. If the Spanish nation cloak other designs under the financial question, and with the pretext of groundless insults, her intentions shall soon be known. But the Government which must prepare the country for any event, proclaims, as the basis of its policy, that it does not declare war, but will repel force by force as far as its means will permit. That it is disposed to satisfy the claims against it founded on equity and justice, but without accepting conditions which cannot be admitted without offending the dignity of the nation or compromising its independence.

Mexicans, if such upright intentions be despised, if it be intended to humiliate Mexico, to dismember her territory, to interfere in her internal policy and Government, or perhaps extinguish her nationality, I appeal to your patriotism, and urge you that, laying aside the hatreds and enmities to which the diversity of our opinions has given rise, and sacrificing your properties and your blood, you rally united around the Government, and in defence of a cause the greatest and most sacred among men—the defence of our country! Exaggerated and sinister reports from the enemies of Mexico have presented us before the world as uncivilized and degraded. Let us defend ourselves in the war to which we are provoked, observing strictly the laws and usages established for the sake of humanity. Let the defenceless enemy live in peace and security under the protection of our laws. Then shall we repel the calumnies of our enemies, and prove ourselves worthy of the liberty and independence bequeathed us by our fathers.

BENITO JUAREZ.

MEXICO, Dec. 16, 1861.

Suggestions Toward Postal Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You express delight, in your paper this morning, at the action of the House of Representatives on the bill to abolish franking—regarding this abuse as "most indefensible." There are other evils in our postal system of equal magnitude to this, which need ventilation, and which operate more injuriously on all classes. Take, for instance, a view of the law regulating the mailing of printed matter. What justice or propriety is there in providing that newspapers of the weight of three ounces shall be carried for a quarter cent each, without prepayment of postage, while on transient printed matter, such as circulars, prepayment is demanded in amount fifty times greater estimating the same by weight? Such a discrimination as the law makes is opposed to common sense. A proper reduction of the rates of postage on *transient printed matter* would tend more to make the postal system self-sustaining than any reform yet proposed, as it would meet the wants of business and commercial classes generally, and from these classes must be derived the most part of the revenue. If the present high rates charged on transient printed matter does not quite amount to a prohibition, it tends at least greatly to lessen the amount sent by mail. No person who has not analyzed this subject has any adequate idea of the vast amount of printed matter, such as books, pamphlets, &c., that would pass through the mail if a proper change in the law were made.

The following modification of the law is suggested: Provide only ten rates of postage for all kinds of *transient printed matter*. Parcels not exceeding two ounces in weight, to pay one cent; those exceeding two and not more than four ounces, to be charged two cents each; and so on for each additional half pound, or fraction of a pound, an additional charge of four cents. The same to be prepaid by stamps. All parcels to be so wrapped that their character may at once be determined. Let it be also allowable to address the name of a person on each article composing any parcel or package. Among the many advantages resulting from such a change, would be the dispensing with three-fourths of the labor of the clerks in the mailing Department.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant, A. P. N.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1862.

Strike at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Jan. 17.

Yesterday morning some of the workmen, upon commencing their labor, were informed that according to instructions received from Washington the day previous, a reduction in their pay would hereafter take place, and also a longer term of work be required of them. This regulation affected the ship-carpenters, ship-joiners and blacksmiths, and was as follows: The decrease of about ten per cent. off their former pay, and the required working time to be ten hours a day. Upon this a general strike ensued, and an indignation meeting was held in the spar-shed, where a very exciting scene took place. A Committee of three were elected to ask Capt. TURNER, to whom all the men at the Navy Yard are very much attached, to address them. He advised them to proceed to work, and then, if they had any grievances, to draw up a memorial and present it to the Department at Washington.

He told them that this would be better than striking, and that the Government would not permit any set of men to dictate their own terms. By pursuing the above course, the Department at Washington might listen to their complaint. It was generally conceded on all hands that the men should quietly proceed to work, but in the meantime some of them had gone off, and by imbibing pretty freely, had become much intoxicated, and in the afternoon, the streets in and near the Navy-yard were the scene of several disgraceful occurrences. It is hoped that they will all proceed quietly to work this morning, and not foolishly expose themselves to loss of employment and want.

The whole number of men at work yesterday was 765; this includes the plumbers, block-makers, sail-makers, gun-carriage-makers, etc. The number on the strike was about 1,580 men. The whole amount of men discharged on Wednesday, evening was 529, viz.: 370 laborers, 71 riggers, 38 sailmakers, and 50 painters, and probably a number more will be dispensed with at the close of this week. In consequence of the completion of work upon the *Miami, Hartford* and *St. Louis*.

The amount lately received by the strikers has been $2 25 per day, which the new regulation reduces to $1 75.

One of the journeymen, acting as spokesman for the rest, observed to Mr. JAMES FALAR, the master laborer, that it was hardly fair that workingmen should be sufferers, when so much pilfering of the Government had taken place by those in higher positions. Those men remaining at work, whose wages had not been affected by the change, sympathized, apparently, with the rest, and cheered them as they left the yard.

In the afternoon, the scenes around the yard partook of quite a riotous character. Several very severe fights occurred, during which the participants were pretty roughly handled. Captain TURNER's efforts to pacify the men were dignified and effective, he high esteem In which he is held by them enabling him always to command their respect.

Affairs in Kansas.

Appended are some extracts from a private letter, dated

OSAWATOMIE, Sunday, Jan. 5, 1862.

Our railroad communication has been cut off by the rebels, and we have had no mails here from the East for a week.

I think the rebels are pretty well cleaned out of Southern Missouri. JENNISON has taken from them a large number of horses, mules, jacks, &c., since he has been at Morristown. He sent one hundred of the animals here last week, to be wintered by the farmers.

JENNISON is doing a good work in Missouri. He is taking all the rebel property he can find. He burns all their houses and outbuildings, stripping them clean of everything. That is the only way to deal with these rebels. If you give them a rod, they will take a mile.

JENNISON took about eighteen kegs of powder from a cemetery near Kansas City, a short time since. Dr. OSGOOD, his brigade surgeon, told him he had done very wrong; that he had committed a great sin. JENNISON asked how he had committed such a great crime in removing the powder. The Doctor replied, that was the only thing that could raise them at the judgment day.

We had a severe snow-storm here last night; it is growing cold very fast, and is bad weather for the soldiers.

Rev. Mr. REED expects to commence a school for the "contrabands" this week. We are waiting for the books to reach us."

DEATH OF A VENERABLE LADY.—The Doylestown (Penn.) *Democrat* notices the decease of Mrs. JANE RICHARDSON, in the 96th year of her age. It says:

"She was blessed with an excellent memory, and retained many incidents of her early life connected with the stirring times of the Revolutionary War, and, being in full possession of all her faculties, she related them with much enthusiasm and pleasure. She had a vivid recollection of many incidents that occurred the Winter tha Hessians were captured in Trenton by Gen. WASHINGTON.

She told us that on Christmas evening, 1776, after the battle of Tranton, the soldiers came straggling in, but indifferently clad, and some with but parts of shoes to their feet, leaving bloody footprints upon the frozen snow and upon the doors. Two poor fellows, cold and weary, crept into the baka-oven, which is still standing, and which was still warm from recent use, and passed the night there without molestation. Others laid down upon the hearth and doors and slept.

In the sitting-room stands a clock that has occupied the same corner, numbering the seconds, for more than a hundred years, around which the soldiers stacked their guns. She told us of the visit of LAFAYETTE to the house. At the battle of Brandywine, Chester County, Sept. 11, 1777, LAFAYETTE was wounded and carried to Old Chester, and conveyed from thence to Philadelphia that night, by water; from Philadelphia he was taken to Bethlehem, and Attleborough, where he spent a few days.

A table remains in the house upon which LAFAYETTE sat while his wounded limb was dressed, and, accidentally sitting upon the leaf, it was broken. "Aunt Jane," as she was familiarly called, will be greatly missed. She was an object of much solicitude in the neighborhood—everybody knew her and loved her. Peace to her ashes."

A CURIOUS FIRE AND ITS ORIGIN.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a servant—a girl 11 years of age—in the employ of Mrs. PAUL, who keeps a boarding-house at the northeast corner of Fourth and Arch streets, announced to the inmates in great alarm that a fire had broken out in the cellar of the premises. This was found to be the case, and, although the fire has made some progress among the shavings and wood in the cellar, it was put out without the aid of the firemen. When Fire Marshal BLACKBURN was examining into the case a short time afterward, the inmates of the house were again startled by the cry of "fire." This time it was discovered to be in the attic, and had gained considerable headway. Policemen LOWRIE and HOPKINS made their way into the room, notwithstanding the dense smoke, and, with the aid of water passed to them in buckets, extinguished the second fire. Nothing was found to indicate the origin of the fires, and for a while the whole affair remained in mystery, until the Fire Marshal suggested that the girl, MARY JANE BANNAN, who had first given the alarm of the fire in the cellar, might know something about it. Mrs. PAUL could not believe this possible, as the child had been with her over two years, and had conducted herself properly, although given to trifling acts of mischief—such as cutting up clothing. Mr. BLACKBURN examined the child, but she stoutly denied all knowledge in regard to the matter. Satisfied that she was the cause of the fire, tha Fire Marshal took her into custody, and when she reached the Central Station, she freely admitted that she had started the fires; that she was fond of playing with matches, and seeing the shavings in the cellar, she concluded they would make a "nice bonfire." After the flames had got some headway, she became frightened lest the house should be destroyed, and she gave the alarm. A few moments afterwards she was directed to carry wood into the upper room, and finding the stillo unoccupied she concluded she would have another bonfire, and accordingly she fired some dresses hanging in the room, and these communicated to a barrel containing cast-off clothing. The girl is intelligent and has a full appreciation of the penalty for her offence, but can give no reason for committing it, other than a desire to see a bonfire. She was held for a hearing to-day.

The case is somewhat similar to one that occurred in this city a few weeks ago, where a colored boy fired a house in which he was employed as a servant, and subsequently gave as a reason, that he "wanted to see tha engines play."—*Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 14.*

Personal.

The Board of Directors of the New-Jarsey Railroad Company, including the recently-elected members, held a meeting on Wednesday, and elected Mr. F. Wolcott Jackson Superintendent. Mr. Jackson has been Secretary of the Company for some time past, and since the death of his father, Mr. J. P. Jackson, has been acting Superintendent.

—Charles Anderson delivered an address in the Hall of the House of Representatives of Ohio, before a very large audience, on Tuesday evening, in response to the invitation he received from the Legislature last week. His theme was—"The Southern Rebellion."

—The Boston *Advertiser* authoritatively denies the rumor that Gen. Cushing is preparing a review of Gov. Andrew's recent political career.

Rev. Dr. Leyburn has been appointed by the Southern Assembly, Secretary of Domestic Missions, the office of which is to be located in New-Orleans.

LAW REPORTS.

The Commissioners of Emigration—Their Office and Relations to the People of the State.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

The People ex rel. The Commissioners of Emigration vs. The Supervisors of Richmond County.—This was an application for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County to place bonds to the amount of $107,251 79, issued for the payment of the damages occasioned by the burning of the Quarantine buildings, in the hands of the relators.

In support of the application, it was argued that the act providing for the issuing of such bonds, directed the Supervisors of Richmond County to deposit with the relators bonds equal to the amount awarded to them by the Commissioners appointed to estimate the damages, and to hand over to the Treasurer of the State, bonds equal to the amount awarded to the people of the State. Under that act, it was contended, the relators were entitled to the possession of the bonds, to the amount stated, and that a writ of *mandamus* should issue to compel a compliance with the statute on the part of the respondents.

The respondents contended that the deposit of all the bonds with the State Treasurer was a substantial and sufficient compliance with the act. The people were the beneficial owners of the property, and although the relators were trustees of the same, still there could no harm arise out of the payment, to the financial representative of the State.

The Court below refused to allow a *mandamus*, and this was an appeal from that order.

The Court have now rendered the following opinion on the appeal:

By the Court—CLERKE, P. J.—By the seventh section of the act of 1860, (chap. 465) the Treasurer of the State is authorized to receive bonds to the amount certified in favor of the people; and the Commissioners of Emigration, it directs, shall receive the bonds to the extent of the amount certified in their favor. The bonds which the Commissioners of Emigration seek by this application to obtain, are for the amount which the Board of Commissioners, appointed by the act of 1860, certified and awarded in direct terms to the Commissioners of Emigration. So that it would have been a more exact compliance with the act if the Supervisors of the County of Richmond had given their bonds to the Commissioners of Emigration, instead of to the Treasurer of the State. Nevertheless, I think they have substantially complied with it; and to grant this application would be productive of more inconvenience than the rights of the relators, considered in connection with the rights of those who are the real owners of the bonds, require. The former were the trustees of the property injured; the latter are the beneficial owners of it; and, although the award was made to the one, yet it cannot be justly said that there was any misapplication of the bonds by giving them to the financial agent and legal depositary of the funds of the other. So that, although the Commissioners of Emigration, by the terms of the act, were entitled to receive the bonds, yet the direction contained in the statute is not of so absolute and exclusive a nature as to impose an obligation on this Court to enforce it by a writ of *mandamus*.

This is, indeed, declared to be a writ of right by the highest and most venerable authorities, as the counsel of the relators contends, which the Court is under an obligation unreservedly to issue, when a proper case is presented to it. (See Mandamus, Bacon's Abridgement, vol. vi., p. 420; Phil. ed., 1856.) It does not rest, as may be inferred from the language of some modern judges, in its mere discretion to grant or refuse it, as in an application for an additional allowance to the successful party in an action, or for an order of reference; on the other hand, however, a party is not peremptorily entitled to it in the same sense that a plaintiff is entitled to judgment for damages on a breach of contract when he proves at a trial the breach and the damages. But, as in other cases seeking for a specific remedy, the court will not confine itself to a consideration of the technical rights, but will regard the equitable circumstances connected with the application, and the consequences which would result from granting it; and if, on the whole, injustice, or even serious public inconvenience, and no substantial benefit would follow, the writ will not be issued. It bears some resemblance in this respect to many applications for a specific relief in equity; particularly to a bill for a specific performance of a contract. Indeed, there is in many respects a similarity between the legal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court relative to the writ of *mandamus* and the equitable jurisdiction relative to bills for a specific performance, although the one should be confined to the enforcement of public, and the other to the enforcement of private, rights or duties. In both the jurisdiction is regulated by reasons and a course of decisions and practice establishing fixed precedents which the Court is under an obligation to observe. Nothing can be further than this from what is commonly called discretion, and yet the Courts, in such cases, have a much wider latitude in adjusting their decisions to the circumstances before them than in ordinary common law actions. This is what the word discretion imports in those cases, not that plenary discretion founded only on the conscience of the Judge or his abstract notions of justice.

A person, therefore, from whom a right is withheld which can only be enforced by a writ of *mandamus*, is as positively entitled to that remedy, when he presents a proper case, as any other suitor is entitled to his appropriate remedy. But the Court exercises a wider latitude in the one case than in the other, in conforming its decision to the circumstances upon which the application is founded. The decision in the case before us we think correct. The order should be affirmed with costs.

Justice SUTHERLAND dissented. His views will appear hereafter.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, the case of Antoine Hobz, indicted for arson in the second degree, was concluded by a verdict of acquittal.

Thos. S. Geary was tried for burglary in the first degree and acquitted.

Thos. Ryan was tried for entering a dwelling with intent to steal, and convicted of a misdemeanor under a recent act authorizing a verdict of that character.

Margaret Weir was tried for grand larceny and acquitted.

Geo. Smith was tried for an assault upon Policeman Hersek with intent to bodily harm, and convicted. Sentenced on Saturday.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate by the Surrogate: Ann S. Denman, Margaret Wilson, Philip Smith. None of these wills contained any provisions of public interest.

Contested Will.—The will of John McIntosh is now before the Surrogate, and is contested. It contains no bequests of any interest to those not named in it, except the contestants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Justice Barnard.

Clarke and others vs. *Combie et al.*—Order settled.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In matter of Island City Bank.—Ordered as stated in written memoranda.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Balcom.

Morris, Jr. vs. *Devoe et al.*—Verdict for plaintiff for $313 04.

Halstead et al. vs. *Smith et al.*—Verdict for plaintiff for $1,600.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 17, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 81, Reg.	99¾	
25,000	do.	99	
25,000	U. S. 6s, '84, Coup.	99	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '67	99	
3,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	93	
2,000	Kentucky St. 6s	70¾	
5,000	Ill. Canal Bds. '60	78	
6,000	Illinois War Loan	78	
1,000	Mich. St. 8 wk Bs	79	
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90, b60	43½	
5,000	do.	43	
22,000	Missouri St. 6s	42	
5,000	do. b30	42¾	
10,000	do.	42¾	
4,000	Missouri 6s, Iss. to Hn. & St. Jo. R.	49	
1,000	Min. St. 8 p.c. B.	78	
1,000	Brk. City W. Ln.	98	
9,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s, 101		
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s, 104		
6,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s '76, Conv. Bonds	104	
2,000	Frie R. 3d M. B. '83	91¾	
5,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	79¾	
1,600	Buf., N. Y. & E. 1M.	76	
3,000	M. Cn. & C. old. s10	94¾	
1,000	Mil. & P. Du. C. 1M.	86½	
1,000	do.	86	
1000	Mich Cent. 8 p.c. 1st m.	97½	
1000	do.	97½	
1000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p.c. bs.	94	
2000	Mich. S. 2d m. Ast'd	65¾	
1500	Ill. Cent. R. Bonds	90½	
5000	Chic. & N. W. 1st m.	41	
3000	Cleve. & Tol. S. F. B.	82	
3000	Peoria & Oquaca 8 p.c. Guar'd by Ill. C. R.	96	
30	Bank of Commerce	77¾	
18	Shoe & Leather B'k	84	
10,000	American Gold	102	
1000	do. s60	101¾	
1600	do.	101½	
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	81	
275	Penn. Coal Co.	85	
50	Mil. & Pr. Du. C. R.	21	
40	Pacific Mail S. Co.	97	
100	do. s10	97¾	
100	do. b10	97¾	
200	do.	97¾	
50	do. b15	97¾	
100	do. b30	98	
5	do.	98	
475	N. Y. Cen. R.	82¾	
700	do.	82¾	
300	do. b90	82¾	
50	do. snwk	82½	
200	Hud. River R.	39	
100	do. s60	38¾	
18	Panama R.	112¾	
100	Erie R. b10	35	
450	do.	34¾	
50	do. b30	35¼	
455	do.	35	
50	do. s10	35	
265	Eris R. Pref.	56¾	
100	do.	56¾	
50	do. s10	56¾	
650	Mich. Cen. R.	52¾	
50	do. b30	52¼	
50	do. b15	52¾	
200	Mich. S. & N. G. R.	40¾	
150	Ill. C. R. s. ex int. opg	67¾	
100	do. b30	63	
21	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	18	
7	Clevs., Col. & C. R.	110	
10	Gal. & Chic. R.	68	
85	Cleve. & Tol. R.	36¾	
100	do.	36¾	
150	do. s10	36¾	
150	do.	37	
300	do. s5	37	
150	do. b30	37¾	
50	Chi. & Rock I. R. s.	84½	
400	do.	84¾	
150	do. s10	84½	
50	do. s60	84¾	
300	do.	84¾	
50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	51	
50	do. s30	60¾	
10	do.	60¾	
100	Mil. & P. Du. C. 1st prf.	77	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '57	89	
2,000	Kentucky St. 8s.	70¾	
14,000	Ohio St. 5s, 1860.	92¾	
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	42¾	
2,000	Illinois War Loan	78	
2,000	Ill. Con. Bds. '62.	79¾	
1,000	Erie R. 2d Mtge. Bds., Ex. 1864	102	
20	Penn. Coal Co.	85	
75	Nic. Transit Co.	5	
200	Pacific M. Stm. Co.	98	
50	N. Y. Central R.	83¾	
300	do. b30	83¾	
200	do. b30	83¾	
200	do.	83¾	
80	Mil. & Fra. Du. Chn R	21	
75	Erie Railway	35¾	
50	do. b10	36¾	
200	do. b30	35¾	
50	do. b30	35¾	
90	Erie Railway Pref.	57¾	
50	do.	57¾	
50	do. b30	57¾	
50	Hudson Riv. R. b15	39¾	
450	Harlem Railroad	12¾	
100	Harlem R. Pref.	30¾	
50	Mich Central R.	53	
100	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk	40¾	
150	Ill. Central R. Scrip		
	ex int. opg	62¾	
100	Chi. & R. Isld R. b60	55¾	
400	Cleva. & Tol. R.	37¾	

FRIDAY, Jan. 17—P. M.

There is a heavy fall to-day in Foreign Exchanges, for the steamer's mail, to-morrow, and much interest excited on the Street, as to the future course of the market for Bills on England and American Gold. The fall in the former, to-day, is heaviest on Merchant Bills drawn against the shipment of Domestic Produce, chiefly Bread and Provisions. Some forced on peremptory sales were made below 110 ₱ cent., and in one or two instances the figures, privately named were so low that we decline to quote them as part of the current market. Standard Bankers' Bills are 112@112½ ₱ cent, with a light business. American Gold has been active through the day, at 101½@102 ₱ cent.—Free Sellers to the Brokers, some of whom had good orders to buy at or inside of 102 ₱ cent. The Market for Money is very easy, at 6 ₱ cent., and the financial feeling in the Street generally is better than yesterday, partly on the belief that the United States Treasury, Currency, and Taxation measures before Congress will eventuate as originally shaped by the Committee of Ways and Means, the recent interference of a self-constituted Bank lobby at Washington to the contrary notwithstanding. A dispatch from a member of the Committee, received this morning, says that they have assented to no such arrangements as the lobby proposed to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Stock Market opened under depression early this morning, on the weak quotations of yesterday, and sellers on the Street were inclined at first to follow the market down, in anticipation of still lower figures to be made at the Brokers' Board. But advices from Washington in regard to the United States Treasury Notes and taxation, especially the former, created a better confidence, and prices gradually recovered from 82⅞@82½ for New York Central, to 82¾@83, and later in the day went to 83⅛@83½ cash, and 83¾ buyer ten days. The rest of the Railway Share List followed up, and late in the afternoon there was quite a buoyant feeling on nearly all descriptions. The National Securities did not fully recover from the depression caused by the announcement of the interference of the Bank Lobby with the original programme of the Committee of Ways and Means. There were also some irregularities in the Railway Mortgages, the bidding being less strong than previously. The general market, at the close of business at 5 o'clock, was firm, and the bidding active on most of the Railways, as follows:

New-York Central	83⅜	Michigan Central	53¼
Erie	35⅞	Michigan Southern	21
Erie Preferred	57⅜	Michigan Guaranteed	41
R

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DAMON AND PYTHIAS—THE HONEYMOON.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—DOT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Senate yesterday, after an Executive Session of three hours, confirmed the nomination of Mr. CAMERON, as Minister to Russia, by a vote of 24 against 14.

It is understood that the plan of Government Finances, agreed upon between Secretary CHASE and the bankers, does not meet the approval of the House Committee of Ways and Means, who believe it will not meet the exigencies of the Government.

A dispatch dated twelve miles from Columbus, to the Chicago *Times*, states that Gen. GRANT has joined the advance down the Mississippi with Gen. MCCLERNAND. There had been no fighting on the 16th. Our correspondent at Cairo, it will be noticed, is under the impression that this expedition under Gen. GRANT is not intended for any very serious operations, at least not until more important movements are made in other directions.

The pirate steamer *Sumter* has been heard from in a new locality. Collector BARNEY has received a dispatch by the *Arabia*, from the United States Minister ADAMS, dated London, and telegraphed from Halifax on Thursday, stating that she had arrived at Cadiz, in Spain, after having burnt three vessels, the names of which are not given. Measures will no doubt soon be taken to hunt her out of that locality, as she has been hunted from the West Indian ports.

We have advices from Fortress Monroe to Thursday afternoon. The storm which had prevailed there for two or three days had abated, and the remaining vessels of the Burnside Expedition left Hampton Roads in the forenoon, with a favorable wind. The *Mount Vernon*, on blockading service off Wilmington, N. C., had arrived, and reported having spoken a portion of the Burnside fleet off Hatteras. A flag of truce had come down from Norfolk, bringing several released prisoners. The only news contained in the Norfolk papers was an exaggerated account of HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S fight with Col. GARFIELD, in which the former, of course, is represented to have been the victor, with small loss, although the fighting was very hot. The rebels have a happy faculty of turning reverses into successes.

By the arrival of the gunboat *Rhode Island* at Fortress Monroe, we receive important intelligence from the stations in the Gulf. The second engagement at Fort Pickens, it appears, was provoked by the rebels, who repeatedly fired at the small National vessels plying around Santa Rosa. In retaliation, the Fort opened upon the rebel steamer *Times*, loading stores at the Navy-yard, on the 1st inst. The rebel batteries responded, and the firing continued until evening, Pickens firing the last shot. Most of the rebel shells burst inside the Fort, but only one man was wounded by them. A large breach was made in Fort Barrancas, and Warrington was set on fire by the fire of Fort Pickens. The *Rhode Island* brings advices from Ship Island to the 31st ult., the day on which our forces left for Biloxi, on board the gunboats *St. Louis*, *New-London* and *Water Witch*. The result of the expedition has been learned from rebel sources.

We are indebted to Mr. HUERTAS, the obliging Purser of the United States steam transport *Matanzas*, for additional items of interest from Port Royal. Another expedition was expected soon to leave there for some point on the coast, but its destination was only conjectured. A large shipment of war material has recently been made to Port Royal from Fortress Monroe. Several guns of heavy calibre had been mounted in the intrenchments at Hilton Head, and a railroad was being constructed entirely across the island, to facilitate the transportation of troops and war material. Port Royal Ferry was still held by Gen. STEVENS. Complaint is made that the blockade of Charleston harbor has been repeatedly violated by rebel vessels. There is nothing new from Tybee Island.

From a source which can hardly be considered authoritative—the Cincinnati *Times*,—we have the statement that Mr. CORDEN has written a letter to Gen. SCOTT, in which he expresses the opinion that, unless the rebellion shall be crushed before the first of April next, England will be under the necessity (impelled by the clamor of her commercial and manufacturing interests) of opening the cotton ports of the South. A similar *canard* is started by the Montreal *Witness*, which asserts that Gen. SCOTT went to Paris to attempt the conclusion of an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the French Government, and that immediately upon his broaching the subject the Emperor NAPOLEON communicated the fact to PALMERSTON, whereupon the General beat a speedy retreat.

Telegrams to the Philadelphia papers notice rumors that the British steamer *Gladiator* has run the blockade and arrived at Savannah, and also, that the rebel steamer *Vanderbilt*, from Havana, has run the blockade and dodged into Charleston.

A private letter from Frostburgh, Md., received in Baltimore, says there are 25,000 National troops in and near Cumberland, ready at a moment's notice to do battle. There are reports of 17,000 rebel troops approaching Romney, and a battle is expected at an early day.

The St. Louis *Republican* states that Gen. SIGEL was permitted to withdraw his resignation, and that he is now in active service under Gen. CURTIS.

Commodore FARRAGUT, it is said on good authority, is to command the great naval expedition that is to operate in the Western part of the Gulf of Mexico. The fleet will consist of the *Richmond*, *Pensacola*, and other large steam frigates, a great number of gunboats, and some twenty or thirty vessels carrying mortars and thirty-two pounders. The opinion is expressed in naval circles that few fortified places can hold out against such an expedition.

General Order No. 16, issued by Gen. HALLECK, and dated at St. Louis, Jan. 11, abolishes the passport system instituted by local Provost Marshals. No passports will be issued, except in places in the vicinity of the enemy's forces, and then by the commanding officers of such places, and only for passing the lines. No passport will exempt suspected parties from arrest outside of the particular jurisdiction of the officer by whose authority it was issued; nor will persons without passports be arrested, except on well-grounded suspicion.

It is understood in Washington that Hon. CHARLES J. FAULKNER is now acting as guide for the Confederate forces under JACKSON in their marauding expeditions up through the valley of Virginia.

The report of the Adjutant-General of Rhode Island says that State has sent 5,124 volunteers to the field exclusive of the three months' men—an excess of 1,067 over her quota. There have also been 1,005 recruited in the State for foreign organizations.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. HOWARD, the new Senator from Michigan in place of Mr. BINGHAM, appeared, and took his seat. Petitions were presented for the emancipation of the slaves, and for the employment of homœopathic physicians in the army. The House bill extending the privilege now enjoyed by soldiers, of sending letters without prepayment of postage, to sailors and marines, was passed. The joint resolution from the House declaring the purpose of Congress to impose a tax sufficient to insure a revenue of $150,000,000 annually, was reported from the Finance Committee, and passed, with only one dissenting vote, cast by Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky. A bill was introduced by Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, and referred, providing for the better organization of the artillery. After some further business of minor importance, the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, over one hundred bills from the Court of Claims were referred to the Committee on Claims. The Pennsylvania contested election case was considered, according to previous arrangement, and decided in favor of WILLIAM E. LEHMAN, 77 against 67—thus reversing the report of the Committee on Elections. A bill authorizing the establishment of branch post-offices in cities, was reported from the Post-Office Committee and passed. The Senate's amendments to the bill to promote the efficiency of the Dead-Letter Office were concurred in. The Committee on the District of Columbia made a report on the case of Marshal LAMON, against any interference with his jail regulations, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The report was not acted upon. A bill for the support of the West Point Academy was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the Chairman, obtained leave for the Committee to sit during the session of the House, on account of the great press of business. The Fortification bill was considered, and passed as originally reported from Committee. It appropriates $5,760,000. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War for a copy of the contract for the purchase of horses for Col. WILLIAMS' cavalry regiment, now in Kentucky. Another inquiry was started, relative to some other fraudulent contracts, and the House adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, notice was given of a bill to amend the Usury laws. Among the bills introduced was one for the amendment of the Revised Statutes relative to unauthorized banking, and one to amend the act appointing Commissioners to lay out certain streets. The latter is intended to stay the progress of extravagance in projected improvements in Brooklyn. The resolution in favor of the State's assuming its portion of the war tax was called up and passed; also the resolution asking the New-York Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote to abolish the franking privilege. The bill authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to raise $20,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers was passed.

In the Assembly, a concurrent resolution was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, in favor of Congress levying a direct tax, to be apportioned among the several States according to the provisions of the National Constitution—the net proceeds of which, derived from the loyal States, shall be sufficient to defray the interest of the entire indebtedness of the National Government, and set apart pledged to the payment of such interest; and making various other suggestions for meeting the great expenses of the nation. The resolutions also pledge the cooperation of New-York with the other States in willing submission to the burdens the war may render necessary. The resolutions were made the special order for next Wednesday. Notice was given of a bill to hold witnesses harmless for testimony criminating themselves, given before Legislative Committees. A resolution was introduced and laid over, inquiring whether it is not the duty of the New-York Common Council to expel members who acknowledge themselves guilty of bribery. The Senate resolution, in favor of an exchange of prisoners, was taken up, but laid over after a speech from Speaker RAYMOND, who took ground against any act on the part of the Government recognizing the rebels as belligerents.

GENERAL NEWS.

An interesting case, respecting the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, and their relations to the people of the State, now decided by the General Term of the Supreme Court, will be found in the Law column. The opinion in the case also contains some interesting remarks concerning the remedy by writ of *mandamus*.

The Stock market, after opening at weaker prices, soon recovered, under financial advices from Washington, and closed higher by ⅛@¼ per cent. than on Thursday. American Gold fell to 101⅛@102, and Exchange to 112@112¼.

The demand for Flour was moderate, yesterday, at unchanged rates. Grain continued quiet; Corn was lower. Provisions were in fair request at steady prices. Groceries attracted more attention. Ingot Copper, Hay, Spices and Whalebone were salable and buoyant. Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Iron, Oils, Tin, Cotton and Naval Stores were inactive. The freight engagements were limited, though shippers had any existing advantage.

THE DOOM OF SWINDLING CONTRACTORS.—Congress has a bill before it punishing with death frauds in army contracts. We take its rejection for granted. It must be obvious even in the bustle of that hurried legislation which promises anything but salutary fruits, that an overcharged penalty is equivalent to immunity from punishment. No Congressman believes in the possibility of finding a jury to convict a man of the crime, the disproportioned punishment of which is death. Where the offence is even of the most aggravated character—where, for example, the cool assassin lays in wait for his victim, and slays him pitilessly—it is difficult to find a dozen men who will agree in consigning the unquestionable homicide to the gallows. Frauds in military contracts have existed simply because there has been no public opinion rigorous enough to condemn and punish the guilty, even with social ostracism. To demand of that enfeebled public sentiment so sudden and stern a reprobation as a sentence of death, is asking more than will be conceded; so much more, indeed, that it will assure to the culprit entire impunity. Truths so evident, Congress will no doubt see. Let it mark the offence with some ineffaceable disgrace; but do not acquit it of all retribution by an overwrought severity.

The Argument for Energetic Action by the Army.

One of the great arguments in favor of the most energetic prosecution of the war, and one we have cause to believe which acts upon those in command of the army, is the enormous cost with which it is waged. In other countries the army is a profession that either brings its own reward, or is entered both by officer and private as a means of providing occupation and support. The rank and file look for nothing beyond. The pay of the French soldier is fifty-six cents per month, but as his profession secures him a comfortable maintenance, and a certain degree of consideration and respect, he is content. He might not be able to better his condition if he could. His relation to the Government is a much closer one than prevails in this country. In most European countries, Governments maintain the right to a certain portion of the time of their subjects for military purposes. With us, Government asserts no such prerogative, and must pay for whatever services it receives at their worth to the party rendering them. And this is necessarily a high rate, as any soldier in the army can, with $100, become the owner of 160 acres of fertile land, from the cultivation of which he can, with ordinary thrift, soon raise himself to a comfortable independence. To make up our armies we must offer wages so high as to tempt the workingman to forego this privilege, or wages which, in the course of a year, should he then get his discharge, will give him a sum sufficient to start him in the world, and make him the owner of a farm. In times past the army has cost this country, on an average, $1,000 annually, per man, rank and file. We are not now getting along at a lower rate. If we have 660,000 men in the field, we are spending at the rate of $660,000,000 annually, for the army alone. We must add $150,000,000 more for the navy, coast defences, and the civil list. It is clear that we cannot long wage war at such cost. The French Budget for 1861 was 315,000,000 *francs*, or $65,000,000 for a force on a war footing of 750,000 men, and in addition a reserve on a peace footing of 415,000 men. But such an expenditure has brought the Emperor to his wits' end for money. We are spending at ten times this rate. We are a richer people, but from the great diffusion of our people over a wide territory, we may not be so well able to pay a larger sum per head to the support of Government. Our armies have rushed into the field. With all that has been borrowed, the floating debt of Government to-day probably equals $100,000,000, and is still running on at a rapid rate. We can pay for the present. But it is evident that we cannot indefinitely prolong the war. We shall, if continued long, sink under the exhaustion. But this need not, and we trust will not, be. We are assured of a movement in every direction, and we are confident that complete success will follow whenever and wherever it is made.

Another argument for the vigorous prosecution of the war is its enormous cost in the way of interest on the debt we are contracting. We pay seven per cent. on our loans; the British Government, three. If we are spending at the rate of $700,000,000 annually that country could, without any greater present burden, expend $1,400,000,000. We do not refer to this subject by way of discouragement or censure, but as an argument for the most energetic action. We cannot afford to lose a day. By husbanding our time we husband our resources. We are hardly conscious that if any one of the columns which are to form a part of the grand combined movement, is a fortnight behind time, $30,000,000 are added to the cost of the war. This shows the vast importance of complete harmony in all the plans, and also proves the vast responsibility resting upon those who direct affairs.

A Naval Disgrace—The Sumter at Cadiz.

It will be well to have it clearly understood that, however it may strike the naval authorities, every loyal man will feel the sting of personal disgrace who reads the piece of intelligence we publish this morning touching the rebel privateer *Sumter*. A dispatch from our Minister at London to Mr. BARNEY, Collector of this port, communicates the fact that the *Sumter* had put in at Cadiz, Spain, after having burnt three American vessels. The act, the locality and the circumstances, combine to render this the crowning humiliation the imbecility of our navy in allowing this corsair to scour the seas, hiss put upon the country.

The *Sumter* is almost the only war vessel the rebels now have afloat, and yet consider that in nine months the resources of our vast navy have been unequal to its capture. It began its career by escaping from the Mississippi out to sea, under the very eye of our blockading fleet. The sole satisfaction we have had to this day is the assurance of Secretary WELLES that it was a "strange fatality." For months it was allowed to prey upon our rich commerce in the Spanish Main, but by another "strange fatality" never could be overtaken by its pursuers. Finally last December it was supposed to be caged in the land-locked harbor of Port Royal, Martinique the United States gunboat *Iroquois* watching without, at the distance of a marine league, to nab the pirate. It escaped. The Captain published an elaborate exculpation of his conduct—it is the fashion of the times—proving that he had acted with the vigilance of a DECATUR, and the pluck of a PAUL JONES.

Again, strange to say, as though the fates were thrusting the opportunity on him, the *Sumter* was immediately after entrapped by the same *Iroquois*, under precisely similar circumstances, in the port of St. Pierre, Martinique; but by a repetition of the same "strange fatality," he allowed it again to escape. The name of the *Iroquois* captain is PALMER. We see he has been "ordered home" in consequence. Admiral BYNG was ordered to the other world for a slighter offence. The climax to this series of "strange fatalities" is the exploit we report this morning, and which transfers the corsair's operations to the more ambitious scene of the European shores of the Atlantic, where she signalizes herself by burning three of our Mediterranean merchantmen and entering the Spanish port of Cadiz with flying colors.

Mr. ADAMS, through whom this dispatch comes, in advance of its publication in the journals, does not communicate what steps, if any, have been taken in the matter. We hardly know whether or not we have a diplomatic representative in Spain at present. Mr. SCHURZ is absent, and if we have a *Chargé d'Affaires*, we know not that he has any sense of duty in the case. The *Sumter*, after burning the three peaceable merchant vessels, entered Cadiz a *pirate* ship; for whatever may be the belligerent rights of Confederate privateers, in view of the Spanish proclamation of neutrality, to the privileges of asylum, they were forfeited by the piratical act of incendiarism. The pirate *Nashville*, after a precisely similar act—namely, the burning of the *Harvey Birch*—found hospitable harborage in Southampton, where she still lies, our rights in the matter having been, in the meanwhile, swallowed up by the *Trent* case. It remains to be seen whether Spain also shall be permitted, with impunity, to make a proclamation of neutrality the cover for an encouragement of rebel piracy. But whatever results may be brought about by diplomatic means, the country will not cease to feel a lasting sting of indignation, that this pirate ship should have been permitted to prolong its career, and thus blazon forth our naval imbecility by transferring its operations to the shores of Europe.

The National Currency.

The House Committee of Ways and Means are understood to be diligently engaged in perfecting their tax and loan bills. The vote of the House, on Wednesday, 133 to 5, is their authority to proceed with the most liberal schedules of import, excise, and other taxes, necessary to insure about $150,000,000 in gross of annual revenue; and the measure, when perfected, will no doubt be such as to settle the question of the undoubted security of the public engagements, principal and interest. In all discussions of the side issue of Currency, we have not heard this point questioned. If the taxes be imposed, the People will promptly and cordially respond to them. And this fact is not denied by the opponents of a National Currency as part of the means for the conduct of the Treasury through the War, as well as for the uniform convenience of the country under the present suspension of Specie payments by the Banks.

We assume, then, that whatever paper or scrip may be authorized by Congress, backed by such taxes, will be *good*, in the very widest and truest sense of the term. The United States notes and the United States stocks will be based on a sound and amply protected, not to say unfailing credit, in war as well as in peace. It is a libel upon the Government, therefore, to say that because, having provided these ample guarantees, it may determine to exercise its highest act of sovereignty over the commerce and currency of the country, by establishing a uniform National circulation, and give it currency through the business of the Treasury, to the amount, if wanted by the people, but not to exceed, the annual taxes levied by Congress, the purpose is to flood the land with an irredeemable and depreciated paper currency. The peculiar opposition with which we have at present to do, growing out of the preference which such a policy would give to United States notes over the local paper currency of the Banks, is really founded in no such apprehension. It springs in a large measure from the more selfish argument that the Banks should, of right, transact the business, and profit by the wants and necessities of the Treasury *on their own terms*. It has little or no sanction outside of the Bank circles. In this City, it has no countenance from three-fourths of the Bank officers themselves. It is the unsupported emanation of some half dozen gentlemen, who, constituting themselves a mere Bank lobby at Washington, have determined to drive the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Representatives of the People, from their own machinery, including the Sub-Treasury, for the conduct of the National finances.

The more the subject has been canvassed through this City for the past few days, the more palpable it has become that the opposition referred to is regarded as extremely partial, and in a large degree selfish. Hitherto we have expressed no purpose to urge a liberal issue of United States Notes as the best means of establishing a sound and self-reliant financial policy for the War. The first requisite of taxation has been insisted upon by all parties. This being promptly and almost unanimously responded to by the House of Representatives, and their Committee of Ways and Means having prepared a Treasury Note Bill, the time for plain speaking on the real popular sentiment of this community need no longer be postponed. There is no reasonable question as to the direction in which this sentiment and preference point. Our private bankers, with three-fourths of our corporate bankers, our merchants and tradespeople, are for availing of the occasion to give the Treasury and the country a National Currency of their own, convertible during the War into the Three Year Bonds or Twenty Year Stocks of the Government. And since the suspension of payments in gold by the Banks, they recognize no good in doing away with the Sub-Treasury, but would rather add to the New-York Office the aid of a central Board of Currency and Exchequer, of which the Sub-Treasurer would necessarily be *ex officio* the head.

The attempts of the six or eight bank gentlemen referred to, to create an out-door, as well as in-door, prejudice against this currency, have been various, but thus far unavailing. The pamphlet and newspaper discussions which they have influenced have been equally ineffectual. After they had, as a bank lobby at Washington, prepared a programme for the government of the Secretary and the Committee on Ways and Means, it was claimed in Wall-street on Thursday that *their* policy was a settled fact. That Mr. CHASE had agreed to it, and the Ways and Means Committee would sanction it. The statement was wholly unauthorized, certainly so in regard to the Ways and Means Committee. In proof of which we will here quote the Washington letter of one of the afternoon papers, the *Evening Post*, which has opposed a National currency of United States Treasury Notes. It is there said that:

"The Ways and Means Committee met again this morning to consider the propositions submitted by Mr. CHASE and the Bank Committee. Mr. STEVENS, the Chairman of the Ways and Means, was sent for by Mr. CHASE, last night at 10 o'clock, to consider the arrangement between Mr. CHASE and the Bank men. Mr. STEVENS *refused to accept the arrangement, but agreed to refer the matter to his Committee this morning, which he did.* A majority of the Committee were unwilling to accept the arrangement as a final conclusion of the matter, but they were willing to postpone the Hundred Million Treasury Note bill for the present. The Committee have the General Banking law project ready for action, but it will not be reported to the House immediately. The Tax bills are nearly ready, and will be brought before the House next week.

The feeling in the House is decidedly against the arrangement published in the newspapers this morning as agreed upon between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Bank Committee. Prominent members of Congress have this morning visited the Committee to protest against any agreement beforehand, by which the action of Congress upon the subject will be forestalled."

It was also claimed on Thursday by the *Journal of Commerce*, which occupies toward the Government something of the same position of questionable loyalty, in the New-York Press, to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM in Congress, that conservatism in finance had triumphed through the programme of the Bank lobby. It was to put an end to the financial suspense. In other words, that it would lift the Public Securities of the United States in credit and of course in market value, the ordinary or received measure of the popular confidence. The immediate result was unfortunate. The funded twenty-year Stocks, which had risen above the price at which $50,000,000 was negotiated through the Banks, fell from 2 to 3 per cent. on the Stock Exchange, and the three-year Treasury Bonds, which were selling at par and accumulated interest on Wednesday, have since been comparatively neglected. The latter, because the Bank lobby had instructed Mr. CHASE to pay out $2,000,000 in these bonds, to take their chance in the open market, in place of extending the issue of his demand United States notes, or calling upon the banks for the immediate payment of $10,000,000 yet due on their last contract with the Treasury. The former partially recovered yesterday, because an authoritative statement had been given by telegraph from an influential member of the Ways and Means Committee, that no such arrangement as the Bank lobby proposed has been assented to by his Committee.

As it is quite evident that the lobby scheme referred to is not conclusive at Washington, some of the very parties who proposed it, and who pledged the countenance of the Banks to the $50,000,000 United States Notes already in circulation, are now said to be refusing these notes in ordinary transactions at their own counters. This small spite excites no public harm to the credit of a circulation which has already been so far absorbed in common use among the people that the banks are not able to command a sufficient amount to pay off the $10,000,000 due the Treasury, but the act is not the less brazen when considered in connection with the influence upon the legislation of Congress, which these gentlemen claim for their profound financial sagacity. Another measure of retaliation upon the Government, has also been intimated, to wit, the early resumption of payments in gold by such of the banks as feel themselves able and willing to anticipate the close of the war, by forcing a standard which shall at once depreciate the public stocks, and discredit any National circulation for the conduct of the war which Congress shall attempt. We have not verified this rumor by tracing it to any responsible source. It may be regarded simply as a threat, the impotence of which for any great mischief to the public credit is best illustrated by the very small current difference in the market between gold and United States notes and State bank-notes.

THE SALE OF DISUSED PARKS.—The State Senate has before it a bill providing for the sale of Manhattan-square. It does not give the property to the adjoining landholders, and, on the other hand, it does not dis-park the ground without indemnity to those whose lots were originally assessed to create it. It simply proposes to convert so much idle and profitless land, which the gigantic proportions of the neighboring Central Park have rendered useless as a public resort, into a source of municipal revenue, by selling it and funding the proceeds to pay the City indebtedness. A measure so strikingly wise, and in all respects equitable, will, we trust, become law. And if it be followed by a similar sale of Hamilton-square, and of the dock and market property possessed by the Corporation, the public, so far from raising a voice of complaint, will hail the present Legislature as public benefactors. It is time this estate of twenty millions should cease to enrich the corrupt jobbers who infest the corridors of the City Hall, and should contribute to ease the public burdens.

American Photographic Albums

The public craving for Photographic Albums has converted half the book-binderies of the country into manufactories of those convenient novelties. Messrs. J. E. TILTON & Co., of Boston, have engaged largely in the business, employing newly-contrived machinery, and giving especial attention to the durability of their work. The sample submitted to our examination, while by no means exhibiting the elegance of those imported from France, and possibly falling below the standard Messrs. TILTON produce at a higher price, was nevertheless made with unusual regard to strength and endurance, and for that reason would commend itself to those who prefer such qualities to external showiness. *Of cartes de visite* to fill the pages of such volumes, Messrs. TILTON issue a very large variety, embracing the notabilities of both worlds.

Academy of Music.

Misfortune does not pursue Mr. GRAU with its ordinary severity. It did not rain last night, nor did it snow, nor did the banditti who watch at the passes of the street, take the opportunity of thrusting well-dressed persons into the mud for the sake of a cent. The evening was not absolutely summery, but like the hole in *Mercutio's* side, it served. Perhaps three thousand persons availed themselves of its comparative pleasantness, and poured into the Academy with the determination of being pleased. Hence that bright and agreeable establishment was crowded in all the best parts, and well filled, even in the worst. The opera was VERDI'S *Ballo in Maschera*, a work which we have had other opportunities of discussing, and which seems to have stepped pleasantly into the place of the *Trovatore*. The *caste* was in all respects the same as last season. Miss KELLOGG was in admirable voice, and thoroughly satisfied the audience. Miss HINKLEY, in the lively music of her part, was, as usual, admirable. The lady has improved in voice and method, especially the latter. Signor MARIANI has not yet recovered from his cold, and did not, in consequence, do justice to himself. This was noticeable in the aria of the first act, and more unpleasantly in the third. Signor BRIGNOLI sang well. Here all praise ends, for neither the orchestra nor chorus contributed to the pleasures of the evening, albeit the former was under the direction of the ablest conductor in the country—Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ.

Thus ends the shortest and most profitable season on record. The next musical excitement will be the arrival of Mr. GOTTSCHALK.

NEWS FROM ALBANY

Important Measures Introduced in the Legislature.

Financial Suggestions of the Assembly Committee of Ways and Means.

Resolutions in Favor of a Direct National Tax.

The Subject of the Exchange of Prisoners Debated in the Assembly.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 17, 1862.

A number of important resolutions were offered, discussed, and some of them passed, this morning in the House. Mr. HULBURD introduced resolutions declaring in favor of a direct National tax sufficient to meet the interest of the public debt, of devoting the proceeds of one part to a sinking fund for the canceling of the debt, and the proceeds of the $20,000,000 direct tax to meeting the current expenses of the Government, and of providing for a proper apportionment of the tax and the authoritative increase of these apportionments as the necessities of the case shall demand, by the Secretary of the Treasury. The House, deeming these resolutions of the most vital importance, made their consideration the special order for Wednesday next, and provided for the printing of one thousand extra copies for the use of the members and for immediate distribution through all the fiscal centres of the States, with a view to intelligent action on their own part, and to the reception of such suggestions, from respectable sources, as should make them as complete and exhaustive as possible before their final passage. This action will commend itself as eminently wise and prudent, to the whole commercial community, and will show that, while the Legislature is wide awake to the necessity of *some* action, it is determined to make that action so careful and deliberate as to *command* respect for itself.

Mr. STETSON'S resolutions of instruction to the Senators and Representatives of the State in Congress, with reference to securing an appropriation for coast defences near New-York City, with defensive works along the lakes and the northern boundary of the State, were taken up and passed.

Mr. MCMULLEN called up the resolutions received from the Senate and passed in that body, urging upon the Administration the desirability of inaugurating some general system of exchange of prisoners, if compatible with the public interests.

The resolutions elicited some able and interesting discussion. The Speaker, calling Judge PARSONS to the Chair, took the floor, advocating the necessity of very careful and considerate action in a matter of so much delicacy, involving as it does grave and abstruse matters of international law. He spoke of the natural interest and impatience of the mass of the people in this matter arising from its direct appeal to their personal and individual sympathies, and their too hasty consideration of the important and most perplexing questions involved. A *general* system of exchange, inaugurated directly by the Government, *might* involve the accordance of belligerent rights to the rebels. The acknowledgment of an existent belligerent state of things, and the accordance of belligerent rights, are two distinct things, though too often confounded in the public mind. To admit belligerent rights, as the adoption of a general system of exchange might involve, might bring up for solution some such questions as the following: Exchange takes place in the case of prisoners of war only; and if we treat rebels taken in arms as prisoners of war, it may be claimed, if we take JEFF. DAVIS, or any other *leader* of the rebellion, that, being in the *status* of a prisoner of war, we have no right to apply the laws for the punishment of treason to his case; and who is prepared for that? Again belligerent rights involve the right to confiscate and destroy private property in advancing the interest of the nation exercising them. The rebels now exercise this power, claiming it as their right, and if, by implication even, we allow them belligerent rights, may we not cut ourselves off from an opportunity of compelling them, at some early day, as be hoped, to make compensation for what they now destroy? So in the case of privateers—the question is not whether privateers are pirates—for privateering is an acknowledged belligerent right—but whether JEFF. DAVIS' assumption of belligerent rights confers them upon him, and legalizes his commissions to privateers. If we acknowledge one belligerent right, that of exchange of prisoners, do we not by implication acknowledge all the rest, and so settle this question unfavorably to ourselves? He did not wish to be understood in these remarks as opposing the passage of the resolutions, properly guarded in their language, but that the House might act intelligently upon the question with a knowledge of how much it involved. Referring to the case of Great Britain in the Revolution, he showed that she submitted to no exchange, by Government officially, during the whole war, but only by the unauthorized acts of her Generals.

Mr. OGDEN, of Yates, was opposed to hasty action and even doubted the wisdom of acting on the subject at all, as he had faith that the Administration would do *everything* that it wisely could in the matter. Mr. STETSON and Mr. BARTLETT, in short speeches of ability, both opposed too hasty action, and the resolutions were tabled for further consideration.

Mr. STETSON offered resolutions inquiring whether any power was conferred by the Charter upon the Common Council of the City of New-York to expel a member who, upon his own confession, had corrupted, or attempted to corrupt any State or municipal officer, and if not, calling for such a change as would make it obligatory upon them to do so, within fifteen days, or have the matter put into the hands of a Court for execution, in order, as the resolution concludes, "that the Common Council may be composed of as good and true men *as may be.*"

As I write these last sentences, the cannon are announcing, with almost deafening roar, the departure of the gallant Seventy-ninth Regiment for the war. That they may speedily see *active* service, is their own wish, as well as that of all who witness their departure.

I came near neglecting to call attention to the passage of resolutions in the House, calling upon Congress to provide more effectual means for preventing peculations, and give publicity to the names of all those who have, in any way, defrauded the Government. The resolutions echo the very *spirit* of the people, and will recommend themselves to their special attention. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 17.

NOTICES.

Mr. TRUMAN—For amending the Usury laws.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MUNROE—For amending the Revised Statutes relative to unauthorized banking.

MUNROE'S bill amends the twentieth chapter, first part of the R. S., so that the section shall read as follows:

10. No person shall give pay, or receive in payment, or in any way circulate any bank bill or any promissory note, bill, check, draft, or other evidence of debt issued by any banker, bank, or banking association whatever, which shall be made payable otherwise than in lawful money of the United States, except, however, that it shall be lawful to make issue and order certificate of deposit or draft payable in bank bills or funds current at par, at the place where such draft or order shall be made payable.

SEC. 2. No action shall be maintained for any violation of the said section above mentioned, or any pen-

ably incurred under the same which may have occurred between the 28th day of December, 1861, and the time this act shall take effect.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. CONNOLLY—For amending the act appointing Commissioners for laying out certain streets.

Mr. COOK—For making appropriations for the Canal Debt for 1862. It is the same as last year, excepting that it provides the additional sum of thirty thousand dollars, to be paid out of the "Repair Trust Fund," to reimburse the several contractors of Canal repairs, whose contracts shall have been completed during the present or next fiscal year, the sums deposited by them as security for the performance of their contract, together with such interest as may have been paid into the Treasury thereon, which sums are to be paid upon the certificate of a Canal Commissioner.

Mr. BELL called up the resolution in favor of the State assuming the collection of the quota of the National tax. Adopted.

The resolution asking the New-York Senators to vote to abolish the franking privilege was adopted.

The Senate passed the bill authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to raise $25,000 for the relief of families of volunteers.

Mr. FOLEY'S bill, in relation to County Treasurers, forbids any County Treasurer in this State to loan, invest, or otherwise use, moneys which may come into his hands as such Treasurer by virtue of his office, except to make such investment in trust, as he may make by law or in obedience to the order or judgment of any court having jurisdiction thereof. And whoever shall offend against the provisions of this act, shall forfeit triple the amount of the interest realized by him for his own use—the amount to be recovered by the District Attorney. The amount recovered by the District Attorney in such suit (except the costs, which shall belong to him) to be paid into the County Treasury for the benefit of the county poor.

No bond, mortgage, or other security for the payment of money, or for the performance of any condition, now or hereafter held by any County Treasurer, shall be hypothecated or assigned, or in any other manner used by him, for the purpose of making to himself any income, profit, benefit or advantage. A violation of this act is made a misdemeanor; and any person violating may be indicted and tried therefor, and be shall, in addition, forfeit the office of County Treasurer held by him. The said vacancy is to be filled according to the existing law.

Joint resolutions in favor of abolishing the franking privilege were adopted.

The resolution fixing the 23d inst. for the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Regent University, was adopted.

The committee on the part of the Senate, for apportioning the Congressional Districts, is Messrs. CONNOLLY, RAMSAY, GANSON, BELL and TURNER.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 17.

Mr. HULBURD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported concurrent resolutions in favor of Congress levying a direct tax, to be apportioned among the several States according to the provisions of the Federal Constitution; the net proceeds of which, derived from loyal States, shall be sufficient to defray the interest of the entire indebtedness of the National Government, and set apart, pledged to the payment of such interest; that the $10,000,000 estimated to be derived from the income tax be set apart, pledged to the Sinking Fund, for the reimbursement of the principal public debt; that the amount derived from the direct tax of $20,000,000, provided by Congress, together with duties on imports, be employed to defray the current expenses of the Government; that the direct tax, to be apportioned among the several States, as proposed for the purpose of paying the interest on the National debt; be made a permanent tax, to insure prompt payment of such interest, and that it should be increased from year to year, by a new apportionment to be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever the increase of the National debt le duly authorized by law to make such reapportionment necessary; that the people of the State of New-York will pay by direct taxation a just proportion of the amount required to satisfy the interest of the entire debt contracted by the Federal Government, and to be apportioned among the loyal States according to the Constitution.

Resolved, That the State of New-York cheerfully coöperate with her sister loyal States and the Federal Government in willing submission to all burdens necessary to be incurred and borne by adopting the financial policy here indicated, believing it will command the confidence of all persons having money to lend, and that with such a system of finance the Government will be able to obtain all fiscal means needed for a vigorous prosecution of the war; and under its operation, it is the judgment of this Legislature, that the Federal Government could never be subjected, under any exigency, to any probable rate of interest, or depreciation in value of stocks, so damaging to the credit, so disastrous to the people as obtaining funds by unrestricted emission of hundreds of millions of dollars of Government paper, vainly bolstered up by making it legal tender between debtor and creditor, without proper and adequate provision for the redemption of the same.

After an interesting debate on printing the resolution, during which the merits of the system of finance were advocated and discussed, the report was made the special order for Wednesday noon.

The annual report of the Commissary-General was presented.

Mr. PIERCE gave notice of a bill to hold witnesses harmless for testimony criminating themselves, given before committees of the Legislature.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. KENNAY, to regulate the sale of hay and straw in New-York and Brooklyn.

Mr. PRINGLE, to create the office of Commissioner of Lunatics, and in relation to a wrongful subversion of the public money.

Mr. PRINGLE'S bill in relation to the wrongful conversion of public money, provides:

SEC. 1. Any person who shall wrongfully and corruptly convert to his own use any public money or property; and any Sheriff, Constable, Collector, Treasurer, Magistrate, County Clerk, or Clerk of any Court, or any public officer not hereinbefore mentioned, or any deputy, assistant, servant, or agent of any such officer, who shall wrongfully and corruptly convert to his own use any money or property received or held by any such officer in his official character, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor if the amount converted does not exceed $25, and of a felony if it does exceed $25, and may, upon conviction, be punished to the same extent as if guilty of stealing a like amount.

The provisions not to apply to any offenses committed prior to the passage of this act.

THE PUBLIC DEFENCES.

Mr. STETSON introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Militia and Public Defence be requested to report to the House as soon as may be, proper bills for the immediate enrollment, discipline and arming of the militia of the State, and also what sums of money are required for that purpose, and for the proper defences to the approaches to the City of New-York from the sea, and for defences along the western and northern frontier of the State and upon the Lakes.

Adopted.

AFTER ALDERMAN BRADY.

Mr. STETSON offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Cities be directed to inquire whether the charter of the City of New York contains any provision making it the duty of the Common Council to expel a member and vacate his office, who, upon his own confession, or other satisfactory proof, shall appear to be guilty of having corrupted, or of having attempted to corrupt, by means of any pecuniary or other valuable consideration or inducement, any other member of the Common Council, or any member of any legislative body in this State, or any other public officer, State or municipal, in the discharge of his official dutias; and in default of such provisions, that then the said Committee report to this House an amendment to the City Charter, making it the imperative duty of the Common Council to expel any member in every such case, and in default of such expulsion after a reasonable time for action thereon, that then the Justices of the Supreme Court of the First District, shall have jurisdiction as a Court, and it shall be their duty, on the petition of twelve or more citizens, to award a Commission (in the nature of a Commission *de lunatico inquirendo*) to ascertain the alleged delinquency of the Common Council in such case, and on confirmation of a report of delinquency, it shall be the duty of the said Court to purge the Common Council of delinquent members thereof by vacating their offices, and to order new elections to fill their places—to the end that the Common Council of the said City may be composed, so far as may be, of true and honest men. Laid over for debate.

THE DISCLOSURES OF CORRUPTION BY CONGRESS.

Mr. ODELL offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, This House has heard with surprise, pain and regret the disclosures recently made in Congress, of gross frauds, peculation and corruption, in connection with supplies for our armies, and

Whereas, These nefarious transactions largely increase the burdens of the people, and at the same time bring scandal upon the Government, and are sapping the foundations of the Republic; and

Whereas, Public confidence in the integrity of public officers, and honesty and frugality in the expenditures of public money, is at this time above all other essential to the public good, the National credit, and the successful prosecution of the present war on the part of the General Government; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Assembly respectfully ask Congress to enact further and suitable laws to prevent peculation and fraud in providing supplies for our armies, and to make public the names of those who are engaged therein, and provide penalties for the punishment of all persons who, in connection with, or under the guise of army contracts or otherwise, plunder the public treasury, and also provide safeguards, so that soldiers in the field and camp shall be protected from the extortions of army sutlers.

Adopted.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mr. MCMULLEN called up the concurrent resolution passed by the Senate, soliciting the President to arrange for an exchange of prisoners with the States in rebellion, under the name of the Confederate States.

Mr. PAYNE moved to strike out the words "under the name of the Confederate States," the resolution being complete without it.

Mr. STETSON could see no objection to the words, which were merely meant to designate them by that title. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Speaker RAYMOND (Mr. PRINGLE in the Chair) did not know if any remarks were necessary to express the general approbation which the spirit of the resolution must receive. It appeals to the public sympathy felt for our fellow-citizens who are now in captivity in the rebel States, and must be indorsed by all the members on the floor. Yet there were some considerations that he deemed worthy of attention at the present time. The resolutions were carefully guarded, as they recommend the exchange of prisoners providing it can be done consistently with the plans and views of the Administration. The President would doubtless be controlled by the consideration whether the exchange could be made consistently with the *status* of the rebellious States; yet he felt that the Legislature should also signify its sense of the importance of treating the movers in this rebellion only as rebels. It had been charged, and probably generally believed, that the Government had been deaf to the voice of humanity, inasmuch as it had taken no steps for the exchange of prisoners, but it was not generally considered that the subject was one surrounded by great embarrassments. He desired to submit one or two points connected with the difficulties in the way of the organization of a general system of exchange. It is eminently proper and desirable that prisoners should be exchanged, and yet there are important reasons why our Government should not make any advances on its own part towards the rebel States in that direction. A general exchange of prisoners assumes that the party with whom we are at war have belligerent rights—that they are a belligerent Power. If we proceed to act in this matter on the basis that this is a war in which we are engaged, and that the parties are entitled to the rights of a nation at war, we must be prepared to follow out that concession to its ultimate result. If we concede belligerent rights to these persons we have no right to treat them as anything but belligerents. If we treat the rebels we capture as prisoners of war, then we have no right to treat them as traitors and rebels. He believed that the people would not desire, if we should capture JEFFERSON DAVIS, or any of the leaders of this most foul rebellion, that the Government should be deprived of the right to treat them as rebels. He had no doubt the President would take these facts under consideration, but he should know that the Legislature takes them under consideration too. One right of a belligerent Power, is the right of destruction of property to enable them to successfully carry on the war. The rebels are destroying property in many of the States, and if we recognize them as belligerents we shall have no right hereafter to hold them to account for these acts. So in regard to privateers. It has been said that privateers are not pirates; nor are they. We recognize privateering as an efficient arm of warfare. But behind this lies the question whether the rebels have the right to commission privateers, as a nation would have, so as to relieve them from our laws which regard them as pirates, and to place them under the protection of the laws of war. We do not hold that the vessels now sweeping the seas, and preying upon our commerce, are anything but pirates. Mr RAYMOND then reviewed the history of the war of the Revolution, correcting the erroneous impression that there had ever been an exchange of prisoners between England and the Colonies. The exchanges that had been made had been in every case arranged by the Generals in command, and not by the Government. He cited the instances in which Commissioners had been raised to arrange a general exchange, on three or four occasions, but when they met it was found that while the American Commissioners held their power from Congress, the British Commissioners held theirs from the General commanding the army. Objections were made by the American Commissioners, but the British refused even to apply to their Government for authority, as it would carry with it the recognition of the right of the Colonies to be in a state of war. All the attempts to arrange a legalized and national system of exchange thus failed, because the British Government refused to do any act that could be construed into the recognition of the belligerent rights of the rebellious colonies. Our Government holds the same relations toward the rebels, and the reason why no exchange can be made through the direct action and authority of the Government, is because we might in future be prevented from dealing with the men who have so wickedly plunged this country into war as they deserve. He was sure there was no member here who did not sympathize with the Government in its difficulty, and desire to aid it by his voice and his vote. He offered the following amendments: "Provided, and only provided that it can be done without in any wise compromising the just and legal relations of the Government of the United States, to the individual citizens who are in rebellion against its authority, or releasing them directly, or by implication, from their allegiance to the Government, or from the penalties they may have incurred by acts of treason as defined in the Constitution."

Also, a resolution to supply food and clothing to the prisoners.

After further debate the resolution was laid over.

The Assembly adjourned until Monday.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Suspension of Navigation at St. Louis on Account of the Ice, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Jan. 17.

Navigation is entirely suspended here in consequence of the gorging of the ice, twenty miles below the city, extending to a point some distance from town. Troops are now being sent to Cairo by railroad, but their advance is materially retarded by the inadequate means for crossing the river here, the ferry-boats not being able to run, and the ice not sufficiently strong to bear heavy weights. The weather is moderating again, and the prospects for a speedy opening of the river are fair.

Gen. PAGE, the member elect from the Fifth Congressional District, left for Washington to-day.

No person will be hereafter allowed to leave the City until his baggage is inspected by the officer appointed for that purpose, and the trunks sealed.

Some of the papers are ventilating the antecedent of the newly-appointed Senator from Missouri.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION FROM CAPE GIRARDEAU.

CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 17.

Advices from Cape Girardeau state that the expedition which left there for Dallas and Bloomfield, returned this A. M., bringing 23 prisoners—among them Capt. DAY, of JEFF. THOMPSON'S army.

Reports from Paducah say heavy cannonading was heard up the Tennessee River this morning.

Gen. GRANT sent instructions to all hospitals here, to-day, to be in readiness at short notice.

Nothing of importance has been received from the expedition to-day.

A BRIGADE FOR THE WEST.

ROLLA, Mo., Friday, Jan. 17.

The brigade which has left here for the West within the past three days, is composed of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Illinois, Twenty-fifth and Forty-fourth Missouri Regiments, and BACKHOFF'S and HOFFMANN'S Batteries, under command of Gen. OSTERHAUS.

Another brigade, under Gen. SIGEL, will probably leave in a day or two, and Gen. SIGEL will doubtless assume command of the entire division at the proper time.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The strike at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, which occurred on Thursday last, has not yet had any effect upon the employes at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. At the former yard, three sailmakers, 90 carpenters, 62 riggers, 88 caulkers, 43 painters, and 482 laborers, and others, have been discharged this week, making a total of 786. About 1,500 have struck, leaving only some 400 men at work, out of about 2,700 men who were on the roll ten days ago. If the Brooklyn men give heed to the counsels of the Philadelphia men, it is to be feared that the Naval Department of the service will suffer very considerably. Although the purchase of vessels by the naval authorities has ceased, there is yet an immense amount of work to be got through, which ought to be completed within the next six or eight weeks, but which cannot be done if any disturbance occurs among the employes.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, the schooner *T. A. Ward* was put into commission. This vessel is the flag-ship of the Second Division of Com. PEARSE'S Mortar Flotilla, Lieutenant Commanding, W. W. QUEEN. The *Racer*, *S. P. Williams*, and *J. Griffiths*, also belonging to this flotilla, will be commissioned to-day, and will sail very shortly.

The new gunboat *Kanawha* having received her armament and stores, and being otherwise ready, will be put into commission to-day. The following is the official list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding, J. C. Febeger; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, W. W. Allen; Acting Masters, T. C. Dunn and L. H. Partridge; Assistant Surgeon, J. H. Pinkham; Acting Assistant Paymaster, L. L. Pennyman; Second Assistant Engineers, E. Farmer, F. S. Barlow, H. Parker, jr., and W. S. Cherry; Acting Master's Mates, E. H. Hubble, R. B. Smith, J. L. Mason, and R. P. Ross.

The steamers *Sachem*, *Uncas* and *Curacoa* hauled down the yard to the long dock, to receive their armaments, stores, &c. They are pierced for four 32-pounders, and will carry a rifled Parrott gun on the forecastle.

The steamer *Varuna* arrived at the yard yesterday, to be armed and put into commission. She is pierced for ten guns, and appears to be a fine vessel.

The frigate *Sabine* has left the dry dock, and has commenced to take her new armament on board—which, as we previously reported, will be much more formidable than the old one. She is at present receiving some columbiads.

The sloop-of-war *Richmond* will take the *Sabine's* place in the dry dock.

The ship *Onward* has hauled out into the stream, and is now at anchor there. She will probably receive her powder while in the stream, instead of going to Ellis' Island for it. It is reported that the *Onward* will go to the China station, to take the place of those vessels which have come home.

The employes at the yard were paid off, yesterday, in Treasury notes.

Paymaster DAY, of the *John Adams*, has gone to Weehington with the ship's accounts. When he returns the crew will be paid off.

MOVEMENTS OF NEW-YORK TROOPS.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 17.

The Seventy-sixth Regiment, Col. GREEN, and two artillary companies, Capts. VAN PALLANDRE and ELLIS, left for New-York at 5 o'clock this evening. They were reviewed in the Park by Gov. MORGAN and addressed by Gen. PISEA, of Ulster, before their departure. They are a fine body of men, and numbers 1,300 strong.

RECEPTION DINNER TO THE SEVENTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

Yesterday morning the Sons of New-Hempshire met at the Girard House, in order to make arrangements to give the officers of the Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment, now in this City, a proper reception before they leave for the seat of war. Messrs. tt. B Perkins, W. N. Brown, N. P. Higgins, E. P. Budd, George F. Peterson, C. A. Soule and Juseph Cushing were appointed a committee to wait upon the officers of the Seventh, and tender them the hospitalities of the Sons of New-Hampshire. The invitation was accepted, and the dinner will take place to-morrow evening, at six o'clock. All New-Hampshire men resident in this City are expected to attend.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD, ETC.

Capt. N. W. MULLEY, Company B, First Regiment Eagle Brigade, Col. DANIEL ULLMAN, was on Wednesday last the recipient of a sword, sash and belt, as a token of esteem and regard, from a number of his personal friends of New-Brighton, Staten Island. Mr. RICHARD CUNLIFFE presented the same, with some very appropriate remarks, which were equally complimentary to the men as to their Captain. Capt. MULLEY replied in a very suitable manner, but somewhat abashed, having no previous knowledge of the presentation.

Additional from Bermuda.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS OF THE SURRENDER OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

The *Bermudian*, of Jan. 8, has the following paragraph

"Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Racer* arrived here from New-York, on Friday last. Her advices are to the 29 ult., and contain news of the highest moment. The American Cabinet has acceded to the just demands of Great Britain, viz.: The restoration to her protection of the four persons forcibly taken as prisoners from the steamer *Trent*. This decision must we think, be hailed with satisfaction by all parties. We are thereby spared from the apprehensions of the horrors of audditional war, and the Americans have shown their good sense in thus complying with the very moderate demands made to them."

Marine Disaster.

LOSS OF SCHOONER MECHANIC.

The schooner *Mechanic*, which sailed from Boston, Dec. 27, in ballast, for Ellsworth, Maine, having on board a crew of four men and three passengers, on the night of Dec. 28, off Monhegan, was caught by a gale from the northwest, and was driven as far south as latitude 38°. On January 1, had another heavy gale, and was blown to latitude 29° 20', longitude 60° 30', when the fore and main rigging parted, and the vessel sprung a leak. On January 4, she was spoken by the Portuguese brig *Schuiler*, which kindly laid by until the next day, when the gale abated, and the men were taken on board. The *Mechanic* was 25 years old, of 114 tons burden, built in Ellensworth, Maine, which she was owned by CURTIS & TIFT.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—At about 7 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out at No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-street. It originated on the fourth floor of the building in premises occupied by P. R. PEATT, agent for fire and steam regulators. The flames broke out under the stove, and soon burned through the floor. The fire thence communicated to the story next below, occupied by GEORGE A. MCDONALD, commission merchant. The damage to each of the above was about $50, and was fully insured. The premises of Mr. MCLEOD, merchant-tailor, on the second floor were broken open by the Insurance patrol, and found to be much damaged by water. The goods were secured, as far as possible, from further damage. The building is owned by J. C. HAMILTON, and was damaged about $50. It is fully insured. We are informed by a physician who happened to be present at the time of the fire, in attendance on a lady who was dangerously ill in one of the rooms above that in which the fire began, that she was carried by two of the firemen to the Astor House when, with characteristic kindness and assiduous care, Mrs. SILES immediately took personal charge of the invalid, who is still suffering from the effects of fright and remains in a very precarious state.

FIRE IN A HARDWARE MANUFACTORY.—At a late hour on Thursday night, a fire occurred in the hardware manufactory of MACKRELL & RICHARDSON, situated at No. 243 East Houston street. The damage to the stock was about $2,000. It was insured in the Pacific and Broadway Insurance Companies for $3,800 each. The damage to the building was about $150, and is fully insured.

FIRE IN A HOTEL.—Early yesterday morning a fire occurred in the Union Hotel, situated on the corner of Thompson and Prince streets. The firemen were soon on the ground, and the fire was extinguished with a trifling loss. The hotel and contents were fully insured in two of the City Companies. The fire originated from an accident in one of the bedrooms on the upper floor.

A UNITED STATES SAILOR ROBBED OF $50.—A sailor connected with one of the Government vessels, appeared at the Police Headquarters, last evening, and made complaint that he had been robbed of the sum of $50, in United States Treasury Notes, with which he had been paid off the day before. He stated that the robbery was committed at a house in Howard-street. Sergeant YOUNG, at once dispatched several of the detective force to arrest the inmates of the house. Six of them were taken into custody, and on being searched, a quantity of money, amounting in all to about $20, was found, but none of the Treasury Notes. The parties were all locked up during the night at Police Headquarters.

A PRISONER ESCAPED FROM COURT.—Yesterday morning, JAMES MCCLUSKEY, a plumber, who had been arrested on a charge of theft, was arraigned before Justice STEERS, at Essex Market Police Court. While the officer was giving a statement of the case to the Court, the accused quietly left the Court-room unobserved, and made his escape. The complaint having been made, the officer turned to take his prisoner into custody, when, to his surprise, he found the accused gone. Search was immediately made for the fugitive, but without success.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION IN THE PULPIT.—Rev. Drs. RICE, HAGUE, GANSO, ADAMS, VINTON and others, are announced in another column as preachers in a course of sermons on the Christian Sabbath, to begin next Sabbath evening in Dr. RICE'S Church, on Fifth-avenue. This is a timely and important arrangement of the Sabbath Committee, and one that good citizens will gladly second.

CURLING.—To-day at 1 o'clock, a grand curling match will take place on the lower pond in Central Park. The New-York Caledonian Curling Club offers a pair of curling stone handles as a prize to all who like to enter as competitors. The challenge is open to all, members of clubs or those who are not members.

A Governor Robbed and Whipped.

SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Jan. 17.

Gov. DAWSON left here Dec. 31, on account of a personal difficulty. He was pursued, whipped and robbed, twelve miles east of here. Seven desperadoes, who committed the assault, have been arrested. Three of them, in endeavoring to escape from the officers, were killed.

A Clergyman in a Concert Saloon—An Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the head of "Adventures of a Clergyman in a Concert Saloon," there appears in your paper of to-day an account of what you very properly call "a very singular case." Perhaps it adds a little to the singularity of the case to know that there is no such name as Rev. SAMUEL F. RANDENT as you have it, or ROUGENT as the *Tribune* has it, or LANGLEY as the *Herald* gives the name, to be found in the list of Catholic clergymen in the *Metropoliten Catholic Almanac* for 1861, nor in any of the Catholic almanacs for several preceding years, which I now have before me. These almanacs purport to give a complete list of all the Catholic clergymen in the United States the years in which they are published.

The gentleman of concert-saloon fame states, furthermore, that he was assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Church, New-Orleans. Now the names of the assistant pastors of St. Patrick's Church, as given in the almanac for 1861, are Rev. H. RIORDAN and Rev. R. KANE. You can infer from this how much reliance ought to be placed in this gentleman's statements. That rebel document found upon his person is evidence of another kind, and ought, I think, to subject him to the strictest examination and surveillance.

Yours respectfully, CATHOLICUS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.

Mr. WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, has, we are pleased to state, recovered from his recent indisposition. For the past week he has been receiving the hospitalities of his countrymen in this city.

BROOKLYN.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 104, 105, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117; 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128. City Court, Monday, Jan. 27—Nos. 103, 104, 33, 109, 111, 112, 113, 120, 121, 13, 14, 22, 40, 48, 52, 60, 65, 70.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, etc., at retail by SILLECK & CO., corner Fulton and William sts.

Custom-Made Gents' Boots and Shoes.—The stock of a Broadway bootmaker selling below cost. French Patent Leather Boots for $6 50; Fine French Calf Boots for $5; Fine French Patent Leather Gaiters for $3 25. At SLATKINS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

Snow and Rain vs. Bulls and Parties.—Ladies' Balmorals and ladies rubber boots and shoes, ladies' white satin, kid, and linen gaiter boots and slippers. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

WILSON—MANSON.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 16, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. John Brash, JOHN M. WILSON to JANET MANSON, sister of Capt Manson, all of this City.

BUSBY—SCHENCK.—In this City, on Thursday eveolog, Jan. 16, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, GAGNOS JUSTUS BUSBY to HARRIET C., eldest daughter of Courtney Schenck, Esq., all of this City.

SHERMAN—FOOTE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, in the Allen-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. S. H Smith, Mr. GEORGE B. SHERMAN to MAGGIE L. FOOTE, all of this City.

BUXTON—HARDING.—In this Green Brook, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 15, at the residence of David Palmer, Esq., by Rev. Mr. Tinney, THOMAS BUXTON to CAROLINA L. HARDING, all of Warren, Somerset County, N. J.

DIED.

EVANS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, Mrs. MARY EVANS, in the 61st year of her age.

The funeral service will take place from her late residence, No. 68 West 14th-st., on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

BELLEAY.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 17, JOHN W. BELLEAY, Esq., in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st.

WINTERBOTTOM.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 17, ALFRED H. WINTERBOTTOM, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Independent Lodge No. 165, F. A. M., also the members of Union Lodge No. 41, O. of O. F., also the members of Maiden City Lodge No. 32, A. of P. V., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his parents, No. 496 Spring-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, for interment.

COX.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 17, of diphtheria, MARGIE FAIRLIE, only child of James F. and Maria M. Cox, aged 4 years, 11 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Saturday,) the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock, from No. 68 East 13th-st., without further notice.

DEAS.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 17, at the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Lenox, M. D., No. 12 East 12th-st., ELIZA DEAS, widow of the late William Allen Deas, and daughter of the late Ralph Izard, both of Charleston, S. C., aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M., at St. Mark's Church, 10th-st. and 2d-av., without further invitation.

FOULKES.—On Friday, Jan. 17, of scarlet fever, CHARLIE JOSEPH, only son of T. J. and Sarah N. Eagleton, aged 3 years, 5 months and 19 days.

BAILEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 16, SOPHIA LOUISE, infant daughter of James and Phebe R. Bailey, aged 7 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 121 Pacific-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock.

BAZIT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 16, after a painful illness, Mrs. FRANCES BAZIT, wife of Theodore F. Bazit.

Funeral on Sunday, from St. Ann's Church, corner of West Washington and Sands-sts., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

VAN WYCK.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 17, of congestion, CORNELIA PRINCE, youngest child of Richard and Cornelia Van Wyck, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 7 Pierrepont-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

JUDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan 17, CLARISSA C., wife of Isaac N. Judson, aged 54 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence No. 63 Hicks-st., on Sabbath, Jan. 19, at 2 P. M., and from her mother's residence in Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M.

M'DONNELL.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Jan. 16, SARAH DUCHESS, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 19, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. H. Farrar, No. 25 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

SMITH.—In Middletown, on Thursday, Jan. 16, TIMOTHY W. SMITH, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at Christ Church, Manhasset, on Sunday morning, Jan. 19, at 11 o'clock without further notice.

ROGERS.—In New-Rochelle, on Friday, Jan. 17, REBECCA, the beloved wife of Thomas Rogers, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Episcopal Church in New-Rochelle, on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 12½ o'clock.

BILL.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 17, SILVESTER BILL, father of Edward Bill, of this City, in 91st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, New-Brunswick, on Monday next, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

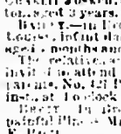
WILCOX.—In Freehold, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 11, CHARLOTTE W. W. BOGERT, daughter of the late Col. Wilcox, in the 66th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 27.—Jan. 17, 1862.
35, 40, 26, 54, 21, 34, 11, 14, 60, 28, 47, 53, 27.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 28—Jan. 17, 1862.
57, 48, 61, 41, 25, 6, 74, 7, 43, 10, 27, 55.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

LADIES' CARD CASES,
One, Two, Three and Five Dollars each.
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BREAST PINS, HANDSOME PATTERNS.
One, Two and Three Dollars each.
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

"NOW COMES THE TUG OF WAR."
AT 379 BROADWAY,
Corner of White-st.
An Importers' Stock of first quality "Men's Furnishing Goods," selling off at retail, at prices which make the owner weep! 1 very best 6-ply LINEN COLLARS, $1 20 per dozen; an immense line of elegant NECK TIES, at 25 cents, and less; rich silk SCARFS, at 50 and 90 cents—USUAL price, $1 and $2; Gloves, all kinds, CHEAP. Ladies' and Gent's fine French Beaver Gloves, 50 cents—USUAL PRICE, $1; HOSIERY, Suspenders, Under Shirts and Drawers, Traveling and Dress Shirts, &c., &c. HEAVY CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS, at 75 cents! Everything in sight, and marked in plain figures.
Call and see the prices—soon.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, per United States steamer BREMEN, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per the KANGAROO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 10½ A. M. WM. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DINAH.

A NEW NOVEL,

BY A NEW AUTHOR.

IN 1 VOL. 12MO. $1 25.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "The title gives no idea of the story; indeed, most people will imagine it is devoted to the inevitable negro, but Dinah is not only white in complexion, but as pure and high, free and faithful a soul as ever sprang to life in the brain of a romance writer."

Just published by C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Publish this day:

I.
ABBOTT'S
PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY.

PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY. A Treatise specially designed for Young Men. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, Author of "The Mother at Home," "The Child at Home," "Life of Napoleon," "Napoleon at St. Helena," "History of the French Revolution," &c. 16mo, Muslin, 60 cents.

There are many young men thoughtless upon the subject of religion, who can hardly be induced to read our standard works upon Christianity. These pages have been written with special reference to such persons, hoping to interest them in themes the most ennobling and sublime the human mind can conceive.—*Extract from Preface.*

II.
PILGRIMS OF FASHION.
A Novel.
By KINAHAN CORNWALLIS.
12mo, Muslin, $1.

We have had early sheets of this new novel by Mr. Kinahan Cornwallis, an author whose former efforts in England have been attended with considerable success, sent for our perusal, and we have formed a very favorable impression of the book, which is remarkable for its originality and freshness, and the clever manner in which it deals with the fashions and follies of the day. It is certainly a work of a very uncommon order, and we predict for it a more than ordinary success.—*New-York Herald.*

III.
STATE THANKSGIVING DURING THE REBELLION. A Sermon, Preached Nov. 28, 1861, by Rev. GARDINER SPRING, D.D., Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church in the City of New-York. 8vo., Paper, 15 cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Have Just Published:

MAYHEW'S BEN FRANKLIN. Young Benjamin Franklin; or, The Right Road through Life. A Story to Show how Benjamin learned the Principles which raised him from a Printer's Boy to the first Ambassador of the American Republic. A Boy's Book on a Boy's own Subject. By HENRY MAYHEW, Author of "The Peasant-Boy Philosopher," "The Wonders of Science; or, Young Humphrey Davy," &c., &c. With Illustrations by JOHN GILBERT. 16mo., Muslin, 75 cents.

STREAKS OF LIGHT; Or, Fifty-Two Facts from the Bible for Fifty-Two Sundays of the Year. By the author of "Peep of Day," "Line upon Line," "Reading without Tears," and "More about Jesus." Illustrations. 16mo, muslin gilt, 60 cents.

GIESELER'S CHURCH HISTORY. A Text-Book of Church History. By Dr. JOHN C. L. GIESELER. Translated and edited by Rev. HENRY B. SMITH, D.D., Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, New-York. Vol IV—1517-1648. The Reformation and its Results to the Peace of Westphalia. 8vo. muslin, $2; sheep, $2 25; half calf, $3.

NOTICE TO QUIT. A Novel. By W. G. WILLS, author of "Life's Foreshadowings." 8vo. paper, 50 cents.

THE OKAVANGO RIVER. A Narrative of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON, Author of "Lake Ngami." With Steel Portrait of the Author, numerous Wood-cuts, and a Map (not contained in the English Edition), showing the Regions explored by Andersson, Cumming, Livingstone, and Du Chaillu. 8vo, Muslin, $2 50. Half Calf, $3 00.

IDA PFEIFFER'S LAST TRAVELS AND AUTOBIOGRAPHY. The Last Travels of Ida Pfeiffer, inclusive of a Visit to Madagascar. With an Autobiographical Memoir of the Author. Translated by H. W. DULCKEN. Steel Portrait. 12mo, Muslin, $1 25. Uniform with Ida Pfei

Obituary.

—Mr. Gilbert Rodman, late Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, was in early life a clerk in the mercantile firm of Joseph S. Lewis & Co., of Philadelphia. He subsequently studied law with Judge Fox, at Doylestown; afterwards attended law lectures in Philadelphia, and having completed his studies in the office of Mr. Geo. M. Dallas, commenced practicing in Lancaster. He was appointed to a subordinate clerkship in the Treasury in 1838, during the first year of Jackson's Administration, through the influence of Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, at that time Secretary of the Treasury. During the Presidency of Taylor, he was sent to California to investigate certain fraudulent transactions in the customs of that State, and after a six months' sojourn, returned to his old position. He passed through the various grades of the Treasury Department till the attainment of the Chief Clerkship, and by his experience and ability rendered his services invaluable.

The New-London *Chronicle* announces the death of Col. ZEBULON BROCKWAY, of Lyme, for a long time past a prominent citizen of New-London County. For quite a number of years he was Judge of the Probate Court of the Lyme District; had been elected to the State Senate from the Ninth District one or more terms, and several times to the lower branch of the General Assembly, in the Legislatures of 1858 and 1859 he was a leading and very useful member of the House. At the time of his death he was, and had been for several years, a Director of the Connecticut State Prison.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 4
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
America	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 22
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12

FROM AMERICA.

John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
America	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Bremen* and *Mengarco* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

P. E.—BE ASSURED THAT I AM "REALLY IN earnest," and always will be, with yonr kind consent. Hope to see you somewhere down town this (Saturdny) afternoon, after three o'clock. J. P.

JIM—IF YOU WISH TO KNOW ABOUT THAT matter in the Sheriff's office, get THE WEEKLY CAUCASIAN for this week; out this morning. The way it wakes up soms New-York politicians is a cantion.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—IN THIS CITY, BETween the 30th ult. and 1st inst., 80 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi R. R. Co., (now the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis R.R. Co.,) of $1,000 each, with coupons of January, 1857, to January, 1874, attached, and the coupons of July, 1856, accompanying each Bond. The numbers of the Bonds are as follows:

2,362	2,372	2,947	2,991
2,363	2,373	2,948	2,992
2,364	2,374	2,949	2,993
2,365	2,375	2,950	2,994
2,356	2,439	2,966	2,995
2,357	2,440	2,975	2,996
2,358	2,547	2,976	2,997
2,359	2,639	2,977	2,998
2,360	2,640	2,978	2,999
2,361	2,641	2,979	3,072
2,362	2,642	2,980	3,073
2,363	2,643	2,981	3,080
2,364	2,600	2,982	3,163
2,365	2,940	2,983	3,154
2,366	2,941	2,984	3,155
2,367	2,942	2,985	3,215
2,368	2,942	2,987	3,218
2,369	2,944	2,988	3,217
2,370	2,945	2,989	3,201
2,371	2,946	2,990	2,689

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or purchasing said Bonds, or any portion thereof.
A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Bonds, upon their delivery to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., between the hours of 8 and 12 P. M., in going from Bank-st. to Clinton-av., Brooklyn, a DIARY AND WALLET combined, containing letters and photograph of an officer, which are of no use except to the owner. By returning the same to No. 268 Clinton-av., the finder will receive the above reward.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE for ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 6,512, dated Nov. 21, 1860, in the name of GEO. T. OLYPHANT. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD HUNTING WATCH, with chain, cross and locket attached; lost between Bleecker and 12th sts., about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A suitable reward will be paid upon delivery to No. 12,376. S. A. WOODWARD, No. 621 Broadway.

FOUND—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE Post-Office, on Saturday last, an envelope, containing a considerable sum of money. The owner can recover the same, by describing property, on application to E. P. L. BROOME, No. 47 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, HAVING NO children, wish to hire a moderate sized furnished house. Address, stating location, and lowest terms. J. C. B. JACKSON, General Post-office.

SLEIGHS.

SLEIGH FOR SALE.—A NEAT, LIGHT CUTter, cheap; in good order, ready for immediate use; only $25. At No. 546 8th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

THE BOTTLE LAW—EXTRAORDINARY DECISION.—In the papers of Monday, the 13th inst., is found the decision of the Judges of the Supreme Court, General Term, wherein they declare through Judge Sutherland, that the act protecting stamped soda-water bottles is unconstitutional, but do not pretend to show what clause in the Constitution it contravenes. If the reported words of Judge Sutherland are correct, it is very evident he had not examined the subject with care, or he never could have given such a decision. He says:

"If the Act is to be enforced in all its parts, and to its fullest extent, then any and every person who buys soda-water, or other minerals in stamped bottles, should instantly, as the corks are drawn or popped and emptied, smash the bottles, for by his keeping the empty bottles, or filling them again for his own use, or disposing of them to dealers of old bottles, he may subject himself or some other innocent person, to the penalty of the Act."

The Judge evidently believes, for he seems to assume it as a fact, that the bottles are sold with the soda water, and that the purchaser has a right to do what he pleases with the empty bottles; if this was so, he is right in his decision. But the very contrary is the fact. The *bottles are never sold* by the owners. They loan them to the purchaser of the *soda water*, and when emptied, expect to have them returned. The law which has been pronounced unconstitutional was made solely for the purpose of preventing dishonest persons from appropriating them to their own use, by either filling them with soda water, or anything else, or selling them to junk-men.

Suppose one of the Judges ordered a barrel of ale from a brewer. Now he knows very well that the barrel when emptied is to be returned to the brewer—the owner; but, according to the decision of Judge Sutherland, the purchaser of the ale has the right to smash up the barrel for kindling-wood, or sell it to the first junk-man he sees. Would this be honest? And yet there is no difference whatever between the brewer and the bottler. The former loads his casks, and the bottler his bottles.

The annual loss of bottles to the bottlers is immense, arising from junk-men, and dealers in bottles principally, encouraging children to steal them out of wagons, or begging them at grocery stores, or buying them from dishonest bar-tenders when the principals are out, or from servant-girls in private houses; and there is not a junk-man or bottle dealer in the City who does not know well that every bottle he buys has been stolen. In fact, they—the junk-men and dealers above all other people—are well aware that the owners of bottles of this description never sell them under any circumstances whatever.

In Pennsylvania and New-Jersey a Bottle Law has for years been in existence, the constitutionality of which has never been doubted. The law declared by our Judges as unconstitutional is a *fac-simile* of the law existing in those other States.

Now, who is right in the matter will have to be decided in a higher Court. The bottlers will certainly not rest satisfied with a decision so manifestly in error. If they are so be deprived of their property by law, the sooner they know it the better.

The common law protects a man's property; if he has his coat stolen and arrests the thief, he punishes him. The common law must be the Bottler's resort. He must arrest every junk-man who may have his bottles in his possession and prosecute him as a receiver of stolen goods, and there is none of that fraternity who does not know that every bottle he buys has been stolen.
A SUFFERER.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 26 Ann-st., Basement.

A NEW THING ON ICE!!—ASHLEY'S PORTable Skating Chair, patented in the United States, England, France and Belgium, may be seen at the Central Park to-day, and on other skating days. For sale at the principal hardware and house-furnishing stores.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE REQUEST OF MANY CITIZENS of New-York, Prof. MAURICE is to deliver his six lectures on *Immortality*, in the new church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on successive Sabbath Evenings during the present Winter. These lectures are both Theological and Scientific, and cover the whole question of Spiritual existence and a future life. First lecture TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Admission free. All who have doubts of another life after death, are especially invited to attend.

"P. E. BROTHERHOOD."—THE TWELFTH anniversary of the "P. E. Brotherhood," of this City, will be celebrated on SUNDAY EVENING next, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., Rev. E. M. P. WELLS, D.D., of Boston, preaching the annual sermon. The collection made at this occasion is to be set apart as the commencement of a fund for the establishment of an "Old Man's Home," under the auspices of the Brotherhood. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

ALL INTERESTED IN THE SUNDAY School cause are invited to attend the monthly concert of the Sunday School of the Sixth-av. R. D. Church, opposite Amity-st., to be held in the Church, on SUNDAY, 19th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to hear the very interesting address to be delivered by STEPHEN PAXTON, who has been for many years a missionary of the A. S. S. Union. There will also be singing and other interesting exercises by the children.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.—THE REV. N. L. RICE, D.D., will preach on the *Origin and History of the Sabbath*, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th-st. The Rev. Drs. HAGUE, GANSE, ADAMS, FORBES, and VINTON will continue the series of sermons thus begun.
NORMAN WHITE,
Chairman of Sabbath Committee.
R. S. COOK, Secretary.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sunday School Missionary Society of the Central Presbyterian Church, will be held in the church, in Broome-st., between Elm and Marion sts., next SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 19, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, Rev. ENWASN W. HITCHCOCK, and Mr. STEPHEN PAXSON. Singing by the children. The public are invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

ANNIVERSARY.—THE FOURTH ANNIVERsary of St. John's Methodist Sunday School will be held in the New Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock. Addresses by Drs. REMINGTON and BOSCHARD, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, jr., and BENJ. F. PINKHAM, and ISAAC J. OLIVER, Esqs. Admission free, and the public generally invited.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST 17TH street, north side, near Stuyvesant square.—Dr. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, the last sermon of the course on "*The Incarnation*," and in THE EVENING, at 7 o'clock, on "*The Final Judgment*" Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

PREACHING IN FRENCH UP TOWN.—Rev. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Dr. Parker's Church, west side of 4th-av., corner of 22d-st. The SUNDAY MORNING service, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., is continued, as usual, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B, Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON; in the Afternoon at 3 o'clock, by Rev. Thos. MASDEN, and in the Evening at 7 o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT Text for Evening: "*If I touch thee not, thou hast no part with me.*"—John, xiii., 8.

MESSIAH'S UNIVERSAL KINGDOM.—"The Son of Man goeth as it is written of Him; but woe unto that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed! It had been good for that man if he had not been born." DANIEL MILTON, the Promised "Shiloh" Minister of the Israelite Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., New York.

APPEALS TO THE YOUNG.—REV. E. G. BROOKS will give the fifth discourse of this series at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Subject—*Means and Ends*, or *Tools and Life*. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

"THE WARS AND REVOLUTIONS TO Accompany the Coming of Christ about 1864-68" is the subject of a free-admission lecture on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 7½ P. M. in Philips Hall, 4th-st. and Broadway, by Rev. M. BAXTER, who will also speak at the Union meeting there TO-MORROW EVENING.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH IN the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on *Manasseh's Repentance*; and in the Evening, at 7 o'clock, he will lecture to the young men of this City on *The Dangers of a Life of Pleasure*. Seats free.

AT THE STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL Church, State-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn, the Pastor, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, will preach TO-MORROW, Jan 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY, and Children's meeting on THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—THE PRAYING BAND, S. HALSTEAD, President, will coodnct the services in this Church on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3 and 7, P. M. The seats are all free. Service every evening during the week at 7½ o'clock.

THE WAR PROPHET AGAIN.—"THE RENowned S. S. SNOW" will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. N. B.—This is the strange man who predicted, many years since, the present civil war, and the approaching universal crash. Seats free

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, ST. JOHN'S PARK.—Rev. ISAAC S. KALLOCH, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING upon *Distress and Its Remedy, as seen in the case of Esther*, and in the EVENING, upon *Scarcely Saved*. He also preaches in the Lecture Room every evening during the week.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. H. O. WOOLWORTH will preach at Barnum's Museum, SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock. Hereafter the services will be in the evening, the proprietor having given the use of the lecture room for that purpose. Strangers, young men, and the public generally, cordially invited.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, BROOKLYN CHAPEL, Clinton, corner Congress-st. Services in this Church TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Jan. 19, at the usual hours. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. N. A. STAPLES. Vesper service in the EVENING, as usual.

GEORGE STORRS, EDITOR OF THE *Bible Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the coming of Christ, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH—54TH-ST., WEST of 8th-av. Rev. G. J. GAUS, Rector, will preach the first of a series of three sermons in this church, on the *Conversion of St. Paul*, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 19. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, MATTORNEY-ST.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Pastor will preach at 3 and 7 P. M. Preaching every evening next week, at 7½ o'clock. The Public invited.

WILLETT-STREET, M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. T. G. OSBORNE; at 7 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. General prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Protracted meeting continued next week.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. A. BLOOMER HART, Rector of the Church of the Advent, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHRIST'S PARABLES.—THE FAMOUS PARable of the *Sheep and Goats*, (Matt. xxv.) will be considered at the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Rev. Mr. CRAVENS preaches in the MORNING.

THE ANNUAL MISSIONARY MEETING of the 7th-st. M. E. Church will be held on SUNDAY, Jan. 19. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Bishop JAMES, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. DURBIN. Friends of the cause are invited to be present.

A SERMON WILL BE DELIVERED BEFORE the Young Men's Association of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., next SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. HUTTON. Young people are cordially invited.

REV. THOS. L. HARRIS WILL PREACH TO-MORROW in the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Subjects—MORNING—*The Origin of Evelation*. EVENING—*The Law of Divine Recompense*. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, RECTOR OF the Church of the Ascension, will preach (D. V.) on SUNDAY EVENING next, Jan. 19, at the Chapel of the Incarnation, East 31st-st., near 2d-av. Service at 7½ o'clock.

REV. G. T. PLANDERS WILL DELIVER a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING, before the Second Universalist Society, 11th-st. and 2d-av., on *The Earthly and Heavenly Horizons*. Public freely invited. Morning service, 10½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Morning service at 10½ o'clock; Evening at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening service. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, REV. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector.—Services TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., with the voice, and at 3 P. M. in the sign language. The Rector will preach in the morning, and Rev. F. C. Ewes in the evening. Seats free.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH—Rowing to the inclemency of the weather, did not commence his lectures to the young last Sabbath evening. He will do so TO-MORROW EVENING, without fail, First lecture on *Physical Culture*.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, WILL preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt, Brooklyn, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

SENSATION PREACHING—WILL BE THE Subject of the SUNDAY EVENING'S discourse, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER IS EXPECTED to preach in St. George's Chapel on SUNDAY MORNING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

MACHPELAH CEMETERY, NEW-DURHAM, N. J.—The annual meeting of the Association of this Cemetery will be held in the Lecture Room of the Third Ref. Prs. Church, 23d-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., when the usual election of Trustees will take place.
HUGH CLARKFORD, President.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELLS NOS. 1, AND 2 can now be had in one volume. It contains nearly 500 tunes and hymns, and is the largest and best collection ever published in this country; 656,000 copies of both numbers have already been issued, and we are now selling 12,000 monthly. Schools having Bell No. 1 can exchange them for Bells Nos. 1, and 2. Price, bound, $30 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, $40 per 100; 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. HORACE WATERS, Agt., Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; subject—*Religious Revivals*; and Rev. B. W. GORHAM, at 7 o'clock P. M. A meeting for the promotion of holiness, at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching EVERY EVENING next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Jan. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*Christianity; its Theory and Practice*. Evening subject—*A True Exposition of Spiritualism; its Theory and Practice*.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, 17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Jan. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Elder J. O. BEARDSLEE, of Jamaica, W. I., will preach MORNING and EVENING.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., TO-MORROW, at 10 A. M. and at 7 P. M. In the Evening, Sixth Lecture to Young Men.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON—A VERY SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Rector. The next semi-annual session opens on the 30th of January. But thirty boarding pupils are received. There are now five vacancies. Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the celebrated Taner, and Mr. FR. RONDEL, of the Academy of Design, are engaged at this school exclusively. Catalogues containing references, terms and course of study, may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

A CARD.—GREAT REDUCTION, FOR THIS month only. Ten writing lessons, $2 50; double entry book-keeping, $5 per month. Private instruction given. Ladies' class at 11 o'clock. Open day and evening.
OLIVER S. GOLDSMITH,
No. 335 Broadway and No. 6 4th-av.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, pleasantly situated within ten miles of the City of New-York, (steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day,) could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Terms, $250 per annum. Address Box No. 2,388 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. This second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars snpplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young lady of highly respectable connections, where she could teach the branches of a thorough English education; she could also give instruction in singing and, to some extent, on the piano; her object is employment in a good family at a moderate compensation. Unquestionable reference. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 2,075 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PUPILS, OR A SITUation to teach in some family or school for one or two hours of the day, or evening, by a teacher of large experience, a graduate of a New England college. For particulars, address L. H., Union Theological Seminary. References—Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 149 East 12th-st., or any professor of the Seminary.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—AN EXperienced teacher, a college graduate, now teaching in a boarding school, desires, within three months, to so connect himself with some school, that its interests and his own may be considered permanently united. Particulars and an interview may be had by addressing SAXE & SKINNER, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, who has much experience in teaching, desires to form an engagement as daily teacher, to instruct in English, French and music, or any of the above separately; best references as to qualifications. Address M. L. G., No. 108 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, AND OF long experience in teaching children, would devote a few hours each day to teaching the English branches in a private family; the highest references given. Address A. V., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER'S SITUATION wanted, by a late graduate of a Pennsylvania College. A situation as tutor in a private family, or as teacher of classics and English in a boarding-school. Address, for three days, B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel; or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT YONKERS —An elegant country seat, comprising about two acres, with a commodious brick house, built in the best manner, and containing all the modern improvements that can be found in a City house. Will be exchanged for a first-class residence in Brooklyn or New-York. For further particulars, apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 48 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR LEASE AT Fort Washington, with seven acres fine grounds, green-house, stable, gardener's cottage, gas, water, furnace, &c. &c. Rent $1,500 a year, to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 400 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, plenty of wood and timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—21 ACRES, GOOD house, barn, granary, carriage-house; huildings new; apple orchard, pear trees, (Bartletts,) raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, currants, &c.; good fences, principally stone; brook of water, well, and no waste land. Apply on the premises, to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., Nannst, Rockland County, New-York. Price $4,000, $1,000 down.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, obuodance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ¼ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 61 LIBERTY ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-35th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 80, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 63 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT MOUNT VERNON—A first-class house, barn and out-houses, one acre of land, plenty of fruit and shade trees, &c.; 45 minutes from New-York; 3 minutes from depôt. For further particulars, inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two new 3-story and basement brick houses (stone trimmings) and one brown-stone house in Elliott-place, near Fulton-av. cars, will be sold at a sacrifice. Possession immediately. Terms easy, and must be sold. W. B. JACKSON, Builder, on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st.; one of the best and most central locations in New-York; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, to JOHN D. LEWIS.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—A NICELY-FURNISHED THREE-STORy and basement house to rent, until the 20th of April. Excellent piano, silver and linen, and every other requisite for housekeeping left. Street quiet and highly respectable. To a responsible private family only. Terms, $90 a month. House-agents need not apply. No. 58 East 27th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 69 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—TO TWO SINGLE gentlemen or a married couple, a roomy back parlor; also, to a single gentleman, pleasant furnished hall bedroom, in a private family. Gas, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Reference required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE AND TWO SMALL finely furnished rooms can be had; unexceptionable board and every comfort of home at No. 21 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., convenient to Broadway, to stages and cars. References desired.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IS DESIRous of renting a suite of rooms to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. House first-class, elegantly furnished, and in a fashionable locality. Address HOME, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE rooms to let, with full board, at No. 263 4th-av., for ladies or gentlemen. Gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily would let, with board, a large, nicely-furnished front room, with pantry, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or to a single gentleman. Reference required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board at No. 196½ Adams-st., Brooklyn. The house has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily having a delightful suite of rooms on the first and second floors, would rent them, with board, to a family, or two or three single gentlemen. Apply at 256 Degraw-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—IN the immediate vicinity of Oxford-st., by a gentleman and wife; good board, with a private family, a well furnished room, with bath contiguous. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, W., New-York Post-office, Box No. 623.

A WIDOW LADY IS NEGOTIATING FOR a house in the central part of this City. She would like to secure one or two first-class lodgers. (Breakfast if required.) References exchanged. A basement to let for a physician's office. Address, fully, Mrs. ALLEN, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHED, AND IN very nice order, to let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with or without board, in a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on the first floor, a parlor and bedroom on the second story, (front,) newly and handsomely furnished, to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen or families without small children.

GRAMERCY PARK, NO. 80 EAST 21ST st.—To let, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, on second floor, suitable for a family, with private table if desired; house first-class, and beautifully located, between Lexington and 4th avs.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT Rooms, with board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts. Situation desirable, and five minutes from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.
We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces
Pine, ¾ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ¾ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ¾ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ¾ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ¾ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1½ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ¾ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ¾ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square
Also office, sheds, tenm, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.
We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.
SMITH & GRIDLEY,
New-York, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

WILSON'S PATENT CUT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY VENEERS.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1862.
Mr S. B. WILSON, No. 159 Goerck-st, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: We take pleasnre in stating that we have used your PATENT CUT ROSSWOOD VENEERS in our establishment, and that we are much pleased with them. They gave entire satisfaction in all respects, and we cheerfnlly recommend them to the trade. Very respectfully,
LAINE'S BROTHERS,
Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 334 2d-av.
Full assortment cut from choice woods, for sale by S. B. WILSON, No. 159 Goerck-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PART

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 28 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 78 8TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No 79 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862:—At an election for fourteen Directors of this Company, composing the second class, the same gentlemen were reelected for three years.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Oakley,	Edwd. F. Davison,	Oliver Hoyt,
Shaldon Smith,	George Barrell,	George T. Pinme,
C. J. S. Thompson,	Hy. A. Smythe,	James C. Holden,
Edmund A. Smith,	Aaron L. Reid,	Albert Clark,
G. W. Powers,	William H. Scott,	Wm. Hertsel,
T. W. Haughwout,	Fred'k C. Oakley,	John M. Tobin,
Gonvr. S. Bibby,	F. J. Hosford,	Benj. W. Floyd,
Abel K. Foster,	John F. Holbrook,	Oliver Bryan,
M. B. Spaulding,	J. S. T. Stranahan,	Joseph S. Lowrey,
William Tilden,	Wm. K. Hinman,	Whitney B. Noble,
Daniel L. Ross,	Peter F. Randolph,	James C. Harriott,
Oscar Cheeeman,	C. W. Burnham,	Martin A. Howell,
Francis Many,	John P. Wakeman,	Edward A. Bibby,
R. W. Martin,	Theodore W. Todd,	Andrew V. Stout.

RICHARD OAKLEY, President.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs. Rothschild Brothers & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of January upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

James H. Pinkney,	J. Green Pearson,
James Irwin,	R. W. Howes,
James S. Tetrle,	Francis Brown,
Jno. McKesson,	George Warren,
J. T. B. Maxwell,	James L. Ward,
H. W. Beecher,	Wm. C. Barrett,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	A. S. DePeyster,
Jno. Tappin,	Alden Wattles,
F. A. Conkling,	S. C. Southmayd,
Henry Anstice,	Solomon Bants,
Chas. H. Wimerding,	Jno. H. Wicy,
Henry Demarest,	James Rogers,
W. S. Hanford,	Geo. W. Clark,
P. Kemble Paulding,	Jno. Wilson,
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Pond.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reelected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.
NOTICE.—AT AN ELECTION, HELD THIS DAY, for Directors of this Bank, and for inspectors of the next election, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected:
FOR DIRECTORS:
BENEDICT LEWIS, JR., JOHN W. MERSEREAU, DAVID COTHEAL, JOHN GRAY,
GEORGE BELL, JOS. BRITTON,
PETER F. RANDOLPH, HENRY A. POLHAMUS,
STEPHEN HYATT, JOHN N. HAYWARD,
JAMES C. BALDWIN.
For Inspectors—HIRAM RAYNOR, JOHN MCMENOMY, WM. HIBBARD.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, BENJOIOT LEWIS, Jr., Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1862.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-law. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
The Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of Febrary next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the coupon bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Imo., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual Interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from last year.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARD B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON } RAILROAD CO., CINCINNATI, Jan. 14, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company Bonds numbered 961 to 965 inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, according to the contract between said companies, dated February 8, 1859, if presented at the office of E. R. Bebb, Esq., No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York.
F. H. SHORT, Sec'y.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 483 Broadway, on MONDAY, 20th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 46th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from the 1st.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

WANTED—INSURANCE STOCKS IN THE FOLlowing Companies: Manhattan, City, Rutgers, National, Cardiac, Equitable, Excelsior, Home, Niagara, Continental, Washington, Merchants' and Phenix Insurance Companies. By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January inst., at 12 o'clock, M. Dated, 20th January, 1862. CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Sec'y.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

WANTED—LEE COUNTY (IOWA) EIGHT PER cent. Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN Railroad 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE Company Stock, cheap, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 426 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 6 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $300 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,143 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $687,372 46 IN THE PAST 20 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of all the holders of Land Grant Mortgage Bonds numbered from 1,992 to 3,960 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and from 1 to 100 inclusive, for $500 each, who are opposed to the measures adopted by the holders of low numbers to prevent the equal participation of all the first mortgage bondholders in the benefit of the mortgage, will be held at the office of J. L. Jernegan, Esq., No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock.

EZRA NYE,	ALEX. LAW,
NATHANIEL ROSS,	JONATHAN RANSOM,
SAM'L RICHARDSON,	H. H. PALMER,
	Committee.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE INSTITUTION for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President,
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—Opposite the Cooper Institute. Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five (5) per Cent. over $500, will be payable on 20th inst. Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, OR HOLDers of claims for goods delivered to the Quartermasters in New-York and Philadelphia, during the months of October, November and December, wishing to realize cash for them, can do so, at a low rate, by applying to BRAGDON & GAULT, Importers' and Traders' Bank Building, Murray-st., third office from Broadway.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. MCKINLEY, Secretary.

BERKSHIRE RAILROAD STOCK, MILwaukee and Watertown Railroad Bonds, and overdue Coupons bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, 44 Exchange-place.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, Jan. 25
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Feb. 1

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. O. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DEROUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN DALE, No. 114 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock M.
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LA MASSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 MONDAY.....Mrch 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 SATURDAY.....March 29
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NASHUA will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF LTERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:28 and 6:05 P. M.; for Nunsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.
—NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.—The members of this Association are invited to attend the funeral of Quartermaster Robert S. Oakley, an old Fourth Company man, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Congregational Church, corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn. By order,
ASHER TAYLOR, Adjutant.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
No. 53 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 10 Wall-st.,
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the 18th inst. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Fifty per cent. on the earned premiums on policies, written with the participation provision, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy-holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 15, 1862. Transfer books will be closed until the 18th inst.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI } RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, } No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.
H. WARREN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Dec. 17, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY** declared a Quarterly Dividend of two and a-half per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at this office. The Transfer Book will be closed until the 16th inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 20.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 109 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, } OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN L. LEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 10 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 179 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 170 Broadway, Jan. 8, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 302 Broadway, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1862.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BUTLER, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., } No. 32 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on demand.
J. L. HOLGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JAN. 15, 1862.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1862. The transfer books will be closed till that date.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER MONANKUEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INS. CO., No. 100 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.
THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after TUESDAY, 21th inst.
H. N. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE LA FAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 347 Fulton-st., BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 50 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.
The undersigned has this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ANSON BAKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please present the same to the undersigned, who will sign the name of the late firm, in liquidation.
CHARLES BAKER.
ANSON BAKER.
No. 47 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of CHAS. & W. CUDLIPP is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter will be carried on by Chas. Cudlipp, on his own account, who is alone authorized to sign the name of the late firm.
W. H. CUDLIPP.
CHAS. CUDLIPP.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Pain Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is beyond us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godf

NEWS FROM REBELDOM.

The War a Crusade Against Slavery.

REBEL VIEWS OF THE STONE BLOCKADE.

What is Being Done at the Rebel Capital.

RELIABLE INTELLIGENCE FROM THE NORTH.

OPERATIONS ON THE GULF COAST.

Commercial and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

SLAVERY AND THE WAR.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

The war upon the South, which was begun with high-sounding pretext of devotion to the Stars and Stripes and attachment to the Union, has degenerated into a blind, atrocious and fanatical crusade against the institution of Slavery. The vulgar and blood-thirsty Abolitionism of old JOHN BROWN, in all its unmitigated brutality and villainy, is now rampant at Washington. Eschewing all statesmanship, all the obligations of the Constitution, and all justice and humanity, the Northern politicians have given themselves up to the prosecution of the crude schemes of the very *canaille* of Abolitionism, and in their blind rage seek to level in indiscriminate ruin the institutions and civilization of half a continent. Forfeiting all claim to the character of statesmen, they have converted themselves into a horde of vulgar incendiaries, as despicable as they are atrocious and immeasurably wicked. From henceforth, all who sympathize with them, who enlist in their armies, or in any way lend them aid and comfort, become partners in their inexplicable guilt, and sink themselves to the same depth of brutal depravity.

The contrast between the enlightened, humane and honorable policy of the South and that of the North, affords the most striking proof of the humanizing and beneficent influences of Slavery. The civilized nations of the earth are beginning to open their eyes to the elevating and salutary effects upon society of this ennobling institution. They see a people reared under its influences, displaying in the conduct of a war waged against them with unexampled atrocity, and an utter disregard of the rules of civilized warfare, all that justice, humanity, magnanimity, moderation, and stainless chivalry, which enter into the highest type of human civilization, in damaging contrast with the low, vulgar and brutal atrocity of their adversaries, which only finds a parallel in the Sepoys of India, and the Druses of Syria, whose crimes against humanity have recently excited the abhorrence of Christendom. These developments of national character are causing the people of Europe to revise their notions of the subject of Slavery.

The history of the world may be challenged to show a nation which has reached or long maintained a high civilization, without Slavery, either absolute, or in the South and other countries; or in a modified form, as in the present European systems of labor. A monotonous social level, without the subordination of a menial class to one dominant and superior, is uniformly attended with social degeneracy and corruption, and national weakness and degradation; as witness the effeminate populations of India, and the degenerate North, which has never been able to preserve its virtue or its freedom against the deteriorating influence of its false and defective social system.

The hostility of the North against the South and Southern institutions, is prompted by mortified envy of the superior advantages which the South enjoys as the results of Slavery. This atrocious war is the offspring of a malignant jealousy in the Northern mind, of the superior prowess, prosperity and happiness of the Southern people—jealousy which hates the excellence it cannot reach. PHELPS, the Yankee Abolitionist, in command at Ship Island, in his recent proclamation, discloses clearly the real grudge which is inciting the Northern Vandals to such desperate efforts for the destruction of Slavery. He says:

"It is our conviction that monopolies are as destructive as competition is conservative of the principles and vitalities of republican government; the slave labor is a monopoly which excludes free labor and competition, that slaves are kept in comparative idleness and ease in a fertile half of our arable national territory; while free laborers, constantly augmenting in numbers from Europe, are *confined* to the other half, and are *often distressed by want*; that the free labor of the North has more need of *expansion* into the Southern States, from which it is virtually excluded, than Slavery had into Texas in 1848."

The thief would steal the property of his neighbors, which he at once envies and covets. He utters the sentiment of a burglar or a footpad, who thinks himself entitled to appropriate the property of others, simply because he craves it. The South fully appreciates the motives and designs of her marauding invaders, and will continue to repulse them with a heroism and determination only increased by the progressive development of their unparalleled villainy.

THE STONE BLOCKADE.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Jan. 8.

The attempt to blockade the Southern ports by sinking obstructions, is a high-handed outrage upon the rights of all maritime neutrals, and one which the commercial nations of Europe will not endure patiently. The latest advices show that it is universally condemned and execrated. Even the German Powers, which have been rather favorably disposed towards the North, are forced to join in the universal condemnation of this barbarous and illegal act. It has already raised a storm throughout Europe which cannot be allayed but by the entire removal of the blockade. England and France have come to an understanding on the subject, and are evidently resolved to abate the nuisance, with armed force. The Machiavellian sophistry of SEWARD will not induce them to tolerate it another day. It is too shocking to the moral sense of the civilized world, too flagrant a violation of the law of nations, and too injurious to the commerce of the world, to be palliated by any excuses he can offer.

It is a virtual admission of the inefficiency of LINCOLN'S blockade, of his inability to enforce it by an adequate naval power, and it will be so regarded in Europe. *Taken in connection with the fact that some six or seven hundred vessels have already run this pretended blockade*, it will be taken as conclusive evidence of its illegality, and determine the European powers to dispute it by armed interference.

The Lincolnites themselves are beginning to open their eyes to the true merits of the question, and to doubt the validity of their own proceedings. The truth is dawning on their darkened and besotted understandings that the ports of an enemy cannot be blockaded by any such barbarous expedients as they have resorted to. While affecting to regard the war on the South as a mere rebellion, they have been according to her the character of a belligerent, that they might exercise the right of blockade; and Europe, acquiescing in that view of the Southern Confederacy, treating her as, *de facto*, a foreign and hostile power, at war with the United States, have submitted to the blockade, though deeply injurious to their interests.

Perceiving that while insisting on the right of blockade, their stone blockade is palpably and flagrantly illegal, the Federals now seek to take a new tack, to change their position, and repudiate that which they have occupied in the face of Europe for the last eight months. They would now assume that the Southern ports are their own, and not those of an enemy, and that they have a right to close them by law, as a measure of domestic police, into the propriety of which other nations have no right to inquire.

To this end, THADDEUS STEVENS, from the Committee of Ways and Means in the Federal House of Representatives, has reported a bill repealing the laws creating the ports of the rebellious States ports of entry, and thus closing them against foreign commerce by law—by a mere paper blockade. By this dodge the Federals hope to legalize their stone fleet obstructions, and induce European nations to submit to exclusion from Southern ports, without the maintainance of an efficient blockade.

This would be an exceedingly convenient *ruse* for the Federals, if they could induce neutral Governments to acquiesce in it. It would cut the gordian knot of their present difficulties, and save them the vast expense and trouble of blockading our coast. But they will do no such thing. The European Powers will not permit the rump Government thus to play fast and loose—to blow hot and cold—to declare the South a belligerent one day and a rebel the next—to maintain a blockade for eight months, and then exchange it for an embargo. To humor this weak and fractious Government, they have accorded to it the right of blockade, which it could only exercise against a belligerent, to their own injury and serious inconvenience; and they will not now consent that it shall change its position, on finding it untenable. Such trifling will not be tolerated by Governments having a spark of self-respect.

But there is another difficulty in the way of this new Federal trick. If it be conceded that the ports of the South are still within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, its treaty stipulations with other Governments will forbid its closing them. Their ports, in pursuance of those treaties, are still open to Northern ships, and until those treaties are repealed, the Federal Government has no right to close any of its ports. If it may close the ports of the South, it may also close those of the North, which would be assuming the absurd position that, in the face of subsisting commercial treaties, guaranteeing reciprocal freedom of commercial intercourse, one party may shut its ports, and yet enjoy unrestricted access to the ports of the other—may enjoy its share of the benefits of a contract, while refusing to perform its part of it.

Such a flagitious violation of treaty stipulations, will inevitably bring down upon the faithless LINCOLN Government the vengeance of all the powers, whose rights may be sacrificed by it.

THAT RAM.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin*, of the 4th, says that on Wednesday morning last, Lieut. WOOLEY, the gallant commander of the ram *Manassas*, carried his vessel out of Pass à L'Outre, and remained for several hours within sight of the Federal blockading fleet, anxiously waiting for them to attack him. They refused, however, to accept a challenge, notwithstanding the blockaders were the steamer *Mississippi* and two sailing vessels, which were also joined by two other ships. They evidently held in remembrance the battle of the Passes.

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

RICHMOND, Dec. 30, 1861.

Christmas has come and gone, the holidays are nearly over, and midwinter rapidly approaches. The festive season has been remarkably quiet in all respects at the seat of Government. In the camps all has been serene, as much so as if no hostile lines confronted our forces; in the city, the hilarities of our yearly saturnalia have been attended with but little lawlessness and violence, and the social entertainments customary at this period have been of an unusually temperate character. One or two stabbings in the streets and numerous little evening parties have marked the Christmas week, which will be set down as altogether the dullest within the memory of that worthy personage—the oldest inhabitant.

Here and there, at old mansions in the country, the holidays were celebrated after the ancient fashion, with innocent fun and love making by parties of fair young maidens and officers on furlough, just as though "wild wer's deadly blast" had never been blown across the border, and the blockade was a mere delusion. In the glow of the bright wood fires the young heroes told the story of Bethel, and Manassas, and Leesburgh, and perhaps another story of a tenderer, but not less interesting sort, into the eager ears of enraptured listeners; and as the joyous time wore away, few thought of the months to come, the privations and exposure of the encampment and the bivouac, the toils, and it may be the final, separation between the guests of the hospitable homesteads. The weather of the current December, which has been all along more like Italy than Virginia, became softer and more delicious as Christmas approached, and is even now as bright and beautiful as a dream.

Fine weather for military operations, and yet nothing whatever has been done in the Peninsula or on the Potomac. We are still under the spell of the "masterly inactivity."

Capt. EVANS, well known to the world as the commander of the Dead Sea expedition, is the only enterprising officer in the forces now in Virginia, who has profited by the favorable weather to engage the enemy. On Saturday, the 28th, he gallantly dashed out into Hampton Roads from Elizabeth River, with the little Confederate steamer *Sea Bird*, and opened fire upon the Yankee steamer *Express*, having the schooner *Sherwood*, a United States transport, in tow. The *Express* quickly dropped the *Sherwood*, and made off with the expedition her name suggests, while Capt. LYNCH secured the schooner, and brought her into Norfolk, under the fire of nine Federal gunboats. One gunboat was badly disabled, and the *Express* was set on fire—beyond which we are ignorant of the damage done by the well-served pieces of the *Sea Bird*.

A very foolish and fatal duel, originating in a quarrel about the price of a box of candles, was fought on the 24th inst., near Young's Mill, in the Peninsula, between Dr. FOAGARD and Lieut. JONES, both of Col. HUNT'S Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, which terminated mortally to both parties. Only one report was heard, and the combatants fell in their places and died in a few minutes. Within the last two days, an affair of honor has been ripened into a hostile meeting between two officers of high rank now in Richmond, but was nipped in the bud yesterday by the timely arrest of one of the principals at his hotel. Far better would it be for these gentlemen, who are so sensitive to affront, to consider that in time of war every life is wanted by the country, and to imitate the example recently set in New-Orleans, of settling the dispute by a resort to fisticuffs.

Congress took a recess of a few days for the holidays, and was to reassemble to-day. A few members were in their seats, but no business was transacted.

The melancholy suicide of Gen. COOPER remains a mystery. A man of the highest character and position, a millionaire, with a loving family and everything that makes life desirable, nothing but aberration of mind can account for it.

FROM THE GULF COAST

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 3, 1862.

Mobile has become a point of interest among the many others along the borders of our lengthened land. That she will be treated to the disagreeable attentions of Dr. LINCOLN'S "Sea Hessians," sooner or later, is the general impression of our citizens—the "sooner" or "later" indicating a period more or less remote, according to the spunk or timidity of the party. It may be next week, next month, or next season, or not at all, and the latter is the least probable supposition, for when we consider the Yankee's predilection for getting himself into scrapes, it can hardly be supposed that he will lose so tempting an opportunity of blundering into difficulties and defeats as Mobile offers to his wrong-headed enterprise.

The "sea Hessians" lie watchfully, off our harbor mouths, in their black blockaders, gazing wishfully from their storioned-tossed stations up into the becalmed and green-bordered vista of the bay, longing to pass the grim fortresses which guard its portals, showing double rows of teeth which can bite four miles away, and to fight the hated Secesh for possession of his pleasant inheritance, this fair Gulf city. But Secesh is on the alert and slumbers not at his post. *Some five thousand gallant fellows man the guns at Forts Morgan and Gaines, and the several batteries which hold the harbor approaches, and our gunboats sentinel the channels.*

The Yankees would hardly risk their grand armada against these invulnerable defences, implicit as their reliance is in its irresistible prowess. Their ships would be riddled to splinters by 10-inch columbiad balls and rifled projectiles. They have exceeding respect for the attributes of penetration and accuracy, which they have discovered to their cost pertain to the long rifled thirty-twos of the Gulf coast. We make 'em here. We take the fine old coast-defence thirty-twos, bequeathed to the State of Alabama by the dying Union, rifle them out, and make the "out-throughest" guns in the war.

Thus the enemy will scarcely run upon his fate at the mouth of the Bay, but there is a maggot in the military brain of Gen. Picayune BUTLER, which, report says, will make him tempt his fate at Mobile in another direction, to wit: by a land attack from the southwest. Picayune has rendezvoused his rascals on Ship Island in great force, and it is presumed that his idea is to take them over to the mainland, disembark at a point some thirty-odd miles below the city, and march them up to take us in the rear.

We are quite ready for this operation as well as for that *via* the Bay, and will fight Picayune a fight which will astonish his forty thousand. Swamp and bayous block the road he must travel, leaving to him little better than cow paths or deer trails, and if he had a million men he could not bring more of them into action than could be repulsed by two or three thousand holding these Thermopylæan passes, which our troops occupy in large force.

BUTLER has already reached his headquarters on Ship Island, which is about sixty miles from Mobile, and has signalized his arrival by taking possession of the town of Biloxi, on the main land of Mississippi, directly opposite the Island, and nearly some ten or twelve miles distant. *He met with no resistance, as the position of the town is such that it could not well be defended.* The place was not garrisoned. He will doubtless soon extend his conquests to other small and undefended settlements on the coast, but we have not much apprehension that he will be bold enough to make a stoop at such large game as Mobile. *Nous verrons.*

War excitement is kept up here constantly, for we are within sound of the enemy's big cannon in three directions—down the bay, and from Ship Island, in Mississippi, and Fort Pickens, in Florida. The artillery at these points is only heard under peculiar circumstances of the weather, however.

Day before yesterday that irascible old varlet, HARVEY BROWN, whom BRAGG keeps imprisoned in Fort Pickens, had the bad taste and worse judgment to reopen his batteries once more, being tempted thereto on this occasion, as heretofore, by the fair mark which a Confederate transport steamer presented. As before, the steamer escaped scatheless, and BROWN got a good hammering from our batteries in requital for his impudence.

The bombardment was continued some fifteen hours, and nobody hurt on our side. BROWN'S hot ehnt destroyed two or three wooden buildings in the little village of Warrington, adjoining the Navy-yard. What damage our canisters did old BROWN'S stronghold is not known, but he discontinued his fire long before the Confederates did, who kept up the game of ball all night. Gen. BRAGG was in this city, which is in his Department, when the firing commenced, but being telegraphed, went over immediately to see what his testy *vis-à-vis* across the bay was about.

Our city is full of soldiers, and their camps are thick in the vicinity, particularly on the line of approach from the coast. Gunboats are refitting at the wharves, and two on the stocks, of great size and power, will soon be ready to give a launching expedition. This part of the Gulf coast is wide awake.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

From a gentlemen who has recently run the blockade, who had an opportunity of learning the secrets of the Lincolnites, we learn several facts of interest to our readers.

He says that it is understood that Gen. BUELL is to have an army of 125,000 placed under him for operations in Kentucky, and that as soon as he is furnished that force, he will get in his saddle, and go to work earnestly for the purpose of rescuing Kentucky from Southern control. He says that BUELL is perhaps the most talented General, outside of MCCLELLAN, in the Federal service, and that it was understood that by the 10th or 15th of January, he will have his complement, and commence operation near Bowling Green.

He says that the object of the ultra Republicans, in desiring to supersede MCCLELLAN, is to make a *political* General, feeling assured that the General of this war is to be the next President. MCCLELLAN, SHERMAN, BUELL and HALLECK *are all Democrats, and the moment* MCCLELLAN *is superseded, all the rest will resign. This is known to* LINCOLN, *and hence he refuses to lend his sanction to schemes looking to the appointment of* BANKS, *of Massachusetts, or* BEN. WADE, *of Ohio, or anyone else, over* MCCLELLAN.

He says it is understood at the North, that the Federals *are no longer fighting for our subjugation, but for "an honorable peace," and an agreeable boundary.* They wish to wrest Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, and Missouri and Kentucky, from the Southern Confederacy, and to embrace them in the Northern dominions. This, according to their reasoning, would run a line from ocean to ocean, and give them what they call an "honorable peace."

No less than fifteen Federal officers resigned their commissions at Cairo on the publication of Lincoln's message and Cameron's report. They were Western men, who were fighting for the free navigation of the Missippi river, but when they saw the war was to be waged against Slavery, they quit.

He says the ultra Abolition Party is growing weaker every day, and that the Peace Party is gaining ground. He says that not VALLANDIGHAM, but PENDLETON, of Ohio, is the leader of the Peace Party, and thinks that if anyone but VALLANDIGHAM had offered the resolution to refuse to surrender MASON and SLIDELL, they would have been passed. The acerbity of feeling existing between the Abolition, Union and Peace Parties is represented as intense. The whole West is opposed to the Morrill tariff, and the entire East sustain it.

The Federals have lately adopted a new policy towards the South. Unable to whip them in the field, or to obtain any substantial advantage by water, they have resorted to arson. *It is reliably stated in Louisville that the Federal Government has determined to send beyond their lines, and into all the Confederate cities and towns, penitentiary convicts and desperadoes, who are to act as spies and burn up our cities, and that for oft the fires they shall succeed in making, they shall be liberally paid.*

These incendiaries have special instructions to burn up all manufactories and workshops, the Federals believing that in that way they will not only cripple us, but destroy our manufactories and thus compel us to to rely upon their workshops. This last information is derived from a Federal officer in Louisville, who disapproves the policy, and who has not hesitated to speak out in reference to it.

We place great reliance upon the correctness in every particular, and hope that every city and town in the Southern Confederacy will adopt measures to watch the movements of all suspected parties, and thwart LINCOLN'S emissaries in their fiendish and diabolical plans. Let the authorities of Memphis make adequate preparations to save our city from the fate of Charleston. *Let "Remember Charleston" be our watchword henceforth.*

MEMPHIS, Friday, Jan. 3, 1862.

Late advices from the North, *via* New-Madrid, say that the Federal Congress has split into three factions: A Union party, Slavery exterminating, and a peace party, the latter being headed by VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio.

The Cabinet has also split on the Mason and Slidell affair, and it is understood that no advance movement will be made until the difficulty is settled.

A gentleman just arrived from St. Louis says Gen. HALLECK is very rigorous on the Secessionists. He levies a tax upon their property, and they are compelled to pay or be confined in prison.

The Confederate prisoners that have been brought to St. Louis are treated very roughly.

A RECREANT UNIONIST.

EX-Senator and Ex-Governor H. S. FOOTE, a strong Union man thirteen months since, made a speech in Nashville during the Fall, from which we take the following passage:

"Thank Heaven! The prospect is not at all gloomy or alarming. If we be but true to ourselves and our noble cause, the defeat of our enemies is certain, and our deliverance sure. *At early have we shown ourselves immeasurably superior to our boastful persecutors in courage, in mutual y skill, in wise statesmanship, and in earnest devotion to the cause we have espoused.* Manassas, and Bethel, and Springfield, and Lexington, are but presages of victories yet more signal and effective. The heroic spirit of our people is just beginning to be fully aroused; their giant energies have not been fully developed; their ambition for true glory is every moment growing more and more intense. In all probability the Capital of the once honored Republic of which we were lately proud to be citizens, will have to be torn from the grasp of the despotic usurpers who now sit there grimly enthroned. *It may be that peace will have yet to be conquered by our victorious arms by penetrating the great commercial marts of the North and compelling her mammoth capitalists to pay out of their overgrown coffers all the expenses of a war which they have so unpardonably instigated and supported.* It is not impossible that we may yet be called upon to aid in the work of liberating the Northern people themselves from the iron despotism under which they are now groaning, before the labors in which we are engaged shall be brought to a close. It is certain that Missouri and Maryland have yet to be redeemed from the galling servitude and oppression to which they have been of late subjected. Nor is it reasonable to suppose that the warlike movements now in active progress in Kentucky will be suspended until the iron rule of LINCOLNISM, now so shamelessly and corruptly established in that once venerated Commonwealth, shall be made to cease, and the myrmidons of the usurper be either driven beyond the Ohio River, or be exterminated upon the soil which they now desecrate. *I trust, for one, that our war will not be seen to terminate until Lincoln, and his whole infernal Cabinet shall themselves be brought to the scaffold as great State criminals, to atone, in some small degree, for their manifold most atrocious offences against the Constitution which they have perjuriously violated, and all the principles of humanity, and justice, and social decency which they have so abominably trodden under foot."*

TEXAS.

From the San Antonio News.

We have received the Brownsville *Flag*, of the 12th, and from it obtain intelligence to the 22d day of the siege of Matamoras and other news items of interest:

The drama has continued as it commenced—cannon and small arms by day, with a change of scene by the burning of buildings at night. We have no account of the killed and wounded, as the hospitals have been removed to the other side of the river.

By a letter in the *Flag*, we learn that the difficulty in Coahuila is fast ripening, and that forced levies are already being made in Monterey. Says the writer: "Several of your Texas refugees, lately established in this city, refusing to pay up, they were ordered to close their stores, but deemed it more prudent to pay than to go back to Texas."

From the *Flag*, and also by private letter to one of our citizens, we learn that they have had exciting times at Brownsville the last few days. The United States steamer *Brazos Santiago de Cuba*, from Havana, mounting four guns, having followed the English schooner *Eugene Smith*, Capt. SMITH, bound from Havana to Matamoras, and loaded with hagging and calico, owned principally by Mr. ZACHARIE, of New-Orleans, she was brought to by a shot from the United States steamer, just as she had made the bar. She was then boarded, and Mr. ZACHARIE and THOMAS ROGERS, of TEXAS, were made prisoners. The hatches of the schooner were then broken open, and nothing contraband being found, she was permitted to depart. The United States steamer went toward Galveston with the prisoners.

We find the annexed paragraph in the Galveston (Houston) *News*, of the 26th:

We learn from a gentleman just from Brownsville, that a vessel laden with 24,000 stand of arms, owned by Mr. ZACHARIA, of New-Orleans, was recently captured off Brazos Santiago, by the blockading fleet. We learned no further particulars. The captured cargo also embraced munitions of war. The vessel was cleared from Havana for Matamoras, both nautral ports, and was not, therefore liable to capture.

It is reported in Brownsville that L. PATCH, who had the ox-cart contract for Arizona, is now United States Consul at Matamoras.

J. FRANCIS, Quartermaster of the Rio Grande Regiment, arrived there on the 9th inst., with Dr. GANAUX and NAT. MITCHELL.

Capt. KAMPMAN'S company marched into town on the 10th instant, and were praised by all parties.

Quartermaster FRANCIS has instructions to establish a depôt at Rio Grande City.

Col. BOCHEL, says the *Flag*, on Sunday last made a reconnoissance of the coast between Brazos Santiago and the mouth of the river.

Owing to the scarcity of flour, the soldiers are occasionally using meal instead of flour.

Ten prisoners have left Brownsville for Huntsville.

The Dallas *Herald* states that, in consequence of the Hopothlahnla war assuming its present magnitude, a portion of each of the Texas regiments now in Arkansas will be sent at once to reinforce Col. COOPER. Five hundred men from each regiment have been ordered out.

VIRGINIA.

The Rockingham (Va.) *Register*, of a late date, growls terribly about the draft, and says of the people:

"They will not submit to a draft. Once they volunteered and came willingly to the defence of their homes, and they are willing to do it again. Remember what I say. If this bill becomes a law, the volunteers will lay down their arms, and see where the power of the Convention is, to drive them into service. They love liberty and hate tyranny, and will resist the aggressive acts of the Virginia Convention, as eagerly as they do those of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. They see no difference between 'George and Bamha,' as both are tyrants."

The *Register*, alluding to the Union men, says:

"*That we have such enemies, and a good many such, in the border counties of Loudon, Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, and Hampshire, is well known*, and we think the sooner they are driven over the river, imprisoned, shot, or hanged, the better for us. They are constantly furnishing such information to the robbers and cut-throats prowling along the Maryland border as leads to the arrest and capture of loyal citizens in the dead hour of night, and to the destruction of their property. Should such demons be nursed any longer in our midst?"

The *Register* also furnishes the particulars of a fire which recently occurred in Staunton. The scene is represented as a most frightful and horrible one, the burning horses, in their agony, rushing wildly from the stable in which they had been confined. Some had to be shot to terminate their sufferings. The horses belonged to the Confederate States, and the loss, it is said, was very heavy.

The Winchester *Presbyterian* mentions that a Mr. CHARLES P. ROUSS, of that place, recently bought 100 sacks of salt in Southwestern Virginia, for which he was offered $5,000 in Staunton, but refused to take it, and brought the salt home and retailed it out to the citizens of Winchester at $5 per sack.

GEN. FLOYD.

From the Nashville Banner.

Gen. FLOYD'S brief stay in Nashville of course attracted much attention. Everyone was anxious to see the warrior of Western Virginia. To those of our readers who had not their curiosity satisfied, it may be interesting to know that few men sustain their character for soldiership in personal address so largely as Gen. FLOYD. He looks the hero from head to foot. A man of extremely athletic build, he carries himself erect and dauntless as an Indian chief. His head is firmly set upon his shoulders, and modaled with great intellectual beauty. It is covered with a fine suit of gray hair, which, with his whiskers and moustache, *a la militaire*, lightens the appearance of manhood and the mertial dignity and spirit, which at first arrest the most casual attention. His address, though somewhat quick, not to say *brusque*, is always courteous and kind. He is emphatically an affirmative character, capable of exciting strong feelings of friendship or enmity. We look to his career in Kantucky with great expectation.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS IN TENNESSEE.

The following are the Congressional Districts of Tennessee, according to the last apportionment:

The counties of Johnson, Carter, Sullivan, Washington, Hancock, Hawkins, Greene and Cocke shall compose the First Congressional District.

The counties of Campbell, Claiborne, Union, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier and Blount shall compose the Second Congressional District.

The counties of Monroe, McMinn, Meigs, Rhea, Polk, Bradley, Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Grundy and Franklin shall compose the Third Congressional District.

The counties of Anderson, Roane, Cumberland, Morgan, Scott, Fentress, Overton, Jackson, Putnam, White, Van Buren and Warren shall compose the Fourth Congressional District.

The counties of Macon, Smith, De Kalb, Wilson and Davidson shall compose the Fifth Congressional District.

The counties of Cannon, Coffee, Bedford, Marshall, Rutherford and Williamson shall compose the Sixth Congressional District.

The counties of Lincoln, Giles, Lawrence, Hayne, Lewis and Maury shall compose the Seventh Congressional District.

The counties of Sumner, Robertson, Montgomery, Cheatham, Dickson, Humphreys, Hickman and Stewart shall compose the Eighth Congressional District.

The counties of Henry, Weakley, Obion, Dyer, Gibson and Carroll shall compose the Ninth Congressional District.

The counties of Hardeman, Madison, Henderson, McNairy, Hardin, Decatur, Benton and Perry shall compose the Tenth Congressional District.

The counties of Fayette, Shelby, Tipton, Lauderdale and Haywood shall compose the Eleventh Congressional District.

KENTUCKY.

GEN. PRESTON.

WILLIAM PRESTON, late United States Minister to Spain, has been appointed a Major-General of Kentucky forces in the rebel army, and is to have the command of twenty-five regiments of infantry—if he can get them. The Bowling Green *Courier* concludes a long notice of PRESTON, as follows:

"Gen. PRESTON is just the man to take the command of these young men, and lead them to glory and to victory. With the experience of a veteran, he has the ardor of youth and the fixed purpose of manhood; and wherever honor points the way, and duty calls, he will lead his victorious columns of Kentucky's choicest spirits, before whose impetuous charge the Dutch mercenaries and Yankee fanatics sent by LINCOLN for the subjugation and enslavement of Kentuckians will be scattered as chaff before the wind."

REBEL CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN KENTUCKY

The following persons are announced in the Nashville-Louisville *Courier*, of the 4th inst., as candidates to represent various districts in Kantucky in the rebel Congress:

First District—Alfred Boyd.
Second District—John W. Crockett.
Third District—Henry E. Reed.
Seventh District—H. W. Bruce and James C. Johnston.
Ninth District—E. M. Bruce.
Tenth District—James W. Moore.

THE REBEL ADVANCE.

The advance of the rebels, under Gen. HINDMAN, according to the Louisville *Journal*, of Jan. 13, is stationed at Bell's Tavern, about four thousand strong. Their pickets extend to Cave City. BRECKINRIDGE'S Brigade occupies the railroad and turnpike between Dripping Spring and Bowling Green, with the headquarters at the former place. BUCKNER, at Bowling Green, has been reinforced by FLOYD and five infantry regiments, with two battalions of cavalry. HINDMAN'S Brigade is plundering the country up to the Federal pickets, and stealing negro women for nurses, and negro men, slave and free, for soldiers. One of the cavalry battalions contains about twenty-five of them, armed and equipped. We have this fact from the most unquestionable authority, which also confirms the report that the rebels have torn up the railroad between Horse Cave and Bell's Tavern, burned the cross-ties, and obstructed the turnpike with fallen trees. WM. PRESTON has been made Major-General, and placed in command of the Department of Kentucky, subordinate to the Confederate Commander.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From the Bowling Green Courier, Jan. 4.

Capt. EATON, a deserter from the Lincoln army at Calhoun, on Green River, reached Gen. CLARK'S headquarters, at Hopkinsville, on Tuesday night last. He reports the army at that point as being demoralized; desertions occur daily, and threats of mutiny are openly and defiantly made. He states that dissatisfaction pervades the army generally, and whenever a favorable opportunity presents itself he is satisfied they will desert by thousands. He gives it as his opinion that quite a small body of Southern troops could drive CHRISTENSEN and his entire command into the Ohio River. They have been so trained to running they would "take water" upon the first approach of danger.

Four other deserters reported themselves at Gen. CLARK'S headquarters on Wednesday last. They have seen the elephant and are satisfied with the sight. Not less than 50 desertions have occurred at Calhoun within the last ten days.

Twelve of the Buckner Guards, under Lieut. HAYES, crossed Green River 12 miles from Morgantown, Wednesday night, surrounded a house in which four Federal troops were concealed, and took them prisoners. They got ten guns and the sword of Capt. PHELPS, which he had left there. After recrossing the river, they attempted to arrest a man who had several times fired at our soldiers across the river. The man, whose name we could not learn, shot at Mr. COOK, one of the guides, but missed him, whereupon COOK shot him dead.

It was reported in town yesterday, on what seemed to be reliable authority, that 4,000 Federals were at Brownsville, and that their cavalry scout of about 300 drove in some thirty of our pickets, being a part of Capt. MORGAN'S company.

We understand that Hon. WILLIE B. MACHEN, Judge SKINNER and R. H. CONN, Esq., have removed their negroes from Lyon and Caldwell Counties to places of greater safety in the interior of the State. The Lincoln marauders steal everything they can lay their hands on in those counties, and they seem to possess a special talent for negro-stealing.

Disease is decimating the Lincoln ranks at Calhoun. We learn from reliable gentlemen, just from the camps, that not less than thirty deaths occur there daily, and frequently the number reaches as high as fifty per day.

NEW-ORLEANS.

RELIEF OF THE COTTON PLANTERS.

The New-Orleans *Price Current* says:

"There is an undisguised feeling of apprehension pervading the community as to the course that may be taken by our Legislature. All feel that the fortunes of the people of the State for weal or woe in respect to financial affairs for many years to come, depend upon the action of that body, and it is earnestly hoped, therefore, that great caution will be used as to the measures that may finally be adopted. It is the universal opinion among intelligent men, as far as we can learn, that the passing of such a bill by the Legislature as the one presented to them under the title of 'An Act for the relief of the cotton planters of the State of Louisiana,' will, in the end, be productive of great and irreparable evils, not only to one, but to every department of industry throughout the State, and our own experience in early manhood of the blasting effects of State loan offices, causes us to look upon the passage of such a bill as the one referred to, with dismay. The Legislature has taken a recess until the 6th of January, and it is well, probably, that it is so, as the members will thereby be afforded a little more time for cool reflection, and an opportunity also, of consulting with their constituents, and learning their views on this most important matter.

TO BE INSPECTED.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* has the following:

"We learn that Gen. LOVELL has issued orders to McKeever's Express, Postmaster RIDDELL, and others, *that all letters intended for foreign countries—Europe and Cuba, as well as the old defunct United States—must be submitted to inspection by a committee.* This rule has heretofore only applied to correspondents with the United States. It is now deemed proper to extend the rule and have it apply to European correspondence.

ARKANSAS.

From the Little Rock Journal, Dec. 31.

On Saturday last, a train of 500 well-armed men (a portion of the Camp Jackson prisoners lately released,) left Jacksonport, Ark., for Osceola, Mo., having in charge 200 wagons (with six mules attached to each,) loaded with provisions for PRICE'S gallant Missouri army. Besides these essentials, there were also eight 12-pound rifle cannon in the train. Another invoice of similar articles, with an additional escort of 500 more men, will arrive at Jacksonport the last of this week.

On Friday night last Mr. EDMUNDSON, the gentleman who revealed the organization and design of the infamous Abolition Jayhawking Society in the northern part of this State, which was recently crushed out, was murdered by some of the gang at his home in Izard County. Mr. EDMUNDSON was called to the door of his house about 10 o'clock at night, when he was shot down by guns in the hands of six men (disguised) who were in the yard. Great excitement exists in the neighborhood, and vengeance to the death sworn against every Jayhawker who may be caught. Mr. EDMUNDSON was formerly a member of our Legislature, and an estimable citizen.

The *State Journal*, of the 24th, says:

"An escort arrived in this city, yesterday afternoon, bringing with them five Yankee soldiers, who were captured near Granville, Mo., by some of Col. HOAGLAND'S command. The prisoners were lodged in jail for safe keeping."

The Searcy *Eagle* says:

"A deserter from Cross' Regiment and a negro man named JACK, succeeded in escaping from the guard-house, and are now, doubtless, in the army of Old ABE.

The different companies near Pocahontas are busily engaged in preparing Winter quarters. The militia, who had been sworn in for thirty and sixty days, were discharged on the 18th inst.

Eleven of the Union prisoners from Fulton County passed through here on Saturday last *en route* for Little Rock."

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Pittsfield, Mass., *Sun* has some extracts from a letter, written in Charleston Jail, by Rev. Mr. ENDY, one of the National prisoners confined there. The letter is addressed to his wife, and is dated Dec. 17. It is written upon a blank half sheet—a portion of a previous letter of Mrs. ENDY to her husband—and the envelope used is that addressed by her to him, turned inside out. No better evidence could be wanting of the destitution beginning to be felt at the South in the articles of Northern manufacture:

"I am now well, very well. I have been quite sick with the marsh fever of Castle Pinckney. I was not taken down until our removal to the jail, when I was much sicker than ever before. When I left home I weighed 224 pounds, but my sickness brought me down to 160 pounds. * * * Think of me now as well, enjoying my food and enjoying a laugh. I have been holding a service on the Sabbath for several weeks. * * * The conflagration of Charleston was by far the most fearful sight I ever witnessed. What rendered it the more terrible was that for hours its progress was directly toward the jail. It came within 300 yards of the jail, and then bore away to the south.

The fire from the falling buildings fell in showers in the jail-yard, and some of the buildings around the walls of the prison took fire, but were immediately extinguished. The loss of property was immense—by some estimated at $5,000,000. Five hundred buildings were destroyed—among them five or six churches and other valuable edifices. It has resulted in great suffering. It was painful to hear the cries of distress, and see men, women and children running through the streets at dead of night—loads of furniture continually passing, amidst all the continual crash of falling buildings, the voice of the firemen rising now and then above the din, the roar of the flames, which sounded like the ocean in a storm—explosions which shook the windows of the old jail almost open, and then, at last, toward morning, cannon seemed to be used in tearing down buildings, to prevent the spread of the fire."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Memphis Appeal, Jan. 8.

There was a good attendance on 'Change yesterday, but the New-Orleans dispatches continuing of much the same tenor as for some days before, the feeling was not lively. There is a strong disposition to give the asking prices for Wheat, and Flour looks drooping.

The sales on 'Change were as follows:

Flour—126 bbls. extra at $10 50; 100 bbls. superfine, $9 50. Wheat—1,200 bush. mixed, private terms; 176 bush. fair, $1 50. Oats—100 bush., 85c. Rye—40 bush., $1 30; 35 bush., $1 25; 60 bush., $1 40. Corn—200 bush. choice white, 55c.; 1,133 bush. white, 50c.; 500 bush. second-hand gunnies, 75c. Salt—600 sacks coarse Liverpool, $8. Bran and Shipstuff—256 sacks, delivered, 32c. Sugar—25 hhds., 3¾c. to 4¼c. Molasses—57 bbls. prime, 24c.; 100 bbls., 23¾c.

The aggregate receipts by railroad and steamboats, yesterday, were: 416 sacks bran, 81 sacks rye, 6 bbls. apples, 20 packages ale, porter and beer, 112 sacks beans, — cases boots and shoes, 6 kegs butter, 50 bbls. beef, 4 casks bacon, 15 sacks corn, 4 beef cattle, 4 bbls. eggs, 24 sacks and 491 bbls. flour,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3221. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 19, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

A Prospect of Stirring Times at Norfolk.

Gen. Huger Notified by Gen. Wool to Remove the Women and Children.

Active Preparations for Naval Operations.

The Rebels Uneasy About the Burnside Expedition.

Speculations Regarding its Destination.

Reported Abandonment of Roanoke Island, and Evacuation of Yorktown.

Arrival of One Hundred and Fifty Exchanged Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, FRIDAY, Jan. 17, *via* BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.

It is confidently asserted to-day that Gen. WOOL has sent notice to Gen. HUGER, at Norfolk, to remove the women and children from that city.

The topmasts and spars of the *Minnesota* were taken down to-day, and she will, it is said, proceed to Elizabeth River to-night with the frigate *Cumberland*.

The *Pensacola* is also lying here, and every evidence of active naval operations is apparent.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 17, *via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 18.

A flag of truce took to-day the following released rebel prisoners: Col. PEGRAM, Capt. SUTTEN, Lieut. A. E. BELL, Capt. TANSILL, Lieut. JOHN W. POOL, Lieut. J. C. LASSELL, Dr. R. W. JEFFREYS and Capt. L. J. JOHNSON and several ladies.

The body of Lieut. J. W. KINSEY, who died at Fort Warren, was also taken.

The flag steamer then proceeded up the James River, about nine miles above Newport's News, and met the steamer from Richmond, with 150 released National prisoners, two of whom escaped from prison last night and got on board the boat, being concealed by their comrades. One of them evaded examination by jumping on the guards of the boat, but the other in attempting to do so was detected and taken back.

All of the persons were convalescents from the hospital. About twenty had crutches and a dozen had to be carried on board, some on cots. All of them had been wounded. Dr. HIGGINBOTHAM accompanied them, and the men were loud in commendation of his uniform kindness to them, and after cordially grasping his hand, in taking leave of him, they gave him three enthusiastic cheers. They then saluted the old "Stars and Stripes" with a burst of enthusiasm that brought tears to the eyes, many waving their crutches above their heads. On their way back the wharves and embankments at Newport's News were thronged with soldiers, who greeted the released prisoners with tremendous cheers. The *Cumberland* and *Congress* were also manned and gave a most enthusiastic greeting to the prisoners.

Information has been received that the rebels have abandoned Roanoke Island, in Pamlico Sound; and it is also said to-day that they are preparing to evacuate Yorktown. The latter is not generally credited.

The Wilmington, N. C., *Journal*, of Wednesday, says that nothing has been heard of the "Burnside Expedition," and thinks it singular, if it left Old Point on Saturday night, as reported, that its appearance on the coast had not up to that time been announced.

The Raleigh *Register*, of Wednesday, says that some gentlemen in that city say that they heard on Tuesday evening heavy reports of cannonading toward the coast, but the editor thinks they were mistaken, as the distance is too great.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of Friday, says that nothing had been heard there of the "Burnside Expedition" since it left Old Point, and the editor professes to be at a loss to know what may be its destination.

The same paper announces that thirteen large steamers loaded with troops left Old Point on Thursday, and presumes that they are intended for another expedition to some other point.

The editor has been hoaxed, as no steamers except two, delayed by the storm, containing the D'Epineuil Zouaves, left on that day.

The prisoners from Richmond also say that up to the time they left, on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, nothing had been heard from it there.

The Richmond papers of Friday contain nothing in relation to the expedition.

The French frigate which arrived yesterday was the *Pomone*. Notice having been given, a salute of 21 guns was fired this morning, and the fortress immediately replied with an equal number. The *Pomone* is the flag-ship of Admiral C. Marquise D'MONTAIGNE. The Admiral came ashore this forenoon, accompanied by his Flag-Captain and Aid-de-Camp, and was received by Gen. WOOL with military honors. After the visit, it was announced that the Admiral would to-morrow visit Norfolk, to consult with the French Consul.

Companies F, G and H, of the Massachusetts Twenty-ninth Regiment, arrived this morning from Baltimore with Col. E. W. PIERCE and Staff. The seven other companies of the regiment are at Newport's News, and have been known hitherto as the "Massachusetts Battalion."

The rebels are building a new battery this side of Sewall's Point. The battery at the Rip Raps threw a few shell among them yesterday afternoon, which caused a temporary suspension of operations.

The *Constitution* remains in the Roads waiting orders. Gen. BUTLER is expected here, when she will probably proceed to her original destination—Ship Island.

THE RELEASED PRISONERS AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The one hundred and fifty released prisoners arrived at Baltimore to-day from Fortress Monroe. Following are their names:

Joseph N. Clarke, Eleventh Massachusetts.
L. A. Metcalf, Eleventh New-York.
B. Shottaffer, First U. S. Cavalry.
D. Lewis, Eleventh Massachusetts.
W. A. Baldwin, Fourteenth New-York.
T. Carr, Sixty-ninth New-York.
M. J. Dilion, Thirteenth New-York.
Geo. Beal, Seventy-ninth New-York.
John Tadbury, Seventy-ninth New-York.
M. Ritchie, Third New-York.
J. Donelly, First New-Jersey.
A. J. Noyes, Second New-Jersey.
A. C. Weed, Second Wisconsin.
J. Farlow, Eleventh New-York.
A. B. Caskell, Second Wisconsin.
A. A. Hyde, Seventy-first New-York.
John McNeall, ——.
W. H. Upham, Second Wisconsin.
M. Strubell, Eleventh New-York.
G. A. Corson, Twenty-seventh New-York.
H. A. Colligan, Fourth Maine.
S. E. Chandler, Fifth Massachusetts.
N. Sullivan, Third Pennsylvania.
A. Foley, Second New-York.
J. Leary, Eleventh New-York.
M. Kelly, Fourteenth New-York.
E. Shaunassy, Sixty-ninth New-York.
Hugh Jillen, Eleventh Massachusetts.
John H. Blakey, Eleventh Massachusetts.
F. F. Rich, Fourteenth New-York.
George H. Gray, First Massachusetts.
C. A. Ten Eyck, Fourteenth New-York.
H. H. Clarke, Eleventh New-York.
John Dunn, Eleventh New-York.
John McTayne, Sixty-ninth New-York.
Hugh Moore, Third Pennsylvania.
John Johnson, Seventy-ninth New-York.
James H. Williams, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
J. Toosey, Twentieth Massachusetts.
John Clarke, Second Rhode Island.
Pat. Moore, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
W. L. Witson, Eleventh New-York.
Wm. McDonald, Third Pennsylvania.
G. W. Brown, Second Rhode Island.
E. Maddocks, Fourth Maine.
Thomas Herbert, Sixty-ninth New-York.
Felix Arnold, Ninth Virginia.
Charles Webber, Seventh Ohio.
John Huston, First California.
H. F. Hines, Second Rhode Island.
David Strong, Second Wisconsin.
J. W. Folger, Second Maine.
R. Margrown, First California.
Henry Sillman, Second Wisconsin.
John Coy, Second Maine.
J. L. Mitchell, First Minnesota.
J. Peters, Sixty-ninth New-York.
John O'Bryan, Thirty-eighth New-York.
Jas. Sheridan, Eleventh Massachusetts.
Jos. Celgan, Seventy-ninth New-York.
Jas. Banker, Seventy-ninth New-York.
J. T. Fancher, Third Connecticut.
W. L. Mansfield, Fourteenth New-York.
Wm. Coll, Eleventh New-York.
C. B. Rice, Second Vermont.
O. Brannan, Sixty-ninth New-York.
J. H. Denny, Eighth New-York.
Wm. R. Sampson, Twenty-seventh New-York.
Lewis Francis, Fourteenth New-York.
David Jones, Second Wisconsin.
C. S. Brinkhoff, First Michigan.
Wm. Revere, Fourteenth New-York.
S. A. McKeene, Twenty-seventh New-York.
Wm. Stephenson, Seventy-ninth New-York.
Geo. Winfield, Second Ohio.
J. Southard, Second Wisconsin.
C. G. Fuller, First Massachusetts.
J. C. Barnes, Second Rhode Island.
J. S. Heaton, Second New-Hampshire.
John Cline, Eighth New-York.
John Fitzgerald, Sixty-ninth New-York.
D. A. Thompson, Seventy-ninth New-York.
F. Shaw, Fourth Maine.
Benj. E. Reynolds, Sixty-ninth New-York.
M. Prink, Seventy-ninth New-York.
A. C. It. Webster, Seventy-ninth New-York.
Dennis Murphy, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
J. McFarland, Second New-York.
E. V. Hisley, Thirty-eighth New-York.
Jas. Cannon, First Minnesota.
C. O. Newell, Twentieth Massachusetts.
W. H. Stout, Second Rhode Island.
F. C. Creene, Eighteenth New-York.
A. Rogler, Twentieth Massachussetts.
J. P. Encking, Second Wisconsin.
Dennis Cannon, Fourth Maine.
J. F. Romney, Twentieth Massachusetts.
James Donnelly, Forty-ninth New-York.
A. Laur, of the Marines.
Wm. Ross, Thirty-Eighth New-York.
F. Plasterer, Third Infantry.
A. Litchfield, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
T. W. Mong, Second Rhode Island.
D. O. Malley, Sixty-ninth New-York.
Patrick McGill, Sixty-ninth New-York.
Mark Pinney, First Minnesota.
R. A. Monroe, Second Maine.
W. H. Brotherson, of Pennsylvania.
J. W. Foster, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
R. C. Ketchum, Thirteenth New-York.
C. W. Farnum, Second Rhode Island.
T. O'Sullivan, Fourteenth New-York.
Morey Homes, First Michigan.
Wm. Maxwell, Second New-York.
Clarke Rodman, of Rhode Island.
J. W. Browning, First California.
A. C. Rembaugh, Second Vermont.
Edward Hayes, Eleventh Massachusetts.
J. S. Nichols, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
James Anderson, Second Wisconsin.
John Sullivan, Forty-second New-York.
J. H. Beleher, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
J. H. Wyadle, Ninth Virginia.
Stephen McKearney, First California.
Francis Campbell, Forty-second New-York.
C. M. Smith, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Levi Emery, First Minnesota.
Thomas Murphy, Thirty-seventh New-York.
Wm. Reed, Twentieth Massachusetts.
A. Cook, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
J. H. Burns, Ninth Virginia.
A. D. Ward, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
E. Pratt, First California.
S. J. Nicholls, First New-York.
H. Kelley, Twentieth Massachusetts.
L. A. Horton, U. S. Navy.
N. A. Viall, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
W. H. Cleaver, First California.
J. H. Taylor, Second Wisconsin.
J. F. Holstead, First Minnesota.
Edward Hoppey, Second Regulars.
G. H. Barton, Second Maine.
Peter Murphy, Sixty-ninth New-York.
Henry Tibbitts, Second New-Hampshire.
H. S. Holden, Second Maine.

HEAVY CANNONADING HEARD AT NORFOLK.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 18.

Intelligence was received at Old Point, last evening, that heavy cannonading was heard at Norfolk, in the direction of Albarmarle Sound, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

HANCOCK, Md., Saturday, Jan. 18.

GEN. JACKSON has disappeared, with his whole force. It is believed that he has retired to Winchester.

There are no rebel forces now known to be in Morgan County.

The weather is inclement and variable. The whole river line is quiet.

THE GUNBOAT ITASCA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The gunboat *Itasca* was at Key West when the *Rhode Island* left. Soon after her departure from Fortress Monroe the *Itasca* had her machinery slightly damaged, in consequence of which she was twenty-one days in sailing to Key West. The *Rhode Island* will probably sail to-morrow for Boston.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Preparing for a Forward Movement.

All Persons Attached to the Army Ordered to Hold Themselves in Readiness.

Review of the Transportation Trains.

General Fremont's Case Before the War Committee.

What is Thought of the Reports from Fortress Monroe.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 18.

PREPARING FOR A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

A General Order of the commanding General is published, requiring all persons engaged in the military service to hold themselves in readiness for a movement.

The order contains the following:

The exigencies of the service demand that every officer and soldier of this army able to do duty should be at his post. The Commanding General, therefore, deems it necessary to direct that unless by reason of sickness, upon a medical certificate, no leaves of absence or furloughs shall be granted at the present time, except in urgent and exceptional cases, when the necessity for the indulgence must be clearly set forth in the application. It is proper to remark that many of the reasons for which leaves of absence and furloughs have heretofore been granted cannot now be allowed.

REVIEW OF ARMY WAGONS.

About nine hundred Government wagons, drawn by four and six horses, were reviewed in Washington to-day. They are designed for army transportation.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

The grand army is unusually healthy, notwithstanding the bad weather.

GEN. CAMERON.

Gen. CAMERON will remain in Washington, it is said, about two weeks longer. He retired from the War Department to-day.

GEN. FREMONT AND THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Gen. FREMONT presented yesterday to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, a written statement in regard to his course in the command of the West in Department. It is accompanied by a documentary evidence to sustain its positions. The entire paper would occupy six or eight columns of the TIMES. Gen. FREMONT expressed to the Committee a desire for its immediate publication. The rule of the Committee is against such a course, and should be maintained now, if the paper is called for to stir up untimely strife.

THE REPORT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The story that Gen. WOOL has notified the military authorities at Norfolk to remove the women and children is believed by no intelligent person in Washington. Gen. WOOL could not probably fight his way to Norfolk in a week, in which time the women and children would be out of harm's way. Besides, a notification that he meant to attack Norfolk would simply be a notification to the rebels to reinforce themselves from Petersburgh, Richmond, and Manassas, with which places Norfolk is connected by railroad.

A VESSEL BURNED UNDER THE GUNS OF FORT CASWELL.

The Navy Department has received despatches from Commander GLISSON, of the United States steamer *Mount Vernon*, dated off Wilmington, N. C., giving an interesting account of the burning of a lightship. Having heard that the rebels made use of it as a beacon for guiding vessels in and out of the harbor, and for the purpose of annoying our vessels by hoisting lights at night, he determined to take advantage of a hazy night with the wind off shore to effect her destruction. He accordingly dispatched a cutter, under command of Acting-Master ALICE ALLEN, with JOHN P. FOOT, coast pilot, and a crew of five men, and a gig, under command of Acting-Master STUARTS, and a crew of six men. The boats soon got within a short distance of the light vessel on the off side of Fort Caswell. The two officers, a boatswain's mate and a Quartermaster climbed on board by a rope which was hanging at the side.

The lightboat was quite deserted. Carpenters had been at work. The vessel was being pierced for eight guns. No attempt was made to molest the expedition until they had kindled the fire, which effectually destroyed the lightship. The fort did not open upon our boats until they were clearly out of harm's way.

REBEL ARTILLERY PRACTICE DOWN THE POTOMAC.

Firing down the Potomac was heard last night between 11 and 12 o'clock. It has since been ascertained that the rebel batteries had opened on Gen. HOOKER'S command, on the Maryland shore, but without damage.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SILVER CREEK FIGHT.

An official report from Major-Gen. HALLECK, of Missouri, says that Major HUBBARD'S Cavalry attacked a rebel force of 900 men at Silver Creek, in Howard County, under Col. PAINDEXTER, on the 16th inst., and routed them. The loss of the enemy was 40 killed and 60 wounded. Our loss was 6 killed and 19 wounded. Our force also captured 160 horses, 60 wagons, 105 tents, 80 kegs of powder, 200 guns, and 28 prisoners.

AN ACCIDENT.

Paymaster ANDREWS, of New-York, broke his leg near the thigh, last night, by falling while stepping on to the slippery pavement from his carriage.

THE FEMALE SECESH.

Mrs. GREENOW, who for the last five months has been under surveillance in her own house, was, together with Mrs. BAXTER, who recently arrived from Richmond with a military commission for Dr. BROWN, of Baltimore, to-day removed to the old Capitol building. Miss POOLE, who has been their companion, yesterday took her parole, and will probably soon be sent to Richmond under a flag of truce.

THE EXPEDITION TO BILOXI, MISS.

Lieut. TAKNCHARD, commanding the steamer *Rhode Island*, just from the South, reports to the Navy Department, that easly on the morning of the 1st inst., an expedition under command of Commander SMITH, with the steamers *New-London*, *Water Witch*, and the captured steamer *Lewis*, with a detachment of seamen, left Ship Island for the Mississippi Sound, with the view of cutting off some schooners anchored off Biloxi. As one of the steamers was seen returning with two or three schooners in tow when the *Rhode Island* was leaving, the impression on board the *Niagara* was that the expedition had been successful.

COTTON FOR THE NORTH.

Richmond papers of Thursday contain a dispatch from Nashville, dated the 14th instant, saying that it has been distinctly ascertained that considerable quantities of cotton and sugar have recently been sent in wagons through Kentucky to the Ohio River for the North. They were supposed to have been sent from Clarksville.

FREE BLACKS PETITIONING FOR THEIR COLONIZATION.

Hon. F. P. BLAIR, of Missouri, received and presented to Congress, on Thursday, a petition signed by two hundred and fifty free negroes, resident in California. The petitioners pray Congress to acquire suitable territories where they and other free blacks may be colonized, and permitted to enjoy government and society unprejudiced by the distinctions of race and color that prevail against them here. This petition covers the whole ground of philanthropy in regard to the black race in the United States, and proves that Mr. BLAIR, in his unwearied advocacy of his scheme of colonization during the past six years, has fully comprehended and anticipated the mighty question that now confuses the statesmanship of Congress. Freedom alone will not give happiness to the slave; and they, consequently, who devote themselves to the policy of sudden and uncalculating emancipation, stop short of the highest and noblest part of their duty. The tyranny and humiliation of *caste* is more offensive even than the condition of physical servitude, because the former chafes upon *a free spirit*. It holds water to thirsty lips, but forbids the luxury of drinking. To give the slave freedom without political and social equality, whets his appetite for enjoyment, and then tortures him by denying it. The emancipationist, who is nothing more, to be consistent in his professed philanthropy, must be an amalgamationist, and advocate of entire negro equality with himself. But there are none willing to confess themselves disciples of this latter faith. Then what are they going to do with the emancipated slaves? They must give them political and social rights, if they would confer upon them freedom, in its highest and holiest sense. Liberty, without equality and fraternity, is a mockery. All must be conferred upon the slave, either here or elsewhere. "Not here," is the spontaneous sentiment, as it is the custom, throughout the United States.

Mr. BLAIR'S scheme covers the whole ground of humanity to the slave. It looks to his emancipation and to his social and political elevation. It is, therefore, rapidly gaining friends in Congress, and before the people North and South. Already it seems to have strength enough to pass the House. Let the Press of the country aid it, and immediate success is certain. Colonization on tropical lands near at hand is practicable. One full crop of cotton grown by the emancipated labor of the South would sell for money enough to transport every negro in the nation to Hayti or to Central America. The Union, with its present boundaries, is not too large for the expanding white race of its great Republic. Give the free negro a home to live in, with social and political institutions of their own, and the opportunity of becoming one of the nations of the earth—under the protection of the American Flag—and their rush to that happy country will far exceed the rush from Ireland and Germany to our own shores, that has, in one generation, added millions to our population. The peaceful, salutary passage of the slaves, as proposed by Mr. BLAIR, is also an essential part of our humane treatment. They are ruinous in the matter of *labor*; they are penniless in pocket. They have no habits of thrift, no experience in acquiring property, no political franchises, no accumulated means—nothing whatever upon which to subsist themselves and families. Emancipate, and not provide for and direct in their labors by Government, they will be paupers and serfs for generations to come, and the helpless victims of the capacity and tyranny of white men who will overrun the South to overreach their simplicity and ignorance, and grow rich upon their labor. Mr. BLAIR'S scheme is the noblest project of modern philanthropy, and deserves the favor of all wise and good men. The colonization of liberated slaves has generally been opposed by morbid emancipationists, on the ground that it was a cruelty to the subjects. But, viewed in its proper light, it is the greatest boon and benefit that can be conferred on the race.

CONGRESSMEN EXCLUDED FROM WASHINGTON JAIL.

The Special Committee of the House, appointed to inquire why Marshal LAMON excluded members of Congress and others from visiting the District jail, reported that, by law, the prisoners in jail are in the custody of the Marshal, that he is responsible for their safe keeping, and has a right to admit or exclude visitors. They communicated a letter from Marshal LAMON, stating that the notoriety recently given to the jail had drawn a great many idle visitors to it, taking up the time of the keepers, and rendering the custody of prisoners less safe; and that to meet a growing annoyance, the Marshal had adopted a rule to admit no one without a pass; but that no person, having any right or good reason to visit the prison, met with any difficulty in getting access to it. The Committee asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. LAMAN, of Philadelphia, got his seat in the House with much ease. The result is creditable to the House, for BUTLER, his Republican contestant, is very popular, and the election was close enough to leave a reasonable doubt as to the right to the seat. The honest judgment of the members prevailed, the majority thinking LAMAN entitled to the seat. He would have received other votes than he did, in the House, if they had been needed.

GEN. BUELL ON THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

I have seen, in certain papers, Gen. BUELL classed among the supposed "Pro-Slavery" Generals of the war. There is certainly nothing further from truth and justice. No man in the American army is less of a politician than Gen. BUELL—no one is more thoroughly a professional soldier than he. It was a ridiculous proclamation of a Colonel in his army in favor of the "rights of the South"—taking the other extreme from Gen. PAINE at Mississippi Island—that led to Gen. BUELL'S general order forbidding all political speaking in his camps, and the issue of proclamations by any officers in his Department.

The language of Gen. BUELL, in defence of his order, uttered at the time, was characteristic of the man. He said: "None of my officers shall attempt to tell the people what the war is about. *I myself do not know what it is about.* I only know that it is my duty to whip the enemy."

And if any General of the Republic shall move to the accomplishment of that purpose with a will as inexorable as fate, that General is D. C. BUELL, now gathering his forces to destroy or capture the rebel army at Bowling Green.

THE VOTE OF MESSRS. COLFAX AND COBB ON THE BILL ABOLISHING FRANKING.

In your tabular statement on the 15th of the vote by which the bill, abolishing the franking privilege, passed the House, you accidentally omitted the name of Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.) who reported the bill, and Mr. COBB, of N. J., (Dem.,) both of whom voted in the affirmative.

SIGNIFICANT.

From the Washington Star, Jan. 16.

There was an inspection yesterday at the West end, of twenty-four wagons; also of two traveling carriages; the wagons and carriages each being drawn by a team of four horses. The wagons are designed for the conveyance of the tents, baggage, &c., of Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff, and the traveling carriages ingeniously fitted up for sleeping, eating, writing, &c., *en route*, are also for their accommodation.

The horses are among the finest in the service, being in excellent condition, and nearly matched in color and size. They are all dark bays. The teamsters for the train have been selected with care. Each wagon has painted on the canvass cover the words, "Commander United States Army."

GEN. McCLELLAN'S POLICY.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM HON. A. S. DIVEN.

The Elmira *Press* publishes the following letter, written to one of his constituents by Hon. A. S. DIVEN:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 9th. I am not astonished at your anxiety about the advance of our army. I am quite satisfied as you are that whatever risk may attend it, (and, depend upon it, it is very great,) it has become, not a military, but a political necessity. As a mere military operation it is of very doubtful expediency. Moving so large a force of undisciplined troops against an enemy intrenched, must be attended with great risks. There is no doubt the rebel Generals are anxiously waiting and hoping for the experiment on our part. There is all the difference in the world between advancing a great army on an intrenched enemy, and the same army resisting an attack. In the one case the Generals have leisure to place their men and give them their instructions when all is cool and their orders are comprehended. In the other, men must be moved amid the excitement of battle, and one mistake disarranges the whole order of battle if it does not lead to a general panic. This difficulty increases just as the army increases in size. With a regiment, a battalion or even a division you can so overlook and change plans, march and countermarch, as circumstances may arise, while in a grand army, without experienced officers and disciplined troops, confusion would be inevitable. There is no doubt of our success if the enemy were to attack us, or if they were to come out of their intrenchments and meet us on equal footing. But when we come to attack them, a small accident may throw us into confusion and rout. The enemy have tried to provoke this attack. The blockade of the river is meant for nothing else, and is so well understood by military men. Notwithstanding all this, we must fight; there are times when we must incur one risk to escape another. A man will risk his life on a very frail ladder to escape from a burning chamber. And now, such is the state of feeling in Congress and out of it, that our fate must be decided by the cast of a die. It ought not to be so, but it is so. Patience and confidence, long-suffering and sacrifice, would render our success certain. But our people lack these elements, and the Government must incur the risk of a battle, or break down financially for lack of support from the people. I think the Government comprehend this, and as soon as possible will gratify the public demand for a great battle. It will be a system of battles commencing, I think, in the West, with CAIRO for a base; on the East, from Fortress Monroe, or perhaps by BURNSIDE'S expedition from Roanoke; and the grand battles on the Potomac. This is conjecture. But the intention to fight is not conjecture with me. *I know it.* Now, about our plan, General—I am sorry there should be any thing confidential in him. He has brought an army that six months ago was really nothing but an armed Democracy to a state of discipline, that so far as men of held maneuvres are concerned, is certainly a creditable army. He himself has confidence in it. He has performed wonders in preparing equipments and putting his army in condition, for what he knows is now inevitable, an attack upon the enemy's defences. He is gathering from all parts of the country all the regulars and concentrating them here for a duty that none but veterans can perform, and the more I study his plans the more I believe in him. If he loses the battle he is about to fight, I shall not change my opinion of him. I have not time, but will try and find time soon if facts are not made public, to satisfy you that he is in no sense to blame for the Bull's Bluff disaster.

Now about what the Government shall do relative to the negro question.

You say, first confiscate the slaves of rebels. *How are you going to confiscate* negroes or anything else? We must first establish courts where trials can be had if we confiscate by authority of law. Our Constitution is wonderfully specific in saying that no man shall be deprived of property without due process of law. All of the captures by our army may be said to be profits of war, so all that fall into our hands in our military operations. We have a clause in our Constitution for disposing of prizes and captures by land and sea. But our right to dispose of them grows out of their capture. All the way in which we can dispose of rebel property, then, consists in its capture and appropriation by the usages of war, until we shall reestablish civil authority, when we can try men for treason and confiscate their estates. We might as well, if at war with England, talk of confiscating her cotton mills before we had possession of the island, as to confiscate the property of rebels before they are conquered.

2. You say prohibit military officers returning runaway slaves. Now, if by this you mean that our military officers shall not become slave-catchers or executors of the Fugitive Slave Law, I am with you. But if you mean that our army in Kentucky, for instance, shall be employed to deprive loyal men of their slaves, I am not with you. We have a large army in Kentucky, and we have in Kentucky most loyal supporters of the Government who are slaveowners. A very large majority of the people of this State are loyal so you or I. Now suppose our army encamps among the plantations of Kentucky, would you use the camp as a means of depriving the master of every slave who could get in it. If you let slaves in the camps and don't let the masters in to take them by virtue of the laws of Kentucky, then it must be plain that you use your army to overthrow the laws of Kentucky, and to deprive Kentuckians of their slaves, however loyal they may be. That certainly is not what our army has been created for.

3. You say, do something at once to carry out the President's plan of colonization. Amen, with my whole heart. Make prize and capture of just as many of the enemy's slaves as we can, and colonize them, or dispose of them in any way consistent with humanity. That is my whole slave policy. I don't think this demands that we should purchase a province or support a colony.

Hayti will take and provide for every negro we can send her. It is better for us, better for the negro, to send him where he will be governed by rulers of his own race.

I have made this a long letter. But I am always grateful to communicate with constituents, and am by no means so conceited but that I hope to profit by their advice. Yours, truly, A. S. DIVEN.

COM. FARRAGUT'S SQUADRON.

From the Philadelphia Press, Jan. 18.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Hartford* will sail to-day for the Gulf, leaving the Navy-yard about noon. Her officers are ordered on board by nine o'clock. She will be the flag-ship of Commodore FARRAGUT'S squadron, which is to consist of twenty-three vessels, of all sizes. Since her repairs have been made she presents a very handsome appearance. The following is a list of her officers:

Flag-Officer—D. G. FARRAGUT.
Captain—R. Wainwright.
Captain of Fleet—H. Bell.
First Lieutenant and Ex. Officer—J. S. Thornton.
Lieutenant—A. Kamp.
Surgeon—Ed. F. Corson.
Assistant—Jos. Bigg.
Captain Commanding Marines—John L. Broome.
Chief Engineer—J. P. Kimball.
Paymaster—G. Plunkett.
Second Lieutenant Marines—G. Heissler.
Sailing Master—E. A. Walker.
Flag Officer's Secretary—Mr. Walden.
Acting Masters—D. S. Murphy, J. G. Lewis, S. B. Locke, H. B. Carter, C. D. Samms.
Second Assistant Engineers—J. Purdy, E. A. Latch, F. A. Wilson.
Third Assistant Engineers—C. J. Cooper, C. M. Burchard, J. De Graff, A. K. Fulton.
Acting Midshipmen—J. H. Reed, H. G. Blake.
Gunner—J. Duncan.
Boatswain—J. Walker.
Carpenter—J. H. Cooley.
Sailmaker—John A. Holbrook.
Master's Mates—E. J. Allen, T. Mason, A. H. Storrs, Henry B. Carter, E. S. Locke.

Her armament consists of twenty-six 32-pounders, of 57 cwt. each, and two boat howitzers.

GEN. BUTLER'S YACHT.

From the Boston Transcript, Jan. 17.

There is now lying near the end of Long Wharf, on the South side, a propeller of 482 tons, named the *Saxon*, taking in stores for BUTLER'S expedition. She was built at Bangor, Me., to run as a packet between that port and Boston; but has since been fitted as a gunboat and armed. Her machinery is all below the line of flotation, and she has a condenser attached to her boilers for the purpose of extracting fresh water from salt water for the use of her crew, which, of course, will give her more capacity for coal or stores, for it will not be necessary to carry fresh water. She is quite sharp forward and lean aft, with a rounded stern.

Her upper deck is flush fore-and-aft, with raised platforms at both extremes, upon which she carries two of Sawyer's rifled cannon, mounted on old-fashioned carriages. Instead of bulwarks, she has only an open rail for a protection on the upper deck; but she has two large ports amidships upon the deck below, which will be supplied with guns hereafter. These will be well protected by her sides. If she has the bad luck to encounter a heavy gale, we fear those on board will be compelled to throw the guns now mounted overboard. We would advise her captain to put them below, before he leaves port.

The *Saxon* is fore and aft schooner-rigged, and has long topmasts, too long for Winter. Capt. JOSIAH SNOW commands her; and she will have a crew of fifty or sixty all told. She has spacious cabin accommodations for Gen. BUTLER and his staff; and will no doubt prove a handy vessel in smooth water. She is fairly supplied with good boats, and altogether is well fitted out.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Where has the Burnside Expedition Gone?

The Trip of the Pensacola Down the Potomac.

THE FIGHT WITH HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

A Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond *Dispotch*, under date of Jan. 13, writes: "Yesterday the Burnside expedition cleared from the place of rendezvous, and went beyond the Capes. This morning there was a high wind and some rain. This evening there is a rumor that the expedition returned again, and that the ships are riding out the gale in Hampton Roads. It may be, however, that these ships are merely others of the same armada, which will join their fellows when able to put to sea. Tonight the storm is increasing, and the rain beats furiously against the windows as I write the words 'good night.'"

But one more item before I close. This expedition, although under a daring and educated officer, is not as formidable as its predecessor. The ships are smaller and less in number, many of them being mere ferry-boats adapted to the purpose. The number of troops on board is variously estimated. My own opinion is, about 12,000, including the Rhode Island Artillery. I believe it will take out five regiments of Massachusetts—the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Forty-seventh; three from Connecticut—the Eighth, Tenth and Eleventh; two from New-York—the Fifty-first and Fifty-third; two from Pennsylvania—the Eleventh and Fifty-first; and perhaps some Zouaves, who have been sent to Annapolis for some purpose or other. I do not state this with certainty, but give it merely as a matter of private opinion."

On the 14th the same correspondent writes: "It seems that the Burnside Expedition could scarcely have chosen a less propitious time to go forth upon the sea for the purpose of committing depredations upon the coast of North Carolina. On Sunday, when the fleet left Hampton Roads, the weather was favorable, the breezes fair, and the prospect of a pleasant and successful voyage very encouraging. The steamers, transports, barges, &c., passing leisurely down towards the capes and out to sea; but could not have got more than eighty miles below Cape Henry before the wind suddenly changed to eastward, dark clouds arose, and a thick mist settled upon the great ocean expanse. Yesterday it was reported that these Yankee vessels, with all the sea-sick troops aboard, had found their way back to the Roads. This is, however, a mistake. They are no doubt now tossing about upon the Atlantic, unless some of them have gone ashore or to the bottom of the sea.

The winds and the waves combine their vast power against a Government determined blindly to prosecute to its own ruin a war upon a people that cannot be subdued. A fierce storm arose when the Port Royal expedition had gotten well out to sea, drove some of the vessels ashore, and horses and valuable stores were soon floating upon the agitated waters.

And so it is with the much-talked-of Burnside fleet. Yesterday a storm commenced, the wind blowing heavily from northeast, and increasing to a gale at night—snow falling quite fast for some time. At sea the weather was thick, dark and heavy, and at this moment no favorable change appears in the lowering clouds—ominous of calamity and death, to those who seek to desolate our peaceful shores.

While the elements combined against them, their warships scattered by the wild, free winds, and their hireling minions on land flying before the bayonets of the brave men of the South, like affrighted beasts before a prairie fire, they must feel that the cause of Injustice and oppression in which they are engaged, and the innocent blood which they are seeking to shed, may have already excited the fierce wrath of Him whom the winds and seas obey, and who presides impartially over the destinies of men, armies and worlds.

Gen. HENRY A. WISE was in Norfolk on Saturday, and was about to leave for his post of duty."

THE PENSACOLA.

From the Fredericksburgh Recorder, Jan. 14.

On Saturday morning, the *Mount Vernon* was observed to be coming up the river just off the creek, and our men thinking that she ventured in rather too near, let slip the dogs of war at her, firing two shots, both of which missed her; the *Mount Vernon* did not respond.

The firing, on Sunday morning, just before day, proceeded from the batteries at Evansport, which had opened on the *Pensacola* as she attempted to run the blockade of the batteries. Just before day, our men at the upper batteries heard the sound of steam, and commenced firing by sound, rightly supposing that it proceeded from the *Pensacola*, which having been, for some time, "cornered" in Washington, was trying to make her way out.

This was kept up all the way down as far as our guns extended, some thirty-nine shots in all being thrown; but it is believed without success, inasmuch as she passed Aquia Creek running very swiftly, and without any assistance. The tugs which were accompanying her by Evansport batteries, and which were observed just as they were all getting by, were doubtless merely an escort as a precaution against an accident, and for the purpose of rendering assistance, should any be needed. As the *Pensacola* passed the creek the batteries gave her two parting shots, but without doing any damage. The excuse made by those in charge of the guns for the failure to strike, is that the steamer was running very fast, and that a thick fog was prevailing at the time. Without meaning to criticise the blockade, we must be permitted to say, that as for efficiency, it is about as near akin to no blockade at all as could well be.

On Saturday evening, as we learn from a gentleman who witnessed the occurrence, three Federal steamers ran in near to shore just off the farm of WYNNES WELLER, Esq., and fired upon his dwelling, each soma six or seven times, the result being that the part next the river was completely stove in; and, indeed, the whole building was completely ruined. We further learn that the house was unoccupied at the time. Another informant says it was the house of E. A. W. HOOE, Esq. The fact, we suppose, is true that one or the other has certainly been demolished.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S GREAT "VICTORY."

Dispotch to the Norfolk Day-Book.

LYNCHBURGH, Jan. 15.—Intelligence has just been received here by the Tennessee train, of a battle which took place a few miles beyond Prestonburgh, Johnston County, Kentucky, between Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, with 3,500 men, and the Federals, numbering 8,000.

Gen. MARSHALL was retreating when he was attacked.

The enemy came upon him while in a narrow gorge.

The engagement is reported to have been one of the most desperate that has taken place during the war.

Col. MOORE'S regiment charged the enemy. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued, which lasted half an hour. *The Federals fought gallantly, but finally broke and ran in Bull Run style.*

Marshall's force being exhausted and so much smaller than the enemy, fell back to Prestonsburgh.

The Confederate loss is twenty-five killed and fifteen wounded. The enemy lost over two hundred.

The information was brought to Abingdon by participants in the battle.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 16.

An esteemed correspondent and a gallant officer desires to know if the South intends to give up to the Yankees not only the old flag, but "Hail Columbia," and everything good, to which we

what value any national anthem to a nation which has neither national spirit nor national honor?

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

In the Virginia State Senate, on Tuesday last, Mr. PATE, of Boone, offered the following joint resolutions, which lie over under the rule:

The public enemy, invited by domestic foes, being in power in a number of counties in Western and Northwestern Virginia, where they are confiscating the property of loyal citizens, and otherwise oppressing them in a cruel manner, and whereas the traitors there, contemplating a division of this time-honored Commonwealth, with the aid of the public enemy, have set up a pretended Government over the same, which, under the force of circumstances, could not be prevented by the timely sending of an adequate military force; and whereas the Legislature desires to reassure all loyal citizens throughout the Commonwealth of their desire and intention to protect them: therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Delegates, That in no event will the State of Virginia submit to or consent to the loss of a foot of our soil; that it is the firm determination of the State, and known to be that of the Confederate Government, to assert and maintain the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the State of Virginia to the uttermost limits of her ancient boundaries at any and every cost.

2. That the Governor be requested to present a copy of this resolution, properly certified, to the Provisional Congress now in session, and to the permanent Congress, to convene on the 22d of February for their approval.

COERCING SOLDIERS TO RE-ENLIST.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 16.

The bill reported in the Senate by the Committee on Military Affairs, for raising and organizing Virginia's quota of the Confederate army, was taken up yesterday, and some few amendments were adopted. It will hereafter be considered in secret session, but we will endeavor to obtain a copy for publication as soon as it is perfected. The volunteers in the camps are in a state of high excitement in regard to the subject, and while they profess a willingness to remain under services of their own choosing, if the State needs their officers, they are indignant at the prospect of what they term "coercive legislation."

FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Press* publishes the following dispatch:

CAMP APOTHLEYHOLO, Thursday, Dec. 26.

We came up with the enemy to-day, and had a running fight for several miles, completely routing them, killing about two hundred. We only lost twelve killed and about twenty wounded. We had a magnificent charge, and the entire command, consisting of Greer's, Stone's, McIntosh's, Young's and Bennett's commands, behaved with coolness and gallantry. The Indians had a very strong position, and occupied very broken and rocky ground, thickly covered with post-oak timber. We have over 100 prisoners, women, children and negroes, and many wagons, horses, packs, &c. We push on to-morrow, hoping to get another chance at the devils. From what we can learn from the prisoners, they were badly frightened. The rout was complete, but we may be able to get another brush. COOPER'S command was not in the fight. I think old APOTHLEYHOLO is used up for the Winter. Major CLINTON, of GREER'S regiment, was wounded. Lieut. ERKIN, of Texas troops, was killed.

A HARD CASE.

Mr. W. K. POSTON publishes in the Memphis *Appeal* an urgent appeal to the citizens to organize for home defence. The "Memphis Legion" has attempted to discharge the duties devolving upon such an organization, and Mr. POSTON says, that "some of our old, respectable and gray-headed citizens have been required to stand guard for forty-two hours unrelieved, while younger and stronger men were quietly ensconced in bed, or engaged in their ordinary pursuits or pleasures, and this, too, in the severest weather we have had during the Winter."

GENERAL MORTALITY.

The following Confederate Generals have died or resigned within the year; Major-Gen. David E. Twiggs, resigned; Brigadier-Gen. Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia, resigned; Brigadier-Gen. W. H. S. Walker, of Georgia, resigned; Brigadier-Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, resigned; Brigadier-Geo. Thos. S. Fauntenly, of Va., resigned; Brigadier-Gen. Robert S. Garnett, of Va., killed; Brigadier-Gen. Bernard E. Bee, of Va., killed at Bull Run; Brigadier-Gen. Thomas P. Flourney, died in Arkansas; Brigadier-Gen. John B. Grayson of Ky., died; Brigadier-Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, committed suicide.

A COMPLAINT.

We find the following complaint of the Southern telegraph system in the *Appeal*:

"Universal complaint is found with the present unorganized and imbecile arrangement by which the Southern Press are supplied with telegraphic reports. These reports are vague and unsatisfactory, unmeaning, unreliable, and, in many instances, flagitiously false. They come to us in a roundabout way, after two or three repetitions by as many agents, thus securing exaggeration, as well as additional expense. They are doled out by self-constituted and incompetent monopolists, who are growing fat and insolent through their extortionate earnings from the Press. Reform is needed, and unless our cotemporaries are willing to be permaneotly chained down to the present odious arrangement, they had better take steps to remedy it before it is riveted permanently upon them as a necessary evil."

AN INQUIRY.

The Charleston *Courier* inquires:

"What are the planters agreeing or intending to do as to planting cotton for 1862? Some have advised and agreed that no cotton be planted unless the blockade and war are removed from us early in January. Others urge that for domestic consumption and other obvious reasons, some portion of a crop should be planted.

We have expressed an opinion, as a hint and a basis, that each planter should give to cotton one-fourth—and not more—and, if preferable, one-fifth of the area of his last crop. What do the planters say?"

SLIGHTLY MISTAKEN.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, in September last, made the following prediction:

"We repeat it, that by January, the American cotton will be used up in Europe. Europ ean nations must have it; and if we have the power and the wisdom to hold on to it, and compel them, as the only condition by which they can obtain it, to break the fraudulent and illegal olockade on our coasts set up by our enemy—they will be imbeciles if they do not break it."

GEN. JACKSON'S DEMONSTRATION.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 9th inst., says:

"The movement of Gen. JACKSON towards Romney and the Northwest has at length taken place, and it is no imprudence to write of it. It was projected and the column organized two months ago, but delayed until lately by that delusion which prevailed with the Government and the people of the South, that the enemy were to make a general advance of their troops, and risk a great battle this Winter. Hence the troops under JACKSON were placed at Winchester, where they could be conveniently used either in an engagement with McCLELLAN or on the original aggressive intention. *Time having exploded the notion of a decisive battle at Manassas during this Winter, Gen. Jackson has thus late commenced his operations.* While we do not choose to refer to them further than to state that they are aggressive, we cannot help noticing that fact. While the people of the South have submitted in silence to the defensive policy of the Government, it is certain that the majority of thinking people have been opposed to it."

SHOES.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing from Richmond, on the 3d inst., says:

"Some large shoe manufacturers from the South have just gone home from Richmond, impressed with the idea that 'shoes won't sell.' So great an impetus was given to the manufactnre several months ago, by the knowledge that the supply was giving out, that the market is now overstocked. The Confederate Government has six hundred cases of army shoes on hand, over and above the demand, and the Government contractors are furnishing it with a constant supply of two hundred additional pairs per diem. The same plethora is observed in the article of army clothing. In the clothing bureau of the War Department are one hundred thousand suits of clothing on hand. The donations of individual States to their own volunteers have materially lessened the demand on the Confederate Government. The blankets, brought by the *Fingal*, are being transformed into handsoma and comfortable overcoats."

FUGITIVE NEGROES.

The Fredericksburgh *Recorder* of the 3d says that on the previous Saturday night some ten or more negroes, belonging to W. W. TAYLOR, of Mount Airy, and the estate of ROBERT W. CARTER, of Sabine Hall, Richmond County, Va., succeeded in making their escape, it is supposed to the vessels maintaining the blockade of the Rappahannock at its month. They succeeded by making use of a boat kept by the overseer of the Sabine Hall tract for the purpose of going to and from a dnch-blind. The negroes told one of their number they intended to have a sainte fired on their arrival aboard the Federal steamer, and about 4 o'clock on Sunday evening the reports of the discharge of two cannon were distinctly heard.

A GUARD NEEDED.

A voluntary police, or military guard of some kind, is urged by the Nashville *Union and American*, as necessary to protect the public property in Nashville, and to guard the city against incendiaries, who are suspected of being at work. It thinks that a volunteer force might be raised in Nashville, from those who are necessarily kept from going into camps, and thus save the necessity of withdrawing any force available in the field. The *Union and American* thinks that there are evidences of the presence of incendiaries too palpable to be overlooked. Its remarks are forcible, practical, and important.

THE LATE CONSUL AT MATANZAS.

The Mobile *Register*, of the 6th inst., says:

"We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from Dr. RYAN MADDEN, of Delaware, late United States Consul at [illegible] who was recently [illegible] in April last [illegible] upon the South [illegible] Dr. MADDEN came passenger in the of the recent [illegible] through the gap in Dr. [illegible] bloodshed [illegible] Heart and south with the South in [illegible] and goes to New-Orleans to make that his home."

FLAGS.

The Richmond correspondent of the Cherkeeton *Mercury* writes as follows touching the flag-invention mania:

"Quite a number of new-fangled flags are exhibited in the window of the *Dispatch* office. The latest picture, which is gotten up with great oars and neatness, represents a tri-color—three bars of equal width running horizontally—the lower black, the middle purple, the upper white, with stars in it. The black bar is designed to notify mankind that the Confederacy 'repre[illegible]; from Black Republicanism.' Hah! how would a buzzard, sitting on a cotton-bale, with a chew of tobacco in his mouth, a little nigger in one claw and a palmetto tree in the other, answer? Nothing could be more thoroughly and comprehensively Southern."

SHARPERS.

The *Courier*, of the 11th inst., says:

"Some of the sharpers about Bowling Green are going it rather strong in fleecing the soldiers. We have heard complaints for some time past, but not wishing to appear to find fault here kept silence. Complaints of the same kind also reach us from Nashville. We warn such gentry that we may feel compelled to expose them unless they mend their ways."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Rebel Congress has ordered the publication of the official reports of all the battles, including the reports by JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD of the battle of July 21.

Hon. J. M. ELLIOTT, Confressional delegate from Kentucky, took his seat on the 15th.

In the Virginia State Senate on Wednesday, Jan. 15, the bill to provide for the reconstruction of the roads between the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroad, and the Richmond and Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad, was taken up. Several amendments were elaborately discussed, and finally the bill was laid on the table.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of Jan. 14 says: "The full-rigged ship *York*, Capt. P. WHEELER, on her way in ballast from Valencia, in Spain, for Lewiston, Del., went ashore on the 5th inst. on the North Carolina coast, near Bogue's Inlet. Her officers and crew, numbering twenty-one in all, were saved, but the vessel was a total loss.

The *Enquirer*, of Jan. 15, says: "Two of the Yankee prisoners, confined in this city, escaped from prison on Monday. One of them was recaptured yesterday."

JOHN K. JACKSON, Colonel of the Fifth Georgia, and Commandant at Pensacola, has been appointed Brigadier-General. He is not a graduate of "West Point," but an efficient, experienced military officer, and was warmly recommended by Gen. BRAGG for promotion.

TOMBS was in Augusta, Ga., on Jan. 15, *en route* to Richmond.

It has been ascertained in Nashville that considerable quantities of cotton and sugar have recently been sent in wagons through Kentucky to the Ohio River for the North. It was supposed to have been sent from Clarksville.

The Knoxville, Tenn., *Register*, of Dec. 18, says: "Several gentlemen voluntarily came before the Commissioner, yesterday, and took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government. Among them, we learn, were ALFRED CROSS, formerly Clerk of the Court of Anderson County, and Col. WHITSON, late Postmaster at Clinton, in the same County."

A movement is on foot in New-Orleans to present Gen. PRICE, of Missouri, some suitable testimonial of the estimation in which he is held by the people of that city and the South generally, for his efficient services to the South in the pending struggle in Missouri.

The fine steam gin on Mr. A. C. WATSON'S Lake Bruin plantation, Tensas Parish, La., with one hundred and twenty bales of cotton in it, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday, Dec. 18.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 16th ult., says that resolutions have been introduced into Congress offering sympathy to the people of Maryland, and urging such a policy in the conduct of the war as to open the way to her admission into the Confederacy.

The Southern papers say that the principal disease by which the Confederate troops are killed off is pneumonia.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of the 20th, announces the return of the *Manassas* from Columbus to that city.

The Charleston *Courier* has this incident: "A few days since a shell from one of our guns in a battery, not a hundred miles from this city, fell without explosion. It was found by a group of little Africans, who, supposing it to contain something good, put it into a fire and gave it a roasting. Fortunately the explosion which ensued frightened them without serious injury."

The Fredericksburgh (Va.) *News* says: "A sensible citizen of Lancaster County, while other people were fretting, went to work and made eight bushels of salt, with eight cords of wood, out of the salt water at his door. Let some man below get a few salt-pans and supply this neighborhood. Mr. NEWTON has proposed that the Legislature grant bounties to those who promptly manufacture salt from sea-water."

The Florida Legislature, after many ballotings for Senators to the first Confederate Congress, at the close of the session succeeded in electing Hon. A. E. MAXWELL from the West, and Hon. JAMES M. BAKER from the East, to represent Florida in the Confederate States Senate. Mr. MAXWELL was for some time a representative from Florida in the United States House of Representatives.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* of Jan. 3, says: "Three Yankee gunboats were seen yesterday, apparently reconnoitering in the vicinity of Proctorville. This gave rise to a report that was quite general throughout the city last evening, that the Lincolnites had landed at Proctorville."

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 2d thus announces the intended enlargement of the sheet on which it is printed: "Our paper heretofore has been too small to enable us to make the *Avalanche* all that we desired and intended. We have the gratification, however, to announce that we have now perfected arrangements which will enable us to issue a larger sheet, and one which we propose to make second to no other in the Confederacy. As soon as the stock of paper now on hand is used up, which will be in a few days, the *Avalanche* will be greatly enlarged and improved, and new energy infused into every department."

A dispatch from Richmond on the 5th says that the body of Col. HUGH MCLEOD was in that city, *en route* for Texas. He died at Dumfries on the 3d. He was a native of Georgia, and commanded the celebrated Santa Fé expedition under President LAMAR.

The Vicksburgh *Sun* of the 3d inst., announces that its suspension temporarily has become necessary, until such time as a supply of paper can be obtained.

The editor of the Fort Smith *Evening News* says he has been shown a private letter from Richmond, which gives strong assurances that Gen. STERLING PRICE will be appointed Major-General in command of the Department of Arkansas and Missouri; that Gen. MCCULLOCH will be assigned to the command of a division of cavalry in Virginia, and that Col. MCINTOSH will receive an appointment to a Brigadier-Generalship.

The Southern Mothers of Memphis acknowledge the receipt of fifty dollars, through the hands of the Mayor of Little Rock, Arkansas, being the contribution from the negroes of that city for the relief of the Arkansas soldiers.

In Memphis, three weeks ago, as Capt. J. J. JACKSON, who was recruiting in the city, lay down on his bed after dinner, his pistol—which he had neglected to remove—went off, and the ball entered the thigh, wounding the femoral artery. Every effort of medical skill has been insufficient to save him, and he died on the 6th. Capt. JACKSON was born and grew up near Lebanon, Tennessee, but has for some time resided in Helena, Ark., in which place he raised a company, now at Bowling Green.

The Memphis *Appeal* has this curious paragraph: "We learn that the regulations of the army forbid the publication of the condition and number of the sick in the hospitals. For this reason we shall not hereafter publish anything relating to the sick and wounded at the Overton Hospital."

The Nashville *Patriot* says: "We understand that a letter was received in this city, yesterday, stating that Gen. S. R. ANDERSON'S brigade has been ordered to Kentucky. As Romney is in possession of the Federalists, the order would indicate an intention on the part of Gen. JACKSON to give our boys some sharp work to do."

The *Avalanche*, of Jan. 2, says: "It has already been stated by the Federal authorities, that submarine batteries have been sunk in the channel above Columbus. The Federals have no idea that they are sunk anywhere else, but we should judge from the number daily turned out in this city, that there are other places where they are to be placed."

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Florida to relieve publishers of newspapers and other printers from military duty, except in case of the actual invasion of the State by the enemy.

Cotton was in bloom near New-Orleans on the 1st of January.

The bridge across the Hiwassee River, at Charleston, is completed, and the train passed over it on Tuesday last, 31st ult.

The *John Walsh* arrived at Memphis, from New-Orleans, with the largest amount of sugar ever brought to that port on one boat—895 hogsheads.

The *Whig* says that Vicksburgh is turning out from eight to ten brass cannon per week. Some of them are rifled.

The Charleston (Miss.) *Tallahatchian*, of the 3d, states that Mr. WEATHERLEY, of that county, had his fine dwelling destroyed by fire a few nights since.

The Nashville *Patriot* and the Vicksburgh *Whig* respond favorably to the proposition for a Convention to meet at Atlanta, for the purpose of organizing a telegraph system.

A Columbus letter of the 8th states that the batteries there are rapidly being casemated, a fact no [illegible] already known. [illegible] of Pomono [illegible] forts created [illegible] is [illegible] supposed [illegible] the advance [illegible] a grand ex[illegible]pedition.

Southern papers state that McCLELLAN has been superseded, and that BEN. WADE had taken his place.

The following are quotations from the Memphis market on the 9th: Cotton, 8c.; wheat, $1 70@$2 per bushel; coffee, 65c.@75c. per lb.; corn meal, 70c. per bushel; rectified whisky, $1 10@$1 25 per gallon; rye, $1 35 per bushel; peas, $1 25; oats, 90c.; bran, $31 50 per ton; hay, 20c. per lb.; salt, $8 per sack of 25 lbs.; molasses, 25c.; lard, 28c.; sugar, 4½c.

A notification to soldiers belonging to Gen. ZOLLICOFFER'S Brigade, now off on sick furlough, or Government business, and who desire transportation to their commands, to report themselves at the Transportation Quartermaster's Office, in Nashville, on Monday morning, Jan. 13, appears in the Nashville papers.

MOVEMENTS IN THE WEST.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

THE ROUT OF MARSHALL—JOHNSON'S CALL FOR 30,000 MEN—THE GRAND ADVANCE—SLAVERY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1862.

It is now a known fact that Col. GARFIELD whipped "Falstaff" MARSHALL on the 7th, drove in his pickets on the 9th, completely routed his 2,500 men on the 10th, and recovered Preston burgh on the 11th. GARFIELD'S finishing stroke at the forks of Middle Creek was made with 1,800 men. The rebels' loss in men, from the 7th to the 10th, was, at least, 63 killed, 40 caught, and numerous wounded, while ours was only 4 killed and 26 wounded. GARFIELD'S dash was bold even to seeming rashness, but brilliantly successful. The PRICE of Eastern Kentucky is pretty well played out; he and "Cerro Gordo" may try their prowess and strategy somewhere else, unless prompted by their discretion, so much more conspicuous than their valor, they conclude to retire to private life.

Gen. JOHNSTON has called on the Russellville Sham for a levy of 30,000 men—25,000 to serve as infantry and the rest as cavalry for one to three years. And a legion is to be raised for enforcing the Russellville decrees, collecting revenue, and for police purposes, to be under the Russellville Governor. PRESTON is to command the State troops raised under JOHNSTON'S call. There is little or no probability of PRESTON'S heading one-sixth or one-tenth of the troops called for. They can't be raised. I doubt whether PRESTON or BUCKNER will turn out more formidable than the Bull Runners at Ivy Mountain and Middle Creek. I believe the Provisionals and their miserable dupes will be thrust or routed out of the State, or killed, or caught and punished very soon.

Various opinions are expressed as to the time of Gen. BUELL'S advance. Some say within a week, others a fortnight, others four to six weeks. Nobody knows; but most think the grand movement is close by, that our officers and troops are not quite so idle as some suppose, that they are planning and doing something, and all will be known before long. The bad weather may or may not materially retard matters. It is thought the rebels' strongholds may be left on the flanks of the advance, while watched and held in check by powerful detachments and reserves.

Within the last two days 57,000 articles of soldiers' apparel, and 3,650 articles of camp equipage have been received at this port by river. Capt. SYMONDS yesterday advertised for 150,000 pounds bacon sides and shoulders, 700,000 pounds pilot bread, 50,000 pounds rice, 50,000 pounds hominy, 100,000 pounds Rio coffee, 150,000 pounds clarified sugar, 20,000 pounds star candles, 40,000 pounds palm soap, &c.

A Soldiers' Home may soon be established in Louisville, like the one in Washington and in St. Louis.

The President of the Northern Bank of Kentucky has notified the debtors of its Glasgow branch, that the notes and bills in said branch on the 15th ult. were seized by the Provisionals, and removed to Bowling Green; and that no payment to any of the Provisionals, their agents or assigns, will be valid, or prevent the collection of the notes or bills by the Northern Bank.

Several of our Banks, despite the times and the condition of the State, have this month declared respectively 2, 3 and 4 per cent. semi-annual dividends.

Negro hire, on an average, has depreciated at least one-third of what it was a year since. There is little or no demand for the purchase of negroes, and the supply is large. In Paris, about Dec. 1, a negro family of eight, (man, woman, and six children,) brought only $1,200—the man alone twelve months previous would have sold for that.

Unquestionably, as HENRY CLAY always held, and as the rebel IVERSON admitted in the United States Senate a year ago last December, Kentucky and the other Border States can get along without Slavery: their soil and climate are appropriate to white labor; they can live and flourish without African Slavery.

PONTIAC.

FUGITIVES FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

SOMERSET, Ky., Sunday, Jan. 12, 1862.

Last night a good, reliable man came in from Claiborne County, East Tennessee. He left home on the night of the 6th of this month. The Secessionists are pillaging, and destroying, and playing the devil generally in that section. The families of the men who have already come to Kentucky, and are enlisted in the Union army, are objects of especial interest to the lawless scoundrels. A party of them visited the house of E. E. JONES, now a Captain in the Second Regiment, one morning just at day, roused his family, consisting of a wife and several daughters. They stripped the house clean of everything in the shape of wearing apparel, blankets, bed-clothes, and took the cooking utensils. They abused Mrs. JONES and her daughters all the time, using the most disgraceful language, and bestowing upon her husband, now in the "Lincolnite army," the most opprobrious epithets. In the search, while ransacking the house, the devils found a small flag of our country. They seized it, drew a picture on it to represent Capt. JONES, fastened it to a pole, and shot it through and through. Then they took it down and tossed it into the house to Mrs. JONES, saying "That's the way we will serve your d—d tory husband," and departed, taking their plunder and two fine horses with them. Not being satisfied with this episode, the secession hellions visited the house of another Union man living near by—an old man, gray-haired and feeble with declining years—whose principal fault was in having a son in the army in Kentucky. They found the old man at breakfast. They abused and insulted him, and made him march out into the middle of the road, and get down upon his knees in the mud and offer up a prayer for the success of JEFF. DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy. These are only two instances—there are such and worse occurring every day in East Tennessee. They are not the production of an excited imagination. There are good, reliable men to back them, and *they are facts*.

This man came here by the way of London. He says there are between 150 and 200 Tennesseans at that place, ready to join the Second Regiment, but do not know whether to come here or remain where they are. What will they do for arms? There are not arms enough to supply the men who have already enlisted in the Regiment, who are here.

The news as to the movements of secession troops confirme the reports before brought in. There are no troops in the mountain districts of East Tennessee. There are some eight hundred at the "Gap," and a good part of them sick. There are no troops at Knoxville, though FLOYD'S brigade passed through that place on the railroad, on its way to join BUCKNER, at Bowling Green. From the best and most reliable information, there were four regiments in the brigade. His force can be safely estimated at two thousand men. There is not a regiment in the Southern army with more than seven hundred and fifty in it; then deduct the sick, and those unfit for duty, and it will not leave an aggregate of over five hundred men to a regiment.

The rumors that have been afloat here for two or three days, that ZOLLICOFFER has received heavy reinforcements from Virginia, must necessarily be false; for they could not get to him from that quarter, and it is preposterous to suppose that he has been reinforced from any other quarter—for *there are no troops to spare* from any other quarter. The Secessionists are nearly as bad scared as we are.

INVESTIGATING WESTERN CLAIMS.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Under the appointment of President LINCOLN, and per order of the President and his Secretary of War, the United States Commissioners of War Claims in the West entered upon their task on the 5th November last. The requisite preliminaries being adjusted, the first regular session of the Commission was held on the 9th of that month. The Board was instructed to receive, investigate, and pass upon all [illegible] arising in the [illegible] Military Department, from the commencement of the war, and prior to the 30th October last. The Department was defined to consist of the States of Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana. The entire Court, when fully organized, with its assisting officials, consisted as follows:

The Commissioners—Judge David Davis, of Illinois, Chairman; Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky; Hon. Hugh Campbell, of Missouri.

ASSISTING OFFICIALS.—S. T. Glover, Esq., Counselor; J. R. Shepley, Assistant-Counselor; J. S. Fullerton, Secretary; R. R. Hitt, of Chicago, phonographic reporter; W. H. McHenry, Commissioner to qualify witnesses, &c.; R. C. Totten Secretary for receiving and filing claims; Benson S. Hopkins, expert in accounts; P. A. Hall, of Chicago, experts in railroad matters; Capt. Tinnier, same as above; C. Woodward, expert in steamboat matters; James H. Bowen, in charge of receipt register; William B. Alvord, copying and certificate clerk; G. A. Ganett, same; Lawrence D. Alexander, same; O. T. Fishback, same; John P. Camp, messenger; Charles Kick, janitor.

By special instruction the period of time during which claims might be received was limited to Dec. 25, but it was subsequently found expedient by the Government to extend the term to the 10th of January. The business of receiving claims terminated at 10 P. M. last Friday, the only exception being in favor of such as were dispatched by mail or messenger prior to the 10th, but failed to arrive until later.

When the extent of the assigned department is remembered, it will readily be perceived that the labors imposed upon the court here been enormous. It has accordingly toiled with little intermission, holding two sessions per day, one at the United States Circuit Court room from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and another at night at the residences of members of the Commission. Claims involving nearly $10,000,000 have been received, registered, examined, and, with some exceptions, finally adjudicated.

The claims number some 5,600, and are for almost all kinds of goods and services, and to the extent of from 40 cents to $550,000. Among the larger demands are those of the railroad companies for transportation of troops, munitions, &c.; of the banks for loans to FREMONT, and of heavy contractors. The claimants come not only from all the States in the Department, but also from all the principal cities of the eastern seaboard. Many of the cases have presented perplexing complications, requiring a long and patient hearing of numerous witnesses and much investigation by experts. Yet the disposition of each claim has been made with scrupulous deliberation.

The labors of the court in deciding upon the accounts still before it will be concluded at least before the end of February, making the entire session, during which this immense mass of business has been transacted, one of but about three and a half months. A considerable number of claims have been suspected to heavy reductions, while some have been rejected outright. The total amount thus saved to the Government cannot now be accurately stated, but will many times over-compensate for the expense of this special court. The reports thus far made by the Commission to the Government have been received with evident gratification, and been responded to in terms of warm commendation.

For the past few days, as the period for the reception of claims drew near a close, they multiplied until the Court-room became the scene of an anxious rush—the applicants in crowds impatiently awaiting their turns. Quite a number were too late and compelled to leave disappointed, as the court had no authority for extending the time.

Great credit is on all hands conceded to the members and assistants of this important Commission, for the assiduity, impartiality and courtesy with which they have thus far discharged the onerous duties assigned to them.

The sum of about $800,000 of the amount of the adjudged claims has already been paid to citizens of St. Louis and vicinity. The total due to residents of this region is estimated at not less than $3,000,000. Assurances have been given that the payments are to be at once proceeded with, and will progress with little interruption till completed. The effect upon the welfare of our community will be immeasurably beneficial.

THE CASE OF GEN. SIGEL.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1862.

With regard to Gen. SIGEL'S resignation, I will tell you how it was forced upon him, and the public may then judge as to whether, under the circumstances, any honorable officer could have done otherwise. You have seen already advised, in my former letters, of the manner in which Gen. SIGEL and his Division were treated by Gen. HUNTER, at Springfield.

When we reached Rolla, our troops were set in their miserable huts, without any information as to whether our stay there was to be a prolonged one, or whether we should be required to march in a few days after our arrival. No requisition by Gen. SIGEL for better tents or for stoves was even answered, nor any permission to build log houses accorded.

The Arkansas regiments, who were unfortunate enough to be connected with our division, suffered horribly. Not being allowed to send the sick to St. Louis or to construct proper hospitals for themselves, they bury at least one a day, out of two, of the regiments, and no wonder, if you imagine what chance a soldier with typhoid fever has of recovering in a wretched tent, with only hay on the ground to serve as his bed, and this in mid-winter.

Shortly after our arrival at Rolla, Gen. SIGEL being sick, went to St. Louis, where he sent to Gen. HALLECK a proposition in regard to the reorganization and reorganization of his division, which lacked two regiments of the requisite number, and was improvided with cavalry, and also a remonstrance with regard to the sending to other divisions three regiments recruited in different Western States under his name, and with the understanding that the men were to serve with him, such recruiting having the sanction of the respective Governors of those States, together with the request that the Benton Hussars—a splendid cavalry corps which had been recruited by himself and his officers, by order of Gens. LYONS and FREMONT, and whom he had instructed in horsemanship and sword exercise by a Prussian officer, after the European fashion, and which had been scattered over his fifty miles of territory by Gen. CURTIS—should be restored to his division, where they properly belonged.

Gen. SIGEL also asked to be informed by what authority Gen. CURTIS appointed a commanding officer to his regiment without even informing him of the fact. With regard to this last matter, Gen. CURTIS made it still more galling to Gen. SIGEL by writing to his appointee that "it was an unnecessary courtesy on his part to inform Gen. SIGEL of his appointment."

To none of these propositions, remonstrances, or requests, was any answer whatever returned, and after four weeks of confinement to his house by illness, as soon as he was able to go out he called upon Gen. HALLECK, and asked him what had become of all the communications in writing which he (SIGEL) had sent him, to which Gen. HALLECK replied that he had never seen one of them. Gen. HAMILTON being inquired of as as to their reception, acknowledged to have received them, and laid them aside.

The result of the interview was that Gen. HALLECK ordered Gen. SIGEL to go to Rolla, and take command of all the troops there, and make them able to manœuvre, at the same time requesting him to call at a certain hour before leaving, and receive answers to his letters to him. Gen. SIGEL kept the appointment, —Gen. HALLECK did not, and the former received no answers, either verbal or written, to his communications.

Scarcely had SIGEL been three days in command at Rolla, when he was superseded by Gen. CURTIS, and still no notice was taken of his letters.

Now, Gen. SIGEL is in very limited circumstances; yet he feels independent enough to prefer comparative poverty to the studied neglect and contumely to which he has long been subjected by those in authority here. He is no mercenary soldier, but is willing to fight for the maintenance of the principles which actuate the mass of the loyal men of the North, and to lay down his life, if need be, in the cause of the Union. But he will not suffer himself to be made the victim of national prejudices, or personal or political interests.

I have given you, I think fairly, a few of the reasons for Gen. SIGEL'S resignation, and I think they are entirely sufficient to have warranted him, or any other high-spirited soldier in taking the step he did. If his resignation is accepted, the country will lose the services of a most valuable officer.

Gen. CURTIS, who has been appointed to supercede SIGEL at Rolla, was, before this war broke out, the City Surveyor of St. Louis. He has always been an office-hunting politician, but no one ever suspected him of possessing such military knowledge as would fit him for the post he now occupies.

A SCHOOL FOR CONTRABANDS.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Republican* gives these interesting particulars of the attempts making in that place to develop the minds of the "contrabands:"

The school was started on the same principle with our Sabbath schools—one or two taking the general oversight and preserving order, and then having the scholars divided into classes large enough to occupy the time of one teacher during the evening. At first the school was held in a small room, and begun with *four* scholars, but it rapidly increased, until the room was full and crowded, and then it was moved into the Court House. Our citizens have been very liberal in contributing towards fitting the Court House in proper shape, and volunteer teachers have been sufficient to supply the demand. The school is held every night in the week, except Saturday. Last Friday evening, we visited the school, and it is not often we have seen a more interesting sight. There were present that evening *eighty-three* scholars and *twenty-seven* teachers. The Court House was crowded, and we have seldom seen a more orderly school of any kind. Most of these people came among us entirely ignorant even of their letters. They had to begin like little children, at the alphabet. But the eagerness with which they learn is exceedingly interesting. They seem to be *straining* forward with all their might, as if they could not learn fast enough. One young man who had been to the school only five nights, and began with the alphabet, now spells in words of two syllables. Another, in the same time, had progressed so that he could read, quite readily, the simple lessons given in the spelling books. The scholars were of all ages. Here is a class of little girls, eager and restless; there is a class of grown men, solemn and earnest. A class of maidens, in their teens, contrasts with another of elderly women. But all alike showed the same intentions of application. We were especially pleased with the courteous frankness with which they all answered any questions in reference to their progress. Some, who began when the school opened, can now read with some fluency, and are ready to commence with figures.

The school continued from 7 to 8 o'clock. After the lesson was finished, a short time was spent in singing. Their wild, untutored voices produced a strange but pleasant impression. One of their songs, altered from a familiar Sunday-school hymn, seemed peculiarly fitted for the occasion, and they sung it as though they meant it:

"Where, O where, is the Captain Moses,
Who led Israel out from Egypt?
Safe now in the promised land."

It is worth one evening to see such a sight. Eighty-three scholars, just out of bondage, giving themselves intently to study, after working all day to earn their bread, and 27 teachers—some of our most cultivated and refined ladies and gentlemen—laboring night after night, voluntarily and without compensation, is a sight not often seen.

CONGRATULATORY.

The Rolla correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writes:

It may not be too late to note the reception of the following congratulatory responses from the persons named, occasioned by the New-Year's greeting, telegraphed to the parties named, by Gen. ASBOTH in behalf of the Fourth Division. The following reply was received

FROM MR. SEWARD:

A happy New-Year and a victorious campaign to the army of the West. W. H. SEWARD.

FROM MR. CAMERON:

Brig.-Gen. Asboth:

I acknowledge and reciprocate the pleasant greeting of your brave command. May they triumph in war and prosper in peace.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

FROM MR. BATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

Gen. Asboth, Commanding Fourth Division:

Thanks to the gallant officers and men of the Fourth Division of the army of the West. Glory in war and prosperity in peace await you.

EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General.

I failed to obtain copies of replies received from President LINCOLN and the remaining members of the Cabinet. These little comities among those high in command serve as pleasant episodes in the storm of war.

The following dispatches were evoked by the recent patriotic action of the Maryland Corn Exchange, on expelling its disloyal members:

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1862.

Maryland Corn Exchange:

Dispatch received. The Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis greets you. We have made a proper reconnoissance and find we have sufficient force for a continued forward movement.

W. B. BAKER, Secretary.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1862.

Maryland Corn Exchange:

The Chicago Board of Trade congratulates the loyal merchants of Baltimore upon their new organization. They shall always have the sympathy and coöperation of our Board.

STEPHEN CLARY, President.

NEBRASKA JAYHAWKERS.

Gov. SAUNDERS, of Nebraska, has issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, It has been represented by many good and loyal citizens of this Territory that lawless bands of armed men, styling themselves "Jayhawkers," are committing depredations in the Southern portion of the Territory—stealing horses, robbing stores and houses, and threatening the lives of many of the citizens:

Now, therefore, I, ALVIN SAUNDERS, Governor of the Territory of Nebraska, do hereby command all bands or companies leagued together for the purpose aforesaid, or for unlawful purposes, within this Territory, to immediately disband and return to their homes, or at least to leave the Territory; and in case they, or any other parties, are hereafter found within the limits of the Territory, engaged in acts of robbery, or in any way disturbing the peace of our citizens, all the powers of the Territory, both civil and military, will be brought to bear against them, and if taken, such severe punishment as justice demands, will be executed without fear or favor.

Given under my hand and great seal of the Territory, at Omaha, this second day of January, A. D., 1862. ALVIN SAUNDERS.

GOVERNMENT AND THE SEAMSTRESSES.

The St. Louis papers publish the following letter which is probably applicable elsewhere:

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 2, 1862.

Hon. Frank P. Blair, House of Representatives, Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: Your letter in reference to the manufacture of clothing for the army has been received.

This department has not given orders to close the work-shops of St. Louis, but, on the contrary, has just ordered a large quantity of cloth sent to that city, to be there made up into army clothing.

Orders were sent to the Quartermaster at St. Louis as to what points not to make contracts for any large quantities of clothing without consulting this office, as there was danger of procuring a surplus of certain articles.

So long as the public interests will permit, the Department will endeavor to keep these shops open, so as to contribute, in some degree, the relief which this employment gives to the working people of the cities in this time of distress.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

ROUT OF HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

From the Louisville Democrat.

We have before us a letter from Catlettsburgh, Ky., dated Jan. 11, from which we gain the following information:

"When the demand was made on MARSHALL that he should surrender or fight, he made a speech to his men, recommending them to surrender all the forces, and stated his willingness to surrender. His men, stating that they would be stigmatized as cowards, refused to accept his advice, and said they would prefer death to such disgrace.

No answer having been returned to the demand, Col. BOWLES, of the Second Virginia Cavalry

TAXATION AND WAR FINANCES IN ENGLAND.

Uprise of the Actual System—Its Leading Traits—Its Defects—Characteristics and Principles Appropriate to America.

It may be useful, at the present moment, to state some facts relative to the fiscal system developed in England during tha twenty-three years of almost constant war which closed with the battle of Waterloo. For they throw no small light upon several questions of taxation and war finance which, in the present crisis of our national affairs, are filling the pnblic mind with anxiety and eager desire for informstion. During the whole period from 1793 to 1815, it is well known that tha energies and resources of the British people were put to tha severest trial. A large proportion of the wealth-producing classes was sent abroad in the army or navy, or employed in unprodnctive labor. Subsidies and loans were advanced to foreign Powers. The home markets were not, as in our present struggle, benefited by the war funds being spent in the conntry. Commerce was for years preyed on by hostile cruisers. English goods were prohibited from entering the continent of Europe. Yet, amidst much individnal suffering, and in spite of all that a NAPOLEON, wielding the strength of the twenty-eight millions of France, could do for its destruction, the British nation prospered and grew rich with a rapidity and steadiness seldom seen in ths history of nations. The war cry seemed to rouse the energetic masses of the British people from their lethargy. The indomitable spirit which gave victory to battalions in the field, fired the hearts of the peaceful workers of the productive army at home, and stirred all classes and all men to labor, to save and to accumulate capital. Hence, in the words of ons of England's greatest statesmen, "commerce and war flourished side by side and both achieved unwonted victories."

As in the case of most modern wars, the first campaign of 1793 was entered into with sanguine expectations that the struggle would be of short duration. As a military nation, France at that moment seemed far from formidable. Her army did not exceed the usual peace establishment of 130,000 men, and its strength was impaired by the emigration of its principal officers and by the enervating influences attendant on the relaxation of a thirty years' European war. The chances were evidently in favor of England and her allies. Indeed, such was their superiority that a single short campaign was confidently believed to be enough to humble impoverished France, enthrone her exiled king, and establish a permanent peace. These rash conclusions proceeded from the narrow views and commonplace data of politicians, who had not the genius to discover the immense pecuniary resources which talent, energy and enthusiasm could supply for a patriotic war. They had no suspicion what could be accomplished hy issnes of paper money, hy levies *en masse*, by confiscations of property, unreservedly placed at the disposal of their new rulers by the French people.

During the first four years England resorted to no new fiscal expedient. She had a horror of new taxes. Loans were an easier method of raising money. The war was conducted on a very limited scale, and the deficiency of the taxes was easily supplied hy borrowed money. In the year 1797, however, a few war taxes were imposed, and consisted chiefly of an insignificant increase of the assessed taxes, realizing only about £15,000,000. But the great loan of 1797, combined with other causes, produced a panic, depressed the 3 per cents below 48, and rendered a new system of finance and an immensely increased revenue indispensable to the continuance of the war and the support of the public credit.

Mr. PITT accordingly resolved, by a great increase of taxation, to raise a large portion of the supplies within the year, and, in spite of predictions to the contrary, the public, from the lucrative increase of her manufactures, the extension of her commerce, and the growth of her general prosperity, proved well able to bear the additional burdens.

The Prime Minister having matured his plans, vigorously acted upon them in 1798, by the imposition of the income tax which at once raised the war-taxes to $60,000,000, in 1799 to $85,000,000, in 1801 to $85,000,000, and in 1802 to $95,000,000. The aggregate fund raised by taxes and loans for the war amounted to the amazing sum of $5,556,070,055, after deducting the average peace expenditure of $260,000,000 for twenty-three years. Thus the great European struggle for empire and supremacy cost England an average yearly expenditure for belligerent purposes alone of $241,570,000. The following table exhibits the war expenses and the war income of the British Government during the whole of this important period. The amonnt collected by loans and hy taxation is distinguished, and the expenditnre for the army and navy is seperated from the intereat of the accumnlating war-debt.

	War Expenses.		War Income.	
	Interest of Debt.	Cost of Army and Navy.	Loans.	Taxes.
1793	$18,556,190	$67,565,000	$22,500,000	$85,362,000
1794	51,863,225	101,235,000	56,000,000	86,544,056
1795	63,429,655	143,756,000	90,000'000	89,292,270
1796	73,825,475	150,825,000	127,500,000	93,638,800
1797	77,876,650	138,630,000	162,500,000	103,273,250
1798	84,436,995	129,910,000	85,000,000	151,011,525
1799	87,500,635	136,285,000	52,500,000	176,149,940
1800	99,940,750	144,965,000	102,500,000	165,422,320
1801	99,099,195	134,990,000	140,000,000	170,754,800
1802	109,342,755	115,605,000	125,000,000	186,201,065
1803	104,004,810	105,530,000	76,014,625	198,315,315
1804	106,294,450	154,270,000	100,521,105	226,207,210
1805	112,441,795	181,095,000	139,667,418	249,291,405
1806	115,962,910	188,830,000	102,430,778	266,521,127
1807	115,985,450	186,060,000	113,443,295	291,051,125
1808	117,925,065	193,980,000	102,353,950	307,691,035
1809	121,481,380	210,365,000	117,023,455	317,026,470
1810	122,715,810	216,230,000	112,214,394	333,406,830
1811	127,423,835	239,340,000	137,084,145	323,819,350
1812	134,269,230	248,695,000	201,258,445	315,829,176
1813	149,468,885	274,360,000	270,134,110	334,629,175
1814	165,023,220	301,195,000	235,798,485	348,420,960
1815	163,228,000	216,410,000	230,445,015	354,017,210

From these figures it will be seen thet the total amount borrowed for the war was nearly 3,000 millions of dollars, more than one-half of which was absorbed by the enormous interest of barrowed money. There is no doubt that the loans would have been vastly greater had they not been restricted and kept within bounds, by the embarrassments of financial pressure, hy the factious opposition of political parties, and eepecially by the want of public confidence fomented by the efforts of artful adventurers, myetified bullionists, and designing speculators, to terrify the popular mind by predictions of National bankruptcy, and by exaggerated accounts of the depreciation in the currency.

Other circumstances also contributed to the same end. Among them was tha fact that the principles governing National Finances, and the funding of Public Debts were not so well understood as they have subsequently become, by the development of political science, and of the laws of pnblic wealth. The growing fear on the part of tha lenders and the people generally, that repayment of their money was impossible, also contributed to lessen the loans, while the cumbrous, antiquated machinery which was employed for raising money, had the effect of giving a monopoly to opulent capitalists, and prevented the great body of the people from becoming the creditors of the Government. It was reserved for LOUIS NAPOLEON to inaugurate with greater prestige a system of popular loans, based on principles which have been successfully adopted hy ourselves and by other Powers. These new methods, although dangerous when controlled hy treachery or incompetence, are capable of rendering great services to free governments, besides lessening the hurdens and promoting the well-being of the great body of the people.

Indications that these modern principles of finance were beginning to attract attention during the last century, may be found in the works of JOHN ADAMS, and other statesmen of his time. A somewhat clumsy approach to modern methods was attempted in England hy tha act of Parliament, which was passed in 1798, to legalize voluntary contributions for carrying on the war. This measure was extremely popular in England. Merchants and menufacturers vied with each other in offering subscriptions. Among the larger contributors to this voluntary war fnnd we find that the Bank of England gave $1,000,000; the City of London $50,000, while $1,500,000 was remitted from India, with the promise of a similer annnel repetition during the wer. Moreover, two millions were in a few days subscribed in small sums. The plan only failed to be kept up and to answer expectations from its narrow basis and imperfect organization—faults which have ruined many analogous financial schemes elsewhere.

In devising and perfecting methods of taxation, however, the British statesmen of the eighteenth century were more snccessful. The eggregate taxation of the country was cautionsly bnt steadily increased, while the cost of collection was steadily reduced to about one-half of its former per centages. Thus we find that in 1792 the excise duties amounted to eighteen and a half millions of dollars, the customs to forty millions, and the stamps to six millions; the expense of collection being for the customs 10.6 per cent., for the excise 5.6, and the stamp duties 3.9 per cent. At the close of the war, as will he seen hy the following table, the stamp and excise duties, which were internal in their operation, had increased five or six times their original amount, while the customs duties were more cautiously augmented lest commerce should be injured, and the growth of maritime prosperity checked.

AMOUNT OF BRITISH TAXES IN 1814.

Excise	$116,850,275	tieredltary revenues	
Customs	59,036,615		$866,335
Stamps	32,464,025	War customs	14,207,030
Land and Assessed	39,559,690	War excise	33,635,115
Post-office	11,747,595	Property tax	76,137,500
Pensions	160,285	Income tax	1,570
Hackney coaches and hawkers	254,375	Lolley	1,639,035
		Miscellaneous	1,300,815

Those who ere awsre of the very sensitive nature of capital, and the rapidity with which an injudicious impost may destroy a flourishing branch of industry, will appreciate the difficulty of adding any considerable sum to the aggregate of taxation, without exhausting weaker branches of industry, or damming up some of the sources of National wealth.

It was well for the commercial prosperity of England that the increase in the taxes was thus gradually made. Five years of war elapsed before any very heavy addition was necessary. Experience has shown that violent fiscal changes seldom fail to do injury, and that excessive taxes, suddenly imposed, are frequently financial failures; a small tax, judiciously laid and gradually increased, according to the exigencies of the Government—being commonly the best for increasing the revenue.

The war taxes imposed were also adjusted so as to fall with tolerable equality. After the imposition of the income tax in 1798, every class in Great Britain paid to the revenue in proportion to the amount it enjoyed under its protection. And it is remarkable that in all the discontent and public trouble which at times prevailed, there were none who made it a grievance that they were unequally taxed.

MCCULLOCH estimates that the present amount of the public burdens of every kind in England is so adjusted as to consume on the average 20 per cent of the income of every inhabitant of the British Isles, while in France the pressure of taxation is less, amounting only to about 16 per cent. Assuming the same basis of calculation, it has been found that in 1801 English taxation was so great as to absorb 30 per cent. of the aggregate income of the people. In 1814 the proportion rose to 42 per cent., while in 1815, from the increased population, more productive industry, and other causes, the ratio declined to 35 per cent.

That such enormous sums should have been raised without great financial embarrassment, was of course impossible. But it is highly probable that if the principles of national finance, developed by modern science, had been better understood, the sufferings and losses of large classes of persons in England might have been prevented, and the bread riots, the "Luddite" crusade against machinery, and the other revolutionary disturbances which marked the war years, might not have been provoked. For in the growth of population, as well as in the stable permanent foundation that was being laid for the present prosperity of the British people, we see that amidst much partial suffering there must have been a large increase of the netional wealth, and that the evils under which some of the people groaned were chiefly those incident to an unequal distribution of the accumulating resources of the country. On tho same principle we may perhaps account for the wide-spread distress which ravaged England at the close of the war. Bad legislation, crude financial systems, and defective distribution, which might, by an enlightened subservience to the laws of political science have been promoted, and were probably the chief causes of the terrors which are still fresh in the memory of thousands in England.

These troubles, which were chiefly felt in the cotton trade, had their origin in the plots of a few idle, discontented, revolutionary spirits, rather than among the laborious and worthier portion of the productive classes. While, however, they may indicate temporery suffering and commercial revulsion, the recuperative energy which followed, showed thet the country was hut little injured hy the war. For while the taxes a people can pay indicate the national growth in wealth, the increase of population is one of the most sensitive and most reliable tests of the industrial prosperity of the maases of the country. Accordingly, at the opening of the war, we find that England contained only about nine millions of people, but at its close, the number had grown to more than fifteen millions, a rate of increase which indicates, thet however much temporary losses and partial adversity might be complained of, England was growing in wealth and prosperity with a rapidity which has never been exceeded by any country in the world except our own. This may be illustrated by the following table, which gives the increase of the population of England, from the year 1700 to the present time:

ENGLAND.			
1700	5,134,516	1790	8,540,738
1710	5,066,337	1800	9,187,176
1720	5,345,351	1811	10,942,646
1730	5,687,993	1811	12,609,964
1740	5,829,705	UNITED KINGDOM.	
1750	6,039,684	1821	21,193,458
1760	6,479,730	1831	24,306,749
1770	7,277,556	1841	26,829,885
1780	7,814,827	1851	27,675,324
		1861	29,334,788

In the present crisis, when not a few persons who aspire to lead public opinion are not ashamed to express the fear that our energetic and high-spirited people, prosperous as they have been, and rich as in this broad fertile Continent they must ever be, will prove unable to bear the hurdens, or unwilling to lay on the altar of their country the sacrifices which are requisite for the costly war which treason has forced upon us, it may be well to look abroad and learn from tha patriotism of kindred nations what can be achieved where men are truly in earnest. It is a maxim confirmed hy all history that war among its evils has some incidental advantages, and discloses and develops the hidden strength of a nation. A patriotic struggle for their fatherland, a hard fought conflict in defence of their hearths and homes, of their country's flag its institutions and its honor, seldom fails to bind a people in unity of feeling, to awaken them out of a degraded condition, to inspire them with a generous ardor, and to call forth a passionate devotion to the principles of honor, justice and self-sacrificing patriotism.

The London Times on the Humanities of the American War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We find ourselves moved to a contemptuous pity at the inclosed vicions outbreak of e late issue of the London *Times*. This *inspiration*, it appears, was drawn ont by a text from yonr own columns concerning the "Stone Fleet." Thet ugliest vice of human nature described as Pharaseeism in the same "Holy Writ," wherein the writer finds tha rula that "fruit trees are to be sparsd," takes on, in our friend of the London *Times*, one of its protean forms. He stands out in mournful ugliness, thanking God, with upturned eyes, that he is not, as other men—especially as *this poor publican*.

Hear him:

"The longer the civil wer in America lasts, the more evident become the signs that it is brutalizing at least ona of the combatants. It is ths North which is growing fierce and bloodthirsty; it is the high professing Puritans who threaten to murder in cold blood. It is the citizens of New-York and Boston, claiming credit for civilization and literary taste, who ere exulting in the commission of wanton destruction. War is terrible enongh at best, but even wsr hee its mitigations among *civilized* men. *We* do not in Europe, when we take a city, cnt the throats of all the women and children; neither do we burn down the city and sow salt npon the site, as was *sometimes* donc, *even* in Europe, in *barbarous days*."

These oracles of the London *Times* ere, perchance, ignorant of the historical details of the American Revolution. It is British good taste so to he. But we Americans sometimes refresh our memories out of these records; it is necessary so to do; being a people good natured and relenting to a fault, we should otherwise forget what manner of people *they* are.

We will quote from BOTTA'S *History of the American Revolution*, which Mr. JEFFERSON pronounced "the best manual of our Revolutionary history." This historian declares, (vol. 2, pags 187,) "a cry of horror sroso througbout ths civilized world against the ferocity of ths British armies." We will simply say of the campaigns of TARLETON in the Carolinas, (page 252,) "The Americans remembered it with horror. From that time it became a proverbial mods of expressing the cruelties of a barbsrous enemy to call them 'TARLETON'S quarters.'" Concerning the manners of the English, after the reduction of the Carolinas, our historian says, (page 187,) "It it enriched bis (the King's) officers and soldiers, it caused the ruin of a great number of inhabitants. The royal troops were not satisbed with pillsging; thsy spared neither women, children nor sick. Herein they had the negroes for spies and companions; such was ths rapacity of these robbers, that not content with stripping houses of their richest furniture, they violated the sanctuary of the dead; grasping for gold, they went runmaging among the tombs. Whatever they could not carry off they destroyed. Everywhere ruins and ashes—gardens ravaged, magnificent habitations devoted to the flames, the very cattle found no quarter with these barbarians." &c.

There are some stones that could, and doubtless would, cry out, if they were not at present stilled, at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Hampton, which were all burned, and every foot of adjacent territory given to firs and devastation. Page 188: "In brief, this rich and fertile country was converted in a few days into one vast scene of smoking ruins; their booty in tobacco surpassed their hope. In their indignation the Virginians sent to ask the English *what sort of war this was?*"

Further on, Richmond was only saved by the timely appearsnce of our very noble and approved good friend, the Marquis DE LAFAYETTE. (Page 383. "Fortunately the Marquia DE LAFAYETTE arrived in time to save the opulent city of Richmond. There, however, he wes forced to witness the conflagration of Manchester, a town opposite Richmond." Our historisn adds, "*The English were pleased to burn it without any necessity.*" Coming North, we find one TRYON, a counterpart of TARLETON. (Page 189.) "In defect of conquests, the British Generals were disposed to reaums the war of devastation. CLINTON ordsred Gov. TRYON to embsrk for Connecticut. Ha proceeded to make a descent upon New-Haven, whera he dislodged tbe militia, and destroyed whatever he found in the port. Thence he advanced to Fairfield, which he devoted to the flames. Norwalk and Greenfield were in like manner laid in ashes. The loss of the Americans was prodigious." (Page 254.) "TRYON entered New-Jersay with 5,000 men; they took possession of a new and flourishing village, called Connecticut Farms. They set fire to this place; only two houses escaped." Here it wss that a young and beautiful mother, with her little children, was brutally murdered at her own fireaidc. The historian adds, "The melancholy fate of this gentlewoman fired tha breasts of the patriots with such raga, that they flew from every quarter to take vengeance npon tha authors of so black a deed."

Again, when the plans of WASHINGTON and ROCHAMBEAU for the capture of CORNWALLIS in Virginia were completed, CLINTON seeing himself deceived and foiled, projected another ravaging expedition to the shores of Connecticut. The command was given to BENEDICT ARNOLD, New-London was defended by the two forts Trumbull and Griswold. They finally carried the forts, (page 384,) "notwithstanding the fierce defense made by the garrison, who now changing their weapons, fought hend to hand with long spears. The assailants, when finally masters of the place, *massacred as well those who surrendered, as those who resisted.* The town of New-London was laid in aehes, it is not known whether by design or chance. The English seeing the most menacing disposition among the inhabitants, decided for retreat; *it was signalized by the most horrible devastations.*"

The design of this fire in the rear was to compel WASHINGTON to *let go*, and recall his army from Virginia; says the historian: "In vain did they make a great noise with their march and their bloody executions in Connecticnt, WASHINGTON scarcely deigned to notice it. He knew that whoever should triumph at Yorktown would have decided the whole of this campaign in his favor." Concerning this aame siege of Yorktown, we have to quote page 399: "The humenity of the conquerors (Americans and French) equaled their courage; they granted life to all who demsnded it, notwithstanding the cruelties recently committed at New-London." At the close of the siege, and after the anrrender, our authority records, page 402: "The talents and bravery displayed in this eiege hy the allies, won them an immortal glory, and they still enhanced it by the humanity and generosity with which they treated their priaoners. The French officers in particular *honored themselves by the most delicate behavior.* They seemed to have no other care hut that of consoling the vsnquished hy every mark of the most sympathizing interest. Not content with professions, they made the English the most pressing offers of money, both public and privata. In proof of Lord CORNWALLIS' appreciation of American magnanimity, we may relate, that towsrd the end of the siege, when all hope of a successful defense had vanished, CORNWALLIS conceived the project of a retreat hy the rivar at night. Leaving behind all his haggage, his sick and wounded, to the number of two thousand, he commended to the generosity of the Americans, in a letter to Washington. All things ready, he embarked silently, a perfect calm prevailing in the air and on the water. But the powers above became our allies at this jnncture, page 401; "of a sudden arose a violent storm of wind and rain, the boats were separated, the day began to appear," and the scheme totally miscarried. So much for onr Revolntionary memories. Shall we forget too how they stole into our waters, at a later day came npon our beautiful Washington, applied their torches snd looked on with barbaric joy while the devouring flames made a blackened ruin of the fair and stately edifices with which the young Republic had adorned her Capital? How shall Marylanders, who are hy nature and destiny the chosen watchmen on the walls of this same Capital to-day and keepers of the gates—how, we ask, with what feelings shall we look on and watch the signs and countersigns passing between England and our Southern brethren? What is it but an exaggeration of BENEDICT ARNOLD? "What a fall is here!" That we shall have war with England there now remains but little doubt—the *lure* is greater than her *virtue*. Then tha hearts of this free people will flow together; the nation will rouse itself in all its majesty, and for ths first time the world will gaze upon its grand proportions. What part Maryland will play in this event we say not now, but we *believe* and *trust*. Also, there is nothing that we believe and trust for ourselves that we will not believe for our twin sister Virginie, glorious "Old Dominion," well beloved by us, even in the day of her fall and her calamity. Rejoice not over her, though she has fallen, yet *she shall rise again.*

BALTIMORIENNE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1862.

Degrading the Service—A Card to tha Commander-in-Chief.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing in to-dey's issue of your paper that it is the intention "of the President and Gen. MCCLELLAN to popularize the army, and challenge the nation's confidence, by adopting salutary improvements in its organization," I thought I might not be deemed presumptuous, after serving tn the ranks nine months, in suggesting that they could not attain their object more effectually than by enforcing Regulation No. 126, Article XIIt, of the Revised Regulations, which reads: "Non-commissioned officers will 'lo no case be permitted to act as waiters, nor are they, or private soldiers, not waiters, to be employed in any menial office, or made to perform any service not millitary, for the private benefit of any officer or mess of officers."

This regulation is habitually disregarded, and in virtue of the almost despotic power of commissioned officers, privates are made to perform menial duties of the most degrading character, which constitutes the chief grievance and hardship of the soldier, and is the principal cause for dissatisfaction, and the strongest incentive to insubordination.

As an illustration of the evil complained of, t would mention that t have seen privates called from their sleep after taps to bring a drink of water to their superior officer, or to assist in pulling e lazy one to bed, such as pulling off his boots, &c.; aud in fact they are called upon at any or all times, when not drilling or on guard, to perform duties which the wildest whim of man could suggest. And there seems to be no redress, as in an instance where I knew a man foolhardy enough to act in accordance with his rights, and refuse to perform the menial offices, he was kicked, and then confined in the guard-house for a week, for his imprudence.

In consideration that our officers are allowed pay for from one to four servants, according to rank, at the liberal rate of $24 50 per month, and in regard for our friends at home, who are deluded with the belief that volunteers are required to perform only a soldier's duty, it is to be hoped that those who have the authority, will require our superior officers to be governed by the regulation referred to, and thus adopt a salutary improvement, which would tend most materially to popularize the army. ROB ROY.

Personnl.

Rev. S. H. ROSECRANS, D. D., a brother of General ROSECRANS, is the principal editor of the *Catholic Telegraph*, of Cincinnati. The General himself is a member of the Catholic Church.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange. JAN. 18, 1862

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	90		50 N. Y. Cen. R		b10 83½
50 U.S. 6s, Oregon	100		do		s10 83½
War Ln ½ yearly	100		do		83½
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	43½	100	Erie Railway		b15 35½
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	42½	550	do		35½
3,000 Mis. St. 6 p c. Bs	15	50	do		35½
1,000 N. Y. Central 6s	94	50	do		s30 35½
4,000 N.Y. Cen. 7s, '76, Convt. Bds.	104	50	do		s60 36
1,000 Hud Riv. S.F. Bs	100	100	do		b60 36½
1,000 Harlem 1st Mt. Bs	100	100	do		b60 35½
1,000 Mich Cent 8 p c. 1st W. & F Con. B.	93	200	do		b10 36½
1,000 C. R & Q. R. 8 p c. Bonds	93½	350	do		s10 35½
1,000 North. Ia. 1st M	88	100	Erie R. Prof.		37½
500 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	90½	100	do		s30 37½
9,000 do	91	150	do		37½
1,000 C. & N. W. 2d M	12	50	do		37½
3,000 C. & Pitts. 8 p c. 1st M	82½	50	do		s60 37½
1,000 Long Dock Bds	95	215	Harlem R. Pref		51½
1,000 D. & M. Bonds	75½	90	Mich. Cen. R.		53½
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d M. B.	88	50	do		53½
1,000 Mil. & P. Du C. 1st m.	88	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R		39½
2,000 do	86	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		b15 41
15,000 Am. Gold	b30 101½	50	do		40½
5,000 do	b30 101½	100	Ill. Cen. R. S. ex int		63
78,000 do	101½	100	do		s60 62½
5 Bank of Commerce	78	50	Clev. & Pittsb'g R		16½
5 Am. Ex. Bank	81	10	Galena & Chi. Rail.		68½
20 Commonwealth B'k	70	21	do		68½
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co	91	5	do		68½
50 Penn. Coal Co	85	340	Clev. & Toledo Rail.		37½
35 Pacific M. S. Co	99½	350	do		37½
105 do	99⅝	50	do	b30	37½
125 do	99⅝	50	do	b30	37½
25 Nicaragua T. Co	6⅝	150	Chi. & Rock Isl'd R.		55
100 do	6	550	do		55⅛
12 Warren Railroad	78	100	do	b30	55½
50 Chi., Bur & Quin. R.	61				

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	90½	50	N. Y. Central R		83½
10,000 do	90⅝	175	do		83½
5,000 Ill. Canal Bds. '60	78	50	do	b30	84⅛
2,000 Ill. Canal Reg. B.	78	300	Erie Railway		35½
4,000 Ill. Cou. Bds. '62.	79	100	do		35¾
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	42½	12	Erie Railway Pref		67½
3,000 do	42¾	50	do		67½
1,000 Mo. State 6s, Iss.	39½	200	Harlem Railroad		12⅞
1,000 Han. & St. Jo. 8s	49⅝	100	Mich. Central R.		53⅜
1,000 Brook n City W. L	99⅝	100	do	b30	53⅜
1,000 Cbt. & N. W. S. F. B	85	100	do	b30	53⅜
6,000 L. E. & W. 1st M Bs	79¼	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		41
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds	91	400	Panama Railroad		113
10,000 Amer. Gold	b30 102	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.		110
10,000 do	b15 102	50	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s30	37⅛
10,000 do	102	100	do	b30	36
10 Pacific M. Stm. Co.	99	60	Chi. & R. Isld R.		66⅛
50 Mil. & Pra. Du Chn R	21				

SATURDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

The Stock Market to-day moved with much irregularity; opening very firm at a further advance in prices, as compared with yesterday afternoon, but suddenly turning in the opposite direction at and after the Second Board, but from what cause or on what nawa was not explained up to the close of business. The extreme prices of the day on New-York Central were 83⅜@83⅛ ₱ cent., finally closing 83⅛ ₱ cent. as against 83⅜ on Friday afternoon. The variations in Erie and the Western shares were ¼@1 ₱ cent.; Erie closing 34¾; Toledo 37½; Rock Island, 54¾; Erie Preferred, 66⅝ ₱ cent. The National Stocks were rather firmer at the Board, and the Railway mortgages in demand at a further rise in prices on most descriptions. The general market left off feverish and unsettled.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	82	Bank of N. Amarice	70
Merchants'	81	Metropolitan	83
Mechanics'	87	Shoe and Leather	60
M'chants' Exchange	70	Continental	70
State of New-York	72½	St. Nicholas	72
Commerce	77⅜	Commonwealth	60
Ocean	60	Importers & Traders	90
American Exchange	81	Park	92

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	93	Mich So. 7 ₱ cent. firsts	87
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	101	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. As. Bs.	65
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102	N. Ia. first	88
N. Y. Cen., conv., '76	103¾	N. Ia. Goshen Line	87½
Erie firsts, '58	105	M. S. & N. Ia. 7 ₱ c.	84½
Erie seconds, '79	101⅜	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	90⅜
Erie thirds, '83	91¼	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	83
Erie fourths, '80	79¼	T. H. & A. sec'ds, 8 ₱ c.	40
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	75	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	85
Hudson firsts, '59	101¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	41¼
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	100	Chi. & N. W. sec'ds	12
Hudson thirds, '75	81⅜	Han. & St. Jo., firsts	30
Hndson conv., '67	70	New-Jersey Cen. 2ds	104
Harlem firsts, '69-73	99	Gal. & Chi. firsts	101
Harlem seconds, '64	95⅜	L. E. & Wabash firsts	79⅛
Harlem thirds, '68	70	L. E. & Wabash sec'ds	44
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-72	91	Del. Lac. & West. firsts	100
Mich. Cen. n. 7, 8 ₱ c. '62	97¼	Del. Lac. & West. seconds	90
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.	94¾	Lac. & West. Bonds	92½

The following suggestions for the creation of a Board of Exchequer in the City of New-York, in connection with the proposed issue of a National Demand Currency, have been presented to both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Committee of Ways and Means at Washington, and are now under consideration with these authorities. We have reason to believe that they emanate from an influential source in this City, sympathizing not only in the establishment of an uniform National Currency, to facilitate the operations of the Treasury and for the great convenience of the People, but with the proposition of the Ways and Means Committee to establish a permanent and specifically secured yearly Sinking Fund for the ultimate extinguishment of the Public Debt. To this end, if we rightly appreciate the probable extent of the following plan, twelve millions per annum, the full interest on two hundred millions of Public Stocks, pledged by the Government for ssy $160,000,000 of National Circulation, is to be devoted, together with one-half the interest of such further pledges of Stock as may be made by Banks or Bankers. Without passing our opinion on the fessibility of the plan, we take pleasure in commending it to a fair hearing, especially from such of the opponents of United States Notes of Circulation as understake to say that they would have neither place of nor security for their redemption:

The Sub-Treasury receipts from all sonrces to-day, were $457,059; peyments, $881,438; halance in the New-York office $3,212,174. Included in the receipts were $140,000 for Customs.

SYNOPSIS OF AN ACT FURTHER TO REGULATE THE CURRENCY OF THE UNITED STATES AND SUSTAIN THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

SECTION 1. There is hereby established as a part of the Treasury Department of the United States a Board of Exchequer to perform the duties hereinafter specified.

SEC. 2. The said Board shall consist of —— Commissioners, to he appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, one of whom shall he the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States in the City of New-York, and they shall elect one of their members chairman.

They shall hold their offices —— years, (at least one appointment, however, to be annually made,) but may be at any time suspended or removed for cause stated in writing by the President.

SEC. 3. The said Board shall collect all the funds and revenues of the United States at the City of New-York, negotiate all loans authorized hy Congress, attend to the transfer and payment of the public debt, discharge all the duties now committed to the Independent Treasury in said City, and appoint all subordinate officers and agents needed for the due execution of their duties, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 4. The office of the said Board shall be in said City, with such agencies elsewhere as the Secretary of the Treasury shall require to be appointed by said Board with his approval.

SEC. 5. As a basis for a national currency, in connection with gold and silver coin and bullion, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, issue and deliver to said Board an amount not exceeding in the aggregate —— millions of dollars of six per cent. stock of the United States, in certificates or bonds of $1,000 each, redeemable at the expiration of twenty years from their date. On receiving which the said Board shall deliver in return to the Secretary of the Treasury eighty per cent. of the par amount in Exchequer Bills of various denominations, not less than $5. They shall be payable in the lawful money of the United States on demand at the Board of Exchequer, shall be receivable in payment of any dues to the Government, and shall be convertible at any time, at the will of the holder, in sums of not less than $1,000, into the stock in this section first mentioned, at its current market value (not less than par) as fixed hy the Board of Exchequer from time to time.

SEC. 6. The said Board shall also issue in exchange for gold coin and gold and silver bullion received on deposit, Exchequer Bills of like denominations, payable in coin on demand, keeping all necessary accounts with the depositors.

They shall transfer the funds of the Government by them received, as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

They shall not in any way engage in discounting or loaning money.

With the funds in their hands belonging to the United States, they shall half-yearly procure an amount in gold coin equal to the six months' interest then accruing on the debt of the United States, and with said coin pay said interest when due.

SEC. 7. The said Board shall also receive from any banks or banking associations now existing, or hereafter to be formed under any law of the United States, or of any State, any funded security of the United States, bearing an interest of six per cent. yearly, and shall deliver in return eighty per cent. of the par amount in Exchequer Bills, under such regulations for their repayment as the Board may prescribe, and a ratable portion on receiving such securities hearing a lower rate of interest, receivable and convertible as specified in 5th section of this act.

The banks and banking associations thus depositing securities of the United States, shall be entitled to receive one-half the accruing interest thereon, the Board of Exchequer shall receive the remaining one-half.

Such securities, or any part thereof, in sums of not less than —— shall be surrendered with the one-half of accrued interest on returning a rateble amount of Exchequer Bills to the Board.

SEC. 8. No portion of the capital of any bank or banking association invested in the securities of the United States thus pledged for Exchequer Bills shall be subject to taxation, whether National, State, or municipal.

SEC. 9. The interest on the —— millions of stock issued under the fifth section of this act shall be applied by the said Board, first, to the payment of all necessary expenses, to be fixed and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the residue of such interest shall be retained and employed by the said Board as a sinking Fund, for the gradual extinguishment of the public debt of the United States, as shall also the one-half of the interest retained on the securities deposited by banks and banking institutions.

SEC. 10. All bills issued by the said Board shall he duly registered and stamped on their face, "Secured by pledge of public securities of the United States," or, "Secured by deposit of coin," as the case may be.

SEC. 11. The said Board shall make detailed statements quarter-yearly to the Secretary of the Treasury of all their proceedings, with weekly statements of their receipts and expenditures, such portion of which shall be published as he may deem advisable.

(The preceding is presented as suggestions for a project which may be complete in itself, and also as a plan on which the proposed general banking-law may be engrafted.)

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 31 bbls. Ashes; 10,187 bbls. Flour, 786 bbls. and 2,173 sacks Corn Meal, 2,030 bushels Wheat, 7,007 bushels Corn, 1,928 bushels Rye, 300 bushels Barley, 25,174 bushels Oats, 1,850 bushels Malt, 6,232 pkgs. Provistons, 1,076 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., at $6 37½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 762 bbls., including 515 bbls. Pots, and 247 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—A moderate demand prevails for Foreign. Sales have been made since our last, of 2,242 tons, including, according

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 19, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

CIRCULATION OF CITY JOURNALS.

For a long time past the *Herald* has been endeavoring to impose upon the public the utterly false belief that its daily circulation was very far beyond that of the TIMES and other City journals. Its object in this was to create an impression favorable to its superiority over the TIMES as a medium of advertising. From an unwillingness to obtrude purely business affairs upon public attention, and especially to engage in any controversy with that sheet on such a point, we forebore for months to take any notice of its fabrications. But in justice to ourselves we determined to test the *Herald's* disposition to back up its own veracity—and offered to stake a certain sum of money on the utter falsehood of each and every one of its assertions concerning its own circulation and concerning ours.

As we anticipated, the *Herald* flinched from the test to which it was thus invited. Yet it continues to assert that its "daily sale of papers averages from 105,000 to 135,000," repeating this false pretence day after day at the head of its columns. And with an access of audacity, it has now published in the advertising columns of several City journals the following statement of the "daily circulation of the New-York *Herald* for the months of December, 1860 and 1861:"

December, 1860.		December, 1861.	
1	74,880	2	102,768
3	73,200	3	104,160
4	73,440	4	120,000
5	78,000	5	105,648
6	75,920	6	103,248
7	74,160	7	107,040
8	75,600	9	103,248
10	73,040	10	103,200
11	73,920	11	104,208
12	75,120	12	104,208
13	75,600	13	104,250
14	74,200	14	105 672
15	71,280	15	102,048
17	74,160	17	102,048
18	72, 2	18	103,248
19	75,120	19	104,160
20	74,400	20	104,256
21	75,840	21	110,4 2
22	78,720	23	104,256
24	75,120	24	102,960
25	72,480	25	100,800
26	76,080	26	102,048
27	77,040	27	102,048
28	78,960	28	102,252
29	81,720	30	102,048
31	77,760	31	103,2 0
Total	1,950,960	Total	2,716,480
Average	75,906	Average	104,480

RECAPITULATION.

Aggregate, December, 1861	2,716,480
Aggregate, December, 1860	1,970,960
Monthly increase	74,520
Daily average increase	28,673

The insertion of this romance in numbers was solicited at the counter of the TIMES, where it was very properly refused, on the ground that no advertisement designedly framed to mislead and defraud the public can be published there. But we consent to insert it here with even greater prominence, because here we may accompany it with the appropriate brand of falsehood, and may repeat a challenge which shall show the reluctance of the *Herald* to verify its own reckless figures.

To this end we offer to stake, on the *Herald's* average daily issue, for the last three or six months,

$250 that it is not	135,000
$250 that it is not	105,000
$250 that it is not	100,000
$250 that it is not	75,000

And in regard to the TIMES, which the *Herald* sets down as having only "from 25,000 to 30,000 circulation,"—we offer to stake, on its average daily issue, during the last three or six months,

$250 that it is over	25,000
$250 that it is over	30,000
$250 that it is over	50,000
$250 that it is over	75,000

The whole sum won shall be handed over to the fund for the families of volunteers—and the question shall be decided by a Committee of three, appointed in the usual way.

We do this solely to test the *Herald's* confidence in its own veracity, and to expose the falsity of its boasts concerning its own circulation.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have from Washington, this morning, the first indication that a forward movement of the Grand Army of the Potomac may be looked for to occur soon. A General Order has been issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN, notifying all persons engaged in the military service to hold themselves in readiness. The fact that about nine hundred Government wagons, drawn by four and six horses, were reviewed in Washington yesterday, is also significant.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe are highly important. It was confidently asserted there on Friday, the date of our latest dispatches, that Gen. WOOL had sent notice to Gen. HUGER, the rebel commander at Norfolk, to remove the women and children from that city. This indicates that an attack was to be made upon the place immediately. Another indication is the fact that the topmasts and spars of the steam-frigate *Minnesota* had been unshipped, as though for action. It was reported that she would on Friday night proceed to Elizabeth River, towing the sailing-frigate *Cumberland*. The new steam-sloop-of-war *Pensacola* also exhibited signs of preparation for a conflict. Meantime, indications of perturbation on the part of the rebels are apparent. Roanoke Island, commanding the passage from Pamlico into Albemarle Sound, has been abandoned for the second time—the first occasion being immediately succeeding the reduction of the forts at Hatteras Inlet, by the expedition under BUTLER and STRINGHAM. Reports were also current that preparations were being made to evacuate Yorktown, but they are not well authenticated.

The Burnside Expedition, however it may task our ingenuity to determine its destination, is evidently a much greater puzzle to the enemy, besides being a great source of apprehension. The papers of Virginia and North Carolina exhibit a general uneasiness on the subject. If the preparations at Fortress Monroe, noted above, indicate that Norfolk is the place aimed at, our own curiosity, as well as that of the rebels, will soon be satisfied. Whether their apprehensions will be allayed as readily, is another question.

Another party of exchanged National prisoners, one hundred and fifty in number, reached Fortress Monroe from Richmond, on Friday, and arrived at Baltimore yesterday. They are all convalescents from the hospitals; a number of them have crutches, and a dozen had to be transported on cots. On their transfer to the protection of the Stars and Stripes, a scene occurred similar to the one which marked the arrival of the first large party at Old Point. They saluted the flag with a burst of enthusiasm, and on their way they were greeted warmly by the soldiers and sailors, who lined the shores and thronged the rigging.

A dispatch, dated twelve miles from Columbus, from the correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, states that on the 16th inst. a heavy reconnoissance was made by Gen. GRANT, which advanced to within five miles of Columbus without discovering the enemy. The result of the reconnoissance was a reliable knowledge of all the routes leading out of Columbus toward Blandvills and other towns. Deserters from the rebels represent that the force at Columbus is forty thousand men, but this is doubtless an exaggeration. From other authority it is ascertained that the rebels were in a state of great excitement on account of Gen. GRANT'S movement down the river.

The reports from Cairo a few days ago in regard to the forward movement from that point seem to have been exaggerated. There *was* a movement of some seven thousand troops as far as Mayfield Creek, about half way between Cairo and Columbus; and preparations *are* going on rapidly for the general advance down the river. But it will be some time yet before things are ready for the assault on Columbus. Another and minor, though hardly less important movement than that is evidently on foot.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island* arrived at Philadelphia Friday night, having on board the craw of the rebel schooner *Venus*, captured on the Texan coast; also Capt. GEORGE J. MAHE, of the Louisiana Volunteers, captured in Barrataria Bay by the launches of the steamer *South Carolina*. The Captain, it is understood, admits that there is a Union sentiment in New-Orleans, though it is kept under.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department from Commander GLISSON, of the gunboat *Mount Vernon*, on blockading service on the North Carolina coast, gives the particulars of the burning of a light-ship under the guns of Fort Caswell, at Wilmington, mention of which has already been made. The rebels had been in the habit of using the light-ship as a beacon for guiding vessels in and out of the harbor, and for annoying our vessels by hoisting lights at night. Commander GLISSON, selecting a hazy night, when the wind blew off shore, sent in a couple of host loads of men, who, finding the light-ship deserted, set her on fire and retired. Fort Caswell did not open upon them until they were well out of harm's way.

We learn from the Upper Potomac that JACKSON and his army have disappeared entirely from the vicinity of Hancock, and it is believed they have retired to Winchester. The whole river line is reported quiet.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Friday, learns by passengers arriving from Patterson's Creek, on the preceding evening, that rebels to the number of 2,500 had occupied Romney. On the night of the evacuation of Romney, four hundred sick had to be removed, which accounts for the want of transportation, and the necessity of destroying tents and provisions.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Columbia, Adair County, Ky., under date of Jan. 10, notices the departure of Gen. THOMAS, with six or seven regiments, for Somerset, or in pursuit of ZOLLICOFFER. The Fifth Kentucky, Col. BRAMLETTE, and Nineteenth Ohio, Col. BEATTY, were at Buckeville, on the Cumberland River, twenty miles below Columbia.

Energetic measures are in progress for strengthening the defences of the harbor of New-London. Gov. BUCKINGHAM encourages the immediate formation of an artillery company, and promises to send two rifled brass 6-pounders with equipments, as soon as the authorities are ready for them. Other guns of heavier calibre are to be furnished as soon as they can be procured.

A correspondent of the Cape Cod *Republican* says that while the English steamer *Rinaldo* was lying off Provincetown waiting for the *Starlight*, with MASON and SLIDELL on board, the commander inquired if there were no fort or other defences with which to protect the harbor, and on being told that there was none, he significantly remarked that the Government showed an unaccountable weakness in allowing such a place to remain unprotected.

GENERAL NEWS.

The British steamship *Kangaroo*, of DALE'S line, Capt. MCQUIGAN, sailed this afternoon for Liverpool *via* Queenstown. It is the intention of Capt. MCQUIGAN to touch at Cape Race, should the weather prove at all favorable, for any telegraphic messages or news. She will be due off that point about Wednesday noon.

A large number of British vessels, loaded with grain, have been reported lost within the past six weeks, from the fact, it is said, of their being loaded by means of elevators, which renders it impossible for the grain to become settled and compact. American and other vessels, whose cargoes are insured on this side, receive a large share of the grain in bags, thus lessening the danger of loss from the shifting of the grain to the leeward.

The Sons of New-Hampshire, residents of this City, gave a complimentary dinner to the officers of the Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment, at the Metropolitan Hotel, last evening. Speeches were made by C. A. SOULE, Judge PITMAN, HORACE GREELEY, H. B. PERKINS, and others. The whole affair passed off in a very pleasant and satisfactory manner.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, has telegraphed the President urging him not to accept the resignation of Gen. REYNOLDS, but to grant him a short leave of absence until he can arrange his business.

United States Deputy-Marshal SMITH yesterday arrested two sailors, named DELANEY and HOLT, who served on board the schooner *Wells*, which was fitted out at this port by APPLETON OAKSMITH, in April last, ostensibly for a legitimate voyage, but which turned out to be a slaver, and succeeded in landing a cargo of negroes in Cuba. The men will be important witnesses on the trial of OAKSMITH, who is already in prison for fitting out the *Augusta* as a slaver.

The trade in Breadstuffs was quite limited on Saturday; prices favored buyers. The demand for Groceries was less active. Cotton was dull and nominal. Provisions were in request, as were also Hay, Hops, Tollow, and Whisky, the latter at firmer rates. Fish, Metals, Hemp, Oils, Seeds and Spices were quiet. Salt was actively sought after. The freight market was depressed.

A NOTICE TO NORFOLK.—Maj.-Gen WOOL is disposed to sacrifice none of the amenities of war. According to a dispatch from Baltimore, he has given the Commander at Norfolk notice to remove the women and children from that place, the inference being that a bombardment is to commence at an early day—unless, with true military guile, the men-of-war who are steaming up beneath the guns of Fortress Monroe are to take a sudden and unanticipated direction, and annihilate Yorktown, or pour shells into rebel camps along the James River. At all events, he has furnished the best possible commentary upon the charge of inhumanity which the London *Times* brings against our Northern campaigning. A city, which had lost its character of a loyal and pacific town, and had suffered itself to become purely a military post, is entitled to no such notice, and its extension is, therefore, an act of exalted benevolence. It remains to be seen how it will affect Gen. HOOKER. He may give it so frank an acceptance, as to include the men, as well as the women and children, in the removal—a step that would very courteously assist the plans of the National General. When, a few years ago, the plague was in Norfolk, and an army of Northern nurses invaded the town, it was observed that not only the women and children, but the men, abandoned it.

Strangling the Rebellion.

The destination of the Burnside flotilla is the occasion of much sagacity on the part of certain of our newspapers; also of some bad faith. One journal, of insignificant circulation, reproves another with having disclosed the precise spot prematurely, and itself hastens to lay before its readers "full details" of the organization of the expedition; a description of matter which the Press was distinctly pledged to withhold until the success of the movement had been announced. Fortunately, these "full details" so abound with errors, as to convey nothing but misinformation to the enemy. But the "precise spot," so untimely revealed, is upon the coast of North Carolina, within the sand bank which frames Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds; "not to put too fine a point upon it," it is Roanoke Island. And over this momentous and tremendous disclosure, the prints we refer to exhibit a degree of tremulous agitation, proportioned to the magnitude of the announcement.

Now while the squadron was yet at Annapolis, a revelation of the design to touch at Fortress Monroe could hardly have been expected to create surprise and sensation. If the squadron have now gone to Roanoke Island, that is no more its ultimate destination than was Fortress Monroe. We violate no confidence in saying its destination is the mainland. The mission of Gen. BURNSIDE is to sever the railroad connections between Richmond and the Gulf States on the one side, and Richmond and Norfolk on the other. What points he may successively select for landing, in executing these tasks, are known only to himself, and the affectation of knowledge on the part of cotemporaries is absurd. The secret is in the possession of none of them.

It is a part of the judicious plans of Gen. MCCLELLAN to sever at once those communications with the South and Southwest, which alone have rendered the stay of the rebel army in Virginia possible. The blows which are to effect this triumphant result, will be struck almost at the same moment. We have every reason to believe the news of Gen. BURNSIDE'S success will be followed by intelligence from Gen. BUELL'S Department, announcing that Eastern Tennessee is in the occupation of the National Army, and that the southwestern line of railroad is cut off behind the rebels. With all their communications thus destroyed, the early evacuation of Virginia becomes a military necessity. The question of reinforcements, subsistence and other supplies, is not the only one involved. The main body of the insurgents will be surrounded, and its existence will depend upon fighting at once or disbanding at once. If it fight, it will have to leave its intrenchments and encounter the National army in the open field; or, what is more probable, will have to attack the lines of Arlington. Of either of these compulsory measures the event cannot be doubted; and when, therefore, it is declared by those in the best possible position to know the mind of the General-in-Chief, that the coming month will break the back of the rebellion, we may understand the prediction to be almost equivalent to the announcement of a mathematical certainty.

Newspaper Taxation.

Mr. COLFAX, with less than his usual good sense, has just introduced a bill into the House of Representatives to prohibit newspapers from being delivered on post roads except by the Government mails. If the object of the measure is to increase the revenue, it must prove as bad an expedient as could well be devised. For so offensive a law would be evaded by the public in every possible way, and the heavy expenses entailed on the Department would more than absorb the largest possible proceeds of the tax. And not only would there be failure in point of productiveness. This fiscal expedient would be extremely unpopular in this country, and would expose us to universal derision abroad. For it has always been the boasted policy of our Government to foster the circulation and promote the prosperity of the public Press. Hence no people in the world have so many newspapers, nor does any country contain as many newspaper readers. And is it to be endured that, with the proud position of the United States, as regards newspaper enterprise, we should resort to a prohibitory enactment which could be enforced, or would be endured, in no European country? In England, the Government at no time have ventured to prevent the conveyance of newspapers by any method convenient to the sender. The British newspaper tax had its origin in an aristocratic jealousy of the people, and in a desire to prevent them from informing themselves on political subjects. But the impost was always odious. It has long been merely nominal, and was in 1840 repealed altogether. The use of the mails is now open to the Press as to other departments of public usefulness. But now, as always, it is optional to send papers by mail or by any other means. If sent by mail, the postage is two cents, which may be paid either by affixing a postage stamp to the wrapper, or by having a newspaper stamp impressed on the paper before it is printed. There is, however, this concession made by the English Government in favor of the impressed stamp. The newspaper bearing it is transmissible by mail as often as the owner pleases within fourteen days of publication. But the affixed postage stamp, though equal in cost, will only carry the newspaper once. Thus the English Government regards the stamp simply as payment for postage, and charges the public journals for the use of post-office facilities only when these facilities are employed. Perfect freedom being thus conceded, express agents have sprung up in England who convey newspapers to the public several hours earlier than they would be received by mail. The same plan has been adopted here with some improvements. We have hitherto been in advance of Europe in almost every department of newspaper enterprise. The country now needs more than ever the influence of enlightened journalism. Shall we voluntarily recede from our position and without any benefit to the revenue, cause serious inconvenience to the public? If newspapers are to be taxed at all, let the impost be laid by some method which will be as little open as possible to the objections which must lie against all taxes on knowledge.

Unionism in Tennessee.

As there is prospect of a speedy military advance upon Tennessee, its real condition with respect to the rebellion becomes a matter of the greatest interest. It is the only seceded State, if we except Western Virginia, which has representatives in the National Congress: JOHNSON in the Senate, and Messrs. MAYNARD and CLEMENS in the House. It is the only seceded State that has regiments of loyal troops in the National service. In the eastern part of the State, loyalty, protesting and fighting loyalty, is greatly in the ascendant. In the central section, refugees aver that the same spirit is now becoming dominant; and even in the West, where treason has been most rampant, it is evident, from many signs, that there is still an undercurrent of Unionism, which will appear strong and active as soon as the people are relieved by our army from the terrorism inaugurated by the rebel leaders. We have published scores of news items, lately, from the Tennessee rebel papers, stating that bodies of Unionists, numbering from a dozen to a hundred, had been arrested by the rebels in counties west (as well as east) of the Tennessee River—in Hardeman, Madison, Gibson, Dyer, &c.; while other counties, as Weakley, are declared to be dangerously Union. Some of these loyal men have been imprisoned, others impressed into the rebel army; and others, hopeless of the success of the National arms, have taken the rebel oath of allegiance.

Tennessee, it will be remembered, was *tricked* out of the Union in a more shameful manner than any other State. Last Spring, its people, by an overwhelming vote, declared against Disunion; and it was only by the vilest bit of legerdemain on the part of the Governor and Legislature, and the most satanic falsehoods on the part of the disunion Press, and the blindest tyranny on the part of the rebel military authorities, that the State was finally forced out, and has thus far been kept out. It has undoubtedly sent an immense number of troops into the rebel service. When the deed of Disunion was done, it became a matter of pride, as well as principle, with large numbers of Tennesseeans to follow the fortunes of the State. And the fighting element in Tennessee is far larger than in any other Southern State. It cannot be denied that the Disunion element was very strong. It undoubtedly was and is so. But there is both evidence and philosophy for the belief that to-day a large majority of the people would welcome the reappearance of the old flag. A defeat of the rebels in the field at Bowling Green would exercise a vast influence, too, in this direction. As it was in Missouri, so it is in Tennessee, that a great many young men joined the rebel army "just to have a fight," and these will disperse on a fitting opportunity.

If within a month our troops advance upon Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, they will speedily find all the elements to organize a loyal State Government, and a very short time will furnish native loyal arms capable of sustaining it. Tennessee occupies a place of great importance from its geographical position—its boundaries touching on no less than eight Southern States. Its speedy possession by the National Government is a matter of the greatest importance; and it cannot be long now until Gen. BUELL marches to relieve its down-trodden Unionism.

The Rebel Flag.

The Southern Confederacy deserves the commiseration of every pitiful heart for the coils and cares it has had all along of its flag. Somehow or other they can't succeed in getting the bit of bunting just to their mind. It formed the chief subject of deliberation at the first sitting of the rebel Congress months ago. Finally, after a period of incubation, compared with which the hatching of the *ovum mundi* whereof SANCONIATHON speaks, was a light and frivolous task, the "Committee of the Flag" rushed out, shouting *eureka*, and bearing in triumph the "Stars and Bars." But it seems the people have wearied of the thing. Perhaps the cause has not, under its inspiration, advanced quite to their mind. Perhaps they find it a constant reproach, from the slight likences which it retains to that glorious old standard sheet which they have tried in vain to trail in the dust. Perhaps they are merely fickle, and want a change anyhow.

But, however it may be, the Secessionists, it seems, have seceded from their Stars and Bars, and want a new flag. The latest brand-new invention is an oriflamme composed of a number of stars in the shape of a cross, to represent the "Southern Cross." The appropriateness of this is made evident by a writer in the Richmond *Dispatch*, who simply remarks that the Southern Cross is not visible in Northern latitudes. Another inventor, unconsciously nearer the mark, proposes a device which the initiated have found out has the *bar sinister*. "This, in heraldry," observes the *Dispatch*, with great *naïveté*, "denotes bastardy, and *something not honestly or directly obtained*." It appears, however—and this is the most dangerous symptom of all—that some are not satisfied with having given up the old Stars and Stripes, and want to know if the old National airs are to be given up, too. An article from a Richmond paper, which we publish among our Southern extracts this morning, inquires "if the South intends to give up to the Yankees not only the old flag, but Hail Columbia, and everything good, to which we have as much right as they." The instinct of this individual is undoubtedly sound. We shall soon come in aid of their flagging energies, and relieve them from the labor of inventing a fitting ensign, by transporting the Stars and Stripes into the heart of rebeldom. By the majority of that oppressed people it will, we have not the shadow of a doubt, be received with tears of joy. As for the recalcitrants, one of the first punishments we shall inflict will be to make them sing "Yankee Doodle" beneath its folds.

Missouri's Pacification.

It does not seem likely that there will be much more fighting in Missouri this winter—if indeed ever again. Gen. PRICE is still at Springfield with some seven or eight thousand men; but as, at the beginning of the present year, he became a "Major General of the Confederate States," (instead of, as heretofore, a General of the Missouri State Guard,) and as he is now under command of JEFF. DAVIS, it is likely that he and his men will be ordered to some point where they can be of practical service. The Richmond leaders must see the hopelessness of the rebel cause at least in Missouri; and they will not be willing to waste powder and men, out of a mere romantic desire to uphold its "rights," as PRICE has done. But if he be not at once ordered to another field, he will undoubtedly stampede the State rapidly enough as soon as the National expedition now forming at Leavenworth is put in motion. At one time the rebellion in Missouri looked formidable; but the army of fifty thousand flushed rebels which marched to Lexington on its way to Jefferson City and St. Louis, has dwindled and scattered; and the second fifty thousand, whom PRICE urged in such piteous terms to rally to his standard, never responded to the call. Not more than five thousand of the "State Guard" transferred their services to the regular rebel army. The rest have quietly gone back to their homes and farms for the Winter, tired of soldiering and rebellion. It is said by PRICE'S organ that they have *only* disbanded for the Winter, and that they are to rejoin him in the Spring; but the system of military police now in operation over the greater part of the State, and which by Spring will be extended over the whole of it, will prevent the formation of these rebel squads, or their coming together anywhere, if any of them should be formed. Henceforward there is prospect of some irregular guerilla fighting, and irruptions of bodies of rebel marauders at one point or another over the State; but so far as the rebel campaign of conquest is concerned, it must soon be formally, as it is at present in fact, abandoned.

There is another and a quicter kind of campaign—a sort of moral campaign—now going on in Missouri, and which must yet extend over the whole South. Wherever the National authority extends, men heretofore disloyal, those of dubious loyalty, and those who are neither one thing or another, but who go simply with the strongest side, are coming in to our military commanders and to the civil officers, and taking the oath of allegiance to the Government. Immense numbers of persons are thus being sworn. In the recent march of Gen. PRENTISS along the northern border of the Missouri River, he passed from town to town, raising the Stars and Stripes, delivering expository speeches to the people, and administering the oath. Almost everywhere his military and moral success seemed complete. From the town of St. Joseph, also, the other day, we had news that men were coming into Gen. LOAN'S office daily by scores, and taking the oath. And so it is in many other directions. In St. Louis now, it seems impossible to discover an avowed Secessionist. A short time ago, Gen. HALLECK selected out a score or two of men there whose antecedents were the strongest that way, so that he might assess them in a small sum for the support of Union refugees; but it was suddenly discovered that most of them were very decided Unionists, while others were anxious that their loyalty should be tested in the Civil Court. One man who had been formerly a notorious Secessionist, avowed that he "did not care about paying the assessment, but did not like the *stigma* of disloyalty to attach to his name and descend to his posterity!" It seems likely that before long every man, white or black, in Missouri, will be loyal in so far as the most stringent oaths of allegiance can make them so. If, in some cases, this loyalty be not as sound as might be wished, it is at least, in the mass, a great gain upon the rampant rebelliousness heretofore dominant; and time and events and the operation of the laws will undoubtedly increase its quality. "We hold it of great importance," says an eminent student of human nature, "in estimating the probabilities of any eventful reformation among the people, to distinguish between the virtues of direct principle and the virtues of necessity; the former require a change of character, the latter may only require a change of circumstances; to bring about the one, there must be either a process of conversion, which is rare, or a process of education, which is gradual; the other may be wrought almost instantaneously by the pure force of a legal enactment." When, in addition, the people of Missouri and the other rebel States discover that they have no cause of contention with a Government which is their own, we may anticipate that their transformation to loyalty will be both rapid and complete.

THE CHANGE IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—One immediate consequence of Mr. CAMERON leaving for St. Petersburgh, will be the introduction of vitality into every arm of military service at Washington. It is notorious that one-half the requisitions of Gen. MCCLELLAN for the means to effect an advance have been disregarded. Notwithstanding the enormous purchases of arms, vast numbers of which have been landed in this country, a large proportion of the army is furnished with the old-fashioned smooth-bore musket. It was with this latter weapon our brave fellows were sent at Ball's Bluff to encounter the Enfield and Minié rifles of the rebels, capable of mowing down thrice their number, furnished with the less effective arm. And it was because no means of water transportation or pontoons were provided, though urgently demanded by the General-in-chief, that our brave fellows were so sacrificed on that occasion; and that a general advance has been rendered difficult if not impracticable.

With the outgoing of Mr. CAMERON and the incoming of Mr. STANTON, these necessities will be supplied. The latter will not be slow to discover where the public service is caught in the entanglements of red-tape; and if any of the bureaus of his Department are found so obstructed, we are very sure there will be a strong will to cut the knot. There is no question that the Ordnance Bureau is in charge of a faithful and meritorious officer, with the single defect that he is not aware that the army has increased from fifteen to five hundred thousand, and possesses strong prejudices in favor of recurrence to the exclusive use of the arbalist, or bow, and the pike, in warfare. Against the character of the Adjutant-General serious charges affecting his loyalty are alleged; and he remains in care of an office which holds all the reins directing the war. When complaint is made of the tardiness with which arms are manufactured at Springfield, those who have opportunity to know, ascribe the circumstance to the known sympathies of the Superintendent with the rebellion; an imputation which the recent discovery of similar infidelity in the National Arsenal at Frankfort prepares us to credit. These things will all find a remedy in the sound judgment and relentless determination which Mr. STANTON brings with him into office, and if hereafter there be delay and a hesitation which may prove too costly for popular patience, the commanding General will not be at liberty to attribute it to the War Department.

More of the Herald's Lies—Not "Well Told."

The *Herald*, with that facility for lying which distinguishes it, had the audacity the other day to assert that the impetus which trade and labor have received verifies what it had all along predicted. This does not even rise to the dignity of the *Herald's* favorite ideal—a "lie well told." It is a pitifully bungled and botched concern, plainly showing that the crst nimble apprentice of the Father of lies is losing the only talent he ever possessed. For if there is one thing in which the *Herald* ever was consistent, day after day, week after week, and month after month, from the time of the election of Mr. LINCOLN up to its remarkable conversion to better principles after the fall of Sumter, it was in the damnable iteration with which it proclaimed the certain and irretrievable ruin that would befall the commercial and laboring classes, unless immediate submission were made to the rule of JEFF. DAVIS and his rebel crew. Scarcely a day was allowed to pass without flaming editorials on the "Impending Anarchy," "Fearful Times Ahead," etc., etc., and the following are but mild specimens of its daily diabolical predictions and instigations:

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 6, 1860.

One hundred thousand workmen and workwomen (in this City) will be thrown out of employment, and have to starve or live through a long cold Winter on public charity.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 20.

Highway robbery is again breaking out in our midst, with every prospect of increasing, through the hard times that are now knocking at the doors of the Metropolis.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 23.

We shall expect to see the doctrine that property is robbery promulgated here in the North, *and the laboring masses instigated by and by to sack our cities.*

From the New-York Herald, Jan. 17, 1861.

Is there no danger that, in the event of civil war, *the dangerous classes in the Northern cities* will prove too much for the local authorities? In the North the *white slaves* are walking about the streets with the alternatives of pauperism, starvation and crime.

From the New-York Herald, Feb. 12.

There is only one mode of action for us to pursue, and that is for the merchants, the mechanics, and all classes of the people, to assemble in public meeting and demand that Congress *shall recognize the new Southern Confederacy as a de facto Government, and reconstruct the commercial relations with the South.*

From the New-York Herald, Feb. 13.

The operative masses are approaching a starvation point. In this terrible emergency what do we require to stave off the impending financial disaster and ultimate ruin of all our commercial interests? *Promptly recognize the new Southern Confederacy.*

From the New-York Herald, March 2.

The enforcement of the laws by Mr. LINCOLN will involve the Government of Washington in a war with the Government at Montgomery, and what then? *Universal confusion, strife, bankruptcy, dissolution.*

From the New-York Herald, March 16.

We have thus pretty broadly outlined before us an impending Northern financial revulsion of the most fearful magnitude—*a revulsion in which banks, merchants, financiers, corporations and individuals, high and low, rich and poor, will all be prostrated, from New-York westward to San Francisco and northward to Hudson's Bay.*

From the New-York Herald, March 22.

There exists no parallel of a nation, at the height of its glory and happiness, plunging its destiny, wealth and fair fame into so hopeless an abyss of desolation and misery as appears to await us, *under the suicidal mismanagement of the Lincoln Administration.*

From the New-York Herald, March 23.

We see the whole current of commercial prosperity turned out of its channel, the wealth and importance of Northern cities struck down at a blow. *The result of this proceeding will, of course, be to destroy the trade of the North, and the very first portions of it to suffer will be New-York.*

From the New-York Herald, April 10.

The manufacturing, commercial, agricultural and financial prosperity of the nation is about to be engulfed in an abyss of ruin *by such an act of suicide as has no parallel in the history of nations.* [This "act of suicide" was the resolution of the Government to hold Fort Sumter!]

It is no fault of the *Herald's* that all these horrors have not come about, for, Satan knows, it did its best to make its infernal predictions true. Day after day it labored with all its might to inspire with gloomy fears the laboring classes, and stir them up to sedition and riot. This industrious, intelligent and law-abiding population it daily vilified by applying to them the insulting epithets of "brutal mob," and "white slaves," and "dangerous classes," and painting them as rushing *en masse* through the streets of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, shouting "Bread or blood!" Our high-toned and patriotic merchants it also for months insulted by assuming that they were fully prepared to sell their glorious birthright under the Union for a mess of Southern pottage, and calling on them to demand that Congress should "recognize the new Southern Confederacy as a *de facto* Government," as the *only* hope of "staving off the impending financial disaster and ultimate ruin of all our commercial interests!" And yet the *Herald* has the effrontery to assert that our present degree of social prosperity is just as it had predicted! We are very much mistaken if so thin a veneer of falsehood will serve to cover up the remembrance of these reiterated indignities.

THE VAN WYCK REPORT.—A correspondent writes to urge the publication in the TIMES of the facts brought out by the Van Wyck Investigating Committee, with the names of those who, "instead of aiding their bleeding country, aid in bleeding their country." We have only to say, the Report of that Committee is not yet complete, or accessible for publication; and we doubt, even if it were, whether it would answer our purpose to reprint a vol-

ume of a thousand pages in these already over-taxed columns. There have been made public a few leaves of the Report; hut we were1 uable to discover the equity which governed the choice of two or three cases thus to be brought prematurely aud of course more promineutly before the public; and therefore refrained from assisting iu their publicity. The wisdom of this course has beeu justified hy the fact that investigations in the more conspicuous of these cases have been resumed; and we should have been guilty of the injustice of publishing *ex parte* testimouy in advance of the entire case.

Archbishop Hughes and Brownson a Review.
To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Give me, if you please, a portion of your columne to vindicate the greatest prelete in America against the calumnies and insinuations and misrepresentetione of *Brownson's Review*.

Somebody has written a greet quantity of fudge iu that *Review*, trying to prove thet Archbishop HUGHES agrees with most of Dr. BROWNSON'S positions. It is an infamous lie to ettempt such a thing, aud every friend of Archbishop HUGHES had rather see him in his grave than adopting the Yankeefied Catholicity and doctrines of *Brownson's Review*. Sad, Sir, and unbesrable will he the woes accumulsted ou the hesds of the poor Irish outcasts from the desr isle of their nativity, if the pride of their hearts and the glorioue champion of their feme has sunk to the degradation of adopting and confirming the notions of a Puritan New-Englender. When our beloved Archbishop hes so changed his neture es to become a Cetholic of BROWNSON'S stemp, let the minions of England do their worst, without fear, for then shell the heart of the edopted sons of America beet lifeless in their bosoms.

I ask, Sir, why does Dr. BROWNSON wish t o prove that Archbishop HUGHES agrees with him? Why is he eo solicitous 1o misrepresent in his fnvor the crushing arguments of Archbishop HUGHES against him? Wherefore does he labor to show that the Archbishop meaus the coutrary of whet his plain, clear words evidently declare? I will teli you, Sir. It is becsuse he trembles before the very name of Arcbbishop HUGHES; It is because the Archbishop hse crushed him forever; because the day of last October on which the Archbishop published his masterpiece of eloquence and logic in the *Metropolitan Record*, and on which the *Herald* lent it all tbe weight of its powerful influence, was the darkest night thet ever dawued on the fortunes of *Brownson's Review*. When Archbishop HUGHES set his face against the *Review*, with a few strokes of his pen he crnshed it to the dust forever, and left BROWNSON a lifeless and silent mummy. The Archbishop can kill any man and any *Review*, and when he has exerted himself to the very utmost of his neture and ability, as he did against BROWNSON, he could not fail to attain his object fnlly, perfectly, and completely.

I am but an humble, unlsttered men, Sir, though there are those who give me credit for considerable discernment, end clearness of perspective, and I should like to discover the man thet doubts the soundness of my religion. I have been long enough in the Diocese of New-York to learn something in regard to theology, and I know enough of my religion to know thet an archbishop is never wrong. Are not archbishops commissioned to teach? How, then, can they err? Original sin has not been my study, but I do know that Archbishop HUGHES asye cleerly enough, in his officisl orgen, for all obedient and docile Cetholics, that men ara punished for originel sin without being guilty of it. My perieh priest hids me believe whet my archbishop says. Where is the need of hunting up popes and councils to contradict him? Archbishop HUGHES is es clever as any pope that ever lived; and, besides, his clear and express words on this point have remained three months published to all the world without contradiction: His attention was often called to them, hut he would not change them. All the learned clergy of this diocese universally acquiesced in them, and have not the Boston *Pilot*, the Baltimore *Mirror*, and all the Catholic organs of the bishops in this country, reprinted the worde net only without contradiction, but with epprobetion? I am an humble man, Sir, but I am not fool enough to trouble myself with doubting about anything eo well sustained and supported by the greeteet men in America. Faugh! Do yon think Dr. BROWNSON kuows as much ebout the matter as Archbishop HUGHES and all the bishope and clergy do? Why, Dr BROWNSON is only a laymen, Sir!

Somewhere Dr. BROWNSON says he thinks something is the best of philosophy, which Archbishop HUGHES believes to be only trash; but everybody knows whose opinion ehout philosophy is the best. Dr. B. thinks King JAMES'' version of the Bible is better English tban ours, and the Archbishop differs from him; that only shows he Reviewer's Puritan prejudices, and Archbishop HUGHES' superior appreciation of the English language, after the Irish orators gave it its beauty and grendeur and majesty and hermony. Look at the Archbishop's erticle in the *Record*, and can you be fool enough to esy that the English of King JAMES' time could excel it? You are strangely mietaken if you do.

Archbishop HUGHES hurled hie thundors et the Republicane and Abolitionists for causing the Rebellion and the War, and the *Review* seys thet comforts the rebels. And wonld you hnve us comfort these bloody fanatice who have ruined the country? Is it not a fine state of things these Americans, with their Abolition President, have arrived at, if a man cannot say what he feele? Do you expect a man with his heart overflowing with charity for everybody, like Archbishop HUGHES, can help but love hie Southern brethren? I tell you he will heve a terrible crow to pick with the man that says he can. Happy would we be if all had hie bitter hatred of Abolitionists! Dr. BROWNSON might well copy efter him, and our only Catholic Review would be far more welcome to the heerts of the people, if, like Archbishop HUGHES, it told the Southernere it is their duty to import elevee, that they render humenity a eervice by holding them, that God himself ordains the state of Slavery, and that the elaves are beet off ae they are. Here is a uoblsr work then cursing the poor rebele who nre struggling because fenatics refnsed them their rights.*

The Archbiehop hates the Slave-trade from the bottom of hie eoul, but he knowe it is just, end he defends it nobly end irreeistibly, and it would be good for Dr. BROWNSON if he were as bold and sincere a defender of truth end justice. Tbe Archbishop proves and declares undeniably that the Slave-trade is not disreprinable, that it can be engaged in wlthout wrong, and often even as a duty. Whet reason is there now in bringing up Pope GREGORY'S bulls, because they excommnnicete anybody who doee enything of this sort? Does not the Archhishop know his religion es well as the Pope does? Isn't he mindful what he is doing when he strips the Sleve-trade of all its horrors, end shows it up ae e juetifieble traffic, which he, with all his learning, end the infellible wiedom the Almighty gave him when he became Archbishop, cannot eee to be wrong? If Archbiehop HUGHES cannot see it is wrong, I would like to know who can? Dr. BROWNSON hae no need to say Archbishop HUGHES does not mean what hie words sey about the Sleve-trade. You, Sir, and "A Yeukee Catholic" through your paper, informed tho Archbiehop of what he knew well enough, thet he was juetifying the Slave-trade, and becoming obnoxious to Pope GREGORY'S excommnnication; but did he heed you? Did he care who called on him to disavow what he wrote in his official organ? And when all the Catholic papers copied the erticle he wrote, did they not know what they were about; eud did not the Bishops see whet went into their organs, and did they not put it in with their approbetion? And does not the New-York *Tablet* this week eey the Archbishop meent just whet he wrote? It wee eufficient for them tbat Archbishop HUGHES wrote it, and that wes sufficient for all the clergy of this diocese and everywhere, end for every Cetholic bnt Dr. BROWNSON.

But you cennot do anything with Dr. BROWNSON; you muat let him have his own way. He writes many good things, and his *Review* is the only Catholic *Review* we heve. I have jnst subscribed to it. I hope that uothing I have written will ruin it, for I know thet all true Cetholice wish its success. But the name of Archbishop HUGHES is deerest to my heert, end the noble champion of universsl liberty snd jnstice to the downtrodden, and the pride of the outcest sone of Irelend, will never ueed a word from me but what I shell say it for him. AN IRISH CATHOLIO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.

The Suicide in Manchester, N. H.
LETTER WRITTEN BY THE DECEASED.

We heve already noticed the euicide of Miss SARAH F. WATSON, of Manchester, N. H. Her body was found in the canal on Friday last. The *American* publishes the following letter, found on the table of the room which she hed occupied, eddressed to the young msn who had brought her intelligence of the death of her lover:

MANCHESTER, Jan. 9, 1862.

MR. E.—*Kind Friend:* Once more I seet myself to write to you. You will please forgive me for having such a letter written as that which answered your kind but sad letter. I almost unconsciously perused its lines, hardly knowing whnt I read. Mrs. KIMBALL took and read it. When I did fully comprehend it, I wss nearly crasy; after the first shock was over, and I began to think upon it, I thought it could notjbe; and I will now give you my reasons for doubting it. One reason is this; you gave me twenty-five cents, of which you spoke in your letter. I did wrong in accepting it, as you were nn entire stranger to me, but I felt so bad I did not think hy my taking it you would naturally form n light opinion of me, and I came to the conclusion thet you wrote it to see what kind of n letter I write to you. MARIA was of the same opinion; another reason was, ISAAC COLBY has written home within a short time, and he did not esy anything about it, so I thonght you done it to try me. But, my friend, for euch I deem you, I ask you io forgive me; you will never ses me in this world, for when you read this letter I shall be with thet deer one that has passed on before me—one that I loved better, yes, far better than my life.

Before the rising sun shall again gild the eastern horizon—before the gray streaks of morniog shall again dswn upon the sky, my spirit shall be free, for this night my body will lie in the canal. Yes, DANIEL, I shall commit suicide. To-night my cup of earthly sorrow is too full. Althongh but sixteen years have rolled over my head I have seen trouble. My short but sad history, if you wish to knowtt, you shall have. I was born in the City of Boston, Mnss. I had as kind a father and mother as any one would wish to have. I had one brother and one sister older than myself. We lived happily and lovingly until I was three years old. Then the hand of death took from our sight that daar mother and a little infant brother of abont one year old. My feiher hired a woman to keep house for him, but she dealt hlows npon us from morning till night. He could not see that, for he loved his children, but he could not keep us together, so he gava ma to one of my aunts, and my sister to another.

It is now thirteen years since we laid our mother in the grave. Two years ago I saw my inther and sister, but they were no more to me, of course, than strangers. She was married at the age of 18 to a wealthy fermer, and did not care to have me near her, so I came home, and have not seen or heard from her but once since; she has parted from her husband; that is all I know about her.

Now I will tell you about myself. A few years ago JOHN SMITH came into our neighborhood; I was then a little girl, who had never thought of love or marriage. I met him at parties and danced with him, but never thought of him more than any fellow till last June. Ths mill in this place stopped, end I went home, which is about four miles below the city. He was hoarding there at the time, so we were much of the time togetbe-. He learned to love me, and his love was re urned. My eunt gave her consent, and we were engaged. After n while she began to turn against him, for stories she had heard, and tried to break it up; but she could not do that. My uncle was for breaking it up as well as she, so they turned me from the house. JOHN left there soon after, and went up to Vermont. He staid three weeks, when he came back. He enlisted with the rest, as you know. I have no home, the world is cold and uncharitable, and I will go to dwell with that beloved one in a brighter world. But I have worried your patience, I fear, and once more asking your forgiveness, I will close. I trust you will be spared to come home safe, to join your friends and those you love.

From a friend. SARAH F. WATSON.

The Boston Forgery Case.
ANOTHER ARREST—RECOVERY OF BONDS AND MONEY.

From the Boston Transcript, Jan. 16.

Detective Officer LEEDS returned this morning from Newhurgh, N. Y., having in his custody a man named JAMES ELLIOT DOANA, but who has sometimes gone by the name of DANIEL E. JAMES, who is identified as one of the parties engaged in the recent forgeries brought to light in this city. Mr. LEADS traced him to Albany, and, after ascertaining thet he was not in that city, followed him to Newburgh, where he was found, and arrested, with the assistance of Officer CLARK, of that place, who accompanied Mr. LEEDS on his return.

The officer found in the possession of DOANA twe New-Hampshire bonds for $1,000 each, supposed to be the ones obtained from BARNSTAS, SWEET & Co., of this city, by means of a forged draft on the Metropolitan Benk, New-York. Their numbers, however, had been altered. He also had in his possession $2,700 in gold.

DOANA is an American, almost thirty years old. He has lived at different times in California, Mobile, and at vatious pieces at the West, and he has changed his business about as frequent as his place of residence.

We learn that DOANA, who has been stopping at the Parker House, in this city, in company with a lady, left Boston Saturday afternoon.

Previous to leaving in search of DOANA, Mr. LEEDS had ascertained that DOANA, with his wife, had gone to Worcester, having with them four pieces of baggage, marked for that place. He went to Worcester Sunday night, and there ascertained that the woman did not get out of the cars at that place, and that three pieces of the baggage had been there checked through to a Western city, where she has probshly gone. DOANA had gone from Worcester by some other train.

The officer believed that DOANA would turn up somewhere on the route, and followed on to Albany. On the way he found a valise in the charge of the baggage-master of a train, which he had reason to believe belonged to the man he was after. It was labeled to go to "D. E. James, Newhurgh." Mr. LEEDS thought best to follow this piece of baggage, and went down to Newburgh on Tuesday. He stopped at a hotel and found the name "D. E. James" on the register, and soon efter saw the man go to the dépôt after the valise. Being satisfied that everything was right for a spring, he called upon n Newhurgh officer, as stated above, and took him into custody.

He found upon him an order on the Hartford Express, for a package of gold and mortgages, left at Hartford the day previous, for "D. E. James, Newhurgh." The officer ascertained that the express had brought no such packages, and waited till yesterday morning, when it arrived. It contained the money and mortgages situded to above.

It nas been ascertained that the $5,000 drafts on the Metropolitan Benk, New-York, were altered from drafts which were obtained from the Mechanics' Benk, Worcester, by GEORGE A. TIBBALL, who was arrested at the Parker House, last Saturday night. It is not knowu who altered the drafts, but TIBBELL says it was done without his knowledge.

It appears that TIBBALL has obtained in all three checks from the Mechanics' Bank, one for $400 and two for $25 each. Two of them were payable in this city.

In the various negotiations connected with these transactions, DOANA has generally kept in the background, and TIBBALL has done most of the work.

TIBBELL will be examined in the Police Court tomorrow. No complaint has yet been made against DOANA.

The Recent Affray in Louisville.
ONE POLICEMAN KILLED AND ANOTHER WOUNDED.

From the Louisville Democrat, 16th.

Yeeterday evening, on information lodged at the proper quarters, Officers BEN. RUST, HARRY KIRBY and JOHN WILLIAMS, with Mr. STONEBRAKER, who keeps a stable near the corner of First nnd Market streets, proceeded to the residence of Mr. THEODORE FINLEY, on the Newburgh road, two or three miles from the city. The object was to arrest one SAMUEL RONE, who, with Mr. FINLEY, had been accused of stealing a couple of mules.

Arriving at FINLEY'S, officers RUST and KIRBY went around to the back part of the house, while the others remained in front to guard against any escape. RUST nnd KIRBY entered a back room, when a woman told them there was nobody in the house. Officer RUST went up stnire and examined the house, KIRBY remaining below on guard. RUST returning without finding any one, they both started to a door leading into the front room. This they found locked, nnd immediately forced it. Parties hidden in the front room rushed the door shut again, hut the officers reopened it. As they did so, RONE drew a revolver and shot RUST, who was in front. The ball penetrated to the heart, and he fell back into KIRBY'S arms. As he fell RONE shot egain, the second ball penetrating RUST'S forehead, near the eye; a third shot struck KIRBY in the right side, hut not being a fair shot, glanced around the ribs, and came out under the shoulder-blade.

As soon as the firing began, Officer WILLIAMS forced his way into the house, but did not succeed in reaching the room till the third shot had been fired. He immediately shot at RONE, giving him, however, only a flesh wound, but then dealt him a blow with his club, which knocked him down and broke his jaw. RONE, end FINLEY, who was with him in the room, were then secured, and, on the arrival of help from the city, they were brought to town and lodged in jail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LIFE SAVING BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Meeting of the Managers of the Life Saving Benevolent Association was held at No. 13 Insurance Buildings, Wall-street, on Friday, the 17th of January, instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The officers of the Association were unanimously reelected for the ensuing year, as follows, viz.: THOMAS TILESTON, President; CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Vice-President; JOHN D. JONES, Secretary; W. H. H. MOORE, Treasurer.

On motion of JOSEPH WALKER, Esq, the following resolutions were nnanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Gold Medal of the Association, suitably inscribed, he presented to Lieut. JOHN W. KITTERDGE, U. S. N., for his humanity, energy and skill, in rescuing a little boy from drowning in the Bay of New-York, on the 20th of July last.

The boy, named —— WATSON, eged about four years, accidentally fell from the Staten Island ferry-boat *Southfield*, and was in the water some time before the boat could stop and return. On approaching the child in the water, Lieut. KITTERDGE, who was a passenger, lowered himself from the upper, to the forward deck, went over the gnsrds, hung down by his hands, and dropped into the water, just as the boat was about comiog in contact with the body. The boat, having too much headway to stop instantly, he dove under the wheel, and cams up ueer the stern with the boy in his arms. They were taken on board and the boy was restored to consciousness and saved.

Resolved, That the sum of $25 he presented to CHAS. HENGERFORD, one of the crew of Pilot-boat No. 16, for jumping into the water in the Narrows, near Fort Hemilton, and rescuing a little girl from drowning, whose mother, under misfortune, exposed her to this fate, on the 16th August, 1861.

Resolved, That the gold medal of the Association be prepared for HAMILTON E. TOWLE, and inscribed as follows:

"Presented to HAMILTON E. TOWLE for his ingenious contrivance of a steering-machine, which he fitted to the steamship *Great Eastern* under circumstances of great peril, and subsequently of complete success, in saving the lives of numerous passengers, and of that noble ship."

AN EDITOR SWINDLED BY POCKET-BOOK DROPPERS.—Mr. N. A. TRIPP, editor of the Fall River *Press*, Massachusetts, made his appearance yesterday at the office of the Detective Police, and related the circumstances connected with a swindle which had been practiced upon him hy two very genteel looking men in this City. The amount of money lost was not great, (only $11,) hut the victim insists that it is the wanton cruelty of defrauding a poor editor that hs cares the most about, and which, in his judgment, shoulo be most severely punished. Mr. TRIPP had concluded his husiness in the City, and was proceeding to the railroad dépôt, when he was accosted by one of tha swindlers, with the remark that he (TRIPP) had lost his pocket-book; at the same time a well filled wallet was presented to him. The editor protested that his money was all safe in his pocket. Soon another man appeared at the scene, apparently a stranger to all parties. The usual conversation occurred, as in all cases where this game is successfully practiced, and it resulted in Mr. TRIPP giving the finder all the money he had, with the understanding that, inasmuch as he was an editor of a paper, he could, with the least trouble, advertise the valuable prize. The two men departed their several ways, and thereupon the victim opened the wallet. To his great mortification, he found it stuffed with worthless pieces of paper. He made his loss known as soon as possible at Police Headquarters, hut the officers think there is very little prospect of securing the money or the offenders.

NEW MOVEMENT OF THE MARINE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—This Society, which is the oldest one of the kind in existence, now numbers thirty-seven thousand members, and the interest is yet so rapidly increasing that e motinn has gone into effect to establish a semi-monthly meeting, in order that no mariner who may possibly come into port and leave again in the interim of the monthly meetings, may be deprived of participation in its heneficial seasons. It is hoped thus to keep unbroken the chain of its influence, which has already been felt in every clime through the enthusiastic representations and strictly consistent examole of its members. Each member bears away with him a certificate of his position, which for a long time was looked upon as a document of small value save to the owner, but now-a-days a man known to possess such certificate is looked upon by shipmasters es a valuable adjunct to his crew. The man thus provided is generally a missionary of good morals to more directions than thet of sohriety.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM AN OFFICER.—A bar-keeper named MICHAEL DOAN, residing in this City, was arrested a few days since by a Richmond County constable, upon the charge of passing counterfeit money upon the keeper of a public house on Staten Island. Shortly afterwards he managed to effect his escape. He then came up to the City, where he was arrested the next day by Detective WILSON, and handed over to another Staten Island official. While the latter officer was taking his prisoner down on the boat, and when about opposite Governor's Island, the accused threw himself from the stem of the boat into the water, and swam for tha shore. The desperate prisoner thus reached the City again, after undergoing much sufferlog and cold. Yesterday he was arrested for the third time, and sent down to Richmond County in charge of an officer, to answer the charges preferred against him.

TEMPERANCE JUBILEE IN COTTAGE-PLACE.—The apostles of the Temperance cause are bestirring themselves in the interest of the Industrial Schools, and on Friday held a *reunion*, which will be followed hy several more, in the rooms of the factory building used by the Children's Aid Society for their "Boys' Meeting." The occasion was one of marked interest. The meeting was opened hy a brief Address from the President, Mr. SHERMAN, followed by Mr. MACEY, the Secretary, Mr. LANG, and Dr. BLEAKER, which latter gentleman impressed the many little children who were eager listeners with n most vivid idea of a *Trodlezed* individual. A choir of young ladies lent their sweet voices to the enjoyment of the evening, and several patriotic airs were given with charming effect. Next Thursday night is expected to be a still more interesting occasion.

STABBED IN A DANCE-HOUSE.—THOMAS GRAY, a French sailor, became involved in a dispute on Thursday morning, at a dance-house, No. 320 Water-street, with two women nemed SARAH A. CONNAR and CATHARINE WILLIAMS. During the affray, GRAY stabbed both of the women with n dirk knife. The woman WILLIAMS was very dangerously wounded. The blade of the knife entered the upper part of the abdomen, and it is believed the injuries will result fatally. The wounds inflicted on SARAH were not so serious. They were both conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and placed under the care of Dr. ROOSA, House Surgeon. The offender was arrested, and on Friday afternoon Justice CONNOLLY locked him up to await the result of the injuries.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments:* John D. Murdock, George Little and Cleyton P. Shoarda to the Fifth Precinct; George Jenvrin to the Third; James R. Thatcher to the Ninth; John W. Maggs to the Seventeenth; William H. Ven Arsdele to the Twenty-first; Albert M. Swninson, Patrick Connolly, and Patrick Ontis to the Twenty-ninth; James Calders to the Thirtieth; and David B. Walker to be Doorman of the Twenty-ninth. *Resignations:* William H. Aldis of the Twenty-third Precinct; David B. Welker, of the Twenty-ninth, New-York; and Elbert H. Walters of the Ninth Precinct, Brooklyn.

CROTON WATER RECEIPTS.—During the year just closed, the receipts for Croton Water rents amounted to $765,000, which is about $1,200 less than the receipts of the year preceding. Considering the hard times, this is regarded as doing exceedingly well. It is stated that upon the breaking ont of the war, in April last, the Croton Board expected to fall short this year to the extent of $100,000, as compared with the receipts of 1860. The Board, in their Annual Report to the Common Council, give Mr. HARRIS, the Receiver, much credit for his zeal and energy in collecting the water rents.

TO THE MEMORY OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the birth of DANIEL WEBSTER, the proprietors of the Astor House signalized the event by hoisting npon their flagstaff the old Webster banner, which during the lifetime of the great statesman was wont to indicate his presence as a guest of the house. The flag is white, with a red stripe above and a blue one below, between which are inscribed the memorable words of the orator—"Liberty and Union now and forever, ons and inseparable."

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Dead-house of Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of ELMIRA CURLEY, a native of Ireland, who died at the Alms-house on Blackwell's Island, on Friday night. The deceased had been in low spirits for some time past. There was some evidence tending to show that she had taken poison for the purpose of terminating her existence. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—Families of soldiers will learn with sorrow that all relief will cease on Friday next, unless the resolutions of the Common Council are legalised by the Legislature before that time. The Comptroller having paid out upward of fifty thousand dollars upon his personal responsibility, has notified his paymasters of his position—intending for them to explain it to the beneficiaries of the fund.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL to Jan. 17, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Jan. 10	150	115	265
Admitted to Jan. 17	30	32	62
Discharged, cured or relieved	29	21	50
Died	—	3	3
Remaining at date	151	123	274

Males, 243; females, 31.

RELEASED FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.—WM. L. CASTRO and THOS. NAUMAN were yesterday released from Fort Lafayette, by order of the Secretary of State, on taking the oath of allegiance.

Important Arrest of Slavers.
APPLETON OAKSMITH'S CASE MADE DOUBLY SURE.

United States Marshal MURRAY continues to develop the philosophy of the African slave-trade hy experimenting upon the elements of its *modus operandi* in a manner as direct as possible.

On Friday, Deputy United States Marshal SMITH, in accordance with instructions received some time since from Mr. MURRAY, arrested JOHN DELLANAY and RICHARD HOLT, who had been sailors on board the schooner *Welles*, a slaver, which was fitted out at Greenport, L. I., in April last.

APPLETON OAKSMITH testified on the trial of the bark *Augusta*, last August, that he had chartered and fitted out the schooner *Welles* for a legitimate voyege.

Subsequently the *Welles* took on board, on the Coast of Africa, 601 negroes, 135 of which died on the passage, 466 were landed on the Island of Cuba, and the night efter the landing the schooner was burned. On her passage out the mate got drunk, and fell overboard. When the schoooer was nine days out from the African coast the Captain (WELLAS) died of fever. They had been boarded by two British war steamers on their way out, hut their papers appeared straight, so they escaped any trouble at the hands of the men-of-war's men.

The two sailors now arrested have been taken to be used as witnesses in the charges against APPLETON OAKSMITA. Mr. SMITH had been on their track for some time past, end learned that through the agency of some parties in the City errangements had been made for them to leave the City on Monday, (tomorrow.) He almost lost track of one of them a night or two ago, and on getting his eys on them again he concluded to close upon them, so he arrested them.

Loss of Vessels Loaded with Grain.

During the month of December, 1861, and thus far in Jannary, 1862, some twenty-five British vessels loaded with grain, bound to Europe, from this port have been lost. Most of this grain was insured on the other side. In every case these vessels were loaded hy means of elevators, which requires but a few hours to load a large-sized vessel. The grain loaded hy this method cannot be properly stored in the hold, in consequence of the danger of the grain overrunning the men and suffocating them. The dust arising from the grain renders it impossible for a man to remain in the hold over an hour at a time. Then, again, the grain has no chance to settle or become packed as in the old method of stevedoring, so that when the vessel is in motion, it shifts to the leeward, and works through the ceiling into the pump wells, causing the boats to be ohoked. It is believed there is no agent of Lloyds in this city who makes it a special business to look after this matter. American vessels loading with grain, and some others whose cargoes ara insured on this side, are under the immediate supervision of Capt. THOMAS D. TAYLOR, of the Board of Underwriters. Experience has taught the underwriters the necessity of putting a large share of the grain in bags, and the remainder in bulk. Losses of vessels, from the cause specified, ara recorded in our shipnaws columns of to-day.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge MCCUNN passed sentence upon the following persons previously convicted:

William O'Neil, for forgery in the fourth degree, Penitentiary one year.

Thomas Ryan, for misdemeanor, Penitentiary six months.

Ellen Sullivan, for attempt at pocket-picking, Penitentiary three months.

James White, indicted for murder in stabbing a St. Nicholas Hotel servant named Cogan, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, and sentence was deferred.

Jersey City.

EXPENSIVE FIREWOOD.—For several months past extensive depredations have been committed upon the ship-yard of Messrs. MARTIN & GRANT, in Hudson-street, Jersey City, and plank, pieces of spars, knees and various kinds of ship timber, valued at several hundred dollars, have disappeared in a mysterious manner, notwithstanding efforts were made to detect the thieves. On Friday the Police discovered about $25 worth of the timber in a yard in the rear of the tenement-house known as the "Canary Castle," in Sussex-street. The supposed thief—a shoemaker—made his escape.

SKATING.—The canal cove and ponds in and around Jersey City, the creek back of Hoboken, and Lake Lincoln on Bergen Hill, were in excellent condition for skating, on Friday, and thousands of persons of both eexes availed themselves of the opportunity to participate in the sport.

Ague in the Face and Breast.—Relief quick and certain hy using DR. BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT. Depôt No. 186 Greenwich-st., and hy druggists generally. Price 25 cents.

A Battle with Fire!
SEVEN STORES BURNED IN PENNSYLVANIA.
FIVE OF HERRING'S SAFES VICTORIOUS!

WELLSBORO, Penn., Dec. 21, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: At the great fire which occurred here on the 18th December last, my store, with a number of other buildings, was entirely destroyed; no less than seven places of business were burnt out and five of your safes severely tested, in every instance saving their entire contents, to the complete and perfect satisfaction of the owners. Two of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes which were in my building remained there through the entire conflagration and were not opened until the day after the fire. No water was thrown on the building. Everything in my safe after the fire was nearly as good as new. C. L. WILCOX also preserved all his books, papers and money in two of your safes, both being in same fire. Wm. ROBERTS was also the fortunate owner of another of your Patent Champion Safes, which was severely tested, and saved completely his books, papers and money. The result has given great satisfaction, and we want no safe but Herring's Champion. Please send me one same size I last bought of you immediately. Send by N. Y. & Erie R. R. and Tioga depôt. JOHN R. BOWEN.

I had two of Herring's Safes in above fire. They saved my books, papers, and $2,000 *in Bank bills*.
C. L. WILCOX.

Herring's Patent Champion saved my books, papers, and about $400 in *paper money*. I would use no other.
WILLIAM ROBERTS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES—Lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent *Crystalized Iron*. ☞ The only metal which cannot be drilled. ☜
Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, &c. Some of elegant finish, and suitable ornaments for the Parlor and Dining-room.
HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, etc., at retail by SILLECK & CO., corner Fulton and William sts.

Custom-Made Gents' Boots and Shoes.—The stock of a Broadway bootmaker selling below cost. French Patent Leather Boots for $6 50; Fine French Calf Boots for $5; Fine French Patent Leather Gaiters for $3 25. At SLATERS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

Skates without Straps!—Shirley's Parent SKATE, the best in the world. Securely fastened without mutilating the boot. For sale hy J. W. TUTTLE, No. 442 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BRAEM—BRIDGS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, HENRI M. BRAEM to EMILY M. F. BRIDGS, all of this City.

DIED.

CORSA.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 18, MARY E., daughter of Absalom B. and Mary Corsa, aged 1 year, 1 month and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday,) 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 433 3d-av.

PUTNAM.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 17, CORNELIA, only daughter of Wm. B. and Emma H. Putnam, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 222 8th-av., on Monday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTERBOTTOM.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 17, ALFRED H. WINTERBOTTOM, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Independent Lodge No. 188, F. A. M., also the members of Chelsea Lodge, I. O. of O. F., also the members of Malden City Lodge No. 32, A. F. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his parents, No. 196 Spring-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-York Bayard Cemetery on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, for interment.

DEAS.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 17, at the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Watts, M. D., No. 42 East 12th-st., ANNE ISARN DEAS, widow of the late William Allen Deas, and daughter of the late Ralph Izard, both of Charleston, S. C., aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M., at St. Mark's Church, 10th-st. and 2d-av., without further invitation.

BRETT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 16, after a painful illness Mrs. ISABELLA BRETT, wife of Theodore F. Brett.

Funeral on Sunday, from St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Sands sts., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

DU BOIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 18, of congestion of the lungs, JAMES DU BOIS, Sr., in the 77th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the friends of his sons, Samuel B. and Nevingson G. Du Bois, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 51 Park-av., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

DUNLAP.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 18, ANN JANE DUNLAP, aged 15 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Robert Irwin, No. 126 Washington-st., on Monday, 20th inst., at 2 P. M.

BILL.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 17, SILVESTER BILL, father of Edward Bill, of this City, in 91st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ's Church, New-Brunswick, on Monday next, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 29.—Jan. 18, 1862.
30, 71, 38, 15, 68, 20, 57, 35, 36, 48, 32, 25.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 30—Jan. 18, 1862.
22, 25, 76, 52, 7, 3, 58, 54, 65, 41, 77, 4, 47.
Circulars sent free of charge hy addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished, by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 390, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhan & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS,
50c., $1, $2, and $3 each, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS, AND STUDS,
$1, $2, and $3 a set, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' CARD CASES,
One, Two, Three and Five Dollars each,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BREAST PINS, HANDSOME PATTERNS.
One, Two and Three Dollars each,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MILITARY.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
SEAMEN,
ORDINARY SEAMEN,
AND OTHERS, WANTED
FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY,
Commanded by Col. W. A. HOWARD. Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment Tickets to secure half pay can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day, in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, so being mustered in. The Marine Artillery is now in active service. A few good Fifers and Drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 76 Bowery, between Canal and Hester-sts.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.
Col EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, and Major RICHARD BUTT.
LAST CHANCE.—Only one Company yet unfilled.
Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.
The pay of privates is
SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.
Riggers, house carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-

English and American Artillery.

From the London Post.

Some few years ago, when the American frigate the *Merrimac* was lying in Southampton Water, we directed attention to the peculiarity of armament on board that magnificent ship, as one which might be regarded as the type of armament of the whole American navy. The *Merrimac* had not one solid shot on board, every gun was a shell-gun, and every projectile was necessarily a shell. In naval and military circles the question was at that time raised whether the United States had been sufficiently cautious in thus giving their unlimited acquiescence to the shell-system, with smooth-bore ordnance, as first inaugurated by Gen. PAIXHANS. Opinions were much divided on this point; indeed, there seemed considerable ground for valid doubt. Subsequent development of naval progress has done much to narrow the debate on this important subject, the conclusion being now pretty generally arrived at that the times and conditions favorable to the power and genius of the Dahlgren system of ordnance and ordnance projectiles have gone by. The proposition of using large shells in conjunction with long smooth-bore ordnance was first systematized by, if it did not originate with, Gen. PAIXHANS, as is tolerably well known. What Commodore DAHLGREN accomplished was only to develop and still further improve that system—to increase its powers by the employment of larger ordnance and proportionately heavier charges than were ever used by PAIXHANS. Now, in regard to the smooth-bore shell system, it is important to bear in mind that PAIXHANS nor DAHLGREN ever contemplated the employment of it otherwise than against one particular sort of resisting object, that object being a wooden ship. Basing his deductions upon the supposition that the demolition of a ship could be more readily accomplished by burning or blowing up, than by battering and perforating, Gen. PAIXHANS devised, and partially brought into use, his celebrated incendiary system. The incendiary hypothesis is only tenable on two assumptions, neither of them associated with conditions that our commanders would be likely to grant their transatlantic opponents. Assuming that war-ships must continue to be constructed of wood, as they had been constructed of wood prior to the first introduction of the PAIXHANS system, then shells would be more destructive than solid shot to any ship that might happen to come within range. Some war-ships, however, are no longer constructed of wood, and probably on the authority of evidence adduced, their number will go on increasing. A correspondent from the American seat of war communicated to people on this side of the water the belief entertained by Commodore DAHLGREN that, by means of shells discharged from ordnance of this artillerist's peculiar make, the armor plate of one of our new frigates—the *Warrior*, for example—could be perforated, and the ship demolished. The gallant Commodore is perfectly welcome to any solace he may derive from his belief, which, of opposed as it is to ours, founded upon the teachings of frequently repeated and severe experiments. For our part we believe that no armature on the PAIXHANS-DAHLGREN system has yet been cast the shells of which would materially damage the Warrior's armor plates, even at so short a distance as two hundred yards; and as for our wooden ships of war, it is hard to believe that—taking into consideration their steam power and their long range, spar-deck, rifled ordnance—Dahlgren shell guns could be brought within efficient range at all. Such, we say, would seem to be the relative capabilities of naval attack and defence possessed by the two nations in reference to their artillery systems; and we think it a fair matter of congratulation that the British Admiralty did not, prior to the advent of Iron-clad ships, yield to a clamor somewhat prevalent of wholly displacing the solid shot armament on board our ships of war, and repacking it by smooth-bore shell guns. We are even doubtful of the soundness of thus proceeding in accordance with our own beliefs and experimental teachings, the course adopted by the French in effecting a modification of their naval armament might be pointed to in support of the position our own Admiralty have assumed. The French have been discarding their Paixhans shell ordnance for even Broadside use, and substituting in their place rifled ordnance, made from strengthened and bursting 33-pounders. Now, the French having originated the Paixhans system, may be assumed to know something of its merits and demerits—to know how much or how little it is calculated to supply existing and prospective wants. Our national experience, and the experience of our neighbors, the French, both amply vindicate the course pursued by the British Admiralty in the important matter of naval armament.

The Eruption of Vesuvius

We are indebted to a gentleman now in Naples for the following deeply interesting account of the present eruption of Vesuvius:

NAPLES, HOTEL D'AMERIQUE, Dec. 18, 1861.

SIR: It occurs to me that an account of the eruption by an eye-witness might be acceptable to your readers. The eruption was preceded by several concussions and vibrations of the earth around. In Naples, in our hotel, we felt the beds and furniture shaken violently several times.

About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 15th inst., the eruption commenced, just over Torre del Greco, about one-fourth of the ascent from the base of the mountain. There were several explosions and enormous jets of flame proceeding from six openings in the earth. On Sunday evening the eruption assumed a very imposing appearance—stones of great magnitude were ejected, red hot, to a height of at least 150 feet. The lava commenced flowing about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, and destroyed several houses and villas at Torre del Greco.

The eruption subsisted shortly afterwards; but about five o'clock on Monday evening, the 9th inst., a still more awful and violent one broke out from the apex of the mountain, just at the side of and within the circle around the great crater. The red-hot stones, which were of vast size and great number, could be seen rolling down the side of the cone, and so far as my own observation and that of others enabled me to collect, they were thrown upwards of two hundred feet above the crater.

The increasing darkness aided the effect. Toward morning this new eruption also subsided, and from thence until Tuesday, the 17th inst., with the exception of occasional columns of smoke, the mountain slumbered. About 4 o'clock on that day many violent shocks, resembling a bombardment, were heard, and shortly after an immense volume of dense smoke, combined with ashes, cinders, and fine sand, commenced to issue from the top of the mountain, and continued, with occasional immense lurid jets of flame, until 9 o'clock that evening. Many enormous stones were thrown up red hot. It is almost impossible to describe the grand and magnificent *coup d'œil* produced by the dark columns of smoke, cinders and sand, as they successively puffed up from the crater, at first rising slowly in majestic grandeur to a height of hundreds of feet, then gradually, but slowly, breaking into unimaginably beautiful shapes, principally of rude, rugged rocks, with well-defined outlines and dense interiors, and all remaining for upwards of an hour perfectly stationary, there being not a breath of wind to disperse them. Wondrously imposing as was the scene, the setting sun, with all its accustomed glories in this climate, in a few minutes transformed it into one of surpassing splendor.

All the huge masses suspended in mid-air became in a few minutes refulgent. Their surface and indented outlines, and the continued out-pouring fumes, became tinted with all the rich shades so peculiar to Italian sunsets. All seemed masses of fire. Their vast height, great magnitude, dense solidity of appearance, rock-like character in shape, varied and magically-tinted outlines, presented a panorama of wonders, extending along the entire of that Corcuin side of the bay. Great quantities of sand fell there and far beyond it. I have some found there in my possession; it is singularly heavy—a very dark greenish brown in color, not quite so large in grain as seasand, and full of glittering yellow particles.

Toward 7 o'clock the mountain again assumed a tranquil aspect, and so continues; but all the people here, familiar with its eruptions, concur in the expectation of a further and more violent one.

Torre del Greco is nearly destroyed. Houses which escaped at first have been so shaken by concussions as to have become dangerous for habitation, and a great number of them are daily crumbling down. Great distress has been caused, and the Government have lodged a great number of the people thus unhoused, in the Palace of Portici and other public buildings. Fortunately only one life has been lost, a guide, who ventured too near, had the top of his head knocked off by a stone. Yours faithfully,

VIATOR.

DEATH OF A COTEMPORARY OF BURNS.—WALTER GLOVER, known as the carrier between Dumfries and Edinburgh, in the time of BURNS, died on Sunday last, at Ferneyside, in his native parish at Lhoerion—an extraordinary example of longevity, being in his 104th year, having been born on the 18th of July, 1758. Of late there have been recorded the deaths of persons of from seventy to fourscore years who were able to say that when children they had seen our great national bard; but here was a man who was born before the poet himself, and had frequent occasion to meet and converse with him, a recollection the old man warmly treasured. When BURNS was excisemen at Dumfries, rum was extensively imported there, and GLOVER was frequently employed to convey it to Edinburgh. The permits on these occasions required to be signed by the poet, and, contingent on the arrival of the vessels, these documents were often required either at a very late or a very early hour. GLOVER was wont to state, as a proof of BURNS's regularity and business habits, that sometimes when he used to apologise for disturbing him at these untimely hours, the poet said: "WALTER, it is but my duty, and never hesitate at any hour to call on me to do it." GLOVER and his connection with BURNS were thus alluded to at the Great Centenary Meeting in Edinburgh, the 25th of January, 1859. The Chairman (Lord ARDMILLAN) said: "I understand that we have now present among us in this great assemblage the only man who saw the day which this day celebrates—one man alone, when generations have been swept to their graves, lives to be present now who lived when BURNS was born. There is a man in this rooom who is now more than 100 years of age—(loud cheers)—who was alive when the poet BURNS was born, and who personally knew that immortal man. He is here in this room—Mr. WALTER GLOVER—who was the carrier between Dumfries and Edinburgh in the days of BURNS, who has seen BURNS, whose eye has met the eye of BURNS, whose voice has met the voice of BURNS, whose ear has heard the words of BURNS." [Loud cheers.] Mr. WALTER GLOVER then ascended the platform amidst loud cheers, and to the amazement of the audience, recited "Tam o'Shanter" from beginning to end with a strong voice, and with "due emphasis and discretion." Till within the last twelvemonth this memorable old man was in the habit of walking frequently to Edinburgh—a distance of between three and four miles; and his chief enjoyment was riding by the fireside playing his fiddle, which he did with considerable skill. Within the last two years he wrote out the poem of "Tam o'Shanter" in a bold, steady, legible hand, amazingly like the poet's handwriting, and this was done without the aid of spectacles. For the last few months Time has been laying his inexorable hand upon him, but very gently, and he retained possession of his faculties, his memory especially, to the very last. It is only a month ago that he was heard to relate with great unction some of his humorous stories, and to make some shrewd observations on recent and passing events. He was a great reader—an enjoyment of which his failing sight nearly deprived him during the last year; and he had the rare gift of remembering every remarkable event he had seen, heard, or read of since he was three years old. He was kindly nursed and attended by his daughter—a very worthy person, who has hitherto maintained herself, and supplemented the parochial allowance to her father, by what she earned at out-door labor.—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

THE FISHKILL MURDER.—The Poughkeepsie *Press* of Tuesday evening has the following in relation to the mysterious murder of yonng EMBURY at Fishkill:

We understand that this mysterious affair is likely to be cleared up before long. It is said that a man upon whom suspicion rested, in an unguarded moment, and while intoxicated, acknowledged his criminality in this affair, and that he subsequently made a full confession.

He was arrested in New-York. It appears that this fellow, whose name we did not learn, confessed to being hired by a young man, a rival of EMBURY's, to commit the murder, for the sum of $100. Accordingly on the fatal Saturday, he followed EMBURY up from New-York, and watching his opportunity, stabbed him on the highway leading to the village of Fishkill Landing.

The excitement at the Landing is said to be reuswed, and the utmost efforts will be made to sift the matter to the bottom, and have all the guilty parties brought to speedy justice.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—IN THIS CITY, BEtween the 20th ult. and 1st inst., 80 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi R. R. Co., (now the Chicago, Alton and St Louis R.R. Co.,) of $1,000 each, with coupons of January, 1857, to January, 1874, attached, and the coupons of July, 1856, accompanying each Bond. The numbers of the Bonds are as follows

2,352	2,372	2,991
2,353	2,373	2,992
2,354	2,374	2,993
2,355	2,375	2,994
2,356	2,439	2,995
2,357	2,440	2,996
2,358	2,947	2,997
2,359	2,939	2,998
2,360	2,940	2,999
2,361	2,941	3,002
2,362	2,942	3,003
2,363	2,943	3,004
2,364	2,950	3,153
2,365	2,960	3,154
2,366	2,961	3,155
2,367	2,962	3,215
2,368	2,963	3,216
2,369	2,964	3,217
2,370	2,965	3,301
2,371	2,966	3,599

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or purchasing said Bonds, or any portion thereof.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Bonds, upon their delivery to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 2 William-st., New-York.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., between the hours of 8 and 12 P. M., in going from Bank-st. to Clinton-av., Brooklyn, a DIARY AND WALLET combined, containing letters and photograph of an officer, which are of no use except to the owner. By returning the same to No. 208 Clinton-av., the finder will receive the above reward.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE for ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 6,512, dated Nov. 21, 1860, in the name of GEO. F. PLUMB, JR. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.

New-York, Jan. 9, 1862.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD HUNTING WATCH, with chain, cross and locket attached; last between Sweet and 12th sts., about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A suitable reward will be paid upon delivery to No. 1,235, S. A. WOODWARD, No. 621 Broadway.

FOUND—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE Post-Office, on Saturday last, an envelope, containing a considerable sum of money. The owner can recover the same, by describing property, on application to E. P. HOLDRIDGE, No. 37 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BERGMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two stories with wings situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold separately. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 80 Greenwich-st; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church-sts., Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel, or E. G. BERKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT YONKERS—An elegant country seat, comprising about two acres, with a commodious brick house, built in the best manner, and containing all the modern improvements that can be found in a city house. Will be exchanged for a first-class residence in Brooklyn or New-York. For further particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICHOLAY, No. 52 Williams-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 58 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR LEASE AT Fort Washington, with seven acres fine grounds, green house, stable, gardener's cottage, gas, water, furniture, &c., &c. Rent $1,000 a year, to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-25th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 20 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 307 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 16th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT MOUNT VERNON—A first-class house, barn and out-houses, one acre of land, plenty of fruit and shade trees, &c.; 45 minutes from New-York; 3 minutes from depot. For further particulars, inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two new 3-story and basement brick houses (stone trimmings) and one brown-stone house in Elliott-place, near Fulton-av., cars, will be sold at a sacrifice. Possession immediately. Terms easy, and must be sold. W. B. JACKSON, Builder, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT ON 39TH-ST., between 7th and 8th aves; now renting for $650 per annum. Price $5,000. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,201 Broadway, near 31st-st.

THE BOTTLE LAW—EXTRAORDINARY DECISION.—In the papers of Monday, the 13th inst., is found the decision of the Judges of the Supreme Court, at general Term, wherein they declare through Judge Sutherland, that the act protecting stamped soda-water bottles is unconstitutional, but do not pretend to show what clause in the Constitution it contravenes. If the reported words of Judge Sutherland are correct, it is very evident he had not examined the subject with care, or he never could have given such a decision. He says:

"If the Act is to be enforced in all its parts, and to its fullest extent, then any and every person who buys soda-water, or other materials in stamped bottles, should instantly, as the corks are drawn or popped and emptied, smash the bottles, for by his keeping the empty bottles, or filling them again for his own use, or disposing of them to street-buyers of old bottles, he may subject himself or some other innocent person, to the penalty of the Act."

The Judge evidently believes, for he seems to assume it as a fact, that the bottles are sold with the soda water, and that the purchaser has a right to do what he pleases with the empty bottles; if this was so, he is right in his decision. But the very contrary is the fact. The *bottles are never sold* by the owners. They loan them to the purchasers of the *soda water*, and when emptied, expect to have them returned. The law which has been pronounced unconstitutional was made solely for the purpose of preventing dishonest persons from appropriating them to their own use, by either filling them with soda water, or anything else, or selling them to junk-men.

Suppose one of the Judges ordered a barrel of ale from a brewer. Now he knows very well that the barrel when emptied is to be returned to the brewer—the owner; but, according to the decision of Judge Sutherland, the purchaser of the ale has the right to smash up the barrel for kindling-wood, or sell it to the first junk-man he sees. Would this be honest? And yet there is no difference whatever between the brewer and the bottler. The former lends his casks, and the bottler his bottles.

The annual loss of bottles to the bottlers is immense, arising from junk-men, and dealers in bottles principally, encouraging children to steal them out of wagons, or begging them at grocery stores to put milk in, or buying them from dishonest bar-tenders when the principals are out, or from servant-girls to private houses; and there is not a junk-man or bottle dealer in the City who does not know well that every bottle he buys has been stolen. In fact, they—the junk-men and dealers above all other people—are well aware that the owners of bottles of this description never sell them under any circumstances whatever.

In Pennsylvania and New-Jersey a Bottle Law has for years been in existence, the constitutionality of which has never been doubted. The law declared by our Judges as unconstitutional is a *fac-simile* of the law existing in those other States.

Now, who is right in the matter will have to be decided in a higher Court. The bottlers will certainly not rest satisfied with a decision so manifestly in error. If they are to be deprived of their property by law, the sooner they know it the better.

The common law protects a man's property; if he has his coat stolen and arrests the thief, he punishes him. The common law must be the Bottler's resort. He must arrest every junk-man who may have his bottles in his possession and prosecute him as a receiver of stolen goods, and there is none of that fraternity who does not know that every bottle he buys has been stolen.

A SUFFERER.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 64 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Pain Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN R. HOPPEL.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"P. E. BROTHERHOOD."—THE TWELFTH anniversary of the Brotherhood of St. Paul, N.Y. of this City, will be celebrated on SUNDAY EVENING next, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., Rev. E. M. P. WELLS, D.D., of Boston, preaching the annual sermon. The collection made at this occasion is to be set apart as the commencement of a fund for the establishment of an "Old Man's Home," under the auspices of the Brotherhood. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELLS NOS. 1. AND 2. can now be had in one volume. It contains nearly 500 tunes and hymns, and is the largest and best collection ever published in this country; 65,000 copies of both numbers have already been issued, and we are now selling 12,000 monthly. Schools having Bell No. 1 can exchange them for Bells Nos. 1. and 2. Price, bound, $30 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, $40 per 100; 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. HORACE WATERS, Agt., Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

ALL INTERESTED IN THE SUNDAY School cause are invited to attend the monthly concert at the Sunday School of the Sixth-av. R. D. Church, opposite Amity-st., to be held in the Church, on SUNDAY, 19th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to hear the very interesting address to be delivered by STEPHEN PAXTON, who has been for many years a missionary of the A. S. S. Union. There will also be singing and other interesting exercises by the children.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.—THE REV. N. L. RICE, D.D., will preach on the *Origin and History of the Sabbath*, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th-st. The Rev. Drs. HAGUE, GANSE, ADAMS, FOSTER, and VINTON will continue the series of sermons thus begun.

NORMAN WHITE,
Chairman of Sabbath Committee.
R. S. COX, Secretary.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

ANNIVERSARY.—THE FOURTH ANNIVERsary of St. John's Methodist Sunday School will be held in the New Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock. Addresses by Drs. REMINGTON and BUNCHARD, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, jr., and Benj. F. PINKNEY, and ISAAC J. OLIVER, Esqs. Admission free, and the public generally invited.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST 17TH street, north side, near Stuyvesant square.—Dr. ABEL STEVENS, PASTOR, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, the last sermon of the course on "*The Incarnation*," and in THE EVENING, at 7 o'clock, on "*The Final Judgment*." Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

PREACHING IN FRENCH UP TOWN.—Rev. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Dr. Parker's Church, west side of 4th-av., corner of 22d-st. The SUNDAY MORNING service, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., is continued, as usual, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON; in the Afternoon at 3 o'clock, by Rev. THOS. MASSON, and in the Evening at 7 o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT. Text for Evening: "*If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with me.*"—John, xiii., 8.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; subject—*Religious Revivals*; and Rev. B. W. DISOSWAY, at 7 o'clock P. M. A meeting for the promotion of holiness, at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching EVERY EVENING next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

MESSIAH'S UNIVERSAL KINGDOM.—"The Son of Man goeth as it is written of Him; but woe unto that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed; it had been good for that man if he had not been born." DANIEL MILTON, the Promised "Shiloh" Minister of this Israelite Sanctuary. No. 108 1st-st., New York.

APPEALS TO THE YOUNG.—REV. E. G. BROOKS will give the fifth discourse of this series at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Subject—*Means and Ends, or Tools and Life*. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—THE PRAYING BAND, S. HALSTEAD, President, will conduct the services in this Church on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3 and 7 P. M. The seats are all free. Service every evening during the week at 7½ o'clock.

THE WAR PROPHET AGAIN.—"THE RENowned S. S. SNOW" will preach in Tabor Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. N. B.—This is the strange man who predicted, many years since, the present civil war, and the approaching universal crash. Seats free.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF Sabbath School No. 13, connected with the Silver-st. Baptist Church, will be held in it SUNDAY EVENING next, Jan. 26, at 7 o'clock. Addresses and interesting exercises by the children. Friends of Sabbath Schools are invited to attend.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER OF Madison and Rouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARMENSON, Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. JOHN DOWLING, B. D., may be expected to preach in the EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, ST. JOHN'S PARK.—Rev. ISAAC S. KALLOCH, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING upon *Distress and Its Remedy, as seen in the case of Exeter*, and in the EVENING upon *Scarcely Saved*. He also preaches in the Lecture Room every evening during the week.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. H. D. NORTHROP will preach at Barnum's Museum, SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock. Hereafter the services will be in the evening, the Proprietor having given the use of the lecture room for that purpose. Strangers, young men, and the public generally, cordially invited.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Mad'lle Worth's Hall, No. 825 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Jan. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*Christianity; its Theory and Practice*. Evening subject—*A True Exposition of Spiritualism; its Theory and Practice*.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH—57TH-ST., WEST of 8th-av. Rev. B. J. HALL, Rector, will preach the first of a series of three sermons in this church, on the *Conversion of St. Paul*, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 19. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, MATTORNEY-ST.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Pastor will preach at 3 and 7 P. M. Preaching every evening next week, at 7½ o'clock. The Public invited.

WILLETT-STREET, M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. T. G. DIGGINS; at 7 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. J. E. SCARLES. General prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Protracted meeting continued next week.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley place. Rev. A. BLOOMFIELD HART, Rector of the Church of the Advent, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE ANNUAL MISSIONARY MEETING of the 7th-st. M. E. Church will be held on SUNDAY, Jan. 19. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Bishop JANES, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. DURBIN. Friends of the cause are invited to be present.

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, RECTOR OF the Church of the Ascension, will preach (D. V.) on SUNDAY EVENING next, Jan. 19, at the Chapel of the Incarnation, East 31st-st., near 2d-av. Service at 7½ o'clock.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS WILL DELIVER a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING, before the Second Universalist Society, 11th-st. and 2d-av., on *The Earthly and Heavenly Horizons*. Public freely invited. Morning service, 10½ o'clock.

SWEDENBORG'S THEOLOGY.—"THE NATure and Character of the Divine Trinity, as clearly Taught in the Works and Word of God." By Rev. ABIEL SILVER, at the New-Jerusalem house of worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., THIS EVENING.

SENSATION PREACHING—WILL BE THE subject of the SUNDAY EVENING'S discourse, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, 17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Jan. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Elder J. O. BEARDSLEE, of Jamaica, W. I., will preach MORNING and EVENING.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL LECture in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, Jan. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects: Morning—*Psychology*; Evening—*The Grand Man*.

MRS. E. J. FRENCH WILL LECTURE IN the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on SUNDAY, Jan. 19, at 3 P. M. Subjects to be chosen by the audience.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER IS EXpected to preach in St. George's Chapel on SUNDAY MORNING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

MACHPELAH CEMETERY, NEW-DURHAM, N. J.—The annual meeting of the Association of this Cemetery will be held in the Lecture Room of the Third Ref. Pres. Church, 22d-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., when the usual election of Trustees will take place.

HUGH GLASSFORD, President.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—21 ACRES, GOOD house, barn, granary, carriage-house; buildings new; apple orchard, pear trees, (Bartletts,) raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, currants, &c.; good fences, principally stone; brook of water, well, and no waste land. Apply on the premises, to G. B. HAMMOND, M. P., Nanuet, Rockland County, New-York. Price $4,000, $1,000 down.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER OF

COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE, CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT, NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—TO TWO SINGLE gentlemen or a married couple, a roomy back parlor also, to a single gentleman, pleasant furnished hall bed room, in a private family. Gas, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Reference required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE AND TWO SMALL finely furnished rooms can be had; unexceptionable board and every comfort of home at No. 21 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., convenient to Broadway, to stages and cars. References desired.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IS DESIRous of renting a suite of rooms to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. House first-class, elegantly furnished, and in a fashionable locality. Address HOME, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE Rooms to let, with full board, at No. 263 4th-av., for ladies or gentlemen. Gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily would let, with board, a large, nicely-furnished front room, with pantry, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or to a single gentleman. Reference required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn. The house has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily having a delightful suite of rooms on the first and second floors, would rent them, with board, to a family, or two or three single gentlemen. Apply at 256 Degraw-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, (WIDOW,) IN A GENteel private family, not above 30th st., a pleasant, well furnished room and bedroom, or privilege in the parlor. She wants either to furnish her own table, or pay full board and have a private table. The house must be unexceptionable in all respects, and references will be required. Address, stating terms, location, &c. Mrs. P., station D., Post-office, until the 24th of this month.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—IN the immediate vicinity of Oxford-st., by a gentleman and wife; good board, with a private family, or well furnished room, with bath contiguous. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, W., New-York Post-office, Box No. 623.

A WIDOW LADY IS NEGOTIATING FOR a house in the central part of this City. She would like to secure one or two first-class lodgers. (Breakfast if required.) References exchanged. A basement to let for a physician's office. Address, fully, Mrs. ALLEN, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHED, AND IN very nice order, to let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with or without board, in a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on the first floor, a parlor and bedroom on the second story, (front,) newly and handsomely furnished, to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen or families without small children.

GRAMERCY PARK, NO. 40 EAST 21ST St.—To let, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, suitable for a family, with private table if desired; house first-class, and beautifully located, between Lexington and 4th avs.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT Rooms, with board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts. Situation desirable, and five minutes from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.—A VERY SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. CHARLES T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Rector. The next semi-annual session opens on the 30th of January. But thirty boarding pupils are received. There are now five vacancies. Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the celebrated Tenor, and Mr. FR. RONDEL, of the Academy of Design, are engaged at this school exclusively. Catalogues containing references, terms and course of study, may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Hat. M. Wolfe-ead, No. 11 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. Co., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

A CARD.—GREAT REDUCTION, FOR THIS month only. Ten writing lessons, $2 50; double entry book-keeping, $5 per month. Private instruction given. Ladies' class at 11 o'clock. Open day and evening. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 335 Broadway and No. 6 4th-av.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, pleasantly situated within ten miles of the City of New-York, (steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day,) could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Terms, $250 per annum. Address Box No. 2,338 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.. (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125, over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young lady of highly respectable connections, where she could teach the branches of a thorough English education; she could also give instruction in singing and, to some extent, on the piano; her object is employment in a good family at a moderate compensation. Unquestionable reference. Address GOVERNESS, Box No 2,075 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PUPILS, OR A SITUation to teach in some family or school for one or two hours of the day, or evening, by a teacher of large experience, a graduate of a New-England college. For particulars, address L. H., Union Theological Seminary. References—Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 149 East 12th-st., or any profes-or of the Seminary.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—AN EXperienced teacher, a college graduate, now teaching in a boarding school, desires, within three months, to so connect himself with some school, that its interests and his own may be considered permanently united. Particulars and an interview may be had by address-ing SAXE & SKINNER, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

AS

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 6 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 70 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—At an election for fourteen Directors of this Company, composing the second class, the same gentlemen were reelected for three years.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.
DIRECTORS.

Richard Oakley,	Edwd. F. Davison,	Oliver Hoyt,
Sheldon Smith,	George Barrell,	George T. Plume,
G. J. S. Thompson,	Hy. A. Smythe,	James C. Holden,
Edmund A. Smith,	Aaron L. Reid,	Albert Clark,
C. W. Powers,	William H. Scott,	Wm. Hertzel,
E. V. Haughwout,	Fred'k C. Oakley,	John W. Tobin,
Gouv'r S. Bibby,	F. J. Hosford,	Benj. W. Floyd,
Abel K. Foster,	John F. Holbrook,	Oliver Dryan,
M. B. Spaulding,	J. S. T. Stranahan,	Joseph S. Lowrey,
William Tilden,	Wm. K. Hinman,	Whitney B. Noble,
Daniel L. Rose,	Peter F. Randolph,	James C. Harriott,
Oscar Cheesman,	G. W. Barnham,	Martin A. Howell,
Francis Many,	John P. Wakeman,	Edward A. Bibby,
R. W. Martin,	Theodore W. Todd,	Andrew V. Stout.

RICHARD OAKLEY, President.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs. Ronsdale Sayer & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

James H. Finkney,	J. Green Pearson,
James Irwin,	R. W. Howes,
James C. Petrie,	Francis Brown,
Jno. McKesson,	George H. Warren,
J. T. B. Maxwell,	James L. Todd,
H. W. Belcher,	Wm. C. Barrett,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	A. S. DePeyster,
Jno. Tappin,	Alden Wattles,
P. A. Conkling,	S. C. Sontmayer,
Henry Anstice,	Solomon Banta,
Chas. H. Wilmerding,	Jno. H. Mayer,
Henry Demarest,	James Rogers,
W. S. Honford,	Geo. W. Clark,
P. Kemble Paulding,	Jno. Wilson,
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Pond,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. FINKNEY was unanimously reelected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.
NOTICE—AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, for Directors of this Bank, and for inspectors of the next election, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected:
FOR DIRECTORS:

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr.,	JOHN W. MERSEREAU,
DAVID COTHEAL,	JOHN GRAY,
GEORGE BELL,	JOS. BRITTON,
PETER F. RANDOLPH,	HENRY A. POLHAMUS,
STEPHEN HYATT,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
	JAMES C. BALDWIN.

For Inspectors—HIRAM RAINOR, JOHN MCMAHONY, WM. HIBBARD.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, BENANIOR LEWIS, Jr., Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

ROMEOY SAVINGS BANK, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-law. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1885, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Mon., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARD B. WORSALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILROAD CO., CINCINNATI, Jan. 14, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company Bonds numbered 961 to 965 inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, according to the contract between said companies, dated February 8, 1859, if presented at the office of E. H. Rebh, Esq., No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York.
F. H. SHORT, Sec'y.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 20th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $600 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from the 1st.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
JAMES O. PLATT, Secretary.

WANTED—INSURANCE STOCKS IN THE FOLlowing Companies: Manhattan, City, Rutgers, National, Goodhoe, Equitable, Excelsior, Home, Niagara, Continental, Washington, Merchants' and Phenix Insurance Companies. By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January inst., at 12 o'clock, M. Dated, 10th January, 1862. CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Sec'y.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

WANTED—LEE COUNTY (IOWA) EIGHT PER cent. Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN railroad 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE Company Stock, cheap, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $2,57,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST 6 PER CENT. AS FROM THE 1ST.
This Bank has received, during the past year (a time of commercial and industrial depression,) $48,571 67-100 more than it has paid out.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of all the holders of Land Grant Mortgage Bonds numbered from 1,992 to 3,960 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and from 1 to 100 inclusive, for $500 each, who are opposed to the measures adopted by the holders of low numbers to prevent the equal participation of all the first mortgage bondholders in the benefit of the mortgage, will be held at the office of J. L. Jernegan, Esq., No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock.

EZRA NYE,	ALEX. LAW,
NATHANIEL ROSS,	JONATHAN RANSOM,
SAM'L RICHARDSON,	H. H. PALMER,
	Committee.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—HELFENSTEIN MORTGAGE BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of the Helfenstein Land Grant Mortgage Bonds will be held at No. 37 William-st., at the office of E. M. DANIELS, Esq., on FRIDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., to unite for an appeal from the late decision of the Court, giving a priority of lien to the high number Land Grant Bonds (above 2,500) over the Helfenstein Mortgage, which decision, besides being contrary to the first published opinion of the same Court, is believed to be erroneous. All the holders of the above bonds are requested to attend.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE INSTITUTION for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President,
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—Opposite the Cooper Institute. Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five (5) per Cent. over $500, will be payable on 20th inst. Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, OR HOLDers of claims for goods delivered to the Quartermasters in New-York and Philadelphia, during the months of October, November and December, wishing to realize cash for them, can do so, at a low rate, by applying to BRAGDON & GAULT, Importers' and Traders' Bank Building, Murray-st., third office from Broadway.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. MCKINLEY, Secretary.

BERKSHIRE RAILROAD STOCK, MILwaukee and Watertown Railroad Bonds, and overdue Coupons bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, 44 Exchange-place.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any troubles or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, Jan. 25
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Feb. 1

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers here superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LA MESQUERIE, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY.....March 29
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 6 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUTILUS will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 8.50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:35 and 6:05 P. M.; for Nunuet at 4:25 P. M., and for Suffern at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEHAREST, Supt.

A NEW THING ONICE!—ASHLEY'S PORTable Skating Chair, patented in the United States, England, France and Belgium, may be seen at the Central Park to-day, and on other skating days. For sale at the principal hardware and house-furnishing stores.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 10 Wall-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the 18th inst. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Fifty per cent. on the earned premiums on policies, written with the participation provision, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy-holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 15, 1862. Transfer books will be closed until the 18th inst.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

(CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI) RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, } No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Jan. 11, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.
H. WARREN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Quarterly Dividend of two and a-half per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at this office. The Transfer Book will be closed until the 16th inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 20.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, } OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN MCGEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 8, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1862.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., } No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—JAN. 14, 1862.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1862. The transfer books will be closed till that date.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER MONANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INS. CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.
THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after THURSDAY, 16th inst.
H. N. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE LA FAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 50 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY,
Late Partners.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ANSON BAKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please present the same to the undersigned, who will sign the name of the late firm, in liquidation.
CHARLES BAKER,
ANSON BAKER.
No. 47 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of CHAS. & W. CUDLIPP is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter will be carried on by Chas. Cudlipp, on his own account, who is alone authorized to sign the name of the late firm.
W. H. CUDLIPP.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1862.
CHAS. CUDLIPP.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (66th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will

THE MOVEMENT FROM CAIRO.

A Reconnoissance by Gen. Grant within Five Miles of Columbus.

PERTURBATION OF THE REBELS.

Arrival of Fugitives from New-Orleans.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 18.

A special dispatch to the *Times* of this city, dated 12 miles from Columbus, 16th inst., 9 P. M., says:

"A heavy reconnoissance was made this afternoon by Gen. GRANT and Staff with OSBAND'S Cavalry, resulting in getting reliable information of all the routes leading out of Columbus toward Blandville and other towns. A distance of over forty miles was made in six hours. No rebels were discovered, although at one time the reconnoitering party were within five miles of Columbus.

A gentleman, formerly of Lynn, Mass., reached here from New-Orleans, last night. He had passes from Georgia, to pass the rebel lines at New-Madrid and Columbus. On Saturday, the rebels were in the greatest perturbation on account of the movements of the troops from Cairo. The general opinion was that the troops were bound for the Tennessee River.

The people in this section expect the direst calamities to fall on them, during the coming struggle, but as far as possible, take no sides, since the Federal troops have been in their midst."

A special to the *Times*, dated Cairo, 18th, says:

"Four deserters from Columbus arrived last night. They report 40,000 rebel troops at Columbus.

Mr. COLLINS, of Boston, also arrived last night from New-Orleans, which place he left eight days ago. He escaped by representing himself bearer of dispatches from the Belgian Consul, but was detained two days at Columbus. He says that the feeling at the South is getting more and more bitter every day."

A special to the *Tribune* says:

"A gentleman from Columbus reports that a United States war-steamer fired into a French war-steamer which was trying to run the blockade at New-Orleans. Our steamer fired twelve shots into the French vessel. The affair created great excitement at Memphis and other points."

A RECONNOISSANCE UP THE TENNESSEE.

CAIRO, Saturday, Jan. 18.

Capt. PHELPS, with the gunboat *Conestaga*, made a reconnoissance up the Tennessee River today, and shelled a point just below Fort Henry, where a masked battery is supposed to be, but did not succeed in drawing its fire.

There is nothing of importance from below.

Captains MUNROE and WEBSTER returned, last night, from an expedition to Bloomfield. It was a complete success. They captured 40 of the enemy, among them one lieutenant-colonel, two surgeons, one adjutant and three captains.

THE MOVEMENT FROM PADUCAH.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

PADUCAH, Ky., Sunday, Jan. 12.

On Thursday the order was given in the division now at Paducah, under Gen. SMITH, to march, and the men were quickly in line and ready to move. But the order was countermanded at the last moment, and tents were once more pitched. On Friday, the same command was repeated, and a more complete state of readiness was reached before the men were again sent to quarters. Yesterday there were no orders given, nor has there been to-day, though everything is held in readiness to advance at a moment's notice. There is no doubt that this force will move simultaneously with the advance from Cairo; but when that will be is a matter of doubt, dependent on the arrival of reinforcements from St. Louis, which has been delayed from unapparent causes.

Gen. SMITH'S column, though forming a portion of Gen. GRANT'S command, sod cooperating with it to some extent, and in all its movements designed to assist the attack on Columbus, will yet move independently of the main column, and will probably not touch Columbus at all. It contains a large number of Illinois troops, and many from Chicago, and its movements will be watched with more interest by citizens of Illinois than any other column now moving.

I am permitted, through the courtesy of the Acting Adjutant-General, Capt. NEWSHAM, with the permission of Gen. SMITH, to give you the organization of the column. It will be observed that I give the number of men attached to each regiment. This number is taken from the returns this morning, and is the actual available force at this time, independent of all on detached service, sick, furloughed, or otherwise incapable of moving. The force is as follows:

GENERAL STAFF.

Brigadier General Commanding—C. F. SMITH, volunteers.
Acting Adjutant General—Capt. T. G. Newsham, U. S. A.
Medical Director—H. S. Hewitt, M. D., volunteers.
Division Quartermaster—Capt George A. Pierce, volunteers.
Division Commissary—Capt. John S. Cox.
Acting Chief of Engineers—Capt. Rziha, Nineteenth Infantry, U. S. A.
Acting Chief of Ordnance—Capt J. A. Newstadter.
Captain of Engineers—Imre Radrich.
Aide de Camp—Lieut. James F. Froth, Eleventh Indiana volunteers.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Acting Brigadier General—Col. J. A. MCARTHUR, Twelfth Illinois.
Acting Assistant Adjutant General—Lieut. J. B. Dickson, Twelfth Illinois.
Acting Assistant Quartermaster General—Lieut. Seaman, Twelfth Illinois.
Brigade Surgeon—Dr. Hartshorn, Twelfth Illinois.

FORCES.	Men.
Ninth Illinois Volunteers, Col. Mersy	867
Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, Col. McArthur	633
Fortieth Illinois Volunteers, Col. Hicks	671
Forty-first Illinois Volunteers, Col. Pugh	677
First Battalion Second Illinois Cavalry, Col. Noble	432
Buell's Light Battery, Capt. Bullis, 6 pieces.	

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Commanding—LEWIS WALLACE.
Assistant Adjutant-General—Capt. Fred. Knefler, U. S. A.
Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General—Capt. Lyman, Eleventh Indiana.
Brigade Surgeon—Dr. Fry, Elavanth Indiana.
Aid-de-Camp—Lieut. Ware, Eighth Missouri.
Aid-de-Camp—Lieut. Ross, Eleventh Indiana.

FORCES.	Men.
Eighth Missouri Volunteers, Col. M. L. Smith	964
Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, Col. McGinnis	910
Twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, Col. Sanderson	864
Second Battalion Second Illinois Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Hogg	353
Company I, Fourth Regiment Cavalry, Lieut. Powell, Eighteenth Infantry	83
Company C, Second Regiment Cavalry, Capt. Powell, Eleventh Infantry	46
Company A, Chicago Light Artillery, Capt. C. M. Willard, 6 pieces.	

This enumeration gives a total of 6,560 effective men and 12 pieces of artillery. Portions of some of the regiments given above are on detached service at Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland River, and will not probably accompany the expedition. These are as follows: Company I, Twelfth Illinois; Companies B and I, Forty-first Illinois; Companies A and F, Fortieth Illinois; Companies A and B, of WILSON'S Dragoons, and the Twentieth Regiment Kentucky Infantry.

It is reported that one brigade of St. Louis troops will join this column, but this I consider doubtful, as the column has twice been ordered to march without any such reinforcements, and stopped for other causes than their non-arrival. Further, the whole number of twenty-five thousand, reported to be under orders from St. Louis, is needed on the Mississippi. Still, it seems somewhat reckless to send so small a force as Gen. SMITH has at his command on so important an expedition as his, and one especially fraught with dangers.

As near as I can learn, this column will move coincidently with the start from the mouth of the Ohio. It will move direct to Mayfield, to intercept the communication between Bowling Green and Columbus, cutting off reinforcements from the former to the latter place, and also the retreat from the latter eastward. This place is defended by the rebel troops at Camp Beauregard, who may be reinforced from Hopkinsville and oppose a very strenuous obstacle to our march. But Gen. SMITH would like nothing better than this, and with a fair field will put double his own number to flight. His men are not of the stamp that are easily frightened, or that shrink from small dangers. From Mayfville it is designed to push on by rapid marching southwesterly to the railroad leading south from Columbus. The object is to strike this at the Long Bridge over the Hickman Creek and destroy it, thus obstructing the rebels' retreat in this direction. Hence the column will strike to the Mississippi River and await the approach of Gen. GRANT'S column, preparatory to a descent on Memphis. This, from all I can gather, is the ultimate point aimed at. It will be occupied by Federal forces, or the Federal forces will be sadly and irretrievably cut up, within three weeks.

GEN. GRANT AND PICKET SHOOTING.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAIRO,
CAIRO, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1862.

GENERAL: I understand that four of our pickets were shot this morning. If this is so, and appearances indicate that the assassins were citizens and regularly organized in the rebel army, the whole country should be cleared out for six miles around, and word given that all citizens making their appearance within those limits are liable to be shot.

To execute this, patrols should be sent out in all directions, and bring into camp at Bird's Point all citizens, together with their subsistence, and require them to remain, under penalty of death and destruction of their property, until properly relieved.

Let no harm befall these people if they quietly submit, but bring them in and place them in camp below the breastwork, and have them properly guarded.

The intention is not to make political prisoners of these people, but to cut off a dangerous class of spies.

This applies to all classes and condillons, age and sex. If, however, woman and children prefer other protection than we can afford them, they may be allowed to retire beyond the limits indicated—not to return until authorized.

Report to me as soon as possible any important occurrence within your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Brigadier-General Commanding.
To Brig.-Gen. PAINE, commanding Bird's Point.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Troops at Rolla to Move Westward—Price's Force at Springfield Twelve Thousand Men—A Successful Expedition.

ROLLA, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The Indications are that all the troops at this point will move westward, except one or two regiments to guard the post.

The pickets of the enemy extend fourteen miles from Springfield, and the force of Gen. PRICE is estimated at about 12,000 men. It is reported that Gen. MCINTOSH is coming to his aid from Arkansas with large reinforcements. The report, however, is not wholly reliable.

THE MISSOURI SENATORSHIP.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 18.

A report has gained much currency here that Gov. GAMBLE has resigned and gone to Washington, and will there await his appointment by Acting-Gov. HALL, to fill the seat of TRUSTAN POLK, in the Senate of the United States.

GEN. HALLECK SETTING HIMSELF RIGHT ON THE CONTRABAND QUESTION—AN IMPORTANT LETTER TO GEN. ASBOTH.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1861.

Gen. Asboth, Rolla, Mo.:

GENERAL: It would seem from the report of Maj. WARING to you (referred to these Headquarters) that he had, in compliance with your instructions, delivered to a Capt. HOLLAND, a fugitive in his camp, claimed by Capt. H. as the property of his father-in-law.

This is contrary to the intent of General Order No. 3. The object of those orders is to prevent any person in the army from acting in the capacity of negro-catcher or negro-stealer. The relation between the slave and his master is not a matter to be determined by military officers, except in the single case provided for by Congress. This matter in all other cases must be decided by the civil authorities. One object in keeping fugitive slaves out of our camps is to keep clear of all such questions. Masters or pretended masters must establish the rights of property to the negroes as best they may, without our assistance or interference, except where the law authorizes such interference.

Order No. 3 does not apply to the authorized private servants of officers, nor to negroes employed by proper authority in camps; it applies only to "fugitive slaves." The prohibition to admit them within our lines does not prevent the exercise of all proper offices of humanity, in giving them food and clothing outside, where such offices are necessary to prevent suffering. Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

(Signed.) H. W. HALLECK, Maj.-Gen.

TRANSPORTS CAUGHT IN THE ICE.

From the St Louis Democrat, Jan. 16.

The steamer *D. A. January*, with the Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and the *Continental*, with the Seventh Iowa, Col. LAUMAN, left on Monday, the latter at 9 P. M., for Cairo, under very discharcening auspices. It was apparent to most of those who are accustomed to the river, that the undertaking was a perilous one, for not only was the river bank full of ice of a very heavy description, but the weather was bitterly cold, pointing to a certain and rapid increase of ice.

The pilots say that five and a half feet is the depth of water in the channel, and that the nature of some of the crossings is such, with a narrow channel and rapid current, that the attempted passage of a boat through them would be attended with great hazard.

As far as we hear, the *D. A. January*, with the Fifty-fifth Illinois, has met with no mishap, although it may be that she has laid up somewhere within fifty miles of this post.

We have positive intelligence in regard to the larger steamer *Continental*, with the Seventh Iowa. Information was brought here yesterday that she was in a gorge of ice in the middle of the river, at Sulphur Springs, twenty miles below this city.

Late last evening Capt. SOCKLEY, pilot of the *Continental*, arrived in the city by the Iron Mountain Railroad, having come, by request of Capt. HUTCHINSON, for the purpose of reporting to the Government authority the condition of the steamer. She left this port drawing over four feet of water at the stern, but by altering the position of some of the freight, she was made to draw, after leaving, only three feet two inches amidships, and three feet ten inches forward.

The river at Widow Water's Point is extremely narrow, and through the confined channel the ice was found to be rolling in a compact mass, but notwithstanding the hazard that was apparent, the boat was guided into the portion of the river referred to. The boat moved safely on, with her wheels revolving very slowly, among the heavy masses of seething, crashing ice, and in this manner gained the wider portion of the stream above Sulphur Springs. The pilot, who had been at the wheel, was elated with the successful termination of the difficult undertaking, and leaving the wheel in other hands, ascended to the cabin, but had hardly reached the hall when he was called out by the announcement that the boat was in a gorge. It was so. The boat's hull and wheels had become thickly encrusted with ice, and the wheels had ceased to operate. This was at 12 o'clock on last Monday night, a few hours after leaving this port. She became stationary when a quarter of a mile above Sulphur Springs landing, one hundred yards from shore, and in nine feet of water.

For hours the boat's spars were out and worked vigorously, but not an inch one way or another could the mammoth steamer, with over 1,000 souls on board, be made to move. The prospect was bad enough, but the soldiers were in excellent spirits, and did not seem to consider the fix they were in at all alarming. Nor was it really so, for every man could have walked to the shore upon the ice, which has ever since been gaining in solidity and in safety as a means of conveyance to the land.

It is contemplated by the authorities to send down this morning the powerful towing steamer *Francis Fisher*, which will probably be placed in command of Capt. SOESLEY. When there, what is necessary to be done will be decided upon. It is deemed probable that the twenty or so heavy pieces of ordnance, caissons, &c., will be hauled along the ice to shore. The other freight can be taken off in the same manner, or to St. Louis by the *Fisher*. The troops are probably by this time on shore and under their tents, of which they are said to have had a sufficient supply. They have provisions enough to last until this evening, and the boat has an ample supply.

What the fate of the boat will be will depend entirely upon circumstances, but at the present we understand little apprehension need be entertained of her ultimate safety. She is insured for $30,000.

It is very certain that the troops who were on board (that is, the Seventh Iowa,) and some thousands of others destined for Cairo, will go there by the Ohio and Mississippi and the Illinois Central.

The Iron Mountain Road runs to Sulphur Springs, so that the Seventh Iowa will not be required to do any tramping of consequence.

The steamer *G. W. Graham* arrived from Cairo, and was laid up below Widow Waters', her officers being unwilling to stem the torrent of ice in the narrow channel. Her pilot reported five and a half feet of water from Cairo to Widow Waters'.

ANOTHER HAUL OF REBELS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 11.

By private advices from Sedalia, in this State, we learn that the United States forces at that place made a large haul of rebels on Saturday night. The rebel force captured numbered about sixty men, and were hagged some six miles west of Sedalia. The prisoners are mostly members of Company C, Second Cavalry, lately commanded by Col. ALEXANDER, at present confined in McDOWALL'S College, in this city.

A GANG OF REBELS BROKEN UP.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Jan. 16.

From information received some time since, Capt. JAMES, of the Eastern District, with a squad of police, went to a house on the Belair Road, near the Baltimore Cemetery, last night at 10 o'clock, and arrested the following named persons: John Clark, Edward Glocker, Amos Thompson, Jacob Smith, W. H. Hoffman, Henry W. Ford, Wm. Perry, John Watts, K. J. Swangler, —— Ford, —— Ford, John Baldwin, Richard Simpson, Wm. Gross, John Coleman, Herman Stung, Julius S. Bradford, P. Swaine, Isaac Weaver, Edward H. McCubbin, Jas. S. Russell, John Fitzpatrick, David Sommers, and Jack Hayes. On their persons were found a large number of letters for Baltimore traitors now serving in the rebel army, besides a large number of pistols and revolvers. When the police made their descent upon the house, an Irishman named O'BRIEN made his escape, and was followed by four policemen.

After chasing him for several hundred yards, the Irishman turned upon his pursuers, and drawing a revolver, threatened to shoot the first man who attempted to arrest him, but three or four shots being fired at him from their revolvers by the policemen, he gave under, and stated that he would give himself up under protest, and requested, in a facetious manner, the policemen not to point those ugly weapons at him. He was secured and marched back to the house, and placed in charge of the guard. Shortly after, one of the party arrested, was connected with the expedition that was to go South some months ago with a large amount of revolvers, gold lace, &c., but was detained for a while by order of the Provost Marshal, and Sessions placed in Fort Lafayette, from which place he was released a short time since by taking the oath of allegiance.

Since his release, he has been a notorious Secessionist, and has made brags that all the policemen in this city could not keep him from going South. A schooner was chartered, and was lying near the city, on which they intended to take passage for the land of Dixie, which will be taken charge of by a squad of police. The whole crowd was marched to the Eastern Station-house, where they still remain, but during the day they will be taken to Fort McHenry. Great praise is due to Capt. JAMES for the manner in which he has managed this affair, and we hope that in the future he will settle such scrapes as he has done this one.

ADDITIONAL FROM THE GULF.

Arrival of the Gunboat Rhode Island at Philadelphia—Her Capture of the Schooner Venus—The Second Engagement at Fort Pickens—Rebel Prisoners, &c.

From the Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday.

The United States gunboat *Rhode Island*, Lieut.-Commanding S. D. TRENCHARD, which sailed from New-York on the 5th of December last, on a cruise to the Gulf, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard yesterday afternoon. The officers of the *Rhode Island* are as follows:

Lieut.-Commanding, S. D. Trenchard; First Lieut., A. A. Semmes; Surgeon, W. I. Wheeler; Paymaster, R. H. Douglas; Acting Masters, Henry Churchill, W. N. Griswold, J. A. Pennell; Third Assistant Engineers, Oscar C. Lewis, H. W. Scott, George P. Hunt, Edwin Wells; Captain's Clerk, C. E. Baldwin; Psymaster's Clerk, J. M. Falk; Master's Mates, G. D. Little, J. D. Little, J. Richmond, and Messrs. Palmer and Cause; Carpenter, Washington Duckett.

The *Rhode Island* sailed from Galveston Bay toward the close of December, at which place she left the bark *Midnight*, and the frigate *Santee*. From the time of her departure until she arrived at Fort Pickens she was cruising about in the Gulf, overhauling vessels to ascertain their character, in which she performed good service. She captured the rebel schooner *Venus* about eighty miles from Galveston. The schooner had a rebel register, and though she showed no colors, had a lone star flag on board. Her cargo consisted of tin, copper, wool, and lead. Acting Master's Mate WM. WILLIAMS was placed in charge of the prize, and she was sent to Ship Island. On Dec. 30, three gunboats left Ship Island to cut out some schooners at a neighboring island. As the *Rhode Island* left, she saw the gunboats returning with two or three schooners in tow, and it was inferred that the expedition was successful. On the 1st of January, the officers and crew of the *Rhode Island* witnessed a boy's firing between Fort Pickens and the rebel batteries. From Mr. C. E. BALDWIN, the Captain's Clerk, we learn the following particulars of the bombardment: The fort opened upon a rebel steamer at about 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, and the fire was soon returned by the rebel batteries, and it was kept up by both sides until about 10 o'clock at night. It was supposed that the shells, which were fired from the fort, did considerable damage, and many of the shells thrown by the rebels were seen to fall inside of the fort, but it is not known what execution they did. The shells thrown from Pickens set fire to the town of Wolsey, south of Warrington, a portion of which was destroyed. Fort Pickens continued the firing two or three hours after the rebel batteries ceased. The bombardment is represented to have been a most beautiful sight after night set in. Most of the firing by the rebels was from the water batteries. As far as could be seen, no injury whatever was done to Fort Pickens, but Fort Barrancas seemed to have suffered. The *Rhode Island* has been at the crew of the rebel schooner *Venus*, also the passengers on board of the vessel when captured, as follows: Andrew Nelson, master; Peter Harrison, mate; Edward Seickle, cook; Jacob Judge, J. T. Bryant, J. Holson, crew. Passengers—Charles O. Eastwood, Charles Schmidt, Jacob Johnson, C. J. Haveus.

There is also on board the gunboat a rebel Captain and a Corporal, Geo. J. MAAS, of the Hogert Guards, Third Battalion Louisiana Volunteers. The Captain had been stationed at Portsmouth, Va., but had obtained a furlough to enable him to visit his mother, a large slaveholder of Louisiana. After reaching here his friends made up a fishing party, and started for Last Island, in Barrataria Bay. The party was on board the sloop *Florida*, and were having a jolly time, anticipating a pleasant day's sport, when the sloop was overhauled by the launches of the United States steamer *South Carolina*, Commander ALDEN. Capt. MAAS's friends took the oath of allegiance to the United States and were released by the Commander of the *South Carolina*. On the 1st of January the Captain was transferred from the *South Carolina* to the *Rhode Island*, to be delivered to the United States Marshal of New-York. He will be handed over to the custody of Marshal MILLWARD, to be taken to New-York. The prisoner is a nephew of CHARLES M. CONRAD, representative to the rebel Congress from Louisiana. He entered the service of the rebels in June last, and from that time until a few days before his capture he was in Virginia. He freely admits that there is plenty of Union feeling in New-Orleans, though it is not allowed to publicly manifest itself. The captive is of pleasing address, and he seemed to be on the best of terms with the officers of the *Rhode Island*. The following named naval officers came passengers in the *Rhode Island*:

Commander ALDEN, from United States steamer *South Carolina*; T. D. Shaw, do., *Montgomery*; Lieut. Chas. Hunter, do., do.; Lieut. Samuel Knox, do., *South Carolina*; Lieut. S. B. Luce, do., *Wabash*; Frederick Crocker, Acting Master, *R. R. Cuyler*; E. F. Dennis, *Vincennes*; C. B. Kid, Second Assistant-Engineer *Niagara*; E. A. C. Duptane, do., do.; W. C. Seldon, Second do., *Water Witch*; S. E. S. Hinchman, do., *Wissahickon*; Samuel Hoskins, Acting Master *Preble*; E. M. Staats, Acting First Assistant-Engineer *R. R. Cuyler*; G. M. Clark, Second do., do.; J. L. Bodfish, Master's Mate *Niagara*; C. W. Wilson, do., *South Carolina*; R. H. Forrester, do., *Savannah*; P. R. Bates, do., do.; R. D. Bogart, *South Carolina*; F. C. Selfridge, Captain's Clerk, *Mississippi*.

The following is a list of invalids, sailors and soldiers sent home in care of Dr. W. LAMONT WESSLAR, United States Navy, by the United States steamer *Rhode Island*: John Conroy, Charles Linsey, Biomet Bowers, John O'Donnell, Jesse Livingston, Charles Weber, Jas. Burns, Chas. F. Chase, Robert Shrunk, Robert Erskine, Stephen Edwards, Vincent Gutlolte, G. Roberts, Richard Dalton, John Neil, Geo. Bates, Charles Johnson, Samuel B. Laitman, Patrick Mitchell, Henry Lyons, Jas. A. Montague, Thomas Proctor, Augustus Oshourne, John Eagle, Andrew Feeney, John Kelley, Henry Knight, Richard Sides, Horace B. Jordan, Joseph H. Lambert, William Johnson, Edward Reddington, Euell Leon, Thomas Smith, J. F. Long, William H. Purdy, F. Guild, J. McCarn, J. H. Sillilman, M. M. Jones, J. Sexton, Thomas Randolph, Testy McDonough, Edward Mure, David Collins, John Miller, Antoine Brants, Peter P. Major, Michael Sheen, John W. Munae, James Brown, John Gayiord, Wm. Goury, Edward Jones, Patrick McCarty, F. Duffey, Wm. L. Littlefield, Stephen Royce, George Mounsling, Lawrence P. Donley, Theodore Setourvean, Richard Dinneer, E. F. Devans, of Charlestown, Mass., Acting-Master U. S. N., all doing well.

A number of the above have gun-shot wounds, received in engagements in the Gulf.

The *Rhode Island* stopped on the way here at Port Royal, but does not bring any news from that point. She did not meet any of the fleet of the Burnside expedition on her passage home.

A BRILLIANT SKIRMISH IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Jan. 17.

Capt. LATHAM, Company B, Second Virginia Regiment, accompanied by 17 of his men, fell in with a company of guerrillas, numbering about 30, on the Dry Fork of Cheat River, in Randolph County, Va., on the morning of the 8th inst., and after a desperate fight of an hour's duration completely routed them, killing six and wounding several others, and burning up their quarters and provisions.

Though the numbers engaged were small, the firing was so rapid that it was distinctly heard for eight miles. The parties were within thirty steps of each other when the fight commenced, and the rebels, owing to the superiority of their numbers and position, were so confident of success that they fought for a time like tigers, but were finally driven entirely off the field.

Capt. LATHAM'S loss was six men wounded, as follows: Corporal Wm. Jenkins, slightly in the arm; Privates—Frederick Dopp, mortally—shot through the left breast; Jas. M. Pirom, severely—a ball in each leg, and one through the left hand; Jas. Whitehair, slight wound in the forehead, and a ball through the right arm; John W. Loese, ball in the leg; Edward Henderson, shot in the left hand.

In a skirmish on the night of the 5th inst., between the same parties, Private A. WATTS was slightly wounded in the arm.

MORE SLAVE-TRADERS ARRESTED IN NEW-BEDFORD.—The developments which have been made since the Government entered earnestly upon the work of ferreting out those engaged in the Slave-trade, show that New-Bedford has been the scene of active operations, and that the business of fitting out as unsuspicious whalers vessels really intended for the Slave-trade has been carried on to a considerable extent; but the reputation of that city is redeemed by the fact, that the money and means used in the business has been furnished by parties in New-York.

Yesterday two parties, JABEZ S. HATHAWAY and ZENO KELLEY, were arrested in that city by Deputy United States Marshal COBB, on a warrant for having fitted out the ship *Talmiroo* for the purpose of engaging in the Slave-trade. The offence is alleged to have taken place in 1860, when the *Talmiroo* sailed from New-Bedford ostensibly as a whaler, but, after catching a few whales, went twice to the coast of Africa to obtain negroes, and afterward to the coast of Cuba, to make the arrangements for the reception of a cargo of slaves, but was finally compelled to return without obtaining them, and the vessel was sold at Payal. On this voyage HATHAWAY was the master and KELLEY the fitting-out agent. The parties were brought before United States Commissioner A. S. CUSHMAN, and pleaded not guilty, and were held for examination before the Commissioner on the 22d inst., KELLEY in the sum of $6,000 and HATHAWAY in $5,000.—*Boston Journal, Jan. 17.*

WELCOME TO THE SEVENTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel—A Cordial Greeting.

Speeches by Lieut.-Col. Abbott, Mr. Soule, Mr. H. B. Perkins, Horace Greeley, Gen. Hall, Judge Peabody, and others.

The sons of New-Hampshire, resident in New-York, extended a cordial welcome to the Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment yesterday, as the latter passed through the City, *en route* for the seat of war. In the evening a dinner was given to the officers at the Metropolitan Hotel. The repast was expressly designed to meet the sharp appetites of soldiers, and abounded not only in substantials, but in some of the delicacies which the Messrs. LELAND know so well how to prepare. The arrangements were excellently made by the Committee, Messrs. N. HUGGINS, E. P. BUND, H. B. PERKINS, W. N. BROWN, GEORGE F. PETTASON, C. A. SOULE, and JOSEPH CUSHING.

At about 7½ the guests, to the number of about one hundred and fifty, sat down and did full justice to the excellence of the viands presented for their consideration. At the head of the table was a vacant seat for Col. PUTNAM. On either side were ranged the Chairman, Mr. SOULE, Lieut.-Col. ABBOTT, Gen. HALL, HORACE GREELEY, Judge PEABODY, Judge BONNY, Maj. ROLAND, of the Berdan Sharpshooters, and others.

At the conclusion of the gustatory performance, the Chairman, Mr. SOULE, called the assemblage to order and proceeded to address them briefly. He said they were a family party. They knew the cause was just and the right must prevail. [Applause.] When, after the memorable events of the 19th of April, New-York saw a regiment of Massachusetts volunteers [applause] marching to the relief of the Capital and the defence of the Union, they believed that the "hidden curse" on the assailants of the Union was being [unfilled. [Applause.] They well remembered the appearance of the First New Hampshire Regiment as it came fully prepared to take their position in the armies of the Union. [Applause.] To-day they welcomed the Seventh Regiment. [Applause.] They all knew that the name of PUTNAM, in the present as well as in the past, was a synonym of patriotism and greatness. They all remembered the part that the Second New-Hampshire Regiment had taken in the battle of Bull Run, and that had made the soil of Virginia sacred to them. They all remembered how ISRAEL PUTNAM had sought out, and dragged from her den the wolf that had been depredating upon his own and his neighbors' property; and he hoped that the PUTNAM who commanded this regiment would follow the wolf of rebellion to her den, and drag her forth. [Applause.] In conclusion, he gave the health of Col. PUTNAM, of the Seventh New-Hampshire Volunteers.

Col. PUTNAM being absent, owing to pressing official duties, Lieut.-Col. ABBOTT responded. He believed that the return, rather than the advance, would prove the proper occasion for ovations like this. He hoped they would deserve such a reception on their return. [Applause.] He took occasion to show what New-Hampshire had done in this war. The First Regiment had left on the 21st of May, the Seventh was on the way, and the Eighth and Ninth were under way. She had also furnished a regiment of artillery, a battalion of cavalry, and a regiment of sharpshooters. [Applause.] New-Hampshire had taken her part at Bunker Hill, and had now 10,000 men in the field in this war. [Applause.] New-Hampshire had taken part in establishing this Government, and she meant to take some part in its preservation. [Applause.] They considered this war much holier than the Crusades. [Applause.] In such a war, the pomp of marching legions was eclipsed by the grandeur of their object. In conclusion, he gave,

"*The Sons of New-Hampshire resident in New-York*—Their prominence in all walks of life in the City of their adoption is only equaled by their attachment to the State of their birth, and their liberality to her citizens." [Applause.]

The Lieutenant-Colonel called for three cheers for the sons of New-Hampshire, which were given with a will, and reciprocated likewise.

The Chairman reiterated that they were here as a family party, and no one could complain that they praised their noble mother, New-Hampshire. In conclusion he proposed—

"*The Health of the President of the United States*," and called upon Hon. HORACE GREELEY to respond.

Mr. GREELEY spoke of the many officers of the army who had gone over to the rebels. The President had a great many difficulties to contend against; a great many trials through which he was obliged to pass. Much opposition was in Washington of a very malignant type. An army of the people had now been congregated. [Applause.] He believed, if the weather and roads were favorable, this body of men could crush out the rebellion in sixty days. He considered that the last danger was foreign interference. All oligarchs wished the overthrow of this Republic. He honored the old Tories of England who came out boldly against this country, for he knew that they had in mind the former victories of our arms. If the men who stand in the ranks of the South were to hear them, two-thirds of their number would walk over to our side. Only by wholesale lying can the rebellion be kept upon its legs for a month. The South needs means more than they need men. They are called upon to buy muskets and war material, but have not the money to pay for them. He was positive that a majority of the citizens of the South, if they could be allowed the privilege of voting, would vote in favor of crushing the rebellion. He beseeched the soldiers of New-Hampshire to carry upon their arms the hopes and the destinies of the human race. [Applause.]

The Chairman then read the next regular toast:

"*New-Hampshire, our common mother.*

Where'er we travel, whate'er land we see,
Our hearts untrammeled, fondly turn to thee.'

The honor which her sons bestow upon her, is coeval with her granite hills."

Mr. H. B. PERKINS responded eloquently.

The Chairman next offered a sentiment, complimentary to New-York and her citizen soldiery, and called upon Gen. HALL to respond.

Gen. HALL responded briefly and modestly, and gave as a sentiment,

"*The "Star-spangled Banner"*—Whether it is spread to the breeze in the North, South, East, or West, may every star in its field shine with its accustomed brilliancy. [Applause.]

The Chairman called for the "Star-spangled Banner," but no one seemed to be willing to start it.

A gentleman suggested that Mr. TENNAY could sing it. Mr. TENNAY said he would if he could, but he didn't know the tune. He sang, however, with much effect, "Hurrah for Old New-England."

The Chairman next remarked that some of the lawyers of New-Hampshire had honored the bar of New-York. He gave as a sentiment—

The Bench of New-York—The Sons of New-Hampshire have sat upon it, and left it with its ermine unsullied.

Judge PEABODY responded briefly, returning his acknowledgments for the honor paid himself and his State. His speech was received with much favor.

In conclusion, Judge PEABODY gave the following:

The War for the Union—A war not for or against any one institution, except that it is for the institution of civil liberty, but a war for the country and the Union, and whatever measures tend best to the preservation of the country and the protection of the Union are the best measures for conducting the war. [Applause.]

The Chairman next gave the following:

Reverence for, and obedience to, the law, the salvation of any country.

Judge BONNEY, was called upon, and briefly responded in illustration of, and admiration for, the sentiment.

The Chairman next gave:

The Adopted Sons of New-Hampshire—She treats her sons as a mother treats her children.

Mr. CHARLES A. LUCE, Esq., responded. He said, that although the remark of Mr. WEBSTER, that New-Hampshire was a good place to emigrate from, had been interpreted as a slur on New-Hampshire, Mr. WEBSTER really intended it as a compliment. Mr. WEBSTER had stated that he meant to say, that it was a good State to emigrate from, that when a man was known to hail from New-Hampshire, he was looked upon as a good fellow, and fared well accordingly. [Applause and laughter.] He complimented the energy of Lt.-Col. ABBOTT in raising the First New-Hampshire Regiment, and bid God speed to the Seventh, on its way to the seat of war. He quoted the eloquent apotheosis of Gen. BAKER to the American flag, and in conclusion gave the following sentiment;

The Seventh Regiment of New-Hampshire Volunteers, officered by regulars and volunteers—May they be each worthy of the other, and the whole combined be worthy of the Old Granite State, and the ostion nt large.

The Chairman next read the following volunteer toast:

Harvard University—The cradle in which the sons of New-Hampshire have learned to love their country.

Adjutant HENDERSON replied, trusting that he should never return until the rebellion is crushed.

Mr. BAYANT, of Haverhill, said he believed that New-Hampshire was a good State to emigrate to, and also to emigrate from. He found that the very heart and soul of New-Hampshire was here. [Applause.] He was glad that though the soldiers of New-Hampshire were nor to be commanded by a STARK they were to be commanded by a PUTNAM.

The Chairman next gave,

Our Parents, Brothers and Sisters—If dead, we reverence them and remember them; if alive, we pray for their long life and continued prosperity.

The Chairman next gave the health of the man who had saved the *Great Eastern* in her time of peril during the last voyage. He gave the health of HAMILTON E. TOWLE.

Mr. TOWLE declined to speak, but was honored with three cheers.

The Chairman next read a volunteer toast.

The Smith Family—First in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of their countrymen.

Maj. SMITH was called upon to speak, but declined, saying he was too old to commence that business.

Mr. LUCE gave the following:

The Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment—When we hear from them may they be chasing the rebels and never be chased.

He called upon Capt. CHASE to respond.

Capt. CHASE replied in eloquent strains.

The next sentiment was—

Pittsfield—We feel sad to leave it for war.

Capt. LEAVITT was called upon to respond, but was excused because he was on duty. [Applause.]

Major ROLAND was next called upon, and sang, amid much applause, the GRAVE of Napoleon.

Major ROLAND proposed the health of Gov. BERRY, of New-Hampshire, which was received with cheers.

Mr. PERKINS proposed the health of their worthy landlord, SIMEON LELAND, who could both make a speech and keep a hotel.

Mr. LELAND was called for and cheered, but modestly declined.

The Chairman proposed the health of the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifty-second New-York Volunteers.

Lieut.-Col. KASINSKI responded, hoping that in less than one year the thirty-four stars would be united. [Applause.]

The Chairman next called upon Mr. JOHN RAYMOND to respond to a toast complimentary to the legal talent of New-Hampshire.

Mr. RAYMOND responded felicitously.

Major ROLAND proposed the health of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States. He said that Gen. TOPTLEBEN had remarked to him, on receiving a copy of one of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S works, that we had two great Generals here, SCOTT and MCCLELLAN, and Gen. TOPTLEBEN predicted the future success of Gen. MCCLELLAN. [Cheers.]

The Chairman next gave

New-Hampshire—Famous for granite, ice, and men, and celebrated for good *Breeding*.

Mr. BERRO responded in a humorous address.

The Chairman next made a toast complimentary to the Press, which was received with cheers. He next gave "The Clergy," to which

Mr. Chapiain EMERSON, of the New-Hampshire Seventh, responded.

Other speeches and toasts followed, and it was not until a late hour that the convivial assemblage separated.

ARRIVAL OF THE SEVENTY-SIXTH N. Y. VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment, which has, for some weeks past, been quartered at Albany, arrived here yesterday morning by the Hudson River Railroad. It is composed of a remarkably fine body of men, who have been chiefly recruited in the Northern counties of the State. Of the field officers, three, the Colonel, Major and Adjutant, are old West Pointers, and, though not practiced in actual service, they must needs derive many advantages from the lessons of early military training. The regiment is filled up to the regulation standard, is well drilled, uniformed in the costume of the regular army, and, altogether, presents a

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3222. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Disloyalty Among the Government Employes.

Startling Developments of the Potter Investigating Committee.

Five Hundred Persons in the Departments Disloyal to the Government.

Secretary Chase's Financial Scheme in Disfavor with Congress.

The New Secretary of War on Duty To-Day.

Departure of General Lane and Staff for Kansas.

Bad Weather and Bad Roads in Virginia.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 19.

DISLOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

The Potter Committee, appointed by the House to investigate the fidelity of clerks and other employes of the Government about Washington, have suspended their labors and are preparing their report. It will be very long, and must create much excitement in the country, as the Committee have come to the conclusion that at least five hundred persons employed in the Departments here are disloyal to the Government, and would rejoice to see JEFF. DAVIS in possession of Washington. The report will be very severe upon Mr. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, showing that JACOB THOMPSON'S old disunion clerk and his own (SMITH'S), family and friends draw two-thirds of the salaries in his Department. They charge that Mr. SMITH and at least one other Secretary have treated the respectful inquiries of a Congressional Committee with contempt, and balked their efforts to purge the public service of traitors. The sympathies of the country will be with the Committee, for the people know that the Government has been harassed and nearly ruined by spies in Washington. The report will be finished this week, and published at an early day.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. STANTON certainly enters upon his duties as Secretary of War to-morrow.

THE NEW TARIFF DUTIES.

The Secretary of Treasury yesterday decided that teas on shipboard prior to the passage of the Tariff act are entitled to entry free of duty.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. LANE AND STAFF.

Gen. LANE and staff left for Kansas this afternoon.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The financial schema devised by Mr. CHASE and the Bank Presidents, grows daily in disfavor with Congress. There seems no probability, whatever, of its adoption.

THE ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs have for several weeks past been engaged in the examination of the thirteen or fourteen hundred army appointments of all grades, made by the President during the recess, and which have been submitted by him for confirmation. Early this week, that body will consider, in Executive session, such of them as have received the favorable action of the Committee. The number of Brigadier-Generals is nearly seventy, including the recent appointments of N. J. T. DANA, of Minnesota, and JAMES SHIELDS, of California. All the Brigadier-Generals will now be recommended for confirmation, with the exception of twelve or fourteen, and these will be reserved for further consideration by the Committee.

It is believed that good habits and morals, as much as competency and bravery, have not been overlooked in the examination of all the appointments. In some cases of doubt the Committee have been voluntarily supplied with documents in order to aid them in coming to a favorable conclusion.

THE SUTLERS AND THE ALLOTMENT LAW.

The sutlers hereabouts have printed and are circulating in the camps a paper denouncing the allotment law of Congress as a swindle by the Government. It is ruining the sutlers' profits to have the soldiers save their pay and send it home to their families. This impudent protest of the sutlers against a humane law of Congress excited universal indignation. Senator WILSON will bring the matter before the Senate to-morrow, and it is thought that Congress will immediately sweep the sutlerships from the army.

A SUTLER DISCHARGED.

A sutler of a regiment in Gen. SUMNER'S Division detected last week in discrediting Treasury Notes and taking them at a discount from soldiers, was peremptorily expelled from camp, by the Colonel's orders.

GEN. SUMNER RECOVERED.

Gen. SUMNER has so nearly recovered from the effects of his late accident that he will resume active duty in command of his Division this week.

OUR TROOPS AT FORT ROYAL.

It is now said that Gen. SHERMAN simply obeyed orders in not advancing immediately into the interior after landing at Port Royal. It was the purpose of Government to make a permanent and impregnable base of operations about Beaufort.

BAD WEATHER AND BAD ROADS.

It has rained here all day. The snow and rain of the past week have put the roads in Virginia in terrible condition. Locomotion is almost impossible. The small streams are swollen. The Potomac is rising rapidly, and bearing down trees on its bosom.

A QUARREL AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Last night, Capts. MCHENRY and CHAPMAN, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, quarreled at Alexandria, while intoxicated. Gen. MONTGOMERY ordered their arrest, whereupon one of them fired at him twice with a revolver, missing him. They were then arrested, and put in irons. Both were formerly members of the bar in high standing in Pittsburgh.

MARSHAL LAMON'S JAIL REGULATIONS.

Complaints have been made relative to the jail regulations of Col. LAMON, Marshal for the District of Columbia, who acted under the advice of high legal authority. It appears the reasons for the regulations have either been misunderstood or his motives not known, in requiring members of Congress to procure passes from the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House. It was to facilitate rather than obstruct their entrance into that heretofore unattractive institution, by thus making known to the prison guards the official standing of the visitors, and securing their prompt admission.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The Government have dispatches from our Minister to Mexico, Mr. COBWIN. He is of opinion that in the present distracted condition of affairs in that country no treaty can be made acceptable to our Government. The project of the one which he took with him, and presented, has failed, and he does not think it worth while to negotiate upon that subject. He is anxious to return home on account of his health. Our interest will be intirely safe in the hands of our Consul and Secretary of Legation. The people are consolidating and are determined to resist to the last the allied invasion.

TREASON IN HIGH PLACES.

From the Washington Globe.

If the war for the Union fail, its failure will probably be caused more by treason than by force of arms. There is every reason to believe that the success of the rebellion hitherto has been secured almost wholly by treasonable communications from trusted men in our own ranks or employed in the management of military affairs. Many such communications are known to have been made, and many more are suspected to have been made, ever since the beginning of the war. Again and again the Confederates have boasted of their previous knowledge of all the movements of our armies; and many facts have proved their boasts true. We have just learned a most astounding circumstance, which may well make every patriot's heart sink in dismay, and almost in despair. An officer of high character has informed us that, to his knowledge, on the day when the *Pensacola* ran the gauntlet of the rebel batteries, and before the usual hour for communicating the countersign of the day to our pickets opposite one of those batteries, the rebel pickets boastfully shouted the correct countersign across the river, and added: "The *Pensacola* is coming down to-night!" What does this fact prove? *It proves that the countersigns which are sent from the War Department to our camps, are made known to the rebels by traitors in confidential positions in or near that Department, and that other information in reference to contemplated movements of our naval forces is likewise communicated to the enemy!* What is to be the end of all this? Can there not be some purification of the departments, so as to save our country from the destruction that must otherwise result from such fearful treachery? The depressing fact is known that preference for the Southern rebellion, or base corruption, has led officers of Government to carry on, unsuspected, correspondence with the rebels to an extent unknown and undiscoverable. Shall no effort be made to unmask these vile traitors? If discovered, shall we "swear them and let them go," or shall we rather hang them to the first lamppost? If ever a crime deserved summary and extreme punishment, surely such a base betrayal of confidence as is shown by such acts should be most promptly and severely visited with the law's heaviest penalties. Whether prompted by love of the rebellion, or by bribes offered by the enemy, or by a mercenary wish to prolong the war, and profit by plundering the Government and the poor soldiers, such treason—aggravated a thousand-fold by the confidence reposed in the traitors—merits everlasting shame and contempt, and should receive such punishment—torture even—as will make the boldest forever shrink from following the base example.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rebels Captured—A Reconnoissance from Newport's News—The Enemy's Pickets Driven In.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 18.

Two rebels were taken prisoners last night by Company F, of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment. The first was a man who has a pass from Gen. WOOL admitting him within our lines. He has for some time past supplied himself with shoes, &c., which he has disposed of to the enemy, and with gold and silver, which he has sold at a premium. He was taken at his house from under two beds. He will be sent to the Rip Raps. The other case was that of a private, who, from papers upon him, appeared to be on a visit to his home on furlough.

Seven companies of the New-York Second Regiment, on a reconnoissance last night from Newport's News, drove in the enemy's pickets, and discovered their position at a distance of twelve miles from Camp Butler. They brought in a lame man, who has hitherto enjoyed the protection of our troops in consequence of his infirmity. There is reason to believe that he has lately had treasonable correspondence with the rebels.

RELIEF OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The citizens of the State of New-York now residing in Washington, have formed a Society under the name of "The New-York Soldiers' Relief Association," for the purpose of receiving and distributing among our soldiers such contributions of hospital stores, clothing, or other articles, as may be forwarded for their benefit, and generally giving attention to their wants and necessities.

A Committee is appointed, whose duty it will be to visit the Express office every day, and take charge of the boxes or parcels that may be sent by the Aid Societies in New-York, or by individuals, and remove them to a store-room in the Patent-office building, which has been secured for this purpose, and which will be under the supervision of the Executive Committee of the Society.

But in order to facilitate the delivery of donations and prevent miscarriage, &c., it is desirable that all freight charges should be prepaid, and the packages should be marked

"Donations to New-York Soldiers,
Care of the New-York Soldiers' Relief Association,
Washington, D. C."

Committees are also appointed to visit all the camps and hospitals in this vicinity, and report the condition of the soldiers to the Executive Committee, to enable them to make a proper distribution of such donations as are not directed specifically to individuals or regiments.

Such an arrangement as the foregoing, it is thought, will save our brave men from many vexatious delays in getting their goods.

Yours truly, IRA HARRIS, President.

JOHN S. PEIRS, Secretary.

Other papers please copy.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

The schooner *Emily*, lying at the foot of Warren-street, is taking in an assorted cargo, consisting of brandies, wines, lager bier, dried fish, and various other small stores for Gen. BURNSIDE'S Expedition.

The ship *Elwood Walter*, lying at Ford's dock, Brooklyn, has been chartered by the Government.

The brig *Yankee Blade*, lying at the Government dock, foot of Murray-street, will sail for Fort Pickens about the 24th inst., with provisions and lumber.

The schooner *George Bartal*, also lying at the pier foot of Murray-street, will soon sail for Fortress Monroe, with a cargo of hay and straw.

The United States steam transport *Matanzas*, lying at Pier No. 4 North River, is coaling, and will take in a cargo of provisions and war material for Beaufort, N. C.

NAVAL AFFAIRS AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 19.

The gunboat *Rhode Island* starts to-morrow for Boston.

The steam sloop-of-war *Hartford* did not leave yesterday for the Gulf, but will probably get off to-morrow.

INTERESTING FROM THE GULF.

Preparations of the Rebels at New-Orleans—The Pressure of the Blockade—Anxiety to have it Raised—Want of Enthusiasm for the Rebel Cause—The Rebel Troops at Pensacola—Further Particulars of the Second Engagement, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER R. R. CUYLER,
OFF FORT PICKENS, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1861.

As the old year slowly and surely rolls from us, to be numbered with the ages that have gone before it, and are now enwrapped in their eternal sleep, your correspondent assumes a position to detail to you the items of news that have recently come into his possession.

The Confederate authorities, apprehending an attack on the City of New-Orleans, have sent large reinforcements there within the past three weeks, and recent orders compel every man that is physically able to bear arms, to belong to some military organization. Recruiting offices are numerous, and large posters, wherein extra inducements are offered to volunteers, are to be seen in countless numbers in all portions of the city. The work of recruiting, however, is very unsatisfactory, as but few are to be found who are willing to enlist in the rebel army, and receive shinplasters and miserable food in payment for services. So much discouragement and so many obstacles have befallen the officers engaged in this business, they have become perfectly disgusted with the whole matter, and lament the utter absence of any manifestation of popular enthusiasm attending the prosecution of the war, by the fighting citizens of this city. They have advised that drafting should be resorted to, and all those not desired for home protection should be taken, and sent to swell the army of their country. This idea is not at all relished by the citizens—in fact, it has produced the greatest dissatisfaction among them, and they have already remonstrated against the enforcing of any such arbitrary proceeding. If it is carried out, trouble and disturbances of magnitude will ensue—at least, such is the opinion of my informant.

The work of constructing defences for the city is going on, and many of them are admirably arranged, to protect it from invaders from the sea. What the authorities greatly desire, and affirm they must have, are floating batteries of strength and heavy armament, that they may raise the blockade of their port. They admit it is hermetically sealed to the commerce of the world, and although they trust some foreign Power will hold out its strong hand and give them relief, they say they must not be inactive themselves, but each and all should cooperate to adopt such measures that before many months should roll round they could make a bold, desperate and effectual effort to break it, and rid their waters of the enemy. They argue that if their ports were open cotton could and would go to England and France, and when it began to move, every department of their Government would feel a thrill as if an electric spark had shot through and through it. That their commerce may be restored, it is proposed to form a Naval Board of five, to be appointed by the Governor of the State, to provide suitable war vessels to accomplish that object. When these are furnished them they vow they will drive the "cursed Yankee" blockaders into the kingdom cumie, or some other pleasant region. They are feeling the effects of their great folly and the contrast between their levees last year and that now presented makes them heart-sick, and they cry aloud for help.

The free market is still in operation, and the number fed from it increases weekly. There is much suffering existing among some of the families of the soldiers, and applications for relief from starvation are hourly made by those in this lamentable situation.

The vessels blockading the port of New-Orleans are as follows: At the Southwest Pass, the frigate *Colorado*; at the East Pass, the *Vincennes*; at Passa-l'Outre, the gunboat *Mississippi*, and the bark *Kingfisher*. All of these vessels are very efficient, particularly the bark, last mentioned. She has done excellent service since she was purchased by the Government, and when opportunity occurs will distinguish herself. Her dimensions are: Length of deck, 121 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 28 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 14 feet 4 inches; draft of water, 7 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 450 tons. She carries four heavy guns, one being a rifle capable of throwing a very heavy shot some 4½ miles.

In addition to the excessive prices existing in New-Orleans, which I have given you in former letters, I append the following: Salt pork, 44 cents per pound; bacon, 50 cents per pound; sugar, (the poorest quality,) 30 cents per pound; tea, 70 cents per pound; coffee, 85 cents per pound; pepper, $1 per pound; potatoes, $16 to $18 per barrel; lard, 35 cents per pound. Clothing is as scarce as ever, and it requires a man of great pluck to stipulate for a new coat, costing as they do in many instances $75 and $80 apiece. Good vests are worth a small fortune, and pants cost $30 and $40. There are no bags in market, and rope cannot be obtained for love nor money.

From a perfectly reliable source, I have learned the following very interesting particulars relative to our neighbor, the town of Pensacola. There are at present in the city, rebel troops to the number of 18,000. They are all very well armed with rifles, and each soldier carries a bowie knife, some of them being eighteen inches in length, making a formidable appearance. The troops are in a very imperfect state of discipline, poorly paid, and very meagerly fed. Much dissatisfaction is existing, owing to the fact that the commanding officers will not grant the privates furloughs. Many represent that they left homes at a moment's notice, leaving wives and children but poorly provided for, and after remaining in a state of total inactivity, for eight months, are denied the privilege of seeing their friends. They contend that dying wives and famishing children should be attended to in preference to an enemy, and some predict that if a more liberal policy is not speedily adopted, it will have a telling effect in thinning the ranks of their army, particularly that portion there situated. The soldiers are dressed in various hues of homespun jean, and their rations consist of bacon, beans, rice and corn meal—all in limited quantities; they have no coffee nor sugar. As a substitute for these luxuries, they use burnt corn for coffee, and molasses for sugar. They are troubled exceedingly at the scarcity of salt, as they cannot season their food. A sack of salt is worth some $17 and $18, and it is a difficult matter to find it at that price.

Many of the rebel troops are daily expressing confidence in their ability to whip the Yankees, but it is believed that many of them still love the Union and the Constitution, and if an opportunity presented itself they would at once avow their sentiments. The rebels have two batteries between Fort Barrancas and the Navy-yard, and another battery between Barrancas and the lighthouse, also one near Fort McRea. These batteries are all provided with superior English rifle cannon and mortars, and it is to be feared that their long range will give us much trouble at some future time.

There is considerable sickness in the army at Pensacola, and deaths are occurring rapidly. The principal diseases are small-pox, measles, typhoid fever and fever and ague.

That excellent vessel, the *South Carolina*, Lieut. HOPKINS, commanding, is lying near us. She is well officered, and has a crew of 125 men, who will, if necessary, die for the cause under which they have enrolled themselves. I have been so fortunate as to obtain the correct particulars of the dimensions of the hull and machinery of this admirable gunboat, and I deem them of sufficient interest to annex them. They are as follows: Length on deck, 210 feet; breadth of beam at midship section, 34 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet; depth of hold to spar deck, 25 feet; draft of water when loaded, 13 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 1,150 tons. Her frame is of wrought iron plates, half to three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and fastened in the strongest possible manner with rivets three-quarters of an inch in diameter every 2, 2½ and 2¼ inches. Her floors are moulded 4½ inches, sided half of an inch, and are 18 inches apart at centres. She has five vertical keisons, each 17 inches in depth. Her bunkers are of iron, and her water-ways, which are of white pine, are 24 by 14 inches. Her rig is that of a brigantine. She is fitted with a vertical direct acting engine, having one cylinder 64 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 3 feet 8 inches. She is also supplied with one tubular boiler, and her propeller is of cast iron. She was built in Boston in the year 1860 by Messrs. HARRISON, LORING & Co.

There is not a soul upon our vessel to-day who is not thinking of home and its kindred associations. They are far away where the dear scenes of that place can only be a remembrance. Many of them are thinking of their brothers and fathers, who are, perchance, sleeping on the earth beneath the raw winds and cold rains of Winter, or alone and dismal on the distant midnight outpost, or tossing in the tumult of battle, or perhaps, the light of their eyes gone forever. But they remember that war, when it is honest, earnest war, has its redeeming features; and they remember, too, that our country is passing through a fearful trial, such as it has but once before felt, and they are content. They glory in being so fortunate as to be beneath the proud folds of our flag, and there they will ever continue to be, whether it is in the hour of victory, in the hour of conflict, or in the hour of reverse.

Evening is approaching, and I must close. Perhaps I will have an opportunity of adding additional intelligence ere the *Rhode Island* leaves us. If so, will gladly do it. The *R. R. Cuyler* sends happy greetings North, and her good old crew chaunt with deeper meaning than ever before,

"Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying clouds, the frosty light,
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let it die."

THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1862.

The *Rhode Island* leaves us to-day, and by her I will endeavor to append certain particulars in relation to a pleasant "set to" between Fort Pickens and the rebel forts and batteries, which took place yesterday. During the morning the little rebel steamer, so long obnoxious to the eyes of our vessels before Pensacola, came out of the harbor and steered for the Navy-yard. The action of those on board was so impudent that Col. BROWN'S patience gave way, and as the vessel approached Fort Pickens order was given to fire upon her, which was done, causing her to instantly take the "back track." The fire from Pickens was at once answered from all the rebel batteries mentioned above, and the engagement became general. The firing was maintained throughout the day and night. Pickens during the latter portion of it saluting them with its 13-inch mortars. The firing of the enemy was remarkable for its accuracy, and countless numbers of shell fell inside of Fort Pickens, but no damage of any account was done. Our side returned the compliment with equal effect, damaging Fort Barrancas considerably.

The scene during the night was beautiful in the extreme. Every shell could be traced by its fiery tail as it went whizzing through the air, and its explosion could also be seen. At 10½ P. M., a fire broke out in the Navy-yard, which soon became an extensive conflagration. It raged with unabated fury all night, consuming, it is thought, most of the buildings in the Navy-yard, and the larger part, if not all, the town of Woolsey, which adjoins the yard.

Several of our vessels were present, but took no part in the bombardment, and it is just as well that they did not. Nothing could have been gained, but probably much would have been lost.

There were but few accidents of a serious nature, in fact, none worthy of record.

The *Rhode Island* is leaving and I must stop. This vessel is doing excellent service in her peculiar way, and her visit here has sent joy to the heart of many a salt-pork consumer. Her officers are gentlemen in every particular, and the care they take of letters, packages, papers, &c., intrusted to them by our friends North, is worthy of all commendation. I have been enabled to collect the particulars of this gallant craft; they are as follows: Length on deck, 225 feet; length at load line, 233 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 13 feet 3 inches; do. to spar deck, 20 feet 9 inches; draft of water when loaded, 12 feet; tonnage, 1,140 tons. Her frame is of white oak, live oak, &c., &c., and is square fastened with copper and treenails in the securest manner. Her floors are molded 15 inches, sided, 14 inches, and are 30 inches apart from centres. Her bunkers are of wood, and her keel is 11 inches in depth. Her rig is that of a schooner, and the area of her immersed section at load-draft is 371 square feet. She is fitted with a vertical beam-engine, with 1 cylinder, 71 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 12 feet. The maximum pressure of steam used is 30 pounds. She is also supplied with two return flue-boilers, whose lengths are 26 feet, and their breadth is 12 feet 2 inches. They have a grate surface of 225 square feet, and a heating surface of 5,426 square feet. Her paddle-wheels are 28 feet in diameter, and the blades are 10 feet in length; they are 12 inches in depth and 24 in number. The *Rhode Island* was built in New-York, by Messrs. J. A. WESTERVELT & SONS, in 1860, and her machinery was constructed by the Allaire Iron Works.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Advance of Our Troops to South Carrollton—The Rebels Preparing to Evacuate Bowling Green.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Jan. 19.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Indianapolis, says four Indiana Regiments in the Green River column have advanced to South Carrollton and will soon occupy Rochester. This is directly in the route to Bowling Green. Gen. BUELL is concentrating a powerful force at Green River, and it is said he is now ready for a forward movement. The rebels at and about Bowling Green are destroying the Railroad, felling trees across the track, and doing everything to retard the progress of our army. It is said they are making every preparation to evacuate that place on the approach of our forces.

Bad News from the Other Side of the River—The Rebels Burning Towns, Villages and Farm-Houses—The Latest Newspaper News from Bowling Green, Etc.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

MUNFORDSVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1862.

I wrote you, yesterday, of the appearance of rebels in front of our pickets, and of lights in the distance, which were taken for camp fires. Yesterday, reliable information was received at headquarters that explains the whole movement. Gen. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, acting, I presume, upon orders from his superiors, is destroying everything between our pickets and Bowling Green which will afford shelter to our army, or assist in its subsistence. He commenced yesterday by gathering the wheat and corn shucks for some distance on both sides of the road and burning them. This was done as they do not have the means of transportation. In the evening, by his orders, the torch was applied to Cave City.

This settlement, it is well known, is the railroad station of the Mammoth Cave. A splendid hotel was among its buildings. To this the torch was first applied, and then the railroad-station stables and dwellings were fired. A storm was raging at the time, and the conflagration is said to have been a scene both grand and fearful. The morning displayed a sorrowful scene of desolation. The once thriving village was reduced to heaps of embers and ashes.

Yesterday the work of ruin was continued. The depot and other buildings at Ritter's Station were burned to the ground, and all the corn and wheat on the neighboring farms were destroyed. Yesterday morning, Gen. HINDMAN himself rode up to the settlement of Horse Cave, the nearest settlement to our pickets, and notified the people that they must move out within twenty-four hours, as he intended to burn every house in the settlement.

The incendiary torch was probably applied to-day. Nobody's property has been spared. The buildings and crops of Unionists and Secessionists have been alike destroyed, producing, no doubt, the greatest misery along the line of railroad. In this way the Secessionists *protect* Kentucky and Kentuckians.

Another fact has been reported to headquarters. Between Green and Barren rivers, a distance of some thirty miles, there is not a stream of running water. The people rely mostly for water on the large pools, which are characteristic of the country. In marching through that section, our army would be compelled to rely on the same source. The rebels have driven cattle and old horses in most, if not all, the ponds adjoining the railroad, killed them, and left the carcasses there. Their purpose is to poison the water so as to render it unfit for use.

I have only to say that they have taken their pains for nothing. They will have to do more than that to annoy this army in the march. We have a regiment of engineers and mechanics (the Second Michigan) with us that can pump water from one river to another. That's a fact.

You can see from the above operations how very anxious the rebels at Bowling Green are for a fight. The tact and genius of their leaders seems to be wholly engaged in keeping our army out of fighting distance. The railroad is completely destroyed from Raulett's Station, four miles from here, to Cave City, and will no doubt be as badly used up beyond there when our gallant army gets after the Destructionists.

Night before last some of our pickets were stealthily fired on, but nobody hurt, unless the guns kicked. It was supposed, yesterday, that two of the Sixth Indiana had been captured while out on picket, but they turned up all right. They had been out prospecting for rebels, but got "nary a shot."

THE LATEST NEWSPAPER INTELLIGENCE FROM BOWLING GREEN.

Gen. MCCOOK received, to-day, the Louisville-Bowling Green *Courier*, of Saturday last, just two days old. It is the first copy of that journal I have seen since its retreat from Louisville. It is wonderfully diminished in size, but not uninteresting.

It leader is in reference to the medical management of the rebel army, which it condemns in unmeasured terms. In the heat of its desire to slay the doctors, it makes an admission which it has heretofore been careful to conceal. It says:

"Sickness is to be expected; the privations, fatigues and exposures of a campaign bring diseases and death with them, *but the per centage of sickness in our army is altogether too large, and the number of dead from disease is* DEPLORABLY GREAT."

This fully confirms the intelligence received from Bowling Green, that the sickness and deaths among the rebels at Bowling Green is terribly great.

The *Courier* informs us that they are about establishing a citizen-patrol in Nashville to guard the public property against incendiaries who are suspected of being in the city. It also states that a great many sharpers are at both Bowling Green and Nashville, swindling the soldiers, and promises to score them if they do not cease their vile work.

The *Courier* has a dispatch from Richmond, in which the affair near Romney is noticed. It says that 4,000 Federals attacked a "small party of rebels," and acknowledges a loss of "three or four killed, a few prisoners, two cannon and three baggage-wagons." One of its dispatches containing news from loyal sections, is headed "News from Yankee Land." One whole page of the paper is filled up with cards from candidates, mostly of those anxious for seats in the Richmond conclave of traitors. Beyond the above, the paper possesses nothing of interest.

THE SOUTH BANK.

I spent the afternoon yesterday on the south bank of the river, among that portion of our forces acting for the day as videttes and pickets. They were about being relieved, and joyously they obeyed the order to prepare to return to camp. They had had a rough time of it. In the afternoon, the day before, there was a cold rain accompanied by a heavy wind. This changed to sleet, and finally the weather became very cold, and when I was there a frosty old northwester was making everything dance over the frozen ground. Just think of spending twenty-four hours in such weather, without shelter or fire, and then you can realize some of the hardships of a soldier's life.

Among those on picket duty last night were the regulars, and they stood it amazingly well. These regulars are part of the new levy authorized by Congress last Winter. They are in command of Maj. KING, one of the most accomplished and affable gentlemen connected with the regular service it has been my pleasure to meet with. He saw long service in Texas, and was there when TWIGGS played ANSON so successfully. The Major is working up his battalions beautifully, and when that great fight comes off you will hear a good account of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Infantry.

A CONTRABAND INCIDENT.

While on the other side of the river my attention was attracted to a quiet group coming up the hill. First were two intelligent-looking contrabands, next, a little "go-cart," drawn by a mule, in which was a female slave and about a dozen little negroes, carefully wrapped in sundry and divers coats. An Uncle Tom sort of a chap, with a Miss Dinah, brought up the rear. As they came by I addressed Tom:

"Well, Uncle, where did your party come from?"

"We's from de town, dar, Sah."

"And where are you going?"

"Gwine home, Sah."

"Then you do not live in the village?"

"No; we lib right ober yonder, 'bout a mile; de Secesh drive us from home."

"Ah; well, now, stop a minute, and tell me all about it."

"But I do, sure, massa. Jim, (to the leader of the mule cart,) you go on wid de wagon, an' I koteh you fore you gits home. Now I tells you, massa, all about um. My massa am Union, an' so is all de niggers. Yesterday massa wor away in de town, an' de firs' ting we know, 'long come two or free hundred ob dem secesh ers, on horses, an' lookin' like cutthroats. Golly, but de galls wor scared. Jus' right back ob us wor de Union soldiers—God bless, (reverentially,) for dey keep de secesh from killin' nigger. De gals know dat, an' when dey see de secesh comin' dey pitch de little nigger in de go-cart, an' den we all broke for de Union soldiers."

"So you are not afraid of the Union soldiers?"

"God bless you, massa, nebber. Nigger gets ahind dem Union soldiers, Secesh nebber gets um. Secesh steal nigger—Union man nebber steal um. Dat's a fac', massa."

And, with a smile on his face, the clever old darkey bid me good morning, and trotted on after the go-cart. The negroes outside of our lines break for our pickets when they hear the Secesh coming, so fearful are they of being stolen by the thieves.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Jan. 19.

All is quiet below.

The rapid rise of water in the Ohio, now at flood hight, broke away a dam last night on the enlargement of the canal, drowning one man and causing considerable damage.

MILITARY CHANGES.

In order to avoid mistakes, particularly in regard to letters, the following changes have been made:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Dec. 30, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 584.—In conformity with Special Orders, No. 326, from the War Department, dated Dec. 11, 1861, the Nineteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers is hereby organized into an artillery regiment, to be known and designated as the Third Regiment New-York Volunteer Artillery.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

The Naval Brigade or Union Coast Guard, Col. W. W. WARDROP, has been changed to the Nineteenth, vacated by the old Nineteenth, Col. J. H. LEALIA. Friends of either of the above will take notice to prevent mistakes.

GEN. BUTLER'S YACHT SAXONY.

The subjoined are the correct particulars of the vessel designed for the use of Gen. BUTLER and his Staff during his contemplated expedition:

Her length on deck is 150 feet; breadth of beam at midship section, 25 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet 3 inches; light draft of water, 7 feet; draft when loaded, 10 feet; tonnage, 413 tons. Her frame is of beach, birch, maple and hackmetac, and is square-fastened, with iron and treenails, in the securest manner. Her floors are molded 10 inches, sided 10 inches, and are 26 inches apart at centres. She has hanging knees under both decks, is coppered, and has two anchors, weighing respectively 830 pounds and 715 pounds. She is fitted with one direct-acting condensing engine, having one cylinder thirty-six inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of two feet six inches. She is also supplied with one return-flue boiler, located in hold; has no water-bottom to boiler and uses blowers to furnaces. The shell of the boiler is iron five-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. Her propellers are eight feet six inches in diameter, and are of cast iron. She has an independent steam, fire and bilge pump, bilge injections, and bottom valves to all openings in her bottom. She was built in Bangor in the latter part of 1861, by SAMUEL DRALING, and was designed to ply between Boston and the several ports on the coast of Maine. She was owned by Messrs. DRALING & TIBBETTS, and was valued at $30,000. Her machinery was constructed by Messrs. HINKLEY & EMAR, Bangor.

"VILLAINOUS SALTPETRE."

While returning from Batesville with our printing office, a few days ago, we met two wagons—one drawn by twelve and the other by eight steers—loaded with large iron kettles. The kettles looked to be six feet across the mouth. Upon inquiry we learned that they were going above Batesville to a saltpetre cave, where they were designed to make saltpetre for the manufacture of gunpowder for the Southern Confederacy.—*Jonesboro' (Ark.) News.*

GEN. DIX AND THE REBEL MRS. W.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

We are requested by Gen. DIX to deny, in the most positive manner, the authenticity of a conversation reported to have taken place between himself and a lady styled Mrs. W——, which was published in the *South* of yesterday afternoon, and purported to be copied from a Richmond paper. He says there is no truth whatever in it, so far as he is concerned; no such conversation ever took place, for the reason that he never saw nor spoke to the lady.

CORRECTION.—It has been incorrectly stated that the *Africa* from this port reached Liverpool Jan. 7. She arrived there on the 21.

NEWS FROM REBELDOM.

Signs of Dissatisfaction with Jeff. Davis' Government.

The Malcontents Threatened with Vengeance Dire.

PLUNDER IN THE REBEL ARMY.

Affairs at Fort Pillow and Bowling Green

A NOTE OF APPREHENSION FROM VIRGINIA

Rebel Account of the Late Fight in the Indian Country.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have received from one of our Western correspondents copies of the Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 7th and 8th inst., from which we make the following interesting extracts:

PLAIN TALK TO THE FAULTFINDERS.

There is a little squad of malcontents, who have recently undertaken to disparage President DAVIS and his Administration. It is true, the slime and filth which these despicable creatures lavish upon the President can no more attaint the purity of his character, than the brightness of the moon can be dimmed by the wolves that howl at it; but every effort to sow the seeds of discord and disaffection should at once be crushed out. This much the *people* owe to *themselves*, and they will faithfully perform their duty, as is evidenced by the scowl of indignation which mantles every honest man's brow on reading these *shameful assaults upon the Administration*. Neither the army nor the President have time to engage in petty squabbles with these stay-at-home scolds and fault-finders, but the people should brush from the body politic the *loathsome flies that are striving to deposit the maggots of corruption*. We are engaged in a terrible war, but fortunately for the country, *the people have for once been consolidated and united*; and he who, for vile, selfish purposes, undertakes to disturb this unanimity, will justly perish beneath the resistless tide of burning lava which will roll out from the hearts of the people.

The liberty of speech and the Press has justly been regarded as the palladium of liberty; but *the statute books of Tennessee proclaim in thunder tones that the liberty of the Press can be abused*—and the Tories of East Tennessee who *have recently been hung because they could not bridle their licentious tongues*, shows that there is also a limit to the freedom of speech; and those who utter incendiary sentiments, no matter *where or how*, should be consumed in a sea of fire—cut by an irresponsible mob or military force, but by that most terrible and potent of all powers—*public opinion*.

In time of peace these complaints against the Administration and the brave officers who have command of an army equally as brave, would be both unjust and indefensible, but made as they are, in the midst of war, while our young Confederacy is struggling for life, they can neither be excused nor pardoned. Such patriotism is a good deal like that manifested by the chap who shouted, "beef! beef," during the Revolutionary War.

Nor is there the least cause for these fault-finders. The Southern Confederacy is not a year old. It has only been eight months since JEFF. DAVIS reached Montgomery, rich in energy and patriotism, but poor in resources. Short as has been the space, he has brought order out of chaos. He has not only created a War Department, and put in motion the untried machinery of a new Government, but he has *organized one of the largest armies the world ever produced*. From the Potomac to the far West, our flag has been unfurled to the breeze, while it waves in triumph from every battle-field. Even our enemies pay a just tribute to the efficiency and tireless energy of the Administration. The civilized nations of the earth have expressed their admiration and amazement that a Government and an army of four hundred thousand troops could be organized in the space of eight months. Yet a few fault-finders in our midst mouth, and scold, and assail the Administration. It is sickening to behold such base ingratitude; and we gladly obey the impulses of the deep loathing that bid us turn away from its contemplation. WASHINGTON, during the Revolution, was accused of cowardice and inefficiency. The sunshine patriots who remained at home accused him of being too slow; but WASHINGTON lived down his calumniators, *just as JEFF. DAVIS will survive the abuse of the curs that are yelping at his heels.*

"QUERIES FOR THE TIMES."

Under this head the Richmond *Examiner* propounds the following questions, which seems to indicate that our officers are not the only ones given to plundering:

"Is it true that physicians authorized by the Government to certify to the disability of soldiers applying for discharge have charged the soldiers a fee for "examination" in each case of five dollars per man?

Is it true that, while it is notorious that our army at Manassas has for ten months been on scarcely half rations, the commissary accounts have been settled for the regular number of rations allowed by the Government?

Is it true that a Commissary Agent, who was under the melancholy impression that he owed the Government seven thousand dollars, succeeded, by the aid of a 'clumsy churl,' who overhauled his accounts, in bringing the Government in his own debt four thousand dollars?

Is it true that for every beef slaughtered to feed our army on the Potomac an allowance is made of a full quarter, equal to twelve dollars, in every case?

Is it true that the backs and stomachs of our soldiers have been robbed by Quartermasters and Commissary Agents, and that the churches in Richmond still pray for 'our beloved army,' and that the Government still talks of the favor of heaven?"

RELIABLE INTELLIGENCE FROM HAVANA.

The Yankees are in bad odor at Havana. RIDGELY, the Commander of the United States war steamer *St. Iago de Cuba*, and his subordinates, took occasion recently while in the port of Havana, to call alongside the Southern brig *Allen A. Chapman*, and to insult the females on board with foul language, only becoming the degraded subjects of the monster LINCOLN. Intense indignation and disgust at the debased wretches were felt by the Havanese, and the authorities would not permit the departure of the steamer until an apology was made by RIDGELY to the captain of the *Chapman*.

SHUFELDT, the Dutch United States Consul, and his degraded tools, are exciting general contempt and ridicule by their Munchausen stories of Federal victories and their insane b

say, by Confederate troops? Merely because it was the policy of the Confederacy to form a sustaining nucleus of Confederate troops, by which means a rallying point could be formed for Southern men to the manner born. This was done; the basis of operations formed, and the Confederates retired, leaving the Missourians to work out their own political regeneration. The struggle has been desperate, but if she can't sustain herself, she alone is responsible—not the Confederacy. The same policy has been employed in Kentucky. The Southern men have been sustained, and if that element is in the ascendant, then Kentucky is ours; if not, she is LINCOLN'S.

It is not the policy of the Confederacy to choke the dutiful States into the circle of Southern sisters—they must be untrammeled and of their own free will, and by a majority of their legal voters, sanction the action of a representative body in its fiat as applied to the destiny of a sovereign State. If Missouri and Kentucky have done this, then the question is settled; and that majority when unable to cope with a minority and its auxiliaries, should be sustained et all hazards. Is this the case in Kentucky? If so, forward! forward! forward! until the last foe is driven from the soil of our gallant sister—and the shadows from the "dark and bloody ground" will be as frightful to the miscreants as the gleam of a Southern "Bowie," or the glisten of a Southern bayonet—and the rustle of every leaflet, seemingly the click of a Kentucky rifle to the ear of the terrified invaders, as they fly from the desperate courage of him who strikes for home and its altars!—life, liberty, and law!—all that is dear to man—justice and the rights of humanity.

I stated in a previous letter that my impressions were that peace would be declared in a few months. I am of the same opinion still, and why? Look at the short duration of the war in the Crimea, which engaged the national developments of three great nations, with the "Sick Man," the bone of contention. Then, again, at the Italian imbroglio, in which twenty millions of Italians, with France and Austria, entered the field; but it had an end rapid yet brilliant—*vide* Solferino, Magenta and Montebello. Civilization has prepared despotic remedies for violent diseases, and effects speedy cures by powerful action upon the body politic. She did it at Sebastopol, at Solferino, and, say what you will, accomplished as much at Manassas, which time will clearly demonstrate. Suppuration has taken place, and the patient will be cured in six months, a fact that will gladden every heart except the speculator's, and those fellows who are ever anxious to know how many are in your company, when do you leave, and how so many officers are always in the city. B.

LATER FROM BOWLING GREEN.

FEDERAL ARMY ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND—REPORTED ADVANCE OF FEDERALS.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1862.

A gentleman direct from Louisville, says the Federal army between Louisville and Bowling Greeo is one hundred thoussod meo—twenty-five hoosend of whom are unfit for duty, the larger portion in consequence of sickness.

The Federals ere pushing the work on the Green River bridge, which will be completed in a few days, when it is probable that a movement will be made toward Bowling Green.

A gentleman just arrived here from Paducah, says it is reported that the Federals intend concentrating a force of one hundred thousand at that place.

It is reported here this evening that the Federals are crossing Green River in considerable force.

LATEST FROM RICHMOND.

SKIRMISHING NEAR WINCHESTER—BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION—PAINFUL RUMORS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1862.

H. C. WAYNE, the present Adjutant General of Georgia, has been appointed Brigadier-General in the Confederate service.

There was vigorous skirmishing last week above Winchester and toward the Potomac. Several Federal prisoners were taken, and a few killed and wounded on our side. The Virginia and Arkansas regiments were principally engaged.

The members of Congress this morning attended HAMPHILL'S funeral. The afternoon session was unimportant.

It is reported by passengers from Wilmington, that BURNSIDE'S expedition was seen off Hatteras.

Intelligence from Camp Alleghany, of the 5th, is to the effect that an apprehension exists that the Yankees are cutting off our supplies; and reports are current that the Federals are at Huntersville and Monterey, where there are large quantities of Confederate stores. Further intelligence is anxiously awaited.

VIRGINIA AFFAIRS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* furnishes the following:

RE-ENLISTMENT OF TROOPS.

We feel perfectly justified in saying, from information in our possession, that fully seven-eighths of the Virginia troops now in service will re-enlist when their present term expires.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Intelligence from Western Virginia represents that many of the best citizens of Raleigh and Fayette counties have had to abandon their homes and seek refuge in Monroe, in consequence of the outrages perpetrated by invading parties of Yankees. Some having been captured by the foe, refused to take the degrading oath of allegiance and were sent to Columbus, Ohio. The people of our Western counties are in a high state of excitement, and are urging the Government to send more troops for their protection.

THE FIGHT IN THE INDIAN NATION.

We have announced the defeat of APOTHLEYOHOLA, near Fort Smith, by telegraph. From an issue of the Veo Buren (Ark.) *Press* of the 31st ult., we gather the following additional particulars:

"Through the politeness of Capt. LOMAX, we are permitted to make the following extract from a letter just received by him from an officer engaged in the fight, giving an account of the attack of Gen. McINTOSH'S command upon APOTHLEYOHOLA. From the letter it will be seen (which was written at night) that a pursuit of the enemy, the succeeding morning, was contemplated; we will, therefore, look for another battle, and the capture or the extermination of the traitors. We hope to receive the names of the killed and wounded on our side in time for our regular issue. From the express rider, who left the next morning after the fight, we learn that a detachment of STOKE'S Regiment came in camp in the night, and reported between 30 and 40 more killed, and also that about 100 wagons were taken from the enemy. Gen. McINTOSH left that morning in pursuit, with two day's rations:

CAMP APOTHLEYOHOLA, Thursday, Dec. 26—9 P. M.

* * * We came up with the enemy to-day, and had a running fight for several miles, completely routed them, killing about two hundred. We only lost about twelve killed and twenty wounded. We had a magnificent charge, and the entire command, consisting of Greer's, Stone's, McIntosh's, Young's and Bennett's commands, behaved with great coolness and gallantry. The Indians had a very strong position, and occupied very broken and rocky ground, thickly covered with post oak timber. We have over one hundred prisoners, women, children and negroes, and many wagons, horses, packs, etc., etc. We push on to-morrow, hoping to get another chance at the devils. From what we can learn from the prisoners, they were badly frightened. The rout was complete, but we may be able to get another brush.

COOPER'S command was not in the fight. I think old APOTHLEYOHOLA is used up for the Winter.

Major CLINTON, of GREER'S regiment, was wounded. Lieut. ECKIN, of the Texas troops, was killed.

THE LEADER OF THE HOSTILE CREEKS.

The Fort Smith *Evening News* gives a sketch of the leader of the Creek forces hostile to the Confederates, and of the cause of their dissensions existing in that nation, which latter, it seems had their origin many years ago.

OPOTHLEYOHOLA is an old man, about eighty years of age, and has long been a leader among what are now termed "Upper Creeks. His appearance in public was about 1824 or 1825, soon after the murder by the Creeks of Geo. MCINTOSH, who was killed for making a treaty with the United States. OPOTHLEYOHOLA'S name made its appearance about that time, as a leader of the party opposed to the treaty. He is an eloquent speaker and wields a mighty influence over the Upper Creeks. The MCINTOSH party compose the Lower Creeks, and there exists still, between the two parties, the remains of the old national feud, and this may be the cause of the present attitude of OPOTHLEYOHOLA'S and his followers. Indians never forget injuries, and when life is taken, the relatives of the killed seldom forget it. It is said that OPOTHLEYOHOLA and his Creek followers are very hostile to the Creek regiments under Col. MCINTOSH, who is a descendant of Gen. McIntosh.

THE DEFENCE OF MEMPHIS.

All who have signed the roll of the Second Ward Company, are notified to meet punctually tonight, (Wednesday,) at 7 o'clock, in the Court-room of the Exchange Building, for the purpose of organization and election of officers.

This notice is by order of the meeting last night which expressed itself as unwilling to organize without a full attendance, and as disposed to treat all who have signed the roll, as refusing to redeem their obligations, who neglect (except for the most stringent reasons,) to appear to answer to this call.

T. A. NELSON, President.

J. E. HEATH, Secretary *pro tem.*

PORK PACKING.

Those who wish to pot up pork this season will have to do so between this and the 15th of February. After that it will be too late to cure it. We learn that some of our railroads, appreciating the importance of curing meat, have given directions to receive salt for packing purposes. All our railroads should adopt the same policy, and let the salt be sent forward with all possible dispatch. In this connection we would state that the Southern Express Company occasionally receives and transmits salt for actual meat-packers. They have occasionally taken salt to persons whose meat most needed it, and to accommodate the public they will continue to do so.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

Perhaps no patent granted in the Southern Confederacy has contributed so largely to supplying one of the great necessaries essential to civilized society, as that issued to MR. E. J. PARR for the rapid manufacture of leather. Every day gives fresh evidence of the success of those embarked in the business, and abundant proof that wherever his system has gone into operation the requirements of the community are supplied with good leather, which at present is one of the most expensive luxuries of the South. We are indeed much pleased and gratified, over the splendid success of this system, and the letters of grateful acknowledgment he is daily receiving.

THE BLOCKADE AND COTTON.

We heard yesterday that bets were freely offered on the streets, that England and France would open the blockade in sixty days. A gentleman just from New-Orleans offered $1,000 to the same effect, last Thursday.

A good deal of cotton has passed through our city to supply Southern demand. We learn that some dealers contemplate an early trip to the country, with a view of buying up the staple, in anticipation of an early opening of the blockade.

The city yesterday was lively. The crowds upon the sidewalks and curbstones was larger than usual, and the ladies were about in considerable force. There was much talk about the present and future prospects of the Confederacy. Every one seemed to be confident that the blockade would be opened soon—some thought in sixty and others in thirty days. Some merchants were quite confident, and are evincing their faith by their works, in preparations to buy cotton for the good time coming. We heard of several yesterday, who said they intended to go into the country to purchase cotton, feeling assured that there will be a demand for it at an early day.

SICKNESS AND WANT.

The City Hospital at the Navy-yard is now in successful operation, in care of Dr. CRADDOCK. There are a number of poor patients under treatment there. It has been suggested that a great deal of good can be done by persons having old clothes and sending them there for the poor patients. Many there are very poorly clad, and there is scarcely a gentleman who has not some garment that can easily be spared. Let all such send their spare clothes to the care of Dr. CRADDOCK, and they will be appropriately distributed to the aggregation of the comfort of the poor.

THE GREATEST DANGER YET TO COME.

The Wilmington *Journal* says:

"Remember that the crisis of this war, or revolution, or whatever else it may be called, is upon the country now, and that the greatest danger will be in the months of January and February, or at any rate between this date and the first of March, 1862. Expect to hear of desperate Federal efforts at every point and at the earliest moment."

SALE OF SEQUESTERED GOODS.

The *Avalanche* of the 7th contains the following announcement:

"A lot of silver-plated ware, furniture, queensware and other articles, confiscated as the property of alien enemies of the Confederacy, will be sold by Messrs. GILBERT & Co., auctioneers, corner of Madison and Second streets, under the City Hall, at 11 o'clock this morning. The ladies are invited to attend."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.

From the Avalanche of the 7th.

There was a fair attendance on 'Change yesterday. The offerings were good for Monday, but still there was but little business transacted. The tidings from New-Orleans were not very encouraging. The following is the report of the New-Orleans market for Saturday as we find it in the papers: Sugar—1,200 hhds. have changed hands at 2¾c.@2¾c. for common to good common, 2¾c.@3¼c. for fair to fully fair, and 3¼c.@4¼c. for prime to choice; the demand was moderate without any material change in prices. Molasses—The sales comprised 2,500 bbls. at 15c.@18c¾. for fermenting and 18¾c.@19¼c. for prime to choice, and 500 half bbls. at 20c.@21c. for fermenting and 21c.@22¾c. for prime to choice. Flour—We did not hear of a sale of any moment; superfine rules at $10 25 @ $10 50. Rye—120 sacks sold at $1 50. Corn—200 sacks while sold at 95c., and 100 at $t. Oats—We did not hear of a sale. Bran—400 sacks sold at $1 95 @ 100 lbs. Pork Mess retails slowly at $44@$45. Bacon—Shoulders retail at 23c., rib sides at 25c., clear at 25c.@28c., plain hams at 22c.@23c., and 27c.@28c. for sugar cured. Lard—Kegs retail at 30c.@32c.

The sale on 'Change were as follows. Molasses—75 half bbls. 28c. Wheat—300 bushels prime $1 65; 150 bushels prime red, $1 60; 150 bushels choice, $1 50; 50 bushels fair, $1 50; 250 bushels fair, $1 55; 500 bushels prime, $1 65. Rye—30 bushels, $1 35; 400 bushels, $1 40; 400 bushels, $1 40. Oats—90 bushels, 35c. Corn—600 bushels inferior, 76c.; 75 bushels choice white, 82c. Flour—50 bbls. extra superfine, $9 50. Peas—100 bushels mixed $1 65. Sugar—15 hhds. 3¼c.@6c. Whisky—5 bbls. common, $1 25. Lard—40 bbls., 22c.

There was a good deal of "talk" on 'Change yesterday, but it related principally to the opening of the blockade and the revival of trade. It was generally believed that the blockade will be opened in less than sixty days, and the opinion varied as to the effect of that occurrence upon the Flour and Provision market. Some who held flour, imagine that there will be an export demand for flour, while others contend that the good crops abroad, except in Ireland, have already induced a decline in the foreign Provision market. In the meantime, there is understood to be from 30,000 to 35,000 barrels of flour already in New-Orleans, and about the same amount in East Tennessee bound for that market as soon as navigation opens, which will be thrown upon the market at once, and it is thought, will bring down the prices at once. So well convinced are some dealers of the impossibility of this transpiring that they are now selling off their stock while they can do so to advantage.

From the Avalanche of the 8th.

There was only a moderate attendance on 'Change yesterday, and but little activity was evinced. The report from New-Orleans was to the following effect: Limited movement in flour, wheat in fair demand, oats in moderate request, rye market unchanged, corn nothing doing, bran unchanged, sugar fair demand, and molasses quiet. The effect was not very stimulating on our market, and but few sales were made as follows:

Peas—50 bushels white, $1 25; 100 bushels choice white, $1 50. Rye—10 bushels, $1 40; 50 do., $1 40; 125 bushels, $1 35; 50 bushels, $1 40. Potatoes—70 bushels choice, $1 90; 45 bushels fair, $1 65; 361 bushels fair, $1 70. Cotton—76 bales cotton, 8c. ₱ lb. Flour—50 sacks family, $9; 40 bbls. superfine, $9 50; 25 bbls. do., $9. Corn—1,000 bushels mixed, 78c.; 200 bushels white, 80c.; 300 bushels choice white, 82c. Wheat—1,200 bushels prime, $1 50. Lard—6 bbls., 22c. Molasses—115 half bbls., 28c.; 300 bbls., 25c. Sugar—15 hhds., 3¾c. Coffee—5 bags, 60c. ₱ lb. Dried Apples—20 bushels, $1 25. Salt—1,000 sacks Turk's Island, private terms, and 100 sacks, $1 50.

There was but little "talk" on 'Change on commercial matters. There was little inquiry except for wheat, a large lot of prime being sold to millers at a reduced rate. It was said that there is an abundance in the country and in the market, but it is held for higher prices. Millers, who have to run their machinery with wood, at a considerable aggregation of expense, say they cannot afford to pay more than $1 50 per bushel for good wheat.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The number of recruits enlisted in this City last week, for the regular army, amounted to about sixteen, of whom five were music-boys, who had been on trial for some time past on Governor's Island. Since July, 1861, the recruiting returns have been most unsatisfactory, as our weekly reports have shown; and although every effort has been made to obtain men, it appears to have been impossible for any office to get more than four or five men per week. In several cases offices have been open, in the country, from six weeks to two months without sending in a recruit of any kind. Under these circumstances, a change in the system is very desirable, if not probable.

Recruiting for the Marine Corps is not quite so active as it was last month. The marines are under a disadvantage, as compared with the regular army and navy, as the term of service in this corps is one year more,—that is, four years,—and they are not entitled to the $100 bounty. Still, sufficient men are enlisted to supply the current wants of the service. There are now about two hundred men at the Flushing-avenue Barracks. Part of this building has been taken for hospital purposes, in consequence of the Naval Hospital being full. There are about three hundred patients on the books.

Naval recruiting is remarkably brisk. Two hundred and eighty men were shipped here last week, one hundred and eighty of whom were for Commodore PORTER'S mortar flotilla, and the remainder for general service. The number of disposable blue-jackets on board the *North Carolina* is six hundred.

The recruits for the marine artillery who were on board the revenue receiving ship *Kate Stambler*, have been sent into camp on Staten Island.

A small detachment of general service recruits, enlisted in Philadelphia, arrived on Friday, and were transferred to Governor's Island. It is about one month since Philadelphia sent in any men; and it is expected that the station will be closed very shortly.

The following is the list of vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard:

Names	Guns.	
North Carolina	84	Receiving-ship.
Sabine	50	Receiving armament.
Richmond	22	In dry dock.
John Adams	22	Out of commission.
Oneida	9	Fitting out, nearly ready.
Octorara	7	Fitting out, nearly ready.
Owasco	4	Ready to be commissioned.
Kanawha	4	In commission.
Sachem	5	Waiting for armament, &c.
Verona	10	
Uncas	5	
Cnnagoa	5	
Onward	8	In the stream.
Dacotah	9	Undergoing repairs.
Horace Beals	4	Fitting out.
Corwin	1	Revenue cutter.
Adirondack, al'p-of-war	—	On the Stocks.
Lackawana, frigate	—	On the Stocks.

The forces in the harbor are as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	560	Marine Barracks	200
Fort Hamilton	800	Vessels in harbor	1,000
Fort Lafayette	65		
Bedloe's Island	65	Total	3,290
North Carolina	800		

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The Excelsior Brigade—Inefficient Fire of the Rebels—What They have Accomplished by it—Contrabands at Liverpool Point—Keeping Warm under Canvas in a Snow-Storm—The Calorifere—Bombardment of Aquia Creek, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHARLES COUNTY, Md., Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1862.

One of the numerous writers for the Sunday Press recently described one of his military heroes as in search of naturalization papers as a citizen of Arlington Heights, his regiment having long been stationed there. The brigade of Gen. SICKLES might with the same spirit claim to be Marylanders, for they have been stationed as a Potomac guard for some months past. The brigade now constitutes the Second Brigade of the division commanded by Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER. It is stationed along the Potomac from Liverpool Point to Budd's Ferry.

Like the rest of the grand army of the Union, the Excelsior Brigade is quiet, anxiously awaiting the long-expected order, Forward, march! Now and then the rebel batteries, which line the Potomac from Matthias Point to a position opposite the mouth of Mattawoman Creek, open fire upon some sloop or schooner, and the thunder of their artillery will echo and reecho through the miles on miles of unbroken pines which skirt the Maryland shore, while the whistle of their shot, or the shrieking of their shell, awakens the soldier to the reality of being in the presence of the enemy.

The rebels are very poor gunners. For several months past they claim to have blockaded the Potomac, and our gun-boats (acting under orders) have allowed them to build battery after battery, until they have lined the whole Virginia bank with them. They have plenty of guns of heavy calibre and of long range, their shells being frequently thrown far on the Maryland bank. They have fired frequently and continuously, as many as eighty shots having in some instances been fired at one schooner, and yet they have done but little damage. They have not destroyed a single life;—they have put a few shot in the *Pawnee*, sunk one schooner, and sent a few shot through the sails of others, and that is about all their two months' artillery practice has resulted in. Our gunboats still ply up and down the river, vessels of all sizes constantly run the blockade, and even the *Pensacola* moves quietly out to the ocean.

The question suggests itself, Does the rebel blockade pay? Artillery practice with heavy guns is rather an expensive amusement, and with an empty treasury, it may be doubted whether the Potomac blockade is a paying speculation for Rebeldom. However, that is their lookout. Whether they have arrived at the conclusion just stated, or whether they are running short of powder, cannot be easily determined—but certain it is that they fire much less frequently than formerly. Last night, the Shipping Point batteries indulged in a pretty sharp fusilade (as usual without any effect) on some schooners coming down, but it is the first thing of the kind in several weeks.

The Commissary stores for HOOKER'S Division are landed at Liverpool Point, where there is a fine anchorage close in to shore. Large sheds have been erected for store-houses, and the transports lie securely off the Point, under protection of several gunboats stationed there. Col. GRAHAM'S Fifth Excelsior is stationed upon the Point, and serves to protect the Commissary stores, and perform picket duty along the river bank. The contrabands brought over by this regiment from Matthias Point are employed in unloading the transports, and perform the work as well as hired laborers. The Government provides them with rations, but gives them no tents. The darkies have, however, established a camp, have built themselves huts, warm and comfortable, and in appearance really quite inviting, when one considers the scanty variety they have of building materials. They express themselves as quite contented with their present life, and declare their great preference for it, or indeed anything to which they may be subjected, to a return to Slavery. The other day one of their number died, and was buried the succeeding day with considerable parade and not a little solemnity.

The *Pensacola* made her long-expected passage on Sunday last. She arrived off Liverpool Point about 9 o'clock A.M., and was greeted by the steam-whistles of the gunboats and the cheers of the soldiers of the Fifth. In return, she manned her yards, and gave the regiment three cheers. As you have been advised by telegraph, she was fired at by the rebels, but escaped without damage.

On Wednesday of last week, Commander MAGAW, with his vessel, the *Freeborn*, and the gunboats *Island Belle* and *Satellite*, ran quietly down the river, (the night was dark after the moon went down,) and shelled out a rebel regiment whom it was discovered were encamped near Foake's Landing. On returning, they ran in close to the Aquia Creek batteries and shelled them for about a half an hour. The rebels made but a single response, although the audacity with which these little boats (nothing but common tug boats, armed with a couple of guns each, and wholly unprotected by any defences,) ran into the very teeth of the frowning cannon, would seem to be enough to tempt them into giving at least shot for shot in reply. It has been observed, however, that the rebels much prefer firing at some unarmed, slow-sailing schooner, to pitching into any craft that can return their fire. Col. GRAHAM, Surgeon CARNOCHAN and several other officers of the Fifth Excelsior, were on board the *Freeborn* and *Island Belle* during the bombardment.

We have had pretty cold weather recently, but during the last few days we have been in the full enjoyment of a Maryland thaw. Roads knee-deep to mud—and such mud! You of the Metropolitan City have been wont to dread "Jersey mud," but even that bears no sort of comparison in its cohesive powers or its tenacity to "Maryland mud." Last night it snowed, and to-day the tents, huts and houses of the various camps have been covered to the depth of several inches with their snowy covering. Most of the men are still in tents, but the tents are so arranged that they are kept warm and comfortable.

The art of keeping a tent warm is really an art almost pertaining to the rank of a science. It would require a full page of your paper to give anything like a description of the various methods used to warm the tents. One only I need mention. Private CROCK, of Company B, Fifth Excelsior, has constructed what he terms a "Calorifere," which gives out more heat for the amount of fuel consumed, than anything of the kind I have seen. It is modeled after a reverberatory furnace, and may be made of sticks or stones, covered with clay. It does not smoke, burns little wood and retains its heat for a long time. It has been very generally adopted in place of the usual chimney of sticks and mud.

Some little excitement was created a week or so since, by the rumor that the various regiments of Excelsior (Geo. SICKLES') Brigade, were to be made New-York State regiments. The injustice of such a change was loudly commented, and resignations by the whole roll threatened. The excitement has somewhat subsided, under the belief that the Government desires to make no such change, the result of which could not but be disastrous to the Brigade. CEDMA.

HOOKER'S DIVISION, LOWER POTOMAC,
QUARTERS ELEVENTH REGT. MASS. VOLUNTEERS,
CAMP NEAR BUDD'S FERRY, Md., Jan. 15, 1862.

The detachment of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, sent into St. Mary's County, by Gen. HOOKER, three weeks since, returned to camp about noon yesterday, having accomplished, in a most satisfactory manner, the object for which it was commissioned. The three companies were received by the inhabitants of Leonardstown and Milestown with much hospitality and pleasant feeling, who expressed great regret at the departure of the troops. The most friendly feeling sprang up between the officers and the townspeople, who seemed emulous of the honor of their acquaintance. Dinners and parties were prepared for them, and every attention paid to their comfort which their generous natures could suggest. Many of the influential inhabitants were loyal, and strong in their hopes of the success of the National arms, while others appeared apathetic and indifferent into whose hands they ultimately fell, so the war was brought to a speedy close.

Considerable information was obtained in regard to the manner and persons by which and whom the rebels were provided with goods and comfort from the Maryland shore. The inhabitants were found to have rendered the Virginians but little assistance themselves, but allowed parties from Baltimore and Pennsylvania to pursue their illicit trade within their boundaries.

At Leonardstown, the company which was quartered there attended divine service at a Catholic church on Sunday, and were the recipients of considerable sentimental attention from the young ladies of that place, who signalized their political predilections by dropping lozenges among the soldiers, from the galleries, embellished with Jeff. Davis and Beauregard mottoes, in blood-red tittering. This being observed by the venerable clergyman officiating, he admonished to the ladies such an escortation for their behavior that the soldiers really pitied them, while they made ample amends for their ungallantry by extending the most hospitable attentions upon the men-in-arms during the remainder of their stay.

Upon their return home, Lieut.-Col. TILESTON received information that a rebel captain, Mr. HENRY FUGGERSON, of Port Tobacco, had returned to his home at that place, but the day previous from Richmond. Orders were immediately given by the Lieutenant-Colonel for his arrest, which was done in a very courteous manner by Lieut. T. A. JOSSELYN, of Company A, at the captain's own house. The captain had lost a great deal of property during the war, among which were twenty-five negro men, who are now in the employ of Government in Gen. SICKLES' Brigade and at Liverpool Point. He stated that he had left the rebel service with the intention of proceeding at once to Gen. HOOKER to take the oath of allegiance, and was temporarily stopping at his home, on his way thither for that purpose. It was thought prudent, however, to provide him with an escort on his way, and he was accordingly conducted to the General's presence by his young and gallant captor.

Much of the information which guided the proceedings of this detachment was provided by the negroes, who exhibited considerable knowledge of the state of affairs in the country and of the doings and intentions of the disloyal inhabitants along the Potomac.

The severest cruelties have been practiced upon slaves, giving information to our troops in regard to the rebellious acts and designs of their masters and neighbors. A Capt. SAMUEL COX, residing five miles east of Port Tobacco, JOHN ROBINSON, his brother-in-law, and FRANK ROSY, the captain's inhuman overseer, a short time since seized one of Cox's slave men, who had given some of our troops information as to the whereabouts of some concealed ammunition, and tying him firmly to a post, whipped him three hours with the heavy breast-strap of a carriage. During the whipping a cold rein-storm was prevailing, and long before the horrid flagellation was completed insensibility came to the victim's relief, and he died, unconscious, on the following day. This happened about Christmas time, and the negro giving the information to the troops, attempted to escape with the soldiers, but was rendered up to his master, who tied him with a rope to his horse and thus forced him to return. The negro's flesh was beaten to a jelly, and at the time of his death had assumed proportions utterly unrecognizable as being a portion of a human being.

Dr. JACKSON SMOOT, living at Society Hill, in Pichowaxen, Charles County, about seventeen miles from Port Tobacco, who has been actively engaged in sending arms and goods across the Potomac to the enemy, shot a negro because he would not catch his own son, whom the Doctor was whipping, and had escaped from his cruelty. The son and two other negroes made good their escape that night. These facts were communicated by a contraband, who escaped from his master in the vicinity of Port Tobacco.

Another contraband recently came into this camp from the estate of widow MASON, who resides upon the bank of the Potomac, about a mile and a half distant. He was threatened with punishment for neglecting to take off his cap when summoned into her ladyship's presence. He also did not see the propriety of apologizing in a manner suited to her pleasure, and she ordered him to bring her the whip and prepare for punishment at her hands. He produced the whip, but declined the punishment. This unlooked-for determination on the part of her now-rebellious subject exasperated her ladyship, and she requested a soldier, who was stationed upon the premises, to load her revolver, with which she threatened to shoot her slave. But he having become aware that he would be protected by Government, against such an event, made good his escape. It is due the soldier to state that in loading the revolver he was entirely innocent of any knowledge of her intentions. This lady boasts of her high lineage, and professes to belong to the "F. F. V's," as well as a relative of the rebel ambassador, whose name she bears. The *First* Families of Virginia, if we have read history rightly, were composed of a ship-load of foreign convicts, to whom were given wives from the lowest dregs of prostitution.

ARGUS.

THE PENSACOLA RUNNING THE BLOCKADE—AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

UNITED STATES STEAMER STEPPING STONES,
POTOMAC RIVER, Jan. 12, 1862.

At 4 o'clock this morning the *Pensacola* passed by the rebel batteries, extending from Cockpit Point to the entrance of Chapawamsic Creek. As this has been expected for some time past, and was only postponed for the last few days on account of the prevailing fog and the quantity of ice in the river, great interest was manifested throughout the flotilla. The *Pensacola*, on making the run from Alexandria yesterday morning, had her topgallantmast struck in order to lighten the ship aloft as much as possible, sand was strewn on her deck, and everything made ready for action in the event of her having to fight her way through.

On arriving at Fairfax Reach, she anchored, where she was visited by the *Yankee*, *Harriet Lane*, *King Phil* and other steamers. The tugboat *Pusey* was placed alongside to port, and a canal-boat loaded with hay on her starboard side, to protect her machinery.

During the night the *Yankee* anchored close to the buoy placed to mark the channel at the entrance to Mattawoman Creek, and the *Freeborn*, belonging to the lower flotilla, was moored at some distance below the batteries. Both vessels had lights hoisted while the *Pensacola* was passing, as a guide to the sloop-of-war. These precautions were necessary, in consequence of the *Pensacola's* heavy draft of water. The *Yankee's* light served another purpose—as a blind to the enemy, to induce him to take this vessel for the *Pensacola*; and this *ruse de guerre* succeeded to a charm.

At 3½ o'clock this morning the *Pensacola* made her appearance, accompanied by the *Pusey*, and on arriving off Mattawoman Creek she was joined by the *Anacostia*, and all three vessels proceeded down the river. Lights were soon seen, flashing ever and anon from Cockpit Point and some distance above, down to Shipping Point. These were undoubtedly signals of the *Pensacola's* approach. It would seem, however, that the enemy was keeping his eye on the *Yankee*, while the *Pensacola* and tenders were creeping along stealthily past the batteries; and the upper battery at Cockpit Point was actually passed without the rebels opening fire. At length, however, the cheat was discovered; upon which the first shot was fired, from that part of the Cockpit Point battery looking down the river. It was now about ten minutes after 4. Several minutes now elapsed without any more guns being fired, when a solitary gun opened at Shipping Point. As long an interval of silence again ensued, to be broken by three more shots in rapid succession from the same battery. This was succeeded by several others, from various points; after which the firing was from single guns, at lengthy intervals. At about 5 o'clock the firing ceased—nineteen shots having been fired in all.

The fire was not returned by the *Pensacola*, and she was not hit. She was well prepared to resent any injury she might have sustained. The *Anacostia* and the *Yankee*, too, were prepared to join in the fight, in order to create a diversion in her favor. Happily, however, the active cooperation of these vessels was not necessary.

You will see from the foregoing that the whole affair was a grand fizzle, and the rebels, who have been gasconading about sinking the *Pensacola*, have made asses of themselves.

The seceshers are in a sweet temper to-day; and to make amends for their miserable failure on a formidable sloop-of-war, they are soothing their agitated feelings by sending their hardware after a little row-boat over Stump Neck; and while I write, the batteries at Shipping Point and Cockpit Point are blazing away towards the Maryland shore, and into Mattawoman Creek, doing nothing but wounding the impalpable air, high up in which their shells are bursting. Poor fellows! what a pity Commodore WYMAN will not send them a small steamer within a hundred feet or so, that they might try their hand on at short range! Their old friend, the *Resolute*, would do; though I verily believe they would fail to hit her even at so short a distance.

Apropos of the *Resolute*, she sent the Cockpit Point battery her compliments yesterday afternoon, in the form of three or four shells, in requital of their politeattentions to a vessel that was cruising up. No damage was done on either side. The batteries opened on the *Reliance*, passing up last night, but, as usual, not one shot took effect. They tried their hand at us yesterday, with the same success. One of the shells, however, went ahead into Mattawoman Creek, and burst within two hundred yards of the *Wyandank*.

W. R. G.

The Birth-day of Washington a Legal Holiday.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While some of our sister States have set us the example, and when, if ever, the memory of our great founder and father should be revered, cannot some definite and decided action mark the conduct of our present Legislature with reference to the appointment of the 22d of February as a legal holiday?

AN OLD PATRIOT.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

CAPT. W. D. PORTER'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE AT LUCAS' BEND.

U. S. GUNBOAT ESSEX, WM. D. PORTER COMMANDING, FORT JEFFERSON, Jan. 13, 1862.

Flag-Officer A. H. FOOTE—*Sir:* On the morning the 11th inst., Gen. MCCLERNAND sent on board this vessel and informed me that the enemy were moving up the river from Columbus with several vessels towing up a floating battery. I immediately signaled Lieut.-Commanding PAULDING, of the *St. Louis*, to get under way and prepare for action. A very thick fog coming on, we were compelled to steam slowly down the river; but about 10 o'clock, or a little after, it rose and showed a large steamer at the head of Lucas' Bend; we heard her whistle the moment we were seen by the enemy. Shortly after whistling, she was joined by another large and a small steamer. We pursued our course steadily down the river, and when within long range, the large steamer fired a heavy shell gun; the shot struck the sand-bar between us, and ricochetted within about two hundred yards of this vessel, when it burst. We did not instantly return the fire, but continued our course down in order to near the vessel. By this time the large steamer was joined by her consorts, and they opened a brisk fire upon us.

I now hailed Lieut.-Commanding PAULDING, and directed him to try one of his rifled cannon; he instantly fired and sent his shot completely over the enemy. I then opened fire from my bow guns, and the action became brisk on both sides for about twenty minutes, the enemy firing by broadsides. At the end of this time the enemy hauled off and stood down the river, rounding to occasionally and giving us broadsides. This running fight continued until he reached the shelter of his batteries on the Iron Bank, above Columbus. We still continued the action, and drove him behind his batteries in a crippled condition, as we could distinctly see the shells explode over his decks. The action lasted over an hour, and terminated, as I think, in a complete defeat of the enemy's boats, superior in size and number of guns to the *Essex* and *St. Louis*.

On the 12th, Gen. MCCLERNAND requested me to make a reconnoissance towards the Iron Banks. I accordingly got under way and proceeded down the river, and when within long range, the enemy fired a few shots from the batteries, which fell short. I ordered the fire to be reserved, and when within short range, opened upon them with shell and shot, which soon silenced their guns. The fire of the *St. Louis* was precise, and the shot told well; the officers and men of this vessel (the *Essex*) behaved with firmness, Mr. RILEY, the first master, carrying out all my orders strictly, while the officers of the gun divisions, Messrs. LANING and FRARY, paid particular attention to the pointing of their respective guns. Mr. BRITTAIN, my "aid," paid all attention to my orders, and conveyed them correctly and with alacrity; in fact, all the officers and men on board behaved like veterans.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. D. PORTER, Commander.

AFFAIRS AT MUNFORDSVILLE.

Correspondence of the Providence Journal.

CAMP WOOD, MUNFORDSVILLE, KY., Jan. 9, 1862.

During the last month our regiment (the First Wisconsin) has been occupied in the ordinary company, battalion and brigade drills, and in picket duty. The latter is the most tedious, as well as the most useful. One can scarcely imagine anything more monotonous than waiting, in silent patience, in the same spot for twenty-four hours, meeting with no adventures, nothing in the world to divert the mind or exercise the body. Our last hour at picketing, however, brought with it a little diversion in the shape of a flag of truce. The news of its approach was brought by a party of our pickets, who rode in on a hand-car, at full speed with the exciting intelligence. The party of cavalry, numbering 150, was approaching with a flag of truce. Our Colonel rode out toward the outposts, and, in a few minutes, we could see, crossing a bridge over the railroad, a small party bearing a white flag. It turned out to be a Major and a Captain of the rebel army, escorted by five horsemen, and bringing a sealed document for Gen. MCCOOK. The officers were conducted to the headquarters of our Colonel, where they were entertained several hours, leaving just before dark. They were very well dressed, and exceedingly courteous in their manners—intelligent gentlemen—one of them formerly an officer in the United States army. Of course, no intelligence was gained from them concerning the position or number of the rebel forces—nor did they gain anything from our side. The interview was very pleasant, and partial arrangements were made for a dinner party of ten or a dozen officers on each side, half way between the outposts. On leaving, our Colonel rode out half a dozen miles with them, and at parting received an invitation to visit them at Bowling Green, they promising him a warm reception on reaching there.

The bridge over Green River has at last been completed, and the locomotive crossed it for the first time on Wednesday just at dusk. Our regiment happened to be drawn up just under the bridge as the locomotive crossed, and we gave it three as hearty cheers as one often hears. The moment the wheels touched the solid road, on the other side, such a screaming whistle as was sent up was enough to waken the echoes in all secessiondom. The engineer ran down beyond the pickets, uttered a whistle of defiance to the secesh, and then turned back and recrossed the bridge. The present arrangement is only temporary, and will be used as a scaffolding on which to retrect the iron bridge as soon as it can be got ready. Most of the iron is saved; but the beams and posts will all have to be renewed. The straps and bands, being of malleable iron, can be readily straightened, and put to their old uses again. It is

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Jan. 18, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	20	50
500	U. S. 6s, Oregon War Loan ¾ yearly	98	
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90, '92	45½	
2,000	Missouri 6s, 8s	43½	
1,000	Min. 3s, 9 ¥c. Rs	78	
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s	96	
1,000	N.Y. Cen. 7s, '76, Convt. Bds	104	
1,000	Rad. Riv. & F. Bs	100	
1,000	Harlem 1st M. Bs	100	
1,000	Mich. Cent. 8¥c. 1st M. S. F. Con. B.	97½	
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8, ¥c. Bonds	94¼	
1,000	North. In. 1st M.	88	
500	Ill. Cent. R. B'ds.	90¾	
2,000	do	91	
1,000	Q. & N. W. 2d M.	12	
2,000	C. & P'b'gh 4th M	39¾	
1,000	Long Dock B'ds.	98	
1,000	D. M. & T. Bonds.	76½	
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M. B.	92	
1,000	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st m	86½	
2,000	do.	88	
25,000	Am. Gold	b30. 101⅝	
4,000	do	b30. 101¾	
10,000	do	101¾	
	5	Bank of Commerce	78
	5	Am. Ex. Bank	81
	20	Commonwealth B'k	79
	10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	81
	20	Penn. Coal Co	200
	20	Pacific M. S. Co	89
	100	do	90¾
	100	do	90¼
	25	Nicaragua T. Co	5½
	100	do	5
	12	Warren Railroad	78
	50	Chi., Bur. & Quin. R.	61

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	90¼	
5,000	do	90¾	
1,000	Ill. Canal Bds. '90	78	
2,000	Ill. Canal Reg. B.	78	
4,000	Ill. Cen. Bds. '62.	79	
2,000	Missouri 8s. 6s	42¾	
3,000	do	42¾	
1,000	Mo. State 6s. Iss. to Han. & St. Jo. R	49¾	
1,000	Brook'n City W. L	98¾	
1,000	Chi. & N. W. S. F. B	86	
4,000	Ill. E. & W. 1st M. Bs	79½	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	91	
12,000	Am. Gold	b30	102
10,000	do.	b18	102
3,000	do		102
10	Pacific M. Stm. Co.		90
50	Mil. & Pra. Du Chak		21
50	N. Y. Central R.		83¾
175	do		83⅞
50	do	b30	84¾
300	Erie Railway		36⅞
100	do		37¼
12	Erie Railway Pref.		57¾
50	do		57¾
200	Harlem Railroad		12⅞
200	Mich. Central R.		53¾
100	do	b30	53¾
100	do	b30	53¾
50	M. S. & N. I. G. R.		41
600	Panama Railroad		113
10	Cher., Col. & Cin. R.		110
50	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s30	37¾
100	do	b30	38
50	Chi. & R. Isld R.		55¾

MONDAY, Jan. 20—A. M.

THE COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK for the calendar year 1861 is now made complete in its tables by the Custom-House returns for the month of December, and we now present the whole in one view, according to our usual custom, including a list of the deliveries at New-York of California Gold through the past year. The results of our commerce with Foreign States will be found peculiarly interesting. They are the first in the history of our trade in which *the Export clearances of ordinary Domestic Produce*, exclusive of the Bullion product of California, and exclusive also of Foreign articles reexported, *overbalance the Importation of Foreign Merchandise.* They are also remarkable as showing the heaviest Import of Foreign Specie ever known, and the lightest Export of American Gold, in any one year since the acquisition of California. To the former might properly be added $7,771,000 in Foreign Gold imported through Boston mostly for New-York account. The year was one of extraordinary depression through at least seven months in the Import trade, which from the coincident short crops in both the great Western States of Europe, the activity of our Export trade was unprecedented. The comparative results with the year 1860 are as follows:

1861: Imports of Foreign Goods	$125,688,000
Less reexported	7,309,000
Total for this market	$118,379,000
Export of Domestic Produce	131,236,000
Excess in favor of this market	$12,857,000

As New-York is the chief Importing City, the entries here since the Southern rebellion and blockade being full 80 ¥ cent. of the whole import of the country, and as other loyal seaboard and lake ports have been comparatively as active in the Export Trade of Breadstuffs and Provisions, it follows that the net receipts of Foreign Specie, in the adjustment of the general balance, were far greater at New-York than the above local balance in our favor. These receipts, exclusive of the sums *viâ* Boston were:

1861—Foreign Specie at New-York	$37,088,000
Less Reexported	4,236,000
Excess of Specie Import	$32,852,000

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

	1861	vs.	1860.
Foreign Goods Imported	$125,688,000		$229,407,000
Foreign Reexported	7,309,000		8,023,000
For this market	$118,379,000		$221,384,000
Domestic Produce Exp'd	$131,236,000		$95,468,000
Specie Exported	4,236,000		42,191,000
Specie Imported	37,088,000		8,990,000
Customs Revenue	21,715,000		36,029,000
Gold from California	33,495,000		34,465,000

Of the gross importation of Foreign Goods for 1861, nearly the whole or an equal sum was actually marketed and withdrawn for reexportation. The difference in the amount which went into Bond and the amount withdrawn from Bond, being as follows:

1861—Foreign Goods Bonded	$41,072,000
Withdrawn from Bond	39,718,000
Accumulated in Bond	$1,354,000
1860—Foreign Goods Bonded	$46,741,000
Withdrawn from Bond	31,104,000
Accumulated in Bond	$15,637,000

The following are the figures of the annual value of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Specie, actually disposed of through this market for six years past:

1861	$134,326,000	1858	$162,468,000
1860	213,771,000	1857	186,856,000
1859	232,231,000	1856	200,117,000

Before proceeding with our general summary for the year, we present the Custom House figures of the trade for December. The Import entries were:

In Dutiable Goods consumption direct	$4,342,756
Dutiable Goods warehoused	2,346,367
Free Goods	2,574,248
Total entries December, 1861	$9,263,391
Against December, 1860	15,078,972
Decrease this Season	$5,815,581

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $363,530, against $6,174,061 same month last year. The amount of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bond was, $3,561,967, or $1,015,639 more than went into Bond.

The Exports of the month of December, 1861, were:

In Domestic Produce		$13,661,444
Foreign Goods reexported		570,001
Specie		893,013
Total clearances December, 1861		$15,124,458
Against December, 1860		
In Produce	$10,611,945	
Foreign reexported	930,918	
Specie	202,401	$11,745,165
Increase this Season		$3,379,293

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1860. From Jan. 1.
January	19,565,000		21,528,000
February	14,068,000		19,166,000
March	12,656,000		23,495,000
April	12,933,000		16,922,000
May	11,462,000		16,797,000
June	7,243,000		19,123,000
July	7,942,000		24,817,000
August	7,856,000		25,798,000
September	6,074,000		16,005,000
October	7,884,000		15,783,000
November	8,740,000		14,974,000
December	9,268,000		16,679,000
Total for years	$125,688,000		$229,407,000
Foreign Specie	37,088,000		8,990,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1860. From Jan. 1.
January	10,278,000		5,299,000
February	10,237,000		5,899,000
March	10,581,000		6,999,000
April	9,256,000		6,639,000
May	10,856,000		5,812,600
June	10,270,000		8,308,000
July	9,553,000		7,526,000
August	9,652,000		8,013,000
September	9,878,000		9,233,000
October	12,904,000		10,067,000
November	14,110,000		11,262,000
December	13,660,000		10,611,000
Total for year	$131,235,000		$95,468,000
Foreign reexported	7,309,000		8,023,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861 From Jan 1.	vs.	1860. From Jan. 1.
January	59,000		854,000
February	1,103,000		977,000
March	302,000		2,382,000
April	1,413,000		2,996,000
May	129,000		5,530,000
June	244,000		8,842,000
July	11,000		6,564,000
August	3,000		7,455,000
September	16,000		3,751,000
October	15,000		2,106,000
November	48,000		525,000
December	893,000		202,000
Total for year	$4,236,000		$42,191,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—TWELVE MONTHS.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1860. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$131,235,000		$95,468,000
Foreign Goods Reexported	7,309,000		8,023,000
Specie	4,236,000		42,191,000
Total of all	$143,780,000		$145,682,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1860. From Jan. 1.
January	2,059,202		3,899,166
February	2,528,736		3,378,049
March	2,489,926		3,477,545
April	1,643,281		2,444,267
May	979,145		2,466,462
June	885,062		2,724,193
July	2,069,590		4,504,066
August	1,558,824		4,496,243
September	1,642,382		3,038,803
October	1,672,616		2,632,078
November	1,851,384		1,794,748
December	2,334,847		1,171,882
Total for year	$21,714,981		$36,029,476

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1861. From Jan. 1.		1860. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 3	$1,445,385	Jan. 10	$1,788,666
Jan. 13	1,446,219	Jan. 24	1,700,582
Jan. 25	1,246,020	Feb. 10	1,476,625
Feb. 3	1,514,154	Feb. 26	1,392,579
Feb. 12	1,052,313	Feb. 29	382,504
Feb. 25	1,056,426	March 11	1,198,711
March 5	855,775	March 14	147,000
March 18	816,520	March 25	898,730
March 25	699,597	March 29	156,110
April 3	996,445	April 10	1,146,211
April 12	1,110,231	April 27	1,455,336
April 24	884,577	May 12	1,251,177
May 4	868,619	May 28	1,510,703
May 10	755,102	June 13	1,385,652
May 25	354,115	June 26	1,541,580
June 2	373,211	July 12	1,514,884
June 12	631,859	July 23	673,290
June 24	1,007,196	Aug. 2	988,678
July 4	811,368	Aug. 13	1,003,381
July 16	1,244,000	Sept. 2	934,553
Aug. 2	2,128,242	Sept. 12	791,661
Aug. 13	944,568	Sept. 23	1,202,657
Aug. 23	1,176,434	Oct. 14	870,157
Aug. 23	798,833	Oct. 20	992,484
Sept. 3	757,629	Oct. 23	810,225
Sept. 13	1,109,693	Nov. 2	1,241,939
Sept. 23	953,340	Nov. 14	911,620
Oct. 4	932,776	Nov. 26	1,087,071
Oct. 13	1,011,707	Dec. 3	822,419
Oct. 23	1,026 332	Dec. 14	1,083,213
Nov. 3	887,805	Dec. 25	1,225,219
Nov. 15	875,730	Total 12 ms.	$34,464,509
Nov. 25	829,807		
Dec. 4	870,246		
Dec. 23	822,058		
Total 12 ms.	$33,495,271		

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $3,302,447, a total which shows some improvement in the trade over the previous week, though still compering unfavorably against $4,645,345 same week last year. On the other hand, the Export movement is largely in advence of the same week last year, the total clearances of Domestic Produce being $3,655,310, against $2,093,404 same week in January, 1861. The Exports of Specie by the *Asia* on Wednesday, and the steamers on Saturday, amount to $646,000.

The Commercial tables for the *Calendar* year of 1861 being now complete, we return, as usual, in our weekly comparisons, to the movement of the current fiscal or *Treasury* year, beginning 1st July, 1861, and to close on 30th June 1862:

The Import entries of the first half of the year, that is, from 1st July to 31st December, were	$47,739,000
Add three weeks in January	6,653,273
Total since 1st July	$54,392,273
Against same date last fiscal year	125,575,709
Decreased Import	$71,182,436

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including foreign articles reexported, from the port of New-York for the first half of the current fiscal year, July 1 to Dec. 31, were: $71,993,000

Add three weeks in January	7,920,202
Total since July 1	$78,913,202
Against same time last fiscal year	67,237,780
Increased Export	$11,675,522

The amount of Specie exported for the six months of the fiscal year from July 1 to Dec. 31 was: $987,000

Add three weeks in January	2,521,000
Total since 1st July	$3,508,000
Against same time last fiscal year	20,611,000
Decreased Specie Export	$17,103,000

The market for Money and Exchange through the week was to increased ease. The Brokers are paying, as the rule, 6 ¥ cent. for loans on demand, with exceptions as high as 7 ¥ cent., and as low as 5 ¥ cent. Bills on England, particularly Merchant signatures, gave way from 2 to 3 ¥ cent., and although the difference from the previous week is not quoted so much in Bank and Bankers' signatures, the sales at the close of the week were inconsiderable at a concession of 1½@2 per cent., say 112¥112½ ¥ cent. The price of American Gold, which closed on Saturday week 102½@103 ¥ cent., fell off to 101½@102 ¥ cent., with large sales to and by the Brokers, closing late on Saturday at 102@102½ ¥ cent. The Sub-Treasury gave notice to the Banks of a further draft upon them of $3,500,000, which will be paid in to-day in United States Notes or past due Treasury Bills, of which the issue of Jan. 18, 1861, bearing 10¾@11 ¥ cent., falls due to-day, but need not be presented until February, when the interest is to cease, under notice from the Department.

The Bank return this afternoon will show a moderate increase of the Specie average, and some considerable fluctuations in the Loan and Discount averages, growing out of further settlements with the Treasury. The ordinary Discounts at Bank are also understood to be lower, while the ordinary Deposits (now for the greater part in what are called Current Funds) are considerably higher than the previous week.

CHURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ¥ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861...90@92@90@91
New-York Central.....82¾@84@82½@83¾@83¾
New-York and Erie.....34¾@36½@34¾@35¾@34¾
Erie Preferred Shares.....57@58½@58½
Rock Island.....83¾@84¾@84¾
Michigan Guaranteed.....42@42¾@40¾
Michigan Southern.....20¾@21¾@20
Michigan Central.....50¾@53¾@52¾
Toledo.....37@38@37¾
Galena.....67½@69½@66¾
Illinois Central.....63¾ div. on@63 ex. div.
Panama.....113@113
Pacific Mail.....99@97½
Missouris.....42½@42¾
Virginias.....50@50
Tennessees.....43@43
Hudson River.....39¾@39
Harlem Preferred.....32@31¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....16@16¾@16

The Stock Exchange continued under considerable speculative excitement throughout the week. The buoyant movement in the shares of New-York Central and Erie gave tone to the general market, and the advanced figures of the week before were more than maintained on nearly all descriptions. The fluctuations from day to day were governed mainly by the various reports and rumors of a financial nature from Washington on the Tax and Currency questions. These were esteemed highly favorable in regard to the measure of Taxation on account of the almost unanimous vote in both Houses of Congress on the joint resolution moved by the Committee of Ways and Means. The other question of a National Currency gave rise to much controversy in Bank circles and to some suspense on the Street, though the latest advices were that the Committee of Ways and Means will adhere firmly to their own Treasury Note Bill for astablishing, as a legal tender, a National Currency, convertible during the war into the Public Stocks and Treasury Bonds of the United States, and after the War and the general resumption of Bank payments in Specie which is expected to follow, into Gold. The Railway mortgages were again in demand, and continued, for the most part, to advance in prices.

Late Saturday the general market took a downward turn, and after the printed sales at the Second Board, the fall on New-York Central was ¾ ¥ cent., and on Erie and the Western Shares ¾ to 1 ¥ cent. No special cause was assigned for the movement other than the sudden determination of several Brokers to realize on a few thousand shares of Stock. The sales on this depression were mainly of New-York Central, other descriptions following as they were called in the outside Board, corner of Exchange-place and William-street.

The following were the bids on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	82	Bank of N. America	70
Merchants'	81	Metropolitan	83
Mechanics'	87	Shoe and Leather	80
M'chents' Exchange	70	Continental	70
State of New-York	72½	St. Nicholas	72
Commerce	77½	Commonwealth	60
Ocean	60	Importers & Traders	90
American Exchange	81	Park	92

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	93	Mich So. 7 ¥ cent. firsts	87
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64, 101		Mich. So. 7 ¥ c. As. Bs.	65
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102	N. Ia. first	84
N. Y. Cen. conv. '76	103¾	N. Ia. Goshen Line	87½
Erie firsts, '58	105	M. S. & N. Ia. 7 ¥ c.	84½
Erie seconds, '59	101½	Ill. Cen. 7 ¥ c. '75	93¾
Erie thirds, '63	91¾	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ¥ c	83
Erie fourths, '80	79¾	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ¥ c.	40
Buf. N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	75	Chi. & W. I. s. f.	85
Hudson firsts, '69	107¼	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	41½
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85, 100		Chi. & N. W. sec'ds	12
Hudson thirds, '75	81½	Han. & St. Jo., firsts	50
Hudson conv., '67	70	New-Jersey Cen. 2ds	104
Harlem firsts, '69-73	99	Gal. & Chi. firsts	101
Harlem seconds, '64	95½	L. E. & Wabash firsts	79½
Harlem thirds, '58	90	L. E. & Wabash sec'ds	44
Mich. Cen. 8 ¥c. '62-72	91	Del. Lac. & West. firsts	91
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ¥ c. '82	97¾	Del. Lac & West. seconds	90
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ¥ c.	94¾	Lac. & West. Bonds	92½

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Rate of Postage—A Judicial Assault—Veto of the Governor—A Mormon Postess—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1861.

When the new postal law came into operation, Mr. BELL, postmaster for this City, to be on the safe side, determined that the postage of letters between this place and the States east should be increased from the three-cent to the ten-cent rate. As has been before observed, this change was by no means popular here, begetting a great deal of grumbling, and some personal feeling toward our then new Postmaster. The *Deseret News* argued the question at some length, and made out that Utah, being neither on the Atlantic nor Pacific slope, ought not to pay ten cents either way. The postage is now authoritatively reduced to the old or three-cent rate, the Utah delegate, Dr. BERNHISEL, having laid the matter before Postmaster-General BLAIR, who immediately ordered a return to the old rate. So the good people here are to receive no more letters from their friends east, superscribed "due 7" cents.

To the half-comic Baker and Crosby adventure of last week, there is this week a half-tragic sequel. On the afternoon of Monday, "some person unknown to me," to use the Governor's words, discharged a revolver—or from two to five barrels thereof, so do the reports vary—at his Honor, Judge CROSBY, in the main street of this city, after first inquiring if the judge was the judge, and receiving an affirmative answer. The judge was not hit at all, but with a derringer, pocket-pistol, or some other small "fixin' of a shooting iron," he immediately tried his skill upon his assailant, to the extent of two shots, with exactly the same result—he could not hit the mark any better than the first shooter. The next day the Governor put out a proclemetion, offering a reward of $100, to be paid out of the Territorial treasury, for "the arrest and legal identification" of the criminal. The offender, however, I believe, has not yet been identified. Nobody, not even CROERY, professes to know who he was. Guesses there are in plenty, as shrewd as may be, but the law is not satisfied with guesses. Somehow or other, with the majority of the community here, the judge lately has fallen below par, and there is much talk of his contempleting a departure for the East at no distant day.

Happily or unhappily, the Governor has had the fortune to run counter to the views of the Legislature on bills presented for his approval. A memorial to Congress for the admission of Utah into the Union, he has vetoed—first, because it did not need his approval; and second, because it was not accompanied by a State Constitution. The "Act to provide for a Convention of Delegates for the formation of a Conetitution and State Government" he has also vetoed,—first, because the time named for the election of delegates (Jan. 6) was too short to allow the act to be presented to Congress, without whose sanction, he supposed, it could not become law; second, the time was too brief between the election of delegates and the holding of the Convention (third Monday of January next,) the subject being of too much importance to be put through in such fashion; third, the Convention could not fix the boundaries of the State,—Congress must do that; fourth, he thought it best to go back to the early custom of first memorializing Congress for an enabling act. Finally, he recommended the Legislature to petition Congress for such enabling act as a preparatory step.

ELIZA R. SNOW, the Mormon poetess, is out with her response to BRYANT's "Our Country's Call." Perhaps this lady's effort may be taken as a fair index of the views of the more orthodox Mormons on the present National civil struggle. BRYANT is asked reproachfully why his "gifted pen" should "move to scenes of cruel war." ELIZA thinks the effort vain to save the country, for

> "Its fate is fixed—its destiny
> Is sealed—its end is sure to come;
> Why use the wealth of poesy
> To urge a nation to its doom?"

The cause of the distress and calamity which now afflict the nation is perspicaciously revealed:

> "It must be so, 't avenge the blood
> That stains the walls of Carthage jail."

That is, the blood of the original "JOSEPH, the Prophet." It appears there is little hope for the country, for war, pestilence and famine are to rage

> "Till every hope and every charm
> Shall that ill-fated land forsake."

The predisposing cause of all these dire evils is held forth in all its nakedness:

> "Thou wert God-forgetting in thy pride,
> And thou art God-forsaken now."

North and South are eventually to make the discovery that

> "Protection is not made of steel."

Salt Lake is to be and remain the single cheering oasis amid the universal National desolation in the years to came. And

> "Should BRYANT's pen refuse to write
> In scenes of blood,"

the poet (BRYANT) is hospitably invited to come here, where ELIZA and all the peace are to be.

The holiday end fun times are now in full blast. There are balls here, there, and everywhere. The members of the Legislature, who live within a hundred miles, are mostly gone home for their merry-makings, as there is to be no more lawmaking till Jan. 3.

The great ball of the season came off last night in the Social Hall. All the important people were there, or might have been—the Governor was absent, sick; CROERY was absent, agitated; the Presiding Judge, the Secretary, the Indian Agent, the Surveyor-General, the Territorial, County and City officers, the telegraph men, the merchants, Jew and Gentile, Mormon ecclesiastical officials from BRIGHAM down, and, of course a liberal representation of the mirth and beauty. The room was decorated in the first style of Mormon art, the stars and stripes not hidden away. The lively exercises continued far beyond the hours of night, evidently to the satisfaction of the guests.

There are reports current that his Excellency, Gov. DAWSON, contemplates returning to the East after a short time.

THE PUNISHMENT OF TREASON.

An important Act Pending before the Maryland Legislature.

In the Maryland House of Delegates, on Wednesday, Mr. PAICE, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the following bill, which was made the special order for Saturday:

A Bill entitled an "Act to amend section two hundred and two of article thirty of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to crimes and punishments, by defining treason and providing for the punishment of treason, and other kindred offences."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That section two hundred and two of article thirty of the Code of Public General Laws be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the following be enacted and inserted in said Code in lieu thereof, to wit:

SEC. 202. If any person shall levy war against this State, or shall adhere to the enemies thereof, whether foreign or domestic, giving them aid or comfort within this State or elsewhere, and shall be thereof convicted, on confession in open Court or on the testimony of two witnesses, either or both of them to the overt act, or one of them to one and the other to another overt act of the same treason, he shall suffer death or be sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for not less than six nor more than twenty years, at the discretion of the Court.

SUB-SEC. 2. If any person shall provide or procure money, goods or other property or effects (other than munitions of war,) to be used in the levying of war against this State, or in giving aid or comfort to the enemies of this State, within this State or elsewhere, and be convicted thereof, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the common jail of the county or city whether he may be convicted for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding $500, at the discretion of the Court; and, if the property or effects so provided or procured consist in part or in the whole of munitions of war, the person so providing or procuring munitions of war shall, on conviction thereof, be sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding the value of the said property or effects, at the discretion of the Court; and in any and every case the money, goods, property or effects so provided or procured shall be forfeited to the use of the State.

SUB-SEC. 3. That if any person or persons shall wilfully burn or destroy any bridge, viaduct, culvert, structure, rails, ferry-boat, or other property belonging to and being part of any highway or railroad within this State, or engine, car, vehicle, or property belonging to or used or employed upon any railroad within this State, or shall destroy any dam, lock, abutment, towing-path, wasteweir, or feeder of any canal, or any boat, vessel, or other property belonging to or used or employed thereon within this State, every such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo confinement in the Penitentiary for a term not less than two or more than six years, or to a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $2,000, in the discretion of the Court.

SUB-SEC. 4. That if any person or persons within this State shall hold any secret meeting, or unite with or belong to any secret club or association, known by him to be intended to effect, promote or encourage the separation or secession of this State from the Government or Union of the United States, or to effect, promote or encourage the incorporation or union of this State with the so-called Southern Confederacy, every such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for a term not less than two nor more than six years.

SUB-SEC. 5. If any person shall conspire or combine with others to levy war against this State, or to give aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, whether foreign or domestic, within this State or elsewhere, he shall be sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for not less than two years nor more than six years, or to a fine not exceeding $5,000, at the discretion of the Court.

SUB-SEC. 6. That if any person or persons shall attempt to conspire with any others to burn or destroy any bridge, ferry-boat, viaduct, culvert, structure, culvert, rails, or other property belonging to, or being part of any highway or railroad, or any engine, car, vehicle, or other property, either belonging to or used or employed upon any railroad within this State, or if any person shall attempt or conspire with others to destroy any dam, lock, abutment, towing path, wasteweir, or feeder of any canal, or any boat, vessel or other property, belonging to or used or employed thereon, within this State, every person so offending, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding three years nor less than one year, or fined in a sum not more than $2,000 nor less than $500, in the discretion of the Court.

SUB-SEC. 7. That if any person or persons shall wilfully attempt or conspire to betray, yield or deliver to any person or persons in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or of this State, or to their emissaries, aiders or abettors, any ship, vessel or steamboat within this State, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding three years, nor less than one year, or fined in a sum not more $2,000 nor less than $500, in the discretion of the Court.

SUB-SEC. 8. If any person within this State shall attempt to seduce, entice or persuade any other person to commit any of the offences which, by the several sub-sections of this section are prohibited, and shall be convicted thereof, he shall be sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for not less than two years nor more than four years, or a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $2,000, in the discretion of the Court.

SUB-SEC. 9. If any person within this State shall seduce, entice or persuade any other person to commit any one of the offenses which are by the several sub-sections of this section prohibited, and be convicted thereof, he shall be sentenced to suffer such punishment as the person so seduced, enticed or persuaded would be liable to suffer as a punishment for the crime so committed by him.

SUB-SEC. 10. If any one of the offenses within described shall have been committed before this act goes into operation, the same shall be punished according to the law existing at the time of the commission thereof; but any person who may have committed, or may be under the suspicion of having committed any such offense, may go before a Justice of the Peace of the county wherein he resides, or of the City of Baltimore, if he is a resident of said city, before the first day of June next, and before any indictment shall be found against him, and make the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States, and of this State, against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; and that I will bear true faith, allegience and loyality to the same, any ordinence, resolution or law of any State Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatever; and further that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which maybe required of me by law, so help me God." And the taking of such oath, and filing a certificate thereof in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the proper county, or of the Superior Court of Baltimore City (as the case may be), to be there recorded, shall operate and have effect as a full statutory pardon of any and every of the offences described in the several sub-sections of this section, which may have been committed by such person at any time before the going into effect of this act.

Inspection of Army Trains at Washington

From the Evening Star, Jan 18.

There was an extensive inspection of Government teams yesterday. They were drawn up in a double row, on the wide thoroughfare known as K-street, and extended eastwardly from the Circle in the First Ward to a great distance beyond the Northern Market-house—so far ont into a domain of mud that pedestrians were unable to ascertain how far. It is stated that there were on the ground 900 wagons, (four and six-horse teams) 100 ona-horse ambulances, and 75 four-horse ambulances.

The teams generally were in good condition; but what attracted most attention was the baggage train of the Commanding General and his Staff. The sleek bay horses, finely matched in color and size, and the uniformity in the wagons and harness, made a display which nothing marred, except the want of uniformity in the outward adornments of the teamsters. Some were caps, some hats, and some a hybrid article, neither one or the other; while their coats, of every conceivable cut (and tear) were originally blue, black or gray, but were now toned down by an accumulation of alternate layers of sacred soil and Washington mud to something tolerably near uniformity. Of their nether belongings it is unnecessary to speak, as heavy boots and rolled-up trowsers legs marked them as teamsters. Physically they are unexceptionable, and it is stated that they are good teamsters; but they would certainly be improved—outwardly at least—by uniforms.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

MISSOURI.

GEN. HALLECK GETTING HIMSELF RIGHT ON THE CONTRABAND QUESTION—AN IMPORTANT LETTER TO GEN. ASBOTH.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1861.

Gen. Asboth, Rolla, Mo.:

GENERAL: It would seem from the report of Maj. WAGINO to you (referred to these Headquarters) that he had, in compliance with your instructions, delivered to a Capt. HOLLAND, a fugitive in his camp, claimed by Capt. H. as the property of his father-in-law.

This is contrary to the intent of General Order No. 3. The object of those orders is to prevent any person in the army from acting in the capacity of negro-catcher or negro-stealer. The relation between the slave and his master is not a matter to be determined by military officers, except in the single case provided for by Congress. This matter in all other cases must be decided by the civil authorities. One object in keeping fugitive slaves out of our camps is to keep clear of all such questions. Masters or pretended masters must establish the rights of property to the negroes as best they may, without our assistance or interference, except where the law authorizes such interference.

Order No. 3 does not apply to the authorized private servants of officers, nor to negroes employed by proper authority in camps; it applies only to "fugitive slaves." The prohibition to admit them within our lines does not prevent the exercise of all proper offices of humanity, in giving them food and clothing, outside, where such offices are necessary to prevent suffering. Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

(Signed.) H. W. HALLECK, Maj.-Gen.

TRANSPORTS CAUGHT IN THE ICE.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 18.

The steamer *D. A. January*, with the Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and the *Continental*, with the Seventh Iowa, Col. LAUMAN, left on Monday, the latter at 9 P. M., for Cairo, under very disheartening auspices. It was apparent to most of those who are accustomed to the river, that the undertaking was a perilous one, for not only was the river bank full of ice of a very heavy description, but the weather was bitterly cold, pointing to a certain and rapid increase of ice.

The pilots say that five and a half feet is the depth of water in the channel, and that the nature of some of the crossings is such, with a narrow channel and rapid current, that the attempted passage of a boat through them would be attended with great hazard.

As far as we hear, the *D. A. January*, with the Fifty-fifth Illinois, has met with no mishap, although it may be that she has laid up somewhere within fifty miles of this post.

We have positive intelligence in regard to the larger steamer *Continental*, with the Seventh Iowa. Information was brought here yesterday that she was in a gorge of ice in the middle of the river, at Sulphur Springs, twenty miles below this city.

Late last evening Capt. SORSBY, pilot of the *Continental*, arrived in the city by the Iron Mountain Railroad, having come, by request of Capt. HOPKINSON, for the purpose of reporting to the Government authority the condition of the steamer. She left this port drawing over four feet of water at the stern, but by altering the position of some of the freight, she was made to draw, after leaving, only three feet two inches amidships, and three feet ten inches forward.

The river at Widow Water's Point is extremely narrow, and through the confined channel the ice was found to be rolling in a compact mass, but notwithstanding the hazard that was apparent, the boat was guided into the portion of the river referred to. The boat moved safely on, with her wheels revolving very slowly, among the heavy masses of seething, crashing ice, and in this manner gained the wider portion of the stream above Sulphur Springs. The pilot, we had been at the wheel, was elated with the successful termination of the difficult undertaking, and leaving the wheel in other hands, descended to the cabin, but had hardly reached the hall when

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—DOT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Potter Investigating Committee, appointed by Congress to inquire into the fidelity of Government employes, and especially of the clerks in the various Departments, have suspended the taking of testimony and are now preparing their report. This report will be voluminous, and, if report speaks true, of a character calculated to startle the country. The Committee, it is understood, have come to the deliberate conclusion, after patient investigation, that there are in the Departments *at least five hundred persons* who are disloyal to the Government, and would rejoice to witness the success of the rebellion. It is understood, also, that the report will be very severe upon one or two heads of Departments who have thrown obstacles in the way of the Committee in their endeavors to ascertain the truth.

We had from Washington, yesterday morning, the first indication that a forward movement of the Grand Army of the Potomac may be looked for to occur soon. A General Order has been issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN, notifying all persons engaged in the military service to hold themselves in readiness. The fact that about nine hundred Government wagons, drawn by four and six horses, were reviewed in Washington on Saturday, is also significant.

Gen. LANE and his Staff left Washington yesterday for Kansas. We shall doubtless soon hear a good word from him there.

From Central Kentucky we have a telegram to the effect that four of our regiments had advanced as far as South Carrollton, directly in the route to Bowling Green. It is also said that the rebels are making preparations to evacuate the latter point on the approach of our forces.

Advices from Fortress Monroe, published in yesterday's TIMES, are highly important. It was confidently asserted there on Friday, that Gen. WOOL had sent notice to Gen. HUGER, the rebel commander at Norfolk, to remove the women and children from that city. This indicates that an attack was to be made upon the place immediately. Another indication is the fact that the topmasts and spars of the steam-frigate *Minnesota* had been unshipped, as though for action. It was reported that she would on Friday night proceed to Elizabeth River, towing the sailing-frigate *Cumberland*. The new steam-sloop-of-war *Pensacola* also exhibited signs of preparation for a conflict. Meantime, indications of perturbation on the part of the rebels are apparent. Roanoke Island, commanding the passage from Pamlico into Albemarle Sound, has been abandoned for the second time—the first occasion being immediately succeeding the reduction of the forts at Hatteras Inlet, by the expedition under BUTLER and STRINGHAM. Reports were also current that preparations were being made to evacuate Yorktown, but they are not well authenticated.

The Burnside Expedition, however it may task our ingenuity to determine its destination, is evidently a much greater puzzle to the enemy, besides being a great source of apprehension. The papers of Virginia and North Carolina exhibit a general uneasiness on the subject. If the preparations at Fortress Monroe, noted above, indicate that Norfolk is the place aimed at, our own curiosity, as well as that of the rebels, will soon be satisfied. Whether their apprehensions will be allayed as readily, is another question

Another party of exchanged National prisoners, one hundred and fifty in number, reached Fortress Monroe from Richmond, on Friday, and arrived at Baltimore yesterday. They are all convalescents from the hospitals; a number of them have crutches, and a dozen had to be transported on cots. On their transfer to the protection of the Stars and Stripes, a scene occurred similar to the one which marked the arrival of the first large party at Old Point. They saluted the flag with a burst of enthusiasm, and on their way they were greeted warmly by the soldiers and sailors, who lined the shores and thronged the rigging.

On Friday night a reconnoissance was made from Newport's News by seven companies of the New-York Second Regiment. The enemy's pickets were discovered about twelve miles from Camp Butler, and driven in.

A dispatch, dated twelve miles from Columbus, from the correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, states that on the 16th inst. a heavy reconnoissance was made by Gen. GRANT, which advanced to within five miles of Columbus without discovering the enemy. The result of the reconnoissance was a reliable knowledge of all the routes leading out of Columbus toward Blandville and other towns. Deserters from the rebels represent that the force at Columbus is forty thousand men, but this is doubtless an exaggeration. From other authority it is ascertained that the rebels were in a state of great excitement on account of Gen. GRANT'S movement down the river.

The reports from Cairo a few days ago in regard to the forward movement from that point seem to have been exaggerated. There *was* a movement of some seven thousand troops as far as Mayfield Creek, about half way between Cairo and Columbus; and preparations *are* going on rapidly for the general advance down the river. But it will be some time yet before things are ready for the assault on Columbus. Another and minor, though hardly less important movement than that is evidently on foot.

From our correspondent, on board the United States gunboat *R. R. Cuyler*, on duty in the Gulf of Mexico, we have received a variety of interesting information relative to the condition of affairs in that region. Latest advices from New-Orleans represent that the Confederate authorities, apprehending an attack of the National forces, have sent large reinforcements there recently. The enthusiasm of the inhabitants for the rebel cause, however, does not appear to be deep or general, and enlistments for "self-defence" do not appear to proceed with great briskness. Defences for the city are still being constructed, and some of them especially those looking toward the sea, are represented to be of a very formidable character. The blockade, which is acknowledged to be most efficient, is a great source of vexation, and methods to break it are being sought in vain. At the Southwest Pass is the frigate *Colorado*; at the East Pass the *Vincennes*, and at Pass-à-l'Outre the gunboat *Mississippi* and the bark *Kingfisher*. There is a great deal of suffering among the poor in the city, particularly in soldiers' families, and the number fed at the free market is increasing daily. At Pensacola there are said to be now some eighteen thousand rebel troops, all well armed, but indifferently fed and clothed. They are also said to be in a state of very imperfect discipline. Our correspondent gives the particulars of the second engagement between Fort Pickens and the rebel batteries.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island* arrived at Philadelphia Friday night, having on board the crew of the rebel schooner *Venus*, captured on the Texan coast; also Capt. GEORGE J. MANE, of the Louisiana Volunteers, captured in Barataria Bay by the launches of the steamer *South Carolina*. The Captain, it is understood, admits that there is a Union sentiment in New-Orleans, though it is kept under.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department from Commander GLISSON, of the gunboat *Mount Vernon*, on blockading service on the North Carolina coast, gives the particulars of the burning of a light-ship under the guns of Fort Caswell, at Wilmington, mention of which has already been made. The rebels had been in the habit of using the light-ship as a beacon for guiding vessels in and out of the harbor, and for annoying our vessels by hoisting lights at night. Commander GLISSON, selecting a hazy night, when the wind blew off shore, sent in a couple of boat loads of men, who, finding the light-ship deserted, set her on fire and retired. Fort Caswell did not open upon them until they were well out of harm's way.

We learn from the Upper Potomac that JACKSON and his army have disappeared entirely from the vicinity of Hancock, and it is believed they have retired to Winchester. The whole river line is reported quiet.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Friday, learns by passengers arriving from Patterson's Creek, on the preceding evening, that rebels to the number of 2,500 had occupied Romney. On the night of the evacuation of Romney, four hundred sick had to be removed, which accounts for the want of transportation, and the necessity of destroying tents and provisions.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Columbia, Adair County, Ky., under date of Jan. 10, notices the departure of Gen. THOMAS, with six or seven regiments, for Somerset, on in pursuit of ZOLLICOFFER. The Fifth Kentucky, Col. BRAMLETTE, and Nineteenth Ohio, Col. BEATTY, were at Bucksville, on the Cumberland River, twenty miles below Columbia.

Energetic measures are in progress for strengthening the defences of the harbor of New-London. Gov. BUCKINGHAM encourages the immediate formation of an artillery company, and promises to send two rifled brass 6-pounders with equipments, as soon as the authorities are ready for them. Other guns of heavier calibre are to be furnished as soon as they can be procured.

A correspondent of the Cape Cod *Republican* says that while the English steamer *Rinaldo* was lying off Provincetown waiting for the *Starlight*, with MASON and SLIDELL on board, the commander inquired if there were no fort or other defences with which to protect the harbor, and on being told that there was none, he significantly remarked that the Government showed an unaccountable weakness in allowing such a place to remain unprotected.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Cleator*, which arrived yesterday, we have Jamaica papers to Jan. 6. The British ships-of-war *St. George*, *Mersey*, *Sanspareil* and *Barracouta*, sailed Dec. 25, for Vera Cruz, and the *Phaeton* Dec. 28. The French fleet left 23d for the same destination. Brig *Appline*, from Bonaire for Boston, put into Port Royal Dec. 21 in distress, having sprung her mainmast.

The British steamship *Kangaroo*, of DALE'S line, Capt. MCQUIGAN, sailed Saturday afternoon for Liverpool via Queenstown. It is the intention of Capt. MCQUIGAN to touch at Cape Race, should the weather prove at all favorable, for any telegraphic messages or news. She will be due off that point about Wednesday noon.

A large number of British vessels, loaded with grain, have been reported lost within the past six weeks, from the fact, it is said, of their being loaded by means of elevators, which renders it impossible for the grain to become settled and compact. American and other vessels, whose cargoes are insured on this side, receive a large share of the grain in bags, thus lessening the danger of loss from the shifting of the grain to the leeward.

The whole amount received from all sources at Charleston for the relief of the sufferers by the fire, we learn from late Southern papers, is $152,000. Rather a sorry showing.

The Sons of New-Hampshire, residents of this City, gave a complimentary dinner to the officers of the Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment, at the Metropolitan Hotel, Saturday evening. Speeches were made by C. A. SOULE, Judge PEABODY, HORACE GREELEY, H. B. PERKINS, and others. The whole affair passed off in a very pleasant and satisfactory manner.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, has telegraphed the President urging him not to accept the resignation of Gen. REYNOLDS, but to grant him a short leave of absence until he can arrange his business.

United States Deputy-Marshal SMITH, Saturday, arrested two sailors, named DELANEY and HOLT, who served on board the schooner *Welles*, which was fitted out at this port by APPLETON OAKSMITH, in April last, ostensibly for a legitimate voyage, but which turned out to be a slaver, and succeeded in landing a cargo of negroes in Cuba. The men will be important witnesses on the trial of OAKSMITH, who is already in prison for fitting out the *Augusta* as a slaver.

The Stock Market was firm through the early dealing of Saturday, but fell off in prices ½@1 ₩ cent. late in the day. Gold 102 ₩ cent. Exchange unsettled and tending down. In our Money and Commercial Review this morning will be found the Customs return of the Foreign Trade of New-York for the past year, complete.

The trade in Breadstuffs was quite limited on Saturday; prices favored buyers. The demand for Groceries was less active. Cotton was dull and nominal. Provisions were in request, as were also Hay, Hops, Tallow, and Whisky, the latter at firmer rates. Fish, Metals, Hemp, Oils, Seeds and Spices were quiet. Salt was actively sought after. The freight market was depressed.

THE MISSOURI SENATORSHIP.—GOV. GAMBLE is reported to have hastened home to Missouri in order to resign his seat, and obtain an appointment as Senator in the place of TRUSTEN POLK. His disappointment would probably be more to the public interest. When the other day, the vacancy in the Senate, caused by the unseating of the recusant BROWN, was to be filled, it was filled by the selection of ROBERT WILSON, a sympathizer with the rebellion, whose declarations to that effect were fresh and open. As this choice was made by GAMBLE himself, with the facts before him, we are justified in believing it typifies the secret sentiments of the Governor; and we are at a loss, therefore, to see in what particular the country is to gain in exchanging two bold and outspoken traitors for two that are simply less courageous. Let us rather have POLK and BROWN back again.

The Changes in the Cabinet.

We attach no importance to the rumor that further changes are to be made in the Cabinet. We see no reason for such changes, and are confident that, in the absence of any special occasion for them, the President would be unwilling to make them. It is always hazardous, especially when great responsibilities press upon the Government, to change the *personnel* of an Administration. It is very apt to be regarded as an indication of weakness; and in time of war the enemy will certainly treat it as a symptom of divided and enfeebled councils. The President's disposition, moreover, has from the beginning been very decided against replacing any members of that Cabinet with which he entered upon the administration of our National affairs. He retained Mr. CAMERON long after he had lost the public confidence, because he was unwilling to do anything which might look like, or lead to, a general disruption of the Cabinet. And when he finally decided upon his dismissal, it was from a conviction that it was absolutely essential to the public good, and upon grounds not applicable to any other Department than that over which he presided.

More recent and reliable information from Washington leads us to believe that, in common with the public at large, we have been misinformed as to the real causes which led to Mr. CAMERON'S constrained retirement. They related entirely to his administration of the War Department, and not at all to his views upon the Slavery question. It is very evident that Mr. CAMERON sought, very soon after he had succeeded in displacing FREMONT, to take possession of the ground he had held on that subject, and to force an issue upon it with the President which might cover his retirement, if it should become necessary. But at no time has the President evinced the slightest embarrassment on this subject, or allowed Mr. CAMERON'S action upon it to control or influence his own. Indeed, Mr. CAMERON'S own course has been so inconsistent as to command but little respect, either from the President or the public at large. At the outset he was intensely "conservative,"—going far beyond any other Republican in the Senate, while a member of that body, in his concessions to the South and returning fugitive slaves, after the war had commenced, upon his own order and without even the pretence of a judicial inquiry. His early orders to Gen. BUTLER on this subject were so clearly and strongly in the interest of slave-owners as to call out a very strong remonstrance from that officer. He opposed very warmly Gen. FREMONT'S proclamation upon this subject, and became an advocate of the same policy only when he found that FREMONT was out of the field, and that a very powerful public sentiment sustained the General, whom he and Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS had succeeded in displacing. It was then that, in violation of all military discipline, he indorsed a political harangue made by a Colonel of infantry to his own troops, and advocated the policy of freeing the slaves and arming them against their masters.

A vigorous effort has been made to create the impression that Mr. CAMERON has been removed on account of his Anti-Slavery sentiments—and that a man of opposite and hostile views has taken his place. At the outset we fell into the same belief, but we are satisfied it is wholly incorrect. Mr. STANTON is certainly not an Abolitionist,—but we have abundant evidence of the fact that his devotion to the Union far outweighs his regard for Slavery, and that he stands ready and resolved to take any steps that may be necessary to crush the rebellion and preserve the Union.

The simple truth is, the War Department has been, for the last two months, the most serious obstacle in the way of a vigorous prosecution of the War. Unless we are entirely misinformed, Gen. MCCLELLAN has been thwarted in every possible way, and deprived of the power to carry into effect the hostile operations he had devised. He has had no cordial support from the War Department since that Department succeeded in its effort to crush FREMONT. Whether this has been directly Mr. CAMERON'S fault, or that of the horde of greedy and unprincipled contractors by whom he has been controlled and used, is of little consequence. The fact remains. Nothing whatever could be done which depended on the action of that Department, except through the corrupt and villainous swindlers who have tainted the whole air with official corruption and brought the nation to the verge of bankruptcy and ruin. We are assured that for weeks Gen. MCCLELLAN demanded a full supply of pontoon bridges, absolutely essential to his operations, but could not get them; that 25,000 stand of arms, the best in the world, were kept in this City for weeks, under his incessant and urgent requisition for them, because Pennsylvania contractors had not yet been able to levy their exactions upon them. And these are but two of the many instances that might be cited to the same effect. The mighty interests of the nation have been made subordinate to the greedy avarice of swindling contractors. The War Department has been virtually in the hands and at the mercy of men who care nothing for the Union, nothing for the war, nothing for the sufferings of the people, except as they may serve their own ends, and give them a chance to enrich themselves out of the calamities of the country. The recent disclosures of the Investigating Committee of Congress left no possible excuse for longer toleration of such infamous and disastrous mismanagement. Months ago the President had declared that he would dismiss no member of his Cabinet, except upon a clear conviction of his dishonesty or incapacity. In regard to the War Department, he could need no further evidence. The case was perfectly clear, and called for instant action. And the President met this responsibility, precisely as he has met every other, with promptness and resolution.

The change in the War Department has had a most happy effect upon the public mind. Mr. STANTON is universally recognised as a just, firm, energetic and loyal man,—one whose devotion to the Union, and whose personal energy of character were thoroughly tested in the darkest days of the Republic. The fact that he is a Democrat gives increased significance to his selection, for it shows a desire on the part of the President to recognize the patriotism and loyalty which have been evinced by the great body of the Democratic Party in all portions of the country since the war began. We have now every needed assurance that the plans of Gen. MCCLELLAN will be cordially seconded by the War Department,—that its affairs will be administered with energy, integrity and paramount devotion to the public good, and that neither sutlers, contractors, jobbers nor scheming politicians will be permitted to interfere with the vigorous and successful prosecution of the pending war.

Motion Along the Lines.

The signs of immediate and general movement along the entire line of the army, from Kansas to Port Royal, are unmistakable. The significant revocation of furloughs was hardly needed to prove activity to be the order of the day. The accelerated departure of the boat expeditions, East and West, the concentration of a strong naval force at Fortress Monroe, the dispatch of reinforcements to Port Royal and Ship Island, the readiness of Capt. PORTER'S mortar squadron for departure from this port, and the fact that means of transportation are now supplied to the entire army, are proofs that the era of preparation is ended, and that of action begun.

Of the plan of the campaign which Gen. MCCLELLAN has marked out, and made every arrangement to realize, it is impossible, of course, to speak with certainty, though enough is apparent to give an index to its general character. We began the war with the error of attacking the enemy in his strongest positions. He had the selection and preparation of the battle-field. We propose hereafter to conduct it upon the principle of avoiding the positions he has been at pains to fortify and strengthen to the exhaustion of his resources, and leaving just force enough to confront and hold him in check, turn his flank at every point, and press right into the heart of the rebel territory. Of this programme some of the details are already in the course of realization. The brigades at Port Royal and upon the coast of North Carolina, at Fortress Monroe and upon the Lower and Upper Potomac, are all in readiness to assist in the movement, advancing when the word is given. In Kentucky, there is little doubt the formidable post at Columbus has been already turned. Gen. BUELL is throwing up intrenchments on the south side of Green River, to protect the railroad bridge and restrain the Buckner army from advancing, while by a rapid side movement he hastens into Eastern Tennessee, seizes Knoxville, with the control of the Railroad, and closes the Cumberland and Wheeler Gaps against the retreat of ZOLLICOFFER. GARFIELD has doubtless already followed up his defeat of HUMPHREY MARSHALL by blockading that other avenue of retreat, Pound Gap.

Applying the same rule to the movements of the gunboat flotilla at Cairo, its task will not be to force a passage at Columbus, but by pressing up the almost defenceless Cumberland, reach Nashville and threaten at once the rear of BUCKNER and the safety of Memphis. Thus Columbus and Bowling Green will at once become untenable by the enemy. Tennessee will be effectually in possession of our forces, and with it we shall hold all the Southwestern communications and sources of supply of the army before Washington. Gen. BURNSIDE having at the same moment severed the connection between that army and the rebel States on the Atlantic, the entire rebel army will be inclosed between two belts of powerful foes, and compelled to accept a triple alternative of fighting, starving, or of laying down its arms. An incident of this state of affairs will be simultaneous attacks on the most important Southern ports, which cannot be relieved by a distant army cut off from its base of operations.

While these strategic arrangements are carried out at the east of the Mississippi, there will be no less activity on the west. Gen. LANE will, we are told, leave to-day for Kansas, to take command of an army, which the energy of Gen. DAVID HUNTER has placed in admirable condition, and in entire readiness for the field, and will at once commence his advance southward. Assured of the friendship and cooperation of the several tribes in the Indian Territory, many of whom only acquiesced in the rebellion, misled by the falsehoods of the Poet PIKE and other agents of the Confederate Government, Gen. LANE will confide in the protection the savages will lend to his rear, while he strikes into Arkansas and Louisiana. Warfare in that outlandish country has its own conditions. LANE is a daring frontiersman, skilled in all the habits and resources of the border, and will no doubt accomplish results in his department which the slower methods of an ordinary campaign would fail to effect. For this cause we may look for stirring intelligence from the Far West, very shortly after the leader places himself at the head of his forces.

The prospect of a general advance is thus immediate and secure. No step will be taken that will not be well guarded; no blow struck that will not possess every human probability of being struck effectually. And when the line of Union troops comes to rest on the southern instead of the northern line of the Border States, the rebel leaders will understand the desperateness of their case, and, unless given over to incurable insanity, will abandon the contest. We are safe, at all events, in acting upon this assumption.

WHO INVENTED "CONTRABAND?"—An enterprising antiquarian has discovered that the happy epithet of "contraband," which Gen. BUTLER applied to the slaves of rebels, and which was at once universally recognized as both a pun and a stroke of genius, is not so much the impromptu inspiration it was thought to be. It seems the original author of the term is our present excellent Mayor, GEORGE OPDYKE. Ten years ago he published a treatise on Political Economy—a book whose merit has never received adequate appreciation—in one chapter of which, treating of Slavery, the following passage occurs: "Slaves are not often furnished, as they formerly were, by African traders, at the cheap rates of stolen goods—*the article being now contraband with us*," etc. Now, it is not improbable that BUTLER'S happy hit was a reminiscence of this, though it is not impossible—for such coincidences do occur—that similar reasonings brought out similar results. If BUTLER has been pilfering, one would like to know it. So good a thing should have its proper paternity. We venture to suggest the matter as a proper subject for inquiry by the V. W. C. I. C.—i. e., the Van Wyck Congressional Investigating Committee.

What we Buy and Sell Abroad.

In another place, under the Money and Commercial head, this morning, will be found our annual tables of the Foreign Trade of the port of New-York for the calendar year of 1861. They have been delayed a few weeks for the exact Custom-house figures for the closing month of December, and are now presented complete from official data. The results teach that a year of the greatest activity in *selling* abroad is not incompatible, in this country, with a season of civil war. They also teach that our people readily adapt themselves to the smallest possible amount of *buying* abroad when the warnings and necessities of domestic troubles, like the present, demand such economy. It was much regretted last Spring that the Morrill Tariff was enacted, coincident with the threatenings of the civil war which broke out six weeks after its approval by the late Executive. It was believed to be inauspicious for the good feeling and sympathy which we had a right to look for from the great commercial States of Europe. And it is not improbable that it may have done us harm in this direction; though, from the recent conduct of England on questions growing out of the Southern rebellion, it now seems questionable whether any tariff on our side, short of practical free trade, would have altered the course of that portion of her Press and people who have thrown the whole weight of their influence against us, and their undisguised sympathies in favor of armed and unholy rebellion. Inasmuch, therefore, as the Morrill Act has contributed to the question of domestic economy in season of War, we have probably less to regret now than we supposed we had in March last. At all events, it is not likely that we shall make haste to repeal its specific duties upon British manufactures to accommodate that particular interest. The staples of iron and iron fabrics, and of woolen goods, of which we are able to command an abundant supply at home, will, no doubt, remain taxed, as against English competition, as they now are, until the end of the war, if not for some time after. In this determination we may not hope to please the factors and special agents of the English interest referred to among us, but we shall, at least, consult our own sense of economy, and do no violence to our partialities for our own wares, which we have both the skill and abundant raw material to fabricate.

We do not know that the Morrill Tariff has very materially contributed to our economy through the present season of trial. It is sufficient to know that it has been productive of less harm than at first anticipated, and that the reduced sum total of foreign goods imported under it has ratably contributed a larger proportion of revenue. The crisis of last year was one that called for the closest economy, and our people have properly responded to the call. During the six months since the new Tariff Act went into operation, (on 1st July,) we imported into New-York but forty-seven millions in value of foreign merchandise. The corresponding six months of 1860 showed an importation of one hundred and twelve millions. For the whole year 1861 the figures are one hundred and eighteen millions for this market, against two hundred and twenty-one millions the year before. A fair portion of the falling off is owing, of course, to the absence of the Southern trade, but the main cause of reduction is to be ascribed to the determined prudence and economy of our loyal consumers.

Nor do we mean to say that the absence of liberal importations is conclusive of a prosperous state of things. But it is to be welcomed, under the existing domestic circumstances of the country, as best adapted to the emergency. On this point Secretary CHASE (not an original protectionist himself) is most emphatic in his recent report, urging the discouragement of everything that might tend to the extravagant consumption of Foreign Goods. The revenues from this source he would make ratably as large as practicable, so that whatever is brought in during the season of war shall be made to contribute to the relief of the Treasury. He would gladly dispense with whatever income might be derived from lower duties to escape the temptation to extravagance in consuming what we do not make at home, and thus impoverishing the resources of the country.

Our sales of Domestic Produce abroad have been unprecedentedly large, from this and all the loyal seaboard and lake ports. They sum up for New-York alone $131,000,000 in value, comparing with a previous year of marked demand for the agricultural products of the country, when $95,000,000 in value were shipped from this port. That the sales of 1861 were not on the principle of reciprocal trade is abundantly evident from the facts already stated of the import movement. Our bread and other provisions were taken by Western Europe because they were imperatively wanted at the price, and could not be had so cheap or in the same abundance at any price from Northern Europe. That they would have been taken in yet larger amounts, on the reciprocal principle of international exchange or barter, is not so clear. We much doubt whether the additional bushels of Wheat and barrels of Flour sold to Great Britain would have been worth considering, had we sought the trade, instead of being sought by it, by holding out the inducement of a lower Tariff. A selfish convenience was at the bottom of the demand, and to this moving principle in trade we do not remember that British policy has ever been a stranger. That it will cease incidentally to favor this country through the present year, as it has done through the past year, should the United Kingdom produce an abundant grain crop next Fall, is morally certain; and this contingency should warn us in season, not to be tempted to a return to the liberal importation and consumption of foreign goods.

Another result, or rather the sequel to our buying and selling abroad the past year, is that we have brought back from England, and other foreign States, direct to this port and *via* Boston, forty-five millions of the gold which they drew from us the previous two years, which amounted from New-York alone to one hundred and twelve millions. The notable circumstance in this movement is, that the large remittances hence in 1859 and 1860 were made while the country was in the full enjoyment of the cotton trade. During these years the exports of that staple were three hundred and fifty-two millions, and yet such was the improvidence of the whole country, North and South, and such the facilities for the free importation, under the late *ad valorem* system of revenue, that one hundred and twelve millions of the rich product of California must be added to balance the account. That the burthen fell the heavier upon New-York and the North because of the long credits to the South and the practice of her planters in anticipating their crops, there is much reason to suppose. And yet it was the infatuating belief that the North could not live without this trade, that "precipitated the Cotton States into revolution," and armed resistance to the Government!

A Word to English Liberals.

The *London Spectator* has usually been thought to be one of the English journals most amicably disposed toward this country, and one inclined to report facts as they are, and not merely to regard American affairs according as they affect English politics. It is supposed to represent a good deal of the intelligent Whig sentiment, as regards this nation and its institutions. That it should make occasionally most remarkable statements in regard to our geography, was to be expected from any well-educated British organ. That it should confuse our parties, and rank our public men in a manner which would slightly shock those gentlemen, was also to be anticipated. When a Quarterly, of the character of the *Edinburgh Review*, could commence a well-studied historical article on this struggle with an important blunder of the most palpable kind, and base thereon its argument, as all may see in the last October number, we surely should not expect great accuracy or wise judgment from a Weekly, however friendly its purpose.

In a recent number of the *Spectator*, we find an honestly-meant and kindly paragraph, hoping for the best with respect to the action of our Government on the *Trent* affair, but adding, sagely, that "all would depend (in the action of the Government) *on the view which the army of the Potomac would take of the question.*" When an American reads such a paragraph as this in a foreign journal, he hardly knows what to say. If honestly penned, as we must believe in this case, there seems such an immense back-ground to explain and unfold to the minds which could form or receive such a statement, that any reasonable man is in a state of despair as to ever answering it. An Englishman will recall a similar difficulty in convincing the continental people that there is not a deep and cunning conspiracy on the part of the British manufacturers to ruin all the French and German manufacturers, or in endeavoring to explain to an Oriental stranger the impossibility of the great Queen's bastinadoing a refractory ministry. If, in the Crimean war, Mr. BRIGHT had introduced a reform bill into Parliament, and our papers had sagely concluded that its success depended on the view which the army in the Crimea might take of it, we should get a fair parallel instance for such paragraphs as this of the *Spectator*. Perhaps the London *Times* capped the climax of absurdity during this unhappy discussion by suggesting arguments and inducements which the President or his Cabinet should lay before the regiments on the Potomac. One can fancy Mr. SEWARD driving from camp to camp, calling the hardy fellows about him, and meekly unfolding to rank and file all the secrets of his foreign diplomacy, and asking their opinions as to nice points of international law.

Of course, few highly educated Englishmen will be able to understand that all this is utterly absurd. We have not the slightest expectation of convincing them. We do not expect the great British upper-class to believe us, when we say that no sane man in the whole country ever thought of asking or caring what the "army of the Potomac" might say on the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, any more than they thought what the Legislature of Kansas would say, or even what Congress itself might think. The matter was not in their hands. When the time for blows comes, every heart will beat responsive to the heart of the brave army of the Potomac. Now, when appropriations are to be decided upon, or when the conduct of the war is to be investigated, all eyes turn to Congress, and it, for the time, is supreme. But when a nice affair of foreign diplomacy and negotiation is on foot, no other persons, through the whole Union but the President and Secretary of State, have anything positively to do with it. It is true, a treaty would have been laid before the Senate, but a simple negotiation like the present was in their hands alone. If rabid gentlemen like Senator HALE, or Mr. LOVEJOY, had poured forth tirades of abuse on the Administration; if there had been "mobs" in every city, it would have made no difference; President LINCOLN in that matter, was supreme.

It is entirely impossible to make Englishmen of the Universities or the Aristocracy see this. They know, of course, and have proved, that "this Republic is ruled by the mob," and they probably "thank God that on that subject they are not open to conviction!" But the English Radical and Liberal of the middle class will understand that in a country where the Government is equally the interest and the property of every man, there can be no such thing as a general mutiny of the army, or an undue or illegal influence of the soldiers on the Administration. It is true that a profound question of conscience, like this of Slavery, and an exceptional aristocratic interest like this of the slaveholding class, have succeeded in splitting temporarily our Republic, but such a thing in the Free States is simply impossible. Nowhere in the world is law more reverenced than in these communities. The immensity of our sacrifices, at this time, is a measure of the popular estimate of the value of Law and Government. We could have had peace and plenty now if we had been willing to sacrifice Constitution and laws. Military mutinies on a broad scale, mob-law, one Department of the Government usurping the function of another, tyranny and anarchy, are all equally impossible in a

intelligent people, whose state is founded on universal suffrage and on the welfare of each individual citizen. Mistakes we shall make in plenty; sins we shall commit; dangers will be incurred, but they will not be in the direction which our aristocratic enemies in England expect. We can say then to our friends of the Liberal Party in Great Britain, watch carefully our political history, and do not judge hastily. Be patient with many defects which must come to the surface. Remember that a nation is not to be tested by one campaign or one year, and give us the generous consideration which you would claim for yourselves.

Small Grain for Great Guns.

The largest and most capacious carrier of the Cunard line of steamers is the *Australasian*. During the recent phrenzy in England growing out of the *Trent* affair, she was taken up by the British Government as a transport for Canada. She was filled to her utmost capacity with soldiers, and ordnance, and small arms, and hurried off to Halifax, where it seems the charter was made conditionally to expire. She then came round to New-York, consigned to Mr. CUNARD, Jr., who took up a freight of American breadstuffs and provisions, the largest, perhaps, that has cleared from this port for many months, and yesterday morning the good ship sailed for Liverpool, on a mission of peace and plenty!

This round voyage, in its commercial senee, is all right, of course, profitable no doubt, both ways, to Mr. CUNARD and the return trip highly acceptable to our grain factors. Its political significance we leave the reader free to ponder upon. The exchange of small grain for great guns, we trust will not be unwelcome to our cousins over the water, arriving ont, as the former will, after their irate temper shall have been cooled by sober reflection and Mr. SEWARD's timely specific. In any event we beg leave to commend them to the quiet enjoyment of the bread and butter which the *Australasian* will soon deliver in good order and well-conditioned.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT AND THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.—We have already referred to the proposition brought forward in Congress to require all newspapers to be conveyed *through the mail*. Such a proposition would take effect mainly upon the newspapers published in the large cities, especially in New-York, from which not less than *one hundred thousand* newspapers are sent every day into the interior by express companies, and in packages over the various railroad routes. What they gain by this is *dispatch*. They can reach their subscribers and the public at large in this way much sooner than if sent by mail; and this is a consideration of the very first importance to them.

If the Government suffer from a lack of the revenue which their conveyance through the mail would yield, and if they are not willing to make this sacrifice for the sake of diffusing public information, let them make it up in some other way. Let them require *postage to be paid* on newspapers thus convcyed, and at the same time require the railroads to carry them under their contracts with the Post-office Department. Let them impose, if they please, a stamp duty, or even a *direct tax upon every copy* of every newspaper issued, if this shall be deemed necessary as a means of revenue to the Government under the heavy expenditures of the war. A direct tax of *half a cent a copy* on the daily newspapers of this City, would yield not far from $300,000 a year to the Government. Yet our City journals would much rather pay it than submit to a measure which would restrict their enterprise, and retard their prompt and rapid distribution throughout the country at large.

Indeed, we think that a direct tax on newspapers would be a perfectly legitimate and proper source of income. It is open to objection, doubtless, but so is every other tax. Newspapers have become necessaries of life, but so are tea and sugar. Taxes must be levied, and all classes of the community must be prepared to contribute their full share. The newspaper Press has suffered quite as severely as any other interest from the war, in its loss of advertisements;—but it is still willing to submit to whatever taxation may be required for the public good.

CAPT. PORTER'S ACCOUNT OF THE LUCAS BEND AFFAIR.—The modest dispatch in which Capt. PORTER describes his encounter with the rebel gunboats near Columbus, we give in another column. The engagement, already described in the correspondence of the TIMES, took place on the 10th inst., when, with two vessels, the Union commander put to flight twice the number of the enemy's boats, disabling one at least, and driving all of them for shelter beneath the guns of Columbus. An exploit of this sort might reasonably authorize a little vainglory; but the worthy son of a hero refers to it with the modesty of genuine merit. The bulletine in which Gen. TAYLOR made famous his campaign on the Rio Grande belong to the same manly school of military literature.

A Pleasant Sabbath Evening for the Newsboys.

Last evening was one of unusual interest in the lofty abode of the newsboys. They were addressed in an instructive and entertaining manner by Mr. Henry BEACH, who traced the enterprise of establishing the Lodging-House back to its earliest introduction to his notice by Mr. BEACH, and declared that he laughed in his sleeves when the proposition to rent the upper rooms for the purpose was broached; but seconded with heart and soul to the object without the slightest faith in its success. He remembered when there were but twenty-five newsboys, and taking a retrospect of twenty-five years, he drew contrasts between experiences of thrift and neglect which had come under his observation from that time to the present, when no less than 500 youthful vendors represented this branch of trade.

A most interesting feature of the evening was the genial presence and friendly remarks of a gentleman from Indiana, who made a whole-souled offer of encouragement to the boys in the shape of $20, to be awarded to the two boys who best conducted themselves in all particulars, during the year 1862. At the end of that time he expected again to visit them, but would leave the money in the hands of Mr. O'CONNOR, as they knew him, and he himself was a stranger to them. The generous man's remarks were received with an expression of gratitude by the boys, and already could be perceived a certain air of *looking to themselves*, indicating an ambition to contend for the prize.

It is in contemplation to introduce hot water into the Lodging-House bath-rooms, by means of pipes connecting with the boiler of the *Sun* office, below. This is a much-needed improvement, as cleanliness is next to Godliness, (and in the event of this desirable innovation will probably be found in many cases to include it.)

The meeting was conducted by Rev. C. L. BRACE, who dismissed it with the Lord's Prayer, in which all joined.

The room was well filled, there being about one hundred boys present.

AMUSEMENTS.

A glance at the theatrical announcements for the present week reveals the curious fact that in variety and healthfulness of entertainment the Metropolis was never more happily circumstanced than it is now. The fact is curious simply because in the best of times January is regarded as a period of hard managerial struggle against adverse weather and public indifference. This year there were other circumstances that threatened to be utterly calamitous to art. The most enterprising of our caterers looked forward with gloomy apprehensions to the dull season; but lo! the dull season is here, and instead of empty benches and yawning treasuries, we find eager audiences crowding to all our places of amusement, and struggling at the box offices for the privilege of depositing their Treasury Notes—green leaves more welcome than those of Spring to the gentlemen on whom they are showered. During the past week all the Broadway theatres were taxed to their greatest capacity, and two operatic performances at the Academy of Music, although they attracted several thousands of spectators, did not have the effect of diminishing the nightly throngs that paid homage to the drama.

There is, in this unexpected revival, something more than a pecuniary success to rejoice at. With the change of fortune has come an entire change in the theory of management. A few months ago it would have been but a small loss to Art if all the theatres in the City had been compelled to close their doors. They were useless as a means of insteuctive recreation. The mania for spectacle pieces had dwindled from the proportions of something that astonished you, to that condition of driveling idiotcy, which merely excited your pity. Speech, indeed, became a source of offense, and flaming dresses, and burnished scenery, and flashing *ensembles* the only rewards for an evening misspent in gazing on a masquerade of idle frippery. How changed are the times now, will be gathered from the fact that all our principal pieces of amusement have returned to their true allegiance to letters. A large portion of the public, too, that has obstained from visiting theatres for the simple reason that the nonsense talked there was intolerable, has cast aside its apathy and once more numbers itself among the steady patrons of the drama. Hence pleasure and profit trip lightly through the curtained world of Thespis and Thalia. As an illustration of the wholesome *régime* which prevails, we may mention retrospectively that the following standard works were performed at the various Broadway theatres during the past week: "Julius Cæsar," "Damon and Pythias," the "Honeymoon," the "King of the Commons," "She Stoops to Conquer," "Playing with Fire," the "School for Scandal," the "Road to Ruin," "Love for Love," "London Assurance," "Our American Cousin," and "Don."

All we want to complete our circle of amusement is an opera, and we are glad to be able to announce that this will be forthcoming the next week. Mr. GRAU's experiments on Wednesday and Friday last were so emiuently successful that he has not hesitated to cast himself once more on the tide of favor, confident that with a few bold strokes he can touch the golden sands of fortune. He will open on Monday next at the New-York Academy, and on the following evening in the Brooklyn establishment. A new prima donna, who has been highly recommended by European critics, and praised by their brethren of Boston, will make her *début* on this occasion. We refer to Mme. BOSCHASH, a *cantatrice* who was engaged for the New-Orleans Opera House, but owing to the troublous times and the blockade has not been able to proceed thither. Mr. GRAU is fortunate in having secured an *artists* whose European career gives us so fair a promise of an excitement. The season will last two weeks, and introduce all the favorite artists now under Mr. GRAU's direction. That it will be conducted with energy and good faith is certain. Mr. GRAU, who has also secured the Academies of Philadelphia and Boston, is one of those straightforward gentlemen who never compromise themselves by indiscreet promises, or an attempt to fly higher than they can roost.

An operatic performance was to have been given at the Philadelphia Academy of Music on Saturday last, and all the artists who had performed here on Friday night took their departure for the right-angled city by the 2 o'clock train on the first mentioned day. A severe accident occurred on the Railroad, and many persons were injured, but the artists of Mr. GRAU's company fortunately escaped. The delay, however, was fatal to the Philadelphians, for the train did not arrive until after midnight, and hence there was no opera.

The performances at Niblo's Garden were conducted with admirable spirit during the past week, and drew very fine houses. Owing to the annual recurrence of the Firemen's Ball there will be no performance to-night. To-morrow the tragic play of "Jane Shore," with Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. Wm. Wheatley, Mrs. Barrow and Mrs. J. W. Wallack in the principal parts, and as an afterpiece the nautical burlet a called "Black-Eyed Susan," in which Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT will display his versatility by playing a sailor's character, dancing a sailor's hornpipe and singing several songs. On Wednesday, Mr. HACKETT will be added to the forces of the establishment for the purpose of completing in the best possible way the cast of SHAKESPEARE'S historical drama of "King Henry IV." Mr. HACKETT plays Falstaff.

At Mr. WALLACK'S theatre we are promised a fresh instalment of the fine old comedies this week: o-oight being decided, however, to another performance of GOLDSMITH'S extremely popular play "She Stoops to Conquer." To-morrow, "A Cure for the Heartache;" on Wednesday, "A Bold Stroke for a Husband;" on Thursday the "Honeymoon."

Mr. J. S. CLARKE succeeds in winning large audiences to the Winter Garden, and sending them away thoroughly delighted with their evening's amusement. BOUCICAULT'S excellent drama, "Don," was played all last week, and to-night will be changed for a piece called "The Sentinel of the Night," in which Mr. CLARKE appear as *Coco*, the fat soldier. The "Naiad Queen" is the brilliant finale to the programme.

At LAURA KEENE'S Theatre, TOM TAYLOR'S comedy of "Our American Cousin," has started on a new career, and bids fair to profit by it. The houses have been excellently attended.

At Bernum's Museum, the "Naiad Queen" is still the leading attraction in the lecture room. Commodore NUTT is in training for an early encounter with the public.

Capt. WILLIAMS, the vanquisher of whales and daring rover of the South Seas, enters on his sixteenth week at Hope Chapel to-night. In view of a fact so encouraging, it is scarcely necessary to add a word of praise, for in New-York an exhibition must possess features of rare excellence to secure for it so steady a patronage. Those who would experience an entirely new sensation should not neglect the Whaling voyage. It is one of the most pleasantly exciting things that has ever been introduced to a Metropolitan audience.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK is expected to arrive from Havana during the present week. Mr. MAretzek, too, is supposed to be on his way home.

A couple of French performences were given during the past week at Dodworth's Saloon, which for the occasion was converted into a distant resemblance of a theatre. Mme. LAURENTI, M. JUIGNET and M. EDGARD were the artists, and acquitted themselves in a way so acceptable to their patrons that it became necessary, after the second performance, to find a larger hall. The best in the City—Irving Hall—has been selected for the future performances of the talented little company.

Mr. S. B. MILLS will give his first classical quartette *soirée*, on Saturday evening next, at Dodworth's.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD, so rudely rebuffed by the Brooklyn directors of the Academy of Music, on the ground that her performances were of too light and trivial a character for the staid folk of the City of Churches, has determined on revenge. She has taken the fine hall of the Athenæum, converted it into a theatre, and will open to-night in a couple of her most popular pieces. We shall be greatly mistaken if this incident does not lead to the erection of a regular theatre. Pretty women and clever actresses always find friends.

The HANLONS have created a great excitement in Boston. On the occasion of WILLIAMS benefit the theatre was crowded from pit to dome, and the daring gymnast cleared nearly a thousand dollars.

The MYERS children, to whom we have frequently referred, will give their second entertainment at Irving Hall, on the 21st of February. They are most remarkable elocutionists of their age we have ever heard.

DAN RICE, the "American humorist," has been engaged by Mr. STICKNEY, for the National Circus, at the Bowery Theatre, and will make his appearance to-night, in company with the comic mules. Mme. TOURNAIRE, with a full equestrian company, will also perform.

At the new Bowery Theatre, an entirely new National drama, by ROBERT JONES, will be produced, called "Scotto, or the Scout and the Spy."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS' WORTH OF PROPERTY STOLEN.—THE RECEIVER SENT TO THE TOMBS.—A young German, named HENRY MILLER, was arraigned yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY, at the lower Police Court, charged with stealing property to the amount of $700, from his employer, BENJAMIN MARKS, dealer in clothe, at No. 107 William-street, during the last year. For several months past the proprietor of the establishment has missed large quantities of cloth, and other articles, but it was no until very recently that any evidence could be obtained tending to implicate MILLER, in the transaction. Officer NIVEN, of the Second Precinct, arrested the accused, who, on being conveyed to the Station-house, made a partial confession of the crime. He admitted having taken two pieces of cassimere cloth on the 14th inst. The total value of these pieces was $60. MILLER furthermore stated that he would not have stolen the cloth, had it not been for the urgent persuasion of a man named HERMAN GRIESHEIMER, who is a cap-maker, doing business at No. 415 Eighth-avenue. The two pieces of cloth just mentioned were sold to the latter for the sum of $15. A piece of silk velvet, taken from MARKS' store, valued at $28, was disposed of to GRIESHEIMER for the small consideration of an ordinary cloth cap, valued at $1. MILLER also states that GRIESHEIMER has urged other clerks in the store of MR. MARKS to rob their employer and sell the goods to him. Upon the information thus received, Officer NIVEN proceeded to Mr. GRIESHEIMER's place of business and took him into custody as the receiver of stolen property. In his possession were found some of the goods which had been stolen from Mr. MARKS. Justice CONNOLLY yesterday sent MILLER to the House of Detention as a witness, and the other prisoner was committed to the Tombs for trial.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY—BOYS' AND GIRLS' MEETING.—One of these interesting and beneficial reunions took place on Sabbath afternoon, and was attended not only by the needy class they are more especially intended to encourage, but by a large number of visitors drawn thither by the newly-awakened interest in the temperance movement, which has become a marked feature of the gatherings. The efforts of the Society this Winter are encouragingly progressive throughout the entire field of industrial School visitations, and fathers and mothers are led by their little ones to accompany them to their "meetings." The average attendance is now 250 within the limits of one district, which was, until recently, an almost hopelessly repellent locality for a visitor to enter. The meeting in question was addressed by a lady who has passed through an experience of useful suffering, and in the recital of a portion of it, she showed the children, by expressions adapted to their understandings, how terrible a curse is drunkenness—"a worse traitor than JEFF. DAVIS or BEAUREGARD and all the South put together." (Sensation in the room, showing "Young America" appreciative.) This lady's husband is a volunteer in the National army, a convert from intemperance after being many years a slave to its influence. Other speakers addressed the audience in genial language; after which a distribution of small pictorial papers, called the *Child's World*, took place, and the happy recipients dispersed with the closing hymn upon their youthful lips, as they turned their steps homeward.

MORE COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.—At a late hour on Saturday night an attempt was made to put into circulation a new counterfeit $5 bill, purporting to be a genuine issue on the Blue-Hill Bank of Dorchester, Massachusetts. The attempt was made in different parts of the City at the same time, and but for the telegraph and Police many of the merchants and shopkeepers would, no doubt, have been deceived by them. CHARLES YEOMANCE was arrested and taken to the Tombs, upon the charge of passing one of them upon CHAS. E. YOUNG, of No. 8 Bowery. Justice CONNOLLY committed him to the Tombs. JOHN NELSON was committed by Justice KELLY for passing another upon a saloon-keeper in Sixth-avenue, and MARY BRINGAR, for attempting to pass one, was locked up by Justice SIKES at the Essex Police Court. Several other parties will make complaints to-day against those who have put the spurious notes in circulation.

THE NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—This Society, the oldest and only benevolent organization of printers in the city, held an interesting meeting on Saturday night last, at the Printers' Free Library, No. 3 Chambers-street, on the subject of its financial condition. Messrs. CHARLES C. SAVAGE, ROBERT H. JOHNSTON, EDWARD M. SKINNER and GEORGE PARSONS, the Trustees, submitted a report, recommending the creation of a Sinking Fund and a reduction of expenses, to meet the indebtedness of the Society, which has occurred from various causes. The report was adopted, and measures were taken for submitting its recommendations to a future meeting of the Society. Owing to the depression of business, caused by the Southern rebellion, the Society did not celebrate the anniversary of Franklin's Birthday, on Friday last, the 17th of January.

LAUNCH OF A GOVERNMENT STEAMER.—The new side-wheel steamer *Port Royal*, built by Mr. THOMAS SLACK, for the United States Government, was successfully launched from his ship-yard, foot of North Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., at 12 M. last Saturday. The dimensions of the *Port Royal* are: length, 205 feet; breadth of beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet. She is constructed with a rudder at each end, after the manner of a ferry-boat. She was towed round to the Novelty Iron Works to receive her engines and machinery, and will soon be placed at the disposal of Government.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALASIAN CUNARD SCREW STEAMER.—This fine screw steamship, which has been lying at this port, since she discharged her troops at Halifax, taking in a large cargo of provisions for Liverpool, left yesterday morning at half-past nine o'clock. The *Australasian* is one of the swiftest of the ocean steamers which sails from this port, but her berth accommodation has been much altered since she was chartered as a transport by the English Government. These, however, can soon be replaced on her return.

INSIDE VIEW OF THE REBELLION.—Col. T. B. THORPE, for twenty years a resident of Louisiana, will, at the request of many prominent citizens of New-York, deliver a lecture at Dodworth's Hall this evening, upon the Southern rebellion, giving an inside view of the revolt, and showing the necessity of crushing it out. The subject will be treated in an entertaining manner, and enlivened by anecdotes, reminiscences and stories, illustrating Southern life and manners.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—Officer GARTHWAIT, of the Ninth Precinct, yesterday, found the body of an infant, only a few days old, in an ash-barrel, on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Barrow-street. There were strong evidences of the child having come to its death by violence, but the Coroner's Jury were unable to determine by whom the violence was inflicted.

SHREWSBURY BOATS.—The *Highland Light*, for Shrewsbury, N. J., has resumed her trips, as will be seen by advertisement elsewhere, and will leave New-York to-morrow (Tuesday) morning at 8 A. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SIGEL MASS MEETING.—A mass meeting of Germens was held in the Sixteenth Ward, on Friday evening, to express their opinion as to the resignation of Gen. SIGEL, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Brig.-Gen. SIGEL, of the Missouri army, has been systematically insulted by his superior officers, which indneed him, as a man of honor, to resign; and,

Whereas, It is the duty of all patriots to express their indignation against such machinations, which may cause the loss of the worthy services of a patriotic General; therefore,

Resolved, That we find in Gen. SIGEL one of the first who started for the defence of the country; that we acknowledge him an excellent tactician and soldier, to whom we owe much, in consequence of his energy in Missouri.

Resolved, That we find jealousy to be the motive of those intrigues which caused his resignation, and the opposition to his energetic prosecution of the war.

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of the President of the United States to save FRANZ SIGEL for the sake of the country, and to give him every reparation, after treatment so unjust.

Resolved, That the German population and patriots, ask a position for Gen. SIGEL to which he is entitled by his experience, talents and patriotism. The undersigned take further the opportunity to express their opinion to the President of the United States and both Houses, that Slavery is the cause of the rebellion, and that emancipation of the slaves is the only remedy for preserving the Union.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to deliver copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and the Speakers of both Houses.

Dr. KERSHMAN presided at the above meeting, and the principal speaker was SIGISMUND KAUFFMAN.

A NEST OF JUVENILE BURGLARS BROKEN UP.—A posse of the Ninth Precinct Police, under Capt. WARDY, on Friday night made a descent upon a suspected shanty in the Ninth Ward, kept by two colored women named MARY FENNELL and MARGARET O'NEAL, whom they succeeded in arresting, together with a party of juvenile burglars, the eldest of whom was not 15 years of age. This gang has for a long time been depredating upon the loyal citizens in that section of the city, the keepers of the shanty receiving and disposing of the plunder obtained.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT.—MICHAEL GRANT, employed as a bar-tender at a liquor shop corner Van Brunt and King streets, on Saturday night got into a quarrel with THOMAS W. MCCRAN, a customer, when he struck the head of the latter with a sword, injuring him seriously, if not fatally. MCCRAN was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, and GRANT was committed to answer.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending Saturday last there were 112 deaths in this city—57 males, 55 females. There were 18 deaths by consumption, 8 by convulsions, 5 by small-pox, 5 by pneumonia, 5 by apoplexy, 5 by hydrocephalus, 4 by congestion of the brain.

ARREST FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Ameo, named WILLIAM SPENCE, was arrested in the Third Precinct, Saturday night, for passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Blue Hill Bank of Dorchester, Massachusetts. The accused was committed for trial.

NEW RAILROAD ROUTE.—The new road to Newtown will be operated the present week as far as completed—to Yetes-avenue. The road will be extended to Newtown—nine miles—early in the Spring.

Ague in the Face and Breast.—Relief quick and certain by using DR. BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT. Dépôt No. 186 Greenwich-st., and by druggists generally. Price 25 cents.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator, Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Custom-Made Gents' Boots and Shoes.—The stock of a Broadway bootmaker selling below cost. French Patent Leather Boots for $6 50; Fine French Calf Boots for $5; Fine French Patent Leather Gaiters for $3 25. At SLATERS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

MARRIED.

JACKSON—SOULÉ.—In Harlem, on Thursday, Jan. 16, by Rev. J. S. Lord, DAVID JACKSON to EMILIE V., third daughter of G. W. Soulé, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

STORMS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 19, ELIZABETH POST, widow of the late Henry Storms, of North Castle, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 112 Charles-st., on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 8½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Westchester County papers please copy.

DANFORTH.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 19, at 6 o'clock A. M., MOSES J. DANFORTH, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner of 11th-st., this day, (Monday,) 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SOMERVILLE.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, Jan. 19, ELLA SOMERVILLE, adopted daughter of M. M. and Helen Somerville, aged 5 years, 6 months and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 203 Bleecker-st., on Monday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEARY.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 18, JAMES LEARY, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, to morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

NORMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 18, EDWARD NORMAN, aged 2½ years, 7 months and 25 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Cornelius Sullivan, No. 7 State-st.

PUTNAM.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 17, CORNELIA, only daughter of Wm. B. and Emma H. Putnam, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 222 5th-av., on Monday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTERBOTTOM.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 17, ALFRED D. WINTERBOTTOM, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, for interment.

DU BOIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 18, of congestion of the lungs, JAMES DU BOIS, Sr., in the 77th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the friends of his sons, Samuel B. and Nevingson G. Du Bois, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 51 Park-av., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

MIGNARD.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, Jan. 19, of scarlet fever, ISIDOR, son of Charles A. and Mary E. Mignard, aged 1 year, 1 month and 16 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 302 South 5th-st., near Brunswick, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.

DE LANCEY.—On Saturday, Jan. 18, ELIZABETH, widow of William A. De Lancey, in the 67d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 11½ o'clock.

ANDERSON.—In Alexandria, Va., on Sunday, Jan. 12, PHILIPS J., eldest son of Peter B. Anderson, aged 28 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 44 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock.

DUNLAP.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 18, ANN JANE DUNLAP, aged 18 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Robert Irwin, No. 226 Washington-st., on Monday, 20th inst., at 2 P. M.

BILL.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 17, SILVESTER BILL, father of Edward Bill, of this City, in 91st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ's Church, New-Brunswick, on Monday next, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 29.—Jan. 18, 1862.
30, 71, 38, 15, 68, 20, 57, 35, 36, 48, 32, 25.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 30.—Jan. 18, 1862.
22, 25, 70, 52, 7, 3, 58, 54, 65, 41, 77, 4, 47.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

GENTLEMEN'S VEST CHAINS,
One, two, three and five dollars each,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

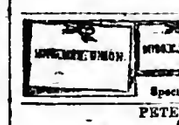
LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS,
One, two, three and five dollars each.
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address C. B. H., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



RALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
RALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.



WEDDING CARDS,
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL
302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

WINTER GARDEN.

A CARD.

It has been ever a welcome and honored custom of every theatre in the Old World to introduce at this period of the year some fairy or romantic spectacle, emblematic of the season. Of the many pieces founded on legendary story to which holiday times have given birth, that of the

NAIAD QUEEN

has been universally admitted to be the most attractive. As a spectacle, it is as complete as if it had been devised by Queen Mab herself, while there is a human interest cunning through every scene, and bearing on its current the fantastic shapes of a fairy world. It thus carries an attraction for all, while especially furnishing to the eyes of the little lovers of fairy lore a feast of unequaled splendor.

To render the evening's enjoyment as perfect as possible, the spectacle will always be preceded by a Standard Comedy or Drama, in which, as well as in the NAIAD QUEEN,

Mr. J. S. CLARKE,

acknowledged to be the greatest Low Comedian we now have, will sustain one of his great comic personations.

John Madison Morton's interesting military drama of
THE SENTINEL OF THE NIGHT,
Coco.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
will this evening precede the
NAIAD QUEEN,
Thus presenting on the same night
One of the most effective dramas
and
Beautiful Scenic Spectacles
Ever exhibited on the stage.
THIS (Monday) EVENING,
will be presented the
GRAND SCENIC SPECTACLE,
Entitled
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
in which the original American Comedian,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
will sustain his inimitable comic personation of
SCHNAPPS.
The Naiad Queen has been justly pronounced by
THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC
as the
MOST BEAUTIFUL SPECTACULAR PIECE
ever exhibited on the stage, and is nightly received with the most enthusiastic expressions of
WONDER AND DELIGHT.
The scenery, which has been painted by that eminent American artist, Charles Getz, is of
UNEQUALED SPLENDOR.
New and intricate machinery and extraordinary transformations, by George Wilson.
New and Splendid Costumes,
By MESDAMES VAN ANSTEN and BOHANNAN.
New and Beautiful Music,
By MOLLENHAUER.
FASCINATING DANCES, MARCHES and MOVEMENTS,
By Rosa Wood and a full and beautiful
CORPS DE BALLET,
and the following cast:

MORTALS.

SCHNAPPS, Sir Rupert's Squire.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Sir Rupert, the Fearnaught.....Mr. Barton Hill
The Baron of Lorchausen.....Mr. W. Davidge
Bridget, housekeeper of Lorchausen.....Mrs. Walcot
The Lady Una.....Miss A. Wilkes
Knights, Vassals, Retainers, &c., &c.

IMMORTALS.

Lurline, the Naiad Queen.....Miss Ada Clifton
Fluvia, her favorite.....Miss Fanny Browne
Idex, enamored of Schnapps.....Miss Annie Wilkes
Sparkle.....Miss Rosa Wood
Amphibio, Demon of the Rhine.....Mr. A. H. Davenport

SCENERY, INCIDENTS, ETC.

ACT FIRST—SCENE FIRST.

BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC HALL IN SIR RUPERT'S CASTLE.

Rupert and Knights at a banquet—Opening chorus, "To-morrow and To-morrow"—The Water Spirits have the key to the treasure—He who is handsome and brave may chance to win them—Chorus, "Drink, Drink, drink"—Gold will not mate with a Churl—The value of good Schnapps—Departure of the Fearnaught and his Squire.

SCENE SECOND.

PICTURESQUE MOONLIGHT VIEW OF THE RHINE.

The haunt of the Naiad Queen—Demon of the Rhine—Invisible Chorus, "In the Coral Caves."

THE WATER QUEEN ENCHANTER AT THE SIGHT OF AN EARTHLY KNIGHT.

The Royal Beauty disappears—Rupert dashes from the Rock after the Enchantress—Hunt and struggle between the Demon and Schnapps.

SCENE THIRD.

THE DEMON'S TAVERN.

Schnapps and his Flask—The Enchanted Music—The Naiad—The Golden Chord.

SCENE FOURTH.

THE BATH OF BEAUTY.

Naiads sporting—Descent of Rupert the Brave—The Queen and Knight depart for the Cavern of Riches—Amphibio assembles the Demons—His Warning—Schnapps and the Naiads—Duet and Chorus, "Look, Sister, Look"—Schnapps, Idex and Naiads—Invitation to Dine—Declines the Honor—Melee of Naiads—Demons and Amphibious Defenders—Tableau—End of Act First.

ACT SECOND—SCENE FIRST.

SUBMARINE CAVERN OF RICHES.

The Alarm—Appearance of the Demon—Lost! Lost! Lost!—A mortal enters the affections of Our Queen—Revenge—The Queen's Decree—The Penance of Sir Rupert, and consents to become her bride—The Adamantine Gates Unlock, Disclosing the Mighty Treasures of the Rhine.

MAGICAL CHANGE.

GLITTERING STALACTICTIC HALL OF THE NAIADS.

Grand Ballet Action by Rosa Wood and Naiads,
Tableau—End of Act Second.

ACT THIRD—SCENE FIRST.

GOTHIC BANQUETING HALL.

The Baron, Sir Rupert, Lady Una and Knights Assembled—The Nuptials—Fearful Denouement—The Rising of the Waters—Demon Amphibio Appears—Forbids the Union of the Knight and Lady Una—Tableau of Consternation.

SCENE SECOND.

Splendid Gothic Chamber—Schnapps and Bridget—The Storm—The Legend—Appearance of the Water Demon.

SCENE THIRD.

AQUATIC ABODE BENEATH THE RHINE.

The Queen and Naiads—Tableau—The Queen's Determination—Song, Idex.

SCENE FOURTH.

Ancient Gothic Hall—Schnapps and Bridget.

SCENE FIFTH.

CAVE OF THE LURLIE BERG.

THE BLEEDING SUN,

typifying the occurrence of happy and mortal destruction.

GRAND MARCH OF THE WARRIORS.

Tableau. End of Act Third.

ACT FOURTH—SCENE FIRST.—The Courtyard and Castle of Lorchausen—Rupert and his Knights—The Baron and his daughter—The Challenge

"I do agnize the pledge, and this resign
She or death shall be mine."

Appearance of an armed host.

SCENE SECOND.—Gothic Hall—The Alarm—What a tale for after-times—Schnapps metamorphosed.

SCENE THIRD.—Castle of Lorchausen—Mock Combat by the Amazonian Idex and Schnapps—Reappearance of Rupert and the Demon—Interposition of Lurline—Resigns her claim to Sir Rupert—Union of the Fearnaught with Lady Una.

Chorus—"On the banks of the Rhine."

Grand mechanical change to the
SYLVAN REGION OF THE NAIADS BENEATH THE RHINE
Picturing
A POET'S DREAM OF FAIRY LAND.
BEING THE
MOST BEAUTIFUL SPECTACULAR SCENE
ever presented on the stage.
Previous to the Naiad Queen
MR. J. S. CLARKE
will appear as
COCO,
in the interesting Military Drama, first time at this theatre, of
THE SENTINEL OF THE NIGHT.

COCO, a fat Soldier.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE.
Pierre De Laroche.....Mr. Barton Hill.
Antoine.....Mr. A. H. Davenport.
Adjutant.....Mr. Cline.
Lafarre.....Mr. Jeffries.
Corporal.....Mr. Evans.
First Soldier.....Mr. Styles.
Second Soldier.....Mr. Clarke.
Third Soldier.....Mr. Saphori.
Pauline.....Miss Ada Clifton.
Ninetto.....Miss Fanny Browne.

The management would find it impossible to comprise in any reasonable space the
MAGNIFICENT ENCOMIUMS
passed by the
ENT

Iowa.

MESSAGE OF GOV. KIRKWOOD.

GOV. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, in his annual message discusses at length the subject of taxation. Of the State finances he says:

"In my judgment, there is not another State in the Union in which the protection of the Government is extended to as large a population, so widely scattered, more economically than our own. But while that is true, it is equally true that our finances are not in a healthy condition. The report of the Auditor of State discloses the somewhat startling fact, that of the State tax for 1860 and preceding years, there was at the date of his report—the 4th day of November, 1861—delinquent and unpaid the large sum of $400,000—a sum more than sufficient to cover the entire expenses of our State Government nut for one year. This large delinquency has occurred mainly within the last four years; and the same report shows there were at the same date warrants drawn on the Treasury to the amount of $103,645, which were unpaid for want of funds, most of which are drawing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum."

He urges a revision of the revenue laws, in order to insure prompter payment of taxes, and says:

"We may expect to be called on to pay during the present year a Federal tax from of $600,000 to $700,000. This is rendered necessary by the heavy expenditures incurred by the General Government in preparing to put down the rebellion in certain States of the Union. A resort to loans has been, and must continue to be, necessary to meet these expenses, and prudence and sound economy require that the General Government shall not be compelled to borrow money to pay the interest accruing upon its loans. The interest upon loans made and to be made must be met by actual payment, and not by incurring further indebtedness. The capitalists of the country have thus far responded nobly to the calls made upon them by the Government, and have given it assistance and support as necessary as that rendered by the soldiers in the field. Six hundred thousand gallant men, of whom twenty thousand are from our own State, are in arms, giving their labor, their health, and their lives for the country, and now the call comes to us who are at home, and we are asked to give a little of our substance to the same good cause."

The message states that sixteen regiments of infantry, four of cavalry, three batteries of artillery and one mounted company for frontier service have been put in the field. Regarding operations on the border, Gov. KIRKWOOD says:

"On several occasions during the past season when the rebels had, or appeared likely to get, control in Northern Missouri, much uneasiness existed along our Southern border lest they should attempt an invasion of our State, which, for want of arms, our people were not properly prepared to resist. Immediately after the close of the extra session of the General Assembly, I appointed Col. JOAN ENWARDS and Col. CYRUS BUSSEY, my Aids, with large discretionary powers, to act for the preservation of tranquility in the Southern Border Counties. I was well satisfied the peace of our State would be more easily preserved by preventing invasion than by repelling it, and therefore, while I could not order our State troops beyond our State line, I instructed Cols. EWARDS and BUSSEY, and through them the troops under their command, that if at any time the loyal men of Northern Missouri were in peril and called upon them for assistance, they had as full authority as I could give them, to lead their men into Missouri to the aid of the loyal men there, and my promise upon their return that my power should be used to the utmost extent to protect them if called in question for so doing. Under these circumstances, and in some cases at the instance of officers of the United States, Cols. EWARD and BUSSAY, and Col. MOORHEAD, of Pace County, at different times led bodies of Iowa troops into Missouri and kept them in service there until their presence was no longer needed, and I am well assured their services were highly valuable, not only in preserving the peace of our border and protecting our own people, but in supporting and strengthening the Union men of Missouri. The expenses incurred in these expeditions are, in my judgment, properly chargeable to the General Government, and I am now seeking their reimbursement.

Great uneasiness also existed on our Western and Northern border, lest the Indians in Dacotah and Minnesota might be led by designing men to take advantage of the troubled state of public affairs, and commit depredations on our own people in that region. The great distance of that part of the State from the place where my other duties compel me to keep my headquarters, and the want of speedy communication therewith, either by railroad or telegraph, rendered it, in my judgment, absolutely necessary that I should confer on suitable persons the power to act for me promptly in case of emergency as fully as if I were present to act in person. I accordingly conferred such authority on Hon. CALEB BALDWIN, of Council Bluffs, and Hon. A. W. HUBBARD, of Sioux City. Under this authority bodies of mounted men were called into service at different times for short periods, and I am happy to be able to state that the tranquility of that portion of our State has been preserved."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 7, 32: Demurrers, Law and Facts. Nos. 46, 232, 36, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 265, 266, 267, 268, 270, 273, 274, 14, 77, 139, 190, 142, 174, 202.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 339, 1679, 1341, 931, 1973, 1975, 1979, 1981, 1963, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2111. *Part II.*—Nos. 1658, 1784, 1818, 1826, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1841, 1846, 1848, 1432, 868, 1264, 1860, 1862, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1672, 1874.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 863, 1233, 1929, 2892½, 1913, 3047, 3049, 1912, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185, 3189, 319, 3195, 3197. *Part II.*—Nos. 2184, 2072, 2084, 422, 3294, 3442, 3444, 3456, 3458, 3402, 3404, 1468, 3470, 3472. *Part III.*—Nos. 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3134, 3260, 3210, 3474, 3476, 3478, 3180, 3484, 3486, 3188, 3490, 3492, 3494, 3496, 3498.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 805, 806, 806½, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 816, 128, 258, 780, 579, 719, 737. *Part II.*—Nos. 722, 596, 1068, 233, 640, 277, 410, 611, 673, 758, 759, 660, 761, 752.

Proofs in Actions of Arrest—The Duties of Referees Appointed to Take Testimany.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Charles Scott and James Dunn vs. *Wm. C. Wilhams et al.*—This was a motion to discharge the defendant from arrest. The plaintiffs, in resisting the motion, asked leave to submit new affidavits tending to show other frauds cotemporaneous with the one upon tha allegation of which the order of arrest was granted. This was objected to, on the ground that such new affidavits would only tend to show a new cause of arrest in the action against the defendant, and that they would, therefore, be improperly admitted, if allowed in opposition to the motion.

The Court held as follows:

LEONARD, J.—Where the order of arrest is founded on affidavits, showing, in the first instance, that the defendant was guilty of fraud in contracting the obligation upon which the action is brought, proof of other cotemporaneous frauds of a like character has a tendency to sustain the charge of fraud upon which such order of arrest was granted, and is admissible.

The proof of other cotemporaneous frauds does not make out a new cause of arrest in the action, but enables the Court better to decide on the case of conflicting affidavits of the parties to whom credence ought to be given.

It follows, then, that on a motion to discharge an order of arrest in such a case, on affidavits introduced on the part of the defendants, in support of the motion, that the plaintiffs may sustain the order and resist the motion by proving other cotemporaneous frauds by the defendants.

It will not be a departure from the case originally made, on which the arrest was granted. It is the business of a referee appointed to take evidence, to take all that is offered, and leave it to the Court, on the hearing of the matter, to determine what is, or is not, competent.

The authority of the referee here was to take the evidence and report it with his opinion, not to hear and decide anything.

The plaintiffs must have leave to hand up any affidavits which they may think proper, for the purpose of resisting the defendants' motion.

W. W. Peck for motion; Peter Y. Cutler, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

The Exchange Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York vs. *Tomlinson and Others.*—Tried by the Court without a jury. The defence not proved; judgment of foreclosure and for a sale of the mortgaged premises, ordered.

Rider vs. *Jenny.*—Tried by the Court without a jury. The plaintiff has not proved facts entitling him to maintain an action to compel defendant to execute a renewal lease, on rent to be ascertained and fixed by the Court. Complaint dismissed.

Minturn vs. *Taylor.*—Judgment for plaintiff on his demurrer to defendant's fourth defence.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Brady.

Racey, &c., vs. *Rocey.*—Motion deuied.

Reynolds vs. *Richards & Pond.*—Application denied.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 31 bbls. Ashes; 10,187 bbls. Flour, 7467 bbls. and 2,173 sacks Corn Meal, 2,030 bushels Wheat, 7,607 bushels Corn, 1,928 bushels Rye, 300 bushels Barley, 25,174 bushels Oats, 1,850 bushels Malt, 6,232 bags. Provisions, 1,078 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 36 bbls., at $6 37½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls, in lots. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 762 bbls., including 515 bbls. Pots, and 247 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—A moderate demand prevails for Foreign. Sales have been made since our last, of 2,242 tons, including, according to Mr. OLNEY, 300 tons Lace Hall House Cannel, at $5 37½@$8 50; 590 do. Dixon's Merwith Steam, $6 50; 300 do. Elled Welsh Steam, $6 50; 370 do. New Peltou, $5 25; 274 do. Peasley Cross Cut Cannel, $6 25; 209 do. Kilmarnock, from yard, $4 25, and 200 do. Wishaw, from yard, $4 75, all cash.

COTTON—Is inactive and altogether nominal in price.

COFFEE—Sales 1,100 bags Rio at 18¼@19c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been limited to-day for all kinds of State and Western Flour, at drooping prices. The reported sales since our last have been 8,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 45@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $570@$5 90, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45 @$5 55
Extra State	5 70 @ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45 @ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70 @ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75 @ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80 @ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05 @ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	5 95 @ 6 05
Extra Genesee	6 10 @ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00 @ 7 00

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy; sales 800 bbls., at $5 80@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet, including superfine at $5 50 @ $5 55; extra at $5 75@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 460 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is more inquired for at $2 95@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request at somewhat irregular prices. The principal holders are not eager to sell at present. Sales 24,300 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Amber Western $1 43; Red Western (Wluter) at $1 37@$1 40; Amber Iowa at $1 35; Milwaukee Club at $1 32½@$1 33, and Chicago Spring at $1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn is inactive and tending downward. Sales 18,250 bushels at 64c.@65c. for Mixed Western in store and delivered, and 65c. for Southern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Oats are selling slowly, including Canadian at 41c.@42c.; Western at 41½c.@42½c.; State at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. ₱ bushel. Rye is in fair request, at 82c.@84c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 4,000 bushels. Barley is scarce and quiet. Sales 3,000 bushels, including State at 83c., and California on private terms.

HAY—North River is in demand and is quite firm at 85c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request at steady rates, including new at 17c.@24c., the latter rate for choice, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been about equal in amount during the past week. Prices are very firm. The receipts comprised 39,699 hides; sales 37,460 hides and 51 bales do., including, according to Messrs. WEISEL & WEIDMEYER, 40,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., 24½c.@25c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,700 California, to arrive, 23 lbs., 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,550 Orinoco, 20 lbs., 21½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., 19½c.@20c., 6 months, rejected bad hides; 640 Bogota, 21 lbs., on private terms; 500 Aspinwall, 20 lbs., on private terms; 25 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 22 lbs., on private terms; 26 bales Calcutta Cow, 9 lbs., on private terms; 900 wet salted Montevideo, 55 lbs., on private terms; 470 do. Demerara, 50 lbs., on private terms; 9,500 do. California, 50 lbs., 11c., 5 mos., usual selection; 3,500 Washington Slaughter, 75 lbs., 7¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 3,200 Western do., 55@70 lbs., part 7¾c., do., do., do.; 1,500 Country do., 68 lbs., on private terms; 3,000 City do., 70@80 lbs., 7¼c.@7½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. Stock in importer's and speculators' hands: 233,000 dry Hides, 10,700 wet salted do., 1,800 Horse Hides, and 1,000 bales East Indin Hides.

IRON—Has been inactive, here, to-day. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 1,000 tons white forge pig at $17, and some No. 1 nnd 2, in lots, at $20 for the former and $19 for the latter, mostly cash.

LEATHER—The business of the week, in the principal kinds, Messrs. WEISEL & WEINMEYER review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The inquiry for prime middle and heavy continues good; sales are being made to a fair extent, and in all directions, at gradually advancing prices; holders, in general, are quite firm, and sundry desirable large parcels are held entirely beyond the range of market rates. *Oak Sole* in fair request, at firm and steady rates. There have been no speculative movements in this article. *Weekly Receipts* of sole leather about 36,000 sides. The importers and jobbers in foreign calfskins, and other kinds of foreign leather, have entered into an agreement to adopt the following rules in regard to credit: "The longest term will be sixty days, with a discount of three per cent. on our six months' prices; four per cent. for payment in thirty days, and five per cent. for cash, within five days from date of bill."

MOLASSES—According to the annual statement of the Molasses trade of the United States, (exclusive of California and Oregon,) for the year 1861, prepared by the editors of the *Shipping and Commercial List*, "The receipts of Molasses at this port, both foreign and domestic descriptions, have been smaller than before in several years, and the average prices have also been below those of former years, notwithstanding the largely increased duty. The fluctuations in prices have been considerable—the lowest point was reached at the close of May and in the early part of June; since then, values have been steadily advancing—the highest range being attained, on foreign descriptions, in October, and on Louisiana, in December. The consumption of foreign descriptions at this port the past year was 5,219,797 gallons, against a consumption in 1860 of 7,893,722 gallons, being a decrease of over 20 4-5 ₱ cent., while the total consumption of foreign and domestic in 1861, was 8,406,269 gallons, against a total consumption in 1860 of 10,836,519 gallons, being a decrease of over 20 2-5 ₱ cent. The total receipts of foreign Molasses into the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, were 22,133,906 gallons, against a total import in 1860 of 31,126,615 gallons, and the consumption of foreign descriptions was 20,383,556 gallons, against a consumption in 1860 of 28,724,205 gallons, while the total consumption of foreign and domestic in 1861 was 40,191,556 gallons, against a total consumption in 1860 of 47,318,877 gallons, being a decrease in the consumption of foreign of over 20 ₱ cent., and in the consumption of foreign and domestic over 15 ₱ cent. If to the above figures be added the quantity of sugar-house syrups made by the refiners, which is estimated at some twenty millions gallons, and syrups gathered from the maple trees and Sorghum, say ten millions gallons, the total consumption of Molasses in the country the past year would be over 70,000,000 gallons. The consumption of foreign Molasses has been hitherto governed entirely by the extent of the domestic crop, but for the present no part of that is available beyond the immediate region of its growth, and the wants of the bulk of the consumers of the country, must be entirely supplied from foreign markets. The West has taken annually direct from New-Orleans from nine to twelve million gallons—that source of supply is not now accessible, and their wants can only be met in the markets on the seaboard. The high cost of the article laid down in most of the Western cities, owing to expensive transportation, will militate greatly against the usual consumption; besides which, the present high price of Molasses and Syrups has given a great impulse to the culture of the Sorgho and Imphee in several of the Western States—the crop made the past year was considerable, sufficiently large in Iowa and Illinois to interfere greatly with the sale of other Syrups, and there is no doubt but that the present year will witness a very extended culture of these Saccharine Canes, which was found a more profitable crop than Corn, even when prices of Molasses were much lower than they will be the current year. The crop of Louisiana, Texas, &c., now being made, is large, and cannot fall much, if any, short of twenty-three to twenty-five millions of gallons, only a small portion of which can be used in that region. The extraordinary yield of the Cane fields of Louisiana, and the high prices that rule for their products, and which must continue to rule under the present tariff, may have a more important bearing upon the political status of that State, than could be exerted by the presence of fleets or the pressure of armies."

Total consumption of Molasses in the United States during each of the last twelve years.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
1861	40,191,556	including Foreign	20,383,556
1860	43,318,877	including Foreign	28,724,205
1859	54,260,970	including Foreign	28,293,210
1858	45,169,164	including Foreign	24,795,374
1857	28,508,784	including Foreign	23,266,404
1856	39,606,878	including Foreign	23,014,878
1855	47,266,085	including Foreign	23,533,423
1854	56,493,019	including Foreign	24,437,019
1853	55,536,821	including Foreign	28,575,821
1852	48,257,511	including Foreign	29,417,511
1851	43,948,018	including Foreign	33,236,278
1850	37,019,249	including Foreign	24,806,949

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive; 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been disposed of at $1 45@$1 52½, closing heavily, with no disposition to pay over the lowest rate, ₱ gallon, and many buyers looking for a further reduction.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in pretty brisk demand at steady rates; sales to-day, 2,650 bbls., at $11 75@$12 50 for Mess; $12 75@$13 50, in part, for Prime Mess; $8 @$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4 5-16c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in less request, at 5c.@6¼c. for Hams, 4c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is salable and steady; sales 650 boxes, at 6¾c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lard is plenty and heavy. Sales 1,350 tierces and barrels poor to choice, at 7½c.@8½c., ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand sales since our last, 475 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 for new repacked Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 75 ₱ bbl.; Butter is in some request at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 5½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

SALT—An unusually active speculative inquiry prevails, especially for Liverpool, including Fine at $1 25@$1 75, and Ground at 80c.@90c. ₱ sack; Curacoa at 24c., and Turk's Island at 20c. ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 3,000 bushels Clover, at from $4 25 to $4 75; mostly at $4 50@$4 62½ ₱ bush., at which rates there are more buyers than sellers and the receipts light; 500 bags recleaned seed in shipping order, at 7½c., and 200 do. at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Have been in good demand at full prices.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 50 bags Pimento, on private terms; and 100 bags Pepper, at 19½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 104 hhds. Cuba, at 7¾c.@8½c.; a small lot of China white, at 9½c.; and 200 boxes Havana, on private terms, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 25,000 lbs., at 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,600 bbls., within a range of from 25½c.@26c. ₱ gallon,

WOOL—The demand has been more active during the past week, less so for low and medium grades, prices of which favor buyers slightly. The better qualities are held with more firmness, and are attracting more attention. The week's sales add up 140,000 lbs. Domestic, including fleece at 48c.@53c., and super pulled at 45c.@49c.; 500 bales Mestiza, here and in Boston, at 23c.@26c.; 150 bales Smyrna on private terms; 80 bales Cape at 25c.; 70 bales Donskai at 23c., and 40,000 lbs. African, washed, to arrive from Liverpool, at 40c. ₱ lb. In Boston, during the week, sales were made of 200,000 lbs., at prices ranging from 48c.@53c., and choice lots of super and extra pulled as high as 54c.@55c. ₱ lb.; 550 bales Mestiza, Mediterranean and South American at various prices as to quality.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, to-day; rates have favored shippers. For Liverpool—Flour 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d.; Corn, 8½d.@9d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 6s.@7s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Petrolium, 8s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@35s. Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d., and by steamer 65s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter, 40s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ₱ bushel; Pork at 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 9d.@7s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacou and Lard, 35s. @40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 30s. ₱ ton. For Cork—A foreign brig, with Corn, in bulk, for orders, at 11½d. ₱ bushel. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 503 tons, to Gibraltar for orders, 600 hhds. Tobacco, at $10 50 if to Cadiz, and $11 75 ₱ hhd. if to a port in the north of Spain; a ship, 435 tons, to Montevideo, $19, or if to Buenos Ayres, $20; one, 531 tons, and a bark, 528 tons, to Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, $19; a new schooner, 172 tons, to Rio Grande, $2,200; a British schooner, 700 bbls., to Jamaica and back, $700; a brig, 198 tons, to Kingston, Jam., with privilege of a second port, and back, $1,500; a British schooner, 1,200 bbls. to Jacmel and back, $1,050; a British brig, 192 tons, to Humacoa, P. R., and back, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; three British brigs, to south side Cuba and back, one 289 tons, 40c. and $3, one 176 tons, $1,900, and one 140 tons, $1,400; a Bremen bark, 478 tons, to Antwerp, ship *Forest City*, 492 tons, to load in the Eagle line, for Rotterdam, and Hamburg ship *Gallert*, 524 tons, to Bristol, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan.	1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan.	2
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan.	4
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan.	8
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan.	11
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan.	15
America	Liverpool	New-York	Jan.	18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan.	22
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan.	29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb.	12

FROM AMERICA.

John Bell	New-York	Clasgow	Jan.	21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan.	22
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Jan.	25
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan.	25
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan.	29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Feb.	1
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb.	5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb.	8
America	New-York	Liverpool	Feb.	12
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb.	15

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

TO LET.

LIGHT ROOMS,

and steady power,

at low rates,

By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. 39 Lispenard-st. Rent $600. Possession immediately. Apply to B. M. STILWELL, No. 11 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st.; one of the best and most central locations in New-York; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, to JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—AN OFFICE ELIGIBLY SITUATED. Apply to C. PAULSON, No. 78 Reade-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—A NICELY FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house to rent, until the 20th of April. Excellent piano, silver and linen, and every other requisite for housekeeping left. Street quiet and highly respectable. To a responsible private family only. Terms, $60 a month. House-agents need not apply. No. 58 East 27th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE of ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 6,512, dated Nov. 21, 1860, in the name of GEO. T. OLYPHANT. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF JANUARY 17, IN going from 16th-st., near 6th-av., through 19th-st. to 9th-av., up 9th-av. to 22d-st. and 10th-av., a plain oval band BRACELET. Whoever returns the same to S. C. BURDICK, No. 93 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY—206 8th-av., near 21st st.—Classes are now forming for the second quarter, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS—AFTERNOON and EVENING. All the fashionable and approved dances taught. Pupils may commence at any time. Apply as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO 59 West 14th-st. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Thursdays. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Private classes and schools attended.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT, NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

P. W. ENOS, President.
G. W. WHEALER, Recording Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

FIRE-ARMS MANUFACTURERS, IN WANT of gun-stocks, can find a responsible party to enter into a contract to furnish, finishable subject to Government inspection, any number of stocks desired, at short notice. Address UNION, Station F, Post-office.

JOHN GINTY, REAL ESTATE AND House Agent, No. 126 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Houses let and rents collected on moderate terms. Wanted for respectable and reliable parties, furnished houses and parts of furnished houses. Address, with full particulars, as above.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
will offer at retail on
MONDAY, Jan. 20,
an immense stock of
SUPERIOR FAMILY GOODS,
consisting in part of
LINEN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
TABLE DAMASKS.
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
COTTON SHEETING AND SHIRTINGS,
SWISS JACONET AND NAINSOOK MUSLINS
of every description.
Also
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,
all of which will be offered at prices that will give entire satisfaction to purchasers.
CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

BREAKDOWN IN BALMORAL SKIRTS!
WE SHALL OPEN THIS MORNING,
1,000 full size Balmoral Skirts.....$1 50
1,000 full size Balmoral Skirts.....2 00
1,000 full size, best in the City.....2 50
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th-st.

AT KINZEY'S.
$45,000 BANKRUPT
IMPORTER'S STOCK TO BE SOLD,
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE,
AT KINZEY'S.
GREAT RUSH LAST WEEK, FOR
BARGAINS. Sale continued this week.
Lot wide Dress Tarletans, 10c., 15c., 18c.
Lot of Lining Silks, 12c., 16c.
Lot White Silk Illusions, 3c., 6c.
Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Nets, &c.
Embroidered Collers, 6c., 12c., 25c.
Breakfast Caps, 25c.
Worked Sets, 25c., $1 50.
Linen Sets, 10c.
Lace Veils, 12c., 18c., 25c.
Worked Bands, 10c., 15c., 18c.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
7,500 gents' Handkerchiefs, 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c
8,000 ladies' white Linen Handkerchiefs, Diemy, 4c., 6c.
2,500 ladies' fine Linen Hemstitched, 18c., 22c., 25c.
1,500 ladies' rich Lace Handkerchiefs, 37c., 50c., 75c.
20,000 pieces Cotton and Linen Edgings, 12 pieces.
GREAT EXCITEMENT.
GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
2,000 pairs ladies' and gents' best Kids, spotted, 25c.
1,500 pairs ladies' black Kid Gloves, 25c.
3,000 pairs ladies', misses' and gent's lined Silk Gloves, 18c.
5,000 pairs ladies' and misses' Gloves, 6c., 8c., 10c.
BARGAINS THIS WEEK
AT KINZEY'S
IN HOSIERY.
Children's fancy plaid wool Hose, 6c.
Children's fancy tucked wool Hose, 8c.
2,500 pairs misses' cotton Hose, 5c., 6c., 9c.
3,000 pairs ladies' cotton Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.
2,000 pairs gents' cotton half Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Gents' wool and merino half Hose, 9c., 11c., 18c.
Ladies' ribbed wool Hose, 12½c.
Ladies' merino fleeced Hose, 15c.
BOSOMS, BOSOMS, BOSOMS.
LARGE LOT SHIRT BOSOMS.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 13c., 15c., 18c., 20c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 22c., 25c., 28c.
Les gents' silk and wool Neckties, 6c.
SPOOL COTTONS.
Best 200 yards Spool Cottons, white and black and colors, 4c.
Good 200 yards Spool Cotton, 3c.
Good Spool Cotton, 1c.
French Working Cotton, 2c.
French Marking Cotton, 2c.
Fine Linen Tapes, 1c.
Sewing Silks, per dozen, 9c.
NEEDLES, PINS, COMBS.
Best gold-eyed Needles, 3c. paper.
Best solid head Pins, 3c. paper.
Best English Heir Pins, 2c. box.
Skirt Braids, 2c., 4c.
Rubber bound Combs, 3c.
Fine Jet Bracelets, 25c.
PERFUMERIES, POMADES, TOILET AND TOOTH POWDERS.
Closing out very low Lot Lubin's Extracts, closing 25c.
Woolen Goods closing out cheap.
Zephyr Wool Sleeves, 10c., 12c.
Zephyr Wool Mits, 6c.
Zephyr Wool Hoods, 25c., 31c., 38c.
With a large stock of other goods not mentioned.
SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, 9 A. M.
Jobbers and retailers supplied at less than importers' prices.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Are offering still further attractions to purchasers in IRISH LINENS, SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS, DOYLES, HUCKABACK and DAMASK TOWELS and TOWELINGS, AMERICAN and ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS,
ENGLISH and FRENCH PERCALES, MADAPOLAMS, PLAIN, CHECKED and FIGURED MUSLINS, TABLE and PIANO COVERS, BLANKETS, DOMESTIC and FOREIGN FLANNELS, FINE and EXTRA FINE QUILTS, WHITE GOODS, &c. FRESH and DESIRABLE GOODS,
Manufactured expressly for
THEIR OWN RETAIL TRADE,
And at the VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES.

REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
Long and Square Shawls, Scarfs, &c.,
French Cashmere Broche.
Stotch Plaid and Gents' Traveling Shawls,
in every variety, at popular prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
And Full Widths.
Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 63 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 93 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
STEPHEN CRANE, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, } TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:

Outstanding Freminms, Jan. 1, 1861	$157,877 44	
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive	522,308 23	
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$680,185 67
This Company has issued no policies except on cargo and freight for the voyage.		
No risks have been taken upon time, or upon hulls of vessels.		
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$589,093 43	
Less Return Premiums	73,699 34	
Net Earned Premiums		$515,394 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Salvages, &c.	$336,696 37	
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses	76,842 36	$413,538 73
Net Profits		$101,855 41

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely:

Cash in Bank	$38,376 90	
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks	498,461 20	
Loans on Stocks drawing Interest	93,668 63	
		$675,506 73
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	220,514 72	
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums	21,502 50	
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurances, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at	25,649 48	
Total Assets		$943,173 43

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.

Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued after TUESDAY, the 8th of April next.

By order of the Board,
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	WM. LECONEY,
A. C. RICHARDS,	J. K. MYERS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	A. WESSON,
W. RICHARDS,	WM. KENT,
D. B. GILLESPIE,	DAVID P. MORGAN,
S. E. MILNOR,	BYRON SHERMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JEHIAL READ,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	A. S. BARNES,
HANFORD COBB, Jr.,	J. E. HANFORD,
W. H. MELLEN,	THOMAS EAKIN,
S. W. BULL,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
S. HADDEN,	H. L. ATHERTON,
L. P. MORTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
S. W. MEYER,	GEORGE C. WETMORE,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,	P. H. VANDERVOORT.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS H. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862. }

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

James H. Pinkney,	J. Green Pearson,
James Irwin,	R. W. Howes,
James S. Petrie,	Francis Brown,
Jno. McKesson,	George Warren,
J. T. B. Maxwell,	James L. Todd,
H. W. Belcher,	Wm. C. Barrett.
Francis Tomes, Jr..	A. S. DePeyster.
Jno. Tappin,	Alden Wattles,
F. A. Conkling,	S. C. Southmayd.
Henry Anstice,	Solomon Banta.
Chas. H. Wilmerding,	Jno. H. Macy,
Henry Demarest,	James Rogers,
W. G. Hanford,	Geo. W. Clark,
P. Kemble Paulding,	Jno. Wilson.
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Pond.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reelected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 20th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Imo., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from the 1st inst.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARD B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 20th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 44th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from the 1st.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 43 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR 13 Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 10 and 1 P. M.
E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January inst., at 12 o'clock, M. Dated, 20th January, 1862. CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Secty.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 66 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 490 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 6 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $200 and under, 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,400 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $457,373 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST 6 PER CENT. AS FROM THE 1ST.
This Bank has received, during the past year (a time of commercial and industrial depression,) $46,571 67-100 more than it has paid out.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds numbered from 1,992 to 3,950 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and from 1 to 100 inclusive, for $500 each, who are opposed to the measures adopted by the holders of low numbers to prevent the equal participation of all the first mortgage bondholders in the benefit of the mortgage, will be held at the office of J. L. Jernegan, Esq., No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock.
EZRA NYE, ALEX. LAW,
NATHANIEL ROSS, JONATHAN RANSOM,
SAM'L RICHARDSON, H. H. PALMER,
Committee.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—HELFENSTEIN MORTGAGE BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of the Helfenstein Land Grant Mortgage Bonds will be held at No. 37 William-st., at the office of E. M. DANIELS, Esq., on FRIDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., to unite for an appeal from the late decision of the Court, giving a priority of lien to the high-number Land Grant Bonds (above 2,500) over the Helfenstein Mortgage, which decision, besides being contrary to the first published opinion of the same Court, is believed to be erroneous. All the holders of the above bonds are requested to attend.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—Opposite the Cooper Institute. Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five (5) per Cent. over $500, will be payable on 20th inst. Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, OR HOLDers of claims for goods delivered to the Quartermasters in New-York and Philadelphia, during the months of October, November and December, wishing to realize cash for them, can do so, at a low rate, by applying to BRAGDON & GAULT, Importers' and Traders' Bank Building, Murray-st., third office from Broadway.

WANTED—INSURANCE STOCKS IN THE FOLlowing Companies: Manhattan, City, Rutgers, National, Goodhue, Equitable, Excelsior, Home, Niagara, Continental, Washington, Merchants', Phenix and Knickerbocker Insurance Companies. By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. MCKINLEY, Secretary.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR SPECIE by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE Company Stock, cheap, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

BERKSHIRE RAILROAD STOCK, MILwaukee and Watertown Railroad Bonds, and overdue Coupons bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, 44 Exchange-place.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF $12,000
Worth of
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
RICH PARIAN AND LAVA ORNAMENTS.
GROUPS, PASTEL AND LANDSCAPE PAINTINGS,
PIANO-FORTE.
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, &c.
RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, the entire elegant contents of the first-class residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 6th-av., the whole comprising a complete and elegant assortment of rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, with all the elegant works of art and articles of virtu pertaining to a fashionable residence, elegant engraved glass-ware, silver-ware, etc. No postponement. Full description in catalogues.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Jan. 20,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
A good variety of City, Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 52 William-st. Next regular sale on Thursday, Jan. 23, at the Merchants' Exchange.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
Real Estate and Stock Broker.

AUCTION NOTICE.
To TAILORS and
CLOTHING CONTRACTORS.
We will include in our sale, TUESDAY,
24 EUREKA SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES,
all in PERFECT order.
WM. TOPPING & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 8 Murray-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
FIFTH-AVENUE—Two houses and lots southwest corner of 43d-st., first-class, 4-story, brown-stone, leasehold.
WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—Nos. 162, 171 and 173, near 7th-av.
WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—Nos. 162, 164, 166, and 168 West 26th-st., each 4-story—20x50 ft.—with every convenience.
WEST FORTY-SECOND-STREET—Nine houses, north side, just west of 8th-av., 4-story, brown-stone—20,10x55 ft.—leasehold.
WEST FORTY-SIXTH-STREET—One lot, south side, 130 feet west of 8th-av.
WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Seven houses and lots, south side, 100 feet west of 8th-av.—each 21.5x55—4 stories and basement.
WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Four houses and lots, south side, 270 ft. west of 8th-av.—20x55 ft.—same as above
For further particulars and maps apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. M. GRIFFIN & CO., Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at public auction, on THIS DAY, (Monday,) Jan. 20, at the elegant private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., sale commencing at 11 o'clock, consisting of rosewood piano forte, rosewood drawing-room suites, etageres, bookcase, centre tables, chandeliers, oil paintings, statuary, bronzes, vases, mirrors, clocks, curtains, carpets, bat stand, hnreaus, bedsteads, mattresses, wardrobes, sideboard, extension table, China, glass and silver ware, table cutlery, &c., basement and kitchen furniture.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON TUESDAY AT 11 O'CLOCK, the stock and fixtures of the drug store No. 477 Canal-st., corner of Greenwich-st.: consisting of a fine, full, fresh stock of patent and other medicines, a large assortment of perfumeries, gas fixtures; also office and bedroom furniture. For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 4 East Broadway.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBbers at auction. 100 cases men's grain water-proof boots, together with other desirable styles of boots and shoes, to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., to which we would invite the attention of City and Country buyers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
SECOND SALE OF CONDEMNED UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HORSES AT AUCTION.—To be sold on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 M., at Chamberlin's stables, 24th-st., near 3d-av., about 20 horses, some in good condition, but sold as they are. Terms cash. By order of Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 55 Nassau-st, the notes, book accounts, judgments, and two iron safes of the firm of A. Kutner, to be sold for cash by order of JOSEPH BERGER, Assignee.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, }
No. 32 Broadway, New-York. }
Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Adams Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.
DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL REMOVAL.—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 258 (formerly No. 376) Broadst., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Teeth inserted on their improved Atmospheric Pressure Plates without extracting the roots. Full sets, on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $600 and under, and of five (5) per Cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI } RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. Transfers will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, JAN. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that Interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. on that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Quarterly Dividend of two and a-half per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at this office. The Transfer Book will be closed until the 16th inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable Feb. 1, at the office of the Company, No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
The Transfer Books will be closed after MONDAY, 20th inst., till Feb. 2.
C. W. BETTS, Secretary.
Dated BROOKLYN, Jan. 18, 1862.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 20.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1862. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, } OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. G. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 478 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

COAN EXCHANGE BANK, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., } No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—JAN. 14, 1862.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1862. The transfer books will be closed till that date.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER MONANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INS. CO., No. 192 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Jan 14, 1862. }
THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after THURSDAY, 16th inst.
H. N. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE LA FAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 317 FULTON-st., BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 50 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 20th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.
The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:
SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

BACK TAXES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The amount due can be paid on property now selling and sale prevented, at the Westchester Land Office, corner Chatham and Chambers-st. G. W. DITCHETT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that I have withdrawn from the firm of BAYLES, HAMILTON & CO., and will be in no way responsible for any debts contracted by the said firm after this date.
A. HUYLER DE MOTT.
JAN. 8, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate. Dated Oct. 21, 1861.
T. J. B. SCHENCK.
1d-law6mM*

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the hack-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

NOW READY.—IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON CERTAIN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUBJECTS, INTENDED FOR POPULAR USE.—Revised Edition.—By C. B. HAMMOND, M. D., ex-Professor of Special Anatomy and Pathology, in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York; author of "The Fallacy of Cauterization in the Treatment of Seminal, Nervous, Consumptive, Uterine, Vaginal, Cutaneous, and Sexual Diseases, substituting an entirely new, original and successful Method for the Cure of the Confirmed." Price $1, mailed. To be had of GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway; WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, Nassau-st.; the Author, No. 58 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

DR. COOPER,

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARABIA.

State of Feeling in England Regarding the Trent Affair.

The Reception of the News by the Africa.

The English Press Inclined to Peace.

The British steamship *Arabia*, which left Liverpool on the 4th inst., and Queenstown on the 5th, arrived at this port about 1 o'clock this morning. She touched at Halifax to land troops and war material destined for Canada, and a telegraphic summary of her news was forwarded from that point. We give below, however, details tending to show more fully the spirit in which the affair of the *Trent* was treated, in view of the advices from America received by the *Africa*.

The *Arabia* left Halifax on the evening of the 16th. She has $66,700 in specie and freight.

THE NEWS FROM AMERICA.

SPECULATION OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Morning Post* has the following in conspicuous type:

It appears that Lord LYONS received his dispatches on the night of the 18th. We may presume that he would at once appreciate their importance and proceed to act upon them. Now, it has been no secret that the instructions sent out to Lord LYONS were of a nature no less conciliatory than firm, and that, whilst the English Government required the absolute surrender of the persons of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, and an ample apology for the outrage on our flag, they had directed our Minister not to proceed with haste or peremptoriness. We are, therefore, not surprised to find that "Lord LYONS had not yet (on the 20th) delivered any official dispatches to the French Government." We may, nevertheless, be certain that Lord LYONS would not lose an hour on the morning of the 10th in seeking an interview with Mr. SEWARD, and in informing him, unofficially, of the course which his Government had adopted. It is obvious that this generous mode of proceedings, the event of the President and Federal Cabinet being peacefully disposed, might spare them the humiliation of seeming to accede to a peremptory demand, and would give them the opportunity of voluntarily offering the reparation which we seek, and which, in the event of their declining this course, we are prepared to insist on. Lord LYONS, then, having communicated with Mr. SEWARD on the 19th, and having detained the *Africa* two days, might have telegraphed by Cape Race to intercept her, if, in forty-eight hours, Mr. SEWARD, having consulted the President, had received instructions to pursue the course we have indicated. As, however, it is understood that no such telegram has been received, we may conclude that in that space of time no decision of such a nature was arrived at. This is the utmost extent of news which the *Africa* brings. We only know further than this that there is some to believe that the relations of Lord LYONS with the American Government have hitherto been of a courteous and not unfriendly character. Whether the Federal Government will choose to take the line marked out for them by the forbearance of England, or whether they will rather elect to receive our demand and then submit to it, with the case, to their Supreme Court, for its decision one way or the other, or whether they may decide to reject it on their own responsibility, must remain still a matter of speculation. Our Minister would not fail to present our demand by the 22d or 23d at latest, and this would give the Federal Government to the 30th ult. for their final decision, if they were to avail themselves of the limit of time understood to be fixed. We may therefore be certain that the answer is now on its road to this country. We may receive it by the very next packet; but its arrival cannot in any case be delayed beyond the 9th or 10th inst.

The *Times* is of opinion that a careful analysis of the *Africa*'s advices fails to support the absolute certainty as to peace which has taken possession of the commercial mind:

In the first place, it is to be remarked that there is in this news, as in all that preceded it, the same remarkable absence of any expression of opinion by those who will have to decide the great question. Itinerant lecturers, and dilettanti literates, and jovial after-dinner Judges, and Mayors of towns, and stump orators, and even subordinate members of the Government, have spoken, just as all these classes have spoken before; but as yet the law officers of the Federal States, and the President and Foreign Minister of those States, are as silent as they have been through this long condition of suspense. * * On the 20th of December the tenor of the English dispatch had been for several days as well known in Washington as it was in England. If, therefore, the intention was to restore the men, the immediate interest of the Federal Government was to make it known all over the world that there would be no war with England, for that the exposition of international law given by the English law officers would be admitted, and the Southern Commissioners would be given up. Such a declaration would have given to the American loans whatever stability they are capable of receiving, would have sustained, to such an extent as it is capable of being sustained, the American paper currency, and would have given at least a respite to the bankers of New-York and Boston. It was wicked cruelty towards the bankers if Mr. SEWARD was able to give an intimation of this kind, and yet omitted to do so. It was a species of political suicide in Mr. LINCOLN, not to make such a declaration, if he had resolved to give up the Commissioners. In a crisis such as that in which America now is, a few days confidence is worth millions of money. Is it not strange, then, that they give no hint of the surrender of the prisoners? The poor attempts of the newspapers of New-York to persuade the public that the English dispatch contained "no exorbitant demand relative to the seizure of the traitors," could deceive no one who had seen the English papers. The talk of "private letters from British statesmen," giving assurance that no demand would be made for the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, must be either an invention or a reiterated proof how far individuals whom Americans may perhaps think to be "British statesmen" may be misinformed or mischievously active; but such fotly could not weigh one scruple with the merchants and bankers who had received their English correspondents' letters by the *Jura*. We hope there is some better reliance for peace than upon the assurances of these "British statesmen," or "the calm and sensible letter of Gen. SCOTT, and the seasonable and convincing peace-speeches of Messrs. COBDEN and BRIGHT." We hope that these speeches and letters may not once again have buoyed up the enemies of England with false hopes she will not maintain her honor, and may not once again induce them to delay reparation until it is too late to listen to her just demands. If this should be so, the peacemongers will for the second time within ten years have brought upon us the scourge of war. Let us hope, however, with the rest of the world, that all will yet be peace. That there is a strong probability that MASON and SLIDELL will be given up we are all agreed; but until the intelligence as to this point is much more explicit than that yet received by the *Africa*, we cannot think the uncertainty is past.

In another issue the *Times* says:]

We are writing in hope that the war-cloud has now blown over, and that the telegram forwarded by Mr. SEWARD to the New-York Bankers has been verified by the release of the prisoners. At this moment the question of peace or war rests, not upon menaces from Washington or foolish letters and speeches from England, but upon a fact. Capt. WILKES has had his fact, and we must have ours. He has taken these men from our protection, and they must be returned to our protection. Every waggish joke, each as that the *Trent* shall go back and be recaptured—every truculent threat, such as that America will rob her English creditors if England does not submit to be insulted—is now beside the question. The only reason for mentioning them is lest their authors should be unfortunately induced to put some faith in them. What we think of arbitration in such a case as this the Americans may gather from the proceedings yesterday at a public meeting in Mr. BRIGHT's own borough of Birmingham, where the friends of arbitration were beaten at their own meeting by an overwhelming majority. We wish we could show them in an equally public manner what the holders of American securities think. That they hope for peace, even as the Birmingham men hope for peace, and as we all hope for peace, is emphatically true; but no one of them would put his American securities, whether valuable or worthless, in balance against his feelings as an Englishman, nor would desire peace any otherwise than so far as it is consistent with the honor of his country. Let us speak frankly, for it is by frankness that we shall avoid war. If the two peoples understand each other, there will be no war. The only question is, shall we or shall we not have these prisoners? If, unfortunately, the Americans should be deluded by their own Press, or by the few noisy talkers on this side, into a belief that England will be satisfied with what is less than just, or will be intimidated by fear of robbery or violence from insisting upon the restoration of these prisoners, then the present soft words and pacific assurances mean nothing. In such a case America will sink once more into a fool's pardise, and be awakened to a sad reality.

The *Times*' city article says the accounts of the gasconade of the New-York journals, on the arrival of the *Hecla*, with the announcement that the *Trent* outrage had become known in London, has an unfavorable appearance for the prospect of peace, especially when it is looked at as the reply to the efforts of the British Press to cause the case to be viewed without anger, and with the wish to give America every advantage that might be derived, even from the utmost technicalities of legal precedents; but it is probable that the vigor subsequently shown by our Government, when the question of right was settled, will have more effect than that forbearance which has hitherto been found to serve more as a provocation for new aggressions; and as every journal in the country is now virtually at the command of the Government and the army, there will perhaps have been little difficulty in compelling, on their part, whatever change of tone or doctrine the members of the Cabinet may consider necessary.

The *Globe*, after analysing the more important statement of the New-York papers, says:

"We must not be misled into a fool's paradise by the changeful tone of the American journals. Up to the 20th, although aware of the nature of our demands, and of our preparations to enforce them if refused, the Cabinet had remained "uncommitted." There was no prompt seizure of the golden opportunity to act justly before any demand was officially lodged in the State Department. It is probable, however, that the President, before he decided, would take counsel with the Senate, and request, in a special message, their views. If this were so there would be delay. Whatever course the cabinet of Washington decided to take must have been taken three or four days ago at the latest. If the cabinet came to an early decision we may receive the news thereof at any moment. If they deferred their decision to the eleventh hour, and exhausted the interval of delay accorded, we shall not receive it until the 12th or 13th.

From the Daily News.

The further details of American news brought by the *Africa* confirm in every particular the pacific impression produced by the early telegrams announcing her arrival at Queenstown. The intelligence from New-York comes down to the 19th, and in whatever direction we look, whether to the state of public feeling, the tone of the Press, the action of the House of Representatives, or the reported opinions and intentions of the Federal Government, we find encouraging signs of moderation, and a general disposition to act according to the dictates of reason and justice. No attempt seems to have been made by the Press or the public to influence the decision of the Government, much less to coerce it into the adoption of any particular policy. When we consider what a large foreign element of the lowest, most violent, and disturbing kind, is to be found amongst the populace of New-York, the absence of irritating speech and warlike demonstrations at such a crisis speaks well for the general character and the controlling force of public opinion in the most noisy and excitable City of the State.

The decision by common consent left wholly in the hands of the Federal Government, and the probable action of the Washington Cabinet is of course, therefore after all the main point. The comparatively calm and moderate tone of public feeling would naturally facilitate the deliberations of the Government. It would leave it free to consider on their own merits the legal points raised by the demands of the British Government, and to estimate the claims of justice and honor undisturbed by any powerful current of opinion out of doors. For the sake of the overwhelming interests at stake, if for no other reason, we may be sure no time would be lost by the American Government in discussing and arriving at a conclusion on the English demands. But of course no decision could be come to on such so weighty a matter without due deliberation and mutual conference amongst the highest executive authorities of the State. And a mere glance at the dates will suffice to show that under no circumstances could we have received the reply of the American Government by the present mail. Surely no reasonable man would expect the Washington Cabinet to decide on the demands of the English Government before it had received them. Such a course, if possible even, would have been in the highest degree irregular, and even indecent. But the special messengers bearing the dispatches of the English Government to Lord LYONS, and those from Mr. ADAMS to the American Government, only arrived at Washington on the 19th, while the *Africa* left New-York on the 20th. Obviously, therefore, there was only just time for the demands of the English Government to be made known at Washington, and none at all for any deliberation upon them before the steamer left. Under the most favorable circumstances, it was thus clearly impossible for us to receive the reply by the present mail. The organ of the war party, however, the absence of any other, any real ground of complaint, has brought a heavy charge of needless delay against the American Government. Exasperated, apparently, by the pacific nature of the intelligence just received, our contemporary seeks a momentary relief in a charge as irrelevant and absurd as that of the foiled and maddened gambler, who, according to the well-known story, kicked a man down-stairs for tying his shoe. The *Times* states that when the *Africa* left, the tenor of the English dispatch had been for some days as well known at Washington as it was in England. This is altogether inaccurate. Beyond the vaguest rumor nothing was known of the English dispatch by the American Government until the 17th, and when the *Africa* left, its actual contents would at most only have been known a few hours. One in our contemporary having in this way satisfactorily proved there was ample time for a decision, goes on to accuse the American Government of "wicked cruelty" and "political suicide," in not having announced their reply to all the world by the 20th. The materials of attack must surely have become utterly exhausted before even the most blinded bellicose and hostile critic could have ventured on such a charge as this. Beyond revealing the animus of the writer, the complaint is, of course, utterly worthless, being founded on a total misapprehension of the facts. Lord LYONS doubtless acquainted Mr. SEWARD with the contents of the English dispatch on the 19th. The Cabinet would of course deliberate on the matter, and consult the Senate before coming to a conclusion. The President was to send a message to the Senate on the subject, which would be at once considered in executive session. When these supreme authorities had fully considered the matter the reply would, of course, be decided on, but not before. There is good reason to expect, however, that the needful deliberations would not occupy very much time. The justice of our claim is so clear that we may fairly hope it would not require very much discussion. The tone taken by the New-York *Times*, in referring to a preliminary Cabinet meeting on the subject, encourages this belief. The writer, dating from Washington, states that but one sentiment prevailed in the Cabinet: "That no quarrel with England must be permitted to interfere at this moment with the reduction of the Southern rebels." This statement contrasts curiously enough with the argument so often used on this side of the Atlantic, that the American Government had determined to provoke this country into war in order to cover its ignominious retreat from the domestic conflict.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY AND THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

A memorial, of which the following is a copy, has been forwarded to Lord PALMERSTON, from the Committee of the above Society:

"MY LORD: The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society look back with unfeigned satisfaction at the act by which the Legislature of this country abolished Slavery throughout the British dominions; and cannot but regard the earnest and disinterested zeal with which the people of England struggled for so many years to attain that end, the cheerfulness with which they submitted to the sacrifices made for its accomplishment, as one of the most honorable incidents recorded in the annals of this or any other nation. That saving thus performed a great act of National justice, the people of England have since that time felt themselves entitled to lift up their voice against the evil of Slavery wherever it has existed, and have often pleaded, in language of friendly, but faithful remonstrance, with their brethren across the Atlantic, on the guilt of continuing in their midst this great evil. That in looking at the deplorable civil conflict now raging in the United States, your memorialists are convinced that whatever doubt may exist as to whether the North is contending for the abolition of Slavery, there can be no doubt that the South is contending for the maintenance and extension of Slavery, and that hostile proceedings on our part towards the North must inevitably prove a succor and encouragement to slavery in the South. That whilst strongly deprecating war on the grounds of reason, humanity, and religion, they look with inexpressible repugnance and alarm at the prospect of being engaged in a war, virtually for the defence of slavery, because in the interest of, if not in alliance with, slave-holders fighting avowedly for the establishment of a slate of society in which Slavery shall form the basis and corner-stone. That such a course on the part of England would not only be deeply humiliating, but would stultify her past efforts and sacrifices for the freedom of the slave, expose her protests in other countries to the charge of hypocrisy, and would impair her influence and close her mouth in regard to any further appeal to the intelligence and conscience of other nations. The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society therefore most earnestly hope that the Government, influenced and guided by that wisdom which is from above, may be enabled to avert so great a calamity. Respectfully, on behalf of the Committee (Signed) THOMAS BINNS, Chairman; L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary.

No. 27 NEW BROAD-STREET, E. C., Dec. 31.

MORE TROOPS FOR CANADA.

On Wednesday a detachment of the Royal Engineers, consisting of five officers and 120 men, together with C battery of the Royal Artillery, consisting of seven officers and 225 men, and No. 6 battery of the Royal Artillery, (garrison,) consisting of five officers and 117 men, accompanied by twelve men of the Army Hospital Corps, arrived in Liverpool by the London and Northwestern Railway. They marched down to the landing stage, and were immediately conveyed on board the Canadian Mail steamer *Hibernian*. Yesterday, a detachment of the First battalion of the Fifteenth Foot arrived from Dublin in the Dublin steamer *Windsor*. The detachment, which consisted of 5 officers and 147 men, was immediately transshipped from the *Windsor* to the *Hibernian*, which was to sail with them in the afternoon for New-Brunswick. The embarkation was most satisfactorily accomplished, under the able superintendence of Col. GARTHSHORE, Quartermaster-General for the district, and Commander LEVESCONTE, R. N., Admiralty agent for Liverpool. Besides the troops the *Hibernian* also took out twelve cabin passengers.

THE SUMTER IN THE CHANNEL.

A letter was received on the 3d at LLOYD'S from the Secretary of the Admiralty, stating that the Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard at Ramsgate had reported that a suspicious-looking steamer was seen cruising about the channel, off Dover, on the 27th ult., which, from circumstances since transpired, there is every reason to suppose it was the Confederate privateer *Sumter*. It appears that the *Sumter*, when last heard of by the Federal navy, was seen making in the direction of Europe. The *Sumter* is about 1,600 tons, painted black, and very fast.

The following is from the *Shipping List*:

"The *Adder*, revenue cuttar, boarded an American ship on the 1st inst. off South Foreland, which left New-York on the 28th November, the master of which reported that the *Sumter*, when she was last heard of by the Federal navy, had left the Southern Coast of America, and when last seen was making in the direction of Europe. The officers of the *Adder* found a seaman on board who had previously served in the *Sumter*, and obtained from him the full description of her. She was about 1,600 tons, painted black, and very fast, with other particulars which answers the description of the ship seen off Dover."

THE COTTON SUPPLY QUESTION.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

As our political relations with the Northern States of America still continue of a most unsatisfactory nature, and as there is no prospect of a speedy reopening of the Southern ports for trade, it becomes necessary that we should enter into some details in reference to that great staple, Cotton, viewed in relation to imports, consumption, stock, speculation, and foreign demand. The year 1861 opened with an adverse movement in the Bank rate for accommodation, and the result was that great disinclination was shown to speculate in the article, even at a reduction in the quotations of ⅝d. ₰ lb. In the second quarter, however, owing to the impending civil war, the market became somewhat excited, and prices advanced ¾d. ₰ lb., Middling Orleans having touched 8d. ₰ lb. in June. During the following four months the currencies improved 2d. ₰ lb.; but in November, arising from a great falling off in the demand on the part of our spinners, prices were slightly reduced. At one time, indeed, a few forced sales took place at 2d. ₰ lb. less money. The year closed, however, with some firmness, at 11¾d. per lb. for middling Orleans. Thus it will be perceived that the trade has been in a most uncertain state, and surprise may well be expressed, considering that we have imported 739,330 bales less cotton from America than in 1860, that the quotations have not exhibited a far higher range. The fact appears to be, that the large operators in the article have wholly miscalculated the power of India to furnish us with additional supplies. At one period we were told that it would be impossible to draw larger quantities from the East, whatever might be the price offered for it; but official returns inform us that the arrivals from Bumbay were 986,290 bales, or 423,550 bales more than in the previous year. This is certainly a most gratifying feature in the trade, because it proves that, eventually, with due care in the cultivation, we may become wholly independent of the States for any amount of supply that we can possibly consume. It may, however, be asserted that we shall never be able to produce elsewhere the exact quality of cotton used in our manufacturing districts—consequently, that it cannot come into competition with American importations; but those who hold the doctrine that we cannot exist as a great manufacturing and exporting country without States cotton, will probably find that—though, for the moment, we may suffer some inconvenience and loss from a falling off in our usual quality, and from comparatively high quotations—English enterprise, skill, and intelligence will, at no distant period, triumph over the prejudice in favor of Southern productions. They have found an extensive market here, simply from their low value and good quality; but if our usual importations are to be withheld for another year, and if we continue to offer a reasonable price to all the world, there will be no want of supply to meet our necessities. In 1860, India furnished us with 562,740 bales; but, in 1861, the arrivals from that quarter were 986,290 bales, as above stated. At one period, we estimated the quantity at 1,040,000 bales, and, subsequently, at 1,250,000 bales, allowing in the latter estimate twelve months' shipments from Bombay. It will therefore be seen that our last calculation only exceeds by 13,710 bales the actual quantity arrived in, be it observed, a most uncertain and fluctuating market. As there were no large operations in India during the first two months of the year, the supply of 986,290 bales must be considered as merely the effect of ten months' transactions. Give the East a fair scope for the whole twelve months, and the advantage to be derived from highly remunerative prices, and the whole quantity we have stated will be forthcoming.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS IN LONDON.

American Securities, &c.	Closing Prices.	Redtions.
United States 5 ₰ cent., red. 1874	87 @ 89	87
Virginia State 6 ₰ cent.	45 @ 50	
Atlantic & Gt Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1st.....	60 @ 65	
Erie shares	25⅜ @ 27⅜	27⅜
Do. 7 ₰ cent Preference	45 @ 47	13½
Do. Assessment Scrip	1⅜ @ 1⅝	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ₰ cent., 1903	83 @ 85	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₰ cent., 1859	80 @ 85	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₰ cent., 1859	72 @ 76	73½
Illinois Cen. 6 ₰ cent. red 1875	73 @ 78	
Do. 7 ₰ cent. red 1875	76 @ 80	77
Do. $100 shares, all paid	51 @ 53	25 2½2xcp
Mich. Cen., Con. 1882, 8 ₰ c.	77 @ 79	
Do. S. F. & W. 1st M., 8 ₰ c.	78 @ 80	
New-York Central 6 ₰ cent Stock, 1883	75 @ 80	
Do. 7 ₰ cent., 1864	85 @ 90	
Do. 7 ₰ cent. S. F., 1876	85 @ 90	
Do. 7 ₰ cent. L. B., 1876	85 @ 90	
Do. $100 shares	65 @ 68	
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₰ cent., 1883	95 @ 100	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₰ cent. '72	93 @ 98	
Pennsylvania Central Rds., 1st m. 6 ₰ cent., red. 1880	77 @ 82	
Do. 2d mort. 6 ₰ cent.	76 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	27 @ 29	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	14 @ 18	

The Affairs of Mexico.

From the Shipping Gazette.

The annexed memorandum, from the Committee of Mexican Bondholders, affords particulars of much interest, not only to the creditors, but to all interested in the affairs of Mexico:

"The Committee of Mexican Bondholders have received advices from Mr. WYKEHAM, dated Mexico, the 29th of November. Sir CHARLES WYKE had on the 21st of November concluded a treaty with the Mexican Government, of which a *précis*, as transmitted by him to Her Majesty's Government, is subjoined. The Mexican Congress, however, on the following day, at once rejected it by a majority of 56 to 19. With respect to the impending foreign intervention, nothing is talked of in Mexico but resistance to the last, in consequence principally of the antipathy of the Mexicans to the Spaniards. The intention is to dismantle Vera Cruz entirely, and to remove the armament to the passes and gorges of the interior, which was actually being done at great cost. Col. PICKETT, the confidential representative of the Southern Confederation, had been treated rudely, in consequence of a dispute with an American of the North. He claimed diplomatic immunities, which were refused to him, which may lead to disagreeable consequences if the Confederate States should prevail. From the letter of our agents in Vera Cruz of the 1st ult., it appears, however, that they have since voted the abrogation of the decree of the 17th of July, enacting the suspension of payments."

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Speaker Raymond's Remarks, in the State Assembly, on the Joint Resolution concerning a General Exchange of Prisoners.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

On Friday, Mr. MCMULLEN, of Kinga County, called for the consideration of the following joint resolution, which had been passed in the Senate and sent to the Assembly for concurrence:

Whereas, The present rebellion has been attended by the captivity of many gallant officers and soldiers while engaged in defending our institutions; and,

Whereas, The Government, from motives of public policy, have hitherto abstained from exercising the practice of exchanging prisoners, which usually prevails among nations engaged in public wars; and,

Whereas, The principles of humanity require all Christian nations to mitigate, as far as practicable, the evils incident to a state of hostilities, whether originating in insurrection or war between separate nations; therefore,

Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) That should the President of the United States find it consistent with the public interest to inaugurate a general system of mutual exchange of prisoners with the persons now in rebellion, under the name of the Confederate States, it would meet the approbation of this Legislature and the people of this State, and we earnestly hope that the President, with his known sympathy for those who have been captured while imperiling their lives in the cause of the country, and his kind regard for their families and friends, will direct his earliest attention to this subject; and we confidently trust that he will find the claims of humanity not inconsistent with the dictates of justice and policy.

Ordered, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to his Excellency the President a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

Mr. PETTIT, of Wayne County, moved to strike out the words "styling themselves Confederate States," which motion was put and lost. As the question on the passage of the original resolution was about to be put,

Mr. RAYMOND, having called Mr. PAINGLE, of Genesee, to the chair, said that he had hoped some member would at least call the attention of the House to certain aspects of this question which were entitled to consideration, although he did not think they need change, essentially, our action upon the resolution. That resolution was one which addressed itself most warmly to the sympathies of every member. The proposed exchange of prisoners was an act which every one would hail with delight, because it would relieve those of our fellow-citizens who had been captured while fighting nobly in the noblest of causes, from a captivity which added to the ordinary irksomeness of such a position the suffering inflicted by the cruel and barbarous treatment of those into whose hands they had had the misfortune to fall. Yet it would be only just to the National Government which has this matter in charge, to consider carefully all the relations of this question—all the legal consequences, direct and indirect, which may follow their action upon it—before we yield to these suggestions of humanity, and assume to utter the voice of the State upon this subject. It was true, he said, that the resolution was very carefully guarded in its phraseology. The whole matter is confided to the judgment and discretion of the President, and we all feel that it is in safe hands. But a very strong confidence is also expressed that it may be found possible to arrange with the rebels for a "general exchange of prisoners," without involving any disastrous or injurious consequences; and it seems to me, said Mr. R., also desirable that we should also indicate our full appreciation of the difficulties of the case, and our decided readiness to suffer all the inconveniences of the present state of things, rather than do anything which shall place our Government at a disadvantage in the least the legal *status* of the respective parties. But we can make no arrangement by which the rebels whom we may capture in arms are to be treated and exchanged as prisoners of war without forfeiting the right to deal with them as rebels and traitors. I should be very unwilling to see the Government take any step or do any act which could possibly, either directly or by implication, have such an effect—which could release DAVIS and FLOYD and the other leaders in this most foul conspiracy from the legal penalty which they have incurred by their crimes.

This is but one of the embarrassing consequences which might follow such action as is recommended to the President by this resolution. There are many others to which, for the purpose I have in view, it would be needless to refer. If we concede to the rebels belligerent rights, do we not abandon the right, which as yet rests upon legal ground, of compelling them to pay for the property they have confiscated and for that which they have destroyed? Do we not concede their right to commission privateers? An able and accomplished gentleman, a Judge in the City of New-York, has written a pamphlet in connection with this general subject, to show that privateers are not pirates. Of course they are not. No one ever supposed that they were. Privateering is a recognized weapon of warfare, and may be employed with perfect impunity and propriety by every recognized belligerent. The real question lies behind this; it is whether any body of men, no matter how numerous or powerful they may be, having no recognized national character, none of the rights and prerogatives belonging to an established national existence, can lawfully commission privateers? Can these men who scour the ocean in hostile pursuit of the peaceful commerce of the United States, under the authority of JEFFERSON DAVIS, the pretended President of a pretended Confederacy not recognized by any nation on the face of the earth, claim to be privateers in any just and legal sense of the word so as to claim release from responsibility to our laws, and place themselves under the jurisdiction of international law and the law of war? None of us, certainly, would counsel the Government to any act which could, by any possibility, give countenance or color to such a claim.

And now, Mr. Speaker, if it will not be too great a trespass upon the attention of the House, I will refer to the precedent of the American Revolution, which is sometimes cited in favor of such an arrangement. It is said frequently: Great Britain and the rebellious Colonies frequently exchanged prisoners during the Revolution—why cannot we do the same with the rebels of the South? The precedent is certainly entitled to weight, for so far as the legal aspects of the case are concerned, settling aside entirely the justice of our cause, and the widely different motives of the two rebellions, we occupy toward the South a position not very widely different from that then held by the British Government toward the revolted Colonies; and the principles applicable to the one case may with substantial justice be applied to the other.

But, I believe, as a matter of fact, and I think the history of the Revolution will show it, there was no such thing as a general exchange of prisoners, upon any mutually established cartel, during the whole war of the Revolution. And every attempt made to come to such an understanding failed from precisely the same causes as have thus far prevented our Government from taking any steps toward it during the present rebellion. It is perfectly true that prisoners were frequently exchanged then, and so they have been now. The battle of Lexington was fought on the 19th of April, 1775, and but little more than a fortnight after that time, namely, on the 6th of June, there was an exchange of prisoners, conducted with great formality and courtesy, between the commanding officers of the respective armies engaged; and all subsequent exchanges were made under the direction and by the authority of the commanding Generals, and not of the Governments concerned. It was, I think, somewhat more than a year afterwards that Gen. WASHINGTON informed the President of the Congress that he had received a very urgent request from the Committee of Safety of the State of New-York, that some arrangement might be made for a general exchange of prisoners—but this endeavor was prevented by some questions that arose out of the delay of the American authorities in carrying into effect certain stipulations into which they had already entered. The attempt was renewed the next year, and a commission was actually appointed to meet, on the 10th of March, 1777, a similar commission on the part of the British to arrange for a general exchange. This was defeated, however, by rather a curious complication of legal provisions.

Several of the States had passed laws declaring any of their citizens who should have joined the British army, or entered the British service, to have been guilty of treason; and Congress, in the previous December, had passed a resolution declaring that "all loyalists or Americans in the British service who should be taken in arms, were to be sent to the respective States to which they belonged, and suffer the penalties inflicted by the laws of such States upon *traitors*." These men, therefore, could not be exchanged, nor treated as prisoners of war; and, in reply to the very urgent remonstrances of WASHINGTON against such a decision, Congress declared, in a letter dated December 30, and signed by its President, HENRY LAURENS, that "no act of Congress could suspend the laws of the several States," and that "under the terms of 'officer for officer, soldier for soldier,' &c., which are generally used in cartels, *traitors* would no more be included by the laws of nations than deserters." The Commissioners met, however, but at once met with another obstacle to their progress. It was found that those who represented Gen. HOWE had only his personal commission, with nothing to imply that their action would bind the English Government, while the commission from Washington stated that it was "in virtue of full powers to him delegated." Objection was made to the form of the British Commission, which, however, Gen. HOWE declined to modify, the Commissioners intimating that Gen. HOWE "declined to negotiate on a *national* ground, because *it might imply an acknowledgment* inconsistent with the claims of the English Government." This objection shows clearly that in all their previous action on this subject the British authorities had taken good care not to commit their Government to any position which would preclude them from regarding Americans in arms as rebels and traitors.

From this time all proceedings on the subject slept for more than a year. But it was afterwards again brought up, and on the 12th of April, 1779, another commission met at Amboy, Col. DAVIS and Lieut. HARRISON appearing as the American Commissioners, and Col. HYDE and Capt. JOHN ANDRE, afterwards conspicuous in one of the most melancholy but at the same time one of the most patriotic incidents of our Revolutionary struggle, appearing on behalf of the British. Precisely the same defect was found in the credentials of the British Commissioners—the English General refused to remedy it, and the commission again broke up. Still another commission met at the same place on the 9th of March in the next year, but the same obstacles were again encountered, and with the same result. In a letter to Congress, Gen. WASHINGTON informed that body that he had instructed the American Commissioners to decline doing anything on the subject of a general exchange of prisoners, unless the British Commissioners should come clothed with full national powers. And the latter had acted under instructions, which began by saying: "You will take care not to admit of any preamble, title or expression *tending to the acknowledgement of independence* of Great Britain." And the English General, PHILLIPS, writing to England on the subject of this last attempt, said it had failed, as every previous attempt had failed, because it was evident that "the great object of the American Congress had been to *make some public act* in which Gen. WASHINGTON may be concerned with Sir HENRY CLINTON in character of equality with Great Britain on *principles of nation against nation at war*." He added that a general cartel could never take place on any other grounds, and "this would never be suffered by Great Britain." No further attempts at a general exchange of prisoners were made, though frequent exchanges took place under the direction of the Generals in the field; and so the matter continued until the 15th of April, 1783, four days after the proclamation of peace; when Congress passed resolutions providing for the liberation of all British prisoners in our hands—some six thousand in number.

Now, Mr. Speaker, from this rapid but, I fear, tedious historical sketch, it is clear that during the entire war of the Revolution no such thing as a general exchange of prisoners ever took place between the British and Americans—that every attempt to arrange for such an exchange was defeated by the impossibility of providing for it without *implying* a concession of belligerent rights to the revolted Colonies, and that to this concession Great Britain would never consent. So far, therefore, as our Revolution affords a precedent, its weight is against such an arrangement as is urged upon the President in this resolution. Our Government, I respectfully submit, should be equally scrupulous not to do any act which may, directly or indirectly, preclude it from dealing, at any time which may suit its own convenience, with the leaders of this great rebellion as traitors to the Government of the United States and rebels against its authority.

And yet, Sir, I feel the full weight of all the considerations which may be urged in favor of a general exchange of prisoners, and of the adoption of this resolution. I have no doubt that action upon the subject may safely be left to the wise discretion of the President. Beyond all question, all these considerations affecting the future action of the Government, and many others of equal weight, will occur to him. But it is not desirable that they should appear on the record to have also occurred to us? I shall vote most heartily for the resolution, but for the reasons I have mentioned, I propose to add to it the following proviso:

Provided, and only provided, That it can be done without in any wise compromising the just and equal relations of the Government of the United States, to individual citizens who are in rebellion against its authority, or releasing those rebellious citizens, directly or by implication, from their allegiance to that Government, or from the penalties they may have incurred by acts of treason as defined in the Constitution.

Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to take steps for the immediate relief of prisoners in the hands of the rebel authorities, by supplying them with food, clothing, and such other necessaries of life as they may require.

And in addition I beg leave to offer as an additional resolution, on another branch of the general subject, the following:

Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) That our Senators in Congress and our Representatives be requested to take steps for the immediate release of prisoners in the hands of the rebel authorities, and for supplying them with food, clothing, and other necessaries of life, as they may require.

The Committees in the Assembly, and Speaker Raymond.

From the New-York Leader.

It was naturally supposed that, elected under such diverse and irreconcilable elements, Mr. RAYMOND would find difficulty in satisfying his friends in the formation of his Committees. This expectation has not been disappointed. The distribution of his favors would appear to have introduced universal discord. None but the holders of the particular prizes appear to be satisfied. The Republican Party does not seem to have been consulted as a general rule, nor is any particular section in the possession of sufficient cause for congratulation. *We believe that he has been actuated by a determination to place none but honest men in the responsible positions*, but he has disregarded the claims of men from this section of the State, at least, and especially from this City, whose characters entitled them to more prominent recognition. The New-York delegation, with the exception of Mr. RAYMOND's personal friends, PHELPS and CODDINGTON, have particularly suffered. CODDINGTON, a novice to legislation, has been placed on the Committee on Cities—the most desirable position for a representative from this City—over old members of legislative expedience. We learn that Dr. KENNY was the choice of the New-York delegation for this position, but their influence was disregarded. Even NOAH. A. CALNS suffered badly in the double shuffle. CHILDS, it will be remembered, was elected in the Eleventh District of this City on a Republican nomination, and attended the Republican Legislative caucus, voting there, and afterwards in the House, for Mr. RAYMOND. It was said that he was to receive special consideration—but he failed of his prize, if not price, and was very inhumanly left out in the cold.

We learn that CALNS subsequently applied for readmission to the Democratic fold as a repentant prodigal, and that his case has been seriously taken into consideration by the elders of the faith—a special meeting having been held at the Delavan House on Thursday last, where CHILDS proffered his humble petition to be permitted to repent and return; that Mr. CODDINGTON, who deals in the satirical, was very severe upon the derelict and dejected member, but that the hope of ultimate restoration, after suitable purgation, was held out to the unfortunate backslider.

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Speaker RAYMOND will be able to bring organized order out of the warring discord he has produced. Mr. RAYMOND is a prompt, energetic, decided officer, and may he relied on to intelligently apply the rules, to keep closely up with the business of the House, and vindicate his authority with masterly ability. Unusual activity prevails among the members of both Houses, each Representative having at least one little bill of his own, and the Committees are already under full headway. When the several sections of the Union party shall have been fairly organized under their appropriate leaders, and the forces are ready to be led into action, exciting times will doubtless be witnessed in the legislative arena.

Gen. Lander's Command.

THE EVACUATION OF ROMNEY AND THE MARCH TO CUMBERLAND.

The Columbue *Journal* publishes two letters from the same correspondent, one dated at Romney, Jan. 10, and the other at Cumberland, on the 12th, from which we extract the following:

ROMNEY, Va., Friday, Jan. 10.

Cumberland has been intensely excited for the last two days. Last night the Quartermaster sent all his stores West. Gen. KELLEY was up all night receiving and sending off dispatches, and only took rest after daylight this morning. As all this indicated a movement of some kind, either by the rebels or by our troops, I determined this morning to come to the scene of action and witness the coming fight. At Grean Spring Creek we received a dispatch saying all was quiet here. We took the back track and passed through the wall cultivated valley of the south branch of the Potomac, and reached here about 10 o'clock, P. M.

About 6 o'clock, P. M., I saw Gen. LANDER's large and manly person on the street, personally superintending the arraagements for the guard to the baggage. He sent out all the baggage with a guard of about 2,000 infantry, two guns, and six companies of cavalry. They were ordered to the Suspension Bridge, about six miles on the way to Green Springs Creek, were the soldiers were to guard the bridge and fords while the baggage crossed. They were there to wait for the rear guard, while the baggage was to push forward to Patterson's Creek, about six miles to the left of Green Springs Creek. The General is to bring up the rear. It is evident that an attack is expected either here at the bridge or at Springfield. The report is that JACKSON is coming down from Big Cacapon Bridge, which he burnt yesterday, with 20,000 men, and will attack Romney to-night, and try to cut off our retreat by way of the railroad.

The boys are determined to burn the town, and every house has its guard to prevent it. They think this hard. They claim that Gen. KELLEY prom

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3223. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

A Great National Victory in Kentucky.

Zollicoffer's Army Twice Defeated and Routed.

DEATH OF ZOLLICOFFER.

Attack on Gen. Schoepf at Somerset.

A Battle Lasting from Daylight until 3 o'clock P. M.

The Rebels Utterly Routed and Driven Back to Their Intrenchments.

Combined Attack upon Them by Generals Schoepf and Thomas.

THE ROUT RENDERED COMPLETE.

Capture of All the Rebel Cannon, Quartermaster's Stores, Tents, &c.

The National Flag Flying Over "Zollicoffer's Den."

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE ON BOTH SIDES.

THE BATTLE AT SOMERSET.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 20.

A battle took place at Somerset, Ky., on Saturday, between Gen. SCHOEPF's and Gen. ZOLLICOFFER's forces.

The battle lasted from early in the morning till dark.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was killed and his army entirely defeated.

The loss is very heavy on both sides.

A CONFIRMATION FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Jan 20.

Gen. THOMAS telegraphs to headquarters that on Friday night, Gen. ZOLLICOFFER came up to his encampment, and attacked him at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, near Webb's Roads, in the vicinity of Somerset.

At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon Gen. ZOLLICOFFER and BAILIE PEYTON had been killed; and the rebels were in full retreat to their intrenchments at Mill Springs, with the National troops in hot pursuit.

No further particulars have been received in regard to the losses on either side.

THE SECOND BATTLE, ON SUNDAY.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 20.

Gen. THOMAS, on Sunday afternoon, followed up the rebels to their intrenchments, 16 miles from his own camp, and when about to attack them, this morning, he found their intrenchments deserted, the rebels having left all their cannon, quartermaster's stores, tents, horses and wagons, which fell into our hands. The rebels, dispersing, had crossed the Cumberland in a steamboat and nine barges at White Oak Creek, opposite their encampment at Mill Springs. Two hundred and seventy-five rebels were killed and wounded, including Gen. ZOLLICOFFER and BAILIE PEYTON dead, who were found on the field. The Tenth Indiana lost seventy-five killed and wounded. Nothing further of the National loss has yet reached here.

THE STARS AND STRIPES FLOATING OVER THE REBEL FORTIFICATIONS.

THE DEATH OF GEN. ZOLLICOFFER CONFIRMED.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 20.

A combined attack was made, to-day, (Sunday,) on Gen. ZOLLICOFFER's Intrenchments at Mill Springs, Wayne County, Ky., resulting in a complete victory. The Stars and Stripes now float over the fortifications. We captured all their camp property and a large number of prisoners. Our loss is heavy. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER's dead body is in the hands of the Nationals.

DETAILS OF RESULTS ACHIEVED.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 20.

A Lexington correspondent of the *Commercial* gives the following account of Saturday's battle:

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, learning that the National force had appeared in his rear, marched out of his intrenchments at 3 o'clock Saturday morning, and attacked Gen. SCHOEPF in camp. The pickets were driven in at an early hour, and the attack was made before daylight. The battle is reported to have raged with great fury until 3 in the afternoon, when Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, having been killed, the whole force of rebels fled in confusion to their camp. The loss is not stated, but is thought to be heavy. The BAILIE PEYTON killed is a son of the ex-member of Congress from Tennessee of that name. Our victory has been very decisive, and will result in a rout of the whole force defending the right flank of Bowling Green.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 20.

The news from Kentucky causes intenee delight. It is everywhere credited. No official confirmation, however, has been received up to 9 o'clock to-night.

One o'clock, A. M., 21st.—The Government, this morning, received official intelligence of the victory in Kentucky similar to that previously received by the Press.

THE SCENE OF THE GREAT VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

Map Showing Somerset and the Cumberland River, with its Relations to Cumberland Gap, the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, Knoxville, Nashville, Bowling Green and Columbus.



THE LOCATION OF THE BATTLE.

We have more good news this morning from Eastern Kentucky. Our last advices from that quarter, a week ago, announced the rout of Humphrey Marshall, to-day we chronicle an action and a victory of far greater importance. The situation preceding the battle, and the facts in the case, are as follows:

Gen. SCHOEPF, as everybody knows, has been stationed, for the last three months, at the little town of Somerset, [see Map,] Southeastern Kentucky, about six miles north of the Cumberland River, with a force of some 5,000 men under his command—the object being to prevent the advance of the rebels any further North until such time as we were prepared to move on Tennessee, through Cumberland Gap. On the Cumberland River itself, and on both of Zollicoffer's [see Map,] one directly south of Schoepf's position, the rebel ZOLLICOFFER has for some time had his stronghold, with a force of about the same strength as his adversary. About ten days ago, however, ZOLLICOFFER, dreading an assault, was removed by the direction of the rebel authorities, called off on Senator CRITTENDEN, who has lately been stationed at Knoxville, Tenn., and still further at Cumberland Gap. CRITTENDEN, being a Major-General of rank, ZOLLICOFFER, who was only a Brigadier, consequently took command of the whole rebel force of the Cumberland, numbering probably some 15,000 men. Previous to the junction however, Gen. BUELL had detached from his main body a division under Gen. THOMAS, to do the very thing which ZOLLICOFFER dreaded—attack him "in the rear." At the latest advices from that quarter, our forces under THOMAS had reached the town of Barkesville, 16 miles south of the Cumberland River, about thirty miles southwest of what is known as "Zollicoffer's Den." It was then expected that THOMAS would at once move up the river on the rebels and assault their works. Putting together the dispatches that have reached us concerning the affair from Louisville and Cincinnati, and it appears that the rebels were assailed by the combined forces of our two Generals, driven from their fortification and completely routed. It would seem that ZOLLICOFFER first imprudently came up on last Saturday and assaulted our position in the vicinity of Somerset, but that his army was repelled by Gen. SCHOEPF and he himself slain. His forces were pursued and a combined attack by THOMAS and SCHOEPF was next day made upon his works on the Cumberland River, which resulted in a complete and overwhelming victory for the Union banner. At latest accounts the Stars and Stripes were floating over the rebel fortifications.

This position of ZOLLICOFFER on the Cumberland was one of the three great rebel strongholds in Kentucky—the first being at Columbus, in the extreme west, soon to be assailed by the great flotilla; the second at Bowling Green, in Central Kentucky, now imminently menaced by Gen. BUELL, and the third and most important of all, in the east, being the one which has just succumbed before our gallant troops. Naturally the latter position was the strongest of the three and indeed it was *the* defense one of the very strongest points possible. Selecting the mountainous region on both sides of the Cumberland River at a point where its course runs from due south to due west, and where the hills, although immediately upon the banks, rise to an altitude of 300, 350 and 400 feet above the level of the river, ZOLLICOFFER occupied and fortified these hills, commanding all approaches by the river from both directions, as well as through the valleys of the creeks on the north and on the south. Behind these immense natural and artificial defences the rebels were posted, capable apparently of bidding defiance to the assaults of any force. His forces on the north side of the river, prior to his reinforcement by CRITTENDEN's troops, consisted of six regiments, stationed on a height 400 feet above the river, commanding the approach from both directions, and on the south side of four regiments, commanding the valley of Meadow Creek, and a depression through the hills from the south, about a mile to the west. The geographical position of this intrenchment is as follows: From Somerset, about fifteen miles southwest; from Columbia, forty miles southeast, and about six miles below the head of steamboat navigation. The position commands all the coal mines, and many of the salt wells south of the Cumberland. Unluckily for the rebels, their main body moved out of this strong post to assail our forces, and as Gen. THOMAS came up opportunely as they began to fall back, he pursued them, and the glorious victory above chronicled is the result.

The column of Gen. THOMAS, when he left Columbia to move forward, consisted of 15,000 well-appointed men. They were nearly all Western troops—mostly from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. In Gen. SCHOEPF's Brigade were the two famous regiments of East Tennessee, who have been burning for a fight with their enemies and persecutors for nearly half a year.

This victory opens the way for our gallant army of the West to penetrate into East Tennessee, through Cumberland Gap, [See map;] and if promptly followed up in the capture of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, will *compel the rebels to evacuate Bowling Green, and will compel Beauregard to retire from Manassas.* The position of the different points mentioned, and their relation to Cumberland Gap and the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, to Knoxville, Nashville, Bowling Green and Columbus, and to our main body at Munfordsville, will all be found on our map. The rebels propose to make the Ohio River the boundary line of their bloody despotism, but they are rapidly retreating from that line.

Brig.-Gen. SCHOEPF, to whom this glorious Union victory is in great measure due, is a Hungarian officer of great distinction. Compelled to leave his own country on the fall of its liberties, he took refuge in this City. From here he went to Washington, and his great abilities and genius were discovered by Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, who promoted him a situation in one of the Departments, and was afterward the means of procuring him a command in the army. Absurd stories have been extensively circulated by the Press about his being at one time a porter in one of the hotels in this city, but in truth he never held any such position. He was appointed five months ago to Eastern Kentucky as Brigadier-General, and was there but little heard from in the meantime engagement and retreat at Wildcat. Hon. S. S. FOX, however, was in no way to blame for that melancholy affair. His present victory will elevate his fame high in public estimation, and confirm the opinion of those who know that he is one of our most scientific and valiant soldiers.

SOMERSET.

SOMERSET, says a Western correspondent, is a small one-horse town of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, is not remarkable for beauty or business, but like almost all other interior Kentucky towns, is a dull and dreary-looking place. The buildings are nearly all wooden structures, and the business parts, especially, are rather rickety-looking affairs. There are but two brick buildings in the place, one of which is the Court-house, and is a most magnificent structure, being about on a par with an ordinary smoke-house.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

The Late Movement Down the River Explained—A Reconnoissance in Force—Evacuation of Camp Beauregard by the Rebels, &c.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 20.

A special from Cairo to the *Journal* says that Gen. GRANT and Staff arrived in town yesterday morning. Gen. PAINE's Brigade reached Fort Jefferson on Saturday night. Gen. MCCLERNAND's Brigade will arrive to-morrow. The object of the expedition was a reconnoissance in force of all that part of Kentucky upon which portion operations against Columbus will occasionally be performed, and a demonstration to aid Gen. BUELL's right wing, our forces have been eminently successful—the Engineer Corps, under Gen. WEAVER, having a full and accurate knowledge of the country.

It is understood that Gen. SMITH has taken the camp equipage and whatever was left in Camp Beauregard, and the rebels fled to Columbus. Gen. MCCLERNAND's Brigade went to within seven miles of Columbus, and encamped Thursday night in sight of the rebel watch-fires. They afterwards visited the town of Milburne, Lovelaceville, Blandville, surveying all the roads as they went. Part of Gen. SMITH's command will return to Paducah to-day.

CAIRO, Monday, Jan. 20.

A gentleman from New-Orleans, who arrived here last night, reports that when he left there the citizens were daily expecting that Fort Pike, commanding the entrance to Lake Pontchartrain, would be attacked and captured by the Nationals from Ship Island.

There were not over 5,000 troops in the city, and not exceeding 2,000 more could be raised in case of emergency. There are no batteries on the river above or below the city.

The only defences against attack from the gulf are two forts on the opposite side of the river, towards the mouth. He thinks the city could be easily captured by a small force.

Gen. MCCLERNAND's Brigade has returned from its expedition and taken their old quarters.

The Twentieth Illinois Regiment, which has been encamped at the mouth of the Mayfield Creek since the expedition started, will be up to-night.

COL. GARFIELD'S VICTORY.

THE LATE FIGHT AT PRESTONBURGH.

From the Cleveland Herald, Jan. 16.

Capt WILLARD, of Company F, Forty-second Regiment, arrived here last night on his way home to Ravenna. He was not in the Prestonburgh fight, being detained by sickness a few miles back of Paintville, but obtained many incidents of the battle from those who were in it.

Prestonburgh is about twelve miles beyond Paintville. After the cavalry skirmish at the latter place, Col. GARFIELD pushed on with the advance of his Brigade for Prestonburgh. Before reaching that place he found the enemy posted on and behind a range of hills. The Federal force forming the advance was less than 700, but Col. GARFIELD at once prepared to make an attack.

A body of the enemy was posted on a commanding hill, and it became necessary to dislodge them. The Fourteenth Kentucky volunteered for the service, as they knew the nature of the ground. Said Col. GARFIELD: "Go in, boys; give them—*Hail Columbia!*"

The hill was cleared, and soon the reserve of the Brigade came in at the double quick. As soon as he saw them Col. GARFIELD pulled off his coat and flung it up in the air, where it lodged in a tree, out of reach. The men threw up their caps with a wild shout, and rushed at the enemy; Col. GARFIELD, *in his shirt-sleeves*, leading the way.

As the Federal troops reached the top of the hill, a rebel officer shouted in surprise, "Why, how many of you are there?" "Twenty-five thousand men, d—n you!" yelled a Kentucky Union officer, rushing at the rebel. In an instant the rebels broke and ran in utter confusion.

Several instances of personal daring and coolness are related. A member of Capt. BRASHELL's company in the Forty-second was about to bite a cartridge when a musket ball struck the cartridge from his fingers. Coolly tacing the direction from which the shot came, he took out another cartridge and exclaimed, "You can't do that again, old fellow."

Capt. WILLARD says that the two men killed on our side were Kentuckians. The loss of the enemy is not known. In addition to the twenty-seven bodies found on the field, a number of human bones were found in several of the houses burned by the rebels in their retreat from Prestonburgh. A rebel officer reported at a house where he called at during his flight, that they had killed 600 Federals, and lost 250 of their own men. It is not unlikely that the killed, wounded and deserted will amount to that number, as numerous desertions took place previous to the battle.

Five rebels surrendered, and their camp equipage and baggage, &c., came into the possession of our forces, and a large number of knapsacks and overcoats. The property found was principally plaid, the rebels having made almost entirely of cotton.

Capt. A. J. GEE, CLARK writes to the same paper from Prestonburgh, Jan. 11, giving the following list of casualties. The two Union soldiers killed belonged to the Second Kentucky.

Thomas Co. A, Forty-second Regiment, severe in the neck.

Samuel Leach, Co. A, Forty-second Regiment, slightly in the leg.

Wm. Archer, Co. G, Forty-second Regiment, dangerously in the face.

John Jones, Co. G, Forty-second Regiment, dangerously in the thigh.

Fred. Cogan, Co. F, Forty-second Regiment, dangerously in the thigh.

Charles Carlton, Co. F, Forty-second Regiment, very dangerously wounded.

Jacob Griffith, Co. H, Forty-second Regiment, slightly in the elbow.

Henry Fogacy, Co. C, Forty-second Regiment, very severe.

Frank Miller, Co. A, Fortieth Regiment, in the foot, slightly.

Second Lieut. Thos. Liley, Co. A, Fortieth Regiment, severely in the arm.

James W. Rose, Co. B, Fourteenth Kentucky Regiment, in thigh, badly.

W. Chapman, Co. E, Twenty-second Kentucky, slightly in the neck.

Alexander Bell, Twenty-second Kentucky, severely in arm.

The enemy is in full retreat toward Abingdon, Va. Our men are too much exhausted to follow. The Big Sandy Valley is effectually cleared of rebels.

DISTURBANCES AMONG THE NEGROES.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman, Jan. 17.

We have just learned of a reliable gentleman of New Castle, the circumstances of a very unusual occurrence in that place just before Christmas, which we deem it proper should be placed before the people of Kentucky. Some forty or sixty negros, all slaves, had been engaged in killing dogs for one of the citizens of New Castle, at night. About that time, and after the work was over, *they paraded the streets of the town in a body, between the hours of ten and twelve, uttering all sorts of disorderly sounds, singing political songs and shouting for Lincoln.* They seemed to take special pains to make their unusual and disorderly demonstrations in front of the residences of one or two prominent Southern Rights citizens. They continued their tumultuous proceedings for an hour or so without interruption from either officers or citizens, and finally dispersed of their own account.

We deem it due to the peace and security of the Commonwealth to give this information to the public, in order that other communities may be put on their guard, and be prepared to suppress in their incipiency all such dangerous movements on the part of the slave population.

We also learn from the same gentleman, that about the same time, or shortly after, a party of slaves in Henry County, belonging partly to Union and partly to Southern Rights men, made off from the county, taking with them a wagon and horses, with a full supply of provisions belonging to their owners, and made their escape into Indiana. They were immediately pursued by their owners into Indiana and overtaken; but the negroes were notified by the population that they should not arrest the slaves, and, in fact, were themselves notified to leave the State without delay. A second visit of the same and other parties, with proper certificates, as the gentleman who gives us the facts is informed, was made with the same result.

We are also informed that numerous houses and barns, belonging to residents of Henry County, *have recently been fired and burned to the ground by the negroes, and that in consequence a general feeling of insecurity prevails throughout the entire community.*

GEN. BUTLER AND GOV. ANDREW.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 20.

In the Legislature, to-day, a voluminous correspondence was presented, relating to the difficulties between Gov. ANDREW and Gen. BUTLER. Some of it is said to be of a very spicy character, particularly that which has reference to the appointment of officers under Gen. BUTLER. The Governor charges unfitness of character against some of the officers under BUTLER, to which the latter replies, charging the appointment of a man guilty of adultery, alluding to an officer who was alleged to have run away with Mrs. BRANNAN, whose disappearance from Staten Island caused so much excitement a few years ago. The correspondence was ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF A DESERTER FROM THE REBELS.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 20.

JOHN JOHNSON, a Jerseyman, impressed into the rebel service in New-Orleans in April last, escaped from Manassas ten days since, and has arrived here on his way home. He estimates the force at Manassas at 40,000, at Leesburgh 30,000, and at Occoquan at 15,000. He did not hear of the Port Royal victory until he got within the National lines. The defeat of the rebels at Dranesville had a depressing effect on the rebel army. The loss was conceded at 800 killed, wounded and missing. He says the Louisiana Regiment, to which he was attached, contains a large number of steamboatmen, anxious to escape to the National lines.

NAVAL AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 20.

There are now eleven vessels of war at the Navy-yard, finishing, repairing, undergoing operations, or awaiting stores or orders, and three on the stocks. Among these are the ship-of-the-line *Vermont*, frigate *Macedonian*, and steam sloop-of-war *San Jacinto*. The *Ino* yet lays in the stream. The sloop-of-war that is building will be one of the most powerful and beautiful of her class in the Navy. There are two months' pay due the workmen in the yard.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Flag of Truce to Craney Island—Ex-President Tyler Seriously Ill—New Rebel Brigadiers, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 19, *via* BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 20.

A flag of truce went to Craney Island to-day, with two persons who came down from Baltimore last night to go South.

The following is all the news we can gather from Southern papers received.

Ex-President JOHN TYLER is very ill at Richmond.

A dispatch dated Macon, Ga., says that the accounts from the wheat region are very favorable, and that the crops never appeared more promising thus early.

The following Brigadier-Generals have been confirmed by the Congress at Richmond:

HENRY HEATH, of Virginia; JOHNSON R. DUNCAN, of Louisiana, and S. WOODS, of Alabama.

Dates from Havana to the 9th inst. have been received at New-Orleans. Business was extremely dull on the Island.

The Norfolk *Day Book* gives a rumor, that the Federal Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Interior have resigned, and that Messrs. COLFAX, of Indiana, and HOLT, of Kentucky, will succeed them.

The U. S. steamer *Sumter* arrived yesterday afternoon.

The troops on board the *Constitution* will come ashore to-morrow for exercise.

GEN. LANE'S STAFF.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 19.

The following is the list of Gen. LANE's staff. They are appointed as staff-officers to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and detailed to Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, to be by him detailed to Gen. LANE—this arrangement being rendered necessary in the case of a Brigadier-General who has a Major-General's command:

1. Wm. H. Merritt, Iowa, Colonel. Behaved with great gallantry as commander of Iowa regiment at Springfield.

2. Judson Kilpatrick, New-York, Lieutenant-Colonel. Graduate of West Point, and distinguished for gallant conduct at Great Bethel; since detached from the army to serve as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Harris Cavalry.

3. John Ritchey, Kansas, Major. Commanded regiment in Kansas Brigade at Morristown and Drywood—known as the man who shot Arms, United States Marshal of Kansas.

4. V. Antwerp, Iowa, Major. A graduate of West Point.

5. F. J. Weed, Kansas, Major. Served in Kansas Brigade.

6. C. Vaughan, Kansas, Major. Behaved with great gallantry under Gen. Lane.

7. J. R. McClure, Kansas, Captain. Commanded and lost a foot at Springfield.

8. Wm. Kyle, Illinois, Captain.

9. Wm. A. Phillips, Kansas, Captain. Well-known as the Kansas *Tribune* correspondent.

10. A. P. Roswell, Kansas, Captain. Had a command at Springfield.

11. Wm. C. Donnell, Kansas, Captain. Connected with Lane through all the Kansas troubles.

12. James M. Rice, Illinois, First Lieutenant.

13. Wm. K. Dove, District of Columbia, First Lieutenant. Son of Comptroller of Treasury.

14. James Christie, Kansas, First Lieutenant. A leading Democrat of Lawrence.

15. J. M. Winchell, Kansas, First Lieutenant. A prominent candidate for the United States Senate when Lane and Pomeroy were elected, and correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

16. A. J. Mayo, Kansas, First Lieutenant. A member of the last Free State Council of Kansas.

17. J. B. Carter, Pennsylvania, First Lieutenant. In the Kansas Brigade.

18. A. L. Reed, Kansas, First Lieutenant. A man of mark in the Kansas troubles.

19. Fred. A. Brown, New-York, Second Lieutenant. In service in Kansas brigade.

20. Volney Hickok, Illinois, Second Lieutenant. Known as the author of several political pamphlets of merit.

21. W. W. Roberts, Kansas, Second Lieutenant. Formerly of Oberlin, Ohio.

Gen. LANE left this (Sunday) afternoon for Chicago, preparatory to taking the field. He is accompanied, as will be seen by the above, by staff officers remarkable for their high standing and distinguished military skill. All arms of the service are represented, and all will, doubtless, acquit themselves in their new positions in a manner honorable to the cause and themselves.

Before Gen. LANE left, he, in conjunction with his colleague, Senator POMEROY, induced the Government, to mount and equip, as cavalry, the remainder of the gallant Kansas regiment which fought with such unparalleled bravery at Springfield, as a mark of appreciation of its valor. The request was warmly accepted by Gen. MCCLELLAN. It will be remembered that this regiment lost, in killed and wounded, 270 out of 600 men—the remainder marching off the field under orders, after clearing it of the enemy, to the sound of martial music.

THE MISSOURI UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 20.

JOHN B. HENDERSON, a Douglas Democrat, a member of the State Convention, an uncompromising Union man, and Brigadier-General in the State service, has been appointed by Lieut.-Gov. HALL to fill THOMAS POLK's seat in the United States Senate.

A passage was made through the ice opposite this city yesterday, and the ferry-boats are now running. Two days more of mild weather will probably break the gorge below, and entirely clear the harbor of ice.

THE STEAM-FRIGATE HARTFORD.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 20.

The steam-frigate *Hartford* dropped down to Fort Mifflin yesterday afternoon, and will sail as soon as her powder can be taken on board.

THE EIGHTY-FIRST NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

OSWEGO, Monday, Jan. 20.

The Eighty-first New-York Regiment, Col. EDMOND ROSS, left Fort Ontario this morning for Albany, *en route* to the seat of war.

THE UNITED STATES SHIP ST. LOUIS.

The United States ship *St. Louis* is now at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, awaiting the arrival of her crew. She mounts twenty guns, and will probably go into commission Tuesday or Wednesday next. Her Commander, M. C. MARIN, is a native of Florida, and is a loyal Union man. The following is a correct list of the officers of the *St. Louis*:

Commander—MATTHIAS C. MARIN.
Lieutenant—James A. Greer.
Surgeon—Albert L. Gihon.
Assistant Surgeon—Fk. E. A. Lewis.
Assistant Paymaster—Judson P. Post.
Marine Officer—Wm. J. Squires.
Master—Wm. F. Stewart.
Acting Masters—John E. Johnson, George Cables, Joshua Rowe.
Master's Mates—Allen Hixie, Huzard Marsh, Peter Fagan, M. V. Furman.
Boatswain—Francis M. Loud.
Gunner—Geo. P. Cushman.
Carpenter—David Jones.
Sailmaker—J. E. Crowell.
Surgeon's Steward—John L. Connolly.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam-transport *Planet* sailed Sunday evening for Locust Point, with a full cargo of subsistence stores and gun-carriages.

The United States steam-transport *New-York*, lying at Pier No. 9 North River, is also loading for the above port. She will carry 1,500 barrels of potatoes, and other stores.

The schooner *Anna B. Hayes*, which arrived on the 18th from Philadelphia, has a cargo for Government, consisting of rifled cannon, ammunition and anchors.

GEN. SHERMAN'S FORCE TO BE AUGMENTED.

The steamer *Oriental*, recently arrived at this port from Port Royal, will probably sail to-day for Annapolis, where she will take on board the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, numbering nearly one thousand men, and then proceed to Hilton Head. The *Oriental* has been expressly fitted up for the conveyance of troops, and on this trip will take out a large supply of water.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE

OUR CORRESPONDENCE BY THE ARABIA.

The Question of Acknowledging the Rebel Confederacy.

Menacing Attitude of the British Government.

Effect of the Pacific News from America.

Disappointment of the War Journals.

POPULAR PEACE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

MORE PARLIAMENTARY OBATORY.

TONE OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

Mr. Thurlow Weed in Answer to Capt. Mayne.

Miscellaneous and General Intelligence.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 4th, and Queenstown on the 5th, arrived here early yesterday morning.

A telegraphic summary of her news was given in the TIMES of Thursday last, and a few extracts indicating the state of opinion in England touching the *Trent* affair, appeared in a small portion of our morning issue of yesterday.

We now add important correspondence from London, with ample extracts from our British and Continental exchanges.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte*, in alluding to the application made to the French Government to equip men-of-war to convey goods from there and other ports to the United States, says:

"The events which mention of it might have given rise to the Government considered possible grounds to be with reproach to the Chambers of Commerce of the ship-owners having no peculiar federal arrangements, and to say what material which does not allow them to carry out the necessary to take out a great portion of the troops, and they would have to expose to great expenditure to have from the Government an escort. We do not know what they would do in such a case, and protest French vessels will not cross which is the subject."

A Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes, under date of Jan. 4, that Mr. MASON, the American Consul in that city, recently sent a letter, open and sealed, from the two burgomasters, informing him that his passport was ready, as the German Confederation had recognized the Confederation of the Southern States. Mr. MASON, suspecting some trick, sent the document to the burgomasters, who at once declared that their signatures had been rather cleverly imitated.

Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, the American railroad contractor, having occasion to speak at Darlington on the 24th, has returned to the American Secretary of State:

"Mr. SEWARD had been represented as hostile to this country; but I deny it. He is my friend, and I had the pleasure of his acquaintance when he was over in this country. I presented him to LAMARTINE in Paris, and heard his views about England. I can tell you Mr. SEWARD now bears to the country the kindest of feelings. You will get back from America. I know, a most courteous dispatch. There may be a little delay, but no war."

THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT.

A Better Feeling with the Opening of the New Year—Confidence in Peace—Stocks and Cotton Up—The Position of France—The Question of the Blockade—Good Effect of Mr. Seward's Correspondence, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862.

The new year, unlike its predecessor, has begun with a general improvement in feeling and temper. The news which was received on the morning of the 1st, has restored general confidence, and it is easy to see that the war-party is now laboring again at up-hill work. They alone now doubt that MASON and SLIDELL will be surrendered, or growl at the cowardice of the American Government in allowing itself to be bullied. The friends of peace and the loyal Americans long since made up their minds on the subject. They say that we, in holding those men, are doing either right or wrong. If we are doing wrong, we should give them up. If we are doing right, we should still be tools to fight England about them just now. We have all eternity to settle our account with England; why force a contest now when we are in the worst possible state for it? Feeling confident that the good sense of the American people will see the matter in its true light, the peace party here has got on its legs again and is striking out with fresh vigor. The *Times* has changed its tone, and has returned to its old tactics of quiet irritation, in which it is always successful. The stock market made a prodigious jump, and the advance has been well maintained. Cotton, too, has advanced a half penny per pound, which is perhaps the best sign of all, as it indicates that the blockade is considered secure. It is not impossible that if the men are given up without extra irritation, that our friends here will be able to take a stand in Parliament that will put a stop to any blockade-breaking projects; always supposing that no more accidents happen.

It is of the more importance that such an attitude should be successfully taken, as the attitude of France becomes more and more equivocal. Some persons explain her late haste to indorse the demand of England as caused by a sincere wish to preserve peace; others, as a quiet shove to England, to engage her in a war which would leave the Continent free; others, as a further development of that universal policy by which NAPOLEON is endeavoring to make himself the umpire of all mankind; but, whatever may be the cause, and I do not undertake to guess which of these is nearest the truth, it is worth while to remember the fact that already, several months ago, the Government of France urged England to recognize the South, and that then England returned a flat refusal to the proposition. Rumors to this effect have all along been very general here, but now the fact is stated in the public journals, and is undoubted. France is hostile to our blockade,

and she will support England in any measures that lead to its infraction. Circumstances may change the tendencies of the Emperor, but it is plain they have not done so yet. It is therefore of inestimable importance to encourage the peace party in England to the greatest possible extent, for they alone stand between us and the two greatest Powers in the world. If any blunder or any misfortune should again prostrate the American party here, the blockade, our best weapon, is not worth a Confederate shinplaster.

Every day that the blockade now lasts is a gain beyond count. The war which is now going on, is considered among far-sighted men here, as involving much wider consequences than the mere unity or division of the North American Continent. The news that the blockade is broken by France and England, will arrest the hands that are soon to plant new cotton-seed in India and Africa, and in South America, where cotton never grew before, it will ruin the merchants whose enterprize is now forcing the cultivation of the staple in almost every tropical country of the globe; it will restore to the insurgent States their full source of wealth, and perhaps their full tide of prosperity. But the assurance that the blockade was sure to last, would compel the South to desert its own good genius; to cut its own sinews; and if it were once certain that corn and putatoes had usurped the place of cotton in the South for one year only, there would be such an impetus given to the growth of the article elsewhere that the throne of the king would never be heard of again.

These are opinions which I hear expressed every day among business men, and as it is now evident that the critical moment is here, when the blockade must be broken or the South ruined, the efforts of the Southerners are becoming actually frantic to cause their chain to be broken. It is England alone which stands in their way. Not is it indeed England or the English people, so much as it is the English Government which until now has held the balance so evenly that the South could hope for freedom as little as the North could hope for conquest. Of the Government a part, no doubt, are ready to cooperate with France. It is the other part, therefore, the Anti-Slavery, radical part, whose hands America ought to strengthen at any cost, if the South is still to be held down.

From this point of view the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL seems a matter about which argument is mere waste of words. They ought not only to be surrendered, but surrendered cordially and as a part and result of all former American policy. This is the feeling which is universally expressed among Americans here so far as I have heard. In the same way, a firm, anti-Slavery ground should be assumed by Government, and followed out steadily. This would give decided strength to the neutralists in Parliament and in the nation.

It is evident that the war-party has had a tough nut to crack in the diplomatic correspondence of Mr. SEWARD, which has lately been republished here, from the American newspapers. It seems to have been very difficult to get hold of these dispatches in a weak spot. There can, I think, be no doubt that they have raised the character of our Government, and of Mr. SEWARD especially, very much. Their tone is thought to be remarkably dignified and honorable, and the policy pursued, though it seems to grate a good deal on English sensibilities, is still acknowledged to have been very able and clear. Much curiosity is now expressed to see the English blue-book, which will probably be published soon after the meeting of Parliament, and will afford a good opportunity to compare the respective abilities of the two parties.

The mere gossip of the week is very small. The bulls and the bears have been at their usual games, and the news which they have invented has been of every color of the rainbow. Nothing is too ridiculous for the Bourse. On the whole, however, the course of everything has been upward. Lord PALMERSTON has recovered from his gout, and is about again, it is stated. The Queen is still at Osborn, but all accounts agree that she is in good health and in not over-depressed spirits, doing readily what work is brought her, and showing no tendency to melancholy, as was feared at first. Some memorial is to be raised to Prince ALBERT, and the lists are now going round for subscription. The Prince of Wales is going on another continental trip, it is said. One would think that his collegiate studies must be rather neglected.

Two cases are now before the Courts which attract much interest. One is that of Dr. WILLIAMS, whom his bishop wishes to turn out of his living for writing the article on BUNSEN in the *Oxford Essays and Reviews*. The other is that of a young man named WINDHAM, the head of the old and famous Windham family, who is accused of being a lunatic, and whom his relatives are trying to put under guardianship. There is a property of about sixty or seventy thousand dollars a year at stake, of which the young gentleman was making large mouthfuls, and which his relatives want to preserve in the family. Young WINDHAM is an extraordinary character, if the witnesses tell truth, and wholly unfit to have any responsibility, such as a large property is considered to be in this country. As the case has excited very great attention here, I went to the Court to hear a little of it, the other day, and there I saw the lunatic himself, who looks about as intellectual as most of the swells one meets in the Park and elsewhere. The best part of the case is that there is supposed to be some choice scandal to be produced, which will involve this fellow's uncle, Gen. WINDHAM, of Crimean fame. The scandalous adventures of the young man himself are related at some length in the evidence, and would do no dishonor to the palmy days of Rome, and to the contemporaries of TIBERIUS and CALIGULA. They reek o. the Haymarket and of Leicester-square. Strangely enough the whole evidence is reported in to l in the journals, and forms the favorite reading of half the nations of the kingdom, not to speak of the younger portions of society. It is discussed and argued everywhere, and promises to furnish an innocent entertainment for some time to come.

The weather has been remarkably mild. On the Continent there is ice and frost, but in London there is little but fog and mud. It is very fortunate that this is the case, for the poor are now in a very critical state.

POPULAR OPINION UPON THE ISSUE.

ANTI-WAR MEETING AT BERMINGHAM.

RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION VOTED DOWN—THE COURSE OF THE CABINET APPROVED.

On the evening of the 2d a town meeting, convened by a respectably signed requisition to the Mayor, (Mr. H. MARTON,) was held in the Birmingham Town-hall, "to consider the propriety of urging upon her Majesty's Government the importance of having recourse to arbitration instead of an immediate declaration of war, in the event of a serious disagreement arising out of the disturbed condition of our relations with the United States." There was a very large attendance, and the Mayor, of course presided.

The following resolution was proposed by Alderman BALDWIN, and seconded by Mr. G. DIXON:

"That this meeting remembers with satisfaction that in the year 1856, her Majesty's Government submitted to the Congress of Paris, a declaration which was assented to by the representatives of all the Powers, recommending that the States between which a serious disagreement shall hereafter arise, shall, before appealing to force, have recourse (so far as the circumstances may admit) to the good offices of some friendly Power; and this meeting hereby declares its opinion that the present occasion is a fitting one on which to carry out this most important recommendation."

Mr. EVERARD moved an amendment:—"That this meeting has every confidence in the present Government, and leaves the settlement of the American question in their hands."

Mr. EVERARD, as a working man, said there was no class of Englishmen who had cause to curse war more than the working men. (Prolonged cheering.) It was from the ranks of the working classes that the army and navy were recruited, and it was from their toil that the funds were raised, and who, he asked, got the loaves and fishes? (Renewed cheering.) Not the working classes, but the middle classes, and the aristocracy. (Hisses, cheers, and hisses.) The working men were always ignored, until it was necessary to compel the Government to listen to the voice of the country, and then they were brought up to swell the numbers. (Cheers.) Some one, signing himself "JOHN BRIGHT," had called upon them to attend the meeting, but had not deigned to tell them why and wherefore. (Hear, hear.) It was simply that it should go forth to their brethren in America that the working men of Birmingham had affirmed the Government of England to be doing wrong in resenting an insult to the British flag. (Tremendous cheering.) Would they do so? (Cries of "No.") There was a certain party who always brought in England to be in the wrong when she tried to vindicate her honor, but such had no sympathy for the working men. He held that the present Government was quite competent to vindicate our honor. (Cheers.) He held, too, that that was proved by the results of the Crimean war. (Disapprobation.) At all events, in the present instance there was nothing to arbitrate about, because all the great Powers of Europe had come to the conclusion we were right; and for the same reason there was no arbitrator to arbitrate, if we should come to arbitration, except, indeed, the King of Bonny. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. TAYLOR, a factor, seconded the amendment.

After several gentlemen had addressed the meeting, Mr. BROOKESMITH moved a verbal alteration in the original resolution, to the effect that the present occasion "may be" a fitting one.

This having been seconded, and the promoters of the original resolution agreeing to accept it,

The Mayor then proceeded to put it as so amended, but the audience had become confused, and when the show of hands was taken it was evident the meeting were unaware for which resolution they were voting.

The Mayor declared the original resolution, as amended, to be carried.

Upon this an immense storm of disprobation arose, and lasted a long time.

Dr. MELSON, a Borough Magistrate, came to the front of the gallery, and said that the meeting had been "bamboozled," though he did not intend to impute blame to the Mayor, and it was quite certain that His Worship did not intend to act unfairly.

The meeting continued, however, to vehemently protest against the expression of its opinion as declared by the Mayor. Ultimately it was agreed that a second vote should be taken on the main question.

Mr. EVERARD came forward and moved the following:

"That this meeting highly approves of the prompt and manly conduct of Lord PALMERSTON, Earl RUSSELL and the Cabinet, in this trying international emergency, and at the same time trusts that this quarrel may be honorably terminated without war."

Mr. MELSON seconded the resolution, which was supported by Rev. R. W. DALE.

On a show of hands being taken, the Mayor declared it to be carried by an overwhelming majority.

A memorial was subsequently proposed by the framers of the arbitration resolution, but was lost by an immense majority.

The proceedings did not close till after 11 o'clock.

PEACE MEETING AT BRIGHTON.

On the evening of Dec. 30, a meeting to consider the question of war was held in the Town Hall of Brighton. Resolutions, and an address to the Crown, strongly favoring peace and a resort to arbitration, were adopted almost unanimously. Among the speakers were Messrs. CONTGHAM and WHITE, the members for the borough, the former of whom thus referred to the London *Times*:

"If the American Government attempted to maintain the principle on which Capt. WILKES did the act, then they must go to war, but they should, except in the last contingency, use their utmost efforts to resist a proposition for involving this country in a war with America. (Hear, hear.) A war with America would be no child's play. Millions of debt, and an unlimited income-tax would be the results of war with America. (Hear.) There was a war party in this country—an anti-republican war party. Let them retort on their policy for a few years and go back to the Russian war. When the secret dispatches were published it became evident that the articles in the *Times* newspaper in 1855 had been written by some one who had access to the Russian State papers and documents. At a meeting in Store-street he (Mr. CONGHAM) read the extracts and proved the case to the satisfaction of every one present. Mr. LAYARD subsequently quoted the extracts in the House of Commons, and the *Times* next morning ate humble pie. It was believed that the writer of the articles got the sack—(laughter)—and from that time to this there was nothing but war attitudes in the *Times*. (Hear, hear.) There had been furious attacks in the *Times* upon the Emperor NAPOLEON, and the *Times* advocated peace with Russia and Austria with France, but the public opinion of the country was too strong for it. (Hear, hear.) What had been the result of this policy of the *Times* with regard to France? Cool and deliberate attacks upon the head of the Government, violent as assaults on the Holy Ghost. Mr. DARWIN's Lady with Feathers. On each occasion the *Times* was proved clearly in fault. The *Times* was always a coward before a friend. A friend of his said to him the other day he believed since there would be no war with America, because the *Times* had said there would be a war. (Laughter.) The *Times* was wrong about the French treaty—the *Times* was wrong about the power duty; the *Times* was wrong about Dissenters—(laughter)—and about Not-ingham; the *Times* was wrong about the Brighton new church—and would never forgive Brighton for having returned the Chairman of the Constitutional Defence Committee, but Brighton did not care about it. (A Voice. "You stuck up for the *Morning Star*." Laughter.) The *Times* made repeated attacks on the Emperor NAPOLEON, and supported the Government in their demands for an unlimited credit to build land fortifications and floating batteries, and after having done that it set sounded the alarm, they would leave the coast clear to the shrewd and intelligent Emperor of the French to work out his purposes, be they good or evil, in Europe, by involving this country into a Transatlantic contest in which they should strain every nerve, and in which the war must be carried on with a distant basis of operations. (Hear, hear.) But the *Times* would fall in its object, and the people of England would not be forced into a fratricidal contest with an industrial people."

Mr. WHITE, the other member for the Borough, expressed the opinion that the Government was resolved, in common with France, to recognize the Southern Confederacy in the Spring; and that its demonstration in regard to the *Trent* affair was a mere pretext to cover the preparations for a contest, to grow out of such acknowledgment. He said

"He had told more than one member of the Government, and had printed and published the same opinion, *that he did not believe there was a single member of the Cabinet who thought that war would arise out of the Trent affair.* (Hear, hear.) Wherefore, then, these mighty preparations? *He believed that both France and England were in perfect accord to recognize the independence of the Southern States early in the Spring.* (Hear.) It was quite certain that at that time Great Britain would have an overpowering fleet in the American waters; they would have Canada in an efficient state of defence, and then, if the Northern States were disposed to make the recognition of the Southern States a *casus belli*, Great Britain would be prepared." (Hear, hear.)

MEMORIALS IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION.

Memorials numerously and respectably signed, deprecating war with America, and earnestly recommending arbitration, have been forwarded to Lord PALMERSTON from the following places: Cheddar, Somersetshire; Wincombe, Somersetshire, from the Protestant Dissenters of the town of Holyhead on Penmaenmawr, Anglesey; from the Baptist congregations at Pensarn and Salem, Amwich; Ushigarth, Pembrokeshire; Ebenezer, near Narberth; and Carmarthen Pembrokeshire; from the Protestant Dissenters at Bryn-seneyn, Anglesey; from the inhabitants of the borough town of Bala, Merionethshire. The last is signed by the Professors of the Calvinistic Methodist and Independent Colleges in that town, by the students of both institutions, by the clergymen, magistrates, dissenting ministers, &c. Twelve memorials to the same effect have also been presented to Lord PALMERSTON from the following bodies at Plymouth: The congregations of Notley-street Chapel, Willow-street Chapel, the Wesleyan Free Chapel, the Unitarian Chapel, Emma-place; Stonehouse Chapel, Zion Chapel, Union Chapel, Baptist Chapel, George-street; Batter-street Chapel, Silvan Chapel, Primitive Methodist Chapel, and the Society of Friends.

VIEWS OF BRITISH LEGISLATORS.

HON. W. E. FOSTER, M. P., IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION.

Mr. FOSTER, M. P. for Bradford, addressed the electors of that town on the evening of Dec. 31. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. Mr. FOSTER having stated with great clearness the various arguments for and against arbitration, proceeded thus:

"The next objection was that they owed a duty to the Southern Commissioners, and ought not to allow them to remain in prison a moment longer, or under the surveillance of an arbitration court. It would be a mere mockery for him to say that he had any great sympathy with these gentlemen from their antecedents. Mr. MASON was the author of one of the very worst laws, he believed, ever passed—the Fugitive Slave Law. He brought that measure into the Senate, and Mr. SLIDELL had always supported him in what he (Mr. FOSTER) considered an outrage upon humanity. (Cheers.) Nevertheless, he considered that they did owe a duty to these gentlemen, whatever their antecedents, and he was prepared to fulfill it; but he should say it would be a vastly kinder thing to them to propose that they should be given over to arbitrators than that they should go to war upon the point. (Hear.) So far as they were concerned, the proposal to arbitrate would be greatly to their interest. Another objection to arbitration was that we had a duty to perform to prevent the repetition of such a thing in future. Were they sure that war would prevent it? It might be said, "We know that it will, because we are confident of success." He believed we should succeed—he had great faith and confidence in the power and patriotism of England, but war was proverbially uncertain. And if he was confident of success, he was also confident in justice being on their side, and therefore, whether they might ultimately succeed in war or not, he was quite sure they would in any reference of this matter to any neutral court. (Cheers.) More than that, if they had a judgment given in that solemn manner by any neutral power, it would more certainly prevent the Americans committing such an outrage in future, than if they were to go to war, and leave them with the bitter memories and rankling feelings which defeat would insure. (Hear, hear," and cheers.) But he did not think that these were real objections, even in the minds of those who made them. He believed they were almost all sham objections; and that the real objection of those who will not listen to a proposal of arbitration was, 'We would rather have a war, so that we may teach these insulting Americans a lesson.' Well it would be a costly lesson. We might get some cotton; but he believed it was generally understood that we should lose more than we should gain by such teaching. But he would not dwell upon the cost. Was it right that we should go to war upon any such ground? Was it right that we, a civilized and Christian people, should go to war upon any ground whatever, but that of absolute necessity? Were we to go to war because we think that we have been insulted, and because we think that this is a time when those who have insulted us are weaker than before, and that we can punish them now for that which we had not the means, or were not ready or inclined, to punish them for at the time of its occurrence? He was not justifying the Americans. He would grant the truth of what had been said about their Government of late; but was there no bark account to be made up? *If any of their newspapers were inclined to answer that leading article in the Times, which seemed purposely inclined to drive it into war, by dressing up every act of the American navy that seemed to be insulting for the past thirty years, and if there was the same ability employed on the Times, a story of wrongs might be told which to American eyes would seem to be almost as nicely urged as does this of the Times to some of us.* (Hear, hear.) We did not think much of the last war with America, because we had another tremendous war on hand, in comparison with which it was a mere trifle; but the history of America was but a short one, and to Americans it was a very great event, and recollections of it have had a great deal to do with their feelings towards us up to the present moment. We complained, and with justice, that four gentlemen—not Englishmen, but sending to England—were taken, without appeal to any international tribunal, from one of our ships. But remember what we did. We were in the habit of filling our ships of war by impressment. We would not get enough sailors from our own ships, and so we stopped American ships to search for them, and so anxious were we, that we were not very particular whether they were Englishmen or American citizens. He had purposely said very little on the question of profit and loss; and he was not going to dwell upon it. They were all well aware that any war, and especially one with America, must be against their interests. But he had another reason why he would not dwell upon the point. He did not wish to mislead the Americans. They seemed to suppose that we should be frightened out of war because our trade would suffer by it. That was a very false notion. (Hear, hear.) It was not the case, and he was glad of it. It would go very hard with Old England, when she would not defend her rights, or fulfill her duties, or guard her honor, for the fear of her interests being affected, and if the Americans think, as the NEW-YORK TIMES seems to think, that we cannot be driven into war, because we fear to lose their corn and custom, the sooner they get rid of the notion the better. It is not true, and so long as England remains a great nation it never will be true. (Applause.) But some people would like to go to war with America, not merely because they think it a fitting time to revenge these insults, but because they would be very glad to get rid, as they think, for good and aye, of this democratic Republic. It is an eyesore to them. I doubt much whether a war would enable them to get rid of this eyesore, but of this I am sure, I am not prepared to go into war to gratify those gentlemen, because the result would be, if not alone greatly to injure democracy in America, to support the cause of Slavery at any rate. I am not going to enter into the question as between North and South now again, but I think that even those who differ from me on this question must admit that every day proves more and more that what really lies at the bottom of the civil war is Slavery. (Hear, hear.) I think it must be evident to you all that this civil war is in fact a revolution, upon the upsetting of which depends the question whether the terrible evil of Slavery shall be got rid of. No such misery was ever swept off the earth without great misery to all concerned in it, and to very many who are innocent; but I do believe that the end of the struggle will be an end to Slavery. (Applause.) *Let us then, by all means, stand aside and have nothing to do with the struggle. At any rate, let us not try to uphold Slavery, which we shall be forced to do if we go to war with the Northern States. If we are determined, we may say to them we do not mind a fight South and to explain why we come to it.* The very first thing we should do—but here discussion in the papers would be forestalled—communications between the Northern Government and the Northern army in South Carolina. What would be the result? That those men who have become free men, and have now nothing curtail in names, would, by the hegemony of the Northern States, be forced to join the North in the Free Soil principle in the Free Soil Convention. By so doing we should establish a principle that would be of the greatest advantage hereafter. Had a good and powerful Government, like England, engaged and insisted upon the neutrality period, was a matter of civilization, and so desirable not to shed the blood of kinsmen, that it was willing not to fight, but to leave the question to be decided by another Power. It would be a precedent of peace for all other nations, such as future generations would bless us for, by having established. (Applause.) The honorable member concluded by stating that he believed there was a very erroneous and mischievous impression on both sides the Atlantic, that it was a foregone determination with each nation to go to the other into war. It was just those mutual suspicions by which nations were dragged into war; but he felt confident that his constituents would support him in doing all he could, consistently with honor not to lose regard for England's interests, to get this question settled any way in harmony with justice rather than by war. (Applause.) Now that they were at the close of the year, let any ill-feeling they might have be buried, and, remembering the sad condition of their kinsmen in America, let a tolerant and sympathetic feeling be entertained towards them. By starting the new year with such feelings, and doing their duty to America, they would soon find that the Americans would do their duty to us. (Hear.) The moderate spirit in which the news of the outrage was received in the country was greatly to our credit. Since it arrived another event had occurred—the loss which she had suffered whom all hated and reverenced—which had drawn the people together in deep sympathy with their beloved sovereign. Remembering how they had mourned with one widow and one fatherless family, let every one consider that even a just war made tens of thousands of widows and fatherless. *Surely a nation's great loss would counteract the feelings of the people, and make them determine that they would do their best as Englishmen not as patriots to avoid being drawn into war with their kinsmen.*" (Great applause.)

A vote of thanks to, and confidence in, Mr. FORSTER were carried unanimously, no question being put to them, although he had risen to answer any. The following motion was subsequently moved, and was also unanimously carried:

"That this meeting, while participating in the general indignation at the outrage committed on our flag by an American officer, in forcibly removing certain passengers from a British steamer, is yet impressed with the conviction that it is the duty of our Government, as ruling over a civilized and Christian people not to hurry us into a war with our American kinsmen, unless it shall first have been clearly ascertained that justice cannot be obtained from the Government of the United States either by diplomatic representations or by means of an appeal to arbitration, according to the principle agreed upon at the Paris Conference, in 1856."

THE LONDON TIMES UPON MR. FORSTER'S ADDRESS.

We really cannot see how Mr. FORSTER, under the circumstances of the present case, would have an arbitration brought about, or what good he thinks it would do. It might, perhaps, enable him and his constituents to go to war, as they are eventually prepared to do, with a little saving of their "principles;" but if they wish not merely to fight with a comfortable conscience, but to avoid fighting altogether, they had better back Government in boldly preferring a just demand without reserve. It needs only a glance at the American journals to show that, while firmness may probably secure peace, the least hesitation would endanger it. We believe the Americans in America are just as conscious of their own misdoing as the Americans in Europe; but they are not more willing than other people to confess themselves wrong. If they are temperately, but plainly, told that they must do us right, or take the consequences of their offending, they will not improbably choose the course of justice as well as prudence; but if they are indulged with a prospect of remote and protracted negotiation, the temptation may prove too strong for them. Mr. FORSTER's vision of a Court of Arbitration instantaneously constituted, and proceeding to an instantaneous decision in our favor, is not likely to be realized. *There is only one reasonable condition, indeed, which an arbitration might be expected to satisfy, and that has been satisfied already. The opinion of a third party, whether umpire or friend, might enable the American to grant, with a better grace, and with less offence to their national susceptibilities, the redress we require.* This assistance we should not begrudge them; but they have it already at their disposal, under the most eligible form, in the advice given by France. France, of all other Powers, is that to which they might most naturally have turned for arbitration, and France has spoken. Any further appeals on the part of the Americans would imply, not a wish to submit to fair arbitration, but a design to escape from the obligations of their position in the mazes of an interminable controversy.

MR. KINGLAKE, M. P., ON THE PROSPECT OF A GENERAL WAR.

On the 30th ult., Mr. KINGLAKE, the author of *Eothen*, addressed his constituents, at Bridgewater, on the American question. In closing he said:

"Many considered that if there should be a refusal to give up the prisoners war would be immediately declared. I do not understand that is the case. If the request should not be complied with, I apprehend that it would be the duty of Lord LYONS to ask for his passport, and bring home with him the whole legation. But he would bring with him also, I imagine, the answer which the American Government may think fit to make to the demand of our Government. (Hear, hear.) When we have that answer then it would be right for Her Majesty's Government to decide what course she would take in dealing with it. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the suggestion of submitting questions to arbitration, I have something to say, and, perhaps, there are few persons in this country who have much more right to speak upon the subject. You may have heard that in the Congress at Paris in 1856 a protocol was signed, which recommended, if I may so express myself, a wholesome principle of referring questions of dispute to arbitration. It was obvious that to introduce into International law a new principle of this kind would depend for its success upon the way in which the first attempt to appeal to the principle should succeed. (Hear.) The first occasion on which the attempt was made occurred very soon after. You all know the deep interest which this country has always taken in the efforts to suppress the Slave-trade. In 1856, after much urging, she got the Portuguese Government to suppress the Slave-trade upon the African coast. The Portuguese Government, not very willingly, and in sheer obedience to our dictation, captured a French vessel having upon it all the indications which are usually regarded as sufficient to convict the vessel of being engaged in the Slave-trade—I speak of the *Charles et Georges*. The French Government indignantly required that the vessel should be restored, although it was clear to everybody in England and to everybody in Lisbon, that the vessel was liable to be condemned. The French Government was vastly more powerful than the Portuguese, and refused to appeal to the principle of arbitration. England, though she had compelled the Portuguese to take this step, was obliged to stand by and see the vessel given up. Here, then, I fear, is an end to the principle of referring questions to arbitration, because if the first time one of these questions occurs, a great Power refuses to be bound by it, how can any other Government be expected to do otherwise? (Hear, hear.) I trust that, in order to avoid the unspeakable horrors of war, the United States will yield, and that they will not allow fellow-citizens of ours to remain in felons' cells. (Hear, hear.) There seemed to be some ground for supposing that the Emperor of the French was not unopposed to this the same view of the matter as we had, but I believe I may say that means have been taken to ascertain what is the feeling of France on this subject, and the feeling is that in this matter England ought to be left to fight her own battles. I believe I may say that it is not the desire of this country to ask their alliance or seek that of any other European Power. *But, gentlemen, supposing we are alone in this quarrel, is it certain that America will be alone?* I have already said to you that when war once breaks out, the original cause of the quarrel is soon lost sight of, and that nations will range themselves according to what they suppose to be their best interests. I venture to remind those who may be meditating anything against England on the ground of the trouble which now threatens her, that the very last time we were engaged in a war with America, which broke out in 1812 and continued for some years afterwards, was exactly that period when we invaded France, and achieved our greatest victories."

RIGHT HON. E. W. CARDWELL AT OXFORD.

Mr. CARDWELL, M. P. for Oxford, addressed his constituents on the 1st inst. He thus alluded to the American question:

"Gentlemen, we saw with sorrow a civil war break out between two parts of one great country—the inheritors of our blood, of our literature, and of our glory, (cheers,) and, gentlemen, we should regard it as little less than a civil war among ourselves if any unhappy circumstances should arise to involve us in hostilities with America. (Cheers.) Our chairman has told us that the telegram of to-day says that there is hope of an amicable settlement, provided the demand of England has not been made in such a spirit and in such a temper as to render it impracticable, and I trust, in due time, when all the correspondence shall be laid before the public, that they will be of opinion that those who are intrusted with the powers of State are worthy of them, and conseptance us with their own principles and feelings. I believe there never was a spectacle of which Englishmen ought to be less ashamed in the face of Europe and of the world than the decision which England has shown in this great case of her interests. We have sustained on no other such as we could not possibly pass if we meant to retain the name and position which England has held for centuries among the nations of the world. (Cheers.) The law and, we see, the opinion of enlightened Europe, have been expressed upon it in spite. *Our case is for free trade, and for the principle of freedom of commerce.* (Cheers.) The issue, then, gentlemen, does not rest with us, but upon the American people."

LORD ROBERT MONTAGU ON BRITISH DEFENCE UPON AMERICA.

To the Editor of the London Herald.

SIR: Some of your readers must surely have been startled by an article in the *Times* of yesterday on the impending war with America. It began by assuming that the Americans have persuaded themselves that the British Government will be coin. to the end of the year of the naval force which they now could furnish; and it asks, What will happen if the Northern ports were closed against us, and we were suddenly deprived of their aid as well as cotton? The question thus proposed is speedily answered. "America has not a monopoly of cotton," for only one-half of our supply comes from the States, a quantity valued at £15,000,000 comes from Russia and Prussia during the last ten years. It then gives the comfortable assurance that "if we cannot get corn from Michigan and Illinois, we shall get it from the Black Sea and the Baltic." It is extraordinary that none of the commercial classes have taken the view of the war which must be suggested by these words. On the 10th ult., when addressing my constituents, *I showed them that Russia and America are the only countries on which we can rely for grain; because every other corn producing country is an insular dependency*, and that, by war with America, Russia practically acquires a monopoly of breadstuffs. This view is now corroborated by the *Times* in tones of exultation and defiance. A few years ago it raised a bitter outcry against my monopoly in the hands of our own citizens. Now raises a shout of triumph at the prospect of a monopoly of corn being put into the hands of a foreign Power. The British farmer is to enjoy free trade for the Russian to be protected.

In a speech, also a few days ago, Mr. BRIGHT asked what we gained by the Russian war, and the cannon thunder of fifty millions sterling? He may now ask how much we shall lose by what the *Times* believes to be "the calamitous reverses of an American war."

We shall have to be deprived of that power of coercion to seek, which is our protection in war, and that competition in the grain trade, which is our support in peace. Commercial men do not care, for it does not as yet affect the lands. Political men do not trouble themselves about it, for it does not injure the interests of their farmers. Yet surely there must be some point where politicians will give up party strife, and combine to protect the country from the dangers which we ourselves are weaving.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT MONTAGU.
No. 72 INVERNESS-TERRACE, Dec. 31, 1861.

SOME OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

ALL WAR QUESTIONS NOT SETTLED

From the London Advertiser.

In the first place, by making war not improbable it has forced England to spend probably one or two millions of money in providing for the defence of her Canadian frontier. But this money has not been thrown away, for it has placed England in a far better position with reference to American claims than she occupied six weeks ago. In November last, our Foreign Minister might have said, "This blockade of the Southern ports is very absurd, and it is contrary to the law of nations, for it is ineffective. Yet to declare it null and void will be a perilous proceeding, for the Washington Government may threaten us with war, and we shall have to send an army to Canada." But all this is now changed. The probability of war has already been faced; the cost of reinforcing Canada has already been incurred. Our Foreign Secretary may now say, "Your paper blockade is no longer to be endured; and as for war, if you choose to engage in it we are ready for you." *As strongly it is urged that as soon as "the Trent difficulty is over, Earl Russell and Mr. Thurlow will at once open the question of the blockade, and will declare their intention of overturning it.* This will, indeed, be to strike the Washington Government in a sore place, and we shall not be at all surprised if it leads them to declare for war.

The importance of such a step as this cannot easily be exaggerated. *Yet it may be actually taken before the 1st of March.* If the American Government shall reject Lord LYONS' demand, this step will doubtless be taken at once. If they accede to that demand, the question of the blockade will immediately follow, and the solution may be found in less than a couple of months. The results must be very great. The Southern States can at once send us ten millions worth of cotton, for which we shall pay them in goods and money. The money will help them to carry on the war; the goods will give them clothing and many other needful things. The hopes of the South will thus be raised, and the probabilities of the success of the North will be proportionately lowered. But all this will hardly occur without a declaration of war from Washington. This will lead to an immediate blockade by the British fleet of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia; and thus the foreign trade of the Northern States will be utterly prostrated. Such are some of the results which may not improbably flow from the folly of the *San Jacinto*. So easy is it to raise a conflagration by a single torch, which even a score of fire-engines cannot easily extinguish.

THE CRISIS PASSED—FOR THE PRESENT.

From the London Herald.

If we are justified, as we believe we are, in viewing the resolve of the American Government in this mirror of popular opinion, *we suppose that our differences with America will not for the present lead to war.* But enough has occurred to put us on our guard for the future, to teach us to be very watchful of the temper of a people which seems to have two faces like the god Janus, to be as shifting as the wind of the sea, and as changeful in color as the chameleon. This concession of theirs must not be allowed to fetter us in our future course. We have a more immediate interest than before in the struggle between North and South; we have found that it concerns ourselves, and learned that its continuance is fraught with danger to our peace. *It behooves both England and France to consider whether the time has not arrived for recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and whether the sufficient blockade, which is so great an injury to their manufacturing and commercial interests, should any longer be condemned from any false feeling of tenderness for the amour propre of the North.* We shall be acting in the interests of humanity if we do what in us lies to discourage a struggle in which the North is committing political suicide, and the South undergoing a vindictive and resultless persecution, in which the customary usages of civilized war are most wantonly and wickedly set at naught.

THE RECEPTION OF SLIDELL AND MASON.

From the London Star.

Peace will be maintained. An enormous addition to our expenditure will be avoided. The honor of our flag will have been vindicated. The *prestige* of our power will be augmented. The name of England will stand higher than ever as that of a nation able to enforce her demands and execute her policy. But is this what we want,—we who believe patriotism to be something purer than a pagan pride in national supremacy,—we who desire that England shall be loved as well as feared? Will it even be the end of our difficulty? Will there remain nothing to apprehend, nothing to labor against? Will there be no danger of fresh complications arising out of the barbarous conditions of maritime warfare? Will here be no rankling bitterness in the public mind of America—no cruel exultation among the inveterate enemies of all that the two people hold in common, and hold most dear? These are considerations that should make us pause ere we indulge in unqualified rejoicing over our anticipated escape. Unless public opinion can be thrown with new sweet energy in favor of perfect neutrality and of an official recision of the law of war,—unless there be a vigilant and resolute resistance to proposals for invoking the blockade, or otherwise changing the English policy,—we may be plunged into worse than the quarrel which now seems about to be concluded. It will scarcely be denied by the boldest sympathizers with secession to seduce the liberated Commissioners with promises and welcomings. It will be too much even for the *Times* to venture on bring its cool homage to the authors of the Fugitive Slave Act. But who will answer for it that they will not be privately petted in the hospitalities of an aristocratic circle over the hated democracy of the North? Who will undertake that their presence here will not be used to demonstrate to the world that England's sympathies are Pro-Slavery—that she has deserted her philanthropy, and is ready to patronize on American soil the institution she has exhumed, in a benevolent frenzy, from her own colonies? These are far worse perils to a nation's honor than those which assail it from blundering sea captains and accidental collisions, or even designed insults. These perils which make no noise and provoke no anger—which are not repudiated in peremptory dispatches or warded off by the prompt display of armaments—it is a peril of this sort which will threaten us when Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON have been replaced beneath our flag, and have landed on our shores. It is then that the gentlemen who were so profuse in the Birmingham Town-hall of expressions of confidence in Government, and in deprecation of public opinion, may find reason to regret their success,—unless they really designed to give a triumph to the worst enemies of England and of freedom. We have been told very often of late that there are worse evils than war. *We quite admit it, and we beg to ask, whether the assertion of English authority to procure a victory, if shirkers would not be among those ranks, so as to be reckoned an augmentation of the resources of peace?* When MASON and SLIDELL have been surrendered to us, it will surely be time to endeavor in what capacity we, as a nation receive the men who then are the representatives of the Democratic Party, a party which professes to be friendly to England, which has constantly urged on the Government the duty of maintaining the principle of non-intervention, which has been a consistent opponent of the Fugitive Slave Act, and another which is at present the ruling power in the United States. Yet surely there must be some point where politicians will give up party strife, and combine to protect the country from the dangers which we ourselves are weaving.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT MONTAGU.
No. 72 INVERNESS-TERRACE, Dec. 31, 1861.

SOME OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

ALL WAR QUESTIONS NOT SETTLED

From the London Advertiser.

In the first place, by making war not improbable it has forced England to spend probably one or two millions of money in providing for the defence of her Canadian frontier. But this money has not been thrown away, for it has placed England in a far better position with reference to American claims than she occupied six weeks ago. In November last, our Foreign Minister might have said, "This blockade of the Southern ports is very absurd, and it is contrary to the law of nations, for it is ineffective. Yet to declare it null and void will be a perilous proceeding, for the Washington Government may threaten us with war, and we shall have to send an army to Canada." But all this is now changed. The probability of war has already been faced; the cost of reinforcing Canada has already been incurred. Our Foreign Secretary may now say, "Your paper blockade is no longer to be endured; and as for war, if you choose to engage in it we are ready for you." *As strongly it is urged that as soon as "the Trent difficulty is over, Earl Russell and Mr. Thurlow will at once open the question of the blockade, and will declare their intention of overturning it.* This will, indeed, be to strike the Washington Government in a sore place, and we shall not be at all surprised if it leads them to declare for war.

The importance of such a step as this cannot easily be exaggerated. *Yet it may be actually taken before the 1st of March.* If the American Government shall reject Lord LYONS' demand, this step will doubtless be taken at once. If they accede to that demand, the question of the blockade will immediately follow, and the solution may be found in less than a couple of months. The results must be very great. The Southern States can at once send us ten millions worth of cotton, for which we shall pay them in goods and money. The money will help them to carry on the war; the goods will give them clothing and many other needful things. The hopes of the South will thus be raised, and the probabilities of the success of the North will be proportionately lowered. But all this will hardly occur without a declaration of war from Washington. This will lead to an immediate blockade by the British fleet of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia; and thus the foreign trade of the Northern States will be utterly prostrated. Such are some of the results which may not improbably flow from the folly of the *San Jacinto*. So easy is it to raise a conflagration by a single torch, which even a score of fire-engines cannot easily extinguish.

THE CRISIS PASSED—FOR THE PRESENT.

From the London Herald.

If we are justified, as we believe we are, in viewing the resolve of the American Government in this mirror of popular opinion, *we suppose that our differences with America will not for the present lead to war.* But enough has occurred to put us on our guard for the future, to teach us to be very watchful of the temper of a people which seems to have two faces like the god Janus, to be as shifting as the wind of the sea, and as changeful in color as the chameleon. This concession of theirs must not be allowed to fetter us in our future course. We have a more immediate interest than before in the struggle between North and South; we have found that it concerns ourselves, and learned that its continuance is fraught with danger to our peace. *It behooves both England and France to consider whether the time has not arrived for recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and whether the sufficient blockade, which is so great an injury to their manufacturing and commercial interests, should any longer be condemned from any false feeling of tenderness for the amour propre of the North.* We shall be acting in the interests of humanity if we do what in us lies to discourage a struggle in which the North is committing political suicide, and the South undergoing a vindictive and resultless persecution, in which the customary usages of civilized war are most wantonly and wickedly set at naught.

THE RECEPTION OF SLIDELL AND MASON.

From the London Star.

Peace will be maintained. An enormous addition to our expenditure will be avoided. The honor of our flag will have been vindicated. The *prestige* of our power will be augmented. The name of England will stand higher than ever as that of a nation able to enforce her demands and execute her

with heroism already adjusted for our blacks and the hemp-rope."

That individual cases of excess and rapacity, incident to raw troops of every nation, have occurred, I do not deny. But that our Government has authorised or tolerated them is not true. Our treatment of prisoners, and our respect for non-combatants, is a distinguishing feature in our favor. Indeed, it has been hard for our Northern troops to engage in this war "with a will." While our enemies lie in ambush to shoot sentinels, and in battle aim systematically at officers, we have failed to retaliate in either respect. The "halter" and "manacle" are unworthy of the Lieut. MAURY I once knew and respected.

Nor is Lieut. MAURY more fortunate in the "contrasts" he challenges. The Federal army, wherever it goes, spares towns and respects household property. Not so with the rebel army. In retreating from Gosport, Harper's Ferry and Hampton, they kindled incendiary fires, leaving the old, infirm and poor homeless and destitute.

Lieut. MAURY seeks favor from England by impugning history. England did in the war of 1812 invade, capture and burn Buffalo, Frenchtown, Havre de Grace and Alexandria. We have taken Alexandria, Beaufort, Accomac, &c., without burning either.

With much that follows, designed to excite prejudice in England against the North, I forbear to deal, because, general and speculative as it is, it can only be answered by rehutting generalities. But I dwell a moment upon a tangible averment made by an intelligent naval officer:

"New-Englanders are proverbially sharp, keen, and 'cute;' so, having once tasted of the Treasury pap, through cunningly devised tariff bills, they soon discovered that heavy expenditures from the Federal Treasury would necessitate high tariffs; then they went for an extravagant government, and engineered with Congress for large appropriations. To create demands upon the National purse, they established navy-yards where they were not required; built forts where they were not wanted; erected lighthouses where they were not needed; and actually studded the Northern seaboard with establishments of this sort, while the whole Southern coast, from the Capes of Virginia all the way round to the mouth of the Rio Grande in Texas was but badly lighted, though the navigation along the Southern bays is most difficult and dangerous."

This statement, when read in America, will create very general astonishment, and, if I mistake not, will colmsun the face of Lieut. MAURY himself. In the Northern States there are four navy-yards, viz.: at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Boston, and Portsmouth; and while materiels and labor are much more expensive, and other facilities inferior, an equal number of navy-yards were established in the Southern States, viz.: at Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and Memphis. And in reference to fortifications, vastly more money has been expended upon Southern than upon Northern fortifications. This fact is patent to every eye that contrasts the formidable and massive fortresses at the Rip Raps, Old Point Comfort, Charleston, and Pensacola, with the inferior structures designed for the defence of New-York and Boston. Nor do I doubt, though I cannot speak with knowledge, that the Southern coast is as well lighted as the Northern.

Lieut. MAURY quotes from an act of the Virginia Legislature of 1788, in which he affects to find the right of secession, but which does not exist, although the act itself is emasculated to enable him to reach an unauthorized conclusion. Virginia entered, unconditionally, into the Union; and her early and ablest statesmen, whose wisdom and patriotism confounds the fallacies and rebukes the treason of their degenerate descendants, lived and died in the faith of WASHINGTON, whose farewell address admonished his countrymen to "frown indignantly upon the first dawning of an attempt" to separate the States, or dissolve the Union.

Although Lieut. MAURY's letter invites it, I will not presume further upon a journal whose columns have been so liberally devoted to American topics; and conclude by reversing Lieut. MAURY's assertion, that "this nefarious war" (and history points to none so wanton and causeless) was "forced" not upon the South, but upon the North. Very respectfully,

THURLOW WEED.

12A George-street, Hanover-square, London.

Smith O'Brien on The O'Donoghue and the Anglo-American Issue.

From the Manchester Guardian.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN has issued an address to the people of Tipperary, in which he calls upon them to say whether they "are disposed to acquiesce in the insult which has been offered to their representative. The O'Donoghue, who was recently struck off the Commission of the Peace for the part he took in the "national" proceedings in the Rotunda.

"I was not myself present at the late Rotunda meeting. The fact is that it was held contrary to my judgment and advice; but I confess that I am now relieved that the people of Dublin took an early opportunity of declaring *their stern view with regard to collusion between Ireland and the inhabitants of the United States*. I go further, and say emphatically, in my opinion, the several constituencies of Ireland ought to meet and inform their representatives that they are unwilling to contribute either men or money for the purpose of investing their benefactors, and that upon this point they ought to employ the very language used by The O'Donoghue in his letter to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Now, with respect to the Committee which was appointed at the Rotunda meeting, I take upon myself the responsibility of having advised The O'Donoghue to withdraw his name from that Committee. I gave that advice because I was informed that the list of the members of that Committee had been almost surreptitiously introduced upon the meeting, and because I thought it possible that The O'Donoghue might, by acting with it, become hereafter responsible for proceedings which he does not approve. I am afraid that there exists in this country a secret organization which may hereafter compromise many inexperienced yet noble-minded youths. Three years I took the liberty to warn my fellow-countrymen against secret societies. I have since repeated that warning, and now once again I adjure them to treat as their worst enemy any man who invites them to join a secret society. It is almost needless that I should repeat my conviction that the Irish Government is informed respecting every movement that is made by the members of secret societies existing in this country. But whilst I think that The O'Donoghue has acted wisely in withdrawing from the Committee appointed at the Rotunda meeting, I am rejoiced to find that he will, on some future occasion, suggest the formation of a Committee or Council which shall deserve the confidence of the country. I reserve for a future occasion the expression of my opinion with respect to the formation of such a Committee. In the meantime, I trust that from every parish in the County of Tipperary The O'Donoghue will receive assurances that he has not forfeited the esteem of his fellow-countrymen by being deprived of the commission of the peace."

Better Figures for the Cotton Supply.

From the London Globe.

The discovery which has just been made by the cotton brokers of Liverpool has, as it happens, a national interest of unusual importance. On comparing the stock of cotton in the port with the accounts of imports and sales for the last year, it appears that the stock is in excess of its computed amount by upwards of 80,000 bales. This, at the reduced rate of consumption resulting from a short supply, corresponds to five or six weeks' supply of the current demand.

To on-lookers it is not very clear how, especially under existing circumstances, such a "discovery" became possible. It has, for the greater part of the year, been of some consequence to the nation at large, and of great importance to particular interests, to know, as precisely as might be, how much of this commodity we had in hand. A bale of cotton is too bulky an article to be easily hidden or lost sight of. And when it comes to thousands and tens of thousands of bales, all present in the same town, not even the enormous extent of the cotton trade of Liverpool, and the number of persons of all grades engaged in carrying it on, offers a satisfactory explanation of such discrepancies. For, it should be said, this is no isolated case. At the close of every year a similar comparison is made of the actual with the previously computed stock, as deduced from the weekly returns of the Cotton Brokers' Association. The difference is sometimes a deficiency, but more commonly an excess, in the stock on hand. And in past years the excess has been greater even than it is this time. But this year interest in the result has quickened the care of computers; and yet we believe the result we have announced was, to a large proportion of the dealers, unexpected.

The British Revenue and its Sources for 1861.

From the London Globe.

Abstract of the gross produce of the revenue of the United Kingdom, in the undermentioned periods ended Dec. 31, 1861, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year:

	QUARTERS ENDED		QUART'S END., Dec. 31, 1861.		YEAR ENDED Dec. 31, 1861.	
	Dec. 31, 1860.	Dec. 31, 1861.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.
Customs	£ 5,961,650	£ 6,147,000	256,000		£ 741,805	
Excise	4,359,000	3,896,000		463,000		908,000
Stamps	2,046,000	2,098,000	63,000		202,812	
Taxes	1,291,000	1,242,000		11,000		7,000
Prop. Tax	3,550,000	2,350,000		1,471,000		2,949,918
Post-office	860,000	910,000	50,000		80,000	
Crown Rts.	83,000	84,000	1,000		3,911	
Miscell's	230,348	292,000	63,000			57,256
Total Rec.	£ 18,570,348	17,054,000	413,391 Net Decrease, £1,302,109	1,815,000	1,028,428 Net Decrease, £3,363,644.	4,832,912

The total income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, is £68,603,851, showing a decrease of £3,363,644.

Mr. Russell (the Times Correspondent) and the Battle of Bull's Run.

From the London Star.

In the *Augsburg Gazette* appears a letter from the special correspondent of that journal in Washington, which contains a somewhat singular statement in reference to the well-remembered description of the battle of Bull Run supplied to the *Times* by Mr. RUSSELL. Having described the circumstances under which he lately became introduced to Mr. RUSSELL in Washington, the correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette* observes that he alluded to the subject of the battle of Bull Run. "When I remarked," proceeds the correspondent, "to Mr. RUSSELL that he had fallen into some disfavor here on account of his description of Bull Run, he explained to me the circumstances under which he has written the letter. He arrived, he told me, on the ground only when the battle was already over, and he fell into the midst of the rout. This, therefore, remained especially impressed upon his memory, and he wrote off his letter immediately after his return to his quarters, and after a ride of some fifty English miles; and he had to dispatch the letter without reading it over. *He admitted that he himself was surprised at much which appeared in the letter when it arrived out here six weeks after.*"

It is greatly to be regretted that any portion of the British public should have accepted as a serious and reliable history of a battle a facetious narrative which so very much surprised its author when he came to peruse it in print six weeks after.

The Sumter in the Channel.

A letter was received on the 3d at LLOYDS from the Secretary of the Admiralty, stating that the Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard at Ramsgate had reported that a suspicious looking steamer was seen cruising about the channel, off Dover, on the 27th ult., which, from circumstances since transpired, there is every reason to suppose was the Confederate privateer *Sumter*. It appears that the *Sumter*, when last heard of by the Federal Navy, was seen making in the direction of Europe. The *Sumter* is about 1,600 tons, painted black, and very fast.

The following is from the *Shipping List*.

"The *Adder*, revenue-cutter, boarded an American ship on the 1st inst., off South Foreland, which left New-York on the 28th November, the master of which reported that the *Sumter*, when she was last heard of by the Federal navy, had left the Southern Coast of America, and when last seen was making in the direction of Europe. The officers of the *Adder* found a seaman on board who had previously served in the *Sumter*, and obtained from him the full description of her. She was about 1,600 tons, painted black, and very fast, with other particulars which answers the description of the ship seen off Dover."

VERY LATEST PER THE ARABIA.

PRUSSIA AND THE TRENT QUESTION.

DISPATCH OF COUNT BERNSTUFF, PRUSSIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE PRUSSIAN AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON, ON THE TRENT AFFAIR.

BERLIN, Dec. 25, 1861.

MONSIEUR LE BARON—The warlike measures which President LINCOLN has taken by sea against the Southern States which have separated from the Union, were calculated immediately upon their occurrence to inspire in His Majesty's Government the apprehension that they might easily give occasion to the legitimate interests of neutral States being thereby injuriously affected.

This apprehension has been unfortunately entirely justified by the violent capture and carrying away of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL from on board the neutral mail steamer *Trent* by the commander of the North American war ship *San Jacinto*.

This occurrence, as you will easily believe, has created the greatest sensation in England, as in the whole of Europe, and has not only placed the Cabinets, but also public opinion, in a state of the most extreme expectation.

Although England is certainly alone immediately affected by that act, still one of the most important and generally recognized rights of neutral flags is at the same time called in question.

It is not requisite that I should now enter into an explanation of the points of law precisely involved. Public opinion in Europe has pronounced itself with rare unanimity, and in the most decided manner, in favor of the injured party. We, ourselves, have only hitherto hesitated to acquaint you with our views upon the transaction because, in the absence of reliable intelligence, we doubted whether the Captain of the *San Jacinto* had been guided in the course he adopted by instructions received from his Government or not. We still at present prefer to believe the latter supposition correct. Should, however, the former prove to be the actual state of the case, we should feel ourselves compelled to ascribe a more serious importance to the matter, and to regard in it, to our great regret, not an isolated fact, but rather an open threat of the rights appertaining to all neutrals.

We are as yet not positively acquainted with the demands forwarded upon the part of England to the Cabinet of Washington, upon compliance with which the maintenance of peace appears to depend.

As far, however, as we are informed of them, we entertain the conviction that no terms have been proposed by England, by which the dignity of President LINCOLN would be unjustifiably offended.

His Majesty the King, animated by the sincerest wishes for the well-being of the United States of North America, has destined me to advocate the cause of peace with President LINCOLN, though you, in the most emphatic manner. We should consider ourselves fortunate if we succeeded by this means in contributing to a peaceful solution of a conflict, out of which the greatest dangers may spring. It is possible that the President may have already decided upon, and expressed his resolution. But of whatever nature this may be, it will, at any rate, be consolatory to the King's Government to bring back upon the uninterrupted continuation of sincere friendship which has prevailed between Prussia and the United States since their formation, to have frankly submitted to the Cabinet of Washington its view of the present case, as well as the wishes which are therewith connected.

I beg to request you will read to the Secretary of State at Washington the above dispatch without delay, and if he desires it, will leave with him a copy of the same. I shall expect to be favored by a speedy notification of the fulfillment of this commission.

I have to present to you the renewed assurance of my profound consideration.

(Signed) BERNSTUFF.

A CANARD ABOUT GEN. SCOTT.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The *Morning Advertiser* asserts that Gen. SCOTT, during his stay in Paris, offered to the Emperor NAPOLEON Lower Canada, if he (the Emperor) would side with the United States.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

WE MUST PREPARE.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 17.

Now that nature has so nearly checked all hostile operations by either army, from the Potomac to the Mississippi, it is fitting that we should take advantage of this armistice, consider well our situation, and provide for such measures of safety as may—in case of a reverse to our arms—keep a cowardly, but vigorous enemy at bay.

So far, the only successes of the Yankees have been accomplished by their navy. Hatteras and Port Royal fell through its agency. To it they are indebted for most of their strategic points in the Confederate States; but for it, Fortress Monroe and Newport's News—on the soil of our own State—would be ours.

With McCLELLAN's multitudinous army menacing us at Manassas, we can feel comparatively safe—or we know our chances of success there—*but as to the result of the Burnside projected expedition, we may have misgivings. Where is it to strike us?* What portion of our seaboard is to be polluted by the foot of such a detested foe?

With our immense line of sea-coast and countless harbors, it would be impossible to obstruct the channels leading to our vulnerable points. Even if we had ships or old hulks, we could appropriate them to better purposes than a "stone blockade." Therefore, our only trust is in fortifications—not slaughterpens, but efficient, *casemated* batteries. If we were defeated at Port Royal, we learnt a lesson, and most profit by it.

Every line of railroad, within our approach, pouring supplies into the dominions of the North, must be obliterated; every canal lock or dam, must be blown to atoms.

Let us turn for a moment to the West. PRICE, POLK, MARSHALL and ZOLLICOFFER have whipped the cowardly mercenaries at every point. But, in spite of these chastisements, they are preparing to launch on the Mississippi an expedition which, if successful, must spread devastation and dismay in its progress. It is composed of every infernal machine the ingenuity of an infernal race could invent. Concealed batteries, iron-plated boats, suffocating sunk-pots are its instruments. If Columbus fails, Memphis must follow. *The channel of the Mississippi must be obstructed.* Flat-boats, steamboats, logs, frame houses, anything which will answer the purpose, must be anchored or weighted down, so that neither Yankee smartness, nor the mighty current of the river, can remove them. This accomplished, their mighty Mississippi scheme is a "bubble."

Nor must our army, when in Winter quarters, neglect those attentions to drill and discipline which are of such importance. Every attention should be paid to the *bayonet exercise*, for it is truly the "weapon of the brave." When the bayonet might be made so efficient, its importance is incalculable. In the last Italian campaign, a regiment of *chasseurs a pied* routed the Austrians without firing a gun! Long-range guns may do for skirmishers, but for close quarters—with Yankees—the bayonet is the weapon. Then would our old flint locks tell as well as their splendid Enfield or Minie rifles. Our men must be accustomed to the *bugle calls*. When the voice of an officer is hushed amid the din and roar of battle, the shrill, clear sound of the bugle can be heard, giving every order with distinctness and clearness.

We must not be too prone to underrate the prowess of the enemy, and however confident we may be of success in a fair fight, he is exhibiting a determination and industry worthy of a better cause; and although his army is not composed of the same *material* as ours, nor are the men individually actuated by such motives to fight, yet he will attempt all that mean ambition or merciless revenge can prompt.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Jan. 10.

The flags were portentously silent yesterday; possibly the weather had some influence; the movements were in unison—dull and sluggish. The storm commencing on the 7th, and which appeared to have ran its course at the setting of the sun last evening, was the first regular old gray northeaster we have had this season. It held up sufficiently on the evermemorable eighth to allow of the parade and inspection of Maj.-Gen. LEWIS' Division of Louisiana troops; they cannot, from the good turn-out, be termed militia. In years gone by, the old public Cathedral-square—now Jackson-square—was sufficiently large to accommodate all reviews of the ununiformed troops of our city. The turn-out and numbers day before yesterday were of a different character. We cannot say how many miles a the lines of troops covered. The general impression was, that if those Yankee regiments hovering about Ship Island, quartering at Biloxi and Mississippi City, will come on, that is, land on the lake shore, west side, anywhere from Isle a Pitre to Milneburgh and Bayou St. John, they might be more than decimated.

Talking of the action of our Government in several matters, brought up some incidental remarks in regard to the Navy Department at Richmond. We are asked if it has already degenerated into a circumlocution appendage of the Confederate Government. A communication before us implies that the commanding officers of the Naval Department on this station have had their hands tied, as it were, since the removal of the seat of Government. It is as plain as the noon-day sun that after the clearing out of the lessians from the mouth of the Mississippi, on the 12th of October last, the port of New-Orleans, the mouths of the Mississippi River, could have been kept open to the commerce of the world by a very moderate outlay of money. In June last, the Confederate Congress appropriated $800,000 for the defence of this good city of New-Orleans, to be applied for naval defences.

True, there is a nondescript in course of erection at the temporary navy-yard above the city. But it is useless to say that, after the great success of Commodore HOLLINS, with the *Manassas* and other boats, the mouths of the Mississippi could not have been kept open. Some two dozen or four public spirited and influential merchants associated and paid out $80,000 for the *Ram* or *Manassas*: she has proved a decided success, and it is now three months since her invincibility was proved. Our liberal and enterprising merchants would have advanced the money to have built two or more nondescripts; but we are asked, what encouragement have they? Mr. Secretary MALLORY appears to throw cold water, as it were, on all suggestions. Twelve or twenty gunboats could have been fitted out in this city since July last, and have bid defiance to the Hessian navy, so far as the mouths of the Mississippi were concerned.

There was some talk about the bill before our Legislature appropriating $2,500,000 for naval purposes. This sum is not required to protect New Orleans. If it is a bill to buy up all the old hulks lying at Algiers, it is time for our tax-payers to begin to talk about it. Money can be judiciously expended for the defence of Louisiana without pandering to some few individuals. We beg our legislators to pause before passing the two and a half million naval bill. It is almost on an equality with the cotton-loan bill.

There was some talk about the Hessian movements in Mississippi Sound; that they have landed on the mainland, and taken possession of Mississippi City, Barnes' Hotel, Tegarden's Hotel, the Court-house, and private residences for officers' quarters and so on, which is no more than we expected, and what we have predicted since July last. We have talked frequently of the exposed condition of the sea coast, and Gov. PETTUS will recollect we called his attention to it, and now we call his attention to the Capital of Mississippi, the City of Jackson.

THE VIRGINIA MILITARY BILL.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 17.

In accordance with the previous understanding, the Senate, on Thursday, went into secret session to the purpose of considering the bill reported by Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to raise and organize Virginia's quota of the Confederate army. The following amendment, pending at the time of the adjournment on Wednesday, the *Dispatch* publishes as a matter of local interest:

Be it further enacted, That pursuant to an act of the Provisional Congress authorizing the enlistment of troops to local defence, the Governor of this State is empowered and directed to call for not exceeding ten thousand volunteers to serve within the limits of this State, and to be employed exclusively in the protection of such localities as may be exposed to sudden raids and marauding excursions of the enemy. The troops so raised shall be designated as volunteer Militia, and shall be organized into companies or single battalions and regiments, as other volunteers in the service, and be enlisted for a term not less than six months. They shall hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice, and when a fully organized force in the field or camp shall receive the same pay of the troops of the same grade in the regular service, troops so raised how shall not be sent out of the State, except with their respective battalion or regimental officers without their consent. As far as practicable the troops thus raised for local defence shall furnish their own arms, and they shall consist of cavalry, a battery of artillery, or riflemen, as the necessities of the several localities and the ability to furnish arms shall indicate.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Staunton *Spectator*, in an article relative to the defences of Western Virginia, says: "Gen. ALBERT W. RENCHER, a member of Greenbrier County, a former United States officer, and a most amiable gentleman, has been appointed by the commander in that section, with authority to raise a brigade. We hope the people will readily, promptly and cheerfully respond to the call he will make upon them to rally to the defence of their homes and the honor of their State. Col. JACKSON's regiment, (Twenty-second,) composed of volunteers from the adjoining counties of Lee and Scott, has been sent to Lewisburg. The Eighth Virginia Cavalry Regiment, commanded by Col. WILLIAM H. JENKINS, of Maryland, has been ordered to Monroe County."

FROM CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Courier, Jan. 16.

Our harbor batteries were busily engaged yesterday practicing, the reports from their guns attracting a number of observers to the water front, where some fine shooting with shot and shell was seen.

Six of the Lincoln fleet were strung along the front of our harbor, yesterday, and all in sight from the wharves, and apparently quite close in. Since the steam-ship *Ella Warley* succeeded in passing by, they keep a more vigilant lookout.

THE FIGHT AT BLUE'S GAP.

The following account of the fight at Blue's Gap is given by one of the Richmond papers:

"On Monday last some five hundred militia, stationed near Col. BLUE's, on the Northwestern Road, fourteen miles this side of Romney, were attacked about day-light by four thousand Yankees from Romney, and were soon put to flight, with a loss of three or four killed, some few prisoners, two pieces of artillery and their baggage-wagons. The enemy also burned a mill near by, and several dwellings, including Col. BLUE's, destroying all the private property and five stock. They shot a poor old shoemaker in his house, and burned it over his head.

Among the wounded is Capt. ALEXANDER, of the Arkansas Regiment, who lost an arm."

The Pirate Sumter.

In the London *Times* we find the following letter, which furnishes some interesting particulars regarding the escape of the *Sumter* from the *Iroquois*.

ST. PIERRE, Martinique, Dec. 2, 1861.

* * * After all the *Sumter* has escaped. Under the protection of the faction that espoused her cause, aided and abetted by the local Government, she has managed to slip off in clever enough style. On Saturday, the 23d ult., at a few minutes before 8 P. M., a very cloudy and dark evening, cutting away her moorings and leaving her anchor behind, she quitted her berth at the Mouillage de la Galere, and at full speed steamed off in a southerly direction, close in shore, until she attained the point beyond the roadstead, where she made a pause. The *Sumter's* taking thus to flight at a moment the least expected, and at the very nick of time when her adversary happened to be too far out at sea to perceive her movements, excited the most indescribable indignation and vexation among the population. As a witness myself to the decampment, I really could not remain a stranger to the commotion that ran through the crowd of people on shore, extending from La Galère to Place Bertin, all shouting as if to give the alarm, unwilling to entertain the very idea of the privateer escaping, and anxious, if it were possible, to arrest her course. A man of the *Iroquois*, stationed on board one of the American merchant vessels in the port to keep an eye on the manœuvres of the *Sumter*, and, in case of her starting, to throw out a rocket in the direction she might take, for the information of the *Iroquois*, had no sooner given the signal agreed upon, than the *Sumter*, awake to the hint, made a stop so as to allow time for her pursuer to pass on in the direction which had thus been indicated; and when the latter was fairly at her speed in that direction the wily privateer turned to the northward, coming back almost to the same place, (that is to say, between the two French steamers, *d'Acheron* and *St. Pierre*, placed at the buoy with the design, no doubt, of deceiving the *Iroquois*,) and continued her route southward along the sinuosities of the coast, masking herself under the land. The *Sumter* emitted little or no smoke, and had all her lights extinguished, although it is forbidden by our harbor regulations for any vessel, especially a steamer, to quit or travers the port after sunset without displaying two lights at her yard-arms, and thus she very nearly ran down the French schooner *Isabella*, which was then sailing in. The *Iroquois*, by way of acknowledging the rocket signal, had hoisted a light to her masthead; so that while the deep obscurity of the night prevented her from discerning the privateer, the latter was enabled to mark the course she took and dog all her movements. After having run so the southward for a whole hour, the *Iroquois* had to reverse her course at full speed, and, guided by another rocket sent up from the shore, to put out to sea; but, unfortunately, the privateer had already gained a considerable distance, and was quite secure under concealment of the land. The *Iroquois* went at the rate of seventeen miles an hour, while the *Sumter's* speed did not exceed 14: so we see it was not by speed that the former was outdone, but by trickery and collusion, and the latter had the advantage of being directed under the local knowledge and skill of one of our best coasting pilots, usually employed in piloting our Government vessels. It was a night of extreme anxiety to the populace; the public places overlooking the sea were all densely thronged; the general hope vainly rested upon the rising of the moon, which only occurred about midnight; and at that hour the *Iroquois* was probably half way across the Dominica Channel in pursuit of a phantom; while the *Sumter*, thanks to the ability of the veteran pilot placed on board, was snugly lying at her ease in the little bay Des Abymes, awaiting a more favorable hour for the resumption of her course northward. Nothing has since transpired about them. Two days after we had the United States gunboat *Decatur* visiting our port; and on Thursday last another Federal vessel, a steam-frigate, passed off, without communicating; but the assistance which they would have given came too late. The bird had flown; the object of their expedition was already beyond reach. The *Decatur* proceeded on towards Dominica, but it is not known what course the frigate took.

A St. Kitt's paper (*Gazette*, Nov. 29) states, on the authority of private information, that the American captain who fired the rocket as a signal of the *Sumter's* departure, had been taken before the authorities, and fined 5,000f. (£200 sterling.)

NEWSPAPERS AND THE MAILS.

Objections to Mr. Colfax's New Bill in Relation to Transporting Printed Matter Outside the Mails.

The bill makes it unlawful for any person to carry newspapers over any post route out of the mails. I object to this as interfering with the purchase and sale of merchandise by restricting the free transportation thereof. Newspapers, magazines and other printed matter are as much articles of merchandise as are dry goods, groceries, hardware or any other thing that enters into the consumption of the people, and should be subjected to no more hindrances in sale and transportation than they are. It is the duty of Government to encourage the production and consumption of home-manufactured articles, not to restrict such production, and if revenue be the object, let taxes be laid on the capital invested in and produced by the profits of manufacturing, whether such profits are made from the production of hats, boots, clothing or newspapers and books. The free and expeditious system of transporting printed matter outside of the mails that is now in practice is one of the most potent agents for the dissemination of knowledge among the people that has ever been devised, and is the result of long experience, prompted by the inability of the mail or post-office system to meet the emergencies of the case. From this system has grown the vast increase in the circulation of daily and weekly papers, magazines, &c., &c., and from this increased sale and circulation has grown a demand for a great amount of labor to produce the presses to print these papers, for the paper on which they are printed, the ink they are printed with, machinery for the manufacture of the paper, for the production of twine, for the use of cars, wagons, &c., in fact, there is scarcely a branch of industry that has not been affected beneficially by the increased sale and circulation of printed matter, outside of the mails; and to interfere with these interests is to cause a great wrong to all concerned, with no benefit to the department. The true duty of the Government is to let the people devise their own modes of transportation of their merchandise, leaving them free, however, to use such facilities as Government provides for transporting other matters, without compelling them, under fine and penalty, to use such facilities. The Government claims the right to manage the transportation of the *written correspondence* of the country. This requires certain machinery. Now if the people choose to send their printed matter through these channels under such rules and at such prices as the Government makes and demands, they should be left free to do so, but to compel them to send all their newspapers, magazines and other periodicals that way is an interference with the rights of the people that cannot be justified on any ground whatever. If Government thus interferes with the transportation of printed matter, it will be reasonable to expect it will also interfere with the transportation of all kinds of merchandise, and then follows a long list of Government tribunals for the enforcement of the rules and regulations of the parties licensed by the law, and from this source alone in transportation arises an army of persons thus leeches upon the people, and thus all branches of labor are affected, and thus Government itself is made the laborer by the curtailment of wealth of the nation which pays taxes. The interest of all, both people and Government, is best promoted by leaving legitimate to take care of their own interests. A single illustration of my position is all I will make at this time, and no one knows its truth better than Mr. COLFAX. It is this: The present rates of letter postage, owing to weight, have been and is the cause of an unheard of increase in the manufacture of paper, envelopes and the thousand branches of trade connected with their production, giving employment to thousands of men, who, but for this labor, would be seeking work in other branches to the detriment of other workers. The present system of transporting printed matter outside of the mails, has also given labor to thousands of persons, who, but for this, would now be crowding other and overstocked labor markets. The bill proposes the granting of licenses by the Post-master-General. Now, it there is any one thing more than another that the people of this country detest, it is the License system. It is one of the most despised relics of a bygone system of Governmental Espionage that was always condemned by every people, and by none more than by our own. We have none too great a respect for the necessary and proper officers of the Government, such as tax-gatherers' customs officers and the like, who have no license for special purposes, or for private profit, and when it is proposed to create a most odious monopoly, as this bill does, and then license special persons to make a profit out of that monopoly, the system of license becomes utterly abhorrent, and must beget the most intense hatred of the system, and a determination to evade its requirements. The true theory of government is to have as few laws as possible, and have those such as will command the respect and voluntary obedience of its people—not to burden them with odious enactments that they will be sure to revolt against. No more hated officer could be devised than one having a license to use a monopoly for his own selfish ends, and the license proposed in this bill is one of that class.

Perhaps Mr. COLFAX thinks that there would be no profit attached to the license. If there is no profit to and from it, then no one will take it, and no income will accrue to the Department by its establishment; and if no one can be found to take it, Mr. C. must do one of two things. Either he will restrict the transportation of printed matter to the mails, or he must appoint some persons to superintend its transportation outside, and this involves an increased expenditure by the Department; in either case an increased rate of transportation will ensue, which must cripple the sale of papers. But to come back to the license. Suppose a license to be given or sold to Jones, a newsagent, authorizing him to transport printed matter outside of the mails, between New-York City and Boston, or any other points. Suppose further, that Mr. Smith is a wholesale news dealer, residing in New-York, and has a customer in New-Haven or any other city or village, (on the line of Mr. Jones' licensed route,) whom he supplies with the same sort of paper that Mr. Jones is licensed to carry. Now, the customer of Smith must have his papers at the very earliest moment after the train arrives at his place, and if Jones, licensed by the Post-master-General, can deliver his papers to him three, five, ten or fifteen minutes sooner outside of the mails than Smith's customer can get them through the mail, then Smith loses his trade, and Jones gets it. In the receipt and sale of newspapers time is everything to the seller, and minutes represent dollars. Again, if Smith, the wholesale dealer, is compelled to send his papers through the mails to his country customers, and Jones is permitted by his license to carry his outside, he can, in nine cases out of ten, deliver the daily papers to his country customers when Smith's customer would get none, *from the fact* that the time that Smith occupies in getting his papers ready for the mail, and the time owed in getting them to the Post-office to be assorted and bagged, and the further time required to transport them from the Post-office to the depôt or boat for transportation, is just so much time gained by Jones, the licentiate, to get ahead of Smith, who is just as active as Jones, and would never be behind him, but for being compelled to use the mails, while Jones is not. Let me explain this to those unacquainted with the very peculiar nature of the business which this bill proposes to change. There are in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and other cities, large establishments, whose business it is to take daily and other newspapers from the offices of publication, and pack all the different papers in one parcel that may be taken by a retailer living out of these cities. These parcels are all conveyed together to the place of shipment, and forwarded by express, or by some special person, whose business it is to see to their delivery at destination. Many of these parcels are thrown from the trains while in motion—that is, thrown off at places where the trains do not stop. Now, it is of daily occurrence that but a few minutes transpire between the time these papers are printed and the departure of the trains or boats—in fact, I have known but half an hour allowed for bringing in some 20,000 papers, counting them out among some 150 different parcels, tying up those parcels, and carting them nearly a mile to the place of shipment. It is, therefore, easily seen that any hindrance or delay in putting these parcels ready for transportation must seriously affect all concerned, and more especially most that party be injured who is compelled to use the mails, while another party is allowed under a license to transport all his papers outside. A monopoly of this kind in the hands of a Licentiate will virtually give that party the whole of the business on the line of his route. Perhaps Mr. COLFAX may say that the paper must be printed at such hours as suits the departure of the mails. No; Mr. C. will not say that, for he is a publisher, and knows that the publishers of daily papers must, especially in these times, delay going to Press till the very latest moment, in order to get the last item of news that is "clicked" over the wires. Perhaps Mr. COLFAX will say that his Licentiate will be compelled to carry parcels of papers for every person that desires to send. That does not appear in the bill: in fact, the bill, in its spirit, will not allow of any such construction. It prohibits certain things except under license. That license implies certain privileges to be enjoyed by the Licentiate. That implies, and in fact is, a monopoly, and that monopoly redounds to the advantage of the Licentiate, who, in this case, can force every person to deal with him or be behind-hand with articles whose only value depends on being up to time. Monopolies of this kind are the most odious and unbearable of all. This system will enable unscrupulous Licentiate to refuse to transport whatever he pleases to prohibit. It may be told that the regulations to be established by the Postmaster General will provide against all this. Then I protest against placing any such authority in his hands, for that office may be filled by an unscrupulous partisan or bigoted sectarian, who could, under this bill, easily favor the periodicals he approved and retard the distribution of those he disliked. We have already had too much of official tampering with the mails, too much of official and uncontrolled censorship of newspaper transportation in the mails; too much of throwing out or entirely suppressing such papers as did not please the views of the local Postmasters; too much interference with the sale and circulation of Northern papers in the Southern States. True, these interferences and censorships have been illegal and sectional. Let them continue thus unlawful and sectional, and not attempt to make them lawful and national, by vesting any unnecessary authority in the hands of any one—not even in the hands of a Postmaster-General or his licensed subordinates. The system is bad every way; it has not one redeeming trait to recommend it. Let it be rejected. The only true plan for the Government to adopt in relation to the mails and mail routes is to make them free to be used by all on the same terms, without licenses, and make them as secure from any violation as life itself, leaving the people at liberty to use them if they choose, or seek such other modes for transporting their printed matter as best suits them. Perhaps Mr. COLFAX expects to increase the revenues of the Post-Office Department by compelling all printed matter to go in the mails or pay license for going over post routes outside. In this I think he will be mistaken, as he must see that those transporting the mails will have to be paid largely increased prices for mail service, as those parties, railroads, steamboats, &c., now derive large incomes from the transportation of this matter outside of the mails, which income would be cut off by this bill, and a greatly increased amount of mail service required of them, which deficiency of income and increased service must be paid for by the Department. To this increased cost of mail service Mr. COLFAX will have to add the cost of locks, stamps, the pay of agents or clerks to see to the whole matter, and the endless string of costly items attending the whole thing, so that when the balance is struck but little if anything would accrue to his revenue—much less than the community would lose by the curtailed business of those interested in the manufacture, distribution and sale of the papers, and magazines and other periodicals Mr. COLFAX proposes to tax by this bill. The scheme is not feasible and should be abandoned. There is no more reason in thus taxing the transportation of newspapers consigned by people living away from the places of their publication, than there is for taxing the carriage of those consumed by people living in those places, and surely Mr. COLFAX is not prepared to levy a tax on the papers delivered by carriers to people living at or near the place of publication. If revenue is the aim, a better way is to require publishers to pay a stamp duty or tax on every copy they publish, and when that tax or stamp is paid, then leave the buyer and consumer free to transport the paper in any way that best suits them. This plan, objectionable as it is, opposed as it is to all our past history, abhorrent as it is to the spirit and genius of our institutions, is far preferable to the prohibitions and licensed monopolies proposed by this bill.

In these times our people desire to know what is going on, and the success of our Government, and stability of our laws, and existence as a nation, is best promoted by disseminating as rapidly, as freely, and as cheaply as possible, all kinds of intelligence among them. The Government itself is largely interested in this, more especially when it requires men or money. Largely circulated paper carries to the people all the requisitions of the Government. Our troops inform them of its financial needs, and by this universal spread of information, is it enabled to have prompt and speedy responses to its requirement. A crippled Press cripples any Government, a free, freshly circulated Press keeps the Government, by informing the people of its wants. There should be no restrictions placed in the way of the Press. Government should do all in its power to extend intelligence. Let this bill be "postponed indefinitely."

SINCLAIR TOUSEY.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.—Hon. JOHN A. GURLEY, representing the Second Ohio District in Congress, has written the following letter to the Ohio *State Journal* in favor of the reelection of Hon. B. F. WADE to the United States Senate:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1862.

Editor of Ohio State Journal:

SIR: In your paper of the 13th inst. I notice a list of candidates for the United States Senate, in which my name appears. I write to say that I am not a candidate for the Senate, but earnestly desire the reelection of Hon. B. F. WADE, the value of whose public services can hardly be overestimated, especially in the present crisis of the country. His defeat I should regard as a public calamity. With great respect, yours, JOHN A. GURLEY.

THE PAWNERS' BANK.—This bank, which went into operation in this city Jan. 2, 1

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 21, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JANE SHORE—BLAK-EYED SUSAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A CURE FOR THE HEADACHE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—THE SENTINEL OF THE NIGHT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

While eagerly expecting news from the Burnside Expedition, the community were yesterday startled by good news from another quarter. The first one in the great chain of battles has been fought in Kentucky, and has resulted gloriously for the National arms. On Friday night last, we gather from our dispatches, the rebel General ZOLLICOFFER, finding that Gen. THOMAS had manœuvred so as to gain his rear, and had thus forced a fight upon him, marched out of his intrenchments at Mill Creek, on the Cumberland, and proceeded to attack him. SCHOEPF in his camp at Somerset. The National pickets were driven in before daylight, and the battle commenced in the early morning. The field was a hotly-contested one, and the fighting lasted until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when ZOLLICOFFER himself having been killed, the rebels fled back in confusion to their intrenchments, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. This advantage was followed up rapidly by our victorious troops, who pursued the flying rebels to their fastness, where they were attacked on Sunday by the combined forces of SCHOEPF and THOMAS, and still further punished. Our victory was most complete, and the National Flag now floats over the rebel intrenchments, lately thought to be impregnable. The losses on both sides are stated to be heavy. That of the rebels is put down at 275 killed and wounded. Ours is not yet definitely known. The rebels lost all their cannon, quartermaster's stores, tents, horses and wagons—in fact, everything.

From Cairo, we have an explanation of the late movement from that point down the Mississippi. It was intended, it appears, as a reconnoissance in force, and as such was eminently successful. An accurate knowledge was gained of the whole country about Columbus. It is understood, also, that the rebels at Camp Beauregard, near Mayfield, fled on the approach of our troops, leaving all their camp equipage behind them, which fell into the hands of our troops.

Information is said to have reached Washington direct from Manassas that the rebels have already fallen back from that point.

The officers of the army in Washington, headed by Adj.-Gen. THOMAS, yesterday called upon Ex-Secretary CAMERON and paid their respects. The occasion was one of unusual interest.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is now so fully recovered that he is able to attend to out-door duty, notwithstanding the bad state of the weather.

Our dispatches from Fortress Monroe do not confirm the report received from there on Saturday, to the effect that Gen. WOOL had notified Gen. HUGER to remove the women and children from Norfolk. It may be, however, that further intelligence upon the subject is suppressed. A flag of truce went up to Craney Island on Sunday, but brought down very little news. Ex-President TYLER is said to be very ill at Richmond. Not a word is said of the Burnside Expedition.

Our correspondence from Ship Island, the rendezvous of the Butler Expedition, is to the 20th of December, and gives a very complete idea of the condition of affairs there up to that time. The troops since they landed there have been busily engaged in perfecting the defences, and making preparations for moving over to the mainland as soon as the rest of the expedition shall arrive. The National gunboats were doing very effective service in the vicinity, in keeping the coast clear of rebel traders. They had succeeded in stopping entirely the communication between New-Orleans and Mobile. Since the action between the *Massachusetts* and the *Florida*, of which details have heretofore been given, the rebel gunboats cruising in the Mississippi Sound had kept out of harm's way. The headquarters of Flag-Officer MCKEAN had been established at Ship Island, and measures were being taken whereby the most effective cooperation could be established between the military and naval forces. The news from the mainland, brought over by escaped negroes, is to the effect that there is a great scarcity of provisions, the inhabitants living principally on sweet potatoes and beef.

The Twenty-ninth Ohio Regiment, Col. BUCKLEY, at Camp Chase; the Sixty-Second, Col. POND, at Zanesville; the Sixty-sixth, Col. CONDE, at Urbana; the Sixty-seventh, Col. BUSTENBINDER, at Camp Chase, left for Romney on Friday.

Gen. ROSECRANS' body-guard, consisting of one hundred mounted men, under command of Lieut. KIRTLY, reached Wheeling, (Va.,) on Thursday night from Gauley.

The second U. S. Senatorship of Missouri, made vacant recently by the expulsion of TRUSTEN POLK, has been filled by the appointment of JOHN B. HENDERSON, a Douglas Democrat. The appointment was made by Lieut.-Gov. HALL, in the absence of Gov. GAMBLE.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented for the employment of homœopathic physicians in the army, and for the continuance of the Coast Survey. A protest against the appointment of a Solicitor of Customs, from citizens of New-York, was presented by Senator HARRIS. A bill authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint more Assistant Secreterics was referred. Mr. WADE, of Ohio, introduced a bill, which was referred, repealing the bill excepting witnesses examined before a Congressional Committee from examination before a Court of justice. A bill authorizing payment for property occupied by our troops was introduced and referred. The bill providing the penalty by death for spies and those forcing safe guards was discussed, and laid over until to-day. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed. The report of the Judiciary Committee in the case of Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, that no sufficient cause was found for his expulsion, was then taken up, and debated until the adjournment, without being disposed of. It appears to be somewhat uncertain whether the report of the Committee will be concurred in.

In the House, a resolution was reported from the Committee on Elections, against the right of JOSEPH SEGAR to a seat as representative from the Hampton District of Virginia. The report was laid over, and Mr. SEGAR meantime given the privilege of the floor, with leave to state his own case when it shall come up. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to secure to the relatives of volunteers killed in battle the bounty provided by law. A bill was introduced by Mr. DIXON, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, to establish an additional judicial district in this State. A bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, providing for the discharge, on the 1st of March, of all bands attached to the volunteer regiments. The Secretary of War was directed to send to the House the names of all those who distinguished themselves at the battle of Dranesville. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, gave notice that he will introduce a bill to abolish the Post-office Department. A bill to establish Territorial Governments in the revolted States was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution was offered by Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, declaring that, in the judgment of the House, no part of the appropriations now or hereafter to be made, or taxes now or hereafter to be laid, should be used toward the emancipation of the slaves. The resolution, on motion of Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, was laid on the table, 91 to 37. Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, for the repeal of the Fishing Bounties law. A resolution was adopted, on a motion from the Government Contract Committee, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring HENRY HICKLEY before the bar of the House for contempt. The Committee of Ways and Means was directed to inquire into the expediency of levying a stamp tax on the notes of banks and other Corporations circulating money.' The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole—at least, the House went into Committee on the bill, but it was not mentioned once in the course of the debate, which was on the general subject of the war and emancipation

GENERAL NEWS.

We have telegraphic advices from San Francisco to the 17th inst. All the news of interest relates to the floods, which have been devastating the country in the most unprecedented manner. At Sacramento, the damage had been immense. The City has been under water from two to eleven feet, driving people to the second stories of their houses, and preventing the possibility of cooking. Cooked provisions, in large quantities, have been sent up from San Francisco. The Legislature had been forced to adjourn to await the subsidence of the water, which at last accounts was receding. The damage in the State is counted by millions.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, an interesting discussion took place with reference to the statement of Alderman BRADY, at the last meeting, in regard to buying the Legislature. Alderman BRADY denies that he said he had to bribe any member or members, and challenges investigation. The Board declined to investigate by a vote of 11 to 5. An ordinance was adopted, prohibiting the salting of any of the streets, including, of course, those on the line of the railroads, which have been heretofore excepted from the law

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting, and transacted considerable business. Amended rules were presented, and five new Committees were designated, but none of the regular Committees have as yet been appointed. The Comptroller was called on to state the amounts paid to the various papers for publishing official proceedings. A proposition was referred to collect a toll of one cent for each adult, and half a cent for children carried on the various City railroads. Resolutions to pay $20,000 to the Seventy-first Regiment, and $4,200 to the First Regiment Cavalry were referred; also, one to clean the sidewalks and gutters at the expense of the contractor, amended so as to direct notice to be sent to the contractor first. The sprinkling of salt in any of the streets was prohibited under very heavy penalties.

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting yesterday, and organized by the election of ELIJAH F. PURDY as President. JOSEPH B. YOUNG, the courteous and capable Clerk, and all the other officers, were unanimously re-elected. The business transacted was unimportant. The Commissioners of Excise presented their annual report, showing that 994 licences have been granted, and the sum of $21,960 paid therefor.

Col. GORDON, Col. MAULEVERER, Capt. COLLINS, and several other military officers, says the Quebec *Chronicle*, have arrived in Canada from Halifax *via* Boston. Those who went to Quebec speak in the highest possible terms of the courtesy extended to them by the Customs and other officials in the States. The Montreal *Gazette* gives the same report as emanating from those who have remained in that city.

Refugees from East Tennessee who have arrived at Somerset, Ky., report that Parson BROWNLOW has been released, but that during his confinement in jail he became sick, and is now at home, dangerously ill.

The Illinois State Agricultural Society recently offered a premium for the best Essay on Cotton Cultivation in that State. There were four competitors, and two of the essays—one by C. T. CHASE, of Chicago, and the other by M. L. DUNLAP—were considered so valuable that each received a prize.

An interesting case respecting the insurance on the Crystal Palace is now pending before Justice ROBERTSON, in the Superior Court, Part First, Trial Term. The opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court, rendered in the case of VINCENT, convicted at the General Sessions of forging a certificate of the acknowledgment of a mortgage, will be found in the law column. In an action brought by a judgment creditor (and tried before Justice ROBERTSON, in the Superior Court,) to recover damages for the escape of the noted PLIN WHITE, the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for six cents.

The Stock Market was less active than usual yesterday, but prices were partially better than the last sales of Saturday on both the Railways and the Federal Stocks. Exchange fell off to 111 ₱ cent. for Bankers', and 107¼@108¼ for fair Merchant bills. Gold 102@102¾.

The General Markets exhibited very little animation yesterday. Light sales of Breadstuffs and Groceries were reported at essentially unchanged prices. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, Hay, Hops, Tallow, Spices and Tobacco, which were steady. Whisky was depressed. Fish, Cotton, Hemp, Metals, Oils and Naval Stores were quiet. Limited freight engagements were effected, though rates were a shade lower.

BOGUS CONGRESSMEN.—The House Committee on Elections has decided against the claims of Mr. JOSEPH SEGAR to a seat. Mr. SEGAR claimed to represent the Accomac District of Virginia, but came without any proper proof of election, and indeed, nobody acquainted with the disloyalty of the eastern shore at the time when the election is alleged to have come off, can doubt the entire factitiousness of his pretensions. Mr. CHARLES H. FOSTER was similarly defeated in his attempt to represent a district in North Carolina. The only difference between his case and that of Mr. SEGAR, is that the latter is attended with no antecedents suggestive of deliberate imposture. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped the House will sustain the report of the Committee.

The Union Victory in Kentucky.

The first bulletins of victory are seldom full enough to satisfy the popular appetite for that sort of good thing. Our accounts of the battle in Eastern Kentucky are thus incomplete. A first dispatch announces a conflict between Gen. SCHOEPF, commanding Union forces, and Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, in which the latter was killed and his force beaten. The scene of the encounter is located at Somerset, the position occupied by SCHOEPF. A later account places Gen. THOMAS in command of the Unionists, and names no battle-field. And a dispatch yet later represents that Union leader, assisted by Gen. SCHOEPF, as following up the first success by a brilliant attack upon the enemy's intrenchments at Mill Spring, over which the National colors are now waving. THOMAS, we had learned from earlier advices, was advancing with a strong body of troops from Columbia toward the intrenched position of ZOLLICOFFER'S army, at Mill Spring, on the Cumberland River, while SCHOEPF remained in his lines at Somerset. It was probably the purpose of THOMAS to outflank and cut off the retreat of the rebels; and the rebel commander discovering the aim of the National General, and declining to be caught among the hills of Mill Spring, as in a trap, may have advanced to meet the assailant before he could be reinforced, and before SCHOEPF could cooperate. We only know that the battle was offered by the rebels, and lost by them, after what must have been a fierce conflict, and the sacrifice of two leaders as conspicuous as ZOLLICOFFER and young BAILIE PEYTON. The vanquished fell back to their intrenchments at Mill Spring. Thither they were pursued by the victors, assailed, and finally obliged to capitulate.

To get the exact measure of this success, we need important details. If, as there is reason to think, the rebel force engaged in the action was a consolidation of the troops headed by GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN and those of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, this victory, following hard upon the heels of Col. GARFIELD'S squelching out of the obese HUMPHREY MARSHALL, has effectually destroyed the rebel strength in Eastern Kentucky, and renders Eastern Tennessee immediately accessible to our army. There is no strength left to oppose the advance to Knoxville. For there was no reserve behind this concentrated force. What there was behind it, was a population thoroughly loyal in sentiment, but kept down by military pressure and a frightful terrorism. This, by the vicinity of a victorious Union army, is now enabled to assert itself; and when the column of Gen THOMAS chooses to urge its march into Tennessee, it will be hailed by an almost unanimous people as liberators. Such particulars as may be looked for almost immediately will clear up these points. If we are correct in our surmise as to the relative elements engaged, we must suppose every gateway into Eastern Tennessee to be now unlocked, and the seizure of all the strategic advantages of that region to be a question of a few days. As by this time Gen. BURNSIDE has probably seized the Atlantic lines of railroad, the crisis of the war has certainly been reached.

With such capital advantages does the general advance into rebeldom begin. At every point the insurgents give way. Their inferiority, we will not say in courage or in skill, but in organization, discipline, equipment, arms, and in fighting qualities to boot, are so demonstrated by these even-handed encounters, that the idea of Southern invincibility, and that contempt for the cowardly Yankees, which their Press and their leaders have inculcated, must rapidly give way to the vigorous logic of ball and bayonet. It needs only exposure of this delusion to prick the bubble of rebellion. Once satisfy the misguided people that our arms are irresistible, and not wielded by reckless fanatics, and the labor of enforcing obedience to the Constitution and laws will be infinitely simplified. Our warfare is directly against armed rebels—indirectly against the maze of falsehood, groundless distrust, aversion, hate, with which unprincipled demagogues have surrounded and bewildered a people untaught and unable to think for itself.

CIVILIZATION OF THE MAURY STRIPE.—The Norfolk *Day Book*, of the 14th inst., records the total wreck of a Spanish ship from Vacentia, on the North Carolina coast, near Bogue's Inlet, on the 5th of this month. We find in the supplementary sheet to *Blunt's Coast Pilot*, giving a list of several hundred light-houses and light-ships destroyed or extinguished by the rebels, that the Bogue Banks beacon is one of those that have suffered this illustration of the civilizing character of secessionism. Nor is Spanish commerce the only loser; both French and English vessels have been stranded on that treacherous Carolina coast, in consequence of the putting out of the lights which the United States Government set there for the safety of the commerce of the world. Now, to our mere uninstructed sense this seems like a wanton act of barbarism, directed against all mankind. At least there are on record illustrations of how such acts *have been* looked upon. Louis XIV. being at war with England during the building of the Edystone Light-house, a French privateer took the men at work upon the rock, together with the tools, and carried them to France, and the captain was in expectation of a reward for the achievement. While the captives lay in prison, the transaction reached the ears of that monarch. He immediately ordered them to be released, and the captors to be put in their places, declaring that, though he was at war with England, he was not so with mankind. He therefore directed the men to be sent back to their work with presents—observing that "the Edystone Light-house was so situated as to be of equal service to all nations having occasion to navigate the channel between England France."

Of course we don't expect that the London Press will have a word of reproof for the rebel vandalism that has darkened some thousands of miles of dangerous coast. They need all their thunder for sentimental gammon about our stone-blockade—a device which, it turns out, they have themselves employed in scores of cases.

The Blockade and the Doctrine of Maritime Prizes.

The prize causes which have been carried up to the United States Supreme Court, from this District, have not yet been heard, awaiting, as we understand, the convenience of the counsel engaged in them. The importance of the cases warrants the fullest preparation, and the fullest discussion by counsel, and calls for the most careful deliberation on the part of the Court. The fact that the Court is not full, and that the cases must probably be heard and decided by less than the ordinary number of Judges, demands yet more care on the part of those upon whom this responsibility is to fall, that they may render decisions which shall be readily acquiesced in by all parties.

There are two most important questions which are involved in the decision of these cases. They are, whether the blockade is such that an attempt to violate it on the part of any vessel should cause the forfeiture of the vessel, and whether the war is such as to carry with it the forfeiture of all property seized at sea belonging to persons resident in the rebel States, as would be the case were it a war with another nation, and the blockade of the ports of that other nation.

These questions will easily be seen not only to be of great importance in themselves, but to have an important bearing upon the conduct of the war. They are also difficult questions. The state of things is anomalous in some respects; one to which it is very difficult to apply old rules, and the questions must in great measure be argued by themselves, with little light from previous judicial investigation.

As to the question of the blockade, we have found in the British and Foreign State Papers some documents, which are, at least, of interest in connection with the question, and which we do not remember to have seen referred to in the arguments by the counsel on either side. They are not, it is true, cases from the Courts, but they may perhaps point to where legal decisions bearing on the question may be found.

As we understand, the point made by the counsel for the various vessels seized as prizes for alleged breach of the blockade, is that the fact that the existing state of things is a rebellion instead of a war between two nations, so changes the case as that a blockade cannot be established which shall carry with it that right of forfeiture for an attempted violation which by the law of nations belongs to the blockade of a hostile port

It seems to us that instances of similar and analogous blockades, recognized by other nations, are pertinent to the inquiry whether this is a blockade or something else? We have found four cases more or less like the present.

The first was in the Greek Revolution, when the Greek insurgents declared and established blockades of certain ports of the coast of Greece. This is as if the Southerners had established a blockade of Port Royal. If such a blockade was established, and was recognized and treated as a blockade by other powers, is it not in some measure an instance in favor of our blockade? The manner in which we find it to have been recognized is as follows: After the battle of Navarino, the allied Powers took upon themselves negotiations with the Sublime Porte for peace, and while these were pending, they declared that hostilities between the parties should cease. England considered blockades as belligerent measures, which must also be stopped; and in a letter from Lord ABERDEEN to the Lords of the Admiralty, dated April 29, 1829, he informed them, among other things, that measures were directed to be taken to prevent any blockade of the ports or coasts of Greece from interfering with commerce. And, accordingly, the English ships in several places threatened to open fire upon Greek blockading squadrons unless they ceased from the blockades, which, up to that time had prevailed without objection And afterwards, in a letter to Lord STUART DE ROTHESAY, then British Minister at the Court of France, dated June 30, 1829, which was sent by the Earl of Aberdeen in order that the French Government might understand the ground which England had taken in breaking the blockades, he uses the following language:

"It will probably be admitted by the French Government that Great Britain is the power which of all others gives the greatest facility to the execution of blockades by belligerent States. At all events, His Majesty was the first to recognize the belligerent rights of the Greek insurgents by the acknowledgment of the blockades instituted by their naval forces. The principle which regulates this conduct is very simple and obvious. It is conceived that those belligerents who have the power of carrying on a maritime warfare, have also the right to blockade the ports of their enemies.

The establishment of a blockade being an act of war by a competent authority, we must either respect such blockade, or treat as pirates those who attempt to enforce it. *In a contest, therefore, in which we profess to be neutral, we respect all blockades, provided only they are established by competent authority, and a sufficient force is employed to make them effectual.*"

So we see that Lord LYONS was quite right in saying, as he did in his letter to Admiral MILNE, of May 11, 1861, that they "had no other course, in the absence of positive instructions from Her Majesty's Government, than to recognize" the blockade, and this course was quite in the line of British precedent also.

British precedent, however, does not carry with it the greatest weight just now, and, after all, this case is not exactly in point, although we can argue from it that if the Greek insurgents could blockade the ports of Greece, we can blockade our own ports. And it is to be noticed that there is not an intimation in this correspondence that this blockade was anything different from any other blockade, and that the French Government entirely concurred with the views taken by the Earl of Aberdeen.

There are three other instances which are more nearly in point. On the 22d of May, 1828, the Prince Regent of Portugal declared a blockade of the port of Oporto "by the royal fleet, which has repaired thither *pursuant to the maritime law*, as well in behalf of any shipping that may need it, *as with the view of stopping vessels that may attempt to escape.*' Notice of this blockade was sent from the British Foreign Office to the Committee at Lloyd's on June 24, of course that they might take measures to protect themselves from loss by reason of the seizure of vessels by the blockading fleet and without an intimation that the blockade was anything but a customary one.

On the 13th of July the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs gave notice to the foreign consuls at Lisbon, that "the motives which had determined the blockade of the city of Oporto having happily ceased, *by its due obedience and subjection to the Government* of His Faithful Majesty, His Majesty has determined that the blockade be raised."

On the 26th of July, 1828, a similar announcement was made of the blockade of the port of Funchal, in the island of Madeira, "according to the maritime law of nations." A similar notice of this blockade was sent to the Committee at Lloyd's, on Aug. 13, and on Sept. 12 the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Lisbon notified the consuls that "the authority of the King, my master, being happily restored in the island of Madeira, the blockade of the port of Funchal is consequently raised."

On the 7th of November, 1830, a rebellion being in progress in part of the Netherlands, the then King of the Netherlands issued a decree, in which,

"Taking into view the armed rebellion in the Southern provinces of this kingdom.—Adverting to the necessity of devising means for preventing access to the ports of the said provinces during the existing state of affairs," he decrees "that the Coast of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, belonging to the provinces of South Flanders, together with the ports thereof, as well as the ports of Antwerp and Ghent, are hereby declared to be in a state of blockade.

Ships bound to these ports will be warned off, but permitted to enter any other port of the Northern Netherlands, or to proceed elsewhere. *With regard to the vessels which, after having been apprised of the blockade, shall notwithstanding endeavor to enter any Southern Netherland port, they shall be dealt with according to the law of nations.*"

On Nov. 12, the Foreign Office, at London, gave notice of the existence of this blockade, but hostilities having ceased, the blockade was withdrawn on Nov. 25.

Whether any of these blockades gave rise to prize cases, and to discussion of the law applicable to them, can only be told by investigation of the legal decisions of those countries. It may be that on such investigation it would be found that the same questions which now vex our Courts were then discussed and passed upon by tribunals whose wisdom would be acknowledged, and whose authority would be recognized by our own.

The papers which we have cited cannot perhaps come with much weight into the deliberations of the Courts, but at all events they show that even if we are addicted to new and strange kinds of warfare, shocking to the tender nerves of British observers, our blockade cannot be classed in that category

The New Tax Bill.

"A political community," says THIERS, "is analagous to a mutual insurance company, where the payments of each member depend on the sum he has invested, and are proportioned to his interest in the company." To realize this idea is the end of fiscal science; the central principle of which is that every citizen should contribute to the support of the Government according to his stake in society, or to the income he enjoys under the protection of the State. It is of paramount importance for the public at the present moment to avoid the two-fold error into which certain superficial thinkers have fallen, of overrating the fiscal burdens incident to our present war, and of underrating the strength we have to bear them. One hundred and fifty millions of dollars is surely an annual contribution for the management of our common Government which twenty millions of willing, energetic, free people, can raise without the smallest difficulty. Were it possible to lay a tax averaging about two cents a day on every person, the problem would be solved; and none of us are so poor as to feel the pressure of such a burden. Even if double the sum were called for, the overflowings of our prosperity, a few crumbs from the table of luxury, a little thrift and self-denial every day, would be enough to meet the demand.

In this plain, simple fact, lies the basis of the science of taxation. For if it would be an easy task for fiscal ignorance to distribute the taxes required, so as to be vexatious, arbitrary, or inquisitorial in the collection and unequal oppression or even ruinous in the results, it is, equally easy for fiscal science to select such channels from the copious, ever-swelling tide of our national wealth, as shall divert into the public treasury a full stream of contributions, equitable in adjustment, and simple in form, derived from luxuries rather than from the necessaries of life, affecting the products, not the processes of industrial enterprise, as universal as possible in their operation, and as convenient or imperceptible as possible in their mode and time of payment.

In a few days Congress will be called to act on a well-considered fiscal scheme; which, we trust, will stand these tests. It will be yet further elaborated by the Committee of Ways and Means before it will be regarded as entirely matured. The Committee have been thoughtlessly blamed for delay, when they should have been commended for zeal and industry. A work on which depend such vast and multifarious interests should not be done perfunctorily or in haste. Every patriotic, intelligent citizen is willing that those to whom the task has been confided shall devote to it all the time necessary for the most extensive inquiry and the most inquisitive research. The labor so spent is well spent. The Committee are daily in active communication with well-informed, experienced men in all parts of the country; facts are collected and statistics compared; foreign systems of taxation are examined; conflicting evidence is sifted as to the defects, dangers, and adaptability to this country of various fiscal expedients, and the final report, embodying the conclusions arrived at, will be matured with as little delay and as perfect completeness as are compatible with a patriotic regard to the momentous nature of the interests involved.

A PRACTICAL PROOF OF SOUTHERN BENEVOLENCE.—It appears that one hundred and fifty thousand dollars forms the total contribution raised by the entire South in aid of the sufferers by the great Charleston conflagration. This sorry show of Southern benevolence, nevertheless, does not prevent their papers from indulging in munificent schemes of subscriptions for the relief of Ireland. Speculatively those people are the most generous of mortals; but when it comes to the practical test, their generosity turns out to be about as much of an abstraction as their other pretended mental and moral qualities. Surely if ever there was an occasion fitted to call forth the gushing liberality to which Southerners have long laid claim, it is the calamitous visitation that has rendered houseless half the population of one of the foremost cities of the South. And yet, up to this day the entire contributions do not reach the amount which Charleston, under Union rule, was in the habit of receiving daily from New-York City alone.

Enterprise in Journalism—France and the Southern Confederacy.

On the 19th of August, 1861, we published an important dispatch from our Washington correspondent, revealing the fact that the French Government had recently had a correspondence with the English Cabinet, with a view to induce Great Britain to unite with France and break the blockade. It has a historical value, and we reproduce its material portion here:

From the New-York Times of August 19, 1861.

"A startling announcement, said to be based on the latest foreign dispatches, was published the other day, to the effect that France and England had formed an alliance with a view to combined action toward the United States. I am able to state on the highest authority that no such compact has been formed. Certainly neither the French or English Minister resident here has received intimation of any such procedure. The rumor probably grew out of a recent correspondence had between the French and English Governments, of which I am able to give you the substance. The correlation, you will see, puts a decidedly new face on our views of European diplomacy. Three weeks ago, M. THOUVENEL, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, transmitted a note to the English Government proposing that the two Cabinets come to a closer understanding with respect to their American policy. To this note Lord JOHN RUSSELL sent a message asking for a more explicit statement. *The reply received was a proposition that England should unite with France to break the blockade, this Autumn, so as to procure a supply of cotton and tobacco.* The English Government thus responded that it could enter into no such engagement. Here ended this interchange of diplomatic notes. This correspondence, joined to other ominous facts, leaves no doubt that NAPOLEON III. will be very willing to take advantage of a favorable opportunity to recognize the Southern Confederacy; while on the other hand, the just and prudent course of England cannot but inspire respect."

On the following day, Aug. 20, the *Herald*, under the caption of "The Fabrications of the NEW-YORK TIMES," published the following editorial paragraph:

From the New-York Herald of Aug. 20, 1861.

"A Washington correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES tells the very absurd story that LOUIS NAPOLEON proposed to England to form an alliance to obtain cotton and tobacco this Fall from the South, in despite of the blockade, and that England declined to enter into any such engagement. *The truth is exactly the other way.* NAPOLEON does not show his hand till the proper time comes. France is not in so great need of cotton as England. France can obtain a supply from her colonial possessions in Africa; England can get it nowhere but from America. To her it is a terrible necessity, and it is therefore with the English Government, and not with NAPOLEON, that we are to expect difficulty. The Emperor will keep in the background, and if England breaks our blockade, then, of course, he will claim for France whatever advantages may arise from the measure."

Of course the *Herald* had not the shadow of foundation for this denial of the truth of our dispatch. It was undeniable, having come from the very highest authority. But that journal piqued, as it has occasion very often to be at our having access to sources of information from which its character debars it, came the characteristic dodge of calling it a fabrication, according to its self-proclaimed theory—lies "well told," if possible, but lies any how. After an interval of just five months, the *Herald* yesterday publishes *as news* the substance of our dispatch of last August—a pleasing instance of enterprising journalism:

From the New-York Herald of Jan. 20, 1862.

"Recent letters received from British statesmen *confirm the statement made sometime ago in this correspondence*, that long before the occurrence of the Trent affair, the French Ministry had endeavored to persuade that of Great Britain to unite with France in breaking the blockade of the Southern ports of the United States. It is stated positively that M. THOUVENEL, distinctly made such a proposition to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, which was politely declined, not because England was not anxious for the opening of the Southern ports, but because the British Government was unwilling to take an active part in provoking hostilities with this Government, although not adverse to France taking the task in hand and throwing open the ports for their common benefit."

Now, though our dispatch of August—pronounced by the *Herald* at the time "a fabrication"—truly indicated French policy last Summer, during the dark period that followed Bull Run, it was not warranted as good for all time; and the enterprising journal which now affirms it, is as far from the actual mark as it was five months ago, when it denied it. Thanks to the combined influence of Mr. SEWARD'S admirable diplomacy, the subsequent successes of the National cause, and the accurate views of our affairs gained by Prince NAPOLEON during his visit to Washington, (and now being reflected in his organ, the *Opinion Nationale*,) NAPOLEON III. is now quite otherwise disposed toward the United States. The true present aspect of French policy in regard to the American question is indicated this morning among our Washington telegrams. The information comes from the same high authority to which we were indebted for our former revelation. Probably in another six months, more or less, the *Herald* will try the old dodge of bringing it out as a new discovery.

THE COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY.—Some of our cotemporaries seem to be either laboring under the impression, or else endeavoring to create one, that the appointment of Committees in the State Assembly has given rise to a great deal of dissatisfaction and "discord" at Albany. Nothing could be further from the truth. As is inevitable in such cases, there are, doubtless, some individual members who have failed to secure the positions which they especially desired, and they are, naturally enough, profoundly discontented with the existing arrangement. In a very few cases, moreover, there may have been mistakes in overlooking the merits of others. But these are errors of small importance, and can easily be remedied.

The general aim of the Speaker seems to have been to place the leading business of the Assembly in the hands of the men best qualified by ability, experience, and unquestioned integrity of purpose, to perform it in a manner most conducive to the public good. Beyond this, there can be no such thing as "claims" for places on Committees, on the part either of individuals or of localities. The Committees ought to be appointed on public considerations exclusively, or with a very subordinate and minor regard to individual aspirations. And in this respect, if we can judge from the expressions of the Press and of individuals, no

Speaker has, for a long time, succeeded better in giving general satisfaction than Mr. RAYMOND. The Committee on Cities, especially, which is the one of most importance and interest to New-York, is made up of able, high-toned, and thoroughly trustworthy men; and if our City fails to secure such legislation as she needs, or falls into the hands of plunderers at Albany, it will not be the fault of this Committee, or of the Speaker, by whom it was appointed.

The Fate of Zollicoffer.

Our latest dispatch from Kentucky leaves no doubt of the death of the Confederate General ZOLLICOFFER at the battle near Somerset. His body was left on the field by his retreating army, and is now in charge of the National commander. This gentleman had many acquaintances at Washington, where he served in Congress, and in the City and State of New-York, where, only fifteen months ago, he participated in the Presidential canvass for the Union ticket. In politics he was, until very recently, the reverse of a Nullifier or Secessionist, and his participation in this unholy rebellion against the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws was a singular contradiction to the tenor of his political career as a journalist and Congressman. It was, of course, the subject of deep and sincere regret to his old associates of the Whig and American line at the North and his Union friends nearer home, all of whom respected his firm but unobtrusive bearing in public life, and to many of whom he was best known for his integrity and nice sense of honor in private life.

That he should have deserted the Government in its greatest trial and joined the band of conspirators at Richmond, with whom he had no previous sympathy in common, and against whom the best talents of his pen and his voice had for more than twenty years been employed, is one of the anomalies of Tennessee rebellion which may not be accounted for until the frenzy which precipitated the State to its present ruin shall have passed away. That the election of Mr. LINCOLN, which he opposed with untiring zeal, and from his point of view deprecated, as likely to lead to serious trouble, may have rendered him morbid on the Slavery question, we deem more than probable. That the ambition for military command was the afterthought, we do him the justice to believe. He was not a soldier by education or experience in the field. A brief campaign as a volunteer soldier in the Indian war of 1836, and a staff appointment on the peace establishment of the Governor of Tennessee, were his only previous claims to the martial title which he bore. He had, however, that other quality for command, a cool and indomitable will, which, joined to the highest moral courage, probably won the confidence of his soldiers against their own sense of his want of military training.

The deceased General was a native of Tennessee; a printer by trade, in early country life, and subsequently a journalist at Nashville, where he was made State Comptroller, and then the representative of the metropolitan district in Congress. He attained the age of about 48 years.

SALTING THE RAILROADS.—The Commissioners of Health have begun their yearly labors with economy and sense. They have suppressed a needless office, and have resolved that the City railroad companies shall desist from a practice which converts their roads, during much of the Winter, into canals. The use of salt to remove snow from the tracks is dictated by the same pitiful avarice, which overcrowds the cars, and withholds every possible accommodation from the public; it is cheaper to disobey the laws than to give employment to a few hundred laborers, eager and perhaps perishing for employment. It is quite time the entire code of City railroad legislation were revised. The system should be put under the superintendence of some authority invested with powers to inflict summary penalties for departures from the strict obligations of law; and where lawlessness is persisted in, let the grant be promptly revoked. One effect of these disorders must be to surround further railroad charters with every security for the public comfort and accommodation.

BRADY AND BRIBERY.—Alderman BRADY tries to dodge a Legislative inquiry by denying that his boasted attempt to defeat the Health bill, last Winter, by expending $8,000, depended upon the purchase of votes. So far well. But the point remains to be explained, how money can be otherwise employed to influence legislation? Alderman BRADY pretends to have so used it. We demand to know how and upon whom.

Winter Garden.

A picturesque little piece called the "Sentinel of the Watch" was produced here last evening with success. It is of very slight material, only a luminous thread from the consuming fires of the great French Revolution, but trembling with issues of life and death. A veteran soldier discovers a daughter amongst the prisoners under his charge, and to secure her escape, arranges with a comrade for the midnight watch. He is prevented from going on the desired duty by another comrade, who drugs his liquor, and when the number is called, takes his place. The veteran is aroused from his stupor by the sound of shots, and learns with agony that they were aimed at his daughter. Frenzied with rage he seizes the comrade who he fancies has wronged him, and wildly tells him the cause of his distraction. This leads to an explanation. The comrade is the lady's husband and an aristocrat; the shots fired were signals, and the drugged liquor was simply the means of securing the opportunity to forward the escape of his wife. But the course of true love never did run smooth. The garrison is turned out, the boat containing the fugitive fired upon and swamped, and the unfortunate brought back. In this serious emergency, a comic *deus* steps forward and announces that the reign of ROBESPIERRE is at an end and that all the prisoners are free.

Mr. C. BARTON HILL plays the part of the veteran with a rather unpleasant mannerism of voice—tremulously singing the words rather than speaking them. Miss CLIFTON is the imprisoned beauty, and excites the sympathy of the audience by a Cinderella simplicity of costume and meekness of bearing. Mr. DAVENPORT, as the aristocratic private, did the most that could be done with a very small part, and Mr. J. S. CLARKE, as *Coco*, the fat soldier, succeeded in keeping the audience in a roar of laughter. It will be surprised that, however watchful as a warrior, *Coco* does not succeed in keeping the enemy from his mouth that steals away the brain. He becomes, in fact, a little deranged by a successful series of potations, and in his cups performs a number of things that excite merriment—notably, champooing the head of a sleeping comrade with the dregs of a bottle of wine. The drunken gravity with which this operation was performed excited peals of merriment.

The "Noble Queen" concluded the performances.

IMPORTANT FROM SHIP ISLAND.

The Troops Busily at Work Improving the Defences.

Preparations for Moving Over to the Mainland.

EFFECTIVENESS OF OUR GUNBOATS.

Trade between New-Orleans and Mobile Entirely Cut Off.

Ship Island the Headquarters of the Gulf Squadron.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHIP ISLAND, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1861.

Since the occupation of Ship Island by the Connecticut Ninth and Massachusetts Twenty-sixth, under Gen. PHELPS, the troops have been actively employed in improving the defences of the Island, and making preparations for moving over to the mainland as soon as the main army under Gen. BUTLER arrives. The moving of large bodies of men, drilling troops, landing munitions of war, building wharves, and other necessary works, the sudden erection of tents and wooden houses, and the vast accumulation of army appurtenances, has given a lively appearance to affairs on this narrow, low, sandy island. The officers and men are in high spirits, although some of them have reason to regret the loss of their horses on shipboard. The horses had been stalled in the between decks of the ship *Kingfisher*, contrary to the usual manner, and consequently—although the clipper had a short run from Boston—sixty-nine of the noble animals were lost.

Col. BUTLER JONES, and others, have, upon these beautiful moonlight evenings, serenaded the officers of the squadron, where all have enjoyed the hitherto rare treat, of the welcome strain of martial music, as, manning the rigging, the brave crews of our ships welcomed on board their brothers of the army.

PHELPS' PROCLAMATION.

This document has caused considerable excitement this way, and particularly amongst the naval officers. In some instances its copy has been torn in pieces and thrown overboard, and in others it has received the severest condemnation, attended with threats of resignation if the proclamation be sent among the "Southern People."

In conversation with Gen. PHELPS upon this subject, he declared that his principles were Anti-Slavery, and he desired the country to know it. He did not, however, wish to harm his countrymen of the South, but believing as he did that Slavery being the cause of the war, and all other troubles of any moment that have ever arisen among the American people, he had a right to say so, and could not see the propriety of longer apologizing for such a baneful institution. "And as for those officers," continued he, "who are so fearful that the Union army may do some harm to the rebels, they had better come forward and let us know which side they are on."

THE SQUADRON AT SHIP ISLAND.

On the 8th inst., the gunboat *New-London* chased two rebel freighting schooners on shore to the westward of Biloxi. Twelve shots were fired, but the water being shoal, they were not captured. Next day the same vessel gave chase to the rebel war steamer *Pamlico*, (a small Confederate gunboat of two guns,) but she escaped. Several shots were exchanged, but the distance being great, they all fell short. The *New-London*, however, captured three fishing smacks that were anchored to the westward of Cat Island, and had been in the habit of giving information of the movements of the Federal squadron here. Their crews (all strong Secessionists) are lodged on board the *Massachusetts*.

The rebel war steamers cruising in the Mississippi Sound have been very cautious how they approached the Federal vessels ever since the action of the *Massachusetts* and *Florida*, on the 19th of October, but on the 12th instant it was thought that an engagement would take place, as the enemy's vessels manoeuvred suspiciously. About noon their steamers *Oregon* and *Pamlico* steamed along from the westward, and the *Florida* and *Gray Cloud* from the eastward. At 1 P. M. the *Massachusetts* and *New-London*, having been to quarters, steamed in shore toward Mississippi City, thus placing two of the rebel steamers on either hand. But the enemy would not fight, but steamed away as fast as possible, the *Oregon* and *Pamlico* making for Shieldsboro, the *Gray Cloud* for Biloxi, and the *Florida* toward Round Island. The Federal steamers fired upon them, however, in the retreat, which was answered, but the distance being so great, the shells fell far short.

On the 13th the *New-London* approached quite near to Biloxi and fired upon a steamer (the *Gray Cloud*) and a schooner secluded there, and drove them up the river.

Yet notwithstanding we have been unable to bring the rebel war vessels into action, since the affair of the *Massachusetts* and *Florida*, yet their navigation on this part of the Mississippi Sound is broken up, and for several days we have seen none of their vessels.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMMODORE.

The *Niagara*, bearing the broad pendant of Flag-officer MCKEAN, arrived from Fort Pickens on the 22d. This is to be his headquarters hereafter, for without doubt this is the most important station on the coast. Here the fleet is to cooperate with Gen. BUTLER'S army, and, from appearances, a large invading force will move upon the enemy in this direction. The vessels here are the *Niagara*, *Massachusetts*, *Winnahickon*, *Water-Witch*, *Ranger*, *Preble*, *Pampero*, *Kuhn*, *Maria L. Wood*, *Rachel Semmes*, *Samuel Eaton*, supply and chartered ship *Kingfisher*. Also, the prizes *Henry Lewis*, *Anna*, *A. J. Vien* and *Olive*, (with cargoes of molasses, sugar, turpentine, resin and lumber,) and smacks *Advocate*, *Express*, *Delight* and *Osceola*. In addition to these the army has a number of fine boats, several of them being capable of holding over one hundred men each, and as these are continually increasing, the floating force here will be large by the time BUTLER arrives.

From this, then, it is evident that something of importance will be done this way ere long, and it is to be hoped that the effort will meet with as good success as did that on our eastern coast.

SHIP ISLAND, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1861.

Since the rebel war-steamers have all been driven from this part of the Mississippi Sound, they have made their appearance to the eastward. On the 23d inst., the United States steamer *Huntsville* had an engagement with a rebel steamer, but no casualty or important result attended it. There is, without doubt, considerable running of the blockade yet, as on the 28th the gunboat *Water Witch* ventured under the guns of Fort Morgan, and fired on a schooner that had entered Mobile Bay through Swash Channel, from the sea. Ten shots were fired at the *Water Witch* from the fort, but without effect.

The United States gunboat *New-London* took the yacht *Gipsy* near Pascagoula on the same day; hug the prize's crew escaped after firing the vessel. Her cargo consisted of cotton, (probably about 50 bales,) and was destined for a Cuban port. This vessel was taken by the *Brooklyn*, off Pass-à-l'Outre, last June, but Commander POOR saw fit to let her go. Since then she has been frequently seen in these waters, acting as a spy, or running the blockade. But her game is now up. *This* time she will not be released. She is burned but little. Several small vessels are to be laden with sinkable cargoes, and submerged in the rebel outlets, and more war-vessels are to be stationed along this group. The steamer *Henry Lewis* has been armed with six guns, manned with 100 men, and placed in charge of Lieut. BUCHANAN.

Contrabands continue to arrive from the mainland, and one to-day brings important information. He is quite an intelligent mulatto, and says that many slaves about Ocean Springs are desirous to also leave, but are intimidated, as six have been shot there for making the attempt. The people have nearly all deserted those parts, and those remaining are short of provisions, living principally on sweet potatoes and beef. The steamer *Gray Cloud* and several small schooners are secreted in the river above Biloxi, and the people of that place have seized upon the cargo of the mail-boat *California* for sustenance, (thrown over board in her flight from a National vessel some time since.) A nocturnal expedition will be immediately started to take advantage of these tidings.

The United States gunboat *De Soto* has just arrived, having in tow the French steamer *Catoline*, which vessel she had injured by collision.

The gunboat *Huntsville* and several other vessels are in sight in the offing, coming this way.

REYWAS.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ALDERMAN BRADY EXPLAINS HIS STATEMENT ABOUT BUYING THE LEGISLATURE—AN INVESTIGATION TABLED—A NEW ORDINANCE AGAINST SALTING THE STREETS—THE RAILROAD COMPANIES PROHIBITED FROM SALTING THE TRACK—THE STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, Alderman DAYTON submitted an ordinance prohibiting the sprinkling of salt on any of the streets in the City, including the lines of the railroad routes, as well as other streets. He explained that at present the ordinance in relation to sprinkling salt does not prohibit the salting of railroad tracks, it only refers to stage routes. The proposed ordinance would enforce a penalty of $100 for any salting of any street, and $250 for every additional offence.

Alderman FERAS proposed that the $100 fine be increased to $250, and the $250 fine to $500.

Aldermen GANET and BRADY advocated the passage of the ordinance immediately.

Alderman BOOLE moved that the fine for the first offence be $500, and for every additional offence $1,000.

Alderman GANET favored the highest named penalty, which amendment, together with the entire Ordinance, as amended, was adopted.

On motion of Alderman MITCHELL, a series of resolutions was adopted, tendering the thanks of the Board to the officers and crew of the United States frigate *Sabine*, for the rescue of the United States transport *Governor*, one of the vessels composing the expedition to Port Royal.

THE ALLEGED BRIBERY OF THE LEGISLATURE BY ALDERMAN BRADY.

Alderman DAYTON submitted a series of resolutions appointing a committee of three, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate as to the statements made by Alderman JOHN H. BRADY, of the Fifth District, in regard to buying the Legislature for $8,000. He said he had no idea that it would be found that Alderman BRADY intended to convey the impression that had been derived from the publication of his words. He wanted an investigation, however, in order that if the alleged bribery did take place the culprit could be punished with the utmost rigor in the power of the Board.

ALDERMAN BRADY EXPLAINS.

Alderman BRADY said: I have no objection to have this Board go into an investigation, nor have I any objection whatever to what the gentlemen of the Ninth or the public Press of New-York should think proper to say. I never stated in the Board that I offered to bribe any member of the Legislature, or that I approached a single member on that subject. I remember the language I used as well as possible. I said that I took $5,000 to Albany to stop the Health bill, and that was not enough, and I came back to get $2,000 more. That is the language I used. And, so far as the present Legislature is concerned, I think they got pretty well flurried. I thought I trod upon their toes pretty sharply. I do not know, if the matter should be properly investigated, that I should run away from a Committee of the Legislature, or of the gentleman from the Ninth (Alderman DAYTON,) although he has based his remarks upon language that I did not use. I never said that I went back to Albany with $8,000, as he has got in his resolution, as he proposes to expel me from the Board because I said what I did.

Alderman DAYTON—No, Sir.

Alderman BRADY—What else?

Alderman DAYTON—Only if the charges of bribery are true.

Alderman BRADY—I never bow to the public Press. I will never come to this Board and say that this member said this or that, when I am here myself to hear what gentlemen utter in this Board. Now, Sir, had I not a right to go to Albany as a citizen of the City of New-York to pay Mr. A. B. $6,000, and, if $6,000 is not enough, have I not a right to come back and get $2,000 more and somebody else go up and use it? If I did not say that I paid $6,000, or that I paid a cent, I never said what the resolution says, although I shrink from no investigation and fear no investigation, either by this Board or a Legislative Committee. They may send for me and I will be there as soon as I can get there, and I answer their questions if I think proper to do so. If the gentleman will amend his resolutions and state what I stated in this Board, I have no objection to it. As to the statement that I bribed members of the Legislature, I never stated such a thing in this Board. Nor have I stated that I took dollars up to Albany to bribe members of the Legislature. What I stated I stated clearly, that I took $6,000 to stop the Health bill, and that was not enough, and that I came back to get $2,000 more. That is all I stated. I did not say that I went back; that I got the $2,000. I will state for the benefit of the gentlemen that I did not get $8,000. [Laughter.]

Alderman GANET opposed the investigation. If he was going to investigate the character of any members, he would have the gentleman from the Ninth brought before a Committee, for utterances in public meetings against the Board, and against himself personally. He for one did not care how much money Mr. BRADY took up to Albany. He was glad Mr. BRADY had so much money in his pocket. He hoped the Alderman would always have so much money. [Laughter.] He did not believe that the same corruption existed in the present Legislature as had been reported to exist in the last Legislature.

Alderman DAYTON said the gentleman from the Seventeenth (Alderman GANET) surely did not mean to admit that he had permitted attacks upon his (Alderman GANET'S) character to go unrebuked. For himself, he was prepared to answer for any language he had ever used about the Common Council.

Alderman WALSH, as a member of the last Legislature, wanted to see this investigation proceed. He opposed the Health Bill without any consideration but for the interests of the City. If money was spent he wanted to know who got it. He felt personally concerned.

Alderman GANET said that the reason why he had not answered the charges of the gentleman from the Ninth, (Alderman DAYTON) was, that he considered that they emanated from a lunatic and a fool, and were not worth notice, by himself or members of the Common Council, and that was the reason why he considered this motion for an investigation, (and Alderman BRADY ought to so consider it) as unworthy of notice. He quoted some of the allegations made by Alderman DAYTON at an Opdyke meeting at the Cooper Institute, relative to money being made by the corporation printer, and to the complicity of Alderman GENET, in the appointment to the Street Department, and said that considering the source from which the allegations came he did not think them worthy of notice; and he thought that the response of the people at the last election showed that the charges of the gentleman from the Ninth had little effect. He opposed the motion for an investigation on the ground that they had no power to punish Mr. BRADY.

Alderman BRADY—So far as the gentleman from the Second (Alderman WALSH) is concerned, I never was acquainted with him until just previous to the organization of the Board. I did not know that he was a member of the last Legislature even at the last meeting. My acquaintance with him began by my being introduced to him prior to the organization of the Board. I did not say what I said for the purpose of reflecting on him.

Alderman FROMENT favored the investigation as due to the dignity and self-respect of the Board, and as forced upon them under the circumstances.

Alderman GENET said that Mr. BRADY could only explain his language to a Committee as he had already done to the Board.

Alderman WALSH renewed his desire to have the investigation go on.

ALD. BRADY—Now, sir, suppose I should get up before this Board, and say I committed murder, could this Board try me for murder? Now, because I said I took $6,000 to Albany, the gentleman proposes to have me expelled. The public Press says they are after me, and have been after me at the Hall. I have been at the Hall, and at home, and about my business, and if they want me, I will be with them as soon as they give me notice. If I am to be tried, I suppose there is a Court of Oyer and Terminer, or a Court of Sessions to try me. Have I violated any of the rules of the Board? Any act of the charter? or done anything whereby you have any foundation for appointing a committee of investigation? Have I violated any rule, any law of the country, even the Constitution of the State of New-York? What have I done? Why am I to be arraigned before the Board? Is it because the Press of New-York says A or B took up $6,000 to Albany, and attempted to bribe the Legislature? I will guarantee the Press of the City of New-York that they can't find a member that I offered a dollar or a cent to, or asked them to vote for the bill if I gave them a dollar or cent. I want you to understand that I do not shrink from an investigation. If they see fit to send the Sergeant-at-Arms for me, I will be on hand as soon as I can get there, if I am alive and well, and if I think proper, to answer their questions. I shall tell them, if I think proper, that there is a clause in the charter that they passed that exonerates me for anything that I may say in this Board; that I cannot be held accountable for the language used in this Board. I think this investigation is premature. I think it is well enough to wait until the Legislature has convicted me. If I have violated any law of the State of New-York, I suppose the penalty is in the hands of the Courts. I did not say to Mr. A or B that you assisted me in this matter, or that you knew anything about it. I took the whole responsibility myself.

Alderman BOOLE thought that as Mr. BRADY could not be before the Legislature and here too, that they had better wait until they got through with Mr. BRADY at Albany. He moved that the matter be tabled, which was carried by a vote of 11 to 5.

Alderman FROMENT moved a Committee of three to report as to the proper papers for publishing the proceedings of the Common Council. He stated that he believed that according to the ordinance some of the papers were legally the Corporation papers also. He stated that there are at present fifty Corporation papers receiving pay. Thirteen of these papers received from $1,467 up to $19,524 per annum for publishing the proceedings; twenty-three received from $140 up to $502, and fifteen papers received from $1 up to $50. After some debate, the matter was tabled.

After some minor business the Board adjourned to Friday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

AMENDING THE RULES—NEW COMMITTEES—EXPENSES OF "OFFICIAL ADVERTISING" CALLED FOR—CALL ON THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS—TOLLS TO BE IMPOSED ON CITY RAILROAD PASSENGERS—THE CROSSWALKS AND GUTTERS TO BE CLEANED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE CONTRACTOR.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular session yesterday, President PINCKNEY in the Chair, and after the approval of the minutes, several petitions were presented and referred.

The special committee appointed to revise the rules (Mr. OAKEY, Chairman) presented a report, embodying the rules offered for the guidance of the Board, which was ordered printed in the minutes. Some modifications are proposed, the most important being a requirement that the previous question shall not be ordered, except upon the call of thirteen members, instead of five, as now provided. The committees are rearranged, and five new committees are constituted, four of them of significant importance—viz., Committee on "Belgian Pavement," "Railroads," "Street Openings," and "Charities and Donations."

The resolution, (passed by the old Board) granting to the Independent Telegraph Company the privilege of laying posts, and connecting their wires with poles now erected, on conditions named, was adopted, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner. The Comptroller was directed to report the amount paid in 1861 to the various newspapers publishing official proceedings, &c. The Police Commissioners were called on to state the amount paid in 1861 for repairs and alterations to Station-houses—in whose favor drawn, and from what fund such bills were paid.

The Corporation Counsel was called on to inform the Board whether the erection and repairs of Station-houses was not properly under the cognizance of the City authorities, and whether the Police Commissioners had not transcended their powers in ordering such work to be done without consulting the Common Council.

A resolution to pay the sum of $50 each to the members of the First Regiment of Cavalry, who served under the three months' call, and appropriating $4,200 therefore, was referred. A similar resolution, appropriating $20,000 to the Seventy-first Regiment, was disposed of in the same manner. Mr. STEVENSON offered a resolution, directing the forming of an ordinance requiring the payment of one cent on each adult, and half a cent for each child, carried on the several railroads, the amount so collected to go towards the expense of the City, or for the purchase of such City bonds as may be deemed necessary. Referred. Mr. S. also offered a resolution directing the City Inspector to clean the gutters and cross-walks, and deduct the amount paid therefor from the contractor, Mr. HACKLEY. This created much debate, but it was finally adopted with an amendment, offered by Mr. BARNEY, that the work be done by the City Inspector, after notice to the contractor, and his failure to comply therewith.

Mr. LENT offered a resolution directing the Counsel to take the necessary steps to secure the possession of the Fort Gansevoort property to the city, which was adopted—Ayes 16, Noes 5.

The Police Commissioners asked consent of the Common Council for the erection of a new station-house for the Eleventh and Twenty-ninth Precincts. Referred.

The ordinance from the Board of Aldermen preventing the sprinkling of salt in the streets was laid over until Thursday, under the charter.

Resolutions were concurred in tendering the thanks of the city to Capt. RENOOLDS, United States Navy, commander of the frigate *Sabine* for his gallantry in rescuing the persons on board the transport *Governor*. Several unimportant resolutions were concurred in, and the Board adjourned until Thursday.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD FOR 1862—ELIJAH F. PURDY ELECTED PRESIDENT—ALL THE OTHER OFFICERS RE-ELECTED—$25,000 FOR THE NEW COURT-HOUSE—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

The annual meeting of this Board was held yesterday, Mr. TWEED in the chair. After the reading of the minutes, several unimportant bills were presented and referred. The annual report of the Commissioners of Excise was received and ordered printed.

From the report, it appears that 994 licenses have been granted, and the sum of $21,960 paid to the County Treasurer. The Commissioners report that the amount of fines and penalties recovered for violations of the excise laws, have been paid to the Attorney of the Board and will be paid over by him on the call of the Board.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of the new Court-house, asking an appropriation of $25,000, which was referred. Also, from the Commissioners of Harlem Bridge, inclosing bills amounting to several thousand dollars. Also, the quarterly report of the Comptroller, with a statement of the expenditures for the quarter.

Report in favor of paying certain bills of the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, which were ordered paid.

Mr. ELY offered a resolution directing the Clerk to procure and file all acts passed by the Legislature during the present session, and appropriating $100 therefor, which was adopted.

Several bills heretofore presented were reported upon favorably, and ordered paid. A communication was received from the City Chamberlain, calling upon the Board to designate the two papers in which he is to publish the laws relative to the City and County passed by the Legislature. Laid over. The bill of A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for services and expenses in the matter of taking the ground for the new Court-house, (amounting to $1,043,) was ordered paid.

The Board then proceeded to ballot for an election of officers of the Board for the ensuing year, and ELIJAH F. PURDY was elected President unanimously, there being no other nominee, and Messrs. Stewart and Roach were appointed a Committee to inform him of his election. Joseph B. Young (the present incumbent) was reelected, also unanimously, as clerk. The present incumbents, viz.: R. E. Selmer, First Assistant Clerk; E. A. Woodward, Second Assistant, and Henry Mathews, Sergeant-at-Arms, were all reelected unanimously. Messrs. Blunt and Briggs were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Mayor and inform him of its organization. The standing rules of the Board were adopted until otherwise ordered, and the present Committees were directed to act until the Committees were named.

The Board adjourned until Monday week.

STREET COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.

THE NEW DEPUTY STREET COMMISSIONER.

It will be remembered that at the time Mr. MANSFIELD LOVELL, Deputy Street Commissioner, ran off to Dixie, Mr. EWEN, then Superintendent of Street Improvements, was appointed by G. W. SMITH, the then Street Commissioner, who also resigned and ran away to the same place, Deputy Superintendent, and at once entered upon the discharge of his new duties. Mayor WOOD constantly refused to recognize the validity of his appointment, and declined signing the warrants for his salary. Mr. EWEN, however, took no legal steps to test the validity of his appointment, but continued in the discharge of the duties of both offices. Upon the advent of Mr. OPDYKE to the Mayoralty Mr. EWEN was promptly recognized as Deputy Street Commissioner, and at the last pay day all the back payments were duly signed. Mr. EWEN has always been recognized as a valuable and faithful officer, possessing experience in municipal affairs, and especially familiar with everything connected with the streets, having introduced into the Department many highly useful suggestions.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS—NUISANCES ABATED, ETC.

From the regular weekly report of the City Inspector, it appears that the number of deaths in the City for the week ending Jan. 20, was 413—of which 234 were males, and 179 females. Of these 168 were adults, and 245 children. In the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, 39 nuisances were reported, and 48 abated; 3,950 barrels of offal, etc., were removed from the City, in addition to the dead animals, night-soil, etc., etc.

Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department.

Last evening the Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department took place at Niblo's Theatre. The affair was a most brilliant one; the stage being crammed with dancers, indeed, almost too much so, as the votaries of Terpsichore were jostling against each other. But notwithstanding these great disadvantages the light fantastic toe was tripped till an early hour this morning, by those, as Mr. Swiveller says, who delight in the "mazy." The Theatre itself was most prettily and tastefully decorated, and added greatly to the brilliancy of the scene. Both the boxes and family circle were festooned with flowers. On each side of the proscenium was draped the Stars and Stripes. At the back of the stage was a brilliant illumination. In the centre was the inscription, "The New-York Fire Department." Underneath was all the paraphernalia of a fireman, represented by jets of gas. The whole was surmounted by a magnificent American Eagle. The Ball of the Fire Department, it is not too much to say, is decidedly, at present, the success of the season.

Railroad Imposition—The Springfield Route to Boston.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to place before the traveling public a true account of a piece of the grossest imposition.

The New-York train, by the way of Springfield and Hartford, which left Boston at 6½ P. M. Sunday evening, proceeded to within four or five miles of Springfield, where it was delayed a long time; owing to a small quantity of snow on the track and a dilapidated engine, the train did not reach Springfield until 3 A. M., the time it was due in New-York; here it was delayed two hours on account of the engine of the New-York train having fizzled out a few miles from that city. We arrived at New-Haven at 7¾ A. M.; a deputation of passengers here waited upon the Assistant-Superintendent, Mr. QUINTARD, and requested that the train should be sent on as soon as was possible, several of the applicants having business of the utmost importance.

He aurilly refused, growled about the expense, and vowed the train should not go until the 9½ accommodation train left. Sure enough, we were attached to this slow train, and arrived at New-York at 2 P. M., or *eleven* hours behind time.

The train by the Shore Line, which left Boston at the same time, arrived here in due season.

The upshot of the matter seems to be that the different companies are on bad terms, and travelers have to suffer. On Sunday night, too, an additional dollar fare was charged.

A PASSENGER.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No 767, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains:

The LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

LEADING ARTICLES.—The Changes in the Cabinet—Motion Along the Lines—The Argument for Energetic Action—Strangling the Rebellion—Newspaper Taxation—Unionism in Tennessee—The Rebel Flag—Missouri Pacifications, and other Editorials.

USAGES OF THE WAR—An Abstract of Dr. Lieber's Lectures.

PURCHASES FOR THE NAVY—The Reply of Secretary WELLES to the Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON NEWS—Showing the Drift of Events at the Capital.

The PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS in full.

The PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS, giving the movements of the National forces, and detailed accounts of all occurrences of interest at both North and South.

A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS, Showing how the Question is Viewed Abroad, and giving all the Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS, both Foreign and Domestic—Events at Home.

ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

MARRIED.

GRIFFIN—HOGUE.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 15, by Rev. Dr. Dewitt, DELOS GRIFFIN to SARAH ELISABETH HOGUE.

PRINCE—ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 13, by Rev. C. Brickenstein, ROSWAY L. PRINCE to Mrs. MARY E. ADAMS, late of Willoughby, Lake County, Ohio.

DIED.

WHITE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 20, THOMAS WHITE, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 82 West 43d-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Jefferson County.

DOMINICK.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 20, ALMIRA THERESA, eldest daughter of Edward H. and Elizabeth Ann Dominick, aged 22 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of this family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 181 Orchard-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

LEARY.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 18, after a long illness, Mr. JAMES LEARY, in the 69th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, corner of Mott and Prince sts., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

LOOMIS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 19, CHARLES HENRY, only son of Pascal and Catherine E. Loomis, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from their residence, No. 3 Green-st.

RICHARDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday night, Jan. 19, after three days' illness of congestion of the lungs, CAROLINE SARAH, the beloved wife of THOMAS RICHARDSON, of Maiden-lane, New-York.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from St. Andrew's Church, New-York-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to the Evergreens Cemetery.

FASH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan 20, ROBERT, youngest child of Robert and Mary A. W. Fash, aged 8 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, corner Murray-av. and Penn-st.

HARSTEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 20, suddenly, HENRY HARSTEN, aged 51 years.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, Wm. N. and Thomas Harsten, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., from his late residence, No. 171 Sands-st., at 2 o'clock.

NEXSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 19, SARAH NEXSEN, aged 68 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her brother, William Nexsen, No. 39 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

PRICE.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 19, EUGENE WILLARD, only son of William E. and Ann Eliza Price, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 106 South Prospect-st., Newark, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, on Wednesday morning.

WINTHROP.—At Kinderhook, on Saturday, Jan. 18, AUGUSTUS WINTHROP, formerly of this City, aged 80 years.

KELLOGG.—In Lansingburgh, on Sunday, Jan. 19, at his residence, CHARLES H. KELLOGG, late manufacturer in Troy, aged 53 years.

LUSK.—In Enfield, Conn., on Sunday, Jan 12, Mrs. SARAH, widow of the late Sylvester Lusk, and mother of Mrs. Isaac N. Phelps, of this City, aged 73 years.

She was a fond and devoted mother, and an exemplary Christian. Her end was peace.

ADAMSON.—In Alexandria, Va., on Sunday, Jan. 12, PHILLIPS J., eldest son of Peter B. Anderson, aged 29 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 44 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 31.—Jan. 20, 1862.

23, 25, 28, 29, 24, 9, 21, 38, 65, 48, 3, 58, 12,

KENTUCKY, CLASS 32—Jan. 20, 1862.

68, 24, 34, 62, 28, 65, 37, 67, 31, 32, 33, 75, 39, 78.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in great perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

TO ASTHMATICS.

SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 290, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address C. B. H., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

"NOW COMES THE TUG OF WAR."

AT 379 BROADWAY, Corner of White-st.

An Importers' Stock of first quality "Men's Furnishing Goods," selling off at retail, at prices which make the owner weep!! Very best 4-ply LINEN COLLARS, $1 20 per dozen; an immense line of elegant NECK TIES, at 25 cents, and 1,000 SCARFS, at 50 and 90 cents—USUAL price, $1 and $2; Gloves, all kinds, CHEAP. Ladies' and Gent's fine French Beaver Gloves, 50 cents—USUAL PRICE, $1; HOSIERY, Suspenders, Under Shirts and Drawers, Traveling and Dress Shirts, &c., &c. HEAVY CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS, at 75 cents!! Ever

THE GREAT FLOOD IN CALIFORNIA.

Great Destruction of Property—Damage $10,000,000.

The Pacific slope has been visited by the most disastrous flood that has occurred since its settlement by white men. From Sacramento northward to the Columbia River, in California, Nevada Territory, and Oregon, all the streams have risen to a great height, flooded the valleys, inundated towns, swept away mills, dams, flumes, houses, fences, domestic animals, ruined fields and effected damage, estimated at $10,000,000. All Sacramento City, save a small part of one street, part of Marysville, part of Santa Rosa, part of Auburn, part of Sonora, part of Nevada, and part of Napa, not to speak of less important towns, were under water.

The rainy season commenced on the 8th of November, and for four weeks, with scarcely any intermission, the rain continued to fall very gently in San Francisco, but in heavy showers in the interior. According to the statement of a Grass Valley paper, nine inches of rain fell there in thirty-six hours on the 7th and 8th inst. Whether it is possible that so much rain could fall in thirty-six hours I will not decide; but it is certain that the amount was great, for the next day the river-beds were full almost to the hill-tops. The North Fork of the American River at Auburn rose thirty-five feet, and in many other mountain streams the rise was almost as great. On the 9th the flood reached the low land of the Sacramento Valley.

Sacramento City was the chief sufferer. The city stands at the junction of the Sacramento and American Rivers, on the eastern bank of the former and the southern bank of the latter. The valley there is wide and flat. From the foot of the Sierra Nevada, at Folsom, to the base of the coast range, near Fairfield, the plain is about 40 miles wide. The original site of the city was 16 feet above low-water mark, and the river rose 17 or 18 feet about nearly every year. A trapper who has spent more than a score of years in California, says that he has frequently ridden over the site of Sacramento in a boat; and in 1846, the water was seven feet deep for sixty days. The city was flooded in 1849, in 1850, in 1851, and twice in the winters of 1852 and '53. In the summer of the latter year, the business part of the city was raised four feet by filling the streets with dirt, and then a levee or bank of earth was built about the town. This levee is about two miles long on the bank of the Sacramento, and three miles long on the bank of the American; is in some places twenty feet, and in others only about four feet high. The raising of the streets and the building of the levee gave considerable confidence to the people. They built houses and planted gardens for permanence; they made their town beautiful. But now, all is desolate.

A railroad connects Sacramento and Folsom, both on the southern bank of the American River, and twenty miles apart. The railroad enters the Capital city about two miles north of the American River, on a high embankment. The ordinance authorizing the company to bring their rails and cars into the city, provided that a wide bridge should be kept open under the track, a short distance east of the levee, and the bridge was made; but years passed without any use of it, and when it came to need repairs, the Railroad Company made an embankment which was higher and wider than the levee. And now, on the morning of the 9th of November, here came the American River with a flood that covered the whole country. The water ran against the levee and then down in the railroad embankment, and unable to go further, it heaped itself against these two barriers until it rose above the levee and began to pour in. Soon the soft earth gave way and the vast body of water poured into the City and flooded every part of it, except a small portion of Front-street. The levee, which had been built to protect the city, now was the cause of great injury, for instead of keeping the water out, it kept it in. The flood entered at the East, where the land is high, and if the levee had not been in the way, the water would have run off without touching the business part of the City. The Sacramento River was much lower, its flood had not had time to come down, so there was abundant room for the water of the American to spread out when it should reach the Sacramento River. But the levee dammed the water in, and it very soon was ten feet higher inside than the level of the Sacramento River on the outside. In some places the water was fifteen feet deep, in others ten, in others three. The greater part of the most fashionable houses had from three to six feet of water in the parlor. In many of the houses the line of the flood is visible on the plastering in the second story. Dozens of wooden houses, some of them two stories high, were lifted up and carried off. The destruction of property was terrible. The water came so rapidly that most people had not more than an hour's warning of the danger. Most persons living in two-story houses carried their furniture and cooking utensils and provisions up stairs; those who lived in one-story houses ran for their lives. And when the water filled the city there were no boats. Men, women, and children had stayed in houses thinking there was no danger; and when the flood rose they could not get away. Some of those houses were carried off, and boats were sent after them to rescue the frozen freight. All the fine wood-work, most of the fences and sheds, all the poultry, cats, rats, and many of the cows and horses were swept away. The flood at 9 o'clock in the morning had filled the city—two hours later the challenging were at work on the southern levee, to cut it and let the water out. When the cut was made the rush of water was as fierce to get out as it had been to get in, and soon the water fell five or six feet, but still remained several feet deep over the greater part of the city during all that day. The water then fell gradually until it reached its present stage, which is about on a level with the lower part of the city, and at that level it has stood for the last week—sometimes rising a little, sometimes falling. As the American River fell, the Sacramento rose, and there was great fear that the place would again be submerged; but the danger for the present is past. The departure of the water showed a terrible devastation. The rich men had lost a large portion of their property—the poor had lost all.

The *Union*, of the 13th, said:

"The water had so far receded from the western part of the city yesterday afternoon, that the inundated portion was limited to the section lying between Third, and Seventh, and South of M street. On all the adjoining streets, the late occupants of houses were busily engaged in cleaning out and fixing up those of their houses which can be made inhabitable again. The scene presented is one of confusion and desolation. Some of the houses are turned partially around; some are broken and shattered, and all are covered inside and outside up to the high-water mark with mud—mud of the worst kind—of a soft, slippery, greasy character, which it requires a great deal of labor to get rid of. The streets are strewn with fences, doors, shutters, lumber, cord-wood, broken furniture, dead horses, and lifeless cows and hogs. Fruit-trees and shrubbery are greatly injured, if not utterly destroyed. Boats of various sizes are still actively engaged in the water, picking up whatever is worth taking possession of. Many families are evidently preparing to go into their houses in a few days."

Fences were gone, the gardens were ruined, the houses were unfit for habitation, thousands of persons were without clothing or provisions, all business and labor was broken up, there was no access to the interior, the railroad was broken, and the stages were fastened up in the mountains.

No less than forty-five Chinamen were carried away in their cabins at Oregon Bar, in Placer County. The Chinese hongs in San Francisco have since received letters from the interior of the State, to the effect that during the late freshet near one thousand Chinamen were washed off from Long Bar and vicinity on the Yuba, and drowned. It appears that the poor fellows remained in their cabins on the bar, as they had done during the previous floods, until the raging waters rose about them and rendered their escape impossible.

The American River rose 55 feet. Great damage was done in all parts of the State.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—No. 33 on Demurrer Calendar. Nos. 232, 259, 261, 262, 265, 266, 267, 268, 270, 273, 274, 242, 202, 3, 25, 100½, 83, 275, 277.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1679, 931, 1273, 1439, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2041, 2043, 2045, 253, 2055. *Part II.*—Nos. 1784, 1818, 1826, 1831, 1836, 1838, 1348, 868, 1860, 1862, 1866, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1168, 558, 1256, 1746, 1676, 1878.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1912, 3179, 3183, 3185, 3191, 3197, 2642, 2965, 2897, 651, 2773, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229. *Part II.*—Nos. 2774, 3470, 1136, 1786, 3500, 3504, 3506, 3508, 3510, 3512, 2514, 3516, 2518, 3520, 3522. *Part III.*—Nos. 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2907, 3231, 3233, 3235, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3253. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3496, 3056, 3524, 3526, 3528, 2530, 3532, 3536, 3538, 3540, 3542, 3544, 3546, 3550, 3552.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 616, 760, 817, 818, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 756, 680. *Part II.*—Nos. 596, 640, 277, 410, 611, 673, 758, 759, 760, 762, 847, 857, 723, 434, 1826.

The Crystal Palace—Was It Real Property Belonging to the City, or Personal Property, Vested in the Receiver.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

The Mayor, &c., vs. The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.—This was an action brought by the plaintiffs on a policy of insurance on the Crystal Palace, to recover the sum of $5,000, the amount of the policy.

It will be recollect that the City of New-York, on taking possession of the Crystal Palace, in the month of May, 1858, effected an insurance on the building and fixtures to the amount of $50,000, there being policies issued by ten different Insurance Companies, in the sum of $5,000 each. Some of the parties paid the loss, but others combined together to defend the same. This was one of the actions defended.

The defence rested upon several grounds:

First—That the City has no insurable interest, the building being vested in John B. White, the then Receiver.

Second—That the preliminary proofs are insufficient.

Third—That after the insurance was effected the risks were greatly increased by permitting the American Institute to hold its Annual Fair in the building.

Fourth—That the plaintiffs did not show the names of the owners of the property at the time of the insurance, or of the loss, nor who it was that made the claim.

Fifth—That the plaintiffs did not show how or for what purpose the building was used or occupied at the time of the fire, nor by whom or under what agreement or contract.

Some other defenses were also interposed, but the foregoing are the main points in the case.

On the trial the defendants moved to dismiss the complaint and to strike the cause from the calendar, on the ground that the City or its officials had not appeared by their authorized attorney, the Corporation Counsel. It appeared from the testimony that Mr. Busteed, the then Corporation Counsel, had sent a writing to the attorneys of the defendants, to the effect that Mann & Parsons, Esqrs., were authorized to appear and prosecute for the recovery on the policies of insurance.

On this point the Court held that the plaintiffs might appear by other attorneys than the Corporation Counsel.

It appeared from the testimony of John H. White, the Receiver, that negotiations were made with a company in Boston to have the Crystal Palace taken down and removed to that city, and that upon the examination it was ascertained that it could not be taken down without great damage to the building. This testimony was given in evidence to show whether the Crystal Palace was a part of the realty of the City, or only a temporary structure. The defendants claimed that it was a temporary structure, and that it belonged to John H. White, the Receiver, as personal property, and not to the City, and consequently the City had no legal right to bring an action to recover on the policy of insurance on the building. It also appeared, in support of the position, that the building was realty, that the columns around the dome were leaded into the stones, and that the boilers were connected to the ground by brick-work sunk into the earth. The case is still on.

Mann and Rodman, D. D. Lord, and John H. White, for plaintiffs; Wakeman and Latting for defendants.

Criminal Law—The Forgery of Certificates of Acknowledgment, Without Venue, no Crime.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

The People vs. *Honeywell Vincent*.—The facts in this case have been stated in the Times. The decision on the appeal was published in the issue of Dec. 20. The substance of the opinion of the Court is now given below.

It will be remembered that the prisoner was convicted at the General Sessions, of the forgery of a certificate of acknowledgment, by one Sarah J. Tyson, of a certain mortgage, the certificate purporting to have been made by "Abrm. W. Kennedy, Commissioner of Deeds." The certificate, however, had no venue, nor purporting to have been taken in any particular city or county of the State. It commenced thus: "State of New-York, —— County, ss."—the name of the county being omitted.

SUTHERLAND, J.—The Court held the following language on this point:

The statute (3 Revised Statutes, 949, 5th edition,) declares the forgery, &c., of "any certificate or indorsement of the acknowledgment by any person of any deed or other instrument which, by law, may be recorded, made or purporting to have been made by any officer duly authorized to make such certificate or indorsement," forgery in the first degree.

The indictment in this case does not allege that the certificate was made, or (in words) that it purports to have been made by any officer authorized to take the acknowledgment, or to make the certificate; but as the certificate is set forth in *hæc verba*, the indictment does, in effect and sufficiently, allege that it purports what we the certificate as set forth in the indictment, purports. (People vs. Rynders, 12 Wend., 427; People vs. Stearns, 21 Wend., 409.)

The question then is, whether the certificate, as thus set forth, does purport to have been made by an officer duly authorized to make it.

It purports to have been made by Abrm. W. Kennedy, as a Commissioner of Deeds, and a Commissioner of Deeds is an officer authorized to take and to certify the acknowledgment of deeds, &c.; but they are local officers, appointed for particular counties and cities, and the statute declares that a Commissioner of Deeds shall not take such acknowledgment out of the city or county for which he was appointed. (3 Rev. Stat., 46, sec. 4, 5th ed.)

The question is not, whether the certificate, as set forth in the indictment, purports to have been made by a Commissioner of Deeds, but whether it purports to have been made by a Commissioner of Deeds authorized to make it, or to take the acknowledgment which it certifies.

It certainly does not, for it does not purport to have been made, or that the acknowledgment was taken in any particular county or city of the State. The authority or jurisdiction of the officer depends entirely upon locality; it would seem to follow that the certificate, as set forth, cannot purport that Kennedy was authorized to make it, or to take the acknowledgment, in the absence of any venue, or of anything in fact to indicate in what county or city it was made or the acknowledgment taken.

[illegible] without a venue is nothing. (Cook vs. Straits, 18 Barb., 407; Lane & Living vs. Morse & Shedley, 6 How. Pr. R., 395.)

No crime, then, is charged in the indictment, for there is not an allegation formally or otherwise as to one of the circumstances constituting the statutory description of the crime, to wit: the authority of the officer. (People vs. Allen, 5 Denio, 76.)

We cannot suppose that any possible evidence on the trial could have remedied this defect in the indictment, for no possible evidence could make the certificate, as set forth in the indictment, purport more nor differently from what it does.

We are bound to presume that the evidence verified the indictment, but we have no right to presume that it verified facts or circumstances entering into the definition of the crime not alleged in the indictment.

My conclusion is, that the judgment of the General Sessions should be reversed.

CLERKE and BARNARD, J. J., concurred.

S. H. Stuart, for the prisoner; J. H. Anthon, for the People.

Damages Sustained by a Judgment Creditor by the Escape of Plin White.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Charles French vs. *James C. Wilet*.—This was an action against the defendant, as Sheriff, to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff, in consequence of the escape of Plin White, who will be well remembereded. The plaintiff was a judgment creditor of Wite's to the extent (judgment and interest) of about $17,000, and it was claimed that such was the extent of his loss by reason of the escape.

The defence was, that White was insolvent and irresponsible, that the judgment was worthless, and that the plaintiff, therefore, lost nothing by the escape.

The jury agreed with the defendant in his view of the case, giving the plaintiff a verdict for six cents.

John E. Parsons for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, Richard W. Dyer, *alias* Davis, a New-Yorker, thirty-three years of age, was tried and convicted, on two indictments, (one for grand larceny, and the other for petty larceny,) and sentenced to the State Prison for three years and two months. The complainants were J. Weidman, whom he swindled out of a silver watch and $40 in money by a confidence operation, and S. M. Drew, from whom he stole a pair of eyeglasses, valued at $5. The prisoner was a fireman on board the *San Jacinto* at the time of the arrest of Shiell and Mason, and was subsequently discharged, having received injuries that unfitted him for the service.

John Collins, native of Ireland, twenty-five years of age, was tried and convicted of petty larceny, under an indictment for robbery, in conniving with John Price to steal a watch from the person of Patrick Hines. Price has not been arrested. Collins was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Martin et al. vs. *Patterson et al.*—Mution granted upon the payment of the money to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, &c. Defendants' attorney allowed $10; costs of this motion, out of the fund.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mosell.

Purenton vs. *Willet et al.*; *Jarvis* vs. *Felch et al.*—Opinions of the Court in the above causes are on file in the Clerk's office of the Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Robertson.

Scott vs. *Lilienthal*.—Case settled.

Paige and others vs. *Willett, Sheriff*.—Case settled.

Before Justice Monell.

Benson vs. *The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co.*—Case settled. Papers with Special Term Clerk.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 20, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 15 bbls. Ashes, 13,829 bbls. Flour, 1,929 sacks Corn Meal, 16,827 bushels Wheat, 5,293 bushels Corn, 7,987 bushels Rye, 23,425 bushels Barley, 4,112 bushels Oats, 2,508 bushels Malt, 6,654 pkgs. Provisions, 822 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., at $6 37½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Holders generally ask 34c. for Middling Uplands, ₱ lb., but the demand is limited, and buyers are reluctant to pay over 32c. ₱ lb. No important sales transpired.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request to-day, at somewhat irregular prices. The receipts since our last have been fair for the season, and shippers have been reluctant to buy freely, unless at reduced rates. The reported sales since our last have been 9,400 bbls., including superfine State at $5 45@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$5 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45	@$5 55
Extra State	5 70	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is quiet, at previous prices; sales 950 bbls., at $5 80@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$6 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive including superfine at $5 45 @ $5 55; extra at $5 72½@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 520 bbls. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $2 95@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly sought after to-day, at former figures. Sales 29,100 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 33; White Western at $1 45; Amber Western, on private terms; Red Western (Winter) at $1 38; Amber Iowa on private terms, Milwaukee Club at $1 30@$1 32, Chicago Spring, poor to good $1 25@$1 30; and Red State at $1 25. Corn is dull and heavy. Sales 11,850 bushels at 64c. @65c. for Mixed Western in store and delivered; 66c. for Jersey Yellow, ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canadian at 41c.@42c.; Western at 41½c.@42½c.; State at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. ₱ bushel. Rye continues in fair request, at 82c.@84c. ₱ bushel. Sales 4,100 bushels. Barley is in fair supply and moderate demand to-day. Sales 3,100 bushels, including State at 78c.@82c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in demand and quite firm at 80c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request at previous rates, including new at 17c.@24c., the latter rate for choice. ₱ lb.

METALS—The demand has been limited to-day; prices, however, have been very firm, generally.

NAVAL STORES—Have been generally inactive. Common Rosin, nominally, $6 ₱ 310 lbs.; Spirits Turpentine $1 45 ₱ gallon.

OILS—All descriptions have been quiet at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in demand, and sales have been made of 800 bbls., at $11 75@$12 50 for Mess; $12 75@$13 50, in part, for Prime Mess; $8@$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are quiet at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unaltered; sales 400 boxes, at 6c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lard exhibits no important change; sales 1,250 tierces and barrels poor to choice, at 7½c.@8½c., ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales since our last, 200 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 for new repacked Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 25@$14 75 ₱ bbl.; Butter is in limited demand at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@22c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 5½c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales, 150 bags Pimento on private terms, and 500 bags Pepper at 19½c.@20c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been confined to small lots, to-day, including Cuba at 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 30,000 lbs., part at 9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls. at 25c.@25½c. mainly at 25½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been light and rates depressed to-day. For Liverpool—Flour 2s.6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d.; Corn, 8d.@8½d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tce.; Pork, 3s. 9d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s. Butter and Cheese, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.. Butter, 35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Pork at 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl., Beef, 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 55s., Bacon and Lard, 35s., Tallow and Oil Cake, 30s. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Flour, at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 16c. ₱ bushel. Lard—7c. ₱ lb. For Rotterdam—Flour, at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
America	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 22
Persia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Formosa	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12

FROM AMERICA.

John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Germania	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Niagara	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 27
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
Arabian	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Canada from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, at 3½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 3½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—TO TWO SINGLE gentlemen or a married couple, a roomy back parlor also, to a single gentleman, pleasant furnished hall bedroom, in a private family. Gas, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Reference required. Apply at No. 136 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERman family, occupying a first-class house, at No. 20 West 30th-st., between 5th and 6th a.s., would let a few elegantly furnished Rooms, with excellent board, (French style,) to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. French and English spoken; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily would let, with board, a large, nicely-furnished front room, with pantry, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or to a single gentleman. Reference required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, at No. 168½ Adams-st., Brooklyn. The house has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—FRONT and back parlor, second floor, unfurnished, near South ferry and a few steps from Fulton ferry cars; suitable for a gentleman and wife; terms moderate. Apply to No. 20 Harrison-st., between Clinton and Court sts.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, infant and servant, wish board from Feb 1, location between 3d and 5th ave. and 14th and 24th sts., N. Y.; room on second or third floor, with gas, Croton water, &c., &c. Terms must be low (and mentioned in answer.) From comfortable, quiet home, one month's board will be in advance. References exchanged. Address KENYON, Box No. 152 *Times* Office, for five days.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, (WIDOW,) IN A GENteel private family, not above 14th-st., a pleasant, well furnished room and bedroom, or privilege in the parlor. She wants either to furnish her own table, or pay full board and have a private table. The house must be unexceptionable in all respects, and references will be required. Address, stating terms, location, &c. Mrs. P., station D., Post-office, until the 24th of this month.

NOW VACANT.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, consisting of parlor, with from two to four bedrooms, bath, &c., in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Private table, or board at table d'hôte.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on the first floor, a parlor and bedroom on the second story, (front,) newly and handsomely furnished, to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen or families without small children.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, IN A private family, within one or two miles of the Harlem boats; would make arrangements for the year if terms suit. Address, for three days, B. R., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

ROOM AND BEDROOM WANTED—FOR A genteel office, on Broadway, 6th or 7th avs., between 36th and 45th sts. Address W. L. B., care of Dr. Walt & Son, No. 5 Bond-st.

TO LET.

LIGHT ROOMS,

and steady power, at low rates. By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Rouse Agent and Auctioneer, No. 362 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. 20 Lispenard-st. Rent $500. Possession immediately. Apply to B. M. STILWELL, No. 11 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st.; one of the best and most central locations in New-York; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, to JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—AN OFFICE ELIGIBLY SITUATED. Apply to C. PAULSON, No. 76 Reade-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—A NICELY-FURNISHED THREE-STOry and basement house to rent, until the 20th of April. Excellent piano, silver and linen, and every other requisite for housekeeping left. Street quiet and highly respectable. To a responsible private family only. Terms, $90 a month. House-agents need not apply. No. 58 East 20th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. B. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at private residence No. 48 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 11 o'clock, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, rosewood dining-room suites, etageres, book-case, centre-tables, oil-paintings, statuary, bronzes, vases, mirrors, clocks, carpets, curtains, hareaus, bedsteads, mattresses, wardrobes, sideboard extension table, table cutlery, china, silver, glassware, basement and kitchen furniture.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, at 1½ o'clock, P. M., at No. 91 Butler, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, parlor suite in green damask, 2 mahogany book-cases, bronze iron parlor safe, cost $150; tables, fine engravings, 3 French blocks, mahogany wardrobes, bedsteads, commodes, chairs, office desk, carpets, platform-scales, etc. Also, 100 (quart) bottles pure claret wine, imported by the present owner.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY AT 11 O'CLOCK, the stock and fixtures of the drug store No. 477 Canal-st., corner of Greenwich-st., consisting of a fine, full, fresh stock of patent and other medicines, a large assortment of perfumeries, gas fixtures; also office and bedroom furniture. For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 4 East Broadway.

W. M. ROLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBbers, at auction. 100 cases men's grain water-proof boots, together with other desirable styles of boots and shoes, to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., to which we would invite the attention of City and Country buyers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

SECOND SALE OF CONDEMNED UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HORSES AT AUCTION.—To be sold on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 M., at Chamberlin's stables, 24th-st., near 3d-av., about 20 horses, some in good condition, but sold as they are. Terms cash. By order of Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JAN. 21, AT 10 O'CLOCK, ON the premises, 11th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., realtiet mortgage sale, comprising paraffine and parafine oil, tin pans, press bags, plates, measures, empty barrels, petroleum, lumber, chemicals, India rubber, &c., in candle factory.

AUCTION NOTICE.—We will include in our sale THIS DAY,
24 EUREKA CELEBRATED SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 8 Murray-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE Assignee's sale of valuable houses and lots to be sold by auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Nassau-st.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

RESTAURANT AND HOTEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Jan. 23, at 11 o'clock, at No. 42 and 44 Murray-st., the entire furniture comprised in said house, consisting of tables, chairs, bureaus, oil cloths, bar fixtures, kitchen utensils, smoke jack, &c. No postponement.

A. S. BARNES, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 24 Fort'anndt-st., comprising a general assortment of prime goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN H. HURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofas, sofa-beds, bureaus, chairs, tables, stoves, beds and bedding, glass, wood and crockery-ware, carpets, oilcloths, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.—A VERY SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. GEORGE T. EIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Rector. The next semi-annual session opens on the 20th of January, but thirty boarding pupils are received. There are now five vacancies. Mr. ERNEST PERCIVAL, the celebrated pianist, and Mr. H. B. RONDELL, of the Academy of Music, are engaged at this school exclusively. Catalogues containing references, terms and course of study, may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had at A. M. Wyckoff's, No. 113 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Gravity Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. COWE, M. A.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, residently situated within ten miles of the City of New-York, and established for a number of years, several times during the day, could accommodate a family or two with board and tuition. Terms moderate and unexceptionable. Address Box No. 3,435, New-York Post-office.

A PAINES—BOOK-KEEPING TAUGHT AT the rooms, No. 323 Fifth-av., corner of 28th-st., by Paines and experienced assistants, per quarter, $5; session, $15; per month, $2. Private instruction, $20 per month. PAINES' Commercial Colleges, Nos. 62 Bowery, New-York, and 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st. CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants, prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—The civil and classical literary education of youth by Rev. C. N. McNAY, D. D., President, and W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CROSBY, D. D., the second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated; circulars, $25, over 100 pupils. $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 15th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young lady of highly respectable connections, where she could teach the branches of a thorough English education, and would also give instruction in singing and, to some extent, on the piano; her object is employment in a good family at a moderate compensation. Unquestionable reference. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 2,875 Post-office.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—AN EXperienced teacher, a college graduate, now teaching in a boarding school, desires, within three months, to connect himself with some school that its interests and his own may be considered permanently united. Particulars and an interview may be had by addressing SAXE & SKINNER, No. 9 Cheekman-st., New-York.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, who has much experience in teaching, desires to form an engagement as daily teacher, to instruct in English, French and music, or any of the above separately. Best references as to qualifications. Address M. L. G., No. 108 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, AND OF long experience in teaching children, would devote a few hours each day to teaching the English branches in a private family; the highest references given. Address A. V., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF TWO years' experience in teaching desires a situation in town or country. References given. Address A. B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 200 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber, house, barn and out-buildings, would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—41 ACRES, GOOD house, barn, granary, carriage-house, buildings new; apple orchard, pear trees, (Bartletts,) raspberries, straw

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1[illegible]6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY, of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 1, 1862.
INCORPORATED 1855.
Made in compliance with the requirements of the 12th section of the act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes, passed Feb. 17, 1848.
The Capital Stock of this Company is $900,000—the whole amount of which has actually been paid in.
The amount of existing debts of this Company is Twenty-six thousand dollars and forty-eight cents, which indebtedness is secure by mortgages upon real estate as follows:
Upon real estate in Brooklyn $18,000 00
Upon real estate in Rockland County 8,000 48
Upon Real estate in New-York City 8,000 00
Making the total indebtedness as above stated $26,000 48
All said real estate has been purchased for the use of said Company, and in the opinion of its Trustees was necessary for the profitable management of its business. It is actually worth the sum agreed to be paid therefor and now constitutes a portion of the assets of the Company over and above the amount of its Capital Stock.
JOSEPH BRITTON,
A. COMPTON,
A. BARMORE,
HORACE DENNETT,
THEO. BROWNING,
} Trustees.
R. COMPTON, President of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of the City of New-York, and Joseph Britton, A. Compton, A. Barmore, Horace Dennett and Theo. Browning, Trustees of said Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company, and that they are the above-described officers and Trustees thereof.
Subscribed and sworn before me this 20th day of January, 1862. P. F. PALMER, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs Rosaz Baugos & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz:
James H. Lindsey, Jr. Pearson,
James Irvin, R. W. Howes,
James S. Petrie, Francis Brown,
Jno. Nickerson, George Warren,
A. V. D. Maxwell, James L. Todd,
H. W. Belcher, Wm. C. Barrett,
Francis Tomes, Jr., A. S. Dell'Ester,
Jno. Taupin, Adam Wendle,
E. A. Conkling, S. C. Southmayd,
Henry Anstice, Solomon Banta,
Chas. H. Wilmerding, Jno. D. Macy,
Henry Demarest, James Rogers,
W. S. Hanford, Geo. W. Clark,
P. Remble Paulding, Jno. Wilson,
James A. Lasher, Wm. A. Pond.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reelected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
W. E. CHARY, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of all the holders of Land Grant Mortgage Bonds numbered from 1,922 to 3,950 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and from 1 to 100 inclusive, for $500 each, who are opposed to the measures adopted by the holders of low numbers to prevent the equal participation of all the first mortgage bondholders in the benefit of the mortgage, will be held at the office of Gen. L. Schuyler, Esq., No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock.
EZRA NYE, } ALEX. LAW,
NATHANIEL ROSS, } JONATHAN RANSOM,
SAM'L RICHARDSON, } H. H. PALMER,
} Committee

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 20th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1863, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD D. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Jan. 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest ceases to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—Opposite the Cooper Institute. Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five (5) per Cent. over $500, will be payable on 20th inst. Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, OR HOLDers of claims for goods delivered to the Quartermasters in New-York and Philadelphia, during the months of October, November and December, wishing to realize cash for them, can do so, at a low rate, by applying to BRAGDON & GAULT, Importers' and Traders' Bank Building, Murray-st., third office from Broadway.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from the 1st.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENteen Directors of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 660 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—Interest on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's office. The transfer books will be closed on and after Jan. 22, until day of payment. C. C CLARKE, Treasurer.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE Company Stock cheap, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 6 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $457,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST 6 PER CENT. AS FROM THE 1ST.
This Bank has received, during the past year (a time of commercial and industriel depression,) $46,571 67-100 more than it has paid out.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.
THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:
Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1861 ..... $157,877 44
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive 522,308 23
Total amount of Marine Premiums $680,185 67
This Company has issued no policies except on cargo and freight for the voyage.
No risks have been taken upon time, or upon hulls of vessels.
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above $589,093 43
Less Return Premiums 73,699 34
Net Earned Premiums $515,394 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, &c. $336,696 3
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses 76,942 36 $413,538 73
Net Profits. $101,855 41
The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely
Cash in Bank. $88,376 90
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks 496,461 20
Loans on Stocks drawing Interest 93,468 63
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable $675,806 73
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums 220,514 72
Scrips of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due this Company, estimated at 25,649 48
Total Assets $943,173 43
The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.
Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 8th of April next
By order of the Board.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary
TRUSTEES
ALFRED EDWARDS, WM. LEONEY,
A. C. RICHARDS, J. E. MYERS,
SHEPPARD GANDY, A. WESSON,
W. M. RICHARDS, WM. KENT,
O. D. H. GILLESPIE, DAVID P. MORGAN,
C. K. MILNOR, BYRON SHERMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., JEHIAL READ,
FREDERICK B. BETTS, JOHN A. BARTOW,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK, A. S. BARNES,
SANFORD ROBBINS, Jr., J. E. HANFORD,
W. H. McELEN, THOMAS EAKIN,
B. W. BULL, ALEX. M. EARLE,
C. HADDEN, H. L. ATHERTON,
C. P. MORTON, JOHN A. HADDEN,
F. W. MEYER, GEORGE C. WETMORE,
JOHN B. ARTHUR, P. H. VANDERVOOT
ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LEONEY, Vice-President
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January inst., at 12 o'clock, M. Dated, 10th January, 1862. CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Sec'y.

WANTED.—NEW-YORK, AND NEW-HAVEN railroad 6 per cent. and 7 per cent bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st

BERKSHIRE RAILROAD STOCK, MILwaukee and Watertown Railroad Bonds, and overdue Bonds bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, 44 Exchange-place.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 24th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are carefully requested to examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 24th day of April.
The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax payers:
SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made to the Commissioners of Assessment in person, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made in them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, on her oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of Ebenezer Clemo, late of the City of New-York, chemist, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at No. 392 West 22d-st., on or before the 6th day of July next.
WILLIAM MACKENZIE, Administrator
JAN. 14, 1862

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that I have withdrawn from the firm of BAYLES, HAMILTON & CO., and will be in no way responsible for any debts contracted by the said firm after this date.
A. BUYLER DE MOTT.
JAN. 8, 1862.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.
We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces
Pine, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns
Black Walnut, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness
White Ash, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ⅝ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1¾ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square
Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.
We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.
SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—A PARTNER WITH THIS amount wanted in a safe, legitimate, manufacturing business, secured by patent. Sales made for cash. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, with real name, A. B. H., Box 105 *Times* Office.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE.—The old-established gallery, No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., with stock and fixtures, ready for use, will be sold low for cash. Apply to C. H. ROCKWELL, on the premises.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF the sales and financial department of a safe and profitable manufacturing business easily managed. Must have $10,000 in cash. References given and required. Address Box No. 386 Post-office.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 32 Broadway, New-York.
Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.
DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

WANTED—5,000 to 30,000 GUN-LOCKS, BEST Springfield pattern, deliveries commencing 15th of March. Address Box No. 4,576 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cents. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 26th inst. till February 1.
By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1862.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BOXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 62 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Quarterly Dividend of two and a-half per cent, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at this office. The Transfer Book will be closed until the 16th inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable Feb. 1, at the office of the Company, No. 16 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
The Transfer Books will be closed after MONDAY, 20th inst., till Feb. 2. C. W. BETTS, Secretary.
Dated BROOKLYN, Jan. 18, 1862.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 20.
This transfer books will remain closed until the 20th
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOMEOPATHIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan 6, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

CITIZEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 Broadway, New-York, Jan 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent, payable on demand.
JAS B. AMES, Jr., Secretary

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 15th inst.
T. F. DERMIAH, Secretary

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive. E. A. PLATT, Cashier

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICK KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JAN. 14, 1862.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable Feb 1, 1862. The transfer books will be closed till that day.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent, payable on demand.
WALTER MONANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INS. CO., NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.
THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent, payable to stockholders on and after THURSDAY, 16th inst.
H. N. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE LA FAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 247 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 40 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent, payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES,
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MATRIMONIAL.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH COELEBS, Station E Post-office, will demonstrate that a gentleman of undoubted respectability is sincerely seeking a wife, possessing lovable qualities, social position, and means. No interview is desired until correspondence has demonstrated mutual sincerity, eligibility and real merit

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Canterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., 4th door west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. FOWLERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. His give advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent forces manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DIANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Substitutes of the ignorant and sensual weakness, brought on by self-indulgence, or the effects of the use of mineral poisons, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre

NEWS. FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Another Scheme Fixed Upon by Mr. Chase and the Banks.

Reported Retreat of the Rebels from Manassas.

Correspondence with Prussia on the Trent Affair.

Interview between Ex-Secretary Cameron and the Army Officers.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 20.

THE FINANCIAL SCHEME.

The refusal of the Committee of Ways and Means to sanction the financial scheme of Mr. CHASE and the Bank Presidents has led to the presentation of a new plan, which it is said can pass Congress:

1. An issue of demand notes to meet the wants of the peple for currency, not to exceed three hundred millions, receivable for Government dues, and convertible into six per cent. bonds.

2. An issue of six per cent. Bonds, payable in twenty years—all other Bonds convertible into these, so as to have but one form of funded securities.

3. A revenue bill to raise by excise and import duties two hundred millions of dollars.

4. Specie to be received by Government on deposit and certificates issued therefor, payable at any of the Government depositories in the country.

5. Registered bank note to be issued for circulation to corporations or individuals, on pledge of Government stocks.

6. No direct taxation if there is a reasonable assurance of two millions revenue without it.

SECRETARY CAMERON AND THE ARMY OFFICERS.

When the officers of the army had gathered into Mr. CAMERON'S parlors to-day, to take their leave of him, after they had all paid their respects, and were ranged uncovered around him, Mr. CAMERON said:

GENTLEMEN: I am deeply sensible of the honor you have done me by your presence on this occasion. We have been associated together in a great work. I have had the army grow up under my hands, from one of small proportions to be one of the greatest establishments in the world. I have labored to make it worthy of the country and the cause we were defending. In the discharge of my duty, where such vast interests were concerned, so much feeling enlisted, I have doubtless in some cases given offence. In cases still fewer, I may have felt offences given; but they are so few, so slight, that I cannot now remember one. I dismiss all thought of them. Of all these officers present, there is scarcely one that I have not appointed—scarcely one without my name to his commission. I allude to the fact only to assure you how deep the interest I must feel in you. At all times in life, and wherever I may be, I shall cherish the most earnest wishes for your welfare and success, for the glory of our arms, and for the prosperity of the country.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS responded briefly and happily, saying that for years it had been the custom, after the army officers had welcomed a new Secretary in office, for such of them as chose to call upon the retiring Secretary and give him assurances of their regard in parting. The present full company were present, not by military order, but from personal respect and good will. Gen. CAMERON'S efficient services in the dark days of the past year, when all was chaos in the army and the Government nearly lost, would never be forgotten. He had served the country well at home, and was now going abroad to add new leaves to the chaplet of honor already crowning his brow. He would bear the best wishes of the army.

Both speeches elicited marked evidences of applause.

Gen. CAMERON will remain in Washington till next week; then take his family to Pennsylvania, and return to Washington for a few days to receive his instructions.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

The new Secretary of War, Mr. STANTON, entered upon his duties to-day. A large number of army officers, in uniform, paid their respects to him.

Secretary STANTON has caused the railing to be removed that barricaded the public from his room at the War Office.

GEN. M'CLELLAN FULLY RECOVERED.

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S health is so much improved that he is able to be out, notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather. He is slightly thinner and paler than usual.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS FROM MANASSAS.

Information has been received by parties direct from Manasses, that the rebel forces have evacuated that point, falling back to a position further south not known; but the object is supposed to be to counteract an apprehended movement of our troops from the seaboard.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

While conjecture of the public seems almost exhausted as to the destination of the Burnside Expedition, I am surprised that no one has appeared to think of Port Royal, which place there would be most reason in its going to. Gen. SHERMAN has not army enough to march inland, or to seize either Charleston or Savannah. With BURNSIDE'S forces added to his own, he could take both those cities and hold them. SHERMAN'S army is too small to advance, too large to be idle. The Burnside Expedition going to any new point would be in precisely the same embarrassment. It could do nothing. But add the two together, and the Stars and Stripes would float over Charleston and Savannah in a week, and over Sumter and Pulaski in one week longer.

THE PRUSSIAN NOTE ON THE TRENT AFFAIR.

The Prussian Government, through its Minister here, having indorsed the course of England in the *Trent* affair, Secretary SEWARD, in response, while transmitting to him a copy of the printed documents bearing upon the subject, trusts they will satisfy the Government of Prussia that, if the general peace of the world is to be broken, the fault will not be in anything the United States have done to produce such a disaster, or in the omission to do everything which a just and generous Power could do to prevent it. The United States, at a very early day, addressed themselves to the unappreciative task of securing the incorporation of a just, equal and humane principle in the code of maritime war. They have energetically persisted in this great enterprise through all changing events, equally when acting as a neutral, and when themselves engaged as a belligerent. The Secretary asks to be allowed the liberty of suggesting to the consideration of the Prussian Government the expediency of improving the occasion, which has justly excited so many apprehensions, to recommend the general policy relative to neutral rights, as suggested by our Government to the consideration of the European States, adding:

"It is only in a spirit of the utmost respect and deference that I take leave to remark that the periods when the United States will have occasion to act the part of a belligerent will probably be few and brief, while judging from past experience, we cannot yet hope for so constant a preservation of peace among the nations of the Eastern Continent."

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE SOUTHERN BLOCKADE.

Well-informed circles here are much amused at the news in the *Tribune* some days ago and in the *Herald* yesterday, pretended to be "on the highest diplomatic authority," to the effect that NAPOLEON III is now urging England to break the blockade. It is true, as I telegraphed at the time, that some six months ago the French Government opened a correspondence with England, proposing that the two Governments should come to an understanding as to their American policy, with a view to obtain, forcibly or otherwise, a supply of the Southern staples. The proposition was not accepted by the English Cabinet, however. Since then, international questions have assumed so very different an aspect that the policy of France has undergone material modifications. I have the highest authority for saying that the friendly spirit which pervaded the dispatch of M. THOUVENAL in regard to the *Trent* affair faithfully represents the present disposition of the French Emperor.

THE LOYAL SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

You allude in your paper of to-day to the choice which Gov. GAMBLE has made of Gen. ROBERT WILSON to succeed TRUSTEN POLK, the traitor in the United States Senate. The following report of a meeting at Jamestown, Andrew County, Mo., which I cut from the St. Joseph *Weekly Gazette* of May 3, 1861, will show that your censures are no more than just:

Pursuant to notice the citizens of Andrew and Buchanan counties in the neighborhood of Jamestown in Andrew County, met and organized by appointing T. B. GORDON, chairman, and V. P. KELLEY, Secretary. Gen. ROBERT WILSON then proceeded to explain the object of the meeting to be, to form a company for home protection—protection of our homes and firesides.

By motion and second the chair appointed the following gentlemen to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments and object of this meeting: Messrs. Smith Adams, Thos. Hubbard, Jeptha Todd, J. F. Allen, Hugh Lewis, Thos. Burgess and Gen. Robert Wilson.

Pending the drafting of the resolutions the meeting was addressed by Mr. BALCH, of St. Joseph.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions:

Whereas, Our once happy country is torn by dissensions, threatening not only the perpetuity of the Government, by the overthrow of free institutions; and, *whereas*, the danger of civil war, and the long train of evils incident to the anarchy which must necessarily result from such a condition of things is imminent, therefore,

Resolved, that we, the citizens of the neighborhood of Jamestown, including the Counties of Andrew and Buchanan, will, with all consistent dispatch, arm ourselves, and prepare to defend our rights and our liberties against all enemies to our peace and safety, come from where they may.

2. That we do hereby form ourselves into a league, to be called the Home Guards, for mutual protection. It shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, and such other officers as necessity may dictate, to be provided for in the by-laws, in which also their several powers and duties shall be prescribed.

3. That having had no part in producing the present unhappy condition of our political affairs, and being ardently attached to the Constitution and the Union, *as bequeathed to us by our forefathers*, will not engage in the [illegible] now so *unjustly* inaugurated, only so far as shall become necessary to protect our families and property, trusting in God that the madness of our fellow-citizens North and South may be assuaged, and that peace and fraternity may be restored between the sections. But if this cannot be, *we will stand by Missouri and her institutions*, and abide her destiny.

4. *That we, the people here assembled, hereby declare our feelings and sympathy to be with the South, and for the protection of Southern Institutions.*

5. *That we denounce as inhuman and diabolical the war now being waged by the General Government against the South.*

6. That as neighbors and friends, we will stand by each other in carrying out the objects of the Home Guards to the last extremity, obey the by-laws and resolves of the Home Guards, discharge punctually all duties imposed upon us, consistent with and in furtherance of its objects, and thus we pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

Books were then opened for members, when the names of forty-nine of the good and loyal citizens were enrolled.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the St. Joseph *Gazette*, and all papers in the State friendly to the institutions of Missouri and the rights of the South, be requested to copy.

After which the meeting adjourned to meet on Friday, April 26, at 6 P. M.

GEN. WOOL'S REPORTED NOTIFICATION.

The report that Gen. WOOL has sent a notification to Gen. HUGER, at Norfolk, to move the women and children out of that city, is not confirmed by official intelligence.

THE INQUIRY ABOUT RAILROADS.

Some days ago the House of Representatives adopted a resolution calling upon Secretary CAMERON to inform them what surveys are in progress for a railway from Washington to New-York, to intersect the Northern Central Railway at a point outside the limits of Baltimore, whether these surveys were undertaken by authority of the War Department, and if so, under what law. A reply was received to-day, in which it is said no such survay has been undertaken or directed, and this Department has no knowledge of any such survey in progress.

THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH PROTESTING.

This morning, the President received most cordially a committee of privates from the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, who presented him a protest against the action of Gov. MORGAN, in changing their number to Eighty-four. The memorial was tastefully engrossed, and signed by the entire regiment. The committee were introduced to the President by Hon. MORRIS F. ODELL, their Representative, and Hon. EDWARD HAIGHT.

THE REMOVAL OF DEAD HORSES.

Col. BUCKESE has been appointed to confer with the Mayor of Washington relative to the removal of dead horses lying unburied within and without the corporate limits.

AN AFFLICTED REGIMENT.

FARNSWORTH'S Illinois Regiment, in Gen. SUMNER'S Division across the Potomac, has 250 men sick with typhoid fever. It is the most afflicted regiment in the army. Other regiments are generally in excellent health.

FOREIGN OFFICERS.

The Senate Military Committee are considering the subject of giving to the President authority to accept the services of foreign officers of merit who have tendered them. He has already appointed several such officers of a higher grade, but the authority of Congress is needed to accept their services as Company officers.

A MEMORIAL FROM COLORADO.

Senator TRUMBULL will present to-morrow a memorial from the people of Colorado, brought on by W. C. JEWETT, urging upon Congress to take no action at present upon the slave question, from its tendency to prevent peace. They suggest joint action etween the two sections for an amendment of the Constitution requiring the gradual emancipation of the slaves within 30 years.

PRESENTS FROM JAPAN.

The Government received to-day, as presents from the Emperor of Japan, two elephant tusks eight feet in length, a sword inlaid with gold and pearls, and other articles of minor value, including a handsome box, containing a brief address or letter to the President.

REAL ESTATE IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. CLARK'S bill, introduced in the Senate to-day, proposes that persons owning real estate on either side of the Potomac, within the present or former limits of the District of Columbia, and within the State of Maryland, shall be paid a reasonable rent for the same when occupied by the United States forces, and full compensation for all losses and damages—the rent or damages to be assessed by four Commissioners, to be appointed by the President. There is not much probability of early legislation on this subject.

GONE TO RICHMOND.

Miss POOLE, recently an inmate of the prison appropriated to women, left here this morning in charge of an officer, on the way to Richmond. She was released on parole not to give aid or comfort to the enemy.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

The papers for the recall of CASSIUS M. CLAY from his position as Minister to Russia, he having been relieved at his own request, will probably go out by the next steamer. His nomination as Major-General is thought not impossible by his friends, if it has not already been sent to the Senate.

TO BE TESTED.

Preparations are making at the Navy-yard to test the strength of the new rifled cannon finished there. One of them, a 32-pounder, has been inclosed with heavy timber, and will be fired with constantly-increasing charges, until it bursts.

LEFT.

The Commissioner on Indian Affairs has left for the West.

DEATHS IN THE HOSPITALS.

The following deaths have occurred in the various hospitals since our last report:

Union Hospital, Georgetown, D. C.

Jerome Dowd, Company E, United States Rifles.
Henry Potter, Company A, 57th Pennsylvania Vols.

General Hospital, Alexandria.

T. Church, Fifth Michigan Volunteers.
Lewis Clark, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers.
Jesse Kelser, Third Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Elias H. Fey, Sixth New-Hampshire Volunteers.
John Flemming, Fifty-seventh New-York Vols.
Lieut. M. O. Crosby, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Vols.
Samuel Brockett, Twenty-seventh New-York Vols.
Michael Sullivan, Teamster, Quartermaster's Dept.
Lawrence Lange, Fifth New-York Artillary.

Columbian Hospital, Washington.

L. Bell, Company A, Second Berdan Sharpshooters.
H. R. Thayer, Co. D, Fourth Rhode Island Vols.
O. Holbrook, Co. B, Seventy-seventh N. Y. Vols.
C. A. Briggs, Co. C, Seventy-seventh N. Y. Vols.
C. M. Chapman, Company B, Eleventh Maine Vols.
Wm. Weekley, Company I, Fourth Penn. Cavalry.

Indiana Hospital, Washington.

Sergeant Adw. J. Addleman, Co. K, 12th Ind. Vols.

Empire State Hospital.

G. H. Riffe, Company K, Nineteenth Indiana Vols.
Solomon Chadsley, Company E, 11th Maine Vols.
Wm. Taylor, Company C, Seventh Maine Vols.
Geo. Wilber, Company A, McClellan Dragoons.
John Cowan, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Circle Hospital, Washington.

Sebastian Shaffer, Company F, Sixth Cavalry.
Henry Jeters, Company H, First Artillery.
Tilman Ussum, Company I, Fourth Infantry.
L. W. Passmore, Forty-ninth Penn. Volunteers.

General Hospital, Annapolis.

E. P. Terry, Twenty-Seventh Mass. Volunteers.
W. K. Flagg, Twenty-seventh Mass. Volunteers.
D. Brown, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers.
C. B. Stowart, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers.
Peter Pound, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers.
H. Bond, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers.
J. Perkins, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers.
H. Roberts, Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers.
S. Twilliger, Fifty-first New-York Volunteers.
G. W. Cole, Fifty-first New-York Volunteers.
C. A. Harrington, Twenty-fifth Mass. Volunteers.
L. Converse, Twenty-first Mass. Volunteers.

Seminary Hospital, Georgetown.

Archibald Damon, Oneida County Cavalry.
Isaiah Murphy, Company I, Eighty-ninth N. Y. V.
Henry Holsen, Company G, Second U. S. Infantry.
W. H. Abraham, Eleventh Penn. Rifle Corps.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan 20.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented petitions for the employment of homœopathic physicians in the army.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented a petition from BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, ELIAS LOOMIS, and others, asking for continuance of the Coast Survey.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a protest from citizens of New-York, against the appointment of a Solicitor of Claims for that City.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, Rep.,) from the Select Committee on Compensation, &c., reported a bill in regard to the pay of officers of the navy.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered a resolution providing for an overland daily mail from Utah to Oregon.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to appoint more Assistant Secretaries.

The bill provides for the appointment of the Assistant Secretaries for one year. It was referred.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to promote the administration of justice.

The bill repeals the bill excepting witnesses examined before a Congressional Committee from examination in a Court of Justice.

Mr. WADE said he wanted the former law repealed before he went much further with the examination of witnesses before his Committee. *Referred.*

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution authorizing certain officers in the navy to accept presents from the Japanese Government. Referred.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to authorize payment for the property occupied by troops of the United States. Referred.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill to amend certain articles of war was taken up.

The bill provides the penalty of death to spies and those forcing safeguards.

After some discussion it was laid over till to-morrow.

Mr. WADE offered a resolution appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses of the Special Committee on the War. Referred.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up.

Several amendments from the Committee on Finance were adopted.

The bill was passed.

A communication was received from the President, transmitting the instructions of the Prussian Government to the Prussian Minister. Referred.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the resolution to expel Mr. BRIGHT from the Senate—that no sufficient cause existed to do so—was taken up.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) said that in presenting his resolution in regard to Mr. BRIGHT he was influenced by no personal feeling, but the exigencies of the time impose on us painful duties sometimes. He believed that Congress must act up to its duty and save the country. The Government had signally failed to act with sufficient courage and heroism. He (WILKINSON) then referred to the letter of Mr. BRIGHT, addressed to His Excellency, JEFF. DAVIS, on the 1st of March, 1861, introducing his friend to Mr. DAVIS, who had a valuable improvement in fire-arms to dispose of. He asked if that letter was such as an honest and loyal Senator should write? Yet the Senator from Indiana had avowed in the Senate, in the debate about the admission of the Senator from Oregon, that he had done nothing which he would not do over again under the same circumstances. At the very time the letter was written Jeff. Davis was preparing for an attack on a fort in Charleston Harbor, and the Senator from Indiana lends his aid to the man who is trying to aid the rebel Government with a valuable improvement in firearms. Mr. WILKINSON quoted from the speeches of Messrs. WIGFALL and TOOMBS, declaring there would be war, and contended that Mr. BRIGHT must have known that war would follow when he wrote the letter, and it would not do for him to assume now that he did not know it was treasonable to send a valuable improvement in fire-arms to the rebels. If there was to be no war, why send firearms to the South? He (WILKINSON) argued that this action shows on its face that Mr. BRIGHT was in complicity and sympathy with the rebels. These firearms were to be brought into the field against brave men of his own State, and to shoot down its (BRIGHT'S) own constituents. Mr. WILKINSON also referred to the letter of Mr. BRIGHT to Mr. FITCH, dated Sept. 7, 1861, in which he (BRIGHT) said that he was opposed to the coercive policy of the Government and to the Abolitionists. He (WILKINSON) considered the last letter of Mr. BRIGHT as even more objectionable than the first. When the war had assumed gigantic proportions and every loyal heart was enlisted in the success of the Government, then the Senator from Indiana boldly declares that he is opposed to the coercive policy of the Government. Believing, as he (WILKINSON) did, that the evidence before him conclusively proved that the Senator from Indiana sympathized with the enemy, he would never consent that the Senator should take part in the secret deliberations of the Senate.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Opp.,) said that if the Senate was going to expel the Senator for writing a letter, they must take into consideration all the circumstances of the case. Mr. LINCOLN, to whom the letter was given, was a very old friend and client of Mr. BRIGHT'S for more than twenty years. He (BRIGHT) had given Mr. LINCOLN a letter of introduction to the Secretary of War here, and simply gave him an introduction to President DAVIS. He (BAYARD) gave him (DAVIS) the title which he claimed without admitting his right to any such title, or in any way intending to aid Mr. DAVIS in the war against the Government. He (BAYARD) did not believe that the war would ever effect the restoration of the Union, and he always meant to claim the right to criticise the course of the Administration, and speak freely what he thought. He said this in no spirit of defiance or from any factious opposition to the will of the majority. He had always thought that conciliation was more potent than force to win back men, and should think so still. In regard to the other letter of BRIGHT, he (BAYARD) hoped that the time had not yet come when it was disloyal to oppose Abolitionism. It was one of the principal evils which had brought the country to its present deplorable state. If the Senate took that ground for the expulsion of the Senator from Indiana, they would have to expel several others besides.

Mr. MCCARLL, of Maine, (Rep.,) contended that at the time the letter was written we were actually in a state of civil war, and a so-called Government had been established, and DAVIS was elected President in February, and on the first of March he (DAVIS) was engaged in trying to overthrow the Government; aiding DAVIS in such an attempt was treason. He (MCCARLL) contended that addressing a letter to His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States, was a recognition of DAVIS officially. It also recognizes DAVIS in a friendly manner. The language of the letter was not only that of friendship but of a courtier, and on a fair interpretation it was absolutely treasonable. The Senator from Indiana knew that DAVIS was a traitor, yet the honorable Senator gives a letter commending Mr. LINCOLN to DAVIS as a friend reliable in all respects, and the letter is also marked "private and confidential."

Mr. BAYARD said he wanted to say only a word. The letter was not so marked, and the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee would hear him out in this statement.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that the Judiciary Committee had a sworn copy of the original letter, and in that copy those words did not appear.

Mr. BRIGHT said that he had stated repeatedly that he had no recollection of writing the letter. But this letter had gone to the world marked "private and confidential," and all the prejudices of it attached to him. He wrote no private and confidential letter. He had given another letter to Mr. LINCOLN introducing him to Gen. FRANKLIN, then in charge of the extension of the Capitol, and that letter was in very similar phraseology.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was in the minority of the Committee, and the majority had not seen fit so bring all the facts of the case before the Senate in their report. He read affidavits of the officers who arrested Mr. LINCOLN in Ohio for treason, and copies of the letter to FRANKLIN and DAVIS. This THOMAS D. LINCOLN to-day is charged with treason. This friendly Senator from Indiana, before the 1st of March, with war was notoriously declared against the Government, the *Star of the West* fired into, the Treasury robbed, forts seized, and we had troops in this Capital to defend it from the attacks of traitors, to the chief of all the traitors the Senator from Indiana wrote a letter commending his friend, who is now under arrest for treason. In his (TRUMBULL'S) opinion it was the duty of the Senate not to suffer the Senator to remain here after in any way attempting to aid traitors.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Opp.,) thought that the Senator was entirely mistaken in saying that the country was in a state of war when the letter was written. He quoted from dispatches of the Secretary of State to the Foreign Ministers to show that no war existed. He thought that the letter was in such terms as are common and usual in writing to a direct foe.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 20.

Mr. A. HALL, representative of the Third Congressional District of Missouri, appeared and was sworn.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that JOSEPH SEGAR is not entitled to a seat as a representative from the First District of Virginia. Laid over for future consideration.

Also a resolution, which was adopted, that pending the discussion of the above subject Mr. SEGAR be permitted to occupy a seat on the floor, and have leave to address the House on the merits of the question.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) made an adverse report on the bill for a more convenient and effective improvement of the laws to keep the peace and secure post roads. Laid on the table.

Mr. KELLOGG (Ill.) introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with the States on supplies furnished their respective troops. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, Delegate from Nebraska, it was resolved that as Alabama has treasonably seceded into the rebel power the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the expediency of confirming certain lands selected by that State under the law of Congress, and that the same be applied to the use of a seminary now in operation in that Territory.

On motion of Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the Committee on Judiciary was instructed to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to secure to the relatives of volunteers, killed or died, the bounty provided by the Act of July last.

Mr. DUNN, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to establish an additional judicial district in New-York in relation to the United States Courts in that State. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, discharging from service on the 1st of March, the bands of volunteer regiments.

On motion of Mr. MORRISSEAU, the Secretary of War was directed to furnish the House the names of those who distinguished themselves at the recent brilliant affair at Dranesville.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to abolish the Post-office Department.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to establish Territorial Governments in the (ravaged States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, (Opp.,) offered a resolution that, in the judgment of the House, no part of the appropriations now or hereafter made, nor of taxes now or hereafter to be laid, by Congress, should be used in or applied to the prosecution of the war for the emancipation of slaves in the slaveholding States of the Union.

Mr. BLAIR, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to lay this on the table. Carried, the ayes against 37.

YEAS.

Aldrich of Mich., Rep.	Lovejoy, of Ill., Rep.
Alley of Mass., Rep.	Morehead, of Pa., Rep.
Arnold of Ill., Rep.	Morrill, of Me., Rep.
Babbitt of Penn., Rep.	Nixon, of N. J., Rep.
Bailey of Mass., Opp.	Loomis of Conn., Rep.
Baker of N. Y., Rep.	McKeon of N. Y., Rep.
Baxter of Vt., Rep.	McKnight of Penn., Rep.
Beaman of Mich., Rep.	McPherson of Penn., Rep.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.	Marston of N. H., Rep.
Blair of Mo., Rep.	Mitchell of Ind., Rep.
Clements of Penn., Union.	Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.	Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Davis of Penn., Rep.	Patton of Penn., Rep.
Blake of Ohio, Rep.	Phelps of Cal., Union.
Buffington of Mass., Rep.	Pomeroy of N. Y., Rep.
Burnham, of Conn., Rep.	Porter of Ind., Rep.
Campbell of Penn., Rep.	Rice of Mass., Rep.
Chamberlain of N. Y., R.	Rollins of N. H., Rep.
Clerk of N. Y., Rep.	Riddle of Ohio, Rep.
F. A. Conkling of N. Y., R.	Sergeant of Cal., Union.
R. Conkling, of N. Y., R.	Shanks of Ind., Rep.
Conway of Kansas, Rep.	Sheffield, of R. I., Union.
Cutler of Ohio, Rep.	Sloan of Wis., Rep.
Dawes of Mass., Rep.	Sherman of N. Y., Rep.
Delano of Mass., Rep.	Spaulding of N. Y., Rep.
Duell of N. Y., Rep.	Stevens of Penn., Rep.
Dunn of Ind., Rep.	Stratton of N. J., Rep.
Edgerton of Ohio, Rep.	Thomas of Mass., Union.
Edwards of N. H., Rep.	Thomas of Md., Union.
Eliot of Mass., Rep.	Train, of Mass., Rep.
English of Conn., Opp.	Trimble of Ohio, Rep.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.	Trowbridge of Mich., Rep.
Fenton of N. Y., Rep.	Van Horn of N. Y., Rep.
Frank of N. Y., Rep.	Van Valkenburgh N. Y., R.
Goodwin of Me., Rep.	Van Wyck of N. Y., Rep.
Granger of Mich., Rep.	Verree of Penn., Rep.
Gurley of Ohio, Rep.	Wall. of N. Y., Rep.
Hale of Penn., Rep.	Wallace of Penn., Rep.
Hanchett of Wis., Rep.	Walton of Vt., Rep.
Hooper of Mass., Rep.	Walton of Me., Rep.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.	Washburne, of Ill., Rep.
Hutchins of Ohio, Rep.	Wheeler, of N. Y. Rep.
Kellogg of Mich., Rep.	White of Ind. Rep.
Kellinger of Penn., Rep.	Wilson of Iowa, Rep.
Kirkwood of Penn., Rep.	Windom of Min., Rep.
Kellogg of Ill., Rep.	Worcester of Ohio, Rep.
Lansing of N. Y., Rep.	

NAYS.

Ancona of Penn., Opp.	Holman of Ind., Opp.
Allen of Ohio, Opp.	Lane of Md., Union.
Bailey of Penn., Opp.	Morris of Ohio, Rep.
Blair of Va., Union.	Noble of Ohio, Opp.
Brown of Va., Union.	Norton of Mo., Secesh.
Calvert of Md., Union.	Nugent of Ohio, Opp.
Cobb of N. J., Opp.	Rollins of Mo., Union.
Conway of N. Y., Opp.	Robinson of Ill., Opp.
Cravens of Ind., Dep.	Shiel of Va., Union.
Crisfield of Md., Union.	Steele of N. Y., Opp.
English of Conn., Opp.	Steele of N. J., Opp.
Fouke of Ill., Opp.	Vallandigham of O., Se'sh.
Johnson of Penn., Opp.	Vibbard of N. Y., Opp.
Knapp of Ill., Opp.	Voorhees of Ind., Opp.
Law of Ind., Opp.	Wickliffe of Ky., Union.
Lazear of Penn., Opp.	Woodruff of Conn., Opp.
Haight of N. Y., Opp.	White of Ohio, Opp.
Harrison of Ohio, Union.	Wright of Penn., Union.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the memorial of JOSEPH ARCHBALD on behalf of the Mechanics and Laborers of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, asking the repeal of the 9th section of the act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the Navy, approved Dec. 21, 1861.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the repeal of the fishing bounties. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Government Contract Committee, reported a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring before the bar of the House HENRY HICKEY, for an alleged contempt of its authority, in not appearing before them as a witness at the time they held a meeting in Cincinnati.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the same Committee, reported a bill for the payment of the expenses of the Committee, appropriating $10,000 therefor.

The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making void all sales, transfers and disposition of property of every kind, by persons engaged in insurrection against the United States.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) the Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of levying a stamp tax on the notes of banks and other corporations circulating money.

Other resolutions, on a variety of subjects, were introduced and referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for legislative, Executive and judicial expenses.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) spoke of the rebellion in the aspect that it presents itself to his constituents. It should be put down, and the Government should as speedily as possible bring into operation its mighty machinery for this purpose. They held there could be no compromise with the rebels, who must lay down their arms, dissolve their pseudo-Confederacy, restore the national property they have stolen, and give up their leaders to merited punishment. They must do this unconditionally. He (FESSENDEN) was one of those who stood squarely on the ground that our aim in prosecuting the war should be to preserve the Union and vindicate the Government of the United States. All agreed to this, but there was a difference of opinion as to what means should be employed for this purpose. Now if, in the prosecution of hostilities, the slaves afford aid to the rebellion, was it not the part of wisdom to deprive the insurgents of this advantage? If slavery should be terminated by this war, it would be the greatest triumph moral ever won over the greatest crime ever committed.

Mr. SPEER, of New-York, (Opp.,) said that he had supposed that every one man connected that Congress has no power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the States. He (SPEER) had supposed there were certain things, as States Rights and State sovereignty. Mr. SPEER then proceeded to submit what he conceived to be a few simple, common-sense views on the slavery question. We cannot settle it in restoring peace by continually stirring up this bloody issue, and in continually quarrelling with the Executive Department, the military commanders, and others. We cannot take direct control of everything, and insist, therefore, that it be committed to legal authorities. This Administration was not of his own choosing, yet he would support it until this monster rebellion should be crushed. The only way to sustain the Government is to stand by the Constitution, for if we disregard it, and trample on the rights guaranteed by it, what better are we than the rebels against whom we are contending? It was not true that Slavery is an "outlaw," in the Constitution; it was part of the consideration of the compact by which our Government was founded. The mad ravings of fanaticism were deplorable at any time, but how much more are they so in a crisis like the present! Mr. SPEER then spoke of those who advocate a general emancipation of the slaves, as being infatuated by a strange insanity, adding, "actuated by a theoretical philanthropy they would overturn the Constitution and the laws."

Mr. WILSON, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) remarked that he was returned here as a Representative by both of the great political parties, who agreed on a condition platform. He (WILSON) was elected as a Union man, and as such he was ready to stand or fall. Referring to Mr. BINGHAM'S constitutional argument in favor of the emancipation of the slaves, Mr. WILSON appealed to him during his moments of reflection, and when candor can take possession of his mind, to estimate, if he could, the consequences which would result from such a measure. He (WILSON) was not an advocate of Slavery, but was willing to take the Constitution as our fathers gave it to us. He was not one of those who would attempt to pervert any line of its provisions, or lay down a line of policy which would not cover all its guarantees. He was for maintaining the war upon the single issue on which it was inaugurated. Any member who would change this principle was not following the rule of propriety, which reason and judgment alike dictate. The President, in his inaugural address stated the true ground, that it was not a war of conquest and subjugation, but a war to put down the rebellion, was that the part of wisdom to deprive the insurgents of this advantage? If slavery should be terminated by this war, it would be the greatest triumph moral ever won over the greatest crime ever committed.

Mr. SPEER, of New-York, (Opp.,) said that he had supposed that every one man connected that Congress has no power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the States. He (SPEER) had supposed there were certain things, as States Rights and State sovereignty. Mr. SPEER then proceeded to submit what he conceived to be a few simple, common-sense views on the slavery question. We cannot settle it in restoring peace by continually stirring up this bloody issue, and in continually quarrelling with the Executive Department, the military commanders, and others. We cannot take direct control of everything, and insist, therefore, that it be committed to legal authorities. This Administration was not of his own choosing, yet he would support it until this monster rebellion should be crushed. The only way to sustain the Government is to stand by the Constitution, for if we disregard it, and trample on the rights guaranteed by it, what better are we than the rebels against whom we are contending? It was not true that Slavery is an "outlaw," in the Constitution; it was part of the consideration of the compact by which our Government was founded. The mad ravings of fanaticism were deplorable at any time, but how much more are they so in a crisis like the present! Mr. SPEER then spoke of those who advocate a general emancipation of the slaves, as being infatuated by a strange insanity, adding, "actuated by a theoretical philanthropy they would overturn the Constitution and the laws."

Mr. WILSON, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) remarked that he was returned here as a Representative by both of the great political parties, who agreed on a condition platform. He (WILSON) was elected as a Union man, and as such he was ready to stand or fall. Referring to Mr. BINGHAM'S constitutional argument in favor of the emancipation of the slaves, Mr. WILSON appealed to him during his moments of reflection, and when candor can take possession of his mind, to estimate, if he could, the consequences which would result from such a measure. He (WILSON) was not an advocate of Slavery, but was willing to take the Constitution as our fathers gave it to us. He was not one of those who would attempt to pervert any line of its provisions, or lay down a line of policy which would not cover all its guarantees. He was for maintaining the war upon the single issue on which it was inaugurated. Any member who would change this principle was not following the rule of propriety, which reason and judgment alike dictate. The President, in his inaugural address stated the true ground, that it was not a war of conquest and subjugation, but a war to put down the rebellion, was that the part of wisdom to deprive the insurgents of this advantage? If slavery should be terminated by this war, it would be the greatest triumph moral ever won over the greatest crime ever committed.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) made an explanation remarking that he, in his recent speech, confined his proposition to the emancipation of the slaves held by the rebels, their aiders and abettors, but he would now say that whenever in his judgment it may become essential to the common defence to sever every power the power ought to be exercised.

Mr. DUNN, of New-York, (Rep.,) obtained the floor when the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Millions of Dollars' worth of Property Destroyed by the Flood.

SAN FRANCISC

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3224. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Condition of the Negotiations between Secretary Chase, the Bankers, and the Finance Committees.

Indications of a Vigorous Prosecution of the War.

Gen. McClellan's Headquarters Removed to the War Department.

Strict Rules Established by Secretary Stanton.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Debate in the Senate on the Proposition to Expel Mr. Bright.

The Bill to Prevent the Carrying of Newspapers Outside the Mails Tabled in the House.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY RESOLVED ON.

The Ways and Means Committee adhere to their own Treasury Note Bill, authorizing $100,000,000 Demand Notes in addition to the $50,000,000 under the Act of July 17. They will add the following section to provide for the Funded Stocks into which the Treasury Notes and all other demands upon the Government may be converted:

"To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury Notes and floating debt of the United States, he is hereby further authorized to issue on the credit of the United States coupon bonds or registered bonds to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, in sums of $100, $200, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $20,000, and in such proportions of each as the exigencies of the public service may require, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly irredeemable for twenty years, and after that period redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, which bonds the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to deliver at their par value to any creditor or creditors having demands due against the United States in payment thereof, and to deliver the same to officers, employes, and individuals in payment for services rendered for supplies, subsistence, and materials furnished to the United States. And he may also exchange such bonds, at any time, for lawful money of the United States, or for any of the Treasury Notes that have been or may hereafter be issued, under any former act of Congress, or that may be issued under the provisions of this act."

It is also possible that a provision will be incorporated in the above section for the repurchase of the stocks by the United States at any time after five years. *The legal tender of the Demand Currency will certainly be adhered to and passed by Congress.* Secretary Chase will accept and cordially support this measure, not as an embodiment of the policy desirable during peace, but as the most available means for meeting the pending financial crisis. The House Committee have conferred freely with him on the subject, and the prospect of his cooperation, in what they deem indispensable, is highly gratifying. The bill will be reported to-morrow if an opportunity offers.

REMOVAL OF GEN. M'CLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

Gen. McCLELLAN removed his headquarters to the War Department to-day. His office is in the West end, opposite the Adjutant-General's office.

SECRETARY STANTON AND THE MILITARY COMMITTEES.

The Secretary of War will have, by his own request, an interview to-morrow with the Military Committees of the House and Senate. The object is to secure harmony in the public service, it being felt that the combined energies of the legislative and military departments, acting completely in unison, are needed to suppress the rebellion.

RULES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War shows himself up to the mark of his responsible duties, by adopting and making public the following rules:

First—That in order to leave room for promotions for gallant acts in the field, and other reasons of public policy, no further appointment to any rank in the army, unless of men in the field, will be made until the 1st of March.

Second—That all the nominations that have been made, and are now pending before the Senate, will be suspended until after the 1st of March.

Third—That the disorganization produced by officers frequenting the city instead of remaining in camp to instruct themselves and soldiers in the military art, will be checked by dropping from the list those who frequent the city otherwise than on military duty, and by command of their superior officers.

Fourth—That in order to transact the business of War as war, the Department will be closed four days in the week against all other business than what appertains to active operations in the field.

Fifth—That Saturday of each week will be devoted exclusively to the transaction of the business of Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that Monday of each week will be devoted to the business of other persons requiring personal interviews with the Secretary.

Sixth—That the Secretary of War will transact no business whatever, and will see no person on business, at his private residence, but will receive his friends, socially, on Wednesday evenings.

Seventh—That the dispatch of business by mail or written communication will have the preference, and will receive the personal attention of the Secretary on the morning of each day, before entering upon other duties.

It will be seen from the above, that all the energies of the War Department are hereafter to be devoted to the end of conducting the war precisely as such a war as the Government has on their hands should be conducted.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF WAR.

The passage by Congress to-day of a bill authorizing the President to appoint two additional Assistant Secretaries of War, was according to a statement made in the House by request of the Secretary of War himself. This is preliminary to a thorough reorganization, by which, not only will the transaction of all business of the army be facilitated, but visitors have an equal opportunity of obtaining access to the proper officers of the Department without unnecessary delay.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE AND TRAITS OF MR. STANTON.

The new Secretary of War, Mr. STANTON, is a stout, thick-set man, about five feet eight inches high, and apparently about 40 years of age. Hair and beard very black, the latter worn thick and long. His head is set very erect on his shoulders, if anything, a little thrown back. His face is round and solid in expression, with blunt features. His address is prompt and practical; his voice full, distinct and unmusical. He has never studied the art of pleasing, and has not the gift of paying compliments in conversation. An exhibition of his thoughtlessness in this regard was manifested on Monday, when the officers of the Army called to pay their respects to him on his induction into office. An officer well sprinkled with gray, but yet with quite a vigorous step and clear eye, was presented to Mr. STANTON. The latter recognized him, and shook him warmly by the hand, saying: "I remember you well. I saw you *many years ago, when you were in the prime of life*, and I was a little boy about so high." And the new Secretary measured with his hand, as he said this, an imaginary lad of not over ten years old. The sturdy old general turned and walked off without a word in reply, evidently not thinking himself so old as Mr. STANTON'S remarks would have implied.

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, Clerk of the House, returned yesterday from Paducah. While there he had communication with residents of his district in Tennessee, who report the Unionists of that State resolute and hopeful.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

The battle at Somerset, Ky., is the beginning of the end. ZOLLICOFFER was compelled by the movement of Gen. THOMAS to fight or retreat. It will be the same with JOHNSON'S great army at Bowling Green.

AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA ON THE TRENT CASE—ENGLAND'S CONTINENTAL INTRIGUES.

There is the best reason to believe that the dispatches of Austria and Prussia with regard to the *Trent* affair were not entirely the spontaneous expressions of the views of those Governments, but that their international wisdom was doled out to us at the *bidding* of England. Advices from Paris, received by members of the diplomatic corps here, make it almost certain that Russia alone refused to be "whipped in" to a manifestation against us by England. It was stated yesterday by one of your cotemporaries that Russia had presented a note to our Government on the matter, similar in tone to those of Austria and Prussia. I have the best authority for stating that this is untrue. Russia has presented no note on the subject, and the likelihood is that she will present none.

PERMITS FOR SOUTHERN TRADE.

The Yankee yearning for Southern trade is extraordinary. Scarcely a day passes without numerous applications being made to the War Department for permission to take vessels into Port Royal, laden with assorted cargoes of shoes, blankets, coffee, salt, needles, pins, quinine, &c., &c. In every case it is urged that the sole desire is to afford these invaluable luxuries to the poor Union soldiers who are seeing hard service in that inhospitable clime. But the Government is obdurate, and refuses to break its own blockade. At least forty applications for leave to take goods into Port Royal have been refused, in the past ten days. In two cases cargoes of ice were allowed to be taken in, on the ground that it might prove useful to sick soldiers in hospital, or to wounded men in case of a battle.

THE NEW MISSOURI SENATOR.

JOHN B. HENDERSON, commissioned Senator of Missouri, in place of WALDO P. JOHNSON, expelled, is a thoroughly loyal man, and has served actively in the field against the rebels. He is a lawyer, a man of character and ability, and will make an excellent Senator. He was defeated for the present Congress in a very close election, by Hon. JAMES S. ROLLINS. No objection will be made to his taking his seat.

THE OTHER MISSOURI SENATOR.

ROBERT WILSON, the appointee of GOV. GAMBLE for the other seat in the Senate, arrived in Washington last Sunday, but has not yet presented his credentials.

NEW MEMBER OF THE HOUSE FROM MISSOURI.

THOMAS L. PRICE, elected to fill the vacancy from the Fifth Congressional District of Missouri, occasioned by the expulsion of REID, the Secessionist, was sworn in to-day as a member of the House.

SENATOR BRIGHT'S CASE.

The seat of Senator BRIGHT, of Indiana, is very insecure, although he got a favorable report from the Committee that inquired into his loyalty. The debate to-day was very severe, and many believe he will be rejected.

SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President sent in, to-day, to the Senate the names of C. M. CLAY, to be Major-General, and Capt. DOUBLEDAY to be Brigadier-General—not yesterday, as your cotemporaries stated.

RAILROADS IN THE CITY.

The various enterprising companies seeking a charter from Congress to build a street railroad on Pennsylvania-avenue are quite astounded to-day by a legal research showing that the franchise for street tracks has long been possessed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society took place to-day. The following named States were represented: Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Maryland, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The receipts during the past year were $112,200, and there are over $1,100 now in the treasury. The Society's operations, since the last meeting, have been principally confined to the internal affairs of Liberia, including the case of recaptured Africans. No emigrants have been sent thither during the year. Ninety-eight emancipated in Virginia, Louisiana and Tennessee, were to have left this country in May, but were prevented doing so by the political troubles. Two intelligent colored men today gave the Board much valuable information, and a gratifying account of affairs in their Republic. The only members of Congress present were Representatives MAYNARD, of Tennessee, and FRANK, of New-York.

SALT WITH A FAVOR.

Salt, in consequence of the supply to the South being intercepted, is selling in Washington very low. This article, it is said, will be placed in the new tariff bill as a source of considerable revenue.

MORE RAIN.

It has continued to rain all day, making the condition of the roads across the Potomac intolerable.

FISH AS AN ARMY RATION.

Senator FESSENDEN has presented to the new Secretary of War a petition, signed by many intelligent New-Englanders, asking that fish be made an army ration. The Secretary has turned the matter over to the Commissary-General, from whom a reply as to the fitness of the food will be elicited. This may be a new form of a fishing bounty.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—1. A new Military Department, to be known as the Department of Key-West, is hereby constituted, with the following bounds: Key West, the Tortugas, and the mainland on the West Coast, as far as Apalachicola, and to Cape Canaveral on the East Coast. Brig.-Gen. J. M. BANNAN, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the command.

Officers detailed for the volunteer recruiting service under General Orders No. 105, of 1861, are to recruit for their own regiments respectively, and not for the general volunteer service. They will, however, be under the direction of the General Superintendent. The full number of officers indicated for recruiting service need not be detailed if a less number will suffice to fill up the several regiments. The selections will be made by the Colonels, and the order for detail given by Commanders of Departments or *corps d'armée*. By command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

HOME-SICKNESS OF SOLDIERS.

The New-York Allotment Commissioners, Messrs. ROOSEVELT, DODGE and BRONSON, never stop from their labors on account of the weather. Through snow, rain, sleet and mud, they continue their faithful round among the camps, renewing to the heart-sick soldier thoughts of his distant family, by appealing to him to set aside part of his pay for their comfort and support. The fact of doing something for the loved ones at home has an excellent moral effect on the soldiers. It brings a sense of duty performed, binds them anew to life, and saves them from that despairing home-sickness that, in the opinion of the Commissioners, kills more soldiers than disease.

Another fact is ascertained by the New-York Commissioners, which is of singular interest. The allotment system reaches the very men who are most in need of its benefits. The extravagant and dissolute soldiers, who have been living freely and wasting all their pay, are the ones who allot most liberally to their families at home. This class of persons are generally impulsive and liberal, and when the Commissioners address them, touchingly and affectingly on the condition of loneliness and distress in which their families are left, they are ready to surrender all their enjoyments for their relief. The Commissioners are laboring so industriously, in order to get through all the New-York regiments before the army moves.

THE GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

Brigadier-Gen. CASEY has been relieved of further duty as President of the General Court-Martial, now sitting here, all his time being required in taking care of the thirteen regiments in his Division. Gen. SEDGWICK has been assigned the Presidency of the Court, and entered on his duties yesterday. He was Colonel of the Fourth Cavalry in the regular army, and is an accomplished officer.

COL. BETZE'S TRIAL.

The Court-Martial proceeded with the trial of Col. BETZE yesterday. LOUIS SPITZER testified that he went with a scouting party to Annandale, under command of Capt. KERBEY; the men took two horses from the stables at SWEENEY'S farm in Fairfax County, Va., and Capt. KERBEY sent them into camp at Rose Hill, and so reported to Col. BETZE, who told him he would give the men ten dollars a piece for the horses; shortly afterwards he sent one of the horses back to Mr. SWEENEY, and said the other had escaped. That one was subsequently found attached to a sutler's wagon in this city, and as was proved by previous testimony had been sold on the order of Col. BETZE.

DEATHS IN CAMP.

The following soldiers have died in camp since our last report:

Robert Peterson, Co. B, Tenth N. J. Vol.
Daniel H. Orms, Co. E, First Michigan Vol.
Private Bessler, Co. E, Fifty-eighth N. Y. Vol.
Edward Coyle, Co. I, Fifteenth N. Y. Vol.
Henry Weber, Co. B, Twenty-third Penn. Vol.
Zachariah Baker, Co. C, 104th Penn. Vol.
Anthony Bintle, Co. K, Fifty-sixth N. Y. Vol.
John Schoonover, Co. G, First Reg. Berdan S. S.
Francis Eberenz, Co. C, Ninety-eighth Penn. Vol.
Gen. Davis, Co. G, Twenty-third Penn. Vol.
Sylvester Kane, Corporal Co. D, First L. I. Vol.
Wm. Town, Co. H, Second Reg. Berdan S. S.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

Several petitions were presented in favor of emancipation.

Mr. FOOTE presented a petition in favor of a continuance of the Coast Survey.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.) presented a petition from the Mayor and others, of Sandusky, Ohio, for a naval dépôt at that place.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the resolution to allow certain officers to receive presents from the Japanese Government.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) objected. He thought the resolution was loosely drawn. It did not state the names of all the officers, nor the presents they were to receive, and was a bad precedent. The resolution was passed. Yeas, 22; Nays, 14.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary inquire into the expediency of so amending the naturalization laws as to confer rights of citizenship on foreigners who may serve in the present war. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a bill to regulate the compensation of District-Attorneys.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to authorize the examination of parties in the Courts of the United States. Referred.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts (Rep.,) the bill to complete the defence of Washington was taken up and the amendment of the House agreed to.

Mr. WILSON offered a new section repealing the act allowing the discharge of minors and providing:

"No persons hereafter shall be mustered into the service under 18 years of age, but the oath of enlistment shall be conclusive as to age."

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union), moved to strike out the last part, which makes the oath of enlistment conclusive.

After discussion, Mr. POWELL'S motion was lost, and Mr. WILSON'S agreed to.

Mr. WILSON offered another amendment, altering the articles of war by providing the penalty of death to persons found lurking as spies. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON also offered an amendment providing the death penalty for any person forcing safeguards.

After further discussion, the bill was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a memorial from W. C. JAWETT, of Colorado, protesting against immediate action on the Slavery question, as having a tendency to prevent peace; claiming that the sentiments of the people, either North or South, were not represented in Congress, and proposing joint action by the North and South, for an amendment to the Constitution, providing for a gradual emancipation of the slaves in thirty years.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to appoint two Assistant Secretaries was taken up.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment as a substitute, that the President, with the consent of the Senate, appoint two additional Assistant Secretaries of War, at a salary of $3,000 each, the office to last one year.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution regulating the compensation of collectors of customs and naval officers. Referred.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the resolution to expel Mr. BRIGHT was then taken up.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that the expulsion of a Senator was one of the most solemn acts, but our duties must be performed, especially when the good name of the Senate and the welfare of the country is at stake. In former cases the persons to be expelled were absent; in this case the person is present. CATILINE, while plotting the downfall of Rome, appeared in the Senate, and BENEDICT ARNOLD, while committing treason, appeared at Court-martial in Philadelphia. It was clearly the right of the Senate to expel members on evidence before them, and the facts in this case are few and can be stated briefly. He (SUMNER) then briefly referred to the leading events in the rebellion, the taking of the forts, the seizure of the National property, and to the time when JEFF. DAVIS became the head of the rebellion, and war was actually commenced against the Government. At this time JESSE D. BRIGHT, Senator of the United States, writes a letter to the chief of traitors. (The letter was read.) Mr. BRIGHT has always been notoriously the friend and sympathizer of DAVIS and SLIDELL, in their schemes in favor of Slavery, and always voted with them. He (SUMNER) commented on the address of the letter, which was to His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States, and claimed that it was as far as possible the recognition of a pretender as the President of the rebel States. The letter in its general character was correspondence with a public enemy or traitor, and was a kind of moral aid to the rebels. It was a letter of friendship and sympathy, all the way through, and showed that there was one person who forgetting what was due to the country and due to the rebellion, stretched forth his hand in friendly salutation. An American Senator sends his friend to the rebels with a valuable improvement in firearms, and a traitor going forth on his errand of treason, is announced as a gentleman reliable in every respect. The writer of such a letter must belong to the rebel chief, and surely must be disqualified for a seat in the Senate. A person who is so mixed up in the rebellion must be a traitor. But again the writer of the letter, on the 17th of September, 1861, puts forth another letter to a Mr. FITCH, defending the first letter, and again in debate in the Senate, he declares he has done nothing that he would not do over again under the same circumstances. There could be nothing in apologizing, that the Senator knew not that war had commenced. It was not true for war had actually commenced.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said that he should say nothing on this subject but for the interest he felt in his State. He referred to his contest for a seat here with Mr. BAGGOT three years ago, but he said he had now no memory of the outrage perpetrated on him and against the honor of Indiana. He had no personal ill-feeling toward his colleague. He would do his colleague the justice to say that on the first day of the session he came to him and told him that he (BRIGHT) desired and demanded a full investigation of the charges made against him. He would give him the benefit of a manly avowal. But when the letter was written his colleague must have known that war was to result from this unholy, unprovoked and God-accursed rebellion. War was actually levied on the Government at that time. Before the 1st of March the rebellion was inaugurated and DAVIS elected as its head. All the waters of another deluge cannot wash out the stain of that treason. At such a time a letter was written by a member of the Senate to the arch high-priest of the rebellion, addressing him by the very title which we today are resisting. The letter might have been written carelessly, but of all things else it was to introduce firearms. If there was to be no war, why should DAVIS want improved fire-arms. He (LANE) believed that the letter unexplained was sufficient evidence of treason, and sending improved fire-arms, was aid and comfort to the enemy. But he (LANE) considered the second letter of Mr. BRIGHT'S to Mr. FITCH much worse than the first. He (LANE) had nothing to say against assimilation, for if the Senator from Massachusetts, (SUMNER) let that pass, he (LANE) had nothing to add. But in that letter to Mr. FITCH, his colleague said he was entirely opposed to the coercive policy of the Government. He (LANE) was in favor of all the coercive policy of the Government, and would tax every dollar to carry on the war. He (LANE) would carry on the war till every individual was bankrupt. He would give his coat off his back, and even die in a pauper's grave and be buried by the hands of charity rather than close the war. [Applause in the galleries.]

The Vice-President ordered the galleries to the right of the Chair to be cleared, which was done.

Mr. LANE spoke at some length on the deadly heresy of opposing coercion, which he said found no favor in the proud State of Indiana. Indiana, thank God Almighty, has participated in no defeat, and no repulse. So let it be to the end, and let the people say amen. The war was waged for the coercion of the rebels, and he thought we have a perfect right to contemplate the atrocity of the rebels, even slaves, though he was opposed to wholesale emancipation, unless accompanied by some scheme of colonization. But as this letter now stands without any explanation, he must vote for expulsion.

Mr. BIGGAR, of Indiana, (Opp.,) said if he had known he was to be arraigned for treason and bringing war on the country, he would have employed counsel. If he had known there was to be a regular party organization against him, and letters and speeches presented, he should have been better prepared. If slander could have driven him away, he should be where the Senator from Massachusetts says he ought to be—in the South. He had been charged by a calumnious sheet, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, with being a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, and by a still more calumnious sheet, the Louisville *Democrat*, with recruiting for the rebel army in Kentucky, and that he had written the letter read to-day. He paid no attention to these, until old friends wrote him. He then wrote the other letter, which was more offensive here than the former. He had no relations with the Senator from Massachusetts, but he felt kindly toward other Senators, and if what he said was to unbiassed, unprejudiced Senators, he would simply state the facts of the case. If he was guilty of treason, it was for writing the letter to JEFF. DAVIS, introducing THOMAS H. LINCOLN. Mr. LINCOLN was born in Philadelphia and reared there, and came West to Ohio; he did the largest business of any man in Indiana as a wholesale merchant, and established a character for truth and probity. He then went to Texas and engaged in the raising of cattle; he came here afterwards to forward the project of the Pacific Railroad. He (BRIGHT) had no recollection of this letter, but he must have written it. He had also given Mr. LINCOLN a letter to Capt. FRANKLIN, and would read both to show they were similar in language. When he addressed the letter to DAVIS, by his title, he was only following the example of Senators in this body at that time, and if Mr. LINCOLN had told him he had an improved cotton gin, he should have mentioned it the same as he did the fire-arms. If anyone had asked him for such a letter after the proclamation of the President, he would have answered "No." He did not believe there would be war. He did not believe the mad taunts under the lead of the Senator from Massachusetts would bring about such a state of things as now exists. He did not think the South guilty of such mad folly. After he wrote the letter, employes of the Government sent documents to DAVIS and BENJAMIN, &c. He went himself that summer forty miles into Virginia, not dreaming there would be a gun fired, and he believed it only when the sad reality came. He had his own political opinions after twenty-seven years political service, and would not give them up for threats of expulsion, Fort Warren or the halter. No man should charge him with want of fealty to the flag of his country. He did not anticipate war, because he believed in a President whom he was sorry he helped to elevate to his position, and who was false to his trust.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) asked if the Senator did not suppose there would be any war, what occasion was there to suppose that DAVIS wanted an improvement in fire-arms.

Mr. BRIGHT said he had said repeatedly that he had no recollection of giving the letter to Mr. LINCOLN. He had before given Mr. LINCOLN a letter to Mr. FLOYD, and if he had been in collusion with the South, he would not have sent the improvement in arms to this Government; but he had no doubt that FLOYD threw the matter overboard, and LINCOLN bored him for another letter, and he gave it.

Mr. SUMNER said the gentleman from Indiana intimated that there was some personal feeling against him.

Mr. BRIGHT said he said no such thing.

Mr. SUMNER said he had no personal feelings against the Senator.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The bill requiring the newspapers to pay postage when not sent through the mails, coming up,

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) proposed a substitute, limiting its operations to trains carrying the mails, which are delivered at the various post-offices, and allowing newspaper dealers to receive packages at the same abatement as is allowed to regular subscribers, and adding a tax of three cents on all letter, money and collection packages sent by Express companies, and on all telegraphic messages except those for the Government or the Press, which substitute he (COLFAX) preferred to the original details of the bill as drafted at the Post-office Department, and he wished to avoid all the reasonable objections that had been made. He said the bill was unpopular with the widely circulated Metropolitan Press and the newspaper dealers, and he (COLFAX) had been severely criticised for reporting it. But the loyal public had insisted on "tax and fight," in which he (COLFAX) concurred, and the most natural suggestion was that all mailable matter should pay postage. Therefore, two bills were prepared. The one abolishing the franking privilege was distasteful to our members, as it took from them a privilege they have enjoyed since the commencement of the Government; but they were patriotic enough to pass it. The other was the bill withdrawing a privilege of exemption from postage enjoyed since 1845 by the Press, which they denounce as unjust and unwise. He argued that for the first 56 years of our Government, Congress had construed the Constitutional provision to establish post-offices and post-roads to give the Department the exclusive right of carrying mailable matter. In 1845, however, expresses were authorized to carry newspapers, provided they were not intended for immediate distribution to subscribers, but intended for sale as merchandise, out of which the present system has expanded far beyond what the law has granted. The result has been that while, in 1842, the newspaper postage, after the reduction in rates, was nearly $800,000, in 1851 it had run down to $571,600—a loss of one-third, although the population had increased one-third and the letter postage two-thirds. Indeed, the newspaper postage had fallen off ten per cent. since last year, although the war has largely increased the circulation of the papers, and the postage will continue to fall off. Nor does it decrease the cost of railroad service, which has increased from 200 to 300 per cent. in the past nine years. From New-York to Philadelphia $3 75 per mile is paid for railroad service, while the newspapers are mainly carried outside of the mails in the very same trains, and the Department left to carry papers on distant routes where expresses don't find it profitable. A man is fined five dollars for writing "All well" on a prepaid paper, while, at the same time, over a post route established by Congress tons of papers go free. He also contended that subscribers would not pay as much under this bill as now. In Ohio they pay for the Cleveland dailies one shilling per week, or $6 50 per year, while through the mails the postage of 78 cents per year added, the total cost is $5 78. In Northern Indiana, paying 20 cents per week for Chicago dailies, cost $10 40 per year; by mail subscription and postage would cost $8 56. The Cincinnati dailies insist that 60,000 papers go thence every morning. By their own calculation, at the lowest postage, $50,000 of postage is thrown away, and about the same at Chicago. Small as their calculation is, compared to New-York, and then adding other great newspaper centres, like Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, &c., he believed that over a million dollars would be realized, and if so, with the franking privilege abolished, and the California mail paid for out of the Treasury as provided by law, and the supposed impossibility of making the Department self-supporting would be nearly if not quite realized.

After speaking an hour his time was extended by unanimous consent, and he read a letter from the Postmaster-General favoring the bill; also a letter from a valued friend who urged him to give up the bill as the Press would raise a mountain on him and crush him. He said his only rule was to stand by his convictions though the Heavens fall; and if he could aid in relieving the people of the tax necessary to make up the Post-office deficit, and this without adding a burden to any one, the mountain might fall and his public life end. He corrected an alleged error in his quotation of law made by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, by reading the law of 1852 and with 1853, which modified the law of 1845 quoted by the *Inquirer*, and he said he thought he could hardly hope for the passage of this bill with the whole Metropolitan Press against it, so potential in forming public opinion as they are. He had performed his duty to the Department and to the public revenues.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Opp.,) suggested a proviso that this act shall not apply and operate on newspapers for distribution within fifty miles of their place of publication.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said any legislation on this subject should be strictly in relation to the Post-Office Department, not as a means of replenishing the Treasury. He was unwilling, and it would be improper, to state what the Committee of Ways and Means contemplate; but he might remark that they propose levying a tax in some form, perhaps, by stamp on all newspapers, and also a tax on telegraphic communications. While he would cordially cooperate with the Chairman of the Post-office Committee (Mr. COLFAX) in relieving the burdens of that Department, he believed if we compel all newspapers to go into the mails, we shall be compelled to pay larger prices for the transmission of mails, when the contracts are renewed; hence there could be little, if any, pecuniary relief to the Department.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) moved to commit the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to bring in one imposing stamp duties on newspapers, in lieu of postage. He believed a revenue of three millions can thus be collected, and with more reliableness, much less expense, and with greater certainty than by the present system of charging.

Mr. RIDDLE said the Post-office Department was established for the transmission of letters, without especial reference to printed matter. He did not see why the manufacture of newspapers should be more the subject of a tax than the manufacture of pig iron, or any other article. He moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Disagreed to—61 against 66.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to recommit the bill to the Post-office Committee, with instructions to report one increasing the postage from three to five cents. This was voted down, together with the motion of Mr. BLAIR.

Mr. COLFAX reported a substitute for the bill referred to in his speech, which was disagreed to. One of the sections proposed a tax on telegrams.

The original bill being before the House for final action.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.) moved to lay it on the table. Carried, 75 against 66.

The Senate bill, authorizing the President to appoint two additional Assistant Secretaries of War, with a salary of $3,000 per annum, to perform such duties as the Secretary may prescribe, or required by law, for the term of appointment, one year, was passed.

Adjourned.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

FREDERICK, Md., Sunday, Jan. 19.

Private but usually reliable advices from Hancock state that Gen. JACKSON'S retirement from Hancock and his pretended retreat towards Winchester was a ruse, and that without retiring to the latter place he returned with 12,000 men to Romney.

It is also stated that Gen. LANDER, following out his instructions, fell back on Gen. JACKSON'S approach.

There are rumors of a fight having occurred, but this is discredited by those who assume to be best informed.

The General Court-martial and Board of Examination for officers of the Division, continue their sessions. Several important trials by the former have recently been made, and the charges, if sustained, involve capital punishment.

All departments are very busy. The regiments both here and above, have provided themselves with very comfortable, and in many cases, very luxurious Winter quarters, without expense to the Government. Supplies of all kinds continue abundant and the health of the troops is good.

It is estimated that 300 refugee women from Jefferson County, are now in and around this County. Many of them left children at home, and are now grieving to return to them, but a strict blockade is kept up by Cols. GEARY'S, LEONARD'S and LANE'S Commands.

There is no exciting news along the river line.

THE SUMTER AGAIN HEARD FROM.

THE SHIP HIGHLAND CHIEF HAILED AND PURSUED BY HER.

Capt. BARSTOW, of the ship *Highland Chief*, which arrived at this port from Liverpool on Friday last, reports that on the 21st of December, lat. 48½°, long. 20°, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, he saw a large steamer bearing down upon him, which showed lights fore and aft, and when nearly alongside fired a shot, from a large gun forward, across the bow of the *Highland Chief*, and immediately after gave orders for her to heave to. The steamer was then nearing the *Highland Chief* every moment, when the latter vessel suddenly rounded, in order to prevent a collision. It was blowing fresh from the eastward, which made it necessary for her to take in all her light sails, to save her masts from going overboard. The steamer then ranged ahead, on the port side of the *Highland Chief*, which kept off on her course, and after a while tacked in another direction, to clear the steamer, when the latter vessel went round and stopped close to her on the starboard quarter. The *Highland Chief* again kept off on her course, the steamer following a short distance. Suddenly the lights of the steamer disappeared, but she continued to follow in the wake of the *Highland Chief* for about three hours, and then disappeared altogether.

Capt. BARSTOW is quite confident that the steamer alluded to was the privateer *Sumter*, and the intelligence recently received from Europe, to the effect that the *Sumter* had arrived at Cadiz, would seem to sustain this opinion.

THE GREAT BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

The Report of the Total Rout of the Rebels Fully Confirmed.

The Most Brilliant Victory of the War.

Everything Lost by the Rebels—Even Honor.

Preparations for a General Advance.

REPORTS OF THE AFFAIR FROM LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 20.

Dispatches have been received at Headquarters announcing that the battle at Somerset did not take place on Saturday, but on Sunday morning, and that Gen. THOMAS continued pursuit of the rebels until night.

Our forces followed the rebels, who ran before them in the wildest confusion like a flock of sheep, close up to their intrenchments on the north bank of the river.

In front of their intrenchments the rebels laid all night, expecting that we would storm them in the morning, but with the aid of their boats and barges they managed to get across the river before daylight.

They left behind all their artillery, ammunition, horses and tents; and eighty wagon-loads of Quartermaster's and medical stores fell into our hands.

Our troops had possession of their intrenchments early this morning.

After reaching the opposite side of the river the rebels dispersed in every direction.

Two hundred dead and wounded rebels were picked up on the field.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was found in a wagon mortally wounded.

Our loss is not definitely ascertained, but it must be considerable.

The Surgeon of the Tenth Indiana Regiment telegraphs that his regiment had seventy killed and wounded.

Gen. THOMAS' Division embraces some of the best regiments in this Department.

As far as I can learn, the Ninth Ohio, the Tenth Indiana, the Second Minnesota, the Eighteenth Regulars, the Fourth Kentucky and the Tenth Kentucky Regiments were among those engaged.

Col. MANSON'S Brigade, including the Tenth Indiana, the Eighteenth Regulars, and some Kentucky Regiments, reinforced Gen. THOMAS during Saturday night. They made a forced march of twenty-five miles through heavy roads, and managed to arrive three hours before the commencement of the fight, in which they took a glorious part in spite of their fatigue.

The tenor of all the official dispatches received goes to show that the affair resulted in the most brilliant victory of the war.

No prominent officers are said to be killed on our side.

Gen. SCHOEPF was unable to cut off the retreat of the enemy, owing to the bluffy character of the country, and the obstruction of all the roads by felled timber.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 21—P. M.

There is no news from Gen. THOMAS to-day. No details of the National loss has yet been received. Gen. THOMAS has taken the steamer and the nine barges in which the rebels conveyed their forces across the Cumberland, and which in their precipitate flight they failed to destroy. The theory at Headquarters is, that using that boat to convey his troops across the river southward, and providing other means of transportation, Gen. THOMAS has been too busy to send the details of the recent fight. No private telegrams of military matters can come over the Southern line to Louisville, and no private information has been received.

EVERYTHING READY FOR AN ADVANCE.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

This morning's *Gazette* has advices that warrant the prediction of an early advance by the army in Kentucky. The weather is now the only hindering cause. Everything else is ready and in fine order.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The last of the expedition into Kentucky came up to-day. They saw no enemy during the return march. Only two regiments remain encamped on Mayfield Creek.

A report from New-Orleans the 16th says that a large meeting of the French residents was held that day to devise some means of leaving the city and the South. A Committee was appointed to communicate with the National forces at Ship Island upon the subject.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Retreat of the Texan Rebels without Attacking Fort Scott.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates of the 7th inst., has arrived.

An express from Mesilla arrived at Santa Fé on the evening of the 4th inst., bringing the news that 1,500 Texans, with seven pieces of artillery, were marching on Fort Craig, and were within thirty miles of that post.

The scouts from the fort had been drawn in.

A severe battle is expected, as the Texans were fighting principally for food.

Gov. CONNELLY had called out the entire militia.

A letter express arrived the night of the 5th inst., which says that the enemy had retreated without making an attack on the fort.

It was not known whether Col. CANBY intended to follow him or not.

The scouts from Pecos had not arrived when the mail left.

Col. CANBY has 1,000 regulars and 1,500 volunteers and militia in his command.

All is excitement at Santa Fé.

Martial law has been declared in the district.

Among the through passengers by the mail coach are Col. STACY, J. HOWA WATTS and JOHN GWINNE.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Oriental* sailed on Monday evening for Annapolis, where she will take in horses and troops for Key West.

The United States steam transport *Matanzas*, lying at Pier No. 4 North River, has nearly completed loading and will sail to-day. She has a cargo of provisions and ammunition, and will also carry 300 troops.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE ARABIA.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

Decline of the War Sentiment—Influence of the New-York Press—Arbitration—Arrivals from America—Effect of Russell's Letters—Popular Misapprehensions—State of Trade and the Stock of Cotton, &c., &c.

From an Occasional Correspondent

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862.

Notwithstanding the blusterings and vaporings of the London *Times*, and the war Press generally, there is a perceptible diminution of the war feeling throughout this Kingdom. The popular impression tomented by designing men was "that the American people desired to insult the British flag." Under this idea the clamor for prompt "chastisement upon the Yankees" was fired up to a great heigbth; but the necessity of delay, and the consequent time afforded for more deliberate examination, has convinced many that no insult was intended. Owing to this, the proposal for arbitration commenced by good men here has been strengthened each week of the past month. While there is a steady determination to uphold the "honor of England" evinced by all, yet that is perceived not to be inconsistent with the idea of arbitration, should the American Government insist on that mode of disposing of the *Trent* affair. The death of Prince ALBERT, and the profound grief occasioned by it, have materially contributed to place the public mind in this calmer attitude for the reception of tidings from the United States.

The editorials of the New-York TIMES having avoided any extreme or pronounced statement against the *rights of neutrals*," as claimed by England in this affair, have been quoted here as an offset to the hostile, virulent and anti-British articles of that pestiferous secession sheet—the New-York *Herald*. Continued observation confirms the belief that one half of the ill-will felt toward the North has been produced by that villanous compost of literary garbage. Its most mendacious articles, so atrociously absurd as only to provoke derision in New-York, are sent all over England and Europe by "Reater's" telegram as the sincere sentiment of Americans. If England and America should this time escape embroilment and collision, it is devoutly to be hoped that the Press and people of New-York will see that the *Herald is muzzled, and the establishment closed by the process of* LAW. It is continually giving aid and comfort not only to the South by its bitter articles against England, but to the opponents of a free Press, and of Republicanism in Europe. It is as dangerous to New-York as FERNANDO WOOD could be, and has a wider sphere of action. Although partially exposed here, it is working a tremendous power of mischief. Its counterpart, the London *Times*, constantly quotes it. If the London *Times* were not conducted by men occupying a more respectable sphere, it might be surmised that they were both animated by the same motives and sustained by the same power.

Since my last, the advocates of unlimited submission, peace, have been working in earnest to promote harmony in this side the water. The Press have published articles, addresses or letters, in favor of international arbitration from Peers and Commoners: such names as Lord ELMY, Sir C. EARDLEY, CHAS. BUXTON, Esq., M. P., Lord R. MONTAGU, Gen. THOMPSON, as well as Messrs. BRIGHT, COBDEN and GEORGE THOMPSON, have prolific deprecated a war with America and they represent a very large share of the public sentiment of the Kingdom. Last week influential deputations from the Congregational Board, and Congregational Union and Baptist Boards, had an interview with Lord RUSSELL, on behalf of peace. They represented that least 3,000 congregations of their respective bodies. Memorials have been pouring in from all quarters against war with America. Even the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society, who have wished the abolition of Slavery to prove their "such pure motives" that it may have kept "back every thing in perfect as to the principles of slavery," have spoken out like men against the iniquity of aiding Slavery by waging war on the United States. Influential meetings have been held in various of the large towns to remonstrate against war. Last night a town meeting was to be held at Birmingham, summoned by the Mayor, "to consider the propriety of urging upon Her Majesty's Government the importance of having recourse to arbitration, &c." Such meetings are being held all over the country. It would seem that after all, there is a substratum of good sense and Anti-Slavery feeling in England that will be found in spite of the *Times* and its servile imitators. Perhaps the forbearance of the people has shown them that they have looked on too coolly, while their Anglo-Saxon brethren, as well as Teutonic and Celtic, were struggling against the arch of Slavery. Of course the spirit of war has broken out in full force in time of war and of peace. The former have breathed out vengeance and slaughter, and have gloried in the prospect of "whipping the Yankees and smashing," now they have them at a disadvantage. In the counting-house, as well as on the field, the people are ever ready to avenge any real or imaginary insult to the flag. The Press, but from the nature of things, cannot be so evolved from the mass of human passions. The majority from the nature of power. By setting it will have been a question of the British Press against the people, and I do not know which I should expect to come off victorious. I rejoice that they will value the U. S. more.

The *Africa* has been looked for with great eagerness by all classes, and I am glad to say the majority of them desire that peace may be restored. The longer the dispute remains unsettled the more serious will be the consequences. The speculative and commercial community is fast coming to the front, and a panic of removal of the painful uncertainties of the last month. Although nothing definite is known, yet the general impression is that there will be no war. It is well for the sake of us all that no untruthful messages are sent by the *Africa*—each day of delay strengthens the peace party here. Arbitration is gaining friends constantly, and even should the answer of the American Government demur to an immediate surrender of the prisoners, there will be a more powerful party in favor of moderate counsels than of warlike. Such seems to be the tendency this week. Having the opportunity of spending several hours with two of the nobility lately, I found they were very much averse to war with the United States. I perceived also that they had imbibed prejudices against the North from reading RUSSELL's letters to the London *Times*. In fact, those letters have done a great deal of mischief here. He has had the audacity to speak of the American Cabinet as awed by "the mob," and people here almost universally believe that the Northern States are in a condition of *anarchy and bankruptcy*, and that the *principal cities are controlled by mobs*. This impression is produced by reading RUSSELL's letters; and as the truth respecting the South is seldom seen, and the condition of the South little known here, the perversion of *the public mind is almost incredible*. They do not stop to consider that RUSSELL's continued presence in Washington is a proof of the strength of the Government, and its leniency towards him, as *well as that mob law does not prevail*. Mr. SEWARD should have admonished Mr. RUSSELL that there is a limit to forbearance, when a Government is warring for its integrity, and that he must not circulate false impressions. The generality of Europeans get their impression of the "American question" through the *Times*, and see no other English or American paper. Should a Government permit an insolent scribbler to continue his work of injuring its renown, *credit and financial resources?* The United States is presented to Europe as a broken, tumbled down collection of *bankrupt and seperate States* by LL. D. RUSSELL. Has it been ascertained yet who gives secret information of important movements in advance to the enemy? This is a point on which the Cabinet seems slow to move. *Quien sabe?*

The general impression produced among well-informed and friendly circles here by the inactivity of Gen. MCCLELLAN is that the time thus lost is strengthening the rebels every day. Looking from this distance, they say that if 500,000 men can only barely hold their own, and protect Washington, the rebellion will soon have proved its claims by its prolonged stability. Rebels are chiefly looked at here, by the vast majority who are not familiar with American parties and politics. As long as the Potomac is occupied by rebel forts, and Richmond is the seat of the Confederates, the North will not be fairly estimated here.

The British don't see any reason why the National armies don't move up the James or York Rivers, or flank the rebels in some way. They don't see why, when Savannah and Charleston were frightened, those cities were not taken. They don't understand the reason of the prolonged delays, *generally*; for in three months the season in the South will be over. Unless an effectual blow is soon struck, the rebellion will be safe for another year. Be sure you're ready, and then "ROUND TO RICHMOND" would be a good motto.

Much confusion is produced here by the misuse of technical terms and colloquial phrases. It would be well if more precision were used by the American newspapers. For instance, "Blocksde of the Potomac" appears in many of the papers; this seems to be absurd to those who know that the Capital is on the Potomac, and it is needful to keep the Potomac open. When they ascertain that the meaning is that forts on the river are in possession of rebels, and KEEP OUT UNITED STATES VESSELS, they are puzzled, both with the misuse of the word, and the reason why Gen. MCCLELLAN allows the Potomac to be CLOSED against United States ships. Many things look queer to the British public, as well as to the American. Nothing appeals to Englishmen quicker than "pluck" and success. They would like to see a little more "dash" about the army of the Potomac. Again, the "*Rat-Hole Squadron.*" This phrase conveys an impression of vulgarity and meanness, and aids the malicious scribblers of the venal Press in their diatribes against the *barbarity of the North.* They fail to see that the idea is to stop up "*Southern Rat-holes*," but apply it as a vulgar epithet to our vessels. So with the word "Blockade;" if the suggestions of the TIMES had been attended to, "to close the ports of entry," much of the *misunderstanding with Europeans would have been avoided.*

While there is not such a lesrful depression as was looked for, yet the official returns for the past year show a great diminution of exports to America. No doubt this will font up to twelve or fifteen millions of pounds sterling; and, though some of the Anti-American journals attempt to whift at it, and boast that other markets have been opened, yet it has been seriously felt, and has not a little contributed to irritate the proverbially *placid* and *equable* temper of John Bull. The effects are very conspicuous in the manufacturing districts, where thousands are out of employment. Many commercial houses, whose principal business is with America, have been nearly at a stand-still since last April, and are waiting in anxious suspense the good news of the suppression of the rebellion. Much capital is, of course, idle, and its correlative labor unemployed, and suffering want and distress. In London, and all the large cities, thousands are out of employment. The usual Winter's distress is intensified, and the proportion of those who go about ostensibly singing, or selling watches, &c., for a livelihood, greatly increased. As you are aware, street-begging is prohibited, but in various ways the letter of the law is evaded by multitudes of squalid, starving creatures. In one of the densely-populated parishes there is a total of 20,000 receiving parochial relief to a greater or less extent. In the Midland District much distress exists. In one town adjoining Nuneaton, in the ribbon-weaving district, 1,000 are out of employ, nearly the entire working force.

The diminished imports of cotton and exports of manufactured articles are strongly portrayed in the state of labor in Lancashire. If the returns for Manchester be a fair average for the county, there must be from 60,000 to 80,000 operatives out of work, at the least calculation. In the various mills of that city, there were employed, the last week of December, on full time, 27,507 hands; half time, 12,571; out of work, entirely, 6,269. These are selected as the number *usually employed on the mules*, from which the calculations are based, and does not comprehend the numbers out of work otherwise. The week previous the number working *full time* was 29,899, showing a falling off of 2,332 in one week. These were mostly placed on short time, and, of course, have expenses as well, which is very trying to all the labouring as well as "any other man." The number of persons hands out of employ at Manchester has averaged more than 6,000 each week in December. Those who have seen the operatives in Lancashire will realize what a frightful amount of misery must result when each city and town has swelled the aggregate up to tens of thousands. It is not only the operative in the cotton-mill who suffers, but all the various trades interconnected with the cotton interest, such as the pitmen, dyeworks, innumerable foundries, iron-works, &c., and all the multitudinous trades connected with these and the shop-keepers, who have to supply to the operatives. To these must be added the numbers of accountants, clerks, porters, &c., &c., the diminution of railroad traffic, consequent upon the above, is only to be worked out that each who can never given a thought to the political and internal condition of the United States cannot at first have clearly defined the "blockade," search and right to break it. Unfortunately, they forget to count the difference between a Northern and a Southern merchant for their goods, as I said it turns out that they want a market as often as they want cotton. Contrary to expectation, there is now a larger stock of cotton at Liverpool than at the corresponding period last year.

Accounts from Liverpool to Dec. 31, state that the amount held at that date was 2,505 bales. Stock in Liverpool, Dec. 31, 1860, 515,000 bales—giving an excess in favor of 31st December, 1861, of 1,990,000 bales. Prices of all kinds, of course, from 50 to 50 per cent higher at this time than in December, 1860. Average New-Orleans is quoted at 12¾ to 13 d. per pound, average, in 1860, only 6 to 6½ d. If the cotton here given had been known to the rebel lords in time, they would have perhaps been staid about encouraging the Southern rebellion. But they have very little patience, and are making all preparation to provide for the next year. They hang on to the idea that, somehow, cotton will come to them from somewhere, and are fool enough to think that it is not their business to provide for themselves, but to let it when it comes. The news from the South is making them quite sick, and I hear them to speak of *bu nang ation frames*, and many other absurdity.

The news from New-York up to the 21st December has had a very marked influence even on the most sanguine. The expected peaceful settlement of the difficulties is not generally among the interested in Cotton as a means of the immediate relief. You will be surprised at the sudden subsidence of the *Times* and such publications; you must set them down at their true value. Depend upon it, that if our Government acts in a firm, conciliatory and unpretentious manner, and shows the rebels, the North will not be cheated of its rights. A great change is going on. The Anti-Slavery and Peace men have been startled into action, but they will not cease to raise the cry as the Confederates. Seeing the dangers escaped, they will watch the Anti-Slavery feeling more closely than ever. Stocks of all kinds participate in the pleasant feeling. Great hopes are entertained that peace may prevail between the two countries. The NEW-YORK TIMES, *Tribune* and *World* seem to be more quoted than the *Herald*, to-day. Every ray of peace is eagerly looked for by the people of England. I am yours, truly,

OBSERVER.

Ireland and America.

From the Belfast Northern Whig.

We are not surprised at the sympathy with everything American which is expressed in the "Nationalist" prints. A hatred of England is common, not to Ireland and America, but to the two most worthless sections of those countries—the Young Ireland and the Young American parties. These parties have, however, much more than this amiable feeling in common. They are exact apparently in the same moral and intellectual mould. The rhodomontade of the *Nation* and the rhodomontade of the New-York *Herald* differ in little except in ability. The oratory of the "hereditary bondsmen" at the mass meetings in the Rotundo, and the oratory of the Young Columbians, whom Mr. DICKENS scarcely caricatures in his description of the Watertoast Sympathizers, is of the same type. We have the same un-sound sentiment, the same execrable taste, the same frantic wildness of false assertion in both. There are in both the same egregious vanity and overweening egotism, though they take in the two cases very oddly different shapes. Young America is inflated with its successes; Young Ireland is not less inflated with its reverses. The former boasts of its population increasing in a ratio beyond all example among human societies, and exceeded only in rapidity of multiplication by the republics of rats and rabbits; the latter turns to rhetorical account the steady decrease of the people. Young America exults in her (alleged) victories over England; Young Ireland in the wrongs and oppressions which the base, bloody and brutal SAXON has wreaked upon her. Young Ireland is "the bully of humanity;" Young America is more simply and naturally vain of success, which, exaggerated as they may be, and utterly destitute, as they certainly are, of any very heroic or noble character, are yet, in their place and degree, legitimate sources of satisfaction.

With these moral and intellectual characteristics in common, it is not surprising that there should be much interchange of greetings, encouragements, &c., between the two parties. The Watertoast Sympathizers, it will be remembered, sympathized with Ireland; the orators at National Mass (the polite word for mob) Meetings sympathize inexpressibly with America. What foolish and unprincipled young men do in any common ite is not, in itself, of much importance; but their doings may acquire factitious importance, through misunderstanding of their real nature. We, in Ireland, for example, know that Young Ireland is not the Irish people—that the "National" Party is not the nation,—any more than the three tailors of Tooley-street were the people of England. We are aware that Young Ireland is The O'DONOGHUE, his prologuizers, and the shifting mob of idlers whom, from time to time, he may collect around him, when the theatres are closed or their entertainments are unprofitable. But this is not known in Europe, where the fanatic and unscrupulous Ultramontane Priest is believed to express the feeling of the great body of the nation, nor is this known in America, which puts KOSSUTH and MEAGHER on the same level. Even in England, the Irish, as a people, are too often held responsible for the insane talking and writing of men who no more represent her real feelings than Mr. FENOUS O'CONNOR represented the feelings of the great body of the English working classes. We advert to this misapprehension now because the British people are in danger of doing a precisely similar injustice to the people of the Northern States. We are judging them by their noisiest stump orators and their least scrupulous writers. To imagine that the New-York *Herald* speaks the governing sentiment of America is a more serious error even than to identify the people of Ireland with the sentiments of the *Nation* newspaper. It is specially inexcusable in the respectable and educated portion of the Irish middle classes to make this mistake. They ought to be on their guard against a kind of error from which they have suffered more in public opinion than any section of any community.

According to the respectable and truth-telling journal which we have last named, the "Irish difficulty" is that which is once more taxing the thoughts and baffling the skill of English statesmen. They are at their wits' end. The British Government knows that there are millions of Irish in America who cherish "a deadly store of vengeance"—we hoped that they were keeping more respectable stores—"against England." A hundred thousand of these heroes are in arms. In the event of a war with England, double the number would flock to the American flag. The British Government is stricken with terror. It believes that what these hundred thousand patriots desire is an armed return to Ireland, and "considers it possible that some attempt may be made by the American Government to accede to that desire." "To prepare for any such contingency," the *Nation* tells us, "the British Government has just appointed a special squadron to cruise off the western coast of Ireland; while a fleet, the most powerful that England can furnish, will sweep the American seaboard. If both these fleets succeed, it will be well with England." It appears, therefore, that the fleet which Admiral MILNE will command in the American waters has for its sole object to prevent the terrible hundred thousand from leaving the American harbors. Even if he should not succeed, we have still another chance. The squadron cruising off the western coast of Ireland may be more fortunate. But should it, too, fail to disperse or sink the vessels which carry the sons of Erin and their deadly stores of vengeance, it is all over with us. "All these facts, circumstances, and contingencies," the *Nation* gravely adds, "are just now being well weighed by the Cabinets of Washington and London."

Now, in Ireland, we know very well what weight to attach to all this. We know that the *Nation* is seldom seen by the respectable and educated middle classes. But when analogous statements made on no better authority reach us from the other side of the Atlantic, we are more credulous of them than with our experience, we ought to be. It is curious that the most ingenuit believers in the wild bravado of the New-York *Herald*, and the monstrous *canards* of that notorious journal, are men who, not eighteen months ago, were the indiscriminate eulogists, as they are now the indiscriminate denouncers, of everything American. For ourselves, we confess that we have little fear of that Irish return at the Hersclebe with which we are threatened. This is the season for talk about foreign invasions to liberate Ireland. Last year, at this time, the French were being welcomed to Bantry Bay. Now, the Americans are invited to Galway or Limerick. The tri-color has had its day; and the Stars and Stripes are, for the time being, in the ascendant. We can bear to have either flaunted in our faces with great calmness, and can wait patiently until the liberating Irish-American expedition is capped by some more wonderful story from the other side of the Atlantic.

A French View of American Affairs.

From the Revue des Deux Mondes.

We cannot contemplate with indifference a crisis which threatens with dissolution the more vital portion of America. The contest with which the South seems to wish to connect its cause forever with that of Slavery, and the great principle of free labor on which the prosperity of the North rests, do not allow of generous feelings hesitating between the two parties. The most pressing interests must induce us desire the prompt conclusion of this crisis, to which a foreign war would give a duration and proportions more dangerous for all mankind. The American question which England, France, and Europe have lodged by labouring. Now, the American crisis is not to be dealt but by the recognition of the Union. The Secessionist doctrine, were it ever to triumph, would be for the States of North America no more than the No. th as for those of the Southern Confederation, its abolition. It would be an abyss where one and on every page ever. Slave Wars, servile Insurrections, county from county, and a Reign of Terror. They would not kill less in South America than in Europe, with its changing dictatorships, and its sanguinary overthrows. Such would be the result of the principle of secession, if it were to triumph. Such would be the consequences of the triumph of the Democratic party, if, by a serious misunderstanding of the real nature of the contest, we have not the courage to support it. Message of the President, and especially the discussions preceding the Congress, I believe difficult it is for the North to yield to the South, and perhaps even to make any concessions to the demands of the Confederate States. But which is now known to be quite otherwise. The girl urged her lover to name the day of the marriage, but the lover persistently refused, until she finally saw his base motives. She then left him, but he followed her, and compelled her to go to the notorious Home Saloon, on the corner of Clark and Jackson streets. The girl remained there just long enough to ascertain the nature of the house, and then fled a second time. The man, however, was still as much loved as ever, and, though he beat her and stole her money and jewelry, she begged him again and again to marry her. Most of the time he was obliged to be at the camp, where she visited him almost daily. At last he threw off all his assumed disguise, told her that he did not love her, and would not marry her on any condition, and that she must become an inmate of a house of ill repute. The feelings of the girl were drowned in a flood of emotion. The condition into which she had been brought was now comprehended. Seduced, deserted by her faithless lover, in the midst of a strange city—what could she do? She indignantly spurned his demands, but continued to cling with devotion to the destroyer of her virtue. About this time he was arrested for participating in a drunken bout, and was sent to Bridewell. The girl learned his whereabouts, and, womanlike, carried him the few luxuries she could purchase with her money. Added to all this misfortune came letters from her brother and sister in Henry County, addressed to JOHNSON and herself as "Dear Brother and Sister," her friends not thinking for a moment that the two were not married. Her supply of money, which had already been considerably lessened by the drafts the base JOHNSON had made upon it, was now gone. She then repaired to the station-house, and the rest is as narrated above.

On Tuesday, after she had returned to the armory from the Almshouse, she attempted to commit suicide by drinking a bottle of ether. She was discovered in the act, and a physician was sent for, and her life saved. She had prepared the following note, which was found, addressed to JOHNSON, upon a table in the room at the Station-house:

"ROBERT—Remember what you promised me when you brought me from home. You have misused me badly. You know what I have done for you, and how have you treated me? Now, I bid you good-by forever in this world, but I beg you to remember the promises that you have made to me. I want you to keep my likeness and my sister's, and do one thing for me: Write to my sister, and tell her that I have died. Now, ROBERT, I must leave you, but never ruin another girl as you have ruined me. I thought, when I left home with you, that I had a friend, but you have proved to be my enemy. You cannot come before God and deny your promises—no, never. When I am dead and gone, remember what you have done. But I forgive you for it, and I hope that God will forgive you. If you give the love that belongs to me to any other girl, I pray that the judgment of God will follow you. Remember the promises that you have not fulfilled. Remember how you have misused me. Good-by forever.

MRS. MATILDA JOHNSON.

The girl was soon enabled to recover by the administration of the proper medicine. She appeared to be utterly reckless, and, while at one moment she would give way to a flood of tears, the next moment she would appear sullenly dignified. In person, the girl presents a graceful carriage; her features are comely, and she is, in appearance, far above the ordinary. She gives her age at nineteen. The man JOHNSON will be brought before the Police Court today, and, if not willing to make good his promises of marriage *instanter*, will be held to answer certain charges.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special dispatches to the Philadelphia papers, dated Washington, Jan. 18, furnish these items:

A dispatch received at Richmond, from New-Orleans, states that the two cannon captured by the Federals at Biloxi, were of no service whatever, having been condemned; it is also added that the Unionists had retired from the place.

Serious charges are brought against an officer holding a high position in our army—their nature being nothing less than inducing a brother officer in California to resign his position there and join the army of BEAUREGARD, which he did. The traitorous conduct of this Federal officer is proven by the written evidence of his own hand.

Among the recent visitors to Richmond was Col. HOLBROOK, of the New-Orleans *Picayune*. A person who had an interview with him informed me that he expressed the fullest confidence in the city being able to defend itself against any attack, and that the oft-reiterated reports about the selling of expeditions down the Mississippi created no alarm, or even apprehension. The easy capture of Beaufort had opened the eyes of the Crescent City folks, and they determined at once to make their defences so strong that the taking of New-Orleans would be found a very different operation from that of Beaufort.

The approaching Anniversary of Washington's Birthday is to be celebrated here by the Republican Association in an appropriate manner. It is thought that Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, will be the orator of the day.

The bill for the suppression of the abominable traffic in coolies is almost certain to pass the Senate; it has already passed the House.

As there is a very general error upon the subject of searching suspected females, I would say that the search is not performed by the opposite sex, as is generally supposed, but by ladies. Were it otherwise, I fear the gentle sympathizers would run the gauntlet with bundles of letters and other valuables, but being overhauled by one of her own sex, it is not easy to smuggle through the smallest contraband article.

Among the recent witnesses before the Investigating Committee were a number of the persons employed in the Presidential Mansion.

The baggage of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and Staff is now ready, and once more an early onward movement is predicted. I think I am safe in saying there will be no change in the head of the Navy Department just at present, and, perhaps, not at all, unless more urgent reasons than those already given appear.

The finances are all at sea again, and it is impossible to tell what plan will finally be adopted. In well-informe quarters it is even asserted that the hundred million demand note bill will yet be reported, though I have no idea that it would pass.

The health of the city, I regret to say, has not improved the present week, the number of cases of small-pox reported being considerably in excess of the previous week.

It is understood that Gen. PORTER's whole division will sail in the next expedition from Annapolis.

Mr. MILWARD, the United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, has been here to report to the disposition of the rebel prisoners brought into Philadelphia. It is understood that they have been ordered to be sent to Fort Lafayette.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

HIS POSITION AND PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1862.

The new Secretary of War will take the oath and enter upon the duties of his position to-morrow (Monday) morning. I learn that he will argue such of the cases before the Supreme Court as remain unargued, and then resign the office. He is said to be a safe and capable man of business. Those who expected that Mr. STANTON will not carry on his War Measures with the most earnest purpose of success and energy, will find this shameless rebellion, with its watchful sympathizers, will be wofully disappointed. For instance, he has fetched the force of the great general to that now inspire the true friends of the Government, and in subsequent period has he honored in his denunciations of the traitors. In BUCHANAN's Cabinet, he was the leading spirit in the last ones to recommend that unfortunate Administration from the fate which finally overtook it. When SUMNER fell he was prominent and public in his denunciations of the Pro-Slavery sentiment, and from that hour he took rank among the strongest advocates in the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN. It is easy to realize how a person such a man can do—purely independent of his electoral services, and at the very head of the Federal Union—to fortify a President against prejudices and misgivings, and to strengthen his hands in a righteous cause. I could never see STANTON behind a gun, you can imagine with what energy and unceasing energy he will discharge the obligations of his new place. He puts his whole soul into everything he undertakes. He is a man of great executive ability, of untiring and of great and of capacities. If anyone in it is warm, as reason is cool. He toils for the Union with as much devotion as he ever served his client with as much determination as if his own the depended upon the issue. Possibly STANTON assisted in such a struggle as that in which our country is engaged. All his predecessors will be ornamental office, and of no value. I believe he because he is a believer in war. I do not assert he has no STANTON's unquestionable, but I believe he will do good service. In fact he has always been a very active. While a politician he was a Democrat, and as a lawyer he is honorable, and, and I have said. A gentleman of undoubting, after hearing his speech on a case in Cincinnati he is very successful in a great case, but appeals to the Judges of the Court. It is the most he will make a case in public in the language of the newspapers.

The relations between the rebel Secretaries and Mr. STANTON are on the most cordial character. Mr. STANTON is both the legal adviser and counsellor that I regard Secretary CAMERON from the organization of the Administration. This beneficiary figurers with a union of the Lands, at Gen. CAMERON's request, without bounding. During all of Saturday Gen. CAMERON was closeted at the Department, and refused to the Senate any studies except that which was necessary to Government operations.

HIS VIEWS A YEAR AGO.

One year ago Edwin M. STANTON was called into the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN, to fill a vacancy caused by absolute necessity. An old personal friend, but political opponent, wrote him a letter the response to which Mr. STANTON responded as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Your kind letter was received this morning, and I thank you for the confidence and regard it expresses for myself. You are right in supposing it to be my determination to do every thing in my power to preserve and maintain this Government and the Constitution under which the United States have been so prosperous. The means you indicate, I agree with you, are the proper ones for this emergency, and so far as it is possible, they will be exerted. I have an unfaltering faith that this Government *cannot be overthrown*—that it was ordained of God, and that the powers of hell cannot prevail against it. We have trouble; the City of Washington may be captured; but every effort will be made to prevent that catastrophe, and even if it does happen, the revolutionists will be as far as ever from accomplishing the destruction of the Government—but much nearer to their own destruction. So far from being indifferent to your advice, any suggestion of your wisdom and experience will be thankfully received. My aim is to *perform my duty* in the post to which I am called, and I shall be happy of any light to guide me in the true path.

With confidence and hope of the future, I remain yours, truly, EDWIN M. STANTON.

Hon. WILLIAM ROBINSON.

THE FEMALE TRAITORS.

From the Washington Chronicle, Jan. 17.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the female prisoners, Mrs. GREENHOW and BAXLEY, who have been confined for some time past at the Sixteenth-street Prison, (Mrs. GREENHOW's former residence,) under the care of Lieut. N. E. SHELDON, were, by order of Brig.-Gen. ANDREW PORTER, removed to the old Capitol Prison, where apartments have been provided for them.

At 4½ o'clock a carriage was drawn up in front of the door of the prison, and at the hour first named the prisoners left the house on their way to their new quarters. Before leaving the house, however, both the ladies took occasion to shake hands with several members of the guard, who stood to the left of the house, when the prisoners came out. Mrs. GREENHOW was the first to advance, and taking one of the soldiers by the hand, said to him, "Good-bye, Sir. I trust that in the future you may have a more pleasant employment than that of guarding defenceless women." As she dropped the hand of the gallant and walked towards the carriage we noticed a nervous twitching at the lips, and a watery look about the eye.

Mrs. BAXLEY also shook hands with the guard, and, without speaking, entered the carriage. She was followed by little ROSE GREENHOW, who, at the request of her mother, be incarcerated with her. The carriage then drove off, followed by an army wagon drawn by six horses, containing the baggage of the prisoners. Lieut. SHELDON also took a seat in the carriage with the ladies.

Arriving at the jail, the prisoners were delivered to the charge of the parties having control there, to whom they were conducted to their quarters. At this point both Mrs. GREENHOW and Mrs. BAXLEY took leave of Lieut. SHELDON—their parting being of the most touching nature. Both the ladies expressed their thanks for the courtesy and kindness with which they have been treated by the Lieutenant since their incarceration; while little ROSE threw her arms around the Lieutenant's neck, and embraced him.

On Monday morning Mrs. ELLEN POOLE, one of the women confined in the Sixteenth-street Prison, will be released on her parole, and conveyed to Fortress Monroe, under a flag of truce.

AN ESCAPE.

From the Quincey (Fla.) Dispatch, Jan. 8.

Capt. JOHN K. EDWARDS, of the *George B. Sloat*, who, it will be recollected, was captured by the Federal war steamer *Mohawk*, reached our town the day before yesterday, on his way to his home in the city of Apalachicola. His family are now aware of his escape from the Yankee clutches, but he will not be the less warmly welcomed that his coming is unexpected. Our readers will also remember the gallant conduct of Mrs. D. P. HOLLAND, at the time of the capture of the *Sloat*, who furled her body in the Confederate flag, and defied the minions of LINCOLN. Capt. EDWARDS states that after the release and departure of his lady, the officers and crew of the *Mohawk* spoke of her in the most insulting and disgusting manner, using language to make a decent man's blood boil, though, he being powerless, it would have been vain to have given vent to his indignation.

The Captain further says, after his capture he was nearly four months kept a close prisoner on board the *Mohawk*, treated all the time with every sort of indignity, robbed of his money by the crew, and of the very few comforts he possessed in the way of clothing; and that, to his frequent protestations against such treatment, the Captain replied by threatening to send him in double irons to Washington, where he would be placed on trial for his life. He was finally sent to New-York, where he was imprisoned a month more in the House of Detention.

At length he was brought to trial, but on the hearing no offence could be proved against him, but that he had run the blockade. It seems the officer who accompanied him from the *Mohawk* had left the city without making any special charges. His case was thus directed by the Judges to lie over for a few days, he, in the meantime, being suffered to depart; but all his movements were closely watched by a guard set over him. It was on Saturday evening when he was remitted, and being required to appear again before the Court on Monday, he determined to use the interval in endeavoring to affect his escape. As good fortune would have it, on Sunday he came bluff up to an old acquaintance, whom he had once befriended in Apalachicola, who informed him there was a ship in port just on the eve of sailing for Nassau, New-Providence, in the British Bahama Islands. At the instigation and by the aid of this friend he obtained from an English Captain a discharge from his vessel as a British sailor, and thus protected, succeeded the same day in smuggling his clothes aboard the ship bound for Nassau. In additino to his protection as a British sailor, Capt. EDWARDS was enabled to evade the surveillance of the police, who visit every vessel about to leave the port of New-York, by being enrolled as one of the ship's crew. On Monday they sailed from Sandy Hook, and on arriving at Nassau found the *Etta Warley* (formerly the steamer *Isabel*, and owned by Jas. M. MONROE, which, under the old *régime*, was the United States mail carried between Charleston and Havana,) in port ready to sail for Charleston. He took passage, and on Thursday morning last,

"Just ere the peep of dawn,"

came up in front of the bar off Charleston. The whole horizon was shrouded in a dense fog, and they were compelled to "lie to" until the rising sun should clear up the mist and open the way to the harbor of their hopes. But, as the sun began to rise and the mist to vanish, the lifting of the murky veil revealed to their astonished gaze the threatening aspect of the two war-steamers blockading the port, distant about a mile. It was no time then to pause for wonder and speculation, but every hand, passengers, crew and all, were best to quarters and put to work. Wood, tar, pitch, turpentine—everything combustible—was thrown into the furnaces till, reaching a white heat, away the steamer flew. Quick chase was given, and peal after peal of shot and shell came thundering after them; but the noble ship sped on her way unharmed, crossed the bar, keeping up the full power of steam till, safely passing beneath the protecting guns of Sumter, she was greeted by the garrison with loud and repeated shouts of triumphant welcome, and the heart of every man on board, relieved from the great excitement, said within himself, "All is well."

Mr. D. T. BISBIE, bearer of important dispatches from Messrs. VANDYKE, ROSE and MANN, was a passenger, and during the chase stood at one of the port-holes, holding his bag of dispatches with leaden sinkers attached, ready to let go should the steamer be captured. Capt EDWARDS says the cargo of the *Etta Warley*, worth about $700,000, consisted of arms, ammunition, blankets, shoes, medicines, etc. This achievement was, indeed, glory enough for one day, yet this is not all. Capt. EDWARDS left in the port of Nassau, the British steamer *Gladiator*, laden with two millions' worth of arms, intended for the Confederate States. She happened there, says Capt. E., in this way: She sailed from an English port, (after the Queen's proclamation prohibiting the exportation of arms,) ostensibly for New-Brunswick, to supply British subjects there, but lost her way—in a storm! Late information enables us to inform our readers that she is now safely moored in a Confederate port—a Florida port—so our hearts may also say "all's well."

THE ESCAPED JERSEYMAN.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Jan 20

This morning we had an interview with an individual named JOHN JOHNSON, now on his way to his home, at Boonton, Morris County, New-Jersey. He has been absent from New-Jersey 7 or 8 years, and has had a varied experience, whereof he furnished us a few points. It appears that he was, in last April, a deck hand on the steamboat *New Memphis*, running on the Mississippi, having "followed the river" for several years. In April he was impressed at New-Orleans into the "Virginia Guards," otherwise Company D, of the Seventh Louisiana Regiment, Col. HAYS. After his impressment he was drilled with the regiment, at Camp Moore, near New-Orleans (described in RUSSELL's *Times* letters), for about one month. He states that he found in the regiment an immense proportion of steamboatmen, like himself. They were men of Union sentiments like him, but could not escape.

After their sojourn at Camp Moore, the Seventh Louisiana came up to Manassas, arriving there on the 7th of June. JOHNSON and his comrades stayed at Manassas from June until Friday last week, when JOHNSON made his escape.

While in camp at Manassas, JOHNSON says that the troops had tolerably fair rations of flour and fresh meat. The troops baked the flour themselves. They had no coffee and no salt, and whisky was only served out for a little while at first. The "ardent" caused so much nothing and so mutinous a spirit that it was stopped altogether. The troops could buy whisky at $3 a quart from the traders around Manassas. The supply of clothes was bad, and the shoes given out were negro shoes, made in the Southern penitentiaries. JOHNSON estimates the rebel force in Eastern Virginia, from statements heard in camp, from sergeants and other officers, as follows: At Manassas, 30,000; at Leesburgh, 30,000; at Occoquan, 15,000.

These were the main bodies of rebel troops of which he had any knowledge of in that region. He states that the rebels have no intention of striking any blows. They are waiting for the advance of the Federal troops. The Southern born soldiers think the rebels can whip the Yankees four to one, but there are thousands of impressed Union men who would give anything to be within the Federal lines. As to sickness at Manassas, JOHNSON says there is a good deal, but he could give no figures. He says that the battle of Drainesville produced a very depressing effect on the rebels and he adds that they admit a loss of 800 killed, wounded and missing, at Drainesville. The rebel authorities had never allowed the troops at Manassas to hear of the Port Royal bombardment; at least JOHNSON says his regiment did not know of it, and he never heard of it until he came within the Federal lines.

At Manassas there are from twenty-five to thirty batteries, some of which are mounted, and some not. The guns can be moved from one battery to another, whenever the rebel commanders choose. These batteries extend about one and a-half miles.

Our informant escaped from Manassas on Friday week. The day was foggy, and he took to the woods, thus eluding the rebel pickets. He traveled about thirty miles, and finally came into Col. HANCOCK's camp, near Washington. From there he was sent to Washington, and spent a day at the Provost-Marshal's office, where he was closely questioned. He was then discharged, and is now on the way to Boonton, with a budget of news for his friends.

TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT FREIGHT TO WASHINGTON.

From the Baltimore Sun, Jan. 20.

We gave in these columns on Friday, some account of the freight transportation over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Washington, and noticed a very perceptible falling off within the last week. The following additional statistics of the work will prove of interest.

It appears that among the items of freight loaded in Baltimore and forwarded to Washington during the last six weeks or two months, were not less than 15,000,000 feet of lumber and timber, 10,000 tons of coal, and 12,000 cords of firewood. This very large business is in addition to the heavy shipments of forage, subsistence and miscellaneous freights for Government and private use. In bay alone an average of more than 100 cars has been loaded and forwarded from Baltimore daily since the 20th of October, making about 9,000 car-loads, embracing fully 360,000 bales. Of oats and corn some 5,000 car-loads, or between two and three millions of bushels, have been forwarded by the road. Independently of the foregoing are the extraordinary quantities of every description, for the same destination, that have passed through Baltimore without change of cars, from the Philadelphia and Northern General Roads

by water, in addition to the large quantities furnished from our city, have all been taken down safely, promptly, and, as far as we have learned, in all respects effectively, it must be admitted that the Baltimore and Ohio Road has achieved a new distinction for the energy and success with which it has conducted these extraordinary operations.

In making an estimate of these results, the relatively large troop and passenger movement between Washington and Baltimore, on the same road, must not be overlooked. This had required, in addition to the freight business, five regular passenger trains per day in each direction, with from one to six extra trains with passengers or troops and express freight.

The Quartermasters and the other military officers of the Government are understood to be greatly impressed with the vigor and thoroughness with which the Baltimore and Ohio Company has met the unprecedented requisitions made upon them, and by which the road has so signally disappointed the doubts of its enemies and the fears of its friends that it would have been inadequate to the full supply of the great armies and arsenals at the seat of Government.

THE MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The report of Adjt.-Gen. WILLIAM SCHOULER, of Massachusetts, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, has just been issued. It is a very comprehensive document, and contains much valuable information.

The report commences with a narrative of the events which immediately succeeded the fall of Sumter, and details minutely the action of Massachusetts and her troops at that period. The call of the War Department for men was met promptly; the order for a brigade was received on the 15th and on the 17th the troops were moving forward to Washington. While one regiment was fighting its way through Baltimore, two others were on the see hastening to the protection of the Capital.

The Third Regiment Massachusetts Militia participated in the destruction of the Navy-yard at Norfolk, but no official report has been received by the Adjutant-General, it having been lost in its transmission.

The Sixth Regiment was attacked at Baltimore on the 19th April, in which three were killed and ten were wounded. The Sixth was afterwards stationed at the Relay House, and there performed most of its duty.

The Eighth, under Gen. BUTLER, opened the road from Annapolis. A dispatch from Gen. BUTLER, dated Philadelphia, 21st April, is published with the report, in which the following language is used with respect to the Seventh Regiment, National Guard:

"I have sent to know if the Seventh Regiment will go with me. * * My proposition is to join Col. LEFFERTS, of the Seventh Regiment, New-York. I propose to take the fifteen hundred troops to Annapolis, arriving there to-morrow about 4 o'clock, and occupy the Capital of Maryland, and then call the State to account for the death of Massachusetts men, my friends and neighbors. If Col. LEFFERTS thinks it more in accordance with his instructions to wait rather than go through Baltimore, I still propose to march with this regiment."

A postscript to this dispatch, dated at 11 o'clock A. M., says:

"Col. LEFFERTS has refused to march with me. I go alone at 3 o'clock P. M. to execute this plan. If I succeed success will justify me; if I fail purity of intention will excuse want of judgment or rashness."

The plan was successful, and in a few days the road between Annapolis and Washington was repaired and the troops passed safely to Washington. No allusion is made in the report to the services of the Seventh New-York State Militia in assisting to repair this road.

The Adjutant-General sums up the brave acts of the three months men as follows:

"They were the first to respond to the call of the President, the first to march through Baltimore in defence of the capital, the first to shed their blood for the maintenance of the Government, the first to open the new road to Washington by way of Annapolis, the first to land on the soil of Virginia and hold possession of the most important fortress in the Union, the first to make the voyage of the Potomac and approach the Federal City by water, as they had been the first to reach it by land. Their record is one which will ever redound to the honor of Massachusetts, and will be prized among her richest treasures."

The first demand for volunteers was for six regiments, which were soon filled, and five more were ordered into camp in the State; on the 17th of June, ten more regiments were ordered, so that at the close of last year Massachusetts had 26,175 commissioned officers and enlisted men serving as three years troops. Since the 16th of April, Massachusetts has armed and sent to the war 33,636 men. Since the commencement of the war, 11,000 men have enlisted in the navy, which will make the total of men in the service of the United States 44,636.

COMMANDER FOOTE AND THE OBSTACLES WITH WHICH HE CONTENDS.

A correspondent writes from Cairo to the Boston *Journal*:

"The naval force here is under command of Commander FOOTE, a brave, efficient officer, an agreeable gentleman, highly educated, who stands high in his profession. He, it will be remembered, chastised the Chinese in 1856, I think it was. I had an interview with him to-day. He was at leisure, and talked freely of matters relating to the organization of the fleet. He has had to contend with great difficulties. The department has rendered him but little service. He has done his best to obtain mortars; has sent officers to Pittsburgh, where they are cast, but they are all sent East for Commander FOOTE'S fleet. He congrats it exceedingly; for with them he thinks it will not be a difficult matter to reach New-Orleans, though, as he modestly remarked, quoting the Scriptural proverb, 'It becomes not him who putteth on the harness to boast.' He is tacking in men. He has had officers at Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo and other lake ports attempting to recruit men, but they have signally failed, because the Department does not pay any advance to those in the river service, while on the seaboard advances are made. He has not men enough to man his gunboats, much less the mortars, provided he had them.

The Department has furnished him with but few new guns. He has been obliged to take those which were at Sackett's Harbor—old guns far inferior to those with which Commodore DUPONT knocked Tybee and Hilton Head to pieces. He has had to get gun carriages manufactured in Cincinnati, other things at St. Louis, others at Pittsburgh; but he has, notwithstanding this, a fleet which will throw a tremendous weight of metal. He is not ready to move, yet he will move, whether ready or not, whenever the word is given. He will do his best. He believes in fighting and at close quarters. Every day is adding to his strength. Every day his men are becoming more efficient. His boats are not all in commission, but will be in a few days.

He spoke freely of the defects of the gunboats. They are too low in the water, and the engines are of too limited capacity. They will not be able to make much headway against the stream. He considers them an experiment, and like all experiments there are, of course, defects. It remains to be seen whether or not they will be effective.

In personal appearance, Commander FOOTE is short, thick set, and muscular. He, like SCOTT, is a close student, devoted to his profession, and bears the marks of severe thought in the wrinkles which are deepening on his brow. Time has begun to silver his hair and whiskers, but he walks with a firm step. He has rare conversational powers, and imparts information as if it were a pleasure. He is thoroughly conscientious, and has a deep sense of his responsibility. He knows how much is depending on this fleet. He is aware that his own reputation and standing as well as the interests of the public are at stake, and regrets that he has not received the mortars long ago promised him; but notwithstanding all this, he will go whenever he is ordered. It is his duty to obey orders. He is greatly beloved, I hear, by his men, for he is humane and has those positive qualities which inspire confidence. When the time comes for action, if it ever does, he will, I doubt not, show the country that the confidence in him has not been misplaced."

DRAFTING IN TENNESSEE.

The following are extracts from a private letter found near Hancock, Va., dated at Nashville, Nov. 27:

"We had quite an excitement here since Gov. HARRIS called out the militia, and the number applying for certificates for all the various diseases to which the flesh is heir, are so numerous that the surgeons are unable to write them fast enough, and some of them, I have no doubt, will have to employ several clerks. (I hope to obtain a situation, as I can write very fast.)

Last Monday was the day for drafting, but the Governor gave them until to-morrow (Thursday) to enlist, and by that time, if 30,000 volunteers are not forthcoming, Gens. PILLOW and POLK expect an attack on Columbus, and have called for all the forces that can be armed, and Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Tennessee are sending large reinforcements, both to Columbus and Bowling Green. * * * I fear that there will be drafting to-morrow, as Nashville's quota is, I learn, 800 men, and I know not one-half that number have enlisted.

Nashville is full of sick soldiers. I suppose there are at least three thousand or four thousand; a great many are in private houses, and there are seven or eight hospitals very full. The ladies nurse all day and the gentlemen at night. Your friend, Miss P., the Doctor's daughter, is very attentive, and I believe keeps the books. It would be a good time for you to take sick, if you could get to Nashville, as you would be so well nursed, and all who are not soldiers hardly receive common politeness from the ladies, and if it was not so very cold, I think I would be in camp in a few weeks; but I fear my constitution would not survive the Winter. By next Spring my shame will be exhausted, and I will be compelled to go somewhere or fight, and you know the latter is much in opposition to my feelings; and just now, when Gov. HARRIS is arming the militia with short guns, I don't think I could stand the fatigue a week.

We got about six thousand Enfield rifles that came by the *Fingal*; most of them went to regiments already formed. * * * We were a little frightened last week for the safety of Nashville and Memphis; but now we feel safe, as large reinforcements have been sent to the line."

A NEW BISHOP FOR ALABAMA.

RICHMOND, Friday, Nov. 27, 1861.

Reverend and Dear Brethren: I have duly received your communication informing me of my election to the Episcopate of the Diocese of Alabama. I do not know how to express the mingled emotions to which your unexpected communication has given rise. But you will readily understand my difficulty.

You say that, "We indulge the hope that you, on your part, will be impelled by a solemn sense of duty to assume the labors and cares of the high office thus cast upon you in the providence of God, and, as we are fully persuaded, by the guidance of His Holy Spirit."

I can only say to you, dear brethren, that, thus appealed to, I do not feel at liberty to decline your invitation; and may God, of His infinite mercy, confirm our mutual hope that we have been guided by His Holy Spirit, and by His grace enable me to justify the choice which you have made.

You have called me to an office, the duties of which, under ordinary circumstances, are most difficult and trying; but I feel that they are peculiarly so in the present instance, in that I am called to enter into the labors of one who, to a degree seldom witnessed, deserved and enjoyed the confidence and affection of his brethren and people. Who can hope to be so merciful, loving, and gentle to all persons, for Christ's sake, as he was. But by the grace of God he was what he was. May I not, then, entreat your prayers to Almighty God in my behalf, that I may go among you in the "spirit of power, and of love, and of a sound mind," and follow in the footsteps of your late beloved Bishop, even as he followed Christ.

Yours, truly and affectionately,

RICHARD H. WILMER.

To Rev. Messrs. Hanson, Massey, Tichnor, and Messrs. Phelan, Taylor and Alison.

A DISAGREEMENT.

The Boston *Journal* says:

"While the steamer *Constitution* was lying in our harbor, with Col. FRENCH'S regiment on board, several of the privates in that regiment wrote to Gov. ANDREW, to ascertain whether their families could receive the State aid and the $100 bounty promised to volunteers at the end of the war. In answer to them Gov. ANDREW wrote to the men, informing them that, as they had not been enlisted by the State authorities, they were not, under the statute, entitled to aid from the Commonwealth. The envelopes of these letters being all marked "Commonwealth of Massachusetts, official business," attracted the attention of the officer through whose hands they passed, and the letters were opened and read by Gen. BUTLER. The contents of the letters were communicated to the men to whom they were addressed, but the letters themselves were retained by Gen. BUTLER and by him taken to Washington, for the purpose of showing the authorities there that Gov. ANDREW had attempted to excite discontent and mutiny among his men.

A correspondent of the *Traveller* understands that the matter will, in some form, be brought before the Legislature.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The number of regular troops now in and around Washington, amounts to about three thousand, consisting of companies of the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Cavalry, and the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Infantry. Many of the troops are under orders to march at 15 minutes' notice, and the officers have provided themselves with outfits suitable for a long campaign.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, quartered in Castle William, Governor's Island, complain bitterly of their treatment. There is something radically wrong in the management of this military post, which should be inquired into forthwith. On Saturday last, two ladies who wished to see some relatives in the Twenty-eighth, took a small boat from Brooklyn, as they were not allowed a passage in the Government barge, and were kept waiting two hours, in the rain, before they were permitted to land.

A branch office for the general mounted service has been opened at the foot of Broadway. The principal rendezvous in Hudson-street has been very unsuccessful lately.

In addition to the 31 officers who were retired by the last army retiring Board, there are still officers still in the army who having served upwards of 40 years are entitled to be retired upon their pay proper and four rations per diem, in accordance with the act of Aug. 3, 1861. Among these is Col. GUSTAVUS LOOMIS, Fifth Infantry, in command on Governor's Island, who has served 51 years.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the steamer *Kanawha* and the schooners *Racer, Williams*, and *Griffiths* have at last been put into commission. The official list of their officers has already been given.

Capt. F. B. ERICSON is detached from the ship-of-war *Richmond*, and will join the *Savannah*, now off Hampton Roads. Capt. AMES is expected to take his post on board the *Richmond*.

The following vessels have arrived at the yard: The schooners *H. Jones* and *Carlton*, belonging to Capt. PORTER'S expedition, and the *Jackson*, lately belonging to the Union Ferry Company. The *Westfield* will arrive on Friday. The two latter boats have been fitted out at Mr. WEST FAHAY'S yard.

Since volunteer regiments have been quartered on Governor's Island, the strictest watch has been kept to prevent any liquor being smuggled over, and any one found infringing the stringent orders which have been given may expect very severe punishment. There are already two or three prisoners in the guard-house awaiting trial, charged with having sold liquor to the volunteers.

The bark *Gem of the Seas*, cruising off the coast of South Carolina, had overhauled, up to the 26th of December, forty-seven vessels in forty days. This speaks well for the vigilance of her commander, Lieut. BAXTER, and his officers. The *Gem of the Seas* was fitted out at the Brooklyn navy-yard, and put into commission in October last.

The new gunboat *Kanawha*, and the mortar-boat *Racer*, which were ordered to be put into commission on Saturday, were not commissioned until Monday in consequence of the bad weather. The mortar-boats *Griffiths* and *Williams*, also ordered to be commissioned, have not yet been formally turned over to their officers, and are now taking in a further supply of shell.

The side-wheel steamer *Port Royal*, launched on Saturday from Mr. STACK'S yard in Brooklyn, is one of twelve which were ordered by last Congress. The *Octorara*, now fitting out at the Brooklyn yard, is another. A third, the *Cameron*, is building at Bordentown, N. J., and will be launched about the end of this month. The remaining nine are being constructed as follows: three at the Portsmouth navy-yard, four at the Charlestown yard, and two at Baltimore. Each of these vessels will be armed with four broadside and two pivot guns, and will be fitted with steering apparatus at both ends, being built sharp stem and stern. They will cost, exclusive of armament, &c., about $1,3 n,000.

The Master's Mates of the barkantine *Horace Beals* are ordered to report at the Lyceum, Brooklyn Navy-yard, at 9½ o'clock A. M., daily.

Commodore PACKARD has intimated to the carpenters, sailmakers, &c., employed at the Yard, that they will receive the same pay that is given to similar craft men at private ship-yards.

The frigate *Sabine*, sloop-of-war *Richmond*, and the steamer *Verona* are making favorable progression toward being ready for sea.

The crew of the sloop-of-war *John Adams*, who are on leave of absence, are ordered to be on board the receiving ship *North Carolina* to-day.

Another Army Retiring Board has assembled at Washington by order of the Secretary of War. The following officers constitute the Board:

Brig.-Gen. ERASMUS D. KEYS, President.
Brig.-Gen. SILAS CASEY.
Inspector-Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE.
Dr. HALDEN, Surgeon, and Dr. SMITH, Assistant-Surgeon.
Col. W. H. LEE, Recorder.

Notwithstanding that thirty-one officers were retired by the first Board, which sat from August to December last, there yet remained many officers who are not fit for active service, and who therefore should be retired.

AFFAIRS AT THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Jan. 20.

The Navy-yard, at the present time, presents a very different scene from a week ago. All then was life and activity, but now it wears the aspect of desertion. Nearly all of the blacksmiths and a few of the other strikers will, it is said, resume to-day, but the report is that the ship-carpenters are determined to hold ont unless their demands are complied with. It is supposed impossible for the Government to hire another set of hands in the place of those who are engaged in the strike, inasmuch as there are thought to be no first class mechanics who are idle at the present time.

In order that our readers may obtain some idea of the former force, and that now working, we give the following table: Carpenters, 500; gun-carriage makers, 81; carpenters on dock, 18; sawyers, 100; mould makers, 20; horers, 110; carpenters' laborers, 103; blacksmiths, 135; joiners, 208; caulkers, 73; spinners, 37; reamers, 57; scrapers, 7; laborers, 642; yard laborers, including watchmen, 42; sailmakers, 77; spar-makers, 20; riggers, 121; painters, 117; boat-builders, 15; plumbers, 107; block-makers, 47; engineers on dock, 16; machinists, 57; gunners' crew, 46; yard carpenters' gang, 4; tenusters, 9; writers, 5; superintendent, 1. Total, 2,715. Out of this number 112 plumbers, 205 laborers and 81 gun-carriage makers, in all 396 men, whom the new regulation simply affected in regard to time, are still at work. The number, therefore, now on strike is 1,213, as follows: 482 shipcarpenters, 136 horers, 130 blacksmiths and helpers, 207 joiners, 22 caulkers, 14 oakum spinners, 17 reamers, 4 scrapers, 22 sparmakers, 15 boat builders, 47 blockmakers and 97 carpenters' laborers.

On Saturday morning 105 joiners returned to work. It is asserted by the head strikers that these men are outsiders. They were allowed to work as ship-joiners because of a scarcity of regular joiners. Unless some arrangement is come to, operations will be greatly retarded, as vessels are being constantly ordered here for repairs and alterations. The *Juniata*, which was so nearly completed that it was to have been launched within a few weeks, will necessarily be delayed in consequence of all work having ceased upon her. The hole for the propeller, which was bored by hand has been completed, and the engine builders will proceed to deposit the bed of her engines this week.

The *Menongahela*, the keel of which was laid a few weeks since, has also had the work suspended. If the workmen had continued to work as fast as they had been accustomed to upon her, by this time her ribs and stanchions would have been in position, and she would have assumed the shape of a war vessel.

The *St. Louis* is now ready for sea, and is only awaiting her sailors and marines to arrive from Boston. As soon as they reach here she will take her departure.

The *Miami* is nearly completed. Her engines were put in operation on Wednesday, and have been in constant operation ever since. Their working has proved satisfactory to all concerned.

The *Rhode Island*, which arrived on Friday, will be altered and repaired before her departure. It is intended to take off all her upper work and alter her into a gunboat, in the same manner as the *Keystone State*. She has hitherto been used in carrying stores to the Gulf.

The following is a correct list of all officers who reported at the Navy-yard last week, and their respective vessels:

Hartford—Surgeon, Wm. M. Wood; Acting Midshipmen, E. C. Hazletine and Herbert H. Tyson; Master, John C. Watson; Acting Sailmaker, John C. Holbrook; Captain's Clerks, Thompson B. Waddell, Albert D. Bache; Paymaster's Clerk, Francis C. Plunkett; Paymaster's Steward, Herman Parey.

Miami—Acting Assistant Paymaster, Wm. H. Siles; Third Assistant Engineer, Henry L. Hetzer.

St. Louis—Commander, MATTHIAS C. MARIN.

Fleet Captain of the Gulf of Mexico—HENRY H. BELL, Commander.

From the Ledger, Jan. 21.

The joiners were at work yesterday, and many of the blacksmiths. The shipcarpenters were in force at the yard, but not to go to work. It was expected that they would be paid off, but no arrangements had been made to that effect. The vessels at the Navy-yard now are the frigate *Powhatan*, the corvette *St. Louis*, the new side-wheel *Miami*, and the gunboat *Rhode Island*. The latter, which is to undergo considerable alterations, has been ordered to Boston, but it is thought that the order will be countermanded, if the carpenters go to work under the new regulations. A portion of the joiner force in the yard was yesterday engaged on the *Miami*, and a portion on the sloop-of-war *Juniata*. Several boat howitzers have been received recently at the yard, from Washington. They are made of brass, and are most beautiful specimens of cannon. Two of them were taken out of the sloop-of-war *Hartford*, and will be taken on the *Miami*. The *St. Louis*, which is nearly ready for sailing, is to go to the Mediterranean. As soon as the weather will permit, the *Powhatan* is to be taken on the dock, and her boilers will not be placed in her until she has been docked.

THE WOMAN'S PRISON ASSOCIATION.

Its Present Financial Condition—Number of Convicts Intercepted in their Return to Bad Associations, During 1861, &c., &c.

The existence of a general Prison Association, which originated in the benevolent impulses of the late ISAAC T. HOPPER, is perhaps familiarly known; but the establishment of a department of it wholly devoted to the reception of female convicts discharged from Sing-Sing, the Tombs, and the Island Penitentiary, is of later date; and now that it has passed beyond the line of mere experiment, is fraught with interest to the philanthropic. The last year has shown no falling off in prosperity, and the managers congratulate themselves upon the success of their late fair, which was so liberally patronized that the end of the year finds their receipts equal with their expenditures. One hundred and ninety-five women have, during the past year, gratefully accepted its benefits, one hundred and eleven have been supplied with good places of service; forty-four have been allowed to enter into occupations upon their own responsibility, and thirty remain in the "Home."

The purposes of the law in consigning convicts to the correctional institutions were felt by the benevolent originators of the Prison Association to be inwarded in many cases, or at least made of transient avail, by the immediate return of the emancipated prisoner to former walks of life. We now perceive a result of their convictions, in the putting forth of a principle of encouragement which has operated to an untold advantage. In affording, at least, the female convicts a shelter upon their release, where they may realize the meaning of a home unprofaned by vicious associations.

A committee of ladies act upon the representations from the chaplains and matrons who have immediate supervision at the prison wards, and visit those prisoners whose manner during their confinement has evinced unquestionable repentance and a desire to avoid accustomed vitiated contacts. Such are encouraged to come at once to the quiet refuge of the "Home," until avenues appear free to their capacities of usefulness are opened to them, and which are constantly sought for by friends interested in the enterprise.

This latter task is found to be one not only delicate in the undertaking, but difficult in the accomplishment; for few families are found who are willing to receive into their midst a woman whose antecedents have subjected her to restraint by law.

Thus it occurs that homes selected are generally remote from city influences, and, as far as possible, in families having direct association with the branch of moral reform. In all cases, however, the employer is apprised of the former position of the servant taken. Before breakfast each morning, which is at 6 o'clock, all collect in the "sewing-room," and the matron reads a chapter in the Bible, or rather, plotting by observation and experience, adopts the more beneficial way of reading only a portion herself, and allowing her charge each one to read in turn, which plan creates in them a greater interest, as well as causing an emulation among those who are deficient to accomplish their portion of the education cordially.

The simple breakfast of good wholesome German bread with butter, and a bowl of coffee, is then partaken of; after which those who have been engaged for a day's work outside the institution are apprised of it. These labor at the rate of four shillings a day, which is received into the funds of the "Home" through the hand of the employé. Those remaining are set to work at washing, sewing, &c., which is taken in quantities into the institution at remunerative prices, and universally from private sources. This sewing is of all grades, and is done entirely by hand, no machine being used at all, yet the smaller articles and fine specimens of ladies' and children's under linen are beautifully neat in workmanship. Also, gentlemen's shirts of the most elaborate fashions are completed in faultless style under the supervision of Miss MANN, who has been long years engaged in this special department. Here, herself and the Matron, Miss HOLLAND, are wont to pass their leisure moments "face" and "face," telling the secret, half-suspected already, (in view of certain neat bodices and plain aprons,) that the gentle Quaker influence did not become extinct with the death of the generous founder.

The women who leave the institution to perform day's labor have an opportunity, if they wish to employ it, of imposing upon their guardians by either running off with the money earned, which is sometimes, though rarely, done, or getting drunk upon it, which latter is the more frequent shape the tempter assumes, but always to the bitter reproach of the culprit, who thus marks herself with odium, and if persistent is excluded the privilege of further benefits of this refuge. Yet, as its object is remission rather than condemnation, derelictions indicating weakness of courage rather than vicious design are not unfrequently overlooked, and the penitent received with renewed promptings to mend her ways.

The *spirit* is willing in the morning, when the welcome information is given that a day out is to vary the routine, but alas! the *flesh* is but weak at noon when the glass of *beer* is proffered, and the wash-tubs are left for a half hour to enjoy a comfortable snack with the cook in the snug private kitchen, and then the renewed vigor of the afternoon's performance is apt to bring down the "dust" to the extent of an extra shilling or so from the gratified employer; which extra shilling will suggest the memory of the pleasing influence of the sparkling noon-day bumper, and the practicability of renewing it by a similar potation at the grocery, on the way home. Thus the sober, industrious woman who left the door at her temperance abode in the morning, sinks before it in the evening, an illustration of "how are the mighty fallen."

Again, a residence of "*ten days*" upon the *Island* will intervene between the going out and coming in of an inmate; the latter event being presaged by an appealing message, accompanied with the ways and wherefores in how

"The dark temptation came;"
"And sadly thus she fell;"

and entreating a generous renewal of protection.

The ages of those admitted range from eighteen to any degree within the bounds of active usefulness.

The operations of the Home are much trammelled for lack of space wherein to accommodate the many applicants whose condition entitles them to its benefits, and whom it sorely distresses the managers to refuse admittance.

The design of the dormitories admits of but a single occupant to each bed, which is very desirable where strange women, in varied stages of health, are associated.

While so many noble edifices are reared throughout our City and vicinity—proud monuments of its liberal charity—it is strange that this "Home," which may fitly stand as the only portal to reform through which the wavering outcast, hardened in heart, beneath a mantle of vice which despair at the world's cold sneer causes her in bitterness to fold more pertinaciously about her, may enter with surety of welcome, is allowed to occupy a comparatively obscure position, with barely sufficient space to accommodate properly a family of twenty-five persons, exclusive of necessary officers.

In times of peace and times of war New-York remembers her charities, and she will therefore be mindful of this.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JAN. 21, 1862.

$9,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	90	
20,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Reg.	80	
4,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Cpn.	80½	
8,000	Ohio State 6s, '90	43⅜	
2,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	71	
3,000	do	70¾	
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bds. '70.	79¾	
6,000	Missouri St. 6s	42½	
2,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	60	
2,500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	91	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	94.101	
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	79	
6,000	Erie R. 5th M. B.	70¾	
500	Hud. Riv. R. 1 M.	107	
1,000	Tr. R. 1st & All. 2M.	43	
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 1 M.	79½	
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2 M.	45	
2,000	Cleve. & Tol. R.	80	
1,000	N. J. Cent. 1st m.	107	
1,000	Peoria & Quincy R. 2d m.	68	
17,400	American Gold	102⅜	
35,000	do	102¾	
25,000	do	102	
7,000	do	102⅝	
20	Mechanics' Bank	88	
50	Commonwealth Bk	70	
25	Nor. Transit Co	5	
27	Del. & Hud. C. Co	91	

100	Erie R. Pref.	56¾	
100	do	56	
600	Reading Railroad	37⅜	
50	Mil. & P. du C. R.	24	
100	M. S. & North. Ind. R.	20	
100	do	19⅞	
20	Panama Railroad	113	
50	do	113½	
50	do	113	
50	do	113	
100	Ill. C. R. scrip	61¾	
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	37	
200	do	36⅝	
350	do	36¾	
50	Chi. & R. Isld R.	54½	
50	do	54¾	
100	do	54	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	93¾	
2,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Cpn.	90	
6,000	U. S. 6s '68	85½	
9,000	Va. State 6s	50	
1,000	Brook. City W. L.	98½	
2,000	do	98¾	
6,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	94	
40,000	American Gold	102⅝	
75,000	do	102¾	
100	Har. R. Pref.	39¾	
50	Pacific M. Stm. Co.	58¼	
25	do	59⅜	
125	do	98	
350	N. Y. Central R.	83	
100	do	82⅞	
50	Erie Railroad	34⅝	
250	do	34¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	63	

20	do	98⅝	
50	do	98⅝	
250	do	83¼	
50	Little Miami R.	83	
1000	Erie Railway	35	
100	do	35⅝	
100	do	35¾	
150	Erie Railway Pref.	56⅜	
50	do	56⅝	
100	Harlem Railroad	12¾	
300	Harlem R. Pref.	31	
450	Reading R.	37½	
75	Mich. Central R.	52¾	
100	do	52⅝	
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	20¾	
40	do	20	
150	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	62¾	
31	C., C. & C. Rail-way	105	
100	Clev. & Pitt. R.	37¾	
100	Chi. & Rock I. R.	84¾	
37	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	61	
50	do	60¾	
50	do	60¾	

TUESDAY, Jan. 21—P. M.

The Stock Market is less buoyant this week than last, and the actual business doing is on a smaller scale. Some of the speculative buyers at lower figures than were then current undoubtedly realized their profits, leaving the market to adjust itself to new combinations or else to the support of a reduced number of *Bull* operators. This it will unquestionably soon do, as both the army and foreign news continues favorable, and the time for the adjustment of the Ways and Means at Washington is drawing very near. The market is also favored by the ready supply of Money at easy rates and a confident feeling that nothing is likely to occur on our military lines to retard the success of our arms through the formidable Winter campaign just inaugurated by the great victory in Kentucky.

The business at the Board of Brokers to-day was not large, and at the early session prices were fairly supported. But late in the afternoon the inclination was to sell at a concession of ¼@½ ₱ cent. on several of the Railways, and appearances also indicated a growing *short* interest in New-York Central, Erie, &c. A prominent firm on the Street took about 1,000 shares of Erie at 34½ ₱ cent., after which the price left off 34¾ ₱ cent. Central sold to the extent of 1,000 or 1,200 shares, at 82⅞@82¾ ₱ cent., and closed 82¾ ₱ cent. The Western shares and Erie Preferred were inactive and the bidding weak in proportion to the two Stocks just mentioned. The National Securities were also ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday. In Railway Mortgages the changes not important. The following were about the latest figures on the Railway Share list:

Central	82¾	Rock Island	83¼
Erie	34¾	Missouris	42
Erie Preferred	56¾	Indiana	67
Toledo	36	Illinois Central	61
Mich. Central	52¾	Pacific	94
Mich Southern	20	United States 6s, '81	90

The price of American Gold was firmer, with large transactions at 102⅝@102¾ ₱ cent., closing at 102½@102¾ ₱ cent., and Exchange on London, which suddenly fell off yesterday to 111 ₱ cent., returned this forenoon, under a strong demand, partly speculative, to 112@112½ ₱ cent. The variations in both have become about as arbitrary and often as unaccountable as the ups and downs of the Stock Exchange, and the movement adds more than ordinary life to the business of the Money and Bill Brokers of the Street. The ease in Current Funds at 5@6 ₱ cent. per annum, at call, and the accumulation of Deposits at Bank in these funds, affords every desired facility to the speculation. The introduction of sales of American Gold at the Stock Exchange Board also attracts attention to it, and enables the speculator to buy or sell on time, that is, for future delivery, with 6 per cent. interest added, according to his particular notion of the course of the market.

The Secretary of the Treasury has stopped the subscriptions to the 7.30 ₱ cent. 3-year Bonds at the New-York office, and is now handing over to the Banks the $50,000,000 of the issue of Oct. 1, which they are dividing among themselves according to capital, here and in Boston and Philadelphia. The same disposition will soon be made of the $50,000,000 United States 6 ₱ cent. Stock of 1881, negotiated on 15th November, as only $6,562,000 remains to be paid up on this negotiation. The accounts between the Banks and the Treasury will then be closed for the present, at least, and as some of them are disposed to make the doing away with the Sub-Treasury a condition precedent to further negotiations, the probability is that the Government will hereafter rely upon their own Treasury currency, and the Funded Stocks into which it is made convertible, for paying off the public creditors and the support of the Army.

It is stated to-day, that the Secretary is disposed to settle some of the more pressing claims upon the Treasury, without awaiting the action of Congress, by issuing direct to the creditors 7.30 ₱ cent. Bonds at par. We have heard no official authority for this statement, but offers are making on the Street to deliver these Bonds at a given price, 10@15 days hence, at the option of the seller.

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce are again heavy, and the return for the week is over $1,200,000 in value. The shipping weather is now quite unfavorable, and surprise is felt that the movement continues so large. It embraces a heavy amount of Meat Provisions and Butter, Lard and Cheese. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Jan. 21, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,499,853	$2,756,311	$3,231,334
Previously reported	2,537,726	5,019,179	5,901,320
Since Jan. 1	$4,037,579	$7,775,490	$9,132,654

The Astor Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 ₱ cent., payable Feb. 1. The Marine Bank a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable Feb. 1. The Broadway Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 7 ₱ cent., payable on the 1st of February.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the second week in January were:

1862	$57,886 65
1861	32,497 93
Increase	$25,388 72

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the same week were:

1862	$20,460 61
1861	12,166 19
Increase	$8,294 42

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $542,435, including $89,500 on account of the Loan, and $136,060 for Customs. Payments, $1,218,167, including redeemed 6 ₱ cent. notes. Balance, this afternoon, $4,382,019.

The Rutger Fire Insurance Company have declared their semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent. payable on the 1st of February next.

The Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks have ordered that interest be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Jan. 13.	LOANS. Jan. 20.	SPECIE. Jan. 13.	SPECIE. Jan. 20.
Philadelphia	$4,024,000	$4,070,000	$1,020,000	1,020,000
North America	3,611,751	3,636,385	603,313	606,530
Farmers & Mech.	5,135,587	5,107,181	1,017,536	1,018,713
Commercial	2,037,000	1,972,000	249,000	247,000
Mechanics'	2,032,000	1,986,000	242,465	240,745
N. Liberties	1,586,000	1,554,000	357,000	366,000
Southwark	990,484	965,069	224,671	225,116
Kensington	797,239	781,000	141,796	142,821
Penn Township	821,933	803,780	194,753	194,789
Western	1,897,253	1,895,093	378,097	381,153
Man. & Mech.	1,219,190	1,198,315	151,257	151,227
Commerce	793,966	775,236	174,813	173,292
Girard	2,552,541	2,414,224	278,131	266,459
Tradesmen's	619,968	584,543	174,891	173,501
Consolidation	877,795	864,779	99,189	103,106
City	932,170	914,795	117,188	115,729
Commonwealth	612,036	586,434	75,265	74,887
Corn Exchange	530,681	524,000	110,000	107,000
Union	469,000	451,000	73,000	73,000
Total	31,145,936	30,801,169	$5,692,123	5,734,459

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Jan. 13.	DEPOSITS. Jan. 20.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 13.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 20.
Philadelphia	$2,616,000	2,657,000	$351,000	$264,000
North America	2,254,711	2,191,018	226,856	212,900
Farmers & Mech.	4,106,565	4,145,396	252,686	255,170
Commercial	1,038,000	1,027,000	109,000	107,000
Mechanics'	1,229,047	1,082,819	99,200	106,115
N. Liberties	1,251

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING HENRY THE FOURTH.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.

WINTER-GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—THE SENTINEL OF THE NIGHT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH-SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our news from Kentucky this morning, though still meagre, fully confirms the account published yesterday of the battle and victory at Somerset. We are still in doubt, however, whether there were two engagements—one on Saturday, followed by another on Sunday—or whether there was only the battle of Sunday. The Louisville dispatch gives the latter view of the case; but that is not by any means conclusive, as it is principally occupied with the details of THOMAS' engagement, and the ultimate route of the rebels; while all the previous accounts agree that ZOLLICOFFER marched out of his "den," and attacked SCHOEPF the previous day. But we will, doubtless, have the precise details of the case immediately. At all events, it seems to have been a complete defeat of the rebels. Two hundred of their dead and wounded are said to have been left upon the field, and they left, also, their cannon, stores, and everything they had besides a steamboat and several barges in the river. Our loss seems to have been heavy, as one regiment alone reports seventy men *hors du combat*; but this is probably not to be taken as a measure of the loss in other regiments. No mention is made of the rebels under CRITTENDEN, which were reported by the rebel journals to have gone to the support of ZOLLICOFFER. They have probably retired to the Cumberland Gap. The rebels are so completely routed that they cannot make another stand short of that point. We shall probably have the official report by to-morrow.

The indications from Washington, since the accession of the new Secretary of War, are of the most agreeable character. The war is undoubtedly now, whatever it may have been, to be prosecuted with all the vigor for which it calls. Mr. STANTON has adopted and made public a set of rules for the conduct of business in his Department which must have the best effect in facilitating business. The disorganization in the army produced by officers frequenting the city when they should be in camp instructing their men, is also to be checked by dropping from the roll those who frequent the city otherwise than on military business, and by command of their superior officers. A proof that there is to be perfect concord between the War Department and the General Commanding is to be found in the fact that Gen. MCCLELLAN, yesterday, removed his headquarters to the War Department buildings.

According to General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, a new Military Department, to be known as the Department of Key West, is constituted with the following bounds: Key West, the Tortugas, and the mainland on the West coast, as far as Apalachicola, and to Cape Canaveral on the East coast. Brigadier-General J. M. BRANNAN, of the United States Volunteers, is assigned to the command.

We are still without any direct information from the Burnside Expedition, though enough has reached us through rebel channels by way of Fortress Monroe, to warrant the statement that it has gone into Pamlico Sound, with a view to operations somewhere on the North Carolina coast,—where the rebels themselves appear to be at a loss to determine. One dispatch, received in Richmond from a prominent merchant in Wilmington, dated the 15th, states that a fleet of 30 vessels was at anchor on the mouth of Cape Fear River, and that an attack upon Wilmington was hourly expected. A dispatch, date Wilmington 16th, however, has it that 13 National vessels were at Hatteras and another dispatch, from Goldsboro, both put the number of vessels at Hatteras at 57—34 small steamers, seven large steamers, and 16 sail vessels. Rumors of the most startling nature prevailed at Norfolk on the 19th. Roanoke Island was said to have been taken possession of by our troops, and the two rebel regiments there captured. There is very little said in the Southern papers about the expedition, the pressure of the rebel Government having been brought to bear to prohibit the publication of war news of any kind.

Our latest advices from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, confirm the report that a large body of Texan rebels were marching on Fort Craig about the 1st inst. It appears, however, that they did not carry out their intention of attacking the fort, but finding it too well prepared, retreated. It was not known whether Col. CANBY, in command of the National forces, would follow in pursuit. There was much excitement at Santa Fé, and martial law had been declared.

Two hundred of the rebel JEFF. THOMPSON'S men have arrived at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, from New-Madrid, given up their arms and taken the oath. The army is in a deplorable condition, and JEFF. at loggerheads with the Confederate authorities.

The Boston *Journal*, of Monday, is informed that Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, has received a telegram from the Secretary of War, asking how many men he could furnish at six days' notice, for thirty days, to be used to garrison the fortifications around Washington. The Governor replied two thousand men and a battery. He left on Friday night for Washington, and will return as soon as the troops are required. The *Traveller* says that the Massachusetts State authorities have also, within two or three days, received dispatches inquiring the number of troops that could be sent into active service within the next seven days. The response made is not given.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented in favor of emancipating the slaves, and for a continuance of the Coast Survey. The resolution to allow certain officers to receive presents from the Japanese Government was passed. The Judiciary Committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Naturalization laws as to confer rights of citizenship upon foreigners serving in the present war. The bill to complete the defences of Washington was considered, and after being amended in various particulars, was laid over until to-day. The bill authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint two Assistant Secretaries for one year, at a salary of $2,000 each, was passed. The report of the Judiciary Committee on the resolution to expel Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, was then taken up and considered, until the adjournment, without any vote. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, argued in favor of his expulsion, as did Mr. LANE, of Indiana. Mr. BRIGHT made a speech in his own defence, in which he denied any treasonable intent, and declared that he had not violated

tion of writing the letter to JEFF. DAVIS, introducing a man who desired to sell firearms.

In the House, the bill regulating the carriage of printed matter outside the mails was considered. Mr. COLFAX, of the Post Office Committee, who introduced the bill requiring postage to be paid on such matter, explained it, and advocated its passage. Mr. MERRILL, of Vermont, contended that the subject should be considered as a postal measure, and not as a means of raising revenue. Though not at liberty to disclose fully what the Committee of Ways and Means, of which he was a member, intended to do, he might make the disclosure that it was intended to propose a newspaper stamp duty, and a tax on telegrams. A motion to lay the subject on the table was lost—66 to 64. Various propositions of amendment were subsequently voted down;—and finally the original bill as reported by Mr. COLFAX being before the House, it was decided to lay it on the table, 75 to 60. The Senate bill, authorizing the appointment of two additional Assistant Secretaries of War, was then passed, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, a memorial was presented asking for fortifications at the mouth of the Genesee River. The Commissioners of the Land Office sent in a communication asking for a law authorizing the sale of lands held by the same title as Washington Market. The communication was referred to the members from this City. Bills were introduced to amend the law of 1859 relative to Courts of Sessions and Police Courts, and to amend the Kings County Court Act. That portion of the Governor's Message relating to capital punishment, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill supplementary to the act to continue Flatbush-avenue, in Brooklyn, was ordered to a third reading. Mr. TRUMAN introduced his bill to amend the Usury law. It provides that when more than seven per cent. interest is charged, the loaner shall forfeit only the interest, and double the amount charged in excess.

In the Assembly, notice was given of a bill to allow any tax-payer to maintain an action against a public officer guilty of malfeasance of office, and also to allow mortgagors to redeem lands within a certain period after sales have been made. Notice was also given of a bill to establish a railroad in Spring-street, in this City, and of another to fix the compensation of our public officers. The Albany District-Attorney then sent in, in accordance with the request of the Assembly, a report of the evidence given before the Grand Jury in the Littlejohn bribery case. It will be found in our report of the proceedings.

GENERAL NEWS.

Intelligence reaches us by way of Fortress Monroe, that Ex-President JOHN TYLER died at Richmond on Friday night last, after a brief illness. His disease is not stated.

The prize schooner *Ocean Wave*, a handsome vessel of about 200 tons burden, was sold in Philadelphia on Monday by the United States Marshal, and brought $2,650. The cargo of the vessel was then sold. It consisted of 14 hogsheads of molasses, 5 barrels of mess pork, and various other articles—all of which brought fair prices.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that an accident occurred on the Central Ohio Railroad on Saturday, by which three or four soldiers of one of the Ohio Regiments, *en route* for Patterson's Creek, were killed.

At the annual meeting of the Exempt Firemen, last evening, the officers of the present year were reelected by acclamation. The Treasurer's report shows that the funds amount to $1,185 79.

A patent case of some interest, in respect to the right of a patentee to sell or assign the future right in the extension of a patent, is now pending before Justice PECKHAM at Special Term of the Supreme Court. An action to recover for criminal conversation with a wife was yesterday tried before Justice BARBOUR at Trial Term of the Superior Court. The verdict is not yet in.

The Stock Market was lower yesterday by ½ @ ¾ per cent. than on Monday. American Gold fell to 1027. Exchange on London recovered to 112@112½.

The shipping brands of Flour were more freely offered and purchased yesterday, at slightly depressed prices. Grain continued inactive and depressed. Moderate sales of Sugars, Tallow, Whisky, Adamantine Candles, Hops and Provisions were reported. A lively business was transacted in Teas at steady rates. Pig Iron and Straits Tin were in fair request, as were also Hay, Leather and Tobacco. Cotton and Naval Stores were dull and unsettled. The Freight market was very quiet.

The Live Stock markets are crowded with animals this week, and trade is generally dull. The Beef market on Monday, during the first few hours, presented the oversupplied appearance of most markets, and buyers were cautious in their purchases. Receipts for Forty-fourth-street market, 2,400 on Monday and Tuesday, and several droves are still expected. They were generally coarse oxen, or fresh Illinois steers and cows, with few lots rumbling as good fatting animals. Some 700 head were sold on Monday, and about 1,500 on Tuesday. Prices are $2 to $3 ₩ head less than last week. A few good fat steers to bring over $6. Large numbers of light Hogs were sold at 6c. and under. The glutted Pork market continues to injure the cattle trade. Sheep are also more abundant and cheaper.

VICTORIES FOR THE TREASURY.—Our armies are now fairly on an income footing. The work of construction and organization is complete, and the lines begin to carry back the vast treasures which have been expended upon them. That they will be operated with skill by the General Superintendent we have every confidence. His Division Engineers have nearly all been placed. One of them has just furnished a glorious report of his first train over the Cumberland. Another sends word of his trial trip down the Mississippi, from Cairo, after having cleared the obstructions to his branch line through Missouri by capturing thirteen hundred incendiaries at a single dash, who were threatening to destroy his stations. A third is heard from as far down the Southern Atlantic coast as Hatteras Inlet, and altogether we may soon expect to hear of a telling and prosperous business all along the great National lines. No reasonable doubt remains of the early fruition of the hopes of the country—the reward of its generous expenditures, and the relief of its painful anxieties.

To follow out the financial and railway figure, we may honestly inquire into the first practical or pecuniary results of our victories. They will unquestionably be to relieve the public Treasury, and elevate the public credit. There can be no surer negotiator of the National Loans in time of War than your active and successful Armies. They earn the public confidence, and enlist the sinews of support from private wealth, where all other means, thus unsupported, might fail, or if successful, might burden the country and its next generation with heavy sacrifices by way of discount or depreciation. All the money needed for the War is in the country. It has only started from its old employments or hiding places, in this direction. Five hundred millions more are wanted for the remainder of the present fiscal year and the year ensuing. It will all come forth in good season, and on living and creditable terms to the great borrower, with the indorsement of military success. It will come forth, in any event, to the support of the Government and the restoration of the integrity of the Constitution, and the Union, but the main point is to have it come with ease, with the evidences of the highest credit, and the mutual assurance that both lender and borrower will profit by the negotiation.

The Victory—Its Effect in Tennessee.

The loyal sentiment of all the border Southern States will be greatly strengthened by the victory on the Cumberland. Its influence will extend to Tennessee, North Carolina and Eastern Virginia. It may even find a response from Louisiana and her commercial metropolis, whose trade relations with the Upper Valley of the Mississippi were madly and wickedly suspended last Winter to the behests of the Cotton rebellion. The truth is, that Louisiana had as little heart in the first movement of secession as Tennessee or North Carolina. The Northwestern States, now in arms for the Constitution and the Union, as well as Kentucky and Missouri, were tributary to her commerce. For more than fifty years Ohio and Kentucky had been building up New-Orleans, and when the growth of Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, and the immense surplus products which they were enabled to market, were added, the strides of that city to commercial greatness were rapid and in every sense surprising beyond precedent. We do no violence to probability, therefore, in saying that Louisiana must feel that the victory already won, and the battles yet to be fought in the same quarter, are so many blows to unshackle her own trade and prosperity—to give to New-Orleans the busy life it was wont to enjoy mainly through the custom of the Upper Valley, and to her sugar interest the profitable markets, which, until recently, it almost monopolized.

But, aside from the near prospect of the restoration of the freedom and activity of the navigation of the Mississippi, the moral and political influence of this victory upon the other Southern States on and near the border is almost incalculable. It is in vain that the Legislature of Georgia has declared that she will not come back nor "reconstruct" on any terms, and that Govs. LETCHER, of Virginia, and HARRIS, of Tennessee, should second the motion. *The people of Virginia and Tennessee will sooner or later do their own thinking*, and the occasion once fairly offering through the successes of our loyal army, *they will act according*. The nucleus of a counter revolution is already formed in Eastern Tennessee, and in some half dozen or more counties of Middle Tennessee, above Nashville, on the very river on which the battle of Sunday last was determined, and the sentiment of loyalty is not only a living but an active principle. The people have fled from the rule of the Richmond power and taken up arms for their true and long-cherished Government. They were in this battle. They gave their strong arms and gallant and earnest hearts to its success. They witnessed the glorious victory and were part of it, and the pride of success will be shared by thousands of their honest old neighbors in the mountains of East Tennessee, and through the valley of the Cumberland, as the tidings of the result are spread by the routed and panic-stricken soldiery of ZOLLICOFFER and CRITTENDEN. There can be no reasonable question as to what will follow. The counter revolution will soon be a living and burning fact, and a fact accomplished, when with a column of Gen. BUELL's division shall march upon Nashville, the seat of the State Government, and the nest in which the treason of HARRIS and his confederates was hatched last Spring. Can such an uprising of the rebellion in Tennessee by the people themselves, when once backed by our arms, is more than probable, is supported not only by the position of East Tennessee, and the upper counties of Middle Tennessee referred to, but by the very nature of the first revolution its *Thug* were compelled by its own leaders emphatically as a revolution against the Government and a secession from it. They neither proclaimed, conceded nor advocated the right of secession. They boldly avowed their lives principles, not Secession. They pretended no sympathy or affinity with South Carolina. Their traditions were against any such association. They had been sworn to pledged their honest faith to the Union. Many avowed the oath over his Ladies' prayer book that they would never suffer the laws of the Government to be nullified or the pretext of Independent State Rights. They conceded to such rights as derived from the Constitution. Hence they resolved to throw off the Constitution itself—to rebel against the Government which it established, and to precipitate the people into a similar revolution. For the time they were successful, and joined the Richmond Confederacy only for common defence, not from sympathy with the Cotton States, which had initiated the movement. But their whole people were not content. The majority which they tricked into their support at the polls, gave them the form of license to complete the work of ruin, for the time being, but left a minority too large and too loyal to render it enduring. The day of deliverance is already near at hand, and we much mistake the traditions of the people, east and west of the Cumberland Mountain, if the minority is not suddenly converted into an overwhelming majority for the anxiously expected counter-revolution.

THE COMMANDER IN KENTUCKY.—GEN. BUELL, commanding the Department of the Ohio, seems to be the right man in the right place. He issues no *pronunciamientos*, has no spies among his Generals nor in his bed-chamber, gives the enemy no notice of his plans, does not trumpet his coming victories in advance, does not blow his own horn—but he *wins battles*. During the brief time that he has been in command of the Department he has brought the half-armed mob, which his predecessors left him, up to the highest possible state of efficiency, has had two engagements of some moment, unheralded in both cases, and won them both, and has now everything ready for the general advance—which he will make just as soon as he disposes of one or two other sideissues in Kentucky. He is too wise to move forward on Bowling Green, and leave such formidable bodies as those of ZOLLICOFFER, MARSHALL and others in his rear. Gen. BUELL's tactics are peculiar. He never sends a small body of volunteers to assail a "superior force." When he dispatched Col. GARFIELD against HUMPHREY MARSHALL, a fortnight ago, he gave him a much larger and better equipped force than the rebels had—and the rout of the rebels and the possession of Prestonburgh was the result. When he sent Gen. THOMAS to form a union with Gen. SCHOEPF, he made sure that the force of these two Generals should be "superior" to the rebel force; and these Generals knew a way of drawing ZOLLICOFFER out of his intrenchments; and the defeat of the rebels and the glorious result at Somerset and on the Cumberland is the result. These things give us great confidence in BUELL's future operations. The ablest General in the South, Gen. ALBERT S. JOHNSTON, is his opponent at Bowling Green; but the loyal General probably knows as much as the rebel—and has a "superior force" to work with. Gen. BUELL has evidently large organs of secretiveness, caution, calculation, large pluck, and not a little science. The work he has to do will call out all the forces of his nature; but we have not a doubt, judging by the past, that he is capable of the work.

Brummagem and Brighton.

It is rarely the outside observer has an opportunity to sound the opinions of the English people. In England far less than in America does the Press reflect the sense of the masses; and when Parliamentary orators go down to their constituents, to deliver themselves upon the urgent topics of the moment, the audience is very apt to be packed like an unfair jury, and not only the resolutions, and vote of thanks, but the very cheers, come in by preconcert. By the latest arrival from Europe, however, we are favored with two unmistakably fair expressions of what "the people" think upon the American difficulty, and the right attitude of England. There was a public meeting at Brighton, and a public meeting at Birmingham, to both of which resolutions favoring a reference of the *Trent* question to arbitration were submitted, and there were speeches made by influential people, arguing for and against those resolutions. In Brighton, the arbitration policy prevailed by a unanimous vote; in Birmingham, it was bowled down by a large majority, and a declaration adopted favoring a support of the action taken or proposed by the Ministry. An attempt to procure a reversal of this judgment was at once quelled. At Brighton, there was a disposition to take the most friendly view of the subject; at Birmingham, which returns to Parliament Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, that friend of peace and of America, and the dauntless champion of the rectitude of our struggle with rebellion, the hostility to this country was undisguised, and the decision in favor of the Government was just so much sympathy with the known belligerent yearnings of the Premier.

The explanation of this notable antithesis is easy. It throws light on the two sides—our always sunny and wholesome, the other unpleasantly shaded—of John Bull's private character. Brighton is not a manufacturing town. Its population is in no degree dependent upon a foreign market—there is no industry to be paralyzed by the civil war in America—an unfriendly tariff does not close half its shops, and turn more than half its population, idle and malcontent, into the streets. To a community thus unbiased by self-interest, a question like that of peace or war upon the *Trent* provocation, addresses itself to an impartial tribunal, and is judged fairly. There are no resentments to gratify—there is no pecuniary gain to be sought—the verdict is flinged by highly proper and unexceptionable economy of the national dignity, but is affected in no degree by merely commercial considerations.

But "Brummagem," unlike Brighton, is a town of factories. BRIGHT called it the "toy shop of Europe," for in his time it had not fully risen from the manufacture of playthings to the fabrication of arms. It could, so to speak, war not above bottoms, and it enjoyed an enviable distinction for producing such deceptive wares as the famous spectacles which the sage JENKINSON inquired upon Moses at the Fair. Aided, however, by the inventions and presence of WATT and BOULTON, it has expanded and elevated its plane of industry, until at this moment Birmingham is, of all places in the world, the most famous for its manufactures of every species of hardware, the specialty of cutlery being almost left to Sheffield. As America was the most profitable market for its peculiar manufactures, the approach of the war was hailed with mixed feeling by the workers of Brummagem wares. On the one hand, the demand for arms would unquestionably give double employment to workers in that line, on the other, the demand for the thousand and one other articles of manufacture would necessarily decline very seriously. Pending the doubts, agents of the already ripe rebellion appeared full-handed to buy all the weapons they could turn out; and Birmingham was at once sympathetic with the South, and not indisposed to hostilities. Then came the Morrill Tariff, enacted by the odious North to coerce England, and containing a clause substantially excluding from the transatlantic markets, all the manufactures of their shops, arms excepted, the bulk of which were unhappily pledged to the rebels. The declaration of neutrality followed, but was so loosely enforced that an occasional steamer could be dispatched with muskets to a Southern port loosely blockaded; and there was still this fragment of traffic left. But when the affair of the *Nashville*, followed by that of the *Trent*, gave rigor to the laws, the wrong inflicted upon Birmingham was complete. And we cannot doubt that while this keen appreciation of its losses has afflicted it, it has been tantalized by a vision of Southern trade, as it might be, if the blockade were opened and free trade in arms and plantation tools established. The losses and the possibilities alike appeal directly to the self-interest of the people. The war damages them, and they would see it ended; the Morrill Tariff destroys them, and they would see the Northern States punished; the South offers Free Trade and open ports and markets, they would see the blockade terminated and the independence of the South acknowledged. And thus the borough of the Parliamentary Apostle of Peace, becomes the backer of that venerable fighting-cock, Lord PALMERSTON, and the advocate of an American war.

These contrarieties are only noteworthy, we repeat, as they exemplify the true sentiments of the British people. They are ready, as a rule, to approve a policy indicated by humanity and universal beneficence, provided they are unsupplied with arguments to strip it of that lofty pretension. But a careful consultation of self-interest is too apt to supply those arguments. In our own case, there was enough of doubt whether or not we proposed to ourselves ends in which mankind was interested, to give them entire liberty of action, and we therefore see Birmingham and its workmen keen for an assault upon America, and Brighton, representative of the disinterested masses of the British people, disposed to regard the American cause with favor, and averse from any unfriendly interference. The contrast is striking and instructive.

THE PUBLIC LOANS AND UNITED STATES CURRENCY.—We learn from Washington this morning that the House Committee of Ways and Means, who adhere to their preference for the Treasury Note bill for a United States Currency as a legal tender, (prepared before the recent conference with the Bank gentlemen from this and other cities,) have harmonized with Mr. Secretary CHASE, and will, in a day or two, report the bill to the House. Mr. CHASE accepts the measure as the most available means for the present crisis, with an additional section to authorize the loans asked for in his recent report, and into which all Treasury notes and other demands upon the Government will be convertible. It will be noticed from our dispatch that the legal tender will be made an indispensable feature of the Currency notes, and will no doubt be passed by Congress, while the loans are made to bear the uniform rate of 6 per cent., irredeemable for twenty years, unless a provision should be added for their repurchase by the Government at any time after five years.

This result we believe will be cordially accepted by the whole country, not only as best for the Treasury, but as giving the National sanction and impress to a uniform currency for the convenience of the people. The division of sentiment among even our banking people is and has been more apparent than real, and the opposition of a few among them more pertinacious at Washington than formidable nearer home. They number, probably, less than one-sixth the bank officers of the City of New-York, while outside this circle the popularity of the measure is unquestionable, as Mr. CHASE will no doubt learn direct to-day from Sub-Treasurer CISCO, who went to Washington last evening.

BRILLIANT ATTEMPT ON AMERICAN CREDULITY.—Some wiseacre has taken the trouble to telegraph the following paragraph from London to Queenstown, for instant transmission to the American Press:

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The *Morning Advertiser* asserts that Gen. SCOTT, during his stay in Paris, offered to the Emperor NAPOLEON Lower Canada, if he (the Emperor) would side with the United States.

The *Morning Advertiser* is the last paper in London which any intelligent person would quote as authority for anything. It is the New-York *Herald* of London. It is known there as the publican's paper, being owned by the beer-brewers, liquor dealers and grog-shop keepers of the city, and being managed exclusively in their interest. It lives by "sensation" paragraphs, and has no more scruple in inventing and publishing the most absurd and ridiculous *canards* than the sheet which holds the same position here. It finds its advantage in so doing in precisely the same way. There is a very large class of newspapers in London as in New-York, who seek the gratification of a morbid curiosity, who want something startling and "spicy," and would care not one straw whether it is true or false. The *Advertiser* accordingly has a very large circulation—larger than any other paper in London, except the *Times*. But the man who should quote it in London as authority for anything higher than the price of beer, or the amount of strychnine which can safely be put into gin, would be stared at as a curiosity. We advise BONNER to get hold of the man who thought anything in its columns worth telegraphing to the United States. He could make a fortune by showing him through England.

FOREIGN WORKINGMANTATION.—The London *Saturday Review*, of the latest date, seems to be greatly distressed at the prospect that, after all, peace will be preserved between England and the United States. Its hatred of Democracy is so intense, and the chance of gratifying it seemed so near at hand, that disappointment would be doubly severe. It is still doing its best to distort and misrepresent everything done by our Government toward preserving peace. And we must be prepared for a tremendous outburst of vexation and wrath on its part when it shall finally hear of the surrender of SLIDELL and MASON.

Adding its minor arts for exciting hatred and hostility is a systematic falsification of the views of leading American journals. In its issue of Jan. 4 it states that "the New-York TIMES, with truly American judgment, announces that all English investments in the States *will be confiscated* in the case of a rupture." This is precisely the opposite of the fact. When this question was first mooted we took pains to refute the assumption, and quoted a clause from the treaty of 1794, by which it is expressly declared that, in the event of war, debts due by the people of one country to the other shall *not* be forfeited or confiscated, and this clause is still unrepealed.

SENSIBLE LEGISLATION ON THE NEWSPAPER TAX.—Mr. COLFAX, who yesterday, in a speech defending his proposed postal tax upon newspapers, stated that he expected a "mountain would fall upon and crush" him, and heroically proclaimed his willingness to submit, *pro bono publico*, to the "crushing" process, has had the mortification to see his measure disposed of in a far less formidable way—namely, by being laid on the table. At the same time there are indications that a plan is being matured at once just, practical and efficacious. Mr. MORRILL stated that the Committee of Ways and Means had in contemplation to propose a bill levying a tax in some form—perhaps by stamps—on all newspapers, and also on telegraphic communications. He did not announce what shape the scheme would assume: but this is undoubtedly the right direction for legislative action. A suitable bill, embodying this principle, will give satisfaction both to the reading public and to newspaper proprietors, and when reduced to legal form, will have the effect to produce the desired replenishment of the treasury, at least to the amount of three or four millions, without the cumbersome and vexatious accompaniments of Mr. COLFAX's bill.

AMERICANIZATION OF FOREIGNERS BY THE WAR.—We see with the greatest satisfaction that a resolution has been introduced into the Senate instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of so amending the naturalization laws as to confer rights of citizenship on foreigners who may serve in the war. Nothing can be more proper, and the proposition will undoubtedly have the hearty concurrence of all right-feeling Americans. If it be made to take the form that the certificate of honorable discharge at the end of the war shall stand as an instrument of naturalization, it will be a simple and effective formulating of the law.

There are over a hundred thousand foreign-born soldiers in our army this day—many scores of thousands of them unnaturalized. But surely no legal formality can do that towards Americanizing men which is done by the consecrating baptism of blood which they receive in the war for the Republic. No matter where he was born, no matter what language he speaks, the man who has risked his life in defence of Democratic Government in the United States is an *American*—wholly and absolutely, body and soul—affiliated to the soil and identified with the honor and the destiny of the Republic. It may well be accounted one of the chief compensations of the war that its final results will be not only to restore geographic and political unity to the country, but to work out a far more enduring, intense and spiritual unity of the diverse ethnic elements that compose our vast and hospitable nationality. What generations of ordinary experience would not have done toward Americanizing our foreign population is accomplished at one stroke by the fusing power of a common patriotism. The value of this in the future history of the country can hardly be over-estimated. There's a divinity that shapes our ends; and it will be among the grandest Providential overrulings of human affairs that the secession war, begun with a view to introduce into our Government the enfeebling principle of endless division and disintegration, will result in solidifying and consolidating our National Unity.

ENGLISH INTRIGUE ON THE CONTINENT—AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA ON THE TRENT CASE.—Advices from Washington, which will be found among our telegraphic dispatches this morning, put a new and not very welcome construction on the views of the *Trent* case, which various continental cabinets have seen fit to reduce to form and present to our Government. It appears that it was English intrigue and English influence that called forth the declarations of both Austria and Prussia. England gave the word and Austria and Prussia obediently followed her beck. We have already pointed out that these diplomatic manifestoes unfairly represented our position in the matter—putting absolute right on the side of Great Britain, and absolute wrong on the side of the United States. This animus is perfectly accounted for by the revelations of our correspondent, though it places those two Governments in the attitude of servilely following the *bidding* of England. There was some propriety in the prompt declaration of France—she was interested, indirectly at least, if not directly in the case: but it can hardly be expected that we are to receive in the most gracious of moods the ready-made international wisdom of every continental sovereignty.

Happily there is one European Government which England is neither able to coort nor cow. Russia, solicited like the rest by the British Government, has steadily refused to pronounce in favor of the dictatorial policy of England. The Czar has presented no note on the case, and he will present none—preferring to preserve a dignified silence. When last he spoke it was a word of cheer and sympathy; now that he is unable to speak for us, he will at least not raise his voice against us. Nothing is more to be regretted than the present condition of our diplomacy, which leaves us without a constant and fully-competent representative at the friendly Court of St. Petersburgh.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.—The Attorney of Albany County has complied with the requisition of the Legislature for the testimony taken in the case of F. S. LITTLEJOHN, charged last Winter with corrupt practices in influencing legislation. The testimony only proves, what no member of the Legislature with average intelligence doubts, the existence of systematized corruption in every avenue and hall of the State Capitol. Officers of the Assembly were, last Winter, the treasurers of funds, designed to pervert the course of legislation, or were induced under ingenious pretenses to become the recipients of donations, for which the donor looked for some equivalent in the way of promoting their particular measures. There is, we are glad to say, no distinct evidence that money has been paid to members of either house to secure their votes. We are expected to believe the influence and activity of lobby agents, their powers of suasion and remonstrance, and such little helps on the part of Clerks as calling bills out of time, or having them engrossed for passage with unusual promptitude, have alone been the objects of purchase. But so dense and prevalent an atmosphere of corruption can hardly leave the members themselves free from unwholesome taint of suspicion at least; and if out of this disclosure any means of purification can be extracted, let it be at once presented and used. The present Legislature has its own character for good or evil to make. Can it better facilitate its task than by exorcising the lobby?

DEPUTATIONS TO WASHINGTON.—A misapprehension prevails of the nature of the business which took Mr. Collector BARNEY, Mr. Assistant Treasurer CISCO and Mayor OPDYKE to Washington yesterday evening, and of that which calls Messrs. STUART BROWN, ROBERT B. MINTURN, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, and F. S. WINSTON there to-day. Mr. BARNEY and Mr. CISCO go merely upon matters connected with their departments; the other gentlemen, as a deputation from the Associate Members of the Sanitary Commission in this City, to press certain important measures upon the attention of Congress. The visit of these distinguished citizens to the National Capital has not the financial purpose which is attributed to it,—though doubtless such men can hardly be in

Washington at a time like the present and not be consulted upon finance. But the Committee of Ways and Means has decided definitively upon the principal measures which it will recommend to Congress; and we believe wisely; and advice upon this point would be at least superfluous.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Session of Monday Evening—Trying to Reduce the Expenses—An Improvement in the Manner of Foreclosing Mortgages—An Unfavorable Report on the New-York Passenger and Baggage Express Company Bill—State Lands in the City—The Littlejohn Bribery Case, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1862.

Both Houses met pursuant to adjournment last evening, and, verily, if all similar adjournments are to be followed by the display of such earnestness, they may be considered a good thing. Everything moved quietly and in the usual routine, until Mr. STETSON, of the Judiciary Committee, began to produce the result of their labors during the recess, in the shape of reports on various bills and petitions. The very sensible idea seems so have possessed this Committee, that it is possible to legislate too much, and that it is best "to leave well enough alone," without complicating legal processes with a host of innovations, to the complete confounding of the mass of people, and the emolument of the craft that thrives by legal technicalities. The conclusion is all the more honorable to the Committee, in that it is made up mostly of gentlemen of that craft.

The first thing that elicited debate was the report against the bill to do away with publishing the session laws in two papers of each county. It was claimed on the one hand, that this involved a useless expense to the State of some $20,000, inasmuch as the newspapers rarely fulfilled their contract, and always charged the full amount allowed by law, and even if they did, it was of no use, as the bound volumes of the laws were deposited with every town clerk, almost as soon as the newspapers published them, and were of easy reference. On the other hand, it was claimed that the county paper was the only channel of information to many, and that laws of a purely local nature were surer to be observed if made known through this channel, than if kept shut up between leather covers in lawyers' and town clerks' offices; that even if this sum was considered in the light of a bonus to the country Press, it was but a small sum for the State to pay for sustaining an engine of so much importance to her welfare and prosperity, and should not be withdrawn. It will be observed that the arguments on either side were not all vastly important, and the plea was made that it was of no use to lumber up the General Orders with bills of this kind, when matters of so much gravity were waiting for a hearing. The "Ayes and Noes" were called for, and only *seven* were found opposed to the report of the Committee.

Next came up the manner of forecloshy mortgages. The Committee thought that this law had been doctored so much already that it was not very valuable, and that the proposed amendment, namely, the giving to a notice posted into the town clerk's book all the force of all other forms of notice now demanded, would not help the matter any. It was claimed "*per contra*," that this amendment was only intended to give a legal force to a form of notice that now had none, and in addition to the other forms, but the House did not see it in this light, and sustained the Committee.

Mr. STETSON next reported against the "New-York Passenger and Baggage Express Company" bill, as *very objectionable*, in that it contained provisions obnoxious to the *fundamental* principles of all good law. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, who introduced the bill, complained that the action was hasty—that common courtesy, at least, would have demanded that the one who introduced the bill should have had a chance to appear before the Committee, and have a chance to show his petitions in favor of it, and to point out the reasons in its favor; and he moved its recommittal to the Committee for this purpose. On this motion quite an animated contest sprung up. Mr. STETSON claimed that it was the duty of the Committee, when they found a bill of this nature, involving the transgression of the plainest principles of law, to report against it forthwith, and not waste their own time, or that of the House, in dallying with it, until "favorable influences" might be brought to bear upon them. The Committee were opposed to the entire principle of this bill and so reported at once. At Mr. HULBURD'S suggestion the bill was read, and its provisions were found something like this wise: Said Company to have a capital of $50,000, to be increased, as they saw fit, *ad libitum*, by increments of $100,000; to have directors, as many, or as few, as they chose, to own and run as many vehicles as they pleased, to own real estate not to exceed $200,000 at the start—rather a bold operation, by the way, with a cash capital of only $50,000; to have all the rights of hackney coaches at steamboat landings and like places; to have a graduated scale of fares—these were fair and reasonable—and to be compelled to have all their vehicles licensed, and the licenses renewed yearly. The bill was evidently very sweeping in its provisions and entirely unfit for passage, but Mr. SCHOLEFIELD claimed that *something* of the kind was needed, and was going on to discuss the merits of the measure, but was ruled out of order by the Speaker—Mr. ALVORD, in the Chair—as all discussion of the body of the bill was irrelevant to the motion to recommit. The same rule was applied to other speakers. Mr. SMITH, of New-York, avouched that this bill had been going the rounds of the House for several years, and had rarely fallen into such hospitable hands. He thought the citizens of New-York opposed entirely to the bill. Mr. PERLES, of New-York, desired, before the vote was taken, to thank the Judiciary Committee for the manner in which they had disposed of the bill. Mr. PIERCE thought that every man should have a hearing, no matter whether the House was opposed to his plea or not, and that he discovered in the alacrity of the members from New-York to oppose the bill, an acknowledgment of "*judgment.*"

After some further discussion, the vote was taken by Yeas and Nays, and the Committee were sustained by a vote of 51 to 41. This heavy vote against the report must not be taken as all in favor of the bill. Many voted to recommit, because they favored the idea that everyone who introduced a bill should have a chance to prove its merits, if possible, and many more voted in the same way, believing that some action was necessary, and that perhaps this bill *might* be amended, section by section, so as to remove its bad features, and make it just what is needed. *Very* few approved the bill as it stood. After this matter was decided the House adjourned.

The Senate was in Committee of the Whole on several bills, but nothing of especial importance came up.

In the Senate this morning, a memorial from the Land Office was received in regard to certain unsold lots belonging to the State, and situated near the Battery in New-York City, asking for power to sell the same to other parties than the City, according to the customary routine, providing that the property owners in the immediate vicinity have the refusal of them until a certain date at the appraisal.

In the House, the all-absorbing question was the return of the District Attorney to the resolution of the House, asking for the testimony taken in regard to corruption in the last Legislature. The report was very rich in its disclosures, and was listened to with very marked attention by the House and crowded galleries.

The bills which seem to have had the most money expended upon them, were the Post-office bill, of your City, and the Broadway Railroad bill. The names of two members of the present House appeared—Messrs. SAXE and ALVORD—and the names of FRED. S. LITTLEJOHN, Sessions, a partner of the Senator of the same name last year; G. W. BULL, reporter for the *Commercial Advertiser*; the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Journal Clerk of the last House, appeared prominently through the report. From $10,000 to $20,000 seemed to have changed hands among the witnesses, with a surprising forgetfulness, on their part, of names, dates, amounts or services rendered, and the most natural supposition is that it was used illegitimately. The mention of Mr. SAXE'S name was incidental, apparently, and it did not appear upon the face of the report that he was in any way compromised. At all events, he did not think it worth his while to make any explanation, and it is quite possible that none is necessary. Among the checks sworn to, as drawn upon the Albany State Bank, was one to Mr. ALVORD for $1,000, and in the testimony LITTLEJOHN says he may have given Mr. ALVORD a check to that amount. Immediately upon the finishing of the report, Mr. ALVORD rose to a question of privilege, and made an explanation of his connection with the matter, which will be found in your report of the proceedings.

Mr. PIERCE, who offered the first resolution, afterian explanation of his motives and some remarks upon the reciprocal nature of corruption, injuring both corruptors and corrupted, offered a resolution that the whole subject go to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with power to send for persons and papers, and instructions to devise some means, if possible, for the future.

After further debate, involving an explanation, by Mr. PERLES, of New-York, of the part of the Chamber of Commerce in the matter, and an attempt to shut off further debate by the previous question, the whole subject was referred to the next Committee of the Whole for further ventilation and discussion. There the matter rests for the present.

This matter has caused a shaking among the members of the lobby, and being taken up thus in earnest early in the session, it is to be hoped that it will be handled thoroughly and effectually, to the perfect exposition of past transgressions, and the prevention of further ones of the same sort.

I desire now to rise to a question of privilege, viz.: the correction of one or two typographical errors, and of an unintentional misstatement of my own. Your compositors, several days since, made me speak of the "prompt *mediation* of MASON and SIBELL," when I did speak of their prompt *rendition*. Then, again, in my letter of Friday, I appeared to speak of the departure of the gallant *Seventy-ninth* Regiment, when I should have spoken of the *Seventy-sixth*. The Seventy-ninth have already proved their aptitude for active service, both at the lamentable rout of Bull Run and the more glorious victory at Port Royal Ferry, and I should be very sorry, even by letter, to have kept them in a camp of instruction all this time. My own mistake was in my letter of Friday, with reference to the passage of certain resolutions introduced by Mr. STETSON. I spoke of them as resolutions of instruction to our Senators and Representatives, while, in fact, those resolutions were passed, and noticed by me the day previous, and these were, in a sense, additional, and called upon the Committee on Militia to report, as soon as possible, bills for arming and enrolling the State militia, and also what expenditures are necessary for the same, and the construction of defences at New-York and along the frontier.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The following is the Special Committee on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad: Messrs. Ramsey, Connelly, Angel and Farrar.

A memoriel for fortifications at the mouth of the Genesee River was received.

A communication from the Commissioners of the Land Office was presented, asking for a law to authorize the sale of lands held by the same title as Washington Market. Referred to the delegates from the City of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BRADLEY, for incorporating a bank of savings and endowments in New-York City.

Mr. MURPHY presented a bill that provides that no person shall be permitted to appear before any Justice or Justices of the Peace, or before the Police Justice in Kings County, as the attorney of any party, unless he is an Attorney and Counselor-at-Law at the Supreme Court. Any violation of this provision is hereby declared a misdemeanor on the part of the Justice permitting the same.

Mr. CLARK introduced a bill to amend the fifth section of the "Bill in relation to the Courts of Special Sessions, Courts of Sessions and Police Courts," passed 1859, by adding the following words:

"A writ of error may issue in term or vacation out of said Court of Sessions to the Supreme Court, at any time within two years after judgment, in the same manner that other writs of error are issued, and the proceedings thereon shall be the same as set forth in article 2, title 6, chapter 2, of the fourth part of the Revised Statutes, so far as the same can be made applicable; and the clerk shall set forth a copy of all papers used in the hearing in his return to said Supreme Court."

Mr. WELLAND moved to refer the subject of capital punishment in the Governor's Message, to the Judiciary Committee. Carried.

The bill supplementary to the act to continue Flatbush-avenue, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. TAUMAN introduced a bill to amend the Usury law. It provides that when more than seven per cent. is charged, the loaner shall only forfeit the interest, and double the amount charged in usury.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The House was occupied until 12½ o'clock considering general orders. No bills of interest were acted on.

Mr. CONNOROON gave notice of a bill to allow any tax-payer to maintain action against a public officer guilty of malfeasance of office, and to allow mortgagors to redeem lands within a certain time after the sale.

Mr. MCLEOD gave notice of a Spring-street Railroad bill.

Mr. TALMAN—To fix the compensation of the New-York public officers.

The District-Attorney of Albany County sent in the report of evidence of the Grand Jury in the case of the indictment of F. S. LITTLEJOHN, for bribery. After opposition by Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, the testimony was read.

To Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Speaker of the House of Assembly, New-York:

On the 8th inst. I received a copy of a resolution adopted by the honorable body over which you presided, which is as follows:

Resolved, That the District Attorney of the County of Albany be requested (if not derogatory with the interests of justice) to transmit to the House a copy of the testimony before the Grand Jury of said county, recently, in the matter of an indictment involving corruption in and around the Capitol, and the expenditure of money to influence legislation.

Although the language of the resolution would seem to call for the evidence given before the Grand Jury against JAY GIBBONS, as well as that introduced against CHEDERICK S. LITTLEJOHN, from the fact that the evidence in the former case was printed for the use of the House last year, I shall assume, until otherwise informed, that I am asked to transmit the evidence in the case of F. S. LITTLEJOHN, only. The following is a copy of the evidence taken by me before the Grand Jury:

John Van Antwerp, sworn, says: I am Cashier of the New-York State Bank; there has an account been kept in our bank by a man by the name of Wm. Baldwin; Mr. Baldwin, between the first days of January and April last deposited in the New-York State Bank about $10,000; I have a number of checks drawn by Mr. Baldwin, they are the following:

The following are the checks drawn and paid at the New-York State Bank, Albany—H. H. Coates, $50; Hugh Hastings, $1,000; A. Van Vechten, $250; George W. Bull, $200; L. B. Sessions, $5,500; C. D. Easton, $25; C. S. Underwood, $175; "Self," $250; W. W. Baldwin, $100; "Self," $50; A. D. Barber, $100; Draft New-York City Bank, $1,000; "Self," $50; S. H. Sweetland, $100; S. H. Sweetland, $100; "Self," $100; F. S. Littlejohn, $500; "Self," $100; John Simmons, $50; I. Johnson, $50; C. Bright, $35; E. H. Powell, $233 99; William G. Lord, $100; John Simmons, $60; William G. Lord; $100; "Self," $150; F. S. Littlejohn, $100; William G. Lord, $200; J. H. Oliphant, $88 10; S. Ostrander, $300; F. S. Littlejohn, $100; Stetson & Co., $150.

William Baldwin, sworn, testifies: I reside in Oswego; I keep an account at the New-York State Bank at the present time; have made deposits there and drawn against them to the amount at about $20,000; I should think from the 1st of January, 1861, to the 1st of May following; during the session of the last Legislature, I was a few times at the Capitol; I did not use my influence in favor of or against any measure; I had one or two matters before Committees, which did not come up for action; I took no interest in the New-York Post-office bill. (Checks shown witness.) I signed such checks; I gave F. S. Littlejohn some checks; I delivered Hastings' check for $1,000 to F. S. Littlejohn; when I delivered the check to Littlejohn there was no understanding on my part as to what was to be done with the money; I owed Littlejown for money I had of him; I have no memorandum which will enable me to determine the amount of money I had of him; I gave no evidence of the borrowing; I have no idea of the amount of money I paid on the date of Hastings' check; I drew a check for L. B. Sessions for $5,500; L. B. Sessions is a brother of W. L. Sessions, late Senator; I did not deliver the check to Sessions, nor know whether it was delivered to him or not; I signed the check at the instance of Mr. Littlejohn; I kept an account at the New-York State Bank, and Littlejohn occasionally had money which I deposited.

Mr. Baldwin at first objected to relating the transactions between Littlejohn and himself, stating as a reason that he supposed the Grand Jury had no power to require him to state his private business transactions.

Frederick S. Littlejohn, sworn, testified: I don't recollect the amount I gave Mr. Baldwin to deposit in the New-York State Bank; it might have been $15,000 or more; he was my debtor from the 1st of January, 1861, to the 2d of April of the same year; I kept no bank account; I was interested in the passage of bills before the last Legislature, as any public man would be; I was interested in all Canal measures; I was interested in Brooklyn City Railroads—in amendments to the Charter and other Brooklyn City matters; I was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and was selected by the Committee of that body to prevent the removal of the Post-office site.

Mr. Littlejohn, at this stage of the proceedings, asked the Foreman of the Grand Jury whether he was bound to answer the questions of the District Attorney.

The District-Attorney put the question—State the names of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to whom you have referred.

The Foreman decided the question to be a proper one.

Littlejohn answered: Caleb Barstow, A. A. Low & Brothers, Captain E. Morgan Tillotson of the firm of Shaffins, Tillotson & Co.; there might have been one or two more; I was to prevent its removal, and I succeeded; there was no money raised to be distributed among the Members of the Legislature; what money was disbursed I disbursed myself, employing counsel, and in other legitimate ways; the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce raised about $10,000 for my personal expenses, and for Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Silles, and local counsel.

I gave the money to Mr. Baldwin to deposit to his credit, to be drawn on his checks; Mr. Baldwin didn't give a check to any member, or any one connected with the Legislature, by my direction, for any services done in his official capacity; I never directly or indirectly paid money to any member of the Senate or House to secure the passage of the bill; I know I paid L. B. Sessions large sums of money as counsel, for services as lobby agent, if you choose so to call it; the check drawn April 2, 1861, for $5,500, is not in my handwriting; the check to Eastman for $25, to Coates $50, Hastings $1,000, to Underwood $175, and to Van Vechten for $250, are not to my handwriting; I presume the check to Sessions was for counsel fees and services; Mr. Sweetland was instructed by me to request Baldwin to draw checks on my account; Sweetland resides in Crescent, Saratoga County; Mr. Baldwin had a *carte blanche* to draw checks as he pleased.

The $1,000 check was given to Mr. Hastings to use his influence as a lobbyist.

There was twice the amount of money spent to prevent its passage that there was to effect its passage. The property was sold for $150,000. New-York merchants raised $50,000, and paid it to the Dutch Church.

I ordered George W. Bull paid $200 for using his influence as a lobbyist, and to prevent his opposition to the bill. I ordered a check for $50 to be given to H. H. Coats for lobbying.

I can't explain in any other way than I was to pay when the bill passed, and when that was effected those I had employed wanted their pay. That is the way the checks were drawn on one day.

A. D. Berber received $100, and it was in payment for influence he exerted.

Thomas G. Alvord staid here about a month, almost the entire Winter; I may have paid him a thousand dollars; I know I was treading on delicate ground, and I had no understanding with any one; I had contracts with parties that if certain bills were passed certain moneys should be paid, and I paid it; L. B. Sessions said he could influence five or six lobyists and certain members; he did not name them.

C. D. Easton testified: I was Sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly at the last session of the Legislature; I had a check for $25 on a Mr. Baldwin, and I got the money for it; I don't know what the check was for; Sweetland gave me the check and said Littlejohn had sent it to me; I know nothing about the amount of money disbursed on this Post-office bill. Witness declined answering the question, "Did you receive any money during the session of the Legislature except that you have mentioned, aside from your salary or fees?" He did not think he was compelled to be a witness against himself. The foreman decided the question to be a proper one, and advised the witness to answer.

Answer—I recollect receiving $100 from Mr. Ward, of New-York, for doing work outside, furnishing documents, and urging members in to see that there was a full house; this was on the Broadway Railroad bill; he gave me that to spend among the boys; he gave me $50 at two different times; *I occasionally treated the members*, but did not talk to them about the bill; I was in favor of the bill. The witness further testified that $400 was all in addition he ever received while in the Legislature.

Silas H. Sweetland resides in Troy, testified that he used his influence to a certain extent, to effect the passage of the New-York Post-office Bill; receiving $15 for ten days work: he believed from F. S. Littlejohn; his impression was that the checks for Geo. W. Bull, L. B. Sessions, Cornelius S. Underwood, C. D. Easton, H. H. Coates, Hugh Hastings and A. Van Vechten, were filled out at the Delavan House, at Mr. Littlejohn's rooms; his memory is that they were not all filled out in one day; the body of the checks were in witnesses handwriting; did not know who gave the information as to the amount to be filled up in; Mr. Alvord and Mr. Littlejohn occupied the room where the checks were filled up; it was known as Alvord's and Littlejohn's room; I did not know for what these checks were made out; delivered a number of envelopes, but don't know that any of them contained checks; delivered letters to Hastings at different times, from different parties; don't know what they contained; I delivered envelopes to C. S. Underwood; don't know what they contained; had no recollection at whose suggestion the checks to Underwood were filled out; Bull was a reporter; did not know what services the checks were for; did not think they were signed in blank by Baldwin; witness was asked to fill them out, but don't know by whom, there might be better memories than his; had conversed with Saxe and Ball, of Rensselaer, and Sumner, of Saratoga, on the subject of the passage of the Post-office bill.

L. B. Session deposed: He was one of the clerks of the Senate, but "resigned" about Jan. 17; he was interested in the New-York Post-office bill, received money on its passage; had no prior understanding as to the amount; drew it on check given him by F. S. Littlejohn; it was $5,000 or $5,000, (witness identified the check for $5,500;) the services he rendered was to argue for the bill wherever he happened to be; could not tell how long he was engaged on it; did not expend a dollar of the money among the members of the Legislature; his brother Walter L. Session, a Senator, was his law partner; don't recollect disbursing a dollar to affect the passage of the bill; might have paid something to an outsider to affect its passage, but do not recollect; did not pay any sum to any member of either House, or go to any Senator or Assemblyman to "Horseshed," had known Littlejohn before, saw no objection to receiving $5,500; took it as a matter of course.

Did not know but he had received a little for helping on the New-York Chamberlain's bill, but don't recollect the amount, nor of whom received. It could not have been a great deal; should know the gentleman who paid him, but did not recollect the name; received in the Delavan, but did not know in whose room, roomed with his brother occasionally at the Delavan, and slept with Prendergast (manager from Chautauqua) thought the money for the Chamberlain's bill was not in a check; it might have been as much as a thousand dollars; spoke to the man who paid him about the money before he received it, did not do much of anything for the Chamberlain's bill, but think his brother voted for it; thinks he never spoke with his brother in favor of either bill; did not receive money for the Broadway Railroad bill; did not receive as much as $10,000 during last session, may have received $5,000, could no. say he did not, but was not quite clear, did not remember receiving money for lobbying in 1860; gave up the clerkship of $1,000 a session because it did not pay. Witness said: "I want to make a statement to the Grand Jury, *because there has been a little suspicion that way, that I received money to give to my brother.* I want to say that I never gave him a cent, and never spoke to him upon the subject of these bills, with a view of influencing him upon these bills."

George W. Bull, sworn: Was correspondent last year for the *Commercial Advertiser*; was in attendance on the Legislature as such correspondent; kept a general observation as to what was going on. In the up his letters from; took special interest in some bills; bill to enlarge Erie County jail limits was one; had a friend on the limits, and did not know how soon he might be there himself; might have interested himself in a dozen bills; did not receive money in reference to the New-York Post-office bill; received $250, *but did not know where he got it; loaned the check in one of the papers*, but was on his desk; believed Littlejohn put the check in his hat, but would not swear; was to receive compensation, not for going for the bill, but to let it alone; was going to oppose it, but changed his views; had opposed it some, but the batteries were silenced; his facts and figures were lost or mislaid; don't think he received any money on the City Chamberlain bill, for he was not in the ring; expected to received something on the Broadway Railroad bill, but was badly disappointed, as in 1860, when he was promised $5,000, and did not get it; don't know who promised it.

Cornelius S. Underwood, Journal Clerk of House, sworn—Had not any bills in charge last session; never received any compensation for furthering the passage of bills; received extra compensation for engrossing: it was his duty to see bills were sent to the Senate and Governor; received compensation on several bills; the Cab bill and Post-office bill among the number; did not recollect about the Chamberlain bill; received $10 for the Cab bill, he believed, for his attention to the bill, but did not recollect from whom; it was a short, stout, full-faced man; received money occasionally for courtesies as Journal Clerk, and never refused it; received a check for $175 from Mr. Littlejohn, $20 was for printing, and the rest, he believed, was a present for getting the bill up to the Senate and to the Governor promptly; he was frequently asked to do a thousand inconvenient things, not pertaining to his duty, and for this received presents; Mr. Littlejohn spoke about bill to witness in the cloak-room.

The witness explained the routine through which bills go. *Some were read during the last session, out of their order, without the knowledge of the House.* He had received a present of $5 from a gentleman whose name he did not know, who opposed the repeal of the Sunday law. Received $20 from the Clerk of Mr. Hawes, Comptroller of New-York City, for engrossing and comparing a bill. Paid out $10 of it for engrossing. Received a number of small presents, but not so much as $50 from any except Littlejohn. Chief Decker, of New-York, gave him a new hat; don't think he received $500 during the session; received money each session, but could not recollect any of the persons from whom it came.

Abraham Van Vechten sworn—Is an Attorney and Counselor; frequently acted as counsel for bills before the Legislature; was employed by F. S. Littlejohn on the New-York Post-office bill, and charged $250 for his services; never in his life paid any money directly or indirectly to any member of the Legislature to influence legislation.

The evidence before the Grand Jury, embraced in the report of the District-Attorney of Albany County, having been read, Mr. PIERCE offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the communication of the District-Attorney and accompanying evidence, be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with authority to send for persons and papers, and to give such parties as feel themselves aggrieved in the matter a further hearing; and that said Committee report to this House such action in the premises as to them shall seem fit and proper, in order to maintain the dignity and purity of legislation.

Mr. ALVORD said: Before this resolution is entertained, I rise to a question of privilege. I am somewhat relieved, on the reading of this testimony, to find that it differs from common rumor in regard to the position in which it places me. I had been told that Mr. FREDERICK S. LITTLEJOHN had deliberately sworn, before the Grand Jury of Albany County, that he had given me $1,000 for lobby services rendered by me on the New-York Post-office bill. I find, however, that he testifies to no such thing, but uses the very equivocal language that he *may have given me* $1,000 last session. I state here distinctly, and on my honor as a man, that Mr. LITTLEJOHN never did give me $1,000 for advocating the passage of the New-York Post-office bill, or for any other service. It is necessary for me to relate the history of my whole connection with Mr. LITTLEJOHN, and to state to this House what, in my opinion, is the duty of a legislator who occupies a seat in this chamber, and of those outside this House, who are legitimately interested in subjects that come before it for legislation. I have been in the habit for some years past of coming to the Capital during the Winter in relation to matters of legislation in which my own interests are involved, as well as those of my neighbors and constituents. My business has been to appear before Committees of this body, and to use arguments with gentlemen of the Legislature in regard to the subjects affecting those interests. I believe that this course is entirely legitimate and proper, and that in the arguments brought to bear upon members in respect to the questions that come before them for action, the interests of the people in all sections of the State should be represented. It is evident to all who are accustomed to reside here during a legislative session, that no one can be expected to perform these duties without receiving some compensation for his services and expenses. In receiving such compensation from those whose interests I have looked after, I have done wrong; if this House considers it to be a wrong.

When I came to this city last Winter, I found very undesirable quarters at the Delavan House, which was filled with guests. Desiring a change, I was informed that Mr. F. S. LITTLEJOHN had rooms on the ground floor, with accommodations for two persons, and that he was alone. I was previously acquainted with Mr. LITTLEJOHN, and I inquired of him whether I could be allowed to occupy those apartments with him, and obtained his consent. We were thrown together in that way. Mr. LITTLEJOHN had various measures before the Legislature in which he was interested. Being unfamiliar with parliamentary rules, he on several occasions asked my advice as to the proper course to be pursued when embarrassments in legislation arose, believing that my knowledge of the rules rendered me competent to give him such advice. On some other occasions Mr. LITTLEJOHN called on me for assistance in drawing bills, as I knew better than he knew, how to draw them so that they might come properly before the House. I performed such official services for him willingly, and without the remotest idea or expectation of receiving any compensation or pay from Mr. LITTLEJOHN, or that any would be offered. I did not intend to demand any, and I would have rendered the same services gratuitously to any friend. At the close of the session, when we were about parting, Mr. LITTLEJOHN came to me and said he had been paid liberally and well for the business he had done, that I had been useful to him during the session in a variety of ways, and he begged my acceptance of $200. That is all the money that I received from him, and he never asked me directly or indirectly to approach any member of the Legislature on any measure whatsoever. I trust that my character was too well known to him to make it probable that he could ever have made such a request to me, for he must have been aware that I should have spurned it with scorn and contempt. The business I did for him was legitimate and proper, and without any expectation that I should receive any compensation in return. In conclusion, permit me to remind the House that it is part of the history of this State, that before all the Committees of this Legislature, there have been found, from time to time, men who stand as high as any in the State in character and position, appearing as counsel, advocating the cause of those by whom they have been employed, and receiving large amounts in payment for their services. This has been the extent of my offending, and this is all. I need only add that let this report and testimony take whatever shape they may, I am perfectly willing it should be sifted to the very bottom, and if a word or letter of what I have here asserted is found to be untrue, I shall be willing to take my departure from among you, as not worthy of occupying a position in this body.

Mr. PERLES—It appears, from the evidence, to be charged or implied that the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York subscribed the money used for the purpose of securing the passage of the Post-office site bill. This was not the fact. He gave a history of the purchase of the Post-office site by the General Government, showing that $50,000 was raised by merchants and property owners in the immediate vicinity on the Post-office, to make up the amount of the purchase money, $250,000. The $10,000 was raised by the same parties, and not by the Chamber of Commerce. He spoke as Vice-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and desired to clear Messrs. MARSHALL and LOW from any share or part in the transaction. Those gentlemen have no interest in real estate there, and consequently could have no object in subscribing the money. It was raised by those who had. He had heard of this money having been raised, and he knew that the whole additional it had represented to the parties in interest that the bill could never be passed in Albany unless this amount was raised. He believed the Trustees of the Brick Church made up a part of the amount, and the money which was easily earned seemed to have been easily spent by the party in whose hands it was placed, among his friends.

Mr. PIERCE had felt it an ungrateful task to be instrumental in bringing this subject to light, but he had regarded it as his duty to do so. He desired to say the importance of the matter had been shown by the revelations now made. It is seen that corruption, like other crimes, acts reciprocally. It corrupts the corruptor. The Chamber of Commerce, that institution, "grand, gloomy and peculiar," that has more interest than any other in the integrity of legislation and the purity of the masses, is found originating this corrupt act. It is seen at the fountain-head. The Chamber of Commerce, with its vast interests, should have been the last even to wink at corruption, much less to bribe and tamper it. But they were not alone. The fault is in the Legislature, too, which has suffered its tools to go about and declare money *must* be raised to carry or defeat bills. In this case the money *was* raised, and the representative of the Chamber of Commerce to the council on his associates how it had been thrown away. He reviewed the conduct of the "Boss Tweed" gathering at Broadway, who had made an open appeal to property-owners, to raise a fund to bring along last session, to defeat the Broadway Railroad bill, and declared the time had arrived when such a course must be stopped.

Mr. PERLES understood the merchants of New-York and the Chamber of Commerce from the assaults made upon them. They had made no such movement. New-York found it necessary to have the site for the Post-office and the next central in the City. He went to Washington to arrange for the sale of the old Brick Church—authorized to sell it for $230,000. Mr. HOE would only pay $200,000. The other $30,000 was raised by property-owners in the vicinity, so as not to have the Post-office moved up to Madison-square. They were willing to let it go to the Park, but there they could not get the land. The amount of the $10,000 was raised, not by the Chamber of Commerce, but by the Trustees of the Brick Church. They could not get the $230,000 from the Government until a bill releasing the title was obtained from the State. Parties from Albany told the Trustees they could never obtain the passage of the bill releasing the title *without they raised this money.* They therefore raised it, and it was not fair to charge them with corruption.

Mr. S. CHATFIELD moved the previous question. Lost, 11 to 41.

Mr. ALVORD moved to refer the subject to the first Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PIERCE—There is now every latitude for debate, and the question can be discussed at once. He hoped the motion of reference would prevail.

Mr. ALVORD thought there were many members who desired to be heard, and they would, under his motion, be enabled to express their views on the question before it was referred to the Committee.

Mr. STETSON concurred with the opinion that the act of the Chamber of Commerce was a great folly. More severe words might be used. But he did not think public attention should be fixed there, to save others about this Legislature. The fountain head was here, was in the belief that the Legislature could be corrupted, and that $10,000 might be brought here with impunity to operate upon the Legislature. We find men about the Legislature receiving large amounts, without any explanation of the services they rendered. All is mystery, yet can any one doubt there was an improper use of the money. What is worse, we find the officers of this body habitually receiving presents, and possibly by them swerved from the direct duty which an honest man should perform—in abuse of the privileges of the House and the interests of the people. And is the previous question to be moved to shut off debate, and to hide the infamy from the public eye? It is beyond the power of the Legislature to make honest men out of rogues, and, therefore, publicity is all that remains to hold in check upon those men who have wormed themselves into power here. He, therefore, approved of the resolution to refer the matter to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PARKS thought the proper time to discuss the matter when it had gone through the hands of the Committee, and had on that ground voted for the previous question. At present there was contradictory testimony. On the one hand there was testimony given under oath before a Grand Jury; on the other there was the simple denial of persons on their words, as men. He thought an investigation proper.

The resolution to refer to the first Committee of the Whole was carried. At 2:10 the House adjourned.

Soldiers' Letters—Carelessness Somewhere.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Cannot something be done, by which those of our friends who are sacrificing everything they hold dear in this life for the maintenance of their country's honor, may be enabled to receive the many letters which are written by "loved ones at home," and which *when* received causes so much joy to the soldier's heart? We are required to prepay all letters, which we willingly do, but it is indeed hard to be obliged to pay three cents on every letter and one on each paper, and then have them sent, (if sent at all,) we know not where, certainly not where directed. Out of eight or ten letters written during the past five weeks to my husband, now stationed at Hilton Head, he had up to the eighth (6th) of January received but *two*.

Such carelessness is unpardonable, and I think it is high time our New-York Post-office, (for the fault is doubtless there,) was intrusted to the care of persons who will send the letters to the places for which they are intended. I consider that our *women* are doing a great deal for our country, in *consenting* to our husbands, and other friends, going to fight their country's battles, many perhaps *never* to return, or what is almost as bad, to be incarcerated in the prisons of the unfeeling and treacherous South, there suffering and actually perishing for the necessaries of life.

Is it asking too much to request that our letters, which cost us time and money, may be more promptly sent. It is a great trial to *most*, if not *all* of us, who are thus so necessarily separated from those we love, and whose bright faces and pleasant society we are thus deprived of. I think we ask but a slight reward, and trust the matter will be attended to by the proper authorities. By inserting this letter in your valuable paper, you will confer a favor upon one of your

SUBSCRIBERS.

Col. GARFIELD, the Kentucky hero, who so signally routed the Falstaffian HUMPHREY MARSHALL, is well known in Rensselaer County, New-York. He is still quite a young man, and a few years ago, when a student at Williams College, was in the habit of going over to the "Disciples" churches at Poestenkill and Millville, and preaching to those congregations. On leaving college he went to Ohio and became President of an institution of learning—abandoning that position, however, at the call of his country. He is known in the army as the "Praying Colonel," and is almost a "John Balfour of Burley" in his rigid piety, yet high courage.

Ague in the Face and Breast.—Relief quick and certain by using DR. BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT. Dépôt No. 186 Greenwich-st., and by druggists generally. Price 25 cents.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

It Will be Unwise to Purchase a Sewing machine before comparing the two leading kinds—the GROVER & BAKER stitch and the lock stitch—and testing the work of each, at No. 495 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DAY—DIBBEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, by Rev. Duncan Dunbar, WILLIAM T. DAY to ANNIE S. DIBBEN, all of this City.

LIVERMORE—LUGAR.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 16, by Rev. Dr. Hovey, JOHN R. LIVERMORE to LIZZIE, eldest daughter of George C. Lugar, all of this City.

THOMPSON—MASSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, by Rev. J. C. French, LEWIS S. THOMPSON to MINNIE LOUISE MASSON.

BARKER—BIBBINS.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 21, by Rev. ALEX. McLEAN, Mr. JAMES W. BARKER, Jr., of Pittsburgh, to Miss MARTHA E. BIBBINS, daughter of W. H. Bibbins, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

SPIVAT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, at his residence, 963h-st., 4th-av., after a lingering illness, of disease of the heart, HENRY SPIVEY, aged 52 years.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

FOX.—In this City, ELLEN, the beloved wife of Michael Fox, a native of County Sligo, Ireland, in the 38th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 36 4th-av., corner of 8th-st., without further notice.

VANDERVOORT.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 21, of scarlet fever, CARRIE CARSON, only daughter of Charles M. and Deborah G. Vandervoort, aged 4 years, 8 months and 5 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 192 West 40th-st., on Thursday morning, Jan 23, at 2½ o'clock.

☞ Buffalo, California and Milwaukee papers please copy.

BAXTER.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 18, of scarlatina, only son of Charles W. and Adaline A. Baxter, aged 7 months and 5 days.

The remains were interred at Ellsville, N. Y.

DOMINICK.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 20, ALMIRA TERESA, eldest daughter of Edward H. and Elizabeth Ann Dominick, in the 2d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 183 Orchard-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

HARRIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, SARAH LOUISA HARRIS, eldest daughter of Charles J. and Jane B. Harris, in the 22d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 135 Henry-st.

FORTE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 20, MARY ANNA, wife of Mortimer Porter.

The funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock.

STRONG.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 20, ANDREW STRONG, aged 81 years.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 94 Jane

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—No. 3 on Demurrer Calendar. Nos. 100¾, 8324, 279, 281.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 931, 1273, 1439, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2023, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2041, 2053, 339, 1341, 2057, 2063, 2065, 2067. *Part II.*—Nos. 1650, 1300, 1680, 1798, 1844, 220. Added to Calendar, Nos. 282, 283, 285, 286, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 294, 296, 297, 298, 301.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2643, 2965, 651, 2231, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2771, 2951, 775, 797, 2009, 3255, 3259, 3261, 3263, 3265. *Part II.*—Nos. 3774, 3510, 2770, 3336, 1788, 2072, 422, 3294, 3554, 3586, 3558, 3560, 3562, 3564, 3566. *Part III.*—Nos. 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3275, 3277, 3279, 3283, 3285, 3287, 3289, 3291. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3056, 3538, 3544, 3010, 3568, 3570, 3572, 3574, 3576, 3580, 3582, 3584, 3588, 3590, 3592.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 780, 817, 818, 756, 650, 139, 803, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 747, 798. *Part II.*—Nos. 596, 640, 277, 410, 611, 673, 759, 760, 762, 657, 434, 1826, 698, 290, 727.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *One Butt &c. of Wine.*—The renewal of the motion to open the default in this case against the United States, which was heard and denied some days since, was heard yesterday morning on new affidavits. It was argued at length by Mr. Evarts, for the motion, and Mr. McKeon in opposition. Judge Betts finally decided to open the default, that the case might be tried, though he warned the bar that this case must by no means be construed as a precedent upon which to build up a practice.

Can a Patentee Sell or Assign the Future Right in the Extension of a Patent.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

The Union Manufacturing Company vs. *Lounsbery, Bissell & Co.*—The plaintiffs brought this action to recover about $6,000 under the following circumstances: The plaintiffs were the original owners of a patent for making felt-cloth, and under it, in December, 1848, they granted to the defendants a license to manufacture finished felt-cloth.

It was claimed that the defendants agreed to pay the plaintiffs, in consideration of the grant or license, one cent for every square yard manufactured.

It was agreed, at the time the license was granted as claimed, that the right to manufacture should continue during any extension of the patent. The patent was extended by the Commissioners of Patents for seven years from the 20th day of October, 1850. Congress afterwards extended the patent for fourteen years from the 7th of March, 1857.

For the defence, it was contended that the patentees owned the extension, and that the right to it was not a subject which in law could be sold or assigned. It was also contended that when the original term for which the patent was granted had expired, the defendants had a right under the act of Congress, as purchasers of the machinery, to use it during such extension, and that, on the 28th day of August, 1854, the license was revoked by a written notice from the plaintiffs, and that the plaintiffs claimed that it was forfeited.

To this it was answered that the license was good for the extended term, and that there could be no right, under the act of Congress, conflicting with the obligations under the contract, and that there had not in fact been a revocation of the license.

Case still pending.

A. F. Smith and Judge Butler for plaintiffs; R. Rawley and James T. Brady for defendants.

The Rule of Evidence in respect to Husband and Wife—The Troubles of a Tailor.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Ludwig Sachs vs. *Charles H. Bertrand.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is a tailor, to recover of the defendant for an alleged criminal conversation with plaintiff's wife.

It was charged by the plaintiff that the defendant came into his family under the assumed name of Muller, and that he lived with the plaintiff for several months; that at the expiration of that time the defendant persuaded Mrs. Sachs to leave the bed and board of her husband and to live with him in Forsyth-street. The counsel for the defence called as a witness the wife of the plaintiff, and claimed that under the statute of 1860, and according to the decision in the case of Barton vs. Gladhill, in 12 Abbott, that she was a competent witness.

It was, however, ruled by the Court that the wife could not be a witness for the defendant in an action for criminal conversation.

Emma Sachs, a very intelligent little girl of nine years of age, testified that she had slept with her mother ever since her separation with Sachs, and that no one else had slept with Mrs. Sachs.

It was also claimed by the defendant that the party who lived with the plaintiff, and who lived at Forsyth street, as charged, was not the defendant, but a man by the name of Miller.

The plaintiff claimed $5,000 damages. No verdict in.

P. Levy for plaintiff. Ranken & Rearly for defendant.

How a Minister Made a Bargain, and the Result.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Ralcom.

Hubbard Winslow vs. *T. Belden.*—In this case the plaintiff, Rev. Dr. Winslow, sued to recover the value of certain furniture of the defendant, alleging that he sold the furniture to the defendant under the following circumstances:

The defendant leased the plaintiff's house in Thirty-first street, and the plaintiff, as claimed, sold to the defendant certain furniture therein, the title to the same to remain in the plaintiff until the defendant had paid for it. It was charged that the defendant had failed to pay for the furniture, but that he had mortgaged it to another party.

The defendant sets up as his defence, that the plaintiff passed the title to the property to him when he gave him possession of the furniture, and that accordingly, he, the defendant, could do with it as he pleased.

The jury, however, differed with the defendant in this view, giving the plaintiff a verdict for $510 26, the assessed value of the property.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge McCunn, Edward Madden, native of Belgium, 31 years of age, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

John Glynn, born in Whitehall, N. Y., aged 18 pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in passing a $10 counterfeit bill, of the Commercial Bank, Bristol, R. I., upon John H. Welsh. Remanded for sentence.

Ann McClusky, native of Ireland, 10 years of age, pleaded guilty to enticing away a child 2 years of age, from its parents, Michael Greenan and wife, No. 61 James-s reet, in February, 1861, and keeping it four weeks, when it was discovered among some Gipsies, near Sing Sing. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Thomas Williams, native of New-York, 21 years of age, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Leopold Friedenburg, a German, 23 years of age, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, under an indictment for grand larceny, in stealing a quantity of goods from the store of Shefmer & Miltner, No. 45 Warren-street. Remanded for sentence.

Surrogate's Court.

Admitted to Probate.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate, none of them containing anything of interest to the public: John Morrison, Sarah Clark, Edward Beadle and H. L. Cathell.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

Before Justice Barnard.

Beck vs. *Loder, et al.*—Motion denied. $10 costs to abide event.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—Motion denied, with leave to renew on stating grounds of belief.

Sturgis vs. *Crowell.*—Motion denied.

Kimball et al. vs. *Bean.*—Allowance of five per cent. ordered.

In the matter of the petition of Cyrus Yale, Jr., et al. for appointment of new Trustee, &c.—Motion granted.

Cross vs. *Cross.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Rogers vs. *Morris et al.*—The defendant is entitled to the costs of Appeal in the Supreme Court, on Appeal under the order as presented.

Roberts vs. *Whitney et al.*—Motion granted without prejudice to an appeal from the taxation by the Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Brown vs. *Ryan and Cole.*—Motion for a Receiver granted.

Balcom vs. *Julien and Stewart.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Brady.

Corbonell vs. *Danney.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied with $10 costs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 103 bbls. Ashes, 12,172 bbls. Flour, 1,030 sacks Corn Meal, 4,106 bushels Wheat, 12,893 bushels Corn, 2,415 bushels Rye, 566 bushels Barley, 4,505 bushels Oats, 6,773 bushels Malt, 7,735 pkgs. Provisions, 1,216 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been light, to-day, at $6 37½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow has been in demand at 32c.@33c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—The demand has been moderate for Adamantine at 16½c.@17c. ₱ lb., and limited for other descriptions at previous quotations.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet, to-day, at former rates. The business in Rio, during the week, Messrs Wm. Scorr & Son, notice thus: "There has continued a good demand for Rio during the past week, and the market closes firm at our enhanced quotations. Total sales are 11,277 bags, and embrace 1,610 ₱ "Veteran," at 18¼c. 2,400 Santos, ₱ "Ilingeborg," at 21c.; 623 ₱ "Midas," at 18c.; 697 ₱ do., at 13¾c., in bond; 4,025 ₱ "Lizzie," at 19¼c., ex ship; and 615 balance ₱ "Panama," at 18¾c." Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 77,827 pkgs. including 4,8724 bags Rio and Santos; 11,350 bags Maracaibo; 4,910 bags Cera; 3,412 bags St. Domingo; 2,500 bags Laguayra; 2,500 mats Ceylon; 80 bags and 1,000 mats Java; and 2,612 bags other descriptions. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 26@27c. Laguayra and Maracaibo at 22@24; Rio, 18@21; St. Domingo, at 19¾c.@20c. ₱ lb, usual terms.

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
Jan. 18—Baltimore	17,500
Jan. 18—Philadelphia	500
Jan. 21—New-York	48,723
Total	66,723

COTTON—Is dull, and prices are quite unsettled.

FISH—The demand continues liodlled at essentially unchanged rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Low grades of State and Western Flour have been more freely offered and purchased to-day, at a shade easier prices. The demand has haen mainly for shipment. The better qualities have been in very limited request, and irregular in value. The reported sales since our last have been 15,700 bbls., including superfine State at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to choice exxtra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 70@$5 80; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 40@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 70@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40 @$5 50
Extra State	5 70 @ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 40 @ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65 @ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70 @ 6 30
Interior extra Ohio	5 80 @ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05 @ 6 65
Fancy Genessee	5 90 @ 6 00
Extra Genessee	6 00 @ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90 @ 7 00

Southern Flour continues quiet, at previous prices; sales 1,300 bbls., at $5 75@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in slack request including superfine at $5 45 @ $5 50; extra at $5 70@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 860 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $2 95@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The transactions have been light since our last, but the firmness of holders has not diminished.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull. Buyers are reluctant to buy unless at materially reduced prices, while the principal holders are not disposed to make any important concessions. Sales 27,400 bushels, including White Western at $1 45; Amber Western, $1 40; Red Western (Winter) at $1 37@$1 38; Amber Wisconsin, $1 32@$1 33; Milwaukee Club at $1 30@$1 31; Chicago Spring at $1 28@$1 29; Racine Spring on private terms; Red Loug Island at $1 40@$1 41, ₱ bushel. Corn continues dull and heavy. Sales 9,300 bushels, at 63c.@64c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 66c. for Northern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Oats rule quiet, including Canadian at 40c.@41c.; Western at 40½c.@41½c.; State at 41½c.@42½c., and Jersey at 40c.@41½c. ₱ bushel. Rye is in fair request, at 83c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 3,500 bushels. Barley is in light supply and quiet.

HAY—North River is in fair demand and firm at 80c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request, chiefly for home use, at previous rates, including new at 16c.@24c., the latter rate for choice, ₱ lb.

HEMP—Is inactive, yet generally quoted firm.

IRON—No important movements have occurred since our last, owing, in part, to the frioness of holders.

LEAD—Foreign Pig has been in fair demand, at $7 @$7 12½ ₱ 100 lbs., with sales of 450 tons at these quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 72 hhds., chiefly Porto Rico, at 40c., but including a small lot of Cuba Muscovado, at 27c.; also, by auction, 63 hhds. Porto Rico, at 39c., and 75 hhds. Sour do., do., at 26c.@27½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Pending the receipt of advices from the Burnside Expedition—which many business men believe is, in part, designed to take possession of the North Carolina Coast, and open the ports of that State—there is no disposition exhibited by the Trade here to operate at present, and prices of all articles are unsettled. Spirits Turpentine opened at $1 45, declined to $1 40; and toward the close holders found it difficult to get an offer of any price from purchasers. Sales were quite limited. Nothing really new in Tar or Resin.

OILS—Though prices are quoted about the same, the current movements are unimportant.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately inquired for at former rates. Sales have been made of 900 bbls., at $11 75@$12 50 for Mess; $12 75@$13 50, in part, for Prime Mess; $8@$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats continue quiet at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand and is steady; sales 500 boxes, at 6½c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lard tends downwards; sales 1,800 tierces and barrels poor to choice, at 7½c.@8½c., ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet, yet steady; sales since our last, 185 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 25 for plain Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 25@$14 75 ₱ bbl.; Butter continues in limited demand at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@22c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 5½c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Small sales of Carolina were made at $7@$7 50, and East India at $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at previous figures.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 310 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 8½c.@8¾c., and Cuba at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Continue in lively demand at rising prices, with sales reported, since our last, of 2,500 pkgs. Greens and 1,000 pkgs. Blacks.

TIN—The principal inquiry has been for Straits, at 33c.@34c. ₱ lb. here and in Boston.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 lbs., part at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 850 bbls. at 25c.@25¾c., mainly 25c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, and rates have been tending downward. For Liverpool—Flour 2s. 6d. ₱ hhd.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 8½d.@9d., Corn, 5¼d.@5½d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tce.; Pork, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ hhd.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s. Butter and Cheese, 30s. @35s.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ₱ hhd.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Butter, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Pork at 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ₱ hhl.; Wheat, 18c. ₱ bushel.; Lard, 7¾c. ₱ lb. For Antwerp—Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Bremen—Flour at 3s. 3d. ₱ hhl.; Provisions at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan.	1
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan.	4
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan.	8
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan.	9
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan.	11
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Jan.	15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan.	15
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan.	18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan.	22
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Jan.	22
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan.	26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan.	29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb.	1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb.	12
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb.	19

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan.	22
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Jan.	25
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan.	25
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan.	29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Feb.	1
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb.	5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb.	8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb.	12
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb.	15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Feb.	19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb.	26

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails close at (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

COAL, &C.

COAL.—LEHIGH, PEACH ORCHARD, LOCUST Mountain, and Broad Mountain, warranted to be genuine articles; also, superior Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel, of late importations. All at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE,
Cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

WATERPROOF CORK CAP AND HAVE, LOCK—(GITTEN'S PATENT.)—J. D. WANDELL, No. 185 Bowery, New-York, agent for the above goods has on hand a large assortment of this most useful article, so highly recommended by all our Generals, and pronounced by Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott "as the most useful article ever invented for our army," is extensively used by soldiers and citizens in all parts of the Union. Persons having friends engaged in the army should send them this article, which will prove invaluable for their health and comfort. Agents wanted. Parties wishing samples, will remit $1. Office in Washington, No 230 Pennsylvania-av. Stafers supplied.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—TO TWO SINGLE gentlemen or a married couple, a roomy back parlor also, to a single gentleman, pleasant furnished ball bed room, in a private family. Gas, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Reference required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY would let, with board, a large, nicely-furnished front room, with pantry, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or to a single gentleman. Reference required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn. The house has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—FRONT and back parlor, second floor, unfurnished, near South ferry and a few steps from Fulton ferry cars; suitable for a gentleman and wife; terms moderate. Apply at No. 20 Harrison-st., between Clinton and Court sts.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, infant and servant, wish board from Feb. 1; location between 3d and 5th avs. and 14th and 24th sts., N. Y.; room on second or third floor, with gas, Croton water, &c., &c. Terms must be low, (and mentioned in answer.) For a comfortable, quiet home, one month's board always in advance. References exchanged. Address KENYON, Box No. 152 *Times* Office, for five days.

WANTED—BY A LADY, (WIDOW,) IN A GENteel private family, not above 30th st., a pleasant, well furnished room and bedroom, or privilege in the parlor. She wants either to furnish her own table, or pay full board and have a private table. The house must be unexceptionable in all respects, and references will be required. Address, stating terms, location, &c. Mrs. P., station D., Post-office, until the 24th of this month.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A private family, where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman, wife and child; child 2 years old. A room with bedroom off, furnished, required; breakfast and tea for the gentleman; must not exceed ten minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. References given and required. Address, stating terms, C. F. R., Box No. 2,780 New-York Post-office.

NOW VACANT.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, consisting of parlor, with from two to four bedrooms, bath, &c., in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Private table, or board at table d'hôte.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on the first floor, a parlor and bedroom on the second story, (front,) newly and handsomely furnished, to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen or families without small children.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, IN A private family, within one or two miles of the Harlem boats; would make arrangements for the year if terms suit. Address, for three days, B. R., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, EN SUITE—the entire second floor of the private house No. 80 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, suitable for a family, with private table if desired. The house is first-class and beautifully located between Lexington and 4th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 116 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING A FRIEND (female) afflicted with epilepsy, desirous of placing her in a private family, where she would receive the best of care, and willing to pay liberally, can do so by addressing EXPERIENCE, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.—ROOMS NEWly furnished, and in very nice order, with bath, gas, &c., to be let with or without board, in a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

ROOM AND BEDROOM WANTED—FOR A genteel office, on Broadway, 6th or 7th avs., between 20th and 45th sts. Address W. L. B., care of Dr. Wait & Son, No. 5 Bond-st.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE A nicely-furnished room, with closets, fire, &c., second floor, in a private family, on moderate terms, No. 112 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, IN A PRIVATE family, at No. 46 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000—WITH AN ACTIVE MAN, CAPABLE of taking care of the financial department—is wanted in a safe and profitable manufactory. Sales can be made to the amount of $30,000, for cash. None but parties of the highest respectability and good business capacity need apply. Address, for two days, H. B. A., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER ACTIVE OR silent, with from $20,000 to $50,000, to take the place of me deceased, in an established hatters' trimming importing house in good standing and credit. No better opening could present itself to a business man. Address Box No 2,120 Post-office.

$5,000.—A PARTNER WITH THIS amount wanted in a safe, legitimate, manufacturing business, secured by patent. Sales made for cash. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, with real name, A. B. H., Box 105 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF the sales and financial department of a safe and profitable manufacturing business easily managed. Must have $10,000 in cash. References given and required. Address Box No. 386 Post office.

$5.000 WANTED FOR A YEAR—FOR which a large compensation and ample security in staple merchandise will be given. Address B. F. M., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY JAN. 17, IN GOING FROM 14th-st to Canal-st., in a 6th-av. car, then through several of the streets near Hudson-square, up Canal-st to Broadway, and in a 14th-st stage to 13th-st., a Pin set with pearls, and inclosing a lock of hair tied with gold thread. Whoever returns it to No. 87 East 13th-st. will receive a reward of $5.

FORT WARREN, BOSTON HARBOR, Jan. 14, 1862.

LOST OR MISLAID—CHECK NO 628, ON THE Merchants' Bank, New-York, for $50, made payable to the order of Wm. R. Miller, and indorsed by him to me. As payment has been stopped, the finder will please forward to my address, at this post, end oblige.

t JNO. L. BUELL.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE for ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 6,512, dated Nov. 21, 1860, in the name of GEO. T. OLYPHANT. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF JANUARY 17, IN Going from 16th-st., near 8th-av., through 15th-st. to 9th-av., up 8th-av. to 22d-st. and 10th-av., a plain oval band BRACELET. Whoever returns the same to S. C. BURDICK, No. 93 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

TO LET.

LIGHT ROOMS,
and steady power,
at low rates,
By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Fraoklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BEIT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. 30 Lispenard-st. Rent $500. Possession immediately. Apply to B. M. STILWELL, No. 11 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st.; one of the best and most central locations in New-York; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, to JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET IN THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—A handsome brown-stone house; rent low to a respectable tenant. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TO LET—AN OFFICE ELIGIBLY SITUATED. Apply to C. PAULSON, No. 76 Reade-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—A NICELY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house to rent, until the 20th of April. Excellent piano, silver and linen, and every other requisite for housekeeping left. Street quiet and highly respectable. To a responsible private family only. Terms, $90 a month. House-agents need not apply. No. 58 East 27th-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER, A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD habits, and of the first respectability, would like to form the acquaintance of a young lady with a view to matrimony. She must be of an amiable disposition, and possessed of intelligence and refinement, and have a taste for music. Any lady, having the above requirements, will please address, in confidence and sincerity, FRANK, Box No. 122, *Times* Office.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH COELEBS, Station B Post-office, will demonstrate that a gentleman of undoubt ed respectability is sincerely seeking a wife, possessing lovable qualities, social position, and means. No interview is desired until correspondence has demonstrated mutual sincerity, eligibility and real merit

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 51 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private boarding house; she has lived a good many years in a boarding-house; has lived the last City reference; has lived three years in last place. Call at No 103 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid and laundress, or chamber waitress, by a young woman; has good City reference. Can be seen until suited; apply at No. 220 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; is also a good plain sewer. Can be well recommended from her last place in the City, and also is capable of doing her work well. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, respectable English girl, with excellent reference, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; will be found a thorough waitress. Can set her table in good style and keep the dining-room and silver in the best of order; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging; has good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to do light housework in a small private family; the very best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 241 Elisabeth-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL DESIRES a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; can do all kinds of pastry; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Can be well recommended with good City reference. Call Jan. 21 or 22 at No 506 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, a situation as cook; understands cooking to all its branches, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; would prefer to go a short distance in the country; has the very best of country reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 9th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Scotch woman, as a perfect cook, who understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent bread and cake baker; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., first floor.

AS COOK.—A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, and has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 Clinton-place, 4th-st., third floor, front room, a few doors from 6th-av.; has the best of City references.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable Protestant woman; understands soups and jellies, baking and pastry; plain, English and French dishes; the best of City references given. Can be seen for, two days, at No. 247 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTable woman, a situation as thorough good cook; perfectly understands all kinds of English and American cooking; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th st., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly competent for her business; very best of City references can be seen for two days at No. 29 East 11th-st., near 3d-ave.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRSTclass cook by one who thoroughly understands her business, the best of City reference. Call or address No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 146 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN experienced woman as cook; one who thoroughly understand her business; can come well recommended; can be seen at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, as cook; is a first-class baker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at 254 East 23d-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, a situation as a first-class cook in a private family. Apply for two days at No. 215 West 15th-st. Can give good reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a small family, by a respectable girl, in the country or city. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 111 Broome-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a competent woman as good cook and assist with washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 14th-st., front basement.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman, with the best of references for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a thorough cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Any party in want of a good domestic, will be pleased by applying at No. 158 9th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a competent, tidy woman, with two years' City reference from her last place, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is a good baker and laundress, wages $. to $8; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 23d-st., two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with best of City references, in the above capacity; will do the housework of a small private family, no objection to the country. Apply at No. 80 West 17th-st., top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant girl, with good references. Apply at No. 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

AS FIRST-RATE COOK.—SITUATION wanted, by a woman, as first-rate cook, in a private family or a respectable private boarding-house; understands every variety of cooking and all kinds of baking and pastry; the best of City reference. Can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock A. M. till 6 P. M., at No. 69 West 20th-st., first floor, back room, until suited.

AS PLAIN COOK, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted (either in the City or country) by a smart, industrious servant girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; neat, obliging, and trustworthy; willing to please, at moderate wages. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 113 At

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY, of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 1, 1862,
INCORPORATED 1855,
Made in compliance with the requirements of the 12th section of the act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes, passed Feb. 17, 1848.
The Capital Stock of this Company is $900,000—the whole amount of which has actually been paid in.
The amount of existing debts of this Company is Twenty-six thousand dollars and forty-eight cents, which indebtedness is secure by mortgages upon real estate as follows:
Upon real estate in Brooklyn $10,000 00
Upon real estate in Rockland County 8,000 48
Upon Real estate in New-York City 8,000 00
Making the total indebtedness as above-stated ... $26,000 48
All said real estate has been purchased for the use of said Company, and in the opinion of its Trustees was necessary for the profitable management of its business. It is actually worth the sum agreed to be paid therefor and does constitutes a portion of the assets of the Company over and above the amount of its Capital Stock.
JOSEPH BRITTON,
A. COMPTON,
A. BARMORE,
HORACE DENNETT,
THEO. BROWNING,
} Trustees.
ISAAC COMPTON, President.
State of New York, City and County of New-York, ss.
—R. T. COMPTON, President of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of the City of New-York, and Joseph Britton, A. Compton, A. Barmore, Horace Dennett and Theo. Browning, Trustees of said Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company, and that they are the above-described officers and Trustees thereof.
Subscribed and sworn before me this 20th day of January, 1862. P. F. PALMER, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January until and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE READY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

James H. Pinkney,	J. Green Pearson,
James Irwin,	R. W. Howes,
James S. Earle,	Francis Brown,
Jno. McKesson,	George Warren,
J. T. B. Maxwell,	James L. Todd,
H. W. Belcher,	Wm. C. Barrett,
Francis Tumes, Jr.,	A. S. DePeyster,
Jno. Tappin,	Alden Wattles,
V. A. Conkling,	S. C. Southmayd,
Henry Anstice,	Solomon Banta,
Chas. H. Wilmerding,	Jno. H. Macy,
Henry Demarest,	James Rogers,
W. S. Hanford,	Geo. W. Clark,
P. Kemble Paulding,	Jno. Wilson,
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Pond.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reelected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
Nos. 157 AND 159 DUANE-ST., CORNER OF ELIZABETH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 13TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:
JOSEPH B. VERPLANCK, WILLIAM A. HAMILTON,
JOSEPH WALKER, WILLIAM C. PICKERSGILL,
THOS. W. PEARSALL, JOHN H. ADAM,
GUY RICHARDS, JAMES R. TAYLOR,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, CORNELIUS L. EVERITT,
JOSEPH SAMPSON, HENRY R. REMSEN, and
CHARLES CHAUNCEY CHAUNCEY, Jr.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN H. ADAM was unanimously elected President, CORNELIUS L. EVERITT Vice-President, JOHN MOWTON Manager, and THOMAS K. LEES Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 20th day of February next, for the sale and delivery, to one, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1863, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Jan. 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual Interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw from the same as a deposit from 1st inst. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PARAK CUMMING, Accountant.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same will receive communications of importance to them, if they will send their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.
JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 11 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 660 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has this day taken into partnership Mr. C. M. BUTLER, a member of the Board of Brokers. The business will be conducted as heretofore, at No. 41 Pine-st., under the name of EUGENE THOMSON & CO.
EUGENE THOMSON.
New-York, Jan. 16, 1862.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 66 Wall-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—Interest on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. The transfer books will be closed on and after Jan. 22, until day of payment. C. C CLARKE, Treasurer.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on first-class real estate in New-York City only. Brokers need not apply.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED.—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN Railroad 6 P cent. and 7 P cent. bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE Company Stock, cheap, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—LEE COUNTY (IOWA) EIGHT PER cent. Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT, BROOKLYN Central Railroad and Actor Insurance Company's Stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.
THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1861	$157,877 44	
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive	522,308 23	
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$680,185 67
This Company has issued no policies except on cargo and freight for the voyage.		
No risks have been taken upon time, or upon hulls of vessels.		
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$589,093 48	
Less Return Premiums	73,699 36	
Net Earned Premiums		$515,394 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, &c.	$336,696 37	
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses	76,842 36	$413,538 73
Net Profits		$101,855 41

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely:

Cash in Bank	$88,376 90	
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks	498,461 20	
Loans on Stocks drawing interest	93,668 63	
		$675,506 73
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		220,514 72
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums		21,502 50
Scrips of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at		25,649 48
Total Assets		$943,173 43

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.
Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 8th of April next.
By order of the Board,
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	WM. LECONEY,
A. C. RICHARDS,	J. K. MYERS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	A. WESSON,
W. M. RICHARDS,	WM. KENT,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	DAVID P. MORGAN,
C. E. MILNOR,	BYRON SHERMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JEHIAL READ,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	A. S. BARNES,
SANFORD COBB, Jr.,	J. E. HANFORD,
W. H. MELLEN,	THOMAS EAKIN,
B. W. BULL,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
C. HADDEN,	H. L. ATHERTON,
L. P. MORTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
R. V. DE PEYSTER,	GEORGE C. WETMORE,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,	P. H. VANDERVOORT

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January inst., at 12 o'clock, M. Dated, 10th January, 1862. CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Secy.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR SPECIE, by
F. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. B. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at public auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 22, at elegant private residence, No. 46 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., sale commencing at 11 o'clock, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, rosewood drawing-room suites, etageres, bookcase, centretables, chandeliers, oil-paintings, statuary, bronzes, vases, mirrors, clocks, curtains, carpets, hat-stand, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, wardrobes, sideboard, extension table, china, glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c., basement and kitchen furniture.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 14 Broadway, removed for convenience of sale. Consisting of parlor suites in brocade, broatell, plush and hair cloth; superb parlor etageres, secretaries, music cabinets, canterburies, centre, fancy and work tables; library and secretary bookcase rosewood, black walnut and mahogany chamber suites; oak chamber suites; library and dining room suites; tables and chairs; sideboards, extension tables, side tables, lounges, easy chairs, &c., making an elegant stock of first-class work to be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

HENRY D. MINNA, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and elegant assortment of stuffed birds, mounted in cases, on sprigs and elegle, prepared by the well known C. S. Galbraith.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.
RESTAURANT AND HOTEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Jan. 23, at 11 o'clock, at No. 42 and 44 Murray-st., the entire furniture contained in said houses, consisting of tables, chairs, bureaus, oil cloths, bar fixtures, kitchen utensils, smoke jack, &c. No postponement.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large and fine assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, suitable for City or country trade.

A. S. ROPES, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 61 Cortlandt-st., comprising a general assortment of prime goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.
We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition and arrangement.
Pine, 4 to 12 inches in thickness.
White Wood, 4 to 5 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, 4 to 12 inches in thickness.
White Ash, 2 to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Maple, 1 to 12 inches in thickness.
Cherry, 1 to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, Ely and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ¾ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ¾ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 2 and 3 inches square.
Also office, sheds, beam, lease and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.
We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired, or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.
SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—JANUARY.—HIGH-LANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MINEOLA AND BROWN'S DOCK, FARMINGDALE AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Jan. 22, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.
Thursday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 25, 2:40 P. M.	Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 29, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Jan. 29, 2:40 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 1, 9:30 P. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 38 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 7 P M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 32 Broadway, New-York.
Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hattoras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.
DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SKATES.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES—REQUIRing no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores, No. 858 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Pain Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PERCENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.
By order,
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 20.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE MANHOPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 450 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 16th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. till day of payment, inclusive.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JAN. 14, 1862.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1862. The transfer books will be closed till that date.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER MONANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INS. CO., No. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.
THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after THURSDAY, 16th inst.
H. N. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE LA FAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM A. ST JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 40 Wall-st.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, free of tax, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY next, at the Bank of America.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 23 CHAMBERS-ST., New-York, Jan. 14, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll of real estate and personal estate of the City of New-York for the year 1862 is now open for public inspection, and will remain so open at the office of my said office, for the space of fifteen days next ensuing. All tax payers are hereby notified that they are required to call and examine their respective assessments, in order that any errors in the same may be corrected; and all persons entitled by law to reduction in their assessments, by reason of being over-rated or for military service, and also literary and other institutions, claiming exemption from taxation, are required to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the roll on said 15th day of April.
And in the mean time the said roll, until 15, 1862, is public notice for the information of tax payers.
Section 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application is made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No application shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of the assessment roll or personal estate unless it shall be made to appear that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1857, Chapter 214, Section 9 and 10.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALDEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. CODES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.
JASPER E. CORNING, } Administrat'rs.
JOHN E. PARSONS, }
s18-1mw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROS-WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861.
HENRY A. WASHBURN,
an7—law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 36th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 19th day of August, 1861.
JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
an21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 7th day of December, 1861.
Dec. 18-law6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES! married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; RUSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urination, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. W. H. CREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Aden, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Sexual Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Secret Infirmities, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Hailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 630 Bro

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rebel Rumors About the Burnside Expedition.

Rendezvous of the Fleet in Pamlico Sound.

NORFOLK IN A STATE OF PANIC.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT JOHN TYLER.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Jan. 20, via BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

No news has been received here from the "Burnside Expedition," which sailed over a week since.

The Southern papers say nothing about the expedition, although if a landing had been made the news ought to have reached Richmond and Norfolk before this.

No anxiety, however, is felt on the subject, although it is highly probable that the first news from the expedition will be received at this point; yet, as Gen. BURNSIDE's dispatches would be sent to Washington direct, they might possibly reach their destination earlier if sent *via* Annapolis, since they might have to wait here nearly a whole day for the Baltimore boat.

A flag of truce went to Craney Island this morning, under Lieut. CLINTON, of Gen. Wool's Staff. The boat brought back the Captain and crew of the ship *York*, of Dublin, Capt. WHALEN, from Valencia for Lewiston, Delaware, which was wrecked near Swansboro, N. C., a week since.

LATEST.

Ex-President TYLER died at Richmond on Friday night, after a very brief illness.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 18.

A letter received here from a reliable source at Newbern, N. C., says that forty-three National vessels are at Hatteras.

An official dispatch received at Wilmington on the 19th inst., from Goldsborough on the 16th, says that 20 small steamers and sixteen sail vessels were inside, and seven large steamers outside Hatteras. More are expected in Pamlico Sound.

The above may be relied on, as it comes from an officer in Hyde County.

A law recently passed by the Rebel Congress prohibits the publication of war news in the newspapers.

The bill forbids the publication of the number, disposition or movements of any of their land or naval forces, the description of any vessel or fortification, or of any plan of attack to be followed, unless authority for such publication is first obtained, except that information obtained from Northern newspapers and the account of battles fought may be published. To secure editors it is also made unlawful for any person to send to any editor or publisher any dispatch or letter giving the prohibited information. The punishment for any of these offances is limited to a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for not more than one year.

Capt. MENENHALL, of the Fourth Artillery, leaves us to-night, to join his company, which is now at Louisville, Ky. He has been at this post two years and a half, and has lately been busy drilling new batteries just organized here.

The wounded prisoners who came down from Richmond the other day, and were taken to the hospital here, are all doing as well as could be expected. None are thought to be in a dangerous condition, and a few have so far recovered that they will be sent North by to-night's boat.

The troops on board the *Constitution* were disembarked this morning, and marched and countermarched up and down the beach, within certain limits fixed by Gen. WOOL, nearly all day. They have been on board the *Constitution* more than two weeks, and enjoyed much the pleasure of stretching their legs. They were favored with Summer weather. Meantime, the *Constitution* underwent a thorough cleaning, which she much needed.

Nothing is known of the destination of the *Constitution*, or of the time when she will sail. No orders have yet been received on the subject. Gen. BUTLER is expected here to personally order her sailing.

MORE RUMORS ABOUT THE EXPEDITION.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes under date of Jan. 19:

"A private dispatch to a gentleman in Richmond, from a prominent merchant in Wilmington, North Carolina, says that a fleet of thirty vessels was at anchor off the mouth of the Cape Fear River, and a demonstration upon Wilmington was hourly expected! Such telegrams, the *Day Book* says, should be suppressed, as they only serve to 'excite the people, and God knows we have tronble enough without trying to create a panic!"

Rumors were prevalent in Norfolk to-day of the most startling nature. Refugees reported that Roanoke Island had been taken possession of, and the two rebel regiments there were taken prisoners."

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, the only Ex-President resident in the seceded States, is dead. There are yet some gentlemen living who have sat in the Presidential Chair—VAN BUREN and FILLMORE in New-York, PIERCE in New-Hampshire, and BUCHANAN in Pennsylvania—all in the loyal States. The events of Mr. TYLER's career, though familiar to almost everybody, may, now that he has passed forever off the stage, be briefly recapitulated.

The ancestors of JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, were among the earliest English settlers of Virginia. The family trace their lineage back to WAT TYLER, who in the fourteenth century, in the reign of the second RICHARD, headed the insurrection in England known by his name. Mr. TYLER's grandfather was Marshal of Virginia, and his father at one time Governor of the same State. The subject of our sketch was born in Charles City County, Virginia, in 1790, and was consequently 72 years of age at the time of his death. At the age of twelve he entered William and Mary College, and graduated when but seventeen years old. After leaving college he devoted himself to the study of law, and at nineteen years of age he appeared at the bar of his native county as a practicing lawyer—a certificate having been given him without inquiry as to his age. As soon as he reached his twenty-first year he was chosen a member of the House of Delegates. For five successive years he was elected to the same position. During this time he was attached to the Democratic Party. At the time the British forces were in Chesapeake Bay, Mr. TYLER raised a volunteer company, which was never brought into action, and his military career was consequently short and bloodless, but he thus acquired the title of "Capt. TYLER," by which he was generally after designated. In 1816, he was elected to Congress, to fill an unexpired term, and next year was reelected; in 1819, he was again elected to the same position, but resigned shortly after on account of ill-health. He then returned to the practice of his profession, but in 1823 was again elected to the State Legislature, and became an ardent advocate of the system of public improvements by the State. In 1825, he was elected Governor of Virginia, the vote being, on joint legislative ballot, for TYLER 131, for FLOYD (the thief) 81, scattering 2. At the next session of the Legislature he was unanimously reelected Governor; but before the expiration of his gubernatorial term, he was chosen to the Senate of the United States, on the first ballot, by five votes, over the celebrated JOHN RANDOLPH. At the Presidential election of 1824, Mr. TYLER supported WM. H. CRAWFORD for the Presidency; but when J. Q. ADAMS was elected, he at first supported him, but soon after changed his views, and became an opponent of the Administration in the Senate. He voted against the tariff of 1828, and in the debate concerning the powers of the Vice-President, supported the positions assumed by Mr. CALHOUN. On the accession of JACKSON to the Presidency, Mr. TYLER supported his Administration. He opposed projects of internal improvement by the General Government, the United States Bank and the Protective Tariff, but was in favor of a tariff for revenue, though he opposed that of 1832. With the South Carolina nullifiers of 1833 Mr. TYLER sympathized, and when President JACKSON took ground against the revolutionary proceedings of that State, Senator TYLER withdrew his support from the Administration. The Force Bill being introduced into the Senate, vesting extraordinary powers in the President, Mr TYLER opposed it, and when the bill was passed, Mr. TYLER's was the only name in the negative, Mr. CALHOUN and the other nullifiers having left the Senate Chamber until after the vote was taken. Mr. TYLER, however, afterwards voted for Mr. CLAY's compromise act, which became law. He was reelected to the Senate for six years from the 4th of March, 1833; and in the session of '33-'4 voted for the resolutions of censure against Gen. JACKSON for removing the deposits, on the ground that the President's action was opposed to the dogma of State rights. His course in the Senate effected a separation between him and the Jackson Democracy. When the resolutions expunging the vote of censure on JACKSON from the records of the House, known as the "expunging resolutions," came up, Mr. TYLER was instructed by the Legislature of Virginia to vote for it; but as he had, when entering on political life, strongly advocated the doctrine of Senators always following instructions, he chose to resign his seat rather than obey. In 1838, Mr. TYLER was elected to the Virginia Legislature, this time by the Whigs. During the session he acted with that party, and next year was a delegate to the Whig National Convention. In that Convention he supported Mr. CLAY; but as HARRISON was nominated, it became necessary to take the Vice-President from the South. Mr. TYLER was selected, partly by chance and partly from the lack of any other available candidate. Had the event of his succession to the Presidency been contemplated, it cannot be doubted that he would have been rejected. But "Tippecanoe and Tylar too" were triumphantly elected by the people; but in one month after President HARRISON's inauguration, death removed him from the Presidential chair; and in April, 1841, TYLER became his successor. His subsequent treachery to HENRY CLAY and to the Whig Party, which had made him President, added a new term to our political vocabulary. His treachery to all men and parties, his total loss of popularity, and the embarrassment and confusion which he brought upon the country, are matters of history—though they are all now lost sight of in the later and more infamous appellation of traitor. The great events of his Administration were the vetoing of the United States Bank bill, and the making of preparations for admitting Texas—a measure which was brought about shortly after his retirement in 1845.

After the expiration of his Presidential term he retired to private life, the most unpopular public man that had ever held any office in the United States. From that period until secession time he figured but little in public, but devoted himself to the cultivation of his estate, the increase of his negroes and the accumulation of money.

In February of last year, as will be remembered, Mr. TYLER was President of the Peace Convention which met at Washington to adjust the national difficulties. On taking the chair, he made a sonading speech, (then published in full in the TIMES,) in the course of which he said:

"Our godlike fathers created—we have to preserve. They built up through their wisdom and patriotism monuments which have eternalized their names. You have before you, gentlemen, a task equally grand, equally sublime, quite as full of glory and immortality. You have to snatch from ruin a great and glorious Confederation; to preserve the Government and to renew and invigorate the Constitution. I confess myself ambitious of sharing in the glory of accomplishing this grand and magnificent result. To have our names enrolled in the Capital, to be repeated by future generations with grateful applause—this is an honor higher than the mountains, more enduring than monumental alabaster."

And alas! how hopeless now are the chances of JOHN TYLER's name ever reaching such an enrollment!

On the conclusion of this speech, Mr. CHASE, now Secretary of the Treasury, expressed himself as particularly gratified, and assured Mr. TYLER, as most of the other Commissioners did, that they were ready to follow where Virginia led.

But as the Peace Conference progressed, TYLER was found to be one of its least conciliatory and most ultra members. During the whole time he was in league with the Montgomery conspirators, and in treasonable correspondence with JEFF. DAVIS. From that Conference he went as a delegate to the Virginia State Convention, and did all he could there to take the State out of the Union. After secession he was elected as a member of the Rebel Congress, and has used all his powers to keep his State in hostility to the National Government.

He ended his life suddenly, last Friday, in Richmond—going down to death amid the ruins of his native State. He himself was one of the architects of its ruin; and beneath that melancholy wreck his name will be buried, instead of being inscribed on the Capitol's monumental marble, as a year ago he so much desired.

While President of the United States, and at the age of fifty-two, Mr. TYLER was married a second time, and to a lady of New-York, Miss JULIA GARDINER, daughter of DAVID GARDINER, Esq. The marriage took place in this City, in June, 1844. This wife still survives him, with several children, some of them quite young. It will be remembered that Mr. TYLER's mansion at Hampton, over which he hoisted the rebel flag last Spring, has been for some time occupied as quarters by our troops.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The tronble at the Navy-yard is about concluded. This morning there were more men ready to go to work than were required. There is no probability, therefore, of the Yard being closed at present.

It is stated that the order for the *Rhode Island* to go to Boston has been countermanded, upon the representation that the workmen are willing to resume work.

THE THIRD BATTALION GOV. SPRAGUE CAVALRY.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The Third Battalion of the Governor SPRAGUE Cavalry leave for Providence to-morrow morning.

ARRIVAL OF CAVALRY FROM VERMONT.

Fifty men and twenty-five horses, under command of Lieut. WARD, arrived in this City yesterday from Burlington. They belong to the First Regimen of Vermont Cavalry. They were quartered at the Park Barracks.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT FOR RIKER'S ISLAND.

The above regiment, which arrived in this City on Saturday, from Albany, and since then been quartered at the Park Barracks, left yesterday morning for Riker's Island, where it will go into the barracks formerly occupied by the Hawkins and Anderson Zonaves. On leaving the Park the men marched down Broadway to Pier No. 1, North River, where they embarked on board the steamer *Catilina*, which conveyed them to their destination. At present the men are not armed, but will be furnished when at Riker's Island.

STEEL RIFLED CANNON FOR OHIO.

The second and third batteries of WIARD's steel rifled cannon for the State of Ohio were forwarded, *via* the New-York Central Railroad, yesterday, in complete fighting order. These batteries are to be designated as "Buckingham's" and "Wood's." The first battery, "Wolcott's," which was forwarded some two weeks since, as mentioned in the TIMES, did capital service in the late battle at Somerset, in Southern Kentucky, Mr. WIARD himself being present with his battery during the conflict.

Wallack's Theatre.

A short play and a merry one is MORTON'S "Cure for the Heartache," revived here last night with much applause. What it lacks in plot and incident—and a stickler for the best models would hardly accept it as a respectable imitation in these respects—is abundantly counterbalanced by sprightliness of dialogue and a free-handed sketchiness in the treatment of the male characters. It is unfortunate that in dealing with the other sex the author seems to lose his buoyancy, and falls either into a condition of mendlin sentimentalism, or of a mood absolutely unamiable. Thus whilst we all recognize the flightiness of *Young Rapid* and the solidity of his sire, we can only accept *Miss Vortex* with the deference due to an old stage tradition, and feel quite sure that, if the other two female parts were not intrusted to pretty women, they would be tiresome if not superfluous. MORTON was afflicted with a mania for moral sentiments, and with gallant but injurious prodigality he has bestowed an undue proportion thereof upon his fair friends, who in consequence are rather severe. This remark applies more especially to the character of *Jessy Oatland*, the remaining part of *Ellen* being too slight for analysis. Both, we may here add, were benefited by the talents of Mrs. HOEY and Miss HENRIQUES. Their presence on the stage made us almost forget the niggardly inefficiency of the dramatist.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK's *Young Rapid* is too well known to need more than a few passing words of comment. It is a well conceived and carefully sustained performance. *Young Rapid* is not a thinking animal, but one who goes like a steam-engine, and breaks down in the end simply because he finds he has a heart beating in his borom instead of a machine. There are few actors who can simulate a sufficient amount of vitality for a part so full of trivial impetuosity; with Mr. LESTER WALLACK it seems to ooze out from all the points of his body. Mr. BLAKE, as *Old Rapid*, was a splendid contrast to his fast and fidgety son, and played, indeed, with an unctuousness that left nothing to be desired. The *Vortex* of Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND was a good performance, as also was the *Charles Stanley* of Mr. REYNOLDS. The *Frank Oatland* of Mr. JOHN SEFTON was deficient in breadth and rustic heartiness, but possessed some points of merit. Not among the latter were Mr. SEFTON's invariable habits of changing his tone of voice when about to utter a moral platitude, and making a bow after having done so. If the author has not drawn the line distinctly between a clodhopper and an illiterate preacher, the artist should at least not confuse the two characters. The small parts were of course played carefully.

To-night Mrs. COWLEY's comedy, "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," will be revived.

SOIREE FRANCAISE.—Mr. PAUL JUIOUET resumed his dramatic representations last evening at Irving Hall, before a large audience. Two pieces were played on the diminutive stage, a little comedy called "Le Village," by OCTAVA FEUILLAT, which possesses the merit of good writing and the fault of extreme length; and a folle-vaudeville called "L'ut Dièze," full of extravagant fun on the subject of that terrific chest C, which TAMBERLIK is said to produce to the dismay of the critics. The principal parts were sustained by Mesdames LABRETTI and MOREL, and Messrs. JUIOUET, THIERRY and ENGARD. The next performance takes place on Tuesday, the 28th inst.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—SHAKESPEARE'S play of "King Henry IV." will be produced here to-night with a fine cast, introducing not only the favorite stars attached to the company, but Mr. HACKETT, who has been engaged for the purpose of playing his humorous *rôle of Falstaff*.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NEW WAY OF SWINDLING—BEGGING ON HIGH AUTHORITY.—An Italian woman, named JULIA B. CONTI, *alias* MARY CONTI, was brought before Justice QUACKENBOSH yesterday, upon the charge of swindling a large number of citizens in the upper part of the City by means of false pretences. Her plan has been to go from house to house, presenting a petition which sets forth that she is an Italian refugee, who landed in New-York, with her husband and three children, about one year ago; that her husband died as soon as he arrived here, and she was left with the three small children to support. The petition states that her only object in applying to the charitable for aid, is to enable her to return with her children to Italy, where she left six other little ones, who are now in great want. The interesting part of this woman's case, however, consists in the fact that in order that her petition should have weight, and her story be the more readily believed, she has acknowledged it before a Commissioner of Deeds. The certificate of the Commissioner was then taken to the County Clerk of the City and County of New-York, who gave his certificate, in the usual way, as to the Commissioner of Deeds, and then he attached thereto the seal of the county. These were all taken to the Governor at Albany, and to the State Department. The Governor signs his name, the Secretary of State his, and the great seal of the State of New-York is affixed thereto. Of course, the certificate from Albany is only to the effect that at the date thereof, JOHN CLANCY was County Clerk for the County of New-York. Thus is obtained the signatures of two of the highest officers in the State, also that of the County Clerk and a Commissioner, which, with three large seals attached to the several papers, really make a very imposing appearance, and apparently a very deserving case for the exercise of charity. The police state that sums of money to a very large amount have been obtained in all parts of the City by means of these papers. Copies of them have been made and circulated by different parties. The woman taken into custody sometimes goes by one name and sometimes by another, and she has papers to suit all the names she bears. When brought before the Court she pretended to be unable to understand a word, either of English or French. But when the Justice admonished her, and began to tell her what must necessarily be the consequence of her many impositions upon the public, she began to protest, and showed by her conversation and actions that she knew all that was said. Papers were also found upon her having the seal of the State of Massachusetts, whereby it appeared that not long ago she had been practicing the same impositions in Boston. She is a very good-looking woman, about thirty years of age. The Justice committed her for examination. He desires that all parties who have been swindled by this woman should appear before him to-day, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and give their testimony.

THE POST-OFFICE EXTENSION.—On Monday afternoon Postmaster TAYLOR had received forty-five proposals to build an extension of the Post-office on the fronting vacant square. The proposals will be examined by the architects, and the essential particulars of each forwarded to the Postmaster-General who will make the award. The extension will be constructed of brick and wood, one story high, and will cover all the space at present open and unoccupied on Nassau, Liberty and Cedar streets. The structure will be 110 feet long and 50 feet wide on Cedar-street, 184 feet long and 20 feet wide on Nassau-street, and 52 feet long and 30 feet wide on Liberty-street. The general-delivery, box, and foreign departments, will be moved into this new structure, and all communication cut of between the clerks in the main building and those in the delivery apartments, thus greatly facilitating the delivery of letters. The corridor on Cedar-street will be 20 feet wide, thus allowing the foreign and box-delivery departments 22 feet in the clear, which will also afford space enough for the addition of 1,000 more boxes. The corridor on Nassau-street will be 10 feet wide, and more perfect arrangements will be made for the general-delivery departments. Attention has also been paid to light and ventilation. The upper part of the structure, from the brick wall (which will be 7 feet in height) to the roof, will be composed almost entirely of windows.

THE STREET CONTRACTOR'S PAY-DAY, BUT NO MONEY.—The men employed by Mr. HACKLEY, the Street Contractor, assembled yesterday, the regular pay-day, at the office, in the Park, to receive their semi-monthly wages, but they were met by the assurance that there was no money, and that it was only a Barmecidal pay-day. Of course, there was an immense amount of grumbling, and very general indignation, which resulted in an unanimous resolution to visit the Mayor in a body, and lay their grievances before him. Accordingly they moved over to the office, but contrary to their expectations, the Mayor's power was not extensive enough to reach their case, and they were compelled to retire still penniless. It appears that the City Inspector refused to grant the necessary certificate as to the performance of the work during the last fortnight, (the gutters and cross-walks not having been kept open, as required by the contract,) and the Comptroller of course refused to draw any warrant. The negligence of the contractor, in this regard, was severely commented on in the Board of Councilmen, on Monday evening, when the City Inspector was directed to notify the sureties of the contractor's neglect, and if not attended to, to perform the work, and deduct the expenses from the contract money.

A PRETENDED COLONEL ARRESTED FOR SWINDLING.—H. J. FAGH, a very genteel-looking man, in the dress of a Colonel of the United States Army, was arrested yesterday at his room in the St. Nicholas Hotel on a charge of swindling. In October last the accused called upon Mr. GOLL, at No. 142 Division-street, and represented himself to be a Colonel in the United States Army, and, as such, was very desirous of getting a small amount of money to aid him in equipping his regiment. Upon these representations the complainant let him have the sum of $58. About the same time he called upon Mr. JOHN H. DIEHL, to whom he made representations of a similar character, and from whom he received the sum of $137. The Colonel failed to perform his agreement with Mr. GOLL—the latter, therefore, obtained a warrant for his arrest. The officer who made the arrest found the accused in his room, surrounded by papers and documents of various kinds, but among them there was no sign of a commission as an officer in the army. It is alleged by the complainants, and others, that the would-be Colonel has sold a Lieutenant-Colonelship in his pretended regiment for the sum of $1,500, and other positions for proportionate amounts. The prisoner appeared in Court dressed in full uniform. Justice Osborne committed him for examination.

INSPECTION OF VOLUNTEERS.—Yesterday the volunteers quartered at East New-York were inspected by Capt. ANTHON, who has lately been appointed aid to Gen. YATES. They consisted of the Seward Infantry, which has lately been consolidated with the Third German Rifles, the Van Buren Light Infantry and the Jackson Artillery. The other organizations in and around this City will be inspected this week, with a view to their consolidation, and making them rapidly effective bodies.

A SAD CASE OF DESTITUTION.—A respectable looking Welsh girl, named JESSIE REEVES, appeared before Inspector CARPENTER, at Police Headquarters, on Monday, and related a pitiful story concerning her trials in rebeldom and her present destitute condition. She came to this country some time ago and proceeded to the State of Missouri, where a good situation was promised her in a wealthy family. She remained there a few months, but upon the breaking out of the war the family with whom she lived was broken up and scattered. She was therefore thrown upon her own resources, and having, as she believes, a brother in New-York, she came on to this City. She has expended every cent of money she had in getting here, and is now entirely destitute. Her object in applying to the Inspector was to get some aid in finding her brother. His name is WM. REEVES, a carpenter by trade. Mr. CARPENTER promised her assistance and protection in trying to find her relative, and that officer thinks the case is one deserving the attention of the charitable.

A DIAMOND RING CASE.—JOHN CAREY, a bartender, residing at No. 228 East Twenty-fifth-street, was brought before Justice KELLY, Monday, upon the charge of stealing a diamond cluster ring, valued at $150. The complaint was made by WM. E. DEMEREST, who alleges that two or three nights since, he was attacked in the street by the prisoner, and the ring in question taken from him. CAREY, soon after, obtained the sum of $50 on the ring at the pawn shop of SIMPSON & Co., where it was recovered by Officer ANDERSON, who made the arrest. Justice KELLY committed the accused for examination.

AFFAIRS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—At present but little business is doing in any of the departments of the Custom-house. A large number of vessels have doubtless been kept from the coast by the late storms, as the list of arrivals here has been rather small within the past few days. Dealers in German and English cotton and woolen fabrics appear anxious to take out their goods, but case after case of French fancy goods are allowed to remain in the warehouse. Collector BARNEY continues to be besieged by a large number of office-seekers, although it has been explicitly announced that no more changes would be made for some time to come.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a girl aged about 12 years, named ISABELLA MURPHY, whose parents reside at No. 185 Twelfth-street, was accidentally burned in such a manner that her life is despaired of. She was putting some wood in the stove at the time, when in some way her clothes caught fire, and before assistance could be rendered she was burned about the limbs and body in a shocking manner. The school in which the accident occurred is situated at the corner of First-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

MORE ARRESTS FOR COUNTERFEITING.—CHARLES CONNOR and GEO. THOULE, made complaints yesterday against ALEXANDER DUPLON, who is charged with passing two counterfeit five dollar bills upon them, upon the Blue Hill Bank of Dorchester, Mass. DUPLON was arrested and committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH. There are several other parties known to be implicated in the attempt, which was made last Saturday night, to flood New-York and Brooklyn with these spurious bills. A large number of arrests have already been reported, and the Police have names of others.

AN ALLEGED BURGLAR CAUGHT.—The store of H. McKAY, dealer in dress and fancy goods, at No. 84 Cedar-street, was entered a few nights since and robbed of shawls, vestings and dress patterns to the amount of $1,000. Information of the theft was given to the Police, and Messrs. FARLEY and EUSTACE were detailed to ferret out the guilty party. Last evening they arrested EDWARD TAYLOR, from whom the stolen property was recovered. The accused was taken to Police Headquarters, and locked up for the night.

THE CONCERT SALOONS TO BE BROKEN UP.—The Eighth Ward Police were very busy last evening in removing the signs and show-boards in front of all the concert saloons on Broadway. This is a preliminary step to a general attack upon these places of resort. Large crowds of people gathered around the saloons and followed the officers from one place to another, in anticipation that a general onslaught was to be made upon them; but, for once, the crowd was disappointed.

TRIPLETS.—At No. 217 East Twenty-third-street, on the 18th inst., Mrs. HOUSE gave birth to three living children—two boys and one girl—all doing well. They are very destitute, and any assistance rendered them by way of small clothing, or otherwise, will be thankfully received.

Meeting of Exempt Firemen.

TREASURER'S REPORT—ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Exempt Firemen took place, last evening, at Firemen's Hall, PHILIP W. ENOS, Esq., in the Chair. The annual report of the Treasurer showed that the receipts of the past year were $293 45, and the expenses $243 57. The funds of the Society now amount to $1,488 79. The Chair reported that during the year one member—DANIEL CURRY—had died. The following officers for the ensuing year were reelected by acclamation:

President—PHILIP W. ENOS.
Vice-Presidents—ZOPHAR MILLS, ADOLPHUS OGDENSBURGH.
Recording Secretary—GEO. W. WEBSTER.
Financial Secretary—FRANCIS HARADORN.
Secretary—JOSEPH PRICE.

The Chairman gracefully acknowledged the compliment of his reelection. He has occupied the post since 1854.

On the Executive Committee Messrs. James Y. Watkins, David Logan, H. U. Wenman, S. R. Titus and A. A. Mark were reappointed, and, in the place of Messrs. FREEKS and FINCH, the latter being an officer in the army, Messrs. DUROCHE and COLLIN were chosen.

The delegates to the Fire Department, Messrs. HOWARD E. COATS and JACOB L. SMITH, were reappointed.

The meeting adjourned until the third Tuesday in April.

Inside Views of the Rebellion—Col. Thorpe's Lecture.

Col. T. B. THORPE's lecture, on Monday night, entitled "An Inside View of the Great Rebellion," in spite of the inclemency of the weather, was listened to by a crowded audience, and though nearly two hours was consumed in its delivery, a large number of persons remained throughout its delivery, though compelled to stand up. The fact that a gentleman, who had a wide-spread reputation as a writer and a humorist, and fortified by the experience of twenty years residence in Louisiana, was to speak on the rebellion, raised high expectations, and the most sanguine were not disappointed. Col. THORPE combines in his manner of oratory the best characteristics of the Southern stump, chastened by his Northern associations. While he has an argument, he enforces his ideas almost exclusively by illustrations, anecdotes and incidents, and we question if there is any one before the public who can tell anecdotes better, or with such an inexhaustible fun. The audience, as they came crowding one upon another with a marvelous rapidity, were one moment all excitement at the details of some tragic incident, and then by some unexpected humorous and witty recital, were convulsed with laughter. The lecturer displayed deep study, joined with great natural ability as a public speaker. At the close of the lecture a spontaneous expression was made by the audience that it should be repeated, a desire the lecturer will probably gratify.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. F. F. Low and family, of California; J. H. Sweet and ladies, of Utica; John F. Fisk and lady, of Kentucky; W. H. Ward, of Virginia, and Dr. H. B. White, of the U. S. Navy, and lady, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mon. W. W. Welch, of Connecticut; David Nevins, of Boston; J. H. Childs, of Syracuse and Geo. Parker, of Ogdensburgh, are at the Astor House.

Judge A. M. Sherman, of Newburgh; Lyman Scott and son, from Kansas; M. H. Throop, of Utica; H. Ames, of Connecticut, and Henry Buckler, of Birmingham, England, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. G. L. Perkins, of Norwich; Wm. Gerdon and lady, of Rochester; H. F. Brewerton and S. V. Wier, of the United States Army, and W. F. Judson, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Geo. Coffin, of Cairo, and H. Siplev and lady, of Rochester, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

N. Berry, of Paris, John Rubery and A. Rubery, from Birmingham, England, are at the New-York Hotel.

The Murder in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The Coroner's jury, in the case of Mrs. DERSINGER, (not GLISSON, as was yesterday erroneously reported,) last evening rendered a verdict of death at the hands of her husband. The accused denies his guilt.

The Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The Calendar for the Court of Appeals for Jan. 22 is, Nos. 43, 45, 46, 47, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 734, 11, 13, 16, 44.

State of the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The Ohio River has risen 17 inches since last evening, and is still rising at the rate of one inch per hour. There is now 32 feet and 4 inches of water in the channel. The weather to-day is cool and cloudy. There was a light fall of snow last night.

The Governorship of Kansas, &c.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Jan. 20.

In the case of CRAWFORD *vs.* ROBINSON, contesting the right to the Governorship of Kansas, the Supreme Court have refused to grant the writ of *mandamus* applied for by the contestant, CRAWFORD.

Under this decision, ROBINSON, the present incumbent, holds over for a year longer.

Considerable excitement exists at Atchison to-day, owing to a collision between the citizens and a band of Jayhawkers. Some arrests have been made, and more trouble is expected.

Arrival of the Adriatic.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The steamship *Adriatic* arrived here this morning from St. John, N. B., where she landed troops, &c.

The Canada Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The mails of the *Canada* close at 9 o'clock. She will sail at about noon to-morrow.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Meeting of the Navy-yard Employes.

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON COMMITTEE—THE REAL CAUSE OF COMPLAINT.

A meeting of the employes in the Navy-yard was called to be held last evening at 5 o'clock in Tamonany Hall, York-street. At the hour named there were perhaps one hundred people present, principally persons from the ship-joiners' department. Mr. LEAR, who has heretofore presided, took the Chair on this occasion, and called the meeting to order. Messrs. ARCHIBALD and WOOLSEY, of the Committee appointed to proceed to Washington and look after the interest of the employes of the Navy-yard, made a verbal report, showing that in accordance with instructions they went to Washington and consulted with the Naval Committees of both Houses, the Secretary of the Navy, and also a number of Congressmen, relative to repealing the eighth section of the law recently passed regulating the pay and hours of labor for men employed in the different navy-yards. They received but little encouragement, but Mr. ARCHIBALD, in behalf of the Committee, prepared a petition asking a repeal of the obnoxious section referred to, and it had been presented by Mr. VAN WYCK to the House. The report of the Committee was accepted and adopted. After a somewhat lengthy discussion as to what course it was best to pursue, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a Committee to proceed to Washington to press forward the petition, and also to appoint a committee of one in each department of the Navy-yard to collect money to pay the expenses of the committee. Several persons present complained bitterly that they had been misrepresented by the Press in this movement; that they were disloyal, &c., when in fact they were loyal citizens, and only sought to secure their rights as mechanics, and in a legitimate way. As we understand it, the new law has not as yet seriously affected their interest. The pay remains the same, but there has been a change in the working hours, which conflicts with their ideas of justice. The most serious objection to the law is, that it leaves the price of work in the Yard to the caprices of those who may be tempted to speculate upon the misfortune of others. For instance, under the new law, the rate of wages to be paid is to be governed by the rates paid in similar employment outside; so that if Messrs. WEBB, and other ship-builders, have it in their power to obtain workmen for $1 50 per day, then the wages in the Yard on that class of work must be reduced to that standard. It is the operation of the law in the future, more than at the present time, which they design to guard against by taking action at the present time. The meeting adjourned to assemble again at the call of the Chairman.

Board of Supervisors.

THE VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND—PATRIOTIC CITIZENS COME TO THE RESCUE.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held last evening, to pass resolutions necessary to obtain funds for the relief of the families of volunteers. The President, Supervisor CROOKE, occupied the Chair. A report was received from the Volunteer Relief Commission, showing that they had paid out all the funds placed at their dispusal. The report was referred to the Committee on Accounts. The draft of a memorial was presented calling upon the Legislature to pass a law to assume the payment of the United States tax, which was adopted, and the clerk directed to forward the same to the Legislature. Mayor KALBFLEISCH and Mr. HENRY RUGGLES having offered to loan the County $5,000 each, to enable the Relief Committee to continue payments to the families of volunteers, a resolution was adopted accepting the same, and the Committee was directed to pay the families in full for all the time since the suspension of payments. The Board adjourned to Feb. 5.

MR. WOOD'S LECTURE.—Mr. FRANK WOOD, of *Vanity Fair*, delivered his lecture, "Down South in Secession Time," at the Athenæum, before the Mercantile Library Association last evening. Notwithstanding the storm, the lecture was well attended, and Mr. WOOD's lively narrative of affairs in Palmettodom in the Winter of 1860-'61 received a guerdon of laughter and applause that calls decidedly for its repetition.

FIRE.—At about 7 o'clock Monday morning a fire broke out in SPAULDING's printing ink factory, No. 57 Pearl-street, and property to the value of $500 was damaged before the fire was subdued—principally by water.

BURGLARS INDICTED.—The Grand Jury of Queens County, on Saturday last, found true bills of indictment against the three burglars arrested a few days before near the Grand-street Ferry, by Officers MADDOX and MURPHY, of the Fifth Precinct Police.

New-Jersey.

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—The Winter Term of the Hudson County Courts was commenced yesterday at the Court-house in Hudson City, Judge OGDEN and Associate-Judges POPE and MORRIS, presiding. The Grand Jury were sworn in, and Judge OGDEN delivered his charge, during which, he called particular attention to the retailing of liquor illegally, disorderly houses, the liabilities of landlords for the unlawful acts of their tenants, and to prize-fighting, an exhibition of which recently took place in Hudson County. There are, at present, thirty-three persons confined in the jail, on the charges of rape, burglary, attempt to kill, passing counterfeit money, larceny, &c. Of the above number, fifteen are females.

MISSING.—A lad 11 years of age, named FRANK DEAN, residing at No. 43½ Newark-avenue, Jersey City, has been missing since the 30th of last month, and notwithstanding all efforts have been made to learn his whereabouts, no tidings have been gained. He had light hair and dark-blue eyes, was dressed in a black cloth sack-coat, dark-brown pants, drab vest and black cap.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—A young man, named HENRY CAMERON, was arrested by Officer GOUGH, of Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, charged with burglariously entering A. J. Woop's house, No. 96 Wayne-street. A full set of skeleton keys and burglar's tools were found in his possession.

MILITARY.—Capt. WM. SANDERSON, for many years connected with the military in Hudson County, is raising a company to be attached to the President's Guard, for duty in the District of Columbia.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

BARLEY in demand; sales of State Four-rowed at 75c.@80c. CORN—sales 6,500 bush. Mixed Western at 65c. OATS 40c. at Central Depôt. Dressed Hogs dull: sales 500 head at Central Depôt, at 4c.@4½c.; Western, $4 20@$4 25; sales 600 head of State from hooks at $4 10@$4 20, all heavy.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

FLOUR inactive. WHEAT steady. CORN quiet. MESS PORK firm, at $9 12½@$9 25. HOGS—Dressed, $2 55@$2 75, closing weak. Live firm, 5c. higher. Sales at $2 30@$2 37½. *Receipts*—8,400 bbls. Flour, 13,600 bush. Wheat, 26,600 bush. Corn, 2,300 live Hogs, 4,300 dressed. Exchange unaltered.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

FLOUR quiet, at $4 10 for superfine. WHISKY steady, at 17c. HOGS firm, at $3 30@$3 45. Receipts, 1,600; total receipts, 437,000. PORK (fine) $9 50@$9 75. LARD 6¾c.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The following is the weekly Bank statement:

Capital stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	64,400,600
Specie	6,585,600
Due from other Banks	9,018,400
Due to other Banks	9,547,800
Deposits	25,441,000
Circulation	6,556,000

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 79½; Reading Railroad, 18 15-16; Morris Canal, 37; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

SOLDIERS, SPECIAL NOTICE.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY's Pills and

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3225. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Report of the House Committee of Ways and Means.

Demand Notes to be Made Legal Tender.

Interview of the New Secretary of War with the Military Committees.

A GOOD UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THEM.

The Assistant Secretaries of War Appointed.

A Proposition to Consider War Matters in Secret Session.

Speech of Garret Davis in Favor of the Expulsion of Senator Bright.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES,

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT—THE SCHEME REPORTED TO CONGRESS.

The bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, to-day, provides that for temporary purposes the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue on the credit of the United States, one hundred millions of dollars of United States Notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury, or at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer, in the City of New-York, at the pleasure of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each, and such notes and all other United States Notes payable on demand, not bearing interest, heretofore authorized, shall be receivable for all debts and demands due to the United States, and for all salaries, debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, and shall also be lawful money *and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States*, and any holder of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than $50, or other than a multiple with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers or either of the designated depositories at Cincinnati or Baltimore, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount in Bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years from date; or in sums not less than $25, for which, if requested, the Secretary, if he deem it expedient, may issue similar bonds the principal and interest of which may be expressed in the currency of any foreign country, and payable there, and such United States Notes shall be received the same as coin, at their par value, in payment for any bonds that may be hereafter negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be reissued from time to time, as the exigencies of the public service may require. There shall be printed on the back of the United States Notes which may be issued under the provisions of this act, the following words: "*The within note is a* LEGAL TENDER *in payment of all debts, public and private*, and is exchangeable for bonds of the United States bearing six per cent. interest."

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, he is authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds or registered bonds to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; and the bonds authorized shall be of such denomination, not less than fifty dollars, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury, or in sums not less than $2,500, for which, if requested, the Secretary, if he deems it expedient, may issue similar bonds, the principal and interest of which may be expressed in the currency of any foreign country, and payable there. The Secretary is authorized to issue said bonds at their par value to any creditor or creditors of the United States, who may elect to receive them in satisfaction of their demands: *Provided*, That all such claims or demands shall have been first audited and settled by proper accounting officers in the Treasury; and the Secretary of the Treasury may also exchange such bonds at any time for lawful money of the United States, or any of the Treasury notes that have been or may be issued under any former act of Congress, or that may be issued under the provisions of this act. The United States Notes and Bonds authorized by this act, or that have been heretofore authorized, shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasurer by such persons as may be specifically appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for such persons, and shall be countersigned by the Registrar of the Treasury, or for the Registrar by such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury may specifically appoint for such purpose; and all the provisions of the act entitled, "An Act to authorize the Issue of Treasury Notes," approved on the 23d day of December, 1857, so far as they can be applied to this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are revised and reenacted, and the sum of $300,000 is appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this act into effect.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

A telegraphic dispatch from an officer in the National army to a prominent friend in Washington, dated Somerset, Ky., Jan. 21, (yesterday,) and received here at 8 o'clock last night, says:

"ZOLLICOFFER is killed. I saw him, and know it. We have achieved one of the most glorious victories on record. Rebels dispersed, leaving everything behind—about fourteen hundred horses and eighty wagons."

MR. STANTON AND THE COMMITTEES.

Mr. STANTON held his conference with the Military Committees of the House and Senate to-day, at the Capitol. It was of a general and initiatory character only, the Secretary's object being, as he said, to become personally acquainted with the members of the two committees, with whom his official relations could be so intimate. Mr. STANTON stated, in a general way, his purpose to consult with the Committees on all important subjects affecting his Department, so as to secure perfect accord between the army and the representatives of the people. This assurance was in the highest degree gratifying to the Committees, every one of whom has expressed himself delighted with the interview, and confident of the rare business qualities and ardent patriotism of Mr. STANTON.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF WAR APPOINTED.

P. H. WATSON and JOHN TOOKER have received the appointments of Assistant Secretaries of War, under the act just passed by Congress, allowing two additional Assistants at a salary of three thousand dollars a year each. Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT, Assistant under CAMERON, retains his place. WATSON is a citizen of Washington, a distinguished patent lawyer, and excellent business man. TOOKER is a Massachusetts man, afterward member of the New-York house, CRAFTS, STEVENS & TOOKER, and lastly of Philadelphia, and President of the Reading Railroad. The new Assistants are old and confidential friends of Mr. STANTON.

SECRET SESSIONS, OF BOTH HOUSES PROPOSED.

The Joint Committee on the conduct of the war have agreed upon an amendment to the joint rules of the two Houses, to the effect that whenever any member rises in his place and states that the Executive wishes Congress to secretly act on any matter connected with the war, it shall be the duty of Congress to go into secret session and deliberate, and come to a conclusion thereon before adjournment. The speeches are to be limited to five minutes each, and any member disclosing the proceedings is to be expelled.

GARRET DAVIS AGAINST BRIGHT.

GARRET DAVIS, of Kentucky, is sustaining his character for fierce hostility to treason. His speech against BRIGHT, to-day, was a vehement philippic.

From the best information that can be obtained, a large majority is in favor of the expulsion of Mr. BRIGHT. The opinion gains ground that not a single Republican member, except those on the Committee in his case, is in his favor. The speeches of SUMNER, LANE and DAVIS have produced a telling effect on the minds of Senators.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. LANE.

The reported conversation between Gen. LANE and President LINCOLN, published with so much ostentation and emphasis by the *Tribune*, is really a very insignificant affair. In reply to the inquiry of a friend to-day, Mr. LINCOLN characterized the matter in these terms, remarking that his private conversations were not for newspapers nor for National governance; that, in fact, nothing from him was worth repeating unless it had "ABRAHAM LINCOLN" signed to the bottom.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CENSORSHIP.

Messrs. HILL and PELESTON, reporters of the *Tribune*, were before the Judiciary Committee of the House to-day, to be examined in regard to the censorship established by the Government over telegraphic correspondence from Washington.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day in Executive session confirmed a large number of nominations, among them JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY as Minister to Austria, and ROBERT PRUYN, of New-York, as Minister Resident of Japan.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE NOMINATED.

The President to-day nominated NOAH A. SWAYNE, of Ohio, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice MCLEAN.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE NAVY.

It appears from a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, addressed to the Senate, in answer to the resolution calling for information relative to Acting Lieutenants, Masters, Master's Mates, Paymasters, and Acting Assistant Paymasters, that they are all employed, and when not disabled by sickness have been on duty since the date of their appointment. Only two Paymasters on the active list are unemployed, one is unfit for duty and the other is in Virginia.

SENATOR WILSON, OF MISSOURI.

Senator WILSON, of Missouri, did not present his credentials to-day. His privilege of a seat was not discussed in secret session, nor privately, so far as I could learn. It appears from Missouri papers that Gov. GAMBLE did not appoint him, but Lieut. Gov. HALL acting as Governor.

SENTENCES OF THE COURT MARTIAL.

Several sentences of the General Court Martial, approved by Gen. MCCLELLAN, were promulgated to-day. Col. E. VON SCHOENIG, Capt. OSCAR SCHOEPF and Lieut. K. GOLDSMITH, German Rangers, charged with violation of General Orders No. 2, were acquitted. Lieut. HENRY B. HUGHES, Thirty-sixth New-York Volunteers, charged with violation of General Orders No. 2, with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and with violation of the Seventy-seventh Article of War, was found guilty of the first two charges, and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States. The gist of his offence consisted in being out of his camp without a pass, and when arrested in giving his name as Lieut. E. HOWLETT, Thirty-sixth New-York Volunteers, and in failing to report himself under arrest, as ordered. His detection resulted in Lieut. HOWLETT being subjected to the vexation of a Court Martial. Capt. THOS. J. LOXO, of the Lincoln Cavalry, "for appearing in the streets of Washington, in a drunken condition, so as to attract the attention of passers-by, and to render his arrest necessary," was sentenced to be deprived of all passes to the City for six months, except on actual service.

WHO GEN. SCHOEPF IS.

The telegraphic epitome, in the *Herald* of the 21st of Gen. SCHOEPF's life, is so evidently the work of ignorance or malice, and the menial offices said to have been performed by him are so far from truth as to demand correction, and it is due to Gen. SCHOEPF that the correction should be made. Gen. SCHOEPF was born in Hungary—was a distinguished officer of the Hungarian army, and shared with KOSSUTH his imprisonment in Turkey. After he came to this country he served for many years under Prof. BATES in the where he remained till nearly three years ago computing office of the Coast-Survey Department, and when he was transferred to the Patent-office as an Assistant Examiner, receiving his appointment from Commissioner HOLT. During last Summer Mr. HOLT urged the Government to appoint Mr. SCHOEPF a Brigadier-General, and saying so much in his favor as to induce Gen. SCOTT to request an interview with Mr. SCHOEPF, the result of which interview so well satisfied Gen. SCOTT that he immediately added the weight of his recommendation in Mr. SCHOEPF's favor. He was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. His subsequent history is known to the country.

CHANGES OF QUARTERS.

Numerous changes of quarters are being made at the War Department. Major GARISCHE and Capt. VINCENT, of the Regular Recruiting Service, will move down stairs into the rooms vacated by the Quartermaster's Department, while Capt. RUGGLES, of the Volunteer Bureau, will remove to Winder's Building.

THE HARDWARE MEN AND THE TARIFF.

A Committee of hardware merchants from New-York appeared before the Sub-Committee of Ways and Means to-day, for the purpose of consulting said Committee respecting the proper duty to be put on the wares which they are manufacturing.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) and others, presented several petitions in favor of emancipation.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented a memorial protesting against the appointment of a Solicitor of Customs.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the resolution appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of the Joint Special Committee on the War.

The bill was passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House bill in regard to witnesses examined before a Congressional Committee.

The bill provides that the examination of a witness before a Committee of Congress shall not prevent his examination in a Court of Justice.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) objected to the bill as making a great innovation on the common law rule of evidence, by which a witness is not obliged to testify to anything which may criminate him. He opposed making such an innovation.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Opp.,) moved to strike out that portion of the bill which compels a witness to answer questions which may tend to disgrace or make him infamous.

Mr. TRUMBULL claimed that the object of the bill was to put witnesses on common law grounds. The law as it now stands enables the greatest criminal to escape if he can only get before an Investigating Committee and tell something about the crime. That very case occurred with the clerk who stole two millions of Indian bonds, and he went clear in that very way.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said there was no other system of jurisprudence but where a witness was expected to answer questions. He thought other systems preferable.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) hoped the amendment would not prevail. He did not see why he should be so tender-footed on account of rogues. Were combinations formed to rob the Government he dare not enter on an investigation before his Committee, because the law as it stands exculpates great rascals. It had been said that a witness might be compelled to testify so as to lead to something that would convict him. Well he (WADE) hoped this might be the case.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) said he was in favor of the bill. He only objected to Innovation on the common law.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) agreed with the Senators from New-York and Delaware in regard to the common law, but he thought the bill, even as it stands, did not interfere with the common law at all.

Mr. BAYARD withdrew his amendment.

Mr. HARRIS offered as an amendment the following:

"That the law shall not be so construed as to require any witness to testify to any fact which will tend to criminate him."

This was lost by yeas 19; nays, 21.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. WADE, from the Special Committee on the Conduct of the War, reported a bill to authorize the President to take possession of certain railroads and telegraph lines. Referred.

The case of Mr. BRIGHT was then taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) said that in what he should say he should endeavor not to wound anybody's feelings. Our system of Government was complex, something like the solar system. Any organized attempt at resistance against the Government was in fact rebellion. In regard to the Senator from Indiana, if he had understood his course, he had always opposed any measure to coerce the rebellious States, and bring back peace to the Union. If the President had pursued such a course, and refused to do anything to reduce the rebellion, he would be liable to impeachment—and shall a Senator pursue the same course, and not be liable to expulsion? He (DAVIS) deprecated the rebellion as a stupendous wickedness, and would give the President every power to crush it out forever. Suppose the whole Government had taken the same course as the Senator from Indiana, the Union would have been in ruins to-day, and the experiment of self-government destroyed. He did not understand that the Senator from Indiana had ever shown any sympathy with the Government in its life or death struggle, but had voted against all measures to subdue the rebellion. While the rebellion was threatening the Government, a Senator says: I am opposed to every attempt to subdue traitors. Yea, more; I write letters of compliment and friendship to the chief of them, and send him aid and comfort. The letter of the Senator of Indiana, which has been read here is, to my mind, full of sympathy for the Confederate Government and for its usurping chief. Where is the passage in the legislative history of the Senator from Indiana since this rebellion was inaugurated? where is his speech, his hope, his proposition for any measure to extricate the Government from this great trouble by putting down this wicked rebellion, that shows anything like sympathy for this Government which that letter shows for the traitor Confederates and its chief? It will not do for men, in this death struggle of the country, to fold their arms and do nothing. The Senator from Indiana must have heard the mutterings of this coming storm for months and months before the last Presidential election took place. Essays in Southern newspapers, and speeches in the Southern members, which have hardly ceased reverberating through these halls. All were proclaiming throughout the South: "We will never submit to the election of a Black Republican as President of the United States; if ABRAHAM LINCOLN is elected he shall never be permitted to be inaugurated in Washington City." And were they not acting up to that proposition? If it had not been for the energy of the prior Administration toward its close, when new members of the Cabinet were brought in to take the places of those foul traitors who betrayed their Government, and for the foresight of Gen. SCOTT in providing a military force here, notwithstanding Mr. LINCOLN had been elected according to all forms of the Constitution, a mob, unlawfully gathered from the States of Virginia and Maryland, would have defeated the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate of this country. Now, the Honorable Senator boasts of his intimate relations for many years with the so-called President of the Confederate States—and, if I understand it aright, those relations were equally intimate and friendly with the principal leaders of that rebellion—and I presume he was well acquainted with their purposes and counsels. They proclaimed to the world by their public speeches here, and their sinuous haraugues, that they would never in the Southern States submit to the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, or permit him to be inaugurated as President of the United States. They would secede from the Union. They declared that they would seize upon the Government before the 4th of March, and destroy the archives while they were yet in the custody of the then President of the United States. They knew he was feeble. They knew he was imbecile, and many of them believed he was taking sides with them, and was ready and willing to betray the United States Government. And there is too much reason, even now, to believe that that was once his position. I believe, myself, that he was a strange compound of imbecility and treachery, and I don't know which quality preponderated most in the mind to bring on the deplorable consequences which have befallen this Government. These traitors plotted secession and destruction of the Union, and to do this they saw that they must divide the old Democratic Party. Therefore a Southern Democrat whom they knew to be supple and in favor of their plans, was opposed to DOUGLAS, who mustered the strength of the Northern Democracy. And thus they intended so to weaken and break up the Democratic Party as to lead to the very events they had so long hoped for. The gentleman from Indiana must have known this, for he was in the secrets of all these men. In many places in the Southern States the inquiry was made at the time of the election, how shall we vote so as to secure the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN? As for our chief, our tool JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, we never can hope to elect him, and as we are determined never to submit to the rule of a Black Republican Executive, how shall we vote so as certainly to insure the election of LINCOLN, that we thereby may be enabled to carry the masses of our States with us in our treasonable and infernal project to effect the dissolution of this Union? What course did the gentleman himself take in that election? Why was a ticket run for JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE in the State of Indiana, in Illinois and other States? It was simply to abstract that many votes from DOUGLAS, in order to give these States certainly or probably to LINCOLN to secure his election and to bring about the very condition of things upon which these Southern traitors were to disown the Government. How many votes did JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE get in Indiana and Illinois? Did the Senator himself believe that BRECKINRIDGE would get more votes in that State than he actually did poll? Was any electoral ticket for JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE put up in those States with any hope or belief that he could carry those States? Not at all, Sir. The proposition was that the few votes that BRECKINRIDGE would get in those States would otherwise be cast for DOUGLAS, and then DOUGLAS would get all the votes of the Democratic Party, and the election of LINCOLN might be jeopardized, if not defeated. Well, Sir, the election took place, and the pestilent and treasonable State of South Carolina passed an ordinance of secession. Mr. DAVIS then referred to the course of the seceded States, contending there was no cause for secession. He considered it a great mistake that Old Hickory was not allowed to go on and hang the traitors from South Carolina in 1832. He (DAVIS) knew that there were warrants issued for treason against three of the principal traitors, and the very first gun fired from Charleston, Old Hickory would have seized these traitors and hung them. But now a conspiracy of thirty years has broken out in a tremendous rebellion, and there are many people in the South to-day who would like to have their old enemy, England, rule over them, with whom already we have had two struggles. Rather than such a thing should happen, he would prefer to see the whole American country sunk to the bottom of the ocean. In conclusion, he argued the Senate had a right to expel any member whose conduct in any way unfitted him for duty, and any Senator who was himself opposed to coercion, and who is not willing to give the Government a single man or gun to subdue the rebellion, was evidently unfitted for a Senator.

Without concluding Mr. DAVIS gave way, and on motion of Mr. WADE the Senate went into Executive session.

After Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) reported back the bill to increase the clerical force in the War and Navy Departments. Passed.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR, it was resolved that the President inform the House whether the act of Congress requiring officers of the additional regular regiments appointed from civil life to be assigned to the recruiting service, has been complied with. If so, how many officers have been thus employed since the extra session of Congress.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Senate bill which was passed authorizing Capt. MCKEAN and other naval officers to accept certain presents from the Emperor of Japan.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, the consideration of which was postponed, providing for the payment to field officers of volunteer regiments, for services rendered prior to the full organization of their regiments.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of War, if not incompatible with the public interests, to inform the House as soon as practicable, whether, and in what line, a sufficient military force can be extended by the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in order that the road may be prepared.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption and funding thereof, and for the funding of the floating debt of the United States.

The bill was made the special order for Tuesday.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed its consideration of the making appropriations for the Executive, Legislative and Judicial expenses.

Mr. DUNN, of New-York, (Rep.,) regretted there was a division of sentiment as to the principles on which the war should be conducted, and the sentiments which not only divided the House but the country. He proceeded to speak in defence of the Executive against the opposition of those who have professed, and still profess, to be the friends of the President. Gentlemen who wish to prosecute the war for the purpose of abolishing Slavery, must know that this cannot be done until the Southern army is annihilated—while others who wish to prosecute the war for the restoration of the Union, know that this cannot be attained until the military strength of the enemy is destroyed. Both sides of the question were travelling the same road as to the subject of hostilities, then why should they not unite their energies? Why introduce destructive elements? Why not first crush the rebellion, and then deliberately and dispassionately decide what use shall be made of their victory?

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) denied that he was for the prosecution of the war for the main object of abolishing Slavery.

Mr. DUNN replied that he did not designate the gentleman. He (DUNN) had remarked that the Abolition sentiment was avowed here, and that efforts were being made for its operation on the public mind. He was sorry to say that too many gentlemen here had congratulated others who had made speeches in advocacy of such a policy. War was to be made for this purpose, regardless of constitutional restraints. But he (DUNN) held it to be the doctrine, not only of the President, but of the Republican Party, that the General Government has no power over the States other than has been given to Congress at the formation of the Constitution. Congress, he contended, gives all the power that is necessary to punish the rebels.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) remarked that this was not an accidental rebellion. It had been premeditated for years past. The secession party had diligently prepared themselves for violating all constitutional obligations. If BRECKINRIDGE had been elected President the South would have had four years more in which to weaken the North. The issue did not come one hour too soon. It was better to lay the whole South in waste than to suffer the entire nation to be ruined. It was better to people that section with a new race of freemen than suffer the rebellion to triumph. The sentiment of the North was that there should be no cessation of hostilities until the rebels should lay down their arms and submit to the authority of the General Government. There cannot be two Governments within the limits of the United States. The war will not end until our Government shall more fully comprehend the magnitude of the contest, and discover that this is an internecine war in which one party or the other must be reduced. He repeated, this war cannot be ended so long as it is conducted on its present principles. The twenty millions of the North cannot conquer until there is a new mode of warfare adopted. The domestic institutions of the South give them an advantage over the North in time of war. The slaves who are now aiding the rebellion must be made our allies. Were JACKSON alive, and intrusted with the conduct of the war, he would put arms in the hands of the people of color, as he did at New-Orleans. He would march them into the heart of the rebellion, not to pick cotton and open ports, but to end the rebellion. Then he would hang the leaders of it. Six months of such a campaign would end the war. We possess all the power under the Constitution to exercise this tremendous power. He would compensate every patriotic, honest slaveholder. This would require not more than sixty millions of dollars. Emancipation is the legitimate means of ending the war forced upon us by the rebels, and all pacificists hold that every measure may be exercised to disable the enemy. Besides, it was a noble principle to deliver from Slavery an oppressed people. Only one member of the Cabinet comprehended the proper means of conducting the war, but his voice was so isolated it was like that of one crying in the wilderness, and he has been driven from his place an exile to Siberia.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, which was adopted, that nothing in the bill shall be construed as in any manner impairing the compensation of any officer of the Government, or abolishing any existing office. He mentioned the fact that the Joint Commission, on reducing the civil, military and naval expenses, had reported three several bills with this object.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

Important General Order from the War Department.

Prompt Acknowledgment of the Services of Our Troops.

THE REWARDS TO BE IMMEDIATE.

Further Reliable Particulars of the Battle

Fourteen Cannon and Fourteen Hundred Mules Captured.

A Large Number of Rebels Made Prisoners.

The Entire National Loss Thirty-nine Killed and One Hundred and Fifty Wounded.

GENERAL ORDER REGARDING THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 22, 1862.

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, has received information of a brilliant victory, achieved by the United States forces over a large body of armed traitors and rebels, at Mill Spring, in the State of Kentucky. He returns thanks to the gallant officers and soldiers who won that victory, and when the official report shall be received, the military skill and personal valor displayed in battle will be acknowledged and rewarded in a fitting manner. The courage that encountered and vanquished the greatly superior numbers of the rebel force, pursued and attacked them in their intrenchments, and paused not until the enemy was completely routed, merits and receives commendation. The purpose of this war is to pursue and destroy a rebellious enemy and to deliver the country from danger. Menaced by traitors, alacrity, daring, courageous spirit and patriotic zeal on all occasions and under every circumstance are expected from the army of the United States. In the prompt and spirited movements and daring at the battle of Mill Spring, the nation will realize its hopes, and the people of the United States will rejoice to honor every soldier and officer who proves his courage by charging with the bayonet and storming intrenchments, or in the blaze of the enemy's line. *By order of the President.*

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. THOMAS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The following was received at Headquarters to-night:

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

To Maj.-Gen. McClellan, Commanding U. S. Army:

The following has just been received from Gen. THOMAS:

"The rout of the enemy was complete. After succeeding in getting two pieces of artillery across the river, and upward of fifty wagons, they were abandoned, with all the ammunition, in the depot in Mill Spring. They then threw away their arms, and dispersed through the mountain byways in the direction of Monticello, but are so completely demoralized that I don't believe they will make a stand short of Tennessee. The property captured on this side of the river is of great value, amounting to eight 6-pounders and two Parrott guns, with caissons filled with ammunition, about 100 four-horse wagons and upwards of 1,200 horses and mules, several boxes of arms which had never been opened, and from 500 to 1,000 muskets, mostly with flint locks, but in good order; subsistence stores enough to serve the entire command for three days; also, a large amount of hospital stores.

As soon as I receive the report of the Brigade Commanders I will furnish a detailed report of the battle. Our loss was 39 killed and 127 wounded.

Among the wounded were Col. MCCOOK, of the Ninth Ohio, commanding a brigade, and his aid, Lieut. BEAN, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry. The loss of the rebels was ZOLLICOFFER, and 114 others killed and buried, 116 wounded, and 45 prisoners, not wounded, five of whom are surgeons, and Lieut.-Col. CARTER, of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment.

(Signed.) GEO. THOMAS.

D. C. BUELL, Brigadier-General Commanding.

LATEST PARTICULARS OF THE VICTORY.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The Louisville *Journal*, of yesterday, says that twelve cannon were captured at Somerset, and thinks that the rebel army cannot escape, as from seven to ten National regiments were thrown across the Cumberland River some days since to intercept their retreat. Unless they divide into squads and find their way into Tennessee by unfrequented paths they must all be entrapped.

A letter to the *Commercial*, of the 19th inst., says that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER is said to have been killed by Col. FAY, of the Second Kentucky Regiment.

We have taken many prisoners.

The loyal Tennesseeans fought like tigers, and have suffered much.

The Ninth Ohio Regiment is badly cut up.

The Tennesseeans took one battery at the point of the bayonet.

A private dispatch from Somerset says that Col. MCCOOK, of the Ninth Ohio Regiment, was wounded in the recent battle. Three balls struck his horse, a fourth passed through his overcoat, and a fifth hit him. The wound is painful, but not dangerous.

The Ohio River rose last night 19 inches. There are now 55 feet and 7 inches of water in the channel.

THE LOSSES AND GAINS.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The entire Federal loss in the late battle is thirty-nine killed and one hundred and fifty wounded.

Gen. THOMAS' forces took fourteen cannon and 1,400 mules and horses.

Gen. THOMAS is across the river in pursuit of the rebels.

The steamboat and eight barges used by the rebels in their retreat were burned by them.

The remaining barges were used by the Federal troops.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 22—P. M.

Gen THOMAS now reports the National loss 39 killed and 127 wounded. Among the wounded are Col. MCCOOK, of the Ninth Ohio, and his aid, Lieut. BEAN, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry. The rebel ZOLLICOFFER and 114 others were killed and buried, and 116 wounded and 45 prisoners, not wounded, five of whom were surgeons, and Lieut.-Col. CARTER, of the Tennessee Seventeenth.

The prisoners say that GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN was first in command, and Gen. ZOLLICOFFER second. Gen. CRITTENDEN fled to the woods, taking the wrong road. It is supposed he will be captured.

The Federal forces actively engaged were the Tenth Indiana, Fourth Kentucky, Second Minnesota and Ninth Ohio Regiments. They suffered respectively as named. They were reinforced after the first and severest engagement by the Tenth and Twelfth Kentucky, First and Second Tennessee, Fourteenth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Ohio Regiments, and STANDART's, WHITMORE's and KINNEY's batteries. The rebel forces were estimated at 10,000.

GREEN C. CLAY, of Bourbon County, son of BRUTUS CLAY, aid to Gen. SCHOEPF, but with Gen. THOMAS in the engagement, has just arrived, bringing an elegant silk rebel flag, inscribed: "Presented to the Mountain Rangers, Capt. F. A. ASHFORD, by Mrs. W. D. CHANDAVOYNE." Col. S. S. FAY, of the Fourth Kentucky, had his horse shot from under him by one of ZOLLICOFFER's aids, when he turned and shot Gen. ZOLLICOFFER through the left breast.

The first breaking of the rebel ranks was effected by Col. R. S. MCCOOK, of the Ninth Ohio, Acting Brigadier, ordering his regiment to charge bayonets, which put the rebels to immediate flight.

The last order issued found in the rebel encampment, was signed by Col. CUMMINS, Sr., in command, directing the rebels to disperse, and save themselves the best way they could.

The *Journal* says that Gen. THOMAS, with a large force, crossed the Cumberland, and is hunting the flying rebels through Wayne County.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

No later Intelligence from the Burnside Expedition.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but it brings no news.

A flag of truce had come down from Norfolk, but it brought no intelligence of the Burnside Expedition.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY ABOUT IT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 20.

We have important intelligence from the Burnside Expedition. An official dispatch has been received at the War Department, dated yesterday morning, stating that the expedition had made its appearance at Hatteras, inside the bar. The contents of the dispatch are that twenty-six Federal steamers were inside the bar and six lying outside, besides sixteen sail vessels, making a total force of forty-eight vessels.

There appears to be a strong disposition, even in official quarters, to believe that an attack is meditated *on the rear of Norfolk*. To carry out this plan of attack the enemy will have to take Roanoke Island, which lies in Albemarle Sound, and would then have water communication within some thirty or forty miles of Norfolk. The idea, however, appears to be extravagant, that such an attack would be meditated unless with an army complete in all its appointments, and not in the situation in which the invaders would be, in danger of having their supplies cut off at any moment.

Another supposition entertained in well-informed quarters is that Newbern is to be the object of attack. The town of Newbern is situated at the head of the Neuse River estuary emptying into Pamlico Sound, and is an important station on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. There is a considerable body of State troops there to repel the invaders, but we do not doubt it prudent to increase the amount of our forces.

These speculations are, however, of but little interest now, in view of the short time that must elapse before the blow is struck, and the inquiry resolved by the act of the enemy. However, it may be at least, be accounted certain that the force comprising the fleet is destined to operate inside of the Capes.

The *Examiner* also publishes the following dispatches:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 18—Noon.—A letter has been received here from a reliable source in Newbern, N. C., dated so the 17th inst., which states that a steamer had just reached there from Pamlico Sound, with the intelligence that there were forty-three Federal vessels at Hatteras. It was believed that the destination of the vessels was either Roanoke Island or Beaufort.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WILMINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 18—P. M.—Further and official intelligence, derived from passengers from Portsmouth, N. C., on yesterday, state that forty-two steamers and three sail vessels are at Hatteras. The majority of them, however, have been there for a week past. No further news from that quarter to-day.

The above dispatch was received here from Goldsboro' this afternoon.

There is no definite news here about the fleet.

The weather is mild this evening.

THIRD DISPATCH.

WILMINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 19.—The following dispatch was received from Goldsboro' last night:

On the 18th inst. there were thirty-four small steamers and sixteen sailing vessels inside, and seven large steamers outside of Hatteras bar. More are reported to be in Pamlico Sound.

The above may be relied upon, as it comes from an officer in Hyde County.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Jackson Reported to be at Romney with Seventeen Thousand Rebels.

FREDERICK, Monday, Jan. 20.

The latest intelligence from Western Virginia is to the effect that Gen. JACKSON is near Romney, and partially occupies the town, while Gen. LANDER has fallen back a few miles toward Cumberland. There has been no action. Gen. WILLIAMS' brigade remains at Hancock.

Refugees from Martinsburgh bring intelligence that there are but seventy militia in that town, under MARZANY, and that these are anxious to throw down their arms and join the Union forces. This seems to be a general sentiment throughout that region.

Gen. JACKSON was near Romney with 17,000 men and a few men, principally mounted militia, were at Duffield's station, Bloomer's Furnace, and Kearneysville Cross-roads. At Winchester there were seven militia.

The Martinsburgh *Republican*, of the 17th inst., appeals to the Governor of Virginia to arm the negroes. It says that at the late battle near Bath the rebel forces were met by 700 niggers on the Union side, who killed three of the rebel officers, two privates, and wounded fifty others belonging to a Southern German regiment.

An officer in the Twelfth Indiana Regiment has received a letter from Capt. WILLIAMS, recently captured opposite Dam No. 4. He writes that he is in prison at Richmond, and desires assistance. He says the prisoners have but little to eat, and are literally eaten up with vermin.

A man named WRIGHT, formerly of Baltimore, has been detected in endeavoring to procure the transportation of several sacks of salt into Virginia at Dam No. 4, on speculation. He is now in custody.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The Thirteenth Missouri infantry, Col. MORENCY, arrived here to-day, to form a part of Gen. LANE's column. Other regiments are expected.

OPOTHLEYOLO, Chief of the Union Indians, is here to confer with Gen. HUNTER.

Col. JENNISON's regiment of cavalry is ordered to the Indian country.

SECESSION IN TEXAS.

Narrative of One who Witnessed the Rise and Progress of the Movement, with an Eye to its Secret Springs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As public attention is now being drawn toward this State as an important point for military operations, it occurred to me that a slight sketch of the secession movement there might be of some interest to yourself and the public generally. It was my misfortune to live through the performance—to watch the thing from the uprolling of the curtain, the beginning of the last act of the tragedy. That part, as well as the afterpiece, I hope to have the *fortune* to see performed. If I have my choice as to what the afterpiece shall be, I think I shall suggest "A Tight Rope Performance," by WIGFALL and others.

In the first part of my letter I shall endeavor to give you an idea of the views and feelings of a majority of the people of that State previous to the secession movement. For years, secession had been talked of in Texas by a small number of men of an adventurous order, mostly from South Carolina; but until the last election, an overwhelming majority of the people had opposed and defeated the schemes and machinations of the Secessionists; and there is strong evidence to support the belief that even through the last campaign, the majority of the people were opposed to separation from the Federal Government. In the Fall of 1860, during the early part of the political agitations, the people of the State were almost *en masse* avowedly for the Union; and out of certain districts—hotbeds of secession—there was a universal expression of loyalty to the Constitution. Furthermore, most of our prominent men were loud in their protestations of love for our flag and National Government. At that time I conversed with those who were traveling in the State; and while they admitted in themselves a growing approach and toleration of secession sentiments, they still affirmed that the majority of the people were in favor of righting all real or fancied grievances *in* the Union and not *out* of it. In 1855-6, I traveled over the greater part of Texas; at that time there was not only a strong Union feeling existing, but there were indications of a Free-soil element.

In the early part of October, 1860, a Union Club was formed at Houston.

With this I connected myself; and in a few months after its formation the majority of the voters of the county were members and regular attendants at its meetings. The object of this Association was to make Houston the centre of a great and powerful Union organization, and to extend its influence throughout the length and breadth of the State by means of branch clubs; and in this way oppose a strong front to the schemes of the Secessionists. But a fatal feeling of timidity existed among the Unionists, which, however much it was to be deplored, was not altogether unnatural under the circumstances. An armed and restless minority, each one of which was a self-constituted spy, controlling to a great degree a servile Press, gave the industrial and trading classes, who, for the most part, composed the Union party of the county as well as the State, great apprehension as regarded personal safety. At the South, entire freedom of speech never was tolerated, and never existed, except in those rare instances where men have been sustained by extraordinary circumstances. To be called an "Abolitionist," has always been a fearful reproach; at this time, the stigma contained a terrible threat. Desperadoes, armed to the teeth, stalked through the streets of our cities, towns, and villages, on the watch for expressions of Union sentiments, and always ready to brand the speaker as an Abolitionist, if they dared to do so. In the early part of the Fall, the Secessionists began to manifest great activity, which, in due time, precipitated the State into the rebellion. The newspaper Press had been wrought upon, until, with a few exceptions, it advocated secession sentiments. During the Summer, politicians had influenced the minds of the people by magnifying little acts of insurrection into great and terrible robberies, which they alleged, aimed at the total massacre of the whites, and the perpetration of all manner of outrages. At once, one part of the State was agonized by reports of the burning of towns and the poisoning of whole districts in another part; at one time another part of the State was agitated in a similar way. Innocent men were constantly being brought under suspicions insidiously put there by this band of unscrupulous politicians and outlaws. Letters were found implicating parties in the most wicked plots; these letters were, in many cases, written by those miscreants, who were willing to commit any act which would aid their purpose—secession.

The details of all this would be sickening to relate, and would prove a useless narration; therefore I turn from the subject without a shadow of a desire to ever recur to it again. I have given these facts as some of the causes which served to intimidate the Unionists, and which prepared the State for the adoption of the Confederate programme.

There was still another circumstance which produced a baleful effect: The Unionists were without a suitable leader. Gen. HOUSTON, the acknowledged head of the Union party, believed that the secession demonstrations were so much political matter that must eventually explode; on this ground he objected to the establishment of an armed organization for the purpose of opposing the plots and schemes of the Secessionists.

It is true that to have instituted such a course would have inaugurated civil war in the State, but it was a vital necessity in order to keep Texas in the Union.

The public manner in which Texas was made to take part in the secession programme was as follows: The first open and avowed steps of a revolutionary nature, inaugurated in the State, was taken at an "adjourned meeting" of the Secessionists of Harris County, where a Committee appointed at a previous meeting made the following report, which was the bugle-note that aroused the whole secession element of the State into energetic action:

Resolved, That resistance to Black Republican misrule is necessary to secure our institutions, and to protect our peace and prosperity; and that in order effect the to work the people of Harris County are ready to bear its burdens; but they desire to act in harmony with the constituted authorities of the State.

Resolved, That a Convention of the people of Texas is expedient and necessary, to consult upon and devise the best mode and the means of existence, and to procure the sanction of the State of Texas.

Resolved, That the following plan for the election of delegates to a Convention be adopted for Harris County, and recommended to our sister counties, unless a different plan and time for election be proclaimed by the Governor or Legislature, viz:

1. That the Convention be held at the city of Austin on the fourth Monday of January, A. D., 1861.

2. That each Representative District established by the Apportionment Act of 1850, elect double the number of delegates that it is entitled to elect representatives to the Legislature under said act.

3. That the officers specified in said act for ordering and receiving returns of election (or if they refuse or fail, then a Chief Justice or County Commissioner of the district) be requested to order the election to be held on the 8th day of January, 1861, and to receive the returns and give certificates of election, as prescribed in the act regulating elections for the representatives, and that any district which may not be able to elect delegates at the time named, said officers be requested to order and hold an election on a more convenient day.

4. That a Committee of seven persons be appointed by this meeting, to be called the *Permanent Executive Committee*, whose duty it shall be to disburse all sums of money raised for the purpose of printing and other purposes, and documents necessary to be printed, call all necessary meetings, procure suitable rooms for such meetings, correspond with such other Committees in this State as may be deemed necessary, and in short, *to act generally in all such matters as may be deemed important to the success of our views.* That Robert Brewster, Cornelius Ennis, F. A. Rice, W. Anders and Robert Lockhart be appointed a Committee to raise funds to defray the expenses incurred by the P. E. C., and that they hand over to the Executive the money so collected.

(Signed) W. P. RODGERS, Chairman.

Upon motion, the report of the Committee was adopted as a whole, unanimously.

The Chairman then appointed the following Executive Committee: Hon. E. A. Palmer, W. P. Rogers, P. W. Gray, W. J. Hutchins, E. W. Taylor, T. S. Lubbock, W. McKee. At the same time memorials were sent to the Governor, petitioning for the convening of the State Legislature. The Governor, seeing through their schemes, refused to convene it. The Secessioniste then proceeded, in about thirty-three counties, to elect delegates to the so-called "People's Convention," according to the plan prescribed in the Harris County resolutions. Controlled by timidity, the Governor at length called an extra session of the Legislature, and urged upon it the importance of immediately taking action with reference to the relations between Texas and the Federal Government.

The Legislature refused to submit this question to the direct vote of the people, but authorized the Convention to do so. "Joint resolutions," giving the assent of the Government of Texas to the Convention of the people, to be held on the 28th of January, at Austin, were passed by the Legislature, by a vote of 65 yeas to 13 nays. These 13 members stated that they could not be "kicked out of the Union;" their names are Armstrong, Clark, Davis of Hays County, Edwards, Ellett, Epperson, Hancock, Mundine, Norton, Owings, Redgate, Taylor of Farmington County, and Whitmore of Harrison County. About 30,000 voters in the State acted in forming the Convention, and about 100 persons assumed to be delegates upon illegal pretences, many of them having been either self-appointed or self-elected. Thus fraud and rascality attended this election, as well as all other acts connected with the consummation of the treasonable designs of the Secessionists. The people had never called for measures to take into consideration what should be done in the event of LINCOLN'S election. The Convention represented only one-third of the counties of the State; the remaining two-thirds taking no part whatever in its formation. The *Telegraph* newspaper, a secession newspaper published in Houston, by a Vermont Secessionist, (the nastiest thing living,) alludes to this fact in its issue of January 22, 1861: "It is now manifest that, owing to the fact that there was *no opposition* in *many* counties to the secession candidates for the Convention, there has not been anything like a full vote polled." In this Convention, the secession ordinance passed, I believe, with only two or three dissenting votes, and two weeks were set aside for it to be voted upon, and for the returns to be made—a thing in itself utterly impossible. But this was of no consideration with the delegates, for they immediately usurped all authority, and elected delegates to the Provisional Council of the Confederate States, at Montgomery, before Texas had by even the semblance of an act, withdrawn herself from the Union, and while she was vilely misrepresented by two Senators in the United States Congress. On the 2d day of March they annexed her to the Confederate States, before it was officially known to the Convention that a majority had voted in favor of secession, that having been communicated on the 4th of March.

The sessions of the Convention were held in secret, and thus the people were deprived of the right of knowing its proceedings.

It appointed agents and military officers upon its assumed authority, compelled the surrender of United States forts and other United States property, subverted every department in the State, it called upon the office holders under the State to take the *test oath*, tampered with the mails, violating private correspondence, and subjected Union men to a rigorous system of espionage. Only eighteen counties voted against the ordinance of secession. When Gen. HOUSTON made his noble protest against the action of the Convention in passing the ordinance of secession, and called upon the people to sustain him, it was too late—the Secessionists had usurped all power, and there was no way of resisting their sway. Another protest worthy of notice, was issued from Austin under the date of Feb. 6. It was embodied in an address to the people—it urged them to reject the ordinance of secession, and it pronounced the Convention "bogus." The following are its words in the address: "We admit that in the Southern States, Slavery is the paramount interest. But the interest is confined alone to the owners of slaves, and those among us who do not own slaves, have an antagonistic interest, and therefore must suffer from the general policy and legislation of the predominant class of slaveholders." This, undoubtedly, expresses the views of the mass of intelligent non-slaveholders of the State.

In conclusion, I would remark, Texas, in my mind, presents the most inviting field for military operations, at the South. Being close to Mexico, its possession would enable our Government to extend to that country its protection, in case it should become necessary. Besides securing the loyalty of a State that is second to no other in extent and resources, south of Mason and Dixon's line, its occupation by an adequate Union force would effectually cut off any retreat in an extremity, toward the territory of Mexico, that may be made by a rebel army. The policy that may be adopted by our Government, in view of European encroachment upon Mexico, would obviously direct attention to Texas, for the purpose of securing its occupancy. Besides all this, our forces there would cut off the present free and easy communication with Europe, which the rebels of that and the adjoining States now maintain, either direct, or through Mexican ports.

Another strong reason is presented in the fact that it is estimated that about 700,000 bales of cotton will be produced in Texas this year. The planters of Texas, if I know them, will not withhold their cotton in the face of the present high prices, and a safe market for its disposal. That patriotism which will withstand temptation of such a character, must have a higher source of inspiration than the rebellion records will furnish.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. BALDWIN TAFT.

Tract Society Meeting in New-Haven

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Jan. 20, 1862.

Our city yesterday and to-day has been "like Niobe, all tears;" tears dripping from the lonse clouds, tears gemming and coating every twig of our elms' tears glassing all the ground. The home fireside was very inviting yesterday to those who feared either rheumatism or broken bones; but a large number, including some hundreds of the Thirteenth Regiment, now in barracks here, were attracted to Dr. CLEAVELAND'S Church in the evening, to attend a Tract Society meeting, and were well repaid. The sight of the soldiers present, and the thought that some of them would no doubt lay down their lives for their country, moved every Christian heart to provide spiritual instruction and consolation for them, that not one might be without words of life, enough it read and heeded, to lead him to Christ.

Addresses of much interest were made by two officers of the Society at New-York, showing how manifold, wide-reaching and important are its spheres of action. Both of them strongly affirmed the sympathy of the Society with the Government, against rebellion; and one of them with evident earnestness denounced the league to form, by rebellion, a Confederacy founded on Slavery.

Col. VAN BUREN, of New-York, depicted from his own observation, the moral perils of the camp. Idleness was the source of vice; and corruption grew portentiously when man were away from the conserving influences of home occupation, churches and female society. Too generally the camp was preyed upon by two active parties—one of them, Satan, a very subtle being, and the other a sutler. Rum, and cards, and vile books, would find their way into camp; they must be counteracted by good books and good men. His took a hopeful view of the war, as in the hands of God designed to regenerate and save the country.

Rev. Dr. RAYMOND, President of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, spoke with great eloquence and power of the duty of a Christian people to the army. Though rapidly raised and stupendous in size, though bountifully armed, clad, provisioned and equipped with all the appointments of war, and though drilled to perfection in single squads and in grand masses, they must still be *Christianized*, or they were lost, and the country with them. A demoralized army would be a ready tool of despotism, or returning to our homes would infect all our youth with moral poison. His was very earnest in his appeal to the Christian public to make the spiritual and moral care of these our sons, brethren and defenders, *our first duty* at present; and the Thirteenth Regiment will never forget the thrilling power of his counsels and encouragement.

Still more kindly, if possible, were the closing words, by Dr. CLEAVELAND, showing that the army and the cause had the full sympathy of the people, who blessed them in their hearts as they saw them pass by in the streets.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

A REBEL FIASCO—ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE GUNBOATS—MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL FORCES—TAYLOR'S BATTERY—A PRIVATE SCOUT.

BLANDSVILLE, Ky., Friday, Jan. 17, 1862.

Events, seemingly of considerable importance, have transpired in the Department of Cairo since my last—yet, in fact, none of great interest to your readers.

On Tuesday night, the two gunboats at Fort Jefferson, on the Kentucky side, seven miles below here, hoisted up their anchors and steamed down the river. The camp had just been located at Fort Jefferson, which fact coming to the ears of the forces at Columbus, they, under the supposition that they had a "big thing," dispatched their gunboats—the *Grampus* and one other—to shell our Union men out.

The sight of the swarthy couple, which lay in the middle of the stream, pulling uneasily at their cables, like some huge fish at the end of a line, seemed to upset their calculations. Upon reaching the bend of the Mississippi, about two miles below, they modestly came to, and honored us with a few shells, which either burst at half way or disappeared in the water. Our gunboats immediately turned head down the stream, which examples the Confederates lost no time in following, nor did they vary their direction till they anchored under the guns at Columbus.

Our gunboats followed, till they were within about a mile of the rebel batteries, when they rounded to, and threw some six shells in the direction of Columbus, with a view of getting the range of their guns. The first two fell short, the next three went hissing savagely through the air, describing a most elegant curve, and finally finished their flight by dropping exactly with the line of fortifications.

I conversed with an individual who left Columbus yesterday, and he says that the shells performed their mission with deadly effect. The exact result he does not know, but is certain that some rebels were killed, and a large number wounded. The greatest consternation prevailed in the place, it being supposed that the Yankees had commenced the attack in earnest. Several shots were sent in return, but none came near the mark. Having satisfied themselves as to the exact range of the guns, the gunners ceased firing, and the gunboats steamed up to their anchoring ground opposite Fort Jefferson.

The trip was eminently satisfactory. It demonstrated two important points—the immense superiority of our metal and our gunners. A shell thrown from the gunboats can scarcely fail of taking effect somewhere, while they, on the contrary, present so minute a mark, at easy range, that to hit them will be almost next to impossible. Further, even if a ball by some chance should strike a boat, its iron sides will almost to a certainty turn it away harmlessly.

Last Tuesday Gen. MCCLERNAND left Fort Jefferson with some 9,000 men, and struck directly eastward along the Blandsville and Mayfield road. The next day another column of some 3,000, under Gen. PAINE, started in the same direction, and were soon after followed by Gen. GRANT and Staff. Before taking this the first expedition of any importance in Kentucky, Gen. GRANT issued the following order, which was read to all the troops:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CAIRO,
CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 13, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.—During the absence of the expedition now starting upon an Expedition ordered almost solely for rebel inquiry, and which it is to our interest to conceal for the present, it is our enemy's the following orders will be observed.

Troops in barracks will be kept in the quarters, company officers being held strictly accountable for all stragglers from their companies.

No baggage will be allowed in the column on the march, and strictly required in the possession of officers.

Whilst the camps to which we are guilty of no outrages or soldiers to quit their regimental grounds, and all violations of the order must be promptly and thoroughly punished.

Disrespectful and unmannerly conduct on our brave soldiers by the bad conduct of some of their numbers, showing on all occasions, when marching through territory occupied by sympathizers of the enemy, a total disregard for all civilians, and being guilty of wanton destruction of private property, the General commanding desires and intends to enforce a change in this respect.

Intercepting contraband acts by troops themselves, is especially demanding credit, which is the more in proportion to the demoralization and disorganization and armed enemies of many who, from a proper treatment would become friends, or, at worse, non-combatants.

It is ordered, therefore, that the severest punishment be inflicted upon every soldier who is guilty of taking or destroying private property, and any commissioned officer guilty of like conduct, or of countenancing it, will be deprived of his sword and expelled from the camp, not to be permitted to return.

On the march, cavalry advance guards will be sent thrown out; also, flank guards of cavalry or infantry when practicable.

A rear guard of infantry will be required to see that no teams, baggage, or disabled soldiers are left behind.

It will be the duty of company commanders to see that rolls of their companies are called immediately upon going into camp each day, and every member accounted for. By order,

U. S. GRANT, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

The general object of the expedition was understood to be the attacking of a large body of the enemy at Mayfield—a point some 45 miles from Cairo, and nearly directly southeast of Columbus. Tuesday night Gen. MCCLERNAND'S column reached this place, ten miles from Fort Jefferson; Wednesday night they reached the point where the Columbus road crosses the road to Pantney's Bend, and to-day they are at Milburn—a point distant about 14 miles from Columbus. So far as heard from they have met with no adventures of note, nor have they seen any of the enemy. Whether they will push on to Mayfield, remain where they are, or whether they will return, or what they will do, are matters of which nobody, your correspondent inclusive, can give the the slightest information.

In fact the whole expedition seems to be about as incomprehensible as to its objects and results as anything well can be. Troops have gone forward to no point in particular, done nothing whatever, and returned to their starting point. Baggage trains have gone for a certain distance along a road and then returned, without the slightest apparent reason. Regiments have been suddenly formed in line of battle, batteries planted, and after a little the whole have sat down coolly to dinner, under the comfortable assurance that there was not a single armed foe within a dozen miles. Roads have been carefully repaired in one direction and the column then moved in one exactly opposite. One hour the Generals and Staffs have galloped savagely in one course; an hour after showers of mud were flying from their horses heels as they spurred fiercely in another. We have made more changes than there are in a dozen cotillions—have gone ahead and have gone back, crossed over and crossed back, *dos-a-dos-ed*, up and down the whole right and left, until my head grows dizzy at the bare effort to recall one-tenth of the movements that have taken place. It may have been that something has been done—something important may have been done under my very eyes, but if so, I have not seen it.

I attached myself to Gen. PAINE'S column, which left Fort Jefferson, Wednesday, about noon. The roads were very fair—it had been raining all the night and morning, which froze as fast as it fell, making excellent wheeling but difficult marching. As we reached the top of the hill which overlooks Fort Jefferson, Gen. GRANT caught sight of a couple of fellows in the woods, skirting a contraband hog. In two minutes thereafter, both gentlemen were securely hitched to a couple of trees, in which position they received with a look of unmistakable silliness the ironical remarks of the passing column. After this summary offering to the manes of the slain porker, the General spurred swiftly away, and I have not seen him since.

All the way through woods—up hill and down—across long reaches of level ground—through creeks and morasses, but always through woods. Ten miles out we reached this place; a mile on to Mayfield Creek, and the column halted for the night. The rain changed to snow, and before morning it was cold enough to freeze a Polar bear. However, the plenteousness of wood made some amends for this, and hundreds of bright fires soon lighted up the dark shadows of the forest, and drove away the cold. The next morning the baggage started out ahead, and soon after was ordered back. The men were told to leave their knapsacks, to take one day's rations, which looked so decidedly belligerent that men grew decidedly jolly over the prospect of a fight.

After these preparations, a force consisting of TAYLOR'S Battery, the Twenty second and Eighth Illinois Regiments, and a squadron of cavalry under Maj. HALL, of the Seventh Illinois, pushed on eastward from Blandsville. Some two or three miles out the road forked, and along one, which a sign-board indicated as leading to Columbus, the column turned, which circumstance elicited a tremendous cheer from each company as it came in front of the indifferently pointing sign which indicated the direction of our march.

Two miles further, and a reeking express came back, ordering two companies of Maj. HALL'S Cavalry to the front. Away they tore, convinced, from the appearance of the messenger, that the enemy was just ahead; while the infantry, catching the spirit created by the thunder of the cavalry as they dashed by, quickened their step, under the supposition that a "bit of fun" (as one expressed it) was near at hand. A half mile or so beyond were the cross roads before spoken of, and obedient to orders the battery came into position on a gallop; one regiment of infantry passed on its right, while the other pushed down the road in the direction of Mayfield. A hundred willing hands in a few seconds had prostrated the rail-fences in every direction, the cannoniers exploded primers in their guns to test their readiness, a few straggling shots rung from the surrounding woods, and—each moment I expected to see a grand advance of Secessionists.

Things remained thus till 4 P. M., and no enemy and then, in obedience to orders, the column returned to its camping ground of the previous night, where it still remains. Last night and all day to-day there has been no change; one regiment guards the cross roads, the balance of PAINE'S column is here, MCCLERNAND is out in the direction of Mayfield. Gen. GRANT and staff have gone back to Fort Jefferson.

While here I would like to say a word in praise of TAYLOR'S Battery. It consists of six guns—four six-pounders and two twelve-pound howitzers. The men are, in all respects, the most gentlemanly crowd that I ever met. Almost every private in the command is a man of wealth, refinement and high social position at home;—all carry into camp with them the refinements of social life. They were to the battle of Fredericktoo, Mo., and also in the bloody combat at Belmont, opposite Columbus, in which they fought so desperately that they won from their opponents the title of "Taylor's Devils." The same gentlemen also sent them up word by a late flag of truce from Columbus, that if ever the war ended, they should give the "Taylor Devils" a supper somewhere in Dixie.

In addition to the above general movements, there have been several of lesser note in respect to size. Several cavalry reconnoissances were made in all direct ons toward Columbus, which resulted in discovering no enemy, and in arresting several suspicious persons, who were supposed to be spies, scouts, or disaffected citizens. Our cavalry force was shot at by a fellow who stepped out from a house and blazed away coolly with a double-barreled shot-gun. A dash was made at the house, and two men were taken, but, as usual, they happened to be good Union men, while the fellow who shot had taken to the woods. This logic, however, did not save them from arrest; they were put under guard, marched here, and this afternoon sent to Cairo under guard.

Several of the reporters, under Capt. CARSON, one of Gen. GRANT'S scouts, went off on a private excursion. They arrested one man named SCOTT, who is supposed to be a scout in the employ of the rebels, and who acknowledged that he had been to Columbus within the last two days. He is a young, gentlemanly man, and has an amiable, pretty wife and a young child. Their parting was of the tenderest description, and so moved the hearts of some of the "Bohemians" present, that they were necessitated to leave the room to hide their tears.

CARSON is one of the most daring and serviceable men in the service. A short time since, however, he met an individual who, to a great extent, his match. While on an excursion to Benton, Mo., a while since, Carson captured a rebel despatch-bearer named JOHNSON, who is noted for his utter recklessness, his unchivalric ility and his hatred of Union men. He has been scalped, and stabbed, and shot, in a hundred different places, to an extent that would have rent the heart of Eve out of any ordinary man, but was always again in a week or two, at furthest. Once, it is said, some of the Secessionists resolved to kill him, and with this view set fire to a log upon which JOHNSON lay in a drunken stupor. The log was entirely consumed and so, to a considerable extent, was one of JOHNSON'S legs, but in a week or so he was around, fighting, swearing and getting drunk as usual.

When CARSON captured him at Benton, he took, and, vantage of a favorable opportunity, grasped into his saddle and spurred away. CARSON drew after him and after coming him about a mile, gained on him considerably and ordered him to halt. JOHNSON had no such intention, and then CARSON fired at him with his revolver, sending the ball into the flanks of his horse. The fire had its effect upon JOHNSON'S mare, and even this seemed to have no particular effect—horse and man still thundered on as if impelled to Tartarus. Putting the revolver back in its holster, CARSON drew his sword and once more called upon JOHNSON to surrender. "Never to a——d dog-lived Lincoln son of a b—h," was the defiant answer. CARSON waited until there was a long piece of straight road ahead, and then driving in his spurs, "bore down" upon the fugitive. Just as his horse's head passed the saddle of the other, he drove his sword through JOHNSON'S back, and giving it an upward turn, threw him headlong to the ground. Reining up, he returned and cut him across the head with his sabre, then putting his pistol to his breast, fired, in order to put JOHNSON out of his misery. Supposing him dead, he left him, after ascertaining that his sword had passed "clean through" his body.

Yesterday word was received that JOHNSON had just been arrested for some deviltry, and is now in confinement at Cape Girardeau. According to all accounts, he was just as hearty and as full of mischief and treason as ever. CARSON speaks despairingly of the matter, but says if he ever gets another chance at JOHNSON, he will cut his head off and carry it some fifteen or twenty rods from his body! If this fails to kill him, he thinks the case is beyond his reach. The above facts in relation to JOHNSON are strictly true.

This afternoon I visited Fort Jefferson. Just as I reached there the rebel *Grampus* was seen poking her nose cautiously around the bend below. A force of cavalry was immediately put on the steamer *Alack Scott*, and then she, with two gunboats, started in pursuit. The *Grampus* immediately turned tail, and made magnificent time in the direction of Columbus. The Federal forces upon reaching the ground occupied by the *Grampus*, found that a squadron of 150 rebel cavalry had accompanied her up along the shore, but had made good their escape.

To-night there is cannonading in almost every direction—towards Mayfield, Paducah and Columbus. What it means we do not know. GALWAY.

A Prediction Fulfilled—The New Secretary at War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the year 1838, or 1839, the writer visited Steubenville, Ohio, a manufacturing city of 5,000 inhabitants, on the bank of the river, thirty miles above Wheeling.

On the Fourth of July an eloquent patriotic address was made to the citizens by a young attorney of that city, who had already risen to the front rank of the profession in that circuit. He was the law-partner or successor, and an inmate of the house, of Hon. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, an Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, and member of the United States Senate of the School of SILAS WRIGHT and VAN BUREN.

It was at the table of Judge T. that the writer first met that attorney, who was an enthusiastic reader of THIERS, GUIZOT, and perfectly familiar with the campaigns of the first NAPOLEON and his Generals.

In a private conversation with the writer, Judge TAPPAN, speaking of his late associate, remarked: "That young man, if he lives, will be Attorney-General of these United States. He is now qualified for it. He surpasses any man of his age."

That attorney was EDWIN M. STANTON, Attorney-General in the last Administration, and now Secretary of War. Does a higher position await him? T.

GEN. LANE'S DEPARTMENT.

Condition of Northern Missouri—Preparations for Lane's Expedition—Popular Demand in the West for the Opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Success of Col. Jennison's Operations, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Jan. 13, 1862.

The terrible disadvantages under which the rebels labor in the prosecution of their war, were made plainly manifest in the course of my journey from Chicago hither. In coming to Quincy, over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, every mile of the distance showed the fruits of peace and the regular prosecution of industrial avocations; but the moment we crossed the Mississippi and set foot on slave soil, we were met by continued evidences of the disasters and devastations which the insurrection has brought to the regions where it originated. All along the route of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, the ordinary business of the country has been suspended or destroyed, and, instead, a system of theft and robbery instituted, in which justice does not enter, but which riots indiscriminately upon the property of all. Seizing upon the operations of the Kansas Jayhawkers as a pretext—operations conducted in the interest of Government and in accordance with justice and military law—the men who have heretofore lived by counterfeiting, fraud and gambling, now band together and rob professionally and for gain. This evil has extended into the borders of Northern Kansas, and would have afflicted the Southern frontier but for the active lessons of the real Jayhawkers, who, under the thorough leadership of Col. JENNISON, have made both sides of the State like there as orderly and safe as they were before the war began.

While, too, in Missouri, we see troops enough in camp to hold the whole State in subjection, if rightly handled, we become conscious that the real power of the country has not been half put forth. Illinois and Wisconsin—and I suppose the other Western States—are full of troops not yet called into active service. A large number of these are now being set in motion towards Fort Leavenworth, there to be organized into LANE'S column for Arkansas and Texas. If I were disposed severely to criticise the operations of Government, I should inquire why these regiments are not sent at once to Rolla, from which a junction can easily be made with the others marching from here; certainly, such a policy would save the groaning Treasury a grievous drain. It would also give us a great gain in time; not only because the hypothenuse of a triangle is shorter than the sum of the sides, but because the loss of the bridges on the Hannibal railroad between Quincy and Palmyra, will make it necessary to convey all the freight by way of Hannibal, with the river half or wholly closed by ice and making an inevitable large loss in time and expense over what the cost would have been a month ago. Why is it that the Government seems fated to use the longest routes and pay the highest rates in all it does?

I confess I am disappointed in not finding LANE'S Expedition in a state of greater forwardness. Instead of being nearly ready to move, the preparations seem hardly to have commenced. The troops are not here, the transportation is not ready, the commander, himself, still lingers in Washington. By no possibility can the expedition be made ready before the 1st of February; while good judges say it cannot be prepared under six weeks yet.

I find, too, in the West, another grave charge against the Government, of which the East seems scarcely conscious. While the warehouses of Chicago and Cincinnati are groaning under an accumulation of grain, bought by speculators, *at their own prices*, the granaries and corn-cribs of the farmers of Ohio, and Indiana, and Illinois, are still filled to repletion, for want of a market at paying rates. This condition of things is caused by the inadequate means of transportation to the seaboard. The railroads through Canada, and New-York, and Pennsylvania, are crowded with freights to the very limit of their capacity, and still the pressure is unrelieved and the prices of grain unimproved. While Europe wants our breadstuffs, and the West needs her money, the avenues of transportation are literally choked from incapacity. Southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois missing the accustomed facilities of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are led to inquire why it is that that great thoroughfare, under these circumstances, is allowed to remain in a state of ruin, while the country demands its repair. The reply is that the Government refuses to grant, for its reconstruction, that protection without which the owners cannot prosecute the work; and the blame is justly laid at the door of the Secretary of War, who, it is charged, absolutely prevents the adoption of protective measures, in order to continue the sectional monopoly of the carrying trade to Baltimore, now enjoyed by the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, in both of which he is largely interested. Better, say the people of the West, if the swollen coffers of Mr. CAMERON *must* still continue to be filled at the public expense, that the Government should donate him a few millions at once, and thus purchase a release of that false grasp which he now holds on this important thoroughfare. *The Sinbads of the Potomac*—so long a mystery to simple-minded people—is traced by the exasperated sufferers to the same discreditable cause; and it is estimated that this policy is now costing the country not less than two and a half millions of dollars a month. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is said to be capable of carrying to tide-water, produce each day to the value of not less than $200,000; relieving the pressure of the supply and increasing the money on the country by just that amount, and hastening the day when that relief shall cause an appreciation of prices to the producer.

Whatever may be the justice of the charge against Mr. CAMERON, in evil is unquestionably serious, and one which is the more inexcusable, as its removal can be secured *without expense to the Government*. It is only to place the 75,000 soldiers now doing police duty on the Maryland and Virginia frontier, *between the road and the enemy*, instead of keeping them immovable behind it; and the company can at once prosecute the necessary repairs in security. And so intense is the dissatisfaction existing in the regions suffering the most from this evil, that the Secretary and the Government may look for the most formidable demonstrations of displeasure, if it is permitted to continue without an effort for its removal.

It is only just to say of Col. JENNISON, that the famous Jayhawker has not only conquered all the rebels whom he has been able to find, but that he has subdued the prejudices of all loyal men who have heretofore misunderstood his real character. Of the details of his operations in Missouri, the readers of the TIMES have been well informed by another correspondent; and I find that in Kansas his course is rewarded with universal approval. Not only do the people recognize in him the genius that has detected the vulnerable point in the insurrection, and struck home with instant and fatal effect; but the military men *par excellence* have been forced to acknowledge his abilities and admit his fitness for the business which he has undertaken. Acting at present as a Brigadier-General, the Government cannot long delay the bestowal of a rank no less demanded by the necessities of the contest than by the dictates of simple justice. As a complete refutation of all the slanders against him, of irregularity and license, it is only necessary to say that his regiment has received the medal of superiority for condition and discipline, both from the State and Government Inspectors; and that he possesses the entire confidence of Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, who, in the fullest manner, has indorsed his proceedings and approved his policy. It is only rebels and *conditional Union* people, who don't like his ways; and as the number of such diminishes very rapidly wherever he goes, of course his popularity must be on the increase.

Among the arrivals to-day at the Fort, is Inspector-General VAN RENSSELAER; so that the troops here may be favored with still another inspection. The Missouri River is completely closed by the ice.

J. M. W.

CHURCHES IN BOSTON.—Unitarian, 24; Baptist, 14; Christian Congregational, 12; Methodist, 12; Roman Catholic, 12; Episcopal, 11; Universalist, 5; Presbyterian, 4; Second Advent, 2; Free-Will Baptist, 1; Friends, 1; Union Evangelical, 1; Christian Church, 1—in all, 100. Of the above, there are four churches dedicated within the last two months, viz.: Two Unitarian, one Methodist, and one Episcopal.

One of the Unitarian churches (Dr. GANNETT'S) **is probably the most costly Protestant church in New-England. It is situated near the "Common" and public garden, in a commanding position; is built of New-Jersey freestone, with a stone spire 190 feet high, containing a chime of 15 bells. Their late place of worship, in Federal-street, was sold because of its inconvenience, and the Society realized from the sale seven-eighths of the cost of the new edifice. The new Methodist Church is one of the most beautiful buildings in Boston, and is eligibly situated on Tremont-avenue.**

INTERESTING FROM THE GULF.

FORT PICKENS AND THE REBEL BATTERIES.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who recently made a flying visit to Fort Pickens, writes:

We found the "Pet Lambs" putting their camp in order. Some were pitching tents, others cooking, washing, and cleaning their muskets. The men, who who are by no means so desperate looking a set as they have been represented, wore uniforms in every stage of dilapidation, and the necessity for a full suit of new clothing seemed as pressing as for the "thousand overcoats" which Col. WILSON ordered at the close of his official report of the attack on his camp. On our way to the quarters of the Colonel, we encountered a squad of Zouaves, who entertained our party with some wonderful stories of the nocturnal visit of the rebels. One of them, who more than any seemed to represent the class of society from which the regiment was recruited, exhibited a couple of bullets flattened by contact with some hard substance, which he, with an air of apparent sincerity, while a sardonic smile lighted up his hardened features, declared they had been lodged in his knapsack by a "secesh," at the same time expressing, in language more emphatic than refined, a devout wish that the rebels were in a certain place, the locality of which may be some degrees nearer the equator than Santa Rosa Island. The Zouaves seemed contented, and although they acknowledged that they would like to go to New-York, said they didn't want to leave as long as there were any rebels on the other side.

AN INTERVIEW WITH BILLY WILSON.

Passing a line of batteries constructed of sand-bags and gabions, and fronting Warrington, the visitors arrived at the tent of Col. WILSON. There, seated in his shirt-sleeves, sat the veritable BILLY smoking his cigar, and, as he acknowledged, taking his ease. I was not prepared to see so young a man in appearance, although he confessed to being forty. His head is bald, his eye dark and piercing, and a heavy black mustache imparts an air of resolution to his features. The Colonel has fallen into distavor with the officers of his regiment, who have requested him to resign, and tendered their own resignations contingent upon his retention. He treated his guests with marked hospitality, but failed to impress them with very elevated notions of his intellectual abilities and refinement of culture. Several companies of his regiment are at Tortugas, and are spoken highly of.

PICKENS "DONE" IN AN HOUR.

Fort Pickens, as famous in the annals of rebellion as was Sebastopol to the history of the Crimean war—Pickens, the stronghold of the Federal Government, where for months SLEMMER, the gallant Lieutenant, defied the Confederate forces, and where now the veteran Col. BROWN keeps watch and ward under the frowning batteries of a rebel Gibraltar—this fortification, to which the eyes of the people of the loyal States are turned with anxiety and fear, deserved a more careful inspection than it received from the visitors. Candor compels me to say that the hasty manner in which Fort Pickens was necessarily "done" by our party—an impending storm threatening to cut us off from the steamer, and compelling one at least to reach her, in order to make sure of returning in the *Rhode Island* to the scene of his legitimate labors—afforded but a limited opportunity to take notes of the fortification, or to obtain many particulars of the late bombardment. Full accounts of the latter have probably reached the North ere now, and of the character of the defences of Santa Rosa, it would be imprudent at this time to speak. The reader will therefore be content with the result of cursory observations, and a few incidents of the engagement, which may or may not be new.

Meeting with several officers attached in the fort, the party were conducted through the place. Long before reaching the entrance which fronts Fort Barrancas, we met with incubitable evidence of the strength of the rebel batteries, and the heat and deliberation with which the enemy maintained their fire on Pickens and the shore batteries. A hundred rods above the fort the ground is low and marshy, and into this the rebel batteries poured a shower of shot and shell, which being aimed from McRae and the Light House Battery at the flag-staff on the fort, and the sand batteries on the inside of Santa Rosa, flew over and struck in the place indicated. The ground was strewn with cannon-balls of various sizes, some of which bore evidence of having been heated before coming over to pay their respects to the Yankees; and fragments of shell, large, small and irregular shaped, all jagged and sharp, suggesting gaping w

them at his post. He lavished encominms upon the piece of insensible mstal, as if it had been a dear friend, whose devotion bad inspired his gratitude, patting and brushing it as ene would a favorite horse. It would be difficult to portray the feelings inspired by the scene upon the ramparts, now so quiet and pacific, but where so lately the death-dealing missiles of a rebellious foe were hurled with malicious fury. Under our feet lay Pickens, like a giant reposing from some mighty task, but ready to spring into action at the slightest provocation; its impregnable walls bristling with the dread organs, whose pipes echo the only proclamation which the rebels will now respect; while just across the channel, so near that boys fishing on a pier could be distinctly seen, lay the foe chafing under wounds recently inflicted, and the presence of the Union flag.

A VIEW OF THE REBEL FORTIFICATIONS.

From the ramparts of the fort and the top a rustic look-out, in the old camo of the Zouaves, where a sentinel is constantly on duty, we obtained an extended view of the island, the opposite shore, and the rebel fortifications. Away to the eastward for forty miles, Santa Rosa was stretched out like a huge serpent, basking in the sun. Between the island and the mainland lay Oak Island, invested with three thousand Confederate troops; and beyond in the distance rose the dark shore of Florida, clothed with a magnificent forest of live oak, from which the United States Government has in times of peace obtained large quantities of timber for the navy. Across the blue waters of the fair bay which has made Pensacola what it is, the town shone brightly; and nearer on a point jutting out into the harbor, appeared the Navy-yard, the relative position of which with Santa Rosa, is not dissimilar to those of East Boston and the Charleston Navy-yard, save that the distance is about double. The workshops and yard had a deserted look, no sign of life appearing. The frame of the steamer *Fulton* is still on the stocks; but the point the rebels have mounted a heavy columbiad; the ruins of a large workshop burned by the troops, are still standing. The Union pickets up the island report hearing the sound of workmen in the yard nights, and it is not improbable that the rebels carry on operations there. At the commencement of the late attack on the steamer *Time*, a train of army wagons with supplies was entering the yard. The negro drivers were struck with consternation and alarm, and abandoning their teams, they fled out of reach of the shot and shell.

The shore from the Navy-yard to Fort McRae and beyond is slow and sandy, but behind the whitened Warrington and the forts and batteries a thick wood screens the Confederate army and protects their camps from the observation of the Unionists, whose every movement is open to inspection. Between the Navy-yard and Fort Barrancas is the village of Warrington, now half demolished and entirely deserted by the inhabitants; the skeleton forms of a forest of white chimneys standing alone in their desolation, melancholy tokens of the fate which awaits a "wicked and perverse generation." The rebels have a line of shore batteries extending a distance of five miles from the village of Hacksonport, east of Pickens to Fort McRae, on the south, many of the guns of which have been removed and scattered along the crescent-shaped shore. This arrangement enables the Confederates to concentrate all their fire upon Pickens, while their own guns are comparatively safe from the fire of the fort, diffused, as it necessarily is, over so great an extent of country. The rebel flag was flying over the Navy-yard, Forts Barrancas and McRae, and at various points along the shore the Confederate ensign waved, each one indicating the location of a rebel battery, the numbers and strength of which it was impossible to determine, many of them being masked. Near the Marine Hospital—a large white building, with a lofty portico and a dome, over which the yellow flag was flying—Bragg has a powerful mortar battery, and, while denouncing the commander of Fort Pickens for firing upon his sick and wounded—only one or two, as has been learned from "contrabands," being kept there, in order to protect the building from our fire—the rebel General kept up a continuous discharge from his hidden mortars. The statement that Col. Brown fired upon the hospital is without a shadow of truth, not a gun having been trained on the building during the fight. Scanning the shore from right to left, the Marine Barracks, and next Fort Barrancas, stood out prominently in the picture. The former appeared deserted, and we were told that the rebel troops no longer occupied it, but were encamped in the woods behind Barrancas. This fortification is the stronghold of the Confederates; occupying a commanding site, elevated somewhat above and within easy range of Pickens, the rebels are enabled to pour into the beleaguered fort a terrible fire. It appears to have been built on the most scientific plan, and its substantial brick walls seem to defy the most protracted assault. The rebels have sand-bag batteries on the ramparts, which alone exhibited marks of the late bombardment. A sentinel was sitting composedly under the rebel flag, and around a conical tent, a short distance from the fort, several Confederate soldiers were lounging about. Between Barrancas and the lighthouse the rebels have a battery, and at the left of the light is a powerful fortification, which Col. Brown fears more than any other. The lighthouse had two windows fronting Pickens when the fight commenced, and a third opening in the walls was made by a shot from Santa Rosa. On the left side of the channel, and below Pickens, on the south and west, stand the castellated walls of Fort McRae, gray with age, and shattered by time and the guns of its grim opponent on the island. There are fissures in the walls, two embrasures were knocked into one, the magazine destroyed, and other damage inflicted to the fort. The last of the line of rebel fortifications is a long, low sand battery, below McRae, faced with brick, and pierced for at least thirty guns. There is no armament there at present, nor was it engaged in the late bombardment.

Leaving Fort Pickens, the party returned to the beach, passing, on our way, a spot of melancholy interest, viz., the burial place of those who have fallen on the island in defence of the Union. The graves of these martyrs to constitutional liberty are marked with neat wooden tablets, on which are painted the name of the deceased and a brief record of his death. Some fell in the attack on the Zouave camp; others died from injuries received by the explosion of a shell on the day following the bombardment and still others died from disease on board the blockading ships. After life's fitful fever, they sleep well on the green slopes of the glacis of the fort which they defended so nobly, and a grateful people will cherish their memory.

THE REBELS FLY THE BLACK FLAG.

Whatever may be said of the truth or the falsity of the report, that after the capture of Port Royal, the rebels hoisted the black flag at Charleston, their brethren at Pensacola, either imitating their diabolical example, or carrying out the piratical suggestion, actually display a flag with death's head and cross-bones wrought in white on a red ground, over what is probably one of their encampments in the woods, in the rear of, and between Barrancas and the lighthouse. There is no mistake about this, for I saw it with the aid of a powerful telescope belonging to one of our party. "Death, and no quarter," is therefore their motto.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Military Matters—Gen. Smith's Loyalty Vindicated—Evidences of Loyalty in Southern Kentucky—Candidates for the Richmond Conclave—The Contraband Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 17, 1862.

The loyal people south of Green River and this side of Bowling Green are getting impatient. Their cries of "Come over and help us" are louder and louder. They may soon be relieved. The buccaneers are burning railroad depots and other buildings; hotels, dwelling-houses, barns, everything which they can no longer use, and which would be of use to us, and are doing all they can to impede our progress. Contrabands come within our lines, having been advised by their masters to do so to escape confiscation. They say the Confederates have many negroes impressed and employed on their fortifications. Two Ohio batteries, under Maj. Barnett, arrived here yesterday. Loyal ladies of Princeton, N. J., are sending us hospital stores. The spiritual wants of our soldiers are looked after by the Presbyterian and other denominations. The Presbyterian Board of Publication has gratuitously distributed among them half a million pages of religious literature.

The charges against Gen. C. F. Smith are contradicted by many. They declare that the authorities at Washington, and the soldiers at Paducah generally, have unbounded confidence in him as a loyal man and a perfect soldier; that he is not liked by a few because he is one of the most rigid disciplinarians in the army, and does not possess the demonstrative enthusiasm which characterizes the volunteer; that he is an old army officer, of great experience, worth and ability, and of entire loyalty to the cause of the Union. I incline to the opinion that Gen. Smith is "all right."

There is loyalty in the County of Barren, notwithstanding the Buckneritea are temporary lords there. W. R. McFarren, the County Judge; T. Cockrill, County Clerk, and W. E. Mumford, Circuit Court Clerk, have refused to obey the Provisional Government's summons to take the oath of allegiance to the Russellville concern and the Confederate absolutism.

H. M. Reed, formerly of Hardin, is a candidate for the rebel Congress from the Provisional Third District, and the man whom among others I spoke of in September last as deserving arrest and imprisonment by the Government of the United States. When he drew his pension that month he took a most binding oath to the Government, and immediately afterwards slipped off to the rebels. He is, I am told, a fellow of drunken habits, vile associations, and brutal, bloodthirsty disposition. He is a first-class secession desperado, fit only to be a Bucknerite bandit or a Richmond Congressman. J. S. Chrisman appeals to the invaders to vote for him as Representative of their Fifth District. J. W. Moore is self-constituted candidate for their Tenth. He was beaten for Congress in 1859 by Hon. Laban Moore. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, a first cousin of J. C. B., (and one of my many schoolmates who have forgotten or despised the instructions of their boyhood, and turned traitors to their State and country,) comes out for the Eleventh. Dr. B. was promising and talented, but he has gone over the Niagara of secession, and nothing is left of him, mentally or bodily, but a miserable wreck.

The *Journal*, to-day, argues that the Union cannot be preserved without preserving Slavery; that the salvation of the Union is, in fact, dependent upon the salvation of Slavery; that the existence of the former is inseparable from the existence of the latter; that the abolition of Slavery would prove the destruction of the Union. While the *Journal* advocates the most active and most vigorous prosecution of the war, it deprecates discrimination, direct or indirect, against slave property. "Slave property, like every other species of property, must and will take care of itself under the necessary shock of mere war. We do not insist that the war shall be carried on for the protection of Slavery, but that the war shall not be carried on for the destruction of Slavery." Slavery it regards as an accident in the case—not the cause but the occasion of the rebellion. The *Democrat* approves the policy of excluding slaves from our army lines, unless they are slaves used by the rebels in war, and says all signs show that the rights of the Southern States, in this respect, will remain unimpaired, except the damage they do themselves. The removal or resignation of Mr. Cameron pleases Kentucky Unionists, and disappoints and disheartens the Secessionists.

PONTIAC.

A Tax Upon Newspapers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Bristed thinks that a tax upon newspapers would cause an outcry from the Press. He is deceived. Take the example of this paper. A stamp of one cent upon each sheet would be but an addition of $3 65 cents a year to its cost to each subscriber or regular purchaser, even during the war, when its issue knows no Sabbath. In a country where the people at large are less generally instructed, and where the necessity of a daily news paper has not become by habitude absolute, this impost would appose largely the sale of the paper; but not so here. Now then, consider the enormous number of newspapers circulating daily in all parts of the loyal States, and you will see that the impost would produce a very large revenue indeed. I suppose that the daily circulation of all the newspapers together in this City may be estimated at not less than 100,000 copies. A duty of one cent on each copy amounts to $1,000. Allow for the expense of the stamp office one-tenth, which would be large, and we have $900. So that, throwing out 65 days of the year, to counterbalance this $100, we may safely, though hastily, estimate the stamp revenue from this single source at $300,000 from this one city alone.

It is decidedly one of the most feasible, as well as bearable, of imposts. A tax upon advertisements would be a different thing, as it would add largely to their expense with a class who could not well afford to bear it. Yet, I am convinced it would not seriously affect the profits of the newspapers, from the example of those in London, among which the *Times* once a week is obliged to issue a supplement for the sole purpose of accommodating servants out of place and others wanting employment, lodging-house keepers, and the like; to all of which classes the addition of a few pence to the cost of anything is of importance.

The tax upon receipts is not so available, because it would be continually evaded. In England the cost of a stamped receipt over £5, (and the rate goes on, continually increasing according to the amount for which the receipt is given,) is so considerable that in all my experience in London I never received more than two such from tradesmen, they preferring to run the risk of using plain paper. In the same way, the boarding-house keepers continually sell wine without a license to their guests, who, even were they disposed to quarrel with the misdemeanor, would bear with it because of its obvious advantage to their own pockets.

I had intended recommending the tax on newspapers before seeing Mr. Bristed's communication. I only now add my voice to diminish what I consider to be an erroneous impression conveyed by his remarks. The Press will make no outcry, because the impost will not affect their circulation in the least, every man who reads in America being perfectly willing to pay one cent more for a daily gratification that has proven more necessary to him than many petty and not always harmless indulgences on which the poorest man lavishes dozens. We are not a saving people. The American, it is eager to make money as the men of other nations, is far more liberal in dishursing it, and in the present instance he will be the last man to murmur at so insignificant an item added to his daily expenditure, when the result in the aggregate will be to lighten almost imperceptibly, yet materially, the remaining weight of his annual burden of taxation.

The sole real objection to the measure is that it must give rise to a new set of Government servants. But we have to take the evil with the good. And in this case it would be less than in many others, which Treason and the Devil have made for us. S. O.

SATURDAY, Jan. 18, 1862.

Public School Mismanagement—Overtaxing the Brains of Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it possible, in these times of war and blood, to secure a small space in your paper for the benefit of our children at our public schools, so justly, in most respects, the pride of our City? I wish to draw attention to an abuse which prevails in some of them, in violation of a positive rule that no child in the primary departments shall have lessons imposed which cannot be learned at home in an hour. On Monday, Jan. 20, 1862, one of the very best and most popular schools (Twelfth-street) gave out the following lessons to be recited next day by a class of seventy children from nine years and upwards:

Grammar, two pages, including a definition of defective verbs, a list of eight of them; the participle, its three classes, its formation, with examples of each, with reasons for the same.

History, two pages, detailing the chief incidents connected with the history of the settlement of New-Jersey and Maryland, involving the commitment to memory of some ten different dates, thirteen proper names, the principles of government, the localities and circumstances connected with the first landing, &c., &c.

Mental Arithmetic, involving the solution of fifteen problems and the explanation of the same, without pen or pencil. One is: "I'll earn $12 a month, and spend 25 cents a week for washing and $2 a week for board, how much will I have at the end of forty weeks."

Definitions.—The spelling and definition of fifty-two words, one-third such as "maintenance," one-third "vehemence," one-third "subtense."

If the slightest hesitation is manifested in answering any one question in any one lesson, it is passed on to the next child in the class, with such a rapidity of pronunciation, as to sound like that very uneuphonious utterance "snext," now become an expression of ridicule among the little urchins. Such hesitancy is, I believe, counted a "failure," which brings with it such "pains and penalties," that the children hear its pronunciation with a sinking within them, which ought to excite our commiseration.

The children leave school at 3 P. M., and must be there at a quarter before 9, living at various distances up to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, or five miles away. Sun sets at 5, and few in the City can get through with breakfast sooner than 8 o'clock. I will venture the assertion that not one parent in ten would be able, between sundown and breakfast, to master with the promptness required, the spelling and definitions alone.

The children cannot get through with dinner sooner than 6 o'clock; the sun sets at 5, thus absolutely cuting off all opportunity for out-door exercise, skating and the like, and compelling them to use their eyes by artificial light for all the time out of school necessary to master their lessons, except the hour from 4 o'clock until 5, or sundown. I know one child who gets up at study at 5 A. M., two hours before it is light enough to study by the natural light, a practice which every intelligent physician knows will ruin any child's eyes, if persisted in.

It is, Sir, not only abusive, but cruel and wicked, to keep children at their books six hours at school, and then give them lessons to learn out of school hours, which require all the available time of the interval, when ten hours are absolutely essential for sleep, dressing and undressing of children.

I know thoughtful parents who contemplate these outrages with indignation, but whose means do not allow them to forego the saving which attends going to public schools, especially as many believe they are conducted with greater ability, efficiency and thoroughness than are the majority of private schools. The teachers are no doubt actuated by a sense of duty; their error is in their ambition to bring the children on too fast, thus sacrificing, body, brain, and the enjoyment of a subsequent lifetime, to the economy of a few months more of time. I have facts which would sicken the reader, but forbear.

A PARENT.

Horse Market.

There remained unsold 208 head, at Twenty-fourth street, the beginning of the week. There has been no transaction in fine stock of any description. Sixteen head very good plain horses sold for shipping at $160 each. Railroad and omnibus companies have purchased about a dozen this week, at $80@$160 each. No demand for draught horses. There has been 30 condemned horses belonging to Government sold at auction—prices from $4@$75 each. Sales for the week amount to 31 head, leaving on hand this evening, 197 head. There has been but one arrival of stock this week. The stables are remarkably healthy for this season of the year.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

A Letter from Peter Cooper to the President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

HONORED AND RESPECTED SIR—The deplorable scenes through which our country is now passing, is my only apology for venturing to send you a few lines, desiring, if possible, to strengthen the arm of Government by any and all means in my power.

The maintenance of our union of States in all its integrity and completeness, is to my mind, the nation's "pearl of great price," that can never be abandoned while there is life and power to preserve and defend it.

The grand question that now claims the united wisdom of the statesman, philosopher and patriot, is how best to preserve and render more perfect this Union, with the least possible expense of life and treasure.

The true statesman will always regulate his acts by the requirements of truth and justice.

He will endeavor to keep in view the causes that produce the blessings we enjoy and the evils we encounter.

To do this, he will gather wisdom by studying the course of human events, where pride and selfishness have strewed the course of time with all the wrecks and wretchedness whose frightful monuments still stand like beacon-lights in the pathway of nations, to warn us to beware lest a worse fate befall us.

The experience of seventy years has taught me to believe that the evils brought on us by the folly and rashness of our Southern neighbors have resulted from the different circumstances of climate, birth, education, and the peculiar institutions with which they have been surrounded. So that if we had been born in exactly their circumstances and condition, we should have been them, and if they had been born to all the circumstances and conditions that have surrounded us through life, they would have been us.

Showing that it is the almost omnipotent power of circumstances that has made us to differ in our opinions, feelings and interests—God having made us to differ, not only in color, but in habits, capacity and fitness for different countries, climates and pursuits.

It is the knowledge and application of this fact to life that renders obedience to the requirements of Christian charity possible, and causes it to be the greatest of all virtues, for the very reason that the exercise of charity is so constantly required to enable us to bear with the weakness and imperfections of each other.

The fact is that the enslavement of human beings has so far infused its insidious poison into the very hearts of the Southern people that they have come to believe and declare the evil of Slavery to be a good and to require the power of Government to be exerted to maintain, extend and perpetuate an institution that enslaves thousands to sell their own children to be enslaved with all their posterity into hopeless bondage.

It is terrible to know that the South is now waging war to strengthen this unnatural system.

They demand for it stronger guarantees, additional protection, and some even demand the right to reopen the trade and importation of African slaves.

This course on the part of the South has compelled the people of the North to use the power of the Nation to preserve to all its integrity the Constitution and those laws made in compliance with it. Laws which are quite as important for the South as the North, and absolutely necessary to avoid future wars, and secure peace and prosperity for all the States.

This was less forced on the National Government the duty, to use the most effectual means possible to reform and use the vile heresy of secession, in order to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws. During the sessions of the last and preceding Congress, I ventured to recommend to Hon. John Sherman and other Republican members, that they should declare their intentions by some decided action calculated to force conviction on the Southern mind, that the Republican party intended to secure to the South every equitable right which they could claim by virtue of any and all the obligations of the Constitution.

I consulted by many of the opinion that the proposition of Mr. Adams, to erect New-Mexico into a State, and to have repealed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, should have been adopted, placing that measure of peace on its original foundation.

Such a course would have left the South without the shadow of excuse for the course that they have adopted.

Such a policy would have strengthened the Union sentiment throughout the South to a degree that would have secured the Border States to the Union, and rendered it impossible for their desperate leaders to have made headway against them.

The question that now requires to be decided is, to adopt the plan best calculated to restore peace and prosperity to the nation.

It is now to be decided whether respect and obedience to the laws will more surely result from a continued manifestation of our determination to perform every obligation of the Constitution in a kind and liberal spirit, rather than rely entirely upon a display and application of force. The evidence should be constantly kept before the people, showing that every use and application of force will be applied, not willingly but of necessity, for our good as a nation, to secure an invaluable treasure bequeathed to us in trust for ourselves, our posterity, and the world.

In order that we of the North may perform our duty wisely and well, we cannot too often refer to the circumstances that attended the formation of the Constitution under which we live.

It had required the power and force of all the States united to gain their independence of the mother country. To preserve that independence it became absolutely necessary for the separate, sovereign and independent States to yield up such specific portions of the power they possessed as would form a complete and perfect union in a Constitutional Government, combining the strength and power of all the States to be used to maintain the perfect Union and Government they had formed for the purpose of facilitating commerce and securing full protection to the rights they had reserved.

In the original formation of that Constitution, it became absolutely necessary to make a compromise with that great and all pervading interest which had then already entered into the very life-blood of the nation, rendering the formation of an union of States hopeless, without a compromise that would secure the return of that species of property held bound to labor to their owners.

It should be borne in mind that we of the North did enter into a contract and agreement with that great interest, by which we (of the North) did secure a most valuable equivalent.

One vitally important to regulate the commerce of a nation, and preserve internal peace and harmony for the whole country.

These were advantages that were only possible to such a Union of States as would combine the strength of all for the preservation and security of each individual and every State.

It is well for us to remember that the inheritance of Slavery was forced on our Fathers by the unyielding policy of the mother country; that it has grown into such a vast and formidable interest as to place it beyond the reach of all sudden and violent means or remedies.

In the opinion of Silas Wright, it had become, to the framers of the Constitution, perfectly apparent that the very idea of a Republican Confederation of States must be abandoned, or this seeming difficulty must be encountered, of organizing a free Republican Government with the existence of Slavery in the States.

He then asks if such men as formed the Constitution could doubt what was their duty and what choice they should make, when the existence of Slavery was not to be affected any further than to secure an *end to the inhuman practice of importing slaves.* Mr. Wright says the question was then to be settled whether we should tolerate domestic Slavery, or continue the white race in endless subjection, by entirely abandoning all efforts to organize a free Republic, thereby making themselves the enduring objects of oppression, without securing any prospect of deliverance to the colored race. And all this suffering to determine whether the black man shall earn his bread in this state or that. Whether he shall obey a master, bound by law and interest to provide for his wants, or whether he shall be mastered by circumstances that Mr. Jefferson declared will promptly extinguish his race, by the sufferings to which they must inevitably be subjected by living with a race to whom amalgamation would be a cruelty, to which Thos. Jefferson says no lover of his kind or country can innocently consent. It is much to be regretted that the several States could not have been persuaded to abolish all laws that irritated the South, without doing anything to alleviate the condition of the slaves.

The several States should have been urged by every influence that Government could exert, to so amend their laws as to remove every appearance of bad faith, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution. It is clearly the duty of all Free States to yield up fugitives from labor, on demand, as our part of the obligations of the Constitution. This has been done in nearly all cases throughout the Free States, notwithstanding the system of Slavery is opposed to all the best feelings of our nature, and against the progress and spirit of the age.

The Constitutional requirement to return fugitive slaves, on their being demanded by Southern men, having been acknowledged and performed by the States, has been reaffirmed by an almost unanimous vote in Congress, with a request to the several States not only to repeal their Personal Liberty bills, but also to pass such an amendment to the Constitution as would put it out of the power of the North to interfere with the institutions of the South.

These honest efforts on the part of the North to maintain peace and friendship were met by a relentless war, waged for the destruction of the Constitution and the dissolution of the Union.

This act of causeless war committed by States now in open rebellion, has relieved our country and Government from all obligations to uphold or defend an institution at war with natural justice and all the dearest rights of a common humanity.

The National Government is required by the obligations of the Constitution to execute the laws in such a manner as will most effectually promote the general welfare, establish justice, and secure domestic tranquility, with the guarantee of a Republican form of government to every State.

The faithful performance of this duty requires the Government to use all the means that God and nature has placed within its power to extinguish the heresy of secession, and thus remove a cause leading directly to anarchy and war.

To avoid such a calamity, we must preserve, maintain and defend the Constitution and the Union of States, on the same principle that we would destroy a city to save a nation.

The strength, power, and progress of this rebellion, makes it necessary for the Government of our country to adopt the most certain and effectual means to bring this terrible war to an end.

It is now necessary to determine whether it is possible to overcome and hold an agricultural people, so great in number, occupying so large an extent of fertile country, while we allow their slave labor, on which they depend, to remain quiet and undisturbed in the production of the very means necessary to enable their rebellious Government to carry on a war for our destruction.

The progress of this rebellion will soon satisfy every soldier and man, of the North, that the slave is as much a power to be met and overcome as the rebel armies that are now pointing the engines of death at the nation's liberties and life.

If I am not mistaken, the time has come when it is the duty of Congress to invoke every constitutional power of the Government to quelt this rebellion, and throw the expenses of this war on the persons and property of all those found in arms against the Government, the Constitution and the laws.

In order to show our desire for peace, and our determination to secure to the South all their rights, it should be proclaimed by the highest authority of the nation that the people of the North have no desire for conquest and no thought of subjugation, beyond what is absolutely necessary to save our nation from being broken up and ruined by a combination of interested and designing men whose business it has been to mislead their people. This combination, "has been formed by ambitious men" who have, by false representations, prevailed on their people to believe that we of the North were determined to make war on their institutions, in open violation of all the requirements of the Constitution. So far from this being true, there was but one in a hundred of the people of the North who would, if they could, have interfered with the rights intended to be secured by the obligations of the Constitution. They were, as a body, determined to perform their part of the contract for the equivalent they had received, until fully absolved from an agreement that could only have *been excused by circumstances beyond their control.* The time has now come when Southern men must know that the "Union must be preserved," and it is for them to determine whether they will persevere in their rebellion until the North shall be compelled, in the most reluctant self-defence, to render contraband of war the slaves and property of all persons found in arms against the laws and Government of the country. It should be remembered by all that Slavery is, in itself, a perpetual war in its natural struggles for freedom, and that this struggle can never cease until men, by nature, choose Slavery in preference to freedom, and until men actually prefer performing forced and unrequited instead of free compensated labor.

The Poet has declared an unalterable truth when he said:

"Man must *soar.* An obstinate activity within; an unsuppressive spring, will toss him up in spite of fortune's load.
Not Kings alone, each villager has his ambition too.
No Sultan grander than his fettered slave.

Slaves build their little Babylons of straw, echo the proud Assyrians in their hearts, and cry, 'Behold the wonders of my might.' And why, because immortal as their Lord. And souls immortal must forever heave at something great."

During all the past, when Slavery was regarded as an evil entailed on the country by a power over which they had no control, it did not corrupt the heart of the people as it now does when a controlling power in the South has determined to make their system of Slavery the very cornerstone of the American nation.

The greatest of all national evils must not, cannot be allowed while there is a power possible to maintain our "Union of States"—a Union that has given us seventy years of peace at home, with honor and respect throughout the world.

The advice of Napoleon to a young American, is appropriate to the present condition of our country. He said, "Cultivate union, or your empire will be like a Colossus of gold; of gold fallen to the earth—broken in pieces, and a prey to foreign and domestic Saracens."

With profound and sincere respect, I subscribe myself your friend. PETER COOPER.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 22, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 1867	89⅝	100 N. Y Cen. R	83⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	89	150 do	83⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coup.	90	150 do	83⅝
1,000 do	90⅛	200 do	83⅝
1,000 do	90	200 do	b15 83⅝
2,000 Ill. Con. 8s, '77	79⅝	100 do	b10 83⅝
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	44	50 do	b60 83⅝
5,000 Virginia State 6s	50	100 Erie R. Pref	37
3,000 Cal. State 7s	79½	25 Harlem R	12
2,000 do	79½	100 Harlem R. Pref	31
1,000 Brooklyn C. W. L.	99	100 Reading R	52
3,000 F. R. 4th M. Bds	77	100 Erie Railway	b10 23⅝
5,000 Nicaragua 6s	53½	100 do	s10 23⅝
1st M. S. F. of Con. Bds	97	200 do	23⅝
1,000 Ill. R. S. F. Bds	100	100 do	b5 23⅝
1,000 M. S. S. F. Bds	84	1,000 do	23⅝
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	91	50 do	s1 23⅝
3,500 Ill. & S. Jo. R. Bds	90	100 Mich. Central R	51⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. In Bds	55	100 do	b10 51⅛
1,000 M. & P. Du C. 1st m	80	200 do	51⅛
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st m	103	200 do	s600 52⅛
20 Mechanics' Bank	98½	200 do	s60 52⅛
10 Bk. of Commerce	77⅞	150 Gal. & Chic. R	67⅛
3 Park Bank	92	100 do	68
10,000 Amer. Gold	s30 102¾	50 do	b30 68⅛
20 Penn. Coal Co	85	100 Clev. & Tol. R	37⅛
64 Pacific M. S. Co	94	200 do	s10 37⅛
7 do	94½	50 Chi. & Rock I. R.	54⅛
200 do	b30 94⅝	50 do	s10 54⅛
200 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	20⅝	200 do	s30 54⅛
150 do	20⅛	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R	69⅜
100 do	20⅛	15 Cin., Ham. & D. R	71
11 Panama Railroad	113		

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	90	150 Erie Railway	35⅛
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	42¾	100 do	b10 35⅛
2,000 N. C. State 6s	63	200 Harlem R. Pref.	31
5,000 Louisiana St. 6s	60⅝	50 Mil. & P. D. C. R	21
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bds. '75	86	200 Mich. Central R	53⅜
5,000 Erie 2d M. B. '53	92	100 do	53⅛
28 Pat. & Mfd. C. Co	90	70 M. S. & N. I. G. S	41
278 N. Y. Central R.	83⅜	100 Panama Railroad	113
5,000 American Gold	102¾	50 Gal. & Chic. R	68⅛
25,000 do b60	102¾	250 Cleve & Tol. R	37⅝
25,000 do b60	103	550 do	37⅝
25,000 do	102¾	100 do	s10 37⅝
36,000 do b30	102¾	100 Chi. & Rock I. R	54⅛
25,000 do	102¾	50 do	54⅛
50 Erie Railway Pref	57		

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22—P. M.

The cause which temporarily weakened the Stock Market yesterday was removed this morning by the telegraphic announcement in the Times that the Ways and Means Committee in Congress would certainly adhere to their own Treasury Note bill, and report it to the House of Representatives in a day or two. Although efforts were made on the Street early in the day to throw distrust upon the authentic nature of our dispatch—the only one on the subject in the morning Press—there was sufficient confidence felt in the information to advance the market ¼@½ ₱ cent. on the last sales of yesterday. The Share list was firm throughout, and New-York Central and Erie especially buoyant. The business of the early Board was not very large, from the absence of sellers at this recovery in prices, but soon after the adjournment the top rates were freely paid on the Street, and some eagerness shown to make purchases. At the afternoon Board a further rise of ½@¾ ₱ cent. took place, without drawing out many sellers, and the excitement among buyers was quite as marked as the anxiety to sell yesterday afternoon. There was much interest manifested also in the price of American Gold, and heavy transactions took place at 102¾@102⅞ ₱ cent., and after the adjournment at 103¼@103½ ₱ cent., on the calculation that a National Treasury Currency, duly legalized, would lead to a wide difference between Gold, as an article of commercial traffic, and a paper medium which by the action of Congress will be made the standard of all ordinary Money transactions in the market. The force of this reasoning, in the absence of an export demand for Bullion, and with the balance of trade with Europe in our favor, is not apparent, but as both Gold and Bills on London, are, for the moment, as much subject to fancy speculation as our Railway Shares, it would be useless to attempt an explanation of the whys or whereforee of their daily fluctuation. In reference to the rapid recovery in New-York Central shares, which are made the standard of the Stock market because of the more numerous transactions in them, it may not be out of the way to state that the heavy *short* sales of yesterday at 83@82⅞@82¾ contributed materially to place the price from ¾ to 1 ₱ cent. higher. The same remark applies, though with less force to Erie, and several of the Western stocks. Among the latter Cleveland and Toledo was especially firm, and there was a strong demand for Michigan Central, which rose to 54 ₱ cent. The Federal and State Stocks were steady, and Railway mortgages firm. The General market at the close was fairly steady, though under diminished excitement, about as follows:

Central	83½	Mich. Southern	20
Erie	34⅝	Illinois Central	62⅜
Erie Preferred	57	Galena	68¾
Toledo	38	Pacific	98¾
Mich. Central	53⅜	Missouris	42½
Mich. Guaranteed	40½	United States 6s, '81	90

The following are the bids for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	114	Pacific	75
Merchants'	82	Bank of N. America	79
Mechanics'	89	Metropolitan	80
Union	83	Market	78
America	93	Shoe and Leather	82
M'chants' Exchange	72	Continental	70
Commerce	77¾	St. Nicholas	73
Ocean	65	Commonwealth	70

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	94	N. Ia. Goshen Line, '69	87½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64, 101		M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	84⅛
Erie firsts, '68	105⅜	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	91
Erie seconds ext., '64	101	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	83
Erie seconds, '79	100	T. H. & A. sec'ds, 8 ₱ c.	43
Erie thirds, '83	90¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	86
Erie fourths, '80	77	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d's	41⅜
Erie fifths, '88	70	Chi. & N. W. seconds	12
Buff., N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	75	New-Jersey Cen. firsts, '07	
Hudson firsts, '63	108	New-Jersey Cen. 2ds, '61	
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85, 100		Gal. & Chi. firsts	101
Hudson thirds, '75	83	Gal. & Chi. seconds	98
Harlem seconds, '64	96	Chi. & R. I. firsts	96⅛
Harlem thirds, '68	70	L. E. & Wabash firsts	79
Mich. Cen. n. f. & p. c. '82	98	L. E. & Wabash sec'ds	41
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. firsts	94¾	Del. Lac. & West. firsts	101
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. As. Bs.	85¼	Del. Lac. & West. seconds	90

The bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, to-day, provides that for temporary purposes the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, one hundred millions of dollars of United States Notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury, or at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer, in the City of New-York, at the pleasure of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each, and such notes and all other United States Notes payable on demand, not bearing interest, heretofore authorized, shall be receivable for all debts and demands due to the United States, and for all salaries, debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, and shall also be lawful money *and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States,* and any holder of said United States notes deposiing any sum not less than $50, or other than a multiple with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers, or either of the designated depositories at Cincinnati or Baltimore, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount in Bonds of the United States, coupon or registered as may be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years from date;—or in sums not less than $25 for which, if requested, the Secretary, if he deem it expedient, may issue similar bonds, the principal and interest of which may be expressed in the currency of any foreign country, and payable there. The Secretary is authorized to issue said bonds at their par value to any creditor or creditors of the United States, who may elect to receive them in satisfaction of their demands: *Provided,* That all such claims or demands shall have been first audited and settled by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury; and the Secretary of the Treasury may also exchange such bonds at any time for lawful money of the United States, or for any of the Treasury notes that have been or may be issued under any former act of Congress, or that may be issued under the provisions of this act. The United States Notes and Bonds authorized by this act, or that have been or hereafter authorized, shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasurer by such persons as may be specifically appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for such purpose, and shall be countersigned by the Registrar of the Treasury, or for the Registrar by such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury may specifically appoint for such purpose; and all the provisions of the act entitled, "An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes," approved on the 23d day of December, 1857, so far as they can be applied to this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are revised and reenacted

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS—mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO DOLLARS and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RANGER—THE BONEMOOR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE HONEYMOON.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NIAD QUEEN—THE SENTINEL OF THE NIGHT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Committee of Ways and Means yesterday reported to the House of Representatives the National Currency and Loan bill, which they had adopted after mature consideration in Committee. The bill proposes to legalize, *as lawful tender in all money transactions of the country*, United States Notes of Circulation to the amount of $150,000,000, including the fifty million issue under the Act of July 17. This Circulation, and all other audited demands upon the Treasury, are made convertible into the Public Stocks, bearing six per cent. interest, and having twenty years to run. The new creation of these Stocks is limited by the bill to the recent estimates of Secretary CHASE for the service of the next seventeen months,—that is, to the close of the fiscal year 1863. The Stocks are to bear the uniform rate of six per cent., but may, when so applied for, be expressed in the currency of any foreign State, and made payable abroad, to the equivalent of their par value in the Federal currency. The Notes of Circulation are to be made of the denominations of five dollars and upward.

The additional particulars of the late brilliant National victory in Kentucky prove conclusively the correctness of our first impressions, that the affair was a success of the first importance. The National loss in killed and wounded is not so heavy as we were led to suppose from the first reports. A dispatch from Louisville, dated yesterday, puts down the total casualties at 40 killed and 150 wounded. The rebel loss was much heavier, and many of them were taken prisoners. The National forces captured 14 cannon and 1,400 mules and horses. The rebels succeeded in destroying a steamboat, one flat boat with which they escaped across the river, but a number of other barges were captured, with which our forces crossed, and at last accounts they were in full pursuit. The most official accounts of the battle have not yet reached Washington, but without waiting for their reception, Secretary STANTON has issued a general order acknowledging the eminent services of our soldiers engaged in the battle, and promising that their bravery shall be suitably rewarded. Next to winning the victory, this order will have the best effect upon the army.

The Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War frame, it is understood, to propose an amendment to the joint rules of the two Houses, providing that, whenever the Executive shall desire Congress to act secretly upon any matter connected with the war, it shall immediately go into secret session, and come to a conclusion upon it before it be communicated. The speeches in secret session are proposed to be limited to five minutes, and any member divulging the proceedings is to be expelled.

We have news from Fortress Monroe to the afternoon of Tuesday, but no later intelligence of the Burnside expedition. A flag of truce had come down from Norfolk, but the rebels could afford no information. Meantime, we publish in full the dispatches published in the Richmond *Examiner* of the 20th, mentioned in yesterday's TIMES.

Our advices from the Upper Potomac are to the 20th inst, at which time the report prevailed that the rebel JACKSON was at or near Romney with 17,000 men. The number is, doubtless, exaggerated.

The vessels attached to Capt. PORTER'S mortar fleet are leaving this harbor for the South as fast as they can be got ready. Capt. PORTER thinks he will be able to get the last vessel off by the end of this week. The destination of the fleet is kept a profound secret.

The regiments which left Rolla, Mo., on the 16th, under command of Gen. OSTERHAUS, were the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, and the Twenty-fifth and Forty-fourth Missouri. BACHOFEN'S and HOFFMAN'S Batteries accompanied them.

The steam-transport *Illinois* arrived at this port last evening from Key West, which point she left on the 18th inst. The health of the troops at Key West was good. The *Illinois* brings no later intelligence from Fort Pickens or Ship Island.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, yesterday, were presented petitions in favor of emancipation, and a memorial against the appointment of a Solicitor of Customs. The resolution to appropriate ten thousand dollars for the expenses of the Special Committee on the conduct of the war was passed. The House bill, providing that the examination of a witness before a committee of Congress shall not exempt him from examination before a court of justice, was debated for some time, and finally passed as it came from the House. A bill to authorize the President to take possession of certain railroads and telegraph lines was reported from the Special War Committee, and referred. Mr. BRIGHT'S case was then taken up, and Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, occupied the time until the adjournment, without concluding, in an argument in favor of Mr. BRIGHT'S expulsion.

In the HOUSE, the bill to increase the clerical force of the War Department was passed. The Senate bill authorizing certain officers to accept presents from the Japanese Government was passed. A bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, providing for the payment of volunteer field officers for services rendered before the full organization of their regiments. Its consideration was postponed. The Secretary of War was requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the House whether a sufficient military force cannot be extended along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to protect it. The bill, a general outline of which was given in our special dispatches yesterday, authorizing the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption and funding thereof, and for the funding of the floating debt of the United States, was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and made the special order for Tuesday next. The Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, took occasion to give his views at length relative to the conduct of the war. He was followed by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, who advocated the emancipation of the slaves as the most potent measure through which to crush the rebellion. The bill before the Committee was amended so as to provide that nothing contained in it should be so construed as in any manner to impair the compensation of any officer of the Government, or to abolish any existing office, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bills to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to unauthorized banking, and legalizing the acts of the Common Council of this City for the relief of the families of volunteers. Notice was given of bills to establish a council of conciliation to determine cases pending in the Court of Appeals, amending the Divorce laws, and making the printing of the Insurance Department chargeable to the Insurance Companies. The bill amending the General Insurance law was passed. Concurrent resolutions were reported from the Finance Committee and laid over, in favor of allowing each State to assume the payment of and collect its quota of the National tax.

In the Assembly, a report of the Engineer-in-Chief, relating to the Harbor and Coast defences, was received from the Governor and ordered to be printed immediately. Messrs. McMULLEN, Haselton, Wheeler and Provost, were appointed the Special Committee to investigate the affairs of the State Military Board. Favorable reports were made on the bills to amend the law regulating the matter of Foreign insurances, and to regulate the dividends of Fire Insurance Companies. The bill to establish a Military Academy in Western New-York was reported unfavorably. The report of the Committee of Ways and Means, in favor of direct taxation, which had been set down as the special order, was postponed until Friday, on account of the illness of the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. HULBURD. Propositions to create a Standing Committee on Federal Relations, and to increase the number of reporters to twenty, were laid on the table after debate. The bill authorizing the Bank of Troy to reduce its capital stock was passed. Bills were introduced—to extend the right of suffrage to citizens of New-York while absent on military duty, and to punish the misapplication of money by public officers. A resolution was introduced and laid over, providing for a Special Committee on amending the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks. Another resolution, in favor of abolishing outlets in the army, was laid over. The concurrent resolution offered by Mr. MCLEOD, calling for immediate aggressive movements of the army, was then called up, and Mr. CUNNINGTON occupied the time until the adjournment in a speech opposing the resolution.

GENERAL NEWS.

The British schooner *Truro*, from St. Domingo, entered this port yesterday, after a passage of sixty-six days. During the voyage, the Captain, mate, and two of the seamen, were attacked by a fever, and treated skillfully by a female physician at Fortune Island, at which place the vessel stopped for medicinal aid. When the *Truro* left this place, she came in collision with the bark *Sea Eagle*, which disabled her seriously, but at length she succeeded in reaching this port. One of the crew of the *Truro*, who was in good health, jumped on board the bark and arrived in Philadelphia, leaving his companions to get along the best they could. The log-book of the *Truro* shows the many trials and privations through which the crew passed before they reached this port.

The St. Louis *Democrat* is informed on unquestionable authority, that it has become quite a trade with horse speculators in that region to buy up stock which has been rejected by inspectors there, to be shipped East and sold to the Government.

At Trial Term of the Superior Court, before Justice ROBERTSON, in the case of the City against the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, to recover insurance on the Crystal Palace, a statement of which was given in the TIMES of Thursday last, verdict was yesterday rendered for the plaintiff for the sum claimed. This is equivalent to a judgment that the building was a part of the realty, and belonged to the Corporation, and *not* personal property belonging to the Receiver. The substance of further opinions in the Old Police cases will be found in the Law column. In the case of SACHS against BERTRANN, stated in the TIMES of yesterday, and tried before Justice BARNARD in the Superior Court, the plaintiff recovered $2,500 damages of the defendant, for an alleged criminal conversation and intercourse with the plaintiff's wife.

The Stock Market, yesterday, recovered 1 ₩ cent. from the dullness of the day before, and was firm throughout the day. Gold rose to 103¼@ 103⅜ ₩ cent.. Bills on London 112½ ₩ cent.

Flour was more sought after yesterday, especially by shippers, who were encouraged to buy freely by the reduction in rates on ocean freight, and the improvement in the market for Exchange. A very moderate business was transacted in Wheat, the principal holders of which exhibited more firmness. Corn was in active request, at rising prices. The Provision trade, generally, was not very brisk, though in Lard heavy operations were reported. A cargo of Rio Coffee was sold at full rates. Hay, Hops, Fish Oils, Sugars and Molasses were in demand. Rice was quiet, as were also Hemp, Hides, Metals Seeds, Tallow and Whisky. A good inquiry prevailed for Jamaica Logwood, Liverpool and West India Salt, and Scaled Herring. Spirits Turpentine was lower and unsettled. Cotton was very quiet. The freight engagements were more extensive.

The cattle trade was very dull at Forty-fourth-street yesterday; prices from ½c.@¾c. less than one week ago, which loss falls upon the drovers, as very few animals passed from their hands until sold on their account by the brokers. The supply for the week was 700 greater than one week ago. Butchers have had bad weather in which to sell their meat, and were not disposed to venture much, except as tempted by low prices. Besides, pork and poultry are so abundant and cheap, that beef is at a discount. The stock was not all sold. Prices of good beeves ranged from 8c. to 8¼c., and down to 7c. for fair, and 5c. to 6c. for some of the poor thin hoppers. Sheep are a shade lower, with a fair supply. Hogs are still superabundant, and sell slowly at former excessively low rates, say 3¾c.@4¼c. per pound, live weight, for fat corn-fed animals.

NORTHERN MERCENARIES.—If we are to credit Southern judgment, the fifteen hundred men, which the City of Lowell has furnished to the army, are to be considered as a fair specimen of our volunteer force; and we are to look upon our whole army as a band of mercenaries—of men who enlisted under the flag simply because they had nothing else to do. Now, we will venture the opinion that no thousand and a half of the soldiers in Dixie know better what they are fighting for than the Lowell volunteers. The real truth is, the South is chagrined at the prosperity which the North enjoys in spite of the war, while she herself—lacking this—fights at a desperate venture, and throws back this prosperity upon us as a taunt of cowardice. The fact that Lowell and other cotton-manufacturing cities do not immediately collapse, as a result of Southern rebellion, distinctly intimates that cotton will not be needed before it can be obtained, and that the thousands who depended upon the manufacturing interests for a livelihood are in no danger of the starvation, which certain journals predicted, in the Fall of 1861, was to result from hostilities between the North and South. What aggrieves the rebels is that the starvation all seems to be on their own side.

The European Allies at Vera Cruz.

The first step of the Allies in Mexico is probably the only one that will not cost. The news we have, and give in another column, shows that the three nations are now represented in the Bay of Vera Cruz; French as well as Spanish troops have been landed; and the three flags wave together over town and castle.

Between the officers of the respective forces the best understanding exists; the Custom-house is duly partitioned between the creditors; there is nothing whatever to mar the harmony of the occasion. If it were only Vera Cruz that is to be conquered, no state of things could be more gratifying. It would simply be a business of sitting at the receipt of customs there—until the fevers of Summer might make the place more than unpleasant—and otherwise waiting upon events.

But there is a much broader and longer programme before the allies, which they must at once set about realizing. Mexico is to be revolutionized; the actual Government at the Capital is to be displaced; the wrongs of Europeans are to be redressed; fresh guarantees for peace and order are to be exacted; a new political system is to be established. These arrangements of the treaty demand as a preliminary the subjugation of the entire country and people. It will be necessary to do more than reduce the Capital: every important town, seaport and inland, must be held by the invaders before any part of their plans can be carried out. And of this, what is the promise? Slight indeed. Already they feel in Vera Cruz the pinch of popular hatred. The entire district about the city is alive with implacable enemies. The supplies of fresh food from the interior are entirely suspended. It is intimated that a strong detachment of Spanish troops was dispatched the other day to disperse the Mexican bands, who hold all the roads leading from the city, and that they were so vigorously attacked as to retreat in confusion within the walls. Other expeditions of great strength were organizing with a view to clearing the State of the guerrillas; but nothing has yet been effected; and the fact remains, that beyond the reach of their guns, the Allies have nothing but swarming and relentless enemies. And this must be their experience upon every step in advance they may succeed in making. Not only is the entire district on the route held by the Mexicans, but when the two roads leading toward the capital approach the mountains, all the narrow passages, and eminently defensible points, are occupied by veteran soldiers schooled in protracted civil wars, and led by the ablest Generals of the Republic. All that engineering skill can do to make those passes impracticable, has, we are assured, been done. They can only be carried with a fearful sacrifice of life, and by numbers much exceeding the combined force now available for the Assault.

One of the most discouraging and unexpected indications of the campaign is the unanimity of the people. There is no doubt that ALMONTE and MIRAMON gave the Spanish Government pledges of the existence of a powerful party in the State ready to take arms, and hail the new-comers as liberators. No such party manifests itself. The reactionists have thrown themselves almost to a man into the patriotic ranks, their leaders stand ready to fight at the side of the same generals against whom they have been urging a pitiless war. Mexico, in this critical hour of her history, is a unit. The Allies will have to contend against a hundred and fifty thousand men, expert in arms, not ill provided, furnished with some show of artillery, and what is of more consequence, actuated by an irreconcilable hatred of all foreigners, and of these chiefly who come at the moment of the Republic's utmost prostration, to strip it of independence.

Of the odds of such a contest there can be small doubt. The combined Powers will find they have undertaken an impossible task. There will come a time when they will seek every avenue of escape from an entanglement into which the selfish ambition of Spain has betrayed them. That time will be the opportunity of the United States; for to the mediation of this Government, as the one most intimate and influential with that of Mexico, the Allies will naturally resort, and will be prepared to accept any honorable conditions that shall extricate them from a false position. And it will be no matter of surprise if the solution be found eventually in the suggestion of Mr. SEWARD, that the United States, after obtaining proper securities and territorial liens from Mexico, shall assume the foreign debt of the Republic, and send those obstreperous and baffled hallifis about their business.

BOWLING GREEN AND GEN. BUELL.—We must not underrate the difficulties of the Western campaign. Not only is Commander FOOTE hindered and embarrassed in many ways in his naval expedition; Gen. BUELL, also, has more to encounter than those who form their opinions from the late condition of the rebel army, under JOHNSTON, probably conjecture. His force is superior in numbers to that of the enemy. That is a fortunate circumstance, certainly. But the rebels are every day strengthening their fortifications about Bowling Green; their forces have been reorganized and their communications made more secure. Seventy thousand men—if the rumor is true that there are so many—thus fortified and intrenched, are no insignificant foe—especially under the conduct of so able a General as JOHNSTON is known to be.

The rebels have only of late been in earnest in the West. A few weeks ago they had not even a defensive position that could command respect. They now threaten to make Bowling Green a Western Manassas, and Gen. BUELL'S position the counterpart of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S. The threat does not at present seem so formidable as a few days' delay might make it. The National plan will admit of no such delay, as its main purpose in the West necessitates a rapid possession of certain points as preliminary to other and more important movements.

We may not, therefore, look for any relaxation in the operations so successfully entered upon in Kentucky. The rout of MARSHALL and ZOLLICOFFER only clears the way for the grand advance upon Bowling Green, so long threatened and waited for. And while we anxiously await the result—depending as it does upon so many unforeseen circumstances—we have no serious apprehensions. Gen. BUELL, besides being himself one of the bravest of Generals, is also eminently fortunate in the subordinate officers by whom he is supported, and in the stuff of which his forces are mostly made up. The General-in-Chief has set him an arduous task, but he has shown himself fitted for just such undertakings.

The Expected News from England—An Exhortation in Advance.

It is very hard for us, as a nation, to be "crowed over," as the boys say. But it is becoming very evident that we must make up our minds to meet a good deal of that sort of thing from our affectionate British cousins. The tone of many of their papers, commenting upon the state of feeling among us, before the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, is already most offensive in this respect. And we must expect, when the news of that surrender reaches the shores of England, to have it echo back to us in a full chorus of charges of cowardice, meanness and everything that is disgraceful to us, coupled with the loftiest eulogies of British power and valor and virtue of every kind. This is inevitable. From a portion of the English Press we need expect nothing whatever of that "charity which thinketh no evil." It is never difficult for men to find fault, especially with those whom they dislike. If we had refused to give the men up, if we had even temporized, the air of England would have been filled with outcries against our audacity, our deceit, our bonrishness and the necessity of our being at once taught a lesson by that pattern of good manners—John Bull. As it is, the air will be as full of scorn for our cowardice, and threats of future lessons to be given to us by that eminent master, even if we have escaped for the present. This will be partly the natural outbreak of English feeling and partly it will be caused by a deliberate purpose. The party in England which sympathizes with the slaveholders in the South rejoiced heartily over the prospect which the *Trent* affair afforded of their being able to assist their friends by bringing the army and navy of England to retrieve their waning fortunes. This party will be woefully disappointed at the moderation of our Government, which thus takes the ground from under their feet, and they will lose no opportunity of fanning the dying embers of strife. They will do all in their power to vex us with words, since they cannot as yet assail us with bullets, and thus to overpower that self-control of which we have shown so much more than they had given us credit for.

This being the case, what does it behove us to do in the matter? First and foremost, to mind our own business, which is that of putting down this rebellion. If our eyes are intent upon that, as they should be, we shall fail to see and hear, or, at least to notice many things which will be meant to irritate us. And we may be sure that every blow we give to the rebellion will be felt across the ocean, and that the surest way to stop the mouths of our foreign villifiers, is to show conclusively that their barking produces no effect in distracting our attention from the business in hand.

In the next place, let us not continue in the error of supposing that England is a homogeneous body, of which the London *Times* is the mouthpiece. We must recognize the fact that the "irrepressible conflict" pervades England as well as this country, and that we have friends there as well as enemies, and we must not be so eager in listening to the voices of our enemies as to be entirely deaf to those of our friends. The natural effect of the surrender will be to make our enemies more furious, but also to encourage and strengthen our friends. Let us seek for the good and rejoice in it, instead of railing at the bad and lie malicious. So shall we not only strengthen our ourselves here, but help our friends there.

Then, again, we must not consider England to be the whole of Europe. The tone of the representations which have come to us from the nations of the Continent have been such as to warrant us in expecting most favorable results among them from the course which we have pursued. We must give to every such favorable indication its full weight and value.

And, above all things, we must keep our own tempers. We are engaged in too noble a cause to allow our attention to be distracted, and our minds to be ruffled by every sneer or slander aimed at us from across the ocean. Our Government has set us an example of moderation and calmness. Let us each and all of us emulate it in these respects, remembering that so we shall strengthen its hands in the highest degree, and that it is the anger of individuals which makes up the passions of a nation, as the single drops make the irresistible tides of the sea.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BILL.—The House Committee of Ways and Means yesterday reported their bill for the creation of a legal tender, in United States Notes of Circulation, of $150,000,000, including the $50,000,000 already in circulation under the act of July 17. The bill also authorizes the creation of a Funded 6 per cent. Stock, equal to five hundred millions, for the service of the remaining seventeen months of the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1862, and for the ensuing year ending June 30, 1863. This provision corresponds with the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury in his recent Report—$200,000,000 for the present, and $313,000,000 for the next fiscal year. It wisely assumes that the war *may* be continued through another fiscal year, thus indicating that there is no purpose on the part of the Secretary or of the Committee to disguise a possible contingency, or hold out false hopes in regard to the continuance of the War, to the great end of the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and Laws over the whole thirty-four States of the Union. The Stock to be issued may be paid for, at par, in the United States Notes of Circulation, or in any other demands upon the Treasury. The amount of the former is limited to $150,000,000, while the amount to be floated or put in circulation is left to the discretion of the Secretary and the currency wants of the country.

We have already stated that this measure will be accepted by our People as the most timely and available means for meeting the wants of the Treasury and the convenience of the public. The unanimity with which it is received in this commercial City is scarcely qualified by a show of respectable or loyal opposition. Inasmuch as it overrides certain theories of half a dozen Bank officers or less, in favor of a different Treasury issue, which, without the stamp of legal tender, may be *shaved* at will, in the open market, it meets with opposition. But this minority in the Bank circle is too small for serious consideration. We do them the justice to believe that even they will ultimately concur in what they have exhausted all fair means to defeat.

Concerning Mud.

It is a vexatious illustration of the base conditions which hedge and hamper human affairs, that the blow which is all ready to fall on the rebellion is completely baulked by non pitiful yet pitiless element—Mud. Hereon we with bated breath, hushed in expectancy, awaiting the climax that is to shake the Continent to its foundations; and there are the roads from the Potomac to Kansas one mass of mud and mire, against which gods, men and mules are impotent. The great anaconda, the giant constrictor, we have faith to believe, now understands his paces thoroughly, and is fully prepared for the final flex of his folds; but what can he do, stuck in the mud, and helpless as a pleisosaurus the morning after the subsidence of the Deluge?

The past ten days' rains have reduced the Virginia roads to a condition which the despairing newspaper correspondents give up as "indescribable." The sacred soil makes most tenacious and impracticable slime. Only solitary horsemen, of a courageous temperament, attempt the traverse from the Capital to our lines. Wagon wheels sink to the hub, and it is with the utmost difficulty that supplies are transported to the regiments across the river. An empty wagon could hardly reach Manassas, far less the ponderous *impedimenta* of a modern army.

There was a *canard* the other day, to the effect that the rebel army had abandoned Manassas: it was a weak invention of the enemy, when we consider that, in the present condition of the roads, they could not have gone, even if they had wished to.

Military annals are not altogether without illustrations of what campaigning is under such circumstances. During the last French war in Algeria—a country in many respects almost the counterpart of Virginia—the French army on one occasion made an advance from the capital against the town of Constantine. It was during such weather and with such roads as our army on the Potomac now has. Gallic fire was not to be damped by such a circumstance, so they heroically floundered through the Algerian mire. It needs but to say that they reached Constantine fatigued out and exhausted, only to be miserably routed by the Arab force. We mention this circumstance here, so that, should Gen. MCCLELLAN undertake to advance during the present state of the roads, there will be no ready to say *we* should "run to Richmond."

What, therefore, we are all to pray for is dry weather and hard roads. Let those who are impatient of inaction keep an eye on the thermometer, for when never the mercury sinks to the low figures—when once a cold snap has macadamized the Virginia roads—then the drama opens whose catastrophe is awaited by the world. Gen. MCCLELLAN has given his promise that, just as soon as he has a solid highway to Richmond, he will say that word which alone can thrill the nation—Forward March!

MR. SEWARD AND THE HERALD.—The London *Spectator*, one of the longest-established, ablest, and highest-toned of English journals, is among the first to attain that correct appreciation of the character and position of the *Herald*, to which the British public is gradually approaching, and which, when it has become general, will tend greatly to the restoration of a mutual good understanding between the two countries. The *Spectator* places the responsibility of the suggestion, that the property of British subjects should be confiscated, on the proper shoulders, and attributes it to the proper motives, in saying, as it does, in its number of Jan. 4:

"There is of course one exception to the moderation of the American papers. The *Herald*, which for twenty years has exacted itself in every evil cause, now suggests that if England persists in her demand, the property of British subjects, amounting it says to $300,000,000 in stocks, shares, and bonds, should at once be confiscated. It is most unfair, however, to consider the *Herald* the organ of the Federal Government, or of any respectable body of politicians. Even Mr. SEWARD, the only member of the Cabinet with *whom it is even said to be connected*, (!) would recoil from such a suggestion as this, for in 1839 he wrote to Mr. W. BROWN, the well-known merchant of Liverpool, declaring such confiscation 'a gross violation of faith,' of which 'no one dreamed that Government could be guilty.'"

That the *Herald* is neither the organ of the Federal Government or of any respectable body of politicians, is a matter of small moment, compared with the fact that it does not express the views of the mass of the respectable and intelligent public, composed of people of all conditions of life.

But whoever should assert or even intimate that Mr. SEWARD in any way countenanced or acknowledged, not to say was "connected with," the *Herald*, would thereby exhibit a mendacity and effrontery which would go far to qualify himself for a connection with that paper. The *Spectator* may have yet to learn—most European readers of American news certainly have yet to learn—that it is a part of the tactics of the *Herald* to fasten itself upon the successful public man of the day, will he nill he, and by assuming a confidential and laudatory tone toward him, to endeavor to produce the impression that it has confidential relations with him, and can be looked to as an exponent of his policy. This it does, and has done, any time these ten years back, in the hope of securing that countenance, that recognition, and that semblance of respectability, which are forever beyond its reach, because now, and, as the *Spectator* well says for twenty years back, it has exerted itself in every evil cause. The very man—Mr. SEWARD—with whom it now assumes airs of familiarity, and with whom it pretends community of thought and feeling, has been vilified and misrepresented by it ever since he rose to eminence. No slander has been too foul, no abuse too indecent, no misrepresentation too gross for the *Herald*, in regard to Mr. SEWARD, until within the last few months. But the moment he took the reins of power under Mr. LINCOLN, and showed that he had grasped them firmly and could hold them skillfully, the *Herald*, which had been for years the cur yelping at his heels, began to fawn upon him, and now, like a coach dog, trots diligently between the wheels of his chariot, hoping that people will believe that it is part of his team.

SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.—There is no uniform method of settling the slave question possible. It will be settled, or will settle itself as the war goes on, in one way here, in other ways there. In Missouri, it is being solved by the removal of large numbers of the slaves into Arkansas and Texas, and by the flight of large numbers into Kansas and the Indian Territory. The disposal of the thousands who have freed themselves by flight there has been entirely different from the mode adopted in any other section; and the plan is, for that part of the country and for the domestic institution as it exists there, exceedingly simple and feasible. Rev. H. H. MOORE, of Kansas, who has lately been in charge of a large number of these slave refugees, has given, in a local newspaper, an account of his mode of disposing of them. It is briefly thus: He had on his hands, recently, 218 Missouri ex-slaves—men, women and children. The farmers and other residents, in the vicinity of his encampment across the Kansas line, came to him in large numbers, seeking to engage the services of these negroes as farm-hands, laborers, servants, &c. One person wanted two or three of the men to work on his farm; another wanted a boy; another a family to occupy a vacant house; another a housemaid; another a little girl to bring up, and so on. And in that way homes and employment for the whole body were found among the farmers, and many more of these poor ex-slaves could have there found eager employers. Before parting with any one of them, his name, his age and the name of his old master were taken, a new name was given to him, and a written pledge was required from his guardian that he should be treated kindly and honestly. Several thousands of them have thus been disposed of in Kansas within the last few months, and so anxious are the farmers to secure the services of these faithful and industrious laborers, that it is reckoned that all the spare slaves of Missouri would be gladly received and provided for. For the present Winter they will not, in general, receive much compensation other than boarding and lodging; but, with the planting time of next season, their regular wages will begin. Several free schools have been established for them, and there is nothing in the way of their indefinite social improvement. Thus and otherwise, the difficult question of solving the slave question in Missouri, is in the way of an easy enough solution; and one free State of the West is in the way of being furnished with an invaluable supply of labor. The slaves in Missouri are, in general, tolerably intelligent, well trained to work, and quite capable of taking care of themselves as free workmen; and as hired labor has always been very difficult of obtainment in the free Western States, there is little fear of their becoming public burdens.

THE NEW REGIME AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—Our Washington correspondent mentions that at the interview, yesterday, between the new Secretary of War and the Congressional Committee, the quality which every one remarked in him was his rare business talent. We can easily understand this, for Mr. STANTON evidently has a thoroughly practical, organizing and executive mind; and he has proved it by the severest of tests. He has introduced an entirely new *régime* into the Department of which he is the head. First, he will do no business at his house, and receive no man whatsoever who comes there on business. Second, letters and written communications will be attended to the first thing in the morning when they are received, and will have precedence over all other business. Third, six days in the week have always been found sufficient for Congressmen to call on the War Department. Mr. STANTON will consecrate Saturday to them—Monday he will give to all other people whose business requires a personal interview. Fourth, to carry the war to a speedy and successful issue, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday will be given to the war, and to nothing else. The Department will, on those days, be closed to all business not connected with active operations in the field. Lastly, to save army officers from becoming idlers, and to compel them to attend to their commands, the names of all such as "frequent Washington, save on the orders of superior officers, and on military business exclusively, will be "dropped from the list."

These regulations mark the practical business instinct. For it is an *instinct*. A yielding or facile temper in one placed in the situation of Mr. STANTON easily neutralizes the best intentions, and introduces confusion into all relations. It is well known that Mr. CAMERON was nearly stifled by the merciless bores whom he allowed to fasten on him. The Department itself was invaded by a set of people who having once obtained a foothold, *stuck* with the tenacity of barnacles. Mr. STANTON has changed all this. There is obviously that about him which does not invite bores, contract-seekers and gossips. The result will be that those who have business to transact at the War Bureau will be able to do so, and those who have *not* will find it convenient to be about their business.

NORTHERN CLAY AND SOUTHERN PORCELAIN.—The New Orleans *Bee* says: "The Yankees conceive themselves moulded of a different clay from the rest of mankind." Now, this is precisely what "the Yankees" never have conceived. It has, however, on the other hand, been the claim of Southerners for a generation or more that they were moulded out of a very superior sort of porcelain, while the North folks were fashioned of a very coarse potter's stuff. All that we have long asked is that they should understand that the "clay"

of both is very much of a piece; but it has required a surgical operation to get the idea into their heads.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Senate Ahead of the Assembly in Legislation—Acts of the New-York Common Council Legalized—Barter for Soldiers' Rations—The Prohibitory Law Again—Extending the Right of Suffrage to Soldiers on Duty—The Demand for a "Forward Movement"—A Forcible Speech by Mr. Coddington, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1862.

The Senate, being much the smaller and more manageable body, gets along much faster in its business than the House, and during all this week has been rather lying upon its oars, and waiting for the reception of House bills. To-day the first acts of the session were fairly passed in the House, and await the action of the Senate, so that now, for the first time, the *whole* machinery may be fairly considered in motion.

The Senate took up and passed, however, this morning, under a suspension of rules, the act to legalize certain acts of the Common Council of New-York with reference to the equipment of volunteers last Spring, and the support of their families.

Three more resolutions of instructions to our delegation in Congress appeared to-day, making some eight, I believe, which have been introduced within almost the same number of days. Aside from the fact, that this is the Legislature of New-York *State*—not of the *nation*—one must naturally draw the inference that it has very little confidence in the character and abilities of our Senators and Congressmen if it deems it essential to make them attend a school of this kind almost daily.

Many of the resolutions, undoubtedly relate to matters of vast importance; but are not the legislators in Congress quite as apt to bear this in mind as the legislators in the State Legislature? The resolutions, to which I refer, introduced to-day, were in favor of having some change made in the army regulations, by which butter might be made a part of the soldiers' rations, and some superfluities in other articles be cut off; because, first, butter is very wholesome; and secondly, because volunteers love butter: and finally, because the butter trade is suffering through the loss of Southern orders. Such is order No. 1, to the Honorable, the Senators of New-York, in Congress assembled. No. 2 instructs them to vote for abolishing sutlers in the army. It is not impossible that they would have reformed such a nuisance without orders. No. 3 instructs them to vote against so much of the bill of the Post-office Committee as relates to carrying newspapers outside of the mail.

Mr. COWLES, of Greene County, offered resolutions opening up a rich field of investigation to a Board of scientific men, in the long catalogue of diseases which infest both the animal and vegetable world. Such a Committee could not make a complete report before some of its own members had fallen victims to the subject of its investigation. We respectfully submit it to Mr. COWLES if he has not made his resolutions rather comprehensive?

Mr. RANDOLPH offered resolutions touching the subject of an *amendment to the Constitution* prohibiting the sale of liquors. This is certainly going to the root of the matter. Sundry bills of interest to your City were introduced—as, one amending the Act incorporating the Harlem Stage and Ferry Company; also, one incorporating the Common Wealth Savings Bank, and another, to prevent the adulteration of milk and the sale of swill milk.

The resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, which were the special order for to-day, were set forward until Friday, at the request of the Chairman of the Committee, whose health forbade his speaking upon them to-day. There is promise of an able and important debate upon them.

Mr. P. E. HAVENS, of Essex, to-day introduced his bill for extending the right of suffrage to militia and volunteers in service. It seems just and proper that they should not lose this right while attending it, among others, while the reasons for the bill might has perhaps become proper ground against its exercise, from the manifold abuses which accompanied it under the working of the Pennsylvania law. That, however, was thoroughly reckless and unguarded, and most of its abuse sprang from inherent defects in the law itself. Mr. HAVENS has spent much labor in the drafting of this bill, and has so guarded it from abuse that it is probably as perfect as any law of the kind can be made. It provides that the commanding officer of the regiment shall give eight days notice of the election, and designate places for holding the polls in each company; that the three highest officers of each company shall act as Inspectors of the Election; that poll-lists shall be prepared with blanks for the residence of each voter, and that returns shall be made of the vote for State officers to the State Canvassers, and of the vote for County officers to the County Clerk of each county where the voters may reside; that the election shall be conducted according to the usual forms: that the participants therein shall be subject to all the legal pains and penalties for any violation of the law, and that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish proper blanks to each regiment, and a sufficient number of copies of this law, and all others relating to the holding of elections, to enable them to act intelligently in the premises.

The expediency of the final passage of such a bill may be doubtful, but its merits deserve to be carefully canvassed by the Legislature, and Mr. HAVENS has certainly presented a very thoroughly-drawn base of operations.

On motion of Mr. ALVORD, the resolutions of Mr. MCLEOD, of New-York, in relation to putting down the rebellion, were taken up, and the incident of the day in the Assembly was Mr. CODDINGTON'S speech on the proposition to urge our armies to an immediate advance. Its aim was to discourage public impatience, and urge confidence in the National authorities who have the matter in charge. It was about half an hour long, and was heard with undivided and eager attention. It was eminently the production of a scholar—clear, forcible and compact in style, and marked by great justness of thought and vigor of expression. I send herewith a full report, which you will publish, and from which you can form your own judgment of its merits.

I did Mr. ALVORD, of Onondaga, much injustice yesterday, in stating that a check of $1,000 to him was among those named in the list handed in with the report of the District-Attorney. I made the statement upon the strength of hasty notes taken during the reading of the report, and supposed it correct. No such check is, however, mentioned, and I make, with much pleasure, a correction, demanded alike by justice and my own self-respect. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

By Mr. MUNSON—Amending the Revised Statutes in relation to unauthorized banking.

By Mr. FARRAR—Legalizing the acts of the New-York Common Council for relieving the families of volunteers.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—Enabling the Croton Aqueduct Department to relay pavements.

By Mr. WILLARD—Establishing a Council of Conciliation to determine cases pending in the Court of Appeals.

By Mr. RANSEY—Amending the Divorce laws.

By Mr. SANFORD—Making the cost of printing for the Insurance Department chargeable to the Insurance Companies.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the General Insurance law.

Mr. BALL, from the Finance Committee, reported concurrent resolutions that when necessary to impose any tax, other than duties, the amount needed be estimated, and each State be allowed to assume payment and collect the assets of the same. Laid over.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The Governor sent a report to the Engineer-in-Chief, respecting the harbor and coast defences. Ordered to be printed within two days.

The report is long, and contains valuable information and suggestions in regard to our National defences.

Messrs. FLETCHER and ALLEN were added to the Committee on Military and Public Defence.

The following Select Committee was appointed to investigate the State Military Board: Messrs. MOULTON, HASELTON, WHEELER and PROFOST.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Favorably, to amend the law regulating insurances in Foreign companies in the State.

Favorably, to regulate the dividends of Fire Insurance companies.

Unfavorably, for the establishment of a Military Academy in Western New-York.

The special order, the report of the Committee on Ways and Means, in favor of direct taxation by the General Government, was postponed until Friday noon, in consequence of the illness of Mr. HULBURD, Chairman of the Committee.

Committee rules were reported, favoring the creation of a Standing Committee of Seven on Federal Relations, and increasing the number of reporters to twenty.

A spicy debate ensued upon the report, when it was laid on the table.

The bill to authorize the Bank of Troy to reduce its capital stock was passed, being the first bill passed this session.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HAVENS—To extend the right of suffrage to citizens of New-York, while absent on military duty.

Mr. MCCABE—To amend the Harlem Stage and Ferry Company's Charter.

Mr. COWLES—To incorporate the Commonwealth Savings Bank of New-York.

Mr. MASON—For punishing the misapplication of money by public officers.

Mr. WATASBURY offered a resolution for giving butter among the rations, and cutting off other surplus rations. Laid over.

Mr. RENSINGTON introduced a resolution for a special Committee on the Amendment of the Constitution, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks. Laid over.

Mr. TRACY introduced a concurrent resolution in favor of abolishing sutlers in the army. Laid over.

The concurrent resolution, offered by Mr. MCLEOD, calling for an immediate aggressive movement by the grand army, was called up, and Mr. CODDINGTON proceeded to address the Assembly.

SPEECH OF MR. CODDINGTON.

Mr. SPEAKER: I ought, perhaps, Sir, to apologise to the House for inflicting upon it last week a resolution which might seem inconsistent with the gravity and wisdom of this body. I should not, Sir, have noticed the gentleman's resolution had it not represented the spirit of a class of croakers whose feverish officiousness has accomplished much mischief in the past, and may attempt much more in the future.

Towards the gentleman from the Ninth District I entertain, Sir, a due regard. His position, and worth entitle him to that regard. But, Sir, my liabilities were too vigorously invoked to restrain me from demonstrating the absurdity of his resolution by identifying him personally with its executors.

I came to Albany, Sir, in a civil capacity. Hoping to do my part in legislating for the best interests of the City and State of New-York, I brought with me only a few plain clothes without cocked hat or regimentals. *Croswell's Manual* and not *Hardee's Tactics* was my guide. But, Sir, that gentleman's resolution urging an aggressive movement by our army supposes a thorough knowledge on our part of the propriety and possibility of such an advance; the preparation, capacity and completeness of all the elements composing that vast array of armed destructiveness. Certainly it implies, too, that all this formidable force is quiet only because we are silent; that it is waiting for our resolution to give itself resolution to advance. Sir, it resolves this body into a Generalissimo of the Army of the Republic; it constitutes the Legislature of the State the Commander-in-Chief of the National crisis; it substitutes popular impatience for the cautious combinations of scientific strategy. In theory it deposes the President, deposes the Secretary of War, deposes the military plan of the campaign, deposes the common sense of the country, which is patiently awaiting the hour when the soldier's drill shall save the nation's life. Sir, GEORGE WASHINGTON was seven years emancipating a less extensive country, and with not half the foe to contend against. It took the combined forces of France and England three times the period our army has been encamped upon the Potomac to breach successfully a single fortress by the Black Sea.

The Richmond *Examiner*, I think, gives us the best practical solution of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S inactivity. That partial journal says that those Northern missiles and nowadays assassins, by science and skill becoming rapidly transformed into veteran troops. What, Sir, would be the momentous consequence of a move of that immense host, and it should be thwarted? Sir, the beautiful dream of our unity would be forever broken, the glorious events of our National history closed. Europe, anxious for Southern recognition, Europe, sympathetic for Secession, the South a nation, and we a divided, maimed, by our children, and for ever by all more fortunate contemporary Powers.

The Congress of the United States is sitting within sound of the crim-son of the American bay, and with its General in conference: that Congress cannot suggest an advance. Two months of its session completes intercepts the prospect of its Wise House, and yet its inmates urged no forward movement. The resources of the country have been called to the utmost capacity in maintaining the gigantic struggle, yet the people are quiet. Though the banner has been attacked often as the trader, though the sword has as yet only entered the financial sides, and richly has gushed forth the golden flood, though it has neither reached the traitor's heart nor shivered the traitor's cause, yet capital is silent because it knows how slowly the forces for its redemption are accumulating, how calmly and completely leader and follower are learning their dear lesson, so that victory may follow victory, a regiment succeeds regiment, leading and brilliantly to the final consummation. I thought, Sir, the "On to Richmond" cry was dead. I thought it was choked in the death-rattle of its own victims. I thought it died with the shrieks of the dying at Manassas. Who shall count the cost and the crime of that cry and its bloody sequence. Who shall bring back its dead, who will live down its shame? The people it wounded, the nations it shocked, the enemies it nerved, and the money it lost. Every home in America rocked under it. It sped the lad that snatched the heart of Congress—it forged the iron that shackled the throne of the noble CONSORAN. Thousands of Northern heroes were hurried by it down to Southern dungeons to welcome famine, fevers, suffocation and despair, rather than walk forth in God's sun-shine under the sacrilegious shelter of a Southern oath.

I thought, Sir, the "On to Richmond" cry was dead, dead—buried under the tramp of six hundred thousand drilling loyal troops. I thought it dead, Sir, until I saw it rise from the resurrection table of the Ninth District. I hope I appreciate that gentleman's patriotic anxiety for his country's success. I know how hard it is in these times to keep our National eye-sights from overflowing the wells of State duties. Our cause is in Albany, but our hearts are at Washington, with a bleeding, suffering, perhaps a sinking country. Let us be anxious but not oblivious. We cannot save the nation by losing our patience or forgetting our duties. The civil relations of the Constitution suppose it the right and interest of the States to contribute advice as well as money in great general emergencies. Mutual confidence and co-operation, strengthening mutual dependence and sympathy, tend to strengthen the bonds which bind the States to the Nation. But the genius of war, when in action, looks not for Attorneyship to aim its iron blow. Its authority is peremptory and exclusive, because its knowledge is peculiar, and the danger it is to master, sudden, fearful and relentless. Continuing no civil argument, it can profit by no civil experience. And at last we have come to this, Sir; in the Nineteenth Century, in the country of WASHINGTON, in the age of universal suffrage, with all the elements of knowledge, with all the facilities for its wide-spread diffusion, with a church to warn, a home to love, and a ballot to protect us, the pride and progress of America has dropped into a cartridge box.

A voting and debating people have elected an elder-rich colombind to the chair in order to decide their differences.

Heaven seems to have decreed that our greatest blessings should be born of slaughter and contention: that the noblest aims which sanctify life should demand the greatest sacrifice of life.

No organic political principle, since the overthrow of the Philistines, has ever been settled without blood—the blood of the foreign foe in achieving national independence, the blood of the domestic traitor in repressing sectional ambition, and compelling the unity and concentration of national authority.

Hence the alacrity with which good men rush to righteous conflict. Hence the enthusiasm with which we have shivered the Peace Party, and carefully packed away its broken crockery in Fort Lafayette.

I, Sir, yield to no man in sympathy with this war. My democracy, Sir, at least has no white leather waving over it.

There is nothing so poisonous as peace when a nation is going to pieces. There is nothing so healthful as blood, when healthy things are to be bled for. There is no visitor so welcome as the crimson liquid whose vital flow shall stop the heart-beat of a nation's wrongs. Talk of peace! You might as well arm a regiment with rose-buds to storm a battery, as attempt to drop peace into the rifled muzzle of this iron controversy. Like the conjuror, who by the firing of his gun revealed in all its beauty the diamond ring which had been crushed before our eyes, so shall the firing of the National musketry restore the crumbling jewel of our nationality to all its priceless worth and beauty.

While we feel all this, hope all this, and aid all this, with our sympathies and resources, it is not wise, Sir, in us to leave to the chosen National leaders the wielding of the National difficulties? The local interests of the State are important enough to engross all our official time and energies. The recommendations of the Governor's Message alone would conscientiously occupy all the hundred days.

There are the harbor defences to be completed; the serious question of unusual taxation to be considered; alien laws to be relaxed; Banking interests to be regulated, city-charters amended and created, and a thousand objects of legislation to be accomplished, with only a few days to effect it, and we swim off in the vast sea of National politics, while there stands a President, Cabinet and Congress to attend to their sworn duties. Look at the lobbying we have to watch—the bribery and corruption to punish and prevent. I think our best military manœuvre is to fall back from Washington and McCLELLAN on New-York and Alderman ISAACS. Let us leave the question of the war prisoners in the righteous hands of President LINCOLN, while we attend to the prisoners that are to be taken at home. Our mission is to strike down Northern rogues, while others are preparing to charge Southern traitors. When both are extinguished, let us disappoint croaking Europe by beginning anew the beautiful effect of a purer, wiser, and more harmonious self-government.

Sadly but sorely this ever-increasing corruption is disheartening the will and hope of high-toned citizenship. Many are asking themselves, shall we spend these thousand millions only to pass from heavy-armed treason to stealthy-stepping robbery. Everywhere the cry is, and the conviction is, that the virtue of the country is seceding from politics. Little good men are turning their backs on the hellot-box, and greet good men are turning their backs on the State-House, and with their sense of duty and their hopes of humanity retreating into less corrupting forms of usefulness. They are falling back upon those inner intrenchments of liberty—the school, the church, the chair of learning, the periodical Press, the farm, and the home where politics come not save to relent or expire, and where higher than station, stronger than patronage, broods the calm conservative spirit of moral power, which, although it shares official power and warns official power, shall yet save both State and office from threatened absorption by cophist, knave or demagogue.

Without taking a vote on the resolution the Assembly adjourned.

WRECK OF A BRITISH FRIGATE.

Her Britannic Majesty's War Steamship Conqueror, of a Hundred Guns, Cast Away in the Bahamas.

A correspondent of the Havana *Diario de la Marina* writes from Nassau, under date of Jan. 12:

"You will have heard by the *Reindeer*, that Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Conqueror*, of 100 guns, has gone ashore at Rum Key. The *Bulldog* went to her aid and brought away yesterday forty cannon, and as many men of her crew as she could receive on board. On the 10th the *Steady* also went to the relief of the *Conqueror*, and found her, we learn, in a hopeless condition, filled with water and badly hogged. The *Nimble* had left to carry the news of the disaster to Admiral MILNE, who is at Bermuda.

The *Conqueror* is one of the finest vessels of the British navy. It has been built but seven years, and its engine is of 600-horse power. It had transported a battalion of marines to Jamaica, and was on its way back, under canvas alone, to Bermuda, by way of the Crooked Island Channel. The undertaking was rash and unusual, and has resulted as I have told you.

Much indignation is felt here at the action of the United States Consul in selling to H. B. M.'s steamers *Bulldog* and *Steady* coal sent hither for the supply of American naval vessels.

Several vessels with cargoes destined for ports of the Southern Confederacy, have recently sailed from Nassau."

Trials and Sufferings of the Crew of the British Schooner Truro.

FOUR OF THEM TAKEN DOWN WITH FEVER—A COL. LISION BETWEEN THE TRURO AND THE BARK SEA EAGLE, ETC.

The British schooner *Truro*, of Maitland, N. S., Capt. COLTON, from Acquian, St. Domingo, arrived at this port yesterday, after a passage of 66 days, having touched at Great Inagua and Fortune Island for medical aid, the Captain, mate and two of the seamen being down with fever. At the latter place they were attended by a female physician, the widow of an English doctor, who treated the cases in a most skillful manner. After having partially recovered, and there being no seamen to be had, they proceeded to sea, and to add to their already unfortunate voyage, they were run into by the bark *Sea Eagle*, from Gibara for Philadelphia, and left in a sinking condition, although repeatedly asked to lay by her; and to still further cripple the schooner, one of her crew, who had not been sick, got on board the bark and was taken into Philadelphia, where it was reported that the *Truro* had sunk soon after the collision. But Capt. COLTON, although very feeble and yet far from well, was not the man to give up, notwithstanding his bow was stove in, his bulwarks gone, plank-sheer split, foremast almost useless, and the ship leaking 1,000 strokes per hour, he, by throwing overboard a part of his deck-pail, succeeded in stopping the leak, and although the gales came from every quarter but a favorable one, succeeded in reaching Montauk, and thence to Long Island Sound, and so to this City.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. GRAU'S season of Italian Opera, consisting of two weeks' performances here and in Brooklyn, will not commence until Wednesday next, the interim being occupied with rehearsals and the necessary preparations for the *debut* of Mme. BOSCHARD. The possession of this singer enables the manager to produce some of the most favorite operas of the Italian *repertoire*, Mme. BOSCHARD being a dramatic artist. It was in the opera of "Lucrezia Borgia" that the lady had the good luck to win the approval of the Boston critics. Mr. GRAU is peculiarly fortunate in his *prima donne*. They are all young and handsome, and so different in styles that the usual jealousies and heartburnings are not likely to prevail amongst them. What is better, they "draw," the public being really interested in each new part that one or the other sustains. Miss KELLOGG, we hear, is studying two new operas. It is clear that Mr. GRAU intends to labor hard for success, and, we doubt not, will secure it. People have confidence in a man who does not make too many promises.

RECITATION.—Miss LATUNIE, a well-known teacher of elocution, will give an entertainment in the lecture-room of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church this evening, reading selections from the serious and humorous poets, and introducing several timely *morceaux* of a patriotic character.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF A SOLDIER FOR SHOPLIFTING.—Oliver OATS, of the Third Precinct, yesterday arrested one of our volunteer soldiers upon the charge of stealing large quantities of goods from different stores in the City. The name of the accused is JOHN DOBBS, a private in one of the regiments of the New-York volunteers. The stolen articles have been recovered. They consist of a soldier's secretary, a lady's secretary, three musical instruments, a large number of gold pens and pencil cases, six meerschaum pipes, two dozen pairs of kid gloves, and various other articles. Parties having lost property of this kind, are requested to appear at the Lower Police Court and identify it. Justice BRENNAN committed the accused for trial.

THE SIGEL COMMITTEE.—The Committee appointed at the great Sigel Mass Meeting, on Thursday night last, to convey the resolutions then adopted to Washington, and lay them before the President, started on their mission yesterday. The Committee consisted of Messrs. Andreas Willmann, Friedrich Kapp and Weil von Gershuich.

LECTURE BY HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.—This evening Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON will deliver a lecture at the Baptist Church, corner of Third and Bloomfield streets, Hoboken. The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

FATAL RESULT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL ACCIDENT.—ISABELLA MURPHY, the little girl who was so seriously burned, on Tuesday afternoon, in Public School No. 19, died yesterday morning, in great agony, at her parents' residence, No. 185 East Twelfth-street.

Meeting of the Young Men's Republican Central Committee.

The delegates to this Committee met at the Republican headquarters, last evening, to organize. WILLIAM S. OPDYKE was elected Chairman, *pro tem* and the subject of contested seats was considered. After considerable discussion the delegation from the Seventh Ward, headed by WILLIAM H. MERRILL, was admitted. The Fourteenth Ward being contested, two members were admitted from each delegation, with power to choose a fifth. From the Twentieth Ward the delegation headed by JOAN WAITS was admitted. The following were then elected permanent officers of the Committee:

WILLIAM S. OPDYKE, President.
JAMES H. WELCH, First Vice-President.
JOSEPH D. COSTA, Second Vice-President.
G. W. JACQUES, Recording Secretary.
J. G. ADEE, Corresponding Secretary.
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.
JOHN BRADY, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The meeting then adjourned.

Prisoners for Fort Lafayette.

The following prisoners were yesterday sent to Fort Lafayette by order of the Secretary of State: Peter Hanson, mate, and Edward Heckler, cook of the rebel schooner *Venus*; Cornelius J. Havon, Charles Eastwood, Charles Smith, James Smith, Timothy Canavede, Alfred Johnson, Edward English, Jacob Johnson, Joseph Parker, Francis Gallahen, Daniel B. Harrington and John King, deserters from Confederate States fleet of Commodore TATNALL, off Savannah, Jacob Judy, James T. Bryan, James J. Colsou and Capt. George J. Malie, captured at Hilton Head.

Mr. BONNER, of the New-York Ledger, on the Taxation of Newspapers.

LETTER TO HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

LEDGER OFFICE, No. 40 PARK-ROW, New-York, Jan. 20, 1862.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax:

DEAR SIR: It seems to me that you cannot be fully posted in regard to the news-agency business, or you would never have introduced tha bill concerning it in the House of Representatives.

I am aware, as you state in your communication in to-day's *Tribune*, that tha Government sadly needs additional revenue. And, so far as newspaper proprietors are concerned, I know of no class of men more willing to pay their shara; but let it come in a proper shapa. You have referred, in the discussion of your bill, to tha immense circulation of the New-York *Ledger*. Will you permit me to inform the House of Rapresentatives, through tha Committee of which you are Chairman, that I would prefer to pay a tax of half a cent on every copy of that circulation rathar than ha compelled to cooform to tha raquirements of your bill. It would be less onerous to giva the antira profits of our hasinee to tha Government, whila tha war continues, than to hava that business entirely destroyed. We ara willing to bs taxed; hut, in common with other nawspaper publishers, wa do not want to hava the preseot well-orgaolzad and satisfactory news-ugency system of selling and distributing papers broken up, which would virtually be the effact of your bill.

If Congress considers it expedient to raise additional revenue off the circulation of newspapers, why would not a plan something like the following ba a good one: Papers of one thousand circulation and less, to be free from taxation; papers over one thousand and less than five thuusand, to pay a tax of one-quarter of a cent on every copy published, and all papers over five thousand circulation, to pay a tax of half a cent on every copy published.

This plan, of course, would cost tha *Ledger* many thousands of dollers a yaar; but, as I have already said, wa are willing, if necessary, to give the entire profits of our business, as long as the war lasts, to sustain the Government, but we do not want our business destroyed or knocked into pie.

ROBERT BONNER.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 540, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains:

The LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

LEADING ARTICLES—The Union Victory in Kentucky—The Effects of the Victory in Tennessee—The New Tax Bill—The Fate of ZOLLICOFFER—The Changes in the Cabinet—Motion Along the Lines—Strangling the Rebellion, &c., &c.

USAGES OF THE WAR—An Abstract of Dr. LIEBER'S Lectures.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE—The Affair of the *Trent*—A Better Feeling with the Opening of the New Year—Confidence in Peace—Stocks and Cotton Up—The Position of France—The Question of the Blockade—Good Effect of Mr. SEWARD'S Correspondence, &c.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE ARABIA—With Copious Extracts from our Foreign Files, showing the Feeling Abroad.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM REBELDOM—Showing what the People of Dixie are Doing.

WASHINGTON NEWS—Showing the Drift of Events at the Capital.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS, giving the movements of the National forces, and detailed accounts of all occurrences of interest at both North and South.

A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS, showing how the Question is Viewed Abroad, and giving all the Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS, both Foreign and Domestic—Events at Home.

ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are interesting to the American reader.

A FULL AND CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

A Battle with Fire!

SEVEN STORES BURNED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

FIVE OF HERRING'S SAFES VICTORIOUS!

WELLSBORO, Penn., Dec. 21, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: At the great fire which occurred here on the night of the nineteenth inst., with a number of other buildings, was entirely destroyed; no less than seven places of business were burnt out and five of your safes severely tested, in every instance saving their entire contents to the complete and perfect satisfaction of the owners. Two of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes which were in my building remained there through the entire conflagration, and were not opened until the day after the fire. No water was thrown on the building. Everything in my safe after the fire was nearly as good as new. C. L. WILCOX also presented all his books, papers and money in two of your safes, both being in same fire. Wm. SCALES also informs me that inside owner of another of your Herring's Champion Safes, which was severely tested, and saved completely his books, papers and money. The result has given great satisfaction, and we want no safe but Herring's Champion. Please send me one same size that bought of you immediately. Send by N. Y. & Erie R. R. red lugs depot. JOHN T. BOWEN

I had two of Herring's safes in above fire. They saved my books, papers, and $2,000 in *Bank bills*.

C. L. WILCOX.

Herring's Patent Champion saved my books, papers, and about $400 in *paper money*. I would use no other.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES—Fitted with Herring & Floyd's new Patent *Crystalized Iron*. ☞ The only metal which cannot be drilled. ☜ Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, &c. Sent of elegant finish, and suitable ornaments for the Parlor and Dining-room.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

The Highest Premium paid for American Gold at the Banking Office of THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

MARRIED.

CHANLER—WARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at No. 32 Lafayette-place, by Rev. Samuel Cook, D. D., JOHN WINTHROP CHANLER to MARGARET AETON, daughter of Samuel Ward.

REYNOLDS—WARDROP.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 22, by Rev. Dr. McCarroll, JAMES B. REYNOLDS to ADA P. WARDROP, daughter of the late Capt. Robert Wardrop.

DIED.

SPRAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, after a severe and lingering illness, of disease of the heart, HANSON SPRAY, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the New-York Cricket Club, also the members of the Lebanon Encampment and Covenant Lodge No. 35, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, from his late residence, No. 98 8th-av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

VANDERVOORT.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 21, of scarlet fever, CARRIE CAPRON, only daughter of Charles M. and Deborah G. Vanderveort, aged 4 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 102 West 49th st., on Thursday morning, Jan. 23, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Buffalo, California and Milwaukee papers please copy.

FOX.—In this City, ELLEN, the beloved wife of Michael Fox, a native of Sligo, Ireland, in the 36th year of her age. There will be a Mass of Requiem celebrated for the repose of her soul at 10 o'clock this forenoon in St. Ann's Church, Astor-place. The remains will be removed from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

BARTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, RAUSEN R. BARTON, son of Richard Barton.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited attend the funeral services, this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 101 West 45th-st.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, ELLEN EMILY, daughter of William H. and Ellen E. Brown, aged 5 years, 1 month and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 4 Bedford-st., near Houston.

WEBB.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, ISABELLA GRAHAM, wife of Joshua Webb.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 24th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, northwest corner of 7th-av. and 13th-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

SANDERS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan 22, after a short illness, HENRY SANDERS, of England.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HARRIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, SARAH LOUISA HARRIS, eldest daughter of Charles J. and Jane B. Harris, in the 22d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 135 Henry-st.

PORTER.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 20, MARY ANNA, wife of Mortimer Porter.

The funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, JAMES S. CLARK, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 105 Hicks st., on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 3 P. M.

SHAW.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, after a short illness, CAROLINE JOHNSTON, wife of Prosper P. Shaw, aged 36 years, 6 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 10 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Friday morning, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock.

STEPHENS.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, LYDIA H. STEPHENS, aged 14 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the Union Baptist Church in Grove-st., on Friday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M.

WHITTEMORE.—At Washington Heights, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, JAMES H., widow of the late Samuel Whittemore, Esq., aged 87 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Wm. T. and Chas. R. Whittemore, and of her sons-in-law, Wm. Torrey and Henry H. Elliott, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, Timo. Whittemore, No. 14 West Washington-place.

WILLIAMSON.—At Fort Washington, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, AUGUSTUS, infant son of Chas. H. and Harriet B. Willmerding.

PRATT.—In Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 22, Capt. DANIEL PRATT, born 1798.

STORMS.—In Tarrytown, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 22, ABRAHAM STORMS, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Tarrytown, on Friday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROBINSON.—In Newark, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, OZOSOIS, infant son of George D. and Ella Robinson, in the 2d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. E. Barnett, No. 261 Mulberry-st., Newark, at 3 o'clock P. M. this day, (Thursday,) Jan. 23.

LUSK.—In Enfield, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 12, Mrs. SARAH, widow of the late Sylvester Lusk, and mother of Mrs. Isaac N. Phelps of this City, aged 73 years.

She was a fond and devoted mother, and an examplary Christian. Her end was peace.

LEOWOLF.—In Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 21, HENRIETTA LOUISA, widow of Dr. George Leowolf, and daughter of the late John S. Crary.

Funeral services at St. Andrew's Chapel on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves 27th-st. depot at 12:15.

ALEXANDER.—In Hartford, Conn., on Monday, Jan. 20, ELIZABETH T., wife of Thos. A. Alexander, in the 53d year of her age.

☞ The members of Covenant Lodge, No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are requested to meet, at the Lodge rooms, No. 163 Bowery, at 12 o'clock, this day, to pay the last token of respect to our late brother, P. G. Ifanoch Spivey. By order of the N. G.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 35.—Jan. 22, 1862.
20, 14, 7, 27, 32, 11, 19, 68, 31, 6, 44, 26, 74.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 36.—Jan. 23, 1862.
27, 36, 21, 78, 64, 39, 48, 70, 47, 29, 9, 19, 60, 15.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by HEGEMAN & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st. corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
One, two, three and five dollars a set, at
E. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 416 Broadway,
Line door below Canal-st.

SAVE YOUR SILKS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S BENZINE removes paint and grease spots instantly, and cleans silks, gloves, ribbons, &c., &c., without injury to either color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. S

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—No. 41 on Demurrer Calendar. Nos. 100½, 25, 202, 287, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1273, 1439, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2023, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2041, 2053, 2057, 2064, 2067, 2069, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081. *Part II.*—Nos. 1860, 558, 1876, 1878, 1680, 220, 418, 1106, 1756, 1880, 1882, 1886, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1908, 1910.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2223, 3225, 3227, 775, 3009, 3259, 3263, 3265 1939, 2892½, 2773, 3293, 3295, 3297, 3299. *Part II.*—Nos. 2774, 422, 3566, 2960, 3594, 3596, 3598, 3600, 3602, 3604, 3706, 3608, 3610, 3614, 3616, 3618, 3820. *Part III.*—Nos. 3056, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 3085, 3093, 3301, 3303, 3305, 3307, 3309, 3311, 3313, 3315, 3317. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3544, 3010, 3572, 3580, 3584, 3592, 3378, 3498.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 780, 817, 818, 756, 829, 830, 831, 832, 834, 798, 835, 837, 838, 840, *Part II.*—Nos. 640, 277, 611, 759, 760, 762, 657, 434, 1826, 698, 290, 361, 725, 505, 820½.

PRIZE DECISIONS.

United States District Court—Jan.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States et al. vs. The Schooner Albion and Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the U. S. sloop-of-war *Penguin*, on Nov. 25, 1861. No one appeared to oppose her condemnation as a prize. She was first discovered making for a point six or seven miles off North Edisto, S. C., and twelve or fifteen miles southeast of Charleston, but on being pursued by the *Penguin*, veered her course northerly in the direction of New-York. She exhibited to her captors a certificate of British Registry to Pembroke Saunders, of Nassau, N. P., merchant, executed Nov. 13, 1861, and a certificate of the due clearance of her cargo by the —— General at that port Nov. 16, and an affidavit, taken before the British Consul there resident, of Henry R. Saunders, to the verity of the invoice of the cargo, the bills of parcels of the cargo shipped, and the shipping articles purporting to have been executed by the master and crew of the *Albion* on Nov. 15, for a voyage from Nassau to New-York and back.

On Nov. 23, the schooner was boarded by a Lieutenant from the U. S. ship *St. Laurence*, off the coast of Georgia, and he indorsed on her register a warning not to enter any port south of Hampton Roads, on account of blockade.

Two of the seamen, examined *in preparatorio*, testified that they had no knowledge of any attempt or design on the part of the schooner to enter a blockaded port, nor any actual knowledge that Charleston or the contiguous ports were blockaded, and supposed she was truly prosecuting a voyage from Nassau to New-York. One of them, however, admits that the vessel had run so near the South Carolina coast, and headed so directly toward it, as to render her movements suspicious.

The other witness, however, on his examination before the Prize Commissioners, made an unreserved and apparently an ingenuous and credible exposure of the whole enterprise.

He was the mate of the vessel, and part owner of her and the cargo. He states that he and her master, and the other owners of the vessel and cargo, have for many years been residents, with their families, in Savannah, Ga. The vessel was purchased by them solely with their own funds, as was the cargo. The voyage commenced from Savannah to Nassau. The vessel was there laden with cargo owned by them, and sailed for their benefit. They had long known of the blockade of Savannah and Charleston, and of the Southern coast generally. Her voyage was to be from Savannah to Nassau, and back to Savannah, or some such blockaded port as they could get into. After she departed from Nassau, she was never directed toward New-York, nor intended to make that course, further than that, on discovering that she was chased by the *Penguin*, she assumed a course toward New-York, hoping to escape pursuit.

It is needless to detail the testimony further. There are no facts produced in contradiction of this evidence, and it is conclusive of the condemnability of vessel and cargo, both as showing it to be wholly enemy property, and as demonstrating that if it could successfully wear a neutral cloak, it was procured, shipped and transported for the purpose of evading the blockade, which it attempted to run.

Vessel and cargo condemned as lawful prize.

The United States et al. vs. *The schooner Hannah M. Johnson and cargo.*—This vessel and cargo was forfeited as enemy property some months since, but leave was given to the claimants to give further proofs that the cargo belonged to neutral or loyal owners. Such further proof was offered as to 99 bales claimed in behalf of Leop. Lithauer, and 60 bales of cotton claimed for C. C. & H. Taber, of New-Orleans.

Held by the Court—The hides were shipped by Wiener in his own name, and continued its property to the time of capture. They never came to the hands of Lithauer, by actual or symbolical delivery from the New-Orleans owner. They were designed, no doubt, in the process of negotiation and arrangement between Wiener and Lithauer, to be remitted by the former, and were expected to be accepted by the latter in credit upon an open account in their mutual dealings, but they had never in the transition so changed hands as to become the property of Lithauer, or to operate an acquittance to their value of the liabilities of Wiener to him. They remained in point of law the property of the New-Orleans merchant, and must have continued so, without his consent had been proved to indorse the bill of lading to Lithauer, or otherwise transfer the property to him. It was no doubt a mental understanding and purpose with Wiener that the goods should go to Lithauer, but that design, if existing, failed of being carried into effect, and could not by the rules of prize law be so done after the intervention of the legal rights of the captors. (Wheaton Captures, 85, sec. 10. The Abo. 1, Spink's Prize Cases on Appeal, 46.)

Accordingly the hides left New-Orleans in the ownership of a trader resident there for many years, and after the war between that State and the United States was set on foot. When seized they were enemy's property. The master of the vessel has alone intervened and claimed the hides in the character of owner and carrier. He offers no proof of any right of property in himself. It must accordingly follow that the exportation of the hides from New-Orleans was by the shipper for his own interest.

The claimants, Taber & Co., prove that in June last they received the 60 bales of cotton as consignees and cotton brokers. No bill of lading accompanied the shipment. The master's manifest, attested at New-Orleans May 14, and his freight list of the same date, represent the cotton as shipped at New-Orleans by F. M. Taber. It was remitted through the agency of Jacob Barker for Mr. Fish, who was at the time a resident also of New-Orleans. The order to deliver the goods to Barker was made on the drayman's receipts of the cotton on board of the vessel before she sailed from New-Orleans (May 14) and Fish's letter addressed to Barker, May 22, shows that he still continued to act as owner of the goods, and directed their consignment in New-York to Taber & Co. Barker subsequently, on July 23, by letter of that date in New-York to Taber & Co., recognizes Fish's ownership in it, and directs them to deliver the cotton, or the avails of it, to Mr. Hendrickson, of Rhode Island. He never made any advances to Fish upon the assignment of the cotton to him, and Fish continued acting as sole owner until it, or its avails, went to Hendrickson in July last. Mr. Fish still continues a resident of New-Orleans.

The further proofs have in no way varied the case as it stood upon the original evidence, and the decision of condemnation must now be made final as to this cargo also.

Important Decision Respecting Realty—The Crystal Palace Held to Have been Real Estate.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

The Mayor, &c. vs. *The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.*—The particulars of this case were stated in the Times of Tuesday, the 21st.

It will be remembered that the action was brought to recover of the defendants the sum of $5,000 upon a policy of insurance issued by them upon the Crystal Palace.

The defence was mainly that the Crystal Palace building was personal property belonging to the Receiver, and not realty, belonging to the City. It was therefore, argued that the City had no standing in Court, and could not maintain the action to recover the insurance.

After receiving the instructions of the Court, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

Heavy Verdict in a Crim. Con. Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM

Before Justice Barbour.

Sachs vs. *Bertrand.*—This was an action to recover damages of the defendant for an alleged criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. The case was stated in the Times of yesterday.

The jury now gave the plaintiff a verdict for $2,500.

A Case Against the Pilot Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The People ex rel. Ralph Noble vs. *The Board of Commissioners of Pilots.*—Leonard, J.—The eighth section of the Act of 1853, for regulating pilotage, &c., requires a record to be kept of all the official transactions and proceedings of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots.

Section 12 authorizes the Board to declare and enforce forfeitures of pilotage upon any mismanagement or neglect of duty by the pilots, and to establish and enforce needful rules and regulations.

Section 23 authorizes the Commissioners to suspend any pilot, and revoke his license on proof of negligence, carelessness, willful direction of duty, or disobedience of any lawful rule or regulation of this Board.

Section 24 requires the Commissioners to hear and examine all complaints duly made in writing against any pilot for misbehavior, neglect of duty, or breach of the rules or regulations of the Board.

Section 25. Before any pilot shall be suspended longer than a month, or be removed, he shall be notified in writing to appear before the Commissioners, specifying the nature and substance of the complaint, which notice shall be served personally at least five days before the time fixed.

Section 28 directs the issuing of subpœnas for witnessee, and their examination on oath before the Commissioners in all cases where the power to hear and examine questions relating to the rights of the pilots is conferred on them.

Sec. 27. The decision of a majority of the Commissioners shall be conclusive.

A complete system is thus provided, making it the duty of the Commissioners, among other things, to keep a record of the proceedings. Upon *certiorari* it is their duty to make return thereof.

No record has been returned to the writ in the present case.

I infer from the affidavit submitted that no notice in writing was served on the relator, and no statement of any charge against him.

The affidavit of the President of the Board shows that the relator voluntarily came before the Commissioners, and signed a statement in writing of the facts involved in the complaint against him, and submitted it for their decision.

It may be that the relator thereby waived notice in writing requiring him to appear, and also waived service of the specification of the complaint against him required by section 25.

The law plainly requires the Commissioners to reduce their proceedings to writing, and keep records of their official transactions.

It is the right of the pilots, as it is the duty of the Commissioners, that these records should be preserved.

The Commissioners are, in some respects, a judicial body, sitting in judgment upon important subjects, involving questions of great magnitude and interest to the pilots.

To disregard the provisions of the law, while the Commissioners sit as a tribunal of justice, is to deprive themselves of jurisdiction. The judgments of the Board, regularly pronounced in cases within their jurisdiction, where the forms required by law have been observed, are not subject to review in this or any other tribunal.

It was suggested by the counsel for the Commissioners that, in a case where the party would be justly subject to removal on a renewal of the proceedings in due form before the Board of Commissioners, this Court would not reverse the proceedings now brought before them by *certiorari*.

It is not necessary now to pronounce upon this question.

If the Commissioners cannot return a written notice to appear, and a specification of the charges against the relator in writing, which have been served on the relator, they can, at least, return the statement which the relator signed and submitted to them for their decision, and this they should do.

The motion requiring the defendants to make a further return, so as to cover the whole record, must be granted, but is, in other respects, denied.

H. R. Cummings for the relator; Wm. A. Butler for the defendants.

Further Opinions in the Old Police Cases.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Mullen and Leonard.

The People ex rel. Hanrahan vs. *The Board of Police.*—In this case the jury found for the defendants on all the issues of fact involved, and against the relator, still the relator asked that a peremptory *mandamus* issue for his relief.

The issues of fact submitted to the jury were those many times before stated:

First—Whether the relator had received or had any valid appointment, warrant or authority as a member of the Police force?

Second—Whether the relator, upon the organization of the Board of Police under the act of 15th of April, 1857, withdrew from the Police force established by said act, and disclaimed holding office or doing duty as a member of the Police force?

Third—Whether the relator took office under the ordinance passed by the Common Council set forth in the case, and acted under said ordinance until the 3d of July, 1857?

Fourth—Whether the relator, since the passage of the act of April 15, 1857, for his private gain and profit, entered into other employments in nowise connected with but inconsistent with his duties as a member of the police force, and receive large profits therefor.

All these issues but the third, were in Gorman's case, and upon all of them the jury found for the defendant.

The General Term, however, held in that case that these facts constituted no defense, and ordered a peremptory *mandamus* to issue.

That opinion was made the basis of the decision in the present case, and a peremptory *mandamus* was ordered.

In the cases of The People ex rel. Peck vs. The Board of Police; The People ex rel. Murphy vs. The Board of Police, and of The People ex rel. McGuire vs. The Board of Police.—Same order.

Title to City Real Estate—The Statute of Limitations.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Emerson.

Jeremiah Towle vs. *Simpson Tobin and Isaac L. Smith.*—In 1802 Mary Clark devised a large estate in lands, mostly under water, situated in Chelsea, in this City, to Thomas B. Clark and his children, giving a life estate to Clark, and on his death, the fee to be vested in his children.

The property lies between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, embracing Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues and the valuable water privilege on the North River situated between those streets.

During the Winters of 1815 and 1816 the Legislature of the State passed an act authorizing a sale of the land to be made under the direction of the Chancellor. Sales were subsequently made thereof with the approval of the Chancellor.

This action is brought in respect to one lot to test the validity of such sales; and the determination of the present case will likely govern the entire remaining portion of the property.

The defence is that the defendant's grantors, (the owners of certain lots or uplands,) received a grant from the Corporation of New-York to the lot in suit, which was then under water.

That they sued in the lot, and that they and their guarantee, the defendant Smith, and the defendant Smith's lessee, the defendant Tobin, have ever since occupied and held undisturbed possession of the lot, and it is contended that they having enjoyed undisputed and adverse possession of the land for more than twenty years, they are now the legal owners.

The land is very valuable, and the amount to be determined by this decision is several hundred thousand dollars.

Case still on.

Nelson Chase and N. D. Ellingwood for plaintiffs; D. D. Field and Dudley Field for defendants.

A Mixed Divorce Case—Adulterated Adultery.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Wm. Fowler vs. *Eliza Fowler.*—Between these parties several suits for divorce, limited and full, have been commenced, and in some way disposed of, before the commencement of this action. In this suit each party charges the other with adultery, and demands a divorce. Each also denies the charges preferred by the other. The case is still on.

Ambrose Gilchrist for plaintiff. C. B. Smith and Malcom Campbell for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge McCunn presiding, William Griffin *alias* McDonald, native of Ireland, 34 years of age, was tried and convicted of bigamy, in having married Anne Cannon, Dec. 13, 1861, he having another wife living at the time, whom he married in June, 1860. Both of the marriage certificates were produced, the first marriage having been performed by Rev. Benjamin C. Cutler, rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, and the last by Rev. Geo. W. McClosky, pastor of the Church of the Nativity, New-York. The prisoner was remanded for sentence on Selurday.

William Bixby, native of New-York, 22 years of age, indicted for an assault with intent to kill, was convicted of assault and battery and remanded for sentence.

Ann Finn, English, 17 years of age, and Mery Clerk, Scotch, 21 years of age, were tried and convicted of picking the pocket of Magdalena Karlismith, of a portmunnai, containing $2 in money, in Houston-street, on the 3d inst. Remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Dennis Doyla, Irish, 30 years of age, was tried and convicted of robbing James Cosgruve of $3 75, at a porter-house in Third-avenue. Other parties were engaged in the robbery who have not yet been arrested. Remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Huckensack and New-York Railroad Company vs. *Boardman.*—Reference ordered.

Johnson, &c., vs. *Allen.*—Motion granted; $10 costs to abide event.

Dickinson vs. *Dickinson.*—Referred back to referee, to take proof as to the age of plaintiff at the time of her marriage, and her present age.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Banks vs. *Burns.*—In this case the bond must be executed conditional to pay judgment if affirmed, and the cost of appeal to be executed by sureties to be approved by one of the Judges of this Court, in ten days after service of this order.

Goddard vs. *Crosley.*—The demurrer is well taken. Judgment for plaintiff, with liberty to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

Personal.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* of Jan. 18, says:

Yesterday, Mike Foley received a letter from Dudley Kavanaugh, of New-York, notifying him of his acceptance of his (Foley's) challenge to prize fight, and home match of billiards, 1,000 points, carom, for $500 a side. The first match will be played in this city, March 6th. The second match will be played in New-York City, April 3d. A forfeit of $250 a side will be placed in the hands of Mr. Henry J. Colton, of New-York, who is stake-holder. Mr. Colton held the stakes in the celebrated match between Phelan and Sabreiter. The game in this City will be played in some Hell to which the public will be admitted on paying an admission fee, and the proceeds, over and above hall rent, will probably be donated to the Soldiers' Aid Society. The match will attract a large number of strangers to this City. Kavanaugh beat Foley in a match for $500 about the time of the Phelan and Sabreiter match, but "Mike" is confident now of his ability to turn the tables. In case each of the contestants wins a game, it is suggested that they play the "rub" game in Buffalo for $1,000 a side. This is not determined, however.

Census of Canada.

BY ORIGINS AND RELIGIONS.

An abstract of the Ceneus of Canada by origins, shows the following results in 1861:

	L. Canada.	U. Canada.	United Ca.
England and Wales	13,139	114,290	127,429
Scotland	13,160	98,792	111,952
Ireland	50,192	191,431	241,423
Natives of Canada, not of French origin	167,578	869,592	1,037,179
French origin	847,320	33,287	880,607
United States	13,641	50,758	64,399
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island	977	4,383	5,360
New-Brunswick	852	3,214	4,066
Newfoundland	232	487	719
West Indies	137	532	669
East Indies	49	203	252
Prussia, German States and Holland	949	22,906	23,855
France	672	2,389	3,061
Italy and Grecce	114	104	218
Spain and Portugal	55	96	151
Sweden and Norway	220	261	590
Russia and Poland	56	161	227
Switzerland	81	617	698
Guernsey, Jersey and other British Islands	628	529	1,157
All other places	128	541	669
Colored persons	190	11,223	11,413
Indians	4,876	7,841	12,717
At Sea	61	323	384
Not known	414	1,395	1,809
Totals	1,110,661	1,396,091	2,506,755

The following is the census of Canada, by general abstract of religions, in 1861:

	L. Canada.	U. Canada.	United Ca.
Church of England	63,322	301,565	374,987
Church of Rome	942,734	258,141	1,200,865
Estab. Ch. of Scotland	23,688	108,963	132,649
Free Church of Scotland	14,770	143,043	157,813
United Presbyterian	5,149	51,378	56,527
Wesleyan Methodists	25,879	218,427	244,246
Episcopal Methodists	2,537	71,615	74,152
New Connection Meth's	1,292	28,200	29,492
Other Methodists	874	23,330	24,204
Baptists	7,751	61,559	69,310
Lutherans	857	24,299	25,156
Congregationalists	4,927	9,357	14,284
Quakers	121	7,383	7,504
Biolc Christians	184	8,801	8,985
Christians	298	5,018	5,316
Second Adventists	2,305	1,050	3,355
Protestants	2,584	7,514	10,098
Disciples	5	4,147	4,152
Jews	527	614	1,241
Menonists and Tunkers	—	8,965	8,965
Universallists	2,289	2,234	4,523
Unitarians	650	634	1,284
Mormons	3	74	77
No religion	1,477	17,373	18,850
No creed given	5,728	8 121	13.849
Other creeds not classed	678	14,284	14,962
Totals	1,110,664	1,396,091	2,506,755

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 9
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 15
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 22
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 22
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steam-ship *City of New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M

PERSONAL.

P. E.—I AM SINCERELY IN EARNEST, AND DESIRE it very much. Absence from the City prevented earlier notice. Address "WALDO," Box No. 128 *Times* Office, or through personal.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER, A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD habits, and of the first respectability, would like to form the acquaintance of a young lady with a view to matrimony. She must be of an amiable disposition, and possessed of intelligence and refinement, and have a taste for music. Any lady, having the above requirements, will please address, in confidence and sincerity, FRANK, Box No. 122, *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000, to take an interest in a very valuable patent for an improvement in the propulsion of vessels or canal boats by steam. For vessels much greater speed may be obtained with the same power than with the common screw. For canal boats any required speed may be run without producing a swell in advance of the boat, and consequently no injury to the banks, and without grounding at the stern, as the water is kept comparatively level in the canal. For interview and particulars address Box No. 1,391 Post-office.

$5,000—WITH AN ACTIVE MAN, CAPABLE of taking care of the financial department—is wanted in a safe and profitable manufactory. Sales can be made to the amount of $30,000, for cash. None but parties of the highest respectability and good business capacity need apply. Address, for two days, H. B. A., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER ACTIVE OR silent, with from $30,000 to $50,000, to take the place of one deceased, in an established hatters' trimming importing house in good standing and credit. No better opening could present itself to a business man. Address Box No. 2,120 Post-office.

$1,500 CASH, AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted to join the advertiser, who will invest a like amount in a safe, exclusive and very profitable business; association unexceptionable, and fully understanding the entire business. Address S. A. W., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STAND FOR ALL kinds of produce. In a City market, the fixtures all complete; will be sold low if applied for at once; must be sold to close an estate. Address, immediately, H. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

$5,000 WANTED FOR A YEAR—FOR which a large compensation and ample security in staple morchandise will be given. Address B. F. M., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT, NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE IN BLANK, PAYABLE TO THE order of L. D. Coman, and indorsed by him, for $1,600, dated Jan. 20 or 21, 1862, at ninety days. The public are notified not to purchase said note, as the indorser will not be held responsible for the payment.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Pain Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private boarding house; she has lived a good many years in a boarding-house; has the best City references; has lived three years in last place. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid and laundress, or chamber waitress, by a young woman; has good City reference. Can be seen until suited; apply at No. 220 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; is also a good plain sewer. Can be well recommended from her last place in the City, and also is capable of doing her work well. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, respectable English girl, with excellent reference, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; will be found a thorough waitress. Can set her table in good style and keep the dining-room and silver in the best of order: is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging; has good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to do light housework in a small private family; the very best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 241 Elizabeth-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid alone. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 392 7th-av., near West 34th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL DESIRES a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; can do all kinds of pastry; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Can be well recommended with good City reference. Call Jan. 21 or 22 at No. 506 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, a situation as cook, understands cooking in all its branches, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; would prefer to go a short distance in the country; has the very best of country reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 9th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, and has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 Clinton-place, 8th-st., third floor, front room, a few doors from 6th av.; has the best of City references.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 241 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTable woman, a situation as thorough good cook; perfectly understands all kinds of English and American cooking; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 41 6th-av., near 25th st., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; she has lived with the best of families, in the country and City; she perfectly understands French and English cookery in all its branches. Call at No. 178 East 17th-st., Room No. 6, for two days.

AS COOK.—A VERY EXPERIENCED AMERICAN woman wishes to engage as above; understands pies and pastries of every description; also meats, soups, and vegetables of all kinds, or is perfectly capable of taking a housekeeper's place; satisfactory reference given. Apply at Ackerman's, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry, also English and French dishes; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 618 4th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to the country. Has the best City references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Soups, entrées, pastry and game, and is an excellent baker. Can be seen for three days at No. 52 West 29th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly competent and a good baker; very best of City references can be seen for two days at No. 8 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook by one who thoroughly understands her business. Inquire of City reference. Call or address No. 10 East 17th-st., between 2d and 4th-avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 140 West 36th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN American colored woman as cook; one who thoroughly understand her business, can come well recommended, can be seen at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook or to do general housework, by a respectable Protestant woman, with the best City references. Can be seen for two days, at the house of her late employer, No. 74 East 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; would take a situation as head cook in a boarding-house; best references given. Call, for two days, at No. 132 6th-st., near 3d-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; the best of City references can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 787 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, as cook; is a first-class baker; is willing to assist with the ironing. Can be seen for two days at 254 East 23d-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, a situation as a first-class cook in a private family. Apply for two days at No. 215 West 15th-st. Can give good reference.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, as cook, and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference, no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 6 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a small family, by a respectable girl, in the country or city. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 111 Broome-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a competent woman as good cook and assist with washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days, if not engaged, at 79 West 28th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman, with the best of references for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a thorough cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Any party in want of a good domestic, will be pleased by applying at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a competent, tidy woman, with two years' City reference from her last place, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is a good baker and laundress, wages $7 to $8; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with best of City references, in the above capacity; will do the housework of a small private family; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 80 West 17th-st., top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. Can be seen at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., 2d floor, front room. Best references given.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged widow lady, who thoroughly understands the business, a situation as housekeeper in some genteel private family; understands sickness, and no objection to children or to going out of the City. Address for five days E. B., No. 21 Amity-place.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—Wanted, by an English gentlewoman, a situation as housekeeper, or companion to an invalid. Address M. A. B., Union-square Post-office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and good baker; is neat, willing and obliging; has the very best reference from her last employer, where she lived four years. Call at No. 470 3d-av., corner 34th-st., top floor, front room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation to do the general housework in a private family, or as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 6 Harrison-st., two doors from Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable woman wishes a situation to do general housework for a small family, and is willing to devote her leisure hours in sewing; City or country no object. Call for three days at No. 136 Liberty-st., top floor, back room.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German and French, Scotch and English, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. Lady in attendance. German and French languages spoken.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French tinting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French tinting; or would take a chambermaid's place and do fine washing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED, BY A competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; gentlemen's washing carefully done, on reasonable terms, or would take the washing of a small family by the month. Call at No. 217 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 51 Exchange-place.
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1861		$157,877 44
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive		522,308 23
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$680,185 67
This Company has issued no policies except on cargo and freight for the voyage.		
No risks have been taken upon time, or upon hulls of vessels.		
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$589,093 48	
Less Return Premiums	73,699 34	
Net Earned Premiums		$515,394 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, &c.	$336,696 37	
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses	76,842 36	$413,538 73
Net Profits		$101,855 41

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely:

Cash in Bank		$88,376 90
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks	498,461 20	
Loans on Stocks drawing interest	93,684 63	
		$675,506 73
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	220,514 72	
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums	21,502 50	
Scrips of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at	25,649 48	
Total Assets		$943,173 43

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.

Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 4th of April next.

By order of the Board.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	WM. LECONEY,
A. C. RICHARDS,	J. K. MYERS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	A. WESSON,
W. M. RICHARDS,	WM. KENT,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	DAVID P. MORGAN,
C. E. MILNOR,	BYRON SHERMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JEHIAL READ,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	A. S. BARNES,
SANFORD COEB, Jr.,	J. E. HANFORD,
W. H. MELLEN,	THOMAS EAKIN,
B. W. BULL,	ALEX. H. EARLE,
C. HADDEN,	H. L. ATHERTON,
L. P. MORTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
F. W. MEYER,	GEORGE C. WETMORE,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,	P. H. VANDERVOORT.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in this City, and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 20th January next, and reopened on the 21st day of February next; and that no transfer be permitted on or after the day last mentioned upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company, for the ensuing year, viz.

James H. Ogsbury,	Jeremiah Pearson,
James Irwin,	A. B. Howes,
James S. Hitz,	Francis Skiddy,
Jno. McKesson,	George Warren,
J. T. B. Boswell,	James L. Todd,
D. W. Lesher,	Wm. C. Barrett,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	A. S. McElroy,
Jno. Tappin,	Alden Wattles,
E. A. Fowling,	S. C. Southmayd,
Henry Meyer,	Solomon Smith,
Chas. H. Marshall,	Wm. Bayley,
Henry Bergen,	John Rogers,
W. S. Gaffney,	Geo. W. Clark,
P. Kemble Fairbank,	Geo. Wilson,
Junius A. Emery,	Wm. A. Pond.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously re-elected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON re-elected Secretary for the ensuing year.

WM. C. BARRETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CASUALTY COMPANY, Nos. 157 and 159 Fulton-st., Corner of Elizabeth-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 13TH instant, the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES BROOKS,	WILLIAM A. HADDEN,
JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM C. PICKERSHILL,
THOS. W. PEARSALL,	JOHN H. ADAM,
GUY RICHARDS,	JAMES R. TAYLOR.
EDWARD J. WORSLEY,	CORNELIUS L. EVERITT,
JOSEPH SAWKINS,	BENJ. R. REMSEN, and
	HENRY CHAPMAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN H. ADAM was unanimously re-elected President, CORNELIUS L. EVERITT Vice-President, GUY MOWTON Manager, and THOMAS K. LEES Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1863, of the Sinking Fund.

Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD W. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Imo., 9th, 1862.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will forward their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.

JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR** Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order,

DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the United States Steam Sugar Refinery Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the office of P. N. Spofford, No. 17 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M.

P. N. SPOFFORD, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 159 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has this day taken into partnership Mr. C. M. RUTTER, a member of the Board of Brokers. The business will be conducted as heretofore, at No. 41 Pine-st., under the name of EUGENE THOMSON & CO.

EUGENE THOMSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1862.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by

RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—Interest on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. The transfer books will be closed on and after Jan. 22, until day of payment.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10 1862.

JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

WANTED—COMMERCE, CENTRAL PARK, Excelsior, Home and Goodhue Insurance Companies' Stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR SPECIE at F. P. JAMES & CO.'S, No. 36 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.

By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 400 HUDSON-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the first day of February next. The transfer-books are closed until that day.

By order,
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 20.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 15, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INS. CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.

THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after THURSDAY, 16th inst.

M. N. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE LA FAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

W. E. DRAKE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

WALKER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 56 Wall-st. A Semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

JAN. 15, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

LUMBER.

STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.

We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces

Pine, ¾ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ¾ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns
Black Walnut, ¾ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ¾ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness
Cherry, ¾ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1¾ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ¾ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ¾ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square.

Also, office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.

We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired, or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.

SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

VENEERS,
01 Rosewood and Mahogany, (Wilson's Patent Cut,) from very choice woods, cut by a machine recently invented, which has been in successful operation during the past year. The Veneers are cut with mathematical exactness, and are left with a smooth finished surface.

S. B. WILSON,
No. 169 Goerck-st., corner of 3d-st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROPELLER STEAMER FOR SALE.
STEAMER ACORN,
136 feet long, 22½ feet beam, 7 feet hold; copper fastened; one low pressure engine. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway.

SHREWSBURY—JANUARY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wedn'day, Jan. 22, 8 A.M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.
Thursday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 25, 2.40 P.M.	Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.	Wedn'day, Jan. 29, 8 A. M.
Wedn'day, Jan. 29, 2.40 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 1, 9.30 P. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE at 3 P M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 32 Broadway, New-York.

Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.

DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

DENTISTRY.

DR. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 251 Canal-st.; Brooklyn, and No. 205 Broadway, New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They insert sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plates, without extracting the roots. Full sets on vulcanite or gold $15; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodis.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

Those vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor thereon expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any troubles or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, Agent, 15 Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1863 MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 SATURDAY.....March 29

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S Steamship HANSA, H. JANSSEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $180; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
DELMONICO'S & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—THE UNDERsigned gives his special attention to stowing vessels' cargoes of grain, and especially grain put on board by elevators, which he will stow and guarantee not to shift, having a large force of experienced trimmers constantly employed, all orders in this line will be promptly attended to.

LOUIS SAVAGE, Stevedore.
No. 7 Produce Exchange.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 11 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Roll of the Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 4th day of April next, inclusive. All tax payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also and persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 4th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BOARD of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, an association located in the City of New-York for the purpose of establishing and conducting Christian Missions among the unevangelized and Pagan nations, and the general diffusion of Christianity, intend applying to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its present session, for a special act of incorporation. Jan. 9, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until NOON, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 17, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.

RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

METALS.

WILLIAMS, J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from the furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, lead, &c.; railroad iron, old and new, nail rods,

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED: IGNORANCE EXPOSED: FALLACIES UNMASKED:

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (54th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences.

The anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat; Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

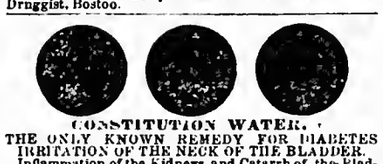
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GRAGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon. Try it and be convinced. DR. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This heavy-loss agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

Arrival at that Port of the French and British Squadrons.

Gen. Prim Assumes Command of the Expedition.

The Flags of Great Britain, France and Spain Waving Over Vera Cruz.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL PRIM.

Preparations for the Repression of the Guerrillas.

THE ALLIES SHORT OF SUPPLIES.

The Uprising of the Mexican People.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE CRISIS.

By the arrival of the Spanish war steamer *Velosco* at Havana, from Vera Cruz, intelligence had been received to the 10th inst. We translata from the *Diorio de la Marina*, of the 16th, the following items:

The squadron of Her British Majesty arrived on the 6th before Vera Cruz, and on the afternoon of the 7th tha fine steamer *Francisco de Assis*, of our squadron, anchored in the Port, having on board the illustrious Marquis DE LOS CASTILLEJOS so impatiently expected by our soldiers. At the same time there arrived the allied squadron of France, which had made the voyage as convoy to His Excellency. His Excellency Gen. PRIM did not disembark until 9½ o'clock of the following day, when he was received with all the honors belonging to his high position. On the arrival of Gen. PRIM at the house prepared for his residence, he was waited upon by the greater part of the chiefs and officers of the expeditionary army, to whom he delivered a laconic but expressive discourse, stimulating them to continue interpreting, as before, the humane and philanthropic desires of the Government by presenting a model of order, of decision, and of discipline. Among other ideas presented by the General-in Chief in his brief discourse, we noticed the following:

"We do not come to this country to dominate it, nor to conquer it; we come to exact satisfaction for past injuries and acts of injustice, and to obtain guarantees for the future. I believe that, convinced of our loyal and just intentions, the Mexicans will not oppose us by force of arms; but, if they should take this course, upon them alone will rest the responsibility of what may result, and we shall have the satisfaction of having complied with our duty and with our rights. In this case, confiding in your valor, and in the justice of the cause we defend, I shall throw myself with joy into the midst of the perils, to point out to you the road to glory."

On the 9th, at 4 P. M., His Excellency the Marquis DE LOS CASTILLEJOS reviewed all the Spanish expeditionary army amidst great enthusiasm.

The disembarking forces brought by the French squadron are: 1,300 infantry, 500 Zouaves, 500 marine fusileers, 200 soldiers of the marine artillery, 60 marine artillerymen and 50 soldiers of the engineers. Total, 2,610. A greet part of these troops have already disembarked.

With Gen. PRIM there arrived various officials appointed to the Custom-huuse, and Don BALDINO CORTES and Don NORBERTO BALLESTEROS, *attaches* of the diplomatic mission.

In conformity with the stipulations of the Convention celebrated between Spain, France and England, and according to orders communicated to that effect, the three flags of Spain, France and England have floated over Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Jan d'Ulloa since the 6th inst. That of England is to the right, that of France in the centre, and Spain to the left.

In anticipation of the arrival of Gen. PRIM and the Spanish, French and English forces which accompanied him, and that there might be sufficient room for their accommodation, the first battalion of the "Reglmento del Rey" and the entire second brigade encamped outside of tha gate "la Merced," in the plain, which is now protected by the advance guard, there remaining inside the city only the second battalion "del Rey" and that of the sharpshooters of "la Union."

All the acts of the Commanding-General in tha occupation of Vera Cruz have been fully approved by the Captain-General of Cuba, as appears by the following general order:

GENERAL ORDER OF THE 5TH OF JANUARY, 1862, AT VERA CRUZ.

His Excellency the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, under date of the 30th of December just passed, has been pleased to approve all the dispositions adopted by His Excellency the Commanding-General of this division in the occupation of this place, and has manifested to him that he is highly gratified with the activity, meritorious bearing, and efficiency which has been displayed by all the chiefs, officers and troops, and adds that he will make the same known to the Queen.

In consequence, His Excellency the Commanding General, comprehending how grateful it will be to all classes of this division to know that their conduct has so fully satisfied His most worthy Excellency the Captain-General, has charged me to publish the same in tha general order of this day for the knowledge and satisfaction of all. VIDARTE.

On Monday there entered in our port the bark *Preble* and the schooner *Beautiful Star*, having on board 4,000 guns, a large case of percussion caps, and some 2,300 pounds of powder for the Mexican Government. The Commandant of the place ordered that these articles should be seized and deposited in store until further orders.

Various bands "of guerrillas," supposed to belong to the Mexican forces in Orizaba, Chiquihuite and other points, have endeavored during the last few nights to reach our advanced guards, and molest them under protection of the obscurity, the broken surface of the country and their familiarity with it. They have not, however, succeeded in causing any withdrawal of the advanced posts, but it is asserted that they have succeeded in surprising and carrying off one or two individuals.

The precautions against such attacks have been increased, and the Commanding General has made several reconnoissances—advancing on Friday the 4th with three battalions, by way of the Casa Meta and Ventadc Dona Juana, but it was not possible to encounter any of these parties, as they always take good care to place themselves beyond pursuit. These expeditions, however, serve to explore the ground and accustom our troops to manœuvre upon it.

The *Prensa* denies this, and private letters assure me there was no such sortie. The truth seems to be that on the 4th, a regiment started with the intention of reconnoitering the Medellin road, but did not advance a mile ere they were driven back, as from every rock, tree and bush came an inimical shot. Accounts contradict each other: but all reliable ones agree that there is a formidable enemy around them One account says that Vera Cruz is surrounded, (inland,) almost besieged. No vegetables or fuel reach the City, and many articles of prime necessity are sadly needed. Milk is not to be had, even for the hospitals; chickens from $2 50 to $3 each; tomatoes, 6¼ each, &c. There are a good number sick, and there have been many desertions. Between Chiquihuite and Puebla there are large forces of Mexicans, formerly enemies, but now consolidated and drilling *con amore* to fight the common enemy. It is not true that the Mexican families have returned to the city. A few Spaniards who fled to escape the presumed bombardment returned, but the natives vow to return only as conquerors. Great fears are entertained of an attack on Vera Cruz, by an means well defended from the land. Several sentinels have been shot during the night, and all who carelessly expose themselves beyond the city are shot down without knowing from whence comes the bullet.

Generals RIVERO, CARDVAJAL and CUELLAR occupy, under Gen. URAGA, the State of Vera Cruz.

To-day's *Diaro* (Havana) complains of the New-York Press, which, it says, accuses Spain of intending conquest, &c., in Mexico, and placing MIRAMON *pro tem.* at the head of the Government, if he can get together the rellcts of his party and the remains of tha Church parties, and denies that such is the desire of even H. C. M. These parties, since their heads deserted them, have disbanded, and many have given in their allegiance to JUAREZ. MIRAMON *stated publicly at Havana the other evening that he would in all probability remain here some time.* A coadjutor has arrived, BARANDIARAN, a violent reactionary, who has been some time in Washington.

A friend writing to us at the latest hour, concludes his letter with the following lines:

"Since the arrival of the Conde de Rens (Gen. PRIM) until the moment in which I am writing, so short a time has elapsed that I am unable to give you any news with reference to the line of diplomacy—in which I do not believe anything has yet been accomplished. You can be assured, however, no time will be lost."

Another correspondent writes as follows:

"The united flags of Spain, France and England now float over the city and fortress of Vera Cruz, and I do not believe that there can be any longer any doubt in the minds of the Mexicans with regard to the joint action of the three Powers in exacting the satisfactions which are due, and in inaugurating for the Republic an era of order and tranquillity. I have been informed that 3,000 men will soon be sent out in different directions to open communication between this place and the surrounding country for some leagues. We shall thus have our market better supplied with vegetables and other articles which we now lack, although they are not of first necessity. I should say, however, that the lack of fuel is beginning to be severely felt."

Under date of the 8th, a person who has resided in Vera Cruz for many years, writes to us as follows: "Since the arrival of Gen. PRIM, much mention is made of the speedy departure of an expedition of 2,500 or 3,000 men, destined to scour the country around for some distance, for the purpose of exterminating the *guerrillero* bands which infest this district, and prevent the supplying of our market with vegetables, milk, fuel, &c. These people, who only live by rapine, maltreat and even assassinate the *arrieros* who attempt to bring these effects to tha city, and their extermination has become necessary."

In this state of affairs, you can imagine how earnestly all desire the formal opening of a campaign against these "guerrilleros," who are in reality nothing more than cowardly robbers. From Chiquihuite to Puebla we hear that there are already situated large Mexican forces, but they are poorly armed, badly disciplined, and worse fed. It is not believed that they can make much resistance. According to report, they will not accept battle in form, but will defend themselves at the points where their batteries are situated, and then form guerrilla parties, but no one believes they can seriously dispute our passage to the Capital.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE CRISIS.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AT THE CLOSING OF THE SESSIONS OF CONGRESS, DEC. 15, 1861.

CITIZEN DEPUTIES: You are about to suspend your legislative functions in the midst of the most difficult circumstances which have surrounded Mexico since her independence. Your final resolutions have risen, however, to the grave necessities of the moment, since on creating you have conceded to the executive all the facilities which are necessary to confront the perils which threaten us.

The Government, which sees in the extraordinary powers an imminence in case of responsibility, and which will exercise them only in the name of the National representation, without other view than the imperious exigency of the circumstances, and for no other object than the salvation of the Republic, feels especially in accepting such an honorable trust, to render to the sovereign power in whose name they are conferred the supreme homage of its profound respect.

The supreme conjuncture of the present moment does not weaken the hope which the Government has manifested on another occasion, and which it still entertains, of saving the perils which threaten our nationality and of restoring peace to, or the protection of law and order in, the country.

In this work, so difficult, the Government has as guarantees of its success, the patriotism of the Mexicans and the spirit of reaction and of equity which burst prematurely among the other nations. The Mexican Government presents itself to its sentiments of peace and of good feeling toward other people, also of loyalty and moderation toward their representatives, and it has, as to be natural to suppose that the European Governments, whose judgment has been deceived by the enemies of our liberty, with reference to the situation of the Republic, will come to see in what they allege as injuries only one of the inevitable consequences of a revolution highly humanitarian in its character, which the country commenced eight years ago, and which has already begun to realize its promises, not only to Mexico, but also for foreigners themselves.

These can easily comprehend that a revolution of reform which in its progress has wounded more or less, though occasionally, some interests, will in the end place upon a solid basis all that is most desirable in point of moral and material order, for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the nation, and they will acknowledge that it has already substituted religious liberty, freedom of commerce, and fraternity with the emigrants from other countries, for the system of suspicion and of exclusiveness which until recently has dominated the interior and foreign policy of the Republic.

Other peoples cannot overlook, except momentarily, the interest which they have in aiding us with their sympathy in consolidating a revolution the fruits of which they will enjoy as well as ourselves.

For this it is that the Government hopes, in the war with which the Republic is threatened, that the voice of reason, of justice and of equity, will still be heard, and that rather than by the power of arms, the peril will be allayed by a just and equitable arrangement, compatible with the honor and the dignity of the nation. But if it shall not be so, if it results that our hopes are frustrated, the Government will employ all the energy which love of country and a consciousness of right can inspire, to stimulate the people to defend their revolution and their independence, having, as the guarantees of our success, the justice of our cause and the patriotism which, among all the citizens of the Republic, has been aroused by the sole announcement that the independence of our country might be in peril.

The Government will do its duty, and if, as it does not doubt, Mexico, by a supreme effort of her sons, is preserved through a foreign war, and has the happiness to see peace again re-established, Congress, at its next session, will come together to take advantage of this position, and by dictating wise laws, will consolidate, and finally establish, our Independence, Liberty and Reform.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

CITIZEN PRESIDENT: Progress is a law of humanity; but this to develop itself has required among all peoples these terrible crises which are called revolutions. History teaches us that all nations to reach reform and true civilization have had to pass through terrible proofs and to suffer unhappy sacrifices, and it has been often seen that the most powerful peoples have touched upon the border of ruin, but have saved themselves notwithstanding by the faith and by the union of their sons.

Mexico passes at this moment through one of these difficult situations, because the upturning which it has been necessary to have felt throughout its society to establish the reform and secure the regeneration of the country, has given rise to immense difficulties as well in the interior as in the exterior relations of the Republic. The Congress of the Union has comprehended this state of things, and its labors have demonstrated that its attention has been divided between the civil struggle which has devoured us and the foreign war which threatens us, and it has issued laws which tend to terminate in so far as possible the former, and which will impede or prepare the nation for the latter.

A law has been passed protecting the citizens in the enjoyment of the guarantees conceded to them by the fundamental code. This law, the fruit of long discussions, is, so to speak, the complament of the Constitution, which assures the rights of the man and of the citizen, and opens the tribunals to the complaints of those who shall feel injured in their rights by any of the authorities of the Federation or of the States. Without this law these guarantees would not really exist, but only be promised, because there existed neither the mode nor the tribunal which should repair in private cases the abuse of power to tha prejudice of the individual, which letter only saw a remote and improbable indemnification for injuries occasioned by the agent of Powers which had no judge.

Postal and extradition treaties celebrated with the United States have been ratified. Respecting the principles which for a long time have constituted a phase of the civilization of Mexico, it has been expressly stipulated that neither those responsible for political offences, nor slaves, shall ever be the object of extradition. Thus, by an international compact with the United States will remain sanctioned forever the liberty of the slave by the fact of touching the Mexican territory, and forgetfulness fur those who, for political errors, shall fly to the neighboring nation, pursued by the remorse of having cooperated toward the misfortunes of their country.

At the preceding period of sessions, and by the initiation of the Executive, Congress decreed the law of 17th July, which, among other provisions, suspended the payment of the diplomatic conventions. The members of tha Cabinet hoped, and thus intimated to the House, that this law would not produce any conflict with those Powers whose payments were to be suspended, and as much for this reason, as from the right of self-preservation, for that period was a terrible one for the country; the suspension of all payments for two years was decreed, including those of the Conventions. But our diplomatic relations suffered from this law, which was resented by them, and the Executive presented to the House, as a solution of the difficulties with England, the treaty arranged between the Government of Mexico and the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty.

The stipulations of this treaty appeared to the House injurious to the nation, in that it recognized and covered with the British flag, besides the English Convention, the debt contracted in London in 1823, and the payment of the sum taken by the so-called Government of MIRAMON from the house No. 11 Calle de Capuchinos.

For the payment of all these credits, a very large part of the revenues of its Custom-houses was to be sacrificed, and at the same time the tariff of duties lowered and all existing prohibitions removed.

The question es to figures, however, would have been nothing, notwithstanding its great importance, if this treaty had not also contained stipulations humiliating to the dignity of the Republic. The national bonds, which were to be emitted in virtue of this treaty, were required, for their validity, to bear at the side of the signature of our Minister of Treasury, the signature of the agent of our creditors. By such condition, the paper which was to be emitted, as it was to be received on account of duties, would have a real monetary representation, and be without value if it lacked the signature of the agent of the creditors.

No nation of the world would have accepted such a humiliation, and Mexico consenting to it would, so to speak, have consented to stamp its money with the arms of England.

The administrators and employers were also to be subject to an effective tutelage, exercised by the Consular agents, and by the attorneys or agents of the English creditors, who could ask for their revision all the books and documents of the Custom-houses.

The Congress saw in all this, *intervention*; it saw, in all, reproach and dishonor for the Republic. The sovereignty of a nation cannot be preserved from the moment that it has not an absolute independence in the most unimportant of its acts, because although the individual in society may be free and yet depend upon an authority and have a judge, a nation can depend upon no one, and can have no other judge of its actions but Providence.

Congress, at the same time, desires peace; it desires it in the name of the Republic; it desires it at all costs and with whatever sacrifice; but never at the sacrifice of the National honor, nor of the sovereignty and independence of Mexico. The honor of Mexico was compromised in a shameful manner in this treaty, and Congress rejected it without hesitation.

But, as a proof of the morality of the nation, always desirous of complying with its compromises, and that it was not interest which moved the National representation to reject the Treaty, the law of the 17th of July, which suspended the payment of the diplomatic Conventions, was repealed in this part on the day following the rejection of the Treaty, and provision made for the payment of the dividends which would have been satisfied during the time for which the suspension had continued under the law.

War, however, appears certain; Spain hastened with a squadron, the Minister of the Emperor of the French asks his passports and retires, and the threat of a league between France, Spain and England against Mexico, is presented in the horizon as a tempest.

In these solemn moments the House believed that it was necessary that the Republic should prepare for the combat; Mexico is not a feeble and infirm nation as it has been sought to paint her in the eyes of European nations; and if the bloody struggles of long civil war have deprived her of part of her strength, the union of all of her sons will present her again powerful. Born of this conviction, the law of amnesty comes to procure the union of all Mexicans, with forgetfulness for all political offences.

The defence of the country is the glorious opportunity which Providence has prepared for those who were still combatting with arms in the hand against the legitimately-constituted Government, to cease this useless strife, and come to group themselves for the commencement of a National struggle, at the side of the flag which our fathers left to us in giving us independence.

Mexico has had political parties whose profound divisions have enveloped the Republic in blood; but Mexico has not had, nor will there ever be found traitors who will join the ranks of the enemies of the country.

By a decree, Congress, before closing its sessions, has authorized the Executive in the most ample manner to dictate all measures that it may deem necessary, under the present circumstances, to confront the situation, saving only the National independence, and integrity of territory, and the principles of the Constitution and of the reform.

By this, the greatest proof of confidence which a legislative assembly of the country has ever given to the Executive, on the Executive power the Congress assimilated to this power the salvation of the Republic, because it is convinced that in moments so supreme, energy and efficiency depend almost always upon unity of action; and this idea is found also in our fundamental code, in the part which authorizes Congress to confer to the Executive extraordinary faculties.

Incalculable is the weight which will rest upon the shoulders of the Executive; terrible is the responsibility which, from this day forward, he is about to assume upon himself alone; but, also, immense are the resources which are placed at his disposal, and unlimited the facilities which have been given to him.

The sole consideration of the necessity of saving the country decided Congress to take this step. Upon the Executive it now depends, and upon no other, to save the Republic, or precipitate it in the abyss.

The National Assembly suspends, to-day, its legislative labors; but it will remain always on the watch, as the sentinel of the public liberties, and ready to return to meet again at the moment when its presence shall be in any manner necessary for the good of the country. It will then receive from the Executive an account of this power which, to-day, it delivers into his hands with so blind a confidence.

If the foreign question is not settled pacifically, if a sense of war is to be spread out over our country, we will enter into the combat, and the justice of our cause, and the love of our country, will present more or less near, but always true and beautiful, a future for Mexico. God preserve the Republic.

THE DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF VERA CRUZ.

STEAMER ISABEL LA CATOLICO, AND ANCHORAGE OF ANTON LIZARDO, Dec. 14, 1861.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NAVAL FORCES OF H. C. M. IN THE ANTILLES.

SENOR GOVERNOR: The long series of injuries inflicted upon the Government of Her Catholic Majesty by that of the Republic of Mexico, the repeated violences committed upon Spanish subjects, and the blind obstinacy with which the Government of Mexico has constantly refused to listen to the just reclamations of Spain, always presented with the moderation and decorum proper to so chivalrous a nation, have placed my Government under the necessity of abandoning all hope of obtaining by conciliatory measures a satisfactory adjustment of the grave differences existing between the two countries.

The Government of Her Catholic Majesty resolved, however, to obtain full reparation for these many outrages, has ordered me to commence my operations by occupying the City of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, which will be held as a hostage security, (*prenda gerantes*,) until such time as the Government of Her Majesty shall feel assured that for the future the Spanish nation will be treated with the consideration which is due it, and that the compacts which have been celebrated between both Governments shall be religiously observed.

You will communicate with me through the Consul of France, charged with representing the commercial interests of Spain, within the term of twenty-four hours, reckoned from the moment you receive this intimation, whether you are disposed or not to surrender to me the City of Vera Cruz and the Castle, with the understanding that if your reply is negative, or if at tha expiration of the time fixed I have not received any reply, from that moment you may consider hostilities as commenced, to which end the Spanish force will be disembarked.

It is my duty to inform you that, although I make this demand only in the name of Spain, according to the instructions which I have received, the occupation of this city and of the castle will serve equally as a guarantee for the rights and reclamations against the Government of Mexico, which the Governments of France and Great Britain have to make good.

It remains for me to make known to you that the mission of the Spanish forces does not in any way interfere with the internal political questions of the country. All opinions will be respected, no censurable act will be committed, and from the moment that our troops occupy Vera Cruz tha Spanish chiefs will respond for the security of the persons and property of its inhabitants, whatever may be their nationality.

To you, and to the other Mexican authorities, it belongs to afford protection to foreigners until that occupation shall be carried into effect, whether it be pacifically, or by force of arms. If Spanish subjects, or other foreigners, should be persecuted or outraged, the forces which compose this expedition will find themselves under the severe but unavoidable necessity of recurring to reprisals.

I entertain the hope that whatever may be your resolution, you will act with that discretion which is to be expected, and, penetrated with the conviction that the Spanish forces, always humane, always noble and loyal, even with their enemies, will not take the first step in the path of violence, reprehensible even in case of war; will avoid all species of crimes whose sole result would be to make more difficult, if not impossible, the arrangement of the pending international questions. I avail myself of this opportunity to offer to you the assurances of my consideration. JUAN GUTIERREZ DE RUBALCARA.

To the Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, &c., &c.

REPLY OF GOV. LLAVE.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC,
GOVERNMENT OF THE FREE AND SOVEREIGN STATE OF VERA CRUZ.

SIR: I am in possession of tha communication which was delivered to me by your Commissioners at 1 P. M., on the 14th inst., and beg to inform you, that while I have made myself acquainted with its contents, and forwarded a copy to the Commander-in-Chief of tha eastern forces, I have sent the same, by express, to the Chief Megistrate of the nation. As you inform me that it is your determination, after the expiration of twenty-four hours, to attack this city and the Fort of Ulloa, and that, in demanding their surrender, in virtue of your mission, you are merely desirous of holding them as hostages, I shall retire with the Government under my charge to an adjacent point, not only with a view to preserving order, but to transmit to you the reply of my Government, on which I depend.

The recommendation which you have made relative to the respect due to foreigners was unnecessary, as in the Republic those belonging to other nations are so much respected, and enjoy so many advantages, that I can assure you the condition of a Mexican citizen is disadvantageous as compared with that of a foreigner. As a proof of what I state, I may cite the testimony of many honorable foreigners who live amongst us, and, above all, the conduct observed by the Mexicans under present circumstances.

The news of the war which Spain has brought upon Mexico has for some days been known among us, and, notwithstanding this, and the indignation excited by the injurious articles contained in several of the newspapers of the Peninsula, the Spaniards have been respected, and not only have they not in any way been injured, but they have not even in the slightest degree been insulted.

Badly disposed persons, and perhaps even degenerate Mexicans, have given sinister information to European Governments, but the truth is what I have stated, and the time may perhaps come when you will see this and judge for yourself.

Whatever may be the lot that awaits this city, I have to inform you that by order of the Federal Government the Town Council will remain with a force of Police and some neutral foreigners, the latter armed at my request, with the sole object of preserving order up to the last moment.

As the object of the above-named Corporation, and the forces belonging thereto, is merely as indicated above, I trust in your gentlemanly character and the good discipline of your subordinates to respect the said body and the above mentioned forces.

In conclusion, I have to inform you that it is much to be regretted that nations, who, on account of their origin and identity, as well in language as in customs, ought to remain united and on intimate terms of friendship, should to-day, for groundless reasons in my opinion, find themselves on the point of opposing each other and commencing a struggle, the end of which cannot well be seen.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer you my most distinguished consideration.

Liberty and Reform. IGNACIO DE LA LLAVE.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 15, 1861.

To the Commander of Her Catholic Majesty's forces in the Gulf of Mexico.

REPLY OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, DOBLADO, TO THE GOVERNOR OF VERA CRUZ.

SECRETARY OF STATE, AND DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND GOVERNMENT.

The Citizen President to whom I have given account of the communication directed to you by the Commander of the Spanish naval forces, and of that which you sent to that Chief in reply, has ordered me to say to you to follow punctually the instructions which have been given by him beforehand for the case, which has now arrived, of the open commencement of hostilities on the part of the subjects of Spain, and that it is to be now left to the military action of Gen URAGA, who commands in chief the Mexican army, to proceed in his sphere in conformity with the provisions that have been made.

For will it be from the Government of the Republic to direct itself to a chief who, throwing aside all the formalities of the rights of peoples, commences by demanding the delivery of a city. The cry of war that the whole nation has spontaneously uttered, marks out to the Government the path which it should follow, and it will not be the Citizen President who will recede before a foreign invasion, and with all the more reason when in this case Mexico does no more than repell force by force, using its most unquestionable natural right.

I enclose to you, by superior order, a copy of the decree and circular which have to-day been remitted by extraordinary express to the Governors of the States, recommending to you to second with all the energy and activity demanded by the circumstances the plans of the Government, by the faithful execution of which the President does not doubt the invasion which threatens to destroy our liberties and our independence will be effectually repelled.

Liberty and Reform. DOBLADO.

MEXICO, Dec. 17, 1861.

To the Citizen Governor of the State of Vera Cruz.

CIRCULAR OF THE MINISTER OF GOVERNMENT TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATES.

SECRETARY OF STATE AND DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND OF GOVERNMENT.

By order of the Citizen President, I have the satisfaction of remitting to you copies of the communications exchanged between the Commander of the Spanish forces at Vera Cruz and the Citizen Governor of that State, as well as of the decree and manifesto which the Supreme Magistrate has thought proper to issue under the circumstances situated above to the defence of our independence.

After having exhausted all means of a pacific settlement between Spain and Mexico, the Government of the Republic, strong in the consciousness of right, and feeling all the impulse of the popular opinion pronounced for war, accepts that which has been imposed by the Spanish forces in a moment unheard of, because its rights is unquestionable to repel force by force, and it protests before the civilized world that the acts, obsolete of all succeeding acts will fall solely upon the Government of the Queen of Spain, who has inconsiderately has espoused the unjust charges with which the enemies of the liberty of Mexico have sought to speculate.

Notwithstanding our fatestime divisions the sentiment of independence and the hatred of the ancient rulers of our country is still preserved alive, although it is far is less owed by the effect of civilization and the civilization of the age. The Citizen President, in raising aloft the flag of Mexican nationality, does no more than follow the torrent of public opinion, and he has the pleasure of seeing grouped around him, on the day of national conflict, the greater part of those Mexicans who, from differences of political opinions, remained dissident, who have now abandoned their revolutionary flags at the first call of the country.

Although the Government has the full right to expel from the territory of the Republic all Spaniards resident within it, it has refrained from doing so for the present, because it believes that acknowledging the generosity with which they are treated they will strictly observe that neutrality which their position requires. The President has thus given another proof of the consideration which he has always exercised in the conduct of his foreign relations, proving by indisputable acts that it is not his fault that those relations should have reached the unfortunate state in which they are now found.

The President therefore hopes that giving prompt and exact compliance to the Decree of which mention was made at the beginning of this Circular, you will place in march within the shortest possible time the contingent of armed force which is therein assigned, and that you will beside make use of all tha official means within your power as Governor to place the State which is under your worthy command in the attitude of preparation which is demanded by the nature of the circumstances, exciting by every means in your power the patriotism of all of its inhabitants, that they join for the common defence; and if the unfortunate case arrives that the enemy penetrates into the interior, that all the inhabitants of the country rise *en masse*, and oppose with their swords and their constancy an impregnable wall to the presumption of our invaders.

Be the memory of HIDALGO, and of MORELOS, and of GUERRERO, the model of the Mexicans, and the standard borne aloft in tha ranks of our army in the hour of the combat. Long live our Independence! Long live the Rebublic, Liberty and Reform.

MEXICO, Dec. 17, 1861. DOBLADO.

To the Citizen Governor of the State of ——.

DECREE CLOSING THE PORT OF VERA CRUZ AND CALLIFG FOR TROOPS.

The Constitutional President of the Republic has been pleased to direct to me the following Decree:

BENITO JUAREZ, Constitutional President of the Mexican Republic, to the Inhabitants of the same, be it known:

That Spanish forces having occupied the port of Vera Cruz, and by the same act hostilities having been opened between the Republic and Spain, in use of the ample faculties with which I am invested, I have thought proper to decree the following:

ART. 1. The Port of Vera Cruz is closed, from the 11th inst., to the foreign and coasting trade.

ART. 2. All Mexicans who shall join the Spaniards with arms in their hands, or that in whatsoever manner shall favor their cause, are hereby declared traitors to their country, and shall be punished as such.

ART. 3. The time conceded to the Reactionists by the law of amnesty, of the 2d of the present month, to take advantage of the indulgence offered by the Government, is extended for fifteen days more, and is made applicable to all Mexicans, except those who, in the judgment of the Government, are not open to receive it, to which end an examination shall be made in each particular case.

ART. 4. The Governors of the States are authorized to dispose of the revenues belonging to tha General Government within their respective States, to tha end that with the utmost possible expedition may be put in march the contingent of armed force assigned in this decree.

ART. 5. Tha contingent of the States is that which follows:

States.	No. of men.	States.	No of men.
Federal District	3,000	Chihuahua	2,000
Oaxaca	3,000	Guerrero	2,000
Guanajuato	3,000	Yucatan	2,000
Jalisco	3,000	Tabasco	2,000
Zacatecas	3,000	Aguascalientes	1,000
San Louis Potosi	3,000	Queretaro	1,000
Mexico	3,000	Colima	1,000
Michoacan	3,000	Chiapas	1,000
Puebla	3,000	Tlaxcala	1,000
Vera Cruz	3,000	Baja California	1,000
NuevoLeon y Coahuila	2,000	Sonora	1,000
Tamaulipas	2,000	Sinaloa	1,000
Durango	2,000		
Total			52,000

ART. 6. In addition to the placing of the contingent designated in the preceding article at the point which will be opportunely designated by the Government, the Governors will place under arms all the national guard which they have disposable, providing such extraordinary measures as in their judgment may be necessary for the procuring of the resources required for the maintenance of such forces.

ART. 7. The Spanish residents in the country will continue to live under the protection of the laws, and will only be punished, in conformity with the same, when, abusing the generosity of the Government, they shall afford aid to the invader.

Wherefore, I order that it be printed, published, circulated, and that it be duly complied with.

Dated in the National Palace of Mexico, the 17th of Dec., 1861. BENITO JUAREZ.

To the citizen MANUEL DOBLADO, Minister of Foreign Relations and of Government.

And I communicate it to you for your compliance and the consequent ends.

God and Liberty—Mexico, Dec. 17, 1861.

DOBLADO.

To the citizen Governor of the State of ——

PROCLAMATION OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE MEXICAN ARMY.

Jose Lopez Uraga, General of Division and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East:

Considering that a foreign armed force has presented itself in the waters of the Gulf, and that from one moment to another the Mexican territory may be invaded; that in case of this event the supreme Government has ordered the disoccupation of the city of Vera Cruz and the fortress of Ulloe: that it is the duty of all Mexicans to join in defence of our independence and the integrity of our territory: I have determined to decree:

ARTICLE 1. From the moment a foreign armed force shall disembark, of whatever nation it may be, all communication is prohibited to the subjects of it, whether it be from the city to the interior or *vice versa*, except it is with a passport from this head quarters.

ART. 2. Those who infringe this disposition shall be considered and treated as spies, and their property shall be confiscated.

ART. 3. All communication is likewise prohibited with the points that may be occupied by the invading force. Any person who may be apprehended between the lines of operations will be treated as a spy.

ART. 4. Those who also attempt such communication for tha purpose of providing the enemy with provisions or other resources, will be considered as traitors to the country, and whatever they are carrying seized and confiscated, as well as the property they possess.

ART. 5. It having been ordered that cattle and all classes of movables shall be immediately removed from whatever point may be occupied by the foreign force, all objects of this class that may be found within a radius of eight leagues after twenty-four hours from the occupation of such point, shall be considered as public property and shall be occupied by the national forces and destined to their immediate wants, without prejudice, however, to the responsibility which the proprietor will have incurred for his disobedience.

ART. 6. Within the term of twenty-four hours, counted from the publication of this decree, the owners of houses in this city shall have them taken to land to a distance of eight leagues from the coast, or those who prefer it may present themselves to the Commissary of the city, to make a statement of the number of animals which they possess in this city, and the places where they are to be found. Those who fail of complying with this disposition, shall be subject to the same penalties as in the preceding article.

ART. 8. The Mexican citizen who, failing in his duty to join in the struggle of arms for the defence of his country, and remains among the forces of the enemy, will be considered as a traitor.

Headquarters in Vera Cruz, Dec. 12, 1861.

JOSE LOPEZ URAGA.

FRANCISCO DE P. CARRILLO, Secretary.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA—ATTENTION CONCENTRATED UPON MEXICAN MATTERS—THE MARKETS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Columbia* at this port, we receive files of Havana journals to Jan. 18.

Among the passengers by the *Columbia* is E. L. PLUMB, Esq., the bearer of important dispatches from M. CORWIN, our Minister in Mexico, to the State Department. Mr. PLUMB proceeded to Washington last evening.

The news is of secondary importance. The attention of the Habanese public is entirely concentrated upon events in Mexico, later details of which will be found in another column. The newspapers are discussing the form of Government the Allies ought to impose upon the subjugated republic. The *Prensa* favors a monarchy.

Detached vessels belonging to the Mexican expedition continue to reach and leave Havana.

The markets were generally inactive.

Box Sugar dull, and prices declining; No. 12 about 7 1-22c. Stock about 25,000 boxes, against 40,000 in 1860.

Molasses, 2¼c. @ 2½c. clayed; 3¾c. @ 3½c. Muscovado. Demand moderate.

Exchanges declining: London, 12½ @ 13 per cent. premium; North, 1 @ 2½ per cent. discount.

The *Santiago de Cuba* came to Havana to coal, and has awaited the *Columbia* and *Karnak* for dispatches and letters, in vain. None came. There is considerable suspicion of hocus-pocus somewhere, and it should be attended to.

The city is healthy, though there is considerable diphtheria. The opera is in full blast and paying well.

There has been great activity among the troops, and rumors says they are to be sent to reinforce the expedition at Vera Cruz. There have been several cases of insubordination among them, and they have killed three non-commissioned officers. The murderers have been publicly garroted, however, at the Pinta.

The *Milon* has just come in and will proceed to repair.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The following vessels, which form part of Capt. PORTER'S fleet, arrived at the Yard yesterday: The brig *Sea Foam*, schooners *Para*, *D. Smith*, *Arietto* and *Sophronia*. They will at once be armed and put into commission. The schooners *Orvetta* and *M. Vassar*, which form part of the same fleet, are progressing rapidly, and will soon be ready to be put into commission.

The schooners *Rover*, *Griffiths* and *Williams*, also belonging to Capt. PORTER'S fleet, and which we have already described, have hauled out into the stream to make room for other vessels. They will probably sail to-day.

The purchased ship *Onward* has taken her departure from the Brooklyn Navy-yard. We have previously given a full list of her officers. She is said to be under orders to proceed to the Chinese station.

The United States frigate *Sabine* is making rapid headway, so far as the repairs she required are concerned. She will be ready for sea by about the end of this month. It is reported that she will be the flagship of the Chinese squadron.

The steamers *Oneida* and *Octorara* are being pushed forward quite briskly; tha former vessel has had steam up trying her engines, and the result is quite satisfactory; the latter vessel's engine will soon be completed. It is the opinion of competent persons that these vessels will not be at the service of the Government before the first of March, but, judging by appearances, they ought to be ready fourteen or fifteen days before that time.

By order of Commodore PAULDING, the new gunboat *Owasco* will be put into commission to-day, at 1 o'clock. She has already received her armament, which is precisely similar to that of the other new gunboats which we have repeatedly given.

Gunner CHARLES ALBERT reported yesterday at the Navy-yard. He has just returned from Washington, where he passed a most satisfactory examination before the officers appointed to examine such candidates. He has been ten years before the mast in the United States Navy, and has always borne the character of a good seaman and a well conducted man. In point of pay and responsibility, his promotion corresponds with the promotion of a non-commissioned officer to a Second Lieutenancy in the army.

A detachment of recruits passed through Jersey City on Tuesday evening to join the Fourteenth Infantry, United States Army, at Perrysville, Md.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

POLICE SHOP BROKEN UP.—The Police of the Ninth Precinct, having broken up all the bone-boiling establishments, and abated nuisances generally in their district, are now turning their attention to the police shops. On Tuesday night, Capt. WADDY, with a squad of men, made a sudden descent upon an institution of this kind, at the corner of Myrtle and Nostrand avenues, kept by a German named JACOB GASOR, which they found in full operation, and arrested the proprietor and several other persons who were tempting Dame Fortune in games of hazard. The parties were all brought before Justice PERRY yesterday, and the proprietor was held to answer. His customers gave bail to appear as witnesses when wanted.

A CHILD POISONED BY ITS MOTHER.—Yesterday Coroner NOAKS held an inquest on the body of a child of CLARA JANE STALL, on board a canal-boat in the Atlantic basin. It appeared on the inquest that the child was sick with the measles, and the mother gave it a dose of laudanum, which caused death. The jury rendered a verdict that the death was caused by tha poison, but that MRS. STALL was guiltless of any intention to injure the child.

FOUNDLING.—On Tuesday night some inhuman parent left a child, about two months old, in the hallway of house No. 1 Stanton

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3226. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OFF CAPE RACE.

News of the Rendition of Mason and Slidell Received in England.

VERY GENERAL REJOICING AT THE RESULT

EXTRAORDINARY ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

The Cotton Market Excited and Buoyant.

THE PIRATE SUMTER AT CADIZ.

The Ship Vigilant, the Bark Eben Dodge, and the Schooner Arcade Burnt by Her.

The United States Gunboat Tuscarora Watching the Nashville.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The steamship *City of New-York*, which left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 8th, *via* Queenstown on Thursday, the 9th inst., passed this point at 10 o'clock this morning.

She was intercepted by the News yacht of the Associated Press, and the following important intelligence will be found in her dispatches:

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th instant.

The *City of New-York* reports having experienced strong westerly gales during the entire passage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Pending the arrival of the *Europa* there was a feeling of great suspense in England, but the Funds were but temporarily depressed. Some journals argue that a definite answer was not to be expected by the *Europa*, and think the cause of peace loses nothing by delay. Others construe the delay unfavorably. The *Morning Post* thinks it diminishes the hopes of peace, and that the Washington Government will propose a compromise, but which will not for a moment be entertained.

The *Times* asks why the decision should be delayed? If favorable for peace, and says the immediate surrender of MASON and SLIDELL would have been a greater blow to the Confederates than a victory on the Potomac, and worth millions to the Federal exchequer.

The *Daily News* sees nothing but peace. All the journals publish semi-official accounts of the proceedings of Lord LYONS up to Dec. 23, when he had presented the formal demands of the British Government.

An answer was looked for by the steamer *America* due on the 13th inst., and the Cabinet had been summoned to meet in council on the 14th inst.

Dr. RUSSELL, in his correspondence to the London *Times*, predicts that the Cabinet at Washington will refuse to surrender up Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. He also says that victory over the Confederate army has become a political necessity, and that Gen. McCLELLAN is being pressed on all sides to make a forward movement.

The advices per the *Europa* caused an upward tendency in war risks at LLOYDS.

The Paris *Patrie* and the *Pays* say that the Government at Washington offered to restore Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on condition that England would not recognize the Southern Confederacy.

The London *Morning Herald* says that if the SLIDELL and MASON affair is settled, England and France have an inducement, on commercial grounds, to recognize the well-earned independence of the Confederate States, and that unless the step is manfully taken by the Ministers at once, it is certain to be taken by Parliament on its assembling.

The *Daily News* says that any recognition of the Confederate States is too abhorrent to English principle to be really a subject for apprehension.

Additional batteries of artillery were under orders to embark.

The London *Times* shows that by the beginning of February the squadron of Admiral MILNE will number seven line-of-battle-ships, thirty-three frigates, twenty-five corvettes and sloops-of-war, and speculates on what he can do therewith.

The shipment of ammunition to the Atlantic squadron continues unabated.

The privateer *Sumter*, on arriving off Cadiz, with the officers and crews of three National merchant vessels, solicited permission to enter the port. The American Consul demanded that the request should be refused; but it was granted, on condition that the prisoners should be placed under the protection of Spain, and the *Sumter* then entered the port without being saluted.

It was rumored that the American Consul would leave on account of the resolution of Spain.

The British Parliament is summoned to assemble on the 6th of February, but it can be called earlier if the exigencies of the case should demand it.

The text of the Austrian dispatch to the Government at Washington on the *Trent* affair, dated Vienna, Dec. 16, had been published. It fully justifies the action of England, and says that the Washington Government can comply with the demands of England without the least sacrifice of dignity.

THE CONTINENT.

The Continental news is unimportant.

The Paris Bourse was firm and higher, the Rentes being quoted at 67f. 90c.

A violent earthquake had occurred in Greece.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

CANTON, Nov. 3, 1861.

A *coup d'état* has taken place at Pekin. The Cabinet have been imprisoned, and a new Ministry formed under Prince KUNG.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 15, 1861.

The shipments of gold since the last mail amount to one hundred and forty-nine thousand ounces.

THE LATEST NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, has arrived.

The steamship *Jura*, from Portland, also arrived here on the 8th.

Both the above steamers brought the announcement of the satisfactory adjustment of the *Trent* affair.

The rendition of MASON and SLIDELL to the custody of Lord LYONS was received with the greatest satisfaction, but some journals complain of the ungracious manner in which the Washington Cabinet proceeded. Others accord due credit for the act, and the graceful manner with which the settlement was conducted. Consols immediately assumed a buoyant tone, and advanced over one per cent.

The United States gunboat *Tuscarora* has arrived at Southampton, supposed for the purpose of looking after the pirate *Nashville*, which remained at that port ready for sea.

The vessels destroyed by the pirate *Sumter* were as follows: Ship *Vigilant*, bark *Eben Dodge*, and schr. *Arcade*.

The King of Prussia is ill.

Commercial News by the City of New-York.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON on Monday and Tuesday reached 20,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was generally unsettled, owing to the non-reception of definite advices from America relative to the Mason-Slidell affair, and closed quiet, at unchanged quotations.

The advices from Manchester were unfavorable, the market for goods and yarns being unsettled, with light transactions.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market had a declining tendency, except for CORN, which ruled firm and slightly upward. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report FLOUR dull, at 29s.@29s. ₰ barrel. WHEAT very dull; Red Western and Southern, 11s. 4d.@12s. 8d.; White Western and Southern, 12s.@13s. 6d. CORN firmer, and holders demand an advance; Mixed, 32s.@32s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS generally are quiet and steady. BEEF steady, but quiet. PORK unchanged in price, and quiet. BACON dull, and declined 1s.@2s. LARD has a downward tendency. TALLOW dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR firm. RICE steady, and unaltered. COFFEE steady. ASHES quiet; Pots, 30s. 6d; Pearls, 36s. RESIN—Common is quiet and downward. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

JAN. 8.—BREADSTUFFS dull, and slightly declined. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. TEA steady. RICE firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

JAN. 8.—CONSOLS closed on Tuesday at 92¼@92⅜ for money.

American securities dull. Erie Railway Shares 27@28.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday.

COTTON—The sales to-day reach 25,000 bales, of which 15,000 bales were taken by speculators and exporters. The market is highly excited, consequent upon the favorable news from America, and an advance of ⅛d.@1d. ₰ lb. has taken place.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Thursday.

Consols have advanced to 93⅜ for money. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of minimum discount to 2½ ₰ cent.

IMPORTANT FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC

The National Countersign Known to the Rebels.

Exasperation at the Escape of the Pensacola.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUARTERS ELEVENTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS, CAMP NEAR BUDD'S FERRY, MD., Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1862.

There is too much truth in the dispatch published in the TIMES, concerning the familiarity of the rebels along the river with our countersigns. *They not only frequently come down to the beach of a morning, and derisively cry out to our pickets our countersign of the night previous, but acquaint us with what is known by but one officer in the entire Division, what is to be the countersign of the ensuing night. They also boast of having, by means of our countersign, traveled along our entire division lines, and ascertained our exact locality, numbers, and nature of armament in a single night, and, without hindrance or suspicion, retired successfully to their works across the river.* If this be so, they must be familiar with our secret signals, which are now issued in connection with our countersign.

Since the successful passage of the *Pensacola* past the rebel batteries at Ship Point, the enemy at that Point has exhibited a very surly and belligerent disposition, having given their powerful war-dogs untrammeled license. They have attacked, with a most zealous and destructive vigor, every species of craft which has presented itself within their range; but it really seems as if the destructive missiles were directed in their screeching courses by a power against which human skill is impotent and useless. The blockade of the Potomac, which has been instituted with the greatest care, and upon which the enemy have built high hopes of success, has proved a miserable and total failure. Already upward of $80,000 worth of ammunition alone has been expended upon vessels passing the batteries at Cockpit and Ship Points. This large outlay could not have been more effectually lost to them had it been buried fathoms deep in the ocean, for they have not been indemnified by a dollar's injury to any loyal property, nor has it been of the slightest apparent benefit to themselves in artillery practice. Not the minutest visible improvement has been observed in their firing from the moment they first lighted the torch on the Potomac to the present time, and we are beginning to think that every object against which the rebels conspire is endowed with a miraculous and charmed existence.

The *Pensacola*, although compelled, from the nature and depth of the river's channel, to run within short musket range of the rebel works, actually experienced less danger from their shots than did our pickets, a mile and a half distant on the Maryland shore, and many of their guns were elevated at such an angle with the vessel as to throw their shells sixty or seventy feet above her, and a full mile back into the opposite shore.

After the firing ceased on that occasion, much vituperative language was indulged in by the rebels against one another for their inefficiency. Criminations, recriminations and accusations of treachery were freely circulated among the disappointed enemy, and threats which, if carried into execution, would have been very destructive to each other, were distinctly heard, coming to our ears from across the river as they sponged out their heavy guns, and sullenly retired from their ignoble early morning work.

There has been recently, by every indication familiar to military reasoning, an important withdrawal of the rebel forces under Gen. PINCKNEY, in the immediate vicinity of Evansport and Dumfries. Their camps have disappeared, and the smoke of their camp-fires rises in much thinner and more widely-broken volume above the tree-tops and slight land-elevations than formerly. This change has been apparent and gradual since the preparations for the Burnside expedition first commenced. The troops, which, according to the statements of rebel deserters, at the commencement of the Winter numbered twenty-five thousand, were mostly Georgians, South Carolinians and Louisianians. These, judging from the indications presented as above, at the localities where they were said to be quartered, have nearly all been withdrawn, probably for home defence. Two large new gas-generators, for Prof. LOWE, came down the river to the landing at Rum Point last Saturday, and pending balloon observations will probably soon determine, accurately, the number and nature of the enemy at this point.

For the past few days the rebels at Cockpit Point have been busily engaged in erecting new breastworks, probably for cannon, on the southern point of the bluffs upon which they are stationed. At least one large gun has recently been mounted at this point, and their firing has been much more frequent and rapid than formerly. The new battery, when completed, will not, however, so much command our entrance to the landing at Rum Point, in Mattawoman Creek, as it will the encampment of one or two regiments of the New-Jersey Brigade, which have been revealed boldly to the enemy, by the recent felling of trees between them and the river. Almost daily the rebels direct a shot or two toward them, but without effect.

New batteries are also being erected at Ship Point, and rifle-pits are stretched along the slopes of the hills at the south and in the rear of their works, evidently with the intention of making this a stand-point against this division of the army.

A loyal gentleman residing in Virginia, and who recently came over to Gen. HOOKER to look after some contraband property which had escaped him, says that a system of the most vigilant espionage is practiced upon all classes of citizens who are not actively engaged in hostilities either by arms or donations, and the slightest expression of sentiment inimical to the rebel cause is sufficient ground for a charge of treason and incarceration in jail. The troops in Virginia, he states, are suffering most intensely from insufficient food and clothing, and sickness and disense prevails among them like a plague. Citizens are excluded from visits to the camps and hospitals, and newspapers are prohibited from publishing anything approximating a truthful description of the state of the rebel army, upon the severest penalty. Nothing in the daily affairs of society seems natural. Everybody seems living in a state of mysterious dread and alarm.

ARGUS.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rebel Reports Regarding the Burnside Expedition.

The Fleet Assembled in Pamlico Sound.

Simultaneous Attacks Expected at Newbern and Roanoke Island.

The Women and Children Leaving Newbern.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 22 *Via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 23.

There has been no arrival from the Burnside Expedition as yet.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of Wednesday, has a dispatch dated Goldsborough, Jan. 21, 4 P. M., announcing that one hundred vessels of the Burnside Expedition are inside Pamlico Sound, and twenty large steamers outside. No attack had been made, but the women and children are leaving Newbern, where a fight is expected to take place.

NEWS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The *American's* special correspondent at Fortress Monroe says a flag of truce went to Norfolk yesterday with Lieut. HERTZ, a released prisoner, returning South. He was made a prisoner in Western Virginia, and is released on parole, and will be exchanged for Lieut. GORDON, who was made a prisoner by the rebels in Missouri.

The Norfolk papers of Wednesday, contain the following telegram:

GOLDSBORO', N. C., Tuesday, Jan. 21—4 P. M.

A large number of women and children have arrived here from Newbern. A fight is expected there. There is no other news.

An express has arrived here from Newbern. He reports that at 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, there were one hundred vessels of the Burnside Expedition within Pamlico Sound, and twenty-five barge transports outside of Hatteras Inlet.

Private information received here says that the enemy will attack Newbern, Hyde County, and Roanoke Island simultaneously. Our forces are completely prepared for them.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of Wednesday contains the following telegram:

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

From forty to fifty vessels are inside of Broad River, fifteen miles from Port Royal.

None of the Southern papers make any reference to the fight at Somerset, Ky., or to the defeat and death of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER.

The funeral of Ex-President TYLER took place on the 21st inst., and was attended by JEFFERSON DAVIS and his Cabinet, and by the members of the rebel Congress.

The Norfolk *Day Book* copies a paragraph from a Petersburgh paper, saying that the *Pensacola* did not escape from the Potomac without damage. A gentleman who examined her with a spy-glass after she passed the batteries, gives that paper the assurance that she had holes as big as a hogshead in her bow, etc. To this the special corresponent of the *American* adds: "A personal inspection of the *Pensacola* to-day enables your correspondent to assure this gentleman that the only holes in her bow are those essentially necessary to the right development of the powers of her forward pivot gun.

The Norfolk *Transcript*, in an editorial article, says that Gen. McCLELLAN is going to cross the Potomac, and that the Yankees, confiding their cause to the direction of Providence, observed Saturday last as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

The Norfolk *Day Book* publishes a long article, recording the adventures, misfortunes and maltreatment of Miss POOLE, lately released from the prison for females at Washington.

The *Day Book* calls Miss POOLE a heroine, and says, according to her own story, there was no possible outrage or indignity to which she was not subjected.

The Norfolk papers make no mention of any reports, circulated by the Secessionists, that some of Gen. BURNSIDE'S vessels had been driven ashore.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

FREDERICK, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

No intelligence has been received here from Gen. LANDER'S division during the past forty-eight hours, and everything here in our upper brigades remains in *statu quo*. The excitement and preparations commenced, on the news of JACKSON'S advance upon Romney, have died out, and our troops are mainly employed in looking to their personal comfort.

Last Saturday, forty condemned Government horses were sold at auction, by order of Inspector PERKINS. The highest brought $70, and the lowest 25 cents. The average was $23, being an advance on the estimated value.

Capt. COLLIS, of the Body Guard, has resigned his seat as Judge-Advocate of the General Court-Martial and Lieut. Brown, of the Second Massachusetts, has been appointed in his stead. Owing to the establishment of brigade-courts martial, and a consequent reduction of the number of prisoners here, the Court will probably adjourn ere many days. A very large number of cases have been examined into, and findings awarded.

MISSOURI TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

A report by Adjt.-Gen. HARDING, to Gov. GAMBLE, shows that 33,862 Missouri troops have entered the National service for three years or the war, of which 25,000 are infantry, 3,000 artillery and 6,000 cavalry.

The number of men organized under the Governor's call for six months' men is upwards of 6,000,

THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING.

Further Interesting Particulars of the Gallant Affair.

A Bayonet Charge by the Ninth Ohio, Second Minnesota and Fourth Kentucky.

Our Artillery Operating Within Sixty Yards of the Enemy's Lines.

PROBABLE CAPTURE OF GEN. CRITTENDEN.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF BUCKNER.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The Somerset correspondent of the TIMES says at 7 o'clock Sunday morning, the enemy drove in the pickets of the Tenth Indiana, stationed at the forks of the road, eight miles from Somerset. The Tenth were drawn up in line, and moved into the woods, where they were met by the enemy, 6,000 strong, who instantly opened upon them.

Gen. THOMAS immediately ordered up the Ninth Ohio, Second Minnesota, and Fourth Kentucky, to support the Tenth Indiana, the latter holding the enemy in check nearly half an hour before being reinforced.

The First and Second Tennessee were ordered up on the right wing for the purpose of outflanking the enemy, STANDART'S and WHITMORE'S artilleries in the meantime shelling the enemy in the woods.

After being engaged nearly two hours, the Ninth Ohio, Second Minnesota and Fourth Kentucky made a desperate bayonet charge upon the enemy, drove them from the woods, completely routing and pursuing them to their intrenchments.

At the heat of the engagement, Capt. KINNEY ordered one section of his battery within sixty yards of the enemy's line, and opened a deadly fire upon them, which added greatly to the success of the day.

Our advance arrived within sight of the enemy's intrenchments one hour before dark, and opened upon them with shot and shell. Night closing in put a stop to further demonstrations.

At daylight the next morning a steamboat was observed transporting troops across the Cumberland. WHITMORE'S battery of Parrutt guns was brought to bear on the boat, which in a few minutes afterward was in flames.

The Tenth Kentucky and Fourteenth Ohio were ordered forward by Gen. THOMAS to advance on the enemy's breastworks, moving up in line of battle. Scaling the intrenchments, they found the camp entirely deserted, and everything standing as when occupied by the enemy. Horses, tents, horses, mules, wagons, baggage, cannon, ammunition and firearms were found in perfect preservation.

The enemy's forces, in the attack, were led by CRITTENDEN and ZOLLICOFFER, and were 8,000 strong.

The National forces in the fight did not exceed 3,000.

"Yesterday's Louisville *Journal* says the instructions of Gen. BUELL show that he is fully master of the situation. It was arranged that Gen. THOMAS should leave Jamestown and Gen. SCHOEPF advance from Somerset, thus hemming Gen. ZOLLICOFFER in from the west and north. Some secession spy carried the intelligence of Gen THOMAS' movements to the rebel camp, and Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, making a forced march Saturday afternoon, reached Gen. THOMAS' encampment early Sunday morning. In the meantime, Major SHEPPARD, of the Eighteenth Regulars, Col. MUNSON'S Brigade, the Tenth Indiana, Col. HARLAN'S Tenth Kentucky, Col. FRY'S Fourth Kentucky, reached Gen. THOMAS' camp, after a forced march of twenty-five miles, so that he was able to advance upon the rebels and drive them before him until they reached their intrenchments at night.

A private letter from Somerset says that citizens and soldiers are struggling in loaded with trophies of the battle. Our bullets were sent with unerring aim. Many of the rebels were shot in the forehead, breast and stomach. The Union people here flocked to the battle-field in droves, and are jubilant at the results. It is thought that Gen. CRITTENDEN is taken disguised as a Surgeon.

DISORGANIZED CONDITION OF THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The *Journal* learns that Gen. HARDEE has arrested Gen. HINDMAN, fur burning houses at Cave City, and other places on the line of the Nashville Railroad. It also learns, and credits, that Geo. BUCKNER has resigned his commission. The rebels at Bowling Green are suffering terribly for money.

It is reported that Gen. BRECKNRA'S children are running about there barefooted. Gen. HARDEE, second in command, couldn't pay a colored woman employed by him, and gave her a pass through the rebel lines as the only means he had of liquidating her demand.

There are no further particulars from Gen. THOMAS' command. All quiet below.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Capt. WILLARD, of the Chicago Light Artillery, arrived to-day from Calloway, six miles from Fort Henry. He reports that place garrisoned by 6,000 or 7,000 rebels, with several heavy guns.

The whole of Gen. SMITH'S command started across the country for Paducah, this morning.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Successful Reconnoissance from Lexington—Capture of a Number of Rebel Desperadoes, &c.

SEDALIA, Mo., Thursday, Jan. 23.

Two companies of cavalry, under Maj. HALDERMAN, of the First Kansas Regiment, left Lexington on a reconnoitering expedition, on the night of the 16th, which resulted in the arrest of Capt. WHITNEY, Jos SHELBY, and several other notorious rebel desperadoes; and the capture of a large lot of horses, mules, wagons, commissary stores, &c., taken from Col. MULLIGAN'S command, and a considerable quantity of boots and shoes, and other articles, taken from the steamer *Sunshine* by the rebels, sometime since, all of which were turned over to the National troops at Lexington.

Col. DIETZLER, of the First Kansas, in command at Lexington, announces, by a general order, that rebel assassins lurk in ambush and fire upon our soldiers. He has, therefore, ordered to be arrested a large number of wealthy and influential Secessionists who give aid and comfort to Gen. PRICE'S army, whom he holds responsible for the good behavior of their hirelings, and says the assassination of one man of his command, in this manner, will be followed by the shooting or hanging of these wealthy rebels.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A detachment of recruits, enlisted in Boston for the general service, arrived here on Wednesday, and were transferred to the principal dépôt, Governor's Island. This is the first batch of recruits sent from Boston during the present year.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment was drilled for some time yesterday afternoon, on the west slope of Governor's Island. Their evolutions appeared to be highly satisfactory.

The United States gunboat *Owasco* was put into commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, with the following list of officers:

Lieutenant-Commanding, John GUEST; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Chester HASFIELD; Acting Masters, D. P. HEATH and H. BABCOCK; Assistant Surgeon, W. H. LEAVITT; Assistant Paymaster, R. BEARDSLEY; Second Assistant Engineer, William K. PURSE; Third Assistants, J. A. SCOTT, C. H. GREENLEAF and D. M. EDWARD; Acting Master's Mates, T. A. BABB, J. UTTER and J. G. OSBORNE.

The mortar-boats *Racer*, *Williams* and *Griffiths*, left the yard yesterday.

The frigate *Sabine* hauled down the yard, and the men were employed during the greater part of the day in getting in the necessary supply of wood, fresh beef, and other commissary stores.

The steamers *Sachem*, *Ceres* and *Currituck*, are having their coal bunkers filled up.

The gunboat *Kanawha*, having received her stores and provisions, hauled into the stream, where she will receive her powder, and sail forthwith.

There are twelve vessels belonging to Capt. PORTER'S mortar fleet now at the Yard, receiving their guns, &c. Their names are: Brig *Sea Foam*, schooners *M. Vassar, Jr.*, *S. C. Jones*, *Sophronia*, *Para*, *W. Bacon*, *M. J. Carleton*, *S. Bruen*, *H. Lee*, *Arietta*, *Orwatta*, *Oliver*.

The *M. Vassar* will be commissioned to-day.

A number of rifled Parrot guns and mortars and a quantity of shell arrived at the Yard, and were turned over to the ordnance authorities.

The new gunboat *Oneida* will have steam up for 72 hours, commencing this morning, to test her engines. This will obviate the necessity of sending her on a trial trip.

The gunboat *Forbes* will be supplied with a new screw, which was received at the Yard yesterday.

THE PURCHASED FLEET.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Extreme contempt is manifested by some of the English journals, at the additions made to our navy by ourchase. In the London *Times* of Jan. 1, for example, we find the following:

"As the emergency was pressing, the Federal Government at once resolved on purchasing a whole fleet of vessels from the mercantile marine. They spent on this service about a million and a half of money, and bought up apparently every floating thing at hand that would carry a gun or two. They did not even confine themselves to steamers, but stepped up old sailing brigs, barks and schooners, which they added to packet-vessels, tugs and ferry-boats, and so on unrestrictedly, their navy. Their navy, therefore, which six months ago consisted of about half a dozen serviceable frigates and twice as many service-worn sloops, now comprises, in addition, 35 paddle-wheel steamers, 33 screw steamers, 12 ships, 18 barks and 13 schooners, all picked up in the various Federal ports since July last."

It is rather amusing to see how the purchasers and 58 sailing vessels, out of a steam tonnage of about 775,000 tons, and a sailing tonnage of over 5,000,000 for several months past, have been fitting out every floating thing at hand that would carry a gun or two. It is hard, however, that anything that could be "scrupped up," arises the contribution of ferry-boats and tugs, bought for special service in shallow waters, in harbors and rivers, and quiet expeditions, and of schooners bought to form a mortar flotilla, for service in shallow water. We have received a table showing the number of guns carried by the armed vessels, and the size of the largest gun each can bear, excepting the flotilla of schooners, most of which are now fitting out for the specific service referred to. Bearing in mind the particular purpose for which an increase of our naval force was required, it will appear that the Government has provided itself with a very respectable fleet. We have taken no notice of the absurd misstatement of the number of serviceable vessels in the old navy at the breaking out of the war. The principal vessels are as follows:

STEAMWHEEL STEAMERS.

	Guns.	Built.		Guns.	Built.
Connecticut	5	1846	Wyandank	2	Ferry
De Soto	9	1859	Delaware	5	1852
Quaker City	5	1851	Underwriter	3	1854
St. Jago de Cuba	10	1847	Eolen	4	1853
Bienville	9	1860	Tasker	3	1859
Rhode Island	7	1854	Mitchell	4	1851
Keystone State	9	1853	Thomas Freeborn	1	1860
Augusta	9	1852	Jacob Bell	1	Tug
Florida	9	1851	Stepping Stones	2	Ferry
Alabama	9	1859	Satellite	2	Tug
State of Georgia	5	1851	Mercury	2	Tug
James Adger	9	1851	Shawsheen	2	Tug
Hatteras	4	1861	J. L. Lockwood	3	Tug
Commodore Perry	2	Ferry	G. M. Pettit	3	Tug
Com. Barney	2	Ferry	W. G. Putnam	3	Tug
John P. Jackson	2	Ferry	J. N. Seymour	2	Tug
Morse	2	1851	Island Belle	2	Tug
Westfield	4	—			
Clifton	5	—	35 steamers	160 guns.	

SCREW-STEAMERS.

	Guns.	Built.		Guns.	Built.
R. R. Cuyler	8	1859	Wamsutta	5	1854
Varina	9	1861	Victoria	3	1856
South Carolina	6	1860	New-London	5	1859
Massachusetts	6	1860	Madgie	3	1858
Flambeau	2	1861	Sachem	5	1859
Flag	9	1857	Currituck	5	1860
Cambridge	5	1860	Uncas	5	1860
Marcellus	9	1861	E. B. Hale	4	—
Huntsville	3	1857	Valley City	4	1859
Montgomery	5	1858	St. Andrew	3	—
Paylight	4	1859	Ceres	1	Tug
Monticello	3	1850	Patroon	5	—
Mount Vernon	3	1856	Whitehead	2	Tug
Isaac Smith	9	1860	Rescue	1	1851
Western World	3	1856	Cohassett	2	Tug
Norwich	5	1861	H. Brinker	1	Tug
Stars and Stripes	5	1861	Resolute	1	Tug
Dawn	2	1856	Reliance	1	Tug
Penguin	3	1859	A. C. Powell	1	Tug
Albatross	3	1858	Young Rover	5	1860
R. B. Forbes	3	Iron			
Louisiana	5	1860	43 screw-steamers	175 guns.	
Potomska	5	1854			

SHIPS.

	Guns.	Built.		Guns.	Built.
Pampero	4	1853	Shepherd Knapp	8	1856
Fearnaught	6	1859	Kittattiony	3	—
National Guard	4	1857	Courier	2	1855
Nightingale	4	1851	Charles Phelps	Iceal vsl.	
Morning Light	6	1853	Roman	Iceal vsl.	
Ino	8	1851	W. Badger	Iceal vsl.	
Onward	2	1852			
			13 ships	52 guns.	

BARKS.

	Guns.	Built.		Guns.	Built.
J. C. Kuhn	4	1859	Kingfisher	4	1856
Gemsbok	6	1857	J. C. Chambers	2	—
Pursuit	6	1857	Gem of the Sea	4	1853
W. G. Anderson	6	1853	Midnight	4	1857
Ethan Allen	6	1853	Amanda	6	1856
Arthur	6	1855	A. Houghton	2	—
Brazilliera	6	1856	Fernandina	6	1858
J. L. Davis	2	1857	Restless	4	1859
Roebuck	4	1856	H. Beale	4	1856
			12 barks	78 guns.	

There are also 25 schooners with 50 guns, and 2 brigs with 4 guns, most of which belong to the "mortar fleet," now fitting out for special service.

The London *Times*, however, omits one very important addition, in its statement of what our navy "now comprises." We mean the fleet of steam-vessels which the Government began to build at the breaking out of the war. The fleet consists of 14 screw sloops, of the class of the *Wachusett* and *Housatonic*, each 1,200 tons, and carrying 7 heavy guns; 23 screw gunboats of the class of the *Saganore* and *Huron*, each of 500 tons and carrying 4 heavy guns; 12 light draft paddle steamers of 700 tons each, and carrying 4 guns; and three iron-clad steamers of 6, 12 and 18 guns each. Some of these vessels of every class except the last, are now in service, as the *Tuscarora* screw sloop, 7; the *Saganore* screw, 4; and the *Octorora*, side-wheel, 4; three of them, the *Unadilla*, *Ottawa* and *Pembina*, having had a part in the capture of Port Royal.

TROOPS FOR GEN. LANE.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The Ninth German Regiment, commanded by Col. SOLOMON, who so greatly distinguished himself under Gen. SIGEL, at Springfield, left to-day for Fort Leavenworth, well armed and equipped.

INSPECTION OF COL. DOUBLEDAY'S HEAVY ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Wednesday the Heavy Artillery regiment, stationed at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, was inspected. The regiment numbers about 600 men. Col. DOUBLEDAY, the commander, is brother to Brigadier-Gen. DOUBLEDAY, who distinguished himself at the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT royal.

Arrival of the Steam Transport Atlantic.

A Large Quantity of Cotton on Freight.

Improved Condition of Affairs at Beaufort.

Interesting Incidents Following the Battle at Port Royal Ferry.

The Second Stone Fleet Gone to Charleston.

MAFFIT'S CHANNEL CLOSED.

Industry and Good Conduct of the Negroes.

The steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. ELDRIDGE, from Port Royal on Jan. 20, arrived at this port this morning. She brings 1,525 bales of cotton unginned, 63 bales ginned, one piano-forte and one billiard table, consigned to Collector BARNEY. Among her passengers we notice Col. W. H. REYNOLDS, Government Agent at Port Royal; Col. WELSH, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Major WATSON, of the Eighth Michigan Volunteers, who was severely, and it was at first feared fatally wounded in the battle at Port Royal Ferry on Jan. 1. DAVID L. SANDERS, of Company H, Fourth New-Hampshire Volunteers, died on board the *Atlantic*, of consumption, on her voyage from Port Royal.

The second stone fleet, consisting of fourteen vessels, left Port Royal on the morning of the 20th inst., for their destination off Charleston. They are to be sunk in the entrance of Maffit's Channel, the passage through which the steamer *Isabel* recently went into Charleston, after eluding the vigilance of the steam-frigate *Wabash*, which was then blockading off that point. Mr. GEO. H. PEABODY, of the Navy, who sank the first fleet successfully, has the exclusive direction of this operation, and while he shall have an eye to the vessels themselves, there will be no complaints of an unskillful selection of hulks.

The vessels sunk off the harbor were captured at Port Royal a few days ago by Joseph Tucker.

Purser FOSTER, to whom we are indebted for various items in this letter, has also been in the harbor, which the *Advertiser* says is

Steamer [illegible] Capt. [illegible] Robert's Island, Philadelphia; Bark [illegible] Capt. [illegible] Jersey; Bark [illegible] Capt. [illegible] Boston; Bark [illegible] Capt. [illegible] Rodney; Bark [illegible] Capt. [illegible] Wilkes; Bark [illegible] Capt. [illegible] Boston; Bark [illegible] Capt. [illegible] Boston; Bark [illegible] Capt. [illegible] Boston

morning, had him taken across the ferry to the headquarters of the Highlanders, and endeavored to assure him of our good intentions toward him. It was evident, from the terrible character of the wound, that the poor fellow could not be saved, and the Doctor informed him of the fact. He replied that he knew he must die, and soon afterwards becoming satisfied that there was no intention to injure him, consented to drink the stimulants which were offered him. Before he died he expressed surprise at the kind treatment he had received, and seemed to be very grateful. He admitted having labored under a great mistake with regard to us. The leading men of the South had carefully inculcated into the minds of the troops an idea that the North carried on the war for the purpose of subjugating the people of the South—to confiscate their houses and lands and free their slaves. He had believed this, and thousands of others gave it credence; and if it were not true—if the restoration of the Union were all that the North sought, then there was a *great mistake* somewhere. He emphasized the words "great mistake," and seemed to realize fully the wicked deception which had been practiced upon him. In the course of the conversation he said that drafting had been resorted to in order to fill the ranks of the army, and drafted men received no pay. To avoid such a chance, many more enlisted voluntarily than otherwise would be the case.

VALLANDIGHAM died on the evening of the 2d, and a few days afterward Geo. STEVENS learned through a deserter of the death of Corporal ADAMS, whose brutal treatment in the hands of the enemy afforded a marked contrast to that which we had extended to VALLANDIGHAM. The poor fellow, suffering untold torments from a bullet-wound, was laid upon a gun-carriage, and carried in that position, without a halt, to McPhersonville, a distance of 21 miles from the ferry, whither, in their panic, the main body of the rebels retreated. Partial corroboration of this tale of inhumanity was given by Private ARMSTRONG, also of the Eighth Michigan, (since dead of injuries received in the skirmish,) who, from a place where he lay concealed, saw the wretches throw ADAMS roughly upon the carriage and carry him away, after they had abused him and threatened to shoot him. The General was informed also that every effort was made to obtain from ADAMS what he knew respecting our forces and the plans of our commanders, but he could not be prevailed upon to reveal anything, remarking invariably to his persecutors, "Gentlemen, you can't expect me to answer questions of that sort."

The officers and men of the Eighth Michigan were desirous of recovering the body of this heroic soldier, and to gratify them the flag of truce was sent, with the proposition to exchange the remains for those of VALLANDIGHAM. One cannot fail to be impressed, on reading the conversation which occurred between Dr. KEMBLE and the rebel officers, with the braggart character of the "chivalry," who could not permit even the bearer of a flag of truce to come among them without insulting him. It may not have been altogether excusable, under the circumstances, for Dr. KEMBLE to have replied in the same spirit; but, however that may be, he undoubtedly had the best of the argument.

He crossed over the Port Royal ferry about noon on the 6th, having with him only one man, who carried the flag. Advancing along the causeway a short distance beyond the destroyed fortification, he was met by four horsemen, who came from behind a clump of trees and demanded to know the object of his visit. Giving them his name and rank, he was told that he had the honor of speaking to Col. ELLIOTT, Lieut.-Col. MOORE, and an Aide-de-camp of Brig.-Gen. DONELSON, the fourth man being the Colonel's orderly. The party fairly dazzled the doctor's eyes with the brightness of their uniforms, and the show of magnificence which invested them. They were splendidly mounted, and each carried a carbine except Col. ELLIOTT, who wore pistols. After a chilling interchange of civilities, the Doctor said that he had brought a communication from Gen. STEVENS to the commander of the Confederate forces, respecting the exchange of VALLANDIGHAM's body for that of ADAMS. Col. ELLIOTT replied that he could not permit Dr. KEMBLE to present the communication, personally, to Gen. DONELSON, and took it, promising to deliver it himself, leaving Lieut.-Col. MOORE and the Aide-de-camp to entertain him until his return.

MOORE, with a manner of offensive haughtiness, wanted to know how the Doctor as a man, brought up in a Christian community, could reconcile it to his conscience to leave his home and family, to invade South Carolina, and drive him from his home. Dr. KEMBLE answered that such was not the intention of the Union forces. If he, (MOORE,) as a citizen of Beaufort, had remained there, neither himself, his family, nor his property would have been molested. All his rights would have been respected. We had come here, not for the purpose of exterminating the Southern people, but to bring them back to their allegiance.

"How, then," said MOORE, "is it that our houses in Beaufort have been broken open and pillaged, and our furniture destroyed, if you did not come here to do it?"

The Doctor told him that it was unjust to blame *us* for the conduct of their own negroes. They alone had been guilty of this mischief. Capt. AMMEN, of the *Seneca*, found them holding a high carnival of plunder two days after the fight at Hilton Head, and when we entered Beaufort, to occupy it, we found it a sacked town.

MOORE was not inclined to credit this statement, and he instanced the case of a man named CHAPLIN, whom he represented as being the only man in Beaufort loyal to the Union. He said that CHAPLIN was disposed to remain when the town was evacuated, but the conduct of the officers and men so disgusted him that he left. The Doctor assured him that he was in error, as no such person as CHAPLIN had been heard of in Beaufort. The only man who had remained there was ALLEN, a storekeeper, who had declared himself a loyal citizen, and was then prosecuting his business protected by the military authority.

MOORE then spoke of the affair of the 1st, at the ferry, and had the effrontery to inquire why we had not given them an open field fight. They would then have shown us how easy it was for the Southerners to whip double their force of Yankees, and he hoped we would dare to advance upon them at Gardiner's Corners. "There was a splendid battle-field—a cotton-field and a corn-field—a most delightful place for fighting—hundreds of acres, not cut up by streams and woods. Show yourselves there once, and see how quickly you would be gobbled up."

Dr. KEMBLE reminded the chivalric Colonel, in reply to all this nonsense, that we had given them every opportunity to meet us as he desired. We had started with a small force from a point opposite the brickyard, marched through fields, exposed on every point to an attack, but, instead of showing themselves, they opened upon us from a masked battery.

MOORE said that was all true, but it would have been folly to have brought their men out into the open space between the woods and the river, for it would have been impossible to have stood the fire of the gunboats. He then inquired why so much cotton had been burned, and why the buildings at the ferry had been destroyed. In relation to the first matter the doctor told him that he could probably answer the question better himself, when he remembered that no cotton had been burned by the Union forces; and as regarded the buildings, it was deemed a military necessity to demolish them, to prevent the use of them again as barracks.

The conversation then turned to the objects of the war, and MOORE argued that the Union could never be restored. He had been longing and looking for its dismemberment for the past twenty years, and so had all the thinking men of the South.

When Col. ELLIOTT returned, he also entered into conversation with Dr. KEMBLE. One of his first questions was with reference to the recent dash at the ferry. He could not understand why we did not follow them on their retreat. His manner was taunting as he spoke of what would have been done had we followed them to Gardiner's Corners. Dr. KEMBLE explained that we had merely come over, in compliance with a pleasant social custom of the North, to pay a New-Year's call, destroy their fortification, capture what guns we could, and return. "Had we been disposed to follow you," he added, "we could not have done so, for experience has taught us that the Southern soldiers are good runners, and our men were somewhat fatigued with their march, and could scarcely have hoped to overtake you." This line of conversation was further indulged in, and then Col. ELLIOTT handed the Doctor an open note from Gen. DONELSON to Gen. STEVENS, stating that the proposed exchange of bodies could not be made until after a consultation with Gen. LEE, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate forces, appointing 12 o'clock the next day as the hour for the doctor to renew his visit, and hear the answer to the application.

Supposing that there would be no difficulty in effecting the exchange, particularly as VALLANDIGHAM held the rank of Captain in the rebel army, and ADAMS' position was many grades lower, that night the body of VALLANDIGHAM was disinterred and brought to the ferry, ready to deliver when ADAMS' should be pronounced. But the event did not bear out the supposition. The rebels made an excuse which does not speak well for their desire to oblige, and the exchange was not effected.

On crossing over on the 9th, Dr. KEMBLE passed along beyond the fort, up to the edge of the woods, before he encountered the rebel pickets. There was then no sign of the party whom he expected to meet. Informing the officer of the object of his visit, he requested permission to go on; but was refused, and had to content himself with sitting down until the bearer of the answer should arrive. He was detained nearly half an hour, which afforded him an opportunity of talking with the rebel soldiers, who entered freely into conversation with him. They were a portion of DONELSON'S Brigade of five Tennessee regiments, with which the rebels had been reinforced since the affair at the Ferry.

There were twelve privates and two officers, and every man of them betrayed the same ignorance with regard to the object of the war as has been shown by all the rebel soldiers who have come into our hands. Their presses and their public men have taken every means to make them believe that we are ruthless barbarians, who poison a wounded foe, and whose battle-cry is "beauty and booty," and that alone. The Doctor disabused their minds of these errors, and is confident that his words will have a good effect.

While still conversing with these soldiers the Doctor saw twenty-five or thirty horsemen coming down the road, who proved to be Gen. DONELSON and his Staff. Observing his flag they halted, and two of them rode up to where he stood. After ascertaining who he was they introduced themselves as Major MARTIN and Dr. ELY, of one of the Tennessee regiments, and said that Gen. DONELSON desired, with his compliments, that the conference should be held lower down the causeway, where the meeting had occurred on the previous occasion. As they walked toward the place a conversation was kept up, rather of an argumentative character, and at the fortification they halted to continue their argument at their leisure. Soon they were interrupted by an aid-de-camp, who stated that Gen. DONELSON must insist upon the point that the conference should take place where it was held before. The Doctor apologised for any unintentional disrespect he had shown, and going to the place indicated, Major MARTIN put into his hands a communication for Gen. STEVENS, to the effect that the body of ADAMS had been buried at a place twenty miles distant, and the result of a consultation of surgeons was an opinion that it was too much decomposed to be transported to the ferry. Under these circumstances, VALLANDIGHAM'S body was not returned to them—for both men died on the same day—and it was scarcely fair to suppose that what we accomplished with VALLANDIGHAM'S remains, might not have been done with those of ADAMS', if the rebels had chosen to be accommodating. In the course of his interview, the Doctor heard enough to satisfy him that the loss of the rebels on the 1st must have been very great—probably not less than 100. Much surprise was expressed by them at hearing that only three were killed on our side.

I am glad to inform you of the convalescence of Major WATSON, of the Eighth Michigan Regiment. On the day after the fight no hopes of saving his life were entertained, and I mentioned him as supposed to be mortally wounded. A strong constitution enabled him to rally from the exhausted condition to which his injury had brought him, and he now is rapidly gaining strength.

Negroes who straggle into Beaufort from the mainland inform us how terribly frightened the rebels are in anticipation of our advance to Charleston and Savannah. At least twenty-five of these colored refugees came in on the 8th. Three of them were direct from Charleston. They stated that they were the chattels of Capt. TRESCOTT, who is attached to Gen. RIPLEY'S Staff.

Charleston was thrown into a panic after the Port Royal Ferry affair, and the people were packing up their household goods to remove to places deemed more secure. Hundreds of families had left the city, and others were about to go. Judging from the usual correctness of the information received from the colored people, I think there can be no reason to doubt the truth of this.

A few days since three negroes came to Beaufort from Pocataligo. Two of them had muskets and the fingers of the other were bound up, as they had been severely wounded. They told Gen. STEVENS that in attempting to escape they had encountered two rebel pickets who endeavored to stop them; but they fought for their liberty, killed both the soldiers, and brought away the guns. The man whose fingers were injured said that one of the soldiers had bitten them in the course of the struggle.

The Rev. Dr. PECK, of Boston, formerly Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Union, has been here about a month, and has taken charge of the Baptist Church at Beaufort, now consisting entirely of colored people. The church is probably the largest in the United States. Its books contain the names of over 3,500 colored members, residing in Beaufort and the adjacent Islands. Dr. PECK has instituted a series of meetings, and is engaged in a regular course of missionary labor among them. The colored people flock to hear him, and welcome him with gladness.

THE POST-OFFICE AND EXPRESS ARRANGEMENTS—COTTON GATHERING—WILLINGNESS OF THE CONTRABANDS TO LABOR—THEIR CONDITION AND PROCLIVITIES—THE BALTIC ASHORE.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Sunday, Jan. 19, 1862.

The *Atlantic* leaves to-morrow for New-York and not the least interesting portion of her cargo will be about *thirty-five thousand* letters which have accumulated at our Post-office since the departure of the last mail, nearly two weeks ago. These letters come from the naval vessels, the transports, and the camps at Hilton Head, Beaufort, Tibee, Otter Island, and the other military posts, affording sufficient proof that amidst the cares, the discomforts, and the demoralizing influences which surround us, we are not unmindful of "home, sweet home."

How Mr. SEARS, the Postmaster, manages to accomplish so much work with the limited means at his command, amazes me. The Post-office building is scarcely large enough for the business of the smallest of villages; and yet, during the past week, four large mails have been received and distributed with such satisfactory promptness as to merit the highest commendation. We are very much annoyed at failing to get letters which there can be no reasonable doubt have been mailed for us at the New-York Post-office. For instance, I received letters dated on the 2d inst., which tell me of many others sent before, that have not yet come to hand. Complaint is general on this point, and therefore I am warranted in calling attention to it. There have come here already more than two thousand miss-sent letters—some of them intended for Australia, Ireland, and other distant places—and, of course, it is probable that ours have gone equally as far from their destination. The New-York Postmaster should feel disgraced at this carelessness, and place competent clerks in the positions which are now so unworthily filled.

The way in which the business of Adams' Express is conducted, also gives the greatest dissatisfaction, and that word is the mildest which can be used.

The Express Company have the exclusive right of forwarding all the packages of clothing, stores and other articles which the officers and soldiers need, and it cannot be an unprofitable monopoly. Yet incompetency and the spirit of unaccommodation prevail. The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived on Tuesday last from Fortress Monroe, bringing an immense quantity of express matter—the accumulation of *six weeks*. The way bill of this freight was not exhibited at the office of the Company on shore, until four days after the vessel's arrival, and then it was necessary for every person expecting a package, to read through the hundreds of names it contained before he could ascertain if anything had come for him, causing an aggravating delay which could have been avoided by simply having the list arranged in alphabetical order. As far as I have ascertained, none of this property has yet been delivered, and as some of it is of a perishable nature there will be no end to the inconvenience which results from such gross mismanagement. There may have been some excuse for a part of this general remissness when the Express Company commenced its operations four weeks ago; as I believe they undertook their work relying solely upon the Government to furnish them with steamboats, horses, houses, and everything else necessary to the thorough transaction of their business. But since they have learned that Uncle Sam does not choose to expend his means for the advantage of a private corporation, there has been ample time to have procured all that is required to render the express a useful institution to its customers.

The *Atlantic* carries with her about fifty bales of ginned cotton and 300,000 pounds of unginned—making the aggregate value of the staple which has thus far been sent North at least $250,000. The quantity remaining here is worth not less than $1,000,000, and hereafter you may expect to receive the rest of the crop more expeditiously than has hitherto been the case. When Col. REYNOLDS, the Government agent, having charge of the collection of the cotton and other property confiscated from the rebels, arrived here, three weeks since, he found many difficulties in the way of speedily performing his work. Not the least obstacle to overcome was obtaining means of transportation. Everything in the way of horses, mules and carts had been carried away from the plantations and made use of in the Quartermaster's department. To replace these was a measure requiring much delay, and then the negroes had to be found and organized into gangs for working. To their credit I can say, without qualification, that they labor willingly and satisfactorily—far better than any reasonable man could have supposed, when the fact of their having just been released from the driver's lash is taken into consideration. There are as many as 3,000 of them—women as well as men—now employed under Col. REYNOLDS in picking cotton, bagging it, and carrying it from the plantations to the boats which bring it to Hilton Head. The plan has been adopted of paying them according to the amount of work which they perform, and it operates well. A healthy emulation is excited, which proves far more effectual in making them industrious than the dread of a hundred lashes, and every good man must feel encouraged at the evidence which this single fact affords that even South Carolina negroes of this generation are not so brutalized as to be beyond reclamation. For myself, I cannot believe, after what I have seen of these despised creatures, that they have sunk so low in the scale of humanity that it would be impossible to elevate them by appealing to their moral sense, notwithstanding the cheap cant and increasing whines respecting their ignorance, laziness and worthlessness.

I am glad that Mr. CHASE, the Secretary of the Treasury, feeling the magnitude of the question respecting the treatment of these slaves, whom the war has thrown upon the protection of the Government, has at last sent here to inquire into their condition. Mr. EDWARD C. PIERCE, of Boston, came down on the *Baltic*, commissioned, as I understand it, to look after their interests. He is a gentleman of enlarged views, much experience of the negro character, and possesses an earnest, philanthropic desire to devise some plan which shall meet the requirements of their case. From a short conversation with him, I was impressed with the idea that he brings to his work the right spirit, and I hope that his investigations will result in giving the Government a basis upon which to erect a sound policy. There are now about 8,000 negroes upon the islands which are held by our forces, and not more than one-seventh of this number are supported and gain a livelihood in the camps. The remainder prefer living upon the plantations where they exist as best they may. When we first came here the larger portions of the corn and potato crops were taken possession of by regimental foraging parties, and the negroes were thereby deprived of this means of subsistence. Soon, if they remain where they are, hunger will compel them to apply at the camps for supplies, as it is not probable that they will go back to their fugitive masters for relief. Therefore it is that the urgency of the case demands a plan on the part of the Government for their employment and subsistence. Why not use them in cultivating cotton? Already the season has come for preparing the fields for the planting of the seed in March and April, and as I have already stated, under proper direction, there can be no question respecting their readiness to work. To my mind this project seems worthy of a trial.

Col. REYNOLDS pays those whom he employs on an average of 50 cents each per day, or its equivalent in clothing or provisions, leaving the choice optional. Few take the cash, preferring the clothing and provisions, of which they are in immediate need. Gradually matters are becoming systematized in Col. REYNOLDS' department, and the work of preparing the cotton for market will be advantageously carried on. Six gins are now working on this island, three on Port Royal Island, three on St. Helena, and ten others are in process of repair, and will be soon in running order. A prime necessity to the success and economy of these cotton operations is two large flat-bottomed steamers, drawing not more than 14 or 15 inches water, which could pass into the shallowest creeks, and receive the cotton for transhipment to the larger vessels. With them the work could be accomplished in one-tenth of the time which is now consumed.

A portion of the cavalry force which Gen. SHERMAN very much needed, arrived during the past week. Massachusetts has done honor to herself in sending out so noble a body of men. There is certainly a smack of poetic justice in permitting these sons of the old Bay State to come here where they may possibly find an opportunity to measure swords with their life-long calumniators of Palmettodom. But after the recent instances that the Carolinians have shown of their fleetness of foot, it seems vain to hope that the Massachusetts troopers will find them "foemen worthy of their steel."

The *Baltic*, which brought down part of this cavalry force, ran ashore on the bar the afternoon of her arrival, and thumped and strained there nearly twelve hours. It blew a strong gale that night, and had the bottom been anything but quicksand, the vessel must have been destroyed. To lighten her it was necessary to throw overboard a number of army wagons and quantities of hay and provisions, the aggregate value of which was estimated at $20,000. Capt. TOWNSEND, I am told, was hailed as he approached the bar by a boat from the U. S. steamer *Susquehanna*, and directed to follow the steamship *Columbia*, which, with a pilot on board, was in sight. Distance was overcome by making her way up to the anchorage. He was assured that he could carry twenty-three feet of water over the bar, which was more than his vessel required. Relying upon this statement, he steamed ahead, but had not moved far before the ship struck. The steamer *Potomac* (ex-ployed as a pilot-boat, then came down and sent Mr. BROWN, one of the harbor masters, on board. Before leaving the *Potomac*, Mr. BROWN arranged with her Captain that, if his services continued to be wanted, a certain signal would be made. The Captain agreed to make it as far over the quarter-deck as possible. After reaching the *Baltic*, Mr. BROWN was astounded to find that the vessel could not be relied upon for any length of time. Therefore he hoisted the prearranged signal. The Captain of the *Potomac* was then reminded of his promise—piloting the *Susquehanna* up to another channel. A flag of distress was set by the *Baltic*, and after all it must have been seen, neither the *Potomac* nor the *Susquehanna* came to notice it. The tide was then rising, and the *Baltic* in a few hours floated off the shoal: but, being a large vessel, she did not have space enough in the channel to turn herself, and again drifted on the bar, striking more heavily than before, when it became necessary, in order to prevent the immense strain upon the vessel's upper works, which she could not have long sustained, to throw overboard the cargo. Had the Captain of the *Potomac* been faithful to his promise, the mischief might have been avoided.

The Hospital building, of which I wrote several weeks ago, approaches completion. The order to get the material was taken to New-York by the *Atlantic* on her last trip, and during the time that she remained in port every plank, beam and joist, to be used in its construction, was prepared and fitted together. To Mr. ROBERT MCLELLAN, of Fifteenth-street, belongs the credit of this piece of mechanical enterprise. He is now there superintending the putting together of the structure. A satisfactory site has been chosen, and in a week or two our sick soldiers will be provided with proper accommodations. The building will form a hollow square of 325 feet in length from angle to angle. The main floor will be elevated three feet above the ground, and the height of the ceiling will be fifteen feet. Spacious corridors will be attached to the main building for the purpose of affording exercise and recreation to the convalescing patients. It is intended to accommodate 300 persons comfortably, allowing 10 square feet to each person; but in case of emergency double that number could be provided for. The hospital promises to combine commodiousness and architectural beauty, and reflects credit both upon its designer and constructor. Of its necessity to our troops there never can have been a question, at least to those conversant with matters at this place.

The gunboat *Pocahontas* came here last week from her blockading station off the mouth of the Stono River, near Charleston. The day before leaving she picked up four rebel soldiers, who had become disgusted with the service, and upon the pretence of going out into the river to fish, took a boat and made for the *Pocahontas*. They were detected and pursued before they had got far from the shore, but luckily the chase attracted the notice of those on board the *Pocahontas*, who frightened the pursuing party off by threatening them with a shell. Straws tell whence the wind blows, and if the stories told by these runaways and by half a dozen others who have lately sought our protection, are to be believed, there must be a great deal of dissatisfaction and demoralization in the rebel ranks.

We have all been astonished at the Southern accounts of the affair at Port Royal Ferry on the 1st, which have been brought to us in the New-York papers. Their cause must be reduced to its last extremity when recourse is had to the most unmitigated and systematic lying in order to keep up the flagging spirits of their men. It is deplorable the madness under which these Carolinian bobadils labor should have brought them to such a depth of moral turpitude as that to which their reports indicate they must have reached.

Military vigor has been relaxed to some extent, and we are gradually infusing some of the elements of civil life into the territory over which Gen. SHERMAN holds dominion. The most important change in our affairs—judging from the joy it has brought—is that the Sutler's monopoly, to which all needy mortals aforetime had to pay unwelcome tribute, is now among the things of the past. The authorities have wisely opened the port to "free trade," restricting only the sale of liquor, and we will soon have a wholesome competition, and probably the worth of our money. Already there are two or three enterprising schooners in the harbor filled with palatable creature comforts, and I believe they will reap the golden harvest which they certainly merit. Let me caution speculators, however, not to come upon us in hordes. Our population is inclined to improvidence, and can be freely separated from its dollars, but it does not number so many thousands that that a half dozen corner grocerymen, with moderate sized stocks of goods would not glut its market.

A very beautiful regimental standard, manufactured by TIFFANY, of heavy blue silk, with the State coat-of-arms handsomely embroidered upon it, was presented with appropriate ceremonies to the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment—Col. PERRY'S—on Sunday last. The gift came from the friends of the regiment in Brooklyn, and the donors spared neither pains nor expense to make it worthy of themselves and the recipients. Adjt. A. W. GOODELL, whose lady was especially instrumental in procuring the standard, had the honor of making the presentation address, and Col. PERRY, on behalf of his command, replied felicitously.

H. J. W

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC,
AT SEA, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1862.

I unexpectedly find myself the bearer of my own dispatches from Port Royal, and have to add this letter in explanation of the abrupt conclusion of my correspondence. I feel much reluctance in being obliged to refer in this way to a personal matter, but the outrage to which I have been subjected must be my apology.

In my account of the affair at Port Royal Ferry, I said in explanation of the object of the movement, that Gen. SHERMAN was "induced to permit the attack," leaving the inference that Gen. STEVENS was entitled to whatever credit may attach to having projected and planned it. This assertion was based upon what I considered to be unquestionable authority, and I made it with a desire to be just. I am conscious that I intended no disrespect toward Gen. SHERMAN, nor in any manner to reflect upon his course. He, however, has chosen to think otherwise, and during a recent interview he charged me with having attempted, in common with the correspondents of the Press generally, to bring him into dispute and contempt with his command. His language on this occasion was passionate and unjust, and with all so nonsensical, that, in charity, I shall not now make it public. As soon as his burst of rage had passed, I made an explanation which I thought was satisfactory, for he then assured me that what he had said did not apply to me personally, but rather to other correspondents who had chosen to write about him. I believe that it would not be difficult for me to obtain proof on this point from several gentlemen who were standing near us, and must have heard the remark.

I left Gen. SHERMAN, feeling that I had been insulted without cause, and under the impression that my intercourse with him was ended forever. But I cherished no rancorous feelings and could have continued in the discharge of my duties without coming in contact with him.

Five days after this unpleasant circumstance occurred, Major O. W. BEARD, of the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, the Provost-Marshal at Hilton Head, called upon me at my room, and accepted my hospitality, as he had often done before. I had been indebted to him for information not accessible from other sources, and was not disposed to care much about the conceited manner in which he was accustomed to speak of the Press. On this occasion BEARD found me writing to the TIMES, and he became at once disgustingly patronizing, volunteering advice as to what was proper and what was improper to be published. I told him, in good-natured terms, that newspaper correspondents were not entirely destitute of common sense, and must be supposed to have opinions of their own.

In the course of his conversation he mentioned Gen. SHERMAN'S name in such a way that I was led to reply, in substance, that I felt a conscientious desire to perform what I conceived to be my duties; that I had never knowingly written a line for the purpose of injuring Gen. SHERMAN, or militating against the interests of his command, and that I should no more hesitate to censure than to praise where either was merited, regardless of personal consequences. BEARD replied that he did not care a straw for what the newspapers might say of him, adding that the Press was powerless to influence the public either for or against a public officer.

I could scarcely avoid expressing dissent from so very absurd a proposition. I simply replied, however, that it was not the province of a correspondent to attempt to "influence public opinion," but that praise or censure must necessarily accompany any statement of facts that could be made. I added that to candidly present facts, leaving public opinion to mould itself therefrom, had been the course I had endeavored to pursue during my employment as the TIMES Correspondent at Port Royal. This conversation was purely of a private character. No warmth of feeling was apparent on either side, and what I said was spoken under the impression that BEARD entertained the kindest sentiments toward me. I have been convinced since that he came to see me in the character of a spy, and that my conversation was repeated, probably with exaggerations and additions, to Gen. SHERMAN.

About daylight, of the morning after this interview with BEARD, I was awakened by the Lieutenant of the Provost Marshal's guard, who told me that he was ordered to take me on board of the *Atlantic*, with my baggage. I inquired the reason, and he answered that he was not informed. I then desired to communicate with my friends before leaving, but that was positively against the orders of the Lieutenant, who said that Maj. BEARD would see me before the steamer started and give me an explanation. I was immediately marched down to the wharf, almost literally at the point of the bayonet, and taken on board the vessel. I did not see BEARD until about an hour before the steamer's departure, when I asked him in what manner I had offended. He said, "You are sent away under a general order, directing the arrest of persons who have spoken disrespectfully of the Commanding-General, in presence of soldiers." I denied having done so, and inquired who was my accuser, at which BEARD shrugged his shoulder and passed on. Subsequently, a friend laid my case before Gen. SHERMAN, and I learned that I had been arrested without his knowledge, but he refused to interfere in the matter, and thereby assumed the responsibility of his subordinate's act. *Therefore, upon the caprice of an unscrupulous man, under the most noble usage of military Law, I was forced to leave my sphere of duty without opportunity for explanation or defence.* From the character of the relations which have existed between Gen. SHERMAN and myself, he must have known that if my absence from his command were desired, nothing more would have been necessary than sending me a note to that effect.

H. J. W.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

THE AFFAIR AT THE FERRY—EFFICIENCY OF THE GUNBOATS, AND ENERGY OF THEIR CREWS AND CAPTAINS—ON WHICH SIDE THE SYMPATHY OF THE NEGROS LIES—THEIR DESIRE TO FIGHT FOR THE UNION.

PORT ROYAL, Sunday, Jan. 19, 1862.

The affair at Port Royal Ferry demonstrated as conclusively as any previous occurrence of the war the important uses to which gunboats can be put. Five of them were conducted through the narrow creeks which penetrate this country in every direction, and in places where the channel would not allow them to be turned around, were able to do the enemy a serious damage. Getting aground seems to be to them a matter of not the slightest consequence; they ran ashore and then ran off again, at least a half a dozen times during the engagement of the 1st of January, without receiving the least injury. I have at other times been a witness of the remarkable efficiency of this arm of the service. I have accompanied expeditions into the interior, up the inlets and rivers of South Carolina, (which seem made especially for gunboats to enter,) and noticed the extreme apprehension caused by the arrival of one or two vessels drawing not a dozen feet of water. Whole villages have been deserted before a shot was fired at them; encampments of four or five hundred troops have been abandoned at the approach of a single gunboat. In fact, for three miles on each side of any river entered by these craft, the country may be considered as possessed by our troops. The enemy could barely be driven off so effectually by a thousand men, and certainly not half so rapidly, while a military occupation so absolute could not be made by a still larger force. Indeed, although the enemy seem to entertain an unreasonable appreciation of their power, there is cause for much of the alarm they excite; by no other means can an eleven-inch gun be carried around the country at such a rate, and brought to bear upon a site hitherto unexposed. Any number of troops on the shore, unprotected by heavy artillery, is utterly at the mercy of one of these boats, a fact of which the South Carolians seem fully aware, and even their land batteries between Charleston and Savannah have invariably been deserted since the capture of Hilton Head.

The complete ease with which these vessels navigate the inland waters along this coast is admirable; some of them are so constructed that they can be propelled in either direction, and thus enter contemptible little creeks where there is not room for them to turn around. They might indeed almost as well be on land. As they can hurry up to any distance within 20 miles in an hour or two, their constant presence is not necessary; a slight indication of the enemy's coming is all that is required, and one or two of the Hessian fleet is dispatched to scatter the rebel force wherever a few feet of water can be obtained. They are joyously said to be able to go wherever a heavy dew has fallen. In the Port Royal Ferry affair they went both ways, up the Broad and the Port Royal Rivers, and through a stream known only as the Brick-yard Creek, into the Coosaw, covered the crossing and landing of our troops, and scattered their shells three and four miles away into the woods on the main-land.

The officers and crews of these gallant little ships are adventurous and plucky as can be imagined; their duties are at once exciting and agreeable. They are kept constantly employed, now dashing up the Edisto or Port Royal Rivers, now running through Skull Creek and Calibogue Sound; protecting colonies of blacks, seizing places like Tybee Island under the very guns of a casemated fort like Pulaski, driving out troops from towns like Rockville, frightening the people of Charleston, as their own journals admit, by maintaining the blockade, and, on occasions like those of the 7th of November and 1st of January, doing service of the most important character. All aboard them seem imbued with the most ardent love of their profession, and the most earnest desire to distinguish themselves; they are never behind hand, never out of place, never too tired for duty. There will probably occur opportunities near here for them to prove of quite as much importance as in any service that has hitherto been required of them. A racier, more exciting life than that they lead can hardly be imagined, heightened as the satisfaction it occasions must be by the thought that they are doing their duty in assisting to crush out the rebellion. It would be difficult to mention any department of the military or naval service of the country which has assisted more effectually in this duty than the gunboats of the expedition to Port Royal.

I am constantly hearing and seeing new instances of the anxiety of the negroes here to assist the Yankees. The other day an old fellow taken aboard one of the vessels was overheard praying vigorously that "de Lord would bress *these d—d Yankees*." Poor Sambo had never heard us designated in any other way, and gave the entire title in his prayer. They do more than pray, however. Every day or two some are asking to be allowed to fight. At Edisto, recently, the blacks have in repeated instances brought in their captive masters to our forces, and again and again individuals have asked for arms. I have had frequent assurances of such facts from officers in command of reconnoitering parties both of the army and navy. One of the former has told me that a negro under his command snatched a musket from one of the troops and fired at a flying rebel. Another said, that a black man exclaimed to him, "Massa, you only give us bowie-knife and guns, and we *shot* fast enough." These may not be representative incidents; I hardly incline to think they are. But I certainly hear more such stories than a month ago.

Instances of white prisoners taking the oath of allegiance are also frequent. Indeed, nearly all the prisoners, whether in arms or not, that have been made by our forces in South Carolina, have consented to take the oath. The exceptions have been persons of consequence; the poor whites acquiesce at once. Loyal people are said, however, to have remained even on the sea islands, until within a few days of our taking possession. If the negroes can be believed, even among the important landholders of this neighborhood were some who were at least in favor of submission. One young gentleman, it is said, was absolutely forced against his will into the rebel army a day or two before the battle at Hilton Head; and several of the wealthiest proprietors of the vicinity bitterly bewailed the madness of their fellows. These cases show that unanimity of feeling against the National Government does not exist even in South Carolina.

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE EXPEDITION—A RECONNOISSANCE OF THE THE TENNESSEE—DESERTERS FROM COLUMBUS—THEIR STORY—A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE REBEL POSITION AND STRENGTH.

CAIRO, Monday, Jan. 19, 1862.

Since my last, the prospects of a fight have all or nearly all evaporated—the Grand Expedition has returned, and from this point of view, the whole thing looks like an immense humbug. Gen. MCCLERNAND'S column penetrated some 30 miles towards the interior in a southeasterly course from Fort Jefferson, and is now on its return without having accomplished a single thing of importance. What the object of the expedition was, is simply a matter of the crudest conjecture—its result is better known. It is a long and weary series of marches through mud, whereby nothing whatever was accomplished save that a fair percentage of the man will be put in the hospitals.

If the public is ignorant of the objects of the expedition, it is very generally believed that those who had charge of its planning and execution are no less in the dark. If it were designed to effect a reconnoissance, it could have been done in the same portions of the State, quite as well and better by one hundred dragoons. It could have been ascertained that Fort Beauregard has been deserted for the last fortnight by a good deal smaller force than one of ten thousand men. If the object were to throw a sop to that hungry cerberus—the public—a less costly one might have been given than one which involved the transportation of an immense force through bottomless sloughs, the gigantic cost of such an undertaking and the placing upon the sick-list of one-tenth of the whole force.

I rather suspect that this last explanation may be the true one. Seemingly, as if in earnest with this plan, a couple of gunboats left Cairo about the same time as the land force, went up the Ohio, and then turned their prows up the Tennessee. Some distance up they came in sight of a point of land, whose woody depths looked as if they *might* hide secession batteries. Getting within 800 yards, the gunboats opened on the woods with terrible effect, tearing off huge branches, scarring the grand old trees, digging vast and ugly cavities in the soil, and sending away, over hill and valley, the echoes of their thunders, till at Paducah and Cairo, Union ears tingled with the music, and Union hearts rejoiced in the belief that something was being done to forward the good cause.

After a vigorous and prolonged shelling, careful approaches were made, and finally a landing effected. No enemy was discovered, no dead, no wounded, no signs even that a hostile foot had ever trod the sylvan recesses, now so rudely disturbed by National thunderbolts.

This and nothing more is the complete result of the late grand naval and land expedition. The gunboats are stopping on the bosom of the Ohio, in front of the landing here, to recruit energies exhausted in that late arduous conflict; the land forces, with many a curse, are wearily floundering through the sacred mud of Kentucky, on their return to Fort Jefferson. Reporters, mud-bespattered from sole to eyebrows, are slowly gathering in, joining hoarsely in paeans to the great spirit of humbug, and well satisfied in their inmost souls that the race of Cagliostro is not yet extinct.

Last night four deserters reached here from Columbus, and bring with them information of the highest importance. I have conversed with all of them, and am satisfied, from a long and rigid examination, that their information is entirely reliable. They are all from New-York State, as follows:

J. GILBERT, Brooklyn, N. Y.
W. J. MURRELL, New-York City.
J. GARDINER, New-York City.
CHARLES COX, Watertown, N. Y.

The last-named is the one from whom I derived the largest amount of information. He is a young man of not more than twenty-two, is a printer by trade, and was at work in Memphis when the war broke out. He and the other three were impressed into the Confederate service, and were given their choice of going into the land or naval service, or into the laboratory, in which are manufactured percussion caps, &c. He chose the land service, as did the others, and was transferred to two or three different points, which were fortified, and finally to Columbus. At the time of the battle of Belmont, Cox undertook to escape, and had succeeded in getting within seven miles of Cairo, when he was met by a straggling force of secession cavalry and captured. He was taken back to Columbus, heavily ironed, except for a short time when sick, when he was allowed to walk within certain limits.

Last Saturday a Court-martial tried his case, and condemned him to be shot at the end of eight days. Wednesday night, by aid of a blacksmith's file, conveyed to him by a sympathizing rebel comrade, he sawed off his shackles, burrowed through the floor, then under four other buildings, and, after a good deal of dodging, succeeded in passing the guards and making his way to this point. All the others were confined in the same place for mere minor offences, but, concluding not to stay, availed themselves of the opportunity and made their escape. The others are all young men, all disgusted with the rebel service, and only anxious to stand once more upon their native heath. They were destitute upon arriving here, but, through the liberality of National officers and others, are supplied in a manner that will enable them to reach home with little or no difficulty.

They agree that the present force in Columbus is about 40,000 strong, and composed as follows:

GENS. CHEATHEM AND RUSSEL'S BRIGADE.

First Tennessee regiment, Col. Preston Smith.
Second Tennessee Regiment, Col. Knox Walker.
Twenty-first Tennessee Regiment, Col. Pickett.
Fourth Tennessee Regiment, Col. Neely.
Thirteenth Tennessee Regiment, Col. Wright.
Fifteenth Tennessee Regiment.
Ninth Tennessee Regiment.

GEN. TRUDEAU'S DIVISION.

Eleventh Louisiana Regiment.
Thirteenth Louisiana Regiment.
Louisiana

hours, holding up very warm. The rivers are already in good stage and rising rapidly. Within two days there will be a matter of ten feet "plumb water," in both the Tennessee and Cumberland above the mark of yesterday. The rise will not stop at that, and such a freshet will give good water in the Cumberland for ten days or two weeks without more rain, and for at least three weeks in the Tennessee. I sincerely hope that our Generals will have the good judgment to immediately order the ascent of those rivers by our powerful flotilla. I said, in a short letter the other day, that I did not anticipate any important result from the movements now progressing here for ten days or two weeks; and I am of the same opinion still as to the original aim of our Generals. But a circumstance like that referred to above, may change the affair very much, and cause an acceleration of movements upon the part of the army and fleet—and, of course, some unforeseen movement on tha part of the enemy may also work a change in plans.

CONFISCATION LAWS.

But in any event the attempt is to be made, at a period now not far in the future, to penetrate within the bounds of a State which has been since April last partially, and since the 8th of June wholly, under the control of the leaders of the rebellion. And, though untoward events or bad Generalship may defeat our effort, yet I am sanguine we shall succeed. And it is in view of such a happy anticipation that I desire to offer some remarks, through a journal of circulation, such as the TIMES enjoys, upon the subject of *Confiscation Laws*.

I am fearful that our National legislators are about to commit a grave error upon this point. Let us consider for a moment. Where is the necessity, and wherein the fitness of the proposed enactments? It is proper to bear in mind, in the first place, that by the laws of the United States already long in existence, all the men who have taken up arms against their country, with their voluntary aiders and abetters, are subject, on conviction, to the utmost penalty of the law. And it, upon conviction and condemnation, the culprit shall desire to ransom his life or his liberty by accepting instead the payment of a fine commutable to a confiscation of his entire estate, it would seem to be fine enough to provide the necessary legislation hereafter.

But it may be urged, with reason, that too many difficulties lie in the way of the conviction of the guilty ones,—that many will escape, and cannot be brought at all to trial,—and that the number of the guilty will be too great to be reached in such a way. I admit the force of this objection; and still holding on to the cardinal principle that no citizen should be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, I admit that there will be manifest necessity (if, in the providence of God, we shall finally succeed in crushing the rebellion) for some legislation in the premises. Yet it does appear to my mind that while we already have in force laws reaching further than those we may find it necessary to pass, there can be no necessity for haste in the passage of new laws.

The laws in contemplation should apply only to the less guilty and less conspicuous class of offenders. Those senators, cabinet minister, governors of States and legislators who have had the custody of the public weal and peace committed to their keeping, under the most solemn oaths by a confiding people, and who have willingly striven to break down the Government which has nourished and protected them and their people, and never wronged them—and thus to plunge the country into all the horrors, bloodshed, devastation and pain of civil war—these men should not be allowed to escape the severest penalties; and those officers of the army and navy of the United States, educated at the public expense, and sworn to protect their Government against all its enemies, who have spurned their country's flag, and betrayed it, in the hour of its danger—these should be dealt with in special severity. And there may be other classes of men to whom little mercy should be shown. But there is a class—there are classes—of offenders of whom I have spoken as less guilty; and for these there may be reserved the smaller punishment of confiscation, temporary or perpetual (distranchisement, fines, and the like. In reference to these classes, and to the time at which the penalties affixed to their crimes should begin to run against them, I will make a remark or two.

The obligation of allegiance on the part of the citizen, and that of protection on the part of the Government, are coexistent. When one fails the other ceases. But it may be a nice question to determine precisely when a Government, or a portion of it, has failed in its duty of protection; and certainly when the obligation ceases to rest upon the citizen. The Government is at all times in duty bound to *make the effort* to protect the citizen; and this effort may be prolonged for a considerable time, and at length become successful. In the meantime, I hold it to be the duty of the citizen to make the effort to continue his true allegiance to his Government, and thereby assist his Government in its effort to restore its power of protection; and the citizen should feel in duty bound to incur, if necessary, *some* amount of danger and loss in this effort, just as his Government is bound to incur danger and expense in its effort to protect the citizen. But it is hard to determine just how much and how long the citizen must strive and endure, in his duty to a Government which is only *endeavoring* to reach his protection. Manifestly, if any citizens of Tennessee abandoned their allegiance to the National Government before they could justify themselves in so doing on the plea of necessity, and they thereby evinced either a want of of fealty or a want of proper courage to do their duty to their Government. And then, many of them did not stop at the mere submission to the rule of another and hostile Government, (which they made unnecessary haste to recognize,) but entered with apparent willingness into hostilities against the Government whose allegiance they had just renounced, and with zeal into the effort to subvert their old Government, and compel their unwilling fellow-citizens to submit to the new order of things. For these last but little apology can be offered.

But yet, on the other hand, and even to a certain degree in extenuation of the offence of the last-mentioned class of delinquents, the following facts and considerations must have due weight. Let it be remembered, that previous to the outbreaking of the rebellion in Tennessee and some other States, seven States of the Union had declared their independence and were in a state of open insurrection against the Government, having organized a confederation of their own, and committed many overt acts of war upon the government of the United States. These States and the new pretension of a government had enacted various laws and ordinances at variance with their duty to the Government, and subversive of the Constitutional rights of their own citizens, as well as of the citizens of the other States. Though holding the doctrine that a *State* cannot secede or rebel, having no such power within its organization, and of course no body of men authorized by its own Constitution to exercise such power, and that, even admitting the power, it was never lawfully exercised, but that the State Governments were for the time subverted by mere usurpers; yet I speak in the language commonly used even in State papers, of "States in rebellion." Though seven States, then, had done all these things, to the grievous wrong and oppression of the citizens of the United States, both within and without their own limits, yet the Government of the United States, for months made no effort to retain or restore its authority over the rebellious districts. Three or four isolated forts, to be sure, were held—but even in these cases, where it was practicable, the rebels were permitted, unmolested, to erect works under the guns of these fortifications for their reduction. And without enumerating I am justified in saying that in almost every way the Government of the United States abandoned the loyal men of the seceded States to their fate, and the rights of citizens, outside those States, to open and flagrant violation, without an effort to perform the duty of protection. The Government is one, under all Administrations, and though ABRAHAM LINCOLN is not as a man responsible for the weakness and wickedness of JAMES BUCHANAN, yet the Government under Mr. LINCOLN is responsible to a great extent for the acts and precedents of the Government under Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, and even under Mr. LINCOLN'S own Administration, fully a month was spent in pandering to the weak and treasonable cry of peace and no coercion. Peace and no coercion never did and never could signify anything less than the abandonment of the loyal men of the seceded States to their fate—a denial to them of the protection they had a right to expect of their Government.

So, when the revolution was precipitated upon Tennessee, very many intelligent and well-disposed persons sincerely believed that the Government, either for want of power or of inclination, or both, would come short of their protection. For this reason, some sooner and some later, proceeded to make terms with the Government of the revolutionary usurpation. Without further prolonging this letter by these reflections, perhaps I have said enough to be understood. Under all tha circumstances referred to, I believe it to be the duty of the Government to *first* restore its power and prestige within the bounds of a considerable district of country. When this shall have been effectually accomplished, the people should be invited and warned to come back to their allegiance to and the protection of the Government. After this there will remain no excuse for delinquency on the part of the citizen, and all who may still hold out willingly in their rebellion should be punished. But I believe, so far as the lesser classes of rebels are concerned, no degree of forbearance on the part of the Government less than this will come up to the standard of simple right, to say nothing of the dignity and wisdom of a merciful policy.

I fear that many who are urging these confiscation acts, are looking more to tha means of freeing the Southern slave than anything else. I beg these men to be patient. Slavery is doomed. I am willing, however, that the slaves of all finally contumacious rebels, and of those whose acts of rebellion have been wilful and flagrant, shall be freed and colonized. It were better to colonize them, and the vacuum will be filled with hardy white laborers, whose interest will be with the white race and free labor. Free discussion and free labor thus introduced into the South, and the remnant of Slavery will disappear quite as rapidly as will be well for either master or slave.

TENNESSEEAN.

P. S.—I now learn that the division under Gen. C. F. SMITH, which went out from this place, encamped last night at Murrsy, Calloway County. This looks as if an attack upon Fort Henry was in contemplation. Vague and uncertain rumors are in circulation here about movements near Columbus; but you will obtain the news from there by telegraph. T.

THE MISSISSIPPI CLOSED.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 18.

At last the Mississippi, from this point to Cairo, is useless for steamboats, the channel having become gorged at Widow WATERS' homestead, and very probably at other points. As usual, when a gorge forms below here, the river rose at this port suddenly. In one hour yesterday, we believe, the rise amounted to four inches. The steamer *Continental* lies below Widow WATERS', confined in the ice, about a hundred yards from shore. She is a very valuable steamer, built for the St. Louis and New-Orleans trade, and is insured for $30,000, but it is reported by those who have seen her that she is in no immediate danger of serious injury. She had on board twenty heavy cannon, &c., which, we understand, were safely taken ashore. The *Jauncey*, which left this port for Cairo on the same day as the *Continental*, was last heard from as being a short distance above Cape Girardeau. The owner presumes she would not be long delayed there.

The ferry-boats continue to run, and have done good service in removing shore ice, and it is clearly apparent that the navigation of the harbor will meet with little further interruption. It is supposed that there is a gorge above Alton. The *Tatum* was to leave last evening in order to discover if there is one below Alton.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

THE VICTORY—MOVEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL AND REBEL FORCES—A SWORD PRESENTATION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 20, 1862.

It is reported this morning that Gens. THOMAS and SCHOEPF, with 10,000 men and two or three batteries, routed ZOLLICOFFER on the 18th, killed him and other high officers, and were in fair way of bagging pretty much all his force. The report is that ZOLLY, with 10,000, came out of his intrenchments at Mill Spring and advanced some miles north of the Cumberland to attack THOMAS, and did attack, so conduct as he of whipping. He had heard THOMAS had only 4,000 or 5,000; but THOMAS, being reinforced in time by as many more, with artillery under SCHOEPF, defeated ZOLLY signally.

It is very wet and muddy, but our troops are moving as fast as they can, though it be only three to five miles a day. J. L. CRITTENDEN has moved from Calhoun to South Carrollton, twenty miles further up Green River. H. MARSHALL is said to have "mail a raid," into Virginia, and to confess a loss of 60 killed, 100 wounded and 100 prisoners. While he is at last over Sawyer's that he whipped us, he don't exhibit much. Gen. CRITTENDEN, over the mail ZOLLICOFFER way, left Bowling Green on Saturday, and we have took up the line of operations of Gens. BOYLE, BAKER, FRY, BUCKNER, GEO. CRITTENDEN and Col. HAYNIE in the direction of Bowling Green, Russellville and Middle Tennessee. I shall separate the skirmishes and affairs for the Tennessee and the Cumberland, and all relative to and at the line, DEBATE'S District of Calro. The elections are to be held [illegible] Monday next, and will be conducted [illegible] and doubtless very successful.

An order has been issued from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters at Washington, [illegible] 17th inst., for the organization of the Army of the Potomac into four Corps d'Armee, to be commanded respectively by Gens. MCDOWELL, SUMNER, HEINTZELMAN and [illegible]. The command of each Corps d'Armee will be announced in General Orders, No. 71. This is a much needed step, and will please the fighting fellows. Take it, and the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. MCCLELLAN, will reply with "Hip, hip, hurrah" and "For he's a jolly good fellow," and then, if he wishes to make a speech, let him be fully drunk."

There is much sickness among our soldiers. Measles and typhoid fever prevail. The former is of a severe type. The citizens continue to contribute liberally. The seven military hospitals in Louisville are quite full. The rebels are sustaining a vast deal more than our men. Their sentiments are greatly illustrated. None are said to number over 700, many scarcely 500.

The latest statement is that Parson BROWNLOW, who has been again released, but during his confinement became sick, and is now at home, dangerously ill.

PONTIAC.

THE WIFE OF HON. JOHN PHELPS LOYAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to the following extract cut from our paper of Dec. 11:

"The Liberty (Mo.) *Tribune*, not a reliable authority in such matters, by the way, states that the wives of Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS, and Hon. SAMPLE ORR, have become warm advocates of the Southern cause, since the late visit of the National forces to Springfield. They say they can't stand a party that countenances LANE and negro stealing, and have written for their husbands to return home, and they will protect them. LANE is said to have stolen most of their negroes, and otherwise desolated their farms."

That statement appearing in your paper, and not followed by a correction or denial, is calculated to do great injustice to at least one of the most loyal and heroic women in Missouri. Mrs. PHELPS (whose husband, Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS, is now in command of a regiment of loyal Missouri troops) has never been an "advocate of the Southern cause," but from the first has been loyal to the Government.

I inclose extracts from the two last letters received from her, the first written from Springfield under date of Nov. 5, 1861; the last from Rolla Jan. 6, 1862. They breathe the spirit of '76:

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1861.

I have made up my mind, let what will come, not to leave my home. I said, when the rebels first came here, they should not drive me from home. They can take my life, but here I will die, and be laid by the side of my children. I have two reasons for staying—one is pride, the other is to administer to the wounded. I have to-day had the pleasure of seeing some of those men wounded at Wilson's Creek, (whose lives, I have no doubt, were saved by my remaining at home,) here again in the ranks, ready to fight for our lives and homes. You who hear the drum and fife, and see men preparing to leave their homes for the battle-field, feel unhappy. Oh! what are our feelings when we see those brave and intelligent men, who have come here to rid us of enemies, (who would drive us from our homes, and deprive us of liberty,) wounded, and huddled into out-houses, barns, churches, &c., without even straw to lie upon, and the enemy brandishing their weapons, cursing and maltreating them in every possible way. These are scenes I have witnessed, until my heart would sink within me. Nine of these brave men I took to our house, and they are now all well. My husband and son are in the war, and they, too, may fall in a strange land; and will not kind Heaven incline some gentle hand to administer to them?

ROLLA, Monday, Jan. 6, 1862.

I have learned since I reached here that PRICE and the rebels from Arkansas, who have been with him in all his battles, have taken up Winter quarters at Springfield, and are occupying our home. I am now sorry I left home, and shall leave for home to-morrow—if there are men in our house they must give it up to me. *** You did right when you gave a denial to the report of my being a rebel. I am opposed to the Federal army stealing negroes or any other property—but I shall die a Union woman, as I told Ben. MCCULLOCH. You very kindly invite me to visit New-York. Nothing would afford me more pleasure, were these no "war times;" but now I cannot leave Missouri

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash Invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING HENRY IV.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—THE SENTINEL OF THE NIGHT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We are still without intelligence from the Burnside Expedition, excepting through rebel channels. By way of Fortress Monroe, we have a dispatch dated Goldsborough, N. C., 21st, which states that one hundred vessels of the expedition were in Pamlico Sound, while twenty large steamers were outside at Hatteras. The women and children were leaving Newbern, in anticipation of an attack upon that city; and it was believed that a simultaneous attack was to be made on Roanoke Island. Newbern is in Hyde County, on the Neuse River, and is a station of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

By the arrival of the steam-transport *Atlantic* at this port, we have intelligence from Port Royal to the 20th inst. The *Atlantic* brought a large consignment of sea-island cotton to Collector BARNEY—the greater portion of it unginned. The most important news by this arrival is the announcement that the second "stone-fleet," consisting of fourteen vessels, left on the morning of the 20th for Charleston harbor, with the purpose of obstructing the entrance through Maffit's Channel, by which the steamer *Isabel* recently entered, after eluding the vigilance of the blockading vessels. The sinking of the vessels was to be done under the direction of Mr. GEORGE H. BRADBURY, of the Navy, who had charge of the closing of the main channel. No event of special importance had occurred at Port Royal since the date of our previous advices. Arrangements were in progress, however, which were expected to result in movements of the greatest moment. Among the reinforcements of Gen. SHERMAN'S Command which had arrived, was a portion of the Massachusetts Cavalry. The experiment of employing the negroes in gathering the cotton and in doing other work on the islands in our possession, and paying them for their labor in money or clothing and food, has proved very successful. The *Atlantic* brought to the New-York Post Office about thirty-five thousand letters, which had accumulated at the Hilton Head Post-office in less than two weeks.

We have still additional details of the battle at Somerset; but it is evidently impossible to obtain a clear idea of the affair until we get the official reports of Gens. SCHOEPF and THOMAS. The dispatches of yesterday and to-day show that our surmise on Monday was correct, that the forces of the rebel CRITTENDEN from Cumberland Gap had made a junction with those of ZOLLICOFFER before the battle, and that the former person was in chief command. If so, the estimate of the rebel forces at 8,000 is much too small, as is certainly that of the National troops at 3,000. The bayonet charge in the battle was made by the Ninth Ohio, Twentieth Minnesota, and Fourth Kentucky. We have as yet no news from the National troops who went in pursuit of the rebels. It is possible that they have carried victory as far as Cumberland Gap itself, and our next news may be from that key-point.

Gen. SCHOEPF was confirmed by the Senate yesterday as Brigadier-General—a just and timely tribute to his brilliant success at Somerset. Gen. OAD, who distinguished himself at Drainesville, was also confirmed.

That there *has been* treachery in the War Department, no one can doubt who will read the letter of our Special Correspondent on the Lower Potomac, which we publish this morning. That there *will be* any more such treachery, now that the Department has passed into new hands, and new regulations have been established, we prefer to regard an impossibility. It will be recollected that a dispatch in the TIMES announced that on the night before the *Pensacola* ran the blockade of the Potomac, the rebels shouted the National countersign across the river to our troops. Our correspondent states that this is literally true, and that such occurrences have been frequent. They have not only given the countersigns of one night, but also of the succeeding night, and have likewise boasted that, with the knowledge thus at command, they have traveled along the entire division lines, obtained all the information required, and successfully retired again across the river. The rebels were much annoyed at the successful passage of the *Pensacola*, as it proved to them more conclusively than any other circumstance that their blockade is wholly ineffective. Our correspondent estimates that they have expended at least $80,000 worth of ammunition, which they might as well have sunk in the ocean.

A rebel dispatch, received by way of Fortress Monroe, announces a large number of vessels as having passed up Broad River at Port Royal. These vessels, however, only constitute the fleet which ordinarily finds its rendezvous there, and indicates no special movement. It will be remembered that our vessels now pass up to the wharves at Beaufort to unload and take in cargoes.

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship *City of New-York*, which left Liverpool on the 8th and Queenstown on the 9th inst., we have intelligence four days later from Europe. The news is important. The English Press and people had learned of the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, which was received with the greatest satisfaction. Consols immediately advanced over one per cent., and cotton also had risen. The day before the news was received in England, the London *Times* said that the surrender of these personages would be a greater blow to the Confederate than a National victory on the Potomac, and be worth millions to the National Exchequer. Almost simultaneously with the arrival in England of the news of the rendition of the rebel Commissioners, another letter of Dr. RUSSELL'S, from this country, was published, predicting that the Cabinet at Washington would refuse to surrender them. The newspapers were still arguing about the recognition of the so-called Southern Confederacy, some *pro* and others *con*.

It is said that by this time the English Admiral's squadron in North-America numbers seven line-of-battle ships, thirty-three frigates, and twenty-five corvettes, and people were wondering what he would do with it. The shipment of ammunition to the squadron continues unabated.

The pirate *Sumter*, as before announced, had burned three American merchantmen, the *Vigilant*, the *Evan Dodge*, and the *Arcade*; after which she was permitted to enter the Spanish port of Cadiz, though against the efforts of the American Consul. It was rumored that, on this account, our Consul would leave Cadiz.

The British Parliament had been summoned for the 16th proximo.

A large number of American vessels had arrived in English ports, and various casualties to some of the number are reported.

The U. S. gunboat *Tuscarora* had arrived at Southampton, and was supposed to be waiting for the pirate *Nashville*.

A violent earthquake had occured in Greece.

There had been a *coup d'état* in Pekin, China, and Prince KUNG had again come to the surface.

The commercial news is interesting, and will be found in the summary.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions were presented for the employment of homœopathic physicians in the army. A joint resolution from the Michigan Legislature, in favor of the exchange of prisoners, with special reference to the case of Col. WILCOX, was presented and referred. A remonstrance from the underwriters, shipowners and others of Boston, against any interference with the Coast Survey, was presented. The resolution presented by Mr. HALE, in reference to Marshal LAMON, declaring that he has been guilty of contempt of the Senate, was called up and passed. The bill for the completion of the defences of Washington was passed, after being amended so that the forcing of safeguards shall be punishable with death, and so that no new works of defence can be commenced. The bill to increase the clerical force of the War and Navy Departments was passed. The case of Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, was then taken up, and Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, concluded his speech advocating his expulsion, touching incidentally upon the Slavery question—emancipation, confiscation, etc. He was followed by Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, and the Senate subsequently went into Executive Session without a vote on Mr. BRIGHT'S case.

In the House, a bill was reported from the Post-office Committee to establish a postal money-order system. Its consideration was postponed. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. A bill authorizing the President to appoint Lighthouse Inspectors for any of the lighthouses on the coast during and one year after the continuance of the rebellion, was reported from the Judiciary Committee. It was not considered. A bill to facilitate judicial proceedings, and better to regulate the law of prizes, was also reported from the Judiciary Committee; and a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with States for supplies furnished their troops. A bill for a military and mail railroad from Kentucky to Tennessee, was reported from the Committee on Roads and Canals. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Military Academy bill, and speeches on the general subject of the rebellion were made by Messrs. ALLEY, of Massachusetts; HARRISON, of Ohio; and VAN HORN, of New-York. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, also took occasion to refer to a communication in the *Tribune*, in reference to the doings of the Contract Investigating Committee, the statements of which he denounced as false.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions were presented for the erection of fortifications along the frontier, and in favor of the Metropolitan Health bill. The bill in reference to the Brooklyn Normal School was reported favorably, as was also the bill to prevent "shysters" from practicing in the Courts of Kings County. Among the bills introduced was one to regulate the fees of Sheriffs; one to reduce the expenses of the Insurance Department; one to regulate places of amusement in this City; one to alter the map of the City regarding Lexington-avenue, and one authorizing the construction of a railroad from Brooklyn to Newtown. The concurrent resolution in favor of the State assuming its quota of the National Tax was adopted.

In the Assembly, General Orders were considered during the morning hour. The report of the Albany County District Attorney, in the Littlejohn Bribery case, was then taken up, and debated by Messrs. PRUYN, OGDEN, RICE and ALVORD, and by Speaker RAYMOND. The latter explained that the Chamber of Commerce as a body, never had anything to do with raising money, nor had any body of men as such. Property owners, however, were desirous of keeping the City Post-office on its present site. He also defended the Trustees of the Brick Church from any implication in the matter, and suggested the adoption of a plan by which proper explanations could be made by certain parties before the Legislative Committee.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General of this State, repeated at Hoboken, last evening, with some additions, his lecture on "The Union; its Hopes and its Fears." He favored crushing the rebellion by the most efficacious and speedy means, especially by confiscating the property of rebels.

The Councilmen held a brief meeting last evening, the principal business transacted being the adoption of new rules. A petition was presented, asking $15,000 for replenishing uniforms of the Fifth Regiment, which went to the war for three months. The Committees for the present year will be found in the proper column. Mr. BARNEY insisted on being excused from serving on any Committee, but the Board refused to excuse him by a vote of 19 to 3.

The small pox prevails to such an extent in the lower part of the county in which Wilmington, Delaware, is situated that the Mayor of the city has felt it his duty to issue a proclamation forbidding any infected persons to be brought within one mile of the city limits under a heavy penalty.

Steps have been taken by the Maine Legislature to investigate the expediency of opening a military road from Milford to Princeton. The route proposed is over a very level section of country, and the distance from Milford to the Grand Lake Stream is but forty-two miles, and at that point communication by steamboat and railroad with Calais is reached. This road would be of great importance in the event of complications with England.

The Supreme Court at Washington, says the Newark *Mercury*, have at last finally decided the important cases of MILNOR, STEVENS and others *vs.* the New-Jersey Railroad, relating to the bridge over the Passaic River at Market-street, in that city, in favor of the defendants. It is understood that the Judges entirely sustain all the points taken by the defendants, and approve of Judge GRIER'S decision below.

The decision of the Supreme Court in respect to the application of BALDWIN and JAYCOX for a *mandamus* to compel Comptroller HAWS to issue his warrant in their favor for $61,821, the same being the amount awarded to them as the damages they sustained in consequence of not getting the contract for building the gate-houses of the new reservoir, they being the lowest bidders, will be found in the law column. The matter was before Justice LEONARD, in Chambers.

The Stock Market continued firm through the sales of yesterday, closing steady late in the afternoon. The transactions in Gold were large at 103¼@103⅜. This advance has influenced Exchange on London, which rose to 114½ ₱ cent.

The export demand for Breadstuffs, yesterday, was good, and prices of desirable lots of Flour, Wheat and Corn were firmer. Moderate sales of Provisions were reported at essentially unchanged prices. Whisky was depressed and lower. Rio Coffee and Cuba Sugars, Teas, Hay, Tallow and Tobacco were in fair request and more steady. Metals, Oils, Spices and Naval Stores were lightly dealt in. The freight market was less active.

The Response from England.

The steamers from England are making long Winter voyages. The new ship *City of New-York*, of the Dale line of Liverpool, Queenstown and New-York packets, should have been here, in due course, on Tuesday last, whereas she only passed Cape Race nearly fourteen days out, yesterday morning. Our news dispatch from that point will be found on another page of this paper. It relates mainly to what was thought of the political advices carried out by the *Europa*, which left Boston on Wednesday, Dec. 25, before Mr. SEWARD'S reply to Earl RUSSELL had been written. There was much disappointment felt in England at the inclusive tenor of the news. Generally, the effect was to add to the painful suspense between peace and war. A portion of the London Press drew the most unfavorable conclusion from the delay, and the special American correspondent of the London *Times*, in his letter by the *Europa*, gave apparent license to this erroneous opinion. The mistake was not his first on the political situation of the United States, nor is it probable that it will prove to be his last. He has blundered most deplorably throughout his Washington correspondence. In the instance under notice he must have written at random, and without the slightest effort to inform himself as to the probable result of the *Trent* affair. He would have found, as late as the 23d or 24th December, no intelligent opinion to the purport that MASON and SLIDELL would certainly *not* be given up. The whole drift of newspaper and diplomatic speculation at that time in New-York and Washington was in the opposite direction.

But the suspense in England was not enduring. The Dale and Portland steamers of Saturday, Dec. 28, arrived out a few days after the *Europa*, with Mr. SEWARD'S letter, and the whole satisfactory conclusion of the demand made through Lord LYONS. As the present steamer left Queenstown next day, we have only a brief telegraphic report of the effect financially in London, where Consols rose one and a quarter per cent, and the Bank of England reduced its rate of discount to 2½ per cent.; and from Liverpool, where the cotton market was greatly excited, and went up nearly a penny the pound. With the political comments of the London Press we are not yet favored.

It is quite evident that the suspense of the English people had been wrought up to an intense and fearful pitch on this subject, as the time drew near for learning the decision of the American Government—so much so as to reject, as doubtful, the preliminary opinions of the New-York Press that the captives probably would and had best be given up. Under ordinary circumstances this foreshadowing of what was soon to follow in an official shape would have spirited the nerves of the most anxious friends of peace in the Kingdom. But, as several of the London journals were determined to believe the worst of us, they insisted to the latest hour that we had a popular *mob* who would not suffer the Administration to pursue the right, even if the President and his Premier were inclined to it, and, as the American correspondent of one of them had been singularly pertinacious in iterating and reiterating this clumsy libel, we can readily account for the continued distrust and excitement on the subject.

We should hear from the steamer of the 12th inst. at Cape Race or Halifax this morning, or in the course of the day, with fuller reports of the effect of the official news from Washington. It is almost needless, therefore, to speculate upon what a few hours ought to render a certainty. The probability is that the entire English Press will neither do justice to the motives of this Government, nor altogether repress their sympathies with the Southern rebellion. A portion of it, like the London *Morning Herald*, may even improve the occasion to insist that the rebellion should be at once acknowledged by the British Government. But we apprehend that such bad manners will be the secret prompting of YANCEY and his Confederate mischief-makers in London, rather than the emanation of any true or responsible English sentiment.

LOADING HEAVY ORDNANCE BY STEAM.—An official account of some remarkable experiments, in this direction, conducted by Mr. STEVENS, at Hoboken, on the 11th inst., before Gen. SCOTT, Gen. ANDERSON, Col. DELAFIELD and other experts; and the detailed results of Mr. STEVENS' experiments on the 4th inst., already referred to in these columns, will be found in another part of this paper. A ten-inch navy gun was tilted into line with the steam-loading cylinder, swabbed, loaded with a 124-pound ball and 11 pounds of powder, aimed, pricked, primed and fired four times in 139 consecutive seconds, the shortest time occupied by one series of these operations, being twenty-five seconds. A 225-pound elongated shot was afterward loaded with equal celerity; and it is, therefore, evident that projectiles of any weight and size can be rammed home by steam, as fast as that subtle artillerist can lay hands on them, just as the hundred-inch piston of the ocean steamer can safely travel as many feet in a minute as the miniature plunger of the "one-horse" engine. To prevent the possibility of accident from the heating of the gun by this almost continuous combustion within it, Mr. STEVENS has developed, we understand, an automatic apparatus for injecting water after each discharge, so that the half-minute firing may be continued for hours.

The important results of this remarkably rapid method of serving heavy ordnance are two-fold; the machinery and men are within shot-proof casemates, and the number of guns may be proportionately reduced, while the size, draft and cost of vessels-of-war, and the dimensions of casemates afloat or ashore, may be greatly diminished. The loading of the 15-inch gun by hand, occupies nearly a quarter of an hour. We do not see, then, why one such steam-loaded gun cannot throw as much metal in a given time, as twenty or thirty hand-loaded guns. The Stevens Battery is to have five 15-inch guns, besides her two rifled cannon. If, then, as experiment indicates, she can throw ten balls, or two tons of metal per minute, besides outsailing any sea vessel known, we think the Government would do well to inquire pretty closely into the objections raised against her, a part of which have already been disproved by actual trial. Meanwhile, Mr. STEVENS informs us that he is testing the validity of the other objections, not by counter opinion or third-house machinations, but by the practice itself; and inasmuch as what he has promised, has so far been realized, we are of the opinion that people, official or otherwise, who oppose the progress of the great and patriotic work on which he is engaged, had better be tolerably sure in their premises. Experts sometimes guess, in default of precedents, and elaborate discussions sometimes bewilder; but visible phenomena have a quiet way of impressing the unprofessional public, and Mr. STEVENS does not seem to be afraid to have them tell their own story.

The Burnside Expedition in Pamlico Sound.

The secret of Gen. BURNSIDE'S destination has been well kept. Even the rebels, who are usually better informed than ourselves, seem to have been wholly at fault with regard to it: and now admit its presence in the sounds and waters of North Carolina with unaffected surprise. They certainly speak of being prepared at every interior point for its reception. From such speech, however, liberal discount must be indulged for braggadocia, and of the remainder little account need be made, in view of the time and facilities enjoyed for defence. There is this about the various ports and harbors within the waters of Albemarle and Pamlico: they cannot avail themselves of the fortifications erected by the National Government for the exclusion of foreign enemies, to shut out a National expedition. The several National forts for the defence of the upper North Carolina coast were fortunately placed upon that outer sand-barrier, which, by the capture of the Hatteras forts and the destruction of Fort Morgan, at Ocracoke, has fallen into our hands. Left to their own resources, the rebels may have erected temporary works here and there at the mouths of the several estuaries discharging into the sounds; but we have no reason to believe any of them to be formidable in character, or more difficult to silence than those which protected Port Royal. The work of Gen. BURNSIDE'S ample force is, therefore, free from serious obstacles. It has only to effect a landing at points as yet unknown to the rebels, and proceed without material resistance—possibly with the aid of the loyal population of the State—to the execution of its important plans.

Of the nature of these plans we may form an idea from an inspection of the map. It is, we cannot doubt, the destruction in the first instance of the railroads between Richmond and the South. There may be: so he neither from Pamlico or Albemarle; but we gather from the dispatch forwarded from Cold Borough that the inland movement will be made from Pamlico, as the force appeared to be mustering there, and threatening an attack upon Newbern.

The importance of making that place a starting point was pointed out in these columns some time ago. Situated upon the River Neuse, Newbern is connected by the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad with Goldsborough and Raleigh, the distance to the former point being about fifty-six, and to the latter a hundred miles. But the Neuse itself is a much more practicable communication with both points. Ships may ascend it for some distance above Newbern; while there is no doubt the smaller gunboats, drawing after them the canal boats, which figure among the somewhat unusual elements of the Burnside flotilla, can make their way to a landing on the river within six miles of Raleigh itself. It may, therefore, be the plan to attempt the ascent of the river. At Goldsborough the direct Southern route by way of Wilmington could be cut off. At Raleigh the inland or Charlotte line could be destroyed, and the National flag set up where the loyal population of Western North Carolina would unquestionably flock eagerly to its shelter and defence. If such be the programme of the expedition, it is difficult, at this distance, to understand why it should not perfectly succeed; why, indeed, it should not have already have succeeded.

Of the other labors marked out for Gen. BURNSIDE it is premature to speak. He will, no doubt, make Roanoke Island a depôt and centre of operations, from which he may strike at will in the direction of Norfolk and Weldon. It is very sure that his presence in those waters is a victory in itself. It weakens the enemy and destroys his *morale* by threatening him at his weakest point.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.—Our special correspondent, who has been stationed at Port Royal, recounts at the close of his letters, elsewhere in this paper, the circumstances attending his peremptory dismissal from the lines of Gen. SHERMAN. An ambiguous expression in the published description of the engagement at Port Royal Ferry was understood by that commander as transferring the credit of the affair referred to from himself to Gen. STEVENS. He at once charged our correspondent, whose relations with the General had previously been of the most friendly character, with violating the truth of history at his expense, and used language which reflection soon suggested the necessity of qualifying—a direction in which he went so far as to explain his strictures as applying not merely to the correspondence of the TIMES, but to that of the entire Press. Nevertheless, the writer for this paper was selected as the victim of singular malignity. He was suddenly placed under arrest, carried forcibly on board the steamer about to sail for New-York, and was thus most unjustly removed from the theatre of his appointed labors.

There are several reasons why we allude to the matter with entire indifference. For one, we are still well represented at Port Royal by writers, whose frequent letters have given great satisfaction to the readers of the TIMES; and the inactivity of Gen. SHERMAN has become so chronic, and so little likely to fructify in any contributions to the success of the great cause, that we rather congratulate ourselves upon the opportunity to make the services of a faithful and valuable correspondent available at some point where the business of the army is to fight. To Gen. SHERMAN alone is this action important. If he can afford to incur the risk of challenging the attention of the entire Press to the spectacle of his military inefficiency, with this discreditable attempt to tamper with the liberty of impartial writing in the foreground of the picture, the speculation is of no interest to us. We can only advise him that he is under pay to fight the enemies of the Government, not its supporters; and have only to regret that he has as yet earned no more dignified place in that history of the veracity of which he is so jealous, than this record of petty tyranny toward a courteous and unresisting gentleman.

Secretary Stanton's Order of the Day.

A collection of NAPOLEON'S speeches and general orders would show eloquence that would disgrace no orator of any age. Before the battle there came the few stirring words, reminding the Frenchmen of the glory past and the glory to come, or appealing to the dearest national sentiments—and then the bolt was launched. All historians relate, too, that one of the secrets of his power over his soldiers were the few words of praise he could speak, even to the humblest private, after some heroic deed. A common soldier has distinguished himself. In the very battle-field, while the act is fresh, the happy man is called forth. The great General, addressing him familiarly, praises his bravery; puts about his neck the cross of honor: his name is sent forth to Europe in the report; and henceforth he and his comrades are ready to dare wounds and death for such applause. What, of all this, have we had in our service?

The Americans are as sensitive to eloquence, and to praise and honors, as the French. But what ringing speeches have we had? What praises or honors have been bestowed? There has been one charge of cavalry in this war so brilliant, so heroic in its daring, that the most of the public were incredulous of its truth, where three hundred and odd dragoons cut to pieces two regiments of infantry—such a fiery and splendid assault as no page of French or English military history can show. What honor, what reward, what notice even, has this truly magnificent affair—now legally and carefully substantiated, and a part of history—ever won for ZOUAVES and the brave "Guard" of Kentuckians and Ohio men? Under NAPOLEON, every man would have had the cross of the "Legion of Honor," and the brave Captain have gained immediate promotion.

The order of Secretary STANTON, in reference to the victory at Mill Spring, seems to us to indicate a new phase of the war in this respect. It is—what ought to be said—a nation's word of thanks and praise to the valiant men who have heroically stormed the batteries on the Cumberland. It promises rewards and honors to the brave. It says to the country that the war is in earnest, and that "daring and alacrity, and zeal" and heroism, are expected now and will be fittingly honored.

The words have a tone of feeling in them, and answer somewhat to the enthusiasm of the Nation. They will sound over the broad rivers and prairies to every corner of the land, and the brave men who are offering their lives at the cannon's mouth and in the bayonet-charge, in the far West, will feel that a whole people watch them with sympathy, and are ready to crown their valor with a generous praise.

We suppose, too, that the postponement by the new Secretary of any further promotions, till services have entitled the claimants to them, shows a wise intention of honoring merit—and merit only. With the Napoleonic system of instant and glorious reward to the bravest and most skillful, he will infuse a new spirit through the whole army. The beginning of the new order of things in the army is truly hopeful:

CHARGE BAYONETS!—It appears, by the latest accounts, that the rebel ranks first broke, at the battle of Somerset, before the bayonet charge of an Ohio regiment, and that a battery was taken by the sturdy Tennesseeans, also at the point of the bayonet. At Port Royal, the "chivalry" were in force enough to have withstood the landing of the National troops, and made, at least, a formidable resistance; but the moment it became apparent that a fight at close quarters was imminent, they took themselves out of the way as quickly as possible. At rifle-cannon and long musket range, behind intrenchments, and on horseback, the insurgents stand to their arms and fight well; but they, thus far, have shown little inclination to look their loyal countrymen in the face and resist the upholders of the Constitution hand to hand, except at overwhelming odds and advantage of position, as at Bull's Bluff. It is but natural that men who know that they are defying law and trampling upon right should shrink from a direct encounter with the armed supporters of the law. This is ever the way with culprits. They keep out of reach if they can, and only fight when they are cornered. They must be met at close quarters. Pound away at them with cannon if you cannot get close to them, but if you can, then charge bayonets!

A MATERIAL POINT.—The tone of the English papers most recently received, indicates quite clearly that the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL will remove but one of the pretexts by which the Tories have hoped to bring about a war with our Government. Very probably we shall, in time, hear more of the stone blockade, notwithstanding its apparent inefficiency at Charleston. We observe a lingering inclination here and there to hunt up precedents to justify a resort to such an expedient, and some of our cotemporaries continue to lay much stress upon the fact that half a century ago England tried to close some of the harbors on our Northern lakes, as well as that of Boulogne, in the same way.

To save the trouble of further historical researches in vindication of the propriety of our action, as well as to avoid undue disappointment if we should be proved in the wrong, it may be well to remember that when England sunk her ships at the points named, steam navigation was unknown. Then, too, it is possible that these craft may have been laden with some cargo less enduring than granite—sand-stone, for instance, or lime-stone from the cliffs on the English coast. Either of these points might invalidate the precedents cited, and determine the proprietorship of the gored ox.

A Test of Civilization.

The chemist LIEBIG affirms that the civilization of a people is accurately determined by the amount of soap it uses. Without disputing the justness of this standard we may hazard the assertion that it should not exclude others, and that one important measure of intellectual advancement is the degree of extension of epistolary correspondence. In this regard we are able to report good progress for South Carolina under the Union *régime*. The mail which the *Atlantic* brought yesterday from Port Royal to this City was swelled by no less than thirty thousand letters. It is stated, moreover, that the number of letters now sent from the New-York post-office to Port Royal is equal to twice the amount formerly transmitted to the whole State of South Carolina. These are certainly notable statistics, and they bring out in startling antithesis the differentiating element of Northern and Southern civilization. It cannot be said that either the disposition (on our part) or the facility for a free interchange of correspondence between New-York and South Carolina has been hitherto wanting. New-York has always been more Southern than any other city of the North, has always cultivated the closest ties, commercial and social, with the South. And yet the presence of a few thousand Northern volunteers on the Carolina coast swells the mails to an extent which the entire correspondence of the State never approached in ante-secession days.

The fact is, the South is neither a reading nor a writing community. The Census reveals *that*. The Union colony planted down on the Sea Islands are men with the traditions, usages and necessities of a complex civilization. They are connected by numberless filaments of relationship to life and society, and hence feel the need of copious expression. They are ready writers as they are eager readers. A large proportion of the Southern white population, on the other hand, *cannot* either read or write, even if they wished to. While with those who have the education, the dead monotony of their society—the very reverse of our turbulent, many-sided life—benumbs in great measure even the disposition for an active interchange of sentiment and thought. Nothing in the South strikes an educated observer more than the character of the intellectual food of the instructed classes. It is limited almost solely to a kind of faded classicism. Of the rich and fertile developments of modern science and senolarship which give such vitality to the intellect of Europe and the Free States, they know next to nothing. They read the Æneid, Cicero and Cornelius Nepos.

The logical working out of this condition is the growth of a spirit of contempt for education and intellectual activity. And this, curiously enough, is precisely what we find among those who claim to be the upper class of Southern society. It is no new phase in history—it is the natural characteristic of a dead and mummified civilization, and just such as Byzantium showed a thousand years ago. Probably the higher slave-owning aristocracy had in the idea of mental activity among the popular classes, such as is revealed by the letter-writing proclivities of our Northern soldiers, only occasion to turn up their aristocratic noses. And it is certainly on record—let the fact stand as the crowning evidence of a society degenerate and dilapidated—that it has recently been avowed as the intention of the leaders of the rebellion to shut off the mass of the white population altogether from education! When a society lapses into this petrified state, it is in the arrangements of Providence that it shall be broken up, to the intent to remould its elements into new and better forms.

GEOGRAPHY AS AN EXACT SCIENCE.—The following delicious jumble appears as a leader in the Jamaica *Watchman*, published at Kingston, W. I.:

"The news from the United States is not very cheering. A battle seems to have been fought at a place called Bull's Bluff. One of our cotemporaries says that place is in Rhode Island; but as Rhode Island is three hundred miles from the seat of war, in New-England, we suspect there is some mistake about it. At all events, a battle was fought, in which two thousand one hundred Federal soldiers were engaged, and how many rebels we know not. But, as has been the case more than once, the Federals got the worse of it. All the accounts we have seen are so confused as to numbers, dates and places, that we know not how to rely on them, or reproduce them for our readers. When the steamer from New-York shall arrive with our regular files of papers, we shall be able to give a more reliable statement."

We commend this British colonial editorial to the attention of the British home Press, as a good illustration, slightly—*only* slightly—magnified, of the average geographic and speculative accuracy of many of their own lucubrations on American topics.

Fire at Saco, Me.

SACO, Me., Thursday, Jan. 23.

A fire broke out this morning in M. M. TARR'S store, which, with the stock, was entirely consumed, together with the Thornton block and most of its contents. The Saco House, adjoining, was somewhat damaged by the heat and water. The loss is about seven thousand dollars and the insurance twenty-six hundred.

The News Station at Cape Race.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Thursday, Jan. 23.

The new station will be kept up at Cape Race all Winter, and steamers to and from Europe will, when practicable, be boarded by the Press yacht. This announcement is rendered necessary by the fact that some commanders have supposed the boat crew to have left the Cape for the Winter.

The Bohemian Outward Bound.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The *Bohemian*, from Portland for Londonderry and Liverpool, arrived off Cape Race at 2: 30 P. M., Thursday. She experienced a strong easterly wind.

(Signed) JAMES TAYLOR, Purser.

Arrival of the Hibernian.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from St. John, N. B., where she landed British troops, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Jan. 23—11 A. M.

No signs of the *North American*.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Friday Jan. 24—Nos. 54, 47, 56, 734, 11, 13, 16, 44, 58, 60 27½, 57.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Littlejohn Matter Again Before the Assembly—A Determination to Expose Corruption—Some of the Suggestions of the Debate—The Meeting of the State Military Association—Speech of Ex-Gov. Seymour, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862.

The Assembly was this morning the chief point of interest, owing to the presence of the Littlejohn matter before it for a second hearing. Previous to its consideration, however, the bill passed in the Senate yesterday by a suspension of rules, legalizing certain acts of the Common Council, came up for action. An attempt was made to pass it in the House also, by the same process, but rather than have any taint of suspicion attach to their action, they decided, that though apparently demanding immediate action, it must take the usual course. It goes, therefore, before the Committee on the Affairs of Cities, and, if they find it meritorious, it will doubtless soon be put upon its passage.

Of the debate upon the Littlejohn case, it may be said, in general, that it evinced decided ability on the part of the members who spoke, and a cool, but determined spirit of investigation upon the part of the House. The question was finally referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with power to send for persons and papers, and instructions to report, if possible, some plan for the prevention of such abuses in future. The whole debate was conducted with a view to enlightening that Committee upon the temper of the House, and to eliciting suggestions from the members for their guidance in framing a measure of prevention, such, as all admitted, is imperatively needed. Mr. PRUYN opened the ball, and Messrs. ALVORD, of Onondaga, TALLMAN, of Westchester, RICA, of Cattaraugus, OODEN, of Yates, STETSON, of Clinton, RAYMOND, of New-York, PIERCE, of Ulster, WHEELER, of Delaware, and SMITH, of New-York, each and all took part in the debate that followed. You will see at once that much of the best talent in the House was enlisted, and that the question was likely to be ably handled.

The main points made were, that corruption must of course be thoroughly investigated, but it must be done with a scrupulous regard to individual rights, as well as with a view to the public good; that, if a third house is necessary, such a one should be instituted as would be amenable to some law, accountable to some constituency, and not below the reach of public opinion, as too often is the case now; that this House was bound to give to its members or officers the same rights that common law allows the poorest criminal, and not condemn them upon purely *ex parte* testimony; that the common impression of corruption through the lobby was as likely to be the work of conspirators, who, for ends of their own, and to fleece their victims, created such an impression, as to be based upon the actual corruption of members themselves, and that an investigation should be had to make this fact patent, if it is a fact, and so relieve the Legislature from an unjust odium; that the action of this Committee of the Whole is not in the nature of a trial, but of a consultation rather, to effect a remedy for an acknowledged evil; that a most alarming feature in this whole thing was the general impression among the people that legislation is corrupt—an impression which, when once become general, is dangerous to our liberties and our very national existence; that another most alarming feature is the callousness with which the public has come to look upon corruption, and to listen to its impudent avowal with a smile and as a jest; that now is the time for reforms—not of legislative reforms so much as in educating the people up to a higher standard of duties in legislative matters; that lobbying, as it is called, that is, the presentation by the people, or by their legitimate agent, of their claims and their wishes touching matters of legislation, is a necessity and a right, out that its method must be systematized, its action organized, and made controllable, responsible and accountable; that it was time to combat the prejudices of public opinion in this matter, and that perhaps a feasible way to do it would be to vote down any measure, good, bad or indifferent, which has the least taint of suspicion of corruption—vote any way so as to defeat the machinations of corrupt men; that such action would only leave things in *statu quo*, while it would be in the nature of a protest against every form of corruption; that another plan might be, to compel every one who has a matter to bring before a Committee, to do so upon a pass from the Speaker, and to inflict pains and penalties upon any one doing it in another manner, or, finally, that still another might be to follow the English precedent and appoint regular attorneys, whose business it shall be to argue such cases before Committees as a legitimate and recognized branch of their business, and to have all such business transacted through them. Such were some of the most prominent positions taken, and such some of the remedies suggested. The details of the debate as given in the proceedings will fill up the skeleton and give to you the whole body of opinion and suggestion upon which the subject was referred to the Committee named above for their deliberate action. The determination is strong and the desire patent to take such action as will do away with *wrong* impressions where they exist, and remove all *real ground of injurious* impressions hereafter. God speed to the worthy work.

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR last evening addressed the members of the State Military Association, in the Assembly Chamber. His address was both able and eloquent. Speaking first of the four sometimes expressed that this war would make us a military people, he said that this was just what we ought to be, just what the founders of our country, the Constitution itself and the earlier legislators of the nation intended that we should be. He said that we had been criminally neglectful in this matter, and that even our present difficulties arose in part from that. We claim that we were surprised by this rebellion—we never should have been in a position to be surprised. He next spoke of the defenceless position of the State, saying that we have not the means to put ten thousand men in the field at any one place if attacked, and showing how an attacking party could overrun the western part of the State, unopposed, destroy our internal improvements, cut off our inland communications, and inflict wounds from which we could not recover in years. He spoke of the menacing attitude of England, and her avowed policy of allowing no rival in her commerce and power, and of the necessity that, in case of war, we should be able to defend ourselves by aggressive movements. He showed also how, by geographical position, topography and commercial avenues, we must always hold an imperial position among all the States, in war as well as in peace, and how, military campaigns will be conducted, in the future as in the past, through the river valleys of the Empire State, where commerce finds its outlets, and affords the greatest temptations to the soldier for booty and plunder. Finally, he appealed to the Association to cultivate the military spirit, and to the Legislature not to adjourn without taking measures not only to enroll, but to arm and equip the militia of the State, and to put the State defences in serviceable condition.

Gov. MORGAN followed very briefly, and gracefully returned thanks to the speaker, who, having held the highest office of the State by the suffrage of her people, had left a retirement that was his right, and, forgetful of self, of party, of everything but his bleeding country, had come forward to aid those now in authority to put down rebellion, and maintain the ancient honor of the State.

Apropos of military matters, I may add, that the Committee of Militia and Public Defence yesterday afternoon witnessed a drill, by the students of the State Normal School, with a view of seeing how far it is practicable to introduce the study of military tactics into the higher schools and educational institutions of the State, as recommended by the Governor, without interfering with the legitimate pursuit of other studies. I believe they were much pleased with the progress of this company, who have drilled only at odd times, when at leisure, and think well of the feasibility of introducing the system generally. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Petitions for the erection of fortifications along the frontier, and in favor of the Metropolitan Health Bill, were received.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The Brooklyn Normal School; to authorize the Banks to hold Government and State Stock; to prevent shysters from practising in the Kings County Court.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. LOWE, to regulate the fees of Sheriffs.

Mr. TRUMAN, concerning the Erie Railroad.

Mr. SANDFORD, to reduce the expenses of the Insurance Department.

Mr. ROBERTSON—To regulate places of public amusement in New-York.

Mr. CONNOLLY—To alter the map of New-York relating to Lexington-avenue; and to construct a railroad from Brooklyn to Newtown.

The resolution for seeking to lessen the expenses of the public printing was debated and adopted.

The concurrent resolution in favor of the State assuming the National tax was adopted.

Mr. LOWE'S bill to regulate the fees of Sheriffs fixes a greatly reduced rate of fees for all services performed by that officer.

Without any further business of interest, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The Assembly was occupied during the morning considering the bills in their General Order.

At 1 o'clock, the report of the District Attorney of Albany County, in the case of the indictment of Mr. LITTLEJOHN, was taken up.

Mr. PRUYN addressed the Committee, defending Mr. UNDERWOOD, the Journal Clerk, from the charges implied in the evidence, reading the affidavit setting forth the explanations made by him, not given in evidence, and that no bills have been read out of order, except in cases known to the House, when the convenience of the House demanded it. He assailed Mr. ALVORD bitterly for having roomed with a notorious legislative broker. He had advised with him the whole session, and given the benefit of his experience and aid in passing measures, which he sought to secure by corruption.

Messrs. OODEN and RICA defended Mr. ALVORD, arguing that he had not done any illegitimate act.

Mr. ALVORD repeated his explanation that he had never known a dollar to be paid out by Mr. LITTLEJOHN on any measure.

Speaker RAYMOND spoke at length, explaining that the Chamber of Commerce as a body never had anything to do with raising money, nor had any body of men, as such. Property owners were desirous of keeping the Post-office on the present site. He defended the trustees of the Brick Church from implication in the matter. He suggested the adoption of a plan, by which proper explanations would be allowed by privileged parties before the Legislative Committee, and all other interference prohibited.

After further debate, the matter was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate, with power to send for persons and papers. It is said the Committee will construe the authority given them so as to inquire into two other cases of notorious corruption passed at the last session in relation to New-York City.

THE DEFENCES OF NEW-YORK.

Important Report of the Engineer-in-Chief, Gen. Arthur.

Gen. ARTHUR'S report is one of the most interesting and valuable documents presented to the Legislature this year. Gen. ARTHUR has been on duty in this department only since December last, and has had but insufficient time to gather the important facts he sets forth before the Legislature. He treats of the forts and fortifications under the control of the United States Government, of their capability of armament and their present condition, with the guns now mounted, referring to the previous reports made to the Governor with regard to the ammunition and projectiles on hand at the forts. He states there is most urgent need at this moment to render existing fortifications efficient, and for an ample supply of heavy guns to complete their armament, and for ammunition and projectiles for their use. This subject is fully treated in the concluding recommendations of the report.

Gen. ARTHUR states that it is admitted by all military officers who have examined the subject, that many other formidable and permanent defences will be needed before the harbor of New-York can be considered as in a proper state of defence, and refers to the various suggestions of engineers as to the character and location of such works, and their probable cost. The report recommends that the Legislature should urge upon the United States Government the immediate commencement of these fortifications and the necessary appropriations therefor by Congress, and suggests that unless these works are promptly undertaken by the General Government, the State should enter upon their construction upon the passage of an act by Congress guaranteeing the reimbursement of the amount expended. "The great and wealthy State of New-York should not wait until means are provided by the General Government for the defence of its harbor and borders, but rather should she, when the Government is burdened and staggering under the immense expenditures caused by the present wicked rebellion, thereby take from her own imperial resources the funds which will be needed, trusting to its eventual repayment." The works, if undertaken, should of course be under the direction and supervision of the United States Engineer Department.

The report refers to the fact that the work at Fort Richmond, and other works on Staten Island, were constructed at the expense of the State, on the neglect of Congress to respond to the prayer of the petition asking their erection by the General Government. They were subsequently purchased by the United States. The works necessary for the proper defence of the harbor would occupy many years in their completion, and in view of the immediate necessity of the increase of the defences, the condition and efficiency of the existing forts and batteries, supposing them to be fully armed and manned, is considered. Gen. ARTHUR states that it is now generally considered that the means of maritime attack have assumed such a magnitude, that every species of battery, armed with the best artillery, which we now possess, cannot be relied on for a certainty to prevent the passage of large vessels of recent construction, with steam, tide and wind in their favor; and he alludes in proof to the successful and repeated passages of the batteries at Port Royal by the war vessels in the expedition under Commander DUPONT. He states, that in case of any sudden necessity for the defence of the harbor, recourse must be had to barriers and obstructions, either floating or fixed, to arrest the course of heavy ships, and compel them to fight the land batteries. He alludes to the fact, that in view of the probable necessity for using such obstructions, the Governor convened a Board of seven of the most prominent engineers of the State, who, in connection with him, Gen. ARTHUR, might consider and determine upon the description and method of such obstructions. This Board has been constantly in session since Dec. 24, availing themselves of the experience of ship-builders, navigators and pilots, and a report will be made by them at an early day touching those subjects, and giving full details, plans and estimates of cost. It is confidently believed that lines of floating obstructions can be constructed and placed across the Narrows that will effectually prevent the passage of large ships, and without injury to the channel. He alludes to the purchase of a large quantity of heavy timber at the time when the aspect of our foreign relations appeared most unpromising, and shows the absolute necessity of that purchase and the use to which it was designed on an emergency taking place. The Governor's promptness and decision in this matter was a proof of his forethought and of his anxiety to protect the State from invasion; and while the purchase gives us the satisfaction of knowing that there is now a sufficient supply of this timber on hand to use for the purpose designed in case of necessity, it cannot be attended by any loss to the State, even should it be determined that it is not needed, as it would fetch in market more than the price paid for it.

After considering the possibility of these obstructions, Gen. ARTHUR calls attention to the fact that a sudden declaration of war might not even leave time for the construction of works of their magnitude, and he therefore recommends as the most effectual plan that could in such an emergency be resorted to for defence, the sinking of obstructions in the Fort Schuyler channel, and in the channels leading into the lower Bay, as the depth of water in the East, Swash and Fourteen Feet channels, and even in part in the main channel passing the Hook, will admit the sinking of concealed obstructions, resting on the bottom. These obstructions would drive vessels into the immediate range of the guns on Sandy Hook. The description of these obstructions are given, and it is shown that they could be placed and made effectual in a brief time—probably two or three weeks. The sunken obstructions, however, should not be resorted to except in case of sudden and absolute necessity in case of damage to the channel; but Gen. ARTHUR submits a full plan that might be effectual in raising such obstructions when they had filled their purpose.

The report next considers the danger of an invasion by land, by an enemy landing on the south shore of Long Island, or on Gravesend Bay, shows the great difficulties that would attend such a plan of attack, but points out in general way at some length the provisions that should be made to resist it. In connection with this subject of the defence of the harbor, the importance is urged of a proper training of the local militia of the State in the manning and serving of the heavy guns at the batteries, and sets forth a well-considered plan for accomplishing this object.

The report also reviews the present condition of the defences of the whole Northern frontier, showing in full the works now existing and their condition, and recommends the construction of new works not only where insufficient ones now exist, but also at exposed points where their erection is called for in order to secure a full and proper defence. This portion of the report will be read with interest by the citizens of the Western and Northern frontiers.

In conclusion, Gen. ARTHUR recommends:

First, An ample appropriation to be immediately expended in the manufacture of large guns for the State, and all their appurtenances, for completing the armament of all the existing works of the State, for such temporary works as would be constructed in time of war, and for the arming of vessels on the lakes. This supply of guns he urges as the greatest need at the present moment, and shows the necessity of the establishment of foundries to be under exclusive control of the State. Valuable tables are annexed showing the exact number of each calibre now needed, and the cost of their manufacture.

Second—Appropriations for an ample supply of ammunition and projectiles for such guns as are now mounted, and for those which may be manufactured.

Third—The construction of steem-propelling, ironmelled gunboats for the lakes, to be built in sections, convenient for transportation.

Fourth—Surveys at all essailable points, so that the general feeures of a defence may be determined, commanding positions selected, and proper plans for the construction of works perfected.

Fifth—That such plans as may be devised for defence at the Narrows or other channels, by floating obstructions, should be tested at the earliest moment.

Sixth—That the militia of the State, at sit places where it is practicable, should be trained to the management and firing of heavy guns.

Seventh—That legislative anactment should be consummated, providing for the procuring of sites for purposes of defence.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF MR. GOTTSCHALK.—This eminent artist—the greatest and most original that America has yet produced—arrived on Wednesday evening, in the steamship *Columbia*, from Havana. His concerts will commence immediately on the termination of Mr. GRAU'S opera season.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MRS. COWLEY'S admired comedy, entitled "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," was the revival here last evening. It belongs to that large family of Spanish pieces of which LOPE DE VEGA is the honored patriarch. Given, a certain number of gallants, a coquettish heiress, an importunate father and a clever chambermaid, find the result, in ordinary literary hands, will be an addition like this to the same numerous progeny. Mrs. COWLEY was a woman of *esprit*, and could not be dull. Her conception of character is never injurious to the intellect. All her people speak well; they would shine in the best society, but they have "gone out" in the world's esteem, simply because they have no heart. HORACE WALPOLE, when he saw the sculptures at Florence, said that the statues formed a congregation of highly-respectable people, for whom he had a great deal of unruffled regard; and a feeling somewhat similar is now experienced for the characters of all the old comedies that depend on gallantry and intrigue for their interest. Not that these qualities have gone out of fashion, but because society no longer regards them as the sufficient attributes of gentlemen and chambermaids.

It would be difficult to find in any part of the world a company better suited for such pieces. Mrs. HOEY in every phase of female art, from dressing to flirting, is perfect; Mr. LESTER WALLACK is a gallant whom even the present generation can admire, and Miss MARY GANNON is a chambermaid of such stupendous duplicity that a man must have made beds himself to doubt her. Here are the three parts of *Olivia*, *Don Julio* and *Marietta* disposed of. Those that remain are *Don Carlos*, played admirably by Mr. CHAS. FISHER; *Don Cæsar* by Mr. BLAKE, carefully and well, (it is a straightforward, conventional part, with no opportunities for a display of the artist's peculiar powers;) *Victoria*, by Miss MORANT, excellently. In the fourth act Miss MORANT introduced a solo on the guitar, and displayed so much dexterity in avoiding playing the instrument, that she was honored with an encore.

The comedy was received with favor by a large audience, and will doubtless bear repetition. It has been placed on the stage in a very careful manner, and as concerns scenery and costumes ranks with the best revivals of the season.

TOOLE'S famous comedy of the "Honeymoon" was played last night, and as usual attracted an overflowing house. The performance was so even and excellent that it is only necessary to refer to it in terms of general praise. Mrs. HOEY in the two phases of the willful and then humbled wife, was admirable. Mr. FISHER, as the *Duke*, was good, but occasionally a little too stern in his behests; Mr. BLAKE as the false *Duke*, exited roars of laughter, and Mr. LESTER, Miss MARY GANNON and Mr. YOUNG, made the most of parts that seemed to fit them like gloves. The comedy was a complete success. Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK occupied a private box, and enjoyed the fine performance as much as any one.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—It will be perceived by an announcement elsewhere that Mr. GRAU'S season will commence on Wednesday next, with the Opera of "Martha," in which Miss KELLOGG will make her *début* as *Lady Harriette*, supported by Madame STRAKOSCH, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor SCALTI and Signor BAGILI.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The presence of Mr. HACKETT is always a guaranty of an excellent Shakespearian performance. He has associated himself so thoroughly with one of the great dramatist's most pleasant creations, that to the present generation of theatre-goers Mr. HACKETT and *Falstaff* are convertible terms. It was in the latter character that Mr. HACKETT made his *rentrée* on Wednesday evening, before one of the best audiences of the season. The play was "King Henry the Fourth," and the cast included some of the best artists now connected with this establishment. A better distribution could not be obtained in the City, and the performance was in all respects equal to the reputations of the artists who took part in it. The minute originality and unctuous breadth of Mr. HACKETT'S performance were thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed by the audience. The play will, doubtless, bear repetition.

We hear that Mrs. JOHN WOOD has been engaged by the enterprising manager of this theatre, and that BOUCICAULT'S "Colleen Bawn" will shortly be produced, with Mrs. WOOD and Mr. COLLINS in the principal parts.

Fine Arts.

Mr. GIGNOUX'S admirable painting, an "Indian Summer in Virginia," will be withdrawn from exhibition on Saturday next. It is intended, as our readers know, for the Great Exhibition, and will be forwarded to London at an early day. The few occasions that remain will undoubtedly be seized by the public to examine a work of so much interest. It combines with rare happiness of detail all the prominent features of a season peculiarly rich in material for the artist. The treatment is bold, and to English eyes not accustomed to the regal splendors of the American Fall, will seem exaggerated. But the harmonious distribution of the composition cannot fail to strike the attention of the least careful, and for the rest there will be a sufficient number of Americans in London to vouch for the fidelity of the flora. Mr. GIGNOUX'S picture is at SCHAUS' Gallery.

A different phase of American scenery, handled with considerable power, is Mr. WEST'S "Scene in the White Mountains," now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, corner of Ninth-street and Broadway. The view represents an elevated valley stretching far into the clear, bracing distance, and hemmed in on all sides by the grand old hills. Mr. WEST is one of the most rising of our young artists. Not long since, we had occasion to refer to a picture from his easel exhibited at the Brooklyn reception, which displayed unusual boldness and power. The same characteristics, although in a different way, are noticeable in the White Mountain picture. It will repay a close examination. A study of a tree, in the same collection, with the sun setting behind it and throwing its branches and leaves into relief, is another indication of Mr. WEST'S sense of effect and power of manipulation.

The latest addition to the gallery is a picture by Mr. GEORGE L. BROWN, representing the bombardment of Port Royal. It is a work of superior merit in the class to which it belongs, and, we are informed, depicts faithfully an event which will be of historical significance to coming generations. Grim-visaged war, in its naval aspect, has seldom prospered on a painted sea. A line of ships formed in order of battle is the most unsightly line known to Art. Transports lying huikily on the canvas are by no means transporting; and cannon balls, where represented by a soapy splurge in the water, or a scratchy curve in the air, become objects of just ridicule. The trouble in a naval action is to represent action. If we could paint a ship plunging through the receding waves with distended nostrils, flashing een and jaws belching fire like a war-horse, it would be capable of giving us an emotion, these characteristics being fleeting, and worthy of Art vision. But the dull positiveness of an armada, and the dreary circumlocution of all the shots that come from all its guns may interest and convince, but cannot by any accident excite the spectator. The knowledge of this fact has led to many ingenious expedients; one of the most notable being that of introducing a few belligarents in the water punching each other's heads, by which pleasing performance a certain amount of human interest is excited. The points where BROWN best succeeds are precisely those that have the least connection with his subject, and the nearest relation to art—such as the perspective, the sky, and the gilded coquettries of the sun. By a judicious use of the latter, indeed, he secures a perceptible degree of flickering vitality, and strives successfully for that modicum of action which, as we have seen, is so difficult to obtain in, yet necessary to the enjoyment of this style of work. It is with an artistic eye to the same desideratum, we presume, that Mr. BROWN has introduced on the shore a rabble of panic-stricken negroes running for deer life.

The most that can be expected in a transcript of real events, so close and minute as this, is a certain art-elevation above the mere mechanism of detail, and this we think the artist has attained. That the work will command public sympathy, and possibly lead to a demand for productions of its kind, can hardly be doubted.

Mr. MELBY, the artist, has recently finished several pictures of unusual excellence, and invites the public to his studio, corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, to examine them. A native of an ice-bound country, it has been Mr. MELBY'S good fortune to travel extensively in the tropics, so that he is familiar with the entire garment of nature, and can pass from lively to severe with the facility of a poet. Few wielders of the brush have been more conscientious in their studies, and, as a consequence, few have taken a wider range of subjects. The most notable contrasts in Mr. MELBY'S studio are a couple of marine pieces, called the "Night after the Storm," and the "Coast of Iceland," and in lively opposition to these grave memories of awful moments, a bright and beautiful view of St. Thomas, and hardly less superior of our own "Bay of New-York." The latter, for a small and unpretentious work, is one of the best we have ever seen.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

The Yearly Report—Election of Officers, &c.

A general meeting of the influential organization known as the "German Society," was held, recently, in St. Matthew's Church, Walker-street. Mr. WILLIAM JELLINGHAUS presided.

Business having been opened by the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, which were accepted, the Financial Revising Committee reported that the books and accounts of the Treasurer had been carefully inspected and found to be in order.

A debate then arose in reference to the general financial management of the Society, which was protracted for some, and, finally, the election of a new Board of Directors was taken up, and the following gentlemen were chosen to form the Board for the ensuing year:

Messrs. Sigismund Kauffman, Charles Hauselt, Willy Wallach, Charles Steinway, Ferdinand M. Maes, Ernst Brodt and Johannes Lienau.

Messrs. Kutiuff and Stiasny were chosen members of the Revising Committee for the same term.

The Yearly Report, which was voluminous and interesting, may be presented in a condensed form, as follows:

GENERAL YEARLY REPORT OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

With the 31st of December, 1861, ended the 76th business year of the German Society.

Receipts.

Cash, Jan. 1, 1861	$1,975 64
Extraordinary receipts	862 13
Contributions of Members.	
For 1860—325 Members	2,939 00
For 1861—353 Members	2,953 00
Entrance fees for 32 new Members	160 00
Total	$8,889 73
In Bank and Rents	2,062 00
Grand Total	$10,951 73

The outlay in all amounted to $9,243 95.

Leaving cash, on the 31st of December, $1,707 83.

G. J. BECHTEL, Treasurer.

During the year, 164 members were stricken from the roll, in accordance with the eighth section of the By-laws, and 77 more withdrawn by death or removal from the City.

AID TO GERMAN EMIGRANTS.

The following tables exhibit an interesting and significant statement of German and other immigration to the port of New-York, during the past and preceding years.

The following is a statistical review of the Germen immigration to the port of New-York:

From	1861. Ships	1861. Germans.	1860. Ships.	1860. Germans.	1859. Ships.	1859. Ger
Antwerp	10	384	14	551	14	583
Bremen	72	12,128	71	13,897	71	11,866
Hamburg	45	7,900	49	11,401	46	7,553
Havre	57	4,023	72	9,446	65	5,519
Liverpool	137	1,350	177	1,565	138	1,253
London	35	653	38	1,027	40	710
Rotterdam	4	78	1	2	5	75
Different other Ports	2	45	2	17	22	231
Total	362	27,215	425	37,956	401	27,856

The total immigration of the last seven years has been as follows: 1861—27,248; 1860—37,982; 1859—70,858; 1858—28,659; 1857—124,752; 1856—142,857, 1855—136,238.

The total German immigration from 1852 to 1861, inclusive, was 736,729, and the total Irish influx during the same period was but 591,107, leaving the Germans 145,322 in advance. During the last year, however, the disproportion was small, as the German immigration stood 27,248 to 29,870 Irish.

In Baltimore, there arrived, up to the middle of December, 3,720 Germans in 24 ships from Bremen.

In Philadelphia, 2 ships from Bremen brought 200, and 27 ships from Liverpool, 1,662, or 1,862 in all, while, in the preceding year, the number reached 3,146. The German immigration which, in 1860, had increased 10,187 over that of 1859, again fell off last year to 10,725 less than in 1860.

The Society is pleased to learn that its repeated warnings in reference to the rascalities practiced by railroad ticket brokers and swindling exchange dealers, are producing a good effect at last upon the immigrants, and those who prey upon them. They still speak, however, of HIRSCHMANN, in Hamburg, and his compeer, STRAUSS, in Antwerp, as incorrigible. The first of these, they assert, has sent poor immigrants via Liverpool and Quebec, instead of direct to New-York, as promised, and in sailing vessels, instead of steamers. He is now even accused of retaining money.

STRAUSS, they say, resorts to every imaginable species of deception, and the German Consuls here, are loudly called upon to act with such vigor in the premises as will open the eyes of the home Governments, and put an end to his scandalous trade.

The circumstance that the Liverpool route has been almost abandoned by Germans, is mentioned with satisfaction, the Society having strenuously denounced that route—a work in which they were warmly seconded by the Liverpool Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress. Especially are Germans returning from the United States, recommended to avoid that route. The Liverpool Society has communicated with the German organization, expressing its thanks and congratulations. No instances of abuse and ill-treatment on the Liverpool ships have been brought forward during the year.

THE PACKET SHIP GLOBUS.

On the 20th of November, 1860, the packet-ship *Globus*, bound from Bremen to New-York, was burned at sea, and the passengers lost nearly everything.

The Society at once took the matter in hand, and at their general sitting of Jan. 21, 1861, appointed a Committee, to consist of Gustav Schwab, Jacob Windmueller, E. Sauer, Peter Warnkessel and W. Heye, to raise collections in behalf of these unfortunate persons. The Committee, within a few days, raised $1,356 10; and, as Messrs. HENDRICKS and UNKART, the consignees of the ship, most cheerfully remitted the premium of the passages insured, amounting to $2,413 55, the sum collected not only supplied such clothing and ready money as were needed by the sufferers, but left an amount of $838 30, which was handed over by the Committee to the Beneficial Fund of the Society.

This occasion so clearly proved the wisdom of the Bremen law, which compels the shipper to insure the passage money, that the application of a similar rule is greatly to be desired in every port.

The diminution of former rogueries is very evident, owing to the determined efforts of the various aid societies.

THE BOARD OF DEPUTIES.

The names of the officers of the Society known as the Board of Deputies of Benevolent and Emigrant Societies are as before: Wm. Jellinghaus, of the German Society, President; Robert Weller, of the St. George Society, Vice-President; Philip Pritchard, of the St. George Society, Secretary; B. T. Hart, of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, Treasurer; Solomon T. Joseph, of the Portuguese Society, Robert Gordon, of the St. George Society, and Willy Wallach, of the German Society, Directors.

The Commissioners of Emigration having more funds in hand—owing to the fact that fewer indigent emigrants arrived, and consequently fewer remained in New-York at their charge—had been more willing during the year, to advance the passage-money of such as wished to return to Europe, and had even provided them with a free passage in many instances.

CASTLE GARDEN.

The measures finally adopted to get rid of the Railroad monopoly which, until lately, was a source of such complaint and so greatly injured the efficiency of Castle Garden as an institution of benavolence, have brought about a combination of the New-York, Erie and Pennsylvania Central Railroad which promise the emigrants,

1. That all their booking-offices in Europa shall be closed.

2. That the three roads shall employ no runners; and

3. That, in case of baggage being lost, the Companies shall be responsible for the same.

The first of these points is regarded as very satisfactory if adhered to strictly, but the third is insufficient. It is deemed better that the Commissioners themselves should assume the responsibility of securing the baggage rather than shift the same over to the railroad companies.

THE QUARANTINE.

The Legislature having, as yet, taken no positive measures relative to this institution, the good health of the shipping during the past season is deemed very fortunate.

THE EMIGRANT HOSPITAL AND REFUGE ON WARD'S ISLAND.

The humanity and attention of Mr. JAMES P. FAGAN, the Superintendent of this establishment, are warmly commended, especially his care of the newly-erected and handsome Asylum for the Insane therewith connected.

THE AGENCY BUSINESS.

This has been conducted during the year by Mr. O. F. EHEALT and his assistant G. E. PRIESLER. Mr. EHEALT also undertook the business of the agency of the Board of Deputies of Benevolent and Emigrant Societies occupying the same rooms. The number of letters received during 1861, was 512—and the number written 499. Of these, 89 contained money or drafts to the amount of $1,631 01. The number of letters addressed to Germans and sent through the agency was 207. The applications for places and for those seeking such were scarcely one-third es many as in the preceding year. This is to be ascribed partly to the stoppage of business in consequence of the war, and partly to the immense enlistment of young and robust Germans in the armies of the Government. It is computed that in New-York alone, since May last, from 12,000 to 15,000 of these have so enlisted.

During the year 459 single individuals and 12 more or less numerous families obtained employment, in a great variety of trades, through the Agency.

AID TO SUFFERING GERMANS.

The cases of sickness and destitution relieved in 1861 were 3,813, at an expense of $5,480 66, or $1 43¾ per case; while in 1860 the number was only 2,514—expense, $3,590 70, or $1 42¾ per case. January, 1861, gave 694, and December only 166 cases.

It will be seen that the amount of aid extended in 1861 exceeds that of 1860 $1,890 16; and the first three months of the year cost far the most. Enlistment relieved the want of employment felt in the beginning of the year, and the drain upon the Society diminished rapidly. Again, the new Association termed the "Patriotic Central Aid Verein," assumed the charge of all the families of absent volunteers, and thus afforded another relief.

The activity of the Society now comprises all cases of distress where the parties are justly entitled to relief. Orphans, widows, wives abandoned by their husbands, the aged, crippled and infirm, are among these, but of those claiming to be married women, none will be aided but such as can produce their marriage certificate, or the most unquestionable vouchers in absence of the same. Worthy families are also assisted. The distribution of substantial aid is made at the rooms of the Agency every Saturday afternoon. In this connection, earnest thanks are tendered to Mr. GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr., the Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, for his kind cooperation during the year.

A large class of wealthy down-town German merchants, having long been fleeced by begging impostors, several business houses have together provided themselves with printed blanks to the following effect:

"No. —. NEW-YORK, —, 18—.

M—— B—— requests the German Society, No. 83 Greenwich-street, to pay to ——— ———, the bearer, if in real need, the sum of ——.

This order is good for three days only, and will, under all circumstances, be retained by the German Society."

The above, on presentation at the office of the Agency, is examined, and if the case be found correct, immediately cashed. Thus the merchants are quickly and easily rid of swindlers, and the worthy poor are not only promptly aided, but brought to the knowledge of lasting friends. The best consequences would result from the general adoption of this plan.

THE HELP OFFICERS.

The difficult but noble office of visiting the poor and sick in their own dwellings, so that the Society may be informed, has been discharged with the usual fidelity by gentlemen, many of whom have been engaged in the same glorious task for years, receiving no reward but the blessings of those they relieved, and the smiles of an approving conscience. In districts where no regular help-officer existed, the work was performed by the agency of some member of the Aid Committee. The sphere of duty increases and a call is made for further help.

PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES.

The warmest gratitude is expressed to the physicians for their free prescription and attendance, and to the apothecaries for their great reduction of prices in favor of the poor as fixed by the Society.

THE DISPENSARIES.

The German Dispensary of the City of New-York, at 132 New Canal-street, the office hours of which are from 3 to 6 P. M. daily, excepting on Sundays and festivals, has existed since May 1, 1857, and a mere mention of its yearly contribution will suffice to attest its value.

During 1861, there were 9,680 sick persons treated: 6,000 being the number of the year before. The outlay was $2,01 42. For 12,771 prescriptions there were paid from the 1st of November, 1860, to 1st November, 1861, $991 39, or but an average of 7¾ cents per prescription.

The comfort here felt in the Dispensary is shown by the fact that, during the past twelve month, $2 908 have been contributed toward its expenses by our citizens.

The Dispensary of the Physicians of the German Society, No. 69 Fourth avenue, is open daily, from 2 to 5 o'clock. In the year 1861 it treated 1,461 men, 770 women and 512 children. The cost of the prescriptions was partly sustained by apothecary WILHELM BERNACKI, Jr., and partly by the Society.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

This institution has greatly progressed during the last twelve months, notwithstanding the hard times, thanks to the untiring exertions of the Committee, Messrs. J. S. STIASTNY, CHAS. HAFFKE and HERMANN R. BALTZER. They have succeeded in obtaining a charter from the Legislature, which passed it on the 13th of April, 1861. It gives the management of the hospital to a Board of twenty-five members, among whom the Directors of the Society are embraced. Warm thanks are due to the Ladies' Aid Association, and their President, Mrs. W. WENDEBORN, and Treasurer, Mrs. ANNA GUTKNOMPERZ. For the pains they have taken to collect means in behalf of a German Hospital. Their zeal has been equaled only by their success, and the sum of $3,793 46, thus collected, is in hand to prove it.

1. The cash funds of the Hospital, now in the German Savings Bank, and the hands of Societies and private individuals therewith charged, are....$6,346 0

2. Subscriptions that can be touched only when the whole fund reaches $50,000..... 3,165 00

Total money $9,511 06

3. Twelve lots in the Lutheran Cemetery, Middle Village, Long Island, bestowed as a burial place by the United Lutheran Churches in the City of New-York.

Twelve lots in the same place, by the same churches, for sale, with the condition that the purchase money is to be added to the Hospital Fund.

4. The subjoined Associations for the Relief of the Sick have contributed as follows:

The Social Reform Relief Association—Third and Fourth Divisions, each	$25
Fifth and Sixth Divisions, each	40
In all	$130

The General Relief Association for the Sick has given $15.

The Society deems this the opportune moment in which to transfer the further conduct of the Hospital enterprise to the Corporation newly appointed, and, with pious wishes for the success of so good a work, returns its profound acknowledgments to the community for the interest and cooperation it has extended to these various and trying labors, and with hopeful words concludes a very able and voluminous report.

YEARLY ORGANIZATION.

On Wednesday, the Managing Board of the Society met at the rooms of the Agency, and organized for the year as follows:

W. JELLINGHAUS, President; F. Knpp, First Vice-President; J. Windmueller, Second Vice-President; Willy Wallach, First Secretary; F. A. Staas, Second Secretary; E. Brett, Treasurer; J. Lienau, H. Wendenonck, Julius Forstmann, S. Kaufmann, Agency Committee; Charles Hauselt, Julius Brill, Peter Warmkessel, Charles Steinway, Beneficial Committee.

Mr. THEODORE ROSS was appointed Agent of the Society, and Mr. G. E. PRIESLER reappointed Agent's Assistant. Messrs. JOHN LIENAU, FAUNDRICH KAPP and W. WALLACH were selected as a Committee to settle up the business of the preceding Agents. The motion of Mr. WESENDONCK to call an extraordinary general meeting was made the order of the day for the next regular meeting, which will take place at 3 P. M. on Wednesday next.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 76S, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains:

The LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

LEADING ARTICLES—Kentucky—The Effects of the Victory in Tennessee—The European Allies at Vera Cruz—The Victory, its Effects in Tennessee—The Commander in Kentucky—The National

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—No. 41, 3, on demurrer Calendar, and Nos. 302, 303, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 232, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 327, 328, 330.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—(Short causes)—*Part I.*—Nos. 339, 2135, 3199, 3271, 3561, 3743, 3777, 4393, 4575, 4799, 4873, 5395, 5613, 5627, 5891, 6617, 6687, 6697, 6737, 6757, 6797, 6845, 6853, 6857, 6863, 6871, 6875, 6911, 6913, "A," 6823, 5907. *Part II.*—Nos. 4018, 4020, 4038, 4056, 4421½, 4650, 5076, 5110, 5440, 5612, 5700, 5706, 5716, 5803½, 5815, 5824, (no number,) 5846, 5848, 5878, 5892, 5906, 6432, 6638, 6686, 6700, 6750, 6794, 6826, 6874, 6910, 6912, 6914, (no number,) 5854, 5678.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3223, 3225, 3227, 775, 3009, 3259, 3263, 3265, 2892½, 2773, 3293, 3295, 3297, 3299. *Part II.*—No. 3620. *Part III.*—Nos. 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 3323, 3325, 3327, 3329, 3333, 3337, 3339, 3343, 3347, 3349, 3353.

COMMON PLEAS.—Calendar of short causes will be called on the first Monday of February next.

The City Treasury and would-be Contractors—More about the "Gate-House" Controversy.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Leonard.

The People, ex rel. Baldwin & Jaycox, vs. *Robert T. Hawes.*—This was a motion for a *mandamus* to compel the defendant, as Comptroller, to draw his warrant on the City Chamberlain, in favor of the relators, for the sum of $61,821, with interest, costs, &c., the same being the amount awarded to them by the arbitrators appointed under the act of 1860, as the damage sustained by them in consequence of their not getting the contract for building the gate-houses of the new reservoir, they being the lowest bidders.

The circumstances of the case are familiar from frequent publication. It will be remembered that the contract was awarded to Fairchild, Walker & Co., and that, after relief was refused the relators by the Courts, the Legislature passed the Act providing for the appointment of arbitrators, to ascertain the damages sustained by them, if any, and that the amount now demanded was awarded to them by the arbitrators.

The following is the opinion of the Court on the motion:

LEONARD, J.—Without referring to the constitutional validity of the law of 1860, under which the relators apply, or to any of the objections raised by the defendant as to the manner in which it was executed, or to the merits of the relators' demand, it appears to me a sufficient answer to this application, that the relators have not made it appear that there has been raised any sum of money, by taxation or otherwise, with which the Comptroller can pay the said sum.

On the contrary, the Comptroller states by affidavit that nothing has been raised for the payment of this demand, and no appropriation therefor has been made, and he has no money, as such officer, out of which he can pay said sum.

The money against which the Comptroller is authorized or permitted to draw his warrants, now in the City Treasury, has been raised by taxation under specific appropriations for certain defined purposes.

It is especially provided by chap. 93, Sess. L. 1861, sec. 5, that none of the money appropriated for specified objects shall be applied to any other.

The Comptroller has no money which he can apply to the demand of the relators, without violating this law.

The money should be appropriated and raised by law for the payment of the relators, if the Legislature deem it proper to require the Comptroller to pay them. When the law has required the people to raise the money, and the tax has been levied, the Comptroller will owe to the relators a direct duty to draw his warrant and pay them.

I think there must be further legislation before the peremptory writ of *mandamus* can be issued, or the relators must proceed by action to obtain and enforce the collection of their demand by judgment at law.

The motion is denied, with $10 costs of opposing.

D. S. Dickinson, Attorney-General, and L. R. Marsh for the relators; H. H. Anderson for the Comptroller.

Motion for Injunction—Alleged Misappropriation of Funds by an Assignee.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Monell.

Ada Holt, Jr., vs. *Wm. V. Curtis, Alfred G. Perry et al.*—This was a motion for an injunction, made by the plaintiff to restrain the defendant Curtis, who is the assignee of Alfred G. Perry & Co., from further interference with the assigned estate, and for the appointment of a Receiver during the pending of the action.

The assignment was made in January, 1858, and the plaintiff, as a creditor of A. G. Perry & Co., brings this action on behalf of himself and all the other creditors who may join him as plaintiffs, to remove Curtis as assignee, on the grounds alleged in the complaint, and upon the allegation that he has used the funds of the estate in the business of A. Thomas & Co., of which firm it is charged that he is a member, and that he has refused the plaintiff information as to the estate.

The defendant Curtis did not deny that he had used the funds as charged, but alleged that it was his duty to pay all its liabilities, and that he now had at any time, when required to do so, pay over the funds. He also claims that he had made partial dividends, and had been released by law, &c.

The Court reserved decision.

P. G. Clark for plaintiff; A. R. Dyett for creditors. C. A. Nicholas for defendant.

A Printer in Pursuit of the Profits of a Nursery.

SUPREME COURT.
Before a Referee.

Baker, & Godwin vs. *W. R. Prince & Co.*—This was an action against the defendants, who are the well-known Flushing nurserymen, to recover on an account for printing letter headings, books, catalogues, &c., &c. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants were partners from some time in July, 1857, up to the time of the commencement of this action, and that they ordered the work to be done, and the materials required to be furnished, and that the understanding was, that it was to be paid for in cash, when delivered.

The defendants denied that they were partners as alleged, at the time stated in the complaint, or that they were indebted to the plaintiffs in any sum whatever.

The case was tried before JOHN S. BENSON, Referee, who found for the plaintiffs for the sum claimed, $1,662 94.

John N. Lewis, Jr., for plaintiffs; Levi S. Chatfield, for defendants.

Action for False Imprisonment, and Want Cause of It.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Balcom.

Samuel Hankinson vs. *Wm. Giles.*—In this case the defendant, as appeared, had caused the plaintiff to be arrested on the charge of publishing a poem entitled "Misther Giles, a Poem by Somebody."

Upon the trial in the Sessions the plaintiff was acquitted, and he now sued to recover damages for the arrest. The Court, however, nonsuited him, ruling that he had failed to show that the defendant had not probable cause for arresting him upon the charge.

The plaintiff claims to be a physician, but it is maliciously related of him that he vends "love powders."

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN the trial of Dr. Chas. Cohel for procuring an abortion was commenced and occupied the entire day. The crime is alleged to have been committed on the 30th of September last, upon the person of Mary Ann Baker. The victim was placed upon the stand, and from her evidence it appeared that she came here from Troy, and consulted Dr. Cobel, who produced the abortion and strangled the child after it was born. Dr. Cobel is a German physician, about 50 years of age, and has been twice tried before on indictments for a similar offence. There are two indictments now pending against him. The case will be resumed this morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS
Before Justice Ingraham.

Weeks vs. *Elliott.*—Bail reduced to $500.

The Shoe and Leather Bank vs. *Fields.*—Motion granted to second Friday in February.

The Same vs. *Camp.*—Motion granted for second Friday in February.

Lonsly vs. *Lonsly.*—Motion granted.

Klutz vs. *Hasslinger.*—Motion denied, &c.

Ivers vs. *Cushing, &c.*—Motion granted; costs to abide event.

Whiting vs. *Pendrill et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to renew the motion on the merits.

Wilde et al. vs. *Moore.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Duncomb vs. *Moreman.*—Motion granted to strike out the paragraph relating to the forged notes, and denied as to the residue, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Monell.

Fielden et al. vs. *Sahens et al.*—Ordered that the case be sent back to the referees for resettlement. Costs to abide event.

Perils of Canadian Life.

FLOOD AND ICE PACK IN THE SAINT LAWRENCE.

From the Montreal Gazette, Jan. 17.

The St. Lawrence presented extraordinary phenomena to the dwellers on the Lower Lachine Road on Monday, fraught with alarm and the presence of serious danger. The oldest inhabitant has no recollection of the like of it. The traverse which usually confines the Lake St. Louis and St. Francis ice, is open this year. The recent gales disturbed the ice, and sent it down the river in large masses, together with accumulations of *"frazil."* Eye-witnesses who happened to be on the Lower Lachine Road on Monday afternoon, tell us these moving masses presented a grandly magnificent appearance. At times the ice and *"frazil"* rose in rolling mountains, moving slowly along, apparently with irresistible force. But the spectacle did not continue to be so simply beautiful and interesting when these rolling mountains ceased to confine their operations to the river—when they rolled over the road, and threatened to throw down the houses. The moving masses packed in two places in the river certainly; and probably in more. One of the packs or jams took place at the narrow place about the middle of Nun's Island, opposite the property of Mr. WILLIAM PARKYN; another about midway between this spot and the mouth of the aqueduct, opposite the property of Mr. ARCHIBALD OGILVY. After the lower pack had taken, the water and ice and *"frazil"* rose with dangerous suddenness. In from twenty to thirty minutes the water was from three to five feet deep over the macadamized road, and the ice and *"frazil"* piled up in such packs as one sometimes sees thrown over the levement wall opposite the city. The humps of ice in some places were shot over the road into the fields across, to a distance of a quarter of a mile, sweeping everything in the shape of a fence before them. The masses seemed to have providentially turned past one house without injuring it. One informant reports to us that the gable of Mr. HEDLEY'S house was thrown in. A wooden school-house was thrown out of its place, but fortunately the children were not in at the time, and nobody was injured. Gentlemen having business in town, living on the Lower Lachine Road, found it a difficult and perilous thing to return in their homes on Monday evening. One of them, Mr. HALL, (of Messrs. GRANT & HALL) abandoned all attempt to go over the road. He went by the line of the aqueduct, taking a strong man with him in his sleigh, armed with axes and saws. When he reached the vicinity of his home, he still found a lake of water between him and it, about three feet deep, and this he had to ford to reach it. Of course he found his family in great terror, they being everywhere surrounded by water, which had a very threatening aspect. The man who accompanied Mr. HALL crept back on the top of a fence, like a squirrel, to the dry land, some quarter of a mile distant. We hear of many similar adventures, Mr. HALL'S case being that of others. One old Canadian barely escaped drowning close by the farm of another resident. He would have been drowned out but for timely aid rendered. He was going to a house by the back way, and had traversed the lake we have just described, when the horse having stripped on a sang-heap, declined to step over the rim. The old man was in this way thrown out of the sleigh into the water, and he could not, of himself, get out. The water rose and subsided several times. Many people moved their families to the city as best they could, going round by the back woods. On Wednesday the lower pack seemed to have lately given way, and Mr. PENNER, of the Turnpike Trust, caused, with commendable energy, the road to be cut out through the masses of the ice pack left upon it, and it now presents a very extraordinary appearance, being very like the road on the river, when is cut to St. Lamberts. It is well worth a drive to look at; such a sight was never seen there before. The higher pack which we have mentioned still holds; and the water in places on the road above Mr. OGILVY'S property is yet from 3 to 5 feet deep. It is in fact rising. We heard that it rose from 15 to 18 inches yesterday morning. We carry these packs must cause the flooding of Lapraire, and cause great damage there. The river is calculated by dwellers on the North bank in this vicinity to be 35 feet above its summer level. This is certainly a very serious rise. It settles, while it lasts the question of water supply, for it causes the flooding of the aqueduct, the water running over the top of the ice. The Grand Trunk embankment, we understand, from a careful observer of experience, prevents the flooding of Goldstown. The firm packing below the Victoria Bridge prevents any large masses of ice from moving down. The level of the water opposite the city does not seem to be affected by the accumulations above. It is just there made to flow further from the shore. The present severe weather may, however, cause this to be the case.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 133 obls. Ashes, 6,800 bbls. Flour, 4,000 sacks Corn Meal, 535 bushels Wheat, 3,853 bushels Corn, 1,703 bushels Rye, 7,290 bushels Oats, 2,412 bushels Malt, 3,615 bales. Provisions, 349 pkgs. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 25 obls., at $6 87½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls. $ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,150 bags Rio and Savoa, for home use, at 19c. @ 20c. $ lb.

COTTON—Inactive, and prices are quite nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in more request locally, especially the low grades, while some sales by ship-rights, at prices of which no important change occurs. The transactions embrace 5,000 bbls. Superfine State, at $5 15 @ $5 55; 500 do. Extra State, at $5 60 @ $5 75; 1,000 do. Superfine Western, at $5 15 @ $5 55; 500 do. Extra Western, at $5 60 @ $5 75; 1,000 do. Superfine Western and State, at $5 15 @ $5 55; 500 do. Extra Genesee, at $5 60 @ $5 75; 1,000 do. Superfine Western, in favor of the trade, at $5 15 @ $5 55; 500 do. Extra Ohio, at $5 60 @ $5 75; 1,000 do. Superfine Western and Genesee, at $5 15 @ $5 55; 500 do. Extra Genesee, at $5 60 @ $5 75; 1,000 do. Superfine Western, Genesee and Ohio, at $5 15 @ $5 55; 500 do. Extra Genesee, at $5 60 @ $5 75; 1,000 do. Superfine Western and State, at $5 15 @ $5 55; 500 do. Extra Genesee, at $5 60 @ $5 75; 1,000 do. Superfine Western

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 52 William-st.
STOCKS AND BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board, daily, for cash or on time.

GOVERNMENT CLAIM OFFICE.
Ordnance, Quartermaster's and Navy Claims, promptly Collected or Negotiated. ROBERT SEWELL, 72 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1861		$157,877 44
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive		522,308 23
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$680,185 67
This Company has issued no policies except on cargo and freight for the voyage.		
No risks have been taken upon time, or upon hulls of vessels.		
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$589,093 48	
Less Return Premiums	73,699 34	
Net Earned Premiums		$515,394 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, &c.	$376,696 37	
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses	76,842 36	$413,538 73
Net Profits		$101,855 41

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely:

Cash in Bank	$88,376 90	
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks	498,461 20	
Loans on Stocks drawing Interest	93,668 63	
		$675,506 73
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	220,514 72	
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums	21,502 50	
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurances, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at	25,649 48	
Total Assets		$943,173 43

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.

Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 8th of April next.

By order of the Board,
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	WM. LECONEY,
A. C. RICHARDS,	J. R. MYERS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	A. WESSON,
W. M. RICHARDS,	WM. KENT,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	DAVID P. MORGAN,
C. E. MILNOR,	BYRON SHERMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JEHIAL READ,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	A. S. BARNES,
SANFORD COBB, Jr.,	J. E. D. ROBERTSON,
W. H. MSLLEN,	THOMAS FAKIN,
B. W. BULL,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
C. HADDEN,	H. L. ATHERTON,
L. P. MORTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
F. W. MEYER,	GEORGE C. WETMORE,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,	P. H. VANDERVOORT.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in said City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. Rothschild Benson & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January inst., and reopened on the 2d day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.

James H. Pinkney,	J. Green Pearson,
James Irwin,	R. Howes,
James S. Ferrie,	Francis Brown,
Jno. McKesson,	George Warren,
J. T. B. Maxwell,	James L. Todd,
H. W. Belcher,	Wm. C. Barrett,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	A. S. DePeyster,
Jno. Tappin,	Ahlen Wattles,
F. A. Conkling,	S. C. Southmayd,
Henry Anstice,	Solomon Banta,
Chas. H. Wilmerding,	Jno. B. Macy,
Henry Demarest,	James Rogers,
W. S. Hanford,	Geo. W. Clark,
P. Kemble Paulding,	Jno. Wilcox,
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Pond.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reelected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine thousand dollars or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1884, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Imo., 7th, 1862.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same, will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will send their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.
JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GEDCARS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M. By order,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN-TEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL Election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 699 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has this day taken into partnership Mr. C. M. RUTTER, a member of the Board of Brokers. The business will be conducted as heretofore, at No. 41 Pine-st., under the name of EUGENE THOMSON & CO.
EUGENE THOMSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND IN-TEREST.—Interest on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. The transfer books will be closed on and after Jan. 22, until day of payment. C. C CLARKE Treasurer.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. MCKINLEY, Secretary.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AT THE highest premium, by F. P JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

WANTED—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY'S Stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—PHŒNIX INSURANCE STOCK, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE STOCK, By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT STOCK, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—HOME FIRE INSURANCE STOCK by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—CENTRAL PARK INSURANCE Stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.
By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 400 HUDSON-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the first day of February next. The transfer books are closed until that day.
By order,
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
No. 92 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862,

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 20.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. G. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst till day of payment, inclusive.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INS. CO., No. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.

THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DE-clared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after THURSDAY, 16th inst.
H. N. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE LA FAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 107 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 50 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and firm of KIRTLAND & CO., for the purpose of transacting a General Banking, Exchange Brokerage and Collection Business, at No. 9 Wall-st.
GEO. KIRTLAND,
C. KIRTLAND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1862.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 32 Broadway, New-York.
Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.
DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

INSURANCE.

COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 90 WALL-ST.
Cash Capital.....$200,000
With a handsome surplus safely invested.
Last Dividend, four per cent. in cash to Stockholders, and
Fifty per cent. in Scrip to Policy-holders entitled to participate.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
JOHN C. BEEDE, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of August, 1861.
PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.
au30-law6mF

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Bertha not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely.
Passengers are requested to procure their passports before going on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them, if they call for instructions at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Feb. 1
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Feb. 8

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	33
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 58 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William st.; in Paris, to JULES DECUGE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 115 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY	March 3
TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY	March 29

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 62 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10.30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8.15 A. M., Mail; 9.15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3.30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandeigua, and principal stations. The train at Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—(In and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6.50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7.25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR AL-BANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7.25, 11.31 A. M., and 3.40 and 5.30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.15 P. M.	40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9.30 A. M., for Greenport; 9.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for North Islip, ann Saturday to Yaphank; 9.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Syosset; 9.30 A. M., and 3.30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9.30 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9.15 A. M. and 12.05, 4.25 and 6.06 P. M.; for Nunsey at 4.25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9.15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. Iturius the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessmaot is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—JANUARY.—HIGH-LANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Jan. 22, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.
Thursday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 25, 2:40 P. M.	Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.	Wed'day, Jan. 29, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, Jan. 29, 2:40 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 1, 9:30 P. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

SKATES.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES—REQUIR-ing no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores, No. 858 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT, Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences.

The anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for sale by DR. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispotch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medicol Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere.

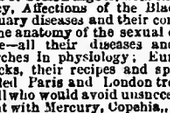
Triesmar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesmar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesmar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packed, packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Forty Millions of Treasury Notes Already in Circulation.

The Case of Mr. Bright Further Considered by the Senate.

Conclusion of the Speech of Garret Davis, of Kentucky.

Views of Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts, on the Money Question.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 23.

TREASURY NOTES.

The amount of treasury notes issued by the Department has now reached forty millions. About a half million is still being issued daily.

A TAX BILL.

A new tax bill is in the hands of a sub-committee of the Committee of Ways and Means. Several weeks will probably elapse before it will be reported.

THE NEW WAR DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS.

The recently issued regulations of the War Department surprisingly facilitates the transaction of public business, which is taken up and disposed of in the order in which it is presented. All branches of this Department are benefited by the systematic arrangements.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS SCHOEPF AND ORD.

The Senate to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed the nomination of SCHOEPF and ORD, for meritorious conduct in the field, the former at Mill Spring, the latter at Dranesville.

COL. M'COOK'S WOUND.

Judge McCOOK has received a dispatch informing him that his son, Gen. ROBERT L. McCOOK, was painfully but not dangerously wounded in the battle of Mill Spring. Three balls passed through his horse's one through his coat; the fifth struck him.

THE MCCOOK FAMILY.

Col. McCOOK, wounded at Somerset, had a brother killed at Manassas, and has two other brothers in the army—one in the front of BUELL'S advance. The father, DANIEL McCOOK, is in Washington, and was in the battles of Manassas and Ball's Bluff as an amateur fighter. He has a brother with six sons in the Union army, and the two families contribute about a dozen active fighting men to the war.

THE REBEL GENERAL CRITTENDEN.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN is deeply affected by the news from Kentucky, and has not been in the House since the report of the battle of Somerset was received. Although he has two sons in the Union army the presence of one in the rebel army, his oldest, overwhelms him with grief. The report that Gen. CRITTENDEN deserted his command at Somerset is not believed by any who know him. Rebel though he be he is accounted gallant and manly.

THE GOVERNMENT TO MONOPOLIZE TELEGRAPHING.

The Postal Reform Bill introduced by Mr. COLFAX, now pending in the House, proposes a tax of three cents each on all telegraphic messages, except those on business of the Government, or of the company owning the line, and except, also, news and Congressional reports for the Press. Mr. HOLT, the predecessor of the present Postmaster-General, estimated that by telegraphic dispatches the Government lost $1,000,000 of revenue annually; and Mr. BLAIR, the present Postmaster-General, has addressed the following letter to Mr. COLFAX, which Mr. C. was authorized to read to the House:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 31, 1861.

SIR: I respectfully recommend for the consideration of your Committee the propriety of charging postage on telegraphic communications. I have no doubt in my own mind that they should pay postage, and at a rate of not less than five cents for every ten words.

We can compel payment by requiring copies of the accounts now kept to be furnished the Department, and requiring the agents to take an oath to keep them faithfully, and by making the debt a lien on the lines, or even by authorizing the Department to take possession of them, on a failure either to account or to pay.

Eventually, I think, telegraphic communication will be taken charge of by the Government itself, and but for existing patents and the constant improvements being made in the apparatus used by the private companies, I should favor taking charge of it now. I have not considered the question whether under the words of the Constitution authorizing Congress to establish post-offices and post-roads, we are authorized to collect postage on telegrams. But it seems to me clear that even if we had no other authority than what is contained in this clause, our right to do so would be sufficient. It was intended to give Congress a monopoly in the conveyance of intelligence for hire. This is well settled. The language used in the Constitution to confer this grant refers in terms only to the modes of conveyance then known, and if they are not to it we a wider meaning than to authorize Congress to convey intelligence by roads, it may not be a great while, perhaps, but the grant will cease to be valuable, for it is very possible to conceive that with the progress of invention and by the expiration of existing patents much the greater part of letter communication will be by telegraph. But the language of the Constitution has not been forced or construed. It is held, without question, that the conveyance by wafer as well as by hand, and can with equal reason be applied to communications by telegraph. But the measure now proposed can be sustained under the general power to levy and collect taxes. These views have been communicated to the Senate Committee on the Post-office and Post-roads.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BLAIR.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Chairman House Committee Post-office and Post-roads.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

The Military Committee of the House have instructed McKEE DUNN to report a bill granting one of the Government Hospitals at Washington to Homœopathic physicians for the introduction of their practice. A very large number of the enlisted soldiers, especially of the Germans, are homœopaths, and it is thought just to provide medical treatment such as they prefer.

THE CASE OF SENATOR STARKE, OF OREGON.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, to whom the case of Mr. STARKE, of Oregon, was referred, took up his case to-day. Mr. STARKE submitted a communication declining to answer *ex parte* statements impugning his loyalty, made by his personal enemies, but claimed his seat in the Senate by virtue of the Governor's appointment and his readiness to take the oath to support the Constitution. The Committee have made no decision in the case.

A SHIP CANAL BETWEEN LAKE MICHIGAN AND THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Military Committee of the House have instructed their Chairman to report a bill for widening and deepening the Illinois and Michigan Canal, so as to unite the waters of Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, by a ship canal, for war purposes.

SENATOR BRIGHT'S OFFENCE.

The following is the letter written by JESSE D. BRIGHT, Senator of Indiana, which affords the chief ground for his arraignment before the Senate, on the charge of disloyalty. It was addressed to JEFF. DAVIS, after this arch-rebel had established his Confederate Government at Montgomery, and was gathering arms and munitions of war for resistance to the National Government:

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance *my friend* THOMAS B. LINCOLN, of Texas. He visits *your Capital*, mainly to dispose of what he regards a great *improvement in fire-arms*. I commend him to your favorable consideration as a gentleman of the first respectability, and *reliable in every respect*.

Very truly yours, JESSE D. BRIGHT.

To His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States.

COL. BETJE'S TRIAL.

The General Court-Martial trying Col. BETJE was to-day adjourned until next Monday, by order of Gen. McCLELLAN, on account of the absence of material witnesses for the prosecution, who had been in attendance, but have mysteriously disappeared. The Court had been adjourning from day to day, endeavoring, without effect, to secure their attendance.

CAMP SHARKS DEALT WITH.

After the payment of a few of the companies of the New-York Tenth Legion to-day, Col. VAN WYCK, discovering some camp sharks were selling composition and galvanized watches, had them arrested, and compelled them to take back their watches and refund about $500 to the men.

THE FIRST HOP.

The first hop of the season is in progress at WILLARD'S to-night, and is crowded and brilliant.

APPOINTMENES CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed the following appointments:

WM. HUNTINGTON, of Washington Territory, to be Marshal for that Territory.

BENJAMIN H. SMITH, of Virginia, to be Attorney for the Western District of Virginia.

JAS. O. BROADHEAD, of Missouri, to be Attorney for the Eastern District of that State.

ROBT. J. TUCKER, of Missouri, Attorney for the Western District of that State.

ROBERT CROZIER, of Kansas, Attorney for the District of that State.

B. F. RIXFORD, of New-York, Commissioner of the United States, under the Convention of 24 July, for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against Costa Rica.

SAMUEL D. HOWE, of Washington Territory, to be agent of the Indians for that Territory.

JAMES D. DOTY, of Wisconsin, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Utah.

GEORGE FOWLE, Postmaster at Batavia, New-York.

Joseph F. Brown, Jonas C. Robbins, George S. Gideon, all of Washington; Wm. H. Tenney, of Georgetown, and Sayles J. Bowen, of Washington County, to be Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia.

BLAND BALLARD, of Kentucky, Judge of the District Court for that District.

JESSE E. STRIPPER, of Illinois, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Nebraska.

THOMAS R. JARVIS, Collector of Customs for the District of Cherrystone, Virginia.

HENRY P. PARKER, Surveyor of Customs for the port of Accomac, Virginia.

The following-named Consuls have been confirmed:

DANIEL EVANS, of Illinois, at Bilboa.

EDWARD E. COWLES, of New-York, at Singapore.

WM. S. CAMPBELL, of New-York, at Dresden.

WM. H. DARLEY, of Rhode Island, at Teneriffe.

RICHARD C. HANNAH, of Indiana, at Santander.

ENOCH J. SWITZERS, of Delaware, at Scio.

J. W. MASSEY, of Pennsylvania, Pas del Norte.

J. H. MCCHESNEY, of Illinois, at Newcastle.

DENNISON CARD, of New-York, at Tumbez.

ISAIAH THOMAS, of Ohio, at Algiers.

GEORGE T. FISHER, of California, at Kanagawa.

THOMAS MCDOWELL, of New-Jersey, at Cape Town.

THOMAS HOGG, of New-York, Marshal of the Consular Court of the United States at Nagasaki, Japan.

JOHN H. COWDEN, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Nagasaki.

CHARLES L. BENNETT, of Missouri, at Elsinore.

ROBERTS BOYD, of Virginia, at Oporto and Tenerife.

WM. R. WILLIAMS, of Ohio, at Para.

JOSEPH VANDER, of Wisconsin, at Tahiti.

THOMAS F. WILSON, of Pennsylvania, at Bahia.

CORL. J. KREUTZ, of Wisconsin, at Porsye and.

THOMAS CURTIS, of Vincennes, at Montevideo.

CHARLES F. WINSLOW, of Massachusetts, at Palma.

OTTO E. DRECHSLER, of Wisconsin, at Bergen.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented petitions from the officers and soldiers of Camp Douglas, and from citizens of Chicago, asking for the employment of homœopathic physicians in the army.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Michigan in favor of an exchange of prisoners, with special reference to Col. WILCOX. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a remonstrance from underwriters, ship-owners and others, of Boston, against any measures which will impair the efficiency of the Coast Survey.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called up the resolution in regard to WARD H. LAMON, Marshal for the District of Columbia, declaring that in the order he (LAMON) transmitted to the Senate he is guilty of contempt of the Senate, and that the Secretary of the Senate report the resolution to the President.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported the bill for the completion of the Post-office of Philadelphia.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill for the completion of the defences of Washington was taken up.

The question being on the amendment providing that the forcing of safeguards be punished with death, it was agreed to.

The bill was then so amended as to provide that no work shall hereafter be commenced on the defences, when it was passed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill relating to Congress, from the Committee on Compensation, was taken up.

It was considered for some time, when the morning hour expired.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill to increase the clerical force of the War and Navy Departments, with the amendments returned from the House, was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The case of Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Seceh.,) was then taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) resumed his remarks. He said that treason was the greatest of crimes, as it involved whole nations in its consequences. Yet men who were now engaged in treason boldly confront honest men. There has been too much lenity shown these men, who ought to be abhorred as the vilest of culprits. Was not BENEDICT ARNOLD a traitor? Suppose the Senator from Indiana had been a member of the Continental Congress, and suppose that, after ARNOLD had been detected in treason, the Senator had written such a letter to ARNOLD as he had written to JEFF. DAVIS, in that day of purity and patriotism, would he not have been expelled from the Senate? Is JEFF. DAVIS less a traitor than ARNOLD was? Was not AARON BURR ineffably less a traitor than JEFF. DAVIS? Yet the Senate expelled Mr. SMITH, of South Carolina, for too intimate relations with AARON BURR. The Senator from Indiana avows that he has not changed his opinions, and will not. If he holds opinions opposed to coercive measures to subdue the rebels, and will not vote for any measures to support the Government, he ought to have resigned his position here. But as he has not done that, it must be the duty of the Senate to expel such a member. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) chose to introduce the subject of Slavery into his argument. I regret that he thought it necessary to do so, but upon that point he is the one in fault and not I. In this hour of our country's great need—when she wants and requires that every true Union man, every true son and daughter of hers, shall unite all their energies, all their forces, to save her from dissolution—I had hoped that, in the Congress of the United States, in this awful moment at least, the Abolition Party, or faction, would have been hushed, and that the only object calculated to produce division among the true men of the country, would not be introduced in either House of Congress. If it could be possibly avoided, I had hoped at any rate that the craven cry of "Slavery" would not be heard in either Houses of Congress during this rebellion, and I pained immeasurably that the dominant party in the country, and in the two Houses of Congress meeting here together, did not invite, frankly and openly, in the presence of heaven and earth, the cooperation of all Union men who were willing to put down this rebellion, and say to them now, now, in this greatest need of our Government and country, let all questions that divide us be suspended. Let us keep them out of our deliberations. Let us unite upon the one elevated and sublime platform of undying devotion to the Union and the country. Upon that we can all meet, and on that let us consult and act, and give all our energies to our country. Let us not give up to party and to faction. Let us rise to a purer atmosphere. Let us evoke the inspiration of the Revolution, and let us emulate the example of WASHINGTON and those patriots of the Revolution and in the solemn presence of the memories of those glorious men let us banish everything calculated to produce division among us, and unite as one man, with one heart and one soul and mind, and give all our counsels and exertions to the deliverance of our country, and to put down effectually this most atrocious and wicked rebellion. Oh! what a spectacle the Congress of the United States of America would then exhibit! Oh! that the Senator from Massachusetts, instead of introducing here, from day to day, petitions to usurp an unconstitutional power for the purpose of emancipating the slave, had answered and said to those men who thus addressed him, "Peace, for the present. Let this question and all other questions of difference on this point among Union men, sleep, sleep. We have enough to do to put down the common foe. Let us unite, without any diversity of counsel or of purpose, in this great and holy work, and when this infernal rebellion is disposed of effectually, when the Union is reconstructed and the country is at peace, then if you choose address me on the subject of Slavery and send forward your petitions." But, Sir, I did not make these remarks with any purpose of censure. I only make them for the purpose of exoressing the reason of my head and feelings of my own heart in relation to this matter. The gentleman assumes this broad position that Slavery was the cause of this rebellion. In my humble judgment it is but one of the remote, and not the greatest of the remote causes. It was not the immediate and exciting cause at all. Mr. DAVIS then paid a high tribute to the purity and worth of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and quoted from a speech of his, where he said that so long as the Slave States have the power to sustain the institution of Slavery I will not interfere, but if they come to the Free States for help, and ask them to put down a slave insurrection, then I will say, when that comes, Congress has full plenary power over it: it is a war power! Mr. DAVIS also referred to an assertion of Gen. JACKSON'S, that where the military power takes possession, the war power must become law. But the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) would have us empower only subordinate Generals to declare emancipation, yet that statesman (SUMNER) seems to forget that we have written in the Constitution, that this Constitution reserves certain rights from the States, and gives them inalienably to the people of the United States, but invests the war-making power in Congress. The Constitution provids for the crime of treason, and that the attainder shall not be perpetual. Can military generals alter the provisions of the Constitution in regard to the crime of treason? He (DAVIS) contended that in Congress alone was the power to declare martial law, and to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. Martial law is the mere will of a military commander. Is such a law to sweep away all the provisions of the Constitution? Such a law would be far worse than the bloody laws of DRACO. Is the sublime edifice of the Constitution to fall—to tumble into ruins—when an army makes its appearance? Is a military commander to have the power to proclaim universal freedom to the slaves at his will? Such an idea was monstrous. He (DAVIS) was for putting down the rebellion, and, so far as could be, hanging its leaders. He said, in the name of justice hang them, and let their property be forfeited to true and faithful men. He thought that this rebellion had many causes. If slavery had never been mentioned in the halls of Congress, there never would have been any rebellion. One of the causes of the rebellion was the admission into the Union of Texas. Another was attempting to force the Lecompton Constitution on Kansas. I am here, Sir, as an humble member of the Senate. I am not here as a factionist or party man. But, Sir, I am utterly opposed to this whole thing of emancipation, and I hope to restore this Union and crush out this rebellion. Let them bring forward and sustain their measures for that. But let this alone. Let alone this thing of emancipation till this war is closed with the reconstruction of the Union, and the assertion of the majesty of the Constitution and the laws. But to avoid anything that too much tends to prevent peace. Sir, I was pained, the other day, by the other day to hear the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARLAN) express his willingness to put arms into the hands of the slave. Let him refer to the history of that terrible insurrection in St. Domingo, the reading which makes human nature shudder. I have seen myself men who were refugees from the servile insurrection in St. Domingo, and the living, glowing, horrid colors in they have painted those scenes haunt my memory to this day. Go back to the first insurrection of the slaves near the Danube, which occurred many years ago, as I see the horror which that created. What did England say when she had the prospect, and I believe she will to have a brush with the United States? Are we to proceed to arm the ruthless slaves here in our midst, and put arms in their hands, and form them into regiments, to invade the Slave States? When the slaves commit invasions, with arms placed in their hands, it will be like letting the young tiger taste of blood. When he gets a taste, he says to himself, now or hereafter, I will have all." [Laughter.] It is a very correct maxim that it is ever bad policy to raise a Frankenstein to destroy us. I am acquainted with the negro race, Sir. I was born among them. I was brought up with them. I played with them. They sang me to sleep and my sorrows, and I have mixed with them freely. I held slaves now, and I cast in my vote and my children. I would defend my slaves as I would guard them from all wrong. And I know that that is the universal sentiment of the slaveholders of my State. I wish you would go and see the institution there. There is no amount of money that would buy from me my faithful and number of slaves, and they are as so, so far as I know. I have not seen a slave chastised for twenty years, but it is a very correct maxim that it is ever bad policy to raise a Slave State. They are clothed well—fed well. They are honest and well. There is one exception of the most willful disposition that is given the members of the white family. In the midst of cholera, pestilence and death, their owners stood by them and share the malaria and infection with them. I have seen it done again and again. Indeed, I may say that I have performed such duty myself, without regard to consequences. I would do it again. Now, Sir, it is this perpetual agitation which has brought about this rebellion. I admit that Slavery has been one of the causes—a remote cause, but a pretty powerful one. Gentlemen in the Cotton States with their slaves have amassed fortunes, and many of them have princely revenues of thousands of dollars, and this wealth has begotten crime and insolence and ambition, and these lobbies of the Southern character have been displayed most insultingly in the halls of Congress. But in those Southern States, in many of these families, are some of the truest gentlemen, in the highest sense of the word, that I have ever known, and some of the purest statesmen. But I admit that, as a class, the wealthy cotton-growers are insolent, proud, domineering and ambitious. They have monopolized this Government for the last forty years, and when they saw the sceptre about to depart from them in the election of LINCOLN, sooner than submit to give up the Government, its offices and its spoils, in their mad and wicked ambition they determined to overthrow the Government and build up another one. But there are also men in the Northern States who have always agitated this subject. There are also honest men, who, while they are opposed to Slavery, are willing to give to the slaveholder all his constitutional rights. But what are the opinions of these extreme Northern men—these fanatics? They aver that the Constitution is a union with death and hell, and they have become so base, that they even execrate the name and memory of WASHINGTON. The great object and end of these fanatics is to secure the emancipation from Slavery, and not to restore the Union. We want to restore this Union as WASHINGTON made it, but we do not want Congress to inaugurate and consummate a servile revolution. No. Let Congress do its duty in this war, faithfully and fearlessly, as the people are doing theirs. They have come up to the rescue of the Government as no people have ever done before. From the East and the West, especially from the Free States, they are as one man. Kentucky has been invaded, and the Confederate Government has avowed that they will have Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri. They proclaimed when they invaded Kentucky, that Kentucky was necessary to the Southern Confederation, and they would do it at the cost of blood and conquest. I am for meeting them, Sir, with the sword, and fighting them even to extermination, until we beat them back, for they have profaned our soil. Our brothers from the Northwestern States have come to our rescue with a generosity and a devotion for which they deserve and have our gratitude. Never, never, were more welcome visitors to any country. They have come among us and have seen our institutions. We have become acquainted with each other and have learned to know each other more intimately. They have begun to marry our daughters, and we have sent our sons to marry their daughters. Let us establish thus a union of hearts and of hands that will last forever. Kentucky has peopled many of the Northwestern States, and they are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, and we would much rather have a union with those Northwestern States than with those far-off, distant States. There never was a war in the early history of those States in which Kentucky has not sent forth her brave sons, who have poured out their blood in the defence of our common country in those States, and oh, how nobly and fully and truly are they now paying the debt. They have come to protect the State which had protected them in bygone years, and oh, what meetings there were! I have been in their camps, have mingled with their officers and their soldiers, and addressed their regiments, and they have made me honorary member of those regiments. I know the commanders of those regiments, and as nine to one they have expressed to me that their purpose and their only purpose in waging war was the restoration of the Union, and the vindication of the Government, and not a war upon Slavery. Thus writes one of them to me: "As an Indianian and a member of the army of the United States, I cannot fail to express my satisfaction at the just and conservative course you have pursued on the Slavery question. Indiana is not fighting for the emancipation of Slavery but for the restoration of law and order, and when that shall have been accomplished, our mission is ended. In all the officers and soldiers of the Tenth Indiana I do not know one Abolitionist. If Congress would legislate for the white man, and let the negro alone, it would be better." Oh, how much better it would be. That is the distinction of true patriotism of mind and heart, and that is the utterance which nine-tenths of the soldiery of the Northwest speak, and will speak forever. If at the outset you had proclaimed that this was to be a war upon Slavery, you would not have had one-fourth of the force in the field that you now have. You are Senators, and you are supposed to act, not from passion, but from reason, patriotism, right, truth, and eternal justice. If you will act upon those principles, I am not afraid to trust you, but the President. These fanatics, these political and social demons—your Beechers, your Cheevers, your Phillipses, and your Garrisons—come here breathing pestilence from Pandemonium, trying to destroy this Union, so as to secure over its broken fragments the emancipation of Slavery. They oppose Mr. LINCOLN, as honest and pure a man as ever lived, because he stands by the Constitution, and is opposed to interfering with Slavery. The utterances they have dared to put forth in this city have desecrated the Smithsonian Institute. If the Secessionists had dared to give expression to the same utterances they would have been sent, and properly sent, to Fort Lafayette or Fort Warren. What will you do with these monsters? I will tell you what I would do with them, and with that horrible monster GREELEY, as they come sneaking around here, like hungry wolves, after the destruction of Slavery. If I had the power, I would take them and the worst Secesheirs and hang them in pairs. [Laughter.] I wish to God I could inflict that punishment upon them. It would be just. They are the disunionists. They are the madmen, who are willing to call up all the passion of the infernal regions, and all the horrors of a servile war. This they would carry out over the dissected fragments of a broken Constitution to obtain their unholy purposes, and I am too fearful that the Hon. Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) sympathizes with them. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS then apologized for detaining the Senate so long. He spoke of the President as an honest, intelligent man, who ought to suppress these pestilent men who distract his counsels and neutralize his efforts to carry on the war. He referred to Gen. LYON as the hero most to be admired in this war as a volunteer martyr to liberty, and alluded to the brilliant exploits of Gen. ENGEL, showing him to be another brave warrior and true hero. He said that the country wanted the services of all such gallant men, and use all efforts to put down the rebellion, and leave all these discordant elements alone.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) did not see the pertinency of the whole of the last part of the speech of the Senator from Kentucky. He wanted it known that every day speeches on Slavery were lugged in just this way by some member of the Slave States.

Mr. DAVIS said the speech was intended to meet the numerous petitions introduced here.

Mr. HARLAN said in the discussion on another bill, he had said he was willing to muster in the service of the United States any able-bodied man, whether black or Indian. We might as well arm the slave against the master as arm the child against the father, which is done every day where one or the other chooses to be a rebel. In regard to the Senator's speculation as to the condition of his slaves, if they love him so much he need have no fear of an insurrection. He supposed the Senator's horses and other animals were well treated, but does he treat his slaves like men?—like men who have immortal spirits to live equally with our spirits? There is not now in existence a system of Slavery so bad as that which now exists in the United States. He knew that kind and Christian gentlemen did treat their slaves well, but that was a tribute to humanity, and was not one to the system.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill to establish a postal money order system. Consideration postponed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the President to appoint Lighthouse Inspectors for any of the lighthouses on the coast, during and for one year after the continuance of the present rebellion. Passed.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to facilitate judicial proceedings, and to better regulate the law of prizes.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with States for supplies furnished their troops called out to aid in the suppression of the rebellion.

The Confiscation of this was postponed.

Mr. MORRIS, of Ky., (Union,) from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill for a military and mail railroad from Kentucky to Tennessee.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Military Academy bill.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that no questions were ever agitated in the Halls of Congress of greater importance in all their aspects, and in all their consequences, than the financial measures which the necessities of the hour call upon us now to inaugurate. With all the industrial energies of a great people palsied by the nightmare that is upon us, and Congress, upon whom the people have placed the responsibility of providing ways and means for relief, have done nothing but waste their time in talking about unimportant matters. Great schemes are to be devised and measures enacted, upon which our very existence depends, which should engage the earnest thought and active energies of every member of this House until the task is accomplished. The first thing to be done is to raise the means to carry on the Government, by making available its credit at the least possible expense, in the best manner possible, with the least detriment to the material interests of the whole people. In order to accomplish this object properly, you must make your securities good by adequate taxation. We must provide for the wants of the Government at any cost and at every hazard. Every individual and corporate interest must fear in patriotic submission to the necessities of the Government.

The currency question has employed the brains and enlisted the pens of the greatest statesmen and most eminent writers of every age. A mixed system of currency and barter was first introduced by WILLIAM the Conqueror, eight hundred years ago, and from that day to this we have an authentic record of its history. In the reigns of the HENRYS and the EDWARDS, the coinages were frequently altered to suit the exigencies and wants of the crown. A reckless and improvident monarch was sure to produce a dearth of money, and a dearth of money was always followed by a dearth of food. Down to the reign of HENRY VIII., it was the practice, when money was scarce, to reduce the standard of the coin, until HENRY reduced it very materially; and his son, EDWARD VI., reduced it until it became infamous, making £160,000 out of £20,000 of good coin. With the reign of ELIZABETH came a determination to improve the coinage; and in the reign of WILLIAM and MARY, the Bank of England was reëstablished, and the currency ever after became a mixed one of paper and coin. There was more stability then than there had been with an exclusive metallic currency. Increasing the volume of the currency in all countries and every age, produces the same effect. Its undue expansion stimulates unhealthy business, and its contraction causes ruin and distress to follow in its wake. The great financial desideratum is to prevent the one and avoid the other as much as possible. He spoke of the example of England, because upon this question she had a more authentic record and a wiser policy than other nations. After the suspension of the Bank of England, in 1797, which continued over twenty-four years, the currency of England was almost exclusively a paper currency. In view of the experience of England, with her overwhelming indebtedness and vast expenditures, together with our own experience, there is nothing to alarm in our own suspension of specie payments, and nothing in our financial condition to occasion despondency. In all our financial arrangements the Government should wisely coöperate with those who conduct the financial and business interests of the public. But we must not forget that the Government is supreme. The inquiry should be, not what is best under the circumstances, but what can be done in the crisis that is upon us? In order to determine that question, we must be governed more or less by considerations connected with existing systems.

There are three great financial measures now under consideration, the adoption of which, coupled with a determination to reform the expenditures, will, in my judgment, resuscitate the drooping interests of trade, improve the currency of the country, establish confidence, and place the public credit upon as firm a foundation as that of any Government on earth: 1. Authorizing the issue of $100,000,000 of demand Treasury notes, to be made a legal tender, convertible at any time, in sums of not less than $100, in United States 6 per cent. bonds, payable in twenty years, or convertible into sterling bonds of not less than £300, payable in London. 2. Simultaneous with this, the levying of $100,000,000 of tax. 3. To provide a uniform currency, by causing all the Bank circulation of the country to protect holders against loss, by securing their redemption by a pledge of United States stocks.

He would not be in favor of either of these three measures standing alone, but in combination each with the other, they will confer the triple benefit of relief to our immediate necessities—establishing confidence on a firm foundation, and giving to the people a safe currency which should be uniform in every section of the country, and ample for all the requirements of trade. If this war should continue for eighteen months, according to the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, we shall owe nine hundred millions of dollars. This looks like a large sum; but, with our boundless resources and matchless energies in developing the material interests of the country, we can pay the interest easily, and, if necessary, a portion of the principal, annually. If need be, we can make our public lands, if properly managed and disposed of judiciously, pay one-third of this debt before it matures, if it is funded for twenty years, and have enough left to pay two-thirds of the balance the succeeding twenty years. Nine hundred million dollars is only about twice as much as England's usual amount of expenses in time of peace; but little more than she has expended in a single year at several periods in her history. Our surplus earnings in two or three years will wipe it out, all out, if we wish.

Can any man of reflection doubt, when he realizes that we have little cause to question the ability of the Government to maintain its credit unimpaired through any pecuniary trial it may be called upon to encounter? He was in favor of issuing no note of less denomination than ten dollars, because he was opposed to the Government competing in circulation with the banks any more than is absolutely necessary to provide for its necessities. He thought that the interest of all would be promoted by leaving the banks to supply the small local currency, predicated upon United States bonds. The measure of taxation was so obviously wise that he would only remark, in the language of the great statesman, "that nations, as well as individuals, ought always, in contracting debts, to provide some plan of redemption; without it public confidence could not be retained." Among the advantages to be gained by the adoption of this national currency system was, as the Secretary has said, that it will unite with the Government all the monetary interests of the country, and make it for the pecuniary interest of all to sustain and strengthen the Government and its credit. Adopt these measures, and diminish the burden of the people by every prudent retrenchment and reform, by ferreting out and punishing all frauds; and then, if the policy of the Government in other respects should be as vigorous and wise as its financial arrangements are politic and just, we shall have the war speedily closed, and a state of prosperity such as the American people have never witnessed in the whole annals of her history.

Mr. HARRISON, of Ohio, (Union,) said that the object of the war was to execute the laws of the land, to establish permanent peace and security within our national jurisdiction, and to maintain republican liberty on this continent. As to the means of subduing the rebellion, he held that whatever is not prohibited by our National Constitution or the public law is clearly a military necessity and legally right. These embrace the power to seize and condemn property and confiscate debts. The confiscations ought to be of such a nature as to induce the citizens of the rebel States to return to their allegiance rather than to render them desperate. He believed that the prevalent sentiment of the loyal States and the views and feelings of a majority of the army suggested the policy of prohibiting all unnecessary interference with Slavery in the rebellious States. The argument of [illegible] from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) did not condemn him (HARRISON) of the necessity of a [illegible] of the slaves. This war was [illegible] Government by political leaders [illegible] army with superior Union [illegible] the people to the leaders for treason, [illegible] and law of the land. [illegible] should grow out of [illegible] depends on adhering [illegible] and breadth. The [illegible] that neither the Constitution [illegible] destroyed by any combination [illegible] any pretext whatever. [illegible] the Union, on the principles of [illegible] and its amendments, without being [illegible] and inseparable liberties, the rebellion will be conquered, and then the people will be secure in the wisest and most enduring Government in the world, more enduring from the fact that it has been put to the test for maintaining its efficiency.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) called the attention of the House to a communication in the New-York Times, which he charged indirectly and as worthy of confidence, touching the Second Committee on Contracts, so far as regards Gen. MCKINSTRY. He denounced the communication as false in all respects, so far as it referred to the Committee. As regards the military and quartermaster's bureau, they could take care of themselves. He read from the published journal of the Committee on the part of the Committee to Mr. CLEMENTS, the Clerk of the Quartermaster, calling upon him for the explanations he preferred, and showed that said CLEMENTS was not to the Committee, and testified to the amount of money in the vaults, as published in the papers; that the Committee gave him the widest latitude in part in carrying in his testimony that could explain MCKINSTRY'S acts, all of which is published in the testimony; that another Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department was called before the Committee, whose testimony covered the above points. He stated that the examination of the witnesses disclosed many of the fraudulent acts of Gen. MCKINSTRY, which he believed surpassed anything in the history of the country. He caused to be read a letter from the *Tribune*, denouncing the frauds of speculators and jobbers, which he said was a proof that the persecution on which would be the evidence sought to be used by the Committee against McKINSTRY, which letter from the *Tribune* might prefitably be published, if it did not suit the suggestions carried out.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, (Rep.,) maintained that the time was ripe for the emancipation of slaves, even [illegible] of the contest against the rebels having [illegible] upon the Constitution and its defenders, no more entitled to [illegible] than traitors. The loyal people of the [illegible] and money, have the right, and [illegible] the only means in our possession [illegible] the enemy, [illegible] and vigorously [illegible]. If the gentlemen here do less, they are unworthy of the official positions they occupy. He quoted from the Southern papers the open confession that slaves are one of the main resources of rebel strength and belligerent power. He spoke of the importance and necessity of striking offensive blows at the Institution. He argued that the Constitution authorized the passage of a law for that purpose. The forfeiture of this description of property of the rebels should be forever. The war should be waged on the protection of Slavery—[illegible] government and the security of permanent peace. He still not believe with his colleague (STEVENS) that the declaration of such a policy would paralyze the power of the army. He would assume any risk or liability to put down the rebellion. Whatever humanity and the salvation of the country demand, he was ready to yield. The Union will stand, and everything that comes betwe it and its salvation must perish.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

BALL UP.—Skates from 25 cents to $25, and everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit everybody, at the "Central Park Skate Emporium."

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A YOUNG MAN'S BEST CAPITAL IS HIS HEAD.—To know how to use it to the best advantage, get a careful examination at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

WALLACE—GARDNER.—In Brandywine, Del., on Tuesday, Jan. 14, in St. John's Church, by Rev. Stevens Parker, WILLIAM L. WALLACE, of Tarrytown, N. Y., to CAROLINE E., daughter of Col. J. L. Gardner, Second United States Artillery.

DIED.

NORTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 23, TIMOTHY W. NORTON, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of George Washington Lodge, No. 205, F. A. M., and the fraternity in general, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 241 Thompson-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

RUSSEL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 22, suddenly, THEOPHILUS RUSSEL, in the 57th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 289 West 24th-st.

MIDDLEBROOK.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 23, of disease of the heart, HORACE MIDDLEBROOK, aged 31 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Planters' Hotel, No. [illegible] Broadway, on Saturday morning, at 8½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Bridgeport for interment.

HOLMES.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 23, after a very short illness, Mr. DANIEL M. HOLMES, aged 60 years.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 220 Green-st., on Sunday, the 26th inst., immediately after Church services, at 12½ o'clock, noon. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JENKINS.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, Mrs. SUSANNAH, widow of James Jenkins, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son-in-law, Mr. D. D. Tillotte, are invited to attend her funeral, from the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth-sts., on Saturday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

ATWATER.—On Thursday, Jan. 23, after a short illness, HENRY ATWATER, formerly, Conn., aged 42 years.

Funeral at 3 P. M. on Saturday, the 25th inst., from the residence

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI---NO. 3227. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Prisoners in Rebeldom to be Properly Cared For.

Order from Secretary Stanton for the Appointment of Two Commissioners to Attend to Their Wants.

Official Account of the Capture of Biloxi, Miss.

Mr. Wilson, of Missouri, Admitted to his Seat in the Senate.

MR. BRIGHT'S CASE FURTHER DEBATED.

Proposition to Create Two New Bureaus in the Navy Department.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 24.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Messrs Cisco and Barney left for New-York to-night. It is understood that these gentlemen made most urgent representations of the necessity of immediate legislation to sustain the Treasury and the credit of the Government, and that they had assurances from Congressmen that the needful legislation should be had. Secretary Chase assents to the financial measures of the Committee of Ways and Means, which are, in fact, very nearly the same proposed in his annual report. It is to be regretted that the Bank Committees visited Washington with their advice, and that Mr. Chase varied his original plans to meet their views. The delay in legislation is owing to this cause alone.

Mr. Alley's speech in the House yesterday is the most valuable yet made on the currency question, and expresses the principles that will prevail in Congress.

NO FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

Our Government was not in receipt of its foreign dispatches by the last steamer at a late hour to-day. They are expected to-night, but cannot be of importance, as time was not allowed after the news of the surrender of Slidell and Mason reached England.

SECRETARY STANTON AND THE ARMY.

It is reported of Secretary Stanton that he says: "The army must now earn its living." The soldiers in the dismal, inactive camps reply that all they desire is something to do. With such accord the country will know what to expect.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the nomination of P. H. Watson, Assistant-Secretary of War. Mr. Tucker's nomination will be acted on next Monday.

John Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War, arrived in town to-day, but will return to Philadelphia, and not assume his official duties till next Wednesday.

BRIG.-GEN. SICKLES CONFIRMED.

The Military Committee of the Senate unanimously resolved to-day to report in favor of the confirmation of Dan. Sickles as Brigadier-General. It is understood that Secretary Stanton commended this decision. Gen. Sickles is in Washington.

RELIEF OF THE NATIONAL PRISONERS.

The following has been issued by the War Department:

"This Department recognizes as the first of its duties to take measures for the relief of the brave men who, having imperilled their lives in the military service of the Government, are now prisoners and captives.

It is, therefore, ordered that two Commissioners be appointed to visit the City of Richmond, in Virginia, and wherever else prisoners belonging to the army of the United States may be held, and there take such measures as may be needful to provide for the wants and contribute to the comfort of such prisoners, at the expense of the United States, to such extent as may be permitted by the authorities under whom such prisoners are held.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW BUREAUS IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The bill reported, to-day, by Senator Sherman, proposes to attach to the Navy Department, in addition to the bureaus now existing, a bureau of detail and equipment, and a bureau of steam engineering and machinery; the present bureau of equipment to be transferred to the bureau of detail and equipment. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized to appoint from the officers of the navy, not below the grade of captain, a chief for each of the bureaus of yards and docks, detail and equipment, and ordinance and hydrography, and in like manner appoint a Chief of Bureau of construction and repairs who shall be a skillful naval constructor; and shall also appoint a Chief of Bureau of steam-engineering and machinery, who shall be a skillful and scientific steam-engineer and machinist, and a Chief of Bureau of provisions, to be selected from the paymasters of the navy, also a Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, selected from the surgeons of the navy; each of these Bureaus to have a chief clerk and messenger, and such clerks as may be necessary. The Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of the Bureau shall constitute *ex officio* a council of administration in the navy to meet every Tuesday for the consideration of such questions and the transaction of such business relating to the operations of the Navy Department, or of its Bureaus, as may be referred to it by the Secretary of the Navy or of any of the Chiefs of Bureaus, the Secretary of the Navy may assemble it whenever he may require its advice upon questions touching the control and discipline, or efficiency of the Navy, or upon proposed modifications of its material, equipment, armament, &c., before their adoption into the service.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The House Committee on Commerce have before them the question of the Reciprocity treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

CAPTURE OF BILOXI.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Flag-Officer McKean, dated Ship Island, Jan. 8th, in which he reports the arrival at that place of the United States steamer *Mercedita*, and United States gunboats *Winona* and *Sagamore*. By the first named he had received the communication of the Secretary of the Navy, and says, in accordance therewith, he shall dispatch the frigate *Potomac* to Vera Cruz. Having been informed on the 31st of December that a rebel steamer was at anchor near Biloxi, he dispatched commander Smith with the steamers *Waterwitch*, *New-London* and *Henry Lewis*, to endeavor to capture her, but upon reaching Biloxi it was found she had been removed. Commander Smith demanded the surrender of the town, which was complied with, and a detachment of seamen and marines was landed, a small sand battery destroyed, and two guns, a 9 and 6-pounder, brought off.

The place was found to be almost deserted by the male population, but it was crowded with women and children. The schooner *Captain Spedden*, loaded with lumber, was also captured and brought out by the *Henry Lewis*. She is a very useful prize, the lumber being much needed by the Army Quartermaster for the construction of storehouses, and the schooner making a serviceable lighter. Both have been transferred to the Quartermaster at a valuation fixed by a Board of Survey.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The steamer *King Philip*, which came up from the flotilla last evening, reports affairs unchanged down the river.

The *King Philip* is now in charge of Acting Master Cook, Capt. Wm. Mitchell having resigned.

The brig *Perry*, which has been anchored below Alexandria for some time, left her anchorage yesterday afternoon and proceeded down the river, in tow of the *Pusey*.

The *King Philip*, on her return to the yard, met the *Perry* below Mount Vernon, making good headway.

The steam transport *Oceana* from Philadelphia, came up the Potomac, having run the blockade. Only four shots were fired at her from the rebel batteries.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary Seward goes to Philadelphia to-morrow, accompanied by the two French princes, to inspect the Government prisons.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. McClellan is daily out in the active discharge of his duties.

SENATOR WILSON ADMITTED.

Robert Wilson was to-day sworn in as Senator from Missouri, Gen. Pomeroy, of Kansas, vouching for his loyalty. Gen. Pomeroy lives near enough to Mr. Wilson's home to be authorized to speak confidently of his sentiments and position.

GEN. SIGEL.

Notwithstanding all the clamor that has been raised, it appears that Gen. Sigel has never resigned and does not intend resigning. He is perfectly satisfied of the good will of the Government towards him, and is ready to do service in whatever field may be assigned him. A letter from Gen. Sigel expressing these loyal sentiments was put in the hands of the President to-day.

GEN. FREMONT'S DEFENCE.

From Gen. Fremont's elaborate defence of his Missouri campaign, the Committee on the Conduct of the War had a synopsis prepared for publication, which was forwarded to a New-York paper and put in type. Further reflection and conference brought about a change of purpose, and the publication was ordered by the Committee not to be made.

TREASURY NOTES.

The Postmaster here has issued a notice that Treasury notes will not be received in payment for stamps, unless they are purchased in sums of $2 50.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Executive Committee of the Sanitary Commission are considering, and will probably recommend to Congress the passage of the following act to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army.

"There shall be one Director-General of the Medical Department of the army, who shall have the grade, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General, and who shall, as chief of the medical corps, perform the duties now assigned to the Surgeon-General, and such other duties as may be required by law and regulations.

There shall be one Inspector Medical-General, who shall have the grade, pay and emoluments of a Colonel of cavalry, and who shall, under the Director-General, have the supervision of all that relates to the sanitary condition of the army, and of the hygiene, police, discipline and efficiency of field and general hospitals.

There shall be eight Sanitary Inspectors, who shall have the grade, pay and emoluments each of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry, and who shall be charged with the duty of inspecting the sanitary condition of transports, camps, hospitals; and these offices shall immediately after the passage of this act be filled by the President by selection from the medical corps of the United States army, of such officers as shall have proved their fitness for such positions.

AN APPEAL.

Rev. Dr. Weston, of Trinity Church, is visiting the camps of New-York State Volunteers about Washington, soliciting twenty-five cents monthly contributions from soldiers, to aid the Home for Soldiers' Children. The appeal for this pittance of the soldiers' pay is not looked on with favor here.

BAD WEATHER.

Rain, snow and sleet have by turns been falling all the evening in this region.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

REVOLUTION IN THE MODE OF ARMY ORGANIZATION—FOURTEEN HUNDRED MILITARY APPOINTMENTS SUSPENDED—THE FULL EXTENT OF THE CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 24, 1862.

Persons at a distance cannot well realize what a revolution has been wrought in Washington by the change of the head of the War Department. The very atmosphere of the city breathes of change; the streets, the hotels, the halls of Congress speak it. and this, not so much from what Mr. Stanton has done,—for he has had time to do but little yet,—but from the moral change that has manifestly come over the spirit of the War Department. Need I point out the far-reaching effect of that simple act of Mr. Stanton, suspending all military nominations now before the Senate till the 1st of March next? The Senate we know, is in no haste to confirm the thirteen or fourteen hundred names on the military list sent in by Mr. Cameron. A request of the Secretary of War that they should all be returned to the Department, would, doubtless, be complied with. But the suspension of action by the Senate is all that is now required. The merits of the appointees can be canvassed by Secretary Stanton in the meantime; he can learn of their deportment in camp, (or in hotels and drinking saloons, as the case may be,) and perhaps know something of their gallantry in the field before renewing to the Senate a request for their confirmation. This is certainly the part of wisdom, for it is no small matter, but a very grave one, for the Government to be indorsing with its honors and endowing with its pay, men by scores and hundreds, who have done nothing to establish a name for great talents or gallantry.

At the battle of Bull Run, it is notorious that conspicuous courage was displayed by the Union soldiers, and an endurance under heat, hunger, thirst, and rank-thinning bullets that would have done credit to any people. But the brave fellows were in scores of cases led by cowards and poltroons, who were among the first to flee in pale affright, and leave their men, panic-stricken from the confusion that ensued, to follow their inglorious example.

Well, a new and a far greater army has been raised. The Government has given it fourteen hundred officers—one hundred, at least, are Brigadiers—influential politicians, capital stump-speakers, ex-Governors and ex-Congressmen, and the sons, brothers, nephews of such "influential persons"—and with these our army is to go out and fight again.

What guarantee have we that, in the next great fight in our onward march to Richmond, we shall not see the Nation's commissions again disgraced by flying leaders? Is it not better to *wait*, and let the officers appointed prove their right to swords, epaulettes, and the people's confidence? Mr. Stanton knows the value of emulation in an army, and he would not cheapen the country's honors by lavishing the highest military appointments on men who never set a squadron in the field—who never knew aught of strategy, save that which has tricked and controlled a district convention. The policy of the new Secretary of War is not to make military appointments to high rank in advance of service, but to leave the offices open, to be fought for in the battle-field; and then to be bestowed by a grateful country as a reward for triumphant heroism, exhibited amid the smoke and thunders of war. The humblest promotion awarded to a brave man, on the principle adopted by the new Secretary of War, will be worth more to its recipient than all the tame Brigadierships with which Mr. Cameron has crammed the army.

By the action of Mr. Stanton, all the candidates for military fame will be withdrawn altogether from the Senate, if they do not prove worthy. It is a hard crucible, but a just one. The nation's life is too precious to be left in unskilful hands; and it seems a direct interposition of Providence that the new Secretary of War came into office in time to save the country from the dismal results of the hitherto merely political administration of the Department.

In announcing that the army of the Union is now in vigorous and safe hands; that it will be governed by sound military maxims; and directed on principles that will stimulate gallantry, develop genius and reward chivalry in battle, we give the country assurance of a fact worth in itself a hundred victories. Mr. Cameron did, perhaps, the best he knew how. But he was a politician, with a peculiar experience, who regarded the war, the army, and all that befell him in this revolutionary era, as "opportunities" for strengthening the political fortunes of "Simon Cameron," in the dim hereafter! It was terrible—now we think of it. But the nation is delivered. YORK.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 24.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the resolution to appropriate $10,000 for the expenses of the Committee of the House in regard to contracts made by any Department of the Government.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill creating two new bureaus in the Navy Department. Referred.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill providing a charter for certain banks in the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Union,) presented the credentials of Robert Wilson, appointed Senator from Missouri, to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of Mr. Polk.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) moved to refer the credentials and certain papers he had to the Judiciary Committee. He (Wilkinson) said he had the report of a certain meeting held about the 1st to May, and Mr. Wilson was one of the Committee who reported a set of resolutions, two of which were as follows:

Resolved, That we, the people here assembled, declare our fealty and sympathy with the South and for the protection of southern institutions.

Resolved, That we condemn as inhuman and diabolical the war now waged by the Federal Government against the South.

Mr. Davis said that Mr. Wilson had no part in the resolutions, which were entirely without his (Wilson's) sanction in any way. Mr. Davis then had a paper read, signed by Gov. Hall and others, attesting to the loyalty of Mr. Wilson; also a letter from Mr. Wilson to Mr. Davis, asking that a thorough investigation into his loyalty might be had, that the country might be satisfied.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, (Rep.) said that he knew Mr. Wilson, and that he had the reputation of a good Union man. It was so good that he (Wilson) had to go around through Iowa to get home, he being hunted like the rest of the Union men.

Mr. Wilkinson withdrew his opposition.

Mr. Wilson then took the oath.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull of Illinois, (Rep.) the bill relating to certain Judicial Districts of the United States Circuit Courts was taken up.

The bill was passed as reported by the Committee.

The case of Mr. Bright, of Indiana, (Seceeh,) was then taken up.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Union,) made an explanation of what Mr. Harlan had said in regard to the law against teaching slaves. Where he (Davis) lived they had schools and Sunday Schools, where the slaves were taught to read. His own slaves, when born, were baptized according to the rites of the church to which he belonged, and female slaves were given in marriage just the same as white people. Mr. Rhett himself, who owned a large number of slaves, built a church and specially employed a preacher for their edification. One great cause of the rebellion, which he omitted to speak of yesterday, was the division of the Church North and South.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said that on a former occasion, in debate on this subject, several Senators from the South stated essentially the same facts, but were rebuked by the Senator from Virginia, (Mason,) with the declaration that it was the policy of the South not to teach the slaves. He (Harlan) was glad that the slaves of the Senator (Davis) were taught and given in marriage, but would not the law of his State permit him to separate man and wife? But he (Harlan) maintained that the Government had as much right to the service of the slaves as it had to the white men, and no other Government would neglect so wise a provision as to employ them. He (Harlan) cited the example of England, which had regiments of blacks enrolled in the service.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that he had a very slight personal acquaintance with the Senator from Indiana, and had always opposed him in his political dogmas. He (Cowan) was as much in favor of putting down the rebellion as any one. He claimed that in examining this case, the Senate must be governed by the same rules as if they were as jurors. The charge against the Senator from Indiana is that of treason. There cannot be any half-way charge, or half-way guilt. The Senator must be guilty of treason or nothing. If there was war between the North and the South, and the Senator from Indiana aided the South, he would of course be guilty of treason.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that he did not understand there was such a war, but that Jeff. Davis and his confederates had levied war against the Government, and they were traitors.

Mr. Cowan replied that if it could be proved that it was the intention of Mr. Bright to aid the traitors, there could be no doubt of his treason. The first fact to consider is, was there a state of war at the time the letter was written. There were then three or four parties in the United States. One of them believed in secession. Another party did not believe in secession, yet thought if the States actually seceded, we had no right to force them back. At the head of this party was James Buchanan. Another party thought that, as the Southern States had gone on in their secession movements until March, and had formed a Government, it was impolitic now to coerce them. Another party opposed secession, and was willing to take any means whatever to put it down. He (Cowan) understood that Mr. Bright belonged to the party which did not believe in secession, but thought it impolitic to attempt coercion, as it would only serve to more completely dissever the Union. At the first, all the South asked was, that the United States troops should be withdrawn from their States, and at the time the letter of the Senator from Indiana was written, the Southern Commissioners were here treating, indirectly perhaps, with the Government for such a withdrawal. If there was at the time communication between the North and South, and if the Senator from Indiana thought the rebellion was not consummated, and there was to be no war, it was not treason to write the letter he did. In regard to the subject of the letter, if there was to be a new Government formed there could be no harm in sending such a letter. He (Cowan) thought that did not amount to much, as it was simply following the example of the circle in which he (Bright) moved. He (Cowan) was willing to admit that the writing of such a letter was a great folly, but he thought that Mr. Bright might have looked at the matter from another standpoint, and he (Cowan) was not willing to affix the stigma of treason from such doubtful testimony.

Mr. Harris, of New-York, (Rep.)—Mr. President, if anything I can say in the few remarks I propose to make, shall have a tendency to bring the attention of the Senate to the question now pending, I shall be entirely satisfied. The discussion has taken a very wide range, and many subjects calculated, perhaps to prejudice the public mind against the Senator now on trial, have been discussed. But if I have properly appreciated it, the question before the Senate lies within a very narrow compass. The Senator from Indiana is on trial for a high crime—for the very highest crime known to the laws of this or any other country; and the Senate, by the resolution now under consideration, is called upon to inflict upon the Senator from Indiana the severest punishment which it is able to inflict upon any human being. It is to convict him of treason, for it has well been said by the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Cowan,) that it is treason or nothing. Up to the called session of July last but a single Senator has ever been expelled for three-quarters of a century. In the early history of our Government a Senator had engaged in secret with several tribes of Indians from their allegiance to our Government, and had attempted to attach them to the British Government. For that high misdemeanor, as it is rarely inconsistent with the performance of his duty, as the record states, he was expelled. Another Senator was supposed, some time after that, to be engaged in the Burr conspiracy, was brought to trial for that offence before the Senate. But a constitutional vote was not obtained, and he subsequently resigned. But, Sir, since the 4th of July last, nearly one-third of this body have been expelled. These vacant seats are a constant and unanswerable memorial of the extent and desperate character of this treason which has not only desolated the Senate, but our whole country. Now, Sir, we are called upon to take another step. Senators have been expelled because they were openly arrayed with the enemies of the country, and giving them aid and comfort. Now, Sir, we are asked to expel from the body a Senator, who presents his credentials and occupies his seat, discharges the duties of a Senator, and prides as to be loyal to the Constitution and the Union. This, Sir, in my judgment, is a great stride beyond what we have already done. The Senator from Kentucky has found another reason why the Senator from Indiana should be expelled. He is satisfied, and I apprehend some other Senators are satisfied, may feel themselves satisfied, nay, called upon to vote for his expulsion, not merely on the ground that the Senator has been guilty of treason, but on the ground that he entertains and avows political doctrines not palatable to the Senate and the country. He says: "The gentleman takes the position and announces it in a speech, that he is opposed to every measure and the whole policy of coercion, by which submission to the laws is to be attained. If that is not a defiance of duty, which ought to remove the Senator from a seat in this chamber, I have had my reasons."

Mr. Davis—I commend with that the whole force of the Senator to offer a necessary substitute for those measures which he proposes to put down by force.

Mr. Harris—Still the Senator does not express an opinion that the Senator ought to be expelled, but I shall refer to no opinion. I have no fault with the political views and sentiments of my friend from Indiana any more than any other Senator on this floor. For many years I have worked with him, and I have rarely ever met my superior, though not my equal, in the ability with which he has sustained his views. The Senator from Indiana has always been distinguished for his chivalry and courage. The impression always existed in my mind that he had risen above the contemptible meanness in the legal profession which seeks to operate on the mind of a juror through the appeal to the higher sphere of action. I have never believed that he was capable of such a base act as to receive a bribe, or to be influenced by any corrupt motive. I have always believed that he was a man of honor, and that his political differences were fair and honorable. As I understand it, Senators sit here as a judicial tribunal, determining upon the guilt of a Senator, and it is my duty to be governed by such principles established as they may be supposed to be by the Senator from Kentucky. He says that the Senate was to be controlled by the law of Parliamentary usage, but it was for the Senator or not the Senator on trial was guilty. Parliamentary duty. It is well for this Senate that such law has not been promulgated at an earlier date. If the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) could never have been permitted to hurl his pointed, scathing shafts against the barbarism of Slavery; and the occasion when the veteran Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Hale) would long since have ceased to resound in this hall. And there are other Senators, who have long been suspected of being too much imbued with a certain unhealthy doctrine, to have held their seats by any certain tenure, if the Senate had been allowed to expel Senators, because, in the judgment of the Senate, they were unfit for parliamentary duty. The great question now on trial in our nation is, whether it shall live, or whether, because the fingers of treason are clutched at its throat, it shall cease to exist. In times like these, which still every patriot's heart, there is imminent danger that we may be led to enact an act in a case like this, which will be a precedent which shall be pernicious in its influence hereafter. There is no more melancholy teaching in the history of English jurisprudence than the facility by which, from ill-bred and arbitrary constructions, the best men of the times, innocent and patriotic men, of whom neither the times nor their country were worthy, were condemned for treason. The Sydneys, the Russells, the Hampdens, and other worthies like these, furnish an ammunition that we should be cautious. Mr. Harris then referred to the letter, claiming that if the clause about firearms had been omitted, it would have been harmless; that Lincoln had gotten up this firearm, and it was out in Mr. Lincoln's suggestion, and the letter was a simple letter of introduction, and if Sumter had not been attacked, and there had been no war, the letter would not have been noticed, and closed as follows: It seems to me if the Senate were to expel this Senator without coming to the conclusion that he was guilty of a treasonable design, it would be guilty of the greatest injustice toward the Senator and toward the Senate. I have painfully felt that in taking the course I feel constrained to take, I am opposing the views, wishes, prejudices, and feelings of many friends. Were it a political question, I should not hesitate to vote with them. But regarding myself as standing here as a judge, called upon to decide according to the rules of law and evidence, upon the guilt or innocence of a Senator on trial, my honest conviction is that the evidence is not sufficient, in view of all the facts surrounding the case, to authorize me to vote that he is guilty of the offence charged.

Mr. Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) had not the acquaintance of the Senator from Indiana beyond a mere speaking one, but that should not alter his course in this case. The simple fact was the finding of two letters on the person of Thomas D. Lincoln, written by the Senator from Indiana, one of which was addressed to His Excellency Jeff. Davis. Mr. Lincoln's treason could not be of the darkest kind, as he had only been held to bail for the crime. The District-Attorney of Ohio was very careful to return this letter as evidence of Mr. Lincoln's treason, and it was found on the person of the latter five and a half months after it had been written. Was it ever delivered to Jeff. Davis? He quoted from the President's Inaugural Address to show that the Government contemplated no war—that the Southerners must be the aggressors if war followed. He (Ten Eyck) upheld that great principle of common law which resolved all doubts for the benefit of those arraigned, and should vote against the expulsion of the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) referred to the letter written to Jeff. Davis, and thought that letter and its circumstances sufficient cause to expel the Senator from Indiana. The expulsion was absolutely demanded. We could not properly satisfy the country or support the Administration if we permitted such a Senator to remain in his seat. Suppose a letter had been found on the person of Coppic, the Confederate of John Brown, as follows:

To John Brown, Leader of the Negro Insurrection, Harper's Ferry.:

Allow me to introduce my friend Coppic, who comes to put to your hands fire-arms. I recommend him as a gentleman, and reliable in every respect.

Yours truly, CHARLES SUMNER.

How long would the Senator from Massachusetts have held his seat, and how soon would the Senator from Indiana have voted for his expulsion? If an open rebel ought to be expelled, ought not the person to be expelled who furnished aid to the open rebel to make the rebellion successful? He contended that the Senator could not plead ignorance that he went with the intention to sell improvements in firearms, nor of the fact that the rebels intended to make war.

He read a long list of acts of war committed by traitors: also the charge of Judge Smalley, of New-York, characterizing the acts of the rebels as treason by levying war. All outraged people would not be trifled with, and will receive no such excuse as the Senator and his friends present. The charge was that the Senator from Indiana had deliberately aided, or offered to aid the rebels and the enemy, and duty demands that he be expelled.

The Senate went into executive session, Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 24.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill making more stringent the provision in the Indian Intercourse act against the sale of spirituous liquors.

Mr. Edwards, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) in the course of explanation, said that the present law is evaded by vending intoxicating drinks outside the Indian limits or frontiers. Hence the necessity of further legislation to protect the Indians from such degrading and destructive influences.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Opp.,) remarked that from conversations with Ex-Commissioners of Indian Affairs, (Medill and Manypenny,) he was led to the conclusion that nearly all the efforts of the Indian Bureau to meliorate the condition of the Indians were foiled by the conduct of the War Department, especially under the administration of Jeff. Davis.

Messrs. Wallace and Watts, the former the delegate from Washington Territory, and the latter the delegate from the Territory of New-Mexico, expressed their views on the subject, when the bill went over, the morning hour having expired.

The joint resolution appropriating $10,000 to pay for expenses of the Committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the war, was passed.

The Senate bill appropriating $25,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in his judgment the same be necessary for the protection of the emigrants on the overland routes between the Atlantic States and California and Oregon and Washington Territory, was passed.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New-York in favor of the enactment of a law to prevent fraud on the Government in the matter of furnishing [illegible]

Mr. Stevens said the Special Committee on the War Contracts had the subject of which these resolutions were the consideration, and when a bill was introduced a few weeks ago, to punish frauds, etc., one of the members (Holman) moved it be referred to said committee, but the House determined to send it to the Committee on the Judiciary, and he (Stevens) was afraid that the bill has been heard from in the House since. It was a matter of great importance, and required immediate legislation, therefore he moved the resolutions be referred to the Special Committee on the Investigation of the War Contracts.

The motion was carried.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the Indian Intercourse Act, and passed it.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The House concurred in those amending the appropriation for Consul-Generalships, and striking out the Consul-Generalship to Rome.

The bill was returned to the Senate.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, (Rep.,) gave notice of his intention to call up the bill to [illegible]

The consideration of the bill was postponed till [illegible]

Adjourned over till Monday.

LETTERS FROM COL. CORCORAN.

Charleston S. C. Jail, [illegible]

Richmond, Va. Feb. 23d, [illegible]

[illegible] speech have been read to me [illegible] of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, [illegible] Lewis, C. Newton, [illegible]

[illegible] Davis, will not be [illegible] Richmond, Va. [illegible] Davis, will not be [illegible] Richmond, Va. [illegible] Davis, will not be [illegible] Richmond, Va. [

MOVEMENTS IN THE WEST.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

SESSION OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE AND SUPREME COURT AT TOPEKA—NEWS FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY—THREE FIGHTS IN THE CHEROKEE NATION—DEFEAT OF THE LOYAL INDIANS BY THE REBELS UNDER ALBERT PIKE—SUPPOSED DEATH OF JOHN ROSS—DESTITUTION OF THE LOYAL TRIBES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TOPEKA, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1862.

The Stage Companies of Kansas are not to be unconditionally commended. I took passage at Lawrence, yesterday, for Topeka, and in consequence of a fall of snow and a depression of the mercury which would do no dishonor to Vermont, was placed, with two companions in misfortune, in an uncovered wagon-body mounted upon runners, the whole affair insolently arrogating to itself the character of a sleigh. For the first fifteen miles we suffered no discomfort, save from the cold; and managed, by the aid of mutual cheerfulness and garrulity, to forget even its severity. Arrived at Big Springs, we found a good fire, and a better dinner—the latter, in fact, convincing us that the historic renown of the celebrated birth-place of the Topeka Convention movement, of 1855, was in imminent danger of being hopelessly eclipsed by the fame of a *cuisine*, whose excellence seemed quite miraculous in a spot so utterly bleak, barren and desolate.

But on leaving this classic spot, our real trials commenced. We had packed ourselves inside the vehicle with elaborate care, involving a combination of blankets and shawls, of legs and arms, on a basis of hug most wonderful to contemplate. Thus, said we, with matchless self-complacency, shall we be able to overcome the remaining ten miles in absolute comfort. Alas, for the futility of human hopes! for in less than two minutes after starting, we were each and severally disintegrated from the social group we had so carefully composed, and each ready for a leap for life, for the horses had started off on a dead run, striking their heels with each jump against the whiffletrees, and giving us the most lively anticipations possible of an impending catastrophe. Our driver was, fortunately, a man of gentoo and culture in his profession, and what main strength was impotent to accomplish, he achieved by strategy. Our course was made to describe a circle of the smallest possible dimensions, and the first stage ended exactly where it commenced—at the hotel.

Another start was made with more care, and the descent of a perilous hill effected in safety. After this, by dint of great exertion, and a frequent resort to the circular strategem—scarcely less brilliant or dangerous than that of Commodore DUPONT at Port Royal—we contrived to worry off the distance, till we finally reached the goal of all these eccentric efforts, thankful that we were not frozen on the road, and feeling that we had escaped a peril as imminent as that which stimulated the valor of the invincible "Home Guard" of Yonkers.

We found Topeka very complacent and uncomfortable. She has secured the permanent capital on a popular vote, and seems ambitious of earning a reputation for hotels of distinguished discomfort. The State Legislature and Supreme Court are both in session, and the hospitable citizens of the place have opened their houses for the reception of guests, and I can testify from personal experience that the accommodations thus offered are such as afford consolation for the misfortunes and shortcomings of the professional landlord.e

The Legislature is barely organized, the Supreme Court is engrossed by the great Gubernatorial contest, which I will explain in another letter, as it is still in progress. The prospect of a vacancy in the United States Senate, to be made by the acceptance by Gen. LANE of a Brigadier-Generalship, is awakening many worthy gent emen to the great importance of having it properly filled—within reasonable limits, of each statesman's opinion, the selection of himself for the laborious and undesirable position.

I have received from Capt. MORTON the following report and statement to Gen. HUNTER, which tells its own story—that the moral of it is ingloriously, and with an unexpected sadness; for we had supposed that in the contest between our savage enemies and our white friends in the Cherokee country the latter were triumphant. This narrative underscores us, and nothing is needed to show the necessity of promptness and energy in our army operations in the West. I think it ought to furnish it.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP LOOKOUT, NAPOLEON, Jan. 11, 1862.

GENERAL: The within statements were made to me in council with the Indians at my camp, on the Blood Indian of the Creek Nation, by the chief of TAYLOR, who has been an important messenger of GOUGES, in his earliest movements to induce the Indians to remain loyal to the Government. I feel that his statements can be relied upon. They are in a most destitute condition in clothing and provisions, with worn-out ponies and worn-out feet, leaving bloody tracks wherever they go. I have taken the responsibility to furnish them with some of the provisions you furnished my company. The people in the vicinity are furnishing them with all the provisions they possibly can spare. Immediate relief must be had, they ask it through me, in the shape of provisions, clothing, ammunition and some arms. Shall they be relieved? P. D. G. MORTON,

Captain commanding Post.

STATEMENT.

On Wednesday, Jan. 8, scouts came in from Arkansas River, reporting a large body of Indians approaching camp from the South. On receiving this report I made an advance with twenty men, finding some two hundred Indians camped thirty miles south of my post. On visiting them I found they were full blood Indians, of the Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Seminole and Choctaw Nations—all being under the command of GOUGES, or PY-TUS-LE-A-O-LA, the head chief of the Creeks. I also found two hundred more camped about twelve miles below this camp, under command of a Creek named TAYLOR. He reports that they have had, under the command of GOUGES, three engagements with the rebels, led by Gen. PIKE, and Col. MCINTOSH; with the exception of the half-breeds who were under command of DREW, an Indian. The first engagement took place in the Cherokee Nation, about four miles north of the Creek Nation. No Cherokees were in the engagement. The Creeks and other tribes were induced by JOHN ROSS to come into the Cherokee country where he was, and he promised to join his forces with theirs. The day after the first engagement, they moved on towards Kansas, and encamped about in the centre of the Cherokee country, where they were again attacked by the enemy, and succeeded in repulsing them, as they had done in the first battle. At that time, the united tribes mustered about twelve thousand men, women and children. They then moved north to the northern line of the Cherokee country, near MCDANIELS' ranche, where they encamped to hold communication with Ross, according to agreement, and to see him in person. GOUGES made several unsuccessful attempts to communicate with Ross, but has not been able to see or hear from him at all. Some five hundred full-blood Cherokees joined GOUGES at that place. They remained three weeks in a destitute condition for supplies, and with little or no ammunition. While the majority of their warriors were out to obtain supplies, PIKE, MCINTOSH and DREW, with a large reinforcement and two cannon, attacked the camp the third time, completely routing them, and making an indiscriminate slaughter, burning their wagons, killing their cattle, robbing them of all means of subsistence, and driving them from the Nation.

GOUGES then ordered all to flee for their lives, and to rendezvous at my camp on the Walnut—they relying upon the Government to sustain and protect them. Four hundred are now at my camp. Their only subsistence, during the fourteen days of their flight, was a handful of corn daily, of which they made a kind of gruel.

Here the statement ends, somewhat abruptly; but I learn from Capt. MORTON that ROSS is supposed to be either dead, a prisoner, or a rebel, as no information can possibly be obtained of his whereabouts.

The news of Mr. CAMERON'S resignation is favorably received; the rumor of the retirement of SMITH and BLAIR gives some uneasiness. I find the impatience of the people of Kansas, at the slow movements of the army, and the frauds permitted on the Government, to be much greater than in the East. They speak freely of the weakness of the Administration, and realize, though without despairing, the peril of the Republic. J. M. W.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT FROM ROLLA.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat:

ROLLA, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862.

The "forward movement" begins to assume much larger proportions than at first anticipated. According to indications yesterday, it would appear probable that two or three regiments will remain in Rolla—sufficient to guard the post. No passes have been given out since yesterday to pass the lines westward.

One of the wounded at Wilson's Creek arrived from Springfield last evening, having left that place Sunday afternoon. PRICE'S force is estimated to number between 12 and 15,000 men. The rebel pickets extend fourteen miles this side, to a point two miles beyond Wharton's."

The ground this side of Springfield has been thoroughly reconnoitered, and it is thought the battlefield will be on the "Jeffers's farm," on an elevation crowned with brush. It was reported that MCINTOSH was coming up from Fort Smith with 25,000 men.

Nothing but scouting parties were passed by my informant, and in Lebanon but one man was seen.

A German, named SNYDER, from LANE'S Prairie, reports that he was attacked in his house on Sunday by "seven thieves," who demanded his arms and ammunition. SNYDER brought out a double-barreled shot gun, each barrel loaded with twelve buck-shot, and killed two of the scoundrels. The balance skidaddled.

The fine band of the Thirty-sixth Illinois volunteers has been mustered out, and the members take the train for St. Louis to-day. The excellent music discoursed by this band has afforded much pleasure to our citizens.

KENTUCKY.

GENERAL MOVEMENTS.

From the Louisville Journal, Jan. 19.

We are indebted to various gentlemen for letters from Munfordsville, New-Haven, Calhoun, Somerset, Prestonsburgh, Columbia and other points, which contain interesting information intended for our private gratification, but obviously improper to publish. There are a few detached incidents, however, which we can mention. The Second Indiana Cavalry passed through New-Haven on Friday *en route* southward. BUCKNER is impressing Union men for his army at Bowling Green. The roads everywhere are very muddy, and much sickness prevails in the camps. The line of telegraph is completed to Somerset, the necessary insulators having been received on Saturday. Offices are open at Danville and Stanford. A line will be up on the Bardstown branch in three days, and another to Columbia is in progress. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, it is reported, has left Paseton and retreated into Virginia. By the way, the Nashville papers state that HUMPHREY whipped the Federals at Prestonburgh, and killed six or eight hundred of them. FOGEL, the Secessionist, has given himself up at New-Haven. The shots fired on Friday night were said to be merely to empty their pistols, but they took effect in close proximity to our sentinels, and at least a dozen men were cleaning their pistols at in the same house. Measures have been adopted to prevent any recurrence of such things. Gen. CRITTENDEN'S advance has reached the bend of the Green River, near South Carrollton. All was quiet at Munfordsville up to Sunday. We have news from the south bank of the Cumberland and the rear of ZOLLICOFFER'S position, which is of a cheering character. We should not be surprised if his favorite idea of wintering in the Blue Grass region were to be realized, but it will be as a prisoner of war. Gen. NELSON'S division is all ready to move at the word of command.

THE DEFEAT OF MARSHALL.

The editor of the Mount Sterling *Whig* has conversed with several young men who belonged to MARSHALL'S rebel army, but made their escape. They gave a deplorable account of the sufferings of these troops. To use the language of one of them, he says, "The boys will fight the devil when they have whisky, but when they have not got this, their condition makes them unhappy and miserable, and there is not much fight in them then." These same young men say that hundreds among them would run off, but they were afraid of being arrested if they went home. The world, he says will never know the half of the suffering which these men endure and have endured so far. Nearly all curse the day when they listened to the wily counsels of the leaders and went in search of "their rights." He says nearly all the Kentucky boys under MARSHALL would come home and behave themselves as loyal man if they could do so with safety. If MARSHALL'S men have had a hard time of it before this, what must be their suffering now, without wagons, and camp equipage—all of which they had to burn lately to save themselves from being bagged. The Union soldiers complain of want of comfort with an excellent commissary department, fine tents, and tent stoves. These men have neither, and are in a country where there is virtually nothing to eat.

AFFAIRS AT SOMERSET BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

SOMERSET, Thursday, Jan. 16.

"To go, or not to go," *is* the question with Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, one of JEFF. DAVIS' characters in this great drama of real life, the Southern rebellion.

From the different rumors flying about, now of one one move, now of another of the enemy, it would seem that old Zolly was rather in a quandary—a brown study—or a brain ax, from which it would be impossible to extricate himself soon, if not sooner. The old gentleman begins to smell a large sized mouse; there is something wrong somewhere, the rear altogether too nearly out of getting behind him who can not be any to his side of the house, and may be he believes that if Yankees could encompass him round about with about three times as large a force as his own, that they would attack him. Now Mr. ZOLLICOFFER is too old a fox to get caught in a trap for real himself. His position on the Cumberland, at the mouth of White Oak Creek, was a most central place, and not unreasonably from the force of the enemy on the main road from Somerset to Mount Vernon, and what further to say. In time up a pursuing party in force there, or whether he is already making a backward move through Monticello, is not ordinarily known.

The report that ZOLLICOFFER was crossing the Big South Fork and falling on to get back to Cumberland Gap, sent back here. Though he must cross the Big South Fork, or some other river, and go to Cumberland Gap, by other ways, we would not state that fact to be found true, for good or ill to either party. It would seem positive and beside the "fun" for a man to push on, once into motion as the rebel commander evidently is.

THOMAS is almost here. CRITTENDEN has superseded ZOLLICOFFER in command of the troops near us, and that ZOLLICOFFER himself has returned to the Gap.

A man, JOHN SNOW, who was instrumental in capturing several prisoners some time since in Huntsville, Scott Co., East Tennessee, and I are now confined somewhere in Ohio, has just returned from Scott County. The Union men are rising and forming companies. Five companies have already been formed. There are 91 men in the largest company, and the others vary from that down to 30 men. He was at a gathering last Saturday, at which there was 300 Union men. Oh, I tell you the devil is in them, and they are bound to be free. They need guns very much, though a great many have their rifles. Ammunition is very scarce, and it seems that some ammunition which was sent in for the benefit of the Union men, from these camps, has been appropriated by those to whom or by whom it was sent, and they are making a small speculation by selling it. There are many men in all countries and among all classes, but I trust this is not true.

SOME 1,500 or 1,500 troops passed through Montgomery last week to join ZOLLICOFFER'S force; they came from Virginia, through Knoxville—and there are swarms of soldiers at Knoxville. The Secessionists report that the soldiers in Virginia are starving, and are compelled by necessity to get away from there. They won't have much better at KNOXVILLE, where salt is $10 a bushel; hogs, $12 a hundred, gross; beef, $7 50 a hundred, gross; sugar, common brown, 25 cents per pound; coffee—none to be had; domestic, 50 cents per yard; and everything else in proportion.

I have just seen a man who left ZOLLICOFFER encamped. He is still in his original position, with about 10,000 men, all told, reinforcements and all, sick included—and there are a great many of his men sick. The man who brought this news is a reliable man, and one who fed many of the Tennesseeans when they first came to Kentucky.

To-night, on dress parade, an order was read out for a company from each of the Tennessee regiments to go out to-morrow and work on the Danville road. What does it mean? Are preparations being made for a retreat? Is the disgraceful, disastrous backward march from London to Mount Vernon to be repeated from Somerset? Some of the elements of that fatal retreat are here at Somerset; but heaven avert such a move.

SOMERSET, Friday, Jan. 17, 1862.

We are having more of war this morning than any time since I have been here. It is understood Gen. THOMAS is advancing and is within three miles of ZOLLICOFFER, and will commence an attack immediately. This morning artillery horses were harnessed, and Capt. STEWART'S battery, besides, I believe, five regiments of infantry, have started for Fishing Creek, taking two days' rations. The Seventeenth and Thirty-first (Hoskin's) Kentucky, and two Tennessee regiments have marched. The Thirty-first has just passed along, and I still hear their music. It A. M. The Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth regiments are left in camp as reserve. We shall now likely hear the booming of cannon, and be more impressed with the reality of war. Our regiment (Thirty-fifth) feel badly not to move too, but the best regiments are always left in reserve.

Col. VANDEVEER is getting well. Yesterday he rode to camp on horseback, and is in the saddle again this morning. If there is a fight, he will be on hand sure.

The feeling here is, ZOLLICOFFER will be whipped most soundly, and I sincerely hope it will be so. The weather, this morning, is most favorable, and everybody is wishing for its continuance. ZOLLICOFFER will have to be very strong to resist the attack to be made on him. The Tennessee men are desperate, and I think will fight hard. The fight may not come off for two or three days, but all here think it must come off soon.

We learn of reinforcements arriving—another battery and two regiments from Harrodsburgh, Ky. This is good news, and will cheer all here. I hop to see a fight yet. The battery is expected now (1 P. M.) and will no doubt be here soon. Nineteen guns are now here. All fear there is no force in the rear of ZOLLICOFFER, and that he may escape across the river, which will be too bad. The forces sent from here have gone to meet THOMAS, and it is expected he will be within eight or ten miles of here this evening. One company from each regiment have gone to work on the road between here and Stanaford.

4 P. M.—Nothing of importance. Col. V. sits in his room, with horse at the gate and pistol out, all ready to lead his men to the fight.

THE REBEL SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

From the Memphis Appeal, Jan. 10.

The present aspect of affairs in Kentucky is far more encouraging than it was thirty days ago. The whole force of the enemy under Gen. BUELL in this department, as we have before published, is thought to be about 110,000 strong. Against this army we are enabled to state, upon satisfactory data, that the Confederate Government can bring a force of between 90,000 and 100,000 men, all of whom are now under arms in Kentucky.

A Federal column of eighty thousand has long been threatening Bowling Green, and has led to the very probable opinion that the great battle of the war in the West will be fought within that vicinity. Our latest advices from this point are derived from a personal interview with Hon. JOHN W. CROCKETT, a member of the Provisional Council of Kentucky, whom we had the pleasure of seeing in the city yesterday. In consequence of the apprehended advance movement on the part of the enemy, Gen. JOHNSTON has been active and energetic in his preparations of defence, and has had large accessions to his army from various quarters—sufficiently large, we are happy to learn, to raise the general expectation that he will go and hunt the enemy, if the latter delays his attack very much longer.

It is generally surmised by our military officers that if BUELL does make an advance it will be in three columns—one movement in front and two on either flank. To prevent flanking on the right, Gen. FLOYD'S Brigade is now stationed on the Glasgow and Bardstown turnpike, which is something over twenty miles east of headquarters; and Brig.-Gen. CLARKE is stationed at Hopkinsville, with five or six thousand men, to oppose the successful advance of Gen. TOM CRITTENDEN, who, when last heard from, was at Calhoun, sixty-five miles from Hopkinsville and eighty miles from Bowling Green. Gen. JOHNSTON'S position is thus well guarded, and is deemed very nearly impregnable.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER still remains nine miles south of the Cumberland River, well fortified, and only twenty miles from Gen. SCHOEPF, who, with a small force, has made a stand at Columbia, the county seat of Wayne County, in Eastern Kentucky.

Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, who entered this State with only 3,000 men, has been pressing steadily northward, increasing his gallant little command at every step. When last heard from he was at Prestonburgh, with 7,000 men, and was moving on toward the Blue Grass region. His advance guard was at Hazle Green, eighty miles from Lexington. Large reinforcements are said to be flocking to him daily from Bourbon, Bath, Montgomery, Harrison and Nicholas Counties, and he hopes to organize an army by next Spring, large enough to capture Lexington. Gen. POPE, the Federal commander, occupies the latter place at present, with 5,000 men, who were to have been reinforced by as many more, recently sent from BUELL'S column.

The Provisional Government of the State, as will be remembered, has voted to raise thirty regiments of twelve months' volunteers, to be placed under the command of that distinguished Kentuckian, Gen. WM. E. PRESTON, who is constituted Commander-in-Chief of the State forces. Whether this effort be attended with a complete or only a partial success, the situation in Kentucky justifies us in the conviction that Southern arms will be attended with a series of successes in that State, upon the opening of the Spring campaign, altogether commensurate with the utmost hopes of our people. As it is fully understood throughout the South that no treaty of peace can ever be accepted in this war that does not yield Kentucky and the other Slave States to our Confederacy, the future movements of Gen. SYDNEY JOHNSTON, so pregnant with vast results, will be watched by the country with the deepest solicitude.

Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

COLUMBUS, Ky., Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1862.

The holidays were passed in the usual routine of camp duty—working on the fortifications, mounting heavy guns, standing guard, building Winter quarters, &c., &c. Over three thousand comfortable log cabins, twelve by sixteen feet, chinked and daubed, have sprung up here within the past month with an alacrity that would puzzle the genius of Aladdin's wonderful lamp to tell where so many little round logs could have come from. They are here, nevertheless, and all our men are well provided for against the philless storm of the incoming Winter. Let Old ABE persevere in his Winter campaign to his heart's content, and expose his hirelings to the sleet, snow and ice of a Northern climate, if he chose to do so, our boys will sit by warm and comfortable fires, and ba the more ready to meet them when they come.

Yesterday considerable excitement pervaded the whole army in consequence of the sudden appearance to the river above of three gunboats and two smaller craft. At first it was supposed the time for the long-looked-for descent had arrived, and the impending conflict was at hand, as appearances would seem to indicate the remainder of the grand armada was coming up in the rear. In an instant almost our batteries were manned and ready for the trial of strength which must, sooner or later, decide the fate of the Mississippi Valley, and put it at rest forever, I hope, the apprehensions of our citizens a long the region above below. It was soon apparent, however, that the object of the expedition was merely to reconnoiter, if no ssible, the position of our subterranean batteries, its naval machines, &c., preparatory, perhaps, to a second and more determined attack.

The little *Conestoga* was immediately dispatched up the river to keep a sharp lookout upon their movements and ascertain the real object of their visit. She soon returned and reported that no demonstration had been made toward landing troops on the east side, consequently our hopes of a brush with the Yankee naval commander diminished, and when, at length, they turned their bows toward Cairo and slowly passed out of sight, we gave it up entirely for the present, and disappointedly returned to our quarters, to find in the early anniversary of the camp come to pass from the monotony, duty of our long five life.

When they will pay us another visit, we of course cannot tell, but it is the opinion of our commanders that such an interesting event may occur at any time, in view of the fact that our fortifications are entirely complete, except in the most trifling cases, and there is a written petition that is to be made to the Commander-in-Chief in person.

Our defences are almost completed, save re-enacting the river batteries, which I learn is in progress—and when fully constructed, present an array of strength truly formidable. Columbus may be taken, but there is no Yankee army now in the field formidable enough to do it, or the good people of Memphis may rest assured that the only Yankees they will have an opportunity of seeing in that fair city, soon, will consist in the prisoners and wounded sent down to them by their friends from here, should they come on and give us the chance.

AN EXCITING TIME IN GEN. McCOOK'S CAMP.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* writes from Elizabethtown, Ky., under date of Jan. 17:

"During the day Gen. MCCOOK sent a large infantry force over the river, for the purpose of endeavoring to capture the mounted rebels who have been committing depredations below Raindett's Station.

They were divided into two bodies, leaving the river in different directions, with the design of reuniting in the vicinity of Horse Lane. In case one division was attacked, the other was to hasten to its rescue. They had proceeded some distance beyond our pickets when a squad of rebel cavalry, seeming to understand the movement, fired off their pieces and got out of the way.

Each division supposed the other was attacked, and both hastened to the spot. They crossed at doublequick, just in sight of our advance pickets, and they, unable to distinguish the colors, supposed a large rebel force was advancing. They immediately fell back upon the grand guard, at the same time notifying the people of the supposed approach of the enemy. The people, both white and black, immediately fled from their homes toward Munfordsville. By the time they reached the river, there was a large crowd of them, and infuriated with fright, they dashed across the pontoon bridges—men, women, and children, screaming that the rebels were coming in force.

This stampede was the first alarm given the camp, and immediately the long roll was beaten, and with cheers the men flew to arms. Instructions had been given, that in case of a contest over the river, certain regiments should repair to the south bank. While the alarm was still sounding, WILICH'S gallant regiment was formed and on its way, the men shouting like Marsellaise, as they splashed through the mud. Right at their heels, the splendid Forty-ninth Ohio, Col. GIBSON, flew over the ground, the men shouting and huzzaing.

Other regiments followed immediately, and in a surprising short space of time the south bank of the river bristled with bayonets. COERR'S Ohio, and STONE'S Kentucky Batteries, planted on the bank of the river, were instantly ready for the word "Fire," and each brigade rapidly formed and impatient for marching orders.

By the time the troops had arrived, however, the true nature of affairs was understood, and the disappointed troops were ordered back to camp.

It was a long time, however, before the affrighted people could realize that their panic was causeless. The negroes, especially, have a great terror of the rebels, and the life was nearly scared out of them. When the train left, this morning, all was again quiet on Green River.

THE McCOOK "FIGHTING FAMILY."

The Washington *Star*, of Thursday, says:

Col. ROBERT L. MCCOOK (the fourth son of Hon DANIEL MCCOOK) who was in command of the Third Brigade of Geo. THOMAS' division of the army of Kentucky, was badly wounded in the battle of Mill Spring, on the Cumberland River, Kentucky. Gen. ROBERT L. MCCOOK is the senior brother of Gen. ALEX. MCD. MCCOOK, who is in command of the centre division of Gen. BUELL'S army stationed at Munfordsville, on Green River. The following dispatch received in this city by Mr. MCCOOK, as to the condition of his son, gives hopes of his recovery, but shows that there was pretty hot work in this engagement:

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1862.

DANIEL MCCOOK: ROBERT is painfully, but not dangerously wounded. Don't start West. Three balls through his horse, one through his coat, the fifth struck him. Heard from himself.

G. W. MCCOOK.

FROM CAIRO.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Monday, Jan. 20, 1862.

Gen. GRANT issued the following circular to the officers in his command to-day:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAIRO, CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 20.

Commanders of regiments will report in these headquarters, without delay, the names of the river and seafaring men of their respective commands who are willing to be transferred from the military to the gunboat service. Seeing the importance of fitting out our gunboats as speedily as possible, it is hoped there will be no delay or objection raised by company or regimental commanders in responding to this call. Men thus volunteering will be discharged at the end of one year, or at the end of the war, should it terminate sooner. By order,

U. S. GRANT,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

It having been ascertained that McMILLS' Mills, whose house had been the headquarters of Gen. GRANT and Staff, and where a portion of our troops were encamped for two days, had been employed in sawing heavy timbers for the fortifications at Columbus, and casemating the batteries of rebel gunboats at Columbus, and was by order of Gen. GRANT burned yesterday by the Twentieth Illinois Regiment.

The rebel camp Beauregard, situated at Feliciana, Ky., was captured by Gen. SMITH on Friday last, the occupants, sixty days' men, taking flight upon the approach of our force. All their tents and equipments were captured.

WON'T FIGHT.

An officer on board the gunboat *Essex* writes, under date of Fort Jefferson, Jan. 15:

"We go down to Columbus every day to see how the secesh get along, and find one thing—that they won't fight. Yesterday we took a shoot down to within four hundred yards of their grand water batteries, and drove them out, throwing several shells into their camp besides. After we came up out of range, the enemy's gunboats came up and fired some blank cartridges at us. We want these gunboats to come out, so as to give us a chance. We shall soon see what we shall see, and that may be something better than blank cartridges."

PORTER vs. HOLLINS.

The following is a copy of the dispatch which Capt. PORTER sent to Columbus attached to a buoy a few days ago:

"HOLLINS: Why don't you accursed, cowardly rebels briug out your gunboats and fight us?

PORTER."

HOLLINS, at last accounts, had made no reply.

THE WAR IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from Leavenworth under date of Jan. 15:

"The news from the Indian country is of great interest. On the arrival home of the Indian Delegation from Washington, they represented the magnitude of the Federal forces, and their vast resources for carrying on the war, to the several tribes, who at once collected a large force and declared themselves in favor of the Union. This Indian army, numbering near 4,000 men, was placed under the command of HO-POTHE-YO-HO-LA, an aged Creek chieftain who fought under JACKSON in the war of 1812, and is at present well known to the National officers. The principal chiefs under him were Yoson-emk-co-chakine, Pascofar, Cho-co-lo-lapchago, Ahola Ick, Yoste-migo and Sna-mucker-micco—mostly of the Seminoles.

This force, armed with common hunting rifles, bows and arrows, and stationed on the Verdigris River, near Condy's Bluffs, was attacked on Christmas day by BEN MCCULLOCH'S Texan Rangers and a large force of rebel Indians, and after a desperate conflict was defeated. Two hundred of the Cherokees stood their ground until every man but one was killed. The Creeks fled before the desperate charge of the Rangers. The Seminoles took advantage of the ground, and acquitted themselves in a manner worthy of the highest praise.

One horrible part of this battle for freedom we would fain notice, as the historian may fail to chronicle it, to wit, the heroic conduct of HO-POTHE-YO-HO-LA, the silver-haired chieftain in command, who, having been driven from his first position by an irresistible charge of the enemy, sought a second one, and declared his intention of dying rather than retreat further, and he was only prevented from carrying out this declaration, by being seized by two of his warriors and carried off the field, while a dauntless band of his braves covered his retreat, by opposing the pursuing foe in the most unflinching and fearless manner. Three hundred Cherokees (commanded by JOHN ROSS) were stationed between the mouths of the Verdigris and Grand Rivers. The latest intelligence from that quarter is that they were surrounded by the rebels, and it is supposed they have been entirely cut to pieces ere now.

The result of the war in the Indian Territory has proved very destructive to the loyal tribes, who have been compelled to leave their towns to the mercy of an invading foe. It is the belief of the principal chiefs that they would have been able to have stopped their progress had they not been destitute of ammunition. Gen. HUNTER has ordered 4,500 pounds of ammunition to be issued into wagons on yesterday, while Mr. JOHNSON, agent for the Delawares, secured the services of twenty-five warriors to serve as an escort, and the writer was to accompany the expedition; but upon the arrival of the time appointed for our departure, the place was packed to the level roof of the hotel floors, and their arrival in Southern houses, where some 13,000 men, women and children are now awaiting assistance from the Government—they being destitute of the necessaries of life to carry on the war successfully. And when we consider that these Indians would willingly enter into the Government service, and with proper arms and clothing, as Mr. COBURN, who has just returned from their headquarters, reports them filled with revenge, and desirous of at once being placed against the rebels who have shed them, became desirable of the necessary munitions to enable them to make a successful resistance.

My next letter will probably be written in the Indian country, where I shall be able to obtain very novel, if not interesting, material for a communication."

AID FOR THE INDIANS.

Correspondence of the Cincago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Jan. 15.

The six messengers, who came about a week since to Gen. HUNTER from the gallant Creek Chief who leads the Union forces in the Territory south of us, left us yesterday with a considerable quantity of ammunition and other munitions of war. They had a guard of Delawares, among whom were the Fremont Indian scouts. The detachment was under the command of a well known Delaware, Capt. FALLEAY. We shall soon hear news from that section which will be cheering, I us hoped.

A good many stories are afloat in relation to the reports which Gen. HUNTER had to bestow upon both Gen. BENTON and Capt. PARKS, Commandant at Fort Leavenworth for the alacrity they are said to have displayed in slave-hunting for Platte County.

I learned to-day another incident, which illustrates the character of our Major-General, from Major CLOUD, of the Kansas Second, who was made Provost Marshal of this city. He is a brave officer; but few people think him sound on the Kansas policy. His instincts are said to run in Pro-Slavery channels. A few days since, a paragraph in our live daily, the *Conservative*, asked if the Marshal was appointed to "hunt after secesh," or catch their fugitive slaves, intimating that some such bloodhound work had been entered into. Any being of such a character was no longer in office. And when we consider that these fugitive mortal were in both instance contributed by the Government for many months, we may have a hint as to the principle upon which they have acted. There was no intention on yesterday evening, in the meeting of the Cabinet, when they decided upon the policy of refusing to receive into the Government service, and when so ordered, protection to fugitives, as Mr. COBURN, who has just returned from their headquarters, reports them filled with revenge, and desirous of at once being placed against the rebels who have shed them, became desirable of the necessary munitions to enable them to make a successful resistance.

My next letter will probably be written in the Indian country, where I shall be able to obtain very novel, if not interesting, material for a communication."

AID FOR THE INDIANS.

Correspondence of the Cincago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Jan. 15.

The six messengers, who came about a week since to Gen. HUNTER from the gallant Creek Chief who leads the Union forces in the Territory south of us, left us yesterday with a considerable quantity of ammunition and other munitions of war. They had a guard of Delawares, among whom were the Fremont Indian scouts. The detachment was under the command of a well known Delaware, Capt. FALLEAY. We shall soon hear news from that section which will be cheering, I us hoped.

A good many stories are afloat in relation to the reports which Gen. HUNTER had to bestow upon both Gen. BENTON and Capt. PARKS, Commandant at Fort Leavenworth for the alacrity they are said to have displayed in slave-hunting for Platte County.

I learned to-day another incident, which illustrates the character of our Major-General, from Major CLOUD, of the Kansas Second, who was made Provost Marshal of this city. He is a brave officer; but few people think him sound on the Kansas policy. His instincts are said to run in Pro-Slavery channels. A few days since, a paragraph in our live daily, the *Conservative*, asked if the Marshal was appointed to "hunt after secesh," or catch their fugitive slaves, intimating that some such bloodhound work had been entered into. But to-day I learned that our Major-General made special inquiries of Major CLOUD as to the case, and strongly intimated his disapproval of any such labors being performed on the part of his officers.

Col. ANTHONY and Maj. HERRICK have returned to camp at Morristown. We have not had particulars of their operations, though we learn them to have been successful, except in the loss of four men of Major HERRICK'S detachment. Three of these are from Capt. MERRIMAN'S Company, (D) which was principally recruited in Illinois, and one from Company K, JOHN BROWN, Jr.'s Sharpshooters, Capt. BROWN arrived in this city last Friday, with the balance of his company, recruited in Michigan, and left yesterday for camp.

THE CASE OF GEN. SIGEL.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* makes the following statement regarding the events subsequent to the battle of Wilson's Creek:

"After the battle *Major* STURGIS conducted the retreat to Springfield. He then called together the officers of the command for consultation. *Colonel* SIGEL then made his appearance for the first time after the battle. STURGIS, believing that SIGEL ranked him, gave up the command at once. After the retreat had been conducted for the greater part of a day, or perhaps more, several officers in the command complained to STURGIS of SIGEL'S assumption, and stated very positively that it was without authority, as he had no commission. STURGIS was therefore induced by these statements to approach SIGEL on the subject, and in a very delicate manner informed him of the statements previously made, and asked him 'if it were true that he had no commission.' He very frankly replied, 'Yes, it is so; but I supposed you were aware of the fact.' STURGIS said 'he was not, and that the army regulations would require him to resume the command.' SIGEL gracefully consented, without any apparent feelings of displeasure or disappointment. But many of his soldiers were dissatisfied with the change. I may further add that STURGIS and SIGEL are good friends, and have had no disputes, and that the gallantry of both officers deserves the confirmation of their commissions."

SURRENDERING SLAVES.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal, Jan. 15.

Yesterday, the Fifty-second Illinois Regiment leaving the city, under orders, for Cairo, a party claimed that there were two contrabands in their lines, that had no right to depart with them. Complaint being made to Gen. LOAN, he waited upon Col. WILCOX, and requested that the negroes, in accordance with Gen. HALLECK'S order, should be turned out from the lines of the Fifty-second. The Colonel very promptly said it should be done, and left the room to see that it was done, leaving Maj. SEARS, Gen. LOAN and the claimant together, when the Major commenced interrogating the claimant as to his politics, &c., and clearly intimated that the two negroes would not be given up.

Whereupon, Gen. LOAN proceeded to Col. SMITH'S Headquarters and procured an order from him for a compliance with Gen. HALLECK'S order, and called out the State forces, and proceeded to the railroad and removed the switches, so no train could leave, and notified the officers of the Fifty-second of what he had done, and that they could not leave without the negroes were turned out, of their lines. Major SEARS at once decided to hand them over to Col. SMITH as contrabands, and let the facts be investigated, whether the owner had forfeited his negroes, by a violation of the act of Congress.

At one time the affair looked serious, but fortunately, better counsels prevailed.

Gen. LOAN showed his usual firmness, on this occasion, and a proper regard for the instructions of Gen. HALLECK.

MOVEMENTS IN REBELDOM.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE REBEL STATES.

HUNTER VS. DAVIS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 20.

As the day of election approaches, that political faction whose personal hopes are anchored on the election of Mr. Secretary HUNTER to the Presidential chair of this *or some other Confederacy at some future time unknown*, evinces symptoms of desperation. They besiege the Legislature, lay violent hands on the weak-minded members, enforced by arguments yet, happily, new to the Virginia Legislature. What may be called the plan of Peter Funk—of pretended public meetings at the county courts of January, with strings of resolutions instructing members to effect the separation of our Presidential Secretary from the unpopular Administration of Mr. DAVIS, has utterly and notoriously failed. No such resolutions could be passed in any open meeting in the State of Virginia. Yet the clique which urges the Legislature to perform a fatal act do not hesitate still to talk of the vengeance of the people on those who will not obey HUNTER. Through the mouthpiece of an unknown, perhaps mythical country newspaper, "copied by request" into the columns of a contemporary, we perceive they have fallen to reminding members of their constituents.

We hope that members will be reminded. Let them seriously remember that they do have constituents, whose good they are bound by oath to consider in all the financial actions; constituents whom they will meet again, when each several member shall have before him an successful, an adversary, a rival at the poll, who will not fail to leave naste the facts of this session. What answer will they have, what defence will they make, when the rival urges on the attention of the people this single fact, that again truth—that the State of Virginia had two Senators and a number of the Cabinet, who was also heard in the Senate and that no friend of the Legislature, by their solemn vote, did receive the State of the most honored post of the three without any equivalent whatever, and for no conceivable reason but the private pleasure or personal welfare of Mr. HUNTER?

Mr. HUNTER never has any personal strength with the people of Virginia. He has a strong support from their choice; but it was the result of adventitious circumstances, which have ceased to exist, and which, in the nature of things, can never exist again. The history of Mr. HUNTER may here be briefly told. Some sixteen years ago, when this State and the whole country was divided between two political hosts, in furious contention over issues that are now obsolete, and when all men of good heads and sound hearts were enlisted by sincerity of opinion and feeling, either in one or the other, there was a small third party, calling itself Democratic.

Twenty-three sits in the Legislature were filled by

LECTURE BY HON. D. S. DICKINSON.

The Union—Its Hopes and Its Fears—Strike, Rebellion where it is Weakest, and Take Possession of all the Slaves of Rebels.

Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, the Attorney-General of the State, lectured at the Hoboken Baptist Church, last evening, on *The Union—Its Hopes and Its Fears.* The lecture was the third in the course before the Hoboken Baptist Church, and, as usual, the citizens of our promising neighbor turned out in large numbers in support of this, the first attempt to establish a course of lectures in Hoboken. The lecture was mainly that recently delivered by Mr. DICKINSON at the Academy of Music. The speaker commenced by reviewing the position of the Republic at the outbreak of this infamous rebellion, and the reasons why it was impossible for us to do anything else but put down that rebellion. Since it had not been crushed as it should have been, it must be plucked up by the roots. [Applause.] It was fox in stealth, wolf in greediness, dog in madness, and lion in strength! He who would crush it would be remembered when the shades of tradition had passed away forever. [Applause.] Its ministering spirits were not the ignorant and vulgar, but the intelligent men in whom a confiding people had reposed their trust. They could see its origin in the work of Senators, Cabinet officers and every department of the Government who had deliberately betrayed the Government and people upon whom they had fattened. Treachery in the army and navy had betrayed the Union through its sworn defenders. The Confederate robbers who had stolen the Government's gold, but not even left a substitute of cotton. As to their bonds, they treated their own citizens worse than the Government. As ROGER BIGELOW said, "They went off middlin' well for drinks, when there was a knife behind them." [Laughter and applause.] The direct object of the rebellion was to rear a monarchy on the ruins of this Republic, with cotton for its king, and Slavery as the principal jewel in its diadem. Judas Iscariot had lived before this time; if he had lived in the Nineteenth Century he would have been ranked upon to do the work of more or less than thirty pieces of silver. [Laughter.] But Judas set a good example to traitors—he went and hanged himself. [Laughter and applause.] The speaker forcibly described the sufferings of the traitor ARNOLD in his later life. If Judas had lived to this time, he might have asked that such a shocking spectacle under his name—[Laughter]—as Arnold, should not take a share in the sore Government. [Laughter.] South Carolina hated our original Union and had inaugurated the rebellion. It was now reaping its harvest. Like Narcissus, it would be wasted by its own passion. If it should be re-produced as a flower, it would be but a flower, like the century plant, it would bloom but once in a hundred years, and of a kind that could not propagate its species. [Laughter.] The goal of the expectations of South Carolina has been reached. Direct trade with foreign nations has been granted her by Commodore DUPONT. He has opened a trade without tariffs or custom-houses, or embarrassed by long credits. As the Yankee says she smells out. [Laughter.] A portion of Charleston is in ashes;—who was the author of the conflagration? It was one of the consequences of war. They have been anxious for secession, but now they have turned to contemplate their terrible picture of desolation. South Carolina has been plunged in the dismal swamp of secession by conspiring politicians. But her loyal people were trying to secede from secession. Where was old Virginia—the Old Dominion, the birthplace and grave of Washington, where is she now? Dragged, against the popular will, into secession. In attempting to tear herself away from the Union, she has torn out her own entrails. Like CÆSAR, her heart has been pierced by conspirators and traitors, but no ANTONY comes to mourn, much less to praise her. [Applause.] Slavery, for which the loss has come to war, has worked its own condemnation. Her wealth, instead of taking wings to fly away, has taken legs and run away. [Laughter.] And all this, too, not to bring poverty or freedom to man, but that a few scurvy politicians might rule a black hot mob, called the Confederate States. [Applause.] If Virginia survives, the poisoned tunic of rebellion will cling to her; if she expires, she will remain a monument of self-destruction. Time has levied toward half a century at a single bound. Great events await us. We shall realize from the destruction of party, the enlargement of patriotism, the expanse of humanity. But we must first crush the rebellion, a revolution raised by those who would rather "reign in hell than serve in heaven." We are playing at stakes with the cause of liberty at the hazard. The masses of the Southern people are yet loyal, and would return to their allegiance except for an armed mob directed by conspiracy. They will now yield only to force, and we are now bound to put forward our whole power and strike our foe where it is weakest. We can strike between the joints of the harness. We should confiscate the property of rebels totally, absolutely and immediately; raise every man of their slaves, and let Congress make some harmonious system of them—[applause]—crush the rebellion by any and every means known by Christianity. [Applause.] There can be no compromise with rebellion. If we compromise we shall soon have no Government to compromise. Foreign traitors have deliberately done their work. They seized upon an occasion when they might best inflame the Southern mind. If this rebellion was about Slavery ready, it would have sprung up in the Border States. But, on the contrary, the Border States had fought against secession. The secret of the rebellion was in the hearts of office seekers and fortune hunters. Florida, that could never live a fortnight without the General Government, was seeking her rights. [Laughter.] Why, she had hardly supported her own smugglers. [Laughter.] Now either Government must conquer rebellion or sink beneath it. The very vitality of existence of this Government is at stake. We may well inquire, "Who is upon the Lord's side?" Those who are not for the Union are against it. Lukewarm friends were worse than open enemies. We should be able to say with the elder BARNES, "A man may have many children, but he can have but one country." The hope of the rebellion had been in the countenance of loyal States, and if we should present a united front, it would carry terror to the hearts of the traitors. We must act in concert, all later together, and let the standard of merit be ardor in the cause, as when at the conflagration none ask how it came, but all with one accord work to extinguish the flames; just so when they went to save the burning fabric of the Union, they stopped not to ask the cause of the fire, or which were the Democrats or Republicans, but they went as men to save the Republic. [Applause.] To consent to division of the Union, is to consent to destruction. We must strangle the serpent by the best means known to modern warfare. Whoever counsels division as a means of peace, counsels death. We can only consent to a disruption with the last breath of a strangled Union. [Applause.] Like the several members of the human frame, all parts of the Union are essential to each other. What section of the Union could surrender its right to Lexington and Bunker Hill? Who will carry a rebel passport to the grave of WASHINGTON? But can Government coerce a State? It can maintain the laws, and it will be for metaphysicians to determine whether the State has been coerced. When any State should refuse to send representatives to places of emolument, the day of millennium would have arrived. [Laughter.] The rebellion was based upon infantry, cavalry and artillery, instead of liberty, equality and fraternity. [Laughter.] They were entitled to the benefit of having made the discovery of a system of government like the nole of a swallow in a sand-bank, after the sand-bank had been removed. [Laughter.] The principles of the Confederate Government would shame a pirate or freebooter—DICK TURPIN or ROBIN HOON. They did not steal—oh, no. They merely "resumed" possession of the Government property. [Laughter.] Our fathers courted independence, but the struggle is forced upon us. The history of man is a history of conflicts. What though there be volumes of taxation and effusion of blood—

> "The fittest place for man to die
> Is where he dies for man."

[Applause.]

Our path of duty is clear. The Constitution is our guide. Better that whole generations and our whole material wealth should be swept away, that pestilence should breed, gaunt famine waste us to ghastly shadows, than that secession should triumph. When the rebellion should be viewed—if as a government, a government on castors, [laughter,] and if as an administration, as an administration on horseback, [laughter:] when all the horrid results of the rebellion were reviewed, well might the criminal authors shrink into dark retuge, fly from the land they have desecrated or disgraced, or die upon the gibbet or in the dungeon, and all the people shall cry "Amen!"—[applause and laughter]—all except one Rip Van Winkle politician, who will wake up, and want the whole thing postponed so that he can get an office in the next election. [Laughter.] But the war would teach us its lessons. It would instruct us in the powers and duties of Governments. Even the *habeas corpus* and free Press must bow to the rigid necessities of war. Summary processes must be adopted. He hoped this Government would have the credit of crushing the rebellion, and he was willing to give it the sympathies of his heart to that end. [Applause.] In speaking of the hypocrisy of Great Britain on the Slavery question, he said that as soon as Slavery gave its first squall for perpetuity, the British Government advertised itself as a wet nurse to take care of it. [Laughter.] It was not that England hated America, but that she hated free institutions. The sun never goes down upon her possessions, and upon some portions of them it never rises. [Applause and laughter.] Let her meddle with us if she dare. [Applause.] He thought the Administration did right in giving up MASON and SLIDELL, but we could afford to wait. Great Britain had planted a seed here that should yet be returned to her an hundred fold. [Applause.] But we must do one thing at a time. [Applause.]

The lecture closed with a poetic, patriotic and pathetic apotheosis of Union.

Mr. DICKINSON was introduced by Rev. Mr. HARRIS, Pastor of the Church, who, at the close of the lecture, announced that the course would be continued by eminent lecturers, of whose appearance due notice would be given.

Feeling in England.

VIEWS OF BISHOP M'ILVAINE, OF OHIO.

Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, who is at present traveling in England, writes a letter to Bishop BEDELL, which is published in the Gambier *Episcopalian.* The following are the material parts:

FARNHAM CASTLE, Dec. 23, 1861.

To the Right Rev. Dr. Bedell:

MY DEAR BISHOP: * * * The whole land is mourning for the death of the Prince Consort, and a most sincere mourning it is. All people seem feelingly impressed with the greatness of the loss, as well they may be; for it is great indeed, to the Queen, her children, and the nation. Nothing is more interesting to me than the deep-seated and strong loyalty of the people to their sovereign, and their earnest and tender affection for their Queen, for whom, in every praying family, there is daily prayer, as well as in every church. The poor Queen is bearing her loss far better than was feared. While she is relieved by much weeping, she has strength given her not to sink with her load. This, with an anxiety all through the country about the relations of our Government, arising out of the *Trent* affair, makes it a most interesting and anxious time to be in England. Before that affair, the feeling of the great body of the nation was decidedly with the Union against the rebellion. At present, until the question of the release of the captured men is decided, that feeling is checked but not changed. I am persuaded there has been no intention on the part of the English Government to interfere with our blockade, even while hearing very unfavorable accounts from their naval officers of its inefficiency, and, therefore, of its reality. I firmly believe that if the *Trent* affair be amicably settled, there will be no interference with us in favor of the South. They really do not want the cotton except for the employment of laborers. The other night, at a large company at Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD'S, invited to meet me, and at which I was asked to address them about our affairs, one of the clergy present (a canon of St. Paul's) remarked how forbearing England had been in not breaking the blockade when so many of her factories wanted the cotton of the South. I was spared the necessity of answering by my old friend, Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL, who said the blockade had been the greatest benefit to the manufacturers, for the market was glutted with their fabrics, and they had thus an opportunity of getting them off without loss. The same I heard from the Earl of SHAFTESBURY.

The deep and wide feeling of the nation is that of strong aversion to a war with us about the *Trent* affair, and of hope that it may be amicably adjusted. Sermons of that spirit have been preached all over the land, and meetings for prayer against the await result of war are very numerous. Indeed, almost wherever you hear prayer that comes in. It is especially the feeling of the religious part of the people, and they affectionately overcome what influence I try to use in that direction. It is not a mere selfish feeling. It is not that they have any fear of us, or doubt of their own strength. Their preparation for war, especially naval, was never greater. It is because they realize what war would be between two people so much alike and so nearly related, and because, moreover, they (I speak, of course, for the thinking and conscientious part of the nation) realize what such a war would be, not only to the interests of both nations, but to those of the world. But it will be a great mistake if, on our side, this state of mind should be interpreted as indicating any want of united determination to support the Government, if the latter shall see cause to make war. * * *

English people contemplating the possible, (and, as some think, the probable) present act of war, feel deeply the thought that it would be on their part the setting up a contentment based really and avowedly on Slavery; and such war they are most earnest to avoid. I speak, of course, in all the case of the nation as a whole—not meaning that there are not people, and especially such as have come under the influence of the many Southern secessionists, (who are most active and skilful to create a feeling on their side,) who desire a war. What joy would such a war be to them! How earnestly they assert that it will be! But I trust that they are to be disappointed. Most earnestly I pray that God will disappoint them.

How I think of the Diocese, the Clergy, the congregations, the Seminary; God mercifully bless and prosper them all! I am full of work in various ways, and *well assured* that it was right and wise and well for me to come. Thus my mind is at ease. My health is good, and I am surrounded with friends and kindness. Christmas I expect to spend with my godfriend CARUS, at Winchester. Christmas and New-Year's will fill me with thoughts of you all, and with prayer for you all. Good bye, my dear Bishop.

Yours, most affectionately,

CHAS. P. MCILVAINE.

LAW REPORTS.

The Law's Delay.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JAN. 24.

Before Judge BETTS.

The United States vs. *One hull and other packages of wine.*—This case will be recollected as the case in which a default was taken, some days ago against the United States, which Judge BETTS refused to open, but on a renewal of the motion to open, granted it, and set the case for trial on the 23d inst. When the case came up on the 23d, the Government was ready with a great crowd of witnesses, but Mr. MCKEON, who appeared for the claimants, was compelled to ask a stop moment, on account of the absence of Mr. O'NEIL, one of his witnesses. The case accordingly stood over till to-day, in hopes that Mr. O'Neil might come from Washington, or the parties might agree upon the facts to say.

It appeared, on answers, when the parties came into Court this morning, that they had not been able to agree upon Mr. O'Neil's testimony, and he was not here, although Mr. MCKEON had telegraphed him to come on, but he, being engaged on important Committee business, had not come. A long discussion ensued as to the position to be made in the case, Mr. MCKEON proposed to have the case go over till 10 at Wednesday, and take Mr. O'Neil's deposition in the meantime. Judge BETTS said that must be matter of arrangement between counsel; that he could not be keeping the [illegible] ance day after day without reason, and unless likely it the case went till late in next week it could not be finished this term. He was desirous to give them every opportunity to try the cause, but there were several other causes on the calendar which might interfere.

Mr. EVARTS, for the Government, said it would take at least two days to prepare the interrogatories for Mr. O'Neil, and the deposition could not be taken by Wednesday.

Mr. MCKEON finally said he would make another effort to have Mr. O'Neil here on Wednesday, if the case could go till that day. Mr. EVARTS asked what would be done if he should happen to be engaged in some of the causes which he had postponed till next week, in order to be free for the trial of this cause. Mr. MCKEON said it that should be the case, he would not press the cause.

Judge BETTS then said if the counsel would get the consent of the jury, he would put the case over till Wednesday, and he thereupon asked the jury if any of them would consent to come in on Wednesday next to try the cause. None of them answered, and the Judge said that the consent of the jury would be assumed, and the cause accordingly stood over till next Wednesday.

The Customs of the Stock Market—What is a Sufficient Notice of Investment by a Broker to his Principal.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Peckham.

Simeon Draper vs. *Maria Stebbins.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover $536 91, being the amount of a loss sustained by him on sale of bonds bought for the defendant, and which she refused to receive.

It appeared that on the 25th Nov. last Miss Stebbins gave an order to the clerk of plaintiff to purchase $23,000 Missouri 6 per cent. bonds, at 42¾, requesting that notice should be sent to her immediately upon the purchase being made. The clerk replied that she would be advised as soon as anything was done. The purchase was made the same day, and notice sent to defendant by mail, she residing in Brooklyn. She refused to take or pay for the bonds, claiming that notice should have been sent her by hand.

She was personally notified on the 26th that if she did not take the bonds they would be sold for her account, and persisting in her refusal, they were sold the next day at the Board of Brokers at a loss of upwards of $700. The action was brought to recover this loss and the commissions.

It was contended by Abijah Mann, Esq., who appeared for the defendant, that the defendant was released from her contract because the notice was sent by mail, and that the sale, in order to make the defendant liable for loss, should have been made in some other way than by offering the bonds at the Board of Brokers.

The Court held that the notice of purchase was sufficient and the mode of sale proper, and directed a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed and interest, $542 33.

For plaintiff, Saml. J. Glassey; for defendant, Abijah Mann.

Buckeye Bonds and New-York Laws—The Latter nseumes to Control the Former.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Peckham.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. *The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company.*—The plaintiffs in this action aver that in August, 1854, they bought twenty $1,000 bonds, made by the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, and that the payment of principal and interest was guaranteed by the defendants. This action was to make the guarantors liable on their guaranty.

The defence set up was, that under the laws of Ohio, the defendants had no authority to guarantee the bonds; that the bonds are all void, under the laws of Ohio, for having been issued to one Dennison, who was a Director of the company making them; that their guaranty was obtained by fraudulent representations, and that they are part of a series of four hundred like bonds, the payment of the principal and interest of which is enjoined by an injunction in Ohio, and that the bonds have never been indorsed by the payees, and that plaintiffs bought with notice of such defects. The defendants also set up that the consideration of the guaranty was the change of the guage from the Pennsylvania guage to the Ohio guage.

The plaintiffs replied, denying that such was the consideration of the guaranty, and alleging that the statutes of Ohio authorized the guaranty. The transaction was a just and equitable one, Dennison was not a Director of the Company making the bonds. The guaranty was a separate contract, and independent of the validity of the bonds. The injunction in Ohio had been dissolved, and the purchase was made at the market price, upon the faith of the Directors. The stockholders of the defendants had, in their respective meetings, approved of the guaranty sued upon, and of the responsibility of the Company.

The Court ruled that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover under the laws of New-York, whatever might be the laws of Ohio as to the question raised in regard to the omission to indorse the bonds, and also upon the other grounds set up.

Verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, $6,378 62, including interest on the coupons.

S. A. Foot and Wm. E. Curtis for plaintiffs; E. S. Van Winkle for defendants.

Transportation and Transhipment—Action to Recover Freightage.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Hearne.

Chas. H. Williams vs. *Jeremiah Haley, et al.*—This was an action to recover freight. Plaintiff is a canal-boat captain, running the boat *Mount Vernon* from Geneva to New-York. Defendants' agent in Geneva shipped 1,000 barrels of apples on the *Mount Vernon* for the defendants at New-York. At Albany, plaintiff found his boat too heavily laden, and, as he testified, he transhipped 200 barrels on the *Lafayette.* It was admitted that these 200 barrels were safely delivered to defendants here; but as to the other 800, plaintiff claimed freight upon the whole; while defendants alleged that 40 barrels were missing when the apples were delivered here, and they set up a counter claim for the value of these.

The man who was employed under defendants to keep tally of the cargo when unladen, testified that only 760 barrels were taken off; and it also appeared that though the boat was accompanied the greater part of the way by an agent of defendants to watch the cargo, yet that from Geneva to Jordan, a distance of about 35 miles, the agent was not on board; and here, it was contended, the apples might have been wrongfully disposed of by plaintiff. The plaintiff, however, denied having lost any of the apples, except that four barrels were smashed while going through the locks.

Decision reserved.

Amasa A. Redfield and J. Francis Walton for the plaintiff; Miller, Peet & Nichols for defendants.

Insurance Agents and their Accountability.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DISTRICT.

Before Justice Lott.

Hell vs. *Carll.*—In this action the plaintiff alleged that he was the owner of a grist and saw-mill at Deer Park, L. I., which he desired to have insured, and that the defendant, representing himself to be the agent of the Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company in this City, the plaintiff agreed with him to affect an insurance upon the mills for $1,000, at three per cent., which the defendant subsequently represented he had done. Plaintiff then charged that the representations of the defendant, in respect to the insurance, were false, and known to be so by the defendant. It was claimed that, in consequence of these representations, the plaintiff neglected to get insured in the Phœnix Company, of Brooklyn, where he could have been insured at the same rates.

The mills were subsequently destroyed by fire, and this action was brought to make the defendant liable to the extent of the insurance which, as alleged, he had effected with the Corn Exchange Company.

The defendant denied the allegations of the complaint, generally, alleging that he had only to do with one Seaman, the agent of the plaintiff.

The Court charged that if the jury believed, from the evidence, that such representations were made to the agent of the plaintiff, with intent to influence his conduct, and that the defendant knew them to be false when making them, then the plaintiff could recover; but all these things must concur in order to charge the defendant with the insurance claim.

Verdict for the defendant.

W. & M. Kimball, for plaintiff; L. S. Chatfield and J. L. Smith, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, the case of Dr. Charles Cobel, indicted for procuring an abortion, was to have been continued, for two important witnesses for the prosecution were known that morning only found to be *non est*, and their whereabouts could not be discovered by the officer, the case was ordered to go over till to-day, and the Court adjourned. While search was being made for the witnesses, Mr. Edmund Blankman, counsel for the prisoner, took occasion to call the attention of the Court and jury to the brief notice of the trial to yesterday's Times, in which the incidental fact was mentioned that Dr. Cobel had been previously tried for a similar crime to that with which he now stands charged. This statement, said it was made merely to show the tendency of such publications, and to obviate the necessity of an extended notice of the case. Mr. Blankman thought it was highly improper and calculated to prejudice the jury against the prisoner. The jurors very properly suppressed, in reply, what many counsel seem to forget, that juries are supposed to possess the ordinary amount of common sense, and it was scarcely necessary to remind this jury that they were trying this case on its own evidence, to the exclusion of previous history of the accused, whether made known through the public press or otherwise. It must be proper to state that, on the previous trials, Dr. Cobel was acquitted, and then for the police are equally bound to suppose he was not guilty.

Surrogate's Court.

Benefit to a Missionary Society.—The will of Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Turner, late Professor of Biblical Learning to the Episcopal Theological Seminary, which was now admitted to probate, leaves $500 to the Foreign Committee of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Wm. E. Bird, Elizabeth Kaler, Jacob Paul, John Meggs, John Heasly, Wm. Kineh, Sylvanus Miller, John Erickson, and Bernard Corin, were now admitted to probate.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

Before Justice Barnard.

McArthur vs. *Penman et al.*—Motion denied.

In Matter of Application of Sophia Beach, &c.—(Referee's report wanted.)

Parisen vs. *Parisen.*—Reference ordered to Samuel Jones, Esq.

Home Insurance Company vs. *Townsend et al.*—Reference ordered to Samuel Jones.

Beadle et al. vs. *Payne et al.*—Reference ordered to R. P. Ingraham, Jr.

Trimble et al. vs. *Neylan et al.*—Judgment granted.

Cumberland Coal and Iron Company vs. *Sherman.*—Reference ordered to Samuel Jones, Esq.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Cummings vs. *Pignar.*—Judgment vacatad conditionally. See opinion.

Shaughnessy vs. *Carpenter.*—Motion granted unless plaintiff serve a copy of the complaint on defendant, Carpenter, within ten days. If that is done $10 costs to defendant, Carpenter, to abide event. If not, motion granted with $10 costs.

Lester vs. *Donnelly.*—The plaintiff is not entitled to costs.

Hoyt vs. *McAlear.*—Motion denied, but without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 24, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	88⅞	
500	Tre. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N.	98⅛	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	89⅛	
10,000	U. S. 6s '65.....	86⅛	
4,000	do.	86	
10,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	93⅛	
2,000	Ill. Can. 6s, '65	78	
1,000	Ill. Can. Reg. 6s.	78	
5,000	Ill. Cen. 8s, '62..	79	
1,000	Ill. Cen. 7s, '75	79⅛	
1,000	Ill. Cen. 8s, '77..	80	
1,000	Ill. Coupon bds '79	80⅜	
3,000	do.	80⅞	
4,000	do.	81	
1,000	Ill. War Loan....	78⅝	
9,000	do.	78	
5,000	Mich. State 6s ...	80	
5,000	Mich 7s, War Ln.	90	
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	44⅛	
5,000	do.	b30	44⅜
1,000	N. C. State 6s...	62⅝	
11,000	Mo. State 6s.....	42⅛	
18,000	do.	42⅜	
5,000	do.	b10	42⅝
2,000	Cal. State 7s.....	73⅛	
2,000	do.	80	
2,000	Minn. St. 8 p.c.b	80	
500	Brooklyn C. W. L.	90	
2,000	Erie R. 4th M. 8s.	79⅛	
5,000	Har. 1st M. Bds..	100	
1,000	Mich. S. 1st M. 8s	88	
500	Han. & St. J. R. 8s.	30½	
3,000	M. & P. Du C. 1st M.	89	
3,000	Chic. & R. I. Bds.	98	
3,000	Clev. & P. 4th M..	39¾	
95,000	Amer. Gold..	b30	103⅛
32,800	do.	103⅜	
10	Amer. Ex. Bank....	79⅛	
12	National Bank.....	87	
5	Del. & Hud. Ca'l Co.	90⅛	
100	Pac. Mail St. Co....	99	
100	do.	s10	98⅜
50	do.	98⅜	
80	do.	98⅝	
10	do.	98⅛	
100	Erie R. Pref.....	58	
100	do.	57⅜	
400	do.	57⅝	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	83½	
15	do.	83⅛	
300	do.	s30	83⅜
650	do.	83½	
100	do.	s50	83⅜
250	Erie Railway.....	35	
600	do.	35⅛	
100	do.	b30	35⅜
100	do.	s30	35⅛
100	do.	b20	35⅝
500	do.	b60	35⅜
150	do.	35⅜	
75	Cl., Col. & C. R. ex d.	105	
5	Warren Railroad...	74	
50	Hud. Riv. R.....	39	
100	do.	s60	38⅝
200	Reading R.....	b30	39¾
200	do.	b30	39⅝
164	Mich. Central R....	54	
150	do.	54⅜	
100	do.	b10	54⅜
350	do.	54⅝	
300	do.	54½	
200	do.	b30	54⅞
200	M. S. & N. Ia. R....	b30	23⅝
100	do.	s30	20⅜
500	do.	b45	21
50	do.	20⅝	
100	do.	20⅞	
5	Pacoma R.	113¼	
50	do.	113⅞	
100	Ill. Cen. R. scrip....	62⅜	
63	do.	63	
6	Gal. & Chi. R.....	68⅝	
175	do.	68½	
100	do.	s60	68¾
150	Cleve. & Tol. R.....	38	
1100	do.	38⅛	
100	do.	s15	38½
100	do.	38¾	
150	Cbi. & Rock I. R....	55⅞	
50	do.	s30	55
50	do.	b15	55⅛
50	do.	b10	55⅜
100	do.	b30	55⅝
75	Cbl. Bur. & Q. R....	62	
100	Mil. & P. Du C. R..	21⅝	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 1881. Reg.	88⅞	
500	Tre. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N.	98⅝	
1,000	Missouri 6s.....	42¾	
2,000	N. C. State 6s....	62	
1,000	do.	61¾	
7,000	Ky. State 6s.....	73	
2,000	Cbic. & R. I. bds.	98	
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 1stm	41⅜	
35,000	American Gold..	103⅜	
10,000	do.	s60	103⅛
20	Del. & Hud. Co.	90⅜	
50	Pacific M. St. C.	b10	98⅜
20	do.	b30	98⅜
10	do.	98⅝	
50	do.	98⅛	
50	do.	s30	98⅝
25	M. & P. du C. R. 1st pr.	76	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	83⅛	
50	do.	s10	83⅛
100	do.	s30	83⅛
50	do.	83⅜	
100	Erie Railway.....	35	
50	do.	s30	35
250	Erie R. Pref.....	s10	57⅜
50	do.	57⅝	
250	Mich. Central R....	54⅜	
50	Mich. S. & N. I. R..	20⅝	
10	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	41⅜	
10	Gal. & Chi. R.....	68⅜	
800	Cleve. & Tol. R.....	38	
100	do.	s30	37⅞
400	do.	b30	38¼
250	Chi. & Rck I. R....	55	

FRIDAY, Jan. 24—P. M.

The Stock Exchange continues to reflect a firm demand on nearly the whole list. The prices this forenoon were less buoyant than at the close on Thursday, but a decline of ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. on New-York Central and other speculative Railways brought forward buyers again, and the general market in the afternoon left off steady. Several of the Western Roads are firmer, such as Illinois Central, Michigan Central and Toledo. Of the last named, 1,500 or 1,800 shares were taken at the close at 38 ₱ cent. Michigan Central rose to 55 ₱ cent., and Illinois Central, 63 ex dividend. Pacific Mail was rather less firm than yesterday. Erie and Erie Preferred were also a fraction lower, but closed 35⅛ for the old, and 58 for the new stock. In Government Securities there was not much done. In the Northwestern State Stocks there was more business and at firm prices. Late in the afternoon the following figures were current on the Railway list:

Central	83½	Michigan Southern	20⅜
Erie	35½	Michigan Guaranteed	40⅜
Erie Preferred	58	Missouris	42¾
Toledo	28	U. S. 6s, 1881	85⅜
Michigan Central	55	American Gold	103¾
Rock Island	55⅛	Pacific Mail	95⅜

The following are the bids, make to-day, for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	82	Il'k of the Republic	75
Merchants'	82	Hanover	60
Mechanics'	88	Metropolitan	83½
Phœnix	85	Shoe and Leather	84
National	86	Corn Exchange	83
Merchants' Exch'nge	72	Continental	71
State of New-York	72½	St. Nicholas	73
Commerce	77	Commonwealth	61
Broadway	107	Importers' & Trad'rs'	91
American Exchange	79	Park	91

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, most of which continue to advance, in the prices at which they are held:

N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64, 101		Hudson convert., '67..	71
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102½	Harlem firsts, '56-'73	100
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102⅝	Harlem seconds, '64	90⅝
Erie firsts, '58	100	Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '62	94⅝
Erie seconds ext., '61	100	Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '62	91⅝
Erie sevens, '73	101	Chi., R. & Q. 8 ₱ cent.	93½
Erie thirds, '83	95⅜	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 1st m.	89
Erie fourths, '80	79	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. As. Bs.	61
Erie fifths, '85	72⅜	Indiana firsts	80
Hudson firsts, '69	100	N. Ia. Goshen Line '68	85½
Hud-on second s, f. '85, '91		M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. ₱ c.	74
Hudson thirds, '75	65¾		

The Exchange market was nominally higher than yesterday early in the day, most of the Bankers holding for 114¾@115 ₱ cent., and they were paying as high as 113⅞@114 for Merchant bills. The sales by the Bankers were not large, and the market closed quiet at 114¼@115 ₱ cent. The market for American Gold also closed a fraction weaker than it opened in the forenoon, 103¼@103⅜, as against 103⅜@103⅝ yesterday. The speculation in both Exchange and Gold is quite active, and there is considerable excitement among and between the Brokers and Bankers. The rates for Money keep very easy, both on demand loan to the Brokers and on short mercantile paper, first class. The figures are 5@6 ₱ cent. The easy course of supply is not surprising in view of the circumstance that the individual deposits and country Bank balances at Bank have gone up six or eight millions since the close of the year. They stand to-day about $102,500,000, *the highest figure ever known in this City.* A number of the Country Banks of this State are lenders of Money on the Street at 6 ₱ cent. The Dry Goods Imports continue very light. This week they are less than one-fifth the corresponding amount entered the corresponding week last January. At the same time the Export clearances of Domestic Produce are much encouraged by the advance in Exchange and moderate freights, which enable the Exporters to execute orders from the other side, the limits on which could not otherwise be reached.

Of the $50,000,000 7.30 ₱ cent Treasury Bonds of date August 1st, 1861, the Banks of this City finally received but $3,037,500; the remainder having been disposed of by popular subscription. The bonds were readily received through the Sub-Treasury and distributed to the Banks in the following denominations:

2,458	50 dollar notes, amounting to	$122,900
1,161	100 dollar notes, amounting to	116,100
167	500 dollar notes, amounting to	83,500
3,407	1000 dollar notes, amounting to	3,407,000
31	5000 dollar notes, amounting to	155,000
7,223	notes in all, amounting to	$3,937,500

Of the $50,000,000 of the Bonds of date Oct. 1, the proportion to the New-York Banks is $35,000,000, of which $21,600,000 have been received and distributed in the following denominations:

21,600	50 dollar notes, amounting to	$1,080,000
31,000	100 dollar notes, amounting to	3,150,000
12,010	500 dollar notes, amounting to	6,005,000
7,700	1000 dollar notes, amounting to	7,700,000
619	5000 dollar notes, amounting to	3,095,000
72,829	notes in all, amounting to	$21,000,000

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad the third week in January were:

Third week, 1862	$23,534
Third week, 1861	18,316
Increase	$5,488

The Galena and Chicago Railroad earned the third week of January:

Third week, 1862	$24,147
Third week, 1861	21,902
Increase	$2,215

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, for the week ending Jan. 23, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$1,642,819	$2,619,941	$455,978
Thrown on market	2,008,911	1,859,545	796,114
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$7,461,534	$7,856,682	$2,180,391
Thrown on market	7,447,905	3,899,710	2,548,172

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION ENTERED DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Value
Mf of Wool.	520	$1=5,445	65	$23,464	415	$118,833
Mf. of Cot'n.	420	64,075	31	6,706	535	111,435
Mf. of Silk..	68	90,528	20	34,652	102	91,791
Mf. of Flax.	360	20,690	20	7,913	651	100,088
Miscellan's.	34	4,237	8	17,327	471	9,2-2
Total	1,402	$364,976 90,062	144	$80,062	2,174	$431,168 361,976
Total entered		$455,038	Total marketed			$786,144

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $491,655; payments, $1,041,136; balance, $2,760,943

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JANE SHORE—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE HONEYMOON.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—THE SENTINEL OF THE NIGHT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

No direct news from the Burnside expedition has yet reached us; and we are this morning even without the usual rumors from the rebels regarding it. A flag of truce came down from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe on Thursday, but brought nothing additional. We obtain some knowledge however, of the measures taken by the rebels in North Carolina to repel the expected invasion. The militia have been ordered out in the thirty-three most eastern counties, and a draft has been made in Wake County.

It appears to be a hard matter to convince the rebels in Virginia that their coadjutors in Kentucky have really suffered an ignominious defeat. The Norfolk and Richmond papers received at Fortress Monroe denounce the telegrams from the West as lies, and insist that the whole affair has been gotten up in Wall-street, to further some stock-jobbing interest. The Richmond *Dispatch* suspects that ZOLLICOFFER has given the Yankees a licking.

We learn from the extreme South, through rebel channels, that Cedar Keys, Fla., was captured by the National forces on Thursday of last week. No particulars are given. It will be recollected that the new Department of Key West, recently established, includes Cedar Keys in its area. We also learn from Mobile that the blockading fleet captured, on the 20th, the schooner *Wilder*, attempting to run the blockade from Havana.

An official account of the capture of Flora, Miss., has been received in Washington from Flag-officer McKEAN, which agrees mainly with the accounts before received. The place was found to be almost deserted by the male inhabitants, but was crowded with women and children. The two cannon captured were a nine and a six-pounder. A schooner was also captured, loaded with lumber, which was made useful in the construction of store-houses for the Quartermaster.

From Cairo, we learn that the Mississippi River at that point has risen upwards of twenty-five feet. The pontoon bridge over the Ohio at Paducah has broken away again. The mortar boats, intended for the great expedition down the river, have been ordered to be put into condition for immediate service.

A correspondence has passed between PRICE, commanding the rebels in Southern Missouri, and Gen. HALLECK, in command of the Department of the Missouri, in reference to the disposal of bridge-burners and other rebels captured by our forces. PRICE states that he has information that certain citizens, soldiers and bridge burners have been shot, which statement he cannot believe. Nevertheless, he categorically propounds certain questions to Gen. HALLECK, the first of which is whether his men are to be treated as rebels or belligerents. Gen. HALLECK replies that the bridge-burners have been court-martialed, and that "no order of yours (PRICE'S) can save from punishment spies, marauders, robbers, incendiaries, guerrilla bands, &c, who violate the laws of war." But if any of PRICE'S men are captured in the garb of soldiers, they shall be treated as prisoners of war. He promises further communication with PRICE, when he shall receive instructions from his Government.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* writes from Rolla, under date of Jan. 18, that the movement from that point is likely to assume more formidable proportions than was at first anticipated. Probably but two or three regiments will remain to guard the post. The ground in the vicinity of Springfield has been thoroughly reconnoitered, and it is anticipated that the coming conflict will take place on JEFFORD'S farm, an elevation a short distance from the city.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Conservative*, of Jan 17, states that the Kansas Seventh Regiment has been ordered to move to Humboldt, Allen County, to give relief to the loyal Indians recently driven from their homes. Col. JENNISON is to cooperate with him in the work of routing the rebels in that vicinity.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of the Committee on Contracts, was passed. A bill to create two new bureaus in the Navy Department was referred. A bill providing a charter for certain banks in the District of Columbia was also referred. The credentials of ROBERT WILSON, the new Senator appointed from Missouri, were presented, and after some explanations by Senators POMEROY of Kansas, and DAVIS of Kentucky, going to prove that the charges of disloyalty made against Mr. WILSON were unfounded, he was admitted to his seat, and took the requisite oath. The bill relating to certain judicial districts of the United States Circuit Court, was passed. Mr. BRIGHT'S case was then again considered, but not disposed of. Speeches were made by Messrs. DAVIS of Kentucky, HARLAN of Iowa, COWAN of Pennsylvania, HARRIS of New-York, TEN EYCK of New-Jersey, and CLARK of New-Hampshire. The Senate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned until Monday.

In the House, the bill making more stringent the provision in the Indian Intercourse act against the sale of spiritous liquors was considered until the expiration of the morning-hour, and was subsequently passed. The resolution appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of the Special Committee on the Conduct of the War, was passed. The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to expend $25,000 for the protection of overland emigrants to California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, was passed. The resolutions of the Legislature of New-York, in favor of the enactment of a law to prevent fraude on the Government in the matter of furnishing supplies, were presented by Mr. FENTON, and on his motion, referred to the Committee on Contracts. Some of the Senate's amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and the bill goes back to the Senate. The bill reported by Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, providing for the emancipation and colonization of the slaves of rebels, will be considered on Tuesday week. The House also adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bills to prohibit County Treasurers from using the money of the State, relative to the United States Deposit Fund, and to increase the duty on salt. Bills were introduced—to define the duties of State Prison Inspectors, and to amend the City Charter of Brooklyn. The bill to increase the powers of Notaries Public was passed. A resolution introduced by Mr. PRYN, providing for a general law authorizing aliens to hold and convey real estate under certain restrictions, was laid on the table. A Committee was appointed to ascertain what clerkships the Senate can dispense with. A motion was made to adjourn over until Monday evening, but it was lost by the casting vote of the Lieutenant-Governor.

In the Assembly, the bills authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to raise a fund for the relief of the families of volunteers, and providing for the education of children in the poor-houses, were reported favorably. Preliminary notice was given of bills—to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Baggage Express Company; to regulate the fees for searches in the County Clerk's office in this City; to abolish laws for the collection of debts, and to prohibit citizens in rebellion from bringing suits for debt in the State Courts. The report of the Committee of Ways and Means, in favor of levying a direct tax, was then taken up as the special order, and Mr. HELBURD, the Chairman of the Committee, addressed the Assembly at considerable length in favor of its adoption. Mr. HELBURD was followed by Mr. HAVEN, of Essex, and by Speaker RAYMOND, who both favored the policy proposed in the resolutions, but suggested amendments. Mr. RAYMOND objected to their peremptory tone, implying that the Legislature would support the Government only on condition of the adoption of the financial policy set forth in the report. The Assembly adjourned until 7 o'clock in the evening, without taking a vote. On reassembling, after the transaction of some routine business, the debate on the resolutions was continued, and the subject was finally made the special order for Monday evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hamburg steamship *Saxonia*, Capt. EHLERS, will sail to-day for Southampton and Hamburg. She will carry the mails intended to have been sent forward by the British ship *City of Manchester*. It will be very large.

The screw steamer *City of Manchester*, Capt. HALCROW, which sailed from Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 1st, and from Queenstown on the 2d inst., arrived here yesterday morning. Her advices have been anticipated. The following is the specie brought by this arrival: Order, $98,16; Messrs. TAYLOR & Co., $246 50; NESMITH & Son, $600. To the Purser of the *City of New-Yorker* we owe the favor of great expedition in the delivery of our usual files, and to a list of passengers, &c.

We have a dispatch from San Francisco, dated the 17th inst., which states that a terrible gale of rain was still occurring, and that Sacramento was being inundated for the third time this season. Thousands of cattle had perished, nearly all the feed, have been drowned, and it is estimated that between four and five thousand sheep have been drowned. It is believed that the gold production during the coming season will be much increased in consequence of the floods. A great flood is reported as having occurred in Honduras, destructive to life and property.

The report of the Committee appointed at the Steel mass meeting held in this City and Brooklyn, to proceed to Washington and confer with the President relative to the reported resignation of Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, is published in the TIMES this morning. The Committee were very cordially received by the President, who assured them that Gen. SIGEL'S resignation had not been received by him, and would not be accepted; that the General's eminent services were duly appreciated, and would not be forgotten by the Government.

Capt. DAN MCCOOK, still another of that famous fighting family, one member of which gained such distinction at the battle of Mill Spring, has been assigned the position of Assistant Adjutant-General on the Staff of his brother, who commands a division in Kentucky.

The cargo of the prize schooner *Fanny Lee*, captured by the frigate *St. Lawrence* while attempting to run the blockade at Charleston, consisting of rice and tobacco, was sold on Thursday, in Philadelphia, by Marshal MILLWARD. The bidding was quite spirited, and the prices obtained ranged from 6¾ to 7 cents for 458 casks, half casks and bags of rice, and 417 boxes tobacco, at from 22 to 27½ cents.

The ship *Frank Flint* was seized, yesterday morning, at this port, by order of Surveyor ANDREWS. The register of the vessel indicates that four sixty-fourths of the same is owned by Thos. G. GOLFREY, a citizen of New-Orleans, and eight sixty-fourths by ALBERT D. WOOD, a resident of Petersburgh, Va.

The will of Rev. Dr. S. H. TURNER, now admitted to probate, leaves $500 to the Foreign Committee of the Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The prices at the Stock Board yesterday were slightly lower on the Railway Shares than on Thursday, but the general feeling in the market was quite steady at the close. Exchange on London 111¾. Gold 103¼@103⅜ ₱ cent.

The trade in Breadstuffs, yesterday, especially in Flour, was less extensive; prices of the principal articles favored sellers. Provisions were in fair request, as were also Hay, Fire-Crackers, Rice, Teas, Tobacco, Tallow, and Whisky; the latter commodity, however, was lower. Ingot Copper, American Pig Iron, and block and plate Tin were in demand. Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Naval Stores, Foreign Liquors, Salt, Spices, Seeds and Whalebone, were quiet. Cotton was somewhat firmer. The freight engagements were heavier.

GEN. SIGEL STILL IN THE FIELD.—The friends of Gen. SIGEL—and we are sure there are few men in the loyal States who are not the friends and admirers of that true, gallant and scientific soldier—will be glad to learn semi-officially from Washington that no news of his reported resignation has been received at headquarters. The President assured the German Committee from this City, who waited upon him, of that fact, and added that so highly did he esteem Gen. SIGEL'S services that he should decline to accept his resignation, but would give him a command in or out of Missouri, in accordance with his eminent abilities. He further said that he had instituted inquiries with the view to redress any wrong the General may have suffered; and that nothing had transpired to diminish his personal confidence in his skill and valor. This contradiction of a rumor which has caused such deep feeling among a large class of citizens, is very gratifying, and will do much to put at rest the charges of Know-Nothingism and West Point persecution which are rife in certain quarters. There is little danger in this war of the services of any officer or soldier who *does* anything, being long overlooked or undervalued. The people keep an eye on every movement, and know the names of every actor, and a thousand Presses chronicle their deeds; while no injustice or partiality will be tolerated. The President was but the mouthpiece of the nation, in using the language and expressing the sentiments which he did.

The probability is that Gen. SIGEL is even now not very far from PRICE'S camp, and, like a terrier, is snuffing round that old rat's den, ready, at the opportune moment, to pounce upon him, and shake him to death, or drive him once more and finally out of Missouri. Many great Generals have tried to catch PRICE, and we have had promises enough of his hagging; but if Gen. SIGEL, by one of those masterly scientific manœuvres which have made him famous, succeeds in catching or killing him, he will not need to wait long for the honor which his German countrymen have asked for him.

The Negro Question—A School of Modern Port Royalists.

The letters from Hilton Head, to which we gave place yesterday, contain no more interesting information than that relating to the condition of the negroes. On the several islands occupied by our troops the aggregate number is about 8,000. These, we are told, generally continue to occupy the quarters, and pursue the labors which constituted their homes and business before their masters became fugitives, yielding readily to the superintendence of Col. REYNOLDS and his assistants, who have been intrusted with the duty of utilizing the products of their industry. They go early afield, perform the customary daily task, receive pay either in coin or in liberal rations of food and supplies of clothing—the majority wisely preferring to forego the money—and show no disposition to lapse into that incurable indolence, which is so freely predicted of the slave uncompelled by the lash of an overseer. From involuntary they have suddenly become voluntary laborers. From the condition of machines they have been raised to the responsibility of free agents. And yet, abrupt and radical as the change has been, we discover no tendency to insubordination and disorder; no defective appreciation of the relation between labor and food; no eagerness to test their freedom by unlimited riot and self-indulgence. The industrial machinery moves on as if eight thousand brutes had not, like the victims of Circe, been converted in a twinkling into men, with all the rights, privileges and liberties of manhood. They realize the necessity of education, and resort to the schools benevolence has opened for them. They value religious instruction, and attend voluntarily the church of which a Northern clergyman is the minister. In every way they exhibit a reasonable sense of the duties and exigencies of their condition, and if that sense partake rather of the instincts of the child, than of the judgment of the man, we know too well where the accountability for the defect is to be placed; and at the same time discover a sure foundation upon which a more decided character and more matured understanding, may be raised.

In dealing with the negro question, Government has before it a task of unspeakable difficulty. Its policy, which needs to be speedily determined, must in a great measure rest upon pure empiricism. There is no sufficient experience to go upon. Slavery in the Southern States is generically unlike what Slavery was in the British West Indies, or what it is in Cuba and Brazil. The war will place thousands, perhaps millions, of negroes, abandoned by their masters, or confiscated by act of Congress, in charge of the Federal Government. They will have to be colonized, governed, protected and counseled; in fact, they will be, for many years, the wards of Government, to be raised to the capacity of self-support, and taught all the industrial and economical lore necessary to their happy release from tutelage. If any light can be thrown forward upon the doubtful result of the experiment; if any hints as to its proper conduct can be had, just so much will the task of Congress be lightened, and so much easier will it be to strike the necessary mean between absolute abandonment of the unlaught freedman to their fate, and the cultivation of a too absolute sense of dependent helplessness. Upon their freedom we must, as soon as possible, graft independence.

Some help toward the fulfillment of these untried duties may be drawn from the actual state of things at Port Royal. If we are correctly informed that the enfranchised Port Royalists use their freedom discreetly; that their labors in the cotton-field proceed methodically and steadily, though the incentive of compensation had been exchanged for the compulsion of the whip; if they submit to moral and religious instruction; and, in general, distinguish between liberty and license, and postpone self-indulgence to labor, they have solved a host of difficulties which have surrounded the fate of their race. What is possible in regard to eight thousand South Carolina negroes must be possible in regard to a million negroes, whether of Carolina or Alabama or Texas. We have only to presuppose the extension of the same experience over wider areas, with the same conditions of climate; we have only to impose method and authority, and firm but kindly discipline upon the objects of National tutelage—surrounding them with every encouragement to industry and energy and self-elevation, and guarding every avenue leading backward to barbarism, to solve the most intricate problem of the time wisely and happily. The imperfect experiments at Beaufort encourage us to regard these things as possibilities.

A WELCOME WORD FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—It is obvious that the new Secretary of War has the genius to speak the words the Nation will welcome. His first order had the tone of the trumpet in it, and addressed itself to the instinct of military glory; but his order to-day strikes a softer tone, and will vibrate through the hearts of the people. This Department recognizes *as the first of its duties* to take measures for the relief of the brave men who, having imperiled their lives in the military service of the Government, are now prisoners and captives." Accordingly two Commissioners are ordered to be appointed to proceed to Richmond and elsewhere, and, so far as the Confederate authorities will permit, take such measures as may be needful to provide for the wants and contribute to the comfort of the prisoners they find, at the expense of the United States. It will be seen that it is the relief, not the release, of the captives that is contemplated. The latter result can best be brought about by the informal process of exchange now inaugurated; but so far as alleviating the sufferings of our captured soldiers goes—and those sufferings we know are neither few nor slight—there can be no objection to the Government's taking such steps as may be conducive to that end. The country will recognize in this measure the appreciation of the tender solicitude felt at the North for those who pine in the prisons and dungeons of the South.

A Truce to Talk.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, closed the debate in Congress on Thursday, upon a bill making appropriations for executive, legislative and judicial expenses. He began by announcing that he should avail himself of that opportunity "to speak to other questions than that before the Committee," which he proceeded to do at some length.

We cannot help asking why Mr. STEVENS so availed himself of that opportunity. Would it not have been a great deal better if he had "availed himself of the opportunity" of confining his remarks strictly "to the question before the Committee," instead of wasting the time of the House by talking about matters irrelevant to the question?

On this same day, Messrs. DAVIS and HARLAN, of the Senate, wasted the time of that body by speeches equally irrelevant to the matter before them, for which Mr. HARLAN had the grace to apologize.

Is this always to be so? Are we never to learn not to waste time in talking? One would think that with all the important legislation for which the country is looking to Congress, with all the interests that hang upon that legislation, with all the dangers and difficulties hedging the nation's onward way, and all the patriotism, real and sham, which exists among Senators and Representatives, that they would have learned to devote themselves to their business, and not to waste time in discussing matters which are not before them. Not that Senators and Representatives alone are guilty of this fault. The whole nation is infected with it, and the army itself is not free from it. And while Senators and Representatives discuss the comparative merits of Abolitionists and Disunionists, the conduct of the war, or the giving up of MASON and SLIDELL, while the matter for them to pass upon is how much money shall be appropriated for the Judiciary, or whether a traitor shall be expelled, our Generals waste their time also, in drawing up proclamations, instead of plans of attack, or writing long letters to explain previous proclamations, instead of dispatches to tell what they have done.

This war is teaching us many and useful lessons. It is teaching us real independence; it is teaching us that we can do without many things which we had thought were necessaries; it is teaching us self-denial in many ways. But it has not yet taught us to deny ourselves the luxury of talking. We like to hear our own voices, and to make others hear them. If any man hears a fact, or has a thought, forthwith he is uneasy until he tells it to his neighbor, or to the world, and that he is wasting his neighbor's time and his own by the means, makes no difference.

Perhaps it is too much to hope for, that we should come here and now to such a millennial time as that officials should not waste time in talk instead of acting, or that men should refrain from telling a piece of news because it is injurious. It may be that only great misfortunes, far greater than any we have borne as yet, could teach us so to deny our tongues. But certain it is, to our mind, that if we could see an approach to such a state of things, we should be far more sure of the speedy overthrow of this rebellion. Speech is silver oftentimes, no doubt, but silence, being golden, is never more valuable than now-a-days.

THE MARTYRDOM OF THE INNOCENTS.—In the TIMES of yesterday, we gave place to the complaint of "A Parent," in regard to the merciless lessons assigned to pupils in one of our primary schools. Of the confirmatory statements with which we have since been deluged, we can only publish one or two; and say of the rest, that they present painful evidence that the wisdom and sound judgment which in other matters, prevail in our public school system, fail to reach this all-important subject. The scholars, we fear, are too generally overtasked. Health is the first requisite of manhood and womanhood. But when hours of confinement in school are too much protracted, and are then followed by hours of confinement at home over tasks with which the memory wrestles vainly, education does all it can accomplish to destroy the body, dwarf the mind, and discourage wholesome emulation. The error probably lies in assuming the capacity of the readiest scholar as the standard for all, and then by marks of merit or deficiency endeavoring to spur all to the attainment of that standard. It very often happens, however, that memory is given to those who have no other valuable mental trait, and the stimulus only places the light weights in advance; while the student of far clearer perceptions, and sounder understanding—the embryon of the future great man—is degraded, disheartened and most unjustly shamed by his roll of demerit. What is wanted is a reduction of scholastic difficulties to a half-way plane, to which the slower minds will have to climb, and to which the more rapid ones may descend. Then, by a moderate appeal to the principle of emulation, justice may be done to the merits of all; no mind will be overwrought; physical education will have a chance to keep pace with intellectual; and to the labors of the juvenile student will not be added that intense and cruel sense of care and anxiety, from which childhood should be scrupulously screened, and to which the actual system of excessive stimulus untimely exposes it. The error of the prevalent system may be ascribed to the well-intentioned, but inconsiderate ambition of teachers, to "bring on" their scholars with the utmost rapidity. It results in making no intelligent scholar a bit more intelligent; while it creates dunces by the score. Let us, ladies and gentlemen, have a little less of the whip and spur! It is helpless childhood that cries to you.

International Excitements and Telegraphic Communication.

The *Saturday Review* in a speculative article on the chances of a pacific reply from our Government to the English demand for the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, justly observes that, had the Transatlantic Telegraph been an actuality, the British Government might have been spared the heavy cost of her recent war preparations. This is no doubt true, and the fact is one which John Bull will feel in his most sensitive spot—for twenty millions will not cover the cost of what he has been and done all along of the honor of the flag. It can hardly be expected, however, that we are to feel any great pity for him on *that* score. And, besides, there are some other aspects of the telegraphic question that are worth looking at a moment.

Imagine that the electric line had been in operation at the time of Capt. WILKES' exploit. The British Government would, of course, have asked an explanation of the act. Without attempting to imagine what reply our Government would have sent over the wires, we may at least recall to recollection that the public mind was at that time the furthest possible removed from a calm, judicious mood. The capture of the rebel emissaries fairly took the nation by storm. Nothing could possibly have been more intensely gratifying. The public mind was "shut up in measureless content." And the feeling, so long as it arose simply from the satisfaction that two notorious rebels, going abroad to do their best to bring about their country's ruin, had fallen into the hands of justice, was entirely justifiable—though it is very questionable whether it admitted of the action of that "dry light" of reason needed in the adjustment of a grave and complex international question. But, when the act came to be viewed in its legal bearings—and the whole nation, with that searching spirit that characterizes the American mind immediately proceeded to the investigation—it must be owned a great change came over the public mind. And especially when, turning away from the consideration of English principles and precedents, the case came to be viewed in the light of our own traditional policy, it soon became more than questionable whether we could afford to put our seal to the act. The result was that when—more than a month after the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL—the dispatch of Earl RUSSELL was received, the nation was fully prepared to accede to whatever decision the Administration should regard as just and right. It is an interesting coincidence, which we learn from Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch to Lord LYONS—that the Administration went through somewhat the same process. "Its present convictions on the point in question," he remarks, "*are the result of deliberate examination and deduction now made*, and not of any impressions previously formed."

On the other hand, the course which English feeling has run, from the time of the reception of the news of the search of the *Trent* to the time of the reception of Mr. SEWARD'S amicable and pacific reply, is not less interesting and instructive. And not the least of the benefits to us of those weeks of hot feeling and thinking, and speaking and writing, on the American question, is that the interval has given opportunity for the fullest expression of English sentiment. We have now such a gauge as we could never otherwise have had, both of our friends and of our enemies. We would not for much have lost the edifying display of hostility and hate in which certain British Presses and certain British parties have these many weeks indulged. We would have lost it, however, had the telegraph afforded the means of a patched-up adjustment. But, under the hope and expectation of a war with the United States, those journals, those men and those parties which hate the Republic have, meanwhile, most unguardedly but most fully shown their hand. We know their temper and we know their tactics—and, what is more, they have incautiously revealed both to the English people themselves, the great majority of whom are not unfriendly to this country, and would indignantly spurn that policy into which those secession sympathizers are seeking to force them. Let us not forget, on the other hand, that this trying interval has revealed a degree of moderation, courage, and magnanimity on the part of the well-wishers of the Union that is most gratifying. We are much mistaken if, now that their faith is reinforced by the just and pacific attitude of the American Government and people, the result is not a powerful general reaction in our favor, that will inaugurate an entirely new English policy in regard to the United States.

The history of this exciting international question shows the advantage of allowing powerful public passions to run their natural course. Perhaps it is one of the very best things that could have happened, in this case, that there should have been no transatlantic telegraph. For with the political atmosphere on both continents so charged with angry elements, as it was in the first excitement of the *Trent* affair, one may well recoil with horror from the result of bringing those elements into thunderous collision by the electric medium. But from England to America and back is a long way, and many a passion, on either side, has time to cool in the interval. Societies are yet far from that state in which they can afford to do without the calming influence of *Time*. Time and the hour run through the roughest day.

AN ACCOMPLISHED GOVERNOR.—Whoever will call to mind the promptness with which Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has equipped and sent forward regiments to the seat of war, must acknowledge that he is a man of deeds; his famous Message to the State Legislature proved that he was a man of words as well, and a respectable pamphlet of eighty-six pages, containing correspondence which he has had during the last five months with Gen. BUTLER, demonstrate quite conclusively that he is also a man of letters. The provocation to the interchange of compliments which resulted in this formidable volume, was certain unwarranted assumptions which the General made as commander of the Department of New-England. The fact that the conclusion of the whole matter was a pledge from the War Department to carry out any programme which Gov. ANDREW might lay down, even to the abolition of the Department of New-England, shows which got the better of this epistolary duel. Perhaps the community at large would feel more interest in the affair, did they know that this dispute added at least $37,500 to the expenses of the war, by detaining the *Constitution* with part of Gen. BUTLER'S Brigade on board, fifteen days in Boston Harbor, at a cost of $2,500 per day for the charter of the vessel alone.

Iteration and Influence.

"Wriggles" has a kind of influence, and so has the *Herald*; and the influence is of the same sort, and has been obtained in the same way. In fact, so similar are the means taken to secure success by "Wriggles" and the editor of the *Herald*, and so identical is the kind of success which they have both attained, that it has been reasonably supposed that they are one and the same person. "Wriggles" was determined to make a sensation, and of course also to get money by it. And, therefore, you suppose he came out with a flaming advertisement, telling the world, once for all, that he was the great "Wriggles," the "Wriggles" unequaled in time past, present and to come; the "Wriggles" who lived by eating his own words, and took exercise by jumping down his own throat, and then waited, expecting the pot of public excitement to boil over, and its froth to turn into fairy gold for his expectant pocket. Not a bit of it. That is not the Wriggletonian style.

First, when the advent of "Wriggles" was in the paulo-post-future tense, there appeared placards all over the City, bearing the solitary word "Wriggles." On the dead walls, on the fences, on the curb-stones, on the park gates, there it was—"Wriggles." No man, however weak-brained, had he seen only one of these, but would have glanced at it and passed on, and thought, if he thought at all, only what a fool "Wriggles" must be. But when, day after day, peoples' eyes were affronted with "Wriggles" in red letters, "Wriggles" in blue letters, and "Wriggles" in black, then the foolish began to stare and wonder, and the wise to see that "Wriggles" was not a fool, but a charlatan. Did "Wriggles" then stop placarding, and begin to gather in his harvest? Not he. He knew better. He kept up the same story, slightly varied; and as at the magic flourish of the drum-major the drums and fifes of a regiment are succeeded and eclipsed by the blare of the full band, so upon dead-walls, fences, curb-stones and park gates, "Wriggles" suddenly gave place to "Wriggleacreoprestidideration." No mortal could tell what it meant; but what did that matter? Neither did the old apple woman know what PORSON meant when he called her an isosceles triangle; but did not her wrath therefore burn the fiercer, and did she not withdraw from the contest in silent fury, unable to bear up under the dreadful imputation! So with "Wriggleacreoprestidideration," seen day after day, and day after day, and week after week, there were people who began to think there must be something in it; they talked of it, those whose tongues could compass it, and though no man knew, or really cared to know, what it was himself, yet each man supposed that there were many others who did know all about it and that this "Wriggles" must be a remarkable person. So when it was fully announced that "Wriggleacreprestidideration" might be actually seen at a certain place on payment of a certain sum of coined money of this Republic, the place was crowded; and although no one would care if "Wriggles" were made into sausages to-morrow, (except those who intend to buy sausages the day after,) it will continue to be crowded as long as he can make himself talked about. For he has obtained his influence.

As with the mountebank of the ring and the rope, so with the arch-mountebank of the Press. The *Herald* is edited on the principles of Wriggleacreprestidideration, and obtains the same sort of attention that "Wriggles" does by his posters and his iteration. Other papers have influence; the *Herald* has none; and yet the *Herald*, though it can do no good, can do harm. And thus. It can harm a cause chiefly by espousing it. Notoriously it has never yet undertaken the advocacy of any cause, or any public man, that that cause or that man was not ruined as effectually as in the case of the recent election for Mayor; in which its candidate, FERNANDO WOOD, with all the City patronage and party organization to aid him, could not command one-third of the votes that were polled. So it has been from the beginning.

But the *Herald's* chief method of doing harm is by brazen impudence and iteration. Other journals have obtained their influence by the sagacity, penetration, good sense, and correct principles which find expression in their editorial columns, or by becoming the recognized organs of large and influential bodies of people. In newspapers of repute and respectability a single article will produce a noticeable effect upon the public mind, either by being acknowledged at once as an expression of the public opinion and feeling, or by so impressing the public mind as to mould its opinions and guide its feeling. This is influence. But a single article in the *Herald*, if it were written by an archangel with a quill plucked from his own wing.—such is the notoriously frivolous as well as infamous character of that journal.—would have no more effect than a single one of "Wriggles'" posters. People would not remember its existence five minutes after they had seen it. The *Herald* knows this; it knows that it is the "Wriggles" of the American Press, and so it accomplishes its bad purposes, which else would be beyond its power, by iteration, or rather, Wriggleacreprestidideration. As it fabricates its facts, (those which it announces in advance of its colemporaries), so it borrows its wit—as in the case of the joke about "the world, the flesh, and the devil," in which, it is needless to say, the *Herald* stood originally for the third member of the trio—and by ceaseless repetition, day after day and week after week, it makes certain foolish people believe that it is a prophet and a humorist. The mass of those who have plain common sense discredit it, and laugh at, not with it; but those who have neither common nor uncommon sense, although even they disregard what it says once, as they disregarded "Wriggles'" first poster, are sometimes broken down and borne off under the influence of ceaseless Wriggleacreprestidideration.

This sort of ability, of course, has no reference to principles or important actions, for no man takes his principles or seeks counsel from placards, or from the *Herald*, but it has to do with such states of feeling among unin-

lligent people as may be brought about by the ceaseless repetition of a bad name, an unfounded insinuation, or a gloomy prophecy. There is no doubt that although the *Herald* is as powerless as it is averse to the accomplishment of any good, it has by the mere force of iteration done much to bring about unhealthy and injurious conditions of the public mind. Thus, although of such influence as respectable journals have in all civilized countries it has absolutely none, it yet has a power to do mischief, which it constantly exerts. It is merely the power of Wriggleaoprestlditeration used with untiring patience and perseverance to the worst ends. The same effect, nay, a much greater, might be produced by a similar repetition on the part of any showman who would advertise a slander or predict a "crisis" as he advertises his own name and his performances.

THE INDIAN WAR—AN INFAMOUS POET.—We get from our correspondent at Topeka some documents in relation to the recent battle, or rather battles, between the Union Indians and the rebels. It appears that there have been three different engagements, in which some four thousand loyal warriors from the five principal Nations had taken part against the mongrel rebels, under ALBERT PIKE. In the first two battles the united tribes of loyalists were successful in repulsing the enemy; but PIKE, taking advantage of a moment when the majority of the warriors were off obtaining supplies, attacked their camp, routed their unsuspecting forces, slaughtering them indiscriminately, and drove the remnant out of the Nation. At latest advices they had arrived on the Cherokee Neutral Lands in Kansas, utterly destitute, with worn-out ponies and worn-out feet, leaving bloody tracks wherever they went. The concocter and leader of this atrocious massacre of these poor but loyal redskins, was the poet, ALBERT PIKE, a native of Boston, formerly a schoolteacher in Newburyport, Mass., and who, but a few years ago, published his "Hymns to the Gods," in his native city. But PIKE had the misfortune to marry a woman with a dozen slaves, in Arkansas, and from that time he has been gradually transformed into a savage, till now he has taken up arms against his Government, and taken the field with his half-breeds against the full-blooded Indians who would defend it.

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

ITS TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Addresses by Rev. Mr. Alger, Wendell Phillips, Wm. L. Garrison, Mr. Remond, and Other Lesser Lights—All About It.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALSTON HALL, BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862.

I sit in Alston Hall. Before me, behind me, and on all sides of me are the lovers of the black—the friends of the slave. The occasion which has drawn them through the slush and mush of the streets of Boston is the twenty-ninth annual gathering of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. In years heretofore a great deal has been said and much fun has been made of the promiscuous and somewhat peculiar features of these gatherings. The facts that black and white met socially here, and that with equal freedom men and women addressed the conglomerate audience, have furnished themes for humorous reporters and facetious editors; but no such motive has drawn here the representatives of fifteen of the most widely circulated journals of the North. Peculiar circumstances have given to this, the oldest Anti-Slavery Society in the country, and to similar organizations elsewhere, an importance which hitherto has not been theirs, and which justifies the most widecir culation of their sayings, doings, prophecies and lamentations.

Upon tha platform are sitting several men whose names are familliar throughout the country; names often mentioned, but to be cursed and execrated. Naturally the first to be mentioned is WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the pioneer, the Moses and the David of the Anti-Slavery cause. The room is very chilly, and he, though doubtless warmed interlorly by the flames of zeal for which he has been noted during an entire generation, is chilled like the rest of us, and has mounted his "tlia" and ensconced himself in a shaggy overcoat. He sits, a more than middle-aged man, with gold spectacles, no beard, a stern though not gross visage, a mouth indicative of resolution and determination, a chin prominent, a fighting neck, a chest full and oompetent, and an entire physique of more than ordinary capacity. It would be idle for any one to say that the presence of such a man is of no interest. The constant service, the martyrdom thirty years sustained, the unprecedented doggedness and pertinacify of Mr. GARRISON entitled him to at least the respect of all, while it has gained for him the absoluta love of thousands throughout the world.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rev. WM. R. ALGER, SAMUEL MAY, JR., EDMUND QUINCY, and others of less note sit near him, and in conformity with the preannounced programme, Mr. QUINCY opened the First Session of the day by introducing Rev. Mr. STACAY, who led the vast audience in a supplication to the "God of all peoples," praying that the present auspicious condition of affairs, as connected with the prospects of the slave, may be but the forerunners of a brighter futura. He was followed by a succession of committee formations and other society transactions of no general interest.

REV. WM. R. ALGER was then introduced and received with applause. He commenced by referring to the gigantic strides taken by the Anti-Slavery cause since the last meeting. "Then JOHN BROWN, (I know it is customary for platform speakers to apologize for introducing this name, and to state that they do not subscribe to his sentiments; but I do not mean to do it,) (applause,) then JOHN BROWN had slepped serenely from his home to Harper's Ferry, and from Harper's Ferry to the stars! But now his soul, multiplied by thousands and ten thousands, marches on to that victory which his right arm and ride could not achieve. Sir, tha omens are good. Mr. ALGER, proceedtng, argued that, even should the war leave National affairs apparently as they were before, great strides toward justica would have been made. He urged that every man should work with might and main for the public liberty, and showed the duty of reformers in this crisis. He went at great length into a discussion of the principles which govern our elections. He alluded to the fact that brass impudence and persistency were allowed to seize the places of honor and trust which should be given to our noblest men. Freedom of speech, of unlimited discussion, was spoken of as a prime necessity, which should submit only to the check of fairness and good temper. Within these limits all things might be assailed, all, both good and evil—good, that its purity might be the more firmly established; and evil, that it might be erariastingly overthrown. He insisted upon the necessity and duty of ceousuring and criticising to the utmost extent every e emeut and iastance of evil in the community. The Slaveholoing States are based upon falsehood, and naught with a false basis can atand. There are these three sets of falsehood: Falsehoods in political economy; falsehoods in ethics; falsehoods of tact. This he showed; but at such extreme length as forbids its transfer to these columns. Mr. ALGER differed from Mr. PHILLIPS, who, in a late speech, indulged in sad forebodings, both as to the state of the country and the negro. He, on the contrary, felt that all things were working for the good of the oppressed and down-trodden. It was absurd to suppose the "single-nlnger" men of the South would much longer aid the aristocrats in the rebellion. Their delusions will soon be dispelled and their motives for fighting be taken away. They are brave, but they are yet *men*, and cannot long be governed by mere passion. They will need principle at the bottom of their passion, anu that being gone, they will soon be played out. He finished by reciting WARRINER'S "Song of the Contraband," which was received with euthusiasm.

The Preeldent, in a chilled and shaky voice—for it was exceedingly cold in the hall—introduced to the audience, WENDELL PHILLIPS, "the much-loved orator of Boston."

Mr. PHILLIPS, who, though sharing the universal shiver, lookad happy and serene, advanced to the front of tho platform, and amidst a perfect hurricane of demonstrative applause, began his address. He spoke over two hours; and I regret that the limits of my letter forbid my giving his remarks in full, for they were most pertinent, instructive and significant. As it is, I will give a brief sketch, apologizing both for the sketch and its brevity.

After alluding generally to the differences between the meetings of last year and this, he said: "We met then as an Anti-Slavery body, with the Slavery system strong and flourishing. None of us expected that we should live long enough to see tha backbone of the institution broken, or even to say confidently that tight was breaking upon our pathway, or upon the thirty years' labor which now ecem about to he crowned with success. This year, no nne can doubt that Slavery in the United States is gone, and has received its death-blow. Not that it is abolished, or that five years will see it abolished, but that tha process of death is entered upon. It may he five, ten, or fifteen years before it is abolished, but the work of death is begun. Agitation bas turned to death. Slavery may live yet a little longer, but it has been mortally struck, and hss now nothing left but tadle.

It's of very little conaequence whether two Unions or onc see its death. For nught I care, when the funeral of the Union is celebrated, our four millions of slaves with "Liberty Caps" upon their heads, may follow it. How that may be, I can't say. Such a system cannot withstand the shock of so great an earth quake; and if nothing else results from the great convulsion, every negro will be shook from his chains. Our only anxiety now should be in what way can we lighten the burthens and aid the struggles of the negro. I may be crowing before I am out of the woods, but I think I am not mistaken, and that the result will justify my jubilations."

Mr. PHILLIPS then sketched the rise and progress o the Anti-Slavery cause during the past thirty years, which sketch was plenteously interspersed with anecdote and witty remark, greatly to the delight nf the applauding audience. He thought that some would deny that for thirty years the Abolitionists had becn endeavoring to impress upon society the fact that the influence of Slavery on the nation is disastrous to clearness of vision, to uprightness, and to general morality—in fact, that the moral sense of the American people would sooner or later be seriously deteriorated, if not lost. "Now, then, the question for us Abolitionists is, how far is our anticipation true? It is a matter of vast interest to the white and the black to know how much intelligence is left the people of the Northern States. Slavery is no plain question. It's a disease in the body politic—it's organic, and we can't expect to get rid of it in a day. Twenty or thirty years in the desert are the natural consequence of worse than Egyptian darkness. How, then, will the Nation meet it? It's too late to educate the National mind for the crisis. We have tried that. I thought some months ago we could educate the Cabinet, and we have been trying it at the rate of $2,000,000 a day for some time, but they learn slowly. We have the misfortuna to have a person in the Presidential chair who is a pebble in tha cog-wheel. This is not of any importance in an individual sense, but, owing to his position, the views of the President are important. It's too late to make him over, so we must take him as he is. There is no probability of any radical change in his opinions. He is a Colonizationist, and has never looked at the Negro question from the stand-point of justice, but solely from that of the white man." He did n't blame Mr. LINCOLN, but Mr. LINCOLN'S "Immaturity."

Mr. PHILLIPS then took Mr. LINCOLN gently in hand—turned his Colonization side toward the audience, exposed its inconsistencies, and dissected its inhumanity. He then paid his compliments to Gen. SHERMAN, calling him a raw, uneducated, immature Northern white man—who, had he been a FREMONT, (great applause, long continued,) or an English or a French General, would not have landed at Port Royal only to stay there—but with his 18,000 men would have known that a day's march interiorward would have doubled his army, and had he had any brains would have known that his desire for rations, for me., for information as to country, etc., would have been met on the spot—but, no, he has been brought up on that pap which teaches that every negro loves his master, and will on no account, even for freedom, do aught to injure him.

Mr. PHILLIPS then delivered a long and most eloquent lamentation that we have no leaders; that our wisest men are at loggerheads about the merest questions of simple policy, while great opportunities await their attention. His view of the future was most gloomy—not, he said, "judging from men or events, but from the lack of public ideas." He was not ready to take his eye from England, and he believed that nothing would ever educate the North but the sight of the English flag all along our coast. "Will she ever be educated? Will her education last one generation, or three generations? I don't koow." He then showed that it was uecessary for Abolitionists to begin at once the education of the North; to make the people believe that the Government has the power, the constitutional right to abolish Slavery, and that, by not using that right, they recreate Slavery, and set it up. "If," said he, "Mr. LINCOLN reconstructs the Union on its old basis, he creates Slavery, and we become responsible. Our people should be willing to *snatch* the opportunity for abolishing Slavery, and not only to consent to the going of tha slave at some time or another."

One of the most eloquent passages of Mr. PHILLIPS' speech was that in which ha declared his conviction, based on observation and supported by argument, that should we aven appear to conquer—should McCLELLAN get even a little way toward New-Orleans—over board will go Slavery. The South is determined to govern—to govern Boston, too; and if she can't do it with Slavery, she'll try it without, and if she can't have that, she'll have separation. She would infinitely prefer the rule of the Prince of Wales to that of Boston. She hates the Yankees, and everything connected with them.

We, as an Anti-Slavery Society, are bound to see to it that the protection, safety and liberty of the negro are secured to him. Elsewhere I have spoken of the Union and its value, as a citizen, and an Abolitionist may well sink any specialty fur the sake of that; but here, on this platform, I speak solely as an Abolitionist, and I say that our sole object should be the protection of the negro, and in that alone can the preservation of the Union be securad. On the basis of freedom to the negro can the Union be saved. The negro is to decide this question, and whoever gets him, gets the victory in this struggle, for they get the sympathy of the world, and that, in this death struggle, is everything. Europa does not believe that there is anything of morality tn this fight. She thinks it is all for territory—is she right? NAPOLEON'S grand ambition is to extend the French empire; here a little and there a little. England's point is to keep Canada—she keeps a fleet off Halifax and another in the Gulf; are they there for peace? She wants Maioe, and once let hor get her Union Jack over Portland, and it will take a hard fight to get it away. France wants the Mississippi again, and if this is to be a mere question of territory, they think they may as well he on hand for their shara of the plunder. Something should be thrown into the cauldron of affairs which will attract the sympathy of Europe.

We hava no Cabinet; it is hidden behind Gao. B. McCLELLAN. There is no Secretary of State or of anything else. They are all merged in the person of McCLELLAN. But he is not the *power*—Kentucky is our master; we are tied and crippled by the desires and the fears of Kentucky, and Kentucky's children.

The difference between the energy and dispatch exhibited by a Boston merchant who had a crippled ship in Norfolk at the time of the attack on Sumter, and who ordered her home at once, repaired or not, and that of the Secretary of tha Nary, who allowed ship after ship to be seized, while he sat gaping on, was shown up in terms complimentary enough to the Athenian merchant, but equally severe upon the worthy fossil at the head of the Naval Department. In Mr. P.'s opinion, had the Boston merchants had a chance they would hava bargained to blockada every Southern port in thirty days, and keep them so until now by contract.

Emancipate, *emancipate*, EMANCIPATE, at once, was the burden of his address for the next half hour, and that his thousands of hearers agreed with him was clear enough to any one who chose to observe their delighted countenances.

He next considered the probability of England's having ere this determined upon the acknowledgment of the Confederacy, and expressed his belief that in the closets of the Courts of Europe the status of the Confederated States is now arranged and agreed upon, and unless *something* is speedily done, why should it not be? Mr. SEWARD months ago said this would all be settled in leo days—then in sixty—then he said that in thirty days something great would happen,—and his last proohesy has not yet been made public. [Great laughter.]

"I value the Union—it means peace, civil virtue, dominance of liberal ideas, liberty to the black in the best shape it can cume—and, therefore, I would struggle earnestly for it, and demand of Congress a policy of some kind. Neither great men or great generals suggest a policy, aod none can be found bold enough to demand it—even the Press is estopped and dare not open its mouth. We were right when we feared that Slavery had eaten ont the energy of the North. If it were not so, we shouldn't have left Slavery living now in the District of Columbia ten months after all the Slave States are in revolt. Washington has yet its slave pen. They haven't dared yet to pay a dollar to the contrabands at Fortress Monroe, but are keeping it for their masters."

He then pitched into Marshal LAMON for daring to refuse Senators admittance to the Washington Jail, and asked, "Who is the Massachusetts General that insults her Governor and Senator alike, because they rebuke him for whipping slaves at the bidding of their maslers?"—and then returning to the old theme, that Abolitionists years ago prophesied this trouble, he said, "We haven't been listened to—our opponents have placed us here—we knew long ago of this, but were not heeded—now we will struggle for the Union, but let us not deceive ourselves. For ten months I have struggled, and yet we stand in the face of the Spring resting upon tha single hair of a conquest within the next sixty days. Grant McCLELLAN everything he asks—men, money, sympathy—but tell him he has no right to rest all upon his single brain and hand; tell him that by a policy announced by Congress we can give him 100,000 men—men drilled by tha long, long sufferings of years—ready, aye anxious for the fight, and able, too, to do good service. Let us see if he will dare to be a deliverer and a conqueror.

No matter what any body says, the truth is—for seventy years the Union has promised the negro to help him. Now is the time. We must not shove him out to gradual emancipation, nor to the mercies of a bankrupt Confederacy, but now by decisive stroke cut the knot and set him free. Let us even take the trouble to show painfully, step by step, that Great Britain's India Colonies have none but black militia, and they haven't been called out since 1838, and that the Yankees have sent thither since the emancipation many per cent. more of goods than before, and no Yankee sends goods to a place thirty years for nothing.

But the North ought to be far beynnd this idea. Had the Press done its duty we should have been, and if we are left atone we may yet, educate the people to know that they should dare to announce emancipation now and at once. If McCLELLAN conquers, the slave goes free; if he don't carry freedom behind his banner he forces it before him.

I don't believe the South are cowards or blusterers; they may be poor, and without pay. They don't affect to hate us; they do hate us, and up to this time, in the best sense of the term, the Yankees have been a failure. Up to the 4th of March the South looked the North; they used our men as tuols; they took our Presidents and used them; they always chose our Boston Mayors. The Government, in its trouble, consults whom? A Committee of Bank Presidents. CROMWELL would have hung SIDELL and MASON, and sent the sheriff's record to the Power demanding them; but we, always compromising, consulted and yielded.

If our Cabinet is weak, we must appeal to the power behind them; if we can't save the country, let us save at least the North. Let Kentucky go, and let all born in her go with her. We ask how are we to meet this question—shall we do as England has done with the question of Catholicism? They were frightened in 1780, and frightened again by O'CONNELL, and finally yielded to the point.

So with Slavery to-day. Shall we treat it by compromise, concession, delay, or by digging at the root? We must be guided by reason. I don't know. The next Summer will determine. England, France, and the South and their inter-relations must be considered.

One thing I do know, you can't keep the North in Slavery during the convulsion. The question is no longer what shall we, the whites, do with the blacks, but what shall the blacks do for themselves? I say to the blacks up, strike for your own liberty. If Congress is too weak to give it you, do take it yourselves.

The best advice I have seen came from that good colored sister, HARRIET TUBMAN. Her last speech was, "I know that the blacks are to be free—the Lord has said it, and President LINCOLN can't keep ahead of the Lord. The serpent has bitten his child, and the doctor is cutting out the wound, but the snake lies coiled upon the hearth—suddenly, while the doctor looks away, the snake bites again—and again the doctor cuts the bitten pait away. Oh! President LINCOLN, when will you kill the snake?"

With a few remarks in support of his idea, that Congress should be instructed by the people to at once announce a line of policy toward the slave, and an eloquent appeal to all lovers of freedom, to do what lay in their power to further that end. Mr. PHILLIPS closed.

The afternoon session was a very interesting one, but my letter is already long and the near approach of to-morrow warns me to close that I may catch the mail, and I must dismiss the rest of the day's work in a sentence.

A Mr. SWAZEY distinguished himself by administering a severe rebuke to Mr. BEECHER for presuming to support the Administration in its negro policy.

A Mr. HAYWOOD announced a lengthy list of brethren and sisters who, having worked hard for the cause during the year, desired a "special mention."

Mr. WARD, a colored person, told very entertainingly a pretty tough tale about his hardships, pluck and varied experience at the South.

Mr. CHARLES LENOX REMOND, (colored,) of Salem, made a long and good speech, agreeing with the mournful view of Mr. PHILLIPS, rather than the cheerful one of Mr. ALGER.

A Mr. BURD told an interesting yarn about slaves confined at Fort Warren, which are to be given up when their owners take the oath of allegiance.

And Hon. Mr. BUTLER, of Lynn, defended the Administration, eulogized Gen. LANE, complimented FREMONT, and stood up for "Honest Old ABE," in a speech which pleased the galleries, and brought down the house repeatedly.

The night session was terribly crowded, and ten cents admission fee was taken at the door.

Mr. W. H. WARING spoke long and ably, but in a lugubrious strain, concerning the signs of the times.

JOHN S. ROCK, Esq., (colored,) a member of the Suffolk Bar, made a very neat and effective address upon the woes, the abilities, and the prospects of his race.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON closed the meeting. His speech was what his speeches always are—straightforward, manly, powerful, humorous, pathetic, in fact Garrisonian, and delighted everybody in the house.

To-morrow there is to be another all-day affair, and a grand entertainment in the evening.

HOWARD.

THE FLOOD IN CALIFORNIA.

Another Heavy Rain, and Another Rise of the Waters—Sacramento Inundated for the Third Time.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 17.

During the past fifty hours it has rained hard almost incessantly. The storm still continues. Yesterday noon the water at Sacramento commenced rising again. The third complete inundation of that city is unavoidable. The area of land now overflowed in the State is 20 miles broad and 250 long, taking upward of 3,000,000 of acres, mostly arable, a considerable portion being actually fenced and tilled.

It is estimated that 4,500 cattle and sheep have been drowned since the Winter commenced. The unprecedented succession of tremendous storms has washed the mining regions where the ground was previously upturned and dug over, producing great changes, rendering probable a large increase in the gold produc from the Placer diggings for the ensuing season.

Arrived—Ships *Glodiotor*, *New-York*, *Reconnoissonca*, *Bordeaux*.

Heavy Rains in Honduras.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 24.

Lettera from Honduras, of Dec. 18, state that unprecedanted rains had fallen, flooding portions o the country, drowning four or five hundred persons, and causing great destruction of property,

THE SIGEL MOVEMENT.

Report of the Sigel Mass Meeting Committee—Gen. Sigel's Resignation Not Received by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1862.

To R. A. Witthous, Esq.:

We deem it our duty to make you, as President of the Sigel Mass Meeting, the following report of our mission:

Your letters to Hon. F. A. CONKLING, and to the other honorable Members of Congress, had the desired effect, in securing for us a most cordial and friendly welcome.

To-day we were honored, through the introduction of F. A. CONKLING, M. C., by an audience with his Excellency, President ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

You would confer a great obligation upon us, and no doubt upon every patriot of German birth in New-York, by handing the following report to the various daily papers. With sentiments of profound esteem,

FREDERICK KAPP.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862.

The undersigned Committee, appointed by the Sigel Mass Meetings held on the 16th and 17th inst., in New-York and Brooklyn, in order to present the unanimously adopted resolutions to His Excellency the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, hereby respectfully report: That His Excellency the President has honored us this morning by an audience, and after the reading and presentation of the resolutions, we have received the following reply:

Neither the original resignation of Gen. SIGEL nor any official dispatch in regard to it, has as yet been received by the President from the Commander-in-Chief of the army in Missouri, and all the information the President is so far in possession of, has been gathered from the daily journals. However, being desirous to retain in the service of the United States so eminent an officer as Gen. SIGEL, whom none could esteem higher than His Excellency did, he, the President, had already before being informed of the petitions and resolutions of the adopted citizens of German birth, instituted inquiries with the view to redress any wrong which may have been done to Gen. SIGEL, at the same time His Excellency, the President, reassures us of his determination that while he should decline the acceptance of Gen. SIGEL'S resignation, he intended to give him a command in or out of Missouri, in accordance with his established abilities. The interest of the service did not demand at present an addition to the number of the Major-Generals of the army, but as soon as such necessity should exist, the claims of Gen. SIGEL should be considered as among the first in order.

The President further remarked that since FRANZ SIGEL had been appointed a Brigadier-General nothing had transpired to diminish His Excellency's exalted opinion of the eminent talents and capabilities of Gen. SIGEL, but on the contrary all ascertained facts had combined to confirm the same in every manner possible.

His Excellency, the President, took further occasion to express his sincere satisfaction with the patriotism shown by the adopted citizens of German birth during this unholy rebellion, and particularly acknowledged the so well-known and meritorious services of Gen. FRANZ SIGEL.

FRIEDRICH KAPP,
ANDREAS WILLMANN,
R. WEIL VON GERNSBACH,
DR. C. KESSMANN,
S. KAUFFMANN.

Life of Bennett of the Herald.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to inclose you a copy of a very scarce and curious publication, entitled "The Life and Writings of JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Editor of the *Herald*," published in New-York, in 1844, and "for sale by all booksellers." You will find it a faithful narrative of the early career of that person, with copious extracts from the columns of the *Herald*, in its youthful days, when it was even more distinguished than it is now, as a repository of all that is loathsome and repulsive in human infamy. The work, you will observe, has nothing in common with a later publication, written to whitewash the noisome reputation of its subject. Should you be indisposed to do mankind the service of republishing in your columns enough of the *brochure* to recall public attention to the utter profligacy of this monster, pray be good enough to preserve the copy; as I have it under advisement to issue a new edition for circulation in Europe and America; and I know of but two copies of the edition of 1844 as now existing. P.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1862.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARD PORTRAITS.—Messrs. APPLETON & Co., the eminent publishers, are devoting much attention to the manufacture of those ornaments of tha drawing-room table, Photographic Albums. Their work is not only free from the defects very generally complained of in the products of American manufacture, viz.: weakness, flimsiness, destructibility, but they are "got up" with very great elegance, in that respect, indeed, excelling the importations from Europe. From their long catalogue of *cartes de visite*, it will be easy for the purchaser to fill all the niches, not reserved for family and friends, with a choice of the notabilities of the time.

Brown's Bronchial Troches—Are among the acknowledged institutions of the land. What would our ministers, our lecturers, our lawyers, do without these invaluable "Troches?" To what an amount of "ahems," and coughs, and throat-clearings would we be all subjected, were it not for these all-powerful and soothing lozenges? We have tried them, and they did us good.—*N. Y. Waverley.*

Ague in the Face and Breast.—Relief quick and certain by using DR. BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT. Depot No. 156 Greenwich-st., and by druggists generally. Price 25 cents.

A Battle with Fire

SEVEN STORES BURNED IN PENNSYLVANIA

FIVE OF HERRING'S SAFES VICTORIOUS

WELLSBORO, Penn., Dec 21, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN,—At the great fire which occurred here on the 17th inst., by which my store, with a number of other buildings, was entirely destroyed, no less than seven places of business were burned over and five of your safes severely tested, in every instance saving their entire contents, to the complete and perfect satisfaction of the owners. Two of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes which were in my building remained there through the entire conflagration and were not opened until the day after the fire. No water was thrown on the building, everything in my store and in the fire was heavily saturated with coal oil, and the heat was terrific, papers and money in two of your safes, both heavy in sugar. Wm. Robarts was also the fortunate owner of another of your Patent Champion Safes, which was severely tested, and saved contents in books, papers and money. The result has given great satisfaction, and we want no safe but Herring's Champion. I have used the same since 1854, formerly Cannon Ball. Send circulars. Yours, Erie R. R. and Hoga depot. JOHN H. BOWEN.

I had two of Herring's Safes in above fire. They saved my books, papers, and [illegible]. C. L. WILCOX.

Herring's Patent Champion saved my books, papers, and about $40 in *paper money*. I would use no other. WILLIAM ROBERTS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES—Lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent *Crystalized Iron*. ☞ The only metal which cannot be drilled. ☜

Also, DEVLIN'S PATENT SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, &c. Some of elegant finish, and suitable ornaments for the Parlor and Dining-room.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Men's Cheap Furnishing Store.—Merino, lambswool and Shaker Under-shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Scarfs, Ties, large assortment, cheap. Particular attention given to the manufacturing of shirts, to order, of superior make and fine linen. A perfect fit warranted. GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent, No. 95 William-st.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs Ties, etc., at retail, by SLEECK & CO., Corner Fulton and William sts.

Custom-Made Gents' Boots and Shoes.—The stock of a Broadway bootmaker selling below cost. French Patent Leather Boots for $6 50; Fine French Calf Boots for $6; Fine French Patent Leather Gaiters for $3 25. At SLATERS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

White Ringwool Gloves at 40 cents. This popular style reduced to 40 cents a pair. Now is the time to buy, at PEREGO'S, No. 175 Broadway, or No. 61 Nassau-st.

It Will be Unwise to Purchase a Sewing machine before comparing the two leading kinds—the GROVER & BAKER stitch and the lock stitch—and testing the work of each, at No. 495 Broadway.

The Highest Premium paid for American Gold at the Banking Office of THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

MARRIED.

MILLER—CONKLIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. H. Miller, assisted by Rev. Hervey D. Ganse, THEODORA J. MILLER, of Brooklyn, to CARRIE A., eldest daughter of Wm. L. Conklin, of this City.

COOMLEY—REID.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Dr. Young, Mr. J. FRANK COOMLEY, of Syracuse, N. Y., to SALLIE M. REID, of this City.

DIED.

RUSSEL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 22, suddenly, THEOPHILUS RUSSEL, in the 67th year of his age. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 229 West 24th-st.

HODGES.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 23, after a very short illness, Mr. DANIEL M. HODGES, aged 50 years. Funeral services will take place at his his late residence, No. 220 Green-st., on Sunday, the 26th inst., immediately after Church services, at 12½ o'clock, noon. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MONEYPENNY.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 24, MARY ANN MONEYPENNY, relict of John Moneypenny, in the 57th year of her age. Due notice of the funeral will be given in the evening and morning papers.

JENKINS.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, Mrs. SUSANNAH, widow of James Jenkins, in the 70th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons James, John, George and Charles, and her sons-in-law, Rev. A. D. Gillette and A. W. Fitcher, are invited to attend her funeral, from the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., this day (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

BOGIE.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 24, after a short illness, Mrs. E. BOGIE, wife of James Bogie, in the 36th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Benevolent Lodge No. 28, of F. and A. M., are politely requested to attend her funeral, to take place on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 332 Hudson-st.

PRALL.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 23, ROBERT MULLANY PRALL, youngest son of Henry R. and Lydia Julia Prall, in the 15th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 57 West 35th-st., without further invitation.

BERNAR.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 24, of apoplexy, HENRY H. BERNAR, aged 46 years. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 147 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FRARY.—On Thursday afternoon, Jan. 23, after a short but severe illness, NOYES S. FRARY, in the 17th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

CARSWOLD.—In Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 23, ROBERTA ANDERSON, only child of Marcus P. and Kate A. Griswold, aged 9 months and 23 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her grandfather, John Nostrand, at Flushing, this day, (Saturday,) the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock.

EVANS.—In Hudson, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 23, of consumption, FRANCES L. EVANS, only daughter of S. W. and Mary Jane Evans, aged 13 years, 3 months and 18 days. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., this day, (Saturday,) Jan. 25.

STUART.—In Northampton, Mass., on Thursday, Jan. 23, CARLOS D. STUART, aged 41 years. The funeral will take place on Monday, Jan. 27, at his late residence, Huntington, L. I., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends from the City can leave by the 9:30 A. M. Long Island Railroad train from James-slip and 34th-st ferries.

DAVIS.—In Springfield, Ill., on Friday, Jan. 17, KATE BODLE, wife of Henry Davis, and grand-daughter of the late Joseph Taylor, of New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 39.—Jan. 24, 1862.
3, 55, 50, 7, 11, 25, 21, 61, 31, 15, 72, 28.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 40.—Jan. 24, 1862.
32, 48, 58, 52, 39, 75, 25, 73, 69, 56, 50, 37, 40.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

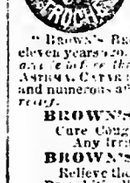
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

SAVE YOUR SILKS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S BENZINE removes paint and grease spots instantly, and cleans silks, gloves, ribbons, &c., &c., without injury to either color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists generally. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, ETC.—Certain cure and preventive. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERIN will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Sold by Druggists generally. Price 25 cents; sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address C. B. H., Box No. 71, *Times* Office.



"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGH [illegible] or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected often results in [illegible] seriously. How many [illegible] are there of the importance of stopping a cough or "slight cold" in its first stage, that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" were first introduced eleven years ago. They have since been proved by the best and most reliable test, that of constant use, to be the most effectual remedy for COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, HOARSENESS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, and numerous affections of the THROAT, giving immediate relief.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza.
Any irritation or Soreness of the throat.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumptive, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Clear and Strengthen the voice of Singers. Indispensable to Public Speakers.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Soothing and simple.—Children use them.
Assisting Expectoration and Curing Hoarseness.

"That trouble in my Throat (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer."
N. P. WILLIS.
"Preeminently the first and best."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW-YORK.
"I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough."
REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON.
"An old gray friend hereby feels inclined to recommend his remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches."
REV. D. L

A Singular Case of Conspiracy.

A WIDOW SWINDLED OUT OF A FARM.

From the Philadelphia Press, Jan. 22.

A singular case of alleged conspiracy came before the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, wherein six ladies, named BOWEN and PAYNE, accused four defendants, named MCMANUS, HOSBAND, HUXLEY, and ANTHONY, of attempting to cozen them out of a farm and its perquisites, under circumstances of a heinous character. Mr. District-Attorney MANN gave a statement of the outlines of the case as follows:

Some ten years ago a Mr. BOWEN owned a farm containing 252¾ acres of land in Millville, Cumberland Co., N. J. He died, leaving a widow and five children. The family lived on the farm for some time, and then moved and rented out the cultivated portion of the farm for $165 per annum. A short time since the family were induced to move to Gloucester, where it was supposed they could get employment in the factory. Being disappointed in this expectation, they moved to Camden. Up to this time the farm was entirely clear of incumbrance. The family had been in Camden but a short time when it became known that they were the possessors of this land, and it is alleged that an effort was started by interested parties to get Mrs. BOWEN to raise money by mortgage in order that the proceeds might be used for some purpose. This was successfully resisted. A prosecution was then started against the family by a party who were provoked by their disinclination to sell the property. They were persuaded to plead guilty, and they did so, and were sent to prison in Camden for non-payment of fines ($100,) and were incarcerated five or six weeks. While in prison they were again asked to sell the farm to raise the fine. They still refused. Mrs. BOWEN, however, got into debt to the amount of about $75, and this seems to have been the first step to effect the ruin of the family. After the release from prison they were brought to Philadelphia, and taken to Bedford-street. Here they remained two days, when, discovering the character of the street and neighborhood, they removed to the house of FRANCIS HUXLEY (one of the defendants,) in South street.

While at HUXLEY'S, Mr. MILLER, a friend of Mrs BOWEN, called upon her, knowing that she was distressed by the debt of $75 to the parties in Camden, and told her that if she was desirous of selling her property, he could procure a party willing to purchase. About that time HENRY MCMANUS, another defendant, called upon her and told her he had a place which the family could be received at till difficulty. He referred to a lawyer whom he had known from boyhood, who was good to the poor and who would not charge much; that he was very rich and would lend them money to live on while negotiations were pending for the sale of the property, if it was put in his hands. The family were then taken to the office of Mr. WILLIAM A. HUSBAND, where they met that gentleman, who expressed great pity for their situation, and proposed to become a protector to them if they placed the property in his possession for sale. Mrs. BOWEN still hesitated, and the matter was then dropped. Subsequently, Mr. MILLER called on Mrs. BOWEN in relation to his proposition for a purchase, but so soon as he made his appearance, Mr. HUXLEY went to Mr. HUSBAND and brought back from him a note to Mrs. BOWEN, instructing her to have nothing to do with Mr. MILLER. Mrs. BOWEN was induced to call again on Mr. HUSBAND, where an agreement was drawn up. Mrs. BOWEN had inquire t what Mr. HUSBAND'S fee would be—whether $100 would be enough, and in reply he told her he could not tell, but he preferred to take his pay in the form of a per centage. She did not know the meaning of the term "per centage." Mr. HUSBAND explained that he sometimes got five, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty per cent., but he explained that the higher the figure named in the agreement, the more money she would get. The agreement was then signed, by which Mr. HUSBAND was to receive fifty per cent. for his services.

The property is estimated to be worth $1,000, and the District-Attorney stated that it would be in evidence that Mr. HUSBAND fixed that price on it. During this time the family were living with HUXLEY, where pistols and knives were kept, and when Mr. MILLER would call Mr. HUXLEY would flourish a knife, and threaten that if he continued to come there he would be assaulted. A short time after the agreement was signed, a message was sent to Mrs. BOWEN to come to Mr. HUSBAND'S office—that the farm had been sold for $1,500, and she was needed to sign the papers. The daughters refused to go, asserting that the farm was worth much more, and they would not agree to the sale upon these terms. The clerk of Mr. HUSBAND was sent to bring the girls, and, when they still refused, Mr. HUXLEY took a cart-whip to drive them up, and they were threatened that if they did not go to the office they would be driven to the street, and sent to the Almshouse. They went to the office.

The property had been sold to PAUL B. ANTHONY, (another defendant,) and it is alleged that he was a party to the transaction. When the women at Mr. HUSBAND'S office were about to sign the papers, Mrs. BOWEN inquired how much Mr. HUSBAND was to receive for his fee, and he replied, GOOD GOD Almighty! Madam, I can't tell you. Mrs. BOWEN replied: "I must at once; this has got to be settled first." The papers were signed, and Mrs. BOWEN received $700 for her share, Mr. HUSBAND retaining $800. She reluctantly Mrs. BOWEN had to pay HUXLEY $100 for board; she had to pay the parties in Camden, and subsequently Mr. HUSBAND complained that there had been a mistake committed, in that $70 would have to be returned to the purchaser, and Mrs. BOWEN gave her share—$35. In this way her share was reduced to between $200 to $400 for a farm said to be worth $5,000.

The case will occupy several days. HUXLEY is not upon trial. How far the evidence sustains the allegations above made has not transpired.

The plaintiffs are very ignorant, and it may be that they will be tripped up in some of their developments.

Tragedy at Harrodsburgh, Ky.

A TRIPLE MURDER BY A SCHOOL-TEACHER.

A passenger on the Covington and Lexington Railroad informs the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that a terrible tragedy took place on the Billoe's Mill Road, near Harrodsburgh, Ky., on Saturday evening, June 11. It appears that a man named EDWARD SCOTT, a school-teacher of touch distinction in that part of the State, had married a widow TILFORD, daughter-in-law of the late Major TILFORD, of Lexington, Ky., and on the evening above named SCOTT entered the room where the family were sitting, and without saying a single word, drew a revolver and fired at MR. JAMES TILFORD, aged 16 years, the shot taking effect in the breast and causing his death in a few hours. SCOTT then fired at EDWARD TILFORD, a lad 11 years of age, killing him instantly. At this juncture the children rushed screaming out of the room. As the family were flying in great consternation, SCORR fired at Miss EMMA TILFORD, aged about 18 years, and she fell bleeding to the floor, and died the next morning. A younger Miss TILFORD was also shot in the arm. SCOTT pursued the remainder of the family, but they succeeded in eluding him, and escaped. All the children were those belonging to his wife. SCOTT ransacked the house from top to bottom, breaking and destroying everything in his reach, and fearful of being pursued by his neighbors, who had assembled to protect the family, he ran above stairs, fastened the trap-door, and cut loop-holes in the roof to fire upon his captors when they approached. After much maneuvering, he was felled by a blow from a neighbor, who came upon him in a different way from that which SCOTT anticipated. The murderer was then safely secured and lodged in jail, to wait an examination. When taken, SCOTT was found to be well armed with revolvers, two double-barreled shot guns, a United States musket, a hatchet and a butcher-knife; so that the horrible butchery of the helpless and unoffending family must have been coolly premeditated.

CONCERT SALOONS IN PHILADELPHIA PRESENTED.—The Grand Jury for the December term concluded its labors yesterday. The presentment states that the jurors have been in session twenty-eight days, during which time they have acted upon 456 bills of indictment, of which they have presented 297 true bills, and ignored 159. Reference is made to visits to the public institutions, and the Grand Jurors say that the County Prison should be relieved from the care of certain insane persons now confined there and who are more properly subjects for the Almshouse. At the Almshouse the Grand Jury found that 1,000 pairs of socks had been manufactured and contributed to the army. A play-ground is recommended for the insane patients at the Almshouse. The following reference is then made to the concert saloons now open in the city: "They regard as very injurious to the morals of the community the increase in the number of drinking and concert saloons, particularly where liquor is dealt out by women of doubtful character, to minors."

Judge ALLISON, in referring to this portion of the presentment said that the attention of the District Attorney would be called to the evil complained of, and as it was an indictable offence to sell liquor to minors, the parties might be reached by giving the names of the guilty parties to the District Attorney.

The parties having charge of the flag of truce boat returned on yesterday, and report the safe delivery of 148 Yankees to the Federal authorities at Newport's News.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM BOSOPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 9
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 15
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 22
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 22
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Departure of European Mails.

Mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....6 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—THE managers of the Home, located at No. 32 East 30th-st., and No. 28 East 29th-st., call attention to the fact that they have NO AGENTS employed in soliciting funds. Parties reported from time to time as being seen from Maine to Minnesota and from Canada to Washington, asking aid for the "Home in 29th-st.," have no connection whatever with this Institution. Donations thankfully received as above.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELLS NOS. 1 AND 2, can now be had in one volume. It contains nearly 500 tunes and hymns, and is the largest and best collection ever published in this country; 655,000 copies of both numbers have already been issued, and we are now selling 12,000 monthly. Schools having Bell No. 1 can exchange them for Bells Nos. 1 and 2. Price, bound, $30 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, $40 per 100; 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. HORACE WATERS, Agt., Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

SECOND SERMON ON THE SABBATH QUESTION.—Rev. Dr. HIGUE, of the Madison-av. Baptist Church, will preach on the *Authority of the Sabbath* in the 8th-av. Collegiate Church, corner of 29th st., NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, 26th inst. The series will be continued by Rev. Drs. GANSS, ADAMS, FOSTER and VINTON. By order of the Sabbath Committee.

NORMAN WHITE, Chairman.
R. S. COX, Secretary.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, FAFTIETH-ST., between 1st and 2d avs. The lower part of the new "Sunday School Hall," erected for this Society, will be opened on SUNDAY, 26th inst. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. GEO. R. CROOKS, D. D.; at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., and at 7 o'clock P. M., by Rev. JOHN MILEY, D. D. The Sunday School will be reunited at 2 o'clock P. M. Boys' meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, 30th inst., at 7 o'clock.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. WENDELL, of Brooklyn; at 3 P. M., by Rev. THOMAS MARSDEN, and at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT. Subject for the Evening, the Great Problem of the Universe—*Why is Sin, and why are we Sinners!* Prayer meetings every evening next week.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION Protestant Episcopal, in East 34th-st., between 3d and 2nd av. place. Rev. RUFUS C. DARLING, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—Rich and poor meet together the Lord is the maker of them all."

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH, AS usual, in the New Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. From twenty to thirty candidates will be received into the church, by the rite of the Lord's Supper, at the close of the morning sermon. In the EVENING the second lecture of the series on *Man's Spiritual Nature and Immortality.*

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER OF 14th-st. and Convent sts., under care of Rev. Dr. Ludlow and Convention. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. J. W. MCLANE, D. D. may be expected to preach on Sunday Evening service, at 7½ o'clock. The usual Monthly Meeting of the children of the Sunday School, in the Church, at 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited to come.

CALVARY P. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Gouverneur and Spring sts. Rev. THOMAS B. SMITH will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and Rev. CHAS. E. HORRIS, Pastor, at 7 o'clock, P. M. The third Lecture on the Lives of Leaders of New-York and Brooklyn will be delivered by Rev. Bishop JANES, D. D., at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching every evening next week except Saturday.

THE GREAT TRIBULATION ABOUT TO Come, Accompanying the Return of Christ, will be the subject of a discourse by Rev. M. BAXTER, at the Church of the Intercessor, 37th-st. and 3d-av., at 7 P. M., and at the Church of the Good Shepherd, 50th-st. and 2d-av. at 3 P. M., on SUNDAY; and at Philip's Hall, 43d-st. and Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, at 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH A Sermon on the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Meredith, of Calcutta, on SUNDAY MORNING, in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 43d-st., at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, his second lecture to young men. Prayer meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

PREACHING IN FRENCH UP TOWN.—Rev. M. FONTAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Dr. CARTER'S Church, west side of 4th-av., corner of 12th-st. The next SUNDAY MORNING service, in Presbyterian corner of Broadway, is reminded, as usual, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND STREET, corner Waverly place. Rev. EDWARD WARREN, D. D., as Assistant Minister to Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The regular quarterly collection in aid of the Church will be made at each service TO-MORROW.

REV. E. D. HUNT NOYES, D. D., RECTOR of Emanuel Church, Troy, will preach in the Church of the Ascension, 35th-st., corner of 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 7½ o'clock, in behalf of the St. Luke's Hospital Association of the Church of the Ascension. A collection will be taken in aid of that charity.

THE THIRD PROTESTANT CHURCH, Monroe-st., near Jefferson, Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at half-past 10 o'clock, Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, at 3 P. M., and Rev. MR. HAYWOOD, at 7 P. M. Prayer meeting on evening next week at 7½ o'clock. The public invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. in the Church of the Puritans. Subject in the Evening—*The Guilt and Ruin of Our Government and Country, in attempting to save Slavery from Destruction.*

REV. A. H. VINTON, D. D., WILL PREACH in behalf of "St. Luke's House for Indigent Girl-ren Females," on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, in the Church of Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av. Service commences at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made for the institution.

APPEALS TO THE YOUNG.—REV. E. G. GARDNER will give the next discourse of this series at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Subject—*Temptation.* Services at 3 o'clock. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will preach in the morning, at 10½ o'clock.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST 17TH street, north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park.—Dr. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

BAPTISM.—FIRST FREEWILL BAPTIST Church, 24th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING by Rev. JAS. S. CHILLIES; in the EVENING by Rev. DAVID GROSSCUP. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism at the close of the evening services.

REV. THOS. L. HARRIS WILL PREACH, on SUNDAY, in the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Subjects—Morning, *Epochs of Religion in the Soul*; Evening, *The Witness of Christ in the Human Spirit.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

I. O. OF O. F.—REV. NEWTON HESTON WILL preach a sermon to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, their families and friends, in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Order are particularly invited. Seats provided for strangers.

AT THE STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL Church, State-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, at the usual hours, by the Pastor, Rev. NEWTON HESTON. A special discourse at 3 o'clock P. M., to the I. O. of O. F., and their families and friends. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the speedy coming of Christ, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

THE FIFTH MONARCHY.—S. S. SNOW, MESsenger of Christ, will preach in the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Present Distress and Perplexity of the Nations as Proof of the Speedy Advent of the Rightful Ruler.* Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, 17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Jan. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subjects: Morning, *The Church in Thyatira.* Evening, *The Civil Ruler a Minister of God.*

CHRIST'S PARABLES.—AT THE BLEECKer-st. Universalist Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider the *Parable of the Wheat and Tares* (Matt. 13.) Services also at 10½ A. M.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NOATHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, Jan. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF the Atonement, 33d-st., corner of 2d-av.—Rev. M. E. WILLIAMS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rt. Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

"OUR NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES" will be the subject of a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. WILLIAM P. CORBIT WILL preach in the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., near Grand, on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and Rev. J. O. RONEAS in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

NEW BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN Chapel, between 45th and 46th sts. Rev. L. H. VAN DOREN, Minister, at 10½ A. M. The value of prayer at 3 P. M. *Cain and Abel*, to young men, at 7 P. M., by Rev. R. DAVIDSON, D. D.

REV. S. H. TYNG, Jr., WILL PREACH in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth st., near New Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. All are welcome.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, Jan. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects: Morning—*Clairvoyance.* Evening—*Spiritualism in Palestine.*

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the Evening, seventh lecture to young men.

REV. B. PETERS GIVES HIS SECOND Lecture to the young TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject, "*The Importance of Mental Culture.*" Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—HAVING learned that a series of lectures are to be delivered at the Cooper Institute by the leading men of our nation, for the purpose of promoting patriotic sentiment, the proceeds to be devoted to the interest of our volunteers, by the Christian Alliance, we do hereby give our hearty indorsement of such a series of lectures, and commend them to the public generally as worthy of their confidence and support.

George Opdyke,	A. D. Gillette,
Peter Cooper,	J. B. Hagany,
W. Alleo Butler,	J. Cotton Smith,
B. W. Bonney,	T. E. Vermilye,
Wm. C. Noyes,	A. H. Vinton,
D. Dudley Field,	Abel Stevens,
Gardner Spring,	H. E. Montgomery,
Wm Hague.	W. M. Evarts,
Asa D. Smith,	D. F. Tiemann.

The first of the series will be delivered MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, by Hon. D. S. DICKINSON. Subject—*Our Nation, its Perils and its Hopes.*

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS, of the Christian Alliance, will preach to young men, strangers, and the public generally, at the Lecture Room of Barnum's Museum, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The room has been given by the proprietor for this purpose. Seats free.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS, SECOND UNIversalist Society, 11th-st., 2d-av., will deliver on SUNDAY EVENING, a lecture on *Thomas Whittemore, the Self-made Man.* Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach in the morning. Public freely invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. MR. HOWARD, of Flathush, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer Meeting before evening service, commencing at 6 o'clock.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS.—LAMARTINE Hall, corner of 28th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Dr. A. N. SHERMAN will lecture next SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. JAMES A. SKINNER WILL PREACH TO-MORROW in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. BISHOP JANES WILL PREACH in the 2d-av. M. E. Church, corner of 16th-st., Harlem, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished front room, with gas and fire, to a gentleman and wife for $8 per week. Also, a han bedroom to a single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERman family, occupying a first class house, at No. 24 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., would let a few elegantly furnished Rooms, with excellent board, (French cuisine,) to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. French and English spoken. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUITABLE ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 24th-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily would let, with board, a large, nicely furnished front room, with pantry, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife or to a single gentleman. Reference required. No. 61 West Warren-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE pleasant large room in third story, with good board; dinner at 1 and warm supper at 6 o'clock. Bath-room and gas. Apply at No. 15 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO MEET SOME nice little family, or enjoying permanently a neat unfurnished house, who would let a pleasant unfurnished room, (connecting,) with full board for his mother (an elderly lady) and partial board for himself, would expect only a good home for, and leave the family privacy unmolested; economy requisite; no objection to paying in advance. location, vicinity of Clinton av. and Fort Green, north of Myrtle-av., or Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the Bay. Address A, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH full board, for a small family, in or near 24th av., between 23d st. with a family where no other boarders are taken. An entire floor and private table required. This is an excellent opportunity for a family wishing to relieve expenses, as a fair price will be paid for suitable accommodations. References exchanged. Address R., Box No. 1 Post-office.

WANTED—A SINGLE ROOM, WITH FULL board, first or second story, on Broadway, 5th or 6th-av., between 14th and 30th sts., preferred; prefer one facing east at the end of the month. Address Dr. S., 2 Times Down office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.—ROOMS NEWly furnished, and in every nice order, with bath, gas, &c., to be let with or without board, in a private house, where the French and English languages are spoken. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET EN SUITE or single, second floor of the private house No. 20 West 21st-st., fronting Park, suitable for a gentleman and lady or single gentleman. The house is first-class, and is centrally located between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED IN PRIVATE FAMILY for a gentleman, west of 5th and uptown, will furnish their own rooms if desired. Address R. T. W., Box 2,962 Post-office New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, at No. 3, Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts. Also for very desirable Five minutes of Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH BOARD, can be obtained at No. 273 4th-av., for either single gentlemen or family. All modern improvements in the house. Cars and stages pass the door. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A BEDROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, with gas and water fixtures, use of bath, etc., at No. 3.2 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, IN A PRIVATE family, at No. 46 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET.

LIGHT ROOMS,

and steady power,

at low rates,
By JOHN GAUDY, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st. will be let low to a good tenant; the location is one of the best and most central in New-York. Inquire on the premises, of JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO RENT OR LEASE—BY C. C. PINCKNEY No. 72 Wall-st., No. 4 Depau-row, for dwelling or business; No. 225 West 27th-st., 3-story dwelling; four lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., for manufacturing purposes.

TO CABINET-MAKERS.—TO LET, ON Broadway, an old established stand, consisting of three large Doors; rent to suit the times.
S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

TO LET—AN OFFICE ELIGIBLY SITUATED. Apply to C. PAULSON, No. 76 Reade-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A GENtleman, having recently lost his wife, wishes to rent his house, containing ten rooms, well located in Brooklyn, to a small, responsible, careful family, and board with them. Address, for three days, BROOKS, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED FROM THE FARM OF A. A. FULLERS, Middle Village, Newtown, L. I., on the night of the 10th inst., a small ROAN MARE, lame in the left shoulder. Whoever has found said mare, by addressing a line to the farm, or to JOSEPH LLOYD, No. 171 West 30th-st., New York will be liberally rewarded.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new: cut nails.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

SEWING MACHINE WANTED—A GOOD second-hand Wheeler & Wilson preferred, very low for cash. Call at No 68 Maiden-lane, up stairs, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who has lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as chamhermaid or as housemaid; does up linen in style; makes herself generally useful; wages $6, in a small family. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 92 West 19th-st., near the 6th-av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid alone. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 392 7th-av., near West 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, pastry and game, bread and biscuit; can get up dinners in French or Spanish style; no objection to go to the country or in a hotel or boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 160 East 31st-st., near 2d-av., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; she has lived with the best of families, in the country and City; she perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches. Call at No. 178 East 16th-st., Room No. 6, for two days.

AS COOK.—A VERY EXPERIENCED AMERICAN woman wishes to engage as above; understands pies and pastries of every description; also meats, soups, and vegetables of all kinds, or is perfectly capable of taking a housekeeper's place; satisfactory reference given. Apply at Ackerman's, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry, also Turkish and French dishes; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A SCOTCH.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROtestant woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 220 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; soups, meats, pastry and game, and is an excellent baker. The best of reference given from highly respectable families now in the City. Call for two days at No. 81 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; no one need apply who wishes any other work done; has the best City reference. Call at No. 359 6th-av., corner 22d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a colored woman, who is a professed cook and understand French, Spanish and American cooking in all its branches; no objection to an respectable boarding-house. Apply at No. 7 14th-st., several doors west of Broadway. Good City references will be given.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 253 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room. Best City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook, or to do general housework, by a respectable Protestant woman, with the best City references. Can be seen for two days, at the house of her late employer, No. 61 east 25th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly, would take a situation as head cook in a large establishment; best references given. Call for two days, at No. 137 25th-st., near 3d av., in the store.

AS COOK OR WASHER AND IRONER.—A woman, a situation as cook in a private family; the best of reference can be given from her last place, can be seen for two days at No. 187 4th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL housekeeper.—A very competent girl, with good recommendations, would like a situation; can get up dinners in French or Spanish style; no objection to go to the country or in a hotel or boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 35 King-st., rear house, between Macdougall and Varick sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman, a situation as cook in a private family; the best of reference can be given from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 187 4th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS a situation as above; can do the washing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; good City reference. Call at No. 178 East 16th-st., Room No. 6, for two days.

AS COOK.—A VERY EXPERIENCED AMERICAN woman wishes to engage as above; understands pies and pastries of every description; also meats, soups, and vegetables of all kinds, or is perfectly capable of taking a housekeeper's place; satisfactory reference given. Apply at Ackerman's, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry, also Turkish and French dishes; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A SCOTCH.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROtestant woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 220 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; soups, meats, pastry and game, and is an excellent baker. The best of reference given from highly respectable families now in the City. Call for two days at No. 81 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; no one need apply who wishes any other work done; has the best City reference. Call at No. 359 6th-av., corner 22d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a colored woman, who is a professed cook and understand French, Spanish and American cooking in all its branches

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds aod Government Secnrities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

WANTED,
ADRIATIC Fire Insurance Stock.
ARCTIC Fire Insurance Stock.
CENTRAL PARK Fire Insurance Stock.
HOME Fire Insurance Stock.
PARK Fire Insurance Stock.
PHOENIX Fire Insurance Stock.
CITIZENS Gas Light Company's Stock.
Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold, at the Board of Brokers, for cash or on time.

GOVERNMENT CLAIM OFFICE.
Ordnance, Quartermaster's and Navy Claims, promptly Collected or Negotiated. ROBERT S. SWELL, 72 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 11 of the charter:

Outstanding Premiums		$151,577 44
Premiums received from each		
Dec. 31, 1861, including		529,308 23
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$680,185 67
This Company has not taken any risks except on cargo and freight for the voyage.		
No risks have been taken upon time, or upon hulls of vessels.		
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$508,093 43	
Less Return Premiums	72,199 34	
Net Earned Premiums		$515,394 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained but not yet due, less Salvages, &c.	$336,696 37	
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses	76,812 36	$413,538 73
Net Profits		$101,855 41

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely
Cash in Bank $88,376 90
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks 498,461 20
Loans on Stocks drawing interest 93,668 63
$675,506 73
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable 221,514 72
Subscription Notes in a variety of Premiums 21,502 50
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at 25,649 48
Total Assets $943,173 43

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.

Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 4th of April next.

By order of the Board,
BENJAMIN A. UNDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	WM. LECONEY,
A. C. RICHARDS,	J. K. MYERS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	A. WESSON,
W. M. RICHARDS,	WM. KENT,
C. D. H. GILLESPIE,	DAVID S. MORGAN,
C. E. MILNOR,	EDWIN H. MAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JOSHUA L. MAN,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,	JOHN A. HALSTOW,
MOSES A. HOPKINS,	A. S. HAYNES,
SANFORD COBB, Jr.,	J. E. D'ANTONIO,
W. H. MCELLEN,	THOMAS S. LAKIN,
B. W. RUSH,	ALEX. MCMURRAY,
C. HARDEN,	J. ALBERTSON,
L. P. MORTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
F. W. MEYER,	GEORGE C. WETMORE,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,	J. VANDERVOORT.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM M. VERMILYE, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. UNDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., New-York, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Capital Stock of the Company, be and is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862, and that the same be payable on the said day at the Office of the Company in the City of New-York, and on the Stock registered in the name of the late firm of Messrs. Ramsay DeSous & Co., Liverpool, to the parties entitled to receive the same, on the surrender of the certificates of stock, and the payment of Five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and remain closed until the 2d day of the same month, and that no transfers be permitted on or after that day of said month, until the foregoing assessment shall have been paid.

THOMAS H. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 15, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz

James H. Pinkney,	J. Cren Pearson,
James Irwin,	R. W. Howes,
James S. Petrie,	Francis Brown,
Jno. McKesson,	Geo. Curren,
J. T. B. Mackenzie,	Jas. L. Mitchell,
H. W. Belcher,	Wm. C. Barrett,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	A. S. DePeyster,
Jno. Tappin,	Abiah Wattles,
F. A. Conkling,	S. C. Southmayd,
Henry Austice,	Solomon Banta,
Chas. H. Wimerding,	Jno. W. Macy,
Henry Pennarest,	Chas. Rogers,
W. S. Hanford,	Geo. W. Clark,
P. Kemble Paulding,	Jos. Wilson,
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Pond.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously re-elected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President for the ensuing year.

W. C. CLARY, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, and open on MONDAY, the 20th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of any sum, or any portion thereof of the one thousand of the bonds so said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1865, for the Sinking Fund.

Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD D. LACEY, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Imo, 7th, 18 2.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds or coupons of the same, will receive a considerable addition of importance to them, if they will submit their mortgages to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.

JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 18, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

JAMES B. PLATT, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, New-York, Jan. 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order,

DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 18, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN-TEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. W. FAIRMAN, Asst. Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has this day taken into partnership Mr. C. M. BUTTER, a member of the Board of Brokers. The business will be conducted as heretofore, at No. 41 Pine-st., under the name of EUGENE THOMSON & CO.

EUGENE THOMSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 80 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.

JAMES M. MCKINLEY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE Company Stock cheap, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TO LOAN.—SUMS OF $7,000, $4,000, TWO SUMS of $3,000, $1,400, and larger amounts, on New-York property ROBERT FERGUSON, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER Books will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.

By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 400 Hudson-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the first day of February next. The transfer-books are closed until that day. By order,

JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 20.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 9, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. H. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., office No. 10 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PROBATE COURT.—JOSEPH HAWKINS and ELIZABETH and CHARLES G. LECKMAN, Executors, against CORBY and E. ANDERSON, copartners, and the firm of Corby & Anderson, Defendants. Summons.—To the above-named defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest from the 4th day of June, 1861, besides the costs of this action. Dated Dec. 6, 1861.

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Plaintiffs' Attorneys

The said complaint was filed in the office of said Clerk on the 13th day of December, 1861.

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

d14-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.

EDWARD F. MITCHELL,
WM. M'MURRAY,
GEORGE G. BYRON. } Executors.

au24-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.

EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.
sl4-law6mS*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.

RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and firm of KIRTLAND & CO., for the purpose of transacting a General Banking, Exchange Brokerage and Collection Business, at No. 9 Wall-st.

GEO. KIRTLAND,
C. KIRTLAND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1862.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE PAINE CELEBRATION ON A NEW basis, involving economy, intellect, elegance and amusement, on the 29th inst. A meeting is called by G. VALE, at his office, corner of Pearl and Frankfort sts., (entrance in Frankfort,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 11. He will be glad to meet his old friends, and enemies if he have any.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW- YORK INFIRMARY FOR INDIGENT WOMEN AND CHILDREN, will be held at the Infirmary, No. 126 2d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock. All friends of the institution are cordially invited to attend.

M. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Cash Capital $200,000
With a handsome surplus safely invested.
Last Dividend, four per cent. in cash to Stockholders,
and
Fifty per cent. in Scrip to Policy-holders entitled to participate.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
JOHN C. BEGH, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

SKATES.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES—REQUIRE no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores, No. 858 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely.

Passengers are requested to procure their passports before going on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER will sail for Cork and Liverpool, as an extra ship, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 28th inst., from Pier No. 44, North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them, if they call for Instructions at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW- YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUDE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 114 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY ..... Jan. 28 | SATURDAY ..... March 1
THURSDAY ..... Feb. 6 | MONDAY ..... March 3
TUESDAY ..... Feb. 4 | SATURDAY ..... March 29

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Capt. SANTEN, commander, leaves for the United States, and will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of 10th-st., on

SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,

for

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

Cabin passage, gold, $100
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100, second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburg, and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL- ROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NACUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 9:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12 o'clock P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany. (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (unscheduled.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 8:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Nunsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—JANUARY.—HIGH- LANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Jan. 22, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.
Thursday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 25, 2:40 P. M.	Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 29, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Jan. 29, 2:40 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 1, 9:30 P. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (30th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences.

The anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahin, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by DR. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3 a box, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

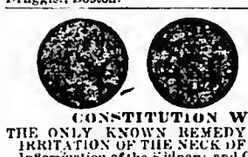
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impot

THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING.

Additional Interesting Details of the Engagement.

The Rebel Force Estimated at Ten Thousand Men.

GREAT GALLANTRY OF THE NATIONAL TROOPS.

Zollicoffer Shot Through the Heart, at the Head of his Staff, by Col. Fry.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 24.

This morning's papers contain full accounts of the battle of Mill Spring. It was a fair open battle. The rebels fought well, and were overcome only by superior fighting on our side. According to their own account, the rebel force consisted of ten infantry regiments, three batteries and some cavalry, altogether about 10,000 men. They fought in bush-whacking style from ravines and behind trees, bushes and rocks. The brunt of the battle devolved on the Fourth Kentucky, Second Minnesota, Ninth Ohio and Tenth Indiana. For nearly three hours the roar of musketry was kept up. Shortly after 11 o'clock, Col. HASKIN succeeded in flanking the enemy on the extreme right, when the Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota charged with the bayonet, with triumphant yells, which broke the rebel ranks, and the rout began. They fled pell-mell to their camp, strewing the road with muskets, blankets, overcoats and knapsacks, and abandoned two guns and caissons. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was shot through the heart at the head of his staff, by Col. FRY, of the Fourth Kentucky. It appears that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER lost his way in the bushes, and suddenly emerged before Col. FRY, who was accompanied by some staff officers. The two parties mistook each other for friends, and approached within a few yards of each other, when, finding their mutual mistake, both halted and prepared for a hand to hand conflict. One of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER'S aids shot at Col. FRY but only brought his horse down. The National Colonel immediately drew his six shooter and brought Gen. ZOLLICOFFER from his saddle at the first fire. The rebel staff deserted their chief's body, which was taken to Somerset the day after the battle.

An East Tennesseean, writing to the *Commercial*, says:

"All the credit and honor of this battle is due to the Tenth Indiana, the Ninth Ohio, the Fourth Kentucky and the Second Minnesota regiments, for they did all the fighting single-handed, with the exception of what support they received from the artillery. They all fought nobly, and never wavered from their fixed determination to gain the victory. The combatants were so near each other at one time that the powder from the discharged pieces burnt their faces.

FIRST REPORTS RECEIVED IN LOUISVILLE.

From the Journal, Jan. 21.

Gen. THOMAS telegraphs to Gen. BUELL at headquarters in this city, from the field, that on Friday night the rebels under ZOLLICOFFER came up to the Federal encampment, near Webb's Cross Roads, and at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning made an attack in force. They were promptly met by the command of Gen. THOMAS, and at the time he telegraphed that rebel Gen. FELIX K. ZOLLICOFFER and PATRIK PEARCE were killed, and the whole enemy's force in full retreat to their encampment beyond White Oak Creek and the Cumberland River. This intelligence was received by the new telegraphic line just opened by the military authorities to Somerset, and is a very good beginning.

Gen. THOMAS followed up the retreating rebels to their intrenchments, and his men, after a glorious day upon their victory, slept on their arms until daylight to complete their work, but the rebels took advantage of the darkness to cross to the southern side of the river, and upon reaching a place of supposed safety they scattered in all directions. But we do not think they can escape. There are from seven to ten Federal regiments which were thrown across the Cumberland some days since, to intercept the retreat of the rebels, when their nest behind White Oak Creek should have been broken up. Unless they divide themselves up into squads and find their way into Tennessee by unfrequented paths, they must all be entrapped, and the loyal Tennesseeans are like an avenging Nemesis upon their tracks, knowing every road and every mountain defile by which escape is possible.

Their retreat was so complete a panic that they did not attempt to destroy anything, or they were fearful of burning their stores lest the blaze of conflagration should light the Federal forces to a renewed attack, and they quaked below the mantoms of lead and iron which they knew that act would bring down upon them. All their artillery, twelve pieces, and ammunition, upwards of eighty wagons and harness, all their commissary and quartermaster's stores and camp equipage fell into our hands. Gen. THOMAS certainly to the good conduct of our men, and the whole nation will reecho its plaudits to GEO. THOMAS, who has given to the Federal arms the most brilliant success since the rebellion broke out.

The evacuation of the enemy's intrenchments took place on Sunday night, and yesterday morning Gen. THOMAS advanced to assault him, and found the prey flown. The recet loss is estimated by the current person at from two to four hundred, but no official intelligence has yet been obtained on that point. The mortality on the part of our friends is not stated either, but we cannot expect such a brilliant success without the loss of some valuable lives.

HOW IT LOOKED IN LOUISVILLE.

From the Democrat, Jan. 21.

This is the most complete rout the rebels have yet experienced, and coming as it does upon the heels of MARSHALL'S flight in Eastern Kentucky, will carry terror and dismay through all rebeldom. If now Generals THOMAS and SCHOEPF, with Col. MASSON'S brigade, will cross the Cumberland at the earliest possible moment and push down into Tennessee and Albany, they can take possession of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and cut off all communication between the forces in Virginia and in West Tennessee, while those now at Columbus and Bowling Green will have all to do they can possibly want to keep their intrenchments. If BOYLE'S brigade should join the others, they might, after taking the railroad, move upon Nashville and take it, with force enough to hold it against any attack. We presume, however, that Gen. BUELL will manage the affair in a proper manner, and with promptness.

FROM COL. McCOOK.

The Cincinnati *Times* says: The first dispatch received here from those engaged in the gallant fight of Saturday morning, near Somerset, is the following, from R. L. McCOOK, Colonel of the Ninth Ohio Regiment:

SOMERSET, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 21.

To J. B. Stetson:

My wound is painful but not dangerous. Three balls passed through my horse, a fourth cut my overcoat, and the fifth hit me. Telegraph my friends, that they need not be uneasy about me. I will write.

R. L. McCOOK.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes the following private letter, written by a soldier in Col. McCOOK'S Brigade, who was in the recent fight with ZOLLICOFFER:

CAMP NEAR ZOLLICOFFER, Monday, Jan. 13, 1862.

DEAR MOTHER: Dixie Land at last, but I do not think I could consent to live and die in this part of Dixie. This is the poorest country I have ever been in, and I am sure I never saw such roads. For the last three days we have not made more than six miles a day. I know you are very anxious to know my whereabouts. When we left Lebanon we knew not our destination. Before we reached Columbia we heard that we were after ZOLLICOFFER.

We have had a very easy march, never going more than twelve miles a day. We are now within fifteen miles of ZOLLICOFFER. I think we will leave this in the morning. Scouts are coming into camp every hour, bringing important information. The enemy is very strongly intrenched eight miles southwest of Somerset, on the Cumberland River, right against a big bluff, and has intrenchments thrown up four miles up and down the river. There is, however, a large opening at each end of this. We expect to get position for our cannon on a hill this side of the river, and shell his camp. We have twenty pieces of rifle cannon, and two large twenty-four pound Parrot guns. ZOLLICOFFER'S force is about fourteen thousand; his men armed with shot-guns and old rifles. Our force is about fifteen thousand. I understand that our brigade is to be a reserve. I think this will be the last you will hear of this rebel General. We will fix him so that he cannot get away from us. I do not think the attack will be made before a week. I received your letter of the 31st while marching, and dropped out of rank to read it. It did me much good, and made my knapsack a great deal lighter.

I cannot help feeling sad to-night. I am sitting in my tent, with a large fire in the centre. There are four others writing home like myself. Some of us may never write again, but we all live in hope. I will send this to-morrow if possible. I must now close. Good bye. I trust it will not be the last time I will write these words. Good bye, dear mother.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Correspondence Between Gen. Halleck and the Rebel Price—The Rights of Bridge-burners and Guerillas Discussed.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The following correspondence has taken place between Gens. PRICE and HALLECK:

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD, SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 12, 1862.

GENERAL: I have received information that you, as Major-General Commanding this Department, have either ordered or allowed the arrest of citizens in pursuit of their usual and peaceful avocations, and that men, officers and privates belonging to this army have been taken prisoners on the Kansas border and conveyed to Fort Leavenworth, and as such, and for no other established offence or crime, have been shot.

In some cases I have learned that my discharged soldiers have been subject to the same thing, whenever and wherever they have shown themselves, and that in others, they have been by military coercion forced into a servitude unknown to international and civilized usages in such cases.

I have obtained information that individuals and parties of men, specially appointed and instructed by me to destroy railroads, culverts and bridges, by tearing them up, burning, &c., have been arrested and subjected to general court-martial, for alleged crimes, which all the laws of warfare heretofore recognized by the civilized world have regarded as distinctly proper and lawful.

I have learned that such persons, when tried, if convicted of the offence or offences as stated, are viewed as lawful subjects for capital punishment.

These statements I cannot believe to be correct. But let us understand each other on this subject. Do you intend to continue the arrest of citizens engaged in their ordinary peaceful pursuits, and to treat them as traitors and rebels? If so, will you make exchanges with me for such as I may or will make for similar cases?

Do you intend to regard members of this army as persons deserving of death, whenever and wherever they may be captured? or will you extend to them the recognized rights of prisoners of war, by the code of civilized warfare?

Do you regard the destruction of important roads for the transportation of facilities for military purposes as the acts right of a belligerent?

Do you intend to regard men whom I have specially dispatched to destroy roads, burn bridges, tear up culverts, etc., as amenable to an enemy's Court-martial, or will you have them tried, as usual, by the proper civil authorities, according to the statutes of the State? (Signed) STERLING PRICE,

Major-General Commanding the Department of the Missouri.

GEN. HALLECK'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.

GEN. STERLING PRICE, COMMANDING, &c.: General, your letter, dated Springfield Jan. 12, is received. The troops of which you complain on the Kansas frontiers and at Fort Leavenworth are not under my command. In regard to them I respectfully refer you to Major-Gen. DAVID HUNTER, commanding the Department of Kansas, Headquarters Fort Leavenworth. You also complain that individuals and parties of men specially appointed and instructed by you to destroy railroad culverts and bridges, by tearing them up, burning, &c., have been arrested and subjected to general court-martial for the alleged crimes. This statement is in the nature of a report. What individuals or parties of men violate the lowest war they will be tried, and if found guilty, will certainly be punished, whether acting under or without special appointment from the officers of rebellion. You must be aware, General, that the mere fact of your having issued such commissions to incendiaries, robbers, murderers, guerrilla chiefs, does not violate the laws of war. You cannot give immunity to crime. But let us fairly understand each other on this point. If you send armed forces, wearing the uniform of rebellion, and duly organized and enrolled in the military service of the rebellion, to destroy railroad bridges, &c., as a military act, we shall kill them if possible in open warfare, or if we capture them we shall treat them as prisoners of war. But it is well understood that you have sent numbers of your adherents in the garb of peaceful citizens and under false pretences through our lines in to Northern Missouri to rob and destroy property of Union men, and burn and destroy railroad bridges, thus endangering the lives of thousands, and this, too, without a military necessity or possible military advantage. Moreover, peaceful citizens of Missouri, quietly working on their farms, have been footgaited by your emissaries to take up arms as insurgents, and rob, plunder and commit arson and murder. They do not even act under the garb of soldiers, but under false pretences and in the guise of private citizens. You certainly will not pretend that men guilty of such crimes, although specially appointed and instructed by you, are entitled to the rights and immunities of ordinary prisoners of war. If you do, will you refer me to a single authority on the laws of war which recognizes such a claim. I am daily expecting instructions respecting the exchange of prisoners of war. I will communicate with you on that subject as soon as they are received. (Signed) H. W. HALLECK,

Major-General Commanding Department.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

An order has been received from the War Department to discharge the bandsmen of the First Infantry, who were taken prisoners in Texas, and came North about six months ago. All the members of the band have accordingly been discharged, except Mr. DENEAVY, the Bandmaster, who is absent on furlough. When these men came from Texas, several of them applied for their discharge, but no notice has been taken of their applications until now.

The band of the Twelfth Infantry, at Fort Hamilton, now numbers twelve members. They practice every day, and the officers are anxious to have the band completed as soon as possible. The first battalion of this regiment is exercised at battalion drill as often as the weather permits. The young officers are drilled every day by Major CLITZ, the commanding officer, and have also to attend "school," where they recite the tactics, and are otherwise posted in their respective duties.

The following is a corrected list of the vessels belonging to Capt. PORTER'S mortar flotilla, now at the Yard. Some of them are taking in stores, others are receiving their 13-inch mortars, and others taking in shot, shell, &c.:

Barkentine Horace Beals.	Schooner O. H. Lee,
Brig Sea Foam.	Schooner Sophrona,
Schooner Sidney C. Jones,	Schooner Para,
Schooner M. J. Carlton,	Schooner Dan. Smith,
Schooner M. Vassar, Jr.,	Schooner Sarah Bruen,
Schooner Arietta,	Schooner A. Hauton,
Schooner Orvetta,	Schooner Henry Janes,
Schooner Wm. Bacon,	Schooner Norfolk Packet.

The side-wheel steamer *Octorara* will be the flagship of this mortar fleet.

The schooner *M. Vassar, Jr.*, was put into commission at 1 o'clock yesterday, when she was turned over to Acting-Master in command, SAVAGE, by First Lieut. COOPER, of the Navy-yard. The *Vassar* hauled into the stream directly after being put into commission.

The new gunboat *Owasco* has also hauled into the stream, where she will receive her powder.

The sloop-of-war *Richmond* hauled out of the dry dock yesterday, and will at once commence taking in stores and make ready for sea with the least possible delay.

THE IROQUOIS.

The United States gunboat *Iroquois* was at St. Thomas on Jan. 4, coaling. The United States gunboat *Quaker City* sailed from that port on Jan. 4 on a cruise.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST CONNECTICUT BATTERY.

The First Battery of Connecticut embarked yesterday on board the ship *Ellwood Walter* for Port Royal. Accompanying the battery are 134 horses. The total number of men is 154. Nearly ten tons of ammunition have been sent with the battery.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. STURGIS.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Jan. 24.

Gen. O. D. STURGIS passed through this city or Washington *via* Philadelphia. He gives a hopeful account of affairs in the West.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Debate in the Assembly on the Taxation Resolutions from the Committee of Ways and Means—Speeches of Messrs. Hulburd and Havens, Speaker Raymond and others—Evening Session, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 24, 1862.

After the House had transacted some routine business, it took up the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, urging direct taxation as the best means of sustaining Government credit, which were the special order of the day.

Several bills of interest were, however, among those noticed. The Passenger and Baggage Express Company bill seems to have very phœnix-like qualities and to arise with undiminished vigor from every overthrow. Notice was given of its introduction again under a new name, and, let us hope, with decidedly new features. Otherwise I do not think the House is likely to be ravished with its beauties. Mr. BUSH, of New-York, gave notice of a bill to enlarge the powers of Grand Juries; Mr. MCCABE of bills to amend the acts in relation to District Courts, and to legalize certain contracts in regard to streets in your city; and Mr. O'BRIEN of an act to prohibit rebels from instituting any suit in the Courts of this State.

The question being upon the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. HULBURD, Chairman of the Committee, took the floor, and, in an elaborate, able, and sometimes eloquent address, of an hour and a half, urged the utility and necessity of the policy which they embodied. He began by saying that we must now be guided, not by new lights of untried utility, but by the good old lamps of steadily burning light, which experience has tried and found most useful. He spoke of the magnitude of the crisis now upon us, and the necessity that it involved of comprehensive, broad and statesmanlike measures. We must not trust to temporary makeshifts, but must inaugurate a policy far-reaching as well as sound.

He spoke in no spirit of hostility to the Administration, but he thought one of two alternatives was presented by the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, either what he would call Government bankers, or Treasury demand notes. In regard to the first, he pursued much the same line of argument that the Superintendent of the Banking Department holds in his report, and which I outlined to you in one of my first letters, viz., the competition of securities, between the United States stocks and State stocks, and the consequent depreciation of the latter, entailing a loss upon the banks, which it is not right to inflict, since they purchased their present securities in good faith, and according to the demands of existing laws. To the issue of demand notes, promises to pay, without a substantial and adequate specie basis, he was wholly opposed, and devoted much time to a proof, by historical reference,—to Revolutionary history, that of the war of 1812, and that of this State,—that such a policy had always failed. Its tendency is to inflate the money market, to raise the price of every article, necessaries and luxuries, alike, and to purchase present relief at the cost of vast pecuniary sacrifices. He then took up the resolutions in order, advocating especially that one which proposed to devote a quarter of the proceeds of the contemplated tax to a sinking fund for the future, even if gradual, redemption of the debt. This, he claimed, was the basis of the financial system of New-York—under which she had been able to complete her vast network of magnificent and costly internal improvements, without an accumulation of a heavy debt, or the impairing of the State credit—save once, when, for a brief period, she departed from her established policy, only to return to it when she found that her departure was plunging her finances into inextricable confusion.

In explanation of the resolution, averring that this tax should be made permanent, he said that, by a permanent tax, he did not mean an everlasting or perpetual tax, but only one which should last while our present necessities demanded it, and no longer, and upon the whim or caprice of some one Congress could say. And he trusted that the Committee of Conference, the wisdom, the sagacity, or the patriotism of the great State of New-York which they represented, as they did in these resolutions, for willingness to bear her full share of all the burdens, taxes and sacrifices, necessary to put down this rebellion and sustain the Government. Recurring again to the imminence of the crisis and the importance of being prepared, by a sound financial policy, for a peaceful issue, if it need be, he spoke of the threatening position toward us, of the probability, if any, attempted to break our blockade, of a maritime war, and, finally, of his and his faith that out of all these clouds and tempestuous storms, the good old Ship of State would come forth safely. Of course, it is impossible, within the limits of a brief letter like this, to attempt anything more than the barest skeleton of such a speech, and I have attempted nothing more.

The debate was continued by Mr. HAVENS, of Essex, who most cordially approved the general tenor of the resolutions, and proposed an amendment to one of them, giving it a more distinct direction to the present crisis of affairs; by Mr. RAYMOND, who, while approving their general spirit, still thought them rather too stringent in their assertions, and proposed such amendments as should tone them down somewhat, and give the Legislature more latitude to indorse any other feasible plan, which might secure the approbation of the General Government; and by Mr. LUDINGTON, who gave them his most emphatic indorsement. Then, after some skirmishing as to when the House should consider them again, and as to how long it should adjourn, when it did adjourn, it was finally decided to continue their discussion this evening, and to take a recess until then. The resolutions will, in substance, be passed by an almost unanimous vote, but will doubtless receive some modification of their present form. The members seem to appreciate their importance, and the discussion thus far has been marked by much earnestness.

H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 24.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Concerning the Erie Railroad; to prohibit County Treasurers from using the State money; relative to the United States Deposit Fund; and to increase the duty on Salt.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FREER—To define the duties of State Prison Inspectors.

Mr. MURPHY—Amending the act to consolidate the cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, and the town of Bushwick into one Municipal Government, and to incorporate the same. It provides, among other objects, the abolishing the Spring election, a change in the mode of election of City Supervisors, the creation of a new bureau in charge of a Commissioner of Taxes, and five Assessors, a limitation of the expenses of the Fire Department, the confining the Common Council to Legislative powers, and making a Board for the purpose of letting out all contracts, reducing expenses in opening streets, and also the amount included in taxes and assessment for the expenses of taxation from five to three per cent., dispensing with the Deputy Collector of taxes, regulating the payment of judgments against the city and preventing the revenues of the city from being expended for any other purpose, declaring the Common Council to be trustees of the property funds, and liable to restraint by any tax-payer from committing waste of such property; giving relief to parties effected by illegal assessments, repealing the law authorizing the issue of bonds of the city for local improvements, and authorizing *per diem* compensation to members of the Common Council, of $3 for each meeting of the Common Council or of any Committee, not exceeding $300 for any year to each Alderman, with minor provision looking to the greater efficiency of the different departments of the City Government.

BILLS PASSED.

To increase the powers of Notaries Public.

Mr. PRUYN introduced a resolution to direct the Judiciary Committee to report a general law authorizing aliens to hold and convey real estate under such restrictions as may be deemed proper. Laid on the table.

The resolution to adjourn till Monday evening was lost by the casting vote of the Lieutenant-Governor.

A resolution was introduced to allow the Clerk of the Committee on Claims to employ a clerk.

After some opposition it was adopted, together with a resolution appointing a Committee to inquire what clerkships the Senate can dispense with.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 24.

Mr. HULBURD reported the bill to amend the annual appropriation act of 1861.

The bill to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to raise a fund to pay the expenses for the relief of the families of volunteers was reported favorably; also to provide for the education of children of the poor-house.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD—To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Baggage Express Company.

Mr. MCMULLEN—To regulate the searching fees of the County Clerk's office in New-York. It provides that the Clerk of the County of New-York shall be entitled to charge and receive in making searches in his office as follows: For searching the dockets of judgments and decrees and transcript of the same, five cents per folio, without reference to the number of names, and no charge shall hereafter be made for returning in his search any judgment or other matter of lien, or for searching for any papers in his office.

SEC. 2. Section three of the act hereby named shall read as follows:

"The said Clerk shall have the power to nominate, and the Board of Supervisors of said County to confirm, as many deputies or assistants to aid him in the performance of the duties of his office as the said Board shall allow, and the Board shall, once in every three years, fix the salaries of such County Clerk, deputies and assistants, and the said Clerk shall personally perform his full and equal share of the labors and duties of his office, or forfeit his office."

SEC. 3. The salary of the said County Clerk shall not exceed $5,000 per annum, which shall be in lieu of all fees, perquisites, and emoluments, to which he is, or hereafter may be, entitled by law, for discharging the duties of County Clerk and Clerk of the Supreme Court in law and equity, Clerk of the Circuit Court, or for any other duty which he may perform by virtue of his office as County Clerk.

SEC. 4. All the fees, perquisites and emoluments of the said County Clerk, or which he is or may hereafter by law be permitted or entitled to receive, by virtue of his said office, for any official service whatever, shall belong to the said County of New-York, and shall be by him accounted for, and paid over monthly, under oath, into the County Treasury, before either himself or any of his deputies or assistants shall be entitled to draw his salary. The Supervisors are authorized to require from the said County Clerk, or any of his assistants, such security as they may deem proper for the faithful performance of the duties of the office, but not to exceed the security required of the Sheriff of said County.

The confiscation required by the act is required to be plain and positive, and not upon information and belief.

The salaries of the said Clerk, deputies and assistants, shall be paid out of the County Treasury in monthly payments. The Board of Supervisors shall make any appropriations to defray the necessary and contingent expenses of the Sheriff's office, such appropriations to be paid out of the County Treasury.

The said County Clerk shall file his bond, executed by two or more freeholders, residents of this State, within twenty days after he shall have been notified by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors that the same has been filed.

Mr. BRYAN—To abolish laws for the collection of debts; to prohibit citizens in rebellion from bringing suits for debts in the Courts of the State.

The Special Order, the consideration of the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, in favor of direct taxation, was taken up at 12 o'clock. Mr. HULBURD, as Chairman of the Committee, commenced an able review of the financial history of the State, arguing in favor of direct taxation, prompt payment of the interest, a provision for the gradual extinction of debt as the only sound system. People would never withhold the means for the prosecution of the war, and would rather bear a direct sufficient taxation than have to cancel or an eventual ruin.

Mr. HULBURD concluded with an eloquent avowal of his devotion to the Union. He warmly denounced England for the course she had taken, declaring that he was in favor of an immediate declaration of war against that nation if she should attempt to break the blockade, or in any way interfere with the affairs of this country.

Mr. P. E. HAVENS, of ESSEX, spoke in favor of the policy of the resolutions, but moved to amend by adding a clause pledging the State to aid not only in the payment of the debt already incurred, but also sustaining the carrying forward of the most prompt and vigorous measures for the suppression of the rebellion, for putting the public defences in a state of completeness, and for adopting the most thorough measures for guarding all the frontiers.

Speaker RAYMOND spoke in favor of the general drift of the resolutions, as it objected to their temporary force, which seemed to imply that the Legislature would support the Government not only if it adopted the system of financial policy. He moved an amendment declaring that the money set forth in the resolutions is important, instead of indispensible, also an amendment declaring that it is the judgment of the Legislature that the policy indicated will command the confidence of persons having money to loan; also to ask not the Union to the utmost men for money, but to say that we consider it a sin on the part of the Government.

The amendments were considered as in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. LUDINGTON spoke, indorsing the past policy of the Administration in refusing to pay for the war, and supporting of the policy set forth in the resolutions.

Without taking a vote on the resolutions the Assembly adjourned to 7 o'clock this evening.

The Assembly met at 7.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PROVOST—To divide Brooklyn into five Districts for Justices of the Peace, and to provide for the election of one Justice in each. Also, for the better security of mechanics, laborers and others for labor performed and material furnished on buildings and lands in Kings County.

Mr. O'BRIEN—In relation to the Marine Court of New-York. It repeals the fifth section of the law, and provides that defaults may be opened by the Court and appeals taken from its judgment to the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. PIERCE—To provide for the incorporation of Trust Companies in the State, by associations not less than thirteen in number, capital in the City of New-York to be not less than $1,000,000, Kings $750,000, and any other County $500,000.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Ex-Secretary of State CHRISTOPHER MORGAN.

The House resumed consideration of the financial resolutions. Mr. ORDEN addressed the House, advocating the financial policy of the resolution as the only basis on which the Government could hope to carry the war to a successful issue. But while asking the people for taxes, we should let them know how the war is to be carried on. Let it be known, while the Government intends to keep strictly within the bounds of the Constitution, Slavery must take its own risks in the war. If an onward movement of our army should sweep Slavery from the South, so be it. The army should not be slave-catchers. He spoke eloquently and earnestly in favor of war and the protection of the Union.

Messrs. PRUYN, SCHOLEFIELD, ALFORD, ANDREAS and SNYDER spoke on the question, all substantially in favor of the resolutions.

No vote was taken, and the subject was made the special order for Monday at 7 P. M.

Mr. PRUYN desired to explain, in presenting an affidavit and statement of Mr. UNDERWOOD, Deputy-Clerk of the House. He did not defend him, but only desired to present his statement to the House.

Mr. PIERCE offered a resolution to inquire into the practicability to introduce military drill into academies of the State, at a cost of not exceeding $25,000 per year. Adjourned.

Arrest of Two More Slavers.

At a late hour last night, the United States authorities in this City took into custody two men, who are charged with being engaged in fitting out a vessel for the coast of Africa, to obtain a cargo of negroes. One of the accused is stated, upon good authority, to be a wealthy and prominent New-York merchant. As a matter of prudence, the names of the parties implicated and the circumstances attending the seizure are withheld from the public for a day or two.

Arrival of the Mauritius at St. Johns, N. F., with British Troops on Board.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Jan. 24.

The steamer *Mauritius*, from Liverpool on the 1st inst., for Halifax, with 750 British troops on board, put in here, this morning, short of coal. She reports that she has experienced fearful weather, and had to throw thirty horses overboard.

Utah Demands Admission.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Delegates assembled at Great Salt Lake City, Jan. 22, and drew up a State Constitution to be submitted to Congress. Utah demands admission into the Union.

Railroad Casualty.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 24.

JOSEPH MORRILL, member of the State Legislature, representing Amesbury and a portion of Newburyport, was instantly killed this morning at the Amesbury Railroad station by stepping from the car steps as he was entering the train, which had started for Boston. He was terribly mangled.

Fire at Plymouth, N. H.

CONCORD, Friday, Jan. 24.

A fire at Plymouth last night destroyed TUFT'S store and Mrs. DEARBORN'S dwelling. Loss $20,000; insured for $15,000.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 24.

The Calendar for to-morrow is: Nos. 11, 13, 16, 44, 58, 60, 61, 62, 57, 63.

EMBALMMENT OF SLAIN SOLDIERS.—The meagre knowledge of the art of embalmmeot of human bodies has heretofore been so little known and practiced in this country, that very few, comparatively speaking, have availed themselves of its gratifying utility. Even thus far have many of our best soldiers fallen, whose homes were so far away that absent friends have been deprived of even looking upon their faces again, from the horrifying spectacle of decay. Drs. C. D. BROWN and J. B. ALEXANDER, of this City, have opened in Washington a place where our heroes may be embalmed on the most approved French principles. These gentlemen possess, perhaps solely in this country, the celebrated Sucquet secret.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Evidences of Injudicious Management—Crowding the Scholars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to make a few remarks on the very important communication of "A Parent." While my opinions and prejudices agree with his, that eight hours a-day is too much work for the majority of children, I am loath to confess that the sense of the civilized world seems to be against us. In England, and France, and Germany, as well as here, the theory and practice of schools, public and private, presume the students to be occupied eight hours daily; this is the case even where the actual school-time barely reaches five hours. It must be noted, however, that this arrangement only holds good in Europe for four days in the week, the general practice there being to give two half holidays besides Sunday.

The popular assignment of one-third of the twenty-four hours to head-work is a very old one, at least as old as King ALFRED. But as many persons can do with less than eight hours' sleep, and some few require even more, so different men and boys can go through different amounts of head-work with impunity.

Eight hours is the maximum of work prescribed by doctors to young men nearly or quite arrived at their full growth and strength, namely, university students. At first sight, then, it seems too much for children. But we must remember that the sort of work is very different. Much time is necessarily (and, perhaps, not altogether undesirably) lost in school. The average boy probably does not *work* more than four hours out of the six which he passes in the school-room.

Some of "A Parent's" observations are open to exception, such as his objection to candlelight study. I fear that in our Winters we must choose between the two evils of shutting boys up all day and making them work an hour or two by candlelight, and the latter is the less evil. Then, as to the "no opportunity for outdoor exercise." If boys live five miles from school, or even two miles, and use their legs for the purpose intended by Providence, (namely, to walk with—a fact which few of our countrymen of any age or class seem aware of,) they will get out-door exercise enough without needing to skate.

But as to his main proposition, I heartily agree with him. If the specimen which he gives of the out-of-school work required of public school pupils is a fair one, the quantity is monstrous, preposterous, and impossible. American children are probably quicker and more intelligent than those of any other country; but were they three times as clever, they could not—that is, the average could not—learn such lessons properly. One error of the teachers (a not uncommon one) appears to be taking the capacity of a few model pupils as a standard for the rest, thus making a rule of the exception. Instead of trying to adjust the average of a class—leaving out of account the particularly dull ones, who must always be more or less sacrificed under any general system—to the standard of the few best, always fails; it defeats its own end. Nothing is learned accurately. The very reverse system is the proper one. A little should be learned at a time, and that little very thoroughly. Were I to show you the schedule of daily work required from the ten to thirteen year old boys at Cheltenham College, (one of the very first schools in England,) you would be as much surprised at the small quantity as "A Parent" justly is at the large amount inflicted by the Twelfth-street School. The quickness of our children is an additional reason for going over everything *carefully* with them, the great national failing being *inaccuracy*, arising from too hasty perception.

But what is to be done with the clever boys of a class in whom their teachers naturally take a special interest? I am myself ambitious enough to consider a superior boy worth several average ones; but there is a way of disposing of these without wronging them or crowding the others. Let them be rapidly promoted from class to class, or from division to division. They may not like it quite so well, a few will therefore watch their chance of praise or blame, but in the long run it is the safest course to their moral health. I am, &c., C. A. BRISTED.

NEW-YORK CITY, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862.

The Plaint of Another Parent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was glad to see the attention of the public called, in yesterday's Times, to the subject of long sessions in our public schools. That this outrage upon the health and happiness of the younger portion of the community is a *crying* evil, countless thousands can testify besides the present writer, who, while penning these lines, believes that these schools are the best in the City, all things considered, but yet are committing a gross wrong, through the mistaken zeal and rigor of their teachers. To prove that long lessons are not peculiar to the Twelfth-street school, I will say that I know the same system to be in vogue both at the Twentieth-street and at the Twenty-seventh-street girls' schools. Let the lessons for two successive days at the latter serve as examples. For Wednesday: in Geography, to bound all the territories of the United States and the State of Oregon, a total of nine, give their Capitals, and describe their forty-five rivers. In Astronomy: two pages. In Definitions: about sixty words. (In one case the number of words was eighty.) For Thursday: in History, New-Jersey and Maryland, as described in yesterday's TIMES, with eight dates and twenty-two proper names, the dates not being consecutively arranged are, of course, less easily remembered. In Mental Arithmetic: twenty examples in fractions. In Grammar: the definition and declension of all the Pronouns, two and a half pages. All to be recited under the whip "next," with the certainty of hearing that dreaded word upon the least hesitation, even if that hesitation be only to select a word to convey an idea. That this is not the work of one teacher in the above school—an isolated case—it may be mentioned that these lessons were given by the Principal, who was hearing the class in the absence of its regular teacher.

Of this class one pupil, at least, has to study hard from the time she gets home till 10½ or 11 P. M., and then arise at 5 or 5½ A. M. and go at it again, thus robbing herself of sufficient sleep, and of all recreation. In this class also are those who have been promoted from a lower one for diligence and good scholarship, and who now, if they complain of their increased burdens, are tauntingly told, "If they cannot get their lessons, they can go back again."

Place any thirty good mathematicians in a row, and propound a series of questions as simple as, How much is the half of 11? to be answered on the spur of the moment, or "next," and see how many will miss. Or, let anyone find out the definitions of fifty to eighty words and just that definition of each that is applicable to the sense in which it is used, and see how long it will take. The truth of it is, not a teacher in the school could learn and perfectly recite these lessons continuously, unless previously acquainted with them.

In short, Mr. Editor, please help abate the nuisance, and receive the thanks of the youngsters. Yours, &c.,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24. S.

Arrivals in the City.

Brig.-Gen. Taylor, of Connecticut; Capt. J. J. Halerow, of the steamship *City of Manchester*; and Mr. French and lady, from Liverpool, are at the Everett House.

Ex-Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts; Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, State Attorney General; Mayor Knight, of Providence; Col. C. P. Wolcott, of Ohio; Mr. Ketchum, of Buffalo; Wm. Dehon, of Boston; and H. H. Chamberlain, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana; G. L. Thayer, of Boston; A. B. Russell, of Kansas; D. S. Morgan, of Brockport; F. Humphrey, of Albany; Addison Day, of Watertown; and A. A. Semmes, U. S. N., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. J. L. Bates and Lieut. F. B. Pratt, from Cantonment "Hicks;" Major Slack, U. S. A.; Major F. K. Robie, U. S. A.; J. Kavanagh, of California; and E. K. Goodrich, of the Coast Division U. S. A., are at the Astor House.

Charles Belcher and C. M. Livingston, of St. Louis, and D. L. Montgomery and P. W. Standhope, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

G. R. Minott and T. M. Brewer, of Boston; James Slevin, of Philadelphia, and J. R. Griffith, of Staten Island, are at the Brevoort House.

[Advertisement.]

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet will be unavoidable, but armed with HOLLOWAY'S PURIFYING AND STRENGTHENING PILLS you can endure all these and still retain good health. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

BALL UP.—Skates from 25 cents to $25, and everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit everybody, at the "Central Park Skate Emporium." CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A YOUNG MAN'S BEST CAPITAL IS HIS HEAD.—To know how to use it to the best advantage, get a careful examination at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 24—*In steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool*—Madame Bosseaux, M. de Bieu, Mr. Hogdson, T. Welpy, Mr. Benson, E. Part, G. Preston, Mrs. French, Mr. Veyroo, J. Kavanagh, H. B. Speed, Mr. Lapp, and 35 in the steerage.

In brig Tallulah, from Rio Janeiro—C. Droncey and sister, Capt. B. A. Peacock.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 15 | Sun sets.... 5 06 | Moon rises... 8 07
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 27 | Gov. Island. 4 15 | Hell Gate.... 5 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 24.

Cleared.

Ships Rieozi, (Br.,) Murphy, Dublin, Montgomery Brothers; Victory, Ainsworth, Liverpool, David Ogden.

Bark

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI---NO. 3227. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

Additional Details of the Engagement at Mill Spring.

Zollicoffer's Body Embalmed at Somerset.

THE ROUT OF HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

Proclamation of Col. Garfield.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Jan. 25.

At Logan Cross-Roads, on the 15th instant, the First Tennessee Regiment was next to the Tenth Indiana Regiment, but the former was ordered, with the Second Tennessee and Twelfth Kentucky Regiments to hold the Cross-Roads, and therefore was not in the thickest of the fight.

The report which has prevailed that Col. Fay was killed is false.

The wounds of Lieut. Boar and Col. McCook are not serious.

WETMORE'S Battery, attached to the Twelfth Brigade, Gen. CARTER, did most essential service in the field, and in front of the enemy's intrenchments.

On Sunday evening, the rebels in retreating burned four gun-carriages at Monticello, but their cannon and guns are scattered all over their track.

Gen. THOMAS' forces have not yet been heard from. It is supposed that he will occupy Monticello.

EMBALMING THE BODIES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Jan. 21.

The bodies of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER and BAILLIE PEYTON, Jr., are in process of embalming at Somerset.

All is quiet below.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF THE FIGHT.

PARTICULARS FROM CINCINNATI.

Correspondence of the Times.

SOMERSET, Monday Evening, Jan. 20, 1862.

Fearing that I would not be able to telegraph to you, on account of the "embargo," I have taken a few moments of time to write to you, and give you a few outlines of the great victory over the forces under CRITTENDEN and ZOLLICOFFER. At 7 o'clock, A. M., on Sunday morning, the enemy drove in the pickets of the Tenth Indiana, stationed at the forks of the road, eight miles from Somerset, at Logan's cross-roads.

The Tenth were immediately drawn up in line, and moved into the woods, where they were immediately met by the enemy, six thousand strong, who instantly opened upon them. Gen. THOMAS' army order is up the Ninth Ohio, Second Minnesota, and Fourth Kentucky to the support of the Tenth Indiana, the latter holding the enemy in check nearly one half hour before being reinforced. The First and Second Tennessee were ordered up on the right wing for the purpose of outflanking the enemy. STANDART and WHITMORE'S batteries were in the meantime engaged in shelling the enemy in the woods.

After being engaged nearly two hours, the Fourth Kentucky, Ninth Ohio, and Second Minnesota made a desperate charge of bayonets upon the enemy, and drove them from the field, completely routing, and pursuing them to their intrenchments. At the heat of the engagement, Capt. KINNEY ordered one section of his battery within sixty yards of the enemy's line, and opened a deadly fire upon them, which added greatly to the success of the day.

Our advance arrived within sight of the enemy's intrenchments one hour before dark, and opened upon them with shot and shell, one mile distant. Night closing in put a stop to any further demonstrations for the day. At daylight in the morning of the next day, we observed a steamboat plying back and forth across the Cumberland river, transporting troops to the south bank. Whitmore's battery of Parrott guns were soon brought to bear upon the steamboat, which was in a few minutes observed to be in flames.

The Tenth Kentucky and Fourteenth Ohio were ordered forward by Gen. THOMAS, to advance upon the enemy's breastworks. Moving up in a line of battle, on scaling the intrenchments, they found the camp of the enemy to be entirely deserted. Not a living traitor to be seen. But everything was found standing as when occupied by the enemy. Houses, tents, horses, mules, wagons, baggage, jeannon, ammunition and firearms were found in perfect preservation.

All their artillery—fifteen pieces in number—had been taken to the river and there left. Over one hundred transportation wagons, all loaded with baggage, had also been taken to the river and there remained, they not having time to ferry them across the river. A more complete rout of an enemy was never known. The enemy's forces, in the attack, were led by CRITTENDEN and ZOLLICOFFER, and were 8,000 strong.

The Federal forces engaged in the fight did not exceed three thousand. The loss of the enemy found left on the field were, killed, 250; wounded, 100. Federal loss, 40 killed and 160 wounded. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER and BAILEY PEYTON were left dead upon the field. One hundred of the enemy were taken prisoners; also, Lieut.-Col. CARTER and six surgeons. The enemy themselves report 800 killed and 2,500 missing.

They gave no report of their wounded taken from the field. Five hundred horses and mules were found in the enemy's camp. I have just been informed that no dispatch for the Press will be allowed to pass over the wires. You will, therefore, be obliged to wait the slow transit of the mails for your knowledge of what may occur in this department.

I should have written to you before, but I was upon the battle-field, without any means of transmitting to you until my return to Somerset. For want of time, now, I have given you but a few of the outlines of the battle, omitting many incidents and notes of interest connected with the battle-field. I will, however, in my next, endeavor to give you a more extended account of this desperate and most glorious engagement of the war.

The *Commercial* publishes the following private letter:

SOMERSET, Monday, Jan. 20, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER: Citizens and soldiers are straggling in, loaded with trophies of the battle. The victory was decisive. ZOLLICOFFER was beautifully intrenched—had excellent Winter quarters. The fight lasted until this morning, when the rebels ran in utter confusion, never thinking to get behind their intrenchments. It is said Geo. CRITTENDEN is taken, too. ZOLLICOFFER is surely dead. Our bullets were sent with unerring aim—many rebels shot in the forehead, breast, and stomach. Our forces took but few prisoners—killed from 200 to 300, captured all their cannon, tents, horses, mules, wagons, and everything. I have a small piece of ZOLLICOFFER'S undershirt, and a daguerrotype of a secession lady, taken with a lot of other plunder, which had belonged to Capt. WILT and Lieut. CONNELLY of a Tennessee regiment. I saw their commissions from the State of Tennessee. Secessionists will tremble in their boots. The dead were being buried by our men—20 to 25 in a pit. Our loss was very small. Our artillery told every time. I learn one of their steamboats, which was carrying them across the river, was shot into and fired by our artillery, destroying all in it in toto. The Union people here flocked to the battle-field in droves, and are jubilant at the result. HENRY brought in a rifle, mule, saddle and bridle, and a large bowie-knife. After crossing the river the rebels did not stop, but ran like devils.

The fighting was all done by about four regiments and the artillery. The rebels tried their old dodge of marching up, guns at a shoulder, left hand raised, crying friends, but this did not go; they could tool our boys.

The fortifications there are said to be of immense strength. The rebel soldiers were not generally clothed in uniform, but in citizens' clothes. Their weapons were mixed—squirrel rifles, &c. The rifle HENRY got is a Mississippi rifle of the best kind, and I have seen all kinds of weapons.

No mistake, I think, about Gen. CRITTENDEN being taken; he tried to pass himself off as a surgeon.

Excuse my writing. I write under great disadvantage. The telegraph is finished to this place at last. We hear they are fighting every place, and hope it is so.

BEFORE THE FIGHT.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

SOMERSET, Jan. 18, 1862.

DEAR COM.: At 4 o'clock this morning, revielle was sounded, and as soon as possible thereafter, the men of the Thirty-fifth Regiment were ready to move. They started at about 6 o'clock. The men started off in good spirits, although no doubt many felt sad, not knowing whether they would ever return or not. Soon after leaving, it commenced raining hard, and has rained all day. In camp we have been expecting to hear the booming of cannon. At 1 o'clock, back came our regiment, thoroughly soaked from rain and crossing Fishing Creek, which was nearly thigh deep. Why this tramp, I do not know. It seems as soon as the whole regiment got across the Creek, Gen. SCHOEPF met them, and said they were not wanted. It is presumed here now that ZOLLICOFFER has vacated, but in what direction he has gone, I am not able to learn. It will be outrageous if Gen. THOMAS has permitted ZOLLICOFFER to slip. The men are singing, and trying to make the best of it, but of course feel much provoked. An artilleryman says they will commence on ZOLLICOFFER to-morrow, that pickets were fighting last night. It is an awful day.

PARTICULARS FROM LOUISVILLE.

From the Journal, Jan. 22.

The instructions of Gen. BUELL show that he is fully master of the situation. It was arranged that Gen. THOMAS should leave Jamestown and Gen. SCHOEPF advance from near Somerset, thus hemming ZOLLICOFFER in from the west and north. Some secession spy carried the intelligence of THOMAS' movements to the rebel camp, and ZOLLICOFFER, making a forced march on Saturday afternoon, reached THOMAS' encampment and attacked it early on Sunday morning. In the meantime Major SHEPPARD, of the Eighteenth Regulars of Col. MANSON'S brigade, the Tenth Indiana, Col. HAGLAN'S Tenth Kentucky, and Col. FAY'S Fourth Kentucky, reached Gen. THOMAS' camp, after a forced march from Columbia of twenty-five miles, so that he was able to advance upon the rebels and drive them before him until they reached their intrenchments at night. Our troops, as we have before stated, slept on their arms, and at daylight on Monday prepared to storm the works. But the rebels had the small steamboat which has been plying on the Cumberland for some weeks, and also twelve or fifteen large-sized coal barges with which they effected transportation across the river, and then scampered in all directions.

Gen. SCHOEPF was unable to bring his command up to bear any part in the fight, on account of the bad condition of the roads, and the precautions taken by ZOLLICOFFER to guard all the avenues to his camp by abattis, or irregular obstructions of felled trees and rocks. But for this, he would have caught the rebels in their rear, prevented their retreat to their intrenchments, and compelled the surrender of the whole force.

There were various reports on our streets yesterday of a heavy Federal loss in this battle. No such information has been received at headquarters. The Surgeon of the Indiana Tenth telegraphs a loss of seventy to seventy-five killed and wounded in the regiment, but Gen. THOMAS has been too busy in arranging to capture the flying rebels to send any detailed account of losses. The victory is complete, and its effects will be stunning to secession in all Southern Kentucky. It leaves a path open to Eastern Tennessee through Clinton County, whenever it is deemed expedient to move forward, and under no circumstances can ZOLLICOFFER'S routed forces make their way toward Bowling Green. Heavy batteries have been planted on the banks of the Cumberland, to the southward of Jamestown, which will prevent the steamboat from escaping down the river, so that they may be regarded as "bagged." Such being the results, we await with solicitude the returns of the surgeons, with the confidence, however, that our loss will be very small compared with that sustained by the rebels. Gen. THOMAS, we have reason to believe, has found the means to convey his troops across the river. If this be so, he will make terrible work among the scattered marauders."

In another place the *Journal* says:

We have another historic name which is to be placed on the roll of fame, enwreathed with the laurel crown of victory. We are sadly at fault in our knowledge of the topography of the scene of ZOLLICOFFER'S defeat, but Gen. THOMAS dates his dispatch announcing it from "Mill Spring," and therefore the battle-field will be the one designated, though our maps locate it on the south side of the Cumberland, near Meadow Creek, and immediately opposite the right-angled bend which the river makes where ZOLLICOFFER had intrenched himself. Our heroic troops have however, graven this name so deeply on the National heart that time can never erase it, though we hope the day is not far distant when the luxurious overgrowth of peace will cover it from sight so that it will be remembered sadly as an incident of this fratricidal fratricidal strife, and with no spirit of that exultation which it is now so difficult to repress.

FROM LEXINGTON.

Wednesday's Lexington *Observer* has a letter from Somerset, which says:

The rebels are defeated and routed—the loss supposed to be from 300 to 500 killed and wounded, and there are different reports as to the number of prisoners. There seems to be no doubt ZOLLICOFFER'S having been killed.

On Thursday before the battle the army at Somerset moved forward toward the enemy's camp, and part took another route to cross Fishing Creek lower down. There was a large rise in the river, and those who took the town road were ordered back, as they could not cross the creek on account of back water. Gen. THOMAS had come up the Columbia road, and halted at a fork of the road on the Milesburgh road, about eight miles from Somerset. In the meantime it was raining very hard, which swelled all the creeks and caused another rise in the river. We suppose that ZOLLICOFFER knew that four of our regiments had returned, and that the creek had swollen so as to prevent our troops from advancing, and took the occasion to make the attack under the belief that THOMAS had but a small force compared with his. The result was another Wild Catadan, with the exception that he was punished.

During Saturday night Col. MANSON, with his brigade, numbering four or five thousand men, made a forced march of twenty-five miles through the mud and rain, and came up to THOMAS' camp about three hours before the attack was made. Gen. THOMAS had some of the best troops in the service under his immediate command, including the Ninth Ohio, Tenth Indiana and Nineteenth regulars, and the fighting was fierce and bloody.

STANDART'S BATTERY.

The Cleveland *Herald* says that Col. N. M. STANDART, feeling anxious for the safety of his son, Capt. W. E. STANDART, and the battery under his command, telegraphed to Mr. E. MILTON, cashier of the bank at Somerset, Ky., for news as to the condition of Capt. STANDART and his battery, after the fight. The following answer was received at 8 o'clock last evening:

SOMERSET, Ky., Monday, Jan. 20.

Col. N. M. STANDART. Victory complete! Rebels left like Lot left Sodom. STANDART and others safe.

E. MILTON.

THE DEFEAT OF HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

The Cleveland *Herald* publishes the following proclamation, which was issued by Col. GARFIELD immediately after the victory over HUMPHREY MARSHALL:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH BRIGADE, PAINTSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 18, 1862.

Citizens of the Sandy Valley:

I have come among you to restore the honor of the Union and to bring back the old banner which you once loved, but which, by the machinations of evil men and by mutual misunderstandings, has been dishonored among you. To those who are in arms against the Federal Government, I offer only the alternative of battle or unconditional surrender. But to those who have taken no part in this war, who are in no way aiding or abetting the enemies of the Union—even to those who hold sentiments averse to the Union, but yet give no aid and comfort to its enemies—I offer the full protection of the Government both in their persons and property.

Let those who have been seduced away from the love of their country to follow after and aid the destroyers of our peace, lay down their arms, return to their homes, bear true allegiance to the Federal Government, and they shall also enjoy like protection. The army of the Union wages no war of plunder, but comes to bring back the prosperity of peace. Let all peace-loving citizens who have fled from their homes, return and resume again the pursuits of peace and industry. If citizens have suffered from any outrages by the soldiers under my command, I invite them to make known their complaints to me, and their wrongs shall be redressed and the offenders punished. I expect the friends of the Union in this valley to banish from among them all private feuds, and let a liberal-minded love of country direct their conduct toward those who have been so sadly estranged and misguided. Hoping that these days of turbulance may soon be ended, and the better days of the Republic soon return.

(Signed.) J. A. GARFIELD,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

Rev. J. H. JONES, Chaplain of one of the Ohio regiments, writes to the same journal:

Our army, the day after the battle and retreat of the enemy, occupied Prestenburgh, two miles from the battle ground, to reorult our wearied men, and take possession of some stores left there by the rebels. The night before the battle, the enemy had been engaged in hauling away their stores to their camp, two miles distant. Our night march had cut them off suddenly from Prestonburgh—coming in between them and their remaining stores. We got some 20 boxes of shoes and knapsacks, 25 guns, etc. These we found lying on the bank of the river—some of them lying in the water, evidently thrown there in haste, expecting that they would go down the river from the "Lincolnites," as they call us here. Col. GARFIELD'S victory grows in magnitude upon our hands, now that the smoke has cleared away. The report first sent you, made the number of the killed some 50 or 60! But subsequent examinations on the field, and the admissions of the rebel officers, make their killed 125, and as many more wounded! We found 27 left on the field unburied, among whom was 1 field officer, and 2 captains laid under a shelving rock, covered with leaves. Sixty more they had thrown hastily into a deep ravine, on their side of the hill, and covered them with leaves and brush! Three wagons, loaded with the dead, were drawn off during the battle! Three of their wounded died before they had got a mile from the field of battle. The rebel Colonel, TAGOO, told the family where they left the two dead above mentioned on their retreat, that they had lost 125 killed and a large number wounded, and that he thought they had killed 600 Federals.

Now the facts are these as regards our loss, we lost only one man on the field of battle—one brave Kentuckian fell after he had sent two rebels to their final account. We had fourteen wounded, two of whom have since died; the rest are doing well, and most of them but slightly wounded. This is to us perfectly marvelous; but we have established one fact, viz: that a good oak tree is better to fight behind than a rock. The rebels got behind rocks, and when they fired at our men they had to expose their heads and necks—hence the fact that all their dead left on the field were hit in the head, neck and upper part of the chest. Our men stood erect behind the large trees, and exposed themselves but very little either in loading or firing. Maj. PARDEE and Cnl. CRANE were with the men on the hills, and told them not to shoot a gun unless they could see an enemy, and to take fair aim. The boys, after a few shots, were as calm as if they had been shooting at a target. They often talked to each other in this wise: "Now, JIM, do you see that rebel's head above that rock?" "Yes," "Will you try him while I am loading? and if you miss him I will give him a trial." Thus the battle on our side was conducted for five hours. There was but one of our men hit as high up on the body as the cartridge belt. He was hit in the neck, and since died.

We all think our youthful commander is brave and competent, and has well sustained himself and the confidence reposed in him by his country.

Old Gen. MARSHALL said to Union friends on his retreat from his fortifications, and three days before the battle, "that GARFIELD, the Yankee, had outwitted and out-generaled him, and there was no use in denying it, and that he was *compelled to retreat.*" Said he further, "I have intercepted one of his dispatches, and he knows all about the roads, hills, streams, fortifications, rifle-pits, number of my guns, their size, etc., and has them all mapped off better than we have them in our own camp, and how the confounded Yankee got the facts I can't tell!"

This was all literally true. Col. GARFIELD is a hard-worker, a close observer, and spends much time when others are asleep, over his maps.

We are now in Paintsville, a few miles below the battle-ground. Here we have our stores. MARSHALL was 30 miles from the battle-ground when last heard from, and still going in "double quick."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

MOUNT STERLING, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1862.

Last Friday Col. GARFIELD'S forces, on the Big Sandy, overtook Gen. MARSHALL, on his retreat, three miles from Prestonsburgh, up Middle Creek. The latter, being sorely pressed by 900 of GARFIELD'S men, prepared for battle by placing his cannon so as to sweep the approach up the valley of the creek, and his infantry on the sides of the high hills adjacent to the valley. In fact the hills are high and abrupt enough to be called mountains. The force seems to have been very properly placed, but Col. GARFIELD concluded that he had no use for the creek valley, and ordered his forces along the brow of the hill, and thus he had only MARSHALL'S infantry to contend with; the cannon answering no purpose. About 10 o'clock, P. M., GARFIELD'S advance of 900 men compelled MARSHALL to face about and defend himself. After fighting a couple of hours, a reinforcement reached the scene of action, and with the 900 already engaged, were too much for the fat General. However, he kept his men together, defending themselves till dark, and in the darkness he retreated all night. GARFIELD'S men were exhausted by their forced march to overtake the rebel army, and laid on their arms till morning, when they intended to move in pursuit. MARSHALL'S force, it was understood, was about 3,000, and rumor says MARSHALL lost 150 in killed. A gentleman from this county, who was an amateur volunteer—there were several such)—says he counted 22 of MARSHALL'S killed on a small piece of ground. The Union loss of killed and mortally wounded was only about six, but about thirty others were wounded. MARSHALL'S men were not all armed, it is believed, or else they shot badly. The road up Middle Creek, and thence up Beaver Creek, which heads near the head of Kentucky River, is about as direct to the Federal Gap as that up Sandy by Prestonville, and the river is bounded by no former route. The mouth of Jenny's Creek, where the skirmish was on Wednesday, is three miles from Paintsville, and about fourteen miles from Prestonsburgh. The battle on Friday was three miles beyond Prestonsburgh, up Middle Creek, so that it will be seen Gen. MARSHALL was retreating with all possible haste. On Wednesday he burnt his barracks and other contents, so as not to be inconvenienced in his flight, yet it seems that a portion of GARFIELD'S men could pursue a little faster than MARSHALL could retreat, as they overtook him in a race of about seventeen miles, he having about four miles the start. Gen. MARSHALL is too bulky to run fast, as GARFIELD was so unguilant as not to allow him time to blow.

Three of MARSHALL'S men returned to this county after the Jenny's Creek skirmish. They say they have found their rights, and now they hope to be let alone. MARSHALL'S wagon master, who is an old man from Morgan County, also returned to his home, having nothing to do in the army after the wagons were burnt up.

I wish Col. GARFIELD had a sufficient force to follow MARSHALL into Virginia. With 20,000 men the Virginia Railroad could be reached, and the good, true and loyal men of East Tennessee liberated.

The rebels little know of the defeat and flight of MARSHALL. They have received the information through their own sources. They are abusing MARSHALL without stint.

GEN. MITCHELL'S DIVISION.

A letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, from Gen. MITCHELL'S division, says:

"The artillery of this portion of the army is becoming very formidable. It is a favorite arm with Gen. MITCHELL, who devotes a great deal of attention to it. In this he is ably seconded by Capt. LOOMIS, of the First Michigan Battery, who has recently been appointed Chief of Artillery for the Third Division. In addition to the artillery already here, three more batteries of rifled cannon will arrive during the week. Amongst the guns sent to this point will be two of the Weir steel rifled guns, an arm which is becoming very popular. The recent experiments with them at Camp Dennison afforded a new proof of their excellence. Nevertheless, it is indisputable that even the splendid firing there was surpassed not long since, by Capt. LOOMIS with his 10-pounder Parrott piece. He is not certain, consequently, whether he will adopt these Weir guns or not, although, at present, he feels very favorably inclined to them. Gen. MITCHELL is now engaged in perfecting his recently invented telescopic sighting apparatus. The principle upon which it works is very beautiful, and when some minor difficulties are overcome, (as they doubtless will soon be) it will be of the greatest utility for all kinds of artillery, insuring accuracy of aim, and enabling the artillerist to send successive shots to the same point with the greatest expedition, certainty and ease.

THE FIGHT AT GREEN RIVER.

A railroad engineer, who was present at the Green River fight, which the rebels claim as a victory, gives the following account of it:

"Four weeks ago, the tressel which we built last September over Rolling Fork, in place of the burned bridge, was washed away by a freshet, and it was necessary to rebuild it in the shortest possible time, as the army beyond were without supplies and depending entirely upon the railroad. After Rolling Fork was built up again, another bridge, which in the meantime had been destroyed a second time by the rebels, (and this in the face of our own army,) had to be repaired; and after this was done the army moved to the north bank of the Green River, where I have been for the last week engaged in tresseling the two spans destroyed by the rebel forces. They have blown up the southern pier, which was ninety feet high, and made a total ruin of the two southern spans.

A second pier they tried to blow up, but fortunately did not succeed. It will take two weeks before we get over Green River, and the army cannot advance on the other side before they can be supplied with provisions by railroad.

The work at Green River has to be done under difficulties new in my engineering experience. When we first came to Green River, there was only a picket of twenty men on the south side, and only a few workmen could be induced to go to work on the bridge. I could not get a single farmer to hire his oxen for the removal of the stone of the destroyed pier. Last Sunday, while I was standing with the picket on the other side of the river, an attack was made upon a patrol of men, who had advanced about a quarter of a mile in an adjacent wood. Two of them were wounded, and one taken prisoner.

The impudent Texas Rangers came under the cover of the trees within three or four hundred yards of our bridge. On Tuesday last two regiments of infantry, seven cannons, and five hundred Texas Rangers advanced within a mile of the bridge, where they met a company of our soldiers of WILLICH'S Thirty-second Indiana German regiment, and I think one of the best fought fights in this war was then fought.

WILLICH'S soldiers were speedily reinforced by three other companies. Some of the soldiers I had employed at the bridge left their tools and took up their guns and marched to the support of their comrades. Three hundred and seventy-five men of this regiment withstood the combined attack of seven times their number, and maintained the battle-field. Each man fought like a hero. I could not and would not believe that such success was possible, if I had not conversed with so many officers and soldiers engaged in the fight, and had not heard myself the roar of the cannon and the terrible discharges of the musketry. Since that fight the rebels have not approached so near, and a larger force of the United States—thirteen regiments—have been thrown across the river; still they do not extend their pickets half a mile beyond the bridge, and we can see plainly from the bridge the camp fires of the enemy on the surrounding hills, and I should not be much surprised to see them throw shells into our camp. I wish we had here about fifty such regiments as that of WILLICH'S. I never have seen better disciplined men, and more attached to their able leader, and in terrible earnest about the work they have undertaken to do.

I was touched by the remark some of them made to me when I asked them a day or two after the fight whether they wanted to go to work again on the bridge? They replied that they were now so near death that there was no use in making any more money. (I paid them for the work they did.) Each one seems to have made up his mind to give up his life in the cause of his country, and they look upon it as an imprnbable accident if they should escape unhurt. They do not do so in a desponding spirit, but are confident of success. It was very gratifying to me to meet Col. WILLICH (one of the military leaders of the German revolution in 1848) at the head of such brave troops. I knew WILLICH before, and saw him at Green River Bridge for the first time after ten years. I have met other German revolutionary celebrities whom I saw thirteen years ago addressing the people to cause them to revolt against their Government and rise to secure constitutional liberty. They are fighting here for the same principles for which they fought in Germany—for a *united nation.* May they be more successful."

A REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.

From the Louisville Journal, Jan. 22.

The eagle swoop of Col. GARFIELD upon HUMPHREY MARSHALL and his birds of prey deserves a more extended notice than has yet been accorded. Some months ago, when MARSHALL intrenched himself at Prestonburgh with three or four regiments, one battery of artillery, and five or six companies of cavalry, the rebel newspapers were loud in their anticipations that he would sweep the whole of Eastern Kentucky. Winter triumphantly in the blue grass country, drive the "unturping Legislature" from Frankfort, and compel the false Gov. MAGOFFIN to abdicate in favor of the true executive Provisional Gouernor JOHNSON. At this juncture, Col. GARFIELD was assigned to the command of the Eighteenth Kentucky Brigade, and ordered to this city for his instructions. MARSHALL, in the meanwhile, was sending out predatory bands toward West Liberty and Mount Sterling, harrassing the country, and carrying allright to the loyal inhabitants of Montgomery, Morgan, and the contiguous counties. Col. GARFIELD, having reported here and received his definite charge, went up the Ohio River to the Big Sandy, where he assumed the command of the Ohio regiment, one Kentucky regiment, a few cavalry from Virginia, and two companies of McLAUGHLIN'S Ohio Cavalry. A column from Paris had been ordered to advance by the way of Mount Sterling to cooperate with him, which consisted of the Sixteenth Ohio, Col. CRANOR, and a squadron of Col. WOODFORD'S Cavalry, Col. GARFIELD, in the meantime, was making his way up the Sandy Valley, encountering great difficulties, which, indeed, would have been insurmountable but for his energy and determination. Owing to the dreadful state of the roads, it was almost impossible for the animals to draw the baggage-wagons; so, to relieve the teams, a portion of the load was taken from the wagons and strapped on the backs of the horse soldiers, who, thus accoutred, plunged in, knee-deep in mud, and accomplished a march from Louisa to Paintsville, by the way of George's Creek, which will always be celebrated in military annals. Without waiting for rest, Col. GARFIELD immediately made battle with MARSHAL, forced him from Paintsville, drove in his advance before Prestonburgh, and scattered the rebel forces in all directions, thus freeing Eastern Kentucky from all apprehensions.

To estimate the important results of this expedition, it is only necessary to consider what annoyances would have followed a check on the advance of Col. GARFIELD, or any failure of his plans. It would have cost largely both in time and money, to have sent reinforcements to him; the population of the whole region would have been terrorized, while ranging bands of MARSHALL and his marauding banditti would have been the entire country. Col. GARFIELD, with the eye of a soldier, saw the necessity for a quick movement, and thereby, without waiting for the advance of the Fourteenth Kentucky Regiment—or rather for some portion of it, for Lieut.-Col. MONROE with two or three companies had reached him—and regardless of the approaches to his rear, Col. CRANOR, from Paris, to make that bold dash, which was successful, routed, and dispersed the vaunted strength of the rebels, and drove them into the mountain fastnesses, which skirt the Virginia border line, without tents, wagons, or provisions. All honor, then, to Col. GARFIELD and his noble officers and men. His modest dispatches to Gen. BUELL have made no mention of the incredible hardships he overcame, and it is from military sources that we derive these particulars of the "eagle swoop" of the Eighteenth Brigade.

HALDSHIPS SUFFERED BY UNIONISTS.

Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.

WINCHESTER, Ky., Friday, Jan. 17, 1862.

To-day a poor woman, a widow, arrived here from the neighborhood of Compton, county seat of Wolfe County, having left home (once a home) to try to avoid starvation. The rebels, under FRANKLIN, a subordinate of HUMPHREY MARSHALL, had robbed her of her all. She left home to try to find bread by begging from Union men.

Not a day passes that we do not hear of such cases. In Floyd, Wolfe, Pike, Letcher, and Perry, the rebels have robbed nearly every Union family of something, and there are hundreds of families that have been plundered of their all. In the counties named may be added portions of Breathitt, Magoffin, and Morgan. Unless speedily relieved, great numbers of these people must perish. In the case of the woman mentioned, she has three sons in the Federal army. Of course she was an object of special vengeance. You and the public generally have but a poor conception of the utter and terrible destitution that prevails in the region I have named. The robbery and plundering have made every Union man's house a desolation. Every species of insult and aggrovation that the malice of the rebbing devils of that region could devise has been heaped upon the Union men.

It is a very grave question what is to be done for the relief of these families. Are hundreds of the women and children of the Union men of those counties to perish through hunger and cold—suffering brought on them by the robbing, murdering devils that have devastated that country? But I would call the attention of the military authorities to the fact that a large proportion of the robbers that have been prowling over that country, are from some of the richer counties a little lower down. Clarke, Montgomery, Fayette, Bourbon, Nicholas, Harrison, &c., have furnished the leaders, and most of the material of the gangs that have completely despoiled that region. The secessionists of all these last named counties have, from the beginning of the rebel encampment at Prestonburgh under WILLIAMS, given the most active aid and comfort to all the robbery and spoliation that has been ruining that country. There is no longer a doubt that something must be done immediately to relieve their sufferings. Justice demands that those wealthy rebels who have in these lower counties been so active in encouraging those miscreants, shall bear the burden of supporting these destitute, starving women and children.

I trust that Gen. BUELL will not, amid the multiplicity of his cares, forget the sufferings of these people, and that he will remember that the just and righteous *mode of relief* is an assessment on the rebels on the skirt of wealthy counties lower down, to save from the most horrid misery hundreds of families of men who have been robbed of their all, because they have been loyal to their country.

REV. DR. BRECKINRIDGE.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Standard* furnishes it with the following letter, written by Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, in reply to a request to become a candidate for the United States Senate:

DANVILLE, Nov. 28, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Allow me first to thank you for the kind appreciation implied in the questions put to me in your letter of the 25th inst., and then to crave your indulgence for answering you by a short statement instead of categorically.

I ought not to desire, and I think I do not desire, any office under the sun—nor the power, the honor, or the emoluments of any one whatever.

Still more decisively, I ought not, and I cannot, do the least thing that would bear even the appearance of seeking any office in the gift of man. On the other hand, if it is the will of God, made plain to me by a lawful call, there is no service that I would not feel bound to undertake for my country, at her requisition, in this time of her mortal agony, and her heroic efforts to retrieve her destiny.

This is the view I take of my duty, and of the course it becomes me to pursue. To desire nothing—to seek nothing—to do my utmost as a simple citizen. If my country requires more than this of me, she will say so, and I will heed her voice. If God has more than this for me to attempt he will make that plain, and I will obey him.

Faithfully, your friend,
R. J. BRECKINRIDGE.

THE FOURTEENTH REGULAR INFANTRY.

The Fourteenth Infantry, regulars, has now in camp at Perryville, Maryland, over one thousand men. In Vermont, New-York, and Pennsylvania this regiment has twenty recruiting stations, at all of which men are actively enlisted. Capt. SAMUEL ROSS, the superintendent of the recruiting stations, raised the first company at Providence, R. I., in the short period of eight days. This activity caused him to be detailed for superintendent, by Major GIDDINGS, the commander of the Fourteenth. Capt. ROSS distinguished himself during the Mexican war, and was brevetted for gallantry at Chapultepec.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasonable Correspondence with the Rebels Intercepted.

Arrest of One of the Parties Implicated.

Importance of the Projected Railroad to Alexandria.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 25.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

Judge SWAYNE, the newly-appointed Associate Judge of the United States Supreme Court, and Hon. Mr. ELY arrived here to-day.

TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE CAPTURED.

A large bundle of treasonable correspondence with the rebels was intercepted by the secret agents of the Government, to-day, and turned over to the State Department. One arrest was made in consequence.

DEPARTMENT REGULATION.

The State Department, as well as the War Department, will hereafter be closed on Saturday to all visitors, Members of Congress excepted, and Thursdays will be set apart for business with the Diplomatic Corps.

A GREAT RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT.

The railway from Washington to Alexandria, with its other connections, it is reported, will be in working order in the course of a few days. The almost impassable condition of the roads for teams containing army supplies, owing to the continuous heavy rains, constitutes this a highly important improvement.

GEN. SHERMAN AND COMMODORE DUPONT.

Brig-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, in a communication to the *National Intelligencer*, deems it due to the interests of the public service to publicly proclaim the utter falsity of the statement made in several journals of the country, repeatedly brought in his notice, that a projected plan for the continuance of the expedition was abandoned in consequence of a disagreement and misunderstanding between Commodore DUPONT and himself. He says the most friendly and cordial feelings and entire harmony of action have always existed between them.

APPOINTED A BRIGADIER.

The President has appointed, by and with the advice of the Senate, Maj. LEWIS G. ARNOLD, of the New-Jersey First Regiment of Artillery, a Brigadier-General of volunteers.

THE RELIEF OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

M. P. LANDON, Esq., of the Treasury Department, has been appointed Chairman of the Visiting Committee of the Association to relieve the wants of the New-York soldiers, of which Ira HARRIS is Chairman.

A MILITARY VILLAGE.

The camp of Col. STOCKTON'S Independent Regiment of Michigan Volunteers, stationed near Miner's Hill, Fairfax Co., Va., presents more the appearance of a new Western village than of a military encampment. All the men composing it are familiar with backwoods life, and skillful in the use of such appliances as Western pioneers have to rely on for subsistence and comfort. To render themselves secure from wind and rain, they have built a regular village of log huts, roofed with their tents, and thoroughly stockaded with pine and cedar boughs. Some of the huts have stoves, but the most of them are warmed by fire-places, with stack chimneys, built in the usual Western style. Soldiers could not be fixed more healthily or comfortably for winter quarters, although these were not intended for such, but merely for a temporary purpose, the whole command to which this regiment is attached holding itself ready to move at an hour's notice. Although these quarters were built by the men, it was not at the expense of neglecting their military duties. For the three months that they have been there they have been daily drilled and exercised in military evolutions, from the school of the soldier to that of brigade and division manœuvres. The division is commanded by Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, and is composed of three brigades of infantry, of four regiments each, besides GRIFFIN'S and FOLLETT'S batteries, and Col. ARNOLD'S two regiments of cavalry. The efficiency of this command has received the especial commendation of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

AFFAIRS IN REBELDOM—FEARS OF STARVATION—SCARCITY OF CLOTHING AND OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE—THE REBEL ARMY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP NEAR BUDD'S FERRY, Md., Friday, Jan. 25, 1862.

From the same loyal and intelligent source in regard to affairs in Virginia, I have further interesting information in addition to that forwarded in my letter of the 22d.

My informant states that notwithstanding the assertions of the Southern newspapers to the contrary, there exists in every town and village in Virginia, where the rebel cause is dominant, a fearful apprehension of actual starvation, and everywhere within rebellious influence, the gaunt impress of privation is startlingly apparent. In Richmond and other important places, children who never before experienced the joylessness of want, press with naked feet the half frozen streets. Salt is considered a luxury, and as high as one dollar a pint has been paid by my informant for that rare article, while coffee in some places has been sold at the fabulous price of two dollars per pound. Substitutes for coffee have been necessarily adopted by many wealthy families.

Sweet potatoes are cut in very thin slices, carefully dried in an oven, ground into a sort of hominy, and served at the breakfast-table of many a chivalric gentleman, in lieu of coffee. But it cannot be divested of its pungent potatoe flavor. Corn and rye are also forced into popular use as substitutes, and yet they are loud and clamorous in their boasts that the National blockade is totally ineffectual.

Clothing is also excessively high. A beaver cloth overcoat—such as sells in New-York for twenty dollars—commands a price of sixty dollars in Richmond, and all other species of clothing bring corresponding value. Families of moderate means find it a matter of much difficulty to clothe themselves comfortably; while the forced laboring classes a suffer intolerably, and there is but little disposition among the really wealthy people to render them aid, so long as the sons and fathers remain aloof from the as badly suffering army. Thus thousands are pressed into the Confederate service in order to secure to their famishing families that reluctant charity which is denied them so long as the husband and son remain at home, the upshot of which is that the male members are drawn into the rebellious ranks, the promised charity is for a short time dispensed, then gradually, by well-devised pretexts, it is withdrawn, and finally they become the beggarly consumers of the husband's paltry pay, and the objects of public charity.

In regard to Confederate scrip, it is thought that when a careful examination shall take place, it will be found that the circulation exceeds by a vast amount that of the issue. Indeed, numerous instances have occurred where counterfeits have been recognized, but which is the genuine and which the false currency the financial managers have been entirely unable to decide.

The entire rebel army is estimated at between 700,000 and

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Charleston Mercury's Account of the Battle at Port Royal Ferry.

Revelations of the Condition of Affairs in Georgia.

WHAT A BOSTONIAN DISCOVERED IN DIXIE.

The Experiences of a Released Prisoner.

THE BATTLE AT PORT ROYAL FERRY.

From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 14.

About 10 o'clock New-Year's morning the enemy came up from Brook River toward Port Royal Ferry. Taking a position just opposite Page's Point, and west of the ferry, they opened a heavy fire of shot and shell against a small battery which had been constructed at Page's Point, but which had never received its complement of guns. Judging from the severity of the enemy's fire, it is supposed that he was not aware of the defenceless condition of the fort. There were no troops at Page's Point at the time, excepting two companies of Col. DONAVAN'S Regiment, under Capt. BOOKTER, and two guns of Capt. LEAKE'S Virginia field battery. They fell back a short distance and obtained cover behind the embankment of a fence. The Yankees kept up a vigorous shelling of the earthwork, the plantation and the dwelling of H. M. STUART, Esq., showing excellent artillery practice by knocking down chimneys and perforating the houses in the most promiscuous and indiscriminate style. Finally, satisfied there were no masked batteries in the neighborhood, they sent a boat's crew ashore, which reconnoitered the place and immediately returned to their gunboats. This ended the hostilities at Page's Point. Not a gun was fired by our side, and when the gunboats desisted from the bombardment, our forces at the Point retired. There is a rumor that subsequently they returned with reinforcements to hold that position, but on this we have no satisfactory assurance.

In the meantime the Yankees were making far more serious demonstrations on the other side of Port Royal Ferry. Five of their gunboats came up from St. Helena Sound, and landed a force estimated to consist of about 3,000 men, upon the plantation of ALEXANDER CHISHOLM, Esq. While they were performing on the shore the gunboat proceeded up to the ferry, and opened a furious fire of shells upon a small three-gun battery, which we had erected on our side of the ferry so as to command the causeway.

It soon became evident that our men would be unable to hold the battery, so they fell back, carrying off with them two of their guns. The heaviest of the three guns was accidentally overturned in a ditch by a nervous mule, which had taken flight at the noise of the shells. As there was no time for delay, this gun was hurriedly spiked and abandoned.

While the this was going on the Yankees, whose landing at CHISHOLM'S had been effected without opposition, began their march along the shore in the direction of Port Royal Ferry. When their advance had reached a field in the rear of Mr. JOHN CHAPLIN'S house, they were suddenly met by Col. JONES' regiment and four companies of another regiment. Pouring one volley into the ranks of the enemy, our boys advanced with the bayonet at double quick. The Yankees, thrown somewhat into disorder by the fire which they had received, did not wait to close, but dropped their guns and fled toward the river, where they were separated from their gunboats by only a strip of marsh.

Col. JONES kept up the pursuit until he had nearly overtaken the enemy, when the gunboats opened a brisk fire upon him to cover the retreat of their men. *A single shell which exploded killed six and wounded nine of our soldiers.*

The fire of the gunboats being quite severe, Col. JONES desisted from the pursuit, and retreated, leaving the Yankees huddled together on the shore, under the guns of their steamers.

The enemy now had that position of the map which bordering on the Coosa River, runs stretching from Chisholm's to the ferry. They have mounted guns on our deserted batteries at the latter place, and otherwise strengthened their position.

FROM THE GEORGIA COAST.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS BY CONTRABANDS.

Correspondence of the Herald.

WARSAW SOUND, E. S. S. Ferry, Sunday, Jan. 5.

I mentioned in a former letter that a deserter had reached Tybee Island from Port Pulaski, his name is WILLIAM BARNARD, a resident of Philadelphia. I have had opportunity within the past day to secure considerable information from this person, which your readers.

He states that there are 5 [illegible] Pulaski, that earthworks are being thrown up [illegible] Savannah, near Fort Jackson, and a battery [illegible] new Savannah, on the Savannah River [illegible] a light draft which is to use floating [illegible] lying near this port; vessels of heavy draught [illegible] there, and also boats in Cockspur Channel. In [illegible] Pulaski the number of the ordnance is over [illegible] cannon; 5 ten-inch columbiads; 31 heavy [illegible] and 32s; 4 ten-inch mortars, and several others. The latter is posted near the wharf to the south side of the Fort. A supply of batteries of powder and shells is stored in the magazine. The others are armed with smooth-bore musket. At Savannah the rebels have Enfield rifles, which formed part of the troops' cargo.

After our ships had succeeded, on Nov. 23, 1861, in entering Tybee Harbor, and consequently left the Island of Tybee, the rebels assembled 2,000 men for the purpose of retaking it; their design was to detail 1,500 to the southwest end of the Island and 500 to King's Landing, on Lazaretto Creek. Major ORNSTEAD commands at Pulaski. What happened that this plan was not executed, is not known—the order was countermanded by Gen. LEE, from which the rebel soldiers are now on steamboats. TATNALL, besides his fleet of three vessels, has one flat, mounting three heavy guns, one of which is a rifle; two more of these are being outfit, and will be about ready for use by Jan. 15, 1862.

I have just learned that the cause of the rebels' harsh feeling towards Commodore TATNALL is other than that given in my last letter. It is rumored, that he wrote to his son (who was an officer also in the United States navy) not to resign. The Commodore, feeling his age weighing upon him, as also aware of the hopelessness of sticking our squadron with his contemptible pumpkin fleet, deemed it his duty to resign the command of the rebel navy to a younger and less taxed brain. But it seems that the letter (referred to above) was known to have been written, and this so exasperated the rebels that they gave him the choice—to persist in active and incessant operations against us or to hang.

Those who are conversant with the Commodore know that he is a gallant officer—headstrong, rash, perhaps; but this may be accounted for by the quality of whisky which he has been accustomed to punish. The rebels doubtless will find a better in their fair officer, for if he choose to serve them longer, he can invent modes of avenging any insults they may proffer. He is not the man to be trifled with, although a rebel.

I advised you of the condition of Fernandina in my last. Gen. YULEE commands there. The guns were brought from St. Augustine. St. John's has a battery of five old guns. NASSAU'S Battery mounts four old guns. To bar the entrance in Brunswick there is a battery on St. Simon's of three guns. Brunswick is in latitude 31° 8', long. 81° 42'. Light-on St. Simon's Island (South Point) 31° 8' 81° lat., long. 81° 6.

On Jekyl Island there is a battery constructed of railroad iron and palmetto logs; these, however, may all be avoided by going into St. Andrew's Sound (lat. 31° 00', lon. 81° 39'), and Jekyl Creek in about two-and-a-half fathoms at Spring tides. The same passage through St. Andrew's Sound leads to Fernandina. There is a battery on Amelia Island, which commands the channel towards Cumberland Islands, so that it may be enfiladed from a vessel coming towards it from the inside. The south point of Amelia is in lat. 30° 30', long. 81° 35'; south point of Cumbertand lat. 30° 45', long. 81° 37'.

Jekyl Island seems to be but little known; on it there are remarkable trees, having the appearance of umbrellas spread—they hence are termed the "umbrella trees." This island lies south of St. Simon's harbor, and its beach is remarkably white. Jekyl River is about four miles long and one quarter of a mile, on an average. Lowest draft of water in channel, fifteen feet. The latitude of Great Warsaw is 31° 55'—long. 80° 55'.

At 10½ yesterday, the schooner *Sea Ranger* stood out over the bar for the north. At 5 P. M. a gunboat was seen boxing about the bar; she proved to be the *Pembina*. The wind was rather fresh, and she preferred not to venture without a pilot; a boat from her came alongside, bearing Capt. GILMORE, of the Topographical Corps. His mission cannot be revealed at present; secrecy may be removed by the next mail.

Our second cutter went to the gunboat, and brought back two contrabands—one an engineer, formerly on board the rebel steamer *St. Mory's*, a short, greasy, loquacious colored person; the other, BAUTUS BURROCK, a colored "gentleman" of extended proportions, whose hard face bore luxurious whiskers of English pattern, a French moustache adorned his lip, an Italian goatee margined his classic chin. BAUTUS has resided since youth on Wilmington Island, whereon the battery is placed to the westward of our anchorage.

He was owned by a Mr. BAASTOW, a Northerner, who died last Fall a year. He is the paternal relative of six ebonic infantiles, whose absence he regrets, and for the possession of whom he is willing to devote his services as guide, &c. From him I learn that salt is very scarce at Savannah; it commands $10 to $12 per sack. There is no salt meat, all fresh; plenty of corn. The rebels are fortifying every commanding point; their guns are old, however. If we could rely entirely upon "contraband" statements, there is but little risk to be run in fighting our way to Savannah.

We can enter Freeborn Cut, and thence ascend Wilmington Narrows to Wilmington River; there a battery is posted, but we can keep one mile from it. It is an uncovered point. We could assail it with a cross-fire, and reduce it in an hour or two. Thence we could advance to the village of Thunderbolt.

Here is a battery of four guns; surely we could not be beaten back by this. Our gunboats, drawing nine feet of water, could steam from that point to the City of Savannah. Were Thunderbolt in our possession, we could land a large body of men, say 20,000, and march them to Savannah over one of the finest shell-roads five miles in length. Communication could, of course, be kept open by our fleet. This point would prove the nucleus for instant, active, offensive operations. But another avenue proposes itself—a brilliant one, if our leaders would embrace it promptly. Wilmington River runs past Thunderbolt to the westward, while an arm of it also runs northeast to Savannah River.

By ascending Freeborn Cut, as indicated above, we can enter this arm, and thence, unseen or unheard, can move out upon Savannah River 5½ miles west of Fort Pulaski. Now the fort would be hemmed between our forces, at Port Royal on the north, and by our squadron and troops on Tybee Island on the east, by the squadron here in Wursaw Sound on the south, and the force landed on the Savannah River, reinforced at once, could keep the rebels from supplying Pulaski with food, and would cut off all communication between it and the city. These hints may be improved upon, if timely attention be bestowed upon the matter. There can be no doubt of the desperate feeling which actuates the rebels. Every saw-mill has been robbed of the large files (used formerly for setting saws); out of these pike-blades have been manufactured to arm the crackers or country louts who are being impressed daily into the ranks. Men of Union feeling have been dragged by the hair through the streets of Brunswick and Fernandina, South Carolina troops are employed in the batteries here and in Florida. Whenever troops are required, the papers are filled with rumors of slave-insurrections, and to quell these, the South Carolinians flock Southward. They have thus been hoodwinked several times, and they will be called upon to bear the onus of the rebellion, which they themselves have so madly evoked.

The island of Little Tybee has been celebrated for its cattle, grazing properties, as also for its abundance of the most valuable live oak. This property is owned by MILLER & GILLAM, of Savannah. The mansion was occupied by Mr. MILLER. The schooner *E. B. Shannon*, at 10, stood out to sea. The United States steamer *Alabama* came in, abreast of Battery Point, at 10:10 for target practice, in which her guns-men proved very successful; at 11:35 she got under-weigh and steamed for Port Royal. The wind, to-night, is fresh; a long swell has been rolling in during dog-watch. We are riding at anchorage in 4½ fathoms; west of us there is seven and eight fathoms; the channel is very narrow, but we can float secure in this haven from all the turmoils of ocean.

JAN. 8.—Last night, at 7, a boat expedition left our ship, six boats in all, including one carrying a howitzer from the *Semmes*, on a reconnoissance. We sent six men. Capt. JOHN ROGERS, of the *Flag*, commanded. Where we went, it would not be proper at present to state. We discovered much of value to us, and will profit at an early date by the information gathered. Our boats returned at 12:30 this morning. A high sea was running, and a fresh northeaster bracing our oarsmen. We pulled about 18 miles altogether with muffled oars, but saw nothing of the enemy's pickets.

We await the opportunity to lead the van. The rebel battery on Skeddaway Island and that on Wilmington River (called the Thunderbolt) will not prevent us from advancing when the hour arrives. If our South Atlantic Squadron could be spared a few gun-boats of light draft and heavy ordnance, we would tell a glorious story in a very short time; but the *Seminole* and the *Flag* draw too much to enter inlets. Besides the new gun-boats steer so beautifully. They can turn in "twice their length."

The Skeddaway Battery is commanded by Gen. STILES, of Savannah. His executive officer is Capt. PRITCHARD, of Charleston, who maintains the reputation of being one of the most excellent in the country. The mansion on Little Tybee Island belonged to COOPER & MILLER, of Savannah. The latter owns a large tannery there for casting cannon. These, however, have been unfit for war purposes, the metal being poor. The Savannahians have been receiving guns from Virginia, until lately. This sort of "ordnance-embushure" has been closed—why, I know not. A law has been enacted relative to contrabands, viz.: That all found running about are to be apprehended, and put in the "caraboose." Their masters can regain them by paying a fine of $4 per head. This enactment will drive the negroes to our squadron literally, as they must return to their lackadaisical gang.

The rebel steamers are small. The largest of early boat armor is known to us by the dense volumes of smoke emitted from their smoke stacks. We are more fortunate in this respect; our mulhearde enemies go to ply without "seacoal fire cautions." The rebels are building every inlet; their guns are, however, ancient generally; their batteries are essentially so, and are not of iron, but sand.

JAN. 12.—From a conversation (our very latest from Savannah) I learn that the *Fingal* is at the wharf with 2,140 bales of cotton on board. This contraband aroused in loading her. The *Fingal* cleared and sailed under the Portuguese flag for Bermuda. They crowded the vessel to excess. Everybody wanted to get out of Savannah. She was to run by the Charleston blockaders. At Port Royal and Beaufort the vessel would be overhauled, the cotton taken out and Fort Jackson. At the head of Warsaw Sound will be manned a hole to the south and Warsaw Island, Lazaretto Island, one of the inlets to Tybee, and Tybee Island, so that escape will be utterly impossible. Should the vessel get to sea, she will be captured by the Yankee cruisers, but be released on bail, and then sent into Boston for adjudication. Of course, pay for her cargo and all.

THE SUMTER NOT A PRIVATEER.

Mr. C. states the *Sumter* is not now sailing under letters-of-marque, as has been stated. We suppose it has registry Commission: is a Confederate man-of-war. The crafty Secretary of the Navy of the Confederacy, MALLORY, has evidently availed himself of the provision in the law of nations, which gives to a vessel of the United States Navy an asylum in a neutral port that a vessel of the United States Navy can claim.

DEFENCES AT NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans is represented as having been made almost impregnable. Three broad and very deep rivers opposed to the navy are defended by very powerful batteries, sweeping them for miles, while on either side fields there form an impenetrable morass out into the swamp. And, to man the fortifications and aid in the defence, they have a force of no less than 50,000 men, under Major-Gen. LOVELL.

THE PORT ROYAL AFFAIR.

Mr. C. was in Savannah at the time of the naval bombardment at Port Royal. A single regiment, in lots of fifties, could be seen in Savannah, or the fleet could have run past Fort Pulaski, and taken the city with none else than they rendered Hilton Head. The whole country side at once rushed down with miscellaneous weapons and no organization; and even fifteen or twenty thousand had collected, they would only have swelled the slaughter on their own side if an attack had been promptly made. But now everything has been lost, the fortifications have been greatly strengthened, and the most efficient preparations have been made for a desperate defence.

At New-Orleans the people were much depressed over the loss of Port Royal. Subsequently, however, they rendered themselves with the reflection that it was enough for them to have ever thought of holding the island against our powerful navy; but, when we attempted to leave the cover of our men-of-war and attack them on the main land, they would be ready for us.

The news of the capture of MASON and SLIDELL at once brought gold down from 35 to 15 per cent. premium. Confidence in their Government increased and the prospect of war between the United States and England appeared, and they were jubilant accordingly. The subsequent release of the captives caused disappointment, and under the depression, gold mounted rapidly again to an exorbitant premium.

Hollins' Ram was taken up to Columbus with great difficulty and at heavy expense. When they got it there, they could find no use for it, and it was soon sent back again. It draws sixteen feet of water, and was, of course, almost useless so high up the river as Columbus.

The noted Missouri marauder, JEFF. THOMPSON, whom we have been expecting again in the region of Bird's Point, (opposite Cairo,) was in New-Orleans when Mr. C. left, ten days ago.

MATTERS AT COLUMBUS.

Mr. C. was three days in Columbus, but was not permitted to see much of the fortifications. In passing in and out, however, enough was seen to show that they are of the most formidable nature. The rebels themselves, both there and in New-Orleans, talked of them as impregnable, and expressed a desire to have us attack them there, but feared we would not. He saw some of the torpedoes, with which they are filling the channel, and learned of an accident which would seem to show that they are rather more destructive than has been supposed. During the gale, the Saturday before he arrived, their bridge of ferry-boats was blown down the stream, and one, happening to pass over one of these sunken torpedoes, was literally blown to pieces.

There were about 30,000 troops at Columbus, and some 10,000 or 12,000 had been sent to Bowling Green within the last two weeks. They were established in comfortable log huts, and appeared well, though rather miscellaneously clothed. They spoke of our gunboats with great respect, said they had complete plans for the *Benton*, furnished by one of the workmen engaged in building her, and thought Commodore FOOTE a very respectable antagonist.

Mr. C. was convinced that if Columbus is taken, it will only be after a most bloody and desperate struggle. He returns fully satisfied of the desperation of the South, and of the improbability that they will ever be finally subjugated.

EXPERIENCES OF A RELEASED PRISONER.

Corporal W. H. MERRILL, recently released from Richmond, is furnishing a Rochester paper with interesting sketches of his experiences. Describing the transfer from Manassas to Richmond, he says:

The journey occupied two days, the train being compelled to halt at every station from one to three hours. At along the route large crowds of people were assembled—consisting mostly of women and children, and at almost every place large numbers of Confederate wounded were removed from the cars, followed by weeping and distracted relatives. Some of these scenes were very affecting.

DAVIS, LEE, and other Confederate magnates accompanied us as far as Orange Court-house, and at intervening points the first named was called out upon the platform to speak to the multitude. At some villages the women thronged about the cars, offering refreshments to the wounded—both Union and Confederate, but more particularly to the former, whom they seemed to regard with mingled curiosity and favor. I suspected that the sympathies of some were even more deeply enlisted than they dared to show. We were invariably addressed as "Yankees," and there were frequent inquiries respecting "Old SCOTT, the traitor," and "Old LINCOLN, the tyrant." The ladies generally expressed a benevolent desire to get hold of the hero of Lundy's Lane, in order to string him up.

Arriving at Culpepper, the daughter of Maj. LEE, a young and beautiful damsel, came up to the window from which I leaned, and asked if she could do anything for me; and added, "What did you come down here for?" (This had become a stereotyped query.) I replied, "To protect the Stars and Stripes and preserve the Union."

My questioner then proceeded, after the uniform custom, to berate Gen. SCOTT. "That miserable old SCOTT—a Virginian by birth—a traitor to his own State—*we all hate him!*"

Miss LEE wore upon her bonnet a miniature silken secession flag, which she handed to me, remarking that she thought I could fight as well for the "Stars and Bars," as for the Stars and Stripes. I playfully reminded her that she had just denounced Gen. SCOTT as a traitor to his own State,—and if I should fight for the "Stars and Bars" I should be a traitor to the State of New-York! This trivial argument was evidently a poser. "Oh," responded she, "I had not thought of that!" But she insisted upon my acceptance of the emblem of disloyalty, and I still retain it out of kindly regard for the donor. She cut the buttons from my coat sleeve, and I consented to the "formal exchange," though not fully recognizing her as a "belligerent power."

As Miss LEE retired, another young lady came forward, and glancing at my companion, the Confederate guard, addressed him as a "Yankee prisoner," expressing her indignant surprise that he should have invaded their soil to fight. He corrected her mistake, stating that I, not he, was the "Yankee prisoner."

"No—no—you can't fool me; I know the Yankees too well," replied the lady. I corroborated the assertion of my companion, but it was some time before he prejudices could be overcome.

At almost every station on the route, one or more dead bodies were removed from the train, and placed in charge of their friends. The University, at or near Culpepper, and the Church at Warrenton, had been fitted up for hospital purposes, and many members of the Confederate wounded were conveyed to them from the train. Of the six or seven cars which started for Manassas, there were but two remaining when we reached the rebel Capitol. We arrived there about 9 o'clock in the evening. After the cars had halted, I heard a low voice at my window, which was partly raised. It was quite dark, and I could not distinguish the speaker, who was an Irish woman.

"Whist, whist!" said she; "are ye hungry?"

I replied that I was not, but that some of the boys probably were.

"Wait till I go to the house," she continued; and a moment afterward I heard her again at the window. She handed me a loaf of bread, some meat, and about a dozen baker's cakes, saying, "That was all I had in the house, but I had a sardin', and I brought the cakes wid it; and if I had more you should have it, and welcome!" Take it, and God bless ye!"

I thanked her, and said, "You are very kind to enemies."

"Whisht," said she, "and *am I from New-York myself?*"

This was the first "Union demonstration" that I witnessed in Old Virginia. I thanked God for the consolation which the reception afforded me, as for the third night I lay sleeplessly in the cars, my clothing still saturated and my body thoroughly chilled from the effects of the deluge at Manassas. I could have desired no sweeter morsel than the good woman's homely loaf, and proud of the loyal giver, I regarded that "I was from New-York myself."

The following morning the prisoners were all removed to the hospital and provided with comfortable quarters and medical attendance.

SUFFERINGS OF THE PRISONERS.

One of the prisoners released from confinement at Richmond says:

The only instance of brutality that I witnessed occurred during an inspection performed upon a Michigan captain. His rank, as the reader is aware, is that of a major, and, in consequence, he is entitled to better quarters. The Rebel officer ordered him to go to the cells, and he refused, saying he was a major, and entitled to better quarters. The officer then struck him a blow with his fist, and ordered him to go to the cells. He refused again, and was then knocked down by a blow from a musket in the hands of the officer. He was then taken to the cells, and his wounds were dressed. He is now doing well.

Our rations consisted of [illegible] per day, and were [illegible] and [illegible] were [illegible] and [illegible] in the morning. A small piece [illegible] in the hospital would at times be seen [illegible] by the officers. [illegible] the prisoners [illegible] the meat [illegible] others said the [illegible] Some [illegible] that [illegible] the [illegible] after [illegible] the [illegible] per day.

THE PROSPECTS IN COLUMBIA, S. C.

The Rev. [illegible] of Columbia, S. C., writes the following letter:

[illegible] Jan. 5, 1862.

MY DEAR FRIEND: [illegible] we were [illegible] and [illegible] not [illegible] [illegible] a thousand times more pleasant [illegible] the society of the many pleasant [illegible] had in our comfortable home. A large crowd awaited our coming, but no insults were offered us, save a few shouts from some heedless urchins who, too young to be trusted with arms, contented themselves with following at a safe distance. We were conducted to our lodgings by the quartermaster's wagon, and *pleasant*. Our friends, whose acquaintance we made, and *pleasant*. Our friends, whose acquaintance we made, and whose kindness to us, as strangers and as the people here, (I mean the better class of people themselves on being countrymen and kind, I think our chance is a good one. Our [illegible] we have had to hurry [illegible] and [illegible] since we set in the yard, but gentlemen [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

I found one of my acquaintance here, and have provided him with clothes. Yours, truly,

J. T. DREW, Captain Co. G, Second Vt.

WORKING THE NEGROES.

From the Petersburgh Express, Jan 22.

Two companies of free negroes, amounting in the aggregate to between forty and fifty, left Petersburgh on Monday for Manassas. They depart go armed with the rifle and Bowie knife, but with the spade and pickaxe, to work and not fight against the Yankees. Orders have been received here to impress into the public service all free negroes who do not volunteer to serve them time, but we are glad to say, that so far, out of the large number that have gone from this city, but very few have gone under compulsion. In the absence of any profitable employment at present, and with the positive assurance of good wages on the public works, they have generally gone of with great willingness.

GOOD RIDDANCE.

The Augusta papers announce the arrival in that city of Mr. MOORE, formerly Por of the Bridgeport *Farmer*, of Connecticut, with his family, who has been driven out of Southern rights and opposition to the war.

SLIGHTLY MISTAKEN.

The Petersburgh *Express* of the 20th, says that Gen. JACKSON had succeeded in capturing Gen. KELLY'S entire brigade, without firing a single shot.

THE CONTRABANDS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* tells these stories regarding the contrabands at Fortress Monroe:

There is a devout old colored man at Camp Hamilton, who acts as preacher or pastor to several hundred of his fellow-contrabands. Some weeks since, the Government, overseers furnished "Uncle Peter" with a house for the use of himself and congregation. On a bright Sunday afternoon the sable minister called his flock together in the same channel of ease, and told them that he desired particular attention that day to his remarks. Unfortunately, during the sermon, several of the more mischievous contrabands obtained a pack of playing cards, and creeping up the stairs, had an hour's amusement at a game that negroes are passionately fond of—*bluff*.

The old man heard voices above saying at the end of his simple paragraphs, something like the following: "I see dat and go twice better!" "Come ye, got three aces and two kings; gimme de pile." Nothing daunted, however, at this, the pastor quietly dismissed the congregation, and obtaining a good white oak twig, he went up stairs and administered a severe reprimand to those who would desecrate the Sabbath and degrade religion, by playing cards on the day that should be kept holy.

"Uncle Solomon" is something of a musician, and on Christmas he was presented with a new violin by his friends, of which he is very proud. The question was put and carried, that a ball should be given in the contraband quarters, and that in return for the fiddle, "Uncle Ben" should furnish the muscle.

All went merry, until the damsels became weary of the "ho-down," when two white sailors entered the room, boiling over with fun, and with "two sheets in the wind." The sailors desired to dance. The cunning contrabands agreed, and forming a ring around the sailors, the music commenced. The tars looked around for partners, but, as none appeared, they determined not to be "scotched," and danced together until utterly exhausted, much to the amusement of the colored folks. When the sailors ceased dancing, one of the contrabands stepped forward, and gave each of the Jack Tars a quarter of a dollar for the amusement furnished by them!

One more, and I will have done with the subject.

The other day MILES J. FLETCHER, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Indiana, was wandering around on the beach trying to "kill time" while waiting for the arrival of his brother from Richmond, Va. Suddenly he came upon a place on the beach where the contrabands had been digging gravel out of pits, to be subsequently used for repairing roads. The wagons had all been loaded and hauled off, and the contrabands had seated themselves out of sight in the gravel pit, studiously pondering primers and spelling-books. One of the more learned was acting as monitor.

"L, O, G," says one.

"Well, what does that spell?" asked the monitor.

"Dunno," answered Cuffee.

"Dat spells *Log, log* of wood, you know!" rejoined the monitor, triumphantly.

After getting along through the column of words with various success, one little contraband sung out,

"B, E, A, R, what do dat spell, honey?"

This was a stumper for all hands, and the class had unanimously determined to "skip" it, when Mr. FLETCHER came forward, much to their surprise, and said, "that spells *bear*."

"What's dat, Mas'r?" asked one of the bravest of the flock.

"Why, it's a great, ugly black animal, that lives in the woods yonder."

"Hi! Hi! De gemmen means a wild bease—*a bar!*"

And they all laughed so heartily over Mr. FLETCHER'S *bad* pronunciation, that he had to beat a hasty retreat, in order to get out of hearing of the jibes and jokes of the gravel-pit contrabands.

A SOUTHERN CONFESSION.

The *American Presbyterian* has a copy of the *Southern Presbyterian*, of Columbia, S. C., under date of Dec. 7. Among other remarks relative to the contents of the paper, we have this:

"From various ecclesiastical reports, we gather a number of interesting facts. One thing is clear—the Thornwell doctrine, that the church has nothing to do with secular matters—is now utterly repudiated in South Carolina. One-half of the male membership of the churches in South Carolina Presbytery are reported by the Synod to be in the army; and but for their female members, their Sabbath schools would have to be abandoned. In Bethel Presbytery, in the same Synod, the attendance on the services of the sanctuary has been greatly reduced by the war. Efforts for the evangelization of the colored population of one about with us, say the Synod, are spoken of as vigorously and successfully prosecuted. There is nothing of the proud and defiant tone of Southern politicians in the following sentences in the narrative:

"Notwithstanding Providence has greatly blessed us with abundant harvests, yet from all of our Presbyteries we hear of the sad ruin which sin, instead of sanctifies our land. We tread in till we struck heavily every where on the foe, but could not reach them. I took occasion during the cold fort of winter, of good sleighing, to visit the camps of the soldiers from their fortifications, and found the way to God's throne, as Fort Pickens can be reached from Spanish batteries.

ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes under date of Jan. 12:

"Gen. [illegible] arrived here last Gen. LANDER communicated with [illegible] Nothing [illegible] movement of [illegible] [illegible] Gen. JACKSON in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

This is to be qualified at the discretion of commanding officers by the absolute necessity of resting weary men.

Marches, when practicable, will be guided by the army regulations, and the prescribed halts for water and rest, frequently made. Squads of men will not be permitted to leave their ranks and precede the column. Such will be regarded as mutineers and deserters, and be punished on the spot. Commissioned officers failing to enforce this clause of the present order, will be held responsible to the last degree of military law.

5. The Commanding-General takes this opportunity of complimenting those true and hooorable soldiers, who, in the late march from Romney, remained in the ranks, prepared to meet the enemy; and he assures them that, having sworn by his solemn oath of office to respect, to guard, and to sustain them in doing their duty, he will take full care that they are not disgraced by the bad conduct of a few mutinous and disorderly men. By command of

Brig.-Gen. LANDER.

S. T. BARSTOW, Assistant Adjutant-General.

REBELS CAUGHT IN THEIR OWN TRAP.

A private letter from a soldier in Gen. JAMESON'S Brigade, says:

"Our division, or rather brigade, took eighteen prisoners yesterday, down at Pohic Church. They were taken by Col. HAYS, of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, an active and efficient officer. The Sixty-third were out on picket duty, and the attention of the sergeant of the guard being drawn to the tinkling of a cow bell in the bushes, with visions of new milk running through his head, he examined carefully, and to his intense astonishment, he found himself cuchered of his milk, and no cows there, but he made the discovery that as he advanced, said cow-bell retreated. The sergeant smelt a moderate-sized mice, and made a double-quick retrograde movement without investigating further. He immediately reported the fact to Col. HAYS. The Colonel secreted a squad of men in the woods, and the Sergeant again made himself conspicuous. Soon the gentle tinkle of a cow-bell was again heard. The Sergeant kept thresding in the bushes, and the bell gently tinkled, approaching all the while. Soon the squad in ambush had the satisfaction to observe the cautious approach, not of a cow, but of a veritable secesher with a cow-belt around his neck, and a six-shooter stuck in his belt. He came slowly on until within easy range of our men. The Sergeant then hailed him, and asked him where he had rather go 'to — or to Washington.' 'To Washington, I reckon,' drawled the Secesher, 'I aint clothed for warm weather,' and he came up, without looking to the right or left, and delivered himself up. He would have been looke upon as quite a hero by our men if the revengeful Secesher had not given information where the balance of his com rades were. That night Co. A, Pennsylvania Sixty-third, went about six miles outside our pickets, and took seventeen prisoners and six horses. One of the Secshers requested the hostler to take good care of his horse, for he that had nothing to eat for two days."

GHOSTS AT FORT WARREN.

A corre spondent of the Gloucester *Telegraph* writes from Fort Warren that there are nocturnal disturbances there, which are not exactly according to the routine duties of the settler, which is said to be "always gay." He says that spiritual phenomena mix themselves up with the midnight duties of the sentinels who keep their "money rounds," and that figures of a supernatural character have recently appeared to some of them in the lonely hour of night, in the vicinity of some rebel graves, and the image of an old woman has been seen vindictively frisking about the ruins of an old building from which she was ejected some time previous to her death. "If," he adds, "they should prove to be the veritable ghosts of the buried negroes, they may some night feel the effects of a Yankee bullet, as it would be some satisfaction to shoot even the apparition of a rebel, as long as we are where we cannot get a sight at a real one. On the other hand, the propriety of shooting the female ghost might be seriously questioned as a breach of true gallantry, where the presence of the fair sex is so unusual as at Fort Warren."

MAYOR BROWN, OF BALTIMORE.

From the Baltimore Sun, Jan. 21.

We are requested to publish the following correspondence, which recently took place between Mayor BROWN and the Government in regard to the renewal of his parole:

Boston, Jan. 4, 1862.

Marshal KEYES, Boston:

SIR: I called twice to see you during this week, and in your absence had an understanding with your deputy that I was to see you or see you this morning, on the expiration of my parole, but on being prevented to Fort Warren, and I have accordingly done so.

As you have not received any instruction from Washington in regard to the course to be pursued with me, I shall consider myself in your custody until you have had ample time to write to Washington and obtain a reply.

I accept it, however, to be expressly understood, that no further extension of my parole is asked for or would be accepted at this time.

It is my right and my wish to return to Baltimore, to resume the performance of my official and private duties.

Respectfully,
(signed) GEO. WM. BROWN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1862. }

John S. Keyes, Esq., United States Marshal, Boston:

SIR: Your letter of the 4th inst., relative to Hon. GEORGE W. BROWN, has been received. In reply, I have to inform you that if he desires it, you may extend his parole to the period of thirty days.

If not, you will please to commit him to Fort Warren, and report to this department.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary of State.

BOSTON, Jan. 10, 1862.

Marshal KEYES, Boston:

SIR: In my note to you of the 4th inst., I stated that I did not desire a renewal of my parole, but that it was my right and wish to return to Baltimore to resume the performance of my private and official duties.

My note was in substance, as you informed me, forwarded to Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. In a letter from you to him. In reply to your communication, F. W. SEWARD, Acting Secretary of State, wrote to you, under date of the 6th inst., that you may extend the parole of GEORGE W. BROWN, if he desires it, but if not, you are directed to recommit him to Fort Warren.

It was hardly necessary to give me the option of an extension of parole which I had previously declined, but the offer renders it proper for me to say that the parole applied for by my friends to enable me to attend to important private business, affecting the interests of others as well as myself; that the necessity growing out of this particular matter of business no longer exists, and that I cannot consistently with my ideas of propriety, by accepting a renewal of the parole, place myself in the position of seeming to acquiesce in a prolonged and illegal banishment from my home and duties. Respectfully.

(Signed) GEO. WM. BROWN.

On the 11th inst., Mr. BROWN returned to Fort Warren, and on the 14th, an offer was made by the Government to renew and extend his parole to 90 days, upon condition that he would not pass south of the Hudson River. This was also declined by him.

MORE OF BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

From the Boston Journal, Jan. 21.

The remaining vessels fitting out at Long Wharf, for Gen. BUTLER'S Expedition, are nearly all ready for the reception of the troops and horses destined for the third detachment of the Ship Island corps. Nothing of much interest has transpired since the sailing of the steamer *Constitution*, and the wharf presents rather a quiet appearance to-day. The steam propeller *Saxon*, of 482 tons, Capt. JOSIAH SNOW, having received on board all her stores and outfit, remains in her berth all ready for sailing orders, which are expected at any moment. She is a very neat looking craft, very sharp and is rigged like a fore and aft schooner. Her cabin accommodations are ample for the purpose for which she is designed, and will make comfortable quarters for Gen. BUTLER and his staff, if they shall go in her. She is armed with two of SAWYER'S rifled cannon, and will have a crew of about fifty men.

There are also fitting out at the wharf three sailing ships, which have on board most of their cargoes and stores. The *Undaunted*, of Boston, 1,370 tons burden, besides a general cargo, will take out a large number of horses. In consequence of the disastrous result to the animals on board the *Kingfisher* on her recent voyage to Ship Island, the vessels now in port will be fitted with a substantial stall for each horse, and to prevent injury to them by the rolling of the ship, they will also have a supporting band to suspend them in an upright position. The ship *Ocean Pearl*, of Boston, 847 tons, is loaded with stores, and will also take horses. The ship *North America*, of Boston, 1,288 tons, has taken on board a large supply of commissary stores, and is now being fitted up for troops. The ship *Idaho* still remains in the stream, waiting the arrival of troops, for the transportation of which she has been especially fitted, and has ample accommodations for their comfort. She has been ready to sail for several weeks. All the above vessels are nearly ready for sea.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The following is the present location of the National regiments in Western Virginia: The Forty-seventh Ohio, Col. POECHNER, is at Tomphins' Farm, above Gauley Bridge; the Twenty-eighth Ohio, Col. MOSES, at the Bridge; the Twenty-third and Thirtieth Ohio, of Schenck's Brigade, at Fayetteville, near Cotton Mountain, ten miles from Gauley; the Thirty-seventh Ohio, Col. SPIEGEL, at Clifton, on the Kanawha, between Charlestown and Gauley Bridge, though now absent on an expedition; Col. GILBERT'S Regiment is now on the Kanawha, ten miles above Charlestown; the Twelfth Ohio, Col. WHITE, is at Charlestown; the Eighth Virginia at Buffalo, below Charlestown; the Eleventh Ohio, Col. DEVILLIERS, at Point Pleasant; and detached companies of the Thirty-fourth of Col. PILATE'S Zouaves at Wadfield, Bamboursville and Guayandotte, below Charlestown. These troops are all in fine fighting condition, with few sick—the hospitals well supplied with every necessary.

GOVERNMENT WORK IN NEWARK, N. J.

From the Newark Mercury, Jan. 20.

The stimulus and activity given to the industrial interests of the country by the gigantic preparations which the Government has been making to arm and equip the immense armies it has put in the field, has, as would naturally follow from the wide reputation which our city enjoys for skillful and varied manufacturing pursuits, been felt amongst us, in perhaps as great a degree as in any other place. While it is scarcely possible to give in detail the number of articles produced, of each kind, or the exact amount of money expended by the Government amongst us, we have been able to collect some general facts of interest, which we present.

It has been computed by those best competent to judge, that the sum expended for work produced in our city, to be used by our army and navy, will not fall short of $2,000,000. There have been made saddles, harness, sthrups, gun-carriages, shoes, clothing, tents, knapsacks, haversacks, swords, bayonets and sheaths, and a variety of smaller articles, too numerous to mention.

It is estimated that not less than 50,000 saddles and 200,000 knapsacks have been turned out in our city alone. Of tents, there have been also a large number made—three different establishments being engaged in their manufacture. The largest of these has produced, of various kinds, including marquees, wall, hospital, servants, bell, sutlers, &c., 10,000 tents, having employed nearly 300 men constantly, and consuming, since Oct. 1, over 134,000 yards of COTT'S canvas, made at Paterson, in this State.

These figures will serve to give an idea of the productive energy of Newark, and of the extent to which that energy has been employed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Philadelphia Press.

We understand that the State of Pennsylvania having already exceeded her quota of troops to the General Government, is now willing to place at its disposal, within the next ten days, a complete division of soldiers; in other words, to rendezvous at Philadelphia nine new regiments of infantry and one new regiment of cavalry. We have soldiers enough in the State, organized and mustered into the service as companies, and now awaiting orders at various recruiting stations, to make this division, and Gov. CURTIN has tendered it to the General Government. This idea of his Excellency is to embark this exclusively Pennsylvania division at Philadelphia, on a Southern expedition, and under the command of a Pennsylvania General like HEINTZELMAN, FRANKLIN or REYNOLDS. It is thought that other expeditions will be sent to the Southern States speedily, and we can see no reason why these troops should not be employed on such duty. There are facilities at Philadelphia for fitting up an expedition promptly and thoroughly. There are soldiers here praying for an opportunity to carry the flag of the Union into the extreme South, and the General Government could pay no better compliment to the State of Pennsylvania than to accept the proffer of her Governor.

GOV. ANDREW AND GEN. BUTLER.

THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE EQUIPMENT AND OFFICERING OF REGIMENTS.

Governor ANDREWS has transmitted to the Legislature the correspondence relative to the New-England DIVISION, in accordance with an order of the House. It is very voluminous, and we can only hint at it:

The War Department conferred with Gov. ANDREW relative to the furnishing of troops for Gen. SHERMAN, which was followed by a confidential letter from SIMON CAMERON, asking that three regiments be placed under the command of Gen. SHERMAN. Then a telegram came from Lieut.-Col. HALLECK, saying that WADSWORTH had been authorized to raise a brigade, and that no more such irregularities were promised by the Secretary of War. The Governor then wrote a letter to the President, saying: We are raising five new regiments, all of which I mean to place under command of SHERMAN, if you can get an order, &c. SHERMAN urged haste. Secretary CAMERON authorized BUTLER to raise a Division in New-England. The President wrote to ANDREW, speaking of this order, and posed ANDREW would make his consent, as Governor of Massachusetts, by telegraph. Gov. ANDREW, same date, requests the Secretary of War that the *State* may be allowed to raise the additional regiments; says he will fill up SHERMAN'S corps first; and to all he can for BUTLER. A Staff officer was promulgated, prohibiting enlistments except for specified regiments. (See General Order No. 15.) The Secretary of War wrote to Gov. ANDREW, "Inspect the regiments now for SHERMAN, and fill them up first." Some time ANDREW offers BUTLER the Twenty-seventh Regiment. Gov. ANDREW wrote to Gen. SHERMAN stating that not to fill Gen. BUTLER'S order the Governor set to him. SHERMAN called the attention of the Secretary of War to the matter. The War Department suspended Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] with orders not to muster [illegible] SHERMAN'S regiments. Gov. ANDREW [illegible] Secretary of War [illegible] Gen. BUTLER [illegible] Gen. SHERMAN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 26, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

☞ Our DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY editions can be procured in quantities to suit, at the earliest moment and at lowest rates, from Mr. JOHN PITCOCK, agent for Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ JOHN H. TYSOE, our Agent for New-Brunswick, N. J., will supply the TIMES at our office price, if orders are left at his bookstore, No. 10 Peace-street, New-Brunswick, N. J.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no word of news from the Burnside Expedition this morning. Our latest dispatch from Baltimore, dated at 10 o'clock last night, states that up to that hour, the boat from Old Point Comfort, due in the morning, had not arrived—detained doubtless by the storm which prevailed on Friday night. She will probably bring some definite intelligence regarding the expedition.

Gen. HALLECK is determined that his order regarding the assessment of the property of rebels for the benefit of Union fugitives shall be carried out to the very letter. Several of the St. Louis rebels, who were recently assessed, having failed to pay promptly, their property has been seized, and additional assessment of twenty-five per cent. has been levied, in accordance with the terms of the order. One of these persons, a prominent merchant named SAMUEL ENGLER, having served a writ of replevin on the Provost Marshal, for the recovery of the property taken from him, he and his attorney were arrested, lodged in the military prison, and subsequently, under a special order issued by Gen. HALLECK, they were sent beyond the lines of the Department of Missouri, with a warning not to return without permission from the Commanding General, under penalty of being punished according to the rules of war. All persons attempting to interfere with the course of military law, will be dealt with in the same manner.

In a recent report to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, Brig.-Gen. PHELPS writes that a French ship of war had arrived at Ship Island, and that he was preparing to send her commander on his way to New-Orleans under a flag of truce; as his orders carried him there. This French officer states that France now has a fleet of twenty men-of-war in the Gulf.

As an offset to the statements of a Northern merchant, recently returned from New-Orleans, as to the invincibility of the South, which we publish this morning, it is said that a Southern merchant, who has been in the North several weeks, has arrived at the conclusion that rebellion is doomed; and he has been anxious to return to his home for the purpose of investing a large amount of money, which he put into Confederate bonds, in cotton. He has found it impossible, however, thus far, to get through the lines. The strength of the Government, and the determination of the people to subjugate the rebels, astounded him.

It is said that letters from New-Orleans and other Southern cities are still received at New-York and Boston, some of the letters containing remittances. They probably are in the first place sent by a vessel running the blockade, and thence by regular mail.

The Boston journals announce that there is a strong probability of a speedy settlement of the Andrew-Butler trouble by the authorities at Washington, upon a basis satisfactory to the Government and people of Massachusetts, and which will put an end to the present anomalous state of affairs.

Seventeen rebel prisoners, from HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S force, were brought down from Cattlettsburgh, Va., on the steamer, and arrived at Cincinnati on the 21st. They looked sorry enough, and might well be accepted as the counterpart of Falstaff's troops, as described by himself, in consideration of the fact that the redoubtable HUMPHREY MARSHALL has been dubbed the "fat knight," owing to his early propensity to blow and brag: "My whole charge consists of ancients, corporals, lieutenants, gentlemen of companies, slaves as ragged as Lazarus in the painted cloth, where the glutton's dogs licked his sores. * * * A mac fellow met me on the way, and told me I had unloaded all the gibbets, and pressed the dead bodies. No eye hath seen such scarecrows. I'll not march through Coventry with them—that is flat." The similitude holds good here, too; and the last may be the reason HUMPHREY concluded not to march through the United States, and lay the country waste with fire and sword.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate a petition was presented for the incorporation of the State Homœopathic Society. A bill to stop the sale of swill milk was reported. The bill in relation to unauthorized banking was then debated in Committee of the Whole during the rest of the session.

In the Assembly, a favorable report was made on the bill to repeal the act relative to the publication of legal notices. The report was laid on the table. The bill to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Express Company was introduced. Objection was made to its introduction, on the ground that it had already been rejected by the Assembly; but the objection was overruled, and it was referred to the Committee on the Affairs of Cities. Other bills were introduced—to regulate the fees for searches in the County Clerk's Office in this City; to punish frauds on laborers; to authorize Justices of the Peace to act in absence of Coroners; to establish academical departments in the free schools and other institutions of learning, and to authorize the incorporation of juvenile reformatory associations. In reply to a resolution of inquiry passed in the Assembly, the Governor sent in a communication, stating that volunteers who had enlisted, and had been honorably discharged after medical examination, had not been paid. The question whether legislation is necessary to secure pay to such men was referred to the Judge Advocate. The resolution recommending butter as a portion of the army rations was called up and passed, after being amended so as to include cheese also. The concurrent resolutions from the Senate, assuming the State's quota of the National tax; in favor of a law of Congress authorizing the States to assess and collect their proportion of the tax; and fixing the 30th inst. for the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction and a Regent of the University. The bill to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to raise a fund for the support of the families of volunteers was set down for debate in the first Committee of the Whole.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *North Star* at this port, from Aspinwall on the 15th inst., we have later intelligence from the United States of Colombia and the South Pacific States. She also brings the mails and passengers from California, and $602,767 in specie.

We have no later dates from Central America, on account of the failure in the arrival of the steamer at Panama. At Bogota nothing new had transpired; but the new Government of MOSQUERA was operating regularly. In the State of Santander four battles took place on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of December, between MOSQUERA'S forces and the revolutionists, in which the former were successful. MOSQUERA had left Bogota to go to Antioquia to quell the rebellion there. In the State of Canca, also, there are still factions in arms against MOSQUERA. Venezuela is said to be in a horrible political condition, though no details are given. Arrangements were being made for opening the new French line of steamers between Havre and Aspinwall. Little driblets of cotton were passing across the Isthmus from Peru for Europe. It is very fine, but the staple is short.

We have late advices from South America through our Panama correspondent. Peru is tranquil under the military rule of Gen. CASTILLA, but plots were being hatched which required the utmost vigilance to defeat. At Callao the British ship *Susan G. Owen* had flaunted the Confederate rebel and the rattlesnake flags at her fore and main masts, with the British flag at the peak. On Christmas the new amphitheatre for bull fights was opened, and an immense concourse of people were present. From Bolivia we learn that the revolutionary attempt of Gen. FERNANDEZ had proved a failure; and President ACHA had nominated a new Cabinet. The insurgent MORALES had been defeated, with the loss of his men.

From Chili we learn that Mr. HENRY MEIGGS had commenced the work of building the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, and had 4,000 men employed. Business was dull and money scarce in Chili. From the Argentine Confederation we learn that the war between Buenos Ayres and the Confederacy had terminated by the triumph of the former. DARQUI had fled, and his General, URQUIZA, had laid down his arms. From Ecuador we learn that there had been a slight revolutionary movement, but it was quickly suffocated.

On Friday night, Marshal MURRAY ordered the arrest of WILLIAM DONALDSON on the charge of having been the supercargo of the slaver *Montauk*, which cleared from New-London, Conn., about a year ago. Two other parties were also arrested on the charge of having been connected with slavers.

A heavy wind commenced blowing from the northeast yesterday morning, and continued with considerable violence throughout the day. The rain came down in torrents, and the tides in both rivers rose to an unusual height. Numerous cellars and basements in South and West streets were flooded, compelling the occupants to take refuge elsewhere. In some instances merchandise was greatly damaged. The railroad trains coming to the City were over an hour behind time. Most of the vessels in the North River dragged their anchors, and one or two collisions took place, but fortunately no serious damage was sustained.

An interesting meeting of the New-York Teachers Association was held, last evening, on the occasion of the opening of their newly repaired reading and meeting rooms, in the building of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets. Addresses were made by Messrs. S. M. Perkins, David Scott, James W. Gerard, A. S. Hewitt, S. L. Woodford, N. A. Waterbury, and others, after which a beautiful collation was partaken of.

Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON, member of Congress from Illinois, has written to the Chicago *Post*, denying the statement, with which he had been charged, that the reason the army does not move forward was because some of the officers have brothers or relatives on the other side. He adds: "Relative to the repose or movements of the army of the Potomac or the West, or anywhere else, it is not my province to advise or direct. The President of the United States is the commander of all the armies in the Union. He has appointed our Generals, and has control of all our military movements, and it is with bad grace that those who were professedly his loyal supporters now attack him and his policy in a manner gratifying and profitable to disunionists and traitors only. As a member of the legislative branch of the Government I had no means of knowing, no reasons and no right to inquire of the Executive Department, when, why or where our army should or should not move, and I have never assumed to know or inquire any more than any other citizen."

Major GILLIAM, of North Carolina, and Lieut. WARD, of Norfolk, have been released from Fort Warren, and are now on their way to the South, where, by the terms of their release, they are to obtain the exchange of two Federal prisoners of equal rank. Major GILLIAM left Baltimore for Fortress Monroe on Thursday, and Lieut. WARD went on Friday. Capt. LUKE, Lieut. WISE and one other officer of the Hatteras prisoners also came up from Fort Warren on Thursday, and have gone South.

At the request of his mother, who went to Richmond for that purpose, JEFF. DAVIS released from custody Mr. T. D. SMITH, a student of Brown University, Providence, taken prisoner at the Bull Run battle. In her company he has arrived at Providence.

A number of carpenters have gone from Hingham, Mass., to ship Island, Gulf of Mexico, to perform the carpenter work of the new fort now in course of erection at that place. They will probably be gone about one year. The pay of the workmen is $1 75 per day and board, and that of the foreman $3 50 and board.

Maj. MERRITT has been selected as Engineer-in-Chief of the naval flotilla of the Western waters, and as Chief of Engineers on Gen. HUNTER'S Staff, with the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

In the FOWLER divorce case, stated in the TIMES of the 23d, the jury have rendered a verdict to the effect that neither party is entitled to a divorce. It will be remembered that each charged the other with adultery. The case was tried in the Common Pleas before Judge HILTON.

The severe storm on Saturday checked business operations. Breadstuffs were quiet, yet stiffly held. Cotton was inactive. The principal kinds of Provisions were in fair demand. Pork and Lard were rather dearer. Whisky was advancing. Groceries, Oils, Metals, Fish, Hemp, Hops, Lathe, Lime, Seeds, Spices and Naval Stores, were in limited request. The Freight market was quoted, in some instances, firmer, but engagements were light.

NAPOLEON AND THE POPE—A DELPHIC UTTERANCE.—The Emperor of the French is in the habit of making brief speeches to the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the other officials, on the occasion of the New-Year's reception at the Tuileries. As for several years past these informal utterances of the master-spirit of European statecraft have been found to be remarkable foreshadowings of the events of the year, it is customary to attach a Delphic significance to the words that fall from the Imperial lips on these occasions. In this view there may be a really weighty meaning in one of the remarks which he dropped at the reception on the past 1st of January.

The Archbishop of Paris complimented the Emperor in the name of the clergy, and to his address NAPOLEON made this pregnant reply: "I am always much moved by the prayers which you address to Heaven for the Empress, for my son, and for me. The French clergy, so eminent by its piety and virtues, who know that *they must render unto God that which is God's, and to Cæsar that which is Cæsar's*, may count, you may assure them, upon my protection and my lively sympathy."

There is a truly French *finesse* in thus addressing an ecclesiastical body in scriptural phrase; while the condition on which his "protection and lively sympathy" are predicated was meant, and it was no doubt understood as it was meant, as a political prophecy. When he tells the Archbishop of Paris that the clergy should know the difference between what belongs to God, and what to CÆSAR, it is difficult to avoid the inference that "CÆSAR" is thinking of asserting rights which the clergy would not admit, if they had any choice in the matter. It is notorious that the French Archbishops, Bishops and Priesthood generally, have done their best to thwart the precept of the Gospel which the Emperor cites, by obstinately claiming for the Pope what belongs to VICTOR EMANUEL. Indeed, this powerful clerical opposition is the only thing that has prevented NAPOLEON from taking final measures to bring about the evacuation of Rome. It may be that he now feels sufficiently strong to brave this opposition, and do what we give him credit, at least, for *wishing* to do. Is this, then, another Delphic utterance destined to become, during the present year, a grand fact? Let us hope so.

Affairs at the Capital.

A number of leading citizens who went to Washington early in the week, have returned home. We conversed with one of them last evening, who evidently observed much to afford satisfaction in reference to the administration of affairs in the Department of War, and signs of harmony and success between the head of the Treasury and the Committees on Finance in the two Houses of Congress.

The changes in the War Department are substantial reforms. Mr. STANTON is not only a gentleman of profound ability, but of practical administrative skill. He enters upon his work with an honest sense of its great responsibilities and of the necessity of guarding its financial, as well as military details, besides studying the comforts and what is due to the bravery and successes of our volunteer soldiery. He has already impressed himself upon the loyal friends of the Government as a man of more than ordinary mark, not alone by his quick insight into the real duties before him through this extraordinary crisis, but by the personal industry and hearty earnestness which he has unquestionably brought to their performance. We learn that he is especially solicitous to stand well with the capitalists and other moneyed men of the country, who have promptly and generously contributed of their substance to the support of the war, and to whom the Government must look for the means of its further prosecution. "Tell your New-York people," said he to our informant, "that their money shall be faithfully applied, so far as my Department is concerned." He desires that they should understand this, and on the guarantee of his personal supervision of estimates, contracts and disbursements. That it is no idle promise, we have every assurance in the good name for sagacity and integrity which the acquaintances of Mr. STANTON universally accord to him.

The mist which had been thrown around the financial policy of the Treasury, under the general suspension of Specie payments, by the various and conflicting advice and schemes of certain parties who went to Washington to shape the measures of Congress and the Secretary with the warrant, as they claimed, of bank experience, has happily been dissipated. There is entire accord between Mr. CHASE and the Committee of Ways and Means, who have already reported their Loan and Currency bill, and who are as rapidly maturing their Tax bill as the novel character of the system and its complex details will permit. A National Currency, with the stamp of the Federal authority upon United States Notes, for popular circulation, *as a legal tender*, will constitute part of the machinery of both measures. There is no thought of leaving this Currency, without the stamp referred to, to the tender mercies of such of our self-important, and selfishly inclined bank leaders who have already given evidence of what they might do with it, by what they have done with the plain United States Notes already in circulation at their own counters and through their own Clearing-house. The Secretary now thoroughly understands not only the bearing of this opposition—partial it is known to be, as not one out of ten of the bank officers in New-York participate in its factious spirit—but the true drift of the popular feeling and preference on the subject.

The National currency of United States notes, convertible during the war into the public stocks, and subsequently, or on the general resumption of specie payments, by the banks into gold, will undoubtedly be adopted by Congress. It will be made part of the financial policy of the Administration. The reason why it will and must be adopted is, not alone its availability, but because there is no safe or practical alternative presented. The public have already seen the disposition of outside advisers of Mr. CHASE, and newspaper essayists and pamphleteers, to theorize on a hundred different schemes for the conduct of the Treasury and its currency, without being able to appreciate the readiness with which any one of them could be adapted to the pressing emergency of the Government. The competition, therefore, is not between the present bill and any other single scheme of finance, but the question is reduced to the alternative of adopting this measure, or none at all, of the currency nature.

The popular mind is prepared for a uniform currency of a National stamp and credit. Its establishment is not regarded simply as an expedient of the Treasury, but as one of the important powers, not to say duties, of the General Government, heretofore exercised on but two occasions in the history of the Constitution, which should no longer be neglected. The people will welcome the employment of such a currency, with its legal stamp and sanction, as they now favor and give circulation and confidence to the plain demand notes of the United States, against occasional and somewhat embittered opposition. We understand there is no thought entertained at Washington of making the present Currency bill a half-way measure, or of leaving the present $50,000,000 without the additional provision of uniformity and legality. No such risk of doubtful security or depreciation will be incurred. The bill will be amply backed by taxation, and the United States notes which it authorizes will be made a legal tender in all the operations of commerce, of trade, and of domestic economy, as well as in the vast receipts and disbursements of the Treasury.

Our Ministers at London and Paris.

We give place in another column to remarks of a French journal, of this City, in regard to the inefficiency of the American Legations at London and Paris. We do this, not because the article earns notice by its intrinsic merits, but simply because it gives expression to an opinion which has undoubtedly obtained great currency, without previously making its way into print, that neither Mr. ADAMS nor Mr. DAYTON is the man required by the crisis to represent this country at the *foci* of European opinion.

It is certainly true that the adroitness and industry of the rebel agents in Europe should have been met from the first by an exhibition of, at least, equal adroitness and industry on the part of persons in the interest of the National Government. Messrs. YANCEY, MANN and ROST were dispatched at the commencement of the insurrection to realize the most important part of the insurrectionary plan. They were to bring Great Britain and France into the quarrel as the allies of the South.

It would have been impossible to select three men more perfectly adapted to their mission. Mr. MASON had been so long engaged in diplomatic business by the State Department, and had so long filled the position of Assistant Secretary of State, that his acquaintance in European diplomatic circles was of the highest value. His companions, though without diplomatic training, were apparently gentlemen of elevated tone and culture, courtly, insinuating, plausible. There is no doubt they carried with them unlimited means of corruption and seduction. Their parlors and dining-rooms at London and Paris became the resort of that class of literary people, the Bohemians and secondary writers of the Press, whose talk is current about town as wit, and whose contributions to the journals aid so powerfully in molding public opinion. There is probably no newspaper in London or Paris that has not felt the influence of rebel gold. The more important of them, there is too much reason to believe, have been bought outright, and have wielded their editorial thunder with sole reference to the wages they were earning. Upon the arrival of news from America, which REUTER, the telegrapher, takes pains to report in the form most unfavorable to the Northern cause, there is a legion of writers, editorial and contributory, who set their pens in motion to distort and pervert and discredit the truth. Others, descending a grade lower in infamy, find constant employment in the invention of such falsehoods as appear daily in the Paris *Patrie*, and the London *Telegraph* and *Chronicle*. There is, in truth, no agency by which public opinion can be reached, corrupted, and misdirected, which the rebel agents have hesitated to use, and use to the best advantage. Social splendors; the blandishments of talented and seductive female diplomatists; the lavish employment of money, where money can be used most effectively; the management of the Press; the purchase of professional opinions upon disputed points of international law; the courtship paid to Cabinet Ministers, members of Parliament, Senators, Deputies;—by such acts as these, which there was no active influence to counteract the Southern agents have given a wholly incorrect and injurious bias to the current of European sentiment.

But the very presentation of the means thus used must relieve our Ministers in London and Paris from the reproach, in that they failed to combat the errors thus successfully propagated. The Ambassador has functions peculiar to himself, from which he can only depart by the sacrifice of his diplomatic character. He is accredited to a Government, not to a nation. If he condescends from his official position to enter the arena of newspaper controversy; if he make his *salons* schools for reforming public sentiment; if he employ money freely to buy public opinion, or hire those who shall guide or pervert it, he at once loses all title to recognition as a diplomatic agent, and his usefulness is at an end. The precedent in this matter was established by the United States in the case of citizen GENET. That envoy endeavored, by precisely such means as are now used by YANCEY and the rest, to bring American opinion to favor a French in preference to an English alliance. For such labors he received his dismissal from WASHINGTON.

It is certainly unfortunate that Mr. DAYTON and his subordinates are unacquainted with the French language. But the fact has not prevented the Minister from entertaining liberally at his legation, less ostentatiously perhaps than Mr. FAULKNER, his predecessor, but so as fully to maintain the traditions of the embassy. No complaint has been made of the failure of Mr. ADAMS to practice with even greater prodigality the rites of hospitality. And we have reason to know that both ministers have been incessant in their labors to inform the Cabinets to which they are commissioned of the true nature of the American issue, and the peaceful policy of the American Government. More than this they have no warrant to do. What else was to be done should have been the work of agents as little constrained by official position and etiquette as the rebel commissioners themselves. It may not be too late, even now, to employ such.

Our Growing Naval Power.

In furnishing vessels for our various naval expeditions, we are rapidly acquiring a very respectable National fleet, adapted not only for coast service, but, a large part of it, for action in any waters. The steamships which have been purchased and converted into armed vessels are many of them models of naval architecture, and nearly as strong as anything with wooden walls afloat—built for braving the stormy waters of our South Atlantic coast in Winter time as well as Summer, for traversing in all seasons the iron-bound coast line from New-York to Halifax, and for other service equally trying and dangerous. Elsewhere we publish a list of these purchased vessels, with their present armaments, from which it will be seen that, in a few months, our navy has been increased by seventy-nine steamers; mostly new, carrying 335 guns; beside sixty ships, and other craft, carrying nearly 200 guns. This, of course, is exclusive of an immense number of transport vessels which have been purchased, and which, armed with a pivot gun, might, in case of necessity, be very efficient in certain kinds of naval warfare. Beside this, too, the fleet of steam vessels now getting built by the Government is rapidly being launched and put into active service. That fleet consists of fourteen screw sloops, twenty-three screw gunboats, twelve light-draft steamers, and three iron-clad steamers, carrying altogether nearly 300 guns. A considerable number of these vessels are now doing good service on our coast and elsewhere; and our European news this morning announces that one of them, the screw sloop *Tuscarora*, has arrived at Southampton in pursuit of the *Nashville*. We should not be sorry if it came in contact with that insolent pirate craft not far out of the British Channel, so that John Bull might see out of what stuff our Navy—which he so much despises—is made. A letter this morning from one of our correspondents at Port Royal, also tells us what fine work our new gunboats are doing down there. They run up the creeks and rivulets, everywhere scattering and frightening the chivalry. Getting aground is to them a matter of no consequence; they ran ashore and then ran off again half a-dozen times during the last fight, and the conduct of the officers and crew of these plucky little ships seems to revive the old days of American naval gallantry. Our navy, everywhere, has done wondrously well during the war, and those who criticize it on account of the inefficiency of the blockade at certain points, should remember that our naval fleet has been very limited, and the work it had to perform prodigious.

There is one blot on our naval escutcheon however, and that is the career of the rebel privateer, the *Sumter*, culminating in the exploit which is recorded among our European intelligence this morning. It appears that the tidings conveyed in the dispatch of our Minister at London, Mr. ADAMS, and brought in the previous steamer, is only too true. The pirate ship has again given our war vessels the slip, and has escaped from her late scene of operations in the West Indies to the European coast, there to prey upon our rich merchantmen. Already she has captured and burnt three American vessels, the names of which are given. She has, moreover, after this piratical act, been hospitably received in the port of Cadiz, on the west coast of Spain. Unfortunately the present condition of maritime law prevents our doing more than making a barren reclamation against that Power. Let her understand, however, that it will not be forgotten, and will form one count in the indictment which is accumulating against her in the memory of the American people. But, in the meantime, there is one redress open to us. We know where the *Sumter* is. She must never be allowed to leave her present [illegible], at least never beyond the distance at which she becomes lawful prize. Let our navy see to this, and add to the energy and activity it has lately displayed, the crowning triumph of the destruction of the *Sumter* and the *Nashville*—the last remains of the rebel piratical marine.

A Group of Southern Heroes.

The true nature of the mission which the South is destined to fulfill has long been a pet subject of speculation with Southern statesmen. But it is only another evidence of the uncertainty of human prevision that the genius of the South, now that it has been left free to develop itself, expands in a wholly different direction from any set down in the prophetic programmes. It does not need to be half as philosophical as DE BOW'S *Review*, Mr. CALHOUN, or the Charleston *Mercury*, to see that the manifest destiny of the South lies in the line of the *Comic*. Already, during the brief period of the war, she has given us a group of grotesque characters, as genuinely funny and mirth-provoking as any in SHAKESPEARE or CERVANTES. Pass mentally in review the prominent figures in the rebellion and it will be seen that at least every other one displays elements that are intrinsically comic, and were it not for the grim earnestness of the cause they illustrate, they would perform the invaluable service of keeping the whole country in a broad grin. Take in illustration a couple of typical military and the same number of naval heroes; and as they and their exploits must be very fresh in the public memory, the lightest limning will answer all the purpose.

For jolly tars commend us to HOLLINS and TATNALL. Who can ever forget the two Commodores of "the little Confederate Mosquito Fleets?" HOLLINS, of the "ram," hero of the pungent peppering at the head of the Mississippi Passes—HOLLINS, for whom the Crescent City made a Sardinapalism of her whole meagre stock of lard oil, in order to illuminate in his honor—HOLLINS, who recently took his "ram" a-junketing *through* Memphis—HOLLINS, whom, as the fates will have it, the ungrateful South (Republics *are* ungrateful) has of fate declared to be an outrageous liar and humbug, and divorced from the "ram!" And TATNALL—the fussy and fugacious, the lying and crying TATNALL, who did such tremendous execution on our squadron at the time of the Port Royal bombardment, and dodged so gingerly up through the creeks, and has ever since kept the Union force in the Palmetto State in agony in anticipation of the descent of this "little Confederate Mosquito Fleet." Who shall say the South has not produced its naval heroes?

And for military heroes, what can the most exigeant imagination ask beyond MARSHALL and PILLOW—*par nobile fratrum?* PILLOW, the redoubtable GIDEON J., of Duck River, Tennessee—who dug the ditch on the wrong side at Camargo, and whom Gen. SCOTT was cruel enough to prove to be a liar and filcher of other men's dues. But alas, PILLOW has resigned, and all of comfort that is left us is the reminiscence of the unforgetable scene of the retiring review. As described in the Memphis *Appeal* by one who styles himself "An Humble Admirer," it was indeed a grand review. It is compared to NAPOLEON leaving the Old Guard at Fontainbleau. PILLOW rode past slowly with uncovered head, bowed low in grief. The Tennessee braves wept. PILLOW wept. "As the General rode silently through our ranks, with uncovered head, and tears rolling down his manly face, that mass of determined heroes became children again!" But this is a lachrymose piece, and one turns with a sense of relief to the recent exploit of MARSHALL, the Falstaff of the rebellion, who *marshalled* his braves the way that they should go in full retreat to Tennessee. HUMPHREY was a great soldier, so long as duty was confined to parade, noise, bombast, and epistolary correspondence. But when it came to powder, HUMPHREY was fain to confess his weakness, and hurry away, "larding the lean earth" as he passed along. The huge HUMPHREY was a coward on instinct, and we shall probably hear of him detailing his exploits to his rebel friends at Richmond in the following approved Falstaffian fashion: "I am a rogue if I were not at half-sword with a dozen of them together. I have 'scaped by miracle; I am eight times thrust through the doublet; four through the hose; my buckler cut through and through; my sword hacked like a hand-saw, *ecce signum*. I never dealt better since I was a man: all would not do."

We sincerely hope that the South will not take it to heart that the mission she seems called on to fill is not exactly of the kind her statesmen had prophesied, or despair because her Commodores produce universal cachinnation, and her Generals a grand guffaw. Let her consider that it is something to be able to keep the cold phlegmatic Yankees in perpetual good humor. Let her go on, and we dare say Old ABE—who knows a good thing when he sees it—will almost feel like forgiving her for the little affair of the rebellion. The mission of Bœotia was to produce blockheads, and the mission of the Southern Confederacy is to give birth to fantastic figures that set the continent a-side-shaking.

Vagaries of International Law.

Able and successful as Earl RUSSELL has, in general, been as Foreign Minister, he has certainly not been consistent as an interpreter of international law. Our St. Thomas correspondent recently communicated a case to us somewhat similar to the *Trent* affair, in which his Lordship made a very different decision from that pronounced by him touching the abduction of MASON and SLIDELL; and his very contrary interpretations in these two parallel cases lead inevitably to the conclusion that the British Secretary has two strings to his juridical bow, and that his expositions of international law have been dictated by expediency rather than by conviction of immutable right. The case reported in the letter of our St. Thomas correspondent occurred in Central America. Anarchy, as is well known; is the normal condition of the Spanish-American Republics, and New-Granada, unfortunately, is no exception to the general rule. Now it happened, some time since, that the Conservative faction having gained the ascendancy in Santa Marta, certain commercial men of the defeated party, with their families, fled thence, and sought refuge in Jamaica. But when ARBOLEDA, the Conservative leader, and his principal followers, had been expelled from Santa Marta, the said refugees determined to return. Accordingly, they sailed from Kingston in the British steamer *Saladin*, and, in due time, arrived at Aspinwall, where ARBOLEDA and his faction had, in the interim, established themselves. The Conservative chief, on learning that some of his enemies were on board the *Saladin*, gave orders that they should be seized, and taken forcibly from the vessel; but, the British Consul at Aspinwall commanded the Captain of the steamer to hoist the British flag, and defied the New-Granadian officers to lay hands on the passengers. Under these circumstances ARBOLEDA thought it better to desist, and the returning refugees were suffered to proceed unmolested. Now in this case the British Consul acted well and with spirit, casting the ægis of his protection over innocent people, and shielding them from the vengeance of a sanguinary outlaw, who had no legitimate authority to claim them. But when the matter was reported to the Imperial Government, what was his reward? Why, a letter of reproof from the British Foreign Secretary to the British Minister at Bogota, condemning the Aspinwall Consul's conduct, and laying it down as a rule that *no* MERCHANT *steamer or vessel could give right of asylum to any person or persons charged with either civil or political offences.*

Here is consistency! Mr. COWAN'S protection of these Santa Martan merchants and their families on board the *Saladin*—Mr. COWAN'S refusal to surrender them to an implacable and pitiless foe, who was himself proscribed by the New Granadian Government, and who, if he had got them into his possession, would probably have murdered them. Earl RUSSELL pronounces most reprehensible—a palpable infraction of the law of nations; but the act of the commander of the *Trent*, who admitted our rebels and traitors into his vessel, and peremptorily refused to give them up to Capt. WILKES, his Lordship holds to have been quite in accordance with the spirit and the letter of international law, and in the highest degree commendable! In the opinion of the British Foreign Secretary, ARBOLEDA, the outlawed chief of a defeated faction, would have been perfectly justified had he sent his minions on board the *Saladin*, and carried off forcibly the Santa Martan refugees, and yet the same authority has not hesitated to denounce the act of Capt. WILKES as an insult to the British flag, and an outrage of unprecedented enormity!

There is a story about the bull that gored a neighbor's ox, but Earl RUSSELL does not seem to have much respect for this or any other antiquated precedent.

NEW-ORLEANS IN A BAD WAY.—The City of New-Orleans must be indeed in a dreadful way when it is reported that all the gambling-houses have been closed. When a profligate comes to that pass that he has to leave off his vices, it is well accounted a sign of breaking-up. New-Orleans without gambling-hells? Preposterous! One might as well think of London without cockneys, Cologne without stinks, or New-York without Aldermanic thieves! It is announced, however, that the "sports" are holding indignation-meetings over this unheard-of raid on the profession. Well they may! If this measure does not make the Crescent City long to get back to the good old Union times, pray, what will?

MAYOR'S OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.—The Mayor has appointed WM. RICHARDSON, Messenger, at a salary of $800, in place of WM. MCKENNEY, and he has abolished the office of Assistant Messenger, heretofore held by Mr. J. HENNESSEY.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

Last Day of the Twenty-ninth Anniversary—Morning, Afternoon and Evening Sessions—Radical Speeches of Radical Men in the Morning and Afternoon, and Eloquent Addresses of Phillips and Manning in the Evening—John Brown Song—Speeches of Foster and other Extremists—The Covenant with Hell—The Closing Festival in Music Hall.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 24, 1862.

The second day of the Twenty-ninth Anniversary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, has been the occasion of much more extravagance of statement, and *outré*-ism of menner on the part of the speakers than was yesterday. The first dey's work, of which I sent you last night an extended eynopsis, was moderate, comparatively conservative, and calculated in no way to offend the most sensitively organized mind. Snch speskers as WANNELL PHILLIPS, GARRISON and ALEXA, spoke as they have recently spoken in New-York and elsewhere—moderately, quietly, and in a manoer entirely divested of fanaticism, but to-day has been given up almost entirely to another set end style of men, and they have made the most of their opportunity.

The dey was fine—for Boston—that is, the East wind has kept away; the all-time chill, which is as familiar to Bostonians as HOLMES' poems or EVERETT'S orations, has not penetrated with its ecustomed skill the sensitive cuticles of strangers, and it haa been possible for people with top-boots and rubbers to cross the strcets without drowning.

At an early hour the spacious hall was besieged by varied classes of society, and in a few minutes after the opening of the doors for the morning session, every seat was occupied, and many chairs were brought into the crowded aisles. I noticed one feature, which though ao evidence of the indepeadence of the audience, was hardly complimentary to the speakers. Very meny ladies brought and used their knitting needles, others read from WHITTIER'S poems, from the daily papers and from private memoranda; others indulged in philanthropic conversetion, interesting, but hardly courteous, to the rest of the audience; and others yet played reporter," and wrote letters. Scattered through the house were demonstretive men and women, who, at certain points or periods, burst into tremendous applause, to the perfect astonishment of the majority of the endience, and occasionally to the annoyance of the orator. I at first thought the individuals referred to, were "jolly hoys," who had come in for a lark, and were making fun of the affair, but closo observation and snbsequent conversation clearly demonstrated to my mind that they were *bona fide* brothers, and were anxious that the meeting should be warm.

The first speaker was Mr. STEBBINS, of Rochester and I regret to say that Mr. STEBBINS' appearance upon the platform, which was yesterday dignified by Messrs. PHILLIPS and GARRISON, was hy no means calculated to increase one's respect therefor. Mr. STEBBINS is a very small man, but he made a very long speech. He has a pecol'ar pronunciation, as well as a tpeculiar gronping of words. He cnips off short their ends, gives the letter S the hardest kind of a Z twang, and, whetber intentionally or not, renders himself as far from ordinary humaolty as possible.

Mr. STEBBINS began early in the morning, and continued far into the forenoon. He is for the instant armlog of the negroes, who, according to the Stebbinsonian idea, are far more competent in military nr civil life than his white-skinned brother, and placing them under charge of that eminent philosopher, who, alone of ell the speakers yesterday, got upon the "rampage"—CHARLES LENOX REMOND, the colored orator of Salem. He described the charge that a regiment of colored cavalry, under the command of that brother, would he apt to make, if it could be pitted against a Southern army, and concluded that such a tremendous exhibition of fanatical bravery as would be given by these brave fanatics, would do more for the furtherance of the cause of the Union than the most splendid display of valor on the part of as many or trehle the number of white soldiers. The reason why the black regiment would do better, he argued was on account of the *purpose* behind them—a purpose which would make McCLELLAN of some use, did he possess it, and without which he is absolutely of no account.

According to Mr. STEBBINS' somewhat rambling and very-hard-to-report statement, McCLELLAN has an immense army on the banks of the Potomac, with which he knows not what to do. Virginia sits at Manassas, daring him to advance, but he fears to accept the challenge; he is of no nse whatever: his army is of no use; and all because he has no pnrpose, has no plan has no idea of what he is fightlog for, or rather what he ought to fight for, and on the whole he is rather an expensive, not to say a cumbersome, ornament.

Mr. STEBBINS then proceeded to relate, with a straight face, the most tremendone yarns about the barbarisms of Slavery, as exhibited in the refined society of New-Orleans. One, in partieular, was worked np in most dramatic style, and drew from the vast audience of sympathizere groans and "Oh's" innumerable. It was about a "pure-minded young lady of the North, who was living at the South when the rebellion broke out, as a governess. She had never opened her mouth, either on one side or the olher, and for her reticence, was taken by the most refined citizens of the Crescent City into the street, stripped of her clothing, and in the *presence of the ladies of the city*, subjected to the most outrageous and uncivil indignities, and when she, with woman's modesty, appealed to those of her own sex, they rudely rebuffed her and said she had got only what she deserved, and they wisbad every Yankee woman might suffer the same." The gentleman who made the above extraordinary statement evidently believed its truth, as he did that of the other similar assertions. He became wonderfully excited about it, and as he described the mental, physical and moral suffering of the young lady, he dropped his peculiar pronunciation and talked "like any other man." He complimented, in the highest style, the consistency of Mr. GARRISON, and assured the audience that the only paper in the City of New-York, which dared to stand near Mr. GARRISON, is the *Tribune*. He gave that jonrnal the most elaborate puff, and a genuinely first-class notice, which, though doubtless intended for kindness, would hardly be consid.red so, either by Mr. GREELEY or the stockholders of the "*Tribune* Association." Mr. STEBBINS has recently been out West, and, according to his idea, the entire Western population is in a state of abolition excitement which amonnts almost to frenzy. He told, with rolling eye and animatad gesture, how everybody in that vast empire was ready to follow FREMONT in a scheme for immediate abolition, (forgetting that Gen. FREMONT has, time and time again, set his face resolnely against any illegal intarference with the rights of loyal masters,) and that, had FREMONT desired it, he could have raised an immense host of freemen who would have pitched the Government and the Government's potiey to the winds, and traveled southward on a mission of universal amancipation. After a long scoring of the New-York and Boston Press, none of which attend to their business, he proceeded to narrate a very extraordinary conversation that took place between a friend of his (name not given) and President LINCOLN, in which, after sundry amazing statements, that functionary remarked confidentially that he had "no policy," that he "allowed matters to drift along pretty much as they pleased," and that on the whole he was in no position to know or do more than the humblest citizen of the United States. This was received with shouts of laughter; and if Mr. STEBBINS' object was to make Mr. LINCOLN appear absurd and ridiculous, he succeeded to his entire satisfactinn. He raterred again to Mr. GARRISON's unswerving fidelity, and the boldness of the *Tribune*, and concluded by eulogizing himself and all other "Retormere," who, like him, had began early, kept unceasingly at the work, and are now ready for the crown which by right beloogs to those who have endured the cross.

HENRY C. WRIGHT, who for the past twenty-five years has been a prominent Abolition lecturer of the most prononnced character, created a normal excitement by introducing the following resolutions, every one of which was received with loud applanse, indicative of entire acqniescence hy the audience;

Resolved, That we regard the preservation of Liberty and the abolition of Slavery of more importance to the people of this and of all nations than tha preservation of the Constitntion and Government of the United States, or of any other particular form of Government.

Resolved, That Slavery is the foundation principle and animating spirit of the slaveholders' rebellion, and all efforts to crush the rebellion, not prompted and controlled by intense and enduring hatred of Slavery, and a supreme religious devotion to Liberty, must prove abortive.

Resolved, That the present war, on the part of the South, is avowedly a war for the abolition of Slavery, and on the part of the North, is, though covertly, and not in form, yet in fact and in its results, for the abolition of Slavery and the preservation of Liberty.

Resolved, That the present bloody and sorrowful conflict is not between rival States and Governments, but between *Liberty* and *Slavery*, and the conflict is inevitable, and can never be repressed but by the entire and unconditional abolition of one or the other of the conflicting powers.

Resolved, That until the friends of freedom and free institutions shall have the courage and honesty, openly and emphatically, to avow that they are struggling for liberty, and against slavery, they do not deserve, and cannot hope to succeed, in their efforts to bring the war to a speedy and triumphant issue.

Resolved, That no slaveholder, nor apologist of Slavery, can be true and loyal to a Constitution and Government whose object is "to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty;" and every concession to slaveholders because of their supposed loyalty is the foulest and most fatal treason against the Government.

Resolved, That as Abolitionists we can now innocently and earnestly support and help execute the Constitution of the United States, because it now empowers us to abolish Slavery, and proclaim liberty to all under its jurisdiction; and if we do not avail ourselves of this power, we shall deserve and receive the execrations of mankind.

Resolved, That while a bullet may kill the slaveholder, an *idea*, alone, can kill Slavery; and that all that has been achieved for Liberty and against Slavery, in this or t other lands, has been gained solely in a War of *Ideas*; and never was the duty more clear and incumbent on Abolitionists than at the present hour, to engage earnestly and persistently in the War of Ideas which for 30 years they have waged against Slavery.

The resolutions were referred to the Business Committee amidst an excitement which more nearly resembled that of the good old time then anything seen herstofore at this yeer's session,

Rev. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., then talked against time for about half an hour, when Mr. WILLIS, from Battle Creek, Mich., who in the course of a very long speech dropped the following kernel of interest. He said he had just come from Wasbington, where he had a conversation with Gen. LANE, who was then about to etart westward for his command, and in that conversation Gen. LANE stated that "there are no loyal slaveholders in the United States, and for one, I shall not return a single fugitiva slave. My motto is, to put down this war, and Slavery will take care of itself. Why, in Kansas we have 5,000 blacks who take care of themselves; there are no paupers among them: they are in many respects better than the whites of that State, and I have no fear on the subject of their taking care of themselves, and shall not hesitate to let them go. My only motto is: 'Emancipation and universal emancipation—no slave shall follow in my army's tracks.' Those sentiments, as credited to Gen. LANE, are somewhat more comprehensive than that officer is popularly supposed to indorse; but as Mr. WILLIS, who strongly resembles the late JOHN BROWN, gave them as a report from the General's own lips, I suppose we must accept them as his. Mr. WILLIS gave also a very interesting account of affairs in Chicago at the time of FREMONT's removal and his return to Washington. He then, growing warm, forgot somewhat his prudence, and recommended, amongst other possible plans, that the people should put LINCOLN out of the Presidential chair, and take the rule into their own hands.

WENDELL PHILLIPS then spoke in favor of the Finance Committee, in favor af the liberal contributions of the friends of the cause, and in favor of the thorough organization of a *corps* of lecturers and speakers who should at once enter upon their oratorical duties. But thet wna all he did speak in favor of. Mr. PHILLIPS was not in a pleasant frame of mind. He knew that he was expected to speak at length in the Music Hall this evening, and had apperently a desire to get away as soon as possible. He continued at some length in the same mournful strain as that in which he spoke yesterday—lamenting the absence of leaders, and the non-coming of *men* for the crisis. He ridiculed Mr. SAWARD's prophecy that the troubles of the nation would be ended in ninety days, and thought ninety years would be much nearor Ibe merk. He did not believe we should ever see peace in this generation. Theo, not entirely to the satisfaction of tha audieoce, he proceeded to lament the present attitude of Mr. BEECHER, "a man upon whose lips millions of people wait, and whose utterances are regarded as wisdom." Mr. PHILLIPS regretted that Mr. BEECHER had proved incompetent for the times; that his means of information were so narrow; that his course is so comparatively unsatisfactory, and that his comprehens.on of many vital points is so crude, he did not agree with Mr. WILLIS' plan of unseating Mr. LINCOLN, but preferred rather to endure thirty years of defeat than violate any of the cardinal points of constitutional liberty. The great principle of self-government and of the right of the majority to govern the minority, he believed in implicitly. He deprecated any desire for a Cromwell, thinking it better so to educate nineteen million of men, so that with them there might be found a safe basis for a sound government.

A perfect hurricane of applausa interrupted Mr. PHILLIPS in an eloquent tribnte to the patriotism of FREMONT. He co ntrasted the conduct of the Native Americans when FREMONT was removed, with that of the Germans when SIGEL was threatened, and the effect which the silence of the one party, and the growling of the other, had upon the Government at Washington. He honored the Germans for their manly outburst, for their demand that their favorite should be sustained, while he was ashamed that the natives of the land allowed their champion to be rebuked and disgraced. The foreign element is by no means a bad one, said he; the men have been reared in lands hostile to liberty, but they have been educated to its love, and now they, while fighting in our army, are found far more true to the principles of justice, and the dictates of humanity, than those who were born in a free land and reared in the United States.

Mr. REMOND, of Salem, (colored,) who spoke so excitedly yesterday, took the platform at the conclusion of Mr. PHILLIPS' brief address, and gave us what was in reality a great treat. He was filled with the spirit of his theme, and evidently felt all that he said, as he stood pleading that the country which recognizes Irishmen, Germans and English would also recognize manhood in the persona of 4,000,000 blacks who are not foreigners, but who are born here, live here, are identified with the prosperity of the country, and have no destre for the success of any country but the land of their birth. He did not feel hopeful in view of the present aspect of affairs; he felt blue; he was conscious every day that he belongs to a despised race, and one that was not loved by the American people. He was sure that the deep damnation of the American people is its utter disregard of the principle of freedom, and he knew he did not exaggerate when he said that the prevailing feeling among Northern men is, let the niggers go to the d—l, if by that means our trade may be secured and our profits unimpaired. "Gracious God," said he, with an outbursting agnny, "who *can* the black man trust outside of this hall? Who is there that cares for him, who that regards him, who that will protect him? Nobody, nobody, so help me God."

It is no more than fair to say, that tbo sight of an earnest black man, standing up nobly before a vast audience of white men, earnestly pleading for the good of his race, does and did more for the success of the cause than all the specches of all the men who have on this or any other occasion taken up the cudgels for him.

At this point, an elderly woman, dressed in rusty black, ascended the platform, and asked permission to speak for fifteen minutes. The Chairman graciously gave her five, and she commenced a discourse which was thoroughly evangelical, and which would have been equally appropriate to tha occasion had it been delivered before a Methodist prayer-meeting or a clerical Convention. It was very good but very old and very stale. After she had gone on a little, she remarked that "not nf Christ's chosen band eleven were good but the other was not, and he (here she turned her back to the audience and shook her finger in the Chairman's face), was a devil," at which the appreciative audience laughed, and it became evident that the old lady was crazy. As she finished her address she informed the Chairman that he was "thoroughly impudent, unwarrantably so, and deserved a good showing up," which again amused the tired audience, and gave them grace to hear another long yarn from Mr. WILLIS, whose remarkable resemblance in the late lamented JOHN BROWN was spoken of by Mr. GARRISON, who stated that Mr. W.'s inside was as much like that of the departed martyr as was his outside. After which they adjourned to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

Was a continuation of the morning's strain, only more so. After the election of Mr. EDMUND QUINCY to the Presidency of the Society, Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, a funny looking little man, made a very entertaining speech, filled with queer anecdotes and strange illustrations. In speaking of the courage hitherto required by true-blue Abolitionists, he said that "last year, when it was really a matter of life and death, one young girl, timid as a hare, sat boldly on the platform as firm—well, as firm as the Rock of Ages." and this as well as several other rather free and easy comparisons, was received as the purest wit by very many present.

After a time came STEPHEN J. FOSTER, one of the oldest of the old, and one of the very Pharisees among the radicals. I have heard of strong talk, and bold talk, and vigorous talk, but I don't think it has been my pleasure, either at Democratic Conventions or final meetings of Congress, to hear quite such a continued length of strong, bold and vigorous talk as he favored us with this afternoon. He plead earnestly for the recognition of the manhood of tha colored man; he defended Mr. LINCOLN and blamed the people; he drew a wide distinction between the Administration and the Government, the former being merely the exponent of the latter; he eulogised Mr. SUMNER's course from its very beginning, took up his expulsion from the Convention at Worcester, and severely criticised his persecutors; he advised the people to rise in their might and majesty, to put away their leaders, to throw the recreant presses into the river, and to go on with the war for freedom; ha claimed that the war belonged to the Abolitionists, that it belonged to him, for he had been working the past thirty years to bring it about, and then he went to a length which can only be appreciated by reading his own words, and I give them:

"I tell you, friends, we must put the negro everywhere before we can succeed. He must meet us in ths parlor, in the countiog-house, in the social circle, in the pew, and in the street, and if we can't swallow him whole, there is no liberty here. If he don't smell sweet in our nostrils it is because we are aristocrats—we must swallow him whole, wool and all, and until then the salvetion which alons is of God, will not be attained."

He then reannounced his hostility to the Government, and avowed that he had deterred many young men from enlisting in the army who otherwise would have gone to Washington, and said he should continue so to do so long as he could. One and all of these avowals was received with but moderate applause, and it was very evident that the majority of the audience did not sympathize to the full extent with his peculiar views.

T. H. JONAS, (colored,) "formerly of North Carolina," then gave his experience, but as it is the same one which he has kindly given frequently, yes, constantly, durtng several years, I will simply chronicle the fact that he did give it in a sonorous voice, and that it was very favorably received.

A Mr. CLUER, evidently an illiberally educated Scotchmen, followed Mr. JONES, and, "so to speak," entirely demolished the London *Times*, annihilated the English aristocracy, and made way with all things and all people on thet side of the water who have either breine or mooey. It wasn't pleasant to hear, and was painful to witness, and did much toward sending people home cross, hungry, dissatisfied and troubled.

THE EVENING SESSION

was held in the Music Hall, a place which easily seats three thousand people, and accommodates several hundred on the platform besides. The night was very beautiful, and the desire to hear Mr. PHILLIPS, with others of less note, attracted a large gathering there, and aside from those who belong to the school of which he is a distinguished apostle, hundreds—lovers of eloquence and admirers of consistent endurance—sought admittance to the farewell meeting of the twenty-ninth anniversary.

The services were opened by Mr. GARRISON, who read a series of resolutions which will much better be left out of this letter—resolutions referring asof old to the league with Death and covenant with Hell, and all that sort of thing, which many who admire, and perhaps love Mr. GARRISON, dislike exceedingly to hear. They were not received with a great deal of enthusiasm, but with a sort of "that's what we expected" murmur of schooled approbation.

Rev. A. A. MINZA, pastor of a Universalist Church in this city, made the first speech of the evening, and was very well received. His two strongest points were made in reference to FREMONT's proclamation, and the duty of the Government to the North. The first point was very clearly stated. The facts were referred to, thet FREMONT having issued his proclamation remained unrebuked for several days; that th e President at first liked the idea; that Kentucky not liking it, the President resolved to modify it; that in the meantime, *everybody*—even the Boston Post, and all the old Hunkers—agreed that FREMONT had struck a blow in the right direction, and one that would make the rebels squirm; and at every allusion complimentary to FREMONT, the speaker was greeted with enthusiastic cheering, while every fact which seemed to reflect upon FREMONT's judgment or fitness was hissed and disapproved of.

Mr. MINZA also took to task the Government for an apparent desire to do for the South more than for the North—that it exhibited a greater tenderness concerning the property of the loyal Southerners than for the loyal Northerners, and argued that the Administration is recreant toward the North in very many points.

The responsibility of the North in the National sin of Slavery was clearly set forth, and the people warned that for all sin they must suffer. The speaker urged faith and prayer upon the natioo, but desired all to remember that there are exigencies in the life of every nation, where the best kind of prayer is perseverance in fighting and endurance to the end.

Rev. Mr. MANNING the junior pastor of the old South Church, was then introduced by Mr. QUINCY, and proceeded in, at first, a very weak voice to announce how and why he came to be upon this platform. He told of his general philanthropy and of his readiness to do good to all men at any time, and hence let the audience infer why he happened to be before them. He instituted a comparison between the "three learned professions," and insisted that there was more of Anti-Slavery sentiment in the clerical profession than in the others. He eulogized the Anti-Slavery Society for the vast amount of good it has done, and also for the fact that women are permitted to work in it—a fact which, in his estimation, did more for its success than most people are aware of. He declared his gratifying belief that Mr. LINCOLN is a good, though not a fast man; also, that he hoped to see Mr. PHILLIPS in the Senate of the United States. He contrasted the way in which the Lord of the Universe treated the rebellion in Heaven with that in which Mr. LINCOLN is treating this one, and made considerable merdiment over that somewhat original contrast, and concluded with a story, which contained the fact that the public had located him on the box of the coach—the Anti-Slavery coach—driven by WENDELL PHILLIPS, and that he was delighted that such was the case. He then alluded to some sad personal experiences which had bound him with hooks of steel forever to the cause of the bon liman and the slave.

After Mr. MANNING had concluded, the entire audience rose and sang, with marked time and with grand effect, the "John Brown Song," so familiar to the soldiers of our army, and the chorus of which I have so often heard sung on the banks of the Potomac.

The favorite orator, WENDELL PHILLIPS, was then introduced. His appearance was the signal for applause, long continued and several times renewed. He at length obtained a hearing, and began by congratulating the members of the Society upon the successful termination of their anniversary. He felt thankful that such men as Mr. MINZA and Mr. MANNING had come into the Society, and that "Old Snuth," even, was found speaking side by side with the Anti-Slavery platform. He referred very tenderly to the life and death of the late President of the Society, and congratulated his fellow-members that they had so long been associated with so good and great a man. He then showed that this was not the time for the society to be stopped; it should go on, acting like a fly wheel outside of the regular machinery of the cause. He hoped, for himself, always to find *isms* enough to occupy his time and energies, and to keep him from being ever popular. He did not believe in the existence of any Union sentiment at the South; there may have been, but now I believe there are none. "There was a time when the South was divided on this question, but there can be no substantial donbt about it now. The South has been tried in every way for thirty years, and no man can find in any part of the South a substantial minority which differed from the action of a Pro-Slavery majority. No one disapproved of the brutal assault upon Mr. SUMNER, but every one hung with delight upon the steps of Mr. BROOKS. Kentucky is the nearest approach to a Northern State, and yet we hear daily of more troops being sent to keep her in the Union, and I believe that we have no right to count for Southern aid under white skins. We must subjugate and hold the millions of white men for fifteen years at least. Doubtless the poor whites are the victims of pelusion, but they are deludad, and we must take them as they are. They believe the Yankees are mean; they expected Manassas, and when it came they were not surprised, and I tell you the South must be subjugated into the belief of Yankee pluck. We have sent no Senators to Washington who could not be turned around the finger of the Southern men. [VOICE—How about JOAN QUINCY ADAMS?] Well, ADAMS was over 70—had been President, and as this world closed behind him, and the other opened to his view, we clutched some truth from him ere he went up. It would be well to pass a law that no man can be Senator until he has been President, and has passed the age of 70. He would have the North remember that though her sons are ready to die, it's necessary to know how to *govern* as well as to die. The South expected aid from the North in event of a struggle, and she was right in so doing. She was no more surprised at the universal uprising of the people than we. I criticise the Cabinet, as every citizen has a right to do. Mr. LINCOLN don't own this continent. I have my share, and as much as lies in me I mean to have my say in striking the key-note of the song which is to lead us on to victory. If we don't get rid of Slavery, this revolution will be chronic instead of acute. The question is, who shall have control of this continent—the aristocracy of the South or the Democracy of the North? What if there are two Confederacies! Our colored people are no further off from South Carolina than now, nor are mobs from us. Peace does not come from getting rid of the Union, but in getting rid of Slavery, and making our Union homogeneous. The South wrecked CLAY and made WEBSTER bankrupt. Will not like causes in the future produce like results? I should deplore the absolute success of our arms; without the abolition of Slavery, it would be the worst thing that could happen. We began to *play* war; we tried first compromise, but it didn't do. Mr. SEWARD has been educated since; he has changed, but Europa don't know it, and we are judged yet by SEWARD's letter to Mr. ADAMS. The public opinion of Europe sees two Confederacies struggling for territory; they see Gen. SHERMAN returning fugitive slaves—by what right does he do so? If the Government was consistent, they would allow that same General to make every slave in Carolina freemen; but the Government is not consistent. This return of slaves is the granting of the whole issue; well, it is by a military despotism. He has, to-day, forbidden the fugitives to sing, and he has the right to do it; but if he has the right by military despotism to stop song, and to send back slaves, has he not the right to do something for Liberty? England stands watching her chance. She wants to put her hand on the continent; she don't want this chance to slip through her fingers. Halifax has a fleet; Canada is full of soldiers, and England watches her opportunity. All statesmanship watches its chances. England will find hers in the necessities of Manchester, by the month of May; and what I want our Government to do is to watch its chance. Slavery has brought us into trouble, doubled our expenses, and made us infinite mischief—and now that she has cut the rope that bound her to the Constitution, the common sense of the North bids us to seize the chance. A law of Congress once on the statute book, and Slavery can never be revealed. We are not to wait for McCLELLAN or FREMONT, we shnuld force Congress to act now. We have a Constitutioo edequate for the occasion—for a war the worst that has occurred for two centuries. What I would demend is that a civil statesmanship should step in, not waiting for a Dictator. If BEAUREGARD retires from Manassas he will retire behind Emancipation, and the first barricade will be England. I would not wait for the contingencies of military defeat or success. In the treatment of the slave question lies the settlement of this question. If we let it alone the struggle will last for fifty years. We are spending money, ah! how plentifully. I am not willing that Congress should waste its time over Brigadier-Generals, or Insolent Marshals—it dare not break up the slave pen in Washington. I want them shook up—I would almost welcome the English cannon in New-York Harbor, demending $40,000,000 for the insult to her flag.

Our sessions are over. I went you to keep at work and do good service yet. I believe LINCOLN is honest; but as a pint pot may be full, and yet not be so lull as e quert, so there is a vast difference between the honesty nf a small man and the honesty of a statesmen. My petience is exhausted. I don't believe in the Cabinet; they are gooe, they are abdicatcd, they are merged in MCCLELLAN, and even he does not exist; he is merged in the dreams of Kentucky, and at the feet of the dreems of Kentucky kneels Columbie, begging to be permitted to save herself. I mean to work yel for the Cerolina sleve, and for the Carolina white. I urge doubt of the Cabinet, doubt, doubt. Let us demend of Congress that it give us a President instead of a Kentuckian, and a Cabinet instead of that which has long since abdicated. Unless we are on the elert, England will continue for fifty years that Slavery which we for the past fifty years have succored and supported.

Mr. PHILLIPS concluded his long end singularly-interesting address, by an eloquent appeel to the members of the Society to continue as they had begun in the work ol Emancipation, and to trust the Lord for the fulfillment of their desires.

Thus ended the twenty-ninth anniversary of this veteren Society. No wranglings, no disturbaoces, no jarrings have attended its meetings, nor have they, as heretofore, been mobbed, hooted at, or hissed. Everything has passed off pleasantly, and those who were unable to find congeniality of senliment in the expressions of the nrators, certainly found treats of richest eloquence to enjoy, and evidences of honest zeal to admire.

HOWARD.

ANOTHER SEVERE STORM.

Very High Tides—Cellars Flooded—Damage to Merchandise—Detention of Vessels, &c.

A heevy gale commenced blowing from the northeast early yesterday morning, which continued throughout the day. At intervals the rain would fall in torrents, which, together with the already bad condition of the streets, made pedestrianism not only exceedingly unpleasant, but, in some localities, extremely difficult. The City cars were greatly impeded in their progress, and, on some lines, extra horses were attached.

In many pieces the tide rose within two feet of the cross-beams of the wharves on both sides of the City. The tide in the Hurlem River was higher than it had been for many years. A large number of cellers and vaults in South and West streets, and other streets in the lower part of the City, were flooded to a greeter or less extent, and in some cases the water attained a depth of several feet. The occupants of these half-submerged basements were obliged to take refuge elsewhere, and it was by great exertion that some of them were able to save articles of clothing and household furniture. As it was, cases and boxes containing merchandise of various kinds were set afloat, damaging the property to a se.ious extent.

As soon as the tide began to fall, pumps were brought into requisition, and the work of freeing the cellars commenced, which was kept up with vigor by some parties throughout the entire day.

The press-room of the *Journal of Commerce* was so deeply flooded that the fires under the boiler were extinguished, rendering it impossible to work the press, consequently the paper was not issued yesterday morning. Any attempt to pump out the water was considered useless, inasmuch as water would flow in rapidly again. The proprietors subsequently obtained the use of another press.

The Camden and Amboy boats were three hours behind time.

The trains on the Erie Road were detained about one hour; likewise those on the New-Jersey Railroad.

The Hamburg steamer *Saxonia*, which was to sail yesterday afternoon, will leave this morning.

Great difficulty was experienced in getting teams on board the boats at the various ferries, in consequence of ascent of the bridges.

The ship *Dewitt Clinton*, at anchor in the North River, was in contact with ship *Marmion*, and suffered some in her upper spars, losing her foretopgallant mast, &c.

The ship *Ellwood Walter*, with troops on board, laying at anchor in quarantine, collided with ship *Autocrat*, but by the assistance of the steam-tug *Achilles* they were separated without damage.

Most of the vessels in the North River dragged their anchors.

Nothing from the beach, yesterday.

The screw *Osprey*, Capt. KENNY, from Providence, arrived yesterday morning at 8 30, reports the gale at E. N. E. in Long Island Sound, and very heavy.

The ship *John H. Elliott*, lying at the foot of Nineteenth-street, N. R., broke from her moorings and went ashore at Hoboken, near the Sybil's Cave.

The Sound steamers *City of Boston* and *Bay State* did not arrive at the City till 4½ P. M., and the *Metropolis* at 7 P. M. The *City of Boston* left, on her return, at 5½. The others will probably leave during the night.

Tremendous Gale in Western Vermont.

TROY, Saturday, Jan. 25.

A tremendous gale prevailed all through Western Vermont this morning. As the train which left Troy at 7:15 A. M. was five or six miles above Bennington, in the town of Shaftsbury, Vt., it encountered the gale while passing an embankment about thirty feet high. One of the cars was broken from the coupling and thrown, by the force of the wind, down the embankment. Dr. H. DWIGHT, of Boston, a passenger, was instantly killed. JOHN ROBINSON, the road-master, was severely injured, and will not survive. One other man and two ladies were slightly injured.

The Storm in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 25—9 P. M.

The severe rain-storm still continues here, rapidly melting the snow in the streets, which present the appearance of a miniature deluge.

Arrival of the City of New-York at Halifax. The Steamship Canada, &c.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 24.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool on the 8th, *via* Queenstown on the 9th instant, arrived here at 12 o'clock last night. Her news has already been telegraphed over the wires from St. Johns, N. F.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, also arrived here at 12 o'clock last night. She reports experiencing very heavy weather. She sailed at 4 o'clock this morning for Liverpool.

Ocean Steamers.

The British steamship *City of Manchester* will sail for Liverpool Tuesday afternoon.

The steamship *City of New-York* is not expected to arrive at this port before Thursday next, as she will probably stop at Halifax for coal.

The German Free Schools.

For some time past, worthy citizens have been endeavoring to establish a new up-town free school for German scholars. Their efforts have met with cheering success, and tha half-yearly report of the Fourth-street Free School, the institution alluded to, is gratifying to the friends of that excellent undertaking.

Instruction is imparted to some hundreds of scholars of both sexes by five German and two American male teachers, and one female teacher, and the condition of the classes is eminently satisfactory.

The financial difficulties with which the institution had at first to contend, have been so far overcome that the daily receipts now cover current expenses, and the stability of the school is assured.

During the past six months the receipts have amounted to.....$3,455 86
And the outlay to.....3,439 48
Leaving a balance of.....$16 38

In favor of the establishment.

Of the above expenditure, $113 50 was for books, and, since the beginning of the half-yearly term, some $500 of debt has been paid off. The German population up town is interested in the school, and are giving it a hearty support.

Ague in the Face and Breast.—Relief quick and certain by using DR. BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT. Dépôt No. 186 Greenwich-st., and by druggists generally. Price 25 cents.

White Ringwool Gloves at 40 cents.
This popular style reduced to 40 cents a pair. Now is the time to buy, at
PEREGO'S, No. 175 Broadway, or No. 61 Nassau-st.

Brown's Bronchial Troches—Are among the acknowledged institutions of the land. What would our ministers, our lecturers, our lawyers, do without these invaluable "Troches?" To what an amount of "ahems," and conghs, and throat-clearings would we be all subjected, were it not for these all-powerful and soothing lozenges? We have tried them, and they did us good.—*N. Y. Waverley.*

A Battle with Fire!

SEVEN STORES BURNED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

FIVE OF HERRING'S SAFES VICTORIOUS!

WELLSBORO, Penn., Dec. 21, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: At the great fire which occurred here on the 18th December last, my store, with a number of other buildings, was entirely destroyed; no less than seven places of business were burnt out and five of your safes severely tested, in every instance saving their entire contents, to the complete and perfect satisfaction of the owners. Two of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes which were in my building remained there through the entire conflagration and were not opened until the day after the fire. No water was thrown on the buildiog. Everything in my safe after the fire was nearly as good as new. C. L. Wilcox also preserved all his books, papers and money in two of your safes, both being in same fire. Wm Roberts was also the fortunate owner of another of your Patent Champion Safes, which was severely tested, and saved completely his books, papers and money. The result has given great satisfaction, and we want no safe but Herring's Champion. Please send me one same size I last bought of you immediately. Send by N. Y. & Erie R. R. *via* Tioga depot. JOHN R. BOWEN.

I had two of Herring's Safes in above fire. They saved my books, papers, and $2,000 *in Bank bills*. C. L. WILCOX.

Herring's Patent Champion saved my books, papers, and about $400 in *paper money*. I would use no other. WILLIAM ROBERTS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES—Lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent *Crystalized Iron*. Sole The only metal which cannot be drilled.

Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, &c. Some of elegant finish, and suitable ornaments for the Parlor and Dining-room.

HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Men's Cheap Furnishing Store.—Merino, lambswool and Shaker Under shirts and drawers. Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Scarfs, Ties, large assortment, cheap. Particular attention given to the manufacturing of Shirts, to order, of superior make and styles. A perfect fit warranted. GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent, No. 95 William-st.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Arctic, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs Ties, etc., at retail, by SILLECK & CO.,
Corner Fulton and William sts.

Custom-Made Gents' Boots and Shoes.—The stock of a Broadway bootmaker selling below cost. French Patent Leather Boots for $6 50; Fine French Calf Boots for $5; Fine French Patent Leather Gaiters for $3 25. At SLATERS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

It Will be Unwise to Purchase a Sewing machine before comparing the two leading kinds—the GROVER & BAKER stitch and the lock stitch—and testing the work of each, at No. 495 Broadway.

The Highest Premium paid for American Gold at the Banking Office of THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

DIED.

MONNEYPENNY.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 24, MARY ANN MONNEYPENNY, relict of John Monneypenny, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to morrow, (Monday,) the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 450 Canal-st.

BENTON.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 25, RUFUS DELAFIELD, son of Samuel and Julia Ann Benton.

The friends of his parents, and of his grandfather, Meigs D. Benjamin, are requested to attend the funeral services, at No. 164 East 13th-st., at 9½ o'clock, to-morrow (Monday) morning.

TWOMBLY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 25, MARY E., wife of David J. Twombly, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 19 President-st, South Brooklyn, to-morrow morning, (Monday,) Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 41.—JAN. 25, 1862.
23, 58, 61, 19, 63, 34, 4, 74, 21, 62, 40, 7.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 42.—Jan. 25, 1-62
2, 24, 45, 53, 72, 18, 28, 50, 23, 49, 73, 11.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done to the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 57 bbls. Ashes, 10,677 bbls. Flour, 1,463 sacks Corn Meal, 2,903 bushels Wheat, 1,468 bushels Corn, 2,738 bushels Rye, 805 bushels Barley, 12,554 bushels Oats, 4,765 bushels Rye, 5,173 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,102 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—The demand has been limited to-day. Prices have not varied. Pots, $6 37½; Pearls, $6 25, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 567 bbls., including 431 bbls. Pots and 136 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—The market is quoted firm, but the current movements are unimportant. Middlings, 32c.@ 34c., chiefly 32c.@33c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The stormy weather checked business to-day. The attendance on 'Change was limited, and the demand from export buyers, as well as from the home trade, very moderate. The principal holders were not eager to sell, and prices were generally unchanged. The reported sales comprised, since our last, 5,400 bbls. including superfine State at $5 50@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 75@$5 90, mainly at $5 80 Superfine Western, interior to choice, at $5 50@$5 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 70@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; $5 75@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@ $6 05 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50	@$5 60
Extra State	5 75	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@ 6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is quiet, yet steady; sales 900 bbls. at $5 80@$6 25 for prior to good Superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive, including superfine at $5 50@$5 60; extra at $5 75@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Rye Flour is dull, to-day at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly, at $2 90@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 62½@$1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat was quite stiffly held, but was less sought after by shippers. The receipts were very light. Sales 34,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 46, Yellow Western, on private terms; Red Western (Waukesha) at $1 42; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 35; Milwaukie Club, at $1 31; Racine Spring at $1 42; White Kentucky sold on Thursday evening, but not previously reported, at $1 56½ ₱ bushel. Corn is in demand, at steady prices. Sales 53,000 bushels, at 62c. @66c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, in store and afloat, ₱ bushel. Oats are held rather firmly, including Canadian, at 41c.@41½c.; Western, at 41c.@41½c.; State, at 42c.@45c., and Jersey at 43c.@44c. ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand; at 81c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Sales 3,700 bushels; some bid or asked at 86c. ₱ bushel to-day for more. Barley is scarce and quiet.

HAY—No hi River has been less active, to-day, at 80c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, at previous prices, for the limited new, at 16c.@18c., the latter rate for choice. ₱ lb. The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal* says: A few hundred bales have been sold in this county during the past week, at about 18c. There are large quantities in the hands of growers who would be sold, at least for some time to come, but as the holders believing the prices will yet reach that figure for prime qualities."

HIDES—Opened quietly, but later in the week the demand improved and prices were firmer. Receipts amounted to 10,154 hides; sales 40,400, including, according to Messrs. Wetzel & Weinreich, 2,000 Buenos Ayres, prime, at 20 lbs., 20c.; 10,000 hides, usual selection; 2,100 Rio Grande, 25½ lbs., on private terms; 5,0 Rio Grande, 19 lbs., on private terms; 14,500 Orinoco, 21 at 22 lbs., 21 at 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Talcod on 21 lbs., at 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 350 Maracaibo, 25 lbs., at 20c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 Angostura, 17 at 21 lbs., at 20c. at 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 761 Curaçoa, 20 lbs., 14½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 West Indies, 21 lbs., on private terms; 9,3 Savanilla 24 lbs., 16c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 5,3,0 Cuali, dry salted, 3 lbs., at 15½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,200 Patina, Cuba, 16lbs., at 12½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 400 Western, 22 lbs., at 13½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,0 Wet Salted Arroba Hides, 35 lbs., at 16c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 425 West Coast Good Hope, 50 lbs., at 16c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 300 Western Slaughtered, 25 lbs., at 16c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 250 Country Slaughtered, 25 lbs., at 15c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Sales in importers' and speculators' hands of 10,000 Hides, Dried Salted, one 1,500 Horse Hides, and 1,000 Goats East India Hides.

LEATHER—Hemlock is and has been in request at rather better prices. Oak sained has been in good demand at steady rates. Wax's Report to-day, No. 54, says: Messrs. H. D. Ham & Co remark that "the sales of Hemlock Sole this week have been on a more liberal scale than our several previous reports, with as great variety of 30@40 lbs. Minnesota and Quincy. We estimate to-day's sales here and at Lake to arrive from Detroit at 2,500 sides, in first hands, at 1,000@1,500 in second hands. The Baltimore mail is also reported. Some parcels of American Calf are being returned from Europe, but the aggregate shipments will not be large. In Calf, Kip and Upper the transactions have been small. The stock is reported of—Lamb 2,000 Sk."

The financial pressure of the Lake Superior mines for the most four years has been as follows, viz.: 1858, 7,100 tons Fine Copper at 24½c. ₱ lb., each; 1859, 6,0 tons, at 23 and 24c.; 1860, 3,000 do. The condition of the mines is represented as highly satisfactory, and the yield of the current year is likely to exceed the figures of last; but before the Winter's production can reach our market, the present stocks will be nearly exhausted. The Government is reported to have made a very large purchase of copper, but we do not know the quantity or price.

LEAD—Has been dull, and, on the arrival of a number of vessels with Lead from Europe, an effort was made by one or two manufacturers to affect the market by forced sales. This resulted in the sale of 1,0 tons of Spanish and English at 6⅞@6¾c. from shipboard, but to-day there are no sellers, in view of the pending change in the tariff. Galena has been sold at $ 05. Stock of Foreign, 1,300 tons; and of Galena, 200 tons. The importations since the 1st inst. amount to 12,000 tons. The greater portion of the quantity on the way, 2,800 tons, has already been disposed of. WINTERHOFF & CO.

Statistics of St. Louis Trade for 1861.

From the Price Current.

Instead of the usual extended review of the St. Louis market for the past year, we give below, in a condensed form, the receipts, manufactures, &c., of the leading articles of Western produce, which will be valuable for future reference:

	1860.	1861.
Tobacco, total receipts, hhds	12,920	8,510
Tobacco, total sales, hhds	6,473	6,76
Hemp, total receipts, bales	68,841	28,568
Hemp, amount consumed, bales	37,070	not known
Hemp, stock Jan. 1, bales	2,400	775
Lead, total receipts, pigs	258,719	115,250
Lead, amount consumed, pigs	131,000	70,000
Lead, stock Jan. 1, pigs	21,000	9,000
Flour, total receipts, bbls	442,667	484,040
Flour, city manufactured	639,265	694,110
Whisky, total receipts, bbls	117,275	72,790
Whisky, total manufactured	11,000	6,000
	Receipts.	Receipts.
Wheat, bushels	3,565,379	2,554,738
Corn, bushels	4,232,052	4,515,0[illegible]
Oats, bushels	2,135,247	1,735 157
Barley, bushels	314,394	201,484
Rye, bushels	176,912	117,080
Hay, bales	152,325	114,745
Hides, number	173,000	155,196
Wool, packages	7,715	2,860
Beef, tierces	360	4
Beef, hbls	3,785	925
Pork, casks and tcs	15,219	11,352
Pork, bbls	121,033	116,445
Pork, boxes	1,000	6
Pork, pieces	876,627	751,313
Bacon, casks	8,560	11,790
Bacon, bbls. and boxes	11,416	10,520
Bacon, pieces	29,075	106,060
Lard, tcs	30,607	27,231
Lard, ob'ls	14,875	12,877
Lard, kegs	17,845	11,815
Tallow, pkgs	5,045	3,130
Butter, pkgs	27,686	24,062
Cheese, pk s	42,615	23,500
Sugar, hhds	46,381	33,750
Sugar, pkgs	21,606	8,009
Molasses, bbls	51,896	11,005
Coffee, bags	109,420	91,859
Salt, sacks and bags	400,576	72,236
Salt, bbls	36,487	71,451

* In the receipts of all articles above Corn, the wagon receipts are included. Of Corn, and all articles following, the receipts comprise the amounts received by boats and railroads only.

Statistics of the Philadelphia Leather Trade in 1861.

	No. of Establishments.	Capital employed.	Value of products.
Boots and shoes	700	$1,730,815	$5,329,857
Tanners and Curriers	46	1,035,250	2,087,010
Morocco and fancy leath'rs	31	837,600	1,727,846
Patent and hatters' leather	3	1,300	39,500
Hose and belting	5	17,500	50,660
Saddle and harness	79	394,700	959,786
Trunks and bags	20	70,570	213,750
Total, leather	80	1,585,636	3,804,356
Total manufacturers of leather, exclusive of boots and shoes	104	482,770	1,224,196

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 9
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 22
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 22
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, FIFTIETH-ST., between 1st and 2d avs. The lower part of the new "Sunday School Hall," erected for this Society, will be opened on SUNDAY, 26th inst. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. GEO. R. CROOKS, D. D.; at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., and at 7 o'clock P. M., by Rev. JOHN MILEY, D. D. The Sunday School will be resumed at 2 n'clock P. M. Boys' meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, 30th inst., at 7 o clock.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. WHITEHEAD, of Brooklyn; at 3 P. M., by Rev. THOMAS MARSDEN, and at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT. Subject for the Evening, the Great Problem of the Universe—*Why is Sin, and why are we Sinners?* Prayer meeting every evening next week.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 30th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and new Episcopal Church. A cordial welcome for all—for rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

FOUR MATINEES WILL BE GIVEN AS follows, in the New Church, corner of 35th-st. and Seventh-av., on SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., and on FRIDAYS, at 11 A. M., from January to April, inclusive, by the Rev. EMANUEL SWEDENBORG, Pastor. Subject for the first Matinee, on SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.—*The Doctrine of the Lord.* Tickets for the series of Matinees, 50 cents; single tickets, 25 cents each.

THE FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st., near Grand. Rev. DAVID BARCLAY, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M., in the Church of the Puritans. Subject in the Evening—*The Guilt and Ruin of Our Government and Country, in attempting to save Slavery from Destruction.*

THE GREAT TRIBULATION ABOUT TO Commence—Accompanying the Return of Christ will be the Resurrection of the Just, and Change, at 7½ P. M., and at 10½ A. M. on SUNDAY (3d inst.), at the Church of the Messiah, Broadway, corner of 34th-st. Rev. Dr. CHAPIN will preach at 3 P. M. on SUNDAY; and at 7½ P. M. in Hall, 450 at corner Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, at 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

REV. DR. REMINGTON WILL PREACH A sermon on the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Bell, in Carmine-st. SUNDAY MORNING, in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, his second lecture to young men. Prayer meeting at 9 o'clock A. M. Seats free.

PREACHING IN FRENCH UP TOWN.—Rev. M. PAVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY next, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Dr. Parker's church, west corner of 4th avenue and 24th-st. The NEW MOVEMENT is to be accompanied by earnest Prayer—recommended, as usual, at 9 o'clock A. M. Seats free to both places.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMILTON-STREET, near Wassaic Village, Dutchess County, N. Y.—Rev. WARREN H. CUDDEBACK, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, of New-York. Sabbath-School at 3 P. M. The Church will be open for worship every Sunday.

REV. D. HUNTINGTON, D.D., RECTOR of Grace Church, Broadway, corner of Tenth-st., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*The Church and the Times.* Subject for the evening—*The Church and the Times of Nehemiah.* In the EVENING will be the first of the series on *Men's Spiritual Nature and Immortality.*

REV. JESSE CLOUGH, CORNER OF FIFTH-AV. and Fifty-first-st., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*Christ's Mission to Earth.* Subject for the evening—*Christ's Mission to Heaven.* Sabbath-School at 3 P. M. Monthly Meeting of the Session of the Church, at 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M., in the Church of the Puritans. Subject in the Evening—*The Guilt and Ruin of Our Government and Country, in attempting to save Slavery from Destruction.*

REV. A. H. VINTON, D. D., WILL PREACH in behalf of "St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females," on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, in the Church of Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., service commences at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made for the institution.

APPEALS TO THE YOUNG.—REV. E. G. BROOKS will give the first discourse of this series at the 29th-st. Baptist Church, between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Subject—*Temptation.* Services at 3 o'clock. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST 17TH street, north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park.—Dr. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

REV. THOS. L. HARRIS WILL PREACH, on SUNDAY, in the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Subjects—Morning, *Epoch of Reborn in the Soul*; Evening, *The Witness of Christ in the Human Spirit.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE FIFTH MONARCHY.—S. S. SNOW, Messenger of Christ, will preach in the Union Building, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Present Distress and Perplexity of the Nations as Proof of the Speedy Advent of the Rightful Ruler.* Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, 17TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Jan. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subjects: Morning, *The Church in Thyatira.* Evening, *The Civil Ruler a Minister of God.*

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, Jan. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach on SUNDAY EVENING, in Rev. Dr. HAGUE's Church, on Madison-av. and 31st-st., on *The Religious Wants of the Soldiers, with Glimpses of Camp Life*, at 7½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF the Atonement, 35th-st., corner of 2d-av.—Rev. M. E. WILKINS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rt. Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

"OUR NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES" will be the subject of a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. WILLIAM P. CORBIT WILL preach in the Alarson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., near Grand, on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and Rev. J. O. ROGERS in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS, SECOND UNIVERSALIST Society, 11th-st., 2d-av., will deliver on SUNDAY EVENING, a lecture on *Thomas Whittemore, the Self-made Man.* Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach in the morning. Public freely invited.

THE REV. WM. R. WILLIAMS WILL deliver a lecture in aid of the St. David's Benevolent Society, at the 12th-st. Welch Church, on Wednesday evening next, Jan. 29. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

REV. S. H. TYNG, Jr., WILL PREACH in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. All are welcome.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, Jan. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects: Morning—*Clairvoyance.* Evening—*Spiritualism in Palestine.*

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the Evening, seventh lecture to young men.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS.—LAMARTINE Hall, corner of 20th-st. and 8th-av, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Dr. A. N. SHERMAN will lecture next SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. BISHOP JANES WILL PREACH in the 2d-av. M. E. Church, corner of 119th-st., Harlem, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—HAVING learned that a series of lectures are to be delivered at the Cooper Institute by the leading men of our nation, for the purpose of promoting patriotic sentiment, the proceeds to be devoted to the interest of our volunteers, by the Christian Alliance, we do hereby give our hearty indorsement of such a series of lectures, and commend them to the public generally as worthy of their confidence and support.

George Opdyke,	A. D. Gillette,
Peter Cooper,	J. B. Hagany,
W. Allen Butler,	J. Cotton Smith,
B. W. Bonney,	T. E. Vermilye,
Wm. C. Noyes,	A. H. Vinton,
D. Dudley Field,	Abel Stevens,
Gardner Spring,	H. E. Montgomery,
Wm. Hague,	W. M. Evarts,
Asa D. Smith,	D. F. Riemann.

The first of the series will be delivered MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, by Hon. D. S. DICKINSON. Subject—*Our Nation, its Perils and its Hopes.*

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS, of the Christian Alliance, will preach to young men, strangers and the public generally, at the Lecture Room of Barnum's Museum, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The room has been given by the proprietor for this purpose. Seats free.

NEW BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN Chapel, between 45th and 46th sts. Rev. L. H. VAN HOPEN, Minister, at 10½ A. M. The value of prayer at 3 P. M. *Cain and Abel*, to young men, at 7 P. M., by Rev. R. DAVIDSON, D. D.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished front room, with gas and fire, to a gentleman and wife for $8 per week. Also, a hall bedroom to a single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 118 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE German family, occupying a first-class house, at No. 21 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., would let a few elegantly furnished Rooms, with excellent board, (French style,) to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. French and English spoken; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 15 La Fayette-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY would let, with board, a large, newly-furnished front room, with gas, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Reference required. No. 61 West Warren-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms and board, with every comfort, at No. 69 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, a few doors west of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE or two pleasant Large Rooms in third story, with good board; also, a small room for a single gentleman. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 10 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO MEET SOME gentlemanly young persons who would like to board with him in a private family, on reasonable terms. Address, for one week, Box No. 1,0 Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO PERMANENTLY obtain unfurnished Rooms, with board, in a private family, or would board for them if they could be had cheap. She is employed during the day, and would expect only evening attention. Address, for two days, Box No. 1,0 Post-office

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

WANTED,
ADRIATIC Fire Insurance Stock.
ARCTIC Fire Insurance Stock.
CENTRAL PARK Fire Insurance Stock.
HOME Fire Insurance Stock.
PARK Fire Insurance Stock.
PHOENIX Fire Insurance Stock.
CITIZENS Gas Light Company's Stock.
Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 52 William-st.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold, at the Board of Brokers, for cash or on time.

GOVERNMENT CLAIM OFFICE.
Ordnance, Quartermaster's and Navy Claims, promptly Collected or Negotiated. ROBERT SEWELL, 72 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 17, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1861		$157,877 44
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive		522,308 23
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$680,185 67
This Company has issued no policies except on cargo and freight for the voyage.		
No risks have been taken upon time, or upon hulls of vessels.		
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$589,093 48	
Less Return Premiums	73,699 34	
Net Earned Premiums		$515,394 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, &c	$336,696 37	
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses	76,842 36	$413,538 73
Net Profits		$101,855 41

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely:

Cash in Bank		$88,376 90
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks	498,461 20	
Loans on Stocks drawing interest	83,468 63	
		$675,806 73
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		220,514 72
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums		21,502 50
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at		25,449 48
Total Assets		$943,173 43

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of Interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.

Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 4th of April next.

By order of the Board.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	WM. LECONEY,
A. C. RICHARDS,	J. K. MYERS,
SHEPPARD CANDY,	A. WESTERVELT,
W. M. RICHARDS,	WM. KENT,
C. D. H. GILLESPIE,	DAVID P. MORGAN,
C. E. MILNOR,	BYRON SHERMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JEHIAL BEAR,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	A. S. BARNES,
SANFORD ROBB, Jr.,	J. E. ANTHON,
W. H. MSLLEN,	THOMAS EAKIN,
B. W. BELL,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
C. HADDEN,	H. L. ATHERTON,
L. P. MORTIN,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
F. W. MEYER,	GEORGE C. WETMORE,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,	P. H. VANDERVOOT.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., London, and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 21st day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

James H. Finney,	J. Green Pearson,
James Irwin,	R. W. Howes,
James S. Petrie,	Francis Brown,
Jun. McKesson,	George Warren,
J. T. B. Maxwell,	James L. Todd,
H. W. Belcher,	Wm. C. Barrett,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	A. S. DePeyster,
Jno. Tappin,	Alden Wattles,
F. A. Conkling,	S. C. Southmayd,
Henry Anstice,	Solomon Banta,
Chas. B. Wilmerding,	Jno. H. McVey,
Henry Demarest,	James Rogers,
W. S. Hinford,	Geo. W. Clark,
P. Kemble Paulding,	Jno. Wilson,
Jnuius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Pond.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. FINKNEY was unanimously reelected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of any portion or the whole of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Dec. 7th, 1862.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will send their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.
JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 43 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has this day taken into partnership Mr. C. M. RUTTER, a member of the Board of Brokers. The business will be conducted as heretofore, at No. 41 Pine-st., under the name of EUGENE THOMSON & CO.
EUGENE THOMSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. MCKINLEY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE Company Stock, cheap, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TO LOAN.—SUMS OF $7,000, $4,000, TWO SUMS of $3,000, $1,400, and larger amounts, on New-York property. ROBERT FERGUSON, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PERCENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.
By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies IN FORCE terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 400 HUDSON-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capitol Stock, payable on and after the first day of February next. The transfer-books are closed until that day.
By order,
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 20.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. WILMES, Jr., Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 50 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 1st day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this Act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and firm of KIRTLAND & CO., for the purpose of transacting a General Banking, Exchange Brokerage and Collection Business, at No. 9 Wall-st.
GEO. KIRTLAND,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1862. C. KIRTLAND.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT. NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passags, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely.
Passengers are requested to procure their passports before going on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER will sail for Cork and Liverpool, as an extra ship, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 28th inst., from Pier No. 44 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them, if they call for instructions at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to J. & W. B. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EDW. MACKAY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOPE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. EDWARD RICE, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 SATURDAY.....March 29
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BAVARIA, D. J. WOLTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers only for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $190; second cabin, $80; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE DOUBLE ENGINE UNited States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Geo. W. Cornish, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, 5th February, at 12 o'clock precisely. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861. For Albany—10.30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8.15 A. M., Mail; 9.15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3.30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 7, the CAUSTON will leave New-York at 3.30 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6.50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7.25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12.45 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7.25, 11.30 A. M., and 3.45 and 5.30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.15 P. M.	10.40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9.30 A. M., for Greenport; 9.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for North Islip, ono Saturday to Yaphank; 9.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Syosset; 9.30 A. M., and 3.30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9.30 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9.15 A. M. and 12.05, 4.25 and 6.05 P. M.; for Nunsey at 4.25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9.15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—JANUARY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Jan. 22, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.
Thursday, Jan. 24, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 25, 2.10 P. M.	Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 29, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Jan. 29, 2.40 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 1, 8.30 P. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

INSURANCE.

COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital.....$200,000
With a handsome surplus safely invested.
Last Dividend, four per cent. in cash to Stockholders, and
Fifty per cent. in Scrip to Policy-holders entitled to participate.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
JOHN C. BEKOH, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

SKATES.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES—REQUIring no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores, No. 858 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 613 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (36th edition. 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations.) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences.

The anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specities; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 13 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesmar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the Cities of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.



CONSTITUTION WATER,
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposits, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an un

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the North Star, with $602,767 in Treasure.

News from the United States of Colombia.

Continued Success of the Mosquera Government.

LATER FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC STATES.

The steamship *North Star*, ten days from Aspinwall, with the mails, passengers and treasure from California, arrived at this port last night. She left New-York on the 1st inst., at 12 M., and arrived at Aspinwall on the 10th inst., at 6 P. M.; sailed again on the 15th inst., at 12 M., and arrived at New-York on the 25th inst., at 9 P. M. She experienced heavy head winds in the Carribean Sea, and encountered a very heavy gale from the northeast on the southern edge of the Gulf stream, which lasted three days. She brings $602,767 in specie, consigned as follows:

Seth Adams	$10,000	Jansen, Bond & Co.	$7,000
Order	25,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	38,431
John B. Budd	2,315		
Order	6,581	Jennings & Brewster	18,800
L. Pattier	6,500	Frank Baker	12,029
Order	5,000	Am. Exch. Bank	21,000
Neustadter Bros.	12,000	P. Naylor	8,500
Wm. Keller & Co.	8,000	A. S. Rosenbaum	17,750
J. Keller Bro.	18,200	Marcus C. Crowley	3,463
Baker & Morrill	16,000	Schoole Bros	23,100
Wm. Seligman & Co.	20,000	Erlenbein Bro.	4,150
J. B. Newton & Co.	12,000	Eug. Kelly	75,000
J. Strauss, Bro & Co.	34,767	Richard Patrick	30,000
Wm. Meyer & Co.	5,500	Wells, Fargo & Co.	102,000
J. G. Parker & Son	15,000		
Total			$510,048

FROM ASPINWALL.

Ribon & Munos	$3,000	Bierques & Maestas	$600
Ribon & Munos	1,000	Bierques & Maestas	400
G. Hirschfield	1,450	Isaacs	600
Strauss Bros	969	Order	810
B. Howard Sons	810	Wells, Fargo & Co.	300
Cartwright & Harrison	1,000	Colgate & Hoffman	1,150
From Aspinwall			$12,119
From California			$90,648
Total			$602,767

We receive by the *North Star* our correspondence giving details of news from the United States of Colombia and the South Pacific States, which will be found below.

We are indebted to the Express messenger of WELLS, FARGO & Co., for the prompt delivery of our packages.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Peru, Bolivia, Chili, The Argentine Confederation and Ecuador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Jan. 15, 1862.

The British mail steamship *Bogota*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 5th. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Dec. 18, from Bolivia to the 12th and Lima and Callao to the 27th December.

PERU.

This State, under the rigid military rule of Gen. CASTILLA, is tranquil, but here enemies, nevertheless, are active in their plots, compelling him to the utmost vigilance. Lima is guarded day and night by military patrols in the principal streets and plazas.

By the shipping list, which I send you to-day, you will perceive the guano business is taking a little more active turn, but the ships load principally for England. The agency for England still goes a begging, GIBBS & Co. refusing to make advances on it at the rates demanded by the Government.

The Government has issued proposals for the building of a dock in the Bay of Callao, for the reception and discharge of cargoes, and other proposals for the construction of a floating-dock. Mr. PRENTICE, the Government agent, goes to England with a credit for £75,000 sterling, with which to make these harbor improvements.

The British ship *Susan J. Owen* flouted the Confederate and Palmetto flags on her fore and main-masts, with the British at the peak, causing a good deal of feeling among the Americans at Callao.

The commerce of the south of Peru is in an unsettled state, caused by the late troubles on the Bolivian frontier.

On Christmas Day, the new amphitheatre at Callao, for bull-fights, which cost $30,000, was opened to the public, 7,000 persons having been present.

The newspapers are still discussing the subject of Spanish aggressions in America, and call for a union of the Spanish-American States and peoples for mutual protection against Queen ISABEL.

A mob, at Tacua, lately destroyed some aguadiente distillery, owned by Frenchmen, who were accused of using guano and other deleterious substances in the manufacture of their liquors, thus causing several deaths. The military put a stop to the row.

BOLIVIA.

As I wrote you in my last, the revolutionary attempt of Gen. FERNANDEZ and Col. MORALES against the Government of President ACHA proved a failure. Gen. ACHA having been absent from La Paz at the time of the attempt of Col. BALZA, was sent for by a deputation of the people. At three leagues from the Capital he was met by the foreign Ministers and consuls, at the head of whom was Mr. DAVID CARTER, United States Minister, who presented him a paper containing the capitulation of the revolutionists, upon which he entered the city in the midst of the acclamations of the people. During the day, a considerable body of Government troops entered the city, to preserve order. President ACHA revoked the military commissions of FERNANDEZ, MORALES, BALZA, FLORES, SOTO, CURTO and others, and named a new Cabinet: Minister of Justice, Interior and Foreign Relations, Don MANUEL L. SALINAS; Minister of War-Gen. C. AVILA; Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. R. CARBAJAL; Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, Don MANUEL JOSE CORTEZ.

President ACHA sent a force immediately against FERNANDEZ and MORALES, at or near Potosi, under Gen. AGREDA and Col. ORTIZ. At first, MORALES successfully defended himself in the streets of Potosi, AGREDA losing a considerable number of his force, among which was his son, Don NAPOLEON AGREDA; but being attacked by ORTIZ, MORALES and FERNANDEZ were, in turn, defeated, and were obliged to fly to Chuquisaca, in which place the people attacked the refugees, killing, it is reported, FERNANDEZ. Papers have been found, which make it certain that Gen. YANEZ committed the horrible massacre of Ex-President CORDOVA and others, on the memorable 23d of October, in La Paz, under the inspiration of FERNANDEZ. Vengeance has quickly overtaken both of these monsters. MORALES is also said to have been killed in the City of Sucre, by President ACHA'S troops.

CHILI.

By letters received from Coquimbo at Valparaiso, we hear that the American ship *Panama*, which arrived at the former place from Puget Sound, fell in in the latitude of Ecuador, with the Chilian bark *Coronel Picarte*, Capt. HALEY, abandoned, and at the mercy of the winds and waves, which bark sailed from California on the 12th of July last for Valparaiso, with a cargo of pine lumber for Señor JOSE SALAMANCA, of Valparaiso. Nothing is yet known of the fate of the officers and crew, but it is feared there has been a revolt and an assassination, as the *Panama* found on board the bark a log containing all the papers of the bark, which, if the Captain had been obliged to abandon his vessel, he certainly would have taken with him. Besides, the bark had sustained, from appearances, no injury which could cause her to be abandoned. Neither the vessel or cargo were insured.

Mr. HENRY MEIGGS had commenced the work of building the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, or rather the two-thirds part remaining unfinished between Quillota and Santiago, and had 4,000 men employed on the work. He expected in another month to have 6,000 men. His contract reaches to nearly $6,000,000.

A change of Ministry is talked of in the Chilian Cabinet. Don MANUEL ALCALDE, Minister of Foreign Relations and the Interior, and Bishop DONOSO, Minister of Instruction and Worship, going out, as when they only went into office temporarily.

Business continues excessively dull in Chili. Money scarce and high. Agricultural prospects only are good.

After sales amounting to 60,000 quintals of flour, in Valparaiso, a rise took place on account of the scantiness of the stock. The new crop will be abundant. The article stands now at $2 75 to $3, six months. Barley at $1 37 to $1 50, cash. Carolina Rice, $7 50. Refined American Sugar, $2 75 the aroba, cash. The *Harriet Erving's* cargo is offered at $3, but had not been sold. Bar copper, 3,000 quintal were taken at $17, cash. Regulus is quoted at $7, cash. No sales of nitrate. Saltpetre, $1 62½ cash demanded, but no sales. Tallow, 400 quintals were sold at $9 62, six months. Exchange on London, 60 to 90 days, 46 to 47 pence per dollar; on Paris, same time, 4f. 85c.; on United States, 90 days, 14 per cent. premium nominal. Freights to England and Hamburg, £3 15s.; to France 110f.; to United States, $15; to California, no fixed price.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The war has terminated between Buenos Ayres and the Confederacy by the complete triumph of the former, of its forces at Paton under Gen. MITRE; by the pronunciamentos of the peoples in the States themselves in favor of Buenos Ayres, and lastly, by the adhesion of the Vice-President of the Confederation to Buenos Ayres, DERQUI, the President, having fled, and his General, URQUIZA, having laid down his arms. DERQUI had gone to Montevideo.

ECUADOR.

In Perucho, a province in the vicinity of Quito, there had been a slight revolutionary movement, but it was quickly suffocated. Letter writers say that the tyranny of Don GARCIA MORENO and Gen. FLORES makes itself felt in the smallest populations in the most insignificant matters.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Tranquillity at Bogota—Continued Success of Mosquera's Government—The Rebels in Santander Defeated—Mosquera Gone to Antioquia—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1862.

We have no later dates from Central America the Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, which should have arrived at Panama on the 21st of last month not having yet made her appearance, and their other half-monthly steamer, the *Guatemala*, not being due till the 21st inst. It is probable the latter vessel will find the *Columbus* and her valuable cargo of indigo (if she broke down on her return voyage) at sea, or in one of the intermediate ports between Panama and San José de Guatemala.

The new iron steam-propeller, of 1,300 tons, being one of Mr. HOLT'S line of Liverpool and Aspinwall steamers, consisting of four ships, arrived at the latter port *via* Carthagena, on the 10th inst. She brings five or six days' later dates from Carthagena and private letters from Bogota to the 24th December. Nothing new had transpired at Bogota, the city being perfectly tranquil, and the new Government of MOSQUERA operating regularly and peacefully through all its ramifications.

By this mail we have received a bulletin from Choconta, in the State of Cundinamarca, dated Dec. 18, which claims that on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of December, four battles took place between Gen. SANTOS GUTIERREZ, commanding MOSQUERA'S forces in the State of Santander, and Col. CANAL of the revolutionary forces, in which GUTIERREZ was successful and placed at liberty, in Pamplona, the prisoners REYES and others, whom CANAL had taken. It appears that CANAL made the armistice of the 16th November with MOSQUERA solely to gain time, hoping to be joined by some of those in arms against the latter in the States of Antioquia and Cauca, but GUTIERREZ being convinced of his bad faith, gave him battle and defeated him. The enemies here of MOSQUERA profess not to believe this news, but from collateral evidences I judge it to be true.

Judge A. A. BURTON, the new United States Minister Resident at Bogota, had not yet presented his credentials to MOSQUERA, as it is understood Mr. SEWARD instructed him not to do so until he received further directions from Washington.

Gen. MOSQUERA had left Bogota, as I before wrote you, to go to Antioquia to quell the rebellion there against his Government—or rather to enforce obedience to it from the friends of the late Ospina Government.

Señor SIMON ARBOLEDA, who was appointed by MOSQUERA as Secretary of Legation at Washington, returned here on the steamer *North Star*, last week, and will leave Aspinwall for Bogota to-night in the *Asha-lon*. He is much dissatisfied, I am told, at the conduct of Gen. HERRAN, who was reappointed by MOSQUERA as Minister to Washington, in not presenting his new credentials, preferring to act on the old ones of the extinct government. He believes Gen. HERRAN will be recalled when the facts are represented at Bogota.

We have no late news from the State of Cauca, one of the three States (of the nine) in which there are factions in arms against MOSQUERA, but in Panama it is generally believed the next mail will bring us news of the complete failure of Col. ARBOLEDA to create a permanent reaction. Nothing positive has yet been heard as to the whereabouts of the Chilian schooner *Maria Josefa*, which clandestinely left the port of Panama with $20,000 worth of Government and private American property destined for the port of Buenaventura, in Cauca.

Little dribblets of cotton are occasionally forced by the high prices across this Isthmus. The steamer *Bogota*, from Callao, brought 545 bales (300 pounds to the bale) to Panama for Europe, on her last trip. It is grown at Lambayeque, Peru, and is very fine, but the staple is short.

Señor PEDRO GUAL, who was supplanted as President of Venezuela by Gen. PAEZ, is in Panama, on his way South. He represents Venezuela to be in a horrible political condition.

The flags of all the Consuls and of all the shipping, both at Panama and Aspinwall, were placed at half-mast on the 7th, on the reception of the intelligence of the death of Prince ALBERT, of England.

A new steam line between Panama and Guayaquil is spoken of. It is to be under the auspices of the Ecuadorian Government.

Monsieur DUPREZ and another French gentleman arrived at Aspinwall, from Europe, last week, to make arrangements for the opening of the new French line of side-wheel steamers between Havre and Aspinwall, and to negotiate for the transport of the Pacific goods to ports of their destination.

An American schooner arrived at Aspinwall last evening, six days from St. Thomas. She reports the *Iroquois*, Commander DE CAMP, at St. Thomas, coaling. Capt. PALMER, I presume, has arrived in New-York, on board the *Quaker City*.

The United States steam flag-ship *Lancaster*, and United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, are at Panama, and the United States brig *Bainbridge* at Aspinwall. The *Lancaster* goes to San Francisco in a day or two.

The British War Steamer Racer at this Port.

This splendid sloop-of-war, eleven guns, Commander LYONS, has paid us another visit, and is, at present, anchored off Quarantine. The *Racer* is one of the fastest and most perfect sloops in the British navy. The principal object of her mission here now is, to await the arrival of the Cunard Mail steamer, in order to carry the mails to Admiral MILNE of Bermuda (or the navy), as well as convey dispatches thereto from Lord LYONS, the British Minister at Washington; and also from Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul of New-York. Her guns are all mounted, and range beautifully upon the main deck, being fully from six to eight inches in diameter. Her compartments are splendidly laid out, being both commodious and comfortable. The *Racer* confirms to the very letter the report of the reception which the rebel Commissioners, MASON and SLIDELL, received on their landing in Bermuda, which was of a truly humiliating character.

The Weekly Temperance Meetings in Cottage-place.

A delegation of newsboys were Friday evening present by invitation at the Temperance gathering in the Factory building, Cottage-place. After eloquent addresses by the missionaries most active in this laudable movement, the audience were pleasingly entertained by a patriotic song from "Paddy Beef," a bright particular star of the "Lodging-house." He was succeeded by another shining light of the same fraternity, dubbed by his comrades "Henry Ward Beecher." The performances were highly satisfactory to those of the friends of the Temperance movement who were assembled, and the increased interest in each succeeding meeting indicates a substantial support for the workers who are actively employed throughout this Industrial School district.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Proceedings of Friday Evening in the Assembly—The Marine Court of New-York City—A Proposed Amendment of the Brooklyn Consolidation Act—Military Tactics in the Schools—Debate on the Finances of the National Government, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

Last evening's proceedings in the House were exceedingly interesting, but of a character which it is almost impossible to delineate with any fullness within the limits of a single brief letter. The members being a little tardy in gathering, at the time appointed, the "special order" was deferred a few minutes, and several bills and resolutions of interest were introduced. Mr. O'BRIEN, of your City, introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the Marine Court, in New-York City, by repealing the fifth section of the act passed July 21, 1853, and instituting an appeal from a Justice of the Marine Court to the Court of Common Pleas; also an act, amending the act in relation to the assessment and amendment of taxes in New-York City, giving the Comptroller power to act upon the evidence of assessment rolls, properly perfected and attested, and giving to these rolls force as testimony in the different Courts.

A bill of an interesting nature was introduced for the benefit of Kings and Queens Counties, giving to any contractor, builder, mechanic, furnisher of materials, or laborer upon a building, a lien upon the property thus constructed for the payment of his labor, under certain well defined conditions.

In the Senate, also, yesterday morning, a bill was introduced in amendment of the Brooklyn Consolidation act, which completely topples over the laboriously wrought structure of Senator SPINOLA and his coadjutors for several years past, and introduces a new order of things.

Mr. PIERCE, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Governor's Message, introduced a resolution calling upon the Regents of the University for an opinion as to the feasibility of introducing the study of military tactics into our higher educational institutions, and if they thought it feasible, the suggestion of a plan for the same whereby it should be accomplished with an expense to the State not exceeding $25,000 per year.

The hour for the "special order" having again come round, the debate upon the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means was again resumed, in Committee of the Whole, and continued until a late hour. It embraced a wide range of subjects, and gave a fine opportunity for members to place their opinions, convictions and intentions, in the present crisis, upon record. The guileries and lobby were crowded with an interested audience, and among the listeners upon the floor of the House I noticed Lieut.-Gov. CAMPBELL, Comptroller ROBINSON, and a goodly array of Senators. In my letter, I can only hope to give an idea of the general drift and tenor of the debate, leaving it to the stenographic reports to fill up the details, and for this purpose I shall pass the various points made by the several speakers, with reference to given branches of the subject, under three of four general heads. The debate, or rather *exposition*, for there was no *debate* about it, was maintained by Messrs. OGDEN, ALVORD, ADAMS, and SNYDER, Union Democrats; Messrs. PAYNE and SCHOLEFIELD, Republicans.

First—As regards the *causes* of this rebellion. Mr. OGDEN said that this rebellion is an anomaly in the history of revolutions. English revolutions were always founded upon some basis of popular rights, and even the terrible French revolution had a substratum of popular rights, but that it was reserved for America to witness a revolution based and founded upon human bondage, which, he believed with Mr. JEFFERSON, was not the normal condition of the African race any one, and is not a fit foundation for government. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD found the origin of our troubles, not in Slavery, but in an inherent and ever existing antagonism between the rights of the many and the grasping ambition of a minority, of which Slavery was but a single development. Mr. ALVORD, while not stating what was the source of evil, expressed the opinion that it was not Slavery, which was the cause, not the cause, of the evil.

Secondly—As regards the *good policy* of direct taxation. Mr. OGDEN said the object of this discussion is to prepare the people for taxation, and we ought to be frank and fair with them.

We must have money, for money is the sinew of war, and this war must be carried on by the same appliances as all wars, despite its unjust origin. How are we to get it? By borrowing; and to borrow we must have a basis of credit, and that basis is best furnished by taxation—a direct appeal to those most interested in the objects for which the money is needed. We must make this basis by providing, first, for the payment of interest on our debt; and, secondly, by a sinking-fund to provide for the gradual canceling of the debt. To raise money we must tax; *ordinary* means, such as impost-duties and the like, have failed, and we must resort to extraordinary means. He would, however, make the sinking-fund as small as possible, and still retain the principle which is essential. He would do it because this contest is for the benefit mainly of those who come after us, and they who reap the benefit should share the sacrifices. He approved the resolutions in this matter, and speaking generally of the policy they embodied, he did regard it *indispensable*, and would not, therefore, exchange that word for *important*.

Mr. PAYNE said he approved the system of taxation, because property ought to pay the cost of its own protection. He believed it a more equitable method than to tax the necessities of a people, as in impost duties, rather than the property, for the benefit of which Government is instituted. He advocated it also as the cheapest method. It would do much to prevent peculation and corruption, for men will hold the disbursers of public money more strictly accountable, when they know how much they are paying, and where every dollar comes from. They will want to know where it goes to, also, and will blast with the breath of their indignation any man, who tampers with the public moneys. Taxation, he considered unpopular mainly through prejudice—a hereditary prejudice, fostered by slave-owners, who did not want direct taxation, because, as the Constitution makes the basis of taxation unit representation the same, they would have been compelled to pay taxes on their slaves. Mr. ALVORD opposed the amendments proposed, because we have the light of experience here and have a right to speak decidedly. He would say because, if we fail in this war through want of adequate means, we lose not only our Government and our liberties, but also every cent of our property. Mr. ANNAS took a similar view. It is better, both for the poor man and the capitalist, to be taxed than to see general financial ruin and disorder.

Thirdly—As to *for what* the people should be taxed. In general the answer was, to carry on the war, and sustain the Government; but I wish to call especial attention to the position of Messrs. OGDEN and ALVORD on this point, as the best probable embodiment of the views of the Union Democrats of the House on these great national questions. They, with Mr. STETSON, of Clinton, may be fairly considered the leaders of that portion of the House. Their position is this: let us go on and put down the rebellion, but let us confine ourselves to the Constitution; let us wage no war for abolition or emancipation; let us respect all the constitutional rights of States; if, in the course of the war, our armies are compelled to advance over rebel territory, let us neither entice away or return slaves; and if *incidentally* slavery receives its death-blow, if, as it will necessarily be, the advance of our armies is synonomous with the advance of freedom to the enslaved, then let us all rejoice together.

Fourthly—As to the *willingness* of the *people* to be taxed. But one sentiment was expressed. Every gentleman, who spoke, pledged the people of his section to willingly bear their whole just share of the burthens, however heavy, if only honestly used for the prosecution of the war.

Without closing the debate, the resolutions were made the special order for Monday evening next. I have taken up thus much space in a synopsis of this debate, because of the acknowledged importance of the subject involved, and have only attempted to set down, without bias, the several positions of the gentlemen who participated in it.

This morning, in the House, bills were introduced for the incorporation of a Fireman's Saving Institution in your city, for an amendment to the charter of the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company of New-York, and for regulating the fees of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

The Passenger and Baggage Express Company bill was also introduced in a new form, and referred to the Committee on the Affairs of Cities.

Whatever may be the merits or demerits of this particular bill, the impression is very prevalent that the evil which it professes to be designed to prevent requires some legislation for its abatement; and the House determined to give the bill this chance to stand or fall by its merits.

Mr. CALLAHAN, of your city, introduced a bill to provide for the protection of laborers, and persons seeking employment, from fraud.

Mr. CHURCH, of Otsego County, also introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of an academical department in the Union Free Schools, which is a measure of great general importance.

The Governor sent in a message in reply to the resolution of the House in regard to the payment of Volunteers, who were honorably discharged, upon surgical examination, for disability to serve. The Governor replies that they have not been paid, and that he has referred the question of the necessity of legislation upon the subject to the Judge-Advocate-General, whose reply he will transmit as soon as received. He intimates, however, that the State has already paid for their transportation both to and from the place of "rendezvous," and for their support while there.

Much time was consumed over the resolutions of instruction to the Senators and Congressmen, in regard to butter as an army ration. Mr. WATERBURY, of Delaware, made an able statistical speech, showing its utility, availability and economy, and, after he finished, no one was disposed to question the expediency of such a change; but the question *did* arise, whether it was advisable to make this a subject of instruction to Congress, and a good deal of opposition was manifested.

The inherent excellence of the proposed change, however, bore down opposition, which would otherwise have proved stronger, and the resolutions passed by a large vote. The House only adjourned over until Monday morning, which is an innovation that gives good promise of their industry.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 25.

A petition was presented to incorporate the State Homœopathic Society.]

Mr. RICHARDS reported a bill to stop the sale of swill milk.

The bill relative to unauthorized banking was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. RAMSEY advocated the bill, he stated only permits banks to make, issue, and circulate certificates or drafts payble in bank bills or par funds at the place where such draft is payable.

After some amendment the bill was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 25.

The bill to repeal the act relative to the publication of the legal notices was reported favorably by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. FISHER moved its recommittal to the Committee on Judiciary.

The report was laid on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Passenger Baggage Co.

Messrs. KINNEY and CALLAHAN endeavored to prevent the introduction of the bill, on the ground that the same was already rejected by the Assembly. After a considerable skirmish, the bill was referred to the Committee on the Affairs of Cities. It was before reported by the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. MCMULLEN—To regulate fees on searches in County Clerks' offices.

Mr. CALLAHAN—To punish frauds on laborers and others seeking employment.

Mr. WESTBROOK—To authorize Justices of the Peace to act in the absence of Coroners.

By Mr. CHURCH—To establish academical departments, union free schools, and other institutions of learning in the State.

By Mr. KENNEY—To incorporate the Fireman's Savings Institution.

Also to authorize the incorporation of juvenile reformatory associations.

The Governor sent in a report in reply to the inquiries of the Assembly, stating that volunteers who had enlisted and been honorably discharged after medical examination were not paid. The question whether legislation was necessary to secure pay to such volunteers, was referred to the Judge Advocate. Such men had been sent free over the railroads to their homes.

Mr. D. WATERBURY called up the resolution recommending the use of butter in the army rations.

Quite a debate ensued in reference to the butter interests of the State.

After a lengthy debate, an amendment, adding cheese as a ration, was adopted, and the resolution passed.

The House adopted the concurrent resolutions passed by the Senate, assuming, on the part of the State, payment of its quota of the national tax, fixing the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Regent of the University on the 30th inst., in favor of a law of Congress that the States assess and collect their quota of the national tax.

On motion of Mr. MCMULLEN, the bill to authorize the supervisors of Kings County to raise money for the relief of the families of volunteers, was moved forward to a First Committee of the Whole.

Adjourned till 11 A. M., Monday.

Assembly Bills.

An act to amend the Revised Statutes relative to unauthorized banking

SEC. 1. Original section number ten of the twenty-eighth title of the twentieth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes, which title relates to unauthorized banking, is hereby amended so that the said section shall read as follows:

SEC. 10. No person shall give, pay, or receive in payment, or in any way circulate, or attempt to circulate, any bank bill or any promissory note, bill, check, draft, or other evidence of debt, issued by any banker, bank, or banking association whatever, which shall be made payable otherwise than in lawful money of the United States, except, however, that it shall be lawful to make and issue any certificate of deposit, or draft, payable in bank bills or funds current at par, at the place where such draft or certificate of deposit shall be made payable.

SEC. 2. Section eleven of the Act amended by this Act is hereby repealed, so far as it is applicable to any draft or certificate of deposit drawn or issued between the 28th day of December, 1861, and the time this act shall take effect.

Mr. LOUTRELL introduced a bill for the regulation of criminal trials, which gives a prisoner the right personally or by his counsel, of the closing address to the Jury.

Mr. CALLAHAN introduced a bill making it a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term from one to three years to cheat or defraud any person seeking employment or labor, by making any false promise, and receiving from such person any money or valuable consideration.

Mr. KENNEY introduced a bill authorizing the incorporation of juvenile reformatory asylums by associations of any five or more citizens of the State. Such associations shall possess all the powers and privileges conferred by the act for the incorporation of Benevolent Societies. Any magistrate before whom persons of less than fifteen years of age are convicted of offences punishable by thirty days imprisonment shall, instead of committing them to prison, send them to one of these reformatory asylums. Children between seven and fourteen may be surrendered to and taken charge of by such asylums at the option of parents and guardians, magistrates empowered to commit truant children, or overseers or superintendents of poor. The remainder of the act relates to the care and discipline of the children.

The Perilous Voyage of the City of Manchester.

The British screw-steamer *City of Manchester* of Mr. JOHN G. DALE'S line, Capt. HALCROW, arrived at this port Friday morning, having left Liverpool on New-Year's Day, and Queenstown Jan. 3, at 6 A. M. She brings 3,000 tons of merchandise on freight, the United States mails, passengers and specie. During the entire passage she has encountered most boisterous weather. On the 8th inst., at noon, in the latitude of 50° 34', and longitude 31° 21', she had a violent gale, commencing at S. S. W. and ending at 7 P. M. at N. W. The barometer at 3 P. M. marking 28° 16', during which she shipped a sea which did considerable damage.

On the 12th, when in lat. 49° 25', lon. 40° 32', where he soundings, as shown on Capt. DUMONT'S chart, made for the laying of the Atlantic cable, shows a depth of 24.24 fathoms, the deepest part of the Atlantic, the ship experienced a fearful gale from W. to N. W., with mountainous seas, one of which came on board over the starboard bow, tearing away everything in its course, staving away the oaken bulwarks, splitting rails and stanchions, bending and twisting great iron bolts, washing the forward galley with its contents over the rail and into the sea to leeward, tearing away the boats from their lashings and dashing them to pieces on the opposite side of the ship, filling the decks, staving in cabin doors, and forcing large quantities of water down into the engine-rooms.

At one time, and for a few moments only, the ship was at the mercy of the waves. The spokes of the two steering wheels were torn from the grasp of the four seamen stationed at them, and the iron gear attached becoming disarranged, the helm was useless, and until the relieving-tackles were bent on to the top of the rudder, the ship was in a most critical condition. Some idea may be formed of the force of the sea, when the fact is stated that on Bell Rock, in the German Ocean, off the east coast of Scotland, scientific men have placed an instrument for ascertaining the power or force of the sea, and the greatest force yet shown was a pressure of three tons to the square foot. However, with men of experience, like the officers of this ship, all these difficulties were eventually overcome, and after one of the most tempestuous passages on record, Capt. HALCROW has brought her, his passengers and freight into port in safety. Double gangs of men will work her day and night to discharge her and put on board her outward freight, of which she has a full complement, and she will sail again on Sunday, 26th.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE JAPANESE POLICE FUND.—The Police Commissioners, at their last meeting, adopted the following resolutions in reference to the disposition of the interest accruing on the gift of the Japanese Ambassadors to the Police Department:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board of Police, the following named Sergeants have best discharged their duties for the year ending Nov. 1, 1861, and they are each hereby awarded the sum of $125 from the accrued interest of the Japanese Merit Fund: Sergeants RICHARD LUSH, Ninth Precinct; JOHN W. CROFANY, Twenty-seventh Precinct.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board of Police, the following patrolmen have best discharged the duties of patrolmen for the year ending Nov. 1, 1861, and they are hereby each awarded the sum of $100 from the accrued interest of the Japanese Merit Fund: James Irving, Twentieth Precinct; Robert King, Twenty-fifth Precinct; John Riorden, Sixth Precinct; Francis L. Palmer, Eighth Precinct, and W. P. Williams, Eighth Precinct, Brooklyn.

Resolved, That honorable mention be made on the record of this Department, of the following patrolmen, for their efficient services during the year 1861: Patrolmen—Hogan, Fourth Precinct; Herbilt, Fifth; S. J. Lewis, Nineteenth; J. White, Twenty-sixth; and W. T. Skidmore, Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn.

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Japanese Merit Fund pay $100 each to the patrolmen above named, from the accrued interest of the Japanese Merit Fund.

FIRE IN A CARPET-STORE—ARREST ON SUSPICION OF ARSON.—At 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, Officers ROBA, PIERSON and KELLY, of the Seventeenth Precinct, arrested a young man named WILLIAM T. TERRY, upon suspicion of having set fire to the carpet-store of MUNSON M. FINCH, at No. 390 Bowery. The officers discovered smoke issuing in large volumes from the establishment, and finding no other way to effect an entrance, they forced open the doors. Upon examination it was found that two fires had been kindled in the middle of the floor. A large quantity of the stock was already in flames, and a considerable portion of it had been consumed. TERRY was the only person found on the premises at the time. He was taken to the Police-station, and there confined to await the result of an investigation by the Fire Marshal. The damage to the stock is estimated at $5,000. It was insured in the Broadway, Commercial, and Citizens' Insurance Companies, for $10,000. Mr. CLARK C. WILSON, the lessee of the building, whose loss is estimated at $1,000, is insured in the Broadway Insurance Company. It is stated that Mr. TERRY was sleeping in the attic at the time the fire was discovered, and that he escaped by means of the roof. Mr. TERRY has hitherto borne a good character with his employers.

A UNITED STATES SOLDIER CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.—PETER A. MOSS was arrested on Friday by detective SLOWEY, on the charge of stealing a gold watch and chain valued at $150, and also a silver watch worth $20, from Mr. SELLARS, of Hartford, Conn. The crime is alleged to have been committed in Hartford on the 17th inst. The accused went to New-Haven immediately after the watches were taken, at which place he disposed of the gold watch and chain to a Jew named CHERROSKI, for the sum of $7. Before he could get this small amount, however, the purchaser compelled him to sign a paper certifying that he (Moss) received the sum of $40 for the watch and chain. CHERROSKI then gave Moss $2 to leave the place at once. He came on to New-York, and on Thursday pawned the silver watch at SIMPSON'S pawn office for the sum of $7. On the same day he enlisted in the United States army. He was arrested in Hester-street and taken before Justice OSBORNE, who committed him to await a requisition from Connecticut. Steps have been taken for the arrest of CHERROSKI upon the charge of receiving stolen goods.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF SLAVERS.—Late on Friday night Marshal MURRAY caused the arrest of WILLIAM DONALDSON on the charge of having been the supercargo of the ship *Montauk*, a slaver, which cleared from New-London, Conn., about one year ago. The *Montauk* took from the African coast 1,100 negroes, consisting of men, women and children, who were landed on the southern side of the island of Cuba. Upon the arrival of the *Montauk* at the Cuban port, the cargo was discharged and the vessel immediately burned. The other party, referred to in yesterday's TIMES, is in the custody of the United States Marshal, and will be held for the purpose of examination. It is said that he is a well known and prominent merchant in this city, whose name is only withheld for a day or two, to the end that justice may be done to all parties.

LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, the cook on board of the schooner *Wells*, fitted out by APPLETON OAKSMITH at Greenport, L. I., was also arrested and held as a witness. All of the parties are held to await the action of the United States Commissioner.

ARREST OF THREE YOUTHS FOR THEFT.—Yesterday three young men were brought before Justice OSBORNE, upon the charge of stealing flannels, muslins, and other articles, from Mrs. PIERCE'S store, No. 570 Grand-street. The thieves have been lying around in that vicinity for a long time, and several merchants have complained that goods to a considerable amount have been stolen by the accused. The names of the prisoners are JOHN CONNER, MARTIN HEFER and THOMAS DONNIGAN. When DONNIGAN was arrested, he was found to be engaged in cutting skirts out of the stolen muslin. Justice OSBORNE committed the accused for examination.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—Henry Vaughan to be doorman of the central office; Joseph Nobles, James Mallen, James W. Connolly, Nathan W. Smith and Michael Kelly to be patrolmen of the Fifth Precinct; Paul Ryder to the Sixth; James Bromilly to the Seventh; David R. Morgan and Patrick Mullally to the Fourteenth; John Quinlan to the Twenty-seventh; Thomas Breslin and John M. Taylor to the Twenty-ninth. *Resignations*—Robert Latta, of the Fifth Precinct; William H. Isaacs, of the Sixth; James E. Hawes, of the Twentieth; and John Read, of the Twenty-seventh.

GEN. DURYEE.—Brig.-Gen. ABRAHAM DURYEE, lately Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, of this City, is now in New-York on a brief furlough, having been called hither by important private business, and will gladly communicate any information respecting his command to those having friends therein. Since his arrival, GURNEY, the celebrated Photographer, has taken a spirited and most faithful half-length likeness of the General in his uniform as Brigadier-General.

THE GOVERNMENT PROPELLER ACORN ON FIRE.—At 3¼ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred on board the propeller *Acorn*, lying at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River. The vessel had just been purchased by the Government, and was in process of being fitted up for a gunboat. The fire was discovered by a policeman of the Ninth Precinct, and was soon extinguished. The damage, which was about $200, was mainly to the rigging.

FIRE ON A COAL BARGE.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out on board a coal barge, lying at the foot of Stanton-street, East river; damage about $300. The fire was occasioned by the upsetting of a stove in the cabin. The Captain, who was asleep in the cabin, narrowly escaped suffocation.

A CHEST OF TEA STOLEN.—PHILIP STEINER, of No. 249 Bowery, made complaint yesterday against AUGUST GLAT, whom he charges with having stolen from him a chest of tea valued at the sum of $76. Justice OSBORNE committed the accused for examination.

MEETING OF THE INFIRMARY FOR INDIGENT WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—On Monday evening, the annual meeting of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children will be held, at the Infirmary, No. 126 Second-avenue.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Jan. 24, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Jan. 17	151	123	274
Admitted to Jan. 24	45	55	100
Discharged, cured or relieved	32	20	52
Died	—	2	2
Remaining at date	164	156	320

Males, 288; females, 32.

Disastrous Fire in Bridge-street.

A GOVERNMENT STORE-HOUSE BURNED DOWN.

At 5 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the Government Store-house No. 2 Bridge-street, between State and Whitehall streets. The firemen were on hand as speedily as possible, considering the fact that the engines could make but little headway through the streets, owing to the sn

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3228. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

How the Rendition of Mason and Slidell was Received.

Mr. Seward's Dispatch Perfectly Satisfactory.

Insulting Tone of the British Press Toward the Rebel Commissioners.

The British Government would Have Done as Much for Two Negroes.

Further Denunciation of the Stone Blockade.

The Nashville Still Watched by the Tuscarora.

THE SUMTER EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON

Commercial and Money Affairs.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Jan. 26.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, Capt. ANDERSON, from Liverpool at 3 P. M. of the 11th, and Queenstown on the 12th, arrived here at 10½ o'clock last night. The wind was then and is still blowing a hurricane, with a heavy sea.

The *Europa* has neither troops nor stores, the Government having discontinued shipments by the Cunarders.

The *Europa* has 18 passengers for Boston, £6,500 for Boston and £64,000 for Halifax.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

It was said that notwithstanding the pacific solution of the American question, warlike preparations at Woolwich have not been relaxed. The steamers *Spartan* and *Ajax* continued to take in heavy stores for Halifax and Jamaica.

No official notice had yet been given at Portsmouth respecting any discharge of hired mechanics or laborers, but it was understood that the reduction takes place in April.

A Cabinet council, summoned for the 14th, had been countermanded, Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch having been considered in a council held on the 9th.

The *Times* understands that an answer will be returned, expressing gratification at the disavowal of Commodore WILKES' act, accepting the satisfaction rendered, and assuming that the precedent in the *Trent* case will rule the case of the schooner *Eugenia Smith*. As to the general discussion of the law of neutrals, the Government will decline any answer until they have had an opportunity of submitting the whole note to their law officers. There are propositions in this note which are not at all admissible, and after the delivery of the prisoners these points may be properly raised and discussed.

The *Morning Post* announces that a thorough understanding had been arrived at with the American Government. Not only had they given the required reparation, but in doing so Mr. SEWARD will have succeeded in impressing on the English Government the notion that they have not only present indemnity, but also no small pledge of future security.

The *Times* says rumor fixes England's expenses, owing to the late difficulty, at £2,000,000; but the *Times* expects that when all the bills are in it will be double that sum, and that the money has not been thrown away.

The *Daily News* is eulogistic of the course pursued by the Washington Government, and bitterly denounces the policy of the *Times* and *Post*.

The *Times* has a strong editorial on the reception due to MASON and SLIDELL; says they are *about the most worthless booty it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American lion*—having long been known as blind and habitual haters and revilers of England.

The *Times* sincerely hopes that Englishman will not give these fellows anything in the shape of an ovation. The civility due to a foe in distress is all they can claim. England has returned them good for evil; and even now, if they can, they will only entangle her in a war with the North *England would have done just as much to rescue two negroes*. Let MASON and SLIDELL, therefore, pass quietly on their way, and have their say with anybody who may have to listen to them.

The other journals advise a similar course, and allude to MASON'S strong advocacy of the Fugitive Slave law, to prejudice the public against him.

THE STONE BLOCKADE.

The *Times* reiterates its denunciation of the stone blockade of Charleston harbor, and says among the crimes which have disgraced the history of mankind it is difficult to find one more atrocious than this. Even the fierce tribes of the desert will not destroy the well which gives life to the enemy.

The *Times* protests in the strongest terms against such proceedings, and asserts that no belligerent has the right to resort to such a warfare.

THE TUSCARORA AND NASHVILLE.

Great interest had been excited relative to the movements of the *Tuscarora* and *Nashville*. At the latest dates they continued at Southampton, watching each other. The *Tuscarora* remained at her anchorage, about a mile from the dock mouth, with her fires banked up and ready to slip her anchor and start at a moment's notice. She only required coals, water and provisions, which were being supplied her. On her arrival Capt. CRAVEN communicated with the captain of the frigate *Dauntless*, expressing regret at Prince ALBERT'S death, and asking if he might fire, as a tribute of respect, twenty-one minute guns. He was notified that the Queen had requested that no guns be fired in the vicinity of Osborne. The compliment, therefore, although fully appreciated, could not be accepted.

The *Nashville* continued in dock. The Government had observed the strictest neutrality towards her, and nothing whatever had been permitted to be done to her but what was absolutely necessary to make her seaworthy. Neither powder, guns, nor munitions of war had been put on board. During the night of the 9th, three armed men from the *Tuscarara* were discovered reconnoitering the *Nashville*, and were ordered off by the dock superintendent. Fires were lighted on the *Nashville* on the 10th, and there was an impression she was about to sail, but she made no movements. The *Tuscarora* was on the alert with steam up.

The *Sumter* was reported to have left Cadiz for Southampton.

It was also reported that another National vessel was cruising in the channel, and might be expected at Southampton.

The *Morning Herald* is surprised that the Government has not given orders to the authorities at Southampton to warn the *Tuscarora* that she must either quit port at once, or wait until twenty-four hours have elapsed after the departure of the *Nashville*. We should not, says the *Herald*, have allowed the *Nashville* to lie in wait within the mouth of the Mersey for American packets and merchantmen. Therefore, we cannot, without a gross violation of our duty as neutrals, allow the *Tuscarora* a license we should have refused her enemy. The *Herald* holds out the course of the French authorities at Martinique between the *Iroquois* and *Sumter* as an example to follow.

GENERAL ENGLISH NEWS.

Dr. RUSSELL, in his correspondence to the *Times*, predicts the fate of the American Government will be sealed if January passes without some great victory.

MCLEAN, mate of the American ship *Ganges*, had been committed for trial in London, for murdering one of the crew at sea.

The London Money market on the 10th opened firm, but towards the close showed some slight reaction, Consols closing at ¼ decline, attributed solely to realizations after the advance.

The market on the 11th was dull but steady.

Since the reduction of the Bank *minimum* of Thursday, to 2½ per cent., money has been pretty plentiful in the open market, at 2¼ per cent. for the best bills and was offered on the Stock Exchange at 1 per cent.

There had been a considerable advance in Saltpetre, under the idea that the export prohibition would soon be removed.

FRANCE.

The Bourse was firm and advancing; Rentes, 68f. 65c.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France showed a decrease in cash of over 18,000,000 of francs.

The increase in bills discounted was nearly 61,000,000 francs.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* asserts that the French official circles felt much satisfaction at the pacific termination of the *Trent* affair, while the effect on the Bourse was an immediate rise of 1 per cent.

The *Moniteur* of the 11th says a feeling of profound regret and indignation has been aroused in England as well as France by the vindictive act of destroying the port of Charleston.

SPAIN.

A Cadiz telegram of the 10th says the American Consul had received orders to protest against the admission of the *Sumter* into that port. It was said Spain would protect the prisoners brought by the *Sumter*.

The suspension of SRRA'S Bank, at Madrid, is attributed to heavy defalcations in the junior partner. The liabilities were estimated at £250,000, and upward.

ITALY.

The majority of the Chamber of Deputies had unanimously resolved to continue to support RICASOLI'S Government.

GERMANY.

A violent shock of earthquake was felt at Dresden on the 9th. It extended as far as Leipsic. No damage is reported.

HOLLAND.

The Ministers had tendered their resignations.

RUSSIA.

It was reported that Russia had sent an embarrassing ultimatum to Rome to the effect that if the Pope does not condemn the conduct of the Polish clergy, Russia will recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

TURKEY.

The Turks at Tripoli have maltreated several Christian inhabitants. The French Consul demanded indemnity, and a French frigate had arrived off the port.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Additional telegrams had been received in anticipation of the arrival of these mails.

At Calcutta, Dec. 15, the produce markets were active. Rice freights to England, 72s. 6d.

After the *coup d'état* at Peking, a new regency was established, under the two Empresses.

The state of affairs was encouraging.

The rebels were in the vicinity of Shanghai, and the foreigners were prepared for an attack.

Ningpo was also in a state of alarm from the same cause.

At New-Zealand affairs looked peaceful. Sir GEO. GREY had accepted the invitation of the natives for a conference.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Jan. 12.

The *Journal* of St. Petersburg publishes an article congratulating Mr. SEWARD on the uprightness and intelligence of his policy, and demanding that the *Trent* incident may become the starting-point of negotiations for the recognition by the Powers of common principles upon the question of the neutral flag. It also expects England to give the world solemn guarantees for the future by signing a convention, which, by insuring universal respect for the rights of neutral Powers, would contribute to the maintenance of peace, and mark the progress of civilization.

TURIN, Thursday, Jan. 12.

In reply to a motion made by Signor CRISPI in the Chamber of Deputies, for explanations relative to the late events at the Castle Moro, Baron RICASOLI stated that according to dispatches received by the Government, almost all the leaders of the movement had been arrested, and order restored.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 11—Evening.

Rentas firm at 68f. 60c.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 12.

A decree by the Emperor appoints Marshal MAGNAN Grand Master of the Freemasons in France. The Grand Master has hitherto been elected by the Freemasons themselves.

Another decree regulates the taxation of foreign bonds and shares.

ROME, Sunday, Jan. 12.

The Bourbon Committee has deprived CHIANONE of the command of the brigade for having disobeyed his instructions by shooting prisoners.

WAS IT THE SUMTER?

The Montreal *Advertiser*, which is in the interest of the rebels, and has manifested an accurate knowledge of their affairs, makes the following statement concerning the rebel privateer at Cadiz:

"The Confederate privateer, or rather public armed ship, which has been playing the mischief with American ships off Cadiz, is not the *Sumter*, which is yet on her old beat; but one of the new vessels for which the *Nashville* took officers to Europe. Her name and that of her consorts will be known soon enough; in the meantime there will be weeping and wailing among the underwriters of Federal war risks."

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE BARK.

The prize bark *Jonger Leorentzen*, (Danish,) in charge of prize-master Lieut. GERAUD, from Rio Janeiro to Havanna in 56 days, to which port she was going for orders, has arrived at this port. She has a cargo of 4,600 bags of coffee, and was captured Dec. 26, in lat. 7° N., and long. 38° 30', W., by United States ship *Morning Star*, in consequence of informality in her papers, from which it was supposed she was destined for New-Orleans. On the 16th inst. while off Bermuda, spoke brig *John Butler*, bound to Antigua. The *Butler* had lost her deck load, and had sustained some damage. The *Leorentzen* experienced heavy easterly winds on her way from Bermuda.

The Storm at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 26.

The storm cleared up about midnight. It is fine and breezy to-day. The night mail train from New-York, which was delayed by a freight train off the track, arrived at 2 P. M. to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Not a Word of News from the Burnside Expedition.

The Vessels Disappeared from Pamlico Sound.

WRECK OF THE TRANSPORT LOUISIANA.

Acknowledgment by the Rebels of their Defeat at Mill Spring.

HOW THEY ACCOUNT FOR IT.

THE CAPTURE OF CEDAR KEYS, FLORIDA.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 25.

The storm has cleared away, and the sun is now shining.

In consequence of the rough weather the *George Washington* has not made the trip to Cherrystone since Tuesday.

The *Adelaide* did not arrive from Baltimore until about 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The *Georgiana* was detained last night. She left this afternoon for Baltimore.

A flag of truce this afternoon took to Craney Island several rebel officers, who arrived yesterday morning from Baltimore. The boat also brought back several passengers to go North.

The U. S. transport *Louisiana*, of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Expedition, formerly of the line between Old Point and Baltimore, has been beached to prevent her falling into the hands of the rebels. She was burnt. All hands were saved.

The light-boat on the Middle Shoal, placed there to supply the absence of the Cape Henry Light-house, went ashore last night on Pleasure-house Beach. The crew were taken to Norfolk.

The Norfolk *Day-Book*, of Saturday, contains not a word of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Expedition, excepting a paragraph on the weather, saying that it is under the impression that the Burnside Expedition is the cause of it all. Somebody relieved themselves yesterday by wishing that said fleet would either go to the bottom or go home, as they were tired of such bad weather, and never expected to see better while they are menacing the South.

An extract is given from the Newbern *Progress*, of Thursday last, which says, in reference to the reported presence of the fleet in Pamlico Sound:

"Up to this writing, (Wednesday) we are not sure that there is now, or ever has been, a Yankee gunboat over the swash at Hatteras or Ocracoke. The latest news we have is from Capt. HILL, who arrived here, yesterday, from Matamuskeet, Hyde County, through the Sound, and says he saw nothing in the Sound in the shape of a gunboat. We shall probably hear more before going to press, as Col. G. B. SINGLETARY sought and obtained permission from the Commanding General to go on a reconnoitering expedition down the river. He left Tuesday evening."

A postscript added to the above article says:

"Col. SINGLETARY had not arrived when we went to press, and we are still in doubt."

A dispatch, dated Wilmington, 24th, says there was a heavy wind from the east-northeast all night, and to-day, up to 9 o'clock this morning, there is nothing new from the coast, except an apparent wreck drifting shoreward this morning, fifteen miles east of New Inlet.

The rebels at last admit their defeat in Kentucky. The *Day Book* says, under the head of "Further particulars from the Somerset disaster—Not so so bad as first reported by our side—Six thousand Confederates attack fourteen thousand Federals:"

"The Petersburgh *Express* sends us the following: Gen. CRITTENDEN began the attack at 7 o'clock Sunday morning. The enemy was supposed to be 1,500, but afterward found out to be 14,000 strong. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was killed early in the action. Gen. CRITTENDEN was wounded. Col. CARROLL took command of the forces, and recrossed the Cumberland River. Our loss was three hundred. The enemy lost four or five hundred. RUTLEDGE'S and MCCLUNG'S batteries were left on the field. We marched 7 miles. The enemy were repulsed three times and fell back to their fortifications. They then outflanked us. We retreated to our breastworks, were surrounded and crossed the Cumberland River under fire, eight o'clock Sunday night. We lost all our horses, tents, equipments, eleven guns, spiked, or thrown into the river. Cols. POWELL, BATTLE, STOKES and CUMMINGS were wounded. Maj. FAGG was wounded in the hip. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER'S body has not been recovered. Our forces were 6,000. We are still falling back."

A second dispatch dated Petersburgh, 24th, says:

"A despatch from a friend at Knoxville has just been received, saying that Gen. CRITTENDAN rallied at Monticello, and will make a stand there. The disaster to our forces was very much exaggerated by the fugitives.

The paragraph relative to the loss of the *Louisiana* is founded on a prevailing report at Norfolk.

The Norfolk *Day Book* has an article from the Charleston *Mercury* headed "Important from Florida," giving the particulars of the capture of Cedar Keys. There were three schooners and five fishing smacks loading there at the time the "Yankees" took the place. The schoonars were loaded with lumber and turpentine. The *Mercury's* informant thinks they were destroyed by the owners on Thursday night, 16th, as soon as it was ascertained that the Yankees intended to attack the town. The President of the Railroad went down with two companies of infantry to protect the property, and a message was sent to Gen. WAPIER for assistance. During Thursday firing was heard in the direction of Cedar Keys, and our fleet no doubt, has taken the place.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

PEARCE AND KENNEDY REQUESTED TO RESIGN.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 26.

Resolutions were introduced into the Maryland Senate on Saturday, to request Senators PEARCE and KENNEDY to resign, on the ground that their sentiments are in direct conflict with the settled view of the people of the State, and that it is right and proper that the State should, at this critical juncture, be represented by Senators whose hearts beat responsive to the throb of devotion to the integrity of the Union, felt by the great popular heart of the State.

AN ESCAPE INTO DIXIE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 24.

The British schooner *Edwin*, Capt. GORNON, which cleared hence 14th inst. for Barbados, has been run ashore near Back River, in the bay, the cargo landed and the vessel burnt. The Captain and certain passengers, who went from here concealed in the vessel, escaped into Virginia. It now turns out that the Captain and owners are citizens of North Carolina, and she was put under the British flag to enable them to carry our their designs.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The naval recruiting returns for last week show that three hundred and twenty-five men were shipped in this City, one hundred and eighty of whom were for Capt. PORTER'S mortar fleet, and the rest for general service. This is a larger number than has been shipped in any week during the last six months. The number of disposable seamen on board the *North Carolina* is eight hundred.

Lieut. WORDEN, who has been in charge of the South-street naval rendezvous since November, is appointed to the steamer *Ericsson*.

Recruiting for the regular army presents no new feature. The business done here last week was of the slightest possible character. The general service offices did not enlist a single recruit, and the regimental offices were not much more fortunate. A small detachment of recruits, enlisted during the last ten days for the Fifth Artillery, were sent on Saturday to Harrisburgh, Penn., where the regiment is being organized. The official headquarters of the regiment are at Fort Pickens, Pensacola. The Eleventh Infantry, headquarters at Fort Independence, Boston harbor, has two recruiting offices here, which have not yet met with much success.

The battalion of the Twelfth Infantry, at Fort Hamilton, has not received any addition to its strength lately. Between seventy and eighty men are still required to bring up this battalion to the authorized standard of eighty men. Some of the recruiting offices in the country are said to have as many men as would complete the battalion, but are holding them back for the second battalion, which will be organized as soon as the first is full.

A report is current in military circles, that, in consequence of the new infantry regiment filling up so very slowly, they will be consolidated and sent off to the war. Should this be the case, it is very probable that some three hundred of the newly appointed officers will be mustered out of the service. The date of the organization of these new regiments is 14th May, 1861—nearly eight months and a half ago.

The very stormy weather, on Saturday, put a stop to all outside work at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The only changes since Friday are the floating of the gunboat *Forbes* into the dry dock, and the hauling of the sloop-of-war *John Adams* into the berth vacated by the *Ossaco*, near the storehouse, to facilitate the discharging of her stores.

The following is a complete list of all vessels at present in the Navy-yard, and shows what they are doing:

Name.	Guns.	What Doing.
North Carolina	84	Receiving ship.
Sabine	50	In commission, receiving stores.
John Adams	22	Out of commission, discharging stores
Richmond	22	In commission, receiving stores, &c.
Oneida (new)	9	Fitting out, nearly completed.
Octorara (new)	7	Fitting out, nearly completed.
Kanawha (new)	4	In commission, ready for sea.
Ossasco (new)	4	In commission, ready for sea.
Jacobs	9	Repairing boilers, &c.
Forbes	6	In Dry Dock for repairs.
Verona	10	
Jackson	8	Altered at private ship-yard, and
Sachem	5	now being armed and got ready for
Pincas	5	commission.
Currituck	5	
Corwin	4	Revenue cutter.
Adirondack, (sloop-of-war,) on the stocks.		
Lackawana, (frigate,) on the stocks.		

In addition to the above there are sixteen vessels belonging to Capt. PORTER'S fleet, which are receiving their armament and stores. We printed a correct list of them on Saturday.

There are about 3,610 men at the military and naval stations around New-York. They are distributed as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governors Island	570	North Carolina	800
Fort Hamilton	800	Marine Barracks	210
Fort Lafayette	65	Vessels in harbor, about	900
Bedloe's Island	85	West Point, about	250
Total			3,610

THE EIGHTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 25.

The Eighth New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. FRANKLIN, arrived from Worcester this afternoon, and is temporarily quartered in Faneuil Hall.

The storm prevented the transportation of the regiment to Fort Independence.

THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT (CAMERON RIFLE HIGHLANDERS.)

This regiment, Col. S. M. ELLIOTT commanding, has now nearly its full complement of men. Gov. MORGAN has given orders that all requirements for the complete organization of the regiment should be furnished. Companies or skeleton companies attaching themselves to the Seventy-eighth will retain their company organization, with their own officers. The headquarters of the regiment are at No. 236 Fourth-street.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

CAPT. PORTER ON A WHALING EXPEDITION.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT FLEET, FORT JEFFERSON, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862.

In order that your readers may form a correct estimate of the authors of the subjoined correspondence, respectively, a brief explanatory statement seems to be necessary. MARSH MILLER, the commander of the rebel gunboat *Grampus*, is one of the most desperate and at the same time cowardly men in Secesh. We have driven him before us at least a dozen times, and now he sends us this absurd challenge. The *Grampus* is well known to be a species of spouting-fish, and this particular one frequently runs up the Mississippi to blow, and then runs down again. We are going down the river to-morrow to see if his courage is up to the standing point; but we are afraid he will draw a bee line to Columbus, as he has heretofore always done.

The public well know that Capt. PORTER is not one of the rose-water heroes, and he will not be expected to waste compliments on men whose treasonable and cowardly conduct he holds in supreme contempt. The following is a verbatim copy of his first dispatch to the Commandar of the *Grampus*, written after he had repeatedly driven the craven rebel down under the shelter of the land batteries at Columbus:

PORTER TO MILLER.

Come out here, you cowardly rebels, and show your gunboats. PORTER.

MILLER'S REPLY.

MARINE HEADQUARTERS, COLUMBUS, Ky., Jan. 13, 1862.

Commander Porter, on United States Gunboat Essex:

SIR: The iron clad steamer *Grampus* will meet the *Essex*, at any point and time your Honor may appoint, and show you that the powar is in our hands. An early reply will be agreeable to

Your obedient servant, MARSH J. MILLER,
Capt. Commanding C. S. I. C. Steamer *Grampus*.

CAPT. PORTER'S REJOINDER.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT *Essex*,
WM. D. PORTER, Commanding,
FORT JEFFERSON, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862.

To the traitor Marsh Miller, commanding a Rebel Gunboat called the Grampus:

Commander PORTER has already thrashed your Gunboat Fleet; shelled and silenced your Rebel Batteries at the Iron Banks; *chased your miserable and cowardly self down behind Columbus*; but if you desire to meet the *Essex*, show yourself any morning in Prentys' Bend, and you shall then meet with a traitor's fate—if you have the courage to stand.

God and our Country; "Rebels offend both."
(Signed.) PORTER.

Our flag-ship, the *Benton*, has been condemned. Her machinery does not work satisfactorily, but Capt. PORTER thinks she is fast enough for our purpose. He says we don't contemplate *running*, and for this reason he would rather have them all slow, so that if they get into a tight place they will be obliged to fight their way out. Capt. P. only believes in running when the enemy lead the way. SIGNAL.

FATAL ACCIDENT—THE RESULT OF INTEMPERANCE.—Yesterday, Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, at No. 94 Baxter-street, on the body of JOSEPH MCCABE, a native of Ireland, thirty-four years of age, who, while intoxicated, on Saturday night, attempting to ascend a stair, fell over a banister a distance of twelve feet, and was killed immediately. The jury rendered a verdict of death by accident, resulting from intemperance.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Details of the Battle of Mill Creek.

FULL ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION.

Desperate Fighting on Both Sides.

DEATH OF ZOLLICOFFER.

Total Rout and Demoralization of the Enemy.

Gen. Crittenden Probably Hiding in the Woods.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAMP NEAR SOMERSET, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The enemy, under the immediate command of Maj.-Gen. CRITTENDEN, marched, eight regiments strong, from their camp, last Saturday night. Their mounted grand guards were skirmishing through the greater part of the night with ours. Col. WOLFORD'S cavalry were doing outpost duty that night, and by their behavior then, and in the battle afterward, completely cleared away the reproach which some unworthy officers have brought upon them. They will always fight well when WOLFORD is with them. The Tenth Indiana occupied a wooded hill on the right of the road. On the left was a field, stretching down the hill for several hundred yards. In front of the woods was another field of about twenty acres.

The enemy formed in these two fields, attacking the Indiana troops both in front and upon their left flank. A section of Capt. STANDART'S Battery had been brought up, and was stationed in the road. The attack here was made about 7 o'clock in the morning. Col. MANSON coming up to the position just after the attack began, and seeing that his men must be overpowered before the other regiments could come up, ordered his men to fall back, which they did in good order, fighting as they went. Capt. STANDART reluctantly gave up the privilege of "giving the enemy one good blizzard" from that point, and retired, too.

Immediately to the rear of the woods where the Tenth were stationed is another road, with a steep descent to a ravine, and then comes another dense forest. On the left of the road the clearings continue to the ravine, the sides of which at that point are covered with a growth of scrub oaks and other timber.

After crossing the river another field lies on the left of the road. The Tenth retired through the field on the right of a road, and through the woods for about a hundred and fifty yards to the rear of the ravine. At this point, Col. FRY'S Fourth Kentucky came up and formed along the fence which separates the road from the field on the left. There is no fence on the right of the road at that point. The two regiments here formed in the shape of a "V," its point toward the enemy advancing from the ravine, behind which they had reformed after their temporary success in the first attack. For nearly an hour they tried to break that "V," but failed.

What rebel reinforcements came through the woods to attack the Tenth at this place, I have not learned. Those which attacked Col. FRY were Barrett's Tennessee and the Fifteenth Mississippi, the "Wigfall Rifles," and the "Mississippi Tigers," as they loved to call themselves. These were the crack regiments of the enemy, and they sustained their reputation. Again and again they charged across the road, but were always met by the terrible fire of the Kentucky Fourth, and driven back.

At the point of the "V" died Gen. ZOLLICOFFER. He fell nearer our camp than any other man of his army. He was with BARTLE'S Regiment, his own home friends, born and brought up around him at Nashville. A short distance from, in his flight, a party of his men had been broken from their comrades and were heading together like frightened deer. Col. FRY'S men were just about to fire on them. Col. FRY himself was at the right of his regiment at the point of greatest danger. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was on foot and within a few feet of the Colonel. A gun-coat concealed his uniform. Seeing the condition of his men, as the Colonel rode up, Gen. ZOLLICOFFER said to Col. FRY, "Colonel, you would not fire upon your friends, would you?" Col. FRY supposed, from the General's manner and remark, that he was one of our own officers, and at once replied, "Certainly not, Sir; I have no such intention." He turned and rode a few steps, when one of the General's aids fired at him, wounding his horse. Believing that he was tricked, Col. FRY at once wheeled and fired at the General. The latter raised his hand to his breast and fell dead. Another ball struck him at the same moment, I believe, in the arm.

Here, too, fell young BATTLE PEYTON, son of a venerable man, well known to the nation. Young PEYTON, like his father, struggled long against disunion. He was hissed and insulted last May for telling his love for the old Union.

It was near this point that my only personal friend, so far as I know, in the Southern army, was wounded. You remember ALLAN BATTLE. There is no one of the Oxford boys of four years ago who does not remember and love him, and who did not mourn when we heard that he had joined the rebel army. Married into one of our best known and most respected Ohio families, educated in a Northern college, (Miami University,) and with so many ties of friendship binding him to the North, it was no thoughtless spirit or bitter hatred which made him take up arms against us. Last June he took his young wife to her father's and then returned to Nashville to close up his father's unsettled affairs, intending then to go North again, and await the issue of what must be, to him, a sad contest. But the tide in Nashville was too strong for him. His father and brothers were in the army. All the young men of the South were rushing into it. To carry out his first intention would be to separate himself forever from his own family and from his birthplace, for to the men of the South their Independence seemed at that time *un fait accompli*, and one who deserted them then would always be a marked and proscribed man.

And so he went into the army. I talked about him with a wounded prisoner, the color-bearer of BATTLE'S regiment. He spoke of him with an affection which you and many others of our acquaintance will echo. He said that ALLAN had often told him of his hatred of this war and his unwillingness to fight "the best friends he had in the world outside of his own family." ALLAN was the adjutant of his father's regiment. The color-bearer, marching beside him, had his leg broken by a ball, and fell. Young BATTLE caught up the flag, advanced a step, waving it, when he too was shot in the shoulder. He fell, and, rising again, was struck by a bullet on the cheek. He was able to walk from the field, and made his escape. This prisoner did not think that either of the wounds was dangerous, though another told me that he was badly wounded. He related the incident in the same way.

The death of their General does not seem to have greatly disheartened the enemy. They continued their attacks with as much vehemence as ever. The Second Minnesota Regiment came up and formed along the fence, on the left of the Fourth Kentucky. The rebels still extended their line to flank us on that side. The Fifteenth Mississippi charged up to the fence, and the men in the two regiments fought hand to hand, catching hold of each other's guns, and trying to drag them through and over the fence, but it was all in vain.

McCOOK'S gallant Dutchmen came up to support the Tenth, forming on their right, and with them, driving the enemy out of the woods, over the ravine, up the hill, across the field to the right of the road. The Fourteenth Ohio, which, with the Ninth, had marched all night to get to the battle, together with the two East Tennessee and the Twelfth Kentucky regiments, were coming up. The enemy themselves were in danger of being outflanked and cut off from their retreat. STANDART'S Battery was in full play, with deadly effect, on their centre. KINNEY'S and WHITMORE'S were advancing. There was no help for it, the day was lost to the rebels, and they must retreat. They were pushed back, flying as they went across the fields. Our deadly Minié balls told fearfully on their ranks; yet the loss was not all theirs. Many of our brave fellows dropped. Col. WOLFORD'S horse was shot under him, as he charged upon their centre. BOB MCCOOK was wounded, and his horse shot under him. But a bullet through the heart would hardly stop *him*.

On they went. The enemy is driven through the woods, where, an hour and a half before, they nearly surrounded the Tenth, the heroes of Rich Mountain. Many regiments are completely broken, and run for the forests on the left. WOOD'S Alabama regiment breaks for a swamp, and scatters there. It has a home look to them, and is a safer place than the road or the fields. Some regiments act together, and form in a field a mile to the rear of their first position. But STANDART'S shells, thrown from the hill where the section was so nearly taken, begin to fall among them. They fly again, pursued by our victorious troops. For the third and last time they form, only to be scattered as before.

After this the rout is complete. Panic-stricken, they fly in all directions. The pursuit is pressed up to the very intrenchments of the enemy. Two of their pieces have been taken. The third, which they took with them, is only saved to be left behind in their flight across the river. Our cannon open on their camp, our shells falling into their most effective battery, killing four of the men at their guns and driving the rest away. The darkness of nightfall only prevents a general assault, and our troops lie down, hoping in the morning to complete the good work of that Sabbath, a work they had not sought, for they were resting that day, preparatory to the attack which Gen. THOMAS had intended to make on Monday.

I rode over the battle-field in the evening. Our men were burying the dead, but many still lay ghastly where they fell. The wounded had been all taken up. The same kind treatment was extended to the enemy's wounded which was given to our own. The universal remark which they made to me as I passed through the hospital was: "We never expected to be treated so. We have been misled. We expected to be served like dogs should we fall into your hands. You are kinder to us than we would have been to you." The only difference was in the burial of the dead. Those of the enemy were laid together in common pits. Our own were buried in separate graves, and on many of them I saw young cedars already planted by their comrades.

Beside one of the graves prepared for the enemy's killed, I noticed several lying ready to be interred. One poor boy lay in the exact position, as I was told, in which he was found. He rested on his side, his head lying on his right arm, while his left hand was loosely closed on his right elbow. His eyes were closed, and he looked as though he had just fallen asleep.

I need not tell you how we marched that night, through the horrible mud, nor how our boys have been dropping in all day, worn out with fatigue, disappointed because they had all the labor with none of the glory of victory, and only consoled by the promise that a few days more will see us on our way to Tennessee. There is nothing to oppose us now. CRITTENDEN'S army is no longer, and never again will be an army. Totally demoralized, scattered to the winds, they will go home or be captured piecemeal. We wait only for our provision train and the means of crossing the river.

And now my long and imperfect story of the battle is ended. I fear that I have not given in all things a correct account of it, but I have done my best to do so. If I have given the credit of this, the most decisive victory of the war, to some regiments which properly belongs to others, or have made mistakes in my description of what they all did, I can only say to them that if they will but let me know when they next have a fight in time for me to be there, I will tell exactly what they do, and give them all full justice.

It will be a matter of surprise to the whole nation that the rebels should leave their fortified camp on the river to attack us in the open field. The fact is they knew that they either had to fight or retreat. Gen. BOYLE'S Brigade had cut off their river communication with Nashville and threatened their rear. They knew that Gen. THOMAS was advancing on the Columbia Road, and that his regiments had necessarily become scattered by reason of the bad roads and high water. They had found out that we had taken possession of Hudson's Ford. They believed that Fishing Creek was so high, that Gen. SCHOEPF'S forces could not cross, and were totally unaware of the arrival of the two Tennessee regiments, and the Twelfth Kentucky at Gen. THOMAS' camp. In danger of being surrounded completely and starved out, they had either to retreat or do what they did—try to cut us up piecemeal. They thought that they were attacking but three regiments. They made the attempt, and were bitterly foiled. They left on the field of battle one hundred and fifty dead and as many wounded, besides the many whom they succeeded in sending away before the pursuit became too hot for them. Our loss was 38 killed and 134 wounded.

One mystery still remains unravelled. Where is Major-Gen. GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN? Nothing was seen of him after the battle turned against him. It appears that he did not get back to his camp, for the order of retreat was signed by "Col. COMPTON, Acting Brigadier-General, in command of the forces." Did he run on a "hot, a horrible run a mile, and no escape?" I think that any woman's son might fit him since this battle of Mill Creek, with a hunting for that of "my aunt, the fat woman of Dr. attic."

There is a strange rumor flying through the country and in our camps that he was cut off from the main body of his army, and with two regiments is still hiding somewhere in the woods this side of the river. Nobody can tell the exact spot, for the forests are wide and wild, abounding in sinkholes and woodchucks, and there are still some rebels to be found in the south of farms. I don't believe anyone will ever be able to find that regiment or recognize it, should it be found, for the children in the western part of Pulaski County will be scared to death at the sight of one at first, or into the woods in double-quick time that they will grow up with the fixed idea, which they will in turn transmit to their descendants, that every soldier upon the hills on the opposite shore is another of the said cliffs of Fishing Creek, wanders about Major-General with a sword ten feet long and eyes like balls of fire, and with him two thousand gigantic Tennesseans who live on bullets and applejack, drink Jack Daniel's health from gourds full of blood, and sing "Dixie" in the tree tops all night long in the full of the moon.

THE NARRATIVE OF ANOTHER WITNESS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

ZOLLICOFFER'S (LATE) ENCAMPMENT, Jan. 20, 1862.

Here I sit in a cedar log cabin, inside the intrenchments of the wonderful position of old "Zolly," to write you a letter, on contraband paper, with a contraband pen and contraband ink. Where shall I begin—what shall I write first? There are incidents enough, if all recounted, to fill a volume: things that took place in this the most complete victory, and most overwhelming, total overthrow, the secession army has yet met with in this rebellion. To begin at the beginning, and tell the story straight:

Just at daybreak on Sunday morning, the 19th of January, sharp firing commenced with the pickets in the same spot where the firing was last Friday night; the long roll beat in the Indiana Tenth, and they formed instantly and marched to the support of their pickets. The Tenth and KINNEY'S battery were close together, and half a mile in advance of everything. The battery got ready for action on the instant, and awaited orders. By the way, STANNARD'S battery and WHITMORE'S four gun battery were both in park, one on each side of KINNEY'S battery. The First Tennessee was about a quarter of a mile in the rear of these batteries, in the woods. The Fourth Kentucky, Col. FAY, was the next regiment on the road, half a mile in the rear of the batteries; it was forming as I ran past, getting to my own regiment, (for I slept in KINNEY'S battery;) the Second Tennessee, another quarter of a mile in the rear of the Fourth Kentucky. By this time the cavalry were running their horses all over the country, in every direction except toward the firing, which still continued at intervals. The Second was just getting breakfast, and supposing it to be only a picket fight, kept on cooking and eating, though very few had eaten anything when the column of our force appeared, coming on in our rear. Lieut.-Col. TARWEIT promptly got us into line, and double-quicked us into the road ahead of the advancing column; the Fourth Kentucky had gone when we reached their encampment. The firing still continued, and very briskly; we kept on at double-quick, all hoping and believing that we would have a chance to smell burnt powder. But when opposite the encampment of the Tenth Indiana, up rode the Colonel and halted us for further orders; we all thought, if we didn't say it, d—n further orders.

The Tenth Indiana went into the woods about a quarter of a mile in advance of their tents, to the support of their pickets; and bravely did they support them, too, for over half an hour, against the whole force led against them; and never retreated a step, nor gave an inch of ground, until nearly surrounded by overwhelming numbers; then, to save themselves from being entirely surrounded, they unwillingly gave way. Here was a crisis; and yell on yell went up from the lantern-jawed Secessionists; they thought the day was all their own. But, happily, any disastrous consequence was prevented by the arrival of the Fourth Kentucky and Ninth Ohio, to the support of the gallant Tenth. Again our men made a stand; now there was fighting in good earnest; and the Second Minnesota joined in with the Tenth, and the Fourth, and the Ninth Ohio. Volley after volley rattled in quick succession, and sometimes it seemed as though there was only one continuous volley, interrupted now and then by the growling of the "yellow pups," which had been brought to bear on the enemy; and when they once commenced they distributed their favors freely in all directions, in the shape of sh

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—As a general thing, when the HARPERS publish a book, it is found worth reading, and the multitude which hungereth and thirsteth after literature invest in it without acruple, relying implicitly on the judgment and taste of tha discriminative publishers who have so often proven themselves competent to the duty of catering for the mind. An occasional exception, of course, is necessary to prove the rule—that exception we have in *The Pilgrims of Fashion*, by one KINAHAN CORNWALLIS. The faithful and conscientious reader always reads the preface of a book—the more industrious ones commence at the title-page. The preface of Mr. CORNWALLIS' book is simply an editorial on the war, written in that peculiarly diffuse and ornamental style for which the *Herald* has become so justly celebrated. It refers not at all to the book itself—not even so much as to offer an apology for printing it. A rather mythical element of society, delicately distinguished as "the shoddy aristocracy"—if we mistake not, the phrase originated, and finds daily repetition, in the columns of the journal before referred to—comes in for the bitterest denunciation. The writer is also particularly severe upon snobs,—and dates his preface from the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

In the year of grace 1779 the story commences, closing with the year of disgrace that has just gone out. Thus, nearly a century is thinly buttered with a meagre plot. Marriages and deaths are crowded in as thickly as they appear in the hymeneal and mortuary columns of a daily newspaper, and shipwrecks figure quite as extensively as in that other sad column religiously set apart in all well-regulated dailies, and headed "marine disasters." The battle of Bull Run is brought in to bolster up the narrative and give it a timely and "taking" color. All the pleasant fictions of that day are faithfully preserved. The Fire Zouaves annihilate the Black Horse Cavalry, climbing the riders and possessing themselves of the steeds. The story is told in spasmodic sentences, of which we have here a specimen: "See, some of them are dragging the riders from their saddles, and stabbing them with their knives, then, hurling them to the ground, they mount their chargers and gallop over the field! What a wild, fierce conflict is this! The cavalry corps is cut to pieces and few escape. But watch that horseman!" As the future movements of the horseman are comparatively uninteresting, we decline to "keep an eye on him" longer. "All that is most worthy in the volume" is dedicated to CHARLES READE, the brilliant English novelist. Looking through the volume carefully we are puzzled to distinguish any particular passages to which the author of *The Cloister and the Hearth* can lay claim. We rather fancy that our author is "guying" READE as well as his readers. The story throughout is aimless; it inculcates no truth, points no purpose. A mere grouping together of improbabilities for the sake of making a book, we fear the *Pilgrims of Fashion* will never reach the Mecca of popular liking.

—In pleasant contrast to the book above mentioned, we have *John Brent*, by the late Major WINTHROP, published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. One is a book written because a man had thought in him, and could not help writing; the other is a book written because a man thought that to make a book was the "right thing to do" now-a-days. One abounds with originality and vigor, the other is deficient in both. *John Brent* has a soul and a live-beating heart; the Pilgrims of Fashion weighed in the balance will be found wanting in both. WINTHROP'S work is by no means without faults; it is too diffuse, and the movement is irregular—the fine gold of his thought is continually branching off from the channel of his story, and wandering in delicate veins through abstractions which come rolling into it like boulders of quartz, clear and crystal, but diverting the course of the golden current. But it never is for one moment turned off to the level land of commonplace. There, too, there are affectations which remind one painfully of CHARLES READE. The reader will also be reminded of this eminent romancist by the short crisp sentences which curl from the pens of both, as steel does from the chisel of the engraver. The defects of WINTHROP, however, arise chiefly from the rich exuberance of his imagination; he gambols over the prairie of his narrative like a fresh young steed, full of vigor and conscious of strength, yet too inexperienced to apply it in all cases judiciously. The characters in *John Brent* are in the main admirably drawn, and the plot, though it sometimes branches off vexatiously, never degenerates into dullness. Reading the book, one can but lament that the author could not have lived to write another when experience should have disciplined his pen and brought maturity to his judgment. Moreover, the reader can but wonder to know that such books as *John Brent* went wandering from publisher to publisher without finding an introduction to the public, while *Rutledges, Sutherlands, Dinahs*, and all that commonplace crew, find ushers at once. But such men as WINTHROP would write, though not one line of their MS. ever found its way into print. They cannot help it. Thought is in them and will bubble to the surface. One might as well attempt to cork down the geysers as genius.

— Mr. PUTNAM has commenced the issue of an uniform edition of the works of THOMAS HOOD, under the editorship of EPES SARGENT. Mr. PUTNAM christens it "The Aldine Edition," and the first volume is before us. The reputation of the publisher is so well established by the beautiful editions of standard works that his press has already scattered broadcast over the land, that it is scarcely necessary to prepare his path now with any very elaborate praise. But the paper of this Aldina Edition is of so fine and delicate a tint, the letterpress so clear, and the binding so appropriate in its quiet beauty, that we can scarcely refrain from devoting a paragraph to its eulogy, instead of dismissing it with a line. The edition, like the one of IRVING from the same press, will be issued monthly.

It is proposed to include all the writings known to be HOOD'S—devoting six volumes to his poetries, and a like number to his prose works. We do not know what reason has prompted Mr. SARGENT to publish in the first volume many of the poems which were the works of HOOD'S later life, and upon which his reputation as a poet is most firmly founded. It was not necessary to throw these pieces out as a bait, that the public might nibble, and then thrust out eager hands for the remainder, for even in this work-day country there are few who could not tell over on their fingers every poem HOOD has written, and to whom his name is not as familiar and dear as a household word. To our thinking, it is the first duty of an editor to preserve the order in which works are written, as it is interesting to follow the march of mind, and trace out the subtle connections by which one poem develops another in the poet's mind, as one sentence does the subsequent one in the conversation of ordinary business men. We only pay a just tribute of praise when we say that even he who sang the song of the shirt could desire no better embalmment than he finds in this "Aldine Edition."

—It is customary with those pillars of society, who sell you a quantity of goods, and shortly after send you a bill thereof, to use, whenever they conveniently can, that writing-saving disyllable "ditto." For this reason we speak of Mr. PUTNAM'S new edition of BAYARD TAYLOR'S Prose Works in this connection, and simply mean to write "ditto." For the remarks above applied to the Aldine edition of HOOD will apply to the "Cottage Edition" of our peregrinating Poet, whereof the first volume is before us. BAYARD TAYLOR possesses the rare faculty of skimming over a country, and carrying off with him more correct impressions than many men might who should dive deeper and stay longer. He has, too, a "happy faculty" of description, which enables him to tell a story without wearying and boring his auditors. The account of the first journey he ever made, which leads off the volume before us, is, to our thinking, quite as interesting as any subsequent one. It is often the case that one learns more of life by traveling near home than by making excursions into foreign countries.

—*Money and Marriage;* by ANNA AROYLE, is published by S. & A. HOYT, of this City. It is a pleasant little story, written to elucidate a truth that of late years has begun to attract attention in no small degree—even arresting the notice of those dormice commonly known as legislators. That it was eminently meet and fitting that woman should be completely dependent, pecuniarily, during her married life, was for a long time received as a proposition so axiomatic that when bold innovators arose to question its justice and wisdom, its defenders scarce thought it necessary to argue in its behalf. A bold charge is made at the heart of the old system in *Money and Marriage*, and it comes from the hands where such an assault should come from, those of a woman. If women do not staunchly support their own rights, who will?

—If a libel for raising hope upon false pretences will not lie against OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES and his coadjutors, TICKNOR & FIELDS, then is there no justice in the Courts! A neat little book comes to us lettered on the back, "Border Lines; O. W. HOLMES." The reader opens it, expecting to find stirring lyrics of the frontier, or other songs that shall make the heart glad; but the first glance reveals the continuation on the title-page, *Border Lines of Knowledge in some Provinces of Medical Science*. Behold a weak invention of the enemy! For, the time being we had forgotten that HOLMES was a Doctor, and remembered him only as an expert in prose and poetry. What right has he or his publishers to spring a medical trap on us in such fashion! Undoubtedly the book is a good one, but we haven't read it, and don't intend to. After such disappointment, a performance of that duty would be uncomfortable. When the autocrat next does write may his Lines fall in more pleasant places than in the depths or even on the borders of medical science.

—One of the most valuable series of books ever published for the benefit of children, is the *Child's Histories*, issued by the HARPERS, and in such neat bindings that children must be prompted to a careful guardianship of them. Of the series the histories of the United States, Greece and Rome, are written by JOHN BONNER—that of England by CHARLES DICKENS. It is evidently the latter work that inspired Mr. BONNER with the idea of his work. He has been eminently successful in carrying it out. It requires talent as well as genius to write so that children may run and read; but we think that Mr. BONNER has made himself quite as *understandable* to them as DICKENS did. He has simplified the leading incidents in the histories of the countries referred to; sifted as carefully as possible the romance of the early ages from their reality, and presented the whole in a pleasant and simple narrative style, that commends itself to grown people as well as to little folk. We have known a lady of very good literary taste and acquirements commence reading the series for her little boy's sake, and continue it for her own. Already these histories are introduced into many of our schools as books of study—they should be into all.

— *Gibson on Dyeing*, is the title of a work which comes to our hands, printed at Willimantic Conn., by JOSEPH ROLLINSON. If hard to live, it is generally more difficult to die; and, at first glance we thought that some benevolent philosopher, named GIBSON, had here simplified the task. Further examination reveals that it is the *Art of dyeing all colors on raw cotton or cotton waste, for the purpose of working with raw wool*:—that no graver subject than the production of bright colors is treated of. Such books are beyond criticism. A reviewer in a dye-tub is decidedly out of his element. The pan that dealeth only with ink, has little in common with logwood and sulphates. We can conscientiously, however, commend the book to the attention of calico-makers. A portrait of the author prefaces the book, and if physiognomy may be relied on, he is surely familiar with the mysteries whereof he treats.

—CARLETON, late RODD & CARLETON, publishes a very handsome volume, *Twenty Years around the World*, by JOHN GUY VASSAR. It does not impress us favorably with an author to learn in an apologetic preface that he only consented to print at "the earnest solicitation of numerous friends." It is an affectation of modesty not borne out by the conclusion. In his twenty years of traveling Mr. VASSAR has collected the material for a large volume, and if in that journeying he did not collect much information that might benefit the world, he were an extraordinary traveler indeed. A brief glance over Mr. VASSAR'S pages leads us to believe that he is more minute in narrative than careful in style.

—A book dedicated to the young men of the United States, *Practical Christianity*, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, is published by the HARPERS. Undoubtedly there is a great lack of practical Christianity in the world, among both old and young, and if Mr. ABBOTT succeeds by this little volume in swelling its sum, he confers a boon upon humanity for which he deserves a practical pecuniary recognition.

—The American Tract Society continues its publication of tracts for the use of soldiers. It has also achieved a volume lately, which, in point of beauty, will compare favorably with any issued from what, in contradistinction to the sober and subdued type of the Tract Society, might be known as the fancy press. It is titled *The Cross Bearer*. The vermilion lines and colored initial letters make it a thing of beauty, while the letterpress warrants us in writing it down as a joy forever. The publishers of so ornamental a cross-bearer surely deserve a typographical crown.

—*The Seven Sons of Mammon*, a story by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, which in serial form ran through the pages of *Temple Bar*, is published in pamphlet form by BURNHAM, of Boston. Mr. SALA achieved a reputation by his *Journey due North*, which is scarcely borne out by this later story. *The Seven Sons of Mammon* is too prolix. There is too little incident, and too many words. An occasional grain of gold may be sifted from the abounding waste of valueless sand, but, as a whole, the Mr. SALA'S *Seven Sons* reflect little credit on their parentage.

—Now that Rebellion Records are in vogue, *Harper's Weekly* should find favor. As an illustrated record of the war, the bound volume for the past year presents claims that cannot be passed over in silence. The ubiquitous artists employed by the HARPERS always manage to be on the spot when a shell bursts, or a magazine is blown up, and photograph or sketch the scene with admirable precision. The sketches of Mr. THEODORE DAVIS, a rising young artist, who has been the artist correspondent of the HARPERS since the commencement of the war—and who was the traveling companion of Dr. RUSSELL, the "Own" of the London *Times*, during, that gentleman's Southern tour—are an especial feature in the *Weekly*, and peculiarly noticeable for the spirit and skill they evince. The Editor displays much judgment in the selection of material, and talent in the conduct of the editorial page. In addition to its wer festures, *Harper's Weekly* supplies its readers with some of the best original tales and poems that are to be found in any periodical of the day. It has reached an enormous circulation, and it merits it.

—A collection of portraits of the *Notable Men of the Time*, edited by FRANK MOORE, is published by G. P. PUTNAM, in monthly parts. The first number is before us, containing portraits of Commodore DUPONT and Major WINTHROP.

—*The People's Military Almanac*, for 1862, published by DEXTER & Co., would command extensive sale could it tell us when the sun of the rebellion will set.

THE MAGAZINES.

—We had occasion to speak in terms of well-merited praise of the January *Atlantic*. The February number is entitled to an equally kindly greeting. True to the instincts which have led it to reflect the color of the day, a "Battle Hymn of the Republic" leads off the well-ordered columns. Despite the refrain of "Marching on"—which seems to have been suggested by the song we have all heard the Massachusetts regiments sing, as they marched with bristling bayonets down Broadway—we like this lyric much. If poetry can be said to have color—and it is contended that music has—we fancy that this would reveal itself to the subtle sense in a rich crimson, warming and nerving the soldier's soul like the notes of a trumpet. "At Port Royal, 1861," a poem by WHITTIER, is worthy of that sweet singer and Quaker, though the introduction of the "Song of the Negro Boatmen" into the body of the poem does not, to our thinking, add to its quiet beauty. A devotional hymn, be the sentiment holy and refined as it may, written out in the mutilated English of a plantation, is too suggestive of negro minstrelsy. It were better heard than read. Esquire Bigelow contributes a magnificent poetical paper, whereof tha baptismal name is "Mason and Slidell—A Yankee Idyll"—one of the most refulgent effusions that has yet been thrown from the Bigelow pen. In a sort of waking dream the poet heareth Concord Bridge and the Bunker Hill Monument discussing the Mason and Slidell question—it is needless to say that they discuss it with more wit and wisdom than did the daily papers, both English and American. And then we have "Midwinter," a pretty little poem, suggestive of the pure thoughts and feelings that should fall with the snow-flakes. Maj. WINTHROP'S story, "Love and Skates," is concluded in this number. We like it rather better than the longer stories, from the same sparkling pen, which have lately been published. It has the same sparkle and *snap*, but the diamond is better cut,—the eccentric edges that detract from the beauty of the gem, are not there. The reader of WINTHROP cannot fail to notice the element of moral purity that abounds in his works,—a highsensitiveness that shrinks with mimosa-like sensitiveness from all grossness. If fair to judge men by their writings, truly must WINTHROP have been a noble BAYARD in character, a chevalier *sans peur et sans reproche*. In addition to the papers before mentioned, we have continuations of AGASSIZ'S "Methods of Study in Natural History," Mrs. STOWE'S "Agnes of Sorrento," "A Story of To-day," and Chapter II of the Chronicles of "Fremont's Hundred Days in Missouri;" "Our Artists in Italy;" "The Experiences of the A. C.;" "Ease in Work," and the usual reviews and literary notices, crown the cup of this brimming and sparkling *Atlantic*.

—As though all the magazine men had determined to crowd their best things into the shortest month of the year, *Harper's* for February is better than usual. The illustrations in J. Ross BROWNE'S "Coast Rangers of California," are unusually spirited. And another illustrated article "The American Bank Note Company," is wondrously entertaining as well as instructive. From a poem, "The Prisoner of War," to which the name of FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN is appended, we copy the following stanza:

"I sing the irregular song of a soul that is bursting with pain!
There is no metre for sorrow, no rhythm for real despair.
Go count the feet of the wind, as it tramples the naked plain,
Or mimic the silent sadness of snow in the air!
I cannot control my heart, nor my innate desire of song,
I only know that a wild and impetuous grief,
A fierce, athletic, vengeful feeling of wrong,
Beats at my brain to-night, and must have relief!"

Many will feel with the poet, that there is, indeed, "no metre for sorrow, no rhythm for real despair," while the "silent sadness of snow in the air" is an influence which all must have felt, though we do not know that any have before spoken it. "Mademoiselle" is a rather unsuccessful attempt at a story—broken French is amusing enough to wrap an anecdote in, but it becomes lamentably wearisome woven into a chain of pages. "General Frankie, a Story for Little People," is a genuine triumph in its way—a more ingenious, bright little specimen of the "amusing and instructive" was do not remember to have met in some time. In "The Whisky Insurrection" we find a counterpart of the present secession movement, with the exception that the former was nipped in the bud by the strong, just hand of WASHINGTON. "Tangled Threads" is a pleasant little story; and "The Yard-measure extended to the Stars" is a specimen paper of what might figure advantageously in every number of this popular magazine, even to the exclusion of a few love stories. TROLLOPE'S "Orley Farm" is continued, and of "The Adventures of Philip" we have further chapters. A serial tale by Miss MOLOCK, that justly renowned author of "John Halifax," entitled "Mistress and Maid," is commenced in the present number, and will be continued throughout the year. It is impossible to judge of an extended work by the opening chapters, but all readers of "John Halifax" must have made up their minds, to use a popular but expressive phrase, that "there was more where that came from." We do not think Miss MULOCK will disappoint them.

—The *Eclectic*, for February, contains two articles from the London *Review*, devoted respectively to the poems of Mrs. SIGOURNEY and LONGFELLOW. We do not remember to have ever before met, in any English periodical, critical notices of American authors which in the same degree combined justness and generosity. In relation to these two authors, the *Review* expresses an opinion which we fancy would find an echo with many readers, if they only dared give it voice. It is this, that their fame will rest chiefly upon some of what are reckoned minor pieces, but which will be read and remembered when their more elaborate and more extended poems will be forgotten. Mrs. SIGOURNEY has been called tha American Mrs. HEMANS. In remarking upon this, the *Review* neglects to allude to one great point of resemblance—both songstresses have written and published, amid much true poetry, an incalculable amount of trash. We question whether the "complete works" of either will ever find a reader industrious enough to give them a complete reading. The *Review* says of LONGFELLOW'S "Excelsior" and "Psalm of Life," that they with other lyrics from the same pen, have been promoted in England to the rank of household words. "The Death of Prince ALBERT" is culled from the columns of the London *Times*—a journal, by the way, from which Mr. BIDWELL does not frequently collect and elect. It has of late been the custom of our arch Eclecticizer to turn the points of his scissors towards articles that touch the present warlike times, but in this number the only paper that has even remote connection with the rebellion is one from *Chambers' Journal*—"Old English Privateers." In addition to the articles already mentioned, we find in the table of contents: "PASCAL as a Christian Philosopher;" "MACAULAY'S History;" "Old Iceland—the Burnt Njal;" "Life and Times of Count CAVOUR;" "Lightning Prints," (a citation of curious instances in which lightning striking persons has imprinted various objects on the body;)" Life and Times of EDMUND BURKE;" "Austria and the House of Lords;" "The Great Arabian;" "The Ascent of Fusi-Yama;" "Scientific and Geographical Progress in France;" "The Constable of the Tower;" "Shah Abbas the Great;" "Love's Tricolor;" "Submarine Telegraphs;" "The German Almanacs for 1862;" "About Spitzbergen;" "Oil Springs of the United States and Canada;" "Zoology of Ceylon;" "Sketch of Gen. WOLFE;" "BENJAMIN WEST'S Picture;" "Eruption of Mount Vesuvius," and literary miscellanies.

—The *American Journal of Science and Arts*, for January, contains Sir R. J. MURCHISON'S address to the Geological section of the British Association, at Manchester, furnished by himself; a paper, by E. S. RAND, Jr., on the recent remarkable discovery of plants of the Scotch Heather growing wild in the vicinity of Boston: one on the gorilla, by Dr. L. J. SANFORD, summarizing the conclusions arrived at by other investigators, but developing nothing new; and an elaborate and interesting presentation of the distinguishing features of comets, considered as phases of an electrical discharge, resulting from eccentricity of orbit. Brief communications from Sir W. E. LOGAN on the age of the Quebec rocks, and from Mr. JAMES HALL on the Potsdam sandstone and Hudson River rocks in Vermont, with a few other papers from regular contributors make up the body of the *Journal*. In the miscellaneous intelligence we find the remarkable statement that the cannonading at Bull Run, on July 21, was heard at a place called the Glades, a short distance south of Kingswood, Preston County, Va., one hundred and twenty-five miles from the battle-field. That it should have been heard there and not at places nearer the scene of conflict is explained by the fact that the Glades are situated in the most elevated part of Virginia—nearly 2,500 feet above the sea. A note from Prof. AGASSIZ calls special attention to an interesting discovery of new Saurioid remains in the coal formation of the Joggins in Nova Scotia, which Mr. O. C. MARSH, a student in the Sheffield scientific school of Yale College, has been so fortunate as to make. Prof. AGASSIZ pronounces these vertebræ the nearest approximation yet found to a synthesis between fish and reptile, and declares their discovery quite as important as that of the ichthyosauri.

—The January issue of the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, edited by ISAAC HAYS, M. D., one of the oldest as well as the best of our medical quarterlies, contains its usual fund of interesting matter, consisting of original communications, comprising faithfully recorded cases, as well as other articles of practical import, from some of the leading physicians of our country; reviews and bibliographical notices of recent publications; together with a summary of many of the most important improvements and discoveries in medical science, taken mostly from the leading foreign journals. While many of our medical journals have succumbed to the pressure of the times, this still continues, and it is to be hoped will long continue to be a faithful exponent of American medicine and surgery.

The *New-Englander*, published in New-Haven, Conn., by W. L. KINGSLEY, contains numerous interesting discussions of various political and theological subjects. Rev. WILDER SMITH, of Berlin, Conn., writes of CHRYSOSTOM, the pulpit orator of the fourth century; Mr. GILMAN, the popular librarian of Yale College, reviews briefly recent explorations in the lake region in Central Africa, and calls the attention of bibliopoles to the great assistance which they may derive from the laboriously-prepared catalogue of the Boston Library. Judge DUTTON reviews HEPWORTH DIXON'S personal history of Lord BACON, pronouncing it a "failure and a cheat," so far as it pretends to establish the purity of his moral character, which the Judge says "has always been a nuisance to the friends both of science and morality." Rev. Dr. BACON treats of "the Wars of the Lord," among which he classes that now in progress; and President WOOLSEY points out in a brief but searching analysis, certain inaccuracies into which HAUTEFEUILLE was betrayed in his *brochure* on the *Trent* affair, and other questions of international law which have recently occurred.

It is rumored that LOUIS GAYLARD CLARK, with the month of March, will issue the first number of *Clark's Knickerbocker Magazine*. We rejoice to hear it. It is cheering to know that in his new devotion to figures financial, the present CLARK of the Customs does not intend wholly to forsake the figures of rhetoric; that one of the kindliest and most joyous of all the hearts that ever dotted their beats on the printer's page is to resume its electric communication with the commonwealth of good fellows, and through a medium that shall be wholly its own. Magazines may spring up, and grow up, and blow up; but none can ever supplant such a *Knickerbocker* as CLARK has made in times past, and can make again, when he takes the helm into his own hands, demands to be "let alone," and throws overboard every one that attempts "by word, look or gesture" to interfere with him. If old *Knick.* is indeed to play the part of a Phœnix, rising anew from his ashes with March, let all his old friends, subscribers and contributors—chiefly the former—rally around the young old boy and give him a bumper. Beforehand we bespeak for him a success, literary and literal—which latter means pecuniarily. See to it that he has Custom!

Personal.

—Hon. Noah H. A. Swayne, of Ohio, just confirmed by the Senate as an Associate Judge of the United States Supreme Court, is a native of Culpepper County, Virginia, and emigrated to Ohio immediately after finishing his law course under the instruction of the late distinguished Robert I. Taylor, in Alexandria. His age is now perhaps fifty years. He has grown as a public man with the growth of Ohio, having played perhaps the most important part in building up for that State its material eminence. As a jurist he is reputed to be without a superior in the West, and as the conductor of the State's largest financial operations his fame is equal to his reputation as a lawyer. In politics he is a Republican, with strong conservative proclivities.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* states that a Mrs. LETCHWORTH, of Lexington, has presented an account to the United States Commissioner of Claims in that city for a wagon and pair of mules, which she presented last Summer to Gen. STERLING PRICE, and which were afterward captured by Gen. LANE'S forces.

—A Scotchman, who is a married man, and the father of four children, has excited the indignation of the citizens of the Tenth Ward in Newark, and brought distress upon his family, by eloping with a German woman, who is also married. The guilty pair sailed for Europe in the *Kangaroo* on Saturday last.

A WIFE ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY HER HUSBAND.—A correspondent informs us that on the forenoon of Saturday last, at their residence, on the Varna and Bayfield gravel-road, in the township of Stanley, a dreadful calamity suddenly befel the family of Mr. JOSEPH CALLOWAY, an old and respected resident, resulting in the violent death of his daughter-in-law, a smart, active woman of about 30 years of age, and the mother of five children, the youngest of whom is only about one year old. It appears that her husband, on hearing that a deer was feeding in his fallow, hastily took his rifle from its usual place, and was rushing with it out of the house, when his sleeve or some other part of his clothing got entangled by the door-handle, causing the hammer to descend, when the rifle instantly went off, discharging the ball and part of the ramrod into the breast of his unfortunate wife. The ball having penetrated the heart, she instantly dropped dead, while streams of blood gushed from the wound over the floor. The husband is, of course, inconsolable.—*Toronto Leader, Jan. 23.*

WAR FINANCE IN ENGLAND.

The Bank Restriction Act of 1797—Suspension of Specie Payments for Twenty-four Years—How to Prevent Depreciation of the Currency.

It has been urged that, in any commercial country, a currency composed largely of paper, even though it be accredited by the Government, accepted by the people, payable as taxes, and convertible into public securities, must of necessity depreciate in value, as compared with gold. If then, there be any safeguards disclosed by financial science, and capable of being applied by financial skill, so as to prevent such a pernicious result, it is of the highest moment that they should be known. The history of our Continental money, as also that of the *assignats* and *mandats* of the French Revolution, may afford us some instruction. But these examples of an inconvertible paper money, present a record of constant decline and depreciation, end terminate in a catastrophe of final extinction of value. Hence the only information they can offer is that of caution.

Financial history records, so far as we are aware, but one example of paper currency which was kept for any considerable time at par. The twenty-four years during which, in England, the Bank Restriction Act was in operation, offer us an instance of a commercial, thriving, prosperous nation, who, under the imperious necessities of war, adopted an inconvertible paper currency, which, though made virtually a legal tender, did not for three years depreciate at all. Subsequently, indeed, it declined in value, but the depreciation, for more than twelve years, was less than 3 per cent. And finally, after falling for a time as low as 25 per cent., the currency was gradually raised and brought back to its normal standard.

This single instance in which a paper currency can be seen in all its stages of stability at par of gradual depreciation, and of slow, costly, and most difficult restoration to its normal value, will perhaps suggest principles and cautions which, if we secure the full advantage of them, may save us from the terrors of a commercial crisis, and prevent widespread National loss, discredit and disaster.

The following table, which is compiled from Parliamentary returns, shows the amount of the circulation and the bullion in the Bank of England on the 31st August of each year from 1790 to 1823, with the average premium on gold, and the average value of the currency, and the average price of gold per ounce for every year during the same period. The exchange is calculated at 4:80, the dollar being regarded as worth four shillings and two pence sterling.

Years.	Circulation.	Bullion.	Prem. on Gold.	Value of Currcy.	Price of Gold per oz.
1793.....	£10,685,050	£5,322,010	.....	100.00	$18 69
1794.....	10,286,780	6,770,110	.....	100.00	18 69
1795.....	10,862,280	5,136,350	.....	100.00	18 69
1796.....	9,246,790	2,122,950	.....	100.00	18 69
1797.....	11,114,120	4,089,020	.....	100.00	18 69
1798.....	12,180,610	6,546,100	.....	100.00	18 69
1799.....	13,580,490	7,000,760	.....	100.00	18 69
1800.....	15,047,180	5,150,445	.....	100.00	18 69
1801.....	14,556,110	4,335,260	8 39	91.61	20 40
1802.....	17,167,630	3,891,780	7 30	92.70	20 16
1803.....	15,963,330	3,502,500	2 66	97.34	19 20
1804.....	17,153,890	5,879,190	2 66	97.34	19 20
1805.....	16,388,400	7,621 590	2 66	97.34	19 20
1806.....	21,027,170	6,216,020	2 66	97.34	19 20
1807.....	19,678,360	6,484,350	2 66	97.34	19 20
1808.....	17,111,240	6,015,950	2 66	97.34	19 20
1809.....	17,554,180	3,652,780	2 66	97.34	19 20
1810.....	23,703,990	3,190,850	13 48	86.52	21 60
1811.....	22,206,850	3,242,360	7 81	92.16	20 28
1812.....	23,456,880	3,699,270	20 74	79.26	22 92
1813.....	21,258,150	2,711,570	22 90	77.10	24 24
1814.....	24,378,240	2,097,680	25 12	74.88	24 96
1815.....	27,127,670	3,199,040	18 71	83.29	22 44
1816.....	26,758,720	7,962,780	16 71	83.29	22 44
1817.....	29,035,870	11,066,260	2 66	97.34	19 20
1818.....	29,042,150	6,263,160	2 66	97.34	19 20
1819.....	28,342,690	3,565,360	4 45	95.55	19 56
1820.....	21,222,310	8,211,080	2 60	97.40	19 18
1821.....	20,295,300	11,273,360	.....	100.00	18 69
1822.....	17,884,780	10,097,960	.....	100.00	18 69
1823.....	19,231,240	12,658,240	.....	100.00	18 69

The financial history comprised in this table may be divided into four periods:

I. The four war years prior to 1797. During this time no great fiscal efforts were needed. The metallic currency was undisturbed, and the Treasury was conducted as in former wars: any deficiency of the revenue being made up by loans. During this period no innovation was attempted either as to war taxes or paper money. It is, however, worthy of note that in the first year of the war the number of bankruptcies was doubled in consequence of the commercial revulsion which war never fails to produce.

II. The interval between 1797 and 1800. War taxes were, during this period, imposed to a considerable amount, and an inconvertible paper currency was introduced, but without depreciating the one or carrying the other to excess. In truth this was one of the most interesting and momentous epochs in the history of British finance. It was then that the foundations were extended and strengthened on which the magnificent structure of British power and financial wealth have since been reared. At the time, however, the prospects of the nation seemed extremely dark. The bad harvests of the seven or eight preceding years raised the price of bread and produced great distress among the people. Brown bread was commanded by law to be used everywhere instead of white. Riots and tumults in London and other places caused alarm to the Government, and numerous measures were adopted for defence against insurrection. Large amounts of specie were sent out of the country, both in the purchase of wheat, in loans to foreign Powers, and for the expenses of the war. To these causes, by which the gold and silver coin was diminished, must be added the increase of hoarding. This practice, which is more common in proportion as Governments become unsettled, and which, in Asia, from the insecurity of property, absorbs an immense annual amount of the precious metals, is always found to prevail in every country, more or less, in time of war. In England, toward the beginning of the year 1797, this tendency of coin to withdraw from the circulation, and be hidden or buried was increased by a general panic, resulting from the threats of NAPOLEON to invade the Island. There are many men living in this country who well recollect the alarm which in those days spread like wildfire over England that "Bony" was coming. These sensation rumors of an actual descent on the coast were also frequently circulated by enterprising newspapers, and by speculators in the stocks. A run for gold was thus produced, which spread through the Kingdom, and after ruining many of the country banks, finally endangered the Bank of England itself. For on Saturday, the 25th of February, 1797, no more than $6,360,000 of cash was left in the bank vaults; while there was every prospect of the run being continued with greater violence on the following Monday. In this emergency an order in Council was issued on Sunday, the 26th, prohibiting the directors from paying their notes in cash until the sense of Parliament should be taken on the subject, and on the opening of the Legislature it was decided, after much discussion to continue the restriction, which was subsequently enlarged so as to be in force till six months should have elapsed after the signing of a definitive treaty of peace.

Immediately on the appearance of the order in Council, a meeting of the principal London bankers, merchants, and traders passed a unanimous resolution pledging themselves to use every means to cause the Bank of England notes to be accepted as cash in all transactions. This resolution tended to allay public apprehension, and to restore confidence in the now irredeemable paper money. The "solid men" of London had adopted a similar movement half a century before, when, in 1745, the alarm caused by the advance of the Scotch army under the Pretender was producing a run on the bank. In order to gain time on that occasion, the Directors are said to have adopted the plan of paying in the smallest silver coin. This device was improved on by NAPOLEON, who, to meet a similar emergency, secured a delay by issuing a decree that no person should be allowed to get specie for paper without having first obtained a license from the *gendarmerie*.

In England it had generally been supposed, and the bullionists were loud in repeating the opinion, that bank-notes would not circulate unless they had an available metallic basis and were immediately convertible into cash. Much was written and spoken about the absurdity and falsehood of making promises to pay while having no specie to pay with. It was demonstrated with all the force and forms of logic that the notes had no real value, that they were mere worthless bits of paper, that they represented nothing, and could pass for nothing any where. But the result proved that this theory of a national currency was not the true one. The people finding the notes really would pay taxes, discharge debts and purchase goods, gradually gained confidence in this inconvertible paper money, and the prognostications of the bullionists were derided as having no foundation except in impracticable theories and imaginary alarms. Financial methods, it was found, which are expedient, beneficial and secure in time of peace may be too costly and too inelastic to preserve their efficiency in time of war. The wise precaution was, however, adopted of appointing a Parliamentary commission to examine into the affairs of the bank, and the growing confidence of the people was confirmed by the assurance that the bank proved to be possessed of property amounting to $77,568,450 after all claims had been paid.

If at this time the run for gold had arisen from an over-issue of notes, the Restriction Act would obviously have been unwise and disastrous. But as the demand for specie had its origin simply in political causes, and as no bank paper changeable into the precious metals could have been retained in circulation, but must inevitably have been converted into gold, which would have been hoarded, buried, hidden, or sent out of the country, it is evident that there would have been no currency to carry on the business of the country, and the act was therefore indispensable. For as the bank, though possessed of ample funds, was without the available means of instantly retiring her notes, she might have stopped payment in the crisis, and but for the interference of Government, this disastrous event, and the public evils it must have brought in its train, could scarcely have been prevented.

Certain writers have urged, with some plausibility, that the bank ought to have been compelled to resume payment as soon as the temporary alarm had subsided. But it is now universally agreed that, with the prevalence of hoarding, and the demand of gold for exportation, a return to specie payments, in the existing state of the British finances, could not possibly have been made without at the same time closing the war.

From the financial difficulties of England during the interval from 1793 to 1800, therefore, it is evident that in commercial countries the ordinary laws regulating the currency are liable to perturbation in time of war. An immense mass of specie is then liable to be hoarded, and from this and other causes gold disappears and is withdrawn altogether from circulation. A gap is thus made in the currency, which must be filled up. If new supplies of gold could be procured, and should at great cost be coined for circulation, these would disappear like the first. Hence to prevent the stagnation of business, to carry on the trade of the country, and to provide currency for the payment of the army and the contractors, a supply of money neither adapted for hoarding, nor liable to be sent abroad, may become absolutely necessary.

We also learn that any kind of Government money, even though at first, like the inconvertible Bank of England notes, if it be not very popular, and be adopted only at the bidding of a stern necessity, is found to answer the purpose, provided it be moderate in amount and be virtually made a legal tender, or an instrument for the discharge of debts, the payment of taxes and the purchase of goods.

So long as the aggregate issue of this new money is not more than enough to fill the stream of the currency to its business level, its value remains nearly at par. Gold and silver coin being capable of export to other countries, which paper money is not, may in certain circumstances command a small premium. And this difference will not fail to operate in favor of the new currency. For the money which is the dearest, invariably gives way before that which costs less. It is, indeed, one of the chief dangers incident to the use of paper money that its value does not depend like that of specie, on its cost of production; but is regulated solely by its quantity. Hence it is a fundamental law of this department of financial science that the amount of paper allowed to be in circulation at any given time should be limited by the most stringent regulations. To a violation of this law the depreciation of the *assignats* and *mandats* of France as well as of our own Continental money, and of the Bank of England notes from 1812 to 1816 was entirely due.

For in every nation a certain determinable sum of money is needed to facilitate business, prevent the friction of trade, effect the current exchanges, and maintain prices at an equilibrium with the average values of commodities throughout the commercial world. The aggregate supply of currency needful for any nation, however, is not an inelastic constant quantity. It vibrates with the national credit, the state of trade, the par of exchange, the rise and fall of public confidence, the proportion of imports to exports, and many other circumstances which cannot be always determined, except from their elevating or depressing results.

Perhaps these views were never better expressed than in a lucid paper written more than eighty years ago by JOHN ADAMS, at a time when this country was affording an illustration of their truth. "The amount," he says, "of the ordinary commerce, internal and external, of any country, may be computed at a fixed sum. A certain amount of money is necessary to circulate in the Commonwealth, in order to carry on its business. You may emit paper or any other curtancy for this purpose, until you reach this limit, and it will not depreciate. After you exceed this rule, it will depreciate, and no power or act of legislation hitherto invented can prevent it. In the case of paper, if you go on emitting for ever, the whole mass will be worth no more than that which was emitted within the rule."

The limits within which inconvertible paper money may be issued by the Government whenever

new paper money in circulation will be continually diminishing by the payment of taxes, and by conversion into Government stocks, it is obvious that if some sensitive test be constantly applied to guage the volume of the currency, considerable additions to the issue may be made from time to time without risk of depreciation or fear of National injury.

If, therefore, England had been able throughout the war to have adhered to the same sound financial principles which presided over this second war period, the resumption of cash payments on the return of peace would have been attended with no difficulty. We will now consider the method by which the currency became depreciated during the next financial period.

III. This third chapter of our history comprehends the first fifteen years of the present century, when the expenses of the war gradually increased till they reached an enormous magnitude. An over-issue of the inconvertible paper money—especially after the commencement of the first Peninsular campaign, in 1809—depreciated the currency, and greatly augmented the financial difficulties of Great Britain. In 1801 and 1802 the country became so flooded with bank paper, chiefly issued by a multitude of provincial establishments that the currency fell to a discount of 7 or 8 per cent. A panic ensued, in which numerous banks succumbed, and the currency being thus relieved of a mass of worthless notes, Bank of England paper in 1803 stood once more at par. From this year till 1809 large profits were made by the Bank, and its notes were at a discount of only 1½ per cent, so that but little hoarding of gold existed. In 1809 such was the confidence with which the Bank's notes were received, in consequence of the accumulation of capital and a series of naval and military successes, that a run was effected upon the Government establishment such as never before occurred. A reaction however immediately afterwards took place.

The [illegible] of British troops from the Peninsula and from this country, began [illegible] since a sensible effect on the shipments of specie to the Continent. Several branches of business, especially the cotton trade, suffered from the [illegible] of demand, and a host of bankruptcies and extensive failures. The rate of exchange rose to 15 to 20 per cent. against England, although [illegible] so much paper money was afloat as to [illegible] the circulation was above its natural level. Guineas [illegible] had disappeared from circulation, and were regularly sold at prices greater than their [illegible] value. Guineas were in demand as the only [illegible] Paper was the only medium employed for commercial transactions and dealings of all kinds. The rise in prices produced severe distress among the numerous classes living on wages and fixed incomes. It also lowered the exchangeable value of the public taxes, and the [illegible] fell so much below par, that [illegible] calamities followed among [illegible]

The monetary difficulties of the country became very general. Two prices seemed on the [illegible] established. Bullionist landowners [illegible] Ireland demanded payment of their [illegible] or in paper of an equivalent value. [illegible] was at a discount of about 11½ per [illegible] or twenty-five shillings in the pound, [illegible] being at £3 17s 6d an ounce, and £1 notes [illegible] sold for less. This extraordinary [illegible] attracted the attention of the [illegible] House of Commons. A [illegible] appointed to the consideration [illegible] upon occasion. The Committee [illegible] witnesses, and to their report [illegible] with the [illegible] to all to the overissue of paper [illegible] recommended that the Bank [illegible] to resume cash payments within [illegible]

The committee urged that the issue of [illegible] should be [illegible] as the [illegible] the public [illegible] of the country. At the period, considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the long protraction of the war. The merchants of the Capital [illegible] opposition, and the opposition newspapers declared that Great Britain was also incapable of continuing a struggle which was draining her resources; that she was being impoverished, and that every effort she made against the power and will of France, only hurried on her final ruin.

A return to cash payments was, however, felt to be impossible till a temperate basis had been restored. And the fanatical and extravagant conduct of the Bullionists had so destroyed the public confidence in their singular demonstrations, that the people were easily persuaded by the Government that it was not the currency that had depreciated, but the gold that had risen in value. In Parliament it was even stigmatized that "The metallic frenzies of the bullionists might, with advantage, be cooled in the Thames," and these well-meaning theorists, who were more than half right in their principles, though they erred in some of their corollaries from those principles, became the subjects of odium and derision, and were stigmatized as a base, unpatriotic and cowardly faction.

The public feeling being thus with the Government, no change was made in the financial policy of the Bank of England, and the issues being still in excess, the notes continued to depreciate, as compared with gold, till the close of the war, notwithstanding the futile expedient which, in such circumstances is usually resorted to, was compelled by the British Government of interdicting the sale of gold for more, or of bank notes for less, than their nominal value.

IV. The last period opens with the cessation of hostilities in 1815. One of the earliest results of a return of public tranquillity was to effect a considerable change in the demand for gold and silver. The general war in Europe causing large sums to be moved about in the military chests of contending armies, and impeding intercourse by sea, which is the only means of equalizing prices; the panic produced by revolutionary movements, that tend to anarchy, or by the prospects of invasion from abroad; the consequent precautionary hoarding, and the export of gold to purchase wheat during the bad harvests of the [illegible] years, all contributed to make specie [illegible] to increase its value. By the restoration of peace these causes ceased to operate, and the scarcity of gold no longer combined with the [illegible] causes which had deranged the currency. [illegible] result of the new state of things was [illegible] of the war expenditure. During the last years of the war the national expenditure averaged $543,000,000. In the first five years of peace it was reduced to an average of [illegible]. Hence the restoration of peace [illegible] immediate reduction of nearly $250,000,000 of ordinary outlay of Government. Two hundred thousand militia-men, soldiers [illegible] were discharged, who returned to [illegible] industry, while one hundred thousand [illegible] ceased to receive employment in [illegible] arms, and other military stores. [illegible] transition from war to peace could [illegible] to produce glutted markets, economical [illegible] arrangements, a redundancy of products, [illegible] of laborers, and a fall of wages and [illegible]

Many years after the close of the war brought [illegible] industrial distress, the prevalence [illegible], the unsettled currency, and [illegible] losses. Still the general prosperity [illegible] increased, as is indicated by the fact that [illegible] the average export trade of England during the war years from 1793 to 1800, was only $150,000,000, and from 1803 to 1814, $210,000,000, it was augmented in the first five years of peace, to an average of $270,000,000.

Under the impulse of increasing prosperity, and of the other causes we have referred to, bank-paper almost entirely recovered from its previous depreciation, which greatly facilitated the return to cash payments. This recovery was also facilitated by the breaking up of a number of country banks.

At the commencement of the restriction on cash payments, in 1797, there were about 280 country banks in England. But so rapidly were the temptations and facilities multiplied for increasing these establishments, that in 1813 they amounted to 900. The price of wheat, influenced partly by the depreciation of the currency and the facility with which discounts were obtained, but far more by deficient harvests, and the unprecedented difficulties which the war threw in the way of importation, had risen to an extraordinary height during the five years ending with 1813. But the harvest of that year being unusually productive, and the intercourse with the Continent being then also renewed, prices fell in 1814 from 120 shillings to 85 shillings a quarter. This fall in price proved ruinous to the agricultural interest, induced a general want of confidence, and led to such a destruction of provincial paper money as has rarely been paralleled. In 1814 and the following years, 240 banks stopped payment. Eighty-nine establishments became bankrupt, being at the rate of one in ten of the total number in existence.

The great reduction thus violently and suddenly made in the quantity of paper money in circulation, materially retarded the field for the circulation of Bank of England paper, and raised its value in 1817 nearly to a par with gold, without any interference whatever from the Legislature. The return to cash payments during at this time pressingly urged, a method was devised for a gradual change, founded on the "Proposals," which were published by Mr. RICARDO in 1816. This plan was to supersede for a time the use of gold coin altogether, by requiring the Bank of England to redeem its notes by the payment, not of coin, but of gold bars of bullion at the mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce, or at such other price as Parliament should determine. These gold bars or ingots were to be of not less than sixty ounces in weight, and not being fitted for circulation as currency, would not be called for except when needed for exportation. But if the issue of bank notes ever became excessive, so that they tended to depreciation, the state of exchange would cause the gold to be needed for export, and the issue would be checked or the notes poured back on the bank. Thus the heavy expense of a metallic currency would be saved, and full security would be given that the value of the paper currency should always correspond with that of gold.

This scheme being adopted by the British Government in its arrangements for the gradual resumption of specie payments, the act of Parliament for this purpose, which was framed by Sir ROBERT PEEL, became law in 1819. It required the Bank from Feb. 1, 1820, to the 1st of October following, to pay its notes in bullion of standard fineness at the rate of £4 1s. per ounce, or 4.14 per cent. below par. From Oct. 1, 1820, to Jan. 1, 1821, it was to pay bullion at the rate of £3 19s 6d per ounce, or 2 34 per cent. below par; and afterward the Bank was to redeem its notes in bullion at the old mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce. Two years later it was to pay coin at this price, the resumption being then complete.

The Bank found, however, that it had an abundant accumulation of coin in its vaults, and as the demands of the currency required a large number of compound notes to be kept in circulation as a substitute for guineas or sovereigns, and the numerous forged notes in circulation caused much trouble and uncertainty, the directors anticipated the operation of the act by declaring to redeem the notes in coin at the full price some time before the date appointed. They accordingly resumed specie payments on the 1st of May, 1-21. Since that time no important changes have been made, except that, by act of Parliament, which took effect on the 1st of August, 1st 4, Bank of England notes were made legal tender every-where in the Kingdom but at the bank itself, and so long as the directors should continue to pay their notes on demand in legal coin. Should a financial crisis ever occur to cause the Bank of England to suspend specie payments, this act will, of course, by its terms, become inoperative, and the difficulty will require to be met by some special legislation analogous to the Bank Restriction act of 1797, the operation of which we have seen was beneficial at first, and only became mischievous by abuse.

The developments of financial principles which were made in England during this period are of great importance to us at the present moment, for as the immense cost of our patriotic war, and the pressing exigencies of our National position, render it probable that to provide a currency with which the people can pay their taxes, and the Government meet their obligations, a number of demand Treasury Notes will be issued, the rules which determine the value of such a currency, and the principles which should regulate its admission into the regular circulation of the country, require the most serious attention of every intelligent legislator, and of every patriotic citizen.

Solicitor of the Customs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A highly respectable lawyer of this City, being recently in Washington, on professional business, happened to meet the Secretary of the Treasury, who asked him his opinion upon the subject of appointing a Solicitor of the Customs at this port. On his return to this City he addressed Mr. CHASE the following letter, which you are requested to publish. The fifth section of the bill alluded to at the close of the letter has been stricken out by the House Committee of Commerce.

A. H.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1862.

Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I state a few facts, tending to show the propriety and necessity of the Government having a Solicitor of Customs at this port:

1. There is as much business requiring the attention of such an officer as the most competent and efficient lawyer in the City could properly transact. The number of suits now pending in this District, arising out of the collection of customs, is nearly six hundred; many of them have been pending ten years; some more than that. This immense accumulation of business, and unreasonable, oppressive and expensive delay, is not the fault of the District-Attorney, for he is obliged, by law, to give the criminal cases precedence, and the business, other than that arising from the Customs, if well and properly attended to, is enough to occupy the whole time and ability of the District-Attorney and his assistants.

2. The District-Attorney has for years been obliged to employ extra counsel to assist him in this class of cases, at an expense to Government, in some years, as I am informed, of some $20,000 per year, and yet the cases now accumulated amount to 600, and are steadily increasing. It would be far less expensive to have a law officer, upon a fixed salary, for this branch of public service, than to pay counsel for each case; and, besides, such officer, by devoting himself entirely to this class of cases, would soon become so skilful in them as to dispatch the business far better and faster than all the various counsel now employed, being always at hand, and skilled in his business, he would prevent, by previous examination and advice to the Collector, a large number of suits, now improperly instituted, and resulting only in loss to the Government and the merchants.

3. The evidence, and most of the facts upon the Government side in these cases, are in the Custom-house. The counsel for the Government, then, should have his office in the Custom-house, and not, as now, half a mile distant; and he should be familiar with all the operations there and the sources of evidence, so that at any moment he could bring before himself the books, papers, witnesses and everything bearing on each case; and be ready for trial the first time the case should be called; and not as now be asking for delay year after year.

To illustrate the present system by one instance out of many: Two years ago one of my clients had $13,000 worth of goods seized. He had sold them, and on going to the Custom-house to deliver them he learned they were stopped. The District-Attorney was requested weekly, month after month, to file the libels (six in number) against them, so that they might be condemned or else released. He was so much occupied that he was unable to take these measures formal steps *until six months had elapsed.* Then, term after term, for twelve terms, I tried to bring the cases to trial, but the District-Attorney always answered, "Not ready," and asked and obtained delay. He was so much occupied with matters that must be attended to that he could not go to the Custom-house to look up and arrange his evidence. Finally, the Court has ordered a default against the Government, and the goods will probably be released without any trial at all. The loss and damage in these cases alone is at least half the expense of a Solicitor of the Customs for a whole year.

4. The extra counsel for these cases, now chiefly employed by the District-Attorney at the expense of the Government, are selected mostly on account of the knowledge of Custom-house business they acquired in several years' experience as Clerks in the Custom-house. This branch of legal practice is a *specialty*, and to do it in the most efficient and successful manner, one must be as much at home in the Custom-house and revenue business of the Government as the ship-master is on the deck of his ship; hence the necessity of his being connected directly with the Custom-house.

5. The amount of property tied up in this class of suits, pending in this District, is, on an average, from $500,000 to $1,500,000. The loss from the tedious and needless delays, the loss of interest, and the deterioration of seized goods, is not less than $10,000 per year. Nearly all of this would be saved by having an efficient and competent Solicitor of the Customs.

6. Such an officer could be attached to the Custom-house by a reorganization by the Collector of some departments of it, without adding a dollar to the present amount of salaries paid; while the $20,000 (more or less) now paid yearly, for special counsel, would be nearly or quite all saved to the Government, in addition to the saving incumbent to a prompt disposition of causes in court.

7. From the extent, variety and importance of the business at the Custom-house here, the Collector quite as frequently requires the advice of counsel as does the President, or the Secretary of the Treasury.

I have no possible private interest in the measure, and only desire to see this branch of the public service attended to in the best and promptest manner, and with the least expense: hence I say most emphatically there ought to be a Solicitor of the Customs at this port.

The fifth section of the bill, as proposed in House, Mis. Doc. No. 22, should be stricken out. It is wrong in itself, and don't belong to the bill, and I think the Collector himself has asked to have it stricken out. There is no reason why the Government should give away half of the forfeitures referred to in that section. Yours respectfully.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 25, 1862.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '71, Coup. reg	80	27 Am. Ex. Bank	79½
2,000 U. S. 6s, '71, Coup. reg	79½	15 N. Y. Cen. R.	84⅝
500 Indiana State 5s	102½	50 do	85
1,000 Ill. Cent. Reg. bds	75	50 do	85⅛
2,000 Ill. Cent. Bds	80	450 do	85⅛
7,000 do	81	0.5 Erie Railway	35
5,000 N. C. State 6s	61	50 do	35
1,000 Mo. State 6s	42½	50 do	34⅝
1,000 Pa. 5s, 10 years, reg	89	52 Erie Railway Pref	57
1,000 Pa. 5s, 5 years, reg	89	200 do	57
1,000 Ill. State 6s	90	50 Hudson River R.	38⅛
5,000 do	90	200 Reading R.	47⅛
1,000 Georgia State 6s	67	100 Mich. Cen. R.	55
4,000 Ky. State 6s	51	150 do	55
1,000 K. R. 2d M. Bonds	103½	100 do	55
5,000 P. N. Y. & E. 1st M. 7s	75	100 do	54⅞
4,000 Bel. Lake 1st M. 6s	85	100 do	54⅝
5,000 M. C. 1st M. 8s	94	250 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	24
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	75	100 do	24
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	56	100 do	24
1,000 M. C. 1st M.	97	100 do	24
S. Fund. Conv'd 6s	90	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62½
3,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	103	150 do	62½
1,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. R.	92	100 do	62
3,000 U. S. Arm. Gold	103½	5 do	62
5,000 do	103⅝	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	45
35,000 do	103⅝	150 do	46
30,000 do	103⅝	50 Galena & Chi. R.	58⅝
5,000 do	103⅝	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	55⅝
5,000 do	103⅝	150 do	55
5,000 do	103⅝	50 do	55
5,000 do	103⅝	50 do	55
5,000 do	103⅝	50

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 27, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row. Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition. SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING HENRY IV.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SUE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—TOODLES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—THE GREAT RAVEL PANTOMIME, MAZEPPA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Not a word of intelligence from the Burnside Expedition has reached us. Ever the first accounts which reached us from the rebels, that the fleet had made its appearance in Pamlico Sound, and threatened Newbern, N. C., are now contradicted by them—a fact which suggests the probability that the vessels, if they were at any time in the Sound, merely went in for a berbor during the great storm which prevailed on the coast during the last part of the last week. The hint as to the destination of the Expedition, given in our Washington dispatches a day or two ago, may, after all, prove correct, and ere this Charleston or Savannah, or perhaps both, may have felt the weight of its blows.

We have, at last, full and coherent accounts of the battle on the Cumberland River, in Kentucky. The rebels—eight regiments strong, under CRITTENDEN—marched from their camp, on Saturday night, the 18th inst., to attack the troops advancing on them, under Gen. THOMAS. Skirmishing was kept up the greater part of the night. At 7 o'clock, Sunday morning, the enemy formed in two fields, attacking the advance—Indiana troops—in front and on the left flank. Soon the battle became general—four regiments of infantry, beside cavalry and artillery, being actively engaged on our side. In the early part of the battle, ZOLLICOFFER fell. The death of the General did not dishearten the enemy. But our gallant troops pushed on, and reinforcements began to come up as we continued gaining ground, and soon the rebels began to see that for them the day was lost. They were pushed back; regiments began to get broken, and the rebels to flee. Our artillery was playing on them with great effect. They formed in line again, but were again broken. For the third and last time they form, only to be scattered as before. After this the rebel rout was complete. The pursuit was pressed up to the very intrenchments of the enemy, and only nightfall prevented a general attack. Our men lay down, intending to renew the assault on Monday. But in the morning it was found the rebels had evacuated their stronghold, crossed the river and fled, and all that remained for our troops to do was to take possession of the ordnance, munitions and stores they had left behind. The detailed narrative of the battle, published in other columns, will be found intensely interesting, and there is not a cloud to obscure the brilliancy of our glorious victory. We have no news of any further operations of our troops since the battle.

The forces under the command of Gen. THOMAS in Eastern Kentucky were as follows:

First Tennessee,	Second Minnesota,
Second Tennessee,	Fourth Kentucky,
Ninth Ohio,	Tenth Kentucky,
Fourteenth Ohio,	Twelfth Kentucky,
Tenth Indiana,	Wolford's Cavalry,

Four Batteries.

Those engaged in the battle on the Cumberland were—

T[illegible]	Second Minnesota,
[illegible]	Ninth Ohio,
[illegible] Cavalry,	And two Batteries.

T[illegible] was at a place known as Old Fi[illegible] County, and not twelve miles west of White Oak, as telegraphed, but eight miles [illegible] of Fishing Creek.

An official dispatch received in Washington from Gen. HALLECK, states that the expedition which left Cape Girardeau a few days since for Benton and Bloomfield has returned, having captured Lieut.-Col. FARMER, eleven other officers and sixty-eight privates of JEFF. THOMPSON'S command; also quite a number of arms, horses, saddles, &c.

Gen. HALLECK is determined that his order regarding the assessment of the property of rebels for the benefit of Union fugitives shall be carried out to the very letter. Several of the St. Louis rebels, who were recently assessed, having failed to pay promptly, their property has been seized, and additional assessment of twenty-five per cent. has been levied, in accordance with the terms of the order. One of these persons, a prominent merchant named SAMUEL ENGLER, having served a writ of replevin on the Provost Marshal, for the recovery of the property taken from him, he and his attorney were arrested, lodged in the military prison, and subsequently, under a special order issued by Gen. HALLECK, they were sent beyond the lines of the Department of Missouri, with a warning not to return without permission from the Commanding General, under penalty of being punished according to the rules of war. All persons attempting to interfere with the course of military law, will be dealt with in the same manner.

In a recent report to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, Brig.-Gen. PHELPS writes that a French ship-of-war had arrived at Ship Island, and that he was preparing to send her commander on his way to New-Orleans under a flag of truce; as his orders carried him there. This French officer states that France now has a fleet of twenty men-of-war in the Gulf.

As an offset to the statements of a Northern merchant, recently returned from New-Orleans, as to the invincibility of the South, which we publish this morning, it is said that a Southern merchant, who has been in the North several weeks, has arrived at the conclusion that rebellion is doomed; and he has been anxious to return to his home for the purpose of investing a large amount of money, which he put into Confederate bonds in cotton. He has found it impossible, however, thus far, to get through the lines. The strength of the Government, and the determination of the people to subjugate the rebels, astounded him.

It is said that letters from New-Orleans and other Southern cities are still received at New-York and Boston, some of the letters containing remittances. They probably are in the first place sent by a vessel running the blockade, and thence by regular mail.

The Boston journals announce that there is a strong probability of a speedy settlement of the Andrew-Butler troubles by the authorities at Washington, upon a basis satisfactory to the Government and people of Massachusetts, and which will put an end to the present anomalous state of affairs.

Seventeen rebel prisoners, from HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S force, were brought down from Catlettsburgh, Va., on the steamer, and arrived at Cincinnati on the 21st. They looked sorry enough, and might well be accepted as the counterpart of Falstaff's troops, as described by himself, in consideration of the fact that the redoubtable HUMPHREY MARSHALL has been dubbed the "fat knight," owing to his early propensity to blow and brag: "My whole charge consists of ancients, corporals, lieutenants, gentlemen of companies, slaves as ragged as Lazarus in the painted cloth, when the glutton's dogs licked his sores. * * * A mad fellow met me on the way, and told me I had unloaded all the gibbets, and pressed the dead bodies. No eye hath seen such scarecrows. I'll not march through Coventry with them—that is flat." The similitude holds good here, too; and the last may be the reason HUMPHREY concluded not to march through the United States, and lay the country waste with fire and sword.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Europa*, at Halifax, we have advices from Europe three days later than were received by the *City of New-York*. She left Liverpool on the 11th inst., and Queenstown on the 12th. Neither troops nor stores were sent on board of her by the British Government, all such shipments by the Cunardera having been discontinued. The news generally is of the most gratifying character. The response of our Government to the British demands regarding the *Trent* affair appear to have been almost universally satisfactory; and although the warlike preparations at Woolwich and other points had not been stopped, it was understood that they gradually would be. Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch was considered in Cabinet Council on the 9th, and it was so perfectly satisfactory to the British Government that a further Council, which had previously been called for on the 14th, was considered unnecessary, and the order for it had been countermanded. As a result of the deliberations of the Council, it was announced by the London *Morning Post* that a thorough understanding had been arrived at with the American Government. The *Times* intimates that an answer will be returned expressing gratification at the disavowal of Commander WILKES' act, accepting the satisfaction rendered, and assuming that the precedent will rule in other cases. The general discussion of the law of neutrals, however, would be deferred until the proper law officers could be consulted.

With regard to the reception to be accorded to MASON and SLIDELL in England, the *Times* has a strong editorial article, characterizing them as about the most worthless booty that could be extracted from the jaws of the American lion—they having long been known as habitual haters and revilers of England. It hopes, therefore, that Englishmen will not give "these fellows" anything like an ovation, and asserts that nothing more has been done for them than would have been done for two negroes under similar circumstances. The other journals also deprecate any fuss over the rescued rebels.

The *Times* keeps up its war of words against the storm blockade, and denounces it as a disgrace to the history of mankind.

Much interest was excited by the relative positions and movements of the rebel steamship *Nashville* and the U. S. gunboat *Tuscarora*. The former was still at the dock in Southampton, while the latter remained at her anchorage, about a mile from the dock mouth, with her fires banked up, and ready to slip her anchor at any moment. The *Sumter* was also reported to be on her way from Cadiz to Southampton, in which case we shall probably soon hear of a naval engagement.

The London Money market had recovered from its excitement, and at last accounts the funds had taken a slight downward turn. A further advance of ¼d. had taken place in Cotton. Breadstuffs were dull, and Provisions quiet.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Saturday, a petition was presented for the incorporation of the State Homœopathic Society. A bill to stop the sale of swill milk was reported. The bill in relation to unauthorized banking was then debated in Committee of the Whole during the rest of the session, and finally passed to a third reading.

In the Assembly, a favorable report was made on the bill to repeal the act relative to the publication of legal notices. The report was laid on the table. The bill to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Express Company was introduced. Objection was made to its introduction, on the ground that it had already been rejected by the Assembly; but the objection was overruled, and it was referred to the Committee on the Affairs of Cities. Other bills were introduced—to regulate the fees for searches in the County Clerk's Office in this City; to punish frauds on laborers; to authorize Justices of the Peace to act in absence of Coroners; to establish academical departments in the free schools and other institutions of learning, and to authorize the incorporation of juvenile reformatory associations. In reply to a resolution of inquiry passed in the Assembly, the Governor sent in a communication, stating that volunteers who had enlisted, and had been honorably discharged after medical examination, had not been paid. The question whether legislation is necessary to secure pay to such men was referred to the Judge Advocate. The resolution recommending hutter es a portion of the army rations was called up and passed, after being amended so as to include cheese also. The concurrent resolutions from the Senate, assuming the State's quota of the National tax; in favor of a law of Congress authorizing the States to assess and collect their proportion of the tax; and fixing the 30th inst. for the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction and a Regent of the University. The bill to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to raise a fund for the support of the families of volunteers was set down for debate in the first Committee of the Whole.

GENERAL NEWS.

Two very destructive fires occurred yesterday, in which property amounting in the aggregate to not less than half a million of dollars was destroyed. At about 2 o'clock A. M. the bells sounded an alarm for a fire at No. 4 Bridge-street. A large storehouse, extending through from Bridge to Pearl-street, was nearly destroyed. While the firemen were still working here, another fire broke out in Fulton-street, which resulted in the destruction of ten large brick buildings, including the Fulton Bank building. The Brooklyn firemen came over in large numbers, and brought with three of their steam engines, which rendered very efficient service.

By the arrival of the steamship *North Star* at this port, from Aspinwall on the 15th inst., we have later intelligence from the United States of Colombia and the South Pacific States. She also brings the mails and passengers from California, and $602,767 in specie.

We have no later dates from Central America, on account of the failure in the arrival of the steamer at Panama. At Bogota nothing new had transpired; but the new Government of MOSQUERA was operating regularly. In the State of Santander four battles took place on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of December, between MOSQUERA'S forces and the revolutionists, in which the former were successful. MOSQUERA had left Bogota to go to Antioquia to quell the rebellion there. In the State of Cauca, also, there are still factions in arms against MOSQUERA. Venezuela is said to be in a horrible political condition, though no details are given. Arrangements were being made for opening the new French line of steamers between Havre and Aspinwall. Little driblets of cotton were passing across the Isthmus from Peru for Europe. It is very fine, but the staple is short.

We have late advices from South America through our Panama correspondent. Peru is tranquil under the military rule of Gen. CASTILLA, but plots were being hatched which required the utmost vigilance to defeat. At Callao the British ship *Susan G. Owen* had flaunted the Confederate rebel and the rattlesnake flags at her fore and main masts, with the British flag at the peak. On Christmas the new amphitheatre for bull fights was opened, and an immense concourse of people were present. From Bolivia we learn that the revolutionary attempt of Gen. FERNANDEZ had proved a failure; and President ACHA had nominated a new Cabinet. The insurgent MORALES had been defeated, with the loss of his men.

From Chili we learn that Mr. HENRY MEIGGS had commenced the work of building the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, and had 4,000 men employed. Business was dull and money scarce in Chili. From the Argentine Confederation we learn that the war between Buenos Ayres and the Confederacy had terminated by the triumph of the former. URQUIZA had fled, and his General, URQUIZA, had laid down his arms. From Ecuador we learn that there had been a slight revolutionary movement, but it was quickly suffocated.

The British screw steamship *Karnak*, Capt. LE MESSURIER, arrived yesterday morning from Havana and Nassau, N. P., bringing dates from the latter place to the 20th inst. She does not bring any later dates from Havana, the steamship *Columbia*, Capt. ADAMS, having sailed the same day, the 18th, and arrived previously. She has on freight 337 bales tobacco, 96 bales cotton, 196 bales of skins and wool. At Nassau business was dull. The weather was cool and pleasant. The paddle steamer, formerly called the *Caroline*, but now the *Kate*, of Charleston, arrived in Nassau on Saturday, the 18th inst., with 300 bales of cotton and eight passengers on board. She flies the secession flag. She made the run from Charleston in forty-three hours. The United States steamship *Flambeau*, sailed from Nassau on Sunday, the 19th inst. Mr. GEORGE ALLEN, purser of the *Karnak*, will please accept our thanks for his usual attentions.

The steamship *Roanoke*, formerly of the Virginia line will leave this port for Havana on the 5th of February, from Pier No. 13, North River. She has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted for this trade, and is now in perfect order. Under her present officers she will no doubt become a great favorite on this route.

On Friday night, Marshal MURRAY ordered the arrest of WILLIAM DONALDSON on the charge of having been the superargo of the slaver *Montana*, which cleared from New-London, Conn., about a year ago. Two other parties were also arrested on the charge of having been connected with slavers.

A heavy wind commenced blowing from the northeast Saturday morning, and continued with considerable violence throughout the day. The rain came down in torrents, and the tides in both rivers rose to an unusual height. Numerous cellars and basements in South and West streets were flooded, compelling the occupants to take refuge elsewhere. In some instances merchandise was greatly damaged. The railroad trains coming to the City were very much behind time. Most of the vessels in the North River dragged their anchors, and one or two collisions took place, but fortunately no serious damage was sustained.

An interesting meeting of the New-York Teachers' Association was held, Saturday evening, on the occasion of the opening of their newly repaired meeting and lecturing rooms, in the building of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets. Addresses were made by Messrs. S. M. Peckles, Daniel Scott, James W. Gerard, A. S. Fewell, S. L. Woodford, N. J. Waterbury, and others, after which a bountiful collation was partaken of.

Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON, member of Congress from Illinois, has written to the Chicago *Post*, denying the statement, with which he had been charged, that the reason the army does not move forward was because some of the officers have brothers or relatives on the other side. He adds: "Relative to the repose or movements of the army of the Potomac or the West, or anywhere else, it is not my province to advise or direct. The President of the United States is the commander of all the armies in the Union. He has appointed our Generals, and has control of all our military movements, and it is with bad grace that those who were professedly his loyal supporters now attack him and his policy in a manner gratifying and profitable to disunionists and traitors only. As a member of the legislative branch of the Government I had no means of knowing, no reasons and no right to inquire of the Executive Department, when, why or where our army should or should not move, and I have never assumed to know or inquire any more than any other citizen."

Major GILLIAM, of North Carolina, and Lieut. WARD, of Norfolk, have been released from Fort Warren, and are now on their way to the South, where, by the terms of their release, they are to obtain the exchange of two Federal prisoners of equal rank. Major GILLIAM left Baltimore for Fortress Monroe on Thursday, and Lieut. WARD went on Friday. Capt. LUKE, Lieut. WISE and one other officer of the Hatteras prisoners also came up from Fort Warren on Thursday, and have gone South.

At the request of his mother, who went to Richmond for that purpose, JEFF. DAVIS released from custody Mr. T. D. SMITH, a student of Brown University, Providence, taken prisoner at the Bull Run battle. In her company he has arrived at Providence.

A number of carpenters have gone from Hingham, Mass., to ship Island, Gulf of Mexico, to perform the carpenter work of the new fort now in course of erection at that place. They will probably be gone about one year. The pay of the workmen is $1 75 per day and board, and that of the foreman $3 50 and board.

Maj. MERRITT has been selected as Engineer-in-Chief of the naval flotilla of the Western waters, and as Chief of Engineers on Gen. HUNTER'S Staff, with the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

In the FOWLER divorce case, stated in the TIMES of the 23d, the jury have rendered a verdict to the effect that neither party is entitled to a divorce. It will be remembered that each charged the other with adultery. The case was tried in the Common Pleas before Judge HILTON.

The Stock market on Saturday was dull in the forenoon, but more business was done late in the day, and at firm prices. American gold closed 103⅛; Exchange, unsettled, 113½@114.

The severe storm on Saturday checked business operations. Breadstuffs were quiet, yet stiffly held. Cotton was inactive. The principal kinds of Provisions were in fair demand. Pork and Lard were rather dearer. Whisky was advancing. Groceries, Oils, Metals, Fish, Hemp, Hops, Laths, Lime, Seeds, Spices and Naval Stores, were in limited request. The Freight market was quoted, in some instances, firmer, but engagements were light.

INFAMOUS CITIZENSHIP.—An act of the South Carolina Legislature has ostracised and rendered *infamous* certain loyal officers of the United States Navy. Their crime is to have been true to their oath of allegiance, and to have refused to cast in their destiny with traitors and parricides. For this they are held up by statute, to "the execration of posterity." Poor bewildered, deluded, ruined State, this is the only immortality it is now in her power to bestow, though the act at the same time puts the seal to her own eternal infamy! There is a very peculiar interest attaching to those South Carolina officers in the United States service who have proved faithful among the faithless. That same intense individualism which makes South Carolinians the bitterest of rebels, makes those, also, who are true, the most devoted of patriots. And their conduct stands out the more nobly when we think how impossible it is, educated in that society, to escape the poison of the State Rights doctrine—which is but a generalized form of individual selfishness, the root of all evil. South Carolina has ostracised them; but the instinct of all loyal men but anticipates History's verdict of reversal, when it looks upon this decree of *incivism* as the proudest patent of nobility that could be conferred on those true and loyal Americans.

The End of the Trent Affair—England Satisfied.

The news received this morning from Europe sets all doubt at rest as to the reception encountered by the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL. The London journals—the extracts furnished by the telegraph are unfortunately drawn exclusively from those of the most belligerent antecedents—accept the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD and the rendition of the two rebels, as a full satisfaction of the British demand, and as a restoration of the tarnished lustre of the British crown. It is conceded that the act of the American Government was at once graceful and consistent. Of that spirit of bravado, and disposition to represent cowardice as the motive at the back of our conciliatory temper, which there was too much reason to apprehend from journals so malignant as the London *Post* and *Herald*, we have no evidences whatever. The absence of these offensive traits may be merely due to the meagreness of the telegraphic summary. But we are disposed to think otherwise, and to believe that the *amende* of America has been as frankly received as it was frankly offered. It is, indeed, significant of the real direction of public opinion that the Press bespeaks anything but a welcome for the restored Commissioners. They are stigmatized as a brace of conspirators who have been balked in an attempt to embroil England in war; and who are entitled to no more respectful consideration than a pair of negroes fortuitously extricated by diplomacy from the clutches of a slave-catcher. In this overt dismissal of the candidates for a British ovation, the South will find little prospect of instant recognition and alliance.

And thus the accident of the *Trent* loses its character of a *casus belli*. There will be a further discussion of the questions of international law it has raised. The points presented in the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD have already been submitted to the law officers of the Crown. They will be the topic of interesting negotiations, to which, not only England and the United States, but all the maritime States of Europe will be parties, and all pledged to the support of the doctrines so long sustained singly by this Government; and there is little doubt that England will have to yield much that she declined to concede in 1856. A semi-official organ of the Russian Government almost saw the intention of the Emperor to lend the weight of Russian diplomacy to the advocacy of the American positions. But these discussions have no practical bearing on the contest which is our immediate occupation as a people. It must take its place in that long category of deferred business to be adjusted at the end of the war.

But while a theoretical issue has been laid to rest, there is an ominous readiness on the part of the London *Times* and the *Monitor* to raise other questions, which, without being strictly international, may lead to complications, involving results only less hazardous than the one just settled. The blockade is the most important weapon we possess in the task of subduing this rebellion. By energy almost superhuman we have made it little less than perfect; and have studiously avoided in the effort to this end, the employment of any means not fully authorized by historical precedent. The single port of Charleston has been made an exception to this punctiliousness. Its various and difficult channels defied the vigilance of our cruisers. Vessels, large and small, were constantly passing between Charleston and Nassau or Havana; and a squadron of coast-guarding steamers was insufficient to stop this traffic. The Government thought proper to solve the difficulty by closing the larger channels leading to Charleston, with a stone blockade; taking the step in that particular case the more readily because Charleston had no claim to exemption from the weightiest punishment an outraged nation could inflict; and because it had preceded the measure by opening to the commerce of mankind the harbor of Beaufort, a port superior in convenience, accessibility and health, to the one to be closed. These reasons may be insufficient to justify such extreme rigor; they certainly palliate it; and when we remember how noisily the rebel agents in Europe proclaimed the folly and impotence of the attempt thus to close a harbor, when the obstructions would only lend to the formation of other and equally commodious passages through the shifting sands of the bar, we can well understand that the criticisms of the French and English semi-official journals are not prompted by any amicable temper. They indicate, in fact, a shrewish disposition to find a flaw in the blockade, which may justify them in disregarding it altogether.

The premonition of such a tendency points us our duty. We are warned that the two leading Powers of Europe only suspend their design to intervene in our quarrel until they find occasion for intervention. Our inability to end the war within a year from its commencement, will be the occasion; anything, even the hypocritical lamentation over the stone blockade, will serve as a pretext. The civil war must be ended, or enlarge into a foreign war of unmanageable proportions. If the plans by which Gen. McCLELLAN proposes to subdue the rebellion can be realized at once, this added danger will be averted. The matter is entirely in our own hands. The same blow that strikes the insurrection to the earth will rivet our pacific relations with every Power in Christendom. The true peacemaker is a victory.

THE BATTLE AT MILL CREEK.—The earliest detailed accounts of the engagement at Mill Creek, in Kentucky, are laid before our readers in other columns. The *Herald*, with characteristic enterprise, anticipated the arrival of mail and express by publishing in its Saturday issue, a letter from Kentucky, curiously uniform in tone and matter and volume with the scattered telegraphic reports previously received. We have only to say, no genuine descriptive report of the battle could have reached this City before yesterday; a fact that sufficiently demonstrates the character of the *Herald's* enterprize.

The National Currency.

The United States notes of circulation, as a National Currency, have been flippantly compared to the assignats of revolutionary France; to the old Continental money, and to various other wild, insecure, irredeemable or worthless mediums. It is also said that the Government cannot make them good; that an empty Treasury cannot create a substantive value. These things are said and written professedly in no unfriendly spirit to the Government, but mainly to enforce some favorite theory about bullion, or to drive the Treasury into a condition of dependence and vassalage to the State banks, or to alarm and warn the public against what is termed an *inflation*. The last is even charged upon the advocates of the bill, as their ruling motive for insisting upon the use of United States notes, in place of the present irredeemable or non-specie paying notes of the thousand and one local banks of the country. And then, as to their legal tender, *that* is altogether reprobated, not so much because the sovereign right of the National Government to regulate commerce and the currency is seriously traversed, but because it would inflict a wrong upon the creditor class.

As Congress is about to settle this question, and in the right way, it is about time that these errors and assertions should be dissipated. Their purpose undoubtedly is, to create the belief in the public mind that a mere temporary and doubtful expedient is resorted to because, as their authors say, the Treasury is bankrupt, which in no liberal sense is true. The country is *not* bankrupt, nor exhausted by war. Its Treasury, therefore, is not discredited, nor its Government incapable of supporting the Treasury, nor yet unequal to the duty and obligation of making its Currency sound beyond question and available beyond doubt. There is no parallel between our case and that of France under the Reign of Terror; no probability that such a comparison will ever be applicable, and no possibility that the mass of our thrifty and intelligent People will ever be alarmed by the repetition of such comparisons. The Government *can* give a substantive and unfailing value to its National Currency, as much so as the British Government to the Notes of the Bank of England. Bullion is no more recognized under our Constitution as the *exclusive* legal tender of the country, than in England. The States, separately, are forbidden to create any other tender, *but not so the General Government*. To the latter is reserved the exclusive power of regulating commerce between the States and Foreign nations, levying war, and so shaping its measures, both financial and military, as to carry out these objects. The time and occasion are upon us for asserting these powers in their broadest, boldest and most efficient sense. The crisis is doubly important to that in England, which led to the creation of the Bank and National currency under WILLIAM and MARY. It is as momentous to us, (if not more so,) as the crisis to England, which induced the suspension of payments in Specie by the bank, and continued its notes *as a legal tender* through a period of twenty-four years, in a state of suspension. England was then merely threatened with invasion and subjugation by NAPOLEON. The United States have armed rebellion and defiant threats to break up the Government for all time in their midst. The occasion has been met by military force; it must be improved, and the cause which gave rise to it overcome, by financial energy as well.

Since the creation of the Bank of England, the British Government, in peace or in war, has never allowed, as our Government has unwisely done for many years, its local or Provincial Banks to usurp or monopolize the office of creating a paper currency for the people. The Bank of England Notes are now a legal tender as much as Gold and Silver. To the extent of seventy-two millions of dollars these Notes have no other guaranteed security than the Public Stocks of the Government, lodged in its issue department. They are emphatically *a Government currency*. Beyond the seventy-two millions, the Bank is also authorized to lodge Bullion in the issue department, and to increase its Notes accordingly; as our Government might authorize an additional issue, if required, for trade and commerce, beyond the $150,000,000 about to be based on taxation, equal to a like sum per annum, and convertible into the Public Stocks upon a specific deposit or reserve of Bullion in the Sub-Treasury.

But we are told that such a currency will produce inflation, and, if made a legal tender, damage the creditor class. If inflation is to come, it must be from the vast expenditures of the war among our own people. This process is believed by some economists to be exhaustive, rather than expansive. But let that pass. The effect cannot be stayed by the employment of a local instead of a National Currency. The expenditures must be made, and for supplies, munitions, clothing, army and navy service, &c., *of our own making*. We buy but few munitions of war abroad; we employ no foreign mercenaries at home. This effect is already upon us in a much enlarged line of private deposits and country bank balances in this City; the joint avails of war expenditures and a prosperous trade in exports. These are called currency by some. We submit that they are no safer currency than United States Notes, convertible into the Public Stocks; for the very banks in which they are lodged have their entire capital invested in these Stocks.

Were the Notes of England worthless, or irredeemable, or no better than French Assignats, or productive of the wildest inflation, through her wars with NAPOLEON? Read the history of the suspension of specie payments on another page of this paper for the answer. Were they without a substantive security? Were the mere financial necessities of these great wars such as to lead the discontented bullionists and speculative economists of the Island to make war upon the Government, charging bankruptcy upon its Treasury, and shamelessly asserting in the daily Press, and through anonymous pamphlets, that the Government was incapable of making its notes of circulation good, and an empty Treasury inadequate to the creation of a substantive value, merely on the pledge of the Public Stocks of the realm for the security of these notes? It appears that for a season they did, but soon had their predictions scattered to the winds by stubborn facts. In like manner we regret to say that some of our own inconsiderate currency writers and talkers indulge their favorite pastime of *croaking*. They think no more of slandering the public credit, day by day, because the Government is about to put it in pledge, backed by taxation, for the security and conversion of a National Currency of uniform value throughout all the States, than of reprobating the failure of any Wild-cat bank in Michigan or Minnesota. Their end will be as in England. The people will maintain the credit of the Government, and recognize its Currency as best for the emergency and most uniform and convenient for all time.

Again, and finally: The Government is charged with contemplating a wrong to the creditor class, by creating a legal tender of less certain value than Gold and Silver, and something is hinted of *ex post facto* laws, or laws impairing the obligation of contracts. There is nothing said of the money originally advanced upon these contracts. That proved to be a tender of less certain value than Gold and Silver; but it answered the purpose of the debtor, while the creditor had nothing else to lend than his check upon his bank, which has since suspended specie payments. It will not do to say that the check might then have been demanded in specie. It was not so demanded, because the received tender of the day was local bank currency, either in the shape of notes, or inscriptions upon the deposit ledger of the Bank. The present received tender is the same, or United States Notes, with the advantage to the latter, that they are already of uniform value throughout the country, and will soon be legalized to insure continued uniformity. The wrong to the creditor is not to delay the collection of his debt—for according to the same reasoners, an inflation would probably facilitate *this*—but to deprive him of the extra profit of exacting Gold and Silver, in which no part of his own wealth really consists, and which no one demands of him at shop or market, *for the purpose of selling it at a premium*. To subserve this paltry end, he demands that the Government should forego the most available means to the conduct of the Treasury in a struggle for its own existance, or else create a Treasury Currency which should *not* be a legal tender! If such argument is worth anything, it must imply a legal or constitutional doubt of the right of the National power to create such a tender. The creditor class are in no sense deprived of this doubt. They have their remedy against their debtor. Pursue him, if you please, to the end of the law for Gold and Silver, and if anything has been enacted by Congress which will not stand the touchstone of the highest adjudication in the land, the Gold and Silver will undoubtedly be awarded. More could not be done were the debtors of the country to resist payment in any other than ordinary bank currency, which, in these times, many of them would probably do, if pressed to the wall for Gold and Silver.

Colorado Territory.

Colorado Territory is now attracting enough of public attention to deserve more than cursory notice. It is the former self-styled and self-organized territory of Jefferson, situated directly between Kansas and Utah. Covering 100,000 square miles of the public domain, inclusive of its gold fields, it contains a population of 35,000 people—males chiefly, whose non-resident family *attachés* are sufficient, if removed there, as most of them will be the present year, to swell the number to 125,000. Its climate is delightful, its soil productive, its mines abundant and rich, and its prospects of inviting to itself a large immigration at the close of the present war are unusually flattering.

That its people have been infected with secession, and that several of the former companies of BEN. MCCULLOCH and WILLIAM WALKER undertook to turn the territory over to JEFF. DAVIS, must be admitted. But that they had an overmatch in Col. GILPIN, the present excellent Governor, and got worsted and put down with a prompt and heavy hand, is also true; so that to-day Colorado stands preëminent among the places redeemed from the blight and mildew of open rebellion.

The story as reported to us runs thus: Some three or four years ago, an enterprising Georgian headed a party of Georgian and Cherokee half-breeds, who pushed their way to the gold fields of Colorado, and struck a settlement there about thirty miles back of Pike's Peak. Having reported large discoveries of gold there, they attracted thither at least ten thousand Southern people from Kansas, who, having failed about that time to make the latter a Slave State, desired to try their luck again with Colorado. These people, with enough to make an aggregate of twenty thousand, in 1858, set up an independent Government of their own, with an Executive, Legislature and Judiciary, and resolved to have nothing whatever to do with Congress until they should become populous enough to become a State—Slave or Free, as they might deem expedient at the time of their application. In that political condition they remained during all the years 1859 and '60, and until the 28th of February, 1861, when, after the stampede of Southern members of Congress from their seats, Congress passed an act changing its name to Colorado, and erecting it into a territory.

Upon the advent of President LINCOLN to power he officered this Territory in his own way, by appointing Col. WILLIAM GILPIN, of Missouri, its Governor. Col. GILPIN was a graduate of West Point, and had been a cavalry officer of great enterprise and daring in Florida and upon the frontier, and in the Mexican war, and had, therefore, a familiar acquaintance not only with the topography and resources of the country, but also with the temper and tendencies of that people. He went to his duties with all those difficulties staring him full in the face, not only to found a new constitutional Government, but to supercede a hostile old one. He went there, therefore, to conquer, subdue and to displace the provisional system, or to be conquered and driven away. In this there was no middle ground, no alternative.

Upon reaching the Territory he found a large and threatening rebel party there, claim-

ing that Colorado fairly belonged to the Southern Confederacy, headed by a malignant Kansas leader, who boasted a Brigadier's commission from DAVIS. He found, moreover, that, although the rebel party did not comprise the majority of nnmbers, tbey did control the majority of the accumulated property, merchandise, arms, munitions, and facilitics for transportation and bueiness. And they were so artful in respect to their use that they dominated nearly the entire population.

No outbreak actually occurred tbere, however, until after the repulse of our army at Bull Run. That Southern victory electrified the rebels, and moved them into hostile action. As if certain of deposing Gov. GILPIN and his associate officers, and of turning over the Territory to DAVIS, they boldly declared tbeir intention to do so, and to burn and destroy the City of Denver, if they were resisted. Known Union men were notified, at the peril of loeing their property by fire or otherwise, to refrain from uttering a word in support of the Governor. Then, after sending a Committee to the Governor, to demand an abdication of authority, and being refused, they resolved to assassinate him, and thereby put an end to his power.

Finding that the rebels were rapidly arming, and were, indeed, in possession of nearly all the arms and ammunition in the Territory, the Governor was forced upon the unpleasant, but pressing, alternative of taking the bull by the horns, and of crushing out the rebellion before it grew to larger proportions. At first it wae a life and death struggle—a mere hanging to life by the eyelids. The life of the Governor, his National associates and bis volunteers, were threatened every hour, and the bullets of the mob flew in all direclions in the night-time. It is related that upon one occasion, in August last, whilst the Governor was consulting with a few loyal men in his chamber, twenty-seven shots were fired at the sentincls who were guarding the door. Soldiers and others were shot down in the streets of Denver as opportunity offered. The month of September was the crisis. In that hand-to-hand struggle for political existence, most of the rebel leaders were captured and put into confinement, where they now are. Forty-four of them are now under indictment for treason.

Having broken down the rebellion temporarily in Colorado, the Governor, we learn, is asking the Government at Washington to furnish him facilities for preventing a reaction. He represente Colorado to be rich in mineral wealth, and to have command of the passes suitable for railroad purposes across the continent. As an old army officer, he advises the Government to save those paeses to the Union at all hazards. And, as we are informed that Gen. McCLELLAN agrees with him perfectly in that respect, it seeme highly probable that the Territory will be saved from further convulsion.

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.—When we predicted, at the time of the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, that those gentry would meet with a cool reception in England, we were hardly prepared for the more than Arctic chill which it is now very plain will meet them on reaching the fast-anchored isle. We learn by the telegraphic summary of English news brought by the *Europa*, that the London journals were discussing the topic of the kind of reception due to Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on their arrival in England; and the conclusion they reached may be gathered from the language attributed to the *Times*, in the *résumé*:

"The *Times* says they are about the most worthless booty it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American lion, having been long known as blind and habitual haters and revilers of England. It sincerely hopes that Englishmen will not give *these fellows* anything in the shape of an ovation. The civility due *a foe* in distress is all they can claim. England has returned them good for evil, and even now, if they can, they will only enlangle her in a war with the North. *England would have done just as much for a negro!* Let MASON and SLIDELL, therefore, pass quietly on their way, and have their say with anybody that may have the disposition to listen to them."

This is, certainly, considering the source whence it comes, extraordinary language. The mood of mind which it reveals, however, is a perfectly natural and logical one. Those belligerent Britons begin to see that they have been making themselves appear, after all, very foolish and ridiculous—an altitude into which Britons don't relish being betrayed—and they feel a natural spite against the object that has made them appear tbus. It ie none the worse, bowever, for the parties themselves who are trealed to this inlcresting bespattering, and for the rebel Commissioners, YANCEY, MANN & Co., who are anxiously awaiting the arrival of MASON and SLIDELL, in order to bring about the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Consider that, according to JEFF. DAVIS' own avowal in his Message, theee "fellows" went as "ambassadors" to England and France. Without doubt, they fully expected, if not an immediate official recognition, at least that they would come and go at the Courts of St. James and the Tuileries. And to be received thus—their real character and mission exposed by this trenchant anatomist! This is to "welcome the coming guest" with a vengeance. And, just Nemesis! to think of MASON and SLIDELL being assimilated to niggers! The Louisiana diplomat and the fine old Virginia gentleman likened to a brace of fugitive Sambos! Oh, horrors! Oh JEFF. DAVIS!

REBEL REPORT OF SOMERSET.—Through our Fortress Monroe dispatch this morning, we have the rebel accounts of the defeat and rout at Somereet. The death of ZOLLICOFFER is admitted. The wounding of four Colonels and a Major, and the loss of two entire batteries, are also reported. The nature of the rout seems to have been not unlike our own retreat from Bull Run; but not, like that, by accident or mistake. The rebel forces were fairly driven from the field by the gallant regiments of Kentucky and the Northwest. They retreated when no hope of success remained. They were routed and dispersed by our pursuing soldiery, and stayed not their coming even behind their own strongly intrenched campworks, out-of which they had marched for attack early in the morning. In a word, their army became a wild band of beaten and dismayed fugitives. That the foremost of these greatly exaggerated the extent of the disaster as alleged in one of the Southern dispatches is not unlikely. It was so with our own disorganized bands that rushed pell-mell into Washington, on the morning of the 22d July. But the fact of the disaster remains conceded.

It is stated that Gen. GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN would make a stand at Monticello. The probability of thie is contradicted through varioue circumstances known to our army, and communicated to more than one of the Cincinnati papers—the letters being copied in this morning's TIMES—and also by the facts that the order of retreat was not given or signed by CRITTENDEN, but by Col. CUMMINOS, and that tbe ability or opportunity to make any stand whatever must have been lost sight of by the precipitous abandonment of an intrenched camp, with all its means of defence, provisions, wagons, horses, &c. But of this we sball soon hear more through our own lines.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—Some journals misinterpret the late order of Secretary STANTON appointing two Commissioners who are to proceed South for the purpose of providing for the necessitlee and the comfort of our National prisonere of war, and give to the Commission the scope of negotialing a general *exchange* of prisoners. The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, of Saturday, falls into thie error;

"The exchanges of prisoners that have occurred have been effected in a roundabout way. It is probable that the proposed Commissioners *will have full power to arrange some regular plan, which will simplify and expedite the process in the future.*"

We have already pointed out that the "roundabout" way is the only method the Government can possibly adopt, without planting the seeds of the most serious legal embarrassments. Beside, this method, "roundabout" if it be, has already heen very extensively applied. Not less than three thousand prisoners—fifteen hundred on each side—have already been exchanged in accordance with the informal system now inaugurated by the Government. Certainly, it is profoundly to be desired that our poor fellows who are now pining in Southern prisons should be speedily liberated. But we doubt if even they would wish that their liberation should be purchased at the cost of the National dignity, especially as the plan which has of late been adopted is almost as effectual aea general cartel would be, while it is entirely free from the objections that would attend such a recognition of the rebel Confederacy.

INTERESTING FROM NASSAU.

Arrival of the Karnak—Running the Blockade—The Wreck of the Conqueror.

The steemship *Karnak*, from Havana and Nassau, touching at the latter port on the 20th inst., arrived here yesterday.

The *Karnak* on the 23d and 24th experienced severe north-easterly gales.

A United States war steamer was reported at Berry Island, and was supposed to be waiting for a vessel which, having run the blockade, was in the harbor of Nassau.

The secession steamer *Kate*, Capt. Lockwood, arrived at Nassau, from Charleston, on the 18th, after a passage of forty hours.

The Lighthouse Yacht *Georgina*, STUART commander, returned from Havana on the 13th, with cargo of coals for Her Majesty's gunboats, but the *Steady* and *Bulldog* had already been supplied through the agency of Capt. WHITNO, United States Consul for Nassau.

The *Bulldog* left on the 14th for the scene of the wreck of the *Conqueror*.

The Federal gunboat *Flambeau*, Lieut. TEMPLE, arrived at Nassau on the 11th, from Key West. The Nassau *Guardian* says: "We are glad to learn that her gallant commander has quite recovered from the indisposition under which he was laboring prior to his departure from this port. We understand that nothing of interest has transpired in respect to the vessel during her absence."

We understand, says the *Guardian*, that Lieut. TEMPLE, of the U. S. gunboat *Flambeau*, has kindly offered the services of his vessel and crew to aid in saving the materials, &c., belonging to H. M. S. *Conqueror*, now lying ashore at Rum Cay.

The following is a list of American guests at the Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau:

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Seward, Utica, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. D. Lawrence Clark, Geneva, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Pierson, Troy, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Brancter, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. Barnard, Bucksport, Me.; Miss Barnard, Bucksport, Me.; Capt. A. G. Ross, Belfast, Me.; Miss Ross, Belfast, Me.; Hon. Zadock Pratt, Prattsville, N. Y.; Mr. H. W. Langdon, Geneva, N. Y.; Mr. F. Clement Haddock, Troy, N. Y.; Mr. Arthur Cunningham, Burton, Mass.; Miss A. G. Cunningham and servant, Burton, Mass.; Mr. Henry Richards, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John L. Lullum, New-York; Mr. G. W. Van Camp, Quebec, C. E.; Mr. Geo. W. Barney, New-York; Mr. L. Heyliger, Havana; Mr. Otis Kimball, Bath, Me.; Capt. G. H. Woodhouse, New-Haven, Conn.; Mrs. E. T. T. Martin, Owaseo, N. Y.; Miss Mary W. Martin, Owaseo, N. Y.; Dr. J. Mitchell and son, New-York; Capt. T. C. Norton, New-York; Mrs. M. Jewell, Hartford, Conn.; Miss Dickinson, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. A. D. Patchin, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. T. W. Patchin, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Holbert Smales, New-Yurk.

THE WRECK OF H. B. M. SHIP CONQUEROR.

Correspondence of the Nassau Guardian.

RUM CAY, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862.

On Sunday morning, the 29th ult., very early, we were all startled with the cry of "Wreck, wreck!" and soon the booming of a cannon woke the echoes of the shure, making the land tremble. As the day cleared away, we could see huge volumes of smoke rising over the white bluff, and finally descried the masts of a large steamship over the land, which proved to be Her Britannic Majesty's steamship *Conqueror*, Capt. ENWARD S. SOTHEBY, C. B., and A. D. C. to the Queen, carrying 101 guns and about 1,000 men. On shore, outside the reef, just abreast Murray's camp, J. B. D. was first on board in his whaleboat *Dove*; then *William H. Bell* and *Cora*; next day the *Superior* went off; then all our flotilla fit for service was at work; but they could only muster eighteen boats of their own, many of which are larger than the *Cora*. I went up on the beach, and D. came ashore for me in a dingy belonging to the *Wm. H. Bell*. It was a long time ere we could persuade the Captain to land anything, as he was in hopes of saving the ship. But I do not think she will ever float again, as she is water-logged. Sunday and Sunday night they commenced landing provisions and men. J. B. D. went ashore in the first boat with provisions, &c. I remained until night, when I rendered what assistance I could in piloting the boats through the reef, with men, to the town, and then with another detachment of boats loaded with marines to the Murray Camp, where they have formed an encampment opposite the ship. Now every vacant house, and many others vacated for the occasion, besides numerous large tents, are occupied; in short, we have become a regular naval station, densely crowded. The salt-beds and salt-houses are filled, and sentries stationed at the bridge and in other directions. The Captain has his quarters at P.'s house, the Paymaster has your premises, "H.'s house." But I cannot convey a correct description of our transformation; it requires to be seen to be realized, and it does not seem now to be old dull Rum Cay. We have a fine brass band, which plays every evening; a harmonium, or sort of organ, has been placed in our church, and the cheplain preached there, accompanied by sacred music and fine chanting. Every house that could be got has been occupied as officers' quarters; the First Lieutenant has Miss D.'s, with a large mess-tent in front. Bugle-calls are common. There is a great demand for fresh meat. Yesterday, the Captain thought the inhabitants unwilling to bring in cattle, for which he is to pay 8d. sterling ₱ lb., as the supply offered was insufficient for the day's rations. He sent out marines, who shot the first two cows they met. You can imagine what a sensation this has created. Since then, there has been a good many brought in. D. was out yesterday, and has gone again to-day, with a party of marines, to shoot cattle at his plantation.

Triplets—A Case for the Charitable

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been to see the triplets alluded to in Monday's TIMES, and find them, as stated, two boys and a girl, all thriving. The family are industrious, cleanly Germens, and though not absolutely suffering, would be very greteful for any articles of food or clothing sent them. The father has, some weeks, but two days' work, and besides this lete extraordinery addition to his family, has two other children—one, a deformed child, 5 years old, now dangerously sick. If some of the kind and tender mothers of this great City will spare from their large stores a few blankets, towels, petticoats or dresses for these poor little creatures, or will send to the sick mother some of the comforts and delicacies which they so well know she needs, they will do a kindness which He, who noteth all things, will not fail to reward.

Packages may be sent to No. 217 East Twenty-third-street, fifth story, front room, where Mr. HANSER's family reside, or if more convenient, to Mrs. RICHARDS, No. 188 West Thirty-second-street, from whence they will be promptly delivered. M. C. R.

SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1862.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Personal Report of the Government Agent at Port Royal.

A Million Dollars' Worth of Cotton Secured.

ABOUT THREE THOUSAND NEGROES EMPLOYED.

Reports of a Deserter from Manassas.

Ten Regiments of the Rebel Army Gone South.

Probable Establishment of a National Foundry.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 26.

THE COTTON AT PORT ROYAL.

Mr. REYNOLDS, the agent sent by the Secretery of the Treesury to Port Royal, to take charge of the cotton on the islands in that vicinity, returned here yesterday. He had a long interview with Secretery CHASE last night. He says he has already secured about a million of dollars' worth of cotton. He has now in his employment about three thousand negroes, who are at work on the different islands, gathering cotton. He says they are badly clothed, and one of the objects of his mission is to procure three or four thousand suits of clothes to take back with him. He also wents four or five good physicians. He says the negroes work very well, and attend to their labors properly. He also wants a steamer of small draft to ply between the Islands. The Secretary will probably arrange for the articles which he requires, and have them dispatched at once.

THE REBELS AT MANASSAS.

A rebel deserter who came into our lines last evening contradicts the report that the rebels have fallen back from Manassas. He says about ten regiments have gone South, but that the main body of the rebel army has not changed its position. They have nearly abandoned the idea that Gen. MCCLELLAN intends to attack them this Winter. The Rebel line of defence extends upwards of sixty miles. They expect the most sanguinary battle to take place at Centreville for they have that place for miles around almost impregnably fortified. He says it was reported for several days that MCCLELLAN was dead, and there was great rejoicing, for the rebel Generals have a perfect dread of meeting him in battle.

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL FOUNDRY.

The House Committee who have the subject of a National Foundry before them, have agreed to report in favor of the immediate establishment of one. They do not, however, designate any particular location, leaving it for Congress to decide that question. There were upward of a dozen sites recommended to the Committee, but they failed to agree upon any.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF TROY.

Collector BARNEY, who is still here, states that he has made no appointment of Collector of Troy, N. Y., and that he does not intend to. On the contrary, he has recommended to Secretary CHASE to abolish the office as entirely unnecessary. A number of others in the interior of the State will also be abolished.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS.

Washington has been agitated all day by the most absurd fabrications of bad news from Kentucky, and from the Burnside expedition. Not a word has reached the Government to justify the stories.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

The following dispatch was received to-night at the War Department:

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1232.

Official reports just received from the expedition sent from Cape Girardeau to Benton and Bloomfield, captured Lieut. Col. FARMER and eleven other officers, and sixty-eight privates, with a quantity of arms, horses, saddles, etc. Most of the rebel officers were surprised and captured in a ball-room.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE WAR.

The Select Committee on the conduct of the War have frequent sessions. Such abuses or errors as are discovered requiring correction, are promptly reported to the proper authorities. The Committee have thus become a valuable auxiliary, and much good has already been effected in a quiet way.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Counterfeit money is circulating in the camps as well as in Washington. Yesterday the Metropolitan Police made several arrests, and among the effects of one of the parties were found about $400 in notes of denominations of one, three, five, and ten, the counterfeits being on Penn Township Bank, Western Bank of Philadelphia, Farmer's Bank of Pottsville; Williamsburgh Bank, Warren Bank, Massachusetts Atlantic Bank, Boston; Montpelier Bank, Southport Bank, Connecticut; Commercial Bank, Rhode Island; Waterbury Bank, Farmer's Bank, Lancaster. A quantity of spurious halves and quarters have also been seized.

SOLICITOR OF CUSTOMS AT NEW-YORK.

The friends of this new measure make no imputations upon the efficiency of your District-Attorney or his assistants. They contend that the prosecuting officer in revenue cases should be an officer in the Custom-house. The *Herald's* dispatch of yesterday relates to a matter long since thoroughly investigated by Judge SHIPMAN, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior. The District-Attorney and his office enjoy the utmost confidence of Secretary SMITH.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following deaths have occurred at the various hospitals and camps, since our last report:

General Hospital, Alexandria.

James T. Harriman, 6th N. H. Volunteers.
Wm. Adams, 27th Indiana Volunteers.
W. F. Mix, 2d Massachusetts Volunteers.

Union Hospital, Georgetown.

Allen Steele, Co. G, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters.
Wm. Dickson, Co. D, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters.

Indiana Hospital, Washington.

Serg. H. Atwater, 33d New-York Volunteers.
John Brown, rebel prisoner.

Eruptive Fever Hospital, Kalorama.

Elijah Bishop, Co. I, 7th Maine Volunteers.
Charles E. Bennett, Co. E., 5th U. S. Cavalry.
Joseph Gross, Co. D, 52d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
John S. Thomas, teamster, Quartermaster's Depart.
O. B. Lloyd, Co. I, Corporal 19th Indiana Vol.
Edmund Briggs, Co. A, Rocket Battalion.
John Benton, Co. A, 4th U. S. Cavalry.
Joseph Castelman, Co. L, 1st N. Y. Artillery.
Sergt. Wm. Humphrey, Co. I, 52d Pa. Volunteers.
Carlton Rollins, Co. F, 2d U. S. S. S.
Wm. Hall, Co. F, 13th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Circle Hospital, Washington.

John Franks, 49th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Carver Barracks, Washington.

Geo. L. Cook, Co. L, 56th N. Y. Volunteers.
Benj. Tuthill, Delaware Battery, 56th N. Y. Vol.

Seminary Hospital, Georgetown.

Wm. H. Searles, Co. F, 2d U. S. Cavalry.
John J. Cornelius, 33d New-York Volunteers.
Andrew Cady, Co. G, 50th New-York Volunteers.

Columbia College Hospital.

John C. Moore, 56th New-York Cavalry.
Sergeant Smith Merrick, Co. D, 77th N. Y. Vol.

At Camp.

Josish Ford, Co. D, 10th New-Jersey Volunteers.
Henry Stevens, 23d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Isaac W. Deane, Co. I, 2d Maine Volunteers.
Ed. P. Scales, Co. I, 2d Maine Volunteers.
Richard N. Webster, Co. I, 2nk Maine Volunteers.
Wm. H. Stearnes, 1st New-Jersey Artillery.
Thos. Harper, 62d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Dudley E. See, Co. G. 77th New-York Volunteers.
Henry Tubbs, Co. A, 78th New-Ynrk Volunteers.
Joseph Cross, Co. D. 52d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Joseph R. Day, Co. E, 2th New-York Volunteers.
James Donnelly, Co. F, 5th New-York Volunteers.
M. M. Beldwin, Co. F, 1st Michigan Volunteers.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF CONGRESS—SENATOR SHERMAN'S PROPOSED REFORMS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

Few persona are aware of the very great expense attending the sessions of Congress. The mere hiring of persons to wait upon the Senate and House, and keep record of the proceedings, has been costing the Government $150,000 annually. The cost of furniture, lights, fuel, stationery, and so forth, is a sum large enough to be quite incredible. Senator SHERMAN has introduced a bill proposing to reduce the salaries of Government employes, both civil and military. Certainly such reduction is both needful and just. All other classes of persons have suffered serious diminution of their incomes by reason of the National troubles. They are compelled to resort to extreme economy to enable them to get along at all. It is not fit that the employes of the Government, especially those leading an easy and genteel life about the Capital, should be drawing weekly their former full salaries, while so much hardship prevails among the less fortunate members of society. The following exhibit, prepared by Mr. SHERMAN, will be found interesting:

STATEMENT OF THE PRESENT COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

Officers of Congress.	Present Organization. No	Compensation.	Total.
Senate.			
Secretary	1	$3,600	$3,600
Chief Clerk	1	2,500	2,500
Journal Clerk	1	1,100	2,100
Executive Clerk	1	2,100	2,100
Clerks	8	1,850	14,800
Stationery Keeper	1	1,752	1,752
Messengers	2	1,085	2,170
Page	1	500	500
Sergeant-at-Arms	1	2,000	2,000
Assistant Doorkeeper	1	1,700	1,700
Messengers	2	1,500	3,000
Postmaster	1	1,752	1,752
Assistant Postmaster	1	1,440	1,440
Mail Boys	2	500	1,000
Super. of Document-room	1	1,500	1,500
Assistants	2	1,200	2,400
Super. of Folding room	1	1,500	1,500
Folders	..	....	....
Messengers	14	1,200	....
Laborers	..	....	....
Riding Pages	..	....	....
Floor Pages	..	....	....
Superintendent of Furniture	1	1,200	1,200
Assistant Sup. of Furniture	1	600	600
Laborer	1	600	....
Laborers	2	480	....
Private Sec. to Vice-Pres't	1	1,752	1,752
Clerk to Committee on Finance	1	1,850	1,850
Clerk to Committee on Claims	1	1,850	1,850
Clerk on Printing Records	1	1,850	1,850
Chaplain	1	750	750
House of Representatives.			
Clerk	1	3,600	3,600
Chief Clerk	1	2,160	2,160
Journal Clerk	1	2,500	2,500
File Clerk	1	2,160	2,160
Reading Clerk	1	2,160	2,160
Clerks	14	1,865	25,910
Draughtsman	1	2,160	2,160
Land-map Clerk	5	1,800	9,000
Librarian	1	1,800	1,800
Assistant Librarians	..	....	....
Clerks	..	....	....
Laborers	..	....	....
Chief Messenger	1	1,752	1,752
Messenger in charge of Bills	1	1,500	1,500
Messengers	4	1,200	4,800
Postboy	1	1,200	1,200
Engineer	1	1,500	1,500
Assistant Engineers	2	1,200	2,400
Firemen	3	$3 00 per day	1,440
Laborers	2	2 00 per day	....
Laborers	4	1 50 per day	....
Gallery	1	26 00 per mo.	312
Temporary Laborers	2	1 50 per day	1,095
Postmaster	1	2,160	2,160
Assistant Postmaster	1	1,752	1,752
Messenger	1	720	....
Clerk	1	2,160	2,160
Messengers	4	1,200	4,800
Page	1	720	720
Clerks	5	1,800	....
Messengers	18	1,200	....
Superintendent Document-room	1	1,800	1,800
Superintendent document-room	2	1,752	3,504
Folding Pages	2	$2 00 per day	....
Floor Pages	20	2 00 per day	....
Messengers	5	3 00 per day	....
Messengers	3	2 50 per day	....
Folders	5	2 50 per day	....
Laborers	12	1 50 per day	....
Chaplain	1	750	750
Total			$149,587

Mr. SHERMAN proposes reductions in all the above items of compensation, so that the total expense for the given service shall be only $89,580—a total of nearly 50 per cent. decrease. When we consider the sort of service rendered by these Government employes, the certainty of the payment of their wages, and compare their condition with that of the embarrassed and distressed multitudes who are thrown entirely out of employment by the war, the reduction proposed by Mr. SHERMAN cannot be called undue. In the matter of compensation of members of Congress, it is possible that some judicious retrenchments might be made. But it is not likely that any reform in that quarter will be effected. Indeed, an effort has been made, and by some it is still persisted in, to increase the emoluments of members through the convenient agency of mileage. Under the present law members receive ten cents per mile for every mile traveled on the most direct traveled routes from their homes to Washington. Under this rule an enormous excess over the actual expense of reaching Washington is paid to members. A member from New-York City gets $25 mileage for coming to the Capital. He buys his railroad ticket that fetches him here for $8. And so it is in nearly every case. The cost of the trip is paid for three times over.

The mileage of members of the Senate and House, under the present rule, amounts to $242,027 for each session. But as Congress held an extra session in July, it is maintained by some that this exorbitant charge for mileage should be paid for that session also. This involves the amount of a quarter of a million dollars to the Government. Mr. SHERMAN'S bill denies the right to mileage for extra sessions, and reduces the regular mileage to figures much nearer the actual cost of traveling. Under his bill, the entire mileage of members for a year (or a session, there being regularly one session a year,) is limited to about $48,000—which is a reduction of $195,000 on the present fictitious charges. It remains to be seen whether members of Congress will practice the economy and self-denial that in their Congressional speeches they urge upon the country.

YORK.

Amusements.

The following are the announcements at the theatres to-night: Wallack's, "She Stoops to Conquer" (the most successful revival of the season); Wiotor Garden, the "Toodles," and the magnificent fairy piece, the "Naiad Queen"—the last-named to be withdrawn after to-morrow night; Niblo's, SHAKESPEARE'S "King Henry the Fourth," with Mr. HACKETT as *Falstaff*; to-morrow night, Lord BYRON'S classic play of "Werner;" Leura Keene's, "Our American Cousin;" Barnum's, "Ondina, or the Fairy Queen."

Capt. WILLIAMS' admirable "Whaling Voyage" is still the great attraction at Hope Chapel. Its freshness commends it to all tastes.

Affections of the Throat.

From Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, Pastor of the Central Church, St. Louis. "I have been in the habit of using 'Brown's Bronchial Trochss,' or Lozenges, when compelled to speak, though suffering from cold. They are very beneficial in clearing the throat, having no injurious teodencies of any kind. I can confidently recommend them to public speakers generally."

"I heartily unite in the above commendation."—*Rev. M. Schuyler, Rector of Christ Church, St. Louis.*

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

MARRIED.

FOOTE—KNEVALS.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by S. W. B. Dutton, D. D., HORACE A. FOOTE, of this City, to EMILY, daughter of S. W. Knevals, Esq., of New-Haven.

DIED.

COLEMAN.—In this City, on Suoday, Jan. 26, Mrs. ALMIRA COLEMAN, wife of Hiram Coleman, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 195 Bleecker-st. The remains will be taken to Bridgehampton, L. I., for interment.

MOUNT.—In this City, on Suuday morning, Jan. 26, JANE ELIZABETH WOOD, widow of the late John L. Mount, aged 30 years, 5 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 258 West 47th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock M., without further notice.

WOOD.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 25, MARY WOOD, widow of Iacob Wood, aged 85 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 87 Henry-st., at 3 P. M., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., without furtber notice. The remains will be taken to Westbury for interment by the Long Island Railroad train leaving James-slip at 9½ A. M. on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

JONES.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 26, WILLIAM S., youngest son of Robert L. and Annabella T. Jones, aged 2 years, 8 months and 7 days.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., from the residence of his parents, No. 434 West 35th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

PACKER.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 26, of scarlet fever, JOHN JACOB, the second son of John E. and Sophia A. Packer, aged 11 years, 1 month and 1 week.

Funeral from the residence of his father, No. 149 East 50th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MONEYPENNY.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 24, MARY ANN MONEYPENNY, relict of John Monneypenny, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to morrow, (Monday,) the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 450 Canal-st.

TWOMIO.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 25, MARY E., wife of David J. Twohig, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 19 President-st., South Brooklyn, this morning, (Monday,) Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock.

MELDRUM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 25, WALTER CLARK, youngest son of Walter S. and Eliza R. Meldrum, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 16 Douglass-st.

STUART.—In Northampton, Mass., on Tbursday, Jan. 23, CARLOS D. STUART, aged 41 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, Jan. 27, at his late residence, Huntington, L. I., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends from the City can leave by the 9:30 A. M. Long Island Railroad train from Jamces-slip and 34th-st ferries.

DAVIS.—In Springfield, Ill., on Friday, Jan. 17, KATE BRODIE, wife of Henry Davis, and grand-daughter of the late Joseph Taylor, of New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS II.—Jan. 25, 1862.
23, 58, 64, 19, 63, 34, 4, 74, 21, 62, 40, 7.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 42.—Jan. 25, 1862.
2, 24, 45, 53, 72, 18, 28, 50, 23, 49, 73, 11.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DON'T GO HOME WITHOUT IT.

THE BAY QUEEN:

A REVOLUTIONARY STORY

OF

SHIP AND SHORE.

BY

SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.

READY TO-DAY (Monday) AT 12 O'CLOCK,

IN

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,

and

For Sale Everywhere.

FARMS!

FOR

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!

IN

The Most Fertile State In the Union.

THE

Illinois Central R. R.

OFFER

Rich Rolling Prairie Land!

AT

Only $12

PER ACRE.

These Lands are adjacent to the Railroad. A tract of EIGHTY ACRES will make a good comfortable homestead. The purchaser may buy

ON LONG CREDIT!

paying interest at six per cent. annually, and if he has one thousand dollars in money, he can this year, at

THE LOW PRICE

of Lumber, contract for a convenient house, fencing, and farming tools. The Company has sold OVER ONE THOUSAND of such

TRACTS OF LAND

this season. It is well known that Chicago sends more grain to market than all the Western lake ports combined; this is the best proof of the richness and

GREAT VALUE OF

the Illinois Lands. The Illinois Central Railroad was finished in 1856, built through a sparsely settled country. It takes to market this year, upwards of

THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS

of Grain, besides cattle, hogs, and many other products. For further information, apply by letter or in person to

Land Commissioner
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, Chicago, Ill.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS, HANDSOME PATTERNS, $1, $2, $3 and $5, At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS, Patented November 1, 1859. A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT. Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms. BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

NATRONA OIL—NATRONA OIL. NON-EXPLOSIVE—NON-EXPLOSIVE. Manufactured by subscribers and warranted equal to any kerosene oil in every particular. For sale cheap. PENN. SALTMANUF'G COMPANY, No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

ADVERTISING AGENCY. For the convenience of Up-Town Advertisers, No. 7 Astor-place. J. P. CALLENDE, late of the New-York Sun.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC—VOCAL—A PENNY FOR Your Thoughts," "Little Jenny Dow," "Lizzie Dies To-night," "Jenny's Coming o'er the Green," and "Why have my Loved Ones Gone," by Stephen C. Foster; song of the "Contrabands," "O, let my People Go," as sung by them at Fortress Monroe, with parody on the same; "Pleasant Words for All," song and chorus, by J. Roberts; "Rock me to Sleep Mother," by Kene O'Donnell, price 25 cents each, or five pieces for $1, mailed free. Pianist in attendance to try new music. HORACE WATERS, Agent, 481 Broadway, Publisher.

MILITARY.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

SEAMEN,
ORDINARY SEAMEN,
AND OTHERS, WANTED
FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY,

Commanded by Col. W. A. Howard. Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment Tickets to secure half pay can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day, in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in. The Marine Artillery is now in active service. A few good Fifers and Drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester-sts.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, and Major RICHARD BUTT.

LAST CHANCE.—Only one Company yet unfilled. Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.

The pay of privates is SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Riggers, house carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for COMPANY H.

None but sound and competent men need apply.

Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.

One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.

Head-quarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CASEY'S DIVISION.

Second Brigade, Col. W

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The New Governor and His Departure—A Convention in Prospect.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Jan. 2, 1862.

Gov. DAWSON has left us for the East, and Judge CROSBY and Ex-Superintenent MARSH, it is said, will soon follow, so that we shall be left without Governor, Marshel or Judge.

As has been predicated, there is to be a grand Convention on the third Monday in this month, notwithstanding the Governor's veto upon the legislative act on that subject. There is to be a grand mass meeting in this city next Monday for the election of delegates to said Convention, and I suppose similar meetings will be held simultaneously throughout the Territory. So the Mormons are moving, and the next thing will be another State Constitution sent to Washington, and another loud knock for admission into the family of States.

The bells, dances, fandangos, hops, or whatevar else they be titled, are now numerous and varied enough in all parts of the city. The theatre doors are not yet opened, workmen being still busy on the interior work.

In the Fourteenth Ward there has recently been completed a large and fine hall, to serve, as all such do here, for school teaching, preaching, praying, dancing and what not. The Thirteenth Ward opened such a hall last year, and which was for a time considered the crack school-house in the City. Its triumph was of short duration, for it is so weak backed that it is not now used, as nobody could well sustain a devotional frame of mind while in constant apprehension of an avalanche of plaster and shingles.

On New-Year's day, trumpet, drum, fife and flute paraded the city and saluted the Prophet and the various notables.

The Indians here, as elsewhere, dwindle away before the onward march of the white man. Chief after chief is passing away from the small Utah bands, until it is said to be difficult to find eligible and aspiring braves to fill the vacancies. The last departure for the other hunting grounds is that of the old chief PEET-SEE-NEER, near Fort Crittenden. His squaw's brains were scattered to the winds, that he might have her company in his next estate.

WILLIAM MOUSE, of Beaver County, was recently found frozen to death, in the mountains, between Minersville and Parowan. He was traveling to that latter place, and his cattle strayed off in the night, so he undertook to hunt them, but was overcome with fatigue, and perished in the attempt.

At present the weather is exceedingly mild: no snow, scarcely any frost, and pansies in flower in the open garden.

GOV. DAWSON, OF UTAH, IN TROUBLE—A WOMAN INVOLVED.

The telegraph announced a few days since that Gov. JOHN W. DAWSON, of Utah, who left Salt Lake City on the 31st of December for the East, was pursued, and when about twelve miles on his journey was whipped and robbed. Seven of the men guilty of the outrage had been arrested, and three of them, while attempting to escape from the officers, were killed. The Salt Lake *News* of Jan. 1 has come to hand, by which we get some hints at the cause which led to the sudden leave-taking by Gov. DAWSON of his brief gubernatorial honors in the Mormon Territory. It seems there was a woman in the scrape, and that it was rather necessary His Excellency should bid no formal adieu, but "go at once." The *News* says:

On yesterday, (Dec. 30,) about 2 o'clock P. M., Gov. DAWSON took his departure by the Eastern daily stage, on his return to Indiana, under circumstances somewhat novel and peculiar. For the last eight or ten days previous to his leaving he was confined to his room, and reported to have been very sick, and, what was worse, in a state of mental derangement, or, in other words, distressingly insane. This report of his physician, not a very popular man in this community, was at first disbelieved, but it was subsequently ascertained to be verily true, and his affection of a very serious character, so much so that he imagined that he had committed a heinous offence, to less than offering a gross insult to a respectable lady of this city, to whom he requested his physician to offer a large sum of his own money, &c., &c., &c.

From Wednesday till Sunday last, rather upon rumor was in circulation, and many were the inquiries that were made in relation to the Governor's health and condition, which was reported sadly variably believed to be no better, but hopelessly worse. Such, also, was reported by his friends on Monday, in consequence of which, great was the surprise when it was announced, on Tuesday morning, that he had made all things ready, and would take the stage for the East on its departure in the afternoon of that day.

The sequel proved that nearly every announcement made by Madame Rumor was true—there was little or no action among the masses. The Governor went and took with him his physician, Dr. CRAMBERS, late of Winona, Minn., and four more individuals as guards, to wit: LOTT HUNTINGTON, JAMES and WM. LUCE, and MORONI CLAWSON, to each of whom, as reported last evening, one hundred dollars is promised, in the event that they guard him faithfully, and prevent his being killed or becoming quarrelsome for the office of chamberlain in a king's palace, till he shall have arrived at or passed the eastern boundary of the Territory. All these things, notwithstanding their resemblance to fiction, are known to be true, and by the stage to-day, Judge CROSBY and MARSH, the repudiated quasi Ex-Superintendent of Indian Affairs, also go east for reasons best known to themselves. So says report.

Last evening, after Gov. DAWSON left, fearful and awful disclosures were made. The opinions of the many that the Governor had committed an offence that might endanger his personal safety, in the event the insulted lady had relatives in the Territory, proved to be correct; he had recently done what, under the common law of the country, would, if it had been enforced, caused him to have bitten the dust, and as soon as he was informed that the deed would be divulged by the injured party, he suddenly became sick and crazy, made his will, and sent his physician once and again to offer large rewards to the lady, if she would make affidavit that nothing of the kind reported had transpired.

Gov. DAWSON was formerly editor of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Times*, and had been in the Territory but about two weeks.

An Execution in New-Jersey.

JOHN CRUVER SUFFERS THE EXTREME PENALTY OF THE LAW FOR MURDERING ALLEN SKELLINGER.

On Thursday last JOHN CRUVER was executed at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., for having murdered ALLEN SKELLINGER on the 19th of last September. His demeanor during the few hours preceding the execution was quite calm. The concluding scenes are reported as follows in the Newark *Advertiser:*

"CRUVER was dressed in dark pants, white shirt trimmed with hleck, and slippers. After a prayer by Rev. Mr. MOTT, the Sheriff approached him and stated that he was about to execute the law, and asked if he had anything to say. He replied that Mr. LOCKWOOD would read a statement, which he did as follows:

THE CONFESSION.

NEWTON COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 23, 1862.

I, JOHN CRUVER, now about to suffer the extreme penalty of the law for the killing of ALLEN SKELLINGER, desire to make these, my last statements, ere I die. As God is my Judge, before whose bar I must soon appear, these words are utterad in kindness and truth, as a warning to those whose course tends to evil and crime.

Being left in early life without a mother's counsel and prayers, at 6 years of age, I from necessity was compelled to earn my own livelihood. My education was neglected, being unable to read or write. Poorly clad and poorly fed, my early days were passed without any one tnking an interest in my spiritual welfare. As a consequence, I never was inside a school-room but one day in my life. As nigh as my memory serves me, I have only attended Divine service in any church but about twelve times during my boyhood and manhood. The inside of a Sabbath-school I never saw. Being thus uncared for in early life, my companions were wicked and dissolute in their habits, and as I advanced in years I became reckless in heart and life.

In my early domestic relations I have been extremely unfortunate; this misfortune tended to depress my spirit, and advance me in my thoughtless career. As far as my last words can influence anyone, I would advise husbands and wives to strive by all possible means to make their homes virtuous and happy. To young men and women I would say, be warned by my fate; avoid bad company; shun evil associations in every form, for surely the way of the transgressor is hard. And, ye Christian people, do not neglect the orphan child, which by death has been thrown upon the world's cold charities. Look after the poor children. Instruct them in the ways of piety, and by your kindness and example, lead them to the Saviour of sinners.

I could desire the welfare of others who are allied to me by tender ties, and hope the Christian world will not despise them because I die an ignominious death. As a dying man, now about to suffer the death penalty for the crime of which I have been adjudged guilty, I would say I have no hard feelings to express toward those whose services fixed my sad fate.

As to the killing of SKELLINGER, the fact I never denied; and I now say, as God is my Judge, I never premeditated his murder, neither did I intend to kill him on the sacred day on which he died, but feeling my person to be in danger by the threatening attitude and advance of SKELLINGER, I shot him in the moment of intense excitement, for which I am heartily sorry, and for which may the Almighty Maker forgive me! And I cannot but think if some facts had been disclosed on my trial I would stand in a different position before the world.

I here express my thanks to my relations, whom I hold most dear, in this sad hour of trial, for their kindness, to me during my tarry in the felon's cell. To my kind counselors, Messrs. LINN and MCCARTAR, for their able efforts in my behalf, and also to Counselor A. J. ROGERS, who in the kindness of his heart came without remuneration to the aid of a poor and friendless man, I express my grateful feelings.

To Mr. AAVIS, the Sheriff, I desire also to present my thanks for his kindness and gentlemanly bearing toward me during my confinement, and also to the members of the household of the Court-house; I thank them all with my dying breath.

To the Rev. Messrs. MOTT and LOCKWOOD, my spiritual advisers, and others, I am under many obligations; their visits have comforted me much.

And here I ask forgiveness of all whom I have ever injured in any way, and may God forgive me as I feel I have forgiven all who have ever injured me in any possible way or manner.

Now I feel I am ready to die, having made these my last remarks to you all.

I die trusting alone in the forgiving mercy of God; relying on the merits of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of sinful men. Though a poor wicked sinner, I cannot but indulge the hope that God will save me from eternal death, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Farewell, farewell, a long farewell! Pray that God may forgive my poor soul.

(Signed) JOHN CRUVER, 1862.

During the reading of the statement the prisoner was seated in a chair, directly under the fatal cord, and trembled from head to foot, probably owing in some measure to the atmosphere of the room, which was quite cold. The reading occupied about six minutes, and at its conclusion the Sheriff, clergy and others took their leave of the doomed man. He stood erect while the cap was drawn over his face, and during the adjustment of the noose around his neck. At nine minutes past 1 o'clock the fatal blow was struck severing the cord which held the weights, and in an instant the culprit was hanging in the air. After the first struggle scarcely a muscle was moved, and in twenty minutes the body was pronounced dead by DRS. ALLEN, RIBBLE and MILLER, who were in attendance. After hanging three-quarters of an hour, the body was lowered into a coffin and the neck examined, which was found to have been broken. The remains were taken out through the crowd, which by this time had increased to about two or three thousand, placed in a wagon and soon driven off.

During the day the sleighing was excellent, and the excitement before night became very great. It is estimated that over five hundred wagons and sleighs came in from the country, and horse-racing, drinking and fighting was the programme, which was well carried out. A number of persons were present from this city and other places in the State, some on business, but most of them for pleasure. Among others who requested admission into the Court-room, we are informed, were Mrs. SKELLINGER, wife of the murdered man, and her mother. This was, of course, promptly refused by the Sheriff, and no woman was admitted."

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

Remarks of the Speaker, Mr. Raymond, in Committee of the Whole, on the Subject of Legislative Corruption, and the Reply of District-Attorney Shafer to the Resolutions of the Assembly.

IN ASSEMBLY, Jan. 23, 1862.

Mr. RAYMOND said he desired to make a suggestion concerning the disposition to be made of this subject, and the object of the reference he should favor. He insisted it would be committed to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, not so much for the purpose of "trying" any of the parties implicated or affected by the evidence sent to the House, as in the hope that the Committee might devise some means of remedying the acknowledged evils by which this subject is surrounded. He did not quite assent to the correctness of the view of the gentleman from Westchester, (Mr. TALLMAN,) in assuming that this debate was in the nature of a trial. He did not consider anybody as being on trial before this Committee. He took it for granted that, if there was to be any investigation into the acts or character of individuals, whether members or officers of this body, it would be conducted by the Committee to which the subject might be referred, and under all the precautions with which such an inquiry ought to be surrounded. The object of this discussion is different. It relates to the general subject of legislative corruption, and not to the guilt or innocence of individuals. Its object is to obtain an expression of the settled sentiment of this body as to the necessity of seeking a remedy for acknowledged evils; and it seemed to him important that it should result in instructing the Standing Committee to report to the House some plan by which these evils might at least be checked, and the legislation of the State placed upon a more worthy and less degrading basis.

And now, Mr. Chairman, (said Mr. RAYMOND) that I have said an hour, perhaps, and have made a number of two or three general suggestions. It is a fault, perhaps it is proper, that we should regard with some degree of that warmth which springs from wounded honor, the imputation that legislation may be subject to bribes. But the first impulse is to spurn with indignation the accusation or charge, let it come from whatever source it may, that corruption in the Legislature can be practiced by bribery—by purchased votes—without the slightest regard to their intrinsic merit or their bearing on the public welfare. Disagreeable as it is, and whether it be true or not, this belief does nevertheless exist; and it does seem to degrade the tone of public action in all departments—to lower the standard of public morals, and to poison the influences that go to put together, for the legislation of a country, the character of its citizens. It takes effect upon far other interests than those to which it directly relates. Those who make the laws of a nation, are in the exercise of its highest sovereignty. Whether wisely or unwisely, they are its leaders and its guides; and no nation, especially no Republican nation, having representative institutions, can be, or can long continue to be wiser and purer than those who make its laws. When, therefore, it comes to be generally understood or believed that the law-making of a State or nation is simply a matter of barter and sale,—that the public honor, the public wealth, the private rights, the lives, the property, the liberties of our people depend, not upon the wisdom, the conscientious integrity of those who represent and wield their power, but upon personal profit—upon the open, shameless traffic of venal men, the whole tone of society will sink to the lowest and most degrading level, and the political and social atmosphere of the nation will become too fetid and pestilential to be breathed by upright and self-respecting men.

Now, Sir, we cannot shut our eyes to the humiliating fact that we are rapidly nearing the verge of this extreme of degradation. Shrink from the confession as we may, it is nevertheless the fact that the whole tone of our political morals is sinking lower and lower every year. The great mass of our people have less and less respect for the great bodies of State which make their laws—less and less faith in their uprightness, their disinterested devotion to the public good, and a constantly growing disposition to suspect their motives and distrust their integrity. Although the gentleman from Ulster (Mr. PIERCE) went beyond what I deem the literal truth when he said the other day that it had become a positive disgrace to be a member of the Legislature, there was yet some shadow of justice in the remark. It certainly is not any longer what it once was, a high and distinguished honor to hold a seat among the law-makers of the Empire State. There is not now, as there once was, enough of dignity and of honorable distinction connected with it to tempt men of ability and standing away from their professional pursuits or from the safe seclusion of domestic and social life, into what should be the noblest and most honored of all pursuits—the service of a free and powerful Commonwealth. My colleague (Mr. CONKLING) stated strongly a simple fact yesterday, when he said, in speaking upon another subject, that our "great good men are turning their backs on the State House, and with their sense of duty and their hopes of humanity retreating into less corrupting forms of usefulness." No greater calamity than this can befall any nation. Nothing worse can possibly happen to a free nation, which depends on public virtue for its welfare and prosperity, than so lamentable a loss of honor and of dignity in the highest halls of its sovereignty and power.

Now, sir, it seems to me that the present is a favorable moment for reform. The public mind is in the proper mood. The calamities of the country have touched the patriotic sensibilities of the great mass of the people, and raised to a sense of public duty men who had long forgotten that they had anything to do with public affairs, or with public duties of any kind. I am not over sanguine as to the possibility of reforming these abuses—of extirpating this cancerous corruption, by legislation. Indeed, I have but little confidence in the direct effect of statutes upon this subject, or upon any other matter of public morals and manners. All the laws we may enact from now to the end of the session could not make an honest or an honorable man out of an Alderman who stands in his place at the council table of the Metropolis of this Continent and shamelessly avows that he brought money to Albany to affect the action of this Legislature, and boasts, with brazen and insolent exultation, that he defeated a bill by "hard dollars," against the utmost efforts of those who had only arguments and facts to urge on its behalf. To have honest legislation, we must have honest legislators; and the only effectual remedy for the evils and corruptions which exist around us, is to be sought in the increased vigilance and care of the people to select none but upright men to represent them in their halls of legislation. Yet even toward this end, remote and hord of attainment as it appears, we can do something by our action here. Indeed, I know not how we can well do more towards educating and elevating public sentiment upon this subject, than by the enactment of laws or regulations which shall indicate and embody our own opinions, and stand upon the public records of the State as our protest against corruption, and our demand for a higher tone in the political morality of the people at large. One of the most striking, and, to me, one of the most painful indications of the actual state of public sentiment upon this subject, is afforded by the fact that this matter of legislative corruption can scarcely be mentioned in any circle without exciting a smile, or is regarded and treated as a joke. The very men who act most openly and notoriously as the brokers and agents of legislative corruption, avow it before the public with a confident curl of the lip,—a jeeringly arrogant faith in the utter indifference of the community to so paltry a matter as the bribery and corruption of the men selected to make their laws; and my heart sank with indignant sadness when I heard, in the evidence read to us yesterday, the sneering and defiant coolness, verging on the very sublimity of impudence, with which one of the actors in this shameful proceeding flaunted his performances in the faces of the Grand Jury, of the District Attorney, and of the world at large. Certainly—of course he had taken money—he always took money when he could get it—he found the check in his net—did not know positively how it came there, but presumed it was in payment for *not* having done anything to aid or stop the progress of a bill! The very fact that this man could thus jest at the highest crime that can be committed against the integrity of a nation's life,—a crime that strikes far more deeply at the very vitality of the State than the traitor's dagger or the rebel's lance,—and that others could accept the jest and laugh with the jester instead of overwhelming him with the just indignation of outraged and insulted virtue, testifies more loudly to the low tone of our political morals than all the facts embodied in the damning record produced before us. When we come to treat the honor of the State, the integrity of its Legislature, the purity and unsuspected uprightness of its law-makers, as a joke, we jest at the expense of the immediate jewel of the nation's life. As soon should we jest with the honor of a wife, or with imputations upon the unstained integrity of our dearest friend. We must come to this subject in a different temper—we must approach it in a different spirit than this, if we hope to accomplish anything in the way of reform.

One or two words, Sir, as to the direction which reform should take, and I will relieve the Committee. I concur with the gentleman from Onondaga (Mr. ALVORD) in what he said the other day of the necessity of our receiving suggestions, information, explanations and arguments from parties interested, either personally or only as citizens, in the various measures which demand our action. The name of the "lobby" has sunk into disrespect, and the services which it indicates to the public mind have become disreputable. But I shall not be misled by a mere name, nor can I ignore or doubt the fact that the services which that term ought to indicate are perfectly legitimate, and absolutely essential to the proper discharge of our legislative duties. I have as much confidence as any one can have in the ability and knowledge of the gentlemen who are serving upon our Committees through which all these measures must pass; but they would need to be well nigh omniscient to stand in need of no information concerning the various topics on which they are required to act. If my friend from Clinton, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, will permit me to make a personal reference to him, with all my regard, (and no man's can be higher,) for his large learning and general information concerning public business, I certainly do not believe that he can know intuitively all the merits or demerits of all the bills that may come before him, from New York or elsewhere, for his judicial action. It is inevitable that he should need and desire a presentation from some quarter and in some form entitled to respect, of all the facts and all the arguments that have a bearing upon the measure in question. And so it is with every committee and every member of this House. For what do we appoint a Committee, but to gather these facts and these arguments *pro* and *contra*, which we resolve as the basis of intelligent action? And how are they to get them except by inquiry, by direct communication with those whose interest in the subject makes them the most intimately acquainted with it? This is a "lobby" service; and what we have to do is to keep it within legitimate limits and on a legitimate basis. We must restrict it to men who will use it honorably,—who will scorn, as an advocate would scorn before a court or jury, to appeal to any but honorable motives, or use any but honorable influences, in their endeavor to gain success. When we can do this, we shall secure it from the baser and less scrupulous hands into which, from our own neglect, it has fallen. When we can once establish an honorable service of the kind, we shall brand as dishonorable any others and compel those who become either its agents or its victims to pay the penalty. I do not mean to enter now upon the question whether this can be done or not, still less to develop any plan for its achievement. My object will be attained when I shall have directed the attention of the Committee to this subject, and pointed out the path by which reform in this matter may possibly be attained. But it may not be amiss to suggest to it we may very well avail ourselves of the experience of other nations, and at least consider, if we do not adopt, the means which they have found effectual. In England, whenever any question involving large interests is referred by Parliament to one of its Committees, it is made the subject of records and formal investigation. Witnesses are examined, their testimony carefully and fully reported, and arguments are heard on both sides, from skilled advocates employed by the parties respectively concerned. These documents form a distinct and recognized branch of the legal profession, it is just as common for lawyers to practice before Parliamentary Committees as in the Courts. Both Houses of the other English Courts. The Parliamentary agents of England has long recognized and organized the "lobby," and it has most thoroughly and effectually shut out all the disreputable and degrading practices which, for lack of such an organization, have taken possession of legislative halls, and which are now becoming so the bane of our own legislative action in the United States. I think we need, in this country, in Congress as well as in our State Legislatures, some such organization as this, simple and unpaid, of course, to our different institutions and modes of public action.

Upon this matter, however, I shall say no more at present. I trust that it may engage the attention of the Committee to which this subject shall be referred, and that they may report some plan for checking the abuses and remedying the evils which we all acknowledge.

I desire to say a single word upon one portion of the testimony before us, which involves the character of public bodies and of individuals in the City of New-York. Reference was made by it to the action of the Chamber of Commerce. I understood my colleague (Mr. PHELPS) to say the other day that the only connection which the Chamber of Commerce had had with the subject of a site for the New-York Post-office was to send to Washington a Committee, of which he was a member, for the purpose of representing to the Post-master-General that, in their judgment, the site selected was the best for the purpose, and to urge upon him its purchase—entering it to him, on behalf of the trustees who owned it, for $250,000.

MR. PHELPS—I did so state.

MR. RAYMOND—I understood my colleague to assert that the Chamber of Commerce had nothing to do either with making up the $50,000 demanded by the owner over and above the sum which the Postmaster-General was willing to pay, or with raising the $100,000, which somebody said was necessary to secure the passage of the bill requisite to the transfer of title by the State Legislature.

MR. PHELPS—Nothing whatever—in any shape or manner.

MR. RAYMOND—Then, Sir, I submit to the gentleman from Ulster, (Mr. PIERCE,) that he was scarcely warranted in the imputations which he cast upon the Chamber of Commerce in connection with this matter. There is not only no single particle of evidence to show that, either as a body or as individuals, the Chamber of Commerce had any connection whatever with the action taken, either in New-York or Albany, upon this bill. My colleague stated, if I understood him right, that the $50,000 required, in addition to what the Postmaster-General was willing to pay, to purchase the property, was contributed by the owners of real estate in its vicinity, who expected the value of the property to be enhanced by retaining the Post-office in that location. Who these property owners were we are not informed;—nor is it at all important that we should know, inasmuch as in that transaction, they used their own money for a perfectly legitimate and proper purpose, and in a perfectly legitimate and proper way. There is still another body of men involved in this transaction, whose conduct has been impugned—I mean the trustees of the church which was purchased for the Post-office, and to whom this $250,000 was to be paid upon the proper transfer of title. I did not understand my colleague to assert that these trustees contributed the $10,000 which was said to be necessary to obtain the transfer; but merely to intimate that possibly they might have done so, under the assurance and belief that it was required.

MR. PHELPS—That was all.

MR. RAYMOND—Then, Sir, I trust the gentleman from Clinton (Mr. STETSON) will excuse me for saying that I do not think it was quite just in him to assail these Trustees on the assumption that they had been concerned in this attempt at bribery and corruption.

MR. STETSON—I hope the gentleman from New-York did not understand me to imply that I believed they had been guilty of any such thing.

MR. RAYMOND—I most readily accept the gentleman's disavowal of such a belief. We have churches and church trustees, very many and of all kinds, high and low, in our large City; but none, I trust, quite low enough to engage in any project of legislative bribery and corruption. But one fact remains conspicuous in this transaction: *Somebody* put $10,000 into the hands of two or three shameless sharpers, who told them it was necessary to secure the passage of the bill. That men should lie for money is nothing new, nor need it surprise us in the least. Men have done it in the past, and they will do it in the future. But how came it to pass that intelligent business men should so readily *believe* the lie? How came they to place such implicit confidence in the bare assertion of two or three persons without character, standing or respectability, as to put ten thousand dollars into their hands, without requiring any account of its disbursement, or asking the slightest evidence of the truth of their assertion that it was required? They believed it because they believed in the corruptibility of the Legislature. And the very fact of their believing it, proves what I said at the outset of these remarks, that the great body of the people have lost their faith in the integrity of legislation, and in the purity and uprightness of those who make their laws. I hope, Sir, that we may do something towards restoring that faith. And I suggest, therefore, that when this Committee rise, they recommend the House to send the whole subject to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to report some plan for reforming this very serious and threatening evil.

The New Assistant Secretaries of War.

The Washington *Star* of Friday says:

"Mr. JOHN TUCKER, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. P. H. WATSON, of this city, yesterday nominated to be the Second and Third Assistant Secretaries of War, (under the new law creating those offices,) are admirable selections.

Mr. TUCKER has long been the President of the Reading Railroad Company, in which capacity he has held the direction of the heaviest freighting business known to the commercial history of the United States. His branch of the business of the War Department is to manage its immense transportation by water.

Mr. WATSON is probably the first Patent lawyer in the United States, a business man of great industry, clear head, and sterling integrity. He had been Secretary STANTON'S professional associate in much important business, for ten years. The latter insisted upon Mr. WATSON'S entering the service of the Government, to aid him. Mr. WATSON'S practice at the Bar is of great pecuniary value, and in consenting to relinquish it for a year, he necessarily sacrifices many times as much as his salary in that time will amount to. So much for his public spirit."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 9
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 22
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 22
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 5:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

In addition to our extensive stock of FAMILY GOODS,

We will on

MONDAY, Jan. 27,

Add One Thousand Pieces of Good SHIRTING LINENS,

At 25, 30 and 25 cents per yard.

Also,

Two Thousand Pieces of STRIPED CAMBRIC and NAINSOOK MUSLINS,

From 12½ to 30 cents per yard.

Also,

MARSEILLES and TOILET QUILTS,

Of every size and quality.

At Moderate Prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st. corner Mercer.

OPERA CLOAKS, OPERA CLOAKS AND SKATING JACKETS.

Also a few FINE BEAVER AND PLUSH CLOAKS CLOSING OUT VERY CHEAP, At No. 473 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Large additions will be made to this stock, consisting of Extra Quality Undressed Irish Linens, Towels and Towellings, Diapers, 4 and ¾ Damask Napkins, Real Russia Crash, &c., &c., At Popular Prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

NOVELTIES

In POINT GAZE, POINT APPLIQUE, Point Alencon Sets, Collars and Sleeves, Barbes, Neck Bodices and Head Dress Lace Vestlettes, &c., &c.

Received per *Hecla* and *Arabia*.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

will offer the balance of their STOCK OF SILK, LACE, BEAVER, AND VELVET BONNETS

at greatly reduced prices, prior to THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

TARLATAN, TULLE AND LACE BALL DRESS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

At less than the cost of importation.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

CLOAKS! CHEAP!

CLEARING OUT SALES AT HALF PRICE.

THE POPULAR STYLES IN WRAPPERS,

In Beaver, Cloth and Fancy Cloths, from $1 50 to $12.

At Nos. 60 and 62 Canal-st.

CHARLES G. HOOK.

AT KINZEY'S, BANKRUPT IMPORTER'S STOCK SELLING OFF, BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.

Clearing out Cambric Edgings, Inc., 2c., 3c., and 5c.
Clearing out Sets, Inc., 25c., 37c. to $2 50.
5c. Ladies' Breakfast Caps, Inc., 25c., 37c.
1,500 Silk Lace Veils, 12c., 25c., 37c.
Clearing out Worked Embroidered HANDKERCHIEFS.

7,500 gents' Handkerchiefs, 8c., 10c., 12c.
5,000 Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c.
5,500 Linen hemstitched, 12c., 18c., 25c.

GREAT EXCITEMENT! GOODS MUST BE SOLD!

SHIRT BOSOMS.

Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 3c., 4c., 8c., 10c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 12c., 15c., 18c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 20c., 22c., 25c.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

Children's fancy Wool Hose, 6c.
Misses' Cotton Hose, 5c., 6c., 8c.
Ladies' Cotton Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Fleeced Merino Hose, 12½c., 15c.
Gents' Half-hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.

Lot of soiled Kid Gloves, 10c.
Best Kid Gloves, spotted, 37c.
Lined Silk Gloves, 10c.

MILLINERY GOODS.

TARLETONS, ILLUSIONS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SILKS, VELVETS, HAIR-NETS,

CLOSING OUT CHEAP.

SPOOL COTTONS.

Best 200 yards Spool Cotton, white and colors, 4c.
Good 200 yards Spool Cotton, 3c.
Good Basting Spool Cotton, 1c.
Best Linen Thread, on Spools, 2c.
Best French Embroidering Cotton, 2c.
Fine White Linen Tapes, 1c.
Crochet Braids, 1c., 2c.

NEEDLES, PINS, &c.

Best gold-eyed Needles, 3c. paper.
Best solid head Pins, 3c. paper.
Best Black Pins, 2c. paper.
Best English Hair Pins, 2c. box.
Sewing Silks, per dozen, 9c.
Jet Bracelets, 25c.

200-yard spools of Silk and Twists, 18c. spool.

Closing out the entire stock Woolen Goods, with Hose, Gloves, Hoods, Sleeves, Leggings, with a large variety of goods not enumerated.

1,500 Bars and Portemonnaies, 10c., 12c., 18c., 25c., 30c.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.

WM. KINZEY,

Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,

Between 21st and 22d sts.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS: Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice-fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; cheap worsted goods, Leggins, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Small Wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 856 and 862 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

$30,000 WORTH OF HOUSEKEEPING and domestic goods generally, bought for cash before the great rise in cotton, will be sold by the piece, or yard, less than present wholesale prices.

GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 288 Grand-st., New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

PURE GLYCERINE SOAP

MADE BY F. S. CLEAVER.

A sure preventive against chapped hands or tender skin. Sold by first-class drug and fancy stores everywhere. Depot, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York.

J. C. ROYSTON, Agent.

PROPELLER STEAMER FOR SALE.

STEAMER ACORN,

126 feet long, 22½ feet beam, 7 feet hold; copper fastened; one low pressure engine. Apply to

C. W. COPELAND,

No. 122 Broadway.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS,

Cured in a few hours, and the skin made delicately soft and white by the use of

TADMAN & CO.'S

CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE:

It requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves readily when applied to the skin.

Nos. 81 Bleecker-st., and 268 4th-av. By mail 25 cents

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Pain Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands ladies' fineries and fluting in the neatest manner, or would take a chambermaid's place and do waiting; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 95 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., also, several Protestant girls at moderate wages.

JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook. Understands her business perfectly. Is a good bread and biscuit baker. Has no objection to assist with washing. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Scotch woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent bread and cake baker; has the best of reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A professed cook, in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best City reference. Call at No. 74 West 24th-st., next door to 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook, and to assist with the washing; has best of references from her last employers; apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation as first-class cook, by one who thoroughly understands her business; she is a good meat and pastry cook, and understands all kinds of soups and jellies; can give the best of City reference from her last employers. Call, or address, No. 147 East 13th-st., second floor, front room, between 3d and 4th avs.; can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a faithful, competent and highly recommended servant, as cook, washer and ironer; has lived with a family in Brooklyn, to whom she refers. Any lady wanting a neat, obliging and efficient kitchen servant will apply for ELLEN, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as nurse; is fully capable of taking care of a young baby; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 19 2d-av., between 13th and 14th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A respectable, steady, hard-working girl, a situation in city or country; can do good plain cooking; is an excellent washer and ironer, makes nice bread; is willing and obliging, wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 328 Chrystie-st., 1st floor, front room.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation; is a good plain cook and can wash and do no linen in go d order. Can be well recommended. Apply at ACKERMAN'S, No. 57 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED BY A competent laundress

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; thn Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

GOVERNMENT CLAIM OFFICE.
Ordnance, Quartermaster's and Navy Claims, promptly Collected or Negotiated. ROBERT SEWELL, 72 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1861		$157,877 44
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive		522,308 23
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$680,185 67
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$589,093 48	
Less Return Premiums	73,699 34	
Net Earned Premiums		$515,394 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, &c.	$336,696 37	
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses	76,842 36	$413,538 73
Net Profits		$101,855 41

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely:

Cash in Bank	$88,376 90
United States, New-York City Banks and other Stocks	498,461 20
Loans on Stocks drawing Interest	83,668 63
	$675,506 73
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	220,514 72
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums	21,602 50
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at	25,649 48
Total Assets	$943,173 43

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.

Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 8th of April next.

By order of the Board.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	WM. LECONEY,
A. C. RICHARDS,	J. K. MYERS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	A. WESSON,
W. M. RICHARDS,	WM. KENT,
C. H. GILLESPIE,	DAVID P. MORGAN,
C. E. MILNOR,	BYRON SHERMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JEHIAL READ,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
MOSES A. HOPTOCK,	A. S. BARNES,
SANFORD COBB, Jr.,	J. E. HANFORD,
W. H. MELLEN,	THOMAS EAKIN,
B. W. BULL,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
C. HADDEN,	H. L. ATHERTON,
L. P. MORTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
F. W. MEYER,	GEORGE C. WOLFMORE,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,	P. H. VANDERVOORT.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twenty-first day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs Rosse Stone & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay the assessment in London may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 2-th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.—AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

James H. Pinkney,	J. Green Pearson,
James Irwin,	R. W. Howes,
James S. Petrie,	Francis Brown,
Jno. McKesson,	George Wurren,
J. T. B. Mexwell,	James L. Todd,
H. W. Belcher,	Wm. C. Barrett,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	A. S. DePeyster,
Jno. Tappin,	Alden Wattles,
E. A. Conkling,	S. C. Southmayd,
Henry Anstice,	Solomon Banta,
Chas. H. Wilmerding,	Jno. H. Macy,
Henry Demarest,	James Rogers,
W. S. Hanford,	Geo. W. Clark,
P. Kemble Paulding,	Jno. Wilson,
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Pond.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reelected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Imo., 7th, 1862.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same, will receive a communication important to them, if they will send their address to the under-signed, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.

JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.—ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.—NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order,

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1862.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has this day taken into partnership Mr. C. M. RUTTER, a member of the Board of Brokers. The business will be conducted as heretofore, at No. 41 Pine-st., under the name of EUGENE THOMSON & CO.

EUGENE THOMSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1862.—ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.

JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STODDWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMIannual Dividend of FIVE (5) PERCENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.

By order,
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They heve also declered an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CORRY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned preminme of policiss written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 400 Hudson-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the first day of February next. The transfer-books are closed until that day.

By order.
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend ter. from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 2, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The trunefer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 50 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1862	148,045 14
Net assets	$648,015 14
Unadjusted losses	5,100 00
NO OTHER LIABILITIES.	

Dealers receive 75 P cent. of net profits.

The SECURITY also insures against loss by inland navigation on the lakes, canals and rivers.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HADDOCK, Secretary.

COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$200,000
With a handsome surplus safely invested	

Last Dividend, four per cent, in cash to Stockholders, and
Fifty per cent. in Scrip to Policy-holders entitled to participate.

TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
JOHN C. BEEGH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 24th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 24th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. Such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GODDHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GODDHUE & CO.

RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and firm of KIRTLAND & CO., for the purpose of transacting a General Banking, Exchange Brokerage and Collection Business, at No. 9 Wall-st.

GEO. KIRTLAND,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1862. C. KIRTLAND.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persins having claims against the estate of SAMUEL B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861.

T. J. B. SCHENCK.
n4-law6mM

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED FROM THE FARM OF A. A. FULLERS, Middle Village, Newtown, L. I., on the night of the 10th inst., a small ROAN MARE, lame in the left shoulder. Whoever has found said mare, by addressing a line to the farm, or to JOSEPH LLOYD, No. 171 West 30th-st., New York will be liberally rewarded.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY EVENing, whilst going from Lafayette-place through Astor-place and 4th-av., a FUR MUFF. The above reward will be paid on returning it to No. 91 Lexington-av

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building), Capt. ——.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely.

Passengers are requested to procure their passports before going on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The *Columbia* will stop off Port Royal to land ths Malle.

NOTICE.
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER will sail for Cork and Liverpool, as an extra ship, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 28th inst., from Pier No. 44 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them, if they call for instructions at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hemburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates to New-York: From Liverpool or Queen-town—First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to P. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MAUGY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUX, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. ILE SEEURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY.....March 29

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANDEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE DOUBLE-ENGINE UNited States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Leo. W. Coffin, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, 5th February, at 12 o'clock precisely. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINDT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6.50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7.25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12.9, P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:	FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,)	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	3:40 and 5:30 P. M. 10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Suffern at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—JANUARY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. P. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Jan. 22, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.
Thursday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 25, 2:40 P. M.	Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 29, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Jan. 29, 2:40 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 1, 9:30 P. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 5 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.

We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces

Pine, ½ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ½ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ½ to 6 Inches in thickness.
White Ash, ½ to 4 Inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ½ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1½ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ½ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ½ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square

Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.

We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.

SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

CALVARY CHURCH PEW FOR SALE.—A large pew in the middle aisle. Apply to Box No. 922 Post-office, New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences.

The anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their receipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barberous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,
But overything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemer No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or six cases, saving $6. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonery Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 76 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urine, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminel Iliseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All

THE BATTLE OF MILL CREEK.

[Continued from First Page.]

Tenth Indiana, the Ninth Ohio, the Fourth Kentucky, and Second Minnesota. For they did all the fighting, as it were, single-handed, with the exception of what support they received from the artillery. They all fought nobly, and, judging from the sound of the musketry, they never wavered from a fixed determination to gain the victory, and they did gain it. The combatants were so near to each other at one time, that the powder burned their faces in the discharge of their pieces; but the underbrush was so thick that bayonets were of but little use, and a charge could hardly have been made.

The most important event of the day was the death of ZOLLICOFFER. Col. FAY, of the Fourth Kentucky, charged up a hill by himself, upon a group of mounted officers, and fired at the one he conceived to be the chief among them; he fired two shots; both of them took effect, and ZOLLICOFFER, one of the master spirits of the rebellion, fell off his horse, dead. Col. FAY was, luckily, uphurt, but his horse was shot through the body, the bullet entering only a few inches behind the Colonel's leg. This must have been a deadener to all the hopes the Secessionists had for victory, as from this moment began the retreat; and so fiercely did our forces push upon them, that they were obliged to leave their illustrious leader where he fell,—by the side of the road.

What were the East Tennesseeans doing during all this engagement, with their boasted bravery? The First Regiment I know but little about, except that it marched toward the edge of the woods in which the firing was going on, and disappeared from sight. As a regiment they did not fire a gun, but Lieut.-Col. SPEARS, who is a whole team and a horse to let, some way got in ahead of his men, and where the fighting was; he shot a few times with his revolver, and turned round to see where his men were, when he perceived an officer in between him and where his regiment ought to be, evidently trying to cut him off. It is the officer—who turned out to be Lieut.-Col. CARTER—worked up the wrong passenger when he got after SPEARS, and the tables were turned; for instead of cutting Col. SPEARS off, the Colonel took him prisoner and brought him back into the regiment. The Second Tennessee went through various and sundry evolutions; they were marched and counter-marched, right-obliqued and left-obliqued, right-faced and left-faced, and brought up all standing in a briar patch.

Well, finally we were formed in a line of battle, out of harm's way, and remained so until the firing was nearly all over, when we were double-quicked to the edge of the woods, and halted again, until the firing receded and died away entirely.

It is needless to comment upon the conduct of the Tennesseeans; to say what they could have done or would have done under other circumstances. Here is the fact what they did do, and that was simply nothing. As to the rest, the future will decide.

Our course was now steadily forward to the main road that led to ZOLLICOFFER'S encampment on the Cumberland. I shall not attempt to describe the battle-field, the dead or the dying. Of course, in all battles some body must be killed, and somebody must be wounded; this was no exception to the general rule. I shall mention only one of the dead—that one ZOLLICOFFER. He lay by the side of the road along which we all passed, and all had a fair view of what was once ZOLLICOFFER. I saw the lifeless body as it lay in a recess or cavity by the side of the road, but ZOLLICOFFER himself is now in hell. Hell is a fitting abode for all such arch traitors! May all the other chief conspirators in this rebellion soon share ZOLLICOFFER'S fate—shot down through the instrumentality of an avenging God—their spirits sent straightway to hell, and their lifeless bodies set on a fence corner, their faces spattered with mud, and their garments divided up, and even the hair of their head cut off and pulled out by an unsympathizing soldiery of a conquering army, battling for the right!

The march was now steadily, but cautiously forward. Two pieces of artillery were taken,—one was cr pplel in the woods near the battle-ground, and the other was found stuck in the mud about a mile in the rear—also, two wagons, with ammunition. No incident worth mentioning occurred on the march, which was deliberately but steadily forward, with the artillery well up, until a final halt was made, about 4 o'clock, within a mile of the breastworks of the famous fortifications on the Cumberland, which are believed impregnable. Here the artillery was again ordered, and set to work shelling the woods of fortifications, and a continuous fire was kept up for nearly an hour. Every shell that was thrown we could hear burst distinctly. There was only one cannon that answered back from the breastworks, and that one sent no more projectiles than anything else I can liken it to, and did no damage, as the shot never reached us. This one piece was only heard four times. Night closed in and the firing ceased. We sat laid down on the wet ground, in perfect readiness to set our weary limbs in motion at a moment's notice, and remained so until we went through, to say nothing about two or three dress parades of the Second for somebody's amusement, but for us, and for nobody else.

The next morning, bright and early, the whole army was astir, and all hands were ordered to march. Before the order was given to move, the Second Tennessee were marched out to the front, and formed in line of battle, and the Fourth Kentucky and Ninth Ohio were marched in, without orders, to support the Tenth. Whether the Second Minnesota had orders to go in or not, I do not know. And these four regiments did all the fighting that was done; and that was enough to whip the eight regiments ZOLLICOFFER had in the engagement. If these Brigadier-Generals must be paid big wages by the Government, why just pay it to them and let them stay at home, for they are no earthly use among us. Let the men go ahead and wind up this war, it can be done in two months. Secret—*do something.*

Would that some abler pen could give you an full and complete account of this rout. I considered it my duty to do my best in an attempt to describe it, but it has been hurriedly written, with a willing but weary hand, so excuse the confused parts of the letter. FELIX.

The Ninth Ohio, which some way I came very near omitting, deserves especial praise. Col. McCOOK rushed his men up just about the time the Tenth Indiana was giving ground. And the Indiana boys say the Ninth fought like tigers, and are just such backers as they would always like to have.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SCHOEPFF'S COMMAND.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAMP NEAR SOMERSET, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1862.

Last Thursday evening we learned that Gen THOMAS was certainly advancing toward us on the Columbia road. Communication was once more opened between his forces and those of Gen. SCHOEPF, by that, the direct route. He was said to be within fifteen miles of us with three regiments and others following. Gen. SCHOEPF at once prepared to cooperate with our friends. On Friday morning the First and Second East Tennessee regiments marched out on the Columbia road, and were followed by the Twelfth Kentucky. The Seventeenth and Thirty-first Ohio went to Hudson's Ford, near the mouth of Fishing Creek, to cut off the enemy should he attempt to retreat on this side of the river, or by that road to throw a force between us and Gen. THOMAS. Two pieces of Capt. HEWITT'S battery accompanied us. Capt. STANDART'S battery went with the Tennessee troops. The Thirty-eighth and Thirty-fifth Ohio remained in camp as a reserve.

After a tiresome march of nine muddy miles we reached our destination at the lower ford. We found the creek impassable except by belfrying it. The back water of the Cumberland extended nearly two miles further up the creek, which was itself raised by heavy rains. No signs of the enemy were visible. The two regiments, however, took their positions so as to command the stream completely, and bivouacked for the night. Before morning the boys enjoyed the luxury of seeing and feeling a smart shower when there wasn't a cloud in sight. The stars were shining bright as ever through the rain. Our boys think that their next experience of atmospheric varieties in this moist Kentucky will be of rain growing straight up from the ground.

Saturday afternoon the order came to fall back on Somerset. On the way back considerable excitement was created by the sound of sharp musketry across the creek, in the direction of the Columbia Cross Roads. It was the precursor, as we have since learned, of the next day's bloodier work. Late at night our regiment came in, tired and hungry. We found that the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth had crossed out upon the Columbia road in the morning, and enjoyed the satisfaction of wading the creek, and had been ordered back to camp.

Sunday morning came, dark and rainy—after day for a Sabbath battle. As we calculated, one night's rest we heard the first boom of cannon. We had frequently heard what we knew to be a different one before, but always found out it was distant enough, or something to our advantage, so that we were not disturbed. The next morning the sound of cannon was unmistakable, but nothing about it was ominous, but little is the state of affairs ever mistaking the heavy boom of artillery for anything else. The battle was evidently raging in the direction of Mill Creek. Yet it was somewhat expected by us that we could safely believe the existence of our own cars. That the enemy should leave his intrenchments to attack us in the open field seemed almost incredible. Major CRITTER, of "Woford's Cavalry," was the only one who could offer any solution of the mystery. He knows Marcel en. CRITTENDEN personally, and remarked, "Crittenden is drunk, as usual, and come out for a fight."

The cannonading continued, with but brief pauses, for two hours, and then ceased. We waited in suspense for two hours more, but no news. The wildest rumors began to circulate. The rebels had completely surrounded THOMAS, and taken his whole force prisoners, they were about to cross Fishing Creek, to complete the day's work by demolishing us. The general impression seemed to be that something had gone wrong.

About noon, Lieut.-Col. MOORE and I went over to headquarters to see if we couldn't get some information. We found Lieut. MUNOZ, one of the General's Aids, busily engaged in examining the bottom of a well. He was the only officer visible, and we approached him. "No news," was his answer to our question, and still he peered with anxious eyes down the well. It is still a wonder to me what our good friend the Lieutenant was looking down there for, though in the dismal condition of external nature, and the general uncertainty which prevailed, it was about as good a thing as a man could do. Probably he was trying to see whether he couldn't get out some of that trash which they say has hidden in a well, and which is so rare an article in Southern Kentucky.

Just then we saw coming over a hill opposite, at full speed, Maj. LAWRENCE, Capt. HEWIT, and a third person with the inevitable WOLFORT'S Cavalry blunderbuss slung over his shoulder. He and his horse looked like an incarnation of the demon who may be presumed to preside over mud. If there was one square inch on their several bodies visible through the surrounding crust of earth and water, my eyes failed to perceive it. But his first words were decidedly those of a man of like passions to other mortals—"Hurrah! ZOLLY'S dead!" He sought the General, while the Major stopped to tell us that the rebels were routed and our men were in full pursuit of them toward the river. In a moment out rushed Gen. SCHOEPF, bare-headed and jubilant. "MUNOZ, go and tell the Seventeenth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-first to prepare to march instantly." "Instantly," he repeated, in his quick, decisive way. We hurried back to camp. The boys had not eaten their dinners yet. They were tired with Saturday's march. They had no meat for breakfast. There were no crackers, only corn meal to make bread of, and no time to prepare it. But it made no difference. The only anxiety was lest THOMAS should drive the enemy over the river before we could get down. Boys sick in the hospitals hurried out to get their muskets. Our regiment which could not have brought out 300 men for dress parade, marched 500 strong to battle, and one company gone to repair the road to Stanford. It was the same with all the rest of the brigade. Cols. BRADLEY and VANDEVIER left their sick rooms where they had been lying dangerously ill for weeks, to head their regiments. I did not see the latter, but Col. BRADLAY looked as the Cid Campeador must have done when the Spaniards placed his corpse at their head to lead them once more to victory.

We reached Fishing Creek in an hour and a-half. It was running breast high and the current very swift. There was no time to bridge it. A rope was stretched across. The men strapped their cartridge-boxes upon their shoulders, and, with one hand holding their gun locks out of water, and with the other clinging to the rope to keep themselves from being swept down the stream, they pressed across. All the horses and mules that could be found were put in requisition for ferriage. But it was night before the last man was over. Four miles' march brought us to Gen. THOMAS' camp. All along the road we had heard the report of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER'S death. The country people who have suffered from his lawless soldiery, or feared their raving, were wild with delight. One old woman on the road exclaimed, "I've got two children in the fight, but I don't trouble myself about them. I'm so glad that ZOLLICOFFER is dead." We had disbelieved the reports, knowing how such rumors spread after a battle, but on arriving at the camp we made inquiry and found that there was no doubt of the fact.

Col. CONNELL, who had known Gen. ZOLLICOFFER in Washington, asked to be permitted to see the corpse, and I went with him. He lay in a tent, wrapped in an army blanket, his chest and left arm and side exposed. A tall, rather slender man, with thin, brown hair, high forehead, somewhat bald, Roman nose, firm wide mouth, and clean shaved face. A pistol ball had struck him in the breast, a little above the heart, killing him instantly. His face bore no expression such as is usually found on those who fall in battle—no malice, no reckless hate, not even a shadow of physical pain. It was calm, placid, noble. But I have never looked on a countenance so marked with sadness. A deep dejection had settled on it. "The low cares of the mouth" were distinct in the droop at its corners, and the thin cheeks showed the wasting which comes through disappointment and trouble.

Poor ZOLLICOFFER! He has been a most unfortunate man. Distrusted by his party on account of his supposed liberality toward the North, which was his birthplace, his political aspirations were destroyed before the rebellion commenced. In its inception he was utterly opposed to it, and struggled against dissolution until that great flood tide came which swept away so many of those whose names were once venerated throughout the land.

Assuming command of the Confederate troops in East Tennessee, he became a terror there and along the Upper Cumberland, not, as I am convinced, through any disposition of his own to be cruel or rapacious, but on account of the wild and undisciplined hordes whom he commanded but could not control. His fidelity to the upstart Government was doubted, and he fought the battle of Wild Cat against the advice of every Colonel in his army, and with a reckless desire to obtain military distinction and prove himself faithful to the new cause. That attack was unsuccessful, simply because it was 24 hours too late. Foiled there, he brought his troops to their late position on the Cumberland, threatening the heart of Kentucky, keeping open the navigation of the Cumberland, and ready to act in concert with the army at Bowling Green. No position was ever better chosen, either for its own strength or its value as connected with other military movements on the same line. Gen. CRITTENDEN relieved him of his command on the first day of January, and Gen. ZOLLICOFFER went home for a few days. He left his home again, to die at the head of his army, fighting a battle against his own judgment and in the moment of defeat.

After leaving the camps, we pushed on our road toward the enemy. We passed through the battle-field in the night. Two corpses lay by the roadside, and our men stumbled over them in the darkness. We could see nothing more at that time.

The road, which had been bad enough before, now became frightful. The boys, worn out with fatigue and hunger, one by one dropped down by the wayside to sleep. Some, stumbling in the mud, were too much exhausted to raise themselves again, and had to be pulled up by their comrades.

About 9 o'clock we halted, built fires, and lay down to rest until the moon should get far enough up to give us light to travel by. Two hours of rest somewhat refreshed us, and we again pressed on. We had heard heavy cannonading at Mill Springs before dark, and we knew that the morning would either see a bloody fight or a complete retreat of the enemy. It was 2 o'clock when we reached the camp. More than half of the three regiments which went through that night were dropped on the way. One by one they came straggling in, till by the time we were ready to move in the morning, there were but few behind.

Our boys built a few camp fires and lay down on the damp ground to sleep. I crawled off to a stable, tied my horse, and at first thought of sleeping under him, the only place I could see which seemed available; but Capt. RIPPEY'S sharper eyes discovered a box which had once been filled with rye (in its natural state) unbeaten. Fortunately, we are short men, and the box just fitted us. There was enough of the grain left to make a comfortable bed, and we enjoyed it.

The morning came, gloomy and threatening as usual for the last two weeks. Our wagons had not come up with provisions, and we had but a scanty breakfast. The enemy had not been heard from during the night.

About 7 o'clock Capt. STANDART opened with his guns upon a steamboat lying in the river. He soon set it on fire with his shells and burnt it. We then congratulated ourselves that we had caught the rebels and cut off their escape.

In a little while a long column of our troops began to file away from a point a half mile below us toward the rebel camp. Another formed nearer us, and marched over a hill through the woods in the same direction. Then came an order to move, and off we went. We marched a half mile and halted, forming in line of battle. Just then the artillery, which had accompanied the first column, opened again. For a little while we were in doubt whether it was replied to or not, but word soon came that the intrenchments on this side were abandoned, and that we were firing shell into the fortifications on the other side without waking any one up there. Then we were ordered forward again. In a few moments we were on a hilltop, and the enemy's camp lay before us, a space of more than a hundred acres surrounded and shielded by low hills, by which were capped by long lines of earthworks. The woods were cut away, and the fallen timber lay in every direction, to hinder the approach of an attacking enemy.

As we marched over the hill into the camp, a storm was raging. There was a sudden fall of rain. The lightning leaped from the sky upon the hills on the other side of the river, as though it was pursuing the remains of the rebel army with the wrath of Heaven. The thunder echoed our artillery.

Long columns of our men filed along the circular crests of hills. But there was hardly a cheer. We had leaped to capture every man, and though we had taken everything which made them an army, we met disappointed. This was precisely the case with Gen. SCHOEPF'S Brigade, and in not less degree so with the Seventeenth and the Thirty-first. We had done more hard work than any regiments under the most trying circumstances, in town up to the latest moments, and, in short, had done more of every kind of soldier's duty than any other regiments in the State. We wished to have the soldiers' luxury—a fight. We did get it, but for it have nearly two months, and it at last, in a manner that left to the Sabbath to have him taken from us by others who were behind.

As the victory was complete, TILGHMAN encamped on the ground which a few hours before had been occupied by the rebel army, and which was strewn with the dead and dying. Large numbers of the rebels, unable to escape, had fallen into the hands of our men, and were left to us. A copy of the order of retreat was found, directing that the army should move at 1 o'clock, silently, and leave all baggage. They did not even pack their camp-kettles.

No army were ever satisfied with such a camp, even in the open field. That they should leave fortifications of the extent and strength of those around their camp, seemed almost incredible. Those fortifications were formidable, consisting of a line of rifle-pits, and a high embankment, with occasional bastions for cannon, but little is the state of affairs ever mistaking the heavy boom of artillery for anything else. The battle was evidently raging in the direction of Mill Creek. Yet it was somewhat expected by us that we could safely believe the existence of our own cars. That the enemy should leave his intrenchments to attack us in the open field seemed almost incredible. Major CRITTER, of "Woford's Cavalry," was the only one who could offer any solution of the mystery. He knows Marcel en. CRITTENDEN personally, and remarked, "Crittenden is drunk, as usual, and come out for a fight."

The cannonading continued, with but brief pauses, for two hours, and then ceased. We waited in suspense for two hours more, but no news. The wildest rumors began to circulate. The rebels had completely surrounded THOMAS, and taken his whole force prisoners, they were about to cross Fishing Creek, to complete the day's work by demolishing us. The general impression seemed to be that something had gone wrong.

About noon, Lieut.-Col. MOORE and I went over to headquarters to see if we couldn't get some information. We found Lieut. MUNOZ, one of the General's Aids, busily engaged in examining the bottom of a well. He was the only officer visible, and we approached him. "No news," was his answer to our question, and still he peered with anxious eyes down the well. It is still a wonder to me what our good friend the Lieutenant was looking down there for, though in the dismal condition of external nature, and the general uncertainty which prevailed, it was about as good a thing as a man could do. Probably he was trying to see whether he couldn't get out some of that trash which they say has hidden in a well, and which is so rare an article in Southern Kentucky.

Just then we saw coming over a hill opposite, at full speed, Maj. LAWRENCE, Capt. HEWIT, and a third person with the inevitable WOLFORT'S Cavalry blunderbuss slung over his shoulder. He and his horse looked like an incarnation of the demon who may be presumed to preside over mud. If there was one square inch on their several bodies visible through the surrounding crust of earth and water, my eyes failed to perceive it. But his first words were decidedly those of a man of like passions to other mortals—"Hurrah! ZOLLY'S dead!" He sought the General, while the Major stopped to tell us that the rebels were routed and our men were in full pursuit of them toward the river. In a moment out rushed Gen. SCHOEPF, bare-headed and jubilant. "MUNOZ, go and tell the Seventeenth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-first to prepare to march instantly." "Instantly," he repeated, in his quick, decisive way. We hurried back to camp. The boys had not eaten their dinners yet. They were tired with Saturday's march. They had no meat for breakfast. There were no crackers, only corn meal to make bread of, and no time to prepare it. But it made no difference. The only anxiety was lest THOMAS should drive the enemy over the river before we could get down. Boys sick in the hospitals hurried out to get their muskets. Our regiment which could not have brought out 300 men for dress parade, marched 500 strong to battle, and one company gone to repair the road to Stanford. It was the same with all the rest of the brigade. Cols. BRADLEY and VANDEVIER left their sick rooms where they had been lying dangerously ill for weeks, to head their regiments. I did not see the latter, but Col. BRADLAY looked as the Cid Campeador must have done when the Spaniards placed his corpse at their head to lead them once more to victory.

We reached Fishing Creek in an hour and a-half. It was running breast high and the current very swift. There was no time to bridge it. A rope was stretched across. The men strapped their cartridge-boxes upon their shoulders, and, with one hand holding their gun locks out of water, and with the other clinging to the rope to keep themselves from being swept down the stream, they pressed across. All the horses and mules that could be found were put in requisition for ferriage. But it was night before the last man was over. Four miles' march brought us to Gen. THOMAS' camp. All along the road we had heard the report of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER'S death. The country people who have suffered from his lawless soldiery, or feared their raving, were wild with delight. One old woman on the road exclaimed, "I've got two children in the fight, but I don't trouble myself about them. I'm so glad that ZOLLICOFFER is dead." We had disbelieved the reports, knowing how such rumors spread after a battle, but on arriving at the camp we made inquiry and found that there was no doubt of the fact.

Col. CONNELL, who had known Gen. ZOLLICOFFER in Washington, asked to be permitted to see the corpse, and I went with him. He lay in a tent, wrapped in an army blanket, his chest and left arm and side exposed. A tall, rather slender man, with thin, brown hair, high forehead, somewhat bald, Roman nose, firm wide mouth, and clean shaved face. A pistol ball had struck him in the breast, a little above the heart, killing him instantly. His face bore no expression such as is usually found on those who fall in battle—no malice, no reckless hate, not even a shadow of physical pain. It was calm, placid, noble. But I have never looked on a countenance so marked with sadness. A deep dejection had settled on it. "The low cares of the mouth" were distinct in the droop at its corners, and the thin cheeks showed the wasting which comes through disappointment and trouble.

Poor ZOLLICOFFER! He has been a most unfortunate man. Distrusted by his party on account of his supposed liberality toward the North, which was his birthplace, his political aspirations were destroyed before the rebellion commenced. In its inception he was utterly opposed to it, and struggled against dissolution until that great flood tide came which swept away so many of those whose names were once venerated throughout the land.

Assuming command of the Confederate troops in East Tennessee, he became a terror there and along the Upper Cumberland, not, as I am convinced, through any disposition of his own to be cruel or rapacious, but on account of the wild and undisciplined hordes whom he commanded but could not control. His fidelity to the upstart Government was doubted, and he fought the battle of Wild Cat against the advice of every Colonel in his army, and with a reckless desire to obtain military distinction and prove himself faithful to the new cause. That attack was unsuccessful, simply because it was 24 hours too late. Foiled there, he brought his troops to their late position on the Cumberland, threatening the heart of Kentucky, keeping open the navigation of the Cumberland, and ready to act in concert with the army at Bowling Green. No position was ever better chosen, either for its own strength or its value as connected with other military movements on the same line. Gen. CRITTENDEN relieved him of his command on the first day of January, and Gen. ZOLLICOFFER went home for a few days. He left his home again, to die at the head of his army, fighting a battle against his own judgment and in the moment of defeat.

After leaving the camps, we pushed on our road toward the enemy. We passed through the battle-field in the night. Two corpses lay by the roadside, and our men stumbled over them in the darkness. We could see nothing more at that time.

The road, which had been bad enough before, now became frightful. The boys, worn out with fatigue and hunger, one by one dropped down by the wayside to sleep. Some, stumbling in the mud, were too much exhausted to raise themselves again, and had to be pulled up by their comrades.

About 9 o'clock we halted, built fires, and lay down to rest until the moon should get far enough up to give us light to travel by. Two hours of rest somewhat refreshed us, and we again pressed on. We had heard heavy cannonading at Mill Springs before dark, and we knew that the morning would either see a bloody fight or a complete retreat of the enemy. It was 2 o'clock when we reached the camp. More than half of the three regiments which went through that night were dropped on the way. One by one they came straggling in, till by the time we were ready to move in the morning, there were but few behind.

Our boys built a few camp fires and lay down on the damp ground to sleep. I crawled off to a stable, tied my horse, and at first thought of sleeping under him, the only place I could see which seemed available; but Capt. RIPPEY'S sharper eyes discovered a box which had once been filled with rye (in its natural state) unbeaten. Fortunately, we are short men, and the box just fitted us. There was enough of the grain left to make a comfortable bed, and we enjoyed it.

The morning came, gloomy and threatening as usual for the last two weeks. Our wagons had not come up with provisions, and we had but a scanty breakfast. The enemy had not been heard from during the night.

About 7 o'clock Capt. STANDART opened with his guns upon a steamboat lying in the river. He soon set it on fire with his shells and burnt it. We then congratulated ourselves that we had caught the rebels and cut off their escape.

In a little while a long column of our troops began to file away from a point a half mile below us toward the rebel camp. Another formed nearer us, and marched over a hill through the woods in the same direction. Then came an order to move, and off we went. We marched a half mile and halted, forming in line of battle. Just then the artillery, which had accompanied the first column, opened again. For a little while we were in doubt whether it was replied to or not, but word soon came that the intrenchments on this side were abandoned, and that we were firing shell into the fortifications on the other side without waking any one up there. Then we were ordered forward again. In a few moments we were on a hilltop, and the enemy's camp lay before us, a space of more than a hundred acres surrounded and shielded by low hills, by which were capped by long lines of earthworks. The woods were cut away, and the fallen timber lay in every direction, to hinder the approach of an attacking enemy.

As we marched over the hill into the camp, a storm was raging. There was a sudden fall of rain. The lightning leaped from the sky upon the hills on the other side of the river, as though it was pursuing the remains of the rebel army with the wrath of Heaven. The thunder echoed our artillery.

Long columns of our men filed along the circular crests of hills. But there was hardly a cheer. We had leaped to capture every man, and though we had taken everything which made them an army, we met disappointed. This was precisely the case with Gen. SCHOEPF'S Brigade, and in not less degree so with the Seventeenth and the Thirty-first. We had done more hard work than any regiments under the most trying circumstances, in town up to the latest moments, and, in short, had done more of every kind of soldier's duty than any other regiments in the State. We wished to have the soldiers' luxury—a fight. We did get it, but for it have nearly two months, and it at last, in a manner that left to the Sabbath to have him taken from us by others who were behind.

As the victory was complete, TILGHMAN encamped on the ground which a few hours before had been occupied by the rebel army, and which was strewn with the dead and dying. Large numbers of the rebels, unable to escape, had fallen into the hands of our men, and were left to us. A copy of the order of retreat was found, directing that the army should move at 1 o'clock, silently, and leave all baggage. They did not even pack their camp-kettles.

No army were ever satisfied with such a camp, even in the open field. That they should leave fortifications of the extent and strength of those around their camp, seemed almost incredible. Those fortifications were formidable, consisting of a line of rifle-pits, and a high embankment, with occasional bastions for cannon, but little is the state of affairs ever mistaking the heavy boom of artillery for anything else. The battle was evidently raging in the direction of Mill Creek. Yet it was somewhat expected by us that we could safely believe the existence of our own cars. That the enemy should leave his intrenchments to attack us in the open field seemed almost incredible. Major CRITTER, of "Woford's Cavalry," was the only one who could offer any solution of the mystery. He knows Marcel en. CRITTENDEN personally, and remarked, "Crittenden is drunk, as usual, and come out for a fight."

The cannonading continued, with but brief pauses, for two hours, and then ceased. We waited in suspense for two hours more, but no news. The wildest rumors began to circulate. The rebels had completely surrounded THOMAS, and taken his whole force prisoners, they were about to cross Fishing Creek, to complete the day's work by demolishing us. The general impression seemed to be that something had gone wrong.

About noon, Lieut.-Col. MOORE and I went over to headquarters to see if we couldn't get some information. We found Lieut. MUNOZ, one of the General's Aids, busily engaged in examining the bottom of a well. He was the only officer visible, and we approached him. "No news," was his answer to our question, and still he peered with anxious eyes down the well. It is still a wonder to me what our good friend the Lieutenant was looking down there for, though in the dismal condition of external nature, and the general uncertainty which prevailed, it was about as good a thing as a man could do. Probably he was trying to see whether he couldn't get out some of that trash which they say has hidden in a well, and which is so rare an article in Southern Kentucky.

Just then we saw coming over a hill opposite, at full speed, Maj. LAWRENCE, Capt. HEWIT, and a third person with the inevitable WOLFORT'S Cavalry blunderbuss slung over his shoulder. He and his horse looked like an incarnation of the demon who may be presumed to preside over mud. If there was one square inch on their several bodies visible through the surrounding crust of earth and water, my eyes failed to perceive it. But his first words were decidedly those of a man of like passions to other mortals—"Hurrah! ZOLLY'S dead!" He sought the General, while the Major stopped to tell us that the rebels were routed and our men were in full pursuit of them toward the river. In a moment out rushed Gen. SCHOEPF, bare-headed and jubilant. "MUNOZ, go and tell the Seventeenth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-first to prepare to march instantly." "Instantly," he repeated, in his quick, decisive way. We hurried back to camp. The boys had not eaten their dinners yet. They were tired with Saturday's march. They had no meat for breakfast. There were no crackers, only corn meal to make bread of, and no time to prepare it. But it made no difference. The only anxiety was lest THOMAS should drive the enemy over the river before we could get down. Boys sick in the hospitals hurried out to get their muskets. Our regiment which could not have brought out 300 men for dress parade, marched 500 strong to battle, and one company gone to repair the road to Stanford. It was the same with all the rest of the brigade. Cols. BRADLEY and VANDEVIER left their sick rooms where they had been lying dangerously ill for weeks, to head their regiments. I did not see the latter, but Col. BRADLAY looked as the Cid Campeador must have done when the Spaniards placed his corpse at their head to lead them once more to victory.

We reached Fishing Creek in an hour and a-half. It was running breast high and the current very swift. There was no time to bridge it. A rope was stretched across. The men strapped their cartridge-boxes upon their shoulders, and, with one hand holding their gun locks out of water, and with the other clinging to the rope to keep themselves from being swept down the stream, they pressed across. All the horses and mules that could be found were put in requisition for ferriage. But it was night before the last man was over. Four miles' march brought us to Gen. THOMAS' camp. All along the road we had heard the report of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER'S death. The country people who have suffered from his lawless soldiery, or feared their raving, were wild with delight. One old woman on the road exclaimed, "I've got two children in the fight, but I don't trouble myself about them. I'm so glad that ZOLLICOFFER is dead." We had disbelieved the reports, knowing how such rumors spread after a battle, but on arriving at the camp we made inquiry and found that there was no doubt of the fact.

Col. CONNELL, who had known Gen. ZOLLICOFFER in Washington, asked to be permitted to see the corpse, and I went with him. He lay in a tent, wrapped in an army blanket, his chest and left arm and side exposed. A tall, rather slender man, with thin, brown hair, high forehead, somewhat bald, Roman nose, firm wide mouth, and clean shaved face. A pistol ball had struck him in the breast, a little above the heart, killing him instantly. His face bore no expression such as is usually found on those who fall in battle—no malice, no reckless hate, not even a shadow of physical pain. It was calm, placid, noble. But I have never looked on a countenance so marked with sadness. A deep dejection had settled on it. "The low cares of the mouth" were distinct in the droop at its corners, and the thin cheeks showed the wasting which comes through disappointment and trouble.

Poor ZOLLICOFFER! He has been a most unfortunate man. Distrusted by his party on account of his supposed liberality toward the North, which was his birthplace, his political aspirations were destroyed before the rebellion commenced. In its inception he was utterly opposed to it, and struggled against dissolution until that great flood tide came which swept away so many of those whose names were once venerated throughout the land.

Assuming command of the Confederate troops in East Tennessee, he became a terror there and along the Upper Cumberland, not, as I am convinced, through any disposition of his own to be cruel or ra-

FULKERSON is a Major, and one of the big heads of the Secession Party in Tennessee. It seems that there was opposition in the camp to the move on to this side of the river, but old ZOLLICOFFER, the head devil of the army, ruled the worst and did come over. Some of these predictions proved to be strictly true; it did turn out to be a "wild cat" disaster, only worse, and they did lose all their artillery; and more than all, the old he-devil ZOLLICOFFER lost his life. The route has been complete and total. His whole force is entirely scattered, and if the victory is followed up across the river, they will never rally together again.

It is now nearly 3 o'clock in the morning while I write, and with a few reflections this already long letter—perhaps too long—shall be closed.

What a lucky thing that ZOLLICOFFER was hold enough to attack our force; had he not done so, no battle would have been fought here for a long time. And this victory cannot be credited to the skill of a Brigadier-General. The battle was entirely accidental; the position was entirely a chance position, and the men themselves, led by their Colonels, fought the battle and won it. The Tenth Indiana got into the fight supporting their pickets, the Fourth Kentucky and Ninth Ohio rushed in, without orders, to support the Tenth. Whether the Second Minnesota had orders to go in or not, I do not know. And these four regiments did all the fighting that was done; and that was enough to whip the eight regiments ZOLLICOFFER had in the engagement. If these Brigadier-Generals must be paid big wages by the Government, why just pay it to them and let them stay at home, for they are no earthly use among us. Let the men go ahead and wind up this war, it can be done in two months. Secret—*do something.*

Would that some abler pen could give you an full and complete account of this rout. I considered it my duty to do my best in an attempt to describe it, but it has been hurriedly written, with a willing but weary hand, so excuse the confused parts of the letter. FELIX.

The Ninth Ohio, which some way I came very near omitting, deserves especial praise. Col. McCOOK rushed his men up just about the time the Tenth Indiana was giving ground. And the Indiana boys say the Ninth fought like tigers, and are just such backers as they would always like to have.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SCHOEPFF'S COMMAND.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAMP NEAR SOMERSET, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1862.

Last Thursday evening we learned that Gen THOMAS was certainly advancing toward us on the Columbia road. Communication was once more opened between his forces and those of Gen. SCHOEPF, by that, the direct route. He was said to be within fifteen miles of us with three regiments and others following. Gen. SCHOEPF at once prepared to cooperate with our friends. On Friday morning the First and Second East Tennessee regiments marched out on the Columbia road, and were followed by the Twelfth Kentucky. The Seventeenth and Thirty-first Ohio went to Hudson's Ford, near the mouth of Fishing Creek, to cut off the enemy should he attempt to retreat on this side of the river, or by that road to throw a force between us and Gen. THOMAS. Two pieces of Capt. HEWITT'S battery accompanied us. Capt. STANDART'S battery went with the Tennessee troops. The Thirty-eighth and Thirty-fifth Ohio remained in camp as a reserve.

After a tiresome march of nine muddy miles we reached our destination at the lower ford. We found the creek impassable except by belfrying it. The back water of the Cumberland extended nearly two miles further up the creek, which was itself raised by heavy rains. No signs of the enemy were visible. The two regiments, however, took their positions so as to command the stream completely, and bivouacked for the night. Before morning the boys enjoyed the luxury of seeing and feeling a smart shower when there wasn't a cloud in sight. The stars were shining bright as ever through the rain. Our boys think that their next experience of atmospheric varieties in this moist Kentucky will be of rain growing straight up from the ground.

Saturday afternoon the order came to fall back on Somerset. On the way back considerable excitement was created by the sound of sharp musketry across the creek, in the direction of the Columbia Cross Roads. It was the precursor, as we have since learned, of the next day's bloodier work. Late at night our regiment came in, tired and hungry. We found that the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth had crossed out upon the Columbia road in the morning, and enjoyed the satisfaction of wading the creek, and had been ordered back to camp.

Sunday morning came, dark and rainy—after day for a Sabbath battle. As we calculated, one night's rest we heard the first boom of cannon. We had frequently heard what we knew to be a different one before, but always found out it was distant enough, or something to our advantage, so that we were not disturbed. The next morning the sound of cannon was unmistakable, but nothing about it was ominous, but little is the state of affairs ever mistaking the heavy boom of artillery for anything else. The battle was evidently raging in the direction of Mill Creek. Yet it was somewhat expected by us that we could safely believe the existence of our own cars. That the enemy should leave his intrenchments to attack us in the open field seemed almost incredible. Major CRITTER, of "Woford's Cavalry," was the only one who could offer any solution of the mystery. He knows Marcel en. CRITTENDEN personally, and remarked, "Crittenden is drunk, as usual, and come out for a fight."

The cannonading continued, with but brief pauses, for two hours, and then ceased. We waited in suspense for two hours more, but no news. The wildest rumors began to circulate. The rebels had completely surrounded THOMAS, and taken his whole force prisoners, they were about to cross Fishing Creek, to complete the day's work by demolishing us. The general impression seemed to be that something had gone wrong.

About noon, Lieut.-Col. MOORE and I went over to headquarters to see if we couldn't get some information. We found Lieut. MUNOZ, one of the General's Aids, busily engaged in examining the bottom of a well. He was the only officer visible, and we approached him. "No news," was his answer to our question, and still he peered with anxious eyes down the well. It is still a wonder to me what our good friend the Lieutenant was looking down there for, though in the dismal condition of external nature, and the general uncertainty which prevailed, it was about as good a thing as a man could do. Probably he was trying to see whether he couldn't get out some of that trash which they say has hidden in a well, and which is so rare an article in Southern Kentucky.

Just then we saw coming over a hill opposite, at full speed, Maj. LAWRENCE, Capt. HEWIT, and a third person with the inevitable WOLFORT'S Cavalry blunderbuss slung over his shoulder. He and his horse looked like an incarnation of the demon who may be presumed to preside over mud. If there was one square inch on their several bodies visible through the surrounding crust of earth and water, my eyes failed to perceive it. But his first words were decidedly those of a man of like passions to other mortals—"Hurrah! ZOLLY'S dead!" He sought the General, while the Major stopped to tell us that the rebels were routed and our men were in full pursuit of them toward the river. In a moment out rushed Gen. SCHOEPF, bare-headed and jubilant. "MUNOZ, go and tell the Seventeenth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-first to prepare to march instantly." "Instantly," he repeated, in his quick, decisive way. We hurried back to camp. The boys had not eaten their dinners yet. They were tired with Saturday's march. They had no meat for breakfast. There were no crackers, only corn meal to make bread of, and no time to prepare it. But it made no difference. The only anxiety was lest THOMAS should drive the enemy over the river before we could get down. Boys sick in the hospitals hurried out to get their muskets. Our regiment which could not have brought out 300 men for dress parade, marched 500 strong to battle, and one company gone to repair the road to Stanford. It was the same with all the rest of the brigade.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3229. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of the Senate Naval Committee on the Morgan Contracts.

The Course of Secretary Welles Condemned.

The Welfare of the National Prisoners.

Bishop Ames and Hon. Hamilton Fish Appointed Commissioners to Proceed to the Rebel States.

The Pay and Rations of the Prisoners to be Allowed.

Senator Bright's Case Further Considered

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 27.

REPORT ON THE MORGAN CONTRACTS.

Senator HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, this morning made a unanimous report reflecting very severely upon the Secretary of the Navy for his conduct in the employment of M. MORGAN in purchasing vessels for the Government. The Committee do not think the answer of the Secretary, or the explanation of Mr. MORGAN, at all satisfactory. The report is voluminous, and closes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the employment of an agent to make purchases for the Government, with a compensation dependent upon the extent and costliness of his purchases, is unwise, inexpedient, unjust, and ought not to be tolerated by any branch of the Government.

Senator HALE intends to call up the report to-morrow, when he will explain the action of the Committee. The matter or propriety of calling upon Mr. MORGAN to disgorge at least one hundred thousand dollars of the amount he received was discussed in the Committee, but no final action was had.

THE DEMAND NOTE BILL.

The Treasury Demand Note bill comes up for consideration in the House to-morrow. Mr. SPAULDING will enforce the views of the Committee, and present estimates of the expenditures of the Government said to be largely in excess of Mr. CHASE'S. It is understood that the Attorney-General has given a written opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the bill.

COMMISSIONERS TO THE REBEL STATES

Secretary STANTON, to-day announced the appointment of Bishop AMES of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Hon. HAMILTON FISH, of New-York, as commissioners to the rebel States to look after the welfare of our prisoners. The appointment is not liked. Mr. ETY should by all means have been named. He knows nearly all the prisoners; can sympathize with a prisoner's wants, and would best understand how to succor them.

GEN. BANKS AND THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Gen. BANKS is in Washington to-night, having come, it is alleged, to testify before the committee on the conduct of the war.

It is now said that this Committee have determined not to make a public report, but to submit the result of their investigations to the Government, with a view to the avoidance of future errors. This course is unexpectedly judicious and creditable to the Committee, who thereby suppress many profitless contentions.

GEN. CAMERON LEAVING.

Gen. CAMERON is serenaded to-night, and will leave Washington with his family to-morrow.

THE REPORT OF THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

The Potter Committee expect to report to-morrow on the disloyalty of Government employes. A sensation will be created by it.

THE RAILROAD TO ALEXANDRIA FINISHED.

The railroad track connecting Washington and Alexandria over the Long Bridge was finished to-day, and inspected by Assistant-Secretary of War SCOTT. The cars are ordered on to-morrow. The regular travel over Long Bridge will not be interfered with by the railroad.

JUSTICE TO THE PRISONERS.

Secretary STANTON to-day issued a general order declaring that the pay of all soldiers taken prisoners shall continue to run as long as they are held in captivity, and that they shall also be allowed rations, as if in service. This order gives great delight, and relieves many returned prisoners who have been actually suffering.

THE APPOINTMENT OF STAFF OFFICERS.

The Senate in the Executive Session, to-day, decided that the appointments of staff officers of Generals commanding, do not properly come before the Senate for confirmation. Such appointments are personal and not permanent. This decision is important, and came up on sending in the names of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S aids by the President.

THE REBELS AFTER GOLD.

The news of the continued advance of strong rebel forces upon New-Mexico, which is not worth capturing, leads to the apprehension that it is the gold fields of Colorado Territory that they are aiming for.

GONE DOWN THE POTOMAC.

The U. S. brig *Perry*, which for some months past has been anchored just below Alexandria, fitting out for sea, was put in readiness in the early part of last week, and on Thursday night ran down past the Confederate batteries in tow of the *Pusey*. She was not fired at.

The brig *Perry* is ordered to Aspinwall to relieve the *Bainbridge*. The latter to report at Key West to join the Gulf blockading squadron.

TRIP OF THE ISLAND BELLE.

The repairs to the *Island Belle* were completed at the yard on Saturday, and taking on board Gen. SICKLES and some officers of his brigade, she ran down past the rebel batteries on Saturday night without being fired at; and after landing her passengers at Liverpool Point, laid by until Sunday night, when she returned to Indian Head. On her up trip six shots were fired at her by the Confederates, some taking effect.

THE REBEL WORKS AT COCKPIT POINT.

The rebels appear to be enlarging and strengthening their works at Cockpit Point, as if to make the Accoquan the main line of defence on their right wing.

THE LOYALTY OF GEN. WILSON, OF MISSOURI.

Inasmuch as this correspondence has made conspicuous the fact that Gen. ROBERT WILSON, one of the newly appointed Senators of Missouri, attended a public meeting in April last, in which very treasonable resolutions were passed, it is only just that he should be entitled in these columns to the defense made in his behalf on Friday last, when he was sworn in as a member of the Senate. Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, presented Gen. WILSON'S commission, which, it appears, was given not by Gov. GAMBLE, but by Acting Governor WILLARD P. HALL. Senator WILKINSON called attention to the resolutions of the meeting referred to, when the following ensued:

Mr DAVIS—I will state that I am instructed by Gen. WILSON to say that he presided at that meeting; that the meeting was called simply to raise a Company of Home Guards; that those resolutions were drawn up by a Committee without his knowledge or approbation; that he never signed the proceedings of the Committee or of the meeting, nor ever gave any sanction whatever to those resolutions. I ask that this paper may be read; it is signed by his colleagues in the House of Representatives.

The Secretary read as follows:

Memorandum of facts in relation to Gen. R. Wilson.

Gen ROBERT WILSON was a member of the Legislature of Missouri which acted in concert with GOV. JACKSON in involving Missouri in the rebellion. He voted against and opposed all its acts contributing to involve Missouri in the rebellion. He was elected to the State Convention and in that Convention acted with the Union men. He was against the ordinance of secession, but when it was passed, he signed it only after opposing the original Resolution. [illegible] he was one of 89 out of the 120 who, under the existing full sense of the disorder at Marshall, as he voted for deposing GOV. JACKSON and the Legislature, and establishing a provisional government during the vacancy, and for the repeal of all acts passed by the Legislature conforming to the rebellion.

At the last session of the Convention, held in October he voted for an efficient organization of the State militia, placing the credit of the State at the disposal to put down the rebellion, and also voted to depose every civil officer in the State who would not renew his oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

For his devotion to the Government of the United States, he has exposed himself to personal danger, and has been at times compelled to absent himself from his home to escape violence.

These facts are known to most, if not all, of the members from Missouri, and can be, if necessary, established by them.

WILLIAM A. HALL,
JAMES S. ROLLINS,
JOHN W. N. ELL,
THOMAS L. PRICE.

Mr. DAVIS—I now ask to have a communication from Gen. WILSON to myself read.

The Secretary read, as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1862.

SIR: In asking you to present my credentials to the Senate as a Senator from Missouri, I desire you to say to me that certain persons, for what reasons I know not, have made insinuations against my fidelity to the Government of the United States, which are calculated and designed to injure me in the estimation of Senators, at a time when the State Government of Missouri needs all the influence it is possible for it to obtain in the National Councils. I deem it therefore proper, as well in justice to myself as to the State Government that sends me here, to ask the Senate to cause a thorough investigation of the subject. I desire that Senators, as well as the country, may be satisfied with my fidelity to the Constitution and the Union. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. WILSON.

Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, Senator, &c.

Mr. POMEROY—I have no objection to any investigation that any individual or any Senator may desire to make in this matter. I know Mr. WILSON very well. He lives within twenty miles of my home. I know that he has suffered enough to be a good Union man.

After further eulogy, Senator WILKINSON withdrew the objection he had raised, and Gen. WILSON was sworn in.

We are obliged to accept Gen. WILSON'S denial of assent to the treasonable resolutions reported by the Committee of which he was a member; but it is at least unfortunate, as he was present at the meeting that *he did not then publicly utter his protest, and forbid them to be published with the indorsement of his name*. But he failed to take this reasonable care of his fame, and as the resolutions have had, from the day of their adoption until Friday last, the approval of his silence, it is unjust for him to express ignorance of the reasons which have led good men, even in his own State, to doubt his loyalty.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE OATH.

The oath of office was this day administered by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States to Associate Justice SWAYNE, who took his seat.

GEN. SIGEL.

The resignation of Gen. SIGEL not having been accepted, his military abilities being highly appreciated, he will not renew it. As a strong friend of the Union, he will continue in the service, where he can be of most use, either in Missouri or on the Potomac. A series of events prompted him to retire from the army, but the more recent cause of complaint, it is believed, will be remedied.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Gen. DON DOMINGO DE GOICOURIA, New-York, arrived here to-day on important business for the Mexican Government.

Advices from the City of Mexico, from distinguished sources, confirm the published accounts of the union generally of parties heretofore opposed to each other, making common cause against the European invasion.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Sanitary Commission has had several conferences recently, both with the War Department and the Military Committee of Congress, relative to a reorganization of the Hospital Department. It appears they desire the selection of officers of the regular medical staff shall be made more with regard to efficiency than to the prevalent usage of seniority. The Commission say they are acting on the principle that it is better to take precautionary measures against sickness in camp than to fill the hospitals.

LAKE DEFENCES.

The Committee on Lake Defences, of which Representative ARNOLD is Chairman, have been delayed in their action by the sickness of Gen. MCCLELLAN, but since his recovery they have been placed in possession of his views and opinions. They are now awaiting a detailed estimate from Gen. TOTTEN, but will before long, make a full report with regard to the Northern frontier.

THE WITNESS BILL APPROVED.

The President has approved the bill repealing the provision of a law which exempts witnesses who have been examined before an Investigating Committee of either House of Congress, from testifying before a court.

THE POSTAL BILL.

The bill introduced by Mr. COLFAX, to-day, relative to postage rates on printed matter, is not a final draft but has been referred to the Post-office Committee for further consideration.

A SWORD PRESENTATION.

Lieut.-Col. JOURDAN, of the New-York Tenth Legion, was to-night presented by the officers of the Fourteenth, (Brooklyn,) of which he was formerly Major, with a splendid sword, sash, gauntlets, boots, spurs, &c.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers this morning, through Capt. WEUTROD, presented Col. BROOKE and Lieut.-Col. MCMICHAEL with beautiful and costly swords.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of B. E. FRENCH, as Commissioner of Public Buildings.

ASSIGNED TO A BRIGADE.

Gen. LUM, of Pennsylvania, recently appointed a Brigadier-General, has been assigned to a brigade in Gen. CASEY'S Division, army of the Potomac.

APPOINTED COLONEL OF CAVALRY.

Capt. GEIGO, of the United States army, has been appointed Colonel of the regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry formerly commanded by Col. CHANTRY.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF AN ADVANCE—THE TACTICS OF THE GOVERNMENT—WORKING OUT RESULTS BY INACTION—THE BENEFITS OF PASSIVE ENDURANCE—CURTIS AS A LECTURER—THE OPERA—HITS IN THE SENATE—THE NEW ORDER IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT—THE SMALL POX, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

Notwithstanding the inspection of baggage-wagons and a careful investigation and estimate of the supplies on hand, and the sources from whence additional quantities must be drawn, there is no probability of an immediate advance upon the line of operations based on the Potomac. We had a review, or parade of the regular artillery, on this side, yesterday, and it needed only a glance at the horses and wagons to show that an advance was utterly impossible. Notwithstanding the guns were of light calibre, and that the parade took place within the suburbs of the city, the horses had been knee deep in the soft earth, and in some instances the wheels had penetrated nearly to the hub. When such is the case on this side of the river, it must be ten times worse on the west banks. Therefore, it is idle to expect the possibility of a movement involving the advance of the immense array of heavy guns, ammunition, baggage, stores, etc., that are essential to a successful *sortie*.

Six weeks ago the statement that we should be at this time in *statu quo* on this line would have created a feeling of disappointment and despair throughout the length and breadth of the country. But now it is received with a feeling of satisfaction. The universal success of our naval expeditions had satisfied the people of the loyal States that we had the control of the war in our own hands, and that in time we should be able to establish both a sea and shore blockade of the Southern coast. To the feeling of exultation and security of which the expeditions to Hatteras, Port Royal, Tybee and Ship Islands were the cause, the defeat of MARSHALL, ZOLLICOFFER and CRITTENDEN have greatly contributed. The fact thus established that our navy holds the coast, and our armies the internal boundaries of the rebellion, has brought back the Northern mind from the despondency of last July, and is reconciling the country to the system of tactics which it is now evident the leading minds of the Administration have had steadily in view—and that is to crush the rebellion by the overwhelming weight of Northern resources.

By the light of the past customs and means of settling disputes between nations and communities, this may seem an ignoble and inglorious termination of the struggle. It will not make living heroes, nor raise monuments to dead demi-gods. It will not test the brute courage nor exalt the glory of leaders. It will save the hundreds and thousands who have sought the field of arms as a theatre whereon they might win the applause of grateful constituencies, to sink back to the level from whence the outburst of Southern fanaticism had promised to elevate them. It will not bring into political conventions epauletted heroes to thrust aside unquestioned the less preteolious but more sterling claims of industry and enterprise and economy. It will not give themes for song nor inspire orations. The mausoleum of the dead warriors will be small and simple. But all these, the country can well forego. In the halo of a true civilization, the close of the war by the wisest of our Northern wealth and Northern endurance would be the most intelligent way. It would have no long array of cheerful men to be moved back to weeping and desolate homes. No mothers, nor sisters, nor wives would mourn for the untombed dead of bloody battle fields. Nothing but the memory would remain to make up the record of the rebellion. No scars would tell of the havoc of war, and the hearthstones of the populous North would resume their wonted cheerfulness, unsaddened by the recollections of the distant dead. The armies we have raised would soon melt away from the concentration of regiments to the individuality of the workshop and the field, untempted by the taste of blood and the shouts of victory to forget the learnings of peaceful pursuits, and the enduring, though fruitful fruits of patient toil.

But how much more truly grand will be our triumph, and how much more degrading will be their defeat. Nothing could more strongly contrast the strength of the North with the pitiless writhings of the impotent South. It will be a modern story of the pigmy and the giant—the most wonderful because most truthful that was ever narrated. As it will humiliate them it will exalt us, and forever hush to silence that boasted supremacy which has, or nearly half a century, been the stock in trade of Southern Representatives, and by the assumption of which the South has for all that period domineered over, and ruled the patient and submissive North. This crushing process will do more than this. As the war is protracted, it eats out the substance and vitality of Slavery. As it endures, the slave becomes less valuable as a chattel, and more intelligent as a human being—learning daily the better to understand the cause of the struggle, and the part he must enact in producing effect. As the giant folds of the constrictor hold the master in the vice, he is the less capacitated to look after and control his property. The slaveowner barely struggles with energy against disaster. In endurance he is a child, and in resolution involving labor, is weaker than the weakest. As the slave falls away from restraint, the restraint will fall away from the slave. Lax discipline moves downward with increasing momentum, before which the master will droop away and become spiritless and supine. Is it not transparent, then, that over these road, which our armies cannot traverse at all, Manifest Destiny is moving with unwonted velocity. When the rains of Spring—in the Ides of March—shall have bent solid the soil, and the armies move from the circumference to the centre, they will find that destiny has already written the record of their labors, of their hours, and days, and weeks, and months of patient waiting and calm endurance. The fate of Slavery is being worked out while they sleep. When they wake, it will be to move unchecked through a region which Emancipation has already traversed. The edict will have already been proclaimed from the Divine judgment-seat. They will have but to execute the decree by organizing the communities of free men which they will find just emerging from the dark chaos of servitude.

Why should we not, then, be content with the present aspect of the war? If we can crumble the rebellion beneath our own weight; if we can so control the result that the South shall neither live nor die by the sword, and yet preserve the Union and the Government without sacrificing the lives of those whose industry has made the country what it is, while at the same time we make the rebellion remove the cause which produced it, have we not accomplished a victory far more glorious than those of Austerlitz, of Waterloo, of Sebastopol, and Solferino?

One, at least, of your Representatives in Congress has succeeded in producing a sensation among his colleagues, and brought upon himself the active attention of his constituents. The extraordinary speech of Mr. DIVEN, of the Chemung District, promises to keep possession of the public mind for at least a period of nine days. Not that it is a legitimate nine days' wonder that he should make it, but that anybody from New-York should utter such sentiments. Mr. DIVEN has a chronic habit of ultraism, and a self-sacrificing temper that always prompts him to put the knife to his own throat. He was elected to the State Senate a few years ago as an out and-out opponent of Slavery, and of what it was alleged were the guarantees of the Constitution. Just at the close of his term, he took a tendency to resist with unnecessary pertinacity the passage of a bill to secure to all fugitives the rights which are awarded even to criminals. At the next State Convention, Mr. DIVEN was a candidate for the Court of Appeals, and had secured the nomination, when, unluckily for him, CHARLES S. SPENCER, of your City, recalled the scene in the Senate. The Convention immediately reconsidered its action, pitched overboard Mr. DIVEN, and nominated Judge DAVIES. It was thought Mr. DIVEN had learned a lesson at that time, but if he did, it has been forgotten. He is too erratic to secure much consideration for any views he may entertain, but I learn, nevertheless, that his constituents are holding him to an accountability for his last diversion, which shows them to be painfully sensible of the damage he has attempted to inflict. Mr. DIVEN is a conscientious and sincere man, but willful and chimerical—qualities that make him more dangerous as a supporter than an opponent.

The lecturer in the regular course at the Smithsonian was GEORGE WM. CURTIS. His subject was the "National Honor." Of course, he spoke from the emancipation stand-point, and forcibly eliminated the theory that national honor was only to be truly attained by a steady, unswerving and unselfish enforcement of national justice. It was quite as ultra, and more polished, than any of the lectures heretofore read.

I was up in the Senate the day before yesterday to hear Senator DAVIS. You know he is one of the old school Kentuckians, a good loyal man, a gentleman in habits and association, and withal a very cordial hater of rebels and Abolitionists. He occupied the floor for two days in a broad, comprehensive and rather diffusive recapitulation of causes and effects. Like almost all the gentlemen of loyal proclivities from Slave States, Mr. DAVIS seemed to think that all discussion of Slavery was out of place, and then like all the others, devoted hour after hour to that one topic—indeed, speaking of nothing else. In the course of his speech, he had dwelt with great force upon the atrocity of arming slaves against their masters, reciting all its horrors, and denouncing those who proposed it as little better than brutes. It was a hard hit that HARLAN, of Iowa, gave him, when he suggested that the Senator from Kentucky had omitted in his recital the most heinous feature of the proposition—that it was "*arming children against their fathers.*" The gentleman from Kentucky did not appear particularly flattered by the addition to the chapter of horrors which HARLAN had contributed.

We have had quite a fashionable season here—two nights of opera—the late Miss HINCKLEY, Madame STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, SUSINI, MANCUSI and BARILI, being the leading work. The performances consisted, as the bills said, of "the principal scenes from 'Il Barbiere' and 'Il Trovatore.'" Fancy "principal scenes" being done in a barn, (for the Washington Theatre is little better,) at the Capital of the nation. But it appears even for small favors the Washingtonians were exceedingly thankful, two full and fashionable houses rewarding the venturesome artists. On the last occasion, the President and Mrs. LINCOLN, Gen. MCCLELLAN and Mrs. MCCLELLAN, Gen. MCDOWELL, and a long array of other notables, assisting at the performance. The troupe promise to "Come again another night," so flattering were "the plaudits" and "the patronage."

The talk on the prevalence of the small-pox in the city greatly exaggerates the facts. There are not and have not been fifty cases within the city limits, if those in the infectious hospital are excluded. A person familiar with the facts assures me that there are less of the disease in the hospital than there was at one time in JUNE last, when hardly any one in Washington knew that there was such a hospital. The alarm, however, has been a fruitful of business to the doctors, who have been constantly in demand with their lancets and vaccine. The course of prevention has been so vigorously applied that the practice of shaking hands has almost fallen into disuse through the fear of irritating the sore flesh.

PAUL.

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES TO BE AUTHORIZED—WILL BE MADE A LEGAL TENDER.—OPPOSITION OF BANKS AND CAPITALISTS—REASONS IN JUSTIFICATION OF THE MEASURE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 27, 1862.

The issue of demand Treasury notes to the extent of $100,000,000, which shall be receivable for all Government dues, except import duties, and be a legal tender between man and man, may be regarded as a fixed purpose of Congress. This week will see the measure matured. The tariff is in limiting the issue to an amount not adequate to the public necessities; but that limitation can and will be removed by future legislation. It was against the issue of these demand notes, and the legalizing of their tender in payment of debts, that the Bank Presidents struggled, and have delayed legislation to this date. They desired notes that should run two, three or more years, bearing a mite of interest. This interest, the public who used the notes as money would take no account of, but banks and capitalists, that finally funded and collected them would, and receive as a mere gratuity—for no outlay of their money would have earned the interest.

The banks and capitalists have lost their point. Demand Treasury notes, bearing no interest, will be issued, and they should, and no doubt they will be, declared a legal tender in payment of debts. This provision will, by the creditor class of society, be considered unjust. But in morals, it will not be so. It will not be an arbitrary change of the relationship between debtor and creditor. The pangs and perils of revolution which have befallen the country have already, in spite of Constitution and laws—in spite of Justice and equity—changed the relation between debtor and creditor, greatly to the injury and suffering of the former. The man who promised, one year ago, to pay $100 in gold and silver to his neighbor, pledged the delivery of a specific measure of value, which was mutually understood and acceptable to the promisee. But $100 in gold and silver now, at the season of payment, is found to be a measure of a much larger value than it was when promised. It bears a premium in all the current transactions of life, wherein money is ordinarily used; and $100 in gold and silver can be sold for $105, $110, and perhaps soon for even larger sums of current funds, greatly to the impoverishment of the debtor who pays, and greatly to the enrichment of the creditor who receives. Neither party contemplated this inequality when the contract to pay was entered into. Revolution and law have wrought the change, and Congress, by modifying the mode of payment, and furnishing a tender which itself will receive, merely relieves the oppression which an accident has brought upon the land, and restores equality in the operation of contracts between citizens. Grant it that the creditor class loses something by accepting Government notes in payment of dues, is it to be maintained that they should be saved harmless when all other classes suffer so much loss and hardship? In the most unfavorable view we can take of the law making Treasury notes a tender, it will be seen that it guarantees absolute safety to the creditor class. *The Government finds itself unable to pay its own notes in gold and silver.* It humanely argues that what it can not do, with all its exhaustless resources, its subjects and citizens cannot do. It pays its own debts, therefore, in its own notes, and permits the debtor class of the country to pay in the same representatives of value, whereby the creditor gets the demand notes of the nation in exchange for the less amply secured notes of his individual debtors.

This state of things, to be sure, is exceptional—but is it not clearly right? Is it not an anomaly; is it not an absurdity; is it not a cruelty, that a Government should confess its inability, with all the property of the nation at its command to pay its own debts in gold and silver, and yet should furnish laws, courts and marshals to compel its citizens to do that very thing? Government with such inexorable rules would be a heartless machine, an instrument of oppression, rather than the embodiment of the interest and sympathies of a people, existing for their protection and welfare.

Theorists in finance cry out against the issue of demand notes, not redeemable in gold and silver, on the ground that they will "inflate the currency" and give a fictitious value to property. This is even so, and in enlarged statesmanship it is not an evil. Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, in his admirable speech delivered in the House a few days since, answered the objections in a single sentence—"To undertake to collect $150,000,000 in a tax upon the people, *with a contracted currency*, would involve all in irretrievable ruin, except those, who are few in number, who owe nothing, and have a great deal owing to them."

Demand notes will be issued, rely upon it, and will be made a tender in payment of debts, as they should be. A tax will be laid, not as large as that indicated by Mr. ALLEY, which would not be just to the present generation, and is not really needed. It is too small a sum to pay the current expenses of the Government—too large a sum to pay *interest* on the public debt. It should be reduced *one-half*, and then the country can breathe freely and live through the war. YORK.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Rebels Beginning to Comprehend Their Defeat in Kentucky.

Alarm at the Prospect of Their Communications Being Cut Off.

The Second Stone Fleet Sunk at Charleston.

BALTIMORE, Monday, January 27.

The boat which left Old Point last night, arrived here about 11 o'clock this morning.

The brig *Perry*, which ran the blockade of the Potomac river, reached Old Point last night.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Friday, shows that the rebels are much perplexed at their defeat in Kentucky. The *Dispatch* says that "we regret to say that the report of the Federal victory in Kentucky, conveyed to us on Wednesday night from Northern sources, is more than confirmed by intelligence received here at the War Department. It appears that our defeat was more decisive than even the Northern accounts had led us to believe."

The editor says that this disaster in Kentucky and the apprehension it has excited for the safety of our connection with the southwest through Virginia and Tennessee, and the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, and the possible interruption of our intercourse with the South *via* the Wilmington and Weldon railroad by the Burnside Expedition, directs attention to the vital importance of completing the connection between Richmond and Danville and the North Carolina railroad.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Jan. 23.

A private letter received from Charleston this morning says that five stone vessels were sunk in the channel yesterday.

The Savannah *Republican*, of this morning, says the statement that Federal vessels had gone up Broad River is incorrect.

The *Dispatch* contains a telegram from Norfolk saying that the Baltimore *South* received there contains a statement that a report had reached Baltimore of the loss of five of the Burnside fleet in Pamlico sound, and that a large steamboat, probably the *Louisiana*, had been burnt, etc. Thus it would seem that this report had no other foundation than a statement of this wretch sheet, the Baltimore *South*.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The Norfolk boat has arrived, and brings nothing confirming the loss of the steamer *Louisiana*. The steamer *Spaulding*, due from Hatteras, has not arrived.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Rebel Forces in the Southwest—Gen. Rains at Mount Vernon—Price's Army only Ten Thousand Men, &c.

ROLLA, Mo., Sunday, Jan. 26.

A prominent citizen of Southwestern Missouri has just arrived from Mount Vernon, Lawrence County. He says that Gen. RAINS, with about 400 men, staid all night at Mount Vernon on Tuesday night, the 14th inst., on his way to Granby, where his soldiers said they were going to work in the lead mines. Threats were made to arrest all men who had been connected with the Home Guard, and put them at work in the mines. In consequence of this, a large number of Union citizens were leaving the country. On the same night that RAINS staid at Mount Vernon, report said that 170 or 200 rebels were encamped on the head of Spring River, *en route* for Cassville.

In regard to the troops in Northern Arkansas, he says that he has it from good authority that there are only about 500 or 600 at Cross Hollows and Cave Hilt, Benton County; but a body of from 2,000 to 5,000 men were at Ellsforth Bend, about fifty miles below Van Bergen, on the Arkansas River.

Several Secessionists told him that Gen. PRICE'S forces at Springfield did not exceed 10,000 men.

This gentleman met the scouts of the National army four miles beyond Lebanon, and other troops at different points this side.

ANOTHER ORDER FROM GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 27.

The following special order was issued this morning:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.

The President, Secretary, Librarian, Directors and other officers of the Mercantile Association, the President, Secretary, Directors and other officers of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, are required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by article six, State ordinance of Oct. 16, 1861. Any of the above officers who shall neglect to file in the office of the Provost-Marshal-General, within ten days of date of this order, the oath so prescribed, will be deemed to have resigned, and any who after neglecting to file his oath of allegiance within the time prescribed, shall attempt to exercise the functions of such office, he will be arrested for contempt of this order and punished according to the laws of war.

Second—It is officially reported that carriages bearing the enemy's flag, are in the habit of driving to the vicinity of the military prison in McDowell's College, the commanding officer of the prison guard will seize and take possession of any carriage bearing the enemy's flag, and the horses, carriages and harness shall be confiscated.

Third—It is officially reported that certain women are in the habit of approaching the vicinity of the military prison, waving hostile flags for the purpose of insulting our troops and carrying on communication with prisoners of war. The commanding officer of the prison guard will arrest and place in confinement all women so offending.

Fourth—Any carriage or other vehicle bearing a hostile flag in the city will be seized and confiscated. The city police and patrol-guards are directed to arrest persons in vehicles under such flags; also persons wearing or displaying a hostile flag in the city.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.
N. H. MCLEAN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE WESTERN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Monday, Jan. 27.

In Convention to-day Mr. BATTELLE, of Ohio County, offered the following propositions relative to Slavery in the new State: No slaves shall be brought into the State for permanent residence after the adoption of this Constitution. All children born of slave parents in this State, on and after the 4th of July, 1865, be free, and the Legislature may provide, by general laws, for the apprenticeship of such children, during minority, for subsequent colonization.

The above propositions were referred to the Committee on General Provisions, which Committee will probably report some day this week. It is not expected that the Committee will report any provision of the above character, the majority being adverse to the consideration of Slavery, but it is thought that when they make their report, a proposition embodying the sentiments of the Free State men will be brought forward, and will be, from present indications, fiercely contested.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Confederate Accounts of the Battle of Somerset, Ky.

How the Rebels take their Defeat.

A SKETCH OF GEN. ZOLLICOFFER.

Uneasiness About the Burnside Expedition.

A "Brilliant Victory" Claimed in Missouri.

Political and Social Intelligence.

We have received late issues of rebel journals, among them a Petersburgh *Express* of Jan. 25. We make the following interesting extracts:

THE BATTLE AT SOMERSET.

Special Dispatch to the Petersburgh Express.

KNOXVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Gen. CRITTENDEN began the attack at 7 o'clock Sunday morning, 19th. The force of the enemy was supposed by him to have been 1,500, but he found it 14,000.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was killed early in the action, and Gen. CRITTENDEN was wounded. Col. CARROLL then took command and recrossed the Cumberland.

Our loss was about 300 in killed and wounded. The enemy's must have been from 400 to 500.

The Fifteenth Mississippi, WHITE'S and BATTLE'S Regiments protected the rear while recrossing the river.

RUTLEDGE'S and MCCLUNG'S Batteries were both lost.

We marched nine miles to meet them. The enemy were repulsed three times. They fell back to their fortifications and then outflanked us, when we retreated to our breastworks, which we were surrounded, and then crossed Cumberland River under fire. This was at 5 o'clock Sunday night.

We lost all our horses, tents, baggage, and 11 guns, which were spiked or thrown into the river.

It is not known whether the enemy have crossed the river.

Cols. POWELL, BATTLE, STATHAM and CUMMINGS were wounded. Surgeons MORTON, DULANEY and CLIFT were taken prisoners.

The regiments were all engaged.

Majors FOOD and SHIELDS were wounded. Food in the hip.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER'S body was not recovered.

Our total was 6,000.

We are still falling back. D.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Jan. 24—P. M.

Gen. CRITTENDEN rallied at Monticello, Ky., and will make a stand there.

The disaster to Confederate arms has been greatly exaggerated by frightened fugitives who have come in.

Monticello is the county seat of Wayne County, Ky., immediately adjoining Pulaski, and about 25 miles distant from Somerset, in a southwesterly direction. We have now every reason to believe that our cause is much better in the portion of Kentucky than we had supposed.—Lbs. Banj.

From the Lynchburgh Virginian, Jan. 24.

A lady who reached this city yesterday evening, direct from Winchester, reports that she read the Baltimore papers at that place, in which a loss of seven or eight hundred of the enemy is conceded. They are not jubilant, but admit the right loss in killed and wounded is greater than ours.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

BOWING SUBMISSIVELY.

From the Petersburgh Express, Jan. 25.

The tidings of the heavy reverses which our arms have met with in Kentucky are gloomy, but do not depress or disconcert us. Providence has for some wise purpose charged the current of victory which has so long been in favor of the South, and we bow submissively to the dispensation. *We believe it will be ultimately for our good, although at present we may not be greatly able to see how.* We believe that Heaven is effecting events so as to secure in the end a grand and glorious issue to the struggle in the complete demolition of the Yankee power and the establishment upon a firm and lasting foundation of the independence and sovereignty of the Southern Confederacy and its incorporation in the family of nations. Our first and full trust is in the divine favor—in the overruling Providence of Him, without whose smiles no cause on earth can prosper. So far we have had the most cogent evidences that He is on our side, and in the recent disaster at Somerset we see nothing to shake our faith or trust in His protection. On the contrary, we are more deeply impressed than ever with the thought that He is directing the course of this iniquitous war in a way to confound its guilty authors, and to plunge them in irredeemable ruin and shame. *Two big spiritless are not to be weighed against nearly a dozen signal victories.*

The Lincolnly journals will now spread themselves. At last has been achieved a success which gives them a margin for exultation. We own up like men to the blow which we have received, but we are by no means cast down. "One swallow does not make a Summer," and this Yankee triumph does not begin to make a conquest of the South. It will only serve to rouse and strengthen the energies of her sons, and give new vigor and impetus to their onslaughts. We have lost a battle, but we are not in the least dispirited by it. Defeat has no terror for us, any more than it had for the Romans when, almost under the walls of their city, their armies were beaten by PYRRHUS and afterwards by HANNIBAL. Not one of the Generals who lead the armies of LINCOLN is a PYRRHUS or a HANNIBAL, or the shadow of either, whilst we have many commanders worthy of comparison with the SCIPIOS and MARCELLUSES who achieved the deliverance of Rome from infinitely more formidable invasions than this of the Yankees.

We feel unutterable sorrow for the loss of the brave ZOLLICOFFER, who, like the lamented GARNETT, has fallen a martyr to the glorious cause for which he so fearlessly fought, and whose memory will be embalmed in the affections of his country for generations to come. He was a noble specimen of the patriot and hero, and his loss is grievously to be deplored and sternly to be avenged.

Since the foregoing was written, we have received a special dispatch from Knoxville, which will be found under the telegraphic head. It furnishes important additional particulars of the battle. It will be seen that the Confederate defeat, although had, was not as disastrous as it was first represented to be. Except the surgeons, none of our men were taken prisoners. The guns were all spiked and many of them thrown in the river, and, although lost to us, they were equally lost to the enemy. Our list of killed and wounded is a very moderate one, considering the disparity of forces and the severity and duration of the battle. The Federal loss, from their own account, was heavy—no doubt nearly double what ours was. Our army recrossed the Cumberland, and were retreating without much confusion. Whether the enemy crossed the river in pursuit is not known. *We presume that they did not, as they must have been in a very crippled condition after such a long and bloody fight.*

On the whole, our opinion, from the lights before us, is that it was a victory a good deal like that of Pyrrhus over the Romans at Asculum, which caused that renowned warrior to exclaim, after it was gained, that one more such would be his undoing.

We have no doubt, when the whole truth comes to be known, that the fighting in this battle on the Confederate side was of the most desperate character, and that the heroism displayed in it by our officers and troops has not been surpassed in any conflict that has taken place since the war began.

THE LATE GEN. ZOLLICOFFER.

From the Lynchburgh Virginian, Jan. 24.

The intelligence of the death of this noble and gallant man will be received everywhere in the South with regret. Though not a soldier by profession, he had many qualities that admirably fitted him to command. He was brave, yet discreet, and mingled great firmness with marked kindness and urbanity. Though not what might be termed a brilliant man, his endowments were far above the average, his predominant traits being good judgment and strong common sense. In his intercourse with men he was very courteous and polite, and exacted the same deportment from others towards himself. In the United States House of Representatives, of which he was a member from the Hermitage District, for six years, he held a high position, and was esteemed for the excellence of his judgment, the integrity of his character, and the firmness with which he adhered to his convictions. He was a very modest man—without pretension, bluster or bravado; and yet he not only had command of influence, but was really feared by the Black Republican members of the House.

We can call to mind an instance when, as one of the members of that little band that upheld the fortunes of MILLARD FILLMORE, in opposition to those of JAMES BUCHANAN and JOHN C. FREMONT, a taunt was thrown out by one of the Republicans which provoked the General to take the floor. After rising he indulged in an expressive pause, meanwhile shaking his long finger in the direction of the Black Republicans, and producing a visible sensation all over the House. They knew that he was not a man to be trifled with.

and would not submit to any imputation upon his motives.

Such was the man as we knew him—and we had the honor of a personal acquaintance with him.

A Union man whose is was honorable to be such, he was a leader in the movement that separated his State from the unhallowed Government of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and has sealed his devotion to his principles with his blood. His death is a loss to the whole nation, and especially so to our cause in the State of Tennessee, where his name was a tower of strength.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was a native of North Carolina, but emigrated when a boy to the State of his adoption. Not only is the death of such a man a serious loss to us at this time, *but we fear that the engagement in which he met his end is the most serious reverse that we have yet experienced. How shall it be repaired? The enemy will doubtless push on to Knoxville, to get possession of the most important line of railroads in the South. A cordon is being drawn around Virginia, and she may be within the fatal coils of the serpent unless the important point now referred to be strengthened immediately.*

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

WHAT THEY THINK IN PETERSBURGH.

The *Express* of Jan. 25 says editorially:

"According to dispatches from various points on the coast of North Carolina the weather has been perfectly awful there for the last few days. A succession of heavy gales have been jumbling the surf around BURNSIDE'S vessels in a way bordering on the tremendous, and we fancy that the Pirate Chief and his corsair rabble have been rocked pretty nearly out of their skins. At Hatteras, we presume, the billows have been as furious as the lash of the Storm King could make them. *We have already received accounts from Yankee sources of at least eight of the Burnside fleet having been driven ashore and burned to prevent their falling into the hands of the Confederates. This was several days ago.* We learn that on Thursday, all day and night, the gale was terrific on the coast near Wilmington, and there is very little doubt that it was worse at Hatteras and in Pamlico Sound, as the wind was from the East. We have yet to hear how the cutthroat buccaneers fared in this contest of super, o'l Neptune upon them. Ever since BURNSIDE reached the North Carolina coast, he has been trumped and buffeted about by the spirits who ride the storm. Expedition is the mere sport of the elements. He has not had a quiet, comfortable hour, day or night, since he arrived at Hatteras, amidst the deafening roar of the boisterous waters la king upon its beach. Does not this look as if the wrath of Heaven was descending upon those wicked and infamous marauders, whose purpose is no other than to plunder an unoffending people, burn down their houses, and lay waste their fields."

In the local columns of the same paper we find this paragraph:

"Intelligence was brought to this city yesterday afternoon, we understand, by a gentleman from North Carolina, to the effect that the large number of vessels lately reported in Pamlico Sound had disappeared, and the coast was clear at last accounts. If this be true, the fact would argue that the Burnside Expedition is destined for some other point. The vessels may only have put into the Sound for protection from the violence of the gale that overlook them. Indeed, late information from the North coincides with and confirms this impression. We give this rumor merely as an item of news, not to be wholly relied on. The destination of the Expedition is all a mystery, but on that account the greater interest and anxiety are attached to it. It is not poss ble that many more days will elapse before the question of its destination and results will be revealed."

THE MOVEMENT "A FAILURE."

From the Norfolk Day Book, Jan. 24.

A gentleman who reached this city on Wednesday, direct from the North Carolina coast, addresses us a communication, in which he states that the report of Gen. CATLIN and others as to a large Federal fleet being in Pamlico Sound, with the purpose of making an attack on Roanoke Island, Newbern and other places in the vicinity, turns out to be entirely unfounded.

He further states that this report reached the town on Monday night, and such was the excitement there that Judge IRA *immediately adjourned the Confederate Court in session at that place*; but that on the information last received to-day, it was decided that no such fleet is in Pamlico Sound, and that affairs are entertained largely on that account, generally. Relative information to the Burnside Expedition also confirms this statement.

Our correspondent concludes his communication by saying:

"I think, therefore it may be confidently asserted that neither the Burnside expedition nor any other fleet, is to be found in the waters of Eastern North Carolina at present, or prepare toward Roanoke Island."

The *Day Book* gives the following editorial on the expedition:

"We are satisfied from all the light that we have been able to get on this subject, that the whole expedition of which Burnside was the head, has been a complete failure, and that the vessels have been driven to sea and dispersed. It has not been in any way able to accomplish any of the objects for which it was fitted out. It has not even been able to land troops at any point on the coast, and has been driven to the open sea. The Washington *Herald* says that Burnside has been compelled to abandon the expedition. It is impossible to say that he has not been in the Pamlico Sound, but for the present we must rely on the Washington authority. Burnside has been driven to sea, and is probably now on his way back to Fortress Monroe. Their grand army that embarked on board of the fleet is mostly in the "bosom of the deep ocean buried," or safely in Davy Jones' locker."

The Northern papers are talking very hard to keep the spirits of the people up. They now say that the expedition was not intended to operations in the North Carolina Sounds, and that it may have only put into "Hatteras from stress of weather. Gammon—gammon—gammon. We know all about that.

We advise old Abe and his tribe of Kangaroos that they had better be making tracks from the wreck that is getting to sail on them, or Le may find that his long cloak and Scotch cap will not enable him to get out of Washington as easy as they enabled him to get in there.

In conclusion, we repeat that the Burnside Expedition is a failure—a dead failure—and that almost the next news we receive from Europe will be that the Southern Confederacy has been recognized by France and England, and that those nations have determined to distegard the inefficient blockade."

LOSS OF THE LOUISIANA.

The steamer *Louisiana*, which formerly plied between here and Baltimore, was one of the Burnside Expedition. She had on board seven hundred troops. During the gale she went ashore on the North Carolina coast. The troops were taken off and the steamer burned to prevent her falling into our hands.

A PANIC.

From the Newbern (N. C.) Progress.

We have said but little heretofore about rumors that have reached us, not knowing whether they were true or not, and not wishing to cause any unnecessary alarm. Up to this writing we are not sure whether there is now, or ever has been, a Yankee gunboat over the Swash at Hatteras or not.

The latest news we have is through Capt. HILL, who arrived here yesterday from Mattamuskeet Hyde County, through the Sound, and says he saw nothing in the Sound in the shape of a gunboat. We shall probably hear more before going to press, as Col. G. B. SINGLETARY sought and obtained permission from the commanding General to go on a reconnoitering expedition down the river. He left Tuesday evening, and will probably return in time for us to give the result of his trip.

P. S.—Col. SINGLETARY had not arrived when we went to press, and we are still in doubt.

THE WEATHER.

A letter dated Norfolk, Jan. 24, says:

"Whew! how the wind blows and the rain falls! It is gusty, and has been so the whole night through. If the Yankee armada is out in this storm, many a poor fellow on board will drink his fill of briny water, and lay his bones to rest on the bottom of the raging sea. This is decidedly the worst day of the season. Winter is indeed in earnest, and I fear our troops will suffer a good deal from the cold.

Rumors were as plenty as blackberries on the streets yesterday, but gained little credence, and it is useless to repeat them here."

A dispatch dated Wilmington, Jan. 24, says:

"There has been a heavy blow here from E. N. E. all last night and to-day up to 5 o'clock P. M., when it still continued.

Nothing new from the coast, except that there was an apparent wreck drifting shorewards this morning, 15 miles east of New-Inlet."

The *Express* of the 25th has this paragraph:

"We have been visited by a regular northeaster for the last two days, but as it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, we indulge the hope that on the coast it may have favored us in the same manner that the two preceding storms have done. Yesterday was one of the most disagreeable and uncomfortable days we have experienced for a long time. A regular Scotch mist prevailed during the whole day, and everything wore the most uninviting aspect that can be imagined."

A "BRILLIANT VICTORY" IN MISSOURI.

From the Petersburgh Express.

Simultaneously with the news of Gen. CRITTENDEN'S defeat and ZOLLICOFFER'S death, came the account of a brilliant victory in Missouri, gained by Gen. JEFF. THOMPSON, near Ironton, Mo. We have not yet received the details of this battle, but from what we read of it in the Northern journals, we have very little doubt that Gen. JEFF. gave the Yankees a sound thrashing. The old song of *greatly superior numbers* on the side of the rebels is sung by the lying Dornes and Bennetts of the Lincoln Press. They say that JEFF. had 8,000 men, and their force was only 2,000! Precisely the reverse of this statement is most probably the truth, as we think will be shown by the official report from our side when it is received.

It is a somewhat curious circumstance that scarcely any of our journals have said a word about this Missouri victory, nor has it excited any special attention in our community. The public mind seems to be so wholly absorbed at present with the result of the battle near Somerset, as to be incapable of appreciating so important and splendid a feat as Gen. THOMPSON'S, in this hour of trouble and sorrow, caused by the loss of a deservedly favorite commander.

We shall have occasion to speak of the Ironton fight again, when we get fuller information about it, which will be in a day or two.

SMALL-POX.

A letter to the editor of the *South Carolinian*, published at Columbus, says:

"We have a scarcity of reliable news from the enemy. To-day we hear a flag of truce has reached our camp at Port Royal, from the commander, to Gen. LEE, asking the removal of the hundreds of negroes who are dying with the small-pox, and whom he can neither shelter, feed or nurse. Alas! what a commentary upon Yankee philanthropy! It is to be hoped our General will not admit these hordes of diseased creatures to return to our healthy camp, and thus entail on us the evils and nuisances that make the Yankee tremble and shrink from with horror.

We also learn that some seventy negroes ran away from their protection on Edisto and threw themselves on the protection of their masters. It is doubtful whether these runaways ought to be allowed to return at all."

A NEW TRACT SOCIETY.

From the following advertisement it would appear that the rebels have organized a tract society of their own:

A NOBLE WORK. GIVE IT GOOD AID.—The Evangelical Tract Society is doing a good work in supplying with religious reading the soldiers of our Confederate army, in their various camps. The necessity for this is great. Many regiments have no chaplains. Thousands and thousands of our soldiers never heard a sermon. Deprived of this means of grace, and exposed to so many and so powerful demoralizing influences, what is to become of them, unless truth in some form does not reach them? Shall no man care for their souls? Shall we leave them to perish, and not make earnest efforts for their salvation? And will not the blood of souls be upon us? Let us look our responsibilities in the face, and endeavor by Divine aid to fulfill them! Let this noble enterprise which proposes, as far as possible, to supply the lack of religious services in the camps by the employment of exhorters, and by those in the business of gospel truth—tracts—be amply sustained.

If you are disposed to aid a great cause—the cause of patriotism and of religion, the cause of country and of Christ—please remit your contributions to

JAMES E. FUTHRIGET,
Treas. of the Evang. Tract Society, Petersburgh, Va.

Extract from the Constitution of the Evangelical Tract Society:

ART. XI. To promote in the highest degree the objects of this society, the officers and the directors shall be elected from different denominations of Christians. The Publishing Committee shall contain no two members from the same ecclesiastical connection, and no tract shall be published to which any member of that Committee shall object.

A TABLEAU.

A letter from Murfreesboro, N. C., dated Jan. 22, describes a tableau given there for the benefit of the soldiers. It says:

"We should not do justice to the tableau unless we were to describe the first scene. A young gentleman representing King Cotton, sat upon a throne resembling a bale of cotton. Down on one side of the throne sat a representative of the ebon race with a basket of cotton. The king held a cotton cloth as a sceptre, and one of his feet rested on a globe. Around him stood young ladies dressed in white, with scarfs of red and white looped on the shoulder with Cue. On their heads they wore appropriate crowns. These represented the Confederate States. Missouri and Kentucky were guarded by armed soldiers. While we were gazing on this picture a dark-haired maiden, robed in black, with brow encircled by a cypress wreath, and her delicate wrists bound with clanking chains, came on and knelt before his majesty. He extended his sceptre and she arose. He waved his wand again and an armed soldier appeared with a scarf and crown, has those worn by former States. He then placed his gentle girl at the feet of his monarch, changed her crown of mourning to crown of joy and liberty, and there the Confederacy appeared, her raised her fair form by her and led it forward. Then Kentucky advanced, took it by the hand, and led it to the ranks. And we bid you welcome, sisters of Independence, was the burden of the song. We cannot tell how eloquent it was. If your readers were not divine, it is owing to our description, and not to the scene. The ceremony was performed by thirteen maidens.

We will gratify the wish of the F. F. Vs. by saying that their representative belle was not an ordinary *Mary Jane*. After this article we shall expect *Lafayettes*, and will simply say that the town of North Carolina where the tableau was given was the town of Belvidere, and that the ladies were represented by their own fair belles."

OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA.

The following movements are among the instructions of Monday's recruiting:

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, on Wednesday night, 15th inst., my servant boy, JEFFERSON, about 32 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, of dark complexion, good looking, and when he left, had on a Confederate gray overcoat. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me, if within twenty miles of Petersburgh, $15; or if in the army, $25. He is accustomed to various kinds of work, such as carpentering, plastering, whitewashing, &c. I forewarn all persons harboring or employing or harboring him. L. BROWN, Old-street,
Petersburgh.

HANDS WANTED.—The undersigned will be at Dinwiddie C. H., and Sutherland's, on Saturday, 25th, Malonesville and Harville, Monday, 27th, Ford's Depot and Goodwin's ville, 28th, and Wyanoke, 29th January, 1862, for the purpose of hiring Slave Mechanics and men, for the Government works in the Peninsula, for which we are authorized to pay $20 per month.
A. J. EPTUS,
J. N. RONEY.

REVOCATION OF A REQUISITION.—I heard upon good authority, that the requisition recently made by Gen. MAGRUDER, upon the County of Dinwiddie, has been countermanded by the Secretary of War.
E. A. WYATT.

RELEASED FROM PAROLE.

The following order, signed by JOHN WITHERS, Assistant Adjutant-General, has issued from the Inspector-General's Office at Richmond:

"The two hundred and fifty Confederate States troops—ten officers and two hundred and forty non-commissioned officers and privates—who were captured by the United States troops at Hatteras, N. C., subsequently released from Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, and released on parole by Gen. WOOL, U. S. A., are hereby released from said parole, and will immediately report for duty with their respective companies, Gen. WOOL having acknowledged in exchange the receipt of a like number of United States prisoners, sent to Fortress Monroe, Va., by the Confederate Government."

A SAD CASUALTY.

From the Columbia South Carolinian, Jan. 2:

Yesterday a mournful casualty occurred which presents an important fact that costs a man his life. Mr. PRESS B. PATTERSON had a loaded pistol in his hand, and his wife begged him to put it down. He took off the cap and threw it on the floor, playfully presenting it to his breast, he cried, "It can't fire," and drew the trigger, but *some of the percussion powder from the cap adhering to the nipple*, it exploded and sent a ball through his heart!

The subject of the sad casualty was one of our volunteers in the Hampton Legion, and lost a leg in the battle of Manassas. We saw him the day after his leg was amputated at Culpepper Court-house, and learned that he bore himself gallantly in the fight. He leaves a widow to mourn her sad bereavement.

It frequently happens that loaded guns or pistols are allowed to remain so, because the caps are removed. The sad case here reported shows that the removal of the cap does not exempt from danger.

COMMERCIAL.

PETERSBURGH, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862.

REMARKS.—The weather has been so very bad today, that we are not advised of any sales of Cotton. The market is quiet, and prices have a tendency in favor of buyers. Wheat is without activity, and no change of consequence since yesterday. We quote red at $1 25@$1 32, and white $1 30@$1 40, the latter for strictly prime.

COTTON—The market is very quiet. The receipts now consist mainly of Cotton that has been exposed to the late rains. Parties buying on speculation (indeed, buyers generally) dislike to purchase when such is the condition, owing to the inability to get at the proper deduction to be made for water. There is less activity, and prices favor buyers. We note some sales to-day at 9¾c. for prime.

SALT—But very few sacks of Liverpool Fine in market, and which is held at high prices. G. A. is in fair demand, at $25.

CLOVER SEED—We note the arrival of about ten bushels, which we quote at $18@$20.

GUANO—No. 1 Peruvian is scarce, and we quote it at $85@$90; Petersburgh Fertilizer, $60@$65. The accounts received last year from those who used it were generally of the most flattering character.

CORN—75 cents.

THE NEGROES.

A letter from Murfreesboro', N. C. says: "The value of negro property is at a high rate among us. Servants were hired at excellent prices the first of the year. At a sale near Murfreesboro', slaves sold for $1,400 and $1,500. This does not look as if our people were afraid of the Yankees stealing their property from them."

COMPLIMENTARY.

From the Petersburgh Express.

FERNANDO WOOD is very quiet since his late defeat. He kept open house on New-Year's Day. His saloons were crowded with grace and beauty. The Mayor elect did not receive, being absent in Washington. All the men and women of fashion and sufficient to have sent their cards, while numbers called in person, after their own receptions. FERNANDO is certainly not considered dead yet. He has a bright and accomplished wife, a handsome and commodious house, an unquestionable larder and wine-cellar, and entertains with elegance and taste. If his tree City project is ever brought about, he will make a magnificent chief of its burgomasters.

ITEMS FROM PETERSBURGH.

Editorially and locally the *Express* has these paragraphs:

The election of Mr. HUNTER to the Confederate Senate leaves a vacancy in the headship of the State Department of the Confederate Government, which the President will have to fill. Amongst the numerous talented and virtuous statesmen of the South from whom a satisfactory selection may be made, no one possesses superior qualifications for that high and important post to those of Hon. WM. C. RIVES, and his appointment, we are sure, would be acceptable to the whole people of the South.

Another drove of very fine beeves for the Confederate army passed through this city yesterday. In this article, and in the article of pork, the South can produce an abundance for all her wants. The consumption of both is very heavy. There has not been, and is not likely to be, any insufficiency to meet the demand. Western Virginia is one of the greatest beef producing countries on this continent, and Texas, also, while other States in the Confederacy are noted for the number of hogs they produce. It would be an interesting calculation to make, that of the number of beeves and hogs consumed by our army in any specified length of time.

A mail and passenger coach, belonging to the Alexandria and Washington Railroad, and bearing the words "Alexandria and Washington," arrived in this city yesterday. They were probably brought away from Alexandria on the evacuation of that city by our troops, at the beginning of the war. The sight of these cars brought to the minds of those who saw them, many interesting remembrances of that now unfortunate city. It has been so long since public attention had been directed to it, that it had almost come to be forgotten.

The balance of the Wise Legion, about 75 or 100 men, arrived in Petersburgh last evening, *en route* to join that portion of the Legion which has already preceded them. This body of troops is destined to a very important point, and we believe no doubt the men will prove themselves equal to any emergency.

We learn that the proceeds of the two late entertainments in this city will amount to upwards of $500, clear of all expenses. The first performances were given in behalf of the soldiers of the Twelfth Virginia Regiment, and the second for the benefit of the poor families of our community. The sum is a noble contribution from the patriotic ladies and misses for noble and patriotic ends.

Major A. M. BARBOUR has been promoted to the head of the Quartermaster's Department in Gen. JOHNSTON'S command, extending from Aquia Creek to the Alleghany Mountains. His position is one of the most important under the Government.

We strolled about the city for several hours yesterday, through the bad weather and over our miserable pavement, to the material wear and worsting of our precious boots, in search of some good item for publication, but we couldn't find it. People kept in doors as much as possible, and would commit no rash act whatever. Not a single soldier was killed, or even injured, by musket or pistol ball, or scratched by bowie-knife or sabre. The feast of horrors on which we have been feeding for some days past is ended—we hope for all time—and we are now entitled to at least a brief reading spell. The Mayor's Court only had one drunken negro being up for correction. We did our utmost to find something interesting, but we couldn't.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A letter, dated Carrsville, Isle of Wight County, Jan. 22, says:

"As an additional evidence of the spirit of mechanical enterprise everywhere apparent, I am gratified to learn that the cotton (spinning) factory, at Factory Hill, a few miles hence, has been purchased by a company of gentlemen of the Cockade City, who are making preparations to put the machinery in motion, and will probably have it in operation in a few weeks. Machinery for weaving, I learn, will also be added, making the design of the proprietors to enter extensively in the manufacture of cotton fabrics.

The extensive tannery at Windsor, in this county, is rapidly being erected, and I understand will be ready for operation as soon as the season of obtaining bark will allow."

Capt. W. H. HARRIS, commanding the Raleigh Rifles, Fourth Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, at Smithfield, Va., has been elected Mayor of Raleigh and Capt. W. A. OWENS, of the Horse Artillerists, has been elected Mayor of Charlotte.

The Bank of Roxboro, Person County, N. C., created in February last, has gone into operation, and commenced the issue of notes. The capital of the Bank is $50,000. Hon. EDWIN G. READE is President, and C. S. WINSTEAD, Esq., Cashier.

The following advertisement appears in the Petersburgh *Express*:

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.—A substitute wanted to serve in the Confederate Army for the war, to whom a fair compensation will be given. Apply to
DAVIS, ABRAHAMS & LYON.

The African Baptist Church of Fredericksburg has contributed $50 to the fund in aid of the Manassas sufferers.

The Fayetteville, N. C., *Observer* says: "It has been known that numerous robberies of the mail between this place and Raleigh have occurred within the past three months; and recently suspicion fixed upon one of the stage drivers named COOPER. A great number of letters, broken open, have been found in the woods near the road. On Tuesday night, our Postmaster, JAMES G. COOK, Esq., proceeded up the road and arrested COOPER, whom he took to Raleigh for examination. After an examination before magistrates at Raleigh, yesterday, COOPER was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,500."

A letter from Norfolk, dated Jan. 24, says: "The flag of truce boat yesterday brought up three gentlemen, formerly officers of the United States Navy: Lieut. DELANEY A. FORREST, Midshipmen H. H. CLARIDGE and E. S. RUGGLES."

On Jan. 23 R. M. T. HUNTER was elected Confederate Senator, by the Virginia Legislature, on the first ballot, by a very large majority. WM. BALLARD PRESTON was elected on the second ballot.

A fire broke out on Jan. 23 on Court-square, Memphis, which consumed three houses. Loss $10,000.

A passenger by the cars last night, says the *Dispatch*, of Jan. 24, reports that 10,000 Yankees were four miles south of the Tennessee River, sixteen miles north of Paris. Their heavy artillery are stuck in the mud, and can't be moved. A large Confederate force is collecting there from Bowling Green and Columbus.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

A correspondent in New-Haven transmits us extracts from letters recently received from New-Orleans *via* Havana. They are from intelligent ladies resident there, and let a little light on the state of affairs in the Crescent City. One of the letters, which is dated Dec. 30, says:

"I suppose you have heard the report of New-Orleans being taken and the people dying in all directions, but you need not be disturbed; we are all safe. They can do us no harm. All they have done or can do is to annoy the exposed coast between here and Mobile, and as that is all deserted it makes no difference. Dr. PALMER, the Reverend Apostle of Slavery, returned from Augusta, and preached yesterday. He spoke of South Carolina, and said that she needed all our sympathies and aid; that every man in the State, from sixteen to seventy years, was under arms, and that there was a hospital in every town from Charleston to Savannah.

I cannot but feel sorry that the Government released SLIDELL and MASON. I did not think that they had that much sense left. I was in hopes they could get themselves involved in a war with England, and have an opportunity of showing that they were as smart as they boasted they were a few weeks ago.

E. has nothing to do, but his salary is continued just the same as if he had.

The ladies are now conducting a free-gift lottery at the St. Louis Hotel. The articles are all donated, and are valued from $2,000 down to $1 each—from a statue to a doll. They have sold 40,000 tickets at $1 each. The rooms are open every day from 10 to 2, each visitor paying 25 cents admission. In one room they have a refreshment table, and already they have taken $50,000. The drawing of the lottery is to commence on the 2d of January. We all bought tickets, and one for you. The proceeds are for the volunteers and their families. There were $17,000 collected last week for the troops in Kentucky, and there seems to be no bottom to the purse of our people. The more that is asked, the more they give; and the more men that are sent away, the more seem to come in their place.

There was a general review of the troops a month ago, and there were 28,000 troops out, two-thirds of them fully armed and equipped. They made an imposing appearance. I remained from 9 in the morning until 5 in the evening to see them all pass in Canal-street. The Commander-in Chief of our city forces is a Massachusetts man, by the name of LOVELL, and *I fear he will prove a traitor*, but I hope not.

Our brave soldiers bear their privations of campaigning nobly, and do not complain, though Winter is upon them. I know of but one who does not intend to reenlist when their time is out in April.

We have always whipped the Yankees in every engagement of *any consequence*, and always *shall*. If they only march from under the guns of their fleet at Port Royal, the South Carolinians will settle with them in a style they will richly deserve. The miserable vandals. They won't get any cotton there, for the whole coast has been set on fire by the planters. This is reliable, as Dr. PALMER has just returned from there. The Yankees got a few hundred bales, but not near the quantity that is pretended.

We are all working for our soldiers. I am tired of adding my country to this negative manner. I wish they would attack us here. *Wouldn't I fight.* I always thought I could not shoot a person to save my life, but if I saw a Yankee soldier fighting I would shoot him with as steady a hand as I ever had."

Another letter says: "Father says that it is likely that, if you will write one or two letters to us by way of Havana, that they may reach us, as vessels are constantly running the blockade from that port."

FROM WESTERN KENTUCKY.

High Water in the Tennessee and Cumberland—Facilities for taking Nashville—The Golden Opportunity—Rebel Devastations and their Design—Infatuation—Movements of Gen. Smith's Division.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PADUCAH, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1862

There is at this time a great freshet running out of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. Some of your Eastern readers may not be aware that the former makes its confluence with the Ohio just at this point, and tha latter twelve miles further up the Ohio. The Tennessee River bears still its old Indian name, signifying a spoon, from the course it describes from its source in East Tennessee to its mouth. By reference to a map, it will be perceived that the Cumberland describes a similar shape, inside the larger spoon. The main head waters of the two rivers carry off the surplus water of the mountain ranges in East Tennessee, Southwestern Virginia and Eastern Kentucky. Both rivers generally rise and fall together, but owing to the greater length of the Tennessee, its rise and fall are less rapid, so that it continues up longer toward its mouth than the other.

These streams are now at flood tide, throwing out into the Ohio an immense quantity of drift, which covers the face of our river here. This drift, no doubt, embraces a few acres of obstructions in the shape of trees, which, with large rocks fastened to their roots and sharpened limbs, have lately been sunk by the rebels in the channel of the Cumberland. This driftwood, and, especially the green trees, as they float down the current of the Mississippi, will be desperately trying on that log-chain which is stretched across the river at Columbus. They may be blown up, however, by the torpedoes.

At such a time as this our gunboats could ascend the Tennessee to Fort Henry, and after taking that post, which could easily be done, they can ascend to Tuscumbia without interruption, and here the river approaches close to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. It remains to be seen whether our Generals will wait for that river to be filled with batteries along its entire length, and its surface covered with gunboats and floating batteries. At present a small force could be sent to Tuscumbia and destroy the railroad in that vicinity; or, much better, a somewhat larger, but not very large, force could take position there and permanently cut off all railroad communication between the Valley of the Mississippi and the East of Rebeldom except that by way of Mobile, which is also threatened by Gen. BUTLER.

The Cumberland has also enough water now in its channel to float any ship in the navy, from Nashville to its mouth. Our great flotilla could ascend that river, and with a little assistance of land forces, which could be carried up on transports, take all the shore batteries, and ascending above Nashville, clean out all the boats on the river, and cut off the retreat of JOHNSON'S army from Bowling Green, and at the same time cut off all his supplies and reinforcements from Nashville. Our gunboats once above Harpeth Shoals, near Clarksville, can pass from there to Nashville, without danger of interruption through the Winter. It remains to be seen, however, whether or not Gen. HALLECK and Gen. MCCLELLAN will let the golden opportunity pass unimproved. Every rebel energy is being bent to the fortifying at this stream at once and another so favorable opportunity will not likely ever occur again. "Time and tide wait for no man," but the latter must be taken at the flood, if we would glide with facility on to fortune.

We have many accounts from the South, which show with what worse than vandalic brutality the rebels are laying waste and desolating their own country, in the vain hope that such folly may lose to the advance of the Government forces. They claim *Kentucky* as their own, this is one of the clearing journals that we place must be made, even establishing their own independence, which would surrender that State to the North. Their pretended Confederate Government is committed to the same by the convention of the defenders. Provisional Government of Kentucky, and the fanciful admission of that State, under such Government, into the "Confederacy." At last, along the line of the Memphis and Nashville Railroad, between Gen. BUELL'S army and them down, the work not only destroying the track, but burning the houses, and stores of provender and corn, of grain, driving off the inhabitants and killing the cattle. It is said they are even depositing the carcasses of the latter in the ponds with which that country is supplied with water, in the hope of making the water too foul for use; but as Gen. PILLOW has resigned, and cannot be in command in that region, I regard this last report as incredible.

But over and above such reports as this, we have well-authenticated evidence of numerous propositions to burn not only Charleston and the cotton on the coast, but Memphis, Galveston, Knoxville, and even Nashville, sending out their large populations houseless and homeless upon the world, rather than they shall fall under the protection of the flag of our common country. The *people* do not desire this, but a few leaders and turbulent fellows, who know that their all is at stake, would rather see the land desolate, if their own fortunes must wane. Moreover, these desperate men hope, by presenting to the people the alternative of the utter destruction of their property, to compel them to offer a resistance to the Government which it is known they are not disposed to offer. It is very well understood, and frequently the charge is publicly made, that many of the people are anxiously and impatiently awaiting the advent of the National forces, to welcome them with open arms. The Charleston papers, always more frank than others, distinctly avow that it is not to be expected of the people that they will destroy their own property, and say it must be done by the military arm. Now, while these wretches are hoisting the black flag in various quarters, and prisoners are allowed to carry it in the rebel army, and while the wretched leaders thus seek to compel the assistance of the people whom they have subjugated, I do hope that our Generals will take note of these things, and—not issue a proclamation, but—the *first* incendiary among the rebels who may be captured, his guilt being proven, should be shot; and any officer ordering the firing of a city, or any private property, if *ever* he can be apprehended and convicted, such man should by no means escape the death penalty. I do not mean to include in this proposition of severity the destruction of property on the field of battle, or in other cases of manifestly urged military necessity. I presume the Government will see to it that in all such cases the sufferers shall be indemnified out of the estates of rebels. But the burning of cities and utter devastation of large districts of country is quite a different thing, which no indemnity can ever make good.

The insanity of such steps, aside from the effect hoped for by the instigators, of stimulating the resistance of the people, should be manifest to any one. Moscow was burnt, and so was Carthage. The latter, a Southern city, never rose from her ashes, and was burnt merely as an act of dying despair. It was no more an act of masterly military strategy than was the suicide of a Roman General. But the case of Russia and its capital is precisely the reverse of the Southern States. Russia was the great grain-producing country of Europe. NAPOLEON could hope to obtain forage and provisions there. When he found the country laid waste his course he had no railways or rivers in his rear by which to transport his supplies, nor could he avail himself of the sea. The land around him was covered with snow, and the frost of that Winter was unusually severe. Besides, Moscow was burned over the heads of NAPOLEON'S soldiers, to leave them without shelter against the fierce elements of a Russian Winter. But with our army the case is reversed. We do not want the houses to quarter in—seldom use them when standing empty around us. We have little use for Southern forage and certainly not at Southern prices; and we have rivers, railways and seas to carry our supplies after us from a land of plenty to a land already sufficiently cursed of God and desolate. It is only a further illustration of rebel folly to hear their comparisons of the burning of Southern cities to the conflagration of Moscow, and the laying waste of Southern fields to the Winter desolation of Russia.

I learn from a gentleman just in from Gen. SMITH'S Division, that it took up its line of march this evening from Maury to Tennessee River, aiming for a point below Fort Henry. The young man who brought this news says the division will cross the Tennessee and proceed up the river to attack Fort Henry. This last may be mere conjecture; but I trust that in conjunction with the gunboats and additional forces this thing will be done. I have, however, some reasons to fear further delay.

From Fort Henry to Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland, is but a day's march; and this last fortification is the key to the Cumberland as far up as Clarksville. At Clarksville are considerable fortifications, which can be reinforced from Bowling Green by railroad. From thence to Nashville there can be no very formidable works as yet.

TENNESSEEAN.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FIRST NEWS OF THE ROUT OF THE "GREAT JOLLYWHOPPER'S" FORCES—FORCED MARCHES OF THE NATIONAL TROOPS—GEN. HALLECK'S MOVEMENTS, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1862.

We anxiously await more definite news from Gen. THOMAS, though assured that he has beaten ZOLLICOFFER, driven his force across the Cumberland, and routed them. We want particulars: The enemy's loss was certainly much greater than ours. It appears Gen. SCHOEPF was not in the fight, owing to horrible roads and obstructions thrown across his path by ZOLLY. If he could have intercepted ZOLLY'S retreat to his intrenchments after his repulse, thousands of the rebels would have been bagged. It seems the attack on THOMAS occurred near Jamestown the morning of the 19th, an hour or two after the fortunate arrival of Col. MANSON'S brigade, who made by night a forced march of 25 miles. The last news is the rebels, the night of the 19th, crossed the Cumberland on a steamer and a dozen or more coal barges, and then scattered. Whether ZOLLY is killed or not, he and his men, unless as guerillas, are practically gone for, like MARSHALL and his gang,—morally and practically dead. Several of our brigades may now be across the Cumberland, following up the victory. We have planted batteries on the river's north bank, southeast of Jamestown. Col. GARRARD, at London, desires to advance at least to Cumberland Ford, about 30 miles from London and 15 from Cumberland Gap.

Speaking of forced marches, reminds me of Col. GARFIELD'S Eighteenth Kentucky Brigade. They marched knee-deep in mud from Louisa to Paintsville, with their knapsacks, &c., and also portions of the loads taken from the wagons and strapped to their backs, to relieve the teams, so dreadful were the roads.

Cairo correspondents say that Gen. HALLECK'S baggage arrived there the 18th, and that Gen. GRANT'S successful reconnoissance will be followed by "another movement in about three weeks." They say it requires only the presence of a Union army to make Union men of nearly all the residents of the Purchase.

Gen. BUELL has received three more excellent batteries. His supply of wagons, and everything else, may now be about sufficient for a forward march of his whole army. Capt. SYMONDS, on the 20th, awarded contracts for 582,000 lbs. sides and shoulders, 2,700 barrels pork, 2,100 barrels flour, 2,400,000 lbs. bread, 150,000 lbs. hominy, 150,000 lbs. rice, 311,000 lbs. coffee, 45,000 lbs. sugar, 9,000 gallons molasses, 60,000 lbs. candles, 120,000 lbs. soap, &c.

The *Democrat* says the Confederate leaders "would, to-day, emancipate every slave, under the dictation of England and France, to accomplish their selfish and ambitious purposes. Time will show them in their true colors. Give them power, and Slavery may look out for itself. Men who turned out that Slavery was in danger, when every practical aspect of it was settled, and as the South desired, may vanish their empty professions till they are tired, and devise as many blockades as they can. The very fact of the world will do that positive to the end."

THE FULL CONFIRMATION OF THE FIRST REPORTS—THE DEATH OF ZOLLICOFFER—THE NATIONAL LOSSES—GEN. THOMAS IN HOT PURSUIT OF THE REBELS, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 23, 15 P. M.

It is an ascertained fact that ZOLLICOFFER was killed on the 19th in the battle at Logan's Cross Roads by Col. S. S. FRY, of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry. The battle occurred eight miles in advance of ZOLLICOFFER'S intrenchments, at Mill Springs, and may be regarded as the Battle of Mill Springs. The rebels' loss was 165 killed, 116 wounded, 45 captured, 14 cannon, 1,000 muskets, several unopened boxes of arms, 1,200 horses and mules, 150 wagons, and an immense quantity of subsistence stores, &c. Our loss, 30 killed and 127 wounded. The enemy had about 10,000 infantry, 800 cavalry, and 16 pieces of artillery. We had in the battle about 4,000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and two batteries. Our regiments engaged were the Tenth Indiana, Fourth Kentucky, Second Minnesota, Ninth Ohio, and Col. WOLFORD'S First Kentucky Cavalry. ZOLLICOFFER thought Gen. THOMAS had but two regiments with him. The bayonet charge of Col. MCCOOK'S Ninth Ohio broke the rebel ranks and decided the day. Since the battle Gen. THOMAS has received from Gen. SCHOEPF, at Somerset, six regiments and a battery, and it is said to have crossed the Cumberland on twenty barges, obtained above Somerset, and to be in hot pursuit of the fugitives.

Deserters from Columbus report 40,000 troops and 144 cannon there, besides a floating battery of 20 cannon and one gunboat mounting four 32-pounders. The guns generally range from 24 to 128-pounders; the majority from 28 to 32. Whatever the fortifications at Columbus and Bowling Green, I believe they will be surrendered or abandoned to us before the 1st of March.

Our ladies at their last meeting report for the soldiers 715 articles of clothing, 166 articles of bedding, and numerous sundries for hospital use; also contributions from Oldham, Bullitt and Franklin counties, Ky., Wyandott county, Indiana, Sandusky, Ohio, and New-York City.

I wonder that the loyalty of E. H. NORMAN, a proposed representative in Congress of a district of Missouri, is not questioned and examined. He made incendiary, treacherous and traitorous speeches in Southern Kentucky last July and August.

PONTIAC.

The Negro Question As It Should Be.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow a subscriber of your paper from its infancy, to suggest a somewhat different tone to its articles—which are usually so well written—on the momentous question of the war. The great question *for the country is, shall we preserve the National Union, or build up a vast consolidated Empire, in which shall be merged their present sovereignties?* Put it thus before the people, and let them know that upon their decision rests the continuance or destruction of this Republic. If this war is to override the great principles of our National Union so as to legislate away those same rights of other States which we claim for the State of New-York, what guarantee have we that our turn may not come next? Will it be possible for the Free States, in that case, so to retain their individuality as to keep for themselves what they deny to others?

You must be aware that WENDELL PHILLIPS repres

ing to the Government, in the purchase of this single vessel of small value, of $97,000.

From these statements, taken from this table, your Committee with confidence appeal to the Senate and the country to judge whether it was made in honesty and good faith, with a view of stating fairly what were the actual prices demanded for these vessels, or with the false and fraudulent purpose of holding out to the Government and the country the idea that such vast amounts had been actually saved to the Government by the agency of Mr. MORGAN.

Nor do the Committee attach much weight to the certificate of Mr. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL and several other gentlemen, who have given to the Secretary of the Navy a certificate that these vessels have been purchased at lower prices, not than the vessels were worth, not than the usual market prices at the time, but "at lower prices than have usually been paid by the Government."

Neither do your Committee place especial confidence in the judgment and opinion of Mr. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL in this matter, when it appears from the report of the Secretary of the Navy that more than $100,000 of the amount disbursed by Mr. MORGAN was paid to the firm of S. L. MITCHILL & SON, of which Mr. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL is supposed to be the senior partner.

Nor is it the fact, so far as your Committee, upon a diligent inquiry, have been able to learn, that such an arrangement as that made by the Secretary of the Navy with Mr. MORGAN has the sanction of the Chamber of Commerce, or of any other mercantile community on the face of the earth. And it would be strange indeed if it were so. No usage can prevail or be established among any intelligent and upright community that does not rest upon the solid basis of common sense, common honesty and sagacity. Your Committee, believing that no merchant in possession of his ordinary mental faculties could be guilty of the absurdity of employing an agent to buy for him a vessel, and make his compensation entirely dependant upon the price he should pay, and to increase in proportion to the extravagance of the sum paid, applied to several gentlemen whom they supposed to have knowledge on the subject, and enquired of them if they ever knew of such an arrangement, and they have, without exception, answered in the negative. To other gentlemen they have applied in writing, and, amongst others, to the president of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, asking the same question, and in no instance have they received an affirmative answer.

One of the Vice-Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, in answer to a letter addressed to the President, (the President being absent from the City,) encloses the rates of commissions recommended by the Chamber in cases where no express agreement is made, and in that list of commissions 2½ per cent. is set down at the commission for purchasing or selling vessels, but he adds: "In the sale or vessels, as in the purchases, the brokers are frequently employed, and in such cases a brokerage is generally agreed upon by the parties selling." Two and a-half per cent., instead of being, as stated by the Secretary, the least possible expense or charge, is the very highest ever sanctioned or recommended by the Chamber of Commerce. The ordinary compensation in New-York for a broker, or commission merchant, for making a large purchase, is generally, if not always, regulated by contract, and seems to expect half the sum paid by the Secretary of the Navy to Mr. MORGAN; and in such large purchases as those made by him for the Government should not exceed one-fourth of one per cent.

Your committee can well imagine that a person desirous of selling a vessel, and whose necessities are urgent, might deem it expedient to contract with a broker to make a sale of her, and, to give stimulus to his efforts in that direction, might well pay him a commission to be regulated by the amount for which he should sell the vessel. In that case it would be for the interest of both principal and agent to procure the highest possible price; but when a purchaser employs a broker to buy a vessel for him, it is for the interest of the principal to procure the vessel for the lowest price, and it would be the height of absurdity, in such a case, for him to make it for the interest of his own agent to be unfaithful to him, and to compensate him most liberally for buying at the highest rate.

About the time this immense sum was paid to Mr. MORGAN for these trifling services, or immediately preceding it, several of the most prominent, patriotic and public-spirited citizens of New-York, of great experience and high reputation, had organized themselves into a Union Defence Committee, and for days and weeks, if not for months, they devoted their time and talents to supplying the wants and necessities of the Government, without ever having received or asked, as your Committee have been informed and believe, a single dollar for their services; and there can be no doubt that there are and have been numbers of patriotic merchants in New-York, eminently qualified for the duty, who would have cheerfully performed this work for the Government without any charge whatever.

But your Committee repudiate entirely the idea that commissions on sales, or purchases, or disbursements, constitute a proper mode of compensating an officer or agent of the Government for services. The subject of compensation for ministerial services, and the rules and principles justly applicable thereto, came under the consideration of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, afterward Lord STOWELL, in the case of the *Rendsburg*, reported in the sixth of Robinson's Admiralty Reports, page 143.

The Marshal of his Court had presented a claim for fees for services in the removal and sale of a prize ship, on the value of which he claimed commissions. In the course of the elaborate opinion delivered by that great Judge, the following principles were declared:

1. All fees of office have their foundation in some competent authority assigning a fair *quantum meruit* for the particular services, or must be supported as a claim for work and labor.

2. A percentage charge or commission on value cannot be maintained either for work and labor, or on the ground of responsibility, and nothing can be more clear than that, *of all possible modes of remuneration, a percentage is the least consonant to general principles of equity.*

3. "I do most entirely repudiate all analogy between *mercantile profits and official charges.*" "The merchant charges his commission because he is a merchant," &c.

After going on to state, with characteristic clearness, the very different grounds on which commissions and official fees rest, he adds: "I do therefore, *ex animo*, expunge from the vocabulary of the Court the very term commission, as far as it relates to the services performed by the Marshal, or any officer of this Court." The whole reasoning of the Court in this judgment goes with great force against compensating official services with commissions, after the custom of merchants, in which the Committee entirely concur.

It is said to be necessary not only that justice should be done, but that the public should be satisfied that it is done; and in this view your committee regret that in the city of New-York a man could not have been found to transact this business for the Navy Department out of the family connection of the Secretary; for, however pure and honest his purpose may have been in the selection, it cannot fail to give rise to suspicions that other motives than a single purpose to subserve the public interests may possibly have influenced the choice that was made.

The time, too, at which this arrangement was made, by which such a vast and disproportionate amount of the public money was paid for so inconsiderable a service, was peculiarly unfortunate. The country was engaged in a war in which its very existence was at stake. The nation had been aroused, and was contributing men and money without stint, to preserve the national life, vindicate the national honor, and restore the rightful supremacy of the Constitution and the laws. The energies and the industry of the country were to be taxed as they never had been before, and the pressing necessities of the Government, had compelled it to resort to new and untried sources of revenue. Sure but of poverty and the splendid mansion of wealth were alike called upon to aid in bearing the burden which rebellion and civil war had thrown upon the nation. All this was borne, and would have been borne cheerfully, if the taxpayers had seen or been convinced that their money was to be faithfully and economically applied to the purposes for which it was raised; but when they see immense sums squandered on personal or political favorites for small and inconsiderable services, confidence in the Government is impaired, public credit is paralyzed, and the very existence of the nation is imperilled.

The $70,000 of the public money now in the hands of Mr. GEO. D. MORGAN, in equity and good conscience, belongs to the Government and not to him, and should at once be restored to the National Treasury, and such reasonable compensation for his services paid to him as justice may require.

"First-Day Schools" in the Society of Friends.

The idea of a Quaker Sunday School met at first with much disfavor with the more conservative of this staid sect, yet after a few years of faithful experiment, it has developed the most successful results. The Pioneer Conference of Teachers and Delegates has been recently held in Cincinnati, and a comparison of notes there made shows our own country, at the present time, considerably in advance of England, where such schools were first established.

The scriptural culture of English children is, as a general thing, carefully looked to at home, where private tutelage is more prevalent than with us, which renders the comparitively small attendance upon the Mission Schools a matter of less surprise. Seven thousand pupils is the average of the English schools, while in our own country fifteen thousand children of Friends comprise the regular Sabbath attendance. In the State of New-York alone are fifty such establishments, wholly under the supervision of Quakers or Friends. During the last three months one has been added to the list in this City, and one in Brooklyn.

In Indiana it has proved one of the most extensive and interesting fields of labor, and has been thoroughly cultivated by the missionaries belonging to the Society resident in that region.

The Twentieth-street Meeting of this City, has connected with it a flourishing class, who are zealously advanced by a corps of efficient teachers, under the general supervision of ROBERT LINDLEY MURRAY, who provided an instructive pleasure for them yesterday afternoon, by inviting an address from Edward Rigg, of Baltimore, who was present, and interested both teachers and pupils by a recital of the already perceptible benefits resulting from the inculcation of the simple discipline of the Society, by means of "First-day Schools."

The Cincinnati department of the mission cause has liberally assisted the establishment of suitable accommodations for carrying on the work in foreign lands, and has lately donated a generous sum for the erection of buildings for the purpose in Honolulu, where a field presents itself.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

Resumption of Correspondence—A Growl at the Overland Mail—Vagaries of the Telegraph—California and the National Loan—Trouble with the Floods—The Gold and Silver Yield—A Ball to the Russian Bear.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1861.

In a hopeful spirit for the fate of the good resolutions in process of incubation for the coming New-Year, and repentance and sorrow for sins of omission of the fading old one, do I resume the dulles and dignities of "Special Correspondent" of the TIMES, from this peaceful fragment of the disjointed Union. The times *may* be out of joint, but not so the "Daily TIMES," I trust, which reminds me that few and far between are the numbers that find their way hitherward—"leastways" I don't average more than one a week, and so spasmodic and irregular are the arrivals of our paper mails, that nobody else has any greater cause for rejoicing at the brilliant achievements of the Overland Mail Company. There's no use in denying the fact that the mail service is badly performed. I received a "TIMES" this morning, and on opening it, was horrified to see in the headings intimation of a great battle and defeat at Manassas. Great thunder—again? Is it possible, said I. Licked again? With fear and trembling I read on, and found at last that it was *not* a new fight, but the same old one. The Overland Mail had accomplished the feat of delivering the latest papers fresh from New-York, in just 150 days. Letters are all the way from 30 to 60 days reaching us now, and we mourn for the good old times when mails came by steamer twice a month. It was then a matter of certainty, now it is a question of chance. The trouble is, there's nobody to hold the Overland Mail Company to a strict accountability for the mails they receive. Nobody knows whether they deliver half or a fourth of the bags received, and it seems to be a matter resting with the drivers altogether, how many bags they will choose to throw overboard to lighten up the load. As a method for transporting letters another year, when things are systematized and improved it may answer admirably; but as a medium of transportation of newspapers, it's a large-sized humbug, and never will do until the Company is made to comply with its contract, which they would deem very cruel, undoubtedly. I am expecting soon to receive my copy of the TIMES, announcing the opening of the cannonade on Fort Sumter and capture of Major ANDERSON. That number is a little behind time yet, but I still have hopes of it. Then, where's that Pony, that was to be a part and portion of the service the Company were to perform, and which the Government agreed to pay ever so much money? The animal has been tied up to some hay-rack and forgotten. Evidently must be so, for we received lots of letters marked "Pony," and for which our friends paid their little old dollar to have brought through in thirty days by stage. And now, having had my blow out at that "slow coach," the Overland Mail, I will proceed to give the Telegraph a "first-rate notice."

Anybody who has sent a message that required an immediate answer, can readily understand how amiable it is calculated to make one feel to be told that the wires are down. The fact is the institution was built in a hurry. John Bull would not have finished it for two years yet; but then it would have strung a wire every Indian on the Plains had become an expert operater. They show a little disposition occasionally, as it is, to "pull wires." The telegraph is a great institution, but seems mighty unsocial. We get few exciting items over the wires, thereby failing to throw us into a state of excitement and leave us positively tied and on the anxious seat for several days. You must know the papers here serve up the principal news in startling headings that are nearly a column, and when you come to the item itself it is extremely small. We get it something like this: "Great battle momentarily expected! Fifty thousand rebels in motion! Washington, latest moment. A lull, o'clock the enemy were observed moving in force on Arlington Heights. The Union forces immediately formed in order of battle and skirmishers were thrown out to—— (wires down east of Strawberry.—YOUNG, Operator." Late two days, bulletin-board announces: "Wires all right." The paper appears, and gives us a column of stunning items, and never says a word as to what the previous item, which left us in a deathless state of suspense. It goes on again, and we begin to see more startling items: "Great battle between the Union forces, under Gen. HALLECK, and Gen. BOWIE—knife out! 1,500 killed!" Great slaughter!—(wires down east of Salt Lake—YOUNG.") Then come another suspense of a day or two and we go on to the next, which is something else. Sometimes I get a message myself, which is often a "puzzler." Such as this, for instance: "N. Y., Dec. 32, 62½, minutes past 4. MACKEREL say aloes pills are all salt water. NEBEDAR." To do the operators justice, they are always willing to try it again, and usually get it out all straight, but on the whole one might say to our telegraph news as the old lady did of the Dictionary after reading it very attentively—was all words enough, but she couldn't see any particular connection in the story. Talking about telegraphs, the *first* message received over the wires was a stunner, and came direct from His Satanic Majesty to an "Abrigone." It appears the workmen were engaged in "hauling taught" the wire preparatory to crossing a stream, the banks of which were high and abrupt, and among them at the extreme end nearest the bank was a "gentleman savage," who had, contrary to Indian nature, concluded to work a few days to get a dollar to expend for whisky and tobacco. They were surging away on the wire when a little streak of electricity came dancing along from a point a hundred miles away, where a thunder storm was raging, and quicker than any hot potato was ever dropped was the metal from the hands of the "haulers" who understood it, all except Mr. Indian, who was suddenly seen to execute a war-dance, with eyes rolling, but she couldn't let go in time—the shock itself, of which the slight sensation had been but a precursor, formed a "continuity" with the "native," and suddenly the soles of a very flat pair of feet were seen, pointing heavenward, and the Indian supposed to own them going down in a crescent-like curve, head first, into the creek. For a moment he disappeared, but immediately emerged, scrambled up the bank, took one wild look behind, and then ran as no Indian ever ran before, with every hair straight up like a porcupine's, so stiff you could have hung a pickaxe on it. That Indian has never been seen in that vicinity since. He must consider the telegraph a perfect stunner, a shocking affair.

You will be wondering why California has done so little for the National loan. It does look as if there was a screw loose somewhere, and a want of patriotism, but if you will read the newspapers, and see what we have had to encounter this Winter in the way of floods and inundations, you might make allowances. The whole upper country bordering on the rivers has been under water; ranches have been swept of fences and barns, crops and tools; thousands of heads of valuable sheep and cattle drowned; the cities of Marysville, Stockton and Sacramento were overflowed, and houses swept away and destroyed, and the damage that is ever consequent upon a flood that has rendered thousands homeless and homeless—when all this is to be taken into consideration, the question of the loan becomes a secondary affair. The people must use their money to build their houses again, replenish their farms, rebuild fences, and repair the damages before they can spare a dollar to the Government. Again, capitalists will not sacrifice *stock* to patriotism, and it is difficult to make them take a liberal view of the question, when it is patriotism and seven per cent. on the one hand, and two, per cent. a month and their own pockets on the other. There are so many tempting openings and opportunities for investment here, that it is very hard to resist temptation. Some turn out well, and some don't. As a general thing, investments in mines are unfortunate, and hundreds of thousands have been sunk in that "will o' the wisp," quartz mining, the rock on which half California has split, and yet fortunes have been and are being made in the business. There's the famous "Ailuia Mine," which has been paying $50,000 per month for eight years, and still continues to pay as well as at first. It belonged to three ignorant Irishmen, common laborers, and one American, and their united profits from the mine have been about six hundred thousand each. The three Irishmen still continue to work the mine. The American, with the true characteristic of the genus, went in for a good time, latterly his income got the better of him; he had tried his best to keep up with it and spend it as he went, but the mine was too much for him, and he "went under" literally a month since—whisky, women, and fifteen thousand a month laid him out.

In Washoe there are several paying mines, especially in the district known as "Gold Hill." I know four parties interested in a mine there, who received all last Fall, $1,000 a day each, as their net profits. In other parts of California there are a great many paying quartz mines; in Grass Valley and Sonora, especially, there are mines that have been worked for years at a handsome profit. There is one thing to be said of a good quartz mine; if it is not always very rich, it is generally extensive, and makes up in quantity what it lacks in quality, and may be worked to profit for years. The excitement on "processes" has had its run and died out; of some scores of them, but two or three have stood the test of actual demonstration on a large scale. At the Ophir mine, they worked what is known as the SMITH & DENT process, and the old Fryeburg or wasting process, amalgamating in barrels. It is slow, as most German institutions, and don't come up to the mark yet. Any process of extracting the gold and silver from quartz and sulphurets, that would come within ten per cent. of assay value, at a cost for working of not over $25 per ton, on a large scale, would give California an addition of three millions a month in receipts, with no increase of expenditure, and make all of us poor devils so rich we would be able to take the expenses of this little war upon ourselves entirely.

The rainy season had set in, in good earnest, about the middle of November, and it has rained about forty days and forty nights perpetually and continuously. Old Noah with his ark would be a very popular institution around Sacramento about these days. He could fill it up at short notice with two of every kind, not omitting specimens of the drowned-out California Legislature who will have to "take water" this session—as at last accounts the Capitol was immersed several feet. What lamentation there would be if that august body (which meets in January) should share the fate of the rats and be drowned out in good earnest. I won't say the people would pray for a similar freshet every year, but I do think they would summon all their Christian fortitude and try to bear the blow. There is a rumor afloat in consequence of the too abundant supply of the element of which they know so little, the Legislature will adjourn to higher ground, down here. It would be the first time in the history of that body that they ever took "high ground" in any instance, and it has always been a mystery how some of its members have always managed to keep their heads above water so long. We shall now learn, I hope, how the work's done. Their adjournment down here, if it does place, is, perhaps, on the principle that Sacramento has been sufficiently afflicted for one Winter already, without having the Legislature holding an session in addition.

When it was known that Sacramento was "drowned out," and hundreds left houseless, homeless and unprovided for, the good Samaritans of our city started a subscription and contributions of money, food and raiment. The result was a collection of $25,000 in cash and an equal amount in provisions and clothing, which was sent up immediately. Tent-pitching, feeding, staving chap, BILL RANSOM, of DONAHOE, RANSOM & Co., Bankers—always first and foremost in every work of charity—was the prime mover in this good work, and gave his time, night and day, to it, until all the needy were made comfortable. The Marysville people, however, were true grit, and sparkily refused to be assisted. They said they could take care of their own poor, and returned the money sent to them. The people of California are naturally very liberal. I noticed in the list of subscriptions to help the expenses of putting the City of Sacramento in a state of defence by levees against the further increase of the volume of water, the workers [illegible] down to 25¢ a day.

The [illegible] of San Francisco [illegible] highly [illegible] decree of the Common Council [illegible] pays [illegible] paling [illegible] opposite [illegible] was [illegible] that [illegible] that body was [illegible] upon which the Common Council [illegible] and was the [illegible] Board [illegible] expense [illegible] of the municipality [illegible] it was represented, but the matter was finally [illegible] premises, it is presumed, to the satisfaction of all parties, that the swamp land question was left [illegible] the true expression of the views and the wishes of the ladies, and [illegible] other assertion of Chinese [illegible] only Paris should be [illegible] with Paris [illegible] of fashion.

A grand ball was given to Count [illegible] the officers of the Russian [illegible] lying in our harbor. It was the first [illegible] given in San Francisco, people got [illegible] with more than a six months' [illegible] it was given by the City Guards, Co. [illegible] assisted by subscribers. The ball took place [illegible] and the money was ridiculously expended. Everybody and their wives were there, and anybody not there was, as a matter of course, nobody. Jenkins of the Press assures us recently that it was *the* ball of the season, in which he is correct, as it was the first and only one so far; the patriots, too, that the case of the city were there. Jenkins is sound again; *all the* are always there, in fact, they don't seem to do much else. You never hear of their being absent at a ball, benefit, or first concert of a strolling singer, sometimes, indeed, they stay at home, to give place to the opposition party, known as the "highly fastidious" and "discriminating," or otherwise highly intelligent and appreciative audience. They all went to the Russian ball. The gentlemen who are supposed to live in constant expectation of taking up permanent quarters in Siberia, or being on other equally cool terms with the Emperor, for trimming their toes in instead of out, turning their collars up instead of down, or some other equally serious political offence,—seemed, for the time being, to blot out Siberia altogether from their minds, and went in regularly for a good time. There's one thing certain, if their English was bad their dancing was not, and true to the instincts of the Russian bear, they hugged the girls in the polka in the most natural and charming manner—and, indeed, one young lady remarked in my hearing of her partner—a big, be-whiskered lieutenant—"He holds one delightfully," and I saw her start out with him again with the most benign and resigned expression. She bore it with great fortitude; in fact, I suspect she rather liked it.

I was going to tell you something about our internal improvements, the threatened hotels going up, &c., and all sorts of gossip of which a place abounds, but the gentlemen compositors will "set 'em up" will be misprinding something and [illegible] ridiculous if I don't stop, for I always notice that when a fellow gets noisy and brags it out too long, they reverse a few types and [illegible] the last gleam of sense that remained in the [illegible] me, all on the principle of the oysters and the Canal-street plan—as many as you can eat for a shilling—give you six good ones on the go off and the seventh settles your case pretty effectually. You don't like to hear oysters mentioned again for a month. Speaking of hotels, there are two splendid ones about being finished and nobody steps forward to take either. We have not a decent hotel in the place, and there is a splendid opening for one. Why won't some old [illegible] that the business come out and take one? Can't the Metropolitan spare a representative? Beat the Long roll and call all the LELANDS to arms and see if there can't be one detailed on this special duty. There's money in it. Master WARREN, put it in your pipe and smoke it; put a dozen paper collars in your hat, jump aboard the steamer and come out and see about it. I'll board with you for nothing the balance of my life for the suggestion. PODGERS.

Obituary.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Jan. 27.

DAVID F. ROBINSON, for many years President of the Hartford Bank, and one of our most active and prominent citizens, died last night after a brief illness aged 61 years.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Meeting in the Renovated Rooms—New Life in the Association—Its Aims and Hopes—Addresses by the President, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Scott, Mr. Waterbury, Mr. Gorard, Stuart L. Woodford and others—Likewise a Collation.

The New-York Teachers' Association held an interesting meeting on Saturday evening, on the occasion of the opening of their newly-finished rooms in the Board of Education Building, corner of Grand and Elm streets. The unsightly furniture of the old room has been removed, the walls renewed, the woodwork repainted, the library replenished, and last though by no means least, through the excellent taste of Mr. BOREL, the Clerk of the Board, the floor has been covered with an elegant, durable, and even artistic carpet. The room is designed for meetings of the Teachers' Association, and as a place for social gathering, either for reading and conversation. In spite of the storm and the almost impassable condition of the streets, there was a comparatively large attendance of teachers, professors, members of the Board of Education, and other invited guests.

About eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. SAMUEL L. PERKINS, Principal of School No. 49, who said:

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT, MR. SAML. L. PERKINS.

GENTLEMEN: The pleasant duty devolves upon me, this evening, to welcome you to our new and handsomely arranged rooms, and I do it the more cordially that our exercises are to be of a more varied and interesting character than usual. We shall endeavor to demonstrate that no inevitable Grudgrind system pervades our meetings. We meet to rejoice together at the auspicious commencement of a New Year, and it may not be deemed *mal apropos* to state briefly the condition of our Association, its past results and present aims. About eighteen months ago, our Association recovered from a *slow fever*, that had been preying upon its life, and which had brought it to the verge of dissolution. Since then its vital pulses have grown fuller and stronger to the present time. Still our corporation is somewhat attenuated, lacking flesh and blood, and the executive ability that accompany these. But we have every reason to be encouraged. With the spirit that devises liberal things, we have had faith and energy to work earnestly for their attainment. We have striven zealously to stir the sluggish pool of professional pride: to increase our Library and institute a Teachers' Union. We have done much. Our meetings have been comparatively well attended. We have presented a series of popular lectures, of which we may be justly proud, in which our friends have been entertained and instructed, by Jas. W. Gerard, Dr. Bellows, Prof. Gratff Barton, James T. Brady, Jos. P. Thompson, Prof. Jno. S. Hunes, and Stuart L. Woodford, Esq.; while essays and discussions upon practical school topics have occurred as regularly as the recurring months.

At present we have a list of well-known and honored names from which to choose our lecturers, and a considerable number of active members for our stock company. But we have mapped out to some extent the appropriate work of our association, and are gathering momentum for its accomplishment. We feel that the Teachers' Association of the City of New-York should be a centre of influence, a vital power to mold and direct the onward movement of educational progress. Education is become a practical word—a definite idea. It is coming to mean even to the general popular mind, mental development rather than mental garniture. In an age and a land practical in everything, except in dealing with treason, it is not strange that practical reforms in modes of instruction, and in everything pertaining to education, are being suggested, discussed and worked out. It is strange, and a shame, that the teachers of our city, in their corporate capacity, should not be prepared to direct and urge forward the car of progress, instead of being dragged lamentingly at its tail. The benefits of a Teachers' Association are many, and it has claims upon every one whose heart is in his business.

We all need a broader humanity, a broader, truer professional pride. If there were no other object than [illegible] to [illegible] there by the hand, [illegible] sympathies and [illegible], and enliven the common necessities we have common interests and common [illegible] As we can would be desirous [illegible] we would [illegible] experience need counsel [illegible] the learned and skilful own it to the profession to strengthen the feeble hands and encourage [illegible] whom [illegible] performance evidences [illegible] efforts may yet stand out knowing no [illegible] of standards and measures, [illegible] have [illegible] to import expressions [illegible] to work [illegible] with other well-[illegible] the realm of [illegible] in real progress, [illegible] stupid, stereotyped [illegible] in their colors. [illegible] is to be found the possibility of [illegible] by [illegible] by thoughts [illegible] and those who possess [illegible] and [illegible] of society, should the most [illegible] [illegible] yet [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Perk-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WERNER—A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—TOODLES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Bishop AMES and Hon. HAMILTON FISH have been appointed by Secretary STANTON, Commissioners to proceed to the rebel States to look after the wants of the National prisoners.

Not a word of news from the Burnside expedition has yet reached us.

The rebels are beginning to comprehend the extent of their recent disastrous defeat in Kentucky. From incredulity, they have passed through the last stage of doubt, and reached that of conviction. The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Friday last, states that the first reports received by them through the Northern papers are more than confirmed by intelligence received at the rebel War Department. In view of the fact that the rebel communications with the Southwest, through East Tennessee, and with the South, over the seaboard railroads, are likely to be cut off, the *Dispatch* urges the necessity of immediately completing the connection between Richmond and Danville, and with the North Carolina Railroad.

A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., received by way of Fortress Monroe, announces the sinking of the second stone fleet at the entrance of Charleston harbor. It was accomplished on the 22d inst.

Gen. HALLECK has issued a special order directing the President and other officers of the St. Louis Mercantile Association and the Chamber of Commerce to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by law. In case of failure to do so for the space of ten days, the officers so failing shall be deemed to have resigned; and if he attempts to exercise the functions of his office, he shall be arrested for contempt and punished according to the laws of war.

Gen. LANDER has brigaded his division, assigning the First Brigade—consisting of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Indiana, Seventh Virginia and the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry—to Col. NATHAN KIMBALL, Fourteenth Indiana; Second Brigade to Col. DUNNING, Fifth Ohio; and the Third Brigade to Col. TYLER, Seventh Ohio. The artillery and cavalry are not yet assigned. The force is encamped at the mouth of Patterson's Creek, Virginia, near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge. The Fifty-fifth Ohio Regiment, originally ordered to Gen. BUELL'S column, has gone to reinforce Gen. LANDER.

Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, has tendered to the Government three regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery to garrison the defences of Washington on the Virginia side of the Potomac, whenever the National army shall move forward. The offer, it is said, meets the favorable consideration of the President and of Gen. McCLELLAN.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented in favor of Emancipation; for the employment of homœopathic physicians in the army; for the establishment of a national armory in the West, and against any further traffic in the public lands. A memorial was also presented from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, in favor of the continuance of the Coast Survey. A report was made from the Naval Committee in relation to the answer of the Secretary of the Navy to the resolution of inquiry in regard to the Morgan contracts. We publish the report this morning. A resolution was passed authorizing the Superintendent of the Census to furnish the Secretary of War with such war statistics, from time to time, as the Secretary of War may deem necessary for the use of his Department. A resolution was offered, and laid over, inquiring of the Secretary of the Navy relative to the cost and capabilities of certain vessels-of-war. A bill for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade was introduced by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, and referred. The resolution from the Legislature of New-York, instructing our Senators to vote for the abolition of the franking privilege, was presented and referred. The joint resolution making an alteration in the rules of the two Houses, providing that war matters can, when considered necessary, be debated in secret session, was called up by Mr. WADE, of Ohio. The resolution was modified somewhat, and the subject was postponed until to-day. Mr. BRIGHT'S case was then considered again, and Mr. LATHAM, of California, made a speech, opposing his expulsion. No vote was taken, and the Senate, after an Executive Session, adjourned.

In the House, a bill providing aid for the construction of a military road west of the Missouri River, *via* Forts Leavenworth and Riley, to Denver City, was presented by Mr. WATTS, the delegate from New-Mexico, and referred to the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad. A bill to render more uniform the postage on printed matter was introduced by Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana. The rates provided for are: On newspapers less than two ounces in weight, and on which postage is now chargeable by law, five cents per quarter; for weeklies, when carried less than two thousand miles, ten cents; for semi-weeklies, etc., according to the number issued per week, and on magazines and periodicals, a half cent per ounce, and on books and other mailable matter one cent per ounce—double postage to be charged for distances over two thousand miles. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the West Point Academy bill, and Mr. MENZIES, of Kentucky, proceeded to make a speech on the general question of the war, and the policy of emancipation. The latter he opposed. He was followed by Mr. RIDDLE, of Ohio, who advocated the right of Congress to abolish Slavery, and by Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, who took the opposite ground. General debate was then stopped—the Academy bill was reported to the House without amendment, and passed. The Executive, Judicial and Legislative bill was afterwards considered, but no definite action was taken upon it.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate did not meet until 7½ o'clock in the evening, when the time was principally occupied in the introduction of bills, notice of which had previously been given. The bill amending the law for the incorporation of fire insurance companies in relation to agencies of foreign companies, was ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly, after some business of minor importance, bills were introduced to fix the size of apple-barrels, and to amend the general laws of Suffolk and Queens Counties. The resolutions, to refer matters relating to the Excise laws and to the proposed amendment of the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of liquor as a beverage, to a select committee, were called up and debated until the adjournment, but no vote was taken. An evening session was held, during which the Finance resolutions, from the Committee of Ways and Means, were debated. They were not disposed of, but were further made the special order for this evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen last evening amended the rules so as to create Standing Committees on National affairs and on printing and advertising. A committee was appointed to superintend the refitting of the Chamber of the Board. By a vote of 14 to 3, the Board decided to make the NEW-YORK TIMES a Corporation paper. The Board adjourned to Thursday, at 5 P. M.

Secretary CHASE has written to his friends at Columbus, Ohio, declining to become a candidate for the Senatorial Chair.

There are now 300 rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, Ohio. Among them is a surgeon, a relative of the renegade BRECKINRIDGE.

A singular story of the loss and remarkable recovery of a horse by a Connecticut farmer, will be found in the law column. The facts were narrated by the lucky farmer himself upon the trial of the action, which resulted in the restoration of his favorite animal. The case was tried at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice PECKHAM. The noted case of Musina and another *vs.* Stillman and others, involving the title to a large amount of lands in Brownsville, Texas, and which is also a side issue of the Watrous impeachment case, was called at the Circuit of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice PECKHAM. As it was deemed an equity case, however, it was postponed until to-day, when it is expected to be proceeded in before Justice INGRAHAM.

The Stock Market was firm in prices yesterday, but without general buoyancy. Exchange, as on Saturday, 113¾@114; Gold, 103@103¼ ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were in limited request, yesterday, though prices were generally easier. The decline in Exchange was discouraging to export buyers. The transactions in Provisions were more extensive; Pork and Beef were firmer. Groceries were in moderate demand, as were also Hops, Tallow and Whisky. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Teas and Tobacco. The Freight engagements were restricted. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alteration.

French Interference.

There have been, as all are aware, for some time, various rumors circulating in society with reference to an unofficial proposition from the Emperor of the French to the British Government. An American gentleman, formerly in high diplomatic position, now traveling in Europe, is represented as having been assured by Lord PALMERSTON himself, in an interview with him, that the French Government were desirous of breaking this annoying blockade, and that they were ready and had proposed to unite with the English Administration, acknowledging the Southern Confederacy as a *de facto* Government. Similar reports are received here from other sources. The rumors, in the indirect way in which they reach us, may reasonably be considered as of very doubtful authority. Yet it is worth while to consider what are the probabilities for and against a French interference in our struggle.

The whole fabric of society in France, it should be remembered, rests at the present moment on a most uncertain financial basis. The expenses of the War Establishment have eaten away more than the income from public sources; the Government has been borrowing ahead, we know not to what immense amount: the official personages have set the example of boundless speculations, and, in imitation, a great deal of the capital of the middle classes has been placed in all kinds of speculative enterprises. The Emperor, seeing, at length, the abyss of bankruptcy into which the Government, with their enormous annual deficit, were plunging, has called in his old Minister of Finance, and proclaims a reform. Still we cannot reasonably expect a reduction of the army estimates at such a disturbed time as this; so that we may doubt if M. FOULD is able to touch the source of the disease. He must still have the problem before him of preserving the credit of the Empire, while the Government are spending a third more than they are receiving.

But this skillful financiering must at length come to an end, as the shrewd Emperor well knows; and Bankruptcy in France is Revolution. To these dangers impending are now added the severe losses and interruptions to business resulting from the American troubles. The want of the raw material for manufacture might be borne, painfully as it is felt by thousands of manufacturers and their laborers; but the vast reduction in the American trade in wines, silks and luxuries is driving hundreds of thousands of *ouvriers* to the verge of ruin. Discontent and hunger in this class also mean Revolution. Now there are various ways in which we could suppose, with much probability, that the Emperor might attempt to avert these dangers and evils. He might, in the first place, take the most rational course—reduce his army and navy, bring down the expenses of the Court, and put a stop to the speculations of his favorites. But this is a path very difficult for a Revolutionary Emperor to choose. His prestige is in part military; his pride is to be the umpire of Europe, and his ambition is probably all in the direction where an army only could aid him. He might again arouse the passions of the people, cause them to forget their troubles, and force from them new imposts, by some popular European war in the direction of a maintenance of national rights, as, for instance, a war upon Austria in behalf of Hungary or Venetia; or he might gratify the ambition of the nation by acquiring new territory for France on the Rhine in a struggle with Germany. For furthering such objects, we can well conceive that he would gladly see, and even urge on, England in a maritime war with the United States. We must suppose—if the popular theory of his inscrutable character be correct—that these European plans of ambition lie nearest his heart; and, with the English power occupied in a desperate struggle with America, he might certainly hope for a free field for his own projects on the Continent.

But there is yet another course he might adopt. He might, in union with England, provoke with this country what he would believe would be but a short war, not perilous to France for the sake of bringing trade back to its normal condition: thus obtaining cotton again from the South, regaining the old markets in the North, and additional ones from the Free Trade South. We could even suppose a sufficient inducement held out to his ambition by Southern Commissioners in the offer of provinces, or a "Protectorate." A French colony in the ancient French provinces at the mouth of the Mississippi would be a tempting *bouche* even for the ambition of a Napoleon, and one that only too many there would be happy to offer. The effects of such a policy, he might reasonably suppose, would be a closer union with England, (indispensable for him on his revolutionary throne;) the quieting of his hungry *ouvriers* and discontented mercantile and manufacturing classes, and the gratification of the French pride in a new conquest or a short and brilliant war.

These are the inducements to his interference in our civil struggle. But, on the other hand, to his shrewd and far-reaching mind, many objections of a most serious nature would present themselves. LOUIS NAPOLEON is the most intelligent ruler in Europe. He knows America thoroughly. He knows the immense latent power of a democracy. He is aware even, if the two great Powers should succeed in establishing a Southern Confederacy, that the Northern Union, with its boundless energy, invention and wealth, its homogeneous mass of twenty millions on the most favored soil of the world, would speedily become a most powerful State, and from the necessity of the case, a military State. He might reasonably dread to incur the undying hate and hostility of such a powerful people, who were never known to forget an injury. Beside, with his thorough knowledge of Europe and America, he might not be at all confident that such a war would end so speedily or so harmlessly as many English authorities would have the world believe. He has read in French history of a Democracy, weak and inexperienced in war, assailed by a host of enemies; he remembers their first defeats; but he remembers also the inextinguishable passion and fire which were worked up within it, until under a fitting leader, the democratic hosts swept over almost every monarchy of Europe. He may wisely dread to light fires, whose sweep among the inflammable materials of Europe no man can measure.

Then again a war, *with* England against their old ally and in behalf of a Slave Empire, would not at first be popular in France. Louis NAPOLEON, if he has any noble instincts, has them certainly against some of the ancient abuses upon mankind—such as priestcraft and slavery. Such is human inconsistency, that we may fairly believe that the Despot of France would find it disagreeable to be hand-in-hand with the slavedrivers of the South to perpetuate human bondage. It would not correspond to his mission, as he apparently conceives that mission. It would be a union which history could not praise, and which French heroism would revolt at. The Liberator of Italy, and the Reënslaver of Four Millions of Negroes, are two titles that do not read well together.

Beside, it is not for French interest to have two powers instead of one, on American soil. The whole United States are now too strong to be an equal rival on the sea with Great Britain; and it can be of no advantage to France to give up the sea again to British control. Then again it will occur to his intelligent mind that an unprovoked interference of England and France in this civil war, would arouse up this people to such a pitch of madness that Cotton and Slavery would be swept into an indiscriminate ruin: and foreign armies might be welcomed by a blackened and devastated southern country, and by a new armed array of 800,000 black soldiers fighting in desperation for their liberties. After that convulsion, what trade or amity could France expect from this country for centuries to come?

Such are the considerations which may influence the Emperor of the French. We think they weigh decisively against the notion of his interference in our civil war.

GAS TAXATION.—The science of taxation, it is often said, has been very little studied in this country. An exception to this remark must, however, be made in favor of the gentlemen who are intrusted by the Legislature with the lucrative task of supplying our City with illuminating gas. The zeal with which these chartered Companies have labored for the effective taxation of the public deserves special notice.

A few of the numerous contrivances adopted with this view will, however, be very soon brought to a pitiless end. For instance: Our citizens are universally complaining of the feeble glimmering luminosity of the street lamps in every part of the City. Whether to save gas the burners are designedly obstructed, or the pressure on the mains is lowered at the works, the ingenious officials of thriving Gas Companies best know. What is certain is that, while the public are charged for the usual amount of light in the streets, they receive only one-half as much.

Another complaint against the rich monopolists whose tax on the lights in our streets finds so little favor, is that they are charging too much for the light supplied in our houses. Exorbitant profits are believed to be thus realized, and as retrenchment is now the order of the day, and the various items of domestic expenditure are scrutinized in every household, the diminution of the taxes paid under the gas monopoly is imperatively demanded. It is said that in this City we are paying a higher price for this illuminating material than is charged at Boston, Philadelphia, or any other large city in the United States while the consumption being so much greater here the article costs far less to manufacture. Persons who practically understand the business have assured us that a handsome profit could be realized if the price was even reduced 20 per cent.

Will not our Legislature interfere to relieve the long suffering public from exactions which are becoming odious? In London the maximum price of illuminating gas is fixed by law. This has never been attempted here, but the unpopular and grasping policy of the Gas Companies renders some such regulation absolutely indispensable for the protection of the public. The price should at once be reduced to two dollars per thousand cubic feet. This rate would be amply remunerative to the Companies, and it is the utmost price the people ought to be allowed to pay.

The Morgan Agency.

It seemed right and eminently proper that the charge of Mr. Geo. D. MORGAN, of this City, of $70,000 to the Government for a few months' occasional service in purchasing steamers, sail vessels, &c., and its allowance by his brother-in-law, the Secretary of the Navy, should not be suffered to pass without further notice by Congress. Accordingly, we have a report from Mr. HALE, of the Senate Naval Committee, strongly condemnatory of the whole transaction, and insisting that the $70,000, unjustly taken by Mr. MORGAN, should be restored to the public Treasury, and a fair compensation or salary allowed to him as the agent of the Department, instead. It may be that Mr. MORGAN is beyond the reach of this persuasion to the right. Indeed, if, as we have heard intimated, he has already declined an opportunity to restore the money, afforded him by the Chairman or some member of the House Committee of Investigation before the publication of their report, we deem it quite probable that he will *not* surrender his more than questionable gains, now that all the facts, in their naked deformity, have been made public. Be this as it may, the question cannot be surrendered, in silence, as one of private conscience with Mr. MORGAN himself. He has deemed it proper to come before the public in a labored defence of the head of the Navy Department, who threw this $70,000 in his way, and incidentally, in his own justification, for clutching it. The shallow reasoning of his letter might pass for the little that it is intrinsically worth, but for the circumstance of the country and family relationship which surround the whole transaction, and the indignity to the common intelligence of the public, and especially of a commercial public like that of New-York, by the use of such logic.

Mr. MORGAN was probably aware, at the time of penning his excuses for the Secretary and himself, that the pretext of taking the money directly from the seller, but quite as directly *at the cost of the buyer*, would impose on no one at all conversant with the most simple routine of business. If he was not, he certainly knows it *now*. The Senate Committee only give expression, in an official way, to a pre-existing popular contempt for all such apologies. The proposition that the charge of $70,000 was either in the line of an ordinary ship brokerage, or that of a fair commission on a customary mercantile undertaking, is sufficiently monstrous in itself, without the insulting preposition that it was borne by any other party than the Government for whom he was employed. We call it monstrous, because there is scarcely the semblance of analogy between this agency and the usual business of a commission merchant. The trust implied everything in the fair dealing and integrity of the agent. It involved no mercantile risk, required no indorsements, no advances, not even the remote contingency of the non-delivery of the property by the seller after it was paid for. There was no outlay for labor, storage, wharfage or anything of the sort. If we except a few months' office rent and a little stationery, or even including these, the incidentals of Mr. MORGAN were not really sufficient to be weighed against one-tenth of one per cent. on the purchase money of a single ship. And such, we believe, is the honest conviction of every merchant in New-York who has read the correspondence.

In all this, no one, we presume, is disposed to hold Mr. MORGAN to any greater share of responsibility than he appears to have been eager to assume, or to relieve the Secretary of the Navy of the more direct official blame in the transaction. We desire simply to leave Mr. MORGAN where he has thought proper to place himself—insisting with the Senate Committee that as he has done a manifest wrong, utterly unworthy his reputed large wealth, he should make restitution to the Treasury, and protesting that whether he does so or not, he has no warrant for this exorbitant charge in the honorable usages of the law merchant.

ANOTHER STRIPE IN POSTAL REFORM.—The House Post-Office Committee is expiating its error in recommending the taxation of newspapers carried by express. One of the most curious absurdities of the actual postal system is the existence of some three hundred various rates of postage upon printed matter. To determine the proper charge for a paper, a magazine, or a book, Postmasters are obliged to plunge into calculations of the most abstruse, and often insoluble character, the result of which, in regard to any given article, never comes out the same for two different and distant computers. The business requires very rare arithmetical gifts, including an intimate acquaintance with vulgar fractions, with exhaustless patience, and a perfect digestion. As a rule, postmasters are not invested with these eminent qualifications. The mathematical advantages of the rural postmaster seldom transcend the four elementary rules; and, indeed, for the limited compensation assigned the majority of this useful class of public servants, we are hardly entitled to demand the computative readiness and accuracy of a BABBAGE, or the virtues of a CHRYSOSTOM.

The stumbling-blocks in the way of these officers, the bill just reported clears away handsomely. Three rates are to take the place of three hundred. These three are founded upon the decimal reckoning, so that the slightest effort of mental calculation enables the postmaster to ascertain the proper charge; and all conflict of rates and decisions under the law is obviated. The immediate practical value of this change, for which, it is proper to say, we are indebted ultimately to the British postal system, is not to be exaggerated. At present the public must always be at a loss to know in advance what the transmission of any printed packet shall cost. It will also be at a loss to make quarterly payments required by law in sums which there is no coin or money of account to represent. Hereafter, if this bill pass, as it doubtless will, the postal rate ceases to be an unknown, and becomes a given quantity, so that no one need be in doubt as to what his little venture in the mails is to cost him. The only wonder is, that the reform has been so long awaited.

A Solicitor of Customs.

We published yesterday morning a letter to Secretary CHASE from a lawyer of this City, in relation to the bill creating a Solicitor of Customs for this port. The letter claimed to give "a few facts" in relation to the matter. We have caused some inquiries to be made, which have satisfied us that the lawyer was misinformed in some of the most important of his facts.

The first statement made was that the 'number of suits now pending in this District, arising out of the Collection of Customs, is nearly six hundred." We are satisfied that this is a very great exaggeration. The number of revenue causes now pending in the United States District Court, is stated to be 115. The number pending in the Circuit Court, in which Court alone the suits against the Collectors are brought could not be accurately learned without more trouble than it was worth. Collector BARNEY, in his memorandum to the Treasury Department on the subject, stated the number at 480, which would just about make up the number of suits stated as above to be pending. But we suspect that this number includes very many which have been really disposed of, but which have not, owing to the manner in which the business is done, been marked as adjusted on the dockets of the Clerk.

The calendar is the best test of the amount of this business. By the rules of the Court, only the plaintiffs can bring these causes to trial, so that we should naturally expect that all plaintiffs who were desirous of having their claims against the Collectors disposed of, would put them on the calendar. But on the calendar we find only about 250 suits against Collectors, and none of them date back beyond 1859. This would at once reduce the number of suits pending from 600 to 365, and even this estimate is entirely deceptive. These cases run in classes, very many cases being dependent upon the decision of one. There is one case now before the Court for its decision, upon the determination of which over eighty cases will follow its decision; so that we are informed that out of the 250 Collectors' suits there will never be more than fifty trials. The same fact is found, though not to so great an extent, in the cases in the District Court. In the case alluded to by the lawyer in his letter, there were six suits, as he states, arising out of the same facts. On the calendar of the District Court, of this term, there were ten suits, all depending upon the same state of facts. We doubt if the calendars of the District Court will show an average upon them of thirty revenue causes, in spite of all "the immense accumulation of business and unreasonable, oppressive and expensive delay," of which the letter speaks.

But the letter also states that "That the District-Attorney has been obliged to employ extra counsel to assist him in this class of cases, at an expense to the Government in some years of some $20,000." We are confident that this is an entire mistake. It is possible that the Government may have paid extra counsel that sum at some period, though we should like some authority for the statement, but we do not at all believe that it was paid out in revenue cases. We are informed by the District-Attorney that not one cent has been paid by the Government for extra counsel in revenue cases during the nine months that he has held the office. It is true that the Custom-house officers, who are interested in the forfeitures, have employed counsel to assist in the causes, but at their own expense, not that of the Government. The result of the passage of the bill would seem to be to make the Government, instead of the Custom-house officers, pay for this extra counsel at a fixed rate per year.

We do not appreciate the argument that because the evidence is in the Custom-house, therefore the Solicitor should be there. It seems to us that any convenience which would be gained in this respect, would be more than balanced by his distance from the Court. But if that would be an advantage, it might be attained by a much simpler process than the creation of this new office, viz., by giving the District-Attorney rooms in the Custom-house.

That there have been delays in the prosecution of this business no one can doubt. What legal business is unattended with delay? The case set forth in the letter was undoubtedly a hard one; but if we are not mistaken, our own law reports have shown that where this very case was at last brought up for trial, it was not the Government, but the lawyer for the claimants, who was compelled to ask for a delay of the trial. Delays are inevitable. A Solicitor of Customs would need them, and his opponents would need them, as they are needed now.

But even if there has been delay in the District Attorney's office, why legislate specially for that? It is not necessary to change the whole system to meet this difficulty. Let him have more assistance. The Attorney-General is already empowered by the act of Aug. 2 1861, to employ assistants for the District-Attorneys, if the public interests require it. This will give all that is necessary to overcome these delays, and will not take the business out of the office of the District-Attorney.

And right here, in our opinion, is the great objection to the proposed change, that it will put the legal business of the revenue system in the Custom-house. Of course the present officers there will understand that we would not make this as an objection personal to them. Quite the contrary. But we cannot but consider what would be the state of things if we should again come under an Administration as corrupt as the last; if men like SAUNDERS and RYNDERS, for instance, should hold these offices and be able to wield this immense power of the Government as is provided by this bill; with that unknown power of "settlement" of cases under a thousand dollars so as to avoid the publicity of a Court and a trial. How long would it be before the merchants, honest and dishonest, would find that they were paying large sums "to avoid trouble," of which the public at large would never learn? It will never do to act upon this theory that we are always going to have good men in office. The rogues are not all dead yet, any more than the fools. Let us retain what barriers have been built against them. Let us leave the business of the United States in the hands of the Attorney of the United States, and if the Custom-house officers, who are interested in half the forfeitures, want a Solicitor, let them employ him at their own expense, as they do now.

The Burnside Expedition—Where Is It?

The Burnside Expedition is at this date a seven-days' wonder twice told. More than two weeks have now passed, and still not one authentic word of the great armada. As for the theory that located its scene of operations at a definite point in the inland waters of North Carolina, it appears no longer tenable. All that remains of the theory is the instructive illustration it affords of how very slender a foundation of fact suffices for an assumption that meets with universal acceptance.

A morning cotemporary, some days following the sailing of the fleet from Fortress Monroe, with characteristic bad faith, revealed the secret of the destination of the expedition. Roanoke Island was to be seized, and Norfolk taken in the rear. To be sure, the journal had the information under solemn promise of secrecy (he seems a bit of a wag, that BURNSIDE;) but, it went on to argue, as the blow had already in all probability been struck, there could be no harm in letting the cat out of the bag. No sooner had the rebels got the cue that Pamlico was the place, than sure enough they discovered the Expedition *was* in Pamlico already. Capt. HUNTER, so declared the Norfolk *Day Book*, had, while reconnoitering, seen a fleet of *twenty* gunboats, which had shot at him, and which were evidently making towards Roanoke Island. A few days afterwards and the Richmond *Examiner* affirmed that a dispatch had been received at the rebel War Department, announcing the presence in Pamlico Sound of a "Federal fleet" of *forty-eight* vessels, manifestly designed to operate against Newbern. And, to cap the climax, the Norfolk *Day Book*, of last Wednesday, had a dispatch from Goldsborough, stating that *one hundred* vessels of the Burnside Expedition were inside Pamlico Sound, and *twenty* large steamers outside! No attack had been made, but the women and children were leaving Newbern, where a fight was expected to take place soon.

The process of multiplication is comparable only to the increase of the men-in-buckram on whom Falstaff did such valiant work, and the substantiality of the one was seemingly about on a par with that of the other. We will not, indeed, say that, in this vision, the wish was father to the thought, for the Burnside Expedition is probably of all things that which the North Carolinians do *not* wish to see; but it is quite evident that this phantom fleet had its [illegible] of an excited Southern imagination [illegible] by the prediction of a New-York journal that such a fleet *would* be seen. Certainly, whether the expedition be in Pamlico Sound or not, we have at least not a single direct word from it, while the same Southern journal that published the excited rumors regarding its movements now frankly owns it has "no knowledge that there is now or ever has been a Yankee gunboat over the swash at Hatteras."

Meanwhile, if the curtain is thus abruptly dropped over the battle-piece which lively imaginations had prefigured as about to come off in the internal waters of North Carolina, and the Burnside Expedition again vanishes in impenetrable fog, we have at least this consolation—that the mere *rumor* of its approach set the whole coast along Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds in a fury of excitement, terror and flight.

Pardon for Gordon, the Slave-Trader.

A strong and well-concerted effort is making to procure from President LINCOLN a pardon for GORDON, the convicted slave-trader. The movement is headed by Hon. GEORGE EVANS, at one time a United States Senator from Maine, and now, perhaps, better remembered for his connection with a commission for the adjustment of Mexican claims. The grounds assumed by these petitioners are not given to the public. In view of the overwhelming evidence against GORDON, so powerfully corroborated by his own admissions, it is hardly probable that doubt is suggested as to the justice of his conviction.

We are rather to believe that the appeal is exclusively to mercy, founded doubtless upon the youth of the condemned, the grief of his family and friends, the gravity of his punishment. To such appeals the President cannot be insensible. But there are other and higher considerations. The Government of the United States, in common with certain European Governments has, for forty years, spent uncounted millions for the suppression of the African slave-trade. It has maintained a squadron for a long period upon the African coast for no other purpose. To this object it has sacrificed the lives of numberless valued officers and men, who have either died on the station from the malarious influences of the climate, or have brought away the seeds of disease to shorten their lives at home. All this costly vigilance, attended with some success in capturing and condemning as prizes vessels caught in the fact, has had no effect in curtailing the traffic. It has rather flourished more rankly. And this for the reason that while slave-trading is declared to be piracy, the slave-trader has never been regarded as a pirate. If he has been tried as such, his own craft, or that of counsel, or the leniency of a jury in refusing to inflict punishment for a crime in connection with which none of their number had a direct personal concern or apprehension; or the interposition of ill-judged clemency on the part of the Executive, have saved the culprit from the penalty of his offense. The kidnapper has found captains, mates and seamen to navigate his vessel, though at a heavy price, because captains, mates and seamen have been sure, that while their wages would be double, their risk would be no greater than upon a round voyage to Liverpool and back.

The time has long gone when this idea of impunity should have been corrected. What it has cost in dollars to this Government; what it has cost in suffering to the hapless

African, we cannot calculate. But now, when we are engaged in a life and death struggle with an enemy whose design is to revive the Slave-trade with all its horrors, as soon as his independence shall have been securely achieved, it is more than high time to assure mankind that we do in all honesty regard man-stealing as a crime of the utmost atrocity, and to demonstrate our purpose to vindicate it as such upon all who are proved guilty. The victim in the present instance is young, and more is the pity; but also more is the necessity of his punishment. It is to the young, the daring, the unreflecting, the temptation of the slave-trading capitalist is offered. Without the help of that class, their commerce would cease. It is the young and the unthinking who need a warning, a warning so tragic and memorable that not all the thirst for gold which may prompt them to embark in this inhuman business can overcome the horror of the example. Gordon has deliberately placed himself where he may legally be presented as such an example. Every consideration of justice, of true clemency, (which has regard to the innocent many rather than to the guilty individual,) and of public policy, demand the execution of the sentence of the law upon this most unhappy criminal; and we doubt not the President will so answer the prayer of these petitioners.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE STONE BLOCKADE.—The conciliatory action of our Government in the case of Mason and Slidell has not entirely silenced the vituperation of the London *Times*. It still inveighs fiercely against us for having perpetrated, to the prejudice of Charleston, that stone blockade. "Among the crimes," says the *Times*, in one of its recent diatribes, "which have disgraced the history of mankind, it is difficult to find one more atrocious than *this*. Even the savage tribes of the desert will not destroy the well which gives life to the enemy."

This is simply unmitigated nonsense. If the sinking of the ships is an atrocious crime, so is the blockade, so is the war. What does our reviler mean? Does it mean to deny us a right which the politest of European States claim—the right of battling for our National existence? Does it mean that we are not justified in employing any agencies for the subjugation of our enemies, save fire and sword; that we are not justified in striving to reduce them by annihilating their commerce, and exhausting their resources? Or does it mean that we would not be entitled to march an army into South Carolina to-morrow, and so beleaguer its capital as to cut off its inhabitants from all sustenance, and starve them into a surrender? The *Times* of course means nothing of the kind. But if we have a right to slaughter our enemies, destroy their commerce and exhaust their resources—if we have a right to besiege them by sea and by land, cut off their supplies of food, and to starve them, we surely have an equal right to aid to the efficiency of our blockade by sinking vessels at the entrances of Southern ports whenever and wherever we please. It would doubtless be better were there no necessity for having recourse to such an expedient, just as it would be better were there no necessity for any blockade, or any war. But as our unfortunate circumstances have called for its adoption the *Times* and other cavilers must even put up with it as one of those unavoidable evils to which our struggle has given rise.

While we refrain from wasting the territory of the rebels with fire and sword, or turning loose their slaves upon them, or hanging our prisoners by wholesale, or perpetrating any of those atrocities upon them which the precedents set by contemporary Powers would fully justify, the *Times*, we trust, may properly cease to manifest that excessive sensibility in regard to our contest which it has certainly never exhibited in relation to any other.

BRITISH BLUNDERING.—Mr. *Punch*, in his penultimate caricature of the *Trent* affair shows John Bull disturbed at table by a creature supposed to represent a Yankee, (and about as like an American as *Punch* to Hercules,) who, armed to the teeth, and carrying a United States flag, says, "I just stopt to see if there was any rebels in *he-a-ar*." So also, in caricaturing the flight from Manassas the same omniscient puppet made the foremost soldier of the rout say that he is "just *gwine* to take Canada." This is about as near as brother Bull gets to an understanding of American affairs. These words—*he-a-ar* for hear, and *gwine* for going—are, as every American knows, the two which of all others distinguish the uneducated man of the extreme South from his fellow-citizens of the North and West. They are, in fact, negro words, and have been caught by masters from slaves not much below them in intelligence. Indeed, the "Yankee" of the British stage, British story and caricature, is in nearly every moral and physical trait a monstrous exaggeration of the one-slave, back-country Carolinian, who works in the field with his own "nigger." It is all of a piece with this, the placing in large letters under the latter caricature, as a justification for it, the words, "For the outrage offered in the Queen's proclamation, the United States will possess itself of Canada. *New-York Herald*." The knowledge of American affairs which puts exactly the wrong words in the mouths of "Yankees," is exactly that which leads to the assumption that the *Herald* expresses public opinion in America, or even in New-York.

PECUNIARY EMBARRASSMENTS DOWN SOUTH.—The giving-out of money down in Dixie is obliging Southerners to fall back on the primitive *pecunia*—cotton and niggers. But a bale of the floculent fibre must be rather an awkward purse of specie, quite impossible to carry in the pocket, and needing a wagon for its transportation. Negroes are not much more disposable these times, though a late dispatch from Louisville brings report of an original device which Gen. HARDEE adopted for meeting a little outstanding obligation to his washerwoman. "Gen. HARDEE," thus it goes, "second in command, could not pay a colored woman employed by him, and gave her a pass through the rebel lines *as the only means he had of liquidating her demand*." This way of paying "in kind" was a shrewd bit of tactics on the part of HARDEE, though the plan is not unattended with inconvenience in respect of *the change*—

"For I ain't quite heady to pass off one o' your six-foot guineas,
An' git your halves an' quarters back in gals an' pickaninnies."

AMUSEMENTS.

The event of the present week will be Mr GRAU'S season at the Academy of Music, commencing to-morrow evening and terminating with the sixth subsequent performance. In Brooklyn the opera will commence on Thursday and continue on alternate nights for a like period. For the first representation here Mr. GRAU has selected FLOTOW'S popular opera of "Martha," and for the first in Brooklyn, VERDI'S famous "Trovatore." Both operas are likely to answer the expectations of the manager, namely, to fill the houses. The mere fact that Miss KELLOGG sustains the principal *rôle* in the first-named work is a guarantee that the fashionable world of the Metropolis will take an interest in the event; the public, too, has its preferences, and "Martha" is undoubtedly one of them. To add to the completeness of Mr. GRAU'S arrangements it may be mentioned that he has effected a combination with Mr. MAX MARETZEK, who will assume the entire direction of the musical department. The thousand friends of this energetic and accomplished gentleman will not fail to give him a warm welcome on his return to the City.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S concerts will commence at Irving Hall immediately on the termination of the opera season.

Messrs. MASON & THOMAS give their third classical soiree of the present season this (Tuesday) evening, at Dodworth's Hall. The programme is one of the most interesting ever presented at these admirable entertainments, and will, we trust, attract an overflowing attendance. The items are as follows: 1, Quintette, for piano, oboe, clarionet, horn and bassoon, in E flat, by MOZART, performed by Messrs. MASON, OBLEMANN, BOEHM, SCHMITZ, and ELTZ, (a great musical curiosity, and intrusted to the best players of their respective instruments in the city); 2, Sonata for piano and violoncello in A major (opus 69) BEETHOVEN, played by WM. MASON and F. BERGNER; 3, Fantasie for piano and violin in C major, (opus 159) SCHUBERT, played by WM. MASON and THEODORE THOMAS; 4 Quartette in C minor No. 4, (opus 18) BEETHOVEN played by Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BARGNER.

M. PAUL JUIGNET will give his third French Soirée this evening at Irving Hall, the pieces selected for the occasion being "Le Cachemire Vert," by ALEXANDRE DUMAS, and "Une Tasse de Thé," by M. HENRI MEILHAC. There will also be a musical intermezzo. The director announces that the fourth Soirée will take place on Monday, instead of Tuesday, of next week.

The discouraging, almost fatal, state of the weather on Saturday induced Messrs. MILLS and MOLLENHAUER to postpone their classical concert which was to have taken place on that evening. It will be given on Monday next, the 3d of February.

The Arion Society will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert at Irving Hall on Thursday next, the 30th inst.

The "Lester Wallack Polka," by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL, just issued by FIRTH, POND & Co., will be recognized by the frequenters of Mr. WALLACK'S theatre as one of the favorite orchestral pieces of the season. In its published form, it possesses the advantages of an excellent portrait of the favorite artist, after whom it is named, and a very facile arrangement for the fingers of the player. The melody and measure are both admirable, the former possessing a pleasant vein of sentimentalism, and a not unusual air of elegance; and the latter being unusually well marked for a modern polka. We are glad to welcome Mr. STOEPEL back to the ranks of our home composers.

Mr. CARL PROX, an energetic and capable musician of Brooklyn, has succeeded in giving a German performance of "Der Freischutz." It took place last week at the Academy of Music, and notwithstanding the badness of the night, was well attended. There is no reason why the experiment should not be repeated. Indeed, if Mr. PROX would play one night in Brooklyn, and one night in New-York, he might easily secure a reward for his enterprise. But modesty in things operatic is rarely found, and experience teaches us, in music as in many other matters, that the more successful speculator is sure to be the ultimate dupe. From what we can gather, it seems probable that Mr. PROX will give a regular series of performances in Brooklyn immediately on the termination of the Italian Opera season. If this means that three or four operas are to be given each week, it is equivalent to sealing the fate of the enterprise, for neither German music, German artists, nor German patronage justifies so hazardous an experiment. The first is scarce enough in the way of operas, the second are never more than second or third rate anywhere, and barely that here; and the third is notoriously fickle and extravagant.

A charming little "Cradle Song" for the piano, by an anonymous composer, (we did not think that such a creature could be found in the world,) has been forwarded to us by Messrs. FIRTH, POND & Co., the music publishers of No. 547 Broadway. The little page gives its history, simply this—an unknown musical friend presented the piece to Mr. WM. MASON on the occasion of an addition to that cluster of olive branches which makes green the heart of a father. That it is the work of an experienced writer is apparent from internal indications, and of a very poetic composer, too. The melody is in the left hand, the right being occupied with a rocking accompaniment of an appropriately delicate and dreamy character. From the same publisher we have also received: 1. "The Sybil," romance for the piano-forte, by BRINLEY RICHARDS. 2. "Bliss Forever Past," ballad, by Mr. M. W. BALFE. The latter is the first instalment from the new opera of the "Puritan's Daughter," and promises well. It is a fresh and delicious *morceau*, within easy reach of almost every voice.

We are glad to hear that Miss LAURA KEENE, who has been laboring under a severe attack of bronchitis for some time past, is rapidly improving in health.

The artists of the Studio will give a grand reception at the building in Tenth-street on Thursday next.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS are preparing two of their superb concert pianos for the World's Fair in London. We shall be surprised if they do not attract an unusual degree of attention.

The well-known Hutchinson Family will give a concert at the Brooklyn Tabernacle to-night.

Lord BYRON'S tragedy of "Werner," will be revived for the first time in many years at Niblo's Garden, to-night, the principal parts being sustained by the star artists now at this establishment.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society gave its third concert on Saturday evening, at the Academy of Music, under the usual auspices of stormy weather, and a crowded house. The programme opened with SCHUBERT'S fine Symphony in C minor, which was beautifully played by the orchestra. GLUCK'S overture to "Sphezenia in Aulis" was the other instrumental feature, but did not seem to please the audience. Miss KELLOGG sang the bolero from the "Vespres Siciliennes," in admirable style, and a cavatina from "La Somnambula," equally well. The members of the Leiderkranz also assisted, to the intense satisfaction of the audience.

Our Representatives Abroad—France Unfriendly to the American Union.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reference to your remarks in yesterday's paper respecting American representatives abroad, allow me to say that the success of the Southern agents in Paris arises from other causes than those attributed by the *Messager Franco-American Journal*. Be sure of this, Sir, that French people generally believe they have no interest to preserve the Union as it is—they think on the contrary that they have to gain by its dissolution. It cannot be denied that although Americans are indebted to a certain extent to the policy of France for their independence, they have never shown the least gratitude for it during that long and sanguinary war France had to sustain single-handed against all Europe in defence of her republican principles. In the oblivion of the French, the Anglo-Saxon and Germanic races, which are the principal elements of the American population, have been, for centuries, most hostile to France, whilst the similarity of religion and language with England will always have such powerful influence that in the eventuality of a war between France and England, (however just might be the cause of France,) the Americans would certainly sympathize with the nation from which they originate. Let us suppose that such a war would lead to a successful invasion of England; could France expect strict neutrality from the United States? May we not more naturally suppose that the ravages caused by a French army in England would stir up the feelings of Americans all through the States, and that they could not see the English people *subissent le sort des vaincus*, without third concert on Saturday evening, at the Academy of Music, under the usual auspices of stormy weather, and a crowded house. The programme opened with SCHUBERT'S fine Symphony in C minor, which was beautifully played by the orchestra. GLUCK'S overture to "Sphezenia in Aulis" was the other instrumental feature, but did not seem to please the audience. Miss KELLOGG sang the bolero from the "Vespres Siciliennes," in admirable style, and a cavatina from "La Somnambula," equally well. The members of the Leiderkranz also assisted, to the intense satisfaction of the audience.

Our Representatives Abroad—France Unfriendly to the American Union.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reference to your remarks in yesterday's paper respecting American representatives abroad, allow me to say that the success of the Southern agents in Paris arises from other causes than those attributed by the *Messager Franco-American Journal*. Be sure of this, Sir, that French people generally believe they have no interest to preserve the Union as it is—they think on the contrary that they have to gain by its dissolution. It cannot be denied that although Americans are indebted to a certain extent to the policy of France for their independence, they have never shown the least gratitude for it during that long and sanguinary war France had to sustain single-handed against all Europe in defence of her republican principles. In the oblivion of the French, the Anglo-Saxon and Germanic races, which are the principal elements of the American population, have been, for centuries, most hostile to France, whilst the similarity of religion and language with England will always have such powerful influence that in the eventuality of a war between France and England, (however just might be the cause of France,) the Americans would certainly sympathize with the nation from which they originate. Let us suppose that such a war would lead to a successful invasion of England; could France expect strict neutrality from the United States? May we not more naturally suppose that the ravages caused by a French army in England would stir up the feelings of Americans all through the States, and that they could not see the English people *subissent le sort des vaincus*, without intense sorrow, nor resist the appeal for help made by old England in distress. It is believed in France that between the English and the Americans there may be jealousy; a strong dislike of the English aristocracy Americans certainly have, but not hatred on either side. Americans might be pleased to see England humiliated by France to serve some political purpose, but conquered or *occupée militairement* they never would. England being the only natural enemy of France against whom the naval power of the United States might be of effectual assistance, and having no hope ever to have that power as an ally, nor even to see it perfectly neutral, it follows that French people feel no political interest to your unity as a nation. On the contrary, in the occurrence of a war as supposed, France might have a chance to find an ally either in the Northern or Southern Confederacy (when divided into two distinct Powers) which might neutralize the assistance that England would find on this side of the Atlantic.

Commercially speaking, it is said that since the Morrill Tariff the United States have alienated Europe against them, and if the Governments of France and England had listened to their respective Chambers of Commerce, the Southern Confederacy would have been acknowledged long ago. The Northern States being manufacturing States, and likely to become more so, want protective duties, whilst the Southern States, having no manufactures, offer low tariffs, if not free trade, and being also producers of the most valuable raw material indispensable to Europe, there is on that side a vast field for speculators. Independently of this, European merchants argue that New-York and Boston, which monopolize the importations, do not present as much securities as it the same were shared with New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, &c., where the largest part of those importations would go if there existed a difference of tariff.

With such arguments against the North, you can see, Sir, why the Southern agents find listeners in Paris. It would certainly be desirable for an American Ambassador in France to be able to speak French, but if Mr. DAYTON were a thorough French scholar, it would not make much difference so long as he has nothing to say to induce France to take to heart the cause of the North, and to destroy the effect produced by the commercial and political advantages offered by the Constitution of a Southern Confederacy. The time is come now for the United States to change their foreign policy, and to interfere in European affairs. The interests of France and England are entirely opposed everywhere. Nothing could be so easy as to keep them divided on the American question. The horm caused to the Union by this civil war is already very great, but it would be irreparable if once England and France were to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy.

Apologizing for trespassing on your time, I have the honor to be, Sir, yours, respectfully,

A FRENCHMAN.

FIRES.

The Fire in Fulton-street—Insurance, Losses, &c.

We give a partial statement below of the losses sustained by the insurance companies in this City and elsewhere, upon the occasion of the fire in Fulton and Pearl streets, a pretty full account of which we published in yesterday's TIMES. It is impossible to obtain an entirely correct statement at present, owing to the fact that there are a great number of sufferers, and in many instances the policies of insurance are supposed to be in the safes under the ruins. The Fire Marshal was busily at work all day yesterday in endeavoring to ascertain the cause of the fire, the actual amount of property destroyed, and the insurances thereon. But many of the owners of the stock and buildings could not be found, and some of those who were on hand could not give much information because their books and policies were not accessible.

The estimates of the losses by the insurance companies given below, in addition to those given yesterday, are as correct as it is possible to give them under the circumstances, though there are, no doubt, many other companies who have been more or less affected by this fire.

Columbian	$5,000	Lafayette.....	$2,000
Firemen's Fund ...	3,500	Washington	2,000
Pacific	2,000	New-York.....	5,000
Import. & Traders'	2,000	Relief.....	500
Excelsior	3,000	Continental.....	5,000
Hamilton	3,000	Lenox, of Hartford .	3,000
Jefferson	3,000	Other Ins. In Cos.	10,000
General Trust ...	3,000		
New World	2,500	Total.....	$57,500
Exchange	3,000		

Yesterday morning the fire was completely extinguished, owing to the exertions of the firemen, many of whom were engaged the whole night with their steam-engines, in pouring steady streams of water upon the smouldering fire.

The specie reserve of the Fulton Bank, together with a large amount of special deposits, were all recovered yesterday, in good condition. The amount of specie is estimated at not over $200,000. Everything taken from the vault was in perfectly good condition.

The sale of A. S. FOSTER, broker, who occupied the first floor of No. 267 Pearl-street, was yesterday dug out from among the ruins. The contents, which consisted of over $200,000 in money, with valuable papers, such as bonds, drafts, promissory notes, &c., were found to be in good condition. The safe was one of HERRING'S Patent Champions. A number of other safes, belonging to the occupants of the buildings burned, were removed yesterday, and the most of them were found to have preserved their contents in a very good state.

The Losses at the Bridge-street Fire.

The storage-house, No. 2 Bridge-street, entirely destroyed, belonged to the Banks' estate. Mr. RICHARD H. WYATT was the lessee of the building, which was valued at $12,000. It was insured for the full amount.

The following is a partial list of the property contained in the building:

Cotton, 125 bales, belonging to WILLIAMS & GUION, agents; insured.

Cotton, 68 bales, belonging to Eastern manufacturers.

Chicory, 15 casks.

A lot of from 15 to 18 cases, containing some special preparation for invigorating the hair, and some machinery and household furniture, belonging to J. G. CROMPTON.

Nearly 500 barrels of flour, belonging to DAVIS DAVIS & Co.

Whisky, 1,591 barrels belonging to various parties. It is said that this was principally held by parties outside of the regular liquor trade with the view of speculation.

The storehouse, No. 4 Bridge-street, is totally destroyed. The fire was still burning there at a late hour yesterday afternoon, and three steam-engines were all night Sunday and all yesterday engaged in trying to quench the flames. But a small portion of the walls on the Bridge-street side were standing last evening. The building was valued at $10,000. It was insured in the Fulton and Phœnix Insurance Companies for $5,000 each. No. 6 Bridge-street, a large five-story brick building, occupied by SQUIER & JOHNSON, as a United States Bonded Warehouse, was damaged about $800. It is insured in the Stuyvesant and Merchants' Insurance Companies.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SINGULAR CHARGE AGAINST AN EX-POLICEMAN.—Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Precinct Police, appeared before Justice BRENNAN, yesterday, and preferred a charge of larceny against ROBERT M. WEBB, who, until the 20th inst., was an officer in that Precinct. On the day last named, WEBB was tried by the Police Commissioners, and received a discharge from the Department. Capt. DOWLING had due notice of his dismissal, and at the same time was requested by the Commissioners to demand from WEBB his cap, shield, the buttons on his coat, and the book of rules and regulations—they being, as is alleged, the property of the Police Department. Capt. DOWLING read the order to WEBB, and demanded of him the property in question. WEBB, instead of complying, suddenly made his escape from the Station-house. An officer was sent in pursuit, and when the fugitive was overtaken, he informed his pursuer that he would return without delay, and surrender the property to the Captain. He, however, did not fulfill his engagement, and has not since been seen at the Station-house. Upon a statement of these circumstances to the Commissioners, they at once ordered the arrest of WEBB, upon the charge of purloining public property. Capt. DOWLING found the accused in Broome-street, and demanded again, the restoration of the property; but WEBB refused to deliver it. Whereupon he was taken by force before the Commissioners, and afterwards committed to the cells. Justice BRENNAN held him to bail, yesterday, to appear before the Court of General Sessions. This is the first case of the kind which has occurred, and much feeling is manifested throughout the Department upon the subject. WEBB intends to contest the legality of his dismissal, and also the right of the Commissioners to compel the restoration of the property in question. The Commissioners are quite indignant at the course which WEBB has thought proper to pursue.

THE OPENING PATRIOTIC LECTURE AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—The first of a series of patriotic lectures, to be delivered at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the New-York Evangelical Alliance, was given last evening, by Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, the lecturer taking for his subject—"Our Nation: its Perils and its Hopes." Dr. TYNG, President of the Alliance, made a few appropriate prefatory remarks, after which Prof. WILSON favored the audience with a national melody. The lecturer proceeded in a clear and forcible manner to discuss his theme—the same which he treated a few nights since at Hoboken, and of which an elaborate synopsis has already been published in the TIMES.

RELIEF FOR THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.—The City Comptroller being unable to procure funds to disburse for the relief of the families of soldiers, in consequence of the failure of the Legislature to legalize the action of the Common Council in making the appropriation, has been compelled to give notice to his Assistant Treasurer to discontinue payments until action has been taken at Albany upon the bill now before the Assembly.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

IMPROVING THE RUSS PAVEMENT—MAKING THE TIMES A CORPORATION PAPER—NEW STANDING COMMITTEES.

At the meeting of the Board last evening, Alderman DAYTON offered a resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to advertise for proposals for improving the Russ pavement on Broadway, according to the plan submitted Nov. 18, 1861. No contract to be entered into without further direction of the Common Council. The matter was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A resolution was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department, requesting the Chief Engineer to report whether any additional legislation is required to secure the City against such losses by fire as occurred on Sunday night.

The Committee on Rules submitted a report recommending that two new Standing Committees on "National Affairs" and on "Printing and Advertising" be created, and that the third and twelfth rules may be suspended by a vote of the members present. The report was adopted.

Aldermen MITCHELL, JEREMIAH and SMITH were appointed a Committee, in connection with the Street Commissioner, to have the Chamber of the Board refitted.

Alderman WALSH offered a resolution making the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES a Corporation paper.

Alderman MITCHELL moved to add the *Staats Zeitung*, which was lost.

Alderman BRADY moved to add the *Sun*, *Herald* and *Tribune*, which was declared out of order.

The resolution was adopted. Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Henry, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottilwell, Farley and Genet voting in the affirmative, and Aldermen Dayton, Jeremiah and Froment in the negative.

The Chair announced the Standing Committee on Printing and Advertising to be Messrs. Boole, Reed, Smith, Walsh and Brady.

On National Affairs, Messrs. Farley, Chipp, Allen, Mitchell and Smith.

The weekly statement of the Comptroller showed that the balance in the City Treasury, for Jan. 25, was $3,052,632 33.

The Board adjourned to Thursday, at 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Formal Opening of the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad.

The Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad was formally opened yesterday to Broadway—the Directors inaugurating their enterprise by giving free rides to all who chose to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the road, and also gave a special entertainment to the authorities, distinguished citizens, members of the Press and representatives of the other railroad interests in the city. The route thus completed commences at Fulton Ferry, the cars passing through Front-street, Gold-street, Willoughby-street, Debevoise-street and De Kalb-avenue to Stuyvesant-avenue, one block from Broadway, a distance of four and one-fourth miles. The Company obtained right of way from the City through Waterstreet, but as there is some difficulty with the Coney Island Railroad Company, which has also a right of running on the same street, between Fulton and Main streets, and the latter Company having obtained an injunction restraining the Newtown Company from using that street, that route will not be operated for the present. The new road passes for the most part through a populous portion of the city, and affords facilities for reaching a large section of the city here to-fore unimproved for the want of just such facilities as it now affords. Fifteen new cars of the Albany pattern, containing all modern improvements and weighing only 3,000 pounds—1,000 pounds less than any other car in use—have been placed on the road, and eighteen more will be put on as soon as they can be completed. The road will be completed to Newtown—nine miles—early next Spring, and will soon open up for improvement a large section of rural property. The engineer of the Company is a well-known and substantial citizen—one who knows by a large experience in Brooklyn affairs, and who will take pride in endeavoring to make the interests of the public identical with those of the stockholders. At 12 o'clock yesterday at noon, the invited guests assembled at the office of the Company, corner of Pearl and Bridge streets, where they took cars and passed over the route. The entire occasion was a most delightful one, and manifested their satisfaction at the consummation of this enterprise by displaying the National banner at different points. New stuyvesant-avenue line, the Company will have erected, as soon as the weather permits, a brick stable, 200 feet square, and two stories high, with accommodations for 300 horses, at an expense of $36,000. The guests, after viewing the premises from all of the Railroad, were treated in the cars, and returned to the place of starting, where they partook of a substantial collation, to which ample justice was done. Toasts to the President of the Company, and the success of the enterprise, to the Press, &c., were drunk, and elicited appropriate responses; and at a late hour the company dispersed, much pleased with all that they had seen and heard. The officers of this Company are: President, EDWARD PELL; Superintendent, WARREN L. RUSSELL; Secretary, J. H. PROUT.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of this body was held last evening, but no business of special interest was transacted.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 503½, 116, 125, 154, 238, 47, 77, 120. City Court Calendar—Nos. 13, 14, 15, 30, 35, 51, 74, 83, 85, 86, 99.

New-Jersey.

A MAN AND BOY MISSING.—Capt. JAMES CLARK, of the schooner *Editor*, lying at the Morris Canal Pier, in Jersey City, has been missing since the 7th inst., at which time he left his vessel to go to New-York, where he was last seen. It is feared that he has met with foul play, or has been drowned while attempting to go on board the vessel, on returning.... A lad named FRANK DAASE, between 10 and 11 years of age, disappeared from his residence, No. 43½ Newark-avenue, Jersey City, on the 30th of December, and has not since been heard of. He was playing in the street when last seen, and was attired in brown pants, drab jacket, short black overcoat and cloth cap. He has dark blue eyes and brown hair. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received and properly rewarded by applying at the residence of E. BARTON, No. 43½ Newark-avenue, Jersey City.

A SERIOUS AFFAIR AMICABLY ARRANGED.—PATRICK LEE, a young man residing in Hoboken, has been occupying a room recently in the county jail, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury in reference to an alleged attempt to commit an outrage upon the person of MARY MURPHY, also of Hoboken. MARY appeared before the Grand Jury one day last week to testify in the case, when it was ascertained that PATRICK was willing to compromise by taking MARY to be his wife. The question was popped by one of the jurymen; MARY said "Yes;" PATRICK was brought out from his cell; the ceremony was performed by Judge POPE, and the happy couple departed.

THE HOBOKEN FERRY-BOATS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.—Mr. W. W. SNIPPEN, agent for the Hoboken Land Company, has recently returned from Baltimore, where he had been for several days, superintending repairs to the ferry-boats *Chancellor Livingston* and *Hoboken*. The boats are expected to leave for Port Royal, *via* Fortress Monroe, during the present Week.

BURNS SUPPER.—The Jersey City Burns Club celebrated the one hundred and third anniversary of the birth of ROBERT BURNS by a supper at Rea's Hotel last evening. The attendance was as large as on any previous occasion, and the affair passed in a very agreeable manner.

REV. J. B. P. WILMER.—A late letter from Fortress Monroe to a morning paper in this city, made some statements concerning Rev. Dr. WILMER, late of this city, which were commented on in these columns and in those of many other journals. We learn now that the statements made were incorrect. Gen. WOOL, and the Provost-Marshal at Fortress Monroe, deny the assertion that Dr. WILMER had papers, plans, &c., concealed in his neck-cloth and other clothing. The reports concerning his baggage were also greatly exaggerated, and after a little delay all the articles he took from the North were forwarded to him. We make this correction with pleasure, in justice to a gentleman who has many friends here, and we request that it be made also by distant papers that have been led into error by the false reports of the correspondent in question.—*Philada. Eve. Bulletin.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 769, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains:

The LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

LEADING ARTICLES—The End of the *Trent* Affair—England Satisfied—The Negro Question—Affairs at the Capital—Our Growing Naval Power—Colorado Territory, and other Editorials.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE EUROPA, AT HALIFAX—How the Rendition of Mason and Slidell was Received—Mr. Seward's Dispatch Perfectly Satisfactory—Insulting Tone of the British Press toward the Rebel Commissioners—The British Government would Have Done as Much for Two Negroes—Further Denunciation of the Stone Blockade—The *Nashville* Still Watched by the *Tuscarora*—The *Sumter* expected at Southampton.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY—Details of the Battle of Mill Creek—Full Account of the Action—Desperate Fighting on Both Sides—Death of Zollicoffer—Total Rout and Demoralization of the Enemy—Gen. Crittenden Probably Hiding in the Woods.

NEWS FROM THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS—Movements at Cairo and Throughout the West.

NEWS FROM ALBANY—Showing what occupies the attention of the State Legislature.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM REBELDOM—Showing what the People of Dixie are Doing.

WASHINGTON NEWS—Showing the Drift of Events at the Capital.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS, giving the movements of the National forces, and detailed accounts of all occurrences of interest at both North and South.

A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS Showing how the Question is Viewed Abroad, and giving all the Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS, both Foreign and Domestic—Events at Home.

ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

The Potter Investigating Committee.

THE TRIBUNE,
of this day, contains the
EVIDENCE TAKEN AND THE
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
APPOINTED BY THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
to investigate in regard to the
LOYALTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.
Price 2 cents. Mail subscriptions $6 per annum.
Address
THE TRIBUNE,
New-York.

Bronchial Complaints, &c.

Rev. D. P. Livermore, Editor of the Chicago *New Covenant*, says of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES: "We have frequently had occasion to test the efficacy of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and have invariably found them to answer the purpose for which they are recommended. From our own personal experience and observation, we know them to be a superior remedy for colds, coughs and bronchial complaints."

$200,000
IN ONE OF
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES,
At the GREAT FIRE IN PEARL AND FULTON STS.,
Jan. 26, 1862.
New-York, Jan. 27, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway:

GENTS: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner Fulton and Pearl sts., on the 26th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with many others.

The fire commenced about 5 o'clock Sunday morning, and the Safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours.

Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, Bank bills, coupon bonds &c., amounting to over TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS; everything in the Safe is in the best order, except the binding of the books, being steamed. Your Patent Champion Safe gives us great satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents. Truly yours,

A. S. FOSTER.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES—Owned with Herring & Hayden's new Patent *Constructed Iron*. *Ed.* The only metal which cannot be drilled.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Custom-Made Gents' Boots and Shoes.—The stock of a Broadway bootmaker selling below cost. French Patent Leather Boots for $6 50; Fine French Calf Boots for $5; Fine French Patent Leather Gaiters for $2 25. At SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

A-Nice Seat for the Ladies.

CANTRELL, NO. 585 BROADWAY,
Has an assortment of CHEAP SKATES, readily adjusted to the shoe.

MARRIED.

BRUSH—ELDER.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 13, at the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. E. D. Smith, JAMES L. BRUSH, of Brooklyn, to SARAH C., second daughter of Dr. Alexander Elder, of this City.

DIED.

WOOD.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 25, MARY WOOD, widow of Jacob Wood, aged 85 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 87 Henry-st., at 1 P. M., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Westbury for interment by the Long Island Railroad train leaving James-slip at 3½ A. M. on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

WHITLOCK.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 26., of consumption, Mr PETER B. WHITLOCK, in the 43d year of his age. Mr. WHITLOCK was for many years engaged as a compositor on the New-York *Tribune*.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 10th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at 12 o'clock this day. (Tuesday.)

☞ The officers and members of the New-York Typographical Union No. 6, are hereby respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mr. P. B. WHITLOCK, from his late residence, No. 874 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at 12 o'clock this day. (Tuesday.)

M. H. MCNAMARA, President.
D. W. KIMBALL, Recording Secretary.

LAKE.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 26, MARY STEERS, wife of George L. Lake in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 92 2d-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

GRAFF.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 26, after a short and severe illness, H. NRIETTE, youngest daughter of John A. and Mary A. Graff, in the 13th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, 124th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., Harlem, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SENIOR.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 26, SAMUEL BURNARD, youngest son of Edward H. and Amanda M. Senior, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 28th inst., at 5 P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 56 Downing-st. The remains will be interred in Greenwood on Wednesday morning.

DEMAREST.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 26, of diphtheria, GEO. WASHINGTON, Jr., the only son of Geo. W. and Maria Demarest, aged 2 years, 8 months and 6 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 428 Cherry-st., without further invitation.

LAIDLAW.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 25, SARAH, wife of Joseph Laidlaw.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, in Christopher-st.

PEET.—At Washington Heights, New-York City, on Monday, Jan. 27, EDWARD PEET, A. M., Professor in the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, aged 35 years.

His friends, and those of his father, Dr. H. P. Peet, and the Board of Directors of the Institution, are invited to attend his funeral, at the Chapel of the Institution, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Sheffield, Mass., for interment.

SIMONSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Jan. 26, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. HAN

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—No. 339, 2033, 2087, 677, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2101, 2105, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2121, 2123, 2127, 2129. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part II.*—Nos. 31, 111, 119, 124, 126, 69, 25, 39.

The Remarkable Adventures of Bucephalus—His subsequent Identity.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

David Platt vs. *Chester Lamb.*—The object of this suit was to recover a horse of peculiar mark and singular adventure. The plaintiff, who was an honest Connecticut farmer, once had a horse, of that he was certain, and that it was in part of Arabian blood. Furthermore, the horse mysteriously disappeared from his rural pastures in the year of our Lord, 1856, and, to the best of the plaintiff's knowledge and belief, he was stolen. So he thought at the time, and the same conviction was expressed on the trial. In 1859, the plaintiff coming to the city, and by his pursuits being given to note the peculiar points of horses, his eye very naturally fell upon the team before the St. Nicholas Hotel coach, as he was passing by or putting in at that famous resort. Now the plaintiff bethought him that in one of this pair of animals, he saw the prototype of his long lost family beast. He at once sought out him who now exercised the right of ownership of the twain, and revealed to that person, who was no less than the defendant, his suspicions that one of the animals was in good sooth the property of his most obedient servant, the gentleman from the country addressing him. And it will not be doubted that the person so addressed expressed himself loth to believe so singular a story as that related by the stranger, (for the farmer had already repented the thrice told tale,) and further declared that he could not recognize the claim then and there preferred.

The matter resulted in the suit now before the Court.

The defendant set up that he purchased the horse at Ball's Head, and averred that he could never have belonged to the plaintiff. In support of the latter averment, he placed upon the stand twenty-seven witnesses, who all duly "kissed the book," and made oath that the horse claimed by the plaintiff was foaled and raised at Ebensburgh, Penn., and that they had known the animal for an extended period of time.

About the same number of witnesses had testified on behalf of the plaintiff to the identity of the horse, as having once belonged to the Connecticut farmer, from certain scars and peculiar marks which they recognized upon him.

The jury finally substantiated the claim of the plaintiff by their verdict, for it was in his favor; and it is expected that the guests of the St. Nicholas will in future be compelled to walk to and from the Hotel, in consequence.

Judge Beach for plaintiff; H. A. Mott for defendant.

Party-Walls—Action to Recover Damages for Removal.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

John S. Willard, vs. *Eveline M. Bunting, exec'trix, &c.*—This was an action by the plaintiff, commenced during the life time of John A. Bunting, and against him, for tearing down the easterly wall of his store, No. 269 Canal-street, and neglecting to put up a sufficient partition to keep out the snow, rain and dust, occasioned by the pulling down of the French church and other buildings.

Mr. Bunting was the owner of the building No. 269 Canal-street, but had lease it for four years from the first of May, 1858, to the plaintiff, who had there established a looking-glass store, and had a workshop for manufacturing looking-glass frames, &c.

The plaintiff claimed that Bunting had taken down the wall without his consent, but had agreed to put up a partition which would protect his stock-in-trade from injury from the elements and dust. That Bunting had neglected to put up such partition, and that plaintiff's stock, which was peculiarly delicate, and sensitive to dust, &c., had been injured to the extent of $8,000.

The defence alleged that the plaintiff had consented to the taking down of the wall, and had agreed to pay $50 toward putting up a partition; also, that a partition, fully sufficient, had been put up.

That much of the injury was occasioned by the dust coming in at the windows and doors, and by leakages in the roof, produced by the stones of a very large sign, belonging to plaintiff, and by the neglect of plaintiff's employees. That Bunting had done everything to the partition that plaintiff required of him.

It appeared on the trial that plaintiff had sold the claim to his brother; that Bunting had promised to build a good partition wall, and that when he so built the plaintiff had agreed to dismiss the complaint and injunction to restrain Bunting from proceeding with the work.

The jury were all in favor of giving the plaintiff damages, but disagreed as to the amount.

David E. Wheeler for plaintiff. John E. Develin for defendant.

The Texas Land Frauds—A Case in Equity.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Peckham.

Musina et al. vs. *Stillman et al.*—This case has been too often published to require recapitulation. It will be remembered that the plaintiffs allege a loss of $500,000 through the connection of the defendants with Judge J. C. Watrous, of Texas, in certain land frauds, (out of which the Watrous impeachment case arises,) through which they have got certain lands in Brownville, Texas, has been impaired, and the defendants have obtained possession.

The case was adjudged an equity case, and was postponed until to-day, when it is expected to go on before Justice Ingraham.

Messrs. T. D. & J. D. Sherwood for plaintiffs; J. C. Clark and Chas. O'Conor for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge McCUNN presiding, Felix Sanchez, indicted for assault with intent to kill Jacob Myers, a fellow-prisoner, at the Tombs, pleaded guilty to the charge, and was remanded for sentence.

The case of Samuel H. Merritt, indicted for the murder of John Swaine, at a lager-beer saloon in Prince-street, on the evening of the 1st of June last, was commenced, and after the examination of two or three witnesses, was adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning, to afford counsel an opportunity to examine certain depositions taken before the Coroner, which had been mislaid, and were not discovered until Saturday last. This homicide, it will be recollected, occurred during a discussion between the accused and the deceased upon the merits of secession, Swaine taking ground in favor of the Secessionists. During the discussion a large horse-pistol was discharged, as is alleged by Merritt, and the ball entered the breast of Swaine, producing death in a few minutes. The witnesses examined yesterday were unable to state who fired the pistol, nor did it transpire who owned the weapon. Merritt was sitting in a chair at the time and Swaine was standing up on the opposite side of the table, only a few feet from the prisoner.

The District-Attorney, Mr. Oakey Hall, having been engaged as counsel for the prisoner, the Attorney-General of the State, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, was called in to try the case for the Government. James T. Brady and R. D. Holmes, Esqs., appeared for the defence.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Winterhoff vs. *Sergent.*—Stay granted on conditions. See memorandum with clerk.

Rigney, et al. vs. *Adams, Ex. &c.*—Case resettled.

Before Justice Bosworth, C. H.

Parmalee vs. *Fox and Curran.*—Judgment for the plaintiff for $1,600, damages and costs, and enjoining the defendants from interfering with the existing stairway in the hall of No. 585 Broadway, except to erect in its place a permanent stairway, such as originally existed, and if erected to be done without any interruption thereby of the use of the upper stories, except such as is unavoidable; and also enjoining the defendants from placing signs and placards at and on the Broadway entrance of the hall. (Pleadiurs and exhibits left with Special Term Clerk.) Judgment to be settled on two days' notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Robertson.

Mott vs. *The Union Bank in the City of New-York.*—Allowance of $200.

Presentation of a Handsome Stand of Colors to the New-York Volunteer Engineer Regiment.

ADDRESS BY HON. WM. M. EVARTS.

Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the presentation of a handsome stand of colors was made to the New-York Volunteer Engineer Regiment, by the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. Two companies of the regiment, under command of Major BUTTS, were present, the remaining eight companies being at Hilton Head, S. C. The presentation took place in the large drill-room of the armory belonging to the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. At the north end of the room a platform had been erected, from which the presentation was to be made. The two companies, on arriving at the armory, were drawn up in front of the platform, and awaited the presentation. Shortly afterward, Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, who was to make the address, accompanied by Gen. Hall, Joseph Hoxie, Col. Stevens, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Noah Worrall, Matthias Bloodgood, George W. Farnham, and various other members of the Society, made their appearance on the platform. Mr. GEORGE W. FARNHAM, in a short speech, then introduced to the soldiers Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, who said:

That it was with great pleasure he was permitted, upon the invitation of the Society, to represent them for one moment in presenting their beautiful and costly gift to the regiment of engineers and artisans. Frequent as these occasions are, he found in this presentation many traits of an unusual character. The regiment, and Colonel of the Regiment, were already at the seat of war. The regiment had formed a portion of that especially brilliant expedition which, when the news arrived in the loyal States caused joy to all, and to which is attached such important results. The honorable gentleman fully and solemnly believed that the great body of the loyal States had committed their feelings and their interests finally, finally and forever in the cause in which they were now engaged. Our country, he said, finds herself plunged within the short space of nine months into all the horrors of a civil war. Political strife had sown the dragons' teeth from which have sprung a million soldiers, in all the strength and power of war. Traitors, Mr. EVARTS said, were not more brave nor vehement than those who were loyal. No debate must take place till the rebels lay down their arms and return to the Union. They, the rebels, do not like that under which they have enjoyed peace and plenty, and that which has protected and defended them. What do they want? They want us to overthrow and destroy what we have sworn to sustain. This rebellion was a trial of strength and manhood of loyal people against the strength and manhood of an armed rebellion. We are called upon to make war with war, or, if not, suffer the fate of those who are undetermined to make war with the weapon of strife. We do not, Mr. EVARTS continued, wish to give them any Government we will not obey. South Carolina is asked to do nothing that New-York will not do, and Louisiana is asked to do nothing that Massachusetts will not cheerfully submit to. Every success we gain on the battle-field brings us nearer to peace, law, order, property, safety, power, and dignity. If we fail, and they establish a Government of their own, they produce at once evilness and anarchy. If they do succeed, they must accept foreign protection, which means foreign subjugation.

In conclusion, Mr. EVARTS alluded to the distinguished position Col. SERRELL, the commandant of the Engineer Regiment, held in civil life; spoke of his ability as an engineer, in building the suspension bridge across the Niagara, constructing the Panama Railroad across the Isthmus, and awarded him a full meed of praise as a soldier.

At the conclusion of the address, which was frequently cheered, Mr. NOAH WORRALL, on behalf of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, presented the stand of colors.

Major BUTTS, on behalf of the Colonel and his Regiment, made a brief and soldier-like reply.

The flags were then presented to Maj. BUTTS, who handed them to four Sergeants, who marched with them to their position in line. As the colors were being borne along the men greeted them with three cheers and a tiger.

The regimental flag is a heavy and necessingly rich affair, as in one piece, technically known as "banner size." The size is that prescribed by statutory regulation, six feet in depth by six feet and six inches fly. In the centre of the standard a circle, exactly three feet in diameter, occupies the place usually filled by the armorial bearings of State and national emblems. This circle bears a field, within which only such a corps as the gallant engineers own emblem. In the field, on the right hand side of the circle, rises a battery, very like the sand-work view of Sumter, the guns *en barbette* and frowning forts of the casemates looming nearly to the horizon. Away to the right six inches an emerald tree is seen, on the far eastern verge of which a flag can be faintly made out floating across the sea into the West, telling by typifies the reunion and extension of our empire. An encircling scroll fills the upper part of the circle, the band floating from his beak bearing the motto "*Essayons!*" Around this circle, thirty-four stars are embroidered in white on the blue field, and in the upper corner, just below the silver spear head of the staff, the Society's crest is surrounded by the fitting words of persuasion and the date, with the motto, "*Constant and Defend.*" A heavy fringe of bullion completes the unique standard.

The two guidons are of blue silk, fringed with yellow, one bearing a painted device—which combines at various fashionments of engineering—the other the regimental, customized front worn by the engineer corps of the United States army.

The national ensign is of the same material with the standard, the stars in the union are embroidered.

The staves of this superb stand are of polished three-wood, silver tipped, and so constructed as to be taken together for more convenient transportation.

The band of the Seventh Regiment, which was in attendance, then played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and "The Red, White and Blue."

Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE was then called upon to make a speech, which he did, and paid a telling tribute to the memory of Maj. GARDNER and Maj. WINTHROP, both late members of the Seventh Regiment, in whose memory a few words were also told in battle, one at Bull Run, the other at the Bethel.

The ceremonies were closed by a prayer and the blessing of the flags by Rev. Dr. VINTON.

Quite a large number of persons were present to witness the presentation, the majority of whom were ladies, whose presence greatly enlivened the scene.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 27, 1862—6 P. M.

The receipts of cereals at the principal ports of the country east, have been 58,000 bbls. flour, 1,000 bbls. meal, 255,000 bushels corn, 5 casks Canada peas, 1,000 bushels rye, 18 bushels barley, 4,221 bushels beans, 3,000 bushels Buckwheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 573 bushels malt, 1,063 pkgs. Provisions, and 276 tons Hay.

ASHES—Sales 311 pkgs. including Pots at 5 5/8@5 3/4c. and Pearls at 6 5/8@6 3/4c.

COFFEE—Sales 1,000 bags Maracaibo, on private terms.

COTTON—The market continues quiet to-day, closing steady, and being somewhat bridgy. Sales were limited to 500 bales, including Middlings, at 32½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been inactive, but prices for State and Western Flour, the export demand having been limited, have been unchanged, and sales of mixed state comprised, since our last report, 5,000 bbls. Superfine State at $5 15@$5 25; mixed to choice extra State at $5 70@$6 00; mainly at $5 75@$6 20; extra Western, inferior to choice, at $5 40@$5 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 30; interior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$6 00; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 05@$6 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State.....$5 15 @$5 55
Extra State.....5 70 @ 5 90
Superfine Western.....5 45 @ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois....5 70 @ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....5 75 @ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio.....5 85 @ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands 5 90 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....6 05 @ 6 75
Fancy Genesee.....5 90 @ 6 00
Extra Genesee.....6 00 @ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.....5 90 @ 7 00

Southern Flour continues quiet, yet steady; sales 750 bbls. at $5 80@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in limited request, including superfine at $5 50@$5 55; extra at $5 70@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 560 bbls. Rye Flour is called, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quite dormant, at $2 95@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 85 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed, and prices have declined. The export demand has been less active, in view of the reduction in the price of Exchange. Sales 41,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 45; Amber Western, on private terms; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 41@$1 42; Amber Iowa, at $1 36; Milwaukee Club, on private terms; North Western Club, at $1 32; Chicago Spring at $1 30; and Amber Kentucky at $1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and lower. Sales 27,200 bushels, at 63c.@65c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and 78c. for White Baltimore, to arrive, ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canadian, at 41c.@41½c.; Western, at 41c.@42c.; State, at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. ₱ bushel. Rye is salable and steady at 84c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Sales 3,250 bushels. Barley continues scarce and in request. Sales, 16,000 bushels, including State, at 85c.@90c., and California at 75c. ₱ bushel.

OILS—Are quoted firm, but are quiet to-day.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand and has advanced; sales 2,300 bbls., at $12 @$13 for Mess; $12 75@$13 25 for Prime Mess; $8 50@$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats continue quiet at 4¾c.@6c. for Hams, 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unchanged; sales 750 boxes, at 6¼c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is in good request at buoyant prices; sales 2,100 tierces and barrels poor to choice, at 7¼c.@8¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is more sought after and is firmer; sales, since our last, 530 bbls., at $13 75@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 37½ for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20 50@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 25@$14 75 ₱ bbl.; Butter is in request at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in limited demand at 5¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales were made of small lots of Carolina at $7 @$7 25 ₱ 100 lbs., and 200 bags choice East India on terms not ascertained.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 87 hhds. Cuba at 7⅞c.@8⅜c.; 77 hhds. and 131 bbls. new crop Porto Rico (by auction) at 6¼c.@6¾c., and 665 boxes Havana at 7½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The demand continues fair at very full prices; 600 pkgs. Greens and 25,00 pkgs. Blacks have been sold since our last.

TALLOW—Sales 45,000 lbs. at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 24c.@24¼c., chiefly at 24c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, but rates have not varied materially. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d., and by a foreign vessel at 2s. 10½d ₱ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 7¾d.@8¾d. Corn, 7d.@7¾d. ₱ bush.; Bref, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s. 9d.@4s.; Bacon, and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Butter, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cork—A British bark, with Wheat, for orders, at 7s. 6d. ₱ 480 lbs. For London—Flour, 3s.@3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; Pork at 5s.@6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 9d@7s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s. @32s. 6d.; Tallow, and Oil Cake, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ₱ bushel.; Lard, 3¼c. ₱ lb.

PERSONAL.

ANY LADY WISHING TO ADOPT A female infant, one day old, can do so by applying at the Private Lying-in Hospital, No. 6 Greene-st., second door from Canal-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR UNENCUMBERED CITY PROPERTY.—A superb country residence, located twenty miles from the City up the Hudson River, accessible by steamboat or railroad; view unsurpassed; house built with white marble in rubble work, Italian villa style; large and convenient; has twenty-two rooms; pure spring water; and gas throughout; furnace, &c.; stables and outbuildings, stone; one hundred feet of glass house for plants and grapes, in prolific bearing; bowling alley, one hundred feet long; about twenty acres of land of the best quality, mostly in lawn, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, 400 fruit trees, and 100 out-door grape vines in bearing. This property is the most desirable on the river, and in the best order; recently built in the most substantial manner. A rare chance for a gentleman desirous of a first class country place. For further particulars inquire of A. H. WALLIS, Esq., No. 52 Church-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FOR THE BALANCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage containing ten rooms besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and range with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; best location in the most pleasant and healthy portion of the Oranges; within a few minutes walk of the depot, on the Harlem Railroad, and a delightful drive to Newark. Will be sold with or without the furniture. Apply to GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

AT BELLMONT—TWO-THIRDS OF A MILE from Fordham depot, on the Harlem Railroad, an elegant villa, in perfect order, with about one acre of land, containing 12 rooms, bath, water-closet, dumb waiter, &c. The garden is set out with well grown bearing fruit trees, grapery in and shrubbery; barn, stables, &c.; will be sold low. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 19 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villas for rent and for sale; apply to HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 21 William-st., New-York, third A. M.; No. 18 Main-st., Orange, third P. M.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 250 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 30 miles under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber, house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 350 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$30 PER ACRE FOR SCRUB OAKS, 100 cleared and fenced, two log houses and barns, spring water at the door, 60 land saw logs on the land; 5 miles from Hartland, on Grey and Canada R. R. Title good. Terms easy. Address owner, box 1,484, New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR HARLEM LANE. Three miles from cooked hill, 35 acres of land, good house, out-buildings and fruit trees, or will be let on lease for the summer. Apply to T. JONES, No. 356 Broadway.

FARM WANTED—TWENTY TO FORTY ACRES, with good buildings, and well fruited, near Harlem or Newtown Railroads, within five miles of City Hall. Address, with full description, location and price, P. T., Box No. 2,240 Post-office.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 230 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from the Ridge, and 20 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

TO LET.

LIGHT ROOMS,

and steady power,

at low rates.

By JOHN HAUDE, No. 1 2 Walker-st.

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY—To let, the soap and candle factory and dwelling attached standing, for the said purposes, with Vats, Kettles, &c., all in good order. Also, a dwelling house with a pleasant location, to let. Apply to [illegible] No. 11 Dock-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY building, in East Broadway, near Market-st., Brooklyn, suitable for a Tailor's Shop. Inquire at PEARL & BELL, Real Estate Agents, 74 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A SMALL BRICK HOUSE, NO. 5 Jackson-st., between Pearl and Water-sts. Apply to PATTERSON, No. 21 Pearl-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, WITH THE PRIVILEGE of purchasing, a small house, in a healthy locality within the city of New-York, bordering on the East River, to Grand-st. Address, stating terms, &c., A. Box No. 1,111 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS, immediately vacant, part of a modern, high or genteel house, with the first floor occupied by their family, north of Grand or Canal-sts. Address, stating terms, &c., DANIEL, box No. 1,000 Tribune Office.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE A HOUSE AND Lot, suitable for a boarding-house, within half a mile of the New-York City Hall. Must be in a healthy locality. Not to exceed $8,000. Address, with particulars, F. G. B., Box No. 2,0 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 137 and 139 West-Fifth-st., near the Arcade—one brick building 25 feet by 75, an Iron foundry 40 by 80, A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to ALVINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 16th-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A STORE IN SIXTH-AV. and house in Brooklyn, to exchange for a dwelling, between 11th and 13th sts., and 4th to 10th sts., or a cottage on Long Island, with water front, and from 20 to 40 acres. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$40,000.—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN will entertain propositions for the employment of his services and this amount of capital in either an importing, Banking, or Commission business. None but principals need reply. and all communications will be held as strictly confidential. Address P. T., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS stand for all kinds of produce, in a City market, the fixtures all complete; will be sold low if applied for at once, as the owner's presence is required in the country. Address, immediately, H. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

A BUSINESS DONE ENTIRELY FOR cash will be sold for $1,000, or real or personal property. It is worthy the attention of any person desiring business with this investment. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 252 4th-av.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS family grocery establishment. Address (with particulars) F. G., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

COAL, &c.

$4 90, BEST RED ASH COAL.

$4 80, BEST WHITE ASH COAL.

English Cannell, $11 a chaldron. Parties ordering Red Ash Coal may depend on getting it. E. C. CLARKE, No. 5 West 11th-st., near Broadway

COAL.—LEHIGH, PEACH ORCHARD, LOCUST Mountain and Broad Mountain—warranted to be genuine articles; also first qualities of English house Cannel and Liverpool Orrel; all furnished at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVES,

Cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTLES,

SLATE MANTLES, GRATES, FENDERS, &c., less than cost, at C. B. STEWART'S, No. 412 Broadway, N.Y. Mantles and Grates set in any part of the country.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 51 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York.

GROCERS AND SHIPPING

Supplied at the lowest market prices.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED FROM THE FARM OF A. A. FULLERS, Middle Village, Newtown, L. I., on the night of the 16th inst., a small ROAN MARE, lame in the left shoulder. Whoever has found said mare, by addressing a line to the farm, or to JOSEPH LLOYD, No. 171 West 30th-st., New York will be liberally rewarded.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS,

Cured in a few hours, and the skin made delicately soft and white by the use of

TADMAN & CO.'S

CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE.

It requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves readily when applied to the skin.

Nos. 81 Bleecker-st., and 268 4th-av. By mail 25 cents

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S CAMP OR ARMY bedstead will be on exhibition for two days at E. CULTON'S, No. 113 Fulton-st., near Nassau. Officers of the army and all others interested are invited to call and examine it.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the residence No. 68 5th av., near 14th st., executor's sale of a large and valuable library of modern books, surgical instruments, &c., by order of the executors of the late J. KISSAM, deceased. Among them will be found the following valuable books, viz.: "Velpeau's Midwifery," "Works on Diseases of the Eye and Ear," "Brussais's Medecine Physiologique," "Cerarpas Traite des Hernies," "Trait d'Anatomie Descriptive" 58 vols.; "Johnson's Medico Chirurgical Review on Dislocations and Fractures of the Joints," "Sir Ashley Cooper," "Bell's Anatomy," "Spurzheim on the Anatomy of the Brain," "Lizars Anatomical Plates," "The New-York Journal of Medicine," complete, for the years 1841 to 1850; "The British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review," complete, for 1842 to 1860, and other books, comprising about 500 volumes. Also, the entire collection of surgical instruments.

They will be ready for examination on the day of sale, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Catalogues can be obtained at the house, or at the office of the Auctioneer, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock, at No. 6 West 59th-st., near 5th-av., fine Carriages and Harness, being the property of a gentleman leaving the City, viz.: A walking Rockaway, by Horse Shoe, with bell handle high, new; a pair round cornered Rockaway, nearly new; a second-class carriage, [illegible] and back shift, portion, [illegible] all of which were built to order by Wood Brothers, about re-cost, and are in fine condition.

Also, one [illegible] with shifting top, built by Presbrey.

Also, Single and double harness, bells, saddles, whips, English [illegible] robes, stable blankets, linen carriage covers, &c. The entire establishment will be sold without reserve.

Now on view. Apply to the Auctioneers.

GEORGE LEE, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Will be opened from last week on account of sale TO-DAY, at 10 and 2, at No. 141 Broadway, for the Assignees, a large stock of three-ply carpets, made for a fashionable private residence, but never put down; also, a large and elegant assortment of rosewood parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, consisting in part of sofas, chairs, &c. Sale positive, regardless of cost.

[illegible] & Co., Auctioneers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE—SAN JUAN ISLAND COTTON. By order of the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, JONES & CO. will sell

On Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock,

at Wharf No. 2, foot of Whitehall-st., 1,000 bales Cotton, ex-bark Hiram Barney, from Island of San Juan, in perfect order.

On Thursday, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock,

at Wharf No. 2, foot of Whitehall-st., 1,000 bales Cotton, in perfect order.

Terms cash in Government funds. Inspection at the Quartermaster's office, No. 109 Wall-st., from date.

[illegible] & Co., Auctioneers.

[illegible] STOCK AT AUCTION—On Thursday, Jan. 30, at 10 o'clock, at the Store No. 5 Cortlandt-st., will be sold in exchange sale, for account of whom it may concern, 1,000 cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c. Catalogues are now ready.

[illegible] AND PIANO-FORTES—WILL be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 10 o'clock, at the Store No. 5 Cortlandt-st., a large assortment of Harps, Pianos, Melodeons, Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Drums, Fifes, Bugles, Fifes, Clarionets, Cornets, Trombones, Violin Cases, Bows, Strings, Music Books, &c. Catalogues are now ready.

[illegible] & Co., Auctioneers.

[illegible] AT 10½ O'CLOCK—At the Store No. 5 Cortlandt-st., comprising about 1,000 cases, direct from manufacturers, to be sold this morning, at 10½ o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD, &c.—A RESPECTABLE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished front room, with gas and fire-burning [illegible] and wine for [illegible] per week. Also [illegible] accommodation. References required. [illegible]

BOARD AND ROOM ACCOMMODATIONS for a gentleman and wife, at No. 1 Leroy-st. Location healthy. Terms moderate. Apply as above.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS AND A BEDROOM, with board, in a private family, in some pleasant locality, by a gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, &c., A. Z., Box No. 1,969 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN SUITE—The first floor of the private house No. 80 East 21st-st., for gentlemen and wife, or a family, with private table, if desired. The house is first class and beautifully furnished throughout. Location unsurpassed.

TO LET—A PLEASANT PARLOR WELL furnished for one or two gentlemen, without board. Also, a large unfurnished room, with board, for himself and wife, in a private family, up town. Address, stating terms, HENRY, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. With a private family, with partial board or not. No. 4 Worcester-st., near Canal.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, with gas and water fixtures, use of bath, etc., at No. 322 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.—A VERY SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Rector. The next semi-annual session commences on the 30th of January. But thirty boarding pupils are received. There are now five vacancies. Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the celebrated Tenor, and Mr. FR. RONDEL, of the Academy of Design, are engaged at this school exclusively. Catalogues containing references, terms and course of study, may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post.

AT $2 50 FOR 20 WRITING LESSONS. Double Entry Bookkeeping, Commercial Calculations, &c., $10; Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months, 75 lessons each, $10; at PAINE'S Mercantile College, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "Col. PAINE, the well-known teacher of writing—is one of the best instructors in the State."—*Newport Mercury.*

MONEY WANTED FOR LESSONS IN Latin, Greek, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Composition, Book-keeping, &c. An experienced teacher will take Pupils of any age, male or female; give instruction in school, or at your or my residence. Terms, very low. For arrangement and testimonials, address EDUCATOR, New-York Post-office, Station D.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, pleasantly situated within ten miles of the City of New-York, (steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day,) could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Terms, $250 per annum. Address Box No. 2,388 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (PARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY OF GREAT EXPERIence, just returned from the South, wishes to make an engagement either as daily teacher in this City, or as resident teacher in some good family in any of the principal cities of the Union, besides French, German, Music and Drawing, she teaches all the branches which belong to a good education. Best of references given. Apply to Mr. Descombes, No. 142 East 8th-st.

TEACHERS WANTED—PRINCIPALS, Assistants and Correspondents—For schools and seminaries in all the States. Address, with stamp, RICE & ANDREWS, National Teachers' Institute, No. 335 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Every teacher, school trustee, parent and pupil is directly interested.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND COLlege, and an experienced teacher, would spend a few hours each day, or week, as private tutor or public instructor, if a suitable situation should offer; references given. Address F. R. L., Union Theological Seminary.

A LADY, ENGAGED IN TEACHING, would like to

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1861	$157,877 44
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive	522,398 23
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$680,185 67
Premiums marked off as cared, during the period as above	$589,093 48
Less Return Premiums	73,699 34
Net Earned Premiums	$515,394 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate, of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, &c.	$336,698 37
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses	76,842 36 $413,538 73
Net Profits	$101,855 41

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely:

Cash in Bank	$88,376 90
United States, New-York City and Banks, and other stocks	498,461 20
Loans on Stocks, drawing interest	93,668 63
	$675,506 73
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	220,511 72
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums	21,502 50
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at	25,640 48
Total Assets	$943,173 43

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of Interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.

Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 4th of April next.

By order of the Board.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	WM. LECONEY,
A. C. RICHARDS,	J. K. MYERS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	A. WESSON,
W. RICHARDS,	WM. KEESE,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	DAVID P. MORGAN,
C. E. MILNOR,	BYRON SHERMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JEHIAL READ,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	A. S. BARNES,
SANFORD COBB, Jr.,	J. E. HANFORD,
W. H. MOLLEN,	THOMAS TAKIN,
B. W. BULL,	ALEX. H. EARLE,
C. HADDEN,	ti. L. ATHERTON,
L. P. MORTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
F. W. MEYER,	t. ORGE C. WETMORE,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,	P. H VANDERVOORT.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861	$3,840 2s0 54
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1861	1,474,290,25
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,311,526,81
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December	$4,155,655,78
Losses paid during the same period	2,511,655,29
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	2,511,655,29

The Company has the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New York Stock, Gold Bonds and other Stocks	$2,077,463, 4
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	2,000,00
Real Estate and Bonds & Mortgages	283,700,00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and Notes, and sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	125,723,02
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,6 8,550, 2
Cash in Bank	248,5 3,91
Total Amount of Assets	$5,9 5,1 3,63

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th day of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits for the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1856, which have been redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th day of February next, on which date all interest thereon will cease, the certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the Company, accrued from the 1st of July, 1856, to the 31st of January, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amount to

	$11,600,210
Additional profits from 31st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862	1,250,000
Total profits for 1856 years	$12,850,210
The Certificates previous to 1856 have been redeemed by cash	8,850,470
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862	$4,000,740

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Penols Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	A. P. Tillot,	Joseph Gallaudet, Jr.
W. H. H. Moore,	Leroy W. Ailey,	William Sturgis,
Thomas Tileston,	Daniel S. Miller,	Henry Burgy,
Henry Colt,	S. Nicoll,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Wm C. Pickersgill,	Joshua A. Henry,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Watts Sherman,
Chas. H. Russell,	David Lane,	Edward H. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	James Boyce,	E. E. Morgan,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	Wm Sturgis, Jr.,	B. J. Howland,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Rogers,	Benj. Babcock,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	Fletcher Westray,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge, Jr.	R. L. Mintourn,

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, or the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-three, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1865, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD W. LAKE, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Mass., 7th, 1862.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will send their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.
JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order,
DANIEL A. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 660 Broadway. Roll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has this day taken to the partnership Mr. C. M. RUTTER, a member of the Board of Brokers. The business will be conducted as heretofore, at No. 41 Pine-st., under the name of EUGENE THOMSON & CO.
EUGENE THOMSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' account, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

GOVERNMENT CLAIM OFFICE.
Ordnance, Quartermaster's and Navy Claims, promptly Collected or Negotiated. ROBERT SEWELL, 72 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

James H. Pinkney,	J. Green Pearson,
James Irwin,	R. W. Howes,
James S. Petrie,	Francis Brown,
Jno. McKesson,	George Warren,
J. T. B. Maxwell,	James L. Todd,
H. W. Belcher,	Wm. C. Barrett,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	A. S. DePeyster,
Jno. Tappin,	Alden Wattles,
F. A. Conkling,	S. C. Southmayd,
Henry Austice,	Solomon Banta,
Chas. H. Wilmerding,	Jno. H. Macy,
Henry Demarest,	James Rogers,
W. S. Hanford,	Geo. W. Clark,
P. Kemble Paulding,	Jno. Wilson,
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Pond,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reelected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE FEBRUARY 1, ON the first mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be paid at No. 25 William-st., by H. C. KINNERSLEY.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.
By order,
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE,
BOSTON, Jan. 25, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share will be payable on the 8th day of February next to holders of stock, at the close of business on the 28th instant.

Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit, to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at this office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 28th inst. to Feb. 5.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 10th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of twenty per cent., (20) on all policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 10th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. RONE, President.
IRA SEAM F. CURRY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after the 1st inst. at the office of the United States Trust Company of New York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All duties will be paid at the office of the Treasurer at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 2 to 31st inst. until Feb. 1, and By order of the Board of Directors.
LEO. H. RICE-ELI, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies expired, with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which will be issued on and after Feb. 10, 1862, certificates thereon bearing interest after Feb. 10, 1862. Also, a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholder on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 HUDSON-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the first day of February next. The transfer books are closed until that day.
By order,
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
No. 52 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AYCRS, Jr., Secretary.

COAL EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, Jan. 15, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive.
P. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 50 Wall-st. A Semi annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation:

ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of WARE & TAYLOR, which was formed for the purpose of manufacturing army goods, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

P. WARE, Jr., is authorized to settle the business, and to use the name of the firm in liquidation for settlement.
P. WARE, Jr.
W. C. TAYLOR.
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 27, 1862, at noon.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm-name of BEESTON & TOWNLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM R. BEESTON is alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm, and use the firm-name for that purpose, and will carry on business at the place formerly occupied by said firm. Dated 23d January, 1862.
WILLIAM R. BEESTON.
ENOS B. TOWNLEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and firm of KIRTLAND & CO., for the purpose of transacting a General Banking, Exchange Brokerage and Collection Business, at No. 9 Wall-st.
GEO. KIRTLAND,
C. KIRTLAND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SMITH, RILEY & HUGHES, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 26th day of May, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES retiring from the firm.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Baths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely.

Passengers are requested to procure their passports before going on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The *Columbia* will stop off Port Royal to land the Mails.

NOTICE.

The CITY OF MANCHESTER will leave the Company's Dock, Pier No. 44 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. TO-DAY. Passengers will please be on board at 2 P. M.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them, if they call for instructions at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK..... SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..... SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 8 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. W. MOORE; in London, to EVANS & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES BECHIE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY..... March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY..... March 29
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship ELISABETH, CAPT. SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, (Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $120; second cabin, $60; steerage, $25.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE SUPERIOR FIRE-ENGINE United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, GEO. W. COOK, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, 5th February, at 12 o'clock precisely. Apply to LUDLAM & HILLYER'S, No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861. For Albany—8:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 21, the NAVESINK will leave New-York at 7 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:51 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:2 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12:2 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, at 4 and 11 A. M., and 7 25 P. M.	4:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with 10:40 P. M. Sundays (in sleeping car.) 10:16 P. M. (sleeping car.)	and 5:30 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 8:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:18 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Nunsey at 4:35 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

PROPELLER STEAMER FOR SALE.
STEAMER ACORN,
126 feet long, 22½ feet beam, 7 feet hold; copper fastened; one low pressure engine. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway.

SHREWSBURY—JANUARY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Jan. 22, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.
Thursday, Jan. 23, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 25, 2:40 P. M.	Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 29, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Jan. 29, 2:40 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 1, 9:30 P. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

INSURANCE.

COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital.....$200,000
With a handsome surplus safely invested.
Last Dividend, four per cent. in cash to Stockholders, and
Fifty per cent. in Scrip to Policy-holders entitled to participate.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
JOHN C. REEVE, Secretary.

CALVARY CHURCH PEW FOR SALE.—A large pew in the middle aisle. Apply to Box No. 922 Post-office, New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences.

The anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Cupabla, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; RUSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 1 3 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $2? cases, saving $5. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 406 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Morsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.



**CONSTITUTION WATER

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 27.

Several petitions in favor of the emancipation of the slaves were presented.

Petitions were also presented for the employment of Homœopathic physicians in the army.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.) presented a petition from the Mayor, etc., of Springfield, Ohio, for a National armory there.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.) presented a petition from the Board of Trade of Indianapolis, in relation to a National armory.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.) presented a petition against all further traffic in the public lands.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.) presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, and others, in favor of the continuation of the Coast Survey.

Mr. HARRIS also presented the resolutions of the Assembly of the State of New-York relative to frauds committed upon the Government, etc.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, made a report in relation to the answer of the Secretary of the Navy to the resolution in regard to the "Morgan contracts." [The report will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES.]

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution, in order to develop, concentrate, and bring into effect the mechanical resources of the United States for the suppression of the rebellion and future defence of the country. The Superintendent of the Census is authorized to perform such things under the direction of the Secretary of War, and to collect such war statistics as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be right and proper.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) opposed putting the Superintendent of the Census under the direction of the Secretary of War.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) the latter part of the resolution was modified so as to read: "The Superintendent of the Census is authorized to furnish the Secretary of War with such war statistics, from time to time, as the Secretary of War may deem necessary for the use of the Department."

The resolution was then passed.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy inform the Senate what was the cost of the *Pennsylvania*, and how many cruises she had made; also where the ship *Alabama* was built, what was her cost, whether she was fit for a sailing vessel, and whether she could be altered into a steamer, etc. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.) introduced a bill for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade. Referred.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a resolution from the Legislature of New-York, instructing Senators to vote for the abolition of the franking privilege. Referred.

Mr. WADE called up the resolution making an addition to the joint rules of both Houses, as follows: That when any member of the House or Senate shall rise in his seat and shall say that the Executive Department of the Government desires immediate action on any matters pertaining to the suppression of the present rebellion, the House or Senate, as the case may be, shall go into secret session and proceed to the consideration of the measure proposed, and the debate thereon shall be limited to five minutes to each speaker, and the vote thereon shall be taken before the adjournment of the secret session. Any breach of the secrecy, unless the injunction is removed, shall be punishable by expulsion, if by a member, and if by any officer of the House or Senate, by such punishment as the body in which it occurs shall impose.

Mr. WADE moved the resolution be so modified as to strike out the limitation of the debate to five minutes, though he thought we never learned anything after a person had spoken for five minutes.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, that the question of going into secret session shall be submitted to the body in which it is proposed, and if the majority decide to do so, then to go immediately into secret session without debate.

Mr. FESSENDEN had no objection to the resolution, and no objections to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, if it referred only to the Senate; but this was a joint rule, and the House would be in a position to go into secret session.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) did not believe in what was frequently called secret sessions. He thought what transpired in secret session was reported sooner than what took place in open session. He did not think secret session an element of power. He did not object to the resolution, however, but he was opposed to giving either House power of arbitrary punishment over an officer of its body.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was glad the resolution was offered. He said for some reason the whole country lay more dupefal, and thought the army should be used to put down the rebellion. There seemed to be more activity and preparation for movements. He thought this was due to the War Committee. He did not believe in secret session. The people ought to know all that was done, but if the Senate thought it necessary to do certain business in secret session, he did not object. But it was a great power to put in the hands of any single member to compel either body to go in secret session. He said it was the rule now to expel any member who divulged the proceedings of the secret session; yet what do we see now? Nearly every thing published the next day was exaggerated. He would rather have the regular report than these garbled accounts.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) urged the necessity of the measure, but would leave the punishment to the discretion of the body. If there was a traitor in the body who divulged the secrets he would hang him.

Mr. HALE wanted to say a single word about the disgrace of having garbled reports of everything done in secret session, and gave notice that in the future, if he saw any such latitude to secrecy broken, he would bring the subject to the notice of the Senate and endeavor to have the offender punished.

Mr. WADE said there were measures which ought to be considered in secret session, and if we had this rule, he should move secret session on them immediately. If they were considered in open session, the rebels would know all about them in an hour. The Senate did not seem to realize that we were in war; indeed, war was so much like peace he might not think we were in war; but the Committee, of which he was a member, (Committee on War,) determined that something should be done. We must act with the Executive Department, or else force the Executive to take powers which belong to Congress.

The resolution was modified so that when any member makes a motion to go into secret session, the doors shall be shut and the member state the reasons, and the minority determine whether to continue in secret session.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the subject was postponed till to-morrow, and the case of Mr. BAKER taken up.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) proceeded to speak at length in favor of Mr. BAKER. He contended that public opinion of March last was different from what it is now, and the Senator from Indiana was not to be judged by opinion now for what he did when opinion was very different. If the letter, written by the Senator from Indiana, had been read in the Senate on the 21st of March, it would have fallen harmless. He referred to and read the speech of the Senator from Texas (WIGFALL) delivered on the 2d of March, which was full of treason, yet no notice was taken. He also referred to the speech of Mr. TOOMBS on the 2d of January, declaring that the South had armed themselves. Yet these men were allowed to go home. If from these speeches the Senator from Indiana knew that war was inevitable, other Senators must have known it, and they are equally guilty, for not having these traitors arrested. None of those speeches were believed by the people of the country, and none of these Senators were expelled, or their names left off the roll till July. He claimed that on the 1st of March there was no war, and no one dreamed that war would ensue. Congress did not believe there would be any war, for it adjourned on the 4th of March without even the introduction of any measures calculated for a state of war. He quoted the inaugural of the President and the speeches of Messrs. MASON, DOUGLAS and FESSENDEN, all made after the letter was written, and all asserting that there was no war. He also quoted the Secretary of State's instructions as late as the 10th of April, stating that there was no war. The mails were not stopped till May. He contended that all these facts showed conclusively that no one believed there would be any war; and there could be no disloyal intent in the mind of the Senator from Indiana when he wrote the letter, as early as the 1st of March. Many newspapers are now howling for blood. The Senator from Indiana was then willing to let the Southern States go in peace rather than have war. He read an extract from the New-York *Tribune* of Nov 8, 1860. The Senator from Kentucky seems to find fault with the Senator from Indiana because he voted for BRECKINRIDGE. He (LATHAM) also voted for BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) said he complained because the electoral ticket ran in Indiana, when the only object was to ensure the defeat of DOUGLAS and the election of LINCOLN. He asked if the Senator from California suspended to the doctrine of State Rights, as taught by the Virginia politicians.

Mr. LATHAM said he was not to be diverted into the discussion of party politics. His views on State Rights were well known, but he had always opposed the doctrine of secession from the first.

Mr. DAVIS was glad to hear it. He thought the doctrine of State Rights, as entertained by the Virginia politicians, created all the political mischief and debauched the public mind.

Mr. LATHAM continued—He was opposed to the proscription of any man for political opinions. The bells of time are ringing changes fast, and the old landmarks of the Constitution are fading away. The liberty of the Press is gone, and citizens are rotting in political bastiles beyond the power of the *habeas corpus*. If the Government would cling to the Constitution, we must triumph as sure as night succeeds day; but if not, he feared we were on that stream which bear nations down to the great ocean of oblivion, to be forgotten forever and ever.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 27.

Mr. WATTS, delegate from New-Mexico, introduced a bill in eld of the construction of a military road west of the Missouri River, *vid* Forts Leavenworth and Riley, to Denver City. Referred to the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to render more uniform the postage on printed matter. Referred to the Post-office Committee. He said, in explanation, that instead of the three hundred rates now existing on printed matter, it provided for three. On newspapers less than two ounces in weight, and on which postage is now chargeable by law, it makes the postage 5 cents per quarter; for weeklies, when carried less than 2,000 miles, 10 cents; for semi-weeklies, etc., according to the number of issues per week, and on magazines and periodicals a half cent per ounce, and on books and other mailable matter sent through the mails one cent per ounce; when over 2,000 miles, double postage. He said this would simplify the rates so that every Postmaster and subscriber could understand them clearly, which they could not now, and it would supersede the rates of 3½ and 6½ cents per quarter, which no one could pay exactly in any Federal coin.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the West Point Academy bill.

Mr. MENZIES, of Kentucky, (Union,) in reply to the gentlemen who preceded him in debate, explained the position of Kentucky neutrality, which, he said, was the policy adopted by the Unionists, so that they might for awhile enjoy the benefits of the Union without sharing in the responsibility for its preservation, and finally carry over the State to the rebels. The Disunionists in Kentucky acted worse than the rebels of the revolted States, because they tried to transfer that State to the rebels, when they knew that a large majority of the people were ogalost it. The Union men of Kentucky have done as much for the General Government as they possibly could under the circumstances, and of this the Administration is aware, and appreciates it. He (MENZIES) combatted the proclamation issued by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, to emancipate the slaves of the rebels, and to compensate loyal masters for this description of property. He (STEVENS) must have obtained this idea from that illustrious man, JAMES BUCHANAN, whose representative he was, living in the Lancaster district.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) disclaimed intimacy with Mr. BUCHANAN. He had not spoken to him since he attempted to make Kansas a Slave State.

Mr. MENZIES resuming, alluded to the Ostend manifesto, in which Mr. BUCHANAN, with other abler Ministers to Foreign Courts, advocated the purchase of Cuba. This was to buy property of a foreign Power, —but the proposition of Mr. STEVENS was to buy the property of loyal citizens without consulting them as to the price. He (MENZIES) stood by the constitution of his fathers, which could not be perverted to the scheme of general emancipation. The plea of necessity was no justification. No such necessity exists. The Executive branch of the Government is with us for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, and for carrying on the war according to the plan ordered by Mr. CRITTENDEN, and adopted in July last. Our conduct should at least be so shaped as to do the least injury to loyal men. When the rebels shall have ripened of their sins, and eaten the husks which the swine should eat, he (MENZIES) for one would receive them back. This was the first point at which he wished to have any peaceable intercourse with them.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said this question of slavery is supreme, and through everything. Politically speaking, it is everything. He considered that slavery had, possessing its own purposes through its own means of acting, possessed and occupied, and when the armies of the United States came to put a limit to the further extension of this war, Slavery took up its own cause. The election of Mr. LINCOLN had nothing to do with this war. It was the act of the secession leaders, with a full knowledge that the same could have been known in all its purposes and results. Everybody knew it was without attempt to conceal purpose. There is the supreme power within the limits of the Constitution to suppress the treasonable attempts of the slaves. He would withdraw the property of rebels, certain circumstances. Reasons to shall be found hereafter than now. According to present policy, we are little else than the rebels against ourselves. A system which gives aid to the rebels, and encourages and besotted, will find in the end there is indeed a death struggle. Gentlemen who turn their pallid faces away, and hold them weak sympathies, must go to the rear, while the blunt of the battle will be placed in other hands. Where we have could not constitutional right to deal with Slavery, he would raise it a blow, and pray God to make the blow effectual. The people are in advance of the President, ahead of the slow halting progress of argumentation. The wisdom of the radical leaders has produced a radical movement, not among politicians, but among the races of men.

Mr. SHERFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Union,) expressed his surprise at the sentiment here announced, that Congress has no power by a single enactment to emancipate all the slaves held under the laws of all slaveholding States; and after this announcement, he was not at all surprised to hear the principle asserted that in a certain emergency Congress had power to declare a Dictator to control the Government. According to his view, the Constitution was a compact of the entire people, with every individual, by which Government is bound to afford protection, and the people to render obedience on the terms and conditions set forth in the Constitution. We cannot take property excepting by due process of law, and this provision is guaranteed by the other, prohibiting the passage of any bill of attainder. The Constitution must be taken as a whole, not in detached parts. It is an instrument of delegated and limited powers. We have no right to instruct the Executive in the discharge of his duties, any more than the Executive has to instruct Congress how they shall perform theirs. The powers of Congress end when the armies are in the field; then the President is at the head of them. The laws of peace give way to the laws of war, and a state of peace is inconsistent with a state of war. The two cannot exist together. He argued, quoting from the Supreme Court decisions, to show the execution and direction of war is with the President. According to the laws of war, he had no doubt the President, in marching the armies in the enemy's country, has the right to order the capture of the personal property of the rebels, but he would not undertake to legislate the rebellion down. He would put it down in the only way it could be put down, namely, by fighting, and after the war was over he would act in reference to the slaves with the best light he should then have. He believed Congress has now nothing to do with the question. They should not be divided in council, but unite all their energies in prosecuting the war.

Promiscuous debate was here closed, when the Military Academy Appropriation bill was read and reported to the House without amendment and passed.

The consideration of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved an amendment that no provision in a bill shall be construed as giving authority to any Senator or Representative to receive more than two mileages for this Congress.

The Chairman ruled the amendment out of order, as independent legislation.

Without concluding action on the bill, the House adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 27.

The Senate met at 7:30 P. M.

Mr. PAUTH introduced a bill relative to plank turnpike roads. It provides that any road, when completed, may erect a toll-gate and collect tolls; when it is finished three consecutive miles, they may erect toll-gates and collect tolls, but only for one year, unless within that time the whole road, or five consecutive miles thereof, be completed.

Mr. FOLGER introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes as to effect judgment on ejectments, providing every judgment on the action of ejectment, rendered upon the verdict, shall be conclusive as to the title upon the party against whom the same was rendered, and against all persons claiming through such party by title accruing after the commencement of such action.

A bill was introduced setting forth, in view of the increased taxation, every person and species of taxable property should bear its proportion of the burden; that the Governor shall appoint, with the consent of the Senate, a commission of three citizens of the State, to report a bill to remedy the defect in the existing laws, submit the full plan of such taxation as was contemplated in the resolution, and report by the 5th of April next.

Laid over.

The bill to amend the general insurance act provides for the retention of funds ample to cover the unearned premiums.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. GANSON and PRYNE, and progress reported.

The bill amending the law for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies in relation to agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies. Ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 27.

The Assembly met at 11 A. M. Attendance light.

The bill to amend the charter of the Etna Fire Insurance Company was reported favorably.

The report of the Committee on Rules was taken up and debated till 1 P. M.

Bills were introduced—By Mr. PRYNE, to fix the size of apple barrels; by Mr. COLES, to amend the game laws of Suffolk and Queens Counties; and by Mr. PIERCE, in relation to the election of Overseers of Highways.

Mr. REDINGTON called up the resolution to refer matters relating to the amendment of the Excise laws and to the amendment of the Constitution prohibiting the sale of liquor as a beverage, to a Select Committee.

Messrs. REDINGTON and PAYNE advocated.

Mr. MCMULLEN moved to lay the subject on the table. Lost, by 27 to 41.

Mr. MCMULLEN moved to postpone the subject till Wednesday.

Mr. BAKER moved to postpone the subject until the 1st of April, that being the most appropriate day for its consideration.

A long discussion ensued.

Messrs. MURPHY, ALVORD and others opposed the resolutions and favored postponement.

A motion for the previous question was lost by 32 to 34.

The House then adjourned without taking a vote on the resolutions.

The Assembly assembled at 7 o'clock, and took up the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means on the subject of the National financial policy.

Messrs. DEPEW and LYMAN spoke in favor of the resolutions. Mr. TRACY opposed the resolutions, and made a bold speech in favor of paper currency and broad credit, arguing that the debts of the State and nation must be secure enough if the country is to continue in existence. If not, no sinking fund would avail to secure them. He offered a substitute for the resolutions, leaving the General Government free to act on its own policy, but favoring the imposition of a direct tax, sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government, secure the payment of the int rest on the National debt, and provide a sinking fund for the creation of a principal.

Mr. ALVORD spoke forcibly in reply, taking issue with the policy advocated by Mr. TRACY, and arguing in favor of the Democratic system of hard currency and taxation equal to indebtedness, as the basis of the National credit.

Mr. BARTLETT followed in favor of the resolutions of the Committee, and spoke at length on the condition of the country, and the patriotic obligations on the people to carry it through its difficulties.

At 10 o'clock the House adjourned without taking the question.

The resolutions were made the special order for to-morrow at 7.

Mr. RAYMOND withdrew his amendments, and the issue now made is distinct between the derisive position of the Committee and the less dictatorial resolutions of Mr. TRACY.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The movements at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday were limited to the following:

The schooner *Orvetta*, and the brig *Sea Foam*, belonging to Captain PORTER's Mortar fleet, were put into commission. We have already given a list of their officers. There are now seven of these vessels in commission. The thirteen which remain at the yard, uncommissioned, are progressing very favorably, and will soon be ready to start for the appointed rendezvous. The *M. Vassar, Jr.*, also belonging to this fleet, left the yard yesterday at one o'clock.

The new gun-boats *Owasco* and *Kanawha* received their powder yesterday.

The sloop-of-war *John Adams*, as soon as she has discharged all her stores, will haul up the Yard and coal, that when this vessel went to China, nearly three years ago, she put into Rio de Janeiro, where she was overhauled and pronounced unseaworthy. Many of her officers left in consequence, and others were appointed in their stead, after which she proceeded on her cruise. The crew of the *John Adams* will not be paid off until Friday next. They have been expecting their pay for some time, and the delay in the settlement of their accounts has caused the utterance of a good deal of energetic language.

The recruiting office for Company A of the Engineer Corps, is still open at No. 5 Bowling-green, but applicants are few and far between, although greater inducements are offered than in any other corps in the service.

The new gunboat *Miami* is nearly ready for sea, at Philadelphia, she will be put in commission on the 1st of February. The following is a correct list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding E. D. HANSCOM; Acting Lieutenant, R. Townsend; Acting Masters, Wm. N. Wells, Millard I. Bickers, Wm. W. Mason; Assistant Surgeon, David Kindleberger; Acting Paymaster, Wm. H. Sikes; Master's Mates, John Querrido, Wm. H. Harrison, Robert Rumsey, John Lear; First Assistant-Engineer, Wm. J. Lowden; Third Assistant Engineers, George Sumpson, Henry D. Illser, John Davis.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, at Philadelphia will be put in commission on Thursday, 30th inst.; she is going to the Mediterranean. The following is a list of her officers, as no correct list has been published yet:

Commander, M. C. MARIS; Lieutenant, J. A. Greer; Surgeon, A. P. Gleheon; Assistant-Paymaster, Judson S. Post; Assistant-Surgeon, F. B. A. Lewis; Second Lieutenant, M. C. L. C. Stark; Master, J. E. Stewart; Acting Masters, Cable, Rowe and Johnston; Master's Mates, P. W. Fagan, A. Hoxie, H. Marsh and N. V. Forman, Boatswain, Francis M. Loud; Acting Gunner, George P. Cushman; Carpenter, Daniel Jones; Acting Sailmaker, J. E. Crowell.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT ORDERED OFF.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. WEEKS, which has been quartered for some time past at Palace Gerden, has been ordered to leave for the seat of war today. Company A will not leave with the regiment, as it has been detailed for special duty.

DEPARTURE OF THE ELLIS BATTERY.

The Ellis Battery, from Albany, under command of Capt. ELLIS, and which has lately been quartered at the White-street Barracks, left yesterday afternoon for Washington, by way of Amboy. On arriving at the capital the battery will be supplied with guns. A list of officers has already been published in the TIMES.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT TO-DAY.

This regiment, Col. PUTNAM, which has been quartered at the White-street Barracks for some time past, will leave to-day for Fort Jefferson, Tortugas. A steamer will be chartered expressly for its transportation.

ELECTION OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOR THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

On Tuesdny evening last the election for Lieutenant-Colonel was held at the Armory of the above regiment. Brig.-Gen. EWEN, commanding the Fourth Brigade, presided. Previous to the election a vote of thanks was passed to Major BAOLEY, for his untiring energy end zeal on behalf of the regiment, and expressing regret, that although he was entitled to it by seniority, for his positive refusal to be a candidate for the position of Lieutenant-Colonel. The election was then held, which resulted in RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., being unanimously chosen. Brig.-Gen. EWEN made a short speech, in which he congratulated the members of the regiment on the choice they had made.

THE VOLUNTEER DEPOT.

GEN. YATES RELIEVED FROM COMMAND.

The subjoined orders have been promulgated by command of Gov. MORGAN:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 27.—1. Brig.-Gen. YATES is hereby relieved from the command of the Dépôt of Volunteers in the City of New-York, from the 1st day of February next, and will then resume the command of his brigade.

2. The duties connected with the organization of volunteers, in and about the City of New-York, will, from that date, (Feb. 1,) be discharged by Col. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., who is placed in command of the volunteer force in that City.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

Annual Meeting of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children.

The eighth annual meeting of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, was held last evening at the institution, No. 126 Second-avenue. After the minutes of the report for 1860 had been read, the Secretary read the report of the past year, wherein he stated that 4,792 women and children had received medical attendance, out of which 2,497 were natives of the United States. During the year of 1860, 3,343 patients applied for relief, showing an increase of 1,149 patients for 1861. The report was adopted unanimously. The Treasurer then read his report, stating that $4,365 17 had been received from various sources by the Society, during the past year; that $3,823 24 had been expended, leaving a balance of $541 93. This report was also adopted.

The following officers for the present year were then elected: President, CHARLES BUTLER; Vice-President, STACY B. COLLINS; Secretary, MERRITT TRIMBLE; Treasurer, ROBERT HAYDUCK.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

KENTUCKY.

THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING—INCIDENTS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

From the Louisville Journal, Jan. 24.

A gentleman direct from the vicinity of Somerset informs us that there were eleven of the Tenth Indiana killed, ten of the Second Minnesota, eight of the Fourth Kentucky, eight of the Ninth Ohio, and one or two of the Woolford Cavalry. The Michigan Engineers and Mechanics Regiment dug trenches and buried the dead, the funeral service having been appropriately performed on the occasion. Wounded prisoners state that there was no general enthusiasm, but that the growing discontent induced Gen. ZOLLICOFFER to make a speech to his troops the day before the last them to battle, in which he declared with emphasis that "he would take them to Indiana or go to h—l himself!" After Col. FAT's horse was shot and disabled, he mounted the splendid gray charger which ZOLLICOFFER had ridden. As the Federal army advances, the Union people creep out of their holes and hiding places, and evince the most frantic delight; they are eager to receive arms and to be marched against those who have so long terrorized their homes. As plenty of muskets were found in the deserted camp of the rebels, we presume their wishes will be gratified. One man residing on the Cumberland had been robbed of six hundred bushels of corn, and he is willing to give the marauders a receipt in full for it, if he can only get a few cracks at them. Capt. NOAH, of the Second Minnesota, informs us that a large number of the dead rebels were shot through the head, which show the precision of the aim of our marksmen. Capt. KENNEY's Ohio battery of four rifled and two smooth-bore 6-pounders threw elongated shells charged with shrapnel, which did terrible execution, filling the forest with rebel dead like cordwood.

A Confederate flag, which was taken from ZOLLICOFFER's entrenchments by our victorious army, after the victory of Sunday last, was received in this city on Wednesday evening. It was constructed of silk, and bore the following: "Presented to the Mountain Rangers, Capt. ASHFORD, by Mrs. W. V. CHAROUVAGNE." The banner was exhibited at the Galt House, yesterday, and was subsequently taken to headquarters.

KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE NINTH OHIO REGIMENT.

The Cincinnati *Volks Blatt* publishes the following list of killed and wounded in the Ninth Ohio Regiment:

KILLED.

1st Co.. Bozen Tafel. 5th Co.. John Ruff.
4th Co.. Henry Lange. 8th Co.. Herm. Sntz.
4th Co.. Hy. Spettelberg. 9th Co.. Theod. Saorl.

WOUNDED.

Col. McCook, in the right leg.
Major Charles Joseph, in the thigh.
Adjutant Bugs, in the back.
Lieut. Nepper, Co. E., in the hand.
Lieut. Baumgartner, 5th Co., in the foot.
3d Co. Seb. W. Yeiser, in the breast.
4th Co. Asst. Musician, in the shoulder.
4th Co.. Henry Winter, in the back.
5th Co.. Wurs, Dammmacher, in the brens'
6th Co.. Conr. Kaufmann, in the thigh.
6th Co.. Fn. Meller, in the arm.
6th Co.. Henry Knipf, in the leg.
6th Co.. Karl Key, in the abdomen.
6th Co.. Pgh Gessong, in the leg.
6th Co.. Friedr. Wertin, in the head.
8th Co.. Geo. Hintenger, in the shoulder.
8th Co.. Charles Hencer, in the shoulder.
9th Co.. Henry Yees, in the hand.
9th Co.. Ludw. Buscher, in the shoulder.
9th Co.. Paul Dreg, in the shoulder.
9th Co.. Peter Sauz, in the arm.
9th Co.. John Klaus, in the breast, (mortally.)
9th Co.. Theodore Kuehn, in the shoulder.
9th Co.. J. Trommer, in the arm.
9th Co.. Fr. Bryon, in the arm.
9th Co.. Asr. Weil, in the leg.
9th Co.. Wm. Geam, in the leg.
9th Co.. Gem. Bergel, in the breast.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVANCE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAMP GEORGE WOOD,
MUNFORDVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1862.

Last night an order was issued to all the regiments here to cook three days' rations, and to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. The order was received with exclamations of joy, and till 9 o'clock last night the camps resounded with the busy hum of preparation. It was a pretty sight—the camp fires all gleaming brightly in the dense darkness of a cloudy night.

This morning the busy hum is renewed. The order looking to an onward movement was issued, it is believed, to place this column in readiness to march to the left and intercept reinforcements from Bowling Green to ZOLLICOFFER. The glorious news of the defeat of ZOLLICOFFER's entire forces, of course, rendered this movement unnecessary, and we may yet tarry here some days.

An intelligent slave, whose master lives in the vicinity of Beech Tavern, came into our lines this morning. He left his master's pool last night at midnight. His statements are vouched for by a prominent official in this army, whose slave he used to be. The darkey says he overheard a conversation between his master and mistress, last night, to the effect that Gen. HINDMAN was to-day to take his entire force back to Bowling Green. His master had decided to remove his slaves beyond Nashville, and, learning this, the darkey cut stakes for the Federal camp.

The opinion seems to be daily gaining ground, in quarters where opinions are weighty, that Bowling Green is to fall into our hands without the striking of a blow. It is known that there is a very influential party in the South who oppose the idea of their army making any stand in Kentucky, and have continued to discountance it. Hitherto this counsel has been unheeded. The recent defeats of MARSHALL and ZOLLICOFFER will, it is thought, cause their views at last to prevail. It is more than likely that another cause, still more forcible—the fear of being surrounded—will lead them to surrender Bowling Green to us without a contest, if surrender it they ever do.

Although the sky is still overcast with clouds, no rain has fallen since yesterday. The wind has changed to a Northwest, and it is now growing cold.

ACCOUNTS FROM BOWLING GREEN.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Persons arrived from Bowling Green state that the rebels have at that place a few pieces of navy size artillery—64-pounders, I believe. The artillerists, the other day, wishing to try one of them at an object, used the residence of Judge UNDERWOOD as a target. No thanks to them, but rather to the indifferent quality of the gun, or the inaccuracy of the gunner, the house was not hit—distance, little more than a mile. The Confederate officers are having a grand time, driving Union men out of their houses, or rather Union ladies whose husbands have been compelled to leave home, and using them for quarters and hospitals. BUCKNER is comfortably fixed in the residence of somebody; but the dwelling is not of adequate style, and he has notified Judge LOVINO that he must have his. I am told that the Judge is quite sick; but he will not be able to get off on such a plea as that. The great FLOYD—"one of the most amiable and estimable of gentlemen"—occupies the sestdence of Capt. GARNER. When Mr. GARNER was forced to leave home, he left his dwelling in the care of his aged mother, a lady between 75 and 80 years of age. One would suppose this case, at least, would have been made an exception among savages; but our Southern brethren are not weak-minded like savages. The lady of Mr. BARKER, (who is himself a refugee,) was forced to leave her house in Bowling Green, and rent one in the country. Here she expected to be unmolested. But the "conservatives" followed and drove her from this also.

The rebel authorities are gathering up all the slaves of loyal men they can find, confining them in jail or sending them further South. One loyal gentleman was moved to tears, when he informed me that they had imprisoned and maltreated a faithful old slave of his, to such a degree that he died. The old negroe's wife, who had been superannuated by her kind master, and even furnished with a servant to attend her in her declining years, was impressed as a washerwoman for the hospitals.

Some days since the rebels gave out that they expected an attack at Bowling Green, and advised the citizens to leave; but the Unionists, suspecting it was only a trick to get the balance of them out, and occupy their houses, treated the alarm with indifference, and remained. Once out, they would never be suffered to return. The two bridges over Barren River, that of the railroad and that of the turnpike, have been mined and prepared for blowing up. It is said the powder has been deposited for two months.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1862.

The Seventh Iowa, Col. LANMAN, and Fifty-second Illinois Regiment, Lieut.-Col. WILCOX, left Fort Holt this afternoon on board transports for Smithland, Ky., escorted by the gunboats *Essex* and *St. Louis*. In the absence of positive information, I am not prepared to say that an expedition is on foot, but the fact of the gunboats leaving for the Cumberland looks very significant.

Active preparations for the completion of the gunboat fleet are now being carried out. An order from Washington was received here to-day, to have all the mortar-boats put in readiness for service at the earliest possible moment. Capt. CONSTABLE left here this morning for Pittsburgh, to procure and forward the mortars at once.

The steamer *W. H. Brown*, bearing a flag of truce, left here this afternoon for the purpose of delivering a letter from Gen. GROVER, ordered to be sent below some time ago, but taken sick at this place, where he remained until to-day. The *Brown* was in charge of Col. WEBSTER, and went within full view of the fortifications at Columbus, where our boat rounded to at the firing of signals from one of their guns. The rebel steamer *Bracelet*, with Cols. POLK, RICHMOND, and others on board, came alongside our steamer.

Nothing of importance transpired or was learned during the time our boat lay in wait, which was some four hours, except that the rebels have taken up the chain stretched across the river at Columbus.

Information is just received at headquarters that the steamer *D. A. January* was to-day fired into by a party of rebels at Price's Landing, Mo. No damage was done to boat or crew.

A force of 100 rebel cavalry entered Blandville, Ky., yesterday, and carried off the books and records of the county. The captain of the band made a speech to the inhabitants, in which he said that the rebel citizens who shall or have suffered from the incursions of a Union army, shall be reimbursed by levies upon Union men.

Later reports from the flag of truce say that the Memphis papers are loud in their appeals to POLK to go out from his intrenchment, and give the Lincolnites battle. They say they are tired of this demoralizing inaction.

The Missionary Dwight Killed—Travel, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 27.

Rev. H. G. O. DWIGHT, the veteran Missionary, late of Constantinople, was the gentleman killed on the Troy and Rutland Railroad on Saturday. He has been a Missionary of the American Board in Turkey since 1832, and was on a brief visit to this country. He has two sons in the Union army.

Trains on the Eastern roads experienced but little detention from the storm, and to-day are running on time. Trains on the Grand Trunk Railroad, from Canada, were temporarily interrupted, but the tracks are now reported clear.

Destructive Fire in Boston—Loss Estimated at $50,000.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 27.

A fire broke out this morning in Quincy Market, in the story over the stalls, which proved very disastrous to nearly all the occupants of the market. Very few of the sufferers were insured. NOURSE, MASON & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, seeds, &c., located over the market, were damaged $20,000; fully insured. The entire market building, which is owned by the City, was greatly damaged. Total loss estimated at $50,000.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The damage by the fire in Quincy Market amounts to over $100,000.

Travel on the Hudson River Road.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 27.

No up-train has arrived yet. The train which left here at 7 o'clock this morning was only three or four miles from the city at noon, with the locomotive off the track. No down afternoon express will be started unless the up-trains get through.

The Trains East.

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, Jan. 27.

All trains are behind time on the Housatonic, Nangatuck and Boston roads. No train has come trough to-day on either road.

Sailing of the Hibernian.

PORTLAND, Monday, Jan. 27.

The *Hibernian* sailed at 1 P. M. for Londonderry and Liverpool. She took news and dispatches from New-York up to noon to-day.

The Weather at Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, Monday, Jan. 27.

The weather here is cold but pleasant. The sleighing is good.

Death of John C. Wright.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 27.

Ex-Comptroller JOHN C. WRIGHT died at Schenectady to-day.

[Advertisement.]

BALL UP.—Skates from 25 cents to $25, and everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit everybody, at the "Central Park Skate Emporium." CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A YOUNG MAN'S BEST CAPITAL IS HIS HEAD.—To know how to use it to the best advantage, get a careful examination at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 15
Jura	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 22
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 22
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 26
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad). 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.. . 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Eclipse, from St. Thomas—Allen Longrave, J. O'Brien, M. Geraud, of U. S. N.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 13 | Sun sets ... 5 12 | Moon r

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI---NO. 3230. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION

Its Arrrival at Hatteras Inlet.

GREAT DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

PERPETUAL GALES OF WIND.

Shoal Water on the Inner Bars and the Too Great Draft of Water of the Vessels Delay Operations

Loss of the Steamer City of New-York, the Propeller Gunboat Zouave, the Floating Battery Grapeshot, the Steamer Pocahontas with 100 Horses, and a Coal Schooner----Damage to Other Vessels.

Drowning of Col. J. W. Allen and of Surgeon F. S. Weller, of the New-Jersey Ninth Regiment.

Health of the Command—Difficulties Overcome.

FINAL HOPEFUL STATE OF THE EXPEDITION

Official Report of Gen. Burnside to the War Department.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

HATTERAS INLET, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1862.

The Burnside Expedition, which has occupied so large a share of public attention, which has cost so much in time and in means, and which has deservedly encouraged the hopes of the patriotic of the country for what it was to accomplish for the cause of the Union, has reached this historically stormy part of the coast, and here, and in this vicinity, is to be the theatre of its operations, and may we hope—of its triumphs.

The large majority of the vessels composing the expedition, consisting of gunboats, steamers and sailing transports for the troops, tenders, horse transports, coal vessels, etc., have arrived and anchored safely in the Inlet, or are lying at anchor north of the bar, while some are seen still under way coming in.

The auspices under which we have commenced operations are certainly not very encouraging, though they are not of a nature to discourage one so hopeful and energetic as the Commanding General is known to be; or, it is hoped, to seriously impede our progress. We have encountered one heavy blow from the Southwest—directly ahead—on our way down the coast, and here rode out, at our anchors, one of the heaviest Northeast gales which are known to prevail on this proverbially windy coast. Disasters of a somewhat serious, and some of a very melancholy character have also occurred which will cause regret with the public, and mourning in Northern homes. One ship, the screw-steamer *City of New-York*, from New-York, loaded with ordnance stores, went ashore on the bar on Monday, and now lies a total wreck, with a cargo of *two hundred thousand dollars in value lost to the Expedition.* No lives lost. One gunboat, the *Zouave*, has been sunk in the inlet, caused by overrunning her anchor during the storm, which knocked a hole in her bottom thus causing her to sink. Her guns were saved. One schooner, loaded with coal, is also sunk.

One canal-boat or floating battery has gone ashore. Several collisions have occurred among the overcrowded vessels of the fleet, causing damage of a not *serious* description. Two or three of the steamers are ashore, and must sustain severe injury, though they will not be permanently lost to the fleet.

The most lamentable occurrence, however, which I have to mention is the drowning of Col. J. W. ALLEN, of the Ninth New-Jersey, and of Surgeon F. S. WELLER, of the same regiment, caused by the swamping of a boat in which they, with other officers were returning on board the ship *Ann E. Thompson.* During the gale of Monday and Tuesday, this ship, with five other ships and barks, were compelled to remain at anchor outside, and at a distance of from two to five miles north of the Inlet. On Wednesday, (this morning,) several boats left their respective ships to go on shore, among them one from the *Ann E. Thompson*, for the purpose, as they said, of reporting to the Commanding General, and to solicit a steamtug to tow them in. It was one of the ship's quarter boats, and was imprudently loaded down with twelve persons. Imprudently, I say, because there was a heavy line of breakers running on the beach, and on each side of the Inlet. There were in the boat Capt. MERRIMAN, of the ship; his second mate, Mr. WILLIAM TAILOR; three seamen, two privates of the Ninth New-Jersey, Col. ALLEN, the Lieutenant-Colonel, the Adjutant the Quartermaster and Surgeon WELLER—twelve in all. They entered the inlet, and after calling on Gen. BURNSIDE, they spent some time wandering on the beach collecting shells, surveying the forts, &c. They then started to return to the ship, but in attempting to pass through the breakers, near the east side of the inlet, the boat was filled by a roller, and capsized. Being a long distance from any vessel, their perilous situation was not noticed, and they were ever half an hour in the water, clinging by turns to the boat and struggling unsupported in the breakers. By this time our vessel, the *Highlander*, in tow of a steam tug, came up to them. Capt. DAYTON instantly lowered away two boats, one of which was manned by his second officer, Mr. HIGGINS, and the other by the officers of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, who were on board. Nine persons were rescued alive; two lifeless bodies—those of Col. ALLEN and Surgeon WELLER—were taken into the officers' boat, and one, the second mate, had sunk to the bottom. The bodies of the unfortunate officers were carefully lifted on to the quarterdeck of the *Highlander*, where Dr. GEO. DERBY, the able surgeon of the Massachusetts Twenty-third, assisted by twenty willing hands, began their efforts to restore them to life. Artificial respiration, and every expedient known to medical science, were resorted to for the purpose, and these exertions were continued without intermission for two hours. These humane efforts, however, proved unavailing—the vital spark had fled. They had been in the water over half an hour. Meantime the chilled and dripping survivors were taken into our cabin, where they were supplied with warm clothing by Quartermaster GOLDTHWAITE and others, and were soon made comfortable.

The bodies will remain on board the *Highlander* to-night, and to-morrow arrangements will be made to have them prepared for burial in such condition that their remains can be recovered by their friends. Col. ALLEN was from Bordentown, N. J., where he leaves a widow and several children. He was apparently about 45 years of age, and Gen. BURNSIDE esteemed him as an officer of great usefulness and promise. His profession was that of a civil engineer, and he was connected, in that capacity, with some of the principal public works in the State.

Surgeon WELLER belonged in Patterson, N. J., where he was highly esteemed as a practising physician, and as a good citizen. He also leaves a wife and family to mourn his untimely death. They were both members of the Masonic fraternity, and each had attached to his person a locket, containing the likeness of his wife and of a favorite child.

Their effects were delivered to the Lieutenant Colonel, by whom they will be sent home.

The second mate was a German, and hailed from Philadelphia. Thus, in the impressive words of SCHILLER:

"With noiseless tread death stalks on man;
No plea—no prayer delivers him;
From midst of life's unfinished plan,
With sudden hand it severs him:
And ready, or not ready—no delay,
Forth to his Judge's bar he must away."

These events have caused a feeling of general sadness throughout the command. One private belonging to the Twenty-first Massachusetts died on board the *Northerner* on the passage hither, of spotted fever, and another from causes not stated, but reported to have been from fright during the fearful gale outside. This vessel was obliged to put to sea after arriving off the bar on Sunday night, on account of the heavy sea, and gale, and during the attempt to round to, she broke one of her hog frames, considerably endangering the vessel. The captain was also put under arrest, and the mate placed in charge, by order of Col. MAGI. Having progressed thus far in the narrative of the Expedition, I will only briefly go back to refer to the trip from Fortress Monroe.

SAILING OF THE FLEET.

The order to sail from Old Point was issued at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, and before daylight on Sunday morning the largest part of the fleet had passed outside of the Capes. The order took many by surprise, as a general impression prevailed that our destination was somewhere inside the Chesapeake. The prevalent notion was that we were bound either up the York River, or to take Norfolk. The character of the vessels employed seeming to forbid the idea that they could be intended to incur the risks of the rough weather of the Atlantic during the Winter season. Several of the vessels which had been chartered refused to leave the Capes, among them all the *water schooners*, which has been a source of much perplexity. Other vessels which had been chartered backed out when they found they were ordered to sea.

The first part of Sunday was pleasant, with a light wind from the southwest the afternoon was blowy and thick, during which the sailing vessels were generally obliged to cast off from the steamers and take care of themselves. The *Hussar*, which had the *Highlander* in tow, could make no headway, and both parties becoming tired of the connection, the mate severed the line with an axe, and we were soon lost to each other in a dense fog. The "floating batteries, *alias* canal boats, which might be called the "weaker vessels," were obliged to hold on, having no propelling power of their own, no canvas to set, and no tow-path for the horses. They were probably the first craft of the kind which had ever been transferred from their native element on the roging canal to the raging ocean. Considering their fresh water build, it must be confessed they performed remarkably well.

LOSS OF THE GRAPESHOT.

One of the "floating batteries" was in tow of the *New-Brunswick*, Gen. FOSTER'S steamer, the Commander himself being in command of Capt. W. B. MCKEAN, and, like the others, contained valuable stores, forage, &c. This service was considered extra hazardous, since the parting of the hawsers during a gale of wind would expose those in charge to great danger of being lost. As the gale increased, it became evident that the *Grapeshot* must part her hawser from the difficulty of steering her in the rough sea way. She rolled, pitched and "yawed" about, totally unmanageable, and, finally, one of the hawsers parted.

She was in a sinking condition, having shipped a heavy sea, and the safety of the men on board demanded that they should be taken off. The steamer was accordingly stopped, and Capt. MCKEAN, with his men, got out their small line-boat, and with great difficulty, reached the *New-Brunswick*, by the aid of a line paid out to them. The boat, however, was swamped under the guards, all the men being thrown over, or jumping into the water. They were rescued by means of ropes thrown to them, and much to the gratification of all, were taken on board. Gen. FOSTER complimented the men very highly for their seaman-like conduct, and as they lost all their clothing and other property, he, with the other officers made up a purse to remunerate them for their loss. The boat was thrown ashore to the northward of Hatteras, near which the *Pocahontas* was afterward wrecked; and the hay and oats which constituted her cargo, by a singular good providence, furnished subsistence for the poor horses which escaped from the latter vessel to the shore. She had no gun aboard, they having been sent down on another vessel. Capt. MCKEAN returned home. Capts. ERNEST STAPLES, late of the Rhode Island Battery, JAMES M. RILEY and JAMES LAKE are the names of the other commanders of these craft.

The northeast gale, which began on Monday, continued to increase in severity until 3 o'clock on Monday. We anchored north of the inlet, in company with three barks, three ships, a brig, the *Dragoon* and some dozen or more schooners. Here we lay pitching and rolling until Wednesday morning, when the wind died out, leaving a heavy ground swell.

LOSS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The steamer *City of New-York*, Capt. J. W. NYE, was in company with us when we passed Hatteras on Monday afternoon, and after passing for an hour or so, as if to get a pilot or to survey the channel, she started to enter. It was blowing fearfully, and the whole coast was white with foam, the sea breaking heavily on the bar, and on both sides of the Inlet. She had come up to the entrance of the Inlet, near the black buoy, showing her signal for a pilot. Here she was met by a naval steam-tug, the *Ceres* or *Seymour*, which, without being able to speak on account of the heavy blow, signaled him to follow the tug in. The ship drew 14 feet of water, and no doubt prudence would have dictated that she should have anchored outside for the night. She struck in Channel way, when the Captain of the *New-York* hailed the naval tug, and earnestly requested that she would take a hawser, *but it was refused.* The ship drew three feet more aft than she did forward, and she immediately swung round, head on to the shoal on the west side of the entrance, where it must have been apparent to any person of the least experience that she must bilge or go to pieces. The tug left the vessel in this situation, saying he would go in and report, and left the ship in the breakers, without making any attempt to rescue the crew. He did not return, or send any assistance.

The ship lay with her starboard quarter presented to the sea, which now broke in flying spray across her decks. She continued to pound heavily, and the officers and crew could be distinctly seen with a glass from the *Highlander* clinging to the rigging to prevent being swept overboard. The wind and sea were partly along the shore, which accounted for the vessel not going to pieces immediately. Night soon set in and concealed the vessel from sight. On Tuesday morning she lay in the same position, only settled deeper in the sand. She had evidently bilged. Toward noon her foremast was cut away, and with yards attached went over the side, carrying the smoke-pipe with it, and the vessel was already a perfect wreck. The violence of the gale prevented any effort to rescue the officers and crew, who remained on board lashed to the bulwarks to keep themselves from being washed off by the sea. Their situation during this long period of suspense and suffering was terrible indeed, and had the gale continued another day and night they must all have perished from exhaustion. Wednesday (this) morning, when the storm had abated, the captain launched his boat and sent for assistance. The captain and crew lost all their instruments, clothing and other property. They returned home by the *Eastern State*, via Fort Monroe.

When we passed the ship in the morning, she was as complete a wreck as two days and nights exposure to the violent storm could well make any vessel. Her bulwarks and after-houses were gone; she was heeled hard off shore, and was fast settling into the sand. Her cargo is a total loss to the Government. Fortunately, there being a good supply of material on board, *it will not seriously in evfere with the efficiency of the expedition.* She had on board some four hundred barrels of gunpowder, fifteen hundred rifles, eight hundred shells, a large quantity of Sibley tents, hand grenades, and an extra supply of stores of all kinds. She was a chartered vessel, and was probably insured in New-York.

THE FLEET INSIDE.

The gunboats and steamers which had arrived in the Inlet before the gale came on were comparatively safe; though the crowded condition of the very limited harbor—which is only the throat of the Inlet itself—projected partly on the northeast side by the point, on which the fort is situated, caused them to swing foul of each other, and there was considerable smashing up of the light work and guards of the steamers, and bulwarks and light spars of the sailing vessels. The largest square-rigged vessel inside, is the bark *Auro*, of Providence. In good condition.

All the propeller gunboats, sidewheel steamers, and most of the schooner transports, beside a number of small tugs, lie inside. A portion of the naval armed steamers had gone inside of the "Swash," where they were anchored some two miles in advance of the fleet, to watch against the approach of the enemy's steamers, and to send them to the right-about in case they should attempt to reconnoitre our position.

When all counted, the vessels of all descriptions now in this neighborhood are one hundred and twenty sail. Of these, fifty are schooners, with coal and other material, and troop transports, of which the *Highlander* is one of the best vessels in the fleet. The larger ships and barks still remain outside, riding at their anchors, with colors continually flying for a pilot—which, probably, signifies their anxiety to be admitted to better society inside the beads. The feeling is natural with every nook and corner of their vessels crammed with troops; weary with perpetual rolling and pitching; sick, and *with a short supply of water*, their situation is anything but enviable. The blowy state of the weather, however, the prevailing fog, and their great draft of water, have rendered it inexpedient to bring them in.

THURSDAY, Jan. 16.

THEORY OF HATTERAS STORMS.

"This day begins with strong breezes from the northward," as the log reads. The same, or a similar remark ought be truthfully written of five out of six days of every week in this region. Situated between the two extremes of climate, we seem to be in a continual and fruitless effort to find a vacuum, and the winds from opposite extremes seem constantly striving with each other for the mastery. With the Gulf Stream near us on the east, with its warm, rarifying current, and the broad, cold expanse of Pamlico Sound on the west, the two extremes of temperature meet, and keep up a continual contest to see which shall prevail. So we have, one day, a gale from the northeast, and the next day a blow from the southwest; then it pipes from the cold northwest, followed by a lick back from the northeast. If we have no rain, we are enveloped in fog, and *vice versa*. Upon mature study concerning this puffy, blowy, breezy region, I have come to the conclusion that this is the original cave of Æolus referred to by the ancients—all but the music.

If this stormy weather continues a few days longer all advantage which could have been gained by a sudden bold stroke, like that at Beaufort, must *apparently* be lost by delay. And then, where are the provisions and water to come from? Being a believer in special providences, however, I will interpret these seeming mischances as the best thing perhaps, that could happen. "Behind a frowning providence He hides a smiling face."

Gen. BURNSIDE says "the storm has put us back very much." The *Pocket*, the flag-ship of the squadron, is busy passing to and fro among the fleet, looking after the affairs of the expedition, and giving directions as to future movements.

Capt. NEIL, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. KENO, with the Division Surgeon, came off this morning and took charge of the bodies of the two deceased officers, delivering them on shore. The wind continues to blow a gale, which, combined with the powerful current, which runs here at the rate of four knots an hour, utterly precludes the possibility of moving the vessels over the "Swash." Boats can with great difficulty pull about the harbor, and only steam-tugs are available.

WHERE IS THE WATER TO COME FROM

One of the most serious difficulties now threatening the expedition is the danger that the supply of fresh water will be exhausted before we shall be in a condition to move to a point where it can be obtained. To think of finding sufficient to quench the thirst of this large army, and the naval force on the land near this point, is out of the question. There is but a limited supply on board each vessel, and something must be done at once, to guard against such a calamity as would overtake us in the event that the water fails. Several of the steamers have a condensing apparatus on board which furnishes a moderate supply, and there is one of NORMANDY'S apparatus in full operation on the beach, going night and day, and turning out a thousand gallons each 24 hours. This machine was put up, and has been kept in operation by Mr. EDWARD STILLMAN, who is also about to set to work three others of inferior capacity—one on board the Commodore's ship, one at Camp Wool, and a third at Camp Winfield. The apparatus of LEIGHTHALL'S, on board the *Sentinel*, makes 3,500 gallons a day. Altogether, we ought to make 6,000 gallons per day.

THE HEALTH OF THE COMMAND.

The schooner *Recruit*, of some 400 tons, which has been fitted up with every comfort and accommodation for the sick of the division, has just arrived from Annapolis, with about 198 men belonging to the different regiments of the Coast Division, a large proportion of whom are convalescent from measles. Many others are recovering from colds contracted in camp. They have been in charge of Dr. GREEN, of the Twenty-fourth, assisted by Dr. STONE, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts. They remained at Fortress Monroe until the storm had abated, and had a pleasant and quiet passage down. It is understood that other medical officers of the division will now take their turn in charge of the hospital ship, where the duties have been very onerous. They have not yet been designated. The schooner *Guerrilla* (*Mary S. Kimball*) is hereafter to be the hospital ship, the *Recruit* being "needed" for a transport.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE SIXTH TO EXCHANGE PLACES WITH COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES—DEATH OF SEVERAL PRIVATES.

On Friday the order was given to land the New-Hampshire Sixth Regiment Volunteers, Col. CONYERS, who have been assigned the duty of garrisoning Camp Wool in place of Col. HAWKINS' Zouaves, who are to take part in the expedition. The reason for this change, in part, is the condition of the New-Hampshire Sixth respecting drill and general health. Since it left camp at Keene, where it had little or no opportunity for drill, it has been constantly on the move, which has kept them exposed, so that, besides having no proper time for practice in the manual of arms, a large number, some 160, from time to time have been down with disease, mostly measles, from which it has suffered considerably. There are still between 30 and 40 cases of this disease in the regiment, which makes their situation a very trying one, being obliged to land on this desolate sand beach with very inadequate accommodations for the sick. The surgeon endeavored to have the order revoked, and have these unfortunate men placed on board of the *Recruit* or some other comfortable vessel until better accommodations could be provided than existed at Fort Clark. One man, Mr. PIERCE, died from a relapse; a Mr. AMMIDON died from inflammation of the brain; and WARREN D. FAY, of Walpole, N. H., died on the passage down, from an apoplectic fit on the 16th of January. FAY was buried on the point near Fort Hatteras.

The regiment, on the 17th of January, marched to Camp Wool, and encamped during a heavy rain. It is composed of excellent materials, but they appeared much worn out by hard work. They are now in comfortable quarters. The list of officers is as follows:

Colonel, NELSON CONYERS, Marlboro'; Lieutenant-Colonel, S. G. Griffin, Concord; Major, Chas. Scott, Petersboro'; Adjutant, P. P. Bigsby, Concord; Quartermaster, Alonzo Nute, Farmington; Commissary, Eli Wentworth, Milton; Surgeon, Wm. A. Tracy, Nashua; Assistant Surgeon, S. Cooper, Claremont; Chaplain, Robert B. Stinson, Croyden.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17.

THE OFFICERS AT FORT HATTERAS.

There is some abatement of the wind to-day, and the atmosphere is tempered by a milder breeze from the Southeast, accompanied, however, by fog and rain. Boats are moving more freely about, and parties of officers and men are visiting the shore to inspect the localities of this anomalous country.

Fort Hatteras, the largest of the two fortifications constructed by the rebels on the beach here, is the chief object of attraction. The post is in command of Capt. LEWIS O. MORRIS, of the First United States Artillery, who, to the duties of taking command of the garrison, acts as Postmaster, and entertains strangers who have occasion to require his assistance and hospitality—in all which characters he succeeds admirably. Many a weary and hungry pilgrim, cast upon these inhospitable shores within a few days past, nauseated by protracted rations of beans and stale water on shipboard, have found Capt. MORRIS' quarters in the fort a very oasis in the desert. To the representatives of the Press he has been very attentive, imparting such information as was in his power, and affording them many facilities in the prosecution of their labors. The only harm we wish him is a safe and speedy transfer from this desolate sandspit to a more agreeable field of labor. Capt. CLARK, the Commissary of Subsistence at the post, has also been very accommodating, and placed us under many obligations. He was formerly connected with the Boston *Courier*, which position he was compelled to resign on account of failing health. He has now recovered his health, and is doing extremely well.

HOTEL D'AFRIQUE AND THE CONTRABANDS.

Capt. CLARK has erected a very commodious wooden house on the beach, for the use of the fugitives who have recently arrived from Roanoke Island. It is christened "*Hotel d'Afrique*." These contrabands are very happy in their new quarters, and have a very high opinion of Capt. MORRIS and Capt. CLARK. They evidently left Roanoke Island not only for their health, but also with a view of improving their condition in life. Their masters and the secession troops at the Island tried to stuff them with the old story that the Yankees sold all the young and able negroes to Cuba, to pay the expenses of the war, while they cut the hamstrings of the old men, and cut off their right arms, and then turned them loose. Of course, they *professed* to believe these stories, but they knew they were fat whoods. They had seen and conversed with Northern men who have been accustomed to visit the Island to buy shad, and they "knew they were friendly." FRANKLIN TILLEY, the old man who last arrived, came down from Roanoke Island in a boat, bringing with him fifteen of his household, old and young, among whom were six women and several children. FRANK is the rejoicing father of fifteen children, his wife having had four by a former husband. One of the sons of this patriarchal household gave me their names—as far as he could remember them. They are: Wilson, Levi, John, Joe, Miles, Ernest, Frank, Cary, Esther, George Lafayette, Colinda, Ellen, William Leon, Thomas, John C. Calhoun, and Nancy—the last three years old when she died, and four others who died young, whose names he does not recollect. They were very happy when informed, in answer to questions, whether they would be sent back, that Massa WILSON, from good old Massachusetts, had introduced a bill into Congress forbidding, under severe penalties, any officer from returning them to bondage. "Dem, God bless Massa WILSON for dat!" they exclaimed. They have an original way of keeping accounts with Uncle Sam. Their account-book is a number of sticks on which they cut a notch for every day they work, and they will, by and by, expect wages such as are paid the colored folks in other places. They are very expert boatmen, and are useful in pulling about the Inlet and working along the shore.

FORT HATTERAS.

Fort Hatteras, the largest of the two works claiming that name, is situated on the point nearest to the bay side, and was evidently intended to protect both the Inlet and the Swash Channel. It is an octagon, about sixty yards in width, the outer work being a bank of sand first thrown up to the height of ten feet above the level of the beach, and then covered with a heavy fibrous turf which was brought from a distance of several miles on the Island. Each of these pieces of turf is pinned into the sand by pointed treenails. There is a platform about fifteen feet in width raised some two feet above the centre of the port on all sides of it, also covered with turf, on which there are strong platforms of heavy pine planks for mounting the guns. The carriages are of pitch pine, and well made, though too weak for much effective service. The magazine, which is on the south west side, is 60 feet long by 25 at the base, sloped up to the top from all sides, and covered with turf. There are curtains of the same material at the different angles of the work to protect the guns. Several of these were considerably damaged during the bombardment by Col. BUTLER.

The whole work exhibits proof that a competent Engineer planned and superintended it. Considering the material at hand it is an elaborate and very creditable work. No permanent fortification, however, can be built on such a place, where the annual storms which sweep the spot cut away the entire foundation of sand, and opens new channels for navigation through every part of the spit on which it is situated. Fort Clark is the smaller of the two works, and is nearest to the entrance, but neither can be made permanent without immense expense.

BURIAL OF THE DECEASED OFFICERS OF THE NINTH NEW-JERSEY REGIMENT—CHAPLAINS—MORE CHAPLAINS THAN PRAYERS.

The two officers of the Ninth New-Jersey who lost their lives on Wednesday, and whose remains had been deposited in a small building on shore, under guard, were to-day prepared for burial under the supervision of Quartermaster KEYE. The only ceremony observed was the lowering of the flag at half-mast on the brig *Dragoon*, and a dirge played by the band. The bodies were tightly sewed in canvas, and covered with a coating of tar to exclude the air. They were then deposited in strong boxes, and conveyed in a boat to the high sand ridge two miles east of the fort, where they were buried, and the spot marked by a wooden slab containing their names. Persons who may be sent to recover their remains can have the spot pointed out by inquiring of Capt. CLARK, Commissary, or of Capt. MORRIS, Commandant of the post. The Chaplain of the regiment being still on board of the ship, outside, accounts, probably, for the omission of the usual religious ceremonies, or of anything to characterize the burial as a funeral. There are a great many Chaplains hereabout, but I notice there is little attention paid to the decencies which mark these sad events in civilized life.

Some of the soldiers recently deceased have been very improperly buried, within twenty paces of the beach, from which the bodies must be washed out by the first heavy easterly storm that occurs.

It would seem that sanitary considerations, if no other, would forbid the burial of so many bodies within a few paces of the landing and of the fort.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17.

VESSELS ASHORE.

To-day the wind is from south, and not so violent as heretofore, though there is sufficient to cause a heavy surf along the beach, and the two dikes which reach the west and east bounderies of the inlet are fringed with perpetual spray and foam from the breakers. The ship *Kitty Simpson*, in attempting to come in, struck, and remained aground for several hours, pounding quite heavily. The steam-tugs went out to her assistance, but the tide falling, she could not be moved. We were all glad to see her safe at anchor inside this morning.

A natural consequence of having congregated here over a hundred vessels, which are crowded into a narrow channel way, or compelled to anchor among sand shoals, the location of which are not marked by any buoys, is that a large number of them have got ashore. Without pilots to point out the dangerous places, and gales of wind and a four-knot current continually prevailing, it is strange more of them have not been sunk or destroyed. As it is, some of the most available transports have been hard and fast aground. Among these are the steamers *Susquehanah*, *Eastern Queen*, *Northerner* and *Suanne*. Some of these, it is probable, will be lost to the expedition, if not to their owners or insurers. Most of them are now afloat. There has been some careless, if not culpable management in this matter, and appearances favor the suspicion that this is regarded by some Captains as a good opportunity to effect a sale of their old bulks to the United States Government, which they could not sell any other way.

TRAITORS IN THE CAMP.

Gen. BURNSIDE has too good cause to suspect that among the large number who have responsible positions in this fleet, there are not only "disaffected" men, but traitors, who will not scruple to damage the expedition and defeat its purposes whenever they can find the opportunity to do so. They will be promptly dealt with at the proper time.

The worst enemies we have had thus far are those who from selfish motives have palmed off upon the Government worthless crafts, and deceived about their draft of water. *Others, on whom the commanders had a right to rely, have grossly misrepresented the draft of water which could be carried over the bulkhead, or "swash." Hence all this perplexing delay and loss.*

SATURDAY, Jan. 18.

BALLAST THROWN OVERBOARD.

Another piping day, and little prospect of moving. An effort is making to lighten some of the vessels of the troops. To effect this, the iron ballast must also, much of it, go overboard. Some of the gunboats threw over a part outside, and to-day tons of it are going overboard in the harbor—some carelessly drop it in channel-way, where it must be in the way, and form the nucleus of new shoals. Capt. DAYTON, of the *Highlander*, found a way to save all his iron ballast. He had a canal-boat towed alongside, into which the iron was placed, and after the vessel was in deep water he took it on board again, thus saving hundreds of dollars' worth of material. But perhaps this was not practicable in every case. It is much easier to find fault than it is to point out a better way. The Government paid $40,100 to some one for smelted pig iron to ballast the fleet.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER POCAHONTAS—ONE HUNDRED HORSES LEFT TO PERISH.

The steamer *Pocahontas*, well known as a Baltimore and Chesapeake boat, which was chartered to convey horses to this point, and which had on board 113 horses, mostly belonging to the Rhoda Island Fourth Regiment, went ashore in a storm on Friday night last, about twelve miles north of Hatteras, and all the horses, except 24, which swam ashore, were lost. No lives of the crew were lost. The steamer is a total wreck. During the gale she first blew out some portion of her worthless boiler, and the grates fell down. The boiler was plugged or patched, and then the steering gear gave way. This was mended, when the smoke-pipe blew down, and as the vessel, from labouring in the sea, had sprung a leak, she was run ashore. The sending to sea of this worthless old hulk, after it was known how utterly unsafe she was with a full dress load of valuable horses and a crew of men, was most inexcusable. There was drunkenness and disorder on board. The boat is said to have been built in 1829!

Valuable horses were thrown overboard ten miles at sea, and when the vessel struck, or was near the beach, the teamsters who had charge of the horses were so careful of their own worthless carcasses, that they refused to go down on the lower deck and cut the halters of the animals, thus leaving the poor brutes to perish on the wreck, when they might nearly all have been saved. The Government ought to sift this case to the bottom, and call as witnesses the pilot of the *Spaulding*, and GORDE BROWN, and intelligent sailor man of Long Branch, both of whom were on board. They found oats and hay on the beach thrown ashore from the wreck of the *Grapeshot*.

There were, besides the crew, five carpenters on board, who lost all their tools and clothing. They were hospitably received and entertained by the people near Hatteras, and arrived at Hatteras Inlet on Saturday bringing with them the horses which had so courageously struggled through the surf and reached the shore, despite the neglect of their keepers.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21.

TWO HOURS OF CALM WEATHER!

To-day affairs are progressing favorably, though slowly. The wind from the south died away, and between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock we have actually had two hours of calm weather. The sun shown out warmly, bringing smiles and gladness to all human faces. "Now we shall have some settled weather, I think," said Capt. DACK. Deceived and deluded man! In ten minutes more it was piping from the northeast, the sky was overcast, and we *had a gale in the afternoon*, which has continued ever since. The *Cossack* and one other steamer have crossed the bar, and are where they can be made serviceable.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22.

The three-masted schooner *Maria Pike*, containing horses, is at anchor outside. This discovery relieved much anxiety which was felt for the safety of Lieut. BARNARD, who is on board, with the signal corps of some fifty men. Thus, one after the other, our vessels are making their appearance, and we shall soon be "all here." She had not got in on the 25th.

CARELESSNESS.

The *Ranger* started this morning, and passed successfully over the "swash." The scow which contained the material which was taken out to lighten her was carelessly sunk, while towing astern. Considerable property was lost. Three of the large landing scows have been lost. The steamers are generally afloat; among them the *Spaulding* was moved into deep water last night. The vessels aground now, the Captain of the *Union* reports, are the *Louisiana*, *Eastern Queen*, and *New Brunswick*.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. R. SPAULDING.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, from Port Royal, on her way to Fortress Monroe, came in early this morning, having remained at anchor outside over night. What a good thing it is to have a pilot. She came in just as if she were coming to the dock in New-York. The whole fleet is on the *qui vive*, and thousands of pens were set in motion, indicting letters to loved ones at home. She will probably leave—who knows when?

It now looks like a storm again. Gen. BURNSIDE will have an opportunity of forwarding dispatches, which events here must render of the utmost importance. There is promise of a high tide, which always occurs with a stormy northeaster. Stormy weather prevents operations.

TUESDAY, Jan. 23.

A TERRIFIC GALE FROM THE NORTHEAST—A CRY FOR WATER—NO COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE FLEET.

The barometer yesterday went up six-tenths, indicating a "change." We thought, when affairs were as bad as they well could be, a *change* must be for the better; but it seems, with all our experience of bad weather, we had not yet seen the worst. Accordingly Old Boreas let out another link, or rather placed some fresh bands to the bellows, and to-day we have certainly attained the windy climax. It commenced blowing yesterday noon, and by 2 o'clock P. M. we thought the gale had culminated. Mistaken mortals! We had not been "raised beforehand," and this accounts for our inexperience. During the night the gale increased, knocking up an ugly chopping sea, and obliging all the vessels to let go both anchors and pay out all their chain. Strenuous efforts were made to get the *Admiral* over, but the attempt proved abortive, and during the night-time another ineffectual trial was made. It was a fruitless contest with the elements, and she remained foundering on the "smash." To-day, affairs in the harbor, are in a deplorable state. The severity of the gale prevents all communication between the vessels of the fleet. The *Admiral* is nearly out of water; her coal is exhausted, and no coal means *no water*. A vessel with 300 troops (Massachusetts Twenty-forth) on board, within as many hundred yards of us, has her colors set in the rigging. Union down. She is probably in the same condition with ourselves—no water on board. Here comes a boat from the *Cossack*, covered with the feathery spray. She comes alongside of the *Admiral*, and the officer hands Gen. BURNSIDE a message. It is a cry for water. Six hundred troops of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regiment on board, and six reporters, and no water—nor whisky. The General reads the letter with moistened eyes, and frankly informs the messenger that their only resource is to go to the *Southfield* for it. If the gale continues there will soon be water. Water nowhere, and not a drop to drink. There are, also, fears that the *Admiral* may knock a hole in her by this constant pounding on the hard sand of the midway "swash."

12 o'clock, and no sign of the gale abating; on the contrary, *otherwise*. As far as the eye can discern through the drifting mist, the bay is one broad sheet of white foam resembling a plain of newly-fallen snow. Dark clouds sweep down from the north, and, with their murky edges, seem almost to touch the vessels' masts as they go careening by, casting their gloomy shadows over the fleet, which sways and staggers under the mighty storm. A single person here and there appears on some vessel's deck, holding on by the rail or rigging, and a few scattering groups are seen pacing the beach, as if in search of shelter from the fury of the blast. The tents of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, which were, yesterday, pitched upon the beach, have all been swept away, and the poor soldiers must have spent a fearful night, exposed to the pelltings of the pitiless storm; and yet there is a worse night before them! Beyond, where their struggling forms are seen strolling on the beach, the billows of Old Ocean break along the shore, tossing the spray from their snowy crests high into the air. It is a spectacle truly grand. Camps Wool and Winfield, as well as the Rhode Island Battery, whose unsheltered horses and men were only yesterday put down on the beach, must have suffered fearfully.

Gen. BURNSIDE, who thus far has maintained his accustomed cheerfulness and resolution under all this load of responsibility, watches the careering storm from the deck of the *Admiral*, and seems weighed down with these accumulating misfortunes. His whole concern is for the army. Occasionally he is heard to exclaim, in suppressed tones, "This is terrible." "When will the storm abate?" "The poor men, what will they do?" No one will wonder that such a man is beloved by his men. But he is not the Almighty, to say to the winds, "Be still." Nor a Moses, with power to smite the rock, and bid the waters to gush forth to supply their wants. They must wait on Providence, whose ways are past finding out, and who "doeth all things well." The General says he rests in the assurance that some wise purpose will be accomplished by these strange adversities. We are, he says, as so many grains of sand in the hands of the Almighty. The condition of NAPOLEON before Moscow, or the old Massachusetts Governor at the siege of Lewisburgh, seem only fitting parallels to his situation. Yet he seems as strong-hearted as on the day on which he set sail from Annapolis. With such a leader, let no one despair of the result. The heavens are only overcast—the sun has not gone out.

FRIDAY, Jan. 24—Noon.

We have experienced a terrible night. The storm has made hoarse music among the iron cordage of the *Admiral*, which has continued to thump in her sandy bed until it seemed impossible for her to survive the gale. Yet she seems as *staunch and tight now as ever.*

The storm is broken. It wound up in a grand chorus of thunder, last night, and rain that in its grandeur resembled BYRON'S storm among the Alps.

Several of the vessels have their ensigns set union down. Some of them are in the habit of hoisting a signal of distress on the slightest occasion. One vessel was visited which had this doleful emblem in her rigging, and upon inquiry the Captain reported that he had a company from Beverly on board, and that they were out of beans. Others had no sugar to put in their tea.

The bark *Voltiguer*, whose crew is reported to have knocked off duty, because Quartermaster BIGGS has not come down with their pay and clothing, dragged ashore during the night, and the *Spaulding* has been all day trying to tow her off. The tide is very high, and I fear she is a gone case. She has the Eleventh Connecticut on board, but they are in no danger. The *Voltiguer*, at last accounts, lay high and dry on the beach, not damaged, and will come off during the next southeaster.

AFFAIRS IMPROVING.

All evils are said to have some compensating advantages. The heavy gale—the severest that has visited this coast for a long time—has caused a high tide on the bar, and thus enabled some more vessels to pass the everlasting "swash."

The *Highlander*, with the right wing of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, Col. KURTZ, the saltiest, most musical and most philosophical of "the sons of Gideon," passed safely over the bulkhead this evening, and on letting go their anchor, were greeted with rousing cheers from the left wing, which had preceded them on the *Hussar*, "Blacksmith's Shop," two days before. There were reunions, music by the band, and a good time generally. This regiment has been very comfortable on board the *Highlander*, and have constantly beguiled the time with music and other social festivities, which have gone far to atone for the loss of home and the joys of the domestic fireside.

"Music hath charms to soothe the soldier's breast." On the *New-Brunswick* (Connecticut Tenth,) they had concerts under the lead of Capt. BENJ. JEPSON; charades, theatricals and negro delineations.

ARMED VESSELS "OVER JORDAN."

Stars and Stripes, propr.	Underwriter, ferry-boat.
Louisiana, propeller.	Ceres, ferry-boat.
Delaware, side-wheel.	Chansiue, ferry-boat.
Hetzell, side-wheel.	Steamer, (name unknown,) ferry-boat.
Sip, Granite, sailing vessel.	Seymour.
Brindle, propellor.	Lockwood.
Str. Valley City, propeller.	Commodore Perry.
Str. Morse, ferry-boat.	Philadelphia.
Hunchback, ferry-boat.	

In addition to these *naval* craft, all the gunboats except two of the fleet proper, the *Admiral*, *Eastern City*, of the large transports, and several of

THE FINANCES OF THE NATION.

The Ways and Means to Maintain the Treasury.

The Real and Personal Property of the Country.

Speech of Mr. Spaulding, of New-York on the Treasury Note Bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 28.

Our finances deserve our most serious attention. The ways and means of carrying on the war should enlist the grave consideration of every gentleman on this floor, who desires the preservation of this Government. We were never in greater peril than at this moment. It will require all our best energies to successfully meet the crisis through which we are passing. I am oppressed by the magnitude of the work before us. But, Sir, I will not, I dare not—I trust we shall not any of us shrink from the responsibility of performing every duty devolved upon us in this great crisis of our national affairs.

The bill before us is a war measure, a measure of *necessity*, and not of choice, presented by the Committee of Ways and Means to meet the most pressing demands upon the Treasury to sustain the army and navy, until they can make a vigorous advance upon the traitors, and crush out the rebellion. These are extraordinary times, and extraordinary measures must be resorted to in order to save our Government, and preserve our nationality.

This bill, in addition to the fifty millions of demand notes authorized by the act of July last, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue on the credit of the United States, one hundred millions of dollars of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, payable to the bearer at the Treasury, or at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, in the City of New-York, at the pleasure of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each; and such notes and all other United States notes payable on demand, not bearing interest, heretofore authorized, are made receivable for all debts and demands due to the United States, and for all salaries, debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, and are also declared lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, making, altogether, $150,000,000 legal tender demand notes.

Provision is also made for the convenient exchange of such notes for six per cent. bonds of the United States, redeemable in twenty years.

Further to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, he is authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds or registered bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred million dollars, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; and the bonds thus authorized are to be of such denomination, not less than fifty dollars, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury, or, in sums of not less than $2,000, for which, if requested, the Secretary of the Treasury, if he deem it expedient, may issue similar bonds, the principal and interest of which may be expressed in the currency of any foreign country, and payable there. The Secretary is authorized to issue such bonds at their par value to any creditor or creditors of the United States who may elect to receive the same in satisfaction of their demands; provided that no such claims or demands shall have been first audited and settled by the proper accounting officers on the Treasury; and the Secretary of the Treasury may at any time exchange such bonds at any time for any of the Treasury notes of the United States, or for any of the Treasury notes that have been or may hereafter be issued under the provisions of this act.

The bill is simple and perspicuous in its terms, and easy of execution. It is a full, complete measure, and the officers of Government will find no difficulty in its provisions.

By the time the Secretary of the Treasury can get these notes engraved, printed, and signed, ready for use, all other available means will be exhausted in the Treasury, will be expended. The men must therefore be presented under the present organization of Government. The army and navy must be supplied with food, clothing, arms, ammunition, and all other material of war, to render them effective and victorious, the Government and putting down the rebellion. Having exhausted other means of support, the Government this measure is brought forward as the best that can be devised in the present exigency to relieve the necessities of the Treasury, and it must be met without delay.

At the extra session in July last, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $250,000,000, for which he was authorized to issue coupon bonds, or registered bonds, or Treasury notes, in such proportions of each as he might deem expedient. The bonds were to be issued for twenty years, at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent. interest, payable in gold or coin half-yearly; and the Treasury notes were to be issued in denominations of not less than $50 each, for three years, with interest at 7 3-10 per annum, to be paid yearly, and exchangeable at any time for twenty-year 6 per cent. bonds. On the option of the Secretary, he was permitted to issue $50,000,000 of the above loan in Treasury notes, on demand, in denominations of not less than $5 each, without interest, and both receivable in payment of salaries or other dues owing by the United States or, in his discretion, he was authorized to issue Treasury notes at one year, bearing interest at 3 65-100 per cent. per annum, exchangeable at any time in sums of $100, or upwards, for the three years Treasury notes bearing 7 3.10 per cent. interest, but in the aggregate not to exceed $250,000,000. A further provision was made, however, to wit: that the Secretary of the Treasury might negotiate any part of the loan for six per cent. twenty years' bonds, *at a rate not less than the equivalent of par, for bonds bearing seven per cent. interest per annum half-yearly, payable in twenty years.*

Under these provisions, the Secretary of the Treasury has borrowed on the 7 3 10 per cent. Treasury notes, payable in three years $141,000,000

On twenty years 6 per cent bonds, reduced to the equivalent at par of 7 per cent. per annum, half yearly, by at [illegible] actually received into the Treasury) for which 6 per cent. bonds were issued..... 50,000,000

Issued and put in circulation as currency and to be put in circulation within a few days) all the demand Treasury notes authorized in July, not bearing interest..... 500,000,000

Borrowed on the loan of 1st of July..... $691,000,000

Paid out to redeem and fund the 7 3-10 Treasury notes within the twelve days, say 3,310,000

Total..... $687,690,000

The total amount of the public debt up to the present time, and for which United States Stock and Treasury Notes have been issued, is as follows.

Up to July 1, 1861 ..... $90,867,828 88

There was paid to creditors, or exchanged for coupon bonds at par, at different dates in July and August, six per cent. two years' notes to the amount of..... 13,000,000 00

There was borrowed, at par, in the same months, upon sixty days' six per cent. notes, the sum of 12,977,500 00

There was borrowed, at par, on the 5th of August, three years seven and three tenths per cent. bonds, issued for the most part to subscribers to the national loan 50,000,000 00

There was borrowed on the 1st October upon like securities 50,000,000 00

There was borrowed, at par, for seven per cent., on the 10th of November, upon twenty years' six per cent. bonds, three of the equivalent of sevens, including interest 50,000,000 00

There have been issued and circulated of Treasury notes, payable on demand 39,000,000 00

Making an aggregate debt in various forms, to Jan. 15, 1862 ..... $396,761,617 34

I estimate that the amount required up to July 1, 1862, will be 213,235,382 66

Total debt estimated to July 1, 1862..... $609,999,000 00

I estimate for the fiscal year up to July 1, 1863, if the war continues to that time 550,000,000 00

Total indebtedness, liquidated and unliquidated, to July 1, 1863..... $1,200,000,000 00

This estimate exceeds that of the Secretary of the Treasury by $300,000,000 to July 1, 1863. This, however, includes all indebtedness against the Government, whether funded or not, and all accounts in process of being audited, and such as are passing through the hands of the accounting officers.

There is now over $100,000,000 of accrued indebtedness, in different forms, that should be paid at an early day.

With this large accrued indebtedness, and with the prospect that (unless this bill is adopted) the Government will put on the market, to the highest bidder, still further issues of bonds, to the amount of $250,000,000 to $300,000,000, to pay current expenses to July next, it is not expected that even the present price of United States stocks can be maintained if forced on the market at this time. We have the alternative, either to go into the market and sell our bonds for what they will command, or to pass this bill, or find some better mode, if one can be devised, to raise means to carry on the war. The Secretary has the means of defraying the daily expenses required to be disbursed from the Treasury for only a few days longer. He has on hand about one-fifth of the loan made in November last, a small portion of the demand Treasury Notes authorized by the act of July—say $10,000,000 not yet issued, and such of the remaining 7 3-10 and 3 65-100 Treasury Notes, authorized by that act, as can be used in paying contractors, for supplies, and for salaries and other Government dues to such persons as are willing to receive them. With the enormous expenditures of the Government, to pay the extraordinary expenses of the war, it requires no extended calculation to show that the Treasury must be supplied from some source, or the Government must stop payment in a very few days.

You cannot borrow of capitalists any more money on twenty years seven per cent. bonds, nor on your 7 3-10 Treasury notes, at the rates fixed by the act of July last. If you offer to the people and put on the market $300,000,000 more, to the highest bidder, in the present aspect of affairs, they would not be taken, except at ruinous rates of discount. That policy would depreciate the bonds already taken by the banks and the people who are most loyal to the Government, and who came forward as your best friends and furnished the means so much needed during the last few months to organize your Army and Navy; and, besides, such depreciation would greatly increase the debt by requiring a much larger amount of bonds to be issued than would be needed if your loans were taken at par. A loan put upon the market in the present depressed state of United States stocks, to be followed by other larger loans, is not regarded as a favorable mode of providing the means for maintaining the Government at the present time. If it had been adopted at first, it might possibly have been the best mode; but it is now too late to essay that loan, and I believe it would be ruinous to attempt it. I fear the 20 years' six per cent. bonds would, under the pressure, fall to 75, 70, 60, and even 50 cents. This would be a ruinous mode of raising the means to carry on the Government.

What, then, is to be done? The Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report does not recommend the issue of Demand Treasury Notes, although he points out many advantages that would result to the Government from the issue. He suggests *two* plans: first, the issue of Demand Treasury notes; and second, a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, to be issued by banks and associations, with proper regulations for their redemption by the banks themselves. On the propriety of the issue of Treasury notes by the Government, to be put in circulation as money, the Secretary says:

"The first of these plans was partially adopted at the last session of Congress, in the provision authorizing the Secretary to issue United States notes, payable on coin, to an amount not exceeding fifty millions of dollars. That provision may be so extended as to reach the average circulation of the country, while a moderate tax, gradually augmented, on bank notes, will relieve the national from the competition of local circulation. It has been already suggested that the substitution of a national for a State currency, upon this plan, would be equivalent to a loan to the Government without interest, except on the fund to be kept in coin, and, with of expense, except the cost of preparation, issue and redemption; while the people would gain the additional advantage of a uniform currency, and relief from a considerable burden in the form of interest on debt."

These remarks of the Secretary were made before the suspension of specie payments. The situation of the country is not very different from what it was two months ago. The circumstances have changed, and the Secretary and Congress will find it necessary, in the present exigency, to confo m their action to what *can* be done, and not to what they would *like* to do were it otherwise practicable.

The second plan of the Secretary, and the one which he recommends for adoption, namely, a national currency, to be issued by banks, and secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, the Sub-Committee of Ways and Means have examined with considerable care. A bill has been prepared and printed for the use of the Committee, which may, with some modification, be reported to the House for its action. The Committee have come to the conclusion that, however objections this system may be in providing a way for pulling the stocks of the United States, and however perfect the system may be made by Congress, it cannot be adopted, be made available soon enough to meet the immediately impending necessities of

of cotton and a number of passengers, several of whom were ladies. The steamer has gone alongside the ship *Elsa Bonsel*, (formerly of Bath,) to discharge her cotton, when she will probably haul alongside the steamer *Gladiator* to take in a cargo of guns and ammunition, and return to Charleston. The Captain reports the *Ella Warley* having arrived safe in Charleston with her cargo, and would probably be back here again in the course of a week or ten days, with a load of cotton, and will take in the balance of the *Gladiator's* cargo. The *Hamburg* leaves to-morrow morning. Whether she is registered off by the appearance of the *Carolina* or not, I cannot say, but it certainly looks very fishy. UNION.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

GEN. BUELL'S COMMAND.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, from Muhlenburg, Ky., gives a description of the National forces under command of Gen. BUELL, in Kentucky, declaring that "the bulk of the army is in front of Bowling Green, and is only in the immediate command of Gen. McCLELLAN, and although the latter has had several months more time for the perfection of his troops, the former is now equally well prepared for aggressive movements." The writer adds:

With the exception of Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, every Western State is represented by more or less regiments. Of the Eastern States, only Pennsylvania has her quota in this State. Ohio has sent the largest contingent of all—over thirty regiments. Indiana is a few behind this number. Next comes Pennsylvania with five, Illinois with three, Michigan with three, Wisconsin with three, and Minnesota with two. Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania have sent strong complements of cavalry and artillery, and Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota each some artillery. Twenty-four infantry and four cavalry regiments are now organized in this State. There are, likewise, two regiments of exiled Tennessee Unionists. Three thousand newly recruited regulars—infantry and cavalry—are also stationed in this department. The whole force consists of about one hundred thousand infantry, seventeen thousand cavalry, and three thousand artillerists, divided into some twenty batteries.

Of this numerous force probably seven-tenths will take the field. The remaining three, composed of the most lately organized corps of the three arms of the service, will form a reserve to be employed in post and escort duties.

The regiments intended for active service have been duly organized into brigades, and the brigades combined into divisions. Of the latter there are five, respectively commanded by Brig.-Gens. McCOOK, THOMAS, NELSON, MITCHELL and CRITTENDEN. Every custody from two to five brigades each, with a corresponding complement of artillery and cavalry. Gen. CRITTENDEN'S is the smallest, and Gen. THOMAS'S the largest. The most effective infantry regiments are equally distributed among the several divisions, and the only disparity among them lies in numerical strength. Among the brigade commanders there are Gens. NEGLEY, ROUSSEAU, JOHNSON and WOOD, under Gen. McCOOK; Gen. DUMONT and Acting Brigadiers TORCHIN and HASCALL, under Gen. MITCHELL; Acting Brigadiers SELL and AMMON, under Gen. NELSON, and Gens. SCHOEPFF, WARD, BOYLE, CALTER, and Acting Brigadier MANSON, under Gen. THOMAS.

Gen. THOMAS' Division, at this moment, holds the most southerly division. Gen. McCOOK'S Division is encamped at this point; that of Gen. MITCHELL at Bacon Creek, near the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; Gen. NELSON'S still further north and more to the right; Gen. CRITTENDEN'S, which had been stationed for some time in the vicinity of Calhoun, on the Lower Green River, was moving, according to latest accounts, in the direction of South Carrollton.

The reserve is now being organized at Bardstown, and will probably advance to Green River as soon as a grand forward movement shall take place.

The exact line at which the impedience of the friends of the Union for the aggressive employment of our armies will be relieved in this Department, by a movement upon Tennessee, depends, I believe, upon the development of matters in other quarters, rather than in this. As already stated above, the preparations in this State for the impending campaign, although not completed, have yet progressed so far as to enable Gen. BUELL to take the offensive, should he receive orders to that effect, at almost 24 hours' notice, but it cannot, of course, be presumed for a moment, that he will be required to move with the bad single-handed. The grand central army of the Union will not move and the two wings on the Potomac and the Mississippi be allowed to remain idle spectators. Whatever the real plans of Gen. McCLELLAN may be, everything goes to indicate that a simultaneous attack will be made at all points by the National forces, and hence, symptoms of activity need not be looked for in this department in the columns of loyal society in other latitudes shall show signs of motion. Battles will occur no sooner in the southern part of the State than near Columbus, Winchester, Fort Mess Monroe, Beaufort, and perhaps, also, Manassas.

FROM GEN. BOYLE'S BRIGADE.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

COLUMBIA, Ky., Jan. 21, 1862.

Being located here on the confines of Dixie, your readers may be interested in knowing something of what is going on. The brigade commanded by Gen. BOYLE, who for the present makes this place his headquarters, consists of the following regiments. Third Kentucky, Col. BRAMLETTE; Ninth Kentucky, Col. GRIDER; Thirteenth Kentucky, Col. HOBSON; Twenty-first Kentucky, Col. DUDLEY; Nineteenth Ohio, Col. BEATTY; and Fifty-ninth Ohio, Col. FIFE; and Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, Col. HAGGARD; and Capt. BARRY'S fine battery. All of these regiments are now immediately at this place.

Gen. BOYLE has sent the Third Kentucky and Nineteenth Ohio, and some of HAGGARD'S cavalry, and part of BARRY'S battery to some point on the Cumberland River below ZOLLICOFFER, and some of his other forces are stationed at other points in the vicinity of this place. Gen. BOYLE, by his indefatigable energy and sterling unbiassed judgment, will be found fully equal to any emergency that may arise. He has one of the finest brigades in the volunteer service, and when the time comes for action the world will see that the officers and men composing this brigade will add fresh laurels in the name of our glorious country.

The Confederates are below Gen. BOYLE on the border counties, are still drilling off the stock and moving off all the grain that they can, and destroying, in some instances, property which they cannot carry off, to keep it from being used to supply our own troops or to feed the destitute Union families whom they have robbed. Why are our chief officers still holding the troops back, who are anxious to go forward and protect the country and chastise these marauders? If they would permit Gen. BOYLE to go down to the border counties below us, you would soon see that he would clear out those rebels and restore order.

COLUMBIA.

A CALL BY THE REBELS.

The Louisville *Democrat* publishes the following proclamation which has been issued by the order of the Confederates:

NOTICE.—All free white males of Barren County between the ages of *eighteen* and *forty-five* years, who will not volunteer in the Confederate service, who have a gun or guns, are required to deliver said gun or guns, within *twenty days*, in Glasgow, Ky., at the office of the undersigned, Inspector of Arms for Barren County.

All persons within the ages above-named, who have taxable property to the value of $500 and upward, who has no gun, will attend at the office aforesaid, within the time aforesaid, and make oath to the same, and pay $20, for which amount and said guns that are delivered, said Inspector will receipt, which receipt will be evidence of debt against said Confederate Government. All persons failing to comply with this requisition will subject themselves to a fine of $50 and imprisonment until said fine is paid.

The undersigned is authorized to receive, accept and qualify volunteers for the Confederate service, for the term of *twelve months*. Z. McDANIEL,

Inspector of Arms, Barren County.

Jan. 15, 1862.

GEN. LANE ON HIS WAY WESTWARD.

Gen. LANE was in Chicago on Wednesday last, and was honored with a public reception. He acknowledged the honor conferred in a speech, which the *Tribune* thus reports:

The General expressed his profound gratitude for the reception and the ardor and enthusiasm manifested. However much he might be gratified, he appreciated the fact that this enthusiasm was not on account of JIM LANE, but the fact that JIM LANE was the advocate of crushing out this rebellion—so that we should never have another.

The uppermost fact in every loyal man's mind was that this rebellion must be crushed in some way. He knew there was not a loyal man present who was unwilling to lay down his own life, and sacrifice even his own family to accomplish this result. There was no resolution so strong among all true patriots as that demanding that this rebellion must be put down so as to stay down. The curse of Slavery has been agitated long enough, and it must now be radically cured. For eight long months the North has been contending against the rebels, and what have we got to show for it? What results have been accomplished—what advantages obtained? For eight long months the Government has been prosecuting this war so as so hurt nobody. It is time somebody was hurt. We were willing enough to kill white men in the South, and to allow them to be killed in the North, but we were afraid of committing sacrilege if we touched the sacred negro. [Cries of "That's so."] Yes, afraid to touch the sacred negro, who has caused the whole of this trouble. But let me tell you the Government has got over this notion, the people have got over it, and I think I can certify that this crowd have got over it. [Applause and cries of "Yes, we have."] We have been permitted to discuss all questions human and divine, all questions of society, of morals and religion, to canvass the character of God and the nature of his laws, but have been forbidden to say a word about the viper which has stung us in our bosoms.

It is no time for talking now, but for action. We have consumed eight months in inactivity, have wasted three hundred millions of dollars and sacrificed twenty-five thousand lives, and turned this country upside down in our insane endeavors to put down this infernal rebellion and save Slavery. I tell you it can't be done, and the Government has come to that conclusion. Let me tell you, confidentially, that on Monday last they opened a new set of books, and came to the conclusion that if the Union can't be saved and Slavery saved, then down goes Slavery. The rebels have either got to submit, to die, or to run away. I tell you the time has come when play must stop. The rebels must submit or be sent down forthwith to that hell already yawning to receive them.

This desirable consummation was effected by a compromise. The radical men agreed that the conservative men should carry on the war according to their notions, for eight months, provided they were allowed the next eight. The time is up for the conservatives, and they now hand the war and its conduct over to the radicals, and every conservative man should now extend the same encouragement and support which we gave to them in the prosecution of their method.

There are in the South 680,000 strong and loyal male slaves, who have fed and clothed the rebel army, and have as good as fought upon their side. Government now proposes that these loyal slaves shall feed and clothe our army and fight upon our side. The other day, while I was talking with the President, Old ABE said to me, "LANE, how many black men do you want to take care of your army?" I told him as my army would number 34,000, I proposed to have 34,000 contrabands in addition to my teamsters and wagon-masters. I counter every one of my soldiers engaged in this glorious Crusade of freedom a knight errant, and entitled to his squire to prepare his food, black his boots, load his gun, and take off his drudgery. Vanity and pride are necessary ingredients of the soldier, and I do not propose to lower him by menial offices, nor compel him to perform the duties of the slave. So, while I shall elevate the slave by giving him his freedom and making a man of him, I shall also elevate the soldier, and leave him no work to do but fighting. [A voice in the crowd, "What are you going to do with the niggers?"]

The General, singling out the owner of the voice, and pointing his long finger at him, replied: "Ah, my friend, you are just the man I have been looking for. I will tell you what I am going to do with them. I am going to plant them on the soil of the Gulf coast, after we get through this war, let them stay there and cultivate the land; have Government extend a protection to them, as it does to the Indians, and send Superintendents and Governors among them and pay them wages for their labor. There could be no competition between black and white labor. He believed, whether the rebels like the idea or not, that the blacks at no distant day would have possession of that Gulf country, to which they were acclimated and physically conditioned. He proposed to establish Free State Governments as he went along, and he could promise his hearers that either he or the rebels would be cleaned out.

After urging the benefit of a vigorous prosecution of the war, the General closed by again thanking the crowd for the handsome reception, and retired to the parlors amid most enthusiastic applause, where he was soon engaged in more presentations.

But a few minutes elapsed and the sound of martial music was heard, announcing the arrival of the Ellsworth Zouaves, Capt. BRANT. Preceded by the Light Guard Band, they drew up in line facing the Lake-street front of the Tremont, and the Band played several patriotic airs in most excellent style. An immense crowd thronged the street and sidewalks and loudly called for the General. The latter, who had imagined himself freed from speech-making for the rest of the evening, in vain attempted to ignore the call and satisfy the crowd by appearing upon the balcony. His appearance was only the signal for renewed and imperative demands for a speech. The General finally yielded and spoke very briefly, thanking the crowd for their kindness. He said it was not a time for speeches nor the issuance of proclamations. He would let his acts do the speaking. He would do his talking after he got through fighting. He had no presentiments that he should die, and after the war was over, he would come back to Chicago and they would interchange mutual congratulation. If they received any report from him during his absence, it would be either JIM LANE has cleaned out the rebels, or they have cleaned him out. After again thanking the crowd and bidding them good night, the speaker retired. The serenade was a very pleasant occasion, and was most happily managed by the Zouaves, who, after giving nine cheers and a tiger for the General, marched to their quarters in splendid style.

The exact time of Gen. LANE'S departure is uncertain; but it is possible that he may leave this noon in a special train. The larger part of his Staff has arrived, and will leave with him. Which of the regiments at Camp Douglas will accompany him is uncertain. The Mechanic Fusileers have received their orders from Gen. HALLECK to report at Leavenworth, but we are informed that none of the other regiments have as yet received orders. Col. BELLE'S regiment, it is expected, however, will join the expedition. The desire of participating in this forward movement is universal, and leaders of cavalry and infantry regiments are pouring in from every part of the country, especially from Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Prominent officers have even designated their willingness to go as privates, such is the intense desire to be shares in the great expedition and its glorious results.

MISSOURI

LEVYING ON THE PROPERTY OF REBELS IN ST. LOUIS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 24

In compliance with the order of the Provost Marshal-General, the United States Police yesterday paid a visit to the extensive carpet-store of J. KENNARD & SON, No. 111 North Fourth-street. JAMES KENNARD and JAMES KENNARD, Jr., were some days since duly notified that each had been assessed for $300 in money or goods, for the relief of the suffering families driven by Secessionists and traitors from Southwest Missouri. Failing to disprove the implied charge of sympathy with the treason that has causelessly wrought such inhumanity, and failing within the prescribed time to pay over the amounts required, the citizens named were yesterday levied upon to the extent of some $800 worth of carpets and shadings. Two wagons were laden with the articles, which were conveyed to the Provost-General's office, where ENGLER'S candles were on Tuesday also deposited. The goods will be duly advertised and sold at auction, to satisfy the amounts claimed.

In accordance with warrant issued by the Provost-Marshal-General, the United States Police yesterday afternoon visited the residence of D. ROBERT BARCLAY, lawyer, at the southwest corner of Hickory and Dillon streets, and made a seizure of sundries of his property to satisfy the assessment of $300 made upon him. The property taken consists of a library of some two thousand and fifty volumes of law and general literature, two library cases and a large safe. The execution was made for the sum named, with an addition of twenty-five per cent., for failure to pay within five days after notice, and of the cost of drayage, storage, auction, &c.

The Government has leased the store No. 161 North Fourth-street, near the Provost-General's office, for the storage of property thus taken from secession citizens.

ITEMS FROM ST. LOUIS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1862.

JOSEPH C. MCKIBBEN, Ex-Congressman from California, has just arrived here from that State, and been appointed Judge Advocate on Gen. HALLECK'S Staff, with the rank of Colonel.

Particulars of the death of Major MARSHALL, of Merritt's Horse, show it to have been an atrocious murder. MARSHALL, with a squad of men, was out scouting from Sedalia, and heard at a house on the road that some women had been outraged by a party of rebels not far ahead. They started in pursuit and came in sight of the gang, when a race ensued, MARSHALL and a Surgeon went in advance, but the rebels rode so rapidly as to escape, all but two; one of whom fell from the horse, and as MARSHALL rode up threw up his hands and exclaimed to MARSHALL, "I surrender!" MARSHALL turned around to beckon up his comrades, then several hundred yards behind. As he did so the rebel, whose life had been spared, drew his weapon and shot MARSHALL in the left side. The Surgeon fired five shots at the fellow as he ran for a corn-field, and missed him; but as he was climbing over a fence, a sixth shot struck him in the head and killed him instantly.

A letter from Fulton, Mo., dated Monday, says on Saturday Major CALDWELL, with fifty men of the Third Iowa Cavalry, went out on a scouting expedition, eighteen miles from Fulton. They found two notorious bridge burners, IRA WATKINS and JIM SNYDER. Hearing there was a camp near Steinfield's Store, in Calloway County, they started in search of it. One of the Iowa boys, separated from the rest, suddenly came upon twelve of the rebels, when they fired at him several buckshot, wounding him severely. The rebels vamosed, and our boys found quite a large amount of spoils.

China.

RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

A private letter from Hong Kong gives an interesting account of the movements of Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, the American Minister to China. He had recently been to Canton, where he had an interview with LAOO, the Governor-General of the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kivangsi. These Provinces contain 35,000,000 of people. Mr. BURLINGAME visited the Governor at his official residence, accompanied by Messrs. DELANO and DANA, merchants of Hong Kong, Rev. Mr. HUPPER and Rev. Mr. PARSHUN, Interpreters, and O. H. PERAY, Consul. The Minister and his retinue were borne in chairs, the bearers dashing along with an air of great importance and haste, crying, "Get out of the way, a great man is coming."

The Governor received his visitors with much dignity, and entertained them in true Chinese style. He returned the visit of Mr. BURLINGAME on board the *Hankow*, a fine American steamer which had been placed at the disposal of the latter. As the hour for the visit drew near, couriers began to arrive with his card, informing the American Minister that the great man was on his way. Presently his junk hove in sight, on which was unfurled a gorgeous banner emblazoned with Chinese characters. A large blue awning shaded the vessel. In a room in the centre of the boat sat the dignified old Governor, entirely by himself. His retinue, consisting of thirty or forty persons, were in other parts of the junk.

As the Governor came on board the American steamer he was met by Consul PERAY and conducted to the entrance of the cabin, where he was received by Mr. BURLINGAME and escorted to a seat. A globe near where he sat at once engaged his attention, and he examined it with much curiosity, noting the continent of America, &c. He walked all over the steamer, showing an intelligent interest in everything. After an entertainment in the American style, the Governor and his suite left, apparently highly pleased with their visit.

Mr. BURLINGAME remained in Canton about a week, the guest of Mr. FORBES, of the house of RUSSELL & Co. While there he met the American residents and addressed them on the state of things at home.

At the last advices Mr. BURLINGAME was at Hong Kong, (Nov. 15,) intending to leave soon for Macao and Shanghai. He would probably establish the legation at the latter place.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Great Gubernatorial Contest—Able Opinion of Judge Ewing—Gen. Lane's Expedition—Its Preparation and Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TOPEKA, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862.

The Supreme Court of the State of Kansas has to-day pronounced an opinion of great importance, involving the administration of our State Government, if not the continuance of domestic tranquillity. It may be of interest sufficient to the readers of the TIMES to warrant a brief history of the question which it has decided.

The Constitution of the State when framed, in 1859, contemplated an admission into the Union during the following winter. A doubt of this early admission did not seem to enter any mind. When, therefore, the act of admission was consummated, a year later, it was found that the language of the instrument, in regard to the State and Legislative officers elected in the Fall of 1859, left the tenure of their offices in some doubt. Both branches of the Legislature, however, concurred in the passage of a bill providing for the election of State officers in the Fall of 1862—giving the incumbents three years of possession, though less than two (the Constitutional limit) of actual service. No question of the legality of this law was raised till the Fall of 1861, when the enemies of Gov. ROBINSON, the incumbent, broached the doctrine that his term of service must necessarily expire with the current year, and that a Governor, and other State officers, elected at the general election, in November, of Representatives, would be entitled to the possession of the offices, although elected without any other warrant in law other than that claimed to exist in the Constitution. The quarrel between Gov. ROBINSON and Gen. LANE was exceedingly acrimonious, and had deepened greatly during the Summer; and at a meeting of the Republican State Committee, held in October, to nominate a candidate for Treasurer, to fill a vacancy, a full list of State officers was made out, for which the voters were recommended to cast their suffrages at the election ensuing. This counsel was followed to a very surprising extent, and many thousands of votes cast for the ticket thus put in nomination, headed by Hon. GEO. A. CRAWFORD for Governor. Some Boards of County Canvassers returned these votes, and some refused; but the Board of State Canvassers ignored the whole transaction in their official action. It was for this reason that Mr. CRAWFORD applied to the Supreme Court of the State for a process that should compel the State Board to canvass the votes cast for Governor, and declare the result. The case came before the Court at its present term, and was argued at length, and with striking ability, by seven of our most prominent lawyers—Ex-Judge S. W. JOHNSON, S. A. STINSON, Attorney-General elect, and ROBERT CROZIER, Esq., appearing for Mr. CRAWFORD, and Ex-Gov. SHANNON, acting Attorney-General CHADWICK, and E. S. LOWMAN and C. B. HOLMAN, Esqs., for the Board. The arguments were closed on Wednesday, and the Court met this morning and delivered its decision on the application.

The Supreme Court is composed of Hons. EWING, Jr., Chief Justice, and S. A. KINGMAN, and L. D. BAILEY, Associates. The opinion was unanimous on the part of the Court, and the decision denies the application of the relator, and confirms Gov. ROBINSON in the possession of his office for another year.

The opinion is understood to have been written by Judge EWING, and was pronounced by him with fine effect. As I intend to send a copy, if procurable in time, I need not say the both as a legal document and a piece of composition it reflects the highest credit upon its distinguished author. It is clear, concise and logical: and imbued with the true judicial spirit. Its delivery was as admirable as its character, and the effect was such, that even the contesting parties seemed cheerfully to acquiesce in its conclusions. The decision has reflected the more credit upon the Court, as there is now a bitter personal quarrel existing between Judge EWING and Gov. ROBINSON, and the friends of the latter had charged the Judge with a design to arrest the law from its course, in order to secure the success of Mr. CRAWFORD, and consequently the potential aid of Gen. LANE in securing to Judge EWING an election to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy which the incumbent Senator is expected by some to make. This decision, of course, relieves Judge EWING from all aspersions so damaging to the purity of the ermine, and places him higher than before in the esteem of the public.

Thus peacefully and finally is settled a question of overshadowing importance to Kansas, and one which once seemed likely to involve us in the horrors of a war of factions.

The preparations for Gen. LANE'S expedition are progressing. It is to be regretted that it cannot sooner be in readiness than now seems probable, and Gen. LANE'S delay in Washington excites sharp criticism from those who are impatient for action. Gen. HUNTER, too, is understood to be dissatisfied with the *rôle* given him in the performance. He acted like his banishment to Kansas, and now to be made a mere financial agent, while LANE is given the post of honor in leading the expedition, and furnished with an opportunity of achieving glory in the field, fills him with intense displeasure. It is said that in case he is not allowed to command the expedition in person, he will resign. I have no doubt, however, that the matter will be satisfactorily "arranged," if LANE is really in earnest in his apparent desire to lead the column.

The Legislature is getting at work, though slowly. The (possible) Senatorial canvass excites some interest, though the operations are as yet mainly very quiet. Candidates are abundant and increasing.

J. M. W.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 28, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	90	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	83⅝
7,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	90	100 do	83⅝
3,000 Ill. Cen. Bs, '77	90⅜	200 do	83⅝
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs, '69	90⅜	50 do	83⅝
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs, '77	90⅜	850 Erie Railway	34⅛
1,000 Mich. 6 week Bs,	79⅜	50 do	34⅛
1,000 Virginia State 6s	51	225 Erie 1st Pref'd	59½
1,000 Missouri State 6s	42¾	150 do	59¾
7,000 California st. 7s	81½	150 do	59¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	44½	50 Harlem Railroad	12⅜
1,000 Mich. S. & N. I. Bs	75	50 do	12⅜
1,000 Chi. & N. W. S. F. B	87	50 Hudson R. R.	30¾
$1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M	41½	100 M. Se. & N. I. R.	20⅝
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	78½	100 do	41½
20,000 Mil. & Pr. du Chi 1st M.	80	50 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	830 61½
5,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st M.	102	50 do	830 61⅝
57,000 American Gold	103½	50 do	61⅝
10,000 do	830 103⅜	100 Ill. Cen Can. Bd Sc.	25
20 Amer. Ex. Bank	99	500 Cl. & Tol. R.	830 34
5 Continental Bank	71½	50 do	34⅛
20 Del. & Hud. C. Co	102	0 do	830 39
126 Pacific Mail S. Co.	99	40 do	39¼
50 do	916 99⅞	80 do	830 39⅜
50 do	98⅝	50 Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	64
100 Mich. Cen. R	83 55	10 do	64¼
150 do	830 55	90 Mil. & P. Du C. & P.	75
150 do	56	N. J. Central R.	119

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	90	100 Erie R. Pref.	77⅜
5,000 do	883⅛	150 do	830 57⅜
9,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	90	10 do	57⅜
7,000 Mo. State 6s	42	50 do	57⅜
1,000 do	42½	150 Chi. & Rock I. R.	64⅜
8,000 Mo. St. 6s, issued to Hu. & St. Jo. R.	50	100 do	64¼
3,000 N. C. State 6s	60¾	10 M. & P. Du C. R. 1st Pf.	75
1,000 Cal. Large Bs. '78	79	100 Mich. Cen. R. ex dv. b.	830 57¼
4,000 Ill. Can. Bs, '60	79½	50 do	61¼
5,000 Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	106	150 do	61¼
1,000 Mich. S. 1st M. Bs.	90	50 do	61⅜
1,500 Hnd. Riv. 1st M. B.	103¾	100 Mich. So. & N. I. G.	30¾
40 Pac. Mail St. Co.	98⅝	50 Michigan S.	112⅛
50 do	98⅜	5 do	112⅜
15,000 American Gold	103¾	150 Ill. Cen. R. scrip	61¾
25,000 do	830 103⅜	50 Clev. & Pitts. R.	103¼
25,000 do	830 103⅞	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	67⅜
5 Metropolitan Bank	85	150 do	68
20 Bank of Republic	79⅜	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	30
400 N. Y. Cen. R.	83⅜	400 do	30⅝
26 do	83⅝	600 do	30⅝
150 Erie Railway	34⅜	100 do	830 30⅜
250 Harlem R.	12⅜		

TUESDAY, Jan. 28—P. M.

The untoward news from the Burnside Expedition this forenoon created a feeling of depression in Wall-street, but while much regret was expressed at the partial loss of life and heavy loss of property by the storm off Hatteras, this feeling was relieved by the consideration that for so large a number of vessels, the Expedition, after all, was fortunate, in passing through so imminent a peril with the sacrifice of only five or six vessels out of an armada of nearly or quite one hundred at risk.

The financial effect of the news was a decline of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. on the Stock Exchange, and an advance of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. in the price of Gold. The Foreign Exchange market remained, as yesterday, 113¾@114 ℔ cent. for Bankers', and 112 @113 for Merchant bills. The supply of Money is easy at 5@6 ℔ cent. It is found from the Bank statement this morning that the private deposits and country bank balances have run up to about $104,000 000, while the amount of mercantile paper under discount is reduced, by voluntary payments on maturing obligations, to less than $83,000,000. The Banks pool into the Sub-Treasury to-day $3,062 520, principally in United States Notes of Circulation. The amount of these Notes held in Bank is thus materially reduced, and as another payment of $3,500,000 is still pending, there is no probability of any immediate large accumulation.

The Stock Market manifested much strength on the announcement of the Cape Hatteras news. Taking New-York Central Shares as the standard of prices, the decline was only ⅜ ℔ cent., and this was partially recovered in the afternoon, when the Stock sold at 83⅜ ℔ cent., and left off at this figure. Erie Shares, compared with yesterday, left off at relatively about the same price, that is, 34⅜ as against 34⅜ ℔ cent. Among the Western Stocks, there was a continued free demand for Cleveland and Toledo, the price closing 39⅛ ℔ cent. The Board of Managers for this Company are now in session in this City, and we learn that the financial statement laid before them by the Executive Officers from Ohio, presents a most gratifying balance sheet in regard to the productive income of the line and the very inconsiderable sum yet unliquidated of the floating debt of the Company. The City, as well as the Western directors, are of course much pleased at this near prospect of a return to a dividend-paying basis, and the supposition is that their friends are large buyers of the shares on the present advance in prices. The price of Michigan Central fell off on the closing of the transfers to 51¼ ℔ cent., ex-dividend, as against 55¼@⅜ ℔ cent., with the 3 ℔ cent. dividend included, yesterday. The other Westerns were barely steady, and so were Pacific Mail and Panama. The business done in National Stocks and Railway Bonds was at prices not varying materially from yesterday's cash sales. Late in the afternoon the Share market left off about as follows:

Central	83⅞	Pacific Mail	98⅝
Erie	34⅜	Panama	112⅝
Erie Preferred	57⅜	Rock Island	54⅜
Toledo	39½	Missouris	42⅜
Michigan Central	51⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	89⅞

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	85	Broadway	110
Manhattan	116	Ocean	65
Merchants'	90	American Exchange	78
Tradesmen's	88	Bk of N'th America	75
Greenwich	120	Hanover	61
Merchants' Exchange	72	Metropolitan	85
State of New-York	72	Shoe and Leather	78
Commerce	77	Continental	71½
Commerce Comp'ny Sh's	83	Commonwealth	76

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	95	N. Indiana 8ists	90
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	101¾	N. Indiana Long	85½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '83	104	St. S. & N. I. 8s	80
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	104	Buf. N. Y. & Erie R. Conv.	80
Fifth sts, 6s	106	Buf. & Erie Conv.	52⅝
Free seconds, 7s	109	Buf. & Alb. 2ds, 7s	80
Free seconds, '59	102	Buf. & Alb. 2ds, 6s	43
Free thirds, '63	95	Buf. & Mil. L. G. Bds	18
Free fourths, '80	79	Buf. & N. W. 6s	80
Erie 1sts, 8s	73	Chi. & T. W. 1sts, 7s	45½
Hudson 1sts, 6s	83⅜	Chi. & N. W. seconds	12
Hud. Son Subscrip.	74	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	34
Harlem 1sts, '54	74	Coal & Iron 1sts	100
Harlem 1sts, '59 '73	104⅜	Coal & Chi. seconds	50½
Harlem seconds, '54	97½	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	98
Harlem thirds, 8s	72	L. E. & Wal. 1sts	70
Mich. Cen. 8s, '62	102	L. S. & Wabash seconds	11
Mich. Cen. 8s, '62	99	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	102
Chi. & Q. 1sts	96	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	93
Mich. So. 7s, sterling	75	Lack. & Wes. 1st mort	93⅝
Mich. So. 7s, Ass. B	67	Utica & Tol. 1sts, 7s	80

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Jan. 28, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862
For the week	$1,431,412	$2,765,740	$2,090,707
Previously reported	4,037,579	7,775,681	9,132,064
Since Jan. 1	$5,469,421	$10,541,2 6	$11,223,421

The Atlantic Mutual Marine Insurance Company have just published their twentieth annual statement, from which it appears that their earned premiums for the year 1861 amount to $4,135,165

Losses	$2,311,630	
Return premiums and expenses	726,476	3,040,126
Apparent net profit		$1,115,039

Out of which a scrip dividend of 30 ℔ cent. to policy holders has been declared, and an order made for the redemption on the 1st of February of the scrip of 1860, reserving $2,250 000 of profits accumulated. The Company report the following assets:

United States, New-York, and other Stocks	$2,923 463
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	800,300
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	283,760
Dividends and Interest accumulated	123,783
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,618 8 9
Cash in Bank	245,543
Total Amount of Assets	$5,995,689

The following current quotations are reported by GWYNNE & DAY for out-of-town Bank notes:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	3-10	Mobile, Ala	70 —
New-England	1-5	New-Orleans, La.	5 @ —
New-Jersey	⅜ to ½	Wisconsin	¾ @ 1
Philadelphia	⅜	Ohio and Indiana	¾ @ ⅞
Interior Pennsylvania	½ a ¾	Missouri	—
Baltimore	½	Free Ind. and Ken	2 —
Maryland	1-2 a ⅔	Tennessee	50 —
Virginia	⅝ a ¾	Michigan	1½ —
North Carolina	5 a —	Canada	par.
S. Carolina and Ga.	50 —	Iowa	¾

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Jan. 27.	LOANS. Jan. 20.	SPECIE. Jan. 27.	SPECIE. Jan. 20.
Philadelphia	$4,091,600	$4,070,000	$1,013,000	1,020,000
North America	3,017,231	3,53 ,965	693,502	694,309
Farmers & Mech.	8,043,747	8,107,783	1,106,020	1,098,117
Commercial	1,961,000	1,972,000	247,000	247,000
Mechanics	1,947,000	1,897,000	239,120	240,745
Northern Liberties	1,626, 00	1,551,000	365,000	366,000
Southwark	948,370	945,000	225,755	225,116
Kensington	740,881	781,000	196,294	194,813
Penn Township	768,233	813 700	181,965	184,589
Western	1,701,559	1,688,000	373,594	374,175
Man. & Mech	1,2 9,8.0	1,198,315	153,710	154,725
Commerce	1,8 ,157	775,230	162,202	163,292
Girard	2,291,878	2,414,222	397,365	396,669
Tradesmen's	5 5,000	588,843	158,011	159,510
Consolidation	889,298	864,175	101,779	103,106
City	901,991	921,755	118,411	117,729
Commonwealth	1 5,503	5 6,384	75,601	75,687
Corn Exchange	8 9,000	824,000	107,000	105,000
Union	4 2,0 10	451,000	73,000	73,000
Total	34,855,6 6	30,501,1 0	5,821,323	5,733,459

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Jan. 27.	DEPOSITS. Jan. 20.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 27.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 20.
Philadelphia	$2,586,000	$2,5 7,000	$ 69,000	$264,000
North America	2,2 6,752	2,191,0 8	210,210	213,900
Farmers & Mech	4,1 6,3 8	4,145,3 6	26 ,320	2 5,470
Commercial	1,1 0,000	1,367,0 0	114,000	117,000
Mechanics	1,2 3,000	1,2 5,000	79,000	77,000
Southwark	7 8,805	72 ,8 3	62,100	65,100
Kensington	8 9,2 0	815,5 6	109,590	111,9 3
Penn Township	567,0 4	589,964	75,9 8	7 ,332

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Martha.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Merry Wives of Windsor.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—London Assurance.

IRVING HALL—Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble's Reading of Henry the Fifth.

WINTER GARDEN—The Naiad Queen—Toodles.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—Hutchinson Family.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams' South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—For the Benefit of the Poor—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Burnside Expedition has turned up at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., at which place the large majority of the vessels which left Fort Monroe on the 11th inst., arrived between the 12th and 15th in good condition. Some portion of the troops' transports were delayed by stormy weather, but no vessels carrying troops have been lost. The object of the Expedition, which circumstances compelled the Government to change from its original destination, appears to be, now, to complete the work which Gen. Butler undertook, but did not finish. The vexatious delays, the loss of time, the expenditure of life and money, and other evils too numerous to recite, which have waited on this Expedition, all attest the grave mistake referred to, and exhibit the folly of leaving things half done. Impositions practiced on the leaders of the Expedition, as to the draft of water on the Hatteras bars, as well as deceptions concerning the draft of water of vessels sold to the agents of the Government, combined with exceedingly stormy weather, continuing for two weeks together, are given as the causes of the delay—not the defeat—of the Expedition. The *City of New-York* with ordnance stores, has been wrecked; the *Zouave*, one of the propeller gunboats; one of the coal vessels; one of the floating batteries, (canal barges,) have been lost. Two officers of the Ninth New-Jersey Regiment, Col. Allen and Surgeon Weller, have been drowned. At last accounts, however, over thirty armed and unarmed vessels had crossed the inner bar, and were preparing to strike a blow at some point of the North Carolina coast, and affairs were in a forward state. The official report of Gen. Burnside to Gen. McClellan, which we publish this morning in connection with our own account, makes no mention of the loss of any other vessel but the *City of New-York*. The loss of the *Zouave* and the *Grapeshot* is not alluded to.

The news from Kentucky is important. By the very late Southern dispatches which we publish this morning, it will be seen that the rebels are in terrible dread of the advance from our side in Western Kentucky, which, according to them, has already commenced. The town of Paris (Henry County, West Tennessee,) was being abandoned in anticipation of an immediate and tremendous attack from a National column, estimated by the rebels at as high a figure as 25,000 men. The slaves were being hurried southward, and the white rebels were preparing to die in the last ditch. We on this side have no definite news yet of this column's advance; but so secret and rapid have been all Gen. Buell's movements, that it is like enough it may actually be on the way to the point indicated. We know that a column did leave Paducah lately for somewhere. As for Buell himself, the rebels say he has left his headquarters at Munfordsville and gone they cannot ascertain whither. They will not remain very long in doubt now. We also have some additional rebel details of the battle at Mill Spring, on the Cumberland. They estimated their own killed at 300 to 500, but console themselves with the thought that the National loss was twice that number—and we certainly know it was much smaller than what they say their own was.

A flag of truce from Norfolk reached Fortress Monroe on Monday, accompanying several released National prisoners. Some items of Southern news were also brought down. Beauregard, it is stated by the Richmond *Dispatch*, is to take command of the rebel army at Columbus, Ky., and Gustavus W. Smith is to succeed to his position in the rebel army of the Potomac. The change is to be effected immediately. From New-Orleans, we learn that the rebel steamer *Calhoun*, on her way from Havana with a large and valuable cargo, was chased by a National vessel, abandoned and burnt. The report of the capture of Cedar Keys by our forces, is still further confirmed. Our Fortress Monroe dispatch announces that the new steamship *Pensacola* left there on Monday afternoon for Key West, Pensacola and Ship Island.

A dispatch from Cairo, received in Chicago, gives currency to a rumor that Jeff. Thompson, the rebel marauder, has been captured by an expedition which left. Bird's Point on Saturday. Another rumor states that three Tennessee rebel regiments have been intercepted on their way to Sikestown, Mo.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Saturday last, says: "By a telegram received in this city late last evening, from Camp Kelley, which is the name of the camp at Patterson's Creek, where our forces now are, we learn that Jackson has fallen back with the larger portion of his troops to Unger's Store, within fifteen miles of Winchester, at the junction of the Springfield Road with the Romney and Wincheater Pike, leaving Gen. Lorino with his brigade still in Romney. The enemy has evacuated Springfield, which is now held by our troops. Though we are no prophets, we predict that in this state of the case, the enemy now in Romney will, some cold morning, not very far distant, retire from Romney as precipitately as they did on a late occasion at Blue's Gap."

From persons who left Patterson's Creek on Saturday morning, the Wheeling *Intelligencer* learns that the troops, both at that point and New Creek, at which place there are about 5,000, were preparing to make a movement in some direction.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, received at Fortress Monroe on Monday, has an account of the capture of Fort Clinch, on the Florida coast, from the rebels. The account says, that after taking possession of Cedar Keys and Wakessa Bay, the National gunboats steamed up Suwanee River, spreading terror among the inhabitants, after which firing was heard, and it was supposed that Fort Clinch had been taken by the United States forces.

There is much speculation, according to the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, in regard to a movement of Gen. Heintzelman's Division below Mount Vernon. It is the general belief that Gen. Hooker's Division will soon cross the Potomac, and take up a position on the Virginia shore, nearly opposite its present encampment. The ground on which Hooker's and Sickles' Brigades were encamped is lowland, and has been in a sad plight during the past two weeks. In some places the mud is knee-deep.

A lady who has recently escaped from Georgia, gives an interesting statement of the Union sentiment in that State. She says that in Houston County, where she resided, a majority of the people are strongly for the Union, and await, with the greatest anxiety, a deliverance from the rule which oppresses them. They dare not express their opinions openly, but secret meetings are held for conversation, &c., the hopes and courage of those concerned being thus maintained. In one of the villages of Houston County, the Union feeling is almost universal, but spies are constantly on the alert, rendering any open declarations impossible. The lady in question was obliged, in order to get away, to obtain a pass from Alex. H Stephens, which she did by making a pilgrimage to Richmond. She was intrusted by a lady in Georgia with a sum of money for a relative in New-Jersey, which, being in Confederate notes, were exchanged in Richmond for United States demand notes, which she says are there to be had in plenty.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a petition in favor of the restoration of the warehousing system, from a large number of New-York merchants, was presented by Mr. Harris. A petition from citizens of Illinois, asking Congress not to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and asking for the expulsion of members who advocate it, was presented by Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware. The petition also asks that the title of General be taken from Gen. Fremont, and that his frauds in the Western Department be exposed. A resolution was offered by Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, and adopted, asking the Secretary of the Treasury whether any further legislation is necessary in order to take charge of the cotton and other lands of South Carolina, now in possession of the Government, and to place them under cultivation, and also in relation to the blacks in these localities. A bill to define the pay and emolumants of certain officers of the army was introduced by Mr. Wilson, and referred. A bill to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the United States, was introduced by Mr. Sumner, and referred. The bill to authorize the President to take possession of certain railroads and telegraph lines, was taken up and debated at considerable length. Mr. Wade explained that the bill was only intended to affect roads the directors of which were not willing should be used by the Government. The bill was debated at considerable length, and finally passed, after being amended so as to confine the operation of the bill to any State or District in which the laws of the United States were opposed. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, consideration of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, but after some debate was laid aside for the special order—the bill to authorize the issue of United States Treasury notes and for the redemption and funding thereof, and for the funding of the floating debt of the United States. Mr. Spaulding, of New-York, addressed the House in explanation of the provisions and objects of the bill, which will be considered again to-day. A bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, throughout the United States was introduced by Roscoe Conkling, of New-York, and referred to the Special Committee on that subject. A report was made by the Potter Investigating Committee, relative to disloyal employes of the Government, consideration of which was postponed for two weeks. The Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill was then taken up again, and debated until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bill to amend the General Manufacturing law, and on the bill to amend the Revised Statutes, relative to judgments in cases of ejectment. A bill to amend the Divorce law was introduced; also, one to prevent and punish fraud by the use of false stamps, brands, trade marks, &c. The Canal Appropriation bill was passed, also the bill to amend the law in relation to unauthorized banking. A statement of the Canal Awards made, and the amount unpaid, was sent in by the Canal Auditor. The resolution introduced by Mr. Bell, in favor of appointing three Commissioners to draft a general tax bill, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, after some debate. The bill to amend the Brooklyn Common School Law was ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly, the Annual Message of the Governor was taken up, and the various topics discussed in it were referred to the appropriate Committees. A motion to refer matters relating to the Metropolitan Police to the Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties failed, and they were ordered to the Committee on the Affairs of Cities, after some debate. Various bills were ordered to a third reading—among them the one to amend the Annual Appropriation law, so as to allow money remaining in the State Treasury paid in for the redemption of lands sold for taxes, to be drawn out and paid to the parties interested; the one to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to raise money for the relief of the families of volunteers, and the one in relation to warrants issued against defaulting County Collectors. The Assembly adjourned until 7 o'clock in the evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. Butler telegraphs to Maj. J. M. Bell regarding the correspondence with Gov. Andrew, recently published, that several important letters have been suppressed.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the heaviest shipment of army goods ever made from that, or indeed any other point, has just been sent to Louisville. It consists of 40,000 blankets, 40,000 shirts, 20,000 pairs of pantaloons, 20,000 blouses, 20,000 frock coats, and 20,000 pairs of drawers and socks.

Secretary Seward has followed the example of Mr. Stanton in designating a day on which to transact business with members of Congress. Saturday is the time which he fixes.

Private advices from Virginia state that the heavy rains which have fallen within the last few weeks, have caused several land-slides on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, west of Harper's Ferry. A considerable force of National troops are now occupying various points on the road, beyond Cumberland, At New Creek and Piedmont more than seven thousand men are stationed, and business of all kinds is entirely discontinued. The Piedmont Savings Bank has suspended operations. Piedmont is the largest town in Hampshire County, though Romney, at which place several encounters have taken place recently, is the capital.

Work has been commenced on the railroad between Newport, R. I., and Fall River, Mass. Messrs. Gilmore & Co. are to construct the road from Fall River to the coal mine in Portsmouth, including the bridge across the Seaconnet River. From the coal mines to Newport the builders are Mr. John Collins, of Fall River, and Mr. Shanahan, of Boston.

At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice Peckham, the noted Texas land case (stated in yesterday's Times) was proceeded in yesterday. The case is tried in equity.

The early dispatch of disaster by storm to part of the Burnside Expedition caused a decline of ¼@½ ₱ cent. in the Stock Market, yesterday, but the lower figures brought forward a more active demand in the afternoon. Gold, 103½@¾; Exchange, 113½@114 ₱ cent.

Flour was in more demand yesterday, at essentially unchanged prices. Wheat and Corn were dull and heavy. Provisions were less active. Sugars were in fair request, as were also Tobacco and Whisky. Ingot Copper opened buoyantly, but closed with less firmness. Iron, Lead and Tin were quiet, as were, likewise, Candles, Drugs, Foreign Liquors, Hemp, Laths, Coffee, Molasses, Oils, Seeds, Spices and Naval Stores. Teas were briskly dealt in and were advancing. Rice attracted more attention. The Freight market was inactive.

The Cattle market opened dull yesterday, for want of stock. Only the Erie and Harlem way trains managed to get through with their live stock since the late storm, and the snow of this P. M. threatens to continue the embargo upon the other roads. About 1,400 cattle had been received at the yards Tuesday morning, and some 200 more came in from the Erie Road about 3 P. M. In addition to these there were 100 stale cattle remaining from last week. Butchers were little inclined to buy, preferring to await further arrivals, as at least 2,000 more cattle were reported on the way, and expected to reach here during the night, the tracks of the Hudson River and Harlem Roads now being clear to Albany. Brokers tried to advance the rates ½c., and in some instances succeeded, though most of the sales were only ½c. higher than last week. Light sales were made, and if the delayed cattle arrive there will be enough for all, probably at about former rates; but should the retarded drovers not get through, prices of to-day will be fully maintained and the supply will be insufficient.

The Burnside Expedition in Pamlico Sound.

The authoritative tidings of the Burnside Expedition which we publish this morning, brought to us in the official dispatch from Washington and in the detailed and authentic recital of our special correspondent with the fleet, will convey to the public mind a gratifying sense of relief. Although it brings intelligence of some disasters to the Expedition, it completely dispels the growing apprehensions that prevailed respecting the safety of the whole fleet. The stormy weather which it was known to have met almost from the time of its departure, conjoined with the traditional dangers of navigation off the North Carolina coast, below Hatteras, was well calculated to excite gloomy fears for the safety of the Expedition. Add to this the ominous silence that for the extraordinary period of two weeks rested over its fate, and it was quite natural that the suspense of the public mind should have become painfully heightened.

Our dispatches and correspondence communicate the gratifying intelligence of the safe arrival of the whole fleet in Pamlico Sound, after a most perilous experience of fog and storms, and, considering the violence of the weather and the magnitude of the Expedition, with but few disasters. The major portion of the fleet passed safely over the swash and anchored inside the Sound on the 15th, just in time to escape the severe gale of Monday night and Tuesday of last week. A few transports and vessels had grounded, but the General states that they would be got off by aid of the gunboats. Three lives were lost, which is the only really sad feature in an Expedition which, considering its vast proportions—it comprised over a hundred vessels—the dangers of the navigation and the hostility of the elements, has been attended with unexampled success. Few great naval expeditions—none of the proportions of the present one—have had a happy issue. And though we have grown accustomed to good fortune by sea, both of our previous naval expeditions having been managed with the most perfect success, this, take it all in all, certainly crowns our brilliant series of maritime victories. And with regard to the stops and hindrances of another nature that are reported, the detailed statement deprives them of all distressing accompaniments. Not treachery on the part of the pilots, but a difficulty of finding such as were fully competent, was the embarrassment under which Gen. Burnside labored. This is not wonderful when the extraordinary intricacy and variability of the channel of Hatteras Inlet are considered, and that it requires to be newly buoyed out after every severe gale. The same phenomenon perfectly accounts for the discrepancy of the published statements of the depth of water over the "bar-shoal," (which is the name given to the bar just within the Inlet,) with that actually found. We have the authority of the Coast Survey officer, who has until a month ago been employed in fresh soundings of the channels of Hatteras Inlet, for stating that within the last two or three weeks upon there was a full foot of water over the "bar-shoal" at high water, but, at the same time, he was fully prepared to hear that, in accordance with constant experience, the violent winds and tides acting on the shifting sands, had produced a change in the depth of the channel. Hatteras Inlet is itself the result of the action of the same forces during a single stormy night, some twenty years ago.

When the steamer which brings us these tidings left Hatteras on Sunday night, Gen. Burnside and his command were cheerful, patient and confident, and rapidly preparing to carry the Expedition to its logical result—a succession of telling blows at the rebellion. Certainly they have had a brave initiation in danger, and they will find no foe so formidable as the principalities and powers of the air which they have so nobly buffeted. But let speculations as to the future rest for to-day. We unite with the whole country in the sense of relief which will be felt at the safe arrival of our great armada.

The Attitude and Policy of Mexico.

The invasion of their territory by three of the most powerful of European States, has not awed the spirit of the Mexicans. Instead of intimidating them, the unprovoked aggression has thoroughly aroused their indignation and patriotism. Party distinctions and party antipathies are obliterated, and all classes and sections of the people are now alone animated by hatred of the foreigner, and the determination to resist him. The appeal of the President in behalf of the country, has been nobly and unanimously responded to, and the masses are rising in their might to defend their liberties and national existence. That formidable guerilla system, of which the Iberian race is so fond, and which proved so fatal to the French in the Peninsular war, as well as to the Spaniards during Mexico's struggle for independence, is already in course of reorganization among the Mexicans, and should the invaders have the temerity to attempt penetrating into the interior, they will have to contend not only with the regular army of the republic, numbering some 150,000 men, but also with myriads of armed bands, which will hover continually around their forces, harass them in their march, cut off all stragglers and all supplies of provisions, and prove as terrible and invincible as Crassus found the Parthians of old.

But though the Mexican Government is determined to avail itself of the courage and enthusiasm of the people to defend the independence of the Republic to the last extremity, should it be driven to do so, it, nevertheless, has no intention of rushing recklessly into the unequal conflict, if it can possibly avoid it, without submitting to dishonor and degradation. The policy which Mexico means to pursue, is made evident by the repeal of the law of the 17th of July, which suspended the payment of the foreign claims, and by the declaration of the President in his recent proclamation. In that manifesto the President affirms that the Government is disposed to discharge all its just liabilities, as far as the national resources will permit. It is prepared to resume the payment of the dividends due to its English, French, and Spanish creditors, and to bind itself to pay those dividends regularly in the future. This it will do, if the allies will at once withdraw from Vera Cruz, and cease aggression; but if those Powers reject the terms offered by Mexico, and seek to impose on her conditions, which, under present circumstances, would be impossible of performance, or an insult to her dignity, then will the Mexican Government conclude that the financial question is only a cloak for other designs, and will wage war to the knife against enemies who have crossed the ocean to outrage and oppress an unoffending people, and to perpetrate robbery and massacre under the pretext of exacting justice. If the Interventionists drive Mexico to this alternative, they will involve themselves in the most iniquitous and inglorious conflict that they have ever hitherto provoked—a conflict in which they can win no renown, even though victorious, and in which defeat will be doubly disgraceful.

The Impending Struggle in the West.

It is evident now that the first general engagement in this year's campaign is to take place in the West—in Kentucky or Tennessee. The National army of over one hundred thousand soldiers in Kentucky, with its heavy supporting columns at Cairo and St. Louis, are now at last in a state of readiness for action, and but await the signal of the Commander-in-Chief for the southward march. The means of transport are on hand, the supplies laid in, the obstructions cleared away, the bridge over Green River completed, and the cars crossing and recrossing it; Marshall and Zollicoffer routed, and our army brought into as high a state of martial efficiency as it is possible to bring temporary volunteers. The enthusiasm of the troops, too, has been wrought up to the highest pitch by the recent victories in the eastern part of the State, which have undoubtedly been brought about, and timed, for that very purpose, by Gen. Buell. With bold and capable leaders—and such we believe they have—this hundred thousand loyal soldiers are now prepared to achieve as great results with their swords as were ever achieved by an equal number of men since man was made.

The rebel Government, in anticipation of the speedy opening of the active campaign in the West, according to latest rumor, have just transferred Beauregard from Eastern Virginia to Columbus, on the Mississippi River, where he will supersede Rev. Gen. Polk, and be in joint command with Albert Sidney Johnston. It is well known that Beauregard has been greatly chafed at the inactivity to which he was forced on the Potomac by the policy of Jeff. Davis and the necessities of the situation; and that, on this ground, he has been at loggerheads with his military superiors ever since the battle of Manassas. His transfer to the West doubtless signifies that Jeff. Davis, as well as anyone else, sees that a tremendous and decisive action there cannot possibly now be delayed.

The rebel strongholds in Kentucky now seem likely to be reduced to but two—that at Bowling Green and that at Columbus. These fasting, as that on the Cumberland River has just fallen, or the positions being turned and the war in the West will be at once transferred a long distance southward. It is exceedingly doubtful whether it is the purpose of our two Western commanders to assault directly either of these strongholds. The object to be attained by their fall can undoubtedly be easier compassed in other ways than by attempting to reduce works which have been strengthened until they are next to impregnable; and it is likely enough that the strong land and naval reconnoissances just made and now making up the Tennessee River, and the late movements of heavy bodies of troops southeasterly from the main column on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, may, sooner than is imagined, issue in results equally unexpected and glorious, though far greater, than those which Gen. Buell has lately so quietly accomplished in Eastern Kentucky. If the rebels have an impregnable position at Bowling Green, preventing our direct southward advance, Gen. Buell also has an impregnable position a few miles north, on Green River, preventing their northward advance; and if the rebel works at Columbus are impossible of reduction, our works at Cairo and Paducah are likewise beyond the power of rebel reduction; while our commanders have the advantage, that while they can hold the rebels in check by these fortifications, they can at the same time, owing to the great numerical superiority of our army, detach the greater part of their immense force for operations in other quarters, perhaps by way of the Cumberland or Tennessee Rivers, and in the direction of Cumberland Gap and East Tennessee. By these routes, we can reach and capture Memphis, Nashville and Knoxville, which are but feebly fortified and defended by a very small and inefficient force. If we held possession of any one of these cities, the rebels would be forced at once to evacuate all of Kentucky, and give our troops what they most desire, a chance to measure swords with them in the open field. We have very great faith in Buell's generalship and courage. It is less than ten weeks since he was assigned command in Kentucky, and the transformation he has wrought in the military situation in that State, is really amazing. He at once formed his plans, and proceeded to carry them out with consummate skill and unparalleled rapidity. Thus far no part of his programme has miscarried, and it only requires the crowning act of the advance into Tennessee, which he is evidently on the eve of making, to change entirely the military aspect of the rebellion. The five division commanders under him, too, Gens. McCook, Mitchell, Nelson, T. Crittenden and Thomas, are all scientific and daring Western soldiers, capable of carrying his orders into triumphant execution.

It cannot be doubted that the rebel leaders have been equally active as ours in preparing in every way for the grand struggle in the West. They seem to have appreciated, more keenly than we in the East, the fundamental importance of the position. They know that Southern Kentucky is the key to even more than Tennessee—that it is the key of Richmond. While *our* Western army has been enlarging, so has theirs; while our soldiers have been drilling, so also have theirs; while we have been strengthening our positions, so have they theirs; while we have sent Buell and Halleck to command, they have sent Sidney Johnston and Beauregard; while our soldiers are full of holy enthusiasm for Union and liberty, the rebels are wrought up to desperation by the fear of defeat and failure. At whatever point in Kentucky or Tennessee the impending struggle may take place, it will be a hard fought and a bloody fight; and if it eventuate in a National victory, the fate of this atrocious rebellion will be forever sealed. While all eyes are now steadily fixed on the great battle-field in the West, we can only devoutly pray that overruling Providence, in whose hands are the issues of battles, that the fight may result in a glorious triumph to the arms of our United Country.

The Treasury Note Bill.

This measure, reported to the House of Representatives last week by the Committee of Ways and Means, was taken up yesterday, on special order, and after debate made the special order again for this day. Mr. Spaulding, of New-York, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, made an ample as well as concise and pointed explanation of the object of the bill, the immediate and pressing necessity for its adoption, and of the constitutional authority and power of Congress to enact and give it direction.

The speech of Mr. Spaulding will be found at length on another page. It does great credit to his sense of the practical wants of the Treasury and to his appreciation of the financial crisis of the war. We are not of those who have questioned the right or circumscribed the means placed by the Constitution in the discretion of Congress, on this subject; but to such of our friends who may have doubted the power of creating and maintaining a National currency, whether for war purposes or the regulation of commerce, we commend the authorities quoted by Mr. Spaulding. The first of these is the opinion of the present Attorney-General, Mr. Bates, which of itself would be sufficient warrant for the measure under the extraordinary circumstances surrounding and pressing upon the Exchequer. Other and older legal authorities, however, are added, so that on the Constitutional point of the question we presume there will be little or no remaining doubt or difficulty.

The immediate need of the measure will probably limit debate upon it in both Houses. This might not be so if any practical or promptly available scheme of finance in substitution were proposed; but of this there are no present signs. A proposition to amend the bill so as simply to create a Treasury currency without making it a legal tender, would be to denationalize it altogether, and render it inoperative from the very start. Such a circulation would not only prove a failure against Bank competition and Bank hostility, but a lamentable failure in every view of its influence upon the public credit. The measure thus stripped of its efficiency for relief to the Treasury, and of the vital principle which is to render the currency that it proposes to create popular and uniform, with the people, would be worse than throwing two hundred millions of twenty-year stock, at a single dash, upon the open market, to be forced at the best price, payable in the suspended paper of the local Banks, and that paper disbursed to the army and navy indiscriminately and irrespective of its credit or the power of redemption.

Iron-Clad Men-of-War.

The arguments against armor-cased ships for war purposes have been virtually exhausted, and the fact still remains that France and England continue rivaling each other in the construction of such vessels with all the assiduity and resources at their disposal. In England, especially, the opposition to ironsides has been peculiarly strenuous and uncompromising: yet the *Warrior* is completed, and pronounced an unequivocal triumph, and half a dozen consorts to her are being pressed forward with all possible dispatch. The British Government is not composed of idiots; and if they, with an intimate knowledge of what can be achieved by Armstrong guns, still go on spending millions sterling on the building of this class of naval fortresses, surely we cannot be far wrong if we risk a few millions dollars in similar experiments.

No one supposes that iron-clad ships are absolutely impregnable. Granted, that 100-pound Armstrong bolts have penetrated targets at 200 yards; that, at double the distance, 200-pound bolts have shattered and dislodged the most ingeniously fastened plates; admitting that shelving sides are a mistake, and cupola-shields a delusion and a snare; allowing, even, that solid shot of great weight, at point-blank range, can perforate the armor, and so create an entrance for subsequent shell; thus much is proved beyond peradventure: shell cannot, of itself, perforate the armor; and it is from shell that wooden ships have most to fear. There is little doubt that the rebels have several vessels which they have covered with railroad and plate iron, and armed with rifled cannon of heavy calibre, and which they are keeping snugly hidden in port, with intent, when finished, to make a dash at one or other of the expeditions which shall sail from the North, in imperfectly protected transports, for operations on the Southern coast. What would be the fate of a fleet of merchant-steamers suddenly pounced upon by a squadron of these comparatively invulnerable craft? They would inevitably be riddled and sunk, in spite of their convoy of old-fashioned men-of-war; and even the men-of-war themselves would be lucky if they escaped receiving a disabling shell or two through their great tempting timber hulls.

Now that the Mason and Slidell affair is settled, there is less necessity for us to strain our resources in competition with France and England. What we immediately want for the suppression of the rebels at sea and coastward, are gunboats of light draft, cased in two and a half or three inch armor, and furnished with from two to ten long-range rifled cannon, fit for firing either solid shot, shell, or canister, as occasion may require. Perhaps it might be as well to call home the *Wabash* or *Roanoke*, and put enough metal on one of them to make her a match for the *Merrimac*—said to have been invested with some sort of coat of mail at Norfolk. In the event of a foreign war, John Bull and Napoleon will want all their iron-sides for Channel guard-ships, and—notwithstanding the British Government's late threat to add the *Warrior* to their Halifax squadron—they will send none of them across the Atlantic for years to come. In the meanwhile, we can take lessons by their experience, and be ready enough to meet them with their own weapons when the critical period arrives.

When we do commence in earnest the reorganization of our navy on the iron-plate system, we ought to be able to distance rivalry in the same way as we surpassed European nations in the models and armaments of our wooden walls half a century ago. We can if we try. The idea of armor-cased ships originated with an American inventor, though the French Emperor was the first to bring that invention to practical results. It was Napoleon who first put an iron-cased ship under the fire of modern artillery; yet it is a fact that the first experiments in this plan of maritime defence were made by Commodore Stevens. Not being sustained by his own Government, as he should have been, he communicated the effects of his experiments to scientific men in Paris and London. The thick-headed prejudiced Admiralty Board of England treated him as a clever but impractible visionary; but in France his suggestions fell upon more fruitful ground—as was shown during the Crimean War, at the bombardment of Kinburn, and more lately, by the big scare experienced by John Bull at the appearance in the Straits of Dover of *La Gloire*. As the idea was American, so should be its development to perfection. It is essential to the safety of our coasts and commerce that we should be able to hold our own upon the seas with any nation or league of nations that may take it into their heads to go to war with us; and to insure this, we must have as good, and better ships, than they. We have the mechanical and scientific skill to do as much, and we cannot set about the work too soon after we have got things in order for chastising the rebels.

There is plenty of room for improvement on the experiments made by Mr. Stevens and by the French and British Governments. The art of casing ships in armor is still in its infancy. Solid plates, merely bolted on vertically or slantways, may not be as good as iron tubes covered inside and out with a thin iron skin—whereby a honey-combed bulwark, presenting great resistive power, combined with lightness and buoyancy, is obtained. Iron alone may not be as strong as iron and wood together, or it may be stronger. It was discovered, in England, as far back as 1850, during a test of 32-pound shot fired against a target only five-eighths of an inch in thickness, that, out of seventeen shot, impelled from a distance of 420 yards, with charges varying from two and a-half to ten pounds of powder, sixteen shot were shivered to pieces in passing through the plate and converted (to quote the words of the late Sir Howard Douglas, the first artillerist of his day,) "into a cloud of langrange too numerous to be counted." Now, if one plate of five-eighths iron could thus shatter the shot into atoms, another plate of the same density, further inward, would certainly stop the fragments and render them harmless. Circumstances caused this demonstration to be overlooked in England at the time, but it suggests an idea worth following up. A great deal may be said and done with regard to details previously to arriving at any definite conclusion; but it is absurd to doubt that iron will produce an entire revolution in the art of maritime defence. And not only with respect to ships; harbor forts and batteries must be iron-cased, too, or they will stand no chance in conflict with iron-cased ships. The Armstrong guns that made no impression on a six-inch iron plate, although the stroke was so violent "that one projectile actually recoiled back into the traverse where the Investigating Committee was watching the effect"—these same guns, firing similar bolts against solid granite, carried off and splintered such flakes of stone as would have rendered a fort so built untenable. Col. Totten, now Chief of Artillery in Gen. Halleck's Division, said, years ago, that sea-coast forts would have to be covered with iron plates, and his prophecy does not appear far from speedy fulfillment. As yet, no ordnance has been discovered that can make a breach in five and a-half inch iron plates, except the Armstrong gun, and that some English authorities declare a partial failure. If it is, so much the better for armor-clad ships and forts, which are then impregnable. It is assuring to know that the Government has fairly entered upon its duties, in connection with the navy, with a resolution and vigor that cannot stop short of entire and thorough reform and regeneration. Let us hope that no time or money will be needlessly wasted in testing mere theories of interested parties; but that the resources of the Government will be directed towards the perfecting of experiments already proved to be nearly satisfactory and comparatively economical.

The Sigel Committees.
ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Committees appointed at the German Sigel Demonstrations in this City and Williamsburgh to proceed to Washington and there lay the resolutions and a report of the other proceedings of the two meetings before the President, have returned to this City. We have already published their statement of the manner in which they were received by Mr. Lincoln, and the main result of their mission. A few other facts in connection therewith may not be uninteresting to a large number of our readers. The deputation called upon Messrs. Harris and King, Senators from this State, whose sentiments were found to differ, in some degree, from many of the views expressed by the Germans; but the interview was, in other respects, very cordial and pleasant. There seems to have been no direct call upon either the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, or the acting Commander-in-Chief, Gen. McClellan. The reasons for this omission will, with other matters, be made the subject of a special report by the two delegations.

Among other things, the delegates speak with warmth of their reception by Senators Wilson and E. B. Washburne, who expressed the liveliest interest in the Sigel matter, and yielded a ready assent to the opinions of the German-American community in reference thereto. Mr. Rosecrans has been offered the position of a Brigadier-General, and requested by the President to furnish him with the full particulars of the Sigel difficulty.

THE VICTORY IN KENTUCKY

Interesting Accounts from the Rebels.

Their Loss Reported at Three Hundred Killed.

Exaggerations Regarding the National Forces Engaged.

Apprehensions of an Attack on Paris, Tenn.

GEN. CRITTENDEN NOT WOUNDED.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Monday, contains the following interesting accounts of affairs in Kentucky and Tennessee:

FROM KENTUCKY—LATE FROM FISHING CREEK—GEN. CRITTENDEN NOT WOUNDED.

We gather a few additional facts in relation to the Kentucky disaster from the Knoxville *Register*. Eight Confederate regiments engaged fourteen regiments of the enemy. False intelligence of the enemy's force was brought by one JOHNSON, known familiarly as "Hogback Johnson." When our forces reached the breastworks, Gen. CRITTENDEN concluded to fall back to the south side of the river. The little steamer, which had lately arrived, was taken by Capt. SPILLER. The infantry were safely transported across, under fire of the enemy's batteries posted on the heights above. We lost the greater portion of the cavalry horses, tents and munitions. Gen. CARROLL now has command of the entire force.

Two of ZOLLICOFFER's aids, Majors FOOE and SHIELDS, were badly wounded.

Whether the enemy had crossed the Cumberland River we are not advised. It was expected they would do so.

Gen. CARROLL is reported to be making a brilliant stand against them. Gen. CRITTENDEN and all his staff are safe. Gen. CARROLL and staff are safe.

Our loss is repor ed as 300 killed. The enemy's loss is supposed to be twice this number.

Gen. CRITTENDEN ordered an advance at 11 o'clock Saturday night, supposing the enemy to be only 1,500 strong.

Under cover of the nigh , our forces were transported speedily across the river, and when the messenger left, were ordered in full force to Camp M Ginnis, 25 miles, in the direction of Knoxville, Tenn. Several of our men came in yesterday, and report a large number of others on their way to Knoxville. Our troops fell back to their breastworks, under command of Gen. CRITTENDEN, who was not wounded, as has been reported.

The citizens of Knoxville have held meetings to furnish the distressed and routed soldiers with clothing, beds and blankets."

NASHVILLE, 24th, *via* MOBILE, 25th.

The most reliable information of the engagement at or near Somerset, is that only two regiments, Col. BATTLE'S Tennesseeans and Col. S. LATHAM'S Mississippi, were engaged in the fight near Mill Spring. The estimated number of killed, wounded and prisoners taken from us, varies from three to five hundred. Gen. CRITTENDEN, with nearly all his force, is now at Monticello. Stores and equipments are being sent to him.

The force of Federals moving up the Tennessee River is variously estimated, at Paris, at from 5,000 to 20,000, some declaring it to reach 25,000.

Paris was in a perfect ferment of excitement yesterday, many anticipating an immediate descent of the enemy, which they deemed themselves utterly powerless to resist. The wise preparing to leave, with their negroes and other property, for various points southward. One gentleman alone endeavored to obtain transportation for a train for 70 negroes, fearing they would fall into the hands of the Federals.

Gen. BUELL, it is reported, has left Munfordsville, and gone, no one knows where.

Fort Henry is still safe, the enemy, for some reason, having withdrawn from its immediate vicinity. The shots of the gunboats were not replied to from the fort, which will be held *at all hazards*. There is no doubt that the design of the enemy in bombarding the fort on Friday afternoon was to discover the position and calibre of the guns. Whatever were their designs, they were frustrated. These demonstrations, together with those threatened at Bowling Green and Columbus, indicate hot work, and plenty of it, at no distant period.

The Memphis *Argus*, of the 20th, says:

"Three gentlemen who arrived at Paris before the departure of the train for this city, brought information that the Federals had advanced in force to Murray, Ky., only twenty-five miles north of Paris, and that they would continue their march to Paris, between which and Murray there is no Confederate force sufficient to resist them. No advance, however, had been made up to yesterday afternoon."

THE BATTLE AT SOMERSET.

INTERESTING DESCRIPTION BY A MEMBER OF THE SECOND MINNESOTA.

The Detroit *Tribune* publishes the following private letter from a member of the Second Minnesota Regiment who was in the battle at Somerset:

CAMP HAWKINS, Ky., Jan. 21, 1862.

"Glorious news!" We have met the enemy and they are ours. We have achieved the greatest victory yet won in this war. Of course, ere this letter reaches you, you will have heard the gratifying news, but I shall endeavor to give you an account of it, as perhaps I can give you more particulars than you will find in the papers, being on the ground.

On Friday last, the 17th, we arrived within about six miles of ZOLLICOFFER's intrenchments, and made an encampment, three or four pickets, and here we remained, without the occurrence of anything of especial note, until Saturday morning, about 7 o'clock.

About the hour I have named, Col. MANSON, of the Tenth Indiana, rode up and ordered our Colonel to bring out his regiment immediately, as our Union pickets had been driven in, and the enemy was advancing in force. The word was beat, and our regiment was in the field in double quick to the scene of action in less than five minutes.

The battle took place about one mile from the camp, and near the encampment of the Tenth Indiana, which regiment fell in with the enemy, and held them at bay until other regiments came to their relief, as I assure you they stood their ground like true heroes. Our force consisted of the following regiments of infantry, viz.: First and Second Tennessee, Ninth and Fourteenth Ohio, Tenth Indiana, Fourth, Tenth and Twelfth Kentucky, and Second Minnesota—nine in all—Capt. HOUK's Geneva (Ohio) Battery of six guns, WOODRUFF's (Michigan) of two guns, STANDART's (Cincinnati) of four guns—twelve in all—and a portion of WOLFORD's Kentucky Cavalry, armed with Sharp's breech-loading rifles. The enemy's forces consisted of eight regiments of infantry, (one Alabama, one Mississippi, the rest being Tennessee regiments,) and one regiment of cavalry, and six pieces of artillery.

The cause of the enemy leaving their intrenchments and coming down here to attack us, was a report that reached them that six regiments of Gen. SCHOEPF's command at Somerset had left him, and crossed over what is called Fishing Creek, and encamped at the Cross Roads, where our camp is located, they not knowing but there was any other force in this part of the country than that of SCHOEPF's; and as it had been raining considerable for several days, they thought it would be an easy matter for them to come down and take these three regiments, for it would have been impossible for the latter to retreat back on the Creek, on account of the swollen condition of the stream. But they made a fatal mistake, for instead of finding only the small force they had hoped to bag, they found since that they had no idea of in the world, besides some pretty good cannons, although, during the whole engagement, which lasted two hours and twenty minutes, we never had but four regiments in action at one time.

Shortly after the Tenth Indiana was relieved by the appearance of the Fourth Kentucky, the two Tennessee regiments also came on. This force is composed of the most bloodthirsty men we have got, for the majority of them have been driven from their homes by the Secessionists. The four regiments named stood the brunt of the fight, the Second Minnesota and North Ohio being kept back as a reserve, and the Tenth and Twelfth Kentucky and Fourteenth Ohio did not arrive until just as the enemy started on the retreat, as they were encamped some seven miles back of us. When the battle had raged near two hours, the Tenth Indiana and Fourth Kentucky were withdrawn, and the Second Minnesota and Ninth Ohio were ordered in.

Our regiment formed in line and then Col. VAN CLEVE, as brave a man as ever lived, rushed to the front with drawn sword and revolver, and gave the command, "Forward, double-quick march!" when our men rushed to the front with an Indian war-whoop that struck terror to the heart of every secesher, going up to within fifteen feet of the enemy, when they halted, and poured a most terrific volley right into the faces of the rebels. This was considered the most terrible and effective volley delivered during the entire engagement. Our boys stood their ground like heroes, never flinching an inch, our gallant Colonel riding up and down the lines through a perfect hailstorm of bullets, cheering on the men continually, and our prisoners state that the "Minnesota Indian boys," as they called them, did more damage than any other regiment.

Not one of our regimental officers was wounded or hurt, but we had eleven brave fellows killed, and as many more wounded, one or two of whom perhaps will die. Our whole force lost only one commissioned officer, a First Lieutenant of the Tenth Indiana. As near as we can ascertain at present, we have not lost more than forty killed, and about double that number wounded, while the rebels have lost at least two hundred killed, and one hundred and fifty wounded and prisoners.

The fight only lasted about twenty minutes after our regiment went in, when the enemy retreated for their intrenchments, with our nine regiments and the artillery after them. The cannon shelled them every time the nature of the ground would admit, leaving the road strewn with dead and wounded secesh ers. We advanced within a mile of their fortifications, where we halted and continued shelling them inside until dark, when all fighting ceased. During the night they retreated across the Cumberland River and put their stakes for Tennessee. The following morning we took possession of their fortifications and property, and I should judge from appearances that they were the worst scared set of human beings that ever breathed. They took with them nothing that could possibly be left behind, and not a single thing was destroyed, but left all in good condition for us. They have made themselves nice log-huts for winter quarters, which are quite comfortable. They left 20 pieces of artillery, between 500 and 600 horses and mules, with wagons, all their tents and camp equipage—all papers, including innumerable love letters, trunks, carpet-bags, clothing, arms, commissary stores, and, indeed, everything you can imagine that a large army would have, they have left us. It was the most complete rout and panic that has happened during this war—ten times worse than Bull Run was to us. They had fifteen regiments, besides their artillery and cavalry. We have taken any quantity of Captains and Lieutenants prisoners, four of their Surgeons, and, what is better than all, old ZOLLICOFFER will not trouble anybody any more. He was shot through the heart by Col. FAY, of the Fourth Kentucky; and inclosed you will find a small bit of his buckskin shirt, that I cut from his body. He was stripped quicker than any person ever was before, for all were anxious to get a piece of something as a memento of the illustrious rebel Brigadier. "Old Zolli" was not in command, as was at first supposed, but Major-Gen. Geo. B. CRITTENDEN, (son of JOHN J.) He is missing also. We have a prisoner who calls himself a Lieutenant-Colonel, but some of our officers swear that he is "Crit.," and I should not wonder if it were so. I have now given you all the particulars as well as I can in a letter, with the exception of the battle-field after the fight, and from that you must excuse me. I have seen sights that would make your blood run cold. I could not describe the scenes I have witnessed. I was engaged for hours in carrying the dead and wounded from the field.

JIM.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Steamship Pensacola Gone to the Gulf.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Beauregard Transferred to Kentucky—A Rebel Steamer Captured and Burnt, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Jan. 27.
VIA BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The *Pensacola* left this afternoon for Key West Pensacola end Ship Island. She will report to the Commodore of the Fleet in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Baltimore boat brought down this morning the Second and Fourth Batteries from Wisconsin. They will remain at Fortress Monroe for the present.

Le Marquis DE LA MONTAIGNAC, of the French steam frigate *Pomone*, returned from his trip to Charleston yesterday, and proceeds North to-night on his way to Washington.

A flag of truce was sent out this afternoon to meet the rebel steamer *Selden*, and brought back the following released prisoners:

Adjutant C. L. PEARSON, Twentieth Massachusetts.
Lieut. PARKS, Fourth Michigan.
Dr. WM. B. FLETCHER, Sixth Indiana.
Lieut. WM. BOOTH, Second Wisconsin.
Lieut. C. M. HOOPER, First California.

We find the following in Southern papers:

"To-day's Richmond *Dispatch* has reliable authority for making the statement that Gen. BEAUREGARD takes command of the army at Columbus, Ky., and Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH succeeds him in the position he has so long and so acceptably occupied. At Columbus we understand that Gen. BEAUREGARD is subordinate to no one except Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON. This change goes into effect without delay."

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Jan. 24.

The reports from Bowling Green confirm the washing away of the pontoons and newly constructed portion of the Green River Bridge.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 25.

A large meeting was held at the St. Charles Hotel last night, to express regret at the death of the distinguished soldier and statesman, Gen. ZOLLICOFFER.

A disastrous fire occurred this morning, destroying two stores on Magazine-street, occupied by C. C. GAINES & Co. and H. H. HANSELL. Loss, $150,000. The insurance does not exceed $20,000.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Jan. 25.

The Charleston *Courier* of this morning says that information has been received from New-Orleans that the Confederate steamer *Calhoun*, on her way from Havana, with a large and valuable cargo, was chased by a Lincoln cruiser, and abandoned and burned.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has heard that, in Wayne County, when it was proposed to draft the militia, they instantly, to a man, volunteered for the war. This unexpected response was so unusual, that contentions resulted upon the question of remaining at home, and those upon whom this lot fell were loud in their expressions of disappointment.

A dispatch from Augusta says that news from Savannah confirms the report of the capture of Cedar Keys. The Nationals burnt the town, wharves and five schooners in port; also 50 bales of cotton and 150 barrels of turpentine. The enemy have left the place.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

FLAGS OF TRUCE—MORE FUGITIVE CONTRABANDS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 26, 1862.

A second flag of truce, with two officers, went up the river in charge of Capt. MILLWARD, last evening, but as it was late no connection was made, and it returned. We have had three or four days' rain and heavy wind from northeast, and the tide ran so high that the Baltimore boat (regular line,) has been delayed. None came down to-day. The steamer *Thomas Jefferson*, in the service of this Department, is to go up to-night, when she will be discharged from service.

On Sunday, Capt. MILLWARD took up the two officers in the *Champion*, and returned about 1 P. M. He was met by a towboat, it being too early for a steamer. No news was received.

The high tides did some damage to the rebel works at Sewell's Point, as they were observed this morning with a large force at work on them. A new flagstaff with numerous tents, were also observed at Pig Point, looking as if reinforcements had been sent there.

The *Rancocas*, on her trip to Newport's News, brought down seventeen contrabands this morning, mostly men. They seceded from Pig Point, opposite, and escaped in a fishing boat.

Large Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The St. James Hall, in the rear of the St. James Hotel, owned by ALBERT and GEORGE BARNARD, was set on fire this morning and totally destroyed. Loss $20,000; no insurance.

The St. James Hotel, by smoke and water, was damaged to the extent of from $2,000 to $3,000.

The United Kingdom off Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

A screw steamship passed this point this morning, supposed the *United Kingdom*, from Glasgow for New-York.

The weather has been very rough here for the past two days.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. GRAU's second season will commence here this evening—FLOTOW's popular opera of "Martha" being selected for the opening performance. Miss KELLOGG appears for the first time in the *rôle* of *Lady Henriette*, supported by Mme. STRAKOSCH, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor SUSINI and others.

The Box-office indications yesterday were eximely encouraging, the sale of seats being unusually large. One of the interesting events of the evening will be the reappearance of Mr. MAX MARETZEK in the Conductor's chair. If any one deserves a welcome, it is surely this veteran warrior in the cause of art, to whom we owe almost all that is excellent, and nothing that is charlatanic.

WINTER GARDEN.—The lovers of fun and the admirers of scenic splendor should not overlook the fact that the "Toodles" and the "Nalad Queen" (the most gorgeous spectacle ever produced in New-York) will be withdrawn after to-night's performance. BONAICAULT's famous play of the "Octoroon" has been asked for so frequently at the Box-office that the management has determined on reviving it. Mr. CLARKE, it will be remembered, made a great success in the Yankee part when he played his last engagement in the City. The "Octoroon" will be given tomorrow evening.

GERMAN MUSIC.—We have received the following communication. It explains itself:

Mr. EDITOR: Your esteemed paper of yesterday contains an article in regard to the performance of the "Freyschutz," in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last week, assailing German art and artists, as it seems to me, in a very unjust manner. This article asserts: *First*—That German music is scant in the way of operas. *Second*—That German artists are only of second or third class anywhere. *Third*—That the German public are fickle and exacting.

1. With regard to the first point, we agree with the writer, that the German music is not so abundant in operatic production as others; but the reason is obvious enough. It is because German taste does not tolerate trash, but wants sterling classical music; such as will stand for all times and ages, to be the admiration and delight of all true, intelligent lovers of music—not a mere article of fashion, tickling only the senses of the thoughtless, idle *habitués*. The works of MOZART, GLUCK, WAGNER, MEYAABEER, &c., are monuments of German music, for centuries to come. 2. As to the bold assertion of the inferiority of German artists, it is simply ridiculous, in face of the fact, that German art can claim the names of FORMES, STIGELLI, FASBI, &c., as her own; or in former years, the great SONTAG and SCHAODER DADRIENT. And last, not least, (3,) as to the German public. They have always manifested the heartiest zeal in supporting any worthy and deserving enterprise, and will ever be ready to acknowledge true talent and genius, whenever the occasion offers. A GERMAN.

REMARKS.—1. The writer agrees with us that German music is scant in the way of operas, and then explains why—"because German taste does not tolerate trash." This we presume is, in an oblique way, the usual modest assertion that nothing is good but what is German. Curiously, however, it happens that the trash which he deprecates is precisely of the kind that German taste does tolerate. Any one who puts himself to the trouble of examining a few German papers will discover that Italian and not German music is popular in the opera houses of Germany.

2. Granting that FORMES, STIGELLI and FASBI were Germans, and good in their way, we see no reason for modifying our assertion. We are afraid that our correspondent does not even know the names of the best living German singers.

3. The German public has never sustained any enterprise in New-York that has been commended especially to its support, but on the contrary, displays a liberal appreciation of the trash of the Italians, and openly prefers it. Our correspondent will hardly deny that an opera company, including in its ranks two of the three artists whom he is generous enough to place above our estimate, namely Mme. FABBRI (in many respects, we take occasion to say, a great dramatic artiste) and Signor STIGELLI, was deserving of that support which he asserts the Germans are always ready to bestow upon "a worthy and deserving enterprise," and yet during the Spring of 1860, when these singers were exerting themselves in the most creditable way, they received nothing better for the manager than a heavy pecuniary loss. And, if there is an instance on record where the result has been different we have failed to note it.

German art rests on a firm basis, and cannot be depreciated; but its greatest results are not in the way of opera-writing or opera-singing. The best works of nearly all the writers mentioned by our correspondent, were originally produced in Foreign countries not in Germany, so incurable has been, and is, the taste for Italian music in the Fatherland.

MOZART'S BIRTHDAY.—The 106th anniversary of the birth of the world-renowned composer, MOZART, was very handsomely celebrated on Monday night at the Harmonie Gardens, by the Mozart Maennerchor, of New-York, assisted by several of the other leading German musical associations of this City. The festival was, however, not by any means, entirely musical, although a carefully selected programme of vocal and instrumental entertainments formed a leading feature of the occasion. The German population of the City made it a *quasi* national affair, and at an early hour, every corner of the immense building on Essex-street was filled with a throng, of which well-dressed ladies composed a large proportion. The brilliant illumination, testeful ornament, and characteristic gayety of the scene were highly agreeable to the participants.

The concert of the evening commenced between 8 and 9 o'clock, with the famous overture to Don Juan, by MOZART, executed with great success by the Rubel orchestra. Mr. MARTIN HUETTEL recited a prologue, and was followed by MOZART'S "Tempest," given with the whole strength of the maennerchor. The charming "*Sei nur nicht aengstlich*," by KREUTZER, was then very effectively rendered by the Social Reform Liedertafel. The Frohsinn Clubb gave MORRINO'S beautiful song, "Wie hab ich sie geliebt," with their accustomed success, and the Rubel choir followed with favorite airs from ROSSINI'S *Tancred*. Mr. M. HUARTAL recited "The Emperor's Command," a choice ballad, by A. WALCANNA, and this part of the exercises terminated with a fine production of MOZART'S "Evening Hours," by the Lyra Maennerchor, and HANSKA'S "Wildwood Symbols," by the Mozart Club.

The noted gymnasts, Messrs. SAAGEIST, father and son, amused the assembled guests at different times during the evening with many feats of agility and strength, and the excellent attentions of Mr. SCHILLAS, who, assisted by prompt and willing adjutants, dispensed the honors of the larder and the cellar, left little to be desired.

At a late hour, the company present resolved itself into a Ball Committee, and waltzes, quadrilles, and universal mirth chased away the remaining hours of night.

An Alleged Forger Caught by the Police—Exciting Scene.

Yesterday afternoon, Detective C. V. MCDOUGALL was passing down Broadway, and when opposite to the Chemical Bank, in the vicinity of Chambers-street, he saw a man pass very rapidly out of the door of that Bank, and run swiftly across Broadway, toward the Park. The excited appearance of the men raised the suspicions of the officer, and without waiting to make any inquiry as to the cause, started in pursuit. And then began a race of a very exciting, and to the crowds of spectators who thronged the streets, of a very amusing character. The two passed across a corner of the Park into Chambers-street, thence along that street to Chatham, up Chatham to the neighborhood of Duane-street, where the suspected party was caught by his pursuer. The officer took his prisoner to the Chemical Bank, where he learned that a few minutes before the accused had presented to the Paying Teller a check, purporting to have been drawn by Woone & Lowery, of No. 5 Mercer-street, for the sum of $785. Mr. PARSONS, the Teller, upon presentation of the check, suspected that it was not right, and began to question the man, who at once became confused and agitated, and upon being further pressed for an answer, made a sudden effort to seize the check from the hand of the teller. Not succeeding in this, he quickly turned and passed through the door into the street, in the manner mentioned above. The parties whose names were signed to the check were sent for, and upon an examination, pronounced it a forgery. The accused, being unable to give any satisfactory account as to how it came into his possession, was taken to Police Headquarters, where he is now confined. He says his name is AUGUST MAYER, but beyond that nothing can be learned from him. The officers of the Chemical Bank are quite certain that this is the same person who, about one year since, obtained the sum of $500 from that Bank, upon a check purporting to have been drawn by the same parties. The signature and filling up of the check were so well executed as to deceive the Bank officers; this time, however, they have been more fortunate.

When this feat of Detective McDOUGALL was reported to the Police Commissioners, yesterday afternoon, they immediately passed a resolution, to the effect "that honorable mention be made of Officer McDOUGALL for his efficient services in making the arrest of AUGUST MAYER."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE STREET CONTRACTOR PAID.—The Mayor yesterday signed the warrant for the pay of the Contractor for cleering streets, (Mr. HACKLEY,) amounting to $11,625, which was due on the 15th January, but his signature was accompanied by a letter to the Contractor, which gives fair warning that another warrant presented under similar circumstances will not receive the same favor. The Mayor does not concede the validity of the original contract, and questions whether, if legal, it has not been frequently invalidated by the Contractor, and renews the recommendation made in his annual Message to abrogate the contract. He assures Mr. HACKLEY further, that he only signs the present warrant, in consideration of the fact that due notice had not been given by the City Authorities of the non-fulfillment of that portion of the contract which requires him to keep the gutters at the crossings and at all the culverts free from snow and ice. The men were paid off yesterday afternoon, and gangs were promptly set at work clearing away the culverts, &c., many of which were frozen up.

THE LADIES' UNION BAZAAR.—The Directresses of the Ladies' Union Bazaar have the pleasure of informing the public that the Treasurer, Mr. CHARLES E. STRONG, has deposited in the hands of the Executive Committee of the Trustees, viz.: Messrs. FELIX INGOLDSBY, A. V. STOUT and ISAAC BELL, the following amount, which is the net proceeds of the Bazaar: $23,350 22. They also beg leave to say that Committees for cutting out and distributing work and clothing attend regularly, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at No. 10 Cooper Institute, Third-avenue, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at the same hours and place, to dispense provisions and fuel. All persons applying must be recommended by one of the Managers of the Association. A contract has also been obtained from Government for making shirts. This work will be given out at No. 20 Cooper Institute, second floor, on Saturdays only, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M. A splendid pair of bronze vases, from Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, and a number of beautiful pictures, by native artists, of the highest merit, are still to be disposed of. They can be seen at Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.'s, No. 490 Broadway.

THE SEVENTH WARD SCHOOLS.—Considerable excitement exists at the present time among the citizens of the Seventh Ward in regard to a movement which is in progress to send all the male pupils of German Schools Nos. 12 and 31 to one building, and all the female pupils to another. This plan is recommended by the majority of a Committee appointed a short time since to investigate the matter, and they urge it upon the ground of its being far more economical than the present system. There was a public meeting held on Monday evening at the School-house in Henry-street, at which much interest and feeling were exhibited upon the subject. After a pretty full discussion of the matter, the meeting adjourned for one week for the further consideration of the question. It is stated that if the plan of consolidation succeeds, a large number of teachers will be thrown out of situations. The recent election of school officers in this Ward has given the management of the schools into the hands of an entirely new set of men.

THE ANN-STREET GAMBLING HOUSE.—PATRICK HUGHES, who was arrested a short time since, upon the charge of keeping a gamoling-house at No. 17 Ann-street, and THOMAS EAGLE, the reputed dealer in the establishment, have had an examination before Justice CONNOLLY. By the consent of the Assistant-District Attorney, the complaint for felony has been dismissed—the accused parties being now held only upon the charge of having committed a misdemeanor.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SOCIAL REUNION.—The Young Men's Christian Association held their regular monthly social reunion last evening in the Brooklyn Institute. The rooms were well filled, a majority of those present, as usual, being ladies. The exercises consisted of singing by the TOMKINS Family, Mrs. W. PARSONS, Miss H. C. MARIAN, Messrs. C. S. HUNTINGTON, A. H. WOOD and others. Between the different parts of the exercises were intervals devoted to social intercourse and short speeches, suitable to the occasion.

LAUNCH OF A PROPELLER.—A propeller, built for Mr. H. SMITH, of Conkanckie, was launched on Monday from the yard of Messrs. LAURENCE & FOULKS, foot of North Fifth-street. She is 175 feet in length, 26 feet breadth of beam, and 9 feet depth of hold. The vessel, with machinery, will cost $50,000. This same firm have two more propellers nearly ready to be launched—one for B. N. CRARY and the other for F. H. CRARY.

A CARGO CONFISCATED.—A few days ago the brig *Samuel Welsh*, Capt. COLE, was hauled into the dock at the foot of North Twelfth-street, Eastern District, and commenced unloading without first having obtained a permit as required by law. The cargo was seized by the Inspectors, and will be sold for the benefit of the Government.

EXPLOSION AT THE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.—A couple of flues in a boiler used at the Almshouse in Flatbush, for heating the building, exploded on Monday, injuring the engineer and his assistant so that both subsequently died. The names of the parties killed are not known.

THE BOULEVARDS.—Judge SCRUGHAM yesterday refused to appoint Commissioners for the enlarging and beautifying of Bushwick-avenue and other streets in the City of Brooklyn, agreeably to the expressed wish of the authorities, it not being desirable at this time to incur unnecessary expenses.

MORE FERRY-BOATS.—Mr. SIMONSON, the Greenpoint ship-builder, is constructing two first-class ferry-boats for the Staten Island Ferry Company, and Messrs. WEBB & BALL, at the same place, are constructing two boats for the Union Ferry Company.

SKATING.—The ice was in capital condition Monday night and yesterday morning, and all the ponds in the city and vicinity were covered with skaters, who made the most of their time.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 63, 14, 30, 74, 99, 57, 58, 66, 109, 110. Circuit Court—Nos. 50½, 125, 154, 238, 47, 77, 95, 29, 42, 61, 64, 70, 72, 242, 133.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The papers report that Capt. GREGG, of the regular army, has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry formerly commanded by Col. CHANTAY. There are two Captains of this name both in the Sixth United States Cavalry. The senior of the two is Capt. DANIEL MCM. GREGG, a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of West Point, who entered the service on the 1st July, 1855, as Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Second Dragoons. He was promoted to a Captaincy in the Sixth Cavalry, on the organization of that regiment, on the 14th May, 1861. The other Captain is I. IRVIN GREGG, also a native of Pennsylvania, entered the service from citizen life on the 14th May, 1861, as Captain in the Sixth Cavalry.

Capt. JAMES ALDEN, whose appointment to the steam sloop-of-war *Richmond*, we have already reported, has joined that vessel at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Capt. ELLISON, formerly in command of the *Richmond*, has been ordered to the sloop-of-war *Savannah*, now off Hampton Roads. Capt. ALDEN is a native and citizen of Maine, and was appointed from that State, April 1, 1828, as Midshipman. He has therefore been in the service nearly thirty-four years, twenty-two of which were spent at sea, seven on duty ashore, and the remainder unemployed. The state-room of the *Richmond*, usually set apart for the Captain, is being fitted up with more than customary taste and care, and a report is current on board, that Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT will be the occupant of this room.

The brig *Sea Foam* and the schooner *Orvetta* hauled into the stream to-day, to receive their powder, and it is expected that the schooners *Sophrona Arletta*, and *Jones*, belonging to the mortar-fleet, will be put into commission to-day.

A large detachment of blue-jackets left the *North Carolina* yesterday, for the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, (20) at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

Immediately after muster yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the fire-alarm was given. All the engines were on at once, manned by the employes, who were drilled for about an hour at extinguishing imaginary fires. Some time ago it was customary to have a "fire-drill" on the first Saturday of every month, and the practice will probably be revived.

Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The *Europa* will be up at 10½ P. M. The mails go to New-York in to-morrow morning's train, reaching there at 6 P. M.

At CantrellPs, No. 813 Broadway,
(Between 11th and 12th sts.,)
A very cheap and desirable

BALMORAL BOOT for.....$2 50
A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for.....$3 00

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator.) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Asthma.

From Rev. D. Letts, Frankfort, Ill. "An old lady of our acquaintance has been greatly afflicted with Asthma for many years, and has tried a multiplicity of prescriptions, with little or no effect. My wife sent her a part of a box of the "Bronchial Troches." After a few days she heard that she found great relief from their use, and to-day she sent a messenger some five miles to procure more. We had only one box left, but could not refuse it.' Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, are sold throughout the United States.

Influenza.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS should be used in this disease. One or two doses generally cure. Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., and No. 4 Union-square. 25 cents per box (Pamphlets and advice gratis.)

The Leading Stitches made by Sewing-machines are the "Grover & Baker stitch" and the "Lock" or "Shuttle stitch." Purchasers should test both at No. 495 Broadway before buying.

DIED.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, of scarlet fever, HENRY D., only son of Henry N. and Carolina R. Morgan, aged 2 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, William D. Bishrow, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 39 7th-st., on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

DECKER.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 27, Mrs. ABIGAIL DECKER, widow of Abel Decker, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son, Alfred Decker, No. 16 Market-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 28, JOSEPH WILLIAM, son of Joseph and Jane E. Taylor, aged 4 years, 4 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 259 West 18th-st.

LAKE.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 26, MARY STEERS, wife of George G. Lake in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, 124th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., Harlem, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOWDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, MARGARET BOWDEN, in the 88th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Alexander, Samuel and John, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Samuel, in Graham-st., near Myrtle av., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

WALSH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, very suddenly, at No. 136 Atlantic-st., PIERCE T. WALSH, daughter of William and Sarah A. Smith, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

COOKE.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 27, Mrs. HARRIET B. COOKE, one of the late Principals of the Bloomfield Female Seminary, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield, N. J., without further notice.

PITT.—In Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 26, ANNETTA T., wife of William Pitt, Esq., and daughter of D. Burtnett, Esq.

The funeral will be attended from St. John's Church, Stamford, on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. The cars leave from 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 12½ o'clock.

GIBBS.—In Lake County, Ohio, on Saturday, Jan. 18, of consumption, GEO. A. GIBBS, Esq., aged 30 years.

Practiced law in Ashtabula County, then in Wisconsin, back to Lake County in 1860; enlisted as one of the three months' men; served his time; taken sick and died as above. He was of note.

DWIGHT.—In Shaftsbury, Vt., on Saturday, Jan. 25, suddenly, Rev. H. G. O. DWIGHT, Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. at Constantinople, Turkey.

The funeral exercises will take place at the Church of Rev. Dr. William Adams, Madison-square, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock.

FITZGERALD.—In Philadelphia, on Friday, Jan. 24, GEORGE D. WOLFE, son of Jesse and MARTHA J. Fitzgerald, and grandson of Geo. Henry Storms, of this City, aged 2 years and 3 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 45.—Jan. 28, 1862.
40, 22, 34, 30, 1, 56, 18, 20, 15, 35, 66, 31.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 46.—Jan. 28, 1862.
63, 64, 28, 62, 2, 33, 61, 27, 8, 41, 30, 23, 51.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.
Fifty Cents, One, Two and Three Dollars each,
At GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, ETC.—Certain cure and preventive. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERIN will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Sold by Druggists generally. Price 25 cents; sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

"NOW COMES THE TUG OF WAR."
AT 379 BROADWAY,
Corner of White-st.

An Importers' Stock of first quality "Men's Furnishing Goods," selling off at retail, at prices which make the owner weep!!! Very best 4-ply LINEN COLLARS, $1 29 per dozen; an immense line of elegant NECK TIES, at 25 cents, and less; rich silk SCARFS, at 50 and 90 cents—usual price, $1 and $2; Gloves, all kinds, G

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—No. 339. (No other cause will be taken up this Term.) *Part II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS.—EQUITY CALENDAR.—*Part II.*—Nos. 117, 124, 126, 69, 25, 39, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 96, 98, 102, 99, 119, 120, 121, 123, 101.

The Texas Land Frauds—One of the Cases on Trial.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Peckham.

Murina et al. vs. *Stillman et al.*—This case, which has often been stated in the TIMES, and by the column, has at last come to trial. The case was referred to yesterday, and is still before the Court. It is tried in equity.

The Profits of a Theatre Saloon—Action for Rent.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Alker.

Wm. Gibson vs. *Rice & Remington.*—In this case the plaintiff brought his action to recover of the defendants one month's rent of the saloon in the Wallack's Theatre building, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street.

The defendants averred, as a defence, that they rented the saloon for four years, at a rental of $3,000 per annum, with the understanding that it was to be the only saloon in the building, and that they accordingly fitted it up at a great expense. Further, that subsequently another saloon was opened in the building, in consequence of which they suffered a great loss, and their lease was comparatively valueless. A counter-claim for damages was set up by the defence, and the jury gave them $230.

John Townsend, Jr., for plaintiff; Samuel Brown for defendants.

Practice on Motion to Confirm Referee's Reports.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Moss vs. *Burnham, et al.*—This was a motion made by the defendant to confirm the report of the Referee as to surplus moneys arising from the foreclosure of a mortgage, the Referee having reported that the defendant Burnham was a proper party to receive them.

The motion was resisted on the part of one Jane A. Norton, upon the ground that the defendant was the surviving partner of the firm on whose behalf the mortgage is foreclosed, and that as such he was not a proper party to receive the surplus moneys.

The Court ruled that a separate motion must be made by counsel for Norton, to restrain the defendant from receiving the moneys. Such an order could not be entertained on a motion to confirm a Referee's report.

S. S. Harris for motion; E. Gilbert opposed.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The General Term during the first week of February Term, will open at 11 o'clock A. M.

The business of Chambers will be attended to by the Judges who hold the General Term, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

Motions will be heard by one of the Judges from 10 to 11 o'clock, in the General Term room, and in the Special Term room.

The Calendar for the first three classes of preferred motions, will be called in the General Term room, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Calendar for the other classes of preferred motions will be called in the Special Term room, at 10 o'clock A. M.

All other business will be attended to in the Chambers, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Janeway et al. vs. *Green et al.*—Motion granted.

Butterworth vs. *Pelton et al.*—Motion for receiver granted—R. C. Beamish appointed Receiver on giving security.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—Motion for receiver granted—R. C. Beamish appointed Receiver on filing bond.

Dimon (Receiver) vs. *Haya d et al.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Soley vs. *Moy.*—Motion granted. Costs to abide event.

Couch vs. *Bartholf Manufacturing Company.*—Motion granted, on payment of costs of Term and $10 costs of motion. Defendant to consent to reference of case, and on filing such consent, reference ordered to Michael Ulshoefler, Esq., otherwise motion denied, with $10 costs.

Godfrey vs. *Egans.*—Motion granted.

Archer vs. *Howard.*—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

American Telegraph Company vs. *Lovitt.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

In Matter of Habeas Corpus of William C. H. Sherman.—Writ discharge d.

Ridgway vs. *McIntosh, et al.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of Term and $10 costs of motion.

Colgate, &c., vs. *Morris.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of Term and motion, and reference ordered to Charles E. Jenkins, Esq.

Wilson vs. *Wilson, et al.*—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Shanck et al. vs. *Voorhis.*—Ordered that Robert Livingston be appointed Receiver in this proceeding, and give an undertaking, with two sureties, in the sum of $2,500. Plaintiffs to have $25 each.

Morrison et al. vs. *Berry et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff with costs for judgment to be settled on two days' notice.

Before Justice Monell.

Edgerton vs. *Bloomer et al.*—Motion for a permanent injunction, and for the appointment of a receiver must be denied, and the temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 cost to the defendant.

Gunter vs. *Chever.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 22
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 22
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Bornssia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
FROM AMERICA.			
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 26
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 28
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arabia* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Wednesday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, positively without pain or danger, can do so under the new chemically purified chloroform, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 6 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilcrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard

I WRITE THIS TO LET MY FRIENDS know that my name is not Mary B. Kuepper, nor never was. I hope they will address me in future by my right name, which is MARY C. E. FOSTER.

ANY LADY WISHING TO ADOPT A female infant, one day old, can do so by applying at the Private Lying-in Hospital, No. 6 Greene-st., second door from Canal-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONY.—A GENTLEMAN OF THIRTY-two, of moral habits, respectable, with an income from real estate, is desirous of corresponding with an accomplished and domestic lady, between the ages of 18 and 28, with a view to matrimony. All correspondence will be brief and confidential, previous to an interview. Address W. NEWTON, Box No. 32, Washington-square Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT, WITH THE PRIVILEGE of purchasing, a house and land in the country, within one and a half hours of New-York; no objection to having it partially furnished. Address, stating location, &c., L. A., Box No. 1,444 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS, infant and servant, part of a modern, high basement house, within the district bounded by East Broadway, Clinton, Monroe and Market sts. Address LANE, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE A HOUSE AND grounds in the country, within an hour and a half by railroad of the New-York City Hall. Must be pleasantly located. Not on Staten Island. Address, giving particulars, E. G. B., Box No. 2,794 Post-office.

STATEN ISLAND.—WANTED, A NICE COTTage residence on Staten Island, a short distance from either ears or boat; rent must be moderate. Address fully to G. B., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

In addition to our extensive stock of

FAMILY GOODS,

We will on

MONDAY, Jan. 27,

Add One Thousand Pieces of Good

SHIRTING LINENS,

At 25, 30 and 35 cents per yard.

Also,

Two Thousand Pieces of

STRIPED CAMBRIC and

NAINSOOK MUSLINS,

From 12½ to 30 cents per yard.

Also,

MARSEILLES and TOILET QUILTS,

Of every size and quality,

At Moderate Prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS: Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice-fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; cheap worsted goods, Leggins, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Small Wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Wertep's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, calls special attention to his family mourning goods, being without exception the largest, most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.

N. B.—Full suits made up in the best style at short notice.

FURS AND DRESSES FOR SALE.—CONsisting of one beautiful Cardinal, full Cape and Muff to match; light and dark silk basques and flounce dresses; also, silk and cloth light wraps. Are for sale at the Millinery store, No. 291 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 56 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBIE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR UNINCUMBERED CITY PROPERTY.—A superb country residence, located twenty miles from the City up the Hudson River, accessible by steamboat or railroad; view unsurpassed; house built with white marble in rubble work, Italian villa style; large and convenient; has twenty-two rooms; pure spring water; and gas throughout; barnage, &c., stables and outbuildings nine; one hundred feet of glass house for plants and grapes, in prolific bearing; bowling alley, one hundred feet long; about twenty acres of land of the best quality, mostly in lawn; strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and fruit trees, and two out-door grape vines in bearing. This property is the most desirable on the river, and in the best order; recently built in the most substantial manner. A rare chance for a gentleman of taste or a large family. For further particulars inquire of A. H. WALLIS, Esq., No. 52 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot contains one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with choice and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VANWAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

AT BELMONT—TWO HERDS OF A MILE from Fordham depot, on the Harlem Railroad, and in good order, in perfect order, with about one acre of land, containing 12 rooms, bath, water closet, dumb waiter, &c., the garden is stocked with full grown berries, fruit trees, grapevine and shrubbery. Barn, stables, &c., will be sold low. Apply to A. M. COZINE, No. 19 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 9 Williamst., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M. No. 18 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED property in City of New-York, a valuable Coal Farm in Wyoming Valley, Pa., through which will run a Canal already commenced and worked within a few miles of the place; this property will bear investigation, as it possesses intrinsic value, and will soon be in a situation to yield a very large income at a small expense. Address W. G., Box No. 32 Tribune Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West 25th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 25 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 237 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington aves., Brooklyn; lot 80 by 125 feet, filled with the choicest fruit trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 20 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 158 FULTON, corner of Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, unsurpassed as a business location. Will yield 12 per cent. on price asked. Would exchange for dwelling, well located in New-York. HARRIS WILSON, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE.—A STORE IN SIXTH-AV. and house in Brooklyn, to exchange for a dwelling, between 4th and 9th avs. and 9th to 14th sts., or a cottage on Long Island, with water front, and from 20 to 40 acres. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE, VERY low, a first-class two-story and attic frame house and lot, in complete order; lot, 22x100 feet. Terms easy. Address L. C. W., Brooklyn Post-office.

TO LET.

LIGHT ROOMS,

and steady power,

at low rates.

By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET—The soap and candle factory, of more than 50 years' standing, Nos. 146 and 148 Eldridge-st., with fixtures and good will for sale. A favorable lease will be given to a desirable tenant. Apply to ROBERT M. FIELD, No. 146 Eldridge-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 362 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—AT NO. 50 WEST TENTH-ST., NEAR Waverly-place, a handsome three-story brick house, high stone stoop; chandeliers belonging to the house; in a genteel neighborhood, convenient to the cars and market. Inquire at No. 62 West 16th-st., or in the house.

TO RENT—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A FIRST-class house to a small and careful family. It is pleasantly located and convenient; has water and gas throughout. For further information, inquire at No. 118 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ON BROADWAY—TO LET—THREE LARGE floors, suitable for the cabinet or any light manufacturing business. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

TO LET—AN OFFICE ELIGIBLY SITUATED. Apply to C. PAULSON, No. 76 Reade-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$800—FARM FOR SALE OF 50 ACRES, half cleared and fenced, two log houses and barn, spring water at the door, grist and saw mills at hand; 5 miles from Durham, Grey Co., Canada West. Title indisputable. Terms easy. Address for one week, FARM, Box No. 169 *Times* office.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR MOHIGAN LAKE, five miles from Peekskill, 35 acres of fine land, good house, out-buildings and fruit trees, or will be let to a family for the Summer. Apply to T. JONES, No. 516 Broadway.

FARM WANTED—TWENTY TO FORTY ACRES, with old buildings, and well fruited, near Harlem or New-Haven Railroad, within twenty-five miles of this City. Address, with full description, location and price, E. M., Box No. 2,291 Past-office.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

AUCTION SALES.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Whittemore & Hazell will sell at auction, on THURSDAY Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Union Stores, (one dock north of the Hamilton Ferry,) Brooklyn,

Cargo of schooner LOUISA AGNES.

660 barrels No. 1 Herrings.
19 barrels Mackerel.

Cargo of schooner ALGURTH.

57 hhds. } Molasses.
52 tierces. }
12 bbls. }

Terms Cash. To be sold as they are, without reclamation for damage.

By order of E. H. OWEN, } United States
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } Prize Comr's.

WHITTEMORE & HAZELL, Auctioneers, Store No. 153 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the residence No. 88 5th-av., near 14th-st., executor's sale of a large and valuable library of medical books, surgical instruments, &c., by order of the executors of the late Dr. Kissam, deceased. Among them will be found the following valuable books, viz.: "Velpeau's Midwifery," "Works on Diseases of the Eye and Ear," "Broussais's Medicine Physiologique," "Searapss Traite des Hernies," "Trait. d'Anatomie Descriptive," 58 vols.; "Johnson's Medico-Chirurgical Review on Dislocations and Fractures of the Joints," "Sir Ashley Cooper," "Bell's Anatomy," "Spurzheim on the Anatomy of the Brain," "Lizar's Anatomical Plates," "The New-York Journal of Medicine," complete, for the years 1844 to 1850; "The British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review," complete, for 1852 to 1860; and other books, comprising about 500 vol mes. Also, the entire collection of surgical instruments.

They will be ready for examination on the day of sale, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Catalogues can be obtained at the house, or at the office of the Auctioneer, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., rifles, pistols, clothing, dresses, &c., seized for debt, to be sold for account of whom it may concern, an elegant Colt's repeating rifle, very elaborately finished, with case and implements complete; also a Colt's revolver, with case and implements, and two extra stocks, making a rifle gun, extra leather cases to each; also 9 fine trout rods, all are nearly new, and made to order. Also four trunks, containing ladies' and gentlemen's valuable wearing apparel. Laces, dresses, Paris shoes, artificial flowers, &c., all nearly new and very costly, and a number of valuable books, atlas, heraldic work, to be sold without reserve for debt. The rifle and pistol can be seen the day before the sale. Sold by order of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

J. CORNELL, Deputy Sheriff.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 88 5th-av., near 14th-st., by order of the executors of the late Dr. Kissam, all the furniture contained in said residence, consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in satin; mantel and pier-glasses, curtains and clocks, mantel ornaments, velvet carpets, black walnut and mahogany Library and sitting-room furniture; library bookcases, do. tables, chairs, plated ware, china and chrystal cut glass ware, mahogany bed-room furniture, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., all in fine order. Mattresses and bedding of the finest quality, nearly all new. Also, kitchen furniture, all of which will be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock, at No. 6 West 34th-st., near 7th-av., Carriages and Harness, being the property of a gentleman leaving the City, viz.: one chaise carriage, cost $1,400, nine open carriage, (cost $1,000,) and one Central Park shifting-top, four-seated wagon, all of which were built to order by Wood Bros., without regard to cost, and are in fine condition

Also, one six-seated sleigh, with shifting top, built by Brewster.

Also, single and double harness, bells, saddles, whips, English blankets, sleigh-robes, stable blankets, fine carriage-covers, etc. The entire establishment will be sold without reserve

TO LET—The above stable. Apply to the Auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF EIGHT FIRST-class houses, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JOHN P. CROSBY, Esq., Referee.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the eight first-class four-story brown-stone high stoop houses and lots, east side of Madison-av., between 72d and 73d sts., comprising the unique corner, which has 52 2 feet on 72d-st., and extension; contain all the modern improvements. Lots 100 feet deep. Terms easy. Sale positive. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEORGE COZE, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 131 Broadway, below Liberty-st., a large stock of first-class custom made furniture, consisting of parlor suites, chamber and reception suites, pier or consoles, etagers, music cabinets, card tables, secretaire and Cane work tables, an fine walnut, and other wardrobes, library and secretary bookcases, sofa beds, chairs, &c. Sale positive, by order of assignee.

ELBERT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.—SEA ISLAND COTTON AT AUCTION.—ELBERT, JONES & CO. will sell

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at Wheeler's Atlantic-dock Stores, No. 51 Atlantic-dock, by order and on account of the proctor of Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York,

Lot sale superior quality Sea Island Cotton, in perfect merchantable order.

Samples are now ready at our office, No. 109 Wall-st., for examination.

J. H. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, to be sold at auction, on THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large and full assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, suitable for City or country trade.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising gent's grain and calf boots, also ladies gaiters and copper nailed work of all kinds. Catalogues on morning of sale.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished front room, with gas and fire, to a gentleman and wife for $8 per week. Also, a hall bedroom to a single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 20th-st. Prices moderate. No Necessionists need apply.

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, OF REFINEMENT, occupying a first-class house, have to rent a third-story front room, bedroom, adjoining, also, a second-story back room, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, to parties of the highest respectability only; terms very reasonable. Address ALPHA, Box No. 126 *Times* Office. Location, East 14th-st.

PRIVATE BOARD WANTED—FOR A PRESbyterian clergyman, his wife and one child. One large room needed, with ample closets, fire and gas. Terms must be moderate. Proprietors of boarding-houses need not apply. Address A. Z., Box No. 109 *Times* office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET EN SUITE—The entire second floor of the private house No. 89 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, suitable for a family, with private table, if desired. The house is first-class, and beautifully located between Lexington and 4th avs.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child, (two years old,) in a respectable family, well down town, where there are few or no boarders. Address, stating terms, PRICE, Box No. 2,919 Post-office.

WANTED—IN AN EPISCOPALIAN FAMILY IN this City, or vicinity, board, with use of piano and conscientious care, for a young lady of narvous temperament, whose mind is almost wholly given to music and the church. Address, Mrs. J. SEYMOUR, Station D

TO LET—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let one or two handsomely furnished rooms to single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 37 7th-st. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to engage a pleasant unfurnished room, with board, for himself and wife, in a private family, up town. Address, stating terms, HENRY, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms to let in suites or single, with or without board.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE FAMILY UP town, where there are but few boarders, a single room, with partial board. Address A. Z., Broadway Post-office.

NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, in a private family, with partial board or not, No. 8 Wooster-st., near Canal.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A LARGE FRONT room on fourth floor of No. 52 East 16th-st., suitable for one or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED second-story front-room, with very large pantry, is to let at No. 62 Remsen-st.

TO LET—A BEDROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, with gas and water fixtures, use of bath, etc., at No. 322 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 609 BROADWAY,
WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $25 to $50.

These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our

SALESROOM,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

MACHINERY, &c.

WANTED—A 10 OR 12 HORSE ENGINE AND BOILER.—Any person having one little used, and will sell low for cash, may find a purchaser by addressing the subscribers. Engine must be of modern make; no other wanted. HAINES BROTHERS, corner 2d-av. and 21st-st., New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPER.

HELP WANTED.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO general housework; she must bring good references from her last place. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

AS BOOK-KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted, a thoroughly competent and experienced book-keeper and accountant; must write and speak the English and Spanish languages fluently. Applicants will address with references and a sketch of all positions held by them for the last four or five years, over their own name; None others will be noticed. To a person fully qualified a salary of $1,500 a year will be paid. Address, ABILITY, Office *Journal of Commerce.*

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN OF INtelligence and good character, as clerk in a staple cash house, in good standing. Salary, $500 per year. Situation permanent. Must be able to loan his employer $1,000 on satisfactory security. Address with references, which must be undoubted, B., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK THOROUGHLY acquainted with all kinds of cooking and preserves, in a private boarding house; will not be required to wash or iron; the best references required. Call at No. 167 Clinton, corner Warren-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday morning.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD, PLAIN COOK. Wages $14 per month. Inquire at Naval Hospital, Flushing-av., Brooklyn.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A neat and tidy girl to do general housework. None but Protestants need apply. No. 99 West 26th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman as seamstress. Apply after 11 o'clock, at No. 11 East 15th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT seamstress, who is willing to assist with the chamber-work and has the best of references. Apply at 653 8th-av.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN CONFECTIONER, who is a good pan worker, sober and industrious, can get a good situation and steady employment in an East-river city, a short distance from New-York, by applying immediately to HANMER & HORTON, No. 41 Division-st.

TO THE PORK-CUTTING TRADE.—Wanted, three or four first-class boners, and one first-class cleaver-man. Apply at the foot of Baltic-st., Brooklyn, of BUDLONG & STOKES.

YANKEE NOTION AND HOSIERY SALESMAN wanted in a whole-sale dry-goods store—one well acquainted with the business. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

BOY WANTED—HEALTHY, STRONG, HONEST, active, residing with parents, and understanding business, by CASWELL, MASON & ALLEN, 48 Beekman-st., Tribune Building.

BOY WANTED—18 OR 19 YEARS OLD. APPLY at No. 7 Beekman-st., office No. 16, between 9 and 10 o'clock, this (Wednesday) morning.

WANTED,—A CLERK FOR A MACHINE-SHOP, wages liberal; two porters. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., Box No. 139 *Times* office.

STODART PIANOS,
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.

A full Assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 866 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and W. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Indian Cabinets, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books, and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, and Organs, for sale or to let, on the most favorable terms. Second-hand pianos, cash, two or three months' hire. Pianos to let. Pianos exchanged. Pianos carefully tuned, by the year. Pianos, fully warranted, $5; and for three months, $8; for $20. J. M. PETTON, 81 and 83 Broadway, New-York.

TO CABINET-MAKERS.—THE TRADE ARE invited to examine WILSON'S patent cast rosewood and mahogany veneers, which are cut by machinery recently invented. They are pronounced very superior by all who have used them. S. B. WILSON, No. 159 Canal-st., corner 3d-av.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS unquestionably the best in the world. Are solely exhibited in competition with others they have received first premiums at the Crystal Palace, Amory, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard.

MASON BROTHERS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 421 Broadway, near 140, st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos, with the improvements, viz.: two strings overstrung patent dampers, and fully warranted.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 427 Broadway.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7½ octave piano much admired.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.—A VERY SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. GEORGE RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Rector. The next semi-annual session opens on the 30th of January. But thirty boarding pupils are received. There are now five vacancies. Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the celebrated Tenor, and Mr. FR. RONDEL, of the Academy of Design, are engaged at this school exclusively. Catalogues containing references, terms and course of study, may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post.

AT $2 50 FOR 20 WRITING LESSONS. Double Entry Bookkeeping, Commercial Calculations, &c., $10; Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months, 36 lessons each, $10; at PAINE'S Mercantile College, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "Col. PAINE, the well-known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State."—*Newport Mercury.*

MONEY WANTED FOR LESSONS IN Latin, Greek, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Composition, Book-keeping, &c. An experienced Teacher will take Pupils of any age, male or female; give instruction in school, or at your or my residence. Terms, very low. For arrangement and testimonials, address EDUCATOR, New-York Post-office, Station D

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, pleasantly situated within ten miles of the City of New-York, (steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day,) could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Terms, $253 per annum. Address Box No. 2,388 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., 00 Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—PRINCIPALS, ASsistants and Correspondents—For schools and seminaries in all the States. Address, with stamp, RICE & ANDREWS, National Teachers' Institute, No. 335 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Every teacher, school trustee, parent and pupil is directly interested.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND COLlege, and an experienced teacher, would spend a few hours each day, or week, as private tutor or public instructor, if a suitable situation should offer; references given. Address F. R. L., Union Theological Seminary.

A LADY, ENGAGED IN TEACHING, would like to give lessons of two hours, daily, in some family, as a compensation for a pleasant home. Address M.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1861	$157,877 44
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive	522,308 23
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$680,185 67
This Company has issued no policies except on cargo and freight for the voyage.	
No risks have been taken upon time, or upon hulls of vessels.	
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$589,093 48
Less Return Premiums	73,699 34
Net Earned Premiums	$515,394 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Salvages, &c.	$338,696 37
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses	76,842 36 $413,538 73
Nat Profits	$101,855 41

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely:

Cash in Bank	$88,376 90
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks	498,461 20
Loans on Stocks drawing interest	83,668 63
	$675,506 73
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	220,514 72
Subscription Notes in advance of remiums	21,502 50
Scrips of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at	25,849 48
Total Assets	$943,173 43

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.

Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 4th of April next.

By order of the Board.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	WM. LECONEY,
A. C. RICHARDS,	J. K. MYERS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	A. WESSON,
W. M. RICHARDS,	WM. KENT,
C. D. H. GILLESPIE,	DAVID P. MORGAN,
C. H. MILNOR,	H. ROSS SHERMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.	BENJAMIN READ,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	A. S. BARNES,
SANFORD COBB, Jr.,	J. E. HANFORD,
W. H. M'ELLEN,	THOMAS EAKIN,
B. W. BULL,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
C. HADDEN,	H. A. ALBERTSON,
L. P. MORTON,	JOHN N. HALDEN,
W. MEYER,	C. E. C. WETMORE,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,	L. VANDERVOORT.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM L. CONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861.

Premiums received on Marine Premiums from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December	$3,840 286 54
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1861	1,474,790 29
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,414,576,83
No Policies have been issued to Insure Risks; nor upon Fire Risks discontinued to Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December	$4,155,165,78
Losses paid during the same period	1,554,129
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	
The Company has the following viz:	
United States and State Stock, City Bank and other	$2,023,403,81
Loans secured by Stocks	809,34 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	223,760,00
Dividends on Stock	
Interest due the Company	123,783,02
Premium Notes and Bills	1,6 8,959,02
Cash in Bank	245,513,94
Total Amount	$5,965,8 ,79

Six per cent interest on certificates of profits will be paid to the holders or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.

After reserving TWO MILLION DOLLARS of profits the certificates of the issue of 1854 will be redeemed, and the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th of February next, will have their interest thereon will cease. The same to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A Dividend of thirty per cent is declared on the net unearned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of March next.

The profits of the Company will be received from the 1st of July, 1854, to the 31st December, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amounting to $11,690,210

Additional profits from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862 1,250,000

Total profits for 7½ years $12,940,210

The Certificates previously issued have been redeemed by cash 8,883,470

Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862 $4,050,740

By order of the Board,
W. T. WOOD JONES, Secretary.

John D. Jones, Caleb [illegible], Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis, A [illegible] Capt Daniel Jarvis, Jr.
W. H. H. Moore, Leroy [illegible] Wm Fisher Wood,
Thomas Tileston, D [illegible] Henry Burgy,
Henry Colt, S [illegible] Cornelius Brunnell,
Wm C. Pickersgill, [illegible] A. Bland,
Lewis Curtis, [illegible] Isaac Sherman,
Chas. H. Russell, [illegible] Edward E. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook, James [illegible] L. Morgan,
Robt C. Goodhue, Wm [illegible] Rowland,
P. A. Hargous, Henry [illegible] Babcock,
Meyer Cans, A [illegible] Fisher Westray,
Royal Phelps, Wolfred [illegible] Miniuru, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Vice-President.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO. SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of any or any portion thereof of the one thousand bonds of said Company, payable Jun. 1, 1885, in the Sinking Fund.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD W. CLARK, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Imo., 7th, 1862.

BURLINGTON AND DUBUQUE RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Series Coupon Bonds of the same, will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will send their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.

JOHN N. DENNISON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 3d day of February, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

JAMES [illegible], Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on and after TUESDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from [illegible] to [illegible] P. M. under.

DANIEL [illegible], Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENteen Directors of this Bank, to serve for the three ensuing years, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. W. TAPPAN, Asst. Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1862.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and five inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the banking house, No. 680 Broadway, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M.

W. M. S. [illegible], Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has this day taken into partnership Mr. C. M. RUTTER, a member of the firm of Brookes. The business will be conducted as heretofore, at No. 21 Pine-st., under the name of EUGENE THOMSON.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1862.

EUGENE THOMSON.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 3d day of February next. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL [illegible], Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and reasonable terms by [illegible] & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862.

JAMES H. McKINLEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

GOVERNMENT CLAIM OFFICE.
Ordnance, Quartermaster's and Navy Claims, promptly Collected or Negotiated. ROBERT SEWELL, 72 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned in payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

James H. Pinkney,	J. Green Pearson,
James Irwin,	R. W. Howes,
James S. Pelrie,	Francis Brown,
Jno. McKesson,	George Warren,
J. T. L. Maxwell,	James L. Told,
H. W. Belcher,	Wm. C. Barrett,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	A. S. DePeyster,
Jno. Tappin,	Alden Wattles,
F. A. Conkling,	S. C. Southmayd,
Henry Anstice,	Solomon Benta,
Chas. H. Wilmsrding,	Jno. H. Macy,
Henry Demarest,	James Rogers,
W. S. Hanford,	Geo. W. Clark,
F. Kemble Paulding,	Jno. Wilson,
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Pond.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reelected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE FEBRUARY 1, ON the first mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be paid at No. 25 William-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 175 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMIannual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.

By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE.
BOSTON, Jan. 25, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share will be payable on the 5th day of February next to holders of stock, at the close of business on the 28th instant.

Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at this office.

This Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 28th inst. to Feb. 5.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 23th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an interest Dividend of six per cent. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 12th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., on all policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, such Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 12th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CERRY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books, and others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 18 2.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board,

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 400 HUDSON-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the first day of February next. The transfer books are closed until that day. By order,

JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
No. 92 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., payable on his 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office: No. 50 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chap. 81 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 17, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan 29, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, No. 6 State-st., until 2 o'clock M. this day, for a schooner, to carry about 2,200 barrels bulk, to load for Hilton Head, Port Royal or Beaufort. Also, for two vessels of from 2,700 to 3,000 barrels burden, to load for Locust Point. Dispatch for all will be given. Persons offering vessels will please state the price which will be demanded per barrel bulk of flour or other dry articles. Beef, pork, or other wet barrels will be allowed one-fifth in addition to flour, other barrels in proportion, and measurement goods five feet in the barrel of flour. Heavy goods, 2,000 pounds to be considered equal to 12 flour barrels.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

CALVARY CHURCH PEW FOR SALE.—A large pew in the middle aisle. Apply to Box No. 923 Post-office, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely.
Passengers are requested to procure their passports before going on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The *Columbia* will stop off Port Royal to land the Mails.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them, if they call for instructions at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK..... SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..... SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates in New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. La MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY..... Jan. 7, 1862 | SUNDAY..... March 2
TUESDAY..... Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY..... March 29
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. von SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE DOUBLE-ENGINE United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Geo. W. Coffin, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, 5th February, at 12 o'clock precisely. Apply to LUDLAM & HINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 6 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cincinnati, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MASSA, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c., on and after Monday, Dec. 23, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany. (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Nunsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Suffern at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—JANUARY.—HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Jan. 22, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.
Thursday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 25, 2:40 P. M.	Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 29, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Jan. 29, 2:40 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 1, 9:30 P. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

INSURANCE.

COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital $200,000
With a handsome surplus safely invested.
Last Dividend, four per cent. in cash to Stockholders, and
Fifty per cent. in Scrip to Policy-holders entitled to participate.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
JOHN C. BEEBE, Secretary.

METALS.

BRASS CASTINGS.—J. & T. DONALDSON ARE now fully prepared to execute all orders for brass castings and brass finishing of every description, (including military work,) on the most moderate terms. They still continue their manufactory of gas fixtures, in every variety, together with gas fitting in all its branches, at No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Gonito-Urinary diseases and their consequences.
The anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and females—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Canterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

[Continued from First Page.]

vessels over, capable of carrying the whole of Gen. FOSTER'S Brigade. They will soon move toward Roanoke Island or Newborne, according as circumstances may decide.

THE SPAULDING TAKEN FOR THE FLAG-SHIP.

Gen. BURNSIDE, with his staff, on Sunday took possession of the steamer *S. R. Spaulding* as his flag-ship. She is the most serviceable vessel in the squadron, of light draft, fleet, and every way suited for his purposes. Mr. E. FOXANSTALL, Jr., the Purser of the *Spaulding*, came up to Fortress Monroe to obtain steamer's supplies which had been sent from Boston for her use. The officers and crew are all well. The *Eastern State* will remain immediately to Hatteras.

ARRIVALS.

On Sunday there arrived the schooners *Juniapta, Paton, Priscilla, S. B. Wheeler, Sarah N. Smith* and *J. W. Lindsay*; the three-masted schooner *Maria Pike* was going in; the ship *John Truck*, with the D'Epineuil Zouaves, was off the bar bound in; the ship *Ann E. Thompson, Arrican, Kitty Simpson*, and *H. D. Brookman*, and a Government bark, were at anchor inside.

Among the passengers from Hatteras are Mr. SHELDON, of New-York, who goes to Washington as bearer of dispatches from Gen. BURNSIDE to the President and War Department; Quartermaster LORING, and Dr. A. RAWLINGS.

Sunday was the first whole pleasant day which had been experienced at Hatteras, and affairs were progressing favorably. *Several water schooners* had arrived; the steam gunboat *Commodore Perry* came in; the tug *Tempest*, with Lieut. FLAGLER, the ordnance officer of the fleet, and a more encouraging state of affairs prevailed. E. S.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Report of Gen. Burnside to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

A special messenger, with dispatches from Gen. BURNSIDE, reached Washington this morning. They are dated: "Headquarters, Department of North Carolina, Hatteras Inlet, Jan. 26, 1862."

The messenger left Hatteras on Sunday. Gen BURNSIDE states:

"We left our anchorage at Annapolis on Thursday the 9th, and after a protracted passage, owing to dense fog, arrived at Fortress Monroe Friday night, at 12 o'clock.

Leaving Fortress Monroe on Saturday, at 10 in the morning, we proceeded at once to sea; but owing to fogs on Sunday night, our progress was very slow. On Monday, the 13th, the weather cleared, with a heavy wind and rough sea, which caused our vessels to labor very heavily, and some were obliged to cut loose from the vessels they were towing. Most of them, however, passed over the bar and anchored inside the harbor about 12 o'clock, noon, on the 15th, just in time to escape the severe gale of Monday night and Tuesday.

The propeller *City of New-York* ran on the bar at the entrance to the harbor, and owing to the severe weather and want of small boats we could render her no assistance. She was laden with stores, and was lost.

The General also says he had been led to believe that he would find experienced pilots at Hatteras, but had great difficulty in accomplishing his wish, for want of proper accommodations. He adds that he would commence that day to build a wharf for landing supplies. The men were cheerful and patient, and he would proceed with confidence.

An accident occurred in an effort to relieve the steamer *New-York*, by which a boat was swamped, and the lives of Col. ALLEN, of the Ninth New-Jersey, his surgeon, and a mate of the boat were also lost.

After the arrival of the expedition at Hatteras, the enemy made their appearance in one or two vessels on a reconnoitering expedition. Our boats gave chase and drove them back. The transports and vessels grounded will be got off by the aid of the tug-boats. Only one, the *New-York*, was lost, and no lives, the three above referred to excepted.

EXCITEMENT OF THE REBELS AT NEWBERN.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

Richmond *Dispatch*, of yesterday, has the following;

"Newbern, N. C., is in a ferment of excitement, in an expectation of an attack in that quarter. The town is under martial law, and every preparation is being made for early intelligence of the enemy's movements, and for his repulse when he does come."

THE LOST VESSELS OF THE EXPEDITION.

THE GUNBOAT ZOUAVE.

The gunboat *Zouave*, reported lost at Hatteras Inlet on the 17th instant, was one of the nine gunboats belonging to the Burnside Expedition. The following are her dimensions, her armament, and a full list of her officers.

Dimensions—Length on deck, 106 feet; breadth of beam, 21 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft of water at load line, 7 feet 9 inches; tonnage, 170 tons.

Armament—Four guns: one 30-pounder Parrott gun; two 12-pound Wtard rifle guns; one 12-pounder boat howitzer.

Officers—Captain, WILLIAM HUNT; First Officer, George Gilfillan; Second Officer, Wm. Henry Hunt; Chief Engineer, John H. Millar; First Assistant Engineer, Frederick Miller; Second Assistant Engineer Monroe Bawns.

THE FLOATING BATTERY GRAPESHOT.

The *Grapeshot*, reported lost at sea, was one of the five floating batteries of the expedition. She was armed with two rifled guns, and was under the command of Capt. MCKANE. All hands were saved.

THE STEAMER CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The *City of New-York*, belonging to the Burnside Expedition, which ran on the bar at the entrance to the harbor, at Hatteras, and was lost, was an American propeller of 574 tons, rates A 2, built at Hoboken, N. J., in 1852. She was formerly owned by W. P. WILLIAMS, but when lost was the property of the United States Government. She was commanded by Capt. NYE, formerly of the New-Bedford line. She was laden principally with ordnance stores, which were lost.

Beside these, the transport ship *Pocahontas*, with ninety horses aboard, was lost and the horses drowned; and one or two schooners, names unknown, loaded with provisions and coal, were also totally wrecked.

The number of lives lost—only three—is marvelously small.

COL. J. W. ALLEN.

Col. JOSEPH W. ALLEN, of the Burnside Expedition, who lost his life while gallantly attempting to procure water for the distressed troops, was a native of Burlington, New-Jersey, and was Colonel of the New-Jersey Ninth Regiment. He had reached the forty-fifth year of his age at the time of his death. By profession he had been a civil engineer; but, at the call of his country, took up arms, and led to the field one of the best regiments which has been furnished by the State of New-Jersey. He had previously been for several years Colonel of one of the New-Jersey militia regiments. His present regiment arrived at Annapolis January 4, and embarked on the Burnside Expedition the following morning on the ship *Dragoon* and ship *Ann E. Thompson*. But he never reached the field of battle and of glory for which he thirsted. The troops wanted water; and with his surgeon, Dr. S. F. WELLER, the second mate of one of the vessels on which his regiment was embarked, and a boat's crew, he went in a life-boat to try and obtain it. The boat swamped, and the Colonel, the surgeon and the mate sank to a watery grave to rise no more.

THE NEWS IN TRENTON.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The news of the loss of Col. ALLEN and other officers and men of the New-Jersey Ninth Regiment, created a profound sensation in the Legislature. The melancholy event was announced in both Houses, and out of respect to the memory of the dead, both Houses adjourned.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting View of Affairs in Mexico.

Promptness of the People in Answering the Call of the Government.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Passage of a Bill in the Senate Authorizing the President to take Possession of Railroads and Telegraphs.

The Treasury Note Bill Under Discussion in the House.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The House Committee on Commerce, at their meeting to-day, authorized Gen. WARD to report on the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty. The report will suggest a number of important changes, making it more equal and favorable to the United States.

A BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING introduced a bill in the House to-day to establish a uniform Bankrupt law in the United States, which was, on his motion, referred to the Committee on the Bankrupt Law, of which he is Chairman. Mr. CONKLING is accused by many with the intention of killing off any Bankrupt bill at the present session, but so far as I understand his sentiments this charge is unjust. But it is time he was presenting a bill for the consideration of Congress and the country.

THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

The removal of Gen. RIPLEY from the head of the Ordnance Bureau, and the appointment of Capt. DYER, late of the Springfield Armory, in his place, gives great satisfaction here. Other changes of a most important character are about to be made.

GEN. FREMONT.

All interest in Gen. FREMONT has apparently died out in Washington, so far as the public is concerned; his name is scarcely ever heard, and I have met but two men who have seen him since he has been in Washington. Nevertheless, his peculiar position requires some official action to be taken in his case, and it is understood that the Cabinet have been considering the matter. It is alleged that the charges against him have taken distinct form and shape, from recent examinations and reports of Government officials in Missouri. FREMONT, understanding this fact, will make no present publication, but await the trial of his case by a military tribunal.

THE ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONERS.

One of the New-York Allotment Commissioners, Mr. ROOSEVELT, from his excessive work and exposure in the late bad weather in the camps, has become disabled by a cold and fever, and left for New-York to-night.

THE MEXICAN COMMISSIONER.

There has not yet been published a correct account of the recent appointment of a Mexican Commissioner to the United States. The following is authentic: Gen. DON DOMINGO DE GOICOURIA, of New York, has received a commission from the Mexican Government with plenary powers to negotiate any treaty with the United States on behalf of Mexico. Gen. GOICOURIA arrived in Washington yesterday, and to-day presented his credentials to Secretary SEWARD. They consisted of a formal commission from DEGOLLADO and an autograph letter from President JUAREZ himself. Señor ROMSAS, the poputer Mexicen *Chargé* here, will continue in charge of the Legation, and cooperate with Gen. GOICOURIA. Gen. GOICOURIA is one of the most capable and trusted friends that the Liberal Government of Mexico has ever had, and he brings assurances of the ardent sympathy of Mexico with the United States in the midst of the dangers now afflicting the two countries.

Private advices develop an interesting state of facts in Mexico. The General Government has the support now of all parties, as in these loyal States, and has levied a tax of two per cent. on all capitalists rated over five hundred dollars, which is cheerfully paid, and will yield a heavy amount. UZAGA has an army of twelve thousand men, well equipped, near Vera Cruz, and forty pieces of cannon. ZACATECA'S troops, five thousand strong, end thirty pieces of cannon, were within fifty miles of Vera Cruz. JALISCO has five thousand men and thirty pieces of cannon *en route*. Each State has furnished two thousand more men than the quota called for. COBOS and BUITRON, reactionary chiefs, had been completely routed by CARBAJAL. MAZIA, the Indian reactionary chief, had given in his adhesion to JUAREZ and taken a command. CAJIGAS, the Spanish reactionary chief, who so brutally murdered OCAMPO, raised the Spanish flag in his camp, which so enraged his own soldiers that they seized and turned him over to the military authorities at Acambay, where he was immediately shot.

Gen. GOICOURIA returned to New-York to-night.

Private letters also continue to develop a state of affairs in Mexico more and more interesting.

Up to the date of last advices, there were 500 of the Spanish soldiers in the hospital. This is one-twelfth of their entire force that has arrived thus far. Numbers have died from the *vomito*. This is twenty-five days after landing, and in what is considered the healthy season of the year. Desertions take place almost daily. This is not strange, since the soldiers were impressed and the service is not at all to their taste. There are 4 000 more troops awaiting Gen PRIM'S order at Havana, but the departure of this force, it is said, would leave Cuba almost defenceless.

Gen. SERANO has disapproved of the expedition from the start, and now that it has been placed under the *independent* command of Gen. PRIM, he is more than ever disgusted—so much so, that he has tendered his resignation as Captain-General of Cuba, and whether this is accepted or not, he intends to leave for Spain early in February. Gen. GASSET, on his part, hoped to be Gen. SERANO'S representative in Mexico, but the presence of Gen. PRIM disappointed the hopes of Gen. GASSET. The Bank of Havana has furnished $3,500,000 toward the expedition, and so scarce is money becoming in Cuba, that the Bank has informed the Spanish Government that it cannot survive another draft on its coffers. So much for Spain. Of herself, she can do no more, either in men or money.

The allies now occupy Vera Cruz. A French officer, it is stated, hoisted the three flags, placing the French in the centre, the English on the right and the Spanish on the left. This has caused dissatisfaction to the English and Spanish.

Diplomacy has as yet done nothing. Sir CHARLES WYKE, the representative of England, and Mons. SALIGNY, the representative of France, are both in Vera Cruz, at swords'-points—SALIGNY in one corner, with his back up like a pussy Angola cat, spitefully eyes Sir CHARLES in the opposite corner, who, like a dyspeptic Scotch terrier, returns the compliment by growling and showing his teeth. A harmonious state of affairs truly. Here we have prejudices of religion and race, pecuniary and commercial interests, military etiquette and honor, all antagonistically jumbled up together in this unholy, unnatural alliance against Mexico. It would appear as though the invading powers would inevitably meet with disaster; and if they should get to fighting among themselves in the streets of Vera CRUZ, before they attempt to penetrate the interior, it would not be very astonishing.

SECRETARY CHASE TO COLLECTOR BARNEY.

The following is a copy of the letter from Secretary CHASE to Collector BARNEY. It has been procured on application at the Department, in order to correct an erroneous statement recently published:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 17, 1862.

SIR: I have under consideration an appeal from your alleged decision that certain teas imported from Canton per bark *Penquin*, by Messrs. A. A. Low & Bros., are dutiable under the acts of Dec. 24, 1861, the appellants claiming that said teas are entitled to entry free of duty under the provision of the sixth section of the act of Aug. 5, 1861. The twenty-third section of the act of March 2, 1861, exempts from duty tea when imported direct from the country of production in American vessels, or in foreign vessels entitled to the same privileges as American vessels.

The fifth section of the act of Aug. 5, 1861, provides that all goods, wares and merchandise actually on shipboard, and bound to the United States, at the date of the passage of this act, shall be subject to pay such duties as are provided by law before and at the time of the passage of this act.

Thus tea on shipboard, and bound to the United States, on the 5th of August last, was entitled to entry on importation free of duty under the act of Aug. 5, 1861. The act of Dec. 24, 1861, provides that from and after the date of the passage of the act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on articles hereinafter-mentioned, there shall be collected and paid the following duties, end rates of duty, that is to say, first, on all teas 20 cents per pound; and the question is now presented whether tea on shipboard on the 5th of August last, and bound to the United States from the country of production in a vessel of the United States, is entitled to the privilege accorded by the fifth section of the act of Aug. 5, 1861, and entitled to entry free of duty.

If the terms in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed had been omitted from the act of Dec. 24, all teas imported without exception would have been liable to the duties imposed by it. The insertion of those terms seems to indicate the intention on the part of Congress to leave free the tea and coffee made free by the fifth section of the Act of Aug. 5, 1861, and thus avoid a discrimination between shipments already received and admitted from near, and shipments from remote localities also on shipboard on the 5th of August last, but not yet arrived. I am of the opinion, therefore, the merchandise in question will be entitled to free entry, if it shall be shown to your satisfaction that the teas in this case were equally on shipboard and bound to the United States from the country of growth or production on or before the passage of the Act of Aug. 5, 1861.

I am, very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HIRAM BARNEY, Esq., Collector, &c., New-York.

PAID OFF.

The Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, Col. NUGENT, have just been paid off. Through the exertions of Father WILLETT, the Chaplain, almost every man sent home part of his pay to his family, in letter envelops, by Adam's Express. About $18,000 were thus sent by this regiment.

THE CLOTHING FOR THE NATIONAL PRISONERS.

Certain prisoners, just released from Richmond and arrived here to-day, say that of all the clothing forwarded to them by Gen. WOOL, from Fortress Monroe, some months since, by way of Norfolk, care of Gen. ITURBE, not one garment ever reached Richmond. It is supposed they were appropriated by the Confederates.

APPOINTMENTS ACCEPTED.

Bishop AMES and HAMILTON FISH have signified their acceptance of their appointments by the Secretary of War as Commissioners to visit and relieve the prisoners of the United States in the hands of the rebels.

MUST PROCURE PASSES.

An order has been issued from the office of the Provost Marshal here, requiring that hereafter all persons passing by stage or private conveyance over the roads between the District and Port Tobacco, or Leonardstown, Md., and the vicinity of those villages, to procure passes, either from the office of the Provost Marshal here if going hither, or from the headquarters of Gen. HOOKER'S division, if coming this way, the said roads being now in military possession.

A STEAM-GUN.

A large steam-gun arrived here to-day, for which the inventor claims great execution in repelling attacks upon fortifications.

PRISONERS ARRIVED.

Lieut. BOOTH, of the Second Wisconsin Regiment, made prisoner at Bull Run, and Lieut. HOOPER, of the First Californie Regiment, captured at Ball's Bluff, arrived here to-day from Richmond.

FEW SOLDIERS IN THE STREETS.

Fewer soldiers are now seen in Washington than at any previous time since the commencement of the rebellion, owing to the execution of a recently promulgated military order.

GEN. STURGIS HERE ON ORDERS.

Gen. STURGIS, of Missouri, reported himself here yesterday, in obedience to orders. It was he who conducted the masterly retreat of our army from Springfield, after the fall of LYON, thus saving a million or more dollars' worth of army stores to the Government. He is a Major in the regular army, and graduated in 1845. Last year he commanded a most successful expedition against the Kioway Indians, who have since remained very quiet.

COURT-MARTIAL ADJOURNED.

By order of Gen. MCCLELLAN, the General Court-martial was adjourned yesterday morning to next Wednesday.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the petition of a large number of New-York merchants in favor of restoring the warehousing system.

Several petitions were presented in favor of employing homœopathic surgeons in the army.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) presented a petition of citizens of Illinois, asking Congress not to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and asking for the expulsion of members who sympathize with such an act.

The petition also prays that the title of General, conferred by law, may be taken away from JOHN C. FREMONT, and that his frauds in the Western Department be exposed.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that he had some hesitancy in presenting the petition, but he understood that it was within the rules in regard to petitions.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury inform the Senate what, if any, further legislation is necessary, to enable the Executive Department to take charge of the cotton and other lands of South Carolina now in possession of the Government, and to place the same under cultivation; also, if any further legislation is necessary to provide for the "blacks" in those localities, and to furnish them with proper employment. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army. Referred.

Section 1 provides that Brevet commissions shall not carry with them increased pay or emoluments.

Section 2 provides that forage shall not be commuted by what is drawn in kind, and that no allowence for servants or horses shall hereafter be made, either in kind or commutation, unless such servants and horses shall regularly have been mustered and inspected.

Section 3 provides that a Major-General shall be entitled to draw forage for four horses; Brigadier-Generals for three; Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains and Lieutenants of Cavalry and Artillery for two, and Chaplains for one.

Section 4 provides that officers of the army employing soldiers as servants shall deduct from their own monthly pay the full amount paid to said soldier monthly by the Government, for every month such soldier is so employed; any officer failing to make such deduction, on conviction before a general Court-martial, to be cashiered.

Section 5 provides that the first section of the act of Aug. 6, 1861, increasing the pay of privates in the army shall not hereafter be construed to increase the pay of the commissioned officers of the army, and that the 8th section of the act of 22d July, 1861, shall be so construed as to give to the Quartermaster Sergeants the same compensation as to regiment Commissary Sergeants.

Section 6 repeals so much of the act of 22d July, 1861, as authorizes each regiment of volunteers to have twenty-four musicians for a band, and provides for mustering such bands out of the service within thirty days after the passage of this act.

Section 7 provides that each brigade in the volunteer service shall have sixteen musicians as a band, to receive the pay and allowance of the service of the Engineer Corps, the principal musicians to receive $21 per month.

Section 8 provides that the rate of mileage allowed to officers of the army, when traveling on public duty where transportation in kind is not furnished by the Government, shall not exceed six cents per mile, except between stations located on the east and west of the Rocky Mountains, where ten cents per mile shall be allowed.

Section 9 provides that during the continuance of the present rebellion there shall be deducted from the compensation of all persons employed in the military and naval service of the United States ten per cent. of the amount of their compensation.

Section 10 authorizes the President to appoint chaplains to permanent hospitals where he may deem it necessary, the same to be compensated as now allowed to post chaplains in the regular service.

Section 11 provides that no person shall be appointed chaplain, who is not a regular ordained minister of some religious denomination, and who is not recommended by some authorized ecclesiastical body, or by not less than five accredited ministers of said denomination.

Section 12 provides for eight medical inspectors, each to have the pay and emoluments of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry, and whose duty it shall be to inspect the sanitary condition of transports, quarters, camps, field and general hospitals, and report all the circumstances relating to the sanitary condition and wants of the troops, and of the hospitals, etc. These inspectors to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, upon the passage of the act.

Section 13 provides that any officer put under arrest shall, by the officer under whose order the arrest was made, be served with a copy of the charges on which the arrest was made within eight days thereafter, and that he shall be brought to trial within ten days thereafter, if the necessities of the service permit; if not, then he shall be brought to trial within twenty days after the expiration of the said ten days.

Section 14 provides for retiring army officers whose names shall have been borne on the army register forty-one years, or shall be of the age of sixty-two years.

Section 15 authorizes the President to assign any officer thus retired to any duty, and such officer so assigned to receive the full pay of his grade while so employed.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the United States. Referred. The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three persons learned in the law, to revise, simplify, arrange and consolidate all such statutes of the Congress of the United States in force at the present session, as are general and permanent in their nature. In performing this duty, the Commissioners shall bring together all acts and parts of acts which from similarity of subject ought to be so brought together, and shall arrange the same under titles, articles and sections, or other suitable divisions and subdivisions.

And to every title, or other proper division, they shall prefix head notes, briefly and clearly expressive of the matter contained in each section or smallest subdivision. Annex side notes so drawn as to be a guide to the contents of the text, refer to the original acts from which each section is compiled, and to the decisions of the Federal tribunals explanatory of or expounding the same, and close the whole with an index for easy reference to every portion of the statutes so revised.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when the Commissioners shall have compiled the revision and consolidation of the said statutes, they shall cause a copy of the same to be submitted to Congress, that the acts so revised and consolidated by them may be enacted if Congress shall so determine, and when the said acts shall be so presented, the said Commissioners shall also suggest to Congress such contradictions, omissions and imperfections as may appear to the acts by them revised, with the mode in which they have reconciled, supplied and amended the said acts in the Revised Statutes presented; and the said Commissioners may also designate such acts or parts of acts, if any, as, in their judgment, ought to be repealed, with the reasons for advising such repeal.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners each shall be paid for their services at the rate of —— dollars a year, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said revision and consolidation of the Statutes, by and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the said Statutes shall be reported to Congress on or before the —— day of ——.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.) the bill to authorize the President to take possession of certain railroads and telegraph lines was taken up.

Mr. WADE said the bill only intended to affect such roads as were not willing should be used by the Government.

After discussion, Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to confine the operation of the bill to the States declared in insurrection.

Mr. SUMNER moved to add, "or where is actually the seat of war."

Mr. WADE did not want any immunity for other States. If he had the power, he would hang traitors and bridge-burners twice over if they were in the loyal States.

Mr. TRUMBULL was willing to punish traitors anywhere. He only wanted to confine the military punishment, provided for in the bill, to States where the judicial power cannot be exercised.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said the Government wanted power to move large bodies of troops over the roads, at any time and in such numbers as they pleased. We have a large army which must be moved, and it might require all the rolling stock, &c., of several railroads at once.

Mr. WADE was for giving the Government all the power it needed to carry on the war. If it could not carry on the war with energy they might as well give it up. This war was a rose-water war. He wanted the war carried on vigorously, and wanted the power to transport troops without any hindrance.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was in favor of the main object of the bill, but he had some doubts about putting operatives on railroads by military law, as provided for by this bill. He simply objected to compelling the railroad men to subject themselves to the rules and articles of war.

Mr. HALE thought there was much necessity for severe measures against traitors in many places in the loyal States. He instanced the city in which we are legislating as an example.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought in regard to many things about which Congress legislated the Government had power over them, and much greater under the war power. The Senator from Ohio said that the Government already possesses this power, the war power. If so, what is the necessity for this bill? In his (FESSENDEN'S) judgment, such power was always incident to a time of war. Why, then, is it necessary to put this law on the statute book? He thought it better to leave the matter to the discretion of a commander. He (FESSENDEN) would do all that was necessary under the circumstances. As to giving any commander power to shoot any person who interferes against the Government, he thought that would be a dangerous power to put on the statute book. There was no necessity for such legislation. We are fighting to restore the Constitution. Let us be careful that we do not violate it. We had better leave the war power full force, to be used by the Commender-in-Chief.

Mr. WADE claimed that Congress had the war power, and if we left it to the President, we might as well declare the President dictator and tyrant. Congress, the representatives of the people, ought to have control of the war, and he would never give up such power. The Senator from Maine seemed to think that Congress had nothing to do but furnish men and money, and then let the President do as he please.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the Senator was putting words in his mouth which he never said. He never supposed Congress had not power over the President, but Congress could not punish citizens only according to the Constitution.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.) said he had come up against the question, whether the power to suspend the *habeas corpus* or martial law exists in the President or in Congress. If the President has the power what harm is there if Congress says again he has the power. If he has not the power, Congress ought to give him what power was necessary.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) contended that the power of Congress to declare war did not give it the power of the Commander-in-Chief, and tell when the army is to go forward or retreat. Congress, when it declares war, confers on the President all power necessary to accomplish the object desired. Congress had no right to decide how the President should carry on the war.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that Congress had the entire power, and might disband the army to-morrow. Congress has the right to arm the army with wooden swords.

Mr. COWAN—Would the President be bound to obey it?

Mr. TRUMBULL—Certainly. Congress might pass a law requiring the President to hang or shoot every prisoner taken. Such things would be unwise; but Congress has the power, and it was a monstrous idea that the war power was vested in the Executive, against which they wanted to enter a protest.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Opp.,) thought it strange that the Senator from Pennsylvania had fallen into such an error as his suicidal argument showed. If they once established the doctrine that civil power was subordinate to military, it would be the destruction of the Government, for it would be the end of all civil liberty. When the laws can be executed, we have no right to interpose military power.

A vote was taken on Mr. SUMNER'S amendment to the amendment, which was disagreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL modified the amendment, so as to confine the operation and punishment of the bill to any State or District in which the laws of the United States are opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, by insurgents or rebels against the United States, too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, which was agreed to. Yeas, 19; Nays, 17.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, as a substitute for the second section, that any persons who attempt, within the lines of the army of the United States, to resist or interfere with the unrestrained use of the property described, or injure it, be treated as spies of the enemy, and punished with death or other punishment. Disagreed to—Yeas, 14; Nays, 21.

The bill was then passed—Yeas, 23; Nays, 12, as follows: Messrs. Browning, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, McDougal, Powell, Trumbull, Saulshury and Willey.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

Mr. WATTS, the delegate from New-Mexico, rose to a question of privilege, desiring to correct a statement in a newspaper, but the Speaker ruled that a newspaper statement is not a question of privilege.

The House in Committee, resumed the consideration of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill.

This was subsequently laid aside, and the special order proceeded with, namely, the bill to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for the funding of the floating debt of the United States, a copy of which was published last week.

Mr. SPAULDING rose to address the Committee, when

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, inquired whether the gentleman proposed to leave the bill open to discusion and amendment.

Mr. SPAULDING replied that the bill would take the usual course, and an opportunity would be afforded for debate as long as practicebly compatible with the pressing demands of the Treasury.

Mr. MCALLE gave notice of his intention to introduce a substitute for the bill, omitting such part as makes the note a legal tender.

Mr. SPAULDING proceeded to explain the bill, in a speech which we print in full in another part of this morning's TIMES.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) in reply to an inquiry, said that ample time would be given for discussion of the bill, and he gave notice that he would offer an amendment to make the semi-annual interest payable in coin.

The Committee here rose, when further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Referred to the Special Committee on that subject.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) made a report on the subject of disloyal employes of the Government, the consideration of which was postponed for two weeks.

The House again took up the Judicial, Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill. Sundry amendments were made, no conclusion was arrived at, and the House adjourned.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Repulse of a Rebel Reconnoissance at Bolivar.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Tuesday, Jan. 28.

This forenoon a squad of ASHBY'S rebel cavalry made their appearance at Bolivar, accompanied by a section of artillery, which opened fire on Company H, of Col. GRAHY'S Regiment, stationed a mile and a half above Sandy Hook. Our Parrott gun and Enfields soon silenced their barkers, and drove the rebels back behind the hill. At the latest advices no rebels were in sight, except a mounted picket, stationed in a small wood near Bolivar.

JACKSON'S main body is concentrating at Charlestown. Informants state great consternation exists among the rebels, in consequence of the circulation of reports among them that our whole division is about to cross over, and that JACKSON has posted to Charlestown to resist our progress. It is thought here that JACKSON will move down nearer to Harper's Ferry to-night.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Seven Bridge-Burners Sentenced to be Shot.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The Military Commission assembled at Palmyra for the trial of the bridge-burners, has found seven persons guilty, and sentenced them to be shot. The sentence has been approved by Major-Gen. HALLECK, and they will be executed at a time and place hereafter to be designated. A gentleman who reached this city yesterday from Palmyra reports that the long bridge on the Hannibal end St. Joseph Railroad, burned by the rebels on Saturday night, has just been completed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

Amending the General Manufactory law.

Amending the Revised Statutes, so as to affect judgments in cases of ejectment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RAMSAY—To amend the divorce law.

By Mr. ROBERTSON—To prevent and punish fraud in the use of false stamps, brends, trade marks.

Also a bill in relation to sales by the Commissione of the United States Loan Fund.

BILLS PASSED.

The annual appropriation bill for the canals of the State.

To amend the law in relation to unauthorised banking.

The Canal Auditor sent in a statement of the canal awards made and the amount unpaid.

Mr. BELL'S resolution in favor of appointing three Commissioners to draft a general tax bill was taken up and debated by Messrs. HENDERSON and BELL. Messrs. RAMSAY and HUTCHINSON also spoke on the resolution, when it was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The bill to amend the Brooklyn Common School Law was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

To-day being general order day, bills were considered in Committee of the Whole.

The annual Message of the Governor was taken up.

Mr. HULBURD moved the usual reference of the various topics of the Message to appropriate Committees.

A motion was made to refer the matters relating to the Metropolitan Police to the Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.

Mr. SMITH moved to amend by referring the subject to a Special Committee, composed of the members from New-York, Kings and Westchester Counties.

Mr. PIERCE opposed the amendment. He said that the members from New-York came here as politicians to cripple the Metropolitan Police law. He favored the reference of all matters relating to the subject to the Standing Committees.

Mr. ROYAL PHELPS was glad to hear an argument in favor of referring all matters, where possible, to the Standing Committees, which had been carefully selected. He regretted that the gentleman from Ulster County had seen fit to charge the members from New-York as coming here as politicians to cripple this or other measures. As a member from New-York he should be sorry to see anything done in the House which would alter or impair the Matropolitan Police law. He thought that when the Legislature of the State first deprived the City of New-York of the right to form and manage its own Police, and took it into their own hands, they did a wrong act, but he would be equally frank and say that the Metropolitan Police law had fought itself into favor. He was glad to hear his testimony to the fact that the police was managed without regard to politics. He would hope they were not as mixed as the politics in this chamber. The Commissioners, Superintendents and Captains pay no regard to politics, and do their duty efficiently. He hoped the matter would be referred to the Standing Committee on the Affairs of Cities, which having members on it from the Metropolitan Districts, knew more of the people and the practical working of the law than the Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.

A motion to refer the subject to the Standing Committee on the Affairs of Cities was carried.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

The bill to amend the annual appropriation law by allowing $100,000 remaining in the State Treasury, paid in for the redemption of lands sold for taxes, to be drawn out and paid to the parties interested.

The bill to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to raise money for the relief of the families of volunteers.

To amend the charter of the Republic Fire Insurance Company.

To authorize the Supervisors of Ulster County to pay the expenses of the Twentieth Regiment.

In relation to warrants issued against defaulting County Collectors.

No other business of importance was transacted. Recess till 7 P. M.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock.

The financial resolutions were taken up.

Mr. BEARDS spoke against secured currency and in favor of unrestricted credit.

Mr. RAYMOND next addressed the House. He conceded to the fullest extent the justness and soundness of the principle, that every loan made by the Government should rest on the levy of a tax sufficient to pay the interest and ultimately to redeem the principal, and that the sum raised by said tax should be specifically applied to that object. He proceeded to show that the Government had adhered to this principle, and were prepared to levy the tax; that they must also have a large sum of money for the immediate necessity of the war, which they could not obtain from capitalists or the banks, and that the issue of Treasury notes was a matter of absolute necessity to the prosecution of the war. He argued that they would rest on a basis of taxation, being convertible into stock which had that basis; that if made a legal tender, they could not be depreciated by any class of bankers or capitalists; that they would not depreciate, nor would they unduly inflate the currency of the country. He spoke over an hour, and entered largely into the details of the subject. He controverted also with some sharpness the remarks taken and remarks made by Mr. HUBBARD and Mr. ALVORD, and spoke of the passage of resolutions denouncing this currency as calculated to impair the energy of the Government to prosecute the war with vigor.

The Speaker's remarks were replied to by Messrs. HULBURD, PIERCE, ALVORD, and the subject made the special order for Thursday evening.

[Advertisement.]

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!—For the derangements of the system, incident to the change of diet, wounds, eruptions, and exposures, which every volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment, 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

A YOUNG MAN'S BEST CAPITAL IS HIS HEAD.—To know how to use it to the best advantage, get a careful examination at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 28—*In ship Washington*, of Manchester, for Liverpool—Wm. Moran, Thomas Sullivan, attached to the *Metropolitan Record*; James Quintero, Vincent Virgil Escafora, H. H. Condon, Antonio Blanco, Louis Caret, Ramon Vitorero, Wm. Palmer, Horace Aylwin, Mariano Augero, Jesus Compier, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. S. T. B——, from *Buenos Ayres*—Capt. Grimdell and lady, late of Beaufort, South Carolina, wrecked at Buenos Ayres.

In ship Union, from N——*hae*—J. H. Briard and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 13 | Sun sets.... 5 12 | Moon sets.... 6 05
Sandy Hook. 7 23 | Gov. Island 8 12 | Hell Gate.... 9 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 28.

Arrived.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with sdse. to L. Bonner.

Ship Union (of Baltimore), Wiley, Shanghae Aug. 7, with teas and silks to Wetmore, Hennings & Mount; passed the North Saddle

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3231. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Order from the Secretary of War.

No More Foreign Arms or Clothing to be Purchased.

OUTSTANDING ORDERS TO BE CANCELED.

A Bloody Skirmish on the Lower Potomac.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM KENTUCKY

Rebel Soldiers Throwing Down Their Arms.

Fifteen Regiments Gone from Manassas with Beauregard.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The urgent necessity which required the immediate purchase of arms, clothing and other military supplies from foreign countries having ceased, the Secretary of War has ordered:

1. That no further contracts be made by this Department, or any bureau thereof, for any article of foreign manufacture that can be produced or manufactured in the United States.

2. All outstanding orders, agencies, authorities, licenses for the purchase of arms, clothing, or anything else in foreign countries, or of foreign manufacture for this Department, are revoked and annulled.

3. All persons claiming to have any contract, bargain, or agreement, order, warrant, license or authority of whatever nature from this Department or any bureau thereof, for furnishing arms, clothing, equipments, or anything, to the United States, are required within fifteen days from this date to give written notice of such contract, and its purport, with a statement in writing of what has been done under it, and to file a copy thereof with the Secretary of War.

4. All contracts, orders and agreements, for any supplies, should be in writing, and signed by the contracting parties, and the originals, or a copy thereof, filed, according to paragraph 1,049 of the Regulations, with the head of the proper bureau. It is seldom that any necessity can prevent a contract from being reduced to writing, and even when made by telegraph, its terms can speedily be written and signed, and every claim founded upon any pretended contract, bargain, agreement, order, warrant, authority or license, outstanding, of which notice and a copy is not filed, in accordance with this order, within the period mentioned, shall be deemed, and held to be *primâ facie* fraudulent and void, and no claim thereon will be allowed or paid by this Department, unless upon full and satisfactory proof of its validity.

NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

Secretary STANTON was shown private letters, to-day, from Kentucky, containing the most important and extraordinary statements in regard to the battle at Somerset, to wit: That an entire rebel regiment threw down their arms in the conflict, and declared their purpose no longer to fight against the Government. This example was followed by companies and individuals of other regiments, and accounts for the complete failure and small slaughter attending a deliberate Confederate attack.

Gen. THOMAS is not pursuing ZOLLICOFFER's defeated army, the roads and inadequate transportation not permitting. He is building a road of thirty miles in length to render his advance into Tennessee easy and permanent.

A DESERTER'S STORY.

A deserter from STUART's Virginia Cavalry came in our lines this morning, and was brought to Secretary STANTON. He reports BEAUREGARD gone to Kentucky with fifteen thousand men. Gen. GUS. SMITH succeeds him in command at Centreville. This deserter reports suffering among the rebels from lack of suitable clothing, salt, coffee, &c. They only have plenty of meat and bread.

ACCURATE INTELLIGENCE OF THE HERALD.

The mournful tidings in the *Herald* of this morning of the loss of the *Eastern Queen* off Cape Hatteras, by which the entire Fourth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, with its officers, found a watery grave, was slightly relieved in Washington by the fact that said regiment is quietly garrisoning a couple of forts near this city. The biographies of Col TYLER and Major HAMINGWAY in the *Herald's* report are wide enough of the truth to answer for any other officers, however, that may chance to be drowned in the expedition.

The Administration anticipate no delay of the Burnside Expedition.

A BLOODY SKIRMISH.

Rev. Mr. WASTON, of Trinity Church, who was in Gen. HEINTZELMAN's camp last night, has brought in the particulars of a foray upon a gang of rebels, on the Occoquan, last night. He says they were holding a caronsal in the house of one POATER, an old man, when they were surrounded by the detail of fifty men, and refusing to surrender the firing commenced, and was continued until every rebel except two was killed. These two were POATER, who fought desperately to the last, and a young man who had been fiddling for the party. This latter was a citizen of Washington, and claimed to be a Union man, but was doubtless a spy, who had taken information from Washington to the rebels. The number killed was ten—nine Texas Rangers and one citizen, who was present. Dr. WESTON has a Confederate bank bill taken from one of the dead bodies.

THE BRIGADIERS.

In secret session to-day an attempt was made to confirm several Brigadiers, but the movement failed. This brings uneasiness to many shoulder-straps.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in secret session, to-day, confirmed JOHN TUCKER as Assistant Secretary of War.

GEN. LANE'S STAFF.

The President handed to-night to CHAMPION VAUGHAN, commissions for himself and the following gentlemen, who are to constitute the Staff of JAMES H. LANE: Col. Wm. H. Merritt, Lieut.-Col. J. Kilpatrick, Major Verplank Van Antwerp, Major John Ritchie, Major T. J. Weed, Capt. Wm. A. Phillips, Capt. Wm. O'Donnell, Capt. J. R. McClure, Capt. A. P. Russell, Capt. Wm. Kyle, Capt. Volney Hickox. Col. VAUGHAN also had a social interview with Secretary STANTON. The above Staff officers are ordered to report forthwith to Major-Gen. HUNTER, to be by him detailed to Gen. LANE. They leave for the West to-morrow to enter active service.

COST OF THE MUSIC.

The Paymaster-General of the army, in a letter to Representative MCPHERSON, answering an inquiry, estimates the annual cost of the bands of volunteer regiments at over $5,000,000, exclusive of the cost of clothing, subsisting and transporting the men composing them. The estimate is founded on the seven hundred regiments now in service, besides the liabilities to pay each of these musicians, in all 17,500 men, (as large a force as the whole army of the United States before the war,) the $100 bounty, if kept in service two years, or till the expiration of hostilities. Mr. MCPHERSON last week introduced a bill to discharge them from service from the 1st of March next.

THE RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH BILL.

The following named gentlemen voted in the House of Representatives against the adoption of the Senate bill, authorizing the President, when he deems it necessary for the public interests, to take possession of railroads and telegraphs: Messrs. Allen, Anconn, Baxter, Biddle, Conway, Crisfield, Diven, Dunlap, Harding, Holman, Johnson, Knapp, Law, Leary, May, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Pendleton, Robinson, Shiel, Vallandigham, Wadsworth, Ward, White, of Ohio, Wickliffe and Wilson.

THE BRIGHT CASE.

The telegraphic dispatch from New-York members of Congress to the Legislature of your State, directing that Senators HARRIS and KING be instructed how to vote in the Bright case, excites much ridicule in Washington. A body that has to be instructed how and when to instruct its Senators will not have much respect paid to it here or elsewhere.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The change in the head of the Ordnance Department hangs fire, by reason of difficulty in agreeing upon Gen. RIPLEY's successor. Capt. DYER was telegraphed to come to Washington, and his promotion to this place was contemplated. But Col. KINGSBURY, Chief of Ordnance on Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff, is next in rank to Gen. RIPLEY in the Ordnance Department. He is a popular and accomplished officer, and it is difficult to find a reason for not given him the place. There are eleven officers ahead of Capt. DYER. RIPLEY will remain in charge till the succession is settled.

THE POTTER REPORT.

The report of the Potter Investigating Committee published entire in a New-York paper of yesterday, was furnished for a consideration by the Clerk of the Committee, without the knowledge of any member thereof—an act as unjustifiable as picking their pockets. The Committee are justly indignant at this breach of their confidence.

BODY SENT HOME.

The body of Lieut. PRARD, Ninth Massachusetts, who died yesterday at Miner's Hill, of paralysis, was this afternoon placed on cars, on and under military escort, for transmission to Milford, Mass.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The New Movement Against Price at Springfield—Troops on the Way—Price Drumming up Recruits, &c.

OTTAWILLS, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The movement foreshadowed by the preparations of the past week has taken place. One division under the command of JEFF. C. DAVIS has already taken up its march for the South. They left Versailles yesterday morning. Their destination is supposed to be Springfield. The division consists of five regiments—the Eighth and Twenty-second Indiana, the Thirty-seventh Illinois, and the Ninth Missouri, accompanied by two batteries of twenty-four pieces and three companies of cavalry under the command of Maj. HUSSARD. From the skill and energy of Gen. DAVIS, important results are confidently predicted.

The next division, under Gen. TURNER, is expected to leave to-morrow or Friday.

Emissaries from Gen. PRICE, bearing printed commissions signed by him, are busily recruiting through all this section. A number have been captured and brought in, upon whom the documents have been found. They are authorized to enlist from three to twelve months, or during the war.

There are about fifty prisoners here awaiting the order of the Provost-Marshal General.

LATEST REPORTS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

ROLLA, Monday, Jan. 27.

A gentleman who left his home in Green County, a few miles from Springfield, on Wednesday, arrived here yesterday. He says that there are no intrenchments being built at Springfield, and but little uneasiness is manifested by PRICE, or his officers. There is a general cry for reinforcements, and the rebels say they are on their way, but their accounts do not agree as to numbers.

He met a large number of National troops at Lebanon, and our pickets were out several miles from that place.

A skirmish had taken place near Lebanon, on the entrance of our troops, and a rebel Captain killed, and several men taken prisoners.

Government teams are constantly moving westward, but the roads are almost impassable, owing to the depth of the mud.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

THE BIRD'S POINT EXPEDITION RETURNED.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The expedition which left Bird's Point last Saturday, in pursuit of the guerrilla Chieftain, JEFF. THOMPSON, returned this evening unsuccessful, having captured nothing of importance.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

A speciel to the *Journal*, from Cairo, says that the force comprising the expedition against JEFF. THOMPSON, report the country beyond Charleston infested with guerrilla bands who plunder every one, Union and rebel alike.

The expedition went nearly to Sykestown. Gen. PAYNE has determined to occupy Charleston, and for that purpose a regiment of infantry and a detachment of cavalry will remain at that place.

A large rebel mail, containing several hundred letters, has been captured above Cairo on the Mississippi, which contained letters of importance from Bowling Green and other rebel camps.

CLOSING OF THE VOLUNTEERS' DEPOT.

On the retirement of Gen. YATES from the Volunteers' Dépôt of this City, Adjt.-Gen. HILLHOUSE addressed the following letter:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 25, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Yates, Commanding New-York Dépôt:

GENERAL—In inclosing you an order relieving you from duty as Commandant of the Dépôt for Volunteers in the City of New-York, I am directed by Gov. MORGAN to express to you his high appreciation of the valuable services you have rendered both the State and the National Government whilst serving in that capacity, and the hope that he may count on your active aid and assistance in the future, should the exigencies of the service require the organization of additional regiments from this State.

For myself, General, allow me to thank you for the uniform courtesy and promptness with which you have met all the requirements of this Department, and believe me sincerely yours,

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

Gen. YATES sent the following reply:

DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Thos. Hillhouse, Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: Yours of the 25th inst., inclosing an order relieving me from the command of this dépôt, and directing me to assume command of my brigade after the expiration of this month, has been duly received.

Permit me to express my thanks to the Commander-in-Chief and yourself, for your and his very kind acknowledgments of my services. If they have contributed in any degree toward crushing an unholy rebellion, this alone will always be to me a very grateful source of reflection. In reply to the desire expressed by the Commander-in-Chief that I would aid and assist him, should the exigencies of the service require the organization of additional regiments from the State, you may say to him that I will most cordially do so to the extent of my ability.

Thanking you both for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended toward me, I remain, General,

Yours very truly, CHARLES YATES,
Brigadier-Gen'l Commanding New-York Dépôt.

GEN. HUNTER'S COMMAND.

A Peculiar and Somewhat Incomprehensible Order Regarding the Lane Expedition.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The following General Order issued by Major-Gen. HUNTER, has caused a sensation in civil and military circles:

In the expedition about to be started South from this Department, called in the newspapers, Gen. LANE's Expedition, it is the intention of the Major-General Commanding this Department, to command in person, unless otherwise expressly ordered by the Government.

Transportation not having been supplied, we must go without it.

All tents, trunks, chests, chairs, camp tables, camp clothes, &c., must be at once stored or abandoned. The General commanding takes in his valise but one change of clothing, and no officer or soldier will carry more. The surplus room in the knapsack must be reserved for ammunition and provisions; every officer and soldier will carry his own clothing and bedding. The General commanding has applied to the Government for six Brigadier-Generals from the Senior Colonels. To enable him to do this in accordance with the order on the subject, each Colonel will immediately report the date at which he was mustered into the service of the United States.

(Signed.) D. HUNTER.
Major-General Commanding.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Rebel Steamer Merrimac at Norfolk—Expected Attack Upon Savannah.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 28, *via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The only incident of news yesterday was the arrival of a boat containing fifteen full grown contrabands from Norfolk.

They report that the *Merrimac* was floated out of the dry dock on Saturday, and was to make her trial trip on Sunday. She mounted ten-inch rifle-cannons, and the people were jubilant in the belief she could sink the whole fleet in Hampton Roads.

Letters from Port Royal indicate an early attack on Savannah by Gen. SHERMAN and Commodore DUPONT.

FORT PICKENS AND KEY WEST.

Arrival of the Philadelphia—Movements of Troops.

The United States steam transport *Philadelphia*, Capt. BARTON, from Key West, on Jan. 22, arrived at this port yesterday.

The troops at Fort Pickens and Key West are all in good health. Nothing new has transpired at either place since last advices. The United States transport *Ericsson*, from New-York, arrived at Key West, Jan. 19. All well.

The *Philadelphia*, on her way out from New-York, left about thirty head of cattle at Tortugas and Key West, and some sixty or more at Fort Pickens.

She brings from Key West Company K, of the First U. S. Artillery, seventy men, under command of Lieut. TULLY, and several officers, among whom are Lieuts. MILES and STEVENSON, of the Seventy-fifth New-York Volunteers; also Assistant-Surgeon W. A. PEASE, of Col. WILSON's regiment. Company K has been stationed at Fort Taylor for a number of months, and was relieved by Companies B, of the First, and D, of the Fifth U. S. Artillery. Company K will report at Washington.

The Ninetieth and Ninety-first regiments New-York Volunteers were encamped at Key West. It is thought that they will soon be transferred to Fort Pickens or Ship Island.

Private JOHN RAND, of Company I, WILSON's Regiment, who was wounded during the bombardment of Jan. 1, died last week.

THE WRECKED STEAMER CITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE FULL LIST OF HER CARGO.

The steamer *City of New-York*, of the Burnside Expedition, which was wrecked off Hatteras Inlet, on the 14th inst., was built at Hoboken, N. J., in 1851-52, by CAPES & ALLISON, and was of about 575 tons register. Her engines were constructed by HOGG & DELAMATER, of this City. She was rebuilt in Boston about three years since, and furnished with new boilers at a cost of nearly $30,000. Since that time she has been run but little, except while in Government service. She was newly coppered in June last. Her ordinary draft of water was about 15 feet—a draft unusual for a vessel of her tonnage.

The cargo of the *City of New-York*, which is a total loss to the Government, was made up as follows:

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

7 battery carriages.
352 barrels powder.
800 shells.
[illegible] hand grenades.
[illegible] boxes muskets.
40 boxes guns.
3 boxes fuse.

STORES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

1 forge, 1 anchor and chains, 1 package deck lines, 3 bales duck, 2 coils rigging, 631 cot bottoms, 240 frames, 31 bundles bedding, 30 bales bagging, 90 mattresses, 61 life-preservers, 3 cases boots, 1 case crockery, 1 lot furniture, 4 boxes furniture, 7 chairs, 1 copying-press, 134 cases merchandise, 4 cases merchandise for Capt. Bloss, 165 bales hay, 97 boxes bread, 9 barrels beef, 12 barrels pork, 9 barrels beans, 7 barrels flour, 3 boxes soap, 3 boxes candles, 6½ barrels rice, 4 barrels vinegar, 1 barrel coffee, 1 barrel salt, half barrel syrup, 4 barrels sugar, 2 barrels hams, 1 chest tea, 1 chest commissary stores.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE COL. ALLEN AND SURGEON WELLER, OF THE NEW-JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The news of the loss of Col. JOSEPH W. ALLEN and Surgeon WELLER, of the Ninth New-Jersey Regiment, will fill many hearts with sorrow. The former has been well known in all parts of the State as an engineer, and also a State Senator for Burlington County for a number of years, and had many warm friends in all parts of the State. Immediately upon the call of the President for troops, he offered his services to the State, and rendered valuable aid in fitting out all the regiments from New-Jersey. Upon the formation of the Ninth Regiment, Gov. OLDEN appointed him to the command, upon which duty he entered with alacrity. Col. ALLEN was a resident of Bordentown, New-Jersey, where he leaves a wife and family. His age was about 50 years.

Surgeon WELLER was a resident of Paterson, New-Jersey, where he had a fine medical practice, and was highly esteemed for his many noble qualities. It is not saying too much to add that he was beloved by the entire regiment.

The hearts of many Jerseymen have been kept in painful suspense for days past, in regard to this expedition; and while they will mourn the loss of these men, they will also have cause to praise the Giver of all good for His mercy and care of the rest of the gallant band. S.

THE SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, ORDERED OFF.

To-morrow afternoon this regiment will leave Riker's Island, where it has been quartered for some time past, for Washington. The men have lately been paid off for some three months' services, which amounted to about $40,000—more than half of which has been transmitted to the families of the soldiers in Oswego and Albany.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

Presentation of a Handsome National Flag by the Citizens of California.

ADDRESS BY RICHARD O'GORMAN, ESQ.

Last evening at the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, situated over Essex Market, a magnificent stand of colors was presented to this celebrated corps. The armory was crowded, upwards of two thousand people being present. Maj. BAGLEY introduced RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., to the audience, and spoke substantially as follows:

COL. O'GORMAN'S ADDRESS.

He knew of scarcely any duty that could be imposed upon him that he would more proudly accept and perform, than that which he was about to do. They were present to receive from their fellow-citizens of San Francisco, their kindly greetings, and to be told that they watched the career of the Sixty-ninth. [Three cheers for San Francisco.] They, Mr. O'GORMAN said, bid him tell them that in allegiance to the cause of the Union the Sixty-ninth were among the foremost to rush to its defence. And they bid him tell them that they remembered well that in the early peril of the Republic, when the apparition of civil war first started forth, and appalled the people, the Sixty-ninth was the first of all foreign-born citizens to spring to the front. No matter, Mr. O'GORMAN said, from what race we spring, or what our creed, or what language we speak. Whether we come from the Rhine or Shannon, the Danube or the Nore, we all are one. We have one cause, one hope, one allegiance and one flag. [Cheers.] That flag, that from the graves of heroes has descended to us we will labor to defend. The great, steadfast, simple soul of WASHINGTON looked up with confidence to that flag, the same as presented to-night by the citizens of California, certain it would lead him on to victory. [Cheers.] The speaker then said that of all the races fused into the coming American nation, none was so mysteriously united as that of the Irish. [Cheers.] Mr. O'GORMAN then went on to say that there was one incident that had escaped the notice of historians, and which he was about to mention. When the American army lay at Morristown in 1780, during a sad and dreary winter, when it was starving with hunger and cold, and the hopes of the young Republic were drooping with what seemed to be inevitable defeat. On the 17th of March, a day sacred to the Irish, on account of the festival held in their native land on that day, when the sun arose, a new flag was seen approaching, heralded by music. When Irishmen saw it their eyes grew damp with tears of pride. There were thirteen stars on that flag, and in the middle was the Irish harp, with the inscription, "Independence for Ireland." [Cheers.] This was the graceful compliment Gen. WASHINGTON paid to Irishmen, who, in that dark hour, proved true to the Republic. The flag of Ireland, Mr. O'GORMAN continued, and America shall wave for ever. He (the speaker) said he dare not trust himself to praise the Sixty-ninth. He was an Irishman himself, and it was not for him to praise Irishmen to their faces. The nation admits that they did their duty like loyal citizens. On the Potomac there still remains a fort—the work of their willing hands. It bears a name that reminds all of courage, loyalty, fidelity and fortitude—the name of an officer whom the Sixty-ninth were proud to follow, and whom Mr. O'GORMAN was proud to call a friend—MICHAEL CORCORAN. [Three cheers and a tiger.] MICHAEL CORCORAN was now a prisoner of war at Columbia. He it was, when fainting with illness at Manassas, was the life and soul of the regiment. He it was that led them with solid front and steady steps to battle, and when the rout commenced, which broke the lines of the Sixty-ninth, he remained with the flag, and he, that should be up and doing, lies shackled a prisoner. From him, the speaker went on to say, no coward complaining had come. If the Sixty-ninth Regiment is allowed to be heard, in their name, and in the voice of the Irish all over the United States, immediate steps should be taken for his release. [A VOICE—"*I'll fight any man South.*"] Hoping almost against hope, Mr. GORMAN said he had waited thus long to perform the duty which he was then performing for their friends in California—hoping that he would have the pleasure of giving the flag into the hands of MICHAEL CORCORAN.

To Major BAGLEY, for the regiment. Mr. O'GORMAN said take it, and if need be defend it with your lives. They were not to think that all their duty was done; they had done much. Volunteers had gone from the Sixty-ninth—men, as it were, from the parent stock—and were now at the seat of war, and there is no doubt that they will emulate the honorable course you have pointed out to them. In conclusion, Mr. O'GORMAN exhorted them to keep their ranks filled, for they must remember that one malady was peculiar to all civil war, and that was foreign intervention. At any moment the Sixty-ninth might again be called upon to do their duty, and the Irish and American flag again wave side by side, and it will once more prove that which all who have tested it know, that to a cause or a nation, or a man whom the Irish heart has once loved, it is always true. [Cheers.]

Major BAGLEY, when he received the flag, responded in the following manner:

RESPONSE OF MAJOR BAGLEY.

On the part of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, its officers and men, I receive with pride and pleasure this magnificent flag which our friends in San Francisco have, through your hands, confided to our charge. For this token of their affection, as well as for the other evidences they have given of their munificence to this regiment, I do now heartily and gratefully thank them. If the part which this regiment has borne in the disastrous civil war which now desolates our common country, has served the State, the consciousness of having done its duty, and the knowledge that its efforts have merited the esteem of our fellow-citizens, are to us a sufficient reward. For the warm and friendly manner in which you, Sir, have spoken of Col. CORCORAN, and for the efforts you and others have made in his behalf, accept our heartfelt thanks. You have not overrated the love borne to him by every officer and man in the regiment, and the deep anxiety with which they watch and hope for his speedy release. This flag which you now see placed in our hands, shall be kept with jealous care—an honored treasure—and our good friends in San Francisco may rest assured that no dishonor shall ever touch it, while there is a heart or an arm in this Sixty-Ninth Regiment to defend it. [Cheers.]

Surgeon JOHNSON, of the Sixty-ninth, then presented, on behalf of the regiment, a handsome gold watch to Quartermaster TULLY, who responded in an eloquent and humorous manner.

Mr. KAVANAGH, of California, next made a speech, which was loudly and frequently cheered; after which the officers partook of a sumptuous collation, and further speeches were made, all of the most patriotic nature.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEFENCES, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The House Committee on Federal Relations today reported a resolve authorizing the Governor and Council to enter into contracts for the manufacture of ordnance for the coast defences of this State, at a cost of not exceeding $500,000, the work to be done under the supervision of United States officers.

Eleven rebels captured at Hatteras, who have been sick in a New-York fort some months, arrived here to-day, and were quartered in Fort Warren.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MIAMI.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The United States steamer *Miami* is placed in readiness for sea by orders from Washington; probably will sail to-morrow.

A Card from Mr. Colfax.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 29, 1862.

To the Editor of the Star:

So far from "Mr. COLFAX proposing to legislate with reference to the penny press of the country," by the imposition of a stamp tax, or a tax on circulation, as you state, I am and have been inflexibly opposed to it. Understanding that the Ways and Means Committee intended to propose such a tax, so as to raise about two millions from the newspaper press, I endeavored to anticipate and supersede it by raising nearly that same amount in another way—viz.: by requiring *all papers sent in mail trains*, on routes sustained by the Government at heavy cost for carrying the mails, *to pay postage to the Department, whether inside or outside of the mail bags.* This, if successful, would have insured the defeat of the other. The Press, however, condemned it severely and caused its rejection. But I shall nevertheless oppose the other plan, believing it unwise and unjust.

Respectfully, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Movements of Gov. Dawson, of Utah.

FORT LARAMIE, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Gov. DAWSON, of Utah, arrived here last night, *en route* for the East. The statement that three of the party who attacked him this side of Salt Lake were killed, is untrue.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Europa and the City of New-York.

How the News of the Rendition of Mason and Slidell was Received in England and France.

A Cool Reception Bespoken for the Refugees.

RESTORATION OF THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

The Tuscarora and Nashville at Southampton.

THE STONE BLOCKADE.

France Selecting an Emperor for Mexico.

The mails by the steamship *Europa*, at Boston from Liverpool, Jan. 11, sailing on the 12th at Queenstown, reached this City last evening.

The screw steamship *City of New-York*, Capt. PATRIS, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 8th, and from Queenstown on the 9th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

Her news has been partially anticipated by telegraph and by the arrival of the *Europa*.

The *City of New-York* takes the place of the *Glasgow*, and the latter was to leave Liverpool on or about the 10th inst., as an extra vessel to accommodate the shippers of cotton, &c., to New-York.

Several of the Paris journals express their satisfaction at the settlement of the *Trent* difficulty, and congratulate the United States on having acted with so much moderation and self-command. *Galignani* says:

"The feeling of our cotemporaries inclines more toward America than England in the matter, and some of those journals even go the length of imputing to the British Cabinet a desire to fasten a quarrel on America on any pretext, however futile. Such a supposition we conceive to be completely unfounded, first, because England has enough to do at home with her manufactures and commercial undertakings to render a war anything but popular; and next, because *the American nation is not one that any Power whatever would choose to encounter in the field, unless urged to such a course by some strong necessity.*"

The *Journal des Débats* remarks:

"The outburst of joy which has taken place in London on the receipt of the news, and the testimony of which is brought us by the English journals, *shows to what a degree England dreaded war, after having adopted, perhaps too precipitately, the very system of conduct calculated to render it inevitable.* England not only uses the language of satisfied national pride, but breathes freely like a man who finds a heavy weight removed from his breast."

The *Temps* expresses itself in these terms:

"Honor to the Government of the United States, as well as to public opinion in America! To admit the necessities of a situation, and to conform to it with a manly resignation, *is a proof of wisdom which is not very common among nations and Governments.* The American Government, in releasing the prisoners, has doubtless done nothing more than apply the doctrines which it has constantly professed, and, at the same time it wards off a great danger. To do so has not the less required great strength of mind, great moderation, and great command over itself. We have faith in that strength, in that moderation, and in that self-command. If, moreover, President LINCOLN wishes to crown his work, and restore to the incident of the *Trent* its true and general signification, he has only to solemnly consider the remonstrances of England as an abandonment of the old maritime policy of England. *The satisfaction of the moment is for England; the real triumph is in every way for the United States, and for the cause of the freedom of the seas.* This precedent is destined to be deeply engraved in the memory of nations. It has been said that England and the English Government hold in reserve other motives and other pretexts for war. That may be possible. *but she can now be defied to make use of them, as public opinion would forbid it.* Already divided, before the victory which the Cabinet of Washington has just gained over itself, public feeling will become unanimous. *If we are not mistaken, a great change in favor of the United States is about to take place, not only in England, but in every country.* This incident was perhaps necessary to make the Old World feel by what bonds the United States were connected with it. The South had considered the capture of its Plenipotentiaries is equivalent to a victory; it will not be mistaken in regarding their release as an omen of its defeat."

The following is from the *Siècle:*

"The dispatches which announce the favorable solution of the conflict between England and the United States have produced general satisfaction in Paris. The prospect of a war which would necessarily lead to the most serious complications would fill with mourning all those who, like us, would wish to see all nations proceed regularly and unshackled toward liberty and prosperity. In accepting the consequences of the act of Capt. WILKES, the Cabinet of Washington would have uselessly compromised the future of the two hemispheres and the cause of the American Union. *To yield under such circumstances is, on its part, a proof of strength rather than of weakness.* It renders homage to the principles which it has itself defended for so many years, and yields to the wishes expressed so unanimously by the European Governments. All had adopted the arguments so clearly developed by M. THOUVENEL; all condemned the conduct of the Commandant of the *San Jacinto* as contrary to the law of nations; but what is remarkable is, that no Power, in presenting considerations on an isolated fact, called in question the good faith, the intelligence, and the patriotism of the Government of the American Republic. *It has rallied round it sympathies which were about deserting;* and Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, set at liberty by its orders, may, without danger to it, resume their voyage to Europe."

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The News of the Surrender of Mason and Slidell—Effect on the Bourse—The General Impression—England Desires War—A Wise Suggestion, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1862.

The long suspense is at last at an end, and we are to have no war about the affair of MASON and SLIDELL. For several days the news had fluctuated in the most uncertain way, so that the speculating people were in a state of despair. Yesterday morning, M. DE ROTHSCHILD received from a private source a dispatch which assured him again and positively that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL *would be* rendered up, and upon the strength of this he went upon 'Change and bought everything he could lay hands upon, for a rise; while M. PEREIRE, for the credit Mobilier, sold everything he could get off his hands. M. ROTHSCHILD, who has had foreign, and consequently better sources of information, has been optimist from the start on the war question, and has realized thereon what would be a fortune for any other man than he; while M. PEREIRE, who relied on the falsehoods of the French Press, has been pessimist, and has paid dear for his lack of acuteness. Thus between M. ROTHSCHILD who bought, and M. PEREIRE who sold, the small fry did not know what to do; and the Bourse of yesterday was stormy to a degree beyond the recollection of the oldest habitué of the place. But in the afternoon, news came that no vessel had arrived at Queenstown, and that therefore M. DE ROTHSCHILD must be operating on false news, so that notwithstanding the fact that the leading operator continued to buy for a rise, the Four per Cents had fallen at the close thirty centimes.

But last evening the welcome news arrived, by the *City of Washington*, at Queenstown, and to-day all is animation at the Bourse, at the bankers', in American circles, everywhere, but among the Secessionists, who look unutterable things. *They* feel that their lagama has failed them, and they are correspondingly blue in consequence. Certain French journals are greatly rejoiced at the issue of the solution, and declare that it is nothing less than a triumph of the Government of Washington over the whole world of secessionism, at home and abroad. Others demand that the French Government shall now take steps to bring about an understanding between the great maritime Powers for a final settlement of the international points in dispute. Others, again, which relied upon the utterings of the English Press, appear perfectly astounded that the mob, which, they say, rules America, should have permitted Mr. LINCOLN to quietly release the prisoners. Still others, who persisted to the end that the American Government was obstinately opposed to the relinquishment of the prisoners, now get out of the predicament by declaring that Mr. SEWARD's ready restitution, his apparently eager concurrence with England in the reasonableness of the demand, are only an application of the maxim of "what one is compelled to do, it is better to do gracefully;" while others give Mr. SEWARD full credit for the able manner in which he has treated the subject.

But it is hardly time yet to obtain a full expression of opinion, for the dispatch gives but a meagre idea of Mr. SEWARD's reply, and this we cannot have in full for several days yet.

The astonishment at the coolness of the American Government and Press is unbounded. Here, where we are every day the witnesses of the colossal preparations of England, and where we see and know that she is bent on a big fight, in which she will not hesitate to adopt any means the most repugnant to her moral sense, in order to ruin the United States, the American imperturbability is an enigma.

In the discussions which have grown out of the *Trent* affair there is one remark upon which French writers frequently return, and which has need of elucidation. They say that as early as in June the French Government proposed to that of England a recognition of the Southern Confederacy; and one writer goes so far as to say that he knows that Lord PALMERSTON verbally informed Mr. ADAMS of the fact in a late interview on the affair of the *Trent*. We do not believe this statement to be true, and it is too grave a statement to go uncontradicted if it is not. Those who know the truth ought to make it public.

On the question of whether England intends to seek a war with the United States on some other pretext, there is still a general belief of the affirmative; and a writer in the *Independance Belge* holds the following language: "The French Government is enchanted with the anti-English attitude taken in this *Trent* affair by a part of the opposition journals." "They render us the greatest service with England," said lately one of the French official notabilities; "they bring out the fact that the Emperor and his Government hold more to the English alliance than do certain parties, and their attacks against England give a new relief to our conduct." I cannot deny the justice of this assertion, for I have seen a great many letters from eminent men in England, in which great bitterness is shown against this party which is trying to bring about a rupture between France and England.

The writer then states that so great is the desire now manifested by the two nations to maintain the most friendly relations, that the Emperor has renounced the project of putting several cuirassés in the coast fleet.

Thus from the anxiety of England to maintain the alliance with France, is drawn the conclusion that England desires to make war on America, and if she cannot draw France with her as an ally, she hopes at least to keep France from making war elsewhere while she is occupied with America.

We anticipate here for some time to come constant alarms on this subject. The French really look for an attempt on the part of England to break the blockade, and they see at the same time that the alliance between their Government and that of England was never closer, or that the cajoling between the two was never more marked, and from this they draw a conclusion that forebodes no good to the United States.

On the other hand there is greater probability that this close alliance between the two countries forebodes good to the United States, for the reason that we believe France will operate as a check on England. We do not believe that France is now, or ever has been, in favor of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy; we believe that the report, so often repeated of late, that the French Government made that proposition to the English Government in June last, is an English lie, got up for effect in the United States; we believe that the present Government of France, more than any Government existing, prides itself upon a just and strictly legal application of international law everywhere; such in fact is the only course for a Government which aims at the high position of a world's arbitrator, and with such an ambition, and such a line of conduct traced out, there can be no seeking after pretexts, and no aid lent to those who do. So far, therefore, as facts are before us, we do not think that the alarms, either of a combined or an isolated action toward a recognition of the Confederacy, or a rupture of the blockade, are well founded.

You will have remarked that lately the French and English Governments, and the Press generally, especially the official Press, have ceased to use the words "United States of America," but instead speak of the "Federal States of America," and the "United States of the North." Even M. THOUVENEL, in his dispatch of the 3d of December, never speaks of the "United States," but calls them "Federal States."

Since I have referred to this dispatch of the French Foreign Secretary, I should mention that all the Frenchmen I have thus far met since the settlement of the Mason and Slidell affair, attribute the result mainly to that dispatch. MALAKOFF.

The Imperial New-Year's Address—Anticipations of Peace—Tone of the French Press—France Uneasy at the British Preparations for War—The Sumter—A Wail from New-Orleans.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 6, 1862.

On New-Year's Day the Emperor made four or five of those sentential little speeches to which he is addicted. Some of them had a meaning, some had none. His speech to the diplomatic corps in the main, and directed more particularly to M. DE KISSELEFF, who stood at the head, was of the meaningless class and comprised only regrets for the princely deaths of the year, and for the melancholy conflict in a certain part of the world which he did not need to mention more explicitly, joined to a hope that the present year would be less charged with events of a similar kind. Of the Senate he asked *aid in perfectioning* the Constitution, two words which threw that reactionary body into a perfect fluster, for the old fogies of the Luxembourg have a holy horror for anything in the shape of progress. To the *Corps Legislatif* he recommended most paternally and pathetically the Budget, of which hereafter it is to have the sole control. To the clergy he said that the Church elicited at all times his warmest sympathy and support, but that the Church on its part ought to rendar unto God that which is God's, and unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's—words which have set the evangelical part of His Majesty's subjects by the ears, for they profess not to be able to solve the enigma involved in them, while the politicians can see as plain as day that they mean a division of Church and State, or in other words, of the temporal from the spiritual power.

This year His Majesty did not shake hands with the members of the diplomatic corps, as was the custom heretofore, and avoided those compromising conversations which sometimes took place. His Majesty is notoriously wanting in ready conversation, and it is a

knowledge of this want thet makas him cautious and tacttum, and creates for him a fictitious raputetion for impassibility. Thus tt was thet he stood off this time at a safe distance and nttered only tha cnmmonplaces which he has grown proficient in hy tong practice. *Of Mr.* DAYTON, we understand, ha asked if his last news from America was any better, aed ha took occasion to relterate how much he regretted the unfortunate strife which was now going on between the two sections of the United States. (To see the luguhrions countenances of foreigners when they talk of ths civil war in America, and to hear them constantly repeating the adjectives "unhappy" and "unfortnate" gives one the imprassion that they take more tnterest in the war than the Americans.)

Tha incidents which have grown out of the Anglo" American dispute are both ludicrous and serious. A historical and philosophical *résumé* ef the last six months' journalism tn France would he a cnrious study even for a Frenchman. On foreign questioes the Press is free, and on such questions it shows its true character. We can, therefore, well conceive, in looking hack over these eix months, why the Emperor and his counselors maintain a check over the Press. It showed during that time, on the Anglo-American affair, sunh a naturel tendeucy to do evil, such a total want of prineiple, such a disregard of dignity, that we promise hereefter never to utter a siegle lamen' over the restrictive law on the French Press. LOUIS NAPOLEON and his counselors know who they have got to deal with better than we outsiders.

Among other Incideets we heve heard related is the following: On New-Yeer's Day the *Moniteur*, In its political bulletin, said thet now there wes e hope of peace, for the news from Americalwas entirely in that sense, and on that day, when the Chamher of Commerce went to pay their respects to the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, the letter congratulated the Chamber on the good news from America and the hope it held out for a revival of trade. Whereupon the Minister was astonished to perceive that his auditors grew confused and looked at each other inquiringly, without a response. The fact was that the gentlemen had heen so occupied that morning with their tailors and *coiffeurs*, that they hed only had time to glance over the list of promotions in the Legion of Honor, to find if their names were there, and had not looked at the official paper's political bulletin. It is safa to say that the bulletin is well explored since by these gentlemen.

A certain portion of the French Press has appeared to maka it a point to elevate the American obstinacy on the Mason and Slidell affair to such a degree that the fall of the Govcrnment in yielding to the demands of England would be the greater. Thus they have constantly insisted that the United States were ruled by the mob, (forgetting, at least, that it was an intelligent and adncated mob;) that the arrest of MASON and SLIDELL was an intende l provocation to England; that all the acts of the American people, and even of several members of the Government, bound them in all honor to stand by Capt. WILKES, and maintain the arrest of the Southern agents as legal. This party, now that it is almost certain that tha affair is adjusted at Washington, still cry war, and adopt all sorts of tactics to keep up the excitement. They now declare that the affair of the *Trent* was but a mere pretext for England, and that, should they obtain satisfaction on that point, she will certainly seek a war on some other. They affect to believe that England must have a war as a political manœuvre at hom:, out of fear for the John Bright party. The immense expense which the preparations for a war have entailed, while satisfaction could have been obtained without such a violent parade, will give the opposition a dangerous cudgel against the Ministry. Furthermore, it is maintained that peaceable agitation in England is in a fair way of crippling the aristocracy, while a military agitation will save them and restore their ancient prestige. They must therefore have a war, even if it be in America and in favor of Slavery.

But the pleasant pa t of the story is, that France, seeing England continuing her armaments on a scale out of all proportion to the wants of the occasion (since all parties in Eneland who wish to be sincere are perfectly convinced that no war is to result from the *Trent* affair,) is getting uneasy, and the Ministry of the Marine is said to be in quite a state of excitement about it. It is hard to get rid of old nightmares, and the most persistent one to all Frenchmen is that of a European coalition against France, and in which, of course, England stands at the head. The hypothesis is an improbable one at this time, but you may look to see at once an increase in the French marine armaments. It is true that certain writers in the French Press, and this is a point which should not be overlooked, affect to believe that the reason why England continues her immense war preparations, and why France is moving in the same way, is because England intends soon to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and that France, in order to obtain her portion of the spoils, will do the same. A writer in the *Independance Belge* goes so far as to assert that he knows that the French Government has made the proposition of recognizing the Southern Confederacy to the English Government! Now, although this statement is to the last degree improbable, it is, nevertheless, true that a this present moment the excitement is very considerable in Paris on account of the continuance of the war preparations in England, and it is not strange that so many explanations should be found for the strange fact.

A French liberal paper, in summing up the losses which the United States will suffer by the foolish seizure of MASON and SLIDELL, mentions as the two leading ones: 1. That it gives an opportunity to the old monarchies of Europe for giving lessons in liberalism to republican America. 2. That it gives England an excellent pretext for surrounding the American frontiers on sea and land with hostile guns.

The French Government has been officially eprized of the fact that the privateer *Sumter* is off the coast, and lately entered the port of Cadiz, in Spain.

The *Monitour* this morning has a letter from Vera Cruz, which gives a vivid picture of the state of anarchy into which the country has fallen, and which recommends that the European Stetes have too much interest in preventing Mexico from falling into the arms of the Americans, not to avail themselves of the present ooportunity to secure the control of the country. This letter is no doubt from the French Consulate at Vera Cruz.

The officiel journal also contains a long letter from New-Orleans, detailing the cruel sufferings to which the people of that city have been subjected hy the war, and the still more cruel sufferings which await them when Winter comes on, and land transportation from Texas becomes more difficult. The letter terminates with the hint that waen the blockade is raised, certain articles of French merchandise, which the writer mentions, may be disposed of there readily, at enormous profits. MALAKOFF.

THE END OF THE TRENT IMBROGLIO.

Effect of the Peace News in England.

HOW THE CABINET REGARDED THE RESULT.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 10.

The result of the Cabinet Council, yesterday, is the formal termination of our difference with America respecting the affair of the *Trent*. The Government wisely separate Mr. SEWARD'S acts from his theoretical arguments, and simply accept his unconditional compliance with their demand, expressing their readiness to discuss with him, as soon as they are legally informed upon the subject, the more general remarks that serve to fill the very voluminous dispatch which arrived in London from Lord LYONS yesterday. I understand that while agreeing without hesitation in the arguments on which our demand was founded, Mr. SEWARD confines his condemnation of Capt. WILKES to his omission in not taking the *Trent* into port for the purpose of having har duly adjudicated on. I am told his arguments are not strong or pnt with his nsual force and adroitness. They mostly tend to justify a refnsal of our demand, and the resolntion of giving np the prisoners is added most inconsequently to the arguments with which the propriety of their seizure and detention is sought to be sustained.

All this, no doubt, is the effect of a compromise between the peace and war party in the Washington Cabinet. The former, having gained their point, were probably hut too happy to allow the latter the consolation of having their argumants and views given to the world. However, as I have said, onr Government have for the present only dealt with the act of the American Cabinet, and, the ground once cleared, will he glad to consult with them and the other Powers upon the establishment of some distinct code with respect to the treatment of neutrals by belligerents. The Law Officers of the Crown have already been consulted on that point. Meanwhile, there is to be no relaxation in our efforts to put the Canadian defences on a proper footing. None of the troops lately sent out will be withdrawn nntil the internal American difficulty shall be settled. The organization of the local militia and volunteers will be proceeded with, and a military commission will be sent out to devise means for the protection of the frontier by forts and works along the points most open to attack. This last will be a very expensive operation, of which we may fairly expect the Canadians themselves to take at least some share of the burden.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

From the Times.

It is a great victory, though it is but an escape from being obliged to conquer. We are hut where we were before we were so grossly insulted. We have but curbed for a moment the insolence of a neighbor who took pleasure in continually provoking us, and had permitted himself at last to go beyond the possibility of sufferance. We have done nothing to set up monuments to commemorate—we have only held our own in the great community of nations, and read a necessary lesson to an ill-mannered companion. There have been times in our history—times when we had not the strength we could now put forth—when we should have had no such real joy as we now feel in the inedrance of such a conflict. There are other nations, which even at thie age of the world would not have thought it consistent with their renown to manifest such patience and long suffering under outrage as we have exhibited. If the same experiment had been tried upon France, we question whether the same forbearance would have been afforded to the aggressor, or the same readiness to receiva a surdy and grudging reparation. We have manifested a deliberation and a tranquility under insult which even we could not have shown toward a people for whom we thought it right to make fewer allowances, or whom we learned more. The Government of the Federal States had done in mere wantonness what no nation of the Old World had ever dared to do. They had invaded the sanctnary which England extends to all political exiles who seek her protection; and to this wound inflicted on her most sensitive pride, they had edded an insult to her maritime flag and a menace to her security in traversing the seas. On all hands it is now admitted that the offence was at once insult and wrong, *and it is no great triumph, therefore, that it should have been followed by reparation.* If we had to deal with a friendly and courteous people, we should have no occasion for preparations of war. If a French or an English captain, while the two nations are upon their present terms, were to gratify a crack-brained freak or an insane thirst of notoriety by some piratical outrage against the foreign flag, neither Government would wait to see whether any miserable advantage could be gained by the circumstance. The act would be at once disavowed, and the booty returned, with apologies and compensation. This was the course which, if Federal America had been courteous, or even shrewd, Federal America would have pursued. Mr. SEWARD missed a great opportunity when he failed to act as a European statesman would have acted under similar circumstances. *At this moment there is no great sympathy here for either party.* The attraction we feel toward a weaker nation invaded by a stronger and a richer nation is repelled by the very general detestation of Slevery; and, if Mr. SEWARD had seized the opportunity for a graceful and a courteous act, we would not answer for how tar our countrymen might have been tempted from their rigorous neutrality. It was a gross blundar for the shrewd Minister of a shrewd people to miss the chance of a great advantage, only to do the same act at last under circumstances of unavoluable humiliation.

But we are told that a very elaborate note of protest accompanies this surrender. We have long since learnt to value transatlantic statesmen less for what they say than for what they do. It is by deeds, and not by arguments, that the fact we to-day announce has been brought about. It is not VATTEL and BYNKERSHOEK, and STOWELL and D'HAUTEVILLE, who have influenced this controversy, but the promptitude with which we reinforced Admiral MILNE'S fleet, and poured battalion after battalion into Canada. They loudly proclaim this in America, and Mr. SEWARD'S note will probably be found to bear! marks of the same sentiment. We make up our minds in advance, therefore, to accept, with nnruffled equanimity, any quantity of words. Even if there should be mnffled threats and expressions of ill-will, we shall humbly hope to outlive them. We have every reason to be satisfied with the position which this country has held throughout. We have never deviated from grave and courteous discussion, and have never descended to retort the wild invectives which come from the other side of the Atlantic. The War Departments have manifested an efficiency which gives us confidence in ourselves, and will give us security for future insult. The Government have acted with a rare courtesy and temper, but have displayed, together with dignified deliberation, firmness, promptitude and courage. Nor will we refrain from adding, what every one will feel while he reads this news, that the man upon whom the nation instinctively relied while the crisis lasted deserves our warmest gratitude now that the peril is over. He has earned a rare triumph to grace the later years of a life so happily prolonged, that *Lord Palmerston he fancit, and was used, the opportunity to curb the arrogance of the only people which has striking a united and settled system has taken a course of affair clement England.*

From the London Morning Post.

At the last moment, not from spontaneous good feeling, but under the pressure of the British demands the American Government has given way, and conceded the surrender of the four prisoners seized on board the *Trent*. They were to be given over to Lord LYONS "when and where he pleases." We take it for granted that this tardy recognition of the justice of our demands will have been accompanied by the required apology. If we are not misinformed, a long memorandum from the Cabinet of Washington has been transmitted in reference to the question. In the meantime, we are startled by a new complication, which bears the strongest family resemblance to the preceding outrage. It appears that the commander of the Federal steamer *Santiago de Cuba* boarded, off the coast of Texas, the schooner *Eugenia Smith*, sailing under British colors, between Matamras and Havana, and took out of her two passengers, supposed to be agents of the Confederate States. These gentlemen, Messrs. ZACHARIAH ROGERS, have been confined in Fort Lafayette, for the reason, as we suppose, that the Executive must have thought it too great an absurdity to instal them in the quarters in Fort Warren, still warm from the occupation of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON. We can only trust that these latest captives will be speedily released with less trouble to us, and less humiliation to the Americans.

From the London Herald.

They might have won immense popularity here, and done honor to America, by making instant reparation without waiting for any demand from us. Failing to seize this opportunity they might still have yielded to remonstrance and admitted the justice of our case: though they would have been thereby brought into collision with the House of Representatives, and would have compelled the resignation of the Secretary of the Navy. In either case they would have preserved an attitude of friendship toward us. But it is plain, from the expressio. used in the telegraphic dispatch of Lord LYONS, that they have yielded simply to force, and that they have made an ostentation of doing so. They "will deliver up to him the prisoners when and where he pleases." *This is not the language of diplomatists making a fair concession to an equal, but of statesmen obliged to yield their country's just rights to an overwhelming superiority of force.* The Cabinet of Washington assumes exactly the attitude of Portugal in the case of the *Charles et Georges*. It evidently maintains its right to kidnap men under our flag—"to take its rebels when and where it can find them"—whenever it is strong enough to do so; and simply gives up its capture in this case, because, while embarrassed with a civil war on a gigantic scale, it is not assumed to confess itself unable to cope with the might of the first naval Power in the world.

For the moment this signifies little. The friendship of the Washington Government has always borne a very close resemblance to enmity, and it can hardly behave worse toward England than it has already done. But its ostentation of yielding to force, and to force alone, is of ill augury for the future understanding between the two peoples. The Northern States are formally told by their Government that Great Britain has taken advantage of their weakness to humiliate them; and the charge will not be the less readily believed because it is as absurd as it is false. Our transatlantic brethren are good haters; and it is greatly to be feared that they will only wait for a more favorable opportunity to provoke us to war, and that in the meantime they will do what they dare to annoy and insult England and Englishmen. They will pay the penalty of their passionate unreason, whenever they choose to force us to a quarrel, in humiliation and disaster—and of that disaster the conduct of their Cabinet will be the chief cause. *In the meantime we have to bear in mind that the American Government has shown no disposition to conciliate us; has in no way obliged us, or earned any claim to our regard or forbearance.* It has confessed our superiority of strength, and will, probably, be more careful in its demeanor for the future; but this is all that we must expect from the lesson it has now received.

RESTORATION OF THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

From the London Times, Jan. 6.

But what if the captured Envoys are surrendered? Why, then, we are told the Americans will owe us a grudge for evermore. First, they will by this concession be binding us over to keep tha peace, and it is declared thet we, after quietly receiving what had been unlawfully taken from us, to the universal scandal of Christendom, would thus he redneed to bonds of peace which we could not break "except as a reckless fillibuster, itable to be outlawed by every Enropean Power." That this pretty description applies not so closely to us as to a country which had attacked a neutral flag, and had ventured on a capture condemned on the instant by the great Governments of the Continent, seems never to have occurred to the complainant's mind. We are threatened, therefore, with revenge and pnaishment. We may regain our own, but the recovery will naver be forgotten. What the battle of Cannæ was to Rome, what St. Helena was to France, the affair of the *Trent* will be to America, or, in other words, we shall be visited with mortal and undying hatred—not because we have committed any wrong, but because a wrong so grievous as to call forth the unsolicited protests of all Europe was committed npon us. That logic, again, is not tha logic of America, we may be sure.

An able French writer has just remarked that America is at this time in one of those revolutionary fits when a single accident may change the whole course of ideas and opinions. We sincerely trust that, as the next change, the Americans may discover what we have done to be only what no State could with safety have left undone, and that we did it in tha best way both for ourselves and them. They will consider, we hope, that as act against which France, Anstria, Prussia and Belgium thought it necessary to protest, even by anticipation, could not possibly be tolerated by the chief maritime Power of the world. If our demands came at an awkward time for them, that was not our fault. It was they who created the question, not we. *However, if they will make an end of it now, we shall not raise it again, or owe them any grudge about it; and we trust that when the sound sense of the real American people is brought to bear upon this matter, they will be as ready as ourselves to let bygones be bygones.*

A FAIR ESTIMATE OF THE SURRENDER.

From the Manchester Guardian.

We have read the diplomatic correspondenca published at Washington, and while the dispetches of tha Secretary of State show traces of the peculiar soreness apt to he felt hy men who conceive themselves to ba unjustly treated, thay also exhibit unequivocal proofs of the writer's earnest desire to meintain a good understanding with this country. It may be true that Mr. SEWARD has coupled his surrender of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON with some attempt to make it a precedent for a peculiar view of maritime law, but, even if this he so, we do not see that it forms a ground for complaint, or detracts from the merit of his frank concession. *We are at a loss to understand what object is gained by seeking to discover some hostile signification in acts or documents which on their face are friendly, and we are quite sure that the spirit so displayed is the reverse of favorable to the preservation of peace.*

WHAT MR. RUSSELL HAD TO SAY OF THE SURRENDER.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 27, 1861.

Omitting all matters of details till next post, I hasten to announce that the Government of the United States has acceded to the demand of Great Britain, and has consented to surrender Mr. MASON, Mr. SLIDELL, and their Secretaries. This morning Mr. SEWARD sent to Lord LYONS a request that his Lordship would call at the State Department and in the interview which took place Mr. SEWARD handed the British Minister an exceedingly voluminous note, which will no doubt see the light some day in England, and informed him at the same time that the captives were at his Lordship's disposal. Let us take this act as the expression of the conviction in the min ls of the American Government that they were wrong in retaining their prisoners, and that the seizure was an outrage, nor let us, till we know the nature of the dispatch, attribute any other motives to them than the desire to do what is right. *The effect in this country, when it is known, will be exceedingly great, for such a dish of humble pie cannot be taken into stomachs which have been disordered by cocktail talking without a good deal of nausea.* Do not imagine that the real intelligence and worth of the people will disapprove the act. The men I allude to are the writers in the "sensation" Press, and the bunkum orators, as well as the more vicious Abolitionists, who, by insulting menaces and intemperate pledges, have bound themselves to oppose the concession, no matter how just it might prove to be. Doubtless Mr. SEWARD, in the elaborate dispatch he has written, will seek to show that Great Britain has laid down some new principle in this transaction, and in swelling periods will endeavor to demonstrate that, by yielding the prisoners, the United States has gained some great point for herself and the world in general from Great Britain, which can never again call political offenders from neutral ships. Let it be so. The case is memorable enough and clear enough to serve as a precedent. No one can doubt but that the rebel ons of both countries would have been much more satisfactory if the Government of Washington had restored the prisoners as soon as it heard of the capture, and it will then, in writing and speaking to which we have been treated here, and the expense, anxiety and sense of indignity to which we were exposed in Great Britain, had been obviated. I fear that the wrath to come will be greater than anything yet experienced by us, and that a terrible future is in store for Great Britain at the indefinite time when so many great things are to come to pass. The Government here, which has thus far got more its external dangers, will now have to face a tremendous crisis. The sense of justice or right or even necessity cannot prevail over the cherished lust of ruling what they like among the masses. The Union ran get more than half a million of men to fight for her, at a considerable expense, it is true, but moved in the main, let us admit, by love for the Union, but she could, I am assured, raise a million to fight against England. *That is, the hate of Great Britain is at least twice as strong as the love of the Union among many millions of Americans.* They will be disappointed this time. If MASON and SLIDELL be surrendered without any extraordinary threats in the Press, or without any indignation meetings, we may hope that friendly relations will be preserved for years to come, as it will be a token that in a crisis the sound sense, patriotism and desire to do what is demanded by justice and right pre-dominate in the United States over the violence of popular passion. Let us stand by and see if it will be so, and receive us thankful, no amuse, that we are spared the war which would have been forced on us in opposition to our hopes had the Government here been deaf to the voice of reason.

ENGLAND'S ESCAPE FROM AN ALLIANCE WITH SLAVERY.

From the London News, Jan. 9.

We receive the fruition of our hopes. The mail steamship, the *City of Washington*, has brought news of that consummation to which all the intelligence by the *Africa*, the *Hansa*, and the *Europa* steadily pointed. The American Government, without waiting for the expiration of the term fixed by Lord LYONS, notified to our Minister, on the 27th ult., that it was ready to deliver Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL to him whenever and wherever he pleased. Thus the reparation due to Great Britain is made, and the honor of our flag is signally yet peaceably vindicated.

This is not the moment for long dissertations on the advantages of peace and the horrors of war. We are all too profoundly penetrated with the greatness of the calamity which has been averted from the two nations and from the cause of civilization to listen to calculations of its magnitude. Nothing less than a clear perception of the paramount necessity of maintaining the respect due to our rights—an intuition of the mischiefs that must ensue, if a nation with duties and cares such as ours were to consent to lead a maimed and impaired life—would have sufficed to unite the British people in a resolve to incur the responsibilities of war with America at this moment. The difficulties and risks which rise to view in the contemplation of most wars hed here no restraining effect; but rather, their absence and the ease with which our objects might be gained, was a consideration operating upon an honorable disposition to stay our hands.

The incidental effects of a war waged hy England against the Government of the United States, the character of an intervention which it must have assumed, *and, above all, the practical alliance into which it would have brought us with an abhorred league of men-stealers, have had a thousand times more to do with the dread of an unfavorable answer from Washington than any estimate of loss to ourselves;* and in a crisis, the necessity of maintaining our due position among the nations of the world, must and would have overruled every other consideration. From these gloomy prospects we are now happily delivered. Our Government has united firmness with conciliation. The Government of Washington, which we were lately told was a puppet in the hands of the New-York mob, has acted with all the reserve and decision which can attend independence and responsibility. And this has been possible, because, in the words of an honorable cotemporary, with no American predilections, the citizens of the United States have achieved "an honorable self-conquest, which it would be ungenerous to dispute."

BEHAVIOR OF THE AMERICANS.

From the London Guardian.

Steamer after steamer has arrived from New-York, and we have caught ss through a telescope, clearer and clearer views of the state of public feeling in the country with which, a few days ago, we thought ourselves on the brink of war. And every fresh glimpse is more reassuring than the last. It is true that we see American opinion reflected only, and often distorted, in the untrustworthy mirror of the newspaper press; hut at any critical moment like this, a very bad journal may be a pretty good reflector—all the better, indeed, for having no opinions or principles of its own; and we may believe what we see when nearly the same image is visible in them all. The news brought by the *Hansa*, the *Anglo-Saxon*, and the *Europa*, produced, therefore, a very sensible relief, and was a matter of mutual congratulation, as it passed from mouth to mouth in London. Who would have thought that they would have taken it so quietly? Who would have expected such an absence of angry declamation—so general a disposition (there are exceptions of course) to acquiesce in the surrender of the Commissioners—a course undoubtedly dictated by prudence, not less than by a regard for international justice, but still very painful to a people unused to concessions, and whose chief defect is an irritable national vanity. *It is merely just to the Americans to say, if the men are really given up, that their conduct in this matter has been such as we have no great reason to condemn.* There is no reason to doubt that when the capture was made, they really persuaded themselves it was lawful—too easily indeed, as men are apt to do in such cases, and on insufficient grounds, yet with more show of reason than we in this country have been willing to allow; and although the manifest determination of England to enforce her rights had certainly had a great effect in America, *it would be ungenerous to dispute the honorable self-conquest which a high-spirited nation must make before it yields to a demand which, however conciliatory in form, is strict and imperious in substance.*

FINANCIAL EFFECT OF THE NEWS.

From the London Times (City Article.)

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1862.

The Bank of England, as was expected on the announcement of peace, have this morning reduced their rate of discount from 3 per cent., at which it had stood since the 7th of November, to 2½ per cent. This is the lowest rate that has been adopted during the past two years, and, although the stock of bullion at present held is a million or two below the average possessed by the Bank during the six months when 2½ per cent. was last the current charge, the measure appears to be perfectly justified not only by the diminished demand for discount consequent upon the restriction of the cotton trade, but also from the steady character of the influx of gold now observable, and which is likely henceforth to include some amounts of importation from New-York.

The English funds opened this morning at an advance of ¼ per cent. upon tha improved prices attained after regular hours last evening, making a total rise of 1¼ per cent. consequent upon the news by the *City of Washington*. Subsequently, on the announcement of the Bank reduction, there was a further upward movement, but tha market, although inherently strong, ultimately relapsed to the opening quotations. The first bargains in Consols for money were at 93⅜ to ½, and this, after a range between 93¾ and 93¾, was the final price. The quotation for the February accouet is the same as for money, owing to the small supply of stock in the hands of the dealers. Reckoning accrued dividend, Consols are now rather more than a half per cent. above the point at which they stood previously to the news of the war panic, and about 3 per cent. above the war price to which they were at one time unreasonably forced. A leading thought in the mind of every one to-day was, "Where should we now heve been if the degrading suggestions for making the question of tha British right of assylum a matter of arbitration, hed been suffered to check the vigor of the Government, especially as it is at length announced by tha leading American journal, that the arbitration system, under existing circumstances, will never suit a democracy?" All the commercial interests are thoroughly conscious of the debt they owe to Lord PALMERSTON, and the congratulations expressed on the termination of the difficulty have derived an increase of intensity from the consciousness of the manner in which it will deservedly strengthen his Cabinet during the coming session. Bank stock left off at 238 to 240; reduced and new three per cents., 93 to ¾; India stock, 223 to 225; India five per cents., 105 to ¼; Rupee paper, 99¾ and 105¾; India bonds, 15s. to 20s. premium, and exchequer bills, 17s. to 20s. premium.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS AT LIVERPOOL.

From the Liverpool Post, Jan. 9.

There was great excitement, yesterday evening, on 'Change. The *City of Washington* had arrived off Queenstown, and the first telegram was as follows:

"QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, 2 P. M.

The *City of Washington* is off the harbor, with dispatches from New-York to the 28th ult. Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON are to be given up. Dispatches from Lord LYONS have arrived."

At first this news was considered rather too good to be true, and while the majority believed in the certainty of peace, a very considerable minority was sceptical. In a few minutes another telegram was posted on the pillars:

"QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, 2 40 P. M.

The *City of Washington* has arrived. The New-York papers contain statements that a report was current in Washington of the *Trent* difficulty having been adjusted. No particulars appear in the papers."

The sceptics were still nervous, but unbelief grew weaker, and for a moment disappeared, when the Treasurer, Mr. YOUNGHUSBAND, mounted the desk counter, and said

"Mr. STUART, of the New-York Associated Press, has sent the following telegram

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28.—*Trent* affair amicably settled. Mason and SLIDELL to be given up."

This announcement was received with vociferous cheers, intermingled here and there with decided hisses. Still the intelligence was not conclusive, there might still be a failure of negotiation, but the doubt momentarily dissipated. The following telegram seemed to complete the information as far as was known:

"QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday.

It is stated that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL are to be given up, and will arrive by the *America* on Saturday next."

As we write, another and still more definite telegram reaches us from Mr. HERAUD. It is as follows:

"NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, Morning.

Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL have been set at liberty by the Federal Government."

As no rational or disinterested Englishman desires a war with America, the news must be regarded as decidedly satisfactory. The funds in London advanced, and the Liverpool Cotton market was affected from another cause. After the close of the market here an advance of a halfpenny was offered for middling, without, in most instances, being accepted.

MR. SEWARD'S ANSWER TO LORD LYONS.

From the London Times.

Yet, in the diplomatic note which he delivered to Lord LYONS when announcing his readiness to surrender the prisoners is to receive anything more than a confidence of courtesy, there never could have been a moment at which he had any doubt as to the entire illegality of the proceeding of his officer. With a verbosity never equaled even in diplomacy, and with an inconsequential vagueness never surpassed even in Congressional debate, Mr. SEWARD in this long document wanders through the history of all past transactions. Inasmuch, however, as he concludes that, notwithstanding all he has so lengthily and so vaguely premised, he can come to no other conclusion upon the circumstances of the present case than that the act was indefensible, and that the prisoners must be restored, the obvious course was to accept the fact of the reparation and to disregard the comment. Such, we believe, has been the course adopted by our Government. A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, at which this very elaborate document was considered. An answer will, we understand, be returned, expressing the gratification of Her Majesty's Government at the disavowal of the act of Capt. WILKES, accepting the satisfaction rendered, and assuming that the precedent in the case of the *Trent* will rule the more recent case of the seizure made by the Captain of the *Santiago de Cuba* on board the British schooner *Eugenia Smith*. As to the general discussion of the law of neutrals, into which Mr. SEWARD enters also much length, the Government will decline any answer until they have had an opportunity of submitting the whole note to their law officers. There are propositions laid down in this note which are not at all admissible, and it is of the highest importence thet we should not suddenly bind ourselves to the abolition of belligerent rights which may be to ourselves at some future time of vital importance; nor that we should, on the other hend, admit the right of any foreign State to carry our mail packets into their ports and submit them to the arbitrament of their Prize Courts. After the delivery of the prisoners all these points may be very properly raised, and can be conveniently discussed; but it is expedient to separate this discussion entirely from the settlement of the misunderstanding which has so nearly precipitated us into war. *Whenever the proper time comes we shall probably insist, with all authority in our favor, that a belligerent has a right to communicate with a neutral Power in a neutral ship*; and that it is a presumption that in such communication there is nothing inconsistent with the character of the neutral nation, and therefore nothing injurious to the other belligerent.

Let the business of the day, however, suffice for the day. *The quarrel being over, we are now rather better friends than we were before it commenced.* Mr. SEWARD and Lord LYONS know each other better than they did some time ago, and are more conversant with each other's views and instructions. The tone of the American papers has, we are glad to remark, became very much more reasonable. Perhaps, in the face of the declarations made to our correspondent, that a Northerner hates England twice as much as he loves the Union, and that America would give a million of men for a war with us, it might be imprudent to offer a temptation to strife by decreasing our force in Canada. We may hope, however, *that whatever irritation now exists may gradually subside*, and thet we may experience no more of those fractious and splenetic annoyances which engender ill feeling and lead at last to great perils.

From the London Post.

We believe that it is one of unusual length, even for an American State paper. It is a dreary waste of words. When this document is published at length there will he found many arguments which we cannot admit, and to which Lord RUSSELL is doomed to rejoin. It is written entirely for home consumption; but since its issue is in our favor, we must not complain if American practice has been the reverse of their principles, or if erroneous principle and practice are ascribed to ourselves. The English nation will accept Mr. SEWARD'S disputch frankly and as it is meant, and we shall be much surprised if the same generous feeling which from the commencement has governed us does not now silence all cavil or carping. All ends then, happily, with great honor to many concerned, amongst whom Earl RUSSELL and Lord LYONS are very conspicuous.

WHAT SORT OF RECEPTION AWAITS SLIDELL AND MASON.

From the London Times.

A turn of the wheel, which the American Cabinet has managed to make as sudden as possible, brings us a new question. The four American gentlemen who have got us into our late trouble, and cost us probably a million a-piece, will soon be in one of our ports. Any day and hour we may expect to hear of their arrival in Liverpool, and their journey to the metropolis. Like tha rest of their countrymen, they believe themselves to be of immense importance to their cause, whatever it may be. Neither side can give England the smallest credit for understanding or wishing to understand, or having the capacity to understand, the rights of their case; and so nothing will serve them but there must be somebody always dinning into our ears some details or platitudes to which the speakers attach a special value. Federalist after Federalist. Confederate after Confederate, has arrived in this country in the full persuasion that if he were once permitted to occupy the attention of Lord PALMERSTON or Lord RUSSELL night and day for a fortnight, or to fill a page of the *Times* every day for that period, England would at last begin to have an inkling of the case, and would rush to the aid of the Federal or Confederate cause. These two Commissioners and their Secretaries are not unlikely to think even more of their importance than other similar arrivals, having witnessed in their own persons the rabid anxiety of their Northern countrymen not to let them be seen or heard in this Island. To the sedate English mind, this ridiculous rivalry for the exclusive possession of the British ear, is only an older version of what is often witnessed in our nurseries. A fearful uproar of words, screams, and blows reaches the mother, who hastens to allay the tumult. When she arrives she finds all confusion, and Master John and Master Tom each with a tale of outrages and provocations, each resolved to have the word, and afraid of nothing so much as that the other should get a hearing. The parent sees enough to be sure that both were abominably in the wrong, but that it is impossible to adjudicate between them. The general impression in this country is that both sides in the States have acted as ill as could be, and that it is not for England to decide which of them bears the palm for insolence, outrage, treachery and folly. However, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL will not be easily persuaded but that they can throw much new light on the rupture, and on its bearings upon our interests. If we will only be so good as to shut both our eyes and our ears to everybody and to everything else, and take in for gospel all that they say, we shall at last be in a condition to form an opinion on this quarrel, and the only opinion we can possibly come to is that we must immediately recognize the Southern States, send a fleet to break up the blockade, sweep the Northern commerce off the sea, and finally assist to inaugurate Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS in whatever city of the whole Union he would prefer for that purpose.

Now, then, are we to receive these illustrious visitors? Of course, they will be stared at, and followed, and photographed, and made the subject of paragraphs. There is no help for that. Mr. THOMAS SAYERS cannot walk the streets with a friend, or ask the Mayor for permission to put up a booth in a marketplace, but the crowd immediately conclude the rough, hard-visaged, ill-favored pair to be the Confederate Commissioners. Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, with their two Secretaries, though not so handsome and graceful as their countryman BLONDIN, would certainly fill the Crystal Palace if they proposed to address the visitors there on the merits of their cause. But, for the benefit of the discriminating—for the guidance of the minority that prefers at least a respectable idol, and that does not wish to throw away its confidence and applause, we may as well observe that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL are about the most worthless booty it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American lion. They have long been known as the blind and habitual haters and revilers of this country. They have done more than any other men to get up the insane prejudice against England which disgraces the morality and disorders the policy of the Union. The hatred of this country has been their stock in trade. On this they have earned their political livelihood and won their position, just as there are others who pander to the lower passions of humanity. A diligent use of this bad capital has made them what they are, and raised them to the rank of Commissioners. It is through their life-long hatred and abuse of England that they come here in their present conspicuous capacity. Tha nation under whose flag they sought a safe passage across the Atlantic—the nation that has now rescued them with all her might from the certainty of a dungeon and the chances of retaliatory murder—*is that against which they have always done their best to exasperate their countrymen.* Had they perished in the cell or on the scaffold, amid the triumphant yells of the multitude, memory would have suggested that their own bitter tirades had raised the storm, and that their death was only the natural and logical conclusion of their own calumnies and sophistries.

So we do sincerely hope that our countrymen will not give these fellows anything in the shape of an ovation. The civility that is due to a foe in distress is all that they can claim. We have returned them good for evil, and, south to say, we should be exceedingly sorry that they should ever be in a situation to choose what return they will make for the good we have now done them. They are here for their own interest, in order, if possible, to drag us into their own quarrel, and, but for the unpleasant contingencies of a prison, rather unappointed, perhaps, that their detention has not provoked a new war. When they stepped on board the *Trent*, they did not trouble themselves with the thought of the mischief they might be doing an inoffending neutral; and if now, by any less perilous device, they could entangle us in the war, no doubt they, would be only too happy. We trust there is no chance of their doing this, for, impartial as the British public is in the matter, it certainly has no prejudice in favor of Slavery, which, if anything, these gentlemen represent. What they and their secretaries are to do here passes our conjecture. They are personally nothing to us. They must not suppose, because we have gone to the very verge of a great war to rescue them, that therefore they are precious in our eyes. *We should have done just as much to rescue two of their own negroes, and, had that been the object of the rescue, the swarthy Pompey and Cæsar would have had just the same right to triumphal arches and municipal addresses as Messrs. Mason and Slidell.* So, please, British public, let's have none of these things. Let the Commissioners come in quietly to town, and have their say with anybody who may have time to listen to them. For our part, we cannot see how anything they have to tell can turn the scale of British duty and deliberation. There have been so many cases of peoples and nations establishing an actual independence, and compelling the recognition of the world, that all we have to do is what we have done before, up to the very last year. This is now a simple matter of precedent. Our statesmen and lawyers know quite as much on the subject as Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, and are in no need of their information or advice.

From the London Advertiser.

As these Confederate Commissioners, now that they are released by the Washington Cabinet, may be immediately expected in England, we think it right to remind the people of this country that though our Government have made it a point of honor to insist even to the alternative of war with America, on their surrender to us, because they were forcibly carried off from beneath the protection of the British flag,—they are not men to whom the people of this country can render any mark of respect, much less anything in the shape of a popular ovation. We have alluded to the way in which these men ought to be received by the people of England, in our first leading article; but we consider tha matter to be so important as to justify another reference to it under a definite head. Let them be treated as private individuals, with all the courtesy with which the rules of society require that we should regard them; but it is to be remembered that they are the impersonation of the principle of the human bondage which exists in the Southern States of America, and, as such, are not entitled to, nor must they receive, any attention of any kind from us which could be construed into an indifference on our part to the question of Slavery. So far from such being the case, we rejoice to record the fact, that the feeling of abhorrence of Slavery is daily growing stronger in this country. Let us, therefore, do nothing on the arrival on our shores of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, slaveholders and Slavery champions, which might compromise the Anti-Slavery feelings and principles of the people of this country. We are glad to see that the same idea has occurred to some of our provincial colemporaries, as well as to a correspondent whose letter we received after we had begun this article. The Bath *Chronicle* makes the same suggestion in reference to the Confederate Commissioners as we have done; and we trust that all our provincial cotemporaries will do the same. We would especially warn the people of Liverpool, where they may be daily expected to arrive, to abstain from receiving them with any marks of respect. Let their reception, while courteous, be of that cold and reserved character which will prevent them or others from confounding our assertion of international rights, and the vindication of our own honor, with any sympathy, however small, with the iniquitous system of Slavery which, as we have already remarked, may be regarded as impersonated in these men. Nor is even this all as regards one of the two Confederate Commissio

much surprise among mercantile men that the large amount of American shipping afloat in these waters should hitherto have been left unprotected during the war, and it can only be accounted for by the fact of all the Federal vessels of war being required for the blockade of the Southern ports. The Government have, however, at length decided to send two or three heavily-armed ships to rendezvous in the Channel, for the protection of Federal vessels afloat between this port and Gibraltar, a second of which is now daily expected here to follow the *Tuscarora*. This intelligence will be received with great satisfaction both at Lloyd's, where large numbers of American ships are insured, and by mercantile men generally in England, many of whom have large and valuable cargoes afloat in American bottoms which are liable to capture by Southern privateers, as in the case of the *Sumter*, which has just appeared at Cadiz. Apart from all political consideration or tendency to either Union or Secessionist opinions, as the case may be, it cannot be the wish of either the British Government or commercial men generally to see their own property destroyed, or exposed to destruction, by the *Nashville*, the *Sumter*, or any other Southern ship. In protecting American property they are doing the same service, to a great extent, for English property, and therefore the determination of the Federal Government to protect vessels sailing under their flag by the presence of these heavily armed war ships cannot but give satisfaction in shipping and commercial circles.

With regard to the *Nashville*, there is no doubt that intelligence of the expected arrival of the *Tuscarora* was received by Capt. PEGRAM some days ago, and every effort has been made to get her ready for sea as expeditiously as possible. The British Government has observed the strictest neutrality in regard to the repairs, &c., effected in this ship. Nothing has been done but what was absolutely necessary to make her seaworthy, and such repairs only have been executed as are always permitted, as an act of humanity, to any vessel in distress. In proof of this it may be mentioned that on the shipwright who was engaged to repair her attempting to put in some heavy pieces of oak to strengthen her decks to enable her to carry guns, the Government authorities absolutely refused their permission for the timber to go on board, and it still lies on the dock quay. She has not been allowed to ship any powder; a small quantity which was on board when she arrived here, and which she was permitted to remove on shore, has been reshipped. No guns or munitions of war have been put on board, and, in fact, nothing has been allowed to be executed but ordinary repairs.

Some of the officers of the *Tuscarora* landed both yesterday evening and this morning, but Capt. CRAVEN has not yet been ashore. The ship requires only coals, water, and provisions, which are being supplied her.

France Choosing an Emperor for Mexico.

A Vienna letter in the *Boersenhalle*, of Hamburg, says:

"It is positively asserted that the project of eventually putting forward the Archduke MAXIMILIAN as a candidate for the throne of Mexico has been the object of confidential communications from the Cabinet of Paris, or that at least certain inquiries have been made on the subject. There is no doubt that within the last few days this question has been again under consideration, because the French Government wants a decisive answer from the Court of Vienna before Prince PONIATOWSKI's departure for Mexico on a confidential mission. If we are correctly informed, the Cabinet of Vienna recently instructed Prince DE METTERNICH to reply to the offers of the Cabinet of the Tuileries, and in such a manner that, without absolutely rejecting the proposals of France, he should let the French Government clearly understand that the Court of Vienna is determined never to accept the overtures concerning Mexico as a point of departure for negotiations relating to a transaction on the subject of Venetia.

The Reported Capture of Nena Sahib.

From the Times of India of Dec, 12.

By far the most important item of news carried by the present mail to Europe is the announcement that the miscreant Nena of Bithoor, was captured a few days ago at Kurrachee, when on the point of embarking from that port. Some difficulty seems to be experienced in identifying the prisoner, and the conflicting evidence upon the point will be found fully detailed below. The capture was preceded some days by a rumor in Kurrachee that the Nena was making his way down the valley of the Indus in the guise of a Hinglagee, purposing to make for Dwarka, from either Sonmeanes or Kurrachee, and to proceed thence to Zanzibar or Muscat

We submit our readers this morning the following details, which may be relied on. It was decided yesterday by the authorities to liberate the person apprehended as the Nena, when Mr. NUGENT SULLIVAN, apothecary in charge of the General Hospital, learned from one of the patients under his care that the Nena was known to him, he having been in his employ at Bithoor for a long time, and having parted from him just before the mutinies broke out. Mr. SULLIVAN immediately put the man in a doody, and accompanied him to the place where the prisoner was confined, when a number of Purvoes and others were presented to him, and he was called on to state if the Neoe was among them. After a minute examination, he declared that the miscreant was not there. Subsequently, another batch, among whom was the apprehended man, was brought forward, and he at once singled him out, declaring that he was the "Nena of Bithoor." He was thereupon questioned, and stated that he had served the Nena, eaten of his salt, and seen him for some years regularly every day; he could not be mistaken, "That man was the Nena of Bithoor." Mr. SULLIVAN had his patient carried off to the hospital, and by four o'clock in the evening Mr. ISOLE, the Deputy Magistrate, the Foujdar of Kurrachee, and a number of others, came up to the hospital with the prisoner, and it was proposed to question the sick Poorbeeah again. Mr. SULLIVAN suggested that the prisoner should be disguised as a Purvoe to make assurance doubly sure, which was done, and the sick man was brought out to meet the party; he was asked if the Nena was there, and, looking around, immediately pointed out the man, declaring that 'That man is the Nena of Bithoor and the adopted son of BAJEROW. I would recognize him in any disguise.' A bystander observed, 'The Nena has a hole on the top of his ear.' 'If so,' said the Poorbeeah, 'that man must have it, for here is the Nena; look for yourselves.' The ear was examined, and the hole was there. After this we can only say Mr. SULLIVAN deserves the highest credit for the tact, zeal, and energy he has displayed in the matter; were it not for him the Nena would now have been free, and the bird lost after it had been caged. Should the reward promised by Government be granted, Mr. SULLIVAN, in our opinion, merits the lion's share of it.

We told our readers not to be startled if the Nena were among us in Kurrachee undiscovered. We now tell them that the murderers of the Jennings family, MOGUL BEG and his accomplice, were a few weeks ago apprehended and identified beyond dispute in Upper Scinde, and sent up for trial to the Punjab authorities. This information we withheld, fearing it would scare away the Nene, whom we expected down."

Sad Casualty.

DEATH OF REV. H. G. O. DWIGHT, D. D.

From the Boston Journal, Jan. 27.

The mystery attending the dispatch published in the morning papers concerning the death of "Dr. H. DWIGHT, of Boston," who was killed by the blowing of a car from the track of the Troy and Rutland Railroad, has been solved in a manner which will carry sadness to many hearts throughout the whole Christian world. It has been ascertained that the person killed was the Christian missionary, the Rev. Dr. H. G. O. DWIGHT, of Constantinople, whose name is as familiar as a household word to every one who has taken any interest in the work of missions for the last quarter of a century.

It seems that Dr. DWIGHT left New-York on Friday last for Troy, and intended to go thence to Middlebury, Vt., and to Montreal. This morning a letter was received from him at the Mission House in this city, giving an outline of his trip, and the places he intended to be at on certain specified days. His sister, who lives in East Boston, visited the Mission House early in the forenoon, and expressed her fears that the person killed might be her brother. Soon after, Mr. GORDON, the Treasurer, received a dispatch announcing the sad fact, and stating that his body was carefully preserved, awaiting the wishes of his friends.

Mr. DWIGHT was a native of Conway, Mass., and was born on the 22d of November, 1803. He graduated at Harvard in 1825, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1828. On the 21st of January, 1830, he embarked at this port for the island of Malta, and spent nearly two years exploring the country endeavoring to find the best spot to commence his labors, and on the 5th of June, 1832, he reached Constantinople, where he has since been located as a missionary of the American Board. He has been married twice, but at the time of his death he was a widower. He has left quite a family of children. Two of his sons are in the army, one as chaplain and one as a commissioned officer, and we hear he has one son in Constantinople. He returned from Constantinople about two months ago, and expected before a great while to return to the field of his labors. After leaving the mission, and before starting for this country, Dr. DWIGHT made an extensive tour into the wildest portions of Persia, and went to localities very seldom visited by Europeans.

MURDER BY AN INDIAN AT BLACK CREEK, C. W.—On Friday evening last, as Mr. KEMBALL, of Bear Creek, was driving homeward, and about a mile and a half west of Black Creek Village, his horses were frightened by an Indian of a rather bloody appearance standing by the side of the road; and on a nearer approach, a murdered Indian was seen lying near him. Mr. KEMBALL immediately notified the nearest neighbors, who hurried to the spot, and found the Indian lying within a few feet of the one he had killed, with their rifles, axes, knives and hunting apparatus strewed about the place where they were lying. As soon as the parties arrived at the place, the Indian jumped, whooped, and said he had killed a bad Indian. While they were gathering up the scattered implements, the Indian approached the murdered man and stamped on his head, which, having been cut through the skull in several places with the ax, was by the stamp crushed to a flattened mass. He was immediately apprehended, and brought to Sarnia by the Saturday night train, and is now in jail, to be tried at the next Assizes. A jug of whisky, found among the Indian's traps, explained the tragedy. He was drunk. The liquor had been bought at one of the shebeen shops of Enniskillen. The axes, knives and guns are now in the possession of the Chief of Police, Mr. W. G. HARKNESS.—*Sarnia British Observer, Jan. 31.*

AFFAIRS BELOW WASHINGTON.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

THE REBELS RECEIVE A FRESH STOCK OF AMMUNITION—THE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT AQUIA CREEK—THREE REGIMENTS ADDED TO THE FORCE AT THE BATTERIES—NUMBER AND STRENGTH OF THE BATTERIES—RUNNING THE BLOCKADE, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLES COUNTY, Md., Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862.

The rebels have got in a fresh supply of ammunition, and like some boy on a Fourth of July with a pack of crackers, they are anxious to fire it in *some* way. Every little sloop and oyster-boat that now sails up the river is honored with a shower of shell from each battery that she passes. Even row-boats occasionally secure the same kind attention, and when all these fail they blaze away in utter despair at the Maryland shore. Poor Maryland! After all that she has done under the garb of loyalty—after all that she has done in the way of sending the flower of her sons to join the rebel army—after sending her boats on the Virginia side of the Potomac for sale keeping—after doing a thousand and one kindnesses for Secessia—to be thus submitted to the iron hail of the Virginia chivalry! It is surmised that the rebel gunners need practice, and that their officers are striving to teach them to hit at least one object; and as the vessels running the blockade afford but sorry targets, they have selected Maryland as the target at which to aim, and sorry work they make of it, at that.

Since the bombardment of Aquia Creek, but little of interest has occurred, unless the rebel gunnery above described may be interesting. The morning after the bombardment, three regiments of rebels were sent down to man the Aquia Creek batteries. Two of the regiments are manning the works, while the third is encamped below, towards Potomac Creek. There are five batteries defending the Creek—two are on the water front and three on the hills. All are mounted with long-range guns (fifteen in all) of the heaviest calibre. Two are rifled guns, the rest old-fashioned smooth bores. The regiment encamped below the batteries has also with it a field battery of three guns, supposed to be 24-pound rifled field pieces. From each of the five rebel batteries floats the rebel flag—the stars and bars.

What execution our gunboats did at Aquia is not known, but there is no doubt that the reinforcements were sent down in the expectation that the gunboats ware only feeling the way for the landing of a body of troops. Foake's Landing, it will be remembered, was shelled the same night. The explosion of the shells in the vicinity of the rebel camps created the greatest consternation among them, and their force was hastily got under arms in the expectation of the sudden landing of a large body of "Yankees"—not a very agreeable diversion on a cold Winter's night, as that was.

Lieut. MCRAE, commanding the *Jacob Bell*, succeeded a few nights since in capturing several persons attempting to exile themselves in the freaims of King Jeff. I. The sympathizing Marylanders hereabouts are in the habit of ferrying persons across to Virginia whenever they can get well paid for it, and the time they select for their operations is just after the gunboats have passed. On the night in question Lieut. MCRAE surmised something of this sort was to be attempted so he put on all steam and steamed down the river at full speed. The rebel ferryman thought his time had arrived, and pushed off, but he missed his reckoning. Lieut. MCRAE had taken the precaution to have an armed schooner following about two miles in the wake of the *Bell*, and the secesh party were surprised by its sudden apparition while they were *in transitu*.

The rowers of the boat took to the river, while the passengers were captured and sent to Washington. One of them was a young clergyman of Raleigh, N. C., who had been pursuing his theological studies in the North. He states that he has waited over two months striving to get a passage home.

The party were transferred on Sunday to the *Freeborn*, the flag-boat of the lower division of the flotilla. Lieut. MAGAW, the efficient commander of that division, is in the habit of reading prayers every Sunday morning to the crew of his vessel, who, dressed out in their "Sunday rig," are assembled for that purpose. This clergyman being on board, Lieut. MAGAW invited him to conduct the services. This he did, omitting, however, the prayer for the President of the United States. Such an omission could not be tolerated on that deck, and Lieut. MAGAW interrupted him, reminded him of his omission, and requested that he should read the prayer in question—a request with which he at once complied. The reader can judge with what sincerity the prayer was offered; but sincere or not, the jolly jack-tars of the *Freeborn* enjoyed that prayer much more than was their usual wont.

A week or two since, Acting-Master HARRIS, of the *Island Belle*, engaged with his vessel the formidable rebel battery at Boyd's Hole. During the action one of the guns of the *Belle*, after being loaded, could not be fired. After the engagement was over the charge was withdrawn, and the cartridge was found to be filled with *common salt* instead of powder. A fresh stock of ammunition had just been received from the Washington Navy-yard, and the discovery thus made was anything but comforting. Commander MAGAW immediately caused every cartridge of the lot to be overhauled, but none were found wrong.

We hear all sorts of rumors about the advance of the army of the Potomac, and the fact, among others of the same tendency, that Gen. MCCLELLAN telegraphed to Brig.-Gen. HOOKER, commanding this division, to "grant no more furloughs, would seem to indicate such a movement. It would seem, however, sheer madness for the small force now in this division to cross the river at this time. The men are all anxious for a fight, but there are two things that will force the bravest man to loose their courege. One of these is water, the other mud. The bravest men will loose heart at a ducking, and even a Hercules couldn't march over the roads we have now.

For a week past, it has rained, or snowed, or hailed every day, and the roads are in many places even up to a horse's belly. Five miles a day, even over the best portions of these roads, would be a good day's work, and for cavalry or artillery they are impassable. The good people of the North must not therefore expect an advance until the frost gives us roads to travel on. It would be a certain defeat for our arms.

The Excelsior Brigade remains quietly in camp, preparing for active duty, by drilling as best they can in such weather. The Fifth Regiment, Col. GRAHAM, has been actively engaged in building Winter quarters in the woods, about one hundred yards from their present camp. Each company has built for itself four substantial log huts. The officers have log huts of the relative size, and in the proper position, assigned them in that perplexing volume, the "Revised Army Regulations of 1861." The quarters will be ready for occupancy next week.

This regiment (the Fifth) is perhaps the hardest worked in the division. It has done a large proportion of the scouting, and at the present time two of its companies are on picket—Company I, (Capt. ARTHUR WILKINSON,) and Company E, (Capt. GEO. E. MOREY.) The regiment has thus obtained the *soubriquet* of "the Grand Guard," a name which your military readers will see the appropriateness of. Capt. LEFOET's company, of Col. BROWNE's Fourth Excelsior, is also on picket along the shore, and Capt. LEE, of the Second Regiment of the same brigade, (Col. HALL's Regiment,) is also doing excellent service as a boat picket. He is a most valuable and untiring officer, of undaunted bravery and indomitable perseverance.

The order transferring the Sickles (Excelsior) Brigade to New-York State has been revoked. The order of revocation was received by the men with many signs of satisfaction. Gen. SICKLES is now in Washington, and Col. HALL, of the Second Regiment, is in command. The field officers of the various regiments have put a quietus on the absurd and false rumors that Gen. SICKLES was not popular with his command, by uniting in a memorial testifying that he has their entire confidence. These stories are started to prevent the General's confirmation by the Senate, but the truth is too well known that the General has, with a few exceptions, the entire confidence of his officers and men, and not only their confidence but their sympathy in what they deem to be an attempted persecution on the part of those who no doubt have a motive in their attempt to deprive the General of his command. They desire to have him lead them on the battle-field unhampered by the interference of any one. Let the Excelsior Brigade cross bayonets with the enemy, and it will prove itself "*Excelsior*" in fact as well as in name. That it has not done so long ere this is not its fault, nor the fault of its General.

The Aquia Creek batteries opened on the *Resolute* last Sunday afternoon. They did not come within a quarter of a mile of her. The shot fired was of very large size. CEDMA.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

THE VICTORY—THE RAILROAD QUESTION—AN ELECTION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

The latest is that Gen. THOMAS' force on the 19th consisted of the First and Second Tennessee, Col. FAY'S Fourth, Col. HAELAN'S Tenth, and Col. HOSKINS' Twelfth Kentucky; Ninth and Fourteenth Ohio, Tenth Indiana, Second Minnesota, four batteries and Col. WOLFORD'S Cavalry, in all nine regiments, besides artillery and cavalry; and that ZOLLICOFFER fortified with two Mississippi regiments, two Alabama, and three Tennessee—seven in all—and two field-pieces, having left at Mill Spring three or four regiments and fourteen cannon. So we outnumbered them; but I think it will be confirmed that only the Tenth Indiana, Fourth Kentucky, Ninth Ohio, (German,) Second Minnesota, WOLFORD'S Cavalry, and a portion of our artillery, were actually engaged in the decisive fight; and that the rest were held in reserve, and took part only in the pursuit, after the Ninth Ohio's bayonet charge. Our batteries did the principal work during the rebels' flight to their intrenchments and across the Cumberland. It is said that after crossing the river they divided into squads of five or six, each striving to be ahead. So much for these rebels' boasts that they could "whip 50,000, four or five to one." A letter from Somerset says the rebel loss was 200 killed, 300 wounded, and more than 200 prisoners. Some say G. B. CRITTENDEN was in the fight, but I guess not. He may try to gather up the remains of ZOLLICOFFER'S "army of 11,000 men," and make a stand, but probably in vain. East Tennessee and its railroads, to all appearances, will shortly be ours.

We are glad Congress is about to carry out the President's recommendation of a military and mail railroad from Northern Kentucky into Eastern Tennessee. Messrs. GUTHRIE, L'HOMMEDIEU and TRIGG will be excellent Commissioners for the road's location and construction.

Horses, mules, wagons and army supplies are almost daily landed at this port.

The Ohio now looks grand; the largest man-of-war could navigate it with ease. It is higher than at any time since 1847.

A Unionist, SAM. L. CASEY, of Union County, was elected to Congress from the First District on the 20th. Vote very small, as Secessionists did not recognize the election, and Unionists were afraid to vote. The fears of the latter should soon be allayed. They will be. PONTIAC.

AFFAIRS IN THE GULF.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

SHIP ISLAND, Thursday, Jan. 9.

ANOTHER REBEL RAM AND NEW GUNBOATS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Intelligence has reached here of the appearance on the Mississippi River of a new rebel "ram," "turtle," or nondescript war steamer, from New-Orleans. About noon on the 1st of January a steamer came down to Pass a l'Outre, and lay alongside the river bank. During the afternoon men went on shore from her, and burned the light-keeper's house at that point. Late in the day four or five other Confederate steamers came down to the mouth of the Pass, and then went over to Pilot Town. The bark *Kingfisher*, blockading pass a l'Outre, was at anchor about four miles from the land, in five fathoms water, and apprehensions of an attack during the night induced Capt. SELFRIDGE, of the *Mississippi*, also blockading at that point, to run in and tow her outside. The enemy did not, however, venture within range. Nevertheless, the *Kingfisher* came up to Ship Island to report the fact to the Flag Officer, and obtain assistence in repelling an attack. The description of the "ram" given by the officers of the *Kingfisher* agrees with the account of that obtained from the French Captain of the fishing-smack *Slide Along*, captured by the *New-London* a few weeks since. The steamer is represented as being two hundred feet long, cigar-shaped, sharp at both ends, roofed over in the shape of a turtle's back, with plate iron, having side-wheels, with two smoke-stacks abreast, and moving through the water with great rapidity. She was built at Algiers, opposite New-Orleans. Few men were seen on board of her.

The French fisherman also gave information of the building of two rebel gunboats, also side wheel and sharp at both ends, at Bayou, St. John, on Lake Ponchartrain, one of which had been launched. Two others were building on Deer River, where steamers can be launched drawing one foot more water than can be carried into Lake Ponchartrain, the depth being nine and eight feet respectively. From the above it appears that the "Mosquito Navy" is fast assuming the proportions of a considerable swarm.

THE DEFECTION OF CAPT. WILSON, OF THE "MINNA SCHIFFER."

The readers of the *Journal* doubtless remember the circumstances attending the rescue of the passengers of the ill-fated steamer *Connaught* by the brig *Minna Schiffer*, Capt. WILSON, whose assertion of the flag of his adopted country, under whose folds he achieved world-wide fame, occasioned surprise equaled only by the admiration which was expressed for his humane and heroic conduct in saving the passengers of the burning steamer. The motive that impelled one who was held in the highest esteem as a brave man by the people of the North—where at the moment of his apostacy a large sum of money awaited his acceptance as a testimonial of their appreciation of his gallant conduct—to renounce his allegiance to the Government which had protected him in every sea, and cast his lot with the conspirators against the Union, has been a mystery, which, from information recently received from a prisoner and a personal friend of Capt. WILSON, I am enabled to clear up.

Capt. WILSON is an Englishman by birth, but for forty years has been a citizen of the United States. During the Mexican war he owned and commanded a vessel called the *Star*, which was seized on the Southern coast and condemned by our Government. He presented claims against the Government for damages, which was awarded by the Court of Appeals, whose judgment was sustained by the Supreme Court at Washington. The Government, however, for some reason unexplained, has never remunerated Capt. WILSON for the loss of his vessel, in which he had invested all his property. The refusal of the authorities at Washington to make the reparation, naturally excited Capt. WILSON to enmity against the Government, and when the rebellion broke out, actuated by a spirit of revenge, he embraced the earliest opportunity to obtain redress. A company in New-Orleans having fitted out the privateer *Calhoun*, the command of that steamer was offered to Capt. WILSON, who accepted it. My informant, who was on confidential terms with Capt. Wilson, was on the levee in New-Orleans the morning that the "*Calhoun*" sailed on her first privateer cruise. Reminding him of the allegiance he owed to the United States Government, of the generous manner in which he had been treated by the people of the North, and of the gift then held in trust for his acceptance, his friend urged him not to proceed upon the hazardous expedition on which he was bent. But he was deaf to all expostulation, answering all remonstrances with the declaration that "he was no longer a citizen of the United States, nor owned allegiance to a Government which had robbed him of his property." He went to sea to prey upon the unarmed vessels of the very man who had contributed so generously to the testimonial even then awaiting his acceptance in New-York, and in eleven days he captured in ships and cargoes property amounting to $200,000. Among the prizes of the *Calhoun* were several whaling ships, which are now rotting at the levee in New-Orleans. All he received of the immense booty which be obtained, however, was $2,100—the owners of the privateer taking the lion's share. The recreant Captain has left the service of the rebel sharks, and now commands a schooner of light draft, with which he is running the blockade.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

Since the interruption, by the Federal gunboats, of the line of steamers between New-Orleans and Mobile, through Mississippi Sound, the rebels have been compelled to carry the mails between the two cities and intermediate points, in a small sloop, which plies between Pass Christian and Pascagoula. This I learn from TRAVERS DONOGHY, a negro, formerly a slave to the Postmaster at Ocean Springs, and who, when the mail was carried on steamers, use to take the bags from the boats to the office. His master was appointed by the United States Government, but now holds a commission under the Confederacy. People living fifty and sixty miles from the Ocean Springs go there to get their letters and papers. The rebels have repaired the telegraph cable across the Bay of St. Louis, which was cut by an expedition from the steamer *Massachusetts*, and now communicate between Mobile and New-Orleans.

REBEL OPINION OF THEIR OWN GUNBOATS.

The disappearance from Mississippi Sound, and the apparent withdrawal from the waters leading thereto, of the Confederate gunboats, which until recently promised to cope with the powerful batteries of the Federal flotilla at this point, warrants the supposition that the officers of the "Mosquito navy" have learned by dear-bought experience what was acknowledged by the local Press of this section as long ago as Sept. 24, 1861. The Handsboro' *Democrat* of that date, after announcing the arrival of "two of ASH'e steamships" in Ship Island Harbor, says: "The *Oregon* and *Arrow* are in the Sound, but we think it is folly for them to attack the boats sent here by the Federal Government. We would advise them to keep near the shore, (to which counsel the enemy has implicitly conformed,) as they are wholly unfit for war purposes"—(humiliating concession.) The same paper, in referring to a stampede of Gen. DAHLGREN and eighteen hundred troops from Pass Christian in "double quick time for Pearl River, leaving behind some forty or fifty sick soldiers *uncared for*," says: "Pass Christian is now unprotected, and in consequence many families are moving off. We are in a nice predicament—Ship Island in possession of the Yankees; no *gunboats worth a fig*; and only about nine hundred infantry and one artillery company to guard the entire coast, a distance of two hundred miles." After all their boasting about the "Confederate navy," this admission of its utter worthlessness comes with an ill grace from the blustering and chivalrous rebels.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

I have lately had an opportunity of conversing with an intelligent prisoner, who has lived many years in New-Orleans, who assures me that public improvements, especially railroads, in the South, were never so flourishing as at the present time. The interruption of cotton culture has thrown thousands of negroes out of employment, and slave labor was never so plenty and easily obtained for public works as since the breaking out of the rebellion, the owners being only too ready to obtain work for their idle and discontented people. "Contrabands" who have escaped to Ship Island from the main land report that hundreds of slaves have been sent back from the seabound to work in the swamps, simply to remove them from the temptations and opportunities of escaping from bondage. It is not strange, therefore, that the slaveholders let out their human property to railroad contractors, though they receive nothing but Confederate shinplasters in return for their services. My informant says that new lines of railroad, and the completion of others commenced before the war, are progressing with great activity, and that the principal towns throughout the different Southern States would be connected by iron ties, provided the iron could be obtained. The roads can all be graded, the sleepers laid, but here the work must stop till the war is over, for no railroad iron can be obtained. There are rails enough in New-Orleans to complete a link of the Pacific Railroad between Berwick, on the Atchafalaya River, in Louisiana, to the Sabine River, by which New-Orleans, Houston and other places in Texas will be connected. This road will be completed in about three months, if the statements of my informant are worthy of credence. Several other railroads are actively progressing in Texas, and a road from Vicksburgh to Little Rock is pushing forward with all possible dispatch. The transportation of troops and supplies for the rebel army has doubtless given an impetus to public works, and led to the construction of railroads between points occupied by the Confederate troops.

KANSAS.

MESSAGE OF GOV. ROBINSON.

A brief notice of the Message sent to the Kansas Legislature on Jan. 21, by Gov. ROBINSON, has already appeared in the TIMES. The following passages are of general interest:

"The rebellion upon our border, and the manner in which the war was conducted during the Summer, has caused the State to be overrun with thieves and highway robbers. So numerous have these criminals become in some localities that they have the community under complete subjection and control. Citizens of property and influence have been cowed into silence lest they should become the next victims of the spoilers. Even many have openly indorsed robbery, that they might be able to retain their own property. Fortunately the change in the manner of conducting the war, and the rigid discipline of the officers now in command of the United States forces here, have in a good degree restored good order and security within our limits. The criminal laws need amendment in reference to these crimes. Punishment under them, as now constituted, is nearly impossible, and should the commanding officers be withdrawn, or withdraw their forces, the people will be compelled to rely alone upon the civil authorities for protection. If possible, provision should be made for a speedy trial. In any Court within the State that may be in session when the crime is committed or criminal detected.

Some affect to justify the stealing of their neighbors' property on the ground that it has been forfeited by the disloyalty of its owner to the Government, while the much larger class steal from mere wantonness or purposes of gain. The Government undoubtedly has a right, and it is highly proper to confiscate the property of a traitor, but that gives no shadow of right to a private citizen to plunder his neighbor. The thief is as much at war with the Government as the Secessionist, and should be treated with no more leniency. The man who swears to support the Constitution and the laws while he sets them at defiance and tramples them under his feet, is more guilty and depraved than he who openly avows his hostility to the Government, for the one is simply a traitor, while the other adds perjury to his treason.

The State has furnished for the war eleven regiments and parts of regiments of volunteers, under the following commanders:

First Regiment, Col. G. W. Deitzler.
Second Regiment, Col. R. B. Mitchell.
Third Regiment, Col. James Montgomery.
Fourth Regiment, Col. Wm. Weer.
Fifth Regiment, Col. H. P. Johnson.
Sixth Regiment, Col. W. R. Judson.
Seventh Regiment, Col. C. R. Jennison.
Eighth Regiment, Col. H. W. Wessells.
Ninth Regiment, Col. A. C. Davis.
Tenth Regiment, unorganized.
Eleventh Regiment, unorganized.
Battalion, (six companies,) Lieut.-Col. Clerks.

Some of these regiments are not full, neither have all been organized. They contain in the aggregate about 6,000 men. Some, however, were recruited in other States. The States furnishing the largest number of these recruits, outside of Kansas, are Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, while some came from Nebraska Territory, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and other States. While many recruits from other States are enlisted in Kansas regiments, probably an equal number of Kansas men can be found in regiments of other States.

But one regiment, the First, was called for by the Government, the remainder petitioned for permission to be received as a part of the army of the Union. Kansas has abundant occasion to be proud, if not of the number of her soldiers, of their bravery. They have endured fatigue, privation, hardship, without a murmur, and have heroically taken and held the posts of danger on the battle-field. Of no regiment can it be said the officers or men were lacking in the requisites of good soldiers, and their bearing in battle challenges the admiration of the Nation. Fortunately for the reputation and fame of our volunteers, although fatal to many noble and brave heroes who fell, two Kansas regiments, the First and Second, were in the hard-fought battle at Springfield. Their conduct on that occasion won imperishable fame to themselves and honor to their State. In order to transmit to posterity a record of the gallant conduct of our volunteers in the struggle against rebellion, and as a slight token of remembrance of their heroic deeds, I would recommend that the official reports of the commanders of the First and Second Regiments of the battle at Springfield, with a full list of the killed and wounded in all the regiments since the commencement of the war, be printed with the public documents of the State.

The revolting States are waging against the Government with an army half a million strong, killing and taking prisoners loyal men, and confiscating their property, and for what? Because, as they claim the, longer existence of Slavery demands it as a necessity. Are they right in their assertion? Who should know better than they? If they are right, if the existence of Slavery, of necessity, requires the overthrow of the Government, then it is evident that the Union cannot be preserved, nor permanent peace successful until Slavery be overthrown. Unless the rebellious States withdrew this issue, the Government must accept it. If Slavery dies in this contest, the Slave States are alone responsible, for they defiantly put it in issue against this Government. The leading patriots of the country, who have been most intimately associated with Southern institutions and Southern politicians, best comprehend the question. They already demand the freeing of slaves of rebels without compensation, and the next step will be freedom to all, with compensation to the loyal. To this it is believed, our Government must come at last, or any peace that may be consumed, will be ephemeral and illusive.

The course of the seceding States shows Slavery to be a malignant disease, afflicting the body politic, tending steadily and surely to the undermining of the Constitution. Anodynes, palliatives, concessions and compromises, have been tried without avail, until the very vitals of the Nation are threatened. It is to be feared that, sooner or later, tha knife must be applied to this political cancer, and if so, it should be done before the vitality of the Nation is destroyed.

The affairs of this world are not left to chance. The law of cause and effect is immutable and eternal, governing nations as well as individuals, and may our people and rulers have wisdom to so direct the affairs of the Nation, as to speedily result in honorable and permanent peace and prosperity."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 78, 132, 134, 154, 157, 161, 77. *Part II.*—Nos. 126, 39, 101.

The Marchant Will Contest—Jurisdiction of an Inferior Court in Cases Pending before the Court of Appeals.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Wm. H. Merchant.—It will be recollected that Wm. H. Merchant, of this City, died, leaving a will in which he bequeathed his property, amounting to about $100,000, to Miss Souza, his intended wife, and a legacy to a lady friend.

At the time of his death, and for sometime previous thereto, he had been on bad terms with his family, and by his will left nothing to them.

The will was contested before the Surrogate, on the ground that it was not properly executed. The Surrogate admitted the will to probate, from which an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court affirmed the Surrogate's decision.

An appeal was then taken to the Court of Appeals, and is now pending in that Court.

When the case first came before the Surrogate Cyrus Curtis was appointed a special Administrator to collect the money belonging to the estate. After the case had been remitted to the Surrogate by the decision of the Supreme Court at General Term, Mr. Stanley was appointed administrator with the will annexed. The case now came up before the Court on motion by the Appellants to prevent the special Administrator Curtis from handing the property over to Stanley. Judge PIERREPONT argued on the motion that the case being entitled in the Court of Appeals, and being properly in that Court, the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the cause.

Levi S. Chatfield for motion; Pierrepont, Stanley and Langdell for one legatee; Solomon L. Hull for the other legatee.

Mechanics' Liens—Important to the Laboring Man.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Thomas O'Callahan vs. *Peter Morris, Elizabeth Woy and John Clay.*—This was an action to foreclose a mechanic's lien. The plaintiff filed his lien under the statute, to secure his services in plastering six houses in Forty-second-street, in this City, for which services he claimed the sum of $300.

It appeared on the trial that Peter Morris, one of the defendants, originally owned the lots, and in 1858, made a contract for the sale of them to Elizabeth Woy. That by the terms of such contract Morris agreed to advance moneys to build houses on the lots, and to take mortgages as security. It appeared that this contract was in reality made for the benefit of the defendant, Clay, who was at that time insolvent. The defendant, Clay, made the contract for plastering the houses with the plaintiff, in his own name, and it was contended on the part of the defense that Mrs. Way was not liable in this action, because the contract was so made with Clay. The plaintiff filed his lien, claiming that the property was owned by the defendants, or one of them; and the defendants insisted that this was not sufficient, and that the lien was consequently invalid.

It also appeared that the plaintiff, subsequently to his filing the lien, had taken a mortgage for $600 on one of the houses; and this, the defendants insisted, released and satisfied the lien. In answer to this, however, the plaintiff proved that he had received but $50 on the mortgage. The Court held that the $50 only could be deducted from the amount covered by the lien.

The Court also held that the lien was valid as against Mrs. Way, (she being the equitable owner of the house,) and that Clay acted as her agent in making the contract with the plaintiff.

It was further held that the validity of Morris' advances could not be inquired into in this action, and that the complaint, as to him, should be dismissed, but without costs.

Judgment for the plaintiff.

W. R. Stafford for plaintiff; D. M. Portar for defendants.

Court of Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

JAN. 29.—Patrick Kane pleaded guilty of assault and battery on John Riordan. He was remanded till Saturday next for sentence.

John Carey pleaded guilty for an attempt at grand larceny. Remanded till Saturday next for sentence.

Charles Shultz was tried and convicted of assault and battery upon Mary Whitworth. Sentence will be passed on Saturday next.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Wright vs. *McNamara et al.*—Motion granted on payment to defendant, Michael McNamara, of $20 costs. Costs of James P. McNamara, $10, to abide event.

Guillaume et al. vs. *Hamburg American Packet Co.*—Appeal dismissed, without costs.

Sadler et al. vs. *Roome.*—Motion denied.

Parker vs. *McAndrew, &c.*—Motion granted, costs to abide event.

Gardner vs. *Eddy et al.*—Motion denied. Plaintiffs' costs $10, to abide event.

Barton et al. vs. *Lyons.*—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

Chauncey et al. vs. *Ferguson et al.*—Motion denied on payment of costs of term and motion.

In the Matter of the Application of Walter P. Hatch, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Keeler vs. *Harvey et al.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of Circuit, and $10 costs of motion.

Buchanan vs. *Thruston.*—Motion granted on payment of costs.

Griffiths vs. *Lawrence et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, &c.

Young vs. *Billins et al.*—Motion granted.

Dubois vs. *Bennet.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Bonnosel vs. *Alker.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Clopp et al vs. *Welles.*—Motion granted.

Howell vs. *Greenly et al.*—Motion granted, on payment of $20 costs.

National Bank vs. *Devlin.*—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Kneeland vs. *Wake.*—Tried before the Court without a jury. Judgment, that defendant specifically perform his contract to purchase, and pay the purchase money, $8,000, and interest from Nov. 1, 1861, and costs of suit.

Duff vs. *McCafferty.*—Tried before the Court without a jury. The plaintiff assigned her property to the defendant in trust to pay her creditors, and brings this action for an accounting without making the creditors parties. Their presence is necessary to complete determination of the controversy.

She may, within ten days, serve notice of an election to discontinue, or make the creditors parties. If she elect to discontinue, she may do so without costs, as the defendant omitted to demur and the plaintiff has disproved the averment in his answer that she did not act under the assignment.

If the plaintiff elect to make the creditors parties, she must make them such within thirty days, and in default thereof, or in default of serving within ten days any notice of election, the complaint must be dismissed, with costs.

Before Justice Mitchell.

Buckman vs. *The Union Mutual Insurance Company.*—Mot

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, 00 Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL TROVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JANE SHORE—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE HONEY-MOON.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—SWEDEN THOUGHTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An important order has been issued by the Secretary of War, which directs—in view of the fact that the urgent necessity which required the immediate purchase of arms, clothing and other military supplies from foreign countries no longer exists—that no further contracts be made for any article of foreign manufacture, which can be produced in the United States, and that all outstanding orders and authorities for the purchase of such articles are revoked and annulled. The order also directs that all persons claiming to have any contract or agreement, or any authority whatever from the War Department for furnishing such articles, shall notify the Department within fifteen days. The method of making contracts is also strictly laid down, and any departure from it will render them of no effect.

Our advices from Missouri indicate that another effort is to be made to drive PRICE out of the State. Troops are moving from Otterville and other points in the direction of Springfield.

A remarkable order, issued by Gen. HUNTER, regarding the expedition about to start for the South from Kansas, is given this morning. It is stated to have caused a great sensation in civil and military circles in Kansas. We should say it was calculated to do so.

A party of escaped slaves, who have reached Fortress Monroe from Norfolk, report that the *Merrimac* was floated out of the dry-dock on Saturday, and was to make her trial trip the next day. She is armed with ten-inch rifled cannon, with which the rebels expect to sink the whole National fleet in Hampton Roads. It is believed at Fortress Monroe, from the tenor of letters recently received from Port Royal, that an attack upon Savannah is to be made soon by Gen. SHERMAN and Commodore DUPONT.

The United States steam transport *Philadelphia*, Capt. BARTON, from Key West, on Jan. 23, arrived yesterday. The *Philadelphia* brings home Company K, United States Cavalry. The troops at Fort Pickens and Key West are all in good health. Nothing new has transpired at either place since last advices. The United States transport *Ericsson*, from New-York, arrived at Key West, Jan. 19. All well.

Letters from Port Royal, by way of Fortress Monroe, received in Boston on Sunday, state that rebel spies in the vicinity of Hilton Head, were busy in setting fire to all the cotton they could reach. A gin was burned on St. Helena Island, on the 19th, from which our forces had just taken forty thousand pounds of cotton. Two rebel officers were taken on the 20th.

The story that Gen. SMITH'S part of the late Great Expedition from Cairo and Paducah consisted in taking Camp Beauregard, turns out to be incorrect. Gen. SMITH was nowhere near the supposed locality of Camp Beauregard.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* sketches ZOLLICOFFER'S life with his recent political career, and asserts that he was "a maker of public opinion—a cool, calculating conspirator," and not the semi-loyalist which some have represented him.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. HENDERSON, recently appointed from Missouri, appeared and took his seat. The Naval Committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial asking for a steam mail line to San Francisco. A resolution calling upon the President to state the number of cavalry mustered into the service, was adopted. The joint resolution providing for secret sessions on war matters was then considered, and Mr. SHERMAN'S substitute, spoken of yesterday, was adopted. It was amended so as to punish by expulsion any member who shall reveal the proceedings, and finally passed. The bill to provide for the organization of the Staffs attached to the divisions of the army, was taken up and passed, with an amendment providing for the dismissal of any Sutler who shall violate the rules of sale. The case of Senator BRIGHT was then further considered, and Mr. BAULSBURY, of Delaware, made a speech in opposition to his expulsion. He was followed by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, who insisted that Mr. BRIGHT should be expelled. A warm colloquy took place between Mr. DAVIS and Mr. BRIGHT, which threatened at one time to become too personal. The debate was finally interrupted by an Executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed. A bill appropriating $3,000 to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purchase of upland cotton-seed for general distribution, through the Patent-office, was passed. The bill authorizing the payment of the field officers of any regiment as soon as such regiment shall have reached the minimum standard, was also passed. The Senate bill authorizing the President, in certain cases, to take possession of railroads and telegraph lines was debated at considerable length, and finally passed—113 to 28. Consideration of the Treasury Note bill was then resumed, and Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, made a speech against it. He contended that the Government had no power to issue any such notes as the bill contemplated, whether as a legal tender or not. At the conclusion of his speech the bill was laid aside, and the Army bill was considered. Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, argued the necessity for more energetic action in the conduct of the war, and advocated the idea of dividing the command of the army—contending that no one man could properly control the machinery of such an immense army as we now have in the field. He was generally severe on the conduct of the war, but saw hope for the future in the accession of Mr. STANTON to the chair of the Secretary of War. At the conclusion of Mr. GURLEY'S speech, the House took up the Senate joint resolution providing for secret sessions for the discussion of war matters, and it was passed after some debate, under the operation of the previous question. The House then adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, notice was given of a bill to incorporate the Homœopathic Medical Society of New-York. A bill was introduced authorizing the Greenwood Cemetery Association to sell a gore of land; and another, to provide for a Court-house in Kings County. Bills were introduced—to correct abuses in regard to laying pavements in this City; relative to the trial of offences against Joint-Stock Associations; and for the relief of the owners of land formerly under water in front of New-York and Kings County. A concurrent resolution, asking the New-York Senators in Congress to vote for the expulsion of Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, was introduced, but laid over under the rules.

In the Assembly, favorable reports were made on the bills in relation to the payment of money into the State Treasury; to amend the General Fire Insurance law, and to appropriate the proceeds of the State tax to the support of the Common Schools. A debate on the question of employing Clerks for Committees took place, during which a decided disposition to retrench expenses was exhibited. A resolution to appoint a clerk to the Committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties was defeated. Among the bills noticed was one for the better protection of the public health of this City; one relative to Harbor-masters in this City; and one to repeal part of the act regulating the New-York Harbor Regulation act. The bill to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to raise money for the relief of the families of volunteers was passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have telegraphic news from San Francisco to the 22d inst. The rainy weather still continued, and business was generally suspended in consequence. Sacramento was still under water, and the members of the Legislature went to and from the Capital in boats. A proposition to adjourn to San Francisco was being debated, and would probably be carried. The steamer *St. Louis* sailed for Panama on the 21st, having on board $600,000 for this City.

The steamship *Arabia* will sail (weather permitting) for Liverpool to-day, (Thursday,) having been detained on account of the fog.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, a report of a Committee was adopted, strongly disapproving of the proposed appointment of a Solicitor of Customs for this port.

The American Institute held an informal meeting at their rooms, last evening, and accepted the report of the Nominating Committee, naming a complete ticket for officers, trustees and committees to be voted for at the Institute election on the 13th of February next.

The German Society held an interesting and protracted meeting yesterday afternoon. Measures were taken to secure the representation of the Society in the new Board of Health, the investigation of financial discrepancies, and the systematic arrangement of future proceedings. Donations were received, and the Society declared to be in promising condition.

Yesterday evening, at the armory over Essex Market, the members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M. had a handsome national standard presented to them by the citizens of California. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., made the presentation address, and the response was made by Major BAGLEY. On the same occasion Quartermaster TELLY had a gold watch presented to him by Surgeon JOHNSON, on behalf of the regiment.

The four-story granite building, No. 13 Atlantic Basin, owned by Mr. J. S. WHITING, and occupied by Mr. CURLHURT, sugar-refiner, was entirely destroyed by fire between 9 and 12 o'clock, last night; Nos. 14 and 12 adjoining, occupied by Messrs. BILLINGS & TAYLOR, were also considerably damaged, involving a loss of about $30,000. The entire loss is covered by insurance.

Capt. J. W. SPRAGUE, recently released from Richmond by exchange, has been appointed Colonel of an Ohio regiment by Gov. TOD.

Gen. T. J. WOOD, with a thousand laborers, and the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Ohio and Forty-ninth and Fifty-first Indiana Regiments, are building a military road from Stanford to Somerset, Ky. Col. DUNHAM, of the Fiftieth Indiana, has been placed in command of a brigade at Camp Wickliffe, Ky.

The United States gunboat *Kearsarge* has gone into commission at Portsmouth. It is said that she will be dispatched in search of the pirate *Sumter*. The *Kearsarge* is commanded by Commander CHARLES W. PICKERING, of Portsmouth.

In the Merchant mill controversy, which was yesterday again before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on a motion of the contestants, the question was raised whether the Supreme Court had jurisdiction in the case, as it is now pending in the Court of Appeals. It was urged that this Court could make no order in respect to the estate that would be valid and binding. Decision was reserved.

A large business was done in the Stock Market yesterday, in Cleveland and Toledo Shares at an advance of 2½@3 ₩ cent. Other Railway Stocks were firm. Gold, 103@103¼ ₩ cent. Exchange 113¼@113¾ ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were very quiet yesterday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Groceries were lightly dealt in, but were firm. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hides, Leather, Pork, Whisky and Tobacco. Lard and Bacon were plenty and heavy. Beef was inactive, as were also Fish, Hemp, Hops, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Spices and Naval Stores. Cotton was in request at buoyant prices. The Freight market was dull.

The Live Stock markets are thrown into confusion this week by the delay of the stock trains. Less than two-thirds of the usual supply of animals had arrived up to last evening. No stock trains had come through over the Harlem Railroad. One train arrived by the Hudson River Road, and another of 800 head of cattle got off the track yesterday. By extraordinary exertion—many locomotives and snow-plows running during the storm—the track was kept open on the Erie Railroad, so that the cattle by that road all arrived. Up to last night the receipts of beeves for a week numbered but 2,384—a less number than for any week since Dec. 30, 1857. Buyers held off in anticipation of further arrivals, and the small lot in were sold at prices but little in advance of last week. The sales will be continued for a day or two, or until the delayed arrivals are all in.

THE GUARDIANS OF CIVILIZATION IN A TIGHT PLACE.—The London *Times* is nursing its wrath to keep it warm, and, having the ground of its objurgations apropos of the Mason and Slidell case taken from under it, falls back with renewed fervor on our stone blockade of Charleston harbor. Unhappily its knowledge is not equal to its fervor. "When," it asks, "has such an act been perpetrated by any European Power?" As the query is evidently sincere, we answer, in the Nineteenth Century, by that great European Power—John Bull. The *Times* then goes triumphantly on to hold up to us England's blockade of the French coast during the Napoleonic war, as a shining example of how such things are managed by the "guardians of civilization." We accept the illustration with due humility, and proceed to give an example of what England actually *did* during that model blockade. It rather upsets the case of the *Times*, but is historical fact none the less We quote from SCOTT'S *Napoleon*, vol. II, chap. 10:

"The repeated success of England, resembling almost that of the huntsman over his game, had so much diminished the French navy, and rendered so cautious such seamen as France had remaining, that the former country, (England,) unable to get opportunities of assailing the French vessels, was induced to have recourse to strange, and, as it proved, ineffectual means of carrying on hostilities. *Such was the attempt at destroying the harbor of Boulogne by sinking the roads ships loaded with stones.*"

Are stone blockades among the "antiquated precedents" which our British cotemporaries hold to have spent their force when they were last practiced by the English Government?

The British Press and the War.

Any strong curiosity to learn how the news of the release of the *Trent* captives would be received in England, the ample extracts we reproduce this morning from our English files must entirely satisfy. But there has, in reality, been no marked interest in the matter. Having sent the worthless subjects of dispute about their business, we have chosen to regard the transaction as entirely ended. The public has had domestic topics enough, and in excess indeed, to engage its profoundest attention. The occasional exhibitions of vitality in the conduct of the army; the intensely interesting discussions of financial questions, and a proper scheme of taxation; the naval expedition of Gen. BURNSIDE; the vexed and interminable question of the negro; these have hastened in and crowded from their stools issues and interests which, during December, had everything their own way. We paid the British demand in full. We have had no time to waste over the receipt.

And yet in the tone, temper, and language of British journalism at this moment, there is much of the utmost importance to our own well being and prosperity in the prosecution of the war to a successful close. The *Trent* difficulty was only momentous in the light of the disposition which animated the British people in their demand for redress. If they were prompted solely by the alleged grievance, our course was from the very first obvious; namely, to make every concession to a friendly Power suffering under an injury, whether such injury were real or imaginary. But the case was not so easy of solution. From the outset of our national troubles, the British Press had been anything but partial to our cause. It had persistently misstated the issues involved; labored to present the motives and aims of the rebels in the most creditable light; quarreled with every measure adopted to restore obedience to the laws; declared with incurable dogmatism the impossibility of reconstructing the Union. All preconceived notions of what might have been expected of a people allied with us by blood, and by similarity of institutions and destiny, were disappointed. There was every indication that the overthrow of our Government and our political and commercial power and influence on the map of the world, would be hailed by that portion of the British people for which the Press speaks, as a ground of the deepest satisfaction and thanksgiving. The accident which placed MASON and SLIDELL in Fort Warren, presented itself as a measure of the breadth and depth of this ungenerous sentiment. Was the universal indignation genuine, or was it the mere pretext for open hostilities? That a large and influential class was eager to make it the occasion of war, was palpable. How much sympathy had it among the masses? We acted in the matter without any reference to this doubt. Our policy would have been the same had we been assured that three-fourths of the British people were inveterately opposed to war on the subject. But in the reception with which this policy meets, we have some means of gauging the real temper of our European cousins, and of directing our relations with them hereafter.

And the test is certainly satisfactory. The journals which lent themselves most recklessly to the task of inflaming the popular anger two months ago, do not, perhaps, exhibit that unmixed gratification at our peace message, which would have been suggested by decided proclivities to a pacific settlement. But generally they affect, if they do not feel, pleasure at the result; and the necessity of such affectation is evidence of what the current of English sentiment requires. It obviously demands peace; it rejoices in escaping from a distasteful quarrel; it felicitates itself at not having to send navies and armies to fight beside the hordes of the slaveholder, black-bannered. It has discovered the absurdity of charging any statesman or party in this country with an appetite for Canada. It has found that if war occurs, the responsibility must be theirs, not ours. All of which is a signal refutation of the injurious falsehoods uttered by the Anti-American Press of London, anxious to persuade John Bull that he was the butt of premeditated insult by a saucy people, seeking a pretence for stealing his outlying estates and pillaging his merchantmen. Once convict the British people of prejudice and injustice, and it turns upon those who have misled it. The London *Times*, *Post*, *Herald*, and the rest of the recent war journals, are for the moment objects of this feeling of resentment, and, as a rule, they addict themselves to the most conciliatory and expiatory language. The voice of the *Herald*, the special organ of the Tories of the Malmesbury sept, is still for war, on any or every ground. But when the *Times* indulges a repetition of its growl over the stone blockade of Charleston, it takes pains in another column to denounce MASON and SLIDELL, and to declare the cause in which they are engaged unentitled to a shred of British sympathy.

But while this is the momentary drift of English opinion, it affords no guarantee of protracted peace. We have no right to expect any European Power to refrain from acknowledging the independence of the rebel States, if after the war has lasted a year we exhibit no conclusive proof of our power to reduce these States to obedience. No such proof has yet been offered. We have promised much—sacrificed much—effected little. We hade the European world see how effectually we could shut the rebels in by blockade and military cordon, and how, so surrounded, they lacked the means of self-subsistence for six months. We pointed to the multitudes of armed loyalists, who would at once swarm over the South, and extinguish its treason. We had a navy, the rebels none; how could any foreign Government believe in the ability of the rebellion to resist a Power that could land armies all along its defenceless coast, and strike terror everywhere? These vaunts, as a year of overt war approaches its close, remain unfulfilled. The South is not starved; its resources are not exhausted. We have thrown troops across the Potomac into Virginia; but they are no further from Washington than they were nine months ago. We have land expeditions on one or two islands adjoining the Southern coast; but the mainland of the Southern Confederacy is as free from invasion as it was last Spring. These signs are watched jealously by foreign nations whose interests are suffering, and whose industrial classes starve and grow mutinous, while we dawdle over the business upon which their very existence depends; and we cannot, therefore, look for an indefinite extension of this passive non-intervention. We must strike a decisive blow, sharply and suddenly, or the anniversary of the surrender of Fort Sumter will bring to the rebels the prestige and aid which shall make the insurrection successful, and give nothing as a return for the billions the war is costing us.

Work for the Cotton Slaves.

A resolution has been offered and adopted in the Senate, that the Secretary of the Treasury furnish information as to what, if any, further legislation is necessary to enable the Executive Department to take charge of the *cotton and other lands of South Carolina* now in possession of the Government, and to place the same under cultivation; also, if any further legislation is required to provide for the "blacks" in those localities, and to furnish them with proper employment. About two months ago, it will be remembered, the Secretary of the Treasury issued a circular making provision for the appointment of agents to reside at such points as might be occupied by the National forces, whose duty it should be to secure and prepare for market the cotton and such other products as were brought within the army lines, or under control of the National authorities. These agents were authorized to employ in this work those "persons held to service for life under State laws" who might be found within our lines, under certain regulations set forth by the Secretary in his circular. In accordance with this policy, a considerable quantity of Sea Island cotton has been gathered, baled, shipped to this City, and sold for the benefit of the Government.

The contraband cotton slaves of South Carolina have, to some extent, been employed in the necessary work, and with good results. There are, according to the estimates made by one of our correspondents at Port Royal, from eight to ten thousand of these ex-slaves in the islands on the South Carolina coast now occupied by our troops; and this number is constantly increasing, and is liable at any moment and from various causes to be vastly enlarged. Over 3,000 are in the employ of the Government—about 600 of whom are at Port Royal, 500 at Beaufort, and all other camps in greater or less numbers; but of the whole, the larger part are still scattered on the deserted plantations, where they are met by the agents of the Government in procuring the cotton. But the present occupation of those employed must, from the nature of it, be temporary, as the limited amount of cotton within our reach will soon all be shipped from the Palmetto State. Up to our latest advices, no provision whatever had been made looking to providing a continued supply of their ordinary labor for these masterless slaves. The corn and other provisions left upon the plantations were rapidly vanishing before the large number of unemployed and non-producers, helped also by foraging parties of our troops; and, when the means of subsistence are exhausted unless timely measures be adopted, we shall hear a cry of want and distress which will add fearfully to the present embarrassments of the war. It is of fundamental importance, that the cotton culture in that region be at once and permanently restored, so as to furnish the contraband slaves an opportunity of earning a livelihood. The time of preparing for this year's cotton planting is now at hand. Ere very long, it will be too late for the season, and the year will be lost. The seasons wait for nobody. The present is a critical moment in the condition of these people, and in the solution of this problem. There are enough of negroes on our hands to keep in cultivation all the cotton lands which we control. Including both sexes, there are probably not less than six thousand black laborers within our lines in South Carolina. It is of importance to all concerned, that none of this labor be allowed to run waste for a day, but that all of it be at once organized and made permanently productive. There are, undoubtedly, great difficulties about the practical treatment of the question in any way; but it will soon present far greater difficulties if it continue to be utterly neglected. These cotton lands might, perhaps, be simply leased out, under conditions, to responsible parties, and the negroes be put under such discipline, military or civil, as their condition demands. But the Secretary of the Treasury, who has for some time has had an observer on the spot, inquiring into the most feasible method of practically dealing with the difficulty, will, doubtless, be able, in response to the inquiries of the Senate, to make some suggestions upon the subject. It certainly demands immediate attention and action.

SUPPLIES FOR UNION PRISONERS AT THE SOUTH.—Certain of our returned prisoners state that the clothing, &c., sent from Fortress Monroe by Gen. WOOL some time since, for the use of our imprisoned soldiers at Richmond, never reached there at all. We are not surprised at the statement. We were informed personally some time since, by one who was released from Charleston jail, that our men there reported that money sent to them by their friends had never come to hand. It could hardly be otherwise. When has there been a chance for a rebel to steal that has not been improved? They have lived so long upon the fruits of stolen labor, that the appropriation by them of other people's property occurs to them as the most natural thing in the world. And, moreover, a "Yankee" is so much beneath a "nigger" in their estimation that it could not be supposed that our prisoners would have any rights which the Southern chivalry would feel itself bound to respect. In the present state of things there, with gold at 25 per cent. premium and upwards, with boots at $25 a pair, and all kinds of clothing in proportion, is it to be supposed that they would see money and clothing pass from their hands into those of a prisoner who could not help himself if he was wronged? He who should expect such a thing cannot have studied the natural history of secession.

There is a difficulty inherent in the subject. The Government has appointed two Commissioners to proceed to Richmond for the purpose of helping our men as far as possible. This difficulty will be the main one which they will have to meet. Supplies for all our prisoners at Richmond would be a tempting prize for the rebels. They could easily salve their consciences by the thought that they would apply this amount also on the settlement of the accounts between the National Government and the seceded States, to which they have referred the various other articles which they have "conveyed." That, with the customary flourish about Southern honor and Yankee mercenaries, will be argument enough.

We are inclined to think that the best way to supply the wants of our captive soldiers is to bring them home, even at the cost of releasing as many rebels. If any quantity of supplies are to be sent to Richmond, we doubt whether they will be for the benefit of our soldiers there, unless they are accompanied by the main body of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, to protect the goods.

The State of the Allies in Mexico.

Our latest advices from Mexico do not represent the condition of the Allies there as a very enviable one. The close proximity into which they have been brought in Vera Cruz has not tended to promote harmony among them. Their national antipathies are in process of development, and the special object of each seems to be to wound the sensibilities of her confederates, and to sever as soon as possible the bonds which unite them.

Crimination and recrimination are the order of the day. France and England complain because Spain did not hoist their flags as well as her own over the castle of San Juan, when she took possession of it. England and Spain complain because France, when supplying the omission of Spain, had the assurance to give the place of honor to the Tricolor, and inferior positions to the banners of her Allies. The conduct of the whole trio appears, indeed, to indicate that they are already beginning to be weary of each other's company and of the expedition. Nor is it without reason that Spain, at least, is growing lukewarm. The climate of Mexico has entered the arena against her, and at latest date, 500 Spanish soldiers were in hospital, while numbers had died of the *vomito*. Such heavy losses from sickness, within twenty-five days after landing, and in the healthiest season of the year, may give us some idea of what Spain is destined to suffer should she prolong her stay at Vera Cruz. But it is not alone with the climate and the people that Spain has to contend. The disaffection of her soldiers, and other Generals, must also be computed. The former desert whenever opportunity offers: the latter are jealous of each other, and care little about the issue of the enterprise. The Governor-General of Cuba, who expected to have the chief command of the Spanish forces, has become disgusted with the whole affair, since Gen. PRIM was appointed to the supreme rank, while Gen. GASSET, who hoped to be chief under Marshal SERRANO, is no less out of temper because of the success of his rival. Money, too, is failing; for the Bank of Havana, which furnished $3,500,000 to fit out the armament, has informed the Spanish Government that it cannot afford to supply any more funds toward meeting the expenses of the expedition; and how can war be carried on without money? When such are the difficulties with which Spain has to contend in Mexico, what wonder is it if she has begun to take alarm at the prospect before her? Nor is the position of the other interventionists much less critical. To them assuredly, as well as to Spain, the Mexican climate will prove a formidable and fatal foe, and most calamitous will be the result, should they have the temerity to remain and abide its deadly assaults. But the climate is not the only foe that the Allies will have to encounter in Mexico. While they, cooped up in Vera Cruz, are cherishing their national antipathies, and quarreling with each other, the Mexican Government is not by any means idle. It is preparing with spirit and promptitude for the worst—is raising revenue, levying troops and organizing armies. Already URAGA is in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, with 12,000 men and 40 pieces of cannon, while Zacatecas and Jalisco were sending to sustain him, 10,000 men and 60 pieces of cannon, so that the invaders stand a very fair chance of being besieged presently in the city which they have seized!

Now, a siege, under any circumstances, is never very pleasant to the beleaguered, but to men who came to Mexico to make a triumphant march on her Capital, and reckoned on meeting with no resistance, it must certainly prove unusually trying and humiliating to be thus hemmed in by a despised foe, almost immediately after setting foot on shore. Irksome, however, as the ordeal may be, it will very probably have to be borne. *Voe victis* is an old adage.

A WAY OF DISPENSING WITH STONE BLOCKADES.—The submarine blockade of Charleston is very generally denounced in Europe as opposed to the civilization of the age. And the condemnation is not confined to British journals whose transparent Secessionist sympathies and hostility to the United States clearly reveal the animus of their objurgations. The *Moniteur* also pronounces the blockade improper, and expresses "regret and indignation at the vindictive act of destroying the port of Charleston." This formal expression of opinion by the official French journal gives a character of generality to the question, and though it is not likely to become a matter of negotiation—being without the province of diplomacy—the stone blockade is, it must be owned, not ill-fitted to raise a clamor in the journals; and late experience has shown us that such popular clamor cannot be altogether ignored.

The swift and sure solution of the whole question is the occupation of Charleston by a Union army. There is the best evidence that, at the time of the Port Royal Expedition, such was the defenceless condition of the city that a single regiment could have captured it. Now, of course, the task will be a more difficult one—though it is still quite within the scope of such forces, military and naval, as we shall soon have at Hilton Head.

It was, we believe, designed to obstruct the channel of the Savannah River in the same manner. But it will be occasion for profound congratulation if the announcement which comes to-day by way of Fortress Monroe should be true, that DUPONT and SHERMAN meditate an immediate attack on Savannah, and by the capture of that city render the stone blockade altogether unnecessary.

It is of prime importance, both in regard to our foreign and our domestic policy, that we should as soon as possible have possession of the whole Southern coast, and above all of Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola, Mobile, New-Orleans and Galveston—cost what it may to do so. It is not enough that our admirably efficient blockade stands guard over every inlet, bay, sound, river, island, key or channel. No blockade can be absolutely perfect, and it is precisely the great ports mentioned that present the most powerful inducements to illicit commerce. The Secessionist agents are now showing in London and Paris the formidable schedule of vessels that have run the blockade at those points, as an inducement for foreign interference. We shall be at the mercy of the capricious and the hostile interpretation of the conveniently elastic formulæ of International Law, until the Stars and Stripes are planted on the land side of all the great cities of the Southern seaboard.

The Burnside Expedition—Our Hatteras Inlet Correspondence.

We have the satisfaction to learn, from many sources, that the full, detailed and accurate history of the Burnside Expedition, from our special correspondent with the fleet, which we published yesterday, has met with the appreciation it merits. No other New-York journal was able to publish anything beyond the meagre, inaccurate and contradictory dispatches to the Associated Press. The official dispatch from Washington erred by underrating the extent of the disaster which befell our fleet—representing but one vessel as having been lost. On the other hand, the unofficial dispatch from Fortress Monroe sinned far worse on the other side, by grossly exaggerating the extent of our losses. It spoke of "unknown schooners" going down with many of those on board, threw out dark hints of *treachery* on the part of the pilots, in consequence of which many of the vessels were stranded, and both in what was stated and in what was left to be inferred, managed to convey a most distressing impression of disaster and defeat. The result was, that these vague hints of woe carried the most poignant distress to the hearts of the thousands who had those near and dear to them on board the fleet. But the minute and accurate statement, filling over a page of yesterday's TIMES, put an end to all this anxiety and suspense. We were able to state definitely what were our losses and what were the circumstances, and what was the true nature of the stops and hindrances met with. The consequence was that the fearful apprehensions excited by the unofficial dispatch—and which were rather heightened than otherwise by the obvious and ominous suppressions of the official account—gave way to a definite realization of the true state of the matter. And this was such as to inspire the best hopes of success for the Burnside Expedition.

A PROPHET IN THE WRONG.—The Special Correspondent of the London *Times* has been writing for nearly a year the demonstration of his incapacity to understand the American question, the American people, the American future. No prophet was ever so uniformly wrong. The following is one of his latest vaticinations, dated at Washington, Dec. 23, at a moment when the response of Mr. SEWARD, delivered three days after, was in all probability written:

"At 10 o'clock this morning, Lord LYONS went to the State Department and communicated to Mr. SEWARD officially the note of the English Government. Mr. SEWARD expressed no opinion at this formal interview and the note will be laid before a Cabinet Council, and will form the subject of its deliberations to-day or to-morrow; but as the mail leaves Washington this afternoon, I shall not be able to communicate anything in addition to this bare statement of facts. *My impression is that Mr. Seward will endeavor to open a correspondence, and that failing, as he necessarily must, in that, he will refuse on the part of the Government, to surrender Messrs. Mason and Slidell and their Secretaries.* In that case, Lord LYONS leaves the United States with the members of his legation. Then follows a declaration of war—a sudden, destructive and sanguinary war between two nations, of which the one is already engaged in a desperate conflict with an internal foe, and of which the other is an ancient monarchy, jealous of its honor and its rights, but which has, nevertheless, endured so long the threats and menaces of its powerful offshoot that forbearance has been construed into 'dare not,' and endurance has been mistaken for pusillanimity."

We do not suppose that a desire to make mischief, or a disposition to take unjust and unfriendly views of our position in the *Trent* question, governed the blundering correspondent. He was simply speaking from a mistaken theory of our national character, which a lifetime among us would probably fail to correct.

MAP OF KENTUCKY.—LLOYD has issued a new map of the State of Kentucky, to which region all eyes are now turned in anticipation of the great battle which some think is about to be fought in that State. It gives the counties, towns, railroads, post-roads, etc., and many of the points of interest in connection with recent military movements there are put in large characters, and their connections clearly shown. The mountain ranges, rivers, and other natural features are also lined out with greater accuracy than in any other map. It professes, also, to give the forts and fortifications; but this is much less perfect than it would have been if the designer had carefully studied up the newspapers for the last half year. The degrees of longitude and latitude also do not seem to be very strictly proportioned. Still, the map is an exceedingly good one; and being the latest out, is necessarily the best for studying up military movements.

A Horse Fair in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Arrangements have been made for a horse fair in Chicago, commencing on the 2d day of September, and continuing two weeks. Open to the world for competition. Twenty-five hundred dollars in premiums are to be given. The officers are, President, F. C. SOSEMAN, Chicago; Vice-President, GEO. WILKES, New-York: Secretary, W. P. ISHAM.

Accident to a Soldier.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

A volunteer of the Eighty-first Regiment was accidentally shot to-day at the barracks, while practicing in loading and firing.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—It is so natural to praise an operatic evening when Mr. MAX MARETZEK occupies the conductor's chair, that the incident of a good performance of an opera so well known as FLOTOW'S "Martha" seems trivial. Yet, if we will but honestly recall the numberless *bad* performances that have taken place during Mr. MARETZEK'S absence, and remember, too, that art has steadily retrograded since he abandoned the field to less competent, but far noisier competitors, it will be conceded that there was nothing more than a graceful recognition of positive merit in the hearty applause which greeted that gentleman on his appearance in the orchestra last night. And the opera went so smoothly, and with so much spirit, that a blind man might have known a new chief was at the head of the musical forces. Mr. MARETZEK possesses qualities that cannot be exaggerated. He is one of the best orchestral accompanists that we have ever had, and can nurse a voice to the absolute development of all its strength. This purely Italian faculty is blended with a broad, massive German sense of effect, and the combination, even under the most unfavorable circumstances, produces what is called a fine performance. There are men, who, with innumerable rehearsals, can arrive at the same results, but we know of none that can infuse a spirit of completeness into a representation that has had but little preparation, so well as he. Let us always be just to the truth that we recognize, and acknowledge this freely of an energetic, accomplished and unrewarded man.

Miss KELLOGG seemed to benefit especially by Mr. MARETZEK'S conducting. We have seldom heard her voice to such decided advantage. The freshness of youth was for once uncrushed by an avalanche of instruments, and the result was, of course, a distinct success. The *rôle* of *Lady Henriette*, moreover, suits Miss KELLOGG. The little episodical touches of sentimentalism with which it is filled accord pleasantly with the earnestness of her style, and the general vivacity of the music is within easy reach of her excellent method. She is thus enabled to touch lightly and gracefully on two essential extremes. We regard her impersonation of the character as one of the best we have been called upon to record. In the "Last Rose of Summer" Miss KELLOGG was deservedly encored. We doubt if it has ever been sung better on the operatic stage.

Madame STRAKOSCH as *Nancy*, Signor BRIGNOLI as *Lyonel*, and Signor SUSINI as *Plunkett*, were alike in excellent voice. Indeed, the performance was so thoroughly good that we have nothing but praise to bestow upon it.

VERDI'S "Trovatore" will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—So accustomed are the public becoming to five-act plays of late, that we apprehend they would turn with a feeling of intense indignation from "anything shorter." BYRON'S five-act tragedy, "Werner,"—a tragedy that from its instrinsic merit deserves to be put upon the stage much oftener than it is—was produced at Niblo's Gardea, on Tuesday evening, Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., taking the part of *Werner*. It is generally understood that the JARRETT troupe do not at all belong to the subdued school of acting. They are not in the habit of drawing tragedy mild. Mr. WALLACK, in particular, is addicted to a strongly accentuated style. He pounces upon a passion, with a singular vehemence, tearing it into shreds. His *Werner* would have merited praise had it been toned down a little, and rendered with fewer spasmodical symptoms. In the dressing of the character, too, in the first few acts, we would suggest the idea that a man may be unhappy without totally abjuring the use of soap and water, and that misery is not incompatible with occasional recourse to a comb. *Werner*, in Mr. WALLACK'S hands, looks somewhat more dirty than despairing, and this is scarcely in keeping with the esthetic dispositon of the individual. The *Ulric* of Mr. WM. WHEATLEY was decided good. There was a breadth, and boldness and freedom attending its rendition, which attracted the well-merited applause of the audience. As these two characters are in reality he only ones that enter into the play, we are spared the task of going critically through the programme.

"Werner" was followed by the charming comedietta, "A Roland for an Oliver." The characters were most excellently sustained, Mrs. JULIA BENNETT BARROW achieving rounds of well-merited applause, as *Maria Darlington*, while Mr. WHEATLEY, as *Albert Highflyer*, and Mr. MARK SMITH, as *Sir Mark Chase*, performed their parts to perfection. *Apropos* of MARK SMITH, he makes a capital old man, and a jolly one, and in this particular we should have complimented him in connection with the tragedy mentioned above, where he takes the part of *Isenstine*. There is one thing, surely, of which the public cannot complain, in regard to the "Grand Combination Troupe," viz.: that they do not get the worth of their money. When a theatre opens at 7 and holds its session until 12 at night, the only thing further the manager can do for the satisfaction of his patrons, is to provide them with conches, and make a night's lodging form part of the "entertainment." It is due to the management in this instance, to say that they have "studied to please," and that even the artists whose names are down in small type on the bills, have endeavored to render their parts faithfully; and if ever public patronage was fully merited, it is in the case of this "combination," which, after all, is no monopoly. We fancy that Mr. JARRETT would find his interest in a repetition of the programme of last evening.

ARION SOCIETY.—In consequence of the absence of Mr. CARL ANCHUTZ, the concert of the Arion Society is postponed until Sunday, the 9th of February. We are requested to add that all outstanding tickets will be good for the last-mentioned night.

ARTISTS' RECEPTION.—The Artists of the Studio Building will give their Second Reception to-night.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

Reports—The Society to be Represented in the New Board of Health—Defalcations, &c.

The German Society held a special meeting at its Agency Rooms, No. 86 Greenwich-street, at 3 P. M. yesterday, Mr. WM. JELLINGHAUS, President of the Society, in the Chair.

The first business in order was the reception of a report by the Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Society, to investigate certain financial discrepancies detected in the accounts of the Association. The report was not conclusive, but indicated sufficient progress to warrant the continuance of the Committee.

A communication from A. WITTHAUS was received, in relation to the moneys collected in this City in behalf of the unfortunate passengers of the ship *New Era*, lost some time since. It was accompanied by the sum of $100, which Mr. WITTHAUS handed to the President, and which consisted of $67 30, the remainder left over in his hands of the subscriptions collected, $13 88, the value of some foreign silver coin found on the beach near the wreck, and $18 82 added by Mr. WITTHAUS, as his own contribution, to make up the round sum.

On motion of the President, the thanks of the Society were offered to Mr. WITTHAUS for his humane exertions in aid of the *New Era* sufferers, and for his liberal donation now presented.

A communication from Dr. SKONITZ informed the Society that a new Board of Health was about to be formed, and that an effort would be made to have the German Society represented therein as an institution dealing with a large number of patients.

The President was, on motion of Mr. FRIEDRICH KAPP, impowered to take all needful measures to secure this desirable end.

A communication from Mr. HUGO WASSENDONCK in reference to the further investigation of the proceedings of the late agents, and a speedy convocation of a general meeting of the Society, was then taken up, and the first proposition was referred to the Board of Directors proper, the President and Secretary being empowered to place themselves in communication therewith.

After some discussion, in which the President and Messrs. KAPP, WASSERSAAL, BEILL, MAAS and others took part, the bonds of the newly-appointed agents were fixed at $2,000, and a systematic order of proceedings, as a guide to future meetings, was ordered to be prepared in conjunction with Agency and Charitable Committees.

After further propositions of a general nature, by Messrs. WALLACH, STEINWAY and MAAS, the Society at 6 P. M. adjourned.

The Sigel Committees.

Messrs. FRIEDRICH KAPP, of the New-York, and SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, of the Brooklyn Committee, which recently waited on the President at Washington, in reference to the Sigel difficulty, have informed us that Senator KING was found to agree heartily with the German sentiment in reference to Gen. SIGEL'S past and future course, but that no formal visit of the Committees, as such, was made to Senator HARRIS, because that gentleman was declared to deprecate the whole movement from beginning to end. These gentlemen profess to be unaware who the Mr. ROEMER may be to whom the President is said to have offered a Brigadier-General's command. The *Abend Zeitung*, of this City, of Tuesday afternoon last, authoritatively gives the statement above referred to, and that paper may be able to announce that Mr. ROEMER is a somewhat noted politician and now military aspirant, of the great Northwest, and a friend of Gen. SIGEL. Our local information is always collected with care from reliable sources.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A LETTER FROM A HALL THIEF.—On Tuesday evening, about 8 o'clock, a young man called at the residence of Mr. O. JONES, No. 247 Fifth-avenue. The bell was answered by a domestic, to whom the stranger handed a note addressed to Mr. JONES, and at the same time requested that it be delivered immediately, as it related to some urgent and important business, and an answer was required. While the servant was gone, the man seized a new and valuable overcoat which was hanging in the hall, and made his escape with it. Mr. JONES was quite indignant at receiving such a missive, the contents and style of which were as follows:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take my pen in hand to inform you that I am going to be a very good *Lictures* on the Well fair of Our *soljers* and our Country and a short *Sermond* on the infidelity of man. The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will preach next Sunday at the church No. 506 Fifth-avenue. Yours, JOHN SMITH.

The Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct have obtained a partial description of the young thief, and are in pursuit of him.

SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.—THOS. CANFIELD a stevedore, who resided with his family in Rapelyea-street, Brooklyn, has been missing since last Friday night. He was last seen about 11 o'clock on that night, at the house of Mrs. SCHOONMAKER, in West-street. Subsequently Mrs. SCHOONMAKER was arrested while offering for sale CANFIELD'S gold watch, valued at $100. When questioned, she stated at first that she had bought it; afterwards she said CANFIELD had left it with her for safe keeping. She further states that on the night in question, she, with a male friend, accompanied the missing man on board a Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat, and there left him; since which time she has not seen or heard of him. Officer COYLE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who made the arrest, recovered the watch and took it with the prisoner, before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed her for examination.

MISSIONS AMONG THE POOR.—The Tract Missionary Society, under the leadership of A. R. WETMORE, now entering on the thirty-fifth year of its history, assembled in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, (Dr. THOMPSON'S,) on Tuesday evening. Statements were made by Mr. LEDERER, missionary to the Jews, and Messrs. HITT, CAMP, RUSTON and SPENCER, missionaries of the First, Sixth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, showing the working of this organization among the masses, and the good accomplished, both to the bodies and souls of the poor, ignorant and neglected. The statistics presented were fully up to the usual average.

COLLISION BETWEEN FERRY-BOATS.—Tuesday evening about 5½ o'clock, the Williamsburgh Ferry-boat *George Washington*, on leaving the slip on the New-York side, came in collision with the *Nebraska*, of the same line, which was just entering the slip. The *Nebraska* was badly damaged by the tearing away of the bulkhead of the ladies' cabin, and nearly closing the passage between the cabins, and otherwise injuring her so badly that she was obliged to return to Williamsburgh without passengers or teams. The *George Washington* kept on her way, not stopping to see what damage she had done.

A WARNING TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. MCGRATH, of No. 383 West Forty-fifth-street, left her two children, the youngest aged 2 years and 9 months, the other 4 years, for the purpose of going to a grocery near her residence. She soon returned, and found the youngest child in the arms of a neighbor, having been fatally burned during her absence. The child died the following night. The only way in which the child's clothes could have caught fire was from a stove, the doors of which had been left open. This should be a warning to mothers, not to leave small children alone in a room where there is fire.

THE POLICE AND DISORDERLY HOUSES.—The Police on Tuesday night made a descent upon houses No. 98 Elizabeth-street, and No. 90 Greenwich-street, both of which were complained of as disorderly houses. The proprietors were arrested, and also thirteen other persons, belonging to the two establishments. They were all taken before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday. The proprietors were held to bail, and the rest, with the exception of three, who were held as witnesses, were discharged.

BURGLARIES.—The store of MATTHEW HARTMAN No. 522 Second-avenue, was entered by means of false keys at a late hour on Tuesday night, and property, consisting of jewelry and clothing, valued at $100, was stolen therefrom.... The same night, the residence of Mr. HUSO, in the Twenty-first Ward, was entered in the same manner, and three overcoats, valued at $60, were taken from the hall.

A CASE OF CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE.—On Tuesday, Officer REDMOND, of the Seventh Precinct, reported to his superior officer that the body of a man named THOMAS SIMPSON, who died on Sunday last, of the small-pox, was still lying in the house, No. 311 Madison-street. The Health Warden was immediately notified of the fact, and requested to remove the body for burial.

A SHIP IN DISTRESS.—The ship *Anna E. Hooper*, just arrived from Havre, having exhibited a signal of distress, while lying down the bay, assistance was sent to her. The Harbor Police also boarded the ship, and found she had been taken in charge by runners, who threatened to take the life of the mate, and all others who interfered. The runners were soon silenced, and an officer stationed on board to preserve order until the ship should arrive at the wharf.

The American Institute.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE—NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

An informal meeting of the American Institute was held, last evening, at their rooms, in the Cooper Institute building, to receive the report of the Nominating Committee, appointed at the last regular meeting, to select candidates for officers, Trustees and Committee-men for the ensuing term.

Mr. WM. HIBBARD presided, Mr. GEO. PATTON acting as Secretary.

Mr. GEORGE R. JACKSON, of the Nominating Committee, reported the following ticket, which, after some slight discussion and a few objections offered and rectified, was adopted:

For President—WILLIAM HALL.
Vice Presidents—John Gray, Dudley S. Gregory, William Hibbard.
Recording Secretary—Thomas McElrath.
Corresponding Secretary—James Renwick.
Treasurer—Benedict Lewis, Jr.
Finance Committee—Thomas W. Adriance, Jacob C. Parsons, John M. Read, W. S. Slocum, Charles A. Whitney.
Managers of the Fair—James C. Baldwin, Wm. H. Butler, Wm. Ehbitt, Thos. F. De Voe, John V. Brown, George Timpson, Thos. Williams, Jr., Andrew Bridgman, John V. Peck, F. W. Giesshainer, John Johnson, Wm. S. Carpenter, Thos. B. Stillman, George Peyton, James Knight, Wm. Cotheal, Henry Steele, George W. Woodward, George R. Jackson, Jas. R. Smith, Clarkson Crolius, Geo. C. Mann, John G. Bergea, D. R. Jacques.
Committee on Agriculture—James J. Mapes, Wm. Lawton, Adrian Berger, Wm. S. Carpeater, Edward Doughty.
Committee on Commerce—Rueh Patterson, Joseph Hoale, Luther B. Wyman, E. D. Plimpton, John R. Montgomery.
Committee on Manufactures, Science and Art—Jas. Ranwick, John D. Ward, S. D. Tilmaa, Joseph Dixon, James L. Jackson.
Committee on the Admission of Members—Robert Lovett, John W. Chambers, G. G. Taylor, Wm. F. Leffingwell, Joseph Lamb.
Committee on Correspondence—John H. White, Hiram Dixon, Henry L. Stuart, John W. Avery, Geo. F. Barnard.
Committee on the Library—Wm. Hibbard, Edward Walker, Jireh Bull, James K. Campbell, Russell Smith.
Committee on Repository—Martin E. Thompson, James Bogardus, Wm. Close, John B. Rich, T. D. Stetson.

On motion of Mr. JIREH BULL, full power was given to the Nominating Committee to fill any such vacancies as by declination or otherwise may occur in the foregoing ticket before or on the 13th of February next, the data of the election.

At 9 P. M. the meeting adjourned.

The Mayor and the Hackley Contract.

In relation to his signing of the warrants for the payment of HACKLEY for cleaning the streets, the Mayor writes to him as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1862.

SIR: While consenting to affix my signature to the warrant for your payment for the first half of the present month, I deem it to be my duty to inform you that I do not thereby intend any recognition of the validity of your contract.

In my annual communication to the Common Council, I called the attention of that Body to the strong grounds appearing to exist for the abrogation of your contract.

I have since seen no reason to change the views there expressed.

The whole matter, both as to the questions of validity and of performance, remains undetermined, so far as my present or future action is concerned, as I sign the present warrant because you have not yet been notified of any intimation by the City authorities to abrogate the contract. And I desire you should understand that, in signing this warrant, I reserve to myself entire freedom to withhold my signature from any future warrants, if in my judgment the rights and interests of the City demand such action on my part. Your obedient servant,

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Mr. ANDREW HACKLEY.

The fact is, the warrants ought not to have been signed at all, and HACKLEY should have been left to sue for redress, if any such he could possibly have had. During the storms, and consequent accumulations of snow, slush and filth in the streets for a considerable time past, the fact is notorious that there was no effort made to clear even the gutters of the most frequented streets. The lower portion of Broadway, particularly that opposite the City Hall Park, was in a condition which rendered crossing almost impassable without sinking ankle-deep in slush or water.

Meeting of Harmony Division Sons of Temperance.

Last evening a crowded meeting was held of Harmony Division No. 5 of this Order, in celebration of the nineteenth anniversary, at No. 187 Bowery. G. W. P. THOMAS and T. SHEFFIELD presided. From the report that was read, it appears that the Division was instituted Jan. 18, 1843. Since which time about six hundred members have joined, and some $4,000 expended in relieving the sick. Besides this $1,200 have been given for funeral benefits, and to help the widows and orphans of deceased members. Over 2,000 Sons of Temperance are members of Massachusetts regiments. At the close of the meeting it was announced that 22 new members had been proposed, and would be initiated on the 12th of February. The arrangements for the celebration were excellent, and reflected great credit upon the Committee and Mr. WM. J. SPENCE, an old and highly-esteemed member of the Division.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Recent Inundation—Navigating Sacramento in Boats—Treasure on the way to New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The weather is still rainy.

Money is universally tight.

Business is suspended on account of the weather.

The State Legislature reassembled at Sacramento yesterday.

Most of the City of Sacramento is still under water.

The last inundation, however, caused little damage to houses there.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The rainy weather continues.

Members of the Legislature at Sacramento pass to and from the capitol building in small boats.

A proposition to adjourn the session to San Francisco, was debated yesterday, and probably passed finally this evening.

The whole Legislature is expected to arrive in this city to-night.

The steamer *St. Louis* sailed yesterday for Panama, with 90 passengers and $873,000 in treasure, of which $600,000 is for New-York.

Sailed to-day, ship *Dashing Wave*, for New-York.

The Revenue-Cutter Agassiz.

GREENPORT, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The revenue-cutter *Agassiz*, Lieut.-Commanding TRUMAN and Lieut. WESTZA, lately ordered to this station, arrived here this morning.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

In the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No 54, published THIS MORNING, and to be had at the counter in wrappers, ready for mailing, will be found:

A LETTER FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION—Giving an Authentic and Detailed Account of the Arrival at Hatteras Inlet, and the Great Difficulties Overcome—The Loss of the Steamer *City of New York*, the Propeller Gunboat *Zouave*, the Floating Battery *Grapeshot*, the Steamer *Pocahontas* with 100 Horses, and a Coal Schooner—Damage to Other Vessels—Drowning of Col. J. W. ALLEN and of Surgeon F. S. WELLER, of the New-Jersey Ninth Regiment—Health of the Command. Also, the Official Report of Gen. BURNSIDE to the War Department.

In addition, the WEEKLY TIMES contains

The LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

LEADING ARTICLES—The End of the *Trent* Affair—The Burnside Expedition in Pamlico Sound—The Impending Struggle in the West—The Negro Question, a School of Modern Port Royalists—French Interference—The Morgan Agency, and other Editorials.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE EUROPA, AT HALIFAX—How the Rendition of Mason and Slidell was Received—Mr. Seward's Dispatch Perfectly Satisfactory—Insulting Tone of the British Press toward the Rebel Commissioners—The British Government would Have Done as Much for Two Negroes—Further Denunciation of the Stone Blockade—The *Nashville* Still Watched by the *Tuscarora*—The *Sumter* expected at Southampton.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY—Details of the Battle of Mill Creek—Full Account of the Action—Desperate Fighting on Both Sides—Death of Zollicoffer—Total Rout and Demoralization of the Enemy—Gen. Crittenden Probably Hiding in the Woods.

NEWS FROM THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS—Movements at Cairo and Throughout the West.

NEWS FROM ALBANY—Showing what occupies the attention of the State Legislature.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM REBELDOM—Showing what the People of Dixie are Doing.

WASHINGTON NEWS—Showing the Drift of Events at the Capital.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS, giving the movements of the National forces, and detailed accounts of all occurrences of interest at both North and South.

A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS. Showing how the Question is Viewed Abroad, and giving all the Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS, both Foreign and Domestic—Events at Home.

ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

Bronchitis.

From Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio: "Having received the most salutary relief in Bronchitis, by the use of your excellent 'Troches,' I write for another supply. I had tried several Cough and Bronchitis remedies, but none with a relief at all comparing with that experienced from the Troches." BROWN'S Bronchial Troches are sold by all Druggists.

Influenza.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS should be used in this disease. One or two doses generally cure. Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., and No. 4 Union-square. 25 cents per box. (Pamphlets and advice gratis.)

At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,
(Between 11th and 12th sts.,)
A very cheap and desirable

BALMORAL Boot for	$2 50
A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for	$3 00

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses. Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

A-N-ice Skate for the Ladies.
CANTRELL, NO. 813 BROADWAY,
Has an assortment of CHEAP SKATES, readily adjusted to the shoe.

MARRIED.

VRDOSA—DAVIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, at the residence of J. R. Davis, by Rev. Dr. Beach, Geo. W. VARNUM, of Troy, to CARRIE C. DAVIS, of Gloucester, Mass.

☞ Gloucester papers please copy.

CROCKETT—CHAPMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Morgan DIX, JOHN A. CROCKETT, of Newark, N. J., to CAROLINE S. CHAPMAN, of this City.

HAMPTON—CLARK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by his Honor the Mayor, ELWOOD HAMPTON to KATE T., daughter of Chas. E. Clark, all of this City.

DIED.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, of scarlet fever, HENRY D., only son of Henry N. and Caroline R. Morgan, aged 2 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, William D. Disbrow, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 39 7th-st., on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, PETER V. LOCKWOOD, in the 48th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, at his brother's residence, No. 144 Hammond-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Springfield, Ohio, and Newburgh papers please copy.

FARNSWORTH.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 29, F. O. FARNSWORTH, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Cassia Lodge No. 445, F. and A. M., and the Fraternity in general, are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 1st-st., New-York, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JONES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, THOMAS JONES, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of this family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 192 West 26th-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HARMON.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 24, at No. 197 Bleecker-st., very suddenly, Mr. ROSNAY HARMON, in the 52d year of his age.

The remains were conveyed to Greenwood on Sunday last.

PARMELE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, of a lingering consumption, which she bore with Christian fortitude, REBECCA MASIK, wife of Horatio Thomas Parmele, and daughter of Samuel and Cynthia Weeb, aged 28 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 370 8th-st., at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning.

☞ Fishkill papers please copy.

SEAMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, FRANCES JEANNETTE, wife of John F. Seaman, and daughter of the late T. Mumford Rogers.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 293 West 19th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MEAD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 29, after a painful illness, SARAH, widow of Peter Mead, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, James De Gray, in Leffert-st., between Grand and Classon avs. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, ABBY ANN LAWRENCE, relict of Joseph Lawrence, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, W. S. Lawrence, Willoughby-av., between Troop and Yates avs., without further notice.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 29, DAVID MOORE, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 Johnson-st., on Friday, Jan. 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

☞ Long Island *Democrat* and Flushing *Times* please copy.

WALSH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, very suddenly, at No. 136 Atlantic-st., PIERCE T. WALSH, daughter of William and Sarah A. Smith, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BOWDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, Mrs. MARGARET BOWDEN, wife of the late William Bowden, in the 58th year of her age.

The friends of her family, and those of her sons, Alexander, Samuel and John, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Samuel, in Graham-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, the 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

PIDGEON.—In Greenpoint, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, after a long illness, Mr. PATRICK PIDGEON, in the 74th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

FERRIS.—At Meadowside, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 28, DANIEL FERRIS, Esq., in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this day, (Thursday,) the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

BACKUS.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 29, CHARLOT, the wife of Charles Backus, in the 45th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son in-law, Peter J. O'Donohue, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Bushwick Dutch Reformed Church, on Friday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

VAN TASSEL.—In Staten Island, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, SARAH ANN VAN TASSEL, widow of the late Edward Van Tassel, aged 55 years, 1 month and 14 days.

The funeral service will take place at her late residence, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 P. M., and her remains taken to Tarrytown, for interment, by the 11 o'clock train Friday morning.

JACKSON.—In Catskill, on Monday, Jan. 27, of consumption, MARTHA H., wife of Edward Jackson, Jr., and eldest daughter of John Thorne, aged 31 years.

DWIGHT.—In Sheffield, Ct., on Saturday, Jan. 25, suddenly, Rev. Dr. DWIGHT, Missionary of the American Board at Constantinople, Turkey.

The funeral exercises will take place at the Church of Rev. Dr. Adams, Madison-square, this day, at 12 o'clock. Personal friends, clergymen, and friends of Missions generally, are requested to attend, without further invitation.

WETMORE.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, HENRY C. WETMORE, late of Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, N. Y., in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, A. R. Wetmore, No. 19 Washington-square, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

COOKE.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 27, Mrs. HARRIET B. COOKE, one of the late Principals of the Bloomfield Female Seminary, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield, N. J., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 47.—Jan. 29, 1862.
22, 14, 32, 25, 63, 68, 54, 34, 29, 4, 69, 31, 6.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 48.—Jan. 29, 1862.
38, 69, 3, 46, 59, 21, 60, 57, 42, 31, 12, 11, 29, 26.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCE.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS,
Fifty Cents, One, Two and Three Dollars each.
At GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, ETC.—Certain cure and preventive. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERIN will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Sold by Druggists generally. Price 25 cents; sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

YOUR QUICK RELIEF FOR FROZEN FEET can be obtained at No. 186 Greenwich-st. Ask for BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT. Sold by Druggists generally. Price 25 cents. No family should be without it.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address C. B. H., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

CARD TO THE LADIES.
COME AND BE HEALED.
Mrs. Dr. C. H. LAWTON is prepared to give private examinations to all ladies who wish to know their true condition. Consultation free. Hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. All who are troubled with any kind of pain or disease should not fail to call. No. 86 East 23d-st.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

TO COAL OIL, KEROSENE OR PETROLEUM REFINERS.—A gentleman having an extensive European correspondence, and wishing to purchase largely of refined oils of good quality, without the intermediate aid of brokers, invites correspondence with manufacturers, stating location of works, quality of oil, and most expeditious route to visit the factories; also, the specific gravity of the oil, length of time it will burn without replenishing the lamp, and all particulars. The advertiser proposes to visit the different works, as a personal interview with proprietors will be preferable to purchasing through agents. Address J. BARRING, Box No. 2,051 Post-office, New-York City.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—THE managers of the Home, located at No. 32 East 20th-st., and No. 29 East 29th-st., call attention to the fact that they have NO AGENTS employed in soliciting funds. Parties reported from time to time as being seen from Maine to Minnesota and from Canada to Washington, asking aid for the "Home in 29th-st.," have no connection whatever with this Institution. Donations thankfully received as above.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the PENNSYLVANIA BITUMINOUS COAL AND IRON COMPANY will be held, pursuant to adjournment, at the St. Louis Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and an election for Directors, a Treasurer and Secretary will be then held. E. BENSON, President.

THE INDEPENDENT.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THIS WEEK'S ISSUE,

WHICH, IT IS CONFIDENTLY BELIEVED, WILL BE

FOUND MORE ATTRACTIVE, INSTRUCTIVE AND

USEFUL, THAN ANY PREVIOUS NUMBER

EVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.

Contents as follows:

PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND—A STORY OF THE COAST OF MAINE.

By Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

AN ORIGINAL POEM—ADDRESSED TO ENGLISHMEN.

By JOHN G. WHITTIER.

SORROWS CARRIED TO THE SAVIOUR.

By Rev. R. M. HATFIELD.

A LESSON OR TWO ON SUDDEN DEATH—Suggested by the decease of Robert S. Oakley, Esq., late Cashier of the American Exchange Bank.

By THEODORE L. CUYLER.

FREE SONG ON THE POTOMAC—AN ORIGINAL POEM DEDICATED TO THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

By a well-known American Poet.

COLFAX'S POSTAGE BILL, SENATOR BRIGHT, SUMNER'S SPEECH, SOMERSET BATTLE, &c.

By D. M. BARTLETT.

CONFISCATION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

By Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.

THE ENGLISH AND THE REBELS.

By RICHARD HILDRETH.

EDITORIALS AS FOLLOWS:

The British Lion.

Relief of the Post-office Department.

The Three Flags at Vera Cruz.

The Poor and the Pawnbrokers.

Confiscation and Emancipation.

A Week in a Jury Box.

Death of Rev. Dr. Dwight.

A Mistake Corrected.

John G. Whittier's Incendiary Poem.

SERMON BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

FAMILY READING AS FOLLOWS:

The Soldiery of the Cross—A Poem.

The Holy Giant—The Story of St. Christopher.

A Whole Glass.

Duty of Visiting the Aged

To Sleep—A Poem, by A. J. Curtis.

Pat's Advsature.

Suddsa Death; What Prof. Silliman said.

Lessons of Men's Lives.

As God Will—a Poem.

The Athenian and his One Eyed Slave.

Hannah More's View of Ingratitude.

The Only Thing to be Feared.

Resolutions of Jonathon Edwards.

Napoleon's Idea of Making War.

The "Friends" in England.

How a Curate became a Rector.

A Rhapsody over a Baby.

What a Sharp Eye sees in the Camps.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

EDITOR'S BOOK-TABLE.

PERIODICALS.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS.

SCIENCE AND ART.

WAR NEWS.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.—WHAT WE WANT, AND DON'T WAN

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 24 bbls. Ashes, 8,607 bbls. Flour, 10 bbls. and 2,764 sacks Corn Meal, 1,905 bushels Wheat, 24,476 bushels Corn, 4,180 bushels Rye, 23,868 bushels Barley, 10,740 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Malt, 3,620 pkgs. Provisions, and 693 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were light, to-day, including Pots at $6 37½; Pearls, $6 25 @ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 50 mats Java, at 26c.; 300 bags Santos, part at 22½c.; 150 bags Rio, at 19c.@ 19½c.; and 150 bags old St. Domingo, at 20c. @ lb.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 750 bales, at prices ranging from 32c.@34c. for Middlings @ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate inquiry prevails, to-day, for State and Western Flour, at drooping prices. The reported sales, since our last, amount to 8,100 bbls., including Superfino State at $5 40@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 72½ @$5 75; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 40@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@ $6 00 @ bbl:

Superfine State	$5 40	@$5 55
Extra State	5 70	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 91	@ 6 01
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues inactive at old rates; sales 400 bbls. at $5 80@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, @ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet, including superfino at $5 50 @ $5 55; extra at $5 70@$5 75 @ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Rye Flour is in request, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, @ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 40 for Brandywine, @ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 85 @ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull, to-day, as buyers were not disposed to purchase, unless at much reduced prices. Sales 5,100 bushels, including Red Western (Winter) at $1 39; Milwaukee Club, $1 42 @ bushel. Corn continues depressed. Sales have been confined to 31,000 bushels, at 63c.@65c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 58½c. for unsound do., and 66c. for new Yellow Southern, @ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canadian, at 41c.@41¾c.; Western, at 41c.@43c.; State, at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. @ bushel. Rye is in light supply and fair demand, at 85c.@86c. @ bushel. Sales 5,700 bushels. Barley is scarce and very stiffly held, but is inactive.

HAY—North River is quiet to-day, but is steady, at 60c.@95c. @ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive at previous prices, including last year's crop, at 16c.@23c. @ lb.

HIDES—Are salable and firm as previously represented. Stock of all kinds, 217,400, against 248,100 same time last year.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair request at uniform rates.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive; 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were sold at $1 42½@$1 45 @ gallon. Tar and Resin unchanged.

OILS—The demand has been limited, to-day, for all descriptions, at former quotations.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET WEEK ENDING JAN. 27.—*Sperm*—Has been quiet since our last, and without transactions in this market. In Fall River 800 bbls. were sold, delivered there, at $1 40 per gallon, to parties in this city. *Whale*—Also has been quiet. The only sales are parcels of inferior, amounting to 500 bbls., for tanner's use, at 80c. @ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 27, 1862	523		
Same time last year	2,479	3,165	7,200

—*New Bedford & Nippon Last.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request to-day at steady rates; sales 1,400 bbls., at $12 25@$13 for Mess; $12 75@$13 87½ for Prime Mess; $8 50@$9 50 for Prime, @ bbl. Dressed Hogs 4c.@4¼c. @ lb. Cut Meats in moderate inquiry, at 4½c.@5c. for Hams, 4c.@ 4½c. for Shoulders, @ lb. Bacon is quiet and devoid of sales 500 boxes, at 6½c.@7½c. @ lb. Lard continues plenty and heavy; sales 1,300 tierces and barrels, poor to choice, at 7¼c.@7½c., and 200 kegs, at 8½c. @ lb. Beef rules quiet; sales, since our last, 200 bbls., at $13 75@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 50 for plain Mess @ bbl. Prime Mess $20 @ 25 @ tierce. Mess $23@$24 @ tierce. Beef Hams, $24@$24 75 @ bbl. Butter is quiet and firm, at 11c.@12c. for Western, and 16c.@20c. for State, @ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 5½c.@7½c. @ lb.

SALT—Is actively sought after at rising prices, including Liverpool fine at $1 75@$1 80, @ sack, and 70c.@$1 @ sack, and 75c.@$1 @ bushel, chiefly with the latter, @ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude is quiet at 13c. @ lb.

SKINS—Are dull and very limply, but are inactive.

SUGARS—Sales have been light to-day, having been confined to 70 hhds. Cuba, part at 6c., and 200 bags Penambuco, on private terms, @ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 25,000 lbs. at 9¼c.@9½c. @ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 900 bbls. at 24c.@24½c. @ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been inactive, owing in part to the firmness of shipowners. For Liverpool—Flour, 5c., and by a foreign vessel at 5s. 10½d.@5s. @ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 5d.@5½d. Corn, 5½d. @ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. @ tce.; Pork, 3s. 9d.@4s.; Petroleum, 8s. @ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@28s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 28s.@30s.; and Logwood, 30s. @ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d @ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10c. @ bushel; Pork, 4s. @ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Butter, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. @ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 4½d. @ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. @ bushel; Pork at 4s. @5s. 6d. @ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. @ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s. @32s. 6d.; Tallow, and Oil Cake, 27s. 6d. @ ton. For Havre—Flour, 70c. @ bbl.; Wheat, 1c. @ bushel; Lard, 5c. @ lb. For Hamburg—Lard at 37s. 6d. @ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British brig, 10,000 bushels Wheat, to Gloucester, 6d., in shipper's bags; a British brig, 228 tons, to Gloucester, with choice of three other ports in the United Kingdom, Grain, 8½c. in shipper's bags; a Bremen ship, 501 tons, to London, 30s.; a Bremen bark, 670 tons, to same port, at a round sum; an American bark, 437 tons, same, on private terms; a Bremen bark, 549 tons, from Baltimore to Bremen, Maryland Tobacco, 25s.; a schooner, 130 tons, to St. Pierre, Mart., 65c. for bbl., and Staves $16; a British schooner, 900 bbls., to St. Thomas, $600; a British schooner, to same port, 76c.; a schooner, 150 tons, to Mayaguez, P. R., and back, $1,150; one, 175 tons, from Porto Rico to New-York, Sugar 40c., and Molasses $3; a British schooner, 229 tons, to south side Cuba and back, $1,775; a brig, 200 tons, and a schooner, 190 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, Sugar 38c., and Molasses $3 under, and $2 50 on deck; a schooner, 200 tons, from Portland to North side Cuba, Box-shooks, 26c.; a brig, 245 tons, to North side Cuba and back, 38c. and $3 50 under, and $2 on deck; two British brigs, 193 and 296 tons, to North side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; a bark, 188 tons, to St. Jago, Cuba, and back, $1,500; a British brig, 196 tons, to Havana and back, $1,800; a British bark, to Havana, $2,000; a schooner, 171 tons, to Bermuda, $700; a ship, 600 tons, to Shanghai, a schooner, 160 tons, to Havana and back, and one, 86 tons, to Bermuda, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 22
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 22
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 26
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 29
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....6 A. M. 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, positively without pain or danger, can do so under the new chemically purified chloroform, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Ford, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard

I WRITE THIS TO LET MY FRIENDS know that my name is not Mary B. Kuepper, nor never was. I hope they will address me in future by my right name, which is MARY C.E. FOSTER.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONY.—A GENTLEMAN OF THIRTY-two, of moral habits, respectable, with an income from real estate, is desirous of corresponding with an accomplished and domestic lady, between the ages of 18 and 26, with a view to matrimony. All correspondence will be brief and confidential, previous to an interview. Address W. NEWTON, Box No. 32, Washington-square Post-office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late DR. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR UNINCUMBERED CITY PROPERTY.—A superb country residence, located twenty miles from the City up the Hudson River, accessible by steamboat or railroad; view unsurpassed; house built with white marble in rubble work, Italian villa style; large and convenient; has twenty-two rooms; pure spring water; and gas throughout; furnace, &c.; stables and out-buildings, stone; one hundred feet of glass house for plants and grapes, in prolific bearing; bowling alley, one hundred feet long; about twenty acres of land of the best quality, mostly in lawn; strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, 400 fruit trees, and 100 out-door grape vines in bearing. This property is the most desirable on the river, and in the best order; recently built in the most substantial manner. A rare chance for a gentleman desirous of a first class country place. For further particulars inquire of A. H. WALLIS, Esq., No. 52 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

AT BELMONT—FIVE-THIRDS OF A MILE from Fordham depot, on the Harlem Railroad, an elegant villa, in perfect order, with about one acre of land, containing 11 rooms, bath, water-closet, dumb waiter, &c. The garden is stocked with full grown bearing fruit-trees, grapevine and strawberry; barn, stables, &c.; will be sold low. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites in rent and for sale by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 23 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—AT ORANGE, N. J., A LARGE House, at from five to twenty acres of good land, and suitable out-buildings; must be within ten minutes' walk of railroad station. Address, with full particulars, L. T. C., Box No. 5,001 Post-office, New-York

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED property in City or New-York, a valuable Coal Farm in Wyoming Valley, Pa., through which will run a railroad, already commenced and worked within a few miles of the place; this property will bear investigation, as it possesses intrinsic value, and will soon be in a situation to yield a very large income at a small expense. Address W. G., box No. 142 *Times* Office.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN A PLEASant village not more than thirty miles from New-York, on the Newburg Central Railroad. The house is nearly new; is 30 by 44 feet square, well stocked with excellent fruit, and has a good barn and wagon-house, and an over-hanging piazza. Price $2,500. The lot is 150 feet front and more if required. For particulars inquire of CHARLES SMITH, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West 45th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 50 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 336 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 Beekman.

A PERSON ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY offers for sale property that cost over $5,000 in one parcel, or in small parts for $50 each, including a superior stone front lot, in Jersey City; rent must be moderate. Address box No. 2,000 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 68 FULTON, corner of Cranberry-st., formerly occupied as a boarding-house, &c. Will sell it 25 per cent on price named. Valuable as a store or dwelling well located in New-York. Enquire of WILLIAM S. JONES, No. 54 Williams-st., New-York.

TO LET.

LIGHT ROOMS,

And steady power,

at low rates.

Inquire of JOHN GAFFY, No. 12 Warren-st.

THOMAS AND CAMBLE'S PATENT ACTION Lift—The soap and candle factory of the late Thomas Gamble, deceased, corner of Ninth-av. and Thirty-first-st., is closed with the above lift in full operation, and will remain so for the present. Apply on the premises to M. Gamble, No. 100 Ninth-av.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A WELL-BUILT House, in Fifth-st., near Sixth-av., containing seven rooms, bath, &c., with gas throughout. Rent very low. Inquire of CHARLES H. PARKER, real estate agent and Auctioneer, No. 42 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO RENT—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A FIRST-class house, to small and careful family. Rent as much below last year's rent as the times and great hardness of the times require. For further information, enquire at 20 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET—BY THE FLOOR OR STORE NO. 91 Chatham-st., which will be put in good tenantable repair as one of the best and most central in New-York. Inquire on the premises of JOHN D. LEWIS.

ON BROADWAY—TO BE LET—THREE LARGE floors suitable for the carrying on of any light manufacturing business. S. LANTRELL, No. 415 Broadway.

TO LET—AN OFFICE ELEGANTLY SITUATED. Apply to C. PAULSON, No. 76 Reade-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber, house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 200 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR MORRISANIA, five miles from Peekskill, 35 acres of fine land good house, out buildings and fruit trees, or will be let to a family for the Summer. Apply to T. JONES, No. 516 Broadway.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; situated from Hamilton and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 LIBERTY ST.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS, infant and servant, part of a modern, high basement house, within the district bounded by East Broadway, Clinton, Monroe and Market sts. Address LANE, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

STATEN ISLAND.—WANTED, A NICE COTtage residence on Staten Island, a short distance from either ferry; rent must be moderate. Address box No. 2,000 C. D., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A COAL OIL FACTORY, IN PERfect working order, with build'ng, stills, tanks, boiler, engine, sheds, &c., &c.; easy of access by lighter, or carts to any part of the City; where $2,000 can be made per month easily. The above will be sold low for cash, as the party owning cannot devote the time required in the business; $2,000 will conduct the business after the purchase of factory. Address G. W., Box No. 159 *Times* Office, two days.

$40,000.—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN will entertain propositions for the employment of his services and this amount of capital in either an importing, banking, or Commission business. None but principals need reply, and all communications will be held as strictly confidential. Address P. P., Box No. 163 *Times* office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS stand for all kinds of produce, in a City market, the fixtures all complete; will be sold low if applied for at once, as the owner's presence is required in the country. Address, immediately, H. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

A BUSINESS DONE ENTIRELY FOR cash, will be sold for $3,000, or its equivalent in real or personal property. It is worthy the attention of any person desiring business with this investment. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av.

$1.000 CASH, WITH ACTIVITY AND personal attention, will secure a partnership that, for safety, respectability and profit, has no equal. Association and location the very best. Address B. B. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS family grocery establishment. Address (with particulars) F. G., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, JAN. 28, IN GOING FROM the corner of Essex and Broome sts. to East Broadway and Pike-st., a gold hunting-case watch, with chain and two lockets attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the owner, at No. 221 Broome-st., near Essex.

LOST—A FUR CAPE TIPPET, ON TUESDAY night, in going from the corner of 6th-av. and 10th-st. to the corner of Greenwich-av. and Charles-st. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 30 Greenwich-av.

POCKET-BOOK LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., containing $40 or $50 in money, and many valuable papers, of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever will return the same will be liberally rewarded. W. C. BALL, No. 154 Monroe-st.

LOST.—LEFT AT HOPE CHAPEL ON THE EVENing of Tuesday, Jan. 28, a MINK MUFF. Whoever will return the same to No. 232 5th-av., shall be suitably rewarded.

PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Lafayette-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

AUCTION SALES.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Whiltemore & Hazell will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Union Stores, (one dock north of the Hamilton Ferry,) Brooklyn,

Cargo of schooner LOUISA AGNES.
600 barrels No. 1 Herrings.
19 barrels Mackerel.

Cargo of schooner ALGBURTH.
57 hhds } Molasses.
52 tierces }
12 hhds. }

Terms Cash. To be sold as they are, without reclamation for damage.

By order of E. H. OWEN, } United States
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } Prize Comr's.

WHITTEMORE & HAZELL, Auctioneers, Store No. 158 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

A good variety of CITY, INSURANCE and BANK STOCKS, BONDS and other SECURITIES, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 52 William-st. NEXT REGULAR SALE ON MONDAY, Feb. 3, at the Merchants' Exchange. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
Real Estate and Stock Broker.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Sale-room, 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at their sale-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, gas fixtures, mahogany piano, &c., removed from a private City residence for convenience of sale, consisting of in part as follows: Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suite, made by Meeks; rosewood bedroom suite, nearly new and in fine order; mahogany and black-walnut French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and tables; mahogany and black walnut sofas, chairs, lounges, toilet, book-cases, wardrobes, easy chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, fruit frame piers and mantel mirrors, stair carpets and rods, dining and bedroom crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., rifles, pistols, clothing, dresses, &c., seized for debt, to be sold for account of whom it may concern, an elegant Colt's repeating rifle, very elaborately finished, with case and implements complete; also a Colt's revolver, with case and implements, and two extra stocks, mahogany rifle gun, extra leather cases for each; also a fine trout rod and reel, all as nearly new, and made to order. Also four trunks, containing ladies' and gentlemen's valuable wearing apparel. Ladies, dress silk, Paris shoes, artificial flowers, &c., all nearly new and very costly, and a number of valuable books, articles, heretofore advertised, will be sold without reserve for debt. The rifle and pistol can be seen the day before the sale. Sold by order.
J. CORNELL, Deputy Sheriff. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 28 5th-av., near 14th-st., by order of the executors of the late Mr. Kissam, all the furniture contained in said residence, consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in satin; mantel and pier glasses, curtains and cloths, mantel ornaments, velvet carpets, black walnut and mahogany library and dining-room furniture; library bookcases, do. tables, sofas, easy chairs, china and glass-ware, cut glass ware, mahogany bedroom furniture, dressing-glasses, Turkey and other carpets, oil-cloths, &c., all in fine order. Mattresses and bedding of the finest quality, nearly all new. Also, kitchen furniture, all of which will be sold without reserve.

LEONARD, JONES & CO., Auctioneers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.—SEA ISLAND COTTON AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at Wheeler's Atlantic Dock Stores, No. 34 Atlantic-dock, by order and under the direction of Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York,

1,100 bales superior quality Sea Island Cotton, in perfect preservation.

Samples are now ready at our office, No. 169 Wall-st., for examination.

J. H. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

65 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, to be sold at auction, on TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 30, at 10 o'clock, at the store of D. S. Lee, Cox & Co., No. 164 Front-st., comprising a large and full assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, suitable for City or country trade.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished front room, with use of first-class parlor; one gentleman only wanted for $5 per week. Also a half bedroom to single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 1 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—LEASANT ROOM AND BOARD, for a single gentleman, may be had in a first-class private family at No. 12 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References required and given

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 1 East-st., at three minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 160 WASHington-st., second door from Fulton ferry, can be had by two or three gentlemen, or a family, at reasonable rates; three minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, OF REFINEMENT, occupying a first-class house, have room for a third-story front room and bedroom, a parlor, also, a second story back room, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, to parties of the highest respectability only. Terms very reasonable. Address ALPHA, Box No. 132 *Times* Office. Location, East 14th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child, (two years old,) in a respectable family, well down town, where there are few or no boarders. Address, stating terms, PRICE, Box No. 2,949 Post-office.

WANTED—IN AN EPISCOPALIAN FAMILY IN this City, or vicinity, board, with use of piano, and conscientious care, for a young lady of nervous temperament, whose mind is almost wholly given to music and the church. Address, Mrs. J. SEYMOUR, Station D

NOW VACANT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, consisting of parlor, with from two to four, bath, &c., also, rooms for single gentlemen, on very moderate terms, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 9th-av. and 22d-st. Private table if desired.

ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHED AND IN very nice order, with bath, gas, &c., to let, with full or partial board if desired, in a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's place

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, A BEDROOM, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays; location preferred about five or six blocks above the St. Nicholas, and two from Broadway; the best reference given. Address Mr. O. F., Box No. 168 *Times* office.

TO LET—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let one or two handsomely furnished rooms to single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 37 7th-st. Unexceptionable references required.

TO LET WITH BOARD—IN A FIRST-CLASS private house, No. 230 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large front room on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms to let in suites or single, with or without board.

A SHIP AND HOUSE—NOS. 307 AND 309 FOURTH-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Very desirable rooms to let, with or without board, at moderate prices. Transient patronage solicited. Terms, $1 25 per day.

NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, in a private family, with partial board or not, No. 4 Worster-st., near Canal.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A LARGE FRONT room on fourth floor of No. 52 East 16th-st., suitable for one or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED second-story front-room, with very large pantry, is to let at No. 62 Remsen-st.

TO LET—A BEDROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, with gas and water fixtures, use of bath, etc., at No. 322 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st, you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS: Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice-fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; cheap worsted goods, Leggins, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Small Wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, calls special attention to his family mourning goods, being without exception the largest, most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.

N. B.—Full suits made up in the best style at short notice.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT NO 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—LADIES LEARNED to operate on Singer's, and Wheeler & Wilson's, Howe's, and other Machines; work until learned, by one of the best operators in the City; terms, only 75 cents. Also, one machine for sale—$40. Apply No. 4 Allen-st., near Division.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference. Call at 92 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist in fine washing; has no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel. Has good reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, who is a competent chambermaid and fine washer, would like to engage in some good family to work in that capacity; has unexceptionable City reference to give from her last employer. Call or address No. 49 University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a neat, tidy young girl, 16 years old, to do up shirts work and take care of children; will make herself generally useful. Call, for two days, at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid or to do the fine washing and ironing; understand her business perfectly and good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do washing and plain ironing; can give the best of City reference; will be found willing and obliging; call at No. 221 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., front room, third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable woman would like a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of baking and French and Spanish cooking; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call for two weeks at No. 49 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of plain cooking; has lived with the best families in the country; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 9 Gold-st., near Fulton-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has lived with the best families in the country; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 340 West 35th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, and to assist as laundress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry, game, soups, pastry, biscuits and bread. Call for two days at No. 230 6th-av., north of 15th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; is a good bread and pastry baker, and understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City references. Call at No. 87 West 21th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; has lived with the best families in the country and city, and perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches. Call for two days at No. 178 East 17th-st., Room No 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best of references. Call at No. 97 East 16th-st., near Livingston-place; wages $12 per month. Call for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family or boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Inquire at Mrs. White's, No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent, respectable person, as cook in a small private family; has the best City reference. Call or address No. 335 6th-av., near 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; bouing and larding; soups and jellies, &c. Call for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; also, as chambermaid and waitress or chamberwork and to assist with washing and ironing; situations wanted by two smart steady young women; both are perfectly competent, and have the best of City reference from their last situation; will go together or separate in City or country. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., next the fancy store, first floor, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS good plain cook; understands making good homemade bread and biscuit and pastry. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 368 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as cook; is neat and tidy in her person; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and has lived six years in one place. Can be seen, for two days, at the hair-dresser's store, No. 272 3d-av., between 22d and 23d-sts

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BDND BRDKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or nn Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Secnrities. at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Dspartments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

OFFICA OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1861		$157,877 44
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, Inclusive		522,308 23
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$680,185 67
Deduct amount returned during the period as above	$589,093 48	
Less Return Premiums	73,699 34	
Net Earned Premiums		$515,394 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yat due, less Savings, &c.	$336,696 37	
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses	75,942 36	$413,538 73
Net Profits		$101,855 41

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, uamely:

Cash in Bank		$88,375 90
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks	498,461 20	
Loans on Stocks drawing Interest	93,668 63	
		$675,506 73
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	220,514 72	
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums	21,502 50	
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at	25,649 48	
Total Assets		$943,173 43

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.

Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 4th of April next.

By order of the Board,
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	WM. LECONEY,	
A. C. RICHARDS,	J. K. MYERS,	
SHEPPARD HOMANDY,	A. WESSON,	
W. M. RICHARDS,	WM. KENT,	
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	DAVID P. MORGAN,	
C. E. MILNOR,	BYRON SHERMAN,	
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JEHIAL REAB,	
FREDERICK S. BETTS,	JOHN A. BARTOW,	
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	A. S. BARNES,	
SANFORD COBB, Jr.,	J. E. HANFORD,	
W. H. McLLEN,	THOMAS STERLING,	
B. W. BULL,	ALEX. M. EARLE,	
C. HADDEN,	H. L. ATHERTON,	
L. P. MORTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,	
F. W. MEYER,	GEORGE C. WETMORE,	
JOHN B. ARTHUR,	P. H VANDERVOOT.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 4 New-York, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861		$3,849,286 54
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1861		1,474,190,29
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$5,314,576,83
Deduct amount returned during the period as above	$1,155,165,78	
Losses paid during the same period	2,311,650,28	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	2,476,35	
The Company has the following Assets, viz		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City bank and other Stocks	$2,923,103,81	
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	830,340,00	
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	283,760,00	
Dividends on stocks, interest on bonds and Mortgages, and Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	123,783,02	
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,818,559,02	
Cash in Bank	245,713,91	
Total Amount Assets		$5,395,489,39

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. the certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A Dividend of Thirty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1843, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amount to

	$11,690,210
Additional profits from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862	1,250,000
Total profits for 19½ years	$12,940,210
The Certificates previous to 1860, have been redeemed by cash	8,889,470
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862	$4,050,740

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	A. P. Pfiffer,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
W. H. Moore,	Leroy M. Wiley,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Daniel S. Miller,	J. Henry Burgy,
Henry Colt,	S. T. Nicoll,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Wm C. Pickersgill,	Joshua A. Henry,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Geo. U. Hobson,	Watts Sherman,
Chas. H. Russell,	David Lane,	Edward R. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	James Bryce,	E. E. Morgan,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	Wm Sturgis, Jr.,	B. J. Rowland.
P. A. Hargous,	Henry Hoogert,	Benj. Babcock,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	Fletcher Westray,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of Febrary next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-one, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1885, for the Sinking Fund.

Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same, will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will send their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.

JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors at the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has this day taken into partnership Mr. C. M. RUTTER, a member of the Board of Brokers. The business will be conducted as heretofore, at No. 41 Pine-st., under the name of EUGENE THOMSON & CO.
EUGENE THOMSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILRDAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILRDAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. Rexat Benson & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1862.

INTEREST.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds due Feb. 1 next, will be paid at maturity, on presentation at this office.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1862.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage and other Bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST DUE FEBRUARY 1, ON the first mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be paid at No. 25 William-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 175 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMIannual Dividend of FIVE (5) PERCENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.
By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE, BOSTON, Jan. 25, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share will be payable on the 5th day of February next to holders of stock, at the close of business on the 28th instant.

Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at this office

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 28th inst. to Feb. 5.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 28th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 4 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. until Feb. 2 next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, last. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2d, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, and a third dividend declared, payable to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board,
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 400 Hudson-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the first day of February next. The transfer books are closed until that day.
By order,
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 50 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, the 17th inst.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1870.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1861.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 32 Broadway, New-York.
Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 44 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.
DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

MACHINERY, &C.

WANTED—A 10 OR 12 HORSE ENGINE AND BOILER.—Any person having one little used, and will sell low for cash, may find a purchaser by addressing the subscribers. Engine must be of modern make; no other wanted. HAINES BROTHERS, corner 2d-av. and 21st-st., New-York.

TO MACHINISTS AND ENGINEERS.—Wanted, a second-hand Ericsson Caloric Engine, about 4 or 5 horse power. Must be guaranteed in good working order. Apply by letter, with lowest cash price, to Box No. 3,308 Post-office.

HARDWARE TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, with or without the stand and store, established for a number of years. Apply at No. 303 8th-av.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

This ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves Naw-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Berths not secured until paid for. No wines or liquors sold.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely.

Passengers are requested to procure their passports before going on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The *Columbia* will stop off Port Royal to land the Mails.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them, if they call for instructions at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdem, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. La Mesurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY, March 3
TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY, March 29

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
DELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE FINE ICE ENGINE United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Geo W. Coupe, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, 5th February, at 12 o'clock precisely. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M. Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M. Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, dai y. 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 8:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:	FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.	
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)	

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 5:05 P. M.; for Nunsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—JANUARY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Rabinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Jan. 22, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.
Thursday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 25, 2:10 P. M.	Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 29, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Jan. 29, 2:40 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 1, 9:30 P. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

INSURANCE.

COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$200,000

With a handsome surplus safely invested.
Last Dividend, four per cent. in cash to Stockholders, and
Fifty per cent. in Scrip to Policy-holders entitled to participate.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
JOHN C. BEBEE, Secretary.

METALS.

BRASS CASTINGS.—J. & T. DONALDSON ARE now fully prepared to execute all orders for brass castings and brass finishing of every description, (including military work,) on the most moderate terms. They still continue their manufactory of gas fixtures, in every variety, together with gas fitting in all its branches, at No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
C. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 4 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, Londoo and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences.

The anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases, to one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 7 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palaces of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government st

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

War Matters to be Discussed in Secret Session.

The President Authorized to Take Possession of Railroads and Telegraphs.

Further Discussion of Mr. Bright's Case.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, (Union,) presented the credentials of JOHN B. HENDERSON, appointed Senator from Missouri, in fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of Mr. POLK.

The credentials were read and Mr. HENDERSON took the oath.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, made a report on the memorial for a steam mail line to San Francisco, and asked to be discharged.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) the resolution providing for the distribution of certain documents belonging to the seceded members among the present members of the Senate, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered a resolution calling on the President for the number of cavalry mustered into the service, distinguishing those mounted by the State, and also stating how many are necessary for the efficiency of the service. Adopted.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution for taking down and breaking up the ships *Alabama* and *Virginia*. Referred.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the joint resolution on the secret sessions of either House was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following as a substitute for the first section:

"During the present rebellion if any members of the Senate or House of Representatives shall arise in his place and state that the President desires immediate action on any matter pertaining to the suppression of the rebellion, the galleries shall be cleared and the member state the action desired and his reasons for such, and the House shall then determine, without debate, whether to proceed to the consideration of the subject. If decided in the affirmative, the debate shall be confined to the subject matter and limited to five minutes for each speaker, and a vote taken before the adjournment, unless two-thirds shall otherwise decide, provided this rule does not interfere with the previous question in the House."

On the suggestion of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment was modified so as to strike out the clause requiring the final vote to be taken before the adjournment of the secret session.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) had some doubt about any restriction of the debate to five minutes for each speaker.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) thought that if anything was required, it was this very restriction. As far as he (HALE) knew, Executive sessions were not favorable to short debate. He recollected one member who occupied the floor three weeks, and the columns of the *National Intelligencer* were filled with the report of this speech which took three weeks to deliver.

Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment was adopted.

Mr. COLLAMER moved to amend the second section as follows:

"If a Senator or member of the House of Representatives betray, publish, disclose or reveal any debate, conversation or any of the proceedings in the secret session, he shall be expelled."

This was adopted, and the resolution, as amended, was then passed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill to provide for the organization of the Staff attached to the divisions of the army, in the regular and volunteer forces, was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said there was a great tendency to increase the officers and their rank, in the army, when there was really no necessity for it. He objected to that portion of the bill making a large increase in this respect. He hoped the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs would set his face against it.

Mr. WILSON believed that the officers provided for in this bill were necessary. Perhaps, on careful examination, however, we might not need to increase the number of officers.

Mr. SHERMAN moved, as an amendment, that if a sutler violate the rules of sale he be dismissed.

This amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

The case of Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Secesh.,) was then taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) proceeded to speak at length upon the subject. He said, when the people are mad their representatives are seldom wise. Reason, justice and common sense has well nigh fled the land. The Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) had assailed the Senator from Indiana, and the names of CATALINE and ARNOLD seemed less hateful now because they had received his (SUMNER'S) censure, and their future fame would shine more brightly because they had not received his praise. No age can furnish such an example of injustice as the action of Congress toward the Senator from Indiana. He (SAULSBURY) contended that the real issue was, whether the letter written to DAVIS was calculated to give aid and comfort to a public enemy. He claimed that the letter was simply a common letter of introduction. No injury to the Government was intended, nor could it possibly result from such a letter. The address of the letter was a mere matter of form, and by no possible argument could it be constituted a matter of offence. He contended that the second letter, written in September to Mr. FITCH by Mr. BRIGHT, was no part of the record in this case. If he (SAULSBURY) interpreted the language of that letter correctly, he could say, though his speech should subject him to the tender mercies of those who had neither the justice nor the capacity to judge him (SAULSBURY) correctly, and to the imputation of a want of patriotism, that the Senator from Indiana and ten thousands with him, stand proudly on it to-day. The Senator from Indiana was opposed to a principle, and believed as he (SAULSBURY) believed that compromise was better than coercion. The Government, not heeding the voice of a majority, had not distinguished between the character of a mob and deep-seated discontent and revolution. Men had been hounded and persecuted by a venal Press which dare not utter a noble thought for fear of the modern cormorants who devour the substance of the people, and destroy the credit of the Government. Men have been imprisoned without charge or hearing, in American bastiles more loathsome than in the disgraced, barbarous days of Spain. But while he had a seat on this floor, as a loyal Senator from a loyal State, notwithstanding the calumny of Mr. CAMERON that that State was once on the point of revolt, he would act as becomes an American Senator, whether detraction or the bastile be his fate. He referred to the instructions of the Secretary of State to the Foreign Ministers, in April last, assuming that there was no war. He said the Secretary of State had said as mean and as manly things as were ever uttered. He contended that Mr. BRIGHT was never opposed to the Government. He (Mr. BRIGHT) simply kept quiet, and let the Government do as it pleased. He (Mr. SAULSBURY) knew that loyal men as ever breathed were under suspicion. Such things only weaken the cause. If we would succeed in restoring the Union, we must be just and fear not. If intolerance rule the hour, and men be proscribed and expelled on suspicion, such means instead of preserving the Constitution only hastens its destruction.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) replied to Mr. SAULSBURY, sustaining the position he had asserted in his former remarks; he referred to Mr. BRIGHT'S course in not having voted for measures to support the Government or subdue the rebellion, although he said he had not examined the record carefully.

Mr. BRIGHT said he was on a trial which involved his seat here, and perhaps his reputation. The former he cared little about, the latter he cared a good deal for, and thought, in justice to him, the Senator should examine the record. If he would take the trouble to examine his record, he would find no such notes and no such sentiments as the Senator imputed to him. He would find he had ever denied the right of secession as long ago as Mr. CALHOUN was in the Senate. He had spoken against any such right.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) asked if he could refer him to any speech made last session when he, Mr. BRIGHT, denied the right of secession.

Mr. BRIGHT said that he was not much given to speech-making, but he (BRIGHT) begged leave to refer to his speech when he said that there were three parties in the Senate, etc. He was afraid that the Senator from Kentucky had got the ear of "outside influences" until he had believed that "no good could come out of Nazareth." The Senator charges me with leaning to "outside influences." If he wants to carry the war into Africa, I am ready to meet him there. The Senator from Kentucky cannot alarm me. I understand him, and no doubt he understands me. If he did not examine the record how did he get his information to stand here in the Senate as he does and misrepresent me? I deny *in toto* that the record furnishes him (DAVIS) with any such facts or sentiments as he charges me with.

Mr. DAVIS said that he made the same statements before to give the gentleman a chance to correct them.

Mr. BRIGHT—You did at the conclusion of your speech.

Mr. DAVIS continued, referring to the votes and record of Mr. BRIGHT, and said that he did not misrepresent him.

Mr. BRIGHT—Will the Senator from Kentucky allow me a moment?

Mr. DAVIS—No, Sir! no, Sir!

Mr. BRIGHT—Then, Sir, I will take it after you conclude.

The Chair called the Senators to order.

Mr. DAVIS asked the Senator to point out one measure coercive that he had voted for. Will he do that? When the resolution was introduced at the beginning of the present session of Congress to levy a tax of $150,000,000, the Senator from Indiana (BRIGHT) was in his seat; but when the vote on doing so was taken he was not of it. The Senator from Indiana had a duty to perform. He (DAVIS) had no enmity against the Senator from Indiana, but he would have been rejoiced if he (DAVIS) could have shown his (BRIGHT'S) vote for a measure to enable the Government to defend itself.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that he had examined the record through, though not fully, but as far as his (FESSENDEN'S) recollection went, there were no yeas and nays taken on the votes.

Mr. BRIGHT said that as the Senator from Maine (Mr. FESSENDEN,) had risen, though he was a political opponent, and he had no claim upon him, and although he (BRIGHT) was accidentally on the Finance Committee of which he (FESSENDEN) had charge, he would ask him (FESSENDEN) what had been his (BRIGHT'S) course in the Committee on Finance, in reference to all the moneyed measures of the Government.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I will say that according to my recollection of what has been done in the Committee on Finance, when all these measures were considered, and when the Senator from Indiana (BRIGHT) was present,—and I believe that he has been pretty constant in his attendance,—that they have received no opposition from him, (BRIGHT,) but have had his fullest concurrence.

Mr. BRIGHT said that he had asked the question, not because the Senator from Kentucky had any right to catechise him, (BRIGHT,) but to relieve the Senator from Kentucky of a great deal of trouble, which he seemed to be borrowing in his course.

Mr. DAVIS said that what he said about carrying the war into Africa, he meant as no threat. If the Senator from Indiana had any explanation to make he, (DAVIS) was willing to hear it.

Mr. BRIGHT—I have no explanation to make. I mean peace, and desire peace.

Mr. DAVIS said that he was a peace man also, and meant no threats. He referred again to Mr. BRIGHT'S votes and action in the Senate. The Senator from Indiana made one remark in bad taste, when he said, "I know you." What did he mean? Did the gentleman mean to convey a menace against me? Did he threaten me?

Mr. BRIGHT—I am not conscious of having uttered any threat against the gentleman from Kentucky. I have no idea, from what I know of him, that he would be deterred from doing his duty by any threat. I do not know whether he thinks I would be or not. He can make the experiment.

Mr. DAVIS said that he was on peaceful relations with every Senator.

Mr. BRIGHT—So am I.

Mr. DAVIS continued, and contended that, taking the votes of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRIGHT) and his course and action on the resolution for taxation, it was sufficient ground for his (BRIGHT'S) expulsion.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The House passed the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bills. Among them are the following, namely: That nothing in this act shall prevent hereafter a reduction of salaries, and that mileage now due by law shall be paid as soon as certified by the presiding officer of each House, but there shall be no construction for mileage beyond what is allowed by existing law, viz.: "Mileage for each regular session only."

The bill makes appropriation merely for objects authorized by existing statutes.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill appropriating three thousand dollars to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purchase of Upland cotton seed, for general distribution through the Patent Office. Passed.

The House passed the bill providing in all cases that where a volunteer regiment has been or shall be raised to the minimum standard, the Colonel and other field officers who shall have been commissioned as such, shall be entitled to receive the pay and allowances established by law for their respective grades from the time they were severally authorized in writing by the President, Secretary of War, or Governor of their State, to raise such regiment. Provided, however, that in no case shall such pay date back more than three months prior to such regiment being raised to the minimum standard. The provisions of the bill are also to apply to Captains, excepting their pay shall extend back only two months.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) urged the passage of the Senate bill authorizing the President, in certain cases, to take possession of railroads and telegraphs, when, in his judgment, the public safety may require it.

Mr. BLAIR explained that the simple object of the bill was to regulate and limit the power already possessed.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) inquired whether the gentleman (BLAIR) maintained that civilians could be forced into the military service against their will?

Mr. BLAIR replied—If civilians do not wish to be placed under military law, they could escape by resigning their positions in the railroads.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Secesh.,) asked whether, under the principle maintained by the gentleman, (BLAIR) it would not be competent for the Secretary of the Navy to take possession of ships and other private property.

Mr. BLAIR—Unquestionably.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—I never heard of such a principle.

Mr. BLAIR—I tell the gentleman (VALLANDIGHAM) that the Secretary of the Navy has that power already, without the passage of a bill to authorize him to take possession of private ships.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—That I deny. If the power exists, why pass this bill?

Mr. BLAIR—To regulate the power.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—If such an appropriation of private property can be made by virtue of the Constitution, then no law could limit the power.

Mr. BLAIR—I deny the proposition. The Government has the power to take private property for public use.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) objected to that part of the bill which proposed to place private employes under the articles of war.

Mr. BLAIR further explained that the bill does not compel the taking possession of railroads and telegraphs. The power was to be exercised only in cases of military necessity. We might be compelled to make a draft and bring civilians into service as soldiers. This would be competent. Suppose we should want to transport troops suddenly, and the railroad employes should decline to serve, we would necessarily be obliged to go about to find other means of transportation, and might lose an opportunity to strike a blow. He (BLAIR) had been informed, in high military quarters, that the passage of this bill was eminently necessary.

The bill was passed by Yeas, 113; Nays, 28.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Opp.,) had examined every law passed from the foundation of the Government to the present time, and found this bill essentially different from any of them. If this bill should pass we shall depart from the settled financial policy of the Government, and involve ourselves in disasters against which we have been warned by the wise who in other days administered the Government. He believed that the Government had reached a crisis in its history, and that we had approached a period in legislation, when we are to determine the question of its continuance. By wisdom, we may overcome the evils of secession. By the exercise of our great power and resources we may be able to conquer; but the Government cannot maintain itself by the accumulated and manifold dangers which follow in the wake of an unsound and illegal Government currency. The notes to be issued are to be made a legal tender. This would impair the obligation of every contract, and disturb every basis on which every judgment is decreed and verdict rendered. Though a party is entitled to demand one thing, you tell him he must be satisfied with another. The bill, in effect, releases the parties to a contract on one side without satisfaction to those on the other. It seemed to him the language of the Constitution and the weight of authority which he (PENDLETON) quoted, is that Congress cannot do what is proposed by this bill. Paper cannot be substituted for coin as a tender in payment of debts. The legal tender is the constitutional standard value, and cannot be overthrown. But he (PENDLETON) went further, and denied the power of the Federal Government to issue any such notes as this bill contemplated, whether as a legal tender or not.

The bill was here laid aside, and the army bill was taken up.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.)—It was useless to attempt to disguise a fact almost everywhere recognized, that we must have a more active and practical war policy in Congress, in the Cabinet, but more especially in the field; or we might prepare for a foreign and domestic war of several years' duration. Proceeding, as at present, with our military campaign, it would be no strange thing to have the "Southern Confederacy" acknowledged by Foreign Powers, and our Government would then stand before the civilized world humiliated and disgraced. Our army had long been ready, and our soldiers were burning with a desire to strike at the traitors and panting for the battle-field. We had earnestly cast about for a bold and daring leader ready for the great contest, and it was painful to confess at this late day that the country had looked in vain for a Commander-in-Chief, exhibiting the will and the requisite enterprise and genius to lead our forces on to victory. He asked what stood in the way of meeting the enemy? Was it the fear that somebody would be hurt, or did the ghost of Bull Run hover about the minds of our commanding Generals? We had lost more men by disease and sickness during the last five months, than we should have probably lost in half a-dozen general engagements, and hundreds of millions of money had been spent, and one of the largest armies of the world gathered to remain comparatively idle, and become weak and demoralized by inactivity. If we desired the respect of our own people, and the moral support of the world, we would strike out boldly for victory, and trust to good powder, strong arms, to well-aimed guns, and to God. It would be better to meet with occasional reverses rather than to remain inactive. If we did not fight with justice, right, and human freedom on our side, our people would become discouraged, the Treasury bankrupt, and the Government brought into contempt. Did a General stand in the way to hold in check more than half a million of men, take him out of the way, give his place to another. If there be no other remedy. Generals, of themselves, are nothing in this contest, when thrown into the balance against the honor and integrity of the Union. If the Angel Gabriel commanded our forces, and failed to march against the enemy, he would petition to the Court to which he holds allegiance for his instant dismissal. This war had reached a point where kid gloves, pleasant words, and gilded promises were of no use. The hour demanded hard words, and harder blows. This contest must close either in the ruin of a Republic that has been the admiration of the world, and possibly the destruction of civil and religious freedom in America, or in the perfect supremacy of law and order, and the stability of our institutions. He had faith in the latter result, for revolutions move the world forward—never backward. He asked the Clerk to read a striking article from the Richmond *Dispatch*, showing up our military blunders, its truthfulness, he said, could not be denied. We had let slip golden opportunities for crushing this rebellion and of achieving brilliant victories. The great cause of dissatisfaction among our troops was that they were not permitted to strike at the rebels. He preferred no charges against the Commander-in-Chief, but in his judgment the man did not live who could successfully command 600,000 men scattered over a territory of two thousand miles. Yet the destiny of this Republic had long hung upon the violation of the will of a single man. No other Government invested its Generals with such unlimited authority. No man had been found great enough to use the supreme command of even three hundred thousand soldiers. A part of the tremendous burden thrown upon the shoulders of our young General should be removed and divided, so as to call out the best energies of the best officers, and secure general unity of action. Thus far our commanders have been the victims of some lucky, unutterable panic, the fruit of one mind, which plan had accomplished but one marked result—it had prevented five hundred thousand men from attempting precisely what they came together to accomplish; that was to fight and whip the enemy. The very men who must receive the shock of battle were those who complained most of inactivity. He said that if the question were left to them, ten out of twelve would say there had been no necessity for the delay of the past four months. He repeated no secret when he stated that the great plan was to strike at all points. It was a simple impossibility that every arrangement was to be made in Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia, so that as by a single click of the clock all would rush upon the enemy at once, and crush the rebellion at a single blow. Whatever our army accomplished must be as our troops in Kentucky had gloriously done; not by a signal from Washington, but by striking boldly at the enemy where they might be found. Why should the great army of the Union be idle when soldiers and civilians everywhere were imploring for action? East Tennessee had asked for 10,000 men for defence against the rebels. The prayer had been answered by the announcement that no troops could be spared from the army of the Potomac. Yet there were absent from that army a few days ago, and it was about the general average on business of pleasure, or other objects, nearly 1,000 officers and 7,000 privates, an army of themselves as large as was required to save Tennessee. It was not necessary to go to Tennessee for an illustration of the want of enterprise and daring on the part of the controlling manager of the army. He had it from authority, and it could not be questioned, that some three weeks ago from ten to fifteen thousand Confederates, in the neighborhood of Romney, were virtually in the power of a division of our army, numbering about 40,000. Gen. LANDER sent a messenger to Gen. KELLY, saying, in substance, "join me," and Gen. KELLY, without the knowledge of such a messenger, sent one of his own bearing a similar message. Meanwhile, one of these Generals telegraphed to Gen. BANKS to advance on one side while he advanced from the other; but, unfortunately, they telegraphed at the same time to headquarters in reference to what was going on, when an answer came in the form of an order "not to advance," accompanied with a reprimand for even any suggestion of the kind. That a battle would have surely broken upon some great plan was quite probable. It might have finished the "great anaconda," as the newspapers had expressed it. But it must not be forgotten that the mammoth reptile that was to draw within his folds and crush the rebellion at a single sweep of his tail had already swallowed up all our contemplated victories and gorged himself with the substance of the people to no purpose. Less than thirty days ago a mixed General sent forward 30,000 cavalry against Gen. PRICE, and was about to follow it up with 10,000 infantry, with every prospect of success, when an order came from a "superior officer" to halt! Was not this characteristic of the whole war? The battle of Fredericton, Mo., and the recent battle in Kentucky, were both fought without orders from Washington. Give our Western Generals power to march against the enemy at will, and the war, so far as the Southwest is concerned, would close in ninety days, with the possession of the Mississippi River to the Gulf. He referred to the blockade of the Potomac as a cause for shame, and intimated that the President was anxious that the war should be prosecuted with vigor. In conclusion he said he saw a streak of light ahead, resting upon the affair of the new Secretary of War—a man who, if report spoke truly, was like brave BEN WADE, of Ohio, a good combination of "Old Hickory" and ZACK TAYLOR, with a mind of his own, a brain to plan and a mind to execute. That officer would be likely to push on the war with all the vigor that characterized the people in raising so vast and mighty an army.

The Committee rose, and the House took up the Senate joint resolution providing for secret sessions on war questions, and imposing penalties for disclosing the proceedings of the sessions.

Mr. STEVENS moved the previous question.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said the point which was overruled was that the resolution involved a change of rules, and must therefore lie over one day.

Mr. STEVENS, in reply to a question, said he had the words of the Secretary of War, that such resolution was necessary.

The resolution was passed. Adjourned.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Destructive Fire at the Atlantic Basin—Loss $30,000.

At about 9 o'clock, last evening, smoke was seen issuing from the four-story granite building No. 13 Atlantic Dock, by the watchman on duty there. An alarm was immediately given, and the Union Ferry Company's boat *Bedford* was at once moored into the Hamilton-avenue Ferry-slip, and two lines of hose were stretched to the scene of the conflagration. Long, however, before any water was thrown upon the building, the fire had burst from the windows of the upper stories, and was burning with fearful violence, threatening destruction to all the property in the vicinity. In fact, had there been any wind blowing, the whole property on this wharf would have been endangered, owing to its position and the small space—only some twenty feet in front, on the wharf, in which the firemen had to operate their machines. To these difficulties may be added that of defective hose. When the firemen did reach the scene of conflagration, they were seriously impeded in their operations by the constant bursting of the hose. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department a long time ago applied to the Common Council for a supply of hose—stating that the hose on hand was of a poor quality and nearly worn out. Through this neglect alone several thousand dollars worth of property was sacrificed at this fire. The firemen did, however, all that could have been expected of them, and worked faithfully under the most discouraging circumstances, and succeeded in confining the damage to where the fire originated and the adjoining buildings, Nos. 12 and 14.

No. 13, where the fire was first discovered, was owned by Mr. J. S. WHITING, of New-York, and was valued at $10,000. The inside, with contents, was entirely destroyed, leaving only a portion of the bare walls standing.

The immense grain elevator, which originally cost some $36,000, owned by Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, was in front of No. 14, adjoining, and it was with the greatest difficulty saved from the devouring element. No. 13 has been occupied for some time past by Mr. CUELBERT, of New-York, as a sugar refinery; but he was about closing his business there, and consequently there was not much stock on the premises. Messrs. TAYLOR & BILLINGS had leased the property and were to have taken possession on the 1st of May next. Mr. CUELBERT'S loss—so far as could be ascertained—was only about $1,200 on stock, and about $4,000 on the machinery used for refining sugar. Both Mr. WHITING, the owner of the building, and Mr. CUELBERT, the occupant, it is understood, are fully insured.

The building adjoining—westerly—No. 14, same size as No. 13, is owned by Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, of the Henry-street Baptist Church, and is occupied by Messrs. TAYLOR & BILLINGS for storing grain. There is in the building on storage 9,000 bushels of corn and 6,000 bushels of wheat. The damage by fire to the building is about $2,000; the damage to the grain by water, at a rough estimate, is about $6,000—one half its value. The conveyor connected with this building, and the grain elevator, which cost $5,000, is entirely destroyed. Mr. TAYLOR and Messrs. TAYLOR & BILLINGS are both fully insured.

The damage to building No. 12, on the easterly side of No. 13, was, by fire, to the extent of about $500. It is owned by Mr. J. S. WHITING and occupied by Messrs. TAYLOR & BILLINGS, as a storage-house. There is no storage there 17,000 bushels of corn, but how much damage this sustained could not be ascertained last night, but it is feared that it may be considerable, because it was necessary to keep the building flooded with water for several hours to save it from destruction by fire. The owner and occupants of this building are also fully insured. The firemen were steadily at work on this fire at least four hours, and during that time it required their constant attention to keep it from spreading.

RECAPITULATION OF LOSSES,

J. S. Whiting	$10,500	Messrs. Taylor & Billings	$6,000
Mr. Curlburt	5,200		
Rev. Mr. Taylor	7,000		
Total			$28,700

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Another Debate in the Assembly on the Finance Resolutions—Speech of Mr. Beadle, of Chemung, Mr. Pierce and Others—The Election of Superintendent of Public Instruction and Regent of the University, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

One of the most unsatisfactory as well as most difficult, tasks of a correspondent, is to condense speeches, and give their substance in but few lines. Especially is this true of speeches made in debate, where so much oftentimes depends upon a nice discrimination in the use of terms, or a happy use of an opponent's language, against himself. I ask your indulgence, therefore, if into my letters about the debate upon the financial policy that New-York ought to recommend to the Government, I do not infuse the life and animation so desirable in a popular letter. Finances are a dry subject as best, but they are as important to national life, as they are dry. Their "*interest*" is as necessary to National enterprises, as their discussion is destructive to literary interest.

The House last evening listened to another series of speeches upon the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the cry is "still they come." The subject is most assuredly vastly important, but I understood the design of the Committee in introducing these resolutions, it was to nerve up Congress to hasten its action upon the National finances, in order to save us from the impending commercial crisis that yawns before us, just after the first of February, unless decisive measures are enacted, and yet, the honorable body here are lailing into the same desultory discussion that they designed to combat in these resolutions. They are made the "Special Order" again for Thursday evening, and it may be allowable to hope that constituencies will, by that time be sufficiently enlightened as to the position of their representatives, and that representatives themselves will have sufficiently defined their positions to admiring constituencies to allow a speedy vote to be taken, and the rope thrown within reach of the people's floundering exponents at Washington, which has been kept dangling just out of arms length for some days now. This is all the more desirable, in that there is a substantial harmony of opinion upon the vital question of taxation, and the only difference is as to the terms of stating their position.

Mr. BEADLE, of Chemung, opened the debate last evening, and spoke, so far as I could judge, against the resolutions. He wanted New-York to give no uncertain sound, and thought gentlemen had confounded the terms "credit" and "security;" for when a Government or an individual pledges lands, stocks, or property of any kind, for the redemption of its notes, dollar for dollar, it gives *security* but does not ask *credit*. The distinction lies in the metaphysical sphere of finance, and I leave it with the bare statement which the gentleman gave of it. He was opposed to a "secured currency," nor could he agree with many gentlemen that this was a dark hour for the nation. He foresaw a greater advance in all the elements of National greatness, that was to grow out of our present difficulties.

The Speaker next took the floor, and in a very close and logical speech, combated some of the positions heretofore taken by those in favor of the original resolutions, and urged the adoption of Mr. TRACY'S substitute. He said, in substance, we have before us two sets of resolutions,—one indorsed by the Committee, the other a substitute proposed by an individual member. I favor the substitute. I notice one very cheering sign. Heretofore the people have been averse to being taxed; now, if we may believe their representatives, they are anxious to be taxed. It has been urged, as a plural principle, that there must be an adequate basis for National credit, and that basis must be formed by taxation. This is an old principle, and there is no contest upon it whatever. I object to proposing the mode of *distribution*, in the manner that these resolutions do it—not to the taxation itself. The substitute covers the same general principles, but does not assume to dictate what particular taxes shall be applied to specific purposes. It lies with us to speak in favor of the general system, not to organize the system—that is the prerogative of Congress. He defended Secretary CHASE'S policy, saying that it was based upon taxation, and that it would be found that the Government was willing to tax all that the people would desire. At the extra session the Secretary founded his estimates upon the supposition that 200,000 volunteers and eleven additional regiments of regulars would be enrolled, and recommended a direct tax of $20,000,000, and an income tax of $10,000,000, which, with revenue from other sources, he estimated would afford ample security for the expenditures necessary for this number of men. But Congress voted to raise 500,000 men, to increase the pay of officers, and to increase the rations, while, at the same time, the revenue rapidly diminished below his estimates. At the opening of the December session, therefore, a new problem presented itself in the shape of a debt of $520,000,000, which must be met. One of the first acts of the Congressional Committee of Ways and means was to present a resolution in favor of a tax of $150,000,000, and it was passed almost unanimously. They have been engaged ever since in elaborating the bill for the assessment of this tax, and have not yet perfected it because of the great care and accuracy required in framing such a bill, so as to make it thoroughly efficient. Meanwhile, we must have some of this money at once. The present resources of the Government will fail soon after the opening in February. We cannot pay as we go, for there is not bullion enough in the country to do it. We must resort to loans, but even while raising these loans we must have money. How to get it is the problem. Congress having already declared in favor of a tax of $150,000,000, the next logical step is a loan of $500,000,000, based upon this tax. If contractors want to take these bonds in pay, they can, and if the banks want to buy them, they can, but so much of their capital is already wrapped up in Government securities that they cannot, and moreover, they desire to make their legitimate profits upon their rise and fall. To throw them on the market, therefore, would be to invite a combination of the banks against them, and to realize at once the maximum of loss by depreciation. Government must have another resource, and it is this—to issue $100,000,000 in Treasury notes, convertible into these bonds, and in make them legal tender. He then took up the objections against these notes. It is said they rest on no tax, but they are convertible into the bonds, which do rest on a tax of $150,000,000, and this is the same as if they rested directly upon a tax themselves. It is said they will depreciate. The way to prevent this, is to make them legal tender; for they will then be equivalent to money, and applicable to all the uses of money, and there will be no object in trying to depreciate them. He showed that the historical references which had been made, were not in point, for manifold reasons, outside even of the enlarged ability of the country to pay its debts. In the Revolution Congress represented no central Government. Its acts were mere recommendations; the States did not subscribe to them, and hence their bills of credit had no such basis; as these will have. In 1813 the taxes were not collected, because not wisely and carefully levied, just the difficulty that the Congressional Committee are now striving to avoid. It was thought they might be unconstitutional. He thought otherwise, and that it was a necessary prerogation of national sovereignty to emit such a currency. There were reasons why it should not be allowed to the different States, but they did not militate against according such a right to the central Government. Gentlemen ask what is the public faith worth? what would it be if, by any chance, the rebellion should succeed. It is worth everything. He could see no such perils as gentlemen picture, even if the rebellion should succeed. History has no record of a national life annihilated—it is imperishable.

It is objected that it will cause inflation. The commerce of the nation can bear some inflation; but he did not think it would cause it, because, first, it is only a temporary expedient, until the loan is taken; secondly, the extent of the issue is always controllable by Congress; and, thirdly, when the mission only meets the demands of the market, it causes no inflation, nor does it depreciate itself. He ridiculed the idea that its tendency was toward the resuscitation of the old United States Bank, and defended the present officers of Government from the imputation of seeking to extend their lease of power. Finally, he challenged the opponents of this system to show any other mode of relief. He regarded it as inevitable, and therefore it is our duty to sustain the Government in it, and not to weaken the public confidence by casting slurs upon it. He appealed to them not to suffer the Government to be wounded so mortally in the house of its friends. In reply to a question from Mr. STETSON, he said that he was in favor of pledging a portion of the tax to the payment of this debt, but not in favor of designating to Congress *which* portion it should thus set apart. Mr. HUALBURD replied, defending his original positions, and avowing his personal loyalty to the Administration. Mr. RAYMOND disavowed any intention of reflecting upon the patriotism of any gentleman upon the floor.

Mr. PIERCE took the floor, and after two or three very sweeping remarks upon the gentleman from New-York, in which he succeeded in completely confounding the TIMES and its Editor-in-chief, proceeded to offer two additional resolutions—which, however were ruled out of order by the Chairman, Mr WIARD of Livingston—expressing very sanguine hopes on revenue from manifold kinds of taxes, and advising economy and a general cleaning out of the Augean stables of the Government contractors. Mr. ALVORD spoke briefly against introducing any party spirit in to this discussion, and then the House adjourned.

This morning but little business of general interest was transacted in either House. The Senate were in executive session for an hour or more. In both Houses resolutions were introduced, instructing the Senator of this State to vote for the expulsion of JESSE D. BRIGHT. In the House, the bill amending the charter of the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company, was reported favorably, and the bill amending the Republic Fire Insurance Company was passed. Mr. CODDINGTON gave notice of a bill to protect the public health of the City of New-York. The bill legalizing the action of the Common Council of your City, in regard to the volunteers and their families last Spring, was reported favorably by the Committee on the Affairs of Cities, and referred to the first Committee of the Whole. It will be acted upon in Committee to-morrow, and doubtless reported for passage.

There was quite a discussion this morning over allowing a clerk to the Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties. This case was made a precedent, and the House decided to grant no more clerkships to Standing Committees, by a vote of sixty to forty-one.

To-morrow is the day appointed by concurrent resolutions of the two Houses for the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Instruction for three years, and a Regent of the University in place of Mr. JAMESON, deceased. The Union caucus meets at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the Democratic caucus at 7 o'clock this evening.

I have been unable to learn the names of the gentlemen who will be supported by the Democrats. Among the Unionists the contest for the Superintendent's position is mainly between Mr. RICE, a former incumbent; Mr. KEYES, present Deputy Superintendent, and Mr. HOWE, a teacher of prominence from Canandaigua.

My opinion is that Mr. KEYES stands the best chance for the nomination. He is, I believe, in favor of a change in the organization of the Educational Department, doing away with the Regency and Superintendency, and substituting therefor an Educational Board, consisting of one from each Judicial District, with an additional member, chosen by the other eight thus apportioned.

Mr. RICE, I am informed, also favors this reorganization. Mr. HOWE has heretofore opposed it.

For Regent, the most prominent candidates are Mr. PERKINS, at one time Principal of the State Normal School and a prominent mathematician, and Judge JOHNSON. The election causes very little excitement, except among the various candidates.

One of the pleasant fruits of introducing a discussion of army rations, in the State Legislature, matured in the shape of a row among the soldiers at the barracks here, because they had no butter supplied to them, which was only quelled by charging bayonets upon them. The eloquence of honorable members proves much more effective in brewing discontent among the soldiers, than it will probably in securing the change desired by the butter interest.

The Railroads is again blocked to-day, with some snow and the traces of the various trains, that were run off the track during the last storm, and up to the time of writing, no train has arrived from the city.

H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Mr. SMITH noticed bills relative to acknowledgments of proofs of deeds executed out of the State, and for incorporating the Homœopathic Medical Society of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MURPHY—Authorizing the Greenwood Cemetery Association to sell gore land.

By Mr. SMITH—To provide for a court-house in Kings County.

By Mr. CORNELL—To correct the abuses in regard to laying pavements in New-York.

By Mr. GANSON—Relative in the trial of offences against Joint Stock Associations.

By Mr. MURPHY—For the relief of owners of land which was formerly under water in front of New-York and Kings Counties.

A concurrent resolution was introduced by Mr. RICHARDS, requesting Senators HARRIS and KING to vote for the expulsion of JESSE D. BRIGHT under the rules.

Mr. ANGEL introduced a resolution requesting the Governor to report to the Legislature all acts and proceedings under the act appropriating $500,000 to arm the State militia. Adopted.

Mr. HASBIN offered a resolution making it the duty of the Canal Contracting Board to inquire into all claims and damages, to report each session upon each claim separately to the Legislature. Laid over.

Mr. CORNELL'S bill compels the proper relaying of the pavements of streets in New-York, when taken up for the purpose of laying water and gas pipes.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

In relation to the payment of money into the State Treasury.

To amend the general fire insurance law.

To appropriate the proceeds of the State tax to the support of the Common Schools.

A spicy debate ensued on the question of employing clerks of Committees, during which,

Mr. ALVORD expressed the hope that before the Legislature adjourns, the unnecessary offices created by the State Government of late years would be abolished. The Bank and Insurance Departments should be transferred to the Comptroller's office, where they belonged. The School Superintendent's office should be returned to the Secretary of State's office, from whence it should never have been taken. Thousands of dollars annually thrown away in these departments would thus be saved to the State.

A resolution to appoint a clerk to the Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties was lost by 41 to 60.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. CODDINGTON—For the better protection of the public health of New-York.

By Mr. PIERCE—Relative to Harbor Masters in New-York.

In relation to the compensation of certain County officers.

By Mr. PHELPS—To repeal part of the act regulating the New-York Harbor Regulation act.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to raise money for the relief of families of volunteers.

To amend the Appropriation Act of 1861.

Legislative Nominating Caucuses.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The Republican Legislative Caucus, Mr. HULBURD presiding, made the following nominations: Superintendent of Public Instruction, VICTOR M. RICE, of Erie; Regent of the University, GEORGE R. PERKINS, of Oneida.

The Democratic Legislative Caucus was held at 7 o'clock this evening, Senator CONNOLLY presiding, and A. BLEECKER BANKS Secretary. JOSEPH WARREN, of Erie, was nominated by acclamation for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and GEORGE R. PERKINS for Regent of the University.

BROOKLYN.—City Court Calender

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3232. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Five Hundred Millions Already Expended for the War.

Satisfactory Nature of the Foreign Dispatches.

Remarkably Good Health of the Army.

An Inquiry to be Made into the Management of the Hospitals.

The Welfare of the National Prisoners.

The National Commissioners on Their Way South.

The Times Letters from the Burnside Expedition.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTO , Thursday, Jan. 30.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

The full account in the TIMES, yesterday, of the Burnside Expedition was a timely relief, not ooly to the public, but to the Government. The suspense hed become patnfnt, and the brtef official dispatch of Gen. BURNSIDA by no means relieved the nnxiety. The messenger who bronght this official dispatch, was requested hy Cen. MCCLELLAN to wrlte ont a detailed statement of all that happened to tha expedition after its sailing, for publication in the newspapers. The messenger replied that tt was not necessary, as a correspondent of the NEW YORK TIMES had come on with him, having as perfect an account as it was possible to give, which would immediately be published The TIMES was in great request last night among officers of the army and nevy, and was read with avidity and satisfaction. Members of Geo. MCCLELLAN'S Steff to-day expressed their satisfaction with the excellent report of the TIMES, which was the only paper in the country having the highly important and assuring intelligence from the grand Expedition.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad met to-day, and determined to report a bill, but without recommending its passage or rejection.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

Rev. Dr. WESTON, of Trinity Church, who has recently visited various divisioos of the Army of the Potomac, says the health of the soldiers is remarkable, and is even improving in this weather, and that most of the men are in better condition than if they were at home. He found one New-Jersey regiment that had not lost one man by sickness in over five months. An ex-snrgeon of the Englieh army, who has seen much service, says he never saw an army so bountifully fed and provided for, and in such good physical condition as the Army ot the Potomac.

THE ALLOTMENT BILL.

Senator MANIERER, of New-York, had a conference with the Honse Committee on Military Affairs to-dny, and advocated the following amendment to the Allotment bill:

That any city that has appointed or may appoint any Commissioner or Commissioners, and shall assume to pay the expense of the Commissioners, and guarantee the faithful performance of the dnties tmposed upon such Commissioner, shall be allowed to receive and distribute the allotments dna or to become due to the families of soldiers in the volunteer service of the army of the United States residing in any cities so making appointments of Commissioners; and the said several paymasters shall make all the drafts drawn for the purpose aforesaid, payable to the order of the said Commissioner or Commissioners.

THE COMMISSIONERS TO VISIT THE REBEL STATES.

Bishop AMES and HAMILTON FISH, the Commissioners to visit the rebel States and look after the interests of our prisoners, had an interview with Secretary STANTON to-day. They will leave for Richmond in four or five days. Some doubts are expressed here as to the reception they will meet in the South.

AFFAIRS IN ACCOMAC.

Senator WATSON, from the Accomac District, arrived here to-day, and leaves at once to take his seat in the Senate of the new State. He says that affairs in Accomac are greatly improved since they have been added to the new State.

RUMORS ABOUT SECRETARY WELLES.

The city is full of rumors to-night, that Secretary WELLES will be compelled to retire from the Cabinet. I think there is nothing to justify them, but the comments on the loss of vessels bought by MORGAN, for the Burnside expedition.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

The Senate had a secret session to-day, but confirmed no appointments. They debated for an hour rather excitedly the fact that the proceedings of their secret sessions are constantly promulgated.

GEN. STONE AND THE COMMITTEE.

Gen. STONE arrived here to-day, for the purpose of appearing before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. It is supposed that he will not return to Poolesville, as he has expressed a wish to be relieved of his command.

THE VAN WYCK COMMITTEE.

The Van Wyck Investigating Committee have finished taking testimony, and its report will be brought in Monday.

GOVERNMENT INDEBTEDNESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Messrs. Cowell and ODELL returned to-day from Philadelphia, where they have been investigating the supply of arms and munitions of war, and Government expenditnres in that city. Government indebtedness there amounts to fourteen million dollars.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TUCKER.

Assistant Secretary of War TUCKER made his first official visit to the Department to-day. He enters on his duties to-morrow.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

The President stated to-day that five hundred millions had already been spent in prosecuting the war.

CONTRACTS FOR ARMS.

Mr. FREDERICK A. CONKLING stated in the Honse to-day that contracts for arms to the amount of $38,000,000 were still out, and in the hands of "middle men" and "snatchers," and were hawked about the streets.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The *King Philip*, which came up yesterday, reports that the *Resolute*, in running up from the lower flotilla to Indian Head on Tuesday night, was fired at by the rebel batteries, but was not struck.

It is reported at the Navy-yard that a short time since, while one of our vessels was firing at a rebel battery, one of the guns could not be discharged, when the load was withdrawn, and the cartridge found to be filled with sand.

THE COMMISSIONERS TO LOOK AFTER THE PRISONERS.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH and Bishop AMES reached Washington to-day, and had a consultation with the Secretary of War upon the subject of the mission for the relief of the Union prisoners in the hands of the rebels. These Commissioners will leave here tomorrow for Fortress Monroe, and endeavor to reach Richmond under a flag of truce.

THE PRISON TO BE NO MORE USED FOR THE DETENTION OF SLAVES.

The Secretary of State has written to Marshal LAMON, directing him to discontinue hereafter the practice of the last half century with reference to the use of the Jail for the custody of sleves on the request or order of their owners, etc. These instructions forbid him to receive slaves for safe keeping there, except commilled by some competent officer of the law for offences against the law, or unless taken up and so committed as lawfully as fugitives from slavery, in which case he is hereafter to comply literally with the provisions of the law requiring their discherge from custody at the end of thirty days, unless previously lawfully reclelmed by their owners. In these instructions the Secretary of State has simply followed the letter of the law, and has thus provided for the prompt correction of the abuses in that connection which have existed only by custom for qutte half a century.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

Dispatches just received from the British Government show that the disposition of the *Trent* affair by Secretary SEWARD is satisfactery, and justifies the expectallon of peace belween the two countries for a long time to come.

THE CASE OF GEN. SIGEL FULLY STATED.

A letter from a reliable gentleman from Missouri, setting forth the causas which impelled Gen. SIGEL **to tender his resignation, has been received in Washington, shown to the President, and placed before the Military Committee. I am permitted to copy the reasons assigned, as follows:**

"1. Two or three days previous to the battle of Carthage, Lieut. SWARNEY, Untted States Army, then acting Brigadier-General, ordered Col. SIGEL to report himself in person to his (SWARNEY'S) **headquarters, at Springfield, Mo. Col. SIGEL, knowing the enemy to be near and a battle to be imminent, omitted to comply with the order. The battle was successfully fought, and a victory gained. Col. SIGEL'S disobedience** was overlooked, as it was plain that a compliance with the above orders at the time they were given would have caused the ruin and destruction of both LYON'S and SIGEL'S commands.

2. At Wilson's Creek, after both LYON and SIGEL had repeatedly asked for reinforcements, they were compelled to fight a rebel force numbering from twenty to twenty-five thousand, with five or six thousand men. After the fall of Gen. LYON, Gen. SIGEL being unable to produce his commission as Brigadier, although he had been confirmed by the Senate at the same time with Gen. LYON, Major STURGIS assumed command.

Gen. SIGEL vainly demanded redress from the Commanding-General, (FREMONT,) and instead of obtaining it, on a Court of Inquiry, as asked for by him, he was ordered to report himself at once in person to the Commanding-General, in St. Louis, there to organize a new brigade. In this arduous undertaking, instead of receiving help and assistance from any one, he was not even left to pursue his own course, but was constantly interfered with, and his efforts counteracted in different ways, one of which was to take away from him the men, not only by companies, but even whole regiments, which he had been months in organizing and recruiting.

All this was done by FREMONT, who not only made it difficult for SIGEL to enter the *sacred room*, within the walls of which the destinies of our State were arbitrated, but turned a deaf ear to all advices which SIGEL presumed to offer, and the result of which wise policy was the Lexington disaster, and PRICE'S escape from the same place—two unfortunate events, which SIGEL had even pledged himself to prevent.

After FREMONT'S removal, SIGEL expected a new era, or at least, that which had been hitherto denied him—fair play; but instead, his command has been always and invariably neglected, and in that way, the only chance of destroying PRICE'S command, and of breaking down the rebellion in Missouri by one decisive blow, has been over looked. His brigade has been neglected beyond all others, very little transportation being furnished, and that sick badly provided for. And to crown the whole Gen. CURTIS, by taking his command away from him at Rolla, in a most *abrupt way*, to say the least, filled the cup of SIGEL'S grievances to overflowing.

SIGEL will not renew his resignation. He is with the Union heart and soul. If the injustice done him at Rolla cannot be remedied, he is willing to go to the Potomac, or wherever his services are needed."

Col. F. P. BLAIR, who was full sustained by SIGEL in Missouri, throughout the differences between BLAIR and FREMONT, is now rewarding the fidelity of that gallant friend, by doing all he can to secure to SIGEL the justice and honor that his loyalty and great talents deserve.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Major FREDERICK STEELE, Eleventh Regiment Infantry, as Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

THE SECOND STONE FLEET.

Arrival of the Cahawba at Annapolis, from Charleston Bar—Sinking of Vessels in Maffit's Channel—The Blockading Fleet.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1862.

The United States steam transport *Cahawba*, Capt. J. S. BARKER, from Beaufort on the morning of the 20th, Hilton Head the 21st, at 7 A. M., and Charleston Bar the 25th, at 10 P. M., arrived here to day, having been detained off Cape Henry 12 hours on account of thick weather. She towed two of the second stone fleet to Charleston Bar for the purpose of sinking them, but was prevented at the time by a heavy gale, which blew from the northeast.

The blockading fleet at Charleston Bay was delayed in their movements till Saturday, at which time the vessels were dismasted and sunk in Maffit's channel so as to form a most perfect blockade. Some time was occupied in sounding out the channel, which work was performed by the *Pocahontas*, under the superintendence of Acting-Masters G. H. BEADSLEY and WEER, with a number of marines.

The steamers *Cahawba* and *Marion* commenced towing the vessels to their respective places, but finding they drew too much water, were obliged to anchor them near the Rattle Snake Shoals. Up to the time the *Cahawba* left, six ent of fourteen vessels had been sunk. The remainder were to be sunk that night.

During the gale on Thursday night, eight of the stone fleet parted their cables, and having but one anchor, were obliged to put to sea, but returned Saturday morning.

The *Cahawba* and *Marion* were anchored to the leeward of Rattlesnake Shoals, and rode out the gale without accident.

The *Cahawba* left the following blockading gunboats at Charleston bar: *Pocahontas*, *Alabama*, *Augusta*, *Penguin*, bark *Roebuck*.

The following vessels were at Hilton Head: Transports *Belvidere*, *Boston*, *Delaware*, *Cosmopolitan*; United States frigates *Wabash*, *Susquehanna*, *Savannah*: sloop *Dale*, and a number of gunboats and sailing vessels.

SHIP-OF-THE-LINE VERMONT.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 30,

The ship-of-the-line *Vermont* was commissioned to-day, and will soon leave for Port Royal, under the command of Capt. BALDWIN. She is thoroughly fitted for a store and hospital ship, and carries an armament of four 64-pounders and twenty 32-pounders.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Additional from the Burnside Expedition.

Active Preparations for Immediate Operations.

Departure of the Lagging Tugboats from Hampton Roads.

STATEMENTS OF ESCAPED NEGROES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 29, } VIA BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 30. }

Some negroes arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning, having deserted in small boats from the opposite shore. They were cooks in the Third Alabama Regiment, which is encamped in the vicinity.

The negroes report that the last of the iron plates for the *Merrimac* was put on yesterday, and that she was to be launched to-day.

A large steamer, probably erroneously reported to be the *Merrimac*, made its appearance at Craney Island yesterday afternoon.

The troops at Newport's News slept on their arms last night.

A flag of truce to-dey brought from Norfolk Lieut. E. CONNOLLY, of the New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment, from Columbia.

The tugboats *James Murray* and *E. H. Herbert*, of Baltimore, and *Joseph P. Levy*, *Alert*, *Alida* and *Champion*, of Philadelphia, sailed, this afternoon, for Hatteras, to join Gen. BURNSIDE'S Expedition.

The *Eastern State* sailed for Hatteras this forenoon.

JOHN MCMAHON, a recruit in Company F, of the Union Coast Guard, shot MICHAEL DOLAN, in the same company, this morning. The act was done deliberately. The motive is said to have been an old family feud.

The *Hartford* arrived from Philadelphia this afternoon.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

SEVEN FUGITIVE SLAVES FROM SEWELL'S POINT—THE OLD STORY ABOUT THE REBEL STEAMER MERRIMAC—LATEST FROM HATTERAS INLET—AFFAIRS OF THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1862.

The steamtug *Rescue* this morning picked up a party of seven fugitive slaves, who had escaped from Sewell's Point in a boat. They seized and bound the guard. As many more were of the original party, but they did not dare to leave. They were taken on board the flag-ship *Minnesota* and questioned. They state that there are some 1,400 soldiers around the Sewell's Point works, and the rebels are quietly constructing two new batteries on the shore opposite the Rip Raps, working only of nights.

The old story about the *Merrimac* and *Yorktown* being just about to run the blockade is also one of the *news* items obtained from these contrabands. In answer to the Provost-Marshal, as to their motives in coming over, they said, "We wanted to do better, Sir." They look as if they could take care of themselves.

The story about the burning of the steamer *Louisiana*, to keep her out of rebel hands, sounds very absurd to those who have returned here from Hatteras Inlet. None of the vessels there have, as yet, been within 40 miles of any rebel force. That steamer, however, might as well be burnt or sunk, as for any service she seems to be to the expedition. She is hard and fast ashore, and it will take several tugs to heave her off. Her machinery is also damaged, and the Engineer came up to get things to repair it. A Quartermaster came up on the *Eastern State*, to send forward some half a dozen tugs which have been lying idly here, instead of following the expedition to Hatteras Inlet. He will send them away as soon as possible. They are very much needed down there, and may save the Government ten times their value in rescuing ships, and towing vessels over the bars. If there had been a powerful light-draft steamtug at Hatteras, on the 13th, with a live man for a Captain, the steamer *City of New-York* would have been saved. This statement is based on information derived from the Captain, confirmed by my own observation at the time. But a light draft of water is indispensable. Side-wheel vessels, drawing not over four or five feet at most, would be most serviceable, and light draft steamers for transporting troops, such, for instance, as the iron steamer *Flushing*, to move rapidly from point to point, would be of great value.

With no wish to alarm the public as to the condition of the sick at Hatteras, I must state that a great deal of suffering exists on board the hospital ship for the want of mattresses; clothing suitable for the sick, and for a hundred little comforts indispensable for such uses. And this state of things must continue to exist for some time to come. Contributions for these purposes, sent to the care of Adams' Express Company, marked for tha hospital ship *Guerrilla*, Hatteras Inlet, *via* Fortress Monroe, would relieve much distress, and save the lives of many good men. Measles is very prevalent, and may be counted by the hundred cases. Typhoid fever, varioloid and diphtheria have also made their appearance. Seven persons were buried from on board the *Guerrilla* on the 25th, during the heavy blow. As they *could not be conveyed ashore*, the bodies were wrapped in their blankets and sunk in the bay. I was unable to obtain names. In most cases no attention seems to be paid to keeping a record of the cases received on board the hospital ship, and it must be a long time before affairs in this respect are settled.

The name of the schooner sunk at Hatteras was the *T. P. Leonard*, Capt. MALAN, from Philadelphia.

Vessels are to be sent from here from day to day to convey water to the fleet at Hatteras. This will relieve a very pressing want now experienced by the troops. There is also a great desire to hear from home. Newspapers sent down for the use of the fleet would be a great luxury. Will not our friends at home remember this?

The public must not lose confidence in the expedition. It has met with great difficulties, *chief of which* is the continuous bad weather which has prevailed. This alone is sufficient to have delayed movements. Now, however, it is getting in condition to act very soon; and as soon as the vessels can be well provided with water and the proper quantity of provisions, it will advance.

Quartermaster TALLMADGE, at this place, is greatly indignant that his steamer, the *S. R. Spaulding*, has been taken by Gen. BURNSIDE temporarily for his flagship. The crippling received by the *New-Brunswick* and other larger steamers is probably the necessity which he pleads for detaining her. She is light draft, very fast and roomy.

The condition of Col. SHEPLEY'S Regiment here—the Twelfth Maine—is very deplorable. There are about 200 cases of measles among them. Some of them have been landed on the beach, where their tents were blown down by the late gales; and they have suffered greatly. The steamer *Constitution*, at a charter of $2,500 a day, lies here doing duty as a hospital ship! Who is responsible for this outrageous state of things?

Col. SHEPLEY last evening went up to Washington to see what is going to be done. He says he engaged to fight for Gen. BUTLER, and he will fight under no one else. The Colonel left a practice at home worth ten thousand dollars a year, to engage in the war.

E. S.

WATER VESSELS AND TUG BOATS GONE TO HATTERAS INLET, ETC.

FORT MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1862.

Quartermaster LORING, of the Burnside Expedition, has succeeded in dispatching several water vessels to Hatteras Inlet, which sailed yesterday and to-day. Others will follow immediately. Mr. FORRESTALL, Purser of the *Spaulding*, has just gone down with stores and general supplies on the *Eastern State*. She left at 3 o'clock P. M. Six steam-tugs leave in a few minutes for the same destination, to render assistance at that place; towing ships, &c. Their names are as follows, with their officers:

James Murray, of Baltimore—Captain, WM. DANKIN; Engineer, Chas. B. Christy; Pilot, Caleb Roton.

E. H. Herbert, of Baltimore—Captain, WM. MEEHER; Engineer, H. C. Hancock; Pilot, Gabriel Macomber.

Jno. P. Levy, (Flag-ship of the tug fleet,) Philadelphia—Captain, Jos S. WILSON; Engineer, David Barrister; Pilot, Frank Shannon.

Alert, of Philadelphia—Captain, E. WILSON; Engineer, Thos. Hudson; Pilot, A. Rainier.

Alida, of Philadelphia—Captain, Geo. DOUGHERTY; Engineer, Thos. McKeagle.

Champion, of Philadelphia—Captain, GEORGE USELL; Engineer, Wm. Carpenter; Pilot, Wm. H. Harvey.

The weather is pleasant, and they will probably make the run down in fifteen hours. I go down by the *Levy*, and will report progress by the first opportunity.

E. S.

OFFICIAL ADVICES FROM THE EXPEDITION.

DISPATCH FROM COM. GOLDSBOROUGH TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 30.

Official dispatches from Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, dated Jan. 26, addressed to the Navy Department, arrived this morning. Seventeen of the naval vessels were at that time in the Sound, over and beyond the Buckhead, under immediate command of Commander ROWAN, in full readiness for operations of any kind.

Gen. BURNSIDE was preparing his forces to move in connection with the fleet.

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH says "things now look hopeful, and I sincerely trust we shall soon be at the enemy. Any decided approach now to this quarter on the part of the rebels, with all the forces they can muster, would to a moral certainty result in their speedy capture and destruction."

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION—THE ACTUAL FACTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Upon my arrival at Fortress Monroe, I gave, without any compensation, the facts relating to the Burnside Expedition to the Associated Press. In that report I nothing extenuated, nor set down aught in malice. I stated the facts without commentary. The official dispatch distinctly states that only one vessel was lost, and that Gen. BURNSIDE says so. I know he did not. I know that Gen. BURNSIDE freely and openly spoke to the Correspondents of his position, of his misfortunes, and his responsibilities, and that when he was advised to place an *espionage* over the Press, he said: "I am in the hands of the public; I have been deceived, but I will bear the blame." Freely, and with generosity, in the face of counsel opposed to him, he allowed the Correspondents to send their dispatches.

The facts stated and published by these gentlemen have verified my original statement, but now that some official parties have seen fit to contravene the primary statements which the public received, perhaps it would be well to reiterate and state the facts.

An expedition called the Burnside Expedition, which had long been in preparation, and which consisted of one hundred and twenty-five vessels of all descriptions, sailed on the 4th of January from Fortress Monroe. Slight storms and head winds retarded us in our progress, but we arrived, either outside or inside the bar, on the 13th or 15th of this month. Gen. WOOL advised the departure, the pilots agreed with him, and thus we saved meeting a storm which would have buried *one-half the worthless hulks on the sandy bottom of the sea*. The vessels comprising the expedition were bought under the understanding that they should draw a certain depth of water. The correspondent of the *Evening Post* states, in one case: "At least one steamer was sworn to draw but six feet six inches when laden, and she actually draws when lightened as near as possible eight feet." From the *World's* correspondent: "I shudder when I look back to a week ago yesterday, and recount the train of casualties which has followed us; and, were I to present them in the order they have occurred, your readers would certainly presume this an ill-starred expedition."

All the daily papers add testimony to these statements. I will not enter into particulars already published. The terrible storms almost unparalleled, the rapid current sweeping with resistless force from Pamlico Sound to the wild ocean at the rate of five miles an hour and returning. The high tides washing over the sandy bench of Hatteras, and preventing the landing of soldiers; or the serene, quiescent, gouty state of the Commodore, who lounged on his divan while the whirlwind and the rough ocean tore and shattered the *City of New-York's* elegant proportions into driftwood and an unseemly object, when a hawser from a tug-boat might have saved her.

But I will state facts. The *City of New-York*, with 400 kegs of gunpowder, 1,700 Enfield rifles, with bombs, &c., was lost through neglect, and her Captain and crew, in full sight of the fleet, remained in the rigging forty hours, exposed to the mercy of the elements. The *Zouave* gunboat, armed with one 32-pound Parrott gun, two Wiard guns, rifled, and another brass piece, and loaded with troops, dragged her anchors, stove a hole in her stern, and sunk. The troops were saved, and so were the guns. The vessel is lost.

The *Grapeshot*, bomb-vessel, went down at sea.

The *Pocahontas*, an old steamer, was chartered for horses. The pilot stated to the General on board the *Spaulding* that her owner was utterly opposed to her going on the expedition. The pilot also stated that the boilers leaked, and they drove *wooden plugs in the boiler; that the iron grates fell out*, (see TIMES Correspondence,) and she went ashore because they had no sail! The *Pocahontas* lost 89 Rhode Island Battery horses and 15 Staff-officer's horses.

The bark *Voltigeur*, with a portion of the Eleventh Connecticut, is hard ashore with 500 troops.

The *Admiral*, who carried Gen. BURNSIDE and the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth, and which were sent ashore, stuck on the "Swash" three days, but is now over.

The steamer *Northerner*, the headquarters of Gen. RENO, broke her anchor and was ashore three days.

The *Eastern Queen* went hard ashore.

The *Louisiana*, a large paddle-wheel steamer, (*Herald* correspondent says,) broke her back.

A schooner went ashore near the light-house, with oats for horses, and went to pieces.

Another schooner went ashore with coal, and lost six men, four of whom were buried by Col. STEVENSON, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, and two by the Eleventh Connecticut.

The ships purchased for the Expedition never could have stood a storm at sea. Old freight boats from Poughkeepsie and Albany were fitted up as gunboats, painted black to look formidable; and two of them, the *Lancer* and the *Pioneer*, carried five hundred troops each. When in the trough of the sea they rolled fearfully, and a Captain in the navy, who was on board the *Lancer*, stated that in case of a storm, nothing could prevent her from bilging and going down.

The contractor who furnished the water casks for the expedition has committed an outrage upon our soldiers, which should only entitle him to JOHN BROWN'S fate. The casks used to put water in were old whisky, kerosene oil and camphene barrels furnished by the Union city of Baltimore. The sufferings endured from this source was terrible; men could not drink it, it was too nauseous.

Another contrast. Ice would have been a luxury to the soldiers—it was only $5 a ton. Water we were short of. Coal we were short—it was only $4 50 a ton. Stone was worth 25 cents. All of these most excellent ballast. Yet would it be believed that we took on board pig iron at $30 a ton as ballast, knowing when we started we should have to cast it overboard. Yet such is the fact. The gunboat *Lancer* arrived at Hatteras Inlet short of coal and water, and yet she threw over 75 tons of iron—$1,750 worth of iron. The *Pioneer* threw over $1,560 worth. In all $3,600 worth of iron was cast overboard, yet we were short of water.

The pilots, we were told, were all Union. Hatteras Inlet was Union, and New-York subscribed $8,000 for the inhabitants, because they were all Union. Yet one of the pilots hired by us went over to the enemy and informed them of everything; and as for the inhabitants of Hatteras Inlet, they are too ignorant to know the difference between Union and secession. It is all nonsense; experience teaches us that there are no Union men there; that the 3,000 rifles asked for, if they had been granted, would now be on Roanoke Island, and that the $8,000 sent to North Carolina for the benefit of Union men, was all lost to us. The South are in earnest and we are at play. We had to pay $800 in secret service money to those self-same Union men, to know whether Roanoke Island was occupied or not.

Briefly reiterating the facts contained in my first dispatch, and calling attention to the rascalities of these steamboat contractors, and other contractors, and asking the public to pause in the contemplation of a set of scoundrels who have allowed the lives and the health of 18,000 men to be periled by their lifeboats and their water-casks, I will conclude by stating the position of affairs.

The naval gunboats have crossed the "swash." One-half of Gen. BURNSIDE'S vessels have done likewise. Seven thousand troops are safely over. Those vessels which cannot cross will be relieved of their troops, and will cross on other vessels. Vessels may be injured. Water was scarce for a time. The rations were rather slight. But the whole army of 15,000 men have confidence in their General. He is ever ready to relieve the wants of a shipwrecked crew or the privations of the soldier. In the storm, in his top boots, his old gray flannel shirt and Kossuth hat, the American Garibaldi is loved by all. They have faith in his bravery—they have confidence in his judgment—and their experience teaches them that Gen. BURNSIDE will never bring back the star on his shoulder dimmed by defeat, but rather that it will shine resplendent in victory.

W. R.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

THE WRECKED CITY OF NEW-YORK

Arrival in this City of Capt. Nye and Crew.

CAPT. NYE'S STATEMENT.

Capt. NYE and seventeen of the crew of the wrecked steamer *City of New-York* arrived in this City Wednesday morning. The crew consisted of eighteen men besides the captain. The second engineer remained with the fleet at Hatteras.

From Capt. NYE we learn that the steamer had on board seven passengers—mechanics who were on their way to join the expedition. The steamer sailed from Annapolis under sealed orders, which were not to be broken until she had arrived off Old Point. Upon breaking the seal, the Captain discovered he was ordered to proceed to Hatteras Inlet and then set a signal for a pilot, and anchor as far inside the channel as possible. He arrived off Hatteras on Sunday morning, being in advance of the other vessels of the fleet, and on account of the rough weather, remained at anchor twenty hours. He had a signal flying for a pilot four hours, but as it was not answered, the pilot who was taken on board at New-York attempted to get the vessel over the bar, and while so doing she grounded. The tugboat *Ceres* then came up and took he hawser of the *City of New-York*, and while endeavoring to bring her round, the hawser slipped or parted, and the tugboat refused to render further aid. She made a circuit round the vessel twice, but would not take the line a second time. He pilot told Capt. NYE that his vessel was in four fathoms of water, and he could get her over himself, although she was then fast aground. Shortly after the *Ceres* steamed away and left the vessel to her fate.

This occurred about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. During the night she drifted up into the breakers, and on Tuesday morning the waves began to talk with terrible affect upon her deck, cabins and joiner's work. The masts were cut away, and a battery carriage, forge and other heavy articles were thrown overboard to lighten her. During that night and a portion of the next day the men were obliged to cling to the rigging for fear of being washed overboard. The vessel was filled with water, and was rapidly going to pieces. The men were chilled and nearly exhausted, but combatted manfully with the elements, cherishing a hope that they would soon be relieved from their perilous situation by means of boats from the fleet, which was about a mile distant.

At about 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, in the midst of a frightful sea, Capt. WELLS, of the gunboat *Seymour*, sent a boat to their assistance, and took off the Captain and five others. This was the only naval boat that went to them, and Capt. WELLS said he took the responsibility of the act upon himself, as the rules of the navy prohibit the sending away of a boat without permission from the Flag-Officer. One other boat from a schooner went off, and took off the remainder of the crew. Before these two boats came to their relief, several boats from the fleet were seen hovering round the wrecked vessel within hailing distance, picking up trunks and other personal property which had been washed away, but made no effort to save the lives of those on board. By Wednesday night the vessel had become a total wreck, and in a short time nothing could be seen of her but fragments.

Capt NYE is confident, if the line which he offered to the *Ceres* had been taken, the vessel might have been saved, as she was only twice her length from being over the bar. The pilot taken at New-York represented to the Captain that he was perfectly familiar with the coast, and that there was no danger whatever in getting the vesel over the bar. Capt. NYE, however, had serious apprehensions of the result, but could not interfere, as he had given the charge of the vessel to the pilot.

It has been stated that the shaft of the vessel was bent when grounded on the shoal, which does not appear to be the case. On the contrary, the shoeing of the keel was bent up, but not enough to obstruct the working of the engines. The engines worked continually till the vessel was given up for lost.

The *City of New-York* was formerly run between Philadelphia and Boston. She has also been two years in the Government employ, and was sent to fix buoys along the Eastern coast.

Capt. NYE has been master of a vessel twenty-five years, and Captain eight years, and has never lost a vessel or met with an accident before.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Recent Repulse of the Rebels from Bolivar—Some Damage Done.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Thursday, Jan. 30.

Since the retrent of the rebels from Bolivar, the weather has been too foggy to observe their movements.

There was a heavy snow storm here this forenoon.

It is now known that our shells on Tuesday were not without effect. Several of the rebels were killed and wounded.

The shells of the enemy were harmless.

There are no signs of the weather clearing up at present.

A FRENCH GUNBOAT.—The French steam gunboat *Renandin*, Commander LE CARDINAL, from Havana in 14 days, has just arrived. She mounts two guns, and has a crew of 74 men.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The City of Washington at this Port—The Anglo-Saxon at Portland.

Lord Russell's Reply to Mr. Seward's Peace Dispatch.

THE AMERICAN REPARATION ACCEPTED.

Friendly Speech of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Indignation in England at the Perfidy of the Ministerial Press.

DISCUSSION OF THE STONE BLOCKADE.

PREPARATIONS FOR RECOGNIZING THE SOUTH.

Conditions Offered by the Rebel Government.

THE NASHVILLE AND TUSCARORA.

The screw steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. BROOKS, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 15th, and from Queenstown on the 16th inst., arrived here last evening.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 16th, *via* Queenstown on the 17th instant, arrived at Portland yesterday morning.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 12th inst.

The steamship *America*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th inst.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* from Portland, also arrived at Liverpool on the 14th inst.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th inst.

The financial writers in the English journals indulged in all sorts of gloomy forebodings for America under the suspension of specie payments. Some argue that the issue of unconvertible paper may be expected to render the country more than ever a prey to social disorganization and robbery.

The London *Globe* makes the announcement that the Cabinet at Washington had given orders for the release of the two Americans (Messrs. ZACHARIA and ROGERS,) taken from the English Schooner *Eugenia Smith*, by the steamer *Santiago de Cuba*.

The steamer *Adelaide*, from Cork, with a regiment on board for Canada, had put back to Plymouth Sound, from stress of weather.

The frigate *Warrior* was expected at Plymouth in a day or two, on her way to the North American station.

But little business was doing at Lloyds', in war risks.

There was continued activity in all the departments of the Portsmouth Dock-yard.

The National gunboat *Tuscarora* and the rebel steamer *Nashville* remained in *statu quo* at Southampton.

It was stated that the *Tuscarora's* movement in leaving her moorings on the 13th inst., was to prevent the *Nashville* from getting under weigh for 24 hours.

It was understood that the *Tuscarora's* orders were never to lose sight of the *Nashville*; to blockade her in Southampton, and if she should leave to chase her as long as she is at sea.

In addition to the frigate *Dauntless*, the war steamer *Argus* had been placed at the mouth of the Southampton docks to watch the movements of the two vessels.

A late report said that the *Nashville* had been sold to an English shipowner.

The London *Times* says that mercantile letters from New-York represent that the cry for promoting insurrections among the slaves was gaining force, and looking at the threatened horrors, whispers were at length heard of a wish that, for the sake of humanity, European intervention might be found practicable.

The publication of the correspondence in relation to the *Trent* affair, has led to some very bitter strictures on the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD, particularly as regards that part of it, where it is announced that the prisoners, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, would have been detained had the interests of the Union required it.

The London *Times* doubts whether any nation ever committed a blunder so palpable and so enormous.

The London *Morning Post* says: "It is clear that the law of the 'stronger' is the only law ruling in the United States."

The London *Herald* says that the last four lines of Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch is the only part of it that can be accepted as an answer to British demands.

Several members of Parliament had been addressing their constituents, and of course America was the main topic.

Mr. GLADSTONE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a speech at Leith. He was very friendly towards America, and hoped the concession of the American Government would be received in a most generous spirit, and irritation not be increased by minute criticism. He thought the North had undertaken a task which would prove too much for them.

Mr. GILPIN, of Northampton, declared that the lack of sympathy for the North was because the North had not identified themselves with that first principle of their Constitution which declared that all men are born free and equal. But he believed the question had now become Slavery or Freedom. He called on Englishmen to hesitate before they directly or indirectly sanctioned a premature and unnecessary acknowledgment of the South.

Lord HENLEY at the same meeting uttered similar sentiments. He said they must not think of their pockets in order to get cotton; they must not go to war and defend the Southern Confederation.

Mr. BARESFORD HOPE took rather opposite ground. He believed if the Southern Confederacy established its independence it would lead to an amelioration of the condition of the slaves.

MASON and SLIDELL had been expected by the *America*, and a good deal of interest was felt as to the reception they would get in Liverpool. Various expedients were adopted to secure anything but a flattering one.

There has been no reply to the strictures on the atona blockade of Charleston. Some correspondence had been produced, showing that Great Britain contemplated the same thing, in 1804, towards Boulogne Harbor.

The extra workmen at the dock-yards will be discharged at the end of the financial year.

The *Times* predicts a speedy collapse in America under the suspension of specie payments.

The *Times* publishes extracts from Mr. RUSSELL'S diary to the 2d of January. He says it requires an augmenting faith to believe there would be any success in subjugating the South, for the army of the North will be stricken down for the want of means. The troops sent to points along the coast are suffering from sickness. The pretence of there being Union men at the South is fast vanishing. Mr. RUSSELL

notices an extraordinary lack of ordinary political common sense in American journals.

Capt. STEMBS, of the Confederate Slates Navy, and commander of the *Sumter*, has addressed a letter to the *Times*, defending his ship against the insinuations of the Secretary of the Federal Navy, who, in his official report, described the *Sumter* as a piratical rover.

The *Times* (City Article) says there was an improvement of a quarter per cent. in funds yesterday, and maintained great firmness to the close.

The funds on the 15th inst. were fist, and Consols experienced a further decline of ¼ per cent. Money was very easy. The choicest paper had been done in open market as low as 2 per cent.

The Moorish loan was regarded with so much favor that the bids had reached ten times the amount needed.

It was represented that the Emperor was making considerable reductions in the various establishments.

The Paris Bourse was steady, and the Renles were quoted at 69f. 20c.

The French journals generally compliment the Cabinet at Washington for their action in regard to the *Trent* affair.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Pruesie, in his speech at the opening of the Chambers, rejoiced at the happy issue of the Anglo-American difficulties.

SPAIN.

The privateer *Sumter* continued at the port of Cadiz.

ITALY.

The Pope, in announcing to the Cardinals that Russia had consented to the reëstablishment of the Papal Nuncio at St. Petersburgh, said he hoped this fresh concession on the part of the Emperor would be the signal for others in favor of the unfortunate Polish nation.

The Pope further announced that he had requested of the Czar the liberation of the priests confined in the citadel of Warsaw, and the release of those sent to Siberia.

In the Italian Parliament the recent disturbances at Castellsmere have been debated, and censure was cast on the Government because some of the rioters were shot without trial. Parliament, however, deferred to express its opinion till the official report on the subject was submitted.

The other Continental news is quite unimportant.

THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT.

Conclusion of the Diplomatic Correspondence.

Lord Russell's Reply to Mr. Seward's Dispatch.

The London *Gazette* of Jan. 14 contains the diplomatic correspondence that has passed between the British and American Government on the subject of the *Trent*. The more important of them have already been made known through the American Press. The additional dispatches which now appear are, however, full of interest, and present the case in some new lights. Following Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch demanding reparation, already published, there comes another dispatch from Earl RUSSELL, as follows:

The Diplomatic Correspondence on the Affair of the Trent.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 19, 1861.

MY LORD: Mr. ADAMS came to me to-day, at the Foreign Office, at 3 o'clock. He said he came to ask two questions which concerned himself personally.

I interrupted him to ask whether what he was going to say was by order of his Government or from his own sense of what he ought to do.

Mr. ADAMS answered that the proceeding was entirely his own, but that he had with him a dispatch from Mr. SEWARD which he was authorized to read to me if he should think fit to do so. It appeared, he said, from that dispatch, that the Government of Washington had not authorized the capture of the two insurgents, MASON and SLIDELL, and that the United States Government stood quite uncommitted at the time of sending the dispatch.

I said that if the dispatch did not enter into any controversy with regard to the case of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, I should be glad to hear it read.

Mr. ADAMS then proceeded to read the dispatch. It commenced by referring with approbation to a speech made by Mr. ADAMS at the Mansion House, and proceeded to notice with gratification the sentiments which had been expressed by Lord PALMERSTON in a conversation he had held with Mr. ADAMS in reference to the *James Adger*.

Mr. SEWARD then proceeds to declare that the American Government value highly the friendship of Great Britain, and lament that certain causes of difference have arisen, owing, as Mr. SEWARD imagines, to the want of attention on the part of the British Government to the performance of the duties incumbent on a friendly Power during the struggle in which the United States are engaged. Mr. SEWARD gives as instances the case of commutation to the Confederate authorities by Mr. BUNCH; the admission of the *Sumter* privateer to purchase coal and provisions at Trinidad, in distinction, as he said, to the conduct of every European State; and the arrival in the Southern States of vessels laden with arms and ammunition from England.

Mr. SEWARD then proceeds to the case of the *Trent*, from which ship the two insurgents had been taken. He affirms that no instructions were given to Capt. WILKES which authorized him to act in the manner he had done. Neither had the United States Government committed itself with regard to any decision upon the character of that act. The Government would wait for any representation the British Government might make before coming to any positive decision. He desires that if Mr. ADAMS should think it desirable, this dispatch shall be read to me, and also to Lord PALMERSTON.

In answer to Mr. ADAMS, I touched upon most of the points treated of in the dispatch. I did not think it necessary, however, to recur to the case of Mr. BUNCH.

With regard to the Confederate privateer, I said that I could not see that our conduct had been different from that of France and Holland, or of Spain. The *Sumter* had been refused coal from the Government stores of Trinidad, but had been allowed to get coal and provisions from private merchants. The same thing had taken place at Martinique and at Cadiz. I did not find that the rule of twenty-four hours had been observed in practice, but there would be little difficulty in coming to an agreement on this point.

In regard to the export of arms and ammunition to the Confederate States, I had lately read the opinion of the Attorney-General, and believe it was in entire conformity with the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act; warlike equipment of a vessel was prohibited; the loading a vessel with arms and ammunition was not prohibited. But in point of fact, a much greater amount of arms and ammunition had been sent to the Federal States, where there was no ostacle to the export or the import, than to the ports of the Confederate States which were blockaded. Mr. ADAMS admitted this to be the fact, and said he had refrained from pressing a more rigorous compliance with the Foreign Enlistment Act for this reason.

I then stated to Mr. ADAMS the substance of the two dispatches I had written to Lord LYONS on the subject of the *Trent*.

I told him that, in a private letter, I had directed Lord LYONS to talk the matter over with Mr. SEWARD two days before reading to him the dispatch. Mr. ADAMS asked whether the direction to Lord LYONS to leave Washington in seven days was in the dispatch to be read. I said it was not, and that in case Mr. SEWARD should ask what would be the consequence of a refusal on his part to comply with our conditions, Lord LYONS was to decline to answer that question, in order not to have the appearance of a threat. I said that I thought the explanation that the Government had not authorized the seizure would stand in the place of an apology.

But the essential condition was, that Mr. MASON and Mr. SLIDELL should be given up to Lord LYONS. Mr. ADAMS said that if the matter was stated to Mr. SEWARD in the manner I had explained, he hoped for an amicable termination of the difference. He thought that if the Government of the United States insisted on maintaining the action of Capt. WILKES, the United States would be abandoning their doctrine and adopting ours. Mr. ADAMS asked me a further question, which he said I might decline to answer. It was whether, if Lord LYONS came away, a declaration of war would be the immediate consequence. I told him nothing was decided on that point; we should wait for the reply from America, and then decide upon our course. I stated to Mr. ADAMS the substance of M. THOUVENEL'S dispatch to M. MERCIER as I had heard it from M. de FLAHAULT. Mr. ADAMS said that the French Government had always been very consistent in their maintenance of the rights of neutrals. He added that he could not pay our Government the same compliment. I said I would dispense with compliments if this matter could be amicably arranged.

We parted on very friendly terms. I am, &c.

(Signed,) RUSSELL.

LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSELL (RECEIVED JAN. 9.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861.

MY LORD: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a note which I have this morning received from Mr. SEWARD, in answer to your Lordship's dispatch of the 30th of last month, relative to the removal of Mr. MASON, Mr. SLIDELL, Mr. MACFARLAND, and Mr. EUSTIS, from the British mail-packet *Trent*.

The note contains a very long and very elaborate dissertation on the questions of international law involved in the case. I have not time, before the departure of this messenger, to weigh the arguments, or to estimate precisely the force of the expressions used. But as Mr. SEWARD admits that reparation is due to Great Britain, and consents to deliver the four prisoners to me, I consider that the demands of Her Majesty's Government are so far substantially complied with, that it is my duty, in obedience to your Lordship's commands, to report the facts to Her Majesty's Government for their consideration, and to remain at my post until I receive further orders. I have the honor to inclose a copy of the answer which I have made to Mr. SEWARD'S note. I have confined myself to stating that I will forward a copy of it to Her Majesty's Government, and that I will confer with Mr. SEWARD personally on the arrangements to be made for the delivery of the prisoners to me. I have, &c., (Signed,) LYONS.

(These inclosures have already been published.)

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 11, 1862.

MY LORD: In my dispatch to you of the 30th of November, after informing you of the circumstances which had occurred in relation to the capture of the four persons taken from on board the *Trent*, I stated to you that it thus appeared that certain individuals had been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law. I concluded by directing you, in case the reparation, which Her Majesty's Government expected to receive, should not be offered by Mr. SEWARD, to propose to that Minister to make such redress as alone would satisfy the British nation—namely, first, the liberation of the four gentlemen taken from on board the *Trent*, and their delivery to your lordship, in order that they might again be placed under British protection; and, secondly, a suitable apology for the aggression which had been committed.

I received, yesterday, your dispatch of the 27th ult., inclosing a note to you from Mr. SEWARD, which is, in substance, the answer to my dispatch of the 30th of November.

Proceeding at once to the main points in discussion between us, her Majesty's Government have carefully examined how far Mr. SEWARD'S note, and the conduct it announces, complies substantially with the two propositions I have recited.

With regard to the first—viz., the liberation of the prisoners with a view to their being again placed under British protection, I find that the note concludes by stating that the prisoners will be cheerfully liberated, and by calling upon your Lordship to indicate a time and place for receiving them.

No condition of any kind is coupled with the liberation of the prisoners.

With regard to the suitable apology which the British Government had a right to expect, I find that the Government of the United States distinctly and unequivocally declares that no directions had been given to Capt. WILKES, or to any other naval officer, to arrest the four persons named, or any of them, on the *Trent* or on any other British vessel, or on any other neutral vessel, at the place where it occurred or elsewhere.

I find, further, that the Secretary of State expressly forbears to justify the particular act of which Her Majesty's Government complained. If the United States Government had alleged that, although Capt. WILKES had no previous instruction for that purpose, he was right in capturing the persons of the four prisoners, and in removing them from the *Trent* on board his own vessel, to be afterward carried into a port of the United States, the Government which had thus sanctioned the proceeding of Capt. WILKES would have become responsible for the original violence and insult of the act. But Mr. SEWARD contents himself with stating that what has happened has been simply an inadvertency, consisting in a departure by a naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule uncertainly established, and probably by the several parties concerned either imperfectly understood or entirely unknown. The Secretary of State goes on to affirm that for this error the British Government has a right to expect the same reparation which the United States, as an independent State, should expect from Great Britain, or from any other friendly nation in a similar case.

Her Majesty's Government having carefully taken into their consideration the liberation of the prisoners, the delivery of them into your hands, and the explanations to which I have just referred, have arrived at the conclusion that they constitute the reparation which Her Majesty and the British nation had a right to expect.

It gives Her Majesty's Government great satisfaction to be enabled to arrive at a conclusion favorable to the maintenance of the most friendly relations between the two nations. I need not discuss the modifications in my statement of the facts which Mr. SEWARD says he has derived from the reports of officers of his Government.

I cannot conclude, however, without adverting shortly to the discussions which Mr. SEWARD has raised upon points not prominently brought into question in my dispatch of the 30th of November. I there objected, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to that which Capt. WILKES had done. Mr. SEWARD, in his answer, points out what he conceives Capt. WILKES might have done without violating the laws of nations.

It is not necessary that I should here discuss in detail the five questions ably argued by the Secretary of State; but it is necessary that I should say that Her Majesty's Government differ from Mr. SEWARD in some of the conclusions at which he has arrived. And it may lead to a better understanding between the two nations on several points of international law which may during the present contest or at some future time be brought into question, that I should state to you, for communication to the Secretary of State, wherein those differences consist; I hope to do so in a few days.

In the meantime, it will be desirable that the commanders of the United States cruisers should be instructed not to repeat acts for which the British Government will have to ask for redress, and which the United States Government cannot undertake to justify.

You will read and give a copy of this dispatch to the Secretary of State. I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 11, 1862.

MY LORD: Your conduct in the important matter of the *Trent* is entirely approved by her Majesty. The discretion and good temper you have shown have contributed greatly to the success of our operations.

In order to give your Lordship, by a public document, a proof that you have acted strictly according to the instructions you have received, I inclose an extract, annexed to this dispatch, of a private letter I addressed to you on the 1st of December last. I am, &c., (Signed) RUSSELL.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER FROM EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS, DEC. 1, 1861.

The dispatches which were agreed to at the Cabinet yesterday, and which I have signed this morning, impose upon you a disagreeable task. My wish would be that, at your first interview with Mr. SEWARD, you should not take my dispatch with you, but should prepare him for it, and ask him to settle with the President and the Cabinet what course they would propose.

The next time you should bring my dispatch, and read it to him fully.

If he asks what will be the consequence of his refusing compliance, I think you should say that you wish to leave him and the President quite free to take their own course, and that you desire to abstain from anything like menace.

THE PRESS ON EARL RUSSELL'S REPLY.

From the London News.

In Lord RUSSELL'S dispatch to Lord LYONS, of Jan. 11, we have the judgment of her Majesty's Government on Mr. SEWARD'S reply to its application for redress. Our demand was twofold, we required a reparation and a suitable apology. Lord RUSSELL finds that both requirements have been complied with. The liberation of the prisoners had been conceded cheerfully and without conditions, and Lord LYONS had been invited to appoint a place and time to receive them. The act of Capt. WILKES had also been disavowed; not only as one which had not been authorized, but as one which could not and would not be justified. Lord RUSSELL has epitomized that portion of Mr. SEWARD'S reply to which the act of Capt. WILKES is characterized. "Mr. SEWARD states that what has happened has been simply an inadvertency, consisting in a departure by a naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule uncertainly established, and probably by the several parties concerned either imperfectly understood or entirely unknown. The Secretary of State goes on to affirm that for this error the British Government has a right to expect the same reparation which the United States, as an independent State, should expect from Great Britain, or from any other friendly nation in a similar case." Reviewing these assurances in connection with the liberation of the prisoners, Lord RUSSELL says: "Her Majesty's Government have arrived *at the conclusion that they constitute the reparation which Her Majesty and the British nation had a right to expect.* It gives Her Majesty's Government great satisfaction to be enabled to arrive at a conclusion favorable to the maintenance of the most friendly relations between the two nations." Lord RUSSELL concludes by referring to Mr. SEWARD'S discussion of hypothetical cases of international law, and expresses the intention of considering the reasoning of that gentleman, in the hope that it may lead to a better understanding between the two nations, on several points of international law which may during the present contest or at some future time be brought into question. This is not the course of a Minister content to buy popularity by satisfying the exigencies of the moment, but of one willing to undertake unattractive labor, in order to multiply securities for the peace and harmony of the world. Lord RUSSELL concludes his dispatch with the remark, certainly not uncalled for, that it would be well if the Government of the United States would forbid the commanders of their cruisers to repeat acts which cannot be justified.

On a survey of the correspondence now completed, we cannot but congratulate the two Governments upon the manner in which they have conducted themselves under a trial of no ordinary severity. Their circumstances were very different. The British Government were in the right, and therefore enjoyed the brilliancy of a high and commanding position; the American Government was as clearly, and by its own confession, in the wrong, answerable as it was for the act of its subordinate, and could only hope to win the scant praise which is due to the reparation of a wrong. But in these several situations they have acquitted themselves in a manner upon which each nation will learn to look back with deep satisfaction. *The people of the United States will never regret that their Government had the courage to do what was right, and to do it decisively*; and the British people will be proud of the magnanimity and counsel displayed by its leaders in a crisis full of danger to the interests of humanity and civilization.

BAD FAITH OF THE BRITISH OFFICIAL PRESS.

From the London News.

We are now in a position to look back upon the hopes and anxieties of the last six weeks, and compare them with the facts which were supposed to justify them. When the foolish outrage on the *Trent* became known here, it was feared that it might be the sign of some strange and wayward policy of the Washington Cabinet. Some ill-timed jests of Mr. SEWARD were received in earnest. Might it not be that the straitened situation of the United States Government had suggested wild and desperate resolves? We will not judge this question by the present light. It was raised when doubt and uncertainty justified a large amount of public suspicion. The great thing to know was what did Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD mean by the act of Capt. WILKES, which they were supposed to have authorized. If the English public could have been assured at the earliest possible moment that—in the language of yesterday's telegram, epitomizing Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch—"Capt. WILKES had acted without instructions"—that the American Government had invited the English Government to consider the subject in a friendly temper—and had declared, for its own part, that "the British Government might expect the best disposition on the part of the Federal Government"—could not the foundation of the suspicions of the last six weeks have been greatly narrowed, if not removed? or at least would not the public have been prepared to wait with patience for the reply of the Washington Government to the demand for substantial reparation which it had been necessary to transmit to Washington? We venture to say that, if such facts had been known, it would have been simply impossible to sustain the recent agitation, or persuade the British public that there was any serious ground for believing that the requirements of our Government would not be honorably entertained and fairly satisfied.

And why was not this known? Now that the mischief is done we hear that a dispatch containing these assurances was actually sent to England by Mr. SEWARD a few days after the folly of Capt. WILKES became known at Washington. What became of it? This difficulty has occurred to others as well as to us, and we invite attention to the following remarks on the subject which appeared yesterday in the *Morning Post*. Our cotemporary observes:

"The only fact that is new to the public, and that will not unnaturally excite comment, is the statement that the published correspondence commences with a dispatch from Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS, 'declaring that Capt. WILKES acted without instructions,' and professing the friendly disposition of the Federal Government. It will, of course, be asked—How is it that we have not heard of this sooner, seeing that Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch must have reached Mr. ADAMS some time in December?"

Yes: that is a question which merchants, fundholders, insurers, traders—in a word, the entire nation has a right to have answered. Who is responsible for the disturbance of all the great interests of the country during the last three weeks? We shall pursue this question until we make the truth palpable to the grossest apprehension.

The *Morning Post*, which has put the foregoing interrogation, offers an answer. It says:

"The explanation of this is very simple. It is, that the dispatch received by Mr. ADAMS was not communicated to the English Government."

Very good; if that is the fact—if the American Minister in this country, having received a dispatch containing important and tranquillizing assurances which had been transmitted to him for the express purpose of being communicated to the British Government, and which he was expressly enjoined so to communicate, instead of doing so, locked them up in his desk, and went about among us unmoved by the spectacle of the anxiety and inconvenience it was in his power to terminate, on him be the heavy blame.

But now we are going to put a serious question to the *Morning Post*, one that admits of a simple and straightforward answer. Of course, on such a subject all quibbles will be laid aside. There are forms in diplomacy and corresponding technical distinctions very proper in their place. We take the assurance of our cotemporary that the dispatch received by Mr. ADAMS was not "communicated" to the British Government; our question is—

Is it true, or is it not true, that Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch, declaring that the British Government might expect the best disposition on the part of the Federal Government in dealing with the affair of the *Trent*, was read to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the third week of December?

We have one more question to ask of the *Morning Post*. This distinguished ability displayed in the columns of our cotemporary and the consideration which it enjoys as the reputed organ of the Premier give importance to the original information which it publishes from time to time on public matters. It will be in the recollection of many of our readers, and more especially of readers in the city, that on the 20th December a rumor gained ground that a dispatch of an important and very pacific character had been received from America. It is generally difficult to ascertain the date of a forgotten rumor; but there is one place where the vaguest reports often record themselves in their effects. If we refer to the transactions of the Stock Exchange, we do so only as to a convenient means of verifying a fact which is important to our purpose; the honorable character of our cotemporary makes all further protestation superfluous. Well, then, in the city article of the *Daily News* of Dec. 21, reporting on the proceedings of the previous day, we find the following record:

"The stock markets this morning were dull; but in the afternoon presented indications of an unusually important and interesting character. Attention was first arrested by the appearance, as large buyers in the Consol market, of one or two operators who are frequently possessed of information of an exclusive kind. This was soon followed by other purchases of an equally significant kind. The market immediately manifested considerable excitement. The funds quickly experienced an advance of ¾ per cent., which was fully maintained at the close. The other markets became likewise decidedly stronger, and the closing prices in all instances were the best of the day, although it is not often that an equal degree of uncertainty is observable.

The rumor accompanying this rise was to the effect that news favorable to the maintenance of peace has reached this country from America. Apart from the fact that the purchases to-day were of the best possible class, there were several indications which favor this impression. We gather that assurances of a decidedly pacific character have been received by eminent Americans in London from the leading statesmen of the Federal Cabinet. The inference is that, even before the demands of the British Government arrive out, the American Cabinet have seen the necessity of retreating from the position in which an unqualified indorsement of Capt. WILKES' conduct would place them. Further intelligence is awaited with the keenest possible interest."

This favorable news had not been announced by any organ of the Government, nevertheless it got abroad and was making an impression. At such a moment a confirmation of the statement that the American Government had declined to indorse the act of Capt. WILKES, especially if it could have been added that this resolution had been brought to the knowledge of our Government by the American Minister in London, and still more if it could have been stated that the Federal Government had promised to meet the British Government with the most amicable disposition with reference to the affair of the *Trent*—a simple statement of these facts, we say, by a reputed organ of the Government, would have had the best possible effect. The *Morning Post*, however, could give no encouragement to these hopes; but on the following day, Dec. 21, in a short article, to which the prominence reserved for communications of high authority was given, referred to them in the following terms:

"In this present state of the public mind the craving for news from America is naturally so great that every word that comes with any authority from the other side of the Atlantic is invested with an undue importance. Thus it happens that because Mr. ADAMS has received a dispatch from Mr. SEWARD which is of a friendly character to this country, and discusses in fair and pleasant terms the matters with which it deals, exaggeration is swift to lay hold of the circumstance, and puff it up to the largest dimensions. People whispered yesterday, and then said openly, that *the American Government had written to disavow the act of Capt. Wilkes*, that Mr. LINCOLN was ready to apologise, and that the whole difficulty was settled. We are sorry to have to dissipate these too easily raised illusions. They are quite ungrounded, for, if we are not misinformed, *the dispatch in question does not in any way whatever refer to the outrage on our mail steamer.* It deals only with some of the current business between the two Governments."

And then followed the usual assurance that if the mob was to have its sway, the worst might be apprehended.

Now, the second question we wish to ask the *Morning Post* is as simple as the first, and admits of as plain an answer. We put it thus:

Was not the dispatch of which the *Morning Post* of Dec. 21 wrote the words just quoted, saying that it "did not refer in any way whatever to the outrage on our mail-steamer," the very dispatch in which Mr. SEWARD declared that Capt. WILKES had acted without instructions, hoped that the British Government would consider the subject in a friendly manner, and promised that the Federal Government would act in the matter with the best disposition? Further, had not the dispatch aforesaid been read to Her Majesty's Secretary of State two days before the *Post* published the foregoing explicit statement?

We await the reply of our cotemporary to these plain questions.

THE LATE WAR PANIC AND THE PRESS.

From the London Star.

The people and the Press of the United States deserve the highest credit for their demeanor during this trying crisis. With the exception of one journal, which really may be taken as an exception when praise of any kind is spoken, *the newspapers of the United States evinced throughout this dispute a calmness and a moderation as honorable to them as rebuking to some of their British cotemporaries.* Only those who were compelled by duty to watch and study the tone of the American journals during the late period can form any true idea of the manner in which it contrasted with the temper and the language of two at least of the principal London newspapers. Any Englishman who desires to learn what extent of brutal bullying may be tolerated and encouraged in a moment of national passion, can do nothing better than to read over, in a calm moment, the leading columns of the *Times* and the *Morning Post* for the past three or four weeks. We think with shame, as English journalists, of the manner in which, day after day, these two English newspapers have been slandering, taunting, insulting the Government and the people of the United States. No language more foul and bitter could have been employed by either journal if the very name of American had been the acknowledged synonym of all that is false, base and cowardly. People talk here of the New-York *Herald* in terms of just contempt and detestation. When has the New-York *Herald* written anything so coarse, so slanderous, so vulgar, so false, as the *Times* and the *Morning Post* have written of the American Government and people day after day during the recent crisis, with a systematic infamy of language and baseness of purpose? Had all this been done to intimidate the Federal Government, to force it into yielding to our demands, it would have been sufficiently mean and cowardly, but not, perhaps, wholly inexcusable. It might have seemed a sort of brutal extravagance of zeal on behalf of our national interest. But it had not this excuse. It was not done to induce the Americans to concede. *It was done with the deliberate purpose of goading on the proud and sensitive people of the Northern States into some passionate defiance of England, in order that England, being the stronger, might crush and trample her free offspring.* All that the *Times* and *Morning Post* could do by taunts, by jeers, by vulgar insult of every kind, was exhausted in the effort to provoke the North into a vehement refusal. It was the hope and the effort of these journals that at the very least the Federal Government might be forced into a collision with the people of the United States, and the principle of Democracy be thus endangered. But it was their dearer hope still that the Federal Government might be stung into resistance; in order that England should plunge furiously into a war—that England, the country which first strove to abolish Slavery, should now win a victory for Slavery with her own blood—that England, which boasts of her own free and popular Government, should crush the only great and free democracy existing on the earth. If the Federal Government had seen into the very heart of the plot against its existence, it could not have more completely frustrated and defeated it *than by the manly, calm and dignified course it has so bravely adopted.*

TREACHERY OF THE MINISTERIAL PRESS.

From the London Standard.

"If ever there was a document of great public importance, it was that dispatch of Mr. SEWARD'S of the 30th of November. It was not only of general moment, but of individual interest and concern. It tended not alone to the saving of millions to the National Treasury, but it led directly to influence every enterprise and every mercantile transaction in the Kingdom. More even than this, it bore information which would have brought comfort to many a desolate heart, and which would have allayed, or entirely removed rising ill-will and animosity. This was one of those cases where the Minister, if reticent, need not be mute, and where, above all things, he should be careful not to interrupt a fame flying in the proper direction. It was a moment, too, of confidence. The British public, relying on the faith and the wisdom of the Premier, followed him heartily, cordially, almost blindly. To this there was no exception, or one so small that it only served as the straw to show the current of the national sentiment. Men of all grades, of all classes, of all orders, of all parties, of all interests, of all opinions, of all religions, joined the popular phalanx and went with the Prime Minister. They went with him—to fight the windmill; he knowingly, they ignorantly and trustingly. There was to be no war. *There could be no war after Mr. Seward's dispatch of the 30th of November was written. Lord Palmerston knew this. His Cabinet knew it. The people only were hood-winked and made tools of. We rise as one man to resent the insult of a buccaneering American Commodore to our flag.* Is there no voice to impeach an affront of an almost equally malignant character committed against the nation by the Ministers of the Crown?

From the London Star.

Was, or was not, the first dispatch of Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS, after the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the *Trent*, communicated to the English Government? That is the question. It will be remembered by our readers that, on Friday last, the *Morning Post* distinctly stated that it was not. These are its very words: "The explanation is very simple. It is that the dispatch was not communicated to the English Government." In the *Evening Star*, of the same day, we gave the most positive contradiction to this statement. We asserted distinctly that for weeks the English Government had been in possession of the contents of that dispatch. Yesterday morning the *Post*, finding that this fact can no longer be kept secret, substantially withdraws its denial, practically *admits that it was read to Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston, and defends those noblemen from the charge of having kept secret the contents of a dispatch which, if published, would have had the effect of calming the public apprehensions with respect to the disposition of Mr. Seward and of the American Government.* It is not a pleasant thing to have to fasten on a cotemporary a charge of want of truthfulness; but what other course is open to us when we find him boldly denying on Friday what he is compelled to admit on the Monday following?

THE IMPRESSION AT PARIS.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Monday Evening, Jan. 13.

The answer of the *Morning Post* of to-day to the question put by the *Daily News* of Saturday, has been telegraphed here *en resumé*, and most of the evening papers express astonishment at its insufficiency. The *Patrie* says: "This explanation is scarcely one at all, and evidently calls for another." The *Temps*' opinion is, that "this pitiful excuse needs no comment, but we doubt much whether the House of Commons, before which the affair must necessarily be brought, will be satisfied with it." The *Opinion Nationale* merely says: "The *Post* takes it very easy." The *Pays* makes no comment on the news. The *Presse* describes the answer of the *Morning Post* as "peremptory," but does not otherwise express an opinion. It is to be observed that the two latter journals systematically endeavored to make the worst of the *Trent* difficulty while it was pending.

Bulley's Correspondence says: "The *Morning Post* is not happy in its explanation. They afford a complete justification for the criticisms of the *Daily News*."

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

At a recent meeting at Leith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer referred as follows to the settlement of the American difficulty:

"Permit me to say that, with one exception, on which I may advert, it is also the happy lot of Great Britain to stand, so far as I am at least able or may presume to judge, in the happy position of being on the best relations of amity and good-will with the other great countries of the world. [Cheers.] Of course, when I speak of one special case, which I do not speak of as an exception, because I am justified in saying that we have still relations of good-will, and I trust we may long have relations of good-will with our kinsmen across the Atlantic; yet, of course, I refer to the recent anxieties with regard to the relations of this country with America. [Cheers.] Mr. PAOVOST, I heartily wish that it was in our power to exhibit to the country of the United States the precise and exact state of feeling that has subsisted in this country ever since the beginning of the tremulous convulsion which now agitates that continent and threatens its peace and prosperity. ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] I do not believe that at the time when the convulsion commenced there was one man in a thousand in this country who had any sentiment whatever towards the United States of America except a sentiment of affectionate and sympathizing goodwill. [cheers,] or who felt anything but a desire that they might continue to go on and prosper, and to finish the work, whatever it may have been, which Providence had appointed them to do. [Cheers.] I have not the least scruple in saying, for myself, that my opinion is that not only had England nothing to fear from the growth of the United States of America, but that, so far as we had a selfish interest at all in the matter, our interest was that the American Union should continue undisturbed. [Cheers.] Our forefathers had known the pangs of national dismemberment, and this gallant country, after a long struggle, had submitted to what we have since discovered to be, under the circumstances of the case, no calamity at all, but rather the accomplishment of a normal process of nature herself. [Cheers.] Universal goodwill was the sentiment that prevailed towards America in this country, [cheers,] yet we could not help forming an opinion upon that terrific and frightful convulsion, when it occurred. There is no doubt of the fact—I am not pretending to reveal secrets, or to be an interpreter of public opinion, more than any other man—but there is no doubt, I think, of the fact that *all the thinking men in this country did come to the conclusion that, in that war which had commenced, the party which was apparently the strongest had committed themselves to an enterprise which would probably prove to be completely beyond their powers.* [Cheers.] We saw there a military undertaking of tremendous difficulty, and a military undertaking which, if it was to be successful, would only be the preface and introduction to political difficulties far greater than even the military difficulties of the war itself. [Cheers.] Now, I am afraid that when this opinion came to be prevalent in England, that this war was a war to be tameted and to be cedorecated, and likely to result in great misery, great effusion of human blood, enormous waste of treasure, permanent estrangement and bitterness of feeling—I am afraid that the formation of that opinion, though conscientiously formed, gave deep offence to the people, or to many persons at least in the United States. Well, we know in private life that the same thing constantly happens. It constantly happens that when a man is engaged with his whole heart and will upon some enterprise which he thinks vital to his well-being, and when some other person is known to have said that he thinks the enterprise ought not to be undertaken, great irritability, great susceptibility is the result, and such a state of things arises in despite of the inclination of the men themselves, in whom there is no disposition to quarrel and to contention. I believe that is a true description, on the whole, of the state of things between England America at the time when the case of the *Trent* occurred and produced so profound a sensation in this country. When that case occurred I need not say that it was the duty of the Government to use their very best exertions to make an examination of the facts and law of the case, because if we had been mistaken in our view of the facts and law, I hold that, whatever our inclination might be to maintain the honor of the country, our first duty is, not to disturb the facts, but to pay strict obedience to the laws, and especially to those laws prevailing between nation and nation, the creation of which is one of the greatest results of modern civilization, and the maintenance of which is of vital interest to every people in the world. [Cheers.] But, having used the best exertion in our power to inform ourselves on those points, we made the demand to the American Government which is known to the country. You all know, also, the success of that application. [Cheers.] Now what I earnestly hope is, that we shall take in good part the concession that America has made. Do not let us be tempted to criticize in an unfriendly spirit any portion of their proceedings; perhaps if any individual might be tempted to criticize their proceedings, it is the Chancellor of the Exchequer. [Laughter.] I hear some people say, 'Why did they not give up Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL at once, without waiting for our demand?' Well, now, I think I am the person who has the best right to put that question, because undoubtedly, if they had given up Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL at once, without waiting for our demand, it would have saved the various departments of the State a great deal of trouble, and would have enabled me to present at the close of the financial year a better account, more entirely satisfactory than I can now possibly do, although I do not despond with respect to it. But I hope that question will not be put. *I trust nothing will be said and nothing will be thought in this country about previous questions and old controversies with the Americans. Let us endeavor to look at their conduct in a generous spirit.* We have formed an opinion in regard to this war, which, although we have formed it conscientiously, I am afraid will produce a susceptibility in America not to let us add to that susceptibility by indulging in anything which may possibly cause irritation. Let us look back to the moment when the Prince of Wales appeared in the United States of America, and when men by the thousand, by tens of thousands, and by hundreds of thousands, trooped together from all parts to give him a welcome as enthusiastic, and as obviously proceeding from the depths of the heart, as if those vast countries had still been a portion of the dominions of our Queen. [Cheers.] Let us look to the fact that they are of necessity a people subject to quick and violent action of opinion, and liable to great public excitement—intensely agitated on the subject of the war in which they were engaged, until aroused to a high pitch of expectation by hearing that one of their vessels of war had laid hold on the Commissioners of the Southern States, whom they regarded simply as rebels. Let us look look to the fact that in the midst of that excitation, and in a country where the principles of popular government and democracy are carried to extremes—that even, however, in this struggle of life and death, as they think it to be—that even, while exultations were taking place all over the country of joy and exultation at his capture—that even there this popular and Democratic Government has, under a demand of a foreign Power, written these words, for they are the closing words in the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD—"The four Commissioners will be cheerfully liberated." [Loud cheers.] Let us take these words, I say, without minute criticism upon anything that may have passed at former times, and may have been open to differences of view—let us accept them with thankfulness to the Almighty for having removed any apparent cause of deadly collision in which the hearts of the people of this country were united as the heart of one man to vindicate, under all circumstances and to all extremities, the honor of the British flag, and to discharge the duty of protection to those who had placed themselves under its shelter. [Cheers.] Let us form good augeries for the future from that which now stands among the records of the past, and let us hope that, whatever remains, or whatever may yet arise to be adjusted in those relations between the two countries which afford a thousand points of contact every day, and must necessarily likewise afford opportunities for collision, let us hope that in whatever may arise or remain to be adjusted a spirit of brotherly concord may prevail; and, together with a disposition to assert our rights, *we may be permitted to cherish a disposition to interpret handsomely and liberally the acts and intentions of others, and to avoid, if we can, aggravating the social evils of the civil war in America by perhaps even greater evils—at any rate, enormous evils to what, though not a civil war, would be next to a civil war—any conflict between America and England.* [Cheers.]

THE PEACE NEWS IN PARIS.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 10.

Considering the intense excitement and fierce ebullitions of wrath, hatred, and the display of zeal for Liberty or for Slavery that the arrest of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL has occasioned here and in England, the latest intelligence from this United States has been received with a calmness quite surprising. The only manner in which this phase of public feeling can be accounted for is, that the pro-Federalists have worn out their nervous energy in resisting the pro-Slavery party when the latter was trying to incite Europe into a war with America, and that the friends of the Confederates are so disappointed at the defeat their plans have experienced by the decision of Mr. SEWARD, as to have no other resource than hiding in silence their mortification. The first news that arrived in France from Queenstown of the decision of the United States Government on the *San Jacinto* affair was received at about 11 P. M., at the Tuileries, just as a quadrille was being formed in which the Emperor and Empress took part. When the substance of the dispatch was communicated to the former, he said to some Americans forming a group near him *that he almost felt he could congratulate them on the favorable turn events had taken.* Subsequently, when their Majesties were walking round the ball-room, to address by bow, smile, or gracious word, their numerous guests, in passing an American lady, whose husband is on intimate terms at the Tuileries, the Imperial EUGENE turned round and said: "*Ah, Madame* ——, *we have received such good news from America that I can with difficulty refrain from expressing all the pleasure it has afforded me.*" The lady to whom these kind words were spoken, says they were uttered in a tone that bespoke emotion and the deepest sympathy; and that the Empress, who is very impulsive, only expressed what she really felt.

THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE ANOTHER SOURCE OF DANGER.

The *Scotsman* describes a new "American difficulty" which is now beginning to loom, not in the distance, but quite at hand." That journal, which has usually correct information, says:

"It is known that, several months ago, France urged this British Government to join her in recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and disregarding the blockade. *We hear, from good sources, that the French Government has renewed that request, and is pushing it with much eagerness; and it is considered certain that, when the French Chambers meet on the 27th inst., there will be such expressions of French opinion as will bring the question into, at least a critical position, and, in all probability, give much offence to the Americans.* There exists in London an active and growing party, including many M. P.'s, having for its object an immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy, on certain understood terms. This party is in communication with the *quasi* representatives of the South in London, and gives out that it sees its way to a des

war upon the Northern States. Considering everything, England will find that it is not to her interest to remain longer neutral in the American conflict.

But what is the use of talking about impending eventualities? Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL are at liberty, and all the rest is secondary. Was not the liberation of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL worth the trouble of expending a few millions, of sending to sea a thousand vessels, manned by 120,000 sailors, and armed with 12,000 guns, enough, in fine, to overturn the world?

There is no change of policy behind this formidable apparatus; the friends of peace will continue to issue "addresses," and their propaganda will but redouble. If we have any demend to make of Portugal, and England should say to us: "It is with me that you have to deal," we will quietly proceed, as in 1858, and England will not say one word.

Has not the result which she has labored for with so much zeal and so many sacrifices been obtained? Have not Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL been given up to her?

From the Presse.

The surrender of MASON and SLIDELL is an official fact. A note from the Foreign-Office, communicated to the English journals, announces that the Government of the United States consents to surrender the prisoners when and where it may please England. It does not yet appear that Mr. LINCOLN has accompanied his sensible decision with any declaration destined to consecrate the rights of neutrals and the right of asylum. The principle appealed to by him, it we are to depend upon the dispatches, is that of superior force. The United States decline making war, not because they recognize the justice of England's demands, but because they are not in a condition to do so. We hope that the question will not rest there; since it has been opened, it must be settled. Civilization must be secured from any sudden blow like that of the *San Jacinto*, which so greatly prejudices the interests of all. France, at the very opening of the disoute between England and America, boldly took her stand in favor of right and principle. It is to this initiative of hers that we still appeal in order that she may obtain for those rights and those principles which she has defended, a consecration such that they may hereafter be inviolable. Had the act of Capt. WILKES been committed against the vessel of a State possessing no maritime power, would the reparation have been the same? This is a question that may still be asked; it must be made impossible for the future. In order that the rights belonging to all may be respected, the rule must be established that, hereafter, those who violate them shall be responsible for their offence, not to a separate State alone, but to the whole world.

From the Patrie.

We think somewhat as the *Times* does, when it admits that England has returned to the same position in relation to the Confederate States which it held previous to the capture of MASON and SLIDELL.

In a purely political point of view, this is true. But, if we examine the consequences of the conflict, the moral and material consequences that is to say, on the one side, the resentments excited, the chafings of national self-love, and the violent language interchanged in the polemics of the newspapers; and on the other, the numerous military preparations made by both parties, and chiefly by England—we perceive that the *Trent* affair has created a state of things that must inevitably precipitate a solution of the great question raised by the separation of the United States.

This question was laid down in Europe at the commencement of the struggle between North and South. Treated in all its phases and points of view, it should by this time have been reduced to its simplest terms: The recognition of the South by the European Powers.

Under the imminent menace of an Anglo-American war, we, for our part, did not hesitate to speak out. It was easy to foresee the measure which England would adopt in commencing hostilities. That measure is not called for, to-day, by strategical necessity. Is it the less so by political and commercial necessities?

Such is, evidently, the question the *Times* asked itself on receiving the news of the surrender of the *San Jacinto* prisoners; and it is the one we, too, now ask.

In reasoning thus, we are not thinking of any allusion to the numerous chances of disagreement which the New-York journals have seen fit to look forward to, in the future. It cannot be disputed that, in the existing state of affairs, facts equivalent to the overhauling of the *Trent* may arise and lead to fresh quarrels. But, let us consider things entirely apart from any eventual acts of violence and the position of England, of France and of Europe, in fine, in relation to the American States now engaged in fratricidal conflict appears to us as grave, both politically and commercially, as it was two months ago.

Recovering from the excitement caused by the *Trent* affair, the English journals are assuredly about to adopt the reasoning held by us, here. At what conclusion will they arrive? That is something we shall not be long in ascertaining, and that, too, is now the last word in the solution of the American question.

From the Presse.

It is to the circular of M. THOUVENEL that the honor of the pacific termination of the difficulty provoked by the incident of the *Trent* chiefly belongs. Paying no attention to the timid counsels of those who advised an egotistical abstinence, on its part, from any interference; disdaining the insinuations of those who sought to induce it to accept, purely and simply, the violation of the right of asylum committed by the *San Jacinto*, so that it might turn such a precedent to its own account, an opportunity occurring; deaf to the instigation of the more or less outspoken enemies of liberty, who urged it to place itself in a hostile attitude toward the English people, the French Government has not deserted the cause which is at once the cause of honor, and of the principles it has always sustained. This, the only worthy policy, has also been found to be the most skillful too, and to-day the whole world coincides in rendering it full justice.

"Had not France repulsed certain advances," says the *Times*; "had the note of M. THOUVENEL not been sent, the surrender of the prisoners would certainly not have taken place."

From the Débats.

The outburst of joy which broke forth in London, on the receipt of this intelligence, and of which the English journals convey to us the evidence, shows us to what extent England feared the war, after having, too precipitately, perhaps, adopted the course of conduct calculated to render it inevitable. England does not only use the language of national pride well satisfied; she draws long breaths, like one who feels a terrible load shaken from his breast. The *Morning Post*, lodged, affects a little coolness and diplomatic indifference. "We hope," it says, "that this tardy reparation is accompanied with suitable apologies."

But the *Times*, that instant and accurate echo of public opinion, glides lightly over the matter of apology, and, quite content to see the bugbear of a naval war dispelled, is in the mood to blame it. We reproduce, according to the telegraphic dispatches, the expressive article of the *Times*. Its language is at once joyous, worthy moderate and discreet.

From the Courrier du Havre.

Now, the honor of England is satisfied; is her purse also? It has been estimated that the preparations alone for eventual war with America have cost England at least three millions of pounds sterling without firing a shot. The *games of Mars*, cost dearly, even when they have no tragic issue. Yet, in this sum of three millions of pounds are assuredly not included the depreciations of value which American securities have undergone in the hands of English capitalists threatened with bankruptcy by their transatlantic creditors, in case of war.

At this moment, England finds herself in a position very similar to that of a restaurateur who has prepared a superb banquet for a wedding which is broken off just as the guests are on their way to the table. The restaurateur, that he may not lose his time, trouble and expense, cudgels his brain to see whom he can get to eat his good things. Let us hope that the similarity will not go quite so far but that John Bull, after having spent three millions sterling in getting up a *dish in his own style* for Brother Jonathan, will make up his mind to eat it privately, at home, after having positively learned that Brother Jonathan has no appetite for it at this moment.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA AS MARITIME POWERS.

From the Opinion Nationale, Jan. 7.

We said ten days ago: "It may be that President LINCOLN, notified in time by the circular of our Minister of Foreign Affairs, will make up his mind to surrender the prisoners, and thus deprive England of every pretext for war."

The last news has given a greater air of probability to the hypothesis we laid down ten days ago. Although this news does not appear so decisive to us as it is considered by the majority of the public, we still ask for nothing better than the realization of those hopes of peace which it creates.

Granted, then, that the *Trent* affair is settled in an amicable manner. But, this incident has called up a question of maritime law, the solution of which, after so great a peril, can no longer be deferred. The right of search, with its complications in reference to articles prohibited and contraband of war, has too long, to the damage of neutrals, prevailed over the French principle so clearly and precisely expressed in the words: "The flag covers the goods."

The *Trent* affair will have, at least, had the advantage of obliging the maritime powers to restore to consideration the principle of the inviolability of the flag which has, for too long a period, been left in oblivion.

We do not think that England refuses to discuss the question; we know, at all events, by the Circular of M. THOUVENEL that it has been laid down by France, and everything indnces us to believe that the United States will adhere to it as they have done hitherto.

After the solution of the affair, and the settlement of the difficulty of maritime law involved in it, commercial relations which were interrupted for a moment, recommence, and the Marine Insurance Companies cease to impose exceptional war risks.

But will all be terminated then? and will there exist no other cause of conflict between England and America?

We are certainly inclined to hope so, but it is impossible for us to suppose it.

The same race lives on both sides of the ocean. The English will not easily renounce a schema so expensively prepared, and the Americans will not readily, forget the danger which has threatened them so closely. The English will not, probably, disarm; but the Americans certainly *will arm!*

A year ago, the latter had no regular army; now, they have seven hundred thousand men under arms. They have no military marine; but, ere six months shall have passed, they will have a formidable one. England knows this well. Will she, then, give the United States time to overcome their intestine war, and prepare themselves for war outside?

Already, the most frightful symptoms are manifesting themselves in the South. Terror, it is said, reigns at New-Orleans. Five hundred houses have been burnt at Charleston: the torch is the signal of insurrection to the slaves. Ah! may God spare these brethren who have become enemies—whom not even the divine sentiment of liberty could conciliate—from the chastisement they merit!

A partisan, as we are, of the abolition of Slavery, we cannot believe that it will bring a blessing, if acquired at the expense of conflagration, massacre and ruin.

Should the servile war extend, will the armaments of England have been altogether foreign to it? One thing is certain, that the Northern States have, hitherto, energetically put away from them this poisoned weapon in their contest with the South.

But, assailed by the menaces of England, at the very moment when they are loyally resisting the Southern rebellion, there are few Americans who will not exclaim, "Let us finish this!"

It will be said that we are invoking war. By no means! We are anxious, on the contrary, to find some means of preventing it, and we see no other, to speak frankly, than the *veto* of France, the *Trent* affair being put aside. But, upon what pretext can we prevent England from interfering in the United States, should servile warfare break out in the Southern Confederation? We will then have to let her proceed, and there are many who will find fault should we not imitate her example.

But, is it hoped that the United States will allow themselves to be dismembered without saying or doing anything? Recognition of the South and violation of the blockade mean the inevitable dissolution of the great American Confederacy; no one doubts this; all have, at least, the presentiment of it.

We must, then, look on while this new power, which, notwithstanding its disorders and excesses, cherished in its bosom the saving principle of civil liberty and social enfranchisement, annihilates itself beneath the double weight of intestine and foreign warfare!

After having established the balance of power upon the seas, the United States, we are told, threatened to overthrow it to their own advantage. Who says this? England, who is in a fair way to lose her maritime supremacy, and who desires to regain it.

We shall be reproached with flatly taking part against England and for the United States. Good Heavens! We lean toward the United States because England would like to annihilate them under the pretext of arresting their threatening development, and excessive pretensions. Were England menaced in her very existence as are the United States, to-day, who could reproach us for taking her part?

It is our conviction that England has designs against the existence of the United States; and the result, whatever it may be, of the *Trent* affair, cannot, in any degree, change our opinion on this point.

Is the amount expended by England in armaments, during the year, since the schism broke forth in America, very accurately known? A subsidy of three hundred million (francs) for the navy was voted in the month of March last; the expenses of the navy and the army together, have been raised to the enormous amount of seven hundred and sixty-five millions, (francs,) and the funds of three thousand savings' banks have been put in requisition to give the finishing touch to these immense preparations. Will it do to have these formidable armaments fall back upon the hands of England for want of opportunity to use them? It was only to have herself respected, then, and for no other purpose, that she will have sent thirty thousand men to Canada; that she will have crammed her numberless vessels with cannon, and beaten the call to arms high and low among her maritime population?

Such demonstrations cost too much, according to our ideas, to go for nothing. The English understand the value of money too well to waste it on the pitiful gratification of wounded pride; and if this prodigious accumulation of military force had not been made in view of the United States, we should have reason to be still much more uneasy et it.

History presents us no example of an aristocracy so admirably and powerfully organized as the English aristocracy, and which has so worthily maintained itself at the full height of every occasion, whether good or bad. Peace and war have ever been in its hands a means of government, and a convenient attribute of its position. A nation exacting in its demands, both at home and abroad, was to be satisfied. The British aristocracy has provided for this necessity with a truly admirable comprehension of its mission, in one place by requirements fulfilled, and in another by ambitious yearnings gratified.

But, to-day, whether it be that the adherents have grown or the masters declined in power, the equilibrium is visibly disturbed in their domain.

The English aristocracy, Whig or Tory, alike, has none but senile representatives in the conduct of public affairs; and, for nearly twenty years past, it has been unable to recruit its forces with either a PITT or a Sir ROBERT PEEL.

Still, for it, the necessity for action exists, if it would not let itself be swamped. If it permit this, it is lost. England has other species of wretchedness to guage than the miseries of ages in Ireland. An issue for these social ulcers must be found, since they cannot be eradicated.

The cotton crisis is but one phase of the evil—it is not the germ of it.

Peace no longer suffices the English; for the markets of the world are daily growing narrower before them, owing to the effects of competition, and they feel ill at ease, and jeopardized at every point where they do not rule as masters.

What is happening in reference to cotton has proved this, thoroughly.

Pacific agitation would assuredly ruin the English oligarchy; military agitation may save it. It is in a war then that it will seek safety.

Would to God that events may occur to contradict us!

The Rival American War Vessels in Southampton Water.

Correspondence of the London News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Her Majesty's ship *Argus* has been placed at the service of Capt. PATAY, R. N., the Admiralty Superintendent here, for the poupose of conveying dispatches to the *Dauntless* frigate, and other purposes rendered necessary by the presence of the Confederate and Federal war steamers *Nashville* and *Tuscarora* in our waters. The *Argus* is stationed at the mouth of the docks.

It is now believed that the mysterious movement of the *Tuscarora* yesterday, in leaving her moorings, was a ruse to prevent the *Nashville* from getting under weigh for 24 hours, since, the former having left, the latter could not start for a day a night afterwards. Southampton, it is said, will be the headquarters of the *Tuscarora* for a year or two. It is understood that the orders of the *Tuscarora* are never to lose sight of the *Nashville* for a longer period then is absolutely necessary; to blockade her in Southampton, and if she once leavee to chase her as long as she is at sea. It is thought that the *Tuscarora* would not have such particular charge of a feebly-armed ship like the *Nashville*, when it is known where a dangerous ship like the *Sumter* is, if some other Federal man-of-war is not on the lookout for the daring privateer. Some of the guns of the *Tuscarora* are nearly 11 feet in length. Both Captains, PAOAIM and CRAVEN, have each a son, an officer, on board their respective ships. The Royal Mail steamer *Seine* brought very few passengers yesterday, Americans being afraid to travel on account of the *Trent* affair, and because Federal and Confederate war-ships are in the track of the English mail packets. At St. Thomas the Federal man-of-war *Quaker City* would hold no communication with any one. Even the English Admiralty agents were not allowed on board. This conduct was pursued, it was understood, in order that the movements of the *Quaker City* in search of the Confederate privateer *Sumter* might be kept secret. This port is likely to be very shortly crowded with American warvessels, both Federals and Confederates, who will be watching each other, while British men-of-war will be watching both. Even the *Tuscarora* and the *Nashville* here impose a considerable expense on the British Government, as every movement of the belligerents has to be taken cognizance of and reported night and day.

A PANEGYRIC OF REBELLION—THE NASHVILLE AND TUSCARORA.

From the London Herald.

It is due to the Confederates to remark that they have carefully avoided, from the very first, any act likely to annoy, inconvenience or embarrass our Government. The *Nashville* or the *Sumter* had just the same right to search British ships that may appear, as the *San Jacinto*; but they have not done so. They might, if they pleased, have lain in wait for American vessels coming out of our harbors, with just the same right, and no more, than the Federal corvette now watching for the *Nashville* at Southampton, but they have not attempted anything of the kind. *Their conduct throughout has been marked by a strict observance of all those rules of international courtesy and of civilized warfare which their enemies have systematically violated.* While the Federal ships have been hunting in every direction for individual citizens of the Confederate States, with a view to seize and treat them as rebels, the *Sumter* and *Nashville* have released all the captives taken by them in American prizes. While the army of Gen. MCCLELLAN has distinguished itself *by burning undefended villages, destroying property, and murdering unarmed men, without any attempt on the part of its officers, or of the Government, to maintain discipline or to punish the marauders, the Confederate Generals have promptly repressed the abominable, but, under the circumstances, very natural practice of shooting the sentries of the invading force. In short, the North have carried on the war by sea like pirates and by land like savages; the South, like a civilized people, maintaining, even in a struggle for existence, the forbearance and courtesy which distinguish regular warfare from the murderous conflicts of barbarians.* It is not to be tolerated, therefore, that within British jurisdiction the former should be allowed to encroach upon the recognized usages of nations to the injury of the latter. England has refused to interfere in the quarrel at all; it would be most unworthy of her now passively to allow the violation of her neutrality by the stronger of the two parties to the prejudice of the weaker; to betray the duties of hospitality toward the countrymen of Commodore TATNALL in favor of the countrymen of Capt. WILKES.

THE VERY LATEST PER ANGLO-SAXON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO LONDONDERRY.]

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 17.

The *Tuscarora*, after a day's absence from Southampton, during which she steamed through the Needles, has again returned.

Notwithstanding the rumored sale of the *Nashville*, she continued to fly the Confederate flag. No sale has been registered at the Admiralty.

BERLIN, Friday, Jan. 17.

It is reported that England has no objection to examine the question of guarantee for the rights of neutrals by diplomatic correspondence, but would he opposed to a Congress on the question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Jan. 11.

An Imperial Hatti hee been read at the Porte promising immediate financial reforms. The payment of all official salaries is stopped until March. The system of farming out the taxes is resumed.

Bulgarian emigrants in Russia are ill treated, and universally desire to return.

Many wrecks, and great loss of life, are reported in the Black Sea. PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The *Moniteur* denies the report of an imminent rupture of diplomatic relations between Prussia and Denmark.

Commercial News by the Anglo-Saxon.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Jan. 26.

COTTON—Sales of three days, 19,000 bales; prices are easier, and the decline is stated at ⅛d.@⅛d. mostly on the Middling and lower qualities. Speculators and exporters took 10,000 bales.

STATE OF TRADE.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market is dull, with a downward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report Flour dull and declined 6d.@1s.; Wheat declined 1d.@2d.; Red Western, 11s.@12s.; Red Southern, 12s. 2d.@12s. 4d.; White Western, 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d.; White Southern, 12s. 9d.@13s. 3d. CORN easier; Mixed, 31s.@31s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork tending downward. Bacon still declining; sales at 38s.@40s. Lard nominal. Tallow easier; sales at 49s.

PRODUCE—Sugar quiet but steady. Rice—sales small. Coffee steady. Ashes flat; Pots 30s., Pearls 35s. Resin quiet and tending downward; common 13s. 3d. @13s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 74s.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 16.

WHEAT dull and 2s. lower. FLOUR heavy at 1s. decline. SODAR quiet but steady. COFFEE firm and unchanged. RICE dull and drooping. TALLOW quiet at 48s. 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central Shares, 43⅛@42¼ discount; Erie Shares, 27⅛@28⅜.

MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Wednesday et 93@93⅛ for Money.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 17.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 40,000 beles. Prices have declined ⅛d. @⅜d. per lb., the greater decline being on the lower qualities. Speculators took 17,500, exporters 8,000 bales. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 5,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull and unchanged. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans.....14⅛d. Middling Orleans...13⅛d.
Fair Mobiles.....13⅛d. Middling Mobiles...12⅝d.
Fair Uplands.....13⅜d. Middling Uolands..12½d.

The stock is estimated at 567,000 bales, including 235,000 American.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour steady. Wheat active, and has an upward tendency. Corn quiet, but steady.

PROVISIONS quiet but steady.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 17.

Consols for money 93¼.

Illinois Central Shares 43⅛@42½ discount; Erie Shares, 28; New-York Central Shares, 71@73.

The bullion in the Bank has increased £245,000.

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE EXPEDITION—THE WHEREABOUTS OF GEN. SMITH'S COMMAND—AFFAIRS AT PADUCAH—A DESERTER FROM THE REBELS AT CLARKSVILLE—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS, ETC.

CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 24, 1862.

Since my last, I have been up the Ohio, as far as Paducah, to obtain, if possible, some information of the missing command of Gen. SMITH. It will be remembered that Gen. SMITH started from Paducah at the same time that Gens. MCCLERNAND, GRANT and PAYNE left Cairo; and by many it is thought that it was the intention of the leaders to concentrate their forces upon some middle ground, and thereafter conduct operations in common. Whether Gen. SMITH failed to find the road leading to Gen. GRANT, or whether Gen. GRANT missed the route leading to Gen. SMITH—whether tha former lost his way generally, or whether tha latter lost *his*, is more than I can tell; it is only known that Gen. GRANT *did* succeed in retracing his advance from Fort Jefferson and Cairo while Gen. SMITH still wanders among the woody, muddy, perplexing labyrinths of Kentucky.

I found that only one man connected with Gen. SMITH had returned, and he stated that he did not know where they had been nor what they had been after, nor when the main body would be likely to return, although it was generally thought that the command was on its way back, and would probably reach Paducah last night or to-day. They met no body of the enemy, had burned some houses, destroyed and confiscated a quantity of other kinds of secession property, and arrested a few rebels who were foolish enough to stay at home instead of taking their shotguns and joining the rebels at Columbus. This is, in substance, all of the fruits of the Grand Expedition, as gathered by the left wing under Gen. SMITH.

Paducah is a beautiful little place, of some eight thousand inhabitants, and is situated at the point where the Tennessee River debouches into the Ohio. Anticipating an attack by the rebels from the direction of the Tennessee River, a strong fort has been erected, and now is nearly completed. It is called Fort Anderson—in honor, I suppose, of the hero of Sumter—and is situated on the bank of the Ohio about a mile below tha Tennessee. It surrounds a handsome building, now used as a marine hospital, and is mounted with guns, sufficient in quantity and weight to sink in twenty minutes all the rebel gunboats this side of the Gulf. The weather at Paducah affords a very agreeable contrast to that of more northern latitudes—the air was mild and balmy, the sun as brilliant and genial as in Spring-time, the streets dry and almost dusty. The soldiers are mightily pleased with the location, as well they may be, for certainly a more pleasant one does not exist. The regulations are very strict in regard to the selling of liquors. Yet, in spite of all this, a fair share of those garrisoning the place were as happy as men usually are who have their "kege full" of that delectable compound retailed to soldiers under the name and style of "whisky."

On our way back we were joined by a young deserter, from Clarksville, on the Cumberland River. He is a boy aged only thirteen years, and is the son of a widow living in Carlinsville, Ill. Being poor, she gave tha boy to a man in Kentucky, who promised to "bring him up," educate him, &c., until of age, in consideration of such return as he could make in the way of labor. Some six weeks since his master joined the rebel army, taking young JORDAN along as a body-servant. He remained with them about four weeks, and then ran away, and succeeded in reaching Paducah after traveling and begging about two weeks. The officers at Padocah passed him to Cairo, and from this place he will probably be sent to his mother. He is a boy of great intelligence and observation for one so young; he brought considerable important information, and submitted to a rigid examination without contradicting himself in the slightest particular. Clarksville is situated some twenty miles from the north border of Tennessee, on the Cumberland River, and nearly southwest from Bowling-Green. At present there is a force stationed there of six Tennessee regiments, and several battalions, and sixty-day men from tha same and other States. They are generally well-armed, and have an ample supply of ammunition, clothing and food. Two gunboats, the *Zena* and *Straggler*, have just been completed. They are cased in iron, and carry each eight guns, from thirty-twos rifled to sixty-fours.

Here in Cairo things are but little changed, save that hourly additions are being made to the already vast corps of newspaper correspondents. This accumulation of reporters here has grown to be a positive nuisance. You meet a reporter at every step—they block up the avenues to headqueriers, a reporter is attached to every button on the coat of every official—they are constantly appealing for passes, horses, saddles, blankets, news, copies of official papers, a look into private letters and for things, in short, whose use and extent are only appreciated by omniscience. Fain would I deal tenderly with that profession of which I am such an unworthy member, but in the present case to forbear to say something is impossible. If one would be convinced of what an utter humbug the present system of corresponding is composed of, he need only to refer to the telegraphic "specials" which occupy the columns of almost any paper in direct *rapport* with this point. The slightest movement of troops is instantly magnified into something of gigantic importance, the next day it is contradicted, to be followed the day after by a lie, more astounding, if possible, than that of the first. The public has a right to demand that this combination of irresponsible shallowness, sensational lying and idiocy be put a stop to—that newspapers put men here who have brains enough to judge to some slight extent of the true character of the most common events, and who are not constantly leading their readers in the dark mazes of the falsehood and stupidity in which they themselves are constantly wandering.

So pertinacious and many are the applications by reporters to the Government for transportation, news, &c., that officials have become disgusted, and now a special exception is made in almost every undertaking against this class. The old stagers—officers who have been here a few months—very generally turn the first corner at sight of a reporter. Others—those who are just entering the department, and who are anxious to see something concerning "the gentlemanly and efficient Colonel Blank, of the Four Hundredth Blank"—are more pliable, and from them the pertinacious usually succeed in extracting the few favors that are now granted to the corps. A reform is needed in this department more than any other.

The assertion that the late movement in Kentucky was to effect an extended reconnoissance in the vicinity of Columbus is simply sheer nonsense, and is, as it deserves to be, laughed at by every one here who has learned of such a construction. Of exactly such a kind is the statement that the enemy fled from Camp Beauregard at the approach of our troops, leaving their tents and baggage. There is not a particle of truth in either statement, and most particularly so in the case of the last; nor is there in the one that our forces penetrated within four miles of Columbus, driving in the rebel pickets, and such other palpable nonsense. I have no desire to detract one iota from the measure of merit to which our troops are entitled, but it is entirely too bad that the pabulum of the public should be composed wholly of such nutrageous, barefaced falsehoods. This, again, is the result of that system of reporting which, magnifying some unimportant movement into one of consequence, is obliged to follow it up with some monstrous exaggeration, in order to satisfy public expectation.

Troops this afternoon are being transferred from Fort Holt, opposite here, to Smithland—a point on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Cumberland River. It is about ten miles from Paducah, and as being the base of operations against the country along the Cumberland, is a place of considerable importance. Three regiments, the Twenty-eighth and Fifty-second Illinois, and Seventh Iowa, have left here for Smithland this afternoon, and it is probable more will soon follow—making in all, including those already there, a force sufficient both for offensive and defensive operations. I shall probably go up there to-morrow, and will then be able to give more particulars in relation to the force and its objects.

Among the curiosities here is the model of a new projectile, invented by Capt. CARSON, of whom some mention was made in a former letter from this point. It is intended to secure the rotary motion now given, to missiles by rifled bores, by a process infinitely cheaper, and which is yet quite as, if not more effective. In outward appearance, the ball is generally conical, like the Minié, or "slug" projectile. Passing through it lengthwise, are four holes, which do not go straight through, but twist slightly in their passage, so that when thrown forward the inner sides of the apertures act against the air so as to produce a rotary motion.

The principle involved is precisely that which produces motion in a windmill—the inner surfaces of the passages acting against the air, as the wind does against the arms of the mill.

Experiments have been conducted with small balls, with a result in the highest degree satisfactory—the balls fired from a smooth-bore musket obtaining a range greater even than that of Minié balls fired from a grooved rifle. Experiments on a larger scale will probably now take place, and the applicability of the new projectile for smooth-bore artillery be thoroughly tested. Competent military men speak of its capacity with great confidence, and predict that it will effect a complete revolution in the use of projectiles.

This afternoon a gunboat, bearing a flag of truce, under charge of Col. WEBSTER, of the Ordnance Department, went down to Columbus. The object, I believe, was to send down some prisoner, whose name I did not learn, and if possible, at the same time, to affect some arrangement whereby the family of a man named FLANDERS, who lately reached here from New-Orleans, may be permitted to join him at the North. The party on the boat going down was very select—consisting of Col. WEBSTER, Ex-Adjt.-Gen. MATTHEWS, of Illinois, and several ladies. No gentlemen or reporters were permitted to accompany the boat, hence the world will generally be in darkness relative to the details of the trip. It is to be hoped that the ladies enjoyed the expedition. They have but few recreations at this dull place, and it is no more than right that they should be occasionally treated by Uncle Sam to a small boating or other excursion, in which they can be secure at once from the intrusion of gentlemen and the vulgar impertinences of reporters. Such amenities in the midst of "war's desolations" are like violets near a snowbank—all the prettier from the contrast.

The gunboat fleet is a little nearer completion—and but little—than it was last week. The great trouble is a want of men. The boats could be easily made ready for active service in a week, yet would be of but little use without a much larger force of sailors. Bounties, and the slow process of enlistment, seem to effect nothing; it will be necessary to resort to some more summary way of filling up the vacancies. Probably not less than from five to eight hundred men are needed before the force will be fully up to its necessary strength.

The work on the *Benton* slowly approaches completion. A little more work on the pilot-house, and she will be as impervious to shell or shot as though a bank of solid iron. Owing to her immense weight, the machinery is found to be not as powerful as it should be—but, even as it is, she will be entirely effective for any service not requiring a speed greater than four or five miles an hour.

Lieut. NATHANIEL C. BRYANT, of the United States Navy, has been appointed to the command of the gunboat *Cairo*. Lieut. BRYANT, although a young man, comparatively, has been twenty-four years in the service, during which time he has served in almost every quarter of the globe. He will make a most efficient officer.

The burning of O'NEILL'S Mills, near Blandville, Ky., by order of Gen. GRANT, is deemed, at least, a case of great hardship. He was to a great extent forced by the Secessionists to work for them, under penalty that his mills should be burned if he did not. During the late expedition, Gen. GRANT and others shared his hospitality, which was dealt out to them in no niggardly measure. After being the guest of a man, it seemed severe to turn about immediately, and reduce him and a large family to absolute beggary.

GALWAY.

Couches for the Hospitals.

Surgeon-Gen. FINLEY has sent to the hospitals at Washington a newly-invented spring couch, which is intended to take the place of the old fashioned slat cot or bedsteed. This new bed is equally adapted to camps and hospitals, and can be taken apart and tied up almost in a man's handkerchief. The bottom is made of thin slats of pine of the smoothest quality, which are provided with elastic springs of finely tempered metal, which yield comfortably to the pressure of the sick or wounded. These couches will require only a very light mattress, weighing four pounds, thus dispensing with the heavy straw or hair mattress, generators of malaria or fever, and giving beside a much more comfortable bed to the soldier.

It is only by the merest accident that the public or the Press ever hear of any one of the many sources of health and comfort which the regular Medical Bureau of the army is constantly providing for the sick. The Medical Staff is so quiet and unostentatious in its operations, that people who judge of the merits of others only in comparison to the noise they make, would be led to think it idle and careless. Were it not that the information is furnished us through a patient who has made trial of one of these beds, their being in use would remain a secret known principally to those who used them. The Staff cannot publish voluminous pamphlets reflecting glory upon itself. Its duty is to do its work and report only to the heads of the Government. It should not be thus confined in its reports. Congress should order the printing, at some regular period, of reports from the Surgeon-General's Bureau, so that the people may know all that is done by the Medical Staff for the health of the troops.

THE VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

SCENES ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has a large amount of interesting matter regarding the recent victory in Kentucky. One correspondent gives the following description of scenes subsequent to the battle:

My first inquiry was for the Kentucky Twelfth: but no one could tell me where they were, or what part they had taken in the action. Only one dead man had been brought in. The body laid upon the ground in front of one of the Minnesota tents, surrounded by some twenty soldiers. It had been stripped of all the clothing except the pants, and two soldiers were busy in washing off the mud with which it had been covered. It was almost as white and transparent as the most delicate wax-work. The fatal wound was in the breast, and was evidently made by a pistol ball, as it could be easily covered with the end of my finger. There was another wound upon the inside of his right arm above the elbow, and still another glancing wound a little above the hip. This was ZOLLICOFFER! He whose name had so long been a terror to men who loved their country, on the banks of the Cumberland. With some doubts in my mind at the time as to whether this was really the body of the rebel chief, I turned away to visit the field of battle.

The hospital tents had been hastily pitched in a small open field at the cross roads, and along the edge of the woods skirting the south side of this field were the first marks of the storm of destruction which had raged so fearfully an hour before. Nearly through the middle of the field is the road leading to Mill Springs, in a south or southwesterly direction. I entered the woods on the east side of this road. Along the edge of the open field lay the bodies of four or five of our men. As I advanced into the woods, the marks of cannon shot could be seen on every side, but I saw none of those marks nearer than twenty feet from the ground; nor did I see a dead or wounded man who had been struck with a cannon shot. Dr. CLIFFE, ZOLLICOFFER'S Brigade Surgeon, afterwards told me that among all their wounded, so far as they had come to, only one had been injured by artillery, and he had lost his arm. Passing through the woods from the first open field, a distance of nearly half a mile, we reach another open, half-cleared field on the left of the road. In this field there stands some deadened timber, many large stumps and trees, some of the latter having been cut down, and some fallen from decay. In this field the ground is quite steep, with a southern descent to near the centre of the field, and then rises as rapidly till you reach the woods on the south. In the eastern part of this field is a log house and barn and an apple orchard. Eighty-five dead rebels lay in this field, which, by way of distinction, I will call the "old field." Further on, and to the right of the road, is the cornfield where the brave Indiana Tenth suffered so severely. In the woods and along the road the scene was dreadful. One body was placed in a sitting posture, with the back leaning against a tree, the hands crossed in his lap, his eyes partly open, and lips slightly parted. The ball had entered his left breast, just above the region of the heart. Another laid upon his side, with head and arms thrown back; the ball had cut away a part of his skull over his left eye. Among a score or more of our own noble dead, I saw not one badly-mangled body, like those which I saw at Vienna.

My own brave boy was either among the slain or pursuing the flying foe. In which of these positions I might find him I knew not. I could possibly enjoy no higher honor than in the sacrifice of self, if held dear, for the salvation of my country. With all the anxieties common to parents, I searched for his well-known countenance among the slain. So close was the resemblance in many cases, that my pulse quickened and my brain began to reel. I remembered that he wore a pair of boots of peculiar make, and before I looked in the face of a corpse, I looked at the boots, till at last I felt confident I had found what I sought. I looked again and again before I dared to let my eyes rest upon the face. There was a mark—not on his. I passed on in haste, but suddenly felt compelled to stop once more; against a tree, leaned back in the most classic composure, was the fairest and most beautiful countenance I ever saw in death. No female complexion could be more spotless. The silky locks of wavy auburn hair fell in rich profusion upon fair temples and a faultless forehead. Some friendly hand had parted his garments, baring his breast, from which the red current of life flowed out, and had bathed his temples, which were still warm, but had ceased to throb forever. Among the wounded of our men, it was really comforting to see with what patient heroism they bore their pains. I said to one poor fellow, with a shattered leg, "You must be in great pain; can I do anything for you?" He said, "There are others worse off than me; when they are carried in, you can tell them where I am if you please." Another man had a ball through his right hand, breaking two of the bones. He had done it up himself with a wet bandage, and with his other hand was carrying one corner of a stretcher with a wounded man. Carrying another corner of the same stretcher, was a man with his head and face covered with blood. He said he was not hurt at all; he had only lost a large piece of his hat, and a small piece of his scalp.

In the "old fields" among the rebels, some of the scenes were horrid and revolting in the extreme. A large number of the dead were shot in the head. One was shot directly in the eye, and the brain was oozing from the wound. Five dead and one wounded lay behind one log; all but the wounded one were shot in the head. One rebel had a ball through his neck which had destroyed the power of speech—though I don't think his wound was mortal. Several of the dead were old and gray-headed men. A dark-complexioned man with a heavy black beard, who said he was from Mississippi, was lying on the ground with a broken thigh. He was stern and sullen—he had only one favor to ask—that was that some one of us would kill him. I said to him, "We will soon take you to the surgeon, and do all we can to relieve you, for we are satisfied you have been deceived by wicked men, and do not know what you have been doing." To which he meekly replied—"That is possible." A young man, quite a boy, begged me not to let the Lincolnites kill him. An elderly man sat with his back against a stump with a ball directly through the centre of the head at the base of the brain. There was a ghastly grin upon his countenance—his eyes were stretched widely open and staring wildly into vacancy, while his breath was rapid, deep and heavy. His was a living death, for he was senseless. A lad of 14, with a mashed ankle, protested his innocence and begged to be taken care of. He said he was pressed into the service and had never fired a gun at a Union man, and never would. Numbers of rebels made to effect the same declaration.

I left these fields of human suffering with feelings such as I never before experienced. The freshness of death seemed to fill the whole atmosphere. It was a scene which a man needs only to look upon once in his lifetime in order to occupy all his power of reflection. Following the wake of our victorious and pursuing army, the roads, adjoining fields and woods were strewn with blankets, knapsacks, haversacks, hats, boots, shoes, guns, cartridge-boxes, broken wagons, &c., as perfect a scene of destruction as can well be imagined. I soon came up with our rear guard, and reached the advance column about 2 o'clock P. M.

Our forces reached within a mile of the enemy's works about 4½ P. M. It needed but small discrimination to see that they would make but a feeble resistance. It might have been good generalship, but certainly was bad common sense, to leave the assault upon the rebel works till morning. They evidently had removed all their artillery but two pieces when we opened upon them, and had their works been attacked at once, the steamboat and warehouse, with its stores, and 4,000 prisoners, might have been secured.

The most of the men had little or nothing to eat from early on Saturday morning till they bivouacked near the enemy's works on Sunday night. Rations of crackers, sugar and potatoes were given out, and the boys busied themselves in roasting potatoes till a late hour. I laid down upon the ground in the same mess with Cols. HOSKINS, WOLFORD and CLAY, Surgeon RICHARDSON and others. Fortunately, the night was not c

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL TROVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

DODWORTH'S HALL—HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our dispatches end correspondence from Fortress Monroe contain some additional intelligence from the Burnside Expedition. Everything, at last accounts, was progressing quite favorably. The pleasant weather now prevailing in that region has enabled the water and tugboats delayed at Hempton Roads to proceed to Hatteras Inlet, where the services of the tugs will be of the greatest value. An official dispatch has also been received at the Navy Department from Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, which represents everything to be progressing favorably. He anticipates being soon "at the enemy."

Our dispatches from Missouri indicate that a considerable army of National troops is concentrating at Lebanon, about forty miles from Springfield, with the purpose of marching on that place to force PRICE and his rebel horde either to fight or to leave the State. Gen. CURTIS and Staff have left Rolla, to join the army in the field, and Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS is already with the advance. Gen. SIGEL had also, at last accounts, reached Rolla from St. Louis, and was preparing to go forward with the expedition. We may soon look for stirring news from Southwest Missouri.

Our correspondent on board the steam-transport *Cahawba*, which arrived at Annapolis on the 28th inst., gives some interesting particulars relative to the sinking of the second stone fleet in Maffit's Channel, one of the entrances to Charleston Harbor. Operations were delayed by the stormy weather until Saturday, when the vessels were dismasted and sunk in the same manner as those in the main channel. They were towed to their places by the *Cahawba* and the *Marion*. There are now off Charleston on blockading duty, the gunboats *Pocahontas*, *Augusta*, *Alabama* and *Penguin*, and the bark *Roebuck*.

The official report of the killed and wounded at the battle of Mill Spring, Ky., states that 38 were killed and 134 wounded. Of the rebels 190 were buried on the field, and 74 wounded were cared for by the National surgeons.

Mr. FLANDERS, formerly Secretary of the New-Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, has succeeded in reaching Washington. He intends to give testimony before the Departments as to the state of existing feeling in New-Orleans. He seems to think that the Union sentiment of some of the people there has been entirely obliterated.

Capt. NYE and all of the crew, except one, of the wrecked steamer *City of New-York*, arrived in this City Wednesday morning. Capt. NYE makes a statement to the effect that, if the tow-boat *Ceres* had taken a line which he offered, the vessel might have been saved. He also relates other incidents connected with the wreck of the vessel.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *City of Washington* arrived here last evening, and the *Anglo-Saxon* at Portland, yesterday morning, bring four days' later news from Europe. The National gunboat *Tuscarora* was still at Southampton, watching the rebel steamer *Nashville*, and two English men-of-war were watching the movements of both of the American vessels. It was reported that the *Nashville* had been sold to an English shipowner.

The publication of the correspondence on the *Trent* affair had led to bitter strictures by the Press on Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch; but some of the journals, as will be seen, received it in a friendly spirit. We publish the diplomatic correspondence between Earl RUSSELL and Lord LYONS, on the subject, which completes the history of this affair for the present.

The English financial writers were indulging in gloomy forebodings for America under the suspension of specie payments. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had delivered a speech on the American question, according to which, the thinking men of England believe that this Government has undertaken a task beyond its power. He spoke in the most friendly manner, however, and deprecated war between England and America. Lord HENLEY and Mr. GILPIN, M. P., had delivered speeches opposed to England's assisting a Slave Confederation; but Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, M. P., thought that Slavery would be ameliorated when the South achieved independence.

The blockade was looming up in the eyes of English newspapers, as another American difficulty.

We give in full the views of the French Press on the various aspects of the great American question, which will be found deeply interesting to all who wish to watch the current of thought in France with reference to our affairs.

MASON and SLIDELL, were expected in England, and a good deal of interest was felt as to what reception they should get.

The Captain of the pirate *Sumter* had published a letter denying the imputation that his ship *was* a pirate.

The Moorish loan was regarded with so much favor that the bids had reached ten times the amount needed.

The French journals generally compliment the American Cabinet for their action in the *Trent* case.

The King of Prussia, in his speech, rejoiced at the happy issue of the Anglo-American difficulties.

The *Sumter* continued at the port of Cadiz.

It is reported in Berlin that England is willing to discuss the question of the rights of neutrals' but opposes a Congress on the subject.

The commercial news is unimportant.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a petition was presented from citizens of Iowa, for a general bankrupt law. A bill prohibiting the Coolie trade in American vessels was introduced. A resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the propriety of requiring captains of vessels sailing to foreign ports to take the oath of allegiance was adopted. The Secretary of War was authorized to procure from officers and soldiers, now prisoners with the rebels, allotments for the benefit of their families. The Secretary was also asked to furnish a tabular statement of all the vessels purchased or chartered for the Department since April, with the particulars relating to them. The Secretary of the Navy was asked for information relative to the ship *Franklin*, changed into a steamer. The resolution for printing five thousand copies of the eulogies of the late Senator BAKER was debated at considerable length, and was defeated—the disposition being to cut off all such expenses, now and hereafter. The Committee on Military Affairs was directed to inquire into the condition of all the Army Hospitals, and to report such measures as may be necessary to correct abuses. A bill was reported relating to the construction of a military road from Kentucky to Tennessee. Mr. BRIGHT'S case was then again considered, but not disposed of. The Senate held an Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, a memorial was read suggesting an appropriation for a National Cemetery in the District of Columbia, for the burial of soldiers, so that their remains could be hereafter reclaimed. It was referred to the Military Committee. The bill to pay the expenses incurred by the States in furnishing troops, etc., was debated, and laid on the table—83 to 42. A strong suspicion of fraud was the motive for this action. Consideration of the Treasury Note bill was further postponed until to-day. CHARLES H. ULTON, of the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia, was declared by the Committee on Elections to be not entitled to a seat. The Army Appropriation bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. COX, of Ohio, proceeded to reply at length to the speech of Mr. GURLEY on the conduct of the war, delivered on Wednesday—defending Gen McCLELLAN from his attacks. The Army bill was finally passed as originally reported, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to amend the Brooklyn Charter, and the bill to prohibit Concert Saloons in this City, were reported for consideration. Another bill to amend the Charter of Brooklyn was introduced by Mr. MURPHY. A bill, appropriating $250,000 to facilitate the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, was introduced. A bill to enable married women to insure the lives of their husbands was also introduced. The resolution instructing Senators HARRIS and KING to vote for the expulsion of Mr. BRIGHT from the United States Senate was then taken up, and debated until the adjournment—no vote was taken.

In the Assembly, a communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that the amount of the State tax remaining unpaid is over $132,000, of which is due from Westchester County, $89,000, from Richmond County, $9,000, and from New-York, $21,000. The bill to legalize ordinances passed by the Common Council of this City, relative to money raised for the Volunteers, was by unanimous consent read a third time and passed. The bill to appropriate the proceeds of the State tax to the support of the schools was ordered to a third reading. The two Houses in joint session then proceeded to the election of a Regent of the University, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and GEORGE R. PERKINS was unanimously elected the former, and VICTOR M. RICE was elected the latter, receiving 102 votes out of 148. Subsequently the Assembly took up the bill in relation to the actions on premium and stock notes given by insurance companies, and debated it until the adjournment. No vote was taken.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Ericsson battery, notwithstanding the many prognostications of its failure, was successfully launched yesterday from the ship-yard of Mr. T. F. ROLAND, Greenpoint, L. I. Her draft forward is 7 feet 3 inches; aft, 8 feet 1 inch. When all her armament, coals and provisions are on board, she will draw 9 feet 9 inches, leaving only 21 inches above the water line. She will be armed with two 11-inch Dahlgren guns, which are the heaviest now used in the navy. During an engagement the men employed in working the guns will be protected from the shots of the enemy by a bomb-proof turret in the centre of the deck.

The Board of Aldermen last evening adopted a resolution requesting the Mayor to take such measures as he may deem necessary to secure, by all fair and honorable means, the release of Col. CORCORAN and his brave associates, prisoners in Richmond. The Finance Committees of both Boards were appointed a Joint Committee to consider the Comptroller's estimate of the tax levy for 1862. The report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of completing the paving and finishing of the new extension of Chambers-street, was adopted. The Board adjourned to Monday evening.

The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting. Mr. HENRY SNYDER was appointed reader to the Board. Preparations were ordered made for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, and Messrs. KEECH, DESMOND and LOGAN were appointed a Committee to carry them into effect. Mr. VALENTINE sent in a communication to the Board on the subject of the manual, in which, among other matters, he states that in 1860, out of an edition of 4,500, the members of the Common Council received 2,800, and in 1861, out of 6,000, they received 3,800. Franklin Market was ordered to be lighted with gas, and the Croton Board was called on to state the probable amount of expense in preparing plans, estimates, surveys, &c., for a thorough system of drainage in the upper part of the City.

The United States steamer *Miami*, which has just been completed in Philadelphia, sailed on her trial trip on Wednesday. It is generally understood that she will not return at present, unless her machinery does not work satisfactorily. The vessel has all her ordnance and other stores on board, and she carries a heavy armament, one of her guns being an 80-pound rifled cannon, another a 11-inch shell gun. Her broadside battery consists of four 24-pound howitzers.

Gov. YATES, of Illinois, recently sent to the State Convention a detailed exhibit of the State expenditures for military purposes. He shows that the expenditures that have been incurred were absolutely necessary for the proper arming, clothing and equipping of the sixty thousand volunteers the State has organized for the war; that many of these expenditures were made by request from the War Department, and therefore it is reasonable to suppose that the General Government, which has already reimbursed the State to the amount of $1,398,373, will repay the remainder of the sum expended for the equipment of the troops, which is less than $4,000,000. The Legislature authorized the expenditure of only $2,550,000, which was much short of the amount that the State had to expend to put its soldiers into anything like an efficient state of equipment, and the Governor therefore "took the responsibility," trusting to have the State reimbursed by the General Government; or, if not, relying upon the patriotism of the people to sanction his acts in such a pressing emergency.

Col. W. J. WILLER was released on Monday, by the National Court, in Wheeling, Va., upon his parole of honor, with the understanding that he, together with a Mr. FERGUSON, who has also been a prisoner for some time, are to go to Richmond and procure the release of Col. WOODRUFF, of the Second Kentucky Regiment, who was captured in the Kanawha Valley last Summer.

It is rumored in Providence that the Ninth Rhode Island Battery, Capt. H. T. SIBSON, is to be detailed for service in Gen. HUNTER'S overland expedition to the Southwest.

Justice INGRAHAM, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court, has denied the motion stated in the TIMES of yesterday, in respect to the Merchant Will case. The motion was resisted, on the ground that, as the case was now pending in the Court of Appeals, this Court had no jurisdiction.

The Stock Market was generally firm yesterday, and the Railway Shares and Bonds left off in demand. Gold, 103¼. Exchange, 113¼@113½.

The news by the *Anglo Saxon*, yesterday, depressed the market for Flour, and prices of low grades were reduced slightly, which circumstance encouraged shippers to buy more freely. Wheat was dull and heavy. Corn attracted more attention and closed with more firmness. A very active business was transacted in Pork, mainly for future delivery, at full rates. Bacon and Lard were plenty and drooping. Beef was in fair demand, as were also Teas and Tobacco. Limited sales of Fish, Hay, Hops, Molasses, Oils, Coffee, Rice, Spices and Naval Stores were reported. Whisky was less sought after, and was cheaper. Sugars were moderately inquired for. The Freight market was inactive, and rates were tending downward.

England and the Trent Question.

The documentary history of the *Trent* business is completed by the publication of Earl RUSSELL'S rejoinder to the letter of Mr. SEWARD. The British Foreign Secretary frankly accepts the surrender of the Envoys and their *suite* as the full reparation England had a right to exact. The omission of an apology is approved, because, the act of Capt. WILKES having been unauthorized and disavowed, an apology would be purely formal and ridiculous. With regard to this points of international law raised and "ably argued" by the American Secretary, Lord RUSSELL admits the propriety of making them the topic of thorough discussion and arrangement, and informs Lord LYONS that in the course of a few days he may expect to receive from the Foreign Office an enumeration of the questions in respect to which there appears to be ambiguity, and upon which agreement is desirable. With a merited compliment to the skill and good temper with which Lord LYONS had conducted his part of this delicate negotiation, the dispatch of Lord RUSSELL closes.

As this correspondence passes into the province of history, it carries evidence on its face of extreme moderation on the part of the British Government, great solicitude for the preservation of peace; a desire to restore the dignity of the Crown without any of those fearful alternatives which must have resulted from American obstinacy. In the language of the letter with which Earl RUSSELL opened the subject; in the explicit instructions to Lord LYONS to give Mr. SEWARD notice before presenting the dispatch, and to hold out no threat as to the consequences of non-compliance; in the absence of all passion or menace, from first to last, there would seem to be indisputable evidence of the pacific purpose of the British Cabinet, and its desire to coax rather than compel from the American Government a concession, which should dispense with the necessity of war. But history is not written on the faith of diplomatic dispatches. Diplomacy is proverbially the ambush, behind which facts conceal themselves. We have too flagrant reason to believe that while the British Government was thus careful to make up a clean record of the business, its purpose was anything but peaceful; and that in the facility with which this Government yielded, its aims were utterly disappointed. It is hardly necessary to seek further evidence of this conviction than the bitter malignity with which the admitted organs of Lord PALMERSTON have pursued the English side of the controversy.

The *Times*, the *Post*, the *Globe*, and the *Observer*, have exhibited all the rancor toward the Northern Government which characterizes journalism at Richmond and Charleston. No prediction of evil, no language of insult and depreciation, no misrepresentation and slander, have been spared by those papers in the effort to inflame British hostility, and to goad that mob, which they regard as ruling everything in America, to the point of resisting the English reclamation. But the testimony against that portion of the Press does not rest here, where it might seem conclusive. The very correspondence to which we refer, contains proof of acts still more inimical and dishonorable. On the very day when Lord RUSSELL dated his demand for the rendition of MASON and the rest, Mr. SEWARD dispatched to Mr. ADAMS a note in which he said:

"It is proper, however, that you should know one fact in the case, without indicating that we attach importance to it—namely, that in the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on board a British vessel, Capt. WILKES having acted without any instructions from the Government, *the subject is, therefore, free from the embarrassment which might have resulted if the act had been specially directed by us.* I trust that the British Government will consider the subject in a friendly temper, *and it may expect the best dispositions on the part of this Government.*"

This language clearly precluded all possibility of war arising out of the question; it indicated with unmistakable distinctness the design of the American Government to make every honorable concession to the wounded *amour propre* of Great Britain. Had the contents of this note been made public all apprehension of collision would have been removed. The British people would have been spared weeks of harassing anxiety; the British exchequer would have been constrained to the economy of millions. Of the existence of such a communication, suspicions, or partial knowledge, were current a few days before Christmas through London and in Paris. The stock market improved under the impulse of the impression, vague and unauthentic as it was. At that moment, Dec. 21, the *Morning Post*, the immediate organ of Lord PALMERSTON, gave prominence in that portion of its space usually devoted to official announcements to the following paragraph:

"In the present state of the public mind the craving for news from America is naturally so great that every word that comes with any authority from the other side of the Atlantic is invested with an undue importance. Thus it happens that because Mr. ADAMS has received a dispatch from Mr. SEWARD which is of a friendly character to this country, and discusses in fair and pleasant terms the matters with which it deals, exaggeration is swift to lay hold of the circumstance, and puff it up to the largest dimensions. People whispered yesterday, and then said openly, that the American Government had written to disavow the act of Capt. WILKES, that Mr. LINCOLN was ready to apologize, and that the whole difficulty was settled. We are sorry to have to dissipate these too-easily raised illusions. They are quite ungrounded, for, if we are not misinformed, *the dispatch in question does not in any way whatever refer to the outrage on our mail steamer. It deals only with some of the* current business between the two Governments."

Yet it will be seen by reference to the correspondence printed on another page that two days before this language was used, Mr. ADAMS had submitted the pacific note of Mr. SEWARD to Lord PALMERSTON and Earl RUSSELL; and had strengthened it by expressions still more satisfactory and reassuring. The British cabinet knew on the 19th of December that no war was to result from the matter. A hint of this knowledge was certainly used on the Stock Exchange. It is not to be credited that from the editors of the *Times* and *Post*, whose personal as well as political relations with the Premier are of the most intimate character, the information was withheld. Yet the *Times*, making no reference to the fact, continued its furious assaults upon our people and Government, and the *Post* uttered the solemn falsehood, that the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD, in regard to which rumors were current, contained no reference to the case of MASON and SLIDELL; and the British Government urged forward its preparations for war as if the peace message had been a cartel of defiance. Not until Mr. SEWARD'S note was published in the American papers did the British public learn its tranquillizing nature. That publication produced the profoundest astonishment. The wicked motive which prompted the suppression who could doubt? Here were the officers of a Christian and civilized Government engaged with an obsequious Press in a conspiracy to trick and mislead a confiding people into war. The organ of the Prime Minister was suffered to print a lie, which, being uncontradicted by the members of Government, who knew the truth, became, by adoption, their *lie*, and as such continued for weeks to work mischief, and threaten inconceivably disastrous results. When the truth reached England, the natural impulse was to turn upon the official print with indignation at its utter and shameless perfidy. The *Post*, in defence, and apt at falsehood, denied that Mr. ADAMS had ever submitted Mr. SEWARD'S note. But as Lord RUSSELL'S memorandum to the contrary was already in type, this fresh untruth was regarded as too bald, and the day after the organ is driven to a fresh resource, and plunges into a wilderness of sophistry and confusion to save itself.

But what defence the Ministers will have to offer Parliament for its share in this disgraceful fraud, it is impossible to conjecture. Of their motive, as we have said, there need be no question. They were determined to put the kingdom on a war footing; they were determined to find some cause of war with the United States, even if the *Trent* issue failed them; and they had resolved to make that issue the pretext for surrounding their future victim with a belt of armed enemies. As Mexican intervention was the pretext for filling the Gulf with cruisers; and the blockade the pretext for doubling the fleet of Admiral MILNE; so the act of Capt. WILKES was the pretence for crowding Canada with soldiers. To have admitted a hope of peace on the 19th of December, would have cut the latter operation short. The public would have asked why such costly preparations were continued against a nation with whom there was every prospect of continued peace. Hence the necessity of keeping up the war panic by the suppression of Mr. SEWARD'S note. With such evidence of ill faith and undisguised hostility, we may put a proper construction upon the amicable tone of Earl RUSSELL'S dispatches, and we may also arm ourselves for the worst contingencies.

London Times on Our Public Credit.

While the question of the way for supplying the means immediately needed for the exigencies of the Treasury is postponed from day to day by our House of Representatives, a sound of rejoicing at the prospect of its bankruptcy and utter ruin comes to us from the other side of the water, through the London *Times*. It would be useless, of course, to expect anything less uncharitable from that quarter, in the present temper of the leading English journal toward the Government of the United States and the people of the North. The evidences of its deliberate and persistent hostility have been continuous from the very beginning of the war. But this last attack, founded upon the news from this side of the suspension of specie payments by the Banks and the Treasury, carries with it a lesson to our Representatives in Congress, and to the loyal moneyed interest of the country, which it would be well to improve, in spite of its malignity and gross exaggeration. The article referred to is an editorial leader in the *Times* of the 15th January, received last evening by the steamer of the 16th. It is copied at length on another page.

The first sensation is that of wonder that we should be so wretchedly off without knowing it. The second thought is of the proofs of bankruptcy and exhaustion; of defeated Generals and a starving soldiery, derived through this English source. They may be patent to all London, but here, in New-York, they are almost, if not entirely, unappreciated; not designedly so, either, as we are not without croakers and prophets of evil in our midst, both loyal and equivocal. Even these have only ventured to tell us that we *may* come to grief—not that we are already in the midst of hopeless ruin and bankruptcy. That some of them have anticipated the London alarmist in his parallel of French assignats and Continental money, is true, and they have rung the changes upon it to their hearts' content. Yet the Federal assignats have not appeared in Wall-street, nor is the old Continental money reproduced in our United States Notes, of which fifty millions are in active circulation, and as near the par of Gold as the inscriptions of the wealthiest Banks in the City, and much nearer than Bank of England Notes once were; when the British Government was engaged in a struggle not unlike, in its giant proportions, to our own; differing mainly in the apprehension of invasion, in place of the real presence of rebellion; and when, too, the Government had nothing but Bank of England notes wherewith to pay its way. Nor have our public funds yet begun to fall to an exhaustive war footing in proportion to British consols through the great trial referred to. They are held in such estimation on the Stock Exchange, and by our great bankers, that some of the latter are this day contesting with the Ways and Means Committee at Washington for the privilege of exclusive negotiators of the future loans of the Government and exclusive custodians of the accounts of the Treasury.

For all this, we may be in the downward and deplorable way of starving our gallant volunteer soldiery. Our English namesake has said it, and half the mischief may be done by anticipating so dreadful a catastrophe, and the other half by failure of preparation against it. We persuade ourselves that we are not without ample means, *and within ourselves*, for such preparation; the disparaging comparison with the condition of Austria to the contrary, notwithstanding. The wealth and objects for taxation, in this country, are at least equal to the emergency, come this worst when it may. And the disposition of the people, and the purpose of their Government to rely upon these resources, and to make them available above all other means of creating revenue, are as well known as the values to be taxed are ascertained and understood. The partial alternative of increased Customs revenue, by inviting importations from abroad, is peremptorily declined. The determination of our people is to buy as little abroad as possible; to confine the bulk of our importations to articles of prime use, which we have not the means of raising at home, and to tax these to the utmost point, without incurring the risk of defeating the object of revenue. On the matter of encouraging other importations of luxury, or of such staple articles as we are capable of manufacturing at home, Mr. CHASE held this emphatic language in his last report:

"But existing circumstances are not propitious to a wise and permanent adjustment of imposts to the various demands of revenue, commerce and home industry. The most sacred duty of the American people at this moment requires the consecration of all their energies and all their resources to the reestablishment of Union on the permanent foundations of justice and freedom; and, while other nations look with indifferent or unfriendly eyes upon this work, *sound policy would seem to suggest, not the extension of foreign trade, but a more absolute reliance, under God, upon American labor, American skill and American soil. Freedom of commerce is, indeed, a wise and noble policy; but, to be wise or noble, it must be the policy of concordant and fraternal nations.*"

This advice will not be neglected. Both Houses of Congress have pledged their faith to the most ample taxation, and we anticipate no self-stultification on this subject. Meanwhile, our Representatives will find in the eager prognostics of the English Press an additional motive for prompt and energetic action. Let it not be said with truth, as it is now asserted with impudacity, that we are at the beginning of the end of an inglorious struggle for the integrity of the Government, for the want of means to prosecute it; that we must accept a humiliating peace with armed rebellion, because our loyal soldiery are threatened with starvation.

The Discovery of Anæsthetics.

Our legal columns this morning contain a case of very great interest to the medical profession. We refer to a suit brought by Dr. W. T. G. MORTON against the New-York Eye Infirmary, to recover damages for the infringement by them of the patent granted to him in 1846 for an "improvement in surgical operations," it being the famous patent for the use of sulphuric ether as an anæsthetic agent. This is the first time that this patent has made its appearance in Court in this State, we believe, although there have been some legal proceedings involving it in Massachusetts.

The prejudice of the medical profession against patents and patentees in their part is doubtless the reason why Dr. MORTON has so long refrained from bringing his case before the Courts, although, if he had a valid patent, there was not a surgeon or a dentist hardly in the country who had not infringed it continually from the time of its issue to him. As our readers will doubtless recollect, he applied to Congress for an appropriation to him for his discovery and its use in the army, out of which arose the extensive controversy as to whether he could rightfully claim to be the discoverer of it at all.

The attempt was made in Congress to vote him this gratuity, by attaching it as a rider to one of the general appropriation bills, just at the close of the session. This failed, however, and an effort was afterward made to have the Administration purchase the patent for the army and navy, but this failed also, because the Attorney-General, on examination, came to the conclusion that the patent was void. An appeal was afterward made to the benevolence of the public, on a recommendation signed most numerously in this City, the defendant in this suit being one of the signers. The patent expired in 1860, and after its expiration, Dr. MORTON commenced this suit against one of our charitable institutions for infringing his patent.

Before the evidence in the case was all put in, however, the question of the validity of the patent arose; and after long argument, Judge SHIPMAN, taking the same view of it which was taken by the Attorney-General, decided that the patent was void, and directed a verdict for the defendants.

We presume the case will be appealed, and the question finally passed upon by the Supreme Court. It is difficult for us to see how that Court can arrive at any different conclusion. To do it they must hold that one who notices a particular effect of a known substance, which has been used in precisely the same manner long before, and must have produced the same effects to a greater or less degree, though unnoticed, is entitled to a patent for that effect. If the point should be otherwise decided, what a field is opened for litigation if this abandonment of his patent to public use by Dr. MORTON is no defence to claim for its infringement.

THE NASHVILLE.—Should the rumor brought by the *Anglo Saxon*—that the *Nashville* has changed owners—prove to be a fact, the Englishmen who have been so stupid as to purchase her may learn to their cost that needy Confederate thieves are sharper than bargain-driving Yankees. There are parties in this City, we believe, who have never relinquished the claims which they have upon this famous vessel by virtue of the fact that they were stockholders in the Company to which she belonged, and it is hard to see how any who may have purchased her from the piratical crew which took her into Southampton could establish their title to her, if it should be called in question. At any rate, if Capt. PEGRAM has pocketed a price for his craft, it would be the part of prudence for him to act as a cautious horse-thief would under similar circumstances—promptly leave for parts unknown.

The Third Pursuit of Price.

What the *Sumter* is on the seas, Gen. PRICE is on the land—everywhere present, yet never to be caught. Now he is up on the Missouri River, now on the Osage, and now away down among the Ozark hills; anon he skirts along the Kansas border, skulks down into Arkansas, or rushes toward the red man's reserve; now he turns his front toward St. Louis, and again, no man but himself can tell of his whereabouts. The military "traps" in which he is to be caught, he adroitly evades; the military sacks in which he is to be "bagged," he carefully keeps away from; and even the great military "anaconda" cannot get a chance of bringing him within its coils. Yet, both the pirate PRICE and the pirate *Sumter* must be caught, and that speedily. We want two heroes—a naval hero to catch the sea-pirate, and a military hero to catch the land-pirate; and we promise that both heroes, when their work is done, shall be crowned with such honors and glory as will reverse forever the false old saw, that republics are ungrateful.

We have tidings from Missouri this morning that one of the columns of the expedition which has started out on another chase after PRICE had, three days ago, got as far on its way to the pirate's den as Lebanon, in Laclede County. PRICE'S advance is at Bolivar, some miles west of Lebanon, and his main body is still at Springfield, forty miles south. Our expeditionary column, or columns, are very strong, and composed of the forces lately stationed at Rolla, Sedalia, and other points in Missouri, and will probably also act in conjunction with the National forces in the extreme western part of the State, which, by a rapid southeasterly movement, may prevent PRICE again escaping into Arkansas or the Indian Territory. Considering the points from which our columns have started, and the roads which lead toward the rebel chieftain's headquarters, and it is easy enough to point out on the map how he might be taken "in the rear," or "outflanked," or otherwise disposed of by some nice bit of "strategy;" but PRICE himself is probably the sharpest strategist for a border warfare in the field: and when he gets the first glimpse of the approaching anacondas, he will turn tail and be out of sight in the twinkling of an eye. Already we have a report from Major WRIGHT, at Lebanon, that PRICE has everything in readiness to decamp, and that he intends falling back to Pineville, on the border of the Indian Territory. Whether it be possible for our generals, now that they are aware in time of his intention of again fleeing, to circumvent him in his plans, remains to be seen. If it be possible, it will be likely to be done; for, among his pursuers are Generals SIGEL, CURTIS and JEFF. C. DAVIS, and, we believe, the border-fighter, MONTGOMERY.

But suppose PRICE reaches Pineville, or, being driven from there, flees down among the Boston Mountains, where organized pursuit is next to impossible—what then? Is our grand expedition to march back again, through the dreary, wintry solitudes of Western Missouri, to Rolla and Sedalia, as our PRICE-pursuing expeditions have marched twice before? It would be a terrible retrogressive march to make at this season of the year. Or shall it hold Springfield until movements further South relieve us of the necessity of retaining an army at that point at all? We evacuated Springfield last Fall because, it was said, supplies for our army could not be had at that point. But, as soon as we left, PRICE came there with ten thousand men, and has subsisted there ever since. Springfield is the key of Missouri, and a much smaller force than that which is now approaching it could hold it against all the rebels in that region. It is likely enough that PRICE may be "bagged" before many days, and likely enough, too, that at some point he may stand and give fight; but when our columns move forward in Western Missouri, it is to be hoped that they will not again, in any event, take the backward track. Their work is in front.

GEN. BURNSIDE.—Amid the appalling perils that beset the North Carolina expedition, as portrayed in the correspondence of this and other journals, there is one figure that cannot but have arrested the public attention. It is that of Gen. BURNSIDE, military chief of the expedition. Throughout that week of horrors—more terrible by far than the *triste noche* through which CORTES and his comrades passed—he remained calmly indefatigable, master of himself, master of the occasion, sympathetic, courage-giving. He was everywhere among the fleet, directing, counseling, cheering. It is horrible to conceive what might have happened with a leader of a different sort. But BURNSIDE is obviously one of those men who, behind the guise of the gentlest and suavest behavior, have a reserved force of lofty and commanding qualities, which come forth when occasion calls. The same presence of mind, tender solicitude, cool courage and skillful leadership that marked him during the panic and chaos after the battle of Manassas, were still more conspicuously displayed throughout those days and nights of wrack and tumult off Hatteras. We can well believe the report that comes from the expedition, that the Commander has, in consequence, greatly endeared himself to his men, and has inspired universal affection, devotion and trust. A leader can do much who is able to evoke and utilize these qualities. It remains yet to be seen, indeed, what he will actually do; but he has already so shown himself as to inspire the country with general confidence that the work is in good hands.

ACHIEVING DISTINCTION.—Under the head "Jobbing in America," the London *Spectator* goes into an elaborate examination of that process as it has been recently performed in this country, and uses Mr. CUMMINGS, the publisher of the *World*, as its "frightful example." It gives his account at full length,—bottled ale, linen pantaloons, pickled herrings, and all, not forgetting the item of one hundred and forty thousand dollars for which no voucher was forthcoming. Thus do men achieve greatness or have greatness thrust upon them. It is not every man who can in the course of a fortnight acquire the distinction of having his name and his acts trumpeted to all Europe.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 30, 1862.

$2,000	Trs. 7 3-10 p.c. Nts.	97⅜	200	Erie Railway...h10	35
5,000	Ill. Cen. Bs. 1860.	79	1,550	do	35
19,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..	44⅞	200	do.....b30	35⅛
5,000	M. 6s Iss. to H. & St. J. R.....	50	1300	do.....b30	35⅜
			50	do.....b18	35⅝
2,000	Louisiana State 8s	91	300	Erie R. Preferred..	58
6,000	Georgia State 7s.	67	50	do.....h10	58½
20,000	Erie 2d M. Bs. b10	80	50	do.....b10	58⅝
11,000	do.....b3	80	200	M. So. & N. I. R....	21½
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. 3 p.c. Bs	97½	150	do	21⅝
1,000	N. Is. 1st Mtg....	90⅜	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	41⅜
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	85⅜	350	Ill. Cen. R. S.....	61⅜
5,000	Chi. & N. W. S. F. B	87	50	Clev. & Flits. R....	16⅜
1,000	Han. & St. J. R. Bs	30⅛	100	Cal. & Chic. R.....	67⅜
5,000	Del., L. & W. R. 2 M	93	50	Clev. & Tol. R.....	41⅜
2,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bs	84⅜	200	do.....b30	42
15,000	Am. Gold.....b30.	103⅜	100	do.....b10	42
6	Continental Bank..	71	1600	do	42
80	Bank of Republic...	79½	200	do.....b30	42⅛
10	Bank St. of N. York.	73½	200	do.....c	42⅜
75	Pacific Mail S. Co...	99	300	do.....b30	42⅝
50	do.....s30	98⅜	100	do.....s30	42
50	do.....b30	99	100	do.....s30	41⅞
50	do.....c	99	100	do.....s10	42
50	do.....s15	99	150	Chi. & R. I R.....	55⅜
1300	N. Y. Cen. R.....	83⅛	300	do.....b10	55⅜
45	do.....	83⅝	200	do.....b16	55⅝
150	do.....b30	83⅞	50	do.....b60	55⅞
500	Erie R. Assess. Scrip	88	50	do.....b60	56
25	Reading Railroad...	42	276	Chi., Bur. & Q. R..	62
100	Mich. Cen. R. Ex. Div	82⅜	50	Mil. & P. du C. R...	20⅝

*SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '68. Con.	89⅜	10	Bank of Commerce	71⅜
4,000	do.....	89	50	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	92⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s '81. Con.	89⅜	50	Pac. M. St'p Co....	99
3,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Nts	97⅜	200	N. Y. Central R....	83⅜
3,000	Mo. State 6s.....	42⅜	100	Erie Railway...b30	35
32,000	Mo. St. 6s, issued to Hn. & St. Jo. R.	50	100	do.....	34⅞
			200	do.....	34⅝
5,000	Ill. War Loan....	85⅜	200	Erie R. Pref'd...b30	58⅜
3,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs	80⅜	10	Mich Cen. R. ex div.	82
5,000	Erie R. 5th M. Bs	74⅜	50	M. S. & N. I. Railroad	21⅜
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs	85⅜	150	do.....	21⅜
1,000	C. & T. sk. fd. bs.	84	25	M. S. & N. I. G. Sk. b15	41⅜
6,000	do.....	83¾	20	Panama R.....	113¾
5,000	Mich. C. Sp. c. 1 M.	105	100	Cal. and Chi. R.R..	67⅜
	S. F. Conv. Bs.	100	100	Clev. & Toledo R..	41⅞
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. 3 p.c. B	97⅜	10	do.....s60	41⅝
1,000	Mich. S. 1st m. b.	80	800	do.....	42
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	79⅜	50	do.....b30	42⅛
25,000	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1st M	89	100	do.....b30	42⅜
20,000	Amer. Gold..b30.	103⅜	50	Chi. & R. Isl. R..	55⅜
2,000	do.....	103⅜	50	Chi., Bur. & Quin. R.	62⅜
85,000	do.....b60.	103⅜	5	N. J. Cen. R.....	119
65,000	do.....b60.	103⅜			

THURSDAY, Jan. 30—P. M.

The Stock Market continues to show unusual strength in the absence of decided news of a political or army nature, and under very heevy realizatione by one or more *Bull* parties within e day or two. The financial accounts from Washton to-day were also less satisfactory for en early settlement of the tax end Treasury Note measures before the House of Representativee. Bnt Money rules cheap and abundant, and speculation has taken fresh hold of one or two of the low-priced Western Railways, and these give more or less support to the whole Shere-list, while the Railway mortgages are in general demand, et advancing prices. The dealinge in New-York Central, which left off yesterday afternoon, were at 83½@83¾, returning to 83½ ℔ cent. at the close of the day. The cash transactions have been unusually large since Monday, as well by private purchaes es at the Board; but the new holders continue buyors and the effect of these transactions, thus far, is scarcely perceptible on the business of the market. There is also a demand for Erie at 34⅛@35 ℔ cent., while the quotations from Loudon come lower to-day than by the previous mail. The active purchasers of Cleveland and Toledo shares noticed yesterday were renewed to-day, and the advance of 2½@3 ℔ cent. more than supported—42½ ℔ cent. being paid at the close, as against 39 on Tuesday afternoon. There is more movement also in the classes of the Michigan Southern, on the near approach of the close of the fiscal year of the Company, March 1, the report of which will probably show a rapid liquidation of the old floating debt of the concern, and entire freedom, or nearly so, we believe, from legal and other extraordinary accounts, such as deferred interest, &c. The demand for Erie, Hudson, and most of the Western mortgages, is quite spirited, while the Stock Stocks and National securities are for the moment neglected by speculation. Late in the day the share list closed about as follows:

Central.....	83⅛	Cleveland & Central....	52⅜
Erie.....	34⅜	Cleveland & Toledo....	61⅜
Erie Preferred.....	58	Chicago & Rock Island....	67⅜
Toledo.....	42⅜	Michigan Central.....	42⅜
Michigan Southern..	21⅜	Illinois Central.....	99
Michigan Guaranteed	41⅜	Galena & Chicago.....	89¾

The market for American Gold was inclined to stiffen early in the day, and as much as 103½ ℔ cent. was paid, but at the close the price stood, as yesterday, 103¼ ℔ cent. In the Exchange Market there was not much due for Saturday's mail. For Bankers' bills the quotation is 113⅛@113¼ ℔ cent., and for Merchant bills 111⅛@112½ ℔ cent.; the market dull, with an indisposition to make engagements ahead by either buyer or seller. The following are the rates on the Continent for Bankers' bills, reported by Mr. N. BRANDT, Foreign Bill Broker, No. 29 Exchange-place.

Paris—60 days' sight, ℔ dollar.....	5f. 11½c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ℔ dollar.....	4f. 98¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ℔ guilder.....	43¼c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ℔ marc banco.....	38c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ℔ florin.....	43¼c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ℔ rix dollar.....	83¼c.

The consideration of the Treasury Note Bill was postponed in the House of Representatives to-day. The private advices are that the opposition to the measure, outside the House, will make SHERMAN's exertions to defeat the legal tender of the Notes, without which feature the circulation would either prove a practical failure, or subject the credit of the Treasury to a depreciation through the efforts of a portion of the banking interest, to drive it out of popular uniform use. The strangest point in the controversy is that no other digested or available proposition for meeting the exigencies of the Treasury is proposed.

The European mails by the *Europa* at Boston were delivered here last night, and are quickly followed by the mail of the *City of Washington*, four days later, and the telegraphic summary of the news by the Portland steamer, one day later than the last. The advice of the suspension of the New-York Banks had been received in England, but produced no marked surprise. American Stocks are quoted rather lower, as follows:

AMERICAN RAILWAYS IN LONDON.

American Securities, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ℔ cent., red. 1874	69 @ 71	70
Virginia State 6 ℔ cent.	47 @ 49	48
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880	60 @ 65	
Erie shares	25 @ 30	29⅛
Do. 7 ℔ cent. Preference	49⅛ @ 50⅛	49 50⅛ 50
Do. Assessment Scrip	1⅛ @ 2	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ℔ cent., 1867	88 @ 93	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ℔ cent., 1859	83 @ 88	
Do. 3d M. 7 ℔ cent., 1883	76 @ 78	77 6⅜
Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ cent., red. 1875	75 @ 78	
Do. 7 ℔ cent., red. 1875	79½ @ 80½	
Do. $100 shares. $85 paid	41½ @ 40½d.	41¾ 1 ⅛d.
Do. $100 shares, all paid.	56 @ 57	56
Mich. Cen. Com. 1868, 8 ℔ c.	80 @ 85	
Do. S. F. 8 ℔ ct. 1st M., 82	83 @ 85	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. S. F., 1883	78 @ 82	
Do. 7 ℔ cent., 1864	85 @ 90	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. S. F., 1878	88 @ 90	89
Do. 7 ℔ cent. c. b., 1876	88 @ 90	
Do. $100 shares	72 @ 74	
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℔ cent., 1865	97 @ 100	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ℔ cent. '72	95 @ 100	
Pennsylvania Central Bds., 1st m. 6 ℔ cent., conv.	82 @ 84	83¼
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ℔ cent.	81 @ 83	81¾ 2
Do. $50 shares	26 @ 30	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 sha.	14 @ 18	

The London correspondent of the *Commercial* writes that:

"The news of peace must have been very satisfactory to the Rothschilds, by whom large operations had been entered into in the stock market in full expectation that it would be confirmed. To Mr. PEABODY, also, in a pecuniary, no less than in a patriotic sense, it must have been highly favorable, since from the first arrival of the intelligence of the attack on the *Trent*, down to the latest moment of doubt, he is understood to have acted uniformly on the conviction that the result would be such as has been witnessed."

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $796,442; paid out $2,207,749, and held at the close a balance of $27,54,954.

The 7.30 per cent. Treasury Bonds of the United States are selling at 97½ per cent. and accumulated interest.

The interest on the State Debt of Pennsylvania will be paid in Philadelphia on Saturday, Feb. 1, probably in current funds, as we see no announcement that the requisite sum in gold has been provided.

Among the changes of Stock firms, to take place on the 1st of February, we learn thet the house of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, one of the most successful in the Street, will dissolve their partnership of six years' standing. Two new concerns will be formed—Mr. MEIGS with one of his sons, and Mr. GREENLEAF with his brother.

English View of our Suspension.

From the London Times, Jan. 15.

The suspension of specie payments in America is an event which during the past six months has been so entirely capable of demonetration as certain to happen at a given period, that its announcement today has be en received almost as a matter of course. Its immediate effect upon commarce will be unimportant, and the only inconvenience on this side will fall upon the holders of bonds payable in dollars—a comparatively small body, the coupons of most of the American securities held in Europe being payable in sterling at a fixed exchange. The political effect, however, cannot fail to be very serious. It will either shorten the war, or lead to the flooding of the country with a currency destined to decline in value day by day, until all confidence is paralyzed from the dread of ultimate repudiation. If the warning is accepted by the Federal Government in its true significance, they will see that a continuance of their present scale of outlay is out of the question, and that if the war against the South cannot be conducted at less cost there is no alternative but to come to some pacific adjustment. It is to be feared, however, from recent experience, that the reckless course will be preferred. For months past the assertions made in England that the present stoppage was inevitable have been copied into all the leading American papers only for the purpose of assuring the ignorant multitude that the prediction would prove totally erroneous, and that they could not do better than bring out their hoarded specie for investment in the Government loans. A similar policy of delusion, therefore, must now be expected, and, as the manufacture of 'money' in the shape of notes will henceforth not be liable to any check other than that which may ultimately arise from popular suffering, consequent on the discovery that when offered in exchange for bread, tea, sugar, wine, or any other necessary, they will purchase scarcely anything, the downward course may be one of unparalleled rapidity. Already the rate of exchange has advanced to 112, and for the future in its various movements we shall week by week be presented with an index of the extent to which the Federal Government are going beyond their available means. Meanwhile, it may be expected that the prices of some of the stocks in the New-York market will advance, because the quotations will represent, not the value of these securities in specie, but in the inconvertible notes, which are likely to be issued in profusion. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that railway and other property, the tolls of which admit of being adjusted and increased to meet the depreciation in the value of the currency, need not necessarily be injured by the measure. All commercial debts to foreigners also, must, of course, be remitted in the currency of the country where the debt is contracted, or its equivalent. The home annuitants, and all the classes that depend upon rents or pay at fixed terms, are those by whom the pressure will first be felt, and when the army and navy, as well as the members of Congress and Government officials, shall have attained thorough experience of the practical working of the system, the test of their patriotism will be complete.

The North Already Used Up!

From the London Times, Jan. 15.

Europe has been waiting with curiosity for the spectacle of two great invasions. They were both to come off in America, and they both seemed inevitable, but the doubt was which would come off first. Gen. MCCLELLAN with his army of the Potomac was a power which could be measured. We could number his forces, and we could form some notion of their efficiency. We could make some estimate also of his difficulties, and we could form guesses, more or less plausible, as to his success or failure. Gen. MCCLELLAN is, however, according to our last advices, just where he was. He was probably to advance to-morrow or next day. He has been, for the last four months about to advance to-morrow or next day. Delayed expectation has dulled the edge of curiosity somewhat as to this great invasion. We are growing content to put off our belief in it until we can see it at least commenced. But the invasion hanging over the Federal States is one to which Europe never lacked faith. That is an invasion which is independent of rains and fever heats, which waits for no acquirement of discipline, which is to be kept out by no lines of fortifications, and which is rather tempted than repelled by batteries of rifled cannon and huge assemblages of highly-paid armed men. *That great gaunt General "Insolvency" has for some time past been hanging over the North American States and the army of the Potomac more imminently than the rounds of Cossacks hung around the retreating columns of* NAPOLEON *the Great.* The only question was which tempest would be the first to break. Would General Insolvency take Gen. MCCLELLAN in the rear, and disperse his army before it advanced, or would he wait until MCCLELLAN had won a battle, and had marched Southward, and then content himself with cutting off the victor's supplies and ravaging the whole country during his absence? This question of precedence is now settled. *The invasion with which the North has been threatened has now taken place, and New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia are in complete possession of the enemy. The United States Treasury is a prey to insolvency, the New-York banks, with rare exceptions, cease to pay their debts,* and the third instalment of the Federal Loan falls. For the ugly word "insolvency" a gentle phrase has, undoubtedly, been substituted, and we are taught to call the refusal or incapacity to pay "a suspension of specie payments." Call it, however, by what name we may, the result to the creditor and to the credit of the debtor is the same. Instead of gold, the creditor is put off with a piece of paper, more or less worthless. We apprehend that no insolvent would ever decline his insolvency if the world would go on accepting his signature to promises to pay.

Like many other long-anticipated events, this has startled us by the suddenness and by the great scale on which it has at last occurred. These threatening and ambitious Federal States could not even contrive to stretch the corners of their credit so as to cover up the old year and bury it respectably. The United States Treasury was compelled, on the last day of December, to refuse specie payment for their demand notes. Banks of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and, indeed throughout the country, have followed the example. *The Federal States of America are, at this moment, as insolvent as Austria. But the insolvency of the Federal States has this essential difference from the insolvency of the Austrian Empire,—the Empire has a large revenue which is regularly paid, and which, under prudent management, might be made available to buy back its credit; the Republic has no such fund, and no very certain prospect of ever obtaining one.* The Austrian paper currency circulates at a discount within its own territories, and is valueless elsewhere. *The American currency, having no revenue from taxation to support it, must inevitably sink down and down in depth of discount, and be valueless everywhere—as valueless as on old French assignat or an American State note of the first Revolution.* It is very sad to see a great commercial nation reduced by its own wild passions to such a pass as this. What chastity is to womanhood and courage is to manhood, solvency is to commerce. A nation, which is an aggregate of interests, has its financial point of honor no less than its belligerent point of honor. But these may sometimes suffer eclipse by some unavoidable crisis; but in this case there has been no necessity, and there has been no compensation. For all the millions which have been wasted, Federal America has not one creditable naval or military exploit to show, nor one deed of which the sons of the present generation will be proud. This is a spectacle so sad that, while we look upon it, we feel in no mood to note the points of ridicule by which the subject might be lightened, nor to use the temptation to laughter afforded by obscure mountebanks in Congress, who choose this moment of deep depression to make impotent threats against England and France.

The only compensation for such a disaster as this must be peace. But even this may not be immediate. For a moment it may happen that everything will be stimulated by the great power suddenly snatched of gaining wealth from paper. So long as the old habit of looking upon paper as money lasts, so long as the population of America have not thoroughly realized the difference between convertible and inconvertible paper money, there will be no more lack of funds in the Federal States. A man who has found a goldmine is nothing to the man who has just discovered that the discounters will cash his bills. So long as Mr. CRASS can persuade the volunteers to take their monthly pay in United States notes, he wants nothing to carry on the war but a good supply of paper and a printing press. So long as the contractors will supply uniforms and rations and military stores in return for Government promises to pay, no army ought to be so invisibly supplied as that of the conquering North. Nothing flares so readily as a heap of straw. For a little time we should not be astonished to see a blaze of factitious prosperity shooting up amidst the ruins of American credit. A dollar in New-York or Washington no longer means a round piece of silver with a fixed alloy and a standard weight, but it means a piece of paper, which, like a pariah dog in the East, has no legal claim upon any body. Reckoned in these new dollars, stocks and all manner of securities will, of course, go up. If we were to sell a horse for a price to be paid in brass imitations of golden sovereigns, we should naturally expect to receive a great many more of the false sovereigns than we should be ready to take of the genuine coin. There will be heavy hearts at New-York, but, perhaps, there may be joy at Washington. The reader may remember how, when the Cardinals wished to read a gentle lesson to the gay and literary Leo X., they caused just such a fire of straw as we have spoken of to be lit before him. "Thus quickly fleet the vanities of the world," cried a warning voice, as the flame shot up. "But while it passes, let us warm our hands at it," retorted the quick Pope; holding out his palms to the fire. The Cabinet of Washington may, perhaps, be of the mind of the Holy Father, and while the straw blazes they may be very comfortable. But how long can this be hoped to last? Not long enough for the conquest of the South. Shall we give the Volunteers two months as the period necessary to enlighten them as to the difference between silver dollars and paper dollars? It will be ample time. We need not give the contractors near so long; they will probably meet the difficulty by raising their prices immediately, and going on as long as the paper is salable. But what is the result to be expected at the end of the few weeks necessary to spread through America an appreciation of the exact difference between the words "convertible" and "inconvertible?" All went well so long as the million and a-half of dollars came in every day. Contractors, and Volunteers, and camp followers stood still and cried "Patience!" to the outsiders, and filled their pockets. "Money is made round," say the French, "that it may roll." But when money is no longer round and will not roll, what then will happen? We may depend upon it there will be no more clothing, and no more regular rations, and no more such service as a free and enlightened American citizen will care for. *The army of the Potomac will, if it should have the good fortune to be still on the banks of that sacred river, melt away insensibly; or, if it should be so unfortunate as to be down South, it will die away unfed, and unsuccored, in the swamps of Secessia. The beginning of the end is come. Money has been everything to the North, and if that is failing, the chances of conquest are at an end. Better, far better, now to fight their long-delayed battle, and win it if they can, lose it if they must; but in any case put an end to this contest before, in disease and starvation and dreadful mortality, the war puts an end to itself.*

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE RELEASE OF COL. CORCORAN CALLED FOR—JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE TAX LEVY—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—THE EXTENSION OF CHAMBERS-STREET TO BE FINISHED—THE INDEPENDENT TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

At the meeting of the Board last evening, a resolution was adopted requesting the Mayor to communicate with the President of the United States, and to take such measures as he may deem advisable to secure the release, by all fair and honorable means, of Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN and his brave associates, prisoners in Richmond.

A resolution was adopted, appointing (if the Committee concur,) the Finance Committee of both Boards, a Joint Committee, to consider the Financial Budget of the Comptroller for 1862.

A resolution making an appropriation for the suitable celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, was laid over.

The Board adopted the report of the Committee on Streets in favor of immediately regulating, grading, paving, sewering, and otherwise completing the new extension of Chambers-street.

The Board discussed, at some length, the paper from the Councilmen granting certain privileges to the Independent Telegraph Company. The matter was finally referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The Comptroller submitted a report of the receipts of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies, from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1.

	Sixth-av. Receipts.	Eighth-av. Receipts.
September	$27,701 24	$30,091 06
October	29,380 78	31,684 36
November	27,549 61	30,097 32
December	29,305 62	30,694 02

The Board adjourned to next Monday evening at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

NEW READER TO THE BOARD—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—MANUAL OF THE CORPORATION—A NEW SYSTEM OF DRAINAGE—RELEASE OF COL. CORCORAN—THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS AND THE CITY INSPECTOR.

After the presentation of petitions and many resolutions for the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds, the President announced that he had appointed Henry Snyder as Reader of the Board, at a salary of $750. Mr. KEECH offered a preamble and series of patriotic resolutions connected with the approaching anniversary of the Birthday of WASHINGTON, which were appropriately referred. A communication was received from D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council, relative to the *City Manual*, in which he repels any insinuation as to the number of copies sold by him, or the pecuniary benefit derived by him. The number sold annually for the past three years does not exceed twenty-five, and the proceeds were appropriated by him to the City Library. In 1860 the edition was 4,500, of which the members of the Common Council received 2,800, and in 1861, 6,000 were printed, the Common Council receiving 3,500, the remainder being distributed to various public institutions, distinguished citizens, &c. He states that he has no control over the expenses incurred in printing, binding, &c., and only obeys the directions of the Common Council in getting it out, and is perfectly ready to abide by any directions or changes they may desire, &c.

The Resolution from the other Board, to designate the DAILY TIMES as a Corporation paper, was received, and a motion by Mr. HOGAN, to refer to the Committee on Printing, &c., was carried—AYES, 11, Noes, 8.

A report in favor of lighting Franklin Market with gas, was concurred in.

Mr. STEVENSON, in a resolution which was adopted, called on the Croton Department to inform the Board as to the probable expense of procuring surveys, estimates, &c., for the establishment of a uniform system of drainage for the upper part of the City, and to which all sewers ordered to be built within the prescribed limits shall be made to conform. The Board concurred with the other Board in the resolutions relative to Col. M. CORCORAN and his associates.

The President appointed as a Special Committee on the Celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, Messrs. KEECH, DESMOND, and LOGAN.

Mr. BABCOCK offered a resolution calling on the City Inspector for information why ANDREW J. HACKLEY has not been required to comply with the stipulations of his contract, which occasioned a protracted discussion as to points of order, but the matter was finally disposed of by adopting the resolution, by a vote of Ayes, 16; Noes, 4. Adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS—CALLS FOR APPROPRIATIONS—EXECUTION OF CAPT. NATH. GORDON.

The Board held a regular meeting yesterday when the weekly statement of the number of inmates in charge was presented, showing a total of 7,927.

The following communication, addressed by the President of the Board to the Speaker of the Assembly, was approved, and ordered to be sent to Albany.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1862.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Speaker, &c., of Albany:

SIR: We are every year put to great inconvenience ourselves, and what is of more importance, all persons dealing with the Department are greatly troubled because of the delay in the passage of the Appropriation bill.

Will you inform me whether there is any good reason why the Legislature should not pass a simple resolution authorizing the Comptroller to pay such portion of our appropriation as is necessary for the support of our inmates, and the furnishing them with the necessaries which their care and protection require? As we are now situated we are obliged to pay interest on our drafts to the bank where we keep our account, while the City has any amount in the hands of the Chamberlain without any allowance for interest.

We are now obliged to take upon ourselves to either turn our prisoners adrift, or buy our supplies on credit, or overdraw our Bank account, and pay 7 per cent. interest.

It would be of no earthly detriment to any to give the Comptroller power, whenever the support of paupers and criminals requires it, to anticipate the appropriation to an extent necessary for their support, previous to the passage of the general appropriation bills by the Legislature, or the authorities of the City and County of New-York.

You will oblige us by your early action or reply.

Your obedient servant,

SIMEON DRAPER, President.

Marshal MURRAY transmitted the following communication respecting the execution of Capt. NATHANIEL GORDON, convicted of being engaged in the Slave-trade, and the permission therein asked was granted:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1862.

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, New-York:

GENTLEMEN—At the present term of the Circuit Court of the United States for this District, NATHANIEL GORDON was convicted of being engaged in the Slave-trade, and sentenced to be executed in the yard of the City Prison on the 7th of February next.

As the time is rapidly approaching for carrying into effect the sentence of the Court, I deem it my duty to notify you thereof, and to request that you will give me in writing the necessary permission that the execution shall take place in the yard of the City Prison at the time appointed, unless the Executive should see fit, in the interim, to commute the sentence.

I am, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal.

Proposals were received from Messrs. R. W. Billings and L. L. Whitehouse for the employment of two hundred male inmates of the Penitentiary in the manufacture of shoes, which were accepted, the rate of compensation being left open for future adjudication.

The Board, after passing upon some routine business, adjourned.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

CONVEYANCE OF SMALL-POX PATIENTS, AND OTHERS AFFLICTED WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Committee on Public Health met yesterday, to consider the subject of providing special conveyances for parties afflicted with infectious diseases to the various hospitals, &c. Mr. DRAPER, President of the Board of Charities and Correction, was present, and strenuously urged the great danger of permitting such parties to be conveyed in public hacks, and, after some remarks, it was concluded to report an ordinance prohibiting that practice, under heavy penalties, and granting power to the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections to provide special vehicles for the conveyance of all persons afflicted with contagious diseases.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

THE ANNUAL TAX LIST.

The Joint Committee of the two Boards met yesterday for the purpose of considering the annual tax levy, but did not reach any definite action, the members having agreed to consult the Comptroller individually, and act upon the matter next week.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—About 8½ o'clock yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found in the front area of No. 31 West Eleventh-street. It was evident that he had hanged himself by the neck from the railing of the stoop, by means of a tarred rope. Life was extinct when deceased was found, though some parts of body were moving. It is believed that he could not have been dead more than ten minutes. When discovered, the body was lying stretched at full length on the flag-stones, in such a position as to warrant the belief that the rope parted after strangulation had taken place. A passport, dated January, 1862, was found upon the person of deceased. From this document, it appears that he was a native of Holland, and that his name was JEAN HENRY WALTERS. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide by hanging."

BIRD FANCIERS' ANNUAL EXHIBITION.—The Bird Fanciers' Association has its third annual exhibition taking place during the present week, at No. 315 Bowery. The Association has been in existence twelve years. The following are the successful competitors for prizes this year: First prize, yellow cock, WM. MANSON; second prize, yellow cock, JOHN WILLIAMSON; third prize, yellow cock, JOHN HIGGINBOTHAM. First prize, mealy cock and best bird exhibited, WM. MANSON; second prize, mealy cock, —— BAKER; third prize, mealy cock, —— BAKER. First prize, yellow hen, WM. MANSON; second prize, yellow hen, WM. MANSON; third prize, yellow hen, —— HIGGINBOTHAM; second prize, mealy hen, JOHN HIGGINBOTHAM; third prize, mealy hen, WM. MANSON.

ANNIVERSARY AND CONCERT OF THE JANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—In this season of concerts and jubilant anniversaries, the Jane-street Methodist Church comes in for a share of notice, belonging to the exhibitors of the past few days and evenings. The exhibition was, as a whole, a success, giving satisfaction to the families and friends of the 600 children who participated. A number of rich flags and banners decorated the walls, ceiling and platform. Several United States soldiers were also present, and were highly appreciative.

LEVEE OF COMMODORE NUTT.—Yesterday morning, BARNUM's newest wonder, Commodore NUTT, held a private and select *levee* in the ladies' drawing-room at the Astor House. On the 1st of April, 1844, Commodore NUTT was presented to his father, a well-to-do farmer of New-Hampshire. Consequently he is now 18 years of age. He is only 29 inches high, and weighs 24 pounds. Next week he will be on exhibition at the Museum.

FUNERAL OF REV. DR. DWIGHT.—The funeral of Rev. Dr. DWIGHT took place, yesterday, at Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street. Eulogies were pronounced by Rev. Drs. ANDERSON, ADAMS and WOOD. The remains were temporarily deposited in the Marble Cemetery in Second-avenue.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the question of the proposed appointment of a Solicitor of Customs. A report of the majority of the Committee appointed to consider the subject, was submitted by Mr. A. A. LOW.

STREET CLEANING AT LAST.—Mr. HACKLEY had a couple of hundred men at work last night on the lower part of Broadway breaking up the ice, clearing the gutters, &c. There is a prospect of the lower part of the City becoming passable. Now, that the work of cleaning the streets has really commenced, let it continue.

LECTURE ON COLUMBUS.—On Monday evening Mr. JAMES A. MCMASTERS, late editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, will lecture in Irving Hall, on CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. It is spoken of as highly interesting.

Meeting in Aid of St. David's Bennvolent Society.

The objects of the meeting were set forth by Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, who, in an interesting discourse portrayed the rise and development of Welsh history, and drew well-selected contrasts between the characteristic effort at advancement to be met with among his own countrymen and their near neighbors, the French, &c., &c. St. David's Society, which is of antiquated origin, was established for the relief of poor Welsh emigrants, who receive from its resources comfort during sickness, and respectable interment at their death.

The fund is kept up by means of monthly contributions from the regular members, and is further added to by donations from many Englishmen of wealth, who have, while here, observed its beneficent influence. The Welch are, as a rule, a thrifty people, and their demands upon the Society are not frequent or heavy, yet a Committee is constantly employed to search out cases of distress, and are thus enabled to relieve much woe arising from ignorance upon the part of newly arrived emigrants. A permanent fund of $3,000 is established, the interest of which goes far toward the yearly expense of its charities. No expense of salaries is incurred, all the officers acting as volunteers.

The capacious cemetery at Cypress Hills, under the direct supervision of Mr. MILES, covers an area of 500 acres, and from the excellent taste shown in the selection of a locality, it is scarcely possible for it to be encroached upon during many generations.

The pleasure of the evening was much enhanced by the fine old English airs sung by T. J. THOMAS, Esq., assisted by a chorus of ladies and gentlemen, who appeared informally upon the platform. Although the Society is substantially based, it is believed that these occasional meetings and lectures are conducive to the keeping up of a healthful interest in its transactions.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

In the NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 770, published THIS MORNING, and to be had at the counter in wrappers, ready for mailing, will be found:

A LETTER FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION—Giving an Authentic and Detailed Account of the Arrival at Hatteras Inlet, and the Great Difficulties Overcome—The Loss of the Steamer *City of New-York*, the Propeller Gunboat *Zouave*, the Floating Battery *Grapeshot*, the Steamer *Pocahontas* with 100 Horses, and a Coal Schooner—Damage to Other Vessels—Drowning of Col J. W. ALLEN and of Surgeon F. S. WALLER, of the New-Jersey Ninth Regiment—Health of the Command. Also, the Official Report of Gen. BURNSIDE to the War Department.

In addition, it contains:

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

LEADING ARTICLES.—The Burnside Expedition in Pamlico Sound—The Impending Struggle in the West—The Treasury Note Bill—Work for the Cotton Slaves—Our Hatteras Inlet Correspondence, &c., &c.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE—BY THE EUROPA AND THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—How the News of the Rendition of Mason and Slidell was Received in England and France—A Cool Reception Bespoken for the Refugees—Restoration of the Entente Cordiale—The *Tuscarora* and *Nashville* at Southampton—The Stone Blockade—France Selecting an Emperor for Mexico.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.—A Letter from Our Special Paris Correspondent—The News of the Surrender of Mason and Slidell—Effects on the Bourse—The General Impression—England Desires War—A Wise Suggestion, &c., &c.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

WASHINGTON NEWS—Showing the Drift of Events at the Capital.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS, giving the movements of the National forces, and detailed accounts of all occurrences of interest at both North and South.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,
(Between 11th and 12th sts.,)
A very cheap and desirable
BALMORAL BOOT for.....$2 50
A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for.....$3 00

Custom-Made Gents' Boots and Shoes.—The stock of a Broadway bootmaker selling below cost. French Patent Leather Boots for $5 50; Fine French Calf Boots for $5; Fine French Patent Leather Gaiters for $3 25. At SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

Miller & Co., No. 387 Canal-st.—Ladies Balmorals at $2 and $2 50; Misses, $1 50 and $1 75; Children's, $1 13 and $1 37 per pair; with India rubber Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Coughs.
The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *Lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a COUGH REMEDY. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part II.*—Nos. 138, (101 referred.)

THE PATENT FOR SULPHURIC ETHER.

United States Circuit Court.—JAN. 30.
Before Judge Shipman.

William T. G. Morton vs. *The New-York Eye Infirmary.*—This was an action brought for an alleged infringement of the patent granted to the plaintiff on Nov. 12, 1846, for the discovery of sulphuric ether as an anæsthetic agent. The plaintiff called as witnesses Drs. Wood, Griscom, Barker, Parker, Stansbie, Noyes and Edwards.

Dr. Wood testified that he used ether rather than chloroform. On being asked for how many years he had used it, he said he hardly knew whether he ought to answer the question, as he might implicate himself in a suit, as this appeared to be the beginning of suits against the profession. Mr. Cozzens, the plaintiff's attorney, said they were ready to stipulate on the record that no advantage should be taken hereafter of the answers given by any of the witnesses. The witness then said he had always used it since Dr. Morton made it known. He described the mode of its administration, and what kind of cases he used it in, the quantities he used, and what were its effects. He did not use the machine described in the specification of the patent. Being asked what value was nowadays attached to its use in surgery, he said he did not think language could express it—but by this he afterwards said he did not mean monetary value, but benefit to the human race.

Dr. Griscom testified to nearly the same things. To the question as to its value, he said it would depend upon circumstances. If the operation was necessary, and could not be performed without ether, it was worth to the individual as much as his eyesight; but he could put no monetary value upon it. As to the proportion of surgical operations in which ether or chloroform was used, he could not say.

Dr. Barker's testimony was to the same effect. He also testified to the general use of ether in surgery, both in New York and in Connecticut, where he formerly practiced.

Dr. Willard Parker went over nearly the same ground, saying it was of great value to the patient, but no extra charge was made for it by the surgeon; that it was entirely impossible to fix any value upon it, there being no standard to go by. If the thing were wiped out now, and could be bought back again by paying millions, millions would be paid. He further proved, on cross-examination, the general use of the article over the country, and said that Dr. Morton came to him in 1856 or 1857 and brought letters from physicians and surgeons in Boston; that he was aware of the subject, and aware of its being patented; and of course there was a prejudice in the profession against patentees, or having anything to do with them.

Witness proceeded—I had a conversation with Morton about it, and he said that he had abandoned the patent, and was now throwing himself upon the humanity of the world; I then took him cordially by the hand and introduced him to a large number of gentlemen in the profession; he made a statement at a meeting we had of what he had gone through with, and of his purpose with regard to the patent, and explained about a suit which had been commenced against the Chelsea Hospital; measures were taken by the profession here to raise funds for him; the New-York Hospital paid him $500, and Bellevue $1,500; I went down to South-street and raised several hundred dollars for him on the ground that he was a benefactor to the world; that was done on the idea that he had abandoned his patent, otherwise not a thing would have been done.

Redirect—It would not, because he was shielding himself under another garb; he had his patent to protect him, and we should have left him to that; don't know whether Bellevue Hospital purchased a license to use it with the $1,500.

Other witnesses testified as to the amount of other used by the defendants; as to the number of cases in which it had been used, no certain testimony could be obtained.

Judge SHIPMAN finally said that the patent had got to be discussed sometime or other, and might as well be before putting in any further testimony. The points as to the validity of the patent were then discussed at length by counsel on both sides. The Judge this morning announced that he had come to the conclusion that the patent was void, and that the subject matter, under the circumstances, was not patentable. He therefore directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendants.

For plaintiff, Mr. Cozzens; for defendants, Mr. Owen and Mr. Sillman.

Decision in the Merchant Will Contest—Jurisdiction of Inferior Courts of Cases Pending in the Court of Appeals.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Ingraham.

Matter of the Will of Wm. H. Merchant.—In this case a motion was made for an order directing the administrator first appointed not to hand over the moneys of the estate to the administrator with the will annexed. The case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday; and it will be remembered that the motion was resisted on the ground that, as the case was now pending in the Court of Appeals, this Court had no jurisdiction to make the order asked.

The Court, sustaining this view of the case, denied the motion.

Affairs of the St. Denis Hotel—Injunctions will not Issue to Protect Remote Interests.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Monell.

Balcom vs. *Julian et al.*—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction obtained against the defendant Julian, to restrain him from foreclosing certain mortgages upon the furniture of the St. Denis Hotel, on Broadway, opposite Grace Church, in this City.

It appeared from the papers used on the motion that, in April, 1858, Julian sold and conveyed to Peter Degive the lease and furniture of the St. Denis Hotel, and took from Degive a mortgage upon the lease and furniture to secure a part of the purchase money. Degive took possession of the hotel and furniture, and, in May, 1860, sold and conveyed to the defendant, Thomas E. Stewart, the lease and furniture, subject to the mortgage of Julian. In a contract between Julian and Degive made prior to the sale in April, 1858, and which provided for the sale and transfer of the lease and furniture, and the giving of the mortgage, it was agreed that if any of the furniture to be mortgaged should be removed, and new or other property substituted in its place, that the lien of the mortgage should continue upon the substituted property as if the same had formed a part of the mortgaged property. On the 19th of June, 1861, the defendant Stewart executed to the defendant Julian a mortgage, reciting the mortgage from Degive to Julian, and declaring that it was intended by that mortgage to extend its lien to after-acquired property, and covering other furniture not included in the first mortgage. This second mortgage was collateral to the first, which had been assumed by the defendant Stewart. Previous to the execution of the second mortgage, and in May, 1860, the defendant Stewart, entered into an agreement with the plaintiff, whereby it was agreed that the plaintiff should, from the 1st of June thereafter, have the exclusive control and management of the hotel business on the terms and conditions therein specified, and for that purpose should have control and possession, during the existence of the agreement, of all the parts or portions of the premises appropriated to the business. After detailing the manner in which the business was to be conducted by the plaintiff, the agreement provided that the plaintiff, as "manager and conductor of the business," should receive, by way of "compensation therefor," in lieu of all other claims, one-third of the net profits of the hotel business, to be ascertained and accounted for during the continuance of the agreement. On the termination of the agreement, all the property and leases were to belong absolutely to the defendant Stewart, subject to a right of election in the plaintiff at a future day, as to part of the furniture. It was further agreed that if the plaintiff should, after the 1st of June, 1865, elect to terminate the agreement, he should be entitled to one-third "of all the household furniture, china or glassware, wines, stores and other property which shall have been purchased and paid for from and out of the receipts of the business."

It was also provided that out of the proceeds of the business such new furniture as should be necessary should be furnished.

The plaintiff claimed in his complaint, that between June, 1860, and June, 1861, he had expended for new furniture the sum of $10,000.

The Court granted the motion to dissolve the injunction, holding that as the plaintiff was not a creditor of the mortgagor, and as his right to a third of the furniture purchased did not accrue until 1865—too remote a period to enable him to have the protection of an injunction—he had no right to invoke the aid of the Court.

The Assignments of Minors Voidable—An Infant cannot Convey a Trust.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Brady.

Henry C. Fox vs. *Henry Heath et al.*—This was a proceeding to set aside an assignment on the ground that one of the assignees was a minor at the time of making the assignment.

The plaintiff alleged in his complaint that in the month of July, 1861, he recovered judgment in the Marine Court against all of the defendants in this action, except the defendant Rollins, which was filed, and a transcript thereof docketed in the County Clerk's office. It was also claimed and alleged that in May, 1861, three of the defendants, who were at that time partners in business, made an assignment to the defendant Rollins, one of them being a minor, and incapable of giving validity to the act; and that the assignment appropriated the individual property of the assignors to the payment of partnership debts. The defendants admitted the allegations of the complaint, but insisted that, notwithstanding the facts therein contained, the assignment was valid.

The Court held that an infant cannot convey a trust in respect to his property; and that as this assignment made by a minor was voidable at the option of the minor when he became of age, it was not a valid instrument. Judgment was given for the plaintiff.

B. Sanford, Judge Capron, G. L. French and L. J. Lansing, for plaintiff; Tomlinson & Brigham, and D. Van Winkle, for defendants.

A Husband Sues for a Divorce and the Wife Obtains It.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Brady.

Henry Parr vs. *Cordelia Parr.*—In this case the plaintiff asked a divorce from his wife, alleging adultery against her.

The defendant denied the charge, but alleged that the plaintiff was guilty of infidelity.

The case was referred, and the Referee found that the wife was innocent and the husband guilty. A judgment of divorce was, therefore, granted to the wife.

Legal Notice.

COMMON PLEAS.

The calendar of short cases will be called on the first Monday of February.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Ingraham.

The People ex rel. Thomas McSpedon et al. vs. *Haws, &c.*—Reference ordered to Benjamin W. Bonney, Esq., to ascertain amount due.

Wills et al. vs. *Gordon et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

In matter of Last Will and Testament of Wm. H. Merchant.—Motion denied.

Pearce vs. *Kelly et al.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of Circuit, costs of motion to abide event.

From California to the States.

CHANGE IN THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

From the San Francisco Alta California, Dec. 30.

We understand that the Government contemplates sending out an expedition for the exploration of an intermediate route, either for the whole or part of the way, to St. Louis, which will be available throughout the Winter months. It will start from Fort Yuma as soon as some of the regiments now in process of organization in the interior are ready to take the place of the troops now stationed at that point. The object will be to explore a route by the Cajon Pass to Salt Lake; or, if that no impracticable, in consequence of the want of water, by Albuquerque in New-Mexico, and through Kansas to the Missouri River.

It will be recollected that the old Horse-shoe route, as it was generally designated, swept Southwards from St. Louis, through Arkansas, Texas and Arizona, and entered the State at its extreme Southern border. The new route which it is proposed to explore, would not diverge much from a straight line, and would entirely avoid the tedious travel on the Sierra Nevadas in the Winter months.

The Central route, by way of Utah and Nevada Territories, has worked well—in fact, much better than a great many people expected, but we are not so wedded to names or geographical lines that objection would be made to a change, provided it had been demonstrated that that change would improve our mail facilities. So far as climate is concerned, the intermediate route possesses certainly many advantages over the Central, but the great trouble may be want of water. This is the question which the exposition, soon to start from Fort Yuma, is expected to solve. If successful, the effect would be to transfer the terminus of the Overland route again from Placerville to Los Angeles, at least during the Winter months.

It is, however, gratifying to know that if any change be made, the success of the mail service, and not political considerations, will govern. We have now impracticables to deal with now, who could discern sectionalism in the location of a mail route, and partisan advantage ground in a fat contract. They are now, for the most part, in arms against the Government, and will never again regain the position of power and influence which they once enjoyed. California has greatly profited by their discomfiture. When the rebellion is crushed, nothing will be reserved for them but boats very much in the background.

—Mr. D. F. Robinson, one of the most prominent citizens of Hartford, Conn., died suddenly in that city on Saturday last. He had for a number of years taken an active and leading part in all public enterprises in which the city was interested.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 22
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 22
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 28
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Cornsula	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (rail Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain* or *danger*, can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Fond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

TOM—THE PLOT TO OUST THE NEW STREET Commissioner is fully exposed in the CAUCASIAN this week. Read it.

Who wrote BEN WOOD'S NOVEL? Read the CAUCASIAN this week.

MATRIMONIAL.

A BACHELOR, AGED 35, OF FAIR PERsonal appearance, doing a lucrative business, wishes to correspond with a widow lady, matrimonially inclined, either in City or country, not over 30, of good family, and enjoying a competency. A desire for a pleasant home and kind, sensible wife prompts this advertisement. References exchanged at proper time. Letters addressed to CHARLES COLLINS, Box No. 2,579 New-York Post-Office, will be held strictly confidential.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXtures and good will of a merchant tailoring establishment, doing a profitable cash business in a western city of 20,000 inhabitants. Time given for a portion of the purchase money, if required, with approved security. Would sell a half interest to a practical cutter, if preferred, but to none other. Apply for further information to WM. R. BABCOCK, No. 526 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS stand for all kinds of produce, in a City market, the fixtures all complete; will be sold low if applied for at once, as the owner's presence is required in the country. Address, immediately, H. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

A BUSINESS DONE ENTIRELY FOR cash, will be sold for $3,000, or its equivalent in real or personal property. It is worthy the attention of any person desiring business with this investment. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av.

$1,000 CASH, WITH ACTIVITY AND personal attention, will secure a partnership that, for safety, respectability and profit, has no equal. Association and location the very best. Address B. B. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, with or without the stand and store, established for a number of years. Apply at No. 303 8th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, JAN. 28, IN GOING FROM the corner of Essex and Broome sts. to East Broadway and Pike-st., a gold hunting-case watch, with chain and two lockets attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the owner, at No. 221 Broome-st., near Essex.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1862.

LOST—CITY OF CINCINNATI COUPONS, H 49, due Jan. 1, 1862, $30, and F 3, 4 and 17, due Feb. 1, 1862, 3 of $30 each. The finder is requested to return them to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st.

POCKET-BOOK LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., containing $40 or $50 in money, and many valuable papers, of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever will return the same will be liberally rewarded. W. C. BALL, No. 154 Monroe-st.

LOST.—LEFT AT HOPE CHAPEL ON THE EVENing of Tuesday, Jan. 28, a MINK MUFF. Whoever will return the same to No. 232 6th-av., shall be suitably rewarded.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ¾ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 239 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN L. HOPPEL.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 31st inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salerooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of household furniture. By order of J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 37 Nassau-st. opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, gas fixtures, mahogany piano, &c., removed from a private City residence for convenience of sale, consisting of in part as follows: Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suite, made by Meeks; rosewood bedroom suite, nearly new and in fine order; mahogany and black-walnut French bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands and tables; mahogany and black-walnut sofas, chairs, lounges, buffet, book-cases, wardrobes, easy chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, stair carpets and rods, dining and bedroom crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF EIGHT FIRST-class houses, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JOHN P. CROSBY, Esq., Referee.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

MADISON-AVENUE—The eight first-class four-story brown-stone high stoop houses and lots, east side of Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts., comprising the entire front, each house 24.8½x55 feet and extension, and contains all the modern improvements. Lots 100 feet deep. Terms liberal. Sale positive. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PIANO-FORTES AND BILLIARD TABLES at auction, by order of Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the public store No. 35 New-st., corner of Exchange-place, 1 rosewood piano, 7-octave, carved legs, Raven, Bacon & Co., makers; 1 rosewood piano, 7-octave, Hazleton Brothers, makers; 1 rosewood piano, 7-octave, Butterfield, maker; also, 2 billiard tables. The above articles can be seen at the public store.

BARDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.—SEA ISLAND COTTON AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell

ON WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at Wheeler's Atlantic-Dock Stores, No. 64 Atlantic-Dock, by order and under the direction of Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York,

176 bales superior quality Sea Island Cotton, in perfect merchantable order.

Samples are now ready at our office, No. 109 Wall-st., for examination.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 56 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR UNINCUMBERED CITY PROPERTY.—A superb country residence, located twenty miles from the City up the Hudson River, accessible by steamboat or railroad; view unsurpassed; house built with white marble in rubble work, Italian villa style; large and convenient; has twenty-two rooms; pure spring water; coach-house throughout; furnaces, &c.; stables and outbuildings, stone; one hundred feet of glass house for plants and grapes, in prolific bearing; bowling alley, one hundred feet long; about twenty acres of land of the best quality, mostly in lawn; strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, 400 fruit trees, and 100 out-door grape vines in bearing. This property is the most desirable on the river, and in the best order; was built in the most substantial manner. A rare chance for a gentleman desirous of a first class country place. For further particulars inquire of A. H. WALLIS, Esq., No. 52 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villas lots to rent and for sale low, by HENRY BLACKWELL, No. 25 Williams-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M. No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—AT ORANGE, N. J., A LARGE two house, with from five to twenty acres of good land and suitable out-buildings; must be within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Address, with full particulars, H. T. C., Box No. 3,658 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET.

LIGHT ROOMS,
and steady power,
at low rates,
By JULIN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS—TO LET—The soap and candle factory, of more than 50 years' standing, Nos. 146 and 148 Eldridge-st., with fixtures and good will for sale. A favorable lease will be given to a desirable tenant. Apply to ROBERT M. FIELD, No. 145 Eldridge-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO RENT—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A FIRST-class house to a small and careful family. It is pleasantly located and convenient; has water and gas throughout. For further information, inquire at No. 118 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st. will be let low to a good tenant; the location is one of the best and most central in New-York. Inquire on the premises of JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—AN OFFICE ELIGIBLY SITUATED. Apply to C. PAULSON, No. 56 Reade-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN A PLEASant village about thirty miles from New-York, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The house is nearly new; the lot is 145 feet square, well stocked with excellent fruit, a good barn and wagon-house, and all necessary outbuildings complete. Price $2,500. The largest portion can remain on bond and mortgage if required. For particulars apply to CHARLES SMITH, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 80x129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 28 Spruce-st., New-York.

A PERSON ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY offers for $6,000 property that cost over $100,000 in one parcel, or in 600 parts for $10 each, including a superior stone-front house. Apply at No. 96 Maiden-lane, from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

THE ÆRATED BREAD.—READ THE FOLlowing certificate from Dr. Willard Parker:

EAST-TWELFTH-ST., N. Y.

I have found the Ærated Bread of superior quality in all respects. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it is eminently healthful, inasmuch as it contains none of the products or results of fermentation.

WILLARD PARKER.

Manufactured at the corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st. For sale everywhere.

METALS.

BRASS CASTINGS.—J. & T. DONALDSON ARE now fully prepared to execute all orders for brass castings and brass finishing of every description, (including military work,) on the most moderate terms. They still continue their manufactory of gas fixtures, in every variety, together with gas fitting in all its branches, at No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS,

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

COAL, &C.

$4 90, BEST RED ASH COAL.
$4 40, BEST WHITE ASH COAL.

English Cannel, $11 a chaldron. Parties ordering Red Ash Coal may depend on getting it. E. C. CLARKE,
No. 5 West 11th-st., near Broadway

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 28 Ann-st., Basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 96 West 26th-st., for two days, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at 92 West 19th-st., near 8th-av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 East 14th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITnation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid in a private family, and to assist with fine washing and ironing, or as laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist in fine washing; has no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel. Has good reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, who is a competent chambermaid and fine washer, would like to engage in some good family to work in that capacity; has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 49 University-place.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITnation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid or to do the fine washing and ironing; understand her business perfectly; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chamberwork and sewing; no objection to the country; City references given. Call at No. 339 9th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen until suited.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, by a respectable young woman, with best of City reference. Call at No. 118 East 28th-st., second floor.

A COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED AND RESPECtable woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking and French and Spanish cooking; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for one week at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and all kinds of soups, pastries and jellies; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 192 7th-av., near 22d-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business—bread and pastry, soups, game! would assist with washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands making pies and cake; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 210 West 25th-st., near 8th-av., second floor, front room.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; accustomed to all kinds of cooking—soups, jellies, ice-creams and desserts of all kinds. Best of City references given. Call at No. 328 6th-av., for three days, second floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 220 East 17th-st., first floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook; perfectly understands her business; soups, game, poultry, or desserts; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who fully understands her business in all its branches—soups, jellies, pastry and meat, and is an excellent baker: best of reference given from some of the best families now in the City. Please call at No. 79 West 29th-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RESpectable private family as cook, by a respectable young woman, who understands her business in all its branches; has the best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 210 West 20th-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook or to do general housework; is a good plain cook, bread and biscuit; would like to come an every other washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Call at her present employer's, No. 310 West 37th-st.

A COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; also, a chambermaid and waitress or chamberwork and to assist with washing and ironing; situations wanted by two smart, steady young women; both are perfectly competent, and have the best of City reference from their last situation; will go together or separate in City or country. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., next the fancy store, first floor, up-stairs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an experienced cook; understands cooking and washing in all their branches; is willing to assist with part of the washing; good City reference if required. Call at No. 202 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—A COLORED WOMAN, WHO IS an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, wishes a situation in that capacity; or would go as second girl, chambermaid, or at laundresses, or to do general housework. The best City references will be given. Apply at No. 711 8th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation in a small family to cook, wash and iron; is a good washer; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 106 East 26th-st.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS good plain cook; understands making good homemade bread and biscuit and pastry. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 268 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AN ENGLISH COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, by a very respectable English woman; is of Protestant principles, and a thorough cook of all kinds of meats, game, soups, &c., as also every kind of pastry and preserves. Refers to first-class families in Brooklyn. No objection to assist in the washing. Apply for two days, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A PROfessed woman cook or housekeeper's situation wanted, by one capable of fulfilling either; understands French and English cooking, entrées, confectioneries &c., and the serving up of supper or dinner parties; no objection to leave the City, or to go to Washington, having lived there in some of the best families. Call for one week at No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable, steady woman, with the best of City reference, desires a situation in the above capacity; is an excellent cook and baker, and a thorough laundress; has lived with some of the highest families in both City and country. Apply at No. 336 6th-av., first floor, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework, or take care of children; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 161 Chrystie-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as dressmaker or seamstress; no objection to go in the country; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 283 7th-av.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a Scotch Protestant girl, a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 186 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French finishing; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 249 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

A NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation as nurse or chambermaid, or waitress. Can be seen at the house of her late employer, No. 92 Second-place, Brooklyn.

A NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed a situation by a quiet, honest girl as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at the house of her late employer, till engaged, No. 103 West 42d-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, where she has lived over three years.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—A SITUAtion wanted by a young girl, as nurse and seamstress; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 208 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A STEWARDESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as stewardess. Address by letter, stating where an interview can be had, No. 427 6th-av.

A WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, who is an experienced waitress, and can produce satisfactory City reference from her last employer for neatness and capability, would like to engage in a private family. Call or address No. 49 University place.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a married man; can produce good reference for capability, honesty, sobriety and industry; would go a short distance in the country, take charge of a garden, or milk, if necessary; would be willing to make himself useful in any way. Address J. E. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman; he is sober, honest and reliable, and entirely capable of his business; has the best City reference from his last place. Call at No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, saddlery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant, of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady sober man as coachman; has had several years' experience; is a good vegetable gardener; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can produce good reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESpectable young man, with the best of references from some of the highest families in this City, desires a situation in the above capacity; will be found a first-class coachman and careful hand over horses; will go any distance; speaks the different

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the Accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

AMERICAN GOLD

And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1861	$157,877 44
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive	522,308 22
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$680,185 67

This Company has issued no policies except on cargo and freight for the voyage.
No risks have been taken upon time, or upon hulls of vessels.
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above | $589,093 43
Less Return Premiums | 73,699 34
Net Earned Premiums | $515,394 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, &c. | $336,696 37
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses | 76,842 36 | $413,538 73
Net Profits | $101,855 41

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely:

Cash in Bank	$88,376 90	
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks	498,461 20	
Loans on Stocks drawing Interest	93,668 63	
		$678,506 73
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	220,814 72	
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums	21,502 50	
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at	25,649 48	
Total Assets		$943,173 43

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.
Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 8th of April next.
By order of the Board,
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	WM. LECONEY,
A. C. RICHARDS,	J. K. MYERS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	A. WESSON,
M. RICHARDS,	WM. KENT,
C. D. H. GILLESPIE,	DAVID P. MORGAN,
C. E. MILNOR,	BYRON SHERMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JEHIAL READ,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	A. S. BARNES,
JAMES COBB, Jr.,	J. E. HANFORD,
W. H. MELLEN,	THOMAS EAKIN,
R. W. BULL,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
C. HADDEN,	H. L. ATHERTON,
L. P. MORTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
F. W. MEYER,	GEORGE C. WETMORE,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,	P. H VANDERVOOT.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861	$3,840 286 34	
Premiums on Polices not marked off 1st January, 1861	1,474,290,29	
Total amount of Marina Premiums	$5,314,576,83	
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861	$4,155,165,76	
Losses paid during the same period	$2,311,650,29	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$728,476.35	

The Company has the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New-York Stock.	
City Bank and other Stocks	$2,923,403,81
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	800,340,00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	283,760,00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	123,783,02
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,518,859,02
Cash in Bank	245,513,94
Total Amount Assets	$5,995,689,79

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.
After reserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1850 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.
A Dividend of Thirty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 8th of April next.
The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $11,690,210
Additional profits from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862 | 1,250,000
Total profits for 19½ years | $12,940,210
The Certificates previous to 1860, have been redeemed by cash | 8,889,470
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862 | $4,050,740

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Baratow,	Dsunis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	A. P. Pillot,	Joseph Caillard, Jr.
W. H. H. Moore,	Leroy M. Wiley,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Daniel S. Miller,	J. Henry Burgy,
Henry Colt,	S. P. Nicoll,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Joshua J. Henry,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Watts Sherman,
Chas. H. Russell,	David Lane,	Edward R. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	James Bryce,	E. E. Morgan,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	B. J. Howland,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	Benj. Babcock,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	Fletcher Westray,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge, Jr.,	Richard Intrn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1863, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons from the same, will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will send their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.
JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 18, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, New-York, Jan. 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 18, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1862.

INTEREST.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds due Feb. 1 next, will be paid at maturity, on presentation at this office.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has this day taken into partnership Mr. C. M. RUTTER, a member of the Board of Brokers. The business will be conducted as heretofore, at No. 41 Pine-st., under the name of EUGENE THOMSON & CO.
EUGENE THOMSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 38 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ACCUMULATION $4,109,353.
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 1, 1862.

Office, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861		$3,813,558 50
Received for premiums during the year 1861	$726,399 46	
Received for Interest during the year 1861	224,238 74	
Total Receipts for 1861	$950,638 20	
Paid claims by death	$343,885 96	
Paid policies surrendered	117,973 14	
Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c.	33,196 51	
Paid commissions to agents	49,636 84	
Paid physicians' fees	3,736 55	
Paid annuities	1,517 00	
Paid Dividends	204,096 26	$653,843 25—$296,794 95
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1862		$4,109,353 45

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$95,967 29	
Bonds and Mortgages	2,582,461 18	
Premium Notes	1,294,054 28	
Real Estate	76,266 43	
Loans on Scrip	4,921 85	
Premium notes and Cash with Agents	55,062 42	$4,109,353 45

7,026 Policies in force, Insuring | $23,481,353 00
894 New Policies have been issued during the year.
Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862 | 1,688,956 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862 | 2,865,589 50

The Directors have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 8 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company; and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1860 during the year 1862.
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.
Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 30th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1862.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage and other Bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, of Oswego, have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at their office, No. 52 Wall-st.
GEO. DEMING, Agent.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 175 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMIannual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.
By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE,
BOSTON, Jan. 25, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share will be payable on the 5th day of February next to holders of stock, at the close of business on the 25th instant.
Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at this office.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 25th inst. to Feb. 5.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that termiated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CHASY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEN NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer book will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 Wall-st.—New-York, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board,
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 409 HUDSON-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the first day of February next. The transfer-books are closed until that day.
By order.
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
No. 92 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 59 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

INSURANCE.

COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$200,000

With a handsome surplus safely invested.
Last Dividend, four per cent. in cash to Stockholders, and
Fifty per cent. in Scrip to Policy-holders entitled to participate.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
JOHN C. BENDS, Secretary.

MARBLE WORKS.

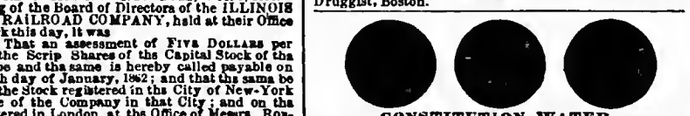
MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences.
The anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 179 Grand-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar No. 1, 2 and 3.—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or six cases, saving $8. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilised world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodors Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urieating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. W. H. GRIGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 179 Vesey-st.; Codfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. Wasn, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, including cases pronounced by others incurable, besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and all diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being speedily cured. Dr. C. is a regularly bred physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impoteecy, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by the unadvertised means given in a medical work. Considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operatiug and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscere diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWAIN'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or eveuleg.

DR. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS ARE warranted to cure the worst forms of secret diseases. It cures complete the most obstinate disease, in a surprisingly short space of time. $1 a bottle: D. S. BARNES, Sole Agent, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that the use of it is allowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVICED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperhared to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS.—No charges made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 200 Times office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experianced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 18 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steams'ip Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Feb. 8,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75
First cabin to London	$80
First cabin to Paris	$85
First cabin to Hamburg	$85
Steerage	$30
Steerage to London	$33
Steerage to Paris	$38
Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $33. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 3 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 18 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. La MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY.....March 29

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented a petition of citizens of Iowa for a general bankrupt law.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition of citizens of Berks County, Penn., in relation to Gen. SUMNER.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Commerce, reported a bill prohibiting the coolie trade by American citizens.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Commerce inquire into the expediency of requiring Captains of vessels sailing to foreign ports, during the present rebellion, to take the oath of allegiance. Adopted.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution that the Secretary of War be authorized to procure from officers and soldiers, now prisoners in the so-called "Confederate States," allotment pay for families—the Secretary of War to issue drafts on New-York or Boston to the families. Adopted.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution that the Secretary of War furnish a statement, in tabular form, of all vessels purchased or chartered for the War Department since April last, when the vessels were built, what tonnage, price, &c. Adopted.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy inform the Senate when the ship *Franklin* was changed for use as a steamer, and whether the Department intend to complete her for use the present year, or at any definite time. Adopted.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) called up the resolution for printing 5,000 copies of eulogies delivered upon the death of Gen. BAKER.

Mr. HALE said he had always opposed these resolutions to print, and although no man appreciated the deceased more than himself, yet he thought it a bad principle.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to include eulogies upon the death of Senator BINGHAM.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said the custom had grown up of printing these eulogies in a book. He thought it an unnecessary and useless expense. He once, on the Committee of Printing, had made a report against the custom in the case of Senator RUSK, of Texas, and the Senate agreed to the report.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. HOWARD's amendment was adopted.

The resolution was then rejected by the following vote, viz.:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bright, Browning, Howard, Howe, Lane, Latham, Pittenger, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Simmons, Wilkinson and Wilson. Ayes 13. Noes 27.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the management of the Government hospital at Alexandria, Va., and report such measures as may be necessary to correct any abuses.

Mr. GRIMES wanted the power of the Committee enlarged, so as to include all the Government hospitals.

Mr. WILSON said he wanted to make this a special case. There were complaints from all over the country about the Medical Department of the army; and he (WILSON) had no doubt that Department was entirely inadequate to meet the wants of the army. He had seen certificates from sick soldiers, that they had actually to go to the swill tubs to enable them to live in the hospital at Alexandria. There were reports from all the hospitals that were disgraceful to the country.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked if it was not the duty of the Inspectors of the army to take care of the hospitals.

Mr. WILSON said that we had four Inspectors-General and one vacancy and five assistants. The one could not attend to the business of such an immense army.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union)—Is it not the duty of the Surgeon-General to see after the hospitals? If it is not, we had better create some officer for this duty.

Mr. HALE wanted to know where the real deficiency was.

Mr. WILSON thought it was the duty of the Inspectors-General to look after the hospitals, but they were doing all they could. It was the duty of the Surgeon-General also to see after these hospitals. The trouble was, we had in the Medical Department many old men who ought to be retired. To-day there was nothing but a series of complaints all over the country about the hospitals of the army.

Mr. HALE thought that it was time the truth was told about these things. There is a sort of a list of medicines which a doctor may prescribe, and this list was fixed thirty or forty years ago, and the doctor can prescribe no other, no matter how much light he may have got since that time. If somebody could only be put to death by partaking of the dose of forty years ago, then the doctor was at liberty to give it. There is a perfect jam of dead logs at the head of the Medical Department. The Senator from Massachusetts (WILSON) has not gone far enough. The old fogy notion of promoting doctors who had dosed and dosed for forty years in the same old way ought to be discarded, and we ought to call in to our relief the best medical talent of the country.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment to strike out the word "Alexandria," and have the resolution apply to all the Government hospitals.

The amendment was adopted.

The resolution, as amended, was then passed.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from a large number of merchants of New-York, asking that the tax in regard to import duties be confined to goods actually on the way.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Union,) from the Special Committee on that part of the President's Message relative to the construction of a military railroad from Kentucky to Tennessee, reported a bill for that purpose.

The case of Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, was then taken up.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) proceeded to speak at length on the subject. He said his vote would not be controlled by any judgment as to whether the Senator from Indiana had given aid and comfort to the enemy. He (HOWE) thought that the Constitution demanded that every Senator should be a friend of the Constitution, but he was forced to the belief that the Senator from Indiana was not a friend to the Constitution, and not a friend to the present form of government. Not that he was not such a friend on the 1st of March, but he was not such a friend at the last session, and is not now. He had examined the record of the Senator from Indiana, and he found no word of sympathy for the Government, and had come to the conclusion that the Senator did not desire the extension of the authority of the Constitution over the whole United States, if over any part. He thought it was a very poor apology for the Senator to say that he had forgotten that he had ever written that letter, or that Mr. LINCOLN was his friend. If the Senator had been true in his friendship for the old Government, he would have told Mr. LINCOLN that DAVIS was a traitor, and that he ought not to go near him. But, in addition to not uttering words of rebuke to the rebellion, the Senator from Indiana had uttered language to give strength to the rebellion. Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, at the session last March, offered a resolution requiring the President to withdraw the National troops from certain States, and Mr. CLINGMAN offered as an amendment that the President withdraw all the troops and not attempt to collect any revenue in the seceded States. Mr. HOWE then referred to, and read from, a speech of Mr. BRIGHT's, in which he declared himself in favor of these resolutions. He (HOWE) supposed that these resolutions were offered for the purpose of obtaining a negative vote upon them, so as to drive the people of the Southern States into rebellion. He (HOWE) was forced to believe that the Senator from Indiana took his position with a purpose and intent to strengthen the rebellion. To be sure, the Senator from Indiana, in a speech the other day, did call this rebellion a mad scheme, and found fault with traitors because they left the Union—not because they tried to overthrow the Government and Constitution, but because they had gone out and left him and such as him to the tender mercies of the Senator from Massachusetts. He contended that the Senate should be purged of all taint of disloyalty, and though they might, possibly, make a mistake as to the treason of the Senator from Indiana, yet they could say to the people that it was certain there were no traitors left in the Senate.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) that thought this was a plain case—all facts were admitted. He felt it to be his duty to vote for expulsion, though he still remembered with pleasure his early acquaintance with the Senator. The facts, were, that the Slaveholders had organized the rebellion when the letter were written. JEFFERSON DAVIS was its chosen leader, and the Senator from Indiana well knew the damning treason of DAVIS. This letter was written to a desperate traitor, commending a man on an errand of treason. The Senator from New-York, Mr. HARRIS, said if the clause about firearms had been left out, the letter would have been harmless. Unfortunately the clause was not left out. He might as well say that an indictment for murder with the homicide clause left out, was a harmless paper.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked, if the Senator was not guilty of treason, what was he guilty of?

Mr. WILMOT said if he was called on to define the offence, he should call that treason; but if a sitting juror, he might not pronounce such a verdict; but, as a Senator, he should not hesitate, if called on to say whether the Senator was a fit and safe man to sit in the councils of the nation, he should not hesitate, but vote to expel him. The Senator commended one traitor to another with an improved firearm. Would a loyal Senator do this? Suppose the Commander-in-Chief had written such a letter. Would there have been any doubt if the President had written such a letter, that impeachment could have been made, based on the letter?

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 30.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of PHILLIPS, SPEAR & Co., of New-York. It authorizes the reissuing of certificates of the loan of 1848 to the amount of $2,000, in place of those lost. Passed.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) caused a memorial to be read suggesting an appropriation for a National Cemetery in the District of Columbia, so that the bodies of deceased soldiers may be within reach of their friends. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House resumed consideration of the bill to pay the expenses incurred by the States in enrolling, subsisting, clothing, arming and transporting the troops, etc.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Opp.,) caused an article from the Chicago *Times* to be read, showing a flagrant case of fraud, and said that under this bill $130,000 would be dishonestly taken out of the Treasury.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) was glad to state that Gov. YATES, of Illinois, was not concerned in any fraudulent transaction, but he (RICHARDSON) had nothing to say in exculpation of others against whom grave charges lie. Thieves were engaged in plundering the Treasury in every possible way. We have more to fear from them than we have from the rebels. By the passage of this bill we would open the door to all the thieves on earth. A law is already in existance authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay all properly authenticated claims. We should reduce the pay of the army, and make them fight for something else than money. Another thing we have got to do, namely: Bring all incompetent officers, from Gen. FREMONT down, before a Court-martial. That officer (FREMONT) should be convicted because he did not support Gen. LYON—the worst military blunder that ever was made.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Ren.,) mentioned the fact that his State had furnished 80,000 volunteers to crush this devilish and hellish rebellion, and therefore it would be strange if some improvidence had not occurred. His colleague's (RICHARDSON's) wholesale charge of dishonesty and fraud against officers of Illinois should be sustained by some kind of proof. He (KELLOGG) had a regard for the public Press; but would to God it was not so debauched and demoralized, and that public officers could be shielded from insidious attacks at a time when the nations trouble and men turn pale.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said, that unless the House should pass some such measure as this, very great injustice would be done to the loyal States. He (DUNN) knew that many of the accounts were outrageous—the pilferer and the thief having been busy to plunder the Government; but this bill enabled the Secretary of the Treasury to guard against improper allowances.

On motion of Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) the bill was laid on the table, by a vote of 83 to 42.

The consideration of the Treasury Note bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. WORCESTER, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, reported resolutions declaring that CHARLES H. UPTON, of the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia, is not entitled to a seat in this House.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) responded to the attack of his colleague (Mr. GURLEY) upon the conduct of the war and Gen. MCCLELLAN. He said there were hypocrites in religion, quacks in medicine, pettifoggers in law, mushrooms in vegetation, secession in Government, and military critics in Congress. He proceeded to answer the general charges against Gen. MCCLELLAN, because he had made no movement on the Potomac. He referred to the merits of the critic, whose only martial experience was acquired at Bull Run, and whose brief experience on FREMONT's staff, which he deserted when FREMONT's star paled, did not make him a military expert fit to criticise a skilfull General. He took up the complaints against Gen. MCCLELLAN for withholding an eager army from victory. In Missouri and Kentucky there were no orders from Gen. MCCLELLAN inconsistent with the most prompt movements; disorders were to hasten the movements without a moment's delay. He referred to the difficulties which Gens. HALLECK and BUELL met with in assuming their commands. It was not true, as his colleague had said, that Gen. MCCLELLAN or Gen. HALLECK either had stopped the march of GRANT, SHERMAN or ASBOTH after PRICE. These Generals had made a cavalry reconnoissance, and had called for six regiments from Gen. POPE, which had been furnished. A letter from Gen. HALLECK to Gen. MCCLELLAN, two days ago, expressed the belief that our army would be beaten back, or drive them out. As to the complaint that Gen. MCCLELLAN had stopped LANDER and KELLY from capturing Jackson at Romney, he showed that it would have been but a Bull's Run risk, crossing the river without means of recrossing in case of disaster, and that, too, when BANKS would have had twice the distance to march which JACKSON would have had to retreat. Gen. BANKS approved of Gen. MCCLELLAN's action. As to the non-movement of the army here, it cannot be done now for the mud—it was never intended by Gen. MCCLELLAN to attack an equal force in their intrenchments; he intends to do what he is doing—cut off their line of supplies and retreat, by taking the Tennessee Railroad; to this end he has given his every energy to aid BUELL and his divisions. Mr. COX referred to the general conduct of the war, and the character of Gen. MCCLELLAN. His colleague said the people had no faith in the chief in command. Mr. COX denied this—what was wanted was a little more faith from his reverend colleague. He (GURLEY) was a minister of the Gospel, and his faith was so large as to take in all mankind in his scheme of salvation. If his colleague's faith can take JEFF. DAVIS and WIGFALL into Heaven—if he can see HUMPHREY MARSHALL squeeze through the gates of Paradise—why cannot he exercise some faith in the skill and strategy of Gen. MCCLELLAN, even when some of his designs are to him inscrutable? The General in command has to be reserved; if he took every one into his confidence in this leaky weather, all his plans would be frustrated.

Mr. COX inveighed against the fledgling Congressional critics whose experience was mostly confined to Bull Run. It used to be considered necessary for a military critic to know, at least, that the rear rank is just behind the front, and that he should be, at least, a military officer with the bloody experience of a training-day; but here we have a reverend civilian, whose thoughts ought to be more on the dove than on the eagle; whose experience has been confined to conventions and caucusses, criticising one of the most accomplished officers in the military service of any nation. Why, years ago, in the Mexican war, these same gentlemen who are now so obsequious about Gen MCCLELLAN, echoed SUMNER's "Peaceful true Grandaur of Nations," and HOSEA BALLOU's slang:

"Fife away, you fifin' feller—
You may fife till you are yeller,
Afore you get ahead of me."

Mr. Cox referred, in conclusion, to the animus of these attacks on Gen. MCCLELLAN—it was because he would not make this war an Abolition war. He would not now discuss this aspect of our debates. Happily, he could announce that no confiscating or emancipating bills can pass this Congress. Let the Abolitionists howl on—let PHILLIPS declare that a victory by MCCLELLAN would only cover up the old Slavery sore, and therefore was to be deplored. He hoped that these attacks on our Commander, our Constitution, and the Government, which were discouraging to the army and the taxpayer, would cease, for the common object—the restoration of the Union.

Several amendments were discussed, but none adopted.

The Army bill was passed as originally reported. Adjourned.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 24.

Arrived, ships *Prima Donna* and *Polynesia*, from New-York; *Winfield Scott*, Cardiff; *Reanmore*, Bordeaux; *White Swallow*, Hong-Kong; bark *Emperor*, Japan.

The State Legislatnre will hold its first session in this city to-day.

All the streets of Sacramento are navigable for small boats. Every house in the city has the water over the lower floors.

The weather has been pleasant for two days past, and if it should continue so for two weeks, the stages may again commence running to the interior counties.

Dates to the 9th inst. are received from the Sandwich Islands. The news is unimportant.

The *Polynesian* says that, in 1860, one hundred and thirty whalers recruited at their island, and that, in 1861, only sixty-nine recruited. The whole number of whalers north in 1861 was only seventy-six, and for 1862 the whole fleet north, so far as is known here, will only be thirty-three. During the coming Spring we can only expect seventeen whalers to recruit here.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

THE READING OF THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS, ETC.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 30.

In the House to-day, a bill in relation to the reading of the Bible in the schools was passed, requiring that some portion of it shall be read daily, omitting the words "in the common English version," so that the Douay version may be read if the School Committee require it.

A resolution was received from the Governor concerning the enlistment of persons in a corps of sappers and miners who were taken to Baltimore, where they found they had been deceived, and that the pretended officers had no authority for making such enlistments. The Legislature is called upon to prevent such illegal proceedings.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Election of George R. Perkins as Regent of the University, and Victor M. Rice as Superintendent of Public Instruction—The Proposition to Instruct the New-York Senators to Vote for the Expulsion of Mr. Bright—The Deficiencies in the State Tax, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

The caucus last evening reenlted somewhat differently from what was generally expected, VICTOR M. RICE being nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction, instead of EMERSON W. KEYES. The first ballot stood:

Keyes	42	Howe	9
Rice	38	Cavit	9

The names of both CAVERT and HOWE having been withdrawn on the second ballot, RICE gained sixteen and KEYES only six, thne nominating RICE by a majority of six. HOWE and CAVERT both being Western men, it is probable that, when their names were withdrawn, the Western representative concentrated their streogth upon RICE, thus giving him the nomination. Another reason contributing to the same result was, that KEYES' friends were too sanguine. Having decidedly the most positive strength of any candidate, they did not make so strenuous exertions, as they might have done, to have all their men on hand, and therefore lost the nomination. For Regent of the University there was but one ballot. PERKINS, who was then nominated by acclamation, lacked only one vote of a majority. Mr. REYNOLDS, of Ulster County, had sixteen votes, and Mr. PARSA A. PORTER, of Niagara, thirteen. The remainder were scattered. Mr. PORTER had just risen to withdraw his name, which had most unexpectedly turned up in the ballot, when Mr. PIERCE, of Ulster, withdrew the name of Mr. REYNOLDS, and moved the unanimous nomination of Mr. PERKINS, which was carried, and the caucus adjourned.

The Democratic Caucus met in the Senate Chamber about 7½ o'clock, Senator CONNOLLY in the Chair, and about three Senators and from fifteen to twenty Representatives being present. Everyone seemed to be in the jolliest mood imaginable. Mr. CALLAHAN was sent out into the highways and byways, like the servant of old, to bring in guests to their feast of fat things, but soon returned with only one. Nominations being in order, almost as many candidates as there were members present, were announced, but after some discussion, in which Mr. PERKINS' Democracy was fully vouched for, other candidates were withdrawn, and Mr. PERKINS was declared the candidate for Regent. Mr. SOCTRELL nominated Mr. KEYES as candidate for Superintendent, but Mr. SEYMOUR, of Erie, foresaw great peril to the Republic in having Republican, or, as he was pleased to call them, "Abolition" principles inculcated upon the youthful minds of the State through the Department of Public Instruction. He wanted none but a simon-pure Democrat to receive their nomination for Superintendent, and awe-struck by the gloomy colors of the picture his imagination had conjured up, he sat down, an injured man. Perhaps the honorable gentleman would like to taboo also the teachings of history, and to shut out the impressive lessons of passing events, for they have a most uncomfortable tendency in this same direction, and have already converted many of his old compeers from their original opinions. Mr. LOUTRAL considerately withdrew his nomination, and Mr. JOSEPH WARREN, of Erie, was chosen by acclamation. Mr. MURPHY moved that the caucus now adjourn until Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Mr. CALLAHAN caused some consternation by innocently asking who was to be nominated then. Grimalkin having thus put his intrusive head just out of the bag, it was unceremoniously punched in again by a veto of the original motion. And with a silent exclamation among the initiated, which sounded very much like "over the left," the caucus adjourned.

The joint action of the two Houses this morning ratified the nominations of the Union caucus last evening. Mr. RICE receiving one hundred and ten votes out of one hundred and forty-eight cast, and Mr. PERKINS being unanimously chosen to the Regency of the University.

In the Senate this morning there was quite a spirited debate upon the resolution instructing the Senators of New-York to vote for the expulsion of JESSE D. BRIGHT. Messrs. LOWE, TRUMAN and FOLGER advocated the resolution, and Messrs. RAMSEY, MURPHY and BAILEY opposed it. Their advocacy rested upon the assurance of BRIGHT's disloyalty and the necessity of purging all departments of the Government of sympathisers with treason and traitors themselves. The opposition rested upon the impropriety of constituting the State Legislature a tribunal to judge of the qualifications of a United States Senator, and attempting, upon *exparte* testimony, to control the deliberate action of the Senate upon matters relating entirely to its own composition. A motion to table the resolution was lost by a vote of *sixteen* to *fourteen*; but the hour of adjournment having arrived before the discussion was finished, no vote was taken. The final vote bids fair to be very close, as there is a decided difference of opinion among the majority party of the Senate as to the propriety of passing such resolutions. The question will stand or fall by its merits, without the aid of any party combinations. The result has a peculiar significance, inasmuch as it is generally supposed that the result in the United States Senate may be decided by a single vote, and if the resolutions pass this body, and Senator HARRIS abides by them, it may decide the whole controversy. Similar resolutions offered in the House yesterday, and awaiting its action, were not reached to-day, but I doubt if they can be passed in that body, even if passed by the Senate. I confess though, that I can form no judgment in the premises, for an instructing mania seems to have seized upon the Legislature, and there is no telling where it will lead them. It is just possible that, with all the cry in favor of retrenchment, they have deliberately chosen a supernumerary officer this morning in appointing a Superintendent of Public Instruction. Could they not just as well administer all the functions of his office themselves? May we hope that they will not allow him his full pay, and do all his duties for him besides.

The resolutions introduced in the Senate yesterday morning by Mr. HARRIS deserve more than passing notice. They propose to reform what is fast becoming an intolerable nuisance. A large proportion of the time of both Houses is consumed in investigating and acting upon claims for canal damages. These resolutions propose to refer all claims of this kind to the Canal Board, to have them make a thorough investigation of the whole batch, and report upon them in detail to the next Legislature after the claims are preferred. They thus mass a huge body of business, which is most wearisome and costly now by reason of its multiplicity of detail.

In the House, this morning, a report was received from the Comptroller, in answer to a resolution asking an explanation of the deficit in the payment of the taxes, mentioned in his annual report, and whether any suits have been commenced against those County Treasurers who are behind hand. He replies that the original deficit was over $1,125,000; that at his request urgent letters were addressed to the Treasurers who were in arrears, and the actual deficit is now only about $132,000. Most of this is due from Westchester County, and a suit was commenced against the Treasurer, when it was found that the money was not in his hands, nor could he obtain it until the passage of an act by the Legislature. This act has since been passed. The remaining deficits are mostly dependent upon cases now in litigation, and against non-residents. New-York County is only behindhand some $21,000.

The bill legalizing certain ordinances of the Common Council came up before the Committee of the Whole, and Mr. CODDINGTON said in explanation of the delay in acting upon it, that while it had been intimated that he had objected to taking up these ordinances out of their order, he would say that no man was more anxious that these ordinances should be legalized. They were referred to the Committee on Cities, of which he was a member, but as there were no vouchers, papers or recommendations from the proper officers, he moved that they be referred to a Sub-Committee, of which he was appointed Chairman, who proceeded to New-York, conferred with the Comptroller and members of the Union Defence Committee, found that the money had been most righteously and wisely expended, and reported the same to the Committee and to the House, urging the immediate adoption of the pending bill. When the Committee rose the bill was put upon its final passage, by unanimous consent, and passed. It now only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The only other subject of especial moment before the House was a bill in regard to Mutual Insurance Companies, designed to protect the holders of premium notes from harassing suits, and from being mulcted in the matter of heavy costs upon bills of very small amount. Pending the discussion of the bill the hour for adjournment arrived, and the House took a recess until 7 o'clock this evening, when the resolutions upon Finances are again the special order. H

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 30.

The Brooklyn Charter Amendment bill was reported for the consideration of the Senate.

The bill to prohibit concert saloons in the City of New-York was reported favorably.

Mr. RAMSAY introduced a bill to facilitate the construction of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad. It appropriates $250,000.

Mr COOK gave notice of a bill relative to the withdrawal of circulating bills from banks whose charters have expired, and to secure the redemption of the same.

Mr. MURPHY introdnced a bill to emend the charter of the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. WILLARD introduced a bill to amend the act for the benefit of married women, so as to enable them to insure the lives of their husbands.

The Senate then took up the resolution instruoting Senators HARRIS and KING to vote for the expulsion of JESSE D. BRIGHT.

Mr. TRUMAN spoke in support of the resolution, and denounced Mr. BRIGHT in unmeasured terms. Mr. TRUMAN took the ground that conciliatory measures had been the great curse of the Government since the inception of the rebellion.

Mr. HENDERSON and Mr. MURPHY opposed any interference with Senators HARRIS and KING on the subject.

Mr. RAMSAY favored delay.

The hour of adjournment arrived before a vote was taken on the resolution.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 30.

The Comptroller sent in a communication in reply to the resolutions of the Assembly stating that the amount of the State tax unpaid on the 1st of October last, was $1,126,000. Urgent letters had been addressed to the delinquent Treasurers, and a large proportion of the amount had been paid. The amount now unpaid is over $132,000, and of this $69,000 is due from Westchester County; $9,000 from Richmond County, and $21,000 from New-York.

The bill to legalize the ordinances of the City of New-York relating to money raised for the volunteers was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CODDINGTON explained that the delay in reporting the bill arose from the necessity of going to New-York to examine the vouchers for the expenditure of the money, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

By unanimous consent the bill was read a third time and passed.

The bill to appropriate the proceeds of the State tax to the support of schools, was ordered to a third reading.

At 12 o'clock the Assembly proceeded to the nomination of a Regent of the University.

GEORGE R. PERKINS was nominated unanimously by both Houses and declared elected.

The Assembly and Senate then, in joint session, proceeded to elect a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

On the first ballot, VICTOR M. RICE was elected, receiving 102 votes out of 148. JOSEPH WARREN received 39. The balance were scattering.

The bill in relation to actions on premium and stock notes given by Insurance Companies was taken up.

Mr. PHELPS made some opposition to the bill, regarding it as intended to relieve parties who had contributed stock notes as part of the capital of Insurance Companies. He moved to strike out stock notes.

After further debate, the hour of adjournment arrived before a vote could be taken on the motion of Mr. PHELPS.

EVENING SESSION.

The resolution of the Committee on Ways and Means on the financial policy was taken up.

Mr. PRYNE spoke in favor of his substitute for the resolutions of Mr. STETSON; made an able speech, in which he maintained that the setting apart of the taxes to be levied, as a pledge for the payment of the interest on the Federal Stocks, was indispensable for their security, as without it they would inevitably depreciate. The substitute proposed by the gentleman from Tioga contained no such security, and the money-lender would not take the faith of future Congresses as an equivalent for his money. He (PAYNE) proposed the principle of a sinking fund in lieu of the second resolution of the Committee on Ways and Means, and he proposed to drop the offensive words to the last resolution. He concluded by earnestly combatting the proposition to make the bills of credit a legal tender.

Mr. RAYMOND offered an amendment to the substitute pledging the taxes to the payment of the interest on the Government loan, which was accepted by Mr. TRACEY, the mover of the substitute.

Mr. PIERCE spoke forcibly in support of the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, quoting from Congressman SPALDING's speech in support of his argument.

No vote was taken, but the resolutions were made the special order for to-morrow, with an agreement that a vote be taken on them before the adjournment

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Troops Concentrating at Lebanon for the Advance on Springfield—Gen. Sigel with the Expedition.

ROLLA, Mo., Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The latest information from the West is that our army is encamped at Lahanon in considerable numbers. Major WAGNER's battalion is quartered in a house lately occupied by Secessionists, but the greater portion of the troops are encamped just beyond the town. No troops except scouts have advanced beyond that town, nor is it probable they will until other regiments on the way shall have arrived.

From a gentleman who has recently arrived from Webster County, I learn that Capt. FREEMAN, who has been carrying on a thriving business in Webster, Douglas, Wright and other Counties, was killed about a week since in a skirmish which took place in Webster County, between some Union men and rebels. It was at first reported to be Col. FREEMAN, of Polk County, which proves untrue. The Colonel is a more influential, but no meaner man than this FREEMAN.

Gen. CURTIS and Staff departed several days ago, to join the army in the field. This would indicate that the campaign is to be pushed forward with energy.

Gen. SIGEL has arrived from St. Louis, and it is understood he will go forward with the expedition now under way.

AN ESTIMATE OF PRICE'S FORCE.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

A large number of troops are moving from Rolla, Sedalia and Otterville, the destination of which is supposed to be Springfield.

The following is from Major WAGNER's report to Gen. WYMAN:

"PRICE's force does not exceed 8,000 or 10,000—all State troops. PRICE has been notified of his appointment of Major-General in the Confederate army, but has not been confirmed, consequently the Confederate forces decline to reinforce him. They say to him they have 30,000 troops ready to join him when they receive the official notice. MCINTOSH has gone to reinforce the rebels in the Indian nation. Most of Gen. RAINS' men have gone home, the balance (400) are at Sarcoxie and Granby, it is said to run furnaces. Last Thursday, PRICE was informed the Federals were moving against him in force from Rolla. It caused great excitement in the rebel camp. PRICE expects his appointment to be confirmed within two weeks, when he will be reinforced by the Confederates from Arkansas. Unless he can take command of the whole force, he will be obliged to retreat. He has a large number of wagons, and is putting everything in readiness to decamp. He intends falling back on Pineville, unless speedily reinforced. He has a large number of men on the sick list; also, foraging parties capturing men. Many Union men were destroying their property. He has also fifteen days' supplies on hand. Each rebel regiment has an organized corps of the best marksmen to pick off field officers."

A large amount of property was seized by the Provost Marshal, to pay the amount assessed against prominent Secessionists by Gen. HALLECK, for the benefit of Union refugees, and will be sold at auction Monday, Feb. 3.

THE BODY OF CANFIELD FOUND.—At a late hour yesterday afternoon, the body of Mr. CANFIELD was found floating in Buttermilk Channel, between Governor's Island and the Brooklyn shore. There were no marks of violence upon the body, and nothing to indicate that he came to his death otherwise than by drowning. The body was taken to his late residence in Rapelyea-street, Brooklyn, where the Coroner will hold an inquest to-day, at 10 o'clock A. M. Two parties have been arrested upon suspicion of having committed the murder. They are now held at Police Headquarters to await the Coroner's investigation.

THE POLICE AMONG THE GAMBLERS.

A Broadway Gambling-house Broken Up—Arrest of Thirty-nine Persons.

About 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, Sergeants WILSON, WADE and TAFT, of the Eighth Precinct, with a platoon of men, made a descent upon the gambling-house of the person who is known in sporting circles as "Dad" CUNNINGHAM, No. 575 Broadway. They arrested thirty-nine persons in the establishment, (including CUNNINGHAM himself,) the most of whom were at the time actually engaged in gambling. They also seized, and conveyed to the Station-house, a large quantity of gambling tools and apparatus, and also $5 42 in money which was lying on a faro-table at the time the officers entered. Yesterday the prisoners were taken before Justice KELLY, and, after an examination, CUNNINGHAM and fourteen others were held to bail for trial at the Court of Sessions. The remainder of those arrested were unconditionally set at liberty. The following are the names and occupations of the persons who were arrested, as given by themselves when arraigned before the Court: Daniel Cunningham, (proprietor,) gilder, committed for examination; John Thompson, clerk, discharged; George Spencer, clerk, discharged; John O'Brien, the doorman, not held; Chas. Mitchell, actor, discharged; Richard Donald, hotel-keeper, discharged; Albert W. Walton, clerk, discharged; Martin Frink, *alias* Theodore Allen, butcher, discharged; Albert Rousseau, [molder, discharged; Edward Valentine, mechanic, discharged; Peter Ferris, liquor dealer, discharged; John Kennedy, no occupation, held to bail in the sum of $100; Robert Watson, butcher, discharged; Paul James, no occupation, discharged; Chas. P. Archer, jeweler, discharged; Wm. Lockwood, held to bail; John McCarty, pedler, discharged; Edmund Pex, glass cutter, discharged; Geo. Franklin, barkeeper, held to bail; Henry Thompson, clerk, held to bail; Wm. Vosburgh, boatman, held to bail; Richard Barry, butcher, held to bail; Charles Townsend, clerk, held to bail; John Fraser, no occupation, discharged; Charles Pelham, ship carpenter, discharged; John Taylor, broker, discharged; Lewis Martin, butcher, discharged; John McCormick, butcher, discharged; John Marshall, "dinnamer," (a decoy) held to bail; Benjamin Hack, engraver, held to bail; Edward Parmelee, bartender, discharged; John Hamilton, mason, discharged; John Kelly, broker, held to bail; Charles Painter, brass finisher, held to bail; Henry Johnson, speculator, discharged; Charles Collins, brush-maker, discharged; Henry Cozier, grocer, discharged; James Sharp, butcher, discharged; William Forbes, *alias* Foster, shoemaker, and James Turner, cooper, held to bail.

The orders for the breaking up of this house were issued on Wednesday by Superintendent KENNEDY. Great caution had to be exercised in making the arrests, and Capt. HELME, of the Eighth Precinct, to whom all the arrangements for the breaking-up of the establishment were intrusted, became satisfied that the attempt must be made at a late hour of the night, and that the house must be previously surrounded by officers to prevent the escape of such of the inmates as might become alarmed. The whole plan was so well contrived and executed, that although the gamblers had a sentinel posted at the door fronting on Broadway, for the purpose of giving timely warning of the approach of the police, they were taken wholly by surprise, and for a short time all were in a state of great consternation. The sentinel had been previously seized by two officers, selected for that purpose, and immediately conveyed to the Station-house. The police of the Eighth Precinct deserve credit for the manner in which they executed the orders of the Superintendent.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

UNION MEN RETURNED HOME.—JEAN GILBERT of Powers-street, this city, reached here a few days since, having deserted from the rebel army, with two other men at Columbus, into which they were impressed at New-Orleans. Mr. GILBERT and his associates were engaged in the battle of Belmont, and they then attempted to make their escape, but were arrested just below Cairo by Southern scouts, tried and sentenced to be shot. Four days before the day of execution they succeeded again in making their escape, and this time they successfully reached the lines of the Twentieth Illinois Regiment, Col MARSH, at Camp Jefferson, north of Mayfield Creek. Mr. GILBERT says there are 40,000 men at Columbus, and the men are at work day and night on the intrenchments and hourly expect to be attacked. Mr. GILBERT intends returning, but as a Union, not as a rebel soldier. He was formerly connected with DAN RICE's Circus.

FIRE IN FULTON-STREET.—At about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the two-story frame building, No. 65½ Fulton-street, occupied by Mr. BLAIR as a cigar store, and soon spread to the adjoining store in the same building, occupied by H. SWITHENBANK as a liquor saloon. The buildings and both stocks were considerably damaged before the fire was subdued. Mr. BLAIR's loss is estimated at $2,200, and he is insured in the Howard and Fulton Insurance offices for $1,800. Mr. SWITHENBANK's loss is $1,300, upon which he has an insurance of $600 in the Equity Fire Insurance Company of New-York. The building is owned by Mr. MCMASTERS, of New-York, whose loss is about $1,000. His loss is fully covered by insurance.

DROWNED.—An unknown man, supposed to be a sailor, was drowned in the Wallabout, near the Navy-yard, on Wednesday night. His cries for help were distinctly heard, but by persons who were unable to render assistance.

LECTURE IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—Rev. Mr. MILBURN will lecture, at Washington Hall, Williamsburgh, this evening. His subject will be "Sergeant SMITH PRENTISS."

THE COURTS.—Circuit Calendar for this day—Nos. 242, 133, 103, 203, 57, 204, 159. City Court—No. 74, which completes the January Calendar. The February Term Calendar in the City Court will be called on Monday next.

Launch of the Ericsson Battery.

Yesterday morning, the Ericsson battery was launched from the ship-yard of Mr. T. F. ROWLAND, Greenpoint, L. I. Notwithstanding the prognostication of many that she would break her back or else swamp, she was launched successfully. The keel of the vessel was laid on the 25th of October, and on the 31st of December the engines were put in and operated on. Her draft forward is 7 feet 3 inches; aft, 8 feet 1 inch. With all her armament, coals and provisions on board, she will draw 9 feet 9 inches, leaving twenty-one inches height above the water-line. On the deck is a bomb-proof revolving turret, containing two 11-inch Dahlgren guns, the heaviest that are used in the navy. This turret is for the protection of the men while working the guns, none of whom are exposed or seen by the enemy. The machinery of the battery is being made by Mr. C. H. DELAMATER, which will be of sufficient power to propel the battery at the rate of about eight knots an hour. The propeller is nine feet diameter, sixteen feet pitch, and has four blades. All her machinery is below the water-line. A condensing apparatus is also on board for the purpose of supplying fresh water to the officers and crew.

Rev. Mr. Conway's Lecture.

A discourse was delivered at the Church of the Puritans, (Union-square,) last evening, by Rev. M. D. CONWAY, of Cincinnati, on the subject of Slavery, as involved in the present war. The reverend speaker argued to a large and interested audience that emancipation was the only means by which the nation could be released from its present difficulties. But the powers at Washington were paralyzed and puzzled over the problem of "How not to do it," and

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3233. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

More Correspondence Relating to the Trent Affair.

A Letter from Minister Adams to Secretary Seward.

THE DANGER OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION

REPORTED RETIREMENT OF GEN. STONE.

The Case of Mr. Bright Further Debated in the Senate.

Speech of Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

Proposition to Tax Foreign Insurance Capital.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 31.

THE DANGER OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

Private letters received in Washington from persons abroad, confirm the impressions now have in New-York, that the Governments of England, France and Spain meditate an early recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. This recognition, it will be pretended, is made in the cause of humanity. Their Ministers assume that the war on the part of the "North" is rapidly degenerating into a fanatical crusade against the social order of the South, which must end in servile insurrections, slaughter of women and children, and finally the general massacre of slaves by their masters. To prevent these horrors, the "leading Christian nations" feel it their duty to interfere. The true reason, however, is that they wish to see the Union permanently divided and crippled.

THE TRENT AFFAIR—MR. ADAMS TO MR. SEWARD.

Extract No. 93.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES, LONDON, Dec. 21, 1861.

SIR: Although nothing remains to be done here to modify the respective positions of the two countries in regard to the affair of the *Trent*, I decided to ask a conference of Lord RUSSELL.

I then remarked that my dispatches enabled me now to assure him that the act of Capt. WILKES had not been authorized by the Government; and further, that they would reserve themselves perfectly free to act upon it until they should hear from this side of the water. If Her Majesty's Ministers were disposed to act upon the subject with a view to an adjustment, they would be met in an equally friendly spirit. His lordship expressed his gratification on receiving this information. He had himself little doubt in regard to the first point ever since, learning from me the nature of the instructions given to the Commander of the *James Adger*. The other point was likewise important, inasmuch as it removed the danger of committal prior to the moment when the views of the Government should be presented on the part of Great Britain. I then proposed, as a means of fully bringing to his Lordship's knowledge the real spirit of the Government of the United States, that he should let me read to him a dispatch exactly as I had received it. A judgment might be fully formed of it in this way, inasmuch as the paper had recapitulated the various grounds of misunderstanding and complaint. His Lordship said he should be glad to hear it; so I read all the dispatch No. 136, Nov. 30, 1861, but the first paragraph personal to myself.

I have the honor, &c.,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Here follows the dispatch from Earl RUSSELL to Lord LYONS, dated Jan. 10, published in the morning papers of Friday:

THE REBEL STEAMER SUMTER.

Four Federal steamers and three sailing vessels are now on the alert to captura the rebel steamer *Sumter*, and the *Constellation* is fitting out at Portsmouth for a similar purpose.

THE FLOATING DEBT.

Secretary CHASE'S reply to-day to the House resolution asking for a statement of the floating debt of the United States was to the effect that he could not accurately give it, but had issued circulars to all Departments where expenditures are made, for a statement of liabilities. Ten days or longer would elapse before replies could be had.

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION SUSTAINED.

It is now confidently asserted that there are not ten Republican members of the House who are prepared to advocate the immediate and unconditional emancipation of slaves. All hope of legislation favorable to this class of politicians is abandoned, and the Administration programme of preserving the Union and Constitution, and enforcing the laws, is said to be omnipotent in the House.

TAX OF FOREIGN INSURANCE CAPITAL.

Foreign insurance capital will be reached and taxed by the Committee of Ways and Means. Senator MORRILL, of New-York, has been giving members some very valuable information on this subject

GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. FREMONT is still quietly domiciled in Washington. The charges against him, and the requests he has made to be court-martialed, have not, so far as can be ascertained, been definitely acted upon by the Government, and therefore it is not known what course will be pursued toward that gentleman.

MINISTER CORWIN.

Minister CORWIN, although desirous of returning home from Mexico, says he will remain there if he can be of service to our country, and the Government thinks he can.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S RECEPTION.

Members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, and the members of all the Foreign Legations' with the exception of the British, who were prevented by the Court mourning for Prince ALBERT, were present at Secretary SEWARD'S party to-night.

THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

The steamer *Heela*, a Philadelphia boat, which on her last trip up, with stores, &c., about a week ago had ninety-five shots fired at her from the Confederate batteries, all of which missed her, ran the batteries again last night, but was not saluted with a single shot, the rebels thinking, no doubt, they had wasted enough ammunition on her already. A few days since, a schooner going down in the heavy fog which prevailed, was becalmed off Cockpit Point, and when the fog lifted the battery opened on her. The shots dropped all round her, and her situation was very critical, when Dr. BADGER, of the *Anacosta*, sent some boats, and towed her out of range.

THE CASE OF MR. BRIGHT.

It is said that CARLISLE, of Virginia, and WILSON and HENDERSON, of Missouri, will vote for BRIGHT'S expulsion. If so, his fate is probably sealed.

RETIREMENT OF GEN. STONE.

There is no longer a doubt that Gen. STONE has quit his late command at Poolesville.

GEN. HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation of Gen. HUNTER, commanding the Department of Kansas, stating that himself will lead, or, at all events, direct the so-called "Lane Expedition," excites astonishment among the friends of Gen. LANE. They don't see through it; but Col VAUGHAN, LANE'S Chief of Staff, started West to-day, saying, "It is all right."

THE CASE OF GORDON, THE SLAVE-TRADER.

The President has referred the paper in the GORDON case, asking a commutation of the death penalty to imprisonment for life, to the Attorney-General. The jury who convicted him petition unanimously for the commutation. There are several precedents of the commutation of the death penalty for slave-trading to imprisonment for life.

SEAMEN WANTED.

Several National ships are lying in port for want of seamen, about four thousand of whom are now needed for the Navy Department, while Flag-officer FOOTE is in want of one thousand for service on the Western waters. New-England fishermen it seems have in large numbers entered the army, there being a slight increase of pay over that of the Navy, but in other respects no advantage.

SMALL-POX ABATING.

The stories recently published in New-York papers in relation to small pox here are greatly exaggerated. A reference to the record at the Eruptive Fever Hospital shows but two deaths from that disease in the last week, and a very limited number of cases beside, none of which were of a malignant type. It is supposed that the City Council of Washington were unduly frightened when they countenanced the report recently that there were 500 or 600 cases here.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

The order revoking the one issued some time since, declaring the Excelsior (SICKLES) Brigade, New-York State Volunteers, was received with much gratification by the various regiments of that Brigade. Gen. SICKLES is very popular with his command, and enjoys its confidence to an extent rarely found in volunteer Brigades.

FROM THE COAST OF GEORGIA.

NAVAL SKIRMISH NEAR SAVANNAH.

Thirteen National Gunboats at a New and Interesting Point.

Fort Pulaski and Savannah in Danger.

Rebel Telegrams from Augusta and Savannah, Ga., via Fortress Monroe.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

Intelligence from Savannah states that six Federal vessels entered the river yesterday back of Little Tybee, and passed up to the north end of Wilmington Island, thereby cutting off communication between Fort Pulaski and the City of Savannah. The enemy shelled Wilmington Island, and fired at the Confederate steamer *Ida*, but no injury was done. Commodore TATNALL'S fleet was at Thunderbolt, but arrived safe at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The city is comparatively quiet. No immediate attack is apprehended. The object of the Yankees appears to be to cut off communication with Fort Pulaski.

There were six Federal gunboats at Wall's Cut and seven at the head of Wilmington Island, commanding the channel of the river yesterday.

Commodore TATNALL'S fleet convoyed two steamers and a fleet towards Fort Pulaski with provisions.

The enemy opened fire upon them and a battle ensued, lasting forty minutes. The provision boats and the steamer *Sampson* are now returning.

The Federals fired upon the latter and she was slightly damaged.

Fort Pulaski is now fully provisioned for six months.

A letter from an officer at the Fort says that the enemy cannot take it by any attack they may make. The Yankees are engaged in removing the obstructions in the channel. There are other defences yet to pass.

The people of Savannah are firm and confident of their ability to defend the city.

THE REPORTED FIGHT NEAR SAVANNAH.

It would be comfortable if anything from rebel sources in regard to the war could be believed. Yet, it is very likely that the above news from the Georgia coast is true, in so far as it reports the appearance of a National naval force at the points indicated; and it is like enough that the object it had in view was the one mentioned; and it is possible that a "battle lasting fifty minutes" took place between our force and Commodore TATNALL'S rebel fleet; but it is extremely doubtful whether the results were as light for the rebels as they choose to put them. The fact that our gunboats engaged TATNALL'S men-of-war apparently well down the river, and that, at latest accounts, the rebel "fleet" had arrived safe *up at Savannah*, looks very like as if TATNALL had had as bad luck this time as on one or two former occasions, and had turned tail as unceremoniously as has lately been his wont.

It has been known here for some time that an expedition had been gotten up at Port Royal for action in the waters to the rear of Tybee Island, with the view, it is supposed, of capturing, or trying to capture, the City of Savannah; and, at our latest advices from Port Royal, the expedition was said to be almost ready to sail, under command of Commodore DUPONT. There were at least fifteen vessels at Hilton Head, which could be spared for the purpose; and there were, also, six or eight thousand troops, who might as well be employed against Savannah, as suffered to lie longer at Port Royal. Whether this be the force which the rebels report as having made its appearance, or whether it was simply a strong naval reconnaissance preliminary to the advance of this body, we shall very soon know. But, whether one or the other, immediate active operations are indicated by the movement. We have previously described Forts Pulaski and Jackson, and the defences of Savannah; but the reported movements of our vessels indicate that in their efforts to approach the city, they are going to steer clear of at least one of these forts. If it be necessary to reduce Fort Jackson, the brilliant results of DUPONT'S assault on Forts Walker and Beauregard, which were stronger than Fort Jackson, give us faith that his action now will be equally scientific and effective.

It is time that Savannah was in our hands; and, though it would be more pleasing if it were Charleston, that also will come in due time. The Savannah rebels, it seems, are confident of their ability to defend the city; but the rebel confidence game has already been tried and failed at so many points, that another failure would not much astonish either the rebels or us. We shall have definite news of the affair and its results very shortly.

GEN. HUNTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Prospective Operations in Kansas—Reorganization—The Loyal Indian Chief—Relief for the Sufferers—Gen. Hunter to take the Field.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Kansas, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

The action of "the wise men of the East," is very slow; but there are indications that Kansas is to be the basis, if not the scene, of stirring operations before many months. Two Northwestern regiments, the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wisconsin—about one thousand strong each—have already arrived; and we hear, through Eastern papers, that six or eight more regiments, including some cavalry from Ohio, are on their way to join Gen. HUNTER'S command. Let us only have enough troops to make a decent beginning with, and there will be no cause for complaints of inactivity in this Department.

With the cooperation of Gov. ROBINSON, Gen. HUNTER is as rapidly as possible reorganizing and consolidating the *disjecta membra* of the Kansas Brigade and Kansas regiments. These were indeed in a pitiable state,—some of the regiments having a strength of only three hundred men, broken up into the full number of companies, and with a Captain and two Lieutenants to each. In some cases, as I have heard, the pay of the field, staff, and line officers, in these irregular commands, reached an aggregate in excess of the whole pay due to the privates. By "General Orders, No. 9," however, from Department Headquarters, this evil is abated; and the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Kansas Regiments are being reorganized and remustered in companies of the requisite strength,—the surplus or supernumerary officers being mustered out. The Second Kansas, also, has been consolidated with the First New-Mexico—Gov. ROBINSON consenting,—the regiment hereafter to be known as the Second Kansas, with Col. GRAHAM for its commander' vice Col. MITCHELL, who was both mustered out and has resigned.

The famous old warrior O-PATH-LY-O-HO-LO, otherwise known by the less romantic name of "Gouge," is staying in town, with a staff of smaller Creek and Seminole Chiefs around him. The old man, who was one of ANDREW JACKSON'S friends and allies in early days, is now over ninety years of age, and extremely fat. But his spirit holds up undauntedly under the joint burdens of time and misfortune,—his visit here being for the purpose of obtaining blankets and equipments for his warriors and subsistence for their families while the "braves" march down to renew the war with the rebels of Arkansas and Texas, assisted by the rebel Indians. The old Chief's account of his negotiations with ALBERT PIKE, of Arkansas, is very shrewd and full of humor; and as he relates the inducements held out to his tribe to renounce their allegiance to the Union, his whole vast bulk literally shakes and rolls itself about in the struggle of suppressing internal laughter. Most of the young Indians who accompany him wear the war-paint and carry their tomahawks continually, having sworn never to know peace or lay down arms until the defeat of Codey's Bluff, and the cold-blooded massacre of their squaws and papooses, which followed that rebel victory, have been bitterly and bloodily avenged.

The snow is half a foot thick on the ground; but despite of weather and the neglect or criminal delay of the authorities east of us to hurry forward men supplies and transportation, the Seventh Kansas Regiment of Cavalry has already started for Humboldt, to protect and assist the Indian fugitives, numbering nearly ten thousand, collected at that place; and other regiments are to follow the very moment that transportation sufficient to carry their food can be collected. Several large trains of provisions, clothing and medicines are also on their way to relieve the sufferers, who are fearfully destitute of almost every necessary, having been driven from their homes under penalty of death, with the additional tortures of scalping, half-roasting, disemboweling, and other screen amusements. It is altogether likely that Gen. HUNTER will take the field in person at the head of all his available forces, be they many or few, within the next fortnight or three weeks. He is now working incessantly in the elaboration of all the necessary details, and is denied to all visitors save those who can prove military business of the utmost urgency and importance. With less than five thousand organized troops in his entire Department, and these scattered over hundreds of leagues of land, the task before him is not merely to lead an army successfully; he must first create it, and organize out of the scantiest materials an abundant basis of supplies.

It is said, and I believe truly, that Gen. HUNTER'S first act on arriving in this Department was to petition the Secretary of War or General-in-Chief for leave to enroll and muster into the service of the United States a Brigade or Division of loyal Indians, who should mainly act as a force for the protection of the country occupied by the Indian Nations against the schemes and enterprises of the "Secesh." To secure this object, he is reported to have written at great length to the War Department, representing the utter inadequacy and miserably disorganized condition of the Kansas Regiments, and pleading strenuously for the employment on our side of the fighting Indian material, the disloyal portion of which has been put to such good use by our enemies. He even sent on several Indian chiefs to see the President and Secretary of War and represent their case. But all his efforts were vain, and the "circumlocution office" answered that the proposition was "irregular," as if that were any valid objection, or as if the whole rebellion were not "irregular" in the extreme! This error made at Washington has now to be retrieved at whatever cost; and instead of having twenty or thirty thousand active and courageous allies, fighting in their own country, and subsisting themselves on their own crops, we shall be compelled to ration and otherwise provide for every loyal Indian who is under arms for the Stars and Stripes.

AN ORDER AGAINST DEPREDATIONS.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Jan. 31.

General Order No. 12, issued from the Department of Kansas, prohibits the troops of this Department from entering the Department of Missouri without special orders. All armed parties, whether belonging to the service of the Government, or not, who shall hereafter cross the Kansas border, and enter the Department of Missouri, without due authority, shall be adjudged to have entered for purposes of depredations, and shall be held subject to the penalties of military law. All armed bands of men in the State of Kansas, not in the service of the United States, nor acting under special authority, obtained from the Governor of the State or of the General commanding, are hereby warned to disband and return to their homes. Military Commissions for the trial of all such prisoners, and all who are now detained on charges of being concerned in depredations or jayhawking, will be established.

The Ninth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. SOLOMON, is quartered in this city. The Second Ohio Cavalry, Col. DOUBLEDAY, is quartered at Platte City at present.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 31.

A special to the *Journal* from Cairo, says that Capt. CONSTABLE, the Commander of the mortar-boats, returned from Pittsburgh this morning. Twelve of the Burch mortars, with mortar-beds and ammunition have been shipped. Twelve of the mortar-boats will be immediately put in readiness for active service.

Dr. SCALES, who was arrested at Berfrands, was tried at Charleston on Wednesday for horse-stealing and murder. The Commissioners found him guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to close confinement in the military prison during the war.

The steamer *Emma Duncan* arrived to-day with a large cargo of shot and shell.

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 30.

The remains of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER and PEYTON reached Munfordsville to-day, in charge of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER'S Brigade Surgeon, temporarily released on parole of honor.

Wednesday evening a locomotive and tender going north for water collided with a freight train, killing JOSEPH WHITELY, fireman, and injuring several others.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Rebels Getting Reduced to Their Last Shift.

A Call Upon the Women for Their Old Woolen Skirts and Dresses.

Exaggerated Reports About the Burnside Expedition.

More About the Defeat in Kentucky.

Enlistments in the Rebel Army Expiring.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 30. *Via* BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 31.

A flag of truce went to Craney Island this morning.

The following is from to-day's and yesterday's Southern papers:

The Norfolk *Day Book* calls upon the ladies to contribute their old woolen skirts and dresses to the Government, the price of flannel used for fixed ammunition being so high as to subject the Government to serious tax.

The New-Orleans *Delta* says that a steamer ran the Federal blockade on the night of the 13th inst. with 1,000 bales of cotton.

The vacancy in the Confederate Congress, occasioned by the death of JOHN TYLER, will be filled by an election on the 10th of February.

Some pilots who had refused to give their services to the Burnside Expedition, report the National forces are 30,000 strong and that the fleet numbered 175 vessels.

We have received the Richmond *Enquirer* and Richmond *Dispatch* of Monday last, (Jan. 27,) and the Memphis *Appeal* of Jan. 19, from which we make the following extracts:

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

NORTH CAROLINA PREPARING.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 27.

Through the kindness of Lieut. WOODBURY WHEELER, now in the city upon a special mission, we are in possession of a few facts which may not prove uninteresting to our readers. He reports that on yesterday week, Col. GAOSOA B. SINGLETARY went down the coast in the steamer *Albemarle* upon a reconnoissance, and returned last Saturday, having on Wednesday overhauled a pilot who had just escaped from the enemy. From this source he learned that on Tuesday 175 Yankee vessels were certainly essaying a passage over the bar, and heading directly into Pamlico Sound. In addition to this information, the pilot avers that he saw three of the Yankee gunboats wrecked and stranded at Hatteras.

Per contra, however, Commodore LYNCH, of Norfolk, having just returned from a reconnoissance of the enemy, declares that there was no appearance of these ships at Hatteras. He saw, it is true, a number of craft huddled up and close in shore, but gives it as a correct opinion that they were merely transports, or coasting craft, taking shelter from the raging storms that have lately blown over that part of the coast with so much violence.

This rumor so current on the streets yesterday, and so eagerly devoured, to the effect that one-half of the Yankee fleet had gone to Davy Jones' locker, appears to have had its origin in the joking humor of a Government official who succeeded, by his pranks, in "playing off" upon more than one wise head.

Newbern, N. C., is in a ferment of excitement in expectation of an attack in that quarter. The town is under martial law, and every preparation made for early intelligence of the enemy's movements and for his repulse when he does come.

The *Progress*, of Thursday last, says:

"Several reports have reached us recently, to the effect that large quantities of gunboats were in the Sound, and that a simultaneous attack would be made at four or five important points, this being one of the places, at the same time, the legitimate result of which has been a panic here. We, however, are not exactly prepared to call it a panic, for it resembles more a cool and deliberate determination on the part of our male citizens to place their wives and children in a safer position out of town, preparatory to giving the vandals a fight as desperate as they may choose to make it. No man has been idle here for a few days and every man seems determined to dispute the advance of the enemy inch by inch, to the very last extremity, should he venture to set foot upon land. There is a fixedness and determination on the countenance of every one, that seems to say: 'If he comes we will kill as many of him as he can of us.'"

In every part of the Old North State, her sons are rousing themselves. We have heard that in Wayne County, when it was proposed to draft the militia, every man instantly volunteered for the war. This unexpected response, was so universal that contentions resulted upon the question of remaining at home, and those upon whom this lot fell, were loud in their expressions of disappointment.

Elsewhere the *Dispatch* says:

"We have rumors of an important nature as to the fate of the Burnside Expedition, which recently sailed southward for the declared purpose of 'crushing out the rebellion.' It is stated that dispatches have been received in high official quarters, communicating the intelligence that a great portion of the fleet was destroyed in the recent storm. That it was a storm of unusual severity, we have reason to know, and as many of the vessels were no better than 'old hulks,' it would not surprise us to have a confirmation of the rumor."

THE DEFEAT IN KENTUCKY.

From the Knoxville Whig, Jan. 25.

Large reinforcements of cavalry have been sent from this city to Gen. CRITTENDEN, and a battery of artillery is ready to move. The most of the reports of the battle first received seem to have been much exaggerated.

Two guns of MONSARRATT'S battery being on this side of the river, were saved.

Gen. CRITTENDEN made but a short stand at Monticello, and then fell back to Camp McGinnis, and may fall still further back, in order to collect those of his force who are scattered. Accounts brought in by the new arrivals are very conflicting.

Capt. SHALL, of the Engineers, gives the following statement of the battle:

On last Saturday night, Gen. CRITTENDEN and forces marched out to meet the enemy at Fishing Creek, 11 miles distant. They met the enemy lying in ambush, just at the dawning of day, when Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, who was in front, gave the order for an attack. Col. STANTON cried out, "For God sake don't fire—they are our friends." The Shoepfites hallooing for JEFF. DAVIS. Simultaneously the enemy fired, shooting Gen. ZOLLICOFFER in the heart and killing him instantly. He spoke but twice—his last words were "Go on, go on, my brave boys! I am killed!" On parting with his trusty servant at midnight, he shook hands, and remarked that they would probably meet no more.

Col. BATTLE'S and COMMINE'S, and the Fifteenth Mississippi regiments fought bravely, saving our forces from annihilation. Gen. CRITTENDEN and CARROLL were in the engagement the whole time, evincing great courage and determination. The enemy were repulsed several times.

A WRECKED BRITISH VESSEL BURNED.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. SEWARD will soon have an opportunity to write a few columns of explanatory matter about the propriety of destroying or burning by a Federal vessel an English ship unluckily stranded on the Southern coast.

Intelligence has been received in official quarters, announcing that a British vessel, called the *York*, was recently stranded north of Swansboro', in Onslow County. Some of the Federal vessels, which noticed the disaster, availed themselves of the opportunity to afford practice to their gunners, by throwing combustible materials on the disabled ship, and finally succeeded in setting fire to her. The crew fortunately escaped to the shore.

We did not learn from what port the ship *York* sailed, its point of destination, nor the character or quantity of its cargo.

The following is the dispatch on which the *Enquirer* bases the above comments:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 26—9 P. M.—A British vessel named the *York*, went ashore a few days since, north of Swansboro', in Onslow County, and was burnt by some of the Federal vessels.

Another vessel is reported to be ashore on Frying Pan Shoals, but there is no definite information in relation to it.

There is no news here in reference to the Burnside fleet.

ENLISTMENTS EXPIRING.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Legislature should not be converted into a school of declamation; and prosy harangue, at the present session at least, should be coughed down without mercy. The military bills ought to have been perfected and enacted into laws long before this. *The Legislature has been two months in session, and no step has yet been taken toward enlisting an army in the Spring for the service of the war.*

The army ought now to be enlisted, and in process of organization for service by the first months of Spring. It ought to smell the first gunpowder that is burned, and become veterans in some degree before the twelve months' men are disbanded. It is well known that all troops have to pass through a period of disease on first going into camp, and our new levies should be enlisted in time to get through with this process before active service in the field is required of them.

But why dwell upon these considerations, so obvious to all, and so painfully impressed upon the universal conviction? There should be no further delay in the passage of laws looking to the recruiting of our armies. Debate should be cut down to five minutes, and the bills should be taken up in a business-like way, matured and enacted with the least delay. The counsels of all should be freely invited; every idea should be presented that occurs to members; but it is a very poor and diluted idea that cannot be stated in five minutes. Set speeches should be eschewed and cut short, for they restrain debate and gag free discussion more than any possible rules limiting the length of speeches could do. It is absurd to hear a man whose habit of speaking enables him to spread a single common-place idea over a two-hours' speech, denouncing a five or ten minutes rule as abridging the liberty of speech and the freedom of discussion. Sensible men could have presented two dozen ideas much more worthy of consideration to the Legislature in a five minutes' conversation each, while the declaimer is iterating his one thought in a hundred different forms through a two hours' harangue.

We trust that the present week will not close without seeing a system of enlistments matured which will ensure the presence of an efficient army in the field by the opening of Spring.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The following changes have taken place in the Fortieth New-York Volunteers, (Mozart Regiment,) stationed at Camp Sackett, Virginia: Lieut.-Col. EGAN has been transferred to the Quartermaster's Department at Washington. First Lieut. G. O. BARLOW, of Company H, has resigned, and private FLETCHER, Company G, has been promoted to a Second Lieutenancy. Col. WARD, of the Thirty-eighth, (Scott Life Guard,) is acting as Brigadier-General in Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division. The divisions commanded by Gens. FRANKLIN, SUMNER and HEINTZELMAN, each in its turn sends out a regiment for three days' picket duty between Mount Vernon and Fairfax Road. Letters from the camps say that no men are to be seen among the country people, who are represented as being extremely poor.

A private of the Ninety-first New-York Volunteers, who was left behind sick in hospital on Bedloe's Island, died on Thursday, and was buried yesterday on Governor's Island.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, on Governor's Island, took advantage of the fine weather yesterday to have a dress parade. The men looked very well, and if circumstances permitted, would soon attain a respectable proficiency in regimental drill.

No preparations have yet been made for the reception of the One Hundreth New-York Volunteers, who are said to be under orders for Fort Columbus.

The mortar schooners *Arletta* and *Sarah Bruen* were put into commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the schooners *Sophrona* and *Sydney C. Jones* took their departure, after receiving their powder. The *Henry Janes*, *Dan Smith*, and *Arletta* hauled into the stream for their powder. The *Carlton* is already there.

The steamer *Westfield* arrived at the yard yesterday, and was turned over to the naval authorities, to be armed and put into commission. The *Westfield* was formerly a Staten Island ferry-boat, and after being purchased by the Government was sent to Mr. WESTERVELT'S yard, where she has undergone the alterations necessary to convert her into a gunboat.

The schooner *Hannah Glover* has been chartered to convey stores to Ship Island, and is now at the yard receiving machinery, castings, &c.

A detachment of fourteen marines was sent on board the sloop-of-war *Richmond* yesterday, to complete her guard.

Seven recruits enlisted in Buffalo for the general service arrived here yesterday, and were transferred to Governor's Island. The recruits are quartered in Fort Columbus, and during the present inclement weather are drilled either in quarters or on the sidewalks in the court of the garrison. The parade ground is covered with ice, and affords tolerable skating and sliding, but cannot be used for military purposes.

Extensive Fire in Pearl-street.

LOSS ABOUT $12,000.

A few minutes before 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the five-story brick building, No. 191 Pearl-street. A part of the upper portion of the building was occupied by JOHN M. MOORE & Co., manufacturers of green glassware. Their stock was entirely destroyed. The first floor, basement and cellar were occupied by the Carbon Oil Company, the proprietors of which state that they have suffered very little damage. The Company were insured for $5,000 in the Atlantic and United States Insurance Companies. JOHN M. MOORE & Co.'s loss will amount to about $1,000, upon which there is no insurance. R. J. NEDLINAR, who occupied the third and fourth floors, lost about $2,000 worth of property. He is insured in the Home and Firemen's Insurance Companies. The fifth floor was occupied by PATRICK WALSH as a sample-room. His loss is $400, upon which there is no insurance. The building is owned by J. M. WARD. It was damaged to the extent of $6,000, and is fully insured. No. 189 Pearl-street was damaged to the amount of $500. It is owned by E. PATRICK MURRAY. Fully insured. The basement of the latter building was occupied by E. F. HOLBROOK, dealer in window glass. His stock was considerably damaged by water. No. 193 Pearl-street, owned by the Wall estate, was damaged about $200. Fully insured. It was occupied by WALTS & VETTER, dealers in cheese and cigars. Their damage of stock was about $1,500, upon which they have an insurance in the Manhattan, Merchants' and Royal Insurance Companies for $8,000. HOPKINS & BROS. also occupied a portion of this building. Their damage by fire and water will amount to about $600; fully insured. The total loss by this fire is estimated at $12,000. The flames were first discovered on the second floor of No. 191, by a patrolman of the First Precinct Police. The origin of the fire is not certainly known, though it is believed to have been caused by coals in an ash barrel.

Street Commissioner's Office.

OPENING OF BIDS AND AWARD OF CONTRACTS.

The following awards were made yesterday by the Street Commissioner, for the work therein enumerated. Some of the proposals were advertised to be opened Dec. 24, 1861, but have been postponed from time to time until yesterday, on account of the absence of the Comptroller:

Regulating, grading, &c., in Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-eighth to Seventy-first streets. Bids withdrawn.

Repairing Pier No. 52, North River. Awarded to E. P. CARTER. Amount, $12,679 78.

Furnishing 1,500 Cast Iron Lamp-posts. Awarded to E. H. BROWN. Amount, 17-16 cents per pound.

Furnishing 1,500 Gas Lamp Irons. Awarded to STEPHEN ROBERTS. Amount, 68 cents each.

Repairs, &c., to Fourth District Court. Awarded to CHARLES VANDERVOORT. Amount, $906.

Replanking Passageway at West Washington Market. Awarded to THOMAS WARE. Amount, $1,045.

Alterations, &c., to house of Hose No. 22. Awarded to JOHN MCCOOL. Amount, $1,950.

Building Prison rear of Sixth Precinct Station-house. Awarded to JOHN MCCOOL. Amount, $2,620.

Bids advertised for Dec. 24, 1861, but not opened until Jan. 31, 1862:

Building new house for Engine Company No. 30; awarded to ALEX. H. COULTER for $4,387.

Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company No. 40; awarded to EDWARD LINNEN for $1,257.

Fencing vacant lots in Fifty-fourth and other streets; awarded to J. F. BRODERICK, at seventeen cents per running foot for fence.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

General Movement of the Great Powers in Condemnation of the Stone Blockade.

Repeated Protests of the British Government.

Hostilities Threatened if the Act be Repeated.

Further Diplomatic Correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Seward.

The Tuscarora and Nashville.

STATE OF CONTINENTAL POLITICS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Royal Mail steamer *Africa*, Capt. STONE which sailed from Liverpool at 9:30 on the morning of the 18th, and from Queenstown on the 19th of January, arrived here yesterday morning.

The screw steamship *Bavaria*, from Hamburg, stopping at Southampton, Jan. 15, also arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Edinburgh* reached Liverpool about 4 P. M. on the 16th of January.

The rumored loss of the *Parana* was causing great uneasiness in England; but, from the vague nature of the rumor, strong hopes were entertained that it would prove unfounded.

The *Adelaide* steamer, which had put back to Plymouth, experienced very severe weather in the Atlantic, and at one time was in great danger. She would have to discharge her military stores and disembark her troops, in order to repair damages.

In regard to the report that the celebrated frigate *Warrior* was to join the North American fleet, it is explained that the *Warrior* was about to embark supernumeraries for the Mediterranean and West India stations, and convey them to Lisbon. On arriving there she will transfer those for the North American and West India squadron to the *Edgar*, which would sail immediately afterward to join the squadron of Admiral MILNE—while the *Warrior* would await further instructions at Lisbon.

The ships of war which had assembled at Gibraltar were expected to be ordered back to Malta.

Mr. RUSSELL'S correspondence to the London *Times* comes down to Jan. 3. He draws discouraging conclusions for the North, and rather ridicules the idea of MASON and SLIDELL having been surrendered with "indifference" by the people.

The sudden departure of the United States frigate *Tuscarora* from Southampton on the 15th, led to all sorts of conjectures; but they were set at rest by the return of the vessel to her moorings after an absence of about 24 hours. During the night of her absence she anchored off Lepe, just outside Calshot Castle, and afterward steamed through the Needles.

Notwithstanding the reported transfer of the steamer *Nashville* to English owners, she continued to fly the Confederate flag and pennant, and no sale of her had been recorded at the Admiralty. It was nevertheless believed that she had become English property.

The London *Times* says: "Although the State of Virginia, in the midst of her struggles as a member of the Southern Confederacy, has effected the payment of her dividends due in London on the 1st inst., the State of Tennessee, which is still claimed as true to the Federal cause, has not been equally successful. Her dividends fell due here on the 6th inst., and the answer returned by Messrs. PRESCOTT was, 'No advice to pay.'"

The *Morning Post* says:

"Several of our contemporaries have stated that the expense of our preparations for a possible war with America have cost four or five millions sterling. We believe it will be found that the amount is not likely to exceed two millions."

The Commissioners of Customs had been instructed to permit the free exportation of the articles that were prohibited from being exported in the proclamations of 30th November and 4th December.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* reports that the Emperor had decided that henceforth no *avertissement* shall be given to any of the important journals without previous examination and discussion before the Council of Ministers.

The Emperor had been slightly wounded in the neck by some stray shots from a gun while out shooting.

The Bourse was firm and higher. Rentes on the 17th closed at 69.50.

A private letter from China, detailing the barbarities perpetrated by the rebels, and relating how they were driven off from Yentae (Chefoo) by the French and English, says: "Previously, two American missionaries—Mr. PARKER and Mr. HOLMES—hearing that the rebels were likely to visit Yentae, buckled on their revolvers, mounted their horses, and rode out thirty-five miles to meet them. They passed the outposts, and got to the chief. They asked him his intention, questioned him as to his religious belief, explained a little Christianity, and were then cut to pieces by his people."

A Calcutta telegram of Dec. 26 reports shirtings tending downward and small twist advancing. Indigo unchanged. Linseed quiet. Exchange, 2s. 1½d. @ 1¾d. Freights to London, 65s. @ 75s.

At Bombay, on Dec. 27, the Cotton market was paralyzed by news of the *Trent* affair. Cotton goods were dull and declining.

The French mails had reached Lisbon with dates from Rio to Dec. 25. Coffee sold at 61000@61600 for good firsts. Exports since the departure of the English mail, 30,450 bags. Exchange, 25¾@¾.

PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND.

Peace Rejoicings—British Feeling Toward America—The Trent Affair Not Settled—British Neutrality at Southampton—The Feeling in Ireland—The Only Argument.

FROM Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1862.

England rejoices that the war cloud has been swept away by the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL—after a fashion. The peace party is jubilant; but this party is not large in England, more than elsewhere. The great body of the English people are far from having a distaste for war, though they may not so much fancy an increase of an already burdensome taxation.

Let me be as frank as I have ever been, and tell you the truth in this matter. The great body of the

English, and still more the Irish people, are disappointed and disgusted. They expected a war. It is not too much to say that they wished for one. They considered the American Government fully committed in the capture of the rebel Commissioners. Had not Capt. WILKES been *feted* in Boston and New-York? Had he not been glorified by governors and judges? Had not his conduct been formally approved by Congress and the Secretary of the Navy, and therefore by the President of the Republic? Could it have been expected, then, that the act could be disavowed, an apology tendered, and the four prisoners taken from the fortress in which they had been for seven weeks confined, and handed over to the protection of the Government from whose mail steamer they had been forcibly taken? They did not expect anything of the kind. They expected war, and prepared for it at a cost of two or three millions. Even the Guards were sent off in hot haste to Canada. And England, this day, is ready to seize upon any pretext which will allow her to take a belligerent position. When Lord PALMERSTON went to the meeting of the Privy Council, which met to consider the *Trent* affair, his first remark, on laying down his hat, was: "I don't know whether the English people are going to stand this American business or not; but I'm d—d if *I* do?"

And now let me tell you that the surrender of the Commissioners does not end the matter. The grounds on which they are surrendered will not be accepted by the British Government. The dispatch of Mr. SEWARD is scarcely less offensive than the act of Capt. WILKES. England will never tolerate the doctrine that goods or passengers can be taken out of her ships sailing from one neutral port to another. Captain CRAVEN, of the *Tuscarora*, now lying at Southampton, blockading the *Nashville*, might, according to this doctrine, stop and examine every packet sailing between England and France; and if Mr. DUNLEY MANN or Mr. YANCEY were found on one of them, going from Dover to Calais, the steamer, according to Mr. SEWARD's doctrine, could be sent to New-York as a lawful prize. Nay, Mr. SLIDELL, as soon as he arrives in England, will leave for France, and may be retaken, and sent back across the Atlantic a prisoner. The matter is in the hands of the law-officers of the Crown, but you will hear from it in a few days. There is an American party in England; it is even a pretty large one in point of numbers; but it is still a powerless minority, and the whole aristocracy, and the great body of the influential classes are, hostile to the United States Government, and would be glad to hear of its defeat. England dreads, if she does not hate, America. She looks forward to the time when America will have a population of fifty millions.

The war has come close home to us here. The Confederate steamer *Nashville* is in dock at Southampton, undergoing repairs. Capt. PEGRAM dined yesterday with his friends in London, when they celebrated the release of the rebel Commissioners. The *Tuscarora* is also at Southampton, lying in the stream, with her fires banked and springs upon her cable, watching as cat watches for mouse. The British Government has served a notice upon the two captains, that whichever shall leave the port first must have twenty-four hours start. The *Sumter* is at Cadiz, and has been telegraphed to come to the Channel. When she comes the *Nashville* will join her, and the two will wait for the *Tuscarora*, and try the chances of battle. This is the programme.

The British Government is so determined to maintain a rigid and impartial neutrality, that a war steamer has been sent to keep the peace, and see that the steamer left in port stays out her twenty four hours to the minute. But if the two Confederate steamers should happen to take or sink the *Tuscarora*, I need not tell you that all England would celebrate the victory. Of course, under these neutrality regulations, the *Tuscarora* can never take the *Nashville*, unless by a chance meeting at sea. There can be no pursuit after twenty-four hours. That rule gave some chance with sailing vessels, but there is none whatever with steam.

In the beginning of my letter, I alluded to Ireland. The feeling in that country toward America is very different from that of England. As to the quarrel between the North and South, they are divided. Those who have friends at the South sympathize with them. Others, for a similar reason, favor the North. It is difficult to tell which party is strongest. The upper and middle classes have much the same feeling as in England. But the moment it became a question of war between England and America, all differences as to North and South were forgotten, and there sprung up an intense feeling in favor of America. The great body of the Irish people, and many persons of much intelligence, believe that the North and South would unite against their enemy—the Government of Great Britain. No part of the people of these islands are so disappointed in the American Government, in giving up the Commissioners, as the great mass of the Irish people.

Mr. D'ARCY MAGEE says the Irish in Canada are loyal, I cannot dispute him; but no one need tell me that of the Irish in Ireland. I know better. I saw the procession that followed the corpse of MCMANUS—a transported rebel—through the streets of Dublin, and laid it by the monuments of GRATTAN and O'CONNELL in the cemetery of Glasnevin. I was present at the great meeting in the Rotunda at Dublin, when the news first came of the capture of MASON and SLIDELL, and I heard the shouts of thousands at the prospect of war between America, the friend of Ireland, and England, her enemy. There was no mistaking the feeling exhibited on these occasions. There are loyal people in Ireland—I mean loyal to the British Government. The great body of the Protestants of the Established Church are so. They are ultra loyal. So are the Orangemen of the North, after their own fashion, which is more a hatred of Popery than any love for England.

Office-holders and office-seekers are loyal, of course, or pretend to be; but the great mass of the people, four-fifths of the Catholics, and perhaps one-fifth of the Protestants, have only a deep and lasting hatred to England and the English rule. In this the clergy and laity, the learned and ignorant, are in perfect sympathy. The only difference is that the educated classes see that there is no possibility, without foreign intervention, of a successful revolt, and they do everything to hinder any movement in that direction, and thus prevent another disaster like that of '48; while the masses, ignorant of their true position, are liable to be excited and led astray by vain hopes. Ireland has lost, in ten years, not only her natural increase, but two millions besides. There is but one town in the whole country that has not diminished in population. In our age no eye has looked upon a sadder spectacle than the ruin of Ireland. The people who remain are said to be better off than formerly. It may be; but had are the best. The country is a picture of desolation. If America were in a position to make war with Great Britain, there are a hundred thousand men in Ireland quite ready to give her any reasonable assistance.

And it may be well not to forget this, since there can be no reasonable doubt that America must either fight England within the next twelve months, or submit to a series of terrible humiliations. One question will be raised after another. The first issue will be on the doctrines of Mr. SEWARD's recent dispatch. Then will come a protest against the permanent closing and destruction of the Southern harbors, as against the laws of nations and of nature. The question of the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy will be one of the first brought before Parliament. Gen. MCCLELLAN has little time to lose. The only logic to which Europe will listen is the unanswerable argument of *un fait accompli*. The South must be subjugated, or it will be recognized. If you do not end the war, France and England will. France is to-day more the friend of the South, and more interested in her success, than is England, even. Sympathy with the North, strangely enough, is rarer in France and Spain than here.

Furthermore, if you make the war one for abolition, you will have a large party in both England and France. But it is not a powerful party. The powerful of both countries have not too much sympathy with freedom. They do not show it here—why should they in America? I forbear to give advice, or even opinions. My facts I am sure of, and they are at your service.

MONADNOEK.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Mr. Seward's Dispatch on the Trent Affair—Elevated Position of the American Government—The Ability of Mr. Seward Acknowledged—The Stone Blockade of Charleston, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1862.

Two or three evenings ago I took up a French paper which had not one word about America—the first time such a thing had occurred in months; not once were the names of MASON and SLIDELL mentioned; not one word did it contain on the dry and incomprehensible question of neutral rights. What a relief! Were we really to have a respite?

But the intermittance was short. The public knew something of the manner in which Mr. SEWARD had treated the affair, but they were only waiting to hear more; and now the discussion has recommenced with as much vigor and more intelligence than before. It is now seen that the ocean of words which had been spent on the discussion before the American Government was heard from, was all pure loss, and that the decision of that Government had placed the discussion upon new ground.

In the first place, I should say that the reputation of Mr. SEWARD, which had quite passed under a cloud, has emerged with more brilliancy than it ever before possessed. The opinion that he was a badgering, quarrelsome, prevaricating statesman, had grown quite universal in Europe, and was doing the Government much harm. His praises now are in every one's mouth; he is the political lion of the occasion; he is the one individual most talked of, and henceforth his name will take rank in the list of those which exert an influence in the world's destiny. Mr. LINCOLN, too, has acquired, in European estimation, a position he did not before occupy, and will, undoubtedly, hereafter enjoy the confidence of other Governments as a statesmanlike and cautious executive officer.

The fact that Mr. LINCOLN and his Foreign Secretary decided the case of MASON and SLIDELL, without even referring the subject to the Congress then in session, has struck the European public with astonishment, and we hope hereafter to hear less of America being ruled by the mob. It had been inferred that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were retained in bondage because the Government were afraid of the mob, and that to escape the responsibility, the solution of the question would be thrown upon Congress. The Government had thus acquired a reputation for weakness and inefficiency which was doing it immense harm, and which shed its influence as far as to prejudice the question at issue between the Union and the South.

We have every reason to believe that a better state of things will exist in the future. On every hand it is agreed that Mr. SEWARD has shown great ability in the treatment of the *Trent* affair, and that he has fairly turned the tables against England. The subject is a matter of rejoicing from one end of Europe to the other—everywhere but in England. And from one end of Europe to the other—everywhere but in England—there is a loud demand for a convention, and for a final settlement of the points of international law in dispute.

The French people, who were rejoicing that the action of the American Government was in part, perhaps mainly, attributable to the advice of the French Government, as contained in the note of M. THOUVENEL, of the 3d December, are doomed, I am afraid, to a sad disappointment, when they shall have read Mr. SEWARD's reply to M. THOUVENEL's note. It was only published this morning, and we have therefore not had time to have the subject discussed.

The sinking of the stone-boats in Charleston harbor has hardly provoked less indignation at Paris than at London. The coolly mathematical description of the operation which appeared in your paper, is quoted at length as a piece of writing which ought to be consigned to the book of horrors. The *Monitour*, in its official bulletin, calls it an act of inhumain and barbarous revenge, and places in opposition the act of the States of South Carolina and Virginia, paying at the moment in London the interest on their State debts—as if it were a special virtue to pay one's debts, or as if they had not a special object in their punctuality. The *Pays* publishes a long column leader, headed "Charleston," in which the stone blockade is condemned in the face of the civilized world as an act of vandalism and barbarity only worthy of the dark ages. It calls upon the Governments of Europe to protest against a war thus prosecuted, and argues that the act in itself proves more clearly than anything else could the powerlessness of the North in maintaining an efficient blockade. Two or three journals have had the courage to ask, which is the most inhuman, the most barbarous, the sinking of stone boats, or the support of a war commenced and maintained for the protection of the hated institution of Slavery?

The opinion is general here now, in those circles which have watched most closely the current of events, that the Government people here, that is to say the Cabinet and Legislative bodies, are much less sympathetic with the cause of the Union than are the Imperial family, or than they were themselves before the affair of the *Trent*. Somehow or other the opinion is growing that there would be an advantage in the separation of the Union, as well on the ground of incompatibility between the two sections, as that it would be of ulterior advantage to the European States: and I repeat here what I have stated on former occasions, that great care ought still to be bestowed on our foreign relations. MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Intervention and the Stone Blockade.

REMONSTRANCES OF EARL RUSSELL.

From the London Times

It is understood that in December last Earl RUSSELL instructed Lord LYONS to intimate to the Federal Government the disapprobation which would be excited in England and on the Continent if the intention of blocking up the Southern ports with stone was carried into effect; and that such a proceeding would be looked upon as vindictive, and lead to the opinion that the reestablishment of the Union was considered hopeless. It is also understood that subsequently to Charleston being blocked up, Earl RUSSELL requested Lord LYONS to express a hope that other ports would not be similarly impeded.

It is stated that the Liverpool Shipowners Association having memorialized Earl RUSSELL against the blockade of Charleston harbor by the stone fleet, Earl RUSSELL in response stated that he sent dispatches to Lord LYONS in December, expressing the dissatisfaction of the British Government at such a proceeding, and giving it as his opinion that the consummation of the act would lead to the belief in Europe that the reconstruction of the Union was considered impracticable. He also stated that after the design was carried out he sent another dispatch to Washington, deploring the course which had been pursued, and expressing strong hopes that the proceeding would not be repeated at any other port.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says "It is no secret that the South has its active and intelligent agents in London as well as its 'officiously' recognized Envoys, and that they are straining every nerve to force the Government into some action or policy that will tend to alienate England further from the North, and bring her into closer relations with the South." He also says, in regard to the stone blockade of Charleston: "It would not at all surprise me to hear that all the Great Powers had united in a representation on this subject to the Federal Government, and that, too, going beyond protest, and amounting to prohibition. I believe the French Government is in communication with ours on this subject, from which very grave consequences may yet arise."

POSITION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Friday Evening, Jan. 17, 1862.

I am informed on reliable authority that the statement of one of your cotemporaries, to the effect that the Emperor is endeavoring to induce the British Government to join him in the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, *is wholly devoid of foundation*. That there is a party here, and strongly represented at Court, which is decidedly in favor of such a step is beyond doubt, but no action whatever has been taken on the subject. At the same time it cannot be denied that the destruction of Charleston harbor, and the threat of promoting insurrection of the slaves against their masters, *have quite destroyed any sympathy that might have been felt for the North*, with the exception, be it understood, of that stanch defender of mobocracy, the *Opinion Nationale*.

The *Opinion Nationale* takes the *Moniteur* very severely to task for pointing out the vindictive character of the destruction of Charleston harbor. It is not half so bad as a bombardment, and yet (it says) the very men who are ready to grant a bill of indemnity to those who perpetrate wholesale slaughter, are the loudest in their hypocritical indignation against a measure which has been unattended with bloodshed? The same rabid paper takes the opportunity to publish another absurd calumny against England—"The British Government," it gravely informs its readers, is "determined to make the destruction of the Southern ports a pretext for war."

One of your cotemporaries states that M. THOUVENEL has determined not to receive Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, or any other Southern Commissioners. If it we meant that he does not intend to see them in their official capacity as ambassadors, the statement is correct, as the Southern States have not been recognized; but the Minister has not decided that he will not receive any Southern envoy, and if Mr. SLIDELL applies for an audience, no doubt he will obtain it with the same facility as other Southern agents have done before him.

Correspondence of the Independence Belge.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The Emperor is prepared to take the initiative in the measures to prevent a repetition of the stone blockades. England will sustain the Emperor, but will take no active part in the negotiation.

JOINT INTERVENTION OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND FOR THE PACIFICATION OF THE FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 19.

The *Observer* (Ministerial) quotes the articles of the treaty for the pacification of Greece, signed July, 1824, by England, France and Russia, and traces the successive steps taken by the three Powers, with a view of reëstablishing peace between Greece and Turkey, first offering the mediation of the three Powers, and the refusal of Turkey led to the battle of Navarino. The *Observer* suggests the expediency of a similar intervention by France and England between the Federals and Confederates of North America. Such act would be approved by the whole world. No Navarino would be necessary. The intervention would be gladly accepted by the Confederates, and would give satisfaction to every man of the Northern States who has anything to lose. Our Government and that of France will be called upon, therefore, to repeat what was done in the case of Greece. No one can doubt our power, or the beneficial effect of such an intervention.

VIEWS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the London Post.

But, apart from the ultimate results of this barbarous policy of the American Government, the immediate effect is likely to be found in the disposition of every flag to challenge the blockade. "Blockades," as we have said, can exist only under the effective supervision of belligerent cruisers, as well as by their mere presence. Now, the object of the destruction of Charleston, is confessedly to atone for the inefficiency of the blockade, and perhaps for the total departure of the cruisers. *It is certain that there can be no legal "blockade" by sunken ships and stones.* International law has placed the most vigorous restrictions in the way of interference with the interests of commerce. Blockades in this nature permanent do not exist in law, although a harbor may be blocked up and destroyed in fact. Meanwhile, we perceive that a bill has been brought into the Washington Congress, authorizing the President to abolish harbors by municipal law, and so take them out of the reach of the law of nations and the accepted maritime usage of the world. We never yet knew that municipal law was stronger than international law. What may be the fate of this measure we cannot foretell, but it bears a striking resemblance to the barbarous policy of the Executive Government, which is filling Europe with an indignation that the *Moniteur* by no means exaggerates, and which, if it be carried into general practice along the coast of the Confederacy, will repudiate the leading principles of civilization.

From the Manchester Guardian.

It will be well, however, if we encounter the United States of any worse charge than that of doing to supplement by inadmissible means the insufficiency of the naval force at their disposal during the war. They must have known that the consequences of their unprecedented act went much further. That which has done most to stir the profound disgust of England, is the vindictive exultation of the American Press, in the prospect of the permanent ruin which they believe to have been prepared for the Southern cities in the name of an operation of war. In the contemplation of consequences so deplorable, so clearly foreseen, and so deliberately gloried in, it is useless to discuss the limits which religion and civilization place upon the rights of destruction. All men acknowledge such limits. All nations are taught by their common sense, if not by their hearts, to respect things which are beneficial to the whole human race. We should doubt, however, whether any conventional arrangement, or any precept of authority, could be quoted against such a deed as that of which the New-York writers boast, for the simple reason that its entrance into the wicked mind of man is hardly likely to have been conceived. Language is too weak to describe the infamy of deliberately destroying for all time the sources and conditions of prosperity with which a country is endowed by nature, in order to punish the political sins of those who live therein. NO ATTILA or NADIR SHAH ever made war in this way on unborn generations. If the American Government are wrongfully accused of this crime, it is the fault of the savage journalists of their country. There are other people, however, whom it concerns to ascertain the truth, both as to the fact and intention. This closing of the great outlets of a continent not only against the commerce of the world, but against imperiled and disabled ships seeking for refuge, is an offence against humanity at large. *It is the right of any nation to take the matter up for its own sake and for that of others.* The joint interposition of many nations in such a case is called for far more strongly than by any disregard of the rights of foreign peoples of which the Mexicans are accused. We are not prepared to say that what has unfortunately occurred renders it expedient, however just, to require the American Government, under pain of war, either to remove their nefarious handiwork, or, at least, to abstain from interference while it is being removed by the people for whose injury and molestation in the first place it is designed. But we are strongly of opinion that the British Government might with propriety make it known at Washington that we shall not, if we can help it, allow what has been done at Charleston to be repeated at Savannah, Mobile, or any other part of the Confederate States. It is not agreeable to deal with the Americans on the same footing as we deal with the Chinese. *We have but one rule of conduct, however, for people who appear ignorant of their simplest obligations toward the external world, whether the perversions of feeling and intellect which they exhibit are discordant only on a stunted and effete civilization, or on one closely allied to our own.*

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CASE OF THE EUGENIA SMITH.

From the London Gazette.

FROM LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSELL.

Dated WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1861.
(Received Jan. 15, 1862.)

MY LORD The Secretary of State of the United States has informed me that, having learned that Messrs. J. W. ZACHERIE and T. J. ROGERS, American citizens, were taken from a vessel called the *Eugenia Smith*, under the British flag, and under circumstances similar to those involved in the case of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, and that they are now confined in Fort Lafayette, he has caused orders to be given for their discharge, and permission for them to return to Norfolk, in Virginia, by way of Fortress Monroe.

I have, &c., (Signed) LYONS.

EXTRACT OF A DISPATCH FROM LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSELL.

Dated WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1861,
(Received Jan. 15, 1862.)

I have the honor to inclose, herewith, to your lordship, a copy of a note from Mr. SEWARD to the Secretary of the Navy, which has been communicated to me to-day by Mr. SEWARD, referring to the fact of a British schooner, the *James Campbell*, captured for breach of blockade, having been brought into New-York with the British flag flying under that of the United States. Mr. SEWARD condemns this act in the strongest terms. The act was disavowed with equal promptitude by the naval authorities of the United States, under whose notice it was brought.

INCLOSURE IN LORD LYONS' DISPATCH.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1861.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: This Department has received unofficial information that the schooner *James Campbell*, captured by the blockading squadron, was carried into New-York with the British flag flying under that of the United States. This unseemly act must have been occasioned by a misapprehension of his duty by the officer who ordered or allowed it. I will, consequently, thank you to give such orders as may tend to prevent a repetition of the same. I have, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

EXTRACT OF A DISPATCH FROM LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSELL.

Dated WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1861.

I have the honor to inclose herewith to you a copy of a note from Mr. SEWARD to the Secretary of the Navy, which has been communicated to me to-day by Mr. SEWARD. It refers to the circumstances of an oath having been exacted as a condition of release by the commander of the United States steamer from three British seamen, captured for breach of blockade, to the effect that they should undertake not to be employed in similar proceedings for the future. Your lordship will see that Mr. SEWARD strongly condemns this act, and releases the seamen from the obligation taken by them.

INCLOSURE IN EXTRACT FROM LORD LYONS' DISPATCH OF DEC. 31, 1861.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1861.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES—*Sir:* This Department has been informally apprised that Commander WOODHALL, of the United States steamer *Connecticut*, recently exacted as a condition of the release of members of the crew of the British schooner *Adeline*, captured for a breach of the blockade, that they should enter into an engagement not to be employed in a similar proceeding in future. It occurs to this Department that, as the requirement referred to is not warranted by public law, the commanders of blockading vessels should be instructed not to exact any similar condition for the release of persons found on board vessels charged with a breach of the blockade. It may be lawful to detain such persons as witnesses, when their testimony may be indispensable to the administration of justice; but when captured in a neutral ship they cannot be considered, and ought not to be treated, as prisoners of war. ANGUS SMITH, JOHN MOONEY, and JOHN H. M'HENRY, the alleged British subjects above referred to, are consequently to be considered as absolved from the obligation represented to have been required of them by Commander WOODHALL. I have, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE CORRESPONDENCE IN RELATION TO THE TRENT.

RELUCTANCE OF THE AMERICAN CONCESSION.

From the London Times.

Of the offence committed there is not now much to be said. That the act of the Captain of the *San Jacinto* was a wound to the honor and dignity of this country was not only actually felt throughout England, but was promptly declared by all the great Powers of Christendom. It has, moreover, not only been admitted, but actually asserted, by the Americans themselves. It was not a light wrong, nor an accidental wrong. It was not a mere injury from which we suffered damage in money or in territory. It was not even an injustice done to ourselves, and which we might, therefore, have some right to pardon or pass over. It was a wrong done to strangers who had placed themselves under our protection, and for whose safety we were, as a nation, pledged. It was a direct insult to that flag which is the visible symbol of our existence as an independent nation. All this now stands clear and undisputed upon the correspondence before us; and when future generations come to sift these documents and to judge from them whether we have faithfully preserved the good name which had been transmitted to us, there can be no other conclusion than that in this instance we had received an offence which, while it remained unefaced, must lower our self-respect and tarnish our reputation among other nations. This was known from the first moment. Every one knew it. The American Minister knew it, perhaps, better than any one else.

What, under these circumstances, was the conduct of the offending nation? We will not recount as national acts the meetings which took place in all the great cities of the Federal States. We will not go back to the action of the municipal bodies in conferring civic honors upon the perpetrator of this unprovoked affront, nor will we refer to the speeches of high judicial officers and Governors of States, teeming with hostility to this country, and triumphing in the shame which had been put upon her. Nor will we stamp with a national character the unanimous declaration of the American Press, that what had been done should be maintained, by tricks of diplomacy if it might be so, but by force and by war if it were necessary. These were other acts, however, which no force of credulity and no simulated blindness could divest of a public and national character. We may adduce especially the formal approval of the conduct of the Commander of the *San Jacinto* by the Minister of State for the Department of the Navy. Such also was the vote of thanks passed in Congress to the agent of this aggression; and such, above all, was the act of the President and his Cabinet in accepting the captives from the hands of their Captain, and making them their prisoners by committing them to a Federal fortress. All this was the conduct of the nation, which, as we now know, was thoroughly well aware that they were dealing with an act of illegal outrage, committed upon a friendly Power. These acts were notorious in England. Between the 8th of November, when the seizure on board the *Trent* took place, and the 19th of December, nothing had been heard here but the joy and triumph which reigned across the Atlantic. The American Government was up to that date silent, except by its acts. On that day, however, Mr. ADAMS came to Lord RUSSELL, and made the first approach toward the commencement of those protracted negotiations with which we have been told by the American Press it was the intention to amuse us. The letter Mr. ADAMS produced was not a direct dispatch to the English Minister, but a letter to his own representative written by the American Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is not a disavowal of the act committed by the naval Captain, nor does it offer the least hope of the surrender of the prisoners. "He affirms," writes Lord RUSSELL, "that no instructions were given to Capt. WILKES which authorized him to act in the manner he had done. Neither had the United States Government committed itself with regard to any decision upon the character of that act. The Government would wait for any representation of the British Government might make before coming to any positive decision." This is all. With the exception of the permission to Mr. ADAMS to read that letter, if he pleased, to Lords PALMERSTON and RUSSELL, this was the notice which the American Minister thought proper to take towards a great nation of an outrage which had almost stunned it with surprise. Such a letter was of the kind which the Press had prepared us to expect, and it rendered it quite evident *we had to deal with a Government from which we must expect our right, not from a sense of right, not from a sense of justice, but from a fear of consequences.*

OFFICIAL OPINIONS OF MR SEWARD'S LETTER.

Correspondence of the London Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1862.

I hear only one opinion expressed of Mr. SEWARD's dispatch—*that a more flimsy tissue of glaring inconsistencies and untenable legal assumptions was never put together.* The practised skill of the law officer is not required to tear to pieces this rotten web of sophistry. We might rely upon its being completely demolished by Lord RUSSELL, without the aid of Sir ROUNDELL PALMER or Sir WILLIAM ATHERTON. The issue of the legal arguments, say our lawyers, will be the very reverse of that anticipated by Mr. SEWARD. It is likely to upset altogether the claim to exercise the right of search in the case of neutral vessels sailing between neutral ports. All that can in future be allowed the Federal cruiser is the right of visit, for the purpose of ascertaining the nationality and the peculiars of the voyage. These proved, contraband of war is as safe from capture as any other article of trade. Were not this so, the *Tuscarora* and the *Nashville* might alternately board every ship conveying arms or gunpowder between England and Ireland, or England and Gibraltar, and confiscate the cargo as contraband of war.

The pressure which is already, I believe, being put upon our Government, in the interests of the Southern Confederation, though powerless to divert the Cabinet from its upright and consistent policy, *will very likely end in the Federal States being compelled, by one of representations from France and England, to recognize the Confederation as belligerents*, and to admit that state of war by virtue of which alone they can legally claim either the right of search or that of blockade.

APPROVAL OF THE AMERICAN COURSE.

From the Journal des Debats

To-day the whole tenor of the Note with which Mr. SEWARD has accompanied the surrender of the Southern Commissioners, is public.

This Note does not more than half satisfy those of the English journals which are considered the organs of the Cabinet.

Mr. SEWARD, whom they at London accuse of diffuseness, has proven unwilling to allow any matters of fact to pass without investigation, or to neglect anything that could, in its way, definitively establish the doctrine of neutrals. The ground which he has chosen is chosen with a skilfulness which no impartial mind can fail to recognize. It is, says Mr. SEWARD, substantially, in order that not to betray the dearest interests of America, that he to-day so calmly yields to the demands of England. It is in order to give to the doctrines ever sustained by the United States, against the pretensions of the British Government, a striking confirmation, that he calls upon America to yield. Thus the Cabinet at Washington, as we intimated beforehand to our readers, some days ago, triumphs in the very check it has received. Of course this kind of reasoning does not please everybody. *There is, nevertheless, nothing to revoke. America has been found guilty on a question of fact, but, in accepting the verdict against her as just, she has consecrated a principle which is entirely in her favor.*

FRANCE AVERSE TO INTERVENTION.

From the Revue des Deux Mondes.

Let them not fall into a mistake as to the sentiments of France from the encouragement given to the cause of the South by a few French journals whose conduct it is difficult to explain. They will not find France disposed to recognize the Southern Confederation. The greatest and the only triumph of their embassy to Europe will be that of having cost England four millions sterling; and, after all, it is only to Capt. WILKES that they owe this notable triumph. France has more than one reason to rejoice at the favorable settlement of the Anglo-American difference. She has played, through her diplomacy, an honorable part in this affair. M. THOUVENEL's dispatch to our Minister at Washington, written at the commencement of the difference—that is, at the very moment when the influence of France could be exercised with the greatest advantage to both parties—combined in exact proportion both what we owed to ourselves in support of the true principles of maritime law, what we owed to the English alliance, and what we owed to our old friendship with the United States. We should not be surprised if the opportune interference of our diplomacy gained for us the thanks of Lord RUSSELL and Mr. SEWARD. The utility of the cooperation we have given to England is obvious. To the United States Government the service we have rendered is not less. In his dispatch, M. THOUVENEL reminded that Government that, on the question of the rights of neutrals, the United States were pledged to the same maxims as France. That indication has just corroborated the very becoming appeal which Mr. SEWARD has made to the constant traditions of his Government in disavowing the conduct of Capt. WILKES. The precise declaration of the opinion of France on the affair of the *Trent* is useful to Mr. SEWARD against the patriotic susceptibilities which might have been roused both in Congress and among the people by the concessions obtained by England. But as regards France, she may well congratulate herself at the conclusion of the Anglo-American difference, especially with respect to our internal policy. *The menace of a war between America and England was a diversion too strong for the political nerves of France.* It turned our attention from our own business, and particularly from a class of subjects at once financial and political, which the acts of the 14th of November (M. FOULD's letter to the Emperor, and the decree adopting it) had raised, but which had fallen into the shade while the problem of peace or war remained unsolved.

THE NAVAL WAR ABROAD.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE PRIVATEER SUMTER ON THE REPORT OF SECRETARY WELLES.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: Permit me, through the medium of your columns, to say a word to the civilized world, in defence of my ship, against the scurrilous and cowardly attack made upon her by Mr. GIDEON WELLES, who is just now the Secretary of the Navy of the Northern fragment of what was formerly known as the United States of America. That gentleman (for by courtesy I must call him such, from the high official position which he occupies) used the following language in his recent annual report to the President and Congress of what remains of the old Confederacy:

"It was natural that apprehensions should prevail in regard to armed cruisers commissioned expressly by the rebel leaders to depredate upon our commerce. This robbery of merchants and others engaged in peaceful and lawful pursuits by piratical cruisers, is not inconsistent with the general conduct of those who have violated law and moral obligations to gratify inordinate ambition. Our extended commerce presented inducements for piratical warfare, yet but few of our misguided countrymen have prostituted themselves to the purposes of plunder, though thereto invited, and these few have been in constant flight to escape the avenging power of our vigilant naval forces. Such of these cruisers as eluded the blockade and capture were soon wrecked, beached, or sunk, with the exception of one, the steamer *Sumter*, which by some fatality was permitted to pass the *Brooklyn*, then blockading one of the passes of the Mississippi, and, after a brief and feeble chase by the latter, was allowed to proceed on her piratical voyage. An investigation of this whole occurrence was ordered by the Department. Soon the *Niagara* and the *Powhatan*, from the Gulf squadron, followed in vigorous pursuit, the latter, though long in commission, and with defective boilers and machinery, under her energetic commander, tracking the piratical craft as far as Maranham. The *Keystone State*, *Richmond*, *Iroquois* and *San Jacinto* were also in search of her at different points and periods. Although a piratical rover, without license from any recognized or acknowledged Government, and avowedly engaged in the robbery and plunder of our citizens, I regret to say this vessel has been received and her wants supplied, against the remonstrance of our Consuls, by public authorities in many foreign ports where her character was well known."

The closing paragraph of the above elegant extract from an American State paper would seem to show that, although it was penned ostensibly against myself, it was, in fact, leveled at those European Powers which had acknowledged the Confederate States to be a lawful belligerent in the war which had been forced upon them. On no other supposition could it charge me with "robbery" on the high seas, and with being a "piratical rover." A pirate is *hostis humani generis*, and may be seized and summarily dealt with by any and all the nations of the earth; but the fact is, these officers of the defunct Federal Union are so blinded by their venom against the South that they have no longer the power to distinguish between terms. Mr. WELLES, also, in imitation of the dirty and scandalous Press of the Yankee States, calls me a privateer. He knows better than this. He knows that a privateer is a vessel that bears a letter of marque, and that I am cruising under no such letter. He knows that I have been regularly commissioned as a ship-of-war of the Confederate States. If he and his deluded associates insist upon calling the citizens of the Confederate States "rebels," under the idea that those States still form a part of the old Yankee concern, then he might characterize me as a rebel man-of-war. But if I am this, so were all the ships of the American colonies commissioned by the Virginian GEORGE WASHINGTON. Mr. WELLES tells the President and Congress, that by "some fatality," I ran the blockade of New-Orleans, and that he has ordered the whole affair to be investigated. With the blind rage of a baffled madman (*quem Deus vult perdere*, &c.,) he will, no doubt, endeavor to crush the harmless and inoffensive commander of the *Brooklyn*, who, poor man, no doubt did his best. He says, also, that he has had six of his largest and fastest steamers in pursuit of me, and that the commander of one of them was so energetic as to perform the wonderful feat of tracking me as far as Maranham, in Brazil. This, I suppose, is one of those daring acts—the officer being in command of a heavy frigate—which called forth the panegyric of the Yankee navy which we find in a subsequent part of Mr. WELLES' report, for, after praising his clerks, this officer goes on to remark: "To the patriotic officers of the navy, and the brave men who, in various scenes of naval action, have served under them, the Department and the Government justly owe an acknowledgment even more earnest and emphatic," than that which they owe to his clerks! Oh! for a JAMES to pourtray these "scenes of naval action," confined to a predatory warfare on the Potomac River, directed chiefly against women and children, to the capture of a sandbag battery at Hatteras, to the masterly movement of the great Dupont, the "greatest naval commander of the age," in Yankee hyperbole, who not only knows how to use gunpowder, but, with Yankee thrift, to turn an honest penny by selling it to the Government, and to the pursuit of the piratical Sumter, away ever so far, even to the shores of Brazil, by the gallant Pearce, who probably for this fact—so little material has Mr. WELLES for heroes—will be made a flag officer. I feel honored to have been thus pursued by six frigates, and if one of them caught Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL instead of catching me, why that is John Bull's affair, and not mine. But I am fleeing from these ships, says Mr. WELLES. Soft, Mr. WELLES! He would have me, I suppose, tall into the Yankee trap he has set for me, and rush to the encounter of his six frigates, the least of which is twice my size, and of more than twice my weight of metal. He dares not send a ship of equal force to meet me, and if he did dare do so, being safely ensconced himself in his arm-chair, I venture to say that the officer would not dare to find me. But I have to inform Mr. WELLES that by "same fatality" I have run another blockade. I have recently steamed out of the port of St. Pierre, in the Island of Martinique, in the face of one of the fastest and finest of his Yankee ships, the *Iroquois*, and which is more than twice my force. Poor Capt. PALMER, I fear that he, too, will be immolated on the altar of the "Universal Yankee Nation," because he did not catch the *Sumter*, though from all we can learn he had fits on the occasion. This honorable Captain is indeed a fit representative of the honor of Yankee Doodledom, for he violated the sovereignty of France and his own solemn pledge at the same time, given to the commanding French naval officer present, by causing blue lights (brought all the way, no doubt, from New-London, Conn.) to be burnt on board a Yankee schooner in the harbor, to signal to him my departure. But I only allude to this *en passant*, as France is abundantly able to take care of her own honor, —

"If the universal Yankee nation
Can whip all creation!!"

When Mr. WELLES learns, too, that on my way hither I burnt three more Yankee ships, and liberated a fourth, only because she had an English cargo on board, he will probably send six more of his doughty war-ships after me—that is to say, if he can spare them from burning corn-cribs and frightening women and children along our Southern coast. He will take special care, too, to put plenty of men and guns on board of them, for otherwise I might not be in "such constant flight to escape the avenging power of our vigilant naval forces." A word or two more, and I shall have done. What can wise Mr. WELLES mean when he objects to the "robbery of merchants and others engaged in peaceful commerce and lawful pursuits?" Does he not know that all property, with rare exceptions, captured on the high seas, is property belonging to "merchants and others engaged in peaceful commerce and lawful pursuits?" Why this senseless diatribe, then, about robbery and piracy, and private property and peaceful commerce, and lawful pursuits? If Mr. WELLES would give me an opportunity of capturing some of his public property, I would be much obliged to him. But he takes very good care not to do this, by sending his heaviest ships after me; and have the Yankee naval officers, in those "scenes of naval action" in which they have distinguished themselves, refrained from the capture of private property? I saw recently in a Yankee paper an account of a wood-sloop—that is, a sloop loaded with firewood—having been "most gallantly" captured and burnt, the other day, on the Potomac, and a number of other small craft, belonging to the poor people along the coast, have been captured from time to time and sent to Yankeedom for adjudication. Even fishermen have been subjected to the same fate—a class exempted by all civilized nations. But I suppose it is only when the vessel is a fine ship of 1,000 tuns, belongs to a Yankee, and is captured by the *Sumter*, that the property becomes private! Astute Mr. WELLES! The fact is, that this Northern horde of the Alani, which is bearing down upon the sunny fields of the South, in imitation of their ancient prototypes, has (while Mr. WELLES is singing this hypocritical song) set all the rules of civilized warfare at defiance, and captures private property on the land as well as on the sea. The gallant DUPONT laid his unscrupulous hands upon all the cotton he could find at Beaufort—a few bales only, as it happened—and, first and last, many brilliant achievements in the way of stealing negroes and robbing and burning private residences, have been accomplished by these Northman amid the "various scenes of naval action" in which they have flourished

days,—or with so strong a persuasion that the difficulty would soon be over. The Banks, we are gravely told, have prudently come to this resolution before they had quite emptied their tills. They are ready to give gold to such of their country customers as really require it. They compute that there must be $250,000,000 somewhere in the loyal States; there is still money coming from England, and a taxation of $200,000,000 a year, or £40,000,000 of our money, will both carry on the war, make notes negotiable, and sustain the value of paper that has to run for twenty years. It would appear that these reasons are generally accepted—at least, that they were at the last date, for the premium required for gold was still inconsiderable, and there was nothing at all approaching to a panic. Among the Americans themselves there was still great confidence. The only treachery was on the part of the British and other foreigners, who were said to be, as usual, behaving very ill. Agents for English corporations were in New-York disposing of American Securities on any terms, and thus lending an evil countenance to the Southern Confederacy. Many millions of dollars were said to be passing the border, not only in exchange for smuggled English goods, but also because there were men so unpatriotic as to think dollars safer anywhere than in the United States. Notwithstanding these mischievous attempts to damage the Federal credit, no doubt was entertained that in a very few months after the new taxation had been in full play the Federal Government would find itself paying its way through all difficulties, and thus offering a splendid contrast to the Confederate cause, which was assumed to be in a state of hopeless insolvency.

Is it really our duty to dispel so pleasant an illusion? We might as well read a chapter from Sir W. Reid's *Law of Storms* to the next Southwester as offer any financial considerations to the Americans with the hope of a practical result. But we must tell, at least, our own countrymen what this means. The $5 notes now issued by the United States Treasury and the Northern Banks instead of the gold are merely promises to pay that sum as soon as convenient after the termination of the war. The value of such promises depends on a great variety of considerations, and ranges accordingly from par to zero. When we substituted them for gold in the year 1797, we were at war with a neighbor divided from us by a narrow but boisterous strait, having ourselves a vast preponderance of naval power, and having also the best part of Europe on our side. The Parliamentary Session had opened with the promise of negotiation and a prospect of peace. There was no apprehension of danger to this country, and we were only carrying on the war in the merest philanthropy—for the sake of the Christian and civilized world. One thing was very clear,—that any day we pleased we might retire out of the quarrel, with the British dominions, the British Constitution, the British commerce, the British revenue wholly uninjured, and no loss except some sentimental damage to our exalted character—just a rent in the British flag. A war that we could terminate any day at the sacrifice of a few big words and a shred of bunting need not be a long one, and John Bull was much too wise to be always grasping at a shadow. But in the February of that year we suspended cash payment, and did not return to it for twenty years. Before that day gold had risen to 40 or 50 per cent. premium, and guineas were only to be found in cabinets and old stockings. It cannot be said that at any time the war was a matter of absolute necessity to the nation, as we could have made peace at any moment without the sacrifice of an acre, one military post, one institution, or one person in these Isles. Yet so obstinately did we contend for the deliverance of Europe and the world from the disturber of the public peace, that we kept up the war for a quarter of a century; and such was the confidence in our obstinacy, that till the end of the war the "promise to pay" was always much below par, and great indeed were the commercial difficulties and distresses involved in that depreciation, and the consequent final rebound.

A comparison of England in 1797 with the Northern States of America in 1862 cannot be considered favorable to the latter. It is by no means plain that the Cabinet of Washington will be able to make peace without serious compromises and losses. It may have to give up much more than the Southern States. It may have to make terms with its own army as well as that of the foe. The United States are not a taxpaying country. Their high tariffs confess to the extreme difficulty of direct taxation, particularly for Federal purposes. Half the American taxpayers live in regions just reclaimed from the forest, and sprinkled over with settlements. The great State of Illinois, which may be said to occupy a mid-rank between New-England and the Far West, has hitherto paid in all about £100,000 in taxes, and of this the railway has paid £24,000. The yield of an American Income-tax may be estimated from the fact that even rent there has always been resented as a sort of tribute, and therefore a symbol of degradation. What security is there here for the future payment of the debts likely to be incurred under an expenditure of a hundred millions sterling a year? That rate is not likely to be diminished or even brought under control. All the Press are open-mouthed against an army of jobbers and speculators who are said to be making their fortunes by the ruin of their country. They exclaim with not less violence against the laxity with which almost any body, any where, at the head of a few thousand men, is permitted to pledge the credit of the Treasury. Meanwhile, an army of contractors are clamoring for payment, and justly observe that the soldiers and officers get all the ready money, while they who supply the material for the war are unpaid. They will now have to take payment in paper, whatever its value. There will still be those who will be in a condition to refuse paper, and who will have specie in the ordinary course of trade. They are the foreign merchant and manufacturer. Not one five-dollar note will cross the Atlantic Styx to these happier realms, unless to amuse the curious or attract the passenger to the shop-window of a *Change de Morinaie*. There is not a circumstance in which America of 1862 can be compared with England of 1797, and, if the British insolvency, of which we have lately been reminded, lasted twenty years, we may well ask when it will terminate in a redemption of every bit of paper in the States.

When an inconvertible paper currency is once substituted for gold, it becomes the base of the whole financial system, and its rising or falling value affects every fixed payment, whether public or private. That value shall rise with the prospects of peace, and fall as they recede from the eye. The defeat which throws the cause on its defence, and the victory which encourages it to perseverance, are equally fatal to the hopes of an early peace. Men may be sanguine or may despond, but it is the probable duration of the war and the extent of the expenditure that will rule the value of the dollar note. Who shall pretend to say how long the war will last? The Confederates have been over and over pronounced to be so bankrupt of means as to be incapable of further exertion to any purpose, but the prediction has been repeated too often to be heeded; and whatever the value of the desultory operations on the coast, the Federals find an organized, intrenched, and well supplied force wherever they push their reconnoissances south of the Potomac. If the war is safe to last even one year longer, what will be the value of a promise to pay which will not be redeemed till a proper interval after that year? We do not expect to be listened to across the Atlantic, but we think we see in this financial catastrophe a beginning of the end. *With twice the expenditure of our war, the Government of Washington cannot raise half our revenue by taxation. Let that speak for itself. To us it speaks of either bankruptcy and disorder, or the expedient of a European arbitration.*

Commercial News by the Africa.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds on the 17th were dull, and lost a slight improvement, which was perceptible on the day previous.

Consols closed at 93¼@¾ for both money and account.

In the Discount market the demand was rather better, and there were few transactions below 2¾ ₰ cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of over £245,000.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. say: "American Stocks without change or business."

They quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1½d.; Dollars, 5s.; Eagles, 19s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 18—A. M.

Cotton.—The *Broker's Circular* says: "The demand from the Trade has been limited throughout the week, and in the absence of anything calculated to produce excitement, the market has assumed a dull and spiritless character, and the current qualities of American have given way about ⅛d. ₰ lb.; more on the lower qualities. Brazil has also been in limited request, and is nominally ¼@⅜d. cheaper. In the ordinary qualities of Surat, there is some pressure to sell, and they are fully ⅛d., In some instances ¼d. lower, whilst the better classes are less affected, and not more than ¼d.@⅜d., and fine barely ¼d. cheaper. The week's sales are 40,290 bales. Speculators have taken 17,700 bales. The export demand for American, for shipment to New-York, has been a very important feature, and this week amounts to 7,268 bales. The total export to other places is 6,440 bales.

The market on Friday was very quiet: Sales, about 5,000 bales, including 2,500 on speculation and for export. The official quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans	14¼d.	Middling Orleans	13½d.
Fair Mobile	13¾d.	Middling Mobile	12⅝d.
Fair Uplands	13¾d.	Middling Uplands	12½d.

Stock on hand 566,790 bales, of which 235,520 are American.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER

Continues very depressed, notwithstanding the great reduction in manufacture; prices, however, are generally unchanged.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Rathbone, Ashton & Co., and Warmfield, Nash & Co., report: Flour rather firmer but still difficult to sell at Tuesday's reduction. Quotations, 28s.@32s. Wheat in good consumptive and speculative demand at an advance of 1d.@3d. on Tuesday's rates. Red Western, 10s. 10d.@12s. 4d.; Southern, 12s. 4d.@12s. 6d.; White Western, 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d.; Southern, 12s. @ 12. 3d. Corn firmer and closes with an advancing tendency. Mixed and Yellow, 31s.@31s. 6d.; White, 32s.@32s.

Provisions.—The same authorities quote: Beef dull, and if anything, rather easier. Pork slow and offered at 2s. 6d.@5s.—decline. Bacon—Rather more doing at the decline. Cheese very dull, and offered at 2s.@3s.—under late rates. Lard neglected, and almost nominal. Tallow depressed, and prices declining. Butchers' Association, 48s. 6d.

Produce.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports Ashes flat, at 30s. for Pots and 35s. for Pearls. Resin dull for common, at 13s. 3d.@13s. 6d., but medium and fine active, at 16s.@18s. Spirits of Turpentine quiet, at 74s. Sugars quiet but steady. Coffee without change. Rice, small sales at previous rates. Cod Oil rather lower. Linseed Oil offered at 28s., without much business.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. report Breadstuffs dull under heavy arrivals of foreign. Difficult to sell, except at a reduction of 2s.@3s. on Wheat and 6d.@1s. on Flour. White American Wheat 60s.@62s.; Red, 56s.@60s. Flour, 29s.@31s. Iron steady at £5@£5 5s. for bars and rails. Sugar unchanged. Tea without material alteration; Congou, 1s. 1½d. Rice easier. Coffee in limited request. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 7ts. for American. Linseed Cakes in better demand; New-York, bbls., £12; Boston, in bags, £11 10s.@£11 15s. Sperm Oil dull. Cod sells at £42. Linseed Oil 34s. Tallow quiet at 48s. 3d. for Y. C.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Remarks of Mr. Raymond, in the New-York Assembly, on the 28th inst., upon the Financial Resolutions reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and in Reply to Mr. Hulburd,

I desire, Mr. Chairman, before the question is taken upon these resolutions, to say a few words in regard to them. We have submitted to us two sets of resolutions which are intended to express the sentiments of the people of the State of New-York for the guidance of Congress and the Federal Government, as to the financial policy to be adopted in carrying on the war during the present year. One of these series of resolutions comes to us with the high prestige of a report from the Committee on Ways and Means; the other is offered as a substitute by an individual member of this House. I can easily understand that it is the disposition of every member to acquiesce in the form given to this expression of opinion by the Committee without hesitation. And if any one on this floor has a special reason for wishing to sustain that Committee and adopt, without hesitation, whatever it may report, certainly I am in that position. But yet reasons may present themselves to my mind strong enough to convince me that, either through haste or misconception, the Committee may not at all times adopt the best mode of expressing the sentiments of the people of this State. That happens to be my conviction in reference to the resolutions that have been offered by the Committee on the subject of our national finances. I prefer the resolutions offered by the gentleman from Tioga (Mr. Tracey) and shall endeavor to give the grounds of that preference.

I desire to say, in the first place, that I have listened to the debate upon these resolutions with the deepest interest and satisfaction. The eloquent speech of the Chairman of the Committee and the speeches of various members who have followed him, indicate the highest order of ability, and the most zealous and patriotic interest in the welfare of the country. One feature which has characterized them all is as novel as it is gratifying and encouraging. It has ever before been the custom, in such discussions, to deprecate taxation, to regard it as an evil,—as something to be shunned so far as possible and to be deplored even when the necessities of the country might compel its exaction. But taxation now seems to be courted. Every member who has spoken on the subject seems to be in love with it. If their assurances be accepted, and I trust they may, their constituencies are only distressed and anxious lest they should not be taxed enough. I accept these assurances with the heartfelt hope that they are well founded,—that the people of our State are thus ready, with prompt alacrity, to respond to whatever demands may be made upon them, and that their ardor will not cool even after the tax-gatherer shall have made his first call at their doors. I accept them, Sir, as the most gratifying proof that could possibly be offered of the patriotism of the people and of their devotion to the Union and the Constitution. For beyond all question the highest test of the patriotism of a community is its willingness to pay taxes. Around the perils and hardships of the battle-field gathers something of pomp and pride which renders its sacrifices easy. There is ambition to be gratified,—renown to be acquired—an immortality to be clutched,—and these redeem and relieve the agony of the decisive hour. But taxation is a cold and remorseless visitant. It brings no joy with it. It has none of the consolations—none of the compensations which a brave and heroic people may find in active war. This demand for taxation, therefore, of which gentlemen give us such strong assurance, is the most inspiring feature of our present condition. It is the biggest and surest test of the patriotic spirit which the people bring to the prosecution of the war. It is the living key-stone in that grand temple which spans the Continent from the Mississippi to the seas, whose lofty arches echo back the tread of the armed hosts who march beneath it to the rescue of our starry and resplendent flag.

But I cannot share the apprehensions which seem to be entertained lest we should not be taxed enough, I have no such distrust of the Government as such apprehensions imply. I think I can assure gentlemen that both they and their constituents will be taxed to the full extent of their wishes. The stern necessities of the war will compel it, and the Government will call on the people to meet those necessities as they may arise.

Gentlemen who have preceded me in this discussion have dwelt with special emphasis on the principle that every public loan should be based on some fixed and certain source of income, adequate and pledged to the payment of interest upon it as it may fall due, and to the ultimate redemption of the principal. I have heard this repeated so often, and with such eloquent earnestness, during this debate, that I had almost come to think that it had been somewhere and at some time, doubted or impugned. I, certainly, have never doubted it. I have heard no one doubt it on this floor, or in connection with this debate. It certainly is a just principle—of universal application, indispensable to any sound financial system—of individuals and of corporations, as well as of States. Nor is it, as the gentleman from St. Lawrence remarked, a new principle. It did not originate with our present State Constitution, nor with the "stop law" of 1842,—nor even with Dewitt Clinton and our system of internal improvements. As the gentleman remarked, it has found a prominent feature in the finance of every State that has maintained its credit at home or abroad. England laid the basis of her credit in the prompt payment of every dollar of interest as it has fallen due, by the vigorous taxation of the property of her people. It is well for us to reassert this principle; but I cannot concede the justice of the assumption which runs through nearly all the remarks that have been made in support of these resolutions, that it is likely to be disregarded or set aside by the Government of the United States. I believe that the principle is recognized and will be maintained by the Government. It has been asserted on every occasion by the Secretary of the Treasury—a man certainly to be trusted on questions of finance—a Jeffersonian Democrat of the old school, and one who has always been regarded as especially sound on questions of financial economy. The language used by him in his last report is so clear and explicit on this point, that I may be excused for quoting it:

"Reflection has only confirmed his opinion that adequate provision by taxation for ordering expenditures, for prompt payment of the interest on the public debt, existing and authorized, and for the gradual extinction of the principal, is indispensable to a sound system of finance. The idea of perpetual debt is not of American nativity and should not be naturalized. If at any time the existing emergencies of war constrain to temporary departure from the principle of adequate taxation, the first moments of returning tranquillity should be devoted to its re-establishment in full supremacy over the financial administration of affairs."

Congress, moreover, has recognized the necessity of corresponding action. One of its first acts at the present session was the adoption of a resolution directing a Committee of Ways and Means to prepare and report a tax bill sufficient to satisfy this principle and meet all the emergencies of the war; and that Committee is now engaged in this formidable and delicate task.

Now, Sir, let me state as briefly and clearly as I can the financial history of the war up to the present time, that we may understand precisely the existing condition of affairs:

Congress met in extra session on the 4th of July. The Secretary of the Treasury submitted his estimates for the year, based upon what he supposed would be the action of the Government and the necessities of the war. He assumed that 250,000 volunteers would be called out to replace those whose term had expired, and that eleven regiments would be added to the regular army—raising the force to be kept in the field to something over 300,000 men. Upon this basis he fixed the aggregate expenses of the Government for the year at $318,519,581. Of this amount he proposed to raise $250,000,000 by loan—the interest on which sum would amount at six per cent. to fifteen millions, and at seven to seventeen millions and a half. To pay this interest and meet the ordinary expenditures of the Government, which were estimated at sixty millions, would require an income of eighty millions. Mr. Chase accordingly recommended such changes in the tariff as would yield a revenue of $57,000,000, a direct tax of $20,000,000, and an income tax which should yield $10,000,000, and Congress passed the laws required. Up to this point, then, there had been a substantial recognition of the principle in question.

But, in another respect, they failed to do so. Congress very largely exceeded the estimates of the Secretary in their preparations for the prosecution of the war. Instead of raising an army of 300,000 men, Congress authorized the levy of half a million, and carried the expenses of the year up to $535,000,000—$214,000,000 more than the original estimates—and for this vast addition no adequate provision was made. But this may very fairly be attributed to the haste with which they were compelled to act, and to the novel and embarrassing circumstances by which they were surrounded. The session was short. The Capital was not free from danger. The whole subject was new, and it was very justly feared that hasty action must necessarily be crude, and might be worse than none. Indeed, much of the action taken proved to be of just this sort. The income tax which was imposed proved to be obnoxious to so much objection, that its execution was postponed for a year; and in his December Report, Secretary Chase suggested very grave doubts as to the feasibility of putting it in force without a very thorough and complete revision.

When Congress met in December, therefore, it found itself in a new position. It had to face a new and most formidable state of things. Not only had the expenses of the year risen from three hundred and twenty millions to five hundred and thirty-five, but the customs had yielded but little more than half the revenue expected from them, while the sales of lands, from which three millions had been anticipated, had yielded nothing at all. This, then, is the problem with which Congress has to deal. It has to provide for an expenditure of five hundred and thirty-five millions during the year, with a revenue, from customs and other ordinary sources of income, of but thirty-five millions to do it with.

Now, how shall this be done?

The first impulse of many persons is to fall back upon the time-honored and most excellent maxim, "Pay as you go." But this is simply impossible. Even the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, who thought that a tax of three hundred millions should have been imposed at the extra session shrinks from a tax of five hundred. "We cannot" pay as we go." We cannot meet this vast expense at once by a simple resort to taxation. We must incur debt: we must *borrow* the money we need. Upon that point there is no room for doubt, nor is doubt anywhere entertained.

But there is another feature of this case of still more pressing importance. We must not only have money, but we must have it *at once*. In his annual report to Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury states that he has borrowed, under the laws of the extra session, a little over $197,000,000, at an average interest of about 6⅓ per cent. In his interviews with the capitalists of New-York, Mr. Chase has stated that the money realized from these loans will enable the Government to carry on its operations until about the 1st of February, which is now so close at hand. Up to that time we can pay our troops and keep our armies in the field. But *what then?* The expenditure of the Government are believed to reach the sum of $2,000,000 a day, and after the 1st of February or thereabouts the Government, without some immediate relief, will not have a single dollar. How shall this pressing, this instant necessity be met?

Now, Sir, you will perdon me for adverting to what struck me as a startling suggestion—a hint inferred from an historical analogy—as to the policy which might become necessary, in the remarks of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He referred us to the financial history of this State, for the purpose of drawing therefrom lessons of wisdom for the guidence of the Government at Weshington. He sketched the history of our canals, and of the financial policy by which they had been constructed and enlarged. He told us that up to the year 1838 our system of internal improvements had been carried forward upon the principle of paying as we went, along—of incurring no debt without at the same time making adequate provision for its redemption. At that time he said there came a change; *new men* came into power; the wheel of State was made to revolve with increased rapidity; the weight had been taken off; the principle of taxation was abandoned, and in four years debts were created to the amount of $18,000,000.

Then, said he, came the memorable session of 1842. "The brakes were applied to the revolving wheel;" its motion was checked, and the State swung back to its ancient moorings. Now, Sir, I shall not follow the lead of the gentleman, and go into any discussion as to the merits of the "stop law" of 1842. The subject is too delicate—the ground is still too thickly strewn with the hot ashes of party strife and contention, to be traversed with safety and with profit here. I cannot suppose that the gentleman introduced this allusion to one of the fiercest and most exciting of the many partisan struggles of our past political history, with any thought or purpose of reviving the feelings which it excited then, or of at this time drawing again the lines of division which it then created. He must be aware, and he certainly would not be indifferent to the fact, that we do not all concur with him as to the wisdom and results of the policy which he has eulogized so highly. I take it for granted, therefore, that he occurred to that policy, not for the purpose of renewing any contention as to its merits, but to draw from it lessons for the financial guidance of the National Government at this present crisis.

And now, Sir, what are the lessons it is supposed to teach? Our State had then, according to the gentleman's theory, entered upon a rash system of expenditures and loans without having made adequate provision to meet them. We had made contracts for work upon the enlargement of the canals to the amount of over twelve millions of dollars. But the memorable session of 1842 determined to *stop* the execution of these contracts,—to suspend all work,—to store away the material accumulated for the completion of the canals and to arrest the entire completion and enlargement until provision should be made by taxation to meet the interest and redeem the principal of the debt to be incurred. Everything, in that most pressing and critical emergency, was stopped and the State subjected to the loss of millions, out of deference to this fundamental principle of financial economy. Now, Sir, is it possible—is it possible that the gentleman from St. Lawrence means to him, by analogy, at the policy of applying a "stop law" to the war on the Potomac unless we can bring back the Government to what he deems the only sound basis of a financial system?

Mr. Stetson—Does not the gentleman from New-York know that the gentleman from St. Lawrence referred, in another part of his remarks, to a fund spoken of in these resolutions, which would prevent the necessity of taking any such step?

Mr. Raymond—I am perfectly aware of the fact, and shall give it due attention at the proper time. Just now I am considering a specific portion of the gentleman's remarks, and prefer to examine that before taking up any other. I am inquiring for what purpose, with what meaning, the gentleman from St. Lawrence made this pointed and pregnant reference to the stop law of 1842. As I have already said, I cannot suppose that he did so with any intent of reviving the party divisions to which that law then gave rise, or of awaking to fresh life the passions and feelings which go with them. I am bound, therefore, to assume that he intended to apply these lessons and that policy of the past to the counsels and emergencies of the present day. Indeed, his language on the subject, even if it does leave room for doubt, so strongly implies this, as to make a distinct reference to it unavoidable. "Have we not a right to say," he added, in this connection, "that what we have done in New-York may be done elsewhere? If this has been done in the green tree, what might not be done in the dry?" The logic of figures and facts is inexorable. If we could carry out such a policy here, what prevents the Federal Government from adopting the same policy of taxation and making provision for the prompt payment of interest and working out like financial results?" Now, Sir, what does this mean, if not that the Government at Washington must do now, what the State Government did then—adhere to this policy of taxation at all times and under all circumstances,—and whenever the wheel of State begins to revolve too rapidly—that is, whenever this principle is for the time disregarded, to "put on the brakes"—"arrest the motion of the machine," and thus bring things back to their old position? I do not mean, and would not be understood as implying, that the gentleman from St. Lawrence distinctly contemplates such a result as disbanding the army and arresting the war. But I point to this as a legitimate deduction from his remarks, and cite it as an instance of the perils that may be incurred by pushing abstract principles and historical analogies too far. That, in my humble judgment, was the fault of the party leaders by whom the stop law of 1842 was forced upon the people. They carried their devotion to an abstract principle to an extreme. They insisted upon applying it to emergencies which would not bear it; and in citing that action as suited to the present critical emergency of the Government, the gentleman from St. Lawrence falls into a similar error, which must inevitably involve infinitely more disastrous results. Even he acknowledges that we were compelled to "relax slightly" in the application of this principle in '43 and '44. He might have added that it is solely and exclusively to that "slight relaxation" that we owe the completion of the canal enlargement.

I take it for granted, then, that we shall not have the policy of the stop law applied to the war. Even the potent voice of the New-York Legislature, if it were to be uttered in favor of such a policy, would prove unavailing. The war must go on. The troops must be paid. The money must be had. Now let us see what provision Congress has made for this emergency. What has it done to meet it?

1. The first thing done at the present session was the adoption of a resolution declaring that $150,000,000 should be raised during the present fiscal year by customs and direct tax for the support of Government and the payment of interest upon the public debt. The Committee of Ways and Means, through Mr. Corning, the representative of this District, reported such a resolution and asked the action of the House upon it. That action was promptly taken. The resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. The Committee of Ways and Means thus received, upon their own application, direct instructions from the House to devise and report a tax-bill which should raise money enough for the ordinary expenses of the Government and the payment of interest upon all the loans they may be required to make. Upon that point, then, Congress is sound. They believe in taxation. They have nothing to learn from us upon that subject. It may be asked why the Committee has not reported such a bill. Simply because they have not had time to perfect it. The preparation of a bill providing for taxation to such an amount is one of the most difficult and delicate duties which can be imposed upon Congress. It involves an inquiry into the resources of the country,—into the relations of its various interests to each other,—which cannot possibly be made in haste. But we know that the Committee is engaged upon it, and that such a bill will be reported at the earliest practicable moment.

This, then, was the first step taken by Congress—to provide by taxation for the payment of the expenses of Government and of interest on the public debt.

2. The next step was precisely what might have been expected. It was to report a bill providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of $500,000,000, running twenty years, interest at six per cent, payable semi-annually. These bonds will rest upon the basis of taxation already provided, which makes them perfectly secure, and will give them credit everywhere. These bonds, moreover, may be paid to contractors and others for supplies, and to that extent may be made to contribute directly to the immediate and pressing necessities of the war. But they cannot be made thus available to any very great extent. Few contractors could possibly take them. They would be utterly useless, so far as paying the soldiers is concerned. What next shall be done, therefore, to meet the emergency? I understood the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means to say that they should be put upon the market and sold for what they will bring. But that I conceive to be practically impossible. The banks cannot take them, if they would. They have already their whole capital invested in Government securities; they cannot take any more if they would. If they should, therefore, be thrown upon the market, under such circumstances, the banks unable to aid in taking them, they must unavoidably fall in price, and could only command money at an enormous sacrifice.

3. Now the Government proposes to meet this emergency by issuing "as a temporary measure," *one hundred millions of Treasury notes, convertible into these stocks, receivable for customs and all dues to the Government, and to be made a legal tender.* This is the measure by which Congress proposes to relieve the Government from its embarrassment, to obtain a supply of money for its immediate wants, and to facilitate the taking of the loan it at the same time offers. Against this part of the Government policy the resolutions of the Committee on Ways and Means protest in strong terms. They stigmatize it as a dangerous measure. They brand it as authorizing an "unrestricted emission of Government paper, vainly bolstered up by making it a legal tender between debtor and creditor, without proper and adequate provision for the redemption of the same."

The resolutions offered as a substitute by the gentlemen from Tioga (Mr. Tracey) do not thus denounce them. They do not expressly approve their issue—nor is it necessary that they should. But they do not denounce them. They do not bring into discredit what is and must be a cardinal and inevitable measure of the Government in its prosecution of the war. And I therefore prefer these resolutions to those reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

And now, Sir, I beg leave to join issue with the Chairman of the Committee, and with those who have followed him, in denouncing these notes, and to vindicate them, if possible, from the objections they have urged against them.

In the first place, Sir, it is not correct to say, as these resolutions do say, that the measure contemplates an "unrestricted issue" of such notes. On the contrary, the issue is expressly restricted to one hundred millions; and, with those already issued, will make one hundred and fifty millions. The bill gives no authority to issue a dollar more. After being paid in, they may be reissued; but this does not in the least degree swell the aggregate amount.

In the next place, it is asserted that they do not rest upon taxation as a basis to secure their payment. On the contrary, Sir, they do rest upon taxation; precisely as our bank-note circulation rests, under our State laws, upon taxation as security for its redemption. They are convertible, at par, into the six per cent. bonds issued by the Government, which have taxation for their basis. Is not that enough? Does not that give full and adequate security for their redemption? What is the security for the bank-notes of our State, under the system so highly and so justly eulogized? They rest upon State stocks—only in part, however; and these stocks rest upon taxation. The security in both cases is precisely the same. No one doubts the safety of our bank-note circulation. Why should the safety of this Treasury-note circulation be subject to any greater question?

It is said, to be sure, that doubts are entertained as to the constitutional authority of the Government to issue such notes; to create such a circulation. The gentleman from St. Lawrence says that the Constitution prohibits the States from emitting bills of credit; and that as it does not, in express terms, confer upon Congress the power to do so, we may fairly infer that the prohibition was designed to extend to the Federal Government. I think not. In my judgment, the fair inference is precisely the other way. There were special and strong reasons for prohibiting *the States* from making such issues, which do not apply in the least to the General Government. These are so clearly stated in that high authority on questions of this sort, the *Federalist*, that I beg leave to read a brief extract from its comments on this subject:

"Had every State a right to regulate the value of its coin, *there might be as many different currencies as States*; and thus the intercourse between them would be impeded; retrospective alterations in its value might be made; and then the citizens of other States be injured, and animosities kindled among them. The subjects of foreign powers might suffer from the same cause, and hence the union be disturbed and embroiled by the indiscretion of a single member. *No one of these mischiefs is to be expected to a power in the United States to emit paper money, but cannot coin gold and silver.*"

Not one of these reasons has any application to the General Government. Not one of these evils could follow its exercise of the power. But the strongest argument on this point of Constitutional law, it is sufficient to say that the power to regulate and create currency is a necessary incident of sovereignty. I shall not enter into the metaphysical question whether paper notes are money—or whether law can make money out of anything but coin. It is enough to know that paper may be the equivalent of money,—that it may perform the functions and answer all the purposes of money, and that every nation, of necessity, has the inherent essential right to confer these functions upon it. No nation ever went through a long and expensive war by the use of specie alone. The necessities of war compel a resort to this sovereign, indispensable power of making other things than metallic coin a legal tender.

But it is urged with great vehemence and persistency, that these Treasury notes will depreciate in value. Members and Presses have tasked their powers adequately to represent the disasters which will flow from the predicted depreciation of this "irredeemable paper currency." I read, with the sentiments of a lunatic for his genius and his brilliant imagination, which his writings, especially upon financial topics, never fail to inspire, a glowing letter from a distinguished gentleman—Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, in yesterday's *Atlas and Argus*—depicting in graphic and impressive colors the ruin that was certain to overtake the country if these issues were to be made a legal tender. Well Sir, my first thought was that we must be nearing the millennium when the *Atlas and Argus* quotes Mr. Ruggles as high financial authority. *Redeunt Saturnia regna!* We must have already reached the golden age. But I confess I cannot see the predicted dangers. They may have some other existence, possibly, than in the imagination so capacious of such things, but to use a pithy colloquialism, I can't see it. I grant fully that if these notes were not made a legal tender they might be forced to a very low point of depreciation. There would be very many persons interested in thus reducing their value, and they would doubtless effect it. The gentleman from Onondaga (Mr. Alvord) made what seemed to be the very extraordinary statement that the banks desired that these notes might be made a legal tender, in order that they might buy them up at seventy-five cents on the dollar.

Mr. Alvord—The gentleman misunderstood me entirely.

Mr. Raymond—I confess I made the reference solely on the strength of the report of the gentleman's remarks in the *Atlas and Argus*.

Mr. Alvord—The report is incorrect. I made no such statement. I said nothing of the wishes of the banks on this point.

Mr. Raymond—As a matter of fact, I believe the banks are opposed to making these notes a legal tender, for the very obvious reason that they do not wish them to come into competition with their own notes of circulation. Undoubtedly, dealers in depreciated currency would be very glad to prevent these notes from being made a legal tender, because they would profit largely by their depreciation. But is that a reason why it should not be done? Do bankers and brokers govern the country? Must the Government modify its measures to suit their interests or their wishes?

Mr. Murphy—Does the gentlemen from New-York understand that these notes are to be made a legal tender between man and man, or only between the Government and those who have dealings with it?

Mr. Raymond—Both. It will be used to pay both private and public debts. And it is only thus that it can be protected from the competition and the direct efforts of interested parties to depreciate its value. If it is made a legal tender it cannot greatly depreciate. Gold may possibly command a small premium as it does now,—for gold is useful for many purposes which a paper currency cannot reach. It is needed, for example, for shipments abroad, and must be had at whatever price. But this indicates no depreciation in the current value of Treasury notes. Where is the hardship, I should like to know, to anybody, of making these notes a legal tender?

Mr. Ruggles sketches to us, in glowing phrase, the sad fate of the widow and orphan who may be compelled to take Treasury notes, and thus lend their "little all" to the Government of the country. Well, Sir, I am as compassionate as most men. I would not willingly do aught to injure the widow and orphan. Yet I do not believe any of that class of the community would die of grief even if they should find themselves in possession of some of these Treasury notes,—no, Sir, not even if they should be of very large denominations, and very numerous at that. Why should they, Sir? They would pay rent. They would buy coal and provisions, and all the necessaries of life. And unless the widow and orphan were told by dramatic financiers, or interested money dealers, or unscrupulous politicians, that they had loaned their "little all" to the Government and were in danger of losing it, I do not believe the idea would ever occur to one in a thousand of them. These notes would answer all the purposes of money,—and would be just as good as money always and everywhere. And they would have this additional advantage of having the same value in one State as in another.

But, Sir, we are pointed to historical examples as furnishing conclusive proof of the assertion that this currency will depreciate. The Chairman of Ways and Means went back to 1813—to the era of the Revolution—to show that paper money always does and always must depreciate. He even went still further back, and brought into this hall and held up to our astonished vision a bill of credit issued by the Colony of New-York as long ago as 1745, and demanded to know what difference there was between that bill and the notes the Government is about to issue. As much, Sir, as there is between the Colony of New-York in 1745 and the imperial Republic of the United States in 1862! What, moreover, he demanded, was the difference between the emission of paper credits in the Revolution and the proposed emission now? Why should not these fall in value now as they did then? Why may we not expect to see these selling at the rate of a hundred for ons as those did then?

I can point him to several particulars in which they differ. In the first place, the Continental money was not issued on the faith and authority of the Congress. They issued them, and called on the several *States* to provide for their payment. The States did not respond to the call,—yet Congress persisted in increasing their issue, and in making their payment depend on the will of the States. This was one reason of their depreciation which does not exist now. In the next place, they were not made a legal tender; the States were recommended to make them so, but Congress only received them in payment of public dues. They had none of the characteristics of money, and of course could not hold its place or perform its functions. In the third place, they did not rest upon a basis of taxation, nor were they convertible with stocks which did, and those which are about to be issued now are. As to the notes issued during the last war, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means has given us the reason of their depreciation. A direct tax was levied to "ballast" them, but "the taxes, he tells us, were very imperfectly collected," and so the security failed. That certainly is not likely to be the case now. There is to be no reluctance on the part of our people to pay the taxes, no matter how heavy they may be, required to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the public debt. Besides all this, Sir, let the gentleman consider the wide difference between the nation then and the nation now,—its population, its wealth, its resources, its prosperity, the ability and the willingness of its people to bear all burdens, and to make all sacrifices demanded by the public good. Look at our commerce just struggling into life in the *era of the Revolution*, and in the last war swept from *the seas* by our foe, or embargoed by our own laws in *our own ports*—now covering the broad waters that *encircle the planet and rivaling that of the proudest commercial nations of the world.* All the conditions of our being are changed. Then we were struggling for independence, our people were exhausted by a long war, destitute of resources, prostrate in business, disheartened by suffering and unable to shoulder the burdens laid upon them. Now we are peaceful, rich, full of heroic spirit and of determined courage, ready to do and to bear all that may be demanded to preserve the institutions that have made us so.

I heard with some surprise the Chairman of Ways and Means exclaim:

"Why, Mr. Speaker, *what is the public faith of the United States good for to-day?* Its 6 per cent. stocks are selling for 56 cents on the dollar, and if this rebellion is not put down, if by any contingency whatever it shall become successful, and these rebellious States shall become sovereign and independent, *where is the financial ability of this Government to fulfill its pledge of faith?* Unless we conquer this rebellion, unless we bring back these revolted and rebellious sisters, this Government is, in my judgment, destined to be broken up. It is not merely one dismemberment, but the States are all dissolved, and there is no longer a Federal Government. The West will take care of itself; the East will go by herself; and the Empire State will stand, as it can stand, itself, alone, supreme, *Peerless* evermore. *Where is the public faith of the Federal Government under such circumstances?* Where would be be the public faith of the State of New-York, if all south of the Erie Canal was in a state of rebellion? You could not get a dollar upon its stocks, under such circumstances. So it is at Washington, at the present time. There must be something more tangible and real that can be reached, and on which financiers can put their fingers, before they will put their hands into their pockets—something on which taxes can be levied, before they will give up their money to the Government."

I need not say, Sir, that I do not allow myself to contemplate any such contingency, though I do not, by any means concur with the gentleman in his gloomy anticipations of the future, even in the case supposed. We do not depend upon the Slave States for our prosperity—for our stability, for our ability to maintain a strong and united Government. We have the elements of empire and the instincts of empire, here in the Free States of the Union, and if by any cataclysm, which can only be due to our own lack of wisdom or of courage, the Southern States should not come back, our first care on fixing that fact will be to consolidate the nation of the North into a compact, prosperous and a formidable power. We are not to go to pieces like a crazy bark upon a rocky coast. Nor is the fear of such a catastrophe my leading motive for desiring to see the rebellion crushed and the South brought back. It is not so much for our sake as for theirs, that I desire to see the nine millions of the people of the Southern States again brought under the influence and the discipline of the free Constitution of the United States, and they will be brought back; Sir. Let us do our duty, and we may speedily dismiss all fears, all misgivings of such disasters as disturb the imagination and swerve the judgment of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

What is the public faith of the United States worth to-day?" Millions of money, Sir, and thousands upon thousands of lives! I do not go to Wall-street to measure it. I go to the great hearts of the American people. Let the honorable gentleman go there, instead of to the Bank parlors and the Brokers' offices of the commercial metropolis, and he will find reason for taking fresh courage and for lending a more zealous and more ardent support to the Government which is struggling with this rebellion.

Now, Sir, I come to another objection urged against the issue of these not

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MACBETH.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 2 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have important intelligence from the rebel States, by way of Fortress Monroe. Dispatches from Augusta and Sevennah, Ga., render it probable that the capture of the latter place by the National forces will be soon effected. The dates from there are to Wednesday last, at which time a number of National vessels had passed up behind Little Tybee Island to the north end of Wilmington Island, thereby cutting off communication between Fort Pulaski and the city. At last accounts six of them were at Wall's Cut, and seven at the head of Wilmington Island, commanding the channel of the river. Two steamers with provisions for Fort PULASKI had been convoyed by TATNALL'S "Fleet" down the river, but our gunboats opened upon them, and compelled them to return to Savannah. The rebels boast, however, that the Fort is provisioned for six months, and that it cannot be taken by any force which the Government can bring against it. All of which remains to be proved.

The only intelligence relative to the Burnside Expedition which we have this morning, is an item from the rebels, stating that some pilots, who refused to give their services to Gen. BURNSIDE, had represented at Norfolk that the National forces attached to the Expedition were thirty thousand strong, and that the fleet numbered one hundred and seventy-five vessels. Perhaps the pilots are right.

The straits to which the rebels are being reduced will be found exemplified in a paragraph in the Norfolk *Day Book*, calling upon the women to contribute their old woolen skirts and dresses to the Government, for putting up fixed ammunition, the price of flannel being so high that the rebel Government cannot afford to buy it.

Our Washington correspondent states positively that Gen. STONE has retired from the command of the Division at Poolesville, on the Upper Potomac.

A private letter from Gibraltar, dated Jan. 6, received by a merchant in Boston, states that a suspicious-looking steamer had been cruising in the Straits since the day previous.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Africa*, with two days later advices from Europe, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Liverpool Shipowners' Association had memorialized the British Government against the stone blockade of Charleston, and Earl RUSSELL replied that he had sent dispatches to Lord LYONS deploring the course which had been pursued, and expressing hopes that the proceeding would not be repeated at any other port. The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* said he would not be surprised to hear that all the Great Powers had united in a policy on this subject, and that, too, going beyond protest, and amounting to prohibition. The *Official Gazette* contains correspondence between Earl RUSSELL and Lord LYONS, in relation to a British schooner, which had been captured for breach of the blockade, having been brought into New-York with the English flag flying under the American flag. Mr. SEWARD had repudiated the act. Three British seamen, who had been captured in an attempt to break the blockade, had been made to swear that they would never attempt to do it again; and this act, also, Mr. SEWARD had condemned. A telegram from London, dated the 19th ult., forwards a newspaper paragraph suggesting the intervention of France and England in the American war. It was thought that such action would be gladly accepted by the rebels, and would also give satisfaction in the North. The *Sumter* had been ordered by the Spanish Government to leave Cadiz, and she had gone to Gibraltar. The *Journal des Débats* thinks that Lord PALMERSTON'S intentions toward the United States are not pacific. The *Temps* said that MASON and SLIDELL would be allowed to plead for the recognition of the South; but the *Presse* said that the French Government would not receive them, nor any other Southern Commissioners. The *Indépendance Belge* said that France would remonstrate against the blockade, while England would give France her moral support. The *Pays* said that the Government of Ecuador had solicited the mediation of England in Peru, and that England had accepted the duty. Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. say: "American stocks without change or business." Trade in Manchester continued to be very depressed.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, petitions in favor of a Bankrupt law, and advocating emancipation, were presented. A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension roll all names of persons who take up arms against the Government. A bill authorizing the detail of Naval officers for the inspection of vessels, before troops are embarked upon them, was passed. The joint resolution appropriating $35,000 for the expenses attending the exhibition of the products of American industry at the coming World's Fair in London was debated and finally rejected, 22 to 17. A bill to secure the completion of the Southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad was appropriately referred. The bill to prohibit American citizens from embarking in the Coolie trade was passed.

A report from the Committee of Conference on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was concurred in, so the bill is finally passed. The case of Mr. BRIGHT was further considered, and speeches were made by Messrs. MCDOUGALL, of California, and JOHNSON, of Tennessee, the former against and the latter in favor of Mr. BRIGHT'S expulsion. Speeches were also made by Messrs. FOSTER, of Connecticut, and KENNEDY, of Maryland. Mr. BRIGHT followed, and asked that his record might be examined by the new Senators from Missouri and Virginia. The Senate, without action, adjourned until Monday.

In the House, an editorial contained in the Chicago *Tribune*, stating that one-third of the cartridges furnished to the Burnside Expedition contained no powder, was referred to the Special Committee on Contracts. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing army and navy contracts under the rule of military law, with power to punish fraud and infidelity. The Secretary of War was requested to inform the House how many regimental bands are employed in the army, and whether their services cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the service. The Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the exportation of oak timber. A resolution from the Government Contract Committee, inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the General Order contract in this City, was adopted. Another resolution from the same Committee, asking information relative to the offices of Collector, Surveyor and Naval Officer in this City, was adopted. Consideration of the Treasury Note bill was further postponed until Monday next. The House went into Committee of the whole on the Naval Appropriation bill, and Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, made a speech on the present condition of affairs in the country. He was in favor of a more vigorous prosecution of the war, but appealed to the House to stand by the President. Mr. DUNLAP, of Kentucky, argued that Slavery was not the cause of the rebellion, but that ambition was. When the Committee rose, the resolutions of the New-York Legislature, asking that each State be allowed to assume its quota of the National tax, and assess and collect the same, were presented and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. A report from the Government Contract Committee, relative to the transportation of troops over the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad in Missouri, was presented, followed by a report from the Judiciary Committee, declaring that all railroads which have received aid from the Government are obliged to transport troops, arms and munitions free of expense to the Government. No vote was taken upon the report. The House also adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, favorable reports were made on the bill making an appropriation to support the Government for the fiscal year; authorizing the Canal Board to reduce the expenses of printing; amending the act to lay out the northern portion of this City; amending the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad act; for the better regulation of the Brooklyn firemen, and relating to offences committed against Joint Stock Companies. Notice was given of a bill for the better protection of gas consumers in the State. Among the bills introduced was one for the withdrawal of the circulating bills of incorporated banks whose charters have expired; one authorizing the construction of a railroad in Kings and Queens Counties, and one for the better security of human life in the Metropolitan Police District. The resolution to instruct the New-York Senators in Congress to vote for the expulsion of Mr. BRIGHT, was then taken up and debated with much warmth until the adjournment, but no vote was taken.

In the Assembly, the report of the Quarantine Commissioners was presented, recommending various arrangements in the classification and treatment of diseases. The Governor, in his accompanying message, indorses the action of the Commissioners, but in view of the fact that the objects of the Commission have been attained, recommends a repeal of the law under which it was appointed. Consideration of the resolutions relating to the financial policy of the General Government was then resumed, and, after considerable debate, they were passed, as originally reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. The first two resolutions were passed unanimously, and the third was passed by a vote of 79 to 28.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hamburg steamship *Bavaria*, Capt. MEIER, from Hamburg 13th inst., and Southampton 15th, at 9 P. M., arrived yesterday morning after a most tempestuous passage. From the 22d to the 29th, she had very heavy gales from the northwest, during which she lost four boats and damaged three of her remaining ones, stove bulwarks, etc. Also lost overboard four seamen and disabled three others. She has a large cargo and a number of passengers.

The gunboats *Huron* and *Chocura*, which have been constructed at Boston, have just made successful trial trips.

The steamer *Kensington*, of the Boston and Philadelphia line, has been sold to the United States Government, and will be taken into the dry-dock at the Cherlestown (Mass.) navy-yard for examination before she goes to sea. The *Kensington* is an A1 propeller steamer of 1,052 tons, and was built at Philadelphia in 1858. It is said she is to be used as a dispatch-boat between Key West and Ship Island.

PATRICK GEATTAN, Postmaster under President BUCHANAN, at West Troy, was arrested on Wednesday, by Deputy-Marshal WINSLOW, on a charge of forging the returns of his office while Postmaster. He was taken to Albany, where he gave bail to appear at the next session of the Court in Rochester and answer to the indictment.

Mr. TRUMAN H. SAFFORD, of the Harvard College Observatory, announces the discovery by Dr. C. H. F. PETERS, Director of Hamilton College Observatory, New York, of a new asteroid. Both these observers had been watching the same asteroid, as they supposed, but calculation by Mr. SAFFORD proved that the one on which Dr. PETERS had his telescope fixed was one not previously noted.

The proceedings of the Board of Pilot Commissioners in the matter of the suspension of RALPH NOELS, were yesterday before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on *certiorari*, the relator seeking to have the judgment of suspension reversed. Decision was reserved. A case which has been in Chancery for forty-four years was yesterday before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on a motion for a new trial on the ground of newly-discovered evidence. The will of SAMUEL SAMUELS, now admitted to probate, leaves $100 to the Jewish congregation, "Bnai Jeshurun," in Greene-street, and $100 for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum under the charge of the Hebrew Benevolent Society.

The favorable advices by the *Africa* yesterday, occasioned more activity in Breadstuffs, the export demand having increased, and prices of shipping brands of Flour advanced 5c. per bbl., closing buoyantly. Wheat was a shade higher, and Corn 1c. per bushel dearer. Cotton was dull and heavy. Provisions were less freely purchased; Pork and Beef were firm; Bacon and Lard depressed. Groceries, Oils, Metals, Naval Stores, Fish, Fruit, Candles, Hemp, Seeds, Spices and Whisky, were inactive. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hay, Teas, Tallow and Tobacco. The freight engagements were rather more extensive, but at unsettled rates.

A TASK FOR THE TREASURY OFFICE.—The House of Representatives, at the instance of the Van Wyck Investigating Committee, yesterday made a call upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a most comprehensive account of the cost of the Custom-house establishment in this city, past and present. The salary, emoluments, and perquisites of every nature, in all its ramifications. We do not know that the developments will prove as rich for Mr. VAN WYCK as the perquisites aforesaid are to the Collector, Surveyor, and their fellows; but it is well that the public should know something of the actual figures. The prerogatives of the establishment might also be referred to with profit. They have increased, are increasing, and ought possibly to be diminished. At all events, the time is not propitious for adding another legal arm to this local service in the shape of a Solicitor of Customs.

The Stone Blockade—Tricks of the British Ministry.

England has made the Stone Blockade a diplomatic question. It is broadly hinted she *may* make it a *casus belli*. Incredible though the announcement may seem, it is not permitted to doubt it; and we print in another column various extracts in relation to the question, which may well be read with mingled emotions. We are told that Earl RUSSELL has been appealed to to intervene in the matter, and that the Secretary rejoins that he had already sent dispatches to Lord LYONS in December "expressing his dissatisfaction of the British Government at such a proceeding, and strong hopes that it would not be repeated at any other port."

We have no information as to what reply our Government have made to this strange piece of diplomacy; but if it at all responds to public sentiment, it will take the form of an emphatic, Mind your own business! What is it that we have done? One may well ask the question after reading the astounding charges of some British and French journals. Charleston harbor is approached by five different channels. Of these channels—*ours* by the presence of our blockading squadron—we choose to block up one or two: all the rest we station naval vessels. This is the whole matter, and it is necessary to realize it to appreciate the extravagances of certain European journals—partly misled by the heated language at first held here as to the stone blockade, and partly, it must be owned, the inspiration of a malicious spirit. It is assumed that the whole coast is to be thus blockaded and every harbor obstructed or destroyed. It is needless to state that this is utterly erroneous and absurd. This method of sealing up harbors was employed with a special design, and forms but a small and insignificant part of our general plan of blockade, which already has ward over every inlet, bay, sound, river, island, key or channel of the Southern seaboard. Equally unfounded is the assumption of the journals, and to which the French official paper, the *Moniteur*, gives especial weight, that the *destruction* of Charleston harbor has been accomplished by the stone fleet. If it were not known that stone blockades, in the case of ports like those of Charleston and Savannah were destined to be, at the worst, only temporary—the drift of great rivers and the action of the shifting sands being sure in the end to cut a fresh channel for themselves—it might be admitted that such obstructions to navigation were open to grave exceptions in the interest of a world wide commerce. Our Government, perfectly instructed no doubt, as to the physical relations of the question, did not design that the stone blockade should remain permanently. We do not mention this important circumstance to modify in any way our relations to the act, for the question as to the permanance of the destruction of Charleston harbor is one of fact not of law. Neither is it necessary to dwell seriously on the ignorant charge of the *Times*, that Charleston is the only good harbor along the coast of the State, when it is patent to the world that the United States have opened to the ships of all nations at Port Royal, a harbor infinitely better in every respect than that which Southern indolence has for two hundred years allowed to be the chief means of ingress and egress to the Palmetto State.

We cannot but think that, when these facts, which so alter the aspect of the case of the stone blockade are understood in England, they must have their due weight with all rightly disposed minds. We are not willing to believe that the people who displayed so genuine a satisfaction at the settlement of the late menacing international question, and so just an appreciation of the motive that governed the United States throughout the whole transaction, are disposed to rush at so frivolous a pretext for war. When journals like the London *Observer* and the Manchester *Guardian*, blustter about Britain's design to "prohibit" our employment of the Stone blockade, we understand of course that something must be allowed to those who, seeing their malignant prophecies drowned in universal ridicule and contempt, are fain to catch even at straws to save themselves. The question is, whether right-thinking Englishmen will see as clearly as we do at this distance how resolutely the party in power are determined at all hazards—for ends of their own—to swell rather then to check what Mr. SEWARD has graphically called "the currents that seem to be bringing the two countries into collision." The howl about the stone blockade illustrates, as nothing else could, the desperation of their cause. It is worth while to have had so shining a proof of how intense, and yet how groundless, is their hostility to the United States. And it is also most gratifying to believe, that the attempt to convert this single incident of our struggle into a ground of intervention, will only tend to disgust the masses of the British people with the conspicuous rancor and malignity of the aristocratic clique now in power.

LET THEM PASS.—The Canadian journals which have exhibited such a spirit of bitter hostility to the National Government, have been sadly puzzled how to conduct themselves of late. The Toronto *Leader*, for instance, found abundant themes for discussion in the *Trent* case, and the suspension of specie payments by our banks; but when the rebels sustained that disastrous defeat in Kentucky it doubted and denied the facts until Gen. THOMAS made his official report; and then,—local matters suddenly assumed such importance that it could only find space for a bare statement of the result. Just at present the *Leader* makes the comparatively trifling losses sustained by the Burnside Expedition a text for most jubilant discourses upon the difficulties of the task, which the National authorities have before them, and now that its masters over the water have fallen to finding fault with the stone blockade of Charleston, the *Leader* will probably, in the course of a few days, awake to a conviction of the barbarous outrage which has been committed.

If these Canadian journals,—the *Leader* and its imitators,—had strength enough to be energetic in their denunciations, if they could exhibit sufficient vigor to be malignant, it might be possible to get up a little honest indignation at the misrepresentations in which they abound, or to exhibit hearty contempt for antagonists who are capable of dealing so continually in falsehoods. As it is, they can only excite a feeble feeling of disgust.

An Important Strategical Plan.

An eminent military authority of this country, has recently prepared some carefully considered strategical views of the campaign, which have been laid before members of Congress, and, we believe, also before the War Department. This gentleman, in opposition to the received opinion, takes the ground, not only that no "Advance from Washington" is intended, but that none ought to be made, if it were practicable. The only results, he states, of Gen McCLELLAN'S forcing the rebels from their intrenchments, would be the occupation of Richmond—a barren and unimportant triumph—and the retreat of the Confederate forces by various roads to the South and Southwest; they, at the same time, destroying bridges and railroads behind them and sweeping the country clear of forage and supplies. All that the South would lose by the retreat would be the ground of Virginia, while our armies could not pursue the retreating enemy. Their military power would be unimpaired, and they could soon collect a new army from the heart of their territory. Washington, therefore, he considers the worst feasible base of military operations against the South. "The true military principle," he says, "requires that a base of operations be selected as near as possible to the heart of the enemy's country, and from which the lines of movements upon the decisive points shall be as short as possible." Our object should be to advance *immediately*, and on such a line as to conduct to the heart of the rebellious States, gaining a position where, with a large army, we can prevent the enemy's forces from concentrating, and can strike them in detail, at the same time cutting the Confederacy in two.

Such a line of operations he conceives to exist in Kentucky, with a base at Louisville extending to Nashville, and on the southwest to Memphis and even Montgomery. With an army of 100,000 men near the northeastern frontier of Alabama, with its lines upon Memphis and Louisville kept open, we could divide the Southwestern from the Southeastern States, and be in a position to hold double the number in check on the other side, prevent their concentration, and fall upon them in detail with superior numbers. Such an army could arm and protect the Union population in East Tennessee, foster the loyal feeling in the mountains of Georgia and Alabama, and split the rebellious Confederacy. Should the rebel army of Virginia withdraw from that State to prevent this movement, they must lose many of their North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia regiments; they must fight on ground which we should choose, with the certainty that if defeated, the troops from West Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas are cut off from their homes.

This strategical position our authority (a very high one) thinks must strike every military man as the only one which promises success and a speedy close of the campaign. To secure it, he advises *at once withdrawing the greater part of the army before Washington*, leaving say a garrison of 50,000 men in the intrenchments and on the river, and at once throwing 150,000 drilled and disciplined troops into Kentucky to unite with the armies of Gen. HALLECK and Gen. BUELL for a march upon Nashville. We should then have 300,000 men rapidly advancing on Nashville and North Alabama. Such a force would be irresistible, and Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama would at once fall into our hands.

The army at Manassas must then either fall back into North and South Carolina, where the means of subsistence are most scanty, or attempt to cross the mountains into Tennessee, where the communications are probably soon to be in our hands. Any desperate advance of the rebels on the Potomac will be impossible in the present condition of the roads, and could not be attempted with any hope of success while fifty thousand men hold Washington and the banks of the river. More troops, too, could easily be advanced from Fortress Monroe and other points, if such a desperate effort were made. With this plan our authority believes that the rebellion could in effect be broken down in two months, and the turning point in the military campaign be reached.

From any "forward movement" from Washington he has no hopes of any decisive result. If Gen. McCLELLAN is forced into it by popular impatience, he believes the effects will be either unimportant or disastrous. "The battle which shall put down the rebellion," he forcibly says, "is to be fought in the West."

We are happy that these views—the results of a long military experience and much study in the science of strategy—coincide with the plan of campaign which this journal has always urged. Such a plan seems peculiarly to suit the present unfortunate state of the roads and the unfavorable weather we are likely to meet with. It is exceedingly doubtful whether heavy artillery—such as would be necessary in the advance from the Potomac—can be dragged through the horrible roads in Virginia before April. In Kentucky, on the other hand, and Tennessee, much of the advance can be made by rivers—the Tennessee and Cumberland; and the roads, according to all accounts, do not seem such a bottomless pit of mire and slime as in the moist climate near the coast. There, too, we have no long-fortified fortifications to assail—for Manassas may be a second Sebastopol now—and the strong positions of Columbus and Bowling Green can be turned. The rebels, in dispatching their two best Generals to Kentucky, evidently feel that the theatre of the war has changed. Shall we be less slow to see it? It must be remembered also by our military leaders, that we have not an unlimited time to wait for a slowly-developing plan of campaign. There are political and sanitary questions affecting this campaign, as well as military. The constantly-threatening danger of the recognition of the Confederacy by foreign powers, and the interruption of the blockade, are conditions of the problem; and, furthermore, the malaria of the coasts of the Carolinas and Louisiana.

We do not speak of the fearful expense of the War; but Europe and the Southern fevers leave us but a short time in which to do our vast work. We must strike soon, if we ever mean to strike home. Any plan which seems to promise a speedier conclusion of the campaign, certainly deserves the careful consideration of the War Department and the Commander-in-Chief.

The Proposed "Solicitor of Customs."

Our readers will find in another column a communication in relation to the proposed Solicitor of Customs. The writer thinks we were misinformed in some of the most important of the facts which we stated, a few days ago, in relation to the legal business of the United States arising under the Revenue laws. We argued that the statement that there were six hundred suits now pending under those laws was a very great exaggeration. We still think that it is such, and that it is our correspondent, and not ourselves, who is misinformed. Let us see.

There are such suits pending both in the District and Circuit Courts. We understand the letter to refer to the former when it speaks of "120 suits *in rem* and *personam*." We stated that there were 115 suits pending in the District Court. There is, therefore, no great difference between us thus far. In the Circuit Court are the suits against Collectors, which are stated by our correspondent, as they were by Collector BARNEY, at 480 in number. We argued that the calendar was the best test of that actual number, and that it showed only 250. Our correspondent says it is not the best, because the calendar "is made up monthly in the Admiralty Court, where these cases must be first heard, and necessarily and properly it contains only such cases as the Government, in any particular month, intends to bring to trial."

We are afraid our legal friend has not had very much practice in these cases, or he would have known that, so far from their being heard first in the Admiralty Court, they are never heard there. The smell of the Admiralty even does not pass upon any of them. They are actions at Common Law, tried before a judge and jury. Moreover, the calendar is not made up monthly in the Circuit Court, for it holds sessions for the trial of jury causes but twice a year, and so far from only such causes being put on as the Government—that is the Collectors—intend to try, they have no option of trial. They being defendants, cannot move the cases to trial, when they are called.

Now, the calendar of the Circuit Court contains but 250 of these cases, none of them going back further than 1859, and we submit that, supposing there are 230 other plaintiffs, if they care so little about their cases as not to put them on the calendar, they certainly cannot complain of delays in the business. But there is no such number. The gentleman who searched for two weeks in November last, we are afraid, was desirous to have some large figures to show, or was not careful to make the proper inquiries. Otherwise, he would have found that in many of the cases which he took from the clerk's register, judgments had been entered, and the suits disposed of. As to our facts showing that these 250 suits would all be determined by the trial of fifty of them, our correspondent has nothing to say. From all our information, we should be surprised if there were more than a hundred revenue suits now pending in both Courts in which trials must be had. If the District-Attorney's office is not able to do as much business as that, it is weaker than a great many law firms in this City.

As to the employment of extra counsel in these cases, our correspondent says he has frequently heard them required in Court to state who retained them, *who were to pay them*, and whom they represented, and they have invariably answered "The Government." It seems remarkable to us that Judge BETTS or Judge SHERMAN should have required respectable counsel to state who paid them, but our correspondent says he has heard it. Did he hear them asked how they were paid? If he has heard any such thing since the present District-Attorney came into office, there must be a question of veracity somewhere, for we have his word for it, that during that time the Government has not paid a cent for such extra counsel. We have no doubt that these counsel have stated that they represented the Government, because that is the only party plaintiff in these cases to be represented. Our correspondent cannot be ignorant of the fact that the Custom-house officers have half of all these revenue forfeitures by law, and that there is no danger of the interests of the United States suffering in the hands of counsel paid by the Custom-house officers instead of the United States, because their clients interests depend upon those of the United States in whose name the prosecutions are brought; nor can we see any reason why the counsel who try causes in which two parties are equally interested, should be paid wholly by one side or by the other.

As to the payment of these extra counsel in past years, the facts can be got at in some way from the records of the Government, we suppose. The question has been argued thus far upon very vague statements on this point. Let us have the actual facts, and then we can all see our way more clearly.

SQUARING ACCOUNTS WITH ENGLAND.—Among the advices brought by the *Africa* is the sequel of the correspondence, opened by Lord RUSSELL'S dispatch of Nov. 30, between the Foreign Office in London and our Department of State. The case of the British vessel *Eugenia Smith* was referred to in the response of the British Secretary to Mr. SEWARD'S answer in the *Trent* business, as naturally to be governed by the precedent thus established. But it appears that the intimation had not been awaited at the State Department. Simultaneously with the release of SLIDELL and MASON, Mr. SEWARD intimated to Lord LYONS that Messrs. ZACHARIE and ROGERS, American citizens removed from the *Eugenia Smith*, under suspicions similar to those which prompted the act of Capt. WILKES, would be at once discharged from Fort Lafayette, and permitted to return to their homes in the South. With equal readiness, and without delaying for a formal application for redress, one or two minor irregularities arising from the blockade, were arranged to the satisfaction of Lord LYONS; so that on the last day of 1861 every international question pending between this Government and that of England was fully and perfectly settled.

It is impossible that such alacrity in the rendition of justice should be without excellent effect upon the public sentiment of Great Britain. It so entirely conflicts with the preconceived notion of an American craze in favor of a foreign war. It so refutes the prejudice zealously fostered by a hostile Press that our reckless warfare is against civilization, International law, and in defiance of the opinions of mankind. With such convincing proofs of American justice, good faith and self-control, it is impossible that the slanders of the British ministerial organs should continue to have unquestioned currency.

LESSONS FROM THE SURRENDER.—If the last files of the London *Times* and *Post* are to be believed, our unsuspecting country has just been the recipient of a favor of surpassing magnitude. England, it is claimed, has "by a salutary display of firmness and force brought us to our senses!" There is something provokingly comic in the pompous, irresistible, jubilant air of these writers, which is all the more piquant from their own serene unconsciousness of the buffoonery of their intemperate carnival. The British people, or at least a fragmentary dominant section of them, are, it seems, so ecstatic with triumph, so intoxicated with self-complacency at their marvelous success in "teaching the Yankees a lesson," as to forget that England has herself received one. We have no wish to disturb Mr. Bull in any of his exuberant little excesses. They can do no harm except to himself; while they undoubtedly afford amusement to his neighbors. But if he will now, as inevitably he must, make up his mind peacefully to forego the absurd and unrighteous belligerent powers over neutral merchant vessels on the high seas, against which we have just given the most emphatic reclamation which any people ever had it in their power to pronounce, he may, without the slightest umbrage to us, allow the frantic war chiefs of his venal Press to sound imaginary alarms, and dream of impossible victories; sow the seeds of discord, revel in mad visions of bloodshed, and inflate the childish bubbles of national vanity to their heart's content. The public opinion of Europe and of this country will, however, refuse to judge the intelligent masses of the English people by the hired ravings of a corrupt inasensate Press. And, as for ourselves, we have the gratification of knowing that, in our solution of the *Trent* difficulty, we have not only acted in conformity with our national honor, and given a new force and a wider range to the principles of international law, advocated by FRANKLIN, JEFFERSON, MADISON, CLAY, and all our leading statesmen, but have found ourselves, without a war, able to obtain for this country and for Europe just and honorable concessions, such as no war, however costly, has ever yet been able to wrest from Great Britain. In this object we have the sympathy of France. Russia, also, with Austria, Prussia and Belgium, have espoused the same good cause; and the present temper of the great Powers of Europe is such, that either by special treaties, or preferably by an international Congress, the diplomatic victory we have won will certainly be made so decisive, that hereafter, in time of war, the interests of commerce will receive more complete protection, and the exclusive privileges of an arrogant naval Power, over neutral vessels at sea, will be for ever exploded.

VALLANDIGHAM ON CURRENCY.—The *Journal of Commerce* acknowledges the receipt of a copy of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S amendment to the Treasury Note bill. The most important changes, according to the *Journal*, is the abolition of the legal tender. Of course, Mr. V. understands well enough how to destroy any measure for good in time of War. Fortunately, his influence for mischief falls short of his parliamentary skill.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S "Trovatore" was played here, last evening, to one of the brightest and most fashionable audiences we have seen at the Academy for many months. The cast was the same as at Brooklyn.

On Monday, the "Traviata" will be played for the only time this season. A new baritone, belonging to Mr. MAERTZEK'S Company, Signor YPOLITO will make his *debût* on the occasion.

To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, FLOTOW'S pleasing opera of "Martha" will be played with the same distribution as that which gave so much satisfaction on Wednesday last. The many admirers of Miss KELLOGG will not fail to witness her admirable performance of *Lady Henriette*.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The third concert of the Philharmonic Society takes place, to-night, at Irving Hall. The leading instrumental features are SCHUMAN'S Symphony, BRAHM'S Serenade, and WAGNER'S Overture. A Mr. HASTMANN will make his *débût* as a pianist.

ARTISTS' RECEPTION.—The artists of the Studio Building in Tenth-street gave one of their pleasant and highly-popular receptions on Thursday evening. There was, of course, a large deputation from the world of fashion and a fair sprinkling of literary and artistic people. The small picture-gallery down stairs was completely filled immediately after the opening of the doors, and thenceforth there was but little chance of doing more than drifting with the current, and being landed, like a grain of sand, in the nooks and corners of the building. Under this precious visitation the latter no longer preserved the usual austerity of its monastery-like aspect, but burst into an illuminated agony of hospitality, high life and over-crowding.

The pictures exhibited are seldom the main attractions of these gatherings, although the amiable impostors who lend their sanction and presence to the deceitful occasion, would have you to understand that they are moved by the loftiest considerations, and visit the studio, not as beautiful *belles* who like to "see a new face, and enjoy a strange attire," but as stern critics quite above the common vanities of life. Seeing how feeble is the pretence, the artists may well desire to leave themselves to such hands.

The exhibition was one of the best ever held in Tenth-street, and represented fairly all the leading artists who reside there. A goodly show was also provided in the several studios of the artists, and these snuggeries were crowded to suffocation. Altogether the evening passed off in a thoroughly agreeable manner.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

Arrived steamer *Sonora*; ships *Fortuna* and *George Lee*, Hong-Kong; bark *Dallas*, Amoor River with a cargo of live camels.

Weather continues clear and cold.

The Weather on the Newfoundland Coast.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Jan. 31.

No water can be seen from here, nothing but ice; and from Cape Race station it is nearly the same.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 31, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	88¾	2500	Erie Railway	35
1,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	89¾	600	do	b30 35¾
2,000	do	89¾	50	do	b10 35¾
5,000	U. S. 6s '74..Cou.	79¾	50	do	s30 35¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs..'79	81	50	do	b15 36¼
1,000	Ill. War Loan	73	100	do	b6 36¾
1,000	Mich. State 6s	81	100	do	36¾
1,000	Mich. 7s War Loan	91	650	Erie Railway Pref.	86¾
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	44¾	450	do	b10 86¾
6,000	Virginia State 6s	51¾	200	do	b15 86¾
13,000	Missouri St. 6's..	42¾	50	Hudson R. R	39
15,000	do	b30 42¾	100	do	39¼
20,000	do	42¾	100	Harlem Railroad	13¾
10,000	do	42¾	50	Reading Railroad	42
10,000	do	b30 42¾	300	do	42¼
1,000	M. & S. R. & S. J. R.	50	100	Harlem R. Pref	31¾
4,000	Cal. Ir. bds. 7's	80¾	50	Mich. Cen. R. ex div	82¾
2,000	M. S. 8 ₩ c. bd	81¾	125	do	82¾
5,000	E. R. 1st M. bds	106¾	350	do	82¾
25,000	E. R. 4th M. bds..	81¾	710	Mich. S. & N. I. R	21¾
2,000	do	82	350	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	42¾
20,000	do	b30 83	50	Panama Railroad	113¾
1,000	H. R. R. 1 m. ex. Int.	105	550	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61
1,000	Har. 1st M. bds	101¼	100	do	61¼
1,000	do	101¾	50	do	b30 61¼
4,000	M. C. 8 ₩ c. bds. old.	97¾	50	do	s30 61
2,000	M. C. 8 ₩ c. 1 M. S.		500	Ill. Cen. C'd B. S.	26
1,000	F. Ort. bds	100	500	Cleve. & Pitts. R	16¼
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₩ c.	98	25	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	18½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds	93¾	50	Galena & Chic. R	67¾
7,000	Han. & St. Jo. bs.	30¼	50	do	67¾
5,000	Ga. & Chi. 1st m.	103	150	Clev. & Toledo R	42¾
20	Bank of Com'ce	77¾	200	do	42¾
40	National Bank	87	600	do	42¾
2,000	American Gold	103¾	400	do	43¼
25,000	do	b60 103¾	100	do	s10 43¾
5,000	do	b30 103¾	100	do	s60 42
5,000	do	b10 103¾	125	do	43
250	Pac. Mail St. Co	99¾	100	do	s10 43¼
250	do	99¾	200	do	b30 43¼
1,000	do	99¾	250	Chic. & Rock I. R	58¾
6,000	N. Y. Central R	83¾	100	do	b10 58¾
1,000	do	83¾	50	do	s15 58¾
1,000	do	s15 83¾	150	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	62¾
1,000	do	83¾	10	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	21
1,000	do	b30 83¾	5	M. & P. Du C. 1st Pr.	74
1,000	do	b60 84			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	88¾	20,000	Amer. Gold	b30. 103¾
1,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	89¼	55,000	do	103¾
2,000	do	89	75	Pacific Mail S. Co	99
5,000	U. S. 6s '67	89	300	do	s5 99
600	Tres. 7-10 p.c. Nts	98	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	p&c 83¾
2,000	Ill. War Loan	78	100	do	s10 83¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..	44¾	200	do	s3 83¾
3,000	Mo. State 6s	42¾	100	do	s3 p&c 83¾
4,000	California St. 7s	83	250	Erie Railway	s10 34¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. Bs. '76.	104¾	50	Mich. Cen. R. ex div.	52
7,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	102¾	100	M. S. & N. I. Railroad	21¾
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	106	50	do	21¾
2,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	s2	150	do	b30 22
5,000	Mich. S. p.c. B. Old	97¾	50	do	22
2,000	Mich. S. & N. I. Bs	84¼	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	42¾
20,000	C. B. & Q. R. sp.c. B	98	25	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	61
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	43	100	Clev. & Toledo R	42
3,000	Hnd R. 1 M. ex int	105	500	do	41¾
5,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. 1 M.		300	do	41¾
	S. F. Conv. Bs.	100¾	500	dn	s10 41¾
	do	100	500	do	s5 41¾
4,000	Buf., N. Y. & E. 1 M.	76¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R	56
40	Bank of Commerce	77¼	50	do	s15 56
40	Harlem R. Pref	31			

FRIDAY, Jan. 31—P. M.

The market on the Stock Exchange opened with increased firmness this forenoon, and a very large business was done in Erie Shares, at 35 ₩ cent. cash, and 35⅛@⅞ on buyare' nption, and about 3,000 shares of New-York Central, at 83⅛@ 83⅝ ₩ cent. When the call of the list reached the Western Shares, the demand wee not so spirited as anticipated from the opening of the market, and still later in the day there wes a general reaction of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent., including the two New-York Roads. This somewhat feverish condition of prices is owing, in part, no doubt to the large transfer, within a dey or two, of a leading *Bull* interest on the Street to new parties, and in part also to the rapid rise in Cleveland eud Toledo Shares, of which some of the old holders avail to make their profits. The foreign news by the *Africa* was also partially discussed, and different views expressed as to its bearing upon the future of the market. So far as friendly intervention in our domestic war by the Great Powers of Europe is hinted at, the opinion obtains that while this would scarcely be practical in the present state of the rebellion, the mere attempt to mediate would not necessarily be productive of financial mischief. The dust raised in Paris and London in regard to the stone blockade of Charleston is due mainly, no doubt, to the indefatigable and deeper-laid efforts of the emissaries of the South since the settlement of the *Trent* affair, to create some new complication between our Goveranment and France and England. Some of the letters from London, by this mail, give this explanation of the discussion, and, doubtless, from well-advised information on the spot. The foreign banking interest here is sensibly relieved of concern in reference to continued friendly relations of this Government with Europe, since the receipt of their correspondence by the two or three last mails. The last mail is understood to have brought a renewal of certain American credits from one or more eminent English firms, which had been suspended since November on account of the *Trent* affair.

Late in the afternoon there was a steadier feeling on the Railway shares, and considerable purchases of New-York Central by a leading commission house, at 83¾ ₩ cent. The Railway mortgages continue to attract much attention and prices are advancing beyond any precedent since the Civil War broke out. Several of the primary mortgages of the New-York and Western lines are up to 103@106 ₩ cent. To-morrow the Galena and Chicago Company will pay off such portion of their first mortgage, falling due, as the present holders may elect to demand. They have the option of a new sheet of coupons for the extension of the mortgage twenty years, and of this a considerable number have already availed. The mortgage is selling in the market at 103 ₩ cent., including the first February coupon.

The closing prices on the speculative list at 4½ o'clock this afternoon were:

N. Y. Central	83⅛@⅜	Toledo	41¾
Erie	34⅝@⅝	Illinois Central	61
Erie Preferred	57⅜	Hudson	36⅜
Mich. Central	62⅜	Galena	67⅜
Mich. Southern	21⅝	Mis-ouris	42
Mich. Guaranteed	42	United States 6s, '81.	89¾

The speculative demand for American Gold improved ⅛@¼ ₩ cent., with considerable sales at 103¼ ₩ cent., while Exchange on England is, if anything, weaker than for Wednesday's mail. The quotation for Bankers' Bills ranges 113@113¼ ₩ cent. There is a fair demand for Money from the Stock Exchange, at 5@6 ₩ cent. on temporary loan, and the same rates are current for very prime selections of mercantile paper. The speculation in Gold employs part of the surplus current funds in Bank at a low rate of interest—the process being to make a deposit of the Gold and pay for the temporary use of a corresponding sum in current funds. In this way the Specie average at Bank is steadily increasing, as the supply of Gold brought on the market for sale is largely in excess of the export demand. The letter is barely equal to the receipts from California.

The *Tribune* thus alludes to the impertinent officiousness of the Clearing-house. The nuisance is an old one, but attracts new attention in times like the present, when the Public Credit is involved:

"The members of the Clearing-house are not just now a band of brothers, and we shall not be surprised to see its operations eventually restricted simply to the settlements between the Banks, in which role it originated and is very useful. As a legislative body for the government of united Bank policy, it is considered to have been a failure. It has certainly assumed powers never originally intended to be within its scope."

The changes growing out of the dissolution of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, of the Stock Exchange, noticed yesterday, create the new firms respectively of A. W. GREENLEAF & Co., and of Messrs. A. MEIGS & SON; the latter taking the old office, No. 50 Exchange-place; the former an office in No. 44 of the same street.

An important discussion is going on in the State Assembly, at Albany, on the maintenance of the War and the financial policy of the Government. A speech, made by Mr. Speeker RAYMOND, in Committee of the Whole, on Tuesday last, in support of the measures of the Administration and the employment of a National Currency for the use of the Treasury, will be found in another part of this paper.

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending Jan. 31, 1861:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$11,000	
Foreign Bullion	26,000	
United States Bullion	402,000—	$439,000
Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.		
Foreign Coins	$7,000	
Foreign Bullion	17,400	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	600	
United States Bullion, (old coins)		
Washoe	6,000—	$31,000
Total deposits, payable in Bars	$400,000	
Total deposits, payable in Coins	70,000—	$470,000
Gold Bars stamped		$1,189,087 03
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$443,710 00

The following is an official statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, U. S., New-York, during the month of January:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Jan. 1, 1862, by Balance			$2,106,782 56
Receipts during the month:			
Account of Customs	$2,675,771 46		
Account of Patent Fees	4,070 55		
Account of Post-office Department	215,573 08		
Account of Loans	14,866,132 30		
Account Miscellaneous	1,031,253 29—	$18,792,800 68	
Total			$20,899,583 24
Payments:			
Treasury Drafts	$21,332,301 75		
Post-office Drafts	250,698 86—	21,583,000 61	
Jan. 31, 1862, debit balance			$683,417 37
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$8,163,769 41		
By receipts during the month	10,806,573 11—	$18,970,342 52	
To Payments		12,395,636 47	
Balance			$6,574,706 05
By Balance Cr., Interest Accounts			$2,811,615 11
To payments			2,519,724 34
Balance			$291,890 77
By Receipts for Customs in Jan., 1862			$2,675,771 46
By Receipts for Customs in Jan., 1861			1,204,754 42
Increase in Jan., 1862			$1,471,017 03
By Balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office			$221,434 32
By Coin received during the month	$980,254 74		
By Fine Bars received during the month	864,539 49—	1,244,894 23	
		$1,466,328 55	
To payments in Coin	438,634 40		
To payments in fine bars	462,803 22—	901,237 62	
Balance			$565,090 93
By Coin in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$7,034,461 83		
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	85,258 91—	$7,119,720 74	
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	454,822 06		
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office	202,513 00		
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	63,018 28—	750,363 33	
		$7,870,084 07	
Less due Depositors		1,463,523 40	
Balance			$6,386,560 67
Less 6 per cent. Notes, redeemed and to be reimbursed		4,375,333 14	
Balance			$2,011,227 52

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, for the week ending Jan. 30, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$4,308,471	$3,160,165	$784,951
Thrown on market	4,563,193	2,094,768	904,985
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$11,770,005	$10,956,857	$2,945,252
Thrown on market	12,001,098	5,964,473	3,353,340

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Values.	Pkgs.	Values.	Pkgs	Value
Mf. of Wool.	928	$337,077	418	$250,548	306	$109,765
Mf. of Cot'n	270	63,774	49	10,003	478	95,764
Mf. of Silk	93	47,280	—	—	188	110,079
Mf. of Flax	203	63,71	—	—	156	44,710
Miscellan's	76	19,714	16	2,394	153	23,169
Total	1,565	$531,1	483	$263,070	1,361	$382,987
		262,070				521,981
Total entered	1,565		Total marketed			$904,968

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 31, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 17 pkls. Ashes, 6,969 bbls. Flour, 130 bbls. and 906 sacks Corn Meal, 1,666 bushels Wheat, 1,318 bushels Corn, 4,016 bushels Rye, 943 bushels Barley, 3,365 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 4,730 pkgs. Provisions, and 667 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 25 bbls., including Pots at $6 37½; Pearls, $6 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Continues quiet, yet firm, at price ranging from 31c. @ 31c. for Middlings, ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Has been quite dull to-day, sales having been confined to small lots of Rio, at 14½c. @ 19½c., and 70 bags Maracaibo, at 23c. ₩ lb. Stock of all kinds on hand, this evening, 108,739 bags and 31,025 mats, including 81,826 bags Rio, 12,025 bags Maracaibo, 4,910 bags Cuba, 3,953 bags St. Domingo, 2,957 bags Laguayra, 2,050 pags Jamaica, 212 bags Savanilla, 800 bags and 18,525 mats Java, and 2,500 mats Ceylon.

COTTON—Continues quiet and depressed, at prices ranging from 31c. @ 33c., for Middlings, ₩ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales, since our last, 500 tons Jamaica Logwood, at $12 ₩ ton.

FISH—All kinds are quiet, at about previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The news by the *Africa* has been more encouraging to export buyers, and the demand for shipping brands of State and Western Flour has been more active at an advance of 5c. ₩ bbl. The trade inquiry has been moderate at very firm rates. The reported sales since our last, amount to 10,450 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 45@$5 55, chiefly at $5 50@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $5 75@$5 80, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 70@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, nt $5 65@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6, chiefly at $5 95 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45	@$5 55
Extra State	5 75	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in demand at steady rates; sales 1,700 bbls. at $5 50@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 35@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is more sought after, including superfine at $5 50@$5 55; extra at $5 75@$6 75 ₩ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour is saleable and firm, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 30@$3 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 85 ₩ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Transactions have been limited; prices have not varied much.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand for export at somewhat firmer prices. Sales, 63,000 bushels, including poor White Western at $1 41; choice Amber Michigan, at $1 46, Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 38@$1 40; Extra Amber Iowa, at $1 40; Milwaukee Club, at $1 32@$1 33; Chicago Spring, at $1 30; Amber State, at $1 42; Amber Jersey at $1 48 ₩ bush. Corn is in good request and is dearer. Sales have been confined to 48,000 bushels at 64c. @ 65c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 60c. @ 61c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern; and 64¾c. @ 65c. for old do. and do., and White Southern, on private terms, ₩ bushel. Oats are salable and firm, including Canadian, at 41c. @ 41½c.; Western, at 41c. @ 42c.; State, at 42c. @ 43c., and Jersey, at 41c. @ 42c. ₩ bushel. Rye is in good demand at 79c. @ 85c. for inferior to choice Western and State ₩ bushel; sales 14,700 bushels. Barley scarce and wanted; sales 7,000 bushels State, at 85c. @ 90c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair request, at 90c. @ 95c. ₩ 100 lbs.

LEAD—Sales 350 tons English Pig, at $7 ₩ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 24 hhds. Porto Rico, at 39c.; 50 hhds. do. do., at auction, at 31¾c. @ 33¾c.; and 12 hhls. New-Orleans, at 45c. ₩ gallon. Stock on hand this evening, 4,488 hhds. and 1,605 bbls. Included in the hhds. were 3,194 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 943 hhds. Clayed Cuba, and 351 hhds. Porto Rico.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand and is steady. Sales 1,500 bbls. at $12@$13 for Mess; $12 75@$13/37½ for Prime Mess; $8 50@$9 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c. @ 4¾c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats are quiet, at 4¾c. @ 6c. for Hams, 4c. @ 4¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is dull and heavy; sales 670 boxes at 6c. @ 7c. ₩ lb. Lard continues depressed and declining; sales 1,500 tcs. and hhls., poor to choice, at 7¼c. @ 8¾c. Beef is in fair demand, at steady prices; sales, since our last, 400 bbls., at $13 75@$14 for extra Mess; and $11 75@$12 25 for plain Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $20 50@$21; Indian Mess, $23@$24 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 25@$14 75 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling in lots, at 11c. @ 15c. for Western, and 16c. @ 21c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in limited demand, at 5¾c. @ 7¼c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 300 bags Rangoon at $6 ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales 50 boxes Castile at 14½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand to day, and sales have been made of 58 hhds. new crop Porto Rico at 6¾c.; 26 hhds. Cuba at 7¼c.; 20 hhds. and 40 bbls. St. Kitts at 7c., and 1,250 boxes Havana at 7½c. @ 8¾c. ₩ lb. The business in Refined Sugars is less active. We quote STUARTS' varieties thus: Beet quality Loaf, 11c.; best quality Crushed, 10¾c.; Circle A Crushed, 10¾c.; Granulated, 10¼c.; Ground, 10¾c.; White, A, 10¾c.; Yellow, C, 9¾c. cash, ₩ lb. Stock of all kinds on hand, this evening, 17,779 hhds., 14,094 boxes, 166,316 bags, and 1,165 bbls. Melado.

The stock includes 12,901 hhds. Cuba, 668 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,237 hhds. Martinique, 627 hhds. English Island, 396 hhds. New-Orleans, and 22 hhds. Mexican.

TALLOW—Sales, 45,000 lbs., at 9¼c. @ 9¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been less active, but very firm.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate request, since our last, and sales have been made of 117 hhds. Kentucky, at 10¾c. @ 13c., and 54 bales slightly damaged Cuba, (by auction,) at 36¾c. @ 37c. ₩ lb. The business of the month of January, Mr. RAND reviews thus: "The demand for Spanish Leaf has been more active during the last month, influenced by an apprehension of an increase of duties, the question being still undecided. The loes by fire of some 300 bales Cube end Yara has also added to the firmness of holders, and prices now stand at a point not heretofore reached. Of Havana, considerable sales have been made at 42c. @ 50c. for Fillers, and over 1,000 bales were exported direct. For assorted we have but little inquiry. Assorted Gibare and Jiguani sold at 35c. @ 36c., and Gibara L. at 40c.; genuine Yara at 45c.; Concepcion, 42c. The stock of Havana is sufficiently large to supply a moderate demand for some time, but Cuba and Yara are in short supply, and fresh importations would find ready sale. The transactions in Kentucky Tobacco were, for a light and ill-assorted stock, of a fair extent, but mostly of the lower grades. Of the better sorts, the supply in factors' and jobbers' hands is very small, and prices very firm. Deliveries continue much in excess of receipts, and as there are over 4,000 hhds. yet in warehouses, sold for export, but not yet delivered, it goes to prove that stocks held by manufacturers end dealers are but limited. Quotations stand at 8c. @ 8¾c. for unsound and common lugs; 9c. @ 9¾c. for good lugs; 10c. @ 12c. for medium; 13c. @ 15c. for good; 16c. @ 18c. for fine and select. The arrivals during the month were over 800 hhds., abnut 250 of which were of the new crop; enough which there are some very fair lots, but as yet it is too early for operations of moment. By the middle of next month supplies will come in more freely; but to judge from prices paid at the breaks in Louisville and in the Interior, high figures are anticipated. The position of affairs in Kentucky is but little changed, and unless the southern counties are cleared of troops within the next fifty or sixty days, very little of the substantial sorts of Leaf will be received here, and scarcely any planting at all will take piece there. In Seed Leaf Tobacco the business was confined to a moderate demand for home trade; exporters are holding off, and prices continue unchanged. We hear of purchases of the new crop at pretty full prices, which are not warranted by the prospects before us."

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in January.

Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1862, hhds.	Ky.	Va. & N.O.	Ohio.	Total.
	14,669	612	8	15,289
Received since, hhds.	729	—	—	729
Total, hhds.	15,398	612	8	16,018
Delivered since, hhds.	3,200	59	—	3,259
Stock on hand Feb. 1, 1862, hhds.	12,198	553	8	12,759

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in January.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1862, bales	6,023	—	670
Received since, bales	2,903	767	933
Total, bales	8,926	767	1,612
Sales to Jan. 31, 1862, bales	4,162	467	603
Stock on hand Feb. 1, 1862, bales	4,764	300	1,009

WHISKY—Sales 200 hbls., chiefly at 24c. ₩ gallon, the market closing heavily.

FREIGHTS—The market is brisker, to-day; rates are unsettled. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d. @ 2s. 4½d., and by a foreign vessel at 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 8d. @ 8¾d. Corn, 7½d. @ 8d. ₩ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d. @ 6s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 3s. 3d. @ 3s. 6d; Petroleum, 7s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon, and Lard, 25s. @ 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 30s. @ 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. @ 30s.; and Logwood, 30s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d. @ 10d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s. @ 32s. 6d.; Butter, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d. @ 3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 8½d. @ 9¾d. ₩ bushel; Pork at 4s. @ 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d @ 7s. ₩ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s. @ 32s. 6d.; Clover Seed, 30s.; Tallow, and Oil Cake, 27s. 6d. @ 30s.; Logwood, 27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Havre—Flour, 65c. @ 70c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ₩ bushel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ACCIDENT.—A man named GEORGE CROSS was arrested in the Fourth District, Thursday night, by Officer MCLAUGHLIN on a charge of intoxication. Yesterday morning upon going to his cell it was found that one of his legs was badly broken, probably by a fall on the ice. He was taken home.

FIRE IN A SCHOOL HOUSE.—At about noon yesterday the members of the public school at Greenpoint, were thrown into a terrible state of consternation by the discovery that the school house was on fire. Fortunately the fire was extinguished without much damage to the premises, and by the judicious conduct of the teachers a panic was prevented.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest yesterday at New-Brooklyn on the body of a child five years of age, who died from burns received by its clothes taking fire on Wednesday. The name of the deceased was ANNA MAHER, and the Jury rendered a verdict of death from accidental causes.

To Public Speakers,

And others who make a free use of the vocal organs. *From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New-York.* "Brown's Bronchial Troches."—"I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purpose, and recommend their use to Public Speakers."

$200,000

IN ONE OF
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES,
At the GREAT FIRE IN PEARL AND FULTON STS.,
Jan. 24, 1862.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway:

GENTS: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire corner Fulton and Pearl sts., on the 24th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with many others.

The fire commenced about 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and the Safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours.

Your safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides coin, notes, Bank bills, coupon bonds &c., amounting to over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, being scorched. Your Patent Champion Safe gives me great confidence, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents. Truly yours, A. S. FOSTER

As the above safe has been claimed by other parties we deem it due to the public to say that the safe was made to order for Mr. Foster, in the month of February, 1856, and was stamped on metal plates, *over guarded by our* HERRING'S PATENT. The safe is now in our store, and the public are requested to call and examine it.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES—Lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent *Crystallized Iron.* ☞ The only metal which cannot be drilled. ☜

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

The Leading Stitches made by Sewing-machines are the "Grover & Baker stitch" and the "Lock" or "Shuttle stitch." Purchasers should test both at No. 496 Broadway before buying.

A Nice Skate for the Ladies,
CANTRELL, NO. 813 BROADWAY,
Has an assortment of CHEAP SKATES, readily adjusted to the shoe.

MARRIED.

KIDD—JOANSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, Teos. A. Kidd to Miss Louisa Johnson, all of this City.

DIED.

GRINNELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 30, JOHN BANCKER, son of Thomas P. and E. Augusta Grinnell, aged 15 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, No. 24 West 14th-st. on Sunday, Feb. 2, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

MEGAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 30, at the 5th-av. Hotel, ELIZABETH MORGAN, only daughter of the late Enoch Morgan, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary Baptist Church, (Dr. Gillette's,) West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DA CUNHA.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 30, JOHN L. DA CUNHA, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Robert Taylor, No. 146 West 36th st., on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

SEAMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, FRANCES JEANNETTA, wife of John F. Seaman, and daughter of the late T. Mumford Rogers.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 203 West 19th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SEAMAN.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 31, at 2:45 A. M., after a long and very suffering illness, which she bore with scarcely a murmur, MARY V. SEAMAN, aged 23 years, 5 months and 24 days.

Her friends, and those of her brothers, Lloyd I. and Hewlett P. Seaman, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Sunday, Feb. 2, at 1½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 48 June-st. Her remains will be temporarily interred in the 2d-st. Cemetery.

TINGLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, of consumption, ELISHA D. TINGLEY, aged 35 years.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

SHERMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 30, of scarlet fever, ELIZABETH, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Sherman, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 2 P. M., at the residence of the parents, No. 18 West 20th-st.

STEPHENS.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 30, IDA REBECCA, the infant daughter of James and Mary Jane Stephens, aged 4 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 158 West 35th-st., on Sunday, Feb. 2, at 1½ o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 31, of pneumonia, Mrs. ANN SMITH, widow of Jeffery Smith, and daughter of the late Joel Bunce, of Brooklyn, aged 53 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 12 West 20th-st., on Sunday, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

DOUGLAS.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 31, at No. 100 West 14th-st., GEORGE DOUGLAS, of Douglas Farms, Flushing, L. I.

Particulars of his funeral will be given in the evening papers.

PINCKNEY.—At 12:20 on Friday, of congestion of the brain, ANNIE, youngest daughter of Benjamin F. and Annie M. Pinckney.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 31 Murray Hill Park.

HOBLEY.—On Friday, Jan. 31, after a short but painful illness, HENRY HOBLEY, of the firm of Hobley Bros., Williamsburgh.

Future notice of his funeral.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Jan. 30, EDWIN JAY, only child of Edwin A. and Ann Eliza Clark, aged 7 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 5 Irving-place, Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

BOGERT.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 30, WILLIE, infant son of I. T. and Mary C. Bergen, aged 6 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 232 Carlton-av., on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BALDWIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 31, JOSEPH WHITE, son of Capt. Charles F. and Mary E. Baldwin, aged 1 year.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, the members of Joppa Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 701, and the members of the Fourteenth Regiment now on furlough, are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of Geo. W. Jackson, Esq., No. 80 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BORDEN.—In Eatontown, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 29, THOMAS T. BORDEN, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on First Day next, at 11 A. M., at the Friends' Meeting-house, Shrewsbury, N. J.

BALDWIN.—In Pawtucket, R. I., on Thursday, Jan. 23, MOSES H. BALDWIN, formerly merchant of this City, aged 51 years.

RAIN.—In Nashville, Tenn., on Thursday, Dec. 26, ALEXANDER LITTON REID, son of David and Ann Reid, of this City, aged 20 years and 10 months.

☞ The funeral services of GERTRUDE J., wife of Rev. H. H. Messenger, Missionary from Cape Palmas, Africa, will take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 36 NEW BOWERY.—Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. This institution is in the midst of unprecedented prosperity. No. 4 child has been turned away, nor a dollar remains unpaid. Mr. Van Meter has just located another company of children in the West. Next week others are to leave for homes in which "they shall hunger no more." Who will be a mother to a beautiful, healthy American little girl, two years old?

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELLS NOS. 1 AND 2, can now be had in one volume. It contains many fine tunes and hymns, and is the largest and best collection ever published in this country; 555,000 copies of both numbers have already been issued, and we are now selling 30,000 monthly. Schools having Bell No. 1 can exchange for Bells Nos. 1 and 2. Prices, bound, 25 cts per copy; $2 per dozen; $15 per 100; 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

A NEW MOVEMENT IN BEHALF OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.—NOTICE.—A public meeting in aid of the efforts of the Board of Publication of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, to furnish religious reading for the soldiers and sailors now in the service of their country, will be held next SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 2, in the Collegiate Church, corner 5th av. and 29th-st., at 4½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. DE WITT, President of the Board, will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. GANSZ and PORTER.

REUNION MEETING.—THERE WILL BE A reunion meeting of the former ministry and members of the Washington-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, Feb. 2, in preaching by Rev. D. CURRY, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. JAMES FLOY, D. D., at 7 P. M. Communion in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Love Feast on MONDAY EVENING, and preaching the other evenings of the week. All former members of the congregation are especially invited to attend.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 9th-st. and Avenue B.—Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. H. A. ARCHER, of Brooklyn; at 3 P. M., by Rev THOMAS MARSDEN; and at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT. Evening subject—Luke xiv., 18: *I Pray Thee Have Me Excused.* Prayer meetings EVERY EVENING next week. Seats free. All are invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

THE CONVERTED JEW.—REV. CHAS. E. HAARTS, Pastor of the Greens-st. M. E. Church, between Broome and Spring sts., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. A prayer and experience meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching every evening next week except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

IS RUM IN THE CAMP WORSE THAN RUM IN NEW-YORK?—The subject will be discussed, with reference to the pending anti-liquor amendment of the Constitution, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at the 30th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th ave., by Rev. E. G. BROOKS. Services at 3, Sermon in the MORNING at 10½.

**"THE SEVEN YEARS' COVENANT EXpected to be confirmed between Louis Napoleon and the Jews about 1862, seven years before the Crisis."—Dan. ix. 27; and the approaching Destruction of Popery, will be lectured upon by Rev. M. BAXTER on MONDAY, at 7½ P. M., at Phillip's Hall, Broadway and 45th-st. Seats free.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH and baptize a number of young converts in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, give the hand of fellowship to new members, and the Lord's Supper at 3 P. M., and at 7 o'clock address the young men from David's charge to his young son Solomon.

CHRISTIAN ISRAELITE SANCTUARY, No. 108 FIRST-ST.—The advertisement which appeared last week, promising books "gratis"—we know nothing about them. They were not published by any one connected with this church.
F. THOMAS,
MARTIN NORZ, } Trustees.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, FIFTIETH-ST., between 1st and 2d avs. Services in their new Sabbath School Hall, on SUNDAYS, Feb. 2. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. ABEL STEVENS, L. D., and at 7 P. M., by Rev. JAS. A. SANNER. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at the Botanic Hall, 5 East-Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, longing for the coming of Christ to reign on earth, On SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER OF Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. BARNEVELD. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. PHILIP PELTZ may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—15th-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver a sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, on the New Birth—*Except a man be born again he cannot see the Kingdom of God.* New views of the subject will be presented. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Public freely invited.

NEW BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN Chapel, between 35th and 36th sts. Rev. L. H. VAN DOREN, Minister. Next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M.—*The Events Precious to the Millennium.* At 3 P. M.—*Elisha and the Great Woman of Shunem.* At 7½ P. M., Rev. N. L. RICE, D. D. Seats free.

AT THE NEW CHURCH, 41st-STREET, near 6th-av., Prof. MATTESON will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. In the EVENING, the third lecture of a series of Sunday Evening Lectures—on *Man's Spiritual Nature and Immortality.* A cordial welcome to all strangers.

ST. PETER'S YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. LITTLE, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING next, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st. Services to commence at 7 o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity [illegible] the Association.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, ELEVENTH-ST., between 2d and 4th avs.—Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. J. T. LANDO. Subjects: *Searching the Scriptures. Keeping the Faith,* and *The Impediment of Unbelief.* All are invited to attend. Seats free.

PREACHING IN FRENCH IN BROOKLYN.—Rev. C. MIEL will commence a series of religious services and discourses in French, on WEDNESDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Sabbath school room of the new Chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress sts.—the same to be continued every week.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Church of the Puritans. Subject in the evening, *The Sublimity of the present Crisis.* The Hutchinson Family will be present in the evening and sing Luther's Hymn, now interdicted on Banks of the Potomac.

REV. N. HESTON, PASTOR, LATE OF PHILADelphia, will preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning: *Christ's Kingdom not of this World.* Evening subject—*Human Responsibility.* Sunday school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

NOTICE.—BLEECKER HALL, CORNER OF Bleecker and Morton sts. Divine services EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Pastor. Subject next SABBATH Evening, (D. V.)—*The Scriptural Doctrine of the Resurrection.*

PROPHECY.—REV. RALPH HOYT WILL preach the first of a series of Sermons on the *Prophecies*, as interpreted by the Church, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 2, at the Good Shepherd Church, 54th-st., near 3d-av. Service at 3 o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE GRAND CONSUMMATION.—"THE Prophet of the Highest," who is sent to proclaim the advent of the King of Glory, will preach in the hall of the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, on themes which deeply concern every true Christian. Seats free.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—7TH-AV., near 125th-st., JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor. Baptism after the morning sermon. Communion at 3 P. M. Seats free. Strangers always welcome.

AT THE BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will repeat, by special request, on SUNDAY EVENING, his discourse on Matt., chap. xxiv. and xxv., illustrating the parable of the *Sheep and Goats.* Services also at 10½ A. M.

CHRISTIAN ISRAELITES.—J. L. BISHOP is to preach, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., at 7½ o'clock, *On the Fulfillment of the Bible in Christ's First and Second Coming—The Millenium,* &c. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach ON SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer Meeting before evening service, commencing at 6 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on LORD'S DAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. CABAN C. BREWER, the Pastor, will preach in the evening. Subject—*The Campaign against Amalek, or the Necessity of Obedience.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner of Waverley-place.—Rev. SILVANUS H. REED, Rector of St. George's Chapel, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free Seats.

REV. THOS. L. HARRIS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, in the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Subjects: Morning, *The Relation of Religion to Social Life.* Evening, *The Ministry of Night.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, gives his third practical lecture to the young, on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject: *Moral Culture.* Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

CHURCH OF EPIPHANY—STANTON-ST., BEtween Essex and Norfolk sts. Seats free. Service at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. The Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

MISS EMMA HARDING WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects: Morning, *The Spirit World.* Evening, *Inspiration.*

MRS. E. J. FRENCH WILL LECTURE IN Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, Feb. 2, at 3 P. M. Subjects to be elucidated by the audience.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-Square, will be open for public worship, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—MANUFACTURERS OF SWORDS, sashes, belts and military goods generally will find it to their interest to send lists of goods and wholesale prices directed to Lock Box No. 643 Post-office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 East 14th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid or to do the fine washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and all kinds of soups, pastries and jellies; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 192 7th-av., near 2 d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; accustomed to all kinds of cooking—soups, jellies, ice-creams and desserts of all kinds. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 388 6th-av., for three days, second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 220 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who fully understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, poultry, game, desserts of all kinds, also a little Spanish cooking. The best of reference given from some of the best families in the City. Call Saturday and Monday, at 79 West 28th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RESpectable private family as cook, by a respectable young woman, who understands her business in all its branches; has the best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 210 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an experienced cook; understands cooking and washing in all their branches; is willing to assist with part of the washing; good City reference if required. Call at No. 202 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A COLORED WOMAN, WHO IS an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, wishes a situation in that capacity; or would go as laundress chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework. The best City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation in a small family to cook, wash and iron; is a good washer; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 109 East 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS a good plain cook; understands making good homemade bread and biscuit and pastry. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 268 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A PROfessed woman cook or housekeeper's situation wanted. By one capable of fulfilling either; understands French and English cooking, entrées, confectioneries &c., and the serving up of supper or dinner parties; no objection to leave the City or to go to Washington, having lived there to some of the best families. Call for one week at No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTAble, steady woman, with the best of City reference, desires a situation in the above capacity; is an excellent cook and baker, and a thorough laundress; has lived with some of the highest families in both City and country. Apply at No. 3 Sixth-av., first floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as dressmaker or seamstress; no objection to go in the country; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 263 7th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, as dressmaker and seamstress, and does all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery, and will make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 295 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Wages, $7.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of the washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation as nurse or chambermaid, or waitress. Can be seen at the house of her late employer, No. 82 Second-place, Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, a situation by a quiet, honest girl as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at the house of her late employer, till engaged, No. 106 West 42d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, where she has lived over three years.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or nurse, who can be highly recommended by the ladies she now lives with; she thoroughly understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and all other fine sewing. Can be seen at No. 162 East 18th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, who is an experienced waitress, and can produce satisfactory City reference from her last employer for neatness and capability, would like to engage in a private family. Call or address No. 49 University place.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a married man, can produce good reference for capability, honesty, sobriety and industry; would go a short distance in the country, take charge of a garden, or milk, if necessary; would be willing to make himself useful in any way. Address J. E. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant, of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady sober man as coachman; has had several years' experience; is a good vegetable gardener; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can produce good reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESpectable young man, with the best of references from some of the highest families in this City, desires a situation in the above capacity; will be found a first-class coachman and careful hand over horses; will go any distance; speaks the different languages. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., or address R. R., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY AN experienced hand, as a farmer. Best of references given. Address J. C. ROSE, New-Hamburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is a first-class grape-grower; also, understands laying out new places, or improving old ones; the very best references given. Address G. L. G., Gardener, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—A Wanted, an engagement by a Scotchman as head gardener and farmer: wife will attend dairy and poultry: no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. Address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st.

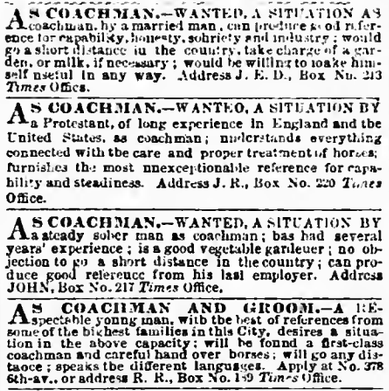
AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, by an Englishman, a situation as groom or coachman, or as groom to an officer going to the war. Has good reference; has been in Virginia the last nine months. Address or call to G. B., No. 13 East 19th-st., near Broadway and 5th-av.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in a dry goods jobbing house, by a man who can sell a good class of New-York State trade. Address for two days, SALESMAN, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

AN ENGINEER WANTS A STEADY PLACE—Is strictly temperate and can furnish satisfactory references; is a mechanic and can keep an engine in order. Address for six days J. K., Box 162 *Times* Office.

SKATES.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES—REQUIring no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores, No. 858 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway



LIQUID STOVE POLISH.

WHY IT IS SUPERIOR TO THE "DRY POLISH" IS:
1st. It needs no mixing.
2d. It has no smell whatever.
3d. It produces no dirt or dust.
4th. It stands the most intense heat.
5th. It preserves them from rust.
6th. It is not one-fourth the labor.

This justly popular article is now being put up in a superior manner, and is sold throughout the States and Canadas by all respectable dealers.

Price, 12 and 20 cents per bottle. A liberal discount to the trade.

F. C. LEADBEATER, sole manufacturer, No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

N. B.—If you have never used it, go at once and get a bottle.

It is INVALUABLE for CLEANING GRATES.

HELP WANTED.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO general housework; she must bring good references from her last place. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

A BOY.—WANTED, A STOUT BOY, CAPABLE of driving and taking the care of horses and carriage, and willing to make himself serviceable, at a place near the City. Address FARMER, at the *Times* Office, Box No. 1.6.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN OFFICE; ONE about 14 years old, and residing in Brooklyn, preferred. Salary $50 the first year. Inquire at No. 35 Cedar st., second floor.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A LAW OFFICE, A BOY about 16 years old; one who writes a good hand. Apply to F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

A COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, IN A gentleman's family residing a short distance from the City, a first-class cook and also a first-class laundress. Both must have the best testimonials, and can see employer at No. 149 Grand-st., this day, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, FOR general housework, a girl who is a good washer and ironer, and can do the plain cooking for a small family. Wages $6 per month. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 46 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

NURSES.—WANTED, TWO NURSES; ONE A French and the other an English woman; must both be Protestants, and have the most unexceptionable references; liberal wages will be given to those who meet the requirements. Apply at No. 106 2d-av., from 1 till 3 o'clock.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED PROtestant woman, as nurse. She must be experienced and understand the care of children; best of references required; wages $12 a month. Call at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh. Mrs. REED.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, AS WET NURSE, a respectable young woman. Call immediately at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN OF ability and information, in a foreign and domestic wholesale hosiery business. To one who can assist in building up a business mainly upon cash principles, an offer for present and prospective remuneration will be made. Address J. M. & Co., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A SALESMAN.—BUTTER AND CHEESE SALESman wanted: one who thoroughly understands qualities and is acquainted with the trade: salary $900. Address, with real name and reference, DAIRY, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER, IN A private family in this City; he must be a quiet, steady man; must understand his business, and be in all respects a first-class servant; must have the best City references. Apply, with testimonials, at 149 Grand-st.

A DRUGGIST WANTED.—ONE WHO IS WELL acquainted with the wholesale and retail drug&c. business of this City; an old merchant preferred. Salary to a good man. First-class men only need apply. Address with the best of reference or none, Box No. 4,064 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, WAGES $10 per week; two porters; four girls to travel. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BERRIAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 306 Greenwich-st., Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel or E. G. LEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR UNINCUMBERED CITY PROPERTY—A superb country residence, located twenty miles from the City up the Hudson River, accessible by steamboat or railroad; view unsurpassed; house built with marble in rubble work, Italian villa style; large and convenient; has hot and cold water; and gas throughout; furnace, &c.; stabling and out-buildings, stone; one hundred feet of glass house for plants and grapes, in full bearing; bowling-alley, one hundred feet long; about twenty acres of land of the best quality, mostly in lawn; strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, and [illegible] grape vines in bearing. Fish pond is the finest description on the river, and in the best order; recently built in the most substantial manner. A rare chance to get a country residence of the best class. Terms very low. For further particulars call at the office of A. H. WALDRON, No. 52 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the village of Orange, N. J. The house is in good order, containing ten rooms, besides closets and attic; has a furnace and is supplied with every convenience. A more desirable location for a short time or for permanent residence cannot be found. The most delightful water, which is brought into the house, besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a large stable, fine grounds, arbor and other out-door buildings. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A large double house, with 2½ acres of land, in one lot for sale if desired, and all necessary out-buildings situated on the road to the beach, within a half mile of the depot, and about one hour from 23d-st. The house is pleasantly situated, surrounded with large shade trees, and garden and lawn stocked with the different varieties of fruit. Also, a small cottage and garden near the above. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 45 Wall-st., Janitor's Court.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers offices. Inquire in the *Times* Counting-room.

LIGHT ROOMS,
and steady power,
at low rates,
By JOHN GAUDY, No. 192 Walker-st.

TO SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET—The soap and candle factory, of more than 50 years' standing, Nos. 146 and 148 Eldridge-st., with fixtures and good will for sale. A favorable lease will be given to a desirable tenant. Apply to ROBERT M. FIELD, No. 146 Eldridge-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE—In Hamilton-av., above 29th-st., west side, will be rented to a private family only. The house was recently built for the use of the owner, and is in excellent order. Terms reasonable. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY House, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO RENT—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A FIRST-class house to a small and careful family. It is pleasantly located and convenient; has water and gas throughout. For further information, inquire at No. 118 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET—THE OFFICES AND STABLE FORMERly occupied by Dr. Alfred Freeman, corner of 10th-st. and 4th-av. Inquire of WM. L. SKIDMORE, corner 4th-av. and 13th-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st. will be let low to a good tenant; the location is one of the best and most central in New-York. Inquire on the premises of JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—AN OFFICE ELIGIBLY SITUATED. Apply to C. PAULSON, No. 76 Reade-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN A PLEASant village about thirty miles from New-York, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The house is nearly new; the lot is 145 feet square, well stocked with excellent fruit, a good barn and wagon-house, and all necessary outbuildings complete. Price $2,500. The largest portion can remain on bond and mortgage if required. For particulars apply to CHARLES SMITH, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x120 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

A PERSON ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY offers for $6,000 property that cost over $100,000 in one parcel, or in 600 parts for $10 each, including a superior stone-front house. Apply at No. 96 Maiden-lane, from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, A SMALL furnished house between 8th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; any one having the same will address L. S., Box No. 117 Post-office, as to terms, etc.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—P. B. STEWART, Agent. Mantels and grates set in any part of the country.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished front room, with gas and fire, to a gentleman and wife for $8 per week. Also, a hall bedroom to a single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 136 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOM AND BOARD, desirable for single gentlemen, may be found in a strictly private family, at No. 152 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. References required and given.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 170 WASHington-st., on second and third floors, each a pleasant large room, with bedrooms attached, if desired; five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

A SMALL, RESPONSIBLE PARTY could be accommodated with unfurnished rooms in a first-class house up town, and convenient to both cars and omnibuses. This is a desirable opportunity to any one requiring good accommodation. Rent moderate, to the right person. References required. Address, with name and full particulars, B. B., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, OF REFINEMENT, occupying a first-class house, have to rent a third-story front room and bedroom, adjoining, also, a second-story back room, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, to parties of the highest respectability only; terms very reasonable. Address ALPHA, Box No. 126 *Times* Office. Location, East 14th-st.

FRENCH BOARD—IN THE FAMILY OF A French teacher (strictly private.) Well furnished room, with modern improvements, on the first floor. A good opportunity for a gentleman to perfect himself in the French language. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st., near Grammercy Park.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES BOARD IN A private family; widow preferred; a partly furnished room on 2d floor; location between Canal and 4th sts., New-York City; terms, with gas and fire, $4 per week in advance if required. Address C. R. M., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN AN EPISCOPALIAN FAMILY IN this City, or vicinity, board, with use of piano and conscientious care, for a young lady of nervous temperament, whose mind is almost wholly given to music and the church. Address, Mrs. J. SEYMOUR, Station O

ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHED AND IN very nice order, with bath, gas, &c., to let, with full or partial board if desired, in a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

NOW VACANT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, consisting of parlor, with from two to four bedrooms, bath, &c.; also, rooms for single gentlemen, on very moderate terms, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Private table if desired.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, IN 14th-st., near 5th-av., a second-story front room, suitable for a lady and gentleman; house is first-class; references will be exchanged. Address HOUSEHOLDER, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, A BEDROOM, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays; location preferred about 20th or six blocks above the St. Nicholas, and two from Broadway; the best reference given. Address Mr. O. F., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let one or two handsomely furnished rooms to single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 57 7th-st. Unexceptionable references required.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF NINTH-STREET.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, on second and third floors, with the 1 board, to let; also, a few single rooms; references required.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 7th-av.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms to let in suites or single, with or without board.

TO LET—A BEDROOM ON THE SECOND STORY, with gas and water fixtures, use of bath, at No. 522 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN THE third story, at No. 62 East 22d-st., near 4th-av. Neighborhood unexceptionable. Terms moderate.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED second-story front room, with very large pantry, is to let at No. 62 Remsen-st.

HOTELS.

TO LET.—THE GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, with or without the farm of 70 acres, situate in Orange County, New-York, within fifty miles of the City. The place is celebrated as a family summer resort for its healthfulness, beauty of scenery, fine fishing, good trout, &c., and is reached via the Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage to the Lake. For rms, address S. CALDWELL, on the premises, or apply at 24 Pine-st., room 7.

ASHLAND HOUSE—NOS. 52 AND 54 FOURTH-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Very desirable rooms to let, with or without board, at moderate prices. Transient patronage solicited. Terms, $1 25 per day.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms, $5 per month, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address R., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.

A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 366 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

ORGANS—CHURCH ORGANS,—FOR SALE at war prices. Two superior tonned, of 4 stops, Gothic cases, price $325, one, 6 stops and pedals, $525; one, 10 stops, sub bass, $750; one, 12 stops, sub bass, $850, one second hand, 4 stops, $150.
W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident Agent in Washington,

Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

AMERICAN GOLD

And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jno. 1, 1861		$157,877 44
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive	$22,308 23	
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$680,185 67	
This Company has issued no policies except on cargo and freight for the voyage.		
No risks have been taken upon time, or upon hulls of vessels.		
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$589,033 43	
Less Return Premiums	72,659 34	
Net Earned Premiums		$515,304 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims accrued, but not yet due, less Savings, &c.	$336,696 37	
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses	76,842 36	$413,538 73
Net Profits		$101,855 41

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely:

Cash in Bank	$88,375 90	
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks	498,461 20	
Loans on Stocks drawing Interest	93,668 63	
		$675,506 73
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		220,514 72
Subscription Notes in advance of 1 remiums		21,502 50
Scrips of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at		25,649 48
Total Assets		$943,173 43

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.

Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 4th of April next.

By order of the Board.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	WM. LECONEY,
A. O. RICHARDS,	J. K. MYERS,
CHEEVER GANDY,	A. WESSON,
J. MICHAELS,	WM. KENT,
C. D. H. GILLESPIE,	DAVID P. MORGAN,
C. E. MILNOR,	BYRON SHERMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JEHIAL READ,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	A. S. BARNES,
SANFORD COBB, Jr.,	J. E. HANFORD,
W. H. MELLEN,	THOMAS LAKIN,
S. W. BULL,	ALEX. M. BARLE,
C. WADDEN,	H. L. ATHERTON,
J. F. MORTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
J. W. MEYER,	GEORGE C. WETMORE,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,	P. H. VANDERVOOT.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861		$3,046 266 54
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1861		1,471,790 29
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$5,314,576,83
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861		$4,155,166,78
Losses paid during the same period		$2,311,650,29
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$254,616.25	
The Company has the following Assets, viz:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City Bank and other Stocks	$2,926,403,81	
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	600,340,00	
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	285,760,00	
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, Reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	125,783,02	
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,618,259,02	
Cash in Bank	345,543,94	
Total Amount Assets		$6,595,189,79

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1860, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or the r legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A Dividend of Thirty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amount to $11,690,210

Additional profits from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862 1,250,000

Total profits for 18½ years $12,940,210

The Certificates previously to 1860, have been redeemed by cash 8,989,470

Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862 $4,050,740

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	A. P. Pillot,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr
W. H. H. Moore,	Leroy M. Wiley,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Daniel S. Miller,	J. Henry Burgy,
Henry Colt,	S. Nicoll,	Thomas Grinnell,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Joshua J. Henry,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Watts Sherman,
Chas. H. Russell,	David Lane,	Edward R. Tull,
Lowell Holbrook,	James Bryce,	E. E. Morgan,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	Wm Sturgis, Jr.,	S. J. Howland,
F. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	Benj Babcock,
Mayer Cans,	A. A. Low,	Fletcher Westray,
Royal Phelps,	William H. Dodge,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1885, for the Sinking Fund.

Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Ime., 7th, 1862.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same, will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will send their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.

JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order,

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 10 A. and 1 P. M. E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1862.

INTEREST.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds due Feb. 1 next, will be paid at maturity, on presentation at this office.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 41 Broadway, from 2 to 3 P. M.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has this day taken into partnership Mr. C. M. SUTTER, a member of the Board of Brokers. The business will be conducted as heretofore, at No. 41 Pine-st., under the name of EUGENE THOMSON & CO.

EUGENE THOMSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 86 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Treasurer's OFFICE, No. 54 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1862, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JAMES H. MCKINLEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ACCUMULATION $4,109,263.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 1, 1862.

Office, No. 251 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,558 50
Received for premiums during the year 1861	$726,399 46	
Received for Interest during the year 1861	224,238 74	
Total Receipts for 1861	$950,638 20	
Paid claims by death	$243,685 95	
Paid policies surrendered	117,973 14	
Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c.	33,198 51	
Paid commissions to agents	49,636 84	
Paid physicians' fees	3,735 55	
Paid annuities	1,517 00	
Paid Dividends	204,096 26	
	$653,843 25	$296,794 95
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1862		$4,109,353 45

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$95,967 29	
Bonds and Mortgages	2,582,461 18	
Premium Notes	1,204,064 28	
Real Estate	76,866 43	
Loans on Scrip	4,921 85	
Premium notes and Cash with Agents	55,082 42	$4,109,363 45
7,026 Policies in force, Insuring		$23,451,353 00

894 New Policies have been issued during the year.

Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862	1,688,956 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862	2,665,589 50

The Directors have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 5 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company; and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1860 during the year 1862.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1861		$2,004,857 53
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during last	$505,396 77	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	102,596 62	
Net amount of Rents, deducting charges	4,563 41	$612,548 80
Total		$2,617,407 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses by death	$169,369 30	
Paid for redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, and surrendered and canceled Policies	199,098 51	
Paid for Sanitary Commission and War Contributions	5,275 00	
Paid for Taxes	2,580 25	
Paid for Salaries and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	21,384 61	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c.	10,076 98	
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c	56,568 17	
Reduction to value of Real Estate	4,000 00	
All other Expenditures, including Delinquent Agents, &c	2,272 46	$470,640 30
Total		$2,146,767 03

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$36,238 45	
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	335,664 28	
Real Estate owned by the Company	145,519 63	
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	644,116 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing 7 per cent. interest	758,709 38	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual remittums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1862, and premiums in course of transmission	86,334 43	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	39,340 66	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	1,713 75	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	39,956 42	
Due from Southern Policy Holders	63,155 14	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	3,938 98	
		$2,146,767 03

The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend of 30 per cent. upon all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which shall have been issued three months prior to Jan. 1, 1862 and a proportionate dividend upon all such hereafter issued, from 3 to 30 months, inclusive, to be paid on and after the holding certificates issued after the first Monday in March next, in exchange for those of the Company now in force, will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. WILSON,	JOHN MAIER,
DAVID DOWS,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	LOUIS ANDREWS,
WILLIAM BARNES,	RUSSELL DART,
WM. C. DUSENBURY,	WM. H. APPLETON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
GEORGE GRIER,	PLINY FREEMAN,

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

CORNELIUS R. ROGERT, M. D., 8 St. Mark's-place
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Light-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. Robarts Bensons & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1862.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage and other Bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, of Oswego, have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at their office, No. 62 Wall-st.

GEO. DEMING, Agent.

INSURANCE.

COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital $200,000

With a handsome surplus safely invested.
Last Dividend, four per cent. in cash to Stockholders, and
Fifty per cent. in Scrip to Policy-holders entitled to participate.

TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
JOHN C. BAZON, Secretary.

COAL, &C.

$4 90, BEST RED ASH COAL.
$4 40, BEST WHITE ASH COAL.

English Cannell, $11 a chaldron. Parties ordering Red Ash Coal may depend on getting it. E. C. CLARKE, No. 5 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

CUT THIS OUT.—REMOVAL.—THE WEATHer Strip Depot has removed from No. 537 Broadway to the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., over Knox's, the hatter, Room No. 14.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMIannual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.

By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE,
BOSTON, Jan. 25, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share will be payable on the 5th day of February next to holders of stock, at the close of business on the 24th instant.

Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City; and to all others at this office

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 28th inst. to Feb. 6.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be delliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.

ROBERT S. RONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Trensurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day.

By order of the Board,
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 406 HUDSON-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the first day of February next. The transfer-books are closed until that day.

By order.
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.

J. S. HARBEDGE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
No. 92 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-anonal Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on 1st February next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 50 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, 8:45 A. M., Mail, 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily, 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo. But does not run to Dunkirk. 4 P. M., Accommodation, for

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Jan. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12 M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 P. M.	7:25, 10:55 A. M., and 3:40, 5:15 and 6 P. M.
Troy and Albany. (with 10:40 P. M. Sundays (Inslee ping car.) 10:15 P. M. (excluded.)	

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME, MINUS.—Leave James slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hicksteed; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Suffern at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—JANUARY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wedn'day, Jan. 22, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.
Thursday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 25, 2:40 P. M.	Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.	Wedn'day, Jan. 28, 8 A. M.
Wedn'day, Jan. 29, 2:40 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 1, 9:30 P. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 2 P M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.

We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces

Pine, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅜ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅜ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅜ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ⅜ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1¼ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅜ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅜ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square

Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.

We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.

SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

SLEIGHS.

FOR SALE LOW.—A SIX-SEAT FAMILY sleigh, with three robes and two stringe of bells, in perfect order, being equal to new; cost $400; will be sold for $250; being light and stylish. Apply at the carriage factory of QUINBY & CO., No. 620 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, Loudon and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinery Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences.

The anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar. Nos. 1, 2 and 3.—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases to one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the plains of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous and Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. Wm. H. GIBBS & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—Dr. BOSTWICK'S Work on Sexual Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most practical and useful work of the kind ever published; and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 25 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

STRICTURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing in existence positively to be relied upon, try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous ancient restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. The Powers French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are sure of no other. Price, $5 per ounce; sent free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 31.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of a bankrupt law. Also, several petitions in favor of emancipation.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Iowa in favor of an Armory at Rock Island, Ill.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension roll all names of persons who take up arms against us, or aid the rebels. The bill was passed.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill to authorize the detail of Naval officers for service in the War Department. The bill authorizes the detail of Naval officers for the inspection of vessels before troops are put on board. The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the joint resolution in relation to the Industrial Exhibition at London, was taken up. The resolution appropriates $35,000 for expenses of carrying out the former resolution.

Mr. SUMNER explained and advocated the resolution.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) opposed the resolution. He was opposed to taking this amount of money out of the Treasury at this time.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) should vote against the resolution at this time. At the other exhibition we could show reapers, &c.; now the sword and cannon are our reapers and the rebels are the harvest.

The resolution was rejected—Yeas, 17; Nays, 22.

Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, (Union,) introduced a bill to secure the completion of the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad. Referred.

On motion of Mr. TAN EVCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) the bill to prohibit the Coolie-trade by American citizens was taken up and passed.

The case of Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, was taken up.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) proceeded to speak at length on the subject. He said we were at war, and had been at war, at least in opinion, since 1832. There had been a continual organized war against the principles of constitutional government. He contended that a regular plan had existed to bring about secession. It was well known to the Democrats, and known to him, (McDOUGALL.) As a Democrat, the Senator from Indiana must have known the fact of war being so long planned. It was actually inaugurated before the letter was written to DAVIS and he (McDOUGALL) could consider that letter in no other light than an act of treason. A Senator of the United States who, knowing all the facts, could write such a letter, was not fit to remain in the councils of the nation. Treason is the highest of all crimes, and ought to receive severe punishment.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) here made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, which was concurred in, so the bill stands passed.

The consideration of the case of Mr. BRIGHT was resumed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Union,) said he wished to say first, that he had no unkind feeling toward the Senator from Indiana. So far as he (JOHNSON) knew, there was no such feeling against him (BRIGHT,) and his action and vote would be influenced entirely by public considerations. On a former occasion, when there was a contest about the Senator's seat, he (JOHNSON) felt constrained to vote to let him into the Senate, but he had to own that before his term was out, he felt compelled to vote to expel him from the Senate. He (JOHNSON) contended that the Senate had a perfect right to expel any Senator if it was thought that he was not fit to remain in the councils of the nation. The question is, do the people of the Union States feel confidence in the loyalty of the Senator from Indiana.

He (JOHNSON) had often heard the inquiry among people, why does not the Senate turn out Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana? Mr. JOHNSON then referred to the charge of Judge SMALLEY, of New-York, and the acts of the rebels as proof of actual war. The Senator from Indiana must have known the fact, yet the Senator wrote a letter to JEFF. DAVIS. Mr. JOHNSON commented on the letter and its contents and claimed that the Senator had committed an overt act of treason by aiding the enamy. The Senate was not subject to the technical rules of a court. Suppose that AARON BURR, after he had been acquitted by the court of treason, had returned to the Senate, would not every Senator have voted for his expulsion? But it had been said this letter was a mere act of friendship. Would a friend of the Government have sent a letter to a known traitor giving the aid of improved fire-arms? The Senator from Indiana was regardless of the country's interest and not entitled to a seat in the Senate. Was there a vote or a speech of the Senator expressing sympathy with the Constitution and the Union?

When, a year ago, he (JOHNSON) stood alone on that side of the Chamber fighting the battle of the Union, has the Senate forgot the bevy of conspirators gathered around, with scowls, frowns and taunts? If the Senate has, he (JOHNSON) had not. Was there one glance of approval from the Senator from Indiana? He (JOHNSON) would have been glad of the sympathy of one who had been so long in the public service, but the Senator was as cold as an iceberg, and he (JOHNSON) was left alone on that side of the Chamber, with the line strictly drawn between those fighting for the Union and those against it. No longer ago than the last session of Congress there were those here who sung the syren song of peace. Where are PEARCE and BRECKINRIDGE? Gone to the rebel camp. He (JOHNSON) believed that there were traitors here now on the same road, and how long it would be before they would land in the traitors' camp he (JOHNSON) could not tell. The Senator from Indiana has said that he was opposed to the whole coercive policy of the Government. If the Government has not power to enforce its laws, then it is at an end. Suppose that he should go to the Senator and ask him to assist him (JOHNSON) in putting down the invasion of his State, the Senator would reply to him, "I am opposed to the whole coercive policy of the Government." Such principles would utterly destroy the Government.

What is the use of his professing to be for the Government, when every act and all his influence is against it. The people of his (JOHNSON'S) State, downtrodden and oppressed beneath the heel of tyranny, appeal for protection, and are met with the cold reply, "I am opposed to the whole coercive policy of the Government." Yet the Senator would allow a brave people to be coerced by tyranny, and had no sympathy or helping hand for them. They are in dungeons, but there are no answers to their appeals but the clanking of the chain and the grating of the dungeon door. They are shot, and hung, and women and children murdered; yet their cry for protection is met by the Senator's reply, "The Government cannot enforce the laws—I am opposed to the whole policy of coercion." But the Senator from New-Jersey claims that the letter of Mr. BRIGHT was never delivered to JEFF. DAVIS. So in the days of the revolution BENEDICT ARNOLD gave certain papers to ANDRE, but ANDRE was arrested and the papers taken away, and ANDRE was tried and hung. Does anybody suppose that ARNOLD was not a traitor because the papers were not delivered to Sir HENRY CLINTON? Mr. JOHNSON then referred to the speech of the Senator from Delaware, (SAULSBURY,) and contended at some length that the South was entirely responsible for the war, and that the North gave all the compromise that was necessary, but that the Southern traitors would not accept it. If the Senate had not moral, physical and political courage enough to expel those who are unsafe depositories of the public trust and power, then they were not fit to remain here themselves. He (JOHNSON) did not say these things in any spirit of unkindness, but for the sake of Constitutional Liberty, and for the sake of his own wife and children. By the failure of the Government to enforce the laws, his wife and children had been turned into the street, and his house turned into a barrack. He had two sons-in-law—one was in prison, and the other was in the mountains to evade the tyranny of the hell-born and hell-bound spirit of disunion. Yet, when cries come up that the laws may be enforced, the Senator says, "I am opposed to the whole coercive policy of the Government." The only way to settle the question now before the Government is not compromise, but to crush out the leaders of the rebellion. We have got to show pluck, and have got to fight. He desired peace, but the only way to get it was to sacrifice blood and treasure. Then let us crush out the rebellion and look forward to the time when we shall raise the glorious old flag beneath the Cross, and gather around with the cry of "the Union, one and inseparable, now and forever," Christ first, our country next.)

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said on a former occasion, in the case of DAVIS and WIGFALL, the Senate refused to expel, but simply left their names off the roll. He thought then we should have expelled the Senators, but, as the Senate decided otherwise, he had waived his own opinions. In Committee he had considered this action of the Senate as a precedent, and concurred in the report on that ground; but from what light he had received since, as the former action seemed not to be considered a precedent, he was now prepared to vote for the resolution.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Union,) said he should base his action to some extent on the report of the Judiciary Committee. He thought many charges were made against the Senator from Indiana that have nothing to do with the question. The Senator had been in favor of compromise, and he (KENNEDY) had the means of knowing that he sympathized with the efforts of Mr. DOUGLAS to save the country from war. He alluded to a conversation, in which Mr. BRIGHT remonstrated earnestly with Messrs. MASON, SLIDELL and BENJAMIN, and denied their right to secede. Thousands of Northern people were opposed to coercion until all hope of compromise was gone. That was what he always understood to be the ground of the Senator from Indiana. He (KENNEDY) was opposed to coercion until all hopes of compromise were gone. Since then, he cooperated with the Senate in every measure to carry on the war, and bring to a speedy close the conflict which now distracted the country. He contended that there was no war when the letter was written, and there could have been no treason intended.

Mr. BRIGHT said the charges were so multiplied that he did not know as he could answer all, but to the speech of the Senator from Pennsylvania (WILMOT) and others, he might make a few remarks. He said there had never been a proposition of peace for seventeen years he had not voted for; there had never been any political issue he had not voted against. He wanted the three new Senators, (those of Missouri, and Mr. WILEY, of Virginia,) who had been absent, to examine the record, and see if the statement was not correct.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 31.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep., an editorial in the Chicago *Tribune*, stating that one third of the cartridges furnished to the Burnside Expedition contained no powder, &c., was referred to the Government Contract Committee.

On motion of Mr. WOLCOTT, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing contracts for army and navy supplies, including arms, under the rule and government of military law, or the rules and articles for government of the navy, with power to punish for fraud and infidelity.

On motion of Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the Secretary of War inform this House how many Regimental Bands are employed in the army, and whether their services can be dispensed with without injury to the service.

On motion of Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of the passage of a law prohibiting the exportation of oak timber.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee to investigate Government contracts, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish to this House a copy of the contract made by him or his Department for handling, opening, assorting and general delivery of foreign goods in the City of New-York, usually called the labor contract or general order contract. Also, to inform this House whether the said labor is now done by the original parties to said contract, or whether said contract has been assigned; if so, to whom, and at what consideration. Also, who are the owners of the warehouses where said goods are stored, and what rents are paid for the same.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, (Dem.,) also offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish to this House a statement of the salary, fees, and perquisites received by the Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer of the Port of New-York, each respectively, from the time he entered on the duties of his office; also, the salary, fees and perquisites received by the predecessors of each during the four years preceding the time when the present incumbent entered upon the duties of his office.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Indian and Post-office Appropriation bills. Referred.

The Treasury Note bill was postponed until Monday morning next.

The House went into Committee of the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reviewing the present condition of affairs, said our evils are aggravated for the want of proper leadership. The Administration should announce a policy, clear and well-defined, which should address itself to the suppression of the rebellion, and the punishment of those participating in it. Such a course would reanimate the public mind and heart, and inspire with invincible enthusiasm our arms, which are diminishing by secession, disease and death, and deteriorating from long and constant inaction. It would invigorate the public credit, and the people would again pour out their money if they were assured it would be applied to the preservation of such of their property as now remains. Nine months have elapsed since Fort Sumter fell—since JEFFERSON DAVIS announced his purpose to plant a foreign flag over this Capitol. Six hundred thousand men are in the field in behalf of the Republic, yet "Washington" is beleaguered, and "Richmond" is free. In the exchange of prisoners we give the rebels whom they ask, and let them return whom they will. Enthusiasm was expected to be excited the other day by the announcement that all was still quiet in the blockaded rebellious ports. From the speeches of gentlemen here, no impression was sought to be made on the country that the President cannot now expect the support of his political friends. They look to the insurrection of that party which was in the character of a close corporation, the proprietors of which were SLIDELL, MASON, DAVIS, and half a dozen other gentlemen, to whom Presidents PIERCE and BUCHANAN belonged, as the old story had it, like the man who not only sold his soul to the Devil in fee, but to reach through eternity. President LINCOLN's conservative man, invested with power to preserve, and he will preserve, the integrity of the country. The purpose of the war was well declared when he said it was to attack, punish and destroy the rebellious enemy, and deliver the country from the danger with which it is menaced by traitors. Two facts are prominent: first, that JAMES H. LANE, of Kansas, has announced that the only way to suppress rebellion is by putting two armies simultaneously in motion, one moving South and the other moving North; and the second fact is, that the President has just sent Gen. LANE, full of his theory, to lead an independent army through Arkansas and TEXAS. Mr. KELLEY said his colleague (Mr. WASHBURN) had interpreted the President's proclamation calling out 75,000 men to mean that Slavery agitation was to be let alone. That may have been the President's meaning, but it was like going to swim while avoiding the water. Was it meant that these men should break the rebels' arms, but not tear their coats or cause them to lose a pair of shoes? No; the object was to crush out rebellion, and deprive the enemy of their resources by bringing every loyal man to our standard, though his skin be not colored as our own. The gentleman misrepresented grossly when he said by innuendo or assertion that the majority here are endeavoring to make this a war of emancipation. In conclusion, he appealed to the House to stand by Mr. LINCOLN. Let us give him all the money and arms he wants, and drive our General on.

Mr. DUNLOP, of Kentucky, (Union,) differed from those who had argued that Slavery was the cause of the rebellion. He attributed it to the ungovernable, uncontrollable thirst for power, which always had stimulated the human heart and guided the actions of men, since 1787 until 1859. There were restrictions on Southern rights, and not until these were removed, and equality was established by the Legislature between the North and the South, did the rebellion break out in this great and good country. It sprung, he repeated, from ambition, an insatiable thirst for power, which led the rebels too far. In the course of his remarks he said at the extra session in July there was no intimation or declaration here that this war was to put down Slavery. When five Illinois regiments were told that this was the object, they stacked their arms, saying that they were called out only to suppress the rebellion.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought there was a mistake about that, and believed it not true.

Mr. MENZIES, of Kentucky, (Union), confirmed this, by saying that Mr. LOGAN, privately, so stated in the presence of half a dozen gentlemen of this House.

Mr. DUNLOP fell it due to the soldiers in the field to say they would not convert this war into one upon the Slave States, including the few which have resolved to remain in the Union. Let us, he added, remain quiet with our institutions, and disturb them not. We are engaged in a common cause, namely, the preservation of the integrity of the Union. Let side issues pass for the present. In condemning the sentiment of slave emancipation, he referred to Tennessee, now borne down by the heresy of secession; but the entrance of the Union army into that State will revive the general spirit of loyalty. Missouri is contending manfully against the foe, disputing every inch of ground. Kentucky is loyal and will so remain. Do not then, he said in conclusion, disturb us in our slave relations, but administer the law and stand by the Constitution.

Mr. DUNLOP gave Col. LOGAN, a member from Illinois, as authority for his statement.

F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) corroborated a remark of Mr. DUNLOP. He stated that Col. LOGAN stated in his presence and that of several others, that on the appearance of the report of Ex-Secretary CAMERON, the troops under his command, as he understood him to say, stacked their arms, and refused to move further.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) knew Col. LOGAN well, and he believed him a brave, true, patriotic, honorable man. In his judgment there must be some misapprehension in the matter. The troops will not turn their backs on the enemy. He hoped the matter would rest where it was, until Col. LOGAN or his colleagues could be heard.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union,) said that nobody ought to place the Illinois soldiers in the position of turning their backs on the enemy. The point was, they would not fight against their friends under unconstitutional measures.

Mr. FOUKE, of Illinois, (Opp.,) did not know how this question came before the House, but if such troops had laid down their arms the fact had not come to his knowledge.

Mr. SARGANT, of California, (Union,) spoke in favor of the construction of a Pacific Railroad and telegraphic lines to the Pacific, and urged immediate action as a military necessity.

The Committee rose.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Consular and Diplomatic bill was agreed to.

Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of New-York requesting their Senators and Representatives to secure, if possible, such modification of the acts already passed, and such provisions in acts hereafter to be passed for the purpose of raising the revenue, as that the entire amount to be raised in any State by any mode of taxation except upon duties on imports, may be ascertained by some reasonable method of estimating the same, and that each State be allowed to assume the payment of such amount, and to assess and collect the same in accordance with its own laws and through its own officers. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) reported a bill from the Government Contract Committee, with reference to the transportation of troops and supplies over the Hannibal and St. Joseph and Pacific Railroad.

Mr. PRATER, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Judiciary, presented a report accompanied by a resolution, that the several railroad companies which have received from States, grants of public lands, made by acts of Congress for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the roads of such companies respectively, are required to transport the property and troops of the United States over their roads free of toll and all other charges whatever.

A brief debate ensued, but no vote was taken.

Adjourned till Monday.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Further Discussion in the Assembly of the Financial Resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means—Their Fiscal Passage very Nearly in their Original Shape.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 31, 1862.

The Assembly had under discussion again the financial resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, and listened to speeches upon them from Messrs. PAYNE, of Wayne; STETSON, of Clinton, and PISSEE, of Ulster. The subject has been worn so threadbare by the prolonged debate, that no especial interest will attach to a full synopsis of the debate, and I shall therefore give only the simplest outlines of the speeches.

Mr. PAYNE advocated the substitution of Mr. TRACEY, of Tioga, on the ground that, while they embraced the most salient points of the resolutions of the Committee, there was nothing dictatorial or offensive in their phraseology. He feared, in the present crisis, even by implication, to say or do anything which should imply lack of confidence in the Government policy. He discussed somewhat the metaphysical question of what is money. He considered it only the representative of value, or wealth, and that wealth, in the last analysis, resolves itself only into the free soil of the earth, the elements and labor, and asserted, that in the history of the world, almost everything had been used as this representative of value; and if, therefore, by *basing* a paper currency upon these primary elements, in the way of a tax, it would be just as good as any other medium of commercial exchange in the limits of this country, where he supposes that this proposed currency was intended to circulate. Such a position disregards certain inherent qualities which give to the present acknowledged medium a peculiar value for the purpose, such as its scarcity in comparison to the demand, its indestructibility, ductility, malleability, and capability of representing a graduated scale of values. Paper possesses some of these qualities, but others it does not. Mr. STETSON also contended, later in the evening, that it was not just to make contracts with a mutual understanding that one substance should form the basis of circulation, and afterward to change this basis.

Mr. STETSON traced somewhat the causes of this rebellion, referring to the nullification and other secession doctrines of CALHOUN as the primal spring of all our difficulties. He showed the probability and necessity that this must be a long war, because of the deliberate manner in which it was inaugurated, the desperate character of the men engaged in the rebellion, and their fate if conquered; the necessity of maintaining the dignity and integrity of the Government, and, if for no other reason, because we must fight for a suitable boundary. He showed how all these things would tend to weaken the confidence of the money-lender in the ultimate ability of the Government to redeem its paper. He favored, therefore, those measures which should afford the very best security by taxation. He opposed the substitute, because it proposed no specific pledge of the money raised by the system of taxation to the redemption of this particular debt, and favored the first resolution of the Committee for a contrary reason. He opposed the second and third resolution on account of their going too far in assuming, beyond a general pledge of the sum to the payment of this debt, to direct *how* the payments shall be made; and he said that, if he had an opportunity, he should urge some amendments to the last resolution, which should tone it down to a less objectionable tone. He was opposed to the substitute wholly, in its present form, and would prefer to sustain the report of the Committee if it could be modified as he proposed.

Mr. PIERCE spoke strongly in favor of the original resolutions, without any adulteration, basing a large portion of his remarks upon the necessities of the Government, as exhibited in Mr. SPAULDING'S speech a day or two since, in the Congressional House of Representatives.

After he concluded, Mr. ALVORD moved that the resolutions be made the special order for this morning, immediately after the reading of the Journal, and that a final vote should be taken before adjournment. The vote was passed with no evident sigh of relief, after Mr. RAYMOND, of New-York, had offered an amendment to the substitute, incorporating into the resolutions composing the specific pledge of the funds raised by taxation to the payment of this war debt,—an amendment which Mr. TRACY promptly accepted. This brings the substance of the two sets of resolutions even closer together than they were before, and reduces the whole contest to one of the best wording of the resolutions. With such a substantial unity of sentiment, it will be a source of much regret if some arrangement is not secured, before the final vote is taken, by which the resolutions which do go forth may have the benefit of a unanimous vote.

The discussion was resumed this morning as soon as the presentation of petitions was finished, and is still progressing. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Alleghany, opened with a speech in favor of the substitute, confining himself principally to showing that the parallel which has been drawn between Revolutionary paper currency and that proposed now, does not hold good owing to the lack of jurisdiction of the Continental Congress as a central Government, and to proving the constitutionality of issuing such a currency.

Mr. DEWAY, of Jefferson, next took ground in favor of the resolutions, and took a cheerful view of this scheme of taxation, quoting manifold statistics to show how lightly its burdens will rest upon the people, even if our expenses greatly exceed our present expectations.

Mr. WHEELER, of Delaware, next took the floor for the Committee's resolutions, and showed the somewhat rare merit of speaking upon the resolutions, instead of upon Slavery, Union, the American eagle, and what not, purely for the benefit of their constituencies. He showed, first, that there was no difference in the two sets of resolutions, except upon the question of blaming the issue of Treasury notes, or of preserving a discreet silence. He went on at length to speak against their issue. He did not think their issue inevitable, and that, if it was made, they might, indeed, become the currency of the country, but it would be a depreciated currency, and the tendency would be to drive all specie out of circulation, and leave nothing but paper in the market, and Government would be compelled to pass a law paying the interest upon its bonds in paper, for the simple reason that it will not be able to obtain any specie at any sacrifice.

He objects to the first resolution of the substitute because it declares no new principles, for we are bound to obey the laws of Congress now, and because it offers gratuitously to submit to any amount of taxation without stating the principles on which that taxation must be founded. To the second resolution he has no objection, but prefers the resolutions of the Committee as stating a system which he approves, and as disapproving the issue of Treasury Notes, and especially the making of them legal tender.

Mr. CONNELL, of Tompkins, thought that the money-lenders of Wall-street were not the only resource of the Government. The farmers and producers of the nation had millions of dollars worth of things which the Government must have to feed and support our great armies, and he thought that it was just as well for these interests to deal directly with the Government through the medium of these notes, as to get their pay through the medium of the banks.

Mr. RAYMOND disavowed any intention of introducing party politics into this debate. He had only spoken of the subject at all because he thought there were references to old party issues, which he simply designed to deprecate. Gentlemen have urged this measure as if we were in a time of peace and of general prosperity, and he heartily indorses the policy they propose for such a period. He only advocates this issue of Treasury notes on the ground that it is a measure fitted only for an emergency and designed to meet an emergency. It is designed to move our armies and carry out our Governmental policy, rather than to suffer our armies to stand still and our whole policy to be defeated by a lack of funds immediately. He has heard no intimation of a plan by which the present necessities of the Government can be relieved, and until he does, he objects to casting any slur upon this necessary policy of the Government. He favors the making these notes legal tender, as the only means of holding them up from depreciation. He stated that his course would be, first to vote for the substitute, and if they failed to secure that, he should use his best efforts for such modifications of the original resolutions as would free them from features which he considered objectionable, and if he failed also in that, he should support such of them as he could, and this others be *must* vote against.

Mr. ALVORD replied, contending that there was no constitutional power to make the notes legal tender, and that even if it were, the policy would be suicidal.

Mr. HAVENS, of Essex, then with new his amendment, and then Mr. STETSON offered his amendments, which he proposed last evening. The question being first upon the substitute offered by Mr. TRACEY, it was lost by a vote of 62 to 39. The question then recurred upon the amendment offered to the first resolution by Mr. STETSON, and the amendment was adopted unanimously. The preamble and resolution were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. STETSON then offered his emendment to the last resolution, and Mr. SCHOLEFIELD offered an amendment to the amendment, which was lost by a vote of 61 to 35.

Mr. RAYMOND then proposed another amendment to the amendment, which was lost by a vote of 57 to 46.

The question then recurred once more upon the amendment proposed by Mr. STETSON, which was carried by a majority vote of 73, nays not counted. The Committee then adopted the resolutions and reported them to the House for passage.

Mr. RAYMOND then proposed to amend the report of the Committee by substituting the resolutions offered by Mr. TRACEY and called the "ayes and nues." The amendment was lost by a vote of 69 to 43.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD then moved to amend by amending the last resolution, which was lost by a vote of 68 to 41.

Mr. RAYMOND then moved to amend the report by striking out a portion of the last resolution, which was lost by a vote of 64 to 43.

A division of the question was called, and the vote was takee upon the first and second resolutions, which were passed unanimously.

The final vote was then taken upon the last resolution, and it was carried by a vote of 79 to 28.

The following are the resolutions as finally passed:

Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) That this Legislature regards as indispensable to the maintenance of a sound financial system, that the following measures should, in substance, be adopted by the Congress of the United States:

1. That a direct tax should be levied and apportioned at once among the several States, according to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, the net proceeds of which, derived from the loyal states, shall be sufficient to defray the interest on the entire indebtedness of the National Government; and that the amount of tax thus apportioned to the loyal States, and paid by them, shall be set apart and pledged to the payment of such interest.

2. That a sinking fund for the reimbursement of the principal of the public debt be created, set apart and pledged to that use.

3. That the amount to be derived from the direct tax of $20,000,000, levied and apportioned among the States pursuant to the act of Congress approved August 5, 1861, together with the duties on imports, be employed to defray the current expenses of Government.

4. That the direct tax to be apportioned among the several States as before proposed, for the purpose of paying the interest of the national debt, be made a permanent tax to insure the prompt payment of such interest; and that it should be increased from year to year by a new apportionment, to be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever the increase of the national debt, duly authorized by law, shall make such apportionment necessary.

Resolved, That the people of the State of New-York will pay, by direct taxation, their just proportion of the amount required to annually pay the interest of the entire debt contracted by the Federal Government, and to be apportioned among the loyal States, according to Article 1, section 2, of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the State of New-York will cheerfully cooperate with her sister loyal States, and with the Federal Government, in a willing submission to all burthens necessary to be incurred and borne, by adopting the financial policy here indicated, believing that it will command the confidence of all persons having money to lend; and that with such a system of finance, the Government will be able to obtain all the fiscal means he deed for the vigorous prosecution of the present war; and under its operation, it is the judgment of this Legislature, that the Federal Government could never be subjected, under any necessity, to any portable rate of interest, or depreciation to the value of its stocks, so deeply engaging to its credit and so injurious to the people, as the outstanding of funds by the emission of Government paper, to be made a legal tender between debtor and creditor, or by the creation of a stock without specific security for the prompt payment of interest and ultimate redemption of principal.

Thus this question is finally settled, and at four o'clock, after sitting since eleven this morning, the House has adjourned. I have no time to add a word now. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 31.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

Making an appropriation to support the Government for the fiscal year.

Authorizing the Canal Board to reduce the expenses of printing the amending act to lay out the northern portion of New-York City.

Amending the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad act.

For the better regulation of the Firemen of Brooklyn.

Relating to trials and offences committed against joint stock companies.

Mr. ROBINSON noticed a bill for the better protection of gas consumers in the State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SMITH—In relation to acknowledgments of proof of deeds, etc., executed out of the United States.

By Mr. COOK—For the withdrawal of the circulating bills of incorporated banks whose charter has expired, and to secure the redemption thereof.

By Mr. CONSOLLY—Authorizing the construction of a railroad in Kings and Queens counties.

By Mr. ROBERTSON—For the better security of human life in the Metropolitan Police Districts.

The resolution to instruct Senators HARRIS and KING to vote for the expulsion of JESSE D. BRIGHT from the United States Senate was taken up.

The debate on the subject was carried on warmly, amidst a densely crowded chamber.

Much feeling and excitement was manifested.

Mr. TRUMAN offered the following substitute for the resolution:

Whereas, Senator BRIGHT openly avows himself the author of the letter directed to His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, introducing a person having an improved treasure for sale, thereby showing his complicity with traitors, therefore,

Resolved, If the foregoing preamble be true, that, in the opinion of the Legislature of the State of New-York, JESSE D. BRIGHT is a traitor, and ought to be removed from his seat in the Senate of the United States.

Messrs. MURPHY, PAYNE, ROBERTSON and others spoke against the resolution.

The hour of adjournment arrived before a vote was taken upon it.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 31.

The report of the Quarantine Commissioners was presented. It recommends that only yellow fever, ship fever, the small-pox and the cholera shall be classed for Quarantine; that it shall be made the duty of the Health Officer to send the yellow-fever patients to the Floating Hospital; ship-fever patients to Ward's Island, and small-pox patients to Blackwell's Island; that the expenses of treating the quarantine diseases shall be collected from the owners and consignees of vessels and other designated sources. That an anchorage shall be selected and maintained in the Lower Bay during quarantine season. That means shall be provided to defray the necessary quarantine expenses. That the medical charge of the Floating Hospital shall be given to the Health Officer. The Commissioners have not received any compensation for their services or personal expenses since Jan. 1, 1861. The cost of supporting the Floating Hospital is defrayed by the Commissioners of Emigration, but the falling off in their revenues renders an appropriation by the Legislature necessary.

The Governor indorses the action of the Commissioners, but as the object of their creation has been accomplished, he recommends a repeal of the law under which they were appointed, and the transfer of their duties to the Commissioners of Emigration.

The consideration of the resolution relating to the financial policy of the Government, was resumed.

Mr. LZVANDOR spoke against the resolutions of the Committee, and Messrs. DEWAY and WHEELER in favor of them.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 31—3½ P. M.

A vote has just been taken on Mr. TRACEY'S substitute, and the Assembly refused to adopt it by 37 to 62.

Several verbal amendments were made to the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means on motion of Mr. STETSON, none of which altered the substance of the resolutions, which were then adopted. Ayes 79. Nays 28.

Adjourned till 4:30.

The Bank of the Capital.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 31.

The receiver of the Bank of the Capital advertises that he will, to-morrow, pay a dividend of 75 per cent. on all admitted claims.

Sailing of the Parana.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, Jan. 31.

The *Parana* sailed at 6 o'clock to-night for Liverpool direct. The *Adriatic* will not sail for a week.

A Solicitor of Customs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer of the article in the TIMES of Tuesday thinks the author of the letter addressed to Secretary CHASE on this subject, was misinformed in some of the most important of his facts.

From what I know of these matters, I think his "few facts" are, if anything, short of the whole truth.

The number of cases pending cannot be learned from the calendar. This is made up monthly in the Admiralty Court, where these causes must be first heard; and necessarily and properly it contains only such causes as the Government, in any particular month, intends to bring to trial. Scarce a tenth part of the cases actually pending ever at any one time appear on this calendar. The docket and records of the Court, and not the calendar, must be searched to learn the number of causes pending. A gentleman spent two weeks in November last in searching out all causes arising out of the collection of customs at this port, and now actually pending and undecided. The docket and records of the Court for over ten years had to be overhauled by him.

He found actually pending and undecided 480 suits against Collectors. In these cases the Government is holding money or merchandise that merchants claim belongs to them and not the Government. Some of these cases, as the docket of the Court shows, were brought ten and eleven years ago. The amount at stake in these cases alone is from $500,000 to $750,000.

He also found 120 suits *in rem* and *personam* pending and undecided at that date. The property, or bonds representing its value, tied up in these cases is from $500,000 to $750,000 more. Some of them have been pending six years. The property is deteriorating, and the bondsmen liable every day to failure, rendering the bonds often worthless before the case is decided.

He found forty or fifty suits pending under the confiscation acts of the Extra Session, involving many hundred thousand dollars. This makes over six hundred causes actually pending and undecided in November last. But very few of them, I hardly think a dozen, have been finally terminated since then. In addition to these, there is now, and always is, a large number of cases lying in the Custom-House awaiting investigation as to the law and facts, in order to determine whether there is sufficient ground of seizure to warrant sending the cases into Court and subjecting parties to years of delay.

A Solicitor of Customs, having his office in or near the Custom-House, and understanding the business of the Custom-House, could dispose of these *inchoate* cases as fast as they arise, prevent annoying and expensive delays, and materially reduce the number of cases that now of necessity, for the want of such an examination by a competent officer, encumber the docket of the Court.

Including this class, the number of cases pending and undecided that require the attention of a Solicitor of Customs, instead of being less, is greater than 600.

2. *Expense and Extra Counsel.*

Any course that will expedite the proper trial of these cases will save many thousand dollars per year in interest, deterioration of goods, keepers, and failure of bondsmen. Half the present delay might be saved by a competent and efficient Solicitor of Customs. The single item of interest on the values locked up in these suits, to say nothing of the other losses, is many times greater than would be the salary of such Solicitor.

As for the statement that the extra counsel now constantly employed in these cases are not retained and paid by Government, I have frequently heard them required in Court to state who retained them, who were to pay them, and whom they represented; and they have invariably, in all the cases that have come under my observation, answered, "*The Government.*" They certainly take the side, and do the work that is by the outside public supposed to be done by the United States District Attorney; and when the opposing counsel apply to the District Attorney to know who is to try such and such causes on behalf of Government, he answers by giving the names of these outside counsel, and referring us to them. Now, these counsel on the trial represent the Government, and they ought to be paid by the Government, for the obligation of counsel is to protect the interest of the party who employs and pays him, and not of the party who "don't pay him one cent."

No class of men work for Government without being paid directly or indirectly by Government. The Secretary of the Navy pretends to have discovered and put in practice a plan to get people to work for Government without being paid by Government. But the Committees of the House and of the Senate, and I doubt not the public with the single exception of the Secretary and his brother-in-law, the gratuitous (!) employe, are fully satisfied that this gratuitous employe is to the Government the dearest, the most expensive employe that the Government has ever employed.

I doubt not these extra counsel are either directly or indirectly paid by the Government, and I am quite clear that sound policy requires that the counsel representing Government should always be paid by Government.

Few, if any, revenue cases, originating since the present efficient District-Attorney was appointed, have yet come to trial; hence neither he nor the present officers of the Customs have retained any extra counsel.

But unless a Solicitor of Customs is appointed, as soon as these later cases *do* come to trial, extra counsel for Government must be employed or the District-Attorney will, in order to try the cases properly himself, be obliged to neglect other important business requiring his whole attention and ability.

A LAWYER.

The Case of Cobel—Motion for a New Trial.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JAN. 31.

Before Judge McCUNN.

Counsel for Charles Cobel, the person who was convicted last week of a misdemeanor in having procured an abortion, made a motion for a new trial, on the ground that the offence for which the prisoner had been convicted was manslaughter in the second degree, and that there was no lesser offence charged in the indictment which would enable the Jury to render a verdict in a minor degree.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Orlando P. Stewart, assistant District-Attorney, and after the argument the papers in the case were handed to the judge. The decision was reserved.

[Advertisement]

What an amount of suffering and disease among the Volunteers would be prevented by the free use of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. For wounds, sores and scurvy the Ointment is a certain cure, and for bowel complaints, fevers, small-pox, &c., the Pills are the best medicine in the world. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 31—*In steamship Africa, from Liverpool*—Sir A. McNab, Mrs. McNab, Mrs. Freeman, Mr. P. Hanny Cuneingham and friend, Jonathan Longmire, A. L. Freeman, A. L. Moyne, G. A. Thompson, Armin Hartman, Mr. Cooper, G. T. Knight, F. Leonite, A. Wigert, Mr. Wheelwright, A. Joussart, Edward Dicey, Gorham Gray, Thos. Thorburn, J. A. Wray, D. H. Wickham, Hon. M. Portman, Samuel Barbour and lady, Miss Johanes Hayes, Sir A. McNab's man servant, Mr. Egan, Mr. Escrisse, A. Randel, Mr. Greens.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 10 | Sun sets.... 5 16 | Moon sets.... 8 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 28 | Gov. Island..10 17 | Hell Gate....11 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 31.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3233. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Hitch in the Lane Expedition.

Gen. Lane Disposed to Return to Washington in Disgust.

The Welfare of the National Prisoners at the South.

Prospective Release of Col. Corcoran and the other "Hostages."

Probable General Exchange of Prisoners.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 1.

THE LANE EXPEDITION.

A letter has been received in Washington, from Gov. JIM LANE, expressing a determination to return to Washington, and declaring that the expedition from Kansas southward was impossible on the plan published by Gen. HUNTER. On the other hand, a Member of Congress, enjoying Gen. LANE's confidence, has written to him not to take any such step, but to go ahead, and all would work out right.

THE PRISONERS AT THE SOUTH.

HAMILTON FISH and Bishop AMES are still in Washington, in consultation with the Government and Mr. ELY in reference to their mission to Richmond. The Commissioners will announce to the rebel Government that President LINCOLN has placed their captured privateersmen on the footing of prisoners of war, and that their confinement will be changed from a dungeon to a military prison. This will at once release Col. CORCORAN and his associate officers from their present rigorous confinement, as hostages, whose lives were to answer for the lives of the privateersmen, if the latter had been hung as pirates. Messrs. FISH and AMES will, doubtless, be authorized to negotiate for a general exchange of prisoners, and in this view their mission will be hailed with pleasure by both belligerents.

A Committee of Representatives called on the Secretary of War, to-day, in behalf of a large number of the House, to urge upon that officer the propriety of adding Hon. ALFRED ELY to the Commission, charged with the duty of going South to promote the comfort of the Union soldiers now prisoners of war there. Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX their spokesman, urged the propriety of the proposed addition to the Commission, but Secretary STANTON satisfied him, and those with him, of the impropriety of including upon the Commission any gentleman who forms a portion of either branch of the Government, the mission being wholly one of religion and philanthropby. He freely offered to include Mr. ELY, if that gentleman would divest himself of his public character as a member of Congress of the United States, recognizing, as he did, that his late experience in Richmond prisons would make him of valuable assistance in the work of benevolence.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The States of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey are, by an order issued to-day, added to the limits of the army of the Potomac.

THE PAY OF PRISONERS.

The Secretary of War directs that the officers and soldiers of the United States who are or may be prisoners of war, shall, during their imprisonment, be considered entitled to receive the same pay as if they were doing active duty.

A "MOHAMMEDAN MERCHANT" EXPOSED.

Some weeks ago a statement appeared in the TIMES, furnished by one who was gravely misinformed as to the facts, to the effect that the American Consul at Singapore had rendered his account to the Department at Washington, containing, among other charges, the amount of about $900 for goods purporting to have been furnished to the Consulate by RAHM-SAM-MA, a Mohammedan merchant, and certified to by the latter. It was further stated that, some time subsequently, the virtuous merchant, becoming conscience-stricken, went before a magistrate and made oath that the charges aforesaid were all fictitious, and that no such goods had been furnished; and that our Consul, who in the meantime had returned, being required to make oath to the correctness of the account, had declined to do so, and that it remained unpaid.

Having some reason to doubt the correctness of this story, I called in person on the Fifth Auditor, by whom the Consulate accounts are settled. The auditor assured me that the grossest injustice had been done the Consul at Singapore by the so-called "Mohammedan merchant"—that the latter had in truth filed such recastation of accounts as spoken of, but that on inquiry the Department had found the accounts of the Consul correct, the Consul had not declined to swear to them, and they had long since been paid; and that RAHM-SAM-MA, so far from being a conscientious merchant, was a knavish and unprincipled half-negro of Madras, who had been dismissed in disgrace from the Consulate for cheating, in the character of purveyor, (or Dubash,) an office that he had held toward the Consulate. His conduct in regard to the accounts was a mode of revenge, to which creatures of this class, caring nothing for an oath, very frequently resort. The Fifth Auditor assured me that they had never considered our Consul's integrity impeached by this affair; that he has been nine years in the service of the Government, and stands without reproach, both at the Treasury and State Departments, for his uniform uprightness and fidelity to the interests of the Government abroad.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE BY LOOSE COMMITTEE-MEN.

The Potter Committee, after laying before leaky newspaper reporters the results of investigations which they were commissioned to make for the House only, went through the wretched farce of presenting their report, *carefully sealed*, with the remark that "it had not been printed." At that very moment numerous loungers in the galleries were seen reading the report, published in a Philadelphia newspaper! This trifling with the sanctities of a legislative Commission is a disrespect to the body that appoints Committees, and should be punished as a breach of privilege. The Committee on the Conduct of the War is the only Special Committee raised by the present Congress to investigate matters of grave national interest, that has not been betrayed into a discreditable exposure of its doings in advance of its official report.

SEED DEPARTMENT OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

A very fine collection of seeds, of the growth of 1861, are now nearly ready for distribution, as follows: Members of Congress will each receive four hundred and seventeen papers of forty-two varieties. Agricultural societies will receive fifty papers each, of forty-two varieties. About fifty thousand papers are reserved for general distribution to persons making application. Something like a hundred and fifty hands have latterly been employed in making packages, filling them, &c. A large portion of the employes are women.

THE NAVY "DRY-ROT."

Senator HALE evidently thinks the navy an institution, like some of its ships, afflicted with the dry-rot. On Monday he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be instructed to inform the Senate when the ship-of-war *Pennsylvania* was built: what was her cost, exclusive of armament and stores, and how many cruises she ever made; also, when the ship *Alabama*, now on the stocks at Portsmouth, was built; what was her cost, and how much has been expended on her for repairs; what is her tonnage; is it in contemplation to complete and fit her for sea; is her model and size such that she can be profitably used as a sailing vessel, or can she, at any reasonable cost, be converted into a steam vessel, and do the Department intend making that change in her construction, and *have the Department any definite views in regard to that ship*, or do they intend doing anything with her different from what has been done *for the last forty years*; and also, that he be further instructed to give the same information with regard to the ship-of-war *Virginia*, now on the stocks at Charlestown, that is sought for in regard to the *Alabama*; and also, that he be instructed to inform the Senate when the ship-of-war *Franklin* was changed from her original construction so as to fit her for use as a steamer; what was the cost of such change; and do the Department contemplate furnishing her, and getting her ready for sea during the present year, or within any definite time.

"MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE"—IN THE FUTURE.

The number of Springfield muskets contracted for under Mr. CAMERON is found to be about nine hundred thousand—which is a little short of the estimate of Mr. DAWES. The total cost of guns contracted for, which cannot in all probability be delivered during the present war, is thirty-nine millions of dollars.

CAVALRY FRAUDS AND SPECULATIONS.

There is a cavalry regiment raised in Maine by Col. GODDARD, and now in Camp at Augusta. The regiment is full, about 1,200 strong, well mounted, in excellent discipline, and eager for service. But the War Department says to them, "We have no use for you—nothing for you to do," and the talk is very strong for disbanding it. Meanwhile it is found that in other parts of the country skeleton cavalry regiments are maintained, and officers allowed to devote time to the task of recruiting and *buying horses and accoutrements*, out of which operations immense sums of money are drawn from the Government. Gen. STONEMAN, Chief of Cavalry, says that of eighty-three cavalry regiments authorized, fifty cannot be got together, and they are more than the Government needs. Will not Mr. STANTON crush this National nuisance?

MEDICAL HUMBUGS.

Recently, the Executive Committee of the Sanitary Commission, of which Rev. Dr. BELLOWS is Chairman, held a long consultation with the Committee of Military Affairs of the House of Representatives. The object of the Executive Committee was to present and advocate the passage of the bill, for the reorganization of the Medical Department of the army, which was published in the TIMES last Saturday. Dr. BELLOWS urged the necessity of abandoning the present mode of appointing Surgeons-General, according to seniority. He thinks the appointments should be governed by qualifications only, and says the present mode insures the heads of the Departments always being old men, who are generally prejudiced in favor of old methods, and very seldom educated up to the times, and exceedingly hard to convince that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; and especially that it is better to secure the health of the soldiers in the field, than to cure them in the hospitals. Dr. BELLOWS has spent so much of his life in camp and in army hospitals throughout the United States, that he is of course thoroughly acquainted with the deficiencies of military surgeons, and altogether competent to give advice. The very singular fact, however, remains to be explained that the wise doctors hired by Dr. BELLOWS and the Sanitary Commission to ride through the camps, and predict disease and health from a view of the sites thereof, have lamentably failed of success—those camps to which they promised most sickness having proved, in reality, the healthiest in the army.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

OPPORTUNE SERVICE OF THE TIMES—WISE VIEWS OF CONGRESS IN REGARD TO GOVERNMENT FINANCES—THE ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION TO HEAVY DIRECT TAXES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1862.

The course of the TIMES at the present juncture, in thus clearing away the fog that had begun to envelop the National finances, is peculiarly gratifying to the Administration and to the practical men in Congress. Every reflecting man sees that it is in the wise management of the money power of the Government that we must now depend for success in crushing the rebellion. We have the army—we have the wealth to subsist it—but how to draw that wealth from private to public use is the problem. The editorials of the TIMES are ably helping to solve it.

The issue of demand Treasury notes to an amount adequate to meet the immediate wants of the Government is settled. The making of these notes a legal tender in payment of debts is not so clear a necessity at present, in the judgment of many; but it *is* a necessity, and not merely a necessity, but a wise policy which thousands are daily learning to admit.

The next step in the legislative system will be the imposition of a direct tax, to an amount sufficient to give confidence in the payment of the Government indebtedness. The amount of this annual tax is variously canvassed, and ranges in the estimates from one hundred to two hundred millions of dollars. As the discussion progresses, those in favor of the less amount will have the best of the argument. They maintain that one hundred and fifty millions is a sum not sufficient to meet the current expenses of the war, which average not less than two millions daily—or seven hundred millions a year. And yet it is a sum far too great to pay the interest on the debt that is running up, and that must run up till the war is ended. *The war must be conducted and concluded solely on credit.* What need, then, to raise more money from the dried-up channels of trade, the ill-paid fields of agriculture, and the deserted workshops of mechanical pursuits, than enough to pay the interest on what the Government is compelled to borrow from its citizens? A direct tax of even $100,000,000 will be a terrible pressure on the people, and will hardly support the war for a month and a half! Is that an end to justify the means that must be resorted to to raise it? The present war is for the unity and perpetuity of Republican government on this continent; not for this generation and this people solely, but for all ages, and for the descendants of millions, not here only, but in foreign lands. Why should this generation pay all the cost of the war it is waging in the interest of posterity? We are suffering enough in our day without paying for the war at all. Business is prostrated; every man of means has already lost a large part of his property value, and much of his income. Families have been broken up, thousands of members thereof have been lost by disease or in battle, and sorrows sown broadcast in society, ineradicable this side of the grave. And more of this destruction of business, this loss of property and private revenue, and this irreparable loss of men who are the mainstay of families, must ensue, before the rebellion is suppressed and our Government restored. The people of this day are doing enough, and suffering enough, to sustain the cause of liberty and good government independently of the war debt, which should not be imposed upon them by present severe exactions. Let the future millions who shall enjoy in peace and prosperity the fruits of this painful and disastrous struggle bear their portion of the burdens which it entails.

In addition to the amount needed for the ordinary support of the Government, without reference to its state of war—say eighty millions a year—only so much additional should be raised as shall be needed to pay *the interest* on the debt incurred by this war, as the debt shall become funded. This interest will be small at first, for the debt is only begun to be funded. This will be just. With wisdom, it will be practicable; and the people can live and prosper under it.

YORK.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

Movements of the Burnside Expedition.

Vessels Departing from Hatteras in the Direction of Roanoke Island.

Panic of the Rebels at Norfolk and Richmond.

The Transfer of Beauregard to Kentucky.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 31, *via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 1.

The steamer *Ericsson*, from Hatteras, with the D'Epineuil Zouaves on board, arrived here this (Friday) afternoon.

The *Ericsson* was not able to cross the Hatteras bar. She left on Monday afternoon and was driven out to sea by a storm.

The *Ericsson* brings nothing later, except that the Burnside expedition was about to move to its distination.

The sloop-of-war *Hartford* will sail on Saturday morning for Key West.

A prisoner of war named TAYLOR, of Cincinnati has arrived here by a flag of truce from Richmond; he says that Gen. BEAUREGARD has left for Kentucky, taking with him 15,000 men from Manassas, and that JEFFERSON DAVIS is to take command in person of the troops at Manassas after his inauguration as President on the 22d of February.

The greatest panic prevails at Norfolk and Richmond in regard to the Burnside Expedition.

The French Commodore having returned from Norfolk, the Captain of the *Pomone* will go to Norfolk on Saturday on his way to Charleston.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 1.

Thursday was a bright and beautiful day at Old Point. Yesterday (Friday) the weather was cloudy and threatening.

When the *Ericsson* left Hatteras Inlet the weather was too rough to land the troops, and she, being unable to cross the bar, Gen. BURNSIDE ordered her to return to Fortress Monroe.

The troops were in good health.

Most of the vessels had started from the mouth of the Inlet toward Roanoke Island, which, it was understood, would be the first place attacked.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Cincinnati, who has been a prisoner at Richmond since the battle of Bull Run, was yesterday released, and came by a flag of truce *via* Norfolk. He says that he was accompanied by a "detective" to Norfolk, who was very watchful not to let him carry any papers with him, from which fact, it is supposed, they must have contained some important information.

It was understood at Richmond, that Gen. BEAUREGARD would reach there Saturday, on his way to Kentucky.

The opinion at Richmond was that the *Merrimac* was a failure.

COMMODORE GOLDSBROUGH'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH'S dispatch, dated "United States Flag-steamer *Philadelphia*, Hatteras Inlet, Jan. 25 and 26," did not reach the Navy Department until Thursday. He says that he arrived in the transport *Spaulding* on the morning of the 13th ult., just at the commencement of a strong northeast gale of wind, which lasted until the morning of the 15th. He continues:

Then, for the first moment, we were enabled to commence moving our naval vessels to a position in the Sound, over and beyond the Bulkhead, where seventeen of them now lie, and have been lying for several days, under immediate command of Commander ROWAN, in full readiness for operations of any sort. With the exception of the *Whitehall* and *Commander Barney*, all the vessels intended to serve on the Expedition have safely arrived. The *Whitehall*, in trying to get here, became so seriously disabled that she was compelled to put back into Hampton Roads, whence I ordered her to Newport's News.

Owing to very serious difficulties, it was not in Gen. BURNSIDE's power, before yesterday, to make any rapid progress in getting his vessels over the bulkhead. Some of the difficulties, I fear, may prove insuperable, but many of them will be surmounted in a day or two. Then we shall at once move together to our destined point of attack. The channel-way of this bulkhead is shallow, narrow, and tortuous—under the most favorable circumstances scarcely an inch more than seven and a half feet of water can be found in it.

It was only by the greatest exertions and perseverance on the part of my officers and men, and by turning every possible expedient to prompt account, that our vessels of the heaviest draft—some of them drawing eight feet—were carried through this perplexing gut, and it was in contending with this difficult passage, with our vessels struggling along unavoidably one by one, that I first expected opposition from the enemy, but nothing of the sort occurred. Until quite recently he was in the habit of visiting the neighborhood weekly, and amused himself by just keeping out of harm's way, and expending ammunition from rifled guns at the vessels in this harbor. In no instance, however, did any projectile of his ever reach any one of them.

I had occasion to send out a steamer day before yesterday to ascertain if a certain buoy in the sound was still in its place, and while engaged upon this service she discovered two rebel steamers in the distance. On the fact being communicated to Commander ROWAN, he instantly put after them with several of our steamers, but they at once took to flight, and were too far off to be overhauled. Any decided approach now to this quarter, on the part of the enemy, with all the force he can muster, would, to a moral certainty, result in his speedy capture or destruction.

Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH appends the following list of his fleet of seventeen vessels over the Bulkhead:

Stars and Stripes, Lieut. Commanding WODEN, 4 8-inch 20-pounder Parrott.

Louisiana, Lieut. Commanding MURRAY, 18-inch, 3 32-pounders.

Hetzel, Lieut. Commanding DAVENPORT, 1 9-inch, 1 80-pounder rifled.

Underwriter, Lieut. Commanding JEFFERS, 1 8-inch of 63 cwt., 1 30-pounder rifled, 1 12-pounder rifled, 2 12-pounder smoothbore.

Delaware, Lieut. Commanding QUACKENBUSH, 1 9-inch, 1 32-pounder of 47 cwt., 1 12-pounder rifled.

Valley City, Lieut. Commanding CHASLIN, 5 32-pounders of 42 cwt., 1 12-pounder rifled.

Southfield, Acting Volunteer Lieut. BEHM, 3 9-inch, 1 100-pounder rifled.

Hunchback, Acting Volunteer Lieut. CALHOUN, 3 9-inch, 1 100-pounder rifled.

Morse, Acting Master HAYS, 2 9-inch.

Whitehead, Acting Master FERRICH, 1 9-inch.

Seymour, Acting Master WELLS, 1 30-pounder rifled, 1 12-pounder rifled.

Shawsheen, Acting Master WOODWARD, 2 20-pounders rifled.

Lockwood, Acting-Master GRAVES, 1 30-punder rifled, 1 12-pounder rifled, 1 12-pounder smooth bore.

Ceres, Acting-Master MACDIARMID, 1 32-pounder of 33 cwt.

Putnam, Acting-Master HOTCHKISS, 1 32-pounder of 33 cwt.

Brincher, Acting-Master GIDDINGS, 1 30-pounder rifled.

Granite, Master's Mate BONNAL, 1 32-pounder of 57 cwt.

The above force exhibits as follows: 11 guns of 9-inch; 2 guns of 100 pounds, rifled; 3 guns of 80 pounds, rifled; 2 guns of 8-inch, 63 cwt.; 4 guns of 8-inch, 55 cwt.; 3 guns of 32 pounds, 57 cwt.; 4 guns of 32 pounds, 42 cwt.; 4 guns of 32 pounds, 33 cwt.; 2 guns of 30 pounds, rifled; 4 guns of 30 pounds, rifled, 6 guns of 12 poonds, rifled; 2 guns of 12 pounds, smooth bore—48 in all.

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EXPEDITION SENT IN SEARCH OF JEFF THOMPSON—HIS ATTACK ON COMMERCE—HUNTING UP A SLAVE—O'NEILL'S MILL—THE HOSPITAL AT MOUND CITY, ETC.

CAIRO, Sunday, Jan. 26, 1862.

The only change of any importance since my last is the circumstance that an expedition has gone out with a view of catching that somewhat notorious individual, JEFF. THOMPSON. THOMPSON is an individual of some considerable celebrity in that portion of Missouri, opposite this point; and he aspires to be considered the Marion of Missouri. If MARION were a robber of widows, peaceable citizens, henroosts and stables; if MARION always fought valiantly when his own force was a thousand men and his opponent's less than a dozen, and invariably ran away when his foe numbered one-quarter of his own; if MARION was a braggart, a coward and miserable thief, lower than one who follows the despoiling of "nigger" henroosts, then is THOMPSON exactly like MARION. Here, however, THOMPSON is not regarded as being fully up to that standard of patriotic excellence to which he aspires—on the contrary, he is generally believed to be a cowardly thief of the worst kind.

Day before yesterday, THOMPSON and his regiment first made their entrance into Commerce—a small town on the Mississippi, some 25 miles above this point. Commerce is exactly the place for the operations of an individual like THOMPSON. It is tolerably wealthy, strongly Union, and, better than all, entirely unprotected—no hated Federals are nearer it than Cape Girardeau.

Last Fall, when some Federal troops passed through Commerce, the inhabitants could not do all they wished to, to show their loyalty. They threw open their houses to the soldiers, gave them joyfully the best they had, set their mills at work for them, and when the troops left, refused a single cent in the way of remuneration. This circumstance may have tended to aggravate the ire of THOMPSON, and so, being fully assured that not the slightest danger was to be feared, the valorous JEFF. concluded to clean out the town. This he did most effectually on Friday last, and concluded his operations by firing some 12 shots into the steamboat *D. A. January*, as she passed Price's Landing, on her way up the river. As the firing took place after dark, nobody happened to be hurt, although some of the balls whistled uncomfortably near to the head of the pilot, and others penetrated through the woodwork into various parts of the cabin.

Learning these circumstances yesterday, a force of 2,500 men left in the afternoon. It consisted of one regiment of infantry, under Col. WALLACE; the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, under Col. KELLOGG, and no artillery. As THOMPSON's forces are generally mounted, and as they will *not* fight unless they outnumber our forces twenty to one, there is not the slightest prospect of a fight. In the first place they can't catch him; and in the second place, if they do, he won't make a stand unless an immense numerical superiority on his side guarantees a safe and easy victory.

Late this afternoon a messenger came in, stating that there had been a fight, and our force was cut to pieces. Within an hour the whole thing was contradicted, and yet the former report has been telegraphed all over the country, while the correct one is reserved for to-morrow.

Last Friday, a man came in from Kentucky to Fort Holt, and stated that one of his negroes had run away, and, after due investigation, he was satisfied that the fellow was concealed somewhere in the camp. Permission was accorded him by the Commandant to search for his contraband, and soon after he succeeded in tracing the missing chattel to a regiment just on the point of embarking for Smithland. All the officers and soldiers of whom he inquired denied most strenuously any knowledge of his nigger, asserting most emphatically that they knew nothing whatever of the object of his search. He was about to relinquish his servant, when a peculiar appearance in a baggage wagon excited his attention; and soon after, armed with a written permission to search the wagon, he stopped. It as it was about going on the boat. The removal of a few tents, and other "plunder," revealed the presence of a full-grown nigger, who was snugly coiled up at the bottom, and who proved to be the servant in question.

For some reason, the military censor of the Telegraphic Department here struck the mention of the incident from the dispatches about to be sent to the daily Press. Why this was done I do not know, unless it be that the individuals carrying on the war in this section are doing it more for the purpose of pleasing a certain political faction, and, consequently, are fearful that an act of justice, such as the restitution of the negro to his loyal owner, might prove offensive to that particular class. Whatever may be the reason of their being ashamed of having done a simple act of justice, it is safe to say that the giving up of the contraband meets with very general approval.

The case of O'NEILL, whose mill was lately destroyed by our troops, still excites a good deal of discussion, and, in most cases, commiseration. The wife of O'NEILL, some years ago, married a German, who moved out near Blandville, bought 4,000 acres of land, built a flouring and saw mill, improved the property to a considerable extent, and then died, leaving an interesting widow and some half-a-dozen children. A short time since she married O'NEILL, a fellow of expensive habits and small sense. He ran through the property rapidly, until now little or nothing was left save the two mills. Upon finding that O'NEILL had been sawing some timber, supposed to be for the rebels at Columbus, orders were given to disable his mills. This could have been easily and effectually done by removing some portion of the machinery, by which process all labors for the rebels would have been completely stopped, while the property would still have been of benefit to the family. Instead of doing this, however, those intrusted with the execution of the order set fire to both mills and reduced them to a heap of smoking ashes.

Such operations do not generally have the effect to intimidate—they rather exasperate, and hence do much more evil than good. People who are knowing to the circumstances of similar cases, feel that the punishment is unjust, and, in consequence, they are infinitely more disposed to oppose than submit to the power which commits such acts of destruction.

To-day I visited the hospital at Mound City. To this place all the sick and wounded from Cairo, Bird's Point, Fort Holt, Fort Jefferson, and Paducah are sent. A long row of three-story buildings, fronting the landing, which were built for stores and warehouses, a short time since, was taken possession of, and devoted to the purpose of a general hospital. Besides the fact of possessing a suitable building, Mound City was chosen because it is a central place, and, from its elevated position, compatatively healthy. It is a place seven miles above here, on the Illinois shore of the Ohio, and contains a population of probably one thousand people.

The lower stories of the block are used as wash and dining rooms, offices, &c., while the upper rooms are divided into wards for the reception of the patients. By cutting doors from one room to another, all the wards on the same floor are connected with each other. Each ward will accommodate from twenty to eighty patients, while to each room is assigned men suffering from a certain kind of disease.

The beds are generally bedsteads instead of cots, with a mattress, and sheets of the most immaculate purity. At one end of the block is a broad, lofty room, containing forty double beds, and which is called the "Convalescing Apartment." Here, as soon as able, a man is brought from his particular ward, and in the well-lighted, airy apartment, supplied with books and abundant other means of instruction and amusement, recovers much more rapidly than he would were he obliged to remain in the room in which he has been confined.

The Hospital was started in October last. In that month there were 400 patients admitted; in the month following about 600, and during the last two months from 800 to 1,000 respectively. The prevailing classes of diseases thus far have been typhoid fever and typhoid pneumonia, besides which there is no end to cases of common cold and rheumatism.

The officers of this institution consist of Dr. E. G. FRANKLIN, Brigade Surgeon, and Assistant Drs. C. W. DONNINO, (Senior Resident,) KINGSTON STODDARD, HENRY DELAFIELD, JOHN S. THOMSON, and —— VAIL. There is also a Ward Master, who has under him superintendents, each of whom takes charge of two Wards. To each superintendent are assigned four nurses and two Sisters of Charity for each Ward under his charge.

When it is added that in addition to these abundant resources, every thing is conducted with a scrupulous regard to neatness and the comfort of the sick man, it will be concluded that as much has been done for the sick of our army, as benevolence, backed by unsparing means, could suggest. There is an air of comfort, a home-like look in the appearance of the place, that do much toward assisting the physician in his efforts to restore the patient to health. One hundred and eighteen cases were received from the Belmont fight. Of these, only eighteen died, four of whom were in a dying state when brought there—the balance are all either well or convalescing rapidly.

Taking everything into consideration, the hospital at Mound City is one of the best in the loyal States, and is, generally speaking, infinitely ahead of all others. Much of this excellence is due to the indefatigable Dr. FRANKLIN, who, since his appointment, has spared not a single effort to make his hospital what he intends it to be—the very best extant.

Efforts are being made to fill up the vacancies, and they are of such a nature that will probably meet with success in a very short time. Such being the case, the long-promised advance may take place much sooner than has been anticipated. Capt. CONSTABLE is now in Pittsburgh, with a view, if possible, of getting mortars sufficient for the fleet, and of course much of the speediness of the forward movement will depend upon his success. GALWAY.

MEN FOR THE GUNBOAT EXPEDITION.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 1.

The intelligence from the Southwest is meagre. Several days may elapse before the occurrence of anything important.

Commodore FOOTE being in want of men for the gunboat service, Gen. HALLECK has issued General Orders, in which commanders serving in the Department are ordered to take immediate measures to ascertain what men in their respective commands desire to be transferred to the gunboat service. He directs that care shall be taken in selecting them, and that preference shall be given to the best men fitted for such service. The men selected are ordered to report to Lieut. Q. M. GRACHETT, U. S. A., at St. Louis, by whom they will be enrolled and shipped.

A list of the names of the men furnished from each command, stating in each case the company and the regiment the men have been taken from, is to be sent to headquarters, that orders directing the transfer of such men may be issued without delay.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION IN PROGRESS.

CAIRO, Saturday, Feb. 1.

Another expedition, perhaps larger than the recent reconnoissance, is evidently in the course of preparation from this point, but the real strength and destination is kept secret. The troops at Fort Holt have been removed in consequence of high water.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

THE NATIONAL FORCES—REPORTED NUMBERS ABOUT BOWLING GREEN—ACCESSIONS TO BUELL'S STRENGTH—CONSERVATIVE POSITION OF JUDGE BULLOCK.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 12, 1862.

A part of Gen. BOYLE's Brigade is said to command the Cumberland for miles above and below Jamestown. We may soon hold both its banks down to and below Burkesville. The "Tigers" and "Bull Pups" appear pretty well thrashed out of Southeast Kentucky. Col. McCOOK writes that: "We captured at Mill Spring, about 100 field tents, 150 wagons, 12 cannon, 1,000 horses and mules, and a mass of arms and ammunition."

The importance of recovering Southern Kentucky is daily made more manifest. JOHNSTON and his Provisionals impress, tax and rob every Unionist they can catch. If they don't impress him, they disarm him, or make him pay four per cent. on every $500 of his taxable property. If he has no arms to deliver up he must pay $20 on his $500 to JOHNSTON'S "Inspector of Arms," or else be fined $50, and be imprisoned till he pays the fine. The "receipts" to Union and even "Southern rights" men "as evidence of debt against the Confederate Government," are the vilest rags imaginable, more worthless than even Confederate ten cent. shinplasters. Their conduct must turn many sympathizers with Jeffdom into haters of it, and so help our cause. The leading invaders are wholesale robbers, and the pettiest thieves and pickpockets. As a Kentucky friend writes me, "when a man gets the secesh fever it instantly turns him into a devil, a devil of the meanest kind." In the Purchase, almost, if not quite, within sound of our guns at Paducah and Fort Holt, they turn out all civil officers who refuse to take the oath to support the Russellville nuisance, and rebel sheriffs are levying on the property of still defenceless Unionists, and advertising it to be sold, while they are driven from their homes. How much longer shall we suffer such oppression to last?

I don't credit the report of 60,000 rebels in fighting trim at and about Bowling Green, besides untold thousands at Hopkinsville, Clarksville, Forts Donelson and Dover. They may have in the State 100,000, hardly over—but not our equals in any point. Whatever their numbers and strength, I trust they can and will be dislodged and dispersed, or surrounded and captured. In my belief, they never will "have a force sufficient to attack BUELL in front with a good chance of success." They can never "transfer the war," "strike a vital blow," "penetrate the State of Ohio," "strike at the vitals of the North, the Lake States, through Kentucky." It cannot be done. "An offensive campaign across the Ohio" from JOHNSTON'S headquarters, or any other point, is an impossibility; and without that they confess themselves hopeless of a "speedy termination of the war, an honorable peace and an agreeable boundary."

Our advance into and through the enemy's country will be made sooner or later, though they destroy all their internal improvements and obstruct the channel of the Mississippi and every other stream.

Capt. FOSTER'S Wisconsin First Battery, and Capt. DARBY'S Wisconsin Third Battery—the two numbering 300 men and 12 guns (sixes and twelves)—arrived here the 25th. Capt. COCHRAN'S Indiana Battery of 12-pound howitzers, and Capt. Cox's Indiana Battery of 10-pound Parrotts, arrived the same day. More are coming. Gen. BUELL has now over two dozen first-rate batteries. Wherever they can be moved and brought to bear this bad weather, they would do terrible execution. The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry passed through the city yesterday.

Judge W. F. BULLOCK, in to-day's *Journal*, reaffirms that he would uphold the Constitution and assert the supremacy of the Government in all the seceded States, but would deprecate the resort to any measures designed, calculated, or necessarily tending to the destruction of the constitutional rights of any of the States; that whilst the active hostility of the rebels must be suppressed by military force, a complete and final restoration of the Union can be effected only by the exercise of patience and forbearance; that in the present posture of affairs the complete and triumphant success of our army is indispensably necessary to put down the rebellion and restore the integrity of the Government; but this glorious work is not to be accomplished by military success alone; that the Government should demonstrate its power and supremacy, but in such a manner and under such a distinctly avowed policy as to unmask and strip the selfish and wicked secession leaders, to change Southern public sentiment, to liberate the Southern Press, to dispel the ignorance, conquer the prejudices, and reëstablish the confidence of the Southern people in the integrity of our institutions, and thus to obtain their ultimate consent to reunion.

PONTIAC.

A PARTY OF TELEGRAPHERS CAPTURED.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 1.

A party of rebels, under J. C. MORGAN, of Lexington, captured five telegraphers near Camp Belleville, with all their implements and wagons, and burned a church at the station.

All is quiet below.

Sailing of the North American.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 1.

The *North American* sailed at 3:30 this afternoon for Londonderry and Liverpool.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

An Exposition of the Real Objects of the Rebellion.

A Remarkable Article from Rebel Paper.

Independence for the South, and Free Trade with the North.

The Northerners to be the Subordinate Race.

Glossing Over the Defeat in Kentucky.

APPREHENSIONS REGARDING TENNESSEE.

The Railroad Connections of the South in Danger.

The Expeditions of Burnside and Butler

OUR PADUCAH CORRESPONDENCE.

REMARKABLE ARTICLE FROM A REBEL PAPER—CORRUPT PROPOSITION MADE TO MR. PRENTICE BY C. S. MOREHEAD—CAUSE AND SPIRIT OF THE INSURRECTION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PADUCAH, Ky., Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862.

I inclose you an article from the *Louisville Courier* of Dec. 4, which is printed in Nashville, and dated at Bowling Green. Though issued in Dixie's happy land so long ago, it has never heretofore, I think, found its way to the people of the outside world. It is a remarkable article throughout. It appears as a communication, but is given the position of the day's leader.

The article is based upon the proposition that "the true basis of peace is the independence of the South, and free trade between the North and South." In whose brain this idea originated I know not; but in August last, or about that time, Ex-Gov. CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, since confined in Fort Warren,) approached GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Esq., in Louisville, bearing in his hand a letter from ORVILLE EWING, Esq., President of the Planters' Bank, at Nashville, Tenn. The letter was addressed to Mr. PRENTICE, and simply informed him that the sum of $50,000 had been deposited in the Bank, of which Mr. EWING was President, subject to Mr. PRENTICE's draft, conditioned as would be verbally explained by the bearer, Hon. C. S. MOREHEAD. Of course, Mr. PRENTICE at once perceived that a proposition of corruption was to be made: but wishing to know its character, curiosity prompted him to inquire the conditions. After much circumlocution, protestations of innocent intent, and apology—together with an ingenious argument, intended to prove that the course of the Louisville *Journal* might be *consistently* shaped as the speaker desired, Mr. PRENTICE was told that it was desired that in his *Journal* he should editorially take the ground that the further prosecution of the war could not restore the lost Union, but would further estrange and exasperate the people of the sections; and that he should propose and advocate the conclusion of peace on the basis of the separate independence of the South and mutual free trade between the old and new nation. Those who read the *Journal* at that time, and marked the peculiar emphasis of the blows daily administered to the hypocritical *peace party* at that time extemporized about Louisville, know the response. I may remark that soon after the renowned banker and railroad agent, JEPTHA FOWLKES, accompanying the Tennessee "Commissioner of Peace," offered $250,000 cash for the *Journal* establishment, which was a large price for the times, but was declined.

Men differ about the cause of the rebellion. From a long experience and observation in the South, and some participation in Southern politics, I would say that the true cause of the rebellion is more clearly and concisely displayed in this remarkable article than I have seen it elsewhere. After the first two paragraphs, nearly all the emphasis has been marked by myself, to call attention to the true spirit of the rebellion which breathes through the article. That spirit arises in part from Slavery, and in part from the corruptions and thirst of dominion of the Democratic Party. That party, in its high estate, was the father of this spirit, and Slavery the mother.

The cause of the rebellion is the lust of empire—a desire that a privileged minority, "born to command," and "not pinmakers and last-turners," shall rule the rest of mankind. The writer wants the ruling race "all slaveholders," and he imagines that by the establishment of Southern independence upon his plan, this race will become "the Romans and Spartans of America—knights trained in the pursuit of a genuine chivalry"—trained to "the protection of an inferior race"—"children of God, planting their feet upon the shoulders" of those who must labor for the Mammon of their subsistence. And how he wishes to see this sceptre of exalted supremacy extended over the white race of the North, he states so well that I need not quote. This is the spirit and cause of the rebellion, long manifested, and domineering over all the people of the South, before the rebellion broke out.

TENNESSEAN.

TRUE BASIS OF PEACE—INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOUTH, AND FREE-TRADE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

For the Louisville Courier.

Some of our friends are oppused to these terms as the basis of negotiation for a general peace. This opposition is not at all to be regretted by their advocates, as a discussion will certainly vindicate their advantages to us.

The objections referred to originate with men who are justly opposed to the old tariff system of Protection in the old Federal Union, without reflecting upon the bearing upon these questions of our recognized independence. Under the old system, *the North laid the tariff upon us for their own protection.* Such a system embodied in itself all the elements of the worst forms of despotism. First, it allowed the Representatives and Senators of *other* States, *not elected* by us, or in any way *responsible to us*,—and in no sense of the word our representatives,—to tax us for their own benefit; and, secondly, it admits the right of a sectional majority to plunder the minority, or, in other words, to tax our industry and the resources of our country, for the benefit of their manufacturing classes. Such concessions of power to a sectional majority involved, not only unlimited powers of injury to our social system, but by subjecting the South *to taxation by the North*, involved our liberty, and made them our masters, and the North the dominant power in America.

None of these results follow from the terms of peace proposed, but precisely the opposite. If we are *independent*, we pass our own laws, to suit our own views of policy, and are not dependent upon the will of another people for our laws—we are the masters of our social system—our own legislators. Our tariffs would be shaped to suit the views of our own people, and the prevailing interests of our nation—not theirs. Our own liberty would be vindicated instead of lost, as in the old Union. Neither liberty, honor, nor interest would be involved by these terms of peace. If we grant Free Trade to the North we rece

one—because the consumption of foreign goods must be proportioned to the necessities of the nation, and these necessities are, of course, modified by the pursuits of each. Their tariffs upon manufactured goods must, therefore, be higher than ours, and the commerce of Europe must flow to our seaports instead of theirs.

If their pursuits compel them to lay high tariffs for the sake of revenue upon manufactured goods, so also the same cause will compel them to lay high tariffs upon cigars, rice, wheat, tobacco and West India fruits. Here again we have the advantage, because ours will go in free of duty, and necessarily be protected by the high rates laid upon other foreign nations. In every aspect in which I can view the subject, if you give to each nation independence, and of course grant to each the right to alter or abolish its tariff system, we must have the advantage, and we must have the commerce of the world drawn to us instead of to them.

It is urged that we ought to protect our own system of manufacturers. Why? Would we respect our people more if they were shoemakers, weavers and cotton-spinners, than we do now as farmers and planters? *For myself, I want a nation composed of people, whose pursuits ennoble them, not pin-makers and last-turners.* I want them then, soldiers and statesmen *by birth*, education and pursuits—*born to command*, and trained from the earliest infancy to a kind protection of an inferior race. *I want them all Slaveholders and Republicans*, loving Constitutional liberty—preferring honor to life, much less to money—breathing the pure air of the country, and worshiping God instead of Mammon. *Such a people we will be with independence—the Romans and Spartans of America—Knights trained in the pursuits of a genuine chivalry*—true lovers of mankind—worshipers of the immortal in literature, in science and in song—daring, noble, and kind—*the children of God, planting their feet upon the shoulders and wielding the sceptre of a true supremacy over the heads of the abject followers of Mammon and his tribes.*

When we have independence, and shall grant free trade to our former oppressors, then will come the proud hour of the final and complete triumph of the South. Look at the map of America, and see how we tear from the vitals of the old Union nearly all that is valuable. *We then will be seated on the throne of the new continent*—the true seat of all non-tributional government and republican liberty—*holding in servile dependence* our former oppressors! We will hold their very menus of living in our hands. Lower our tariff, and they will sink—raise it, and *they will lick the dust beneath our feet.* Then we will hold them in bonds to keep the peace, *to catch our slaves, to bend before our word*, the *dependents* and *feudats us* of the FREE MEN of America. At every session they will fill the lobbies of our Congress with committees to *beg* for mercy in the adjustment of the details of our tariff—begging for the bread which we will give to them, because we love mankind. At each returning session of our Congress, you will see them crowding around *the throne they will acknowledge*, returning to us our fugitives, and in every way endeavoring to propitiate the people they so insolently attempted, in the old Union, to enslave—the last instance in history of the "members rebelling against the 'belly'"

If anyone doubts this, let him see how they bend before the Governor-General of Cuba and the Emperor of Brazil, for permission to sell their wores or "Yankee Notions" to the "owners of human flesh." See how they bent down before Texas when Independent, and how they wrapped their poisonous coils around her when in the Union and under their protection. If we give them free trade, they will be our *white dependents—a superior kind of slaves*—living by bounty, and dependent on our will, and *crouching beneath the shadow of our Empire.* Blessed by a kind Providence, we will pour forth for mankind the means of life out of the exceeding abundance of our unrivaled country. Nature has made all nations dependent on us for cotton, and with it, we can and will ultimately command a universal brotherhood and universal peace.

G. W. J.

MORE OF THE SAME SORT.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

With peace fixed on permanent foundations, the prospect arises before the South, not only of repose and security, but of a career of prosperity and happiness rarely paralleled in the history of nations. We shall be sole masters of our own rich soil and its unexampled products, and no longer in danger of their value by the pernicious commercial visitors of the North. Our commerce will go to build up our own cities, and our wealth to be distributed through our own borders. *We shall be a homogeneous people, separated forever from the incongruous and disturbing elements of Northern society, and from the taint of slave wood and drawers of water.* Yankee hosts are now trying to rid our borders. *We shall be divorced from all future association with the very shape of him, who, by rascality, hypocrisy, villainy, and lying, is about to usurp governing sway of the Federal States.* We shall have our own laws, literature, navigation, and will market our own wants among those with whom we have mutual interests alone.

And to the east or west, the result of peace will be its effects upon the Yankee nation, *whom it will leave high and dry, without a dime in its pocket, or a friend on the face of the earth.* It will be at once the most impoverished and despised of nations. It can do and will do no business of a profit with England, and the custom-house of its own country *as well as* [illegible]. Its credit will spell ruin to every dealing man in the land from its inability to remunerate, that, to mankind, will be the South, they "cast away a pearl greater than all their tribe."

THE DEFEAT IN KENTUCKY.

From the Louisville Courier, Jan. 25.

We have conversed with a gentleman who left Gen. CRITTENDEN'S forces last Friday morning, who gives the following details of the defeat and falling back of our forces. His statements may be relied on, as he had every opportunity of ascertaining the facts:

"*The attack made upon the Federals by Fishing Creek was determined upon in a council of war, at which all the regimental commanders were present, and was approved by all.*

At one time during the fight, we have every reason to believe that the day was ours, and *our subsequent defeat may be attributed to the mistaking a feint of the enemy for the Federals in a sham, and a consequent order from Gen. Zollicoffer to cease firing.* Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, riding forward toward the enemy, was shot and fell mortally wounded, throwing the regiments immediately around him into some confusion, which, as is always the case with imperfectly drilled troops, was difficult to suppress. The gallant ZOLLICOFFER, in the very hour of death, did not forget his duty to his command, and he was heard to utter, as he fell from his horse, "I was mistaken—they are the enemy—charge them." Had this command been heard by his men, and they had charged, we probably would have had a victory instead of a defeat to chronicle. Our men continued from this time to fall back. The enemy, who were in superior force, pressing their advantage until further attempt to rally were useless, and our brave little army was ordered to make their way back to the camp, keeping in the woods as much as possible, to prevent the artillery from damaging us. The fight raged nearly three hours without any cessation, a continued volley having been kept up by both armies.

Gen. CRITTENDEN and staff were during the greater part of the fight immediately in the rear of the attacking force and in front of its reserve, and deported himself as a brave and gallant soldier. He it was in person who conveyed to Col. CRADDOCK, of the Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment, in the heat of the fight, the news of ZOLLICOFFER'S fall, and that as senior Colonel, the command of the brigade fell upon him.

Our loss in the battle is about 100 killed, and 300 wounded and taken prisoners. Drs. CLEY, MORTON and DOLANEY volunteered to remain in the hospital with the wounded.

The enemy appearing in greater force in front of our works on the afternoon, a council of war was again assembled, and it was determined to abandon a position it were madness to attempt to defend.

The forces having all crossed during the night, we took up our line of march for Monticello, where the army was halted until Tuesday morning, *when order was in a measure again restored, and the march continued on in the direction of Carthage, on the Cumberland River.*

It is but just to say that all the different field and staff officers conducted themselves with great bravery, and cheerfully suffered all the privations their commands were called upon to endure. To mention either individual cases or particular regiments who are entitled to praise, were wrong, for all did what they believed to be their duty. The greatest loss fell upon the Fifteenth Mississippi, and the left wing of Col. BATTLE'S Twentieth Tennessee Regiment, they being in a more exposed position than some of the other regiments.

The loss of property is great, but does not reach the exaggerated reports first brought in, and in a few weeks the army will again be ready for the field.

GEN. ZOLLICOFFER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 25.

A large meeting was held at the St. Charles Hotel last night, for the purpose of expressing regret at the death of the distinguished statesman and soldier, Gen. ZOLLICOFFER.

Col. ANDREW EWING was called to the chair, and Mr. H. L. GOODRICH requested to act as Secretary. On motion, the Chairman appointed the following committee to draft resolutions: Col J. G. Pickett, Major-Gen. Lorell, Brig.-Gen. Ruggles, Commodore Hollins, W. A. Johnson, A. L. Davis, W. J. Barry, Alex. Fall, D. M. Hilbreth, M. Hatcher and J. C. Goodrich, which reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have received the intelligence of the death of Gen. FELIX K. ZOLLICOFFER with feelings of the profoundest sorrow, and lament his untimely end as an irreparable loss to the cause for which he heroically gave his life. In private life or in discharging public duties, we always found him an incorruptible patriot. Civil and collected amidst troubles, he was unfaltering in the execution of his purposes. No man, since Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, enjoyed so completely the confidence and undivided esteem of the people of Tennessee.

Resolved, That we mourn his death as a great public loss, which is only relieved by the recollection that he fell fighting bravely at the head of his column, against the invaders of his country.

MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE.

ON THE RIVER.

The Nashville *Republican and Banner* of Saturday, Jan. 25, gives the following particulars of the National attack upon Fort Henry, and of the National movements in that section:

"We have information from the vicinity of Paris, Tenn., to the effect that the Federals have evacuated Murray, and gone in the direction of Fort Henry. On Wednesday night our pickets at the fort were driven in. On Thursday morning the enemy opened a cannonade upon Fort Henry. Three balls entered and exploded, but did no material damage. Our forces fired only one gun at them, and that had only half a charge, shooting the ball about half way—the object being to draw the enemy nearer; but they took the hint and retired.

At Paris, on Thursday, a respectable meeting was held to respond to the demand of Gen. TILGHMAN for 500 volunteers for the defence of Fort Henry. A Committee of three from each Magisterial District in the county was appointed to wait upon each citizen, and obtain volunteers and guns, and to report the arms obtained, and the men who are ready for duty, at Paris, at noon to-day.

It is said that the Federals have a force of about 20,000 in and about Tennessee River. It is believed that their design is to surround and then endeavor to take Forts Henry and Donelson. There is said to be a large force inside Fort Henry, and within the past few days large reinforcements have been sent in that direction. Fort Donelson is regarded as impregnable. If, however the enemy should succeed at the forts, it is believed that they will make for Tennessee River Bridge, and either hold or destroy it, as the circumstances may require.

It was reported at Hopkinsville, on Thursday, that the enemy were threatening that place, and a heavy force has been sent to meet them. There is also a large force now stationed at Tennessee River to protect the bridge.

It is said that nearly the whole Federal army, in the vicinity of Cairo, have been sent toward Tennessee River.

It is reliably stated that the Federals are under command of Gen. SMITH. At Cairo, last Monday, there were only 1,000 Feuerals, 1,500 at Paducah, and 3,000 at Bird's Point.

THE FALL OF FORT HENRY PREDICTED.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche*, writing from Paris, Tenn., 23d inst., says:

"A messenger from Fort Henry last night reported that an immense force, supposed to be 20,000 strong, were attempting to cross the Tennessee River at Calloway town, about twelve miles from Fort Henry. This morning we have a confirmation of the same report from another source. A gentleman who left Murray yesterday afternoon, to bring reliable intelligence from that town, states that the Federals had evacuated Murray and gone toward Calloway town in large force, at which point they were crossing with a view to attack Fort Henry.

There is a possibility of the fall of Fort Henry. The river is so swollen that the water is reported within a few feet of the batteries, and, besides, there is no adequate force outside the fort to successfully resist the large army which the Federals have concentrated in that dir ction. I learn that two regiments at Henderson, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, have been ordered to the defence of Paris, but, thus far, they have utterly refused to obey the order. It is true that we are constantly told that Lonwood's Cavalry, and other forces, are in the rear of the Federals, and that Gen. CHEATHAM, with a large force, is hourssing their rear. Still we believe no such reports here. On the contrary, we are disposed to believe that the Federals are in such large force that they will find but little to impede them, except at Fort Henry; *and that in a few days, unless a large force is sent to meet them, th y will find their way up the Tennessee River to the railroad, and take the bridge.*"

ALLEGED OUTRAGES IN TENNESSEE.

The Knoxville *Register* says that the late Federal victory at Somerset had stimulated the enemy to commit the most desperate outrages in East Tennessee. Several horrid murders have already been perpetrated in Anderson County. *The Tory population of Green County is also reported to be again threatening the Southern men, and many evil results are expected.*

SOUTHERN RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 30.

The enemy are exerting themselves with immense vigor to destroy our leading lines of railway communication. ROSECRANS and COX spent the whole Summer in trying to reach the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at some point between Lynchburg and Wytheville. They were provided with all the troops and with every appointment they could wish, and they excited themselves with a zeal worthy of better success in their important undertaking. Had they succeeded, Buckner, and held both upon the Kanawha and Western campaign to reach a prosperous termination, would be accomplished. Fortunately, pluck is all crossed by the enemy, and gallant Virginia enjoys safe tranquility protected by the rigors of Winter.

The next plan of attack upon the same line of communication, further west, was to be [illegible] Kentucky and East Tennessee, by the command of Gen. BUELL. This summer all were to be [illegible] to Nashville, and then [illegible] to Chattanooga, to meet Price coming out from Arkansas, and Van Dorn coming up from the West, and of course, to be, with the great army in advance of the Ohio. Had this been the plan of the campaign on the part of the enemy, we should have [illegible] to the invasion of Kentucky, and attacking the railroad. In this event, [illegible] both East Tennessee, the most loyal section, and [illegible] our enemies to the immediate defence of Kentucky and East Tennessee.

The temporary and gentle tal n of Somerset to the enemy [illegible] *Somerset is to the enemy* [illegible]. This expedition was not [illegible] and therefore [illegible] to the railroad and to send troops across the mountains. Nothing is known to [illegible] Buell's army, and for the time we are disposed to believe that Gen. CRITTENDEN is [illegible] to the rear of the Federals, and that he [illegible] is expressly busy in [illegible] to fall upon the columns of Buell's army, which are [illegible] on the roads to Mumfordsville. From such [illegible] positions, the victory would undoubtedly be gained by the Confederates. It has already [illegible] into a still greater field Ruin, and such a fate may become an American Waterloo or Blenheim.

We have ennobled ourselves by a victory, but our loss of officers is incredible, if not unprecedented; *and the balance against us consists of best army of citizens of animosities, and, in a word, the very material of war. The problem we might add involved, is after they can reach our railroad; for if their victory was not secure that is all, it sinks into the unimportance of a mere successful frontier skirmish.*

We are not aware of what steps have been taken by our authorities to prevent their approach to the railroad line, but have no doubt that proper provision has been made against such a consummation of a leading movement in the enemy's programme. Although that great line of road has heretofore been much exposed through mere inadvertance or ignorance of its real value, and left, for the most part, to take care of itself, it is, so far, we are sure, in no sort of danger. *The number of troops needful for such protection is so small compared with the transcendent importance of the line itself, and its protection is guaranteed by so many weighty considerations, that we think it may safely be assumed, now that the public authorities have become acquainted with its value, that it will be amply guarded.*

Turning our attention, therefore, to the great Southern line of railway leading to the gulf States and gulf cities, we find two routes of importance and value. One of them, running through East Carolina, from Weldon to Wilmington, is threatened by BURNSIDE; and the other, leaving this city and passing through Danville, Greensboro', Salisbury, Columbia and Atlanta, along the Piedmont country [illegible] ports the feet of the Alleghanies, though not [illegible] ed, and the safest of all our routes, yet lacks a link of forty miles, between Danville and Greensboro', not yet completed. The President, with great sagacity and philosophy, urged the completion of this link upon the country in his annual message; but whether Congress has responded to the recommendation by directing the immediate execution of the work, is still involved in the mysteries of their secret councils. *This much is certain, that the work is not yet accomplished; perhaps it is not yet begun; and the fact remains, that our only line of connection with the South, except the one through the mountains of West Virginia and East Tennessee, is imminently threatened by Burnside.*

We confess to have lost all apprehension of serious danger or harm to result from the naval expeditions of the enemy. In their history, so far, they have proved unwieldy, inefficient, and frightfully costly to the Federal exchequer. They have inflicted little comparative damage upon us; and in a military point of view, have turned out to be the most wretched abortions. Great expectations were cherished of BURNSIDE'S armada; and the probabilities are, that it will prove the most stupendous failure of them all. Notwithstanding these things, however, the most ludicrous weapon that can be employed against our adversary is contempt. To despise and underrate an enemy is the most fatal blunder known in warfare. The presence of twenty thousand men in the waters of North Carolina, with many cannon and all the equipments of an army, is a subject deserving any other treatment than that of supreme indifference and contempt. There are no troops engaged in this war capable of better service than the brave Carolinians; and the enterprise of BURNSIDE will cost him many lives and casualties, if it does not cost him his whole army. *But yet, a mere accident—a successful sudden push of a handful of troops in some unguarded direction, may bring them abreast of our railroad, and enable them to break up the line of travel, by burning a few wooden bridges.*

Is it meet that we should subject ourselves to so imminent a hazard without providing the remedy? Ought not the Danville and Greensboro' work to be immediately put in hand and at once completed? *Better that the whole industry of a great region of country contiguous to the needed line of road should be stopped and put upon the work, than that the interests of the entire country, dependent upon open railroad communications, should be imperiled.*

ACTION BY THE LEGISLATURE.

On Jan. 29, in the Virginia Assembly, a bill to authorize a connection between the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and the Richmond and York River Railroad Company, was engrossed for a third reading.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

The Norfolk *Day-Book* has the following items in relation to the Burnside expedition:

"A correspondent who is well acquainted with the waters of North Carolina, thinks it evident, from the number of large ships and other vessels engaged in the Burnside expedition, that its destination is not Hatteras. Vessels exceeding seven feet six inches draft could not pass the bulkhead into Pamlico Sound. A late Northern paper puts down the number of troops at 16,000, comprising fifteen regiments of Infantry, one battalion of cavalry, and one battery of artillery, beside the gunners and sailors on board the ships.

LATER.—We learn that some passengers have arrived here from Elizabeth City, who report that there are some thirty of the Burnside fleet in Pamlico Sound. This comes from authority likely to be well informed on the subject, and we are forced to accept it as true.

This news appears to have occasioned but little apprehension in the counties bordering on the Sound, as the people are under the impression that sufficient means have been adopted to meet the emergency."

The *Dispatch* says:

"The reports concerning this grand marine expedition have been so contradictory, that people may well begin to doubt whether there is such an expedition at all—indeed the inland seas of the North States are in danger of losing their old reputation as realities, and coming to be considered as merely imaginary creations of the vaporous brains of lake ports. We learned in childhood to respect with a sort of affectionate regard Old Pamlico, whose outlines we have traced so often on the map; but the dear old sound has fallen into the hands of those whose reports are like the tales of idiots, 'full of *sound* and fury, signifying nothing.' The 'reliable gentleman' has never before so much damaged his own reputation; and he has thrown a mythical cloud over everything from the sea shore of North Carolina. It will be many days before he can get the public ear, and long will that many-headed citizen remain incredulous about news from 'Pamlico Sound.'"

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

MOBILE, Thursday, Jan. 16.

The doings of our neighborly enemies on Ship Island are exceedingly mystifying. A couple of weeks since they were there in great force. Of this there can be no doubt, for there is little difficulty in obtaining accurate information as to what is going on about and on the Island. Now there can be no doubt but the island has been abandoned by the great body of BUTLER'S forces. This fact has been ascertained in a manner which I might specify were it possible to do so. There now remain on the Island but about five thousand men, over two thousand of whom are sick—the duty of those who are able to do duty being to garrison the fort—Fort Massachusetts—and attend the hospitals, crowded with the furlorn candidates for plunder and glory, who crest fell Yankeedom in such gallant style, chanting the abolition Carmagnole about "Old John Brown's soul marching on."

The intelligence of the disastrous prevalence of disease in the camp of the invaders is very direct, and, I believe, accurate. It would seem, therefore, that Providence has interposed directly in our behalf in laying the hand of destruction heavily upon our assailants, who come to bring ruin and ruin upon our firesides. The weather has been most unfavorable to health since the debarkation of the Yankee forces. The temperature has been the most variable that I can remember, the shifting winds laden with mist and rain, and charged with the very essence of pneumonia and typhoid. This weather coming upon the weak-lunged and narrow-chested shoemakers and tailors of Massachusetts, to their damp and exposed camps, in a strange climate, was worse than grapeshot and shell. They, doubtless, fall sick by hundreds and thousands, as though a plague has smitten them, and, alarmed by so fearfully spalling a presence of him of the pale horse, Picayune BUTLER pulled up stakes in a hurry, and absconded from the scenes of meditated glory in a panic only second to that of Bull Run. It took some thirty ships to carry off so much of his grand army as absquatulated, and only three or four now remain anchored off the island. It would be interesting to know how many Yankees are now resting quietly in their cozy sand beds, doomed in the inglorious fate of feeding "sand fiddlers" and crabs.

"Great Cæsar, dead and turned to clay,
May stop a chink to keep the wind away."

Now the anxiety is to know where BUTLER and his armada will next turn up. Probably his first business will be to carry to some place, where they can be cared for, the sick whom he was unable to remove. Perhaps this is all that the "Grand Expedition of the Southwest" will attempt to accomplish. It is pretty certain that they have got to fight fast to do anything; for Ana will soon have to gather in under its wings its "black hen's chickens." If he wishes them to escape being pounced upon by the raving British lion, whose paw is worthy of every one of the within thirty days after the declaration of war.

The military spirit waxes hotter and hotter. The most incorrigible "hare-backers" are taking to their quickening military fingers. The "wild oats" and "cussed vices" are being [illegible] Hatteras, Ship Island, Mr. Butler has [illegible] and [illegible] Sea already has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

est in every undertaking which is calculated to make us thoroughly independent in everything pertaining to the prosperity and progress of a free and great Confederacy.

With many thanks for your consideration, and best wishes for your welfare, I am your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

ESTABLISHING PAPER MILLS.

The importance of establisuihg paper mills throughout the South, says the Richmond *Examiner*, is at ouce obvious. Thousands upon thousands of dollars invested in printing materials are now lying idle and unproductive for want of paper. No other branch of business in the South has suffered more than the printing business, and that mainly for the want of paper; and this, too, when the manufacture of paper would be the most princely profitable business imaginable. The ends of rope, waste cotton, pieces of bagging, and other articles used in the manufacture of paper, could be procured in quantities sufficient for all purposes, and would be cheerfully and gladly given. Sites would be donated, and doubtless premiums could be obtained by parties wishing to start business, and yet our capitalists, with a stolid indifference which is wonderful, make no move in the matter, and to the cry of paper, which comes from all parts of the South, they remain foolishly indifferent.

THE U. G. R. BLOCKADE.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writes:

"The vigilance of the Federal authorities on the other side of the Potomac has become so activa that all the well-known le ter-carriers, who have been traveling between Richmond and Baltimore have been arrested and lodged in the Washington jail. For the present, communication has ceased. The Norfolk newspapers alone seem to have the facility of getting Northern papers—brought over by a flag of truce from Fortress Monroe."

COTTON PLANTERS.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

The relief to the cotton growers of the South has engaged the legislative wisdom of almust every Southern State. The subject is before the Lanislature of our own State, which reassembled yesterday. It is also at present before the Legislature of Louisiana. The subject is one of deep interest, and involves grave financial questions which few understand, and which have elicited paragraph after paragraph by the Press. At some early day we will draw the attention of our readers to the considerations involved. The cotton interest of the South is its great interest; it is now engaging the attention of the statesmen and Cabinets of the uf the world. Indeed, this interest is by many head as the power which mocks our enemies in the present unhappy contest now shaking the commercial world to its centre—the monopoly which brings us associat ons that will crown our struggle with success. Whatever, therefore, concerns the cotton-grower, is pregnant with consequences and full at concern to every practical mind. Commerce and manufactures alike are involved; yea, the finances of America and European nations are so associated with the growth of cotton, that for years England has felt her dependence on us for this great staple, and has almost exhausted her efforts to surmount this dependence, but without avail. The debt o the Confederate States for the prosecution of the present war must fall mainly upon the cotton-growers. Their relief and their protection must be a subject of murh solicitude and anxiety to all sagacious and practical legislators. Upon this class of producers in the South rest the hopes of our banks and monetary matters. How, then, can our cotton and tobacco producers be most profited, and the fullest relief be given, with the least detriment to the public? Let us consider. Our readers shall again hear from us on this suoject.

UNIONISTS IN THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 30.

The Lincoln journals labor with untiring assiduity to maintain the long-ago exploded falsehood of a Union Party in the South, as if it were the most manifest and undeniable truth. They say there is a powerful Union feeling even in the heart of Secession, and that all that is necessary to develope it is the presence of Federal troops. They undertake to draw a distinction between the Southern Government and the Southern people, and profess to believe that a large Union element exists among the masses, but is kept down under a reign of terror. Whether they believe what they say we do not pretend to decide. It is safe, as a general rule, to conclude that they emplov language only to deceive, but there is such a thing among nautical story-tellers as repeating a falsehood so often that they actually believe it themselves.

It may be so with the off-repeaters. It is certain that the old Union is still dear to the hearts of a large number of the Southern people. But to believe was a more palpable and libelious falsehood. That, up to the period of LINCOLN'S proclamation, a majority of Virginia, and of the other border States, was in favor of the Union, and determined to stand by it as long a they could with honor, no one denies. But when that despot drew the sword, the Union Party in the whole South ceased to exist, and the inherent antipathy with which the tnis war has been waged, has only be ren resurrection of Unionism beyond the realm of possibility. *The party which stood by the old Union to the last has contributed as promptly and as largely to fill the ranks of our armies as the original advocates of secession; they have been foremost in the fight for independence, and they will be the last to surrender.*

If ever there was a war of the people, a war in which the Government is but a mere agent and instrument of the people's will, it is the war of self-defence now waged by the Southern States. The people, in fact, have been ahead of their Government in perseverance and energy; the people have raised the armies, furnished the means, and made the sacrifices, which have thus far been followed by such extraordinary results. What evidence of deep devotion to the cause could they give which they have not given? The Northern journals constantly pretend that the South outnumbers them upon every battlefield, so that while the Federal armies number 600,000 men, they have feared for six months to make an advance in any direction. tt this be true, how can they pretend that the great heart of the Southern people is not in this war? Our armies are made up of volunteers, and of volunteers who rushed with the loftiest enthusiasm to arms. *There has been no compulsion—no conscription.* Mothers have gladly given their sons, wives their husbands, and if there were weapons enough, the whole population would be in arms. A vast amount of the clothing and supplies of the army have been the free-will offerings of the Southern people. Women have given the very blankets from their beds to shelter our brave soldiers, the needles of the women have been as busy as the bayonets of our troops. There is not a church or a family altar in the South which has not, every day and every night, sent up earnest prayers for the success of our cause. Nor is it our own Government which has shown by the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and the violation of every political and civil right of the citizen, that it had reason to doubt the loyalty of the people. That has been left to the despotism at Washington, which can only retain its power by converting the citizens of the Free States into slaves, and by keeping up large standing armies in those Slave States which are still bound to the Union by the compulsion of cold steel. That is the only Union now left, and the only Union which can ever exist again between North and South. Subjugation, and not Union, is all that the Lincoln despotism itself expects. And in eternal resistance to that despotism the South will battle, till there is no longer a man within her borders capable of defending his country and his liberty.

A NEW LOAN.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We learn that the Government has devised a new system of *popular* loan, which presents such extraordinary advantages for investment that it cannot fail to attract the attention not only of capitalists, but of large classes in the community who may desire to invest small sums of money in a safe and profitable form and for short terms. The advantage of the new plan of loan is nearly that of deposit on call, and resembles the savings-bank system.

Mr. MEMMINGER, the Secretary of the Treasury, has proposed to parties having money to loan, to invest in Government bonds, or registered stock, on the following liberal terms:

It is proposed to make the stock run from three to eighteen years, but to give it nearly the advantage of a loan on call by making it payable at any period of six months intervening between three and eighteen years, with the interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in coin.

Holders of Treasury notes can at any time produce from the same Treasurer, Assistant-Treasurer, Depositories or Commissioners, bonds or registered stock to be reconvertible, at the pleasura of the holders, into Treasury notes, and to hear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, until so reconverted, and thus constituting a deposit on all bearing six per cent. interest.

Both classes of stock—that of six per cent., available as deposit on call, and that of eight per cent., payable at any period of six months—present better advantages for investment than the usual standards of commercial loans, and will, notdoubt, in other regards, recommend themselves to the people of the South.

FOREIGN MAILS.

From the Norfolk correspondence of the Petersburgh *Express*, of the 14th inst., we take the following:

"The foreign consuls—that is, the consuls of England and France—are to receive mails every month. The two Governments are to take it by turns, and in that way either a French or British man-of-war will reach Norfolk monthly. So, it will be seen, our transatlantic brethren do not mean to trust their mails to the care of the Lincolites any longer. This is a move in the right direction, which will very likely be followed by others.

GEN. PRICE.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Jan. 30 says:

The latest intelligence from Gen. PRICE'S army at Springfield, by way of Jacksonport, Ark., is to the effect that the army is generally well, and the men the most contented and happy ever seen, although they are badly in need of clothing, and boots and shoes. Gen. PRICE is fairly worshipped by his men, who are ready to follow him wherever he may lead. His force is about 20,000 strong, and recruits are rapidly flocking to his standard. It is thought that he will soon have a force sufficient to take the field, and prosecute a vigorous and successful campaign. He is determined not to go into Winter quarters, but intends to figit as long as an armed foe treads the soil of Missouri.

A REBEL OFFICER SICK OF THE CAUSE.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes a letter for the authenticity of which it vouches, purporting to be written by a rebel officer to a lady friend. It is dated at Richmond, Jan. 16, and says:

The conviction that I have forever lost your esteem comes at a most unfortunate time; for I am already heartsick at my position. You shame me with your unquestioning devotion to what you seem right, when I, who have given all for the South, must confess with regret that I often pause and ask myself if, indeed, I am in the right way? When I entered the Confederate service my heart was full of fiery zeal for the cause; but after the first flush of enthusiasm passed, and I found myself enrolled to fight against my own countrymen and friends, doubts began to arise if resistance was really necessary—if we had not better remained under the old flag than to have provoked bloodshed by secession. Then came the discovery that many of our prominent leaders cared more for self-aggrandizement than for their suffering country, until, with all my love for the South, I almost regretted the step I had taken. But it was too late to retract, and with a heavy heart I endeavored to fit myself more thoroughly for the sad task of meeting those in fatal frays whom I once met in friendly circles, by happy firesides. And now, as the crowning burden of my unhappiness, came the assurance that you brand me a traitor, and will never forget I raised my arm against the Government to which you so firmly adhere. * * * * * *

Do you wonder I am unnerved? Are you surprised that while I love the South I give her but a half-hearted allegiance? I blush to own it, but it is true. Nor am I alone. In our ranks are many who are bound to the North by such strong ties that their loyalty to the Confederacy is sadly tried. These are found among the more intelligent men of our army; those who have traveled or resided in the North, and formed social and commercial ties with Northern citizens. On the other hand, large numbers of the less intelligent and the positively ignorant, entertain a fierce vindictiveness against the North, which exults in the opportunity to evince itself in deeds of bloody cruelty, unnecessary in the conflict of civilized nations. Some of these display their unalignity toward the Federal prisoners at Richmond, so cruelly that a strong remonstrance was called forth from those less bigoted, which led to the prevention of such acts for the future.

Do not think that even we, who love the North as well as the South, could ever hesitate when called to choose between the two. Our home is, of course, first in our affections; and, really believing the South oppressed, we think resistance just. The only question with us is, might we not, with more forbearance, have adjusted our differences without civil war? Unfortunately, the question comes now too late, and even if revolution was not necessary, now that we are fairly launched into it, persistence in our effort is absolutely needful to our honor. Yet, would to God we were now, as before, one people.

But while many entertain such sentiments as I have expressed, the majority of the army are firm in their belief of the justness of our cause, and of our ability to maintain our independence as a nation. They are impatient of the long delay in leading the active, while time is so precious to us. The wealth of the Federal Government, and the vast resources of the North, enable it to stand like a giant, full of power, wanting only until she shall choose to use it; while we, a poor infant republic, cannot afford to exhaust our time and limited resources in watching a tedious issue to our efforts.

Such reasoning makes our troops doubtful of the policy of their leaders, and murmurs loud and deep are heard on every side. The uneasiness has reached such a pitch that some anxiety is felt lest insubordination should develop itself in the army. Therefore the most troublesome are being dispatched to the coast, where probably they will soon see active service, if the report we hear of the Northern naval expeditions be true.

You cannot blame our men for their impatience, when you recollect how much they have at stake. They would rather rush quickly to the decision of their fate as individuals and as a people, than to wear the weary months away in destructive idleness.

Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm of the Southern women in the cause of the Confederacy. They make every possible sacrifice for the support of the Government; many have given their jewels to the cause, while some even strip the carpets from their floors, and cut them into blankets for the army. Coffee and tea are luxuries rarely found on the tables of even wealthy patriots, and indeed everything which can be dispensed with has been abandoned, that the money may be used to sustain the Confederacy. Rivalry in love with each other in sacrificing luxuries on the shrine of patriotism, and by their counsel and encouragement the fire of loyalty is kindled and kept alive in many hearts where even it would smother.

I have written to you so frankly as though I was sure of your sympathy, because I want you to know my real position, feelings and hopes; for, despite your proud loyalty which now controls me, I am sure you must desire to know how feels and fares your former friend, and I wished to assure you that the intelligent portion of our army do not entertain hatred to the North, but only a stern resolve to have their rights from friend and foe, and if your Federal friends say we fear to fight, tell them how impatient we are for the deadly struggle.

If they could see the North as a unit, remind them that our friends sleep safely in their Capital. If your Northern ladies prove their loyalty, tell them how Southern women sacrifice for the cause they love. But oh, J——, tell them the saddest thought in our anxious hearts is that those we love in the North cannot or will not see how, to us at least, our cause is just and holy; and how we think our honesty of purpose should preserve to us the respect of those who differ with us on this unhappy question of Union between States whose conflicting interests prevent harmony.

I may never write to you again, for L—— tells me you are determined to expose the agent who transmits my correspondence. If you discover him, so henceforth, I shall not risk his fate in the hands of such a rigid loyalist as you have become. You have chosen the Union before your friends. God grant you have not cause to repent your choice! And, as we can never meet on earth with the olden faith in each other, Heaven send you a long life with much happiness, and to me an early death with the consoling assurance that my country was benefited by the grest sacrifice I have made. * * *

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The following advertisement tells of the cargo brought into Charleston by the *Isabel*:

"Just received, per the *Ella Warley*, from England—personally selected: 50 pieces enamel cloth; 100 gross carpet bindings; 100 gross buff, scarlet, crimson and green London bindings, for military use."

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "An officer in our army in the Southwest sends us a specimen of grey woolen cloth, manufactured by Mrs. CINTHIA BENTLEY, of Pulaski County, in this State. It is intended for soldiers' uniforms, and is remarkably uniform, substantial, and warm. Every particle of the material used in the manufacture was produced on Mrs. BENTLEY'S plantation. Our correspondent thinks that 'so long as the refined women of Virginia can manufacture such material as this, we ought to be fully able to supply our own wants.'"

The following appears in the obituary column of the Richmond papers

"In this city, on the 24th inst., MARY J., and on the 25th inst., JAMES, children of Maj.-Gen. LONGSTREET, Confederate States Army—the former aged 13 months, the latter 4 years and 6 days. The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Arlington House."

Mr. ALEXANDER R. HOLLADAY announces himself a candidate for the seat in Congress rendered vacant by the death of Ex-President JOHN TYLER.

The Mobile *Advertiser* says: "Volunteering is going on in our city with a rush. The cry of 'Who'll start?' has now become 'Devil take the hindmost.' The Governor's limits of 18 and 60 years of age are entirely disregarded."

The Wilmington, North Carolina, *Journal* says: "Remember that the crisis of this war, or revolution, or whatever else it may be called, is upon the country now, and that the greatest danger will be in the months of January and February, or at any rate between this date and the 1st of March, 1862. Expect to hear of desperate Federal efforts at every point and at the earliest moment."

From the following advertisement it appears that work is to be prosecuted on the railroad to Aquia Creak:

RICHMOND, Jan. 22, 1862.

Wanted immediately, ten thousand sills, delivered on the line of the road between Richmond and Aquia Creek. Dimensions, 8 feet long, 9 inches diameter at small end, smoothly hewn to a thickness of 6 inches, clear of any defect calculated to impair strength. No sill will be received under size.

The last report of the Adjutant-General states, that, of Virginia troops now in commission, including those in active service, there are 141 troops of cavalry, 108 companies of artillery, 404 of light infantry, 277 of riflemen, and the State has in the service of the Confederate States 68 regiments of volunteers, including cavalry, artillery, light infantry, and riflemen, one battalion of enlisted men, and one brigade of militia-of-the-line. There are now, despite the treachery and defection of one portion of the State, 140,000 men subject to militia duty.

The Bowling Green *Courier* strongly urges that the $5,000,000 lately seized in Louisiana, belonging to National banks in Louisville, Ky., shall be applied to the use of the Kentucky State Government, without going through the usual sequestration process.

The *Enquirer*, of Jan. 18, says: "The Southern Oil Company, of New-Orleans, advertise that they are now prepared to fill orders. BAXTER, LOWELL & Co., advertise that a second mail for foreign ports is being made up at the New-Orleans Post-office. Rate, $1 per half-ounce, exclusive of 'Confederate postage.'"

Col. JOHN PEGRAM, the hero of Rich Mountain, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, of Jan. 27, was complimented with a serenade on Wednesday evening last, by the "Buckingham Institute Guards," Capt. HANES, formerly Company F, in the Twentieth Virginia, (Col. PEGRAM'S old regiment,) now Company A, Fifty-seventh Virginia Regiment.

Editorially, the Richmond *Dispatch* of Jan. 30 denounces Southerners in the National ranks, doubting whether the reported promotion of SCHOEPF from a hotel portership to a Brigadier-Generalship of "Lincolites" was, in fact, a promotion; eulogises BRADSGARD in the most extravagant terms, and indulges in the prediction that the most important news is to come from Kentucky.

The *Dispatch* of Jan. 30 furnishes the following local items:

The notorious Dr. M. L. ROSSVALLY, who was put in jail at this place some time during last Summer, at the instance of some volunteers from New-Orleans, as a suspicious character, was liberated yesterday by Judge JOHN A. MEREDITH, of the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond, before whom he appeared on a writ of *habeas corpus*. It is unaerstood that the Confederate States officials interposed no objections to the liberation of the "Doctor," against whom nothing was yesterday alleged, though it seems to be the general impression that he is a Jeremy Diddler of the first water.

The charge heretofore preferred against JOHN HENSON, a citizen of Fluvanna County, to wit: That he did, in conjunction with one HUGHES, a patent agent, attempt to bribe the Confederate Commissioner of Patents by offering him money to procure a favorable report on an invention, was yesterday finally heard before Confederate States Commissioner WATSON, and resulted in the sending on of HENSON to be tried before the February Term of the District Court. He was allowed to furnish bail. HUGHES had previously been sent on for trial at the same term.

Col. ADLER, who was formerly attached to the Wise Legion, and who was afterward arrested on suspicion of communicating with the enemy, and who thereupon cut his throat, fearing he would be hanged, some mischievous person having informed him that such was to be his fate, was, yesterday, carried before Commissioner BAXTER for final examination. Col. ADLER, after recovering from the wound inflicted on himself, was put in the County Jail, where he has since remained. We are informed that the evidence thus far taken before the Commissioner does not justify the charge made against the Colonel's integrity as a friend of the South.

Rev. John C. McCaha, D. D., late of Baltimore, *(whence he was driven for declining to pray for the President of the United States,)* will to-night deliver the second of the series of lectures heretofore announced. The proceeds will be devoted to the amelioration, in some degree, of the sufferings of the inhabitants of Hampton.

Rev. Dr. Moore says that during the last year he married more couples than he had previously done in any one year during the course of his ministry. No doubt this has been the experience of other preachers, also. On inquiry at the Hustings Court office yesterday, we learned that the clerk had issued during the present month twenty-one permits for his fellow-citizens to make themselves finely happy or supremely miserable, as the case may be. It is fair to presume, as the month is not yet out, the number may reach twenty-five.

The only thing worth mentioning done by the Confederate District Court yesterday, was the sequestration of a large lot of ship timber, owned by CHAS. GODDAR, an alien enemy. The timber, which is all in Eastern Virginia, and ready seasoned for use, is represented to be very valuable. There is some comfort in knowing that it cannot be used by our enemies.

The concert heretofore mentioned as designed to be given for the benefit of the soldiers, by CARLO PATTI (brother of ADALINA, the celebrated songstress,) and J. M. PICKENS [members of the Second Tennessee Regiment of Volunteers,) will, we are informed, take place on Friday or Saturday.

Capt. Z. S. MAGRUDER has received marching orders, and will leave Richmond on Friday morning at 9 o'clock for Petersburgh, where he will take the cars for Norfolk, and thence march for Edenton, N. C., in whose vicinity the company will be stationed for some time to come.

The following advertisement appears in the *Dispatch*:

WANTED.—Persons to know, that the Confederate Reading Room has late New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore papers, besides papers from all the cities, towns and parts of the South.

Single admission (good for all day), 10 cents. Monthly subscribers 50 cents.

The military prison at Salisbury, N. C., is pronounced by Major GIBBS to be ready for the reception of 700 of the Yankees now in Richmond.

The Memphis *Avalanche* has changed hands. M. C. GALLAWAY retires, and Messrs. SAM. BARD and JUSTIN FOWLKES succeed.

Gen. ALBERT PIKE, of Arkansas, says the Memphis *Appeal*, of Jan. 29, was at the Gayoso yesterday. He left the city on business connected with his command. His labors, in negotiating treaties with the Indian nations on the frontier, were of the most valuable character, and we have an abiding confidence that his services in the field will be no less valuable. If he shall chance to meet KANSAS LANE, we feel satisfied he will rid the earth of that monster.

The same paper states that "Col. MAGOFFIN, who was recently captured by the Yankees at Sedalia, Mo., escaped from durance vile in his St. Louis prison last week, and is again with PRICE. This is the second time the gallant rebel Colonel has outwitted the Abolition thieves."

The passenger packet *Judah Touro*, of the New-Orleans and Columbus line, struck a snag and sunk below Vicksburg, on Saturday morning, Jan. 18. The *Judah Touro* had a very heavy freight, included in which were four hundred and fifty hogsheads of sugar and five hundred barrels of molasses. The sugar is a total loss.

A late arrival at Van Buren, Ark., is thus announced in the *Press*: "A company of about one hundred 'professional gentlemen' have arrived in our city during the past week, armed and equipped for actual service in the 'devil's own work.' Verdants will do well to keep their eyes open."

A bill, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, has been reported in the Virginia Senate to change the names of the Counties of Buchanan and Scott. It is quite proper to wipe out from the map of Virginia everything that serves to perpetuate the name of an enemy or a traitor, and the proposition will doubtless meet the unanimous approval of the people. The bill alluded to does not suggest the names to be substituted, though "Cary" and "Carrington," well known in the history of Virginia, have been under consideration.

A splendid corps of 1,000 lancers, just organized at New-Orleans, will join PRICE'S command next month.

The *Whig* says that Vicksburg is turning out from eight to ten brass cannon per week. Some of them are rifled.

The Pay of Army Officers—An Ingenious Way of Doubling it.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As Senator SHERMAN'S bill to reduce the pay of officers of the army has called attention to the subject, perhaps it may not be amiss to mention an abuse which has been permitted to grow up, whereby officers are allowed to drew considerably more money from the treasury than they are *legally* entitled to.

As is well known, all officers are allowed to employ one or more private soldiers as servants, or in lieu thereof, to draw a monthly commutation of twenty-four dollars and fifty cents ($24 50) in money for each servant to whom their rank entitles them. That is, they may draw the wages, rations and clothing of a private soldier, for the purpose of hiring therewith a servant who is not an enlisted man. But the Army Regulations expressly require, that no officer shall draw pay for a greater number of servants than he actually employs, and that he shall not draw servants' pay, and at the same time employ a soldier as servant; and each officer is required, in order to obtain his pay, to sign a certificate, printed at the foot of each pay account, which states that he has employed the private servants for which he charges for the whole term charged, and that during the term so charged, or any part thereof, he did not keep or employ a soldier as waiter or servant.

Now, it is well known (in the army) that it is *customary* for officers, notwithstanding this certificate, to draw the full amount of servants' wages to which their rank entitles them, although *not* employing that number of servants, and not only so, but some officers actually draw all this servants' pay, and then employ soldiers as waiters *in addition*, paying *them* nothing, and pocketing the amount drawn as servants' wages; thus when one of these officers is allowed two servants, he actually obtains forty-nine (49) dollars per month more than he is legally entitled to.

Again, officers are allowed a certain number of horses, with forage or provender for those *actually in use*, or *in lieu thereof*, a commutation of eight (8) dollars per month in money. Now few officers own the full number of horses to which their rank entitles them, but it is *customary* to drnw forage in kind for those in service, and the money commutation for those they are allowed, but do not own, and this in the face of their certificate that they actually own and keep in use the whole number of horses for which they charge.

Thus if an officer is entitled to three horses, he draws forage in kind for one, and commutation for the others, thus making a clear gain of sixteen (16) dollars per month. Now suppose this same officer has drawn the sum spoken of above as servants' wages, while employing a soldier as waiter, and we have a total of sixty-five (65) dollars *per month*, which he obtains from the Treasury, *over and above his legal pay.*

By what ingenious sophistry an officer persuades himself to sign a certificate so directly contrary to the facts of the case, I cannot undertake to say, but it is done constantly.

Perhaps the actual *legal* pay of officers is not too great, but would it not be well to adopt some means to prevent their almost doubling it, (in some cases,) by the means stated above. CAVALIER.

Election of Officers of the American Telegraph Company.

At a stockholders' meeting held on the 29th inst., the following Directors were unanimously elected:

S. F. B. Morse, Amos Kendall, Zenus Barnum, Francis Morris, William M. Swain, John McKesson, Wilson G. Hunt, Hiram O. Alden, John H. Purdy, Edwards S. Sanford, Cambridge Livingston, Caleb A. Burgess, Marshall Lefferts; and subsequently Messrs. E. S. SANFORD, President; F. Morris, Treasurer; Cambridge Livingston, Counsel and Secretary, were unanimously reelected.

LECTURES OF PROF. AGASSIZ.

The Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God, as Manifested in His Works—A Course of Lectures Before the Brooklyn Institute.

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM—FOUR PLANS OF STRUCTURE.

The first of a series of six lectures was delivered by Prof. AGASSIZ, at the Brooklyn Institute, on Sunday evening, Jan. 19, 1861. The room was filled at an early hour. On the platform appeared Hon. EDWARD EVERETT and Rev. Dr. FARLEY, who opened the meeting with prayer. Dr. OLIVER HULL then stated, for the information of the audience, that these lectures were delivered in accordance with the benevolent intention of Mr. GRAHAM, who left a bequest in his will of $12,000, the interest of which was to be devoted to maintaining an annual course of lectures on "The Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God, as Manifested in His Works." The present was the fourth annual series. Dr. HULL then introduced Prof. AGASSIZ.

At the outset of the lecture, Prof. AGASSIZ begged leave, in view of the position in which he had been reported to stand upon matters of science as connected with religious opinions, to explain in what light he viewed the study of nature. It had one great object which fairly came within the scope of the foundation of this course of lectures. That object was to trace the connection between all created beings, discover, if possible, the plan according to which they had been created, and search out this relation to the Great Author. But science must not allow other and antecedent considerations or convictions to interfere. The lecturer had been considered by many an infidel, because he had not taken for his guidance the dictum of certain creeds. But science could not be dictated to—it must build up upon such premises as it finds. Let us be content if its results lead to the same end, that true religion is designed to. Science is the questioning, the doubting element in human progress, but when it has gone far enough it builds up in such a way as can never do any harm to true religion, or cause any needful apprehension to the true Christian. [Applause.] He was neither an infidel nor a bigot, as he hoped to show by these lectures. The progress of the study of Natural History had demonstrated a premeditated plan in the creation of the animal kingdom, having for its ultimate object the introduction of man upon the earth. At first, naturalists could scarcely ascertain the vaguest relation among animals, because of their extraordinary diversity and diffusion. Hence they directed their attention to their external appearance, and attempted to classify them according to their most obvious resemblances. All aquatic animals they called fish, all terrestrial animals, without legs, reptiles; those with wings, birds, and those that walked on all fours quadrupeds. Then they distinguished between those that laid eggs and those that did not, those that breathed through gills and those that had lungs. But that classification brought together animals widely did not belong together, showing that it was not natural. Then anatomy became the foundation of classification, and animals were arranged according to their structure. That was a step—but not a proper classification, and under the lead of CUVIER the general features of the classification were settled beyond question. Still there were different systems presented, which were supposed to be derived by their various authors. But it was found that they all agreed in certain respects, and as the study advanced the discrepancies were harmonized, until the thought occurred that instead of being the inventions of their supposed authors, they were only different readings of one natural system. That thought became reality, and henceforth it became the study of naturalists to read more accurately the thoughts of a divine mind as expressed in the living realities that surrounded them. The lecturer would attempt to present his translation of the Divine plan, after a conscientious reading of it. CUVIER lead the way in the recognition of four plans upon which all animals are constructed, and all investigation since had only confirmed that discovery. Some naturalists, it is true, had attempted to show that there were more, but they combined and plan with complication of structure, or execution. These four plans correspond with the four great divisions of the animal kingdom, viz., *Radiates, Mollusca, Articulates* and *Vertebrates*. The vertebrates were embraced, ever since ARISTOTLE, all animals with a back-bone—quadrupeds, birds, reptiles and fishes. This natural division of vertebrates was known long before it was understood that they were all built upon the same plan. It required no small amount of anatomical knowledge to demonstrate the fact that the bird, the snake, the ox, and the beast, were all built upon one plan. That demonstration was now the aim of naturalists; and it was possible and even easy to it generalize the. The next plan of structure embraced insects, under which division were included beetles, bugs, butterflies, flies, and other winged creatures with six legs; also, crabs, lobsters, and the like. All these animals were easily recognized by the rings on the surface of the body, above and below upon the other, and by their jointed legs projecting from the sides of the body. But it required a great degree of anatomical skill to demonstrate that the crab, the butterfly and the worm are all built upon the same plan. It was necessary to show a form of structure which was capable of being transformed into another. The third plan embraced molluscs. In this division were included all those soft-bodied animals, which, like the oyster, clam, snail and slug, had a body capable of great expansion and contraction, and generally covered with a shell. Between these animals there was as great diversity as was found in the insect world or among vertebrates, but yet they were all built upon one plan, and the elements of each structure could be transformed into the others, only changing the expression or execution of the same plan. The fourth plan was that of the radiates, animals whose parts diverge like rays from a common centre. To this group belong star-fishes, jelly-fishes and sun-fishes, also corals, and the like. Radiates were all built upon the same plan, but still a totally different one from the other three divisions. If there was anything that showed the working of an all-powerful and comprehensive mind, it was the facility of expressing one and the same thought in the most diversified ways. This was done in the creation of the animal kingdom, which consisted of hundreds of thousands of different kinds of beings, all constructed upon only four plans. The lecturer then proceeded to present the characteristics of the four plans, beginning with the lowest and simplest of the four grand divisions, the radiates. The star-fish has its mouth in the centre, from which radiated five projections. The organs of locomotion project from five turnrows on the lower surface of these arms; they have suckers at the end by which the animal attaches itself to the rocks and moves about. At the end of each ray is an eye; in the centre there is a circular stomach, with five pouches projecting into the rays. Five threads connect the nerve on the lid of the mouth with the extremity of the rays, and reach the eyes. This plan of structure is common to all radiated animals, but the mode of execution varies. The sea-anemone, for instance, has a body like a sack, from the upper edge of which project feelers in every direction; but in the center there is a mouth which leads to an internal digestive sack. That sack has an opening in the bottom leading to the main cavity of the body; that main cavity is divided by partitions into chambers, and from each of these chambers project arms or feelers, which are hollow, and communicate with the chambers. Now, the idea of radiation is just as obvious here as in the star-fish, but the mode of execution is different. In the sea-anemone the number of parts is larger, and there is a free communication between the chambers as well as between the feelers and chambers. Now take the jelly-fish. It is a hemispherical body of gelatinous substance, from the flat side of which hang a number of feelers. In the centre is a cavity from which narrow tubes extend to the edge, and from that central cavity hang other appendages. The gelatinous substance occupies the whole disc except a central cavity with narrow channels extending to the periphery. Here, instead of an animal all hollow with a thin wall outside and thin partitions within, we have an animal substantially all substance. But the general arrangement is upon the same same plan of radiation. Each of these modes of execution leads to the other. By increasing the thickness of the partitions you may leave only a narrow channel, and this may be further inclosed so as to leave only a narrow tube. Such a diverse expression or execution of the same plan is not the result of chance. It shows a power not only capable of execution, but of overcoming physical and local influences. These different animals live on the same rock, in the same element, and therefore under the same influences. There must be some higher power to produce this result than the mere active forces that exist in the sheet of water—something more than heat, light, moisture and soil. One combination cannot produce such diverse structures. The next plan of structure is that expressed in the group of molluscs. When we open an oyster we separate from the shell the skin of the animal. Around the edge of the shell are innumerable little fingers, by means of which a renewal of water takes place. In the middle is a bundle of flesh connecting the two valves, causing the shutting of the oyster. The hinges of the valves are united by an elastic ligament, which, when the fibres of the cross muscle relax, force the two valves apart. This antagonism is a means of locomotion; the oyster changes its place by means of the fringes around the skin or mantle. There are two respiratory organs in the shape of fringes on the lower part of the animal. These inclose the mouth, from which rises a canal, and terminates after convolutions in the other end of the body. The liver is the green spot on the blunt end. Now in this animal everything is symmetrical on the two sides, which is not the case with the radiates. Molluscs have also a soft body capable of great contraction and expansion. A particular characteristic of the oyster is that the load of life is thrown upon the sides, though the arrangement of parts is bilateral and symmetrical. It would be easy now to show that there is the closest resemblance between the oyster and the snail. Professor A. here demonstrated by drawings how the oyster could be transformed into the snail, showing that the difference was only in proportion and prominence of parts. The same may be shown of the cuttle-fish or any other mollusc. The third group is that of articulates, comprising insects, beetles, crabs, worms, &c. The body of an insect is an articulated cylinder, the rings being movable, some more than others, so as to allow free motion of the three regions with which it is divided. All the organs of life are contained in one cavity—the breathing organs on the side, each ring having a breathing-hole, the alimentary canal in the centre, the heart in the upper part, and the nervous system along the ventral region. The legs are on the lower part, and wings on the upper side. The plan is totally different from that of molluscs or radiates. Molluscs are capable of contraction and expansion without a sign of a joint or articulation, while the essential characteristic of articulates is, that the body is jointed with rings movable upon one another. Crabs and lobsters have the same structure as insects, only the wings are wanting, and they have gills instead of breathing-holes. The worm differs from the insect only in the fact that the rings are all of the same dimensions, and all equally connected. It is only a slight difference in the mode of execution. The legs of the worm are mere bristles, but the vital organs are arranged in the same manner as those of the insect, or of the crab or lobster. This is proved by the growth of the butterfly, which is first a worm; next, by shortening and widening its dimensions it becomes in its chrysalis state like a crab; then it emerges from the chrysalis state a perfect insect. The fourth plan is that of the vertebrates, whose essential peculiarity is a back bone and a double symmetry. Take the vertebræ of a fish. It has an arched cavity above containing the organs of sensation, or those through which impressions from the world without are communicated. It contains the central nervous system, which extends from the head along the backbone, and to it the nerves are attached. There is an arched cavity below the backbone which contains the organs of digestion, respiration and circulation. This double symmetry prevails in all vertebrate animals. Prof. A. here showed by drawings that the fin of a fish was like the arm of a man, the parts being combined in the same way and almost in the same number. The difference between vertebrates are, the greater or less contraction behind the head, the reduction of the tail, the greater or less projection of the limbs, and in the covering of the skin, which may be hair, feathers or scales. But scales and feathers in the young animal are very much alike. So much so that in some instances it is difficult to detect the difference. The number of fingers varies among vertebrates. The horse walks on tiptoe—on one finger. Reptiles have six fingers; fishes from six to twenty, with numerous joints. But, after all, it is only the spreading hand, all the joints being united by a web. We can therefore say, that however diversified the animal kingdom may be, all creatures are constructed upon four plans only.

GRADATION OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

The second lecture of the series was given at the Brooklyn Institute on Sunday evening, Jan. 26. The subject of the relative standing or gradation of the animal kingdom, said Prof. A., is one which has long engaged the attention of naturalists, and the favorite idea has been that there is an unbroken natural chain from the lowest to the highest—"from the Monad to Man," as the phrase is. This theoretical view, upon severe and careful scrutiny, has been found to be not true, as stated, but yet the investigation has led to the discovery of an actual gradation within certain limits in different classes of animals. The discovery of the existence of four great plans of structure gave this theory a check, but it has since revived again under the question of the origin of species. Prior to the knowledge of the four plans it was evident to naturalists and philosophers that man was superior to the rest of the animal creation, especially in the development of the brain. It was shown by KAEMPFER that the ourang-outang came nearest to man, and the natural conclusion was that there was a gradual descent from air-breathing to aquatic animals, such as whales (erroneously supposed to be fishes,) and thence to gill-breathing fishes. With reference to the lower orders of creation, it seemed unnecessary to pursue the theory which appeared to be so plain among the higher beings: but it was supposed that the same gradation would be found below, and then the bulk of the lower animals were reduced in this view to a few types. Worms were supposed to form some connecting link with snails, eels, and elongated vertebrates: and then shell-fish were erroneously associated with worms, and microscopical animals were considered as mere animal globules capable of sustaining existence. Thus the series was supposed to be established of one unique series from the Monad to Man. But, in attempting to complete the series, difficulties began to arise, till at length the contention prevailed, that instead of one there were many series; and the question was, what are the limits of those series? It was necessary to consider some of the facts bearing upon the question before proceeding to consider the order and succession in which beings have been introduced upon the earth. Four of the two classes now entertained, viz: Fishes, reptiles, birds and mammals. They stand on the average in that order one above the other. Fishes being the lowest and mammals the highest. For a century no naturalist has doubted that this is their relative order.

But can we make a transition from the highest species of fishes to the lowest of reptiles, and, in like manner, from the highest reptiles to the lowest birds, thence from the highest birds to the lowest mammals, and so up to man, in a regular gradation or unique series? Can we place reptiles, as a class, entirely above fishes, birds entirely above reptiles, and mammals entirely above birds, without doing violence to the internal arrangement of those several groups? Anatomy seems to have settled the fact that sharks and skates are the highest grade of fishes, and the lamprey eels the lowest, and the best arrangement that can be proposed, according to our present knowledge, is this: beginning with the lamper eel, next comes the ordinary bony fishes, then the garpike, bearing a strange resemblance to reptiles, and then sharks and skates at the head. A closer scrutiny will show that that arrangement, though as nearly correct as we can come, cannot be maintained. Passing them to reptiles, it is at once apparent that there are two classes which differ

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 2, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from every quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Ericsson*, attached to the Burnside Expedition, having on board the D Epineuil Zouaves, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday afternoon, being ordered to return there by Gen. BURNSIDE, on account of her inability to cross the bar at Hatteras Inlet. She left Hatteras Inlet on Monday, but was driven back to sea by a storm, and thus detained. She reports that at the time she left, the great body of the Expedition was preparing to move to its destination, which was believed to be Roanoke Island. Some of the vessels had already started in that direction. This movement, however, may have been only a ruse, to throw the rebels on the wrong scent. Information received at Fortress Monroe represents that at Norfolk and Richmond the greatest panic prevailed regarding the Expedition, and there is no doubt that before this it has effected a lodgment somewhere. A released National prisoner who reached Fortress Monroe on Friday, was accompanied by a detective from Richmond to Norfolk, who took the greatest care that no person should be brought away. They probably received some information of the Expedition.

Intelligence received by way of Fortress Monroe corroborates the report that BEAUREGARD is to go to Kentucky, to take with him 15,000 men from Manassas. It is also said that JEFF. DAVIS will take command of the rebel army at Manassas in person on the 22d inst., inauguration as President, on the 22 of

The two Commissioners, Secretary STANTON to proceed to [illegible] welfare of the Navy [illegible] and Hon. HAMILTON [illegible] ton, in consultation with [illegible] Mr. ELY, as to the [illegible] understood that the [illegible] form the rebel [illegible] privateersmen have [illegible] of prisoners of war, [illegible] of the condition of [illegible] hostages; and *further*, [illegible] they will be authorized [illegible] exchange of prisoners.

Gen. LANE, [illegible] order of Gen. HUNTER [illegible] Southern Expedition [illegible] pursue. He has [illegible] Washington, expressly [illegible] turn there, as to bring [illegible] the expedition on the [illegible] TER. He has not, however, [illegible] turn, but to go a head, [illegible] out right.

The indications now [illegible] lays of the Butler Expedition [illegible] have been received at the [illegible] Department of War, [illegible] partment at Washington [illegible] to guide dispatch to forward [illegible] vessels and troops at Boston port [illegible] the expedition.

A difficulty having arisen [illegible] by Com. FOOTE in procuring men [illegible] fleet on the Mississippi, Gen. [illegible] an order in which the military Commander [illegible] whom are required to assemble [illegible] what men in their respective commands [illegible] to be transferred to the gunboat service—preference, of course, to those men who properly belong to the fleet, and in the manner the requisite number [illegible] doubtless soon be procured, as it is said that a great number of sailors are now [illegible] service, tempted by the larger pay.

A dispatch from Cairo states that another expedition is in course of [illegible] there, the strength and destination [illegible] secret.

Col. GARFIELD has [illegible] Prestonburgh to Paintsville [illegible] as it was impossible, on account of the roads, to move the [illegible] his ordered several companies [illegible] portion of Piketon, but no traces of [illegible] MARSHALL or his runaway army [illegible]

Letters received from the Division on the Upper Potomac state that five batteries have already crossed over in to Virginia, and speak well of the movement forward movement, which is to be made at the earliest moment that the condition of the roads will permit.

Those who wish to see a fair exhibit of the political feeling of the South as it is, its spirit and condition, will find much interesting material for forming opinions in the large amount of extracts from the Southern Press which we give this morning. We can only indicate by a few sentences the various topics discussed. The Louisville *Courier* states the true basis of peace to be the independence of the Southern nation, which is to be composed entirely of persons characterized as slaveholders, Knights, Romans, Spartans, children of God; while the people of the North will become a "superior kind of slaves, crouching beneath the shadows of our empire." The Richmond *Dispatch* sees in the coming peace a career of prosperity for the South not paralleled in history, while the North "will be shut up to the cultivation of codfish and potatoes, and the contemplation of its own marvelous imbecility." In the meantime, a new loan is proposed by the rebel Secretary, and appeal after appeal to the troops to re-enlist, while deserters and absentees are threatened with dire penalties. The rebel sequestration law finds an opponent who pleads earnestly against its enforcement. A great force of Union troops had been on Ship Island a short time ago; but thirty ship loads of them had absquatulated, and only a few remained to feed the "sand fiddlers." In Alabama, the soldiers are arming with a new weapon, the Alabama pike, consisting of a keen two-edged steel head, like a large bowie-knife blade, about a foot and a half long, with a sickle-like hook, very sharp. So fearful are these weapons, that a "row of them would strike the terror of 10,000 deaths to the sons of BUTLER'S Yankees." The rebel authorities [illegible] letter-carriers have all been arrested, and communications from the North have ceased. The subject of relief to the cotton-growers was being canvassed. Another [illegible]rsm was being built at Jefferson City, La. A meeting of railroad officers is to be held in Richmond on the 5th of this month, to devise measures for the manufacture of railroad iron. The Memphis *Appeal* bitterly assailed the recent law prohibiting the expression of journalistic opinion upon the conduct of the war. The postal system of the rebel States is not burdened with that frightful abuse, the franking privilege. The Burnside Expedition is still a mystery to the rebels. The Richmond *Dispatch* has an intelligent article on Railroad Conventions, taking the ground that has been frequently taken in the TIMES as to the extreme value to the rebels of certain railroads, and the value to us of seizing them. In fear of which, the Virginia Legislature is engaged on a bill to complete at once certain other railroad connections. Active National operations in Tennessee were expected, and the fall of certain rebel forts predicted. The Knoxville *Whig* gives interesting details of the late battle in Kentucky. The Wilmington *Journal* thinks the greatest danger to the rebellion will be in January and February; but January has already passed away. The Richmond *Dispatch* shows (very inconclusively) that there are no Union men at the South. The bill "to raise and organize Virginia's quota of the Confederate army" has passed the Virginia Legislature. It authorizes the Governor to call out or draft a force of not less than 50,000 nor more than 75,000 men for two years. An hour cannot be more profitably spent than in studying the philosophy and spirit of these various rebel utterances.

A concurrent resolution has been adopted in the Virginia Legislature, pledging the State to assume its portion of the National tax.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition for the passage of the Metropolitan Health bill was presented. Favorable reports were made on the bill concerning the liabilities of husband and wife, and the bill to amend the act for the benefit of married women so as to permit them to insure the lives of their husbands. The financial resolutions passed, on Friday, in the Assembly were received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. Notice was given of a bill to compel Insurance Companies to make a speedy settlement with their creditors. The bill to incorporate the Homœopathic Medical College of New-York was introduced; also the bill to amend the law relative to the money apportioned to School District Libraries. The bill relating to the Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies doing business in the State was passed. The resolutions, instructing Senators HARRIS and KING to vote for the expulsion of Mr. BRIGHT, were then considered until the adjournment, which was made until Monday evening.

In the Assembly, a memorial relative to a marine and submarine battery for the protection of the harbor of New-York was presented. The bills making appropriations for the support of the canals, to amend the Central Park act, and to incorporate the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Society, were reported favorably; also the bill to amend the law relating to unauthorized banking. A general bill to establish Academical Departments in the Union Free Schools was reported from the Committee on Colleges and Academies. A report of the Printing Committee, relative to the binding of reports, etc., was adopted at considerable length, and a resolution was finally passed declaring that no Government shall be bound without a special order from the House. Among other bills introduced was one to repeal that portion of the New-York Harbor Regulation act which permits the owners of wharves to erect houses, and prohibiting the erection of such houses in the future; one in relation to the public health of this City; one to allow persons to shoot game, for amounts less than $2'0, to be negotiated at rates of over seven per cent; one to authorize the leasing of a portion of the Battery for ferry purposes; one to provide for the taxation of personal property, and one to regulate the duties of harbor-masters, and to prohibit the discharge of their duties by deputies. Notice was given that the prohibitory resolutions will be called up on Monday. The Assembly also adjourned until Monday evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Coroner's investigation in the case of the supposed murder of JOHN CANFIELD, in Brooklyn, was concluded yesterday, and, after a careful and patient investigation, the jury returned a verdict of death by drowning. The suspected parties under arrest will, of course, be released.

On Saturday, Jan. 25, after passing safely from Sedalia to Independence, Mo., the mail stage was seized by a band of Secessionists at a point about half-way between the latter place and Kansas City. There were nine or ten passengers in the stage at the time, who, with the driver, were all carried off as prisoners. The mail-bags were cut open, their contents scattered on the ground, and then the rebels decamped with their booty and prisoners. The next day (Sunday) the stage from Lexington to Independence was, in like manner, seized, and the mail-bags opened, and the letters and papers scattered.

About three hundred troops, composing a part of a regiment of United States Reserved Guards, stationed on the Gasconade River, reached St. Louis on Tuesday, and were at once escorted by several companies of cavalry to Jefferson Barracks. The precise offence is not known; but this class of troops, at Rolla and elsewhere, have been discontented for some time past, in consequence of a misunderstanding as to the terms of enlistment.

The Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. T. C. GOODE, left Annapolis for Key West on the steamer *Oriental* last Wednesday.

The battalion of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, commanded by Col. SARGENT, is about to embark on the steamer *Baltic*, now lying off Annapolis, for Port Royal, where they will join the forces of Gen. SHERMAN. Quite a number of horses and wagons will be taken out at the same time.

A pardon for DANIEL B. VONDERSMITH, the forger, was received on Friday, by the United States Marshal in Philadelphia, and the prisoner was soon after liberated. Judge VONDERSMITH was convicted in May, 1859, of forging applications for pensions, and was sentenced to pay a fine of five thousand dollars and to undergo an imprisonment of twenty years. Before the expiration of President BUCHANAN'S term of office, he commuted the sentence to three years, which would have expired in May next. The pardon of President LINCOLN is unconditional, and relieves him from the payment of the fine of five thousand dollars. Since the incarceration of VONDERSMITH, his wife has died, and this was urged as a reason for his pardon.

A serious decline occurred yesterday in the Stock Market, influenced mainly by the unfavorable reading of the foreign news by the *Africa*. New-York Central, 1 ⅜ cent. lower; the Western shares and Erie 1½@2 ⅜ cent.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour on Saturday, at firmer prices. Wheat and Corn were in good demand, at higher rates. Provisions were more active; but hog products were generally cheaper. Groceries were quiet, as were also Candles, Fish, Fruit, Foreign Liquors, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Spices, and Tallow. Hay, Hops, and Tobacco, were in request, and were steady. Resin and Whisky were depressed and lower. The freight engagements were limited, and rates favored shippers.

THE LEGAL TENDER.—We commend the *Journal of Commerce* editors to a careful study of a series of recent articles in its own columns on the power of the Government to regulate the currency of the country, and to support its own Treasury through the trial of War. From the signature to these communications, "G. B. B.," we presume the writer to be a gentleman of practical business sagacity, who was more intimately connected with the *Journal* in its better days. He was never known, we believe, to attempt to controvert the argument of a neighbor, and close by yielding the main fact. The present editors deny that the notes of the Bank of England are now a legal tender, unless the Bank pays coin on demand, which in time of peace it is well enabled to do. But they add that "*the Notes were made an* ABSOLUTE *ender during the Napoleonic* WARS." An admission significant enough for our purpose, surely.

The War and Foreign Intervention.

The British Government, eager to interfere in the American quarrel, made the best use of the opportunity afforded by the affair of the *Trent*. The resentment and jealousy of the British people had been aroused by the indignity offered their flag. There was a valid ground of war. It was impossible, without a powerful and indeed extraordinary reason, to take part with the Pro-Slavery South against the free North. It would never answer for the champions of civilization to become the champions of Slavery. But the *Trent* business was a direct question with which no difficulty about the odiousness of alliances had to do. Practically, England would be aiding the South; in form, it would be vindicating its own honor, intolerably outraged, against an insolent and an impenitent offender. But the opportunity, thanks to the good sense of the American "mob," and the prudence of the American Government, was destroyed by Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch of Dec. 26, and the subsequent redress of other minor complaints of Her Majesty's Government; and, armed to the teeth and ready to strike the blow that should end the American controversy, the British Ministry was suddenly bound over to keep the peace. Not only was the international pretence swept from beneath its feet, but the satisfaction of this British people at escape from a war with their kindred, was too demonstrative to be disregarded.

It was evident that intervention, baffled in this direction, must be sought through paths of peace. Whatever step should be next taken, must be guarded by the confident asseveration that no appeal to arms would become necessary. The shipment of troops to Canada was suspended. The Mediterranean fleet was ordered back to Malta. The prohibition against the exportation of arms and saltpetre was removed. If Lord PALMERSTON had lounged down Pall Mall in a broad brim, and drab broadcloth, he could not have more perfectly realized, at short notice, the part of a non-combatant. But simultaneously with this clever acting, the journals peculiarly in the interest and pay of the Premier, commenced the most rancorous and mendacious assaults upon the barbarity with which, as they pretended, the American Government was waging war upon the rebellion. In this chorus of slander the Tory Press instantly and vigorously joined; for Lord PALMERSTON, now-a-days, takes no step without conference with Lord DERBY, who, Tory chief as he is, is far less of a Tory than the Premier himself, and the Tory Press was only too happy to follow such a coalition of leaders. No accusation, no form of invective, has been too virulent for the whole pack of these party curs to use against the American people. Motives never conceived of, acts never perpetrated, outrages manufactured in the laboratory of the rebels, impulses we utterly disdain, have been ascribed to a Nation engaged in a desperate struggle for existence, and whose only fault has been an excess of leniency, such as has been displayed by no other people of whom history tells the story. The stone blockade is but one count in the long indictment, but it is the single fact which does the work of a score of others. It constitutes the concrete foundation of this general charge, and no end of conclusions injurious to the United States have been based upon it. To the careful observer of such things, the question is, to what does this new demonstration point? Such consentaneous writing is not without an aim. What is that aim?

Some intimation may be found in the paragraph, yesterday, transferred from the London *Observer* to the columns of the TIMES. The *Observer* is the more intimate organ of Lord PALMERSTON. It has heretofore foreshadowed every important measure of the Government. And when it now argues the necessity of intervention for the arrest of the American war on account of the atrocity with which it is waged, it is simply stating the logical induction from the labors of its cotemporaries, which the public was authorized to expect. And it states it in the only form in which, to a people just wild with delight at this avoidance of a war, it can be at all palatable. They are told no danger of a hostile collision is to be apprehended. The mediation offered will be accepted only too cheerfully at the South; while at the North, all who have anything to lose, will as cheerfully acquiesce. Thus much only is revealed by the immediate oracle of the Minister. But there are other avenues through which the ministerial policy comes to the public, in anticipation of formal announcement, and we look to them for further light. The Edinburgh *Scotsman* is noted for the accuracy of its premonitions. In an article copied in our paper of Friday last, the *Scotsman* anticipates the tenor of the *Observer's* article; but couples it with a hint that the determination to offer mediation has been procured by the activity of the rebel agents, who have offered three conditions they are willing to pledge in compensation. One is free-trade, a bribe direct, and necessarily irresistible to peoples suffering as France and England now suffer from the war, and as they have always suffered from Northern tariffs. The second, the suppression of the slave-trade, is humanitarism, a necessary concession to the two great anti-slave-trade Powers of Christendom. The third is the gradual extinction of Slavery, an indispensable *bonne-bouche* to decency; for, as we have intimated, it would never do for the European guardians of civilization to make common cause with a people whose primary object is the perpetuation of human bondage. And from other sources we are led to suppose that upon these or some other bases of adjustment, the Emperor NAPOLEON, whose influence in the settlement of the *Trent* question was so transcendent, will be put forward to offer, in similar friendly terms, his mediation between the South and the North, with a view to a peaceful separation; and that his offer will be backed by the moral pressure of the British Cabinet. Such is the programme indicated by disclosures thus far made in the journals of France and England.

It is quite possible, of course, that these are hints thrown out to ascertain the drift of public sentiment, rather than the expression of a determined policy. But in either case, we may rest satisfied that forcible intervention is no part of the programme. The people of England have shown, beyond all doubt, their repugnance to the idea of a cisatlantic war. This pacific tendency of the masses was admitted in the most significant manner by the Cabinet itself, in its suppression of Mr. SEWARD'S peaceful note of Nov. 30. It was demonstrated still more clearly in the prompt cessation of warlike preparations, on the receipt of news that the *Trent* captives had been released. It is conceded quite as clearly in the protestations of peace with which the suggestion of mediation is attended. An outrage still more insufferable than that experienced at the hands of Captain WILKES will be necessary to bring the British people to a patient contemplation of war. But what if France should interpose—France acting for itself and John Bull? There is nothing, however, in this condition of French finances to authorize the Emperor to embark in a contest, the event and cost of which are problematical; and which, while it can in no way contribute to the grandeur or material advantage of the empire, will incur the bitter resentment of that great body of Frenchmen who cherish a traditional dislike of England, and look with traditional affection toward America. The keynote of the imperial policy is to make the measures of government an apparent reflection of the popular will. But the French Press is in the main friendly to the cause of our Government. The truculent injustice and animosity of the London journals is calculated to create sympathy in the French mind with the cause so unfairly attacked by a Press which has habitually treated the French people and its rulers in the same inequitable spirit. There is, by no means, such unanimity in the French counsels on American affairs as to justify precipitate action on the part of a government signally distinguished for caution and reserve; and while the usual agencies may be already at work to bring the popular sentiment up to the mark desired for action, time must be given for their operation; and time, we still trust, will anticipate the result by the success of our arms, and the submission of treason. There is, in truth, every reason to doubt the readiness of either England or France to take a part in our drama, before we ourselves shall be able to drop the curtain upon the performance. There may be mediation, and it may possibly come in a shape to be entertained with self-respect even by the North; but we venture to predict there will be no beyonets to back it.

Our Bankers on United States Currency.

It affords us pleasure to publish in another column a well-timed letter, from Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the use of a National circulation for the financial emergencies of the war. In times past we have had occasion to differ with Mr. OPDYKE on his theory of a Bullion Bank. But whatever he may have said or argued in favor of such a theory in a season of profound peace, it is quite evident that he has postponed his peculiar views to a more auspicious time than the present, and we heartily commend his good sense and patriotism for it. The present letter is especially useful in pointing out the practical advantages of a National Circulation of $150,000,000, over the exclusive use of interest-bearing Treasury Bonds, to be left to the mercy of the open market, or the other alternative of paying out to the public creditors the twenty-years' stocks of the Government, which would inevitably become more seriously depreciated in market value.

In the Bullion theory of banking broached by this gentleman, four years ago, he had the passive or active cooperation of a number of wealthy gentlemen of this City, among whom were Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM, Banker, and Mr. JOHN J. CISCO, the New-York Sub-Treasurer. Both these distinguished authorities on finance are now, like Mr. OPDYKE, the earnest advocates of the National Currency as proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means, assented to by Mr. Secretary CHASE, and indorsed as Constitutionally authorized by the Attorney-General. The reason why they are for United States Notes of Circulation is that, under the general suspension of Specie Payments, some paper medium must necessarily be employed for the conduct of the War, and that this being the most uniform and National in character and credit, must prove most acceptable to the people, and convenient and economical to the Treasury Department. The motive of their zealous support of the measure is one of enlightened and liberal public spirit and patriotism. They believe it to be the least objectionable of all paper currencies to the masses of our loyal people, and are unwilling to have any mere local banking interest, or any chance of profit from *shaving* the Securities of the Government, interpose between the Treasury and its necessities, through a trial like the present. Hence they are for legalizing this Circulation, so as to place it beyond the power or temptation of greedy jobbers in the Public Funds to discredit and depreciate it below the value of other paper Circulation current in trade and at bank.

It is not because the Treasury Bill is likely to lose friends by delay that we urge its prompt passage through both Houses of Congress, but to relieve the public suspense by settling the policy of the Treasury at once. Other distinguished advocates than the gentlemen referred to, are daily making known their preference for United States Notes; some of them, of the old Democratic hard-money faith like Mr. CISCO, Mr. MOSES TAYLOR and Mr. WILLIAM B. DUNCAN, because their first thought is to support the Treasury by all the means and appliances in the power of the Government, including the sovereign right to stamp this Circulation with the authority of a legal tender, pending the prosecution of the War and the General Suspension of Specie Payments, at all events; and secondly, because no other feasible plan for the convenient administration of the Treasury is, or has been proposed.

There is no sufficient reason why this view of the great duty of the day—of standing by the Public Credit at every cost of personal interest and every sacrifice, for the moment, of private preference—should not be taken by *all* our Bankers, as it is taken by more than four-fifths of them. The half-dozen or so, who have made themselves prominent—some of them as talkers and lobbyists, others as letter-writers against the Government Currency, and against any and all relief of the Treasury, which shall not precipitate its paper or Public Stocks into Wall-street for discount and depreciation—may persist in their opposition to the bitter end, if it so please them to do so. But they are scarcely authorized to speak for the remainder of their colleagues in the Clearing-house Association, or to make that office the common centre for discrediting the National circulation. It is understood that the present United States Notes could be readily used, and to the general mutual convenience of the Banks and their depositors, as a medium for clearing at least one-half the daily balances between the Banks; as they will have to be used in settling the whole of these balances when made a legal tender by act of Congress. Why it is not done is, that the few Bank officers, in opposition referred to, not only indulge their spite against the Government by refusing United States Notes at their own counters, but are tacitly suffered by the majority to have control of the Clearing-house regulations. No great public annoyance has yet grown out of this bad conduct, but injustice is done to the more liberal of our Bankers, some of whom are brought in debt at the Clearing-house, and subjected to seven per cent. interest on their balances, by receiving these Notes freely and indiscriminately, without the facility of equalizing this policy with their neighbors. It would be an act at once timely and graceful, on the part of the Association, to take this matter in hand for correction at once, and thus anticipate the law of Congress, which will impose the necessity of recognizing United States Notes as the legal medium for the adjustment of all balances between them.

Stone Blockades in English History.

The eloquent denunciations of the London journals against the stone blockade are seriously marred by the discovery they are beginning to make that this device, far from being a "republican innovation," as they rashly styled it, with a chuckle, is a genuine old trick of John Bull himself. Our late London files contain communications from correspondents of an antiquarian turn of mind, detailing various cases of the kind they have turned up in the course of their reading, and proving that England has repeatedly practiced the sinking of stone-laden vessels as a means of obstructing an enemy's ports. We have already cited in these columns several of the instances mentioned by the London correspondents, but there are two new cases quoted that are new and particularly pat. The first is the case of Alexandria. On the evacuation of the city and port, and the embarkation of the British troops, in 1807, five vessels laden with stone were sunk in the narrow passage by which the English squadron, under command of Admiral LEWIS, had entered, and then sailed, concluding that it would be the last exit of any vessel from the port—erroneously, however, as has subsequently appeared. The other instance is the choking up of the entrance of Boulogne harbor in 1801, and the following piece of diplomatic correspondence in the matter has a great historic interest. It is the official letter of instructions from Lord HAWKESBURY to Sir A. S. HAMMOND, Controller of the Navy:

"(MOST SECRET.)" "DOWNING STREET, Feb. 9, 1804.

SIR—It being thought advisable, under the present circumstances of the war, that an attempt should be made for carrying into execution the project suggested in the inclosed paper for choking up the entrance into the harbor of Boulogne; and the success of such an enterprise depending in a great measure upon the secrecy and dispatch with which the preparations may be made, I have the King's commands to signify to you, that you take those preparations under your immediate control, and that you communicate confidentially with Mr. ——, supplying him with such funds, and giving him such orders for the purchase of vessels, and providing the materials which you may judge necessary for accomplishing the object in view. As soon as the vessels shall be sufficiently laden, you will give instructions that they should proceed with all expedition to the Downs, where further orders will proceed from Lord KEITH."

And not only has this plan of blockading enemy's harbors been practiced by Britain, but it has been discussed, and that approvingly, by some of the most gallant naval heroes of that country. Thus Lord DUNDONALD—a true sea-king, and (what, as the correspondent observes, will doubtless have greater weight with the *Times*) a real live lord—during the war with France, in a letter dated April 8, 1809, (see Lord DUNDONALD'S *Autobiography of a Seaman*, vol. 1, p. 363,) discussing the best way of distressing the enemy, said: "Ships filled with stones would ruin forever the anchorage of Aix, and some old vessels of the line, well loaded, would be excellent for that purpose." And Admiral NAPIER, so late as the recent war between Great Britain and Russia, urged blocking up the approaches of Cronstadt by sinking in the channel some old hulks, which, he thought, would at least be available to keep the Russian war-vessels in their harbor. The only objection urged by him against the project was that it would be "expensive."

Such is the testimony of history in this interesting matter. One would suppose it was sufficient to stop the mouths of those who, by the grossest misrepresentation of our action in the case of Charleston harbor, have sought to prejudice the English public against our cause. It is, as we have before stated, neither the wish nor the interest of the American Government to inaugurate the stone-blockade as a distinct policy—though, as we have seen, we might easily find abundant justification for so doing, if we took British preaching and practice for guide. Indeed, it is doubtful whether the sentiment of the North would endure to see it done in any other case than Charleston. But towards that rebellious city we feel this measure both to be a legitimate deduct on from the right of blockade and a most righteous visitation for a gigantic crime. And we shall hardly be moved from our instinctive feeling by all the adverse criticism of the British Press.

FUGITIVE CONTRABANDS.—In the Virginia Legislature, on Jan. 25, as we learn from the Richmond *Examiner*, a Committee of five was appointed "To provide for more effectual measures to prevent the escape of slaves to the enemy." Accepting the Confederate theory on this subject, that the attachment of negroes to their masters is so strong that they cannot be enticed to leave them, the labors of this Committee will be light, but, taking the facts as they are, we imagine that Messrs. WOODHOUSE, BAKER, COLLIER, WILSON and MORRAUGH will find aspects that they have a difficult task on their hands. It is a matter of historical record that South Carolina planters have found pistols and rifles not sufficiently effective to accomplish the result which these legislators desire to attain. It is a little difficult, therefore, to see what stronger motives than these can be brought to bear upon the obtuse negro, who is so blind to his own interests as to incur the risk of instant death in order to find shelter within the National lines. The report of the Committee will be looked for with interest.

IMPENDING BATTLES.—Not to mention the great battle on the Potomac, which, in popular belief, is now, as it has been any time the last year, "impending," nor the general engagement which is imminent at Bowling Green, there are a number of smaller fights certainly on the *tapis*, and of which we may have news any day this week. The public look first, of course, for news from Gen. BURNSIDE. Has that gallant man, after weathering the terrific storm, landed his forces on some part of the secession coast, assaulted some rebel town or fortification, and captured it amid a blaze of glory like unto that in which the forts at Hilton Head were captured?—Further South than the supposed scene of BURNSIDE'S operations, a battle seemed impending, at latest rebel accounts, somewhere in the vicinity of Savannah. Our fleet, if the rebels may be credited, had got "in the rear" of Fort Pulaski, and were apparently on the eve of extending their operations inland. It is certainly to be hoped that they did so. In the southern part of Missouri a pretty heavy fight is now daily impending. PRICE claims to have ten thousand rebels at Springfield, and certain it is that a good many more than ten thousand Union troops are now every day getting nearer and nearer to that rebel headquarters. Looking at the point at which our forces were when last heard from, it seems likely enough that they may be within striking distance of Springfield this week. It is shrewdly suspected by some, that we are likely again to be surprised by some handsome little affair in Kentucky within a very short while—this time, however, in the western part of the State. A strong body of troops, not long ago, left Paducah for somewhere, and, at latest accounts, had not been heard from; and the rebels at Paris, Tenn., were so afraid that the expedition is bound for that town, that they were panic-stricken, and were hurrying their negroes southward with all possible speed. It was to be hoped that there was a ground for a rebel panic. It has seemed for some time that a battle was impending somewhere in the neighborhood of Romney or Winchester, in Virginia. The rebel JACKSON, with a force estimated at from ten to twice-ten thousand men, has been actively flitting about here for the past fortnight; and Gens. LANDER and KOSCIANS are "threatening" him; and as Gen. BANKS has an immense force not a hundred miles off, it is hard to see why there should not be if there is not, a battle impending with the audacious rebel. There appears every probability that, during the week of which this is the first day, we shall have news of battles at more than one of the points mentioned, and perhaps at some other points unsuspected. May they all prove as glorious triumphs to our arms as the two last battles recorded in our columns.

GIVE THEM CREDIT.—For one thing, at least, the rebels deserve credit—their skill in torturing to death loyal citizens whom they dare not hang. Some weeks ago Judge PICKENS, of Knoxville, Tenn., was arrested because he would not swear allegiance to JEFF. DAVIS and his confederates. His wife and daughter soon afterward sunk into their graves under the pressure of their great grief and anxiety, and the Knoxville *Register*, of Jan. 15, states that the Judge himself died a few days since, while being transferred from Tuscaloosa, where he had been held as a prisoner of war to Mobile. How many removals were needed to dispose of this sturdy patriot the *Register* does not state.

The same plan which proved so successful in his case is working well in that of Parson BROWNLOW. A refugee from Eastern Tennessee, just arrived at Louisville, reports that this apostle of freedom has been consigned to jail, released, again arrested, and again set at liberty, only to have his hopes of seeing the good old flag dashed to the ground by being ordered under still stricter confinement. Now his health is broken, and it is doubtful whether he will live to enjoy the protection of that Government whose honor he has so stoutly and consistently defended. This is a very quiet way to dispose of those whom the rebels rate as traitors; but how long must these long-suffering patriots wait for their day of deliverance?

PROF. AGASSIZ' LECTURES AT THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.—We print, on another page of this morning's issue, accurate though condensed reports of the first two lectures of the course which Prof. AGASSIZ is now delivering at the Brooklyn Institute on Sunday evenings. They will be found excellent Sunday reading. This course now being delivered by this distinguished naturalist is one of an annual series for which a fund was left by the late Mr. GRAHAM, with the design to establish something similar to the famous Bridgewater foundation—whose plan, as will be remembered, was to draw out from eminent hands scientific treatises illustrating the wisdom and goodness of God. Certainly there is no man on the continent so well fitted to rise to the grandeur of this theme as the illustrious author of the *Poissons Fossiles*. This course is on his favorite study, the philosophy of zoology, and his lectures are replete with those luminous generalizations and that lofty and spiritual eloquence in which AGASSIZ is to-day unrivaled among the savans of the world.

Marine Disasters for Last Month.

During the month of January the marine disasters were numerous and heavy, in consequence of the severe stormy weather and terrible gales that have travelled almost incessantly throughout the world. Seventy-seven vessels are included in the list, of which thirty seven were foreign, mostly British. The loss of so many foreign vessels is explained by the fact, on account of the risks of war, foreign vessels have been in great demand for conveying goods to Europe, thus bringing into use many vessels that in time of peace could get get an American charter to cross the Atlantic. The above number does not include the vessels lost that belonged to the British Provinces.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The Claims of the European Bondholders—The First Suggestion of an American Protectorate—Invasion Not an Easy Task for the Allies—A Probable Arrangement Through the United States Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Jan. 26, 1862.

Some two or three years ago your correspondent had the honor of laying before the readers of the TIMES a plan for settling the then threatening Mexican question, by the establishment of a modified Protectorate over our neighbor, with her consent. The proposition had at that time engaged the attention of various gentlemen who were familiar with the condition of affairs in Mexico, and who considered some such plan to be the only possible alternative of European intervention in violation of the Monroe doctrine, to be followed by complications between ourselves and England and France, whose Governments had indicated the purpose to enforce the obligations due their subjects.

The claims, especially of British holders of Mexican bonds, had been increasing in amount year after year, by the accumulation of unpaid interest, until the British Government came to the conclusion that there was no remedy save to enforce collection by seizure of the territory of the debtor. The only obstacle to this mode of procedure was the well-known hostility of the United States to anything like European intervention in affairs on the American Continent. Unwilling to give us cause of offence, the British Press, British public sentiment, and finally the British Government expressed the wish that the United States would themselves intervene to give peace and stability to our unfortunate neighbor, and thus enable her to develop her resources, and so obtain means with which to pay her debts. A similar disposition was manifested by the Government of France, and there can be little doubt that we might have had the moral support, if not the actual co-operation, of both those Powers, in establishing the Protectorate necessary to accomplish the desired end.

But our rulers did not consider the policy a wise one, and it was not adopted. It must be admitted that we have long maintained a dog-in-the-manger policy in this matter. We have said substantially, to England and France, "You shall not levy execution in Mexico, for that will be in violation of our Munroe doctrine; neither will we assume the debt due you, nor ourselves provide a way by which it may be secured without damage to our own interests and policy!" Under such circumstances it is hardly a matter of surprise that the Governments of England and France have been drawn by that of Spain into an alliance for the invasion of Mexico to secure their just dues. True, the selection of the present time—when the United States are not in a condition to make armed protest against the act—may seem a little ungenerous. Still it is politic, and not unlike the general conduct of Governments the world over.

The work of invasion proves less easy than the allies supposed. Mexico, torn by chronic revolution, and heretofore split into almost myriad factions by civil war, arrays herself a unit against the invaders, hurying for the time all internal differences—her people all making earnest common cause against the foes who threaten her national existence. (In this by the way, our poor, and sometimes despised neighbors, are setting a glorious example which might be followed with profit by parties and factions in the loyal States.) The task the invaders have undertaken proves to be most formidable at the very outset. The war, of course, must add greatly to the burdens already pressing the Mexican race to the earth; but it is clear that its end can never be realized by England and France, (if at all,) except at a cost far exceeding its value. Besides there is no foretelling what disastrous complications with the United States may grow out of the appropriation of Mexican territory, which may be found indispensable in due time as a means of securing indemnity,—for Mexico has no hoarded money with which to pay, and the allies may be compelled to follow our own example, so plainly set forth in the treaty of *Guadalupe Hidalgo*.

These considerations give plausibility to the statement recently made, that already the English and French authorities begin to consider the propriety of securing the aid of the United States to extricate them with honor from the war and their Spanish alliance. It seems likely to be true, too, as rumored here, that Minister Corwin has indicated to the Government at Washington, that he can arrange for a prompt and peaceful solution of the question between Mexico and her invaders, by an assumption on our part of her foreign debt. If this be true, the proposition should not be cast aside with the flippant assumption that we have quite enough to do at present to take care of our own debts: not, if, by assuming the interest on the Mexican debt, (at the same time securing ourselves amply therefor,) we can avert the danger of future collision between ourselves and European powers on the Mexican question, it would be the height of folly to refuse to do so, and the wisest and soundest economy to close the transaction without delay. That England and France cannot take and hold Mexican territory without our becoming involved in war with them, sooner or later, I need hardly stop to discuss.

This brings us to the question,—how can we secure ourselves as against Mexico, so that if we assume her debt it shall not add to our own burdens? The answer is easy,—by a modified American Protectorate,—the details of which can readily be arranged, especially now when Mexico appeals to us as a friend and neighbor to save her from destruction. The revenues of Mexico, even while convulsed with civil war, have been sufficient, if faithfully collected and appropriated, to have supported the Government, paid the interest on her foreign debts, and provided a small sinking fund to redeem the principal. But a large portion of these revenues have been devoured by unfaithful officers of the customs, or squandered unblushingly by men in higher positions of power. It is plain that all Mexico needs to secure her a high degree of prosperity is, first, *stability* in the Government, and, next, some approach to fidelity in administration. The assurance of continued peace would give her a valuable immigration of skilled laborers, and lead to the doubling and trebling of her available resources within a few years' time.

The needed stability could be secured by passing her forts and garrisons into the hands of the United States, to be occupied—for the protection of Mexico and to guarantee us against loss by our assumption of her debt—by American troops enlisted specially for the purpose. Under stipulations of the treaty, these troops would be simply an armed police, stationed to preserve the peace, and maintain the local Government established by the Mexicans themselves. They would not be subject to revolutions, as the Mexican armies always are, and an army of half the number usually maintained there heretofore on a peace establishment, would be amply sufficient, at only half the cost. Then, by a surrender of the whole system of revenues from imports into the hands of officers appointed by the United States, those revenues would be faithfully collected; and admitting the expenses of the Government to be quite as great under the Protectorate as they are now, after the sum necessary for that purpose had been turned over to the local authorities, and the actual expenses of the Protectorate itself had been deducted, there would still remain enough to pay the interest on the foreign debt; and a very few years of the prosperity that would follow in the wake of such an arrangement, would see Mexico regenerated free of foreign debt, and abounding in developed elements of wealth, such as none who have not studied her resources would suppose her possessed of.

Surely it is far better and cheaper to bring about such results at no cost to ourselves, than to leave our neighbor drifting about like a rudderless hulk upon the ocean, threatening constantly to involve us in complications with foreign Powers that may cost us untold blood and treasure. Wisdom and humanity alike plead for our interposition in the manner proposed; and it is to be hoped that if the Mexican Government really have manifested any disposition to treat with ours for the establishment of a modified form of Protectorate, the proposition will at least receive the careful and unprejudiced attention it deserves. Some time ago the House of Representatives called upon the President for all correspondence with foreign Governments (European included) in regard to Mexican affairs; and it is a significant fact that the Executive replied that it would not be consistent with the public interests *at present* to communicate said correspondence. S.

A CORRECTION.—Mr. MCMASTERS' lecture on COLUMBUS is to be delivered in Irving Hall this evening, and not on Monday evening, as was stated on Friday.

Bomb-Proof Batteries for Land and Sea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

TROY, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1862.

Will you permit me, through your columns, to do an act of justice to a poor and obscure inventor.

In January, 1847, Mr. GEORGE VANDERHYDEN, of this city, exhibited to me and to Mr. A. B. OLIN, now Representative in Congress from this District, a plan and description of a water battery for the taking of San Juan D'Ulloa and Vera Cruz.

This plan and the specifications were also brought to the attention of Hon. W. L. MARCY, in January, 1847, and to Maj. R. S. BAKER, in February of the same year.

Mr. VANDERHYDEN enjoined secrecy upon Mr. OLIN and me, and he did not intend to give his invention publicity by communicating it to the Government and its officers.

Soon after the present rebellion broke out, Mr. VANDERHYDEN, believing that his invention would be useful to the country, sent a copy of his plan and specifications to the Secretary of State, in a letter mailed in this city May 10, 1861.

To this letter he received the following reply:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, May 14, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Your letter has been received, and the matter to which it relates shall be laid before the War Department immediately. Truly yours,

F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary.

From the date of the above letter, Mr. VANDERHYDEN has heard nothing from any Department or officer of the Government.

But since that date, and I believe in June last, Government agents have been building gunboats and floating batteries on the Western rivers: and from what I can learn of their general construction, the manner of bolting timbers together, and framing the angles of batteries, they have adopted the plans and suggestions of Mr. VANDERHYDEN.

The *Scientific American*, of Nov. 16, 1861, in an article which stated that a gunboat on an entirely new plan was about to be built, among other things, says, "two guns are to be placed on deck, on a revolving fort, covered with 8-inch plates."

The same paper, of Nov. 23, speaking of the same vessel, calls it the "Ericsson Battery," and describes it as follows:

"A wooden bulwark, composed principally of white oak, thirty inches thick, protects the side of the upper vessel, and extends down to the bottom, being thus five feet deep. This bulwark is secured to the vessel's sides in a peculiar manner, requiring no through bolts."

The above is almost verbatim contained in Mr. VANDERHYDEN's plan and specifications.

The same paper further says: "The turret in which two guns of the largest calibre are worked, consists of a cylinder twenty feet internal diameter. This cylinder revolves."

Precisely Mr. VANDERHYDEN's plan and suggestions

The Troy *Whig*, Nov. 20, 1861, gives Mr. ERICSSON the credit of this invention, and the Troy *Times* of Dec. 19, says, in favor of Mr. ERICSSON: "It is calculated that nothing has ever been dreamed of, approaching this machine for both effective assault and defence."

Now, I saw and read Mr. VANDERHYDEN's plan and suggestions as long ago as 1847, and he informs me that he had been thinking out and contriving, and maturing his invention for many years previous to that time.

In the specifications sent to Mr. SEWARD, it is claimed that this revolving battery can be used with equal effect on sea and land, and the brilliant manœuvre which Commodore DUPONT executed in his attack on Hilton Head, and which he, with some degree of pardonable pride, claims as new and clever, is distinctly suggested as a good method for ships to avoid the fire of land batteries.

If it should be deemed incredible that a mechanic, who has no education, and who knows nothing of the theory or practice of fortification and gunnery, should devise so formidable a machine, and suggest its various uses on sea and land, I can answer that here is the manuscript before me, that I saw and read fifteen years ago, that copies of it are on file in the Departments at Washington, and have been there for nearly a year, accessible to all the officers of the Government. The stiff hand-writing and legible spelling style, are proof positive of the authenticity and originality of the invention.

I confess that the practical utility of the invention is yet to be tested. The revolving tower built upon a ship's hull, shielding a battery, and the men who manage it, and impervious to shot and shell, was devised by Mr. VANDERHYDEN long before STEVENS undertook to build his great floating ship. Mr. ERICSSON has the means, or has the persuasive art to induce other men to give their means, to the construction of such a battery. But he is not its first inventor, even if he claims the invention.

Great expectations are indulged in by him and his friends, as to the power of his vessel. It is expected to be irresistible in attack and invincible in defence. If a fair trial shall prove that such is its formidable character, then our Government will be fortunate in being the first to own and use this tremendous machine. The rebellion will go down before it. No vessel of war will dare approach it, and no land formation can withstand it. Mr. VANDERHYDEN will have the honor of devising, and Mr. ERICSSON of building the engine of war whose terrible energies will crush out the rebellion.

And then the thanks of the nation will be due to Mr. VANDERHYDEN for not making public his invention fifteen years ago. If he had done so, the rebels would have supplied all the Southern forts and harbors with this unassailable battery, and the PIERCE and BUCHANAN Administrations would have left the North defenceless and an easy conquest to the South.

Mr. Ericsson and his partners will make $100,000 by their job. Is it fair that Government should thus make use of Mr. VANDERHYDEN's invention without consulting him or giving him any of the credit or profit to be derived from its publicity or use?

In the House of Representatives, Dec. 19, 1861, Mr. SEDGWICK, alluding to the gunboats for the Western rivers, said:

"These vessels are to be built on a plan entirely different from those already constructed. It is deemed imprudent to disclose it."

This plan, as far as its details have been disclosed, is so nearly identical, in many points, as to leave the inference almost conclusive, that it was taken from the plan and suggestions submitted by Mr. VANDERHYDEN, through Mr. SEWARD, and previously through Mr. MARCY and Mr. BAKER, to the Government. Is it just, or honest, to take the benefit of his invention, not only without his consent, but without even recognizing him as its author, or thanking him for it?

If any one shall question Mr. VANDERHYDEN's claim to be the original inventor of the so-styled "Ericsson Battery," I am prepared with such proofs as will convince the most skeptical. A. G. JOHNSON.

Gen. Fremont and Gen. Sigel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper of this morning, that your Washington correspondent (whose feeling toward Gen. FREMONT is already sufficiently well-known,) professes to give from a reliable gentleman the true account of SIGEL's troubles in the West.

As far as that statement concerns Gen. FREMONT, I am able to pronounce it false, from personal knowledge. Let any "reliable gentleman" contradict, if he can, the following facts:

1. Gen. SIGEL's controversy with STURGIS was promptly referred by FREMONT to Washington.

2. Gen. SIGEL commanded at Rolla for several weeks after the battle of Wilson's Creek, and was not peremptorily ordered to St. Louis.

3. His division was not interfered with until after FREMONT's removal. He led to Springfield the largest division of FREMONT's army, receiving always the post of honor in advance. The written order of battle signed in FREMONT's hand, and prevented only by HUNTER's arrival from being executed, assigns the same honorable position to SIGEL in the fight that he had occupied on the march.

4. The petition addressed to FREMONT at Springfield, after the arrival of the order of removal, and before that of HUNTER, begging him to lead forward the army, as his leaving at such a critical moment would result in disaster, is not ruin, this document, among other signatures of commanders of divisions and brigades, bears the name of FRANZ SIGEL.

5. At the time of F. P. BLAIR's arrest at St. Louis, Gen. SIGEL *headed the German officers in that city, in protesting* that they would not serve in the field with a man whose military conduct had been so infamous as that of BLAIR. This protest was made to Gen. FREMONT, at a time when it was supposed he would release BLAIR and order him to duty.

6. Gen. SIGEL is not only a warm friend of FREMONT, but has desired to resign ever since the infamous persecution of the latter terminated in his removal. Indeed, I have reason to know that weeks before his resignation actually took place, he informed FREMONT, (then in this City,) by special messenger, that the regular officers of Gen. HALLECK's army were making his position intolerable, and would eventually force him to retire from it.

It is natural enough that Mr. BLAIR, who has notoriously lost the confidence and support of the Germans of St. Louis, should endeavor to foist himself into popularity upon the shoulders of his "good friend SIGEL," just as he took up the cause of the Home Guard (part of whom FREMONT paid long ago, on his own responsibility) to identify himself, if possible, with their cause.

You will pardon me for alluding to the fact that your Washington correspondent, ordinarily so able and just, is a St. Louis man, animated by a peculiar personal hostility to FREMONT, and an intimate friend of Mr. BLAIR. I regret, exceedingly, that he should allow himself to be so grossly deceived. R. W. R.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.

MONETARY AFFAIRS

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 1, 1862.

$2,000	Ohio State 6s, '50	95¼	350	Erie Railway	24
1,000	U. S. 6s '81, Oreg. W. Ln. ¾ yrly	86⅜	100	do	33⅛
			1050	do	33⅛
1,000	Ill. Con. Bs. 1877	80	350	do	33⅛
1,000	Ill. Con. Bs. 1879	81	150	do	33⅛
8,000	Ill. War Loan	78	100	do	33⅛
2,000	Mich St. 8 wk. B.	80	50	do	33⅛
2,000	Mich. 7s War Ln.	91	50	do	33⅛
1,000	N. C. State 6s	82	100	do	33⅛
1,000	Missouri State 6s	41½	10	do	33⅛
5,000	do b30	41¾	50	Harlem R. R. Pref.	30
21,000	do	41¾	100	do	29⅜
7,000	Missouri 6's Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	49⅛	150	do	29⅜
			100	Reading R. R.	40
3,000	do	49¾	250	do	40⅜
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s	96¾	100	do	40⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. Bs. '76, 105		50	do	40¾
2,000	N.Y.C.7s '76 C.B. 104	3/4	100	Mich. Cen. R.	50
2,000	E. R. 1st M. Bds.	106	60	do	49⅛
17,000	E. R. 2d M. B. '63	93½	100	do	49
1,000	H. R. R. 1st M. ex In.	104	190	do	49⅛
1,000	Harlem 1st M. B.	101	25	do b10	49⅛
3,000	M. C. 8 p.c. B. old	97½	25	do b30	50
10,000	Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. Ist mt S. F. con. bds.	100	50	do	49⅜
			10	M. S. & N. I. R.	20¾
4,000	Goshen Br'h bds.	88¼	150	do	21
1,000	Mich. So. Sinki'g Fond Bonds	85	50	M. S. & N. I. Gl. Stk.	40¾
			100	Panama Railroad	112
8,500	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	93⅜	50	do	111⅝
5,000	Cbl. & N. W. 1st m.	41½	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60
5,000	Tol. & Wa'h 2d m.	42¾	100	do b30	60¼
5,000	do	43	100	do s10	60
1,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. bs.	84	592	Gal. & Chi. R.	66
12,200	American Gold	103¼	1630	Clev. & Tol. R.	40
15	Bank of Commerce	77	100	do s10	39⅜
8	Amer. Ex. Bank	79	200	do	40¼
25	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	98	1150	do	40¾
350	do s10	97	900	do	40¾
100	do s30	96⅜	400	do s10	40⅝
150	do s10	96⅜	200	do s10	40⅝
50	do s10	96¾	100	do s5	40⅝
250	do	97	400	do b30	40⅝
20	do	96⅝	200	do b30	40¾
25	do b10	97⅜	10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	100
50	do b10	97	1650	Ch. & R. Island R.	53⅛
50	do s30	96¾	40	do	53⅛
630	N. Y. Cen. R.	92⅞	150	do s30	53⅛
100	do b30	92⅜	50	do s10	53⅞
200	do s10	92⅜	50	do s1	53⅜
100	do b30	92⅝	31	Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	61⅛
350	do	92⅝	100	do	61⅜
150	do	92⅝	50	do	62
150	do s10	92⅝	50	Mil. & Pra. Du C R.	20⅝
150	Erie R. R. Pref.	55⅛	50	M. & P. Du C. 1st P.	71
100	do	55	48	do	73⅜
50	do b10	54⅜	20	M. & P. Du C. 2d P.	54
150	do	54⅜	15	Tol. & Wabash R.	5
50	do s10	54	10	Little Miami R.	36
40	Hod. Riv. R. R.	38			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	88⅜	250	Erie Railway	33¾
10,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	87⅜	100	do b30	33⅜
4,000	Treas. 7-10ths Notes	98	50	Erie Railway Pref.	55
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	43⅜	250	do	54⅞
7,000	do	43	100	do b30	55⅛
2,000	Mo. State 6s	41	150	do	54⅞
13,000	Ill. War Loan	77¾	50	Reading Railroad	40⅝
3,000	N. Y. State 6's '68.	104	100	do s10	40⅝
1,000	Erie R. 5th M. Bs.	75	350	Mich. Cen. R.	49⅝
1,000	do	74	150	M. S. & N. I. Railroad	20⅝
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	40	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	40¾
60,000	Amer. Gold bds	103¾	50	Panama R.	110
25	Pac. Mail St. Co.	97	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60
113	do	97¾	200	do s10	60
100	do h10	97¾	20	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	103
5	do	98	200	Clev. & Toledo R.	40¾
30	N. Y. Central R.	92¾	50	do s10	40¾
250	do s5	92¾	100	do s10	40¾
100	do p&c	92¾	150	Chic. and R. I. R.	53

SATURDAY, Feb. 1—P. M.

The Stock Market fell off materially to-day, on the effect of the Foreign news by the *Africa*, as published at length in the morning papers. The extracts from the English Press and the letters from Paris to the London papers, were unfavorably construed, though no one is prepared to say that these signs against the further prosecution of our War against "domestic rebellion," denote anything like immediate armed intervention. The fall in the market was assisted to-day by the recent change of parties on the *Bull* side, alluded to yesterday, by which twenty thousand or twenty-five thousand shares of various Cash Stocks are transferred from one to the other, thereby leading to the shifting of demand loans. The ability of the new bidders to carry the load is not questioned; the unfavorable effect being rather the result of a change of interest in the presence of disturbing news from abroad. The decline in New-York Central from yesterday is about 1 ₱ cent.; on Erie, 2 ₱ cent.; on Erie Preferred, 3¼@1 ₱ cent., and on the Western Stocks, 1½@2½ ₱ cent. The market several times rallied through the day from the lowest sales, but without removing the feverish or unsettled disposition among both buyers and sellers. Late in the afternoon New-York Central left off 92⅞@93; Erie, 33¼@⅜; Erie Preferred 54⅜@55; Toledo, 40⅞@⅓; Michigan Southern, 20¾@21; Michigan Central about 50; Pacific Mail, 98, and Galena, 65¾@66.

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $802,793, including $166,000 for Customs; payments, $1,599,842; balance, this afternoon, $1,214,179.

Mr. Opdyke on the Currency.

To Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with my promise, I embrace the first leisure hour since meeting you in Washington, to submit the reasons which induce me to favor the emission of one hundred and fifty millions in loudable Treasury notes, without interest and to be made a legal tender in payment of debts.

In the first place, I believe this measure to be indispensable to the maintenance of the credit and honor of the Government. Unless its heavy floating debt shall be paid with reasonable promptitude, and its rapidly-accruing liabilities provided for, it will soon find difficulty in obtaining supplies for the army at any price. The delay of payment that has already occurred has depressed its certificates of indebtedness eight or ten per cent.

How else shall these immediate liabilities be met? Three other modes have been suggested: First, by taxation; second, by the sale of Government stocks to the highest bidders; third, by paying the public creditors in Treasury notes bearing interest, or in stocks. These are the only alternatives that have been proposed, and I know of no other resource, since the Banks have no longer the disposition or the means to take further loans. Let us examine each of these methods.

The first is legitimate, but unavailable. Taxation must be resorted to, and that liberally and promptly; but the proceeds cannot be realized in time or to amount sufficient to meet the present emergency. The second alternative would subject the Government to a heavy loss, and sadly impair its credit. I assume that nothing short of one hundred millions will suffice to meet the wants of Government for the present and immediate future. The floating debt is supposed to be upward of fifty millions already, and it will, doubtless, reach one hundred millions before means of payment can be provided by any of the methods proposed. The public creditors are clamorous for their pay, and are suffering serious inconvenience and loss for want of it. If it is in the power of Government to pay them, good faith and sound policy alike demand that it should do so with all possible promptitude. To throw upon the market one hundred millions of Government securities, to be sold to the highest bidders, in the present condition of things, with the credit of Government weakened by the magnitude of its wants, the market already overstocked with its securities, and the capital available for permanent investments almost exhausted, could scarcely fail to reduce the price of 6 per cents. to 70 cents or less on the dollar. This loss to Government, and this discredit of its securities, must be avoided if possible, especially when we consider that these securities would be paid for in irredeemable bank currency—a currency in every respect inferior to the legalized paper money of Government. The third-named alternative, the payment of public creditors in interest-bearing Government securities, would be still worse. The necessities of the creditors receiving them would compel them to sell these securities to the highest bidders. Hence the same depression of price would ensue, and the same loss would be realized; but the pecuniary loss in this case would fall, not on the Government, but on the unfortunate public creditors who, relying on the good faith of Government, would find to their ruin that their confidence had been misplaced. An alternative producing such results cannot be entertained for a moment. Any sacrifice would be preferable to such a wanton violation of the public faith.

If these views are correct, and if, as I believe, there are no other practicable means of meeting the immediate wants of the public Treasury, it follows that the resort to Government credit in the form of circulating notes becomes an absolute necessity. This resort creates capital, or rather it transmutes Government credit into money, which is one of the most efficient and available forms of capital. Government thus becomes richer to the extent of the issue, without absorbing any of the capital of individuals. I am aware that you, like most other advocates of a sound currency, yield to the necessity of adopting this expedient with as much reluctance as an invalid swallows a nauseating pill. I am not of the number. I believe the aversion to it is not well grounded, but, on the contrary, that the measure is wise in itself, independent of its necessity, and that it will give us a better currency than we ever had before. I will briefly state the grounds of this belief.

Money is an instrument of exchange. Its office is to measure the value and transfer the ownership of all property offered for sale. Where it consists of gold and silver coin, its average in all commercial countries is, as the statistics of money prove, about twenty dollars *per capita*, this being the quantity required, at the present cost of producing the precious metals, to make the exchange of money for other commodities an exchange of equivalent or equal values. If the quantity were greater or less, it would not be a true measure of values. If the money consist of coin and convertible paper, the aggregate quantity will still be twenty dollars *per capita*, because the paper will drive out of circulation an amount of coin equal to itself. So, if it consist of coin, convertible paper and legalized irredeemable paper, its aggregate will still remain the same, since the latter will expel of the other two an amount equal to its own issue. Hence, Government paper money, made a legal tender, might be issued to the extent of $20 *per capita*, without danger of ultimate debasement of the currency; and if the amount could be kept within that limit, it would be the best and most uniform currency ever known. The danger and the mischief are in transcending the limit of $20 to one of population, which is the proportion that the laws of trade award when the currency consists of coin, or of coin and convertible paper.

Estimating the population of the loyal States at 20,000,000, we need a currency of $400,000,000. Prior to the late bank suspension we had of coin, bank deposits and bank circulation, about that amount. It is now much less, because the suspension at once banished most of the coin from circulation, and also diminished the circulation of bank notes. This leaves a fitting opening for Government paper money. It is needed to fill the existing vacuum. I think nearly $100,000,000 would be thus absorbed without producing any sensible effect on prices or on the circulation of bank notes. The issue of $150,000,000, as proposed, would, however, at first slightly enlarge the currency, and thus enhance prices; but it would be merely sufficient to give a healthy stimulus to business, and thus enable the community with facility and promptitude to pay their debts and the heavy taxes which await them. And even this stimulus would not be of long continuance, for the Government money would ultimately displace an equal amount of coin and bank notes.

Another marked advantage to be derived from the issue and legalization of this money would be its equalization of the domestic exchanges, and its uniformity of value everywhere within our borders. This advantage can scarcely be overestimated in a period of bank suspension, when the rate of exchange between different States and sections of the Union is known by past experience to differ so widely.

As I have said before, the only danger to be apprehended from the use of this kind of money is its excessive issue. Four hundred millions would be the maximum limit, if we intended to abandon both coin and bank currency. Three hundred millions would be the maximum, if we intended only to abandon the use of banks of deposit and circulation; for one hundred millions of coin is required for change and other transactions under five dollars, below which denomination the paper money should not be issued. But no one desires to abandon our banking system, at least not at present, nor even to interfere injuriously with bank profits. Their conduct toward the Government has been most liberal and patriotic, and hence the Government should scrupulously avoid any line of policy likely to cripple them. For this reason I deem it improper to issue more than $150,000,000 of Government money, which would scarcely curtail the discounts or circulation of the banks, while it would greatly strengthen them by increasing the value of all their assets, including Government Treasury notes and bonds. And if your proposed banking law shall be adopted, it will greatly facilitate them in conforming to its provisions.

These are in brief my reasons for urging the adoption of this measure. I have an undoubting faith in their soundness. Our people have been frightened at Government paper money, by its reckless issue during the Revolution. That was the abuse of the system, not its use. Look at Great Britain, which sustained an almost uninterrupted war against NAPOLEON for a quarter of a century, with no other money than paper made a legal tender, which was for most of that long period nearly at par with specie, and at no time more than 25 per cent. discount. I should prefer a constitutional limitation to the amount of Government paper money; but, in its absence, I am confident there is not the slightest hazard in issuing the amount proposed.

It is important, however, that this measure should be blended with liberal and prompt taxation. Congress proposes to raise by this means one hundred and fifty millions per annum. I should greatly prefer two hundred millions, and I trust you will so advise. It is easier to raise that amount by taxation than to borrow it, for taxation compels economy. I hope, also, that you will urge upon Congress the absolute necessity of prompt action on the measures of finance, for every day's delay is attended with grave danger to the public credit.

I have written with great haste, and beg you to overlook imperfections. Sincerely yours,

GEORGE OPDYKE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

To Public Speakers,

And others who make a free use of the vocal organs. *From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New-York:* "Brown's Bronchial Troches."—"I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purpose, and recommend their use to Public Speakers."

$200,000

IN ONE OF
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES,
At the GREAT FIRE IN PEARL AND FULTON STS.,
Jan. 26, 1862.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway:

GENTS: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner Fulton and Pearl sts., on the 26th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with many others.

The fire commenced about one o'clock Sunday morning, and the Safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours.

Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers besides gold and silver, Bank bills, coupon bonds &c., amounting to over TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, being charred. Your Patent Champion Safe gives us great satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents. Truly yours, A. S. FOSTER.

As the above safe has been claimed by other parties, we deem it due to the public to say that the safe was made to order by us for Mr. Foster, in the month of February, 1856, and was stamped on metal plates, *as required by law*, HERRING'S PATENT. The safe is now in our store, and the public are requested to call and examine it.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES—Lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent *Crystalized Iron.* ☞ The only metal which cannot be drilled. ☜

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Brace, and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

The Leading Stitches made by Sewing machines are the "Grover & Baker stitch" and the "Lock" or "Shuttle stitch." Purchasers should test both at No. 495 Broadway before buying.

A-N-ice Skate for the Ladies.
CANTRELL, NO. 813 BROADWAY,
Has an assortment of CHEAP SKATES, readily adjusted to the shoe.

MARRIED.

LARRABEE—WILLIAMS.—In Portland, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 27, by Rev. H. D. Moore, Mr. A. W. LARRABEE, of this City, to Miss SARAH M., daughter of Royal Williams, of Portland.

DIED.

SEAMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, FRANCES JEANNETTE, wife of John F. Seaman, and daughter of the late T. Mumford Rogers.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 293 West 19th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CHASE.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 1, SAMUEL D. CHASE, in the 73d year of his age.

Notice of his funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

DIMON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 31, JOHN DIMON, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 16 Schermerhorn-st.

BALDWIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 31, JOSEPH WHITE, son of Capt. Charles F. and Mary E. Baldwin, aged 1 year.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, the members of Joppa Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 201, and the members of the Fourteenth Regiment now on furlough, are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of Geo. W. Jackson, Esq., No. 80 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HOW.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 31, ELISA B. HOW, wife of the late James How, Esq., of Boston, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, James, Benjamin W. and Calvin F. How, and her son-in-law, Henry Waldron, are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 113 Hicks-st., at 1½ o'clock, on Monday, Feb. 3. The remains will be taken to Haverhill, Mass.

WELLINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 1, ARTHUR EDWARD, infant child of F. E. and Martha Wellington.

His remains were interred in Greenwood.

HOBART.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Jan. 31, after a short but painful illness, HANAH HOBART, of the firm of Higbie Bros., of the City, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family, Da Witt Clinton Chapter, No. 145 R. A. M., Hyatt Lodge, No. 206, F. A. M., and the Fraternity in general, also the members of Engine Company No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 203 2d-st., on Monday, Feb. 3, at 2 P. M. precisely. The remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

RUSSELL.—In Great Barrington, Mass., on Monday, Jan. 27, of the residence of his father, JOHN W., eldest son of John C. and Janetta E. Russell, aged 27 years.

CHAUVAT.—In Nantes, France, on Thursday, Jan. 9, of capillary bronchitis, CHARLES ANTOINE, only child of Eugene and Cordelia D. Chauvet, and grandson of Francis W. Lassk, Esq., aged 16 months.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 53.—Feb. 1, 1862.
17, 12, 45, 59, 73, 20, 52, 66, 53, 35, 2, 43, 7.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 54.—Feb. 1, 1862.
2, 42, 65, 7, 77, 61, 32, 36, 60, 18, 76, 28, 46, 23.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL. Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, and Major RICHARD BUTT.

LAST CHANCE.—Only one Company yet unfilled.

Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.

The pay of privates is
SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Riggers, house carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANY H.

None but sound and competent men need apply.

Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.

One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CAS

LAW REPORTS.

Newly-Discovered Evidence in a Case Forty-four Years Old—Motion for a New Trial Based Thereon.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Patrick Gibney, Administrator, &c., vs. John M. Marchay et al.—This case was commenced in 1818, and it has worn out several distinguished lawyers, who have died in it. In this respect it is almost equal to the celebrated case of Jarndice vs. Jarndice, reported by Dickens.

It appeared on the motion that, during the year 1818, one Michael Mustagh, residing in New-York, died, leaving a will by which he gave the income of the bank stock, amounting to about $20,000, to his wife, Josina, during her lifetime, and after her death to his heirs. By the will the widow of the testator was made sole executrix of the estate. Soon after an action was commenced in the Court of Chancery by some of the heirs against the executrix, upon the ground that she was about to sell the stocks, and leave the United States. The Chancellor granted an injunction, restraining her from disposing of the property, and the cause was subsequently argued before the Chancellor, by D. B. Ogden on the one side, and Thomas Addis Emmett on the other. The Chancellor decreed that the heirs were entitled to the property after the death of the widow, and ordered that she give security that the property should be protected for the interest of the heirs, or that it should be invested under the direction of the Court.

A motion was afterward made for an attachment against the widow for violation of the injunction in transferring stocks to the value of $18,000. She was arrested and committed to jail, and at length discharged. She died in 1845.

The plaintiff then obtained letters of administration with the will annexed, and commenced this action in the Court of Chancery. The complaint charged that the defendants had entered into a conspiracy with the widow, during her lifetime, by which certain funds were conveyed first by the widow to one Elizabeth Bicks and others, and by them to the defendant Marchay, and that such transfers were made to defraud the heirs of the estate. The defendants denied the allegations of fraud, alleging that the conveyance was for a valuable consideration.

The case was referred, and the referee found for the plaintiff. Appeal being taken to the General Term, the decision of the referee was reversed. Appeal then being taken to the Court of Appeals, the judgment of the General Term was reversed, and the case remanded for a new trial. On the new trial judgment was given for the plaintiff.

Motion is now made by the defendant Marchay, for a new trial, on the ground that he has just learned that the widow paid to Gen. Bogardus $18,000 for the benefit of the heirs, as a settlement with them.

The motion is resisted on the ground that the widow paid the money solely to be discharged from custody—leaving the heirs to make their claim against the property after her death.

Decision was reserved.

A. Thompson, for motion; Frank Byrne, opposed.

United States District Court.—Jan. 31.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. Fifteen vases and one cask, marked P. S. N. Y., containing wine, Pycoch & Co., claimants.—This is a proceeding on the part of the United States to forfeit parts of six several importations of wine exported from England by G. W. Chilingworth & Son, to the United States, by steamer *America*, *Canada* and *Persia*, and ships *Daniel Wrester* and *Cornelius Grinnell*, in 1859. A portion of the wines were first landed in Boston and transported thence to New-York in bond. All were entered at the Custom-House in New-York by B. W. Pycoch & Co. The information to confiscate the wines is based on the 86th Section of Act of 1799, and the 4th Section of Act of 1830. The cause has been on trial for three days, and the testimony for the United States is not yet all before the Jury. Thus far the Government has introduced evidence of Deputy Naval Officer Franklin, to show that the attention of the Custom-house was called to these importations by information received from Charleston, South Carolina, and a letter from Pycoch & Co. to a house there sending consignments on invoice to be sold at Custom-house there, and that thereupon the Customs officers visited the store of Pycoch & Co. to make inquiry in relation to the invoices, and that Mr. D'Aubigne, a member of the firm of Pycoch & Co., admitted that the Customs invoices of the wines were made up in New-York, from prices indicated by a price-current. Telegrams received from Charleston was put in the case. Upon this letter, and other facts subsequently ascertained, seizure was made, and information was filed to forfeit the wines in question for fraudulent under valuation.

After proving entry of the wines in New-York, the Government called Mr. Meeks, of the firm of Meeks, Gorman & Meeks, who testified that Pycoch called on him, representing that he was agent of Chilingworth & Sons, of London, and solicited an order for wines, proposing to furnish them at the lowest London market rates. It was subsequently arranged in writing that Pycoch & Co., in behalf of Chilingworth & Sons, would furnish wines at those rates; that Meeks was to furnish money to reimburse Pycoch & Co. for freight, insurance and duties on wines, which Pycoch was to pass through the Custom-house; that for the invoice Meeks was to give his notes at six months; that in due time the wines arrived in the *Corn lius Grinnell* and *Daniel Webster*, and an invoice for the same was received by mail from Chilingworth & Sons. Meeks testified that Pycoch offered to withdraw the wine from warehouse, as it was warned, and pay the duties; which was agreed to; that Pycoch did withdraw the wines, pay the duties and send bills for duties to Meeks, which were allowed.

The Government rely upon Custom-house papers to prove that Pycoch actually paid a less amount of duties than he charged Meeks, Gorman & Meeks.

There was also evidence that Pycoch & Co., and Meeks, Gorman & Meeks contracted to supply former with other wines then in bond on same terms.

When the Court adjourned, Meeks was still being examined.

It is understood that the Government intend to establish by Meeks, that Pycoch & Co. entered the wines at the Custom-house at a less value than that claimed of Meeks, as the lowest London rates.

The cause will occupy some days yet.

Wm. Evarts, and Webster & Craig for United States; John McKeon and Fredrick Smyth for claimants.

The Proceedings of the Pilot Commissioners to Discharge Pilots—Certiorari

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People ex rel. Ralph Noble vs. The Commissioners of Pilots.—The relator in this case was suspended from his position as one of the New-York pilots, by the Pilot Commissioners, on the 26th of November last, for alleged misconduct, in taking the United States frigate *Constitution* from one Stephen Stokes, a deputy pilot for the State of New-Jersey.

Claiming that no written notice to appear before the Commissioners was served upon him, and that no written charges were made against him, the relator now caused the record of the proceedings of this Board to be brought up for review on *certiorari*. The object of the writ is to obtain a review of the proceedings of the Board, and a judgment thereon reversing the decision which suspended the relator as a pilot.

Decision was reserved.

H. R. Cumming for relator; Wm. A. Butler, opposed.

Surrogate's Court.

Charitable Bequests.—The will of Samuel Samuels, now admitted to probate, leaves $100 to the Jewish Congregation, "B'nai Jeshurum," in Greene-street, and $100 to the Hebrew Benevolent Society to the benefit of the Orphan Asylum under their charge.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of John McIntosh, Wm. E. Bird, and Benjamin F. Joselin, were admitted to probate.

Sentences—The Merritt Manslaughter Case—Close of the January Term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—FEB. 1.

Before Judge McCunn.

Peter Reynolds, convicted of grand larceny, was this morning sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

John Hickey, convicted of embezzlement, was sent to the City Prison for thirty days.

Patrick Crimmins, convicted of assault with dangerous weapons, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Charles Schnitz, convicted of assault and battery, was sent to the City Prison for thirty days.

John Carey, convicted of attempt at grand larceny, was sent to the City Prison five days.

Mr. Holmes, of counsel for Samuel H. Merritt, who was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree in shooting Swain, a Secessionist, moved that the sentencing of the prisoner, which had been set down for to-day, should be postponed.

Mr. Holmes, on behalf of the prisoner, in a lengthy argument, asked for a postponement of the sentence until next Saturday, so that communication might be had with the Governor.

Judge McCunn remarked that he had listened attentively to all the facts disclosed on the trial in this case, and had, since the trial had taken place, endeavored to find from other sources such light as would enlighten him (the Judge) to dispose of the case understandingly, and he was at a loss to discover the motive on the part of the prisoner for taking life, or to find that there was any intention at all on his part to commit the crime of murder, or to take the life of the unfortunate Swain. From all the facts in the case, the Court was led to believe that it was an *accidental* shooting; the language used at the time, the position of the parties, and the spotless character of the defendant before this unfortunate occurrence, and his mild and unassuming manner during his long confinement in prison, lead me to this conclusion, and I think the jury, or a majority thereof, have agreed with me, and consequently their strong recommendation of the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. Under these circumstances, I am disposed to grant the motion, and will do all in my power to place the case in its proper light before the Governor, so that the mercy of his pardoning power may be invoked.

The decision on the motion to arrest sentence in the case of Cobel, convicted of having procured an abortion, was deferred.

The Court was adjourned for the Term. Judge McCunn finished his third month, sitting in Court each consecutive day throughout the three months.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Fisher vs. Curtis et al.—Motion granted.

Brown vs. Beekman et al.—Inquest set aside and cause restored to the calendar. Costs to abide event.

Sloane vs. Rushmore et al.—Motion granted on payment of $10, costs of motion.

Middlebick vs. Livingston et al.—Motion granted.

Lingelbach vs. Wohlrobe.—Motion granted on payment of costs, and reference ordered.

Gray et al. vs. Olphine et al.—Motion granted, unless plaintiff within 10 days pay defendants' attorney costs of suit, and $10 costs of motion.

Morrison vs. Mills.—Motion granted with $10 costs, unless plaintiff in ten days serve complaint and file security and pay costs.

Taylor et al. vs. Prince et al.—Motion granted.

Latimer vs. Glyn et al.—Motion granted with $10 costs, no condition, &c.

Pitt et al. vs. Keeler et als.—Motion dismissed with $10 costs.

Abolckner vs. Smikner et al.—Report confirmed.

Before Justice Leonard.

Morgan vs. Morgan, Jr.—Referee's report confirmed. Judgment granted for limited divorce and awarding custody of child to plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Keary vs. Jacob and Herman Rothschild and Samuel Brandenberger.—Tried before the Court without a jury; this bills of sale adjudged fraudulent and void, proceeds of assigned property to be applied to pay plaintiff's judgment and costs, and if insufficient to pay both, then so much of the costs as they shall leave unpaid, is to be paid by the plaintiff personally. Pleadings and Exhibits with Special Term Clerk. Judgment to be settled on two days' notice.

Before Justice Monell.

Donnelly, &c. vs. Ferris.—Motion granted, with costs. Judgment ordered for plaintiff, but not to be entered until three days after entering this order.

Mrs. Weed's Letters from Europe.

Editorial Correspondence of the Evening Journal.

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1862.

Mr. Adams received a dispatch late last evening from Earl Russell, stating that as the United States ship *Tuscarora* had entered Southampton with exclusive intention of engaging the Confederate steamer *Nashville*, an order from the Admiralty-office would be sent immediately to the naval officer in charge at Southampton, to detain the United States vessel in part twenty-four hours after the departure of the Confederate steamer.

I came down from London this morning to confer with Capt. Britton, our Consul, and Capt. Craven, of the *Tuscarora*.

This new phase in matters will necessarily change Capt. Craven's watch. Instead of waiting for the *Nashville*, Capt. C. will leave first, governing his course outside by the best observations and calculations he is enabled to make.

It seems that something adverse turns up against us at almost every turning. *Neutrality* questions arise continually, and are pretty sure against us.

It is blowing a gale to-day, and neither vessel will probably get to sea. The *Nashville*, in dock, shows no sign, and the *Tuscarora* looms up outside about a mile off.

The Government has, I believe, refused to allow the *Nashville* to do any more than would have been extended to a merchant ship. No arms, munitions, or war fixings have been permitted.

Capt. Britton, the Consul, gave me a copy of an authenticated account, "item shows everything procured, with its cost, making in all an aggregate of $7,050 08, S&H.

I greatly fear that Capt. Craven, entangled in this neutrality net, may lose the opportunity, which he so much wants, of punishing this pirate.

It is rumored that the *Sumter* is coming here. The officers of the *Tuscarora* hope she will, and say that they can manage both.

So far as Capt. Britton observed the Captain of the *James Adger*, the ingenious reports, affecting his character for sobriety, are untrue.

I am satisfied that if Capt. Craven gets alongside the *Nashville* or the *Sumter*, or both, he will leave little for the Government to do.

Our Consul at this port is an efficient and fearless officer, qualities much needed just now, when and where a constantly that has prosted largely and long from American commerce, is now bitterly hostile.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, telegraphed to Hon. C. G. Memminger, on Jan. 21, that the State of Georgia was ready to pay from one to two millions of her share of the War Tax, if the Confederacy will allow her interest on the sum of 7 per cent. until the sum becomes due.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal articles of Produce, since our last, have been 59 bbls. Ashes, 5,281 qrs. Flour, 445 sacks Corn Meal, 1,613 bushels Wheat, 1,715 bushels Corn, 4,506 bushels Rye, 2,175 bushels Barley, 3,476 bushels Oats, 2,85 bushels Malt, 5,665 pkgs. Provisions, and 188 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day were confined to small lots, including Pots at $6 2½; Pearls, $6 25 @ 6 50. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 474 bbls., including 312 bbls. Pots, and 162 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Trade has been very dull here and in Boston during the past week, and no disposition is manifested by purchasers to operate freely. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "Buyers and orders from the West are scarce, and we do not look for any active movements for some weeks of any magnitude. The failure of the Government to meet promptly their indebtedness to contractors, has led to more or less embarrassment, and the delay in the forward movements of the army, and the fact that important events must be near at hand, lead buyers to delay purchases to as late a period as possible. The West is comparatively bare of goods, and we are still of opinion that a fair business can be looked for with that section, although it is evident it will be a late one. The purchases for the New-England trade have been very light. Business among manufacturers continues very quiet, and will no doubt remain so until buyers begin to show themselves in greater number. There have been sales for the California market to a moderate extent, and advices from that section report no change. Among the exports for the week we notice 435 cases, by the *J. L. Dymock*, from this port, for San Francisco. From New-York, the shipments have been comparatively large for that market, comprising 1,062 cases by the *Andrew Jackson*, and 556 cases by the *Spitfire*." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1862.	1861.
For the week, cases	442	1,329
Since Jan. 1	4,478	2,954
Total	4,920	4,283

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 50 bags Jamaica on private terms, and 200 bags Rio at 20c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, at prices ranging from 20c.@22c. for Middlings, ₱ lb. Sales 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate demand prevails to-day for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, at firmer prices. The reported sales, since our last, amount to 12,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 50@$5 60; inferior to choice sxtra State, mainly at $5 80@$5 85; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 50@$5 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 75@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 80@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 05 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50	@$5 60
Extra State	5 75	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 75	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 80	@ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round boop, shipping brands	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@ 6 80
Fancy Genessee	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Genessee	6 10	@ 7 60
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 60

Southern Flour is less active, but is advancing, the available supply being light; sales 900 bbls. at $5 80@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 35@$6 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request including superfine at $5 50@$5 60; extra at $5 80@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Rye Flour is in moderate demand, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 30@$3 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 85 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more inquired for to-day, chiefly by shippers, and prices have been again advanced. Sales, 125,000 bush., including Canada Club, at $1 32; White Western at $1 45@$1 46; Amber Western, at $1 46@$1 50; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 40@$1 41; Amber Iowa, $1 38; Milwaukee Club, $1 34@$1 36; Chicago Spring, $1 30@$1 33; Red State, $1 38; Red Jersey, $1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been confined to 65,000 bushels, at 64½c.@65c., closing at 65c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 60c.@61c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 65c. for old do. and do., ₱ bush. Oats are in request, including Canadian, at 41c. @41½c.; Western, at 41c.@42c.; State, at 42c.@43c., and Jersey, at 41c.@42c. ₱ bushel. Rye continues in good demand at 83c.@85c. ₱ bushel; sales 5,400 bushels. Barley has not varied; sales 4,100 bushels State, part at 85c., and 3,000 bushels Canada East, in store, at 83c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales in Boston, 1,045 bales at 14c.@14½c. each, cash, including some lots to arrive at the latter rate; and 56 bales at 14½c., cash. Higher prices now asked.

HAY—North River continues in fair request, at 80c.@$1 for inferior to choice ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive at old rates. Stock, 463 bales American, and 45,235 bales foreign, against 8 bales American, and 25 tons and 27,062 bales foreign same time last year.

HIDES—Receipts have been more extensive and sales lighter during the past than the previous week. Messrs. Weixel & Weidemeyer remark that, "within the past few days our receipts from distant ports have been quite extensive, and will contribute desirable material to our assortment. The Californian shipment has been previously closed out, for arrival; a small portion from among them are reoffered to the trade, by speculators, at a profit. The plentiful supplies received, together with the unusually prevalent inclement weather, rendered purchasers less sanguine than hitherto, and seem, for the present, to have checked further designs of speculators in the hide and leather market." Week's receipts, 61,313 hides; sales, 28,400 hides, including 3,400 Buenos Ayres, 21@25 lbs., 25c.@26c., 6 mos., usual selection: 3,500 Montevideo, 21½ lbs., 25c., 6 mos., usual selection; 2,600 California, 23 lbs., 24c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,000 Oriuoco, 21@22 lbs., 22½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 2,000 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., on private terms; 600 Maracaibo, 20 lbs., 20c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 3,000 Chile, dry salted, 30 lbs., 19c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 1,200 Mexican, 25 lbs., 20c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 400 Port-au-Platte, 20 lbs., 12½c. cash, as they ran; 2,600 Western Slaughter, 50@70 lbs., 7½c.@7½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,500 country Slaughter, 50@65 lbs., 7¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 5,000 City Slaughter, 60@80 lbs., 7½c. @8c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 238,000 dry Hides, 10,700 wet salted Hides, 1,800 horse Hides, and 1,000 bales East India Hides.

HOPS—Are in request and are steady, including last year's crop at 16c.@23c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole has been moderate, since our last; prices have not varied materially. The unfavorable weather has checked operations. Week's receipts of Sole, 54,000 sides.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been plenty and unsettled to-day; sales have been made of 5,100 bbls. at $12@$13 for Mess, here, and $13@$13 25 for future delivery; $12 75@$13 37½ for Prime Mess; $8 50@$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 4¾c.@6c. for Hams; 4c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Barou rules dull and heavy; sales 900 boxes at 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is plenty, and prices are tending downward; sales 1,700 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7c.@8¼c. Beef continues in fair demand, at steady prices; sales, since our last, 300 bbls., at $13 75@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 75@$12 25 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20 50@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 5¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Is less active, but is stiffly held.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 500 bags to arrive, on private terms. Nominal prices there, 12½@13c., cash, ₱ lb. The British Government is said to have removed the prohibition on the export of this article. The movements in New-York and Boston, during the month of January, Messrs. Wood & Nichols review thus: "The business of the month has not been large, though quite active in a small way, considerable concession having been made by some of those who previously entertained extreme views. The offerings have been small, and chiefly taken by speculators and consumers, at 12½c.@13c.—a little of inferior quality at 12c.—a lot or two parcels, for forward deliveries, on private terms. Most holders view the future uncertainly, and are not offering. Late advices from California report a falling off in the business to this country. From Europe we have the rumor of an increased demand in the production, causing an advance of two shillings. The only arrival was the *Chancellor*, at this port from Liverpool, with 320 bags, sold to arrive, and resold on the wharf, making the total supply, here and Boston, 8,259 bags; deliveries, 1,063—stock in first and speculators' hands in New-York and Boston, 7,196 bags. About 3,000 bags arrived from Hamburg for the Government. Vessels loading at Calcutta, Nov. 22, were the *Union*, with 1,224 bags; *Fleetwing*, 2,330 bags; *Sarah Newman*, 1,656 bags; amount on the way to Boston, 12,277 bags; to New-York, 2,483 bags. Of the stock afloat, a large portion is owned by consumers."

SKINS—Deer are scarce and wanted. Sales this week limited. Goat are in fair demand, and very firm. Sales 9,000 Tampico, 250 lbs., at 45c., six months' credit, and 85 bales Paylor, 140 lbs., at 25c., cash.

SUGARS—Sales have been made of 247 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7c.@7¾c., and 1,150 boxes Havana port at 7½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in demand, at steady rates. Messrs. J. McJ. Bessels & Co. report the business at their warehouse during the month of January, thus:

	Hhds.
On hand Dec. 31, 1861	1,060
Received in January	1
Total	1,061
Delivered in January	276
On hand Jan. 31, 1862	785
On hand Feb. 1, 1861	3,100

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., chiefly at 23c. a 23¼c. ₱ gallon, the market closing heavily.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the month of January, Messrs. Tellkampf & Kruning review thus: "The Wool market, during the month of January, was comparatively quiet; a partial improved demand existed for fine fleece and pulled Wools, while the lower qualities were not much wanted. Our market is nearly bare of stock of fine and medium fleece and pulled Wools. Quite a sudden check has taken place in the demand for Wools suitable for army goods, the cause of which may be ascribed to the unsettled state of the financial affairs of the country. The dilatory method of the Government in paying the contractors together with the fact that contracts as to army goods contracted for at the Federal authorities may require, and the general close examination, particularly as to inspection of the goods, a great many of which have, within a short, brief time, proved to be not suitable for the purpose, have undoubtedly contributed to the result. Furthermore, a large portion of the contracts have gradually been running out, and the manufacturers are turning their attention to the production of their fall and winter goods. We must therefore expect, for the present, to find less doing in Wool deserving to be at all termed used for the manufacture of army goods, and lower prices. More activity will doubtless be our in the disposal of the better class of Wool. California Wools have been in less demand; sales to a moderate extent have been made during the past month; stocks are light. Cape and Mestizo Wools have sort with an improved demand. The sales of the former have reached 1,000 to 1,200 bales, the greater part from aboard ship; likewise about 600 bales of Mestizo, at rates within our quotations. The medium and low qualities of foreign Wools, of all grades, have been in limited request; stocks are accumulating. When the manufacturers commence again to produce goods for general use and wear we may expect an improved demand for these Wools, and it is possible that a good portion of them may yet be wanted for army purposes. In the absence of sales to report, our quotations are merely nominal. The market, however, is much easier, and decidedly in favor of buyers. The Liverpool sales of low Wool were not to begin until the 23d instant, and the quantity to be offered not as large as was at first supposed; about 12,000 bales East India, and 5,000 sales of other low Wools, will be offered. The European markets have generally been quiet, more for want of proper stock than want of demand."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1862.

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont and New-Hampshire.

	Cents ₱ lb.
Choice Saxony fleece } Saxony fleece } Full blood fleece	47@52
⅜ and ½ blood fleece Native and ¼ blood fleece } Common fleece	40@52

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece } Saxony fleece, } Full blood fleece	50@55
⅜ and ½ blood fleece Native and ¼ blood fleece } Common fleece	50@53

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.

Saxony fleece } Full blood fleece	46@48
⅜ and ½ blood fleece Native and ¼ blood fleece } Common fleece	17@40

Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed fleeces	46@49
Unwashed	28@33

California.

Washed fleece	40@45
Unwashed fleece, fine	30@35
Unwashed fleece, medium	25@37
Unwashed fleece, coarse	15@25

Pulled Wool.

New-York City extra	45@48
New-York City super	46@48
New-York City No. 1	40@43
New-York City No. 2	14@16
Country extra	48@50
Country super	48@50
Country No. 1	45@47
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	40@47
Tub-washed	47@55

FREIGHTS—The market has been inactive to-day; rates have been depressed. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.; and by a foreign vessel at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 7¾d.@8½d. Corn, 7¾d.@8d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon, and Lard, 25s.@30s.; Bolter and Cheese, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Butter, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8¾d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; Pork at 4s.@5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@7s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Clover Seed, 3s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Logwood, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Wheat, in ship's bags, 10d. ₱ bushel. For Gloucester—Wheat, in bulk, 9½d. ₱ bushel. For Havre—Flour, 65c.@70c. ₱ bbl. Wheat 18c. ₱ bushel. For Marseilles—A bark, with extra heavy pipe staves, at $50. For Bremen—Rye at 18c. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British ship, 697 tons, to Liverpool, a British bark to London, a brig, 450 tons, to Bordeaux, one, 299 tons, to Cette, a ship, 900 tons, to Marseilles, a British brig, 1,600 bbls., to south side Cuba and back, a bark, 300 tons, to Havana, a brig, 2,500 bbls., to Bermuda, (deck load of cattle,) a British schooner, 1,200 bbls., to Turks Island and back, on private terms. Ship Mary, 1,149 tons, hence, from Boston to San Francisco, $22,500; a ship, 1,055 tons, from Philadelphia to Liverpool, Flour, 3s., and Grain 30s. ₱ ton, shippers' bins and bags; a Norwegian bark to Bristol, Provisions, 28s. ₱ ton; a schooner, 157 tons, to Tobasco and back, $1,800; one, 150 tons, to Gulf of Mexico and back, $1,750; a British brig, 117 tons, to St. John, P. R., and back, $1,350; two British brigs, 1,400 bbls. each, to West Indies and back, $1 ₱ bbl.; a schooner, 121 tons, same voyage, $600 ₱ month; one, 180 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, Sugar 38c., or Molasses $3 25; a bark, 318 tons, and two brigs, 284 and 318 tons, to Cardenas and back, 38c.; a brig, 243 tons, to Bermuda, $800.

Provision Trade of Cincinnati.

From the Price Current, Jan. 29.

The weather became quite warm, yesterday, the thermometer being up to 60°, rendering it too warm to slaughter, which helped to depress the market. The course of the market, and the sales made public during the week were as follows: Wednesday, the market opened rather dull and heavy, but the demand improved as the day advanced, and some extra large hogs, which have been brought in more freely from the adjoining counties, brought high prices. Thursday, the market was firm and the demand fair. Friday, the receipts increased, and prices declined 5c., and the market closing dull. Saturday, the heaviness continued, and prices were 5c.@10c. lower. The market was unchanged on Monday, but was dull. Tuesday, (yesterday,) the temperature having suddenly changed, and become quite unfavorable for packing, the market was very dull, and hardly enough done to establish quotations. The nominal quotations for live, at the close, was $3 15@$3 30, and the rates obtainable for dressed, $3@$3 20. The receipts during the week and the season were as follows:

By Railways	16,329	From Kentucky	515
By River	2,952	Driven in	4,360
Total for the week	2,282		
Previously reported	63,456		
Total for the season	459,202		

With one exception, this is the largest number ever packed in this city before. No doubt now that the packing will reach half a million this season, and it may exceed it, as the scarcity of cooperage in Illinois and Iowa, and consequent low prices of hogs there, will probably drive a considerable number to New-York the last half of the week had some influence on the market.

There has been a moderate demand for Lard at 6¾c.@6¾c. for country and City, in tierces, and the market closed firm. Country sold in kegs at 7c., and City was held at 7¼c. Not much put in kegs this season. Bulk Pork very dull, and lots of sides, which were sold a week ago at 4¼c., are held at 4¾c., and attend the last three days at 4c., and Shoulders at 3¾c., without finding buyers. The Eastern and British papers were the chief purchasers, and they have stopped buying, hence this dullness. Green meats averaged $4 25 for small to $4 30@$4 35 for heavy, and mixed packing $4 25@$4 30, and still, chiefly owing to the bad weather.

Nothing doing in bacon, according that sold to the Government, and the prices here noticed are given in another page. 3¾c. for shoulders are the nominal rates for smoked lots, sides and clear sides.

Smoked hams are selling at 6c.@7c., the latter rate for canvassed. The quotations given in our last bear reference to those done up in paper alone, and packed in that shape.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan 22
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan 22
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan 25
America	Liverpool	Boston	Jan 25
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Jan 29
Ericsmonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb 12
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb 13

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 15
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 19
America	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Asia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 1:30 and 11 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington, and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Overland Mail closes at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING [illegible]

P. P.—SEE TIMES OF JAN. 26 AND 29. WHY [illegible]

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—THE SUCCESSFUL WORLD [illegible]

A BACHELOR, AGED 35, OF FAIR [illegible]

A BACHELOR, AGED 35, OF FAIR LIBERAL appearance, doing a lucrative business, wishes to correspond with a widow lady, (must be wealthy,) either in City or country, not over 35, of good family, and enjoying a competency. A desire for a pleasant home and kind, sensible wife prompts this advertisement. References exchanged at proper time. Letters addressed to CHARLES COLLINS, Box No. 2,589 New-York Post-Office, will be held strictly confidential.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the New-ton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

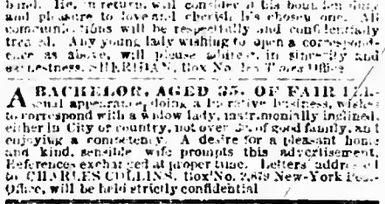
PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. (Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS.—No charges made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT No. 246 GREENWICH ST., NEW-YORK.



LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
WHY IT IS SUPERIOR TO THE "DRY POLISH" IS:
1st. It needs no mixing.
2d. It has no smell whatever.
3d. It produces no dirt or dust.
4th. It stands the most intense heat.
5th. It preserves them from rust.
6th. It is not one-fourth the labor.

This justly popular article is now being put up in a superior manner, and is sold throughout the States and Canadas by all respectable dealers.

Price, 12 and 20 cents per bottle. A liberal discount to the trade.

F. C. LEADBEATER, sole manufacturer, No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

N. B.—If you have never used it, go at once and get a bottle.

It is INVALUABLE for CLEANING GRATES.

NOTICE.—MANUFACTURERS OF SWORDS, sashes, belts and military goods generally will find it to their interest to send lists of goods and wholesale prices directed to Lock Box No. 343 Post-office, Cincinnati, Ohio

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT Dibs Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN R. HO

FINANCIAL.

ACCUMULATION $1,109,353.
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 1, 1862.

Office. No. 261 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,536 50
Received for premiums during the year 1861	$726,399 46	
Received for Interest during the year 1861	224,238 74	
Total Receipts for 1861	$950,638 20	
Paid claims by death	$243,656 95	
Paid policies surrendered	117,973 14	
Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c	33,198 61	
Paid commissions to agents	49,636 94	
Paid physicians' fees	3,735 55	
Paid annuities	1,517 00	
Paid Dividends	204,086 26	$653,843 25
		$296,794 95
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1862		$4,109,353 45

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$65,967 29	
Bonds and Mortgages	2,562,161 18	
Premium Notes	1,294,054 28	
Real Estate	76,266 43	
Loans on Scrip	4,921 85	
Premium notes and Cash with Agents	55,082 42	$4,109,353 45

7,026 Policies in force, Insuring $23,481,353 00
994 New Policies have been issued during the year.
Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862 $1,088,956 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862 2,665,689 50

The Directors have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 5 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company; and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1862 during the year 1862.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1861		$2,004,857 83
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1861	$505,394 77	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	102,596 62	
Net amount of Rents, deducting charges	4,558 41	$612,549 80
Total		$2,617,407 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses by death	$160,369 39	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, and surrendered and canceled Policies	199,098 51	
Paid for Sanitary Commissions and War Contributions	5,275 00	
Paid for Rents	2,560 25	
Paid for Salaries and Fees to the Actuary and Trustees	21,264 61	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office expenses, Express Charges, &c	10,076 02	
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c	56,563 17	
Reduction in value of Real Estate	4,00 00	
All other Expenditures, including Deduquent Agents, &c	2,32 45	$470,610 30
Total		$2,146,767 03

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$36,238 45	
Investments in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	365,061 28	
Real Estate owned by the Company	115,519 03	
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	644,116 00	
Premium notes on existing Policies drawing interest	769,709 23	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1862, and premiums in course of transmission	45,334 42	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	38,340 66	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	1,703 75	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	35,956 42	
Due date from Southern Policy-holders	63,155 14	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	3,938 95	
		$2,146,767 03

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. upon all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1862, and a scrip dividend of 20 per cent. upon dividends heretofore declared, from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, to be paid in cash to those holding certificates, on and after the first Monday in March next, upon presentation of the Home Office; those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes of the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, JOHN M. NIXON, JOHN S. BUSSING, DAVID DOWS, DANIEL S. MILLER, WILLIAM BARTON, WM. C. DUSENBERY, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, GEORGE GREEN, ISAAC C. KENDALL, JOHN L. ROGERS, JOHN MAIRS, WILLIAM PATRICK, LOKIN ANDREWS, RUSSELL HART, WM. H. APPLETON, ROBERT B. COLLINS, PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., 5 St. Mark's-place.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Laight-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office, in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That a payment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs ROSZEL LENNOX & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, OORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1862.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage and other Bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election fur five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.

JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

THE NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, of Oswego, have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at their office, No. 62 Wall-st.

GEO. DEMING, Agent.

INSURANCE.

COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital $200,000
With a handsome surplus, safely invested.
Last Dividend, four per cent, in cash to Stockholders, and
Fifty per cent. in Scrip to Policy-holders entitled to participate.

TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
JOAN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plan without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

COAL, &C.

$4 90, BEST RED ASH COAL.
$4 40, BEST WHITE ASH COAL.
English Cannel, $11 a chaldron. Parties ordering Red Ash Coal may depend on getting it. E. C. CLARKE,
No. 6 West 14th-st., near Broadway

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMIannual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.

By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 31 CITY EXCHANGE.
BOSTON, Jan. 25, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share will be payable on the 5th day of February next to holders of stock, at the close of business on the 28th instant.

Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan until registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at this office

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 28th inst. to Feb. 5.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be delivrable on and after the 11th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI
RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 2 to 31st, until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board,

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 400 HUDSON-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the first day of February next. The transfer-books are closed until that day. By order.

JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.

J. S. HARBEKOER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
No. 92 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of 10th per Cent., payable on demand. J. L. DU GLASS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. G. AYES, Jr., Secretary.

COMMERCE BANK,
NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four and One Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. till day of payment, inclusive. F. A. TILLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

WALTER H. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on 1st February next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

ROBERT B. HART, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 59 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily. 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily. 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations; 5:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MASSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:45 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Sayville; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—JANUARY.—HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BERGEN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARAGA, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Jan. 22, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.
Thursday, Jan. 23, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 25, 2:40 P. M.	Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 29, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Jan. 29, 2:40 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 1, 9:30 P. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 12 M. Trains leave New-Haven at 12 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.

We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces

Pine, ½ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ½ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ½ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ½ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ½ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1½ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ½ of an inch in thickness,
Spruce, ½ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square

Also office, sheds, teams, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.

We propose to sell out entirely or in the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.

SMITH & GOODLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

SLEIGHS.

FOR SALE LOW.—A SIX-SEAT FAMILY sleigh, with three robes and two strings of bells, in perfect order, being equal to new; cost $400, will be sold for $250; being light and stylish. Apply at the carriage factory of QUINBY & CO., No. 620 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished back room, with gas and fire, to a gentleman and wife for $8 per week. Also, a hall bedroom to a single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOM AND BOARD, desirable for single gentlemen, may be found in a strictly private family, at No. 112 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. References required and given.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 170 WASHington-st., on second and third floors, each a pleasant large room, with bedrooms attached, if desired; five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

A SMALL, RESPONSIBLE PARTY could be accommodated with unfurnished rooms in a first-class house up town, and convenient to both cars and omnibuses. This is a desirable opportunity to any one requiring good accommodation. Rent moderate, to the right person. References required. Address, with name and full particulars, B. B., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, OF REFINEMENT, occupying a first-class house, have to rent a third-story front room and bedroom, adjoining, also, a second-story back room, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, to parties of the highest respectability only; terms very reasonable. Address ALPHA, Box No. 126 *Times* Office. Location, East 14th-st.

FRENCH BOARD—IN THE FAMILY OF A French teacher (strictly private.) Well furnished room, with modern improvements, on the first floor. A good opportunity for a gentleman to perfect himself in the French language. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st., near Grammercy Park.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES BOARD IN A private family; widow preferred; a neatly furnished room on 3d floor; location between Canal and 4th sts., New-York City; terms, with gas and fire, $4 per week in advance if required. Address C. R. M., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN AN EPISCOPALIAN FAMILY IN this City, or vicinity, board, with use of piano and conscientious care, for a young lady of nervous temperament, whose mind is almost wholly given to music and the church. Address, Mrs. J. SEYMOUR, Station O.

ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHED AND IN very nice order, with bath, gas, &c., to let, with full or partial board if desired, in a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place

NOW VACANT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, consisting of parlor, with from two to four bedrooms, bath, &c.; also, rooms for single gentlemen, on very moderate terms, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Private table if desired.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, IN 11th st., near 5th-av., a second-story front room, suitable for a lady and gentleman; house is first-class; references will be exchanged. Address HOUSEHOLDER, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, A BEDROOM, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays; location preferred about five or six blocks above the St. Nicholas, and two from Broadway; the best reference given. Address Mr. O. F., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let one or two handsomely furnished rooms to single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 37 7th-st. Unexceptionable references required.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF NINTH-STREET.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, on second and third floors, with full board, to let; also, a few single rooms; references required.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms to let in suites or single, with or without board.

TO LET—A BEDROOM ON THE SECOND STORY, with gas and water fixtures, use of bath, at No. 322 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—IN THE third story, at No. 62 East 22d-st., near 4th-av. Neighborhood unexceptionable. Terms moderate.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED second-story front room, with very large pantry, is to let at No. 62 Remsen-st.

HOTELS.

TO LET.—THE GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, with or without the farm of 60 acres situate in Orange County, New-York, within fifty miles of the City. The place is celebrated as a family Summer resort for its healthfulness, beauty of scenery, fine fishing, good trout, &c., and is reached via the Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage to the lake. For terms, address S. CALDWELL, on the premises, or apply at 24 Pine-st., room 7.

A SHILOH BOARD-HOUSE—NOS. 3 AND 5 FIFTH-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Very desirable rooms to let, with or without board, at moderate prices. Transient patronage solicited. Terms, $1 25 per day.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with side additions, finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 59 Greene-st., or Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR UNIMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.—A superb country residence, located twenty miles from the City up the Hudson River, accessible by steamboat or railroad; view unsurpassed; house built with white marble in rubble work, Italian villa style; large and convenient; has twenty-two rooms, pure spring water; and gas throughout; furnace, &c.; stables and outbuildings; also, one hundred feet of glass houses, with plants and grapes, in prolific bearing; bowling alley, one hundred feet long; about twenty acres of land of the best quality, mostly in lawn; strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, 400 fruit trees, and 100 out-door grape vines in bearing. This property is the most desirable on the river, and in the best order; recently built in the most substantial manner. A rare chance for a gentleman desirous of a first class country place. For further particulars inquire of A. H. WALLIS, Esq., No. 52 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attics, heated with furnace and supplied with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of G. BERGH, A. VANWAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A large double house, with 25 acres of land, more can be had if desired, and all necessary out-buildings, situated on the road to Rye Beach, within a half mile of the depôt, and about one hour from 26th st. The house is pleasantly situated, surrounded with large shade trees, and garden and lawn stocked with the different varieties of fruit. Also, a small cottage and garden near the above. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for the season or year; also, dairy farms, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 Williams-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

LIGHT ROOMS,
and steady power,
at low rates,
By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET—The soap and candle factory, of more than 50 years' standing, Nos. 146 and 148 Eldridge-st., with fixtures and good will for sale. A favorable lease will be given, as desirable tenant. Apply to ROBERT M. FIELD, No. 146 Eldridge-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE—in Madison-av., above 44th-st., west side, will be rented to a private family cheap. The house was recently built for the use of the owner, and is in excellent order. Terms reasonable. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO RENT—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A FIRST-class house to a small and careful family. It is pleasantly located and convenient; has water and gas throughout. For further information, inquire at No. 118 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET—THE OFFICES AND STABLE FORMERly occupied by Dr. Alfred Freeman, corner of 19th-st. and 4th-av. Inquire of WM. L. SKIDMORE, corner 8th-av. and 18th-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers st will be let low to a good tenant; the location is one of the best and most central in New-York. Inquire on the premises of JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—AN OFFICE ELIGIBLY SITUATED. Apply to G. PAULSON, No. 76 Reade-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber, good, warm and convenient buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars, inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 150 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings, ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

A LARGE IRON SAFE FOR SALE.—IT IS nearly new, and is as good as new. Will be sold for half its value. Inquire at No. 12 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 East 14th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 220 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who fully understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, poultry, game, desserts of all kinds, also a little Spanish cooking. The best of reference given from some of the best families in the City. Call Saturday and Monday, at 79 West 28th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an experienced cook; understands cooking and washing in all their branches; is willing to assist with part of the washing; good City reference if required. Call at No. 202 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A COLORED WOMAN, WHO IS an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, wishes a situation in that capacity; or would go as laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework. The best City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation in a small family to cook, wash and iron; is a good washer; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 106 East 25th-st.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A PROfessed woman cook or housekeeper's situation wanted, by one capable of fulfilling either; understands French and English cooking, entrees, confectionaries &c., and the serving up of supper or dinner parties; no objection to leave the City or to go to Washington, having lived there in some of the best families. Call for one week at No. 161 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as dressmaker or seamstress; no objection to go in the country; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 283 7th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, as dressmaker and seamstress, and does all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery, and will make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 295 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Wages, $7.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion in a private family, by a genteel German girl, as housemaid or as cook. Best City reference. Apply at No. 93 2d-av., corner of 6th-st., in the grocery.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRSTclass laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, who has an experienced waitress, and can produce satisfactory City reference from her last employer for neatness and capability, would like to engage in a private family. Call or address No. 49 University place.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant, of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses, furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Wanted, an engagement by a Scotchman as head gardener and farmer; who will attend dairy and poultry; no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. Address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, by an Englishman, a situation as groom or coachman, or as groom to an officer going to the war. Has good reference, has been in Virginia the last nine months. Address or call to G. B., No. 25 East 19th st., near Broadway and 5th-av.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in a dry goods jobbing house, by a man who can sell a good letter of New-York State trade. Address for two days, SALESMAN, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A STOUT BOY, CAPABLE of driving an express wagon, and willing to work in the store occasionally. A steady boy will find a permanent place. Apply at No. 96 Maiden-lane, from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN OFFICE, ONE about 14 years old, and residing in Brooklyn, preferred. Sandy Hook the first year. Inquire at No. 2 Beekman-st., second floor.

NURSES.—WANTED, TWO NURSES—ONE A French woman, and the other an English woman; both to be Protestants, and have the most unexceptionable references. Liberal wages will be given to those who meet the requirements. Apply at No. 106 3d-av., from 11 till 3 o'clock.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman, as nurse. She must be experienced and understand the care of children. Best of reference required; wages $12 a month. Call at No. 9 Cranberry-st., Williamsburgh.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN OF ability and information, in a foreign and domestic wholesale hosiery business. To one who can assist in building up a business mainly upon cash principles, an offer for present and prospective remuneration will be made. Address J. M. & Co., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A SALESMAN.—BUTTER AND CHEESE SALESman wanted; one who thoroughly understands qualities, and is acquainted with the trade; salary $500. Address, with real name and reference, DAIRY, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

DRUGGIST WANTED.—ONE WHO IS WELL acquainted with the wholesale and retail druggist business of this City; an old merchant preferred. Best salary to a good man. First-class men only need apply. Address with the best of reference or none, Box No. 4,054 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, WAGES $10 per week; two porters; four girls to travel. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN A PLEASant village about thirty miles from New-York, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The house is nearly new, the lot is 125 feet square, well stocked with excellent fruit, a good barn and wagon-house, and all necessary outbuildings complete. Price $2,500. The largest portion can remain on bond and mortgage if required. For particulars apply to CHARLES SMITH, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FIRST-CLASS three story brick brown stone house, basement, counter cellar, with high stone stoop, with all the modern improvements; lot, 20 by 103 feet; also, one lot, 21 by 100 feet, in South 11th-st. Also, to let or for sale cheap, at Newtown, two story house, wagon-house, 2½ lots of ground, in front of the fifth house west of Bedford-av., in Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington sts., Brooklyn; 1 lot 25 by 125 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

A PERSON ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY offers for $5,000 property that cost over $10,000 in one parcel, or in 600 parts for $10 each. Including a superior stone-front house. Apply at No. 96

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Vote upon the Finance Resolutions—Its Supposed Political Significance—The Passenger and Baggage Express Company—The Harbor Defences of New-York—The Public Printing Swindles—The Bright Resolution Again—The State Normal School, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862.

I have noticed among some of the members a tendency to attach some political significance to the vote upon the Finance resolutions, taken yesterday. The Democrats, who are disposed to find substantial comfort in very ephemeral hopes, see in it a successful effort of their former coadjutors, who so nobly left party ranks last Fall to again put on party trammels, and having emerged from darkness into marvelous light—the light of a pure and exalted patriotism, that rises superior to party, and gleams the only beacon of hope for the salvation of a great nation, struggling amid untold perils—to return again to party blindness and darkness. I must confess that I could see no such design running through the debate, and I think these members do their compeers a vast injustice by putting such a construction upon their actions. There *was* a difference of opinion, but *such* a difference only, I am fain to believe, as can exist between honest patriots all striving for the best good of a common country without a single taint of hateful partisanship and insidious party chicanery. No man who has the true spirit of patriotism can lay such a charge upon such a slight foundation. Says a good book, "To the pure all things are pure." Why then attempt to draw this debate down from its present honest position, and through the slime of party. I am glad to have a better opinion of this Legislature than that, and I think its actions thus far deserve it.

Whatever may be the character of the act incorporating the Passenger and Baggage Express Company, as it is called under its new name, "The New-York and Brooklyn Carrying Company," it is becoming evident that the people, throughout the whole State, are very much of the opinion that some such act is needed to suppress the abuses of hackmen in your city, for the majority of all petitions introduced this morning from the counties were upon this subject, and praying for the passage of the act. The Committee on Cities have the matter in charge, and the reliable character of the gentlemen composing that committee is a guarantee that any action will be carefully guarded against fraud. So many bogus bills of a similar kind have been brought before the Legislature in the few years past, that anything of the kind is justly regarded with suspicion.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a memorial from Dr. J. MORRISON HUNTER, upon the Harbor Defences of the City of New-York, presenting the merits of an invention of his for submarine defence. Mr. PIERCE said that the memorial was chiefly valuable for the information that it contained with reference to the inadequacy of the present defences, and moved that it be printed and referred to the Board of Engineers, having the subject in charge, with the request to submit such points for legislation, in the premises, as they may deem advisable. The motion was passed. The Committee on Cities reported favorably upon the bill for improving the Central Park.

Quite an animated discussion took place upon the expenses of public printing, and the Committee gave the House a good deal of information upon the subject, which will do much to enable it to act more intelligently hereafter in ordering its supplies of public documents.

Last year the expenses exceeded the contract of $32,000 by more than half, owing to a lack of this very information among members as to the terms of the contract. Most of the session was taken up in discussing the details of sundry resolutions, introduced in the report of the Committee of Public Printing, involving this whole subject.

Mr. PHELPS, of New-York, introduced a bill repealing so much of the law upon that subject as permits the owners of private wharves from building fences between them. The simple design is to leave the wharves open and free. Mr. CODDINGTON introduced his bill in regard to the public health of the City of New-York, and, after transacting various business of no special interest, the House adjourned until Monday evening. It certainly has been industrious this week, and, although some of its members have made Buncombe speeches, they have had the grace to hold evening sessions to do it in.

In the Senate, the resolutions upon the expulsion of Senator BRIGHT again came up, and elicited considerable debate and a good deal *more* ingenuity to stave off a vote until after the hour of adjournment. This finally accomplished, and the probability is that the final question will be taken in the United States Senate before any concurrent resolutions can be passed in the Legislature. The case now stands in this way: The original resolution was simply to instruct the Senators of this State to vote for the expulsion of BRIGHT. Yesterday, Senator TRUMAN offered the following substitute:

Whereas, JESSE D. BRIGHT, a member of the United States Senate, openly avows himself the author of a letter directed to "his Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America," introducing one THOMAS B. LINCOLN as a person having "an improved firearm for sale," and as a person "safe and reliable person," thereby showing his complicity with traitors; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Legislature of the State of New-York JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Indiana, is a traitor, and ought to be removed from his seat in the United States Senate.

Mr. ANGEL moved to amend by inserting after the word resolved "If the foregoing preamble be true."

The debate, this morning opened upon the amendment to the substitute proposed by Mr. ANGEL. After considerable debate, Mr. ANGEL said at the time he offered the amendment, he supposed that there was some doubt as to whether the letter written by Mr. BRIGHT was otter or before the election of JEFF. DAVIS to the Presidency of the so-called Confederacy. He was informed by Senators that it was written after his choice to that position, and he would therefore withdraw his amendment, and would say that if such was the case, he was ready to vote for the original resolutions without any amendment whatever.

This left the way clear for another amendment, which Mr. HUTCHINSON introduced in the form of a substitute, almost the same as Mr. TAGMAN'S except it based their action upon "admitted facts and testimony." Senator ROBERTSON moved that this subject be referred to the Judiciary Committee, saying that he saw by the papers that BRIGHT would be expelled on Monday or Tuesday at any rate, and the resolution could not be passed by both Houses to do any good in Washington, and if it could only be passed to furnish a precedent, it was certainly wise to send it to the Judiciary Committee to test its propriety. The motion was lost by a large vote. Mr. TAGMAN then withdrew his substitute, that Senator BELL might have a chance to offer still another, which was simply declaratory that in the opinion of this Legislature, Senator BRIGHT was a traitor, and ought to be removed from his seat in the Senate. Mr. BRADLEY, from New-York, moved to amend by striking out all after the word traitor, and inserting "and ought to be tried for treason." This motion was lost by a large vote. Senator ROBERTSON then moved to take a final vote on this subject at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, and called the "Yeas and Nays." The motion was lost, but the time for adjournment had come, and the President declared the Senate adjourned until Monday evening. Thus by the too great anxiety of its friends to get a particular form of resolution, and the dexterous use of parliamentary tactics, these resolutions are deferred until their passage is needless. The character of the votes in the Senate, and the universal spirit of the speeches, show, however, no very sublime regard for Mr. BRIGHT, and he will derive but cold comfort from the failure to pass the resolutions, while the Legislature is saved the necessity of placing itself on record where its appearance would, to say the least, be a matter of doubtful propriety.

Want of time prevented me from mentioning the closing exercises of the State Normal School in my letter of yesterday. They took place in Tweedle Hall, which was closely packed with an interested audience, and were of a highly satisfactory character. The compositions of both ladies and gentlemen showed that they have been taught to analyze their thoughts carefully, to exercise a careful discrimination in expressing them, and to use them vigorously. The parting address of the Principal possessed two prime merits; it was brief and pregnant. Its main idea was, that the object of life was not to amass knowledge, as a miser amasses gold, to hoard it, but to cultivate the mind to the active exercise of its normal faculties in the use of its acquired knowledge.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, the orator of the occasion, excused himself from an extended address on account of his multiplied duties and interruptions, but spoke forcibly of the importance of adapting the studies and the mode of training to the natural bent of the different classes of mind, and of the effect which sound mental culture has in making good and loyal citizens, as well as cultivated men and women. Altogether, the exercises were such as to warrant the highest hopes for the usefulness of the institution, and the ideas expressed such, that if acted upon in the education of the youth of the State, will go far toward giving them great intellectual force and vigor to grapple with any duties that the future may require at their hands, for

"Deep subtle wits,
In truth, are MASTER spirits in the world."

H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 1.

A petition was presented for the passage of the Metropolitan Health bill.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the act concerning the disabilities of husband and wife.

To amend the act for the benefit of married women in regard to the insuring of the lives of their husbands.

The financial resolutions adopted by the Assembly were received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FERRY noticed a bill to compel Insurance Companies to make a speedy settlement with their creditors.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SMITH—To incorporate the Homœopathic Medical Society of New-York.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON—To amend the law relative to the money apportioned to School District Libraries.

Mr. LAW gave notice of a bill to amend the law summoning jurors.

The bill relating to the agents of Foreign Insurance Companies doing business in the State was passed.

The Senate then resumed debate on the resolutions instructing Senators HARRIS and KING to vote for the expulsion of JESSE D. BRIGHT from the United States Senate.

The opponents of the resolutions spoke against them until the hour of adjournment, when, without coming to a vote upon them, the Senate adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 1.

Mr. PIERCE presented a memorial relative to the invention of a marine and sub-marine battery for the protection of the harbor of New-York.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Making appropriations for the support of the canals.

To amend the Central Park act.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. POSTER, from the Committee on Colleges and Academies, reported a general bill to establish Academical Departments in the Union Free Schools.

The bill to amend the law relating to unauthorized banking was reported favorably.

A long debate arose on the report of the Printing Committee in relation to the binding of reports, etc., during which the subject of "extra charges" was ventilated.

The House adopted a resolution offered by Mr. PIERCE, declaring that no documents should be bound without a special order from the House.

At a late hour of the session, a number of unimportant bills were introduced. Among them one by Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, to repeal that portion of the act amending the law for the regulation of the harbor of New-York, which permits the owners of wharves to erect fences, and prohibiting the erection of such fences in future.

Mr. CODDINGTON introduced a bill in relation to the public health of New-York.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill to allow papers on short credit, under $250 in amount, to be negotiated at a greater than the legal rate of interest.

Mr. ELY introduced a bill to authorize the leasing of a portion of the Battery, in New-York, for ferries to Staten Island.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill to bring personal property into the taxation list. The bill provides for a return of the value of the personal property possessed by any one under oath. It also provides for the disbursement of the soldiers' allotments by the State Treasurer.

A bill was also introduced to regulate the duties of Harbor Masters, and prohibiting the discharge of such duties through deputies. It is the same bill as last year.

Mr. ROBINSON gave notice he would call up the prohibitory resolutions on Monday.

Adjourned to 7 o'clock Monday evening.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN THE BOWERY.

Four Buildings Entirely Destroyed—Several others Partially Burned—Loss about $75,000.

At 6½ o'clock yesterday morning a disastrous fire occurred in the Bowery, which resulted in the totaldestruction of three four-story brick buildings, and one two-story frame building. Several other adjacent buildings were very much damaged before the fire could be extinguished. The fire originated in the porter-house of HENRY MURPHY, No. 280 Bowery. From this building the flames spread with great rapidity to the adjoining buildings, which were occupied as stores and tenement-houses. When the firemen arrived at the spot, nearly all that part of the block on the west side of the Bowery, below Houston-street, was in flames; and this, notwithstanding the fact that the firemen were promptly on hand, and did everything in their power to arrest the progress of the flames. Mr. MURPHY'S establishment was reduced to ashes in a short time. His loss on stock is estimated at $1,000. He is insured for $1,500 in City Companies. He occupied a part of the building as a dwelling. Some of his furniture was saved, but it is estimated that $600 worth of it was entirely destroyed. Upon his furniture there was no insurance.

No. 282½ Bowery was occupied on the first floor by A. MARKERT, as a confectionery store. His stock, estimated at $1,000, is a total loss. He is insured in the Beekman Insurance Company for $1,200. The upper part of this building was occupied by various families as dwellings. They have lost a large portion of their furniture, upon which there was no insurance. Some of the most valuable of it was saved by the exertions of the firemen and Police, who, when it became evident that the building could not be saved, were very active in taking it out and placing it upon the opposite side of the street.

No. 282, a four-story brick building, was entirely destroyed. Fortunately, there were no occupants in the building at the time, they having removed from there only the afternoon previous. No. 282½ was occupied on the first floor by HENRY GRIEBEN as a porter-house and dwelling. He had his stock, furniture, and fixtures damaged by water and fire to the extent of $600. He is insured for $2,000 in the Excelsior Insurance Company. The basement of this building was occupied as a hat and cap store by CLARK YOUNG. His damage by water is about $100, upon which there is an insurance for $200, in the Rutgers Insurance Company. Mrs. GRIEBEN lost about $100 worth of jewelry during the fire. She thinks it was stolen by some of the many persons who were allowed to enter the premises during the confusion consequent upon taking the stock and furniture out of the building.

No. 278½ was occupied by Messrs. LISSNER & BAUER as a fancy goods store. A large amount of their stock was saved by the efforts of Capt. CROSSINO, of the Insurance Patrol, who had it taken from the store and conveyed across the street. Their loss will probably amount to $1,000. They are insured for $2,000 in the Hamilton and St. Nicholas Insurance Companies.

Mrs. CHERRYBERGER, dealer in embroideries, occupied a portion of premises No. 280. Her stock was valued at $500, and is a total loss. She was in the building at the time the fire broke out, and barely escaped a horrible death by suffocation.

WM. MCEVOY occupied the lower part of building No. 276, as a clothing establishment. His loss is about $2,000. He was insured for $3,000 in City Companies. The damage upon his stock, which is valued at $18,000, is principally by water.

No. 278 was occupied by E. EDLEZ, merchant tailor. He lost about $700 worth of stock. He is insured for $2,500 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. PATRICK MCVEY, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, who resides in the rear of No. 244 Elizabeth-street, had nearly all his furniture destroyed; valued at $250, upon which there was no insurance.

The building No. 274 was damaged to the extent of $500. It is fully insured. The occupant of this building is W. K. PETTUS, dealer in dress goods. His loss in stock is about $600, principally by water.

The buildings destroyed all belonged to WM. B. ASTOR, Esq., and no doubt are fully insured. The four buildings which were entirely destroyed are valued at $40,000.

Nos. 244 and 246 Elizabeth-street caught fire, and were considerably damaged before the flames could be extinguished.

The Bowery was completely blockaded for several hours after the fire broke out. The Third and Fourth-avenue cars, also those of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad, were very much delayed by the engines and firemen that filled the street until towards noon yesterday, at which time the fire was pretty effectually subdued.

The loss on stock, furniture and buildings by this fire cannot be arrived at precisely, but it is believed by those who are best qualified to judge, that it will not fall short of $75,000. The origin of the fire is at present unknown. The Fire Marshal is engaged in investigating its origin.

Personal.

CARL SCHURZ, United States Minister to Spain, who, on account of his participation in the Baden-Baden revolution, was condemned, with a price set upon his head, and who traveled to Spandau, and there helped to liberate GOTTFRIED KINKEL from the House of Correction, is one of the political fugitives for whom the amnesty makes no exception. Therefore, in order to enable him to visit his home in safety, the Minister of the Interior of Prussia has issued an order to the Police officials to throw no obstacle in the way of his journeyings.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

POCKPOCKETS IN A STAGE—EXCITING SCENE.—Officers NIXON and GRASSAL of the Thirteenth Precinct, yesterday arrested THOMAS FARLEY and JAMES RADIHAN upon the charge of robbing Mrs. SARAH SIDNEY, of No. 90 Broome-street, of a purse containing a considerable amount of money. The thieves sat beside Mrs. SIDNEY in one of the DRY DOCK stages, and when they arrived in the neighborhood of Chatham-square, she discovered her loss, and at once gave the alarm. Both of the accused parties pulled the strap and sprang toward the door of the stage, but the lady was too quick for them. She closed the door and held it fast, at the same time crying loudly for the Police. Fortunately, there were a couple of those officials in the immediate vicinity, who came to her relief. In the meantime the culprits alighted from the vehicle, and ran in different directions. Then began a chase of a very exciting character, and to those who witnessed it considerably amusing. RADIHAN threw the lady's purse into an area, as he was running, doubtless hoping thereby to divert the attention of his pursuer for a few moments. They were both soon taken into custody, however, and upon searching them, there were found upon the person of RADIHAN, the sum of $98 folded in small pieces of paper, and concealed in different parts of his clothing. The accused were committed in default of bail.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—Thomas F. Hebberd to the First Precinct; Michael Mulcahy to the Second; James Lackey and Benson Sherwood to the Fifth; Peter Murphy and Charles W. Alexander to the Fourth; Patrick McNamara to the Eleventh; Charles C. Walker to the Sixth; Jas. M. Heatherton to the First; Philip Michael to the Thirteenth; Edward Dipple to the Eighteenth; Joseph Warrule to the Nineteenth; Christopher Smith to the Twenty-seventh; John B. Davis, George McDermott and Charles Ernst to the Twenty-ninth; and Isaac G. Iselton to the First and Wm. Hughes to the Ninth, Brooklyn. *Resignations*—David B. McCullough, of the Nineteenth; Alexander B. Manolt, of the Twenty-first; Wm. B. Raynor, of the First Brooklyn; and George Bevins, doorman of the Seventeenth, who has been appointed bell-ringer.

FIRE IN A MILLINERY STORE.—About 7 o'clock Friday evening a fire was discovered in the millinery store of JACOB LOEB, No. 368 East Houston-street. The firemen were soon on hand, and by their efforts the flames were prevented from spreading to the adjoining buildings. Mr. LOEB'S stock was damaged to the extent of $1,500. He is insured for $2,000 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. The building is owned by Mr. QUINZEA. It was damaged about $100; insured in the North River Insurance Company.

SUDDEN DEATH.—JAMES MCSHAY, a resident in Brooklyn, was found sick in the street by the police, at a late hour on Thursday night. He was conveyed to the Sixth Precinct Station-house in a helpless condition, where he died a few hours after. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on Friday upon the body. The jury rendered a verdict of death from disease of the heart.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on Friday on the body of a child named JOHN COUGLAY, who was burned to death by his clothes accidently taking fire during the temporary absence of his mother. Deceased was only two years of age, and resided at No. 221 East Twenty-ninth-street.

BURGLARY.—The store of RICHARD WINDHAM, No. 13 Catharine-street, was burglariously entered on Friday morning and robbed of clothing to the amount of $30. One of the burglars, named CHARLES MILLER, was arrested and held to answer by Justice SYKES in default of $1,000 bail.

A PRIZE FIGHTER ARRESTED.—HENRY VAN WINKLE, one of the principals in the late prize fight at Wechawken, N. J., was taken into custody on Friday, by officer TAYLOR. There have now been eight persons arrested for being connected with the Wechawken prize fight.

A PICKPOCKET ON THE CARS.—On Thursday evening GEO. W. LANE, of No. 8 West Twenty-ninth-street, charged JOHN HOLT with picking his pocket as he left the cars at Hudson River Railroad depôt, Thirty-first-street, of his wallet containing $60. Justice KELLY committed HOLT in default of $500 bail.

THE PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.—The Danish vessel *Jorger Lorentzeyer*, captured as a prize by the *Mormon Light*, off the West Indies, has been released, on the ground that she was taken two thousand miles away from land.

THE WASHINGTON HOTEL SOLD AT AUCTION.—The Washington Hotel, situated on the corner of Broadway and Battery-place, was sold at auction on Friday at the Merchants' Exchange for $50,200.

An Alleged Lieutenant in Difficulty.

A WOMAN SWINDLED OUT OF $1,500.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice STEERS, SARAH A. GLAZIER, residing at the Napier Hotel, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, made a complaint against JAMES CLARK, *alias* JONAS ORELL, *alias* A. J. LIVINGSTON, who claims to be a Lieutenant in the regular army of the United States. The complainant alleges that within the last two months CLARK has obtained from her, by false representations, various large sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to $1,500. She alleges that, after having several interviews, he made a proposition of marriage to her, which, in due time, was accepted. About this time, he told her that he had that day received notice that two fine horses had arrived in New-York from Washington—sent on by the Secretary of War for the purpose of having him (CLARK) train them for the use of Gen. MCCLELLAN. He had not sufficient money, he said, to pay the freight. The War Department had forgotten to prepay the charges, and he requested the complainant to loan him $50 for an hour or two, or until he could draw the money from the bank, which request was complied with. The next day he called upon her, and stated that he was ordered to Washington to make arrangements about drawing his salary as Lieutenant; that he was to have $300 per month, and that when he arrived there he would be able to get all arrearages, amounting to about $4,000. This statement resulted in his getting another loan of $100. A few days subsequently he called upon her again with another story, and obtained, as she says, enough to make up $300. After that time, and up to the 30th ult., he borrowed of her, upon various pretexts, sums of money amounting to the sum of $1,500. He also obtained her gold watch and chain, valued at $75, which she has not since seen. The complainant has recently ascertained that CLARK has a wife and child living in this City; also, a woman who claims to be his wife, residing in Philadelphia. The complainant exhibited papers and documents to show that in March, 1860, CLARK was arraigned and tried in the City of Oswego for the murder of a man named ALVIN CURTIS. Justice STEERS committed the prisoner in default of $2,000 bail.

A Spell of Weather.

The Janus of mythology is represented as two-faced, and certainly the month just passed, which was named in his honor, has sustained the reputation of its great originator. Its closing days were distinguished by what the people out West would denominate "a spell of weather." Murky, dismal days, foggy, diphtheria-provoking nights, slushy pavements and crossings, possessing the sole redeeming feature of making requisite that extra lift of the gay balmoral, exposing thereby the pretty little ankles—feet, making fordings during the intervals of floundering vehicles.

The little urchins one remove from beggars, who ply brooms the worse for wear, and succeed as a general thing in smearing the slush and mud from one given space to another, ere the only ones who bless such weather.

Skating, which had but just become an established fact, and to some extent had aroused the energies of the "nothing to does," was completely knocked in the head, if such form of speech be not paradoxical in reference to a foot exercise.

February promises to be consistent, entering upon us enveloped in appropriate white mantel with which no doubt rude winds will trifle, and sun and rain contend to annihilate, ere his imperceptible passage becomes like that of January, a thing of memory only.

The New Custom-house in Wall-street.

Our readers will remember that we have alluded several times to the prospect that the offices for the collection of Customs would be transferred to the large granite pile, known as the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall-street. The matter has been under negotiation for some time, and was yesterday concluded under telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury. Messrs. CISCO and BARNEY, the Assistant-Treasurer and Collector of the Port, are authorized to lease the Merchants' Exchange for Custom-house purposes, and the Government will take possession on or before the 1st of May. It is calculated that this building will afford such ample space for the purpose that the buildings in Broad-street can be relinquished. A driving way can be constructed to enter the basement with loaded drays, and an immense storage area be opened in that and the vaults. The stipulations of the lease will give the Government the right to purchase, should they prefer.

The present Custom-house accommodations are totally insufficient for the purpose; but the chief object of the change will be the accommodation of the Treasury in the present Custom-house building, for which it is admirably adapted. At present the treasures of the Government in bullion and paper are notoriously insecure, both against fire and assault. The building now occupied as a Custom-house is fire-proof, and very convenient for banking purposes. The Merchants' Exchange, to which the Customs are now to be transferred, is one of the most substantial buildings upon this continent. For the benefit of distant readers, we may say that it occupies the entire block bounded by Wall, William and Hanover streets and Exchange-place. It is 200 feet long, 177 feet wide on the next longest side, 77 feet high to the top of the old cornice, above which an entire story has since been constructed for the use of the American Bank Note Company, and 124 feet to the summit of the dome. It is built of the hardest Quincy granite, with walls of immense solidity (six or eight feet thick in some parts) and is entirely fire-proof in every particular. The front has a recessed portico ornamented with 18 Ionic columns, each composed of a single block of granite 38 feet long, 4½ feet in diameter, weighing upwards of 40 tons. The main hall or rotunda is 80 feet in diameter, besides the four recesses, and 80 feet high. The cost of this establishment was nearly two millions, but Government could probably buy it for half that sum.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Appointment of Bell Ringers.

The following Bell Ringers were appointed on Friday by Mayor OPDYKE:

Appointed.	In place of.	Bell Tower.
Frank Jordan,	Robt. K. Carroll,	Washingt n Market
Cornell's Downey,	Levi D. White,	Post-office.
James J. Costa,	Wm. Miller,	Washingt'n Market
Jas. W. Matteson,		City Hall.
W. C. Waterbury,	Chas. Bierfeld,	Essex Market.
Chas. N. Yeomans,	Wm. Quinn,	Macdougal-street.
John Shields,	Harrison Redfield,	Jefferson Market.
Reuben C. Mills,	Chas. Parkes,	Union Market.
Abm. J. Hopper,	Jas. Mortisker,	Mount Morris.
Jacob Peffers,	Wm. Taylor,	Union Market.
George Bevins,	Henry Rogers,	City Hall
Alexr. Gray,	Jno. L. Van Wart,	Jefferson Market.
Thos. W. Wilson,	Wm. H. Swords,	Twenty-second-st.
Wm. Banham, Jr.,	Edw. D. McCabe,	Yorkville.
Wm. B. Simpson,	Charles Rauch,	Marion-street.
Wm. Rogers,	John H. Sleight,	Thirty-third-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Supposed Murder of John Canfield, Stevedore.

THE INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE CORONER—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

On Friday morning last JOHN CANFIELD, stevedore, left his residence in Rapelyen-street, Red Hook Point, to go to his business in New-York, and was expected home that night. He did not return, and the latest tidings of him that could be obtained were brought to light by a woman named ELIZABETH SCHOONMAKER attempting to sell a watch belonging to deceased, which was identified by the person to whom she offered the watch for sale, and he, knowing that CANFIELD had mysteriously disappeared, caused her arrest. Subsequently, TIMOTHEUS VOLZ, a boarder at Mrs. SCHOONMAKER'S, was also arrested on suspicion of knowing something about the matter.

The body of CANFIELD was subsequently found in in Buttermilk Channel by a boatman, and upon an examination being made, it was discovered that he had five ribs broken, and was otherwise injured.

The body was brought to the late residence of deceased, on Rapelyea-street, where Coroner NORRIS held an inquest yesterday, with the following named persons acting as jurors:

Geo. Lund,	Samuel Nagle,	Joseph D. Fuller,
Meshod Shannon,	William Butler,	W. S. Williamson,
James Karney,	John Reardon,	James Dawson,
Joseph Cullan,	John Mendes,	Charles Haney.
Charles Mann.		

The following is the testimony in the case:

Mary Foley, sworn—I reside at No. 26 West-street, New-York; knew the deceased; only saw him once, that was last Friday night, the 24th of January, in my room, it was about 5 o'clock; he remained there until he went toward his home; he was very drunk; he left at half-past 10 o'clock P. M.; saw him take a watch from his pocket; he gave it to Mrs. Schoonmaker for safe-keeping; I heard him say so; about one hour after entering our room he gave the watch to Mrs. Schoonmaker. Mrs. Schoonmaker left the house with Mr. Canfield; Timotheus Volz was also with them; I was in the house when they returned—about 10 o'clock; Canfield was drunk at the time he left the house; he slept part of the time while he remained there; heard Mrs. Schoonmaker say on their return that they put Canfield inside of the cabin of the Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat; have had no conversation with the prisoners since their arrest; am in the employ of Mrs. Schoonmaker as a servant; she said, last Saturday, that she wanted to see after Mr. Canfield, as he was drunk, and something might happen to him; did not see her leave the house to see after him.

C. F. Myers, sworn—Reside at No. 26 West-street, New-York; knew John Canfield; the deceased; last saw him at my house last Friday night, at about eleven o'clock; asked him what he was doing out so late; Mrs. Schoonmaker and a young man were in company with him; he was very drunk; Mrs. S. handed me a watch; she said that the watch was Canfield's, and she was afraid he might lose it. They then left, they turned toward the Battery; she said to Canfield that she was going to bring him on board a steamboat; I heard expressed a desire to drown at Mrs. Schoonmaker's all night; she said "No, you have a wife and family in Brooklyn, and I will bring you on the ferry-boat, and then you can go home." I kept the watch for a few days; Mrs. S. called at my house on the afternoon of Tuesday last, and said she wanted the watch and chain, and said she was going to give it to Mrs. Canfield, that they were up street; I gave her the watch.

John R. Collins, sworn—Was on duty at the Hamilton Ferry on the evening of the 24th ult., on the New-York side, between the hours of 10 P.M. and 5 o'clock A. M. next morning. I know Mr. Canfield; did not see him cross the ferry that night. It is a common occurrence to see people intoxicated and take no notice of them; Mr. Canfield and the woman Schoonmaker could have passed through without my seeing them.

John McKeon, sworn—I am a bridge-man employed by the Ferry Company; I was on duty last Friday, the 24th ult., between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock; I remember on that evening a man and woman leaving the ferry bridge to go out in the street; Mr. Collins touched them on the shoulder to remind them that they had not paid their fare; they said that they had just gone in, and were not going over the ferry; at that time of night the fare is taken on the New-York side; it was about 11½ o'clock P. M.

Thomas E. Burch, sworn—I am a deck hand employed by the Ferry Company; I was on duty on the night of the 24th ult., from 9 o'clock in the evening till 5 o'clock next morning; persons might come on board intoxicated without exciting much notice; persons might fall overboard without being noticed; there are very few persons crossing at that time of night; it was a dreadful stormy night.

John Cole, sworn—Is employed by the Union Ferry Company as a deck hand; was on duty Friday night, the 24th ult.; do not remember seeing any one crossing on or out of the boat that night intoxicated; a person might enter the cabin without being noticed by me, drunk or sober; we were busy cleaning snow from off the boat's quarter-deck during all that evening, which had a tendency to distract my attention from passengers.

James Cheney, sworn—Saw Mrs. Schoonmaker at Mr. Ehrich's store on the night on which the watch was offered for sale by her; she said that she would take me to a man concerning the watch.

David Ehrich, sworn—I am a jeweler, and keep a store at No. 12 Reetor-street; on last Tuesday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a woman called at my shop and showed me a watch, and said that she was sent by a man to sell it; she said she got the watch from a sailor, but seeing that I suspected her, she then said that she bought the watch for $10; she afterward asked its value; I left her in my store for a few minutes; soon after, Mr. Canfield's son called at my place and identified his father's watch; she returned to Mr. Myers' store to show me the man she bought the watch of; I asked Mr. Myers whether he knew who the woman purchased the watch from; she said on the way going down to Myers' store, that she did not want to be put to any trouble, and would sooner lose the $2, and let me keep the watch; just previous to the officer's arresting her, she asked the privilege to nurse her infant, and stated that Mr. Canfield was found drunk on the stairway on the evening on which he was missed; and that she had given the watch to Mr. Myers for safe keeping; after arriving at the station-house, she requested me not to mention that she stated having paid the $2 for the watch.

David Ehrich, recalled—I know the watch to be that of Mr. Canfield; the watch was purchased at my brother's store.

Charles Grau, sworn—I was present on the afternoon on which Mrs. Schemerhorn brought the watch to Mr. Ehrich's store; she said that there was a man in her house that wanted to sell the watch, and sent her to see it; that it belonged to a sailor; I looked at the watch and identified it to be Canfield's.

Timotheus Volz, sworn—Did not know the deceased; I reside at No. 16 Meserole-street, Williamsburgh; saw deceased on the evening of the 24th ult.; saw him at No. 26 West-street, New-York, at about 5 o'clock P. M.; had no conversation with him; he was in the apartments of Elizabeth Schoonmaker; Canfield remained there until about 10¾ o'clock that night; he was drunk; witness was in the room all the time; nothing took place between Mr. Canfield and Mrs. Schoonmaker; did not see any watch; he slept—perhaps one-quarter of an hour at the outside—in an adjoining room; Mrs. Schoonmaker went into the room with him, and put him on the bed; she stayed there, perhaps, five or six minutes.

Charles Handley, sworn—I am a fisherman; was out with my boat, fishing in the mid-channel, last Thursday morning, and in hauling in my net I discovered the body of a man; he was entangled in my net; I took him to the wharf foot of Conover-street; saw Mrs. Schoonmaker have a watch at about 8 or 8½ o'clock; she told me that the watch belonged to Mr. Canfield; witness left, with Mrs. Schoonmaker and Mr. Canfield, and went with them into Myers' shop; saw no watch there; saw Mr. Canfield fall three times—twice up in Mrs. S.'s room and once in Myers' shop; Canfield fell upon his right side in Mrs. S.'s room, and fell upon a cradle; in Myer's shop he fell upon the flat of the floor; went out of Myers' shop with them, and went to the Hamilton-avenue ferry; Mr. Canfield and Mrs. Schoonmaker went inside of the ferry-gate, and witness stayed outside; saw them go on board the boat together and enter the cabin; she returned in about five or six minutes; I had not been drinking anything that night; witness went with Mrs. S. to her residence as soon as Canfield had been placed on the boat; saw no watch after that; stayed at Mrs. S.'s all night; saw nothing more of Mr. Canfield.

To Juror—Saw no liquor at Mrs. Schoonmaker's house; Mr. Canfield drank once, and witness and Mrs. Schoonmaker drank each some beer at Myer's; Mr. Canfield paid the ferriage that night.

To Coroner—Saw the boat leave the slip with Canfield on board before we left the ferry.

To Juror—There was no difficulty between Mrs. Schoonmaker and Canfield.

To Coroner—Mrs. Schoonmaker invited witness to go with her and Canfield to the ferry because it was so slippery.

Elizabeth Schoonmaker, sworn—I reside at No. 26 West-street, New-York; knew deceased; saw him for the last time last Friday, about five o'clock, just after candle-light; he was lying on the stairs, and a man living in the house wanted to go downstairs for a pail of water, and found there was somebody on the stairs; he came to my room and told me so—his name is Kellogg; I took a light then, and went to the stairway, and, seeing that it was Canfield, I then took him into my room; I had to assist him; he said he wanted me to go on a ship and get some clothes to wash; that was the first time he ever notified me of any washing; he remained in my room until half past ten o'clock—I thought I would keep him there until he got sober; he did not sleep during the time he was in my room at all; he was sitting on a chair and on a chest; I occupy two rooms; Canfield had nothing to drink in my room; he wanted to go home; did not want to stay there; at about 10½ o'clock he wanted me to go with him to the ferry; about 15 minutes before he went away, he took out his watch and gave it to me; I did not ask him for it; he asked me take care of it until next morning; when we went down stairs we went into Meyers', and I gave the watch to him to keep; Volz and myself then went down to the Hamilton Ferry with him; deceased paid the ferriage with tickets, and I stood inside of the gate until he went into the cabin; Volz was outside of the gate; a man opened the cabin door for him; I then returned home; got the watch again from Meyers last Tuesday, the 28th; I took it to the watchmaker's to see what it was worth, and then I was going to give it to his friends again; the watchmaker said he knew the watch, and had me arrested; did not say that I wanted to sell the watch, or that I paid anything for it; did not say to the jeweler that I would rather lose my $2 than have any trouble about it.

To Jurors—When he came into my room he fell over the cradle and upon a chest.

Louis Beyer, M. D., sworn—The witness stated the result of the *post-mortem* examination, which was, that John Canfield came to his death by drowning, and the injuries to the body were not sufficient to have caused death. The Doctor further testified that the injuries were such that the deceased could not have walked home after he received them.

This closed the testimony in the case, and the jury retired to consider their verdict, which was in accordance with the decision of Dr. BAUR, that death was caused by drowning.

CANFIELD was 45 years of age, a native of Poland, and leaves a widow and several children, who are fortunately in comfortable circumstances.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Floods—California Assumes Her Portion of the Direct Tax.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 31.

After one week of extraordinarily cold, though pleasant weather, another storm has commenced here, which, doubtless, comes from the flooded portion of the State.

The storm, in most of the interior counties, has subsided, but communication with the mining districts is still suspended.

The Legislature, by a concurrent resolution, agrees to assume the California portion of the national direct tax.

A resolution has also passed the Legislature instructing our Delegation to Congress to urge the establishment of a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and Japan and China.

All the navigable rivers of Oregon are closed by ice.

Large Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 1.

A fire broke out here last night in the granite block, Nos. 283, 285 and 287 Washington-street, occupied by JOHN H. PRAY & SONS, carpet dealers; GEO. B. DAVIS & Co., and WILLIAM R. STORMS & Co., dry goods dealers. The building was owned by the heirs of FRANKLIN DEXTER. The loss is fifty thousand dollars, which is mostly insured.

Commerce of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Feb. 1.

The following facts are taken from the annual report of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce: Receipts of wheat the past year amount to 18,542,206 bushels. Shipments of wheat, 16,62,875 bushels. Increase of receipts as compared with 1860, 7,835,406 bushels. Increase of shipments, 6,816,542. Value of produce exports in 1860, $12,000,000; in 1861, $18,000,000.

Arrival of more British Troops.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Jan. 31.

The steamship *Calcutta*, with troops from England, put in the Bay of Bulls last night short of coals, and with loss of spars and boats. The *Calcutta* will come here for coals as soon as the ice clears away.

Convicted.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 1.

MICHAEL HENNESSEY was yesterday convicted of the murder of ROBERT GILLIN, at Woodbridge, last September. The jury returned a verdict of murder

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3234. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Satisfactory Nature of the Official Advices from Europe.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

Expected Fillibustering of Vallandigham and his Coadjutors on the Treasury Note Bill.

THE TAX BILL NEARLY PERFECTED

The Expulsion of Senator Bright Considered Probable.

Gen. Lane Disposed to Drop his Expedition.

The Rebel Privateersmen Placed on the Footing of Prisoners of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 2.

THE FOREIGN ADVICES.

Notwithstanding the alarm and croakings of some of the foreign journals and letter-writers about the stone blockade, and other sinister reports, the dispatches received at the State Department are regarded as conclusive of a complete restoration of the *entente cordiale* between the United States and Great Britain, and of the best possible understanding of the Governments of France, Italy, and other Continental States.

The rumors which it is represented threw New-York into a panic yesterday are regarded here as inventions of the Secessionists in London and Paris. The communications which have been received from Great Britain and France, as well as other European States, by the two last steamers, are more frank and cordial than any since the insurrection began.

CONGRATULATORY.

Yesterday, Secretary SEWARD and Lord LYONS exchanged congratulations on the adjustment of the *Trent* affair, in a spirit similar to that which, in the same case, animated Earl ROSSELL and Minister ADAMS.

THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

By the 10th of this month there will not be a dollar in the Treasury, and the Government must suspend payments unless the Treasury Note Bill be passed. A vote could be had on this Bill any day but for the clause making the notes a legal tender. VALLANDINGHAM and others, who wish to embarrass the Government, will "Fillibuster" against this provision, though it is evident it will finally be adopted.

THE TAX BILL BEING PERFECTED.

It is understood that the tax bill is now being perfected in its details by the Committee of Ways and Means. It proposes a moderate rate of taxation upon most of the articles of necessary consumption, with higher rates on distilled liquors and other articles of luxury, on legacies and probates, on passengers by railroads and other conveyances, newspapers and telegraphic messages. From these sources, taken in connection with the tariff on imports, it is confidently expected, after the most careful investigation, that the Government will derive an annual revenue of at least $150,000,000. This tax bill will give to the United States Bonds a sure specie-paying security. The Committee have also considered the subject of a National banking law, which will require the deposit of United States Stock as security for the bank notes that are circulated as currency.

RELEASE OF THE PRIVATEERSMEN, ETC.

The Secretary of State, on Friday, directed the release from Fort Lafayette of all the persons taken from on board insurgent armed vessels, which order has been undoubtedly executed.

It is true, as has been stated, that Gen. WOOL, under instructions, asked Gen. HUGER whether if SMITH, the pirate, were delivered to him at Norfolk, Col. CORCORAN would be restored to liberty and sent North. The answer, in the negative, was on the ground of a difference in rank as to the two persons.

Hon. ALFRED ELY, member of Congress from New York, late a prisoner at Richmond, had an interview with the President and Secretary SEWARD yesterday, and it has been determined to place the rebel privateers now in New-York and Philadelphia upon a footing of prisoners of war. An order has been issued removing them to military prisons, with a view to their exchange for citizens of the United States incarcerated in the South. This important and humane course on the part of the Government may result in the return of Cols. CORCORAN, LEE, CODDINGTON, WOODRUFF, WILCOX, VOGDES, and the other officers now held as hostages for these privateers. A general exchange of all the prisoners will, it is believed, speedily follow. The interview of Mr. ELY, in conjunction with several of his associate members of the House of Representatives, was not only interesting, but is described as affecting.

Lieut. EDWARD CONNOLLY, of the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, a prisoner of war, has arrived from Columbia, S. C., and was present at the interview with the President and Secretary of State. He reports that the health of Col. CORCORAN and the other prisoners there is good.

THE LANE EXPEDITION.

The President, in conversation yesterday with Representative CONWAY, of Kansas, stated that he appointed JAMES H. LANE Brigadier-General with the understanding that he was to serve under Gen. HUNTER, that Gen. LANE frequently declared his willingness to do so; that he (the President) had and has the strongest desire to oblige Gen. LANE, and consequently appointed a large Staff to suit and gratify him; that while he hoped and expected an expedition, somewhat to his liking, would be sent forward under him, he expected it to be done by amicable arrangement with Gen. HUNTER. He never intended, and does not now intend, that it shall be independent of Gen. HUNTER, or in any way offensive or dishonouring to him; that Gen. LANE must receive his orders from Gen. HUNTER; and the President will be glad if Gen. HUNTER, acting within the range of his orders and his sense of duty to the public, can give such orders as will be satisfactory to Gen. LANE.

Since the direction to Gen. HUNTER by the Secretary of War to take command of the expedition from Kansas southward, Gen. LANE's friends say that he will decline further military service, and return to the Senate, it being supposed he can secure a reelection.

MOVEMENTS IN WESTERN KENTUCKY.

Accounts from Cairo do not encourage a belief that active operations from that base will commence before the close of the month. The most energetic preparations are made and being made; but difficulties it was impossible to foresee have been encountered at every step.

A MAJOR-GENERALSHIP FOR SIGEL.

A movement is making here by members of Congress from the West and Northwest, headed by FRANK BLAIR and Mr. AARNOLD, to have Gen. SIGEL made a Major-General. It will probably be successful.

THE CASE OF GEN. BENHAM.

Gen. BENHAM has renewed his application either to be tried on the charges filed against him, or to be released from arrest and allowed to return to active service. Gen. MCCLELLAN has decided to have a Court Martial in the case without delay.

MR. BRIGHT'S CASE.

After careful canvassing, it is positively asserted to-night, that votes enough will be had to expel Mr. BRIGHT. It is determined by Senators to sit the case out, and come to a vote on Tuesday.

ARRESTS IN MICHIGAN.

Information has reached here that ISAIAH BUTLER, DAVID C. WATTLES, MATHEW HODGE and RICHARD R. BOYLE, have been arrested at North Branch, Michigan, on the borders of Canada, upon the charge of destroying the mails at the Post-office, in retaliation for the suspected act of the Postmaster, causing the arrest of a man named GUY HOPKINS, who was a member of a secret treasonable Society called the "Knights of the Golden Square." HOPKINS is in Fort Lafayette, and the other prisoners at Detroit awaiting trial.

SECESSIONISTS IN CANADA.

It is known here that a number of Southern Secessionists are in Canada, whose business it is to collect money from sympathizing friends, and to forward and receive dispatches from Europe, and place them in such secret channels that they may reach their ultimate destination. It is not likely that such proceedings will be much longer continued.

APPOINTED COLONEL OF LANCERS.

Lieut.-Col. ST. P. WINDHAM, late commanding the Second Brigade of the Italian Army, has been appointed Colonel of the Michigan Regiment of Lancers.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S PARTY.

The reunion at Secretary SEWARD'S on Friday embraced the largest attendance of members of the Diplomatic Corps and their families that has been witnessed at any similar assemblage for a year past. Washington society is cheerful, waiting only for Congress to establish a financial system for the Government, and for sunshine to dry up the roads for military operations.

TRANSFERRED.

Capt. AMBROSE THOMPSON, lately attached to Gen. WADSWORTH'S Brigade, has been ordered to Gen. LANDER'S Division, in the same capacity, viz., Quartermaster.

A NEW DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

An effort will be made at this session of Congress to erect the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office into a distinct Department. Such a measure is earnestly pressed by all the Agricultural Societies of the United States, and has the approbation of every intelligent citizen. Under the direction of Mr. NEWTON, the agricultural interests of the country have been zealously cared for, and benefits of inestimable value conferred on the farming classes, whose prosperity underlies all other growth and wealth of nations. It is time that agriculture had a proper recognition of its national importance.

DEATHS IN THE ARMY.

The following deaths have occurred at the various hospitals and camps since our last report:

Seminary Hospital, Georgetown.
John Taff, 5th Rhode Island Battery.
James Pangborn, Co. H, 50th New-York Vols.
Thomas Casey, Co. E, 57th Pennsylvania Vols.

Union Hospital, Georgetown.
Hermann Klein, Co. C, Cameron Rifles.
Chester Dodge, Co. F, 22d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Columbian Hospital, Washington.
J. N. Welsh, Co. H, 17th New-York Volunteers.
E. D. Holley, Co. I, 10th New-York Volunteers.

Circle Hospital, Washington.
John Crompton, Co. K, 2d U. S. Infantry.

Indiana Hospital, Washington.
Wm. Dickson, Co. D, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters.

St. Elizabeth Hospital.
Geo. Carver, Co. I, 36th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

General Hospital, Alexandria.
Thomas H. Emmell, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Allen Butler, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Warran Baker, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Lysander C. Howard, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Alfred Quackenbush, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
George Howe, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Hiram H. Well, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Asa W. Shelby, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Carny R. Sudar, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Henry Smith, 105th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Adam C. Koberts, 4th New-Jersey Volunteers.
N. R. Ellis, 16th New-York Volunteers.

Eruptive Fever Hospital, Kalorama.
Geo. W. Wright, Sergeant 2d D. C. Volunteers.
Jacob Lord, Co. I, 11th Maine Volunteers.
Jacob Ibsun, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Wm. Humphrey, Co. I, 52d Pennsylvania Vols.

At Camp.
Thos. Kerr, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
J. Fuller, Co. B, 7th New-Jersey Cavalry.
Corporal A. J. Llewellen, 5th Penn. Reserve Corps.
Corporal Jos. L. Biddla, Co. O, 23d Penn. Vols.
Thos. S. Ramsey, Co. H, 2d Berdan Sharpshooters.
S. E. Gardener, Co. F, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters.
Hiram Moore, Co. L, 23d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Joseph Walker, Co. I, 23d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Nelson Matthews, Co. G, 85th New-York Vols.
Ferdinand Stadler, Co. D, 7th New-Jersey Vols.
Ralph B. Camfield, Co. A, 5th Penn. Reserve Corps.
Private Cameron, Co. I, 2d Maine Volunteers.
Benj. H. Roberts, Co. K, 4th Penn. Reserve Corps.
John Shaw, Co. M, 1st New-York Artillery.
Isaac Young, Co. D, 13th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Elias Quick, Co. C, 56th New-York Volunteers.
Harman Miller, Co. A, 56th New-York Volunteers.
Thomas J. Spaulding, Co. H, 11th Maine Vols.
Josiah W. Ellis, Co. K, 11th Maine Volunteers.
Stacey Pitman, Co. C, 11th New-York Volunteers.
R. Mitchell, Co. G, 1st United States Cavalry.
Aiman Mison, Co. H, 2d Berdan Sharpshooters.
Jacob Koop, Co. C, 1st New-York Cavalry.
Edward Hudson, Co. G, 7th Massachusetts Vols.
Enos Crownenshield, Co. I, 77th New-York Vols.
Michael McKay, Co. H, 1st Reg. Sickles Brigade.
Edwin Day, Co. G, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters.
Bernard Reilley, Co. L, 2d United States Artillery.
Charles Slight, Co. D, 104th Pennsylvania Vols.
William H. Leighton, Co. I, 1st Long Island Reg.
Thomas Spence, Co. G, 1st Michigan Volunteers.
T. D. Chandler, Q. M., 23d Pennsylvania Vols.
Albert Cronk, Co. A, 77th New-York Volunteers.
John D. Caton, Co. E, 56th New-York Volunteers.
George Fox, Co. K, 23d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Joseph D. Ream, Co. B, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

RELEASE OF REBEL PRISONERS, ETC.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 2.

The bark *Trinity* has been chartered to convey three hundred and eighty-six rank and file, and eleven officers, rebel prisoners, from Fort Warren to Fortress Monroe, and is expected to sail to-morrow. Commodore BARRON is not included in the list. The prisoners who remain are mostly political.

A public meeting will be held in Faneuil Hall, on Wednesday next, to memorialize Congress for the release of Col. CORCORAN, of the gallant New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment. Maj. WIGHTMAN will preside.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

A Realm of Mud on Both Sides of the River—Impossibility of Moving the Army—Condition of the Troops in Hooker's Division—The Rebels at Cockpit Point, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP NEAR BUDD'S FERRY, Md., Friday, Jan. 31, 1862.

We doubt if any other locality in the country can present a more dismal and uncomfortable picture of wretchedness than is exhibited at the present time throughout the realm of Chickamoxen and adjacent townships. Mud adhesive, mud tenacious, mud knee-deep, mud intolerable, mud indescribable, prevails everywhere. The parade grounds, the camp streets, the naked floors, the sentry beats, and the military and public roads, all present a most ungenial and aggravating picture of forlorn nature. But we have the consolation, by assurances from the rebel pickets, that the sacred soil of Virginia is in a no less unenviable state. It is with the greatest labor and perseverance only that our stoutest teams are enabled to draw into the various camps of this Division the necessary supplies of fuel and provision. Many teams have broken down entirely, while others are abandoned in the roads, unable to be extricated from the deep beds of clay into which they have sunk. The skies, too, have hung over us in sullen gloom, and added to our discomfiture by frequent hysterics, in which tears and vapory breath have fallen upon us in unmerciful volume.

The idea of moving an army in this vicinity, or, in fact, anywhere on the Potomac, below Washington, is preposterous. A regiment alone could not be moved three miles a day, without baggage. Every footstep made in the track of another, but sinks deeper and deeper in the yielding soil. A month, at least, of unbroken dry weather, will scarcely suffice to render the roads passable for the movement of our army. Freezing weather will not answer the purpose now. The mud is too deep to allow more than a crust to be formed from any probable cold snap we shall experience this Winter. The effect of one warm day would again render the soil as impassable as before, and all military movements would per force suddenly terminate, and communication without stores be rendered impracticable.

We are now nearly all comfortably quartered in our Winter quarters, where there is every prospect of remaining until Spring. There is no sickness of a serious or contagious character known among Gen. HOOKER'S Division; and it is the universal declaration of the soldiers, when complimented for their improved looks, "Well, Sir, I never weighed so much before in my life." Our division, at least, has nothing of which to complain. Plenty of wholesome food and comfortable clothing is dealt out, and many of the regiments have large amounts standing to their credits for commutations of rations and clothes.

Notwithstanding the vigilant efforts of Gen. HOOKER to prevent the intrusion of intoxicating drinks into his department, it finds its way hither in no inconsiderable quantities, under various disguises—such as patent medicines, pickles, preserves, &c. The latest dodge, however, has been, perhaps, the most successful, in which the most villainous whisky has been put up in tin cans, sealed, and freely disposed among the soldiers as preserved oysters. Although frequent seizures are made, still the nuisance is as prevalent as ever. It is generally found in the houses of the few inhabitants who reside in the neighborhood of the camps, and is, doubtless, brought hither by them or their agents.

The rebels at Cockpit Point have strongly fortified that locality, and added several new guns to their batteries. A few days since, while the entire New-Jersey Brigade, composed of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments, were drilling in brigade movements in view of the enemy, several shells were fired at them, but without effect. Several shots were also fired at a schooner which had, from necessity, come to anchor directly opposite the point on Wednesday last. After a while, however, finding their skill of no avail, a boat containing several rebels put off from the shore to capture her. The *Yankee*, from the flotilla, immediately steamed down the river, upon which the rascals turned them prow shoreward, and rowed a hasty retreat. The *Yankee* took the schooner in tow, and hauled her up the stream, out of harm's way. A new flag-staff has just been erected at Cockpit Point, and we expect soon to see the enemy's flag flaunting defiantly before our eyes. This is the first demonstration of the kind which has been attempted by the rebels on the Potomac, since their flag-staff was shot away at Ship Point, from our guns at Budd's Ferry, by Lieut. WAIL, of the famous Doubleday battery, of Sumter renown.

The Philadelphia correspondent, from whom you quote in Wednesday's TIMES, is in gross error concerning the position of Gen. HOOKER'S Division. So far from being encamped on low ground, the location of the camp is upon a broad spur of land, elevated at least two hundred feet above the river. The health of the division is but little affected by the unfavorable state of the weather for the past month.

Dr. IRA RUSSELL, Surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, has recently passed a highly satisfactory examination before the Board of Medical Examiners at Washington, for the position of Brigade Surgeon, and his acceptance of that promotion will leave a vacancy in that regiment much to be regretted by the officers and men connected with it. He has received this evidence of official regard entirely unexpected and unsolicited by him, and in the discharge of his duties here has won the highest encomiums from all Government authorities interested in the sanitary condition of the army. It is truly a worthy compliment to an excellent officer.

On Wednesday last several secesh prisoners were brought to Gen. HOOKER'S headquarters from Port Tobacco, among whom were two young ladies, who are charged with making and sending to the rebels clothing, and otherwise aiding and encouraging the enemy. The charges against the remainder of the party I have not learned. The arrests were made by a Captain of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment.

ARGUS.

SIGEL'S PLAN FOR A GREAT WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

A gentleman in this State, who has been in correspondence with Gen. SIGEL, has made public some observations contained in the General's letters, which are published in one of our German cotemporaries. On the 18th of December, 1861, SIGEL wrote:

"The whole affair weighs so heavily upon me that I have had enough of it. It must be vastly improved, if I am to retain my interest in it."

Succeeding this, after he has drawn a very sorrowful picture of the military *status* in Missouri, he continues, and expresses his opinion of further operations:

"Were my advice asked, my plan would soon be fixed. I would leave from 15,000 to 20,000 good troops, with a correspondingly strong body of cavalry, in order to conduct the guerilla warfare upon a larger scale, pursue the enemy without giving them time for rest or shelter, and to protect the fortified cities of St. Louis and Jefferson City. All other troops I would as expeditiously as possible lead to Kentucky, form a junction with BUELL—100,000 men strong—and, press forward upon Nashville and Columbus, toward the Tennessee River to destroy the communication between Nashville and Knoxville, and threaten Memphis. This movement must be supported and flanked by means of a corps to manœuvre toward the Southeast, and by another, smaller body, between the Tennessee and the Mississippi. Such an advance movement as this, with 100,000 men, would render all successful opposition impossible. The enemy would be compelled to evacuate Columbus and fight a battle at Memphis; for Memphis is but ill-fortified and poorly garrisoned. Our troops must of necessity have advanced far, and attacks upon our flanks might well be feared. Nevertheless, were the movement carried out with promptness and energy, it would throw the enemy into confusion, and distract all his plans. Besides, a man must venture something in order to succeed; and if this movement is too far, the direction can be at any moment changed toward the East, and our troops appear between Columbus and Memphis."

THE WARREN RIFLES—A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.

The "Alpine Musical Association," conducted by Prof. MARCUS COLBURN, paid a handsome tribute to the Warren Rifles, on Friday evening last. About twenty-five of the ladies and gentlemen of the Association visited the regiment at the Red House, Harlem, and spent nearly two hours in singing some of our finest patriotic melodies. Col. BIDDLE, with nearly all the officers, were present, and the men in full force, crowding the barracks to its utmost capacity. Towards the close of the entertainment the men, in full chorus, sang an army song, after which one of the gentlemen made a brief farewell address to the regiment, which was appropriately responded to by Col. BIDDLE, who returned thanks to the ladies and gentlemen for their courtesy and their kindness.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

No Flag of Truce, and Nothing from the Burnside Expedition—The Return of the D'Epineuil Zouaves—The Rebels at Yorktown Fearing an Attack, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Feb. 1, Via BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 2.

National Zouave Lodge of Free Masons celebrated St. John's Day by a brilliant festival last evening inside the Fortress. A bountiful supper was partaken of, and dancing and music continued till a very late hour.

In consequence of the foggy and stormy weather, no flag of truce was sent to Craney Island to-day.

The Colonel of the D'Epineuil Zouaves denies positively the statements of the Commander of the *Ericsson*, that the Captain of the *John Trucks* was sent forward by the Colonel, and that the Colonel took command of the vessel. The *John Trucks* and the *Ericsson* are expected to leave for Annapolis to-morrow morning.

Contrabands who have recently come on board the *Young Rover*, stationed off York River, report about 1,500 troops at Gloucester Point, and six or seven thousand at Yorktown. An attack is constantly expected from Gen. WOOL in the rear of Yorktown.

The *Constitution* is, to-day, taking in coal. Col. SHEPLEY, of the Twelfth Maine Regiment, who remained from Washington yesterday morning, brought orders to sail as soon as possible for Ship Island—her original destination.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

There were a few applicants at the General Service recruiting offices last week, of whom four were enlisted, and the rest rejected, on examination by the Surgeon, who, very properly, will not pass any man who does not appear likely to stand the fatigue and hardship incident to active service. About fourteen men were enlisted for the Fifth Artillery, the Corps of Engineers, and the Eighth, Eleventh and Twelfth Infantry. Several boys were sent to Governor's Island on trial, to learn the fife and drum. The company of music boys, who are quartered in the South Battery, now numbers about one hundred and twelve enlisted, and fifteen on trial. Twenty-eight more will have to be enlisted before the company reaches the strength fixed by the War Department. During the whole of the Winter the sleeping accommodations provided for the citizen boys on trial, have been of the worst description. The South Battery was not large enough for the number of boys on the Island and the ten-pin-alley, a long, low, wooden structure, was set apart as a dormitory for the boys on trial, and such of the enlisted boys as could not find room in the battery. The citizen boys were not provided with even one blanket, and those who were not fortunate enough to obtain a share of the other boys' blankets, had to sleep without any other covering than their ordinary clothes. There was only one serviceable stove in the ten-pin-alley, and the place was infested with rats, the comfort of sleeping there may therefore be easily imagined. It is only right to say, that the Sergeant in charge of the boys—an old soldier of thirty-five years' experience—is not responsible for this state of things, but it is also only right that a mention should be called to it, and that boys who are sent on trial, should be treated with some little consideration.

The enlistments for the navy during the week amount to 287—of whom two were for Capt. PORTER'S mortar fleet, and the rest for general service. There are 600 disposable seamen on board the *North Carolina*, who will all be required in the course of next week. Capt. THOMSON has been appointed recruiting officer at the South-street rendezvous, in the place of Lieut. WORDEN, appointed to the *Ericsson*.

The following vessels are now at this station.

Name.	Guns	What Doing.
North Carolina	84	Receiving ship.
Sabine	50	In commission, repairing.
Richmond	22	In commission, repairing.
John Adams	22	Being dismantled.
Oneida (new)	9	Fitting out.
Octorara (new)	7	Fitting out.
Dacotah	9	Undergoing repairs.
Varuna	10	
Jackson	4	
Westfield	4	Waiting to be armed and commissioned.
Sachem	6	
Unas	5	
Carrituck	5	
Forbes	4	In dry dock, repairing.
Corwin	4	Becoming out, at the Cob-dock.
Adirondack		Almost ready on the stocks.
Lackawanna	—	Frigate, on the stocks.
Horace Beals	3	
Norfolk Packet	3	
William Bacon	3	Belonging to Capt. Porter's Mortar fleet, and waiting to be commissioned.
Oliver H. Lee	3	
Para	3	
A. Hanlon	3	
Henry James	3	
M. J. Carlton	3	Mortar Schooners, in commission and lying in the stream.
Jas. Smith	3	
Arletta	3	
Sarah Bowen	3	

The forces in the harbor, including the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts on Governor's Island, add up to 4,000 men, and are distributed as follows:

	Men.		Men
Governor's Island	1,400	North Carolina	600
Fort Hamilton	820	Marine Barracks	150
Fort Lafayette	65	Vessels in harbor about	250
Bedloe's Island	65		
Total			4,000

ANOTHER LETTER FROM HON. A. S. DIVEN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 15th. I will make a very short reply: *First*, as to why our army does not strike at some other point than the stronghold of the enemy here. We can't withdraw any considerable force from the army of the Potomac without weakening our line, and we have a vigilant foe ready to take advantage of any movement of the kind. They can afford to have their wings turned, if they can force our centre. Trust, my dear sir, to the skill of men quite as anxious for victory as either you or I can be, with more knowledge of the means by which it can be attained. A joint committee has been in session for the last few weeks. It was created by those opposed to the manner in which the war has been conducted. I opposed it, but that was among my mistakes. It has done good; the plans of the army have been disclosed to this Committee. They must keep the secrets thus communicated, but I know they are now satisfied with the plans; McCLELLAN has been before them. The President stated the other day in my presence, that there was probably but one man in the country more anxious for a battle than himself, and that man was McCLELLAN. He repudiated in words of withering rebuke to those who make the charge, that he or Mr. SEWARD or Gen. McCLELLAN were tampering or delaying out of any consideration for rebels or rebel institutions, or that they indulged any thought of ending the war by any means other than conquest on the battle-field. I wish every man in our land could have heard him.

This brings me to the *second* subject of your letter: That this rebellion must be put down by force of arms. That is exactly where you and I (while we appear to agree,) differ. I, more than you, believe that the sword must stay this rebellion. That is not only the best way, but it is the only way to do it, and the Constitution gives the Government this method in all its rigor. You would seek to do it, if I understand you right, by passing laws and by decrees and orders of, at least, doubtful constitutional authority. You can't but know that a law or decree confiscating property is inoperative while that property is in the hands of an armed enemy. You would confiscate and then capture. I would capture and then confiscate. But that is not the main difference between us. Let us be frank and state it in the plainest language. I would prosecute this war for the restoration of the Union. You would prosecute it for the abolition of Slavery. When the war is over, I would leave the people that should be left in any and all the States in possession of all the political rights they possessed before the rebellion—preserving all the States, and to all of them equal political rights.

You would reduce a portion of the States to dependencies and deprive them of the constitutional rights of regulating their own domestic institutions. I am for restoring the Union—you for impairing it. I don't now argue which theory is the best. I only want to make clear the point of difference. You may say of mine, that I have too much respect for Slavery. I deny that I have any respect for Slavery. My respect for the Constitution, however, is supreme. Whenever and wherever Slavery stands in the way of conquest by our armies, I would not spare it; and I care not how sorely it may be impaired by the conflict, or whether anything of it be left when the war is over; but the right of each State to do with it just as heretofore, when the war is over, must be preserved, or, you see, it is no *restoration*. Those who with me are for complete restoration of the old Union, can take no other ground. You who are for change may be more wise than we, and once breaking through constitutional restraints, you may insure all the improvements you think best, but your action is revolutionary, not constitutional.

You say the rebels have broken the Constitution—certainly they have, and I would punish them as the Constitution provides. Its provisions are ample for crushing them by arms and hanging them by law. Law-breakers are punished by the laws they break, and those who execute the laws and inflict the punishment should not themselves become law-breakers. Let me close with an extract of a letter from Gov. SPRAGUE, in answer to an invitation to the late New-England Dinner at the Astor House: "I trust that we shall not forget that this rebellion is based upon a mistake, that the masses of the South have been deceived by reckless and ambitious men, touching our sentiments and purposes. It should be our object, while vigorously prosecuting the war, to give the lie to and not to substantiate the statements by which thousands on thousands of honest men of the South have been misled. Let us see to it that when the war is ended the Southern people shall blame their own leaders for having concerned the stories these leaders have circulated in reference to our motives."

In this way only, it seems to me, can we restore the Union, a union of hands and a union of hearts, and become again a happy, prosperous and powerful nation. For myself, I do most heartily disavow any other wish than that of bringing together these now belligerent States without the loss to any one of them of a single right or privilege which it has heretofore enjoyed.

I think these views should be published in connection with our former correspondence as defining the issue between us. I have not attempted to defend my position nor assail yours, only to present the issue.

It is one upon which I have foreseen there was to be a division. I had hoped it might be postponed until after the war, when we come to determine what use we would make of our victory over rebellion. But the Abolitionists are determined to make it now.

Yours, truly, A. S. DIVEN.

Hon. JAMES DOOL.

MUTINOUS SOLDIERS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 2.

A general order will be issued in the morning, in which it is stated that several companies of the Fourth Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, lately called the Third United States Reserve Corps, have shown themselves insolent and disobedient. The companies have been disarmed, and placed in confinement at Benton Barracks. The privates and non-commissioned officers of these companies will be sent to Cairo to work on the fortifications until further orders. The commanding officer at that post will see that these companies are made to work faithfully, and will report to these headquarters any who by his repentance and obedience of orders deserves restoration to rank. The officers of these companies, not having joined in that mutinous demonstration, but having failed to enforce order and military discipline, will be mustered out of the service and discharged. The Major-General Commanding is always willing to listen to complaints, and ready to redress well-founded grievances, but he is determined to enforce discipline and obedience to orders. All companies, regiments or corps who shall henceforth disobey orders, or exhibit mutinous dispositions, will be dealt with in a most summary manner.

FROM MEXICO.

An Arrival from Vera Cruz—Strength of the Combined Allied Fleet—Seven Thousand Spanish Soldiers in the City—Spaniards Flying from the Interior, &c.

By the arrival at this port of the brig *E. Baldwin*, Capt. TOWNSEND, from Vera Cruz, we have dates to the 6th ult. The captain reports as follows:

The combined fleet at Vera Cruz consists of sixteen Spanish frigates, three French steam frigates two English steam frigates; also, four men of war at Anton Lizardo. Passed going in, four large British screw steamers and a Spanish transport.

There were about seven thousand Spanish soldiers in the city—no French or English. When the *Baldwin* arrived at Vera Cruz, the Spanish flag alone was flying at the gate on the Mole. On the 6th, the French flag was hoisted at the gate, the English at the southeast and the Spanish on the northeast corners of the city. There was no flag on the Castle when we left.

There had been a few shots fired at the pickets outside of the town on the Sunday previous to our leaving.

No business was doing in the town; the Mexican merchants having all left for the interior. Provisions were scarce and very high.

Spaniards were making their way out of the interior as fast as possible; the Saturday before the *Baldwin* left an extra steamer with a large number on board, sailed for Havana. They arrived from Tampico and reported having been driven from there.

The Spaniards had placed officials in the Custom-house, Post-office, and other public offices in town.

There were two British vessels at Vera Cruz with cargoes, but they could find no one to receive them. The owners, being Mexicans, had left. One was the brig *Venus* from Liverpool, the other not remembered.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

A Commission to be Appointed to Reform the Militia System of Canada—Also a Commission to Report upon the Means of Defence that Canada Possesses.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1862.

Two very important Commissions are to be issued immediately by the Canadian Government.

The NEW-YORK TIMES stated some time ago that the militia of Canada was a "paper militia." The remark had a good deal of truth in it, and in order to remedy such a state of affairs, our Provincial Government are going to appoint a Commission to investigate the means of improving our Militia laws, and of more efficiently organizing the Adjutant-General's office.

Col. LYONS, C. B., who reorganized the system of drill used by the British volunteers, and was sent out from England to take charge of ours, is to be a leading member of the commission. Three members of the Administration—Hon. Messrs. CARTER, MACDONALD and GALT—are to belong to it also, as well as Sir ALLAN MACNAB, of Hamilton, C. W., Col. AGNES CAMERON, of Kingston, C. W., Sir E. P. TACHE, of St. Thomas, C. E., and Mayor CAMPBELL, of Rowville, C. E. Col. WILY, of Montreal, is to be the Secretary, and the Commission is to report in time for the meeting of Parliament in the end of February.

The second Commission, on the fortifications, &c., necessary here, is to be composed of Col. GORDON, Royal Engineers, who is, I suppose, the best military engineer in the British service, Col. WETHERALL, and several other celebrities, who, fortunately, happen to be here just now.

The NEW-YORK TIMES shall have early information of the reports of these Commissions.

These steps are taken in the interest of peace. They mean nothing hostile to the States. A more friendly feeling toward the Northern cause is now becoming general in Canada, from one end to the other.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

THE VICTORY AT MILL SPRING.

Part Taken in the Engagement by the Tenth Indiana.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Documents Found in the Rebel Camp.

OFFICIAL REPORT BY LIEUT.-COL. KISE, OF THE INDIANA TENTH.

CAMP OPPOSITE MILL SPRING, Wayne County, Ky., Jan. 23, 1862.

Col. M. D. Manson, Commanding Second Brigade, First Division, Department of Ohio:

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the part taken by the Tenth Indiana Regiment of Volunteers, under my command, in the battle fought on the 19th inst., at Logan's Farm, Pulaski County, Kentucky.

On the evening of the 18th inst., in accordance with your order, I sent out as pickets Companies K and I, Capts. SHOARTS and PERKINS, and had them posted on the road leading to the fortifications of the enemy on Cumberland River, distant about twelve miles. Major A. O. MILLER, who posted the pickets, stationed Company I one mile from our camp, and Company K three hundred yards beyond. The latter company received instructions to fall back to Capt. PERKINS if attacked.

At about 6½ o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst., a courier came to our quarters with information that the enemy was advancing upon our camp, and almost immediately afterward the firing of our pickets was heard. The long roll quickly brought the Tenth Regiment into ranks, and I gave orders to Major MILLER to go forward with Company A, Capt. HAMILTON, to the support of the picket companies, which order was promptly executed. I soon proceeded, by your order, with the remaining seven companies of my regiment, down the road in the direction of the picket firing. When I got within 75 yards of these companies, then hotly engaged, I formed the regiment in line of battle and rapidly disposed it for fighting. Five companies extended through the woods on the right of the road, and the remaining companies on the left. A regiment of rebels were advancing in line of battle, and their treasonable colors were seen flaunting in the breeze. Having selected as good a position as practicable, I took a stand and ordered the regiment to fire, which order was instantly obeyed. The firing continued without cessation for more than an hour, during which time we engaged three of the enemy's regiments, and held them at bay. The battle was at its hottest, and our ranks were gradually becoming thinned and mutilated, when I perceived a regiment of rebel cavalry attempting to flank me on the right, and an infantry regiment on the left. I commanded Capt. GREGORY'S company to take position to meet the cavalry on the right, which it did, and opened a galling fire upon them; but they were fast closing in upon us, and I saw myself completely outflanked on the right, and that reinforcements must soon come to my relief or I would be compelled to fall back. I was eventually forced to order my right wing to retire, when just as my order was being executed, the Fourth Kentucky Regiment, commanded by Col. FRY, came up and took position on the left of my left wing, and opened a deadly fire on the ranks of the enemy. I now rallied the right wing, the men, with the exception of those who had been detailed to carry off the dead and wounded, quietly taking their places in the line. Just at this time a heavy force appeared to be advancing on the extreme left of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment and a portion of Col. MCCOOK'S Brigade, which had arrived, engaging the enemy on my right. I was ordered by Gen. THOMAS to the extreme left of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment. I moved the regiment through the brush and over logs to the place designated, and coming to a fence parallel with my line, we hotly engaged the enemy, and after a hard struggle of half an hour's duration, drove him before us, and put him to flight with great loss. A part of my left wing, still engaged on the right of the Fourth Kentucky against great odds, being strongly opposed, I was again ordered by Gen. THOMAS to their support. I forthwith obeyed this command, and in doing so brought my right wing upon the identical ground it had been forced to abandon during the earlier part of the engagement. I then moved forward the whole right wing and two companies of the left, and soon got into a fierce contest with the enemy in front. The whole regiment, from right to left, was now warmly engaged, and slowly but surely driving the enemy before them, when I ordered a "charge bayonets!" which was promptly executed along the whole line. We soon drove the enemy from his place of concealment in the woods into an open field, two hundred yards from where I ordered the charge. When we arrived at the fence in our front, many of the enemy were found lingering in the corners, and were bayoneted by my men between the rails. I pressed onward, and soon beheld with satisfaction, that the enemy were moving in retreat across the field; but I suddenly saw them halt in the southeast corner of the field, on a piece of high ground, where they received considerable reinforcements and made a last and desperate effort to repulse our troops. In the meantime, the gallant Col. MCCOOK, with his invincible Ninth Ohio Regiment, came in to our support, and for twenty or thirty minutes a terrific struggle ensued between the opposing forces. I never in all my military career saw a harder fight. Finally, the enemy began to waver and give back before the shower of lead and glittering steel brought to bear on his shattered ranks, and he commenced a precipitate retreat under a storm of bullets from our advancing forces, until his retreat became a perfect rout. I ordered enough men to be left to attend to our dead and wounded, and receiving a new supply of cartridges, (most of our boxes being entirely empty,) the men rebuilt their boxes, and according to your order, I put the regiment in motion after the retreating

ready on the brows of both officers and men of the Tenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers.

My regiment lost in killed, eleven men; in wounded, seventy-five—a complete list of whose names I herewith submit.

Respectfully submitted, W. C. KISE,
Lieut.-Col., Commanding Tenth Ind. Regiment.

Maj. A. O. Miller, slightly wounded.

Company A—Capt. Jas. H. Hamilton, Boone County. William Bennett, private, killed; Uriah Starbuck, private, severely wounded; Ira A. Lyoch, private, severely wounded; John L. Payne, private, slightly wounded.

Company F—Capt. Benj. M. Gregory, Boone County. William P. Larimore, Sergeant, killed; George W. Lee, private, killed; Wm. H. Wood, private, killed; William P. Windiate, Corporal, mortally wounded; John W. French, private, severely wounded; George L. Essex, private, severely wounded; William A. Hunt, private, severely wounded; Israel H. Miller, Second Lieutenant, slightly wounded; William P. Carson, private, slightly wounded; John L. Hoover, private, slightly wounded.

Company D—Capt. Jos. T. Taylor, Benton and Tippecanoe County.—Elisha Little, private, severely wounded; James Sauster, private, slightly.

Company I—Capt. John W. Perkins, Boone County.—James Heath, private, killed; Michael F. Brady, private, mortally wounded; Daniel Dougherty, private, mortally wounded, since died; Abraham Dixon, private, severely wounded; Oscar D. Shanklin, private, severely wounded; Felix Shumate, First Lieutenant, slightly wounded; Harvey Price, Corporal, slightly wounded; Ira S. Perkins, Sergeant, slightly wounded; Oliver Strahan, private, slightly wounded.

Company C—Capt. James H. Boyle, Clinton County.—James H. McAdams, First Lieutenant, killed; Jeremiah Patterson, Sergeant, slightly wounded; Joseph J. Goar, private, slightly wounded; Henry Hamrick, private, severely wounded.

Company H—Capt. M. B. Taylor, Tippecanoe County.—Noah Dora, private, killed; Erastus Derrey, private, killed; Thos. J. Patterson, private, mortally wounded; William Slune, private, severely wounded; James Rowley, private, severely wounded; William Authur, private, severely wounded; William Evans, private, slightly wounded; James Swan, private, slightly wounded; Levi Scott, private, slightly wounded; C. P. Lingo, private, slightly wounded; Daniel Hale, sergeant, slightly wounded.

Company E—Capt. Wm. B. Carroll, Tippecanoe County.—Nelson D. Anderson, private, killed; Lewis Johnson, first lieutenant, severely wounded; Lewis Cochran, corporal, severely wounded; William Vaughn, private, severely wounded; Generous Barre, private, severely wounded; Singleton Reynolds, private, slightly wounded; William W. Collins, private, slightly wounded; Henry Keecheldorf, private, slightly wounded; Jacob Bowers, private, slightly wounded.

Company K—Capt. Samuel H. Shorte, Clinton Co.—Private William Baum, mortally wounded; privates George Lucas, Jno. M. Wellman, James Wallace, David W. Downan, slightly wounded; Eli S. Michael, Color Guard, James I. Doster, Corporal, slightly wounded.

Company G—Capt. Alex. Hogeland, (under command of First Lieut. Jacob H. Busb.) Fountain and Tippecanoe Counties.—Private Joseph Simmonds, severely wounded; privates James C. Truett, John Gillon, John Mosier, John Underhill, slightly wounded; William Dailey, severely wounded; John Sprague, slightly wounded.

Company B—Capt. James H. Vanausdall, Montgomery County.—James E. Cosner, private, killed; Amos K. Misner, private, mortally wounded; Thomas Landis, private; Thomas Hunt, private; William Y. Porter, private; Isaac F. Miller, Orderly Sergeant; John W. Hogsett, Sergeant; Geo. W. Bradford, Samuel M. Cray, Jeremiah Crane, Josiah Ferguson, Wm. O. Higgins, David B. Lyrue, Geo. R. Marlow, John Miller, Andrew Ocheltree, James A. Shoemaker, John R. Simpson, Thomas J. Simpson. Benjamin M. Vancleve, Martin V. West, privates, slightly wounded.

KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE FOURTH KENTUCKY.

COL. FRY.

Company A—Sergeant Lewis Gratzmiller, killed.
Company A—Private William Jones, killed.
Company B—Second Lieutenant, James Hayes, killed.
Company C—Private Patrick Gallagher, killed.
Company C—Private Michael Aigan, killed.
Company D—Private George W. Whaley, killed.
Company E—Sergeant William Stewart, killed.
Company G—Private Joseph Merselle, killed.
Company H—Sergeant John Richardson, killed.
Company K—Private Edmund Burke, killed.
Company A—Corporal Humphry Hyde, wounded, slight.
Company A—Corporal J. Kinney, wounded; leg amputated.
Company A—Privates J. Linney, A. Linkhorn, O'Sullivan, wounded, slight; J. Farrell, wounded, badly; Clinton Sparks, wounded, slight; Charles Meyer, wounded, slight; John Nihill, wounded, badly; J. Phillips, wounded, slight; Charles Kinney, wounded, slight.
Company B—Capt. J. A. Vaughan, wounded, slight; Private A. Miller, wounded, strait; First Sergeant D. Butts, Corporal Reuben Hays, Privates Joseph Hunter, wounded, badly; James Cox, John Sigion, wounded, slight.
Company C—Capt. J. L. Williams, wounded, slight. Sergeant John McGrath, wounded, in knee; Corporal A. M. Spencer, wounded in hand; Private H. Gillen, wounded.

KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE SECOND MINNESOTA.

The following is a dispatch from Col. Van Cleve of the Minnesota Second, to Gov. Ramsey:

List of killed and wounded of the Second Minnesota Regiment, at the battle of Logan's Cross Roads, on the 19th inst.:

KILLED.

Company B—John C. Cooper, Cyrenus Reynolds, Milo Crumb and John Derese.
Company D—Wm. H. H. Morrow.
Company E—Hilon R. Thompson. (Saint Peter.)
Company G—Fred. Bombark, (Minneapolis.) Augustus Rommel, (New Ulm.) Fred. Stemshaum and Jacob Wanner.
Company I—Samuel M. Parker and Fred. Schneider.

WOUNDED.

Company B—Wm. C. Smith and Cornelius White.
Company E—John Meybold, (St. Peter.)
Company G—Frank Keifer.
Company I—Lieut. Timbreach Stout.
Company K—First Sergeant Thomas McDonough, Wm. B. Wilson and John Benson.
And twenty-five others slightly.

LETTER FROM COL. FRY.

Mrs. Fry, wife of the gallant Col. S. S. Fry, of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment, received a letter at Danville, Ky., on Friday last, from Col. F., written after the battle near Somerset. He details in the letter the manner in which he killed Gen. Zollicoffer, which varies somewhat from the many statements we have seen. Col. Fry was in the act of leading his regiment into a charge upon the Mississippians, when Gen. Zollicoffer, accompanied by his aid, rode up to him and said, "You are not going to fight your friends, are you? These men (pointing to the Mississippians) are all your friends." In the meantime Zollicoffer's aid fired upon Col. Fay, wounding his horse, from which wound the animal died. Col. Fay then turned and fired upon Zollicoffer with fatal effect. Gen. Z. evidently labored under the impression that Col. Fay was a rebel officer. The stories about the old intimacy of the two officers are all untrue. They had never met before, nor did Col. Fry know the rank of the officer upon whom he fired, as the evidences of his rank were covered by a cloak which Gen. Zollicoffer wore in battle.

FRIGHT OF THE REBELS.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* says:

"You can scarcely form a conception of the disastrous effects of Gen. Thomas' brilliant victory over the rebels upon them in their precipitate flight. It transcends Bull Run. They fled by every by-way and mountain path—the public road being insufficient to admit them in their hurried flight. They threw away their guns, knapsacks, everything. The wagons were left in the road loaded with flour, the teamsters and others cutting their horses loose and mounting them, others seizing all the horses in the country. Many of the wounded fell by the way, and they are strung along from Mill Springs to Sparta, in Tennessee. The most complete consternation existed among them, and after they passed the Kentucky State line, in Fentress and Overton Counties, Tenn., the people partook of the alarm, and all the rebels, aiders and sympathizers, with their wives and children, fled in dismay. No army was ever so completely routed and scattered. They never can, and never will, be gotten together again. You cannot draw too highly colored a picture of this retreat from Mill Springs, and of its disastrous results. Those who were at Bull Run could not conceive of this retreat before the victorious army of the Union.

It is said that George Crittenden got drunk at Monticello, and was barely able to ride off so as to make his escape. He urged the affrighted rebels to fly for their lives, telling them that Gen. Thomas, with Wolford's cavalry and 50,000 men, were after them. The rebels, it is said, denounce, in the bitterest terms, the rebel Gen. Crittenden.

DOCUMENT FOUND IN THE REBEL CAMP.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. CRITTENDEN.

Division Headquarters, Mill Springs, Ky.,
Monday, Jan. 6, 1862.

To the People of Kentucky:

When the present war between the Confederate States and the United States commenced, the State of Kentucky determined to remain neutral. She regarded this as her highest interest, and ballancing between hope for the restoration of the Union, and love for her Southern sisters, she declared and attempted to maintain a firm neutrality.

The conduct of the United States Government towards her has been marked with duplicity, falsehood, and wrong. From the very beginning the President of the United States, in his messages, spoke of the chosen attitude of Kentucky with open denunciation, and on the one hand treated it with contempt and derision, while on the other hand he privately promised the people of Kentucky that it should be respected. In violation of this pledge, but in keeping with his first and true intention, he introduced into the State arms which were placed exclusively in the hands of persons known or believed to be in favor of coercion, thus designing to control the people of Kentucky and to threaten the Confederate States. Then the Government of the Confederate States, in self-defence, advanced its arms into your midst, and offers you their assistance to protect you from the calamity of Northern military occupation.

By the Administration of your State Government, Kentucky was being held to the United States, and bound at the feet of Northern tyranny. That Government did not rest upon the consent of your people. And now, having thrown it off, a new Government has been established, and Kentucky admitted into the Southern Confederacy. Can Kentuckians doubt which Government to sustain? To the South you are allied by interest, by trade, by geography, by similarity of institutions, by the ties of blood, and by kindred courage. The markets of the North do not invite your products—your State is, to the centre of trade, society, and laws, but a distant province, despised for its customs and institutions—your heroic lineage forbids association in arms with their warriors of Manassas, of Leesburgh, and of Belmont; and your former devotion to the Union must intensify your hatred towards that section which has, in its abolition crusade, broken to pieces the Constitution, and which is now vainly endeavoring to destroy the liberty of the Southern States.

At first you may have been deceived as to the purposes of the North. They talked of restoring the Union. Do you not see that it is hopelessly lost in the storm of war, and that while the rotten Government of the North is shaking over its ruins, the South has erected out of them a new, powerful and free constitutional republic? And now, indeed, the mask is thrown off, and you find the North, through its President, and Secretary of War, and public journals, and party leaders, giving up the claim of Union, and proclaiming the extinction of Slavery and the subjugation of the South. Can you join in this enterprise? The South would never in any event consent to a reconstruction. She is contending with unconquerable spirit, with great military power, with unbroken success, for constitutional freedom and for her own national Government. Where is your spirit of other days, that you do not rush to her victorious standard? Shall the sons of Tennessee, Virginia, Mississippi, and other Southern States, with whom you have gathered the laurels on other battle-fields, win them all in this war of independence, while you are inactive and lust in slothful indolence? May the proud genius of my native Kentucky forbid it.

In these mountains, where freedom and patriotism stir the human heart, can you sleep with the clarion of a glorious war ringing in your ears? True, you have refused to bear the arms and wear the livery of Northern despotism. Their base hirelings have been among you, but have not seduced you into their ranks. Will you stay at home and let noble bands of soldiers, armed in your cause, as in their own, pass on to battle-fields on your own soil, consecrated by no deed of your valor?

Having assumed command of the forces of the Confederate States on Cumberland River, in Southeastern Kentucky, I make this appeal to you. You are already assured that we come among you as friends and brothers, to protect you in your persons, liberties, and property, and only to make war against the invaders of your home and our common enemies. I invoke you to receive us as brothers, and to come to our camp and share with us the dangers and the honor of this struggle. Come to these headquarters, as individuals or in companies, and you will be at once accepted and mustered in with pay and arms from the Government of the Confederate States. At first many Kentuckians entered the army of the South for the great cause it supports; now this has become the cause of Kentucky, and it is your duty to espouse it. Duty and honor unite in this call upon you. Will you join in the moving columns of the South, or is the spirit of Kentucky dead?

GEO. B. CRITTENDEN, Major-General.

ZOLLICOFFER'S ORDERS.

Brigade Headquarters,
Buck Grove, Ky., Dec. 31, 1861.

General Order No. 47.—Maj.-Gen. Geo. B. Crittenden has assumed command of the division embracing the brigade, and is expected daily to arrive at this encampment. He has ordered that all officers and soldiers on leave of absence or furlough, belonging to this brigade and able to do duty, join the commands to which they belong without delay. Commanding officers will immediately communicate this order to those absent from their respective commands. Commanders of regiments will make an inspection of their regiments, as required by the 30th article of the Army Regulations, this day at 3 o'clock.

By order of F. K. ZOLLICOFFER,
Brigadier-General.
H. M. R. Foos, Aid-de-Camp.

Brigade Headquarters,
Camp 4½ Miles, Oct. 20, 1861.

The command will move at 12 o'clock A. M., (originally written in pencil at 10 o'clock, and altered with a pen to 12,) in the usual order—Baxter's regiment in front, followed by Seathan's, Powell's, Rain's, Newman's, and Cummins's regiments, by the artillery and cavalry; baggage to be left in camp. The necessary details of men to remain here, and slaughter and cook the beef necessary for three day's rations needed. Col. Cummins's regiment will remain at this camp, and not one strong guard and pickets to protect the baggage and public stores which he will collect at this point.

F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

A CONGRATULATORY ORDER

Headquarters Department of the Ohio,
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 27, 1861.

The General Commanding takes pleasure in bringing to notice the gallant conduct of a portion of Col. Willich's Regiment, Thirty-second, at Rowlett's Station, in front of Munfordsville, on the 17th inst.

Four companies of the regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Von Trebra, on outpost duty, were attacked by a column of the enemy, consisting of one regiment of cavalry, a battery of artillery and two regiments of infantry. They determined themselves and reinforced by other companies of the regiment, and the fight was continued with such effect that the enemy at length retreated precipitately.

The attack of the enemy was made by his cavalry and artillery. Our troops fought as skirmishers, rallying rapidly into squads when charged by the cavalry—sometimes even driving themselves singly and killing the assailants with the bayonet.

The General tenders his thanks to the officers and soldiers of the regiment for their gallant and efficient conduct in the affair. He commends it as a study and example to all other troops in the command, and enjoins it upon them to emulate the discretion and steadiness which it displayed.

The name of Col. Roessler's regiment was omitted in the list of regiments reported to Gen. Buell as Indiana Regiments.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Buell.
[Official] CYRIL B. FRY,
A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

FROM GREEN RIVER.

Under date of Munfordsville, Jan. 17 the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes:

"Bowling Green, at last, has been evacuated by the rebel forces, and with a display unparalleled in the history of their race. Their movements commenced on Thursday of the week, and continued until Saturday night. The stillness of the Sabbath morning was broken by the explosion of the railroad bridges, and the burning of the depots, and other buildings which could not be removed. Their stock, consisting of cattle, grain and fodder they can remove, and killing and burning everything else."

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Indianapolis, Jan. 19, says:

"The Thirty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Indiana Regiments, in Gen. Crittenden's division, have received orders and advanced from Calhoun, Ky., to South Carrolton, from which point they will shortly move to Rochester, which is not more than twenty miles from Bowling Green. Gen. Buell is moving forward with great rapidity large bodies of troops to Green River.

Advices from Bowling Green indicate that the rebels are preparing to abandon that place upon the approach of Buell's grand army.

The Ninth Indiana, Col. Moody, has left Cheat Mountain, and is now encamped at Phillippa, Cheat Mountain is now held by the Second Virginia."

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

LETTER FROM GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. PRICE.

Headquarters Department of Missouri,
St. Louis, Jan. 27, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Sterling Price, Commanding, &c., Springfield:

General: A man calling himself L. V. Nicholas came to my headquarters a day or two since with a duplicate of your letter of the 12th inst. On being questioned, he admitted that he belonged to your service—that he had come in citizens dress from Springfield, avoiding some of our military posts, and passing through others in disguise, and without reporting himself to the commanders. He said that he had done this by your direction. On being asked for his flag of truce, he pulled from his pocket a dirty handkerchief with a short stick tied to one corner!

You must be aware, General, that persons so sent through our lines, and past our military posts to these headquarters, are liable to the punishment of death. They are no more nor less than spies, and probably are sent by you to this city to act as such. I shall send Mr. Nicholas back to your camp, but if you send any more persons here in the same way, they will be regarded as spies, and tried and condemned as such. You must know, General, that the laws and usages of war require that a bearer of a flag of truce should report at the nearest post, and should not pass the outer line of sentinels without permission. He should not even approach within gunshot of a sentinel, without displaying his flag, and receiving a signal to advance. If he have dispatches, he should send for an officer to receive and receipt for them, which officer should direct the flag of truce to immediately leave our lines. Answers to such dispatches should be sent to you, by us, in the same way.

In a postscript to the copy of your letter of the 12th inst., just received, you call my attention to the fact that a band of men are "firing private houses, barns, &c." I presume you refer to a band of outlaws on the Kansas frontier. They do not belong to my command, and they entered this department without my authority. As soon as I heard of their depredations, I ordered Gen. Pope to either drive them out of the State or to disarm and confine them. Be assured, General, that no acts of wanton spoliation, such as "firing private houses, barns, mills, &c., and" burning and destroying railroad bridges," &c., will be countenanced by me; on the contrary, I propose to punish, with the utmost severity, every act of wanton destruction of property, public or private, and every act of pillage, marauding, robbery and theft, committed in this Department, no matter under whose orders or authority the guilty parties may have acted.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant.
(Signed,) H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General Commanding Department.

MISSOURI.

THE POCUS SECUS ON LOUISIANA.

Mr. Isaac N. Shumway, one of the members of the General Assembly, which was called together, at Neosho by Gov. Jackson to vote Missouri out of the Union, publishes the following interesting statement of the proceedings of that body in an address to the people of DeKalb County. He says:

"It is doubtless known to most of you that the House of Representatives of our State consists of 133 members, and the Senate of 34 members, and that to order to constitute a quorum constitutionally competent to the transaction of any business, there must be present at least 67 members of the House, and 18 members of the Senate. Instead of this, there were present at the October session referred to (at Neosho) but 39 members of the House of Representatives, and 10 members of the Senate. A few days afterwards, when we had adjourned to Cassville, one additional Senator and five additional Representatives came to their appearance; and these being all that were at any time present, it need scarcely be added that all the pretended legislation at Neosho was a fraud not only upon the people of the State, but upon the Government of the Confederate States as well as the United States.

It is trusted that these facts will constitute a sufficient answer, not only to the action of which I urged against me of having been opposed to calling a session of the Legislature at the times and places alluded to, but also to the further idea that I voted against the secession ordinance, the act ratifying the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, the bill appointing Senators and Representatives to the Confederate Congress, and the bill appropriating ten millions of dollars for the defence of the State. How could I have done otherwise than to vote against these measures, after all that I remember as having been said and done by the betraying the trust you reposed in me, and by the lasting infamy and dishonor upon my name?

However much I may have sympathized with the Confederate States, and however deeply I may have desired to have Missouri join with them in the Union, that Confederacy, I could not consent or vote to attempt the accomplishment of that object by so stupendous a fraud, and by so clear a violation on my part of my oath of fidelity to the Constitution of the State. I trust I need scarcely add that I have not much confidence in your outright patriotism, and in your devotion to the principles of Constitutional Government, to believe that you would have acted otherwise than as I have acted, and have done as well.

It may, perhaps, be assumed on these grounds, in pugning my motives, and in fleeing upon me the charge as my defection from the cause, or failure of the record will not show that there was a quorum present. To this it will be sufficient to reply that though the record was purposely [illegible] in general the fact was known to every member, and to the people of Missouri, and was a matter of common notoriety. The practical view of the case is that there was a constitutional quorum present at Neosho, or at either house, or at either place.

I did not examine the Senate record, and am not aware that it was [illegible] in relation to that of the House, with the exception of the number of the members present. On the contrary, the Journal of the House, which I have before me, not only does not show the number present, but simply states that the roll was called. The members present some time after the call, Shamleon, who stood at the door, reported that there were but few present, and that they seemed to be about twenty-five in number. Their names were not recorded, but I am satisfied that the above statement is substantially correct. A somewhat unusual state of affairs existed at Neosho, which permitted no one to be present who was not in favor of the ordinance of secession, and the passage of the pretended legislation. Every member who opposed it was driven from the city. Even the Speaker of the House, Hon. Thomas L. Snead, was not permitted to be present. Many of the members, in relation to transactions too monstrous to be either understood or remembered, have made a false record. The Confederate States have contributed. Missouri is not one of them, but stands as it has heretofore done."

THE BATTLE OF SILVER CREEK, MO.

OFFICIAL REPORT BY MAJOR ZOBRIST.

Camp near Patterson, Mo., Dec. 16, 1861.

General: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with your order, I moved my command to Bonneville, and was there joined by the companies of Merrill's Horse, under Maj. Hubbard, the earliest day possible to cross the Missouri River, and reached camp, near Fayette, on the evening of the 5th inst., when I was there joined by four companies of the First Missouri, under command of Maj. Hubbard, and one company of the Fourth Iowa, Capt. Foster. We proceeded at once in search of the enemy's movements, who were reported to be in different portions of this and adjoining counties.

On the 7th inst., reconnoissances in force were made to Glasgow, Roanoke and surrounding country, and information received that one Col. Poindexter was recruiting in this and other counties, and that he had his principal camp somewhere on the headwaters of Silver Creek, with a force of regularly enlisted men, from six to eight hundred strong, together with an equal number of aiders and abettors of rebellion. Early upon the morning of the 8th inst. we moved out of camp, with five hundred mounted men, in search of their camp, and marched to Roanoke, fifteen miles distant, and thence in direction of Silver Creek. When within four miles of where the camp was reported to be, the column was halted, and the following disposition made of our forces:

To Major Hunt was assigned the command of that portion of his forces armed with carbines, and with Major Hubbard's command and Capt. Foster's company to form the advance of the column, to attack the camp, draw their fire, and reply with carbines, when the First Iowa and a portion of Merrill's Horse were to charge upon the camp, mounted, if possible, and if not practicable, charge with revolver and sabre on foot. To Lieut Dustin, of Company F, First Iowa, was assigned the advance guard, supported by Lieut. [illegible], of the First Missouri. All being in readiness, the column moved forward rapidly, the advance guard driving the enemy's pickets and rushing to the entrance of the camp. The column followed soon after, dismounted, and drew the enemy's fire. They were in a strong position, being protected by ravines, thick underbrush and timber; their volley was promptly answered by our forces pouring in a galling fire. Three companies of the First Iowa, and a part of a company of Merrill's Horse, were then conducted forward to charge the camp, which was promptly done.

The enemy were now thrown into confusion, and soon began to retreat, leaving horses, guns, together with camp and garrison equipage. It was a complete rout, as the appearance of the camp fully attested. Two companies from the rear were ordered to cut off their retreat, but the darkness and the heavy fog, together with the thick under-brush, rendered it impossible. To avoid surprise, and to be able to move all our forces forward, an order was given to destroy the camp, and look up the dead and wounded. This was soon accomplished, and the darkness forbidding further pursuit, the whole command was then moved to camp, twenty-three miles distant. The prompt action of the troops throughout is worthy of the highest praise. Lieut. Dustin is worthy of honorable mention for his gallant conduct in leading the advance guard; also Major Hunt, of Merrill's Horse; Captains Clinton and Mendell, of the First Missouri, for their gallant and cool bearing during the entire action.

Our list of killed and wounded are as follows, viz:

First Missouri—Lieut. Burrows, Ausco Clark, John A. Brown and James Conia, of Company L; John F. Dumont, Wm. Myres, Thomas W. George, Geo. W. Mitchell, John Hersing and John McGeary, of Company I.

Fourth Ohio—Capt. Foster, Lieut. Kinger, Benj. F. Dilgan and Samuel Kohman.

Merrill's Horse—Alexander Keath, Henry Redding and Thos. Moore, of Company E, and Jacob King of Company D.

First Iowa—James Scott, Thos. C. Fletcher and James Caran, of Company A; James Convey and Stephen Sexton, of Company F; Cornelius Thompson and Andrew Johnson, of Company I.

The loss of the enemy cannot be accurately ascertained, but from the most reliable information, their loss in killed and wounded cannot be less than eighty to one hundred. Your most obedient.

(Signed,) W. M. G. TORRENCE,
Major First Battalion First Iowa Cavalry.
To Brig.-Gen. Pope, Otterville, Mo.

GEN. SIGEL.

The New-York *Demokrat* publishes a letter received by Mr. Frederick Kaep from an American officer under Gen. Sigel's command. It is dated Camp Halleck, near Rolla, Jan. 16. The writer says:

"Upon Gen. Fremont's retirement, a series of petty personal resentments were to be gratified, and for this purpose the army was entirely neglected. Springfield and the country below it abandoned to the enemy, and the troops ordered to encamp in the mud at Rolla.

The District comprising the City of St. Louis was at this time under the command of Gen. Curtis, a worthy and amiable gentleman enough, with an especial genius for the masterly inactivity so much in vogue.

Benton Barracks, a pet spot of the city, being always held in reserve for an old pet of the government and one of our "first families"—Gen. Strong.

The District including Rolla was, on the 23d or so of December, without any fixed commander, its economy being in the hands of a few local heroes, manufactured by the Bohemians of the Press.

Generals Sigel and Asboth, with the two divisions, were at the mercy of these "small fry," until finally the command was accorded to Gen. Sigel, and matters began to assume an encouraging shape.

Both these last named Generals immediately cooperated to drive Price back upon his course. Asboth being ordered to head a cavalry advance, but at the very instant this expedition was starting, the order came superseding Sigel and appointing Gen. Curtis to his place. No word of apology or explanation came with it—a number of "regular army officers," Quartermasters, &c., appeared upon the stage, new annoyances (the specialty *par excellence* of these West Point Wellingtons) were instituted and Sigel, out of pure self-respect, was compelled to send in his resignation.

The secret of the thing was this:

"Gen. Schuyler Hamilton wanted a command near his friend Gen. Halleck, whose brother-in-law he is. The nicest one in the West was that of St. Louis—to get St. Louis for Hamilton, Curtis, the incumbent, must be disposed of, and being a West Pointer must be conciliated as well. Therefore give Curtis Rolla, let Hamilton take St. Louis, and Sigel, the only soldier of the 'trio,' is left out in the cold. Benton Barracks intact—the old families of the country must be taken care of. God preserve our old nobility, &c.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following interesting extract from a letter of an officer in Gen. Sigel's command, to his wife:

"Today I invited Gen. Sigel to call on us, (his camp is nearly two miles off.) He said he would be pleased to do so and help instruct us in drill. So, promptly at 2 P.M., the General came over. He put us through the *fighting* programme, for over two hours. Last night we received the papers containing the New-York meeting in favor of Gen. Sigel. I and others had almost a shout over it, for Sigel is believed by all. "We fight mit Sigel." In conversation to me, he expressed great regret that any meeting, party or no, should take action that he was in New-York in feeling, that they had not used him well over there, complaining in his fatherland.—But here he had found sympathy and more promotion than he had earned, etc. I proposed in the evening, to our officers, that we pay the General a visit, and assure him of our good will. It took. Some twenty of us, taking our band, marched over. After a time before his tent, he invited us in, but was thunderstruck to find our numbers. We crammed his large tent full. He undertook to speak, but his heart was too full. Finally he got it by, and delivered a long and affecting address, complimenting our regiment and officers, in [illegible] as I which more of our members of Congress felt. I replied as well as I could on behalf of our officers and the regiment. We left the General with a unanimous feeling that a better man than Franz Sigel is not in command of the vast army of the United States. We left with a renewed determination to stand by the man who stands with pure motives for the Cause we love. 'We fight mit Sigel.' We will go, even with him, and, if need be, every officer of the regiment will fall around him."

FROM CAIRO.

OBJECT OF THE RECENT MOVEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

Cairo, Ill., Sunday, Jan. 19, 1862.

Gen. Grant's Division, whose expedition into Kentucky has excited so much attention for the past few days, has accomplished its mission, and the army has now returned. The objects of this expedition were these: 1st. To threaten Columbus and prevent a reinforcement of troops to Bowling Green. 2d. To assist Gen. Smith, with his Paducah troops, under cover of this movement, to make possession of Camp Beauregard, and destroy the railroad track and rolling stock between for Mayfield, and 3d, to make a [illegible] extended armed reconnoissance of the country on the Kentucky side, between Fort Holt and [illegible] to ascertain the [illegible] which the rebels would [illegible] in the event of [illegible] Columbus. The [illegible] of the [illegible] of Columbus, [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the

THE QUESTION OF COTTON.

The Manchester Men—Their Wants and Apprehensions—Distress of the Laboring Classes, &c., &c.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When I wrote you from this city late in September as to the prospects of a supply of cotton from other than American sources, which supply at that time was so confidently anticipated and relied upon by the British Press, I think I showed conclusively that all expectations of that nature, though perhaps well founded, for some future period of time, yet for all present purposes, were utterly vain and futile.

The three or four months' time that has passed since the date of that letter, (which, I have heard was published to the readers of the TIMES, though I have never seen it in print,) has only served to prove the entire correctness of the views therein set forth. The dark cloud that was then seen gathering over the poor operatives of Manchester, and the cluster of litter manufacturing cities of which Manchester is the great centre, has become more intensified and wider spread.

I visit the great Commercial Exchange upon market days, and as I look down from the reading gallery into the magnificent centre of the building, I see fifteen hundred to two thousand merchants and manufacturers densely crowding the whole area; and the whole assembly in a manner articulated into little groups of twos and threes, all intensely interested in the great crisis that is upon them. Their mingled voices, though they all speak low, revert ernte through the arches, and under the domes of the great building, and sound like the noise of distant waterfalls.

This assembly of earnest and anxious men feels the full force of the cotton question. There are other Merchants' Exchanges, and in all countries, but these Manchester men (they pride themselves on being called "Manchester men;" no one of their orators would dare address them as "gentlemen of Manchester") represent the largest amount of wealth, and capital actually employed in the business they discuss, than is represented for any purpose by any other body of merchants in the whole world. The following, which I cut from the *Guardian* this morning, will give you an idea of these gloomy conferences at the Exchange:

"Both buyers and producers, but particularly the latter, have left the market this evening in a state of anxiety such as they had not previously felt. They are, in fact, alarmed at their present condition and immediate prospect. The spinners of a large proportion of the yarns produced in this district would willingly exchange the finished article for the raw cotton, weight for weight; and the makers of the bulk of the cloth produced in this district would willingly barter that cloth, weight for weight, against yarns wherewith to weave more such cloth, but neither holders of cotton nor holders of yarn will venture upon such transactions. We are assured by not a few millowners that, taking the present price of 'middling' or 'middling fair' American cotton, and the present price of printing cloths, shirtings, &c., the loss is not less than fourpence (4d.) per pound. He who turns off weekly 10,000 pieces, weighing each 8½ pounds, will, therefore, incur upon them a loss of £1,333. Let that go on for a year and the sacrifice would be £69,316. A great many are not quite in this predicament. The trade may hold (though many say not) an average of a month's supply of cotton, laid in at different steps under this day's prices: but every week will subject more and more to the destructive action of this terrible screw. In the coarser goods the loss is not so great, but is most serious. Those who buy yarns and weave it into cloth are not suffering nearly so much as those who spin as well as weave. The latter lose by both processes.

According to the lowest calculation, the production of yarns and cloths is reduced 50 per cent., more generally it is considered to be 60 per cent. Sewing commission agents are the best judges in the case, and our inquiries are made from them as well as from great numbers of producers.

There is no choice. Every day and every week will rapidly carry further the curtailment of spinning and weaving. Many are preparing to close their works (as others have been doing) when their stock of material is used up. Others are going from four to three, or from three to two days a week.

Already the hands entirely unemployed are numbered by thousands in single localities. Looking at this and at the coming increase, the question is anxiously put on every hand, How are these people to be kept? And the question will press more and more from this time. To avoid, as long as possible, a total stoppage, some employers will at once go from four days a week to two, (even a single day is spoken of,) until the cotton or yarn in hand shall be used up."

Thus it is the merchants are embarrassed; on the one hand, there is little demand for goods; on the other, cotton is not to be had from which to make them, except at ruinous loss.

And then, sadder and dreadier than all, for these fifteen hundred or two thousand merchants in their perplexity of doubt, there are three hundred thousand other persons, who, though they do not participate in the councils of the Exchange, yet whose anxious hearts feel, and whose pale faces express all their deep interest in the subject; in their gloomy dwellings there is no meat, and in thousands of them no meal—the wolf is at the door.

The mortality among little children is very great, and the city authorities have caused to be printed on card-boards, for distribution among the poor, instructions to mothers as to the proper way to dress and feed their infants: but it is to be feared that no precepts, however wise, will keep in trim the little lamp of life that has been lighted in a dark and wet abode, below the level of the street, in which there is no furniture, no food, no fuel, but perhaps in a single apartment six to ten persons of either sex. Is this the general condition of the Lancashire operatives? Assuredly, no; they get good wages and live comfortably, in good times. But what follows, from the statement in the extract above, that, "according to the lowest calculation, the productions of yarns and cloths are reduced 50 to 60 per cent.?" That means that 50 or 60 out of every 100 operatives are either completely destitute, or very much reduced in their means of living. As a general rule, they don't save anything in the best of times, so that they have few savings to fall back upon.

The newspapers have ignored as long as possible this condition of things, though they have occasionally cast a furtive glance toward the future. And one of the city papers two months since observed "*that, if there was an indisposition to look forward to this subject, it was because the prospect was too horrible for contemplation.*" But the spectacle forces itself on; this morning the following notice appears in the papers:

"The meeting of gentlemen connected with the Provident Society, which we mentioned yesterday, was held during yesterday forenoon, at the Town Hall, (T. Goadsar, Esq., Mayor, presiding,) to take into consideration how best to meet the distress prevailing among the poorer classes at the present time. After a conference, a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Board of Guardians, to ascertain the amount of distress existing, and to arrange as to the measures best calculated to meet the exigencies of the occasion."

The distress in some of the out-manufacturing towns in the vicinity of Manchester is even greater than here. A clergyman at Angel Meadows, writes of the terrible destitution there; and appeals to the charities of the humane. He had visited some two hundred families; he found twenty or thirty of them so entirely destitute that immediate aid had to be provided to preserve life; he found a little meal to be the only article of food in nearly all; he found no meat, and in only one house did he find butter, which was in that case only equal in quantity to the size of a nut. At Blackburn nearly 3,000 are out of work, and dreadful suffering has ensued.

It has been well remarked that to promise these poor people a good supply of cotton next Spring, or next year, is but to promise them *work and wages in Paradise.* They must have relief now, or they will not require it—except for burial.

In further confirmation of my previous letter, as to the immediate competition of the India cotton with the American, I annex the following, from *Burns' Monthly Colonial Circular:*

"The East Indian merchant has invariably charged the British spinner as being the impediment to the production of cotton in India, and a check to its export, from not giving it an equal chance in his purchases with American. Nay, said they, you do not give us even a fair price for it, and whenever you have a sufficient supply from the United States, you reject East Indian altogether. Now, in fairness, we must say that, although the trade may have carried their antipathy against East Indian cotton to a greater extent than they were warranted in doing, still they were justified in shunning it to a certain extent; and if for no other cause than the bad condition in which it was exported. And, as the best and truest method of knowing what is religiously just is by putting ourselves in the obverse position, we put it to the Indian merchant, whether, if he was the consumer of cotton, and we had offered to him a bale of American cotton, so clean as to be fit to put into the process of spinning at once, and a bale of East Indian cotton, from which 25 per cent. of dirt and leaf must be eradicated, would he give the same price for each of them? We think not. But in this respect, it is not only a detriment to the spinner, but a dead loss to the exporting merchant. Take, for instance, a bale of East Indian cotton, at 300 lbs., and suppose it to be equal in staple to American at 4d. per lb., with 25 per cent. loss in dirt, the East Indian cotton (minus the dirt) would cost the spinner about 10½d. per lb.; and thus it is that there is now so wide a margin between the price of Indian and American cotton. But, on the other hand, let the merchant only stipulate in his purchases for clean cotton, and he will realize at least 1d. per lb. more for himself; the planter would not charge more, except, perhaps, a nominal sum for extra cleaning, because the rubbish he now puts in he charges as cotton, and he could only do the same were it actually the case. We feel certain that the means of improving the condition of East India cotton rests with the merchant, and that it is more to his advantage than any other that he should demand to have it in a clean and marketable state. It would be difficult to find a single article of produce imported into this kingdom that equals East Indian cotton for false packing, or even is not in a miserable condition for the purpose it is intended on shipment. There have been causes over which probably the planters or merchants have had no control, viz., the rude means of conveyance, the want of roads and water-ways for bringing it to a port, and rough instruments for cleaning it, all tending to impair the quality of the cotton.

The merchants of Manchester are delighted that the *Trent* affair has been settled without war. This is emphatically true of all the great industrial centers of England. The commercial and producing classes are not those who would look upon such a war with complacency.

OAKLAND.

Branch Post-Offices in Cities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the past fifteen years there has been, and there still is, a law which not only authorizes, but "directs" the Postmaster-General, "whenever in his judgment the public interest or convenience may require it, to establish one or more branch Post-office" to facilitate the operation of the Post-office in any city or place which, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, may require such additional accommodation for the convenience of the inhabitants;" and the same law further expressly provides that no additional "postage shall be charged for the receipt or delivery of any letter or packet at such branch Post-offices."

Apparently with a view to evade the restricting clause in this law, the several up-town offices in this City, at which letters are received and delivered, were designated "stations," instead of branch Post-offices, and a charge of two cents each was made for the delivery of letters therefrom. But when, some two years ago, the attention of Postmaster-General HOLT was called to this practice, he promptly ruled that it should be discontinued, and caused letters to be delivered from those offices free of extra charge. Since then those who were informed of this decision, and preferred to receive their letters at the up-town offices, (of which there are seven,) rather than at the down-town office in Nassau-street, have only had to signify their preference to the Postmaster in order to have their mail matter thus delivered to them. That the public have not more generally availed themselves of this privilege, or rather right, is owing doubtless, to the fact that it has never been officially advertised that they were entitled to it. Such an announcement might tend to diminish the receipts from box rents at the Nassau-street office, and also, in a measure, the fees of the letter-carriers. Hence, probably, the silence of the Post-office officials on the subject. But, notwithstanding this official reticence, the result of Postmaster-General HOLT's decision was gradually become known, and, to a greater or less extent, our citizens have already availed themselves of the facilities thus tardily extended to them.

It is to be regretted, therefore, that just as we are beginning to reap the advantages of a beneficent law, a project is on foot by a Member of Congress from the rural districts to repeal it. A bill introduced by Mr. COLFAX, of North Bend, Ind., the wire was recently outrageously defeated in its attempt to drive Metropolitan newspapers into the mails, has already passed the House of Representatives, authorizing a charge of one cent each, in addition to the postage, on each letter mailed at or delivered from these branch post-offices. The bill also repeals the clause in the existing law under which letters are now delivered free.

Should the bill become a law, it would be equivalent to an enactment that several hundred thousand of the inhabitants of the City must pay four cents postage on their letters instead of three. Their only alternative would be to, each of them, to go several and not less than two miles, and from that to ten miles—the distance to the Nassau-street Post-office and back.

The arguments which were used to secure the passage of this bill in the House are not found in your report of Congressional proceedings; but I would seem as though there were in my reasons why it should not become a law, and it is believed that it is only necessary for the Press to call public attention to the measure in order to secure its defeat, notwithstanding the Senate Post-office Committee has already reported favorably thereupon.

Among the reasons which might be urged against the proposed measure, are:

1. The manifest injustice of compelling a portion of the people of the United States to pay four cents postage on their letters, while the rest are charged but three. If to this it be answered that "the extra charge is not compulsory, and that those who desire to avoid the payment of it can do so by sending their letters to the Nassau-street office," the question will naturally arise—Why should five hundred thousand people, or even one hundred thousand, be compelled to make a journey of several miles to the post-office? Why not establish post-offices (or branch post offices, if the Department prefers them) in their midst? Surely if, instead of residing contiguously in one city, the same number of people dwelt in two hundred, or even three hundred different villages, there would be a post-office for each separate community. Such is the case in the adjoining States of Connecticut and New-Jersey. Though the population of each is less than that of this City, they have, jointly, upwards of four hundred post offices. Minnesota, with less than half our population, has upwards of three hundred, and it would doubtless be safe to assume that, even in that new and sparsely settled State, there is not a community of fifty families which has to go a mile to reach a post-office.

2. It costs the Government at least $200,000 per annum less to conduct the postal affairs of this City than it does to transact the same amount of business and collect the same revenue in any other part of the country, saving and excepting two or three other of the larger cities. Hence the inhabitants of this City are justly entitled to the postal facilities which the law now grants them within it any extra charge. In 1860 the total receipts of the Post-office Department were $8,171,000, and the compensation of the Postmasters and their clerks, and the incidental expenses of the Post-offices, amounted to $3,709,000; or to upwards of forty-four per cent. of the gross revenue. But in striking this average the large cities are necessarily included. If a district is taken where there is no large city, the expenses of conducting the Post-offices there will be found to be, proportionately, far greater. Thus, in the four States of Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, whose aggregate receipts were $723,000—some $100,000 less than those of the City of New-York,—the expenses of the post-offices were $381,000, or 52 per cent. of the gross revenue. In the five New-England States, exclusive of Massachusetts, the aggregate receipts were $961,000, the expenses $324,000, or 40 per cent. of the whole amount of postage collected there. At the same time, while there were collected at the post-offices in this City some $825,000, the expenses of conducting the office were only about 28 per cent. of the receipts, or some $225,000—being, as previously stated, some $200,000 less than the cost of collecting the same amount of revenue in any other portion of the country; this, too, notwithstanding the most of the foreign correspondence of the whole nation is distributed at this office. This fact, alone, should be a sufficient reason for exempting this City from an extra tax for merely ordinary postal facilities; but, 3. There is still another, and possibly more weighty, reason why the proposed law should not be passed. It will lead to infinite vexation and delay in the receipt of letters posted at these branch post-offices.

In spite of all efforts to the contrary, letters for the mails will be dropped into these offices, with merely the ordinary postage prepaid thereon. Such letters, instead of being forwarded to their destination, will be "held for postage," and some one or two days, as the case may be, after they should have been received in due course of mail, the respective parties to whom they are addressed will each receive a notice from the Postmaster here, informing them that by inclosing to him a one-cent stamp, and prepaying the postage on the note in which it is sent—three or ten cents more—a letter to his address, which is thus "held," will be forwarded to him. After a delay sufficient for him to send to the New-York Post-office and back—and this must often necessarily be from two to three weeks in cases where the unfortunate party addressed resides west of the Mississippi, and even two or three months if he resides in California or Oregon—after such a delay, and after seven cents postage, instead of three, or twenty-one cents, instead of ten, is paid for each letter, they will be forwarded to their respective destinations; but not, however, until, in many instances, they have become valueless by reason of the detention to which they have been subjected.

This aspect of the case alone, if properly presented to the Senate, would doubtless afford a sufficient reason to prevent the proposed measure from becoming a law. As, however, it has already been favorably reported to that body by its Post-office Committee, our citizens cannot be too prompt in sending in their remonstrances against it.

England and America.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To an impartial observer the present relations of England with America must present this interesting fact, that whereas the United States proceed with a dignity and disregard of foreign obloquy that show self-reliance and imperturbable good temper, the British Government, through its organs, chafes, threatens, is coarsely vituperative and maliciously insulting, so that it is the aristocracy of England who are by all the rules of polite society guilty of vulgarity, while the democracy of America, from Senator SEWARD down, show the essential qualities of gentlemen. In homelier phrase, and with an illustration that is more akin to the favorite style in words painting of the London *Times*, America in this attitude of reciprocal hostility might be depicted as a mastiff, while Great Britain, with her upper lip half lifted from the increasing teeth, and her eyes red with a malignant fire, would be aptly represented by the bull-dog.

Thus much for preamble.

Very many years ago a little girl of an English family and herself English born, hearing her mother complain of a deception practised on her in New-York by an English watchmaker, in whom, with national prejudice, she had confided in preference to the native workmen, remarked to her: "Why, mamma, you know the English are famous for lying." That little girl lived to become, in common with most of her cisatlantic countrywomen, an abuser of everything American, and a perfect Cassandra as to the fate of the American Republic, yet her ingenuous remark as a child has lost none of its applicability, and will not, so long as the Press in England, which utters represents directly the opinions of her foremost statesmen, displays the duplicity, the Pharisaism and the direct falsehood, that astonish still more than they offend us, in its daily diatribes against our hated, because envied and unforgiven, Republic.

And first, of its duplicity and falsehood. The London *Herald* says: "The Northern States are formally told by their Government that Great Britain has taken advantage of their weakness to humiliate them; and the charge will not be the less readily believed because it is absurd as it is false. Our transatlantic brethren are good haters; and it is greatly to be feared that they will only await a favorable opportunity to provoke a war, and in the meantime that they will do what they dare to annoy and insult England and Englishmen." *Mutato nomine, de te, &c.* But that is too mild reproof for an hypocrisy and a mendacity that only do not move contempt because the atrocious design that is transparent through them rouses our indignation. Then the London *Times*: "We have never deviated from grave and courteous discussion, and have never descended to retort the wild invectives which come from the other side of the Atlantic." What is it that sets the writer of so impudent a falsehood above the shame of being instantly detected, especially when, in another article the same paper says: "The general impression in this country is that both sides in the States have acted as ill as could be, and that it is not for England to decide which of them bears the palm for insolence, outrage, treachery and folly?" Is it that it sees truth no where and it save in the liberal party, and that its business finds a ready welcome with those who, on the other side of the Channel, have the same wicked object in view?

And now, of its Pharisaism. The *Morning Post*: "The English nation will accept Mr. SEWARD's dispatch frankly and as it is meant, and we shall be much surprised if the same generous feeling which from the commencement has governed us does not now secure all cavil or carping. All ends then happily, with great honor to many concerned, we must admit Earl RUSSELL and Lord LYONS are very much more." Now that we know what those amongst us of the present writer's thinking, have always believed that Earl RUSSELL deliberately suppressed the knowledge of Mr. SEWARD's dispatch of Nov. 30, we may well suppose he must be an historian of a very exact character with these ministerial interpreters that will see anything in that iniquitous and audacious piece of statecraft to do another honor. However, England in her own eyes is always just, always generous and manly lest the world should not admit it, she indulges habitually in the grossest self-laudation, just as the elegant correspondent of Lord on the *Times* would express it, blows famously her own brass trumpet.

And yet it be observed that these fool-mongers and scurrilous sheets which affect to control or make mob-leading fully as well, all the time, as ABRAHAM LINCOLN will, that of all nations in the world we are the most law-abiding, and the only one, perhaps, in which a mobbish never to be feared, because we are the only one in which a mob does not exist. Let it be observed, I say, that these mendacious and insolent detractors, whose language even now is grossly vituperative, and shows not even in the rage of triumph any abatement of insult or any diminution of vulgarity, are obliged to call upon their own resources to make themselves ridiculous, nor to betray to the eyes of the people they have wronged and insulted, their own despicable infirmity. These people will remember how the Austrian HAYNAU was hunted into exile by a London mob, and was dragged therefrom by the very sweat, and all in a blind unreasoning impulse, and not of generosity, but of an enthusiasm, a purely animal exultation, such as can be everywhere excited in any populace by any stimulus, and after snakes at the wild words of one demagogue, a trade-guild in an instant swell to the magnitude of a municipality, and well remembering this, we might look to see the rebel traitors carried on the shoulders of a roaring fear-besotted multitude, or their horses unharnessed, dragged in their carriage by them. After the rage with which a conflagration, such as late ravaged was kindled by a spark under the absurd and hypocritical outcry of British honor outraged, the American people knows exactly how to rate the self possession and forbearing spirit of the British mobocracy. It is a creature that has no real magnanimity, and whose courage is so clouded with ferocity, that we lose half of our admiration for its tenacity and daring in horror of its bloodthirsty savageness. Give to it in naval power, this nation, so magnanimous, stood before our own, already occupied with a horrid war, and, eagerly hurrying on its forces so as to have it at advantage, summoned us to a renunciation of the very license it had in numerous instances assumed for itself; nay, that it will not even now forego, for what says the *Times* again? "It is of the highest importance that we should not suddenly bind ourselves to the abolition of belligerent rights which may be to ourselves, at some time, of vital importance."

"Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer,
Jura negat sibi nata, nihil non arrogat armis."

Mr. RUSSELL is fond of quoting HORACE. Perhaps he will see the applicability of the character of Achilles to the arrogant spirit that forces laws on others, but disdains them for itself, the irascible valor and inexorable, ferocious will of his own country, and no lair that the naked statue erected by British lollies to the Duke of WELLINGTON might be covered with emblematically epicene, and be inscribed with more appropriateness to Britannia.

I maintained at the time (but any communication you wrote me did not come to mind) that it was but a pretext. The gravest of animals, the British lion, never trifles. Eager to avail itself of the first occasion, England but continued and extended the preparations she had already made. She will continue to extend them still, and if, moved by her hypocritical disclaimer, and by her habitual shifting of the provocation upon us, we abate our efforts to secure ourselves against her hostility, we shall have our political inexperience and our easy and confiding good nature to thank for our ruin. England, bent upon the severance of the American Union, which is politically and commercially her vital interest, abets to seo in us the desire which animates herself, and shifting, as I have said, according to her wont in most cases, the odium of provocation upon us, prepares all the while to strike that blow which she means shall be effectual. Let us look back into the past and be careful, and with our eyes upon the present, strain every nerve to avert a danger which, I reiterate, is sooner or later sure to come. I would to God that we were ready for it, and I would say, Let it come! for we have borne and bear in the sight of Europe more contumelious and wanton insult than is good for us. Let it be remembered, and let it be our warning, that England never hesitates at any political crime that will subserve her own interest.

"Of these brave sons the mother,
That butchered half the world and bullied t other,"

as her own poet designates her, she moves steadily to her purpose, and if the brook of blood becomes a river, and she cannot wade through it, she swims it.

Since writing the above, I have read the "argument" of the London *Herald*, "for the recognition of the Southern Confederation." It might better have been styled *Intimation of the Fixed Intent to Recognize it.* That appears in so many points of view, so plainly evident that I only wonder everybody fails at once to see it. By giving the revolted States their independence, England and France both know that they take from them all latent desire to return to their allegiance, and once established, the new Confederation will reconcile to its existence even those citizens who are still, in secret, loyal. The division of the Republic, in other words, the diminution of its power, is a necessary part in both French and English politics. It is my belief, as well as fear, that it will become an established one. Our only hope was in the prompt and continuous exertion of our undoubted power. What has become of that hope? No one knows better than the editor of this paper, whose plans, from the very commencement of the campaign, if carried out properly, that is, *rapidly*, would have put us, by this time in very different circumstances.

L. O.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Jan. 30, 1862.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

CLOSE OF THE DEBATE IN THE STATE ASSEMBLY

Remarks of Mr. Raymond in Committee of the Whole, Jan. 31, on the Finance Question.

I should be glad to submit a very few remarks upon this subject before this debate is closed. I suppose we are under a resolution that makes it desirable, if not necessary, to vote upon these resolutions before we adjourn.

I beg leave, with the indulgence of this Committee, to refer first to my own personal relations to this subject. I and myself neglected I having introduced party considerations, of arising tried to cur up party feelings on this floor. My exuberant and irrepressible friend from Ulster (Mr. PIERCE) remarked yesterday, in a way that I could not but suppose was intended to refer to myself, that the party bell had been rung here and that the party whistle had been sounded. I am, Sir, sorry to have trespassed upon his sensibilities. I hope he has now recovered his composure, and will allow me to say that I did not intend to ring any party bell, or raise any party feeling upon this subject. I supposed I was only replying to intimations that had awakened party memories in my own mind, and which, I presumed, had had the same effect on the minds of others.

Why, Sir, should I endeavor to call up party issues upon this floor? If you will excuse me for the personal reference, permit to remind this Committee that by the great kindness and confidence shown me by this House, I was called upon at the outset of this session to discharge the important duty of organizing its Committees. If I had intended to do as has been intimated—if I had desired to create or revive party lines—if I had been willing even to yield to the pressure of strong influences in that direction, and to swerve from the principles upon which we had come together, could I not have done it with effect? *Did* I do it, Sir? I appeal to this sense of justice, to the fair judgment of every man present, whether in any one Committee which I appointed I showed a disposition to recognize old party lines, or to revive old party issues? If any one has a right to complain it is not those certainly who have suspected me now of this purpose. On this question, or on every other, I repudiate all imputations of a desire or willingness to draw after it the party lines that have divided us hitherto.

But why did I make any allusion to party? I thought I heard in the resolutions, and in the remarks by which they were supported, references which looked toward those divisions, if they did not contemplate reviving them. I did not mean, in replying to such intimations, to retort in a spirit of partizanship. I did not mean to reply too sharply to any reference made by others. But I felt it my duty not to permit them to pass unnoticed. When I heard the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means speak with reference to subjects we are discussing, I listened with respect and interest. When he referred in terms of the highest eulogy to a measure of former times, that was then a party measure, and which has never since to this ended as anything else, the question at once arose in my mind what lesson of wisdom can be drawn from that act applicable to the present emergency? I traced this to what seemed to me its legitimate conclusion. Let me repeat again that in what I said I meant nothing unkind to the honorable Chairman himself. I did not intend to intimate the slightest suspicion or hint of dishonesty upon his part, or that of any member upon this floor. Not for one instant did any such purpose enter my heart. I supposed that I was dealing with arguments—not motives—and I exercised only what seemed to me a legitimate right in the ranking of the tendency and effect of the reasoning employed. Perhaps I was somewhat too careless in my words, regarding less than I should have done the unwillingness of those with whom I was discussing this question. If it was so, I very deeply regret it. But I did not. I confess, understanding precisely that the ship law of 1812 was one of those emblazoned records in the archives of a party, one of those brilliant jewels in the history of the past, to which the gentleman from Onondaga (Attorney to solicitors phrase so eloquently referred.

The gentleman from Clinton (SEARING) thought it strange that I could not yield to the wisdom of the mighty dead a reference to matters now past, and also to the present state of the country principles and measures sanctified by the names of HOFFMAN, WRIGHT, FLAGG and others. He pointed to the ominous pile on these among the worthy dead, and thought it showing that I should raise any question as to receiving these and applying them to questions of to-day. I put it to the gentleman from Clinton, who is one of the best-minded men I ever met, whether he would not say I have stated our positions with correctness. Suppose I had referred to some party matter, suppose, for instance, to the forty million loan, or the national bank, or any other party measure of the past, and applying it to the emergency, had asserted that it was an example to follow now, and then had expressed astonishment that any gentleman should object to it, or had insisted to accept it as a "thing of the past," out of respect to the memory of the dead who had proposed it. Would he have answered me that liberty, without at least challenging its reference to the question of to-day? And the point that I meant to make by the remarks of the gentleman, I put in that spirit of wounding in the most against the most sensitive feeling of the most sensitive person on this floor. I disclaim wholly all such design in the past, and trust that in the future I may not be found wanting in the sedor of debate, and always be at which any one could justly take offence.

Some other illustration of personal nature would fall which I did not consider at the time of the remarks, to which, perhaps, I may here refer. I saw by the report in the newspapers that the Chairman of the Committee had said in reply to me that he was not a "disappointed man." I do not know that he intended to imply that I was. I do not know that he meant anything of the kind, but his language is open to that construction. Disappointed, Sir! Ah, I have never been a disappointed, certainly in my public life. I never sought any office, inside at most one of a legislative body, of my own will and choice; and whenever at the suggestion of others I have consented to be a candidate for such office, I have never failed to reach the position for which I had thus been named.

I did not become a candidate for the office I hold in the body at my own instance; I asked no man's vote for it—I sought by no communications or promises of any kind, to reach it—yet I suffered no disappointment in regard to it. In nothing connected with public affairs, Sir, have I ever been "disappointed;" and I trust that the gentleman did not mean to imply, that any supposed disappointment, political or personal, influenced, in the slightest degree, my course in reference to this question. If he did, he has mistaken my character, quite as much as the facts of my history. But enough of this.

And now, with reference to the resolutions, I may say that I have listened with the greatest interest to the remarks that have been made, and the arguments that have been presented here—many of them very pointed and direct, and especially those of the gentleman from Delaware. But they all seem to me to be based upon a radical error. Gentlemen have argued this question as if we were on a smooth sea, and had nothing to do but spread our sail to the breeze, no cloud in the horizon—no rocks in our pathway. Gentlemen have discussed this matter as if we were framing a fixed financial policy for a time of peace. Now if this were so, I admit that they would be right in the view they take. It is not just or right for any Government to make anything but gold and silver a legal tender, except in some emergency, like that which is now upon us. It can only be justified by necessity. But we are not now at liberty to discuss the question upon the broad ground of abstract principle. We must discuss it with reference to its application to the present crisis. We are compelled to look at the fearful circumstances of the country. It is said that we are beginning an interminable war, or rather a war of which we cannot see the termination. That may be true, but it is nevertheless true that the war will be brought to a stop here, at its very commencement, unless some means are immediately obtained in some way to move on our armies and prosecute the war. I regard the proposal of the Government to issue notes as the only way of meeting this absolute and imperative necessity. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, in Congress, takes just this ground. The argument that has been presented here, seems to assume that we are at liberty to take our choice in this matter. But we are told by the Chairman, to whom I have referred, that, by the time the Secretary of the Treasury can have the notes engraved, signed and issued, all other means will be exhausted. Yet the army must be supported and paid. He regards this issue, therefore, however open to criticism it may be, as an absolute and inevitable necessity, and I am compelled to take the same view of it. We are to discuss this measure, then, in view of this, which is its leading characteristic—as a measure to meet an emergency. *Some* measure must be devised, or the war must stop. From this point of view do I consider the constitutional doubts expressed in reference to the measure proposed. We are compelled, in a time like this, to sanction many things which may be of doubtful propriety, simply because they are necessary. It has been so all along in the progress of the war. Who would have justified, a few months ago, the President in suspending the *habeas corpus*? And yet he has done it with no one objecting or thinking of objecting, simply because it became absolutely essential to the preservation of the nation's life. The same is true with regard to interfering with the freedom of the Press, and other measures of a similar kind. We cannot hope, Sir, to preserve all the institutions and guaranties of peace, in time of rebellion and civil war.

Now, Sir, I have listened with the greatest eagerness to this debate, but have failed to perceive any means suggested by which the money needed can be obtained in time, except by the plan proposed. I have heard no adequate means suggested by which the immediate and pressing demands of the Government can be supplied.

Mr. WHEELER—Does the gentleman mean to say that no mode of giving relief has been suggested except that of issuing these irredeemable notes?

Mr. RAYMOND—I mean to say that I have been so unfortunate as to hear of none at all adequate to the emergency. If I am mistaken, will the gentleman refer me to it?

I understand gentlemen to say that they have no objection to the issue of Treasury notes, provided a tax bill is, at the same time and in the same bill, passed, to base them upon and to redeem them. Upon that point allow me to say that gentlemen must be aware of the extreme difficulty of framing such a bill. No such bill can be speedily framed to meet such an emergency as this; or if it is framed in haste it will not prove effective, but will, like that of 1813, never, perhaps, be collected. I attempted to show, the other day, that Congress is resolved to pass such a bill, and is working upon its details as rapidly as is consistent with its efficiency. Their Committee of Ways and Means is hard at work exploring the resources of the country,—searching out objects of taxation,—and thus laying a foundation for the bill they will report.

The gentleman from Delaware indulged in some remarks that seem to me extreme, about the public faith. "How do we know," he says, "that these notes will be redeemed? They rest upon public faith. Whose faith—yours and mine?" Yes, Sir, yours and mine—that of the Democratic gentleman from Delaware, and that of every loyal man who treads the soil of the great Republic. He is pledged for every note the Government may issue, and for every bond the Government may give.

He says, again, suppose the rebellion succeeds, then whose faith is pledged, and by whom will it be redeemed? Let me ask him, in that event, whose faith could be relied on for anything?

Mr. WHEELER—I asked the question whether any man regarded himself as pledged personally to pay from his own property for the redemption of these notes—that was all.

Mr. RAYMOND—To the extent to which Congress may call upon him, he is pledged personally and from his private property. The point I make is this, that if the pledge is given and the rebellion succeeds, it is as good upon one plan as the other. It is as fatal to the issue of stock or bonds as of these notes. His argument covers too much ground. It goes too far.

I regard the faith of this Republic as committed to every note and bond that may be issued. But I do not wish to go over the details of all that has been said. I would ask again, in what way, other than that proposed, the Government is to get money to pay the army. Gentlemen object to paying them in paper; so do I, if the Government can get gold and silver; but I do not believe it is possible for them to do that.

Mr. MURPHY—You say that you think we are responsible for those notes without security?

Mr. RAYMOND—Certainly.

Mr. MURPHY—Now I would ask the gentleman whether our belief is sufficient in the matter, or whether a future Congress may not possibly have the power to make a law to prevent the payment of those notes—unless a sufficient security is given, at this time, to secure payment.

Mr. RAYMOND—I would ask, in reply, whether, if Congress can repudiate any such pledge, Congress cannot also repudiate and repeal any law of security that may be given now? We must have faith somewhere. When men undertake to give pledges and absolute security against bad faith and repudiation, anywhere and at any future time, they attempt an impossibility.

Mr. WHEELER—No one talks of repudiation.

Mr. RAYMOND—I am glad to hear that.

Mr. MASON—But Congress cannot interfere with the obligation of contracts, certainly.

Mr. RAYMOND—No, Sir, but Congress can put its own construction upon laws, and say whether they are contracts or not, and act upon that construction.

Mr. HULBURD—The gentleman does not mean to say that Congress can thus construe laws—that is for the Supreme Court.

Mr. RAYMOND—Congress *does* construe laws for its own action every day. An appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court, undoubtedly. But suppose the Supreme Court proves unreliable. Men have gone from that high seat of justice, where they were sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and are now in arms against it. If gentlemen seek, I repeat, an absolute and perpetual guarantee against the possible bad faith of everybody and everything, Congresses and Courts, and all the conceivable contingencies of the future, they seek what is simply impossible. We must act upon the assumption of good faith somewhere. All the laws and securities in the world will not obviate that necessity. And yet I concede that all just and fair securities against such contingencies should be given, and therefore I assent to the principle that all the issues of bonds and notes should rest upon a sufficient basis of pledge and taxation.

The gentleman from Clifton (Mr. PIERSON) made a very strong argument in behalf of the claims of the money-lenders—urging that he would insist upon every possible guarantee that could be devised, and that if we beg do raise the money, we must satisfy him on that point. Now, Sir, I regard the issue of these notes, and their intended employment in the currency of the country, as an appeal from the money-lender to the *people*. And I agree with the gentleman from Tompkins (Mr. CORNELL) that whom or what is better qualified to speak on this subject, that the agricultural States will give freely of their abundant harvests and provisions for the support of the army, and take these notes in payment. That, Sir, is where the Government finds its ultimate dependence on the money-lender, and for that reason I favor it. Let us appeal from bankers and stockers to the farmers and manufacturers of the country. Let us see if they will not give the Government arms, and clothing and food for its armies in the hour of its distress. As to making these notes a legal tender, I regard that as a simple necessity. I do not believe it possible to prevent their very serious depreciation without it. Even with it, they may perhaps depreciate a little, that is to say, they may not be quite equal to gold, as our present circulation is not. Men speak with great horror of substituting these notes for our currency; but what is our currency at this moment? Pray name to me a currency more distant upon which you can get specie.

Mr. ALVORD—The Syracuse banks. Sir, pay specie to-day.

Mr. RAYMOND—I congratulate Syracuse.

Mr. SURPLEE—So do the banks of Buffalo.

Mr. RAYMOND—I extend my congratulations to Buffalo.

Mr. ALVORD—All the banks of the State, out of New-York and Albany, continue to pay specie.

Mr. BROOKS—There is not one solitary bank that could redeem its bills in specie, if the banks were run. I profess to be a bank director, and know. Of course they will pay a little under of $5, for the name of it—but not one of them could redeem any considerable part of its circulation if called on to do it. (Laughter.)

Mr. RAYMOND—I had no intention of entering upon a question of this sort. I supposed specie payment was suspended. If it is not so, I would be glad to learn it. There may be a bank or a city that can redeem its bills. I do not believe it is so. But, if this is so, will these banks undertake to supply the Government with the money to carry on the war? That is what we want now. One word more with regard to making these notes a legal tender. The gentleman from St. Lawrence refers to authorities he said he had received a letter from New-York. Now, Sir, the weight to which this letter is entitled depends altogether on the source from which it comes. The gentleman from Delaware read us extracts from a newspaper in support of his views. I could read extracts from other newspapers equally strong against them. The article of a newspaper are entitled to just so much deference as the argument they contain may give them—no less and no more. They must rest upon their merits. But individual names sometimes carry authority on account of the ability, the experience, the influence of the men themselves. And the bill in my hand a letter from a gentleman of great experience in financial affairs—of recognized authority on such questions—a Democrat, and therefore not likely to be biased in favor of the present National Administration—a banker, and therefore interested against the introduction of any circulation which shall interfere with his own—but a patriot, a true and loyal citizen, and therefore ready to support the Government in whatever measures may be necessary to preserve its existence. I allude, Sir, to Mr. THOMAS W. OLCOTT, of this city, and by his permission I submit his views to the Committee:

MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK,
ALBANY, Jan. 24, 1862.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Speaker, &c.:

DEAR SIR—I have read with interest your lucid and able speech on national finances, and allow me to say that I concur in your views of the absolute and controlling necessity of having the proposed issue of Treasury Notes made a legal tender. Such notes will meet at once the pressing wants of the Treasury, and, as I believe, with less injury to all interests concerned than any plan which has been presented for consideration.

Any other issue of Treasury Notes would so depreciate as most seriously to discredit and embarrass the Government, and occasion heavy losses to all upon whom they would be forced by Government at their par value. It is self-evident that Treasury Notes, made a legal tender, will pass at par everywhere, and for all business purposes except for remittances abroad. During the war of 1812, United States Treasury Notes were sold at twenty per cent. discount, and bills of suspended banks taken in payment. The much larger issue now required will probably also increase the discount if they are not made a legal tender.

It cannot be questioned that the enormous disbursements which this war must inevitably make are lik

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 3, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ROMEO AND JULIET.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

WINTER GARDEN—MASSIED LIFE—THE NAIAD QUEEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The dispatches from Europe, received by the Government by the last steamers, are represented to be of the most re-assuring character—more frank and cordial than any any before received since the rebellion began. The bad interpretation given to the news in this City is considered, in Washington, to be entirely unwarranted.

The House Committee of Ways and Means have very nearly completed the tax bill, and it will soon be reported. Most of the articles of general consumption will be moderately taxed, while higher rates will be charged on distilled liquors and other articles of luxury, on legacies and probates, on passengers by railroad and other conveyances, on newspapers, and on telegraphic messages. It is expected that from these sources, and from the ordinary sources, a revenue of at least $150,000,000 annually will be secured.

The two Commissioners appointed by Secretary STANTON to proceed to the South to look after the welfare of the National prisoners—Bishop AMES and Hon. HAMILTON FISH—are still in Washington, in consultation with the Government and with Mr. ELY, as to the proper course to pursue. It is understood that they have been directed to inform the rebel government that the captured privateersmen have been placed upon the footing of prisoners of war, thus insuring an amelioration of the condition of Col. COCORAN and the other hostages; and further, it is further believed that they will be authorized to negotiate for a general exchange of prisoners. A dispatch from Boston, this morning, announces that three hundred and eighty-six, rank and file, and eleven officers, rebel prisoners, are to be taken from Fort Warren to Fortress Monroe immediately, with a view to their exchange.

Our Saturday's dispatch from Fortress Monroe brings us no intelligence whatever from the Burnside Expedition, the weather being too foggy for the passage of a flag of truce to Craney Island, and no dispatch boat having arrived. Friday's dispatch, however, informed us that the *Ericsson*, having in tow the bark *John Trucks*, with the D'Epenouil Zouaves on board, arrived that afternoon. The *John Trucks* was ordered to return by Gen. BURNSIDE, on account of her inability to cross the bar at Hatteras Inlet. She left the Inlet on Monday, but was driven out to sea by a storm, and thus detained, but was subsequently taken in tow by the *Ericsson*. She reports that at the time she left, the great body of the Expedition was preparing to move to its destination, which was believed to be Roanoke Island. Some of the vessels had already started in that direction. This movement, however, may have been only a ruse, to throw the rebels on the wrong scent. Intelligence received at Fortress Monroe represents that at Norfolk and Richmond the greatest panic prevailed regarding the Expedition, and there is little doubt that before this it has effected a lodgment somewhere. A released National prisoner, who reached Fortress Monroe on Friday, was accompanied by a detective from Richmond to Norfolk, who took the greatest care that no papers should be brought away. They probably contained some information of the Expedition.

Intelligence received by way of Fortress Monroe corroborates the report that BEAUREGARD is to go to Kentucky, taking with him 15,000 men from Manassas. It is further stated that JEFF. DAVIS will take command of the rebel army at Manassas in person, after his inauguration as President, on the 22d of February.

Gen. LANE, met on his way to Kansas by the order of Gen. HUNTER assuming command of the Southern Expedition, is at a loss what course to pursue. He has written a letter to a friend in Washington, expressing his determination to return there, as nothing whatever can be done with the expedition on the plan published by Gen. HUNTER. He has been written to, however, not to return, but to go ahead, and everything would come out right. Meantime the President, according to our Washington dispatches, states that he appointed Gen. LANE with the express understanding that he was to serve under Gen. HUNTER, and that he had frequently declared his willingness to do so; that he had hoped and expected an expedition would be fitted out in accordance with his desire, of which he would have the control, but that he expected it to be done by amicable arrangement with Gen. HUNTER. In fine, that Gen. LANE must receive his orders from Gen. HUNTER, and that he hopes the latter will find it within the range of his sense of duty to give such orders as will be satisfactory to Gen. LANE. And thus the matter remains at present. Whether Gen. HUNTER will do so, remains to be seen.

The indications now are that the vexatious delays of the Butler Expedition are at an end. Orders have been received at the Headquarters of the Department of New-England, from the War Department at Washington, urging all possible dispatch in forwarding to Ship Island the vessels and troops at Boston port connected with the expedition.

A difficulty having been experienced by Com. FOOTE in procuring men for his gunboat fleet on the Mississippi, Gen. HALLECK has issued an order in which the military Commandere under him are required to ascertain immediately what men in their respective commands desire to be transferred to the gunboat service—preference, of course, to be given to those men who properly understand the duties. In this manner the requisite number of men will doubtless soon be procured, as it is well known that a great number of sailors are now in the land service, tempted by the larger pay.

A dispatch from Cairo intimates that another expedition is in course of preparation there, the strength and destination of which are kept secret.

Col. GARFIELD has fallen back from Prestonsburgh to Paintsville to meet his supplies, as it was impossible, on account of the state of the roads, to move the wagons forward. He has ordered several reconnoissances in the direction of Piketon, but no trace of HUMPHREY MARSHALL or his runaway army could be found.

Letters received from the National Division on the Upper Potomac mention the fact that five batteries have already crossed the river into Virginia, and speak with confidence of a forward movement, which is to take place at the earliest moment that the condition of the roads will permit.

A severe fight took place a few days ago, at Geary City, Kansas, between the Jayhawkers and a party of citizens who followed them from Rushville, Mo. Three of the thieves were killed, including the notorious Capt. CHANDLER, who was shot by Maj. HART, of Buchanan County. The band was overpowered and taken in charge by Capt. FULLER, of Gen. HUNTER'S Body Guard, to be disposed of in Leavenworth. One was left in jail in St. Joseph, but he cut his own throat the same day to avoid the penalty of his crimes.

It has been discovered that the Secessionists have been running an express from Olney, Ill., to Grayville, thence down the Wabash, across the Ohio, and through Kentucky to the rebel lines. The United States Marshal of the Southern District of Illinois, arrested, last Tuesday, a number of those who had been engaged in this contraband express business. Their names and occupations are: B. W. BUCKELS, merchant; JOHN RIGGLES, grocery-keeper; THOMAS O'LEARY, livery-stable keeper; GEO. MATHEWS, stage-driver; W. M. SMITH, a loafer. These were of Grayville, Ill., and were trying to send South machinery for the manufacture of paper. There was also a lady arrested, who has been a very active traveler for some months on treasonable business. The prisoners are on the way to Fort Warren.

A concurrent resolution has been adopted in the California Legislature, pledging the State to assume its portion of the National tax.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Saturday, a petition for the passage of the Metropolitan Health bill was presented. Favorable reports were made on the bill concerning the liabilities of husband and wife, and the bill to amend the act for the benefit of married women so as to permit them to insure the lives of their husbands. The financial resolutions passed, on Friday, in the Assembly were received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. Notice was given of a bill to compel Insurance Companies to make a speedy settlement with their creditors. The bill to incorporate the Homœopathic Medical College of New-York was introduced; also the bill to amend the law relative to the money apportioned to School District Libraries. The bill relating to the Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies doing business in the State was passed. The resolutions, instructing Senators HARRIS and KING to vote for the expulsion of Mr. BRIGHT, were then considered until the adjournment, which was made until Monday evening.

In the Assembly, a memorial relative to a marine and submarine battery for the protection of the harbor of New-York was presented. The bills making appropriations for the support of the canals, to amend the Central Park act, and to incorporate the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Society, were reported favorably; also the bill to amend the law relating to unauthorized banking. A general bill to establish Academical Departments in the Union Free Schools was reported from the Committee on Colleges and Academies. A report of the Printing Committee, relative to the binding of reports, etc., was debated at considerable length, and a resolution was finally passed declaring that no document shall be bound without a special order from the House. Among other bills introduced was one to repeal that portion of the New-York Harbor Regulation act which permits the owners of wharves to erect fences, and prohibiting the erection of such fences in the future; one in relation to the public health of this City; one to allow paper on short credit, for amounts less than $250, to be negotiated at rates at over seven per cent; one to authorize the leasing of a portion of the Battery for ferry purposes; one to provide for the taxation of personal property, and one to regulate the duties of Harbor-masters, and to prohibit the discharge of their duties by deputies. Notice was given that the prohibitory resolutions will be called up on Monday. The Assembly also adjourned until Monday evening.

GENERAL NEWS

Advices from Vera Cruz, to the 6th of January, are received by the arrival at this port of the brig *E. Baldwin*—not so late, however, as previously received. The combined fleet of the Allies consisted of about thirty vessels. About seven thousand Spanish soldiers had been landed, but no French or English. A few shots had been fired at the pickets outside this city, but no fighting had taken place, as the Spaniards had made no effort to advance. The Spaniards in the interior were leaving rapidly, and a ship-load of them had been sent to Havana. No business whatever was being done at Vera Cruz, as all the Mexican merchants had left.

The British steamship *John Bell*, Capt. SCOTT, from Liverpool, Jan. 14, arrived yesterday. She brought no papers for the Press and no passengers. She has among her cargo 1,648 bales of cotton.

An interesting meeting was held last evening at the Collegiate Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, the object being to raise further funds to purchase and distribute tracts and religious books generally among the troops at the seats of war. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. STONE, PORTER and GANSE, and Mr. BINGHAM, who read letters from various chaplains, earnestly entreating a supply of religious reading. The assemblage was very large, and a handsome collection was taken up.

The Coroner's investigation in the case of the supposed murder of JOHN CANFIELD, in Brooklyn, was concluded Saturday, and, after a careful and patient investigation, the jury returned a verdict of death by drowning. The suspected parties under arrest will, of course, be released.

On Saturday, Jan. 25, after passing safely from Sedalia to Independence, Mo., the mail stage was seized by a band of Secessionists at a point about half-way between the latter place and Kansas City. There were nine or ten passengers in the stage at the time, who, with the driver, were all carried off as prisoners. The mail-bags were cut open, their contents scattered on the ground, and then the rebels decamped with their booty and prisoners. The next day (Sunday) the stage from Lexington to Independence was, in like manner, seized, and the mail-bags opened, and the letters and papers scattered.

About three hundred troops, composing a part of a regiment of United States Reserved Guards, stationed on the Gasconade River, reached St. Louis on Tuesday, and were at once escorted by several companies of cavalry to Jefferson Barracks. The precise offence is not known; but this class of troops, at Rolla and elsewhere, have been discontented for some time past, in consequence of a misunderstanding as to the terms of enlistment.

The Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. T. C. GOODE, left Annapolis for Key West on the steamer *Oriental* last Wednesday.

The battalion of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, commanded by Col. SARGENT, is about to embark on the steamer *Baltic*, now lying off Annapolis, for Port Royal, where they will join the forces of Gen. SHERMAN. Quite a number of horses and wagons will be taken out at the same time.

A pardon for DANIEL B. VONDERSMITH, the forger, was received on Friday, by the United States Marshal in Philadelphia, and the prisoner was soon after liberated. Judge VONDERSMITH was convicted in May, 1859, of forging applications for pensions, and was sentenced to pay a fine of five thousand dollars and to undergo an imprisonment of twenty years. Before the expiration of President BUCHANAN'S term of office, he commuted the sentence to three years, which would have expired in May next. The pardon of President LINCOLN is unconditional, and relieves him from the payment of the fine of five thousand dollars. Since the incarceration of VONDERSMITH, his wife has died, and this was urged as a reason for his pardon.

A serious decline occurred Saturday in the Stock Market, influenced mainly by the unfavorable reading of the foreign news by the *Africa*. New-York Central, ½ ₱ cent. lower; the Western shares and Erie 1½@2 ₱ cent.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour on Saturday, at firmer prices. Wheat and Corn were in good demand, at higher rates. Provisions were more active; but hog products were generally cheaper. Groceries were quiet, as were also Candles, Fish, Fruit, Foreign Liquors, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Spices, and Tallow. Hay, Hops, and Tobacco, were in request, and were steady. Resin and Whisky were depressed and lower. The freight engagements were limited, and rates favored shippers.

A Legalized National Currency.

The parties who have raised the issue with the Government of the right and policy of making the United States Notes a uniform tender, *by authority of law*, will perhaps soon learn, from the highest financial source in the Administration, that, but for their own efforts to discredit the Demand Notes of the United States without this feature, no such exercise of law might have been deemed necessary. The reluctance of Mr. CHASE to making anything but Gold and Silver a legal tender in the payment of debts, under any ordinary circumstances, is well known to his friends and to the Finance Committees of Congress.

He has frankly informed the latter of his anxious wish to avoid the necessity of doing so, if the heavy expenditures entailed by the war, and the recent suspension of specie payments by the Banks, had not rendered the employment of United States Notes, as a substitute for Coin, imperative. To make these Notes a legal tender, in his opinion, might have been avoided, if the willingness manifested by the people generally, by the railway companies, and many of the banking establishments, to receive and pay them as money in all transactions, were absolutely or practically universal. But on this point he has advised the Committees that, unfortunately, there are some persons and some institutions which refuse to receive and pay them, *and whose action tends not only to the unnecessary depreciation of the Notes, but to establish discriminations in business against those who in this matter give a cordial support to the Government, and in favor of those who do not.*

We have not designed, in what we have heretofore said on this subject, to impeach the privilege or motives of disinterested parties in discussing and questioning the policy of a legalized National Circulation. Most of them, we believe, make no objection to the free use of the present Demand Notes of the United States. Many of them, we know, would gladly promote the convenience of the Treasury in this or any other way not inconsistent with an adherence to the old standard of legal tender. But others have not been governed in their opposition exclusively, if at all, by this theoretic consideration. They first refuse the five and ten dollar notes of the United States, now in use, and then go to Washington to shape the policy of the Treasury in this critical emergency, to the interest of their own banks, to an unconditional dependence upon them as the depositories of the accounts of the Treasurer, and upon their own suspended paper as the medium for the public receipts and disbursements. The spirit thus manifested has very naturally turned the popular attention, as well as the attention of the Finance Committees in Congress, to the absolute necessity of making the Notes of the United States a uniform tender *by law*. For one, we believe the measure to be desirable in time of war, and of great convenience after a return to payments in Gold, when demanded, in time of peace, on other considerations; but, however opinions may honestly differ in regard to the permanent establishment of a legalized National Currency, convertible at the will of the holder after the peace, the exigencies of the war, and the disembarrassed action of the Treasury through this great trial, require the highest exercise of the National law-making power, if only to defeat combinations and conspiracies against the Public Credit. Mr. CALHOUN said, in 1816, when the measure of a National Bank was deemed essential to free the Country and the Government from the financial embarrassments growing out of the war of 1812, "that no one who referred to the Constitution could doubt that the money of the United States was intended to be placed entirely under the control of Congress."

Mr. ALEXANDER DALLAS, then Secretary of the Treasury, said in his report that, "whenever the emergency occurs that demands a change of system, it seems necessarily to follow that the authority which was alone competent to establish the national coin, *is alone competent to create a national substitute.*" Such an emergency, all will admit, is now upon us; and to quibble upon the words, to the destruction of the substance of the Constitution, on the War-making and Currency powers of Congress, and the necessary means to make these powers effective, is virtually to give up the struggle for the very existence of the Government, because we are supposed to have no warrant in the Constitution to support it under a general suspension of Specie payments.

The Treasury Note bill is opposed, in some quarters, on the ground that taxation should precede it, and on the broader doubt that such taxation will not be voted at the present session. These good people ignore all confidence in the recorded pledges of both Houses. The very unanimity with which these pledges were voted appears to have added to their unbelief. This is scarcely rational. It certainly is not generous. But perhaps they will hear the Secretary on the subject. He has told the Committees of Finance in his conferences that he is for a system of adequate taxation, without questioning the purpose of Congress to the same end, which will not only create a demand for the Notes, but by securing the prompt payment of interest, raise and sustain the credit of the Bonds into which they are made convertible. Such legislation, he expresses the hope, will divest the legal tender clause of the bill of its injurious tendencies, and secure the earliest possible return to a sound currency of coin and promptly convertible notes.

Errors of Public Opinion in France.

The letter published in the TIMES of Tuesday, from "A Frenchman," stated clearly, and we believe correctly, the present feeling in Paris, and therefore in France, toward this country. France lends a willing ear to the representations of the rebel agents, and she does so because, first, in case of a war between France and Great Britain, she supposes the sympathies of America would be with the mother-country, and that in case of a successful invasion by French forces, we should not be able to "resist the appeal made by old England in distress," and next because France conceives it to be her interest to divide the Republic, for the chance of finding an ally, and the certainty of securing a customer, in one of its fragments. All that we learn of what is going on in Paris confirms this view of the French appreciation of the relative position of the two countries.

It seems to be very generally thought, that if France and Great Britain can but, by a union of craft and force, aid the Slave States to sever the Republic, and establish a Slave Confederacy, and then, or before that to them wished-for event, break the blockade, their drooping trade will revive, and that they will see shiploads of the wines of Bordeaux, the fabrics of Lyons and of Sheffield, Manchester and Birmingham, on their way to this country. They are possessed by the notion that it is to this war that they must directly charge the falling off of orders upon their manufacturers; and that this is chiefly caused by the blockade of the Southern ports and the non-intercourse between the South and the North. They are fairly besotted with the idea that they have only to be able to get at the South with their ships, and then they will have brisk trade and low tariffs. Incomprehensible delusion! The main cause of the diminution of importations into this country is due not to the blockade of the South, but to the economy of the North—it is the Free States, not the Slave States, which are the great customers of France and England. Let them read the books in which, with a faithfulness everywhere admitted, Mr. OLMSTED has photographed the bareness and discomfort, almost the squalor, of all the Southern homes except those of the few wealthiest and most cultivated planters, and they will then see that to lose the custom of the Slave States is to lose comparatively little; while among the twenty millions of the Free States every man, except the poorest day-laborer, whether he be artizan, or farmer, or clerk, or what not, is able to provide himself with more than the bare necessities of life; nay, has something to spend upon little luxuries. He wears English cloth, his wife has a French silk gown, his parlor is graced with a little French clock, and so forth, throughout the manufactured products of the two "natural enemies." But now the buying of such articles is almost altogether stopped, even among the wealthier sort of people. This retrenchment has affected almost exclusively the consumption of the manufactures of France and England, and the wine of the former country. It has, of course, been practiced at the South, but the curtailment of such expenses there is of comparatively small moment; because there, even in ordinary times, consumption is comparatively small. France and England are suffering, not for the want of the raw material which the South supplies, but for buyers of that which they have already manufactured; and those buyers are lacking because of the economy of the thrifty millions of the Free States.

The date when this retrenchment began to be practised is also of important significance to our European friends. It was not when the war broke out; it was in the Autumn of 1860, before it was supposed that there would be a war, that we stopped making further purchases of French and English goods; and the Winter of 1860–61 was one of much greater restriction in all expenditure than that through which we are now passing. The reason of this was, the refusal, in effect, of the South to pay its debts to the North.—debts amounting to over two hundred millions of dollars, and which, by the seizure by the insurgent Government of the railroads, the stock of which is largely if not mainly owned in the Free States, have been raised to over three hundred millions. Now suppose France and Great Britain step in and fight for the establishment of the Slave Confederacy, and the perpetuation and propagation of Slavery, and that with their swords against us, the struggle proves too great for us, still one of the conditions of any peace to which we could consent would include the guarantee of the payment of this enormous debt—a debt which under prosperous circumstances the Slave States would have been a year and a half in paying. For O, Messrs. manufacturers, though Northern credits are at sixty to ninety days, when you deal with the South directly you will have to take notes at a year and eighteen months! What folly, then, to fight the battles of Slavery in hopes of finding a ready market for the goods upon your hands. If you established the independence of the Slave States to-morrow, they could not for a year and more begin to buy of you even their comparatively small quota of your exports in prosperous times. You would find them penniless. But, the integrity of the Republic maintained, we can buy of you at once; for we were never richer, never had more money, or more money's worth in the country; and we can give the slaveholder the long credit that he needs. You need customers, not cotton; and so your interest lies upon the side of justice, humanity and constitutional liberty.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE WAR.—The Hon. Mr. DIVEN, a member of Congress from this State, in a letter written for publication, and which will be found in another column, says that the President stated the other day in his presence that there was probably *but one man in the country more anxious for a battle than himself, and that man was McClellan.* "The President repudiated, in words of withering rebuke, the charge that he, or Mr. SEWARD, or Gen. McCLELLAN, were tampering or delaying, out of any consideration for rebels or rebel institutions, or that they indulged any thought of ending the war by any means other than conquest on the battle-field." The first of these statements is particularly gratifying at this moment, when the nation feels somewhat impatient and disheartened at the long inaction of our mighty army on the Potomac; and in his theory of the means and mode of ending the war, also, the President shows that his convictions are in accord with those of the entire country. The masterly inactivity which some have represented as the fixed policy of the General Commanding, is thus authentically repudiated; and the charge of trifling or playing with so monstrous a thing as this rebellion, on the part of the responsible conservatives of the Government, is put at rest by the President himself. He knows, as well as any one else, that nothing but hard, sharp, quick, overwhelming blows against this rebellion will ever restore unity or peace to the nation; and with him in this opinion the Cabinet and the Generals whom he has appointed entirely agree. Having this belief, there can be no doubt that the blows will be dealt as soon as it is possible to deal them. Those semi-Secessionists who abuse Congress, and the Press, and the army, and the great body of the people, for their strong desire for active operations, should turn their criticism upon the President and the General-in-Chief command; for there is but one man in the country more anxious for a battle than the President, and that man is Gen. McCLELLAN.

The Rebel Army—Re-enlistments, and How to Prevent Them.

The strength of JEFF. DAVIS' Government will be put to a severe strain this month during which the term of enlistment of a considerable proportion of the men now in the Confederate camps will expire. The rebel leaders, accordingly, are looking with some trepidation to the chances of inducing them to reënlist, or, failing in that, to the means of raising another levy for their army as numerous as that which they have had in the field for some months past. It is a somewhat complex question, and depends in great measure on our own action what solution it shall receive. We are very far from sharing the illusion of some that the Southern army is destined to "melt like snow" at the expiration of the term of enlistment, and yet there is not the smallest doubt that we can give things such a turn as to make the raising of another Southern army an impossibility. The rebel leaders themselves are not without serious apprehensions. "It were foolhardy and unwise," says the Memphis *Appeal* of the 16th of January "to conceal the fact that the profoundest statesmen in the Confederacy entertain great apprehensions on the subject of reenlistment, involving, as we believe, results pregnant with weal or woe to the Confederacy." It seems, however, that, to begin with, they are going to try the persuasive power of eloquence—in which the South has always had immense faith. Accordingly, the Southern journals are just now filled with eloquent "Appeals," a number of which we published yesterday, calling on the troops to reënlist, and couched in the extraordinary language which Southern journals are fond of employing. "When the necessities of the Government become known," exclaims a Richmond journal, "and the facts understood that their country now appeals to them for their services as sole conservators of the national ark that has been rescued from the polluting hands of a Vandal enemy, will our volunteers [illegible] respond? 'Twere a base calumny [illegible] patriotism. If it is not high treason to [illegible] the suspicion that they would not [illegible] it is perfectly obvious that the suspicion is harbored." It is in the same spirit that the Virginia Legislature has lately passed a resolution stating that they "do not doubt the readiness of the Virginia volunteers to continue their present organization, when assured that this further sacrifice for their country is earnestly desired by the General Assembly to aid in repulsing our insolent invader," &c., &c.; but, at the same time, prudently adding a clause demanding that they *shall* reenlist. The seductive power of eloquence is also tried directly on the army, and the Southern camps resound with clangorous appeals from the commanders to their soldiers, couched in such ludicrous terms as to give one a strange impression of the men to whom such hortations can be seriously addressed. Judging from the fortune of Gen. BANKS, however, the success of these martial monitions is not very promising. His "appeal" was of the very highest pressure, and yet he has been compelled to give up the best of his troops from their disinclination to reenlist.

Failing to induce reenlistment by persuasion, there is not the slightest doubt that the rebel leaders are preparing to resort to compulsion and to a wholesale act of conscription. The Richmond organ of the rebel Government strenuously advocates drafting, and declares that to attempt to carry the war on longer without it is "to break down utterly—is literally to lean upon a broken reed." What the result of this experiment may be, it is difficult to say: when tried in Tennessee it caused riots and bloodshed and brought comparatively few into the service. But, desperate as the leaders at Richmond are, it is not probable they will release the soldiers on any terms. If they have the power, by any usurpation of rights, to retain them. As they are all that stand between them and the fate they have courted, there will, without doubt, be legislation at Richmond to force them to stay in the camp and abide their fate.

But there is one way in which we shall probably check all chance of reenlistment, and make the raising of another such army as the Confederate chiefs are now exerting themselves to hold together in Virginia an impossibility. With a large number of the Southern troops it is purely conditional whether or no they shall renew their service; but, before the expiration of their time, let our splendid army of the Potomac fall upon and defeat them as we believe it is capable of doing, and they will have no stomach for reenlisting. Thousands of the men now in the rebel ranks were forced to enter them absolutely by impressment; great numbers were taken away suddenly from their occupations without time to arrange their business, and have been unable since to procure leave of absence to attend to their private affairs, and are eagerly advertising for "substitutes;" others joined the army under excitements and illusions that have long been dissipated, while disease, disappointment, wretched food and clothing have done their work on all. But important though these considerations are, it will not do to attach an absolute value to them. Armies have been held together under even greater pressure than this. Their full force will only come out if the Southern army is once thoroughly beaten. The rebels give the National force credit for waiting till their term of enlistment expires before venturing an attack. There might be good policy in this, but it is still better policy to deal the rebel forces such a blow as will make future reenlistment impossible.

The Case of Senator Bright.

Nobody will be incurably afflicted to learn that the discussion of Senator BRIGHT'S loyalty is drawing to an end. There has been little doubt on the public mind at any moment of the Senator's secret sympathies with the rebellion. The letter of last Spring, introducing Mr. LINCOLN to President DAVIS as a cunning artificer of fire-arms, added no depth to the popular impression of his disloyalty. It was not needed to satisfy anybody that had accident made him a citizen of Kentucky instead of Indiana, he would have followed openly the fortunes of BRECKINRIDGE. But accident has prevented any such rashness, and necessity, if nothing else, has led the Senator to profess the most fervent fidelity to Law and Constitution, and his fellow-committeemen attest the zeal with which he promotes every measure tributary to the suppression of the rebellion. The case may therefore be treated, so far as the simple question of loyalty is concerned, as admirably balanced. BRIGHT once inclined to the side of treason, and should, therefore, he unseated; he has since remained nominally faithful, and should, therefore, hold his place. And in this equilibrium of argument the Senate may well hesitate at a decision.

But there is one consideration which should turn the scale. Congress, in order to justify more intimate communications from the President in regard to the military plans of the Government, is about to establish a system of secret sessions, for the consideration of that class of topics. It is reasonable to presume that revelations and discussions will take place at these sessions which it will be absolutely indispensable to withhold from the rebels themselves; and in such event it will never answer to have present men in regard to whose loyalty, past or present, there is a shadow of doubt. There are, in Senate and House, men of this dubious character. We know no reason which should shut out BRIGHT, that fails to exclude, quite as peremptorily, Senator BAYARD, and Representatives VALLANDIGHAM and WOOD. The sympathies of these gentlemen with rebellion are undisguised. The possession of intelligence, the disclosure of which would save their Southern friends from destruction, must, to say the least, prove a very severe trial to the fidelity of persons occupying a position so dubious; and we submit that the wiser plan is to exempt them at once from the temptation. Apply one principle to all such cases. If all that is critical and vital in the policy of the Government is to be laid bare before Congress, let Congress be sure of its entire preparation to receive the disclosure; and, with the presence of doubtful men, they are certainly unprepared. BRIGHT should, therefore, go, but he should not go without company.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The determination of the Government to effect a general exchange of prisoners will give hardly less satisfaction to the public than an announcement of an immediate advance upon the enemy at all points. The prolonged imprisonment of more than a thousand brave men, who did not run away from Bull Run, has brought grief to numberless firesides, and through months of suspense families and friends have awaited impatiently some action on the part of Government affording a hope that the prisoners should be restored to their duty if not to their households. Economists have measured the cost not only of supporting a legion of rebel prisoners here at the North, but of providing for the maintenance of our own brave fellows in Southern prisons, and of their deserted families. Especially grievous has been the case of the officers, whom the rebel Government selected as hostages for the safety of the privateersmen in our custody. With their fate uncertain, while their actual condition was one of peculiar privation, they might justly yield to despondency, in view of the avowed resolution of the Government to treat the men on whose lives their own depended as pirates and felons, rather than as prisoners of war. The reversal of this determination must be of itself a profound relief.

Of the purely technical admission, of the rights of the rebels as belligerents, involved in this formal authorization of an exchange, we need care little. The time has long since gone by for a punctilious study of technicalities. The people crave results; fret at the entanglements of red tape; demand facts rather than phrases; yield cheerfully to the rebels all the comfort they may find in our pursuit by the directest course, of our own advantage; are willing, in short, to give them the character of belligerents or any other; seeing that all the great Powers having conceded them that title, the point has ceased to be material. To refrain from any means of recovering our brave fellows out of regard for a diffidently purely abstract, would, after so long waiting, be cruelty indeed; and while we pay all respect to the caution with which Government has approached the subject, we are quite sure the public will unanimously approve its determination. A policy having been wisely fixed upon, a happy selection of agents made to carry it out, we can only trust there will be no needless delay on our part, or obstinacy on the part of the enemy.

SAVANNAH AND FORT PULASKI.—There can be no doubt that the object of the naval movements and operations at the mouth of the Savannah River, reported to us by the rebels, is to prepare the way for the capture of the City of Savannah. There are two ways of reaching the city by water—one by going directly up the Savannah River, which route is strongly defended by Fort Pulaski, and the other by threading round the waterway, between the islands in the rear of Fort Pulaski, and emerging into the river above the fort, or else by landing at the hamlet of Bonaventure, and marching thence to the city without entering the Savannah River at all—the latter of which routes would be quite impracticable from the fact that the road passes through a

swampy country, and might be easily defended by a few guns. The rebels had these inland waterways defended by batteries—one on Wilmington Island, of whose operations in throwing shells at our force on Tybee Island we have occasionally heard, and one on Augustine Creek, to the south. Obstructions, somewhat like our stone-fleet, which so offends the London *Times*, had also been placed in the channel by the rebels; and with these various defences, the Savanese thought their town unapproachable by our ships. But it would seem that our forces had gone to work and cleared a passage for the gunboats up the very best way that could be selected. By the rebel admission, that we hold possession of the north end of Wilmington Island, it would appear that the shelling of the island by our fleet, which they mention, had been successful in reducing the works upon it; and by their admission that "the Yankees were engaged in removing the obstructions from the channel," it appears that our operations were proceeding unmolested. These operations can of course lead to but one point—Savannah. The reported cutting-off of Fort Pulaski from the city is of value as a means of reducing that fort; but, as the city can probably be captured at once, while the reduction of the fort would be a matter of time, it is altogether likely that our success in these preliminary operations, will be speedily followed by the capture of the city.

Savannah is a very important point to obtain possession of. It is by far the largest city in Georgia. It is the terminus of the great Savannah and Gulf Railroad, the Georgia Central Railroad, and other roads, and is on the main highway between the States of the Gulf and Virginia. Its capture would embarrass rebel operations exceedingly, and in conjunction with BURNSIDE'S projected operations further North, would weaken probably to dissolution the great rebel force in Virginia.

TROOPS FOR THE WEST.—The business of withdrawing troops from Manassas, where they are not wanted, to Kentucky, where they are wanted, is already begun by the rebel leaders. Gen. BEAUREGARD, we are told, in leaving for his new command in Western Kentucky, took with him fifteen thousand men. This depletion of the rebel force on the Potomac, at the very moment when the expiration of the term of enlistment is about to diminish their numbers still more seriously, will no doubt suggest to our General-in-Chief, if not the possibility of annihilating the mere fragment of an army in front of his lines, the propriety of transferring a large body of his troops, no longer needed for the defence of the Capital, to the seat of war in the West.

THE PANIC NOT APPRECIATED AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.—We learn from an authentic source at Washington that the panic in our Stock market on Saturday, growing out of the *Africa's* news, is wholly unauthorized by the nature of the very friendly dispatches from abroad received at the State Department by the same arrival. The intervention articles in some of the English papers are believed to be the mere inspiration of the secession emissaries in London and Paris.

THE TAX BILL NEARLY MATURED.—Our dispatches from Washington, this morning, inform us that the Committee of Ways and Means have nearly ready a carefully adjusted Tax bill, which with the import revenues, is to produce the annual sum of $150,000,000, to correspond with the authorized sum total of National Currency.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Action of the Legislature—The Financial Question—Corruption—Amendments to the City Charter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 2, 1862.

Besides the business which comes day by day before the public through the action of the Legislature, it is understood that the Committees are at work upon many subjects of importance, which will be presented in due season. The Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the Assembly, is exploring the charges of bribery and of lobby influence which have hitherto been so rife, and is said to be doing it with a degree of thoroughness and rigor which will satisfy the most inquisitive. I should not be at liberty to state any of the facts they have developed, even if they were known to me; nor would I encourage too sanguine expectations as to the result of these inquiries. The present law on the subject of bribery was framed apparently in the interest of those who expect to practice it. It punishes both briber and bribed—the private man who offers a bribe, and the sworn public officer who receives it, in precisely the same manner, putting their crime on precisely the same footing, and most effectually closing up every avenue to evidence upon the subject. It cannot be expected that any man will testify to facts which are pretty certain to put him upon trial; and in matters of bribery there are not apt to be many persons called in as witnesses to the transaction.

While the law stands as it does, therefore, it is useless to expect any very pointed or important testimony on the subject. Something, however, may be done towards directing attention to the subject and putting legislators and their constituents on their guard for the future, even if nothing is effected in reference to the past.

It is said that Alderman BRADY was before the Committee last week, but was excused from an examination at that time on the plea of sickness. He will be heard again soon. It is said he expects to protect himself from inquiry by pleading the privilege of his position which secures him against being questioned for words spoken in the Common Council. Possibly the plea may be legally valid. But he will undoubtedly soon discover that the Committee cares but little about what he *said*; the main point is to ascertain what he *knows*.

I have already spoken of the discussion on the Financial question, which was closed in the Assembly on Friday. Its interest turned far more on the relations of the subject to the policy of the General Government than to the intrinsic merits of the policy itself. There was, at the moment, a disposition to exalt the result into a tremendous victory, though it was not easily seen over whom the victory had been achieved, unless it was the Republicans proper and the Speaker, who had urged very earnestly the extreme impolicy, to use no harsher term, of assailing sharply and offensively the credit of a currency which it is perfectly evident the Government will be compelled to issue. Nor was it at all strange that the result should have been what it was. The Democrats proper, in the Assembly, were, of course, ready to embarrass the Government by any indirect action not inconsistent with their party principles, for which they could not be held directly responsible. In the ranks of the Union Party were many who considered themselves pledged by their Democratic antecedents, to vote for hard-money resolutions and against the use of Government credit, to swell the Democratic vote very considerably. Then two or three sharp politicians, who sought to make what they could out of this question for the promotion of their own purposes, had little difficulty in playing upon the jealousies, the resentments, the disappointments and the hopes of members, so as to swell still further the vote against the amendments proposed to the resolutions. All these motives and efforts combined succeeded, in defeating them, and in placing the Assembly in a position of apparent antagonism to the General Government.

There were but two test votes of any importance taken. One was upon the proposition to substitute Mr. TRACY'S resolutions for those reported by the Committee, and this received 40 votes. The other was on a motion to strike out all reference to the issue of Treasury Notes, and this received 46.

The *Atlas and Argus* is sanguine enough to regard this as indicating the dissolution of the Union Party and the reinstatement of the Anti-Administration Democrats in power. There can be no doubt that this hope led the Democrats to take great interest in bringing about the result; and there is just as little that some few men who claim to be Unionists, and were elected as such, were really, though secretly, aiming at the same thing. They made exactly the same effort at the opening of the session to bring about a combination with the Democrats for the organization of the House; but failed to accomplish it. They are now trying, for the same purpose and in precisely the same way, to get the Democratic members of the Canal Board into caucus with the Unionists, so as to control the appointments of Canal officers. Whether they will succeed or not remains to be seen. If they do, they will throw the patronage of the Canals into the hands of those who opposed the Union State ticket elected last Fall, and who now oppose the National Administration.

It is expected that the proposed amendments to your City Charter will be introduced early next week. So far as I can learn, the principal changes proposed relate to the composition of the Board of Aldermen, and the mode of appointing the Heads of Departments. It is proposed that the new Board consist of twelve members, to be elected as the Board of Supervisors now are,—the six highest to be elected, and the next six to be appointed. The Heads of Departments are to be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Aldermen,—and *appointed* by the Mayor if after two nominations the Aldermen shall fail to confirm either. There are strong objections to both these propositions, which will doubtless be urged in due time.

The new charter, moreover, seems to avoid several topics concerning which reform will be deemed highly desirable. Nothing is suggested toward getting rid of the City Inspector's office, with its outrageous impositions and abuses; or of the bureau for collecting assessments, which is simply needless; or towards reducing, in any marked and effective manner, the enormous expenditures of the City Government. A bill has already been introduced to reduce the fees of the Chamberlain; and others will probably follow in due time to reduce the fees, or change the mode of paying, the County Clerk, Sheriff, and sundry other officers, including, it is to be hoped, the Health Officer at Quarantine.

The City Railroad question has not yet made its appearance. I presume a bill will be brought forward to repeal the railroad charters granted under such odious and suspicious circumstances last Winter. I hear nothing as yet of the Broadway railroad project. It is pretty safe to assume, judging from present appearances, that none of these projects will go through, unless they are so framed as to avoid the shocking injustice to the public perpetrated for the private profit of individuals in the bills hitherto offered. Any great franchise of this sort must either be sold,—or else (which would perhaps be better) be granted *for a limited term*, say ten or twenty years, and so guarded at all points as to preclude the impositions to which all who ride upon existing railroads are now subjected by those monopolies. Indeed it is to be hoped that something will be done towards holding the existing Railroads to the engagements they entered into when they secured their charters. I have heard that the Common Council created and filled the office of *City Railroad Inspector*, and the incumbent, whoever, he may be, receives a salary of $3,000. But I never heard of his doing anything whatever toward compelling the Companies to furnish seats for passengers, or running as many cars as the public convenience requires, or keeping those which are run in a decent condition for use.

It is quite time that some *effectual* provision was made to remedy these, and a thousand other, abuses.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. GRAU'S highly successful season of opera will terminate on Friday next; this brevity being rendered necessary by reason of the approaching concerts of Mr. GOTTSCHALK, for which all the leading artists of the opera have been engaged. To-night "La Traviata" will be given for the last time, with Miss KELLOGG in the *rôle* of *Violetta*. A new baritone, of whom report speaks highly—Signor PEOTTO—will make his *début* in the *rôle* of *Germont*.

On Saturday night Mr. GRAU'S Italian Opera Troupe were advertised to give the good folk of Brooklyn the opera of "Martha," with the same caste as that which rendered that favorite work so acceptably in this city. Owing, however, to a sudden indisposition of Miss KELLOGG, the comic opera of "Don Pasquale" was substituted, Miss HINKLEY taking the part of *Norina*, with BRIGNOLI, SOSINI and MANCUSI as aiders and abettors. SUSINI'S "make up," we may mention incidentally, was immense. The night was stormy and the audience not a good one—as indeed might have been anticipated, for "Martha" is not so spicy as "La Traviata." The singing was of average merit, and the acting but little better. MANCUSI received the honors of the evening, and indeed seemed to be the only one who cared about them. The scenic aid furnished by the Academy is insufficient, and in no way adequate to the necessities of a first class house. Prisons and ladies' boudoirs have no resemblance in life, and should not on the stage. With such trifling annoyances as the absence of *esprit* on the part of the performers, and of liberality on the part of the citizens of Brooklyn, the affair of Saturday passed. We hope for better results this week, and are sure that both Mr. GRAU and Mr. MAARZER do all that in them lies to make the season a success and an enjoyable one.

The announcements at the Theatres to-night are as follows: WALLACK'S, "She Stoops to Conquer;" Niblo's Garden, "Romeo and Juliet;" Winter Garden, a new comic drama, in three acts, by BUCKSTONE, entitled "Married Life," in which Mr. CLARKE has a great part, and the splendid spectacle called the "Naiad Queen." In the latter, the famous Spanish dancuse, Signorina CUBAS, will make her *rentrée*. It will be remembered that on her *début* here some weeks since the lady had the good fortune to create a tremendous sensation. At LAURA KEENE'S Theatre "Our American Cousin" will be played; and at Barnum's Museum, Commodore NUTT will make his first bow to the public "in the character and costume of a gentleman." The Commodore will be visible at all hours of the day. The "Naiad Queen" is still the attraction in the lecture-room.

Miss LAURA KEENE has been lying in a critical condition for several days past, and the greatest apprehension has existed in the minds of the medical attendants as to her ultimate recovery. We are happy to be able to add now that the lady was much better last evening, and that it is believed a favorable crisis has been reached.

The MEYERS sisters will give an entertainment at Irving Hall on the 27th instant.

Capt. WILLIAMS' Whaling Voyage continues to attract delighted crowds to Hope Chapel.

Messrs. MILLS and MOLLENHAUER, assisted by an admirable quartette party, will give their first classical concert this evening at Dodworth's Hall. The programme is selected from the best specimens of classical chamber music, and the performers are a guarantee of the merit of the interpretation.

M. PAUL JUIGNET'S fourth dramatic *soirée* will take place at Irving Hall to-night. "Quand on veut tuer son Chien," and "L'ut Dieze," are the pieces selected.

The third Philharmonic concert took place on Saturday night at Irving Hall, and notwithstanding the pitiless weather, was enjoyed by a sufficiently crowded audience. The programme opened with SCHUMANN'S well-known symphony in D minor, which was played with fine effect by the orchestra, under Mr. BRAGMANN'S steady direction; then came an aria from "Elijah," sung with taste and skill by Signor RIDOLFI, who is a valuable accession to our concert-room forces. The first part ended with a movement from BEETHOVEN'S C minor concerto, a charming production, full of melodic freshness and episodical beauty. A more agreeable letter of introduction could hardly be desired by a pianist, and Mr. HARTMANN, who used it as such, must feel that it was honored in the most flattering way. Of the great mass of players who can do everything with their fingers, and nothing at all with their brains, we have had enough, and if Mr. HARTMANN were nothing but the latest addition to that pyramid of dullness, we should hardly care to record his advent. But, in a performance which was sometimes too careful, we were happy to notice abundant indications of good musical intelligence, as well as a clean technical mastery of the mechanical difficulties of the instrument. It is rather a bad time for a pianist to make a sensation, and a difficult undertaking in view of the singular excellence of our leading players, but that Mr. HARTMANN, who seems to be young and scholar-like, will speedily obtain a position among the foremost professors can hardly be doubted.

The second part of the programme opened with a serenade, by J. BRAHMS, written for sixteen instruments, and played very well by picked artists of the Society. One can hardly imagine a sufficient provocation for a work so night-disturbing and dismal. It is of inordinate length, having no fewer than five movements, and the treatment, whilst it is frequently ingenious, displays but little novelty. The emotions of the victim subjected to the honor of a performance of such a lugubrious serenade, may be feebly described to the word idiotcy, but his wrath, if he lived in an age of revolvers, would certainly be fatal to some of the performers. We hardly think the selection a happy one, for it is certainly a frittering away of great resources to descend from works demanding the best executive skill of a grand orchestra to the curious conceits of a *morceau* written for sixteen instruments. We may add, too, as a matter of justice to Mr. BRAHMS, that his work is heard under disadvantageous circumstances when it has just been preceded by a symphony. WEBER'S overture, the "Ruler of the Spirits," in D, concluded the programme, preceded by an aria from "Puritani," sung by Signor RUDOLFI, a solo on the piano by Mr. HARTMANN, and a beautiful nocturne, written by Mr. THEODORE EISFELD, and played on the French horn superbly by Mr. HENRY SCHMITZ. It must certainly be conceded that there was variety enough in the programme. For the next concert, on the 15th March, the following pieces are announced: BEETHOVEN'S Eroica Symphony, MARSCHNER'S overture, "Der Vampyr," and two *morceaux symphoniques* by Mr. R. GOLDBECK, for orchestra and piano.

Miss JANE COOMBS opened at the Haymarket, London, as *Constance*, in the "Love Chase," on Saturday, Jan. 4, and was exceedingly well received by both Press and public. Speaking of his performance, the London *Times* of the 6th says: "Her appearance is decidedly in her favor, her figure being slight but lady-like, and even commanding; her face well formed and intelligent; her manner graceful and easy, and her reading generally good. If *Constance* were really a high-born young lady, who took a spiteful pleasure in tormenting her poor victim of a lover, there would be nothing to desire in Miss COOMBS representation."

The perfection to which Chamber music has been brought in this City was illustrated in a remarkable degree on Tuesday last, when Messrs. MASON and THOMAS gave their third *soirée* at Dodworth's Hall. We have no recollection of ever having heard finer playing. When such artists as WM. MASON, THEODORE THOMAS, MOSENTHAL MATZKA and BERGNER, undertake to play classical music as a matter of love, a fair approach to absolute excellence may be safely anticipated; but with all the devotion that animates them it was only after many years of playing together that the combined results of precision and warmth of expression were obtained. And we do not remember to have noticed these characteristics to so pleasant an extent as on Tuesday, when BEETHOVEN'S Quartette in C minor (opus 14) was played in a way which left nothing to be desired. The programme was intensely interesting, and opened with MOZART'S Quintette for piano, oboe, clarionet, horn and bassoon,—a work very seldom played, but full of melody, and quaint to a charm in treatment. It was superbly rendered by Messrs. MASON, OBERMANN, BOEHM, SCHMITZ and ELTZ. Then came BEETHOVEN'S Sonata for piano and violoncello, played by Messrs. MASON and BRAGNER with excellent effect, and subsequently SCHUBERT'S Fantasie for piano and violin—(opus 159)—a work full of charming fancies. Mr. THOMAS and Mr. MASON did ample justice to the composer's ideas. The concert was one of the best of the series, and notwithstanding the badness of the weather attracted an admirable audience.

Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read SHAKESPEARE'S play of "Henry the VIth" to-morrow evening, at Dodworth's Hall, in aid of the St. George's Society.

Mr. EDWIN FORREST will commence a series of his impersonations at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Monday next. The venture is for eight nights.

The Commercial Military Idea: Being a Border Statesman's Outlook.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Don't suffer "the North" to indulge the flattering unction that it can crush out this rebellion by mere sluggish weight. The National resources are great, but not equal to putting ashore the dangers that now assail us by mere money force. We, in the Border States, have a stand-point that cannot elsewhere be attained. We see the fighting capacity of the South as the North cannot see it, and the resources of the North as the South cannot see them. Resources do not make living armies. They may assemble masses of men armed and "splendidly appointed," but it is only ideas which make those armies effective in a free country. If it is intended that this rebellion be extinguished, the sooner the North drops its commercial notions and assumes the military idea, the better. Sea storms, and muddy roads, and time are voracious consumers of resources. They may eat faster than the North can supply if things go on as now. "The anaconda" is a very pretty conceit, but he is not one of the biting serpents. He may be nibbled to death by a pack of vipers too small to crush.

"One thing at a time," is a good rule, worthy the consideration of Congressmen and editors. "First catch your hare, then cook him," is an adage suggestive of wisdom, touching the Slavery question as it now stands.

Why not lay everything aside for this one purpose of hard fighting? It must come to that. The Union can never be firm again without sacrifices. It is a law of humanity that blood alone consecrates. If the North and the Southern Unionists are to fraternize once more, they will do so over reeking altars. It is philosophical folly, though it may be commercial wisdom, to count resources in a struggle of life and death. A life *bought* is never prized like a life *won*. If we could conquer by resources, it would be a victory out of which would not grow the national virtues that we have so long missed. Patriotism has succumbed to selfishness long enough. A lavish outlay will not repurchase it. Hard-fought fields that cost blood and anxiety and wise fear, and that result in victories, secured by courage, firmness, and constancy—these cause patriotism to grow in a people; and unless we can get back something like the old love of country, for our own sake and for mankind's sake, we shall spend our resources to little purpose, even if we are at last victorious, and that is doubtful.

O, thou North! wake from sleep among thy money bags! What if manufactures stop, and railroads cease to pay, and commerce rots, be assured that the Nation is fighting for its life. If that life should be lost, what would your manufactures, and railroads, and ships be worth then? The leading rebels, at least, are in earnest, and will hold their grip until their hold is broken. Force must break it; money cannot. And that force must be put forth at personal risk.

This is our view from the Border States, where each side is seen from the direction of its opposite. Because we love the Union we give expression to our opinions, as now.

Revolving Forts and Floating Batteries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The plan of placing guns on circular beds, in order to secure the advantage of firing in all directions, in land and sea defence, dates back to the earliest history of artillery. The palpable device of screening the gunners by a shot-proof protection, revolving with the gun, is equally old. In fact, a revolving fort is a tradition. Apprentices at many artillery schools, fifty years ago, would have been reprimanded for not being aware of that device. Floating batteries, protected by heavy wooden bulwarks to render such structures impregnable against shot, have been resorted to during the naval wars of Europe for centuries. Accordingly, the revolving turret and wooden bulwarks of the floating battery launched into the East River last Thursday, will be recognized by all well-informed persons as military expedients of the past. But the first thoroughly-matured plan of a revolving turret, composed of iron, supported by, and revolving on a vertical axle turned by steam power, is one in the possession of NAPOLEON III., constructed by the writer, and presented to the Emperor in 1854. The battery itself, just referred to, is, however, quite a novelty in all essential features, and regarded as a complete solution of the problem of a war vessel affording absolute protection to the propeller, rudder, anchor, engines and crew. The iron turret, though, as before stated, not new in principle, is yet a striking novelty as regards detail, and contains numerous mechanical devices indispensable to insure success in action. I sincerely trust that this statement will save your readers the infliction in store for them, viz., the complaints of "neglected" inventors, should the battery prove quite successful. Respectfully,

Your obedient servant, J. ERICSSON.

To Public Speakers and Singers.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges. From Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, Teacher of Music, Female College, La Grange, Ga. "I have found their use very efficacious in removing that irritation of the throat so common with speakers and singers. I have enlisted several gentlemen in their favor, among whom are Prof. WINAS, Principal Brownswood University, and Rev. M. TELOUE, of this place. The Troches have only to be tried to recommend themselves."

At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,
(Between 11th and 12th sts.)
A very cheap and desirable
BALMORAL BOOT for.....$2 50
A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for.....$3 00

Custom-Made Gents' Boots and Shoes.—The stock of a Broadway bootmaker selling below cost. French Patent Leather Boots for $6 50; Fine French Calf Boots for $5; Fine French Potent Leather Gaiters for $3 25. At SLATERS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

MARRIED.

LANE—WONSON.—In Gloucester, Mass., on Thursday, Jan. 30, by Rev. George Lyle, RICHARD H. LANE, of this City, to SARAH E., eldest daughter of Georgs F. Wonson, Esq., of Gloucester.

DIED.

CHASE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 1, SAMUEL D. CHASE, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 45 Hammond-st., on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

EAGIS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 2, ISABELLA R., only child of Andrew R. and Meris L. Eadie, aged 1 year, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 23 West Houston-st., this day, (Monday,) Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PATTEN.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 31, PATRICK PATTEN, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Stranger's Refuge Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., near Christopher-st.

PARKER.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 2, MARIA S., wife of Andrew J. Parker.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 164 1st av.

ROGERS.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 1, GEO. T. ROGERS, son of the late Nathan Rogers, Esq., aged 35 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of Rev. Mr. Clark, in 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., this day, (Monday,) at 3 P. M.

HOW.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 31, ELIZA B. HOW, wife of the late James How, Esq., of Boston, in the 60th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, James, Benjamin W. and Calvin F. How, and her son-in-law, Henry Waldron, are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 113 Hicks-st., at 11½ o'clock, on Monday, Feb. 3. The remains will be taken to Haverhill, Mass.

STAGG.—On Friday, Jan. 31, RACHAEL E. STAGG, infant daughter of Ferdinand and Harriet L. Stagg, aged 11 months.

HOBLEY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Jan. 31, after a short but painful illness, HENRY HOBLEY, of the firm of Hobley Bros., of that City, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, De Witt Clinton Chapter, No. 115 R. A. M., Hyatt Lodge, No. 205, F. A. M., and the Fraternity in general, also the members of Engine Company No. 5, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 203 2d-st., on Monday, Feb. 3, at 2 P. M., precisely. The remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S **KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 53.—Feb. 1, 1862.
17, 12, 45, 59, 73, 20, 52, 66, 53, 39, 2, 43, 7.

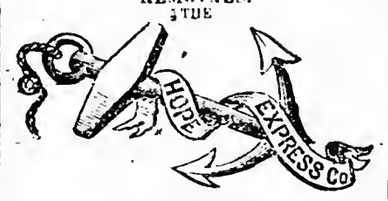
KENTUCKY, CLASS 54.—Feb. 1, 1862.
2, 42, 65, 7, 77, 61, 22, 36, 60, 18, 76, 28, 46, 23.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

REMOVALS.



THE
AND THE
HOPE GOVERNMENT DISPATCH
HAVE REMOVED
To the Commodious Building
NO. 162 BROADWAY.

GREAT FIRE IN FULTON AND PEARL STREETS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1862.

MR. ROBERT M. PATRICK—*Dear Sir*: Defiance Safe No. 6,150, purchased from you, has this day (12 P. M.) been recovered from the ruins of No. 43 Fulton-st., which building, with several others, were totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 20th inst.

The Safe, covered with burning rubbish and exposed to an intense red heat for several hours, (as the remnants of brass name-plates exhibit,) on opening, I find the contents—my books, valuable papers, insurance policies, bank bills, &c.—in good order, not a word written but what is perfectly legible.

After this severe test, with pleasure I acknowledge this fire-proof qualities of your Safes.

Respectfully yours, DAVID WOODS.

DEFIANCE SAFES OF ALL SIZES, with patent powder-proof locks and patent cross-bars; also, sideboard and parlor Safes of elegant workmanship and finish for plate, &c., on hand, for sale, and made to order. Warerooms, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. Works, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., New-York.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

TO ASTHMATICS.

SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 309, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

GENTLEMEN'S VEST CHAINS,
$1, $2, $3 and $5 each,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
One, two, three and five dollars a set, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

AT HALF RATES—FOR SOLDIERS.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, send articles to soldiers at points occupied by our army, and charge only half the usual rates. Their Expresses close daily at 12:30, 1:30 and 4:45 P. M.

THROAT AND LUNGS.—AT THIS SEASON of the year, when coughs and colds are so troublesome, every family should have a bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' Pulmonic Life Syrup on hand; perfectly innocent, and a certain cure for Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all affections of the throat and lungs. Price 50c. Sold by all druggists; office No. 66 Cortlandt-street.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
Commencing MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862,
NEW AND SPLENDID ATTRACTION.
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE SMALLEST MAN IN THE WORLD,
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT,
HOLDS HIS PUBLIC LEVEES
AT ALL HOURS,
EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
And at Intervals appears in a variety of
SONGS AND DANCES IN CHARACTER,
This whole constituting one of the most interesting exhibitions ever offered to the New-York public.

The little Commodore has received
PROPOSALS RICH AND ADVANTAGEOUS.
No sooner did his name become famous than offers came thick and fast. One well-known and responsible manager offered
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR
for the privilege of exhibiting him to the public. Another offered
SIXTEEN THOUSAND FOR THREE YEARS!
But BARNUM was on his track, and met to be baffled. With a determination to cast aside all and every opposition, he offered
$30,000 FOR THREE YEARS!
And triumphed over every competitor, and now he takes both pride and pleasure in offering him to his patrons at the Museum WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, notwithstanding the attractions of the Museum are already four times those of any other establishment in the City, even where the price of admission is *double*, yes *quadruple* that of the Museum. The following illustrations show the progress of Mr. Barnum in the work of placing this
MINIATURE MAN BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
The first represents him as



WATERS & SON, SC.
CRACKING THE NUT
in search of the rich KERNEL inside. The second represents



THE COMMODORE RISING OUT OF THE SHELL,
to the astonishment and delight of the veteran manager. The next represents



WATERS & SON, SC.
BARNUM'S HAND CROWNED BY THE COMMODORE,
as if he would display his prize to the world, and show his fellows what industry, enterprise and courage will do in the achievement of desired objects. The fourth illustration represents



THE COMMODORE AND BARNUM,
standing side by side, photographed by a machine which cannot lie, and showing their relative sizes, by which the reader will see that he is by far
THE SMALLEST MAN LIVING,
yet of beautiful proportions, fine figure, manly in appearance, and every way pleasing and interesting.

The following extracts from the public Press show in what estimation he is held by intelligent and disinterested parties:

From the New-York *Daily Tribune*, Jan. 31, 1862:

"THE LITTLE COMMODORE.—Commodore Nutt, who is doubtless the smallest grown man in the world, made quite a sensation in the City yesterday. He had issued special invitations to several hundred people to visit him in the afternoon, at the ladies' drawing-room of the Astor House. About 700 persons were present, and the tiny host played the agreeable, to their great satisfaction and amusement, for several hours. In the presence of his guests, the little gentleman went through some of the performances that he has lately acquired, singing several songs, and doing the sailor's hornpipe to the great delight of the assembled crowd."

The *Commercial Advertiser* of Jan. 30, says:

"COMMODORE NUTT.—This interesting minion of intelligent humanity held his first levee this forenoon, in the ladies' drawing-room, at the Astor House. He was greeted by a large assemblage of ladies, and not a few gentlemen. He is smart and intelligent, with more of mind and genius than is generally possessed by dwarfs. He is less in stature than Tom Thumb was on his first exhibition, and more vivacious and glib of tongue. In fact, his manners are really pleasing."

Also will be on exhibition at all hours,
THE LIVING WHALE,
from the coast of Labrador.
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
from the River Nile, in Egypt.
THE 12 BEAUTIFUL TINY SEA-HORSES.
EIGHT LARGE AND SPLENDID BROOK-TROUT, &c.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock, by the request of thousands of Museum patrons, will be produced that superb
New FAIRY PLAY,
ONDINA, THE NAIAD QUEEN,
with all its magnificent Scenic Spectacle, including
THE FAIRY MARCH OF THE AMAZON WARRIORS,
and that gorgeous closing Mechanical Scene,
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY,
which has never been equaled in America.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cts.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F HALL, and Major RICHARD BUTT.

LAST CHANCE.—Only one Company yet unfilled. Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.

The pay of privates is
SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Riggers, house carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANY H.

None but sound and competent men need apply.

Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.

One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. WM. Linn Tidball, Commanding.
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts. P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V., No. 476 Broadway.

WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSEN.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

GREAT FIRE IN FULTON-STREET.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The Safe that preserved the books, papers, and money for A. T. Foster, Banker, in Fulton-st., at the fire on Sunday the 25th inst., was one of the celebrated
"WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDERS."
Depôt for the sale of this safe is removed to
No. 18 JOHN-ST., near Broadway.
B. G. WILDER & CO.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, ETC.—Certain cure and preventive. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERIN will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Sold by Druggists generally. Price 25 cents; sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 309, 511 and 756 Broadway.

SAVE YOUR SILKS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S BENZINE removes paint and grease spots instantly, and cleans silks, gloves, ribbons, &c., &c., without injury to either color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists generally.
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 309, 511 and 756 Broadway.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New-York *Evening Times*, bound. Address C. B. B., Box No. 134, *Times* Office.

LECTURES IN WASHINGTON CITY.
HYGIENIC VERSUS DRUG MEDICATION!
R. T. TRALL, M. D., OF NEW-YORK,
Will

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Grand Mass Meeting—Utah Knocking for Admission into the Union—A Characteristic Speech by Brigham Young—Strong and Independent Talk—Causes of Grievance.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1862.

Yesterday the grand mass meeting, heretofore spoken of, was held in the Tabernacle in this city, and similar meetings have been held, or are now in progress, throughout the Territory. The purpose of the meeting was to elect delegates to a Convention, to be held on the 20th inst., for the purpose of drafting a Constitution to present to Congress, with a petition for admission into the Union, and to do any other business necessary for the furtherance of the desired object.

Well, then, at noon yesterday the meeting assembled to the number perhaps of upwards of 3,000. At any rate, the Tabernacle was filled, body and platform. All Mormon meetings commence and conclude with prayer, and this was no exception to the rule. Bishop EDWARD HUNTER was elected Chairman, and WILLIAM CLAYTON Clerk. Daniel H. Wells, Wm. H. Hooper, John Taylor, George N. Smith and N. O. Smoot were elected a Committee to draft something expressive of the views of the meeting.

After the Committee had retired, and the band had uttered some sweet sounds, BRIGHAM arose and delivered a stump speech. He had previously uttered the opening prayer, in which tha "persecutors of the Saints" were remembered to their disadvantage. But to the speech. The sovereign people were the highest tribunal in a Republican Government, and before such a tribunal the lucubrations of legislators were as waste paper. It was not the intention to form an independent Government, but they had a right to meet and form a State Government, and live under the same, whether admitted into the Union or not. This they expected to do, asking no odds of any people on the earth. The people of Utah would cheerfully accept the same treatment as was awarded to other territories by the National Government, in regard to the proper treatment of the Indians, reimbursement for losses through them, extinguishment of the Indian title, privilege of preemption, donations of land, etc. The National officers had almost invariably come to represent the National *power*, instead of the National *Government*. BRIGHAM referred to Judge DRUMMOND summoning posses, under penalty for refusal to act, and then paying them with judicial paper, which was repudiated at Washington. Utah had for years petitioned every session of Congress for admission as a State, in vain; while Oregon, with half the population, got a State Government. Utah was settled when under Mexican rule, and when the United States bought the land no account was taken of the previous settlement—no rights were allowed therefor. They were poor, d—d Mormons, and that was sufficient. The National Government was now very bad off, but it had tied the hands of the people of Utah, so that they could render no help. They were taxed to support the war, but they had no real estate; they did not own one foot of land, and they could not pay one dime of direct tax, unless they paid it illegally, and they were a remarkably legal people. They, however, could relieve the Government of paying some $35,000 annually for legislative expenses, salaries of governors, secretary, judges, marshal, attorney, &c., and this might go to pay the tax. They would stand the abuse of National officers no longer, for it was their privilege to be governed by officers of their own election, and they would be so governed. If the matter were pushed to extreme trial they would rely on the arm of Jehovah. If an installment of officers were sent and backed by the point of the bayonet, as in '57, those officers and bayonet-holders would not fare so well as their comrades did in '57. It was then put to the meeting whether they should govern themselves by electing their own State officers, and a tremendous "Aye" was the response. They would elect their Senators and another Representative to Congress; if they were received in Washington well; if not, well. They would receive officers of a territory no longer, for officers and soldiers used their time and ability to corrupt society. They were going to become a State. If they were received as a State they would be as faithful and true as the sun to the Constitution and the Union. But the Federal officers would "apostatize." His doctrine was, *Vox Dei, vox populi.*

Next came music and a song.

The Committee presented an exceedingly long address. Utah had a Provisional State Government four years, and governed themselves to their entire satisfaction, previous to receiving a territorial form of government. They had since frequently applied to be admitted as a State, but were spurned away. The National officers had almost invariably created difficulties, had set their criminals loose to prey on society, and misrepresented the people in every way. The "crusade of '57" was now generally acknowledged to have been the result of slander. This had been represented to the Government, but the matter was passed by. Outraged feeling had brought the people together to-day. They were tired of the old order of things, and they had met to say so. It was the right of freemen to meet together and take into consideration the redress of grievances. Gov. DAWSON had appeared, without their consent or desire, with tests of loyalty. He vetoed the first act presented to him, because, in his judgment, Congress must approve the doings of the Legislature before they could become law. According to this reading of the organic act, the Territory had no laws, for Congress had never expressed its approval or disapproval of any of them. But what better could have been expected of an utter stranger to the people, their laws and customs, and the usages of Territories in general? Of what use was such a Governor? Such officers did not represent the people, and they hoped they misrepresented the General Government. The Judges, too, had been noted for setting thieves and other criminals at liberty. The people had met to rid themselves of such a state of things. But if they must have Federal officers, let them be of the people here. Then, thousands of arms were destroyed at Fort Crittenden by orders from the General Government. Why was this, when Utah had not received her quota of public arms? Then, again, taxation with a voteless representative was virtually taxation without representation, one of the great causes of the great Revolution against the mother country. They had given tests of loyalty in Missouri, Nauvoo, in the raising of the Mormon Battalion at Council Bluffs. They might pay the tax if required, but not as a test of loyalty. Then there was a heavy say about former "persecutions" in the States. They did not want any more tests put to them, they ought now to be put to the National officers, until they, the people of Utah, were restored to their possessions, from which they had been driven in Missouri and Illinois, and were reimbursed for all losses and expenditures arising from that expatriation. Then a mail contract was revoked to a citizen of Utah in '57, and awarded to others at four times the amount. They, the people, were not disloyal, but freemen. They deprecated the existing intestine war, and a victory to either North or South was but a defeat to the country. They meant to raise grain to feed the survivors of the present struggle, or those who fled from it, for it was an excellent idea to have a place of safety, an asylum, in the centre of the continent, a nucleus around which the peace lovers and the famished and wretched *débris* of the present national convulsions could rally and find peace and plenty.

Next came the *Wherefores*, reiterating considerable of the foregoing, and introducing the *Resolutions* to elect delegates to a Convention for the before-mentioned purposes; that they, the people of Utah, had tried the the territorial system long enough, and it was very unsatisfactory; that the importation of officers was an insult, and moreover very bad policy; that there was no other way of redress than to abolish the territorial form of government; and hoping Congress would take favorable action thereon.

Nine delegates to the Convention were then elected. All the votes were taken by acclamation, and tremendous "Ayes." The "Noes" were frequently called for, but tha voting was all on one side.

ORSON HYDE then read his speech, which was a religio-prophetico-political affair, originally written and intended for and addressed to the *Missouri Republican*, and I suppose it will be mailed to that paper. ORSON thought the nation, and particularly Missouri, were in a very pitiable state, and would continue so, and grow worse, until the Mormons brought redemption. And with another prayer ended the mass meeting.

A thousand rumors have been current the past week concerning the Governor and his beating. The most reliable indicate that his Excellency was not injured nearly so much as at first reported. But he was robbed of much of his baggage by the fellows who assaulted him. Ex-Superintendent MAGVIN, Sheriff R. T. BURTON, and Mr. A. CALLAHAN, went out yesterday to hunt up the desperadoes, who, it is reported, are already quite familiar with the interior of the penitentiary.

Tardy Winter has come at last, though in a mild humor. On the 3d and 4th inst., about one foot of snow fell. To-day, thawing is in order. The soil is yet unfrozen.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

Bills in the Assembly.

Mr. MASON'S bill, introduced on Saturday, provides that no securities, contracts or obligations, negotiable or others, not secured on real estate, nor for a less amount or value than $250, to be hereafter made, and to be paid or performed within four months from the issuing or making thereof, shall be subjected to the prohibitions, nullities, forfeitures, penalties or disabilities of the laws of this State relating to the interest of money; *Provided*, however, that contracts made by or with any banks or association for the purpose of banking, shall be excepted from the provisions of this act.

Mr. LYMAN'S bill provides that any person holding the rank of Colonel or any higher grade or rank in the New-York State Volunteers in the service of the United States, and any commissioned officer in said service, and who is a counselor of the Supreme Court of this State, may administer and certify any oath or affirmation which any person may wish to take or make, who is actually in the volunteer service, whenever such officer shall be out of this State. They may also certify the proof of or acknowledgment of any written instrument, which any person in the said volunteer service may desire to make whenever such person is out of the State. Any such proof or affirmation so certified may be read before any tribunal in this State. The persons so performing service under this act, may charge the same fees therefor as allowed to civil officers in this State performing like services.

Mr. BAYAN'S bill provides that all real estate not exempt from taxation, which is or shall be encumbered by bond and mortgage, or which is held by written contract for deed, or by parole agreement shall be assessed at its real value. Every tax levied thereon shall be paid by the person being in possession, but it shall be lawful for the mortgagor or person holding such real estate, to charge the mortgagee, and deduct from the payment whether of principal or interest to be made on such mortgage, an amount that shall correspond with the proportion, which the sum or sums remaining unpaid, shall bear to the assessed value of such estate. No mortgage or bond and mortgage upon real estate, or any contract or agreement for the purchase of real estate, shall be assessed as part of the personal estate of the mortgagee, or of the person of whom such estate is held, but all such shall be assessed at its full value as heretofore provided.

Every assessor is required to make all pertinent inquiries of any person who has property liable to taxation; concerning all property owned or held by him; and such inquiries shall be answered under oath, which may be administered by the assessor.

RETURNS UNDER OATH.

Prince's bill in relation to the duties of Assessors requires the Comptroller of the State to prepare and furnish blank forms of returns and oaths which shall be delivered to the citizens by the Assessors. The returns of the personal property are to be made under oath, and in case of refusal, or false return, the assessor is to assess the property of the individual to the best of his belief, and the Board are to add fifty per cent. to such assessment.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. CODDINGTON'S bill in relation to the public health in New-York, creates a Board of Health, consisting of the Health Officer General, the State Health Officer, the Chairman of Public Charities and Corrections, the Presidents of the Commissioners of Emigration and of the Public Dispensaries, and three Physicians, to be chosen by the Boards of Trustees of the said Dispensaries. The term of office of the physicians to be determined by lot, and one to go out of office each first of January, and a successor to be appointed by the Boards annually, to hold office three years. The Board of Health to organize on the first Monday of May next. The Secretary and Treasurer to receive not exceeding $500 yearly salary. The Board to meet at least once each month and to be provided with accommodations and supplies by the Common Council. All powers and duties pertaining to the public health are vested in the Board, who have authority to create and amend laws and regulations, and to impose fines and penalties. The Supervisors are required to provide money to meet the expenses of the Board, and in case of emergency to raise a loan soon as the Board shall certify to be necessary. The Board shall appoint thirty-six District Health Wardens, from the Visiting Physicians of the dispensaries, who shall receive $3 a day for their services, and report the sanitary condition of their districts each day to the Health Officer, and perform such other duties as the Health Officer-General or Board may direct. The office of Health Officer-General is created by the bill, to be appointed by the Mayor of New-York, for three years. He shall be Head of a Bureau of the Department, to which shall be attached three Bureaus—Sanitary Inspection, Records and Statistics, and Markets. The organization, powers and duties, mode of appointment and compensation of the officers of the Department, to be the same as in the present City Inspector's Department, subject to such changes as the Common Council may by ordinance direct. The Health Officer-General to execute all orders and instructions of the Board of Health, to see to the enforcement of all ordinances, and to make monthly reports to the Board, and yearly reports to the Common Council. The City Inspector to perform the duties of the office until a Health Officer-General is appointed.

STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

Mr. ELY introduces a bill to authorize and empower the Comptroller and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New-York, to lease for ten years, at such terms as they deem proper, to the North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company, and to WILLIAM B. TOWNSEND and his associates, a basin, with accommodations for two ferry slips, on the east corner of the Battery, adjacent to South-street; and so much of the Battery as is necessary for buildings, floats, and bridges, to be used for purposes of ferries to New-Brighton and other places on the north shore of Staten Island, and to Clifton and other places on the east shore. Also, to set apart such portions of said basin as they shall deem necessary for a landing place for boats and barges of the Army and Navy of the United States.

DISTRIBUTION OF SOLDIERS' ALLOTMENTS.

Mr. PIERCE'S bill provides that the State Treasurer shall receive from the United States Paymaster General such sums as are assigned by volunteers of this State, for the benefit of their families or others. He shall send a list of the assignees residing in each county to the respective County Treasurers. Each Treasurer shall give notice to the assignees, who if he desires to receive the sum due him through the County Treasurer, shall give written notice of such desire, and this request, together with a certificate of identity of the assignee by a Supervisor or Justice of the Peace of his town or ward, shall accompany his draft on the State Treasurer for the amount due him; and on these only the money shall be paid out by the State Treasurer. The County Treasurer shall keep a written list, and the name and residence of each assignee in his county, and when he pays out the money, he shall take the receipt of the party receiving it on such list. All money remaining uncalled for shall be returned by County Treasurers at the end of one year to the State Treasury.

REGULATION OF BUILDINGS.

Mr. COEY introduced a bill for the Regulation and Inspection of Buildings in New-York. It is a voluminous bill, creating a Department to be known as the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings, with numerous employes, architects, mechanics and inspectors, the head to be appointed by the Mayor of the City, with approval of the Supervisors. The bill lays down in detail the full specifications for buildings in the City, and for the regulation of all matters pertaining thereto, including means for the prevention of fires.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 1595, 2045, 128, 690, 8, 125, 301, 540, 839, 858, 928, 1105, 1145, 1160, 1162, 1168, 1264, 1266, 1289, 1319.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers only. Nos. 23, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12 to 17, 19 to 22, 24 to 27, inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 651, 797, 1912, 1939, 2753, 2863, 3003, 3005, 2927, 2981, 2997, 3041, 437, 1313, 1139. *Part II.*—Nos. 422, 1136, 2770, 2984, 3052, 3058, 3100, 3186, 3194, 3220, 2164, 3008, 1912, 3488, 3196.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 780, 817, 818, 756, 650, 829, 830, 831, 832, 834, 798, 835, 837, 838, 840. *Part II.*—(One hour causes.)—Nos. 3754, 3423, 3971, 3499, 3836, 1429, 1758, 884, 1751, 3177, 2474, 1581.

Security for Costs of Non-residents—What Laches does not amount to a Waiver of the Right to Demand It.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

John Bleckie et al. vs. *Robert Neilson.*—This was a motion to show cause why the plaintiffs should not file security for costs, on the ground that they were non-residents.

The motion was opposed, upon the ground that unusual delay had been caused and allowed by the defendant—such that the laches of the defendant were a sufficient defence to the motion. It appeared that this was an action to recover the value of certain personal property claimed to have been converted by the defendant. The suit was commenced in March, 1860, and issue therein was joined in September, of the same year. In the following October an inquest was taken on the ground that no affidavit of merits had been filed. It appeared, on a motion to set aside the inquest, that an affidavit of merits had been filed. The motion came up before Judge WOODRUFF, who, as stated by counsel, kept the papers nearly a year, and then, in October, 1861, granted the motion. It was urged on the motion by the defendant that as Judge Woodruff had kept the papers so long before rendering his decision, that it was no neglect of the defendant; and also that on a prior day noticed for this motion there was no Judge.

Motion granted, and ordered that plaintiffs file security for costs within thirty days.

H. Dalley for motion; John Townsend, opposed.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan 22
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 22
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 23
America	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 29
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 15
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at 5½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $2; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Wells, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

P. E.—SEE TIMES OF JAN. 23 AND 24. WHY do you not write? Am most anxious to hear from you. Address through Personal, or WALHO, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to open a correspondence with a young lady, which, should it prove agreeable and satisfactory to both parties, is intended to result in a matrimonial alliance. He is a young man of excellent habits, and great respectability, (being a member of one of the first families in the northern part of the State of New-York.) His character will be attested to by all that are intimately acquainted with him, as unsullied, and that of a perfectly upright, moral gentleman. As regards the lady, he would wish her to be young, not over 25 years of age, amiable, intelligent, cultivated, and possessing every requisite necessary to render interesting and happy the home of her husband. He, in return, will consider it his bounden duty and pleasure to love and cherish his chosen one. All communications will be respectfully and confidentially treated. Any young lady wishing to open a correspondence as above, will please address, in sincerity and earnestness, SHERIDAN, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

A BACHELOR, AGED 35, OF FAIR PERsonal appearance, doing a lucrative business, wishes to correspond with a widow lady, matrimonially inclined, either in City or country, not over 30, of good family, and enjoying a competency. A desire for a pleasant home and kind, sensible wife prompts this advertisement. References exchanged at proper time. Letters addressed to CHARLES COLLINS, Box No. 2,879 New-York Post-office, will be held strictly confidential.

SHOULD A LADY, POSSESSING WEALTH, social position and lovable qualities, overlook this notice, and correspond with CELEBS, Station B, she will ascertain that a gentleman possessing position, respectability and real merit is sincerely seeking a wife.

PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior, practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 7 Chisholm-st. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City. Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

LAW PAPER SERVED FOR 50 CENTS.—No charge if the party is served. Law drawing, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 309 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

AT RETAIL.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Continue to offer great inducements in extra quality unbleached linen goods,

ALL LINEN SHEETS, DAMASK CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, AND TOWELINGS, DIAPERS, HOMESTIC BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTONS, BLANKETS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, FLANNELS, &c., &c., &c.

REAL RUSSIAN SABLE.

CAPES MUFFS AND CUFFS,
HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, ERMINE
AND OTHER CHOICE FURS.
A VERY GREAT BARGAINS.
To close balance of stock.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
VELVET, SILK, CLOTH AND
BEAVER CLOAKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT KINZEY'S,
BANKRUPT IMPORTER'S STOCK
SELLING OFF, BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS
Clearing out Collars, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c., and 37c
Clearing out Sets, 10c., 18c., 25c. to $2 50.
5,000 ladies' Breakfast Caps, 10c., 12c., 25c.
1,500 Silk Lace Veils, 12c., 18c., 25c., 37c.
Clearing out Worked Bands, 8c., 10c., 15c.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
7,500 gents' Handkerchiefs, 6c., 12c.
3,000 damaged Linen Handkerchiefs, 4c., 5c.
5,500 Linen hemstitched, 12c., 18c., 22c.
GREAT EXCITEMENT!
GOODS MUST BE SOLD!
SHIRT BOSOMS.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 12c., 15c., 18c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 20c., 22c., 25c.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Children's fancy Wool Hose, 6c.
Misses' Cotton Hose, 6c., 8c., 8c.
Ladies' Cotton Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Fleeced Merino Hose, 12½c., 16c.
Gents' Half-Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Lot soiled Kid Gloves, 10c.
Best Kid Gloves, spotted, 25c.
Lined Silk Gloves, 18c.
MILLINERY GOODS.
TARLETONS, ILLUSIONS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SILKS, VELVETS, HAIR-NETS,
CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
SPOOL COTTON.
Best 200-yard Spool Cotton, white and colors, 4c.
Good 200-yard Spool Cotton, 3c.
Good Basting Spool Cotton, 1c.
Best Linen Thread, on Spools, 2c.
Best French Embroidery Cotton, 2c.
Fine White Linen Tapes, 1c.
Crochet Braids, 2c.
NEEDLES, PINS, &c.
Best gold-eyed Needles, 3c. per paper.
Best solid head Pins, 3c. per paper.
Best Black Pins, 2c. per paper.
Best English Hair Pins, 2c. per box.
Sewing Silks, per dozen, 9c.
1,500 Bags and Porte-monnaies, 10c., 12c., 18c., 25c., 50c.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 6th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS: Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice-fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; cheap worsted goods, Leggins, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Small Wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

$30,000 WORTH OF DOMESTIC AND housekeeping goods, bought before the great rise in cotton, will be sold by the piece or yard at popular prices. GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newtou Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT.
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

MAKE HASTE AND GET MARRIED.—Wedding Cards, Wedding Cards, Wedding Cards. Plate and 50 cards, $1. Wedding Cards, Wedding Cards, Wedding Cards, $1, at WHAITE'S, No. 1 Astor House, Barclay-st. Samples forwarded to all parts of the United States free of charge.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent young woman to do chamber-work and ladies' fineries, can do up laces in the neatest manner; or would take care of an invalid lady, or travel with a family; has first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing; has no objection to a private boarding-house or a hotel; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable girl, a situation as seamstress, and to do light chamber-work; understands all kinds of fine family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; good City reference. Call or address Mr. GAILLARD, No. 61 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, by one who understands her business; good City references. Can be seen at No. 32 East 14th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who fully understands her business in all its branches; soups, meats, poultry, game, desserts of all kinds, also a little Spanish cooking. The best of reference given from some of the best families in the City. Call Saturday and Monday, at 79 West 28th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectably woman as first-class cook; understands boning and larding, soups, jellies, and all kinds of desserts; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give City reference. Call for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN experienced colored woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups, and is a good baker of bread and pastry; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 97 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION AS COOK WANTED, by a Protestant English woman; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would take care of children and do chamber-work and embroidery; has good reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant girl, as professed cook; understands boning and larding, meats, soups, jellies and pastry, and is a good baker; has high City recommendations. Call at or address No. 81 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, as dressmaker and seamstress, and does all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery, and will make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 235 West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Wages, $7.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a neat and tidy Protestant girl to do general housework; is a good cook, baker, and first-rate; is willing to make herself generally useful; has ten months' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 87 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion in a private family, by a genteel German girl, as housemaid or as cook. Best City reference. Apply at No. 94 2d-av. corner of 5th-st., in the grocery.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A situation by a neat, respectable young girl to do the general housework of a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a neat plain cook; can give good City reference from her last employer; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 210 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Protestant English girl, a situation, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, perfectly understands her business in both capacities; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid; will make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Call at No. 109 West 32d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman, a situation as cook in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly. Address GERMAN COOK, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, self cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant, of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a married man; can produce good reference for capability, honesty, sobriety and industry, would go a short distance in the country, take charge of garden, or milk if necessary; would be willing to make himself useful in any way. Address J. E. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young man, as coachman. He is sober, honest and reliable, and entirely capable of his business. Has the best of city reference from his last place. Address B. G., Box No. 204 *Times* office; or No. 208 7th-av., between 34th and 35th-st. Call for two days, or till employed.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady, sober man; has had several years' experience; is a good vegetable gardener; would go a short distance in the country; can produce good reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN PARTING with his coachman, who has lived with him three years, wants a place for him; he is entirely capable, reliable and useful. Call at No. 72 West 23d-st., or address W. W., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call or address a note for S. Y., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 55 4th-av.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a steady, active German gardener, who thoroughly understands the management of grapery, green-houses, flower and kitchen gardens; has many years' experience in this country; is a single man; the best of reference will be given. Address A. B., gardener, at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of Broadway and 16th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single man, a Protestant German, as gardener; has good references. Apply at No. 174 3d-st., between Avenues A and B.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Wanted, an engagement by a Scotchman as head gardener and farmer: wife will attend dairy and poultry; no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. Address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st.

AS GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—AN active and industrious man, of strictly temperate habits, wishes to engage as above; understands vegetable gardening in all its branches; can give most satisfactory reference. Call or address GARDENER, No. 97 4th-av.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in a dry goods jobbing house, by a man who can sell a good class of New-York State trade. Address for two days, SALESMAN, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A STOUT BOY, CAPABLE of driving and taking the care of horses and carriage, and willing to make himself serviceable, at a place near the City. Address FARMER, at the *Times* Office, Box No. 126.

NURSES.—WANTED, TWO NURSES; ONE A French and the other an English woman; must both be Protestants, and have the most unexceptionable references; liberal wages will be given to those who meet the requirements. Apply at No. 106 2d-av., from 1 till 3 o'clock.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman, as nurse. She must be experienced and understand the care of children; best of references required; wages $12 a month. Call at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh. Mrs. REED.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN OF ability and information, in a foreign and domestic wholesale hosiery business. To one who can assist in building up a business mainly upon cash principles, an offer for present and prospective remuneration will be made. Address J. M. & Co., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A SALESMAN.—BUTTER AND CHEESE SALESman wanted: one who thoroughly understands qualities and is acquainted with the trade; salary $600. Address, with real name and reference, DAIRY, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

DRUGGIST WANTED.—ONE WHO IS WELL acquainted with the wholesale and retail druggist business of this City; an old merchant preferred. Good salary to a good man. First-class men only need apply. Address with the best of reference or none, Box No. 4,054 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, WAGES $10 per week; two porters; four girls to travel. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A LARGE IRON SAFE FOR SALE.—IT IS nearly new, and is as good as new. Will be sold for half its value. Inquire at No. 12 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished back room, with gas and fire, to a gentleman and wife for $8 per week. Also, a hall bedroom to a single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 20th-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 17 WASHington-st., on second and third floors, each a pleasant large room, with bedrooms attached, if desired; five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 156 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

FRENCH BOARD—IN THE FAMILY OF A French teacher (strictly private.) Well furnished room, with modern improvements, on the first floor. A good opportunity for a gentleman to perfect himself in the French language. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st., near Gramercy Park.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES BOARD IN A private family; widow preferred; a neatly furnished room on 2d floor; location between Canal and 4th sts., New-York City; terms, with gas and fire, $4 per week in advance if required. Address C. R. M., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE plain family in the upper part of the City, for three grown persons. Two rooms adjoining will be required. Address F. S., Box No. 128, *Times* Office, stating terms, which must be low. References given and required.

ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHED AND IN very nice order, with bath, gas, &c., to let, with full or partial board if desired, in a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, IN 11th-st., near 5th-av., a second-story front room, suitable for a lady and gentleman; house in first-class repair; reference will be exchanged. Address HOUSEHOLDER, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER 10th-st.—FIRST-STREET. A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, on second and third floors, with full board, to let; also, a few single rooms; references required.

TO LET—A BEDROOM ON THE SECOND STORY, with gas and water fixtures, use of bath, at No. 322 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—IN THE third story, at No. 62 East 22d-st., near

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN E. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 59 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

AMERICAN GOLD

And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 69 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

AMERICAN SILVER

WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, COR. MURRAY-STREET.

TREASURY NOTES AND AMERICAN GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,

NO. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER OF MURRAY-ST.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861,	$3,849,286 34
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1861,	1,471,290,29
Total amount of Marine Premiums,	$5,320,576,63
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861,	$4,155,165,78
Losses paid during the same period,	$3,311,650,29
Returns of Premiums and Expenses,	515,414 6,35
The Company has the following Assets, viz:	
United States and State of New York Stock,	$2,923,403,81
City Bank and other Stocks,	800,34,000
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise,	283,760,00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages,	123,781,02
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Debts, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	1,018,558,02
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable,	215,513,94
Cash in Bank,	$5,320,576,63
Total Amount Assets,	

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1850, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or the legal representatives thereof, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A Dividend of Thirty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 31st of January, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amount to, $11,699,410

Additional profits from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862, 1,250,000

Total profits for 19½ years, $12,949,210

The Certificates previous to 1850 have been redeemed by cash, 8,884,670

Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862, $4,060,740

By order of the Board,
W. THOMPSON JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	A. P. Pillot,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr
W. H. H. Moore,	Leroy M. Wiley,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Daniel S. Miller,	J. Henry Burgy,
Henry Coit,	S. I. Nicoll,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Joshua J. Henry,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Wm. Sturgis Bigelow,
Chas. H. Russell,	Pascal Iliano,	Edward R. Tolle,
Lowell Holbrook,	James Bryce,	E. F. Morgan,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	B. J. Howland,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	Benj. Babcock,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	Fletcher Westray,
Royal Phelps.	William E. Dodge,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
WM. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.

—Agreeably to the provisions of the first Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to them, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
Boston, Mass., 7th, 1862.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same, will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will send their Deeds to the undersigned at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.

JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

Irving Bank, New-York, Jan 15, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order,
DANIEL V. B. BURHOLM, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 15, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862, from noon to 2 o'clock P. M. SAM'L E. SLOCUM, Secretary.

$10,000 TO LOAN, IN ONE OR TWO SUMS, at 7 per cent., for three years or more—secured on productive City or country property—in fact itself being worth more than the amount loaned. Principals only treated with. Address, with full particulars and real name, M., Box 50, Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of FREEMAN, RAY & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.

FRANCIS P. FREEMAN,
RANDOLPH RYAN,
NATHAN C. P. FREEMAN

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP AND REMOVAL.

The undersigned have taken Gottlieb Sponnagel into partnership under the firm name of FRIEDLANDER, RAY & CO., for the importation and sale of Paris fancy goods, and have removed from No. 13 Maiden-lane to No. 341 Broadway, second block below Canal-st.

FRANCIS P. FREEMAN,
RANDOLPH RYAN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOVELL, COLLES & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. JOSEPH LOVELL, retiring from business. JAMES COLLES, Jr., and JAMES M. STRAIL will conduct the business hereafter under the firm of JAMES COLLES, Jr., & CO., and they alone are authorized to sign the name of the old firm in liquidation.

JOSEPH LOVELL,
J. COLLES, Jr.,
JAMES M. STRAIL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers, trading as BOLTON & FELTER, Builders, will expire on the 1st day of February next. The outstanding business will be settled by either of the partners.

HENRY LAFORGE,
ABRAM J. FELTER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HOLCOMB, NOSTRAND & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent; the debts to be collected and bills to be paid by THOMAS C. NOSTRAND, No. 181 South-st., New York.

SAMUEL R. HOLCOMB,
THOMAS C. NOSTRAND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. DANIEL COMBS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of JEREMIAH LAMBERT & CO., is this day dissolved.

JEREMIAH LAMBERT.

NEW-YORK, Jan 31, 1862. JOHN W. HOYT.

The business will be continued as usual, by
JEREMIAH LAMBERT.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF P. A. BAILEY & CO. is day dissolved by its own limitation. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.

P. A. BAILEY.
A. F. BABCOCK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
ORDERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

THE AERATED BREAD.—READ THE FOLlowing certificate from Dr. Willard Parker:

EAST 17TH-ST., N. Y.

I have found the Aerated Bread of superior quality in all respects. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it is eminently healthful, inasmuch as it contains none of the products or results of fermentation.

WILLARD PARKER.

Manufactured at the corner of Lafayette-place and 8th-st. For sale everywhere.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 28 Chatham-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $15; silver, $5.

FINANCIAL.

ACCUMULATION $4,130,353,
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 1, 1862.

Office, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861,		$3,912,568 50
Received for premiums during the year 1861,	$726,399 46	
Received for Interest during the year 1861,	224,238 74	
Total Receipts for 1861,	$950,638 20	
Paid claims by death,	$243,685 95	
Paid policies surrendered,	117,973 14	
Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c.,	33,198 51	
Paid commissions to agents,	49,636 84	
Paid physicians' fees,	3,735 55	
Paid annuities,	1,517 00	
Paid Dividends,	204,096 76—$653,843 35—$296,794 85	
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1862,		$4,109,363 45

ASSETS.

Cash on hand,	$95,967 29	
Bonds and Mortgages,	2,582,361 18	
Premium Notes,	1,291,054 28	
Real Estate,	76,866 43	
Loans on Scrip,	4,961 85	
Premium notes and Cash with Agents,	55,052 42	$4,109,353 45

7,026 Policies in force, Insuring, $23,441,353 00
894 New Policies have been issued during the year.

Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862,	1,683,856 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862,	2,665,589 50

The Directors have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 5 per cent., payable to conformity with the present rule of the Company; and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1860 during the year 1862.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. ANDERSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents.
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1861,		$2,064,857 53
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy reserves received during 1861,	$505,394 77	
Amount of Interest received and accrued,	102,596 62	
Net amount of Rents, deducting charges,	1,754 41	$612,649 80
Total,		$2,677,407 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses by death,	$[illegible] 79	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, and surrendered and canceled Policies,	120,[illegible] 51	
Paid for Sanitary Commission and War Contributions,	5,215 00	
Paid for Taxes,	7,581 25	
Paid for Salaries and Fees to Physicians and Counsel,	20,264 61	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, office Expenses, Postages, Telegraphs, &c.,	1,476 92	
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c.,	36,568 17	
Reduction in value of Real Estate,	4,000 00	
All other Expenditures, including Incidental Agents, &c.,	2,[illegible] 45	
Total,		$473,440 20
		$2,146,767 03

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank,	$30,[illegible] 45	
Invested in securities as directed by the Charter, viz: Bonds and Mortgages,	[illegible]	
Bonds and Mortgages,	[illegible]	
Bonds and Mortgages,	[illegible]	

MONETARY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Fri. 1, 1862.

$3,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	96¼	
1,000	U. S. 6s '81, Oreg.		86⅜
	W. Ln. ⅜ yr fly		86⅜
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs. 1877.		80
1,000	Ill Cen. Bs. 1879		81
6,000	Ill. War Loan		78
2,000	Mich St. 8 wk. B.		80
2,000	Mich. 7s War Ln.		91
1,000	N. C. State 6s.		62
1,000	Missouri State 6s		41⅜
5,000	do	b30	41¾
21,000	do		41¾
7,000	Missouri 6's Iss. to Ill. & St. J. R		49⅜
3,000	do		49¼
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s,		99⅜
1,100	N. Y. Cen. 8s, '68,		105
2,000	N.Y.C.7s '76 L.B.		104¼
2,000	E. R. 1st M. Bds.		106
17,000	E. R. 2d M. B. '83,		93⅜
1,000	H.R.R.1stM ex in.		104
1,000	Harlem 1st M. 8.		101
3,000	M. C. & C. H. old		97⅜
10,000	Mich. Sen. & P. C. 1st mt S. F. con. bds		100
4,000	Goshen Br h bds		88⅜
1,000	Mich. So. Sinki'g Fund Bonds.		85
3,500	Ill. Cen. R. bds		93⅜
5,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st m.		41⅜
5,000	Tol. & Wab 2d m.		42¼
5,000	do		43
7,000	Cl. & Tol S. F. bs.		84
12,000	American Gold		103⅜
15	Bank of Commerce		77
8	Amer. Ex. Bank		79
25	Pac. M. S. S. Co		98
200	do	s30	97
100	do	s30	96⅞
150	do	s10	96⅞
50	do	s10	96¾
250	do		97
200	do		96¾
25	do	b10	97⅛
50	do	b10	97
50	do	s30	96⅞
50	do	b30	97¼
630	N. Y. Cen. R.		82⅝
100	do	b30	84⅜
200	do	s10	82⅝
100	do	b30	82¾
50	do		82⅝
50	do	s10	82⅝
100	Erie R. R Pref.		65⅝
300	do		65
50	do	b10	64½
250	do		64⅜
50	do	s10	64
40	Hud Riv R. R		38
350	Erie Railway.		34
100	do		33⅜
1650	do		33⅜
350	do		33⅞
150	do	s15	33⅜
100	do	s10	33⅜
50	do		b.0 33⅜
100	do		s.5 33¾
100	do	b15	33½
10	do		33⅜
60	Harlem R. R Pref.		30
100	do		29¾
150	do		29⅜
100	Reading R. R.		40
250	do		40¾
100	do		40⅝
50	do		40¾
100	Mich. Cen. R.		60
60	do		59⅜
100	do		59
100	do		49¼
25	do	b10	49½
25	do	b30	50
50	do		49⅞
10	M. S. & N. I. R		20¾
150	do		21
50	M.S. & N.I. 1st Stk		40⅝
100	Panama Railroad		112
50	do		111⅜
200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		60
300	dn	b30	60⅝
100	do	s10	60
592	Gal. & Chi. R		66
1200	Clev. & Tol. R.		40
100	do	s10	39¾
200	do		40⅝
200	do	b30	40⅝
1150	do		40⅞
900	do		40⅝
400	do	s10	40⅝
200	do	s10	40⅝
100	do	s6	40⅝
100	do	b30	40⅜
200	do	b30	40⅝
10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		103
1650	Ch. & R. Island R		53⅜
40	do		53⅝
150	do	s30	53⅝
50	do	s10	53⅞
50	do	s1	53⅞
31	Ch., Bur. & Q. R		61⅜
107	do		61⅛
60	do		62
50	Mil. & Pra. Du C.R.		20¼
50	M. & P. Du C. 1st P.		74
46	do		73⅜
20	M. & P. Du C. 2d P		64
16	Tol. & Wabash R		5
10	Little Miami R		36

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s '81 Con.		93⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s '81...Reg.		87⅜
4,000	Trea. 7 3-10p.c.Nts		98
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..		73⅛
1,000	do		43
2,000	Mo. State 6s		41
13,000	Ill. War Loan		87⅜
1,000	N. Y. State 6s '68.		104
1,000	Erie R.s h M. Bs.		75
1 000	do		74
1,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st m.		40
60,000	Amer. Gold	b60	103½
25	Pac. Mail St. Co		97
112	do		97⅜
100	do	b10	97⅜
5	do		98
30	N. Y. Central R		82⅝
250	do	s6	82½
100	do	p&c	82½
256	Erie Railway		33⅛
100	do		33⅜
50	do		33⅜
300	do		33⅝
100	do		33⅜
150	do		33⅜
100	Reading Railroad		40⅝
100	do	s10	40⅜
300	Mich. Cen. R		60
150	M.S. & N. I Railroad		20⅝
150	M. S. & N. I. G. S		40⅜
50	Panama R	s10	112
150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		60
200	do	s10	60
20	Clev., Col & Cin. R		103
200	Clev. & Toledo R		40⅛
50	do	s10	40⅛
100	do	s10	40⅜
200	Mil. & Pra. Du C.R.		20¼
50	M. & P. Du C. 1st P.		74
300	Mich. Cen. R		59⅝
150	M. S. & N. I. G. S		40⅜
300	Michigan Southern		21
200	Michigan Central		52⅝
100	Illinois Central		58
100	Panama		112
100	Pacific Mail		96⅞
100	Missouris		42⅝
100	Tennessee		43
100	Hudson River		38
100	Harlem Preferred		71
100	Cleveland and Pittsburgh		103

Monday, Feb. 3—A. M.

The Trade of the past week shows a fair Import movement, as compared with the low scale of weekly entries through November and December. The amount, however, is still greatly below that of last season and the season of 1860 Some considerable parcels of Cotton have been imported from Liverpool—a reversal of the ordinary course of trade more singular than the late heavy importation of English Gold. The Export movement of the week is diminished by bad shipping weather and some hesitation, which has since been relieved, in regard to the market ruling of Grain and Flour on the other side The last mail (by the *Africa*) is much more satisfactory for Export orders The business in Meat Provisions and Butter, Lard and Cheese, continues on a liberal scale, and of these articles our New-York and Western railways are bringing large supplies to the seaboard from Chicago, Cincinnati, &c The utmost freight capacity of the roads around Lake Erie is being taxed to relieve the pressure upon them by Western shippers, and complaint is made that some of the Lake Shore lines fail to provide sufficient equipment to accommodate the roads west of the Lake. The business in Foreign General Merchandise is on a fair scale, the tendency of most of the staple articles being upward in price, from the expectation that the Customs duties will again be revised and made higher wherever it can be done in the revenue direction. The entries and sales of Foreign Dry Goods continue small, not over one-third or one-fourth the weekly entries of last season. The market for Money is easy enough, and cheap enough to carry on the speculative movement in Merchandise and a similar movement, which continues active, in Gold. The premium on the latter appears to pause at the quotation of 103¼@103½ ℔ cent., owing to the continued very moderate demand for Export. The shipments, this week, were $200,000 by the *Arabia* on Wednesday, and only $105,000 by Saturday's steamer. The payment of the National interest on the whole of the Public Debt, including the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds, the first half-yearly coupon upon part of which ($50,000,000) will fall due on the 19th inst., will probably be directed by Congress to be made in Gold. An amendment to this effect to the Treasury Note Bill is proposed by the Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, and meets with general favor. The difference of cost to the Treasury cannot be important, as weighed against the influence of such a policy on the credit of our Public Stocks, as well at home as in Europe. It would also greatly promote the conversion of the Treasury paper into the funded securities of the Government, and qualify the objection to United States Notes of Circulation that they contemplate no Specie measure or standard. With such a provision, there is no reasonable question that the Treasury will be ready to pay the Specie on the principal of these notes as soon after peace as the Banks of the country will be prepared to resume permanently, and with all safety and convenience, their payments in Specie. The rates of Foreign Exchange during the week ruled 113¾@113¾ ℔ cent. for Bankers' bills, and 111@112¼ for the various grades of merchant bills. One or two of the leading Banking-houses, since the satisfactory settlement of the *Trent* affair in England, are disposed to draw with increased freedom. The letters by the last mail are generally congratulatory on the prospect of the renewed good understanding between the two countries, without giving serious importance to the new turn which seems to have been taken, a few days before the *Africa* sailed, in the English newspaper discussion of our domestic troubles.

The delay in the passage of the Treasury Note bill has increased the public suspense in regard to the ways and means of the Government as the cause of the delay is not consistently explained in the various private advices from Washington. But the measure of United States Notes, as a uniform medium for the conduct of the Treasury, increases in favor with most of our sound and practical men of business, and the probability of its passage on the ground of its immediate necessity and availability is now stronger than early in last week, when a demonstration was made against the legal tender of the proposed issue. A plausible suggestion has been made to members of Congress, that the plain United States Notes would serve every purpose, without the exercise of what is assumed to be a doubtful constitutional right to make them a legal tender. But some of the very parties who labor for the defeat of this vital principle of efficiency, have not hesitated to discredit, whenever the opportunity is offered, the present issue of plain Notes, and would probably be among the first to bring about a Bank combination to discredit and depreciate the entire $150,000,000 proposed by the bill, should the Government fail to exercise its power, pending the War, to make its financial, no less than its military measures, vigorous and respected. In any event, however, immediate relief to the present suspense, in one shape or another, is imperiously called for, as well by the popular voice as the pressing necessity of the Treasury.

The Bank movement of the week shows another moderate gain in Specie, the speculative purchases of Gold on the Street being deposited, beyond the export and other ordinary demand, and a low rate of interest paid on the use of current funds borrowed upon such deposits. The ordinary deposit line is rapidly increasing, and stood, on Saturday, about $106,000,000, while the Treasury account is further reduced $3,000,000; leaving only $3,500,000 now to the credit of the account, which will be paid off in a few days. The Discount line is understood to be lower than on last Monday, owing to the moderate mercantile demand for accommodation. The rates for Money, outside of Bank, are 5@6 ℔ cent. on prime securities, while the rates at Bank are 5@7 ℔ cent., the outside rate being paid by the Banks to or between each other, when debtor at the Clearing-house, in their daily exchanges.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $2,898,763, against $4,398,632 same week last year. On the other hand, the Export movement is in advance of the same week last year, the total clearances of Domestic Produce being $2,090,767 against $2,765,740, same week in January, 1861. The Exports of Specie by the steamers for England, amount to about $305,000.

The Commercial tables for the *Calendar* year of 1861 being now complete, we return, as usual, in our weekly comparisons, to the movement of the current fiscal or *Treasury* year, beginning 1st July, 1861, and to close on 30th June, 1862

The Import entries of the first half of the year, that is from 1st July to 31st December, were	$47,739,000
Add five weeks since Jan. 1	10,179,184
Total since 1st July	$57,918,184
Against same date last fiscal year	124,388,628
Decreased Import	$74,470,444

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including foreign articles re-exported, from the port of New-York for the first half of the current fiscal year, July 1 to Dec. 31, were $71,993,000

Add five weeks since Jan. 1	13,242,303
Total since July 1	$85,235,303
Against same time last fiscal year	72,659,731
Increased Export	$12,575,172

The amount of Specie exported for the six months of the fis al year from July 1 to Dec. 31, was $987,000

Add five weeks since Jan. 1	3,226,000
Total since 1st July	$4,213,000
Against same time last fiscal year	20,611,000
Decreased Specie Export	$16,398,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]
New-York and Erie	[illegible]
Erie Preferred Shares	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
Michigan Guaranteed	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Michigan Central	52⅝ [illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]
Galena	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Panama	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Missouris	42⅝ [illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]
Hudson River	[illegible]
Harlem Preferred	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	[illegible]

The Stock Market moved with pretty steady firmness until Friday afternoon, when an unfavorable impression obtained as to the political tenor of the news by the *Africa*, from France and England on American affairs. On the publication of the advices, at length, including various editorial extracts and Paris rumors and letters, from the London Press, on Saturday morning, the heaviness of the market increased, and at the early Board a precipitate fall of 2 ℔ cent. on Erie Stock, 3 ℔ cent. on Erie Preferred, and 1½@2 ℔ cent. on the Western Shares, took place The decline on New-York Central was ¼@¾ ℔ cent. For a day or two previous some heavy sales, private as well as at the Board, had been made by a prominent *Bull* interest, on the street, but without immediately influencing the market; the operation having been made on other considerations than the expected news from Europe, and the Stocks taken by other speculators for the rise, of equal prominence. But on the decline of Saturday this transfer of interest, involving an unusually large amount and variety of Stocks, appeared to be felt, particularly on Erie Preferred and Galena, and by sympathy upon Erie Common Shares. The sales of the party referred to were also heavy of New-York Central, but the more general dealings in this Stock and the consideration of the near approach of the February dividend of 3 ℔ cent., made the decline comparatively light.

The demand continues firm, and at advancing prices, for nearly all the sound Railway Mortgages, and the parcels offered at the Board are taken up generally by investing parties at liberal rates. In United States Stocks the business is small, and prices lower where peremptory sales are ordered This arises mainly from the delay of the financial measures before Congress. The decline since the close of the previous week is equal to 1½ ℔ cent.

The gentleman of the Stock Exchange to whom we are indebted for the careful daily revision of the bids for Railway Mortgages, has been ill for several days, which will explain to "A Subscriber" who writes to us on the subject, the cause of the temporary omission. They will be resumed this week.

An admirable letter, on the National Currency, from Mr. THOMAS W. OLCOTT, of Albany, is embraced in the closing debate in the State Assembly on this subject, reported, from the Albany *Evening Journal*, on another page. The patriotic interest which this old and distinguished Banker takes in the successful administration of the finances of the country through its trial of war, induced Mr. O. to volunteer his views to Mr. RAYMOND on the Treasury Note Bill, and we are quite sure that no more acceptable addition could be made to the argument than the indorsement of this eminently practical authority.

Another Banker of large experience in the Banks of Circulation of this State, said to us, a few days ago, that the small note currency of New-York is positively assisted by the present United States Demand Notes, and that the effect of making the issue a legal tender will be the further increased employment of small notes of and below the denomination of five dollars. Whether this opinion be correctly founded or not, as applicable to a series of years, it is quite certain that the secured country Banks of this State never enjoyed a more profitable small note currency than they are now doing, in connection with the employment of United States Notes.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the sixteenth annual report of the New-York Life Insurance Company. The business of the office is on the mutual principle, and has already turned the point of two millions of dollars accumulations.

We are under obligations to Mr. NICOLAY for a complete schedule of the condition of the Fire Insurance Companies of this City and Brooklyn. The tabular statement will be published by Mr. N. for free distribution from his office, No. 52 William-street.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

A New Era in the History of the Country—The Regency Broken Up, and Three of its Members Dead—Prince Kung at the Head of the Cabinet—The Peace Party in the Ascendant—Mr. Burlingame, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HONG KONG, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1861.

The reign of the young Emperor, TSAI CU'CU' is hardly inaugurated before it is baptized in tragedy, and the Regency, representing itself to have been appointed by the will of the late Emperor, is swept out of power.

His Majesty arrived at Peking, from Zehol, on the 1st inst., and occupied the Imperial residence, but no sooner had the youthful possessor of the throne entered his capital, than was signalized the opening of a new era in the history of China. Immediate orders were issued for the seizure, imprisonment and trial of every member of the Ministry which accompanied him, of whose unscrupulous duplicity, corruption and arrogance, with undue assumption of power, there was abundant proof. The leaders of this Cabinet were the most hostile to foreigners, and to their controlling influence over the late imbecile Emperor was due the infamous violation of the friendly engagement last year, that led to the disasters before Peking, the treachery to which Mr. PARKE's party fell the victims, and its attendant cruelty. It will be remembered that the only ones who escaped were Messrs. PARKES and LOCH, who fell into the hands of Prince KUNG. This Prince, it was also, when the others had, with the Emperor, taken to flight, that negotiated and signed the present treaty, and has since had charge of affairs at the capital. The others remained with the late Emperor at Zehol, and prevented his return to Peking, for at Zehol they could exercise their baneful influence on the monarch, and, not being interfered with, and safe, were supreme. On his decease, they claimed the Regency, by the will of the late Emperor, but this was believed to have been unduly obtained or forged, and there appears to have been a great lack of confidence in the minds of Chinese statesmen relative to the policy of the Administration.

Whatever were Prince KUNG's political views, he was aware that if they could obtain a footing at Peking, his own destruction was inevitable. The Council of Regency had also made themselves intimidable to the imperial family, and it is evident that a concerted movement with the Dowager Empress had been planned. Immediately on their arrival, orders were issued for the seizure, imprisonment and trial of every member of the Regency—eight in all. Not above four days passed before the decision of the Court was that the three leaders of the Cabinet should be sentenced to immediate "piece-mealing," or being cut to pieces, and all the rest to banishment. Next day the penalties were modified by the Emperor, as follows:

SU SHUN, (whose name is detested by both natives and foreigners,) to public beheadment, and the Princes of I and CHUN to have the benefit of "self-execution." The consequence of the latter part of this decree was, that in the morning the couple were found to have committed suicide in their cells. The execution of SU SHUN was carried out without delay on the spot. The rest of the Council were degraded most thoroughly, and deprived of rank, office and titles. The Dowager Empress now holds the office of Regent, with Prince KUNG at the head of the Cabinet.

The execution of SU SHUN, who was one of the highest dignitaries of the Empire, was conducted in a most orderly and dignified manner, and before and after advance in civilization. Hitherto the execution of one of his class has been considered (publicly)—aristocratic blood having been held too sacred to be split before plebeian eyes, but in this instance the punishment awarded was of the most ignominious character and carried out in the public streets of Peking, before thousands of spectators.

The grave importance of this movement is manifest when we consider that Prince KUNG represents the Peace party in the Empire, and looked upon SU SHUN and his colleagues and co-abettors as filibustering and war in his public acts. He is quite young, being under 30 years of age. KWEIYANG, who negotiated the Treaty of Tientsin with Lord LOCH, is reinstated in a high office and altogether we have promise of a complete revolution in the foreign policy of the Chinese Government.

It must be understood that the whole of the late proceedings at Peking were in accordance with the laws and dignity of the Empire, and not revolutionary. The Council of the members of the late Regency were their constitutional heads as guardians of the sovereign and conductors of the treaties lately made with foreign Powers. Prince KUNG, more liberal and sagacious than those who, until now, have controlled the public affairs of the Empire, recognizes the fatality of opposition to the march of Western commercial enterprise, and that a peaceable relations with the great foreign Powers are wiser to be pursued than the former system of invincible opposition and repulsion.

The fine ocean steamer *Manhattan* arrived here on the 27th inst., from New-York, and left to-day for Shanghai. She will probably be added to the fleet of steamers navigating the Yangtsze River. The more steamers are added there the greater appears the demand for them. You may recollect my prediction in my letter of the 1st inst. I now believe that will be more than realized; the demand for freight by steamers is almost fabulous. The rates paid from Hankow to Shanghai, a run of five days, are almost double those charged hence to the United States! Between Shanghai and Hankow, there are about twenty walled cities, the population of almost any one of which will exceed that of New-Orleans. Junks upon junks are used for tedious voyages up the rivers as passenger boats. When the people have got fairly into the way of using steamers, they will take nothing else.

The famous New-York clipper ship *Flying Cloud* has just obtained a charter here, for £6,000, to convey troops and stores to England. Another transport ship, the *Alpacca*, sailed yesterday, takes seven or eight packages of articles for the Great Exhibition to be held the coming year in England.

The European mail, of Oct. 4, is now a week overdue, and fears are entertained for its safety.

The United States steamer *Saginaw*, Capt. SCRANTON, arrived here this week from the North, and will probably return up the coast next week, conveying Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, the new Minister, to Shanghai. Both Shanghai and Ningpo continue to be seriously threatened by the Taeping rebels; the latter place has been almost deserted by the inhabitants, and trade put an end to. Near Shanghai and Woosung the rebels are burning the surrounding villages, and the smoke of their camp fires can be seen from the city. They appear resolved to attack it, and threaten to exterminate the foreigners if they oppose them. Preparations have, however, been made, and the foreign settlement feels pretty secure. The French will take care of Woosung. LORGNETTE.

The Last Voyage of the Great Eastern—The Services of Mr. H. E. Towle Acknowledged.

The subjoined correspondence has been handed to us for publication. The watch referred to was manufactured for the purpose by Messrs. FABRE & ANDRIE, and bears the following inscription:

PRESENTED TO HAMILTON E. TOWLE, C. E., by the passengers on board the steamship *Great Eastern*, Sept. 12, 1861.

WM. PATTON, D. D., } Committee.
MONTGOMERY GIBBS, }

FROM THE COMMITTEE TO MR. TOWLE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1862.

HAMILTON E. TOWLE, Esq., C. E.—*Dear Sir:* In behalf of the passengers on board the steamship *Great Eastern*, during the storm of Sept. 12, 1861, in which the rudder was disabled and the ship left for three days at the mercy of the sea, we take pleasure in delivering to you the accompanying watch, suitably inscribed, as a token of the appreciation of those on board of your skill in devising, and your untiring and successful labors in constructing, a steering apparatus, by means of which the ship and the lives of all the passengers were saved. Yours truly,

WM. PATTON, D. D., } Committee.
MONTGOMERY GIBBS, }

FROM MR. TOWLE, TO THE COMMITTEE.

No. 161 FULTON-STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I cannot express to you, for I have not the faculty of giving ready and happy expression to my thoughts, the feelings with which I have received your beautiful gift.

I can only thank you, and through you, the ladies and gentlemen whom you represent, for this elegant reminder of a thrilling time of peril which we passed together, and also for the friendship and confidence of which it is the evidence. As this watch marks off the minutes and years of my life, whether they be few or many, it shall be my steady aim ever to deserve the esteem of which it is to me a most valued token, and to prove to you that your kindness is not misplaced.

Most gratefully, gentlemen, your ob't servant,

HAMILTON E. TOWLE.

WILLIAM PATTON, D. D. MONTGOMERY GIBBS, Esq., Committee.

Hydropathy in Washington—Dr. Trall on Hygeiene vs. Drug Medication.

A. T. TRALL, M. D., the founder of the New-York Hydropathic Institute and Hygelo-Therapeutic College, announces a course of lectures in Washington City, commencing on Tuesday evening, Feb. 4 1862, in favor of the Hygienic and against the Drug Medical system. He promises to demonstrate to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced minds, by facts, logic, experience, and all the data applicable to the issue, that the mortality in our army of typhoid fever, pneumonia, measles, &c., is wholly unnecessary, and that the system of medication which he teaches would save the lives of thousands of our officers and soldiers; and he announces his willingness to explain his positions in the halls of Congress, and defend them against all criticisms and objections from whatever source. Let him be heard.

The Rumored Resignation of Gen. Sigel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In late numbers of your paper an account of the resignation of Gen. SIGEL has been published—an account which deviates, unintentionally, of course, from the truth. It may, therefore, but gratify you to lay before your readers the actual state of affairs from an authentic and absolutely reliable source.

The following letter, dated at St. Louis, Jan. 25, 1862, you may accept as literally correct in every particular:

"On Dec. 31, SIGEL tendered his resignation. A few days after he received a flattering letter from Gen. HALLECK, urging him to withdraw his resignation, as HALLECK would be essentially disturbed in his operations by it. To this SIGEL replied, *that he would not withdraw his resignation; he insisted upon its delivery at Washington.* He furthermore stated that Gen. HALLECK had no reason to be disturbed, as for the sake of the cause he should do his duty until his case should be decided in Washington. Gen. HALLECK replied that he was very glad to understand SIGEL would remain in command of his division. This answer, involving, doubtless, an intentional misunderstanding, was followed by the prompt and decided opposition of Gen. SIGEL. On the 14th of January *he again tendered his resignation, and demanded its immediate dispatch to Washington.* Two weeks passed without response. Gen. SIGEL arrived at St. Louis on the 27th day of January, and Gen. HALLECK then denied the receipt of the last letter. However, Gen. SIGEL's firmness and decision procured that letter; *it was found among refuse papers—the seal broken.*

Gen. SIGEL then again tendered his resignation, under date of the 27th of January, and this document he handed, not only to Gen. HALLECK, but, at the same time to GERHAY KOERNER, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, who was present in St. Louis at the request of President LINCOLN.

Gen. SIGEL has determined to resign his position under the United States Government unconditionally, unless he receive satisfaction as ample as the systematic offences and detractions, which have stung the honor of the man."

For the sake of the cause, I hope to see this communication published in your next number. For the literal and verbal exactness of it I am personally responsible. Rev. RUDOLPH DULON, D. D.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Feb. 2, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BOOKS FOR THE NEWSBOYS.—Our little friends the newsboys of the Home, No. 128 Fulton-street, are fond of reading, and they have favorite authors. Their library, it is to be regretted, contains few of the works of these, and some of the few, including the pictorial lives of WASHINGTON and ABBOT'S *Napoleon*, have been fairly used up in perusal. If the benevolent desires of the mental improvement of these worthy lads would send them some books by MAYNE REID, MARRYAT, DICKENS or PETER PARLEY, they would be gratefully welcomed. They are quite partial to works of travel. The works of Dr. BARTH, CHAILLU, or Captain LAME, or of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, would be received with special applause and favor.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.—The following appointments have been made by the County Clerk, being the first changes since he entered upon the duties of his office: Isaiah Rynders, Clerk in Chancery, at a salary of $1,000, vice Chas. G. Halpin, resigned. Wm. Williams and Wm. Wilkes, Docket Clerks for County Clerk's office. E. P. Loew, Recording Clerk, Supreme Court. A. B. Woolridge, removed. John S. Norris, Clerk of Records, vice North West, removed. N. T. Rossiter, Clerk of Supreme Court, vice Thos. M. Squires, resigned.

CHARGED WITH PASSING SPURIOUS MONEY.—JOHN ADAMS was taken before Justice SPERRY yesterday, on the charge of passing counterfeit $2 bills on the North River Bank, Troy. The prisoner's story was that he obtained fourteen of these bills on Saturday, on Broadway. Believing them to be good, he passed one to PATRICK DUFFY. The Justice holds the prisoner in $300. The complainant, DUFFY, was so thoroughly convinced of the honesty of the accused that he became his surety.

MR. MCMASTER'S LECTURE ON COLUMBUS, AT IRVING HALL.—Last evening Mr. JAMES A. MCMASTER lectured at Irving Hall on "Christopher Columbus." The lecture which was an interesting one, contained nothing new or startling. He (the lecturer) recounted what he had read and found Columbus had to undergo before Queen ISABELLA furnished him with the means of ships to sail in search of the New World. The hall was only about a third filled.

UNPAID INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 1861.—From the annual statement of the Internal Revenue, transmitted to the Common Council, it appears that the receipts from all sources, rents, &c., from the sum of $4,809, being the balance of $10,000 donated to Mr. COOPER, amounted to $21,569 09, and the expenses to $20,032 11 leaving a balance in the Treasury of $1,536 98.

FIRE IN A BROKER'S OFFICE.—About 3½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the first floor of No. 45 Broad street, occupied by FRANK HAVEN, broker in metals. The damage was about $100. The fire is believed to have originated from a defective flue.

FATAL CASUALTY.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday, at No. 515 Washington-street, upon the body of JOHN PERRY, aged 47 years, a native of Scotland, who died from injuries produced by the falling of a large sign upon him from the top of the building No. 501 Washington-street. The Jury "censured the parties who put up the sign, for the insecure manner in which it was sustained."

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The number of inmates in this institution Jan. 31, was 408. Of this number 73 have been discharged, cured, or relieved, and four have died, leaving 331 patients remaining.

Religious Reading for the Army.

INTERESTING MEETING IN THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH—ADDRESSES BY MRS. GANSE AND PORTER.

A very large assemblage was gathered last evening in the Collegiate Church, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, the object being to hear addresses from eminent Divines, upon the necessity of providing for the religious necessities of the army, by furnishing the troops with tracts and reading generally of a religious character. Similar meetings for the same purpose have been held by other denominations in the City, and in every case the response has been not more prompt than liberal.

The sessions were opened with singing, reading a portion of Scriptures, and prayer by the Rev. Dr. DE WITT, who introduced Rev. Dr. STRONG, Secretary of the Board of Publication of the Reformed Dutch Church.

Mr. STRONG proceeded to set forth the purposes of the meeting, which was, to seek coöperation in the work of furnishing religious reading to the troops now at the seat of war. The origin of the movement was in a letter which had been read at the Fulton-street prayer-meeting, and which found a response in one of the Deacons of this Church, who on the next day received a letter enclosing a donation, which was at once expended in tracts, which were forwarded to the hospital at Georgetown, and with such happy effects that further contributions were sought, and more books and tracts forwarded. Still more was needed; and the Reverend Doctor proceeded eloquently and pathetically to urge upon his hearers the necessity of hearty and active coöperation in this good work, which was designed of God.

The Reverend gentleman narrated several touching incidents connected with the results of religious reading, and earnestly exhorted all to join in a work which commended itself to the honest sympathies of every Christian heart.

He was followed by Rev. Mr. BINGHAM, who had been connected with the Board as an agent at the seat of war. He alluded in touching language to an occurrence, which had transpired on that very day. A member of the battery belonging to the Seventh Regiment of New-Hampshire Volunteers met him coming out of the Fulton-street prayer-meeting, and asked if the men could not have the sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered before they left the City, and he stated that out of 150 men in that battery 140 were pious men. Of course arrangements were made to gratify them, and never had he witnessed a more solemn and impressive scene. Mr. BINGHAM proceeded to narrate individual instances of strong religious feeling among soldiers, and read several letters from chaplains of various regiments urgently entreating for tracts and religious books, and giving evidence of the great amount of good effected by even the small quantity of religious reading which they had gathered.

After singing the 112th Psalm, the assembly was addressed by Rev. Dr. PORTER, of Williamsburgh, editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*. His address was an earnest, faithful, Christian exposition of the great and good purposes of the present meeting, and tending to show that the work in whose behalf he spoke practically belonged to the Church, and his appeal for coöperation in the work was founded upon the fact that he was addressing a Christian assemblage. He spoke in eloquent deprecation of the rebellion, which our soldiers had gone forth to put down, and dwelt upon the duties, dangers and sufferings of the soldiers, as well as upon the duties and responsibilities which devolved upon those who were left at home. He alluded eloquently to Gen. MCCLELLAN and Gen. BURNSIDE as types of the Christian soldier, of whom our country might well be proud, and whose example he held up as worthy of imitation by all who were engaged in the righteous war in which they had embarked. He dwelt upon the ascertained fact, that if the soldiers could not get religious books they would purchase bad ones; and he called attention to the fact that ere long the 600,000 men now under arms in our country would be returned to society with all the slus of camp life fastened upon them, unless something was done to counteract the terrible effects of the temptations to which they were subjected by reason of the listlessness and idleness of a soldier's life.

Rev. Mr. GANSE, of the Twenty-third-street Church, closed with an earnest and appropriate address, having the same objects in view, and urging upon the attention of all the discharge of the important duties toward the soldiers who were away, scattered throughout the country, and deprived of the religious advantages which we enjoy at home.

At the close of his address a collection was taken up, and the assemblage was dismissed with a benediction.

The Central Park Skating Pond, by One Who Has Been Upon It.

Arriving by the last approach, which is the Eighth-avenue Railroad, the visitor is "set down" at a very inviting gate-way, (*providing he is romantically inclined,*) and passing the roughly-hewn portal, perceives, "not the breath of cows," but the yet suggestive aroma of stable, which, viewed as a hygienic feature, is not objectionable; and, after overcoming certain neck and ankle jeopardizing obstacles in the way of planks laid at unsapplied angles, he finds himself fairly "at sea" in the bleak expanse just now so strictly affected by the beauty and fashion of the Metropolis, *because it is* the fashion. It is a severer task than the Ftora McFlimsey sisterhood would ever be induced to undertake—this equipping for the boyish exercise of skating—were it not absolutely an edict of Queen Fashion.

As illustrating the truth of this, the visitor is struck with the apologetic effort at loyalty, offered by the votaries alluded to, in the lazylike *ennui* method of getting about over the glassy surface in *sleigh-chairs*. These nuisances to other skaters are much used on our Park, as they are also in Europe, where the Empress of the French first introduced them, but they are out of taste for American girls, whom every one supposes are able to sustain a natural position on even such slippery foundations.

ST. PETERS.

In the centre of the lake stands a small octagonal edifice founded on a rock, and whose snug interior is not available to strangers generally, never, indeed, unless by especial invitation of its proprietor, Capt. RENWICK, of the Central Park Police, whose *open sesame* introduces you to "*my hut*," well warmed and carpeted, and from either of the eight sides of which a most animated view of the merry scene surrounding is to be obtained.

Tuesday is recognized as the fashionable day, although each afternoon between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M., crowds of patrons throng the avenues leading hitherward.

Saturday is marked by the presence of school-children, who come by thousands under the guardianship of their teachers.

On Sunday the "rougher" have it, not all their own way, but as nearly as the wisely enacted regulations of the Commissioners will admit; and in this connection it may not be irrelevant to state, that it has been found necessary to make but one arrest since the commencement of the present season; and when it is remembered that King Alcohol, when preponderant, is inimical to correct piloting a noticeable fact exists, as well in the record of but few accidents having occurred all traceable to the individual, and not to any mismanagement of the grounds.

The two islettings that skirt the lake are modeled with partial reference to the requirements of such rendezvous, yet no stimulant stronger than ale or beer is dealt from the counters. Good warm dishes, such as stews and hot

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3235. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Flag of Truce from the Rebel General Johnston.

Consultation Between the Cabinet and General McClellan.

Gen. Scott Probably Going as a Special Envoy to Mexico.

mber of Military Appointments Confirmed.

Mr. Bright's Expulsion Considered a Certainty.

Debate on the Treasury Note Bill in the House.

Speeches of Messrs. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and Hooper, of Massachusetts.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 3.

A FLAG OF TRUCE FROM THE ENEMY.

Yesterday afternoon a flag of truce from Gen. JOHNSTON reached the outposts of Gen. McDOWELL's Division. The dispatches were brought by Col. HARRISON, of the Second Virginia Cavalry. He was permitted to proceed no further. The sealed communication was brought to headquarters here by Capt. DRAHILLARD. The contents have not yet transpired.

Much speculation is indulged in in regard to the flag of truce. A conference of an hour was held to-day at the War Department, the President, Mr. SEWARD and Gen. McCLELLAN being present. The public have it that there is some connection between this meeting and the flag of truce.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate was in executive session nearly five hours to-day. They confirmed from 400 to 600 appointments and promotions in the old army, and as far as can be ascertained the following named gentlemen to be brigadier-generals of volunteers.

Col. Erasmus D. Keyes,	Ebenezer Paine,
Major John V. Davidson,	Chas. D. Jameson,
Francis E. Patterson,	Edward Democt,
Major Abner Doubleday,	Robert B. Mitchell,
Lieut.-Col. Ketchum,	Lewis Wallace,
David B. Birney,	Wm. A. Richardson,
W. H. Kenn,	Daniel Butterfield,
John M. Palmer,	Major Horatio G. Wright,
James Cooper,	Capt. Orl.
H. W. Slocum,	Lieut. Wm. Nelson,
James S. Wadsworth,	Col. Randolph B. Marcy,
John J. Peck,	Major John G. Barnard,
O. M. Mitchell,	Major Seth Williams,
Geo. W. Morrell,	Major Stewart Van Vliet,
John H. Martindale,	Major John Newton,
Major H. W. Bennam,	Capt. Winfield S. Hancock,
Capt. W. F. Smith.	Thomas Curtenden,
James W. Denver,	Col. Geo. Wright,
Col. Gen. H. Thomas,	Major Thomas Williams,
Egbert Viele.	Capt. Wm. H. French,
James S. Negley,	Capt. T. H. Brooks,
N. J. T. Dana,	Capt. John M. Brannan,
Thomas F. Meagher,	Capt. John P. Hatch,
Col. Abercrombie,	Capt. David Stanley,
Col. Sedgwick,	Lieut.-Col. Thos. J. Wood,
Lieut.-Col. C. F. Smith.	Capt. Richard W. Johnson,
Lieut.-Col. Casey.	Capt. John G. Foster,
Capt. George G. Meade,	Major Christ. C. Augur,
Abram Duryee,	Major Geo. W. Cullum,
Capt. Alex. McCook,	Col. Schuyler Hamilton,
Oliver O. Howard,	Capt. John M. Schofield.

ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

Thomas. J. McKean, Capt. John G. Parker.

Major STURGIS has not yet been nominated as Brigadier-General, and may not be. Reason, much opposition to him, and his confirmation doubtful.

The Senate, in their review to-day of the list of military nominations, discovered an undue proportion of Quartermasters, Paymasters, Generals, Colonels, Lieutenants, &c., nominated from Pennsylvania, doubtless through the inadvertence of the late administration of the War Department. Many were recorded from "blank" State, which blank, it was found on investigation, should be filled up "Pennsylvania." The Senate kindly undertook to equalize matters by dropping many of such names from the service.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. STEVENS, will endeavor to bring the House to a vote on the Treasury Bill on Thursday. Representative HOOPER spoke, to-day. He was listened to with marked attention, it being considered a clear exposition of the views of the Treasury Department on the financial question. The Secretary, in a letter to the Committee, says the general provisions of the bill seem well adapted to the end proposed; that the provision making the notes a legal tender was doubtless well considered by the Committee, and their reflections had conducted him to the same conclusions. He felt great fears as to making anything but gold and silver legal tender, but owing to the large expenditures, and the Bank suspensions, the provision is indispensable.

The Secretary has suggested amendments providing against counterfeiting, and directing the manner in which the notes are to be executed.

The Secretary addressed a note to Mr. SPAULDING to-day, in which he says: "Immediate action is of great importance. The Treasury is nearly empty. I have been obliged to draw for the last installment of the November loan. So soon as it is paid I fear the banks generally will refuse to receive the United States Treasury notes. You will see the necessity of urging the bill through without delay."

THE EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

An estimate has been made by a Senator, of the relative official expenses of the Government under the present laws, and under Senator SHERMAN's "Retrenchment bill." The figures show that the expenses for the present year will be increased $12,000 by the passage of the bill, the extra mileage allowed amounting to that sum above all that would otherwise be saved under the Retrenchment bill.

THE TELEGRAPH.

The result of the examination recently by the telegraph interest shows that the number of messages transmitted over all the lines during the past year was 2,800,000, yielding a total revenue of $1,522,600. Should Congress, in the new tax-bill, impose three cents on each message, a little over $84,000 only would be realized from that source, or 5½ per centum on the aggregate amount of business.

The representatives of telegraph interests now here have suggested to the Committee of Ways and Means their readiness to pay a tax on their messages, and thus contribute to the support of the Government.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS—CONTEMPLATED MISSION OF GEN. SCOTT.

You have noticed, I believe, in the TIMES, the fact that the United States steamship *Richmond*, now fitting out at the port of New-York, was undergoing some changes in the arrangement of her cabins, indicating the probability that she was to convey some one of more importance than her commanding officers. It was surmised, too, that probably her passenger would be Gen. SCOTT. I am credibly informed that in all probability the *Richmond* will be dispatched to Vera Cruz, or some other Mexican port, and that she will convey Gen. SCOTT thus far on a journey to the Mexican capital. It is hardly necessary to say that the old hero goes accredited by the Government at Washington, with powers of a delicate and responsible nature, and that the probable results of his mission are of the most important character. It would not be expected that the traditions of our Government in relation to the interference of foreign Governments in the affairs of this continent, would be readily abandoned, or that we should look with indifference upon the movements of France, England and Spain. It seems to be the duty of the people of the United States to prevent, if possible, the establishment of a precedent so formidable as that which now threatens the permanent occupation of the seaports of our sister Republic. By the removal of the pretext for this wanton and unjustifiable invasion of Mexico, by the allied Governments, we may save Mexico from the disasters which must follow the establishment of the Allies within her borders. To effect this is, I think, the duty with which Gen. SCOTT will be intrusted. His perfect knowledge of the country, and of the leading characteristics of the people—the high esteem in which he is held by them for his military genius and patriotism, will give him at once the respect and the confidence of the Government, and of the liberal masses who have sustained the present Administration through vicissitudes proportionately as great as those which now imperil us. His experience and advice, backed by the timely extension of the material aid necessary to extricate the Mexican Government from its present perils, will, it is hoped, restore peace and prosperity to the Mexican people, and at the same time peaceably secure for the commerce of this country the advantages which England, Spain and France have sought to gain by the sword.

MR. SEWARD AND THE PRESIDENCY.

It is currently reported that Mr. SEWARD has sometime since written a letter positively declining to permit the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidency. He is understood to have conclusively disclaimed all ambition to fill any position more exalted than what he now occupies, and to express a desire to continue in public life as long only as the country may be engaged in the struggle for the existence of the Government. The distinguished writer also takes occasion to severely reprimand the gentlemen who has presumed to use his name in connection with the Presidency, for expressing a wish to enter upon the canvass of the merits of any individual at a time when the country needs the united and unselfish labors of all her sons. The letter, as I have said, was written some weeks ago, and expresses, I believe, to Mr. F. TURNER, an officer of the "William H. Seward Club, of Philadelphia."

GEN. M'CLELLAN AND THE WAR COMMITTEE.

The *Herald*'s recent statement that Gen. McCLELLAN has communicated his plans of the campaign to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and that they were fully approved by the Committee, is without the shadow of truth. If the plans had been communicated, no doubt they would have been sanctioned, but Gen. McCLELLAN does not publish his purposes, much to the vexation, it is said, of some members of the Committee.

COL. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOK.

A Senator has received a communication from what he deems a responsible source, reflecting on the loyalty of Col. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOK, who has been nominated as Brigadier-General. In support of the charge reference is made to several officers of high grade. If he is an enemy, he has made his exposure easy.

GEN. STONE.

Gen. STONE will return to his command to-morrow.

THE CASE OF GEN. LANE.

Gen. LANE's friends are preparing to make a tremendous demonstration in his honor on his return to Washington. On Saturday, Senator POMEROY called on Secretary STANTON, at the request of Gen. LANE, to inquire whether the recent order of Gen. HUNTER, in relation to the Lane expedition, was made at the instance of the War Department. Secretary STANTON was either unable or unwilling to give the desired information, and hence the Senator's resolution of inquiry in the Senate to-day.

THE ALEXANDRIA HOSPITALS.

Evidence is published in Washington to-day of outrageous inhumanity and neglect of sick soldiers on the part of Dr. PORTER, of the Government Hospitals of Alexandria.

THE BURIAL OF SOLDIERS.

So vast an army has been marshaled in this district that no proper arrangements have been made for even a decent interment of those who die in our hospitals. Their bodies have often been hurried to the nearest place of sepulture, where they have been promiscuously buried together. Many relatives and friends have consequently made fruitless visits to the army of the Potomac to recover the dead bodies of their deceased friends.

This sad state of things has arrested attention in Congress through the exertions of Representative DAWES, and a committee is now charged with the duty of considering the subject of providing a National Cemetery for the soldiers, in this neighborhood, where all our fellow-citizens who died in the National cause may find a resting-place, and their graves become matters of record, and to the end that no doubt may exist as to the identity of those who repose within them.

From the general disposition manifested, there seems to be no doubt that an act for the purpose indicated, will be passed.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF HAYTI.

Senator SUMNER will, to-morrow, introduce a bill recognizing the independence of Hayti, and establishing diplomatic relations with that country.

SENATOR BRIGHT'S CHANCES.

The count, to-day, is that thirty-one Senators will vote for BRIGHT's expulsion and fourteen against it—three more than enough to expel him.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

Yesterday twenty-five or thirty vessels reached Alexandria, having run the blockade Friday night without a shot having been fired at them.

A RAILROAD ON PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE.

The House Military Committee have reported unanimously a bill for a street railroad on Pennsylvania-avenue. It is not such a bill as the *Tribune*'s dispatch of to-day makes it, but a well-digested measure, it is said. Such a road is a necessity.

A CORRECTION.

An unaccountable error appears in yesterday's dispatch. Instead of privateers being released from Fort Lafayette, the order was to transfer them thither to the military authorities.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

COLONIZATION IN CONGRESS—ITS GROWING POPULARITY—DECLINE OF RADICAL EMANCIPATION—SIGNIFICANT SPEECHES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Feb. 2, 1862.

Tuesday, the 4th of February, is set for the consideration of FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.'s, Taxation and Colonization Bill, the main features of which you have already published. It can hardly fail to draw out the most interesting debate that has yet occurred in Congress. It is designed to make rebels against the Government suffer all the penalties incident to their treason, not only in the loss of life but of property, and at the same time to do this in a manner consistent with the Constitution and laws; and with a due regard to the welfare of that class of persons who will be most effected by the changes that will result.

Mr. BLAIR's bill proposes to apportion the National tax that shall be levied in support of the war upon all the States, Free and Slave. That to the rebel States the proportion of the National tax levied shall be distributed upon the individual citizens and property holders; and, on their failure to pay their assessment within a given time, their property shall be liable to be seized and forfeited to the Government of the United States. And of the property thus forfeited for non-payment of taxes, the lands may be leased, the slaves manumitted and colonized, and the personal estate sold. The proceeds from all these sources shall be applied in such way as to justify the demands of the General Government, and pay the expenses involved in the execution of the law and in the issues of the rebellion.

This plan of dealing with the property of rebels is plain and practical. It is a remedy of yearly application in all the States, to enforce obedience to tax laws. Under it, masters are deprived of slave property without recourse and without remorse, even in Slave States. It is not, therefore, a rule against which any constitutional objection can be raised, such as is raised against the "confiscation" of property of citizens for political offences, which, under the Constitution, cannot be made to affect property after the first generation.

The principle of Mr. BLAIR's bill in this regard, coercing rebel property under the National tax laws, is recognized as the true one by the best legal minds in the Senate, and Senator DOOLITTLE has introduced a bill embodying the principle, which BLAIR's bill chaperones and engrafts with his colonization scheme.

A very great change has become apparent on this subject since the beginning of the session, and there is reason to hope that Congress will be almost a unit in favor of BLAIR's bill, or some bill embracing the principles of that bill. I advised you a few days since that not more than ten Members of the House could be named as favoring any extreme act of emancipation. Lovejoy, of Illinois; Bingham, Ashley, Blake and Hutchins, of Ohio; Stevens and Davis, of Pennsylvania; Van Horn, of New-York; Julian, of Indiana, and Potter of Wisconsin, constitute almost the entire roll of the so-called "Radicals," in the House. These Members themselves, are now altogether hopeless of having their views carried out. Mr. COX (Dem.) of Ohio, in a very able and happy speech, last week, replied to a colleague, in the most excellent manner.

"I did intend, Mr. Chairman, to review some of the bills introduced here for confiscation and emancipation, and to discuss their feasibility and constitutionality. *But I am glad to announce to the country that there is no hope of such unholy legislation passing the present Congress.* That announcement, which *the opinions here justify*, will give relief to our army and to the Union men everywhere."

Judge KELLEY, of Philadelphia, (Republican,) commenced the session as a radical, going so far as to advocate the cutting-up of South Carolina into twenty and forty acre lots, and the distribution of them to liberated negroes. On Friday last, the day after Mr. COX made his speech, Judge KELLEY addressed the House in the most judicious and able speech he has yet delivered, in which he gave utterance to wisely-moderated views. He said:

"The negro is the creature of the tropics. Submit him to the guidance of his own instincts and volition, and he will find his way to the tropics, or lands lying near them. The cruelest monument of "man's inhumanity to man" that I can point to to-day, is that negro colony of fifty thousand American negroes living in the cold wilds of Canada. * * *

We know—the gentleman knows, and those with whom he votes, who give kind words and hard blows to the Administration—know that it and its real friends on this floor are in favor of the recognition of the Republic of Liberia, of giving to Hayti commercial relations, of *procuring within our own tropics lands where the negro, made free by the crimes of his master, may go and dwell as nature intended him to. This the President recommends, and all this the majority on this floor intend to consummate.* We are for giving the Saxon, the Celt—the Caucasian family—*that portion of this continent which was intended for them.* They who misrepresent us are for *infusing black blood into the veins of the country.*"

It is very clear, from these manifestations, that the immediate and universal emancipation of the negroes of the South, and their incorporation into this free white Republic as a component part of our society and government, is a project far from the contemplation of the Republican party. What slaves may be seized from recusant tax-payers of the South—and perhaps all may be seized—will not be elevated to political and social relationship with the whites of the free North, nor yet left a degraded and proscribed race, to be the serfs of rapacious whites who will swarm in upon and oppress them; but they will be the subjects of some wise system of pupilage and colonization in neighboring lands, where they can attain the highest development of which their natures are capable, under the protection of the American Union. YORK.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

FREDERICK, Md., Saturday, Feb. 1.

The recent report of the amount required to repair the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is officially contradicted, as is also the reported number of sick in Gen. LANDER's command at Cumberland. The figures in both cases are pronounced to be exaggerated.

A few hours of clear weather yesterday gave opportunity for a reconnoissance of the surroundings of Harper's Ferry, but no force of the enemy beyond a mounted picket at the edge of SMALLWOOD's woods near Bolivar was discovered.

A report has reached here to-day that Gen. JACKSON was, the night before last, at Winchester, with his main body. Another rumor, however, says that he has been ordered to report at Richmond with his command. No confidence is placed in the latter report.

Private intelligence from Bath states that Hon. JOHN STROTHER died there about ten days ago, and his death is attributed to treatment experienced from the rebels, who some time previous made a descent upon his estate, destroying and carrying off property amounting to many thousand dollars, and treating him with great indignity. His last moments were solaced by many relatives, including the wife of his son, D. J. STROTHER, (Porte Crayon.)

Mr. STROTHER, it will be recollected, placed himself at first in the breach against secession, and exerted an extended influence to prevent Virginia from committing political suicide. His labors were compensated by an arrest and imprisonment at Richmond, from which he was subsequently released, and allowed to remain at home in Bath. This loss to his fellow-citizens and the Union cause in Western Virginia is almost irreparable.

From Hancock it is learned that, about a week ago, Capt. SAUL, of the Virginia (Union) Volunteers, while scouting on the other side of the Potomac, with about forty men, was ambuscaded and killed by a rebel force.

Col. LAMON's Virginia Brigade has been disbanded. The four companies of infantry are attached to the Third Maryland Volunteers, the four companies of cavalry to the First Maryland Cavalry, both of Gen. COOPER's Brigade, and the two artillery companies are to form the First Maryland Battery. They will be armed with six 10-pounder Parrott guns, and attached to Gen. BANKS' Division.

Gen. BANKS is expected back from Washington to-day. During his absence, Gen. HAMILTON, of the Second Brigade, has been acting Major-General of the Division.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Heavy Firing Heard in the Rear of Beaufort, and in the Direction of Roanoke Island.

THE FIRING HEARD AT NORFOLK

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 3.

The following communication has been received at the Navy Department, from Capt. JOHN MARSTON, dated U. S. steamer *Roanoke*, Hampton Roads, Feb. 1:

"I have the honor to report to you the arrival, during the past night, of the bark *Gemsbok*, from Beaufort, N. C. Capt. CAVENDY informs me that on Tuesday, the 28th ult., he heard heavy firing in the rear of Beaufort, but he has no conjecture from whom it proceeded.

Capt. CAVENDY also reports that on Thursday, the 30th of December, at 9 o'clock in the morning, while off Currituck Inlet, he heard heavy firing in the direction of Roanoke Island, which leaves no doubt in my own mind that Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH is at work."

THE FIRING HEARD AT NORFOLK

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 2.

A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island to-day, but it brought back no passengers or papers.

The crew of the rebel boat reported that at Norfolk heavy firing had been heard during the past two days.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The Blockading Service—The Constitution Not Sailed—The D'Epineuil Zouaves Gone to Annapolis Again

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 2, Via Baltimore, Monday Feb. 3.

The gunboat *Daylight* sailed to-day for the mouth of York River to relieve the *Young Rover*, which is on the blockade in that vicinity.

The *Young Rover* will proceed to the mouth of the Rappahannock, to relieve the *Dawn*, which will go to New-York for repairs.

The *Mystic* is still off the Rappahannock River.

The troops of the New England division who have been encamped on the beach here for two weeks, reembarked on the *Constitution* this afternoon. The *Constitution* is still taking in coal, and probably will not sail before to-morrow morning.

The health of the troops is improving.

The *Young Rover*, with the D'Epineuil Zouaves on board, sailed for Annapolis this morning.

The *Hartford* sailed for the Gulf during the night.

OUR FORT MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE IRON-PLATED STEAMER MERRIMAC

FORTRESS MONROE, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862.

A sensation has been caused during the last few days by intelligence, derived from contrabands, that the iron-plated and bomb-proof frigate *Merrimac* has been floated out of the dock at Norfolk, and is now being heavily armed with 10-inch rifled guns, preparatory to a combined attack upon Newport's News and the ships in that locality. Whether true or false, such an attack is feasible, and with the present defence of two sailing ships only might, if judiciously planned, prove disastrous. Your account of the launching of the Ericsson steamer, at New-York, suggests the idea of having some such vessel at this point to repel an attack which, if successful, would give strength to and encourage the rebels at a time when the achievements of the National forces have had a depressing influence throughout the entire South. Either the sailing ships, which are powerless for such a contest, should be withdrawn, or they should be supported by some of the steam-frigates, as well for their own protection as for that of the troops at Newport's News, so as not to leave a remote possibility for a victory to the enemy at such an important crisis.

The recent heavy rains have much impaired the health of the troops, and colds, measles, and fevers of a typhoid character, prevail to some extent.

UNION.

THE STATEMENT OF MR. TAYLOR.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 31, 1862.

An old gentleman, about 60 years of age, named TAYLOR, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has been for over six months confined in one of the tobacco warehouses at Richmond, arrived by the flag of truce to-day, having been released in exchange for a rebel officer. He states that he was visiting the house of a friend in Fairfax County, two days after the battle of Bull Run, for the transaction of some private business, where he was detained by a sprained ankle. He was not connected with the army, was not at the battle of Manassas, and considers himself to have been very harshly and brutally treated, both at the time of his arrest and since, considering his age and his physical infirmities.

Mr. TAYLOR left Richmond at 5 o'clock this morning, and was accompanied by a detective, who was instructed not to allow him to carry any papers with him, or hold any communication with others on his way to Norfolk. As papers have been regularly received by the flags of truce all this week, he presumed that there must have been something in them to-day which it was not desirable should cross the lines.

The panic in reference to Gen. BURNSIDE's Expedition was very great at Norfolk and Richmond, the uncertainty of its destination and magnitude of its proportions causing general consternation. The reports from Hatteras represented it to be much larger than it really is.

It was understood at Richmond that Gen. BEAUREGARD would arrive there on Saturday on his way to Kentucky, and that 15,000 of the troops at Manassas would accompany him.

The inauguration of JEFF. DAVIS as permanent President is to take place at Richmond, on the 22d of February, and it is said that he will immediately thereafter take the field in person as commander of the forces at Manassas.

With regard to the steamer *Merrimac*, with her encasement of railroad iron, Mr. TAYLOR is of opinion that the report of the contraband as to her efficiency is not reliable. As he came out of Norfolk he saw a vessel in the stream near the Navy-yard, which he presumed was the *Merrimac*, but he says she is regarded in Richmond as a failure. Her load of iron is said to be too heavy, and that she would not answer her helm during a recent trial trip. As she is intended to be used principally as a "ram," this is regarded as a fatal defect. Her draught of water is also so great that she cannot pass the obstructions that have been placed in the Elizabeth River to prevent the ingress of Federal vessels.

REBEL VIEWS OF M'CLELLAN.

Mr. TAYLOR says that whatever may be the estimate of the policy of Gen. McCLELLAN in the loyal States, he is regarded by the rebels as pursuing a policy most destructive to all their hopes and expectations. His "masterly inactivity" for so long a time, which he has used to strengthen, organize and equip his armies, they regard as a stroke of policy that indicates fearful results to themselves. They admit that time has weakened them, while it has strengthened him, and they look with fearful forebodings to the fact that the term of enlistment of fully one-half the troops they have in the field expires before the 25th of February. They regard his resistance of the demand for a "forward movement," and the silent energy he has evinced, as marks of generalship of the highest order, and of a determination to work out his plan of operations despite the complaints of those who do not comprehend his purposes.

THE REBELS DISPIRITED.

Since the defeat and death of ZOLLICOFFER, in Kentucky, the entrance of BURNSIDE into Pamlico Sound, and the news of the threatened position of Savannah, Mr. TAYLOR assures me that there has been a marked and undisputed feeling of despondency among the rebels at Richmond. Their greatest fear rests on the probability that railroad communication will be interrupted by Gen. BURNSIDE, in North Carolina, and by Gen. BUELL in Tennessee, which they admit will render them helpless, and break the back of rebellion.

Up to within the past ten days there has been an abundance of excellent beef furnished to the prisoners at Richmond, and good bread, but lately the beef has been of the most inferior quality and very scarce. The reason given for this is that the roads were too bad to drive cattle, and the railroads are occupied with the transportation of troops. Mr. TAYLOR was assured that their troops were faring badly, and that great dissatisfaction prevailed on that account.

SUFFERINGS OF LOYAL VIRGINIANS.

While the Federal prisoners have been badly accommodated, and have undoubtedly suffered very much, Mr. TAYLOR assures me that their sufferings have been nothing to compare to those of 160 loyal Virginians who are still confined at Richmond. They have been thrown into jail without a hearing, and compelled to prove their innocence of the charge against them. The charge of disloyalty against them has shut them out from all aid from their friends, as any evidence of sympathy with them brings suspicion on those who may evince it. One old man nearly seventy years of age, both blind and deaf, is said to be among them.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Mr. TAYLOR, in describing his feelings when passing again under the protection of the flag of his country, after six months' imprisonment, was most affecting. With tears rolling down his cheeks, he spoke of his sensation as that of passing from the infernal regions to the joy and gladness of the abode of the blessed.

Mr. TAYLOR, like all the prisoners from Richmond, speaks in the highest terms of the kindness of Gen. WINDER and Gen. HUGER, and also of some other Southern officers, who protected him from the brutality of others.

The expedition of Gen. JACKSON to Romney is said to have been without the sanction of his superior officers, and has resulted in great suffering and loss of life to his command. They were caught in the mountains in a heavy snow-storm, many were frozen to death, others frost bitten, and all are reported to be in a deplorable condition. A greater portion of his force had returned to Winchester, broken down with the exposure, fatigue and hardships they had been called upon to endure. The withdrawal of the Federal forces from Romney, on JACKSON's approach, is regarded in military circles at Richmond as having been another evidence of Gen. McCLELLAN's military superiority.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The report which we first noticed a few days ago relative to the preparations which are being made on board the sloop-of-war *Richmond* for the reception of Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, is quite correct. The General will positively go out in the *Richmond* to Key West, for the benefit of his health. The carpenters are busily employed in getting the spar-deck cabin in order, and the other preparations are progressing favorably. The *Richmond* will be ready for sea in about a week.

The new gunboat *Cayuga* arrived at the Yard yesterday to be armed and commissioned. She was built in Connecticut, and has had her machinery fitted up at a private ship-yard here. Her armament will be the same as that of the other new gunboats, viz: two 32 pounders broadside, one rifled Parrott gun and one howitzer.

The postal schooners *Ivan Smith*, *Henry James* and *Ariosto* have taken their departure from this port.

The purchased steamer *Clifton*, formerly a State Island ferry-boat, arrived yesterday for her stores and armament. She will be attached to Capt. PORTER's mortar fleet.

Recruiting for the battalion now forming on Governor's Island, goes on very slowly. Some of the parties who are recruiting for this battalion have not sent in any men for the last two months.

It is reported that a guard of marines will be sent from the Flushing-avenue Barracks to the steam frigate *San Jacinto*, now at the Charlestown Navy-yard.

A new kind of punishment—new, at least, at this station—has been introduced on Governor's Island. Several men, convicted before a garrison court-martial, have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and have to walk before the guard-house from reveille to retreat, carrying a log of wood weighing 30 pounds. The only respite they have is at meal hours, when only sufficient time is allowed them to eat their victuals. This description of punishment has been in vogue for some time among the regulars in Washington, and is found to have a salutary effect.

NAVAL AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 3.

The new gunboat *Kearsarge* has sailed from Portsmouth, it is said in search of the *Sumter*.

Several vessels are being loaded at Long Wharf with horses and munitions for Gen. BUTLER's expedition. They expect to sail for some Southern port the present week, and will be soon followed by the Eighth New-Hampshire regiment, and other troops recruited for the expedition.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Feb. 3.

Commissioner WILLIAM P. DOLL had an interview on Saturday with the various Indian Chiefs, including the loyal Creeks and Seminoles. The Commissioner promised to aid the loyal Indians against the rebels, and the Chiefs agreed to take the field with their warriors.

Col. DIETZELZA, of the Kansas First, and Col. JENNISON, of the Seventh, have been appointed Acting Brigadier-Generals.

The friends of Gen. LANE declare that he will enter the military service if he has to serve as a private.

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Feb. 3.

Capt. H. M. FOGG, of Nashville, belonging to Gen. ZOLLICOFFER's Staff, wounded near Somerset, is dead.

Major CLIFT, Surgeon of ZOLLICOFFER's Brigade, taken prisoner at Somerset, is here, and will be sent to Bowling Green on Tuesday, to be exchanged, it is thought.

Gen. BUELL will arrange for the exemption of all Surgeons from arrest hereafter.

THE PRIVATEERSMEN TO BE TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

In accordance with the decision of the Administration to treat the privateersmen as prisoners of war, the following were yesterday removed from the Tombs to Fort Lafayette, under the charge of United States Marshal MURRAY and Assistants BOYCE, HEATON and LEE, and a detachment of Harbor Police:

From Privateer Florida—John Williams, Patrick McCarthy, James Reilly, Archibald Wilson.

From Privateer Savannah—T. Hamilton Baker, John Hazleton, Henry Howard, Handy Oman, David Manson, James Edwards, Alex. C. Coyle, Patrick Daly, C. S. Passallaigue, Joseph Cuig de Camo, John Murphy, Martin Galvin, William Clerk.

From Privateer Sumter—Henry Spence, John Davis, A. D. Hodgin, John O'Brien, Wm. May, Peter Thompson, John Donnelly, James Milner, Eugene Ruhl.

From Privateer Dixie—Geo. Gladden, Charles Forrester, J. P. M. Cetro, John Journell, John H. Marshall.

All the prisoners were delighted at the change and prospect of release by exchange. A large number of visitors were at the prison to congratulate them upon their good fortune, and not a few were the recipients of favors from female hands.

SUPPER TO LIEUT.-COL. TILESTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 3.

The reporters of the Boston Press this evening gave a complimentary supper to Lieut.-Col. TILESTON, of the Massachusetts Eleventh Regiment, at Young's Hotel. The gathering was exceedingly pleasant and social. Lieut.-Col. TILESTON left his reportorial duties to serve his country in the field, and has proved a gallant and meritorious officer. He leaves to rejoin his regiment Wednesday

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Junction of the Divisions under Generals Pratte and Davis—Probability of a Battle at Springfield, &c.

TIPTON, Missouri, Feb. 3.

The Division under Gen. DAVIS has been much retarded by bad roads, swollen streams, etc., and the wagons and artillery have sunk axle deep.

The Big Gravier, a stream ordinarily unimportant, was swollen beyond its banks, and it took two days to cross it.

A sharp frost set in on Thursday night, and the roads will now support the trains, and, unimpeded by further obstacles, the division of Gen. DAVIS will advance rapidly.

Gen. PRENTISS, with his command, is advancing on Lebanon, to combine with the forces under Gen. DAVIS.

Gen. PRICE, though so formidably menaced, shows no signs of falling back, and, from present appearances, seems determined to give battle. Should he maintain his position, within two weeks from this time, Springfield will be the theatre of another bloody contest, such as has made that devoted place famous in the history of the war in Missouri.

THE TROOPS PUSHING FORWARD.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 3.

Advices received last night by a train on the Pacific Railroad state that the brigade of Gen. DAVIS was at Versailles, Morgan County, on Wednesday, proceeding, it was conjectured, to join Gen. CURTIS at Lebanon.

Gen. PALMER's Brigade was at Laramie, and it was said they were under marching orders for Kentucky.

Gen. SIGEL left Rolla yesterday for Lebanon, and the balance of his division will follow.

REPORTS FROM SEDALIA.

SEDALIA, Mo., Monday, Feb. 3.

A Commission appointed for the purpose by Gen. POPE, have been sifting the regiments at this point, and discharged all that were unfit for service; a column moved off to-day under Col. W. J. FULLER, of the Twenty-seventh Ohio.

The telegram announcing the promotion of Col. FRANK STEELE to the rank of Brigadier-General was received with great satisfaction by all the troops here. They believe him prompt, safe and brave, and will follow him on the march or in the field with great confidence and alacrity.

LATEST REPORTS FROM LEBANON.

ROLLA, Sunday, Feb. 2.

Reliable information from Lebanon says that Gen. CURTIS is now in that place. The number of troops there is constantly increasing. It is, doubtless, his intention to remain at that place until all his forces arrive, which will be several days yet, as some of them have not started yet. A considerable number of them are under orders to march this morning, and probably within two or three days all those going will have departed. The roads between this place and Lebanon are almost impassable. Fifty teams are said to be this side of the Gasconade River waiting for the water to subside. There is a rumor, but not generally believed, that Gen. PRICE has recently been reinforced by 12,000 rebel troops from Arkansas, and is preparing to give our army a hard fight.

The third Missouri Cavalry are now nearly all here, but one or two companies remain to come up. This regiment is to be attached to Gen. SIGEL's Division.

ANOTHER ORDER FROM GEN. HALLECK.

The following general order will be issued in the morning:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, St. LOUIS, Feb. 4, 1862.

The President, professors and curators of the University of Missouri are required to take and subscribe to the oath of allegiance, prescribed by the sixth article of the State ordinance of October 16th, 1861, and to file the same in the office of the Provost-Marshal General in this city.

Those who fail to comply with this order within the period of thirty days, will be considered as having resigned their respective offices; and if any who so fails shall thereafter attempt to obtain pay, or perform the function of such office, he will be tried and punished for military offence. This institution having been endowed by the Government of the United States, its funds should not be used to teach treason or to instruct traitors. The authorities of the University should therefore expel from its walls all persons who, by word or deed, favor, assist, or abet the rebellion.

The President and Directors of all Railroad Companies in this State will be requested to take and subscribe to, the oath of allegiance in the form, within the time, and under the penalties prescribed in the preceding paragraphs. They will also be required to fill bonds for such sums as may be designated by the Provost Marshal General, that they will employ no conductors, engineers, station-masters or other officers, agents or employees who have not taken the oath of allegiance, and who are not loyal to the United States.

No contracts will hereafter be made by quartermasters or commissaries in this Department with persons who do not take and subscribe to an oath of allegiance similar to that prescribed by the act of Congress, approved Aug. 16, 1861.

Purchasing officers are prohibited from making purchases of persons of known disloyalty to the Government. Where articles necessary for the public service are held only by disloyal persons, and cannot be purchased of Union men, the fact will be reported these headquarters when the proper instructions will be given.

All clerks, agents, and civil employes, in the service of the United States, in the Department, will be required to take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the aforesaid act of Congress.

The attention of all military officers is called to this order, and any one who shall hereafter keep in the Government employment persons who fail to take said oath of allegiance, or who announce and advocate disloyalty to the Union, will be arrested and tried for disobedience of orders.

It is recommended that all clergymen, professors and teachers, and all officers of public and private institutions for education, benevolence, business and trade, who are in favor of the perpetuation of the Union, voluntarily subscribe and file the oath of allegiance prescribed by the State ordinance, in order that their patriotism may be known and recognized, and that they may be distinguished from those who may wish to encourage rebellion, and to prevent the Government from restoring peace and prosperity to this city and State.

By order of Major-Gen. HALLECK.

N. H. McLEAN, Ass't Adjutant-General.

THE NEW EXPEDITION FROM CAIRO.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 3.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Cairo, says that twelve steamers, laden with troops, in charge of Commodore GRAHAM, left here at 10 o'clock this morning, to join a still larger force at another point. The expedition has every indication of a genuine active movement.

REPORTED FIGHT ON THE TEXAN COAST.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 3.

A special dispatch from Cairo, 3d, says:

"A correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal*, writing from Columbia, Texas, Jan. 20, says that a bark and schooner belonging to the Federals came near our coast, when they were fired upon by our forts. Both vessels returned the fire. We fired ten guns; they fired twenty-two—mostly shells—and then retired, seemingly disabled, or satisfied they could not win."

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

Thomas' Expected Advance to Knoxville—Sufferings of Eminent Unionists—Memorial to Congress for Kentucky Volunteers —Incompetent Officers Resign—Drafting in Tennessee Resisted.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

It is here predicted that Gen. THOMAS will be in Knoxville by the 15th or 20th prox. I am told his division consists of the brigades under SCHOEPF, DOUBLE, R. L. MCCOOK, MANSON and CARTER, with five to ten batteries—each brigade averaging 5,000 or more men. His command may be made still stronger. I am satisfied that in the battle at Logan's Cross Roads he did not have on hand but four regiments of infantry, 300 horsemen, and one battery. They did the fighting, and won the day. He will not move to Tennessee without all his force at his disposal for any emergency, with abundance of cavalry and mounted sharpshooters for scouting, skirmishing, chasing and capturing. An apparently official statement gives our loss, on the 19th, as 162 killed and wounded.

Gen. CRITTENDEN has proven himself a General of no military account at all. This rebel Major-General is a notorious, habitual drunkard—was cashiered for drunkenness when in the United States army. Gen. THOMAS has nothing to fear from him. Secessionists here say our victory will amount to nothing; that ZOLLICOFFER was really no General at all; is better dead than alive, and his death is fortunate for their cause; that he alone is responsible for the blunder of attacking us, and CRITTENDEN was not in the fight, and had nothing to do with it!

Hon. JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD'S property, in and near Bowling Green, has been "sequestered" by the Confederates. They have rifled his farm and residence, and, under the reported instigations of Ex-Gov. HEIM, have bad serious designs of arresting him. Lately wealthy and comfortable, he is now an impoverished exile.

Our Military Board and Senator GOODLOE memorialize Congress for a requisition from that body or the War Department for the pay of our volunteers from the time they first enlisted until they were mustered into the United States service. They state that the Kentucky volunteers, almost without exception, have been required, and have actually performed regular military duty almost from the very day of their enlistment; that the raising of volunteers in Kentucky has been attended by heavy expenses, required a great deal of labor and time, and been surrounded by very serious difficulties; that many companies and regiments were ready to be mustered long before mustering officers could be procured, and it sometimes happened when the mustering officer came to muster them they were absent on military duties, and in this way also their complete organization was delayed. I hope the General Government, in accordance with Kentucky's memorial, will pay her volunteer officers and soldiers from the date of their enlistment for their services, and for their property lost or destroyed, and extend pensions and bounty for their lives, wounds, and broken constitutions laid upon the alter of their country before they were formally mustered into their country's service.

Not a few officers have resigned, knowing their incompetency and inability to pass muster before the Board of Examiners, who are going the rounds and discharging the chaff. Their places are filled with men more competent. A school of instruction in each camp, conducted by the Adjutants, is suggested.

Some 1,200 soldiers are in the Louisville hospitals; 30 died last week. It is remarkable that so few out of one hundred and twenty odd thousand sicken and die this weather. Most get well under the professional skill of Drs. BELL, HEWITT, CALDWELL, BRANDEIS, FLINT and others, and the great kindness and tender nursing of our ladies.

Col. GARFIELD'S headquarters are at Paintsville. He has there two Ohio and two Kentucky regiments, and two companies of cavalry. He and Northern Kentucky are reckoned safe. "Falstaff," they say, brought up at Pound Gap—perhaps like Geo. CRITTENDEN at Monticello, to take another big drink of rifled whisky, and then "fall back" further, shouting to his fallow forces, *sauve qui peut*.

Gen. WOOD is understood to be constructing a military road from Frankfort to Somerset.

Many inhabitants, even of West Tennessee, won't submit to drafting. The rebel organs own that "considerable evidence of disloyalty to the Confederate Government has been manifested in some of the counties in West Tennessee since the raid upon the militia." The disaffected in Carroll, Weakley, (ETHERIDGE'S home,) McNairy, and other counties "positively refuse to submit to the detail." Like the Unionists about Rockingham and Lynchburgh, Va., "they will not submit to a draft." In East Tennessee, Geo. CRITTENDEN'S proclamations have as little effect as in Kentucky. The mountain boys will not come to his camp. They will not rush to his "victorious standard." He rebukes them for staying at home, being inactive, lost in slothful indolence, and sleeping while the clarion of a glorious war rings in their ears. They heed him not. When their time comes, they will act "sleep;" then they will rise and sweep the Secessionists and rebels forever from their soil. Theo the Tennessee Press will speak out with unqualified condemnation against JEFF. DAVIS & Co. Even now the Memphis *Argus* and *Appeal* brand them as sultans, illegal wielders of authority, usurpers over the people; confessedly stand aghast at secessia's prospects, and own that the Confeds lack everything from a shoe-latchet to a steam engine, and that all looks darker and darker for them, day by day.

The hope is entertained and expressed by thousands of Kentuckians, that on the 12th of April, the first anniversary of the war's commencemeot by the firing on Sumter, we may see the war ended, the rebellion quelled, the Union sentiment in the South liberated and revived, the Southern heart cooled, the Southern mind enlightened, and the authors of all this terrible strife brought to punishment by a majority of the very people whom they have so grossly deceived and inhumanly outraged. PONTIAC.

THE VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

ROUT OF THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

COLUMBIA, Adair County, Ky., Jan. 27, 1862.

A gentleman, living twenty-two miles south of the late battle-field at Mill Spring, on the main road leading south, gave me quite an interesting account of the flight of the rebels, and the manner in which they conducted themselves while in Wayne and Clinton Counties, which I now furnish you. My informant resides in Wayne County, and remained at home during the time the rebels occupied that part of the State. He is a reliable gentleman of good sense. He says the Confederates had about 10,000 infantry, well provided with guns, but of an indifferent quality—squirrel rifles and flint-lock muskets principally; 2,000 cavalry, well drilled and well armed, and quite efficient, all of them being armed with guns and pistols, 18 pieces of cannon, 16 brass pieces, and two Parrot guns. The rebels admitted that they were completely routed, and that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was killed. On their way back to Tenoossee, there were fractional parts of brigades, going in a body, and with some order, but the remainder were going in squads of from one to twenty-five or more. They passed informant's house with about 125 two-horse wagons, and four pieces of artillery, under Geo. G. B. CRITTENDEN, and he was said to be drunk. They were throwing away everything that impeded their flight, and were selling blankets at $1 25 apiece, and pistols (navy revolvers) at $6 and $7, in Tennessee or Georgia money. He says that about 500 cavalry went back on horses, the remainder were either captured, killed, or lost—at least one-third of the men who went back were without guns or anything else, the other two-thirds had their guns, and some of them other articles; all of them were in great haste to get along, and committed no depredations on their return, other than to take horses, or mules, or something to eat. So hungry were they, that they actually eat the *soap grease* that his mother had laid aside to make soap. The rebels say that they lost in killed, *drowned* and missing, from 700 to 1,500. A large number were drowned in crossing the Cumberland River, and this is attested by other persons seeing their bodies below Mill Spring in the river. BAILIE PEYTON, Jr., was also killed in the fight, and is now at Somerset. JAS. S. CHISMAN was a candidate for the rebel Congress, and had his handbills out a few days before the fight. He left with the rebels, his family being at Sparta, in Tennessee. The flight of the rebels was so precipitate, that *no election* was held in Wayne County, on the 22d inst., (the time fixed for electing rebel Congressmen.) SHELBY COFFEY, Jr., late member of the Legislature from Wayne County, was wounded in a skirmish a few days before the battle, and is now lying dangerously, if not fatally, wounded at Dr. Long's, in Clinton County; the general opinion is that he has "*his rights*" in his heart's cootent. He was making up a company of cavalry at the time he was wounded. The rebels lose from 6 to 10 a day with sickness, during their stay in Kentucky. A large number of those who were in the fight said they were going home to stay there, and none of them would reënlist at the expiration of their term of service—all, or nearly all of them being twelve months recroits, their time will expire in February, March and April, 1862. They took large quantities of corn, wheat, &c., while in Wayne and Clinton, but generally paid for it in Tennessee, Virginia or Georgia money, or Confederate scrip. Quite a number of the leading Secessionists left with them from Monticello and other parts of Wayne County. They left, perhaps, 100 troops in Wayne and Clinton, who are, or have been, sick or wounded. Clinton and Wayne Counties are now clear of Confederate soldiers, who are able to do mischief, and great is the rejoicing of the Union men of those counties.

The Federal troops are crossing the Cumberland, and it is to be hoped that they will keep on to Knoxville. A Tennesseean here, from Green County, Tennessee, gives much information of matters and things in that locality. He says that 10,000 East Tennesseans are waiting for the Federal army, to join it whenever they can do so and get arms for self-defense.

One regiment of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER'S Brigade is at Greensburgh, and two others at Crazy Creek, on the Cumberland River; the others hereabouts.

I inclose this letter in an *envelope* that was taken in the Mill Spring battle, or from some one who had been in it.

THANKS TO THE TENTH INDIANA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS, INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27.

GENERAL ORDERS, No: 9.—His Excellency, O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana, in common with the people of said State, hails with pride and gratitude the news of the victory achieved over the rebels in the recent engagement near Somerset, Ky., in which the TENTH REGIMENT of Indiana Volunteers, under Col. MANLON D. MANSON, so gallantly distinguished themselves.

In behalf of the people, he returns heartfelt thanks to the gallant officers and brave men of that regiment, for their alacrity, caurage, and brave exertions in sustaining the fair fame of our arms, and especially the proud name of Indiana volunteers. By order of the Commander-in-Chief. LAZ. NOBLE, Adjutant-General of Indiana.

SUFFERINGS OF LOYAL MEN IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.

A gentleman, who has just reached Louisville from Bowling Green, gives the following incidents as illustrative of the wrongs suffered by Unionists in the southern part of Kentucky:

"Mr. LARKIN BAKER, a Union man, had a beautiful place, including a fine orchard, about a mile from the town limits. On this one of the rebel fortifications is erected. Of course, the very soil is ruined, besides the utter destruction of every fixture on his premises. But there is a cool kindness connected with this case which deserves a place in the *Budget of Fun*, and furnishes the latest definition of 'the hight of impudence.' The Confeds appointed commissioners to assess damages. Their assessment was $12,000, which they proposed to liquidate with Confederate bonds, due six months after the independence of the C. S. A. shall be acknowledged by the U. S. A. He had a residence elsewhere, but the magnanimous knights drove him from this also.

Mr. GIDEON MCBELL, who is an orderly, well-behaved citizen, but does not acknowledge the pretended Government of JEFFERSON DAVIS, was taken from his house by rebel soldiers, or ruffianly civilians, dragged through a horse-pond, and there forced to run the gauntlet and be kicked as he ran, as a ceremony preliminary to banishment. He was thankful to be let off so leniently, as hanging was what he expected from the chivalrous gentlemen who took his case in hand.

Mr. RICHARD PATTERSON, another Union man, who resides near Bowling Green, has a daughter living with him. He is, perhaps, 75 years of age, and quite infirm. One night, while two other ladies, who were on a visit to this helpless family, lodged with them, a squad of Confederate soldiers called on them, after all had retired to rest, and ordered them to arise from their beds. They then proceeded to collect all the blankets, quilts and comforts, and gracefully ratired to camp with their booty. Mr. PATTERSON is one of those few Union men in the South who never took offence when called a Lincolnite. Perhaps he takes offence at it now, though. Your correspondent, who never before made any objection to the term, prefers not to be called a Lincolnite, since he learned the Louisville Manipulating Committee, or Kitchen Cabinet, is all-powerful with the President. Some of the Kitchen Cabinet think a Secessionist is just as good as anybody else; and we positive Union men don't wish to be mixed up with such scoundrels as Secessionists are.

One of the rebel regiments encamped themselves in a young orchard belonging to Mr. A. D. WEBB, another good Union man, and suffered their horses and mules to ruin the trees. The residence of Mr. S. A. BARCLAY (who has taken refuge in this city, is used by the drunken Gen. HARDEE for head-quarters. It was one of the most tasteful and elegant dwellings in Bowling Green, surrounded by a plat of about nine acres, richly decorated with choice shrubbery, fine fruit-trees and garden fixtures. After the Vandals took possession, some of his neighbors volunteered to box up the shrubbery in front of the mansion, to protect it from the rebels' horses. This kindness was repressed, when the best boxing was destroyed, but a second time it was removed for firewood. Brood mules were turned into the grounds, and the beauties and comforts were soon once happy country scenes of careful and hospitable, beside consistent expensive taste and luxuries.

But the ruin of a charming country place is but a section of Mr. BARCLAY'S property for being an "arch enemy." He has a farm on the country, with a valuable nursery stock, of which, last year, more than 200 choice fruit trees were ready for the market. Most of these trees (or rather those trees, and shipped to the south, to sell to the soldiers) were sold. They formed every vestige, [illegible] and lay and lodges, and killed [illegible] and other stock of farming. Every [illegible] trees, with [illegible] to be paid for on the part of the [illegible] of the Confederate States, for the use of the troops. [illegible] "They were hunted up, and we can pay a hundred."

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

ITS RESTING STATEMENTS BY A REFUGEE.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Feb. 1.

A gentleman who formerly resided in this city, but has lived in the South for eighteen months past, arrived in town yesterday from Memphis, which place he left on Sunday, Jan. 19. In an interview with him we learned the following facts:

Business in Memphis is completely prostrated. Two-thirds of the business houses are closed altogether, the others keep open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon. The streets are deserted, and not more than one-half of the dwellings occupied. Shortly after the breaking out of the war, about 2,000 men left for the North. Since then, nine-tenths of the able-bodied men of the city have enlisted in the Southern army. The women are very zealous in the cause of secession, and have formed no less than twenty societies for the manufacture of wearing apparel for the soldiers. Provisions are very high in the South, as our readers are already aware. In Memphis flour sells from $3 to $12 per barrel; bacon brings 35 to 40 cents per pound. Fresh pork is sold at 10 cents per pound, the lowness of the price being accounted for by the fact that salt is so scarce as to command $11 per sack. Coffee is sold at from 60 to 75 cents per pound, and would be dearer still but for the plentitude of substitutes, which are so freely used as to make the demand for the genuine article very small.

Candles are in demand at $1 25 per pound, and these a very poor quality. The scarcity of coal has compelled the manufacture of gas to mix a great deal of resin with the black diamonds. The consequence is, that the people of Memphis see through the gas darkly, and are constantly crying for "light—more light!" Soap is another scarce article. It sells as high as cents—not less than $1 per pound. In boarding houses, as a consequence, one lather has to subserve the purposes of several faces. But the article which the Southern heart most feels the need of is whisky, and that has gone up to $3 50 per gallon—hardly to be had even at that.

Clothing is very dear. Overcoats, such as can be obtained here for $15, are sold in Memphis from $15 to $50. Pantaloons and other articles in proportion. Boots, such as are sold here for $7, command $20 there. In the way of "notions" there is a great dearth also. A paper of needles, worth ten cents here, cannot be had for less than $1.25 there.

Confederate notes are taken at par in payment for goods and debts. They constitute the principal circulating medium. Southern bank notes are also taken at par. Shinplasters flood the whole country, and pass current everywhere. Gold and silver are scarce, the former at a premium of 45 per cent., the latter at a premium of 35 to 40 per cent.

It is a great mistake to suppose, notwithstanding all these troublous indications, that the people of the South are not in earnest in their effort to overthrow the Government. There may be a little of the dormant Union spirit in Tennessee, but it seems to have no desire to burst forth. The Southerners are confident that success will crown their efforts, and they have united to make a bold struggle. One thing that serves partly to keep up their spirits is the unflinching disposition to lie evinced by the secession newspapers. In Memphis, they have heard of but one Federal victory since the fall of Sumter—the battle of Rich Mountain. In all the other engagements the Federals, according to the rebel journals, were routed and killed, in numbers ranging from 1,000 to 10,000.

There is a great scarcity of printing-paper all through the South. The proprietors of the Memphis *Appeal* recently visited all the large cities of the Confederacy to buy up what paper of large size they could find for sale, They failed to obtain any of the right dimensions, and were obliged to curtail the "area" of their sheet in consequence. The telegraph has not operated very well lately, for lack of the necessary battery supplies. This offers no great obstruction, however, to the enterprise of Southern journalists, as they usually have more "specials" when all the lines are down than at any other time.

A severe censorship is exercised on all the papers in the South. A. R. CAMPBELL, formerly connected with the *Enquirer*, of this city, now editor of the Memphis *Argus*, was before the Military Committee on two or three different occasions for publishing articles condemning the course of the Confederate Government in certain military matters. He was warned each time that unless he moderated his tone the *Argus* would be suppressed. A similar sentence has been passed on several other editors and journals.

Our informant, as we have said, left Memphis on the 19th of January. He went by railroad to Clarksville, Tenn., thence by stage to Hopkinsville. In order to obtain a pass to leave Memphis, he was obliged to testify before the Military Committee of that city that he was in delicate health, and wished to visit Uniontown, Ky., to see his brother. At Hopkinsville, the Confederate Commandar—Gen. CLARK, of Mississippi—refused to pass him beyond his lines until he telegraphed to Memphis to know whether he was "all right." A reply in the affirmative being received, no further difficulty was experienced.

When our informant reached Hopkinsville—on the 23d of January—Gen. CLARK was expecting an attack from Gen. CRITTENDEN, and feared the worst in case it was made. The Confederate forces at that point number about 5,000—nearly one-half of whom are on the sick list. Six hundred sick men were sent to Clarksville between the 17th and 23d of last month. Of the Seventh Texas Regiment, stationed there, 186 privates, 23 non-commissioned officers, and 4 commissioned officers are in the hospitals. Of a Mississippi regiment also there, 163 privates, 20 non-commissioned officers and 3 commissioned officers are sick.

At Felicians, 12 miles from Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, there are 2,700 cavalry. In Fort Henry, there are 3,000.

Our informant gives us the following items of news in regard to the strength of the Confederates at various points:

At New-Orleans, there are 20,000; there are two batteries of artillery; and at Lake Ponchartrain there are three.

At Mobile, there are 12,000, in command of Gen. WALKER, ex-Secretary of War.

Between Charleston and Savannah, on the railroad line, their are 12,000.

At Pensacola, there are between 15,000 and 20,000.

At Columbus, there are 15,000.

JEFF. THOMPSON is at New-Madrid, in command of 1,200 men.

Gen. FLOYD is at Scottsville, 35 miles from Bowling Green, with 3,000 men. It is believed in the South that he left Western Virginia, not because he was defeated, but because of the scarcity of provisions. They say his men, livad on boiled chestnuts and dried apples for two months previous to their retreat from Virginia.

BEN MCCULLOCH is in command of a regiment of cavalry near Manassas.

Gen. D. M. FROST, of Camp Jackson notoriety, is at Jacksonport, Ark., recruiting a brigade. He has raised 150 men thus far, er rather that number was raised for him in Memphis.

There are no troops whatever in Memphis—nothing that looks like war, except the manufacture of army clothing, &c.

As to the efficiency of the Southern army, our informant says the men are poorly clad and poorly armed, but well fed. They have plenty to eat, and cannot be starved out. Few of them, he thinks, will reënlist after the expiration of their year's service. The resignation of Gen. PILLOW was a source of disappointment to a great many. PILLOW, it appears, wanted to reinforce Bowling Green, and Gen. POLK declined to let him leave Columbus. He thee threw up his commission in a fit of indignation. He is now at Bowling Green as a "spectator," but it is thought he will again enter the service.

The Southern people are confident that their Government will be recognized by the foreign Powers before the first of April. They are in great glee over the "masterly inactivity" of our army, and believe that nothing but a consciousness of our own weakness prevents us from making an attack upon them.

GEN. HUNTER'S DEPARTMENT.

"GEN. LANE'S" EXPEDITION.

A SPEECH BY THE GENERAL AT LEAVENWORTH.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* of Jan. 29, reports a lecture delivered in that city by Gen. LANE for the benefit of the Mercantile Library Association. His subject was "The Duty we owe to our Government in this her hour of direst extremity." He said:

"This Government of ours cost more than any other Government; more blood and treasure were spent in establishing it. A handful of men, only four millions, unprovided with arms and munitions of war, undertook to fight the first Power of the world; and but for the fact that God smiled upon them, encouraged and aided them, they must have been defeated.

In examining this question we should inquire, where is the Government on earth that has more fully protected the persons and property of its subject than ours? Now, any Government is entitled to all the efforts that its subjects can put forth. While the citizens of other Governments give all, we should give more than all. The American citizen should be willing to offer up himself and everything upon the altar of his country.

This Government that has so blessed us is now threatened, the danger is imminent, and where does it come from? Who threatens the existence of this Government? I wish to God I could say to-night that it was threatened by a foreign foe. No; it is threatened by the very people whom it has most protected and blessed.

When I think who caused this war, I feel like a fiend. What think that these men who have been the Cabinet officers, the Senators, the Congressmen, the Governors, the Generals, when I think that the very men who for twenty years have talked of this Government, are now using their hands to strike it down—I feel like taking them all by the throat—the fiends—and strangling them all.

For nearly half a century I have been an actor in public affairs, and during all that time I have seen every manifestation of the North growing more and more subdued in the South. And no matter how extravagant the demand made by any one of the leaders of the South, he could only to receive on his head and say, "Mr. Secession, your request is granted we shall receive," and the Hotspur gained a submissive acquiescence.

I saw the beginning of this by a speech, said to have been delivered in the State of my birth by a man of the American Hamiltonian, in which he said we were [illegible] institutions in the Northern States. Great God! I wonder there is not an earthquake and just [illegible] Such a speech at such an hour by a man professing to be loyal to his country!

What is [illegible] produce the war? I hope for no [illegible] Douglas Democrats, and I want to say them that the Douglas Democrats at Charleston [illegible] this war. It was they who had the nerve and the courage to stand up for the principle that the people of the Territories—the right to govern themselves. If they had consented to give up that principle, the Charleston Convention would have nominated STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and he would in all probability have been elected an I alive to-day.

The South, having failed in conquering Kansas, in making it a Slave State—failed, *just a little*, having failed to protect Slavery inside the Constitution, deliberately and coolly went to work to establish its supremacy outside the Constitution. I say one should say to the South, "We will acknowledge your Independence," would it secure peace to us for a day? Never. But I will tell you what it would do. It would waive "*coward*" in burning letters on their foreheads, and every woman, and hand over to our children a war which we ought to end ourselves. My children may call me everything else, but they shall never call me coward. War, war, perpetually, until the North is conquered by the South, or the South is conquered by the North. There are a class of persons who want to close this war, and permanently, but they want to fight in such a way that the slaves shall not be free. We can't

THE USAGES OF WAR.

Continuation of Dr. Lieber's Lecture—The Treatment of the Wounded—Of the Physicians—Firing on Sentinels—Flags of Truce in War—Treatment of the Spy.

WOUNDED.

In early timee the wounded were killed, or tortured, or allowed to die, as might please the victor. In modern warfare, the wounded on the battle-field is protected in his misfortune; the wounded enemy is a sacred person; he is of course a prisoner, but must be provided for by him into whose hands he falls. When this is not done the people have become egein barberous. The wounded of both parties should be treated the same. At the time of the Crimean war, a Russian officer was taken prisoner, and treated like a prisoner of war. He was, however, recognized as one who had been seen to instigate the soldiers to bayonet wounded soldiers on the ground. He was tried by n Court-martial, found guilty and executed.

PHYSICIANS.

First—They should not be fired upon by single aim; they are ministering angels bringing comfort to the wounded, and should not be shot any more than a Chaplain, and who would fire upon a Chaplain?

Second—If taken prisoner, they should be set free, unless special reasons prevent it.

Third—They may retain them if they lack physicians, provided the enemy fully trusts them. In one of the most sanguinary battles of modern times, the enemy drove the French till they reached the tables erected for the use of the surgeons, where they were then at work, yet no one thought of touching them—a very striking illustration of things as they always should be.

FIRING ON SENTINELS.

On this I would say that firing upon a single man for no other purpose than killing him is murder. It may be that you do not want the enemy to keep one at a given point, and under such circumstances I have known cases in which warning was given to the enemy that after such a time any one found there would be shot. This is right, chivalrous and Christian. The object of the war and of a battle lies beyond the war and all killing not conducive to this end is murder. Some officers and physicians in the Prussian army were discussing some point in anatomy, and when the dispute arose to some height, one of them said if he had a body he would prove it. An officer went out and ordered a sentinel to shoot a picket as soon as he should have a chance. This became known, and the officer was tried by a Court-martial, and found guilty, and punished.

FLAGS OF TRUCE.

Formerly when he was allowed to approach, he was blindfolded, but this I think is not done now. The law of war does not oblige one to receive them. They have often been sent in the midst of battle, and of course not received. NAPOLEON made use of them in 1813, in his campaign in Saxony, to gain information, it is thought, and they were rightly refused; of course, this was not blamed. When this is not used for the purpose of candid intercourse, it is treachery, and punished, when possible, as such; it is simply changing the flag of truce into a spy, and we need not hesitate in calling this abuse treason against humanity itself, because it is depriving this institution of its beneficent character. It is an institution of elementary character, and if you strike it out barbarism must follow. To use it for the purpose of spying out the condition of the enemy, is an abuse of it, as much as it would be for the other side to take him prisoner, or shoot him.

THE SPY.

For the spy there is universally settled an ignominous death by the law of war; he is hanged, no matter who he may be; he does not receive that death which the soldier considers honorable—to be shot. Many heroic officers have nobly volunteered to enter the enemy's lines in disguise, yet they do it in the face of all the consequences. The law of war universally allows the use of the spy. Scouts may be persons who belong to a conquered country, and give information to their own Government.

The rules here given apply to civil wa Iquite as much as to the war between two independent Governments. But there is this great difficulty in a civil war—that on the one hand the rebel or insurgent, besides being a warfarer, is a criminal to be punished, or, at any rate, punishable, while in the case of the prisoner of war between nations, the idea of punishment has nothing to do with it. Still, the number, in the case of an extended insurrection, on the ground of expediency, precludes the idea of lawfully punishing them, while the criminality of the rebel may indeed be only greater. Spies, in civil war demand unequivocal and rather application of the law—the halter without weakness.

A Word for our City Militia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While all the energies of our inventive age seem at present turned towards improvements in weapons of war, the important fact that it is essential to have men skilled to the handling of arms, seems in a great measure to be overlooked, and the object of the present article is to call attention to the benefits of more thorough instruction to our City Militia.

While no one can gainsay that in the ordinary requirements of the drill-room and holiday parades, our citizen soldiers are nearly perfect, yet their ambition should, by no means, rest content with their present laurels, as it would be greatly regretted were they to fade when exposed to the smoke of battle, and when torn by angry shots.

It will, no doubt, be conceded that bravery and skill are the two great essentials to success. The possession of the first we would not, for a moment, question, but our militia certainly lack that thorough knowledge of the weapons they carry which would enable them to cope successfully with the scientific armies of Europe. In the military schools of England and France, a certain number of officers and sergeants are instructed every year, who serve afterward as the teachers to their respective battalions, and a glance at the routine gone through with by them will show the reasons for the splendid success which generally attended the conflicts between the small forces of the Allies and the hosts of Russians opposed to them during the late war in the Crimea. At Hythe, England, and Vincennes, France, the men are taught first, to know and name every portion of the musket, and to take it apart and clean it; then their "estimating distances drill," as it is called, commences, the men being made to judge the number of yards distant various objects are, as an aid to which a man or men being placed at a distance known to the pupil, he is told to enumerate what appears most prominent, and then what disappears at a greater distance, such as features, neck, &c. While the men are thus becoming skilled in judging correctly various distances, their target practice is continued till they attain such proficiency that, it is said, a number of man scattered over a field, will, at a bugle note, start from the ground, adjust the back sight, and discharge their guns at a mark placed while they lay concealed, and of which none knew the distance, and yet few or none of the bullets will be thrown away.

Then their gymnastic exercises, especially their drill with the bayonet, are such as to develop every muscle, and give the men that confidence in their power of attack, defence and assaults on fortifications which, in actual conflict, carry troops so far on the road to victory.

Now, while it is not proposed to devote the time necessary to reach such efficiency as regular troops attain, yet an afternoon a week, during this dull season of business, spent in field exercise and target practice, where the men should be properly taught, would accomplish much, and give our militia an insight into those duties they may be at any moment compelled to undertake. W.

Personal.

W. H. RUSSELL, LL. D., was in Toronto on Saturday last *en route* for Montreal and Quebec. He intends to return to Washington.

The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes: "It is gratifying to have an assurance, as we do, in a recent letter from Rev. Dr. HOGE, that the cause of religion is flourishing in Richmond, if nothing else is. The letter is dated at Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 13. The writer says a great revival was in progress, and things spiritually were looking well."

Gov. CURTIN, Hon. SIMON CAMERON and Senator COWAN arrived in Philadelphia on Friday night.

Obituary.

Judge Sibley, of Rush, Genesee County, died in that place on Friday last. He was born in Sandlake, Rensselaer County, in 1786. In 1808 he removed to Genesee County, settling in Rush two years afterward, and married the lady who still survives him in 1807. In 1812 he removed to Riga, returning to Rush about 1835, where he resided to the day of his death. In the war of 1812-15, Judge S. was a volunteer, and served on the frontiers under Col. Swift. In civil affairs he performed his share of duty as a citizen. He was a Supervisor for his town before the County of Monroe was organized, and since, was one of the early Members of the Legislature from Genesee, Canal Superintendent, Collector of the Port of Genesee, under Polk, and County Judge. He also held various other appointments, and was a number of times nominated for Congress by the Democrats.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

REMOVAL OF TENTS AND HUTS FROM THE PARK—PROTEST AGAINST THE "CAB BILL—SALTING THE STREETS, ETC.

After the reading of the minutes, several petitions and resolutions were appropriately referred.

A resolution to remove the tents and huts in the City Hall Park was unanimously adopted.

Mr. BARNEY offered a resolution protesting against the passage of the "Cab bill," now before the Legislature, which, after some discussion, was laid over.

The Street Commissioner was called on for a list of all the work now progressing in the Bureau of Wharves and Piers, the number of Inspectors and others employed, with the amount of their salaries.

A resolution to punish books, "maps," badges, &c., &c., to the members of the Common Council was adopted.

The ordinance prohibiting entirely the sprinkling of the streets with salt was called up, and after considerable discussion, varied by motions to amend, to adjourn, &c., a motion was made by Mr. JONES to refer the matter to the Committee on Railroads with directions to have the parties interested before them, and report at the earliest moment, which was lost, and several motions to adjourn were made, in each case, the ayes and noes being called, and always voted down, as were several motions to refer, postpone, &c., and to amend amendments. Each party, one opposed and the other favoring, being resolved not to yield, and the previous question being called and ordered, the ordinance was put upon its concurrance, as it came from the other Board, after a debate of over an hour and a half, and lost by a vote of, ayes, 11; noes, 12.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A STENOGRAPHER FOR THE COURT OF SESSIONS AND OYER AND TERMINER—A NEW COUNTY STOCK TO BE CREATED—CORONERS BILLS ORDERED PAID—THE ANNUAL TAX LEVY.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, but not until nearly an hour after the regular time, the members having locked themselves in, probably with reference to the subject of the new Committees. In the absence of the President, Mr. PURDY, (who is still confined to his house by serious illness,) Mr. TWEED was called to the Chair. After the reading of the minutes, several petitions for remissions of tax, and bills were presented and appropriately referred.

The District-Attorney sent in two communications, one asking for the appointment of officers to serve criminal process, and another asking the appointment of a stenographic reporter for the General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer—both of which were referred. Mr. STUART offered a resolution calling upon the Governor to appoint as one of the general assessors, some gentleman from this City, which has to pay 40 per cent. of all the taxes of the State. Adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the Governor. The bills of the Coroners for the last quarter, amounting to $4,614 12, were allowed and ordered paid, as also the bills of various physicians for holding *post-mortem* examinations by order of the Coroners; also bill of J. H. TOBITT ($678) for printing documents for the Board. The Committee to whom had been referred the communication from the Comptroller on the subject of creating a further fund, known as the "New-York County Court House Stock," bearing 7 per cent. interest, and authorizing the Sinking Fund Commissioners to purchase the same when deemed advisable, reported favorably thereon, and presented the draft of an act, which was adopted and ordered to be sent to Albany. The same Committee reported in favor of a further appropriation of $25,000 for the new Court House. The Board then adjourned until Friday at 12 o'clock, when the Board will take up the tax levy.

American Guests Declined at the Tuileries.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Wednesday Jan. 15.

The late ball at the Tuileries has been a source of no small degree of heart-burnings to some Americans here, who may well complain in this as in other respects that the sins of the fathers have been visited upon the children, or to speak less enigmatically, that about twenty-five who applied for invitations have been kept out of the Tuileries last Wednesday in consequence of the evil repute obtained for America, the Americans and American diplomacy by the United States Ministers representing in Europe the Pro-Slavery Cabinets during the last fifteen years—but more particularly by Messrs. MASON and FAULKNER. To go back to the primary cause of the notes exchanged a few days since between Mr DAYTON and M. THOUVENEL, necessary to prevent any misconception being formed on the subject, or the public taking into its head that the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs had any idea of insulting the Cabinet of President LINCOLN in the course he adopted respecting the late Court ball. It is no secret that the prerogative privilege of obtaining cards to the different European Courts for American citizens was employed by the nominal Minister of the United States, but in reality of the slave aristocracy of the South, as a piece of political capital, just as their chiefs across the Atlantic employed the Treasury patronage as a means of political corruption, to purchase the votes of mobs in the Eastern cities. In consequence, American Ministers became a by-word on the Continent, and an irruption of the most saleable "nigger" aristocratic of the rowdy stamp of American men, with troops of female relations, crowded the receptions of European Sovereigns, stared, were impudent, and misbehaved most odiously when they went to look at Kings and Queens, by way of paying their respects. When Mr. FAULKNER was over here a few years took place between the Chamberlain at the Tuileries and somebody introduced by the former, who, if I remember rightly, now swells the ranks of the Secessionists. While the Frenchman was smarting under the affront he received, a grand ball came off, and Mr. FAULKNER, thinking that he could ride rough-shod over courtly etiquette as easily as he could conspire against the country whose Constitution he had sworn to respect, conceived the idea of taking to the Tuileries his daughter, freshly arrived, without having her name, according to regulation, inscribed on the list sent a few days previous to the Emperor's Chamberlain. When the appointed evening came, the Minister and his family, with about sixty Americans, made their appearance. The first presented to the Chamberlain was the lady taken on her father's sole invitation and responsibility; but her name was not to be found in the list. What the consequences might have been it is difficult to say, if Mr. CLARK, then Secretary to the United States Legation, had not come to the rescue, and said, "*Elle est la fille du Ministre.*" The gentleman charged with the task of ushering in the invited to their Imperial Majesties, could ill conceal his anger at this intrusion, and presented the uninvited lady with the worst possible grace. The upshot of the matter was, that neither Mr. FAULKNER, any member of his family, nor those presented by him, were invited to any ball, dinner or reception that subsequently took place during his stay in Paris. Mr. DAYTON arrived here when all this was fresh in the minds of the Court officials; but, perhaps fortunately, at a time when nothing of a very gay nature was going forward at the Tuileries, as the respect which he personally inspires by his eminently respectable qualities might not have prevented some disagreeable collision. In the meantime, the Minister of Foreign Affairs devised a plan which, in the event of the present American Minister being replaced by one less worthy, would put a stop to him going to the Tuileries, as did Messrs. MASON and FAULKNER, the former of whom sometimes brought eighty persons in his train, about twenty or thirty more than all the other foreigners presented by their respective ambassadors. M. THOUVENEL accordingly wrote to Mr. DAYTON for a list of those whom he meant to bring to the ball, containing also some particulars as to their social position, rank, and official standing. The latter wrote to say, that the only official person going with him would be the Secretary of the Legation, and that as America was a Republic ranks of necessity did not exist among the Americans. On account of the impression under which the Southern Ministers had left the Imperial Court—that Americans considered they had a pertect right to go to its balls and festivities, Mr. DAYTON also took the opportunity of saying that he did not, on the part of his countrymen, claim the right to bring as many as pleased to go, because of the extensive privileges in that respect hitherto so courteously granted them by the French. The invitations were finally brought down from about twenty-five for those not presented to about five, to the great mortification of about fifteen or sixteen persons. The correspondence on this subject has been transmitted to Washington, and will shortly be officially published.

English and American Sentiment.

The following is an extract from a private letter, addressed by a leading merchant of London to a correspondent in this City:

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1862.

The City of Washington sends a telegram of peace. Thank God! We have as yet no particulars. I trust it will be found that our Government made the necessary demand with every courtesy and consideration, and that your Government have made reparation with dignity, yielding to a just demand, and not as bending before a wrongful one, because at the moment it has its hands full at home. So, we shall not only avoid war now, but shall not sow the seeds for future trouble. What with our *Times* and your *Herald*, to avoid mischief is difficult enough.

Many of us on this side were at first so alarmed by the tone of your Government Press, that we began to fear that there was really going to be an attempt to *throw* us into war before we knew where we were; and doubtless there are certain classes in this country, who would have desired war. Be assured they are a miserable minority.

Had we found ourselves at war with the United States upon a question of international law, in which they had asserted that they were right, and to which they had offered arbitration, I believe there would have arisen a storm of indignation before which the minority must have been swept away.

I send you inclosed a circular, which I issued with this sort of feeling. I now do not believe that our Government wanted or expected war. I say *our Government*; I can't answer for PALMERSTON, but have no doubt in regard to RUSSELL, GLADSTONE, ARGYLL and GIBSON. I believe it will be found that the tone of our Government dispatches was unexceptionable, and that our hasty preparations and dispatch of troops to Canada were not only a making ready for the worst, but were meant as a sign that we were really in earnest, and as a leverage to enable your Government to do what was right.

Do you, on your side of the water, feel any doubt as to the wrong of the seizure of these *Southern Scamps?* No one here does. I have seen no case quoted, that we in our most violent days ever perpetrated in any degree parallel. The question seems disposed of by two simple propositions:

1. There can be no contraband of war on a neutral vessel, sailing from and (known to be) bound to a neutral port; and, therefore, all the talk about dispatches, written or living, falls to the ground as totally irrelevant.

2. As rebels, they were, of course, protected by a neutral flag.

I am grieved to hear from all quarters that there is a strong anti-English feeling springing up in America; an idea that we have left our old anti-Slavery principles, and exhibited no sympathy for the North struggling for freedom, and so forth. Without saying there is no shadow of justice in this idea, I must say I think there is but a shadow. The truth is that mutual misunderstanding is at the bottom of all this.

Our people don't at all clearly understand that the war is essentially a war against Slavery. You will say they ought to do so—ought to see that the idea of secession arose solely from the North at last making, or being supposed to be going to make a stand against the *extension of Slavery*. This is true. On the other hand you will admit as palliations of our ignorance, the language for so long of your Northern statesmen about Slavery; and the hatred of your people generally against the colored race. It would seem, from the altered tone of your statesmen that the *real* meaning of the war, will become more and more palpable, and that we on this side may soon hail the Stars and Stripes as the banner of Abolitionism!

Now, on the other hand, for what I take to be a misunderstanding on your side in regard to our action. You seem much offended by our "premature recognition" of the South as belligerents. Here I think you are all wrong altogether!

1. It was a fact which we could do no other than recognize at once; and

2. It was good for you, and necessary for us to do so; otherwise, if the cruisers of the South stopped our vessels, we must either hold your Government responsible for their acts, or treat them as pirates to be hung when taken. How could *we* treat them as pirates, when *you* could not, and dare not? Again, it is the North that has a fleet not the South; and by our recognition, we have given you the right of search (always within the limits of the law,) and the right to blockade the South.

We *shall* be obliged to go further and recognize the South as an established Government, unless you make haste to beat her, which I trust, from the last news, you are going to do.

Meantime, I hope on the other side of the Atlantic you will be disposed to give us a little credit for a certain magnanimity in going without cotton, and making (YOUR DEAR FRIENDS!) the French go without it, too; and, so far as our people (not the aristocracy generally) go for having the *truest sympathy with your great fight*, and for having forgotten, in that sympathy, the old sores of St. Juan, Molna, and Oregon frontiers, &c., &c.

From the British West Indies.

From the Boston Post, Feb. 1.

It is to be hoped the people of Great Britain are not as bitter in their feelings towards the United States as the inhabitants of the Provinces and of the British West India Islands. Capt. CROSTON, of schooner *Eureka*, of Portland, who was wrecked on Elbow Key, Jan. 10, and afterwards spent a week at Nassau, N. P., leaving there on the 20th, has arrived in Boston, and informs us that the hostility of the people there is extreme. A Union man, known as such, can with difficulty walk the streets without being insulted. It has been stated that the United States gunboat *Flambeau* was prohibited from taking in coal at the depot established there by our Government, while British and Southern vessels engaged in running the blockade, enjoy every facility in obtaining all the supplies they wish. While these facts are fully confirmed by Capt. CROSTON, he asserts positively that Lieut. TEMPLE, commanding the *Flambeau*, is unfit for his position. He laid at anchor at Nassau, doing nothing, (the vessel needing no repairs,) from the 14th to the 19th of January, and had also spent a week there only a short time previous, the vessels running in and out in the meantime, loaded with cotton, &c., apparently disturbing him but little. During his last visit there the steamer *Carolina*, from Charleston, S. C., came in (on Saturday, Jan. 18) with a cargo of one thousand bales cotton. She ran alongside of ship *Eliza Bonsall*, a fine vessel built at Bath, Me., but now owned at Charleston and bound to England, and discharged the entire cargo on to and of her. The *Eliza Bonsall*, it will be recollected, brought our arms and ammunition from Europe, which formed the cargo of the steamer *Isabel*, quite recently arrived at Charleston. Capt. CROSTON states that he saw the *Carolina* for an hour or two before she entered the port, when some six or seven miles outside. The weather was good, and had the *Flambeau* been on the alert a valuable prize might have been secured. Lieut. TEMPLE afterward expressed his mortification at her arrival while he was at anchor, accompanied with some comments on the impossibility of an effective blockade. On being informed, in the presence of Capt. CROSTON, that the *Carolina* had dipped her colors to him as she came in, he regretted that he had not noticed the fact, that he "might have returned the compliment." The American Consul, SAMUEL WHITING, Esq., objected to this remark, and advised him to resign his commission and return home, adding that he would do less harm in South Carolina than on board of an American vessel." TIMOTHY DARLING, Esq., a well-known merchant at Nassau, formerly of Calais, Me., informed Capt. CROSTON that, at a dinner at his house, Lieut. TEMPLE said that if ordered to assist in the bombardment of Charleston, he "should obey, *but with the same feelings as he should obey a command to fire on the City of Boston.*" This may have been only "after-dinner talk," not deliberate language, and Lieut. TEMPLE, who sailed on the 19th for Port Royal, S. C., may be able to prove himself a true Union man at heart. Capt. CROSTON states further that it was not necessary for the *Eureka* to go to Key West for coal. She could have anchored outside of Nassau, alongside of the coal-laden vessels and taken it on board with perfect safety. As in the Southern blockade, vessels were occasionally arriving at Nassau, but they were small, and escaped with difficulty from the Southern ports. A schooner arrived about the 20th, which had been three weeks in getting out of the harbor of St. Johns, Fla.

Representative Ely.

Corporal W. H. MUDRELL, in his recollection of prison life in Richmond, tells the following stories of Congressman ELY. He says:

"Mr. ELY received many visitors of distinction, including the redoubted WIGFALL, POSCHE MILES, MARSHALL and BARCKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, Bishop DOANE, of South Carolina, and the celebrated PAUL MORPHY, of New-Orleans. The visit of the chess champion of the world might have been susceptible of an ironical interpretation in view of our splendid opportunities at the prison grates. Mr. BARCKINRIDGE, I believe, expressed much sympathy for Mr. ELY, and engaged to use his best influence to obtain his release.

About the time MASON and SLIDELL were captured, Mr. ELY became quite uneasy. It was understood that a member of the Federal Congress proposed to confine these distinguished conspirators in dungeons as hostages for Col. CORCORAN and others, and Mr. ELY naturally feared that in case this was done he would himself receive a similar compliment of personal distinction. He accordingly despatched Confederate Commissary WARNER to "President DAVIS," with a request to ascertain what he (Mr. DAVIS,) thought his (Mr. ELY'S "chances" were? The Commissary fulfilled his mission, and returned with his tidings. He was met by Mr. ELY with a spring of joyful anticipation. "Well," said the messenger, "I called upon the President and asked him what he thought your chances were, and his only reply was, 'Well, Mr. Commissary, do you mean in this world, or the next?'"

Mr. ELY winced slightly under a retort so uncourteous and unexpected, but soon recovered his complacency under the reflection probably that he might one day reciprocate his politeness either "in this world or the next," provided, of course, that JEFF. should in due season arrive at the stool of *repentance*.

A pleasant episode one day occurred pending an interesting discussion among the prisoners on the subject of exchange. Mr. ELY was citing undoubted authorities on "What constitutes a belligerent?" when he suddenly espied among his outside listeners the dilapidated visage of a depreciated darkey, peering in at the windows. Mr. ELY instantly dismissed the case in hand, and proceeded to "knock down" the chattel to the highest bidder. The purchaser, I believe, was Lieut. HART, at the round sum of $1,400. I seriously doubt whether the negro would have brought fourteen cents upon any block outside the prison jurisdiction, a fitting commentary upon the financial ability and tact of a Northern member of Congress, who had been exposed but a few weeks to the slavery and secession virus.

Mr. ELY had at one time effected arrangements for his escape. Having offered the sum of $5,000 to any one who would successfully "put him through," the proposition was accepted by Dr. GRISWOLD. He obtained a parole, and was not long in searching out the right man for the undertaking. This was an engineer who had for many years been employed on James River, and knew every crook, inlet and forest on the banks. The boat was made ready, the oars muffled, and all arrangements perfected for a start on the day following; but at the decisive moment, Dr. GRISWOLD was arrested and sent to New-Orleans, where he died, and the project was abandoned.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—We regard the TIMES as not only the ablest New-York daily, but as containing more full and reliable news than any other daily we receive. The principal Editor of the TIMES, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, has long been in public life, is one of the ablest political writers in the country, and conducts the TIMES in a candid, able and judicious manner. We commend the TIMES to all wanting an Eastern paper, and especially to business men, as containing the most full and reliable market and commercial reports.—*Wooster (O.) Republican.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 3, 1862.

$6,000 U. S. 6s '81..Con.	89	50 M. S. & N. I. C. R.	b30 41⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s '81, Oreg.	90	50 do	b10 41½
W. Ln. ⅜ yr'ly	87	50 do	c 41
3,000 U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	78⅜	300 Erie Railway	33¼
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs. 1869	89	100 do	b30 33⅜
4,000 Ill. Cen. Bs. 1877	82½	600 do	33⅜
1,000 Ill. War Loan	98	50 do	s30 33⅜
1,000 Mich. State 8s	90½	350 Erie R. Pref	55⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	43½	150 do	s30 55⅜
1,000 New-York C. 6s..	95⅜	100 do	s3 55⅜
3,000 H. & R. 1st m. ex.	104⅜	200 do	b30 55⅜
2,000 Harlem 1st m. Bd.	101	50 do	b60 56
1,000 Harl. R. 3d m. B.	74	100 do	s10 55⅝
4,000 Mich. C. 8 P. c. 1st		450 do	55⅜
mt. S. F. cer. bds..	99⅛	150 do	s10 55⅜
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st m	41	100 do	b30 55⅜
5,000 Mil. & Prairie Du		100 do	s10 55⅝
Chien. 1st mt	69⅜	102 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	21
5,000 American Gold	103⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R.	opg 50
3,000 do	b10. 103⅜	50 do	b15 50
90,000 do	b20. 103⅜	100 do	opg 48⅜
10,000 do	b30. 103⅜	300 do	b3 49¾
15,000 do	s30. 103⅜	100 Ill. C. R. scrip	b15 60
5,000 do	103⅜	25 do	59⅛
6 Metropolitan Bank	86	350 do	60
10 Park Bank	92	50 do	s30 59
200 Reading Railroad	41	100 do	s10 59
50 do	40¾	150 Gal. & Chi. R.	66
60 Pacific M. S. Co	98	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	41
100 do	s10 98	1350 do	40¾
75 do	s30 98	100 do	b30 41
50 do	s10 98⅛	700 do	40¾
50 do	98⅛	200 do	s30 40¾
600 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 83	1000 do	s10 40⅜
200 do	opg 82⅞	100 do	b10 40⅞
550 do	p&c 82⅞	34 do	40½
500 do	s7 82⅞	350 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	52½
5 do	82⅞	100 do	b30 53
50 do	opg 83	28 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	22
200 do	b15 83	50 do	20⅜
5 Panama R.	112⅜	200 do	20¾
100 do	113	23 Mil. & P. Du C. 2d pref	53

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 5s '81..Cou.	89	100 Erie R. R. Pref	56⅜
2,000 do	88⅞	100 do	b30 56
1,000 U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	78¾	50 Harlem R. Pref	b60 30
1,000 U. S. 5s '71 Con.	79	50 Reading Railroad	40⅞
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	48	50 M. & P. Du C. 1st Pr.	73¼
2,000 Virginia State 6s	51½	100 Mich. Cen. R.	49⅜
10,000 Missouri State 6s	11	100 do	b30 50
2,000 Missouri 6's 1ss.		100 do	b30 49⅝
to 11, & St. J. R.	49	50 do	49
1,500 N. Y. Cen. 7s	102⅜	100 do	4-5
3,000 Han. & St. Jo. 8s	30	50 do	4-5
2,400 Bul. N. Y. & E. 1st	76⅜	60 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	40⅜
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8's c.		100 Panama Railroad	111
1st int. S. F. con. bds	95⅜	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	59
3,000 U. S. 5-20 Reg.	98	do	59⅛
5,000 Hd. R. 1st M. ex.	104⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	65⅜
33,000 American Gold	103⅜	50 Clev. & Toledo R.	40⅜
25,000 do	b30 103⅜	100 do	s30 40⅜
100 Pac. Mail St. Co.	b30 98⅜	100 do	40⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	82⅞	400 do	s10 40⅜
25 Erie Railway	33¾	100 do	s5 40⅜
200 do	b30 33⅜	200 do	b30 41

MONDAY, Feb. 3—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 25:

Decrease in Loans	$1,091,099
Increase in Specie	786,856
Decrease in Circulation	423 106
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,192,219

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury specie average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Feb. 3, 1861.	Feb. 1, 1862.	Jan 25, 1862.
Capital	$69,158,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	121,907,924	144,675,778	145,767,680
Specie	31,054,509	27,479,553	26,692,728
Circulation	9,099,376	4,301,951	6,823,017
Gross Deposits	106,236,164	127,656,941	127,552,762
Exchanges	20,356,421	15,631,938	16,667,976
Undrawn	87,879,743	112,857,003	110,874,786
In Sub-Treasury	4,138,332	2,214,179	2,530,562

The Bank Statement shows an accumulation in the Deposit line, notwithstanding the payment last week of $3,062,000 on Treasury account. The Discount average is again lower, while the Specie line is up over three quarters of a million. The Circulation averages lower than at any time since the official weekly returns were inaugurated in 1853. Most of the Banks prefer to withdraw their own Circulation and substitute United States Notes or Country Bank Notes made par in the City. The increase on the Specie average arises, as we explained in our weekly review, from the Speculation in Gold on the Street in advance of the export demand. The buyers on speculation deposit their Gold and pay a small interest on the temporary use of Current Funds. To-morrow the Banks will pay into the Sub-Treasury the balance of $3,500,000 due the Government. The market for Money to-day is easy at 5@6 ₱ cent. at call and 5@7 ₱ cent. for dis ounts. Some prime short paper was passed to-day at 5 ₱ cent. The price of Gold is firmer at 103¾ ₱ cent., and Exchange has advanced to 113¾@114 for Bankers' bills.

It is creditable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that her financial agents in Philadelphia, on Saturday, paid Gold for the February interest on the State Debt, whenever it was demanded. The advantage of this was of course availed of by the representatives of the foreign holders of the Stock.

The Stock Market to-day has ruled quite feverish and unsettled. The prices at the Board were generally better than the closing rates of Saturday by ¼@¾ ₱ cent., but later in the day New-York Central fell back to 82⅞@¼, the same as on Saturday afternoon; and Erie to 32⅝@¾ ₱ cent., which is lower than any of the sales of that day. The Western Shares also left off weak, and a serious decline is noted in Illinois Central Scrip Shares to 57 ₱ cent., the lowest point since last Winter. The cause of the decline is attributed to the rumored purpose of the General Government to avail of the privilege of the original Land Grant of the road of transporting men and munitions for the army over the line without charge. A considerable portion of the recent business of the road is said to have been for Government account. It is by no means certain however, that the officials at Washington are disposed to assume the responsibility of peremptorily refusing payment for this service. The matter will probably be referred to Congress, should the new Secretary of War determine to certify the claim of the Company. The late Secretary, we understood at the time, early in the War, intimated that the Government would pay for all Railway service, promptly rendered in the transportation of troops and supplies, irrespective of the peculiar provision in the charter of the Illinois Central. The foremost of the Railway Stocks to-day was Erie Preferred Shares, the sudden decline of 3 ₱ cent. on Saturday bringing forward buyers. United States Securities and the Southern State Stocks were lower, and neglected by speculators.

Late in the afternoon the market closed unsettled, and about as follows:

Central	82⅝	Michigan Central	48⅜
Erie	32⅜	Rock Island	52¼
Erie Preferred	55⅜	Galena	65⅜
Michigan Southern	20¾	Missouris	40⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	40½	U. S. 6s, 1881	96⅜

The business of the Reading Railroad for the month of December was:

	1861.	1860.
Received from coal	$202,693	$189,607
Received from merchandise	44,468	32,859
Received from travels &c	31,057	26,564
Total	$278,219	$249,032
Transportation and all charges	122,785	120,619
Net profit for the month	$155,433	$128,412

The earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for December end January are as follows:

For Dec., 1861	$105,120	For Dec., 1860	$63,980
For January, 1862	84,858	For January, 1861	62,208

The Oriental Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ₱ cent. payable on the 10th instant.

The Irving Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on demand.

The following notice has been issued by Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, money brokers, No. 2 Wall-street:

Until further notice, we shall credit United States Demand Notes et par, and pay all drafts, checks, &c., in the same.

We shall also pay all the purchases of gold, silver and uncurrent money in United States Demand Notes, except when special agreement is made to pay in other funds. THOMPSON BROTHERS.

We are indebted to Mr. T. JONES, Jr., of the *Insurance Monitor*, for a tabular statement of the condition of the Fire Offices in this City and Brooklyn.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have published their annual report, as presented to the Legislature:

The Capital Stock of the Company is		$4,998,000
Funded Debt		998,000
Surplus Earnings		23,000
February Dividend		220,000
Total		$5,629,000
Road and Equipments	$4,009,000	
Ferry and other property	1,250,000	
Cash on hand	370,000	$5,629,000
Passenger Traffic, 1861	714,000	
Freight	81,000	
Mail, Express, Rents, &c	112,000	$992,000
Expenses		412,000
Net Earnings		$580,000
To interest accrued	$41,000	
Dividends	429,000	
Taxes and Transit Duty	88,000	
Surplus	02,000	$580,000

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Feb. 1.	LOANS. Jan. 25.	SPECIE. Feb. 1.	SPECIE. Jan. 25.
Bk. of New-York	8,287,065	8,537,418	874,778	846,404
Manhattan Co	6,093,814	5,966,951	1,787,900	1,881,900
Merchants' Bank	6,810,721	6,450,486	1,281,718	1,270,951
Mechanics' Bank	4,218,362	4,321,277	854,660	856,582
Union Bank	3,261,973	3,288,646	866,399	851,902
Bank of America	7,281,047	7,470,751	858,911	862,286
Phenix Bank	4,035,649	4,041,029	522,834	512,806
City Bank	2,847,565	3,144,470	1,114,456	1,038,867
Tradesmen's Bank	1,640,030	1,696,815	169,739	167,945
Fulton Bank	1,692,105	1,754,312	404,665	402,981
Chemical Bank	1,855,259	1,956,440	2,343,960	2,349,071
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,942,306	2,023,741	194,497	195,449
National Bank	2,614,389	2,661,018	396,275	348,917
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,972,705	1,985,381	219,163	221,436
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,238,697	1,235,359	169,485	170,236
Greenwich Bank	496,172	522,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

WINTER GARDEN—MARRIED LIFE—THE NAIAD QUEEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A flag of truce, accompanying dispatches from Gen. JOHNSTON, commanding the Rebel Army at Manasses, to Gen. MCCLELLAN, came to our lines on Sunday. The bearer, a Captain in the Virginia Cavalry, was stopped at our outposts, and not allowed to come any further. The contents of the rebel dispatches have not yet been made public, and much speculation was indulged in yesterday in Washington regarding them—more especially in view of the fact that a Cabinet meeting was held, at which Gen. MCCLELLAN was present for the space of an hour.

A great number of military appointments were confirmed yesterday by the Senate in Executive session. A list of some of the most prominent names will be found in our dispatches.

Our Washington correspondent, it will be seen, intimates the probability that Gen. SCOTT will proceed to Mexico as a special envoy from Government. The sloop-of-war *Richmond* is now being fitted out for his accommodation at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, her destination being announced as Key West. From Key West to Vera Cruz, however, is but a brief journey.

There appears to be no doubt that the Burnside Expedition has got to work, and probably at two points. A communication received at the Navy Department from Capt. MARSTON, of the U. S. steamer *Roanoke*, dated Hampton Roads, 1st inst., states that the captain of the bark *Gemsbock*, from Beaufort, N. C., on the 28th ult., reports having heard heavy firing in the rear of Beaufort on that day; and that on the morning of the 30th, while off Currituck Inlet, he also heard heavy firing in the direction of Roanoke Island. The crew of a rebel boat from Norfolk on Sunday, with a flag of truce, also reported that heavy firing had been heard for two days. We shall be likely to have definite intelligence from Gen. BURNSIDE and Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH to-day or to-morrow.

Our advices from Missouri promise stirring news from Springfield in a few days. Four divisions of National troops—under Gens. CURTIS, DAVIS, SIGEL and PRENTISS—are concentrating at Lebanon, with a view to combined operations against PRICE. Their progress has been considerably retarded by the bad condition of the roads and by swollen rivers, but at last accounts a sharp frost had put the roads in better condition, and no time would be lost in preparing for the final advance. Meantime PRICE shows no disposition to fall back, and seems determinad to give battle. Should he do so, he will undoubtedly this time be punished.

The Secessionists in St. Louis were badly frightened, a few days ago, by a report that Gen. HALLECK had telegraphed to the Secretary of War, asking permission to send away during the war about five hundred of the most noisy and troublesome of the rebels in St. Louis, and that the reply was, "five thousand, if necessary."

It is noticeable to what extent preparations at Cairo are carried. Troops are arriving there daily—infantry, artillery and cavalry—and the forces now within the district cannot be less than 35,000 to 40,000 men. The Sixteenth Illinois, that has been for five months at St. Joseph, Mo., arrived at Cairo on Friday, and four other regiments are on the way from different points. Quite a column is being concentrated at Smithland, at the mouth of Cumberland River. There has also been a large arrival of shells for the Mortar fleet.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* mentions a rumor that some time week before last, BUCKNER started from Bowling Green with 20,000 men, toward the northwest, to attack Gen. TOM. CRITTENDEN, in the Green River Valley, but found the roads so bad that he turned back. Now it is said he is moving a heavy force by rail to Clarksville, and thence to Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, either to intercept our expedition from Paducah up that river, and prevent Columbus from being taken in the rear, or to attempt an advance north to the Ohio.

A dispatch dated at Indianapolis, Jan. 31, states that the rebels have succeeded in burning the bridges between Henderson, Ky., and Gen. CRITTENDEN'S column, now at South Carrollton, and that our forces are falling back to Calhoun to protect their rear. Marauding bands infest the whole country, and, it is said, four hundred cavalry were marching on Henderson on Thursday last for the purpose of robbing the bank at that place. Col. OWEN, of the Sixtieth Indiana, from Evansville, went to Henderson on Friday with four companies for the protection of the citizens.

In accordance with the decision of the Administration, the privateersmen who have been confined in the City Prison, were yesterday released from that place, and confined as political prisoners in Fort Lafayette. They will be treated as prisoners of war. The persons captured on the British ship *M. S. Perry*, and held as witnesses were released entirely. The Marshal has received $20,000 towards defraying the expenses of Federal Courts, &c.

A large quantity of arms and war material continues to arrive at this port from Germany. Last week the *Bavaria* brought four thousand sabres and forty-five thousand rifles.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a joint resolution from the Legislature of Ohio was presented, instructing the Ohio members of Congress to use their influence to secure an amendment of the Naturalization laws, so as to grant naturalization to foreigners serving in the army during the war. It was referred. Resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan were also presented, urging the Government to put down the rebellion in the speediest manner possible. A memorial from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, in favor of a restoration of the warehousing system was presented and referred. Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, presented petitions in favor of homœopathic physicians in the army, and asking for the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada; also, the resolutions of the New-York Legislature in favor of each State assuming and levying its quota of the National tax. Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, offered a resolution, which was laid over, directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of abrogating the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty. A resolution was offered by Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, and laid over, asking information relative to the Lane Expedition, and the late order of Gen. HUNTER assuming the command. The joint resolution appropriating $3,000 for the purchase of seed for general distribution, was reported back from the Committee on Patents with an amendment, limiting the appropriation to one thousand, and passed after some debate. The same Committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to aid in the experiment of manufacturing flax as a substitute for cotton. A petition from the merchants of Boston, against any alteration of the warehousing system, was presented. The resolution directing the removal of the army bakeries from the Capitol was passed. After some other unimportant business, the Senate went into Executive Session and afterwards adjourned.

In the House, Mr. UPTON, of Virginia, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to have certain other testimony taken in his case, intimating that the Committee had done him a great wrong in deciding against his right to hold a seat. After considerable debate, the resolution was laid on the table. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, offered a resolution directing the War Committee to inquire into the truth of a statement, made in debate last week, that five Illinois regiments had stacked arms and refused to serve on learning the drift of Secretary CAMERON'S report, as originally written. The matter went over for discussion. The Post-office Committee was directed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a system of free delivery in cities containing upward of ten thousand inhabitants. The House considered the Senate's amendment to the bill making an appropriation for the completion of the defences of Washington. The amendment proposes the disbandment of the Home Guards in all the States, and was finally rejected. The Treasury Note bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, made a speech in opposition to it, on the ground that it proposed to make the notes a legal tender. He was followed by Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, advocating its passage, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to punish frauds in the use of stamps and trade-marks, and the bill to confer certain additional powers on the Metropolitan Police, were reported on favorably. A bill was introduced to amend the charter of the College of Veterinary Surgeons, and also a bill relative to life insurance dividends. The resolutions relative to the expulsion of Mr. BRIGHT from the Senate was postponed till to-day, when the final vote will be taken.

In the Assembly, the following bills were reported favorably: To close Manhattan-square; to open certain streets; to amend the Kings County Jurors' act, and bill supplementary to the Flatbush-avenue act. Notice was given of bills to increase the number of Common Pleas Judges; to extend certain streets; and to confirm certain grants of land under water. Bills were introduced to protect certain witnesses; several in relation to Richmond County; to repeal the incorporating act of the Metropolitan Medical College; to authorize aliens to hold and convey real estate; to empower railroads to maintain a police; a new Metropolitan Health bill; in relation to Life Insurance dividends; in relation to the collection of debts by Secessionists; to amend the code of procedure in a certain point. The resolution in relation to a general bankrupt law was called up, and, after remarks, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The resolution relating to sutlers being called up, a member moved a substitute that Congress resign, and the Legislature take its place, before doing which the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., is announced below, where she arrived last evening, but was unable to come up on account of the storm. She brings one hundred passengers and $850,000 in treasure. She announces the total wreck, on Point Remedios, of the Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Columbus*. No lives were lost.

Hon. Mr. ELY kept a full journal of events from the time of his capture at Manassas to his release from imprisonment at Richmond, which he has placed in the hands of Mr. CHARLES LANMAN, to be edited.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has ordered the suspension of drafting in that State, the law has been found to operate so unequally.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, 20 guns, Capt. M. C. MARIN, of Florida, went into commission Friday, Jan. 31, and left the Philadelphia Navy-yard for Fort Mifflin. After taking on board her powder she left for the Mediterranean, where she will cruise for the protection of American shipping. Besides her ordinary battery she carries two rifled Parrott guns on her poop and forecastle.

The Board of Supervisors held a brief meeting yesterday, but transacted only some ordinary routine business, and adjourned until Friday, when the "Tax Levy" will be taken up.

The Board of Aldermen did not meet yesterday, for want of a quorum. The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting, but the business transacted was unimportant. On a motion to concur with the Board of Aldermen in the ordinance prohibiting the sprinkling of salt on the streets, a long discussion ensued, varied by motions to amend and adjourn, in each case the ayes and noes being called, and, consuming much time: but, as neither party would yield, the question of concurrence was put and lost—ayes, 11; noes, 12.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors, at a special meeting held yesterday, under a recent act of the Legislature, authorizing the same, appropriated $200,000 for the relief of families of volunteers.

The Stock Market was irregular in prices yesterday, opening firmer than on Saturday, but leaving off dull. Exchange rose to 113½@114, and Gold was firm at 103½ ₱ cent.

Business in Flour, yesterday, was active, and prices were firmer. Wheat was stiffly held, but less freely purchased. A fair inquiry prevailed for Corn, which advanced; as also for Hay, Rice, Logwood, Common Resin, Whisky, and the principal kinds of Provisions. Transactions in other commodities were restricted. The freight market was dull, and rates were lower.

THE AVERAGE WEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.—The subjoined example of bad ciphering and worse inference finds currency in our City papers:

"The valuation of all the property in the State of New-York, as fixed by the Board of Equalization of Taxes for 1861, is $1,341,767,430. By the census of 1860 the population was 3,851,563, showing the people to be worth $374 apiece in the average."

Assuming the figures to be rightly stated, it will be easy for any scholar of our primary schools to show the average of each inhabitant to be a fraction over $348. But of the real and personal property in the State, a very considerable portion is owned in Europe, in Canada, or in other of the United States. As the greater proportion of the property valued is in this City, where foreign capitalists and residents of Connecticut and New-Jersey are so largely interested, some notion of the error of thus estimating the average wealth of our people may be arrived at. And at a moment when so much thought is directed to the redistribution of the burdens of taxation—National, State and municipal—an error like the present should not be permitted to pass unchallenged.

The Transit of British Troops—Maine versus the United States.

The announcement, made last month, that the Cabinet at Washington had telegraphed permission for the British troops, then on their way to Canada, to land at Portland, Maine, and go forward by the Grand Trunk Railroad, seems to have been specially distasteful to the Senate of Maine. Accordingly that body instructed Gov. WASHBURNE to open a correspondence with Secretary SEWARD, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact truth in the matter. This correspondence, though relating to a question which has itself grown obsolete, has yet an intrinsic historical interest, and it will be found in full elsewhere. To the inquiry of Gov. WASHBURNE, Mr. SEWARD answers in the affirmative, and states that he was influenced in the matter by the consideration that much suffering and risk, through the snow and ice of a Northerly Canadian voyage, might be spared the troops by allowing them to pass through the territory of the United States by that line of railway communication which British enterprise has extended to the fine seaport of Portland. The principle upon which this concession was made to Great Britain is, that "when humanity, or even convenience, renders it desirable for one nation to have a passage of its troops and munitions through the territory of another, it is a customary act of comity to grant it, if it can be done consistently with its own safety and welfare." And he cites as a parallel instance the privilege which the United States continually enjoy of transporting troops upon the Panama Railroad, across the territory of the Republic of New-Granada. To have withheld, at this time, an act of comity which would have been cheerfully granted at any other, would, Mr. SEWARD forcibly argues, have been simply to show that our Government mistrusted the assurances of friendship and respect it was then receiving from the Government of Great Britain.

This letter caused an excited discussion in the Maine Senate, which, if it serves no other purpose is at least of value as quieting the growing apprehension that Maine was disposed to coquette with Canada with a view to annexation to that Province. Instead of that, here is a sudden eruption of State-rights doctrine that would have doncered it to a Virginia or South Carolina Convention. Undoubtedly Maine had a perfect right to make this demonstration of her "sovereignty," and Mr. SEWARD is careful to announce that "the Federal Government is fully sensible that in all its proceedings it owes to each of the States the most exact respect for her rights and interests." But those of us who are not Maine men may be permitted to take a somewhat broader view of the matter, and rejoice that there was an opportunity afforded for the National Government to give so marked a proof of its friendly and generous disposition toward England. And this act of international comity comes with peculiar force and grace from him who figures in the faith of all good Britons as having an insatiable and ogre-like appetite for that *bonne bouche*, Canada. This transaction, it is easy to see from the intercating correspondence now published, might easily have resulted in a serious embarrassment. Under the admirable diplomacy of the Secretary of State it has had only the happiest issue.

FROM THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.—We receive this morning, by way of Hampton Roads and Washington, an echo from the cannonading at the point, or points, at which Gen. BURNSIDE seems to have commenced operations. The Captain of a vessel, which has arrived from the coast of North Carolina, reports that on Tuesday—a week ago to-day—he heard heavy firing in the rear of Beaufort, N. C., and again, two days after, as he proceeded northward, he heard heavy firing in the direction of Roanoke Island. If this firing was from our fleet, as it certainly must have been, it would seem that Gen. BURNSIDE after getting his vessels safely within Hatteras inlet, had divided his fleet into two bodies, one of which was dispatched southward and the other northward, and operations had been begun in both directions at the points indicated in the dispatch. We may have to wait a day or two yet to learn what success attended our action; for it is unlikely we will receive any definite or reliable information until a dispatch boat arrives from our fleet. Appearances indicate, however, that the action was unfavorable to the rebels, for the last passenger who arrived at Fortress Monroe (on Friday last, two days after the last mentioned firing) from the South by flag of truce was accompanied from Richmond by a detective, who was instructed not to allow him to carry any papers with him, or to hold any communication with anybody on his way. It was the man's belief, from what he saw, that something had occurred which it was not desirable should be known here. If the news had been in any way unfavorable to us, it would undoubtedly have been promptly transmitted, well colored with exaggerations and falsehoods.

Beaufort is a small town of about 2,000 inhabitants, in Carteret County, on the southern coast of North Carolina, eleven miles northwest of Cape Lookout and 168 miles southeast of Raleigh. It has a safe and spacious harbor, admitting vessels requiring 14 feet of water, and is a place of considerable commerce. It has a good railroad connecting with Newbern, and hence with Goldsboro' and the North Carolina system of railroads. If Gen. BURNSIDE had, previous to the attack, seized Newbern—as is quite likely—no rebel force could come overland to the relief of this northern Beaufort, and the rebels have no navy. A short distance from the town, on Bogue Point, at the entrance of the harbor of Beaufort, stand *Fort Macon*, a very strong regular fortification, which, it will be recollected, was seized and garrisoned by Gov. ELLIS on the outbreak of secession in North Carolina. The chivalry of Carolina rebeldom are no doubt stationed at this last named point, for its defence. As President LINCOLN announced that one object of the war was to seize, hold, occupy and possess the National Forts and other property, it may be that the old flag again floats over that fort—the only one of any great strength on the North Carolina coast. The command which our naval force has of the internal navigation of Pamlico Sound, enabled it to approach Beaufort in the rear of Fort Macon, and thus avoid the cannonading which the fort might have given our vessels if it had only had a chance.

Roanoke Island is situated in the narrow strait which connects Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds; and is one of the points which it is generally believed the Expedition was to possess, with the view of operations upon Norfolk and elsewhere.

If Captain Cavendy's ears were not deceived, and his words be reliable, it is not unlikely that we may very soon learn that we are in possession of the most important points for operations on the coast of North Carolina.

Gen. Lane's Expedition.

There was brought by telegraph, last week, a remarkable order issued by Gen. HUNTER, commanding in the Department of Kansas. Its material contents were these:

"In the expedition about to go South from this Department, called in the newspapers '*Gen. Lane's Expedition*,' it is the intention of the Major-General commanding the Department to command in person, unless otherwise *expressly* ordered by the Government.

Transportation not having been supplied, we must go without it. All tents, trunks, chests, chairs, camp-tables, camp-stools, &c., must be at once stored, or abandoned. The General commanding takes in his valise but one change of clothing, and no officer or soldier will carry more. The surplus room in the knapsack must be reserved for ammunition and provisions. Every officer and soldier will carry his own clothing and bedding."

Doubt as to the authenticity of this paper was perhaps justifiable. Coming from an officer who has grown gray in the service, and whose familiarity with its necessary decorum may be assumed, the publication not only refers with less than courtesy to a fellow-soldier, but is evidently pointed with personal mortification and discontent at the head of the army. Though received through newspaper channels, the statement that the movement southward from Kansas was to be headed by "JIM LANE" must have been credited by Gen. HUNTER; a matter of such general notoriety could not have escaped his notice and belief. The declaration of his intention to "command in person" is, therefore, an extremely undignified bit of self-assertion, which conflicts curiously with the accepted reputation of Gen. HUNTER for modesty and discretion. And to announce to the rebels that in his descent upon them he should be unprovided with transportation or supplies, was to indicate to them in a most unsoldierly fashion the readiest means of disputing his advance, namely, by hanging about his flanks and rear, and severing his communications. We cannot avoid thinking, now that we know the order in question to be genuine, that Gen. HUNTER has fallen among ill-advisers, yielding too easily to a party in Kansas who are known to have gathered about him, and whose inveterate dislike of LANE impels them to the use of every means of injuring that leader.

There can hardly be a doubt that for the particular work laid out for this westernmost expedition, LANE is better qualified as a leader than Gen. HUNTER. We are made to understand that the movement involves a march into the Indian Territory, where the loyal tribes are to be rallied about the National standard, and directed to the suppression of revolt among those of their race whom the strains of poet PIKE have drawn from their fidelity. Order having been restored in the Territory, the National troops will clear Arkansas of the rebels, a task requiring skill in all that frontier craft and wholly unscientific and irregular method of border fighting which BEN MCCULLOCH, who heads the rebels, will bring to oppose the advance of our army. If this opposition be successfully encountered, the National force will urge forward to Louisiana, New-Orleans, Berwick Bay—where not? Throughout this movement none of the usages of ordinary warfare will be observed. The model regiments of the British army, absolute in all the details of drill and discipline, and as steady as WELLINGTON'S favorite corps at Waterloo, would be as worthless, as were the legions of CRASSUS in Parthia, or the infantry in cocked hats and pigtails which BRADDOCK led to death on the Monongahela. The fighting will be desultory, unsparing, guerrilla-like. The principal expedition will be the germ of collateral expeditions, each executing its mission after the manner of the modern moss-troopers of the border. And to direct these anomalous operations, and to head them with a personal daring and recklessness which can alone secure the respect of the troops, it requires a man in the vigor of life, and familiar by long intimacy with the habits and peculiarities of border character.

Gen. HUNTER is a refined and courteous gentleman, of advanced years, who has seen military service in no other field than Bull Run, and whose life has been chiefly spent in Washington, filling some position connected with the military administration. His antecedents are precisely those which would be likely to unfit him for the special duty he now proposes to assume. Of Gen. HUNTER'S patriotism, his sound discretion, and theoretical skill in military matters, there is, of course, and can be, no question. But his preparation and method are not of the sort now in requisition. On the contrary, they would be likely to embarrass him at every step, provoke discontent among his men, and expose his force to the more pliant and mobile tactics of the enemy. LANE, whatever else may be said of him, is a practiced soldier, whose campaigns in Mexico and Kansas have inured him to service, while they have acquainted him with every peculiarity of temper and tendency which govern the frontiersmen. He is young, active, daring to the rashness, the idol of the Kansas fighting-men, who, under his leadership, have always been ready to encounter any danger or privation. Such qualifications and attachments certainly designate him as the man for the occasion. There is no doubt the President, in sending him to Kansas, recognized the importance of such recommendations, and at the same time saw how valuable must be the services of Gen. HUNTER in preserving tranquility on the Missouri border, where the elements of secession are always rife, energetic and unscrupulous. It is to be greatly regretted that Gen. HUNTER has been unwilling to sanction this partition of duties. And we are not without hope that the original intention of assigning the active functions of the department to the old foe of the Border Ruffians will be adhered to at Washington. In regard to mere military etiquette should be permitted to interfere.

The Amoor Enterprise.

In the midst of the Civil War which now engrosses so much of the attention, and so largely absorbs the resources of the country, it is gratifying to perceive that the grandest schemes of American enterprise in the paths of commerce and civilization, are still pushing toward fulfillment and success.

In the very darkest hour of the conflict that shakes the Union, one of our most original and important enterprises—telegraphic connection between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts—was triumphantly completed, and now, from official sources at Washington, our people are informed that the impulse which American daring and ingenuity have given to the arts of peace, in the most extensive age they are the most distant regions of the earth, is culminating in results of lasting benefit to all mankind.

The cordial reception of our Minister in China; the striking evidences of good will very lately received by the President from Japan, and the reports of all our agents and consuls throughout the vast and teeming Eastern empires and islands of the globe, indicate how magnificent a commercial future is open to us from the very moment when the great task we are now engaged in, at home, shall have been accomplished. Among all the promises thus held forth to us, the one nearest to fruition and most pregnant with immediate social and political consequences of high interest to us, is the opening to external and internal trade of the Amoor River. At the very inception of the enterprise by which an American citizen revealed to the world the immense resources and capabilities of the Amoor region, the greatest interest was felt in it by the whole American Union. Every member of this great community of States entirely apart from the prospect of further and closer intercourse with a great Power which, from the earliest dawn of our independence, has been friendly to the United States, recognized in the commerce of Eastern Russia thus grandly to be developed on the Pacific, a new and unlimited market for its peculiar products either in raw material or in manufactured goods. Again, to this country, the progress of its young and majestic States on the Pacific slope found in this Amoor River trade an additional and most valuable guarantee. Hence it is, that the report just made to the State Department by Mr. COLLINS, the United States Commercial Agent on the Amoor, will be read with satisfaction by the public, now looking forward to an early restoration of union, peace and commercial industry.

The Report, which covers the progress of Amoor trade during the year 1861, conveys the most gratifying statements. Russia has been making great and successful efforts to reap all the advantages of her Eastern El Dorado as soon as possible. Her scientific explorations of the region have been unremitting, and her treaty just concluded with China has thrown wide to her subjects rich channels of trade, of which they are rapidly availing themselves. Towns and post stations are springing up rapidly in every direction, and petty places, which, but a year or two ago, were visited by only a few wandering Tartars, have become important *entrepôts* of trade. The Russian Government is opening new lines of communication with the ocean from the heart of the Empire, extending from the bleakest regions to those where a pleasant climate and the unobstructed use of excellent harbors may be employed throughout the year. The new city of Lofinak, which has sprung into existence at a wave of the Imperial sceptre, promises to become the Hamburg of the far East.

In telegraphic communication, there has been equal activity, and the lines have been already extended from Kazan eastward to Permf. By Spring they will reach Onrak, in Western Siberia, a point twenty-five hundred miles east of St. Petersburgh, on the way to the Amoor. Adjt.-Gen. CHEFKIN, the Russian Director of Public Ways and Buildings, thus writes of the ultimate purpose entertained:

"Indeed, the union of the Old and the New Worlds we must expect to see executed and obtained by way of the Pacific Ocean, which, in my opinion will soon appear to be the only way practicable, and which alone can satisfy the general expectation, particularly as the Russian Government offers so many inducements by its vast plan of telegraphs begun and to be carried on without intermission through Siberia."

It will be remembered that Col. ROMANOFF, who is Chief of Telegraphs for Eastern Siberia, spent last Autumn in this country examining our long lines of Western telegraphs. He has returned with shipments of wire and other material to the Amoor, where he will at once commence the construction of the great line that is to meet the one now advancing eastward from Kazan. The few thousand miles that still separate the American and Russian lines are thus in a fair way to be traversed by the electric wire within the next two years, and then but forty miles at sea will remain to cross with submarine cables, before telegraphic communication will completely belt the Globe.

With this immense facility aiding it, the growth of the Amoor enterprise must rapidly assume proportions of immense importance not only to Russia, but to the United States, and fraught with untold benefits to the peace and civilization of mankind.

A SOCIAL BLUNDER.—Poor old BENNETT, cut off by the stern dictum of public opinion from openly plotting treason, is reduced to the pitiful dodge of making game of the social arrangements of the White House. It appears that Mrs. LINCOLN, bored to death by the doleful creatures of army contractors and the like she sees around her, has issued cards for a *soirée dansante* at the White House on Wednesday evening. BENNETT yesterday pitches into the proposed party furiously, and calls it, among a string of other hard names, "*a social blunder much to be regretted!*" Now, why a "*social* blunder?" Why not a political "blunder," a diplomatic "blunder," or any other "blunder?" The fact is, BENNETT speaks by the card, or rather by the *want* of card. For did he not send on to the capital that illustrious Plenipo' of the *Herald* office, the Chevalier WYKOFF, expressly to see if he could not get an invitation to the *soirée?* But WYKOFF returned ticketless. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* That's the whole secret of his "heart-burnings," "sore disappointment and chagrin," and perfectly accounts for his yesterday's tirade about the "social blunder much to be regretted."

England's Cotton Prospects—Distress of Her Operatives.

We published yesterday a valuable letter, from an esteemed Manchester correspondent, which gives a luminous view of the state of things in the cotton districts of England, and of her prospects touching an adequate supply of the indispensable staple. After all, the Calcutta *Englishman* has proved a better prophet than the London *Times*. It has at last become evident that the British millowners have no chance of obtaining a sufficiency of cotton from India for the present season. Whether the contrary will be the case in the remote future, remains to be seen; but for the supply of *immediate* wants, the British manufacturer need not look to England's Oriental dependency. Nor does India's failure to meet the pressing demands of the Liverpool market arise so much from *inability* as from *indisposition*. The Hindoo planter *will* not enter extensively into the cultivation of cotton, unless a monopoly of the British custom and remunerative prices be guaranteed to him. These, however, are conditions which the British dealer is not inclined to accept. He still prefers the *American* article whenever he can get it, and objects to paying the Indian merchant the same price for a commodity containing *twenty-five per cent. of dirt* that he pays for the well-prepared and superior product of the South. "Handle and clean your crop properly," says Mr. Bull to the Hindoo, "and you shall receive its full value." But the Hindoo thinks that a person in Mr. B.'s circumstances should not be over nice, and therefore insists on having *dirt* and all purchased from him! Now, great as are Brother John's necessities, he will not submit to be thus imposed on, and so cotton cultivation languishes in India, and the home market has no chance of an adequate supply thence.

Meantime panic has seized on the British cotton manufacturer, and distress on the operative. The spinners and clothiers of the Manchester district would now gladly exchange their *finished* goods for an *equal* weight of *raw* material. Production, according to the most moderate calculation, has been reduced *fifty* per cent., while every day and every week will carry further and further the curtailment. Numbers have already closed; numbers are preparing to close as soon as their present stock of cotton is used up; and others, who wish to keep open as long as possible, are shortening their time from four days a week to *three*, and from three days a week to *two*.

What signify, however, the embarrassments of these manufacturers and capitalists, in comparison to the sufferings of the hundreds of thousands of operatives who have been partially or wholly thrown out of employment by the action of the mill owners? The condition of these unfortunate people is represented by our correspondent as truly deplorable. Living in the underground cellars of Manchester are numberless families, without furniture, food or fuel; and in one of its suburbs, a large portion of the inhabitants were found in such a state of destitution by the pastor, that he pronounced *immediate* aid necessary to preserve *existence!* The Press and the public affected to ignore this state of things as long as possible, but at length their apathy gave place to alarm, and recently a meeting has been held in the town hall of Manchester, to devise measures for mitigating the distress now prevalent among the working-classes of the city and its vicinity. May those measures be adequate to their object, and worthy of the humanity and wealth of Manchester. Yet what eleemosynary agencies can supply to these poor people the comforts which honest industry had provided for them? The true way for England to relieve the sufferings of her operatives is to drop coquetting with the South, and cast the full weight of her moral influence on our side, in order that the rebellion may be the sooner crushed, and the old traffic in cotton the sooner resumed.

HATTERAS BAR AND THE BURNSIDE CONTRACTORS.—While the *Tribune* keeps within the limits of justice in its reprobation of the Contractors, who, as BURNSIDE himself is said to have declared, "ruined" him, we shall have nothing but applause. But it has several times reiterated a charge of which it is possible these wretched men are not guilty. Yesterday it says:

"The depth of water on the bar at Hatteras, was just as well known three months ago as it is to-day, and that depth was a matter of constant contemplation. It does not require a genius nor a sage to decide that a vessel drawing nine feet has no business to be employed in a service where but seven feet of water is to be had; and he who buys one of the former draft where only the latter will serve cannot do so innocently."

Now, it may be new to our cotemporaries, but it is true, nevertheless, that the depth of water on the bar at Hatteras was *not* just as well known three months ago as it is to-day. On the contrary, so shifting are these bars, that it is impossible to tell from day to day what may be the depth of water in the channel. Especially after a severe storm, the changes are very great, so much so that the channel requires to be buoyed out anew, and Coast-Survey officers are not at all surprised that a discrepancy of two or three feet has been found in consequence of the gale. At the time of the Butler Expedition the gunboats entered the inlet by a channel where there is now nothing but dry beach, and indeed the rift in the sand-spit known as Hatteras Inlet is itself the result of the action of the winds and waves during one stormy night some twenty years ago. The contractors have sins enough on their head without being made answerable for freaks of nature.

Death of a Yale College Professor.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Feb. 3.

WM. A. LARNED, an esteemed Professor in Yale College, fell in the street in a fit this evening, and died immediately.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI's opera of "La Traviata" was played here last evening, the cast being mainly the same as last season. A change of some importance, however, was effected in the *rôle* of *Germont*, which on this occasion was intrusted to a *débutante*, Signor YPOLITO. Since the departure of Signor GASSIER, and the death of poor ANOMO, we have had few baritones that we could honestly be proud of; although, until lately, there has been no scarcity in the supply, good or bad. Of those who rank among the second and third classes, there have been some extremely favorable specimens; and it would not be libelous, perhaps, to say that we have done better than most countries, with baritones of the fourth class. Our thrift, indeed, with this voice, has rather annoyed the public, and to this circumstance may be ascribed the addition to Mr. GEAN's company effected in the person of Signor YPOLITO. It is something decidedly in this gentleman's favor that he belonged to Mr. MAX MARETZEK's opera troupe, for the irrepressible MAX was never known to engage a singer who did not possess at least an abundant voice. A glance at the catalogue of our singers will reveal the almost forgotten fact that the best of the number, with scarcely an exception, were brought out by Mr. MARETZEK, and gained their reputation under his *bâton*. It has been his way to engage young, rising and willing talent, rather than to secure a musty reputation, with nothing to back it but composity and a clear sense of extortion. Signor YPOLITO forms no exception to the Maretzekian rule. He is blessed with a rotund baritone voice, not very extensive in its upward range but good in quality, and particularly full in those parts where emotion I interest is most likely to shelter itself. The full effect of Signor YPOLITO's vocal gifts were not perceptible last night, owing to a creditable degree of nervousness on his part, and to a tendency which it provoked to give undue and somewhat spasmodic emphasis to passages that scarcely needed it. Thus the second act, where the gentleman has his best opportunity, was occasionally marred by efforts to do too much, and by evident relapses from the same. But these were so slight that the value of Signor YPOLITO as the best baritone we have had since AMODIO was only the more apparent. When he knows our public better he will, we are sure, be able to give a good account of himself.

Miss KELLOGG as *Violetta* exerted herself with great success, and the whole performance was a success.

On Wednesday "Un Ballo in Maschera" will be given for the last time.

WINTER GARDEN.—Last evening, Mr. BUCKSTONE's admirable comedy of "Married Life" was presented at this theatre, introducing Mr. J. S. CLARKE in another of those comic creations which are fast winning for him the position of one of the greatest favorites the New-York stage has ever known. The character of *Mr. Henry Dove* was drawn by him with the most exquisite quaintness, being in its way a perfect little gem of art. *Mr. Henry Dove* is one of the best, perhaps, of Mr. CLARKE's personations, and last evening he kept the house in a roar of merriment. It is not the least of Mr. CLARKE's merits, that, unlike many other great actors, he always preserves the due subordination of the character, giving the other artists full opportunity to play their parts. The character of *Mr. Coddle*, played by Mr. DAVIDGE, last evening, was quite a companion portrait to the *Mr. Henry Dove* of Mr. CLARKE. Mr. BURTON, indeed, always preferred it, and we have never seen Mr. DAVIDGE to more advantage. The character fitted him to a nicety, and he fairly shared the honors of the evening with Mr. CLARKE. The other parts were very well filled by Mr. BARTON HILL, DAVENPORT, Mrs. SEBRETT, Miss CLIFTON and Miss BROWN, and the piece went off with great *éclat*.

The comedy was followed by a ballet divertissement, in which Señorita CUBAS, once more appeared, and renewed her former triumphs. Señorita CUBAS is a genuine Spaniard, and her dancing is genuine Spanish. She does not depend for effect on any saltatory gymnastics, but enters on the soul and spirit she throws into every movement. After the divertissement was presented, the best portions of the scenic spectacle of the "Naiad Queen," in which Señorita CUBAS again appeared, thus offering an entertainment sufficient to satisfy, in variety and excellence, the most exigeant lover of art.

The Passage of British Troops Through Maine.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD—A SPICY DEBATE IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The President of the Maine Senate laid before that body, on Jan. 28, the following communication from the Secretary of State of the United States, relative to the transmission of troops across the territory of the State of Maine:

To the Senate:

I herewith transmit to the Senate a copy of a letter received by me from Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States, containing his answers to the inquiries which, referring to the order of the Senate of Jan. 13, I had made of him—whether permission had been given for the passage of British troops across the State of Maine, and if there had been, for any information concerning the fact which he might think proper to communicate.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 21, 1862.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1862.

To His Excellency, Israel Washburn, Jr., Governor of the State of Maine:

SIR: Your Excellency's letter, of the 13th inst., has been received. It submits to me an order of the State of Maine. This order recites a statement that a dispatch has been received from the Secretary of State of the United States, addressed to the Marshal of the United States, and all Federal officers in Portland, directing that the agents of the British Government shall have all proper facilities for landing and conveying to Canada, or elsewhere, troops and munitions of war of every kind, without exception. The order then requests you to communicate to the Senate of Maine, it consistable with the public interests, all information you may have, if any, in relation to the passage of British troops as so recited, and whether any steps have been taken to prevent such use of American soil within the limits of the State of Maine.

After referring me to the Senate's order, your Excellency asks me to advise you whether such permission has been given; and if such is the fact, then for any information concerning it which I may think proper to communicate.

I cheerfully answer these inquiries.

On the 4th day of January instant, this Department was advised by a telegraphic dispatch from Portland, in the State of Maine, that the steamship *Bohemian*, due there on the 7th inst., was telegraphed off Cape Race, with troops for Canada; and inquiring whether, in case they came to Portland, any different course was to be taken than what has been heretofore pursued, and asking instructions, in that contingency, by telegraph.

Upon this information I replied by the telegraph, giving such directions as the order of the Senate of Maine recites. The immediate grounds for this proceeding were, that it was supposed that a passage of the troops and munitions named across the territory of the United States, by the Grand Trunk Railroad, would save the persons concerned from risk and suffering, which might be incurred, if they were left to make their way, in an inclement season, through the ice and snow of a northerly Canadian voyage.

The principle upon which this concession was made to Great Britain is that, when humanity, or even convenience, renders it desirable for one nation to have a passage for its troops and munitions through the territory of another, it is a customary act of comity to grant it, if it can be done consistently with its own safety and welfare. It is on this principle that the United States continually enjoy the right of the passage of troops upon the Panama Railroad, across the territories of the Republic of New-Granada.

The United States claim and enjoy, by the concession of all friendly nations, the kindred comity of entering their ports with ships and munitions of war, and they have conceded a reciprocal comity to the naval marine of Great Britain, France, and indeed all other friendly nations.

In withholding this customary comity from Great Britain in the present case, this Government must necessarily act upon either a conviction that the passage of the troops and munitions through the territory would be injurious or hazardous to the public safety or welfare, or else it must capriciously refuse to that Power what would be granted cheerfully to any other, or refuse to grant to Great Britain now what would have been cheerfully accorded at another time, and under some different circumstances.

No foreign nation inimical to Great Britain is likely to complain of the United States for extending such a comity to that Power. It, therefore, there be any danger to be apprehended from it, it must come in the form of direct hostility on the part of the British Government against the United States. The United States have not only studiously practiced the most perfect justice in their intercourse with Great Britain, but they have also cultivated on their part a spirit of friendship toward her as a kindred nation, bound by the peculiar ties of commerce. The Grand Trunk Railroad, a British highway extended through the territories of the United States to perhaps the finest seaport of our country, is a monument of their friendly disposition. The reciprocal treaty, favoring the productions of British North America in the markets of the United States, is a similar monument of the same wise and benevolent policy.

I shall not affect ignorance of the fact that popular asperities have recently appeared in that portion of the British Empire, as well as in the British Islands, which have seemed to indicate a growing alienation of sentiment among portions of the British people. But the Government of Great Britain has, nevertheless, during all this time, held towards us its customary language of respect and friendship. This Government, practicing entire frankness, yields its full faith to these assurances of the Government of Great Britain. The popular asperities to which I have alluded are believed to have had their origin in accidents and misapprehensions of a temporary character. While the policy of this Government has been to fortify its territories so as to be able to resist all foreign as well as domestic enemies, if such enemies must come, it has been equally careful at the same time to secure even greater strength, by showing itself consistent in all things, scrupulously just, and if possible, magnanimous toward all other nations.

It was not suppose., when the directions in question were given, that the State of Maine would feel herself aggrieved by them. At the same time, the Federal Government is fully sensible that in all of its proceedings it owes to each of the States the most exact respect for her rights and interests. The State of Maine has been so eminently loyal and patriotic in the present emergency, that the President would not feel himself at liberty to wound any sensibility that she might feel upon the subject.

If, therefore, you shall advise me that the directions in question are likely to have that effect, they will be cheerfully modified.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your Excellency's obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The documents having been read—

Mr. SMART (Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations) said he had the highest respect for the motives of the Secretary of State of the United States, but he did not intend to give a blind and unreasoning assent to the acts of *any* man. He therefore proposed, as he thought it would be proper to do so, to submit a few remarks on this subject.

The President reminded Mr. SMART that there was no motion before the Senate.

Mr. SMART moved to refer the message and the letter to the Committee on Federal Relations, and on this question he proceeded to address the Senate. He reviewed the facts in the case. It seems that the Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway sent a dispatch to the Department of State at Washington, to inquire if the usual course was to be observed in regard to the landing of passengers from the British vessel. No application was made by the commander of the vessel, certainly not by the authorities of Great Britain. The action of Secretary SEWARD was purely voluntary. He replied that not only was the usual course to be observed in regard to the landing of passengers, but that the armed men, their equipments, ammunition, and all their baggage, were to be permitted to pass across the State of Maine, and all the United States officials were directed to afford every facility to them in their passage.

Mr. SMART contended that to the first place there is no law of nations that binds a nation to consent to the passage of troops across its territory where no application has been made by another Government; and further, he wished to examine some of the reasons which are given by the distinguished Secretary for his action in this instance. From some of the positions assumed, he wished solemnly to dissent. The conclusions which the Secretary had reached were the same that he had desired and the same he thought that was intended by the Senate when the order was passed directing inquiry in this matter.

One reason given by the Secretary is that he wished the troops to be safe from the risk of suffering and exposure they would encounter in their passage overland to Quebec. But let us cast our eyes to this city, to the ground in the very front of the Capitol of the State, where surrounding the grave of LINCOLN our suffering soldiers are encamped. Here in our very midst are 4,000 soldiers, who have been detained here for six weeks, subjected to the rigors of Winter in a Russian climate, and for what reason? Through the fear of possible complications with the British power. If the soldiers of a foreign nation may suffer, our own brothers are exposed to the cold blasts of Winter, so as to be ready for defence against the very troops whom it is proposed to pass over our soil.

Again, the Secretary seems to say that national comity demands this privilege of the transit of the troops of one country across the territory of another.

Mr. SMART would again call the attention of the Senate to the case of the Seventh Regiment of New-York, when they wished to visit Londres. *That* comity was not granted. Again: when PIERRE SOULE, the United States Minister to Spain, desired to pass through France, on his way to the country to which he was accredited, LOUIS NAPOLEON refused him permission. We made no complaint of that, and it was no cause of complaint on our part.

But in reference to the absolute *right* of the nation or State to refuse permission to pass troops, the Law of Nations distinctly says that the power of refusal lies with the Government over whose territory an army may desire to pass, and it is no cause of complaint to the Government refused, unless there is an *absolute necessity* in the case. A case precisely similar would be a refusal on the part of one gentleman to a lunt another to his parlor, through a fear that his carpet would be soiled. The ration which is applied to us to be the judge, and not the nation which applies.

Mr. SMART proceeded to quote passages from Gov. WASHBURN's last annual message bearing upon this point, showed how the analogy on the Panama Railroad did not apply to that of the Grand Trunk Railway, cited various facts showing the *animus* of the British Government and people toward this country, and said:

"To apply the principle of Mr. SEWARD's action to a case in which the parties would stand in different relations,—suppose we should make application to the British authorities for permission to pass American troops over the St. Andrews (British) Railroad to Houlton in our State. Does any Senator suppose they would permit it? Or if the United States should venture to give permission to transport troops through the State of New-York, would that State submit? The very Irishmen of New-York city would pitch them into the dock. It is difficult to make the people of central or remote States understand that Maine though far Down East, has as keen a sense of her own honor, dignity and rights, as the great State of New-York or any other State.

This is a very grave question, and we ought to let it be known, that whatever others may do, we will never consent to a foreign armed invasion of our territory."

Mr. FARWELL and Mr. WOODS replied, arguing that good policy dictated the adoption of the course which Mr. SEWARD followed, and after a few words in reply from Mr. SMART, it was agreed to lay the documents on the table and print them.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 3.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad was held to-day. Mayor HANAY was Chairman.

The report of the Directors showed the net earnings of the year to be three millions and a half of dollars, being an increase of more than a million and a quarter over the previous year. A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. may be paid in May, and continued thereafter.

The Committee of Investigation into the Condition and Management of the Road made minority and majority reports.

The majority submitted resolutions that the Company is in a prosperous condition, and its present system and regulations for freight, &c., are calculated to promote the interests of the stockholders and the accommodation of the public, and do not deem an extra meeting necessary.

Col. JAMES submitted the minority report, on behalf of himself alone, entirely refuting the opinions of the rest of the Committee, declaring the road extravagantly constructed and managed, and that favors were given to Western connections disastrous to its interests, and the business of the Company had been conducted inefficiently, extravagantly, &c.

After a debate of considerable length, a resolution was adopted, referring both reports to the incoming Board of Examination.

Ship Kingfisher Ashore.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 2.

The ship *Kingfisher*, Capt. TAY, from Ship Island, in ballast, for Boston, struck on Peaked Hill Bar at 12 o'clock last night; she beat over, and went ashore on the beach. She had three feet of water in her hold at high water to-day. The crew were saved.

Death of a Grain Merchant.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 3.

JAMES BARRETT, a grain merchant of thirty-five years' standing, and ex-President of the Corn Exchange, died this morning. He was connected with a New-York house.

Shot Himself.

TOLEDO, Monday, Feb. 3.

Lieut. WATERMAN, who was stopping at the Oliver House, in this city, shot himself on Saturday, Feb. 1. He is supposed to be mortally wounded.

The Maple Sugar Crop.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A member of a leading foundry establishment informed us that their chief business, at present, was the manufacture of sugar kettles. We were also informed by a grocery merchant that there is an extraordinary demand from the interior for buckets, some farmers buying as many as five dozen. This means extensive preparations for the manufacture of maple sugar.

This business, owing to the high price of cane sugars, will yield large profits, and with a favorable season, a crop will be produced that will astonish the sugar trade of the country, and surprise and disappoint those who have been anticipating a largely-increased revenue from the imports of foreign products. The manufacture of maple and sorghum in 1862, if the signs do not fail, will, with the economy that is being practiced in consumption, make the loyal States wholly independent of Louisiana crops.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—We learn that the United States Supreme Court last week decided another case that for some time attracted considerable local attention in this State—the case of JOHN D. HAGES, formerly of New Brunswick, against E. A. STEVENS, R. F. STOCKTON and others. The plaintiff was a stockholder in the old Transportation Company known as the Napoleon Company, which had some connection with the Camden and Amboy Railroad Co. for a number of years. After selling out his stock in the Company at a large advance, HAGES attempted to have a new account taken of its business transactions, and a restatement made of the value of his stock, on an allegation that he had been deceived, misled, &c. The Circuit Court having dismissed his bill, a year or two since, with some pretty severe remarks upon the course he had taken in pursuit of more money from the defendants, he appealed to the Supreme Court, and the case was argued a few weeks since by S. B. RANSOM and RYARDY JOHNSON for the appellant, and J. P. BRADLEY for the respondents. We understand the decree of Judge GRIER has been unanimously affirmed, with costs.—*Newark Advertiser, Feb. 1.*

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AUDACIOUS ROBBERY OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS—SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN—ESCAPE OF THE THIEF.—We have been informed that a daring robbery was committed on Saturday afternoon in Nassau-street, by which the United States Government is likely to be the loser of several thousand dollars. It is said that Mr. HENDERSON, the Navy Agent, sent his office boy to Mr. CISCO, the Sub-Treasurer, with a draft to be cashed. The lad obtained the money and locked it up in a tin box, that he might carry it easily and securely. He had walked as far as the Post-office on his way back to the Navy Agent's, when a man overtook him and said that Mr. CISCO desired him to deliver a letter, which he passed to him as he spoke, at the office of a Mr. SPRING, No. 15 Nassau-street, Room No. 10. The boy did not hesitate to comply with the request, and on going to the place mentioned he found Mr. SPRING's name upon the door, but no person in the apartment, as Mr. SPRING had moved. Supposing that the person of whom he was in search might be in an adjoining room, which opened from the main office, the lad entered, and a man instantly seized him, covering his head with a cloth and tying it tightly about his neck. The boy screamed for assistance, but the man ran off with the box of money before the occupants of the other offices in the building could ascertain what had occurred. The information upon which this parcel was withdrawn was received from an unofficial source, but it is believed to be perfectly correct.

SUICIDE OF A DEPRAVED YOUNG MAN.—Coroner WILDEY, yesterday held an inquest at No. 150 Thompson-street, upon the body of JEREMIAH FISHER, who committed suicide on Sunday evening. The deceased was 21 years of age, and his friends are respectable persons residing in this City. He, however, for some months past, had left his home and abandoned himself to an evil life, consorting with a woman of the town, at whose house he passed most of the time. Lately some ill-feeling has existed between the deceased and his paramour, and on Sunday they quarrelled, and he was ordered to leave the house. He did so, only however, to procure a dose of laudanum at the drug-store of WEBMEIER & CO., No. 163 Prince-street. Returning to the house, he drank the poison and soon was dead, although an attempt was made to relieve him. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts, appending a clause of censure of the proprietors of the drug-store for not complying with the statute relating to the sale of poisons. Mr. CHARLES GROLL, the clerk by whom the laudanum was furnished to the deceased, was required to give bail in $500 to answer for his violation of the provisions of the law.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.—A number of gentlemen, residing in the City, who do not at present feel called upon to join the army, yet are desirous of obtaining some knowledge of military matters, have formed themselves into an association for this purpose. A convenient drill-room has been hired at Nos. 93 and 95 Sixth-avenue, competent instructors have been secured, and arms have been purchased. All cadets there are sworn in, they names upon the roll, and the members are pure in character and prominence in the community. So said the gentleman to a few when their services of the necessary, to secure drilling or research for the advantage of a knowledge of military tactics, to do the duties in the army who to the country, not to the A class of gentlemen will be formed into evenings, and the beauty and duration of all who [illegible] desiring military [illegible]. The [illegible] expressed [illegible] enjoyment [illegible]. There [illegible] in the enjoyment of [illegible].

THE GERMAN YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE.—The officers will positively not be [illegible] connection with the "German-American Institute," [illegible] by Rev. RICHARD DAVIS, at Nos. 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York City, will hold no connection with the [illegible] after this week. The [illegible] the Association [illegible] the Institute [illegible] the United States [illegible] the Institute [illegible] the Association [illegible] the Institute [illegible] the Association [illegible] the Institute [illegible] the Association

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1595, 2045, 128, 690, 8, 125, 301, 540, 839, 868, 928, 1105, 1145, 1160, 1162, 1168, 1264, 1266, 1289, 1316.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 30, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40 to 49 inclusive. On Demurrer Calendar 302, 303, 306, 307, Law and Fact.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3005, 2927, 2997, 3041, 437, 1139, 2897, 2843, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3093, 2947, 2951, 1125. *Part II.*—Nos. 2164, 1136, 3110, 1912, 3196, 3054, 3140, 3260, 3236, 3344, 3416, 3418, 3388, 3392, 3400.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 780, 840, 633, 803, 694, 715, 750, 1820, 615, 572, 781, 410, 670, 841, 842, 608. *Part II.*—Nos. 640, 277, 611, 759, 760, 762, 657, 434, 1826, 698, 290, 361, 725, 595, 820¾, 1758.

The Rights of Assignees Under the Law of 1860.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Adolph Hermann, Assignee, &c., vs. *Robert Reid.*—This was one of the first causes tried under the law of 1860, relative to the assignments of debtors for the benefit of creditors.

The action was brought by the plaintiff, as the assignee of Schiller & Cohn, to recover the possession of property taken by the defendant under an execution. It appeared on the trial that Schiller & Cohn were doing business in this City, and that on the 2d day of November, 1860, they made, executed and acknowledged an assignment to the plaintiff for the benefit of their creditors. The assignment was not, however, recorded in the office of the County Clerk until the 9th day of November, 1860.

On the 5th day of November, 1860, E. Z. Hinchman & Co. obtained a judgment against Schiller & Cohn, and at once thereafter issued an execution, and levied upon property included in the assignment. The defence is, that since the assignment was not filed in the Clerk's Office until the 9th November, 1860, and the levy was made on the 5th of that month, the property did not belong to the assignee, and that he had no legal claim whatever upon the property. The plaintiff contended that the assignment operated from the time it was executed, and not from the time it was filed. A motion was made on the part of the defendant, to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the assignment was not filed in time, and therefore no notice to the execution creditor.

The motion was denied, and the case submitted to the jury on the questions of fact involved.

T. E. Stewart and S. E. Lane, for plaintiff; N. A. Chedsey, for defendant.

A Party cannot be Committed for Contempt Without a Hearing.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Jane Smith vs. *Wm. Smith.*—In this case the defendant now made a motion to vacate a precept of arrest.

The action was commenced by the plaintiff to obtain a divorce, and the defendant answered that there had never been a marriage between himself and the plaintiff. An order was, however, made on the 10th of December last, directing the defendant to pay the plaintiff's counsel a fee of $250. This the defendant failed to do, and on the 6th of last month an order of arrest was issued to the sheriff, directing him to hold the defendant in close custody until the order of the Court was complied with.

The motion to vacate was based upon the allegation that no attachment had issued against the defendant, and that he had not had an opportunity of being personally heard.

The Court held that an order of attachment should have issued in the first instance, and that a commitment for contempt could not be legally made without the defendant being allowed a personal hearing.

Motion granted, and an attachment ordered to issue allable in $350.

Wm. R. Stafford for motion; J. D. Warren, opposed.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

OPENING OF THE FEBRUARY TERM.

The business of the February Term began to-day in the Court of Sessions. A Grand Jury was impannelled and sworn; the following are the names: Stephen Hyatt, foreman; Jas. A. Aspinwall, John W. H. Aymar, Edward S. Clark, Wm. B. Clerke, Edward Fox, Wm. C. Heath, Robert J. Hubbard, J. Woodward Haven, Jas. M. Halsted, Morthmer W. Hamilton, Francis Leland, Matthy G. Lore, Johann Post, Geo. W. Powers, Simon Raynor, Geo. D. Rockwell, Jas. M. Raymond, Wm. Rhinelander, Nathan A. Seton, Alfred A. Valentine, John D. Welsh.

Catharine Drew was tried and convicted of assault and battery on Hattie Reilly. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Andrew Robb, on the complaint of John T. Lord, was tried and convicted of grand larceny. He was remanded till to-day for sentence.

Ellen Smith was indicted for larceny, on the complaint of Stephen Brown. She was tried, convicted, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Davis vs. *Devoin et al.*—Injunction dissolved on defendant filing with the clerk an undertaking or bond in the penalty of $1 200, &c.

Brogan et al. vs. *Skinner et al.*—Referred to Samuel Jones, Esq., to examine and report, &c.;

Drake vs. *Drake.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Herbick vs. *Herrbeck.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Johnes &c., vs. *Hinman.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Evans vs. *Schmeiper, &c.*—Report confirmed.

Behrle vs. *Alexander.*—Settled.

In the Matter of Ann M. Moore, a supposed lunatic, application granted.

Before Justice Leonard.

McDonald vs. *Stokes et al.*—Case settled.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Jones et al. vs. *Lawrence et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, on payment of all arrears of rent and taxes, with Interest, also the costs of the ejectment suit.

Fairchild (Receiver) vs. *Gwynne et al.*—Judgment for the defendants, with costs.

Carman et al. vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—Demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to the defendants to answer in ten days, on payment of costs.

The Union India Rubber Company vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Judgment for defendants on demurrer, with costs.

Van Valkenburgh vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—Judgement for defendants on demurrer, with costs.

Girard, Jr. vs. *Trimble et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff of foreclosure and sale, with interest on the amount—$4,069.

Schauss vs. *Stanton.*—Judgment dissolving the partnership, and reference ordered to John H Harnett to take and state an account.

Ross, Jr., vs. *Morris et al.*—Motion for new trial denied, with costs.

Craig vs. *Hyde and others.*—Complaint dismissed as to all the defendants, with costs.

Kissam et al. vs *Barclay and others.*—Judgment for defendants, with costs.

Armstrong vs. *Black and others.*—Judgment for plaintiff, &c.; reference ordered to Cnas. A. Peabody to take an account.

Daly vs. *Betts and others.*—The demurrer overruled with costs.

Donvers vs. *Russell et al.*—Complaint dismissed to all the defendants with costs only as against Daily.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Byrne vs. *Fork.*—Case settled.

Hunneshoff vs. *Mohr et al.*—Order for judgment on decree settled.

Meyer vs. *Mohr.*—Same order.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Browns & Oatis vs. *Bowen.*—Mntion denied without costs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 3, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 21 bbls. Ashes, 5,505 bbls. Flour, 166 bbls. and 97 sacks Corn Meal, 2,278 bushels Wheat, 503 bushels Corn, 2,013 bushels Rye, 345 bushels Barley, 5,128 bushels Oats, 2,013 bushels Malt, 4,117 pkgs. Provisions, and 917 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 20 bbls., including Pots at $6 37½; Pearls, $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive, at previous prices. Sales were made of small lots of Rio at 19½c.@20c.; and St. Domingo at 20c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues quite dull and heavy, at prices ranging from 30c.@32c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales 150 tons Jamaica Logwood, at $19 50 ₱ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day, and prices have advanced slightly. The reported sales, since our last, amount to 17,500 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 55 @ $5 65; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 80 @$5 95; mainly at $5 85@$5 90, but including 500 bbls. to arrive soon, $5 95. Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 50@$5 65; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 80@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 82½@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 90@$5 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 65, chiefly at $6 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 55	@$5 65
Extra State	5 80	@ 5 95
Superfine Western	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 80	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 82½	@ 6 35
Inferior extra Ohio	5 90	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 00	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@ 6 80
Fancy Genesee	6 00	@ 6 05
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 60	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is quiet, yet very firm; sales 650 bbls. at $5 85@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 35@$6 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in request, including superfine at $5 55@$5 60; extra at $5 82½@$6 75, ₱ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady at $3 for Jersey, $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 30@$3 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 85, ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active to-day, as shippers have been reluctant to pay asking prices. Sales have been reported of 47,250 bushels, including Canada White, common, at $1 43; Amber Michigan, $1 47½, in store; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 43@ $1 45; Amber Iowa, at $1 39; Milwaukee Club, $1 35; Chicago Spring, part at $1 33, ₱ bushel. Corn is in less demand, but is dearer. Sales have been confined to 41,000 bushels, at 65c.@66c., for Mixed Western in store and afloat; 61c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 66c.@66c. for old round Yellow, ₱ bush. Oats continue in request, including Canadian, at 41c.@41½c.; Western, at 41c.@42c.; State, at 42c. @43c., and Jersey, at 41c.@42c. ₱ bushel. Rye is salable and firm, at 82c.@85c. ₱ bushel; sales 4,700 bushels. Barley is scarce and wanted. Sales 1,500 bushels State, at depôt, at 85c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is in moderate supply and demand, at 80c.@$1 for inferior to choice ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request and steady, including last year's crop at 16c.@23c. ₱ lb.

METALS—The demand has been limited to-day; prices have not varied.

MOLASSES—Is inactive at previous quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has attracted more attention, and 1,300 bbls. Common have been purchased for export at $5 75 ₱ 310 lbs. A small lot of Wilmington Tar changed hands at $10 ₱ bbl. Nothing new in Turpentine.

OILS—Have been very quiet to-day; quotations are unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in pretty good request, and sales have been made of 1,300 bbls. at $12@$13 for Mess; $13 00@$13 50 for Prime Mess; $8 50 @$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are selling at 4¾c.@6c. for Hams; 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is plenty and heavy; sales 1,100 boxes at 6c.@ 7c. ₱ lb. Lard is depressed; sales, 2,100 tcs. and bbls., prior to choice, at 7c.@7¼c., and some extra kettle-rendered at 8¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales, since our last, 200 bbls., at $13 75@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 75@$12 37½ for plain Mess. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20 50@$21; India Mess, $23 @$24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese rules quiet, at 5¾c. @7¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 20 tcs. Carolina at $7; 50 tcs. and 80 bags Rangoon, at $5 75@$6 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 1,603 tcs. Carolina and 12,474 bags East India.

SUGARS—Sales were light to-day, having been confined to 190 hhds., including Cuba at 7¼c.; Barbadoes at 8¾c., and Martinique at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 40,000 lbs., part at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 800 bbls., at 25¾c.@25¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been dull; rates have favored shippers. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 1½d.@2s. 3d.; and by a foreign vessel at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 7¾d.@8¼d. Corn, 7 1-16d.@7¾d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₱ tc.. Pork, 3s.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@ 27s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 28s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s. @32s. 6d.; Butter, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Londonderry, a ship with Corn, at 8½d. ₱ bushel. For London—Flour, 2s. 2d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8¾d.@ 9¾d. ₱ bushel. Pork at 4s.@5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. @7s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. For Havre—Flour, 1sc. a 70c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ₱ bushel.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, FEB. 3, 1862.—By A. H. MILLER—4 lots, with Church edifice thereon, on the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, $22,100.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston, will close at the New-York Post-office this (Tuesday) evening, at 5½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4 30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M and 6 30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1 30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING [illegible]

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXtures and good will of a merchant tailoring establishment, doing a large business and situate in a Western city of 20,000 inhabitants. Time given for a portion of the purchase money, if required, with approved security. Would sell a half interest to a practical cutter, if preferred, but to none other. Apply for further information to WM R BABCOCK, No. 552 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS stand for all kinds of produce, in a City market. the fixtures all complete will be sold low if applied for at once, as the owner's presence is required in the country. Address, immediately, H. C., Box No 159 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

DINING-SALOON FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best locations in the City, 7 years established. Inquire on the premises, No. 27 Ann-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000 OR $6,000 for a profitable business. Good references required and offered. Address A. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 201 AND 206 6th av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslins, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS; 8-stocking yarn, 75 cents; nice-fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents. best steel; closap worsted goods, Leggins, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Small Wares. N. B.—Alexandre's 6 loves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGEN'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 609 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & ORVIS'

CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,

From $25 to $50.

These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our

SALESROOM,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES

No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st.—Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Mondays and Thursdays. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Practicing Class for ladies and gentlemen every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER OF

COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers. No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

A LARGE IRON SAFE FOR SALE.—IT IS nearly new, and is as good as new. Will be sold for half its value. Inquire at No. 12 Pine-st.

A CARD.—THE CARBON OIL COMPANY HAVE removed to the corner of Maiden-lane and Pearl-st., three doors above their former location.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished back room, with gas and fire, to a gentleman and wife for $8 per week. Also, a hall bedroom to a single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a first-class house, No. 230 West 23d-st., wishes to let a large front room, with board, to a gentleman and wife. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 26th-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Ceugress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR himself, lady and son; an entire second or third floor, with good sized room on floor above, would be required. The location must be desirable, between Madison and 7th ays., not below 14th-st. nor above 26th-st. A private family, owning their house, preferred. Address, with terms, Mr. BUTLER, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

FRENCH BOARD—IN THE FAMILY OF A French teacher (strictly private.) Well furnished room, with modern improvements, on the first floor. A good opportunity for a gentleman to perfect himself in the French language. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st., near Grammercy Park.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, IN th-st., near 5th-av., a second-story front room, suitable for a lady and gentleman; house is first-class; references will be exchanged. Address HOUSEHOLDER, Box No. 253 *Times* Office.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF NINTH-STREET.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, on second and third floors, with full board, to let; also, a few single rooms; references required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, child, (two years old,) and servant—room, with a bedroom adjoining—above 14th-st., west side. Address, stating location, G. Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A BEDROOM ON THE SECOND STORY, with gas and water fixtures, use of bath, at No. 322 Third, between Mercer and Greene sts.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE—NOS. 307 AND 309 FOURTH-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Very desirable rooms to let with or without board, at moderate prices. Transient patronage solicited. Terms, $1 25 per day.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a large [illegible] of land, in a high state of cultivation; any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 50 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN CRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel; or S. H. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE [illegible] Roberts, on, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, [illegible] cellar and attic, heated with furnaces and supplied with every other convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is led to [illegible] the house; there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and half all of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A very desirable house, with 2½ acres of land, more or less, if desired; and all necessary out-buildings, situation on the road to Rye Beach, within a half mile of the Depot, and about one hour from 23d-st. The house is pleasantly situated, surrounded with large shade trees, and garden and lawn stocked with the different varieties [illegible] also, a small cottage and garden near the above. Apply on BUCKLEY & FINK, No. 15 Wall-st., Jamaica L. I.

AT BELMONT TWO THIRDS OF A MILE [illegible] Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, [illegible] Order, with about ten acres of land, [illegible] and shrubbery, with [illegible] fruit, [illegible] and stable. Terms, $1,500. Apply to WM. [illegible] No. 261 Canal-st.

RANGE, No. 2, 1st FLOOR AND FRONT [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Apply to WM. [illegible] No. 261 Canal-st.

WILL BE SOLD ON FEB. 5, AT NO. [illegible] with [illegible] Apply to WM. [illegible] No. 261 Canal-st.

TO LET.

SPACES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, [illegible] Street, suitable for [illegible] Apply to the Superintendent in the Counting-room.

LIGHT ROOMS,

and steady power,

at low rates.

By JOHN GALT, No. 109 Water-st.

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY TO LET—The soap and candle factory, of [illegible] years' standing, Nos. 140 and 142 Christopher-st., will be [illegible] and will for sale. A favorable lease will be given to a desirable tenant. Apply to ROBERT [illegible] No. 140 Christopher-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE—In Madison-av., above 25th-st., west side, will be rented to a private family only. The house was recently built for the use of the owner, and is in excellent order. Terms reasonable. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 131 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of Westchester, adjoining the village of West Farms, within one mile of the Harlem Railroad, and four miles from the Harlem Bridge, with about ten acres of land, a fine garden, with fruit, green-house, grapery, stables, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No 18 West 25th-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE OFFICES AND STABLE FORMERly occupied by Dr. Alfred Freeman, corner of 19th-st. and 4th-av. Inquire of WM L. SAUNDERS, corner 4th-av and 13th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR EITHER ONE or two years, a house and grounds at New-Brighton Heights, Staten Island; rent, $1,000. A pair of horses, cow, poultry, &c., will either be sold on reasonable terms, or can be let with the place. Apply for cards to view, to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 64 Broad-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—IN THE VICINITY OF New-York, on the Hudson River or Sound, a convenient house, containing not less than ten rooms, with garden and from six to eight acres of land; the latter not indispensable, if the place suits in other particulars; must be of easy access from New-York; rent not to exceed $600. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 175 Post-office, Hudson, Columbia County.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE OR four story high-stoop house, situated between 17th and 38th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; must be a first-class house, with all the improvements. A party who has a good house, and will sell cheap, will find a customer by addressing Box No. 1,760 Post-office.

WANTED—A WELL-BUILT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, in a good location, between 4th and 14th sts., east of Broadway. Price to suit the times. Address H. H., No. 53 St. Mark's-place, giving location and price and when it may be seen.

WANTED.—A MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE, IN A good locality, between 20th and 40th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. A good house in the City and some money will be given in exchange. Apply to AUGUSTUS TABOR, No. 713 Water-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ¾ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

FARM WANTED—TO RENT, WITH PRIVIlege of buying, about 30 acres, with good house and barn, in Connecticut, within 75 miles of New-York. Address for one week ANDERSON, Box 171 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x 129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 143 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B. STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent young woman to do chamber-work and ladies' fineries, can do up laces in the neatest manner; or would take care of an invalid lady, or travel with a family; has first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; she understands her business in either capacity; is cleanly, active, willing and obliging. Has good City reference. No objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing; has no objection to a private boarding-house or a hotel; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and to do light chamber work; understands all kinds of fine family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; good City reference. Call or address Mr. GAILLARD, No. 51 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, by one who understands her business; good City references. Can be seen at No. 32 East 14th-st., for two days.

A SCHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, —An active and tidy Protestant girl wishes to engage as above; understands embroidery and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good chambermaid. Can be highly recommended, at No. 37 4th-av.

A SCHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to the country; has 5 years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A SCHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A SCHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, with the best of City reference. Call for two days, at her present employer's, 2 East 41st-st.

A SCOOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a first-class cook; one who understands cooking in all its branches. She is a good meat and pastry cook; also, understands game, soups, jellies, blanc manges, and all kinds of dessert; has good City reference from her employers. Call or address No. 91 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; can be seen for two days.

A SCOOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN especially woman as first-class cook; understands [illegible] and all kinds of dessert; also, understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good meat and pastry cook; also, understands game, soups, jellies, blanc manges, and all kinds of dessert; has good City reference from her employers. Call or address No. 91 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; can be seen for two days.

A SCOOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN experienced colored woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as [illegible] soups, and has a good baker of bread and pastry; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 2 Albert-pl., near 12th-st.

A SCOOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook, who can give the best of City references; is also a first-class laundress. No objection to the City or country; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 West 19th-st., Mrs. WALLON.

A SCOOK.—A SITUATION AS COOK WANTED, by a first-class English woman; she can also do the work of the chamber; has lived in the best families; [illegible] good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at the present employment of Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A SCOOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands [illegible] and all kinds of dessert; has lived in the best families; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 74 West 19th-st., Mrs. WALLON.

A SCOOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

ACCUMULATION $4,109,353.
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 1, 1862.

Office, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,558 50
Received for premiums during the year 1861	$726,399 46	
Received for Interest during the year 1861	224,238 74	
Total Receipts for 1861	$950,638 20	
Paid claims by death	$243,685 95	
Paid policies surrendered	117,973 14	
Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c.	33,198 51	
Paid commissions to agents	49,636 84	
Paid physicians' fees	3,735 65	
Paid annuities	1,517 00	
Paid Dividends	204,496 16—$663,843 25	$286,794 95
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1862		$4,109,353 45

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$95,367 29	
Bonds and Mortgages	2,582,401 18	
Premium Notes	1,294,054 28	
Real Estate	76,856 43	
Loans on Scrip	4,921 85	
Premium notes and Cash with Agents	55,082 42	$4,109,353 45
7,026 Policies in force, insuring		$23,481,383 00
894 New Policies have been issued during the year.		
Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862		1,689,956 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862		2,665,589 50

THE DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 5 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company; and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1860 during the year 1862.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.

BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers.
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN
PURCHASED AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,
BY
F. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861:

Premiums received on Marine risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861	$3,840 226 54
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1861	1,474,290.29
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,314,516,83
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861	$4,155,163,78
Losses paid during the same period	$2,311,650,29
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	2,246,6.35

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City Bank and other stocks	$2,923,403,81
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	$69,740.00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	283,700.00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	123,763,02
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,613,.58,02
Cash in Bank	215,543.94
Total Amount Assets	$5,.95,.89,79

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1850, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or the legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A Dividend of Thirty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 8th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $11,690,210
Additional profits from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862 | 1,250,000
Total profits for 19½ years | $12,940,210
The Certificates previous to 1860, have been redeemed by cash | 8,889,470
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862 | $4,050,740

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	A. P. Pillot,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
W. H. H. Moore,	Leroy M. Wiley,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Daniel S. Miller,	J. Henry Burgy,
Henry Coit,	S. S. Nicoll,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Wm. C. Pickeragill,	Joshua J. Henry,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Geo. L. Hobson,	Walts Sherman,
Chas. H. Russell,	David Lane,	Edward R. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	James Bryce,	E. E. Morgan,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	Wm Sturgis, Jr.,	B. J. Howland,
F. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	Benj. Babcock,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	Fletcher Westray,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge, Jr.	R. H. Winturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1885, for the Sinking Fund.

Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Imo., 7th, 1862.

FOR SALE—100 SHARES CITIZENS' GAS Company, of Brooklyn.

WANTED,
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Bonds, either mortgage.
La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, assented low numbers.
La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, assented medium numbers.
La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, not assented, high numbers.
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 33 Wall-st.

TREASURY NOTES
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER OF MURRAY-ST.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 60 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1862.—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The polls will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same, will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will send their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.

JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, COR. MURRAY-STREET.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
New-York, Jan. 29, 1862.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage and other Bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

$10.000 TO LOAN, IN ONE OR TWO SUMS, at 7 per cent., for three years or more—secured on productive city or country property—the land itself being worth more than the amount loaned. Principals only treated with. Address, with full particulars and real name, M., Box No. 888 Post-office.

MONEY WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING a few thousand dollars can be shown an investment in buying Government claims at a rate that will allow a profit of ten per cent a month, or more, by addressing CAPTAIN, Box No. 2,707 New-York Post-office, this day.

FINANCIAL.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1861		$2,004,857 53
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1861	$505,294 77	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	102,596 62	
Net amount of Rents, deducting charges	4,568 41	$612,549 80
Total		$2,617,407 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses by death	$189,369 39	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, and surrendered and canceled Policies	199,098 51	
Paid for Sanitary Commission and War Contributions	5,275 00	
Paid for Taxes	2,580 25	
Paid for Salaries and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	21,384 61	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c.	10,076 92	
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c.	56,563 17	
Reduction in value of Real Estate	4,000 00	
All other Expenditures, including Deliquent Agents, &c.	2,292 45	$470,840 30
Total		$2,146,767 03

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$38,238 45	
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	385,684 23	
Real Estate owned by the Company	145,519 63	
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	644,116 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing interest	759,799 33	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1862, and premiums in course of transmission	48,334 42	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	38,340 66	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	1,703 75	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	39,966 42	
Do. dues from Southern Policy Holders	63,158 14	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	3,938 95	
		$2,146,767 03

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. upon all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1862, and a payment of 20 per cent. upon dividends heretofore declared, from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, to be paid in cash to those holding certificates, on and after the first Monday in March next, upon presentation at the Home Office; those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes of the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. SUSSING,	JOHN MASS,
DAVID DOWS,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	LORING ANDREWS,
WILLIAM BARTON,	RUSSELL DART,
WM. C. DESENSSEY,	WM. H. APPLETON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
GEORGE GESSE,	PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., 5 St. Mark's-place
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Leight-st.

MECHANICS' BANK, New-York, Feb. 1, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, of Oswego, have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at their office, No. 62 Wall-st.

LUD DEMING, Agent.

$200.000 1st MORTGAGE BONDS of the Galena and Chicago Railroad, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office
L. W. JEROME & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

$36.000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on improved property, in this City and Brooklyn, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to
S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.

CHAS. A. MEIGS.
A. W. GREENLEAF.
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 44 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 50 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. CHAS. A. MEIGS,
CHAS. B. MEIGS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of W. L. CONKLIN & CO. has expired. The business of the late firm will be closed by W. L. CONKLIN, at the old stand, No. 18 4th-av.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. WM. L. CONKLIN,
LEDUEL CONKLIN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of CONKLIN & BAYLES, and will carry on the MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING BUSINESS at No. 18 4th-av., in this City.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. WM. L. CONKLIN,
JOHN W. CONKLIN,
JAMES BAYLES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOVELL, COLLES & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. JOSEPH LOVEL retiring from business. JAMES COLLES, Jr., and JAMES M. STRAIL will conduct the business hereafter under the firm of JAMES COLLES, Jr., & CO., and they alone are authorized to sign the name of the old firm in liquidation.

JOSEPH LOVELL,
J. COLLES, Jr.,
JAMES M. STRAIL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership existing between the subscribers, under the firm of LAFORGE & FELTER, Builders, will expire on this 1st day of February next. The outstanding business will be settled by either of the partners.

HENRY LAFORGE,
NEW-YORK, Jan 31, 1862. ABRAM J. FELTER.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HOLCOMB, NOSTRAND & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent: the rights to be collected and bills to be paid by THOMAS C. NOSTRAND, No. 181 South-st., New York.

SAMUEL R. HOLCOMB.
THOMAS C. NOSTRAND.
New-York, Jan. 31, 1862. DANIEL COMBS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of QUINBY & FIELD is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. U. QUINBY will continue the business at the same place, and sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. W. U. QUINBY,
URIAH FIELD.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF P. A. DAILEY & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. P. A. DAILEY,
A. F. BABCOCK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ADOLPH CHAMBERLIN has this day admitted as partner, WILLIAM T. RYERSON, and they will continue the business of brewing ale under the firm of HAMMER & CO.

HARLEM, Feb. 1, 1862. 4th-av., 125th and 126th sts.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of Leach & Porter, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSEPH T. MARSH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. SAMUEL FOSTER.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 17, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the stock.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1861.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

SKATES.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES—REQUIRing no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores, No. 858 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway

DIVIDENDS.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE,
BOSTON, Jan. 25, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share will be payable on the 5th day of February next to holders of stock, at this close of business on the 28th instant.

Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at this office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 28th inst. to Feb. 5.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—New-York, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board,

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on 1st February next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, New-York, Feb. 1, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 8:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and Intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MASON, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, AND NEW JERSEY BRANCH.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 30, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAVESINK will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:00 A. M. and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12 o'clock P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTY-SECOND-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, with 10:40 P. M. Sundays (in sleeping car) 10:15 P. M. (closed.)	

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF Hours.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport, 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset, 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead, 9:30 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Nunsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHington, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Feb. 4, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Feb. 4, 11:30 A. M.
Wednesday, Feb. 5, 9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 5, 12 M.
Thursday, Feb. 6, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
Friday, Feb. 7, 9:30 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 7, 1:30 P. M.
Saturday, Feb. 8, 2:30 P. M.	Monday, Feb. 10, 12 M.
Tuesday, Feb. 11, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 12, 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, Feb. 12, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Feb. 13, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 13, 2 P. M.	Friday, Feb. 14, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, Feb. 14, 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 15, 3 P. M.	Monday, Feb. 17, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 18, 10 P. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 19, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 20, 8:30 A. M.	Thursday, Feb. 20, 12 M.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMER LEAVE AT 5 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 6 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 25th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to the reduction of their assessments by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and all literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 25th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALDEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of Ebenezer Clemo, late of the City of New-York, chemist, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 292 West 22d-st., on or before the 11th day of July next.

WILLIAM MACKENZIE, Administrator.
JAN. 14, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against LORENZO DELMONICO to present the same to the undersigned.

J. GUEDIN,
HENRY BABAD, } Assignees.
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY SPECIES OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALLED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copper-faced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

NOTICE.—MANUFACTURERS OF SWORDS, sashes, belts and military goods generally will find it to their interest to send lists of goods and wholesale prices illustrated to Lock Box No. 643 Post-office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences.

The anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and harbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injectious, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $5, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER,
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urination, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed free of charge, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 42 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores examined in the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 42 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 42 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University (Medical College) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Lonne st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 201 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, effects of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charges. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MACRICAR, Professor of Di

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 3.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep..) presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Ohio, instructing members of Congress to use their efforts to secure such amendment of the naturalization lawe as will grant naturalization lo those of foreign birth who serve during the war. Referred.

Mr. WADE also introduced a resolntion for a National Armory in the State of Ohio. Referred.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep..) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Michigan, reaffirming loyalty to the Government, and hatred of traitors, and asking the Government to speedily put down the insurrection; favoring the confiscation of the property of the reocls, and asking that as Slavery is the causa of the war it he swept from the land.

Mr. WADE also presented a resolution from the same source in relation to the frontier defences of Ohio.

Mr. SOMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the President, Professors and students of Harvard College asking Congress not to diminish the number of chaplains in the army or lo reduce their salaries.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) presenled a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, asking the repeal of the revenue laws in regard to the present warehousing system. Referred.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from 1,300 citizens of Brooklyn, asking that Homœopathic surgeons be employed in the army.

Mr. HARRIS also presented a petition from citizens of New-York, asking that Congress take speedy measures to repeal the present Reciprochy Treaty between Canada and the United States.

Mr. HARRIS also presented resolutions from the Legislature of New-York, asking a modification of the law for raising revenue, so that any amount may be raised by any State, by any mode of taxation, except duties on imports. That each State be allowed to assume the amount of tax, and assess for the payment, and collect the same according to its own laws, and by its own officers. Referred.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, asking the Secretary of War for all orders relative to the force in the military command of Kansas, and whether the same be commanded by Gen. LANE whether any change has been made in the military orders since Gen. LANE left the Senate to take charge of the force, and whether Gen. HUNTER'S order, (already published) is in accordance with the orders of the War Department here. Laid over.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.) offered a resolution that the Committee on Commerce inquire into the expediency of immediately notifying Great Britain that the Reciprocity Treaty is not reciprocal, and that it be terminated at the earliest possible moment. Laid over.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Patents, reported back the joint resolution appropriating $3,000 for the purchase of cotton seed for general distribution, with an amendment appropriating $1,000 for the purchase of tobacco seed.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) thought the cotton seed would not produce a profitable crop in the North. He moved to postpone the subject until next January.

Mr. POMEROY said that cotton had been raised in Kansas, and he hoped the resolution would pass, as they had no seed there.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Opp.,) was satisfied that cotton could be a profitable crop as far North as the southern boundary of Maryland. He had some expedience in raising cotton

Mr. CARLILE'S motion was rejected, and the amendment of the Committee adopted, and the resolution passed.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.) offered a resolution that the Committee on Patents inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to aid in the experiment of manufacturing flax as a substitute for cotton. Agreed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.) presented a petition from the merchants of Boston, against alteration of the warehousing system.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.) called up the resolution relieving the remains of the army dead from the Capitol. Passed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Union) moved to take up the bill providing for the construction of a military railroad in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. Disagreed to.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) offered a joint resolution relative to the lake and river defences of Pennsylvania. Referred.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 3.

Mr. UPTON, of Virginia, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Elections be instructed to summon before them the Inspector and one or more Commissioners who held the election at Baltimore Cross Roads on the 23d of May last. He remarked it would be only fair to him, whose seat was involved in this case, that this should be done. It would occasion but little if any delay. The Committee had fallen into grave error.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep..) replied that this case was submitted in July last. The gentleman, Mr. UPTON, had several hearings before the Committee, who gave him an opportunity to submit everything he desired. This session the case had assumed a new view. Another gentleman was here contesting the sest. They were both given a number of days in which to take testimony, which is usual in such cases. They went on in the manner stated in the report, and what they did is a curiosity.

The gentleman (Mr. UPTON) took the depositions of those very persons he desired to be summoned before the Committee. If the gentleman wanted lo procure testimony never taken or printed that is another thing. If, as he remarked, the Committee had fallen into a grave error, and, if this was patpable, it would certainly be made known in the consideration of the question.

Mr. DELANO, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) adverted to the resolution and thought the request reasonable.

Mr. WRIGHT said Mr. UPTON came from a district of disloyal people in Virginia, and hence he appealed to Mr. DAWES' generosity to allow Mr. UPTON further time to examine witnesses.

Mr. DAWES replied that the Committee were acting in a judicial character. They had heard the testimony of these two men once. They had no objection to hearing them again. The gentleman (UPTON) claimed only ten votes. The Committee were willing lo admit that ten persons voted for him at Ball's Cross Roads.

Mr. UPTON—But you deny the validity of the votes.

Mr. DAWES replied that it was for the House to determine whether, under the circumstances and the manner in which the votes were cast, it was a legal election. Besides, there was a man waiting outside for the seat who obtained seven times the number of votes cast for Mr. UPTON.

Mr. DELANO remluded him (DAWES) that the gentleman who contests the seat was not a candidate at the same election.

Mr. DAWES knew this, but it appeared that a new election could oe held in Virginia at any time. He further opposed the resolution, which subsequently was laid on the table.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.) offered the following:

Whereas, It has been learned in this House that five Illinois regiments did, on learning the contents of the report of Secretary CAMERON, lay down their arms in token of their refusal to fight for the same; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War inquire into the alleged fact, and report the same to Congress.

Mr. FOULKE, of Illinois, (Opp..) desiring to discuss the subject. It went over under the rule.

On motion of Mr. BAKER, of New-York, (Rep.) it was resolved that the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads be requested to inquire into the propriety of establishing by law a system for the free receipt and delivery by postmen of all mail matter in cities containing upwards of 10,000 inhabitants in conformity with the admirable and economical post-office system of the principal cities of Europe.

The House then proceeded to act on the Senate's amendment to the House bill making an appropriation for completing the defeuces of Washington, which amenoment provides that no volunteers or militia in ady State shall be mustered into service on any ground or condition, and confined within the limits of any State or vicinity, and if any volunteers or militia have thus been muatered into service, they shall be discharged.

A running discussion followed, in which it was maintained on one side that the Home Guard was necessary in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, official provision having already been made to that end, and on the other that no troops had a right to ask for special privileges, but all should be placed on the same footing.

Among the speakers was Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, (Union,) who, in the course of his remarks, was sorry to say, that there was a secession element in the Border States which was only waiting for an opportunity to more plainly manifest its purposes. Although two-thirds of the people of Maryland were prepared to defend the Union, the remainder were ready at any time to make a demonstration. Hence the importance of the Home Guard, when the army shall march South, to keep down the element to which he had referred.

Mr. LOVEJOY said that the object for which Mr. THOMAS desired such Home forces, was to guard the master in his unrighteous clutch on the negro. He would not vote a dollar for such an infamous, iniquitous and devilish purpose. The army was not raised to keep men in bondage, and for screeching women to be lashed on the naked back with the accursed thong.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) rislog lo a question of order said: It ie unbecoming to denounce an entire class of people in this country. It is unbecoming in the gentlemen (LOVEJOY) to do so. I arrest him in his remarks for ungentlemanly conduct.

The Speaker said such remarks had heretofore been indulged in, but gentlemen had not been arrested in them when they were not personal in their character.

Mr. THOMAS said that Mr. LOVEJOY miserably perverted his language when he (LOVEJOY) intimated that he (THOMAS) proposed a military organization in Maryland to prevent the slaves of that State from leaving their masters. H further explained and said that he (THOMAS,) though of limited means, had purchased and manumitted eleven human beings.

The House finally disagreed to the above Senate amendment by a vole of 55 against 86.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Seceh,) made a speech on the subject. He opposed the bill on the ground that it proposed to make the notes a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and thus force a paper currency upon the country. He denied utterly the constitutionality of the proposition, but he would not repeat the concinsive argument of his colleague (Mr. PENDLETON) upon that point. He opposed it upon grounds of sound political economy, general policy, and justice. It would derange business, corrupt the currency and bring about general confusion in all contracts and all commerce. It was unjust to enforce the payment of debts in paper which were contracted for payment in specie. In effect one promise to pay was to be made a legal tender in satisfaction of another promise to pay; and the promise by the Government to pay in paper was to discharge the obligation of the individual debtor to pay his creditor in gold and silver. As did, the bill precedes where it ought to follow. The promise to tax would not give credit to these. Taxation ought to have gone before. But force, it seemed, was to take the place of taxation. The notes were payable, but in what? Gold and silver and Treasury notes? The Government had no silver; therefore the Treasury note was a legal tender in satisfaction of another Treasury note. The bill was a forced loan in disguise. None but revolutionary Governments, or those in a far decline, or imminent danger of immediate overthrow, and no king or potentate, except a usurper, had ever attempted the like. It was contrary to the plainest principles of political economy; and, if carried out and continued, would drive all gold, silver and bank paper out of circulation. He objected that these notes, declared lawful money, were yet made payable like bonds at the pleasure of the Government, the debtor, and also were to be received in the payment of debts already existing, although they were, when contracted, payable in gold and silver. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM run'emned also the change of the name contemplated by the bill, from Treasury notes to United States notes. Eighty-two Treasury notes acts, referring to Treasury notes, public and private, had been passed, but no other name was ever given them except Treasury notes. He knew no other object, unless it was to furnish a permanent Government currency. The notes were nevertheless but continental money. He objected to the circular power to convert these notes into stocks, and reissue them without limit to be again converted into stocks. Also to the power to make certain of the bonds payable in a foreign country and currency, and contended it was partial and unjust. He spoke also of the fact that in addition to the endless issue of stock under the first section, $5,000,000 more of stocks were provided for by the second section. Was the whole of this to be but a foundation for the great National paper-mill of the Secretary of the Treasury? He argued at length in the support of his substitute. It depended solely on the credit of the Government, supported by adequate taxation. Taxation could float somewhat more of the Treasury notes than the amount of Government dues. He referred to the success of the plan in North Carolina in 1813, and in Russia in 1827. These notes would have an important advantage over bank paper, being receivable for Government dues, and it was not. The Bill was not to drive the mont of circulation. The whole theory of the plan was to provide a medium or currency between the Government and the taxpayers and the tax-consumers. But, of course, the notes would circulate also in private business. The Republic suffered no scrupulosity from the Bill. The more cash on hand, the more solvent it would be. To overcome the reluctance of law and the army; the other to the reluctance of the people. The one would overcome the Constitution; the other comply with it. The one shocked justice and political economy; the other recognized them and conformed to the invariable laws of trade. The one would create an irredeemable paper currency; the other a paper money, based on the faith and credit of the nation on the security of the people, for other purposes a voluntary and limited and temporary currency for the operations of the Government. The reference was technical, and it was the choice between the broad road and the narrow way. The Secretary had chosen the former, and then drew a line at the end of it. Upon the principles of the latter, the Chief Magistrate would feel fully authorized to take care of them as necessary to maintain the credit and good faith of the Government, although he would not vote to bring down upon the people the terrible ruin of a forced currency, enormous taxation, and a public debt never to be extinguished.

Mr. POTTER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.)—The usual exigencies of the country require that we should look for other and cheaper sources of revenue than any to which the Government has heretofore been accustomed. We are contending for the maintenance of the Government, for the preservation of the Union, and for the enforcement of the laws, on which depend the existence as well as the security of property. To secure our success in this contest, great and unusual exertions have already been made. An enormous army, a powerful navy, with vast stores of artillery and ammunition, have been created. In providing for the sustenance, comfort and equipment of this army and navy, the Government have been obliged to incur expenses far exceeding in magnitude any which have been hitherto known in our history. To continue them in their present state of efficiency, large additional sums must be expended, and it now becomes the duty of Congress to devise methods by which these sums can be obtained with the least hardship to the people and the least risk to the credit of the Government. In considering the means by which this is to be effected, it must be remembered that it is hardly possible for the Government to raise money for any purpose without occasioning some inconvenience to individuals. To oppose nenessary measures, therefore, simply upon the ground that it will injuriously affect this class or that class of the people, is absurd. Parties interested may endeavor to show that the same objects can be effected with less hardship than the methods proposed, or may endeavor to silcviate any objectionable features, so far as may be consistent with the attainment of the desired end; but they should always remember that the end aimed at must be attained; that its attainment will require individual sacrifices in some form, and that it is the part of wisdom, of patriotism and of discretion to submit to such necessary sacrifices cheerfully when called upon, and not, by their opposition, attempt to excite popular clnoor and weaken public confidence in the Government in which they are indebted for the safety of their persons and the security of their possessions. Every step which tends to weaken the public credit has the effect of rendering private property more insecure, because it obstructs the Government in procuring its necessary funds in the ordinary way, and may oolige it to resort to the arbitrary modes of forced loans and heavier rates of taxation. At this moment, therefore, when for the time every hope of aid from foreign capital is idle, when the country is compelled to look to her own resources for the means with which to maintain her integrity and subdue the rebellion, not only does every dictate of patriotism and every ennobling sentiment of humanity call upon the capitalists of the country to rally in defence of the Government, but the meaner instinct of self-preservation admonishes them to submit to slight sacrifices now, that they may secure and preserve their property. Three measures have been considered by the Committee, which are to some extent connected together, and form a comprehensive system, by which, it is believed, the Government will be enabled to procure the sums necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, while at the same time the burden upon the capital of the country will be light, and the public will be benefitted in some important particulars. The first of these measures is the one now before the House, by which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue United States Notes, not to exceed $150,000,000 in amount, (including those authorized by previous laws,) of denominations not less than $5. They are not to bear interest, but are to be issued and received as money, convertible at the option of the holder, into six per cent. stock of the United States, the principal and interest being payable either here or abroad; and these notes are to be a legal tender. The second measure consists of a tax bill, which shall, with the tariff on imports, insure an annual revenue of at least $150,000,000. The third is a National banking-law, which will require the deposit of United States stock as security for the banknotes that are circulated as currency. In order more fully to understand and more easily to meet any objections which may be urged against the first of these measures, being the one now occupying the attention of the House, it will be desirable to notice the other two, which are designed to be more permanent in their character, and upon the expected results of which the present measure is in some degree based. The tax bill is now being perfected in its details. It proposes a moderate rate of taxation upon most of the articles of necessary consumption, with higher rates on distilled liquors and other articles of luxury, on legacies and probates, on passengers by railroads and other conveyances, newspapers, and telegraph messages. From these sources, taken in connexion with the tariff upon imports, it is confidently expected, after a most careful investigation, that the Government will derive an annual revenue of at least one hundred and fifty millions. The ordinary expenses of the Government do not exceed seventy-five millions, which, being deducted from the estimated revenue, will leave an amount sufficient to pay an interest of six per cent. upon a loan of twelve hundred and fifty million dollars, or nearly three hundred million dollars more than the estimates of the several Departments of the amount of the public debt at the end of another fiscal year; if the state of affairs should remain in the same deplorable condition as now. This tax bill will give to the bonds of the United States the character so much desired by capitalists, that of a safe interest-paying security. With such a character there would be no harm done if the principal were never paid, so far as those holding the bonds are concerned, because capitalists in the aggregate do not care for the payment of their principal; the only value which they place upon their capital is derived from the fact that it will yield them a revenue; and if at any time the capitalist should wish to use the principal of his bond, he knows that he can always sell it to another who is desirous to invest as much as he desires to sell. The amount of debt of the British Government is so great that the most sanguine political economist can devise no method by which it can be extinguished; but yet the bonds representing that very debt are of great value. Capital seeks them for investment because the interest is sure; and the only reason that they are ever below par is, not because the payment of the principal is more or less hopeless, but because the rates of interest in the market at the time being are higher than the rate provided for in the bonds. There is another advantage attached to this scheme of taxation. As the surplus, after deducting the ordinary expenses of the Government, will be more than sufficient to pay the interest upon any debts which the United States has now incurred or hereafter proposes to contract, when this rebellion shall have been subdued and peace shall have once again spread her wings over the land, the revenue will increase with the prosperity of the country, and the excess will operate as a sinking fund, by means of which the whole debt can be gradually extinguished. We have seen, in our own experience, at no very distant date, a surplus revenue, used to diminish the National debt by even paying for it an exorbitant premium. Having thus, as we believe, provided a wise system of taxation which should enable the Government to borrow all the money which it may need, at fair rates, it is proposed, in order to relieve still further assistance, and also with the object of securing a much needed reform, to recommend a general banking law. The views which have been considered in framing that bill will serve to give a clearer understanding of its provisions. For nearly thirty years the country has been without a uniform paper currency. As nearly all the business of the country is done by means of paper, specie being seldom used except in the payment of balances, the inconveniences resulting from this want have been very great. The traveling public, remitters of small sums by mail, and the laboring classes who often receive their pay in uncurrent funds, chiefly experience these inconveniences. In order to relieve this want, it is necessary to give the paper currency three qualifications:

First—It must be well secured so that the people may feel that they are sure of obtaining its value when needed.

Second—It must have a governmental indorsement or guarantee, so that the people everywhere may be able to distinguish it, and the Government prove its confidence in it by taking it in payment of taxes, assessment and other dues.

Third—It must be guarded, as far as possible, against an illegal increase.

These requisites have all been provided for it in the bill. The paper currency is to be secured by a deposit, with the Government, of United States stocks, the market value of which shall be equal to the amount of the currency issued. There can be no higher security known to the Government and its permanent value has heretofore been shown. The Government, upon the receipt of such security, is to certify on the face of the notes for currency that the same are "secured by pledge of United States Stocks," and is to take them in payment of all taxes, excises and other dues, excepting only for duties on imports. Lastly, the Government cannot increase the amount of the currency except upon the application of a Bank, and the Banks cannot increase it except upon application to and depositing security with the Government. It has been suggested that, as far as the Government alone was interested, the objects which it had to gain could be attained in a easier and less expensive manner; the paper circulation of the country being in reality a loan from the people without interest, it would be equitable and just that the Government should take this loan directly into its own hand and furnish all the paper circulation, instead of allowing the benefit of it to private associations and individuals. But the Committee deemed it more wise to attain their proposed ends, if possible, without disturbing existing institutions or banks, or doing anything that might injuriously affect private interest. The currency is therefore left in the banks, they are only required to deposit security for it, and to submit to certain established rules and regulations prescribed in the bill in order to secure conformity of the currency, for the common benefit of the banks and the good of the people.

The security of the bonds these requirements will not be sufficient of performance, as they already hold stocks of the United States which they will be at liberty to pledge. By experience in the transactions now pending with them, the banks will enjoy the facilities of a permanent interest upon their stocks deposited with the Government. And so of national notes. Mr. WARDWELL, of Indiana, urged that there should be a provision that banks should not be allowed to issue notes of less denomination than $5. The reference was technical, and it was the choice between the broad road and the narrow way. The Secretary had chosen the former, and then drew a line at the end of it. Upon the principles of the latter, the Chief Magistrate would feel fully authorized to take care of them as necessary to maintain the credit and good faith of the Government, although he would not vote to bring down upon the people the terrible ruin of a forced currency, enormous taxation, and a public debt never to be extinguished.

Mr. POTTER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.)—The usual exigencies of the country require that we should look for other and cheaper sources of revenue than any to which the Government has heretofore been accustomed. We are contending for the maintenance of the Government, for the preservation of the Union, and for the enforcement of the laws, on which depend the existence as well as the security of property. To secure our success in this contest, great and unusual exertions have already been made. An enormous army, a powerful navy, with vast stores of artillery and ammunition, have been created. In providing for the sustenance, comfort and equipment of this army and navy, the Government have been obliged to incur expenses far exceeding in magnitude any which have been hitherto known in our history. To continue them in their present state of efficiency, large additional sums must be expended, and it now becomes the duty of Congress to devise methods by which these sums can be obtained with the least hardship to the people and the least risk to the credit of the Government. In considering the means by which this is to be effected, it must be remembered that it is hardly possible for the Government to raise money for any purpose without occasioning some inconvenience to individuals. To oppose necessary measures, therefore, simply upon the ground that it will injuriously affect this class or that class of the people, is absurd. Parties interested may endeavor to show that the same objects can be effected with less hardship than the methods proposed, or may endeavor to silcviate any objectionable features, so far as may be consistent with the attainment of the desired end; but they should always remember that the end aimed at must be attained; that its attainment will require individual sacrifices in some form, and that it is the part of wisdom, of patriotism and of discretion to submit to such necessary sacrifices cheerfully when called upon, and not, by their opposition, attempt to excite popular clnoor and weaken public confidence in the Government in which they are indebted for the safety of their persons and the security of their possessions. Every step which tends to weaken the public credit has the effect of rendering private property more insecure, because it obstructs the Government in procuring its necessary funds in the ordinary way, and may oolige it to resort to the arbitrary modes of forced loans and heavier rates of taxation. At this moment, therefore, when for the time every hope of aid from foreign capital is idle, when the country is compelled to look to her own resources for the means with which to maintain her integrity and subdue the rebellion, not only does every dictate of patriotism and every ennobling sentiment of humanity call upon the capitalists of the country to rally in defence of the Government, but the meaner instinct of self-preservation admonishes them to submit to slight sacrifices now, that they may secure and preserve their property. Three measures have been considered by the Committee, which are to some extent connected together, and form a comprehensive system, by which, it is believed, the Government will be enabled to procure the sums necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, while at the same time the burden upon the capital of the country will be light, and the public will be benefitted in some important particulars. The first of these measures is the one now before the House, by which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue United States Notes, not to exceed $150,000,000 in amount, (including those authorized by previous laws,) of denominations not less than $5. They are not to bear interest, but are to be issued and received as money, convertible at the option of the holder, into six per cent. stock of the United States, the principal and interest being payable either here or abroad; and these notes are to be a legal tender. The second measure consists of a tax bill, which shall, with the tariff on imports, insure an annual revenue of at least $150,000,000. The third is a National banking-law, which will require the deposit of United States stock as security for the banknotes that are circulated as currency. In order more fully to understand and more easily to meet any objections which may be urged against the first of these measures, being the one now occupying the attention of the House, it will be desirable to notice the other two, which are designed to be more permanent in their character, and upon the expected results of which the present measure is in some degree based. The tax bill is now being perfected in its details. It proposes a moderate rate of taxation upon most of the articles of necessary consumption, with higher rates on distilled liquors and other articles of luxury, on legacies and probates, on passengers by railroads and other conveyances, newspapers, and telegraph messages. From these sources, taken in connexion with the tariff upon imports, it is confidently expected, after a most careful investigation, that the Government will derive an annual revenue of at least one hundred and fifty millions. The ordinary expenses of the Government do not exceed seventy-five millions, which, being deducted from the estimated revenue, will leave an amount sufficient to pay an interest of six per cent. upon a loan of twelve hundred and fifty million dollars, or nearly three hundred million dollars more than the estimates of the several Departments of the amount of the public debt at the end of another fiscal year; if the state of affairs should remain in the same deplorable condition as now. This tax bill will give to the bonds of the United States the character so much desired by capitalists, that of a safe interest-paying security. With such a character there would be no harm done if the principal were never paid, so far as those holding the bonds are concerned, because capitalists in the aggregate do not care for the payment of their principal; the only value which they place upon their capital is derived from the fact that it will yield them a revenue; and if at any time the capitalist should wish to use the principal of his bond, he knows that he can always sell it to another who is desirous to invest as much as he desires to sell. The amount of debt of the British Government is so great that the most sanguine political economist can devise no method by which it can be extinguished; but yet the bonds representing that very debt are of great value. Capital seeks them for investment because the interest is sure; and the only reason that they are ever below par is, not because the payment of the principal is more or less hopeless, but because the rates of interest in the market at the time being are higher than the rate provided for in the bonds. There is another advantage attached to this scheme of taxation. As the surplus, after deducting the ordinary expenses of the Government, will be more than sufficient to pay the interest upon any debts which the United States has now incurred or hereafter proposes to contract, when this rebellion shall have been subdued and peace shall have once again spread her wings over the land, the revenue will increase with the prosperity of the country, and the excess will operate as a sinking fund, by means of which the whole debt can be gradually extinguished. We have seen, in our own experience, at no very distant date, a surplus revenue, used to diminish the National debt by even paying for it an exorbitant premium. Having thus, as we believe, provided a wise system of taxation which should enable the Government to borrow all the money which it may need, at fair rates, it is proposed, in order to relieve still further assistance, and also with the object of securing a much needed reform, to recommend a general banking law. The views which have been considered in framing that bill will serve to give a clearer understanding of its provisions. For nearly thirty years the country has been without a uniform paper currency. As nearly all the business of the country is done by means of paper, specie being seldom used except in the payment of balances, the inconveniences resulting from this want have been very great. The traveling public, remitters of small sums by mail, and the laboring classes who often receive their pay in uncurrent funds, chiefly experience these inconveniences. In order to relieve this want, it is necessary to give the paper currency three qualifications:

First—It must be well secured so that the people may feel that they are sure of obtaining its value when needed.

Second—It must have a governmental indorsement or guarantee, so that the people everywhere may be able to distinguish it, and the Government prove its confidence in it by taking it in payment of taxes, assessment and other dues.

Third—It must be guarded, as far as possible, against an illegal increase.

These requisites have all been provided for it in the bill. The paper currency is to be secured by a deposit, with the Government, of United States stocks, the market value of which shall be equal to the amount of the currency issued. There can be no higher security known to the Government and its permanent value has heretofore been shown. The Government, upon the receipt of such security, is to certify on the face of the notes for currency that the same are "secured by pledge of United States Stocks," and is to take them in payment of all taxes, excises and other dues, excepting only for duties on imports. Lastly, the Government cannot increase the amount of the currency except upon the application of a Bank, and the Banks cannot increase it except upon application to and depositing security with the Government. It has been suggested that, as far as the Government alone was interested, the objects which it had to gain could be attained in a easier and less expensive manner; the paper circulation of the country being in reality a loan from the people without interest, it would be equitable and just that the Government should take this loan directly into its own hand and furnish all the paper circulation, instead of allowing the benefit of it to private associations and individuals. But the Committee deemed it more wise to attain their proposed ends, if possible, without disturbing existing institutions or banks, or doing anything that might injuriously affect private interest. The currency is therefore left in the banks, they are only required to deposit security for it, and to submit to certain established rules and regulations prescribed in the bill in order to secure conformity of the currency, for the common benefit of the banks and the good of the people.

The security of the bonds these requirements will not be sufficient of performance, as they already hold stocks of the United States which they will be at liberty to pledge. By experience in the transactions now pending with them, the banks will enjoy the facilities of a permanent interest upon their stocks deposited with the Government. And so of national notes. Mr. WARDWELL, of Indiana, urged that there should be a provision that banks should not be allowed to issue notes of less denomination than $5. The reference was technical, and it was the choice between the broad road and the narrow way. The Secretary had chosen the former, and then drew a line at the end of it. Upon the principles of the latter, the Chief Magistrate would feel fully authorized to take care of them as necessary to maintain the credit and good faith of the Government, although he would not vote to bring down upon the people the terrible ruin of a forced currency, enormous taxation, and a public debt never to be extinguished.

There are contained all the elements of the old United States Bank, without many of those objectionable features which have formed the opposition. It was argued that, as a favor, the Government enabled that Bank to monopolize the business of the country. Here no such exercise of favoritism exists. It was stormed that while a large portion of the property in the several States, owned by foreign stockholders, was invested in that Bank and its branches, yet it was unjustly exempted from taxation. Here every State is left at perfect liberty, so far as this law is concerned, to tax Banks within its limits in whatever manner and to whatever extent it may please. It was argued that inconvenience and sometimes terrible disaster resulted to the trade and industry of different localities by the mother Bank of the United States arbitrarily interfering with the management of the branches by reducing and locking their loans, and sometimes withdrawing large amounts of their specie for political effect. Here each Bank transacts its own business upon its own capital, and is subject to no demands except those of its own customers and its own business. It will be as if the Bank of the United States had been divided into many parts, and each part endowed with the life, motion and intelligence of the whole, revolving in its own orbit, managed by its own Board of Directors, attending to the business interests of its own locality; and yet to the bills of each will be given as wide a circulation and as fixed a value as were ever given to those of the Bank of the United States in its palmiest days. It is not to be supposed that variation in the rates of exchange will entirely disappear. Specie itself yields to the law of demand and supply, and fluctuates in value with the continual changes of the balance of trade. But this currency will approach as near uniformity in its value as possible. These institutions all originate among the people in their own localities, and are not created by the Government. The Government simply authorize the investment of capital in the loans, and the use of the bonds representing the loans as the basis of a sound circulation.

This measure will, therefore, give to the people that which they most desire, a currency which shall not only purport to be money, but shall actually be money in a broader and more positive sense than are the notes of the Bank of England, high as they are in the estimation of the commercial world, for the reason that the entire capital of the Bank of England is vested in its Government stocks, paying a very small rate of interest, and upon these stocks are based, therefore, the ultimate security of their bills, which is a divided security, because the depositors of the Bank look to it equally with the bill-holders; while the plan proposed by the Committee contemplates the hypothecation of the stocks of a Government with fewer liabilities, paying a larger rate of interest, which are specially pledged for the security of the currency alone.

Having thus provided a method by which the ordinary expenses of the Government can be pant, and the interest upon its contemplated loans secured beyond reasonable doubt; having also provided a method by which a sound paper currency will be guaranteed to the people, and by which a comparatively clear market will be secured to the Government for the negotiation of future loans, the way is now prepared to consider the precise measure pending before the House.

The levying of the contemplated tax, the proper inauguration of the new banking scheme, and the successful negotiation of a new loan, are matters that will require time. In the meanwhile the Treasury is comparatively empty, and the demands upon the Government are numerous and pressing. To enable the Government to support itself during this interval of time, and to facilitate the negotiation of their loans, the Committee have decided to recommend the issue of Government notes.

So much has been said and written, and so discordant are the views entertained in regard to money and finance, that many consider the subject an intricate one, that it is useless for them to attempt to understand without more attention and time than they are willing to devote to it. But, in reference to the present condition of the country and wants of the Government, the case may be stated in a few words, and within the comprehension of all.

Throughout the North the country abounds with necessaries and luxuries. The means of transportation are insufficient to convey to the seaboard the surplus food now ready, with unparalleled bounty, to meet all the demands of other nations. Our stores and warehouses are filled with everything required for convenience or comfort. An army of more than half a million soldiers is in the field, and a powerful naval force on the waters, provided already with everything needful for their comfort and our defence.

The question we have to consider is, how this armed force which has been thus raised and provided shall be paid for? And how shall we pay for what is necessary to maintain it in the future? There is an abundance of everything requisite for the purpose. The question is, simply, how can the Government best provide the means of paying those who have supplied and may continue to supply these forces?

There are but two ways in which this can be justly and fairly accomplished. One is by taxation; in other words, calling on every man to furnish at once his just proportion of the amount required. The other is by loans; that is, by issuing the obligation of the Government to pay at some future time, with such rate of interest as may be agreed upon; thereby allowing our descendents to share some portion of that burden, which is incurred as much for their benefit as for ours.

The Committee of Ways and Means recommend loans, with taxation to meet the interest and the ordinary expenses of the Government; and the measures they have considered are for that purpose. The people are ready, and willing, and anxious to be taxed to an extent that will secure the prompt payment of this interest, and a sinking fund that will provide for the payment of the principal in twenty or thirty years. By joint resolution Congress has pledged itself to meet their wishes in that respect with great unanimity; and the tax bill, as mentioned heretofore, is now being perfected in the Committee, and will soon be submitted.

It is proposed to issue $500,000,000 of bonds, payable in twenty years, with interest, semi-annually, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon which the Committee confidently rely for adequate means to maintain the Government and carry on the war until the rebellion is subdued. There would be no difficulty in relying upon these bonds alone, if the parties who contracted to furnish the necessary supplies, and other creditors of the Government, were the parties who are also to receive and hold the bonds that are to be issued. But, unfortunately, these contractors and others have incurred large debts to banks and capitalists, which they are called upon to pay, and have thus far been put to greater inconvenience by the delay of the Government in paying them. Hence there is a necessity for money; and the object of the authority to issue $150,000,000 United States notes, not bearing interest, and made a legal tender, is to pay these creditors of the United States, and enable them to discharge their debts.

In the natural course of trade these United States notes will continue to be transferred from one to another until they come into the hands of the Banks and the capitalists, who will not allow them to remain long idle in their possession. Money for commercial purposes can now be obtained for less than five per cent. Such portion, therefore, of the United States notes" as are not needed for circulation, and cannot be used in regular business channels in a way to earn interest, will be returned sooner or later to the Treasury Department, to be converted into bonds bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., and payable in twenty years. By this process the exchange is completed, and these bonds of the Government will thus be made to furnish the supplies required to carry on the war without the intervention or use by the Government of bank paper.

The propositions of the Committees from Boards of Trade and Banks which recently visited Washington, submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and described by him, differed from the theory of this bill so far as to require that, instead of the issue of the United States notes, the Banks should be relied upon to furnish the amounts needed. The effect of this would be that the Government bonds must be first disposed of, and the money received for them paid to the contractors; in other words, that the Government should go into the money market and negotiate their loans, without reference as to the rate or term, at a time when the Government is discredited by the delay and the difficulties that have occurred in paying contractors and others; taking the notes of suspended banks in payment of these bonds, and, with these bank notes thus obtained, pay off the contractors. The obvious effect of such an arrangement would be to put the terms of our national finances in the hands of the banks, leaving to them the direction of our path, with little opportunity for the Government to exercise any influence on the subject. It is only upon what terms the Government bonds could be negotiated now, under such circumstances, no one can say; but last Summer, when the banks made their negotiation with the Secretary of the Treasury for $50,000,000, they at first agreed to take anything, because the Secretary was restricted by law to issuing par for 7 per cent. bonds, payable in twenty years, and 7-30 Treasury notes, payable in three years. They finally decided, though with great reluctance—influenced by patriotic regard for the public interest as well as with a view to profit—that their own interests would be best subserved by taking the bonds at par, thus securing to the Government a loan of 6 per cent. bonds, at that time, on less favorable terms than the present 6 per cent. bonds, the principal and interest to be payable in specie or its equivalent. It is believed that these can be nothing more secure than these bonds, which thus become, as it were, a standard of value in reference to the currency.

In the war of 1812, the Government paid for its supplies with funds obtained from the banks, in the same manner as proposed in the plan recently submitted to the Secretary by those committees. The banks of the United States were then in a condition somewhat similar to that of the present day; their specie was exported in large amounts, and the embarrassments of the country, both arising from the want of a uniform currency, and the difficulties of obtaining funds for the payment of the public dues, were very great. The Government, finding it impossible to obtain specie from the banks, issued their notes, which were received in payment of taxes and other dues, and thus enabled the banks to resume specie payments. The banks were thus relieved from the embarrassments which had been caused by the refusal of the Government to receive their own notes in payment of taxes and other dues, and the Government was relieved from the difficulty of obtaining specie for its own purposes. The banks were thus relieved from the embarrassments which had been caused by the refusal of the Government to receive their own notes in payment of taxes and other dues, and the Government was relieved from the difficulty of obtaining specie for its own purposes.

I am opposed to the issuing of the notes of the United States as a currency, because I believe it will be found impossible to keep them, after the first issue, at par with gold and silver. We start possibly on the issue of $150,000,000, which, while perhaps not more than sufficient for the wants of the country, will be found to be a large amount of paper money to be kept at par with gold and silver. But, in addition to this, we are asked to authorize the issue of $500,000,000 more, as proposed by this bill. Then loans hereafter to be negotiated now, under such circumstances, no one can say; but last Summer, when the banks made their negotiation with the Secretary of the Treasury for $50,000,000, they at first agreed to take anything, because the Secretary was restricted by law to issuing par for 7 per cent. bonds, payable in twenty years, and 7-30 Treasury notes, payable in three years. They finally decided, though with great reluctance—influenced by patriotic regard for the public interest as well as with a view to profit—that their own interests would be best subserved by taking the bonds at par, thus securing to the Government a loan of 6 per cent. bonds, at that time, on less favorable terms than the present 6 per cent. bonds, the principal and interest to be payable in specie or its equivalent. It is believed that these can be nothing more secure than these bonds, which thus become, as it were, a standard of value in reference to the currency.

In the war of 1812, the Government paid for its supplies with funds obtained from the banks, in the same manner as proposed in the plan recently submitted to the Secretary by those committees. The banks of the United States were then in a condition somewhat similar to that of the present day; their specie was exported in large amounts, and the embarrassments of the country, both arising from the want of a uniform currency, and the difficulties of obtaining funds for the payment of the public dues, were very great. The Government, finding it impossible to obtain specie from the banks, issued their notes, which were received in payment of taxes and other dues, and thus enabled the banks to resume specie payments. The banks were thus relieved from the embarrassments which had been caused by the refusal of the Government to receive their own notes in payment of taxes and other dues, and the Government was relieved from the difficulty of obtaining specie for its own purposes.

I am opposed to the issuing of the notes of the United States as a currency, because I believe it will be found imposs

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3236. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Provision for Paying the Interest on the Three Year Bonds in Coin.

Further Debate on the Treasury Note Bill in the House.

Speeches of Messrs. Morrill of Vermont, Conkling of New-York, and Others.

Senator Bright's Case to be Decided To-day.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SUMNER.

The Iron-clad Gunboat Bill Returned to the Senate Naval Committee.

Explanation of the Lane-Hunter Misunderstanding.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

IMPORTANT NOTICES FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—INTEREST TO BE PAID IN COIN.

The following official notices were to-day promulgated by the Treasury Department:

"Holders of the Bonds of the United States, payable three years from date, the coupons of semi-annual interest thereon being due on the 19th inst., are hereby notified that provision is made for the payment in coin of all such coupons agreeably to their tenors, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the City of New-York. All such coupons must be presented at that office, accompanied with schedules showing the number and amount of each coupon, together with the aggregate sum of each parcel—three full business days for examination and verification before payment."

"Notice is hereby given of the readiness of this Department to redeem the Treasury notes payable in one year from date, authorized by Act of Congress, approved Dec. 23, 1857, and the Treasury notes payable in sixty days from date, authorized by an Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1861. The interest on the Treasury notes of the above issues, will cease on the 7th day of April next, by the terms of those acts respectively."

THE FIFTY-MILLION ISSUE.

To-day the last note of the fifty-million United States notes is in the hands of the signers, and the whole work will be finished to-morrow. It is remarkable that no accident or loss has occurred in the execution of this great work.

GOOD NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Secretary of the Treasury received to-day the following telegram from the Governor of California:

SACRAMENTO, Friday, Jan. 31.

I am instructed by a resolution of the Legislature of California to inform you that this State will assume and pay into the Treasury of the United States the direct tax of $254,538, apportioned to this State by act of Congress. (Signed,) LELAND HANFORD, Governor of California.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

MORRILL's substitute for SPAULDING's Treasury Note bill was not sanctioned by the Committee of Ways and Means, but only permitted to be offered, the vote standing 4 to 4. Mr. CORNING expressed the opinion to-day that the legal tender clause would fail in the House.

MR. CONKLING'S BILL.

The bill provides for the issue of coupon bonds to the value of five hundred millions of dollars, payable thirty-one years after date, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Government twenty years after date, to bear six per cent. interest, and of a denomination not less than twenty-five dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive in payment of these bonds lawful money of the United States or the currency or credit of the associated banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston. The price at which they are sold is not to yield the purchaser more than seven per cent. interest upon the par value of the bonds.

The second section provides for a Sinking Fund to liquidate the principal of the bonds as they fall due.

The third section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue two hundred millions of dollars in notes payable one year after date, without interest, of not less denomination than five dollars, and to be applied to the payment of claims, said notes to be receivable for taxes. The section further provides that these bonds may be funded into Stock of the United States, in sums of twenty-five dollars, or any multiple thereof, and after the first issue of two hundred millions the amount of notes yearly issued is not to exceed the estimated amount of revenue from taxes, except import duties.

COINAGE IN NEW-YORK.

The House Committee on Commerce have authorized Gen. WARD to report a bill establishing a Coinage Department in the Assay Office at New-York.

THE PAY AND EMOLUMENTS OF OFFICERS.

The House Military Committee authorized their Chairman, Col. BLAIR, to report Senator WILSON's bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army, with several important amendments. The first requires all volunteers before being mustered into service to be examined as to their physical condition and other qualifications, in the same manner as the men enlisted in the regular army of the United States. It also gives the President authority to assign any officer of the regular army to duty with any volunteer regiment upon the application of the Governor of the State in which said regiment was organized, or upon an application of a majority of the officers of the regiment. It also gives the President authority to purchase suitable ground for a national cemetery for soldiers who shall die in the service.

THE IRON-CLAD GUNBOATS.

The recommitment of the Iron-clad Gunboat bill in the Senate to-day, has provoked indignant comment on the course of Senator HALE and the Senators from Maine. Two months ago, nearly, the House passed the bill ordering twenty iron-clad gunboats to be built. Ever since we have been menaced with war by foreign Powers, whose iron-clad ships we have no armaments sufficient to resist. The boats ordered by the House might have been almost finished, and would have enabled us to bid defiance to invading fleets. Senator HALE has delayed the bill by his quarrel with WELLES about MORGAN's seventy thousand dollars, and the Maine Senators delay it because they want wooden ships built of Maine lumber. But all these Senators denounce the Administration and army for not fighting.

GEN. LANE AND GEN. HUNTER.

This evening, Mr. WEED, from Leavenworth, arrived here with letters from Gen. LANE for the President and several Senators and Congressmen. It appears that Gen. LANE understood that, although he was to be ostensibly under Gen. HUNTER's command, he was in reality to act independently. He arrived at Leavenworth on Sunday, and had an interview with Gen. HUNTER on Monday, in which he stated that he had come for the purpose of acting in concert with Gen. HUNTER and under his command. The latter received him cordially, and was apparently satisfied with the arrangement. On the next day Gen. LANE was much surprised to see in the papers the General Orders, No. 17. Gen. HUNTER expressed dissatisfaction at some orders given by Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, from Washington, to various bodies of soldiers, to report themselves at Fort Leavenworth for the purpose of accompanying the Lane Expedition. Gen. HUNTER thought they ought to have been ordered to report to him.

Mr. WEED will wait on the President to-morrow, and will be accompanied by several of Gen. LANE's senatorial friends. It is understood that a demand will be made that LANE have a separate and independent command, or that he be made second to Gen. HUNTER. It is said to have been agreed to by the President, that when Gen. LANE arrived at LEAVENWORTH, Gen. HUNTER was to have twenty days leave of absence, but that no such leave has yet been granted.

Mr. WEED says that the army in Kansas is not so badly off for transportation as the order of Gen. HUNTER would seem to imply, most of the regiments having a sufficiency, and some a superabundance.

Gen. LANE's infant son died at Quincy, on Thursday night, of scarlet fever. Mrs. LANE was on her way to join her husband in Kansas, but was unable to proceed, on account of the sickness of the child.

THE SUPPLY OF ARMS.

The House some time ago called upon the Secretary of War to inform them why certain troops in this vicinity were not provided with arms. A response has been transmitted, saying that a portion of the Eighty-ninth New-York were for a time without them, for the reason that there were none in the arsenal they were willing to receive, but that since then a supply of Austrian rifles had been received, and the regiment had been armed with them.

THE PROPOSED SOLICITOR OF CUSTOMS.

The remonstrance of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York against the passage of an act creating the office of Solicitor of Customs at the port of New-York was presented to the House to-day, by Representative F. A. CONKLING.

SENATOR BRIGHT'S CASE.

The case of Mr. Senator BRIGHT will probably be disposed of to-morrow. It is still attractive, the galleries to-day being crowded.

THE ERICSSON BATTERY.

Information has reached here that the Ericsson floating battery, authorized by act of Congress in August last, and to be commanded by Lieut. WORDEN, will in the course of next week be sufficiently completed to test its efficiency.

CONFIRMED.

Lieut.-Col. HENRY M. NAGLEE was to-day confirmed by the Senate as a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Gen. NAGLEE is a native of Philadelphia, and a graduate of West Point. He saw service in the war with the Indians in Oregon, and was brought into public notice by his determined and successful resistance to the attempt of speculators to clothe his men in unfit raiment. After a campaign in which he showed much bravery, he retired to private life, and entered into the California gold fever. He won wealth and distinction as a citizen of San Francisco. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he tendered his services to the Government, and returned East with Gen. HALLECK. His military abilities being recognized by Gen. McCLELLAN from long personal intimacy, he was at once tendered a command in the army of the Potomac.

STOPPING LIQUOR.

Capt. R. W. EVANS has been stationed at Long Bridge to see that no spirituous liquors are either carried over that structure or down the river for the troops. The steamer *Telegraph*, destined for Budd's Ferry, having twenty barrels of whisky aboard, was to-day prevented from making her trip. Liquor in such cases is confiscated. Officers, however, are at liberty to claim any which may be intended for them, and must appear at the Provost Marshal's office for that purpose.

The military authorities are earnestly at work preventing the demoralization of soldiers by means of intoxicating drinks.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

No answer has as yet been given to the rebel flag of truce, nor has the contents of the dispatches transpired.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition of manufacturers of steam machinery in Boston, against the bill reducing the grade of engineers on ships.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan, asking the passage of a law to punish frauds on the Treasury.

Mr. HOWARD presented a resolution from the Michigan Legislature, in favor of a direct tax according to the property owned. Referred. Mr. HOWARD also presented a resolution from the same Legislature against the sale of intoxicating liquors to the officers of the army.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of diplomatic representatives to the Republics of Liberia and Hayti.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) asked to take up the resolution offered yesterday, relative to the command of the Department of Kansas, &c., and calling on the Secretary of War for the orders and directions in regard to supplies for that command; and whether it is to be commanded by Gen. LANE; and whether the orders have been changed since Gen. LANE left; and whether the order of Gen. HUNTER is according to the orders of the War Department.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) hoped this would lie over. There were reasons why it should not pass.

Mr. POMEROY said the resolution was offered in accordance with a suggestion from the Secretary of War.

Mr. CARLILE wanted to know what action Congress proposed to take. Did Congress propose to take direction of the war? If this was in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of War he (CARLILE) should not oppose it.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill providing for iron-clad steamers.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. HALE proposed to withdraw both the amendments of the Committee, and asked the Senate to make the subject the Special Order for Friday, when they would hear him (HALE) on the report of the Naval Committee in regard to the Secretary of the Navy. He hoped the Senate would pass the bill as it came from the House.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) said that the bill proposed to build twenty iron-clad steamers. This style of naval architecture was as yet entirely an experiment. France and England are trying it as an experiment. The British Board of Admiralty had reported upon it as an experiment. It was still a doubtful experiment. There were no rolling mills in the country that could do the work, and probably the work could not be done in twelve months.

Mr. HALE said that he was informed the boats could be built in five months. They were strongly recommended by the Executive Department and Secretary of War.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) was surprised at the information of the Senator from Maine (MORRILL.) The only instance where iron clad boats were under fire was in the Crimea, where French vessels went within 800 yards of a fort and were exposed to a heavy fire, but received little damage and destroyed the fortress. He believed the introduction of steam would alter the whole system of coast defence. Eight thousand shot had been fired by the rebels at vessels coming up the river here, and only one vessel had been materially injured.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) had some doubts about ordering steam iron-clad ships. He was willing to vote the money and let the President take the responsibility. He moved to amend so as to authorize the President to build twenty iron-clad gunboats, or such other boats as the public interest may demand, and to let the men whose business it is to attend to such matters, decide what kind of boats to build, they taking the responsibility.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) asked if they were to be sea-going vessels?

Mr. GRIMES said they were not to be cruisers.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the report of the Naval Committee on the Secretary of the Navy, was taken up and made the special order for Friday.

Mr. MORRILL said he had seen the plans of the boats. They were all to be on the same plan. They were gunboats of a thousand tons, and were like scows in construction. They were never intended to go out of sight of land. He claimed that they had not been recommended.

Mr. GRIMES said that the bill providing for them had been drawn in the Department of the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Navy had been to him, (GRIMES,) at least a dozen times, to urge the passage of the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) thought if the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania should be adopted, the President might build a thousand boats if he pleased. There would be no limit. The Assistant Secretary of War said we could not build more than ten of these boats in a year, and it was doubtful if we could do that.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to recommit the bill to the Naval Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army, as a substitute for the original bill.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific. Referred.

The case of Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, was then taken up.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was satisfied that the Senate could expel a member without his committing any overt act or offence, and in this connection he referred to the case of Mr. BLOUNT, of Tennessee. He (BROWNING) thought the only question was: Whether the writing of the letter was inconsistent with the duties of a Senator, and for which the Senate ought to adopt a resolution of expulsion. He had listened in vain throughout the whole debate for any declaration by the Senator from Indiana as to his opinions now—whether he desires the success of the Government or the triumph of treason? The only thing that he (BRIGHT) had said was that "he was opposed to coercion." He (BROWNING) thought that if anybody was opposed to coercion it was, in fact, because he desired the success of the rebels. He considered the letter as moral treason, for which the Senator ought be expelled. He felt constrained by the high duty he owed to his country to vote for the expulsion of the Senator.

Mr. BIGLER, of Penn., (Rep.,) referred to the Constitutional provision against States forming a separate Confederation, etc., and contended that JEFFERSON DAVIS was the leader of those in the treasonable States. He (DIXON) did not agree that the Senator from Indiana was guilty of the overt act of treason or anything. If the gentleman was judged by his desires rather than by his acts, then he seemed to be in favor of the rebellion. Shall the Senate retain in his seat a Senator of doubtful loyalty, merely because it was painful to expel him. He thought that the people had a right that the Senate should be purged of all disloyalty.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said the debate had taken a wide range already. He wished merely to state a few considerations, which, in his judgment, demanded the vote he expected to give. He should not consider the former course of the Senator on the vote to be given, or the opinion he may have expressed. It was conceded on all hands that if the letter were written to-day, it would be unparalleled treason. The question then is: What was the character of the letter when written on the 1st of March? On the 1st of March, war actually did exist; conspirators actually levied war. It had been said that the Senator, when he wrote the letter, did not believe there would be any war. The only reason he (DOOLITTLE) could see was, that was to him the monstrous supposition that the Government would suffer itself to be destroyed without striking a single blow. He could not but consider the letter calculated to give aid and comfort to the rebels, and he should be compelled to vote for his expulsion.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) said but for the allusion to the Senator from Indiana, he should have said nothing. He appreciated the delicacy of his position, but he had as little hatred for the rebellion, being a refugee from his State, with his estate confiscated, a price set on his head, and the blood of his neighbors and friends not yet dry on his native hills. He confessed to such an abhorrence to the accursed rebellion that he hardly dare trust his own judgment. Yet he should meet the question without any party prejudice. He thought it was not fair to the Senator from Indiana to travel so far out of the record as some had done.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) said he had referred to the course of the Senator. He said, according to the record the Senator from Indiana had only attended three meetings of the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WILLEY said that was only another instance of travelling out of the record.

Mr. BRIGHT said he did not know that such a record was kept, but if there was such a record it was not correct.

Mr. DAVIS said the Clerk of the Committee kept a record of persons present, and he was sure of the fact.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Opp.,) said he had been a member of that Committee for fifteen years, and he never knew of any such record.

Mr. WILLEY said the discussion only showed that they must not travel out of the record. In regard to the letter, the Senator from Indiana might have believed there would be no war on the first of March; but he called the particular attention of the Senator to the explanation he proposed to make to the principle declared in the letter written in September. There could be no doubt, then, as to the state of the country. The Senator declared that he was always opposed to secession, yet he declared in that letter, and he redeclares in the Senate here that he is opposed to all coercion. He should reserve his decision till he heard from the Senator on that point.

Mr. BRIGHT said if the Senator would permit him, he would read two resolutions passed by a large political meeting in Indiana in January last, which embodied his sentiments:

Resolved, That to this national emergency, the Democracy of Indiana, banishing all feeling of passion and resentment, will recollect only duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in a spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing the rights of the Southern States; to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired. As soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease. We will sustain, with all our energies, the war for the Constitution and the integrity of the Union; but we are opposed to a war for the emancipation of the negroes, or the subjugation of the Southern States."

He said, as far as that goes, it was his platform. If he was turned out of that body, he proposed, on these resolutions, to go again before the people who had so long and so often honored him.

Mr. WILLEY said he must ask the Senator still further to define what he did mean by the statement that he was entirely opposed to coercion, when the country was in danger, and the rebels trying to overthrow the Government.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.): Mr. President, this debate is about to close; but before the vote is taken I wish briefly to review it, and to show again that there is but one conclusion which can truly satisfy the Senate or the country. If your just judgment in this case were not of incalculable importance both for the Senate and the country—helping to elevate the one and to inspire the other—I should not venture again to claim your attention. Such a precedent, so fruitful in great influences, should be completely commended and vindicated, that it may remain forever unquestioned as one of the pillars of that constitutional security which is the object of government itself. Out of all who have spoken, we naturally yield precedence on this occasion to the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRIGHT.) His speech was not long, but it afforded ample ground for regret, if not for condemnation. It showed offensively the same spirit which is found in the original letter; nor did it suggest anything in apology, except that the bearer of the letter was his life-long friend and that when he wrote the letter he did not dream of war; in other words, an act of unquestionable disloyalty was put under the double cloak of a life-long friendship, and of professed ignorance of the real condition of things. Because the bearer of the letter was his life-long friend, and because the Senator did not see war ahead, therefore he was justified in sending forth this life-long friend on an errand of disloyalty, if not of treason itself, and of making him the instrument of aid and comfort to an organized rebellion. Of course such an argument shows weakness and not strength, and the very weakness out of which it sprung naturally became impassioned and unjust. If any personal feeling could disturb that perfect equanimity which with me, on this occasion, is at once a sentiment and a duty, I might complain of that vindictive tone which broke forth, not only in personal imputations, but also in the menace that what I had said on the case of the Senator I dared not say again here or elsewhere; but I make no complaint. It is sufficient for me that I spoke in the conscious discharge of my duty, and that I know of nothing in the vindictive tone or in the menace of the Senator which can interfere with such duty as I understand it. Therefore, I put aside what he has said, whether of personal imputation or of personal menace, or of argument, for they all leave him worse than if he had continued silent. I put aside also the elaborate argument, lasting throughout a whole day, of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. DAVIS,) practically exalting Slavery above the Constitution, and insisting that, while life is sacrificed and property is taken—while great rights are trodden down, and all human energies are enlisted in defence of our country, Slavery alone is too sacred to be touched. Sir, I put aside this argument, because it is utterly out of place and irrelevant in the present discussion; and I trust it will not be my habit in debate to ramble from that straight line which is the shortest way to the desired point. There is a time to sow and a time to reap, and there will be a time to discuss the Constitutional power of Congress to put an end to this rebellion, even if in so doing it is constrained to put an end to Slavery itself. I put aside, also, the suggestion of the Senator from New-York, (Mr. HARRIS,) to the effect that the Senator from Indiana is now on trial; that our proceedings are judicial; and that the evidence before us is insufficient to satisfy the requirements of such a case. Surely this presumption proceeds on a mistake. The Senator from Indiana is not on trial, in the ordinary, usage standing of that term: nor are our proceedings judicial, nor is the evidence insufficient for the case in hand. Under the Constitution, each House, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member; but this large discretionary power is given simply for the protection of the body in the exercise of an honest and honorable self-defence. The Senate itself is on trial just as much as the Senator; and permit me to say that the Senate will condemn itself if it allow any person to continue among its members who has forfeited that special confidence in his loyalty which is essential to his usefulness as a Senator. It is vain to say that the evidence is insufficient. Technically and judicially this may be the case, but according to all legislative precedents and all the rules of common life it is obviously sufficient, for it is beyond all practical doubt. My friend from New-York did not hesitate at this session to vote for the expulsion of HARDINGMAN, of Pennsylvania, without one scrap of evidence that he would recognize as a judge on the bench. How can he now require evidence which he did not require then?

But the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. COWAN) exclaims—and the Senator from New-York follows him in saying—that the absence of the Senator is treason or nothing." For myself, I have no hesitation in expressing the conviction that it is treason. Is it the act of a person in a Senator to send arms to an open traitor, whom he at the same time acknowledges in his traitorous character, then it were better to blot out the crime of treason from our statute-book and to erase its definitions from the Constitution. Sir, it is treason. But even if it be not treason, according to all the technical requirements of that crime, it is obviously and unquestionably an act of disloyalty so discreditable, so unworthy, and so dangerous as to render the duty of the Senate imperative. Is it nothing that the Senator should write friendly letters, make open acknowledgments, and other wa like act to a public traitor? Is it nothing that, sitting in this chamber, the Senator should send to the chief of the rebellion words of sympathy and arms at power? Is it nothing that the Senator should address the traitor in terms of courtesy and official respect. Is it nothing that the Senator should call the traitor "his excellency," and should hail him "President of the Confederate States?" And is it nothing that the Senator should offer to the traitor this astounding, what do all things be most concerted, destructive arms, to be turned against the Constitution which the Senator has sworn to support?

Is this nothing?
Why, then, no words can tell what shall be left to nothing—
Thy sovereign's skies and lands
Nor nothing have these nothings.

If this be nothing.

Sir, the case is too plain for argument. You cannot argue that two and two make four, that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, or that the sun shines in the sky. All these are palpable at once to reason and to sense. But, if I did not see before me honored Senators, valued friends, who think otherwise, I should say that a Senator, acknowledging in friendly correspondence the chief of a rebellion which was set on foot in defiance of the United States, and sending to this chief arms, the only use of which can be in upholding the rebellion, has justly forfeited that confidence in his loyalty which is as much needed as his commission to entitle him to continue in this chamber. The case is very plain, and we have taken too much time to consider it. We have been dilatory when we ought to have been prompt, and we have hearkened to technical defences when we ought to have surrendered to that indignation which disloyalty is calculated to arouse. The Senator from New-Hampshire (Mr. CLARK) has reminded us—as JOHN QUINCY ADAMS reminded the generation of his time—of that beautiful work of art in the other wing of the Capitol, where the muse of History, with faithful pen, registers the transactions of each day, and he trusts that, over against the record of past disloyalty, another page might be seen with the just judgment which followed. But there is another work of art, famous as art itself, and proceeding from its greatest master, which may admonish us precisely what to do. The ancient satrap Heliodorus, acting in the name of a distant sovereign, but entered that sumptuous temple dedicated to the true God, where stood the golden candlesticks, and where hung the vail which was yet unrent, and profanely sought to reach the very altar itself, when suddenly, at the intercession of the high priest, an angelic horseman, armed with thongs, is seen to dash the intruder upon the loathe pavement, and to sweep him from the sacred presence. But now that disloyalty, in the acknowledged name of a distant traitor, intrudes into this sanctuary of the Constitution, and insists upon sitting at our altar, surely there should be an indignant chastisement as swift as the angelic horseman that moves immortal in the colors of RAFFAELLE. In vain do you seek to interpose considerations of lenity or forbearance. The case does not allow them. I know well the beauty and the greatness of charity. For the Senator I have charity; but there is a better charity due to the Senate, whose solemn trusts are in jeopardy; and even if you do not accept completely the saying of antiquity which makes duty to country the great charity which embraces all other charities, you will not deny that it is, at least, a commanding obligation, by the side of which all that we owe the Senator is small. And, sir, do not forget—let the precious example be present in your souls—that He who has taught us the beauty and the greatness of charity was the first who seized the things to scourge the money changers from the temple of the Lord.

I put aside also the argument of the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. COWAN,) so carefully and elaborately stated, to the effect that on the 1st of March, when the disloyal letter was written, there was no war actually existing between the rebel States and the United States. Even if this assumption were correct—even if the United States were still hesitating what course to adopt, nothing is clearer than this: the rebel States were in rebellion, organized, armed and offensive, with the avowed purpose of overthrowing the National Government within their borders; and such rebellion was beyond all question a levying of war under the Constitution of the United States, so that all adherence to it, giving aid and comfort, was treason itself. But even if you are not disposed to admit that there was an actual levying of war on the part of the rebels—though of this there can be no doubt—there was surely a preparation and a purpose to do so; and any contribution to such preparation and purpose was disloyalty, if not treason. Clearly, JEFFERSON DAVIS, at that time, was a traitor. What, then, can be thought of a Senator who offered arms to the traitor?

I put aside, also, the suggestion of the Senator from New-Jersey, (Mr. TEN EYCK,) founded on the language of the President in his inaugural address of the 4th March. It is true that the President spoke of the rebels in generous, fraternal words—such words as became the Chief Magistrate of a great people, who had not yet renounced the idea of conquering by kindness, and who had not forgotten that Leviathan was tamed by a cord. But whatever may have been the language of the President, it is none the less clear that the rebellion at this very moment was completely organized, by a succession of overt acts, which fixed the treasonable position of its authors, and especially of its chief, to whom the letter offering arms was addressed.

I put aside also the argument of the Senator from California (Mr. LATHAM,) especially that part of it founded on the tolerance shown by the Senate to treason when uttered here by the retiring rebels. Nobody questions that treason was uttered on this floor, or that treasonable counsels went forth from this Chamber. But the Senate was then controlled by the associates of the Senator of Indiana, and it was not in our power to check or chastise the traitors. It is within the recollection of many that those utterances were heard on this side of the Chamber, not only with an indignant patriotism, but with a bitter, rankling regret, that the Senate was then so entirely in the hands of the traitors that we were obliged to hear in silence. Surely such utterances black with treason, constituting the very voice of the rebellion, cannot be an apology for the disloyal letter of the Senator from Indiana; nor can our silence, when we were powerless to act, be an argument for silence now that power and responsibility are ours.

Let me add, also, that others may use the argument in this case, that the Senator has declared himself against coercion of the rebel States, or that he has refused to vote the necessary means for the suppression of the rebellion; but I use no such argument. Much as I should lament such a course, and justly obnoxious as I should regard it, yet I cannot consider it as an argument for the expulsion of the Senator. Freedom of debate is one of the triumphs of modern civilization: and it shall never be impaired by any vote or any word of mine. To this freedom I have held fast when almost alone in this body; and what I have steadily vindicated for myself against all odds, I shall never deny to another. Therefore, if I am the judge, there is no Senator who will not always be perfectly free to speak and vote as he shall think best on every question which shall legitimately arise; but beyond this immunity he must not go. He shall not talk treason; he shall not parley with rebellion; he shall not address to it words of sympathy and good will; especially, he shall not recognize its chief in his pretended character of President, nor shall he send to him improved firearms to be employed in the work of treason.

Putting aside all these considerations, the case against the Senator from Indiana is clear. All apologies, all excuses utterly fail. It is vain to say that the bearer of the letter was his life-long friend, as it is vain to say, also, that the Senator did not dream that there would be war. The first apology is as feeble as the second is audacious. If the Senator did not dream that there would be war, then why send arms to the chief of the rebellion? To JEFFERSON DAVIS as a private citizen—to JEFFERSON DAVIS as a patriot Senator, there was no occasion or motive for sending arms. It was only to JEFFERSON DAVIS as chief of the rebellion that arms could be sent; and to him, in that character, they were sent. But even if the rebellion were not at that time manifest in overt acts—as it clearly was—still the sending of arms was a positive provocation and contribution to its outbreak, especially when the arms were sent by a Senator. And now, at the risk of repetition, I say again, it is not necessary that the war should have been commenced on the part of the United States. It is enough that on the part of JEFFERSON DAVIS, at the date of the letter, there was an actual levying of war, or at least a purpose to levy war; and in either of these two cases—the last as well as the first—the guilt of the Senator, offering arms, was complete—call it treason, or call it simply disloyalty, if you will. It is vain that you seek to surround him on this occasion with the technical defences of a judicial tribunal. This will not do. They are out of place. God grant that, in the administration of justice, a citizen arraigned for his life may always be presumed innocent till he is proved guilty. But while zealously securing this presumption in a criminal trial, I utterly deny it in the present case. The two proceedings are radically unlike. In the one we think most of the individual; in the other we think most of the Senate. The flag-officer of a fleet, or the commander of a garrison, who suspected only of correspondence with the enemy, is without delay deprived of his command; nor can any technical presumptions of innocence be invoked in his defence. For the sake of the fleet, for the sake of the garrison, which must not be betrayed, it is your duty to see that he is deprived of his command; nor can a suspected Senator, with all his confidential trust—legislative, diplomatic and executive—expect any tolerance that would be denied to a suspected flag-officer, or to a suspected commander of a garrison. If not strong, pure, and upright in himself, he must not expect to find strength, purity, and uprightness in any presumptions of innocence, or in any technical rule of law. For the sake of the Senate, he must be deprived of his place. Afterward, should he be arraigned at law, he will be allowed to employ all the devices and weapons familiar to judicial proceedings. But there is another illusion into which the Senator has fallen, and it seems to me that the Senator from New-York, and perhaps other Senators, have followed him. It is the assumption that, in depriving the Senator of his seat, we take something from him that is really his. This is a mistake. A Senator is simply a trustee. The Senator is trustee for Indiana. But his fidelity as trustee is now drawn in question; and since no person is allowed to continue as trustee whose character is not above suspicion—inspired, according to the language of the law, by *uberrima fides*—the case of the Senator should obviously be remanded to the State for which he still assumes to act. Should he be wronged by expulsion, then will that State promptly return him to his present trust, and our judgment will be generously reversed. The Senator has no right for himself here; he does not represent himself; but he represents his State, of which he is the elected, most confidential trustee, and when his fidelity is openly impeached, there is no personal right which can become his shield. Tell me not of the seat of the Senator. Let the Senator be cautious in his language. By courtesy the seat may be his; but in reality the seat belongs to Indiana; and this honored State—unsurpassed in contributions to the patriotic armies of the Republic—may justly protest against any longer misrepresentation on this floor by a disloyal Senator.

Mr. DAVIS ruttered that he had never said that Slavery was superior to the Constitution. He was always attacked by sandiloquent, sophomoric specimens. The Senator shakes his imperial locks like Jove, but he was not the Jove of the Senate, or of the country. There were other minds as large as his, who were willing to give rights to all the people of the States. The gentleman from Massachusetts in the course of his sacred readings might remember one Goliah, who thought himself invincible, as the Senator does. The Senator might, perhaps, meet the same fate.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.)—I look upon this proposal of one hundred and fifty millions of paper currency, and making it a legal tender, as the precursor of a prolific brood of promises, no one of which, I fear, is to be redeemed in the constitutional standard of the country. I have strong convictions of the impolicy of the measure, and I should fail in my duty if I did not attempt to find a stronger prop for our country than this bill—a measure not blessed by one sound principle, and damned by all. I do not say the country would be ruined by the adoption of the bill, though it is a blunder; but it is a time when it may be truly said a blunder is worse than a crime. We are urged to pass it as a war measure—a measure of necessity, based upon the probable prolongation of the war. I have no expectation that the war will last till July, 1863. The ice which now chokes up the Mississippi is not more sure to melt and disappear with the Spring than the rebellious armies upon its banks, when our Western army shall break from its moorings, and, rushing with the current to the Gulf, baptize as it goes, in blood, the people to a fresher allegiance. That hour is approaching, and I have no fear of the result.

Fly swifter round, ye wheels of time.

We can close this war by the 30th of July next, as well as in 30 years. Let us second McCLELLAN for a short and sharp conflict, and we shall economize blood and treasure. This paper war measure is not waged against the enemy, but it may well make him grin with delight. I would as soon provide Chinese wooden guns for the army as paper money alone for the Treasury. We want money, but the first step we propose will destroy whatever confidence remains with those who have money to lend. With this paper issue it cannot be expected that we shall find either patriotism or selfishness hereafter prompting anybody to volunteer to take a single bond more of the United States. At this time, in consequence of the diminution of all business except that nourished by the war, the bank circulation is over $20,000,000 less, or about $136,000,000. I admit that we can drive some considerable share of this home upon the banks, and substitute that of the notes of the United States in its place. But how meagre the result, could we even displace the whole, compared with the magnificent proportions of our wants. These banks, however, already hold, in round numbers, nearly $100,000,000 of United States securities. If, in addition to this, we compel them to redeem their bills now circulating as currency, we compel them to collect their notes receivable, or part with their dead, and, I might add, crucified loans to the Government. Their customers are, to a large extent, composed of their own stockholders. Of course it is easy to see what part of their assets will be melted down and realized first. The Government stocks would be thrown upon the market, and the downward tendency of public credit could not be arrested. The competition in the market between the Government, avowing its poverty and imbecility, and those who have divided their last crust to support the Government, would be sharpened by mutual disappointment, and a distrust would be created that no subsequent measures could wholly remove. It is pretended that, as the United States are holden for the redemption of these notes, they must be good, especially if made a legal tender. Never was a greater fallacy. They must be funded until the means can be accumulated for their redemption. Out of the whole amount for what they would be issued, twenty millions is about all that would be absorbed by the country, or kept afloat in the present condition of monetary affairs without Congressional omnipotence in making them a legal tender. I object to the bill on the ground of its utter impotency. From the moment that you issue these paper dollars you vastly increase the cost of carrying on the war. The value of property would be registered uncertain, and the poor man, who now enjoys butcher's meat and tea and coffee, would find these luxuries beyond his means, and the rich would get possession of the little the poor were before suffered to retain. The constitutionality of the bill I will not discuss; but it must be conceded that the power of passing this measure is nowhere contained in the Constitution, and has never yet been exercised. I should regret, indeed, to see it exercised now. In this great crisis of the country, if we expect to retain the semblance of freedom; if we expect to retain any of the features of a Republican form of Government; if we hope ever to see the epaulettes stripped from the great hosts of military officers now ready to go forth to battle, and their swords laid aside, we must hold every department of the Government, and every officer, to a strict adherence to the Constitution and the laws. One of the results of making the paper a legal tender will be that no more specie will be seen, except through the offers of reward to draw it from its hiding-place, until we have emerged from our difficulties. The three hundred millions of specie said to be in the country will be hoarded, and remain useless and idle for the rest of the war. If we would escape a record like that which obtained for the debased currency of England in times past, if we would not have the brand of infamy put upon the American coinage, let us reject any scheme for making paper a legal tender. Austria had undertaken this process of making forced loans by making Government paper a legal tender, and it proved a miserable failure. The Mexican mode of violent seizure is far more efficient, and about equally sound in morals. It is not contemplated but that at some future time the banks and Government shall resume specie payments, the banks depending entirely upon whether the Government does so or not, and I invite them to calculate the cost of the descent from that basis, the cost of the return, the expiatory pains to be suffered, and then determine whether we shall carry on this war on a specie basis, or a ceaseless flood of paper. By making the paper a legal tender we shall sever connection with any other fountains of supply. We cannot retrace our steps. No sane man would take stock liable, by the practices of the Government, to be reduced the very next day ten per cent., or any other amount. Having tested this facile mode of paying debts, I fear the stern and honest mode of taxation would be repugnant to many constituencies, and the doors of the temple of paper money would not soon again be closed. We cannot pass a law compelling the acceptance of paper in lieu of coin in contracts made one, two or five years ago. In our early days it was customary to draw notes in due form, with the addition of "bulls and stags excepted." Hereafter all contracts will need to be made payable in coin, or with the addition of "U. S. bills and rags excepted." If the provision making the notes a legal tender should unfortunately pass, it certainly ought to provide that it shall only apply to contracts hereafter to be made. If this bill passes, the prices of living and the cost of materials would so advance that labor could no longer be profitably employed, and we would have to go to foreign markets with our specie, and thus we might bid farewell to all protection. While we are at war, the people should find employment at home at living wages. While we are at war every dollar of money in the country should gladden the eyes of our own people, and run on no foreign mission. If we tax the people, we should not deprive them of employment. In fact, with a wise policy there is no lack of means to carry on the war, offensive or defensive; and these have only to be organized to give our credit a foundation as solid as the footstool of Jehovah. The first six months of a war is the most exacting. The expensive outfits and costly transportation will not have to be repeated. There may, too, be much foraging upon the enemy as the army advances, and less chance for the vampires at home, who have bled the Treasury when they ought to have been made to bleed themselves. In the bill reported by the minority of the Committee as a substitute, we propose no new issue of Treasury notes, but leave the fifty millions already authorized to be issued and reissued

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NEWS BY THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Interesting from Central and South America.

An Attempt to Assassinate Gen. Castilla, of Peru.

A DISTURBANCE IN ASPINWALL.

The steamship *Northern Light*, whose arrival below we announced yesterday, came up to the City early yesterday morning. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$29,169	H. Cohn & Co.	$24,000
R. Patrick	46,000	P. Naylor	8,000
J. B. Newton	9,500	Ballin & Sanders	6,500
M. C. Hawley	5,600	Frank Baker	22,000
Eppinger & Co	11,000	James T. Hayward	3,000
W. Heller & Co	11,300	Am. Ex. Bank	20,000
J. Heller & Bro	6,700	C. H. Grant & Co	10,240
Schelle & Bro	20,000	Janson, Bird & Co	1,000
M. Ledner	3,036	Z. Einstien & Bro	10,300
J. G. Parker & Son	14,000	W. Ruhl	5,500
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	35,433	A. S. Rosenbaum	20,200
M. Seligman & Co	28,000	Eug. Kelly	94,500
Jennings & Brewster	23,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	356,000
Jas. Patrick	30,000		

FROM ASPINWALL

Herques & Massera	$100	Herques & Masseras	$541
Order	1,110	Schepeler & Co	90
H. Meyer & Co	15,000	W. H. Hussey	1,200
Colgate & Hoffman	2,530	Stront Bros	600
Handy & Hos'Pey	1,000	Mary Duvall	314
Cartwright & Harrison	640		
Total			$96,4004

By the *Northern Light* we have received our correspondence giving details of news from Central and South America.

We are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express for the prompt delivery of our packages.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Disturbance at Aspinwall—Col. Vieco Leaves for St. Thomas—Naval Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

Our mail from Bogota not being due till the 4th proximo, we have nothing further in regard to the troubles of the interior; neither have we had anything from that disturbed district, the State of Cauca, since my last.

Panama and Aspinwall have been pretty quiet the past ten days, until last night, when a slight disturbance took place in the latter place. Col. Vieco, who commanded the old Government force that was besieged and driven out of Santa Marta by the Liberals, a year or so ago, came to this Isthmus with about 500 of his men, part of whom went to Cauca to continue the fight against Mosquera, and the rest, after the success of Mosquera in getting possession of the Government, were expelled from Panama, and went to Maracaibo. Col. Vieco promised the Governor of Panama that he would leave, but continued to remain, under some plea or another, until a conspiracy was discovered to overthrow the Panama State authorities, in which he was suspected to have been concerned, when he was again peremptorily ordered away. But still he did not leave. A few days since he went to Aspinwall, for what purpose no one knew; but rumors soon spread, whether true or false I know not, that he was concocting some other scheme of opposition to the Government.

So the Governor sent to Aspinwall a picket of twenty-five police, with orders to bring Vieco back to Panama, unless he should see fit to leave the place for a foreign port. Accordingly Vieco went to St. Thomas night before last on the British steamer *Tamar*, leaving his very interesting family at Panama. The police were to have returned to Panama this morning, but since they have been at Aspinwall they and their chief have been a good deal harassed by the local police there, the latter being still under officers of the old *régime*. At midnight last night the Chief of the Aspinwall Police taunted the Panamenos with being cowards, etc., which led to retorts, and then to a pistol shot at one of the Panamenos. Upon this the latter seized their arms, took possession of the Aspinwall Police-office and jail, and then the two parties commenced firing in the streets at each other. The Panamenos had the best of it, killing one or two of the Aspinwall force, and wounding others. They then seized Señors Barriga, Attorney of the Department; Calvo, who commanded a little Government steamer, and two or a dozen others, and threw them into prison. Señor Alcazar, the Alcalde, took refuge in the house of the French Consul, as is supposed, as he has not been seen, and is wanted for prison. The Police-office was then in Anazagasty's shop. The telegraph this morning reports everything quiet, and it is presumed there will be no disturbance. About fifty musket shots were fired in the affray.

The British mail steamer *Shannon*, from Aspinwall, on the evening of the 22d for St. Thomas and Southampton, with a very valuable cargo. She had 4,000 zeroons indigo, coffee, &c., and say $40,000 in bullion, having the total valuation of two millions of dollars. She took the largest portion of the *Guatemala*'s cargo, given under the head of "Central America," and also the *Gulietta*'s cargo, which consisted of 800 zeroons indigo, coffee, and other products.

A gentleman who came passenger in the *Solent* from St. Thomas, reports the total loss of Her Britannic Majesty's splendid ship *Conqueror*. Dispatches in the Gulf of Mexico. A letter from St. Thomas says the American ship *Western Ocean*, was in St. Thomas, bound to Europe. She put in, in distress, with 6,500 barrels of flour, and 350 bushels of grain. She will have to be discharged. Letters also mention the arrival there of the British gunboat *Rinaldo* on the 15th instant, with Messrs. Slidell and Mason on board; they having been unable to get into Halifax on account of the ice. They did not go on shore, but were transferred to the Royal West India mail steamer *Atrato*, for Southampton. The American schooner *Caroline Andersen*, of Baltimore, put into St. Thomas on the 15th, in distress.

Nothing is said about the *Sumter* in the letters referred to, although it is known that an American rebel passenger on the *Solent* had lately communicated with her somewhere in the Islands.

The British mail steamer *Solent* left Aspinwall for Carthagena, on the 22d. Señor Justo Arosemena, Commissioner for the State of Panama, to ratify on the part of the State, the Convention by which we are to become one of the States of Colombia, took passage on her on his way to Bogota. Señor Simon Arboleda, who was appointed by Mosquera, Secretary of Legation at Washington under Minister Herran, left Aspinwall on his return to Bogota, a few days since, on the British steamer *Askalon*.

The United States steam-corvette *Wyoming* is on the South coast. The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* at Panama. The British flag-ship *Bacchante* and the war steamer *Clio* were at Callao, but were both expected at Panama soon.

Capt. James M. Dow, of the Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, goes to New-York today, to bring out the Company's new steamer *Salvador* for the Central American trade. Capt. Ludwig, late of their ship, the *Columbus*, also goes to New-York to-day.

The house of Mr. Mackie, of Panama, brother of Dr. Maokie, of the United States State Department, was robbed last night in Panama. Mr. Mackie loses $800 in money and jewelry. The United States Consul resides with Mr. Mackie.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Loss of the Steamship Columbus—Her Cargo—A Conspiracy in Salvador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, Capt. Dow, arrived from Central American ports on the 20th inst. She brings dates from San José de Guatemala to Jan. 12, Salvador to the 14th, Nicaragua to the 16th, and Costa Rica to the 18th.

The *Guatemala* confirms the report brought by the Sardinian schooner *Giulietta*, of the total loss of the Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, together with her cargo, valued at $150,000. She struck a rock or reef near Punta Remedios, close to the harbor of Acajutla, Salvador, as Capt. Ludwig was endeavoring to enter that port on the night of the 12th of December. Knowing that the *Giulietta* was in the port, Capt. Ludwig mistook her for a rock at the entrance, and running, as he thought, for that vessel's anchorage, he struck. The vessel went to pieces in a few hours, the surf being generally very heavy on the point. The officers and crew were all saved, and came passengers on the *Guatemala*. There was no insurance on the vessel, but the cargo was probably mostly insured in England. The *Columbus* was a propeller of less than 500 tons, about 13 years old, and was repaired a year and a half ago, at an expense of $40,000. She was in the San Francisco and Panama passenger trade for a long time. This was the ninety-third trip Capt. Ludwig had made to Acajutla, as first officer and master. The Railroad Company have just launched in New-York a new steamer for the Central American trade, which has assumed great importance in their hands. She is expected here in June to take her place in the line.

The cargo of the *Guatemala* is valued at over $1,600,000, valuing the indigo at the price it will bring in the United States and Europe; and to give you an idea of the wealth of this trade, I will quote the *Guatemala's* cargo from her manifests:

For Southampton—74 bales cochineal, 3,450 zeroons indigo, $13,906 in bullion. The zeroon is 150 pounds.

For Liverpool—50 zeroons indigo.

For New-York—6 zeroons cochineal, 365 bales indigo, 16 bales cotton, 47 bales deer skins, $2,200 in bullion.

For Aspinwall—177 hides, 36 zeroons lead ore, 469 zeroons indigo.

For the South Pacific—5 cases balsam, 83 zeroons indigo, 356 bags coffee, $1,000 in cash.

For San Francisco—76 bags coffee.

For Panama—263 bales indigo, 79 bags coffee, 10 barrels sugar, 9 packages deer skins, $7,700 in specie.

The political news is not very important. From Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica there is nothing worth noting.

SALVADOR.

On the 3d inst., a conspiracy to assassinate President Barrios, was discovered. A young man, who the conspirators sought to engage to commit the deed, informed against them, when two of them were arrested, but several escaped. The priesthood are deadly enemies of Barrios, he having expelled their chief and many monks and friars from the country, on account of their unwarrantable meddling in State affairs. He is, however, popular with the people, and, what is of more importance to him, with the army.

COSTA RICA.

The Belgian contract to build a road from the the Capital to the river Serapiqui on the Atlantic, has fallen through, as all such contracts do, hereabouts.

The coffee crop will not be over 75,000 or 80,000 quintals; the ruins having destroyed much of it. It is held very high at Puntas Arenas now—from 14 to 15 cents ₱ lb. in Costa Rica money, which is 13 per cent. below American gold—but contracts have been made at 13, deliverable in March.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Attempt to Assassinate President Castilla—Fight Between Two National Vessels in the Harbor of Callao—Interference of a British Man-of-war—Reception of the United States Minister.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

The British mail steamer *Valparaiso*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 21st inst. Her dates from Chili are to the 2d, Bolivia to the 10th, and Lima and Callao to the 14th of January. She did not touch at Guayaquil. The *Valparaiso* brings $344,000 in specie and 671 bales of cotton, for England.

PERU.

Another attempt was made, on the 1st day of January, to assassinate or abduct Gen. Castilla, President of Peru. He was solicited to go on board the steam war-vessel *Ucayali*, which was lying at Chorillos, a sea-side bathing-place—the object being to make him prisoner—but he declined. An attempt was then made to seize him at his own residence, but he had got information of the design, and escaped. These plans having failed, the *Ucayali*, of six guns and one hundred men, steamed into the harbor of Callao, under the command of a Midshipman, the Commander and Lieutenants, who had gone on shore at Chorillos previous to any of the events narrated, and *claiming* that they were purposely left there. At a little before 4 o'clock in the morning, the *Ucayali* placed herself within comfortable rifle distance of the war-steamer *Loa*, also of six guns, and they commenced peppering away at each other—firing many rifle and musket shots, and discharging their cannon. When four cannon shots had been fired from the *Ucayali*, and two or three from the *Loa*, the Commanders of the British war-ship *Clio* and the *Bayonnaise* thought the joke had gone quite far enough, and so notified the belligerents that they must quit it, which they did. The revolutionary steamer opened the fire with loud buzzas and vivas for Echenique. The shots flew wildly about the harbor, the *Clio* having received about twenty rifle balls in her sides and rigging, beside one musket weighing a pound and a half. Another was received the *Huascar*, having come to the rescue, the French canon on the Chorillos, followed in a few hours after by the *Huascar* and *Peruano*. The *Ucayali*, in the shot had no time to get coals on board at Pisco before she would be attacked, her officers took to the boats, and getting on shore, seized horses, fled inland, and escaped. The *Ucayali* was brought into Callao next day. Two of her guns were 32-pounders and the others 8's. Her officers engaged in the attack were Midshipmen Arriaga and Teserina; marine officers Pico, Fernandini and Collon, together with C. de Nadra and Lieut. Cuba, the same who here of late attempted something since to dissolve the Convention by pistol of the bayonet. One man was killed in this mess-down at the *Loa*.

Gen. Christopher Robinson, United States Minister, presented his credentials to President Castilla on the 31st inst.

The *Comercio*, in remarking upon this event, says:

"The United States, during her prosperity, clothed us with a mantle, a fact which is not made even out by the annexation to Spain of Santo Domingo, the invasion of Mexico and the threats against our own home. Now that the Union finds itself convulsed by civil war, and threatened from abroad by a foe who would be the greatest blow that could be struck against public liberty, the people of South America, more than ever, should manifest their sympathies for the people of the North."

Mr. Robinson addressed the President as follows:

"In having the honor to present myself in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, I fulfill a grateful duty in assuring your Excellency of the friendly sentiments which those States entertain for the Republic of Peru.

In renewing diplomatic relations with Peru, the Government of the United States has expressed its desire to arrange in an amicable manner, all the differences that exist between the two Republics.

I assure your Excellency that this profession of friendship, on the part of the United States, is sincere and ardent; that they desire the prosperity and progress of the Republic of Peru as well for its national necessities and the vital interests of civilization, as for its rights, which every independent nation should be careful to guard. In these, the United States will always manifest the most cordial sympathies for the Republic of Peru, and for all the brother States of the American Continent.

I now have the honor to place in the hands of your Excellency the credentials with which I have been honored by the President of the United States; and to express to your Excellency his ardent desire for the prosperity of the Republic of Peru."

President Castilla replied:

"Sir: It is highly satisfactory to us, in receiving you in your character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to be assured that among the other objects of your mission, you are charged by the Government at Washington to transmit to us the sentiments of friendship which that Government professes toward the Republic of Peru.

In accepting with the greatest pleasure the friendly indication that with the renewal by your Government of diplomatic relations, it desires to arrange in an amicable mode all the differences that exist between the two Republics, it is extremely satisfactory to me to be able to declare, with frankness and sincerity, that the Peruvian Government has manifested to your own, on all occasions that have presented themselves, that its course has been just and true toward all, and particularly toward the American Union.

We firmly believe that the manifestation of friendship made by the United States, through its Minister, toward Peru and its brother Republics of the American Continent, is sincere, and on my part, I can assure you that the Government of Peru is animated by like sentiments for the prosperity of North America, as well as for the prosperity of all those other Republics which, as independent States, are in friendly intercourse with us.

And, in my character as Chief of free and independent Peru, you may, Sir, count, on the bases already enunciated, upon my desire for the happy, just and prompt fulfillment of the objects of your mission."

Both addresses are translated from the Spanish, and I cannot make them read in English as well as they do in the Castilian.

Business continues very dull in Callao and Lima, as well as at the Chinchas.

A band of robbers entered the house of Señor Aran... in Calle de Belien, Lima, at 7 o'clock in the evening, and stripped the ladies of the family, as well as the wife and daughter of Don Domingo Elias, who were on a visit to them, of their jewelry and watches. The robbers remained in the house fifteen or twenty minutes, and only left after searching trunks, boxes, &c., for money, of which they found about $300.

BOLIVIA.

President Acha had triumphed over the revolutionists headed by Gens. Fernandez and Morales, and order was nearly restored once more. The reported death of Fernandez is believed to be untrue. He had probably fled into Peru. The most important item is that Dr. Rafael Bustillos had been appointed by the Government of Bolivia special Minister to Peru, to endeavor to arrange amicably the differences between the two Republics. The President and Cabinet are now at Oruro, but they were soon expected at La Paz. It was reported, but not believed, that Gen. Pesse had started another revolt at La Paz, against Acha.

CHILI.

From a minute examination into the fiscal affairs of Chili, it appears that the Administration of President Montt, which has just gone out of power, spent improvidently or absorbed for its own purposes the sum of $1,054,447 of the funds of the British loan for the building of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad.

The contract with Mr. Meiggs for the finishing of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad from Quillota, will amount to $4,710,480 87.

The cost of the work already done and paid for is $789,513 13; the total, $5,500,000. Article fourth of Mr. Meiggs' contract stipulates that he is to receive $500,000 additional if he completes the road in less than a certain fixed time. The other expenses of the enterprise, including the acquisition of the lands, &c., brings the whole cost of the road up to $7,645,530.

A project is presented to the Government for the construction of a breakwater in the harbor of Valparaiso, to be finished in ten years, which is favorably received by the Government.

Business is still extremely dull in Valparaiso, confidence not having been yet restored. The markets are full of goods, with but few purchasers. Exports the past fortnight have been light. Bills on London, 60 and 90 days, 47d. per dollar; on Paris, same time, 4f. 90 centimes to 5f.; on United States, 90 days, 14 per cent. premium, nominal. Freights to England and Hamburg, £3 15 to £4; to France, 110f.; to the United States, $15 per English ton. A larger number of vessels than usual had arrived during the fortnight, which will tend to lower freights a little. Flour—But few transactions, at from $2 63 to $3 per quintal. American Carolina rice is quoted at $7 50, with but little on the market. In refined sugars, 2,500 arobas from Boston sold at $2 94. Stock on hand of all kinds of sugar, 331,000 arobas. Lumber of best quality wanted—California plenty. Bar, bagged, sold at $150 the fanega. Bar copper, $17 cash.

RIVER PLATE.

The triumph of Buenos Ayres over the States of the Argentine Confederation seems to be nearly complete. All except Entre-Rios are said to have succumbed. According to appearances, Buenos Ayres occupies the provinces of Santa Fé and Cordova, and rules through its agents, Tucuman, Jujui, Santiago del Estero and San Luis. Other accounts say that Gen. Urquiza is confident of ultimately beating Buenos Ayres, and is making arrangements to fall upon Santa Fé and cut off Gen. Mitre's communications with Buenos Ayres. The probabilities, however, are much in favor of the first statement. In the province of San Juan and Mendoza, before quoting power, the Confederates are said to have committed many excesses. The Chilian Consul had been outraged, and many murders had been committed. The dates from Mendoza were to 24th December.

News from New-Mexico.

E. O. Perrin, Esq., has just returned to the City, after an absence of about seven months in New-Mexico. He has visited Fort Larned, Fort Union and Fort Craig, and been in Santa Fe a long time. He was a month in Albuquerque, where Kit Carson is in command, with a regiment of New-Mexicans, one thousand strong, well-armed, fully equipped and well drilled.

The Texans were reported by the spies and scouts Jan. 1, to be approaching Albuquerque, Fort Craig and Santa Fe, simultaneously. Kit Carson has no doubt of his ability to take care of Albuquerque, the central ground depot of all our stores. Col. Canby, the Commandant of the whole Department of New-Mexico, was ready to march from Fort Craig to retake Fort Fillmore. He had under his command 1,500 regulars and some 2,000 New-Mexican volunteers. At Santa Fé, there were two companies of regulars, and two companies of volunteers.

The New-Mexicans, generally, are loyal, and to be relied upon. Some few Secessionists are among them, Southern men from Texas and Arkansas, but they are overwhelmed by the loyalty of the country, or by the general martial law existing, which compelled them to shut their mouths.

The entire United States force in New-Mexico is about five thousand, which can be largely increased by the militia, a portion of which are armed and ready at call.

After the trouble with Indians at Fort Wise, two companies of infantry from Colorado territory came down, and established themselves at Fort Wise for protection.

The Texans were reported to be on the Pecos River, in force, crossing the Jornada, the last of December, in large force. The Pecos Division was under Major Sibley, late of the United States Army, and the other, on the Jornada, under Col. Baylor, of Texas. The Indian spies stated their number to be "large."

Dr. Perrin is satisfied that he can protect the Territory, and drive them back. He has left a Secession ridge of Rebellion, high Americans and Mexicans.

Dr. Perrin reports the passage across the plains very cold, and cattle in the immediate vicinity of Fort Larned, were dying from the effects of the cold. There were snow-storms, and the Indians, it is believed, from the Rocky Mountains of adjacent tribes, on the plains, between Arkansas, Colorado, and Kansas, before the approach of the United States Dragoons, they first encountered, showed signs of hostility. From the strong reinforcement in which Mr. Perrin left them, they had been kept by force, and other provisions. They scarcely had provisions and would not let them go, without the consent of the provisions.

The plains were crowded with buffaloes, as far as Pawnee Fork. The season had been cold, and the grass good, which had kept the buffaloes from the South. The herds were sometimes seen of very large numbers.

The New-Jersey Bridge Cases.

DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

From the New-York Advertiser, Feb. 4.

By communications received from Washington, we are enabled to state more particularly the result of the cases, and the position in which they leave the important questions involved in them.

The decision of the Court was announced on Monday, the 27th inst. There were three cases from New-Jersey: Charles E. Milnor *vs.* The New-Jersey Railroad Company; David Elgelow *vs.* The same; and Charles E. Milnor *vs.* The Newark and Jersey City Plank-road Company. There were also two cases from New-York, relating to the proposed railroad bridge at Albany: Robert D. Silliman *vs.* The Hudson River Bridge Company; and F. W. Coleman *vs.* The same.

Our readers will remember that the points involved in the New-Jersey cases were:

1. Whether the United States Court would interfere to prevent the New-Jersey Railroad Company from constructing a bridge across the Passaic River at the foot of Market-street, Newark, by reason of any obstruction to navigation which such bridge might cause.

2. Whether the New-Jersey Railroad Company were bound by any private contract which would be impaired by the construction of said bridge.

3. Whether any one stockholder of the Passaic and Hackensack Bridge Company, which claims a monopoly of bridging those rivers, could prevent the erection of such bridge, notwithstanding a vote of the directors, assenting to its erection.

A similar case in all respects, except the question of private contract, was presented in relation to the Newark and Jersey City Plank-road and Ferry Company over the Passaic River.

The first question, namely, that relating to the obstruction of navigation, was the one of greatest public importance, and received the greatest share of attention both from the counsel who argued the cases and from the Court. Mr. Justice Grier, when the cases came before him in 1858, held that, on such a river as the Passaic, which rises and runs its entire course in a single State, the Legislature of that State has a perfect right to erect or authorize the erection of such bridges as it sees fit; and that nothing in the Constitution gives to the United States Courts any power to interfere with the State action. On the other points presented, Judge Grier decided in favor of the Railroad Company, and dismissed the bill. From this decision the complainants appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. On Monday last, it was announced that the Court were equally divided; and hence, Judge Grier's decision stood affirmed. Eight Judges heard the argument of the causes last Winter; two of whom have since ceased to act—Justice McLean, who has deceased, and Justice Campbell, who resigned. But it is understood that their presence would not have altered the result—as they were well known to have entertained opposite views on the main question. Justice McLean adhering to his views as expressed in the Wheeling Bridge Case, and Justice Campbell being opposed to the interference of the courts.

The Albany case is differently situated. In that case, Justice Nelson and his colleague in the Northern Circuit of New-York, Judge Hall, differed in opinion; the former being in favor of interference and an injunction against the construction of the bridge; the latter opposed. The case was, therefore, certified to the Supreme Court for advisement. The Supreme Court being divided, no advice can be given, and, therefore, the bill for injunction will be dismissed in that case also.

Consequently, in both cases, all legal obstacles to the construction of the bridges are removed.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Chase after Jeff. Thompson—The Difficulties of the Way—A General Review—Probability of a Demonstration on Fort Henry.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SMITHLAND, Ky., Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1862.

Before writing up affairs in this section, I may as well give you the result of the chase after Jeff. Thompson—which, as I told you in my last it would be, was wholly fruitless. Last Saturday, word came to Gen. Payne, at Bird's Point, that a band of marauders, supposed to be led by Thompson, was ravaging the country in the vicinity of Sikeston. The same day, about noon, Major Jenkins, at the head of his squadron of cavalry, was ordered out to Charleston—the first station of importance on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, and distant about thirteen miles from Bird's Point. Major Hall, at the head of another cavalry force, was dispatched close after him, while a body of infantry and Gen. Payne soon after embarked on the cars, and by night the whole force was encamped at Charleston.

Sunday, Major Jenkins pushed ahead to Bertrand, a small town on the railroad, some six or seven miles from Charleston, and surrounded the town. Soon after, Gen. Payne, leading the balance of the force, arrived and took possession. It being Sunday, and deeming that the unregenerate Secessionists of the place would be benefited by some religious instruction, Gen. Payne ordered divine service to be held in one of the places of public worship. Many came willingly, and such as were not disposed to listen to the word of life as expounded by a Union interpreter, were escorted to the tabernacle by a guard of honor, consisting of a Corporal and a half-dozen men.

After being duly exhorted according to the most approved orthodox style, and commanded, under the pain of the high displeasure of Heaven, to flee from the wrath to come, including both that of the Divine and National Powers, they were dismissed with an impressive benediction. Upon essaying to leave the sacred edifice, however, it was found that a guard of Yankees barred their exit with a wall of glittering steel, and then they returned to their seats to await, as patiently as they could, the hour of their deliverance. Whether they passed the hours of their captivity in digesting and applying the words of wisdom that had fallen from the lips of the occupant of the sacred desk, or whether they spent them in heaping quiet but emphatic objurgations upon the heads of the "filthy Dutch," can best be determined by those having accurate knowledge of chivalrous proclivities under similar circumstances.

The object of thus cooping the citizens of Bertrand, was that they might be prevented giving information to the enemy of National movements. Monday morning the cavalry once more pushed ahead in the direction of Sikeston, at or near which place, there was reported to be a large force of the enemy. The distance, although not greater than a half score miles, was nearly the whole distance through those formidable cypress swamps, in whose slimy recesses the thieves of Thompson have so often eluded National bayonets, and within which, them have been supposed to be the barrier beyond which the Yankees would be totally unable to pass. All their operations in the line of petty thieving, shooting Unionmen, and other operations peculiar to their line, have been conducted on the west side of this line of swamps, in perfect *sang froid*, under the impression that the Union troops would be utterly unable to cross them.

The swamps between Bertrand and Sikeston are three in number, and seemingly impassable to everything. But our troops determined to cross them, and eventually did so, after encountering about as many obstacles as they would; had they attempted to bridge the Dismal Swamp. Horses went down at almost every step, or floundered ahead up to their sides in mud and water.

Three miles this side of Sikeston we came suddenly upon a couple of rebel scouts, who with the inevitable shot-gun in hand, were probably on the look-out for something to steal or a chance for a safe shot at some unarmed traveler. A half-dozen bullets from the carbines of the advance admonished them of coming danger, with no opportunity for a safe assassination, and in a twinkling thereafter they disappeared in the recesses of the swamp. At this point the forces diverged from the Sikeston road, and proceeded to a mill about three miles to the right, which has been latterly in full employ, grinding out food for Secessionists.

A large supply of packed pork and meal was taken possession of, and was specially transferred to National pots and from there to National stomachs. The infantry following up the railroad track had a comparatively easy route, and reached Sikeston in ample season to a hearty dinner. It was very soon ascertained that the largest rebel force that had lately been in the vicinity was a squad of cheering Arkansians, who did not not number in all more than a dozen. This fact being ascertained, the Nationals, after repairing in camp until Tuesday morning, were ordered to return to Bird's Point, which they did, reaching there last evening. A few reported Secessionists were captured, one of whom had just finished a letter to a lady, in which he congratulated her upon her approaching nuptials, and implored her every effort to add additions to the population of the world, who might in time grow up to be instrumental in forcing the sacred soil of the South from the contaminating foot of the Yankee Invaders.

Such a far-reaching patriotism was deemed worthy of special attention, and accordingly the writer was honored with an escort, who attended him into camp.

It will suddenly be wished that the *bon de mort* of the rebellion, which is expectancy, will be upon the less bright, her efforts none the less successful, her union none the less complete from her having failed to receive the patriotic and suggestive document so inopportunely diverted from its intended destination, and which now most unfitly graces the vest pocket of a sneering Yankee.

Upon returning to Cairo I found the *City of Memphis* just ready to start for the Ohio River, having on board the Twelfth Iowa regiment, Col. Wood, destined for Smithland, and I gladly accepted an invitation to visit this place. The Twelfth is a crack regiment, is armed throughout with Enfield rifles, and very glad to exchange the disease-haunted, vermin-infested barracks of St. Louis for the healthy air of Kentucky and a chance for active service. All Iowa troops have thus far, where opportunity offered, shown themselves as true fighting stock as ever pulled a rigger or opened a skull with a saber, and I am sure the Twelfth will not violate the precedents established by other regiments from the Hawkeye State. Col. Wood served as a Lieutenant with distinction during the Mexican War. Lieut.-Col. Coultra was formerly Major-General in the Ohio Militia; Major Bgonbeck was for some years instructor in the army of Sweden, and served in several campaigns against revolted provinces in 1841, 1847 and 1848, and since the inauguration of the present rebellion up to the time of the formation of the Twelfth Regiment, acted as instructor of several Iowa regiments in the northern and central portions of the State. Many of the other officers were in the Mexican War, or served under Gen. Lyon during the three months' service, at the commencement of the present rebellion.

Smithland is situated upon the Kentucky side of the Ohio River, and on the east bank of the Cumberland, a few hundred yards below the point where it empties into the Ohio. The place is a small, but old one, and contains a population of from twelve to sixteen hundred people. Its importance as a military position, some time since attracted the attention of the military authorities, and about four months ago a force under Lieut.-Col. Cheetenden, together with some engineers, was stationed here, and the work of fortification commenced. Back of the town, on the west bank of the river, two forts have been constructed, which, situated upon two prominent eminences, support each other and command the country most effectually in every direction.

The number of guns cannot be stated; yet I may notice the fact, that they are amply sufficient, both in number and weight, to sink, in next to no time, all the rebel gunboats on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. Some of the 64-pounders are mounted on circular platforms, and thus are enabled, when necessary, to pay their iron respects to any quarter of the compass in which such compliments may be necessary. One of the 64's gazes grimly up the Cumberland, along whose surface it has an unobstructed view for some two miles, while, by a slight turn on the massive platform, a no less extended prospect is had along the broad bosom of the Ohio. The country on every side slopes gradually away from the fort, and being free from timber and ravines, it is a matter of entire impossibility for any force to approach without subjecting itself to the terrific sweep of the heavy guns. The forts are both of dirt, with broad, substantial parapets, and are surrounded by a wide, deep ditch, while heavy, double rows of palisades are so arranged as to interrupt the approach of the enemy in every direction.

Among the regiments now here are the Fiftieth and Fifty-second Illinois, the Seventh and Twelfth Iowa, and a small cavalry force. Long before this letter can inform the enemy of the strength of the force at this point, heavy additions will be made, and the whole put upon a much more powerful basis. At present, Col. Saumen, of the Seventh Iowa—the regiment which fought so gallantly and bled so freely at Belmont—is in command of the post; but if report be true, Gen. Prentiss has been assigned here, and will soon assume control.

The country hereabouts is mildly Union, with a strong sprinkling of rampant Secessionists. The more decent part of the community is loyal—the loafers, thieves, vagabonds, and other scum of social life, those who have at most nothing to lose, and possibly something to gain by embracing secessionism—are invariably leagued with the rebels, and pursue, under the guise of Southern soldiers, the usual avocations of theft and murder. One thing is certain, and that is, that as our troops advance, and place a living wall between citizens and the strongholds of secession, there are no rebels left behind—all are anxious to testify their loyalty to the Government which floats the Stars and Stripes. I am satisfied that a vast majority of the inhabitants of Kentucky, and possibly many other Southern States, will gladly give truthful and substantial evidences of their loyalty to the Union, whenever they have the assurance that they will be protected from the depredations and revenge of the Secessionists. More men in the South are disloyal from fear than principle, and hence the further our troops advance, the less formidable will be the opposition they have to encounter.

The nearest points of any importance garrisoned by rebels, are Forts Donaldson and Henry—the former on the Cumberland, and the latter on the Tennessee River, and both distant from here some sixty miles. The last named is on the east side of the river, about on the line between Kentucky and Tennessee, and consists of a simple earthwork, mounting eight siege guns, and easily approached from the land side. Fort Donaldson is about the same kind of a work, and is located nearly east and within supporting distance of Fort Henry.

It is more than probable that within the next ten days or fortnight, the occupancy of Fort Henry, and possibly that of the other, will change hands. When this occurs the labor of driving rebellion from Kentucky will have been well begun, and, possibly, it may be nearly completed.

The troops arrived here to-day, and disembarked in the midst of a savage snow-storm. Many of the men are sick, and in view of the weather large additions will likely be made to the list.

I hope in my next to inform you that the Federal flag floats over the ramparts of Fort Henry.

GALWAY.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following intelligence regarding affairs in New-Orleans, which it has derived from gentlemen of "great intelligence and the highest respectability:"

"A large number of troops have been sent from New-Orleans to the threatened points in Virginia and on the Atlantic sea-coast, and the reserve force is exceedingly small. In the city a number of irregular companies have been formed into regiments, numbering less than four thousand. These meet occasionally for drill, and are armed with ordinary sporting rifles and shot-guns. A system of signals has been arranged to call them into service immediately; in the meantime they are engaged in their ordinary business avocations.

There is one regiment of free colored men, who are well drilled, but not armed, their arms being secretly kept while they are not in their armory. Of this the company officers are colored men, and the regimental officers white men. A strong effort has been made to organize the militia, but owing to their unwillingness to come out, it has been abandoned. In fact, there are no arms to give them, the supply having been entirely exhausted.

Of the Confederate troops, there are between four and five thousand stationed at various points around the city, in camps of instruction. They are well armed and equipped, and are frequently moved from point to point around the city.

Cannon are being manufactured at the Phenix Iron Works, but the process is slow and the quality inferior. The testing is imperfectly done, and serious consequences will take place when they come to be used in actual service. P. W. C. Cooke is manufacturing muskets and pistols at his machine-shops, but the quantity turned out weekly is small, and the quality inferior. The prices of arms are very high, and the stocks held by dealers are entirely exhausted.

The greatest scarcity of metals of all kinds prevails, and the quality of iron used for cannon brings almost fabulous prices. They are dependent for iron on Tennessee, and the supply is not near equal to the demand. A small quantity of lead had been brought from Mexico through Texas, and old pipe is being melted to supply bullets. Copper is exceedingly scarce and high. In some shells used by the batteries at Columbus, and which were manufactured at New-Orleans, the fuses were made of lead.

The firing caused by the melting of the fuses before leaving the guns, and a number were wounded while standing around. Since then orders came to make the fuses of copper. Powder comes from two to three dozen up-hill and down-hill negro-driven carts.

The greatest secrecy is observed in all the military operations of the Government, and strangers are excluded, at the point of the bayonet, from the approaches to the fortifications. The newspapers are compelled to publish anything in reference to them.

The scarcity in the article of paper, and even in the ordinary wrapping-paper, is severely felt, and many stores are using old sheets of brown paper, and hardly that.

The only money in use is Confederate notes and corporation and individual shinplasters. These latter are issued by every body, and are of the roughest description. The most popular of these are omnibus tickets, which are taken as readily as money. They are issued by almost every line of omnibuses, and are redeemed by the proprietors at the rate of forty per cent. The increase of the issues of Confederate notes in the banks is from five to eight hundred thousand dollars weekly. They are now in circulation, and are called out. There is no new banking business being made, and old paper is renewed by the banks as fast as its amounts fall due. Previously, the specie additions to the banks has been at the rate of forty per cent., while rents have taken from thirty to forty per cent.

Stocks of merchandise of all kinds are exhausted, and there is no trade going in anything but staple articles of use. Of these the prices are the highest ever known. The price of good common sugar is from 2c. to 2½c. per pound, molasses from 15c. to 25c. per gallon. Pork is $30 per barrel, and very scarce. Bacon is 20c. per pound. Lard is 30c. per pound, and butter from 35c. to $1, and for very inferior quality. Beans 75c. to $1 per sack. Coffee, 75c. to $1 per pound.

Of flour there is a moderate supply, mostly from Tennessee, at $12 per barrel. Ordinary Texas beef runs 13 to 20c. per pound. Corn $1 per bushel. Woolen and cotton goods, silks and linens, are bringing from two to three prices. There are several factories of coarse cotton goods, but the prices are very high. Boots and shoes and leather are very scarce, and bring three prices.

The whole country has been raked for supplies for the army, which are seized and appropriated by the strong arm of force.

The levee is entirely deserted of shipping, except a few vessels that were seized and some steamers which are in litigation. Many of the stores and warehouses are closed, and some of the business streets are almost deserted at mid-day. Notwithstanding the orders given to store the crops of cotton and sugar on the plantations, there are now in New-Orleans 14,000 bales of cotton, 15,000 hogsheads of tobacco, and immense quantities of sugar and molasses, which are constantly being increased.

Notwithstanding the most active exertions, the slaves are beginning to comprehend the cause of the war, and the part that their owners have assigned to them in their new form of government. There have been numerous slave conspiracies and insurrections in various parts of the South, and many of the conspirators have been hung. The police regulations are rigid and vigilant; but, notwithstanding them, the greatest apprehensions prevail among the reflecting and intelligent with regard to the terrors of slave risings.

A considerable number of slaves have escaped to the fleet and to Ship Island.

The operations of the Confiscation Act are attended with the greatest difficulty and dissatisfaction. A thousand questions are raised for the Courts, on points of the law, which is vague and loose in its terms. Much property has been seized and protests entered against the seizure.

The Government and its agents show no mercy to those even who claim to be entitled to consideration by reason of their public services. In many cases the law has operated to the ruin of strong Southern

compensation to the owners of slaves who shall have been divested of their property by force of the act in question. The bill provides for the appointment of an assessor in each county, who shall estimate the value of the slaves, and fix the price which shall be paid for them. The salary of the State Treasurer shall be raised when the act goes into operation from $500 to $1,000, on account of his increased responsibilities and duties in making payment to the owners for their slaves. If Congress will make the appropriation of $900,000 for this purpose, we think every man in the State will esteem the act calculated to promote the interests of our people. Many of the slaveholders would gladly exchange their slaves for money, which they could use in payment for their lands and contemplated improvements. We are informed that many of the largest slaveholders favor the measure.

THE INVENTION OF ANÆSTHESIA.

Facts from an Eye Witness—The Validity of the Ether Patent—Horace Wells the Original Discoverer of "Anæsthesia."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A great deal has been said and written by outside parties, as to whom the honor belongs of having first discovered and introduced *anæsthesia* in surgical operations. As I was present and assisted at the *first surgical experiment* ever made, or claimed to have been made, at which an anæsthetic agent was employed to destroy pain, my testimony may be of some value to the professiun. I deem it due to truth, and to the memory of a worthy man, that I should make this public statement.

In the Spring of 1844 I gave a series of lectures accompanied by exhibitions of the effects produced by inhaling the nitrous oxide, or "laughing gas," in the old Broadway Tabernacle. During the month of December of that year, (1844,) I repeated the same in Hartford, Conn. Among the persons who inhaled the gas at Hartford, was Dr. HORACE WELLS, a distinguished Dentist. Dr. WELLS, while under the influence of the gas, ran against a bench, and bruised his leg severely, but, as he said, was not conscious of pain while the effect of the gas lasted. The next day he came to my exhibition-room, and said that the thought had occurred to him, that a person might have a tooth extracted while under the influence of the gas and not suffer pain, and asked what I thought of it. I replied that the subject was new to me, and I could give no opinion. He said he felt sure that such would be the effect, and he would like to try the experiment, and would try it on himself first. The next day when I again made the gas, I took a bag of it to his office. [This was on the 12th or 13th of December, 1844.] Dr. WELLS sent out for Dr., RIGGS, a neighboring dentist, who soon came in. Dr. WELLS then sat down in his large chair, and I administered to him a large dose of the gas. When he was rendered insensible, Dr. RIGGS opened his mouth, applied the instruments to a large molar tooth, and drew it, without any sign of pain on the part of WELLS. As soon as the effect of the gas had gone off, and Dr. WELLS could speak, he exclaimed, "*A new era in tooth pulling! It is the greatest discovery ever made; I didn't feel it so much as the prick of a pin.*" I never saw a man more elated at a discovery. At his request, I taught him how to manufacture the gas. He requested me to furnish him with the apparatus, but I replied that I had not time, as I was to soon leave town; he could get it in Hartford or Boston. At this time, I did not think much of the discovery, and regarded Dr. WELLS as an enthusiast. I had no conception that this was the first step in the discovery of an agent by the use of which the most severe surgical operations could be performed without pain. I left Hartford, and about three weeks afterwards I saw a paragraph going the rounds of the papers, to the effect that a Dr. WELLS was in Boston drawing teeth without pain, while the patient was under the influence of the nitrous oxide gas!—a statement which was received with incredulity by all. I remembered the experiment with WELLS, and the origin of his discovery.

It is well known that Dr. MORTON and Dr. JACKSON each claim the honor of having originated the discovery of the anæsthetic agent. Now let us look at the facts. Previous to this time, Dr. MORTON had been a pupil of Dr. WELLS, in dentistry, but at the time Dr. WELLS went to Boston, he (MORTON) was learning chemistry of Dr. JACKSON. The deposition of a number of prominent dentists of Boston, (which have been published) all state that Dr. WELLS called on them at this time—the latter part of December, 1844—made his discovery known, and tried to induce them to adopt it in their practice. At the same time, he called on his former pupil, Dr. MORTON. There happened to be a lady—Mrs. ESTHER W. WALTON—present, who overheard the conversation between Drs. WELLS and MORTON. In her deposition, Mrs. WALTON says: "I was within hearing of a conversation which took place between Dr. WELLS and Dr. MORTON, relative to the discovery of an agent by Dr. WELLS, whereby he had been, and was enabled to extract teeth without occasioning pain. This discovery Dr. WELLS communicated to Dr. MORTON at this interview. In the early part of the conversation, the precise words of which I cannot recall, Dr. MORTON made light of it, treating the subject as chimerical. This incredulity on the part of Dr. MORTON seemed to touch the feelings of Dr. WELLS, and induced him to remark: 'I *have* done it, and *can* do it again.' He stated, moreover, that it was his intention to deliver a public lecture, where he should make the experiment, provided he could find a willing subject for the purpose."

The depositioon of T. W. KENEDY, P. B. MONAULT and C. A. TAFT, members of Dr. WARREN's Medical Class in the Harvard University, show that in January, 1845, Dr. WELLS was introduced to the studcots by Prof. WARREN, and addrassed tha class on the discovery he had made,—that surgical operntions could be performed without pain, by placing the patieot under the influence of the nitrous oxide gas,—and then tried the experiment befora them. To any person upon discovering that nitrons oxide would produce the *anæsthetic* effects, it would naturally suggest itself that *ether* would produce the same.

Therefore, it is shown that Dr. WELLS sometimes substitnted ether for the nitrous oxide, though he preferred the latter for small operations, as no unpleasant or ill-effects followed the inhalation of the nitrous oxide.

As to the efficiency of the nitrous oxide in relieving pain in surgical onerations, the following deposition of Bishop T. C. BROWNELL, of Connecticut, will show:

I, THOMAS C. BROWNELL, of the City and Connty of Hartford, depose and say, that: On or about the 1st of January, 1848, my daughter, FRANCES J. BROWNELL, had five teeth extracted by Dr. RIGGS, a dentist of this city; she being at the time under the influence of nitrons oxide gas, administered to her by the late Dr. WELLS. I was present at tha operation, and saw no evidence that my daughter was conscious of suffering, and she told me afterwards that sha felt no pain during the operation. A few weeks afterward she had three more teeth extractad, while under the influence of ether, and with little appearance of suffering, though she thought it less genial in its effects than the nitrous oxide gas, and auch was my own judgment of its operation. T. C. BROWNELL.

Sworn before HENRY L. RIDER, N. P.

If time and space permitted, I could present any number of depositions, in proof that at the time WELLS was at Boston, in December, 1844, and January, 1845, he received no encouragement in the introduction of his discovery, either in the use of nitrous oxide of ether. He therefore returned to Hartford, having failed in the object of his visit to Boston. During the Winter and following Summer, Dr. WELLS continued to use tha gas daily in the extraction of teeth. During tha month of December of that year, 1845, Dr. WELLS went to Europe, where his discovery was recognized by the Academy of Sciences in France.

On his return to tha United States, he found, to his astonishment, that Drs. MORTON and JACKSON had applied for and obtained, a patent for the discovery of *ether* as an Anæsthetic agent. (It seems that before the patent was issued, Dr. JACKSON disposad of his interest in the proposed patent to Dr. MORTON.)

Here it is important to note a few dates. WELLS made his discovery on the 11th of December, 1844, and during the sama month communicated it to MORTON, JACKSON, and others at Boston, receiving only ridicula or disconragement for his pains. It seems, however, that he mada some impression, for MORTON and JACKSON soon commenced a series of experimants to test the truth of WELLS' representations.

On the 27th day of October, 1846—twenty months after Wells had made his discovery known to them—and while Wells was absent in Europe, MORTON and JACKSON applied for a joint patent for the discovery of *ether* as an Anæsthetic ageot. MORTON and JACKSON subsequently quarreled over the affair, each claiming that *he* was *the original discoverer*, and annihilating the claims of the other.

In 1847, a discnssion commenced between Dr. MORTON and Dr. WELLS, in the Boston *Medical Journal*, as to the origin of the discovery. This discussion so worked on the sensitive nature of Dr. WELLS that he became deranged, and died in this City. There was then no ona to defend his interests; and Mrs. WELLS, who was left in humble circumstances, had no one to prosecute the matter. MORTON goes to Washington, tells his own story, and induces a Committee of the Senate to report a bill giving him $100,000 for the great boon he had conferred on suffering humanity. By the efforts of Senators SMITH and TOUCEY, from Connecticut, the bill was killed by 13 majority. WELLS never thought of asking for a patent, or of compensation by Congress.

I cannot better close this communication than by quoting a sentence from two distinguished surgeons, Dr. C. H. HAYWOOD, of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and Prof. R. D. MUSSEY, of Cincinnati. Prof. MUSSEY, under date Cincinnti, Dec. 24, 1852, says: "I have long regarded Dr. WELLS as entitled to the credit and the pecuniary reward, if any such consideration is to be made, for the invaluable discovery of Anæsthesia in surgical operatioos; and if he has left a family, I would hold up both hands to induce Congress to provide for them."

Prof. HAYWOOD, of Boston, the *home* of MORTON, under date Jan. 14, 1853, says: "*To the spirit of Dr.* HORACE WELLS *belongs the honor of having given to suffering humanity the greatest boon it ever received from science.*"

Respectfully yours, G. Q. COLTON.

The Border States and the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Without asking your indorsement of my views, I should be glad to lay before the public, through your columns, a plan for the adjustment of the Slavery question in the five Northern Bordar States; hoping it may provoke such consideration of the subject as may ultimata in decisive action for its consummation.

That the fear of alienating the loyalty of the Border States, by meddling with Slavery, since the commencement of the war, has been tha most serious impediment to the action of the Government, no one needs to be informed. That this moderation on the part of tha Executive has been highly judicious, when it is considered that, in any avent, we must retain these States in our intcrest, is too obvious to need vindication. That the sensitiveness of the representatives in Congress from these States in regard to any policy touching upon the relations of Slavery, is rather the result of an apprehended detrimcat of interest, resulting from an interference with it in any manner, rather than any cherished regard for it from traditional predilection as an institution *per se*, we think it rational to affirm.

That Slavery and Freedom can go hand in hand together upon this Continent—even though the rebellion be effectually crushed—while both are upon an equipoise as respects territorial extent, will be when a Christian can simultaneously serve God and Mammon. That the rebellion at its inceptioo was more presumptuous and audacious, from the hope of drawing after it all the Border States, is as palpable as it is uniformly the case that a powerful nation will always back its demands for redress for grievances with a confidence and hauteur corresponding with its estimate of its own prowess and invincibility.

That to circumscribe the arena of Slavery by means which those interested in it will acquiesce in, is to lesseu the temptatioo to future rebellion by curtailing its power as a political element, is also too axiomatical to require showing. That to make the war the occasion for indiscriminate emancipation—even upon the plea of a military necessity—is to do no other than complicate our difficulties by disaffecting the loyalty of the Border States, and increase the number of our enemies to be subdued, is as self-evident as that comity and friendship will attract, while wantonness and disregard will repel.

That the sentiment which is every day becoming more and more prevalent at the North, that the only solution of the war question is to proclaim immediate and universal emancipation, is founded upon an intelligent comprehension of the consequences it would involve, we are constrained to doubt, while, on the contrary, we are impressed that such a desire is the result of impatience, rather, that the war legitimately conducted, has not as yet resulted in quelling the rebellion.

Notwithstanding the multiform bewildering relations and bearings of our intersectional difficulty, one point stands palpably in relief, which, no matter what may be the final issue, we have got to turn to our advantage, and that is, *free territorial aggrandizement.* We have got to clear Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri of Slavery, and, if possible, we should do it by measures which they will assent to. This, of course, means, that we must *buy them out.* If they will not sell out at a fair price, the next step must be *no more returning of slaves* who come within the confines of our armies in these States. To fight ourselves back to our former political *status*, giving Slavery in the Border States the *ægis* of the Constitution for its protection, (especially in the matter of reclaiming fugitives,) is to place ourselves in the category of the woodman in the fable, whose misguided compassion caused him to carry the torpid viper to his fireside, to bite his household when revived.

If the cost of the war is $3,000,000 a day,—if it continues a year, it will amount to $1,095,000,000. The number of slaves in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, according to the census of 1860, was 924,122. The mean valuation of slaves in ordinary times (children, "able-bodied and superannated") is about $800 a piece. The present depreciated value of them is (according to Southern showing) about seventy-five per cent. This brings their average valuation to $150 a head. Now, if Congress, backed by the hearty concurrence of the people of the Free States of all parties, would propose to these five Northern Border States to buy out their slaves, even at a hundred per cent. above the assumed present average valuation of them, (calling them $300 each,) the sum that it would cost, while it would amount to $277,236,600, is only one-quarter of what it will cost to fight one year.

The effect which such a measure would have upon the war, would undoubtedly be to dishearten the rebellion. When it was seen by the seceded States that so vast an area of slave territory had voluntarily transformed its domestic institutions to conform to those of the Free States, the effect could not be other than dispiriting. If this could be done, we could afford to let Slavery remain for the present in the other States. It might vapor—faithful to its antecedents—but it would not again attempt to rebel.

And let no one deplore the existence of the present contest, under the circumstances. Things being as they were, it could not have been avoided; the atmospheric conditions which produced the tempest, cannot obtain in serenity, without the concomitant incident to its elemental causes. So much of arrogance, conceit, and sectional aggrandizement as entered into the composition of a people accustomed from educational habitude to the indulgence of an unrestrained will, could not be taught their true position without measuring swords with those whom they regarded with contempt, and affected to despise.

There is one feature about the measure under consideration of purchasing the slaves of the five Northern Border States which, to make the most effectual in its results, will, upon a superficial view, be dissented from; and this is, to make no discrimination in the case between rebels and loyalists in paying for slaves, except those who have been instigators of the rebellion. This should be so in behalf of loyal citizens themselves; for it is no favor that we confer upon an individual, if, accompanying the benefaction, there are disadvantages so serious as to outweigh and neutralize the value of the gift itself. The point is this: our Border State loyalist lives side by side with an individual who has been misguided into infidelity toward his own Government. Now, it is not in the nature of things, (no matter how just be tha punishment,) that the despoiled rebel will let the loyal citizen enjoy in peace the rewards of his obedience. No, he will make it so uncomfortable for him, that life and property will be insecure; and a little favor shown in such a manner, by a magnanimous Government and people, would at once throw a *hundred thousand men* (from these Northern Border States) on to our side. We do not need to extend this policy one foot below the southern line of tha five specified States. The lighter beam of the scales will rise without aid when the preponderating weight is against it; the remaining States would voluntarily choose their former *status* in the Union, when all motive to rebellion is cut off by a curtailment of the slave power, from which alone it derives its impulse.

We have lastly to consider the means of paying for the slaves of these States, and the disposition to make of them as enfranchised citizens. For the last four months I have been traveling in Connecticut, and from the repeated expressions of individuals—of all political parties—of their readiness to give liberally, (I have not from those in the most humble circumstances heard a less sum named than a hundred dollars which the individual offered to give,) I feel assured, that if the same spirit exists elsewhere in the Free States, one-half of the required sum could be realized by voluntary contribution in six months. The other half could be borrowed by Government, to be reimbursed in instalments which the Free States might suffer themselves to be taxed for to raise. The Border States as well as the reunited seceded States, would of course have to bear their share of the general expenses of the war, which, with what they have sacrificed by the rebellion, would render their burden more weighty than ours. The liberated slaves could remain where they are; they would come under the action of laws that could be framed to meet the exigencies of the case, punishing vagrancy and encouraging industry. Their present masters would need their services, and the mutual interests of both would be conserved by their new relationship.

V. C. TAYLOR.

MORRIS, Conn., Jan. 28, 1862.

Alleged Ill-Treatment of Music Boys.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in this morning's issue of your paper, in refereece to the treatment of "Music Boys," at this post, and I beg a small space in your columns, to correct the error into which your Reporter has fallen.

It is *not true* that the Music Boys, or any part of them, whether *on trial or enlisted*, have suffered from a deficiency of either "fire, fuel or quarters." Though one of the rooms occupied by the Boys was formarly a "tan-pin alley," it is now comfortably fitted with facilities for warming, and the Boys are provided with more fuel than they can possibly use, and their room is at most times kept too warm for their health or comfort.

As to the rats, it is true that they are disgustingly plenty on the island, but the Revised Army Regulations confer no power upon the officers of the post to order them away. It *is true* that the boys *on trial* are not supplied with blankets, nor are they paid until enlisted. If there be any blame growing out of this, it attaches to headquarters and not to this post. Government gives them rations and quarters, with tuition free, but can hardly be expected to add to this clothing and blankets, which are needed by soldiers *actually in the service of the Government;* and I would suggest that your reporter might find among the brave fellows on the Potomac, or even in his daily rambles in New-York, as good a field for humane speculation as at Fort Columbus.

AN OFFICER OF THE POST,
In command of "Music Boys."

FORT COLUMBUS, Monday, Feb. 3, 1862.

Redneing the Pay of Army Officers—An Instance of Integrity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in your number of this day a letter signed "Cavalier," written about the pay of officers, and mentioning an abuse which is so general, that a field officer (my husband) who refused to accept the pay and rations for the servants and horses, because he had no horses, and only one servant, was considered by the pay officer as an exception; and Paymaster CAMERON said in Washington to a Captain of my husband's regiment that it is the first time an officer refuses to receive his allowance. Now, Sir, if the pay is diminished, and it is a very little one—(the pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel is, I think $80 a month, and it is not enough to live when you have a small family)—if it is raduced what will be left? Then it shall only be the bonest officer who will have to suffer, for, the others drawing the whole amount of the pay for servants and horses will receive a sum amply sufficient to support themselves. My husband, *who is Lieutenant-Colonel* of the Fifty-third N. Y. V., *received less money than the Major and Captains*, although he had been mustered into service longer than some of them.

Ample economics would be made only by inquiring exactly, before paying officers, for the number of their horses, obliging them to prove that they have them and servants. Reduce the pay is to support dishonesty in allowing an abuse to increase when it should be abated.

Very respectfully,
M. J. VIRGINIE DE MONTIEL,
No. 166 East Thirty third-street.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Feb. 2, 1862.

Mr. Weed's Letters from Europe.

Editorial Correspondence of the Evening Journal.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1862.

London was jubilant yesterday. I was in the city, among the bankers, at 3½ o'clock, when a telegram from Queenstown announced as a "rumor" that the "*Trent* affair is settled." This gave instant life to the drooping stock market. In a few minutes information came that a dispatch in cyphers from Lord LYONS was going over the wires to the Foreign Office. Up went the stocks again! Then came a report that the rebel Commissioners were on their way to England in the steamer *America*, and another jump in consols.

With this very satisfactory intelligence I took a "Hansom" and came to the West End, stopping by the way to exchange congratulations with some friends warmly with us for the Union. Soon after I reached my lodgings came Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Sir J. TENNANT, Sir JOHN WILSON, &c., &c., to exchange congratulations. And while an hour (my friend TERRENCE MCCULLOUGH dining with me) came Commissioner PARKE, to say that Earl RUSSELL's dispatch from Lord LYONS informed him that the Confederate Commissioners had been unconditionally surrendered, whereupon we repaired to the Legation to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. ADAMS. Here Mr. ADAMS called to the gratification with the peace news going on, by informing us that the United States steamer *Tuscarora*, Capt. CRAVEN, had arrived at Southampton.

Viewing the *Trent* affair, as I have views: It from the beginning, the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL is an act alike just and honorable to our Government. An officer of our navy, devoted and zealous, acting upon his own convictions, may err; and if so, it is no reflection upon him, if his Government, upon due consideration, corrects his error. The maritime Governments of the world are deeply interested—and more so than America—in declaring, maintaining and protecting *neutral rights*. This noble example of deference to international law, is worth vastly more to us in principle than it costs in feeling.

The peace news was announced at the theatres, and was received with hearty cheers. In the London Press, this morning, it is variously treated, mostly by a large majority in a spirit creditable to both Governments.

There are two classes here in whom the action of our Government is distasteful, viz., the Englishman who, from native or envy, (and this is not a rare one-sidedness,) was ted war, and the Secessionists. Out of the *Trent* affair they hoped ever nothing for the cause of rebellion. But the reasonable and happy adjustment of the difficulty will create a healthful reaction of feeling. It will now be seen, that while Lord LYONS—Government, Press and people—takes fire when the honor of its flag is concerned, that question not only settled, the popular current will set back strongly. While the *Trent* affair remained open, and an impression prevailed that America intended to provoke a war, there was a united feeling against its acts. That feeling will now give place to manifestations of regard and friendship.

I met distinguished personages. Members of the Ministry, the Government, and of Parliament, at dinners and breakfasts, with whom I have conversed fully upon American questions, and while I am not at liberty to use names, or publish conversations, I may say that the Union has many strong friends here. And I am sorry to add that, although the *Trent* trouble is out of the way, we shall need all that those friends can do for us. The moment Parliament meets agitation of American questions will commence. The blockade will be attacked from one quarter, while another section will demand a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. Nor is it from England alone that this kind of pressure will come. France is even more restive than England under the blockade.

At breakfast, a few days since, a distinguished member of Parliament, who has been much in America, remarked with emphasis that he had formerly entertained a high opinion of "Judge LYNCH," looking with much favor upon that species of impromptu jurisprudence, known as "Lynch Law," but since it failed to hang FLOYD, CONR, and THOMPSON of BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, he had ignored and was disgusted with the system.

Mr. SANFORD, our Minister to Brussels, who is indefatigable in efforts to aid our Government, has purchased a cargo of arms, saltpetre, clothes, &c., &c., and chartered the *Adelaide*, an iron steamer, which left dispatches from Antwerp on Sunday, under the command of Capt. EASTMAN of Maine, a thorough sailor and devoted Union man, of whose experience and daring the Government will do well to avail itself.

Our Minister to this Court, Mr. ADAMS, is "the right man for the right place." Beside his knowledge of the duties, and his ability to discharge them, both Mr. ADAMS and his family possess, in an eminent degree, the personal and social qualities which commend them to the high and refined circles and associations which surround them, and in which they are moving. Nor did the change, in this regard, occur any too early, for I learn from unquestionable authority, that the interests of the Government, here, as in France, were but indifferently represented. T. W.

The Delaware Lotteries Abolished.

The Senate of the Delaware Legislature has followed the examplo of the House and passed the act declaring the forfeiture of the lottery privileges granted some years ago to RICHARD FRANCE, of Baltimore. Appended to the grant was a condition that FRANCE should pay to the State $720,000, paid in semi-annual installments of $18,000, and, upon failure, the grant to be of no effect. In July last, FRANCE failed to pay the $18,000. But he had made sale of the franchise to JOHN A. MORRIS, who paid the $18,000 over to the State in October, nearly four months after it was due. The question arose whether tha acceptance of this money after it was due would be a waiver on the part of the State of its right of forfeiture. But tha legal opinion is that though MORRIS might be the assignee of FRANCE, yet FRANCE owed the money to the State when MORRIS purchased the franchise, and the subsequent payment did not relieve tha franchise of its liability to be declared void arising from tha detention of the money beyond tha day of payment. The reasoning upon this point of tha report made to the Legislature, is as follows:

"Nor is it true that the taking the money from MORRIS would work any injustice, but on the contrary, is consistent with the highest equity and the most scrupulous regard to the rights of all the parties.

MORRIS was the purchaser from FRANCE of a valuable privilege—defective, but curable. At the time of the purchase, FRANCE was indebted to the State in the sum of $18,000, for the payment of which he was personally liable on his bond. The State, as has been seen, had the right to compel payment of the money by FRANCE, and also to forfeit tha grant. Now, it is probable—nay, certain—that if the money was, in fact, the money of MORRIS, it formed a part of the consideration for the purchase from FRANCE, and its payment inured directly to the benefit of FRANCE, by relieving him from liability on his bond; and it is therefore manifest, that if the receiving of the payment from MORRIS could be deemed a waiver, so as to compel the State to reject it in order to save the right of forfeiture for the liability of FRANCE would continue undiminished, notwithstanding MORRIS had acquired the contingent right to renewal, with tha privilege of the exercise of tha franchise in the meantime.

Nor is it unjust to MORRIS. He dealt with his eyes open. He knew that he was buying a grant, and least voidable in its nature and liable to defeasance. He graduated the price by the quality of the article. He bought a defective franchise. Ha knew when he bought it that the only hope of rendering it valid was to pay the back installment, and by substituting a solvent and prompt assignee, in lieu of a tardy and apparently insolvent grantee, to induce the Legislature to waive the forfeiture. He took the risk, and if, in the turn of the wheel, he shall discover that he holds a blank franchise, he is, doubtless, too familiar with such operations to experience any considerable disappointment.

Nor is it wrong in the State to receive it, for though the money may be the wages of iniquity, yet it is compensation for privileges already enjoyed, and, like a consideration for past concubinage, is allowable in conscience."

It seems very likely, from this view of the case, that the State will retain the money in addition to having declared the legislative grant void.

Slaveholders and the British Aristocracy.

From the London Quarterly Review.

One traveller has favored us, in the pages of *Blackwood*, with an account of the South, as he saw it in last September and October, and we have the authority of the *Times* that he is impartial; moreover, he (or a companion) claims to add to his narrative, "Some Account of both Sides of the American War," in which he speaks of both sides, but for one, and that with great tact, sufficient to satisfy those who know little on the subject that he looks at both. We would warn our readers against supposing us to be impartial, as the writer professes to be. We are not; for a cross bias against slavers and slavery runs through our very marrow; and every statement of ours must be sifted as from those who take a side, and would be ashamed not to do so. Stealthily apologizing for Slavery; alleging, against Mr. LINCOLN and the North, multifarious ends, in several cases inconsistent, accusations; bringing into view all the virtues of the South, and not one of its vices; showing, as a sample of Slavery, negroes laboring with gold watches in their pockets; and, as a specimen of opinion, that the Southerns earnestly desired (what they had got before his paper appeared) a descent on the coast of South Carolina or Florida; and, as one of information, that two counties in Virginia contained sufficient supplies of animal food for the Southern army for two years—this writer is, nevertheless, useful in several respects. He first shows, as slaveowners always boast, how soon men, when well treated by them, and familiar with their mode of gaining their livelihood, warm to it as being a gentlemanly calling. He does, indeed, admit that there are things about Slavary to be abhorred by all Englishmen; but he keeps them far out of view, and paints such as are of an opposite character. He condemns the North, because, during a state of revolution, restraint is put on speaking and writing treason; but not a syllable has he to say on the fact that, in ordinary times, no editor dared to write, no minister to preach, no orator to declaim, in the South, against the dark curse of all the commotion he saw; that even the benevolent might not emancipate, nor the enlightened instruct the victims of his fair and his gallant clients, without bringing upon themselves tar and feathers, or mayhap thgalified legal punishment; and that every year some peaceful friends of freedom meet with some violent death for their opinions.

He is also useful, as showing at every step, without any intention of doing so, that Slavery is the ground of the quarrel; his summary of which he concludes by saying that LINCOLN'S election secured the triumph of a party "pledged to the destruction of the peculiar institutions and material interests of the South." If this witness be "impartial," which we are far from saying, (for he evidently bears Mr. LINCOLN and the Anti-Slavery Party, which he calls the triumphant faction, keen dislike,) the *Times*, which vouches for it, must cancel some hundreds of columns devoted to proving that Anti-Slavery feeling had nothing to do with the dispute.

His unbiassed testimony to the effectiveness of the blockade is, to us, unexpected: "The blockade has, unquestionably, been productive of great inconvenience. All communication by letter has been cut off. Friends are unable to correspond. Painful instances are met with every day of the anxiety to hear tidings of relations abroad."

His discernment is shown in the following view of the Northern army: "It is much to be deplored whose enmity of the American soldiers calumny of the invasion of the Southern States." It not Americans, who does? The Irish?—the Germans? Who can refer to the saking of the animals? He guesses—and probably he is right—"cross-Yankee" which is popular with that State, to which more than in ordinary times, has given a large proportion of the Union. If Venice be provided by Austria to vote, and will give a similar majority, at least, will not provoke Austria for usurping it. It is not worth while to spend one's time in noticing such things, but it is a work of charity to give enlightened Europeans, who see the case of the slaves in its natural surroundings, the people of this country by whom who reflect credit.

We feel such men they do not know how to serve the British aristocracy: they are its worst, though its obsequious, slaves. Ours is a monarchy, exploiting grand attitudes of order, and the consecrating relations, except when a people oppressed have failed, after long efforts to throw off by peaceable means the unnatural rights upon us and our masters. But these men would commend it to identify with that relation, which, by never passion and misrepresentation may now possess it, is as true and known to history, and will take its place in its page as the first recorded, was from the ruling class of humanity, to the degrading process political authority was voted away from them, case against the rights of disembodied art, and it is stated as it actually is, that one majority of two hundred, more than one majority of one hundred, or one eight of the people, but that of rendering Slavery more safe and extending it far and wide. The English aristocracy is not made the step of order from the standpoint of liberty; but these men would make it the nursing mother of the first conspiracy ever constituted, with a view of forming a nation, "the corner-stone" of which, (to use the words of Alexander Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States, and the most eminent of their statesmen, "is our institution") in which—the stone rejected by the builders of the United States is Slavery! They would, moreover, accept for our aristocracy what we take for the blackest assumption ever upon its manners, that the natural slaves of the aristocracy of Europe are the "gentlemen of the South."

Aristocracy of Indian Gentlemen of the South! It is hard to write the two on the same line. Mr. BRIGHT, or Mr. EDMUND BURKE might be mistaken, if surprised at saying anything dishonorable; yet both persons to whom we had respect, for their talents, energy and sincerity. Two classes more dissimilar, on which term shall have more repugnant, cannot be named in the world. The English aristocracy are, above all men, united in private life for love of law. The "gentleman" on the South imitate them in manners, sports, wife, in the expenditure, and easy manners; but what about men in the streets, brutally attack them in the Senate, shake their fists in their faces in Congress, as if to see if eyes have seen them do it, egg on and head lawless mobs to murder any suspected dissentient of anti-slavery opinions; and create a riot over all law that crosses their passion or decrees their notions of propriety. The English aristocracy are a pattern and an admiration to the world for that patriotic sagacity which has led them to sacrifice their cherished prejudices—and, as in the case of the cotton-laws, their supposed material interests—rather than break with the nation or push political differences to violent collisions; and they now justly enjoy, and their country, too, enjoys, the fruit of this their loyalty and large-mindedness. The "Southern gentlemen," on the other hand, the moment they find themselves out-voted by their nation, fly to arms, tear down the flag under which they had fought, destroy the Government to which they had sworn allegiance, bombard the first officer they find standing by his oath, march upon the Capitol, rush to the shores of its protecting stream, where the arm of a scarcely awakened people was thrown up spasmodically only in time to arrest, and be desperately wounded in arresting, the blow. No; the British aristocracy are no fit allies for men whose passions are their law in private life, whose property is their charter to tear their country in pieces; and they are no fit allies for the English aristocracy who have on their library-tables papers advertising bloodhounds to hunt human beings, who sell the daughters of their own nurses, the sons of their own fathers; who divide child and mother on the auction-block; who live in splendor on the gains of trade—not honest industry, but the meanest trade—trade carried on with unpaid labor.

They have poor faith in the monarchy and aristocracy of England who would hope that any greater lustre would be shed upon them by friendship with a slaveholding community, or by the destruction of the great Republic. Our faith in them is on this wise; we believe that were the two best and most prosperous Republics possible established—one on the east of us, in France, one on the west, in America—that our own throne, standing in the midst, would, by the natural teaching of events, sensibly gain upon them during every period of ten years—gain not only in the convictions and attachment of the British people, but in the envy of the jealous, in the admiration of the wise, in the other two nations. The British monarchy has everything to gain by the existence of favorable specimens of a Republic to compare it with. It received fresh strength from its glorious contrast with the French Republic of 1848, as some foretold that it would do, when men who fancy that they have faith in it were trembling for the consequences. It has also gained immensely by comparison with America, and by Mr. Bright's anxiety to make us look thither for an elysium. The true policy of that peerless throne, and the peerless aristocracy which adorns its approaches, is, to stand by every free nation in trouble, and to frown on every slave-owner and oppressor.

Young English gentlemen who find in the large plantations the nearest approach to the country seats of England, and in the planters' style and manners the best copy of those of our country gentlemen, who are sedulously well treated, and shown, with the easiest air, yet the most artistic combination, all that can please, and kept away from all that can offend, and who leave the Slave states without having witnessed one horror—may easily be forgiven for reversing their boyish ideas, and jumping to the opposite extreme. It is like the impression of a virtuous youth visiting a continental city, and seeing nothing to offend him, and much to satisfy him that things are much better at home. But once let a corner of the veil be lifted, theo let the discovery go on; and what realities come to view from under that fair exterior! So in the Slave States: once the covering is disturbed, horror after horror comes to light—horrors of the market, the field, the bed, the church, till the stranger either loathes human nature, or sinks down into callous familiarity with accredited abominations.

Natural allies of the English aristocracy! Modest creatures to set up such a claim. Mr. Jefferson Davis, the man whom the South has delighted to honor, ever since his heroic denunciation of "crocodile tears;" whom, while able, it forced on the North as a great officer of state, and when it could do so no longer, elected him to guide its own destinies—this chosen leader of the chivalry of the South, this prophet and high priest of repudiation, is a natural ally of our Palmerstons, Somersets, and Argylls! And Mr. Vice-President Stephens, the historico-philosophical orator, who boasts that "our new government is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical and moral truth.....that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery—subordination to the superior race—is his natural and moral condition, "that this stone which was rejected by the first builders, is become the chief stone of the corner of our new edifice,".....a natural ally of our Russell, Lewis, and Gladstone! Mr. Secretary of State "Bob Toombs," a rough-mouthed reviler of England, whose ambition has been first to "cover the Atlantic with first-class steamers to pull down Great Britain," the deadly foe of "our institution;" and, secondly, to call over the muster-roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill, as the knell of freedom in New-England, he is a natural ally!—well, perhaps he is really so of a certain namesake of his, who, if not of our aristocracy, is, unhappily of our Government; and, if rumor be right, the best helper Mr. Toombs has had, as writer of the malevolent articles against the Free States in our leading journals.

Mr. Yancey, now Southern Commissioner in England, lately a speaker in Fishmongers' Hall, an advocate for renewing the African Slave-trade, who complained in Congress that the South was prohibited from importing negroes from Africa, while the North was allowed to import jackasses from Malta, is a natural ally for Lord Brougham! and Mr. Mason, the author of the Fugitive Slave law, of Lord Shaftesbury! and the judge who pronounced the Dred Scott decision, and his *confrères*, who, in varied forms of barbarous language, have ruled the negro to be a thing with a soul and body, but without rights, of our Lyndhurst, Cockburns and Westbury! Gens, Walker and Quitman, the pride of Southern colonial enterprise, are natural allies of Lord Elgin and Sir John Lawrence; and Mr. Brooks, who made war on Charles Sumner to his Senator's chair, and was idolized by the Carolinian chivalry as a great conqueror, is a natural ally of the Duke of Cambridge! And the Right Reverend Father in God, Leonidas Polk, Bishop of Louisiana, and General Commanding in the Southern army, is surely a natural, as well as a spiritual, ally of our Archbishop of Canterbury!

No, no, no! The natural allies of the British aristocracy are the British people. And should the labor too affectually expended by the *Times* to deceive these as to the character of the present struggle, and the relative motives of South and North lead to a war, add that to more misery in England and France—and this to the latter country joining in the fray to keep her cities from revolution—then, though the people will soonest feel the pinch of want, the ultimate dangers will fall on those who favored the slaveholders' insurrection, and fathered this offence against freedom in the aristocratic sentiment; as if nobility drew closer to traders who live by cotton-growing, without paying their work-people, than to those who live by cotton-spinning, and pay every man honestly.

As to the resemblance, dear to the pride of the slaveholder, between the mansions of England and those of the planters, we, who are neither owners nor heirs of one of those lordly seats which glisten on the landscapes of our fatherland, like stars on the breast of a king, nevertheless can feel our hearts fire at the insult of such a comparison. Trees and sward, halls and chambers, furniture and appointments, may be made to look somewhat alike; entertainments and manners may be assimilated; but what a difference in all human relations. The one is a home, a free home of free men, where every servant dwells because it suits him, and seeks a happier abode when his hope, his anger or his whim inclines him; and the other is a whipped sepulchre, fair on the outer side, but inwardly full of corruption and rottenness. In the one, no man goes to labor but on terms to which he has agreed, and which he can revoke; in the other, men and dogs within doors, men and horses without, stand on the same footing; they are bred for the house, farm, or market, as the case may be; they are trained, petted, and kicked; they are worked and driven, fed, housed, covered; if sick doctored, if idle whipped, and, if it suit the master, sold. In the one, if the master values his servant, he says, "I would not that man should take it into his head to leave me for a hundred pounds;" in the other, "I would not take a thousand dollars for that servant." In the one, if the master is displeased, he says, "I shall give you no fee to find another place;" in the other, "I shall sell you down South." In the one, if the servant leans his master, he says, "Sir, I must change;" in the other, he asks himself, "Will he sell me, or put me in irons, or sell me?" In the one, the servant, when the bloodhound bays, thinks only of thieves and robbers; in the other, of the horrors of such a sound as he has own hosts should be attempt to flee for freedom. In the one, the servant admires the young master's neat life and steady aim, thinking only of game, or perhaps of invaders: in the other, he thinks, "That would soon overtake this nigger." The English mansion has no lock-up for recusant, no rowsde for lazy, no branding-iron or fetters for runaway men.

[See the Savannah *Republican*, quoted at the time in all our papers, and reprinted in GAIRDNER'S *Uprising of a Great People.*]

JUSTICE TO JUDGE BETTS.—The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Post* makes a number of random and false statements in relation to Judge BETTS, stating that he has made "a sort of family arrangement" by employing his relations in the Federal Courts in this City; that his son is the Clerk of the Court, and also holds a lieutenant's commission; and that a grandson has a salary of $1

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHARD III.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TOWN AND COUNTRY.

WINTER GARDEN—MARRIED LIFE—THE NAIAD QUEEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By an official notice from the Treasury Department, we learn that provision has been made for the payment in coin of the interest on the three years United States bonds, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in this City. They must be presented by the 19th inst., with the necessary schedules. Notice is also given of the readiness of the Tressury Department to redeem the Treasury notes payable in one year from date. The whole work of issuing the fifty million United States notes will be finished to-day. Official notice has been received from the Governor of California that that State will assume and pay its share of the direct war tax.

The purpose of the rebel flag of truce from Gen. JOHNSTON has not yet transpired.

A letter in the Buffalo *Commercial*, from a correspondent in Gen. McDOWELL'S Division of the Grand Army of the Potomac, gives some items of intelligence which indicate a movement of some kind, before long. Gen. WADSWORTH has issued orders to his brigade to have all its axes put in perfect order, and kept so, and Quartermasters have been notified to prepare transportation for their respective regiments. Gen. McDOWELL has also issued an order for the selection of one hundred and forty men from WADSWORTH'S Brigade to serve as flankers and sharpshooters. The impression prevails in the division that an advance will be made, just as soon as the condition of the roads will permit.

We have this morning nothing later from the Burnside Expedition. Even the usual rumors from the rebels, received by flag of truce from Norfolk, have failed to reach us—a boat which went up to Craney Island from Fortress Monroe on Monday, having failed to return in time to connect with the boat for Baltimore. The *Chippewa*, one of the blockading fleet, arrived at Old Point on Monday morning, having left the station off Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday. Everything was quiet there when she left. She passed near Hatteras Inlet, and saw a large fleet of vessels inside at anchor, but heard no firing in any direction. The *Chippewa* passed Beaufort and Ocracoke Inlet at periods subsequent to those mentioned in the report of the Commander of the bark *Gemsbok*, given in the TIMES yesterday, when heavy cannonading was heard. This indicates the probability that a successful attack had been made by the Expedition.

An explanation of the hitch in the Ship Canal Expedition is given in our Washington dispatches this morning. The sole difficulty appears to have grown out of the fact that Gen. HUNTER is jealous of Gen. LANE.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Monday notices rumors, which were in circulation in that city, to the effect that our forces at Patterson's Creek were threatened. It denies them, and hints that there is a probability of a demonstration against the rebels.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a petition from the manufacturers of steam machinery in Boston, against reducing the grade of engineers on ships, was presented. Resolutions passed by the Michigan Legislature, asking the passage of a law to punish frauds on the Treasury; a resolution from the same body in favor of a direct tax according to property owned, and another, against the sale of intoxicating liquors to army officers, were presented and referred. A bill from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, authorizing the appointment of diplomatic representatives to the Republics of Liberia and Hayti, was introduced by Mr. SUMNER. The resolution offered by Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, asking information of the Secretary of War relative to the Lane Expedition, and the recent order of Gen. HUNTER assuming the command, was called up and passed after an explanation from Mr. POMEROY, that the resolution was introduced at the request of the Secretary of War himself. The bill providing for the construction of iron-clad steamers was called up, and after some debate was referred back to the Naval Committee. The objection urged against their construction was the length of time it would take. The report of the Naval Committee on the answer of the Secretary of the Navy to the inquiry relative to the Morgan contracts, was made the special order for Friday. A substitute for the bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the Army, was reported from the Military Committee. A Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill was presented by Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, and referred. Mr. BRIGHT'S case was then further considered, until the Senate went into Executive Session, at the conclusion of which an adjournment was carried. It is expected that Mr. BRIGHT'S case will be disposed of to-day.

In the House, the Treasury Note bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, made a speech in opposition to the proposition to make the notes a legal tender. He did not object to paper issued to a limited extent, but wished to establish rules and bounds for it—an amount beyond which it could not be issued—and to place it on a solid foundation. He was followed by ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, who advocated the policy of immediate and sufficient taxation, and objected to the idea of endeavoring to postpone this necessity. Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, followed, and insisted upon the right of the Government under the Constitution to make the notes a legal tender. He objected, however, to the clause in the bill making them redeemable at the pleasure of the Government. They should, he insisted, be redeemable at a certain day. Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, opposed the legal tender clause, but declared his readiness to vote for a banking law as for a tax bill. Notice was given by Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, that he should to-day move to close the debate, in order that the country might be relieved by action; and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the resolutions instructing our Senators in Congress to vote for the expulsion of Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, were considered, the question being first on a substitute offered by Mr. BELL, declaring simply that Mr. BRIGHT is a traitor and ought to be expelled. A debate of considerable length took place as to the propriety of the proposed instruction. A substitute offered by Mr. WILLARD, declaring that all disloyal men in office ought to be removed, whether they are in Congress or elsewhere, was rejected, and the substitute of Mr. BELL was finally adopted, 21 to 8. This leaves Senators HARRIS and KING at liberty to vote for or against the expulsion, as they may deem proper. A number of bills were introduced—among them one in relation to the jail and penitentiary in Kings County; one to close a part of Partition-street, Brooklyn; one to incorporate the Brooklyn Loan Improvement Company; one to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to trials by jury; one to regulate the sale of hay and straw in this City and Brooklyn; one prescribing the powers, duties and compensation of captains of the port and harbor masters in this City; one to amend the General Fire Insurance law, and one to continue the corporation of the Brooklyn Institute with an amended charter.

In the Assembly, bills were considered in Committee of the Whole. They were generally of only local interest. The bill to amend the General Fire Insurance law, as passed by the Senate, was ordered to a third reading.

GENERAL NEWS.

The mails per the steamship *Europa*, for Liverpool, will close at 9 o'clock this morning, but she will not sail till about noon.

The steamship *Roanoke*, now running in the Havana trade, will sail to-day from Pier No. 12 North River.

We yesterday announced the arrival at Sandy Hook of the steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall. She came up to the City early yesterday morning. The intelligence brought by her from the Isthmus and from Central and South America is of considerable interest.

A slight disturbance occurred in Aspinwall on the night of Jan. 24. It originated in sending some of the police force of Panama to that place, for the purpose of arresting Col. VIECO, who had several times been warned to leave the country because of suspicions that he was engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government. He accepted the alternative of going to St. Thomas, but the police remained in the town, and a riot ensued, in the course of which several of the Aspinwall police were wounded and one was killed. There is no later intelligence from Bogota.

On Jan. 1 an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate or abduct Gen. CASTILLA, President of Peru. First, unsuccessful efforts were made to persuade him to go on board the steam war vessel *Ucayali*, which was lying at Chorillos, a seaside resort. Gen. CASTILLA suspected that the design was to make him prisoner, and upon his declining to accept the invitation, the *Ucayali* steamed into the harbor of Callao, and laying herself alongside the steamer *Loa*, opened her batteries. After a few shots had been exchanged, the commander of Her Britannic Majesty's ship, the *Clio*, ordered them both to stop firing. Soon afterward the *Ucayali* left the harbor and went to the Chinchas, closely pursued by the *Huaras* and *Pernano*. Her officers, finding that the vessel would be captured, abandoned her and fled inland, and she was afterward brought into Callao.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, United States Minister to Peru, presented his credentials, to President CASTILLA on Jan. 11.

From Bolivia we have the announcement that President ACHA had triumphed over the revolutionists, and that order was nearly restored.

Mr. MEIGS' contract for finishing the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad from Quillota, will amount to $471,049 87.

The triumph of Buenos Ayres over the States of the Argentine Confederation is nearly complete.

A conspiracy to assassinate President BARRIOS of Salvador, had been discovered, and two of those engaged in it were arrested.

Gen. KELLY, who has been repeatedly reported as at the point of death, is in Wheeling, Va., and the papers of that city say that he is recovering as rapidly as can be expected, considering the suffering he has endured. He is able to walk about and greet his friends, and if he has come home to die, he does not seem to be aware of it.

The Providence *Journal* says there is not the shadow of a foundation for the report that the Navy Department has decided to remove the Naval School from Newport. No order to that effect has been given, and none is contemplated.

Hon. JAMES O. PUTNAM writes to a friend in Buffalo expressing his great joy, and that of loyal Americans in Havre, where he is United States Consul, at the solution of the *Trent* difficulty.

Yesterday evening a meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held at the building of the Society, corner of Eleventh-street and Second-avenue. Col. T. B. THORPE read a most interesting paper on the "History of Cotton," which was listened to with marked attention by a large and appreciative audience.

The Festival of the Italian School under the guidance of the Children's Aid Society, was held at the Five Points House of Industry, last evening. The children passed a highly creditable examination, sung hymns and patriotic songs, in both English and Italian, and were addressed by Dr. GAVAZZI, in their native tongue, and by Drs. PLATT and HITCHCOCK, and WM. A. BOOTH, the President of the Society.

In an action, stated in the TIMES of yesterday, brought by an assignee to recover certain assigned property which had been levied upon before the filing of the assignment, and in which it was claimed that as the assignment was not filed at the time of the levy, it was no notice to creditors, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff. The cause was tried before Judge DALY in the Common Pleas. A case is now pending before Justice MONELL, at trial term of the Superior Court, involving the question whether it is culpable carelessness on the part of a City Railroad Company to run cars without brakes, and other questions of negligence.

The Stock market, with some exceptions on the Western roads, was steady in prices yesterday, though there is a feeling of suspense on account of delay at Washington on the Treasury bill. No change in the rates for Money; Gold, 103¾. Bills on London 114 ₩ cent.

A fair export demand prevailed for Flour yesterday, and shipping brands were a shade dearer. Transactions in Grain were less extensive; Wheat was advancing; Corn firm. The inquiry for Sugars, Whisky, and the principal kinds of Provisions was good. Copper, Tin, Tobacco, Hay, Clover Seed and Spices were in moderate request. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Cattle Market is unsettled again this week. About 1,000 bullocks came in last week after the regular market was over. They were sold on Thursday and Friday, and went so far toward supplying the wants of this week. The late storms have detained several stock trains otherwise due, and those which did arrive came in so scattering that it was difficult to establish regular prices and a steady market. Buyers preferred to await expected arrivals, though a slight advance was obtained for those sold. About 1,800 head were in the yards Tuesday morning, and 400 more came in during the afternoon. A few very fat animals were in market. Most of the good stock sold at 8½c.@9c.

THE REBELS AT NASSAU.—The impunity with which the rebels trade between Nassau and Charleston must have attracted the notice of the Navy Department. Vessels laden with arms, army stores and supplies for the southern market arrive in the harbor of Nassau constantly, and with equal frequency steamers appear from Charleston to exchange cotton for such commodities. If it be desirable to satisfy Europe what a sham is the stone blockade, the practice may have its uses. But if we are earnest in the purpose to cut off the rebel supplies, the Secretary of the Navy will have to take some steps to intercept this intercourse. And to this end the dispatch to the Bahamas of a cruiser commanded by a loyal officer would be a happy thought. We are aware that the *Flambeau*, commanded by Capt. TEMPLE, is already detailed to that station; but the certainty with which that vessel gets out of the way when a rebel steamer is to sail, or is looked for, has suggested serious doubts with regard to the capacity, if not to the loyalty, of its commander. He should be replaced by one who is familiar with the locality, and who will be certain to do his duty.

The Ways and Means.

The discussion of the Treasury Note Bill thus far in the House of Representatives, has produced nothing to upset or weaken the able and lucid explanations of the Bill, at the outset, by Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York. On the contrary, it has brought to his support an eminently just and merchant-like exposition of the bearings of the measure upon the exigencies of the Treasury and the Currency of the country from Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts—a Boston merchant and manufacturer of large experience, and a political economist, who has devoted much time and written much upon the question of banking. His speech of Monday excites the warmest commendation. It not only grasps the whole emergency of the Treasury, but points out the sufficient reasons why the United States Notes and Funded Loans of the Government should not be left unguarded by the authority of a legal tender, or unprotected by the most ample taxation. The distinction between the use of plain Treasury paper for the prosecution of a foreign war, and a struggle against domestic rebellion, is forcibly drawn, and the presence among us of an indifferent or disloyal feeling to defeat the healthy and vigorous exercise of the public credit—more than hinted at. In this he is backed by the declaration of the Secretary of the Treasury, that but for the already developed inclination of some of our bank people to discredit the United States Notes, now in use, without the stamp of legal tender, thereby creating an unjust and most damaging discrimination against others who give this currency a generous and public-spirited support, the authority of the Government need not have been exercised to give the additional issue of $100,000,000 a uniform validity.

The marked contrast between the speeches of Mr. SPAULDING and Mr. HOOPER on this bill, and the course of others who differ from them is, that all its provisions are embraced by the former and treated as one complete and comprehensive measure; as providing for five hundred millions for the support of the war, backed by thirty per cent. of the principal in annual taxation, whereas the opposition thus far is confined to the single point of the legal authority to employ part of this sum as a United States circulation. Even this is denied the benefit of the present and acknowledged fact that all the Banks of the country are in a condition of suspended payments in specie, thereby entailing upon the Government the absolute necessity of providing some paper substitute—and it is morally, if not, as Mr. DALLAS said in 1816, constitutionally bound to provide the best substitute—for gold and silver. The opposition of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was to be expected. It is characteristic of the more than questionable loyalty of the man. There is no force of personal influence—no weight of real sincerity in his speech, even if his objections to the bill were reasonably plausible. That he should step forward to arrest this measure for the prosecution of the war is no more than he has repeatedly done for others, of a like nature, and, negatively considered, his opposition will do the bill good. With Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, and Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, the case is different. These gentlemen doubtless have their peculiar views of the financial administration of the war, as they seem to have of its military prosecution. They have the same right to abandon the Treasury bemches, in an emergency like the present, though professedly of the Administration side, as they have to arraign the general conduct of the war, or the particular short-comings of the Commander-in-Chief. Whatever reputation for ability on revenue and finance the Vermont member may have brought to the present discussion, his remarks yesterday certainly fall short of the force and higher qualifications of a chancellor of the exchequer, while his intended substitute for the bill is nothing more in effect—differing in its details by increased complication,—than the recent proposition made to Mr. CHASE and the Committee of Ways and Means by the representatives of some few of our suspended Banks.

The point upon which the whole country is now pertinacious on this subject, is, that *something shall be done at once*. The critical condition of the Treasury and the suspense of the business community alike demand immediate action. If disposed to insist upon any particular medium or class of loans to this end, we might find additional reason for urging the very highest substitute for Gold and Silver for the use of the Treasury and the circulation of the country resting upon its enormous expenditures, in what is now threatened in this City—the discredit at bank of the United States Notes, without the legal tender, as current funds. Mr. CHASE warned the House of this danger on Monday, through a brief but urgent note to the Chairman of the Ways and Means. We believe that four-fifths of our Bank Presidents would deplore the necessity of anything like a general discredit in their dealings with their depositors and with each other. But they seem to be paralyzed for any bold step to prevent it. The men who have made themselves conspicuous against the credit of the Government, because they are not permitted absolutely to control the accounts and negotiations of the Treasury, would appear to be in complete and undisturbed control of the regulations governing the exchanges and settlements of the Clearing-house. No effort, as far as we are advised, is made to throw off this control, by making these United States Notes, which constitute so large a portion of the currency that reaches New-York from the interior, (and the whole currency of the local Sub-Treasury,) a medium for the adjustment of the daily balances between the Banks, in whole or in part. On the contrary, the Banks which have been most liberal and accommodating in receiving them, are compelled to pay to others who refuse them altogether the full rate of 7 per cent. interest, while money is worth only 6 per cent. in the open market, on balances growing out of this discrimination.

If a more emphatic illustration of the mischievous purpose of this small (but, it seems, formidable,) minority against the credit of the Treasury in a season of public danger were still wanting, it might be discovered in the consequences to the security of their own Association, which they desperately put at risk. Their entire capital is locked up in Government stocks and Treasury bonds. Beyond this capital they owe $106,000,000 to their depositors, or nearly eighty millions in excess of their specie means. This eighty millions is represented by mercantile and other discounts and loans, a very large portion of which, we are given to understand, is of recent creation, directly or indirectly based upon contracts with or supplies to the Government, and depending upon the ability of the Treasury to pay off the public creditors. In the very nature and wide ramification of our army and navy expenditures, this must necessarily be the case. They constitute nearly or quite one-half the active business of the seaboard cities and of the States West, either occupied by our army, or supplying the army with men and munitions. The extent of the imminent danger not only to the credit of the Treasury but the safety of business generally, including the condition of the Banks themselves, may thus be estimated by our Representatives in Congress, and if rightly weighed, it must impel them to the promptest action.

Recognition of Haytian and Liberian Independence—A Step in Advance.

In his message to the present Congress, President LINCOLN stated that if there was any good reason why the independence of Hayti and Liberia should not be recognized by the United States, he was not aware of it. On the contrary, there are many very good reasons why it should be recognized, and hence we are very glad that the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has brought in a bill for the appointment of diplomatic representatives to these republics. Congress is, we think, in a disposition promptly to legalize the measure, without any protracted debate; and the more so, as both justice, civility and self-interest urge the recognition of Liberian and Haytian Independence.

Liberia has grown to a condition of stability and has been declared entitled to respect under the law of nations by France, Great Britain, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil, Lubec, Bremen, Hamburg, Portugal and the Kingdom of Italy. These and other Powers have formed treaty relations with it, stimulated by substantial commercial benefits derived from this vigorous embryo of African empire. Owing to the kind feelings of the people toward this country, the American flag and American trade have been received on the same friendly terms as those of the most favored lands. But it is surely hardly just that we should enjoy these material benefits while treating their author with contemptuous neglect. Besides, our African trade has already suffered much from the want of diplomatic and commercial relations with Liberia, and there is little doubt that should this short-sighted policy be persisted in, we shall soon find this lucrative trade—already amounting to several millions annually—passing into other and more cunning hands. A just and sensible policy, on the other hand, would enable our countrymen to carry on this rich trade with more advantage than any other people.

Hayti has already seen two generations of Independence, and has been recognized and treated as a nation by every important Government of the world except our own. She has, to-day, treaties of friendship and commerce with England, France, Spain, Belgium, Holland, the Hanse Towns, Prussia, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and the Kingdom of Italy—the United States alone standing sullenly apart. France has lately sent the Marquis de Forbin Janson as her diplomatic representative and Consul-General to Port-au-Prince, the Capital of Hayti; England has just recalled Mr. SPENCER ST. JOHN from the East to place him as Chargé at the same place; while Spain has transferred to Port-au-Prince, as her representative, Señor ANTONIO ALVAREZ, who represented his nation at St. Domingo City, during the recent annexation of Dominica to the Spanish dominions—measures which show conclusively that European nations are fully alive to the importance of having at these centres diplomatic representation corresponding to the vast and growing commercial relations of this tropical Republic.

We bring prominently into the foreground these purely material considerations, lest it should be deemed that the recognition of these two Republics is claimed on any merely philanthropic grounds. It needs no philanthropy to see the inconsistency of denying recognition to these two nations, while we send pompous plenipotentiaries to several Powers whose united intercourse with the United States is not a tithe of the commercial importance of either Liberia or Hayti. At the same time, the passage of the bill which Senator SUMNER has introduced into Congress, recognizing these two nations of the black race, will undoubtedly mark progress on our own part. For years our most enlightened statesmen have urged the measure whenever there appeared to be any prospect of even a hearing from those in authority. HENRY CLAY, in a letter from Ashland, in 1851, remarks: "I have thought for years that the independence of Liberia ought to be recognized by our Government, and I have frequently urged it upon persons connected with the Administration, and I shall continue to do so if I have suitable opportunities." But in vain the efforts of the noble-hearted statesman and his compeers. The slave-lords ruled in our legislative halls, and dictated our National policy—foreign as well as domestic; and it was fated that the race which plays so tragic a part in our own history, should be everywhere wronged and despised by the American Republic. Happily, that horrible incubus is lifted off the nation. And it will be evidence that we are really entering on a dispensation of purity and justice, if Congress proceed to right this ancient wrong, so far as it can, by receiving into the kinship of nations these two republics. We hope it needs no urging of ours to induce the prompt passage of the bill.

Mr. Seward and the Presidency.

The emphatic refusal of Mr. SEWARD to permit the use of his name in connection with the next Presidential canvass, was announced, yesterday, in our Washington correspondence. Some ardent but injudicious friend of the Secretary of State, impressed, no doubt, by the magnitude of that statesman's recent services in saving the country from a collision with a European Power, had sought permission to associate his name with the Presidency. The suggestion is met, not only with a prompt negative, but with an eloquent rebuke. Mr. SEWARD declares his intention to end his public career with his retirement from his present office. He conceives himself entitled, by half a lifetime of energy devoted entirely to the service of his State and country, to a discharge from further active duty, and of this right he is disposed to avail himself. When the Union shall be restored, the administration of the laws replaced in its customary channel, and a new era of National peace, prosperity and progress inaugurated, the Secretary will demand his dismissal from a service wherein his labors will have so essentially contributed to the salvation of the people.

It would be the height of folly to conjecture how far this determination may prove acceptable to the people at the end of three years—years likely to be crowded with events, accidents, contingencies, which at this crisis in the national destiny defy human foresight. The circumstances which shall make and unmake the men of 1864 have yet to arise. If the most careful scrutiny were made of that long list of statesmen and soldiers, who are at this moment prominent in the public regard, it would only satisfy the inquirer that no one of them as yet stands so immovable in popular esteem as to be beyond the chance of displacement. In advance of the foremost, another, with services more substantial, or to the mind of the mob, more dazzling and captivating, may presently take his place, and he in his turn may be superseded by some fresh popular hero, who for the moment shall sway the masses absolutely. And, after all, if we judge by a law which has long been conclusive, the successful Presidential candidate of another term may be a new and untried man, as yet illustrious only for obscurity, and whose principal claim to office is the absence of decided recommendation. Three of such years as those through which the nation is struggling, are equal to decades of ordinary times. All prophesy is therefore presumption. We are only authorized to believe that those now prominently engaged in the public service will be less likely than others to furnish the future candidate; and we unite with Mr. SEWARD in denouncing the premature folly of those who select this moment of national agony to thrust upon the public attention a subject so utterly irrelevant and undeserving of consideration.

It may, nevertheless, be a matter of regret that an opportunity in some shape has not presented itself to others in the administration of public concerns to disavow, with equal emphasis, their aspirations for the Presidency. There is no disguising the existence of a popular impression that several gentlemen in elevated office would not be indisposed to replace Mr. LINCOLN, and that they shape their course with too consistent reference to the possibility of needing the suffrages of a reunited people hereafter. If the patriotic example of Mr. SEWARD should move any of these to define their positions clearly, so as to acquit themselves of suspicions which may do them injustice, and certainly tend to impair the confidence of the people in the advisers of the President, we should have double reason for approving the course of the Secretary of State.

SWEARING THE REBELS.—Gen. HALLECK is evidently determined to "swear" every rebel in Missouri. A short time ago the Secessionists in the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce thought they had achieved a triumph over the Union members by electing officers of their own ilk for the year; but no sooner had the rebels and semi-rebels been elected to their places, than the whole of them—president, secretary, directors and all the other officers—were peremptorily required to take the most stringent oath of allegiance, under penalty—if they attempted to exercise their functions—of being arrested for contempt, and punished according to the laws of war. At the same time, the president, secretary, librarian, directors, and other officers of the Mercantile Association, were required to follow the same course, or be punished in the same penalties. In our last issue again we published another order from the same source, dated at St. Louis, requiring the President, Professors and Curators of the University of Missouri to subscribe to the oath of allegiance, and if any one failed to do so, and yet attempted to exercise his official functions, he should be tried and punished as for a military offence. "The institution," says Gen. HALLECK, "having been endowed by the Government of the United States, its funds should not be used to teach treason or to instruct traitors." And the authorities of the University are advised to expel from its walls all persons who, by word or deed, favor, assist or abet the rebellion. The Presidents and Directors of all Railroad Companies, are also required, under penalty, to take the oath. Neither must they employ any conductor, engineer, station-master, agent, or any other employe, who has not taken the oath. No contract will be made by Quartermasters with any man until he shall have taken the oath. All clerks, agents and employes in the service in that Department, must take the oath; and any officer who shall keep in employ any man who has not been sworn, shall be arrested and tried. All clergymen, professors, teachers, and, indeed, all the white men in Missouri, are requested by Gen. HALLECK to come forward at once, and attest their allegiance to the Government, so that they may be known and recognized, and distinguished from rebels.

Remarkable success seems to follow these moral orders of Gen. HALLECK. The great rebels of the Chamber of Commerce came right up to the rack; the Mercantile rebels followed; one man of doubtful loyalty after another pursued the same path, and we expect to hear, in a day or two, as the result of yesterday's order, that all the professors, curators, presidents, contractors, and all the employed and unemployed in Missouri, outside of Gen. PRICE'S camp, have declared their eternal and unflinching loyalty. This swearing process undoubtedly does good to the rebels, in many ways. It shows what a thin veneer Secessionism is when bitter old pro-Slavery rebels can cast it off and return to loyalty thus easily. A great many of these men, now taking the oath in Missouri, belonged but a few months ago to the class of fellows who, a little further South, are now swearing that they will never, never, never submit to the authority and supremacy of the National Government. But why may not the rebels of Memphis New-Orleans, Savannah and Richmond be all, before another year, brought to at least as high a standard of loyalty as their "swearing" brethren have now reached in Missouri? It only requires the same success to follow our arms in the most embittered of the other rebel States to produce the same results as have followed in Missouri.

The Age of Mendacity.

Lord BACON somewhere says that "a mixture of a lie doth ever add pleasure;" but if his Lordship were living at the present day, we are inclined to think that he would have found the mixture altogether too strong to be at all pleasant. Was there ever seen, since the world began, so monstrous a crop of falsehood as have sprung up out of the present rebellion? It would seem as if the father of lies himself had come down in power, finding his especial home, of course, in that region where the "sum of villainies" has brought forth its appropriate yield of treason and other crimes, but not, by any means, confining his operations to that quarter.

Lying has been one of the most powerful weapons in the rebel armory, as also one most freely used. What would they have accomplished abroad but for lies? Set aside the more general lies as to the causes of the trouble, the oppressions which the South has endured, and the tyranny of the ever-encroaching North, the blameless purposes of the rebels, and the terrible designs of those who were in arms to sustain the Government—though on all these points lies have swarmed in England and on the Continent, like flies in Egypt. But what lies have been told about the blockade and its efficiency, about our armies and their discipline, about the capacity of our Generals and the valor of our soldiers! What lies about the tone of feeling here toward England! What would the affair of the *Trent* have been but for the lies of the aiders of the rebellion? How they have lied about Mr. SEWARD, until, from the peace-loving statesman that he is, he stood forth to the English mind in the character of the traditional nursery giant, with his

> "Fee, Faw, Fum,
> I smell the blood of an Englishman,
> Dead or alive I will have some."

And they have lied so stoutly, so fluently, so numberlessly, that nothing is rejected were it "gross as a mountain, open, palpable." Witness the ridiculous story about Mr. SEWARD telling the Duke of Newcastle that we intended to insult England, and that still more ridiculous cock-and-bull story of Gen. SCOTT'S having offered Canada to LOUIS NAPOLEON as the price of intervention on his part. Who can calculate the effect of such things among the people? Eagerly accepted by those who wish to believe them, and who use them to accomplish their own purposes, it takes time for truth to do away with their evil effects, if indeed they are ever entirely done away. It is quite possible that the next generation will not escape the evils which will result simply from this unscrupulous lying in England.

But if this is so abroad, how much more is it so in the rebel States. The whole rebellion is a gigantic lie, and based upon lies as Venice is upon piles. But for long-continued lying, the people of the Southern States never would have learned to look upon the North as hostile to them, and, moreover, as filled with a race of cowardly peddlers who would run at the mere sight of a Southerner. Who can calculate the effect which these two lies alone have had throughout the South? And these are of the smallest and least important of the falsehoods which have raised and nourished this rebellion. The character of the people, the lack of education and general information, rendered it easy for their crafty leaders to lead them thus miserably astray, and every day has made them more subject to this evil influence, thrown them further back into darkness, in which all horrid shapes are easily conjured up.

It is pitiable thus to behold a community "given over to believe lies." But what can we do about it? For the enlightening of the Southern darkness, and for the overthrow of the lies which have found congenial home therein, we must trust mainly to events. A few more battles like that of Mill Spring will kill the lie about Northern cowardice. A few more months of the blockade, unbroken by English fleets, "on the rampage" after cotton, will kill the lie that cotton is king. The lie that Slavery is the best thing for the negro race, if it has not already been killed by the course of events at Fortress Monroe and Port Royal, will surely be killed with the Rebellion itself. From the date of its overthrow, freedom will resume her natural place as the animating spirit of our Constitution and Government all over the land, and the false god of Slavery will take its place among the *dii minorum gentium*. But if the rebellion is successful in establishing itself upon that rotten foundation of falsehood, it will be only that it may be more hideous, and that the world may see more plainly through all the ages, that a lie is poor timber to build society upon, above all things a lie that feeds the rich at the expense of the poor, and strengthens the strong at the expense of the weak. A lie may possibly run a league while truth is putting on her boots, but truth always wins the race in the end—and though these lies, sown broadcast over land and over sea, must shoot up a crop of pain and trouble, yet shall the land be prepared in this way for the better seed of truth which shall bear fruit in long continued blessings.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

A Misunderstanding About Saturday's Adjournment—Action on the Bright Resolutions—The Inspection of Steam Boilers—A Metropolitan Board of Health—Extension of Streets in New-York—A Proposed Law for the Protection of Witnesses, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1862.

Some misunderstanding seems to have prevailed as to what time the Senate adjourned to on Saturday. Several of the Senators went home, supposing it was until Monday evening, but those who were here met in the morning. Nothing of especial interest, however, transpired. The vote on the Bright resolutions, as amended and mollified, was postponed until 1 o'clock to-day, for the benefit of the absentees. Since their amendment they are not considered so objectionable, and if pressed to their passage will, I think, be carried by a very decent majority vote.

Mr. FARRAR, of the Committee on Cities and Villages, reported a bill to confer additional power upon the Metropolitan Police Board, in inspecting steam-boilers—a grant which the public will most heartily indorse, if it contains the assurance that the inspection will be made more thorough and complete. Every now and then the public is startled and horrified by the report of some new disaster, arising from the improper construction or use of steam-boilers, and families are rendered wretched by the untimely death of their natural protectors and supporters. Any act which shall have a tendency to prevent the recurrence of such dreadful tragedies will meet with an emphatic approval. It ought to provide for the frequent obligatory inspection of every boiler in the City, by competent engineers, and to affix heavy penalties for the use of any boiler which does not receive their full approval.

The House met at 7 o'clock in the evening, Mr. HULBURD, of St. Lawrence, in the Chair. Upon a roll-call, sixty-six members, just a quorum, answered to their names.

Mr. BERENICE, of Kings County, introduced a bill in relation to establishing a Metropolitan Board of Health, for New-York, Kings, and Richmond Counties. It provides that the Governor, with consent of the Senate, shall appoint the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, the President of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, and seven citizens—four from New-York (two of whom shall be physicians); two from Brooklyn (one of whom must be a physician), and one from Richmond County—who shall constitute a Metropolitan Board of Health for those Counties, whose chief executive officer must also be a physician; that this Board shall supercede and succeed to all the powers, duties and privileges of the several bureaux, officers, &c., now controlling this whole subject within the prescribed limits; that, if any premises, place, street or public building is not properly cleansed, within a given time after notice is served, they shall have it done themselves, and charge the expense to the neglectful proprietor or contractor having the work in charge; that one member of the seven shall be appointed each year, to hold office for seven years, subject to removal in the same manner and for like cause as provided for in the statute with reference to sheriffs; that they shall hold meetings at least once a week; that all expenses, which they shall esteem necessary to carry out their duties, are to be levied on the different cities in proportion to their representation in the Assembly, but that the salaries are to be paid by the counties, from which the members are chosen, and that the salary, in the case of the members of the Board shall be one thousand dollars per year, and to those of their number acting as the Health Commissioners, such an amount additional, not exceeding five hundred dollars, as the Board may allow them. It will be seen that the act is very comprehensive in its provisions, and involves a radical change of the whole present system.

Mr. PHELPS, of New-York, introduced a bill to extend certain streets to the bulkhead line of April 17, 1857; to release the title of the State in all land within that line at or before this time under water, to the City Corporation, and empowering them to lay out such exterior streets in such limits as they deem necessary. The bill has been drawn under the especial supervision of Judge BRONSON, Corporation Counsel, and receives the approbation of Mayor OPDYKE. It is made in the form of a *general* law, to avoid petitions and bills innumerable, by vesting the disposition of said lands entirely outside of the Legislature and in the hands of the city authorities.

The bill in reference to the closing of Manhattan-square, which I noticed sometime since, had been reported favorably to the House by the Committee on Cities, and will soon come up for discussion in Committee of the Whole. I do not think it is likely to pass without active opposition, as several remonstrances are already filed against it. Notice was given of a bill to increase the number of judges in the Court of Common Pleas in the City and County of New-York. Mr. O'BRIEN, of New-York, introduced his bill to prevent citizens of the States in rebellion from entering suits in the Courts of this State. Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill to protect witnesses before either House of the Legislature from prosecution on their own testimony. As I remarked in my last letter, the law, as now framed, subjects both the briber and the bribed to the same punishment, and as there are usually no witnesses to a bribery operation, the result is to cut Legislative Committees off from their only reliable channel of information. This bill is intended to remedy the evil, and it proportions no new principle; for it is well established by precedent, that no witness in any Court can be compelled to give testimony implicating himself, and by natural sequence, criminals who become State's evidence are released from the consequences of their guilt. It is better that they should escape, than thereby their coadjutors may be punished, than that, by their silence, *all* parties should avoid punishment, and thus no check be applied to acknowledged evils.

Summer tourists will be glad to know that a bill has passed through the Committee of the Whole, making such alterations in the charter of Niagara village, that the local authorities will be much better able than heretofore, to repress the abuses growing out of the hack system, or rather the whole system of "runners." The provisions of the amended charter, if faithfully applied, will give strangers much relief from their former trials and troubles in this famous watering-place. The House was employed this morning upon general orders during the whole session, and the bills coming up were of especial interest.

Mr. ALLEY, of Stanton, called up his resolutions of instruction to Senators and Representatives to vote against a General Bankrupt law.

The temper of the House was decidedly averse to the resolution, and Mr. PHELPS showed by a simple statement of facts how unnecessary such a resolution was, as the whole subject had undoubtedly received more consideration from members of Congress and was better understood by them than by this Legislature. The resolutions went to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. TRACEY called up his resolutions instructing Senators and requesting Representatives to vote for the abolition of sutlers. Mr. ALVORD suggested that it would be easier and more humane to abolish the office, rather than the sutlers themselves, a view of the case to which Mr. TRACEY at once assented. Mr. PIERCE moved to amend by providing also for a tobacco ration. He did not use the weed, but thought a good many of the soldiers would like it, and it would help them to whip the scoundrelly rebels. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved to add also cider, if the soldiers desire it, but withdrew the amendment, in deference to the feelings of gentlemen who felt aggrieved that any slur should be cast on such an important resolution.

Mr. SMITH, of New-York, moved as a substitute that Senators and Representatives he requested to resign their seats, and that this Legislature do adjourn to Washington and assume their duties. The whole subject was laid upon the table. Thus proves, you see, that "there is a tide in the affairs of men," and Legislatures too, and that it is now turning against those manifold resolutions of instruction. I doubt whether many more can be passed, except in cases where their propriety and necessity is very evident to all.

In the Senate this morning, the Bright resolutions being the special order, were taken up immediately after the reading of the journal. Senator RICHARDS introduced an amendment to the substitute proposing to extend its provisions so that it should include all traitors or sympathizers with rebellion in all departments. After prolonged debate this amendment was voted down by a large majority. This vote, to do justice to those who voted with the majority, does not indicate any tenderfootedness with regard to traitors generally, but the amendment was supposed to be a skillful shift to break the blow intended primarily for Mr. BRIGHT, and was therefore voted down. The amendment of Mr. BELL to the original resolution, declaring that, in the opinion of the Legislature, BRIGHT is a traitor, and ought to be removed from his seat in the Senate, was then adopted by a vote of 21 to 8. The original resolution, thus amended, was then passed by the same vote. An additional resolution was then proposed, intended to cover the case of all traitors holding office under the Government. It lies over for one day, under the rule, but will, doubtless, be passed as soon as it can be reached. Whatever the public may think as to the propriety of the expression of this opinion by the Senate, they will all realize that the opinion itself is such as it is. But little doubt exists in the public mind that BRIGHT is a secret traitor, even if he has committed no act by which he can be made amenable to the laws, and it will be rejoiced to know that, if any official body thinks it competent to itself to express *any* opinion, that *opinion* is condemnatory. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

SENATE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the resolutions instructing Senators KING and HARRIS to vote for the expulsion of JESSE D. BRIGHT, were taken up.

The question being first, on the resolution offered by Mr. BELL, which does not instruct the Senators to vote for the expulsion of Mr. BRIGHT, but expresses the opinion that he is a traitor, and ought to be expelled.

Mr. BAILEY spoke briefly in opposition to instructing Senators HARRIS and KING, contending that it would be an unwarrantable interference with rights, privileges and duties of the members of the Senate. He (BAILEY) supported the substitute because it simply expresses the opinion that Mr. BRIGHT is guilty. He regretted that the resolutions had been introduced, but since they were here, they must be acted on. He hoped the substitute would prevail.

Mr. WILLARD moved to substitute the following:

Resolved, That all disloyal men in office ought to be removed, whether they are in Congress or elsewhere.

Messrs. HUTCHINSON and LOW argued in favor of the justice and propriety of the original resolutions.

The debate was continued by Messrs. RAMSEY, RICHARDS, GANSON, and LANISA, who opposed any interference with the Senate of the United States in a matter in which they were to adjudge on the evidence before them.

Mr. WILLARD's substitute was lost by a vote of 11 to 8.

Mr. BELL's substitute for the original resolutions was then adopted by yeas, 21; nays, 8.

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Angel, Bailey, Bell, Clark, Cook, Farrar, Folger, Harding, Hutchinson, Little, Low, Montgomery, Munroe, Richardson, Robertson, Sanford, Smith, Tobey, Temman and Young—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradley, Connolly, Freer, Ganson, Murphy, Pryne, Ramsey and Willard—8.

The resolution as adopted is as follows:

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that in the opinion of the Legislature of the State of New-York, JESSE D. BRIGHT, a Senator of the United States from Indiana, is a traitor, and ought to be removed from his seat.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MURPHY.—In relation to the Jail and Penitentiary in the County of Kings.

To close part of Partition-street, Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Loan Improvement Company.

By Mr. LOW.—To amend the Revised Statutes in relation to trials by Jury, and in respect to drawing Jurors.

By Mr. BRADLEY—To regulate the sale of hay and straw in New-York and Brooklyn, by requiring bale or bundled hay to be marked with the weight.

By Mr. MONROE—To regulate the powers, the duty and compensation of Captains of the Port and Harbor-masters in the port of New-York.

By Mr. LITTLE—To amend the General Fire Insurance Law.

By Mr. ——To continue the corporation of the Brooklyn Institute and amend its charter.

HARBOR-MASTERS OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. MUNROE's bill regulating the powers, duties and compensation of Harbor-masters and Captain of the port of New-York, provides as follows:

SECTION 1. Provides for the appointment by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, of a Captain of the port of New-York, and subordinate to his direction, eleven Harbor-masters—nine to reside in New-York, and two in Brooklyn. At least five of them shall have been captains, pilots or seamen of the port of New-York. The Captain of the Port to hold office for three, and the Harbor-masters for two years, unless removed for cause. The Captain of the Port to give a bond for $10,000, with two sureties, and the Harbor-masters for $2,000.

Sec. 2. The Captain to divide the port into eleven districts, and locate the Harbor-masters as he from time to time may deem proper.

Sec. 3. The Captain shall reserve the space from east side of Pier No. 2 East River, to east side of Pier No. 9 for the use of canal-boats, from the 20th March to the 1st January each year, and also such other accommodations for said boats as he may deem proper.

Sec. 4. Imposes a fine of $100 a day on every vessel that uses or enters the space set apart for canal-boats, without the written consent of the Captain, after being notified by the Captain or Harbor-master to leave.

Sec. 5. All fees to be paid into hands of the Captain, who shall keep an account open at all times to the Harbor-masters' inspection, and shall each month verify the same under oath, and divide said fees equally between himself and the Harbor-masters, deducting office and legal expenses not exceeding $250 each month.

Sec. 6. Authorizes the collection of the following fees: United States vessels over 100 tons burden, and foreign vessels permitted by the United States laws to enter the port on the same terms as United States vessels, 1½ per cent. per ton, computed from the registers or enrollments; all other foreign vessels, 3 cents per ton; but coastwise sloops and schooners, over 100 tons, shall pay $2 fee, and no more. Where difficulties arise between vessels of less than 100 tons, and the Captain or Harbor-master is called upon to settle the same, the vessel in fault shall pay a fee of $2 if a sailing vessel, and $1 if a canal-boat or barge. The Captain is empowered to collect all fees within 48 hours after the arrival of the vessel, and in default of payment, after demanding the same of the master, owner or consignee, he shall recover double the amount of such fees. All fees to be paid to the Captain or his written order, and he may employ necessary assistance in collecting, at an expense not exceeding 5 per cent. on the amount collected, which expense shall be considered office expense.

Sec. 7. Subject to the general supervision of the Captain, the Harbor-masters are to assign positions for vessels, move the same, require one to accommodate the other, &c., and vessels refusing to comply with the directions given, are subjected to a fine of $50 and costs.

Sec. 8. Forbids Harbor-masters absenting themselves from their districts without the written permission of the Captain; prohibits them from appointing any deputy to do their duty, collecting any fees not authorized by the Captain, or receive any present or perquisite as compensation for any service rendered under the act, under a penalty of $50 fine, and thirty days' imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court, in addition.

Sec. 9. Any unauthorized person performing a Harbor-master's duty to be subjected to sixty days' imprisonment, and $25 fine in addition, if the Court should so decide.

Provisions are also made for the hearing of complaints by the Captain, who may suspend a Harbor-master if he thinks proper; for the punishment of the Captain by fine and imprisonment, if he accepts any present as compensation for services rendered under the act; for the application of all fines and penalties collected, to the New-York Hospital; for annual reports to the Governor, and against any removal except for malfeasance of office or willful neglect of duty.

REGULATING THE SALE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Mr. BRADLEY's bill, regulating the sale of hay and straw in New-York and Brooklyn, requires that every bale or bundle shall be marked with the weight in pounds of all the materials, other than hay or straw, contained in or around the same, which shall be deducted from the gross weight, as tare, when the hay or straw shall be sold. When loose hay or straw is sold, the weight of the cart or vehicle shall afterwards be ascertained, and in like manner deducted. No hay or straw shall be moistened with any liquid, or shall be increased in weight by the introduction of any substance not necessary for the cure and preservation thereof. Any infringement of the law is to be deemed a misdemeanor.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The Assembly was occupied this forenoon in considering bills in Committee of the Whole.

The bill to amend the general Fire Insurance law as passed by the Senate, was ordered to a third reading.

Several other bills of local interest only were also acted on.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The last performance but one of the season will take place to-night, and, by general request, VERDI's latest opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera," will be given for the last time. If the weather is at all propitious the house will undoubtedly be brilliantly attended. The two American *prime donne*, Miss KELLOGG and Miss HINKLEY, together with all the leading male artists of the Academy, will appear in this favorite work.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—COLEMAN'S comedy of "The Poor Gentleman" is a work which must always be pleasing to an audience capable of the better emotions of the heart. It is as impossible to resist the broad geniality of a generous nature like *Sir Robert Bramble's*, as it is to be indifferent to the misfortunes of a modest gentleman like *Lieut. Worthington*. If such shining examples of goodness and high-strung hesitancy have not existed in the world, it is surely no fault of the dramatist. Where the bright side of humanity is to be portrayed, he would be a dull artist who did not impart to it the full lustre of ingenious workmanship. COLEMAN has thrown around the two characters we have named the whole interest of his play. The other people are auxiliary to the main idea, and simply reflect the needed light to show the various phases of open-handed and somewhat blundering generosity, and its opposite, delicate and sensitive apprehension of obligation.

Mr. BLAKE as *Sir Robert Bramble*, was all that the author could have desired. It is in such parts that we recognize the justice of the high reputation which the gentleman enjoys. Mr. FISHER, as *Lieut. Worthington*, succeeded once more in giving us a true representation of a gentleman. His bearing throughout was marked by good-breeding, and that quiet considerateness which is always its result. Usually the *Lieutenant* is represented as a miserable compound of penury, pride and pomposity, and his rudeness excites the contempt of the audience, rather than his misfortunes its pity. Mr. FISHER tramples on the shsurd tradition, and wins the sympathy of all by doing so. Mrs. HOEY has so small a part that it would be superfluous to say more than that she looked charming, and gave it the best interpretation that was possible. Mrs. VERNON as the *Hon. Miss Lucretia Mac Tab* was excellent, as she always is in such parts. The *Humphrey* of Mr. HOLLAND was gruff and good. The *Frederick Bramble* of Mr. LESTER WALLACK, full of youthful spirit and hearty impulse. Mr. YOUNG as *Dr. Ollapod* did not compare favorably with his predecessors in the same rôle, but succeeded in making the audience laugh, for which much may be forgiven. Mr. FLORA as *Sir Charles Cropland* did not place the British aristocracy in a favorable light. This excellent artist has done so well during the season that it is a pity to have to refer to absolute defects of elocution, such as using the dominant organ of the face for purposes of speech, and curling up his dialogue in such a way that every sentence produces the effect of a conundrum on the ear.

The comedy of "Town and Country," will be given to-night.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH—SALTING THE STREETS.—The Commissioners of Health held a special meeting yesterday at the Mayor's Office, called at the instance of several of the railroad and stage proprietors, with reference to the salting of the streets. Affidavits were presented by those opposed to the measure, tending to show its disastrous consequences to horses, in one stable alone, one hundred and twenty-three horses having been laid up from frozen feet in consequence of sprinkling salt on the snow. On the other hand, one party (Mr. T. BAILEY MYERS) claimed, that if permitted, he could prove that the salting of the streets to dissolve the snow, was absolutely beneficial to horses. After considerable discussion, the original mandate, prohibiting absolutely, and under heavy penalty, the use of salt on the streets, was so modified, on motion of Dr. SATEE, Resident Physician, as to permit its use by the railroad companies on their switches and turn-outs, and an official proclamation to that effect will be at once issued.

CHILDREN MARCHING ALONG.—Yesterday afternoon the Children's Aid Society sent a large company of destitute and homeless children of this City to the West, under the charge of Mr. H. FAIRDEN. The children looked exceedingly bright and happy, and were very neatly and comfortably dressed. This Society has had an arduous work to perform since Winter opened, and well, indeed, are they accomplishing it, with limited means, and an increase of suffering applicants of this class for help and homes. There was a little band of boys from the Newsboys' Home, No. 128 Fulton-street, in this company.

THE TRICK OF A THIEF.—A man called at the house of Mr. JAMES REED, No. 9 East Twenty-seventh-street, early on Monday evening, and handed a note to the servant girl, instructing her to give it to Mr. REED and bring him an answer, for which he would wait. The girl went away with the note, and the letter-carrier availed himself of the opportunity afforded by her absence to steal two overcoats which hung upon the stand in the hall. This trick has been played before, and servant girls should be upon guard for the rogues.

A COUNTERFEIT BILL.—Justice OSBORN, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, committed a young man known as FRANK WHITE *alias* Ryan, for examination upon a charge of having passed a counterfeit bill, purporting to be the issue of the Waterbury Bank, Conn. The complainant is a waiter at the Volks Garten, and the note was taken by him in payment for refreshments which the prisoner obtained.

THE CASE OF GORDON.—The preparations for the execution of GORDON, the convicted slaver, are still in progress. It is understood that the Judges, the District-Attorney and eight of the Jury who tried the condemned, are opposed to any interference with the sentence of the Court. No intimation has yet been received that the President will interfere to prevent the execution.

READINGS.—To-morrow evening, Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT will give some pathetic and comic readings in the lecture-room of the Church of the Redemption in East Fourteenth-street. The proceeds will go toward paying off the floating debt of the Church.

The Italian School.

AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION.

One of the most striking and pleasing incidents connected with the progress of charity and education in this City was witnessed last evening at the Five Points House of Industry, viz., the Festival of the Italian School under the charge of the Children's Aid Society.

At 7 o'clock the neat and commodious school-room set apart in the building for the use of the Italian children, was quite filled with a throng of scholars of both sexes, seated at their desks, and many lady and gentlemen visitors ranged at convenient points around them. The homely but decent attire of the children, their bright, attentive faces and excellent deportment, would at once have predisposed all observers in their favor, had any other stimulant than the noble character of the enterprise been requisite. Among the visitors present were Dr. GUGLIELMO GAJANI, Signori GIUSEPPE VALERIO, GIOVANNI ALBINOLA, D. G. CRECCHINI, E. G. FABBRI, all Italian exiles of respectability and note. Capt. DE SANTO, the naval hero of the Sardinian service in the late final struggle for Italian independence, who so signalized his skill and courage in command of the *Maria Adelaide* at ANCONA, was also a much observed and evidently gratified visitor.

The exercises of the evening opened at 7 o'clock with prayer in Italian by Mr. CERQUA, the Superintendent. The children then read some selected pieces in English exceedingly well; one of the larger boys, a fine, bright fellow, delivered a pretty little address to the audience; the hymns, "I was a Wandering Sheep," and "There is a Happy Land," were sung in Italian and English. The boys were then carefully and very successfully examined in geography and history by the Superintendent—and after the reading of the annual report of the school by Rev. Mr. CHARLES L. BRACE, the Secretary of the Society, Mr. GAJANI, whose patriotic services in Italy, and eloquence as a lecturer in her behalf here, have made him so well and estimably known in the United States, addressed the children in Italian, commencing with the theme of Union, narrating anecdotes of the early life and after eminence of GARIBALDI, and exhorting his young hearers to blend with their love for their own glorious land beyond the seas, entire devotion to the honor and welfare of their adopted country. This brief address, in the pure Italian, spoken in the *lingua Toscana colla bocca Romana*, was received with delight by the children, who vehemently applauded it, and sang in chorus GARIBALDI's famous hymn, with which he inspired the gallant band who followed him into Lombardy in the Italian War of Resurrection.

Dr. GASSANI was followed in excellent and apposite addresses by Dr. PLATT, Dr. HITCHCOCK and WM. A. BOOTH, President of the Children's Aid Society.

A variety of warm clothing and a supply of cakes, fruits, &c., were then distributed to the children by the ladies connected with the Mission, and after the singing of the "Anthem of Liberty" by R. S. WILLIS, Esq., and lady choristers, this very interesting festival concluded, leaving an impression on the memory and in the hearts of those who witnessed it, that must bring forth suggestion of still further activity in so truly good a work. The stray children of Italy, now re-arisen to liberty and greatness, gathered in for shelter beside the hearth of America, now menaced with the loss of both!

New-Jersey.

DETERMINED TO ANTICIPATE THE LAST CALL.—As the Jersey City ferry-boat *Gregory* was crossing the river yesterday forenoon, one of the passengers, who was standing upon the stern of the boat, was seen to take off his cap, deposit it upon the deck, together with a business card, and then leaped overboard. The alarm was given, and upon the boat being stopped, the ferry hands succeeded in rescuing the man in an insensible condition, who proved to be GEORGE R. BRETTELL, an English locksmith doing business at No. 114½ Newark-avenue, Jersey City. BRETTELL was taken home by Chief of Police MALINUS, and Dr. ZABRISKIE was called in and finally succeeded in saving his life. A few evenings since BRETTELL was found lying insensible in the street by Officer BRADLEY, and upon being taken home it was discovered that he had swallowed laudanum. Some time since BRETTELL cut his throat, but the skill of a surgeon saved his life. No cause is assigned for these acts.

QUARTERLY REPORTS.—At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council last evening, Recorder MARTINDALE reported that for the three months just ended 271 persons were brought before him. The following are the principal charges: Drunkenness, vagrancy and drunk and disorderly, 157; assault and battery, 19; passing counterfeit money, 5; larceny, 52; burglary, 5; receivers, 9; using threatening language, 8. Of these, 147 were discharged; 63 were committed to jail; 12 to the City Prison; 29 held to bail, and 14 fined. Chief of Police MARINUS reports that during the quarter 275 persons were arrested by the Police, of which 204 were males and 71 females. Of the above number, only 98 could read and write. Nativity—United States, 47; Ireland, 200; England, 15; Scotland, 4; Germany, 5; France, 4. Number of persons accommodated with lodgings 1,221.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The Hudson County Court was engaged yesterday afternoon in the case of JOHN H. HULT, of New-York, against ROBERT KASHOW, to recover $1,000 damages for alleged assault and battery committed in November, 1860. At the time of the assault, HULT was arrested for an alleged attempt to abduct a young girl, a Swede, in Mr. KASHOW's employ, and, during his absence, but the charge was not sustained. The case will be concluded to-day.

A PRESENTATION.—EDWARD RYAN, recently employed on the Jersey City Ferry, having been appointed masters's mate in the United States navy, was on Monday evening presented with a regulation sword by his fellow-employes. Mr. FRANK SMITH made the presentation speech.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A detachment of six men, enlisted in this City for the United States Cavalry, was sent to Carlisle Barracks, Penn., on Monday, in charge of a noncommissioned officer. Recruiting for this arm of the service has been very slow for some time past. Lieut. W. W. WEBB, of the Fourth Cavalry, is in charge of the Hudson-street rendezvous, and the branch office at the foot of Broadway.

The following schooners, forming part of Capt. PORTER'S mortar fleet, were put into commission yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard: *Porn*, *Oliver H. Lee* and *William Bacon*, and immediately hauled out into the stream to receive their powder. The mortar schooner *M. J. Carlton* left the stream yesterday for the appointed rendezvous. In connection with the mortar fleet, it is worthy of remark that great care appears to have been exercised in the selection of the various officers—none but men of good experience having been appointed. As an instance of this, we may mention one of the Master's Mates of the schooner *Porn*, Mr. J. MCDONALDON, who has had twelve years' nautical experience.

The United States frigate *Sabine*, having been filled up with stores and provisions, hauled into the stream yesterday for her powder, and is expected to sail at once for the Southern Coast. The *Sabine* has been at the yard about five weeks, during which time she has been thoroughly overhauled in the dry-dock, and received all necessary repairs. Her armament has been increased by a formidable rifled gun, which is mounted on the top-gallant forecastle, and now consists of 51 guns.

Commodore PAULDING, Capt. ALMY and Lieut. COOPER, witnessed yesterday some experiments with a steam fire-engine, which, after one failure caused by the bursting of the hose, were quite successful.

The gunboat *Forbes* still remains in the dry-dock, having a new propeller fixed, but is expected to be floated out in a few days, after which she will soon be ready for active service again.

The chartered schooner *Annie Glover* remains at the long dock, filling up with stores for Ship Island.

The steamer *Fulton* has been chartered by the Government, and is now coaling at the foot of Beach-street, North River. She will probably be used to convey troops from this station.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Thomas Sparks*, lying at Pier No. 9 North River, is now loading for Locust Point. She will carry a full cargo of subsistence stores and several gun carriages. The steamer *Curtis* has been chartered by Government for Gen. BURNSIDE's Expedition. The steamship *Fulton* has been chartered by Government, and now lies at the foot of Beach-street, North River, enaling, destination said to be Port Royal.

The steamship *Columbus* (previously reported wrecked) was a propeller of 500 tons, rated A 2, built by REEVES BROTHERS, of Philadelphia, in 1847, and owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The resolution favoring the expulsion of BRIGHT, having passed the House at midnight, it was taken up in the Senate to-day. There is much excitement.

Municipal Election.

LANCASTER, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 4.

GEORGE SANDERSON was elected Mayor over Dr. CARPENTER, the citizen's and Union candidate, to-day, by 81 majority. The contest was very warm.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

All trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad arrived to-day, notwithstanding the heavy storm, the entire track being wholly unobstructed by snow.

The Europa Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The mails per the steamship *Europa*, for Liverpool, will close at 9 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not sail until about noon.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The following is the weekly Bank statement:

Capital stock	$28,231,200
Loans and discounts	22,478,800
Specie	8,529,500
Due from other Banks	8,765,400
Due to other Banks	9,747,800
Deposits	23,560,000
Circulation	6,260,000

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 82½; Reading Railroad, 20; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 19½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₱ cent. discount.

Bronchial Affections.

A clergyman, writing from Morristown, Ohio, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," says: "Last Spring I feared my lungs were becoming dangerously involved, and until I used your Troches, could not preach a sermon of ordinary length without hoarseness; but now (with the assistance of 'Troches.') I have, in the past five weeks, preached some forty sermons."

At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,
(Between 11th and 12th sts.)
A very cheap and desirable

BALMORAL BOOT for.....$3 50
A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for.....$3 00

To be Satisfied with the Purchase of a Sewing-Machine, those who contemplate buying should understand the merits of the leading stitches—the Grover & Baker Stitch, and the Shuttle or Lock Stitch—both of which can be examined at No. 495 Broadway.

DIED.

WORRALL.—In this City, on Tuesday' Feb. 4, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Joseph Worrall, and daughter of the late Robert W. Jaques, in the 31st year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment.

MORRILL.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 3, GEORGIANA T. DAVIS, eldest daughter of Capt. Joseph and Phebe E. Morrill, in the 11th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 127 East 30th-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

CLARK.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 3, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARK, relict of William Clark, aged 78 years and 9 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also those of her son, Thomas Clark, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, James Davis, No. 156 Chrystie-st. Her remains will be taken to New-Utrecht, L. I., for interment.

DIXEY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 3, after a lingering illness, of consumption, WILLIAM DIXEY, second son of the late Gen. Geo. Dixey.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 23 Bank-st., on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

GRIFFITHS.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 3, after a very brief illness, HENRY CLAY, second son of John M. and Emma A. Griffiths, aged 17 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 374 Grand, corner Norfolk-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock.

TEGAN.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 3, JULIA ANN, wife of Ebenezer Thorn, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, together with those of her father, Barnes Underhill, and sons-in-law, William Byron and Theodore Snyder, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 101 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., without further notice.

LAING.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, JAMES LAING, a native of Scotland, aged 56 years and 6 months.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 267 West 33d-st., on Thursday, Feb. 6, at 1 o'clock.

EAGLETON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, of scarlet fever, CARRIE, daughter of J. J. and Sarah N. Eagleton, aged 11 months and 22 days.

ROOT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, WM. S. ROOT, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 96 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BANTA.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, MARY L., daughter of Wm. S. and Mary J. Banta, aged 3 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 286 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

PRESTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, CHARLES F. PRESTON, aged 25 years and 7 months.

The members of the Police force, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 62 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

RANDELL.—On Monday, Feb. 3, BELLE, eldest child of Frank M. and Kate S. Randell, aged 1 year, 9 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, Jordan L. Mott, Jr., at Mott Haven, Westchester County, N. Y.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

BARTER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, EMILY M., daughter of Thomas O. Barter, of Louisville, aged 6 years and 7 months.

Notice of funeral in this evening and Thursday morning papers.

NOBLE.—On Monday, Feb. 3, AMANDA F., wife of John Noble, and daughter of George and Frances Sweepeniser, aged 21 years, 9 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at the Moravian Church, on Staten Island, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

HARRISON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, WILLIAM, son of Charles and Martha Harrison, aged 8 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Feb. 6, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, corner of 6th-st. and Boston Road, Morrisania.

CROSBY.—At Great Notch, N. J., at the residence of E. D. Conant, Mrs. ELIZABETH CROSBY, relict of Eleazer Crosby, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Cars will leave Jersey City (from Pavonia Ferry) for Paterson at 10:15 A. M.

☞ Orange County and Sullivan County papers please copy.

FELLOWS.—In Woodstock, West Farms, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 3, at the residence of his father, Edward B. Fellows, CHAS. PETERSON FELLOWS, aged 18 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 12 M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Morrisania Depôt on the arrival of the 11:15 A. M. train from 26th-st.

CORNELL.—In Stamford, Conn., on Monday morning, Feb. 3, JULIA CORNELL, widow of John V. Cornell.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of Sands Seely, Esq., Stamford. Her remains will be interred in the receiving vault at the Stamford Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at the Stamford Depôt to meet the 9 o'clock train from New-York City to convey the friends to the house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 57.—Feb. 4, 1862.
19, 61, 38, 73, 58, 3, 1, 65, 49, 64, 47, 37, 24.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 58.—Feb. 4, 1862.
1, 73, 2, 31, 19, 72, 17, 41, 49, 33, 54, 11, 9, 55.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

FARMS!

FOR

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!

IN

The Most Fertile State In the Union.

THE

Illinois Central R. R.

OFFER

Rich Rolling Prairie Land!

AT



Only $12 PER ACRE.

These Lands are adjacent to the Railroad. A tract of EIGHTY ACRES will make a good comfortable homestead. The purchaser may buy

ON LONG CREDIT!

paying interest at six per cent. annually, and if he has one thousand dollars in money, he can this year, at

THE LOW PRICE

of LABOR, contract for a convenient house, fencing, and farming tools. The Company has sold OVER ONE THOUSAND of such

TRACTS OF LAND

this season. It is well known that Chicago sends more grain to market than all the Western lake ports combined; this is the best proof of the richness and

GREAT VALUE OF

the Illinois lands. The Illinois Central Railroad was finished in 1856, built through a sparsely settled country. It takes to market this year, upwards of

THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS

of Grain, besides cattle, hogs, and many other products. For further information, apply by letter or in person to

Land Commissioner
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, Chicago, Ill.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. preferred cases, 24. 4¾, 11. Enumerated.—Nos. 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Calendar will not be called until Monday, Feb. 10. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 91½, 38, 309, 233, 319, 320, 323, 324, 325, 327, 328, 330, 3, 13, 14, 15, 17, 16, 19, 24, Law and Facts.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 773, 2927, 3041, 437, 1139, 2897, 2643, 3045, 3093, 1125, 2771, 1913, 3009, 3067, 3271. *Part II.*—Nos. 1136, 1912, 3196, 3260, 3336, 2352, 2922, 3492, 3194, 3496, 3458, 3460, 3462, 3470, 3514.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 803, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 850—(referred in 1861, 85t)—852, 853, 854, 856, 857, 859, 860. *Part II.*—Nos. (Tried) 722, 657, 698, 361, 725, 305, 820½, 596, 286, 1366, 1367, 1368, 703, 699, 885.

Assignments—Levies on Assigned Property where the Assignments are not Filed.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Hermann, Assignee, &c., vs. *Reid.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday.

Certain property had been assigned to the plaintiff under date of 2d November, 1860, and the assignment was not filed until the 6th of the same month. Meantime a levy had been made upon a portion of the property so assigned.

This action was to recover the possession of the property, the defence being that the assignment was not filed when the levy was made, and was therefore no notice.

The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff.

T. E. Stewart and S. E. Lowe for plaintiff; N. A. Chadsey for defendant.

City Railway Travel—Cars Without Brakes.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mesell.

David O. Nichols, by Joseph C. Howe, his guardian, vs. *The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.*—This was an action brought to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, occasioned by the alleged negligence of the defendants, or their agent, a driver of one of their cars.

It appeared on the trial that the plaintiff, a boy, on the 9th of August, 1858, was engaged in carrying newspapers, and got on a one-horse car at Vesey-street, on which there was no brake. The driver ordered him to take a seat outside of the car, as is alleged, and he got on the seat with the driver. On reaching Thirteenth-street, the boy asked the driver to stop, that he might get off. The horse was brought from a trot to a walk, and the boy got down on the step of the car, prepared to jump to the ground whenever the car should stop. While thus standing, the driver's attention being engaged in making change for a passenger who had shortly before got in, the horse suddenly started and threw the boy upon the track. The car ran against him and injured him seriously. The questions for the jury to determine are, whether the accident was produced by the negligence of the Company in placing no brake on the car, or by the carelessness of the driver in not stopping the car when the boy desired to get off. They must also pass upon the question whether the plaintiff is himself at fault in attempting to get off while the car was in motion. Case still on.

Henry A. Cram & J. W. Fowler for plaintiff; Ex-Judge Slosson & J. H. Platt for defendants.

Two Horse-traders turn Litigants—The Result.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Caleb W. Lacy vs. *Wm. Meyers.*—This was an action to recover possession of a horse which the plaintiff alleged the defendant had taken from him by an unfair advantage.

It is charged that the defendant desired to exchange or "swop," a small horse belonging to him, for the plaintiff's large animal, which was a stronger beast, and better adapted to the uses of the defendant.

They agreed to exchange, as appeared on the trial, upon the payment of $20 by the defendant, and the defendant took possession of the horse. Some detail of the trade not as yet being adjusted, the plaintiff went to the residence of the defendant, the next day, for the purpose of completing the transaction, but did not find the defendant, as expected. He thereupon took his horse back, suspecting bad faith.

The plaintiff then averred that subsequently the defendant desired the plaintiff to go with him (defendant) to see his (defendant's) friend in respect to business of some sort, to which plaintiff agreed, and drove his horse and carriage to the place of business of the "friend," to whom he was introduced. While engaged in conversation with this friend, he alleges that the defendant took his horse from the carriage, and has since held wrongful possession of him.

The defendant denied the plaintiff's allegations, averring a legitimate transaction. Verdict for plaintiff for $102 50. McCunn, Swartwout & Pine for plaintiff. Wm. M. Allen for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of M. S. Tresher Margaret Gowshatt, J. C. Oßinger and Thomas Butler, were now admitted to probate, none of them containing any provisions of public interest.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The first, second and third class of motions are called by Justice LEONARD, in the General Term room. The fourth, fifth and sixth classes are called in the Special Term room, together with the reserved cases and the General Calendar, by Justice CLERKE.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and laying out a public place between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixth streets.—Reference granted to Liv. Livingston, Esq., for surplus moneys.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Wright vs. *Youle.*—Motion granted, upon payment of all costs of the term, and $10 costs of motion, &c.

In the matter of Habeas Corpus of Henry Euler.—Prisoner must be discharged.

Van Raden vs. *Latry.*—Motion denied. Costs $10, to abide event.

In relation to the matter of Saltus.—Bills taxed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Zabriskie vs. *Pierce*—The plaintiff is entitled to judgment that the agreement set forth in the complaint be performed specifically by the defendant, and that the plaintiff have the other specific relief demanded by him in said complaint.

McCarter vs. *Van Syckel*—The defendant is entitled to judgment herein, and it is thereupon ordered and adjudged that the plaintiff's complaint herein be and the same hereby is dismissed, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Haley vs. *Fraser* and *others*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs. Findings and conclusions on file.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 74 bbls. Ashes. 6,944 bbls. Flour, 11 bbls. and 673 sacks Corn Meal, 6,111 bushels Wheat, 656 bushels Corn, 2,505 bushels Rye, 3,169 bushels Oats, 4,735 bushels Malt, 6,246 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,439 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in limited demand, including Pots at $6 37½; Pearls, $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been inactive at former prices.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 170 bags Rio at 19½c.@19¾c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds, on hand this morning; 134,337 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT, & SON, 86,400 bags Rio and Santos; 18,525 mats Java, and 800 bags do; 2,500 mats Ceylon; 12,025 bags Maracaibo; 2,957 do. Laguayra; 3,958 do St. Domingo; 4,910 Ceara, and 2,262 other kinds. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 26c.@27c.; Rio, 18c.@21c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 22c.@24c.; St. Domingo, 19½c.@20c. ₱ lb, usual terms.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Feb. 1, in Baltimore	27,500
Feb. 1, in Philadelphia	3,550
Feb. 4, in New-York	86,400
Total	117,550

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in fairrequest at 27½c.@28¼c. ₱ lb.; New-Sheathing, 30c.; Yellow Metal 25c.; old copper, 23c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather more sought after, at prices ranging from 30c.@32c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.; sales have been reported of 600 bales.

COCOA—A small lot of Caraccas was sold at 35c., cash, free, ₱ lb.

FISH—The principal kinds have been in rather more demand at uniform quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits considerable animation, to-day, the low grades of State and Western Flour being in good request for export, at a further slight improvement in prices. The trade inquiry is moderate. The reported sales, since our last, amount to 15,600 bbls., including Sunerfine State at $5 60@$5 70; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 85@$6; mainly at $5,90@$5 95. Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 55@$5 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 85@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 85@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 95@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 60	@$5 70
Extra State	5 85	@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 85	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 85	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 95	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 00	@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 15	@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	6 00	@ 6 10
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Miesouri	6 05	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in demand at rising prices; sales 1,250 bbls. at $5 90@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 35@$6 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and firm, including superfine at $5 60@$5 65; extra at $5 85@$5 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $3 for Jersey, $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 30@$3 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 85 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The market has been generally quiet since our last. Prices have not varied materially.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, mainly for export, at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 35; Amber Michigan, at $1 49; Red Western, (Winter,) part at $1 44@$1 45; choice Amber Iowa, at $1 40; Milwaukee Club, $1 35@$1 36; Chicago Spring, $1 30@$1 33; Amber Long Island and Jersey, at $1 49@$1 50; Red State, $1 45, ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand, at steady prices. Sales have been made of 54,000 bushels, at 65c.@66c., for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 61c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 68c.@69c. for unsound do. do., for old round Yellow, and 75c. for Western White, ₱ bushel. Oats are salable, including Canadian, at 40c.@41c.; Western, at 40½c.@41½c.; State, at 42c.@42½c., and Jersey, at 40c.@42c. ₱ bushel. Rye is in request, at 84c.@85c. ₱ bushel; sales 2,500 bushels. Barley continues scarce. Sales 3,400 bushels State, part at 85c., and 2,500 bushels California, at 75c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in moderate supply and demand, at 80c.@$1 for inferior to very choice ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, but firm, including last year's crop at 18c.@23c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Sales of 1,000 bales Manilla have been reported at 7¾c. ₱ lb., cash.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less sought after to-day Sales have been made of 1,350 bbls. at $12@$13 for Mess; $12 75@$13 50 for Prime Mess; $8, 50@$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are quiet at 4¾c.@6c. for Hams; 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unaltered; sales 1,800 boxes at 6c.@7c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand at steady prices; sales, 2,250 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues unchanged; sales, since our last, 350 bbls., at $13 75@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 75@$12 37½ for plain Mass, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20 50@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues quiet, at 5c.@7c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day were confined to small lots of Carolina at $7 @$7 25, and 200 bags Patna at $6 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover has been in moderate request, and 560 bags have been sold since our last at 7¼c.@7¾c., the latter rate for choice, ₱ lb. Nothing really new in other kinds.

SOAP—Sales 100 boxes Castile at 14½c., cash, ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,000 mats Cassia at 27½c.; 200 bags Pepper on private terms, and 50 bales Cloves at 22½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,400 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 7c.@8c.; also, 145 boxes Havana, part at 8c. ₱ lb.

TIN—Has been more freely offered, and prices have been depressed. The demand has been limited.

TOBACCO—The assortment is poor and prices are very firm. Sales light, including 78 hhds. Kentucky at 11¾c.@15c., and 47 cases Seed Leaf at 8½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 lbs., 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS remark: "Since our last, the market has been extremely languid, there being a general absence of orders for shipment, mainly on account of the rapid decline in England. The home demand has been light, and the low prices of Lard and Grease have contributed to the dullness, and at the close prices show a slight decline. Butchers' Association (N. Y.) is held at 9¾c. To-day the market is very quiet and little offering, 9¼c. being demanded for choice lots. Price this day, 1858, 10¾c., 1859, 11¾c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 10c.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., at 23c.@23¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been limited, rates depressed. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d., 3s., and by a foreign vessel at 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 7½d. @8d., and by a foreign vessel, 9d. Corn, 7d.@7½d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc. Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s. @27s. 6d., and by steamer, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@9d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Butter, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ₱ bushel; Pork at 4s. ₱ bbl., Beef, 6s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s. For Havre—Flour, 60c.@70c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 10c.@15c. ₱ bushel.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING RID of decayed teeth and roots, without pain or danger, can do so under the *New Chemical Process*, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bowdoin. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $5. Loose and tender teeth, 50 cents. Best powder, tooth, tooth-brush, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED, A WIFE. NONE BUT FRENCH gals need apply. The advertiser does not require cash, but only a companion. He is six feet twenty, and first of steady, thinks he will settle down to married life. As to age, he believes he has a moderate charcoal temper, and want of time is his only reason for having recourse to the newspapers. He has enough means for him (Cadle second party, and is willing to treat at once. He is quite aware that a great many attempts to convert his honest intentions into an extravagant joke will be made, but he warns all rash intruders. If the lady should consider too much secrecy in his advertising, he will furnish him, if a woman, he will forgive her. He has a heart for the sincere, a horse whip for the impertinent. In all her case and applications she will be promptly attended to, if addressed to AJAX JENKINS, Albany, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

BURDETT, JONES & Co., Auctioneers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.—SEA ISLAND COTTON AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at Wheeler's Atlantic-Dock Stores, No. 54 Atlantic-Dock, by order and under the direction of Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York,

The bales superior quality Sea Island Cotton, in perfect merchantable order.

Samples are now ready at our office, No. 109 Wall-st., for examination.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 41 Cortlandt-st., comprising all varieties of seasonable goods, to which we invite the attention of City and country dealers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, to be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1862, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of fresh goods, suitable for City or country trade.

LOST AND FOUND.

FORT WARREN, BOSTON HARBOR, Jan. 14, 1862.

LOST OR MISLAID—CHECK NO. 436, ON THE Merchants' Bank, New-York, for $50, made payable to the order of Wm. R. Miller, and indorsed by him to me. As payment has been stopped, the finder will please forward to my address, at this post, and oblige

JNO. L. BUELL.

LOST.—IN JERSEY CITY, SUNDAY, FEB. 2, BEtween Grace Church and South 2d-st., in Jersey-av. or South 7th-st., a lady's gold WATCH and CHAIN. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to the owner at No. 109 Jersey-av.

LOST—BETWEEN THE EVERETT HOUSE AND 14th Avenue Hotel, a small package of photographs, of no value except to the owner. A suitable reward will be paid for the package at the office of the Everett House.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000—FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXtures and good will of a merchant tailoring establishment, doing a profitable cash business in a Western city of 20,000 inhabitants. Time given for a portion of the purchase money, if required, with approved security. Would sell a half-interest to a practical cutter, if preferred, but to none other. Apply for further information to WM. R. BABCOCK, No. 526 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS stand for all kinds of produce, in a City market, the fixtures all complete; will be sold low if applied for at once, as the owner's presence is required in the country. Address, immediately, H. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

DINING-SALOON FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best locations in the City; 7 years established. Inquire on the premises, No. 27 Ann-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; 36 miles from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN L. HOPPER.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished back room, with gas and fire, to a gentleman and wife for $8 per week. Also, a hall bedroom to a single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR three single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms, with partial board, in a private family, by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, or addressing B. S., Box No. 142 *Times* Office. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a first-class house, No. 230 West 33d-st., wishes to let a large front room, with board, to a gentleman and wife. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—FRONT ROOM WITH BOARD, FOR a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 71 McDougal-st., (St. Clement's-place.) Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 116 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR himself, lady and son; an entire second or third floor, with good sized room on floor above, would be required. The location must be desirable, between Madison and 14th sts., not below 10th-st. nor above 25th-st. A private family, or first-class house, preferred. Address, with terms, Mr. BUTLER, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A ROOM IN A SMALL PRIVATE family; breakfast at 7½ o'clock; dinner on Sundays; location between 6th and 9th aves., and 19th and 30th sts. Persons answering will please state price, location and terms. Address H. D. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, IN THE VICINITY OF Fort Green, to a gentleman and wife, a well-furnished parlor and bedroom, with use of bath-room, in a private family where there are no children or boarders. Address X. Y., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, child, two years old, and servant—room, with a bedroom adjoining—above 14th-st., west side. Address, stating location, G. Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A BEDROOM ON THE SECOND STORY, with gas and water fixtures, use of bath, at No. 322 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 856 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN TRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel; or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the town and city of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot at the foot of the garden. Lot comprises one-and-a-half acre of ground, in lawn and garden, with a fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

TO LET AT EAST WESTCHESTER CO.—A large and tasteful house, with 25 acres of land, more or less, can be had, if desired, and all necessary out-buildings, situated on the road to Pye Beach, within a half mile of the depot, and about one hour from 35th-st. The house is pleasantly situated, surrounded with large shade trees, and garden and lawn stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Also, a well-conducted yard in rear of the house. Apply to BUCKLEY & FINN, No. 45 Wall-st., Journey Court.

AT BELMONT—TWO THIRDS OF A MILE from Fordham Depot, on the Harlem Railroad, is a cottage with its perfect order, with all the modern conveniences, containing fourteen rooms, bath, water-closets, hot-air, &c. The garden is stocked with the choicest grapes, small fruits, asparagus and choice flowering shrubs, and is well-walled. Apply to A. M. COZIN, No. 7 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, desirably situated, one hour from New-York; to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites, to rent and for sale by the subscriber. JAMES M. WOODHULL, No. 20 Broad-st., Newark, N. J. No. 2 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A VILLA RESIdence on Bergen Heights, Jersey City, within twenty minutes' walk of Hoboken Ferry. The house is new and well-built, contains all the modern conveniences, and is being over-hauled throughout. Apply to GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 6th-av.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for Lawyers or Agents. Inquire in the Treasurer's room.

LIGHT ROOMS,

and steady power,

at low rates.

By JOHN GAUDY, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET.—THE GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, with or without the furniture and stores, situated in Orange county, New-York, within forty miles of the City. The place is celebrated as a pretty Summer resort for its healthfulness, beauty of scenery, fine fishing, sweet food, &c., and is reached via the Erie Railroad, or from the steamers on the Lake. For terms, &c., call at DAVIS' Hotel, 158 Fulton-st., or apply at the premises.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—DWELLings in Madison-av., above 23d-st., west side, to be rented to a private family only. The house is entirely fitted with the use of the water, and is open for inspection. Terms reasonable. Apply to N. C. BLACKMAN, No. 10 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN FINE town of Westchester, adjoining the village of West Farms, within 20 minutes of the Harlem Railroad depot, and four miles from the Harlem Bridge; would exchange for land, a fine garden, with fruit, greenhouse, grapery, stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No. 18 West 24th-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERI, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 252 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY BRICK house with two-story L, corner of 9th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. Apply to J. INGRAHAM, No. 41 Chambers-st., New-York, or on the premises, after 2 P. M.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st., will be let low to a good tenant. The location is one of the best and most central in New-York. For terms inquire on the premises of JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—THE OFFICES AND STABLE FORMERly occupied by Dr. Alfred Freeman, corner of 10th-st. and 4th-av. Inquire of WM. L. SKIDMORE, corner 4th-av. and 12th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR EITHER ONE or two years, a house and grounds at New-Brighton Heights, Staten Island; rent, $1,000. A pair of horses, pony, pulley and all either be sold on reasonable terms, or can be let with the place. Apply for cards to view, to MOREWOOD & Co., No. 64 Broad-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—IN THE VICINITY OF New-York, on the Hudson River or Sound, a convenient house, containing not less than ten rooms, with garden and from six to eight acres of land. The latter not indispensable, if the place suits in other particulars; must be of easy access from New-York; rent not to exceed $600. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 176 Post-office, Hudson, Columbia County.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE OR four story high stoop house, situated between 14th and 38th sts., and 4th and 9th avs.; must be a first-class house, with all the improvements. A party who has a good house, and will sell cheap, will find a customer by addressing Box No. 1,360 Post-office.

WANTED—A WELL-BUILT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, in a good location, between 4th and 18th sts., east of Broadway. Price to suit the times. Address H. H., No. 53 St. Mark's-place, giving location and price and when it may be seen.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND FULL-SIZED LOT in the IXth Ward, worth about $5,000; also, 1,000 persons to call and get our inimitable Imperial Cards de Visite, at $2 per dozen. Photographic Art Gallery, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED.—A MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE, IN A good locality, between 20th and 40th sts., and 3d and 6th ava. A good house in the City need some money will be given in exchange. Apply to AUGUSTUS TABOR, No. 713 Water-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

USE
A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S
GREEN CORN,
(In cans.)
Take no other kind, as large quantities of Inferior is now offered. Compare it with that you have been using. Sold by grocers generally. (See that you get the right kind.)

DRY GOODS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS: Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; new-fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; cheap worsted goods, Leggins, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Small Wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery. Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

$30,000 WORTH OF DOMESTIC AND housekeeping dry goods, bought before the great rise in cotton, will be sold by the piece or yard, at regular prices. GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent young woman to do chamber-work and ladies' fineries, can do up laces in the neatest manner; or would take charge of an invalid lady, or travel with a family; has first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; she understands her business in either capacity; is cleanly, active, willing and obliging. Has good City reference. No objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing; has no objection to a private boarding-house or a hotel; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and to do light chamber-work; understands all kinds of fine family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; good City reference. Call or address Mr. GAILLARD, No. 51 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 165 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, by one who understands her business; good City references. Can be seen at No. 32 East 14th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist in washing, waiting and sewing. Apply at No. 159 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and waiting; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 7th-av. second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a very respectable Protestant young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; is an excellent sewer; or would do chamber-work and take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call or address a note to No. 50 Bond-st., for several days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An active and tidy Protestant girl wishes to engage as above; understands embroidery and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good chambermaid. Can be highly recommended, at No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is clean, active, willing and obliging. Has first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing; has no objection to a private boarding-house or a hotel; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and to do light chamber-work; understands all kinds of fine family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; good City reference. Call or address Mr. GAILLARD, No. 51 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 165 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist in washing, waiting and sewing. Apply at No. 159 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and waiting; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 7th-av. second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a very respectable Protestant young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; is an excellent sewer; or would do chamber-work and take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call or address a note to No. 50 Bond-st., for several days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An active and tidy Protestant girl wishes to engage as above; understands embroidery and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good chambermaid. Can be highly recommended, at No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 136 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the washing and ironing, and make herself useful; has the highest references from the last families. Call, for two days, at No. 140 West 31st-st., this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and the washer and ironer; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 West 19th-st., in the rear, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent, reliable, obliging girl, for chamber-work or waiting; or would do general housework in a small family. Call for two days, at No. 72 East 9th-st., her present employer.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as she is fervently attached and waiters with the best of City reference. Call for two days, at her present employer's, 52 East 11th-st.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its various branches, in a servant of large chances, from experience. Has served in some of the largest families in this City, having lived in the first City references as cook and the country just from Canada. Can be seen for two days at No. 278 other-st., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a first-class cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; can make pastry and confectionary in the best manner; has lived in the best families of this City and Brooklyn; can be seen for two days at No. 27 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

AMERICAN GOLD

And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers.
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until NOON on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1863, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Tuesday, 7th, 1862.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—100 SHARES CITIZENS' GAS COMPANY, of Brooklyn.
WANTED.
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Bonds, either mortgage.
La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, assented low numbers.
La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, assented medium numbers
La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, not assented, high numbers.
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

TREASURY NOTES AND AMERICAN GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER OF MURRAY-ST.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1862.—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on the 3rd TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The poll will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same, will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will send their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.
JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, COR. MURRAY-STREET.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1862.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage and other Bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
WM. H. CON, Cashier.

THE NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, of Oswego, have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New York stockholders on demand at their office, No. 62 Wall-st.
GEO. DEMING, Agent.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON FARMS IN THE neighboring counties in this State, or on improved real estate in this City.
Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 65 Wall-st.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN PURCHASED AT the highest premium, by P. P. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1862."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chap. 86 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Dec. 17, 1861.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable in New-York.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums agreed to be paid respectively, including the accrued interest thereon.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the persons entitled to receive certificates for equivalent amounts of the new stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition for the same must be sealed, and the proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAVEMEYER, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, PAYMASTER'S FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, October 30, 1861.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 [illegible]
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on SATURDAY, the 15th day of February, 1862, for the following articles, viz.: [illegible] able quality, and to be delivered at [illegible] may be enquired for at the office [illegible] placed at some point on the Hudson River from which it is to be [illegible]
42,768 feet white pine scantling, 16 feet long.
44,332 feet white pine scantling, 12 feet long.
21,780 feet white pine scantling, 10 feet long.
2,810 feet white pine scantling, 8 feet long.
92,000 feet white pine board, 16 feet long.
85,800 feet white pine board, 12 feet long.
19,800 feet white pine boards, 10 feet long.
PLANED BOARDS.
9,780 feet white pine common boards, 16 feet long.
Persons offering [illegible] are requested to state the lowest price per [illegible] and the time in which [illegible] They will also please state if [illegible] of the several sizes described, would be [illegible] in lots of the pine.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CONKLING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.
Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.
JASPER E. CORNING, } Administrat's.
s18-law6mW JOHN E. PARSONS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALEMARD H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 60 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of February next.
Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN,
au7—law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 28th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 7th day of December, 1861.
Dec.18-law6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1822,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICES for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 51 1st-av., near 33d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 54 Wall-st.
6¼
(SIX AND A HALF) PER CENT.
CASH DIVIDEND to the stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALSO
60
(SIXTY) PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND to the Policy holders on the earned premiums of participating policies, for the year ending 31st ultimo. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of March, prox.
CASH CAPITAL,
$400,000,
WITH LARGE SURPLUS.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE.
BOSTON, Jan. 25, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share will be payable on the 5th day of February next to holders of stock, at the close of business on the 24th instant.
Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit: to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at this office.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 24th inst. to Feb. 5.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on all policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board,
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Wall-st.
P. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having declared the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 10th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th inst.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Cashier.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY.—The Directors of said Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable out of the earnings, to Stockholders on the 10th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. Feb. 3, 1862. GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, Feb. 4, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF (3½) per cent. has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 6th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.
CHAS. A MEIGS,
A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 31 Exchange-place, New-York, Feb. 1, 1862.
A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 31 Exchange-place, New-York, Feb. 1, 1862.
CHAS. A. MEIGS,
CHAS. H. MEIGS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.
CHAS. A. MEIGS,
A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the name of CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business at No. 31 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
CHAS. A. MEIGS,
CHAS. H. MEIGS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the name of [illegible] and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business at No. 31 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
ISAAC H. MAYNARD,
NATHANIEL P. FREEMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP AND REMOVAL.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of FREEMAN & HYDE, for the transaction and sale of Dress Trimming goods, and have removed from No. 341 Broadway to No. 351 Broadway, second block below Canal-st.
FRANCIS FREEMAN,
RANDOLPH HYDE.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of W. L. CONKLIN & CO. has expired. The business of the late firm will be closed by W. L. CONKLIN, at the old stand, No. 18 4th-av.
W. L. CONKLIN,
LEMUEL CONKLIN.
NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of CONKLIN & BAYLES, and will carry on the MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING BUSINESS at No. 18 4th-av., in this City.
W. L. CONKLIN,
JOHN W. CONKLIN,
JAMES BAYLES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of LOVELL, COLLES & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. JOSEPH LOVELL retiring from business. JAMES COLLES, Jr., and JAMES M. STRAIL will conduct the business hereafter under the firm of JAMES COLLES, Jr., & CO., and they alone are authorized to sign the name of the old firm in liquidation.
JOSEPH LOVELL,
J. COLLES, Jr.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. JAMES M. STRAIL

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of QUINBY & FIELD is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
W. U. QUINBY will continue the business at the same place, and sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. URIAH FIELD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ADOLPH HAMMER has this day admitted as partner, WILLIAM T. RYERSON, and they will continue the business of brewing ale under the firm of HAMMER & CO.
HARLEM, Feb. 1, 1862. 4th-av., 125th and 126th sts.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of Marsh & Foster, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSEPH T. MARSH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. SAMUEL FOSTER.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

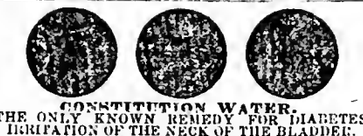
PRINTING,

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

COMPLIMENTARY VISIT.—THE FRIENDS of Rev. RALPH HOYT will hold a Complimentary Entertainment at his residence in 5th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs., on THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 6. The Committee invite the assistance of all who feel interested in sustaining the Rector of the Free Church of the Good Shepherd, in his arduous and important work. Those who cannot personally attend are solicited to respond by some token of their favor directed as above. EDWARD C. FLASK, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular Illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $8, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors, Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consults with pr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of rooms, No. 10 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most implicit confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; Hardy cases in his present practice, of whom have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, and also to charge reasonable of the profession. Dr. C. treats on the most scientific principles. No. 1.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COPPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A cure in a few days for the torturing, disgusting Disease of Spermatorrhœa, and diseases of the sexual organs, caused by Self-Abuse. Dr. C. has made this class of diseases a study for many years, and cannot be excelled in the treatment of Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, and all other complaints arising from the secret habit of youth. Dr. C. has had extensive experience in the treatment of Stricture, and has never failed in a single case. Persons who have been salivated by mercury, or have taken quack medicines, will find a sure and speedy cure

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

vested computation, fixed at $16,000,000,000. Our debt is $650,000,000. Here is a margin broad enough to raise all the money we want, if properly husbanded, and to pay upon that debt five per cent. Why, therefore, cannot we raise money by the old method? Two arguments for leaving the beaten path are quoted—first, that the people will be more ready at some other time than now to pay what they must eventually pay; the second is, that taxation will be unpopular, and bring denunciation on those who vote for it. I take issue on both propositions. I say that the country is rich, and ready; money is abundant—over abundant. There are over $250,000,000 of gold in the banks, and we can have it all if we desired it. Our harvests have been abundant, and our material productions, raw and wrought, are in great demand, and nearly every loyal State teems with all the elements of material prosperity. Beyond that, from living a very extravagant we have lately become an economical people. We are now role to pay, and we shall never be in a better condition to pay taxes. As to the willingness of the people to be taxed, no aspersion can be more libelous on the people of the country than to suppose they will shrink from paying the legitimate expenses of the rebellion. The millions who have risen in majesty to defend from overthrow the institutions of their fathers, have brought tribute more precious far than taxes. They have sent their sons, and have gone themselves to the distant battle-field, to bare their bosoms to the pangs of death. And shall we, when such is the spontaneous and hallowed patriotism and loyalty of the people, dare to impugn them here? Shall we suppose that those who are bringing their dearest jewels, and still offering more, will now resist the taxation? No. It requires no courage for representatives here to vote for taxation, and you are entitled to no credit for doing it. Only one thing is needed to make taxation welcome—the people must know what is to be done with their money—they must know that it is not to be scooped into the laps of gamblers and thieves, in office or out of office. They must know that it is not to be squandered on favorites, whether politicians or brothers-in-law or women. They must know that frugality and honesty will prevail in its expenditure. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RICHARDSON) said that he was opposed to cutting down Congressional salaries. I am for cutting up and cutting off every expense which can be discarded. I am in favor of beginning with our own compensation. Let that be cut down liberally, more indeed than we can easily bear. We can, consistently with self-respect and with success, proceed with retrenchment in every direction. The people must know that their money is to be applied to a vigorous prosecution of the war, to that policy which will be most destructive to rebellion, a policy which will crush out the idea, whoever may suggest it, in high or low place, of continental separation or dismemberment of the Union in any contingency. They must know that no idea of accepting anything less than absolute submission lurks undiscovered or glides unseen near any department of the Government. They must know that no dalliance or delay finds a hiding-place, either on the cushions or on the saddles where power sets enthroned. I regret that there exists a misunderstanding in some quarters as to the sentiments of members here, or others elsewhere, who suggest a query as to the conduct of the war. It is charged against members who insist upon military action, that they belong to the "On to Richmond" school—that every man here or elsewhere who cancels military action is in favor of approving an advance of the army of the Potomac. I protest against this attempt to fasten false issues upon the House, or any portion of it. An advance is a military question, to be decided by military authorities. An advance of the army of the Potomac in this weather, against a great army intrenched on its own ground, behind their own guns, is a momentous military question, which no constituency represented on this floor, and no Representative, would take the responsibility of deciding in the affirmative; that is not what is now criticized. But it is said that much time has elapsed since we had on the field a splendid army, and yet that so little has been done. It is said that two armies have been approaching each other for months together at an enormous expense on our part. It is said that, instead of being a war of military manœuvres, it has become a war of positions—that December and half of January came, with smooth roads and sunshine, that then was the golden hour, and that we omitted to improve it. It is said there has been unspeakable suspicion, and that the fear of the favorite policy of the Government is the exhaustive policy. It is this exhaustive policy which has awakened the alarm and indignation of many. And no one can wonder at it. In this policy we must eventually be beaten by the rebels in arms, for we are a manufacturing people, and the rebels live by agriculture. We neglect our pursuits, and undertake to wage a war upon the vast frontiers of the enemy, while they all the time are amid their own homes, having a large population of slaves to till their lands and produce for their all the necessaries of life, and having thus all their time to spare to organization and drill. In this exhaustive policy, therefore, we must succumb. We have two great dangers before us—the danger of exhaustion from derangement of finance and trade, and danger from foreign intervention breaking our blockade and leading to war, which will widen out to be a riot in the nation. Prosecute the war vigorously, and we have full permission to lay on all the taxes that may be necessary to meet this emergency. The responsibility is with us. To meet this emergency with calmness, with safety and success, with a solid policy, we can realize in season all the money we need, even in anticipation of the tax to be levied by taxation, that being expressed in the contract with the public creditors. If the bill, instead of containing a legal tender clause, had provided that the notes should be redeemed by taxation, and had that stamped and inscribed upon them, I have no doubt but they would have been acceptable. This scheme comes here sanctioned by only a minority of the Committee. That Committee consisted of nine members, one is absent, and I am glad to find that it has only received the favor of four of that Committee.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) explained that at first three-fourths of the Committee had favored the bill.

Mr. CONKLING—At this time, when high financial authorities hesitate, and frequently reverse and change their opinions, gentlemen on the Committee may well change their opinions. I have no patience with the bill. The bill is not one that can live of itself. It comes before us in an imperfect state. The design of the bill is to prevent the banks from going back to specie payments. At all events there is evidence of an intention in high quarters to drench a crusade against the banks. If this scheme is the best that can be devised, it is undoubtedly entitled to every vote on this floor. It is conceded by the advocates of this measure, that if the legal tender clause be stricken out, the residue of the bill would not pass. In other words, the great objection to the legal tender clause would be fatal to the bill. I am opposed to every attempt to make aught but gold and silver coin a legitimate tender. The proposition to do so is entirely new in legislation. No precedent can be found for it in the legislation of the country, and this fact amounts to affirmation authority of the highest kind against the existence of such a power. If such a power existed, or was provided by the Constitution, we should find a record of it. Occasions to refer to it have repeatedly, in times past, arisen, and yet such a measure was never suggested; and, therefore, I am warranted in contending that the concurrent authority of all the lawyers, jurists and statesmen of our country have stamped unconstitutionality upon this bill. But something more is claimed than the right to make something unknown heretofore a legitimate tender. It has a retrospective force, by which it strikes at every existing pecuniary transaction. The Attorney-General, in his opinion upon this subject of the power of so affecting past contracts, only says that there is no prohibition to the exercise of this power. One of the results of the passing of the bill will be, that it will open the door to wholesale frauds. Every agent, attorney, trustee, executor, consignee, commission merchant, and every other debtor who has received hard money from others, will realize for himself by buying up this spurious currency we put forward, and then pay off with it, except such as may be honester than the act of Congress advises them to be. Think of the Savings' Banks of the country, intrusted with the hard-earned pittance of the poor and hungry, of the needy woman, the widow and the orphan, taking advantage of the bill, and reducing the savings of these people to at least fifty per cent. on the aggregate, and that by a contrivance so new that it was never thought of in the days of MONROE or BUCHANAN. If it passes into law, some scheme of bankruptcy must be devised more gigantic than ever was yet dreamt of to protect the people of the country. It is opening the floodgates of fraud to make paper a legal tender, and I am glad to find that the popular branch of the Legislature of the great City of New-York has set its seal of reprobation upon this swindle by a vote of almost two to one. If such a scheme is to be tried by the nation at all, it is to be tried only as a last extremity, and when all other means have failed. When you allow the Government to do this, you have reached the last gasp of credit. The London *Times* has designated this legal tender bill as the dawn of American bankruptcy, the downfall of American solvency. The substitute I propose will, without substantial alteration, procure all the money necessary to sustain the Government, and carry it through this crisis. Never was there presented such an opportunity to a nation. Never was so sublime a duty imposed upon a people within the life-time of a human race. American history, the history of Free Government, the history of constitutional liberty begins or ends now. We have our career and our traditions. They are safe. But our destiny is yet to be made. Our destiny is to hold this vast continent, to do it without allies, with nations allied against us, while even in the midst of the greatest, guiltest revolution the world has ever seen.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) replying to Mr. PAINTON, said DANIEL WEBSTER did assent to the proposition that the Government of the United States may authorize the issue of paper money as currency. The Constitution was made for one people, with one destiny. That is that money, in every country beneath the sun, which the sovereignty shall declare money within the limits of its jurisdiction. Shells and hides, as well as gold and silver, have been made money. The sovereignty here is known as the People of the United States of America, and has the power to determine what shall be money. In other words, the standard of value and the medium for facilitating the exchange of commodities, and what shall be the legal tender in payment of debts. A Government without this power would be no Government at all. He further argued the constitutional question, and said nothing was ever a legal tender except what was made such by express provision of law. The Constitution now declares what shall be a legal tender in the discharge of obligations. He did not like the phraseology in the bill, that these issues shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States. They should be redeemable at a certain day in the legally established tenure of value.

Mr. SHERFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Union,) quoted the words of Mr. WEBSTER: "There can be no legal tender but gold and silver, and foreign coin regulated by law." They had all sworn to support the Constitution. Let them beware and keep within the provisions of that obligation. He was further opposed to making the notes proposed to be issued a legal tender, because it was dishonest, and that was reason enough for him. This bill would interfere with the local banks, producing distress which it required no seer to foretell. THEY, he said, and we will cheerfully pay; but pass this measure containing the legal tender clause, and you will deprive us of the ability to pay. Strike from the bill the legal tender clause, and he would vote for it. Bring forward a banking scheme, and he would support that, unless some better measure shall be presented. Produce a tax bill, and this should secure his support. But he could vote for no bill making Treasury notes a legal tender. A similar scheme was tried in Rhode Island at the close of the Revolution, and failed. The Committee rose.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) gave notice if he could get the floor to-morrow, he would move to close the debate, for the purpose of relieving the country by action on the bill.

Adjourned.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Doings of the General Court-Martial—Deaths in Gen. Banks' Division, &c.

FREDERICK, Sunday, Feb. 2.

Capt. J. D. BINGHAM, of the regular army, and for the last six months Assistant Quartermaster of Gen. BANKS' Division, has been transferred to Gen. BUELL's army in Kentucky, where he will perform the duties of Quartermaster. Capt. HOLABIRD, who has been the Chief Quartermaster from the time this Division has been organized, will continue in the same capacity.

On the 31st ult., Paymaster DAVIES visited the camp of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, and paid that regiment. To-day Paymaster BANNISTER visited the Maryland Home Brigade (Col. MADIGAN) for a similar purpose.

The second general Court-martial, of which Lieut.-Col. ATTERBURY, of the New-York Ninth, is President, will close its labors this week. It was instituted on the 27th of September last, and has tried and disposed of 65 to 70 cases, many of which were of great importance. There are ten more cases on the docket.

General Court-martial No. 3 was organized last Tuesday, and has already disposed of fifteen cases. It is composed as follows:

President—Lieut.-Col. F. J. PAAK, First Michigan Cavalry.

Capt. J. D. YELLOTT, of the Maryland Home Brigade.

First Lieut. S. D. KEMPTON, Indiana Twelfth.

First Lieut. LORINO S. RICHARDSON, Massachusetts Thirteenth.

First Lieut. ROB'T S. SHAW, Massachusetts Second.

First Lieut. HASSADUCK REEVE, First Michigan Cavalry.

Second Lieut. WALTER HERBERT JONSON, Massachusetts Thirteenth.

Judge-Advocate—Capt. N. B. SHUFFLEFF, Massachusetts Twelfth.

FREDERICK, Md., Saturday, Feb. 1.

Deaths in the New-York Ninth State Militia, from its Entry into the Service to Dec. 31.

John E. Banks, Co. G, July 4, at Sandy Hook, killed in action; body sent home.

Ernest Gedtke, Co. A, July 4, at Sandy Hook; killed in action; body sent home.

Corp. A. A. Craw, Co. E, Aug. 4, at Sandy Hook, of typhoid fever; body sent home.

Nicholas Lowenberg, Co. B, Aug. 11, at Sandy Hook, of typhoid fever; buried at Sandy Hook.

Jos. Fashiot, Co. B, Aug. 19, at Buckeystown; suicide; buried at Buckeystown.

John F. Hoyt, Co. G, Sept. 16, Baltimore Hospital, of typhoid fever, taken home.

Benj. T. Sheffield, Co. C, Oct. 5, at Baltimore Hospital, of heart disease; taken home.

J. W. Boyd, Co. I, Oct. 6, at Baltimore Hospital, of typhoid fever, buried in Baltimore.

Patrick Kennedy, Co. I, Dec. 6, at Frederick, of typhoid fever; buried in Frederick.

Sergeant Francis Aimes, Co. D, Dec. 9, at Frederick, of consumption; taken home.

Isaac Howell, Co. E, Dec. 13, at Frederick, of typhoid fever; taken home.

Albert H. Mayer, Co. I, Dec. 26, at Baltimore, of typhoid fever; buried in Baltimore.

John Caffry, Co. H, Dec. 29, at Alexandria, of typhoid fever; taken home.

W. J. Miller, Co. H, Dec. 29, at Frederick, of typhoid fever; taken home.

Deaths in the Third Wisconsin since its entry into the Service to the 31st of December, 1861:

Henry Clemens, Co. A, Oct. 16, at Bolivar, Va., killed in action; buried at Frederick.

Franklin L. Tuttle, Co. A, Oct. 16, at Bolivar, Va., killed in action; buried at Frederick.

Filer William A. Earnes, Co. B, Sept. 25, at Baltimore, of typhoid fever, buried at Baltimore.

Corporal John Stugman, Co. B, Oct. 27, at Frederick, of typhoid fever; buried at Fredsrick.

Josiah Underwood, Co. C, Sept. 1, at Baltimore, of bilious fever; buried at Baltimore.

Stewart E. Mosher, Co. C, Oct. 16, at Bolivar, Va., killed in action; buried at Frederick.

Henry Raymond, Co. C, Oct. 16, at Bolivar, Va., killed in action; buried at Frederick.

Edgar Ross, Co. C, Oct. 21, at Charlestown, Va., of wounds received in action, buried at Charlestown.

Perry L. Yonger, Co. C. Nov. 26, at Frederick, Va., of typhoid fever; buried at Frederick.

Musician Horace Northup, Co. C, Nov. 30, at Frederick, Va., of phthisis; buried at Frederick.

Clark Austin, Co. C, Nov. 14, at Frederick, Va., of typhoid fever; buried at Frederick.

Joseph W. Bemis, Co. C. Dec. 21, at Frederick, Va., of phthisis pulmonalis; buried at Frederick.

John Myers, Co. D, Nov. 17, at Frederick, Va., of dropsy of head; buried at Frederick.

Corporal John J. Gaston, Co. F, Nov. 8, at Frederick, Va., of dysentery; buried at Frederick.

Israel Yanacorg, Co. G, Dec. 16, at Frederick, Va., of erysipelas; buried at Frederick.

Erwin Pierce, Co. H, Oct. 30, at Frederick, Va., of typhoid fever; buried at Frederick.

Richard Foltz, Co. I, Sept. 18, at Frederick, Va., of typhoid fever; buried at Frederick.

John A. Morgan, Co. I, Oct. 24, at Frederick, Va., of typhoid fever; buried at Frederick.

George Buxton, Co. I, Oct. 25, at Frederick, Va., of wounds received in action; buried at Frederick.

Joseph M. Burton, Co. I, Dec. 1, at Alexandria Hospital, of typhoid fever; buried at Alexandria.

Sergeant Amos A. Eld, Co. K, Oct. 22, at Frederick Hospital, of fever; buried at Frederick.

Ole Oswearson, Co. K, Oct. 17, at Frederick Hospital, of fever; buried at Frederick.

John Remele, Co. K, Nov. 27, at Frederick Hospital, of fever; buried at Frederick.

Deaths in the Fifth Connecticut Regiment from its entry into the Service to Dec. 31, 1861:

Hezekiah Sturgis, Co. A, Oct. 14, aged 22, of Redding, Conn., at Baltimore, Md., typhoid fever; buried in Baltimore.

Trowbridge Prindle, Co. B, Sept. 24, aged 25, of Hamden, Conn., at Darnestown, Md., typhoid fever; buried in Darnestown.

John Gallagher, Co. B, Oct. 8, aged 24, of Hartford, Conn., at Hyattstown, Md.; gunshot wound received in affray.

Jos. A. Adams, Co. C, July 24, aged 30, of New-Haven, Conn., at Hartford, Conn., drowned; body sent home.

James Riley, Co. C, Sept. 17, aged 20, of Hartford, Conn., at Baltimore, Md., typhoid fever; body sent home.

Patrick McGinnis, Co. C, Dec. 23, aged 41, of Hartford, Conn., at Middletown, Md., delirium; body sent home.

Elias H. Horsland, Co. D, Sept. 14, aged 25, of Waterbury, Conn., at Baltimore, typhoid fever; died at General Hospital.

Wm. Gridley, Co. D, Dec. 18, aged 18, of Watertown, Conn., at Frederick, pneumonia; died at General Hospital.

E. F. Smalley, Co. E, Oct. 6, aged 23, of Fairhaven, Conn., at Baltimore, typhoid fever; died at General Hospital.

John O'Donnel, Co. E, Oct. 16, aged 20, of Naugatuck, Conn., at Naugatuck, intermittent fever; on furlough.

Nathan S. Wheeler, Co. E, Aug. 28, aged 30, of Norwalk, Conn., at Frederick, typhoid fever; in hospital.

Second Lieut. Putnam Day, Co. H, Aug. 19, aged 32, of Putnam, Conn., at Fredcrick, typhoid fever; at City Hotel.

Chas. C. Potter, Co. H, Sept. 19, aged 20, of Hartford, Conn., at Darnestown, typhoid fever.

Rufus Rood, Co. H, Oct. 27, aged 22, of Hartford, Conn., at Baltimore, typhoid fever; at General Hospital.

Geo. E. Hill, Co. H, Dec. 9, aged 25, of Hartford, Conn., at Darnestown, typhoid fever; at Brigade Hospital.

A. S. Pierce, Co. H, Dec. 14, aged 20, of Hartford, Conn., at Frederick, typhoid fever.

J. A. Bennett, Co. I, Oct. 19, aged 21, of Cornwall Bridge, at Baltimore, typhoid fever; at General Hospital.

SKATING IN BROOKLYN.—There will be a grand skating carnival on the Washington Skating Pond, in 5th-avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday evening next, (ice permitting.) DODWORTH's Band and calcium lights will be supplied to enliven and illuminate the skaters.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

An Arrival from the Blockade Off Wilmington—Vessels of the Burnside Expedition Inside Hatteras Inlet—No Cannonading Heard.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 3, *Via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The *Chippewa* left the blockade off Wilmington on Thursday, and arrived here this morning. She reports that everything was quiet when she left.

The *Chippewa* encountered westerly gales during the whole voyage. She passed close to Hatteras Inlet, and saw a large fleet of vessels inside at anchor. She heard no firing.

The *Hartford* and *Monticello* were met off Albemarle Sound.

The *Monticello* left yesterday for Wilmington.

The *Constitution* is still here. She will sail as soon as possible.

It has been raining hard here all day.

A flag of truce went to Craney Island this afternoon, but had not returned when this letter was mailed.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Lexington to be Again Occupied—A Great Number of Troops on the Move.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

Advices from the West state that the Kansas Seventh, Col. STEVENSON, left Sarnine for Lexington on Monday. They will hold the place during the Winter. They cannot reach that place too soon. Information has been received that the day after that place was evacuated by the Kansas First, the rebels out down the American flag. On the Sunday following, the notorious JOE SARRAY with a gang of freebooters took possession of the town.

All the troops along the line of the Pacific Railroad City, west of Jefferson City, are under marching orders. The Nebraska First is going across the country to Kansas. A number of regiments are going South to join Gen. DAVIS. Gen. STEELE's Brigade is coming down the road, to be forwarded to Kentucky. Gen. POPE remains, and will make his headquarters at Jefferson City.

THE LATE SKIRMISH ON THE OCCOQUAN—APPROVAL OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION FORT LYON, Jan. 30, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The General commanding the Division takes pleasure in commending Lieut.-Col. JOHN BURKE, of the Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers, the officers and men with him, together with the guide, WILLIAMSON, for the gallantry and good conduct displayed by them in destroying a party of Texan Rangers located at Mrs. LEE's house, on the banks of the Occoquan, and in sight of the rebel batteries.

It is to be regretted that, after all resistance had ceased, a more thorough search was not made of the house, to discover the actual loss of the enemy and to bring away all their arms.

By order, Brig.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN.

(Signed) ISAAC MOSES, A. A. G.

MAKING READY FOR AN ADVANCE.

Correspondence of the Buffalo Commercial.

CAMP NIAGARA, UPTON HILL, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Gen WADSWORTH has issued orders to his brigade to have their arms put in perfect order, and kept so, and the Quartermasters have been notified to prepare transportation for their respective regiments. Gen. MCDOWELL has just issued a most significant order to WADSWORTH's Brigade. Each of the four regiments composing the brigade is ordered to select 140 men to serve as sharpshooters and rifle-men. The men are to be selected for their lightness, activity, intelligence and qualities as marksmen. They will be formed into companies of seventy men each, thus forming eight companies in the brigade. Their duties will be to act as advance guards, flankers, skirmishers and sharpshooters to pick off the enemy's artillerists and officers. The officers of this corps of picked men are to be selected from the brigade, and the command given to some field officer not yet designated.

Everything looks like an early movement, although the roads are in a horrible condition. The weather, however, is getting colder, and if a cold snap should harden the soil sufficiently, you may expect to hear of us at Centreville. The distance is but fifteen miles, and we can march it in half a day. I think Gen. HEINTZELMAN anticipates an advance on our part, for we have been having heavy guns for two days, probably practicing in order to get the proper range. The battle will be a most severe one, yet I have no doubt as to the result. This army will never retreat. The officers and men feel much encouraged and animated by the prospect of a movement—and it is high time, for the inactivity of the past few months has so discouraged them that several of our officers have tendered their resignations, in order to volunteer in Gen. LANE's Expedition. The resignations were, however, not accepted at headquarters. Gen. LANE's Expedition is very popular and attractive among the young men of the army.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-MEXICAN MAIL.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 20th ult., has arrived. Nothing of interest has occurred in the Territory since last mail. The Indians are more troublesome than ever, killing Mexicans, and driving off stock. Six dead bodies were found at Albuquerque last week. All the able-bodied men are in the field, leaving the old and feeble to protect their homes. No advance of the troops to the South has yet been made. There are no signs of the Texans coming up the Pecos.

MOVEMENTS OF REBEL VESSELS AT NASSAU.

The following is an extract from a private letter received in this City:

NASSAU, N. P., Jan. 18, 1862.

The rebel steamers still come here from Charleston, and continue to reach that port from here in safety. What can be the reason? The steamer *Caroline* arrived to-day from Charleston, with cotton, and is transhipping it on board the sldp *Eliza Bonsch*, which vessel came here from England with a cargo, and transferred it to the *Isabella*, which latter arrived safely in Charleston, and is reported ready to leave again, with cotton, to arrive here this week. The steamer *Gladiator* went to Cochrane's Anchorage, and has transferred her gunpowder and 25,000 stand of arms there, as vessels have been alongside of her by night, and she is now lightened 3½ feet. The United States gunboat *Flambeau*, having "done the State some service" in going to Key West, and thereby giving these rebels an opportunity to escape, arrived here four days ago, and as the rebel flag came over the harbor to-day, flying at the peak of the *Corolina*, and as the *Ella Warley* (*Isabella*) is daily expected, the *Flambeau* will leave to-morrow for Port Royal. It makes an American weep to see these things, and if I knew the Secretary of the Navy, I would write to him to give Capt. BROWN charge of a proper steamvessel, and send him out here at once. He is thoroughly familiar with our Banks, and would soon put a stop to the career of some of these rebal boats. He is not an American by birth, but he is in favor of the Union, heart and soul, and that is what we need in these troublous times.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In a few days the Provisional Government of the Confederate States will live only in history. With it we shall deliver up the trust we have endeavored to use for your benefit, to those more directly selected by yourselves. The public record of our acts is familiar to you, and requires no further explanation at our hands. Of those matters which policy has required to be secret, it would be improper now to speak. This address, therefore, will have no personal reference. We are well assured that there exists no necessity for us to arouse your patriotism, nor to inspire your confidence. We rejoice with you in the unanimity of our State, in its resolution and its hopes. And we are proud with you that Georgia has been "illustrated," and we doubt not will be illustrated again by her sons in our holy struggle. The first campaign is over; each party rests in place, while the Winter's snow declares an armistice from on high. The results in the field are familiar to you, and we will not recount them. To some important facts we call your attention:

First—The moderation of our own Government and the fanatical madness of our enemies have dispersed all differences of opinion among our people, and united them forever in the war of independence. In a few border States a waning opposition is giving way before the stern logic of daily developing facts. The world's history does not give a parallel instance of a revolution based upon such unanimity among the people.

Second—Our enemy has exhibited an energy, a perseverance, and an amount of resources which we had hardly expected, and a disregard of constitution and laws which we can hardly credit. The result of both, however, is that power, which is the characteristic element of despotism, and renders it as formidable to its enemies as it is destructive to its subjects.

Third—An immense army has been organized for our destruction, which is being disciplined to the unthinking stolidity of regulars. With the exclusive possession of the seas, our enemy is enabled to throw upon the shores of every State the nucleus of an army. And the threat is made, and doubtless the attempt, will follow in early Spring, to crush us with a giant grasp by a simultaneous movement along our entire borders.

Fourth—With whatever alacrity our people may rush to arms, and with whatever energy our Government may use its resources, we cannot expect to cope with our enemy either in numbers, equipments or munitions of war. To provide against these odds we must look to desperate courage, unflinching daring and universal self-sacrifice.

Fifth—The prospect of foreign interference is at least a remote one, and should not be relied on. If it comes, let it be only auxiliary to our own preparations for freedom. To our God and ourselves alone we should look.

These are stern facts. Perhaps some of them are unpalatable. But we are deceived in you if you would have us to conceal them in order to deceive you. The only questions for us and for you is, as a nation and individually, what have we to do? We answer:

First—As a nation we should be united, forbearing to one another, frowning upon all factious opposition and censorious criticisms, and giving a trustful and generous confidence to those selected as the leaders in the camp and the council chamber.

Second—We should excite every nerve and strain every muscle of the body politic to maintain our financial and military healthfulness, and, by rapid aggressive action, make our enemies feel, at their own firesides, the horrors of a war brought on by themselves.

The most important matter for you, however, is your individual duty. What can you do?

The foot of the oppressor is on the soil of Georgia. He comes with lust in his eye, poverty in his purse, and hell in his heart. He comes a robber and a murderer. How shall you meet him? With the sword, at the threshold? With death for him, or for yourself? But more than this—let every woman have a torch, every child a firebrand—let the loved homes of our youth be made ashes, and the fields of our heritage be made desolate. Let blackness and ruin mark your departing steps, if depart you must, and let a desert, more terrible than Sahara, welcome the Vandals. Let every city be leveled by the flame, and every village be lost in ashes. Let your faithful slaves share your fortuna and your crust. Trust wife and children to the sure refuge and protection of God—preferring, even for these loved ones, the charnel-house as a home rather than loathsome vassalage to a nation already sunk below the contempt of the civilized world. This may be your terrible choice, and determine at once and without dissent, as honor and patriotism and duty to God require.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Lull not yourselves into a fatal security. Be prepared for every contingency. This is our only hope for a sure and honorable peace. If our enemy was to-day convinced that the least herein indicated would welcome him in every quarter of this Confederacy, we know his base character well enough to feel assured he would never come. Let, then, the smoke of your houses, fired by women's hands, tell the approaching foe that over sword and bayonet they will rush only to fire and ruin.

We have faith in God and faith in you. He is blind to every indication of Providence who has not seen an Almighty hand controlling the events of the past year. The wind, the wave, the cloud, the mist, the sunshine and the storm have all ministered to our necessities, and frequently succored us in our distresses. We deem it unnecessary to recount the numerous instances which have called forth our gratitude. We would join you in thanksgiving and praise. "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

Nor would we condemn your confident look to our armies, when they can meet with a foe not too greatly their superior in numbers. The year past tells a story of heroism and success, of which our nation will never be ashamed. These considerations, however, should only stimulate us to greater deeds and nobler efforts. An occasional reverse we must expect, such as has depressed us within the last few days. This is only temporary.

We have no fears of the result—the final issue. You and we may have to sacrifice our lives and fortunes in the sacred cause; but our honor will be saved untarnished, and our children's children will rise up to call us "blessed."

ROWELL, COBB,
R. TOOMBS,
M. J. CRAWFORD,
THOMAS R. R. COBB.

WESTERN TENNESSEE.

From the Louisville Democrat, Jan. 31.

The *Standard*, just issued in Tullahoma, Gibson County, Tenn., gives a picture of affairs in West Tennessee, anything but flattering to the rebels. Great excitement was aroused by the call upon the militia, and the people of several counties refused to allow them to be armed in opposition to the occult, retired to their homes. Until among the counties thus ready to rebel, the *Standard* mentions Weakly County, which joins the Kentucky line on the north, and is the second county east of the Mississippi River, and Carroll County, which lies southeast of Weakly, and lends upon it for a distance of twelve or fifteen miles. McNairy County, so says the *Standard*, was so rebellious that it was found necessary to send troops south to arrest some of the county authorities. McNairy County lends upon the Mississippi line, and between that county and Carroll, Henderson County, is the connecting link. It is presumable that the latter is one of "the other counties" now with the *Standard* says it must help to save.

Taking these four counties of West Tennessee, we had a rapid territory 30 or 40 miles wide, extending entirely through Tennessee, from North to South, in which the counter-rebellion has already raised its head—a section which has hitherto been believed to be intensely bitter against the Union.

The railroad from Memphis to Clarksville passes through the southwest portion of Carroll County, and may be effectually commanded by the citizens, should they organize a armed opposition. The railroad from Columbus, (or Hickman,) Ky., comes along with the Clarksville Road for a short distance in Weakly, Carroll and Henry Counties, running chiefly through the latter of Weakly County, and may be commanded by its citizens. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad runs through the middle of McNairy County, from North to South, and could in a like manner be commanded by an armed organization of the citizens. In view of these facts, it is evident that the springing of a counter-rebellion in that strip of State, would fall with crushing weight upon the rebel cause in Tennessee. Memphis would be cut off from all communication with the northern and eastern portions of the State—isolated from all, except a portion of two or three counties in the extreme southwestern corner, with which its only railroad communication is the Memphis and New-Orleans road. Columbus would be edentually cut off from all communication with Memphis, Clarksville, Nashville and Bowling Green, and shut up in a box; Nashville would be cut off from all points except Bowling Green, and the latter place from all points in the South except Nashville, unless by the long and circuitous route *via* Chattanooga.

But where is Gen. C. F. SMITH and his Division? According to the St. Louis *Republican*, no news had been received from it on the evening of the 28th inst., although it had previously been stated to be on the way back to Paducah. Southern reports say he was last at Murray, Calloway County, Ky., only about twelve or fifteen miles from the State line; and with the forces under his command he could, without difficulty, march down into Henry County, and, by taking possession of Paris, call to his support the loyal element of Henry, Weakly and Carroll Counties, and destroy the line of communication between Bowling Green and Memphis, as well as between Columbus and Bowling Green. Where he is, and what he is about, is a question of no little interest, in view of the condition of affairs in West Tennessee.

MONEY IN THE SOUTH.

A Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* gives this graphic picture of the difficulties attending the present condition of Confederate currency:

"Lenning over the counter a puzzled volunteer was endeavoring to reckon up the change just paid out by the sleek-haired clerk. Before him lay a quantity of mutilated bills, ragged and dirty pieces of paper, bits of card-board, printed checks, a few copper pennies, milk-tickets, postage-stamps, and other interesting specimens of the present outrageous 'coin of the realm.' Over and over again the puzzled volunteer essayed to count the pile of villainous currency, and over and over again he failed to find it satisfactory. It was too much for his rustic arithmetic; the problem was too difficult to solve upon only ten fingers. The bystanders laughed. 'Tha money was spread out upon the showcase, as young ladies lay cards upon a table in telling fortunas, and the soldier stood before it searchingly examining every piece. 'Do you call this money?' he asked, taking up a small yellow parallelogram looking very like the brass card on the top of a sardine box. 'Do you call this money?' holding up an advertisement of fine Havana cigars—'and this'—a bit for 15 cents, in which some weak-minded printer had gone raving mad in different kinds of type. 'Good for one shave; (reading slowly) *Duck the barber*—' 'Do you call this money?' The sleek-haired clerk was puzzled also. 'I'll pass all over town; indeed it will, Sir.' Once more the soldier scrutinized the ragged and incongruous pile, and grasping it in one hand, soliloquized: "So this is money—money? ha! I call it stuff. Why, a man might hold his hand full, and then have but 37 cents in money."

THE BUTLER EXPEDITION.

From the Boston Transcript, Feb. 3.

Gen. BUTLER has returned from Washington, and from the fact that he has given large orders for provisions, it is believed that his expedition will at once proceed. There are some 500 or 600 men at Lowell, and nearly a full regiment at Pittsfield, awaiting orders. There are also several regiments in Maine, which it is expected will be attached to his command.

Several of the vessels chartered for the expedition are lying at Long Wharf, and it is probable that a portion of them will sail within a day or two. The ship *Undaunted* has been fitted up for the reception of nearly 150 horses, and about 50 were hoisted on board this forenoon. The lower part of the vessel has been filled with stores. The ship *Ocean Pearl* will also take on board a large number of horses in addition to the large armament of stores already on board. The ship *E. Wilder Farley* is being loaded with wood and other articles for the expedition. The steamer *Sorea* is about ready to depart. She will carry a quantity of the Sawyer projectiles, some of which are being filled to-day in a shed upon the wharf.

Personnl.

The last steamer brought letters from the English Government to the legation in Washington, investing Lord LYONS with the Order of Bath, in acknowledgment of the value of his services in securing the peaceful and prompt settlement of the *Trent* difficulty. The *on dit*, according to the Washington *Star*, is, that on informing Secretary SEWARD of the fact, Lord L. remarked that the honor and compliment should have been his instead, as he felt that the settlement as made was indeed Mr. SEWARD's achievement rather than his. Mr. SEWARD, it is said, promptly replied: "Oh, no, your lordship; I have long borne *my* cross. It is high time you should wear yours."

Affairs at Springfield, Mass.

THE UNITED STATES ARMORY, AND THE NEW-ENGLAND DEPARTMENT FOR CARRIAGE CONTRACTS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Feb. 3, 1862.

There are now employed in the United States Armory, in this city, 1,400 men. The number of guns fabricated during the last month was 10,500—the largest number ever made here in one month. The whole number turned out from June 30, 1861, to Jan. 31, 1862, was 44,072. These guns were issued as soon as finished, and are now, most of them, in the hands of soldiers.

The iron used in this armory for barrels was for several years imported from England, but the scalps are now made at Worcester, from ore dug in New-York, on the line of the Western Railroad. Besides developing and encouraging home resources and industry, the American iron is found to be as good as the English.

A new department, in charge of Capt. BALCH, an ordnance officer, has been established at the Armory, called the New-England Department for Carriage Contracts. Here are stored battery-wagons, forges, saddle-trees, and all the numerous tools and accoutrements connected with a battery. This department has contracted within the last five months for 150 battery-wagons, 150 forges, 1,000 carriages, 4,000 sets of harness, and 60,000 accoutrements. The forges and batteries are manufactured at Concord, Worcester, New-Haven and Troy, and sent here to be packed with tools and spare parts to keep the batteries in order.

Capt. BALCH is a tall, fine looking, genial young man, with a genuine military air. He has the faculty of entertaining visitors, and at the same time attending to his pressing business. Capt. BALCH is temporarily Superintendent of the Armory, but the one position has no connection with the other. W.

Suicide and the Absurdities of Legislation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a case of suicide related in to-day's paper the Coroner's Jury "censure the proprietors of the drug-store for not complying with the statute relating to the sale of poisons." Perhaps the censure in this case was just, but it is the practice of Coroner's Juries to pass such verdicts of censure, and we could better recognize its justice if poisons were the only means of suicide. Allow me to mention a case in point. Some days ago a resident of this City killed himself by shooting; he had first applied to his apothecary for poison, but his ignorance was fortunately ascertained, and he was consequently refused and kindly remonstrated with. Yet his purpose held good, and frustrated in the use of poison, he had recourse to the pistol. Now in this case no censure was passed against the vender of the pistol, a more deadly means of death than many poisons.

But public prejudice has made the apothecary a target for censure, and the poison law of this State concurs with this prejudice, and is vexatious, without adequate advantage to the community. It restrains the sale of laudanum and some other articles which necessity and custom sanction the use of in every household, while it makes no mention of some others and of very dangerous character—leaving the apothecary amenable to his own conscience for the exercise of his best discretion in these cases, and to the Coroner's Jury and the tender mercies of the law for an error important or technical offence in the other.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862. APOTHECARY.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

The sale of eight first-class houses, on Madison-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, under the direction of JOHN P. CADWELL, Referee, will be made by E. H. LUDLOW &

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3237 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Expulsion of Senator Bright, of Indiana.

Mr. Bright's Last Speech in the Senate.

Further Debate on the Treasury Note Bill in the House.

A VOTE TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY

Combination of the Forces Opposing the Legal Tender Clause.

ITS PASSAGE CONSIDERED PROBABLE.

PREPARATION OF A MODIFIED TAX BILL.

The Sandwich Islands to be Turned Over to the British Government.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

SENATOR BRIGHT EXPELLED—THE SCENE IN THE SENATE.

In expectation that a vote would be had to-day in the Bright case, the galleries of the Senate Chamber were filled at an early hour, and all the available space in the Chamber was occupied by those entitled to the privilege of the floor. The interest in the proceedings was intense, and for five hours the vast concourse sat with enchained attention, awaiting the final issue.

Speeches were delivered by several Senators, and Mr. BRIGHT himself, who made a most ingenious and impressive defence, in a more temperate spirit than was to have been expected. It was not without its effect on the galleries, and at its conclusion, if his fate had depended on the popular vote, it is not improbable that it would have been different from what it was. But whatever chords of sympathy were touched by his fervent appeal, his cause was so much injured by some of his friends who followed him, that when the result of the vote was announced, there was, at almost unanimous sound of applause in the galleries, which was only silenced by an imperative call to order. Mr. BRIGHT's speech was well calculated to affect the vote of any Senator who was in a state of hesitancy, and he evidently intended it for the close of the performance, but he was thwarted by those friends who damaged his cause more effectually than his most vehement opponent could have done.

Mr. BRIGHT left the Senate before the vote on his expulsion was announced.

COMBINATION AGAINST THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

Representatives VALANDIGHAM, PENDLETON and CORNING, with MORRILL, both CONKLINGS, HOLMES, and a few other disappointed Republicans, held a caucus this afternoon, and agreed to complete all their proposed amendments of the Demand Treasury Note scheme in one bill, with the view to making a stronger combination against the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means, which the Administration has indorsed as indispensable to maintaining the Government and carrying on the war. The vote may be close, but the chances are decidedly in favor of the passage of the legal tender clause; for practical legislators clearly see that it would be absurd to compel the soldiers to take their pay in money that Sutlers and others are permitted to refuse to take from them.

A NEW TAX BILL.

The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means have prepared a rough draft of the new Tax bill, which will at once be printed for private use, and to be laid before the full Committee for their final action. A few days only will elapse before it will be matured and reported to the House.

IMMEDIATE ACTION URGED.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed another letter to Representative SPALDING, urging immediate action on the Treasury Note bill; but several more speeches will be made previous to voting upon the pending amendments. It is probable that a final vote will be taken to-morrow. Arrangements have been made by the opponents of the bill to form a substitute therefor, by combining the leading features in the propositions already submitted by Messrs. MORRILL, (Vt.,) VALLANDIGHAM and ROSCOE CONKLING.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Hon. JNO. A. PARKER, United States Consul at Honolulu, has arrived here with important information for the Government. He says agents have been sent to England to hypothecate the entire group of the Sandwich Islands to Great Britain. This state of things is certainly extraordinary if true.

NO EXPLANATION OF THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

Up to a late hour to-day the military gentlemen nearest to Gen. MCCLELLAN's person, and entitled to know the fact, were not aware that any answer has been returned to the recent rebel dispatches brought in by the flag of truce.

THE IRON-CLAD GUNBOATS.

The Naval Committee of the Senate to-day had under consideration the bill recommitted to them yesterday, for building iron-clad gunboats. The Committee have been informed by the Navy Department that not more than ten can be built and equipped this year, and they are in doubt what number to recommend. The Secretary of the Navy is called on for further information.

THE BOUNTY DUE THE HEIRS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Some weeks since the Second Auditor decided that the $100 bounty due the heirs of deceased soldiers should be paid from the appropriation for the payment of the volunteers, or from any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Yesterday the Second Comptroller reversed this decision, and declined paying the bounty until Congress shall make a specific appropriation therefor. Five millions at least must be appropriated immediately for this purpose. The claims are coming in at the rate of one hundred daily.

AMERICANS AT THE FRENCH COURT.

It appears that Minister DAYTON has written to Mr. SEWARD a full account of the difficulty in regard to the invitation or non-invitation of Americans to the Emperor's Ball. The "Trencher" question will doubtless succumb to skilful diplomatic treatment.

A RESPITE TO GORDON.

The President has granted two weeks respite to GORDON, the Slave-pirate. He was to have been hung on Friday, the 7th.

CARL SCHURZ IN WASHINGTON.

CARL SCHURZ, American Minister at Madrid, has arrived in Washington. He is in doubt whether he will return to Spain, and pronounces the country to him a very disagreeable one to live in.

PROMOTED.

Adjutant JEFFERDS, of the Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers, has been promoted for meritorious conduct, from Regimental Adjutant to the position of Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain.

REJECTION OF A. J. BUTLER OF CALIFORNIA.

The Senate has *unanimously* rejected the nomination of A. J. BUTLER, of California, to be a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. This is the individual who was publicly denounced to the President by Mr. SIMONTON, of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, last Spring, when the California appointments were under consideration. The action of the Senate may well be claimed as a thorough vindication of the statement then made to the Executive, and which was not denied at the time, nor has been attempted since to be denied. The Military Committee were unanimous in their recommendation of Mr. BUTLER's rejection.

THE RATES OF TRANSPORTATION.

Quartermaster-General MEIGS has addressed a circular to all officers of his department. It appears, he says, that a memorandum of rates of transportation by railroad sent to some of the principal Quartermasters, intended by the War Department to be used as a guide in settling accounts, as a limit beyond which no payment would be allowed in any case, has been by some officers misunderstood, and considered as fixing a Government tariff of rates to be paid in all cases. They are therefore advised that it is the duty of every Quartermaster, as of every officer of the Government, in making contracts for services or materials, and in making purchases, to make them at the lowest attainable rates. In no case should the Government pay higher rates than an individual or a corporation, for the same services or the same materials. Any quartermaster who allows through freights to be charged as local freights, at higher rates than are ordinarily paid on goods sent over long distances, violates his duty. The rates for transportation for passengers specified in the tariff above referred to, were, at the time of preparation, understood to be one-third below the ordinary rates, upon railroads in the Middle States. On Western railroads, freight and passenger charges are generally at lower rates than in the Middle States, and that which would be a fair compensation to a road in the mountains of the East, would be a very high rate over the easy grades of the already-constructed railroads of the prairie country. In addition to the regulation for Quartermaster's departments, the attention of the new-appointed Quartermasters is especially called to article II, page 117 of the revised regulations of the army in regard to public property, money and accounts. Many of the regulations in this article are liberal transcripts from the Laws of Congress, passing upon fact in regard to giving public notice of all purchases and contracts where an immediate delivery is not required by a public exigency, in the words of the law. A careful adherence to these regulations will guide the public officers, and protect the Treasury against imposition.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The report made from the Department on Commerce to-day, by Representative WARD, in answer to the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, and advocating the enlargement of its commercial connections, with a view to render the country more certain and substantial. It discusses the extent, population, position and resources of the British North American Provinces and Possessions, together with other questions, including the right of the United States to hold reciprocity, and the fiscal reasons for a protective or Continental system. It appears that the value of Canadian productions has increased 20 per centum by the treaty. While the United States has Canadian productions $25,000 per annum, Canada takes our productions $1,000,000, and also has an import system of discriminating against the United States. The report was recommitted for the further action of the Committee.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

Mr CARLILE, of Virginia (Union,) moved to take up the resolution he offered some time since in regard to the finances of the country. He said he offered the resolution to call the attention of the Senate to the finances of the country. The expenses of the country were now at the rate of fifty millions of dollars a month. He (CARLILE) had hoped ere this to have had some plan from the Secretary of the Treasury for the relief of the finances of the country, but the only plan proposed by him is the issue of the paper currency. He (CARLILE) was opposed to any action of the Government and the banks. He was not willing that the Government should be dependent on the banks. If the Government depends on irredeemable paper issue, financial ruin must follow. He advocated the passage of his resolution as affording a safe and sound basis for specie currency.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy without amendment, and the bill was passed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep., offered a resolution, calling on the President to furnish the Senate the recent correspondence relative to the presentation of American citizens at the Court of France.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army was taken up, and the amendments of the Military Committee were adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called for the reading of the ninth section, which reduces the salary of officers and all persons employed in the army and navy ten per cent. during the rebellion. He said it that was all the reduction Congress was willing to make, he would acquiesce. But this would preserve all the inequalities of the old system of compensation, now fixed by a hundred different bills. He thought if this bill should be passed these inequalities would be fixed, and the old system of mileage kept in force. We should now take in hand a general system of reduction and retrenchment in our expenses. The estimates for the expenses of the next fiscal year were $550,000,000, and we know that this will be increased by various bills. This is five times the currency of the country, three times more than the coin in the country, and more than the expenses of Great Britain during the war with NAPOLEON.

Here the morning hour expired, and the bill was laid over.

The case of Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, was taken up.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said that he had arrived at the conclusion that he must vote for the resolution, though he should do so with a great deal of pain. In times like these, the Senate should not be filled with men the least suspected of disloyalty. He (ANTHONY) should vote on the simple record of the letter. He thought that any Senator who could, write such a letter as that to such a man, and to such a traitor, was unfitted for a seat in the Senate.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) said that he did not rise to further discuss the subject. The time for discussion has passed. It only needs a formal vote to indicate the determination of the Senate. The Senator from Indiana is to be expelled, and nothing further need be said to control the action of the Senate. But some questions have been introduced here that were entirely irrelevant. Some Senators seem to have merged the character of the Senator in the partisan. Mr. HARRIS then alluded to the elaborate speeches of the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) as more becoming a prosecuting attorney. These speeches seemed to him (HARRIS) like heaping a blow on a fallen foe. The Senator from Kentucky (DAVIS) has made something like a dozen speeches in relation to the pending subject, and he appeared to be the senior counsel in the prosecution. He (DAVIS) had visited the committee-rooms to secure evidence to impeach manly testimony. The Chairman of the Committee on Finance had referred to the speech of the Senator from Tennessee, (JOHNSON,) as that of a man of a noble and lofty and self-sacrificing spirit, but he too had stepped aside. Mr. HARRIS here read extracts from the speeches of Senators JOHNSON, WILMOT and SUMNER, and contended that it would be a dangerous precedent to set, to expel a Senator without being guilty. The case had not a parallel, either in that of POLK or BRECKINRIDGE. But the question was already settled, and he (HARRIS) did not choose to discuss it any longer. But, Sir, there is a subject somewhat personal to myself, and not entirely irrelevant to this question. An attempt has been made, Sir, in the Legislature of my State, to reanimate the stiffened corps of legislative instructions. That specious emanation from the pernicious and well-nigh fatal doctrine of State Rights—a doctrine that we all most painfully realize has well nigh thrown down the fabric of our Government over our heads. At this very hour, I suppose the Senator from Indiana is on trial in the State Legislature of New-York. What the result of the discussion there—which has been continued there almost as long as it has here—may be, I do not know, and, so far as my vote on this resolution is concerned, it is not important that I should know. The circumstances under which this attempt to resuscitate this exploded device in the New-York Legislature are somewhat peculiar; indeed, Sir, they are very extraordinary. Nineteen of my colleagues at the other end of the Capitol, most of them my personal as well as political friends, men I hold in high esteem, and by whose judgment I would be governed as soon as by the judgment of any other nineteen men, jealous of the honor of their State, and, as I think, and am willing to believe in the spirit of true friendship, saw fit to communicate with the Legislature of New-York, and to solicit them, I hope in time to save our noble State from dishonor and disgrace—and perhaps to retrieve their tainted representative here from similar dishonor—that they should undertake to instruct him as to the vote he should give. Let me not be misunderstood. I make no complaint of my colleagues—none at all. I regard them all as my personal and political friends, and I acquit them of all intention to injure or even censure me. I account for the course they have taken, as I account for much else that has occurred during this discussion, by the peculiar atmosphere that surrounds this Senate. But, in my humble judgment, they have gone aside from duty—I will not say they have gone beyond the bounds of propriety. I can only account for it by referring it, as I have said, to the peculiar spirit that rules at the present moment, and which has, as we have perceived for the last few days, surrounded this chamber. I would willingly, upon most legislative questions, take counsel of my colleagues in the other branch of Congress, and would listen to the advice of my own Legislature upon questions of political expediency or national policy. I should be strongly inclined to think they were right and I was wrong. It we differed, but upon questions like this a legislative question, no question of policy or expediency, but a question of right or wrong, a question of good or misconduct, a question which I talked with every colleague on a Union Senator, I will say in my mind nearly every person, I think, connected with the Government, and I may say every person in the country, I felt that I could not be mistaken in the opinion of my fellow-men. I approached the consideration of this question in the Senate-house in a more than a legal frame in which I was with the President, expecting privately, as I presume several of you did, to hear from him what his views of the case were, and to be governed by them. I felt that I was in the presence of the Executive, and that I was in the presence of the Legislature of my State, and that I was in the presence of the people of the United States, and I approached the consideration of this question in the spirit of a juror, and I have been governed by the testimony as it has been given from day to day, and by the arguments of counsel, and by the charge of the Presiding Judge, and I have endeavored to come to a conclusion in accordance with the law and the testimony, and I have endeavored to divest myself of all prejudice, and all feeling, and all passion in the case

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

THE FRAUDS OF THE CONTRACTORS.

Full and Authentic Digest of the Report of the Van Wyck Investigating Committee.

Frauds in Army Supplies---Frauds in Navy Supplies---Frauds in the Purchase of Arms, in the Purchase and Charter of Vessels, in Horses and Wagons, in Cattle, &c.

The Northern Traitors and their Deeds

An immense volume, consisting of over 1,100 octavo pages, has just been sent us from Washington, containing the report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives to inquire into the contracts of the Government—Mr. VAN WYCK, of this State, Chairman. Fragments of the report and of the testimony have already been given to the public; but as these were evidently published so as to expose the crimes of some men and to conceal those of others, and as, *because* they were but fragments of the evidence given they were necessarily unjust, we have refrained from giving any of it publicity until the whole of the report and the testimony was before us. In this volume we have all the evidence so far as it has yet been taken. The Committee, however, announce that they have a large amount of material still on hand, which will be made the subject of a further report; and as the work of the Committee in investigating contracts is still going on, and is likely to be kept up as long as the war lasts, or until contractors and agents become indisputably honest, it is likely that we will be furnished with a library of corrupt reading, which, next to the history of this bloody rebellion itself, will strike posterity with horror at the awful wickedness of the present generation. The document, and the exposures contained in it might have a certain kind of speculative and anatomical interest if the rebellion were crushed out and victory had perched upon our banner; but at the present crisis of the Republic, such disclosures are painful and dreadful, and produce a feeling of public indignation which would justify the most summary measures against the knaves whose villany is here dragged into daylight.

The report is not only voluminous but disjointed. It is an immense mass, without order or index. It is roughly arranged, however, into the following divisions:

1.—Report (proper) of the Special Committee on Government Contracts.
2.—Journal of the Special Committee.
3.—Testimony in reference to the steamer *Cataline*.
4.—Testimony in reference to hides, tallow and cattle.
5.—Testimony in relation to the purchase of horses and wagons.
6.—Testimony in relation to the purchase of arms.
7.—Testimony in relation to the purchase of vessels and navy supplies.
8.—Testimony in reference to the purchase of army supplies.
9.—Testimony—miscellaneous matters.
10.—Testimony (*his*) army supplies.

The Committee, as appointed in July, 1861, consisted of the following seven members:

Van Wyck, New-York.	Washburne, Illinois.
Holman, Indiana.	Dawes, Massachusetts.
Fenton, New-York.	Steele, New-Jersey.
Jackson, Kentucky.	

But only six names are signed to the report, that of JAS. S. JACKSON, of Kentucky, being absent.

The Committee held its sessions in Washington, New-York, Boston, New-Bedford, St. Louis, Cairo, Chicago, and Harrisburgh, and examined, and got in, two hundred and sixty-five witnesses.

We will run over the mass of testimony taken, and with the aid of the Committee's digest, will give examples and an analysis of its purport.

THE STEAMER CATALINE.

The first case upon which testimony is taken is that of the steamer *Cataline*. The evidence covers 118 octavo pages, and exhibits an extraordinary amount of adroit rascality. The public, however, are thoroughly acquainted with all the facts in the case, and, besides, it will again, we understand, be fully discussed by Mr. VAN WYCK in a speech upon the subject of this report to be delivered in a day or two before the House.

TESTIMONY IN REFERENCE TO HIDES, TALLOW, AND CATTLE.

The subject of contracts in cattle, hides, tallow, etc., is next taken up.

In this matter, say the Committee, there is much evidence of gross mismanagement and culpable carelessness in making contracts, together with a reckless improvidence of the means of the Government. Evidence exists of large contracts for cattle having been made without any advertisement for bids, or any effort being made by the agents of the Government to satisfy themselves whether the price to be paid were exorbitant, or even extortionate. Cattle were furnished at prices per pound, live weight, very little, if any, below the retail prices for the meat in any of the markets of the country, and the contractors, without themselves furnishing a single hoof to the Government, made large sums of money by sub-letting the contracts to other parties, who assumed all the responsibility and all the risks, and still made in profits nearly as large sums as the original contractors. Take, for example, the contracts with SIBLEY, TYLER, LAUGHMAN and DYER, for ten thousand head of cattle, "more or less," at 8 cents per pound, live weight, delivered in Washington, and 5¾ cents delivered in Harrisburgh. This contract was sub-let to WILLIAMS and ALLERTONS, of New-York, at 6½ cents per pound delivered at Washington, and 5 cents per pound delivered at Harrisburgh.

Under this contract 1,136,765 pounds were delivered at Washington, for which SIBLEY & Co. received from the Government $90,941 20; at Harrisburgh, 2,028,892 pounds, for which they received $118,661 29.

WILLIAMS and ALLERTONS delivered these cattle at Washington for $73,869 72; at Harrisburgh for $101,444 60. SIBLEY & Co. received from Government, $207,602 49, and paid to WILLIAMS and ALLERTONS $175,334 32, leaving profits to SIBLEY & Co. of $32,268 17; which amount of profits is so much money extorted from the Government, through carelessness or favoritism on the part of Government officials who awarded the contract, for WILLIAMS and ALLERTONS admit having made profits to themselves amounting to from $15,000 to $25,000.

In this case, and as exhibiting its *modus operandi*, we copy the whole of the testimony of the most important witness:

NEW-YORK, August 30, 1861.

Joseph H. Williams was sworn and examined as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. STEELE.

Question—Where is your residence?
Answer—In this City.

Q.—Can you tell the Committee anything about the contract in which Mr. ALLERTON was engaged in furnishing cattle to the Government?

A.—The ALLERTONS and myself made a contract with SIBLEY, TYLER, LAUGHMAN & DYER to furnish beef for the Government.

Q.—What were the terms of the contract?

A.—We made a contract with those men for the fulfillment of their contract with the Government.

Q.—You took the contract, then, as it were, off their hands?

A.—Yes, Sir; at a stated price agreed upon.

Q.—What was the price?

A.—The price we were to receive was 5 cents per pound, live weight, delivered in Pennsylvania, and 6¼ cents delivered in Washington; that was what we were to receive, and what we did receive.

Q.—Do you know what they were to receive?

A.—Yes, Sir. According to their contract, which I read, they were to receive 5¾ cents per pound in Pennsylvania, and 8 cents in Washington.

Q.—Then you took upon yourself all the obligations of the contract?

A.—Yes, Sir; we took the contract at the figures I have mentioned off their hands, and they did nothing but receive their profits upon the cattle.

Q.—Is that all they did?

A.—Yes, Sir; after we took the contract.

Q.—Did they themselves deliver any cattle under the contract?

A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Or by any other parties than yourselves?

A.—None to my knowledge.

Q.—How many head were delivered?

A.—I think we delivered in Washington 797 head, and 1,500 in Harrisburgh.

Q.—By their contract with the Government how many were they to deliver?

A.—We claim that they had the privilege of delivering 10,000 head; but as soon as the facilities for delivery were opened, they stopped receiving cattle at Washington, but made us deliver at the lowest price at Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania. Those we delivered in Washington we delivered with great difficulty, and they got eight cents a pound for them; but as soon as we could get them over the roads easily, the Government stopped taking them there. They thus cut us out of a good many thousand dollars.

Q.—If the Government had applied to you to furnish these cattle, you being dealers in cattle, you would have been glad to have made a contract with any agent of the Government at the same price you got from these gentlemen?

A.—I should think we would. We have no choice with whom we make contracts, provided they are responsible parties; but at the time we made the contract, we did not look upon it as being as great a thing as it was, because we had to send our cattle around. While there was no risk of our cattle being taken from us, there was a fair margin of profits. But I think we made as much money as they did. They made $1 50 on every hundred pounds delivered in Washington, and 75 cents on every hundred pounds delivered in Pennsylvania.

Q.—You mentioned the number of head you delivered. Do you know the round weight?

A.—I do not remember. The first 1,000 head weighed about 1,400 pounds each, but the subsequent ones would perhaps average 1,350 pounds.

Q.—Suppose you figure out what they weighed, and estimate the profits they made?

A.—The witness, after figuring, answered: Their profits would amount to about $16,800 on those they delivered in Washington, and about $14,600 on those delivered in Pennsylvania; on a rough estimate I should say they cleared $30,000.

Q.—Did you so far assume their contract as to receive their money from the Government?

A.—No, Sir; they received the money, and we divided it as it was received; we had a party there to take our portion when it was received.

Q.—Were either of those gentlemen engaged in the stock business?

A.—I think not; DYER used to be a packer in Chicago, I believe; but in the live-stock business they had no experience.

Q.—Did you know the responsibility of the parties?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or their business?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you any understanding with them before they got the contract?

A.—No, Sir; we heard that the contract was given out; that DYER had the contract two or three days prior to the time we got it. We went to Philadelphia and met DYER there, and we entered into a contract to take it off their hands.

Q.—What, in round numbers, were your profits in your contract with them?

A.—We have never figured it up exactly, but they could not be far from $25,000 or $26,000. If we had had a fair shake at delivering a fair proportion of the cattle in Washington, we should have beat them in profits.

Q.—Whom was this contract made with at Washington?

A.—It was made with BECKWITH.

Q.—Who signed their contract?

A.—It was signed by BECKWITH, and confirmed by the Secretary of War.

Q.—Did you understand who ordered this contract stopped?

A.—BECKWITH gave directions to the Commissary at Harrisburgh to receive 1,500 head, and not one more. I tried to get one more in, but they would not take it. I was willing to deliver the whole contract of 10,000 head, and I think we ought to have had the privilege of doing so under the contract.

Q.—Did not the Government reserve the right to annul the contract at any time?

A.—The contract did not so specify, but they so construed it. It read "from 2,000 to 10,000 cattle, as they might want them, and where they wanted them."

Q.—What are the hide, fat and refuse of cattle worth, weighing, say 1,400 pounds?

A.—That depends on the quality of the cattle. If they are good, heavy, fat cattle, they would be worth from $10 to $12 a head—perhaps more upon very fat cattle.

Q.—You know the character of the cattle delivered to the Government; would the fifth quarter, as it is called, be worth $12 for such cattle?

A.—I think not; and the hides, fat, &c., are not worth as much in Washington as in New-York.

Q.—On fair merchantable cattle, weighing 1,400 pounds and upwards, what would the fifth quarter be worth here?

A.—In Washington they strip out all the kidney fat, and that makes more fat than when you leave that in, as they do here. It is easy to calculate the value; the hides would weigh in the neighborhood of 100 pounds each, which, at five cents a pound, would be $5; the fat, say 120 pounds, is worth 50 cents a pound, which would be $7 20—that would be about $12 a head; the liver, horns, &c., is considered a part of the offal; I should think $12 would be a fair value in this city.

Q. What would be the difference in the value of those articles in this City and in Washington?

A. I do not know as I would be a competent judge of that. I believe the Government made a contract there for eight dollars a quarter.

We have here (remarks the Committee) not only evidence of a gross mismanagement, a total disregard of the interests of the Government, and a total recklessness in the expenditure of the funds of the Government, but there is every reason to believe that there was connivance upon the part of the employés of the Government to assist in robbing the Treasury, for, when connivance was not necessary, it was easily got rid of in accordance with the orders, he was in effect superseded by one who had no over-nice scruples in the matter, and cattle that were rejected by his predecessor were at once accepted.

With such a system of things existing, if officers of the Government, who should be the guardians of the Treasury, are not vigilant, it is easy for contractors to "work" upon and control the Government, where is this system of speculation to end, and how soon may not the fortunes of the Government be reduced to a worthless beggary?

TESTIMONY IN REFERENCE TO THE PURCHASE OF HORSES AND WAGONS IN NEW-YORK.

The evidence under this head is brief, only seventeen pages, but in this is much of contracting, also, the Committee complain of great irregularities. Men claiming to be in the employment of the Government, by and with the evident consent and collusion of some of the officers of regiments, have committed the most shameless frauds and peculations upon individuals and the Government, according to the testimony of witnesses.

From the testimony of JOHN O. TAYLOR, of New-York, taken Sept. 6 last past, it appears that Col. RIKER, Quartermaster YATES and Sutler IVAKES, of the Anderson Zouaves, and Lieut.-Col. KILPATRICK, of the Ira Harris Light Cavalry, are implicated in these transactions, which bring upon the service dishonor, and upon the parties concerned disgrace.

It appears from the evidence of said TAYLOR that a man, claiming to be an agent of the Government, and who was buying horses for the Anderson Zouaves, by the name of AUGUR, with one JAMES L. DAYTON, of No. 111 Nassau-street, New-York, also claiming to be an agent of the Government, bought of said TAYLOR six horses, a top buggy and two sets of harness, for the sum of $970. These parties presented a requisition upon the Government, signed and countersigned by the Colonel (RIKER) and Quartermaster, (YATES,) for $970, to pay for four horses, accompanied with a receipt from Col. RIKER, which read substantially in this way, according to the testimony of witness: "Received of J. O. TAYLOR the following articles," and for a more definite explanation a portion of the testimony of Mr. TAYLOR is herewith submitted.

Then followed an enumeration of the property.

"But there were only four horses mentioned. Instead of six, and nothing said about the carriage and harnesses; but the price paid upon the four horses was equal to that of the six horses and all the other property I sold—$970. I said that would not do, that the Government would not pay such a price for the horses; that I understood they were paying only about $125, and this bill makes them worth over $250 each." He replied, "Never mind, the regiment has the privilege of buying what they want for themselves, and they want this property." I afterwards understood that AUGUR took the top-wagon and one horse for his own use, and that JAMES L. DAYTON took another horse, or at least that it was delivered at his stable, and the other four horses the Quartermaster of the regiment came to my stable and got. A few days after the property was delivered, I saw Mr. DAYTON, and asked him when I should get the pay. He said that it would be thirty days; that when he went to Washington he would get the amount acknowledged by the Government, and would get the money for me. From that day to this I have not been able to find JAMES L. DAYTON, and I have not been able to get my pay. I did not want the transaction to go into the bill in that way, and protested against it."

Q. Who was the officer of the Government who first came to you?

A.—AUGUR, I think, was a mere go-between. The first military man who came to me was the Quartermaster of the *Anderson Zouave* Regiment.

Q.—AUGUR, I understand, comes and makes the bargain with you?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then what does he bring to you from the officer of the Government?

A.—The Quartermaster of the regiment himself.

Q.—Then, what does the Quartermaster do?

A.—The Quartermaster gives me a requisition upon the Government for the payment of four horses, amounting to the value of the whole property I sold to AUGUR ($970) and AUGUR takes two horses and the carriage, one of which horses he keeps himself and the other he carried over to JAMES L. DAYTON.

It appears from all the evidence, which is detailed in the record of evidence accompanying this report, that the parties to these discraditable transactions had a perfect understanding with each other, and engaged in a system of corrupt pecuniary gains by means of requisitions and receipts signed in blank, and false invoices, and at a time when the overtaxed finances of the Government and the confidence of a generous and patriotic people demanded the most rigid integrity.

It further appears from the testimony of MARCELLUS RANDALL and ISAAC MIX, Jr., both dealers in carriages in the City of New-York, that a similar transaction was attempted with them by the same parties, but the honesty of these men was an overmatch for the temptation to plunder, and that species of reckless indulgence which seems to have increased the morbid appetite of many, who, through the misfortunes of our country, have been placed in the accidental relation of officer, agent or furnisher. They testify that AUGUR and DAYTON had blank requisitions and receipts from Col. RIKER and Quartermaster YATES, and that these officers were not ignorant of the manner in which they were attempted to be used, for when Col. RIKER was informed of their mode of doing business, instead of expressing surprise or indignation, he simply remarked that he supposed they ought to have something for their trouble.

It seems proper to say in this connection that these facts were laid before E. DELAFIELD SMITH, United States District-Attorney, who promptly gave his aid, and had AUGUR and DAYTON arrested.

In the examination of Mr. JOHN O. TAYLOR, he refers to another matter, which should not, in the judgment of the Committee, escape mention. It seems that he (TAYLOR) purchased the right to a horse contract from Rev. SIDNEY COREY, a clergyman, residing in Thirty-seventh-st, near Fifth-avenue, New-York City. The contract was from Lieut.-Col. KILPATRICK, of the Ira Harris Light Cavalry, and authorized Mr. COREY to purchase two hundred horses, mares included, running from fourteen to sixteen hands high, of any color but white, Lieut. KILPATRICK to inspect them himself; price $120 each.

The reverend gentleman informed Mr. TAYLOR that the Lieutenant-Colonel was a particular friend of his, and gave him the contract as a special favor, and that he could obtain the contract for the purchase of one thousand horses if he desired it. An arrangement was finally made by which TAYLOR paid COREY $200 cash in hand, and was to give him one-half of the profits. After purchasing 17 horses, Lieut.-Col. KILPATRICK appeared, with one CHASE, who was said to belong to the Ira Harris Light Cavalry, to inspect them. CHASE took TAYLOR aside and said, "Unless you will give me $2 apiece for each horse, I will not pass a horse." TAYLOR paid the $2 each, but, according to his relation of the case, was so utterly disgusted that he gave the contract back to the said COREY. He afterwards learned that he (COREY) resold the same for a bonus of $500 to parties who had gone West to purchase horses to fill it.

From the facts elicited in this branch of the investigation, it appears that military officers and agents of the Government, or men who in some sense were acting as agents of the Government, including a minister of the gospel, have been guilty of gross abuses upon private rights and upon the public Treasury, and in other respects have proved faithless to the trust committed to them.

CONTRACT BROKERAGE.

The Committee then call attention to a case of this prostitution of official position to the base purpose of illegal gain, as set forth in the evidence of SAMUEL A. HOPKINS.

A man by the name of WOOD, enjoying the confidence of the President, was appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings, a place not only requiring great business capacity, but undinching integrity.

WOOD, from his own declarations, as disclosed in the evidence, made himself an instrument for plundering the Government. Mr. HOPKINS visited Washington to bid on the contract for engraving Treasury notes and bonds, and the difficulties he experienced are fully set forth in his testimony.

The evidence disclosed the fact that WOOD said to witness, "that his salary was of no earthly object to him; that he would not stay in Washington for his salary if he could not make something outside; that he had already made three dollars apiece on a lot of guns sold to the Government, and that he had an opportunity, situated as he was, to operate in that kind of a way every day."

Several of the more atrocious of WOOD's jobs and attempted jobs, are then shown up in the testimony, and the Committee on this case make the following remarks:

The Committee, in the discharge of their duty, made a representation of the above facts to the Executive, but before any action was taken Government was relieved from the presence of an unworthy official by his resignation.

But, if he were thus quietly permitted to resign, will he also be allowed, on that account, to escape the punishment which justice cries for?

The subjects of railroads and transportation are only incidentally referred to; the Committee will report specially on these subjects at a future time.

THE TESTIMONY IN RELATION TO THE PURCHASE OF ARMS.

The testimony on the purchase of arms is exceedingly incomplete, and relates only to the purchases for one Department—the Department of the West. The Committee, however, make the following general remarks on the subject:

"The extraordinary demand for arms, resulting from the conspiracy to overthrow the Union, has resulted in extraordinary expenditures, and, exciting the cupidity of numbers of persons both in Europe and America, has opened up a system of unprecedented speculation. The Government has been the victim of more than one conspiracy, and remarkable combinations have been formed to rob the Treasury. The profits from the sale of arms to the Government have been enormous, and realized, too, in many instances, even by our own citizens, through a system of brokerage as unprincipled and dishonest, as unbecoming to the success and welfare of the nation, as the plotting of actual treason. The system adopted at an early moment for the purchase of arms, naturally encouraged this result. The Government and the several States entering the market in active and direct competition, stimulating, it is true, to some slight extent and temporarily, the importation and manufacture of arms, but scarcely conducing to a general or proper reduction in the expenditure of the public treasure, and the corruption of the public morals.

Since the adjournment of the extra session of Congress, the War Department is understood to have authorized the several States, and to have encouraged freight in the General's communication, the several purchases of arms to be paid for by the General Government, creating an unwise and ruinous competition against itself, without increasing the number of arms in the market".

The Committee, after considering into the effect of this system of competition, as early as the 1st of September of last year, on the attention of the War Department to the subject, suggested as the only effective remedy that the purchase of arms should be confined to a single point, and the several States notified that the General Government would not pay for arms purchased in competition with it. The Committee is informed that this policy has been adopted, and is the policy now, though its earlier adoption would have saved millions to the Treasury, and at the same time, by placing the arms purchased under the control of the Government, would have secured their use at points where the public safety was the most in peril."

In the losses to the Government by the mode of purchasing arms, the following testimony is elicited from Major HAGNER, the experienced ordnance officer at New-York City.

Q.—Upon a rough estimate of the purchases of arms by the Government, by the States, by cities, what would have been the saving?

A.—Suppose we have now, Union defence men and all, half a million of men under arms. The United States owned at the time of the battle of Bull Run, not including those which fell into the hands of the South upon the breaking out of hostilities, probably 500,000 arms—that would leave 300,000 more to be purchased. I think there have been very few purchases by States at less than $10 each, and the mass of purchases have been at a much higher rate. For COLT's arms the Government gave from $45 to $47, and for SHARP's arms from $35 to $40. For COLT's pistols I gave $19, and the chances are that if they were bought at wholesale, and not from first agencies, a higher price would have to be paid. Every mercantile agency insists upon the manufacturer giving him a part of his work, so that if the Government makes a bargain with the manufacturer it does not get all the arms of that establishment. I secure all those which come to the mercantile agencies and pay $19. The Government, I think, gives $20 on account of their shorter inspection. REMINGTON's pistols cost $15, and WHITNEY's $16 50. I think, therefore, that you ought to estimate that 300,000 arms multiplied by $12 50—the average cost say—would give the total expenditure of the Government for that branch of arms; and upon that I should think, as I said before, there might have been a saving of 20 or 40 per cent.

Q.—What kind of an arm is it that costs so low a sum as to make the average cost only $12 50?

A.—Some foreign smooth-bores and United States smooth-bores. The Government has bought but few rifles. They difficulty found an exhausted market. The South had thoroughly sifted the country of all its arms, and we purchased everything we could get.

On this the Committee say:

The General Government, and the Government of the several states, must be impressed with the overwhelming necessity for the most rigid and severe economy in every department of the public service. Every avenue by which the Government is plundered must be closed up. The people, who are making every sacrifice to sustain their Government, demand that the schemes and combinations of dishonest speculators to rob the Treasury, under the miserable pretence of patriotism, shall be promptly crushed out. A dishonest scheme or speculation, based upon the necessities of the Government, and an open assault on the integrity of the Union, are only different forms of treason—the former not the less base because it is masked under the pretence of a public service.

In numerous cases which have come under the observation of the Committee the price paid for arms was inexcusably exorbitant. In some instances the arms were worthless, and in others exorbitance in price was coupled with other evidence of a purpose to defraud the Government.

THE PURCHASE OF VESSELS AND NAVY SUPPLIES.

The investigation on this subject was carried on principally in this City, and a very large number of witnesses were examined. The testimony, occupies 112 pages of the volume, and is besides amply discussed by the Committee. The matter has already been treated of, and the mode of operation justified, in the response of Secretary WELLES to the Senate's resolution of inquiry, published in this journal on the 17th ult. But later results of the operations here have given the subject renewed interest, and the developments of the Van Wyck Committee may throw additional light upon them. The Committee say:

The exigencies of the public service have required the expenditure of a large sum of money in the purchase and fitting out of vessels for the expeditions against the Southern coast, and for the other new duties imposed by the rebellion. More than seventy vessels of different capacities and value, at a first cost of nearly $3,000,000, before fitting and furnishing them, respectively, for the peculiar service for which each was designed, were purchased by the Government in the single port of New-York, in the short space of six or seven weeks.

The dictates of a prudence and sagacity, such as characterize the most ordinary business transactions, would have required the employment, in this most responsible duty, of the best talent and experience of the navy—of men who, by their professional experience, are presumed to know what service is required of such vessels, and what particular ones, in a crowded market, would meet the exigency. Such men would seem best fitted for a service of this character, from position and relation to the Government itself, as well as from habits of mind and the training of a whole life. They are so officially connected with the administration of public affairs as to be directly responsible to the most prompt and rigid military inquiry for any want of integrity or efficiency in the discharge of every duty devolved upon them. They have also in their keeping the honor and fame of the navy. Nothing in the past history or present character of that arm of the public service justifies the slightest distrust of its capacity to discharge, promptly and satisfactorily, every duty the times have exacted of it. Any just ground for cherishing such a distrust would peremptorily call for a reorganization of the Department, and the injecting into it a new life, equal to the measure of demand which the public has a right to make upon it. The Committee are happy to believe that no evidence of such a necessity exists. If, however, the emergency has been so great that the assistance of those having no official connection with, or responsibility to, the Government, became an imperious necessity, the same dictates of prudence, and regard for the economy and efficiency of the service, would have required the Department, in such case, to avail itself of the skill and experience of men who have fitted themselves, by service upon the sea, by the building or buying and selling of ships, to know of the character, capacity, and value of the various vessels offered to the Government.

The Committee regret to find that these plain rules, governing all successful business transactions, have been disregarded, and that the public service has greatly suffered thereby. As early as the middle of May, the Government being in want of two or three sailing ships for coaling purposes, and thinking that whaling vessels then out of employment, and lying idle at the wharves in New-Bedford, could be advantageously purchased for that purpose, Commodore BREESE, in command of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, upon the advice and recommendation of a highly patriotic citizen of New-York, Mr. WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, who, as well as the Commodore, acted with entire good faith in the matter, sent a New-York broker, W. H. STARBUCK, to New-Bedford to purchase for the Government two whale ships for the purpose indicated. He was furnished with funds by Mr. ASPINWALL to the amount of $15,000, and instructed not to exceed that sum in the price paid for both ships. He proceeded to New-Bedford, and purchased of Mr. GEORGE F. BARKER the ship *Roman*, for $4,000. Mr. BARKER testifies that he sold Mr. STARBUCK the *Roman*, at his own tea-table, in New-Bedford, for $4,000 cash, never having seen or known any other person in the transaction. The next morning Mr. BARKER wrote a bill of sale of the vessel to Mr. STARBUCK, who requested him to insert, instead of his own name, that of a friend, Mr. HENRY J. THOMAS, who then, for the first time, appeared in connection with the *Roman*. This was done, and the name of Mr. THOMAS thus appeared as that of purchaser, and his checks were given for the pay. The ship *William Badger* was purchased for $2,500, in a similar manner, by STARBUCK, in the presence of THOMAS, who accompanied him in this instance; but the bill of sale was made out to THOMAS, at the request of STARBUCK, and THOMAS gave his checks for the amount. From the testimony of the cashier of the bank on which these checks were drawn—Mr. E. WILLIAMS HERVEY—it appears that STARBUCK placed to the credit of THOMAS, in the same bank, sums corresponding to the checks thus drawn by THOMAS in payment for the vessels, on the same day the checks were drawn; indeed, THOMAS himself reluctantly confesses before the Committee that STARBUCK paid all the money for these ships, and that he had himself no interest in them. His language was, "I got all my money; I am neither out nor in in the business." He immediately transferred the ships in blank; yet, both THOMAS and STARBUCK made affidavit, at the Navy Department, that THOMAS "sold to STARBUCK the ship *Roman* for $7,460, and the ship *William Badger* for $7,150, and that THOMAS was the *bona fide* owner of said ships." These remarkable affidavits are as follows:

I certify that on the eighteenth day of May, 1861, I sold W. H. STARBUCK, of the firm of TAPPAN & STARBUCK, the ship *Roman*, for the sum of $7,400, and the ship *Wm. Badger*, for the sum of $7,150, and I was the *bona fide* owner of both the said ships, having purchased them, dismantled, and fitted them up with rigging, sails, boats, &c., with my own money.

The above sums were paid to me in conformity with receipts given at the time; gave him an agreement to allow him a commission of 7½ per cent. on the amount of the sale of the ships, and to pay all the expenses of fitting the ships here and getting them to New-York.

I further certify that the said W. H. STARBUCK acted only as a broker for the sale of said ships, and had no interest whatever in the business beyond the commissions. HENRY F. THOMAS.

Subscribed and sworn to.

This is to certify that under authority from Commodore BREESE to purchase two or three whaling vessels intended for coal hulks, I went expressly on that business, and examined several; rejected the first selection as being unsound or being too large.

I purchased of HENRY F. THOMAS the *William Badger* for the sum of $7,150, and the *Roman* for the sum of $7,460 for both vessels, cleared on each, in the vessels, and have received no benefit or profit on either, on the contrary, over the usual commission of five per cent. on the sale to cover my expenses and trouble, I am out a little which counts seven or two and one-half per cent. My object in purchasing the money, as you well know, was to get such vessels as were adapted for coaling vessels, and I was induced to purchase the vessels I did from the fact that they were in a complete state for immediate service.

W. H. STARBUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to.

I join the certificate of the Government agent, Mr. STARBUCK, in the statement that these two ships, for which, while acting as the Government agent, he paid only $6,500, he was paid in addition 5 per cent. commission upon the whole sum, or $325, and the further sum of $1,000 for his own services, and the whole of the commissions, or 5 per cent. upon the same sum, for purchasing the money. The Committee would ask a comparison of these prices with the testimony of Commodore BREESE, especially with that of THOMAS himself, and consider it unnecessary to make the comments of the House upon the whole transaction.

It is proper to state here, that this testimony was taken by the Committee, it was by them laid before the United States District-Attorney in New-York, and such steps were taken as resulted in the refunding by STARBUCK to the Government of $6,165 of the money thus obtained. The ships themselves were found, when delivered at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, totally unfit for the service for which they were procured, and the Government was again subjected to a further expense of several thousand dollars in repairs, and a delay of several weeks in their use.

On the 8th of May last the purchasing of vessels for the Navy Department at the Port of New-York was taken from Commodore BREESE, the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and shortly after transferred to Mr. GEORGE D. MORGAN, of New-York, under an arrangement between him and the Secretary of the Navy of a most singular and extraordinary character, and one the Committee feel called upon to pronounce most reprehensible in its nature and demoralizing to the public service.

Mr. MORGAN had never had the slightest experience in the new and responsible duties which he was called upon to discharge, either in the naval service, the building or buying and selling of ships, or in any pursuit calling for a knowledge of their construction, capacity, or value, never having spent an hour in either. The Department itself seemed to have so little confidence in the ability of Mr. MORGAN to judge of the quality and fitness of the articles he was constituted sole agent to buy, that it expressly enjoined upon him to rely in these particulars upon the judgment of three gentlemen of position in the navy, who were detailed for the special service of protecting the Government from mistakes in this regard by the new agent thus constituted. For everything which entered into the fitness or propriety of the purchase, the Department fell back upon itself.

The evidence was abundant before the Committee that if it had been necessary to obtain the services of any gentleman outside of the Navy itself, those gentlemen, combining from experience and education the knowledge most calculated to fit them for this duty, independent of outside aid, could have been secured without the slightest difficulty, for a salary not exceeding $5,000 for the year. An intelligent ship-builder, B. F. WOOLSEY, testified as follows

TESTIMONY OF B. F. WOOLSEY.

Q.—Do you know what Mr. MORGAN's business has been heretofore?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know whether, up to that time, he had had any experience as a ship-broker?

A.—I never heard that he had any experience.

Q.—Would a person in the wholesale grocery business be likely to be a fit person to purchase ships?

A.—I should think not.

Q.—Does it require experience in the management, or in the building, or in the furnishing of vessels, to fit a man to be a good purchaser of vessels?

A.—I think it does. I think a person who wished to purchase a vessel for himself, and for a certain purpose, would give the vessel a different examination from what Mr. MORGAN could be expected to give vessels. I think he would fail to look at many points of a vessel which other persons, under different circumstances, would look at. If I were to examine a vessel with a view to purchase for myself, I should examine, perhaps, what he would not examine. I would examine the spars and rigging, as well as other things. I do not know but Mr. MORGAN posts himself up through others.

Q.—What experience is necessary to qualify a man to be a proper person to intrust with the purchasing of vessels for the Government?

A.—I should think one who is familiar with the building of vessels, and with the value of the materials entering into their construction, would be the best person to intrust with the purchasing of vessels. I do not know if Mr. MORGAN had a suitable person to rely upon, but that he would be as good a man as any one.

Q.—Without experience, and relying upon his own judgment, would he be a safe person to intrust with that business?

A.—If I wanted to purchase a vessel, I would hardly like to rely upon his judgment.

Q.—Could a person be safely intrusted with that business without the experience to which you have referred?

A.—I should think not.

Q.—Must not a person, in order to be a safe agent, either be himself qualified in that respect, or procure persons who are qualified to aid him?

A.—Yes, Sir; I think, judging from what I have seen, if Mr. MORGAN had persons of experience to report the facts to him, he would be a good person to buy vessels, as he makes a good bargain.

Q.—Could the services of persons in New-York, qualified by such experience, have been obtained by the Government?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Could they have been obtained upon a liberal salary?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What would have been a liberal salary to a person qualified by such experience to perform those duties?

A.—I think competent men could have been obtained for $2,500 a year

Q.—And at the same rate for a shorter period?

A.—Yes, Sir; at that time.

Q.—Would there have been any difficulty in the Government availing itself of the best talent and experience for that duty at a salary of $2,500 a year?

A.—I think not. Perhaps ship-builders in New-York would not think of entertaining such a proposition for less than $5,000 a year, but I could get persons equally as competent as they are at $2,500 a year.

Q.—Is there any necessity for the Government paying anybody more than $5,000 a year for performing the duties which Mr. MORGAN performs?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it difficult to obtain any such competent person in this City? (New-York.)

A.—No, Sir. I do not conaider it difficult to obtain a person of that kind in this City at any time. I think the best services could be commanded for $5,000 a year, and perhaps you could get as competent men for $2,500.

Q.—Would there have been any difficulty in obtaining a man with all the qualifications of Mr. MORGAN, and superadded thereto all the experience necessary to qualify him for those particular duties, for $5,000 a year?

A.—I think not."

THE PURCHASE OF THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Yet the whole duty of purchasing vessels for the navy at the port of New-York was taken from Commodore BREESE, Commandant at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the other officers of the navy, and intrusted to Mr. MORGAN.

Although the Committee have occasion, at this time, more particularly to call attention to the remarkable arrangement which existed between the Secretary of the Navy and Mr. MORGAN, as to the compensation he was to receive for his services, they desire to notice, in passing, a single instance of deception practiced upon Mr. MORGAN in the sale to him of a new vessel, the *Stars and Stripes*, which had been afloat less than two months. This vessel cost its owners but $35,600 to build her, had earned, under a charter to the United States, in that two months, $15,000 net, and was then sold to Mr. MORGAN for $55,000, making a clear profit to her owners of $34,400. This was done by making Mr. MORGAN believe that it cost $60,000 to build her. It is difficult to see how such a deception could have been practiced upon a man of the acknowledged business capacity and shrewdness of Mr. MORGAN, except that he had been called to a service in which he had had no experience, and was ignorant, from any personal knowledge, of the cost of the article he was sent out to purchase.

The Committee quote from the testimony not only to show how easy it is to practice, even upon men otherwise shrewd, when dealing in matters of which they have no personal knowledge, but also to expose the shameful manner in which the character of members of Congress and other officials is traded upon. Mr. BENEDICT, one of the owners of the *Stars and Stripes*, testifies as follows:

TESTIMONY OF MR. H. W. BENEDICT.

Q.—Do you know anything about the steamer *Stars and Stripes*?

A.—Yes Sir, I was a stockholder and director in the Company that owned her.

Q.—What has become of her?

A.—She was sold to the United States Government.

Q.—For how much?

A.—$55,000.

Q.—Through whom was the purchase made?

A.—I cannot tell; the business was done by the President of the Company, G. S. BUSHNELL. He was the President of the New-Haven Propeller Company, which owned the *Stars and Stripes*.

Q.—When was the sale made?

A.—I cannot tell exactly. I think it must have been about the last of July. The reason I think so is that the treasury notes in which we received our pay were dated the 6th of August.

Q.—Had the *Stars and Stripes* been previously chartered to the Government?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For how much?

A.—At $10,000 for thirty days; and it was optional for the Government to keep her or not at $9,000 a month after the expiration of that time.

Q.—What was the original cost of that boat?

A.—About $35,000.

Q.—And how much was she sold for?

A.—$55,000; we considered that we built her cheap; she was a very excellent vessel.

Q.—Who were the parties that made the negotiation with the President of your Company?

A.—To tell the plain truth, the Company knew little about it; the President always deemed to tell us much about it.

Q.—Did he account to the Company for that amount?

A.—No, Sir; he spoke as if they were members of Congress, or ex-members, or something of that kind, whom he paid for their influence, I will not say positively whether he spoke of ex-members.

Q.—And he stated that he was obliged to pay out this entire $8,000?

A.—Yes, Sir; at least he stated that this two and a half per cent. to Morgan was to be taken out of it.

Q.—But beyond that he gave you no information to whom it was paid?

A.—None whatever.

Q.—Upon what ground, then, did the stockholders, after he refused to give them that information, vote to allow him $8,000?

A.—He told them a long story about the matter; he satisfied them that he could not approach the Government directly; that it was necessary to have assistance, and that in all probability he had spent this money.

Q.—If it was necessary to have help, how was it dishonorable to disclose the names of the persons he was obliged to pay for their assistance?

A.—Because his relations to those gentlemen were such that he could not do it.

Q.—Was it a secret influence that they were to exercise?

A.—I do not know what kind of influence was exercised?

Q.—Was it an agency which they were carrying on at Washington among themselves?

A.—I do not know whether it was or not.

Q.—Did he represent that it was an influence brought to bear upon the Secretary of the Navy?

A.—I think it was his intention to represent that.

Q.—Did he represent that that influence was brought to bear from Hartford upon the Secretary of the Navy?

A.—No, Sir; he did not.

Q.—Do you mean to say that he gave you no clue as to the kind of influence which was brought to bear?

A.—He represented

if you had not paid a cent? A.—I claimed to step in by the position of an ex-member, and effect the sale.

Q.—Was that the way you intended to be understood by those men—that you were charging for your great influence?

A.—Yes, Sir, and for my efforts.

Q.—Like the distinguished ex-member of Congress from Massachusetts?

A.—That is exactly it.

Q.—Did you speak of a distinguished ex-member of Congress from Ohio who was in the habit of doing that thing?

A.—I did not know of any such.

Q.—You simply illustrated the manner of your charging, by alluding to the fact that there was a distinguished ex-member from Massachusetts who charged a commission for his services?

A.—Yes, Sir."

CRITICISMS BY THE COMMITTEE.

But it is to the arrangement between the Secretary of the Navy and Mr. MORGAN, under which the compensation of this agent for the services thus rendered, the Committee desire especially to call attention in this connection, as of a character, whether it be in the stipulated amount received or in the mode of payments, alike indefensible and reprehensible. That arrangement is a system of commissions, usually two and a half per cent. of the pureuse money paid for each vessel, and one under which Mr. MORGAN received, as compensation, during the period of seven weeks previous to the 6th day of September, when this testimony was taken, the enormous sum of $51,584, as admitted by himself before the Committee when this testimony was taken, information of its extraordinary character and import was communicated to the department, in the hope that an abuse so glaring, when pointed out, might be corrected. Yet, notwithstanding the department became thus possessed of the information that its own agent was, by this system of commissions, amassing a private fortune, the Committee have been surprised to learn from a recent communication from the Navy Department, furnishing them with the number and papers of vessels purchased by Mr. MORGAN for the Government since said 6th day of September, that the cost of the se thus purchased by him amounts, in the aggregate, to the sum of $1,736 992. If he has received the same rate of compensation since as before that date, there must be added to the sum of $51,584, paid him before that date, the further compensation of $43 [illegible] for services rendered since, making in all the s um of $95,06[illegible], paid to a single individual for his services as agent of the Government since the 15th day of July, a period of four and one-half months.

Mr. MORGAN believed in his testimony, and seemed to believe, that this large compensation was received by him not from the Government, but from those who sold their ships to the Government; and was, therefore, justifiable. But the Committee can admit neither the premises of Mr. MORGAN nor the conclusion he draws from them. In point of fact, this large compensation was paid, in the end, out of the Treasury of the United States; but if it has been paid by those who dealt with the Government, it would have been equally indefensible. No craftsman of this Government has the right to place in such a position, or can be them with the power, under pretence of compensation for services rendered the Government itself, to take from the pocket of private citizens nothing for what he pretends to be the support of Government. It is many of the sums of money as is here [illegible] to have found its way into the pocket of Mr. MORGAN. No certain justify any such attempt to convert the public necessities into an occasion for making a private benefit. It is true that this agent of the Government is paid by the commercial with in the Committee's relations to the establishment which he represents, nothing in business or morals the agent of the public should pay of the seller party. It is worse than an abomination; it is directly demoralizing and injurious to the service.

But the pretence that this large amount of money in the form of compensation for services rendered the Government, were as great for two months as the President's salary for a year, and seven months as the entire salary of a person entitled to, was not urged by those who dealt with the Government, and not one of the party to which the services were rendered so persistently urged in justification, has no foundation in fact. It is still so much a fact to the credit of the ships purchased, and has been paid out of the Treasury of the United States. It has been distributed in the form of a large commission under the name of douceurs, and in other instances was sent every appropriate, but its presence was in less form, and its appreciation no less enormous. In form of words, as stated by Mr. MORGAN in his testimony, the commission was [illegible]. He was employed by the Secretary of the Navy to perform this service, with the express stipulation that he was to be paid for his services by the Government for the services he was to render, and he was to charge a commission [illegible] of two and a half per cent. on all the purchases—the usual New-York percentage. He was behooved to inform himself of this extra charge, and in the [illegible] of this extra charge, and in the [illegible] of this extra charge, and in the [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain ONE Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen Numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HIS LAST LEGS—THE POST-OFFICE MISTAKE—A YANKEE IN ENGLAND—A KENTUCKIAN IN 1815.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SPEED THE PLOW.

WINTER GARDEN—MARRIED LIFE—THE NAIAD QUEEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from Western Keatucky render it probable that we may have news of another battle to-day. The expedition which left Cairo a day or two ago nnder Gen. GRANT, it appears, is destined for operations against Fort Henry, on the Cumberland, not far from the Tennessee line, said to be defended by a larga body of rebel troops. At last accounts, Gen. GRANT was reported to have arrived with his command within four miles of the fort, while the guaboats *Essex* aad *St. Louis* had made a reconnoissance and exchanged shots with the enemy, with a view to ascertain the range of their guns.

The coatents of the dispatches lately received hy Gen. MCCLELLAN from the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON, under a flag of truce, have not yet been divulged.

The Burnside Expedition and its doings still remain a mystery. A flag of truce passed up to Craney Island, from Fortress Monroe, on Tuesday, but brought back no intelligence relating to it. The retels now assume to know nothing about it, insisting that no vessels belonging to it are to be seen or heard of in Pamlico Sound—a dispatch to that effect having been received in Norfolk, from a "reliable gentleman" in Elizabeth City, N. C.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that the steamship *Constitution*, having on board the Bay State Regiment, aad the Maine Twelfth, with other troops helonging to the Butler Ex; edit.on, left Hampton Roads oa Tuesday forenoon. Gen. BUTLER is hnrrying forward preparations for the sailing of the rest of his division from Boston, and the expedition will soon be in a condition to carry out the work for which it was originally designed.

Bishop AMES and Hon. HAMILTON FISH, the two Commissioners appointed by Secretary STANTON, to proceed to the rebel States to look after the intereats of the National prisoners, have arrived at Fortreaa Monrce, and are awaiting the permission of the rebel authorities to proceed on their mission. There is some doubt about this permission baing given, as objections have been made by aome of the rebel newspapers.

Col. PEGRAM has been unsuccessful in his attampt to persuade the rebels to consent that he may be exchanged for Col. WILCOX.

The privateersmen of the *Jeff. Davis* and *Petrel*, 38 in number, were yesterday transferred from the Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, to Fort Lafayette, in obedience to Government orders. They will remain at the Fort until exchanged for Union prisoners. Fifteen of them are natives of the South, and the rest are from the Free States. Capt. SMITH, of the *Jeff. Davis*, declared his intention not to take up arms again for the South. Others of the party are similarly disposed. The prisoners were neatly and comfortably clad, for which they have to thank the ladies of Philadelphia.

A maeting to express sympathy for Col. CORCORAN and his fellow-prisoners, was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, last evening, which was very fully attended. The proceedings are sketched elsewhere.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamsbips *City of Baltimore* and *Hansa* arrived at this port, last night, and the *Nova Scotian* at Portland yesterday morning. The *Nova Scotian's* dates are five days later than our last advices. A brig laden with turpentine had nrrived at Liverpool from Charleston, and her Captain thinks that the stone blockade will greatly improve the harbor of Charleston. A London letter, in the *Patrie*, asserts that England will protest against our closure of the Southern ports, while in England it is reported that France will take the initiative in breaking our blockade. The French dispatch boat *Forfort* had received ordars to be ready to sail for this station. A letter (probably from some rebel) has been pnblished in London, calling on the British Government no longer to tolerate our gunboat *Tuscarora* (watching the pirate *Nashville*) in her disregard of neutral rights. The London *Times* opposes England's interference in the American war at praaent, though Mr. MASSEY, M. P., had advocated the interference of the European Powers to close the struggle. A letter of Earl RUSSELL had been published, which said that, even as a scheme of embittered and sanguinary war, our atone blockade could not be justified; and Lord LYONS was instructed to make representations to Mr. SEWARD, with a view to prevent similar aets of destruction at other ports. The French Minister would join Lord LYONS in protesting against the act. The newspapers—French and English—continue to take sides, some with the rebels, and others with our Government. The pirate *Sumter* reached Gibraltar on the 19th ult., and on her passage from Cadiz she burat one American bark and captured another, but the latter she subsequently released. A rumor comes from Algiers that the *Sumter* was there, and had probnbly sunk another American ship.

From France we receive an abstract of M. FOULD'S budget, from which it will be seen that French finances are considerably involved. The Queen of Spain and the Princess CLOTHILDE are *enceinte*. Other news is unimportant.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, called up his resolutions, offered soma time ago, regarding tha finaaces of this country. He did so, ha explained, in order to call the attantion of the Senate to the conditlon of the finances, which ha considered as ramarkably had. Tha resolutions were referred to tha Finance Committee. Tha bill making an appropriation for tha support of the West Point Academy was reported from the Finance Committea without amendment, and passed. A resolution, offered by Mr. SUMNER, calling upon tha Presideat for tha recent correspondence relative to the presentation of American citizena at the Court of France, was passed. Tha amandments of the Military Committee to the bill defining the pay and emoluments of army officers were agreed to. Tha bill, however, was not passed. The case of Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, was then considered, and finally disposed of—the Senate, at the conclusion of a long dabate, in which Mr. BRIGHT himself took part, voting to expel him. Tha following is the vote:

YEAS.

Anthony of R. I., Rep.	Howe of Wis., Rep.
Browning of Ill., Rep.	Johnson of Tenn., Union.
Chandler of Mich., Rep.	King of N. Y., Rep.
Clark of N. H., Rep.	Lane of Indiana, Rep.
Collamer of Vt., Rep.	McDougall of Cal., Opp.
Davis of Ky., Union.	Morrill of Maine, Rep.
Dixon of Conn., Rep.	Pomeroy of Kansas, Rep.
Doolittle of Wis., Rep.	Sherman of Ohio, Rep.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.	Simmons of R. I., Rep.
Foot of Vermont, Rep.	Sumner of Mass., Rep.
Foster of Conn., Rep.	Trumbull of Ill., Rep.
Grimes of Iowa, Rep.	Wade of Ohio, Rep.
Hale of N. H., Rep.	Wilkinson of Min., Rep.
Harlan of Iowa, Rep.	Wilmot of Penn., Rep.
Henderson of Mo., Union.	Wilson of Mass., Rep.
Howard of Mich., Rep.	Wilson of Mo., Union—32.

NAYS.

Bayard of Del., Opp.	Powell of Ky., Union.
Carlile of Va., Union.	Rice of Minnasota, Opp.
Harris of New-York, Rep.	Saulsbury of Del., Opp.
Kennedy of Md., Union.	Ten Eyck of N. J., Rep.
Latham of Cal., Oop.	Thompson of N. J., Opp.
Nesmith of Oregon, Opp.	Willey of Va., Union.
Pierce of Md., Opp.	Cowan of Penn., Rep.—14.

When the vote was declared there was some applause in the galleries, which was immedistely suppressed, and the Senate sdjourned.

In the House the Treasury Note bill was considered in Committee of the Whole until the adJournment. Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, expressed his willingness to vota for the bill provided tha legal tender clause were stricken out. Mr. PIKE, of Maine, was in favor of the legal tender clause, as was also Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts. Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, was utterly opposed to it, though he expressed his willingness to vote for taxation to any amount. Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, also opposed it, as a departure from the financial traditions of the Government. The House adjourned with the understanding that the general debate on the bill shall close at the expiration of two hours after it shall again have been taken up. The opposition to the legal tender clause is strong, but not sufficiently strong, our correspondent thinks, to defeat it. Its opponents, including, of course, VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, met in caucus yesterday afternoon, and determined to put their objection in the shape of a single bill, with a view to making a stronger combination against the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

In the Senate yesterday, the bill in relation to the punishment of crime in certain cases was reported favorably by the Prison Committee, which also recommended an alteration in the terms for sending criminals to the State Prisons, and in the law relative to the commutation of sentences. The report of the Select Committee, appointed at the last session, to investigate charges of malfeasance brought against certain Harbor-masters, was presented and ordered to be printed. Notice was given of a bill to secure compensation to passengers for personal injuries received on railroads, and to provide for the establishment of surgical stations with hospital accommodations on railroad lines; also of a bill to raise a fund for building the New-York County Court-House. A bill was introduced to amend the act for the formation of gas companies; another concerning the public health of New-York, (the Health bill,) and another to amend the act to regulate the sale of poisons. The Governor was called upon to communicate to the Senate in Executive session some facts connected with the complaints made against Harbor-master J. W. TAYLOR.

In the Assembly, a petition was presented from the homœopathic physicians of this City, asking for a share of tha practice in Bellevue Hospital. Tha bill to allow the negotiation of personal paper, for sums under $250, at rates above legal interest, was reported favorably: also the bills relating to the punishment of crime, and to persons confined in the State Prisons; to regulate the size of apple-barrels, and to prohibit the erection of division fences on wharves. The Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, being unable to decide on the bill providing for an excise law, asked its reference to the Committee of the Whole, which was agreed to. Tha bill to amend the law ceding jurisdiction of light-house grounds to the United States was reported favorably, and its immediate passage urged, in order that the Government might proceed with necessary defensive works at the Narrows. It was moved forward to the first Committee of the Whole. The bill to repeal the law in relation to the publication of legal notices being called up, it was, after some debate, referred to the Printing Committee, with instructions to inquire into the present rates of legal advertising, and to ascertain whether more is paid than ought to be. Notice was given by Mr. TALLMAN that he will introduce bills providing for a railroad on Broadway, and another on Tenth-street. Mr. O'BRIEN followed with a notice of a bill to forbid grants of railroad privileges in the City streets without the consent of two-thirds of the property owners, and providing that the franchises shall be sold by auction.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hon. JOHN A. PARKER, U. S. Consul at Honolulu, has just arrived in Washington, conveying to the Government the important information that agents have been sent to England, to place the whole group of the Sandwich Islands under the control of the British Government.

The President has granted a respite of two weeks to GORDON, the slave-trader, who was to have been hung to-morrow.

The feat of telegraphing from Boston to Salt Lake City was performed on Saturday night, the operatives at either end of the wire exchanging the compliments of the season. The dispatch from Salt Lake City was dated 8:35, and was received in Boston at 10:30. The route taken by the dispatches was through Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and from thence directly across the prairies. The operators at Omaha City and Salt Lake City reported the weather very cold, with deep snow. An attempt was made to open communication with San Francisco, but it failed, probably from the absence of the operator. Arrangements have been made, and it is expected that on Thursday night communications will be sent direct from Halifax, N. S., to San Francisco.

Yesterday afternoon five companies, of one hundred men each, recruited from the Twelfth New-York Militia Regiment, left for Upton's Hill, Va., where they will be attached to the Twelfth New-York Volunteer Regiment, now encamped there. Col. WEEKS will assume command, in place of Col. WALRATH, resigned.

The Board of Education, last evening, decided to memorialize the Legislature of the State for the insertion of $100,000 in the tax levy for the purpose of procuring a fire-proof building for the library of the Free Academy. The Committee on the Free Academy was instructed to cause the building and library to be fully insured. The Committee on Warming and Ventilation obtained an appropriation of $200 for the purpose of a thorough investigation of the various systems of warming and ventilation now in use in the Public Schools.

The Board of School Officers and Trustees of the Seventh Ward, met last evening at School No. 2, in Henry-street, and passed a majority report of the Committee on consolidation, favoring that measure. Messrs. SMYTHE and WOODFORD formally protested against the legality of the action of the Board, but a vote of 6 to 5 was, from first to last, too strong for them. A warm debate, diversified by every species of tactics, usual on such occasions, protracted the meeting until a late hour.

In the case of NICHOLS, by his guardian, against the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, stated in yesterday's TIMES, the jury disagreed. The case involved a number of questions, one of which was whether it is negligence on the part of a railroad company to run cars without brakes. It was alleged that the car in this instance had none. The action was before Justice MONELL in the Superior Court.

The Stock Market was firm, through the business of yesterday, closing at an advance of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. on Tuesday's sales. Gold, laaa firm, at 103¼ ₩ cent., Exchange 114@114¼ ₩ cent. United States Notes continue to be treated as current funds by most of the Banks.

A brisk business was transacted in Flour, yesterday, and prices of shipping brands advanced 10c. ₩ bbl. Wheat and Corn were firm, and in moderate request. The Cotton market was quiet. At the auction sale on account of the Government, 177 bales were disposed of, including 168 bales of Sea Island, at from 28c.@71c., averaging 59c., and 9 bales Upland, at 25c.@26½c. ₩ lb. The inquiry for Provisions was fair, and prices were quoted steady. Groceries were quiet, as were also Hemp, Hops, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Tallow, Tobacco, Salt, Teas and Candles. Codfish, Mackerel, Hay, Hides, Leather and Common Resin, were in demand. Whisky was more sought after, at higher rates. Pepper was freely purchased. Freights were dull.

The Live Stock markets have been quite irregular this week, so far as sales days were concerned. Fully 7,000 head of beeves were received and disposed of last week, after the close of the regular market. They came in scattering this week, owing to the snowstorm, but enough were finally received to supply all wants, and prices were not generally advanced, though a few of the best brought a little more than last week at the commencement of the market. The yards were not emptied at night, and business was generally dull. Sheep are scarce, and 50c. higher. Stock all sold. Live hogs are still plenty, and dressed ones are very abundant. Prices are a shade lower.

Foreign Intervention—France and the Blockade.

The settlement of the little account opened by Capt. WILKES unhappily left an unadjusted balance. The blockade is an international question. It is regulated by principles of maritime law, which, vague and unsatisfactory as they are, constitute the only code to which nations are at liberty to appeal, and which, if administered by a combination of the leading Powers of the world, must control the will and action of any individual State. There is no doubt that the blockade of the Southern ports has been a cause of serious damage to the two leading commercial nations of Europe. What evils it has really inflicted upon them they estimate at the full value; but the real source of complaint and indignation springs from an absurd exaggeration of the value of the rebel States as a market for their commodities; and this, in turn, arises from the mistake of supposing that all the demand for the products of French and English workshops, which the war has suspended, came from Southern customers; whereas nothing is better understood here than that it is to Northern economy, not to the Southern blockade, this diminution of traffic is attributable. In France, and especially in provincial France, there is an imperfect understanding of the American question; and an erroneous impression that the idleness and prostration of French industry is due to the perseverance of the American Government in a policy which cannot and ought not to succeed, and which only threatens to block the wheels of the world's progress for an indefinite period. We have alluded now and again to the representations of this character addressed to the Imperial Government by the various local Chambers of Commerce. They all invoke the interference of the Emperor to stop the conflict, dwelling pathetically upon the sufferings of the population heretofore dependent upon their several centres of industry, owing to the blockade. To such addresses the Emperor cannot be insensible. These are the most influential bodies in the Empire. They speak the sentiments of millions. They guide the opinions of the Legislative Chamber. They typify that middle class, which in France holds the balance of power between Legitimacy and Red Republicanism. It would be most impolitic for NAPOLEON III. to treat the wishes of these people with disregard; and we cannot doubt that in permitting the *Corps Législatif* to discuss the question at the opening of their annual session, the Emperor has shrewdly yielded to a current of public feeling which it would be dangerous to encounter.

But while the commercial interest will use very influence to accure the suffrages of the Legislative body, it is by no means sure that it will be successful. In no other part of the world are economical and commercial subjects better understood than in France; and the moment the misguided views of the manufacturers and shopkeepers are brought under discussion, such a flood of light will be flung upon them in debate and in the columns of the Press, as, possibly, to dispel the crude and imperfect notions of those who see in a forcible termination of the American *imbroglio* a cure for all their sufferings. And yet the expectation of this result may be sanguine. The Emperor may perhaps stand prepared to take the most decided steps the Chamber may recommend. The language of the London Press would seem almost to justify a belief that the Imperial policy is already marked out; that France is to open correspondence with this Government with a view to terminating the blockade; that it will object to its validity, and insist upon its termination. The readiness with which the London *Times* repudiates the idea of intervention on behalf of England, would seem, coming from that intemperate enemy of this country, to authorize suspicions of its moderation being simply the mask of its secret assurance that the work of intervention is to be achieved by some other Power. But even upon this presentation of the matter, there is no reason to prefigure the French Emperor as assuming an attitude distinctly hostile to this Government, or as opening a delicate question with a peremptory demand, exclusive in its very nature of negotiation and amicable arrangement. We have had too many evidences of the Emperor's sympathy with the cause of the South to doubt his good feeling. The dispatch of M. THOUVENEL to M. MERCIER, with its wise, friendly, conciliatory tone, is too recent to be forgotten or omitted from our precalculations of the course likely to be adopted by the French Government in regard to a grievance which was as much a grievance in December as it is in February. There may be a protest against the continuation of a blockade which, in the slow progress of the war, threatens, in the eyes of Europe, to be perpetual; and we may be invited to consider the feasibility of reopening the Southern ports to European commerce; but we who, in the apparent tardiness of our military movements, see how rapidly the work of a hundred battle-fields is enacted without bloodshed, and how soon the rebellion must succumb, can look without apprehension to a diplomatic correspondence, the result of which will be anticipated by the cessation of all reason for a blockade.

A Year of Rebellion.

A year ago, Tuesday, the Convention to organize a provisional government for the rebels met at Montgomery. HOWELL COBB was selected to preside over its sessions. A year ago, and after the experiment of a twelvemonth, we have a report of HOWELL COBB, in conjunction with ROBERT TOOMBS, THOMAS COBB and MARTIN CRAWFORD, as to the progress made by the rebellion, and the degree of encouragement these leaders of Georgian sentiment are enabled to hold out as to the prospects of final success. The document belongs to the category of spasmodic literature. There is a dogged iteration of confidence in the eventual result of the conflict, to which they invite the people; but this generalization is marred by the sturdy irreconcilability of the particulars. The financial prostration of the South is confessed; the success of the North in converting a mob of volunteers into a regular army, is admitted; the certainty that, in the Spring, the cordon already placed about the rebel States will be drawn irresistibly closer and closer, until the struggle for existence will be mortal, is recognized; and the people is exhorted to the use of those frightful alternatives, which are only considered by a race obstinately resolved to prefer extermination to submission. The slight probability of foreign assistance is also dwelt upon with a candor, that exhibits the writers as only anxious to excite the courage of desperation.

And this special purpose is shown otherwise. Had they told the dependent and ill-instructed victims of their imposture that the Union armies came only to restore the National laws; that they were pledged to observe every right of property; that their progress heretofore in the task of conquest had been uniformly marked by the observance of all the usages of war—no instance of outrage or unauthorized violence having yet been recorded of them—the moral of the teaching would have been the wisdom of avoiding the desertion and destruction of homes, and that universal desolation to which the people are bidden as to a carnival of horror, by resuming obedience to the laws of the country. But this is precisely the direction the misleaders of that hapless people decline to take. With fiendish wickedness they would drive their victims into the gulf of ruin opened for them, and they effect this by the fiendish expedient of lying. Listen to these infamous coiners of falsehood

"The foot of the *oppressor* is on the soil of Georgia. *He rom sueth lust in his eye, poverty in his purse and hell in his heart. He comes a robber and a murderer.* How shall you meet him? With the sword, at the threshold! With death for him or for yourself! But more than this—let every woman have a torch, every child a firebrand—let the loved homes of our youth be made ashes, and the fields of our heritage be made desolate. Let blackness and ruin mark your departing steps, if depart you must, and let a desert more terrible than Sahara welcome the Vandals. Let every city be leveled by the flame, and every village be lost in ashes. Let your faithful slaves share your fortune and your crust. Trust wife and children to the sure refuge and protection of God—preferring even for the loved ones the charnel house as a home than loathsome vassalage to a nation already sunk below the contempt of the civilized world. This may be your terrible choice, and determine at once and without dissent as honor and patriotism and duty to God require."

While the conviction that a considerable body of the Southern population accepts these slanders for truth, discourages the hope of restoring peace in the seceded States without carrying the war to the last intrenchment, it also shows how treacherous would be peace between the two independent Republics, were separation really practicable. It would be wholly impossible to preserve the offices of good neighborhood with a people whose minds have been thus deeply poisoned with prejudice, distrust and hate. There would be incurable presumption and insolence on the one hand, and unless there were an inexhaustible spirit of patience, submission and self-sacrifice on the other, the occasions for quarrel would be constantly recurring, and permanent peace a simple impossibility. Messrs COBB and company, in making a case with which to delude their constituents, have in fact proved how inadmissible is the idea of Southern independence, and how necessary is the completion of that task of subjugation to which they stimulate resistance. To a people so perverted, after a year of warfare has proved the falsity of the charges alleged against the North, its aims and arms, it would be absurd to concede the rights of a separate nationality. There must be such a restoration of order among them that Northern people may safely intermix and settle throughout the Southern States, and by actual communication and contact overcome the prejudices heretofore systematically cultivated.

THE EXPULSION OF BRIGHT.—An impressive vote yesterday, expelled JESSE D. BRIGHT from the Senate of the United States. The case is well known to the public. A great deal of forensic fog and legal mystification have been thrown around it by both the advocates and the opponents of the resolution. Thus it was attempted to show that the Senator was on trial before a body clothed with a judicial character, and that the evidence for his conviction was insufficient. This poor legal figment, it seems, had sufficient power over certain honest but intensely technical minds to induce a negative vote. The loyal public, meanwhile, impatient with this faltering, had but one question—Is JESSE D. BRIGHT, after writing the letter he did to DAVIS, a fit person to be intrusted with Senatorial functions? There was but one conclusion, and any other would have been but to impugn the profoundest instincts of the patriotic mind. The Senate has taken the same view, and recorded it in an emphatic vote. The expulsion of the traitor, while no more than an act of duty it owed itself, cannot fail to have an elevating and inspiring effect both on Congress and the country.

Superseding the Blockade—A Hint for the French and English Parliaments.

It is understood that the opening of the British Parliament and the French *Corps Législatif*, was to be the signal for a hot discussion on our blockade of the Southern coast. The rebel agents have elaborate documents drawn up, demonstrating its utter inefficiency, of course; and under cover of this battery of fictitious facts, poured simultaneously from the French and English Parliaments, it is hoped the two Powers—NAPOLEON leading—will be able decently to intervene and declare the blockade futile, and therefore illegal. It will be well, however, for the rebel agents and their Parliamentary friends to hurry up matters somewhat, for the opening of Spring will probably find no blockade to talk about. There are many hundred miles of Southern coast along which we have already *superseded* the blockade by the actual possession of its land side. And, as it is the design of the Government to push on and complete this bold and original plan of dealing with the rebel coast, it will not be long ere the very term blockade will become obsolete and inappropriate. As it is probable we are not left entirely without friends in the French and English legislative bodies, we beg leave to call their attention, anent the coming discussion, to this new Yankee style of blockade, and the extent to which it has already been carried out. The facts in the case are of a kind that in all likelihood the rebel memorialists have forgotten to mention.

The Burnside Expedition has carried to its legitimate conclusion the work undertaken months ago by BUTLER and STRINGHAM. It has given us complete possession of the extensive internal waters of Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds and the shores they wash. If our friends at the other side will glance at the map of that coast they will observe that we thus command and possess the whole line from Cape Henry to Cape Lookout, that is all lower Virginia and the only important half of North Carolina—in geographical stretch, close on two hundred miles. Passing down to South Carolina, the Port Royal Expedition has reinstated the National flag in authority along the entire seaboard from Stono Inlet, two leagues from the south channel of Charleston, to the Savannah River—another geographical stretch of some sixty-odd miles. Thanks to the duplicity of the coast in this region also, an armed force at a very few points gives us command over the whole line. These points have been occupied and fortified, and no vessel now goes in or out but by our leave. As to Savannah itself, the recent brilliant *coup* of DUPONT in turning Fort Pulaski, of which we await details, makes us complete master of all the approaches to that harbor. Proceeding southward to Florida we have from St. Johns to Apalachicola, a distance of eight hundred and fifty miles, no ports to blockade. While in the Gulf of Mexico we command navigation entirely by means of our forts on the Dry Tortugas, Key West, Cedar Keys, Ship Island and Fort Pickens.

Such are some of the completed parts of the grand design of the Government, looking toward the repossession of the entire Southern coast. Let English and French legislators understand, therefore, when the blockade comes up for discussion, that of the long stretch of Southern seaboard along which our vessels are performing the task, supposed hopeless, of standing sentinel, there is already a *minus* quantity of several hundred miles about which there can be no question of blockade—the Stars and Stripes asserting the authority in presence on the land side. And before they get through the discussion there will probably be a *plus* quantity on our side of several hundred miles more.

VAN WYCK'S CORRUPTION REPORT.—One of the thickest octavo volumes ever printed is the report of the Special Committee of Congress on Government Contracts, just published. It is a big book and a very bad one—that is, if the badness of a book, like that of an individual, is to be judged from the amount of rascality it contains. It is a record of vice and villainy in the gross and in the detail, lightened here and there by the appearance of some honest contractor or honorable man. Fraud appears in almost everything, from the building of fortifications and the purchase of steamships, down to the quality of a soldier's shoes or the manufacture of his shirt. Only think what an army and what a war we should have had if these contractors had been permitted to have their own way. Think of a soldier—an honest, independent American soldier—accoutred in shoddy trousers and jacket, with paper-soled shoes on his feet, a musket that wont go off in his hand, his belly full, or half full, of such victuals as are here spoken of, mounted upon one of these astonishing horses here described, which has for its feed such horse victuals as the knavish contractors furnished,—think of such an individual, looking like a Nineteenth Century Quixotte, going forth to meet the rebels in grim battle. Would such an army, equipped, fed, armed and mounted in contractors' fashion, have spirit or stomach for the fight, think you?

Mr. VAN WYCK and his Committee have done well to drag these villains into daylight. With Vigilant Committee of this sort to watch the knaves, it is impossible for knavery to flourish. We give a general and pretty full abstract of the whole testimony, and some examples of the frauds practized, on another page. It is not as cheerful reading as would be the report of a victory on the Potomac, or news of BURNSIDE capturing GOLDSBOROUGH, but still we hope all honest men and contractors will peruse it.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.—The debate upon this important measure is drawing to a close in the House of Representatives. An order was adopted yesterday to have the discussion cease two hours after the House shall again go into Committee of the Whole; which will no doubt be to-day. One of our special correspondents at Washington telegraphs that the vote on the legal tender clause of the original bill may be close, but the probability is that it will be retained. The opposition to the measure were in caucus yesterday to consolidate their various amendments or substitutes into one bill. Among the speeches in support of the original bill yesterday, was one by Mr. ALLEY of Massachusetts.

HOW TO PREVENT DEPRECIATION.—Those of our cotemporaries who have bestowed so much unprofitable labor in portraying the evils of a depreciated currency, seem to forget that even if all they say is true, it forms no objection to the issue of demand notes as proposed by the Government, while the whole of our Bank currency is suspended, for nothing is more certain than that an inconvertible paper currency may by a simple expedient be kept at par, or at least be prevented from declining in value, to any appreciable extent. Among the numerous authors of eminence who admit this to be an established principle of financial science, we may cite JOHN STEWART MILL. "A paper currency," says this writer, "may be maintained at the same value with a metallic either by convertibility, or by some principle of limitation equivalent to it; and an inconvertible currency, regulated by the price of bullion, would conform exactly in all its variations to a convertible one."

"Regulation by the price of bullion," then, is all that is necessary. If the issue of demand notes be restricted by constant reference to the ruling price of gold, depreciation will be as certainly prevented as if the "equivalent principle" of convertibility were not suspended. When the premium on specie rises to a certain point, let the issue be stopped; but, until that limit is reached, the emission of paper money, instead of injuring the country, will confer on all its industrial interests numerous advantages, by way of relief to the necessary burdens of the war. The chief, if not the only security which convertibility imparts to a currency, such as we have had in this country since 1846, is the prevention of inordinate issues. If this excess be otherwise controlled, if some restrictive substitute guard the stream of the currency from being overcharged, we can, in time of national danger, dispense with the check of convertibility, and, without fear of loss to the country, resort in an emergency to the use of an authorized uniform paper money.

THE CASE OF NATHANIEL GORDON.—We make room in another column for a letter of the United States District-Attorney protesting against the pardon of NATHANIEL GORDON, the Slave-trader. To-morrow will be the day prefixed in the sentence for the execution of that criminal; but so strenuous and unremitting have been the efforts made to secure a reprieve or pardon, that the public will not be surprised to learn that a respite for a fortnight has been obtained. There need, however, be no apprehension of this respite being extended. The Administration has shown in other instances how reluctant it is to permit any to escape who have even a taint of this accursed business upon them, and how it strains its authority to retain in close custody those against whom suspicion still awaits confirmation. With such proofs of earnestness in the matter, we need have no fear that the course of justice, in the case of a felon convicted upon indubitable testimony, will be interrupted. New-York is denounced all over the world for its encouragement of the Slave-trade. The Administration, we may be sure, will decline to confirm the slander by the pardon of an offender so notorious. We only fear the present leniency may be the subject of misinterpretation.

DEATH OF AN AGED EDITOR.—The advices from the South *via* Fortress Monroe, embrace this morning the announcement of the decease of Mr. A. S. WILLINGTON, the venerable publisher and editor of the Charleston *Courier*. Mr. W. was personally known to most of the profession in this City, and was warmly esteemed for his kind and genial bearing. He was a native of Massachusetts, but for more than half a century made Charleston his home, where a faithful and provident devotion to the *Courier* brought with it the reward of a handsome competence, and the universal respect of his fellow townsmen. His political experience embraced no less than nine National Administrations, through the whole of which the *Courier*, we believe, was an able and consistent advocate of the Union and the Constitution. It was not until the mad spirit of secession usurped the rule over the destinies of his adopted State, that Mr. W. and his journal yielded to the popular pressure against the Government, and in this sad change he bore no active part, personally.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The music of sleigh bells, accompanied by weird floatings of fish-horns, and plaintive murmurs on the subject of the defunct JOHN BROWN, has so usurped public taste during the past week of snow carnival, that the desire for opera seems to be in complete abeyance, notwithstanding the worthy efforts of Mr. GRAU. Thus the house last night, although good in appearance, was not we fear a remunerative one; and this is the more to be regretted, inasmuch as the performance was unusually spirited and excellent. We have nothing to add to this general commendation, for the extraordinary success of VERDI'S "Ballo in Maschera" has drawn forth all the criticism that the work can bear, and the particular artists who participated last night in its representation, have been noticed already in their various rôles. The season will end on Friday, when we trust Mr. GRAU will meet with better luck.

To-night, in Brooklyn, DONIZETTI'S favorite opera of "Lucia" will be performed, and Signor YSOLITO will make his *début* as *Ashton*.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S first concert will take place at Niblo's Saloon on Tuesday evening next. It is, of course, the musical event of the season, and already is the topic of discussion in all musical circles. The managerial greeting is published in another column.

Our Merchants and the Financial Crisis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Permit me to occupy your columns for a few practical inquiries and suggestions peculiarly applicable at this time:

What is the reason that the merchants of this City don't speak out, and plainly tell the Representatives in Congress that action is imperatively demanded at once in regard to the passage of a tax law, and to regulate the public finances? Why don't the Chamber of Commerce take up the subject, and send a Committee on to Washington for the purpose of telling the Government and Congress what a sad mistake they are making, and what evils are being entailed upon the country by this unpardonable delay?

A gloom has settled upon the country—every citizen complains; but none seem disposed to act.

Let a public meeting be called at once; let the mercantile community of this City speak out boldly and to the point, urging *action, action* upon Congress and the Government. MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1862.

Schooner Ashore.

SAG HARBOR, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The schooner *Emma*, of St. Andrews, N. B., from Matanzas, with a cargo of molasses, is ashore five miles west of Montauk Point.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Preparations for Attacking Fort Henry.

A Reconnoissance of the Works—Gen. Grant's Force within Four Miles of the Fort.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Journal*, from Cairo, says that the force under Gen. GRANT arrived at Ives' Landing, six miles below Fort Henry, yesterday afternoon. The gunboats *Essex* and *St. Louis* made a reconnoissance of the rebel works, for the purpose of selecting a place for landing forces. They went within a mile and a half of the fort, throwing several shells inside the intrenchments. The fire was returned; one shot struck the *Essex*, going through a corner of Capt. POAZZA's cabin. The range of their guns being ascertained, a place was selected for landing, which was to be done yesterday afternoon. The force of the enemy is supposed to be fifteen thousand.

A dispatch, dated to-day, says that Gen. GRANT's force was within four miles of Fort Henry. A fight is expected to-day.

TENNESSEE RIVER, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

GRANT is now up the Tennessee, within three miles of Fort Henry. A fight anticipated. Seven gunboats with him; four more coming. Firing now heard.

SYMPATHY FOR CORCORAN.

Great Demonstration in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

The Government Called upon to Effect His Release.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

There was an immense and enthusiastic Corcoran demonstration in Faneuil Hall to-night. The old Cradle of Liberty was crowded to its largest capacity. Mayor WIGHTMAN presided, supported by sixty Vice-Presidents.

The Mayor recited the circumstances attending the capture and imprisonment of Col. CORCORAN, and lamented that by the act of our Government that noble man, and the hostages with him, were now imprisoned in a felon's cell, because we insist upon holding the prisoners of the *Savannah* as pirates, and not as prisoners of war. The new threat upon the lives of Col. CORCORAN and the others proved that this meeting was timely. He denounced in indignant terms the infamous demand made by JEFF. DAVIS, that the bridge-burners of Missouri should be placed upon the same footing with the hostages.

Col. A. O. BRIWSTER made a stirring speech. He said it was pitifully sad that these men should by the action of the National Government be held to eke out their lives in worse than in an Austrian prison. The President could do no more magnanimous act, none more popular than to take measures for their immediate release.

Hon. BENJAMIN HALLETT sent a letter in which he claimed that the watch word should be; "Free CORCORAN, free WILCOX, and the other Colonels." There was hope for them now, for since the call for this meeting the Hatteras prisoners had been released from Fort Warren. Why not now send BARRON back to release Col. CORCORAN. He contended that the *Savannah* prisoners were not pirates by any law of war.

Mr. HALLETT quoted a private letter, which stated that the hostages were confined in a cell seventeen feet by eleven, that for two months these brave men never saw the light of day, and yet they have never lost their Christian fortitude, nor suffered the first complaint to the Government. The exchange of prisoners was no concession, the President could not do an act more humane than to take immediate measures for the release of the hostage Colonels.

Judge RUSSELL said, in time of war he knew not how to criticise the Government, he only knew how to support it. He trusted the Government would act more promptly for the release of Col. CORCORAN and his fellow-hostages, and the country would once more see that gallant man at the head of his regiment—yea, at the head of a brigade—an Irish brigade—doing deeds worthy of the field of Fontenoi. This brave man was taken prisoner because there was one military movement he did not know how to obey—the order to retreat. He asked the release of Col. CORCORAN as a proper tribute of gratitude and justice for the services rendered by the adopted citizens in this hour of national peril.

The Hon. JOHN C. TUCKER asked why it was that Boston called a meeting for Col. CORCORAN's release, and his own almost native State had not. He would say it was not the fault of New-York. In December last, Ex-Gov. CLIFFORD, of Mass., Judge DEMING and Mr. O'GORMAN, visited Washington and informed the Government that a meeting of this character was to be held in New-York, and they were told if they were to forego their intent, immediate steps would be taken for the release of the prisoners; they waited, and Col. CORCORAN is not yet released. He would say, however, act with great prudence, and not blame the Government; it might be that then measures were perfected for their release. He would not have the meeting act hastily. In the name of Irishmen, he said, let us not show ingratitude, and call only for the release of Col. CORCORAN, but for all the hostages with him; they are all in the same plight. There is no Irishman, no Yankee now; they will hear the same groans if they die, the same hospital if wounded; and there is one thing Irishmen will have for the next three generations at least—the stamp of true men.

A series of resolutions were reported—asserting the regard of the adopted citizens of Massachusetts for the Constitution and the Union, laudatory of Col. CORCORAN and his brave regiment, concluding as follows:

Resolved, That it is the voice of this meeting that the President of the United States should take immediate steps to facilitate the liberation of the patient and uncomplaining Col. CORCORAN and his fellow prisoners, and this they ask in the name of the thousands of loyal Irish citizens throughout the country, in the name of his dear kindred and faithful friends, and in the name of his sufferings.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

And it was further resolved that they be transmitted to the President of the United States, with the earnest request that he will interpose his executive power to obtain the release of Colonels CORCORAN, LEE, and others with them, now held as hostages in rebel prisons.

It being now 9½ o'clock, the Mayor announced that Gen. BUTLER had asked permission to shelter the Maine Eighth Regiment, which had just arrived, in the Cradle of Liberty.

The meeting was then dissolved, after three cheers for Hon. BENJ. BUTLER. There were not less than four thousand persons who participated in this demonstration.

THE PRIVATEERSMEN FROM PHILADELPHIA CONFINED IN FORT LAFAYETTE.

The privateersmen of the *Jeff. Davis* and *Petrel*—38 in number—who have for several months past been kept in close confinement in Moyamensing prison, Philadelphia, were yesterday transferred to Fort Lafayette, in New-York harbor, in conformity with a recent order issued by the Government. They left Philadelphia at 9 A. M., in charge of United States Deputy Marshals J. F. SHARKEY, J. JENKINS, STEELE and NOBLE, and were met at the Jersey City depôt by United States Deputy-Marshal D'ANGELIS, who had chartered the tow-boat *J. H. Gautier*, upon which to convey the prisoners to Fort Lafayette. The men, together with their baggage, were at once transferred to the tug-boat, upon which a fine American flag was raised for the occasion, and an hour later they were marched into the fort, there to remain until exchanged for Union prisoners.

With two or three exceptions they are all sea-faring men, fifteen of them natives of the South, five from the City of New-York, and the remainder from the Free States. They are all in the best of spirits, much gratified at the change from solitary confinement, and anticipate a speedy release. Those having families or relatives in the South, are desirous of returning home, but the greater portion of them prefer remaining at the North, and some of them expressed a desire to take up arms and assist in maintaining Uncle Sam's rights.

Capt. SMITH, of the *Jeff. Davis*, who was one of the prize crew of the *Enchantress*, convicted of piracy, and for whom Col. CORCORAN was held as a hostage, declares his determination to again fight for the Confederacy, although he thinks their chance of success is hopeless.

One of the prisoners, Lieut. HARNEY, of the *Petrel*, is a very respectable appearing man, about 60 years of age, and was formerly Lieutenant in the United States Marines. He looked very much out of place in the motley company with which he is at present.

The following is a list of prisoners:

FROM THE JEFF. DAVIS.

Capt. Wm. Smith.	Daniel Mullins.
Thomas Quigley.	Edward Rockford.

FROM THE PRIVATEER PETREL.

Lieut. Richard M. Harvey.	William Bryan.
Wm. Perry.	George Sawden.
Charles Campbell.	John Cronin.
Augustus Peyrusset, gunner, (formerly under Garibaldi.)	Michael Dillon.
	Henry A. Rowan.
	John Mullings.
Robert Barrett.	John W. Deamig.
Henry Mills.	C. H. Marriott.
Edward Flynn.	George H. Roberts.
Austin C. Williams.	Thomas A. Brookbanks.
Henry Autmans.	Richard Lewis.
Daniel Courtney.	Edward Murphy.
John M. Morgan.	John H. Edwards.
George Hawkins.	Thomas Wood.
Asa Delahay.	John G. S. Luckst.
John Cunningham.	George S. Harrison.
Richard R. Jeffries.	John Mark.
William H. Hazlehurst.	Hugh Managrow.

The prisoners were all neatly and comfortably clad, through the generosity of the ladies of Philadelphia, and they speak in the highest terms of the kind treatment they received while confined at Moyamensing.

One of the prisoners, C. F. DALAHAY, while in prison, drew and painted a picture of the privateer brig *Jeff. Davis*, under full sail, which he presented to Deputy Marshal SHARKEY, and it was afterward presented to Mr. RICHARD TAYLOR, of Jersey City.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

FREDERICK, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

Capt. PATTERSON's (late Capt. SAUL's) company of cavalry arrived here yesterday, from Hancock, *en route* to join the Third Maryland regiment at Baltimore. They report that five of their number and three horses were killed where Capt. SAUL was ambushed and shot, in Virginia.

The Examining Board, of which Gen. HAMILTON is President, stands adjourned till Friday, in consequence of the absence of that officer at Washington.

The snow fell yesterday to a depth of four inches. It has ceased falling, but the Heavens are still overcast. Everything in the shape of a sleigh is out this morning.

The only sickness now at Hancock is measles in one of the regiments, but it has not been followed by fatal results.

NAVAL AFFAIRS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The gunboats *Ino* and *Huron* sailed to-day, the former for Ship Island and the latter for Key West.

The bark *Mopolitan*, reported burned by the rebal privateer *Sumter*, was built and owned in Kingston, Mass., and was insured in Boston.

THE MAINE FOURTEENTH.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The Maine Fourteenth Regiment, Col. WICKERSON, arrived to-night from Augusta, and are temporarily quartered in Faneuil Hall. They are attached to Gen. BUTLER's expedition.

THE CASE OF GORDON.

Efforts of District Attorney Smith—Conversation with Gordon—Respite Granted.

No inconsiderable interest has attached to the case of Capt. GORDON, whose trial as a slaver was so recently before Judge SHIPMAN. A verdict of guilty was given, and the Judge sentenced the Captain to be hung, on Friday, the 7th inst. (to-morrow.)

Since the issue of the trial, the greatest efforts have been continued by the counsel and friends of GORDON for a pardon, or commutation of the sentence. The District-Attorney, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., has been anxious to have the sentence carried into effect, for obvious reasons. He had secured the conviction of GORDON and considered that his death would do more toward aiding the Administration in their desire to stop the infernal trade than all the imprisonments or fines which might be imposed for centuries to come; and finding that the opposition to the decree of the Court was so great, he went to see the President concerning it.

After his return from Washington, certain matters came to his knowledge that induced him to write the following letter to a prominent official at the National Capital, in which he at some length gave his views of the subject:

OFFICE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1862.

SIR: I feel it my duty to say to you that public opinion here is manifest, earnest and almost unanimous against any commutation of the sentence of the Court in the flagrant case of GORDON. It is widely felt that his execution will strike a blow at the Slave-trade, such as it has never yet received. It would stamp it, in the minds of sea-faring men, as infamous and degrading. Imprisonment, though for life, bears no such stigma in their minds. A commutation will verify the impudent predictions of the slave-trading fraternity of this City. For a time they have hung their heads under the influence of our proceedings in this case. Any clemency will restore them to the scornful levity exhibited when I commenced the trial. If imprisonment is substituted, they already declare that a pardon will come in future.

Cruel, unscrupulous and sordid, GORDON is now convicted for the fourth offence. The sentence pronounced upon him by Judge SHIPMAN, with the commentaries in your report and in the President's message, ought not to be read by mankind in the light of a subsequent commutation of a just, wise and necessary punishment. I bear GORDON no ill-will; but I trust that this revolting, sickening traffic may not grow bold again under a relaxing attitude of the Government.

Judge SHIPMAN is earnest against the policy of a commutation. I also learn that one of the jurors had had money offered him to sign a petition, and was then extravagantly denounced because of his refusal.

I desire to warn the President against the action of men who are undoubtedly paid to intercede for intercession, or are professionally employed for that purpose. I have seen the letter of ex-Judge COWLES. It contains a material mistake. It declared that GORDON might have been encouraged to commit the crime by a statement of my predecessor, Judge ROOSEVELT, that he was unwilling to prosecute these cases. Something like this was said, but *it was after Gordon's arrest*, and in his presence, in Court.

I know that persons have united to procure a commutation, while declaring privately that the President ought not to interfere. Eight of the Jury yesterday declared to me that GORDON should be executed, and they say that but one of the Jury would now sign any petition.

It is said the Government has not heretofore performed its duty.

There are two answers to this. First, the crime is intrinsically so cruel and atrocious, that none but a heartless and depraved man could commit it after once (much less three times) witnessing and participating in its horrors. The poor savages begin to die before all are on board the ship. Terror, suffocation, sores and anguish unutterable plead in vain. The slave captain knows nothing of pity. But, secondly, how can we execute in other cases if we do not in this? I believe I shall procure the conviction of HAINES, mate of the slaver *Nightingale*, whose brutality and cruelty are dreadful to contemplate.

I know that the President and his advisers are wiser than I am, and perhaps I ought to do no more than inform him of the means taken here to obtain applications for clemency.

I write unofficially, but leave my letter to any use (if any) to which you may think proper to put it. I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your obedient, humble servant,
[Signed] E. DELAFIED SMITH,
United States District-Attorney.

The case has been pressed before the President by ex-Judge DEAN, and by other professional and friendly counsel, to such an extent that up to yesterday afternoon, GORDON entertained hopes of pardon. So long a time, however, had elapsed without an interference, that he began to have fears for his life. We had a brief interview with him yesterday, during which GORDON expressed the feeling that it was very hard to enforce suddenly and with extreme rigor a law which, for 40 years, had been but a dead-letter. He said that in his opinion the best thing that could be done was to pardon him, and then issue a proclamation that thereafter any and all parties convicted of the crime should be dealt with as the law demands.

Various incidental remarks concerning his past life, showed plainly that he considers himself a very fair minded and kind-hearted man. He was, he states, always kind to his men and his passengers; and all who had once sailed with him, would do so a second time. In reply to a question as to the absolute necessity of death on the part of many of the slaves in the hold, he stated that the deaths occurred mainly after the ship had become a prize; that half a dozen or so men were put on the slavers to sail them, who were unacquainted with the captives or their language; and that, in consequence, the negroes, unable to make their complaints or desires known, would suffer.

During the interview, Mrs. GORDON, a very pretty, bright and intelligent woman, of not more than 22 years of age, hurried into the corridor, and with trembling hand, gave her husband tidings of the boon for which they both so long had waited.

It was a respite for two weeks.

GORDON received it very coolly, but was evidently very grateful for the little, which may be but the seed of a greater personal benefit. He said he had nothing to say to the public, his views on the subject of so hasty an enforcement of the law were known, and the rest must be left with the President. His family—a wife and a boy four years old—live in Williamsburgh, and everything that loving heart or willing hand can do to ameliorate his condition, is cheerfully performed.

The execution, for which full preparations were made, is postponed by virtue of an order from Washington, to Friday—a fortnight hance.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The report of the managers of the State Lunatic Asylum was presented.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

In relation to the punishment of crime in certain cases.

Majority of the Committee reported to alter the term of sending criminals to the State prisons, and relative to the commutation of sentences; and also to prevent Supervisors from holding County offices, or being parties to contracts with the County.

Mr. MONSON presented report of the select committee appointed at the last session, to investigate charges of malfeasance against certain Harbormasters. Ordered printed.

Mr. SMITH gave notice of a bill to provide compensation to passengers for personal injuries received on railroads, and for the establishment of surgical stations, as hospital accommodations, on the lines of railroads.

Mr. CONNOLLY gave notice of a bill to raise the New-York County Court-house fund stock.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GANSON—To amend the act enforcing the liabilities of stockholders in certain Bank Corporations.

By Mr. MURPHY—To amend the act for the formation of Gas Companies.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—Concerning the public health of the City of New-York.

By Mr. SMITH—To amend the act to regulate the sale of poisons.

On motion of Mr. MURPHY, the Governor was requested, if consistent with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate, in executive session, facts connected with the complaints made in December last, by Capt. R. W. TRUNNY and others, against Harbor-master J. W. TAYLOR.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

Mr. CODDINGTON presented a petition from the Homœopathic Physicians of New-York, asking that a just share of the practice in the Bellevue Hospital be placed in their charge. Mr. CODDINGTON made a humorous speech in favor of the petitioners' request.

Bills were reported favorably to allow the negotiation of personal paper, under $250 in amount, at rates above legal interest.

Also, in relation to the punishment of crime, and persons confined in State Prisons. Also, to regulate the size of apple-barrels. Likewise, to repeal part of Act regulations of the port of New-York, and also to prohibit the erection of division fences on wharves.

The Committee on Internal Affairs, Towns and Counties, reported that they were unable to come to any decision on the bill in relation to the excise sale of spirituous liquors, and asked that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole House. Agreed to.

Mr. PHELPS reported favorably the bill to amend the law ceding jurisdiction to the United States over sites for lighthouses.

Mr. PHELPS explained the importance of speedy action, in order to enable the Government to proceed with the necessary work of defence in the harbor at the Narrows.

Mr. BELL moved forward the bill to the first Committee of the Whole.

The bill to repeal the law in relation to the publication of legal notices was called up.

Mr. FISHER moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee. Warm debate ensued. Messrs. ROSE and PHELPS opposed the recommittal, and advocated the bill. Messrs. FISHER and MCLEAN opposed the bill. During the debate Mr. FISHER denounced the New-York *Tribune* as a paper always endeavoring to oppress and crush out the country press.

Mr. PIERCE predicted that the friends of the Bill would be denounced by the Press, but reminded members that others besides newspapers would watch their actions. In every county, under the pressure of taxation, tax associations would spring up, and bold members are constable.

A motion was made to refer the bill in relation to the publication of legal notices by the Printing Committee, with instructions to inquire into the present rates of legal advertising, and ascertain whether more is paid than ought to be. Carried, 67 to 31.

The Report of the Department of Public Charities and Correction was presented.

Mr. TALLMAN gave notice that he would introduce the Broadway Railroad and Tenth-street Railroad bills.

Mr. CULLEN gave notice of a bill to forbid grants to railroads in streets in the city, without the consent of two-thirds of the property owners, and that the sale of the franchise be made at auction.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To provide for the distribution of soldiers' allotments. Also, to repeal the section of the law relating to taxes and assessments in the City of New-York, which allows the amount of assessments, uncollected from corporations assessed on their whole capital stock, to be credited to that City by the State.

Appointments by the Canal Board.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The Canal Board, after a long session, made their appointments this evening. The following Collectors were abolished. At New-York, Lyons, Brockport, Medina, Seneca Falls, Scottsville and Higgins.

The following collectors were appointed: Albany, Ira Porter; West Troy, Garret Whitbeck, Schenectady, Andrew V. Carver, Fultonville, Willett Ferguson; Little Falls, Elijah Read; Utica, Gordon Hackett, Rome, George Barnard, Jr.; Syracuse, Eleazer R. Williams, Montezuma, Wm. K. Wheat; Palmyra, Anson B. Clemens, Rochester, Ebenezer F. Oatley; Albion, Lorenzo N. Davis; Lockport, Philo S. Smith, Tonawanda, Emanuel Hensler; Buffalo, Warren Granger; Waterford, Abraham L. Brewster; Fort Edward, John E. McIntyre; Whitehall, John C. Park; Salina, James S. Plumb; Phoenix, P. F. Conger; Oswego, James B. Brown; Geneva, Wm. A. Van Vranken, Havana, no appointment yet; Horseheads, James B. Thompson; Corning, Ephraim P. Rogers; Penn Yan, Jos. St. John; Hamilton, Maro Hubbard; Oxford, Norman Ford; Binghamton, Benj. Devoe; Mount Morris, Wm. H. Thomas; Dansville, George A. Sanders; Canada, Luke R. Hitchcock; Olean, Levi W. Gano, Booneville, Wm. Bamber.

The following were appointed Inspectors—Albany, Wm. W. Edgerton; West Troy, Isaac Collins and Nicholas Hayes; Syracuse, Jacob Schmeer; Rochester, D. B. Loder; Buffalo, John Elliot and Benjamin Wicksey; Oswego, Henry Paddock.

The following were appointed Weighmasters: Albany, John S. Robbins; West Troy, Amasa Copp; Utica, Harry Bushnell; Syracuse, S. V. A. Featherby; Rochester, Richard D. Howell.

Superintendents of Erie Canal—Robert C. Dorn, for sections 1, 2 and 3; John Beardslee, sections 4 and 5; Philip P. Medler, sections 7, 8 and 9, Erie Canals; Champlain Canal, Joseph McFarland; Oswego Canal, &c., Elliott Harrison; Chemung Canal, Oliver Allen; Chenango Canal, Charles H. Smith, section 1; Levi Dimmick, sections 2 and 3; Genesee Valley Canal, section 3, Gideon Searles; Black River Canal, J. Griffith.

The above appointments on the final vote received the unanimous vote of the Board.

The State Medical Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 5—10 P. M.

The State Medical Society are at present holding their annual sessions here, Dr. E. H. PARKER, of Poughkeepsie, presiding. To-day a very able and interesting paper was read by Dr. SWINBURN, of Albany, embracing the evidence in the case of the death of Mrs. RUDOE, taking the position that her death was not a suicidal act, but that the wound in the throat must have been inflicted by another person after death. The paper was illustrated by cuts and models showing the theory of the manner of her death.

A resolution was adopted declaring against the introduction of the Homœopathic practice in any portion of the army.

A resolution to amend the Code of Ethics, by striking out that part which forbids patenting surgical instruments, was laid upon the table.

Masonic.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons met here to-day. The old officers were all re-elected, with the exception of Grand Captain of the Host. S. H. STONE, of Syracuse, was elected in place of Mr. HOLMES, of Rochester.

Government Sale of Confiscated Cotton.

LARGE PRICES FOR SEA ISLAND.

At noon yesterday, Messrs. BURDETT, JONES, & Co. sold at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of Collector BARNEY, 168 bales Sea Island, and nine bales Upland cotton, brought to this port from Port Royal in the steamers *Atlantic*, *Ocean Queen and Vanderbilt*. A few bales of Sea Island of an inferior quality sold at a low figure, but the prices given for the remainder reached a high point. One lot brought 71 cents per pound. A considerable number of dealers were present, and the bidding throughout the sale was quite animated. The heavy purchasers were R. LEWIS, MALTBY & Co., and C. H. M. TABER, the latter of whom purchased for the Willimantic Thread Company, Conn. The larger portion of the cotton was bought for exportation. The result of the sale was as follows:

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

Bales.	Cents.	Bales.	Cents.	Bales.	Cents.
6	56½	4	29	12	51
6	56½	10	32	15	44
14	59	11	66	4	60
3	69½	2	52	3	58
28	57	20	56	9	52½
1	50	4	53	6	50
4	67	1	28	3	61
1	35	1	71		

Total of Sea Island sold, bales, 168.
Range of prices of Sea Island, 28c. @ 71c.
Avarage price of Sea Island, 59c.

UPLAND COTTON.

Bales.	Cents.	Bales.	Cents.
4	25	5	26½

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, THIS DAY.—Nos. 59, 77, 77½, 78, 79, 83, 85, 86, 87, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 26, 38.

[Advertisement.]

Commodore NUTT is so supremely small and attractive that BARNUM is already contemplating the lease of the entire block down to Fulton-street, to make room for the crowds of visitors who are daily thronging his levees.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Havana—W. D. Grimshaw, C. J. Lester, Wm. H. Ayres, Augustus Stubenrauch, G. H. E. Schindhais, Ignacio Sauregin, Pedro Fernandez, Jose Armas, M. Fisher, Miss A. Anderson, D. M. Texera Castro, James Richard, Angel Montego, D. Melgrulades de St. Pedro, and 2 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 5—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—James Fitzgerald and lady, Miss Bain, Miss Dunlen, Mr. Long, Thos. Patton, L. De Costa, lady and infant, Miss Schmidt, G. George and lady, J. M. Cunnati, Mr. McDonald, A. G. Finlay, J. H. Naire, Henriques, W. L. Halsey, W. Wilson, A. Newland, and 158 in the steerage.

FEB. 5—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen, &c.*—C. Schulder and lady, C. Hutteroth, Emily Wilcox, Charles Rahl, D. Reimer, H. Wedemeyer, Capt. Rosewan, A. Rosenthal, R. Hoerel, Max Von Mittnacht, G. Kerber, T. Gruetzen, C. Spilker, O. Koech, B. Wetty, F. Ulrichs, C. Koch, J. Blumenkamp, F. Dreyer, Mr. Krohn, T. Familler, T. Guichete, Marie Pedance, Adel Pedance, T. Merle, and 75 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 06	Sun sets	5 24
Moon sets	12 32		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	12 15	Gov. Island	1 04
Hell Gate	2 26		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Havana, Ludlam & Heineken.

Ships Thomas Jefferson, Rollins, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Augustus, Bradburn, Antwerp, W. T. Frost; Romance of the Sea, (clipper,) Clough, San Francisco, Cornelius Comstock; Lahaina, (Br.,) McLean, (Glasgow, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Barks Monnequash, Peacock, London, Howland & Frothingham; Texana, Brand, Port Royal, John A. McGaw; Dunning Victoria, (Norweg.) Rahrs, Cork, Heinlose & Co.; Bardehli, Hoyt, Gibraltar, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Lucky Star, Nelson, San Francisco, Barnabas Comstock; Grumar, (Norw.) Mathieson, Dublin, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Alba, Jackson, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Francis J. King, Post, Philadelphia, E. H. Post, Albanese, (Portuguese,) Travers, Cadiz, E. Anerick & Co., Catharine, Brown, Muir, St. John's, N. F., J. S. Healey.

Schooners Red Eagle, Brown, Long Point, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Eclipse, Gray, Peterson, St. Kitts, Smith, Capes & Co.; President, Reed, Pascagoula, Thos. S. Reed & Hinckley; E. A. Taft, Salisbury, Portland, Peck, Slip & Co.; Telegraph, Bryant, Davison, St. Pierre, D. R. De Wolf; Lake Erie, Hallock, Cardenas, Nye & Hopper; Yankee Thief, Jedediah Wells, Brunswick, Havana, Frederick Fe Hastings.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, (Green,) Van Santen, Hamburg 21st inst., and Cuxhaven 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Ahlers & Co. Experienced heavy N. W. gales for the first part of the passage. The Hansa has 27 cabin and 75 steerage passengers, 16 horses and 200 tons cargo.

Steamship Columbia, New, Gleason, London 25 days in bad passage. Experienced some severe weather.

Steamship Genesee, new, Lewis, Johnson, Jamaica—out 5 days; ballast to Lawrence, Cobb & Co.

Ship Ellen Morrison, Sear, Matanzas, Mexico, 20 days, with mahogany, to F. Alexander & Son—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Experienced very heavy weather Jan. 22, off Tortugas was boarded by U. S. shipped-war Potomac in 9th inst., 12 miles E. of Barnegat, saw a quantity of casks and wreck's stuff, and about an hour afterward saw the machinery of vessel just above the water, and apparently attached to the hulk. Left no vessels. On 29th inst. the Bloodhound brig Bernard, Dagget, Barbadoes, from Manhattan for Europe, went ashore about 7 miles E. of that place, and became a total loss. Crew saved except the cook.

Bark Pauline, Norway, Larsen, London 20 days in ballast to order. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Dec. 15, lat. 45.20, lon. 15.30, left in with Br bark Royston, Gilroy, hence for Liverpool, water-logged with a cargo of grain, in a sinking condition; took off the captain and crew, and on the 16th spoke the Portg. schr. Maria Camillia, for Europe, (since arrived out,) and transferred them (the crew of the Boyne) to that vessel. The loss of the Boyne has been before reported.

Bark John Bull, (Br.,) Roberts, Amoy 160 ds., with teas to Westray, Gibbs & Hardenstein.

Bark Normanbego, Halma, Bayonne, France, 45 ds., in ballast to J. H. Brower & Co.

Miscellaneous.

The bark J. A. Hazard, from Matanzas, with sugar for New-York, is ashore on Spectacle reef, off Saugan inlet, came ashore at 2 o'clock' night of the 3d inst. Crew safe on board.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

The J. A. H. was built at Newport, R. I., in 1851, 249 tons, rates A 2, and owned by A. F. Bell, of New-York.

BR. BARK SURRENDER.—The Br. bark Sourader, Capt. Taylor, which left this port on the 15th ult. for Liverpool, with a cargo of grain, is reported to have been exposed to the late terrific weather at sea, and sustained such damage to vessel and cargo that she was compelled to put back, and succeeded in reaching Boston.—(By telegraph to Arthur Leary, Esq.)

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., Feb. 5—The Br. schr. Emma, of St. Andrew's, N. B., from Matanzas for ——, with a cargo of molasses, is stranded on Montauk, five miles W. of the light: is full of water, and lies upon a bed of rocks. Crew all saved. The cargo may possibly be saved, if the weather moderates.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Ann Eliza—schr., from Boston for Sandwich Islands, Jan 31, lat. 37 40, lon. 66.

Arabella—Br. brig, from Boston, bound S., Feb. 2, lat. 37 55, lon. 67 49.

Ghoilela—bark, hence for Hong Kong, Feb. 4, lat. 39 15, on 71 6.

Foreign Ports.

[PER NOVA SCOTIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Jan. 4, Experiment, at Tarragona: 8th, A. Prendergast and Lotus, at Lisbon; 13th, Harvest Home, at Cadiz; 15th, Samson, at Trieste; 16th, Fylla, at Texel; Allen, at Marseilles; 17th, Van Name, at do.; 19th, Solon, at Bristol; Glengary, at Cardiff; Jason and Ishanon, at do.; 20th, Jacques Langlois, at Havre; Cornucopia, at Milford; Blue Nose and Scotia at Cork; 19th, Order and Sir Robert Peel, at do.; 20th, E. Banyard, at do; 21st, Star of the Sea, Prince of Wales and Living Age, at Deal; Phenix, at Liverpool; C. O'Brien, in the Clyde.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Jan. 21, Xephias, at Queenstown, leaky; Ellen Stuart and Crimea, at Deal.

Arrived from Baltimore—Jan. 2, Isabella, at Portsmouth.

Arrived from Charleston—Jan. 20, West Indian, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—Jan. 19, American Eagle, from Deal; 18th, Columbus and Lizzie Homan, from do.; 21st, Jeremiah Thompson, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—Jan. 21, S. C. Smith, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Baltimore—Jan. 21, John Clark, from Liverpool.

MEM.—The British Tar, from New-York for Falmouth, had been abandoned at sea. Crew saved.

The Columbine, from New-York for Queenstown, had been abandoned at sea. Crew saved.

The Neapolitan, from Messina for Boston, had been burnt by the pirate steamer Sumter.

The Forryot, J. F. Gates, Ann Adamson and Queen of the Netherlands, all from New-York, were at Queenstown, leaky, &c.

Latest via Londonderry.

Arrived from New-York—W. F. Schmidt, in the Schelde; Prince of Wales, at Deal; Frank Lovett and James Foster, Jr., at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Thos. Whitney, at Deal.

MEM.—The Tiger, from Liverpool for New-York, has been totally wracked near Waterford.

The Margaret, from New York for Gloucester, put into Sharpness 23d, with loss of boats, bulwarks and one man.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Whoever is troubled with Coughs, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, will find these TROCHES a most admirable remedy. Indeed, at this season of the year, those at all inclined to Bronchial Complaints should not be without them. They are prepared by Messrs. JOHN I. BROWN & SON, who, as Apothecaries, rank among the first in this City, and are sold by all the principal Druggists.

—*Boston Journal.*

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator, Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

BIRTHS.

DE WOLFE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, the wife of Dr. Stephen da Wolfe of a son.

MARRIED.

TRACY—STEVENS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, Rev. W. T. TRACY, Rector of Christ Church, Bay Ridge, to FRANCES M., daughter of Byam K. Stevens, of this City.

COUDERT—EDMONDS.—In Bronxville, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, by Rev. George McCloskey, L. LEONCE COUDERT to NORA, eldest daughter of Francis W. Edmonds.

DIED.

MORRILL.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 3, GEORGIANA T. DAVIS, eldest daughter of Capt. Joseph and Phebe E. Morrill, in the 11th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 127 East 30th-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

GRIFFITHS.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 3, after a very brief illness, HENRY CLAY, second son of John M. and Emma A. Griffiths, aged 17 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 374 Grand, corner Norfolk-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock.

LAINO.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, JAMES LAINO, a native of Scotland, aged 56 years and 8 months.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 267 West 33d-st., on Thursday, Feb. 6, at 1 o'clock.

PATERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, PETER L. PATERSON, a native of Sweden, aged 39 years and 5 months.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 6th inst., from his late residence, No. 138 Liberty-st., without further notice.

☞ London, C. W., papers please copy.

BADEAU.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, N. W. BADEAU, Jr., in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, of his father, Dr. Badeau, his father in-law, Ezra Marshall, and his brother-in-law, Wm. J. Cunningham, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 681 Greenwich-st., on Friday, the 7th inst., at 9 A. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment by the 11 A. M. train at Chambers-st. Carriages will be in waiting at Tarrytown.

BABCOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, ANNA L. BABCOCK.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, D. B. Babcock, corner of 4th-av. and 1st-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

ROOT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, WM. S. ROOT, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 8 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

NOBLE.—On Monday, Feb. 3, AMANDA F., wife of John Noble, and daughter of George and Frances Sweppenliser, aged 21 years, 9 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at the Moravian Church, on Staten Island, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock in the foren

A Defence of Lieut. Temple, of the Flambeau'

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article copied from the Boston *Post* in the TIMES of yesterday, and the editorial remarks in the TIMES of this day on the conduct of Lieut. Commanding W. G. TEMPLE, of the United States ship *Flambeau*, at Nassau, do great injustice to an accomplished naval officer and loyal man, who is doing all his duty under very unfavorable circumstances.

The people of Nassau, Governor and all included, are in favor of Southern treason, and give every facility to the rebels. It should be remembered that they live by wrecking, which will account for their preferences. Lieut. T. has one vessel only, and he has to watch four places of egress and ingress into and from the harbor of Nassau, a distance of 60 miles in extent, which cannot, of course, he done by one vessel.

The British steamer *Gladiator*, loaded with stores, &c., for the rebels, is at anchor six miles east from the eastern point of the Island of New-Providence, on the Bank, in British waters—the vessels which take her cargo have the choice of either of the four places of egress to run out through, and with the known disposition of the Nassau wreckers, the rebels are kept informed of the position of the *Flambeau*, and can avoid her.

All these facts are known to the Department in Washington, which has entire confidence in the course pursued by Lieut. T.

It is only proper that traitors or officers who do not discharge their duty with energy and fidelity should be exposed, but no charge should be made against a person engaged in the service of his country, except-ing one is prepared to make it good.

Feb. 5, 1862. GEO. W. BLUNT.

A Son of a Pilgrim at the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps you are not aware that the editor of the Richmond *Dispatch*, from which paper you extract so many impudent, insulting and abusive articles, on the North, is himself a renegade Northern man, by the name of OLIVER BALDWIN.

He emigrated from Hudson, N. Y., thirty or forty years since. He was considered a tolerably flippant speaker and writer, but has drawn his own photograph by applying the same language to himself which he applies to Northerners, viz.: "A rascally, hypocritical, swindling, humbugging, Irishman, wooden nutmeg son of a Pilgrim." If the South are so fond of that part of our population we can send them a few more "of the same sort."

Yours, &c., AMOR PATRIÆ.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan 22
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 22
America	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 25
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19

FROM AMERICA.

City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 15
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 16
America	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Washington* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED, A WIFE.—NONE BUT PRINCIPALS need apply. The advertiser does not require cash, but only a companion. He is six and twenty, and, tired of single, thinks he can settle down to married life. As an engine he has a moderate share of temper, and want of time is his only reason for having recourse to the newspapers. He has enough means for himself and a second party, and is willing to treat at once. He is quite aware that a great many attempts to convert his honest intentions into an extravagant joke will be made, but he warns all rash intruders, if the funds amuse him hardly enough to make sport of his affections, he will punish him, if a woman, he will forgive her. He has a heart for the selection, however, for the important event. Unexceptionable applications will be promptly attended to, if addressed to ADAM JENKINS, Albany, N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—IN THE VICINITY OF New-York, on the Hudson River or Sound, a convenient house, containing not less than ten rooms, with garden and from six to eight acres of land: the latter not indispensable, if the place is in other particulars most desirable of easy access from New-York, rent not to exceed $600. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 65 Post-office, Hudson, Columbia county.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND FULL-SIZED LOT in the IXth Ward, worth about $5,000 also, four persons to call and see our Animal Life Imitations in Wax, at 24 per doorway. Photographic Art Gallery, No. 631 Broadway.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, SUITABLE to accommodate about fifteen first-class boarders, one where the rent will be taken in board preferred; location between 4th and 2d sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Address C. H. CROWDER, Station G.

WANTED.—A MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE, IN A good locality, between 59th and 69th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. A good house in a good locality and some money will be given in exchange. Apply to AUGUSTUS TABOR, No. 713 Water-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 640 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings. would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 368 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A CHOICE LITTLE FARM FOR SALE IN Westchester County, about a mile from Bedford station, containing about 50 acres. Buildings all good, a great variety of fruit, &c. For particulars, inquire of EDWARD SMITH, No. 2 East 20th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO 51 LIBERTY ST.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—FOR SALE THE STOCK, FIXtures and good will of a merchant tailoring establishment, doing a profitable cash business in a Western city of 20,000 inhabitants. Time given for a portion of the purchase money, if required, with approved security. Would sell a half interest to a practical cutter, if preferred, but to none other. Apply for further information to W. M. R. HABCOCK, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS stand for all kinds of produce, in a city market, the fixtures all complete; will be sold low if applied for at once, as the owner's presence is required in the country. Address, immediately, H. C., Box No. 159 *Times* office. No agents need apply.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted to a legitimate Brokerage business, fully established and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year. Location and association, the very best. Address BROKER, Box No. 163 *Times* office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, BETWEEN 12 and 1 o'clock, on Fulton av., between Bridge-st. and the City Hall, Brooklyn. It contained $22 in bank notes. The finder will be fully rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner, by leaving it at the Advertising desk at the Tribune office, New-York.

LOST.—IN JERSEY CITY, SUNDAY, FEB. 2, BEtween Erie Church and South 2d-st., by Jersey av. or South 2d-st., a lady's gold WATCH and CHAIN. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to the owner at No 109 Jersey av.

LOST—BETWEEN THE EVERETT HOUSE AND Fifth Avenue Hotel, a small package of ph [illegible] of no value except to the owner. A liberal reward will be paid for the package at the office of the Everett House.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER OF

COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUIDS, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT. No. 216 GREENWICH ST., NEW-YORK.

COAL OILS.—100 BARRELS WHITE AND straw-colored best quality Western illuminating coal oil. For sale, at 35c., 37c. and 40c. gal. CHAS. SCHMITZ, depot No. 13 Maiden-lane.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. REAM & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DRY GOODS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS; Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice-fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Shirts, 60 cents, best steel; cheap worsted goods, Leggins, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Small Wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Worley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGERT'S, Nos. 150 and 152 Broadway, near 12th-st., east side.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED LADY wishes to give out her child to wet nurse; two months old. Apply at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear. Room No. 2, to Mrs. MILLER.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet-makers in the City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood parlor suites, elegant black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps, magnificent rosewood rounded-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, ditto in black walnut, finished in oil, rosewood, walnut, secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut huffets and extension tables, walnut hall-racks and chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale. J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

BERNARD'S PATENT MACHINE BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—The extensive leasehold manufacturing waterside premises, and the valuable patents and wood patterns for the machines.—Messrs. FULLER & HORSEY are instructed to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, March 4, at 11 o'clock, at the Works, Ranelagh-road, Grosvenor-road, Pimlico, in lots, in lofty ground floor, engineer's shop, 72 feet by 12 feet, with shed and yard adjoining, shutting upon the Grosvenor-basin, a steam boiler-house, a smith's shop of two floors, and a tannery of two floors, each 50 feet by 48 feet; the whole held for a term of 21 years from 24th June, 1856, at a rent of £700 per annum. The patents are those granted to Mr. Bernard for various improvements in machinery for the manufacture of boots and shoes, by means of which the rapidity of production is very largely increased, and the cost much lessened, skilled manual labor being, to a great extent, superseded. The patents extend to the machines (among others) for hammering and cutting out the leather, for lasting the shoe, and fixing together, by means of piercing and pegging. Machines, under the several patents, have been constructed on the premises, under the personal supervision of the patentee, and have been brought to a high degree of perfection, many of the machines being most finished specimens of mechanical skill, and pronounced, by competent judges, to be perfect of their kind. The outlay involved in thus perfecting the machinery has necessarily been very large. With the patentee is proposed to sell the whole of the wood patterns of the different machines, thus enabling a purchaser to at once commence the manufacture of them. Specifications of the patents may be seen, and the patented machinery, as also the premises may be inspected, by special order only, on application to Messrs. ASHURST, SON & MORRIS, Solicitors, No 6 Old Jewry, of F. MAYNARD, Esq., Public Accountant, No. 19 Bread-st., or to Messrs. FULLER & HORSEY, Billiter-st., London, England. Printed particulars will shortly be ready for distribution, and may be had as above, and at the office of the auctioneer.

TO BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, ARMY CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—Messrs. FULLER & HORSEY are instructed to sell by auction on TUESDAY, March 4, and following days, at 11 o'clock day, at the Works of Bernard's Patent Machine Boot and Shoe Company, (limited,) situate in Ranelagh-road, Grosvenor-road, Pimlico, unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract, the whole of the MACHINERY for the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, constructed under the several patents belonging to the Company, by means of which skilled manual labor is, to a great extent, superseded, and which is calculated to manufacture 4,000 pairs of boots and shoes weekly, including a steeping tank, pair of turned gun-metal squeezing rolls (30 inches wide, 12 inches diameter,) two leather hammering machines, with eccentric motion, two outer sole-cutting machines, with steel cutters and gun-metal dies, three machines for cutting out soles and heels and stiffenings, one heel-cutting machine, and one upper leather cutting machine—all worked by eccentrics—one circular knife-cutting machine, two sets of four each hydraulic machines for cutting heels or for cutting out soles, two hydraulic machines for cutting out and pressing sole, part of the finished hydraulic pumps—a set of two 12 inch pneumatic pumps, a hand-knife cutting machine for splitting soles, two heel-leveling or planing machines, two heel-paring machines, three hand cramping machines, eight double self-acting lasting machines, worked by hydraulic pressure, one double ditto, worked by hand-power, eleven highly-finished self-acting piercing and pegging machines, with jacquard motions, for soles, one ditto for heels, leather-backing and rounding machines, machine for buffing, polishing and finishing the welts and edges of soles, leather-sparing or thicknessing machine, three machines for making, turning, and waxing brass pegs, one piercing and nailing machine for heels, very complete last or tree-making machinery, circular and band saws, grooving and shaping machines, thirty-three finishing machines, four double ditto, worked by hydraulic pressure, one double ditto, worked by hand-power, eleven highly-finished self-acting piercing and pegging machines, with jacquard motions, for soles, one ditto for heels, leather-backing and rounding machines, machine for buffing, polishing and finishing the welts and edges of soles, leather-sparing or thicknessing machine, three machines for making, turning, and waxing brass pegs, one piercing and nailing machine for heels, very complete last or tree-making machinery, circular and band saws, grooving and shaping machines, thirty-three finishing machines, eight double self-acting lasting machines, worked by hydraulic pressure, one double ditto, worked by hand-power, eleven highly-finished self-acting piercing and pegging machines, with jacquard motions, for soles, one ditto for heels, leather-backing and rounding machines, machine for buffing, polishing and finishing the welts and edges of soles, leather-sparing or thicknessing machine, three machines for making, turning, and waxing brass pegs, one piercing and nailing machine for heels, very complete last or tree-making machinery, circular and band saws, grooving and shaping machines, thirty-three finishing machines, four

FINANCIAL.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1861		$2,004,857 53
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1861	$505,394 77	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	102,596 62	
Amount of Rents, deducting charges	4,558 41	$612,549 80
Total		$2,617,407 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses by death	$169,369 39	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, and surrendered and canceled Policies	199,098 51	
Paid for Sanitary Commission and War Contributions	5,275 00	
Paid for Taxes	2,580 25	
Paid for Salaries and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	21,330 61	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c	10,076 92	
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c	56,663 17	
Reduction in value of Real Estate	4,000 00	
All other Expenditures, including Delinquent Agents, &c	2,292 45	$470,640 30
Total		$2,146,767 03

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$36,233 45	
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	365,084 29	
Real Estate owned by the Company	145,519 63	
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	644,116 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing interest	753,759 33	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1862, and premiums in course of transmission	48,334 42	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	38,340 66	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	1,703 75	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	39,956 42	
Do. due from Southern Policy Holders	63,155 14	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	3,938 95	
		$2,146,767 03

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. upon all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1862, and a payment of 20 per cent. upon dividends heretofore declared, from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, to be paid on and after the 1st of March, 1862, on and after the first Monday in March next, upon presentation at the Home Office; those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL.
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN McMURRAY,	JOHN D. MAIER,
DAVID DOWS,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	LOAING ANDREWS,
WILLIAM BARTON,	RUSSELL DART.
WM. C. DUSENBERY,	WM. H. APPLETON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
GEORGE GREEN,	FLINT FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., 5 St. Mark's-place.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Laight-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
A good variety of CITY, INSURANCE and BANK STOCKS, BONDS and other SECURITIES, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *Herald, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 2 William-st. NEXT REGULAR SALE ON MONDAY, Feb. 10, at the Merchants' Exchange. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
Real Estate and Stock Broker.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments, the Treasury, Pensions, and Census Bureau, or the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. M'CRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 55 Nassau-st, opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

AMERICAN GOLD

And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 44 and 46 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.

—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD D. BAKER, Finance Committee.
Boston, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.

The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new conpon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE

—100 SHARES CITIZENS' GAS COMPANY, of Brooklyn.
WANTED,
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Bonds, either mortgage.
La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, assented low numbers.
La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, assented medium numbers
La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, not assented, high numbers.
THOMAS DENNY & Co., No. 39 Wall-st.

TREASURY NOTES

AMERICAN GOLD AND
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER OF MURRAY-ST.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, NO. 63 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1862.—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The poll will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

AMERICAN SILVER

WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, COR. MURRAY-STREET.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1862.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage and other Bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

FOR SALE

—A SECOND MORTGAGE, OF $1,300, on improved property in Brooklyn, or will be exchanged for other property, or a mortgage of about $2,000, and the difference paid in cash. Apply to T. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 24.

THE NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE

COMPANY, of Oswego, have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at their office, No. 62 Wall-st.
GEO. DEMING, Agent.

METALS.

BRASS CASTINGS.

—J. & T. DONALDSON ARE now fully prepared to execute all orders for brass castings and brass finishing of every description, including military work, on the most moderate terms. They still continue their manufactory of gas fixtures, in every variety, together with gas fitting in all its branches, at No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.

—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

200 KEGS CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS,

damaged by water, for sale low by OSBORN & SWAN, Nos. 41 and 43 Fulton-st.

COAL, &C.

$4 90. BEST RED ASH COAL.

$4 40. BEST WHITE ASH COAL.
English Cannel, 3 ft 4 children. Parties ordering Red Ash Coal may rely on getting it. E. C. CLARKE,
No. 5 West 11th-st., near Broadway

COAL AND WOOD LOW FOR CASH.

—Coal all under cover. Wood by the cart load or box. ASEL B. ABBOTT, successor to Abbott & Ludue, No. 833 Greenwich-st. and No 80 Beach-st

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 54 Wall-st.
6%
(SIX AND A HALF) PER CENT.
CASH DIVIDEND to the stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALSO
60
(SIXTY) PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND to the Policy holders on the earned premiums of participating policies, for the year ending 31st ultimo. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of March, prox.
CASH CAPITAL,
$400,000,
WITH LARGE SURPLUS.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on all policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CUARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY.—The Directors of said Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable out of the earnings to stockholders on the 10th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed.
FEB. 3, 1862. GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN,—Feb. 4, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF (3½) per cent. has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, New-York, Feb. 1, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.
CHAS. A. MEIGS,
A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., and will continue a General Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 44 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb 1, 1862. A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of CHAS. A. MEIGS & CO., and will continue a General Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 44 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. CHAS. A. MEIGS,
CHAS. H. MEIGS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of W. L. CONKLIN & CO. has expired. The business of the late firm will be closed by W. L. CONKLIN, at the old stand, No. 18 8th-av.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. WM. L. CONKLIN.
LEMUEL CONKLIN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of CONKLINS & BAYLES, and will carry on the MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING BUSINESS at No. 18 8th-av., in this City.
WM. L. CONKLIN,
JOHN W. CONKLIN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. JAMES BAYLES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of McCOUN, SCHOONMAKER & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. The business of the firm will be closed up by McCOUN & SCHOONMAKER. HENRY T. McCOUN,
L. E. SCHOONMAKER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. GEORGE A. BOYDEN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of McCONN & SCHOONMAKER, and will continue the Boot and Shoe business at No. 111 Chambers-st. HENRY T. McCONN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. L. E. SCHOONMAKER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BOYDEN, DITMARS & CO., and will carry on the Hat, Cap, Fur and Straw Goods business at No. 123 Chambers-st. and No. 95 Reade-st.
GEORGE A. BOYDEN,
OSCAR S. DITMARS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. CLIFFORD MILSPAUGH.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of LUMB & LEECH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ENOCH LUMB is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. ENOCH LUMB,
SAMUEL LEECH.
ENOCH LUMB will continue the business of manufacturing wrought-iron pipe and fittings as heretofore, at the old stand, 45th-st., near 10th-av.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOVELL, COLLES & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. JOSEPH LOVEL retiring from business. JAMES COLLES, Jr., and JAMES M. STRAIL will conduct the business hereafter under the firm of JAMES COLLES, Jr., & CO., and they alone are authorized to sign the name of the old firm in liquidation.
JOSEPH LOVELL,
J. COLLES, Jr.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. JAMES M. STRAIL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership for the carrying on of the dry goods jobbing business, at No. 111 Chambers-st., New-York, to date from the 1st day of January, 1862, under the firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.
JOHN D. LEWIS,
ARTHUR M. COCK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ADOLPH CHAMMER has this day admitted as partner, WILLIAM T. RYERSON, and they will continue the business of brewing ale under the firm of HAMMER & CO.
HARLEM, Feb. 1, 1862. 4th-av., 12th and 128th sts.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm of Marsh & Foster, is thiday dissolved by mutual consent. JOSEPH T. MARSH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. SAMUEL FOSTER.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copper-faced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 223 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

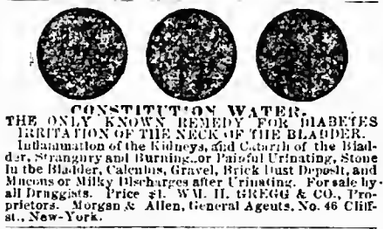
MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences.
The anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and berberous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 617 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Despatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, all effects from mercury; and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, by receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Wortbington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER,

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urination. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 631 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and berberous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 617 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Despatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon, try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 30 Lexington-av., between Lamberts and Heads-sts., with private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of the city,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated in the most scientific principles. Numerous proofs of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 11 DUANE-ST. MAY BE consulted confidentially on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and Diseases of solitude has enabled him to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by secret habits, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being restored to health. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 40th edition of the valuable book, entitled THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and all dressing Box No. 1,623 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 48 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Those hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS ARE warranted to cure the worst forms of secret diseases. It cures complete the most obstinate distase, in a surprisingly short space of time. $1 a bottle. D. S. BARNES, Sole Agent, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without nauseating or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 609 BROADWAY,
WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $25 to $50.
These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our
SALESROOM,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS. L—No charges made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkine. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mastbead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8,
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 15,
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$135	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$43
First cabin to Paris	$95	Steerage to Paris	$48
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Harre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $1 5. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st., in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB & SON, 10 Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 81 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY.....Jan. 28 | FRIDAY.....Feb. 14
SATURDAY.....Feb. 1 | TUESDAY.....Feb. 25
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY.....March 29
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HAMBURG, J. VON SANDEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—at 3:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN B. HILL, Ass't. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 8 A. M. Express, for Buffalo, 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk; daily. 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SPRING LAKE AND OCEAN GROVE.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the SAYBROOK will leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Return, Express train will leave Bergen at 8:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HU

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Baltimore and the Hansa at this Port, and the Nova Scotian at Portland.

The Leading British Press Opposed to Intervention.

Remarkable Article of the London Times.

Absurdity of the Clamor About the Stone Blockade Exposed.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

Reduction of the French Army.

PROGRESS OF AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Late and Interesting from the River Plate.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, Capt WM BALLANTINE, from Liverpool at 3½ o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d, *via* Londonderry on the 24th ult., arrived at Portland at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The dates per the *Nova Scotian* are five days later than those previously received.

Purser BROWN reports. Passed on the 23d ult., at 11 o'clock in the evening, off Calf of Man, the steamer *Norwegian*, bound to Liverpool. On Feb. 1, lat. 45° 5', lon. 46° 14', a steamer supposed to be the *Hibernian*. Also a steamer on Feb. 3, off the West end of Sable Island, supposed to be the *North American*.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 22d, *via* Queenstown on the 23d ult., arrived at this port late last night.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Bremen and Southampton on the 23d, also arrived here last night.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 22d of January.

The steamship *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 24th of January

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the morning of the 23d of January.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says: "It is not true, as some journals represent, that the French Government has taken any steps to bring about a reconciliation between the North and the South."

Mr. MASSEY, member of Parliament, had delivered a speech before his constituents, at Salford, in which he advocated that the European Powers should interfere to close the struggle between the North and the South, by recognizing the Confederate States, and breaking the blockade of the Southern ports.

Mr. MASSEY's speech attracted some attention. The London *Times*, in an editorial upon it, says "Let France interfere if she likes. England's true policy is to suffer a little longer and let the event work itself out; it will not be long. It may indeed, be doubtful whether our interference would not rather retard than hasten the desired event of opened ports and a large supply of cotton. Let it even be said on the next generation of Anglo-Saxon America, that they were once united in a powerful nation, but that England, urged only by a malevolent jealousy, and violently divided them, and had taken advantage of what but for her would have been a fratricidal conflict to smother them forever. No one can tell what the result of such an interference might be either now or hereafter, but every one can see what must be the certain end of this horrid war of exhaustion if left to itself. Let us, then, pursue our honest policy of standing quite aloof."

The Manchester *Guardian* argues in a somewhat similar strain, and as regards the cotton supply it says: "It is a question how far in this district the prevailing distress is due to the civil war in America, and whether it is not as much attributable to over production as to a mere dearth of cotton."

The factory statistics of Manchester show that the shortening of the hours of labor in the factories is gradually extending, and in the course of a week or two the movement was expected to become much more general and extensive.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from a correspondent, calling attention to the fact that the Federal gunboat *Tuscarora* has infringed, and continues to infringe the rules of neutrality at Southampton, and calling on the Government no longer to tolerate such a flagrant disregard of neutral rights.

The brig *West Indian*, Capt. FOORA, from Charleston Dec. 24, with a cargo of spirits of turpentine, had arrived at Liverpool. Her captain represents the National blockade of Charleston as anything but effectual, and says that the "stone blockade," so far from stopping the entrance to the port, will eventually deepen the shallow channels. The citizens of Charleston have very little uneasiness on the subject.

It was represented that Charleston was well defended, and that between that city and Savannah Gen. LEE had about forty thousand troops under his command.

The French steam dispatch boat *Forfart*, at Cherbourg, had received orders to be ready to sail for North America on a special mission.

A London letter in the Paris *Patrie* asserts that the British Government will protest against the measure for declaring the Southern ports closed against foreign commerce.

After strenuous exertions, access had been gained to a part of the Hartley coal mine, and about one hundred of the two hundred and fifteen buried miners had been discovered. It was feared that the remainder of the miners would be found dead in another portion of the mine.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of the 22d, publishes M. FOULD's budget, in the shape of an address to the Emperor. For the sake of economy in figures, we convert the francs into pounds sterling. M. FOULD's estimates for 1863 exceed those of 1862 by £2,800,000; but the increase is only apparent, as there will not be the extraordinary and supplementary credits, which amounted to over £5,000,000 last year. The military and naval estimates show an apparent increase of £760,000 over 1862; but, in fact, the army will be reduced by next January to its voted establishment of 400,000 men, and 85,700 horses, while in 1861 the average strength was 467,000, and it is still 419,000 The naval estimates amount to £6,720,000, and, as they will cover ordinary and extraordinary services, they will show an important diminution to cover increased expenditures. FOULD proposes additional taxes on horses and carriages kept for pleasure, increased dues on the registration of deeds, and an augmentation in the stamp duties. From these sources he expects £2,000,000, although all workmen are to be exempt from tax on personal property, and by the close of the year he expects a surplus of £50,000. The total accumulated deficit, at the end of 1861, is stated at $40,320,000, but FOULD declares that it will not be necessary to resort to a loan. He proposes the conversion of 4½ per cent. stock on equitable terms, to 3 per cent., but if the holders decline the terms, the State shall subsequently redeem the stock. The extraordinary budget of 1863 is to be made the subject of special law. To provide for the construction of railways and public works, FOULD recommends the temporary establishment of additional duties on salt and sugar, which he expects will produce £2,500,000, with the help of all these ways and means, the ordinary and extraordinary expenditures of 1863 will be fully defrayed, and although the accumulated deficit still remains, it will not only cease to increase, but will soon diminish. FOULD's report caused great excitement on the Bourse and funds declined considerably; to the close, however, there was some recovery, and rentes were quoted 69f. 95c., a decline on the day of about ½ per cent.

The London *Times* congratulates Europe that the military force of France now bids fair to shrink to reasonable limits. Let it be once understood that France has no desire to disturb the tranquillity of her neighbors, and the industry of Central Europe will shoot up and flourish with a vigor not to be surpassed in the New World.

The Princess CLOTHILDE is reported *enciente*.

The Turin papers publish a dispatch from Rome asserting that the Austrian Government was about to address a note to the great Powers, declaring that the state of Piedmont constitutes a perpetual menace, and renders it necessary that she should be required to disarm.

A marriage was talked of between Prince OSCAR of Sweden and the second daughter of the King of Italy.

Monseigneur CARLI, an agent of ANTONELLI, had been arrested at Leghorn.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, after a sharp discussion, voted a duty of 40 per cent. on railway passenger receipts.

The *Official Gazette* of Spain formally announces that the Queen is *enciente*.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Finance, amid the cheers of the members, laid on the table of the House a bill relative to the privileges of the Board of Control, and stated that the bill should be considered as a token that the Government has the completion of the constitutional edifice always earnestly in view.

The members of the Progressist Party have resolved not to make any proposition in reference to the address to the king in response to the speech from the throne.

In Russia, an Imperial ukase has been published stating that in view of the increased requirements of the State, an augmentation will be made in the poll and stamp taxes, and to import duties, which, in the case of the latter, will be five per cent. on articles entering Russia by the European and Asiatic frontiers. A tax will also be levied on registered letters.

Additional details from Brazil by the French mail report that Gen. FLORES has taken possession of Santa Fé; ROSAS, the late Governor, and Gen. LOPEZ had fled to the desert. Troops had been sent in pursuit of them.

The arrivals of sugar at Pernambuco were heavy and large stocks were on hand, but prices were without alteration.

Freights were active at Bahia. The sugar market here was flat, but holders refused to recede from their prices.

THE PROSPECTS OF INTERVENTION.

The Attitude of France and England—The Reserve of the Emperor—Lord Russell's Protest, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1862.

By this time I had hoped to be able to turn my attention to other subjects than those of the relations between Europe and America; but the developments of the last few days possess just enough of gravity to constitute these still the most important items of comment. The general joy among Americans here over the settlement of the *Trent* affair had hardly subsided when other disagreeable doubts began to arise as to the good faith of France and England toward us. In other words, a combined intervention is now the sole topic of Americans on this side the Atlantic. For myself I do not see sufficient grounds for this general preoccupation. I know, however, that the French Government is just now wary and studiously non-committal on the subject, that the ministerial Press is the most violent of all in its denunciations of the North, and most persistent in its demands for an intervention, and that the sufferings among the poor in France is excessive. I know, too, that the belief is general in London that France has proposed an interference to England, but I do not believe that for the present there is any danger of such an intervention, because it is not logical—it could not be based either upon international law nor the law of commerce. As regards international law, France sets herself up now as the world's arbiter, and she, more than any other, must not depart from the strict observance of international law. If she bases her intervention on the needs of commerce, she may gain relief for the moment, but how is she going to continue to make money out of a people in the mannity of the breasts of whom she has kindled and well earned enemies, hatred?

In England, it is true, that Lord JOHN RUSSELL has protested against the stone fleets, which is an evidence either of imbecility or of bad faith on the part of the noble Earl; it is difficult to say which; but many people accept the latter explanation, and jump to the conclusion that this declaration is only the forerunner of others looking toward an armed intervention. That England, in presence of her own act of sinking stones in the harbor of Alexandria, and of threatening to do the same at Boulogne, in presence of such cruel acts as the bombardment of Copenhagen and the blowing of the Sepoys from the mouths of cannon, should protest against the act of blockading up Charleston on the ground of barbarity and inhumanity, is regarded by most persons as an evidence that, no matter at what cost of inconsistency, she is determined to find a pretext for war. But is not this conduct of Lord JOHN RUSSELL rather a party manœuvre invented for the purpose of keeping up the war excitement and thus strengthening the position of the Cabinet before Parliament? In any case we do not believe that it forebodes an immediate intervention.

The communications between the French and English cabinets on the subject of the United States have become much more frequent of late, but until the opening of the Legislative bodies in the two countries, we will perhaps know nothing of the nature of these communications. It is expected that the Emperor will say something on the subject in his opening speech, and these communications probably had reference to an understanding between the two sovereigns.

A secret document from JEFF. DAVIS has been furnished the Governments of France and England, which gives full details of the military and commercial resources of the Confederacy, and which points out in detail the advantages present and to come which France would derive commercially and politically by aiding in the establishment of the new Government. In its details of military resources, France is expected to see that the Confederacy is able to resist the North forever, which entitles them to a recognition, while in its commercial details are seen the enticing phantom of free trade and commercial riches.

The Southern agents, it is said, have drawn up, as a last resource, as a last bait by which to catch the sympathies and the recognition of the French Government, a plan for the gradual emancipation of Slavery in the new Confederacy. There is not a particle of doubt that this *ruse* will be adopted, if all others fail. But the amusing part of it is, that one of the secession papers indiscreetly let the joke out by stating that the period at which emancipation was to be final was fifty years hence.

There is exciting news here to-day, about Mexico. The French, we are told, are going to send out three thousand men; there is to be an armed occupation of Mexico, and these men are to serve as a support while a new system of Government is organized for the Mexicans. In other words, the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN, of Austria, as I intimated to you six weeks ago, is really to be placed upon the throne of Mexico by the advice and at the instigation of France, seconded by England and Spain. From late indications I am inclined to believe that such a project really exists. We shall probably know the truth in time for the next mail.

Is there no longer any room in Fort Warren, that the country should be obliged to put up with the secessionism of VALLANDIGHAM? Almost the only man now quoted for American opinions in the London Press is VALLANDIGHAM, and the French and other Continental Press follow in the same line. Thus all the most salient things pronounced by him against his country are greedily copied and paraded as indications of the current of sentiment in America itself, and by this means he does more harm to the country than if he were commanding or diplomatizing in the ranks of the enemy.

The amount of money gained by the house of ROTHSCHILD, which had advance news of the rendition of MASON and SLIDELL, is said to be colossal, and the reputation of the house for sagacity has advanced, especially among the small fry of the Bourse, to proportions somewhere beyond the mortal. The *ban* and the *arrière-ban* of the world of speculators bow low to the great man, as if he were a god. M. AUGUSTE BELMONT, who is with his family at Nice, came to Paris during the excitement on the *Trent* affair, but tending to return home to prepare for the war, but on consultation with M. ROTHSCHILD, gave up the project and returned to Nice, satisfied there would be no war.

MALAKOFF.

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.

THE REMONSTRANCES OF EARL RUSSELL.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND A LIVERPOOL ASSOCIATION.

The following correspondence has passed between the Liverpool Shipowners' Association and the Foreign Office:

SHIPOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13.

MY LORD: It has come to the knowledge of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, through the public prints, that the Federal Government of the United States have sunk a stone squadron in the main channel of the Charleston Harbor. This proceeding cannot fail seriously and permanently to injure the entrance to that harbor. The Association fears that, unless strong representations and remonstrances are promptly made, a similar course may be immediately followed in the case of the other harbors of the Confederate States. The Association does not think it necessary to dwell at length on the importance of this question, as affecting the general interests of commerce, but feels called upon, as representing an important interest, to address your lordship on the subject. I am, therefore, instructed by the Association respectfully to press this matter on your Lordship's earnest consideration. I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

FRANCIS A. CLINT, Chairman.

To the Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL, Foreign Office, London.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 15, 1862.

SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which, on behalf of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, you addressed to him on the 13th inst., calling his attention to the course which the Federal Government of the United States have adopted for closing the main channel of Charleston harbor by sinking there vessels laden with stone, and expressing the fear of the Association that unless strong representations and remonstrances are promptly made, a similar course may be immediately followed in the case of the other harbors of the Confederate States. I am to request that you will state to the Liverpool Shipowners' Association that the attention of Her Majesty's Government was at once attracted by the rumors which obtained currency some weeks ago of such a course as that to which you refer being contemplated by the Government of the United States, and on the 28th of December Her Majesty's Minister at Washington was informed of the view taken on it by Her Majesty's Government. Lord LYONS was told that such a cruel plan would seem to imply despair of the restoration of the Union, the professed object of the war; for it never could be the wish of the United States Government to destroy cities from which their own country was to derive a portion of its riches and prosperity. Such a plan could only be adopted as a measure of revenge and of irremediable injury against an enemy. Lord LYONS was further told that even as a scheme of vindictive and sanguinary war such a measure would not be justifiable. It would be a plot against the commerce of all maritime nations, and against the free intercourse of the Southern States of America with the civilized world. Lord LYONS was desired to speak in this sense to Mr. SEWARD, who, it was hoped, would disavow the liberal project. Now, however, that the project seems to have been carried into effect at Charleston, Lord LYONS will be instructed to make a further representation to Mr. SEWARD, with a view to prevent similar acts of destruction in other ports.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

F. A. CLINT, Esq., &c. E. HAMMOND.

DISCUSSION IN THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

This subject was discussed at the meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commere, Jan. 20.

Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, who presided, was of opinion that the stone blockade at Charleston and Savannah would be but of a temporary character from physical causes, such as the confluence of two rivers, &c., and that the passages could easily be reopened when necessary. He was of opinion that no representations should proceed from the Chamber on the subject, but that the whole matter be left in the hands of the Government.

Mr. MCFIE and Mr. CLINTON were of opinion that as Government naturally looked for support to the public bodies, it was advisable for the Chamber to pass a resolution approving of the course which Lord RUSSELL had taken in remonstrating with Mr. SEWARD as to the blockade, as shown by the correspondence just published between the Liverpool Shipowners' Association and his Lordship. Mr. MCFIE then moved, and Mr. CLINTON seconded, a resolution, "That this Chamber views with great satisfaction the remonstrances made by Her Majesty's Government with regard to the blocking up of Charleston harbor by sinking vessels laden with stone."

Mr. CAMPBELL opposed the motion, on the ground that Lord RUSSELL had only acted upon partial and incorrect representations and reports, and that as Mr. SEWARD's reply would come to hand in a few days, it would be the wisest course for the Chamber not to pass any resolution at present. He (Mr. CAMPBELL) was assured by gentlemen who had only just returned from America, that the vessels were sunk by a boring of holes in the bottom, and that they might easily be raised when necessary. Mr. CAMPBELL moved an amendment to accordance with his views, which was put and lost, and Mr. MCFIE's *motion of thanks to the Government was adopted.*

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

THE STONE-BLOCKADE AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEFEAT.

From the London Times.

No event in our time has caused a more general feeling of indignation than the destruction of Charleston harbor by the navy of the Northern States. This great act of malignity has filled every civilized country with astonishment. That a people claiming to have imbibed the law and the morals of Christian Europe, and to have improved on their inheritance, should be guilty of a deed that might find its place in the chronicles of Saracen or Tartar conquest, has awakened the world to the nature of the struggle which now desolates America. We clearly see that the hopes with which the Northern people began the war have vanished, at least from the minds of their leaders, and that those who bear sway at Washington are only too anxious to gratify the vanity of the North by military successes, or its hatred by some deadly injury to the enemy. Both the act and the chorus of savage jubilation with which the news of it was received at the North *show that the idea of reclaiming the citizens of South Carolina, and bringing them back into a Union of friendly States, has passed away from the minds of the Northern politicians.* A gulf is set forever between the community whose ruin has been thus attempted and the combatants and applaudners of the shameful enterprise. That they can meet again in the same Congress, sail under the same flag, or hold commissions in the same army and navy, seems impossible. *There have been many signs that a hopeless war is generating among the Northern people a spirit of vengeance and cruelty, and the outrage at Charleston shows us what is in store for the unhappy continent.*

WHY EUROPE SHOULD INTERVENE.

From the London Post, (semi-official.)

The International position of the American question may in this juncture be stated in a few words. The Government which seeks to subjugate, is unable, after nine months' warfare, to reclaim a single State out of those which have seceded from its rule; and the Southern Confederation remains *de facto* independent. The blockades which have been decreed, after having been ineffectual from the first, have now lost all pretext to a legal sanction. Thirdly, the Government thus equally unable to invade and to blockade have resorted to a barbarous and iniquitous mode of warfare, *denounced by their own publicists as of a nature to justify the common intervention of all civilized Powers.* Again, while the *de facto* independence of the South for so long a time is a presumption of the inability of the North to reconquer it, the destruction which the North is heaping on its adversary affords a presumption that it itself regards its own cause as hopeless. *Nor can we, finally, forget that there is at last a limit to the forbearance with which neutral Powers can be morally required to contemplate an increasing injury to their best interests.*

From the London Shipping Gazette.

The declared object of the representation to the Federal Government is the prevention of "acts of destruction in other ports" similar to those which have been perpetrated at Charleston, though, it may be hoped, with less permanent injury to the trade of South Carolina than was supposed when the report of that occurrence first reached this country. If that remonstrance is unsuccessful—if the Federal Government proceed to further acts of the same description—what then? *Why, the Governments of England and France will have nothing for it but to interfere with the strong hand and raise a blockade which, it would seem, can only be maintained by the permanent destruction of places designed by the hand of nature as the outlets for a commerce in which all the civilized world is deeply interested. We cannot doubt but that such interference would have the sanction of the British public, and, indeed, of all Europe.* It would be a movement for the preservation from destruction of places from whence, as is justly observed by Lord RUSSELL, the Northern States "derive a portion of their riches and prosperity." If the Federal Government are resolved to inflict so great an injury upon the commercial intercourse of Maritime States, and especially of those they govern, *they must be taught that such a course affords lawful grounds for interference on the part of any foreign State which possesses the power to interfere effectually.*

THE IMMEDIATE DUTY OF ENGLAND.

From the London Herald.

Such outrages as the destruction of harbors, chiefly commercial, by means of barriers which peace will not remove, are not subjects for mere diplomatic discussion, but for prompt measures of prevention or punishment. Were we to close our Channel harbors by proclamation against the ships of friendly Powers, even for a time, we should find that we had provoked a war with every Power strong enough to resent an inhospitality which would involve the willful destruction of numberless ships and crews. The Federal Government has closed Charleston against neutrals, not by proclamation of a blockade for a time, but by irremovable obstacles forever, to save the expense and trouble of a proper blockade. It is the duty of every civilized Power to do its best to put a stop to such crimes against commerce, civilization, and humanity. *And England's best course in such a case will be to station vessels of war off every Southern port, to prevent the sinking of any more stone ships, and to punish the atrocity committed at Charleston* BY OPENING THAT AND EVERY OTHER CONFEDERATE PORT TO NEUTRAL COMMERCE. If we do this France will heartily join us, and there will be no war, because war against the two great powers of the world would be too desperate a venture even for the ignorance of New-York and the daring of Massachusetts. If not, sooner or later, the outrageous conduct of the Northern Government will provoke a war which we shall not then be able to decline. Meantime, Lord RUSSELL may rest assured that *his protests simply court impertinence from Mr. Seward*, without furnishing the cause of civilization or saving the dignity of England as the first of maritime states.

ENGLAND NOT JUSTIFIED IN INTERFERENCE.

From the London Times.

We have for a long time looked upon the state of things now existing in America with no other object than impartially to weigh the merits and demerits of the parties engaged. We have, in the excess of our English generosity, seemed ashamed to calculate how our own national interests were affected by what was going on. We appear rather to have been seeking for a side with which we could sympathize, and, even while we were seeking in vain, were yet loth to admit that all our own inconveniences ought to be patiently borne for the sake of giving the combatants fair play. The time is rapidly approaching, however, when our patience will be put to a very inconvenient test. Our national business is disturbed by a cause which, although Mr. MASSEY is pleased to call it "a frightful war," seems to be destitute alike of all the dignity and of all the interests of war. At first there was, on the one hand, a mustering to battle, and there was good reason that the ranks should hold their breath and look on. But since the affair of Bull Run there has been no heroism, or danger, or real fighting among the millions of men in arms. The only real harm that has been done has been to the property of mankind. The North, next year, a harbor as an angry woman has sometimes smashed a looking-glass; and the Federal Government keeps up a vexatious and ineffective blockade less with any hope of reducing the South than for the sole purpose of making all the world share in her privations. In all this there has been nothing to excite our admiration, or our sympathy, or our terror, or our horror. What time respect we had for the combatants was, of course, in favor of the weaker side; but the Confederate Government did not attract us much because of them. It is exceedingly creditable to the spirit and justice of our people that during all this time our operative classes have suffered in silence. A year ago, any people who knew that, as Mr. MASSEY says, the cause of their suffering was "a war in America which no man was able to understand—which had no beginning and no end—which had no cause and would have no effect—and which had not been signalled with one glorious action," but no one has yet called out to stop this war, to break this ineffective blockade, to prevent the wanton demolition of natural harbors which are the common property of all who navigate these hurricane-infested coasts. If America had been united as we have been tried, can it be believed that her populist on would have remained so patient and so long suffering? If America had been tempted by the appearance of a parent illegality in one of our blockades, and had been offered the assistance of a powerful ally, will any one believe that the populace of New-York, and the Governors and Judges at Boston, would have refrained from indignation meetings and riotous assemblages, to compel their Government, if coercion had been necessary, to take every advantage that offered itself? Yet, so far as we know, not a meeting has been held in Lancashire for pressing our Government to interfere, and we believe there has been everywhere a reception to let the matter proceed until the North has had a full and fair opportunity of regulating her differences in the South.

Either, however, this reserve is now giving way, or there is a conviction spreading that sufficient time has been afforded. Mr. MASSEY has just given voice to this feeling now so widely spread among our operatives. When he addressed his constituents upon points of public policy, he was met by frequent interruptions and by many hostile cries, but when he asked "whether this blockade and paper blockade was to be eternally respected," he found all his audience, and his question was answered by vociferous cheering, which no other portion of his speech had elicited.

Those cheers at Salford, which is as Democratic a borough as any in England, and where the Pro-American party of other days mustered strong, tell pretty clearly what is going on among our masses. We can hear the whistling of the rising wind. If this war is to last we shall soon have an agitation, both out of doors and in the House of Commons, and pressure put upon the Government, for a direct interference to break the blockade.

We should regret any such agitation and lament its success. It would be received with such disinterested patience and with such impartial neutrality in this great matter, that it would be neither right or politic in her to throw away, just in the moment, the chance she has preserved at such self-command. Let France interfere if she pleases. France interfered once before to give independence to the United States, and she is welcome to do the same good service to the Confederates. On those points is to suffer a little longer, and let the event work itself out. It will not be long. It may, indeed, be doubtful whether our interference would not rather retard than hasten the desired event of opened ports and a large supply of cotton. Let it even be said on the next generation of Anglo-Saxon America, that they were once united in a powerful nation, but that England, urged only by a malevolent jealousy, and violently divided them, and had taken advantage of what but for her would have been a fratricidal conflict to smother them forever. No one can tell what the result of such an interference might be either now or hereafter, but every one can see what must be the certain end of this horrid war of exhaustion if left to itself. Let us, then, pursue our honest policy of standing quite aloof. Our sympathies, our moral influence, our public opinion, our diplomacy are all free; we may bestow them as we please; but let us not fire a gun upon that coast. Better to refuse to see any inefficiency to blockades,—better even to endure anything which with decent self-respect we dare endure, rather than go armed into this quarrel. It was not now just long; the blockades swelling every moment. Stand aside, Mr. MASSEY, and let it burst.

From the Manchester Guardian.

We cannot concur with those who think that the mere appearance of France and England as mediators, would put a stop to the contest. If it did not, it is very doubtful whether it would bring us at all nearer our alleged object of obtaining cotton; and it certainly would not, if anything like a servile war were to result. Then we see great objections to the proposed partnership of France in such an interference. We acknowledge the good effort of M. THOUVENEL's dispatch respecting the *Trent*; *but we cannot forget that French ministerial journals urged just before that the destruction of the American navy would not at all suit the policy of France.* Then, again, we think the time for intervention is badly chosen. There are many symptoms, both in North and South, which indicate that the struggle is approaching its close; and every one will admit that such a termination would be far better than any effected by foreign arms. Finally, we desire, above all things, to avoid the hazard of exciting that bitter animosity which must be the result of our taking part in a quarrel between two brave nations, nearly connected with England. *We believe that the restoration of the Union is hopeless, but we shrink from entangling this country in the endless subject of irritation that must arise in the course of settling the dispute.* But we entirely agree with Mr. MASSEY in his remarks on American impatience of criticism. It is absurd to suppose that, while we continue to denounce the errors of French imperialism, or Austrian despotism, or Prussian bureaucracy, or Papal obstinacy, American democracy should be exempt from censure.

MANCHESTER OPPOSED TO INTERVENTION

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: Mr. MASSEY, M. P., appears to be backing the party who are seeking a war with the United States, on the ground of commiseration in the sufferings of the cotton trade in this country and in France. *Now, I speak the sentiments of nine men out of twenty manufacturers when I say they want no such aid as Mr. Massey would give us, "It would be too expensive, besides being in fficient.* A war to obtain cotton, even if we did obtain it, would raise the price of cotton goods to a rate which would prevent anything like an active and remunerative trade, even if it succeeded in opening the Southern ports of America, seeing that the supply of cotton thence must necessarily be on a limited scale, and would have to be shipped here at war freights and risks. If our Government wish to afford adequate aid to the cotton trade, it might be done at much less cost than by war. If the whole of the wages earned by the operatives here, and the profits made by the cotton spinners and manufacturers on an average of the last seven years, were paid to them out of the Imperial exchequer, the cost to the country would be much less than a war, and might be of much less duration, since there is every probability of a supply of two million bales of cotton from India this year, and of our being independent of America altogether in the course of next or the following year. If the Government could give to Lancashire very moderate aid to keep the portion of the work-people who may be out of employ, it would be a much more rational and effective way of tiding over the difficulty. But Lancashire needs no such aid. *We have a large and wealthy population independent of those affected by the present dearth of cotton, and shall have no difficulty in pulling through the present crisis, come what may.* God helps those who help themselves, and the only thing required from our rulers is that they shall maintain the honor and dignity of our flag whenever and wherever that may be required, but to fight for cotton would be an experiment of doubtful success, and would only involve us in difficulties which would be far worse than any that threaten us from the embroilment between the Northern and Southern States of America. I am, &c.,

A MANUFACTURER.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 22, 1862.

VIEWS OF THE FRENCH PRESS—FRANCE WILL NOT INTERFERE.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The *Débats*, *Temps* and *Opinione Nationale*, strongly oppose the doctrine that there is anything contrary to the law of nations in the conduct of the United States at Charleston, and argue that to destroy a port (even assuming that they have done it) is not so inhuman an act as to bombard a city. But all the Government journals, including the *Moniteur*, make the worst of the Charleston affair, and the *Patrie* continually hints at the recognition of the Confederate States as being imminent. M. GRANDGUILLOT has republished a series of his articles in the *Pays* in the form of a pamphlet, with the heading "La Reconnaissance du Sud." Notwithstanding these symptoms, however, the important news that England has revoked the prohibition against the exportation of saltpetre and munitions of war, and *the buoyancy of the French funds, are strong arguments that no intervention in American affairs can be contemplated.*

AMERICAN TOPICS AT LARGE.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER CONFEDERATE VESSEL.

THE BLOCKADE A FARCE.

From the Manchester Guardian,

The *West Indian*, a vessel belonging to a Southern planter merchant, has arrived at Liverpool direct from Charleston, having successfully run the blockade. The owner of the *West Indian* and her cargo, (who came from Charleston with the vessel,) and Capt. FOORA, informed our Liverpool correspondent that the blockade of the port of Charleston is anything but effectual, and that the "granite blockade," so far from stopping the entrance to the port, will eventually deepen the shallow channels. *On this point the Charlestonians are confident, and therefore the sinking of the granite fleet gives them but little uneasiness.* The *West Indian* is 241 tons burthen, and has a full cargo of spirits of turpentine. She left Charleston in the evening of the 24th December. It was a fine starlight night, and with a favorable wind, the blockade was run, without meeting with any of the blockading squadron. The *West Indian* left Charleston after the stone fleet had been sunk, and ran down to the sea through one of the channels left open by the Federals. Mr. PARISIER is the owner of the vessel and freight. He is resident of Savannah; and as he frequently traveled between that port and Charleston, states that he himself saw the plantations on fire. It is the fixed determination, he says, of the planters to burn their cotton sooner than it should fall into the hands of the Yankees. All the plantations about Port Royal have been destroyed; and with the exception of a few hundred bales of cotton which have been gathered by the Unionists, and which is uncleaned, there is scarcely a bale of good cotton about the place. Charleston was well defended, and *the number of troops between that city and Savannah was about forty thousand men, under the command of Gen.* LEE. Reinforcements also continued to arrive at the different points of defence. Savannah is in the best possible state of defence. *The blockade of Mobile is said to be a regular farce.* Vessels run regularly between that port and Havana. From Mobile the vessels engaged in the trade carry Southern produce, and on their arrival at Havana their cargoes are transhipped on board neutral vessels, and forwarded to England. The Southern vessels then take on board arms, ammunition, and other necessaries for the Southern army, and run back to Mobile. This trade is carried on with impunity, and one commercial house in Havana, which is also connected with a well-known Liverpool firm, has three vessels engaged in this trade. Coffee, tea, sugar, silk goods, and shoes, &c.—indeed all the common luxuries of life—are exceedingly scarce and dear in nearly all the Southern cities.

MR. ROSCOE CONKLING'S SPEECH ON THE WAR REMOVED IMPOSSIBLE.

From the London Times.

One thing is confessed in this debate, and the importance of the admission emerges with a curious prominence out of these declamations and a sur guess. It is the utter impossibility of the Northern and Southern States ever working again in one representative government, unless with greater changes in the Constitution than are at all likely. It is confessed that by all the more important elements of power and success the preponderance is on the Southern side. They are united, they are soldiers, they have the sympathy of the Border States, they have the same letter of the Constitution itself. It is admitted by the most forward and noisy of the Northern representatives that if the Union is to be maintained, it must be at the sacrifice of that Slavery which only a few months ago they declared themselves they would be thy last people to interfere with. Fundamental right, therefore, is admitted to be so far on the side of the South, and all that the North can urge in reply is the progress of ideas, the growth of populations, and the increase of the Union, all supposed to justify the sacrifice of a minority to the exigencies of a great confederation. This is an appeal to physical force, and as such the Southerners greet it, both in cloth and steel. The Northerners are famed every man against his brother. New-England suspects the Far West, the cities doubt the sincerity and real cooperation of the Border States; the Abolitionists think half the army traitors; the higher classes think the whole affair a stupid fanaticism, and the House of Representatives spend half an evening in turning over the leaves of the Bible to see if it will help them out of their scrape. They may depend on it, that neither the sacrifice of a General nor of a slaveowner will do them much good. *They must submit either to an immense change in the Constitution, or to a division of the union by Confederation into two or more sections, each of a size and quality to govern itself, without having every four years to settle not only the Cabinet, but the balance of territorial power.*

UNIVERSAL BANKRUPTCY.

From the London Times' (City Article.)

The commercial accounts from America, to-day, show that the progress of National Bankruptcy is as rapid as had been anticipated. Gold is now at nearly five premium, and the result of this is that the war expenditure, already estimated at £100,000,000 per annum, must be raised to £105,000,000. It is evident, however, that the mass of the American people are as ignorant of financial as of political principles, and that, owing to the delusions put forth by the Press upon the subject, they are still far from comprehending the prospect that awaits them. No word is yet breathed of a reduction of expenditure, and with regard to taxation the simple announcement is that, owing to the population being unaccustomed to the European modes, the subject will require lengthened consideration, while the exigencies of the Government are immediate, and must therefore be provided for without delay. Hence the grand step has already commenced of an additional issue of £20,000,000 of inconvertible notes—a total in itself equal to the whole amount of the circulation of the Bank of England in the hands of the public in this country, but which, it is thought, will scarcely do more than satisfy the arrears long overdue to clamorous contractors and political agents of all kinds. The public are told that the new notes are to be regarded as of the nature of the "Exchequer-bills issued by the British Treasury," except that they "do not bear interest," but it is omitted to be remarked also, that they are forced upon the takers, instead of being sought for. It is enough, however, in this, as in the *Trent* case, to cover any wrong by assuring every one that it is in accordance with British precedent. Nevertheless, some few persons are plainly beginning to get frightened, and as the surveillance over the Press prevented any expression of opinion, placards had been posted in the City of New-York, with the words "Peace at any price." The specie in the banks during the final days of payment had experienced a further reduction of more than a million sterling, but would now be under control, since no one could obtain it. Some of the leading merchants express an opinion that the premium on gold will be 10 per cent. before the lapse of a month, and at 90 per cent. if the war goes on till Midsummer. The Northwestern States, it is said, are highly dissatisfied with the prospect of taxation. As an example of the pressure experienced, it is remarked "the Western farmers hitherto have exchanged in value about one bushel of Indian corn for one pound of coffee, but the additional duty on that article and the increase in the cost of freight, changes the proportion, so that it requires three bushels of corn to produce one pound of coffee." *Opposition, however, is kept down in the various Western cities, by committees of native Americans, who denounce to the military or other authorities those who are suspected of "disloyalty."* In fact, added to the signs of universal bankruptcy, *there is virtually in some districts a reign of terror*, the private malice of the scum who act as soles being sufficient to cause individuals to be arrested and indefinitely confined in prison. Notwithstanding the "great political triumph" asserted to have been achieved by the surrender of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, the desire for revenge among the worst classes, who now overpower the respectable sentiment of the country, is not concealed, and it was suggested that the Cabinet convenient course for the moment would be the suicidal one of repealing the reciprocity treaty with Canada, under which certain articles of produce and manufactures are exchanged between the two countries. The fact that the treaty cannot legally be terminated for four years from the present date, it having been made originally for 10 years, does not seem to have been thought worthy of much attention.

OWNERSHIP OF THE NASHVILLE.

From the Liverpool Courier.

Last week it was stated, originally by the London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, that the *Nashville* has escaped the jaws of the *Tuscarora* by being sold to British owners. No sign of any such transfer having yet taken place has been made on board the vessel, and the *Observer* stated that the real difficulty was the want of power to give a clear title, the *Nashville* although commissioned as a Confederate vessel of war, being really owned by New-York merchants in this country, who had taken steps to make their claim known. It was added that the *Nashville* and *James Adger* were formerly traders between Charleston and New-York. The real facts of the case are here ingeniously reversed. The *James Adger* was certainly at New-York, but was the first vessel confiscated by the Federal Government as being Southern property. We have heard, upon good authority, that the *James Adger* bore the name of her principal owner, who is also now the real owner of the *Nashville*, at present lying at Southampton; that Mr. ANDSA, the real *Simon Pure*, had been in Liverpool for some months prior to the arrival of the *Nashville* at Southampton, actively engaged in cotton speculations, and that if not actually in Liverpool at the present moment, he was a few days ago, and may be again very shortly.

American Securities in the London Market.

American Securities, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ₰ cent., red. 1874	66 @ 68	
Virginia State 6 ₰ cent	46 @ 48	
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880	60 @ 65	
Erie shares	27 @ 29	28½ 1½
Do. 7 ₰ cent. Preference	47 @ 49	
Do. Assessment. Scrip	1½ @ 2	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ₰ cent., 1867	88 @

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3238. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Treasury Note Bill in the House.

The Legal Tender Clause Retained by a Large Majority.

Retrenchment Going on in the Senate.

SPEECH OF MR. SHERMAN, OF OHIO.

Late Intelligence from the Rebel Capital.

Expected Early Recognition of the Rebel Confederacy by England and France.

The Designs of Great Britain in the Sandwich Islands.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 6.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL PASSED.

The opponents of the treasury note legal tender met a Waterloo defeat to-day. The majority in favor of the legal tender clause astonishes even the friends of the measure. Before the hour of the meeting, the fate of the latter provision was deemed doubtful. As soon, however, as a canvass showed a certain majority of 15, the wavering all came in to its support as an administration measure. The measure was strengthened also by dispatches from the Cincinnati banks and Gov. SPRAGUE to the Ohio and Rhode Island delegations, urging the indispensability of the legal tender.

VALLANDIGHAM, MORRILL, PENDLETON, ROSCOE CONKLING and HORTON acted together constantly against the scheme.

The decided vote of the House, it is believed in favor the concurrence of the Senate

THE TAX BILL.

The statement that a rough draft of a tax bill has gone to the printers is erroneous. It is not yet prepared. Mr. MORRILL has been too busy for a fortnight, fighting the Treasury note scheme; but now that it has passed, he will probably have time to mature the Tax bill, which the country awaits with natural impatience.

THE REBEL STATES EXPECT RECOGNITION IN THE SPRING.

An English gentleman who has just arrived here from the South, having left Richmond on Tuesday last, states that he saw and talked with several members of the rebel Cabinet, and they assured him they had positive intelligence that France and England would recognize the independence of the South by the 4th of March. He says that DAVIS will foreshadow it in his communication to the rebel Congress on the 22d of February, at which time he is to be inaugurated. This gentleman brought dispatches to several of the legations here

GENS. LANE AND HUNTER.

It has been arranged that to-morrow Senator POMEROY, Messrs. CONWAY and COVODE, of the House of Representives, and Dr. WEBB, of Kansas, shall have an interview with the President, for the purpose of harmonizing matters between Gens. LANE and HUNTER. If this is unsuccessful, it is understood that Gen LANE will resume his seat in the Senate, which he has not yet resigned. It now appears that the whole plan of the Lane Expedition was agreed upon and arranged by Gen. LANE and Secretary CAMERON without previous consultation with the President or Gen. MCCLELLAN. After the matter was thus decided upon, the President was persuaded into a reluctant consent to it, but theo only with the proviso that Gen. LANE should harmonize his plans with those of Gen. HUNTER, and do nothing contrary to the wishes of the latter. Gen. MCCLELLAN never even assented to the expedition, but disapproved of it entirely. It is said that the order recently issued by Gen. HUNTER originated at Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters here, and was promulgated by his special command.

ANOTHER SENATORIAL INQUIRY PROBABLE.

The expulsion of Mr. BRIGHT is likely to prove only the beginning of the war against Senators suspected of disloyalty. Attention is already being directed toward Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky. It said that shortly a resolution will be introduced into the Senate directing the Superintendent of the Document Room to inform that body what public documents Mr. POWELL has ordered to be sent to members of the Southern Confederacy since the formation of the Provisional Government.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

It is said in intelligent circles that no answer has yet been given to the rebel flag of truce, and that the contents of the communication are not publicly known.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL SPY.

A rebel spy was captured, yesterday, by a company from one of the New-York Regiments in Gen. MCDOWELL's Division, in the hollow of an old tree, where he had been secreted for several days. He was fully supplied with provisions. He refused to give his name, or what his business was. He was sent to headquarters, to be dealt with as the Military may think proper.

GEN. FREMONT.

Several of the Congressional friends of Gen. FREMONT, including prominent members of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, are understood to have preferred an urgent request to the President to have the General assigned to a new command. Nothing has transpired as to the spirit in which the application is received.

It is claimed by friends of Gen. FREMONT that the plan of campaign in the West recently announced as Gen. SIGEL'S, is precisely that which FREMONT had marked out and was preparing to put into execution when he was relieved. The general features of the plan were, the assignment of 15,000 to 20,000 good troops to Missouri to protect the people there and beat back the rebel Generals, and with the remainder of the force press forward speedily to form a junction with BUELL in Kentucky, and thence push on into Tennessee to Nashville and Knoxville.

HON. FRANK BLAIR was before the Committee on the conduct of the war yesterday, and testified at length respecting the FREMONT *imbroglio* in Missouri.

THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

The order of Secretary CHASE, directing the payment of the coupons of the 10th of August 7 30-100 bonds in New-York, will be so far modified as to make them payable also by the Treasurer of the United States a Washington, and by the Assistant Treasurers at Boston and Philadelphia. The Secretary desires to afford every facility to the holders of bonds compatible with the full security against fraud and counterfeiting. This security is thought to be as important to the holders as to the Government.

TO BE STRUCK FROM THE ROLLS.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension rolls the names of all such persons as have or may hereafter take up arms against the Government of the United States, or who have in any manner encouraged the rebels or manifested a sympathy with their cause.

It is known that some persons in the West, after drawing their pensions, have openly joined the enemy, while others who have not taken this extreme step, have openly sympathized with the rebels, and drawn their pensions.

The law just passed affords a partial remedy against disloyal pensioners receiving money from the Government.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS

There seems to be great danger that the Sandwich Islands will pass into the hands of Great Britain at no distant day, unless some measures are promptly adopted to prevent a result so fatal to our political and commercial interests in the Pacific. It appears, from an interesting official statement recently laid before Secretary SEWARD, that the Hawaiian Government, having become deeply involved in debt, has sent two Commissioners to England to negotiate a loan, for which the Islands are to be offered in pledge. The finances of Hawaii have been far from prosperous of late years, while their Administration was prodigal and wasteful in the extreme. Nor does there seem to be much prospect of sufficient improvement to obviate the certain foreclosure of the mortgage on the territory of the nation which is proposed to be given.

It is suspected that British influences within the Hawaiian Government have been actively engaged for some time past, in the scheme to place the Islands within the power of England. Had the United States been represented at the Hawaiian Court by a gentleman of character and ordinary capacity, his efforts to counteract the machinations which now threaten to cut us off from the only spot in which it is possible to establish a coaling depot on the route between California China and the Indies, would probably have been successful. Unfortunately we have failed to be so represented at that point. The Commissioners under the late Administration was quite incompetent and the present Hon. State Commissioner at Hawaii seems to have reached the last degree of social degradation.

The habitual intemperance of THOS. J. DEVER, the Commissioner, has been repeatedly announced to the Executive, but not in an official or authoritative manner, and, in the multiplicity of other business his case has been overlooked. The facts however have now been laid before the Secretary of State in official form, and supported by a letter from the Hawaiian King's Counsel, expressing the hope that DEVER will be recalled, and that a gentleman will be appointed as his successor. It is distinctly charged that the Commissioner is habitually intoxicated, and spends much of his time in the lower dens of sailor's grog-shops. That he will be promptly recalled there need be little doubt.

His benefactor was the late Col. BAKER, who procured his confirmation notwithstanding the then pending charges of intemperance. He has manifested his gratitude for this service by slandering his now deceased friend—stating that he had to pay him several hundred dollars for securing his appointment. It is not improbable that some of the California gang who last Spring, sought to control appointments from the Pacific, victimized the Commissioner to Honolulu but whatever the feelings of the late gallant and heroic Senator from Oregon, I don't believe his worst enemy would ever charge *him* with the sordid meanness and crime thus laid to his charge by the man who owes to him alone an appointment that is considered one of the most desirable in the President's gift.

Mr. LINCOLN is discovering, by degrees, that those who, last Spring, so boldly and openly exposed to him the character of certain disreputable applicants for office from the Pacific coast, spoke the exact truth and uttered warnings that were timely and valuable so far as heeded.

AN ENJOYABLE BALL.

The most enjoyable ball of the season thus far at the National capital was given on Tuesday evening by the ladies of the *National* Hotel. Some two hundred couples participated in the dance until toward daylight. Among the guests were the Vice-President, many Senators and Representatives, the Due de Paris, many military officers of high rank, and an admirable collection of the crowd of pretty and well-dressed ladies now sojourning in the National metropolis. The supper table did no discredit to the reputation of the *National* as the best-hotel in town.

SCARCITY OF SMALL COIN.

Small coin continues scarce for business transactions. In order to preclude the flood of small notes from a distance, many of which are counterfeits, a bill was introduced in the Senate to-day, authorizing the Corporation of Washington to issue notes of less denomination than five dollars, to an amount not exceeding $100,000, redeemable in current bank-notes at par in Washington, or in United States Treasury notes.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE

Capt. WALTER JOHNSON, of the Union Coast Guards of New-York, who was tried by Court-martial some time since at Fortress Monroe on a series of charges was found guilty, and, by order of the Court, ordered to be dismissed from the service. The finding of the Court was approved to-day.

THE DISLOYAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

It is said that several Government employes, named in the report of the Potter Committee, have challenged some of the witnesses against them.

TO TAKE COMMAND OF HIS REGIMENT.

Hon. P. B. FOUKE, of Illinois, will to-morrow vacate his seat in the House of Representatives temporarily to join his regiment. The President objects to his resigning.

THE NEW-YORK ALLOTMENTS.

Two of the New-York Allotment Commissioners will go to-morrow to Fortress Monroe, and the other to SICKLES' Brigade. The Commissioners are fast closing their work in the army of the Potomac.

SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA.

Private California letters and dispatches make probable the early election of the Republican Gov. STANFORD as LATHAM'S successor in the Senate.

[*For Congressional Proceedings see Eighth Page.*]

EXCHANGING.

Lieut. PARKS, who was lately released, writes from Baltimore, Jan. 28, to the Detroit *Free Press*, as follows:

"Capt. WITHINGTON, of the First, and Lieut. PARSTON, of the Fourth, are released and on the way home. They will be along in a few days. Col. WILCOX *will not* be released for Col. PEGRAM. I brought positive information on that point. You may not know that our Government made a proposition to the rebels to release SMITH for CORCORAN; it was *decidedly refused*. I saw the answer at Gen. HUGER'S office; also the one in reply to the communication to release Col. WILCOX. The rebels *will not negotiate* on that subject until the privateers are recognized as other prisoners and so treated."

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Impending Battle at Fort Henry.

Humphrey Marshall's Forces Entirely Disbanded.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF REBEL CAVALRY.

THE EXPEDITION TO FORT HENRY.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 6.

A special to the *Journal*, dated Tennessee River, noon of yesterday says: "The First and Second Brigade of Gen. MCCLERNAND'S Division, 6,000 strong, encamped yesterday evening four miles below Fort Henry. Three of our gunboats made a reconnoissance to the head of Panther Island. During a brisk fire between the gunboats and the fort, the enemy used five guns, only one of them, a rifled 24-pounder, reaching the boats. Gen. GRANT returned to Paducah last evening, to bring up Gen. SMITH'S Brigade of 7,000 men. Gen. MCCLERNAND is left in command. The country in the vicinity of Fort Henry is being thoroughly reconnoitered to-day. Seven gunboats, under Commodore FOOTE, are in the stream, and ready.

It is reported that the rebels have been strongly reinforced, and rumor puts BEAUREGARD in the fort. Our troops are in the most confident spirits.

THE MOVEMENT FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, Feb. 3.

The steamers *New Uncle Sam, Dunleith, Alex. Scott, Chancellor, Fanny Bullett, Keystone, City of Memphis, Emerald, D. A. January, Intan, Alps* and *W. H. Brown*—all in charge of Commander GRAHAM, Master of Transports—left here this morning at 10 o'clock, with 10,000 troops on board to join a larger force at another point, for a *bona fide* active movement against the enemy. Gen. GRANT and Staff left on the *W. H. Brown*, and Gen. MCCLERNAND and Staff on the *Alps*.

The following is the new order for brigading troops

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DISTRICT OF CAIRO,
Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 5.—For temporary government, the forces in this Military District will be divided and commanded as follows, to wit:

The First Brigade will consist of the Eighth, Eighteenth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Regiments of Illinois Volunteers, SCHWARTZ'S and DRESSER'S Batteries, and SILWERTZ'S, DOLLIN'S, HASNEL'S and CARMICHAEL'S Cavalry, Col. R. J. OGLESBY, Senior Colonel of the Brigade, commanding. The Second Brigade will consist of the Eleventh, Twentieth, Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, TAYLOR'S and M'ALLISTER'S Artillery—the latter with four siege guns—Col. W. H. L. WALLACE commanding. The First and Second Brigades will constitute the First Division of the district of Cairo, and will be commanded by Brig.-Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND. The Third Brigade will consist of the Forty-first Illinois, Fortieth Illinois, Twenty-fifth Indiana, four companies of Artillery, and such troops as are set to arrive, Brig.-Gen. E. A. PAINE, Commanding. The Fourth Brigade will be composed of the Tenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-second and Thirty-second Illinois, and the Tenth Iowa Infantry, Hoskinson's Battery of Light Artillery, four companies of the Second and two companies of the First Illinois Cavalry, Col. DOUGHERTY commanding. Gen. E. A. PAINE is assigned to the command of Cairo and Mound City, and Col. MORGAN to the command of Bird's Point. By telegraph.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Brig. Gen. Com.
JOHN A. ROLLINS, A. A. General.

A subsequent order places Gen. E. A. PAINE in command of Cairo and those dependencies.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Feb. 5.

Col. GARFIELD is at Paintsville, with sufficient forces to preserve order.

The Virginia and South Carolina regiments, under HUMPHREY MARSHALL, have gone back to Virginia. MARSHALL and the rest of his forces went to Pound Gap, where he disbanded them.

The present whereabouts of HUMPHREY MARSHALL is not known.

A rumor prevails that a party of rebel cavalry, supposed to belong to MORGAN'S force, were surprised last night between Lebanon and Green River, and forty of them killed. No National loss.

Later rumors say that MORGAN has been captured.

MORE RUMORS OF THE FORWARD MOVEMENT FROM CAIRO.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

CAIRO, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862.

After so many months of apparent inactivity, it is cheering at last to be able to perceive with the naked eye some indications that the long looked-for movement in this quarter is at last approaching a crisis. I think the country will, not now have very long to wait before something is done; and when I say this, I do not intend to give it as my opinion that we are to move on Columbus to-morrow, or next week, or the week after, but simply this, that "the anaconda" is beginning to display some signs of life. Those who are more conversant with the reptile than I, can possibly predict when he will be in fighting trim. But, Allah be praised! the gunboats are not only done, but some of the mortars have actually arrived, and all are soon coming, and troops are beginning to arrive, and more of them, too, are coming. The mortars are of the largest sea-coast (13-inch) size, whose brazen throats look large enough to swallow a rebel company at frequent intervals, without much trouble. The shells and ammunition for these mortars are, too, soon to be here. Some enthusiastic individual ordered for them no less than 11,300 shells, which rather astonished even Commodore FOOTE, who has no diminutive ideas as to the amount of iron hail which he intends to throw into Columbus. He has countermanded the order, and will require not half of that number. I am informed that a mortar cannot withstand more than fifty consecutive shots, and treated as considerately as it may be, but about 250.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

THE REBELS AT BATH—A SUCCESSFUL RUSE, AND AN UNSUCCESSFUL AMBUSCADE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HANCOCK, Md., Friday, Jan. 31, 1862.

The Third Brigade, Gen. BANKS' Division, Gen. WILLIAMS commanding, consisting of the Fifth Connecticut, Twenty eight New-York, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania and Nineteenth New-York Regiments, is stationed here. The rebels are almost daily in the habit of showing themselves on the high bluff across the Potomac, which, at this place, is quite narrow. Sometimes they come in small parties, and at others a whole cavalry company will be seen, regarding us with considerable curiosity. It is supposed that there are about 3,000 of them encamped at Bath, which is five miles back from the Virginia side of the river, and among them is Col. ASHBY, with the "Black Horse Cavalry." Last week there was but two companies of infantry and one of cavalry there.

On Monday last Capt. GRAVES, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, crossed the river with a party of fifteen men for the purpose of opening a road, across which a breastwork had been thrown by our troops previous to the "shelling" of Hancock, to allow the passage of some Union families who were desirous of crossing to our side of the river. Capt. GRAVES, after setting his men at work, left them in charge of his sergeant, and, accompanied by his corporal, started through the woods, toward Bath, on a scouting expedition. He succeeded in approaching within a mile of the town, and, after learning all he could from observation, was on his return, and within a mile of where his men were stationed, resting himself near the edge of a cleared space, when he discovered two mounted rebels in pursuit. Capt. GRAVES and companion drew their revolvers and quietly waited for them to come up. They rode up to within 100 yards and then reined up their horses. At this moment nine or ten others appeared in sight; the two first then drew their carbines and the whole party, putting spurs to their horses, charged down upon the two Unionists. The Captain took to the woods, and gave the corporal orders, in a loud tone, to "deploy right and left, as skirmishers." The rebels, supposing him to have a large party in concealment, immediately wheeled their horses and fled. Capt. GRAVES and the corporal, laughing heartily at the success of their *ruse*, rapidly rejoined their party.

The Captain obtained permission to cross the next day, at 3 A. M., with a party of forty men, which were placed in ambush to cut off the party whom, it was supposed, would be taking an observation from the bluff, as usual. The day proved very unfavorable, the rain falling in torrents, and freezing as it fell. After remaining in concealment the whole day, he returned at 5 in the afternoon without seeing anything of the enemy.

IMPORTANT FOM MISSOURI.

Departure of the Divisions of Sigel and Asboth from Rolla—Delay from Bad Roads—Price Determined to Give Battle.

ROLLA, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The following is correspondence of the Missouri *Republican*:

The remainder of Gen. STOCKL'S Division started West on Sunday morning, under command of Acting Brig.-Gen. COLER. Col. ASBOTH'S Division started several days since, and there are left at this place only the troops who are to remain for the protection of the post. The roads have somewhat improved, and army teams are progressing with less difficulty.

The Union refugees from southwest Missouri are taking up their line of march for their homes once more. Every day they may be seen on the road winding their way toward the southwest.

There is a rumor that Gen. RAINS has been captured by Gen. LANE'S forces, but it needs confirmation.

Advices from Lebanon justify the inference that it will be several days, perhaps weeks, before the army moves forward, and no movement of importance need be expected until all the troops to take part in the campaign shall have been concentrated at that point.

The latest news from Gen. PRICE, received by the public, is that he is eight miles this side of Springfield and intends to show fight.

ROLLA, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The following is a special dispatch to the Missouri *Democrat*:

A messenger from Lebanon, who left yesterday, at 11 A. M., reports that the enemy's pickets are within 30 miles of that place, and that the pickets of the Nationals were in hailing distance. Firing had taken place between them, but it was subsequently suspended, as if by mutual consent.

The report was current at Lebanon that General PRICE had made an ineffectual effort, by three different routes, to move off his baggage, but failed to accomplish his purposes. He finally assured his men that the only alternative left was to fight or surrender. Major WILSON'S battalion was twelve miles west in possession of a hunting ill.

The messenger passed Gen. SIGEL'S body-guard near the Gasconade, and also Gen. ASBOTH, who was crossing that river, 13 miles this side of Lebanon.

A battle is now said to have occurred, including Col. COOT, McBRIDE'S troops from Sedalia had not arrived at Lebanon when the messenger departed.

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

Rapid Embarkation of Troops and Stores—The Division to Consist of Ten Thousand Men.

FORT MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 6.

Great activity prevails in getting off the Butler Expedition. The vessels already loaded or loading, with troops and stores, consist of the ships *Mississippi, North America, Illinois, Ocean Pearl, Wilder Farley*, and *Western Empire*, also some steamers.

The Maine Fourteenth Regiment, First Maine Battery, Second Vermont Battery, and Fourth Massachusetts Battery, of the New-England Division, are being embarked to-day. Probably all of the above vessels will sail the present week. Gen. BUTLER'S entire Division will consist of about ten thousand men.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Return of the Constitution, with a Disabled Gunboat in Tow—Movements of French War Vessels, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Feb. 5,
VIA BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The United States transport *Constitution*, which sailed yesterday forenoon for Ship Island, spoke the gunboat *Miami* about forty miles north of Hatteras last night, in a sinking condition, and unable to make steam enough to take her into port. The *Constitution* arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon with her in tow.

The *Constitution* will take in a small quantity of coal, and probably sail again in the morning.

The French steamer *Catinet* sailed this forenoon for Havana.

The French flag-ship *Pomone* is still here.

It is probable that the French fleet in our waters will be represented here for some time, one or two vessels being always in port. Another French steamer is daily expected.

The rebel fleet in Elizabeth River has been moving about all day. During the forenoon, heavy firing was going on at Sewall's Point, and this afternoon a tug was seen steaming around, and at one time towing something supposed to be a floating battery.

OUR FORT MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COMMISSIONERS TO THE SOUTH—IMPROBABILITIES OF THEIR SUCCESS—SENDING CLOTHING TO THE PRISONERS.

FORT MONROE, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1862.

The Honorable Commissioners to rebeldom, Bishop AMES and Gov. FISH, arrived here this morning, on their way to execute their mission. Capt. MILLWARD was dispatched with a flag of truce at once to communicate with the rebel authorities, and learn if the Commissioners are to be received, and when. If I were to express an opinion, I should say they would not be received; in any event, it cannot be without much delay, &c., and the amount of good to accrue is, to say the least, very meagre, unless they take the clothing with them, and see it put on the unfortunates.

Our Government has very commendably ordered combs, brushes, soap, &c., to be sent for the comfort of the prisoners, and these articles will no doubt prove very acceptable. Your remarks a few days since on the report by returned prisoners that they had not received any clothing, was a little hard on the rebels. Some time since they were requested to send in a list of all prisoners in their possession. They returned lists for New-Orleans, Columbia, Charleston, Raleigh and Tuscaloosa, and to these clothing has been sent, with money to pay the freight to its destination.

It was in contemplation some time since to remove all the prisoners from Richmond, but 870 white and 16 colored (where did these last come from?) still remain at the Confederate Capital. The rest have been so scattered over the South that it has been difficult to procure a full list, but this is promised at an early day.

None of the clothing sent by Government has yet gone forward to Richmond, but Adams' Express has continued to bring forward instalments to increase the stock in store here.

Hardly more than half the returned prisoners have availed themselves of the opportunity offered to reclothe themselves here. Perhaps economical considerations have had their influence, as the cost of the suit is, of course, deducted from the pay of each soldier who may take it.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

An Important Rumor from Mexico.

Defeat of the Spanish Army at the National Bridge Above Vera Cruz.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The bark *Australia* has arrived here, with dates from the Sandwich Islands to the 14th ult. The news is unimportant.

The steamer *Golden Age* has arrived from Panama. She brings $80,000 in treasure from Manzanilla, Mexico.

The steamer *St. Louis*, from San Francisco, arrived at Manzanilla, on the 26th of January. She has $1,400,000 in treasure, to go *via* Panama to New-York.

The steamer *Panama* arrived here yesterday from Mazetlan. She brought $75,000 in treasure.

A courier arrived at Acapulco previous to the 26th ult., with intelligence of the defeat of the Spanish army in a severe battle at the National Bridge, near Vera Cruz. The battle lasted five hours.

Intelligence from Western Mexico represents that there is a general termination of internal dissension among the people, and a union of all parties to resist foreign invasion.

Sailed to-day, ship *Canton*, for Hong Kong.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

It is reported that the orders under which those companies of the Ninth Infantry (regulars) now in California had prepared to come East, and, indeed, were on their way to San Francisco, have been countermanded, and that the Ninth will remain where they are. Several non-commissioned officers belonging to the company which passed through here a short time ago, *en route* to Washington, will leave for California by the next steamer hence. They go to recruit for their company, which is understood to have been broken up, and the privates assigned to other regiments. If this is correct, it shows that the authorities do not think it advisable to withdraw all the regulars from the Golden State, as they intended to do.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, the purchased steamer *Varuna* was put into commission by Capt. ALDEN, by whom all the large vessels are commissioned. She will carry a guard of marines, a crew of about 150 men, and an armament of ten 32-pounders, and a rifled Parrott gun on the forecastle. The following is the official list of the officers:

Commander, CHARLES S. BOGGS; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, C. H. SWASEY; Acting Masters, David H. Hayden, E. Leonard, and J. D. Childs; Acting Paymaster, C. T. Fitch; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. G. Bruce; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Robert Henry; Acting Second Assistant, James Schultz, Third Assistants, C. C. Malloy, S. Robinson, and G. L. Harris; Acting Gunner, Thomas H. Fortune; Acting Master's Mates, Thomas H. Lawrence, Silas H. Bivins, and Henry D. Foster.

The barkentine *Horace Beals* and the schooner *Norfolk Packet*, both mortar vessels, have been put into commission.

The gunboat *Forest Rose*, which turned out of the dry-dock on Wednesday, is now alongside the long dock in the berth vacated by the sloop-of-war *John Adams*. The *Rose* was found to leak very badly, and instead of being put at the pumps for some time. She will probably have to go into the dry dock again. The *John Adams* lies in the yard, in ordinary, in the place known as "Rotten Row."

The new gunboat *Octorara*, not the *Potomac*, is in the dry-dock.

The new gunboat *Cayuga*, has steamed up testing her engines, and will keep it up for seventy-two hours, layed of going down the bay on a trial trip.

The chartered brig *Caroline* is in the yard taking in 16-inch columbiads for Panama, probably for some of the United States vessels at that station.

Forty-one marines left the Fusileers-avenue barracks, on Tuesday evening, for the *San Jacinto*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard. The *San Jacinto* will carry a guard of forty-two men.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers have not left Governor's Island yet.

The amendment to Senator WILSON'S Army Bill, relative to the medical examination of volunteers, should have been in force months ago. It is notorious that men rejected by regular army surgeons have found ready admittance into volunteer regiments.

THE CASE OF GORDON.

The Text of the President's Respite—No Hope for a Pardon.

It appears from the text of the President's respite in the case of the condemned slaver GORDON, that there is no hope of pardon. Marshal MURRAY received the official documents yesterday morning, and about 9½ o'clock proceeded to the Tombs to feed them to the unfortunate man. GORDON heard them read calmly. He said he felt more for his wife and children than for himself; and, indeed, since his conviction, his wife has seemed the greater sufferer of the two. Marshal MURRAY intimated, that in case of necessity, he could and would willingly procure a subscription to aid Mrs. GORDON and her family.

The condemned expressed a desire for a change in his diet, which Marshal MURRAY gratified out of his private purse.

The following are the official documents.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1862.

Robert Murray, Esq., Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New-York:

SIR: I transmit herewith the President's warrant for the respite of sentence of death imposed upon NATHANIEL GORDON, the receipt of which you will be pleased to acknowledge. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, To all whom these Presents may come, Greeting:

Whereas, It appears that at a term of the Circuit Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New-York, held in the month of November, A. D. 1861, NATHANIEL GORDON was indicted and convicted for being engaged in the slave-trade, and was by the said Court sentenced to be put to death by hanging by the neck, on Friday, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1862; and

Whereas, A large number of respectable citizens have earnestly besought me to commute the said sentence of the said NATHANIEL GORDON to a term of imprisonment for life, which applications I have felt it my duty to refuse; and

Whereas, It has seemed to me probable that the unsuccessful application made for the commutation of his sentence may have prevented the said NATHANIEL GORDON from making the necessary preparation for the awful change which awaits him:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, have granted, and do hereby grant, unto him, the said NATHANIEL GORDON, a respite of the above recited sentence, until Friday, the 21st day February, A. D. 1862, between the hours of 12 o'clock at noon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the said day, when the said sentence shall be executed.

In granting this respite, it becomes my painful duty to admonish the prisoner that, relinquishing all expectation of pardon by human authority, he refer himself alone to the mercy of the common God and Father of all men.

In testimony whereof I have herewith signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 4th day of February, 1862, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth. By the President.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the nominations of the Governor: L. Q. C. ELMER, E. B. D. OGDEN, PETER VROOMBERG for Supreme Court Judges; CHARLES P. SMITH for Clerk of the Supreme Court; JOHN M. CORNELISON, GEORGE B. RAYMOND and THOMAS CRAIG for Commissioners of Postage. Trustees for the Normal School and Prosecutors for Essex, Cape May, Mercer, Middlesex, Morris, Somerset and Union Counties, were also confirmed.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Recognition of the South Resolved Upon.

BELLIGERENT TEMPER OF ENGLAND.

Letter from an American Abroad on the Stone Blockade.

THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 20, 1862.

It is possible that you expected, when Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL and their respective Secretaries were surrendered to the British Government, that the preparations for war with America would be at once suspended, and ships and regiments recalled. If so, you have reckoned without your host. John Bull has spent four millions of pounds—twenty millions of dollars—to rescue MASON and SLIDELL, and you may depend upon it with an absolute certainty, that he will, in some way, get the worth of his money.

The war preparations are in no degree relaxed, much less suspended. The steel-plated *Warrior* has gone to America, *via* Lisbon, and no Englishman doubts that she can steam straight up the Narrows past your seven forts, and through their concentrated fire, take her position in the North River, opposite Hoboken, and hold New-York at her mercy. The Government Arsenal at Woolwich is sending off one million of minie cartridges a day. Men and materiel are going forward to America, just as if the rebel Commissioners or "pretended Ambassadors," had not been surrendered, and just as if the Government had no doubt that the war would go on just as it would have done had Mr. LINCOLN hesitated to reverse the decisions of Northern jurists.

Do you wish to know the reason why? I have very honestly endeavored to enlighten you—that is, if you are in any darkness or any doubt about it. England—potential England—all of England that has any power to act in the matter, wants only a decent excuse to interfere, secure the independence of the South, open the blockade, and bring the war to a sudden termination. If the North submits to her interpretations of National law, that is all for the present; if the North resists, England goes for a ratification of boundaries, such as will give greater security to her North American provinces. She is not satisfied with the Northeastern boundary. She wants a good harbor on the Atlantic. Portland would suit very well—she is not satisfied with the proximity of Fort Montmorency at Robert's Point to Montreal. She is sorry she ever gave up the Columbia River. She wants Nova Scotia. Note that all these wants [illegible].

Moreover, as I believe you have seen, Mr. SEWARD'S [illegible] are considered to be those of the President and Cabinet, and have received an [illegible]. According to that, Mason and Slidell were taken on the passage from Havana to Southampton, and the packet was not carried into port and condemned as a prize. Depend upon it that not a man will be withdrawn from Canada nor a ship-of-war from the American station, until such ideas are abandoned.

There is another point which it may be well to consider. Mr. SEWARD informed the European Powers a few months ago that an acknowledgment of the independence of the Southern Confederacy would be considered a cause of war by his Government. English statesmen have not forgotten this. If the United States Government does not subdue the Southern rebellion by the time it has itself fixed for its complete subjugation, France, England, and the other Powers will acknowledge it. They must then be prepared for the war with which they have been threatened in such an eventuality. And you are not to forget that this is the same Government that acknowledged the independence of Greece, and blew up the Turkish fleet at Navarino. Our own Government did not wait for the permission of Spain before she acknowledged the independence of Mexico, nor for that of Mexico before she gave a full recognition to Texas. "With what measure ye meet, it shall be measured to you again." We went to war with Mexico and conquered her, and a peace, because she attempted to subjugate a rebel or seceded State. England has not forgotten this, and means to hold us to our own precedents.

The stone blockade has done more to block up the sympathies of England from the North than to destroy the Southern harbors. There is much talk in the papers about India cotton, but the manufacturers themselves have no confidence in it. They cannot work it without altering their machinery at an immense expense, and they will not do this while the duration of the war, and the supply from India are alike uncertain. They prefer to work half-time and wait. They know that it will take years for India or any other country to so organize its labor as to furnish a full and constant supply. They expect, either that the rebellion will be put down, or that you will fail to do it and give it up, and in either case they will get plenty of cotton. Or, as is most probable, they have assurances of a speedy intervention and the opening of the blockade.

I will give you a little sample of English feeling about America. I spent the evening, a few nights ago, at the house of a wealthy clergyman of the Established Church, vicar of a rich and fashionable West-end parish. The first thing that saluted my astonished gaze when I entered his study was the Confederate flag flying from the arms of a statuette. On the walls were elegantly framed portraits of JEFF. DAVIS, Mr. SLIDELL, and other Confederate statesmen. On the library table lay the insulting caricatures of *Punch*. This was English neutrality. When the *Tuscarora* and *Nashville* were spoken of, it was very plain to see that the latter was the favorite. My host was perfectly frank in his conversation. "We can't interfere, you know," said he, "without some pretext. But we are all glad, of course, to see the American Republic tumbling in pieces. For twenty years the English Republicans, and Chartists, and Reformers have been dinning us with the success of the American Government. Now they are answered. We did not like to see a great Power growing up alongside our North American possessions, and are glad to see it split up—the more pieces the better."

"But do you want war?" I asked.

"Certainly not. No Englishman wants war. War means taxes. I don't want an increase of the income tax. War goes straight to our pockets. War with an Englishman is either a question of pride or pelf. If it becomes necessary to open the blockade, we shall do it, but not from any philanthropic notions."

"And the Slavery question?"

"Whatever sympathy the English have ever had for the North has been on account of Slavery; but as the Government and Constitution are pledged to its maintenence where it exists, they do not see that the success of the North will promote abolition; so they care very little about it. As a moral and religious question, the abolition sympathy is with the Free States, but politically, Englishmen are more inclined to favor the South; conservatives, because they are glad to see the Democratic system discredited, and a dangerous Power broken up, and radicals, because they think the South has as good a right to choose its own Government now as the colonies had eighty years ago."

This was the substance of the conversation, and I believe this reverend gentleman spoke the sentiments

mens of most of his moderately conservative country-men. Even among the most zealous abolitionists I have met here, I do not find any great sympathy with Northern efforts to preserve the Union. They have heard that Union denounced for years, by their own, and by American Abolition orators, as a compact to uphold Slavery. They see no sense in fighting for a Constitution which they have always understood to be a "covenant with hell." If you will throw the Constitution overboard, with all its engagements and compromises in behalf of Slavery, and fight on the John Brown platform for the destruction of Slavery, pure and simple, there will be no lack of Abolition sympathy. But this will not help you with the Government or governing classes. The Abolition sentiment of England and France has never hindered the purchase of one pound of slave grown cotton, or rice, or sugar and tobacco. They may preach in a thousand pulpits, and publish through a hundred Presses, that Slavery is theft, but they have never applied to themselves the maxim that "the receiver is as bad as the thief." All the abolition sentiment in England will not guarantee one penny a pound preference to free cotton. It is therefore of no practical value, and not to be taken into account in the estimate of political probabilities.

But some things are to be taken very seriously into account. One hundred thousand Lyons manufacturers are on the verge of starvation. Five hundred thousand in England are either out of work, or working short time. The blockade and the Morrill tariff are the causes of these National calamities. If you cannot raise the blockade or repeal the tariff, might it not be well to offer some indemnity to the sufferers? There was a proposition before Congress to send aid to the suffering poor in the west of Ireland; why not extend it also to Lancashire and Lyons?

Send cotton to the mills of England and France; adopt free-trade or a low tariff on French and English goods; pay England twenty millions of dollars which she has expended in anticipation of a war in the matter of the *Trent*, and which might have been saved here had Mr. LINCOLN done in the first place what he was finally obliged to do, and all the time intended to do, and you may go on and demolish, conquer, subjugate and finally restore to the Union the whole South, without the least danger of intervention from any European Government.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1862.

The most incredulous friends of peace at any price now believe in European intervention in the affairs of the United States, as well as those of Mexico. It is settled in respect to the latter Power. France and Spain will occupy the City of Mexico until there shall be found a stable Government, which shall give security for order in the future. Europe is about to do what America might have done when Gen. SCOTT entered the Halls of the Montezumas.

Yes, it is on the cards. In one month from this day, certainly in less than two months, the independence of the Southern Confederacy will be recognized by the Governments of France and England, and these Governments will but register the voice of the people, so far as that voice can be distinguished. The pressure is too strong to be resisted. Interest and policy alike compel this recognition, and it will be accompanied by the opening of the blockade of the Southern ports. If you intend to resist, you cannot be too speedy in your preparations. The fortifications of New-York Harbor must be mounted with the heaviest artillery, and the rafts recommended by the Mayor should be got in readiness. Mr. STEVENS' battery may not be seaworthy, but it can surely be anchored in the Narrows, and Col. COLT will undoubtedly be too happy to cover the whole bottom of the channel with submarine batteries.

Will you resist? In a word, will there be war? If not, the humiliation of our country will be complete. If you fight, it will be with tremendous odds and against appalling difficulties. There was a time when the State of New-York alone could have taken Canada, and when her disaffected people would have gladly raised the Stars and Stripes. That time, I believe, has passed. For ten years the Canadians have had no cause of complaint against their Government and institutions, and the British Empire has nowhere a more loyal people. Irishmen, in Canada as elsewhere, deplore the condition of their native land, and on that account they have no love for the British Government; but Irishmen everywhere have the instinct of loyalty. In the North, they fight for the Government at Washington; in the South, for the Governments of the States to which they belong, and the Confederacy Constituting two-thirds of the rank and file of the British army, they fight bravely for a Government which for the last three centuries has oppressed and plundered their native land. They will do the same in Canada, where they have few causes for dissatisfaction, and enjoy rights they could not have in Ireland.

But how will it be in Ireland? There is no manner of doubt that the great mass of the Irish people are disloyal; but there is no way in which such disloyalty can find effective action. Gulliver bound was not more powerless. Ireland is bound, disarmed and paralyzed. America is too far off to give her any aid. Ten thousand men safely landed on her shores, with an hundred thousand stand of arms, might raise a formidable rebellion, but the end would be all the same. Suppose the country conquered, and held for three months, it would yet be surrounded and reduced. Ireland has nothing to hope from America—too distant, and with too small a naval force. And all this time, you observe, it is America must said Ireland, for Ireland cannot help America. There is but one Power in the world that can give independence to Ireland, and that is France, and it is convenient for France, just now, to act with England.

No, America has no hope beyond herself. Even Russia, her most likely and reliable ally, deserts her in this juncture. The Czar advises her to make peace with the South, and peace means dismemberment of her great empire. So far as I can see, America must either retire from her present contest, defeated and humiliated, or she must enter upon one of the most terrible struggles which the history of mankind may ever record. I see no other way. No concessions, however humble, will be of any avail. Mr. SEWARD may abandon every point of international law asserted in the dispatch in which he surrendered the rebel Commissioners; Mr. WELLES may order the stone fleet to be taken out of the mouth of the Charleston harbor, and put a stop to all similar enterprises, the President may order an exchange of prisoners, and conduct military operations according to the rules of civilized warfare; you may do every possible thing to conciliate the Powers of Europe, but all will not avail. The Confederate Government will be acknowledged, if it be in existence three months longer, and the Southern ports will be opened by European navies, if you do not open them with your own.

By a strange fatality, or what must seem to you a strange perversity, whatever is done by the American Government, is made to tell against it. The solemn declarations of President LINCOLN that he would maintain the Constitution, with its recognition and protection of Slavery where it exists, have gone far to alienate Abolition sympathy. If there is a movement toward a forcible emancipation, it is held up as a barbarous and ferocious mode of prosecuting the war. England emancipated her slaves, but she paid their masters a fair valuation. Threaten to turn the slaves against their masters, and you are denounced as monsters.

Again, the most violent supporters of the administration and the war, are the very ones sure to be quoted as the text for the most violent attacks upon the North. Of course no one in New-York can doubt the sincerity of the somewhat sudden conversion of the *Herald* to the Northern cause. But we know that the zeal of new converts commonly exceeds their discretion. Your quaint writer has said—"as no roads are so rough as those which have just been mended, so no sinners are so intolerant as those who have just turned saints." The very energy and unscrupulousness with which the *Herald* supports the Northern cause—the cause of the Union—has largely tended to alienate the sympathies of European peoples.

I may also observe that the Northern correspondents of some of the London dailies are having a similar effect upon public opinion. The letters of "Manhattan," so violently Northern that they are published in the *Standard* with a standing protest against their partisan character, are taken as the texts of leading articles against our Government. Of course, such zealous patriotism is highly commendable; but I cannot help thinking that if "Manhattan" were to be alleaced by a snug berth in the Custom-House, he would serve his country better than in his letters to the foreign newspapers.

The Commissioners have not arrived at this present writing. They went off from the American coast in a hurricane, and have not been heard of since. Their friends here are getting anxious. The Southerners in London, and Northerners who espouse the Southern cause, and who are not few, and who naturally have more influence than the Southerners themselves, have a wide access to London society. They accomplish more at the dinner-table, when John Bull's mouth and heart are open, than through the Press. But in the Press they are very busy. From the *Daily Times* and the Quarterly Reviews, to the *Morning Advertiser* and the penny weeklies, the whole Press, with two or three exceptions, is in the Southern interest. The *News* and the *Star* are the only dailies that advocate the cause of the Union, and the *News* does it in a hesitating and half-way fashion, as if afraid of hurting itself. The weeklies are almost without exception opposed to our Government, our institutions, and the war for their preservation.

I should be happy to write more cheering news, but I think you had rather have the truth, disagreeable as it may be, than the most agreeable falsehoods.

MONADNOCK.

INTERVENTION.—FRANCE DECLINES TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1862.

I am informed that the French Government, following the example of England, has sent an energetic note to Washington protesting against the vindictive blocking up of Charleston harbor. The *Débats*, which continues to exhibit its predilection for the North, makes a remark on this subject which it must be admitted is not without weight: "How is it, if the harbor be blocked up, that the Southern man-of war *Etta Wurley* contrived to run the blockade after the sinking of the 'stone fleet?'" As to the blockade itself, I hear on reliable authority that should it be broken by England, France will avail herself of the opening for the purposes of trade, *but that the Cabinet of the Tuileries is determined not to take the "initiative" of any such measure.*

TONE OF THE PARIS JOURNALS.

From the Presse.

The English Press continues to excite irritation against the United States. Some journals even declare openly for intervention. The tone of this discussion, the energetic terms employed by Lord RUSSELL in his response to the merchants of Liverpool, justify only too well the apprehensions of the Americans, and entirely authorize the opinion that England is determined at all risks, even at the cost of war, to procure the reopening of the Southern ports, and the free exportation of cotton.

Several foreign journals announce that France will support the reclamations addressed by Lord RUSSEL to the Cabinet of Washington in every form, even to an appeal to arms, if that be necessary. *We give no credit to any such idea.* The traditions of French policy are to trace questions of the kind to their principles, and not to lower them before material considerations. Facts are facts, and all the reasoning in the world cannot change them. The South is in open revolt; all intervention, every mark of sympathy given to its cause, can only serve to perpetuate a shameful institution, and to strengthen its odious pretensions. France will not lend itself to such a task; it will never add a feather's weight to the fetters of the negro by the pressure of its influence.

It is an urgent interest for all of us, and one of which we must not lose sight, to fix by new International conventions the rights of neutrals. France has availed itself of the *Trent* business to make known its sentiments upon this point; it must avail itself of it still to make these sentiments prevail. For lack of determined rules, there is no day when an accident may not happen that shall destroy the peace of the world.

From the Opinion Nationale.

It is worth while to say in reply to the *Constitutionnel* and *Patrie*, who amuse themselves and their readers by representing Charleston as the greatest mart of the world, that that city never enjoys in a year the business done at New-York in a single week; and that its exports in 1860 were only 556,000 bales of cotton and 12,000,000 feet of ship timber.

TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

A LETTER FROM SIR JAMES FERGUSSON.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Among the American news is a statement extracted from a letter from Baltimore, professing to give a correct account of the treatment of the prisoners," who were exchanged on the James River, on the 30 inst. The writer alleges that the prisoners at Richmond were treated with great brutality. He does not particularize the acts of which he complains, except in stating that, "from the 21st of July, the date of their capture, until the 15th of December, they were liable to be shot if seen at the windows." Now, as I visited Richmond for four weeks in the month of October last, I am in a position to affirm that the foregoing statement is in no as regards that period at least. While at Richmond I daily had occasion to pass the tobacco warehouses in which the Federalist prisoners were confined. There were invariably numbers of them at the windows and looking into the streets. No effort for concealment appeared to be made on their part, nor any one else entertained to interfere with the practice. The buildings in which they were confined were not unlike English military barracks in appearance. I did not visit the interior of any of them, having no business to do, but I was told that there would be no objection to me having an order to do so. I was by many credible persons assured, moreover, *that the treatment of the prisoners was a mans and gentle*, and I recollect when in America seeing, in a New-York paper, a letter from a Federalist officer, a prisoner at Richmond, in which he stated that such was the case. The writer of the letter in question says "it was related to him" that in the instance one of the prisoners, a young man, was shot dead at the window by a person in the street. It is impossible to refute a charge so vague, nor do I wish to set myself up as the advocate of the South, but as I can testify that what the writer alleges on his own knowledge is untrue, there need be little reliance placed on that which he states from report. I must say, however, that such an occurrence appears to me most unlikely, as I have never seen a town in America, or elsewhere, more orderly than was Richmond in October last, although considerable numbers of newly raised corps were cantoned in the neighborhood. For their prolonged detention these prisoners have to thank their own Government, who have till now refused to make exchanges. JAMES FERGUSSON.

THE ALLIES IN MEXICO.

FRANCE TO REINFORCE AND DIRECT THE ARMY.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 20, 1862.

The most salient piece of news to-day relates to Mexico. In addition to the 6,000 men already sent the French Government—acting, it is stated, with the sanction of our own—have determined to dispatch another force, about 8,000 strong, under a Major-General and his Staff, who is to take the command in chief. This step has been decided on in consequence of the pretensions of Spain, who refuses to act in concert with her allies, and seems inclined to carry on the war in her own way and for her own especial benefit. In addition to the above intelligence, which I am inclined to think correct, it is stated, but I do not vouch for it, that formal overtures have been made to Austria offering to bestow the throne of Mexico on Archduke MAX (the husband of Princess CHARLOTTE of Belgium.) It is added, as might have been expected, that the cession of Venetia is attached as a condition to this proposed elevation of the Austrian Archduke. I cannot say whether such overtures have been really made, but they are so talked about that *il n'y a pas de fumée sans feu*, I presume there is something in it. If, however, the condition alluded to is a *sine qua non*, there can be no doubt that the negotiations will fail.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW EXPEDITION.

From the London Herald.

Orders have been sent by telegraph to Cherbourg to prepare with the utmost dispatch steam transports to convey to Mexico 6,400 men. Major-Gen. Count DE LORENCEY is appointed to the command of the force, which is to be supplied almost exclusively by regiments quartered at Algeria, and already inured to a climate which offers many points of resemblance with that of inter-tropical America. In addition to the ships preparing at Cherbourg, the line-of-battle screw steamer *Fontenay*, at Toulon, has been ordered to land her main-deck guns, and to proceed without delay to Oran, to take on board 1,100 Zouaves and a detachment of African cavalry.

ENGLAND ASSENTS TO THE SUPREMACY OF FRANCE.

From the London Times.

So far as the objects of Spain are just and beneficial to mankind; so far as she seeks to gain a reputation by putting a stop to the anarchy which prevails in her old colonies, and to convince them by her own example that peace and good government soon give a nation a respectable place among mankind, she will have the sympathy of every European State and of none more than England. Spain, however, is not to stand alone in this matter as an example of energy and promptitude. *The French Government is determined to act with vigor in spite of financial embarrassments, and of one or two other international questions which it has on hand.* It is announced by a semi-official organ that France will send to Mexico a body of troops equal to that which was dispatched some time since to Syria. In fact, a regular campaign is purposed, if that name can be given to an advance against troops who will, no doubt, fly at the first approach of the invaders, and content themselves with pillaging and murdering their own unhappy citizens. In the agreement between the Spanish Admiral and the French Captain of the *Fourire*, it was stipulated that "even after taking possession of Vera Cruz in the name of Her Catholic Majesty, the Admiral Commanding in Chief the French forces might, after his arrival, cause a number of his troops, equal to those placed there by the Spaniards, to enter the town and fortress." So that it is plain the French will not allow either England or Spain to take a more active part in these proceedings than themselves. Nay, it is quite certain that when operations have once fairly begun *France will take the lead, as she alone will send any large body of troops to the country.*

To all this we can have no objection. No more beneficial employment could be found for the French army than the restoration of good government in this distracted country. The City of Mexico itself will probably be occupied for some time, and if the result be as fortunate as in Syria, the world will have reason to be fully satisfied. At any rate, France may count upon our entire acquiescence in her efforts to restore tranquillity. We shall certainly feel no jealousy at any preponderance of the French forces. All that we require from Mexico is that justice shall be done to our injured fellow-countrymen, and that security should be given for the future. Until a strong Government be formed, it will probably be necessary that a military force shall occupy the Capital, and, even though the French were to extend their occupation for a year or two, there would be no disquiet on this side of the Channel. We were not the propounders of the Monroe doctrine, nor do we feel any desire to enforce its principles.

THE STONE BLOCKADE.

The Danger of Intervention or Interference Pointed Out by an American Abroad.

Correspondence of the London Morning Post.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 19, 1862.

I am called upon by my American friends in Paris to place before the British public, through the medium of the *Morning Post*, their views regarding what they call "the continued intention of the British Government to pick a quarrel with the North." I hope and believe that no such feeling or intention exists. Under any circumstances—as I really believe that American influence at Paris has been immensely useful in preventing war between England and the North, and may be yet employed in smoothing away further difficulties—I send you the following observations on passing events, which I know reflect the views of the Washington Cabinet on more than one question. I regret that I am not able to publish the name of the gentleman who thus favors me; but I may say that he is an official person of weight and influence in the North:

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 16.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—I received your congratulations upon the peaceful termination of the *Trent* controversy with great pleasure, the greater because I knew that in all you said you were sincere—that you really desire peace. If I have seemed tardy in acknowledging your favor, it was not because I did not enter with you into the joy which the prospect of a continuance of friendship between our two Governments should inspire, but because I did not see so distinctly as you seemed to, the dawn of promise in the clouds. Subsequent events have confirmed my misgivings. From every quarter indications are reaching me which, whatever people on this side of the Atlantic may say, will be construed by my countrymen into a determination to fix a quarrel of just sufficient moment upon us to furnish a pretext for violating our blockade. I have reason to suspect that both your Government and this have remonstrated with the Government of the United States against the means we have employed to close the harbor of Charleston. It is also pretty certain that the Government of Her Majesty is lending a willing hand to Parliamentary combinations having in view the violation of our blockade, on the ground that by sinking ships at the mouth of Charleston harbor we have practically admitted the blockade to have been ineffective, and therefore not entitled to respect. My apprehension now is that your Government, leading or following that of France, may adopt such a policy. If so, then war is the prompt and inevitable consequence. Nothing that the friends of peace in either country could do would prevent it. Our people would see in such a proceeding a determination on the part of your Government, strengthened rather than weakened by our recent concessions in the interests of peace, to compel us to raise the blockade of the Confederate ports. No one could persuade my countrymen after that that anything we could do would secure your friendship unless coupled with the privilege of buying cotton in the Southern ports; and though we dislike ever so far lower down the spectrum than you, that we will not be accused of dirtying the water, just so long as your need of cotton remains unsatisfied. The moment what is now a suspicion in America becomes a conviction, as it would in the contingency here suggested, I am sure that the United States will resist as one man, and with a desperation of which, as yet, you have seen no parallel on that continent.

Nor could I, in my conscience, advise them to do otherwise. It would present one of those occasions when a nation shows whether it is fit to be trusted with the task of civilization, and if our people did not spontaneously "pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors" in defence of their Constitution and Government in such a crisis, future historians would pronounce them unworthy of the place in history which their ancestors have made for them.

Those who find no provocation or wrong sufficient to justify war—and I know there are very conscientious people who make such pretensions—may logically enough regard the clearing up of the harbor of Charleston as an act of barbarism, but for those who think it even proper to resort to what Cardinal RICHELIEU called the *ultima ratio regum*, it is the most puerile sentimental sin in the world to pretend that there was any special rigor in that proceeding. Even had we contemplated the utter destruction of the harbor by sinking those ships, than which nothing was further from our thoughts, the history of European states would have furnished us with abundant precedents for the step. It was by precisely similar means that RICHELIEU, in 1628, put down the Rochellois rebellion, which, like ours, was stimulated, if not sustained, by Great Britain, and which, like this Pro-Slavery rebellion, was maintained with a fanaticism equally regardless of any proper adaptation of means to ends. RICHELIEU constructed a dyke of sunken ships across the harbor of Rochelle, over 4,000 feet long, and, with its aid, accomplished the reduction of a city which had withstood seven previous sieges. I am aware that the laws of war have somewhat changed since the days of LOUIS XIII., and, I trust, for the better, but this act of the great Cardinal RICHELIEU is not without competent defenders in our generation. M. QUATREFAGES, a name well known to the scientific world, and withal a devoted Protestant, in his *Souvenirs d'un Naturaliste*, published so recently as 1851, gives an account of this dyke, and says: "La Rochelle avait incontestablement pour elle le droit ancien: le Cardinal pouvait invoquer le droit nouveau, et peut-être est-il permis de dire que dans ce sanglant conflit l'attaque et la défense furent également légitimes." In the same sense is the remark with which HENRI MARTIN closes his picturesque recital of that memorable siege, and M. MARTIN will not be suspected of a disposition to apologize for arbitrary or despotic measures, whether of prelate or monarch. "RICHELIEU," says he, "etait resté treize mois sur ces plages, qui avaient dévore, depuis la descente des Anglais en Ré, 40,000,000 et bien des milliers d'hommes, tout cela pour faire détruire par la France une des forces de France; fatale nécessité! lutte mortelle où l'on ne peut faire un crime au vaincu de sa résistance, ni au vainqueur de sa victoire."

But this mode of warfare is not strange to more recent times, nor to your own annals. Russia did not hesitate to resort to this method of defending Sebastopol from the invasion of a British fleet during the Crimean war.

It is now known that orders were issued by the British Admiralty to shut up the fleet of NAPOLEON I. at Boulogne, in 1804, by sinking ships at its entrance, and that on the evacuation of Alexandria in 1807, your Admiral sank five vessels laden with stone where it was supposed they would prove an effectual and permanent obstacle to navigation. In LORD DUNDONALD'S *Autobiography of a Seaman*, I am told there is a letter addressed by that gallant nobleman in 1808 to Lord MELGRAVE, then First Lord of the Admiralty, in which he recommends a similar treatment for the anchorage of Aix.

But in what respect is it more barbarous to choke up a harbor than to destroy populous cities? The Allied army did what, it could to destroy Sebastopol, and but for its capitulation the destruction would have been complete. More recently your army in India was invoked by the leading metropolitan Press in London, to raze the city of Delhi to the ground and "sow it with salt."

All sieges and all wars have been conducted in pretty much the same spirit towards cities or ports that have been found to occupy important strategic positions.

But is it not the superlative of nonsense to talk of the barbarism of closing up a port with stone when defending the sacrifice of whole hecatombs of human lives on the field of battle? Which would have been the greater enormity, supposing the motive to have been the same, totally to ruin the harbor of Sebastopol, or to take the thousands of lives sacrificed in its siege and defence? Do you answer that the shutting up of a harbor is a permanent loss to all the world? But were not the lives sacrificed in the Crimea or in India a much more permanent loss to the world, as well as to themselves and their kindred?

But it is a weak invention of the enemy to pretend that our Government has been destroying Charleston harbor. The channel to that city can be opened and put in a better condition than it ever was before, in three months, at less expense than was incurred in buying the ships, and loading and sinking them where they now lie. The Confederates, I know, cannot do it, and therein may be found a pregnant commentary upon the effects of Slavery in paralysing mechanical genius; but there is no large seaport in the North that cannot furnish the machinery requisite to clear the harbor of Charleston in 90 days at much less expense than would be incurred in keeping up the blockade with floating vessels.

The channel is very shallow, as every one knows; none of the sunken vessels are hulls under—in this respect differing widely from the dyke at Sebastopol, where the vessels were sunk in over seventy feet of water—and all the washing of sand that can take place cannot possibly render their removal in the least degree problematical whenever the City of Charleston becomes entitled to commercial intercourse again with the rest of the world.

Till then, if England would consult her own interests, or those of South Carolina, she will leave Charleston to the discipline of her rightful Government. At all events, she must look up some better evidence than this or any other that has yet been advanced to show that our blockade is not effective. The fact is—and I am sure what I say is susceptible of demonstration—

1. That there never was so extensive a blockade attempted before by any nation; and

2. That there never was a blockade embracing more than a single harbor more efficient.

Every port is faithfully watched by two or more vessels of war along a sea-coast of more than 1,500 miles, and the best evidence of their vigilance is the enormously high price at which all foreign commodities are ruling in the Southern markets. If there were not a dozen vessels occupied in the blockade of the whole Confederate coast, the Southern prices current would furnish conclusive evidence of its efficiency. Compare it with your blockade in the Baltic, or more recently in the Chinese seas—contrast the relative advance in prices of imported commodities in the two countries, and then you will comprehend the folly of impeaching it.

But why was not some of this solicitude about the efficiency of our blockade exhibited when Turkey declared a long line of her coast under blockade during the past year with only three steamers, and they more than half of the time unable to move for want of coal, which the Government had neither the money nor credit necessary to supply. No complaints of this blockade have been made, and England and France have both respected it faithfully. Be sure, my friend, the motive which may induce your Government to require so much more from America than from Turkey will not pass unchallenged; and, if you interfere with us on any such pretence, you will lose, as a nation, more moral power in the world than you can possibly gain of any other kind.

The fact is, if England breaks this blockade, or allows it to be broken, her naval supremacy is at an end forever. It is as effective as a blockade can be against vessels navigated by steam. If England is led into the snare that has been laid for her, and is betrayed into the declaration that our blockade is not effective, she need never hope to establish one hereafter that will be.

My friend, I have said that any interference with our right to keep the rebel ports of America closed to foreign commerce would be promptly and desperately resented, no matter from which or how many quarters that interference came. Such is my conviction. It does not become me to say what would be the probable result of a conflict with us on such an issue. It may even be that your Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his recent eloquent speech in Scotland, has underrated your powers of conquest. You undoubtedly would do us great damage; you might give a quasi-independence for a time to the Cotton States; you might even get possession of Portland, for which your political organs have not had the grace to conceal their covetousness; but with all our losses, yours would certainly be much greater. With all your experience of foreign wars, you know nothing of the costliness of a war with a nation separated like ours from you by 3,000 miles of ocean, with as many more miles of sea-coast, and occupying an area of territory much larger than all Europe, it terseeted in every direction by railroads, with an army of half a million of men under arms, a fleet of war-vessels not to be despised, and with capacities to multiply them at the rate of three, at least, to England's two. Such a war, I am sure, and such is the opinion of your highest commercial authorities, would bankrupt your Government in three months, and sink it, pending the war, if not for ever, by the force of circumstances, from a first to a second-class Power; for there is no nation, nor any two nations in Europe, strong enough to fight America, and retain a controlling position in Europe. Much as we should suffer in such a contest, it would be regarded by our people as the only alternative, and, like blind old Samson in the temple, we should leave the consequences to Providence and the Philistines.

I will bring this long, and I fear, tedious letter, to a close, by quoting a remark of the present ruler of France, in which, I think, the statesmen, the manufacturers and the taxpayers of England may all find a lesson for the times. He says, in his *Idées Napoleoniennes*: "The period of the Empire has been a war to the death between England and France. England triumphed; but, thanks to the creative genius of NAPOLEON, France, though vanquished, lost less materially than England. The finances of France are still the most prosperous in Europe. England bends under the weight of her debt. The impulse given to industry and commerce has not been arrested by our reverses. To-day the continent of Europe supplies itself with most of the products which were formerly furnished by England. Now, then, we ask, who are the great statesmen, those who have governed countries which have gained in spite of defeat, or those who have ruled countries which have lost in spite of victory?" Could England hope for a better result from a war with America? Yours, very sincerely, in peace and in war,

Additions to the Cunard Fleet.

From the London Star.

The new steamer *China* will arrive at Liverpool in a few days, from the Clyde, and will commence her first voyage across the Atlantic on the 15th of next month. The *China* will be the first screw steamer employed by the Cunard line in their passenger business. The new paddle steamer *Scotia*, which is larger than the *Persia*, and over 3,000 tons, built by Messrs. NAPIER, of Glasgow, will also start on her first Atlantic voyage next month.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Legislature—The National Tax—Business on Hand—No Governor.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1862.

The present session of the Utah Legislature comes to an end to-morrow. As is usual with Legislative bodies, the work went lightly at the commencement, but drags heavily at the close of the session. The laws of the Territory will doubtless shortly appear in a more accessible form than they have been word, as the bill of last Winter for their revision, compilation and publication has been resurrected, passed both Houses, and perhaps by this time has been approved by our Acting Governor.

Another thing over which the assembled wisdom continues much exercised is the direct tax bill. Perhaps eventually the Legislature will assume the tax, but so far there appear to be some features of the bill which the members are at a loss to get at. The tax, they say, is laid on real estate and improvements thereon, and it is held that, the Government owning the land, the settlers have no real estate, and consequently no taxable property, and therefore cannot be taxed under the provisions of the existing law. Again, the bill provides that the assessor and collector shall be a freeholder, and a resident in the State or Territory where he officiates. Here is another horn of the dilemma. No freehold estate, consequently no freeholders, and therefore no legal assessor and collector. Time must show how these difficulties will be met in this peculiar territory.

The sliding off of Carson, on the west, necessitates a revision of the Judicial Districts, that all our three Judges may have their separate fields of labor, for though we have but two Judges here, and one of them has a desire to depart, yet there are on the books against us, and whether here or not, they must each have his district.

The recent influx of settlers on the extreme points of the Territory—Cache Valley in the North, and the Rio Virgin country in the South—also necessitates a new apportionment of the representation of the Territory.

A charter or two for new cities, the revision of the boundaries of counties, the creation of a new county, the usual appropriation bill, the inevitable petitions to Congress for a daily mail, a "Pacific Railroad," and donations of land to cities, towns and villages, for school purposes, with the election of Territorial officers, will show the bulk of legislative business.

We have now no Governor, *de facto*, here, and from the peculiar circumstances attending the exit of Gov. DAWSON, it is to be presumed that he has no idea of returning to this Territory. Secretary FRANK FULLER, our Governor *ex officio*, seems to have a better knack of getting along here than Mr. DAWSON had. Mr. FULLER apparently minds his own business, and has a way of "keeping himself to himself." He is evidently no favorite of the "hangers on," and maintains the dignity of his office better than some others have done. Ex-Superintendent MARTIN is now on his way to the East.

Toward Spring, when the sun begins to wax warmer, snow-slides are not uncommon in this mountain region. But we are not much accustomed to landslides. However, one of these latter occurred in Echo Cañon several days ago, about twelve miles above the mouth. The narrow passage was completely blocked, obstructing the road, and hindering the mails until the road was again made practicable.

Some of the gentlemen who rejoice in a larger bump of acquisitiveness than of conscientiousness, a week ago, paid particular attention to an employe of the Mail Company, GILES MOTTIN, or rather to his chest, as the latter article is now missing, with all its contents, consisting of GILES' wardrobe, and also of his frugal savings for several years, amounting, it is said, to $800 in the precious metal. The chest disappeared from a room connected with TOWNSEND'S stables, where MOTTIN was employed. The thieves are incog. at present.

Five persons, most of them somewhat acquainted with the interior of the Penitentiary, by name, Isaac Neibur, Wood Reynolds, Jason, John M. and Wilford Luce, are in safe custody, as they are charged with assaulting and robbing Gov. DAWSON, about a dozen miles east of this place, when his Excellency was starting on his return to the States. The Probate Judge of this County is this day hearing what can be said *pro* and *con* regarding their conduct on the above occasion, and the prospect is that they will be taken care of by the Territory until the law can be fully applied to the case, when it is to be hoped they will receive their just deserts.

Till then, if England would consult her own interests, or those of South Carolina, she will leave Charleston to the discipline of her rightful Government. At all events, she must look up some better evidence than this or any other that has yet been advanced to show that our blockade is not effective. The fact is—and I am sure what I say is susceptible of demonstration—

1. That there never was so extensive a blockade attempted before by any nation; and

2. That there never was a blockade embracing more than a single harbor more efficient.

Every port is faithfully watched by two or more vessels of war along a sea-coast of more than 1,500 miles, and the best evidence of their vigilance is the enormously high price at which all foreign commodities are ruling in the Southern markets. If there were not a dozen vessels occupied in the blockade of the whole Confederate coast, the Southern prices current would furnish conclusive evidence of its efficiency. Compare it with your blockade in the Baltic, or more recently in the Chinese seas—contrast the relative advance in prices of imported commodities in the two countries, and then you will comprehend the folly of impeaching it.

But why was not some of this solicitude about the efficiency of our blockade exhibited when Turkey declared a long line of her coast under blockade during the past year with only three steamers, and they more than half of the time unable to move for want of coal, which the Government had neither the money nor credit necessary to supply. No complaints of this blockade have been made, and England and France have both respected it faithfully. Be sure, my friend, the motive which may induce your Government to require so much more from America than from Turkey will not pass unchallenged; and, if you interfere with us on any such pretence, you will lose, as a nation, more moral power in the world than you can possibly gain of any other kind.

The fact is, if England breaks this blockade, or allows it to be broken, her naval supremacy is at an end forever. It is as effective as a blockade can be against vessels navigated by steam. If England is led into the snare that has been laid for her, and is betrayed into the declaration that our blockade is not effective, she need never hope to establish one hereafter that will be.

My friend, I have said that any interference with our right to keep the rebel ports of America closed to foreign commerce would be promptly and desperately resented, no matter from which or how many quarters that interference came. Such is my conviction. It does not become me to say what would be the probable result of a conflict with us on such an issue. It may even be that your Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his recent eloquent speech in Scotland, has underrated your powers of conquest. You undoubtedly would do us great damage; you might give a quasi-independence for a time to the Cotton States; you might even get possession of Portland, for which your political organs have not had the grace to conceal their covetousness; but with all our losses, yours would certainly be much greater. With all your experience of foreign wars, you know nothing of the costliness of a war with a nation separated like ours from you by 3,000 miles of ocean, with as many more miles of sea-coast, and occupying an area of territory much larger than all Europe, it terseeted in every direction by railroads, with an army of half a million of men under arms, a fleet of war-vessels not to be despised, and with capacities to multiply them at the rate of three, at least, to England's two. Such a war, I am sure, and such is the opinion of your highest commercial authorities, would bankrupt your Government in three months, and sink it, pending the war, if not for ever, by the force of circumstances, from a first to a second-class Power; for there is no nation, nor any two nations in Europe, strong enough to fight America, and retain a controlling position in Europe. Much as we should suffer in such a contest, it would be regarded by our people as the only alternative, and, like blind old Samson in the temple, we should leave the consequences to Providence and the Philistines.

I will bring this long, and I fear, tedious letter, to a close, by quoting a remark of the present ruler of France, in which, I think, the statesmen, the manufacturers and the taxpayers of England may all find a lesson for the times." He says, in his *Idées Napoleoniennes*: "The period of the Empire has been a war to the death between England and France. England triumphed; but, thanks to the creative genius of NAPOLEON, France, though vanquished, lost less materially than England. The finances of France are still the most prosperous in Europe. England bends under the weight of her debt. The impulse given to industry and commerce has not been arrested by our reverses. To-day the continent of Europe supplies itself with most of the products which were formerly furnished by England. Now, then, we ask, who are the great statesmen, those who have governed countries which have gained in spite of defeat, or those who have ruled countries which have lost in spite of victory?" Could England hope for a better result from a war with America? Yours, very sincerely, in peace and in war,

Additions to the Cunard Fleet.

From the London Star.

The new steamer *China* will arrive at Liverpool in a few days, from the Clyde, and will commence her first voyage across the Atlantic on the 15th of next month. The *China* will be the first screw steamer employed by the Cunard line in their passenger business. The new paddle steamer *Scotia*, which is larger than the *Persia*, and over 3,000 tons, built by Messrs. NAPIER, of Glasgow, will also start on her first Atlantic voyage next month.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Legislature—The National Tax—Business on Hand—No Governor.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1862.

The present session of the Utah Legislature comes to an end to-morrow. As is usual with Legislative bodies, the work went lightly at the commencement, but drags heavily at the close of the session. The laws of the Territory will doubtless shortly appear in a more accessible form than they have been word, as the bill of last Winter for their revision, compilation and publication has been resurrected, passed both Houses, and perhaps by this time has been approved by our Acting Governor.

Another thing over which the assembled wisdom continues much exercised is the direct tax bill. Perhaps eventually the Legislature will assume the tax, but so far there appear to be some features of the bill which the members are at a loss to get at. The tax, they say, is laid on real estate and improvements thereon, and it is held that, the Government owning the land, the settlers have no real estate, and consequently no taxable property, and therefore cannot be taxed under the provisions of the existing law. Again, the bill provides that the assessor and collector shall be a freeholder, and a resident in the State or Territory where he officiates. Here is another horn of the dilemma. No freehold estate, consequently no freeholders, and therefore no legal assessor and collector. Time must show how these difficulties will be met in this peculiar territory.

The sliding off of Carson, on the west, necessitates a revision of the Judicial Districts, that all our three Judges may have their separate fields of labor, for though we have but two Judges here, and one of them has a desire to depart, yet there are on the books against us, and whether here or not, they must each have his district.

The recent influx of settlers on the extreme points of the Territory—Cache Valley in the North, and the Rio Virgin country in the South—also necessitates a new apportionment of the representation of the Territory.

A charter or two for new cities, the revision of the boundaries of counties, the creation of a new county, the usual appropriation bill, the inevitable petitions to Congress for a daily mail, a "Pacific Railroad," and donations of land to cities, towns and villages, for school purposes, with the election of Territorial officers, will show the bulk of legislative business.

We have now no Governor, *de facto*, here, and from the peculiar circumstances attending the exit of Gov. DAWSON, it is to be presumed that he has no idea of returning to this Territory. Secretary FRANK FULLER, our Governor *ex officio*, seems to have a better knack of getting along here than Mr. DAWSON had. Mr. FULLER apparently minds his own business, and has a way of "keeping himself to himself." He is evidently no favorite of the "hangers on," and maintains the dignity of his office better than some others have done. Ex-Superintendent MARTIN is now on his way to the East.

Toward Spring, when the sun begins to wax warmer, snow-slides are not uncommon in this mountain region. But we are not much accustomed to landslides. However, one of these latter occurred in Echo Cañon several days ago, about twelve miles above the mouth. The narrow passage was completely blocked, obstructing the road, and hindering the mails until the road was again made practicable.

Some of the gentlemen who rejoice in a larger bump of acquisitiveness than of conscientiousness, a week ago, paid particular attention to an employe of the Mail Company, GILES MOTTIN, or rather to his chest, as the latter article is now missing, with all its contents, consisting of GILES' wardrobe, and also of his frugal savings for several years, amounting, it is said, to $800 in the precious metal. The chest disappeared from a room connected with TOWNSEND'S stables, where MOTTIN was employed. The thieves are incog. at present.

Five persons, most of them somewhat acquainted with the interior of the Penitentiary, by name, Isaac Neibur, Wood Reynolds, Jason, John M. and Wilford Luce, are in safe cust

at Hatteras were overflowed, and the works abandoned.

Gen. BURNSIDE gives a poor account of the "Unionists" whom Gen. BUTLER told him he would find in North Carolina. He says he has to pay gold for all the information he gets, and is liable to be cheated even then. The pilots could not be bribed to bring his ships in, pretending that they were afraid of the "Seceshers" would make them smart for it if they did. And so they would!

REORGANIZING THE ARMY.

A correspondent of the *Enquirer* suggests the following plan for exemptors:

"All male citizens over eighteen and under forty-five being enrolled, when a draft is made let all the justices of the peace in the county be summoned to meet at the Court-house, or, if thought better, summon the justices in each magisterial district to meet at some central public place to hear and consider applications for exemption. Then let the applicants, supported by the communities needing their labor and services, appear before the justices (two or three of whom might form a court for the purpose) and lay before them the necessities of their situation; and let it be made lawful for the justices to exempt all blacksmiths, plowmakers, wheelwrights, tanners, harness and shoemakers, millers and doctors, whose services shall be absolutely necessary for the well-being and prosperity of said community. Should an objector call this isvoritism, as some may do, I think the following plan will set the objection aside: Let the condition on which the exemption is made, be that the exempted person be required to pay monthly into the hands of a commissioner selected for the purpose a sum equal to the monthly pay of a soldier, or such sum more or less as may be determined on by the wisdom of the Legislature. The money so raised to be applied by said Commissioner in aid of indigent families whose male members are in the army, and if no such cases exist, then let it be paid into the State Treasury.

It seems to me that this plan is *eminently called for*, and that it meets the necessities of the case fully, and like laws of the Medes and Persians, might remain on our statute books not to be altered."

Another correspondent writes:

"Among the many plans which have been suggested through your columns for the reorganization of the army, I think none has pleased the volunteers more than the one which, it is said, has been adopted by Congress, and which grants to the soldiers furloughs (the maximum being sixty days) and fifty dollars bounty, with the privilege, at once, of erecting their field offices, and after that election was made effected by promotion. Now, we do not understand why this rule will not apply to raising Virginia's quota without any action of the Legislature; but, if some action is required, why does not the Legislature pass the same bill without any alteration?

I think some have mistaken the object, or at least the end of the proffered bounty. It is not intended to induce men to become patriots, to fight for their homes, and rights, and liberty. Southerners need no such inducements—but there are many men in our ranks, who, before the war, comfortably supported a wife and family, and now barely keep them alive with their soldier's pay. In such cases, what a help this bounty would be! The patriot soldier who left home and family and all for his country, trusting that its country would not forget his little ones at home, can reshoulder his musket with a lighter heart, and go forth to battle, never startled in his dreams by the wailings of starving children, and more firmly resolved to conquer or to die. Furloughs can be and should be granted now, during the Winter season, when the enemy cannot move, and in the Spring, when the rush of the conflict comes, the veterans will again be in their places, refreshed, encouraged and strengthened by a month with the loved ones at home. As to the officers—there are many regiments which would immediately reenlist, but for the fear that they will have to serve under their present officers. Let them, then, elect their officers, both commissioned and field, to take position when the present terms of enlistment of the regiments expire, and assure them that, unless every man in their reenlistment, they shall have furloughs in rotation, if you choose, and shall carry $50 to them home to their families, and you will see them rise up in one body and ask to be mustered in. When this expedient has been tried and has failed, then it will be time to try the militia system. But, for Heaven's sake, save us as long as possible from the disgrace, dishonor, and insult of a draft."

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Virginia State Senate was informed, on Feb. 1, by a communication from the House, that that body had agreed to a joint resolution in relation to the pay of Con-commissioner oaths and protocols, to wit: that the Senators from Virginia in the Congress of the Confederate States, the members of the House of Representatives to be elected, to use their influence to procure the passage of laws to increase the pay of the above-mentioned officers and privates in the Confederate army $1 per month during the existing war.

The resolution was referred to the Senate.

Mr. NASH, from the Special Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of erecting additional Circuit Courts in the Eastern District, reported a bill to provide for the erection of such Courts in the counties of Orange, Culpeper and Manassas Gap Railroad and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

Mr. COGHILL declined to make the bill the order of the day for some future day, when it can be fully and fairly discussed.

Mr. QUESENBURY opposed fixing it for the order of the day for any specified date. He was an advocate of the bill, and desired to call it up when there was a full Senate, so that it might have a fair chance of passage.

After some further debate, the bill was laid upon the table, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

On motion of Mr. NAWMAN, the bill authorizing the Governor to raise a loan to the credit of Western Virginia, was taken up, and made the order of the day for 12½ o'clock to-morrow. (Tuesday.)

In the House of Delegates on Feb. 3, on motion of Mr. HUNTER, the bill to provide for the construction of a railroad for military purposes from the Manassas Gap Railroad at the town of Strasburgh in the county of Shenandoah, to the Winchester and Potomac Railroad at Winchester, in the county of Frederick, was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER explained that there were several provisions in the bill of which he did not approve and he offered a *substitute* which was read by the Clerk.

On motion of Mr. STEGER the substitute was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The following resolutions of inquiry into expediency were referred to the appropriate Committees.

By Mr. LOCKWOOD—Of building a military road from Warm Springs, in Bath County, to Greenbrier Bridge, in Pocahontas County.

By Mr. BURDEN—Of changing the names of Scott and Buchanan Counties.

By Mr. WRIGHT—Of incorporating the York River Transportation Company.

A bill to incorporate the Petersburgh Iron Works was reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, and was read a first and second time.

The bill to authorize the organization of ten companies of Rangers for frontier service, was taken up, but after a brief discussion was, on motion of Mr. COLEMAN, of Fayette, laid on the table.

GEN. PILLOW AGAIN IN SERVICE.

Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW has withdrawn his resignation, as appears by the following:

Messrs. Editors Nashville Union and American:

Brig. Gen. G. J. PILLOW being advised of a change of circumstances at Columbus, Ky., has withdrawn his resignation. He has been very ill for some days past, and is very much reduced, but will as soon as his health will admit, return to his post or report to Gen. JOHNSTON for duty.

GUS. A. HENRY, A. A. G.

THE METHODISTS.

The official members of the Baltimore Conference Methodists, of Fredericksburg, Va., have adopted resolutions in favor of uniting with a Conference, with the Southern Methodist Church. Their proceedings conclude with the following resolutions:

1. That in our opinion it is expedient for all the Preachers of the Baltimore Conference (who can do so) to meet at some place to be agreed upon early in the month of March next, and consider the condition of the Church and the views presented above.

2. That in our opinion three or more Commissioners to the General Conference of the M. E. C. South, ought to be appointed for the purpose of carrying out the object aforesaid.

C. S. DISTRICT COURT.

The following business was transacted before this tribunal on Feb 2 Hon. JAS. D. HALYBURTON, Presiding Judge, and H. C. ANDERSON acting as District-Attorney:

Confederate States vs. Wm. Thomas, Louisiana Reed, garnishee of WILLIAM L. HARRIS and wife, alien enemies. Decree passed for the sum of $364, with interest from Dec. 1, 1861.

Commissioners Hopkins et al. vs. the steamer *St. Nicholas*, (in admiralty.) A report was read from Commissioner WATSON, Esq., in favor of the Commissioners, and the sum of $18,815 75 was ordered to be paid out of the proceeds of sale of steamer and cargo, now in Court in the C. S. Marshal.

AN OLD BORE EFFECTUATED.

The *Enquirer* also has the following paragraphs:

"Among those who have recently escaped the yoke of ABRAHAM, and reached our city, is Mr. T. CONEY, of Kansas. As Marshal of Kansas, he rendered himself particularly obnoxious to the State Party by his sturdy opposition to their policy, and of late when compliance was enforce greatly promoted his fortunes. He has now, we understand, thrown off his shackles here, and has come with his family to share the fortunes of the Confederacy. For all such a hearty and comfortable welcome and a helping hand."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The *Inquirer* notices the death of EDWARD A. PALMER, Esq., of Texas, a native of Powhattan County, Va., a son of the late Dr. PETER B. PALMER, of that County. Mr. PALMER was once a candidate for the United States Senate from Texas.

Revs. W. G. ELEGLESTON and J. S. GARDNER, and several other Presiding Elders of the Methodist Episcopal Church, give notice that the condition of the country rendering a regular session of the Baltimore Conference impracticable, the preachers connected with said Conference will meet in Harrisburgh, Va., on the second Thursday in March next, to transact such business as may be proper.

"We have intelligence," says the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 4th, "of an important resignation in the army; but as it is not likely that it will be accepted, and as it is understood that it was sent in for personal reasons that may be accommodated, and above all, as we do not think it prudent to refer to any important changes in our military commands, we decline to publish the statement of facts which have come in our possession."

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 6th, says of Gen. BEAUREGARD: "Much having been said recently in the newspapers about the movements of this officer, it is proper that the public should be made aware of the fact, that he left Manassas on Friday last, at midnight, by a special train for Lynchburgh, on his way to the new post of duty to which he has been assigned. Whether that be Kentucky, New-Orleans, or elsewhere, he will doubtless be heard from in due time."

AFFAIRS IN THE GULF.

THE CAPTURE OF BILOXI, ETC.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

SHIP ISLAND, Thursday, Jan. 2, 1862.

The expedition to Biloxi, to which I briefly referred at the close of my letter of the 31st, was eminently successful, resulting in the surrender of the place to the Federal forces, the reduction of the fortification, which I have before described, and the capture of a schooner laden with lumber, and all without firing a gun.

THE FORCES ENGAGED.

The expedition consisted of the United States gunboats *Water Witch*, Lieut. AARON K. HUGHES, commanding; *New-London*, Lieut. ABNER READ, commanding, and the *Lewis*, Lieut. THOS. MCKEAN BUCHANAN, commanding. In addition to the regular officers and crews of the several steamers, detachments of forty-five marines from the guards of the flag-ship *Niagara* and the steamer *Massachusetts*, and commanded by Lieut. GEORGE BUTLER of the *Niagara*, and two boats' crews from the *Massachusetts*, accompanied the expedition, which was a purely naval enterprise, the whole being under command of Commander MELANCTHON SMITH, of the *Massachusetts*.

The *Lewis* was formerly employed as a freight and passenger boat between New-Orleans and Mobile, and since her capture by the *New-London* has been fitted up as a gunboat; she carries a crew of one hundred men, and her armament consists of one 20-pound Parrot gun, rifled, two 12-pound rifled guns for JAMES' projectiles, one 24-pound Dahlgren howitzer, and two 12-pound howitzers. She is a lofty steamer, and sulers altogether too prominent a mark for the enemy. Being of light draught, however, she can approach nearer the shore usually taken by the gunboats and steamers of the enemy.

DEPARTURE OF THE EXPEDITION.

The expedition got under way at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 31st ult., and steamed across the Mississippi Sound toward Biloxi. The weather was fine, and everything bid fair for a brush with the enemy, inasmuch as previous reconnoissances had discovered a battery of apparent strength near the lighthouse, and a few weeks previous, armed men had been seen there.

As the steamer approached the place, which, like all the towns of any note along the Gulf coast, is incorporated, the inhabitants were seen hurrying to and fro in evident alarm at the demonstration.

The *Lewis* steamed up to within about a mile of the "city," while the *New-London* and *Water Witch*, owing to their heavy draft, were compelled to anchor outside, but within range, to cover the movements of the advance force. Not succeeding in drawing the fire of the battery, Commander SMITH decided to anchor the fleet, and proceeded with a flag of truce to the shore.

A PEACEFUL LANDING

Commander SMITH, accompanied by Acting-Master RYDER, of the *Massachusetts*, landed at the wharf, near the light, and were met by two or three men, of whom they requested to see the Mayor of the City. A crowd soon collected, one of whom was armed with a double-barreled gun, an old cavalry sword, and a silver-mounted Colt's revolver, both of which he persisted in wearing on the same side of his belt, and appeared to be the commander of the battery. While one of the citizens went off in quest of the Chief Magistrate, some twenty-five or thirty men, armed with shot guns, were seen assembled in the battery and parade-ground in the rear. The sailors entered into conversation with the citizens, some of whom pretended to be loyal, and said they were afraid to express their Union sentiments for fear of being arrested. While the boys and children were on the wharf, awaiting the result of the demonstration, a few frightened wives and mothers were seen, peering from behind buildings, out of windows, and from the cover of the shrubbery, with their heads drawn over their faces, showing a full share of anxiety upon the occasion. The citizens, male and female, gathered in knots on the principal street, and discussed the situation.

They were shortly after joined by several of the Federal officers, but seeing no hostilities from them, they gradually became confident, and when asked the news, said that foreign intelligence had been received at Richmond that England had declared war against the United States. Finding this intelligence did not surprise the officers, they also acknowledged that the reports which they received were very exaggeratory, and as evidence, said they had heard that there were 6,000 troops on Ship Island, and again that there were 40,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAYOR

After a short time the Mayor, an old man, about 60, made his appearance accompanied by a shot-gun, which he left at the head of the pier, seeing that his visitors were only unarmed side-arms. He inquired the object of the visit, to which Commander SMITH replied, "I have come to demand the surrender of the town with all the fortifications, battery and vessels in the waters, and all military and warlike stores." His Honor inquired what length of time would be allowed them to remove the women and children. Capt. SMITH replied that there was no necessity for the women and children retiring, unless they intended to offer resistance, and he would give him one hour in which to consult the citizens on the subject. The Mayor wanted an armistice of twenty-four hours, but finding Capt. SMITH inflexible, he went off to confer with his constituents, returning at the expiration of the hour.

THE TOWN SURRENDERED.

The Mayor, on his return, was accompanied by Judge ROBERT, Dr. FRAZER, a French physician, and several citizens. The Mayor, addressing Commander SMITH, said: "Sir, I surrender you the town of Biloxi and the battery, owing to the utter impossibility of defending it; but I cannot guarantee you any safety outside the limits of the town." Commander SMITH assured the Mayor and the citizens that we came for the purpose of removing the guns from the battery, and at the same time to protect them in their lawful occupation. He had no desire or orders to interfere with their institutions or to land troops. He told them that he intended to make good Union men of their citizens in spite of themselves, but the Mayor replied: "Don't flatter yourself," and a rabid Secessionist—the cavalry officer—added: "Old ABE LINCOLN will never make a Union man of me; I'll pack myself and wife in a buggy and be off for New-Orleans." Some of the other citizens manifested a similar spirit, but, on being shown the folly of their course, concluded to remain.

REBEL BATTERY REDUCED.

After examining the battery, Commander SMITH returned to the *Lewis* and ordered away two large boats, the same which were brought out on the *Constitution*, and they proceeded, under command of Acting Master RYDER, accompanied by Acting Master MERRIAM and Midshipman WOODWARD, of the *Lewis*, to the wharf, for the purpose of bringing off the guns. The crews dismounted two guns—one light and one heavy six-pounder—and carried them to the boats, and returning took off the carriages—both pivots of "home manufacture"—and platforms. While thus engaged the Union sailors were watching a crowd of about twenty boys and men, mostly foreigners, who sat around, and as the guns were being removed inquired sarcastically: "We expect a thousand men here; will you come and take 'um then as easy? Do you think you can take the guns at New-Orleans as easy?" As the work of dismantling the fort progressed, the rebels grew generous and exclaimed, seeing the carriages and platforms going, "You'd better take these planks and the coffee bags, we've got a plenty of them."

The battery was constructed of bricks, flanked and faced with sand bags. It was capable of mounting six or eight heavy guns, but unless more skill is displayed in mounting the batteries in other places than was evinced here, they will not prove very effective in a cross fire. The guns in this battery were placed upon stationary-beds, which received the recoil only in a direct line of fire, any deviation from which would dismount the piece.

ALARM AND ANXIETY AND SUFFERING AMONG THE PEOPLE.

That the fears of the people of the South have been worked upon by the rebel leaders is evident from the intense alarm occasioned by the landing of the Federal force at Biloxi. The deepest anxiety was depicted on every countenance, and the people portrayed by their looks and conversation their fears that all the horrors of a sacked and pillaged town awaited them. The women especially were in the highest state of frenzy, and clung to the skirts of the Mayor for protection and advice as he was going to consult the citizens. They had been told that the Northern soldiers were a set of barbarians, and given to pillage and rapine. But not even a pin's value was taken by the sailors from any private dwelling, not an indecent word spoken, and no intrusion or insult offered to any of the citizens, whose astonishment at the behavior of our men was only equaled by their previous fright.

The people appeared to be in a very destitute condition, some wanting shoes, some clothing, and others bread. One small-looking lad said to his mother, in the hearing of the officers, "I don't care if I do get taken prisoner," to which the other replied, "Nor I either, for then I shall be sure to get enough to eat." Another chap of rebellious tendencies said: "I've heard some talk of starving us into submission, but they'll have to put a blockade on the mullett (a kind of fish) before they can do this." A little boy approached Mrs. WOODWARD, and with a wishful air and beseeching tone said: "Oh, Mister, if you'll only bring me one handful of coffee I'll give you anything—'lasses, sugar, or anything!" An old man made a similar proposal to Mr. FREEMAN, who asked him if they were short of anything, to which he made answer: "My God, we are short of everything. I haven't tasted coffee or tea these four months." He added: "If you like I'll show you some of the stuff we use for tea," and going off soon returned with a bunch of dry herbage—large leaves on the stalk, which grows near the ground and resembles oak leaves.

Though the town possessed many natural beauties of redeeming qualities, still everything bore a neglected appearance. The place seemed deserted, and no signs of thrift or business were observed. The male population, capable of bearing arms, had gone to the war, while old men and boys were enrolled as Home Guard. There were not more than fifty men in the place, and about five hundred women and children. If the town and hamlets in the North were to make this sacrifice, how long would the rebels defy the power of the Federal Government?

CAPTURE OF A LUMBER SCHOONER.

While all this was transpiring on shore, a schooner was discovered working her way back of Deer Island into Biloxi Bay. Acting-Master FREEMAN, executive officer of the *Lewis*, manned a boat and went in pursuit. After rowing about nine miles, he succeeded in overhauling the vessel, which proved to be the schooner *Capt. Speeden*, Capt. FRANCISCO MARTENIZ, who was the sole owner. She was loaded with 30,000 feet of hard pine flooring boards (right handy for the tent floors,) and was on her way to New-Orleans from Honsboro', where there are several saw-mills employing a large number of negroes in sawing lumber. The cargo belonged to a Secessionist in Biloxi, and was therefore a lawful prize. The Spanish Captain and two Creoles surrendered without resistance. The Captain has a wife and child in New-Orleans, from which place he has kept aloof through fear of being impressed into the rebel army. He is a strong Union man, and refuses to fight against the "Stars and Stripes," although sailing under a Confederate States register to support his family. He plead hard to have his vessel given up to him, as it was all he had in the world, and offered, if released to return with a cargo of sweet potatoes. All feel that the latter would go far to relieve the severity of camp regimen, but the usages of war rather interfere with the gratification of the appetite, and Signor PCapitano, his mate and cook, will be retained here for the present.

FLIGHT OF THE INHABITANTS.

While in pursuit of the schooner, Mr. FREEMAN discovered seven boats filled with men, women and children, who were making their escape from Biloxi to Ocean Springs and Pascagonla. It not being the design of Commander SMITH to hold Biloxi, the expedition returned to Ship Island the same evening, and at the earliest convenience further demonstrations will be made against such moveable property of the rebels as is required at this point.

The *Water Witch* and *New-London* did not participate in the affair, the credit of which belongs to the *Lewis*. It being the first exploit of the steamer since her conversion to the Union cause, her officers are receiving congratulations on all sides.

ARRIVAL OF ARMY TRANSPORTS.

The ships *Bullion* and *George Green*, from Boston with horses and supplies for Gen. BUTLER'S Expedition, arrived here on the evening of the 31st ult. Both vessels were favored with pleasant weather. The *George Green* lost only 11 horses on the passage, and those died from exhaustion, not having been provided with slings to relieve them from continually standing.

The landing of the horses was commenced yesterday, and formed the most exciting exhibition which has occurred during this campaign. The ship was towed to within a hundred yards of the shore, and off the end of the wharf, where the beach was shelving, offering an easy ascent for the horses, who were hoisted out of the hold and lowered overboard in slings, which were then removed and the horses assisted to swim ashore, by means of a line attached to his head. The horses came out in good condition, and formed a striking contrast to the galled and dejected creatures that survived the disaster on the *Kingfisher*.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Proposed Code of Marine and Private Signals—Quarantine Matters—The Post-Office Site and the Legislature—Treasury Notes—Revenue Fines and Seizures—Acknowledgment of Heroic Conduct.

A regular meeting of the Board was held yesterday. Mr. HIRAM BARNEY was elected a member of the Chamber by ballot.

A communication was received from Hon. PRESTON KING, relating to a proposed code of marine and private signals appropriate to American vessels, which was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of G. W. BLUNT, E. Nye, C. H. Marshall, E. E. Morgan and T. Tileston.

A communication was read from Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, touching upon the reference made by Gov. MORGAN in his message to the state of quarantines, and urging that the present would be a favorable time for the Chamber to take some action upon the same. It was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Shippard Gandy, G. F. Thomas, P. M. Wetmore, T. Gaillard and F. S. Winston.

Mr. A. A. Low read a paper, calling attention to the report that money had been offered to members of the State Legislature to induce them to vote in favor of retaining the present site of the New-York Post-office. It stated that in 1856 a resolution was adopted by the Chamber in favor of purchasing the present site of the Post-office for a new building, and a Special Committee was then appointed to take action on the matter, of which Committee he was a member. Mr. Low and others went to Washington and consulted the proper authorities, but did not succeed in securing the site. Subsequently the subject was again revived in the Chamber under other auspices. The speaker proceeded to show that he did not contribute one dollar toward the $50,000 which was required over and above $200,000—the sum offered by the Government—to retain the present site, in reference to the title of the property, which was not satisfactory to the Government, one of the contributors called upon Mr. Low and urged him to send a lawyer to Albany to obtain from the Legislature the right on the part of the United States to own the site. He communicated his wish to the Chairman of the Committee. In any subsequent measures which were thought to be necessary, he took no part, and disclaimed all responsibility in the matter. The paper was placed upon the files.

Mr. DUER submitted the following resolutions respecting the circulation of Treasury Notes, which were adopted, and copies ordered to be transmitted to Washington:

Resolved, That the merchants of New-York will sustain the Government by all means within their power, in giving credit and currency to these notes, until they can be placed on a special basis by the imposition of taxes adequate for their redemption.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Chamber, the present financial condition of the Government and of the country requires the immediate passage of the bill now before Congress which authorizes the issue of $100,000,000 United States notes as a circulating medium, and makes said notes, with the $50,000,000 demand notes heretofore issued, a legal tender in payment of all debts.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. TUOMEY, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Chamber be, and is hereby directed, to address printed circulars to the members thereof, requesting them to furnish it from time to time, as the same may occur, with clear and concise statements of the circumstances under which fines and penalties have been imposed upon, or seizures made of them, by the Collector of the Port of New-York.

Resolved, That the Secretary shall carefully preserve such statements on file, keep faithful record thereof, with such further notices of the same as he may deem proper, and report same quarterly to the Chamber, at one of its regular meetings.

Mr. P. M. WETMORE offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the thanks of the Chamber be extended to Capt. CADWALDER RINGGOLD, officers and crew of the United States frigate *Sabine*, for gallant and heroic conduct in rescuing 400 marines from the steam transport *Governor*, when in a sinking condition off the coast of South Carolina on the night of the 2d of November last.

The Chamber then adjourned.

The Ladies' Club in Aid of the German Free Schools.

A characteristically national affair, conducted by the German ladies, came off at Harmonie Hall Tuesday evening.

The only school in the country which preserves the German national system in perfection, is in successful progress in this City, and is regarded by them with deep interest. It was to assist the purposes of this institution, and other free German schools, that the Society met in the social manner described.

The term *free* is not applied to the schools in a pecuniary sense, as each pupil pays a small sum for tuition, but it indicates a principle of entire exemption from any *sectarian* preference. The children are taught the rules of truth and right as will be required of them in their intercourse with those about them, and the more abstruse lessons of theology are left for them to gather from the best of all guides, as maturity ripens their powers of reasoning.

In one school spoken of, 700 pupils attend, and are taught by professors of high culture, who particularly watch over their correct acquirement of the different languages.

The ladies find the present mode of increasing their funds to possess most charm for their country people, and therefore adopt it. The proceeds are largely devoted to pensions for teachers' salaries, and in liquidating the debt still burdening to some extent the school property. They realize between $1,500 and $2,000 annually from these pleasant reunions. The proprietor of the garden places his premises at their disposal gratuitously. A band of stringed instruments was in attendance, which lent its influence with irresistible strains, not only to merry feet that danced in unison, but to ears of quiescent listeners who lined the balconies. The children have festivals conducted to meet their more juvenile tastes, in order to encourage them in diligence. After 10 o'clock a supper, commingling the substantial and epicurian dishes incident to such merrymakings in general, was served to appreciative appetites.

EDUCATIONAL MEETING AT OSWEGO.—The system of primary instruction by means of object-teaching is now attracting the attention of teachers and educators generally. The system has been in successful operation in the primary schools of Oswego, N. Y., during the past year, and the Board of Education of that city have invited superintendents of schools and other educators from different parts of the country to meet there on Tuesday, the 11th inst., and spend three days in a thorough examination and discussion of the system, and to prepare a report of the results for publication.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. (preferred cases) 2, 4½. Enumerated—Nos. 2, 10, 11, 12, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 324, 83, 207, 61, 225, 229, 237, 230, 240, 243, 246, 247, 260, 261, 263, 264, 269, 274, 277, 288.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2927, 2897, 3093, 1125, 2771, 1913, 3069, 3329, 3337, 1343, 3047, 3049, 1907, 3339, 3347. *Part II.*—Nos. 1912, 3196, 3260, 3514, 3498, 3584, 2770, 1350, 3592, 3566, 3606, 3614.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 857, 735, 736, 572, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 877, 878, 879, 880, 439, 800. *Part II.*—Nos. 596, 286, 366½, 581½, 302, 687, 405. 622, 629, 633, 400, 761, 304, 1462, 880.

Is the Right to Recover on a Promissory Note Waived by a Purnle Agreement to Release.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Samuel G. Hunt vs. *Catharine A. Conner, Administratrix, &c., of John H. Conner, Deceased.*—This action was brought in the Court below to recover the amount of a promissory note made by John H. Conner, during his lifetime. The answer alleged that the plaintiff received and held the note as trustee, and was not the lawful owner thereof. On the trial the defendant was allowed to amend her answer so as to make the issue that the note was given without consideration, and the evidence established the following facts: On the 1st of February, 1838, Wm. S. Woodward and John H. Conner formed a copartnership under the name of Woodward & Conner, and purchased of the plaintiff merchandise, for which they gave their joint bond for $15,000, and their joint note for $8,000.

In September, 1842, they had a settlement with the plaintiff, when their joint indebtedness was made several, and each gave to plaintiff his individual bond for $7,500, and note for $2,000 or $2,300, and some notes of Peter Dunyea.

In May, 1844, Woodward & Conner had another settlement with plaintiff, and for his indebtedness Conner either gave a new bond or let the old one remain, and gave plaintiff his note for $1,823 12—the balance of his then indebtedness. In 1847, there was another settlement between the parties, and Conner then made to plaintiff his bond for $10,000 and his note (the one in suit) for $3,279 73, being together the amount which Conner was then indebted to plaintiff. The defendant contended that plaintiff received the last-mentioned bond in satisfaction of Conner's whole debt, and took the note in suit to hold for the benefit of Conner's wife and children, and that the note was without consideration, and void in the hands of the plaintiff. The plaintiff insisted that the only promise made in relation to the note was his voluntary statement, made at the time of the delivery of this note, and of a note given by Woodward at the same time, that "if Woodward & Conner, respectively, would earn pay $10,000, with interest, (the amounts for which the bonds were then given,) plaintiff would give each of them up their said note, or would give such notes to their families." In addition to the above, and the last-mentioned note, plaintiff claimed that Conner was indebted to him in the sum of $1,000 and interest, for money loaned.

In 1851 Conner's bond was given up to him and destroyed. Conner verbally promised to give plaintiff his interest in his father's estate, but that promise had not been performed. The jury, under the charge of the Court, found a verdict for the defendant, and the case was appealed to this Court, on the following points:

First—As no order had ever been actually entered to amend the answer, the court erred in deciding at the trial that the answer should be deemed amended as allowed at a former trial.

Second—The Court erred in charging the jury that if they found that the note was made and delivered by Conner after the $10,000 bond was delivered, they must find for the defendant.

Third—The Court erred in refusing to charge, as requested by plaintiff's counsel, that there was no consideration for the alleged agreement by plaintiff to accept the bond of Conner for $10,000 in satisfaction of $13,279 28.

Decision reserved.

E. W. Bonerey, for appellant; David Dudley Field, for respondent.

Liability of the Criminal Trustees of an Insolvent Corporation.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Asahel P. Spalding vs. Edgar W. Brown, et al.—This action was brought by the plaintiff to make the defendants, as original Trustees of the American Plate Glass Company, make for supplies, provisions, &c., furnished to the hands of the Company. The case has been tried twice before, in both instances the jury ran a verdict.

The defence was that the Trustees were not liable for the debts of the Company.

The plaintiff's lawyers object the liability of defendants on the ground that they had furnished the exact annual statement as required by statute.

The verdict was for the plaintiff for amount claimed, $375 55.

William Stanley, for plaintiff; H. C. Vanvechten, for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

Margaret Gallagher was to-day pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny. Remanded till Saturday for sentence.

Joseph Powell was tried and convicted of grand larceny. He was remanded till Saturday for sentence.

Ellen Shell was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Bickford vs. *Bickford*—Divorce granted.

In the Matter of Petition of O. D. M Cain.—This proceeding being a statutory remedy must be strictly followed. The taking of the testimony cannot be dispensed with. Petitioner may have order to take evidence.

In the Matter of the Petition of Mary McKeown, widow, &c.—Reference to D. A. Fowler, Esq., to examine, &c.

Before Justice Clerke.

Lewis vs. *Simmons.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Thompson vs. *Nash.*—Reference to Hon. Murray Hoffman, to take further proof and counter-proof on the allegations in the complaint, &c.

Seaman vs. *Youle et al.*—Motion denied, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Rourke vs. *Hart.*—Twenty days given to make a case. Appeal to be taken without security.

MONETARY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB 6, 1862

$5,000 U. S. 6s 1865....	86¾	100 Hudson R. R.....	29¾
4,000 U. S. 6s '81...Cou.	90	300 N. Y. Cen. R.....e	82¾
1,000 Ohio State 6s '70	96	50 do s60	82¾
3,000 Indiana State 5s.	75	100 do b30	82¾
2,000 Ind. State 2½s .	52	200 Erie R..... s10	33¼
3,000 Ill. Cen. 1s. '62..	79½	250 do.....s10	33½
1,000 Virginia State 6s	52¼	450 do.....s5	33¾
7,000 Missouri 6s.....	40¾	200 do.....s30	33¾
1,000 do.....	40½	370 Erie R. Pref.....	55¾
5,000 N. Y. Cent. 6s.s5	95	100 do.....b10	56¼
20,000 E. R. 2d M. Bs. '83	93	250 Harlem R.....	12¾
1,000 Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	76¾	20 Harlem R. Pref. ..	28
1,000 Har. 1st Mtg. Bs.	103½	100 Reading R.....s60	43¼
5,000 do.....b60	103¾	250 do.....s5	43½
5,000 C. B. & Q. R. 7 c. B.	98¾	175 Mich. Cen. R.....	49¾
4,000 Mh. S. & L. Bds.	85	100 do.....	49¾
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	92	50 do.....	49¾
1,000 Tol. & Wa. 1st M.	75	150 do.....b30	49¾
100 Union Bank	85	200 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	21¾
30,500 American Gold.	103½	200 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	41¾
125,000 do.....b60	103½	100 do.....s30	41¾
10,000 do.....b30	103¾	50 Panama Railroad...	113¾
13,000 do.....	103¾	500 Clev. & Pitts. R.....	19¾
100 Penn. Coal Co.....	85¾	10 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	106
80 Pac. Mail S. Co.	s60 9¾	140 Clev. & Toledo R...	41¾
150 do.....	b30 9¾	50 do.....	41¾
100 do.....	9¾	200 do.....	s30 41¾
10 do.....	9¾	100 do.....	41¾
200 Nic. Trans. Co.....	3¾	50 Cblo., Bur. & Q. R.	61¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s '74...Cou.	78¾	150 Canton Company.	11
7,000 U. S. 6s '81...Cou.	90	400 N. Y. Cen. R.....	82¾
5,000 Tres. 7 3-10 p. c. Nts	98	100 Pacific M. S. Co.	s60 9¾
10,000 N. Carolina St. 6s.	62¼	50 do.....	s30 68¾
5,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	43	106 Erie Railway.....	33¾
2,000 Missouri State 6s	40¾	200 do.....	s30 33¾
2,000 N. Y. Central 7s	102¾	100 do.....	b30 33¾
1,000 Hud. R. I. M. ext int	105	50 do.....	s10 33¾
15,000 American Gold..	103¼	50 do.....	33¾
800 do.....	103¾	50 Erie R. Pref....	b30 55¾
5,000 do.....	b30. 103¾	100 do.....	55¾

THURSDAY, Feb. 6—P. M.

There was a feeling of suspense in the Stock market through the forenoon, awaiting the action of Congress on the Treasury Bill, and the dealings were quite dull, and at rather easier prices than yesterday afternoon. The amount of printed sales at both sessions of the Board, it will be noticed, is moderate, except in American Gold, which was fairly active, at 103½@103¾ ₱ cent. On New-York Central, as the leading speculative stock of the Street, the transactions were unusually light, compared with the considerable sales of yesterday. Neither buyers nor sellers were disposed to press their contracts until definite advice is received from Washington. The same feeling, to some extent, prevailed in Erie and the Western shares. The fluctuations were not over ⅜@½ ₱ cent. from the course of yesterday's market. As usual, on a very inactive feeling, a few contracts were made at a concession, on the calculation that dullness might soon be succeeded by a positive decline or break-down in prices. The Government Stocks and Railway mortgages, on the other hand, were firmer than on Wednesday, and the parcels offered were more readily taken up.

Late in the afternoon the telegraphic news from Congress, by private as well as public dispatch, induced a better demand for the Railway Shares, and the decline of the forenoon was more than recovered, though the information in regard to the passage of the original Treasury bill was not regarded with sufficient certainty as to produce a positive buoyancy. The latest sales of New-York Central were at 83; Erie, 34; Toledo, 42 ₱ cent.; Missouris, 41@41½, and Pacific Mail, 9¾@¾ ₱ cent.; the general market leaving off firm, about as follows:

Centrsl.....	82¾	Michigan Southern..	21¾
Erie.....	33¾	Michigan Guaranteed	41
Toledo.....	41¾	Illinois Central.....	57
Rock Island.....	53	Pacific.....	98½
Erie Preferred.....	56	U. S. 6s, 1881.....	89¾
Michigan Central....	49¾	Missouris.....	41

The Exchange market is firmer and higher to-day—the sales of Bankers' bills being at 114½, while some of the leading drawers held for 115 ₱ cent. At the same time there was no corresponding advance in Gold, owing, perhaps, to the fresh supply early in the week from California, which more than answers the export demand. The Continental rates are reported by Mr. N. BRANDT, Bill Bro

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WILD OATS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

WINTER GARDEN—MARRIED LIFE—THE NAIAD QUEEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from Kentucky still leave the National forces within four miles of Fort Henry on the Tennessee River, while Gen. GRANT had returned to Paducah for SMITH'S Brigade of seven thousand men, which together with the eight thousand under Gen. MCCLERNAND, would make a sufficient force to insure success. Reconnoissances have established the fact that the rebel forces behind the Fort have recently been heavily reinforced, and a rumor puts BEAUREGARD himself in command. Our land force will be assisted by seven gunboats.

It is now stated that the Virginia and South Carolina regiments which were under HUMPHREY MARSHALL in Kentucky, went back to Virginia after the recent rout from Prestonburgh, and that the rest of his forces went to Pound Gap, the most eastern pass through the Cumberland Mountains, where they were disbanded by him. His whereabouts is now unknown.

A report has reached Louisville that a party of rebel cavalry were surprised, on Monday night, between Lebanon and Green River, and that forty of them were killed.

It seems remarkable that we have no news from the rebels or by dispatch boat, of the operations of Gen. BURNSIDE. It is twenty-six days since the expedition sailed from Hampton Roads; and nine days since, from our special correspondent, we learned that a large part of the fleet had passed into Pamlico Sound; yet we have rebel newspapers of three days ago from Richmond which state that no vessels belonging to the expedition were then in the Sound—that some of them had been there, but they had all left. It hardly seems possible that the rebels could conceal its existence and operations in this way if it had operated. It is well known, however, that Gen. BURNSIDE had considerable latitude as to the point or points at which he should operate. If he found it impracticable to achieve fully his purposes at this moment on that point of the North Carolina coast, he may either have delayed operations for a short time, or he may have gone southward to startle the rebels at one of the very feasible points for operation yet unmolested, on the coast of South Carolina.

The arrangements for the sailing of the last part of the Butler Expedition are now nearly completed, and the vessels now being loaded in Boston with troops and stores will probably sail within the week. The Maine Fourteenth Regiment, the First Maine Battery, the Second Vermont Battery, and the Fourth Massachusetts Battery, of the New-England Division, are now going on shipboard. The entire command of Gen. BUTLER will number 10,000 men.

The steamship *Constitution*, having on board a portion of the Butler Expedition, returned to Fortress Monroe, on Wednesday, with the gunboat *Miami* in tow, having found her forty miles north of Hatteras, in a sinking condition.

Our advices from Rolla, Missouri, warn us not to expect a movement of the National army forward from Lebanon, at present, the roads being still in a bad condition. The divisions of Gens. SIGEL and ASBOTH have gone forward, however, and will form a junction with those of CURTIS, PAENTISS and DAVIS, soon. PRICE, according to latest intelligence, had moved to a point eight miles this side of Springfield, where he had determined to bide the issue of a battle.

According to the testimony of an Englishman who has just arrived in Washington from the South, having left Richmond on Tuesday last, the rebel authorities expect a recognition of the Southern Confederacy by England and France early during the coming Spring. Members of the rebel cabinet profess to have intelligence from Europe which render the recognition a certainty, and JEFF. DAVIS, it is said, will foreshadow it in his Inaugural Address on the 22d inst.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, from Leavenworth, states that Gen. LANE intends to go with Gen. HUNTER'S Expedition to the Indian Territory, if he has to become a private.

The steamer *Commodore Perry* arrived at Cincinnati on Tuesday, bringing with her twenty pieces of ordnance, twelve of which are 6-pounders, and six of the celebrated Parrott guns, with all the carriages, etc. The *Perry* also brought about ninety tons of shot and shell, for the use of the batteries referred to.

A substantial wire bridge has been constructed over the Gauley River, in place of the structure which Gov. WISE burned while retreating from the National forces.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, among other petitions and memorials presented, was one asking a reduction of the salaries, fees and perquisites of the Naval officer and Surveyor of this port. A petition was also presented from citizens of Boston, praying Congress to let the Slavery question alone, and attend to the business of the country. Another petition for the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, was also presented. A bill to allow the Corporation of Washington to issue small notes, was referred. The bill to define the pay and emoluments of the officers of the army, was then taken up, and occupied attention until the adjournment. Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, reviewed the financial condition of the country in a lengthy speech, at the close of which he offered an amendment providing for the reduction of all Government salaries. He accepted a suggestion of Mr. DOOLITTE, of Wisconsin, that all mileages of members of Congress be reduced fifty per cent, and that they be computed by the most direct routes. After a long debate, this was modified so as to except members from beyond the Rocky Mountains; and pending a motion to recommit the whole bill to the Military Committee, the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, attempted to introduce a resolution calling upon the President for a list of all persons imprisoned by order of the Government, but he did not obtain the unanimous consent required by the rules. The Treasury Note bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, and the debate closed—after which it was reported to the House and passed. A great variety of amendments were proposed, most of which were rejected. The one proposed by Mr. CRISFIELD, to strike out the legal tender clause, was rejected, 93 to 53, and the final vote by which the bill was passed, was Yeas 93, Nays 55. It limits the amount of notes to be issued to *one hundred and fifty millions of dollars*, and makes the notes a legal tender, for the payment of all dues within the United States. The House then adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bills to enforce the liability of Bank stockholders, and imposing a tax on dogs. Among the bills introduced was the one to secure compensation to passengers injured by railroad accidents, and to establish surgical stations along the lines. The bill to authorize the Banks of the State to take and hold State or United States stocks was passed. An amendment was proposed to include Treasury Notes, but it failed.

In the Assembly, the bill to amend the law ceding to the United States jurisdiction over lands for lighthouse and fortification purposes, was considered in Committee of the Whole. The bill provides that in case the Government cannot agree with the owners of lands to be taken, Commissioners shall be appointed, who shall decide upon the proper compensation to be allowed. The bill, after considerable debate, was ordered to a third reading, as originally reported from the Committee.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have telegraphic advices from San Francisco to the 4th inst., embodying important intelligence from Mexico. A dispatch, conveyed overland, had been received by way of Acapulco, announcing that the Spanish army, attempting an advance into the interior from Vera Cruz, had been defeated at the National Bridge by the Mexican forces under URAGA, after a desperate battle of five hours' duration. If the Spanish forces, numbering only seven thousand men, have attempted an advance, we can very well believe they have suffered a defeat at the point indicated. The position of the National Bridge, which spans the Rio Antigua on the Jalapa road, is one of the strongest for defence. The assailants, if they attempted to force the pass, must have suffered great slaughter.

Our dispatch from San Francisco announces that $1,400,000 in treasure is on the way to this City by the Panama steamer.

The Boston papers state that the bark *Neapolitan*, burned by the privateer *Sumter* in the Mediterranean, was owned by Capt. HOLMES, of Kingston, Mass., and her cargo was on account of Messrs. BAKER & MERRILL, of Boston.

A letter received in Philadelphia from Capt RITCHIE, in command of the United States steamer *Saranac*, dated at Acapulco, Jan. 19, makes no mention of any trouble whatever on board his vessel, from which it would seem that there must be some mistake in the report sent hither from Panama, about all his officers being under arrest.

Col. ROBERT L. MCCOOK, who distinguished himself so nobly in the battle at Mill Spring, arrived in Cincinnati on Tuesday last. His wound is improving.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday, a communication was received from Hon. PRESTON KING, relating to marine and private signals; also a communication from Mr. ROYAL PHELPS in reference to Quarantine matters. Mr. A. A. Low called attention to the statement that money had been offered to members of the Assembly to induce them to vote for the present Post-office site. Resolutions concerning the circulation of Treasury notes, and concerning revenue fines and seizures levied and made by the Collector of the Port, were passed.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting last evening, and concurred in the ordinance prescribing the salting of the streets. The Committee on National Affairs reported adversely to paying various regiments for uniforms worn out during the three months' campaign. A resolution was adopted calling on the Corporation Counsel to inform the Board if it was necessary to go to Albany every year with the tax bill, and whether the City could not raise money without asking the Legislature.

A good demand prevailed for Flour yesterday, but at somewhat unsettled prices. Wheat and Corn were quoted firm, though transactions were not extensive. Light sales of Groceries, Hops, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Tallow and Tobacco were reported. Pork was more freely purchased. Bacon, Lard and Beef were in fair request. Whisky was moderately inquired for. Cotton was steady, but very quiet. The freight market was much depressed.

THE REBELS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—A portion of the grounds selected for the Grand Industrial Exhibition of 1862 have been appropriated to the so-called Confederate States. Even if the latter should have the means of transportation, it puts the imagination on the stretch to conceive what specimens of Southern industry would be sent to these rebel acres. As to agricultural products, we have no doubt the people of Liverpool and Manchester would be glad to see some specimens of Southern cotton, and a few model "niggers" of the real gingerbread color," might prove attractive to some, provided they were free. But in none of the mechanic arts have the rebels anything to show. In military matters, Necessity has been a kind mother to them, and they might make a formidable display of masked batteries, submarine torpedoes, and other engineery of destruction.

But perhaps nothing in this line is intended. It may be that only the confederate flag, with its "stars and bars," will be thrown to the breeze, under the auspices of the British lion, as a token of what the London *Times* is pleased to call "a well-earned independence;" or hustings may be thrown up, from which the Rebel Commissioners may plead their cause, or from which FLOYD and PRICE, together with the Captain of the *Sumter*, may entertain the crowd with exemples of their extraordinary ingenuity, or the authorees of *Beulah* repeat her late speeches in behalf of secession.

If we may be allowed to take any more serious view of the matter, this appropriation to Rebeldom of what belongs to recognized nationalities, seems to us a little strange. It is true, the favor is not bestowed directly upon the South, but through the agency of a private gentleman; yet "a straw is sufficient to show which way the wind blows." Trifling though it may be, it shows the obstinacy with which Englishmen cling to the idea that a reconstruction of the Union is entirely out of the question; that sooner or later, in one form or another, separation is inevitable; and that every moment the recognition of the South is delayed is given to us in forbearance—not to a just cause so much as to our mistaken folly. If they can understand our cause no better than this, they may at least show some deference to our understanding of it, and while they have so much to say of the interests of European Powers that are at stake, pay some little regard to *our* interests, which are vastly more important and vital.

The Treasury Bill Passed.

The House of Representatives last evening passed the Loan and National Currency Bill by an unexpectedly large majority. The contest was on the policy of United States Treasury Notes as a uniform National circulation, made a legal tender, absolute, as the best substitute for Gold and Silver, through the War, and to be redeemed in Gold and Silver after it shall be concluded, and on the general resumption of payments by the Banks of the country. The motion to strike out this important clause failed by a vote of 53 to 93, and the bill was then passed by a vote of 93 to 55. The imperious necessity for immediate action was appreciated by all parties, and the opposition appears to have ceased with the rejection of the substitute offered by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont. The matter is thus disposed of by the House in season to have the Senate take at least preliminary, if not final action, before adjourning over Sunday. As in the case of most other money bills originating in the House, the Senate will no doubt substantially concur.

The progress of enlightened opinion on this subject has been most rapid within the past week or ten days. The original bill of the Committee of Ways and Means has made friends where, at the outset, they were least expected. The clamor against the National power to stamp this currency as a legal tender, and the disparaging allusions to French assignats and Continental money ceased to be regarded when the motives to this sort of opposition became thoroughly understood. Some of our Bank people, with the right sense of public duty themselves, continued, up to yesterday, in the belief that an issue of plain United States Notes, with ample taxation to support them, might have answered every practical purpose. But they reasoned from their own readiness to receive, pay them out, and give them free currency in every possible way; not from what they would undertake to guarantee for the conduct of certain of their less liberal neighbors, who, though few in numbers, have been able to control the Clearing-house absolutely against any uniform or unanimous recognition of these Notes as a medium for their daily settlements. To the arbitrary course of certain of the Banks in this and the neighboring cities against the United States Circulation without the legal tender, is due, in a measure, the incorporation of this feature in the new bill. Neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor the House of Representatives would have been justified in waiving the power of the National authority on this point, thus leaving the United States Notes of Circulation to the tender mercies of such opposition, here or elsewhere. The point was one of vast importance to the Government, as involving the whole success of the new Loan Bill of $500,000,000. The National Currency of $150,000,000 is partly designed to facilitate the negotiations under this bill. It is made convertible into the funded Stocks provided for in the bill. The discredit and depreciation of the United States Notes of popular circulation would have struck down the entire credit of the Government. Their refusal at Bank would have been followed by refusal in payment of ordinary debts and business transactions outside of Bank. No authority or power would have remained to the Treasury or its creditors to arrest the depreciation, however well secured by taxation or a convertible privilege. The latter would have become virtually ineffectual. The twenty-year bonds of the United States would have fallen in the market with the depreciation of the Notes of Circulation, and disgrace and bankruptcy to the Treasury would have ensued in the very presence of the immense material and financial resources of the country taxed for their support. Hence the stamp of legal tender became an absolute necessity, and we have no apprehension that it will be received by our loyal people in any sense of a "forced loan," as described by some of the opponents of the bill. The United States Notes will be not only an acceptable but a most popular currency; so convenient as the best substitute for Gold and Silver, through the present period of Bank suspension, that even one of our evening cotemporaries, opposed to the bill, insists that they will be hoarded by the Banks in place of Gold itself.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce, which, unlike the Clearing-House Association, cannot be outvoted by a querulous or bigoted minority, yesterday resolved, unanimously that the measure should be promptly enacted by Congress. They adopt the plain, common-sense view that a uniform National Currency of $150,000,000, corresponding to the measure of annual taxation, is needful for the prosecution of the War, and to facilitate the negotiation of the Public Loans. And as Gold is out of the question, by the universal stoppege of payment by the Banks, the great merchants of this City, represented through the Chamber of Commerce, indorse as the best substitute within the Federal authority, this issue of United States Notes as a legal tender in the payment of all debts, private as well as public. They have not stopped to inquire whether the Banks will withhold them from circulation and sell their Gold, or give them free currency, and retain the latter until the end of the War. It is sufficient to know that they are made a legal medium in the settlement or payment of all debts or contracts, of all deposits and bank-notes, to understand that a reliable National currency, made as sound by taxation as it is uniform by legal authority, is established.

PILLOW'S CASE AGAIN.—Gen. PILLOW, of whose affecting farewell to the rebel army we published such a heart-rending account a week or two ago, has withdrawn his resignation, and proposes again to take the field, this time under Gen. JOHNSTON, and in the command of BEAUREGARD. From the formal document which announces his return to military duty, we have confirmation of the rumor current at the time of his resignation, that he resigned because of the "incompatibility of his temper" and ambition with the temper and ambition of Rev. Gen. POLK. "Gen. PILLOW," says the document, "*being advised of a change of circumstances at Columbus, Ky.*, has withdrawn," etc. Now, the only change of circumstance at that point has been the appointment of BEAUREGARD to the chief command, and the consequent subordination of the Right Reverend General. PILLOW was unhappy from the moment of POLK'S appointment; he felt that his great services in the field at Camargo and elsewhere had been overlooked, and he himself overslaughed for the sake of a man whose only conflicts had been with the powers of darkness—if happily he had ever fought even them. But now that the hero of Manassas has taken command, Gen. PILLOW resumes his shovel, that he may teach the world anew his old lesson of military engineering. It is questionable, however, if PILLOW is willing to endure BEAUREGARD, whether BEAUREGARD will be willing long to endure PILLOW.

The Reported Battle in Mexico.

News as gratifying as that we receive from Mexico may be pardoned for taking a round about way. Through San Francisco, we learn that the army of Spain has met with its first serious reverse. Leaving Vera Cruz, seven thousand strong, it had advanced thirty miles on the road to the capital, to a point of much strategic importance, known as the National Bridge, where the Rio Antigua is crossed, and where the Mexicans seem to have posted themselves to dispute the passage. No point is more disputable. The bridge is surrounded by a throng of hills, and the westward road, upon leaving it, ascends gradually over ground exposed for some distance to the fire of an opposing force, who may shelter themselves behind intrenchments, and pour death upon the advancing enemy. It would require only a small body of troops to withstand at this place an army of thrice its strength. Gen. URAGA, the Mexican commander, has doubtless availed himself of these advantages. The arrogant and confident Castilians despising their foe, and eager to forestall their allies in the harvest of glory, rushed upon this danger, and have been defeated. It may be long before we learn how signal this reverse has been. The neglect of Government to provide means of communication with Mexico, leaves us at the mercy of the Havana Press for news of the allied army; and the Spanish Press is not likely to report Spanish disasters otherwise than as victories.

There are reasons why entire credit may be yielded to this intelligence. The Spaniards have been resolute in their purpose to anticipate the movements of their associates. They left Havana in advance of the appointed time. They seized Vera Cruz before either of their allies had arrived to take part in the occupation. When the French and English came, they found the flag of Castile floating alone over town and castle. The proclamations of Gen. GASSET ignored the existence of allies. And since the three flags have been spread over the city, the Spaniards have indulged in sundry independent expeditions, two of which even before this affair of the National Bridge had led, it is believed, unfavorable results. The announcement of the design of the British and French partners in the enterprise to give France the preponderance of military strength, and the right to lead the march to the Capital, had doubtless set the Spaniards in motion. And, as we are well aware, the Mexicans, aroused with unexampled unanimity to resistance, have occupied every defensible position upon either route to the City of Mexico, the scene of the conflict now reported being the first to which the advancing enemy would come. In the origin and in the result of the reported battle there are, indeed, so many points clearly probable, that we see no reason to doubt the correctness of the story. And it will be no matter of surprise, if, when the Allies take the field in their utmost force, and repeat the attempt in which the Spaniards have been foiled, the repulse be not repeated on an augmented scale. The prestige of success is worth ten armies to the Mexicans.

FLANK MOVEMENTS.—The importance of flank movements is likely to receive more attention—and deserves more—in connection with the present, than with any previous struggle on record. The reason is that, besides being of greater necessity strategically, these movements are extraordinarily facilitated by the open frontier separating the loyal from the rebellious States, and still more by the easy accessibility of every point on the Southern coast. Plainly, too, these facilities are wholly to the advantage of the North. Our power to outflank the enemy through naval expeditions is overwhelming, and by land given an unfortified frontier, the same power evidently rests with the side that can master the greatest force and confine its enemy to a defensive attitude, securing its own territory from invasion and keeping intact its vast systems of communication, while it reserves to itself alone the power to menace and to strike. It may seem that time, giving the rebels opportunity for fortification, has, in some degree neutralized our advantage; but on the contrary, it has increased our relative superiority, as it has matured our strength of attack.

Scientifically stated, the whole plan of the war resolves itself into a simple process of outflanking the Confederate forces. And the points to serve as the bases of operation have been so chosen that the process may be the most effectual, at the same time that it involves the least expense of force.

An enemy that has an indefinite stretch of territory at his back can afford to be put to flight, or even defeated, and can make it very uncomfortable for his conquerors to follow him. In this way the Scythians discomfited DARIUS twenty-four centuries ago, and fifty years since the Russians took NAPOLEON in the same net. Nothing has been done with the rebel host till it has been bagged. PRICE has accomplished more by skillful advance and retreat than BEAUREGARD at Manassas, in his mammoth fortifications. Bowling Green and Manassas, outflanked, are nothing, and the men that hold them are helplessly in our power—and that at no very dear cost. The whole strife will be decided, if we succeed here, for the South can neither raise a second army, nor compensate her loss by fresh levies, and, if she could, it would avail her nothing. There can be no question but that our active force now in the field is abundantly able to hem in the Southern army beyond the possibility of escape; and this done, all is done. If, however, the engagements are petty and scattered, and the beaten enemy runs away, it is only milking a he goat in a sieve. Every attempt will be made by the rebels to bring about this sort of a warfare, though without much chance of success.

There has been no important engagement lately in which our rear has not been secure and that of the enemy threatened. This, it is hoped, will be true of the engagements that are imminent. Gen. JACKSON must not be indulged too far in his pet scheme of troubling our flank; and HALLECK seems to have no intention of leaving PRICE in the rear of our troops when they advance. Neither will Bowling Green and Columbus meet their fate until the worst is secured for them by an advance into Eastern Tennessee.

The Sumter at Cadiz and at Gibraltar.

The parable of the two sons, of whom the one made loud professions of filial obedience, and yet disobeyed in act, while the other atoned for an unfilial refusal, by *doing* the thing commanded, never found completer realization than in the conduct of Spain and England respectively with regard to the rebel privateers that have lately sought refuge in their ports. The *Sumter*, as we learned with a thrill of indignation some weeks ago, has transferred the scene of her piratical exploits to the European shores of the Atlantic, and was known to have sought asylum, after burning three American vessels, in the Spanish port of Cadiz. We expressed our fears at the time, that we had little guarantee in the public morality or good faith of Spain against her affording every hospitality to the buccaneer, but it is now due to say that her conduct in the case has been entirely just—we may even say, generous; for an act of justice conspicuously done in the face of repeated wrongs, becomes something *more* than bare justice. It appears that the Spenish authorities, on learning the character of the *Sumter*, forthwith ordered her to leave Cadiz. The representations of the United States Consul at the port were cheerfully and faithfully followed—no supplies for the furtherance of her piratical designs being granted, and the right of asylum being rigorously limited to the legal period of twenty-four hours. We are further told, in a London letter, that at Cadiz the officers of the *Sumter* were looked upon as buccaneers by the inhabitants of the town, and there were none so mean as to do them reverence save the correspondent of a leading London journal, who accompanied them to the play.

Ordered away from the Spanish port, where was the rebel corsair to go? Where *should* she go but to the first hospitable harbor of the philanthropic, high-souled, Slavery-hating and pirate-detesting England? And so, sure enough, according to last accounts, the pirate ship turns up at Gibraltar, having burnt, on the way, a Neapolitan bark, bound from Messina to Boston. Here, of course, the *Sumter* would not be received less hospitably than the *Nashville* has been at Southampton, and would be able to go into dry dock for repairs—an accommodation which the fidelity of the Spanish authorities to their own declaration of neutrality, would not afford at Cadiz. Gibraltar is, no doubt, an admirable port whence to sally forth to plunder or destroy whatever of our Mediterranean merchantmen may fall in her way, and is suggestively convenient to the port of Tarifa opposite, where a piratical gang, whose deeds the *Sumter* may, with the friendly aid of British hospitality, hope to rival, had its rendezvous of yore.

We do not seek to inquire what motive carried the Spanish Government to this prompt act of justice—for it seems the simplest piece of right-doing needs an explanation in some selfish motive, now-a-days. But we will say that Spain could not possibly have made a better investment than in gaining a little good will from a Power which, entangled in the meshes of hostile interpretations of international law, will have a long memory for those who show a disposition to friendliness and fair play. Spain, like the other chief European Powers, made a declaration of neutrality on the breaking out of hostilities in the United States. Neutrality—that elastic entity, which means simply what the disposition of the neutral may choose to see in conveniently vague and unfixed precedents and provisions! She has not been prominent in protestations of philanthropic desires and humanitarian designs. England has distanced her out of sight in *that* business. And yet—so strange yet so sure is the touchstone of *reality*—Spain dismisses the pirate from her door; England welcomes him to hospitable asylum.

Let it go, then, on record in broad and unmistakable characters, that that Government which has with hypocritic cant declared itself the "guardian of civilization," throws open her ports everywhere to ships reeking with crime. Admirable champion of neutral rights, and the interests of civilization, that clamors and cants at our obstruction of Charleston Harbor—which, even if as represented by the English Press, would be an insignificant act compared with the barbarous and sanguinary deeds of the rebel vessels—and at the same time openly aids and abets piracy on the high seas! For whatever rights the *Sumter* and the *Nashville* may have had, under the proclamation of neutrality, were null and void after their course in burning merchant vessels. If there is one principle of international law now more firmly settled than another, it is that no capture at sea shall be deemed good prize until some court of competent jurisdiction shall have so adjudged it after full investigation. And according to every authority of European public law, those ships entered the British ports pirate ships, after the wanton and illegal destruction of peaceable merchantmen.

We are not informed what course our Government has taken in this important matter. It may be—strange to say—that we can do no more than make barren reclamations against England's harboring of those ships. But that Government may be sure of one thing—the act is a gross wrong to the United States, it will sink deep into the American memory and will one day be the subject of a reckoning.

PATRIOTISM VS. INTERVENTION.—DEMOSTHENES, in his vehement appeals to his Republican countrymen, had frequently to reprove them for their idle curiosity to learn the intentions of PHILIP, the foreign potentate whose insidious designs they suspected, feared, and yet were inert in preventing. A similar reproof is well deserved by those among us who while burning with anxiety to know whether foreign Powers will interfere in our domestic troubles, neglect to do all that in them lies to strengthen the hands of the Government. Now, more than at any period of our history, is the true, that to be respected abroad, our Government must be strong at home. Victories by land and sea are, no doubt, at hand, and they will do much to deter European interventions. But victories are not all out bleeding country needs. Patriotism is equally necessary. We want a patriotism in our contractors, in our capitalists, in our Government officials, strong enough to prevent future Van Wyck Reports, Morgan revelations, and bullionist combinations to "shave" the Government credit. We have two armies to fight against—an army of traitors in Secessia and an army of hungry parasites at home. Let us deal vigorously with both these hostile forces, and in proportion as we show our courage, and paralyze the foes of our national life, shall we inspire with salutary caution any foreign Power who might be meditating mischief.

Movement up the Tennessee River—An Important Expedition.

Active though quiet preparations have been going on for some time at Cairo and Paducah, for a pretty strong military and naval expedition against some point which its planners had the good sense to conceal both from us and from the rebels. The expedition was not strong enough to make the grand assault on Columbus, much less to descend the Mississippi on the long projected tour to Memphis and New-Orleans; so it has been generally conjectured that it was bound to operate against some of the rebel works or camps on the Tennessee or Cumberland Rivers. It was necessary that the detached rebel forces in Western Kentucky should be dispersed, as those in the Eastern part of the State have just been dispersed, before any general forward movement be attempted. It seems now that the conjecture was correct. A force declared by the telegraph to consist of ten thousand men and eleven gunboats, have entered the Tennessee River, and, at latest accounts, had got up in the vicinity of the rebel fort Henry, some fifty miles above the river's mouth. The only works or camps known to exist in this vicinity, are two—one on each of the rivers, the Tennessee and the Cumberland, which here flow not far apart, in a parallel direction northward. Fort Henry, on the Tennessee, is an earthwork thrown up along the river, and constructed mainly to prevent our advance in the rear of Columbus, while both this and Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland, were intended, also, to prevent our operating so as to turn the left flank of the main rebel body at Bowling Green. Fort Hay, which, according to the telegraph, is to be at once assailed by the very respectable force we have mentioned, has an armament of some ten or twelve guns; of heavy calibre; and has been manned by a garrison of three thousand men. It is very probable, however, as this same point was threatened in the reconnoissance in force, made from Cairo a fortnight ago, that the rebels have sent additional forces up from Tennessee for its defence. On the opposite (or western) side of the river, the rebels have a battery placed on rising ground, which commands the fort, so that it will be necessary for our forces to operate on both sides of the river. The gunboats, however, which are those strong iron-plated craft built for service in the Mississippi Expedition, can, if their qualities are anything like what is supposed, ascend within striking distance of the rebel guns, and bombard the position, while the troops, acting from a direction north-easterly of the fort, will meet the rebels in case they evacuate the fort. But if any action has taken place, or is intended at this point, we will at once have news of its result, and speculation thereon is unnecessary.

These operations in Western Kentucky are, we suppose, to be looked upon, like those against ZOLLICOFFER and MARSHALL, as merely part of the necessary work preparatory to our pending advance in Central Kentucky. When these rebels on the Tennessee and Cumberland are dispersed, all the minor bodies of rebels in the State will have been destroyed, excepting, we believe, an inconsiderable force at Russellville, the present capital of the bogus provisional State Government. There will now remain for us to act upon simply the two great rebel forces at Columbus and Bowling Green, which can easily be held at bay by one-third of the troops we have now in their front; and, as a result of these actions, the way is open for our grand advance into Tennessee by any of the routes to the right or left of Bowling Green. The country bordering on both sides of the Tennessee, and as far east as the Cumberland, are in the Department of Gen. HALLECK; but, still, we look on these operations as primarily relating to the movements of Gen. BUELL.

The geography of this Tennessee river, on which we have now fairly begun military operations, as regards the rebellion, is remarkable. From Paducah, at its confluence with the Ohio, we ascend its stream, through the State of Kentucky, to the Tennessee line, passing in our course through that part of Kentucky where alone the rebel sentiment predominates; thence following the river we sweep across the entire State of Tennessee, from north to South; then, still pursuing the stream, we pass through almost the entire State of Alabama from west to east, till once again entering Tennessee, we find ourselves among the loyal patriots of the Cumberland Mountains—having traced a distance of over twelve hundred and fifty miles, and having cut deep down into the huge body of rebeldom. In our progress northward from Kentucky, this river will undoubtedly form one of our most important and interesting bases of operations.

JUDGE COWLES AND THE GORDON CASE.—We understand that some persons have placed an unwarranted construction upon the reference to Judge COWLES made in the letter of the United States District-Attorney, published by us yesterday. It was not intended to allude to that gentleman as professionally or otherwise employed to intercede for a commutation in this case. It is due to Judge COWLES (the District-Attorney states) to say that in writing to the President, he was actuated by no motive or inducement except such as sprang from his independent views of what, in this particular case, he regarded as just and as demanded by public policy.

WAR IN THE WEST.

Battle of Somerset—Battle of Prestonburgh—Position of Forces—Cairo Diversion—Strategic Lines—De Bow's Review on the Rebel Plans.

THE BRECHES, January, 1862.

In my last letter on the war, I said that we seemed on the eve of important events, and, in reference to ZOLLICOFFER'S corps, that it was advancing, apparently to attack our forces, but that it was doubtful whether he would not prefer the masterly inactivity of BEAUREGARD and MCCLELLAN. Circumstances have compelled him to fight, and before this reaches you, the details of his defeat will be received. Let me say, in justice to the rebel General, that he was compelled, on military principles, to do just what he did. ZOLLICOFFER (especially after the defeat of MARSHALL) held *the only covering* in front of East Tennessee, and on the extreme right flank of BUCKNER at Bowling Green. It was of the utmost importance that he should maintain his position. His corps lay in an intrenched camp on the Cumberland, about sixteen miles in front of Somerset. At Somerset was the division of Gen. THOMAS, encamped, with some defences. At Columbia, about forty miles to the west of Somerset, lay the division of Gen. SCHOEPF. It is plain that a two days' heavy march would bring these divisions together, and it seems that this was the intention, and that ZOLLICOFFER was advised of it. If this juncture was effected, the forces against ZOLLICOFFER would be greatly superior and he must necessarily retreat, to be forced ultimately into Tennessee, and the whole strategic line of BUCKNER be lost. Between this and hazarding a battle, he had to chose. He chose to advance, and if possible to attack our division in succession—a plan which was well devised, and in which all military men will justify him. To do this, he advanced from his intrenched camp, and attacked our force at Somerset. SCHOEPF, or a part of his force, was then on the march. In the meantime, as I understand, Gen. BUELL having some anticipation of such an event, had ordered the Eighteenth Regulars, Col. CONINGTON, which was enlisted in Ohio, to advance, and it is said they joined them in time to turn the scale—if it was ever doubtful. Several regiments of our forces are said to be thrown across the Cumberland *below*, which, if true, gives some probability of overtaking the remains of the rebel army. The battle of Prestonburgh, you have had some time since. We have no more details than Col. GARFIELD has given us in his dispatches. In looking at the effects of this action, it is well to look at the accounts the *rebels* give of their corps in advance of the engagements. A Memphis paper gives a detailed account of their forces, and put MARSHALL'S corps as 7,000 strong; it had advanced to Hazel Green, and the mountaineers were rallying to him. This was the rebel account, but evidently exaggerated. MARSHALL had not more than half that strength, and they a hastily-gathered and ill-disciplined militia. NELSON having left that region, and the mountain counties having no Union troops, MARSHALL did gather up a predatory band of some three or four thousand, and advanced to Hazel Green. Col. GARFIELD'S Regiment, the Forty-second, then lay at Camp Chase, Columbus, and was instantly put in motion, and in a brief time passed through Cincinnati, and reached Mount Sterling, Ky. They were joined by two regiments of Kentuckians, and thus formed the brigade which so successfully encountered and dispersed the troops of MARSHALL. The latter must have been a raw and undisciplined corps. Col. GARFIELD, of the Ohio Forty-second, is a schoolmaster, being formerly the principal of the largest private school in Ohio—that of Hiram, Portage County. He is a sanguine, impulsive and energetic man, who is not afraid to try anything.

These two defeats of the rebels have thrown open the whole region of the Upper Cumberland to the Union troops, uncovered BUCKNER'S right wing, and rendered it perfectly easy to send (now available) division under THOMAS into the heart of Tennessee. Whether it is advisable to do this, or to pursue the more strategic course of turning BUCKNER'S right, with an invincible corps is within the province of Gen. BUELL, and probably not decided.

The Cairo *excursion* seems to have mystified you in New-York as much as it did us in Ohio. What mystified me was that the forces put in motion were evidently not enough to make a general attack on Columbus, and besides this, the rations issued were wholly insufficient. After it is all over, it is plain the rebels were humbugged, and the movement not an injudicious one. If our commanders send out exaggerated accounts of what they are going to do in certain directions, we must recollect that any information given to our public is *known to the rebels in one day*. If our public is deceived, the rebels are also, which is far more important. The Cairo excursion probably had two objects, which were accomplished—to exercise the troops in moving on an important expedition, and to *divert* the rebel forces from reinforcing BUCKNER, and turning their attention to their weak right wing. These objects have been successfully accomplished. The real expedition from Cairo is delayed, I believe, by the *non-completion* of the mortar boats. Another thing we may well suppose—that no expedition against Columbus will be undertaken till BUELL'S whole army is ready to move. This could not be till Green River Bridge was completed, and the issue made with ZOLLICOFFER. Both are now done, and there is reason to believe, that after the late heavy rains have exhausted their effects, your correspondent from the army in Kentucky is to be complimented on his accuracy and graphic description. He has given the best account of affairs there I have seen.

You have noticed in the TIMES the rebel plan of the war, as given in the advance sheets of *De Bow's Review*, but did not notice the weak point of that article. I have been long familiar with that *Review*. For years, it has been the great depository of secession thought. Intellectual men from all parts of the South have written for it, and prepared the Southern mind for secession. Had your conservative men looked less to merchandise and politics, and more to the progress of thought, they would have been fully prepared for the issues they now have before them. There is nothing the business world discards as unpractical and useless so much as the quiet, thinking, intellectual scholar. But this is the man who makes revolutions. Politicians are mere puppets in the hands of the men of thought. For years, I say, *De Bow's Review* has been the organ of men of mind, who wrote with force and subtilty, directing the Southern people to commercial and political independence. The newspapers took up the leading ideas and the politicians acted upon them. The delusions put forth are marvelous, but, then most of the Southern people believed them, and to them they were realities. In the plan of the rebel campaign set forth in the article you noticed, the ideas are mainly correct, for a people of inferior strength. It is to weary out the adversary, and if compelled to retreat, cutting off his supplies, and when he is drawn on compelling him to fight *at arm's length*. This is very well, as far as it goes; but let me call your attention to a most remarkable *omission*. This whole campaign is planned for the Atlantic States—for a march through Virginia and the Carolinas. What is to be done in the West? What is to be done with the overwhelming armies that are now moving on the South? Who is to be [illegible] which

are advancing on the whole line, from Romney, Virginia, to Rolla, Missouri? What does the rebel reviewer say to this? Why, that the Mississippi is a very tortuous river, and the Western people rather a weak and spiritless set! If this is believed it is a wonderful delusion, and if not, it proves their incapacity even to imagine a successful defence of the West. Familiar as I am with the Western people, I wrote you long since that that they meant to fight, and nothing but the positive *orders* of the Government will prevent them from going through the South. I have had but one idea of the war: that the whole brunt of it must be in the West; that it would be bloody, and that it never could be ended till we held the whole line of the Mississippi. It is in the Southwest that BEAUREGARD'S army has its real strength. Its base line is the Mississippi. The only one of McCLELLAN'S army is to defend Washington, and for that purpose it must remain there. The expeditions to the Southern coast are useful; but they would be much more so if the Generals had the capacity to seize advantages the neglect of which has rendered them almost useless.

In the theory of *De Bow's Review* we see the great delusion under which the South has been led into the war. The omnipotence of cotton was one; but even this was not greater than their total misconception of the energy, resources and character of the Northwest. Their great rival was not in the North but in the West, and yet, in the Kansas case and in the conduct of the war they ignored the ability of that rival to crush out all rivalry in the wide field of their growth and enterprise.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The annual report of the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, was presented.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Amending the Act to enforce the liability of Bank Stockholders. Also imposing a tax on dogs, and creating a fund to pay damages inflicted on sheep. Likewise relative to the taking of acknowledgment of proof of deeds by persons residing out of the State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SMITH—For providing compensation to passengers injured by railroad companies. To establish surgical stations along the lines of railroads, with hospital accommodations.

By Mr. HARDIN—For the protection of bridges belonging to the State.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act to amend the general manufacturing law. To authorize the Banks of this State to take and hold stock of this State, or the United States. An amendment was proposed by Mr. HARDIN to insert treasury notes—lost, and the bill passed without amendment.

Mr. Senator HENDERSON'S health has returned it necessary for his friends to place him under the medical care of Dr. GRAY, of Utica.

ASSEMBLY

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 6.

Mr. WILLETT SEARLES, member elect for the First Assembly District of Albany to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. J. EN VANTERZELEN appeared and took his oath of office.

The House took up, in Committee of the Whole, the bill to amend the law of 1861, ceding jurisdiction to the United States over lands within the States sites for light-houses, forts, &c., and the bill allows the United States to acquire lands for the purpose of building forts, &c., adjacent to Fort Hamilton, on Long Island, and Fort Tompkins on Staten Island.

The bill passed, provided that if the United States fails to agree with the owners as to the appointment of Commissioners by the Court, who shall make report within thirty days after the appointment, stating compensation for improvements on land, and damages, if any, to adjacent lands now remaining to the owners.

Mr. TALMAN moved an amendment, providing compensation to the several owners for inland and water rights for damage by closing the old access to highways, or from the [illegible] post to which the land may be put.

Mr. BENSON opposed the amendment on the ground that the delay consequent upon the investigation, harrassing the Government in getting possession of the land which ought now to be in their possession, on which fortifications should be erected immediately.

Mr. ROYAL PETTEE, as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, stated that every attention had been paid to the arguments of owners of land, and all parties interested, and that the United States had no desire to take private lands under its legitimate value. The Committee could have no object in preventing the owners from receiving full value for their property. But he had in mind the Fort Snelling swindle, that had been perpetrated on the Government. While not suspecting that the owners of this land had any desire to follow the footsteps of such men, the Committee wished so to frame the bill as to guard against unnecessary delay.

The Committee has been urged to insert a clause requiring the Commissioners to examine the owners of lands as to their value and damages, and to make their decision upon that. This reversed the duty of the appraisers, which was to value the lands fairly between the purchasers and owners. If compensation is to be made because forts are erected, owners three miles distant have as good a claim for damages. The claim for fisheries had never been made before the Committee. If the examination could have been made on the ground that the claim had been ascertained—that the United States had never been defrauded. The people, though, had often defrauded the United States. He argued the necessity of the General Government obtaining immediate possession of the land. After a long debate Mr. TALMAN withdrew the portion of the amendment relating to fisheries.

Mr. TALMAN'S amendment was lost, ayes 12 to 84 noes. Other amendments proposed were lost, and the bill ordered to a third reading, as reported by the Committee.

The State Medical Society.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The State Medical Society to-day elected the following officers:

For President—THOMAS HUN, of Albany.
Vice-Presidents—D. B. BUSSELL, of Utica.
Secretary—S. D. MILLARD, of Albany.
Treasurer—J. V. P. QUACKENBUSH, of Albany.

The various Committees were also appointed.

Resolutions were adopted tendering the thanks of the Society to Dr. S. D. MILLARD for valuable compilation for surgeons in the volunteer service, requesting him to continue the same. The Committee to whom was referred the introductory address of the President, presented a series of resolutions—first, applauding the boldness and heroism of the surgeons who stood by the wounded soldiers at Bull Run. Second, that those surgeons now in bondage, who have declined parole on condition that they would not again serve during the war, receive the thanks and commendation of the Society. Third, that a copy of these resolutions be published in the Washington papers. Fourth, expressing thanks to Dr. S. CASLER VANDERPOOL, Surgeon-General, for his indefatigable efforts toward supplying the army with the best physicians; also, to Drs. MARCY, HUN and COGSWELL, for the thoroughness of their system of examinations. Fifth, resolution of condolence and sympathy on the death of the late President, Dr. SAMUEL L. JONES. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The usual resolutions of thanks to the retiring officers were adopted, and the Society adjourned *sine die*.

MR. EMERSON'S LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—RALPH WALDO EMERSON lectures to-night, in Brooklyn, on "American Civilization." This, we believe, is the discourse which Mr. EMERSON delivered the other night in Washington, and which so astonished the officeholders and other patriots of that town with its sublime wisdom and morality. All those who ever heard the "Concord Philosopher," (with understanding ears,) will assuredly go to hear him again to-night; and all who are so fortunate as to be listeners, will learn that there is a vitality and character to American civilization capable of carrying it and us safely through even these distracting times.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S opera of "Linda di Chamounix," the work in which Miss KELLOGG made her first great success in this City, will be played to-night, with an excellent cast, Miss KELLOGG sustaining her original part. A fine performance may be anticipated.

A NIGHT BRAWL IN BROADWAY.

Pat. Mathews Fatally Stabbed—Arrest of His Assailants.

Sporting men, pugilists and small politicians were much excited yesterday, by a report that PAT. MATHEWS, one of the most widely known of their class, had been murdered. The report was not wholly correct. MATHEWS is not dead, but he lies at the City Hospital in a condition which precludes the hope that he will recover, and an investigation by the Coroner must first be held, before the wounds of which he is suffering, can be characterized as having been inflicted by a murderer. It is quite as likely that they were given in self-defence. There is now but one side of the story to tell, and that comes from the friends of MATHEWS. To-day Coroner RAMSEY will hold an *ante-mortem* inquest in the case, and a different version of the matter may be given.

MATHEWS, it is said, accompanied by a young woman named ALICE GREY, went out to High Bridge, on Wednesday evening, for a sleigh-ride. On the way thither, they were joined by HENRY FELTER and another person, both acquaintances of MATHEWS. A proposition was made to "keep up the fun all night," and it was readily acquiesced in. Two or three public houses of the suburbs added several dollars to their day's receipts in consequence. About 2 o'clock the party, in single sleighs—FELTER and his companion leading, and MATHEWS with the young woman following—started for home. MATHEWS was quite intoxicated, and the others were all more or less animated. Coming down Broadway, near Fifty-first-street, FELTER'S progress was arrested by three men, who sprang from the sidewalk and seized his horse by the head. Why they did so, has not been explained. FELTER said that they stopped him without any provocation, and naturally he became angry. He jumped out of his sleigh and "pitched into" the strangers. They struck him, and he called MATHEWS to his aid. He came staggering up, and in the course of the fight received two stabs with a knife. Both wounds are on the right side, between the eighth and ninth ribs, and the lung is injured. The young woman attempted to shield MATHEWS from the fury of the men, and in doing so was quite seriously wounded herself, as one of the blows aimed at him struck her in the side. Officers CLARK, FIERO and BOLD, of the Twenty-second Ward, came to the place and separated the combatants, taking the entire party to the station-house. A physician was called to attend the wounded, and after they had been temporarily relieved, both were brought down to the City Hospital and placed under the care of Dr. ROOSA, the house surgeon. He thinks the chance of MATHEWS living is very slight, but the woman is not dangerously injured. The names of the three men who committed the assault are JOHN REYNOLDS, a liquor-dealer; WM. WELSTON, a carpenter, and JAMES SKELLY, a laborer. They will be examined at the Jefferson Market Police Court at 12 o'clock to-day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—A young woman, of respectable appearance, went into STEWART'S, on Wednesday afternoon, and conducted herself in such a manner, that suspicions against her honesty were aroused. When she left the establishment, a policeman of the Broadway Squad was called, and told to follow and arrest her as a pickpocket. He did so, and as soon as he took hold of her, she threw away a *porte-monnaie*, which was afterwards identified as belonging to one of the ladies who had been shopping when the prisoner was in the store. Two bank bills were also found in her possession, both of which had been stolen from Mr. STEWART'S customers. Yesterday, the accused was committed to answer. She says her name is ELIZABETH MARSHALL. On Wednesday evening, Detective DENNEBERT saw a lad, named MICHAEL KENNY, pick a lady's pocket in Park-row. He caught hold of the rogue, who twisted from his grasp, and ran through Ann-street. Just throwing away the pocket-book which he had just stolen. The fugitive could not run fast, because of the injured condition of his gaiter-nits, which he rended Nassau-street, by a fall-rage in a printing office. The officer found him there attempting to make his way to the roof. He was caught, and taken to the Tombs, where he will be detained for the present.

THE SEVENTH WARD SCHOOL CONFEDERATION.—The School Officers of the Seventh Ward met on Wednesday evening at Ward School No. [illegible] Henry-street, and [illegible] Commissioners and [illegible] Assembly districts, as far as [illegible] was practicable. That the [illegible] Department of Ward Schools Nos. 21 and 12 [illegible] to form one [illegible] the [illegible] to be located in [illegible] upper part of Schools Nos. 12, [illegible] Madison-st.; and that female departments be established in the upper part of Schools Nos. 21 and 12 in Montgomery-st. to be carried into effect [illegible] of April next; all pupils now in [illegible] Nos. 21 to remain in [illegible] Nos. 21 to [illegible] a [illegible] Nos. 12 to [illegible] Nos. 12 to [illegible] Nos. 21 to [illegible] Nos. 12 to [illegible] Nos. 21 to [illegible] Nos. 12 to [illegible] Nos. 21

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished back room, with gas and fire, to a gentleman and wife for $8 per week. Also, a hall bedroom to a single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR three single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms, with partial board, in a private family, by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, or addressing B. S., Box No. 142 *Times* Office. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM ON THE fourth floor of No. 62 East 16th-st.—suitable for one or two gentlemen—to let with board. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FRONT ROOM WITH BOARD, FOR a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 71 McDougal-st., (St. Clement's-place.) Dinner at 6.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 145 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD—TERMS REASONable, for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in the first class English basement house No. 324 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., having all the modern improvements. References exchanged. Apply as above.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERMAN family, occupying a first-class house at No. 91 West 31st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., want to let a few elegantly furnished rooms, with excellent board to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. French and English spoken. Rare chance exhausted.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, FURnished apartments, consisting of a sitting room and bedroom, (without board, but with breakfasting in or in the immediate neighborhood of 14th-st. Address letters, stating terms, to J. A., 30, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

AN EXTENSION PARLOR AND BEDroom are offered to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family of refinement. Terms, including fire, gas and board, $20. Apply at No. 48 — 4th-st.

**A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS A FURnished or unfurnished room, with board, in a private family, and within ten minutes' walk of Wall-st. Terms not to exceed $5 per week. Address, stating terms, &c., H. 91, Box No. 1,047 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, in a large genteel private house, where there are few or no children, by a gentleman and wife. Location between 14th and 23d sts., and between 5th and 8th avs. Address B. F., box No. 100 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, in a large genteel private house, where there are few or no children, by a gentleman and wife. Location between 14th and 23d sts., and between 5th and 8th avs. Address B. F., box No. 100 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, FURnished chambers, consisting of a sitting room and bedroom, (or three gentlemen, in the neighborhood of Wall-st. Terms moderate. Address Z. Y., box No. 1,047 *Times* Office.

BOARD, ETC.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 38th-st. First class references. No objectionable ones need apply.

AT NO. 13 WEST 30TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a number of handsomely-furnished rooms to let on second floor, with board in a private family. House in a fashionable neighborhood for children.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDing, No. 41 Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices, inquire in the *Times* Counting-room.

LARGE ROOMS,
and steady company,
at low rates
by JOHN HARDY, No. 142 Walker-st.

TO LET, AT CATSKILL-VILLE—RIVERside Cottage, fronting the Hudson River Railroad. Location healthful; rent from $200 to $300. Also, a factory situated, overlooking the Hudson River. Apply before 10 A.M. at No. 2 New-st., (upstairs,) of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,355 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of New-Utrecht, adjoining the village of Williamsburg, within ten minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. Contains eight rooms, with cistern and pump in the kitchen, and a well of water in the yard. Rent $200 per year. Apply to WILLIAM H. HOWARD, No. 1 Broadway.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, IN THE town of New-Utrecht, adjoining the village of Williamsburg, within ten minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. Contains eight rooms, with cistern and pump in the kitchen, and a well of water in the yard. Rent $200 per year. Apply to WILLIAM H. HOWARD, No. 1 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of New-Utrecht, adjoining the village of Williamsburg, within ten minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. Contains eight rooms, with cistern and pump in the kitchen, and a well of water in the yard. Rent $200 per year. Apply to WILLIAM H. HOWARD, No. 1 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 7 Chambers-st., will be let low to a good tenant. The location is one of the best and most central in New-York. For terms inquire of the premises, or of JOHN D. LACKEY.

TO RENT AND SOLD IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, if desired, that modern-built house No. 124 Waverley-place. None but a genteel family need apply to P. C. STRONG, No. 3 Williamsburgh-second floor.

TO LET—THE FINE AND STABLE FURNISHED ly occupied by Dr. Alfred Freeman, on corner of Lexington-av. and 45th-st. Inquire on S. M. L. SKIDMORE, 44th-av. and 45th-st.

TO LET—NO. 42 WARREN-ST., ENTIRE BUILDing, 20x100, with modern improvements. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 4 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A GENtleman having recently lost his wife wishes to rent his house, containing ten rooms, with Croton in Brooklyn, to a small, responsible, careful family, and board with them. Address, for three days, HARRIS, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE until the 2 at April; silver, linen and excellent piano left; every requisite for housekeeping, to a responsible private family only. $60 a month. Apply to No. 320 Fifth-av. House agents need not apply.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE NEW four-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 200 Lexington-av., to rent, furnished, to a private family, from the 1st of May next. Apply on the premises.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS stand for all kinds of produce, in a City market. The fixtures all complete, will be sold low, if applied for at once, as the owner's presence is required in the country. Address, immediately, H. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

$60—PARTNER WANTED—WITH THE above sum in a fancy store, business established; a young man preferred—one who can devote his time to the interest of the establishment. Call between the hours of 9 and 1 P. M. this day, at No. 66 Christopher-st., near 4th-st.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a legitimate Brokerage business, fully established and making from $5,000 to $10,000 per annum. Location and association the very best. Address P. R., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 508 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $25 to $50.

These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a highly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will engender a like favorable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our
SALESROOM,
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

METALS.

BRASS CASTINGS.—J. & T. DONALDSON ARE now fully prepared to execute all orders for brass castings and brass finishing of every description, (including military work,) on the most moderate terms. They still continue their manufactory of gas fixtures, in every variety, together with gas fitting in all its branches, at No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; logart and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lindlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 54 Wall-st.

6½
(SIX AND A HALF) PER CENT.
CASH DIVIDEND to the stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALSO
60
(SIXTY) PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND to the Policy holders on the earned premiums of participating policies, for the year ending 31st ultimo. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of March, prox.

CASH CAPITAL,
$400,000,
WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent, (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cents, (20) on all policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. I. McCHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the time for making future dividends, have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 1st inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.
J. S. HAMERSLEY, Cashier.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND KNICKERbocker Life Stock Company.—The Directors of said Company have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent, payable out of the earnings to stockholders on the 10th inst. until which time the transfer books will be closed.
Feb. 3, 1862. GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 16, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, New-York, Feb. 5, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, Feb. 4, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half per cent. has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

BY O. S. BENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
BY EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, at his store, Nos. 149 and 151 Fulton-st., the stock in one of the first class retail stores in the City, consisting of elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor suits, elegant hair cloth and brocatelle parlor suits, in the most approved styles, rosewood and mahogany marble top bureaus, wardrobes, sofas, tables, mirrors, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c. Also, a large assortment of bedding, feather beds, mattresses, &c. The above sale will be without reserve.

BY LEONARD & CO., Auctioneers.
PIANO-FORTES AND BILLIARD TABLES
at auction, by order of Henry Lee, Esq., Sheriff of the City and County of New-York. At the Exchange, at public sale, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place, by order of the Sheriff, the following goods, to satisfy executions in favor of the United States against the property of Thomas Hitchcock, late Postmaster at New-York, viz.: 1 rosewood piano, 7 octaves; 1 rosewood piano, 6½ octaves; 1 mahogany piano, 7 octaves; 1 billiard table. The above articles can be seen at the Exchange.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock, at the gallery over the sale room No. 2 Vesey-st., a valuable select private library of about 250 volumes of standard and miscellaneous literature, comprising London, Edinburgh and Westminster Reviews, Cyclopedias, Macaulay and Dickens' works, Harper's and Putnam's Magazine, Hopkins' cases on, and other valuable works in ornamental library binding, in calf, morocco and cloth.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock, in the gallery over the sale room No. 2 Vesey-st., a valuable collection of oil paintings, consisting of landscapes, cattle pieces, &c., &c., by the following artists, viz.: Bierstadt, Hart, Hubbard, Whittredge, Kensett, Gifford, Cropsey, Durand, Casilear, Shattuck, Hoit, Colman, Richards, Weir, Huntington, Ehninger, Rossiter, W. H. Beard, Van Wagner, H. Sullivan, and others. Also, a few fine engravings.

BY J. M. HILLMAN, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, FEB. 7, AT

BOATS, SPARS, OLD COPPER, METAL,

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL
at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock, at their sale room, No. 67 Nassau-st., a fine collection of engravings and lithographs, consisting of about 124 subjects. Among the number are the following, viz.: Portraits of Van Buren, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Jackson, Polk, Taylor, Scott, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Douglas, Breckinridge, Bell, Everett, Hamlin, Johnson, Dickinson, Dix, Seward, Chase, Cameron, Blair, Bates, Holt, Stanton, Wilkes, Fremont, Banks, Butler, Halleck, Sherman, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade, Rosecrans, Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Hunter, Buell, Pope, Curtis, Halpine, Anderson, Sumner, Porter, Franklin, Heintzelman, Keyes, Fitz John Porter, Sickles, Hancock, Sedgwick, Reno, Kearney, Stoneman, Hooker, Sigel, Schenck, Wadsworth, Doubleday, Meredith, Cutler, Gibbon, Patterson, Banks, Shields, Blenker, Stahel, Steinwehr, Schurz, Milroy, Kelley, Lander, Stone, Stevens, Reno, Pleasonton, Gregg, Duryea, Ellsworth, Winthrop, Terry, Ellmaker, Baker, Lyon, Mitchell, Lovell, Wool, Worth, Scott, Taylor, Harney, Sumner, Hardee, Hitchcock, Twiggs, Lee, Johnston, Beauregard, Bragg, Price, Van Dorn, Pemberton, Buckner, Floyd, Pillow, Polk, Hardee, Hill, Longstreet, Ewell, Jackson, Magruder, Huger, Smith, Holmes, Whiting, Ripley, Anderson, Cobb, Toombs, Stephens, Hunter, Benjamin, Mallory, Memminger, Davis, Wigfall, Yancey, Rhett, Slidell, Mason, Hampton, Stuart, Wade, Ashby, Forrest, Morgan, Marmaduke

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1862."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund stock," authorized by Chap. 80 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 17, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1870.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND PRINTING.—CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1862.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 22d day of February, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing Stationery, Blank Books and Binding, and for executing printing for the Custom-House establishment at this port, for one year, from the 1st of March next.

The proposals will be separate for each of the following classes, numbered 1 to 4. A price and one price only, must be specified for each and every article enumerated in the class bid for, and the amount of each bid for classes must be accurately executed and the aggregate amount for the class examined. Proposals not made in accordance with these directions will not be considered.

A discrepancy between the price set down and the extension, which would enable the bidder an opportunity of fixing his price after the bids are opened, by estimating as may be best in regard to contracting for by the one or the other, will be deemed unfair to the bid.

If more than one bid be offered for account of any one party, either in his own name or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids will be rejected.

Bids are expected to be made in good faith by the parties intending to furnish the supplies or perform the work; and a transfer of the contract will not be permitted.

All the articles to be first class and work to be executed and of the very best quality, and delivered without delay when order issued to the subscription of the head of the office for which they are required.

Samples of the various articles in stationery, and of the paper for printing, must accompany the bids. The blank books and binding must be of the best and most substantial kind.

The lowest bidder for either class, quality considered, shall receive a contract for the same, on entering into bonds, with satisfactory surety for the performance thereof, under the forfeiture of twice the contract price in case of failure, which bond is to be executed within five days after the proposals are accepted.

Bids made at nominal prices for some articles, and at higher rates for others, will not be deemed the lowest, although the aggregate footing may be lower than any other; the prices must be uniform, and bear a relative proportion to the known value of the article.

As the quantities in the annexed lists are merely estimates, the right is reserved to increase or lessen the supply of any of the articles enumerated; and articles not embraced therein, which may be required are to be furnished at the lowest market price; or they may be procured elsewhere.

The articles and work will be ordered from time to time, as they are wanted, and they will be paid for monthly. If any article required be not promptly furnished, of proper quality, of which the Collector shall be the final Judge, he may purchase it, and the contractor is to pay the difference above the contract price.

The proposals is to be marked "Proposals for Stationery, or for Printing," and will indicate the glove or business of the bidder. Proposals from other than stationers or printers will not be entertained.

To secure uniformity in the bids, blank proposals will be furnished to bidders on application at the office.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

CLASS NO. 1.

STATIONERY, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICE.

60 reams superfine ruled Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns ..... per ream.
5 reams superfine Mexican Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns ..... do.
10 reams superfine Royal Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns ..... do.
Additional charge for printed heading to any of the above, 15 cents ..... per quire
25 reams Fine Foolscap Paper, ruled ..... per ream
5 do. do. the ruled ..... do.
10 do. do. very fine ruled ..... do.
100 lbs. superfine Bagley's Sealing Wax ..... per lb.
50 gross Gross Red Tape, 9 inch, 9 yards to piece ..... per gross
100 gross Bagley's Pens, assorted as per sample ..... per gross
6 do. do. bone and wood ..... do.
1500 Envelopes, white or yellow paper, largest size ..... per 100
500 do. do. medium ..... do.
500 do. do. letter size ..... do.
500 do. do. note size ..... do.
3 five-quire Books, medium, bound in boards with flap fasteners ..... per book
2 three-quire Books, medium, bound in boards, with flap fasteners ..... do.
1 one-quire Book, medium, bound in boards, with flap fasteners ..... do.
Ruling, work and cutting ..... do.
500 Quills, of goose ..... per 100
50 Gross Steel Pens, White's, Gillott's, Wilcox & Hicks, Gillott's American Eagle, Cooper's, or Office ..... per gross
50 do. Medium English, Soennecken ..... do.
10 do. Medium English, Soennecken ..... per ream
Printing Bluing Paper ..... per dozen
Tissue Blotting Paper ..... per ream
Tissue Blotting Paper ..... per dozen

FOR INSPECTORS, WEIGHERS, &c.

ISSUED FROM THE SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

75 reams Superfine Blue or White Laid Quarto Post Paper, ruled ..... per ream
1 ream Superfine Blue or White Laid Quarto Post Paper, unruled ..... do.
2 reams superfine Blue or White Laid Folio Post, ruled 3 sides ..... do.
10 reams superfine Blue or White Laid Foolscap, ruled and unruled ..... do.
10 reams superfine Blue or White Laid Note Paper ..... do.
10 pounds Red Wafers, various sizes, English pressed, superfine ..... per lb.
10 pounds Superfine English Sealing Wax. do.
3 dozen Blue Ink, best quality, in quarts ... per dozen
4 do. Red do. do. in vials, ... do.
3 do. French Carmine ..... do.
6 Inkstands, cut glass ..... each
1 dozen White Stamps, Ivory handles ..... per dozen
6 do. Erasers (Rodgers) ..... do.
12 Pen Knives ..... each
6 Ivory Rulers, 9 inches ..... per dozen
1 Compass, ebony, round, flat or octagon ..... per dozen
12 packages Bowed Pins, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 ... per pack
10 pounds Pins ..... per lb
12 dozen Pen Holders, slide ..... per dozen
6 do. do. bone and wood ..... do.
1500 Envelopes, white or yellow paper, largest size ..... per 100
500 do. do. medium ..... do.
500 do. do. letter size ..... do.
500 do. do. note size ..... do.
3 five-quire Books, medium, bound in boards with flap fasteners ..... per book
2 three-quire Books, medium, bound in boards with flap fasteners ..... do.
1 one-quire Book, medium, bound in boards, with flap fasteners ..... do.
Ruling, work and cutting ..... do.
500 Quills, of goose ..... per 100
50 Gross Steel Pens, White's, Gillott's, Wilcox & Hicks, Gillott's American Eagle, Cooper's, or Office ..... per gross
50 do. Medium English, Soennecken ..... do.
10 do. Medium English, Soennecken ..... per ream
Printing Bluing Paper ..... per dozen
Tissue Blotting Paper ..... per ream
Tissue Blotting Paper ..... per dozen

FOR INSPECTORS, WEIGHERS, &c.

ISSUED FROM THE SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

75 reams Superfine Blue or White Laid Quarto Post Paper, ruled ..... per ream
1 ream Superfine Blue or White Laid Quarto Post Paper, unruled ..... do.
2 reams superfine Blue or White Laid Folio Post, ruled 3 sides ..... do.
10 reams superfine Blue or White Laid Foolscap, ruled and unruled ..... do.
10 reams superfine Blue or White Laid Note Paper ..... do.
10 pounds Red Wafers, various sizes, English pressed, superfine ..... per lb.
10 pounds Superfine English Sealing Wax. do.
3 dozen Blue Ink, best quality, in quarts ... per dozen
4 do. Red do. do. in vials, ... do.
3 do. French Carmine ..... do.
6 Inkstands, cut glass ..... each
1 dozen White Stamps, Ivory handles ..... per dozen
6 do. Erasers (Rodgers) ..... do.
12 Pen Knives ..... each
6 Ivory Rulers, 9 inches ..... per dozen
1 Compass, ebony, round, flat or octagon ..... per dozen
12 packages Bowed Pins, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 ... per pack
10 pounds Pins ..... per lb
12 dozen Pen Holders, slide ..... per dozen
6 do. do. bone and wood ..... do.
1500 Envelopes, white or yellow paper, largest size ..... per 100
500 do. do. medium ..... do.
500 do. do. letter size ..... do.
500 do. do. note size ..... do.
3 five-quire Books, medium, bound in boards with flap fasteners ..... per book
2 three-quire Books, medium, bound in boards,

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, but at this hour not a single Senator was in the Chamber, and very few persons were in the galleries.

A few minutes afterward three Senators came in, and the Chair called the Senate to order.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep..) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Michigan, asking a grant of lands to endow a military school.

Mr. KING, of New-York. (Rep.,) presented several petitions asking that 300,000 copies of the Agricultural Report be printed in the German language.

Mr. KING also presented several petitions for the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the merchants of New-York, that the salary and fees and perquisites of the Naval Officer and Surveyor of the Port might be reduced.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) presented a petition, numerously signed by citizens of Boston, Massachusetts, asking Congress to leave the negro question alone, and attend to the business of the country.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York (Rep.,) presented petitions against the sale of liquor to officers and soldiers of the army.

Mr. HARRIS also presented a petition to repeal the Reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to allow the Corporation of Washington to issue small notes. Referred.

The bill to denne the pay and emoluments of officers of the army was taken up.

Mr SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that although lo favor of the bill, yet it did not go far enough. It did not reach the desired point. The great problem of this war is not a physical but a financial one. One year ago the President crept into the Capital in disguise. Five hundred determined men could then have taken the Capital and all the archives, and the Capital might have been the Manassas of the rebellion. Then we were weak physically, but we had scarcely any debt. Now the condition of things is changed and we are strong physically but weak financially, and the question must be met how we are to carry on the financial measures of the Government. The delay in military movements for the last three months, in my judgment, has created financial difficulties which it will be hard to surmount. I do not known the reasons for delay. They may be justifiable, but whoever may have been the cause I think will have a grevious account to settle with his countrymen. I do not blame any one. We have also been delaying. While we have sat here the credit of the country has been impaired, and we have taken no steps to maintain the credit of the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his recent annual Report, states that for the first quarter of the current fiscal year the receipts and expenditures are ascertained; for the remaining three-quarters they are estimated as follows. For the first quarter of the year ending June, 1862 the actual expenditures were $98,239,732 69; for the second, third, and fourth quarters, the estimated expenditures are $362,635,761, with additional appropriations, in the nature of deficiencies, of $143,130,947, making a total for this year of $543,406,442, and we know that this amount will be increased by various bills especially from the Military Committee. The deficiency since the last session, in the war estimates alone, is $121,434,488. We are told also that the estimated expenditures for the year ending Jan. 30 1863 are, for the Civil List $23,786,371 for the Interior Department, $4,102,062 for the War Department $360,125,688; for the Navy Department, $12,164,994 on account of the Public Debt $260,193,324—a. Ang an aggregate of $476,351,24 These estimates of the Secretary have been considerably enlarged by the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, and they do not include no bounty grants to soldiers if he war should cease nor the large sums for damages to private property or for property taken for public use. We cannot doubt that the amount of appropriations necessary for the next fiscal year will not be less than $600,000. We are so much in the habit of dealing with large sums that we do not realize how great these are in excess of the sums to which we have been accustomed, but our financial obligations will now be on those the entire paper currency of the country, and any failure in the expenditure of any portion of the Government must affect its financial credit. Within seven years Great Britain has expended in the same way the debt of three wars. When you add to these sums the debts to be collected for State, County and City use—for the authorities which disburse all the immense expenditures of the Government, amounting to not less than $300,000,000—we have an aggregate expenditure for the year of $700,000,000 per annum! The population of the loyal States, including one-third of Virginia, is about 23,000,000 so that we would be at an expenditure of more than $30 per head. The expenditure of Great Britain is but $10 68 per head; her expenditure during the war with Napoleon at the highest rate, was but $20 per head, and no nation has borne a higher rate of taxation, [so that we are called upon for an expenditure nearly double of that borne by any nation in ancient or modern history. I do not make this comparison with a view to restrain any such expenditure. I do not favor it to oppose the war, for I would risk every species of property and the life of every man in this nation upon the prosecution of the war. Nor is it to affect the public credit, for the public creditor is well informed of the extent of your means. I know it is a most difficult task to suppose any such appropriation asked for. If an objection is made to the creation of a new office, it is regarded rather in the light of a narrow parsimony, or as a disposition to restrain and cripple the Administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. In my judgment every bill should be tested by its effect on the finances. We have appropriated and spent as if we held the lamp of Aladdin or the purse of Fortunatus, until now we are compelled to resort to the issue of demand notes, and may be compelled to make them legal tender in order to secure their circulation. The condition of our finances has already attracted the attention of foreign Powers. In a recent article in the London *Post*, the Government organ, it is said "that national bankruptcy is not an agreeable prospect, but it is the only one presented by the existing state of American finances. Never was there a career more reckless and extravagant, never before so prosperous and flourishing a State making such gigantic strides toward effecting their own ruin." The London *Times* has repeatedly, and in the most bitter manner, assailed our financial system, and endeavored in every possible way to prevent the negotiation of our securities abroad. It may be that our English friends are willing prophets of disaster; but at least we could learn lessons from their warnings. It may be necessary for us again to recur to the simple habits of our forefathers, and our prosperity may be now checked by adversity for our own good. I again repeat that the chief difficulty of our position is financial and not physical. We must at once and without delay adopt a liberal, broad financial system, which will enable us to meet the large demands upon the public Treasury. In my judgment three propositions will embrace all the legislation needed to place the public credit upon a basis to yield ample revenue for the prosecution of the war. *First*—The prompt levy of a tax, other than duties on Imports, to produce not less than $150,000,000, to be levied as far as may be, upon certain luxuries other than upon persons and property. *Second*—A careful revision of the laws regulating salaries and compensation, and a correction of the abuses growing out of existing laws for the purchase and transportation of property. *Third*—A rigid scrutiny of the disbursements of the public funds, and a prompt punishment of every officer who either takes himself, or permits others to take, money for services or property, of which the Government do not receive the bonefit. It is not my purpose to discuss the suciect of taxation; the Constitution provides that all revenue bills shall originate in the House; in a few days we shall have the result of the deliberations of the House, and we can then act definitely. I will only say now that we have ample resources of taxation. Under our present system, the States rely mainly on direct taxes collected by annual assessment; the General Government has relied upon duties on imported merchandise. The vast field of taxation which in European Governments is the main reliance for revenue—taxes classed under the head of imposts, excise, indirect taxes of various kinds—have not been resorted to by us since the payment of the debt from the war with Great Britain; and when we are now again compelled to resort to this mode of taxation, we find the people willing to respond. Your assessments will be cheerfully paid; but if so, they must be wisely expended. You cannot take from the people their resources and their earnings to pay Mr. MORGAN $70,000 for four weeks work. You cannot employ their resources, collected in the form of taxes, to pay useless employees about the halls of Congress; nor to pay office-holders extravagant compensation; nor will they allow you to pay officers of the army and navy unreasonable salaries. If sacrifices must be made, the officers of the Government must share in these sacrifices; and it is proper that the commencement should be with us. No one should receive from the Government more than similar services are worth in private life—all privileges, perquisites, and irregularities must be surrendered. In the early days of the French Revolution, we have the historical examples of priests and nobles, of cities and towns, and of all classes of men freely surrendering their privileges for the public good—we must imitate their example, or the people will not sustain us in the prosecution of this war. When the Committee on Compensation and Expenditure were called upon to frame the bills now submitted to the Senate, the first question to be decided was, upon what principle the reduction should be made? Should it be *pro-rata* upon all salaries and compensations? If so, the present inequalities would be continued. A reduction of 20 per cent. on the present rate of milsage would still leave the amount of mileage to be paid excessive; while the same rate of reduction applied to the private soldier, or person receiving but a small compensation, would be the grossest injustice. A *pro-rata* reduction would only take away a little from the luxuries of those who receive large salaries, while it might bring ruin to those who receive very small salaries. It is manifest that this rule, though the easiest of execution, and the most plausible in theory, would be unjust. The plan adopted by the Committee was to revise all salaries in separate bills, each bill to embrace a single Department of the Government. The question then occurred, how shall this reduction be effected? The easiest mode of revision would be by amendments to the Appropriation bills; but this would make it necessary to embody many changes in the Appropriation bills, and be a violation of the rules of the House, and contrary to the practice of the Senate. But if the Senate also disposed they can adopt these bills as amendments to the Appropriation bills. The Committee, however, had but one course to pursue—that of framing separate bills. In attempting this, there was no standard of compensation; it was impossible to frame any bill, embracing a large number of officers, in which plausible criticism could not be made by a comparison of one office with another. As there can be no fixed standard, every officer will think he is unjustly dealt with; it is natural for every man to magnify his own position; it is impossible to satisfy the holder of a nominal and sinecure office that he can be dispensed with. It is impossible to convince a messenger, or other employe of the Government, that he should not receive more than a person employed in the same services in private live, who makes more hours than he does. The character of the services required from the Committee were demanded by the most pressing public necessity, but they were unpleasant, invidious and disagreeable. They required us to affect the pay of thousands of persons—of families and friends—of near associates, and those with whom we are brought in daily contact, and for whom we feel the highest respect. Their pay is a part of their daily life, affecting social pleasures and cherished plans, the education of children, and in some cases, especially where officers are dispensed with, the very means of sustaining life. I trust Senators will remember these difficulties when they come to criticise these bills. (Mr. S. then explained the old under consideration. It reduces the mileage to 10 cents a mile, making a saving in that one item of over $200,000. The bill is framed upon the supposition that the franking privilege would be abolished and makes an allowance for postage, abolishing the allowance for newspapers and stationery, reducing the pay of employes about 20 per cent, and abolishing a number of supernumerary offices, and greatly reducing the contingent expenses of Congress.) The bill, as framed, does not propose a change in the compensation of Members of Congress. Upon this subject there was a difference of opinion in the Committee. It was urged that the present compensation was not too high, as a Member was compelled to leave his business, probably sacrifice it, and either bring his family here or be separated from them. If the salary was decreased, it would tend to prevent poor men from coming to Congress, and give a monopoly to rich men. But I will not repeat the arguments, but simply say it is a question for the judgment of Congress. In my opinion, a more noble act could not be done than for Congress spontaneously to apply the reduction to their own compensation, which must be applied to other officers of the Government. If Members of Congress would now voluntarily, or rather for the time or for all time, surrender 20 or 25 per cent. of the pay, the act itself would be equivalent to a victory. It would show a spirit of determination to prosecute the war, and to apply all the resources of the country to its prosecution, and I will heartily vote for such a proposition whenever it is offered. [Mr. S. then explained the bill in relation to the army, which substitutes fixed salaries for the allowance of rations, &c.; changes the rate of mileage from 10 cents to 6; and retains officers 62 years old who have served forty-five years, unless exceptional case; making a reduction of about 15 per cent., saving from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000, on an army of 500,000; increasing the pay of Chaplains to about $1,600 a year. No change is proposed in the pay of soldiers, they were enlisted at $13 a month, and they cannot resign as officers can. The bill of the Senator from Massachusetts (WILSON) proposes to reduce the pay of soldiers and officers alike by an arbitrary percentage. He was the author of the bill increasing their pay before enlistment, and immediately after increasing it to what it was before enlistment. The bill in relation to the navy, corresponds in its main features to the army bill. I am happy to say that among the numerous letters I have received from officers of the army and navy, most of those whose opinions are entitled to respect have promptly responded to the call for the increase of their pay. They desire only that the same principle be applied to their salaries as to the other Departments of the Government, and they are perfectly willing to bear their share of all necessary reductions. Pamphlets will be furnished to every member containing a list of Government officers, Custom houses, Lighthouses, your police system—indeed to every matter where many or others wish to be found in the three bills. If these bills are adopted you will save half the interest of the public debt, you will [illegible] respect and confidence of the people, and you will have the [illegible] whether in case of the Constitution, [illegible] to say "We have [illegible] war, let [illegible] need be sustaining the Government." He (KELLOGG) argued that it was [illegible] power of Congress under the Constitution, to make [illegible] the public property in the country for [illegible] same.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) gave his reasons which would [illegible] vote. He believed [illegible] now in arms, and the [illegible] this rebellion [illegible] said that [illegible] Congress [illegible] issue [illegible] notes equal to [illegible] all past public and private debts, would be a [illegible] good faith. It would change substantially the [illegible] held in part the obligation of [illegible].

Mr. EDWARDS, of New Hampshire, (Rep.,) opposed Mr. MORRILL's substitute, and gave among other reasons for doing so that it exempted the Government from receiving the notes in payment of foreign imports. This being the case, who would take the notes at par? With regard to the bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, it was based on the faith of the country to meet the indebtedness incurred. It would furnish the means directly without looking to intermediate negotiation for furnishing them, and, therefore, it should receive his (Mr. EDWARDS') support.

Mr. STEBBINS, of New-York, (Rep.,) said they all agreed upon taxation in some form, by which one hundred and fifty millions annually can be raised. They all agreed that hereafter the war should be carried on vigorously on the credit of the Government. They all agreed that the amount of notes and bonds to be issued, must be equal to the demands of the Government. The amount of the notes to be issued can be limited only by necessity. The difference between the amendments and this bill was, that the latter had the advantage of giving the notes circulation as money, while the former would cause them to depreciate.

The Chairman announced that, by previous agreement, debate now closed, with the exception of the reply. [Cries of "That's right."]

Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, (Rep.) Leading to the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania the duty of closing the debate, I desire merely to say a few words—

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) rose to a question of order. If the debate had closed, the gentleman's remarks were not in order.

Leave was given to Mr. SPAULDING to proceed.

Mr. SPAULDING said: First, we all agree that taxation in the various forms must be imposed to the amount of at least $150,000,000, on which to rest the credit of these notes and bonds—a sum sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of Government on a peace footing, the interest on all the war debt, and a sinking fund to liquidate annually a portion of the principal—

Mr. LOVEJOY (interrupting)—I understood the gentleman to say yesterday that we already had an account about equal to the proposed issue. I want to ask him how he proposes to get the balance of what we need immediately?

Mr. SPAULDING—I propose to show how we intend to pay that off. In the second place, we agree that hereafter the war must be carried on principally upon the credit of the Government, and that paper, in the form of notes and bonds, must be issued to an equally large amount, whichever plan is adopted. After deducting the sum raised from revenue by taxation and duties on imports, the amount of paper to be issued can only be limited by the actual expenses of the Government. The respective plans of Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM, CONKLING, and MORRILL require the same amount of paper to be issued as the legal tender bill proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means, and supported by the Secretary of the Treasury; third, the main difference between the several plans, is, that the legal tender bill stamps the demand notes as money, with the highest sanction of the Government, to circulate as a National currency the same as bank notes, in all the channels of trade and business among all the people of the United States, whilst all the other plans proposed contemplate the issue of an inferior currency, that will not, in my opinion, circulate as money, either among the banks or the people, but will, on the contrary, be depreciated and sold at a large discount, by all officers, soldiers and others, that are compelled to receive it from this Government in payment for services, supplies and materials furnished. For myself, I prefer to issue the demand notes, based on adequate taxation, and with the highest legal sanction that can be given to them by the Government.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) in closing the debate, said, This bill is a measure of necessity, not choice. No one would willingly issue paper currency, never redeemable on demand, and make it a legal tender. It is never desirable to depart from the circulating medium, which, by the common consent of civilized nations, forms the standard of value. But it is not a fearful measure, and when rendered necessary by exigencies it ought to produce no alarm. Is the measure necessary? The late Administration left a debt of about $100,000,000, and bequeathed us also an expensive and formidable rebellion. This compelled Congress, in extra session, to authorize a loan of two hundred and fifty millions. A hundred millions were taken at 7.30 per cent.; fifty millions at four per cent.; fifty millions were issued in demand notes, payable in coin; leaving fifty millions undisposed of. Before the banks had paid much of the last loan, they broke down under it, and suspended specie payment. They then contrived to pay this loan, not in coin, but in demand notes of the Government, which kept them at par. But the last of that loan was paid yesterday, and on the same day the banks have refused to receive them. They must sink to depreciated currency. The remaining fifty millions the Secretary of the Treasury has been unable to negotiate. A small portion of it—about ten millions—has been issued at 7.30 in payment of debts; and all this has been used, and there is now a floating debt, audited and unaudited, of at least one hundred and thirty millions. The Secretary intended to use the balance of the authorized loan by paying it out to creditors in notes of seven-thirty. The becoming known, they immediately sunk four per cent, and if the Secretary had persevered it is believed they would have run down to ten per cent. discount. But even if these could be used, there would remain due about ninety millions, the payment of which is urgently demanded. The daily expenses of the Government are now about two millions. To carry us on till the next meeting of Congress, would take six hundred millions more, making, before legislation could be had, about seven hundred millions to be provided for. The grand question is, how can this large amount be raised? The Secretary of the Treasury has used his best efforts to negotiate a loan of about fifty millions, and has failed. Several modes of relief have been suggested. The most obvious is to borrow on Government bonds bearing an interest of six per cent., which is known can [illegible] be exceeded by putting the bonds into the market to the highest bidder. If but a small sum were wanted it might probably be had at a small rate of interest, but if sufficient to meet our wants up to next December, seven hundred millions, were forced into the market as it is wanted, I have no doubt they would sell as low as sixty per cent., as in the last war. And even then it would be found impossible to find payment in coin. A large part of it must be accepted in the depreciated notes of non-specie paying banks; for I suppose no one expects the resumption of specie payments until the war can be ended. But as this Congress must provide for appropriations to the end of the fiscal year 1863, seven months more must be added to these expenses. That would require four hundred and twenty millions, added to the seven hundred previously mentioned, and the aggregate would be seven hundred millions. The discount on that sum, at forty per cent., would be four hundred and forty millions. At the maximum discount that any reasonable man could fix, say twenty-five per cent., it would be two hundred and seventy-five millions. It would, therefore, require at least bonds to the amount of [illegible] hundred and five millions to produce sufficient money to raise eleven hundred millions and carry us to the end of the next fiscal year. This sum is too humiliating to be contemplated. Certain bankers have suggested that the immediate wants of the Government might be supplied by pledging 7.30 per cent. bonds, with a liberal margin, payable at one year in gold in part, and the next payable in currency. They then would use the Government would pay out its credits in the shape of notes, as in paying banks, and as they [illegible] is no probability that the pledges could be redeemed when due, they would be thrown into the market and sold for whatever they [illegible] to pay for them. The folly of this scheme needs no illustration. Another plan is to stamp on the legal tender clause, and make them redeemable for taxes and all [illegible] dues. But it is not proposed to make any power to [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] have that such [illegible] would [illegible] kept at a [illegible] discount. No notes not [illegible] the Government, and not [illegible] a legal tender, have ever been kept at par. The Republic [illegible] paid twenty per cent. [illegible] they would [illegible] The Secretary of the Treasury in his report proposes under a scheme to [illegible] a market in a local currency and [illegible] a market [illegible] for [illegible] from the Government [illegible] one and [illegible] the President [illegible] that no [illegible] should [illegible] by the [illegible] Assignees [illegible] by the Government [illegible] the [illegible] Assignees [illegible] Government [illegible] Assignees [illegible] Government [illegible] Assignees [illegible] Government

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3239. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

The Capture of Fort Henry on the Tennessee River.

THE WAR CARRIED INTO TENNESSEE.

Official Dispatches from Gen. Halleck and Commodore Foote.

The Battle Fought Entirely by the Gunboats.

Desperate Resistance of the Rebels under Command of Gen. Tilghman.

The Rebel Commander and a Large Number of Officers and Men Captured.

Panic and Flight of Four Thousand Rebel Infantry.

EVERYTHING LEFT BEHIND THEM.

The Gunboat Essex Disabled by a Shot Through Her Boiler.

Immense Strategic Importance of the Victory.

DISPATCH FROM MAJ.-GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 7.

The following is announced from Headquarters:

Fort Henry is ours! The flag of the Union is re-established on the soil of Tennessee. It will never be removed.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

W. W. SMITH,
Captain and Aid.-de-Camp.

DISPATCH FROM FLAG OFFICER FOOTE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 7.

Secretary WELLES has received the following dispatch:

U. S. FLAG SHIP CINCINNATI, OFF FORT HENRY, TENNESSEE RIVER, Feb. 6, 1862.

The gunboats under my command, the *Essex*, commander PORTER; the *Carondelet*, Commander WALKE; the *Cincinnati*, Commander STEMBEL; the *St. Louis*, Lieut.-Commanding PAULDING; the *Conestoga*, Lieut.-Commanding PHELPS; the *Taylor*, Lieut.-Commanding GWINN, and the *Lexington*, Lieut.-Commanding SHIRE, after a severe and rapid fire of one hour and a quarter, have captured Fort Henry, and have taken Gen. LLOYD TILGHMAN and his Staff, with sixty men, as prisoners.

The surrender to the gunboats was unconditional, as we kept an open fire upon the enemy until their flag was struck.

In half an hour after the surrender, I handed the fort and prisoners over to Gen. GRANT, commanding the army, on his arrival at the fort in force.

The *Essex* had a shot in her boilers, after fighting most effectually for two-thirds of the action, and was obliged to drop down the river. I hear that several of her men were scalded to death, including the two pilots.

She, with the other gunboats, officers and men fought with the greatest gallantry.

The *Cincinnati* received thirty-one shots, and had one killed and eight wounded, two seriously.

The fort, with twenty guns and seventeen mortars, was defended by Gen. TILGHMAN with the most determined gallantry.

I will write as soon as possible.

I have sent Lieut.-Commanding PHILLIPS and three gunboats after the rebel gunboats.

(Signed,) A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer.

DETAILS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Feb. 7.

Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, surrendered yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, after a most determined resistance.

The fight, which lasted one hour and twenty minutes, was conducted by the gunboats *Cincinnati*, *Essex* and *St. Louis*.

The *Cincinnati* fired 125 rounds, and received 34 shots from the rebel guns, but only one man was killed.

The *St. Louis* fired 110 rounds, but received no damage.

The *Essex* was disabled after firing ten rounds, by a ball striking her boiler. Thirty-two persons on board of her were scalded to death. Capt. PORTER, her commander, was badly scalded, but not dangerously so.

Two rebel Generals, one Colonel, two Captains and one hundred privates, were taken prisoners.

The fort mounted seventeen guns.

The land forces did not reach the scene of the action until two hours after the surrender of the fort.

The Memphis and Ohio Railroad bridge, fifteen miles above the fort, has been taken possession of by our troops.

DETAILS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 7.

The *Gazette* and *Commercial's* Cairo correspondence give the following account of the bombardment and capture of Fort Henry:

Yesterday at 12½ P. M., the gunboats *Cincinnati*, *St. Louis*, *Carondelet*, and *Essex*, the *Tyler*, *Conestoga*, and *Lexington*, bringing up the rear, advanced boldly against the rebel works, going to the right of Painter Creek Island, [see TIMES' diagram,] immediately above them, on the east shore of the river stands the fortifications, and keeping out of range till at the head of the island, and within a mile of the enemy, passing the island in full view of the rebel guns. We steadily advanced, every man at quarters, every ear strained to catch the Flag-Officer's signal-gun for the commencement of the action. Our line of battle was on the left, the *St. Louis* next, the *Carondelet* next, the *Cincinnati* (for the time being the Flag-ship, having on board Flag-Officer FOOTE,) and the next the *Essex*. We advanced in line, the *Cincinnati* a boat's length ahead, when at 11:30, the *Cincinnati* opened the ball, and immediately the three accompanying boats followed suit. The enemy was not backward, and gave an admirable response, and the fight raged furiously for half an hour. We steadily advanced, receiving and returning the storm of shot and shell, when getting within three hundred yards of the enemy's works we came to a stand, and poured into him right and left. In the meantime the *Essex* had been disabled, and drifted away from the scene of action, leaving the *Cincinnati*, *Carondelet* and *St. Louis* alone engaged.

At precisely forty minutes past one, the enemy struck his colors—and such cheering, such wild excitement, as seized the throats, arms, or caps, of the four or five hundred sailors of the gunboats can be imagined. After the surrender, which was made to Flag-officer FOOTE by Gen. LLOYD TILGHMAN, who defended the fort in a most determined manner, we found that the rebel infantry encamped outside the fort, numbering four or five thousand; had cut and run, leaving the rebel artillery company in command of the fort.

The fort mounted seventeen guns, most of them 32-pounders, one being a magnificent 10-inch columbiad. Our shots dismounted two of their guns, driving the enemy into the embrasures. One of their rifled 32-pounders burst during the engagement, wounding some of their gunners. The rebels claimed to have but eleven effective guns worked by fifty-four men—the number all told of our prisoners. They lost five killed and ten badly wounded. The infantry left everything in their flight. A vast deal of plunder has fallen into our hands, including a large and valuable quantity of ordnance stores.

Gen. TILGHMAN is disheartened. He thinks it one of the most damaging blows of the war. In surrendering to Flag-Officer FOOTE the rebel General remarked, "I am glad to surrender to so gallant an officer." Flag-Officer FOOTE replied, "You do perfectly right, Sir, in surrendering, but you should have blown my boat out of the water before I would have surrendered to you."

In the engagement the *Cincinnati* was in the lead, and flying the Flag-officer's pennant, was the chief mark. Flag-Officer FOOTE and Capt. STEMBEL crowded her defiantly into the teeth of the enemy's guns. She got thirty-one shots, some of them going completely through her.

The *Essex* was badly crippled when about half through the fight, and crowding steadily against the enemy. A ball went into her side-forward port, through the heavy bulkhead and squarely through one of her boilers, the escaping steam scalding and killing several of the crew.

Capt. PORTER, his Aid, Lt. P. BRITTON, Jr., and Paymaster LOWRY, were standing in a direct line of the balls passing. Mr. BRITTON being in the centre of the group. A shot struck Mr. BRITTON in the top of his head, scattering his brains in every direction. The escaping steam went into the pilot-house, instantly killing Messrs. FOAT and BIGGS, pilots. Many of the soldiers, at the rout of steam, jumped overboard and were drowned.

The *Cincinnati* had one killed and six wounded. The *Essex* had six scalded and two officers killed, severely hurt, wounded, and two missing. There were no casualties on the *St. Louis* or *Carondelet*, though the shot and shell fell upon them like rain.

The *St. Louis* was commanded by Lieut. PAULDING, who stood up on the gunboat and watched the guns in the fort. Not a man flinched, and with cheer on cheer sent the shot and shell among the enemy.

PURSUING THE FLYING REBELS.

PADUCAH, Ky., Friday, Jan. 7.

Gen. SMITH, of the west, and Gen. GRANT on the east side of the Tennessee River, are pursuing the retreating rebels. It is reported and credited by some of our officers that the rebel troops at Fort Henry was not true to the rebel cause, and took advantage of the opportunity offered by an attack to run away from a fight that was distasteful to them.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 7.

Three large steamers—*Benjamin J. Adams*, *E. H. Fairchild* and *Baltic*—left here for the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers this evening.

All quiet along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

A dispatch from Gen. HALLECK to Gen. BUELL, this evening, says: "We have taken Fort Henry. The enemy has retreated on Paris, leaving part of his guns. Our cavalry are in pursuit.

Gen. GRANT will attack Fort Donelson to-morrow.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 7.

The news from Fort Henry has diffused general joy, and stimulated the openly expressed desire for additional victories.

Mr. SEDGWICK caused the dispatch from Flag-Officer FOOTE to Secretary WELLES, to be read to the House; and it was received with great demonstrations of applause.

CONFIDENCE OF THE REBELS.

The following dispatch, received by way of Fortress Monroe, shows that the rebels were confident of being able to repulse an attack upon the fort:

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Feb. 5.

Three Federal gunboats appeared on the Tennessee River yesterday, and opened fire on Fort Henry. The latter responded. There was no damage done to the Fort. The Federals are landing troops two miles from the fort. An attack is expected. The Confederates are in full force on the Tennessee River. No damage from the Federals is apprehended.

OUR FIRST VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

We have cheering news this morning from Tennessee. The United States soldiers and sailors have at last attained a foothold in that State, after a brilliant naval engagement—a foothold at a point, too, most important for operations, which will now very soon be begun, against Nashville, Memphis, and the whole of the rebel region of the Southwest. As Gen HALLECK says in his brief bulletin of victory: "The flag of the Union is reëstablished on the soil of Tennessee. It will never be removed." It must henceforth be borne steadily southward to the Gulf of Mexico.

Our late military operations in the West have been remarkable for one thing; they have uniformly achieved the purpose for which they have been undertaken. We have had several considerable actions in, and on the line of Kentucky, and *we have not there yet suffered one defeat.* This augurs well for our success in the two decisive engagements which must yet be fought there ere the rebel hordes are finally expelled from the soil of that proud and loyal State. The battle and the victory at Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, which this morning we record, and the subsequent seizure of an important strategic point on the line of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, are, in their bearings on the pending general advance of our troops from Kentucky, by far the most important events that have taken place in that section since the war began. Not on account of the greatness of the rebel force defeated—for it was not very great—nor on account of the deeds of valor wrought by our brave troops—though we doubt not they have earned laurels as gay as ever decked a soldier's brow, but because the points gained give us the control of the direct line of railroad which connects the great rebel force at Columbus with that at Bowling Green—and because, also, it clears away another, and perhaps the last, of the obstacles which have heretofore prevented the southward advance of the grand Western army under Gen. JOHN CARLOS BUELL. There is another and stronger rebel fort on the Cumberland, a few miles eastward of the scene of our present victory, but considering the fact that our troops are now in the rear of that fort, and learning, as we do, from the West, the movement that is on the *tapis* to bring it down as suddenly as Fort Henry has been brought down, we look upon the victory we have gained as being full and complete, as regards the object in view. Look at the map at that part of Tennessee where Fort Henry is located, and at that point of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad which our troops now hold, and see how far we have penetrated in the rear of Bowling Green—see how near we now are to Columbus—how convenient we are for sweeping down on the railroad to Memphis—see how near we now are to Nashville—and how Nashville is related to the whole State of Tennessee, and that again to the whole of the rebel states of the Southwest, and some idea will be had of the value of the present advance and victory.

THE BATTLE AND THE FORCES ENGAGED.

From our telegrams, and the official dispatch of Commodore FOOTE, it appears that *this victory was entirely a naval one*—the troops of the expedition not having come up to the scene of action until the rebels had surrendered. The gunboats engaged are a part of those strong iron-clad river boats, or turtles, which were built, within the last few months, at St. Louis, Carondelet, and other points, and which were originally destined for the expedition down the Mississippi. Commodore FOOTE mentions nine of these vessels as having been in the engagement, and we herewith give a complete and correct list of the officers of the fleet and of all these boats, with their armament, and other details of interest.

THE GUNBOATS AND THEIR OFFICERS.

The following are the officers in command of the fleet, which was brought into action and of each boat:

OFFICERS OF THE FLEET.

Flag-officer—ANDREW H. FOOTE, U. S. N.
Fleet-Captain—Commander A. M. PENNOCK, U.S.N.
Ordnance-Officer—Lieut. J. P. SANFORD, U. S. N.
Ordnance-Lieutenant—Byron Wilson.
Flag-Lieutenant—James N. Prickett.
Flag-officer's Secretary and Acting Paymaster-in Chief—S. Henriques.

GUNBOAT ESSEX.

Commander, H. D. PORTER, U. S. N., First Master, Robert K. Riley; Second Master, James Lannlug; Third Master, Theodore P. Ferry; Fourth Master, George W. Walker; Assistant Surgeon, Thomas Rice; Acting Paymaster, J. H. Lewis; Pilots, J. McBride, Marshall H. Ford; Masters' Mates, James B. Gray, Samuel B. Brittan; Chief Engineer, Charles Blaisdell; First Assistant Engineer, R. J. Stearns; Second Assistant Engineer, George D. Simon; Third Assistant Engineer, J. Weitzel; Gunner, M. B. Snyder; Armorer, —— Fletcher; Carpenter, Thomas Steel.

GUNBOAT CARONDELET.

Commander, HENRY WALKE, U. S. N.; First Master, Richard K. Wade; Second Master, John Dorety; Third Master, Charles G. Gray; Fourth Master, H. A. Walke; Pilots, William Henton, Daniel Weaver; Surgeon, James S. McNeely; Paymaster, George J. W. Nexsen; Master's Mates, Theodore L. Gillman, Edward E. Brennard; Chief Engineer, W. H. Faulkner; First Assistant Engineer, Charles H. Caven; Second Assistant Engineer, Samuel S. Brooks; Third Assistant Engineer, Augustus F. Crowell; Carpenter, O. Donaldson; Gunner, Richard Adams; Armorer, H. H. Rhodes.

GUNBOAT CINCINNATI.

Commander, R. N. STEMBEL, U. S. N.; First Master, vacant; Second Master, —— Pratt; Third Master, Charles G. Perkins; Fourth Master, John Pearce; Surgeon, Jacob Kinsey; Paymaster, Baron Proctor; Pilots, Isaac D. Gaugh, H. Attenborough; Masters' Mates, Jas. McB. Stembel, Philip Shell; Gunner, —— Morton; Carpenter, Thomas B. Gregury; Chief Engineer, W. McGarland; First Assistant, Samuel Lovejoy; Second Assistant, J. Armstrong; Third Assistant, W. J. Sherman; Armorer, Benj. Marshall.

GUNBOAT ST. LOUIS.

Lieutenant Commanding, LEONARD PAULDING, U. S. N.; First Master, Samuel Black; Second Master, James Y. Clemson; Third Master, Charles S. Kendrick; Fourth Master, Alexander Fraser; Acting Paymaster, Llewelyn Curry; Surgeon, —— McDill; Master's Mates, S. H. McAdams, James P. Pauldtng; Pilots, Frank Riley, Robert G. Baldwin; Gunner, —— Hall; Chief-Engineer, W. Carswell; First Assistant, T. F. Ackeman; Second Assistant, James L. Smith; Third Assistant, John Wilcoxen; Carpenter, Robert H. Medill.

GUNBOAT CONESTOGA.

Lieutenant Commanding, PHELPS, U. S. N., First Master, John A. Duble; Second Master, Charles P. Noble; Third Master, Benjamin Sebastian; Assistant Surgeon, William H. Wilson, Acting Paymaster, Alfred Phelps; Civil-Engineer, Thomas Cook; First Assistant Engineer, Alex. Magee; Third Assistant Engineer, Michael Norton; Master's Mates, James Kearney, Richard H. Cutter; Gunner, Henry Hamilton; Carpenter, Andrew Woodcock; Armorer, James O'Neil.

GUNBOAT TAYLOR.

Lieutenant Commanding, W. GWINN, U. S. N.; First Master, Edward Shaw; Second Master, —— Master, Jason Gott; Third Master, James Martin; Pilots, John Sebastian and David Hiltz; Chief Engineer, Samuel Gordon; First Assistant Engineer, D. Edward Weiss; Second Assistant Engineer, Edward W. Noble; Third Assistant Engineer, Hiram Davis; Acting Master, Ethan Stevens; Acting Masters, W. R. Coleman; Assistant Surgeon, L. H. Browne; Carpenter, Thomas Russell; Gunner, Herman Pfeil; U. S. N. Masters' Mates, Ferdinand T. Coleman, and Edward D. Brainard.

GUNBOAT LEXINGTON.

Lieut. Commanding J. W. Shirk, U. S. N.; First Master, Joseph S. Hall; Second Master, Martin Dunn; Third Master, James Fitzpatrick; Fourth Master, Sylvester Poole; Pilots, Joseph McCammant, Wm. Ford; Chief-Engineer, Joseph Huber; First Assistant-Engineer, Wm. H. Meredith; Second Assistant-Engineer, Wm. Bishop; Acting Paymaster, A. J. Taylor; Assistant-Surgeon, G. W. Garver; Master's Mates, vacant; Armorer, Reuben Strong; Carpenter, Richard Carroll.

ARMAMENT OF THE GUNBOATS.

	Guns.		Guns.
Essex	5	Conestoga	9
Carondelet	13	Taylor	9
Cincinnati	12	Lexington	9
St. Louis	12		

These guns are all in battery, and none are less than 32-pounders—some are 42-pounders, some 64-pounders, and one (on the *Essex*,) throws a shell weighing *one hundred and twenty-eight pounds*. In addition to these, each boat carries a Dahlgren rifled 12-pounder boat howitzer on the upper deck. Several of the larger guns on each boat are rifled.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GUNBOATS.

The gunboats used in the expedition are part of those which were built for Gen. FREMONT'S grand Mississippi flotilla. They have already been fully described in the TIMES by our correspondent at Cairo, but we will again give a brief general description of them.

The boats are built very wide, in proportion to their length, giving them almost the same steadiness in action that a stationary land battery would possess. They are constructed upon the same principle as the famous iron battery at Charleston, the sides sloping both upward and downward from the water line, at an angle of 45 degrees. The bow battery on each boat consists of solid oak timber 26 inches in thickness, plated on the exterior surface with iron 2½ inches thick. The side and stern batteries are somewhat thinner, but have the same thickness of iron over that portion covering the machinery. The boats are not plated on the roof, which consists of a 2½ plank. Of course a shot falling upon this deck, even at an acute angle, would go through, and a heavy shell so entering would blow up the boat; but the chances of this occurring are not as one in a thousand.

The boats are intended, to action, to be kept "bow on;" hence the superior strength of the bow battery. Broadsides can be delivered with terrible effect while shifting position. To facilitate movements in action, the engines and machinery are of the most powerful kind. The boilers are five in number, constructed to work in connection with or independently of each other. In case of damage done to any one or more of them, a valve closes the connection between the damaged and undamaged boilers, and the latter operate as if nothing had happened.

The most dreadfully savage contrivance upon these boats is that to prevent boarding. Each boat is supplied with a number of large hose-pipes for throwing *hot water* from the boilers, with a force of 200 pounds pressure to the square inch. Any human being who shall encounter this terrible stream of hot water will be boiled in an instant.

The three last-mentioned boats in our list (the *Conestoga*, *Taylor* and *Lexington*,) are not of the same model or character as the others, being simply Mississippi River steamboats rebuilt with perpendicular bulwarks and pierced for guns.

THE REBEL FORT HENRY.

Fort Henry, situated in Tennessee, upon the Tennessee River, and a short distance from the northern boundary of the State, was constructed last Summer by the rebels. It is an earthwork, and stands in the river bottom, about the high water mark, just below a bend in the river, and at the head of a straight stretch of about two miles. It, therefore, commands the river for that distance down stream, and very little else. The land around it is a little higher than the fort, and a portion of it is covered with heavy timber. On the opposite side of the river are three hills commanding the fort completely. The armament of the fort, according to Commodore FOOTE'S report, was twenty guns and seventeen mortars. It consisted, we understand, of two 64-pounders, eight 32-pounders, four 12-pounders, and the rest 6-pounders, most of them smooth-bore. It was also supported by a battery of two guns planted on the commanding hills on the opposite side of the river, but of whose capture we have no record. A small creek setting into the Tennessee just at the south of the fort admits back water into the low lands behind the fort, forming a pond of marsh. Across this a bridge or causewey has been constructed, giving communication by means of a military road [see diagram] recently cut directly back to Fort Donelson, at Dover, on the Cumberland River. From a point on this road back of the pond another road has been cut, leading around under the bluffs back of the bottom land to the Pine Bluff landing, six miles below the fort. The chart of the fort, which we give, will furnish an idea of the position of the guns of the battery on the west side of the Tennessee, and of the relation of Fort Henry to Fort Donelson, which at latest accounts, was still unreduced.

Until lately, the garrison of the place was but one regiment, the Tenth Tennessee, 900 strong, and composed mostly of Irishmen; but since the fort was menaced, reinforcements of two Mississippi and one Louisiana regiments, have been sent, and likely also some additional Tennessee troops. The Memphis *Appeal* of the 12th of January said that the rebel authorities had taken into consideration the critical condition of Fort Henry, and that vigorous and energetic preparations had been made, by land and river, to meet our advance. The whole force was placed under command of Gen. LLOYD TILGHMAN, of Kentucky, a graduate of West Point, and reported an able commander. He is now a prisoner in our hands, and this most important and strategical position is in possession of United States troops.

COMMODORE FOOTE.

Commodore ANDREW H. FOOTE, who so gallantly led the gunboats in the action at Fort Henry, is a native of Connecticut, and entered the service from that State in 1822. Since that time he has been continually in service, making the whole time of his naval career extend over forty years. He is still, however, full of the fire and vim of youth, and is one of the best specimens of the old sea dogs in America. Over twenty years of his time he has been on ocean service, cruising in almost every sea; ten years he has been on shore duty, and twenty years of his time has been what is designated as unemployed. He received his commission as commander in 1852, and was last at sea in 1858. Since that time he has been on service in the Brooklyn Navy-yard; but about eight months ago was assigned to the duty of superintending the putting up of the great Mississippi flotilla. Commodore FOOTE is known in the navy as one of its most efficient officers, and distinguished himself greatly in China by the bombardment and breaching of a Chinese fort, the fort, in all respect, a superior work of masonry. The feat called forth the praise of all foreign naval officers on that coast. Commodore FOOTE is an affable gentleman, and, as will be seen by his reply to the rebel TILGHMAN, *vide supra*, etc.

CAPT. PORTER.

Capt. PORTER, of the gunboat *Essex*, who is reported as badly scalded by the bursting of his boat's boiler, is a native of Louisiana, but entered the navy from Massachusetts in 1823. He is a son of the renowned Commodore PORTER, who figured so prominently in the war of 1812. He has been thirty-eight years in the service, and has seen twelve years sea duty, five years shore duty, and the rest of the time unemployed. He was last at sea in 1850, and was then sent has been since until recently in command of the sloop *St. Marys*. His commission as naval commander dates only since 1855. When the Mississippi flotilla was projected, he was detailed to the command of a gunboat. The Captain christened his boat the *Essex*, after his father's renowned vessel, and judging from precedent, Capt. PORTER is the "bull-dog," or fighting man of this expedition. He has Dahlgren guns for his armament, and delights in "shelling." He worked prodigiously getting his boat ready, and since then he has been cruising round, stirring up the rebels wherever he could find them.

It was the boast of Commodore PERRY that he built some of his vessels on Lake Erie in twenty-six days. Capt. PORTER took the ferry-boat *New Era*, completely stripped her of everything but the framework of her hull, and entirely remodeled, rebuilt, and planked her, strengthened her with additional timbers and knees, caulked her, put in bulkheads, built strong and ample gun-decks, caged her hull with iron plates, in fact, constructed a new vessel, carrying nine heavy guns, and floated her out of her dock in *fourteen days*. The mechanics tell with considerable zest how, on the fourteenth day, Capt. PORTER, who had been crowding the work night and day, without giving notice, opened the gates of the floating dock, let on the water, and, to the astonishment of the industrious artisans aboard, the craft was in her element.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the gallant Captain will speedily recover, and be ready once more for active duty on his loved element.

GEN. TILGHMAN.

The rebel commander of Fort Henry, who was so gallantly captured by our navy boys, is a native of Maryland; entered West Point as a cadet in 1831; was made brevet Second Lieutenant in the First Dragoons in 1836, but shortly after resigned, and became division engineer on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, and afterward on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In the Mexican war he reëntered the service as volunteer Aid-de-Camp to Col. TWIGGS, and was present at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He commanded a Volunteer till October, 1846, and in January, 1847, was made Superintendent of the defences of Matamoras; finally he acted as Captain of Volunteer Artillery in HUGHES' regiment from August, 1847, till July, 1848. At the close of the war he again entered civil life, and was chosen principal Assistant Engineer in the Panama Isthmus Railroad. On the breaking out of the war he was acting as railroad engineer, but joined the rebels, and was appointed to command at Fort Henry, where he has been ingloriously captured.

THE GREAT MORTAR FLEET.

The Vessels Nearly All Ready—Their Number and Appointments—Operations to Commence Immediately.

A number of the vessels attached to Commodore PORTER'S mortar fleet have sailed South to the point of rendezvous, and others will soon follow. The expedition has been forming here for some months, and many experiments have been made to test the strength of the mortars.

The heavy mortars were cast at Pittsburgh, and have an average weight of about 17,000 pounds. The diameter of the bore is 13 inches, and the depth 35 inches, with a thickness of metal around it of 15 inches. The diameter of the trunnions is 15 inches, and the complete length of the mortar is 50 inches. They may be used alike upon sea or land, and are elevated or depressed by means of projections on the breech. It is stated that accurate firing may be made at a distance of 2¾ miles.

The circular platform which sustains the mortar carriage is constructed of heavy timber 1 foot in depth and 12 feet in diameter, and is made to revolve so that the mortar may be aimed in any direction.

The mortar carriage is made mostly of wrought iron, having a length of about 9 feet and a height of 4 feet. It weights about two tons, and is capable of resisting a pressure of about 150 tons.

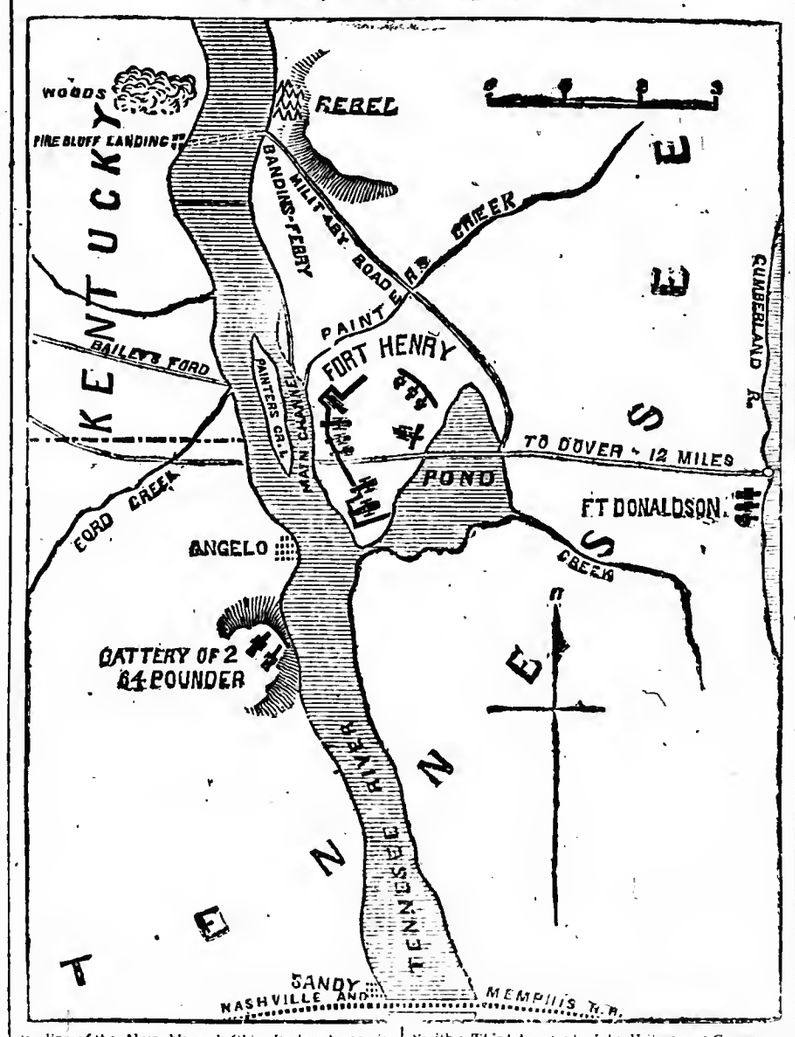
The bombshells to be used weigh, unfilled, 200 pounds each, and when filled an additional weight of 12 pounds is given. About 8,000 of these missiles have been manufactured for the fleet.

Each vessel has been provided with two 32-pounders, weighing 3,700 pounds. They are smooth-bore and throw solid shot and shell.

Instructions to be observed in time of attack have been transmitted by Government to the officers of the fleet, and a convenient code of signals has been adopted. The vessels, which are mostly schooners, of two and three hundred tons burden, number twenty-one in all. The side-wheel steam gunboat *Octorara* is to be the flag-ship of the flotilla.

THE SCENE OF OUR NAVAL VICTORY IN NORTHERN TENNESSEE.

Diagram Showing the Location of Fort Henry and its Guns, together with its Relations to Fort Donelson, the Nashville and Memphis Railroad, and Other Important Points.



LATER FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the United States Sloop-of-War Savannah.

SAILING OF THE EXPEDITION FOR THE SOUTH.

The United States sloop-of-war *Savannah*, Commander JOHN S. MISSROON, arrived at this port last night from Port Royal, S. C., making the passage in eight days. The *Savannah* went into commission in June last, and since has been engaged in arduous blockade; her crew are suffering from its effects, on which account she has been ordered home. The holding of Tybee Island by the seamen of the *Savannah* and gunboats in the Savannah River, until relieved by the New-York Volunteers, was a signal service. She brings no news of importance from Port Royal, except the sailing of the Expedition for the South on the 26th, including all the light-draft steamers, several gunboats and several thousand troops. Everything remained quiet at Port Royal. The following is a list of officers of the *Savannah*:

Commander, JOHN S. MISSROON; Lieutenant, A. W. Johnson; Surgeon, Henry C. Mayo; Paymaster, A. W. Russell; Assistant Surgeon, Job Corbin; Acting Masters, Samuel C. Gray, Wm. F. Shankland and Charles W. Z muerman; Lieutenant Marines, W. B. McKean; Captain's Clerk, J. W. McLellan; Paymaster's Clerk, Wm. J. Littlejohn; Boatswain, Wm. Winchester; Gunner, N. B. Willets; Carpenter, Amos Chick; Sailmaker, R. L. Tatern.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

An Outrage of the Rebels under a Flag of Truce—Houses at Harper's Ferry Shelled and Destroyed by the National Forces, &c.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Feb. 7.

This forenoon, Capt. BAYLOR and three of his men, concealed behind a stone wall, just above Harper's Ferry bridge, one either black or painted, by displaying a flag of truce, induced a loyal Virginian over; when nearly across, Capt. BAYLOR and two others fired and killed the ferryman.

Our batteries on the heights then shelled the buildings. Subsequently the men crossed and set fire to the twelve houses, including the Wager and another hotel, railroad buildings, etc. The whole lower part of the town was reduced to ashes. A necessity existed for burning the buildings, as they had been hiding places for the rebel riflemen, who had been annoying our troops for weeks past.

The number of rebels was not known, but many were seen to mount their horses and leave the outskirts of the town by the Charles own road.

This afternoon the rebel flag of truce, in the hands of three of BAYLOR'S men, came to the ferry, but were warned off by Col. GEARY. Large numbers of rebel pickets, mounted, were stationed all the afternoon near Bolivar.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The United States gunboat *Dawn* arrived yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for repairs. She left Fortress Monroe on the morning of the 5th. She brings no news of importance. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieut.-Commanding, A. G. CLARY; Lieut. and Executive officer, E. Drayton; Asst.-Paymaster, F. Parker; Asst.-Surgeon, J. W. Sherry; First Asst.-Engineer, S. B. Bates; Third Assistants, D. Tomlinson and T. P. Gee; Master's Mates, J. G. Underhill, J. Barrett and Charles M. Cooley.

The chartered schooner *Annie Glover* left the Yard yesterday for Ship Island. She takes several mechanics and a cargo of castings for machinery, and other stores.

The brig *Caroline* sailed for Panama with ordnance stores, &c.

The mortar schooner *Para* left the Yard yesterday. There are now only three sailing vessels belonging to Capt. PORTER'S mortar fleet remaining at the Yard. It is said that all these vessels will rendezvous at Hampton Roads, and wait there until the steamers detailed for the fleet are ready. These steamers are the *Octorara*, *Westfield* and *Clifton*, and possibly others.

The carpenters have nearly completed their work in the frigate *Sabine*, now lying in the stream, and it is expected that she will sail immediately.

The sloop-of-war *Richmond* is having the remainder of her armament placed on board, and will, it is reported, sail on Monday. The statement which we made a few days ago, relative to the preparations which were being made on board the *Richmond* for the reception of Gen. SCOTT, who was expected to go to Key West, was quite correct. The naval authorities were positive that the General was going to Key West, as stated.

It was reported a few days ago, that the steamship *Fulton* had been chartered by the Government and was coaling at the foot of Beach-street, North River; but it now appears that the *Fulton* has had her coal bunkers full for some weeks, and there is some doubt whether she has been chartered or not.

The Twenty-Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers remain on Governor's Island, but are ready to start at a few minutes' notice. They expect to go to Hilton Head in the clipper ship *S. R. Mallory*, which, with the clipper *Tycoon*, has been chartered by the United States Quartermaster for the conveyance of this regiment and the Seventh New-Hampshire. The latter regiment will go to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF ROMNEY.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Friday, Feb. 7.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of yesterday learns that the rebels evacuated Romney last night.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 7.

The War Department has received a dispatch that Gen. LANDER now occupies Romney, the rebels having retreated.

A LETTER FROM GEN. SIGEL.

The following brief communication from Gen. SIGEL, to a friend in Detroit, sets at rest the oft-disputed question as to whether he did or did not, lately, resign his command in Missouri. It has been authoritatively published in the German papers:

ST. Louis, Sunday, Jan. 26, 1862.

ESTEEMED SIR: In relation to the contents of your letter of the 16th inst., received by me yesterday, in St. Louis, I can, unfortunately, only say that a variety of circumstances of a personal nature, but, more especially, the regard and consideration I owe to the troops under my command, have compelled me to send in my resignation. You will, however, not take it amiss in me that I have no desire to leave my command at the moment when the last blow is to be struck against the army of the enemy in Missouri. For the latter reason I have not insisted upon immediate dismissal, but hope that it will be accorded so soon as the Government shall have been fully acquainted with the cause of dispute.

Thanking the Germans of Detroit who have so warmly interested themselves in my behalf—and thereby, too, in their own—I send you cordial greeting, and am yours, most sincerely,

FRANZ SIGEL.

To C. MARKHAUSEN, Esq., Editor of the *Michigan Journal*, Detroit.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, Jan. 7.

Mr. SMART'S resolves, slightly amended, in favor of confiscating, liberating and also arming the slaves of rebels, if it be a military necessity, have passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 24 against 4.

THE CONTRACT FRAUDS.

A Further Exposition of Their Enormity.

Speech of Mr. Van Wyck, of New-York, Chairman of the House Special Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 7.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee, said:

Mr. SPEAKER: On the 19th day of April, 1861, the world was startled with the recurrence of one of those great events which marks an era in the history of man, brands crime with a deeper infamy, and exalts the virtues of a generous manhood to a nobility almost divine, of which heroes have boasted and poets sung. The parallel of April 19, 1775, was complete; the days, months, years, and cycles of a peaceful and happy nationality had borne the Massachusetts soldier from the field of Lexington to the street of Baltimore. For a time the great American heart ceased to beat. A national paralysis for a moment, and then the people realized the horrors and cruelties of this unnatural war. The merchant left his counter, the farmer the quiet of home, the manufacturer's shuttle paused in its half-finished round, the anvil rang out on the hammer's beat; the lawyer's unfinished brief lost its interest; the clergyman folded up his sacerdotal robes; mothers, with the devotion of Spartans, bade their sons go forth; the wife pressed more closely her new-born babe, as she gave a parting, and with blessings and prayers the husband went forth, probably never to return.

The nation offered up its life and emptied its treasure into the lap of this great calamity; the rich bestowed of his abundance; the widow gave her mite, an only son, or a tear sanctified with prayers. Not one of us can forget it. History in after times, will record this the noblest moral exhibition of true courage the world has ever witnessed. Scarce a whisper of treason or murmur of discontent in all the North yet many of those who made the welkin ring for truth and liberty, who professed to worship the true God were ready to cry out, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" hoping to crucify the spirit of freedom.

There were others, meaner, baser still, only watching the opportunity to make merchandise of their country's misfortunes, coin the grief of the nation into currency, and peril her institutions, if it could minister to their base cupidity. One class commenced secretly sending intelligence to the rebels—the other rendered to them no less valuable assistance by conspiring to defraud the people and the Government. Almost the same instant harpies besieged the Treasury here, and the vultures in the North snuffed the spoils afar off.

While the bridges destroyed by the rebels were yet smoking in ruins, before the regiments impeded by their destruction could reach the capital, the sappers and miners, who knew the trembling necessities of the nation, commenced the assault. It has been said that in the panic of those times, watchfulness on the part of public officers should not be required, and the larcenies of plundering hordes should be overlooked.

CATTLE CONTRACT.

About the time the New-York Seventh, the pride of the Empire State, composed of the best of her citizen soldiery—of men of wealth, high family position, education, enjoying the confidence of the community in all the relations of life—with the Massachusetts Sixth, a regiment representing the intelligence and business occupations of that wooderful State, side by side were fording streams, building bridges, laying railroad track, sleeping on the unfenced field, and when hunger was pressing upon them the Seventh divided their last piece of bacon and hard biscuit with the gallant men of the Sixth—a contract was made in this city by the Department with Dwyer, Langhman, Silsby & Tyler for cattle, from two to ten thousand, at $5 per hundred live weight delivered here, and $5 75 in Pennsylvania. What facilities had Dwyer & Co. for transportation which the Government did not possess?

Government could lay its strong arms upon railroads and use them; could plant its gathering armies to guard the bridge and track. At that very time an agent was sent by the Department into Maryland, who without difficulty purchased cattle to be delivered in Washington at six and a half per hundred weight. Besides, direct communication with New-York was not obstructed by the Potomac. Still more, if the danger of transportation through Maryland was an excuse for this contract big with profits, why a provision that a portion should be delivered in Pennsylvania if the Department desired, and why were nearly 1,500 received in Harrisburgh, while scarcely 800 were delivered in Washington? Notwithstanding the lions in the way Dwyer & Co. unexpectedly sub-let the contract to New-York men, so that without any hazard or peril they realized over $32,000 on about 2,000 head. They had no difficulty during the panic of those times in making this contract, why should the Government have found any?

There is no pretence that either of these men had any special courage in overcoming dangers, or remarkable skill in purchasing cattle. two were railroad contractors, one particularly near to the Secretary, one a lawyer, and one the Winter before had been in consultation and negotiation with rebels for the sale of arms. Thus treason and corruption were continued at the capital.

AGENCY OF ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, ESQ.—PURCHASE OF ARMY SUPPLIES.

Nearly simultaneous with this occurred another transaction. On the 21st day of April, the Secretary of War, although he well knew the great ability and experience of Col. Tompkins, Quartermaster, and Maj. Eaton, Commissary, in New-York City, wrote two letters to Alexander Cummings, Esq. In one he "wants him to *aid* the Commissary in purchasing supplies, to *assist* the Quartermaster in pushing them forward." The other letter states that—

"The Department needs at this moment an intelligent, experienced and energetic man, *to whom it can resort to assist* in pushing forward troops, munitions and supplies."

No man knew better than the Secretary that these qualifications were already possessed by the army officers in New-York, on whom *it was safe to rely*. The Secretary then gracefully compliments Mr. Cummings:

"You are acquainted with the internal arrangements and connections of the railroads in Pennsylvania, over which, for the present they will have to pass."

Can there be so much intricacy about the railroad connections in Pennsylvania, that the United States Quartermaster in New-York or Philadelphia was not conversant with them? The Secretary then adds the touching appeal to his patriotism:

"I am aware that your private affairs may demand your time. I am sure that your patriotism will induce you to aid me, even at some loss to yourself."

On the 23d of April, the Secretary again wrote:

"In consideration of the extraordinary emergencies which demand immediate and decisive measures, I hereby authorize Edwin D. Morgan and Alexander Cummings, to make all necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops, *in aid and assistance* of the officers of the army of the United States."

Either was authorized to act in absence of the other. On the 4th day of May, Gov. MORGAN delegated his portion of the power to GEORGE D. MORGAN. On the 24th the Secretary wrote:

"I sent you yesterday an official paper, to act in connection with Gov. Morgan, by land, through Maryland and Pennsylvania; it is important you should act promptly in sending supplies. S. CAMERON.

DR. CUMMINGS."

This is the first time he recognized his friend as Doctor. Thus armed, the Doctor seemed supreme in his orbit; instead of rendering *aid and assistance* he effectually superseded the army officers. *Major Eaton distinctly informed him that his services were not needed in the purchase of supplies.* Still, the Doctor commenced buying over $21,000 worth of straw hats and linen pantaloons, which were worthless to the army, and not required by the regulations. He employed a clerk of whom he knew nothing—had never seen before. In his evidence at first he did not know who recommended him; then he thought he was recommended by Thurlow Weed—finally said, "I remember now that Mr. Weed told me he knew all about him, and upon his recommendation I took him." This clerk the Doctor suffered to do all the business and make all the purchases, except what were made by George D. Morgan.

CHARTER OF THE CATALINE.

The Doctor next appoints Capt. Comstock to charter or purchase vessels. The Captain, with a friend, goes to Brooklyn, inspects the *Cataline*, and learns that her price is from $18,000 to $20,000. Instead of purchasing or chartering, or recommending the Doctor to do so, from the owner, his friend suggests to Mr. Develin that there "is a nice opportunity to make something by *good management*."

This was the 23d day of April, the very day the propeller *Daylight* left New-York with supplies for the Seventh Regiment and 200 recruits of the brave and generous young men of that city. The *Daylight* left without convoy, passed up the Potomac without convoy, and reached Washington safely. I never can forget that 23d day of April and the trip of the *Daylight*, or of that gallant band who were leaving all the endearments of homes and associations of friends to encounter the perils of disease and battle. I never can forget the universal disquietude in the great body of the continent. No mails. No telegraph. A dreadful, solemn suspense. Brave men, good men, fearing, doubting, yet hoping. Actuated by one impulse, ready to give all, even life, for the defence of the capital Washington founded, and the flag the patriots of the Revolution baptized in blood.

No one could have believed that at such a moment men could find leisure or inclination to ascertain how something could be made out of the griefs of the people by *good management*. Yet that very day, when sympathy for a bleeding country, and the obligations of duty to his employers should have received from Capt. Comstock all his skill and energy, his mission was used to benefit friends. He knew Dr. Cummings was agent for the War Department; still he counsels freely with Mr. Develin about the value of the *Cataline*, and gives an opinion what will be paid for her charter. Had she been cheap at $18,000, his Government was entitled to the purchase. After yielding to Mr. Develin all the time he required for the negotiation, on the 25th the boat was chartered by Col. Tompkins, he relying upon Capt. Comstock, the authorized agent of Dr. Cummings, the agent of the War Department, paying for her use $10,000 per month, for three months, and if lost by war risks, then Government to pay $50,000. Col. Tompkins would not sign until Capt. Comstock assured him *that she was worth* $50,000, *and that it was all right*. The Captain knew the value of the boat, and what she cost; Mr. Freeman, having an interest in her profits, swears they did not pretend she was worth $50,000. Capt. Comstock, however, denies that he alleged she was worth that amount. The testimony of Capt. Comstock shows the vast number and almost unlimited power of persons at that time assuming to act as agents for the Government. He says:

"I was sent for by Mr. Weed to come to the Astor House about the time of the commencement of these troubles. He stated that he was an *agent of the Government*, and had troops and munitions of war to send to Washington by way of the Chesapeake, and that he wished to charter vessels for that purpose." * * * * * "Afterwards Cummings called upon me and showed the *same authority* that *Weed* had *shown*. It had been transferred to him to perform the same service." * * * * "I should think that Weed chartered from six to ten vessels."

This testimony was given on the 28th day of December, and up to that time the Committee had no evidence or intimation that Mr. Weed had been an agent for the Government, or acting as such. The Department was liberal in bestowing confidence and grants of power, but that confidence seems to have been abused by the transfer of authority one to the other. Mr. Weed's absence from home prevents an examination at present into the nature and extent of his agency.

The Committee have not been able to show for whom the steamer was loaded. It has been intimated she was loaded by private parties, to be run, however, at the risk and expense of the Government. And when she could not obtain a clearance, her cargo was in whole or part sold to Government. If this be so, it will account for the Doctor's purchase of straw hats, linen pantaloons, London porter, Scotch ale, Dutch herring, "butter, cheese and all."

Collector Barney swears, that on the 27th of April, Mr. Stetson, in whose name the title had been taken, called on him demanding a clearance to Annapolis. When asked how she was loaded, and whom the cargo belonged, he replied she was loaded with flour and provisions, and belonged to several of his friends. Mr. Barney refused to clear her. Stetson then said the provisions were for the army. Barney replied that as the property was not Government property, but properly of individuals, that he could not clear her except by a request from some Government officer. It is but just to say here that Mr. Develin was evidently induced to purchase the vessel at the suggestion of those who were acting for Government, and that Mr. Stetson, in everything he did, was frank, candid, and made no concealment. When Mr. Stetson again called on the Collector, "he brought a note from Mr. Weed, stating that the cargo consisted of supplies for troops, and requesting a clearance." Mr. Barney declined, but saw Mr. Weed, and explained why a clearance could not be granted. Mr. Weed said "it was all right, and *would be arranged in some other way*." He concluded not to give a clearance unless requested to do so by Gen. Wool. He saw the General, and requested him to be careful before he gave orders for a clearance. A pass, however, was obtained from the General, which he regretted; for Monday morning he sent an order to the Collector rescinding it. But the fugitive had escaped, with the condemnation of the Collector and Gen. Wool upon her. Her voyage was an unfortunate one; after two months' service she was destroyed by fire.

The question recurs, who were the friends referred to by Mr. Stetson as the owners of the cargo? It is necessary to go back and see who had any interest or connection with the transaction. Mr. Freeman, who had a one-tenth interest in the profits, swears, after first declining to do so, that he received, as part security for the purchase-money of the *Cataline*, four notes, of $4,500 each, as follows:

One note by John E. Develin, indorsed G. C. Davidson; one note by Thurlow Weed, indorsed John E. Develin; one note by G. C. Davidson, indorsed O. B. Matteson; one note by O. B. Matteson, indorsed Thurlow Weed.

These parties must all have been in New York City at this time. The only other person, besides the Captain and crew, was James Larkin, who went on the boat, he says, as Purser, although he finally concluded his duty was to act as check upon the Captain. This man was appointed by Mr. Develin upon the recommendation of Mr. Davidson. No one seemed to take any interest in loading the vessel except Mr. Develin. Col. Tompkins knew nothing of her cargo; and when Dr. Cummings was asked if he knew anything of her cargo he said, "*Not a particle*." He relied entirely upon and trusted to the clerk, Mr. Humphreys, appointed upon the recommendation of Mr. Weed. It must be left to surmising facts who were the friends referred to by Mr. Stetson, and whether the boat on a first hold for private speculation; and when no clearance could be obtained, Mr. Cummings, though his clerk, purchased the cargo for Government, so that a pass could be procured. Gen. Wool's hesitancy in giving a pass to the *Catalina* probably induced a representation to Gen. Scott that the condition of his (Wool's) health required repose from arduous duties.

The Doctor was certainly a remarkable agent. The Secretary wants *an energetic, intelligent and experienced man*, of course—one to whom he knows the finance Committee, or the army officers at New-York, one on *whom he can rely*, yet the Doctor appointing takes no interest but to draw and pay the money. When he was called on repeatedly to *aid* in purchases, he trusts it all to Mr. Humphreys, his clerk. When vessels are to be chartered, he doesn't deem it worth while to examine them. He good-naturedly says he took it for granted that what the owners said was true. He was certainly a confidence man. The Secretary says, notwithstanding the pressure on his private business, he is sure he will aid him. Yet the Doctor repays this generous and unbounded confidence by knowing nothing, assuredly nothing, of the purchasing of articles or leaving out vessels.

Two million dollars, by the Secretary of the Treasury, were placed in the hands of all of gentlemen of high-toned, honorable men, to be paid out on the order or requisition of Mr. Cummings, without his producing to them any vouchers. Strange as it may appear, while this money was there to respond to his requisition, he draws $10,0.00, and deposits it in his name, with his private account, in one of the city banks. Stranger still, four months after his agency had ceased, he leaves no vouchers with the War Department. The War Department, in its generous confidence, seeks no settlement with the Doctor, nor an inspection of his vouchers.

Such were the prominent transactions occurring at a time when a man's generous instincts should freely have offered everything to his country.

This was the cloud no larger than a man's hand which increased and spread until the whole sky has been wrapped in gloom, and men go about the streets wondering where this thing will end. The mania for stealing seems to have run through all the relations of Government. Almost from the General to the drummer boy; from those nearest the throne of power to the merest side waiter. Nearly every man who deals with the Government seems to feel or desire that it would not long survive, and each had a common right to plunder while it lived. Given in the matter of the purchase of two sailing vessels, two men of New-York, to the crime of larceny, adopt the sin of perjury, that they might rob from the Treasury $8,000. In the case of the *Stars and Stripes*, the President of the New-Haven Propeller Company, after taking from the Government $12,000 more than she cost, took of that amount nearly $8,000 to line his own pockets, and in excuse to his Company, pretended that he had to bribe an Ex-Member of Congress to gain an audience to the head of the bureau, and from that insinuation an honorable, high-toned Ex-Member of Congress, in Connecticut, had been subjected to calumny. That President, before the Committee, testified that after taking $12,000 in profits from his country, he was so anxious to serve her in this, the hour of her necessity, that he appropriated nearly $8,000 of his colleagues' money to his private use, so he could devise some machine to take all the Southern cities, and no one get hurt.

Colonels, intrusted with the power of raising regiments, colluding with contractors, bartering away and dividing contracts for horses, and other supplies, to enrich personal favorites; purchasing articles, and compelling false invoices to be given.

While it is no justification, the example has been set in the very departments of Government. As a general thing, none but favorites gain access there, and none other can obtain contracts which bear enormous profits. They violate the plain provisions of the law, requiring bids and proposals, on the false and shallow pretext that the public exigency requires it. Should this last as long as the Peloponnessian War, the same excuse would be used. The Department which has allowed conspiracies after the bidding had been closed, to defraud the Government of the lowest bid, and by allowing the guilty to reap the fruits of their crime, has itself become *particeps criminis*.

Who pretends any public exigency for giving out by private contract, without bids, over one million muskets at fabulous prices? Who pretends a public exigency to make a private contract for rifling cannon, to the amount of $800,000?

PENNSYLVANIA HORSES.

Kentucky is proverbial for her splendid horses. Her loyal citizens would have been benefited by sales to the Government. Who will pretend that the public exigency required that when cavalry regiments were to be forwarded from the State of Pennsylvania to the land of the dark and bloody ground, it was necessary to transport, at great expense, the remaining disabled, diseased horses left in the Keystone State? My colleague on the Committee [Mr. Dawes] a few days since spoke of the pence-offerings to Pennsylvania politicians, and referred to the horses of Col. Williams' regiment.

There is yet another case—a contract, not made upon the responsibility of the Bureau, as the late Secretary said, but *by his express order*, and refused to be made until so ordered. I refer to the contract to purchase one thousand horses, to be delivered at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. Such a horse market the world never saw. The first inspector—an honest man—of the first hundred, rejected three in five. The next day owners refused to present themselves, and by some legerdemain he was removed and others substituted; then horses of all ages, from two to thirty, of all diseases and defects, secret and open, were from day to day received. The whole neighborhood were in arms. The people remonstrated. Lawyers and clergymen were present at the inspection, and sought to deter the buccaneering crew by open condemnation; the inspectors heeded not this clamor, but ordered the horses to be ridden upon the crowd, to drive them away, if possible. Horses, with running sores, which were seen by the inspectors, and branded; and if one outraged common decency he would be rejected, and an opportunity sought the same day to pass and brand him. Immediately the horses were subsisted by private contract to favorites, at thirty-nine cents per day, and they sublet to farmers, from twenty-four to twenty-six. Over four hundred of these horses were sent with Col. Wynkoop's regiment, and the papers at Pittsburgh report some actually so worthless that they were left on the docks. The remaining five hundred were left at Huntingdon for the benefit of contractors. In that single transaction over fifty thousand dollars were stolen from the Government. Such fiends in human shape care not for exposure; a felon's doom through life should be theirs; and the labors of your committee will be of little practical value unless Congress shall by law punish with severe penalties such enormities.

CONTRACT BROKERAGE.

At one time, it would seem, there was an intention to establish a huge contract brokerage system. The testimony of Mr. John Smith, of Kingston, N. Y., powder manufacturer, shows that, in the month of May, he proposed to give Mr. Weed a percentage for a powder contract. That he went to the Astor House, met Mr. Davidson, whom he had never seen before; inquired of him for Mr. Thurlow Weed. During the conversation, he asked what Mr. Smith wanted of Mr. Weed; on being told, he inquired of Mr. Smith what he could afford to pay; he replied five per cent.; Mr. Smith also says that Mr. Weed asked him what he could afford to pay.

That afterward, at Washington, he handed his propositions for powder to Mr. Weed, who took them to Mr. Cameron. The result was that Mr. Weed was authorized to write a letter to Gen. Ripley, the head of the Ordnance Department, to divide the contracts for powder between the States manufacturing. It is somewhat strange that the Secretary should appoint Mr. Weed as his messenger to carry his wishes to the different bureaus. Mr. Smith understood that he was to pay Mr. Weed five per cent.

Mr. Laflin also testified that his powder firm demurred to paying Mr. Weed five per cent.; that Mr. Weed gave them authority to make 1,000 barrels of powder, but they preferred having the authority directly from the Government. He also testifies that the patriot, Dwyer, who figured in the cattle contract in May or June, at Washington, told him if he would give five per cent. he would sell all the powder he could make; but Laflin declined.

Favorites obtain contracts when frequently they have not the pecuniary resources to fulfill them, and not manufacturers of the articles to be delivered. The professional politician or the retired Ex-Member of Congress, who has a large contract which requires much machinery and great mechanical ingenuity, evidently takes it as a speculation; takes it to enrich himself, or extort from the pockets of honest industry; takes it to sub-let to skillful manufacturers at reduced prices. The Departments which give contracts to men knowing that they have not in and of themselves the facilities for executing them, are reprehensible and deserve severe censure. What excuse is there for an honest Department to pension this gang of middlemen? All the ill-gotten gains found in their pockets is so much stolen from the Treasury.

Even in the Treasury Department—pure and upright as I believe the Secretary to be—whist business man could justify, or who, in his own transactions, would allow that a contract of over half a million expenditure should be competed for by only two firms, who could combine and unite? It is no answer to say that the work is done as cheaply as before—the spirit of the law has been violated, and the millionaire enriched; beside, the products of all departments of labor are cheapened by the stagnation of business. In this matter of the bank-note contract, as in some others, underlings control the affairs of the Department—they say who shall approach within the charmed circle; they say whose papers shall be put on file and whose shall be gladdened by the eyes of the Secretary.

The soldier who, borne down by disease and overcome with fatigue, is found sleeping at his post, you punish with death; while the miscreant who holds his festival at this carnival of blood, rides in his carriage, drinks champagne, and dines with Cabinet ministers, you treat with deferential respect. Do you say Government cannot punish treason and punish crime?

On the 4th day of July, 1860, at Occoquan, Va., Mr. Underwood raised a pole, unfurled the American flag, and a banner with the names of Lincoln and Hannibal Jackson, the slayer of Ellsworth, with an oath duly sworn, cut it down, tore up the Stars and Stripes, and carried the banner as a trophy. One of the lineal heroes of that mob is the day in the employ of the Government in this city.

The laboring man who testily against odicials are removed, while the wretch who has been robbing the Government is worthy a better place. Is it possible that this monstrous system of wrong, extending from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, from the Potomac to the Lakes, cannot be stopped, or even checked? If that be so, better disband our armies, and let the oligarchs of the South rule and reign over us.

This Committee has been in session for months; Government officials must be aware of its power of examination, still, at the commencement of this session, inspectors of horses were colonels with contractors, superintendents, bearing in the title of Captains, were selling Government horses to private citizens, taking diseased and worthless horses from the commons, by aiding them in the service of the United States, so they might receive full pay for the same, and favorites leasing land from Government for supplies.

Your Government retains in this Capital, as it does of its navy and army, and around our council chamber, men whose hearts are filled with treason, and minds with rebellion. Your Departments are disembodied to hear charges of treason or corruption; they would rather embrace those who furnish the truth than remove the treasonable and guilty offenders. I am not harsh, I only speak what, standing in the mighty and august presence of shrieking mothers, contemplating a bleeding, suffering country, I feel it my duty.

I have a right thus to speak in terms of warning and admonition to an Administration which I aided to elect, to whose principles I am committed, by which we must pass through the fiery ordeal of rebellion, and must be carried safely through the wilderness beyond. But I have a right to ask and beseech, in the name of a commerce crippled, labor paralyzed, manufactures disturbed, and Treasury empty, in the name of that gallant army of 500,000, which this day in the armed field are waiting to rescue a country loved through fire and blood, to lay down, and that action may live—in the name of 500,000 heartstrings made dreary by the loved one away—of the vacant chairs around the evening fires of the dearer 500,000 hearths, anxiously looking, tearfully expecting, sorrowingly hoping, that this Administration shall redeem treason from the Capital, and corruption from the land.

Five hundred thousand men are in arms against the rebels, but 20,000,000 are in arms against the crew of plundering leeches; that 20,000,000 will be in arms against us and this Administration, unless their pestilent presence is driven, as the money-changers of old, from the temple.

MR. MORGAN'S AGENCY IN PURCHASING VESSELS.

Since the report has been submitted to the House Mr. George D. Morgan has prepared an elaborate paper, showing the benefits of his agency, and relies on the fact that he can give every information he pleases, and that he can give every assurance he pleases, that he paid a less price than the owners asked. We can test the strength of his position by the *Stars and Stripes*. To build her cost $50,000; by her charter the owners realized $15,000 from Government; they then asked $60,000. Mr. Morgan paid $55,000, $5,000 less than they asked, but $10,000 more than she cost. While with the *Catawba* and *Wenasetta* the owners realized $52,000, the Government paid $60,000, although Mr. Morgan's papers allege he was asked $80,000. This seems the reverse of the proposition. The *General* was offered to private parties for $28,000; Mr. Morgan was asked $30,000, and paid $27,000. These are not the only instances, as the Committee will show by a further examination, to which they are invited by the Secretary, and directed by a resolution of this House.

Secretary Welles, a man estimable in all the relations of private life, honest himself, would not take a farthing from the Treasury, seeks to justify Mr. Morgan, by showing that the Government in times past were imposed upon by impositions on the regular officers; and he employs an agent with no salary, yet paying him in the position of antagonism to his Government, making his interest against it for the greatest number of vessels bought, and the highest price paid nets him the most money. For the credit of the Government such practices should cease. We have not only a right to Mr. Morgan's skill, experience and shrewdness, but we have a right to the benefit of that ruling feeling with many business men—that of interest for his employers. I see no answer to say that Mr. Morgan is honest. Grant it: Mr. Morgan is fond of money, or he would not. He could not, consent to take nearly $90,000 of the money which has been paid to him in about five months. A man who is thus greedy of gain, evidently is more zealous of his own than his country's interests. Besides, if the Secretary needs the native ingenuity and business capacity, which I admit is of high order, why not employ and give him a fair remunerative salary as other men are employed? He says this $90,000 was taken from the pockets of the sellers. Not so; Mr. Morgan always notified them they must pay him 2½ per cent. on the purchase; that they must name the lowest cash price, and add 2½ per cent. thereto. If Mr. Morgan possesses the business ability which the Secretary claims, and which I do not doubt, he certainly could have obtained all the vessels at the price he did, less the 2½ per cent. Who doubts it?

Why should not the sellers as readily have given the 2½ per cent. to Government as to Mr. Morgan? No, Sir; that fallacy may suit the Secretary, but it will not deceive the people.

In September last, when Mr. Morgan had made over $50,000, representation to the Cabinet was made in regard to this matter, and the attention of the Secretary directed to it. Had he changed the policy, no censure could have been charged upon him; but he persistently refused, and in December Mr. Morgan had increased his fortune to the enormous sum of about $90,000—at the rate of quarter of a million per annum. Mr. Morgan's services could have been secured at $5,000 annually, and this enormous sum saved to the Treasury; but if this be not so, and men owning vessels have been compelled or induced to sell them at small prices, what right has the Secretary to allow his brother-in-law to put his hands in the pocket of each seller, and realize the immense sum of $90,000 in a few months. That money really belonged to the Government. As an agent, he takes it; and if it be an unconscionable amount it belongs to his employers.

The Secretary should know that the rules of the Chamber of Commerce, in New-York, as to commissions, do not apply where the value of the vessel exceeds $30,000; beyond that sum the percentage is left to bargain between seller and broker. Can the Secretary find a solitary case where merchants have allowed 2½ per cent. on a vessel worth $100,000? The rule in Boston is 1 per cent. where the value is over $20,000.

DEFENCE OF SECRETARY WELLES.

The Secretary, in his last message, claims that the vessels have been cheaply purchased. Assume it, If you please. Does he not know that our commerce is paralyzed; that sail and steam vessels have been crowded on the market, and must be sold at any price or rot at the docks. As well justify the purchase of the *Potomska* and *Wamsutta*, which were charged to the Government for $7,000 more than the owners received, on the ground that they were cheap. The Secretary must have known that this transaction was liable to the criticism it has received, or he would not, as he says he did, in advance, feel he might receive some censure because this great bounty was bestowed on a brother-in-law.

The Secretary, in his labored defence of Mr. Morgan, has done great injustice to Commodore Breese in the purchase of the *Morgan* and *Badger*. There was an early disposition on the part of the Secretary to take the purchase of vessels from the navy officers, for the Commodore swears that "he had directions from the Navy Department, by letter, April 21, 1861, to consult with persons capable of giving information and advice." A letter, written April 23, by H. Bridge, Chief of the Bureau of Clothing, says: "Mr. William H. Aspinwall has offered his services to the Secretary of the Navy, who wishes you to call on him if you need assistance in the matter of the steamers, as well as to acknowledge his courtesy." On the same day the Secretary also wrote, "advising him to consult with Gov. Morgan, G. D. Morgan, with Messrs. William Everts, Blatchford, Grinnell, also Committee of citizens, who are empowered to act for this Department."

In a letter of April 29, the Secretary says:

"In my letter of the 23d inst., I referred to certain gentlemen as an advising committee with whom you might consult. One of the gentlemen alluded to, George H. Morgan, Esq., has the special confidence of the Department; and you will advise with him in behalf of the Department, and as its friend in this emergency, in the purchases you may make, and the extraordinary measures you are compelled to take. It has been gratifying to the Department to witness the promptitude and alacrity that has been exhibited, and the services rendered, not only by the gentleman referred to, *but by Mr. Aspinwall and others.*"

On the 30th April, 1861, the Secretary says:

"In order to relieve yourself of inconvenience, and sundry gentlemen who were specified as advisers in the late emergency, I have proposed that Mr. G. D. Morgan and Mr. W. H Aspinwall be substituted in their place. These two gentlemen have been efficient in aiding and assisting you, and are vigilant for the country and its interests. They will, I believe, cheerfully act for the Department when you have not opportunity or time to consult with it. *Both* of the gentlemen have been written to by this mail, on the subject: and you will consult with either, or *both*, in your future negotiations and purchases."

In a letter of May 13, speaking of purchasing several vessels, among them whaling-ships, he says:

"Please advise with Mr. G. H. Morgan in regard to this matter, and make purchases with his approval."

Thus, it clearly appears that Commodore Breese was induced to place confidence in Mr. Aspinwall; and when the whale-ships were ordered, in the absence of Mr. Morgan, he called on Mr. Aspinwall, and was governed by his advice and action, and May 19, wrote to the Secretary:

"I have commissioned an agent, indicated by Mr. Aspinwall, to proceed to New-Bedford to negotiate for the purchase of three whale-ships, which the Department directed me to obtain for coaling uses; none can be purchased in this place."

After the Secretary had freely advised him to consult a *number of persons*, in every letter rejecting the number, until he declares his warm attachment to Mr. Morgan and Mr. Aspinwall, although the letter ordering the whale-ships requested him to purchase them with the approval of Mr. Morgan; still, in his absence, and the pressing necessities of the purchase, and considering the high encomiums pronounced by the Secretary on Mr. Aspinwall, the following statement in the letter of the Secretary is remarkable, and unsustained by the evidence:

"Had the naval officer followed the orders that were given him, these frauds would not have been perpetrated. But Com. Breese employed Mr. Aspinwall's broker and not Mr. Morgan, and the results were a gross fraud and the purchase of inferior vessels, which could not have been the case had the policy which the Department was then instituting prevailed, and its orders been obeyed."

The attempt to sacrifice Mr. Aspinwall and Commodore Breese on Mr. Morgan's defence requires no comment.

Still more remarkable as the change of the Secretary, when it is remembered that the person referred to as *Mr. Aspinwall's broker* was Stoddock, the very man employed by Mr. Morgan as broker, even subsequent to the purchase of the *Roman* and *Badger*, as appeared by the following letter:

DEAR DOWNINGTON: I have just directed the *Hetzel* to go to the Navy yard, and until I hear from you shall do nothing in the matter. *I have requested Mr. Stoddock, who you know, to act here, for a hand or two.*

Very truly, your obedient servant,

GEORGE D. MORGAN.

S. L. BREESE, Esq., Flag Officer, Washington, June 1st.

It is due to Commodore Breese to say that when the ships were brought to the Navy-yard, he discovered the fraud, informed the Secretary, and desired to have them condemned. Mr. Aspinwall's purchase; which, he understood, was done, as an order was issued for sending them.

The Secretary also refers to the *Penguin* and *Albatross*, bought by Commodore Breese for $75,000 each, adding that they were of no greater tonnage than the *Stars and Stripes*. The Secretary, however, omits to say that the *Penguin* and *Albatross* were built for *ocean vessels*, with double engines, and cost, probably, in construction, one-third more than the *Stars and Stripes*.

The Secretary further says:

In a single transaction originally made with a horse ship owner by Commodore Breese, for five valuable steamers, I felt that the Government was unfortunately involved, and Mr. Morgan was employed to relieve the Department. Under many and great difficulties, he succeeded in saving to the Government, by his action in that transaction, above $124,000."

The explanation, as I understand it, is this: the Commodore, in chartering the five vessels, required the owners to insert a price at which they would sell to Government. It was a mere proposition on their part. It was not accepted: neither was the Government bound to pay it.

The Secretary also adds:

"Yet I hear from the owners and sellers no complaint that they, by the operation of this system of purchase, have been oppressed or aggrieved."

Let us examine the correctness of this statement by one transaction. In the month of May last, J. Rudolph Sieg and James C. Jewett & Co., of New-York City, were owners of the steamer *Mercedita*. During that month a man by the name of Burrill, claiming to be an agent and adviser of the Navy Department, proposed a purchase. Jewett & Co., to prevent the exactions of the Government agents, on the 19th day of June wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, offering to charter or sell that vessel at a valuation to be fixed by the Department. A similar letter was sent to them to the President of the United States. The Secretary returned an answer, refusing to charter or purchase, as she was misfitted for an armed ship. Burrill shortly after appears, saying that he can sell the rejected steamer, that he had returned from Washington, and asked authority from them to sell to Government, which was given him on the 3d day of July. On the 31st of July, Burrill came again and made an offer from the Secretary of the Navy for the rejected steamer, on the condition that the owners should pay $5,000 to him, besides a fair brokerage; which $5,000 Burrill said was to be given to Government officials for their assistance in selling this vessel. Jewett & Co. refused, proclaiming that they would first see their vessel rot at the wharf, and themselves wanting for bread, before one penny should go to bribe Government officials, representing Burrill to say to those who sent him, if the Government wanted $5,000, they would give that sum towards raising another regiment to fill the place of the New-York Sixty-ninth. Burrill left, and after the lapse of a few hours returned, saying he had heard from Washington, and that he would withdraw the condition, and they need only pay what they saw fit to allow him for his services. They accepted; and on the same day gave Burrill a bill of sale for the Department, and he presented a list of persons—one required in the manner ruling of S. M. Pook, the Naval Constructor, and one of the Board to examine vessels. On the 27th September they delivered up the vessel to Government through Burrill.

Much to the surprise of the owners, the Secretary sent a requisition to pay Burrill the $100,000 for the *Mercedita*, although the names to the bill of sale were that of Sieg, owner of seven-tenths, and Jewett & Co. three-tenths. They succeeded in arranging so that the money should be drawn by a third party. Some twenty days after the date of the requisition, an order was had on the Sub-Treasury for the money. Mr. George E. Morgan did not appear in the negotiation until after the requisition for the money; he then came and demanded $2,500 for his share, admitting that he did not sell or purchase, yet the owners could not get their money until he was paid; and if they would consent to pay, he would write to Washington and urge the immediate remittance of the money.

The above facts must have been known to the Secretary. They were written to Com. Hudson, Oct. 31, with a request that they be filed in the Navy Department, which doubtless was done. Since the letter of the Secretary, the Committee have not had time to examine the owners of the *Mercedita*, but the foregoing and subsequent facts in connection with the purchase are sustained by affidavits of J. Rudolph Sieg and James C. Jewett. They testify that they did not see or know anything of George D. Morgan until after the purchase and delivery of the bill of sale to the Department through Burrill; that on the 19th day of November they called on Mr. Morgan, demanding a repayment of $2,500, and he said he had credited it to the Navy Department; that he had only taken this sum so that the Department might have so much back, in case the Department elected to keep the same, on the ground that he understood the *Mercedita* cost only $64,000; yet Mr. Morgan, when he took the $2,500, gave a receipt for the same "for commissions on sale of the *Mercedita*." The owners deny that they ever asked $130,000 for the steamer, although Mr. Morgan claims in his statement that such amount was demanded of him. The Department fixed the value and negotiated through the medium above stated.

On the 17th January, Jewett & Co. wrote another letter to the Secretary, in which they recite the fact of their former *complaints*, showing that they have been *oppressed* or *aggrieved*, in which they say:

"Do you think it right to endeavor to carry to the public, after such an offer on our part, the idea that we sought to obtain $30,000 more than this vessel's value; and, to foster this falsehood on the public, to give an idea of your brother-in-law's fitness to purchase vessels for the Government?"

PURCHASE OF HALL'S CARBINES.

Another remarkable transaction was the sale by the Ordnance Bureau, to Mr. Eastman, of 5,000 Hall's carbines, an arm which needed some alteration to be useful, for $3 50 each. This private sale was made at a time when the Department was buying arms which had been condemned, and sent from the arsenals of Europe. After an expenditure of from 75 cents to $1 25, they were sold to Simon Stevens for $12 50; then to Gen. Fremont for $22. No wonder our expenses are $2,000,000 per day—Government sells at $3 50, and in a short time buys back at $22. Dr. Cummings bought 700 of the same carbines for $15.

The evidence of Mr. Hagner shows that Mr. Stevens was an agent or aid of Gen. Fremont. This Mr. Stevens denies. However, the relation was one of a warm personal character. He had probably just left him with instructions to purchase. His dispatch to Fremont was just such as an agent would send, or one who had the assurance of the necessities of the West, and that the arms would be taken. At all events, the bargain was an unconscionable one, whereby Stevens was to make about $50,000 in one day, without incurring any risk or investing any capital.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

There seemed to be no green spot in the Republic. The gross frauds upon the seaboard, by the Potomac, found a counterpart on the banks of the Mississippi. The contagion spread and fastened itself upon the department of the West. A bevy of cormorants gathered around Fremont, who were feasting upon the blood they were drawing from the nation—more impudent in their claims, more unblushing in their extortions. *There*, as *here*, no sales could be made with the Government except through the medium of heartless contractors. *There*, as *here*, none but special favorites could share of public bounty. Those willing to furnish cheaply and well, were cast aside, while a hardware firm, Child, Pratt, & Fox, were allowed to furnish nearly $1,000,000 without the formality of fixing the price in advance, they procuring from the very men who offered to supply Government, and at the offered prices, while they charged an advance of 25 to 50 per cent. Men in league with Quartermaster McKinstry and his inspectors, would first extort from the honest farmer, and then unblushingly rob from the Treasury. In building the forts at St. Louis, more than $100,000 was squandered upon profligate, unprincipled favorites.

These plunderers, some imported from California, and some for a long while in the employ and receiving food and raiment from the Government, gathered around the person of Fremont, and suffered none to approach him too nearly.

Quartermaster McKinstry was the high priest at this festival of robbery and crime; a man who had for many years been in the regular service of the United States, a man furnished by the Administration to the department of the West, which was supposed

missing upon opening a trunk sent by the American Express Company from this City to Iowa City, Iowa, on the 18th of September, 1854, but which was not delivered, as alleged, until the 20th of April, 1855. It was claimed by the plaintiff that the trunk was shipped to C. A. Robbins, (of whose estate she is administratrix,) and that when delivered to the Express Company, it contained property worth $1,850.

The defendants denied any knowledge as to the value of the trunk, and also denied the alleged negligence on the part of the Company or its agents. As a further defence, the special clause in their printed contract, placed upon all packges, boxes, &c., limiting their liability to $150 on packages, &c., on which the prices or values are not marked.

When the cause come on for trial a motion was made to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the plaintiff was a foreign administratrix, and could not maintain an action in this Court, and the defendants, Henry Wells and others, were not sued as the President, &c., of the Company, as required by the statute.

The plaintiff's counsel contended that as the defendants were sued "as the American Express Company," that was sufficient; but if there was any doubt in the mind of the Court on thatpoint leave was asked of the Court to amend.

The Court held that the pleadings could not be amended, so as to make the action against the President, Directors, &c., of the Company, as that would be a virtual substitution of other defendants in this case.

The motion to dismiss the complaint was granted.

Wm. R. Martin and E. S. Capron for plaintiff; H. C. Van Voorst for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hall and Aldermen.

In this Court, yesterday, Eliza Schell, convicted of larceny in picking the pocket of Mr. Semler, a member of the legal fraternity, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Mary McDougal pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Sarah Campbell, convicted of stealing a watch of a Mr. Phelan, and her accomplice, Thomas Henry, who received the booty, were convicted and remanded for sentence.

Alexander Duflon was convicted of passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Blue Hill Bank of Dorchester, Mass., and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years and two months.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Bloom et al. vs. *Wheeler.*—Motion denied with out costs.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Read et al. vs. *Wixon.*—Motion granted for first Friday in March.

Before Justice Sickels.

Hukuck vs. *Miles et al.*—Motion granted.

Thompson vs. *The Same.*—Motion granted.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the Matter of the Petition of Erastus Adams, &c.—Reference to Chas. P. Kirkland, Esq., to inquire, &c.

Before Justice Slosson.

Zipp vs. *Herderman et al.*—Set aside.

Buxton et al. vs. *Ramage.*—Motion granted.

Wixson vs. *Lester Cole.*—Motion granted, refer to Jno. Slosson, Esq.

Shurtevant et al. vs. *Hill.*—Motion granted.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Tuttle vs. *Tuttle.*—Divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Monell.

Allinhaus vs. *Bayne Gas Co.*—Application granted on terms, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Jones vs. *Burghal et al.*—Motion to place cause on calendar for short causes, denied.

Morrison vs. *Burrill.*—Motion that costs be readjusted, denied.

Silvabo vs. *Hurst.*—Motion to open default granted, and cause restored to general calendar for trial.

Price vs. *Peters.*—Attachment discharged with costs and receiver appointed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Feb. 7, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '74 Coupon	79	
12,000	U. S. 6s '81	90	
	Wednesday	89½	
2,000	U. S. 6s '81	90	
1,000	do	90	
5,000	do	90	
2,000	do	90	
1,000	do	90	
1,000	do	90	
12,000	do	90	
5,000	do	90	
5,000	do	90	
6,000	do	90	
5,000	do	90	
1,000	do	90	
5,000	do	90	
7,000	do	90	
1,000	do	90	
4,000	Brooklyn City 6s	100	
5,000	N. Y. City 6s	100	
35,000	do	100	
10,000	do	100	
37,000	do	100	
16,000	do	100	
100,000	do	100	
40,000	do	100	
150,000	Cent. Comm'n	77	
20	do	77	
600	Pacific of S. Co.	83½	
150	do	83½	
200	do	83½	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	83½	
200	do	83½	
100	do	83½	
600	do	83½	
450	do	83½	
40	do	83½	
200	do	83½	
100	do	83½	
400	do	83½	

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	U. S. 6s '74 Coupon	79	
500	Treas. 7-30 Notes	99¾	
3,000	Tenn. Sixes, '90	44	
3,000	N. Y. City 6s	98⅝	
6,000	E. R. 2d Mtge.	83⅜	
10,000	E. R. 5th Mtge.	83⅜	
2,000	Sch. 8s	70	
15,000	Amer. Gold	103⅛	
20,000	do	103⅛	
69	Bank of the Republic	103	
50	Pacific Mail	95⅝	
60	do	95⅝	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	83½	
50	do	83¾	
200	do	83¾	
250	Erie Railway	34⅞	
600	do	35	
100	do	35	
300	Erie R. Pref	57½	
600	do	57½	
250	do	57¾	

FRIDAY, Feb. 7—P. M.

The Stock Exchange, which began to feel the impulse of the probable passage of the Treasury bill through Congress, at the very close of business yesterday, responded with much increased buoyancy to the news from Washington published in the morning papers. There was a large demand on nearly all departments of the official list at the early session of the Exchange, and, while there was a partial lull on the Street between the Boards, the excitement was renewed in the afternoon, and another heavy business done at and after the Second Board. The rise was stimulated by the news of the success of our arms on the Tennessee River, which, added to the general satisfaction among our Bankers and Merchants at the decided vote of the House on the Loan and Treasury bill, created a brighter feeling on the Street than we have witnessed for several weeks. The advance in National securities is 1½ ₱ cent. on 7.30 ₱ cent. Bonds; 1 ₱ cent. on the Funded Stocks of 1881, and about the same on the Five ₱ cents of 1874. The Railway Mortgages were also 1 ₱ cent. higher, while the Share list ahows from ¼ to 1 ₱ cent., the heaviest transactions being in Erie shares. New-York Central, which closed 82¾@83 last evening, gradually rose to 83½@83⅝ ₱ cent.

Late in the afternoon the attendance of Brokers and Street Jobbers was unusually large at Mr. WHEELOCK'S room, corner of William-street and Exchange-place. The share list was again very active, and prices rather above than below the latest printed sales. A spirited business was done in New-York Central, Erie, Pacific Mail, Toledo, &c., the market closing about as follows:

Central	83⅜	Mich. Southern	21⅜
Erie	34½	Mich. Guarantee	41½
Erie P. ferred	57⅜	Pacific	90½
Toledo	42⅛	Missouris	42½
Rock Island	53⅜	United States 6s, '81	90¾
Mich. Central	59⅜	Illinois Central	57¾

The action of the House of Representatives yesterday adds to the easy working of the Money Market. Although the previous rates of interest were sufficiently moderate, the settlement of the National Currency question in the House, and the strong probability of the early passage of the Treasury Bill through the Senate, remove at once certain embarrassments which were felt by lenders as to the future course of the currency. All difficulty as to the employment of United States Notes as current funds is also done away with. This at no time exceeded one-fifth or one-fourth of one ₱ cent. discount, but the mere apprehension that the Notes might not be made a legal tender, and that a portion of the Banks were determined to discredit them, if they could, produced an uneasy suspense which is now at an end. The probable effect of the Treasury measure upon the price of Gold is a decided puzzle to the Money Brokers on the Street. No two opinions are found to agree in all the reasoning for or against the appreciation of Gold over legal tender United States Notes. The first impulse with some parties this forenoon was in the direction of a rise in a short time to 104@105 ₱ cent., and some heavy contracts were made at the Stock Exchange at 103½@103⅝ ₱ cent., in anticipation of such an advance. Another opinion is that unless a *bona fide* export demand should be brought about by increased Spring importations the premium on Gold, for ordinary speculation or to meet the wants of the timid who may prefer it to the National paper, cannot long be maintained. The present speculation through this and last week, has taken up over two and a half millions of Gold, while the export demand, from present appearances, will scarcely reach one-third the sum; the remainder being deposited in Bank, and current funds borrowed upon it. The Bank return last Monday showed an average inundation, in this way, of $750,000, and an equal or larger sum will probably be added to the next average.

The bids for the City Bank Shares were as follows:

Manhattan	10	Bank of the Republic	70
Merchants'	89	Metropolitan	86
American	93	Nassau	81
City	102	Shoe and Leather	80
Greenwich	62	Continental	68
Merchants' Exchange	63	St. Nicholas	75
Seventh Ward	120	Marine	80
Commerce	77	Importers & Traders	85
Broadway	112	Park	92
Ocean	92	Mechanics' (Brooklyn)	
American Exchange	90		

The following gauges show the condition of business and were not for as follows:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	99	Mich. Cen. 8s	90½
N. Y. Cen. scrip	90	Mich. So. & N. I. 8s	79
N. Y. Cen. sixes '66	100	Mich. So. & N. I. 7s	79
N. Y. Cen. sixes, coupon	90	N. Indiana 8s	58
Erie 7s	100	Ill. Central 8s	94
Erie sixes	90	M. S. & N. I. 8s	84
Erie seconds	85½	Panama Bonds	94
Erie sixes 'S	80½	Illinois 6s	90½
Erie thirds 7s	81	Pacific of St. L. 8s	90
Erie thirds 6s	81	Pacific of St. L. 7s	90
Hudson 8s	98	Chi. & N. W. scrip	42
Hudson 7s	96	Chi. & N. W. sixes	85
Hudson 6s	91	Chi. & N. W. sevens	92
Hudson sixes	90	Chi. & N. W. fives	73
Harlem 8s	110	Chi. & Rock Island 6s	90
Harlem 7s	105	Chi. & Rock Island scrip	95
Harlem sixes	90	Chi. & Mil. 8s	90
Harlem scrip	90	Chi. & Mil. 7s	90
Hudson River 8s	98	R. W. & Watertown 8s	90
Hudson River 7s	96	Clev. & Pitt. 8s	90
Hudson River 6s	91	Clev. & Pitt. 7s	90
Hudson sixes	90	Clev. & Pitt. sixes	90
Harlem 8s	98	Clev. & Toledo 8s	90
Harlem 7s	96	Clev. & Toledo 7s	90
Harlem sixes	90	Clev. & Toledo sixes	90
Harlem scrip	90	Clev. & Toledo scrip	90
Chi. & Rock I. 8s	90	Mich. & Ill. R. 8s	90
Chi. & Rock I. 7s	90	Mich. & Ill. R. 7s	90
Chi. & Rock I. sixes	90	Mich. & Ill. R. sixes	90
Chi. & Rock I. scrip	90	Mich. & Ill. R. scrip	90

The following are the quotations for the Bonds of the Issues of Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending this day:

	1861.	1862.	
Offered at close	$100	$100	par.
Known sales	100	100	par.
Bid	100	100	par.

The following are the quotations for the Bonds of the Issues of Banks in the City of Brooklyn for the week ending this day:

	1861.	1862.	
Offered at close	$100	$100	par.
Known sales	100	100	par.
Bid	100	100	par.

The following are the quotations for the Bonds of the Issues of Banks in the City of Jersey for the week ending this day:

	1861.	1862.	
Offered at close	$100	$100	par.
Known sales	100	100	par.
Bid	100	100	par.

The following are the quotations for the Bonds of the Issues of Banks in the City of Newark for the week ending this day:

	1861.	1862.	
Offered at close	$100	$100	par.
Known sales	100	100	par.
Bid	100	100	par.

The following are the quotations for the Bonds of the Issues of Banks in the City of Hoboken

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 8, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JANE SHORE—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TOWN AND COUNTRY.

WINTER GARDEN—MARRIED LIFE—THE NAIAD QUEEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have glorious news this morning from Tennessee. The rebels at Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, were, at noon on Thursday last, assaulted by our gunboats in command of Commodore FOOTE, and, after an hour and twenty minutes hard fighting, the secession troops surrendered, leaving all the artillerymen in the fort to be taken prisoners. The rebel infantry, some four thousand strong, cut and fled, says the dispatch. Our troops, at latest advices, were in pursuit. The effect of this victory is to prepare our way for the general movement southward. Very full accounts will be found in other columns.

We have at last heard from the Burnside Expedition again, through a communication from our special corresponcent and by a dispatch from Fortress Monroe. Our latest advices from Hatteras Inlet are to Tuesday afternoon, at which time no forward movement had been made, notwithstanding the reports which have before reached us, of cannonading having been heard in various directions along the coast of North Carolina. Neither Beaufort, Newbern nor Roanoke Island had yet been reduced. The whole fleet, however, had succeeded in getting over the bar, including the large transports, and some six thousand troops had been landed at Hatteras. The preparations for active operations were in such a state of forwardness as to warrant the belief that a movement toward the mainland would be made in a day or two. In addition to the vessels mentioned as lost in the great storm, the name of the gunboat *Herbert* is now given. It is stated that most of the rifles and a considerable quantity of the ammunition had been recovered from the wrecked propeller *City of New-York*. Our correspondent mentions a rumor that a flag of truce had come over from the main, with an offer to surrender Elizabeth City as soon as the Expedition made its appearance in that neighborhood. Another version of the rumor is that an offer had been made to surrender Roanoke Island, in case Elizabeth City should not be attacked.

A rebel diapatch from Augusta, Ga., states that a fight has taken place on New River, on the South Carolina side of the Savannah River, between the National gunboats and a rebel battery. According to the representations of the rebels, one of the gunboats was disabled. The firing is said to have lasted four hours. The Charleston *Mercury* also mentions firing at Red Bluff, and the destruction of several houses in the neighborhood by the fire of the National gunboats. The next arrival from Port Royal will probably bring important intelligence. The sloop-of-war *Sarannah* arrived last evening, bringing intelligence up to Tuesday, the 28th ult., which is to the effect that the expedition to the South sailed from that point on Sunday, the 26th ult., including all the light-draft steamers, eight gunboats and 8,000 troops. The principal part of the expedition went outside; but one or two small steamers with light vessels in tow went by the inside passage. The object was understood to be an attack on Savannah, commencing at Fort Pulaski.

A variety of interesting news from the rebel States reaches us by way of Fortress Monroe and through other channels, and is given in this morning's TIMES. BEAUREGARD, it is stated, is now located at Nashville. His future movements are not revealed. The rumor that he was to take command at Fort Henry is probably now untrue, whatever it might have been two days ago. Notwithstanding the eager alacrity with which all have rushed to arms to fight against the hated "Yankees," a general draft has been found necessary to fill the ranks of the now crumbling rebel army. Drafting is to commence on the 1st of March. Meantime, in anticipation of a descent upon the Gulf Coast by one of the numerous expeditions now being fitted out by the National Government, the rebel troops are being rapidly withdrawn from Norfolk, as the place where they can best be spared, and sent to Mobile. By an order issued by the rebel War Department, all military commanders are directed to seize all the saltpetre to be found in their respective districts, and to allow a fixed sum per pound for it—payable, of course, in Confederate scrip. The Richmond *Dispatch* announces the probability that PRICE, the leader of the Missouri rebels, will be commissioned as a Major-General, and that his Missouri troops will be received into the Rebel aervice as twelve months' volunteers. We have rumors that a riot occurred in Richmond on Tuesday night last, and during the disturbance cheers for the Union were given. Martial law is expected to be proclaimed there.

Gen. SMITH has notified Gen. MCCLELLAN of the results of a successful scouting expedition under his command in the vicinity of Flint Hill, near Fairfax Court-house. Five prisoners belonging to the First Virginia Cavalry, were captured, and four belonging to the First North Carolina infantry. A Captain and a private in Gen. SMITH'S command were wounded.

Col. GEARY, in command of the National troops in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, has found it necessary to shell and destroy portions of the town of Harper's Ferry, as the buildings afforded a screen for the rebel riflemen, who have recently been annoying our troops.

A report has reached Wheeling that the rebels under JACKSON evacuated Romney on Thursday. The direction taken by them is not stated, but they have probably gone to Winchester. The report is verified by a dispatch received in Washington.

Congressman ELY writes to Corporal W. H. MEARELL, of the Forty-seventh New-York Regiment, that he will have CONCORAN and the other hostages released from confinement in ten days.

The remaining vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard belonging to Commodore PORTER'S mortar fleet, will sail in a few days to the place of rendezvous. About half of the fleet has already been dispatched thither. The murtars to be used have an average weight of about 17,000 pounds, and will carry a shell, it is stated, a distance of 2¼ miles. The shells, of which 8,000 have been ordered, when unfilled weigh 200 pounds each, and when filled, 212 pounds. The officers have received suitable instructions from Government in reference to the disposition of the vessels in time of attack.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, resolutions passed by the Legislature of Rhode Island, asking the permanent location of the Naval Academy at Newport, were presented. Memorials from merchants of New-York, against any interference with the present warehousing system, were presented. Emancipation and homœopathic petitions were also presented. The Judiciary Committee made a report in the case of Mr. STANKE, of Oregon, recommending that he be allowed to take the oath, without expressing any opinion as to the merits of the case. The pspers were ordered to be printed. A bill to reduce the expenses in making surveys and sales of the public lands, was introduced from the Committee on Public lands. A joint resolution, giving thanks to Capt. DUPONT and his officers for the capture of Port Royal, was passed. The bill providing for iron-clad steam gunboats was reported back from the Naval Committee by Mr. HALE, who proceeded to make a speech advocating its passage. It was amended so as to limit the number of boats to twenty, and then passed. Mr. HALE also explained at considerable length the investigations of the Naval Committee regarding the Morgan and other contracts. He was followed by Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, who contended that Secretary WELLES had done the very best he could under the circumstances. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a substitute for the Committee's resolution of censure, somewhat modifying its tone, when the matter was postponed until Monday. The Civil Appropriation bill was passed, after some amendments. The bill authorizing an additional issue of ten millions of demand notes was passed. The bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army was taken up, and pending its consideration the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, explained that the Treasury Note bill, as passed, provided for the payment of the interest on the bonds semi-annually in coin. This clause being inadvertently inserted, the House, by unanimous consent, amended the bill by striking it out, leaving it optional with the Treasury Department to pay in notes or coin. A joint resolution from the Committee on Contracts, excepting the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad in Missouri from the operation of the law providing for the transportation of troops free over those roads which have received aid from the Government, was reported from the Committee on Contracts, but subsequently referred back to the same Committee. The Secretary of War was requested to inform the House what amounts have been paid to each of the railroads by the Government. Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, then moved the reconsideration of the vote of the Contract Committee, and made a speech to the House of considerable length relative to it. His speech is printed in full in this morning's TIMES. He was followed by Mr. DAVIS, of Pennsylvania, who insisted that great injustice had been done his brother, Capt. DAVIS, Assistant Quartermaster at St. Louis, in the report. The course of the Committee was defended by Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, and further consideration of the subject was postponed until Friday next. The Committee of Conference on the disagreement of the two Houses on the bill to complete the defences of Washington, made a report, which was agreed to. Several private bills were then passed, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bills to close part of Partition-street, Brooklyn; to organize an Asylum for insane convicts, and to amend the laws for incorporating Life and Health Insurance Companies. Notice was given of a bill to amend the Excise law of 1857; to divide the crime of murder into degrees, and to define the punishment of arson, and to amend the Revised Statutes relative to bankers and brokers. A great number of bills were introduced—among them, one providing for the examination of the books of the Treasurer of the Canal Department, and of the Secretary of the Bank Department; one incorporating the Spring-street Railroad Company; one amending the Charter of this City; one relating to taking private property for public uses in this City; one to authorize the construction of a railroad in Broadway; two relative to the Courts in this City; and others of less importance. The Amended Charter for this City, presented by Mr. MCLEOD, we print in full elsewhere.

In the Assembly, a petition was presented from the people of this City, which prays for legislation in regard to the Hackley contract, and other alleged fraudulent transactions. The bill to amend the Kings County Court act, was reported favorably; also the bill to provide for the public defence. Notice was given of a bill to regulate the fees of the Registrar in this City; of a bill to repeal the South and West streets and other railroad acts of 1860; of a bill to divide the Twelfth Ward in this City; of a bill to amend the law regulating pawnbroking; of a bill to regulate places of amusement, and of a bill to punish mock-auction frauds. The bill to appropriate the proceeds of the tax to the support of the Common Schools was passed; also the bill to amend the act relative to lighthouse and fortification sites, and the bill restricting the dividends declared by fire insurance companies. A bill was introduced similar to the one in the Senate, providing for an inquiry into the accounts of the Treasurer of the Canal Department, and the Secretary of the Bank Department. Both Houses aojourned until Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Government has rented the Merchants' Exchange building for Custom House purposes at $65,000 a year, for three years, with a privilege of two renewals of three years each, and of purchasing it within that time for $1,000,000. The Collector will take possession on the 1st of May.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and after a brief discussion, passed the County Tax levy, with a few amendments. The total amount to be raised for County purposes is $4,733,082 34, and now that action has been had upon it by the Board, the County employes will receive their salaries, which were not paid on the 1st inst., and past due bills will be paid.

The New-Jersey Legislature has adopted resolutions urging upon the President the claims of Col. HARVEY BROWN to promotion.

Some of the ladies of Baltimore presented the Fifth New-York Regiment with a beautiful National flag on Thursday afternoon.

A supper was given to the members of the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention by the citizens of Wheeling on Wednesday evening. Gen. ROSECRANS replied to a toast in honor of the Commander-in-Chief of the army. In the course of his speech he said that the delays which had been rendered necessary that from more serious than to us. Patriotic speeches were also made by Gen. KELLY, Col. SMITH, Major MCPHAIL, Gov. PIERPONT, Hon. SHERRARD CLEMENS, and others.

It is stated that a sheet-iron breast-plate was found among the personal effects of Gen. GEO. B. CRITTENDEN, in ZOLLICOFFER'S camp at Mill Springs. It was sent to Gov. MORTON by Lieut.-Col. KISE, of the Tenth Indiana.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Thursday, states that a heavy shipment of army goods was made on Wednesday from the Government storehouse in that city, on board the steamer *Victor*, bound for the Kanawha region. Among the goods shipped was a lot of four thousand rubber blankets.

Mrs. Gen. GAINES left Washington for New-Orleans by way of Fortress Monroe on Wednesday.

The will of the late Col. COLT has been made public. He leaves to his wife a gross legacy of $30,000; a life estate in the mansion house, with surrounding grounds and out-buildings; a life estate in 1,000 shares of Colt Manufacturing Company stock, and a large proportion of the residuum of the estate.

In an action brought in the Superior Court against the New-York Balance Dry Dock Company for causing the death of JOHN COULTER, their night watchman, by reason of their carelessness in using a dangerous and unsafe steam boiler, the Jury gave a verdict for $5,000 against the Company. The case was tried yesterday at Trial Term, before Justice MCNELL.

The Stock Market yesterday was under considerable excitement, resulting from the passage of the Loan and Treasury Note bill through the House of Representatives. A very large business was done. New-York Central sold as high as 83¾, closing 83¾@¼. Gold, 103¾. Exchange, 114 @115.

Flour was more freely offered yesterday, and prices declined slightly. The demand was fair, in part for lots to arrive. Wheat was not active, as desirable lots were scarce, and stiffly held. Corn was a trifle cheaper, and quite heavy at the close. Provisions were in good request, particularly the principal kinds of hog products. Rice, Coffee, Whisky and Sugars were more sought after. Codfish, Hay, Hops and Common Rosin were inquired for, and the latter was firmer. Candles, Cotton, Fruit, Hemp, Metals, Seeds, Rice, Spices, Tallow, Teas and Whalebone, were inactive. The Freight market continued depressed.

France and England in Mexico.

It is with feelings far from indifferent that the progress of European intervention in Mexico is watched by the people of the United States. The avowed purpose of two out of the three nations engaged in the business was to refute the Monroe doctrine, by extending to the New World the idea of a balance of power, and placing some barrier to that march of manifest destiny, which would otherwise be resumed by an elastic and restless people at the close of our civil war. To Europeanize Mexico, to write its laws in Paris and London, and surround it with a military force strong enough to resist the encroachments of filibusterism, and that form of colonization which wrested Texas from New-Spain—these were the objects which lay immediately behind the pretence of debts unpaid, and European residents endangered. Further back there was reason to apprehend the existence of other motives still more inimical to the well-being of this country. The right to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico at the moment when faction had for the first time in the life of a generation been quieted, implies with stronger reason a right to interfere in the United States, where the presence of armies of both Europe has yet to prove its power to [illegible] and the ever-present fomentation of [illegible] France and England of [illegible] and the ever-present dangers of revolution. Not [illegible] simply a matter of interest. It has been more than hinted that the demand made against Mexico was really directed against this country. The disproportion of squadron and armament apparently in excess of any occasion Mexico was likely to give for their employment, have been regarded not only in the United States but in Europe as the supplement of preparations for intervention in our own troubles, preparations the most partially completed by the large body of British troops thrown into Canada, by the powerful reinforcements added to the squadron of Admiral MILNE, and by the numerous French iron-clad war-hawks in the moment the waters of America. The friends of the American cause in Europe have repeatedly warned us of the danger to be feared in this quarter. We have been taught to watch the Mexican campaign with more than the jealousy that its retention or cession in our future might seem to authorize. And had the task undertaken by the allies been as trifling as they reckoned it: had they landed at Vera Cruz to be hailed by the great body of the Mexican people as deliverers and to march, as at a triumph, to the capital, there to prescribe laws, erect a Government, and from the pinnacle of success proceed to the next act of the preconcerted drama, it is quite possible that intervention in the United States would have followed hard upon the heels of intervention in Mexico.

But happily the task so rashly undertaken proves to be no holiday business. The first steps ventured beyond the walls of Vera Cruz by a Spanish army fresh from victories in Morocco, have been attended by defeat. The Mexicans are found to be of one mind in resisting the invasion. They hold the passes to the interior in numbers so overwhelming as to render it a question attended with serious doubt whether the victorious achievement of Gen. SCOTT can ever be repeated by these European imitators. The matter has already loomed up in proportions so formidable as to require a revision of the original programme and a transfer of the principal part to France, as the first military power of the world, whose contingent is to be enlarged so as to respond in some measure to the exigency. There is, in fact, an understanding that the occupation of Mexico is something more than an occupation of Syria. The intervening Governments cannot sit down as armed mediators among a score of contentious tribes bent upon internecine war. They have to do with a united people earnestly struggling for an independence they have already earned once and which they will not easily abandon.

Such a struggle is not to be measured by the standard of our own Mexican campaign. Fifteen years ago Mexico was rent by faction. The popular and clerical parties divided the State, and each was ready to compound with any power which would leave it the possession of office. The capital was thronged with speculators, whose business was to sell out the Government time and again to the best bidder. The commander of the army was an object of distrust and intense aversion to a majority of the people, who indeed believed quite generally that he had been bribed to betray the National cause. Little earnest resistance was, therefore, opposed to the march of either TAYLOR or SCOTT. To resist them, there was no such uprising *en masse*, as we witness to-day. No one dreamed that the national independence was endangered. And how different was the sentiment then from what it is now we may more completely realize when we remember with what earnestness Gen. SCOTT was implored, by the principal statesmen of Mexico, the war being over, to remain with his army for some years, if not permanently in the Republic, as a guarantor of peace, order and sound government.

Unaided with these or any similar conditions, the Allies have undertaken a war with an incensed and implacable enemy four thousand miles distant, and we have no hesitation in expressing our belief that they have undertaken what they can only accomplish, if they accomplish it at all, after a contest which will ruinously tax the resources of the belligerents, last through long years, and weary the patience of discontented populations at home. And yet they are so committed, that an abandonment of the attempt would be practically impossible.

In this view of the Mexican imbroglio, we see escape from the danger to ourselves that would have been involved in a short and successful campaign, and the subjugation of our neighbors. Whatever design they may have entertained of turning their victorious energies upon this country, the Allies must have discarded. The immediate task before them is enough. It promises them no leisure. It threatens to make a formidable addition to budgets, over which their Ministers of Finance already sicken, and which they seek to reduce to the utmost ingenuity in the contrivance of retrenchments. In this forcible intervention both France and England have departed from their traditional policy. They have done so without any popular impulse: and when the burdens created by the mistake come to be imposed, the French and English will be prompt to ask, what business had either Government to embark in an enterprise to which they had no proper vocation, and which involves consequences that another century will be required to knit up. To this reckoning it is hardly probable they will add a still larger bill, arising out of interference in the domestic difficulties of this country.

Our First Battle in Tennessee.

Our gallant sailors made Commodore FOOTE have achieved a most victorious, gained possession of a most important point in Tennessee. The whole country [illegible] them on the spirit and [illegible] the action. [illegible] they deserve [illegible] the sea the [illegible] glorious [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] fighting, and the [illegible] and fighting on the last of them was not [illegible] a great deal of prudence, and a good deal of what looks like [illegible] back to their heels leaving to their [illegible] the [illegible] more in the [illegible]. The [illegible] of the latter were [illegible] and [illegible] from the General in command and his Staff were captured. When Gen. TILGHMAN [illegible] his sword, the [illegible] Commodore gallantly replied: "You do right Sir to surrender, rendering [illegible] you should have [illegible] hours out of the water before I should have surrendered to you." Such is the spirit which animates our sailors and such is the spirit which must animate every man in the service of his country before this war can be brought to a successful close.

The loss on either side was small, and no one would have been much less but for the unhappy accident which befell the *Essex*.

The fight is evidently the beginning of the operations in Tennessee. There will probably be another bloody engagement with another detached rebel force in a short time, and then the great Mississippi Valley will resound to the tread of the mighty host of loyal soldiers who now stand impatient for the sound of the signal gun.

A BIT OF VERY COLD COMFORT.—The rebels have suddenly discovered that they have shamefully neglected their friend Spain in not sending representatives to her Court. "Spain," says the Richmond *Dispatch*, "is the natural ally of the South. If the South has had a friend from the beginning of her troubles it has been Spain." What inducement Spain has to be the "natural ally" of the South, when filibusterism is an indigenous product of Southern soil and which she knows it is the professed purpose of the Slave Empire, if successful, to absorb the Spanish American possessions, it is not easy to see. But let that pass. It only shows the rebel Government no more "friends" than she has lately done in the case of the *Sumter*, they will be welcome to all the cordiality they can get from their "natural ally." The *Sumter*, remember, according to the rebel theory, does not figure as a privateer, but as a public armed vessel of the C. S. A.—and consequently entitled to every possible respect. Nevertheless the Spanish Government indignantly dismissed her from Cadiz—justly regarding her in her true character as a *pirate*, after her wanton destruction of peaceable merchantmen. If the South can find any encouragement in this, she will easily succeed in extracting sunbeams from cucumbers.

Van Wyck on Contracts.

In calling attention to the speech delivered yesterday in the House of Representatives by Hon. CHARLES VAN WYCK, and reported at length in other columns of this paper, we are conscious of not recommending a course of cheerful and soul-animating reading. Mr. VAN WYCK lectures on the morbid anatomy of our body politic. At each phrase his knife turns over some revelation of disease and putridity at which the soul grows sick, nay, well-nigh hopeless of the National restoration; and even realizes something like resignation at the possibility of National dissolution. Why should so loathsome a mass of corruption persist in living?

Of the results of the investigation which Mr. VAN WYCK prompted and has so ably conducted, we have already spoken freely and fully. In his speech, much is added to what we already knew. We are now told that Mr. ALEXANDER CUMMING, of the *World* newspaper, having contracted SECRETARY of Government monopoly to his private uses, has not even yet submitted his vouchers and accounts to the War Department. We now know how disgracefully Mr. GEORGE D. MORGAN understood that it was Government he was plundering when he collected his exorbitant commissions. We know that the [illegible] of judgment on the part of Commodore [illegible] which made it necessary for Secretary WELLES to instruct his brother-in-law [illegible] the purchase of vessels, were really the [illegible] the same broker whom Mr. MORGAN subsequently employed. The pretence that Mr. MORGAN saved to the Government more than he [illegible] it is also exposed. How many agents were hired by the army and Navy departments to do what military and naval officers were at the time receiving pay for doing we are not told in exact figures, but they must have been numbered by scores, and their emoluments gains may be counted by millions. The horses that were bought by thousands, and were evidently worthless when bought, and which after being [illegible] paid for and literally fed, were condemned and then relought and shot, or [illegible] through the report in [illegible] Army sold out by the [illegible] for a few shillings and [illegible] not a few dollars; provisions [illegible] paid, or when good, condemned and [illegible] bought in and resold, indefinitely [illegible] who indicted the [illegible] railroads which [illegible] the roads of dollars to [illegible] their route [illegible] and who paid extra [illegible] of such [illegible] in this pitiless [illegible] despatch, villainies as patriotism.

[illegible] whether these dis[illegible] were. If the pa[illegible] a Cabinet officer, [illegible] leading merchant, influ[illegible] charge without prosecution and [illegible] we must needs despair of the [illegible] We may justly begin to doubt [illegible] institutions thus weak and impotent [illegible] to work for the traitor we [illegible] to save him.

THE RELATION OF AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.—Mr. HENRY WARD BEECHER repeated last evening, at Brooklyn, his Washington lecture on "American Civilization." It has been wittily said of EMERSON that his almanac notes the season by such observations as "Now is the time to lay in your fall stock of Vedas;" and one might readily surmise, in Emersonian phrase, that the spiritual soul with its ear hearkening solely to the croonings of Nature's mystic shell, had little heed of the ear and clamor of our war times. But this new lecture—which, by request we do not report—is stated to be a most vivid practical and inspiring word for the hour "American civilization" South and North, reviewed as to its anatomy from its trench, and weighed. The Southern institution is to have the Southern constituencies. He does not mind the cases of exclusions without their exceptions, however. Our speaker-eagle will hereafter be less of a peacock. He finds the altered tone of England and France and the sudden courage of Spain all instructive to us. What, however, though England does sympathize with the South? So much the worse for England. As for the slowness of the Government and its seeming unwillingness to strike blows, he is patient—having no fear that half-way measures will answer. If our rulers are timid, things are bold. Mr. EMERSON'S sentiments as to SLAVERY have long been known, and in his present lecture he is reported to declare for emancipation: but it is with the wise moderation and practical good sense that characterizes his mind.

CONFEDERATE LUNACY.—The following is from a journal that has grown bilious in consequence of having a pet financial notion knocked on the head:

"As this new financial system has been adopted as an Administration measure, the country will justly hold the Administration answerable for all that is involved in it—*sink, rise, or swim*, for the successful termination of the war within the Spring months. If the Administration accomplishes this, all may yet be well—if not, the Union is gone forever."

The country will undoubtedly "hold the Administration answerable for all that is involved in it"—that is, in the late very sensible financial measure of Congress. But what is the logical process by which the "successful termination of the war within the Spring months" is involved as a necessary "consequence?" We also, most sincerely trust that the Spring months will witness the "successful termination" of the war. But if it is not carried through on this particular financial measure, then we shall have some other measure, or more of the same; and if not closed in the Spring months, then let it be in the Summer months, or the Winter months, or the next Spring months. If not, the Union is gone forever." That is a [illegible]

tion of finance be not adopted, the bottom drops out of the universe. Exalted patriotism! The rebels ask no better than to see this spirit of *conditionalizing* become general at the North.

STAR CHAMBER INQUESTS.—If our readers are left unacquainted this morning with the developments in the Mathews case made at the *ante-mortem* inquest yesterday, they have to thank the Coroner, Dr. RANNEY. That person discovers that the revelations in criminal cases at Coroners' inquests are prejudicial, and hence establishes the precedent that they shall not be allowed to appear in the public Press. Such tender solicitude for the ends of justice is highly commendable—but its beauty is somewhat damaged by the fact that while representatives of public journals are to be ruled out with the intent that the proceedings shall be shrouded in secrecy, scores of miscellaneous persons are, as they were yesterday, to be admitted to a full cognizance of the whole matter. Whether their freely circulated gossip, with the accompanying glosses and exaggerations, are calculated to be less prejudicial than an authentic published report, is a consideration that one would suppose the Coroner had well weighed before establishing this strange, unprecedented principle. It is foolish, and Dr. RANNEY will find it is impracticable.

THE DEMAND NOTES—A FINANCIAL CHASM BRIDGED.—The Secretary of the Treasury, indisposed to let the community suffer the slightest inconvenience from the financial measure now passing through Congress, has authorized Mr. CISCO to submit to the Banks a proposition, to the effect that the Sub-Treasury take of them their surplus demand notes upon ten days' notice, giving for them a certificate of deposit, bearing five per cent. interest. The proposition has, we learn, proved acceptable to all of the Banks with whom the Assistant Treasurer has communicated; and will no doubt be generally adopted. As meeting, to some extent, an objection raised as to the ability of the Treasury to issue the new emission of notes as rapidly as demanded, the fact is of importance; and is even more important as indicating the restoration of more harmonious relations between our great moneyed institutions and the Government.

THE MISSION OF THE MORTAR FLEET.—Yesterday witnessed the departure of more vessels of the "Mortar Fleet" from our port. Day by day they quietly slip their anchors and depart for their mysterious rendezvous, no body knows where. Their mission is equally shrouded in mystery. But the most likely suggestion is that the *mortar* fleet is to go to Charleston harbor, where it will be the indispensable complement of the *stone* blockade.

OUR MINISTER FROM HAYTI.—It is announced that if Hayti is recognized by the United States—as we hope it will be—President GEFFRARD will send a *white* Minister to represent the Tropic Republic at Washington. Can no colored man of any standing be found willing to lose his social standing by descending to the level of Washington society?

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Troops Sent from Norfolk to Mobile—Drafting to Commence on the First of March—Beauregard at Nashville—Reported Fighting in the Rear of Fort Pulaski—A Riot at Richmond.

We have received, by way of Fortress Monroe, a variety of interesting and important intelligence from the rebel States.

The rebel troops at Norfolk are being rapidly sent South, as far as Mobile.

Drafting will commence in the rebel States on the 1st of March.

Gen. BEAUREGARD is at Nashville.

Bishop AMES and Hon. HAMILTON FISH will not be received by the rebel Government.

An order was issued from the War Department at Richmond, on the 4th inst., ordering all military commanders to impress all the saltpetre found in their districts, except such as is in the hands of original manufacturers, and Government agents and contractors, paying therefor forty cents per pound and no more. The order is issued in consequence of the monopoly of speculators and the exorbitant rates charged the Government for the article.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that the Missouri difficulty has been satisfactorily arranged, and adds, that Gen. PRICE will, doubtless, be commissioned a Major-General, and the Missouri troops received into the Confederate service as twelve months' volunteers.

The Virginia Legislature went into secret session on the 4th inst., for the purpose of considering an important communication from the Governor, in regard to which, it is understood, the State and Confederate authorities are entirely agreed. Its purport will not transpire at present.

The Richmond *Dispatch* also says, in an editorial, that: "Spain is the natural ally of the South. If the South has had a friend, from the beginning of her troubles, it has been Spain. We think it due to her generous and chivalrous people to have sent representatives to the Spanish Court, and thereby laid broad and deep the foundations of permanent and close amity with that nation. It is not too late now to rectify the omission, which was not dictated by any want of courtesy."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has received a dispatch stating that a riot occurred at Richmond on Tuesday night; that it was supposed martial law would be proclaimed, and that during the disturbance cheers for the Union were given.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

A letter from Savannah says that heavy firing was heard in the direction of New River, on the South Carolina side on Monday morning, lasting four hours.

Confederate officers at Savannah say that one of the batteries on New River had been attacked by several gunboats, and that one of the gunboats, at least, was destroyed.

The Charleston *Mercury* says that there has been some firing at Red Bluff, and that the enemy have destroyed several houses in the neighborhood.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 6.

It has been raining hard here all day long.

A flag of truce went to Craney Island to-day. A large number of negroes and children returned with it to go North, and a Lieut. Pierson, of the New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment, who is to be exchanged, and J. H. H. [illegible] of the Fourth Virginia Regiment, a prisoner [illegible] who is released on parole.

The [illegible] were brought back to-day.

[illegible] no further news about to be [illegible] side of [illegible] Harrison.

There [illegible] from New-York this [illegible]

A [illegible] MOORE, of Mississippi, [illegible] this morning.

The [illegible] Sam Houston.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION

The Vessels and Troops Still at Hatteras Inlet.

All the Large Armed Vessels and Transports Over the Swash.

FIVE REGIMENTS LANDED

A Move to the Mainland to be Made Soon.

A Perilous Voyage from Fortress Monroe to Hatteras.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HATTERAS INLET, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

Having visited Fortress Monroe for the purpose of insuring the transmission of my letters from the Burnside Expedition, I started to return yesterday afternoon, on board of the steam-tug *John* P. *Levy*, one of six vessels which had been chartered for service at this point. The little tugs sailed in company, two of them starting an hour ahead of the other four. The *Levy* had been sent up to meet a flag of truce from Norfolk, and brought down four ladies, and the Admiral of the French war fleet. He was received with a salute from three of our vessels, and from the French vessels of war lying at anchor in the roads. This errand of the *Levy* detained the others until 4 o'clock, P. M., when we started out.

The evening was calm, and a beautiful sunset betokened another pleasant day on the morrow. It was dark when we passed Cape Henry, and the little fleet of miniature steamers kept company through the night, each making good weather, and the *Champion*, the smallest of the four, showing herself fully the equal of her larger sisters. Towards noon of to-day the wind began to freshen from the southwest, and by the time we made Hatteras lighthouse, an increasing head sea warned us that the attempt to pass the shoals would be very difficult, if not dangerous.

One of the two tugs which had started in advance of the others now made her appearance at the eastward, steering toward us. Her Captain had become alarmed at the heavy sea prevailing, and judiciously put back. Our Captain signaled him to follow us, but he would not change his course, and was soon lost to view. In less than half an hour from that time, each of our Captains, and your reporter, wished most fervently that we had done the same. We passed the lighthouse, and were now fairly among the shoals, where it was more dangerous to attempt to retrace our steps than to go ahead. We were in the very midst of heavy breakers, which lifted their angry crests on every side of our little steamers, and broke in torrents upon our deck. It was dangerous to increase our speed—it was fatal to stop our headway. We should have fallen into the trough of the sea, and have soon foundered. The vessels plunged and reeled among the foaming breakers, as if each alive would be their last. Their combing crests fell with the force of shocks upon our deck, sweeping every movable article from forward, along the gangway, aft, and filling the decks full of water. All doors had to be closed to keep the sea from putting the fires out. The bulwarks were stove out with an axe to permit the water to run off deck.

In this alarming crisis, the *Champion* ran aground, when we came near a collision with her, which would certainly have been fatal to both. To add to our difficulties the vessel was found to be leaking fast, which was increasing by the minute, which poured through every crevice. The pumps, which was kept constantly going, could not keep her free, and we resorted to bailing. Our colors were now set Union down, and the *Alert*, which steered her speed to speak us, was informed that we were in a sinking condition, and was requested to keep near, which she endeavored to do. Each sea now threatened to swallow us up, and it is no confession of weakness, I trust, to say that all expectation that we should survive to reach the inlet—less than two miles distant—was abandoned.

With our decks level with the water, and the vessel almost beyond control, we finally came up to the buoy which marks the entrance to the inlet. Here it became necessary to stop our engine to permit the *Alert* to go in ahead. Unfortunately the crank stopped upon the centre, and during the ten minutes which we were occupied in efforts to start it, our water-logged vessel drifted within fifty yards of the breakers. I jumped upon the house, and with my knife cut the lashings of the small boat which lay bottom up over the engine-room, with the vain hope that our eight persons *might* save themselves in it. To our great joy the engine once more began to move, and after having two or three breakers board us over the stern and striking three times, we staggered into the harbor just as the steamer was going down. Capt. WILSON, who never gave up the ship, ran her upon the beach. It was a most wonderful deliverance from death, and will teach your reporter hereafter to travel during the Winter in larger vessels to and from Hatteras! But justice to say, in behalf of these little steamers, that had they not been excellent sea-boats, as well as very strongly built, they must all have been lost.

Thoroughly soaked through by a three hours' immersion in salt water, I found a most friendly reception on board the ship *Arracan*, where the officers of the Eighty-ninth New-York did everything in their power to make me comfortable. Major EVERETT gave up his berth to me, and slept in the room with Lieut. N. E. PEARSON, the Chaplain. A hospitality so timely and so grateful requires that I should express to them my warmest acknowledgments.

STATUS OF THE EXPEDITION

The Steamer *Spaulding* will leave for Fort Monroe in the morning, with dispatches and the mails. No movement has yet been made by Gen. BURNSIDE the same causes which I detailed in my former letter having operated to retard operations. Real progress, however, has been made. During my absence of five days, a number of vessels have been transported over the swash, among them the *S. R. Spaulding*, now the flag-ship of Gen. BURNSIDE; she paid the usual penance of two days grounding and pounding on the way. The *Northerner*, *Eastern Queen*, and *New-Brunswick* have also been added to the large transport steamers now in Pamlico Sound. The gunboat *Sentinel*—the last of that fleet, has also passed into the deep waters of Pamlico. Thus all the effective vessels of the expedition have been placed where they can be used, and only a few transport schooners remain. The prodigious labor which has been required to accomplish this result it would be difficult to exaggerate, in the face of such obstacles as have constantly presented themselves in the path of the commanding General. Time only can vindicate the wisdom of having sent this fleet and immense army to such a place.

The ship *Voltigeur*, containing the right wing of the Connecticut Eleventh, is still high and dry. The troops walk in and out of her on a plank, and almost themselves by digging clams, and clambake are in vogue. The left wing of the same regiment were landed on the 29th, (yesterday,) and have gone to Camp Winfield, where they are to be joined by the right wing to-morrow.

The New-York Eighty-ninth, (Dickerson Guards,) now in comfortable quarters on board of the ship *Arracan*, Capt. KELLY, will disembark in a day or two, and will occupy an encampment for a few weeks in the same neighborhood. It is only a temporary arrangement. Three companies are already landed. The general health of this regiment is very good. The prospect of early deliverance from their confinement on shipboard atones for their deprivations and sufferings during nearly a month since they embarked at Annapolis. The *Arracan* is, perhaps, the finest ship in the whole fleet. She rode out a continuous gale of two weeks off the bar, during which they communicated but once with the shore. Sea-sickness and, in some few cases, the effects of measles, were the only illness suffered on board. Every one of the officers are now reported in good health.

All absentees of the regiment (Eighty-ninth New-York) have been ordered to report to Lieut. RENA, at Elmira. They are to join their regiment at Hatteras immediately.

ROSTER OF THE EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. VOL., ON BOARD SHIP ARRACAN.

Field and Staff—Colonel, H. S. FAIRCHILD; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. C. ROBEE; Major, D. T. EVERTS; Surgeon, T. H. SAYRE; Assistant-Surgeon, Wm. A. Smith; Chaplain, Rev. N. E. Pierson; Adjutant, John E. Shepherd; Quartermaster, C. H. Webster; Sergeant Major, Gert Van Ingen; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Edward M. Cafferty; Commissary Sergeant, L. E. Holchalss; Hospital Steward, James Allen.

Co. A—Captain, N. Corgell; First Lieutenant, Henry Platt; Second Lieutenant, Wm. A. Cahill.

Co. B—Captain, James Hazley; First Lieutenant, N. A. Newton; Second Lieutenant, C. J. Reed.

Co. C—Captain, C. W. Burt; First Lieutenant, A. M. Bingham; Second Lieutenant, ——.

Co. D—Captain, Joseph Morrison; First Lieutenant, Q. Remington; Second Lieutenant, ——.

Co. E—Captain, Wm. B. Guernsey; First Lieutenant, George Ballou; Second Lieutenant, Henry C. Roome.

Co. F—Captain, Robert Brown; First Lieutenant, M. Puffer; Second Lieutenant, W. A. Benedict.

Co. G—Captain, S. L. Judd; First Lieutenant, Edward M. Bloomer; Second Lieutenant, Frederick Davenport.

Co. H—Captain, L. B. Van Name; First Lieutenant, W. M. Lewis; Second Lieutenant, Alanson Morris.

Co. I—Captain, T. L. England; First Lieutenant, Robert Cornack; Second Lieutenant, Julius Ronk.

Co. K—Captain, Frank Burl; First Lieutenant, O. P. Harding; Second Lieutenant, F. W. Tremain.

The other regiments to be temporarily quartered here will make five in number, including the Hawkins Zouaves. The Massachusetts Twenty-fourth which were landed some eight days ago, have re-embarked on the *Admiral*.

By the aid of the water vessels and the reconnoiterers, rapid progress is making in furnishing each of the fifty odd vessels destined to take an active part in the expedition with that indispensable article.

A movement is likely to be made very soon. In what direction the public will care little to know, so that something effective is done. The near prospect of activity increases the ardor of the troops.

The worst cases of sickness in the hospital ship are to go immediately to Fortress Monroe on the steamer *Spaulding*, which sails to-morrow. Those who remain a fair way to recover soon will remain in the care of their respective regiments.

The D'Epineuil Zouaves, who came down here on board the ship *John Tracks*, were ordered to return. They were off the bar on Sunday, and were observed steering off shore. They had not arrived at Fort Monroe on the 29th, and may have been ordered elsewhere.

RUMORS OF SURRENDER.

We have here our full quota of strange rumors. One of the latest is that a flag of truce came over from the main a day or two since, and brought a proposition from the people of Elizabeth City to surrender as soon as the Union troops made their appearance.

A SPY ARRIVAL.

On Sunday morning a small schooner, containing a stranger, appeared off the Inlet, apparently heading in. She backed and filled for a sufficient time to take a good survey of the fleet, count the vessels, and ascertain their situation, then separated away and ran to the southward, and was seen to go into Ocracoke Inlet. It is said that Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH intends to have a gunboat stationed off the Inlet to come in and note the character of all vessels leaving, and to take charge of suspicious crafts.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 31.

The steamer NEW-YORK is, this morning, on the wash, headed for the other side. She will probably go over to-day. The weather this morning, is from fair to mild, ding for Hatteras. A sky overcast, strong breeze from the northeast,—not a favorable sound as to prospects of crossing the bar.

PERSONAL CORPS GAZETTE.

The schooner *Col. Satterlee* had Lieut. LANSING, Assistant-Quartermaster, Twenty-fourth, and the Signal Corps on board, and the *Mary Benton* regiment. The *Satterlee* arrived at Washington, when they were put on board the *Spaulding*, and left for Hatteras Inlet. Col. KEYES and other officers of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, gave a hop, Friday evening, to the ladies of Fort Monroe, and officers of the Twenty-first New-York, who had been ordered from Newport News to Fort Monroe, to reinforce it in the event of Gen. MCCLELLAN's now going down.

A MAIL TO DEPART IN TWO OR THREE DAYS.

Lieut. COLONEL ROBERTS, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, of the Ninth Massachusetts, has been ordered to the Department of the South, to which the Ninth belongs, and will leave in a few days.

REPORTS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, THURSDAY, Feb. 1—6 P. M.

The United States steamer *Susquehanna*, Commander FAIRFAX, arrived here this forenoon.

The Susquehanna left Cape Hatteras on Saturday last, having on board Gen. BURNSIDE and staff, and a flag having on it the number of the expedition.

The fleet was then off Hatteras Inlet, and nothing has since occurred.

Most of the vessels of Gen. BURNSIDE's fleet are now over the bar, and all the troops have been landed.

The *Susquehanna* was considerably damaged by the storm on the 23d of January, and which ceased her engine to fail, and for a time, was in a perilous condition.

She belongs to a large squadron, and is the first steamer from the expedition. Five men died on the passage here.

After landing the troops and passengers the *Susquehanna* will go to Philadelphia to repair.

The steamer *R. B. Hetzel* was also disabled in the same manner.

A forward movement was shortly expected.

There was a rumor current here this morning that the rebels had offered through a flag of truce to give up Roanoke Island on condition that Elizabeth City should not be molested.

The *Zouave* has left for Washington.

The steamer *Arago* arrived here this morning with Quartermaster's stores and other stores for the Burnside Expedition.

Most of the ships and a considerable quantity of ammunition from the late encampment at Camp Hamilton, Va., one of the Burnside Expedition, have been transported to Hatteras.

A portion of Hamilton was burned. Many of the houses are left standing, but the fire destroyed all the public buildings completely with the exception of the church.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, HATTERAS INLET, Sunday, Feb. 2.

Since my last, nothing of special importance has occurred, the time having been occupied in passing Gen. BURNSIDE's ships into the Sound, where those immediately wanted, to the number of fifty, now ride at anchor. They can be taken over the outer bar as they are wanted. This has been accomplished with no trouble whatever, and in the face of the greatest discouragements.

We have information, deemed trustworthy, that Gov. WISE is at the command of 5,000 troops daily reinforced at Nag's Head, on the outer beach, and 500 on Roanoke Island, separated by Roanoke Sound. A vigorous defence of their position is expected.

Gen. BURNSIDE's force, which will be large, will be landed under his own and Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH's guns, on the lower end and east side of the Island. The former will engage the attention of Commodore BARRON, at short range, and the latter will push his forces to that part of the Island where the enemy will be found. A gunboat will be sent to the outside to shell Nag's Head.

Four deserters, of a schooner, came down the Sound late last night from Middletown, where there are 800 troops, among whom there is much dissatisfaction. They confirm previous reports concerning the panic prevailing on the mainland.

The weather is favorable. The forces in both the navy and army are in the best of spirits and condition, and though there is every probability of a hard fight, the expedition will move off with every prospect of success.

MONDAY, Feb. 3.—The movement which was to have been made to-day has been postponed, and will be made to-morrow or next day.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN SCHOOLS.—The exhibition of Dr. RUDOLPH DULON's German-American Institute was continued yesterday afternoon, at Pythagoras Hall, a large concourse of parents and friends being present throughout the exercises, which were of the second series of elementary classes. The performance of the pupils was highly creditable and satisfactory. On Sunday morning next, at 10 o'clock, the most important and interesting examination will be held at the same place, and Dr. DULON will lecture.

An Interesting Exhibition.

Many years since, Dr. COLTON gave a series of well-managed and amusing exhibitions of the nitrous oxide, or "laughing gas" in the old Broadway Tabernacle, which attracted large numbers of ladies and gentlemen. Subsequently he repeated the same in Hartford, Conn., where Dr. HORACE WELLS, by injuring himself while under the influence of the gas, was led to the discovery of *anæsthesia*, or the agent by which a sense of pain is destroyed in surgical operations. The evidence is very conclusive, that the honor of this great discovery is due to Dr. WELLS. By the advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Dr. COLTON will give an exhibition of the "Laughing Gas" at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening. Twelve gentlemen have volunteered to inhale the gas. To add to the attractions, the full National Band of the Seventh Regiment have been engaged to perform for thirty or forty minutes, to commence the evening's entertainment—for which Dr. COLTON pays the band at the rate of *two dollars per minute!* The entertainment will be well worth attending.

The New Custom-house Building.

The negotiation between the Government and the Merchants' Exchange Company has been brought to a successful issue. The premises, as heretofore described, are hired for a Custom-house at $85,000 per annum, on a lease for three years, with the privilege of two renewals of three years each at the same rate, and of purchase at any time during either term for $1,000,000, which is one-half of its original cost and $50,000 less than it cost the present Company. The Government resumes the present leases to the American Bank Note Company, and other tenants, some of which leases will continue for some time. The Collector of the Port will take possession on the 1st of May, when the Treasury will be removed to the present Custom-house.

District-Attorney Smith on the Pardon of Gordon—Injustice to a Client of John McKeon, Esq.

The following, which relates to a letter of E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., published in the TIMES of Thursday, has been handed to us for publication:

DEAR SIR: During several years of service as Public Prosecutor of the State of New-York, and of the United States, for this District, I have no recollection of ever interfering with applications for pardon or commutation of punishment in cases involving severe punishment, much less the life of a convict, except when requested by the Executive to whom, by the Constitution of the State or of the United States, the power of pardoning was intrusted. I considered my duty closed when the trial before the judicial department of the Government was concluded. The duty of the District Attorney in executing the severe exactions of the law having been discharged, it was not, in my opinion, proper for him to intrude his judgment upon the officers who had the exclusive authority to pardon or to show mercy, unless the opinion of the District Attorney was required by such authority.

It appears to me that my case of proceeding differs from mine. In your *Herald* letter (which is stated in the Times of this morning to have been addressed to a prominent officer of the National Capital) I have, as you point out in the exigency of the occasion of Gordon, considered as having been engaged in the conspiracy. The letter appears not to have been in answer to any request of the Executive of the United States, but to be the expression of your earnest desire, officially given, that Gordon should be hung. I do not deem it necessary to the sentence of the law, but I do consider it necessary for the protection of the public, and especially for the safety of the United States officers, that every one connected in other cases if we do not take him? I do not think you are the convict to a [illegible] Assistant Attorney, and to urge a [illegible] appeal, I could not do it. [illegible] Engagements are known, is to me [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

America	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 29
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 30
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 5
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 6
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 8
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 13
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb 26
Savonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12

FROM AMERICA.

City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 15
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Washington* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

"INFORMATION WANTED IMMEDIATELY of MARY KEOGH, (maiden name,) who was living in the City of New-York, June, 1851, unmarried, at the time. Also, of her sister, BRIDGET RYAN, living at that time in Brooklyn, wife of Mr. Patrick Ryan, boot and shoemaker. Notice of the whereabouts of either will be gratefully received by their brother, JAMES KEOGH, Second Lieutenant Bullis' Battery, Light Artillery, Missouri Volunteers, Paducah, Ky.

JAKE.—READ MAJOR JACK DOWNING'S LETTERS from Washington in THE WEEKLY CAUCASIAN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTAL PARTNER WANTED.—A DENTist doing a good business for the present times in this City, wishes a partner, with an equal amount of business, to take charge of the operative department; or a first-class dentist from the country, wishing to locate in the City, may purchase an interest if desirable. Address DENTIST, Station D, New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A FIRST-CLASS stand for all kinds of produce, in a City market. the fixtures all complete and to be sold low if applied for at once, as the owner's presence is required in the country. Address, immediately, H. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

$60.—PARTNER WANTED—WITH THE above sum in a moderate business; business established; a young man preferred—one who can devote his time to the interest of the establishment. Call between the hours of 9 and 1 P. M. this day, at No. 82 Christopher-st., near 4th-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 IN READY cash, in a small safe business (fancy goods) already established; none but a plain, honest, hard-working man need reply to this. Address, for one week, P. W. A., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 609 BROADWAY,
WILLCOX & GIBBS'
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
From $25 to $50.

These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our
SALESROOM,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

SEWING-MACHINE FOR SALE—ONE OF this best ever used, suitable for sewing army clothing or will do fine work in the best manner, will be sold cheap for cash. Call at No. 8 52d-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 11 AND 13 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

C. & A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S
GREEN CORN,
(In cans.)

Take no other canned, as large quantities of inferior is now offered. Compare it with that you have been using. Sold by grocers generally. See that you get the right kind.)

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 25 Broadway, opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., near Broadway, continue to Extract Teeth under the *New Chemically Purified Cohesive Process*, without pain or danger. Superior sets inserted from $10 to $25, and warranted. Gold Fillings from $1 to $3. Bone and Silver, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Wooster, Pond, Webb and Gilchrist, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker and Burchard.

PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Agencies in the Department of the Interior, practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 5 Odeon Building. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Governor, New-York City Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS.—No charges made without the money is served. Law copying, two cents folio. Address J. C. M., Box No. 98 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 1½ CENTS—Stocking Yarns, 6 cents per pound; Crinoline Skirts, 50 cents, best ever offered; Hoods, Leggins, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Small Wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Kid Gloves, Elastic, and Hosiery, Wesley's Patent Corsets, Shaps, &c. 375 Canal-st., No. 1 and 352 Broadway, over Metropolitan Bank.

$30,000 WORTH OF BLEACHED AND Unbleached Sheetings, Prints, Lonsdale Ticks, Denims and Doeskins Dry Goods generally, to be sold before the great sale at auction, 500 pieces per day. C. CHRISTIE & CO., No. 377 Broadway.

METALS.

BRASS CASTINGS.—I. & W. DONALDSON ARE now fully prepared to execute all orders for brass castings and brass finishing, especially such as belong to sperm candle machinery, on the most moderate terms. They still continue their manufactory of gas fixtures, in every variety, together with gas fitting in all its branches. No. 5 Leroy-place, three doors east of Broadway.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new, cut nails.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID,
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE, CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pithole and Argyle.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Dutch-st., and at the stationers generally. JES. G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 23 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
C. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A 2D OR 3D STORY house and lot, with modern improvements, between 14th and 40th sts., and 3d and 9th avs.; price not to exceed $5,000, part on mortgage. Full particulars only to address, stating location, Box No. 272 Post-office, N. Y.

SKATES.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES—REQUIRING no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores, No. 855 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

WANTED TO LEASE—A FLOUR-MILL WITH two or three run of stones, and some land attached; must be in good condition and rent low. Address, with full particulars, G. A. W., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORner of 9th-st. and Avenue B.—Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT. Subject: *The Way in which I Should Walk.*—Psalm cxliii. 8. And at 7 P. M., by Rev. E. E. GAISWOLD. Sacramental services at 3 P. M. Prayer meetings every evening next week. Seats free. All are welcome.

"DO SOULS DEPART AT DEATH TO their final Heaven or Hell, or is there an 'intermediate state,' where they remain from Death to the Resurrection?" Prof. MATTISON will lecture upon this question in St. John's Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Prof. M. will also preach in the MORNING, at 10½ A. M. A cordial welcome to all strangers

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged, and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

AT THE STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn—the pastor, Rev. NEWTON HASTON, late of Philadelphia, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Revivals, the Hope of the Church and the World.* The evening service will be followed by a meeting for inquirers. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Lecture and prayer meeting every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

"THE MILLENIUM, ITS NATURE AND Probable Commencement about 1868, after the Great Tribulation and Return of Christ," will be the subject of a lecture, by Rev. M. BARTEA, Episcopal Minister, in the Moravian Church, Mott and Houston sts., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., and at Phillips' Hall, 45th-st., and Broadway, MONDAY, at 7½ P. M.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.—REV. MR. GANSE will deliver the third of the series of Sabbath Sermons on SUNDAY EVENING, the 9th inst., in Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, on Madison-square. Subject—*The Duties of the Sabbath.* By order of the Sabbath Committee. NORMAN WHITE, Chairman.
R. S. COOK, Secretary.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH.—7TH-AV., near 12th-st. Rev. JOHN Q. ADAMS, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Baptism at the close of the afternoon sermon. At 7½ P. M. CHARLES BURDETT, Esq., the well known author of "Three Per Cent. a Month," and many other works, will preach a sermon embracing an account of his conversion and sanctification.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. C. MEIL in New-York, on SUNDAYS, at 3½ o'clock, in the Sabbath-school room of All Souls' Church, corner of the av. and 20th-st., entrance on the street), and in Brooklyn, on SUNDAYS, at 7½ P. M., in the Sabbath school room of the New Church, corner of Clinton and Congress sts. Subject: *The Apostle to the Heathen in France.*

NOTICE.—ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, FLATBUSH, having been enclosed for improvements, will be reopened by the Rector on SUNDAY, Feb. 9, with special services, appropriate to the quarter century anniversary of the parish, commencing at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and so clock in the afternoon.
B. S. HUNTINGTON, Rector.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—No. 155 Worth-st., religious services every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the chapel. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. The house is always open to visitors. Average number of inmates, 150. Attendance in school, 80 daily.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE Examiner, will preach at the Eremite Hall, No. 6 East Broadway, to the Second Advent church, looking for the kingdom, of Christ to be set up on earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER MARion and Cumberland-sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARRISON; morning service at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. LOUIS DWIGHT, D. D., may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock, all are cordially invited to attend.

THE CONVERTED JEW.—REV. THOS. E. HARRIS, Pastor of the Greenwood M. E. Church, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching every evening next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others invited

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH—7TH-AV., NEAR 14th-st., Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at P. M. The evening sermon will be before the Christian Brotherhood of the Church in improvement of the death of N. A. Bandler, Jr., one of their late number

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY School of the South Baptist Church, West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½ o'clock. Singing by the children. Addresses by the Pastor and by Rev. W. C. VOSS Matrs, Superintendent of the Howard Mission.

APPEALS TO THE YOUNG.—REV. E. F. BROOKS will give the next discourse of this series at the 5th-st. Methodist Church, between 4th and 5th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject: *Lot's Wife; or, the Curse of Success.* Sermon in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock

"THE COTTON CITY OF THE POTOMAC AND ITS CITIZENS."—Rev. W. C. AIKMAN will preach upon the Subject on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-ave., near Hoyt-st., services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE WORLD'S FINAL CRISIS.—THE Most Important Subject Ever Presented to the World. Rev. GEORGE STORRS will preach upon the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 561 Bowery. Christians invited.

THE LAST TIMES.—A SERIES OF READings on this momentous subject will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture room, by the Pastor of the Moravian Church, at the corner of 10th-st. and Mott-st., commencing on WEDNESDAY of next week, the 12th inst. Seats free.

HARLEM METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. JOHN PARKER, from Newburgh, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath-school, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are invited

REV. H. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, will give his fourth practical lecture to the young, on SUNDAY EVENING. The lecture is especially intended for young men, on the *Dignity of Labor*. All of Church extract 4th and South 3d-sts.

NOTICE.—BLEECKER HALL CORNER OF MERCER-ST.—Divine services every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. R. C. SHIPMAN, Pastor. Subject this evening, 9th inst., *The Assistance of Angels in the Service and Work of Christians.* All are cordially invited.

REV. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., will preach in Grace Church, (Rev. LEIGHTON COLEMAN, Rector,) corner of 9th-av. and 20th-st., ON SUNDAY EVENING, 9th inst., before the Missionary Association of that parish. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, FAMED SIR-THREE-CORNER WAVE-LEY. The Rev. Dr. GOODE will preach in the morning, and Rev. Dr. CHEEVER in the evening. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

BESOM BODY.—SIX LESSONS ON LIFE, BY Rev. C. T. Leech, of the Free an Always, at Burton's Theatre, on SUNDAY EVENING. Strangers and young men especially invited. Doors open at 7 o'clock precisely.

REV. WM. G. MCMURRAY WILL OFFICIATE in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, in the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st. Evening service at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. WILLIAMS, Pastor, will preach ON SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening. Prayer Meeting before evening service, on account of the storm.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. [illegible] will preach on SUNDAY, [illegible] A. M. and 7½ P. M. Class meeting at 9 A. M. Sacramental service at 3 P. M. Preaching in the Basement Room at 7½ P. M.

REV. S. F. FARMER, OF WILLIAMSburgh, will preach in the South M. E. Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-st. and 5th-av., ON SUNDAY, both A. M. and P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS.—REV. EDWARD EGGLESTON, D. D., Editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, will preach at the Church of the Pilgrims on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. OCTAVIUS CLERY, D. D., WILL preach in the Church of the ASCENSION, Fifth-av., corner of 10th-st., ON SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock.

"DIVES AND LAZARUS" (LUKE XVI. 19 to 31) will be the subject discussed by Rev. Moses HARTON, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, 9th inst., also at 10½ A. M.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Fifteenth-st. and 4th-av.—Rev. O. A. THOMPSON, will deliver a Lecture SUNDAY EVENING, on *John Quincy Adams.*

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN.—A BASKET OF SILVER WARE, CONsisting of knives, forks, Spoons, Napkin Rings, Butter Knife, Ladle, Silver Cup, &c., marked H. A. V. Boland V. V. B. Persons are warned against purchasing the above. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of all or any part of the above, by FLOYD CLARKSON, No. 41 London Terrace, or GEO. W. VANBOSKERCK, No. 51 Broadway.

LOST.—A DRAFT DRAWN BY MS. JAN. 28, 1862, on the Bank of Commerce in New-York, in favor of Dr. Conrad Baldauf, for $1,005 37-100. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. WM. BLDMOND.

LOST.—ON THE 20TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1862, in Avenue A, between Houston and 5th sts., Bank Book No. 80,058, on the Bowery Savings Bank. The finder will please to return it to the Bank, or to No. 214 2d-st., to A. RITTER, in the Store.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 64 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 913 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway.—T. B. STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country

COAL, &C.

COAL AND WOOD LOW FOR CASH.—Coal all under cover. Wood by the cart-load or box. ASEL B. ABBOTT, successor to Abbott & Ladue, No. 553 Greenwich-st. and No. 80 Beach-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of velvet, medallion, Brussels and ingrain carpets, one rosewood marble-top etagere, carved black walnut sideboards, oak bookcases, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, mahogany corner stands, mahogany breakfast and card tables, mahogany arm chairs, mahogany chairs and rockers covered in hair-cloth, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany sofas in hair, painted and enameled furniture with marble tops, mahogany frame mirrors, black walnut bedsteads, cane-seat chairs, armoir and place, hand organ; also, earthen ware, china, glass, crockery ware, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The sale of household furniture postponed from yesterday will take place TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms Nos. 156 and 157 Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BOATS, SPARS, DECK COPPER, METAL, &c., at auction, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862, at the office of E. Hart, Naval Constructor, No. 490 East Houston-st., corner of Goerck: A quantity of boats, spars, old copper, metal windlasses, deck houses, cabooses, &c. The articles are now at various ship yards. Parties wishing to see them will apply to E. Hart, Naval Constructor, No. 490 Houston-st., or at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., where catalogues and full particulars can be had.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, at Green-pt., opposite Sueden's ship-yard, near the corner of Franklin and Clinton sts., the entire contents of an oil and candle factory, consisting of stack press, hydraulic press, candle machine, iron cauldrons, steam kettle and fixtures, wrought iron vats, spools of candle wicking, tubs, pails measures dippers, bags, &c. Sale peremptory.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, at Green-pt., opposite Sueden's ship-yard, near the corner of Franklin and Clinton sts., the entire contents of an oil and candle factory, consisting of stack press, hydraulic press, candle machine, iron cauldrons, steam kettle and fixtures, wrought iron vats, spools of candle wicking, tubs, pails measures dippers, bags, &c. Sale peremptory.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 464 Canal-st., sofas, sofa beds, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, four large feather beds, blankets, comforters, carpets, oil cloths, paintings, glass, carpets and kitchen ware, &c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished back room, with gas and fire, to a gentleman and wife for $5 per week. Also, a half bedroom to a single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR three single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms with partial board, in a private family, by applying at No. 1, Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, or addressing B. S., Box No. 72 *Times* Office. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FRONT ROOM WITH BOARD, FOR a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 71 Madison-st. (St. Clement's square.) Dinner at 6.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERMAN family, occupying a first class house at No. 40 West 28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., want to let a few elegantly furnished rooms, with excellent board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. French and English spoken. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, FURnished apartments, consisting of a sitting room and bedroom, with board, in a first class house in a pleasant and central locality. Address, stating terms, to A. M., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

AN EXTENSION PACLOG AND BEDstead are offered to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family of refinement. Terms, including fire, light and board, $10. Apply at No. 36 East 27th-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—OVERLOOKING THE BAY, &c.—Two or three desirable rooms, with board, in a private family, may be secured by a gentleman at No. 110 Columbia-st., about midway, and within five minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS A FURnished front room, with fire and gas. Breakfast daily, in German or American style. Location convenient to Wall and Nassau-sts. preferred. Address B. E., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN—A SECOND floor of handsome, furnished, with full board, in a first class family, in the fashionable locality between 14th and 23d-sts., near the 4th-av. References exchanged. Address A. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN, TO LET, IN THE VICINITY OF [illegible] a pleasant and well furnished [illegible] with board, if desired. [illegible] Apply at No. [illegible] Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman and wife, in a pleasant and central locality, where there are no children. Address, stating terms, &c., BOARD, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family, in a pleasant and central location. Address, with real name, BOARD, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDing. Apply to the lawyers on the [illegible] floor. Inquire in the counting-room.

[illegible] LODGES,
[illegible] of steady power
[illegible] rate
[illegible] by JOHN HOE & CO., No. 29 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the Building on the corner of Pearl and Jacob-sts., 200 feet with the privilege of 100 more, two stories high, 25 feet wide, with steam power, shafting, &c., to let. Inquire at Leverich & Bell's, 141 Pearl-st., or on the premises at that any hours. Very reasonable. Apply to-day.

NOTICE.—THE BUILDING NO. 1 EAST 14TH-ST., the building on the rear, 3 East 14th-st., and store No. 18 in the Hall Building, corner of 14th-st. and 4th-av., will be let together or separately, on the 1st of May next. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN A. KING, No. 44 South-st.

TO LET, THE NEWPORT LAKE HOTEL, with or without the stock of furniture, situate in Orange county, 50 miles from this city, on the line of the Erie Railroad. The property is now in complete repair for the coming season, and will be let on favorable terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to GEORGE W. MORRIS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET, AT CROMWELL—RIVERside Hall, with 10 acres of land, on the Hudson River Railroad. Cromwell is 15 miles from 59th-st. depot. Fish, oysters, &c., in the season. The Hudson River Mail steamer No. 3 Newest touches the dock. E. B. HARMAN, No. 128 Broadway.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE—In Middletown, Orange county, N. Y., to let. The house is very pleasantly situated, and has been recently built for the best class of tenants. Possession given immediately. Apply to S. D. BISHOP, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of West Bergen, adjoining the village of Hoboken, within 5 minutes of the Hudson Railroad, and 10 minutes from the Ferries; also, a few acres of land, with fruit, grass, house, grapery, cabbage, and other houses. Address Box No. 28 Weehawken, N. J.

TO LET OR SOLD IN BROOKLYN.—A [illegible] with shrubbery and fruit trees, situated on New-York av., corner of Fourth Pl. and Atlantic av., with a back street two blocks of each and all in good order. Inquire at No. [illegible] Box No. [illegible] 24 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 3 Newark-pl., No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO STORY House, in Franklin-st., Williamsburg, Brooklyn; a very low. Inquire of PETER A. BEAT, Real Estate Broker, Agent and Auctioneer, No. 2 Nassau-st., Williamsburgh.

STORE TO LET, NO. 10 PEARL-ST., NEAR Coenties slip; will be altered to suit a good tenant, a desirable location for offices or stores for heavy goods. Rent low. Apply to ROGER MORGAN,
No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER, WITH DESirable well lighted rooms, to let, in buildings Nos. 241, 243 and 245 Centre-st. Terms moderate, and possession immediately if wanted. Apply at the office, No. 245 Centre-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY BRICK House on Willoughby-street, No. 107, Henry-st., Brooklyn. Apply to INGRAHAM, No. 43 Chamberers-st., New-York, or on the premises after 6 P. M.

TO LET.—THE FOUR GATES OF STORE NO. 61 Chambers-st. will be let low to a good tenant. The location is one of the best and most central in New-York. For terms inquire on the premises of JOHN O. LAWIS.

TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, IF desired, the three-story and cellar brick house No. 121 Wooster-place. None but responsible parties need apply to P. H. STRONG, No. 46 Williams-st., second floor.

TO LET—A STORE IN THE ALBEMARLE HOtel, fronting on Madison-square, at the junction of Broadway and 5th-av. Apply to WM. DEPEW, No. 33 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THE OFFICES AND STABLE FORMerly occupied by Mr. Alfred Freeman, corner of 19th-st. and 8th-av. Inquire of WM. L. SEYMORE, corner 4th-av. and 18th-st.

TO LET—NO. 43 WARREN-ST., ENTIRE BUILDing; 24x56, with modern improvements. Apply to L. STAATS BAYLIES, No. 4 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE until the first April; silver, linen and excellent piano, [illegible] every requisite for housekeeping; to a responsible private family only. $95 a month. Apply at No. 330 4th-av. House agents need not apply.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE NEW four-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 250 4th-av. to rent, furnished, to a private family, from the 1st of May next. Apply on the premises.

RIDING ACADEMY.—FIFTH-AV., CORNER 38th-st.—Mr. HISBROW has the honor to announce that he has made arrangements with Signor Rafaele C. Polomino to train horses in the finest and highest school of horsemanship. Gentlemen and ladies wishing to have their horses highly trained can do so by applying as above.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT country residence, containing twelve rooms, two hand some, large parlors, kitchen and dining room, and three sleeping rooms on first floor, marble mantles &c.; good well of water; is situated on high ground, within three minutes walk of the depot of Harlem Railroad, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from New-York. The place is perfectly healthy; conveyance by cars, on steamboat and stages every hour through the day; rent $200 per year. Apply to WM. GRAY, opposite the railroad station Tremont, or to JOHN HOOPER & CO., advertising agents, No. 41 Park Row, *Times* Building, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel, or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A large double house, with 2½ acres of land, if more can be had if desired, and all necessary out-buildings, situated on the road to Rye Beach, within a half mile of the depot, and about one hour from 28th-st. The house is pleasantly situated, surrounded with large shade trees, and garden and lawn stocked with the different varieties of fruit. Also, a small cottage and garden near the above. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

A COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ONE OF THE most healthy, pleasant and agreeable situations, furnished or unfurnished, with gardens, stables, and all the conveniences, for a gentleman's family, at Cutlon, near the Narrows, Staten Island. Lately occupied by C. Cuting, Esq. Also, several neat and pleasant cottages on the bay, Staten Island. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 11 Broadway

AT HEGMONT—TWO-THIRDS OF A MILE from Fordham Depot, on the Harlem Railroad, an elegant villa, in perfect order, with about one acre of land, containing fourteen rooms, bath, water closet, dumb waiter, &c. The garden is stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, grape-vine and shrubbery; barn, stables, &c., will be sold low. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange-place

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MOUNT VERnon, a first class house, barn and out-houses, one acre of ground; shade and fruit trees plenty. Also, a small house in 33d-st., near 5th-av. For further particulars, inquire of D. B. PEARSON, No. 12 West 12th-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by H. NEY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—A COUNtry place at Scarsdale, 22 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. There is a large stone house, with five acres of land, and all necessary outhouses. Inquire for particulars of A. S. CAMPBELL, No. 403 4th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A VILLA RESidence on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, within twenty minutes' walk of Jersey Ferry. The house is new and well built, containing 9 rooms, the ground is inclosing it being over half an acre. Apply at 74 Front-st., up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. A. Whitehead, No. 117 N. Seventh-st., Rooms of A. H. H. S., office of Manhattan Printing Dispatch, No. 142 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN WILL be formed in Brooklyn, for instruction in the German language, on one-half the usual charges. Terms, $2 per month, $5 per quarter. Private lessons given. Inquire at No. 82 Broadway, and No. 44 Hall-av. OLAVE B. GOLDSMITH.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 208 West 59th-st., near Washington-square, conducted by Prof. L. DELABARRE and Rev. J. C. EGAR & PANNING, Rectors. Sixth session commences April 1st. A genteel private education for boys of all ages to fit them for business or College.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SONG SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under the care of Rev. [illegible] Location most unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal

MR. GEORGE CANTRON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department, No. 1 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

TEACHERS.

A GOVERNESS, OR GOVERNESS AND COMpanion.—A LADY (a Scotch Lady of good connections is desirous of an engagement with a family as above. She has resided several years in the best schools in Paris and Germany, her qualifications are English, French, Germanic, Italian, music, singing and drawing, has a quiet disposition, is capable of imparting to those under her care all the knowledge requisite for their future position in society, and is highly recommended by families of distinction. Address, for one week, M. A. C., Box No. 2 *Times* Office. Address also, for one week, Miss MACKAY, Evangelical Alliance Office, No. 9 Bible House.

A N. E. GRADUATE OF MORE THAN seventeen years' experience, desires a few private or school pupils.

FINANCIAL.

ACCUMULATION $4,109,353.
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 1, 1862.

Office, No. 251 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,558 50
Received for premiums during the year 1861	$726,399 46	
Received for Interest during the year 1861	224,238 74	
Total Receipts for 1861	$950,638 20	
Paid claims by death	$243,685 95	
Paid policies surrendered	117,973	
Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c.	33,198 51	
Paid commissions to agents	49,636 84	
Paid physicians' fees	3,735 55	
Paid annuities	1,517 00	
Paid Dividends	204,096 26—$553,843 25	—$293,794 95
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1862		$4,109,353 45

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$55,967 29	
Bonds and Mortgages	2,582,041 18	
Premium Notes	1,294,654 28	
Real Estate	76,806 43	
Loans on Scrip	4,921 85	
Premium notes and Cash with Agents	55,082 42	$4,109,353 45

7,026 Policies in force, Insuring $23,481,353 00
894 New Policies have been issued during the year.

Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862	1,668,956 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862	2,665,589 50

The Directors have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 6 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company; and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1860 during the year 1862.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.

BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1861		$2,004,857 53
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1861	$505,394 77	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	102,586 62	
Net amount of Rents, deducting charges	4,558 41	—$612,549 80
Total		$2,617,407 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses by death	$163,369 39	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, and surrendered and canceled Policies	139,098 61	
Paid for Sanitary Commission and War Contributions	5,275 00	
Paid for Taxes	2,589 25	
Paid for Salaries and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	21,384 61	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c.	10,076 92	
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c.	56,563 17	
Reduction in value of Real Estate	4,000 00	
All other Expenditures, including Delinquent Agents, &c	2,252 45—	$470,640 30
Total		$2,146,767 03

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$36,238 45	
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States.	365,604 28	
Real Estate owned by the Company	145,519 63	
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	644,116 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing interest	759,799 33	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums falling subsequent to Jan. 1, 1862, and premiums in course of transmission	48,334 42	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	38,340 66	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	1,703 75	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	39,956 42	
Due, due from Southern Policy Holders	63,155 14	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	3,938 25	
		$2,146,767 03

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. upon all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1862, and a payment of 20 per cent. upon dividends heretofore declared, from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, to be paid in cash to those holding certificates, on and after the first Monday in March next, upon presentation of the Home Office; those having credits will receive the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
DAVID DOWS,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	LORAINE ANDREWS,
WILLIAM BARON,	RUSSELL HART,
WM. C. DISSENBERY,	WM. H. APPLETON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
GEORGE GAZER,	PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., 5 St. Mark's-Place
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Leight-st.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Coupon Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1863, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee
Boston, Imo., 7th, 1862.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for two years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1862.—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The poll will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BAKER, Secty.

AMERICAN SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, COR. MURRAY-STREET.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1862.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE and other Bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

$10,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on productive real estate in the city or country. Apply to JOHN CORREJA, Jr., Architect, No. 408 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES
RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
Coupons of 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes due Feb. 19, paid on presentation, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

TREASURY NOTES AND AMERICAN GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER OF MURRAY-ST.

SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS FEBRUARY AND AUGUST UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES.—The first coupon due on the above notes will be cashed at par in current funds on presentation, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN PURCHASED, at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 54 Wall-st.

6½
(SIX AND A HALF) PER CENT.
CASH DIVIDEND to the stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALSO
60
(SIXTY) PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND to the Policy holders on the earned premiums of participating policies for the year ending 31st ultimo. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of March, prox.

CASH CAPITAL,
$100,000,
WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on all policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 6th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Feb. 15, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.
J. S. HARBEGER, Cashier.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY.—The Director of said Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, payable out of the earnings to stockholders on the 10th inst. until which time the transfer books will be closed.
FEB. 3, 1862. GEO. T. PETERS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 48 Wall-st., Feb. 6, 1862.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to Stockholders on or after the 10th inst.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secty.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are respectfully requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or of military service; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April next.
The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:
SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. Such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the application shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon, within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment or real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 270, Section 10 and 11.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
A. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS THE UNDERSIGNED, ON the 29th day of October, 1859, offered a reward of $500, and they, jointly, with the county authorities, for the arrest and delivery to the Chief of Police in Boston, of one John W. Russell, charged with larceny from us; notice is hereby given that no person said other reward, etc., and cautions all persons to harbor or assist in pursuit of said Russell, or conceal him, from this date.
JOHN G. BLAKE,
JOSEPH DE NORMANDIE.
Boston, Sept. 5, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BOARD of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, an association located in the City of New-York for the purpose of establishing and conducting Christian Missions among the unevangelized and Pagan nations, and the general diffusion of Christianity, intend applying to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its present session, for a special act of incorporation. Jan. 9, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against LORENZO DELMONICO to present the same to the undersigned.
J. GUEDON,
HENRY BABAD, } Assignees.
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED not to sell any goods or merchandize to the account of E. E. HASSE, without a written order from the undersigned.
E. E. HASSE,
No. 125 Greenwich-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1856."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 17, 1860.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1862.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mastbead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directing for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steams ip Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Feb. 8,
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Feb. 15,
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, Feb. 22,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Return tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $145. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to J. & W. G. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOU E, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KANAWA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 3d March.	SATURDAY, 29th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.

Passage money to Nassau $15
Passage money to Havana 60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—at 3:1 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily. 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. 5:15 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SEA-SIDE, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, 1861, trains will leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Express and Express train will leave Bergen at 8:45 A. M. and Long Branch, at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12 o'clock P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:31 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,)	10 P. M. Sundays (including 10 P. M.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF HOURS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Nunsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.
CHAS. A. MEIGS,
A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 40 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 50 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. CHAS. A. MEIGS,
CHAS. H. MEIGS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of W. L. CONKLIN & CO. has expired. The business of the late firm will be closed by W. L. CONKLIN, at the old stand, No. 18 4th-av.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. WM. L. CONKLIN,
LEMUEL CONKLIN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of CONKLINS & BAYLES, and will carry on the MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING BUSINESS at No. 18 4th-av., in this City.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. WM. L. CONKLIN,
JOHN W. CONKLIN,
JAMES BAYLES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of McCOUN, SCHOONMAKER & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. The business of the firm will be closed up by McCOUN & SCHOONMAKER. HENRY T. McCOUN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. L. E. SCHOONMAKER,
GEORGE A. BOYDEN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of McCONN & SCHOONMAKER, and will continue the Boot and Shoe business at No. 101 Chambers-st. HENRY T. McCONN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. L. E. SCHOONMAKER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BOYDEN, HITMARS & CO., and will carry on the Hat, Cap, Fur and Straw Goods business at No. 110 Chambers-st. and No. 95 Reade-st.
GEORGE A. BOYDEN,
OSCAR G. HITMARS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. CLIFFORD MILSPAUGH.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of LUMB & LEECH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ENOCH LUMB is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. ENOCH LUMB,
SAMUEL LEECH.
ENOCH LUMB will continue the business of manufacturing wrought-iron pipe and fittings as heretofore, at the old stand, 45th-st., near 10th-av.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SILLIMAN & HULL, is this day dissolved by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by SAMUEL E. HULL.
JOSEPH SILLIMAN,
FEBRUARY 6, 1862. SAMUEL E. HULL.
The business will be continued by the undersigned, at No. 219 Greenwich-st. S. E. HULL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership for the carrying on of the dry goods jobbing business, at No. 401 Chambers-st., New-York, to date from the 1st day of January, 1862, under the firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.
JOHN D. LEWIS.
ARTHUR M. COCK.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WEILER & IGLER is this day dissolved by mutual consent; either party will sign in liquidation. P. WEILER.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1862. J. H. DIDIER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ADOLPH HAMMER has this day admitted as partner, WILLIAM T. RYERSON, and they will continue the business of brewing ale under the firm of HAMMER & CO.
HARLEM, Feb. 1, 1862. 4th-av., 125th and 129th sts.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anammical Illustrations.) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Seminal nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia,, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Autidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. HARROW, No. 291 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. HARROW, No. 291 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the polished fields of Britain, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Stranguary, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire radical cut of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon. It is from and before the counter. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical Colleges, and Royal College of Surgeons in London, has removed from No. 49 Bleecker-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Lafayette-place, between Chamber and Broad-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most inviolable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables him to make speed

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Note Bill Before the Finance Committee of the Senate.

Ten Million More Demand Notes Authorized.

THE IRON-CLAD STEAMER BILL PASSED.

Speech of Mr. Hale on the Morgan Contracts.

Mr. Van Wyck on the Frauds on the Government.

Another Gallant Skirmish Across the Potomac.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 7.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee had an informal meeting to-day, for the purpose of considering the House Treasury Note bill. Enough was said to show that there is considerable opposition to the legal tender clause. They finally ordered the bill to be printed, and it will come up for final action at their meeting to-morrow.

A TEMPORARY RELIEF.

The $10,000,000 note bill, which originated in and passed the Senate to-day, is intended as a temporary relief, until the bill from the House, passed yesterday, can receive the consideration of the Senate. It will be reported by the Finance Committee on Monday.

REACTION IN TENNESSEE.

Letters from Tennessee to-day state that a great reaction has takeo place there since the victory at Somerset. Even in the western part of the State Union men can now express their sentiments freely without molestation.

THE LANE EXPEDITION.

Owing to the sickness of Mr. Covode, the projected interview with the President in relation to the Lane Expedition did not take place to-day, and probably never will. Senator Pomeroy had an interview with him on the subject, but the President was unable to see any way out of the difficulty. He expected Gen. Lane to have arranged matters amicably with Gen. Hunter on his arrival at Leavenworth. He reiterated, while he was willing that Gen. Lane should have a command of 10,000 or 15,000 men, he had no idea of his outranking Gen. Hunter, or in any way interfering with his command. This is evidently the end of the Lane Expedition.

THE IRON-CLAD GUNBOATS.

Assistant Secretary Fox, of the Navy, was before the Senate Naval Committee to-day, urging prompt action in the construction of iron-clad war steamers for the use of the navy. The Committee unanimously reported an amendment, appropriating ten millions of dollars for that purpose. Mr. Ericsson has laid before the Department and the Committee a proposition to build five of the class of steamers required, of his pattern, in six months. The Government have ordered a test to be made of the Ericsson steamer.

SUCCESSFUL SKIRMISHING.

Gen. Wm. F. Smith telegraphs that this morning a part of his scout returned with five prisoners belonging to the First Virginia Cavalry, and one citizen. The remainder of his regiment engaged the enemy near Flint Hill, in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house. Capt. Corby reported that he needed no assistance. The cavalry dismounted, and assaulted a house, and took the prisoners. One of our captains and a private were wounded. Another detachment subsequently returned with four prisoners, belonging to the First North Carolina Regiment, three of them non-commissioned officers. Six horses, and eight Colt's rifles were also captured. The prisoners will be sent to Washington.

LATER.—Further particulars have been received. It appears that at 4 o'clock Col. Friedman's Cavalry the Cameron Dragoons, numbering 600 men, went out in the direction of Fairfax Court-house, for the purpose of capturing the secession pickets. They swept the country from Fairfax Court-house to Hunter's Mills, perhaps five miles, going within half a mile of Germantown, which is several miles beyond the Court-house. They drove in all the recession pickets, thirteen excepted, who belonged to the First North Caroline and the First Virginia Cavalry. These they captured, and this evening they were brought to Washington. They were found in a log house, and on being surprised fired upon our scouts. One rebel was killed. Capt. Wilson, of the Cameron Dragoons, was wounded in the neck. A sergeant was also wounded. The command was under Maj. Moss, of the Cameron Dragoons. A transportation wagon belonging to the rebels was captured, together with the horses and rifles mentioned in the preceding dispatch.

AN ARREST.

This evening a son of Chancellor Walworth was arrested at the Kirkwood House in this city, on the charge of treason. His trunks and papers were seized but have not yet been examined. The reasons that led to his arrest have not transpired.

THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

Several sapient correspondents have worried themselves lately concerning a prophesied change in the management of the army, and have asserted, among other misstatements, that Secretary Stanton, in pursuance of a custom sanctioned by long practice, is about to assume the active management of the army, leaving to Gen. McClellan the charge of the Army of the Potomac. Inasmuch as this statement would mislead readers as to the position of Gen. McClellan, and the power of the Secretary, I will give briefly the facts of the case:

A week since the Staff of Gen. McClellan were notified to be in readiness for a movement across the river. They made every preparation for so doing, and Major E. M. Green, of their number, went to New-York for the purpose of purchasing certain personal supplies for their use. In consequence of the state of the roads they have not yet been ordered over, but they are ready to go, and *when they go*, Gen. McClellan will turn over to the temporary charge of Mr. Stanton the control of the entire army, with the exception of the army of the Potomac. It will be remembered that when Gen. Scott went to Mexico he pursued a similar course, thus leaving himself free to attend to the more important matter in hand. Gen. McClellan and Mr. Stanton, it is needless to say, are on the best of terms.

A COMMAND FOR MAJ.-GEN. FREMONT.

The rumors concerning Gen. Fremont assume a definite shape, and it is now asserted, that by the 15th inst. he will be assigned a command.

THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT MARANHAM.

News has been received here of the resignation of Wm. H. McGrath, United States Consul at Maranham, Brazil. The prompt action of this gentleman on the recent visit of the rebel privateer *Sumter* at that point, was warmly commended by the Government, and his resignation will be rejected.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

There is the highest authority for stating that there is no truth in the report that the recent rebel flag of truce brought to Headquarters here a communication threatening the lives of the hostages, Col. Coacoran and others, in the event of the execution of the Missouri bridge-burners. There is in the communication no allusion whatever to that subject, and it is not believed that its contents will be officially made public.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

An error in Representative Conway's resolution, as printed to-day, renders it necessary to say that his call upon the President was for the names of all persons arrested under the order of any Executive officer, without legal process, and confined in any of the forts or other prisons of this country, exclusive of persons taken as prisoners of war, &c.

PRISONERS' PAY.

The President has approved the joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to procure from such officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, as are now or hereafter may be held as prisoners of war, in the so-called Confederate States, from time to time, their respective allotments of pay to their families or friends, upon which certified allotments the Secretary shall cause drafts to be made payable to the City of New-York or Boston, to the order of such persons to whom the allotments were or may be made, and to remit the drafts to the address of such persons as may be designated.

COL. BETGE'S CASE.

The prosecution in the case of Col. Betge was concluded to-day before the general Court-martial, and the defence commenced.

RECOGNIZED.

Abram Felder has been officially recognized as Vice-Consul of Switzerland for the States of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, and the Territory of Nebraska, to reside at Highland, Ill.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 7.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) presented a resolution from the General Assembly of Rhode Island in regard to the permanent location of the Naval Academy at Newport. He said that the State had tendered exclusive jurisdiction to the United States of the necessary land, &c. He referred briefly to the loyalty of the State, and to the fact that Newport suffered greatly by the rebellion. Newport had one of the finest harbors in the country, &c.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented memorials from a number of mercantile firms of New-York, against any repeal of the present warehousing system.

Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented several petitions in favor of the emancipation of the slaves; also in favor of employing homœopathic surgeons in the army, &c.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Wisconsin, requesting Senators and members of Congress to vote for abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. Harris, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the credentials of Benjamin Starke, (Senator from Oregon,) and other papers, without expressing any opinion as to the effect of the papers on any action of the Senate, reported that Mr. Starke was entitled to take the constitutional oath of office.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked leave to file the minority report of the Committee. They had not seen a fit report on the testimony given, and could not agree with the majority of the Committee.

Mr. Harris said that the majority of the Judiciary Committee did not express an opinion as to the effect of the papers upon any subsequent action of the Senate. They did not express any opinion in reporting the resolution that Mr. Starke be sworn in.

The papers were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to reduce the expenses in making surveys and sales of the public lands.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Capt. Samuel F. Dupont and his officers and seamen, for the victory at Port Royal. Adopted.

Mr. Hale, from the Naval Committee, reported back the bill for twenty iron-clad steam gunboats, with amendments.

The Treasury Note bill was received from the House, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army. Referred.

Mr. Latham, of California, (Opp.,) introduced a bill in relation to the warehouse system in the Pacific ports of the United States.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to take up the Gunboat bill. He said that, if the intelligence which had come to this city this morning was true, then no bill was more important.

The bill was taken up as amended by the Naval Committee. It appropriates $10,000,000 for the purposes of the act.

Mr. Hale read a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, saying that the Department could probably build from ten to twelve of the gunboats in six months, and double that number in a year; that the Department did not intend to conform to any particular plan for building the boats, but intended to avail itself of the experience gained during the progress of the work; that the cost of the boats range from $360,000 to $580,000; that Capt. Ericsson proposes to build four boats in six months, at a cost of $225,000 each; that the purpose of the boats was to reduce the harbors of the enemy, and open them to the Union army, and that he earnestly recommends an appropriation of $10,000,000 for that purpose.

Mr. Hale said that one boat built by Ericsson by contract, was completed within a day of the time specified.

The bill was amended so as to limit the number of gunboats to twenty, when it was passed.

The report of the Naval Committee on the Secretary of the Navy's letter in regard to the Morgan purchases, was then taken up.

Mr. Hale said that he considered the subject of much importance, and full of import to the country. What he was going to say, he said not as a Republican or as the member of any party. He stood here to-day to plead for the country. He had been accused of being an opponent of the Administration, but as he wished to be distinctly understood on this subject, he would say he had nothing to buy and nothing to sell. The Administration had not a gift which he (Hale) desired, and he had nothing which they wanted, except faithful interest to the country. He would say to the Administration as the old Hebrew Prophet said to the King of Babylon: "Let thy gifts be to thyself, and give thy rewards to another, but I will read to the King the writing declared to me and the interpretation of it." That was exactly where he (Hale) stood. He would give to the Administration a zealous support and they could not help themselves. He would say to them as Peckniff said to Martin Chuzzlewit: "I forgive you—you cannot help yourself." No earthly consideration could make him (Hale) leave the place he occupied here. But this matter cannot be winked out of sight. It cannot be concealed and covered up. No sophistry can make anything else of it but what it is. There have been some objections made against this resolution. The Senator from Maine (Fessenden) thought it was not dignified for the Senate to act on the evidence they had. All that, however, is removed now. The evidence is, that the Secretary of the Navy, having to purchase some vessels for the use of the country, employed his brother-in-law, and for less than five months' service, paid him $70,000. He laid aside the question whether the $70,000 was paid out of the public funds, and ventured the assertion that *directly* the purchase of these vessels had cost the Government twice that sum, and *indirectly*, that they had cost millions. If you tell a man that he must pay you $100 as a commission on a sale, if he be human he will put twice that sum into his charge. This transaction had gone through the land. The people know that when they have been pouring out their blood and treasure for the support of the Government, the Secretary of the Navy has paid Mr. Morgan about $12,000 a month out of their hard earnings. But Mr. Morgan declares on his reputation as a merchant, and the Secretary of the Navy agrees to the conclusion, that he regards this a wise system if faithfully carried out, and at this time highly conducive to the public interest. And the Secretary of the Navy refers to the reputation of Mr. Morgan as an honest man! He (Hale) did not propose to argue in regard to the integrity of the Secretary of the Navy or of Mr. Morgan. He had only a single remark to make. He (Hale) had a large experience in criminal trials, and according to that experience he had found that great criminals only resort to the testimony of previous good character, as a last and desperate defence, when all the facts are so proved as to admit of nothing else. He (Hale) had received innumerable letters upon this subject, many of them anonymous. He never read anonymous letters, and had not for seventeen years. He would ask what would have been the conduct of Republican Senators, if a few of such misapplications of the public funds had been made by a Democratic Secretary. The whole vocabulary of Grecian and Roman classical invectives would have been exhausted by the Senator from Massachusetts to overwhelm such a man; the impulsive Senator from Michigan (Chandler) would have stood up, like the last of the Tribunes, and invoked death on such an offender, and he knew that the glance of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance (Fessenden) would have seen through all the gossamer excuses which might have been made. He referred to and read the resolution of censure passed by the House on Secretary Toucey, and at that time there was not even a Republican majority in the House. He did not ask for censure—he only asked for a rebuke of the system, which the Secretary says he harnessed into the service of the Government—it was not harnessed in the service of the Government—it was harnessed in the service of George B. Moagan, and he drove that team very profitably. Mr. Hale then read letters from Robert B. Minturn and Cyrus W. Field, that commissions, at the highest, were 2½ per cent., but that on large purchases an arrangement was generally made by which a commission of 1 and 1¼ per cent. was paid Mr. Minturn says; and Mr. Field says one-fourth and one per cent. Mr. Hale coincided that the Secretary confined large purchases to one agent and to one city (New-York) at the highest rate of commission, and the whole country was discontented when it saw money so spent. He believed the liberties of the country were in greater danger to-day from fraud and profligacy than from the rebels. If we wanted victories we must commence on the floor of Congress. The people were willing to be taxed to any amount for the suppression of the rebellion, but not for pampering political favorites. How can you lay taxes on the people if you permit such a system as this to be countenanced. Further, this system is wholly without authority of law. He solemnly declared that he had no sinister or selfish purpose in bringing this matter before the Senate, but wished to promote the interests of the country. He would say, "Though Christ, with small cords drove out the money changers from the Temple of Jerusalem, there is no scourge of laceration for those who turn the temple of our liberties into another den of thieves."

Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said he did not wish in any way to palliate fraud. No man was more opposed to fraud than he. He was entirely independent of the Secretary of the Navy—had asked no favors of the Secretary, and had had no consultation with him or any of his friends in regard to this matter. The Secretary had sent the whole information to Congress. The fact was that a large amount had been saved to the Government. A large number of vessels were purchased, every one of which were seaworthy, and were worth more in the market to-day than when they were bought. This was an unusual purchase, and the Secretary was obliged to lose no time—action must be had immediately. The Secretary was admitted everywhere to be a man of the purest integrity, and this is the only complaint that can be made, even of mistake of judgment. He then read from the letter of the Secretary, showing that the prices paid for various vessels were very low, and thought that the report of the Committee was rather in an accusing spirit, and trying to find some public officer with whom to find fault with. He contended that the Secretary had done the very best he could under the circumstances, and Mr. Morgan was the very best agent he could have selected, and the evidence before the Committee fully shows this. He referred to the unworthy vessels purchased by naval officers, which were refused by Mr. Morgan, while all the vessels purchased by the latter were seaworthy, and were purchased at less prices! Yet we were called on now to censure the Secretary of the Navy because he selected the best agent he could, and the agent made the best possible purchases for the Government, saving a great amount of money. We have had no reverses in our Navy Department, and believed this was because at the head of that Department was a true, honest, peerless man.

Mr. Wilson moved to substitute for the report the following: "That the employment of an agent to make purchases for the Government, whose compensation depends upon commissions on purchases, is unwise, inexpedient, and never to be resorted to except in cases of imperious necessity."

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) the subject was postponed till Monday.

The Civil Appropriation bill was then taken up.

The amendment relative to the printing of the Treasury notes by the American Bank Note Company was considered.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, (Union) read the correspondence between the Department here and Assistant Treasurer at New-York, and said that the correspondence showed that the Department acted in the utmost candor and integrity in the whole matter, and that it had done its utmost to save the expenditure in order to relieve the people who had to pay in taxes. He (Pearce) had no objection to any investigation in regard to the matter, without hasting and foundation.

The bill was then postponed.

The bill authorizing an additional issue of United States notes was taken up and passed.

The bill appropriating an additional ten millions of demand notes.

The Civil Appropriation bill was then resumed.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) a part of the appropriation for Light-Houses, &c., was ordered to be applied to the erection of the proposed floating light-house.

The bill then passed.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, (Union,) here handed to the Clerk the dispatch from Gen. Foote, of the capture of Fort Henry, which was read in the Senate.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on that subject, reported a joint resolution for the payment of the awards to the Commission to investigate military claims in the Department of the West. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill to define the pay and emoluments of the officers of the army was taken up.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 7.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that the United States Note bill, passed yesterday, provided for the "payment of the interest on the bonds semi-annually in coin." This he (Stevens) said was inadvertently inserted, and by unanimous consent to-day, the House amended the bill by striking out these words, thus leaving it to the convenience or option of the Treasury Department to pay the interest either in coin or paper.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, (Opp.,) from the Committee on Government contracts, reported a joint resolution declaring that certain lands were granted to Missouri on condition that Government troops and military supplies be transported over such railroads as might be constructed from the sales of the proceeds thereof, free of charge. But, in consideration of the fact that the ability of the Hannibal and St. Joseph and Pacific railroads have been greatly impaired by the public enemy, the Secretary of War is authorized to make such an adjustment with these roads as may be just and reasonable during the existence of the rebellion, provided the charges do not exceed those fixed by the War Department.

Mr. Holman showed the necessity of the adoption of the resolution, and maintained that the Government could not transport troops, munitions and supplies as economically were it to take possession of the railroads, as private parties.

After some debate, the resolution was recommitted to the Committee on Government Contracts.

Mr. Holman, from that Committee, reported a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House the amounts paid to each of the Railroad Companies for the transportation of troops and supplies, since the commencement of the present difficulties, together with all other information on the subject.

Mr. Van Wyck, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved the consideration of the report of the Committee on Government Contracts, and addressed the House.

[This speech will be found in full on the 2d page of the Times.]

Mr. Van Wyck, in the delivery of his speech, was interrupted by

Mr. Davis, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) who said: Will the gentleman permit me to interrupt him here?

Mr. Van Wyck—I cannot now.

Mr. Davis—You have done me a great injustice on the Committee, and I desire here to set myself right. I must have an explanation, here or elsewhere.

Mr. Van Wyck—I will meet the gentleman, here or elsewhere, after my hour expires; but my time is running short. It is not that I am unwilling to answer the gentleman, for I will answer him, or any other man, here or at any other place.

Mr. Davis said that no man was more earnestly desirous than himself of bringing to justice every man charged with fraud. He was particularly interested in bringing one man to justice, namely, his own brother. He asked the Committee and the House to unite with him in his efforts to have Capt. Davis, Assistant Quartermaster, who is charged with crime, arrested, court-martialed, and if found guilty, and the penalty is death, have him shot. His brother knew nothing of the charge of defrauding the Government and the soldiers until it was published to the world through the report of the Investigating Committee. He (Mr. Davis) had in vain sought to have his brother's transactions inquired into, and had been before the Committee with that view; but he was told it would cost $500 to bring Capt. Davis to vindicate his reputation. All these investigations will amount to nothing unless means are taken to punish the wrong doer. His brother's reputation was worth much more to him than that of any other man living. All he asked was that if his brother was guilty punish him, and if innocent let the fact be declared.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Rep.)—The Committee was ready at any time to give Capt. Davis a hearing. Davis was Assistant Quartermaster at St. Louis, and purchased from his firm, in Philadelphia, blankets to the amount of $14,283. These blankets were condemned at St. Louis by a Survey Board. Davis indnced Gen. Fremont to order a resurvey, which was had, and at which the bills of the blankets were presented, and which showed that the blankets only cost $1 18 and $1 45, and that, therefore, by the piece they would be cheaper than ordinary blankets. The Board recommended their purchase by the piece instead of singly. In the former way they were charged against the Government at something over $2, instead of $1 18 and $1 45, which was the market value, and which the bill kept out of view. The bill for the price of these blankets, amounting to $14,283, was receipted by Capt. Davis, and not one of the blankets charged at the price certified for. This is his own story, and he says it was a mistake to furnish that bill. But it was his own mistake, not that of the Committee. If Capt. Davis wants to appear before the Committee, to clear himself, why not come here, without putting the Government to the expense of bringing him?

Mr. Davis replied that he had simply intimated that his brother knew nothing of the charge of fraud against him till it was published. The committee had interrogated him as to Gen. Fremont's body guard; whether they rode on hay horses, with drawn swords, how they were dressed, &c. His brother stood before the country as a felon. He repeated that he only asked that he be punished if guilty, and righted if innocent.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that Captain Davis was examined as to the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department, but he was not informed at any time that his own character was implicated. From that time he had labored, through his brother, to have a fair inquiry into his conduct.

Mr. Dawes read from the testimony to show that Captain Davis purchased from his son, in Philadelphia, certain blankets, and he repeated that Captain Davis could appear before the Committee to set himself right.

Mr. Van Wyck—The manner of the gentleman (Mr. Davis) when he asked me to yield the floor to him night convey the impression that there was something personal between us. There was nothing of the kind. I must say, in justice to myself and the Committee, that there has been no desire to fasten any charge upon the gentleman's brother. The Committee gave the gentleman (Mr. Davis) an opportunity to appear before it and make any explanation of his brother's conduct he could. He did so, and then a similar opportunity was accorded to his brother. The question then was, whether the Committee should put the Government to the expense of $500 to bring Capt. Davis from St. Louis to make an explanation in his own defence? The Committee could not think of paying Capt. Davis mileage for coming here; for it did not think it right to pay, nor did they, fees to men employed in the public service when summoned or subpœnaed to appear before them. If they did not appear when summoned, the course would be to ask the House to adopt a resolution to compel them. This is the only explanation I deem necessary in the matter.

Mr. Holman defended the Course of the Committee, and, in conclusion, moved the following:

Resolved, That Hon. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, by investing Alexander Cummings, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, with the control of large sums of the public money, and authority to purchase without restriction large amounts of military supplies, and the Secretary of the Navy, in the employment of Hogan D. Morgan, without requiring any such guarantee, in the purchase of a large number of vessels for the public use, with a compensation dependent on the prices paid and received from the seller instead of the Government, have adopted a policy highly injurious to the public economy and public confidence, and deserve the censure of this House.

Mr. Fenton, of New York, (Rep.,) moved to postpone the further consideration of the matter till Friday next. Agreed to.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Conference on the disagreement of the two Houses to the bill making appropriations for the defences of Washington, made a report, which was agreed to.

It provides that no volunteers or militia, in any State or Territory, shall be mustered, on any terms or conditions, to serve no longer than the service therein, beyond 10,000 in Missouri and 4,500 in Maryland according to the apportionment.

Mr. Blair explained that the Union Party did nothing with regard to home troops in Kentucky, for the reason that the bill on which the raising of them could be engrafted was dropped in the Senate.

Several private bills were passed.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Adjournment of the Senate Until Monday Evening—Frauds in the Street-Cleaning Contracts—Hockley et al. Mr. McLeod's Amendment of the Charter, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent

ALBANY, Friday, Feb 7, 1862

The Senate had only a very short session on this morning, and then adjourned until Monday evening. They intended to have taken a recess until Monday evening last week, but through the too speedy arrival of the hour of adjournment, and the earnest discussion of the Bright resolutions, they missed it and have taken it this week with additions to recompense for their disappointment.

In the House, this morning, a memorial was received from Judge Bail, W. R. Jacobs, and other citizens of New-York City, detailing the frauds of the street-cleaning contracts under Fernando Wood, and begging for some legislation which shall prevent them in future. Mr. McCall introduced a bill providing for the appointment of all the officers about the Super or and Marine Courts and the Court of Common Pleas, of your City and County, by the Supervisors of the County, and their continuance in office at the pleasure of said Board.

Mr. McLeod introduced a bill to amend the charter of the City, a copy of which I send with this letter. It is the bill which I noticed on Tuesday, and is supposed to embrace the amendments desired by Mayor Opdyke and his friends. A bill was also introduced to increase the number of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the City from *three* to six, and providing the mode and manner of their election. Mr. Brad, of your City, introduced his bill to enlarge the powers of Grand Jurors. Mr. McLeod also presented a bill to regulate the taking of private property for public use. A bill authorizing the laying of a railroad in Spring street; also, one providing for the laying of railroads in certain streets and avenues of the City—the Broadway Railroad bill, I believe—were introduced to-day. Mr. O'Brien made an attempt, also, to get in his bill that no act shall be passed authorizing the laying of a railroad in any street or avenue in any city of the State, without the consent of two-thirds of the property-owners along the said streets, or unless the privilege be first erected into a franchise to be sold at public auction, but did not succeed. He will introduce it, however, soon, and it will have a most damaging effect upon some of the plans of the corruptionists, if passed promptly.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 7.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

For closing part of Partition-street, in the city of Brooklyn.

Organizing the Asylum for Insane Convicts.

Amending the laws incorporating Life and Health Insurance Companies.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Woodruff, amending the Excise Law of 1857.

By Mr. Willard, dividing the crime of murder into two degrees, and to define the punishment of arson.

By Mr. Harnen, amending the Revised Statutes relating to bankers' and brokers' establishments.

By Mr. Bell, relative to action by Receivers of Insolvent Mutual Insurance Companies.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Abbott—Providing for the examination of the accounts of the Treasurer of the Canal Department and securities of the Bank Department.

By Mr. McMullen—Amending the act relative to the election of Superintendents of the Poor and Coroners in Kings County.

By Mr. McLeod—Incorporating the Spring-street Railroad Company.

By Mr. McCabe—Regulating the sale of fruit in New-York.

Mr. McLeod—Amending the charter of New-York Also relative to taking private property for public uses in New-York City.

By Mr. Tallman—The Broadway Railroad bill.

By Mr. McCabe—Consolidating the several acts relative to the District Courts in New-York.

Relative to the Superior Court, Common Pleas and Marine Court, New-York.

By Mr. Kinney—Authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell certain lands in New-York.

By Mr. Tallman—Regulating the fees of the Register of Deeds in New-York.

By Mr. Alvord—Amending the act providing for the payment of the interest on certain canal drafts and awards.

By Mr. Waterbury—Extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. Halstead—Increasing the number of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

By Mr. Ackley—A freehold exemption act.

A large number of bills were introduced at a late hour.

Adjourned until Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 7.

Mr. McLeod presented a petition from citizens of New-York, praying for legislation in regard to the Hockley contract, and other alleged fraudulent transactions in New-York, in which it is charged that the Ring Board of Albany are interested. The petition was read.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY

To amend the Kings County Court act.

To provide for the public defence. The bill is as sent in yesterday.

Notices were given of the introduction of the following bills.

By Mr. Tallman—To regulate the fees of the Registrar of New-York; to repeal South and West street and other street railroad acts of 1860.

By Mr. McCabe—To divide the Twelfth Ward in the City of New-York.

By Mr. Leamy—To amend the law regulating pawn broking in the City of New-York; to regulate places of amusement in New-York.

By Mr. Cowles—To regulate the Department of Charities and Corrections in New-York.

By Mr. Smith—To punish frauds by mock auctioneers.

BILLS PASSED.

To appropriate the proceeds of the tax to support the common schools.

To amend the act giving consent to the purchase for sites for lighthousee and fortifications by the United States.

In relation to actions on premium and stock notes given by Mutual Insurance Companies.

To amend the law incorporating Fire Insurance Companies, by restricting the dividends declared by such companies.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Abbott, providing for the examination of the accounts of the Treasurer of the Canal Department, and securities of the Bank Department.

By Mr. Law, amending the act providing additional challenges of jurors.

By Mr. Connolly, amending the act altering the plan of New-York.

Adjourned until Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

THE PAT. MATHEWS STABBING AFFRAY.

Preliminary Examination by Coroner Rauney—The Proceedings Private and the Testimony Suppressed.

The turf, the ring, and kindred institutions, which, in the aggregate compose the "sporting world," each had its representatives yesterday at Jefferson Market Police Court. This dazzling outburst of the major and minor lights, from what might be termed the subterranean universe, was caused by an announcement in the Times that the case of Pat. Mathews, who is a star of the first magnitude, would be investigated by Coroner Rankey. Mathews was stabbed on Thursday morning, and so severly, that it is not probable he will live. His acquaintances demonstrated their interest in his misfortune by assembling to learn the circumstances by which it was attended. For the most part, they were gratified. Shortly-cropped hair, a nose *retroussé*, and paunouts of the swell pattern, were sufficient to pass all of whom they were characteristic into the private room where the Coroner held sway. For others, and especially for the representatives of the Press, there was no admittance. No questions were put until the Coroner was assured, by a careful glance around the apartment, that persons were not in a position to take notes. He afterward explained the reasons for this unprecedented privacy. The proceedings, he said, were simply to ascertain whether Jem Reynolds, William Whiting and James Sullivan, the persons accused of assaulting Mathews, might be admitted to bail, and as the stage of the proceedings would be injured by a publication of the facts, in his opinion, the evidence taken in the present cases, of a criminal character, should not be made public. That opinion was of course concurred in by his associates, especially by Mr. Henry Feltes who was present during the affray.

Whatever may have been the facts which the examination brought out, they were deemed strong enough to warrant the detention of the accused persons. Coroner Rankey, in view of the precarious condition of Mathews, even refused to take bail. Under these circumstances the bail question stood what damage would be done by giving the assailants to the public. No criminal would have consented the city to fly, for it is not pretended that the perpetrators of the affair are not in custody, and Coroner Rankey, upon a personal canvass, has established an unreasonable and unnecessary precedent.

Regardless of the suppressed testimony, our reporter obtained some particulars of the origin of the affray, additional to those which have already been published.

It might have been inferred, from the report in yesterday's Times, that Mr. Feltes, one of the proprietors of a saloon at the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, joined Mathews by appointment in the sleigh-ride and its attendant festivities. Mr. Feltes asserted that such was not the fact. We are informed that he was riding with Mr. James Fitzgerald, one of his friends, and his meeting with Mathews was accidental. They were not at High Bridge at all, but on the Bloomingdale Road. At one of the taverns there, Mathews requested Mr. Feltes to receive one of two young women in his sleigh, the larger of the two vehicles, that he might be more comfortable with the remaining frail one. Mr. Feltes was disinclined, but his gallantry overcame his disinclination, and he accepted the charge. Mathews and his companion drove down the road a short distance in advance of the others. When near Fifty-first-street, the young woman with Messrs. Feltes and Fitzgerald fell out of the sleigh, which shot some distance ahead before the progress of the horse could be arrested. Meanwhile she recovered her feet, and the three prisoners appeared. She said that they made use of insulting language toward her, and she picked up a piece of ice and struck one of them. The precise expression which gave her offence she refused to repeat. Feltes's sleigh had by this time returned, and she resumed her seat. The prisoners then initiated the affray by seizing the horses. Feltes remonstrated, and blows followed his words. Mathews returned to inquire the cause of the difficulty, and engaged in the fracas to assist his friends. He was immediately stabbed, and all the blows are said to have been struck by Reynolds. In view of this testimony, the counsel for the accused requested that the two other prisoners might be admitted to bail, but the Coroner would not make a distinction.

At a late hour last evening there was no improvement in the condition of Mathews. He may languish in his present weak state for many days without a perceptible change.

Board of Supervisors.

$4,733,082 34 TO BE RAISED FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of acting upon the county tax levy for 1862. In the absence of Mr. Pinoy, the chair was taken by Mr. Tween.

The Committee on Annual Taxes reported favorably on the draft of a law for the purpose of raising money for county purposes, by the issue of county bonds, the same as is done for City expenditures, which was adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Legislature.

Two bills incurred in the case of Felix Sanchez, amounting to $200, were ordered paid.

The Board then took up the report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, to whom had been referred the Comptroller's budget for County expenses for 1862. The Committee offered, as amendments, the addition of $4,500 for pay of five Police Surgeons, whom the Commissioners had failed to include in their estimates; the sum of $100,000 for the new Harlem Bridge, now being constructed; $5,000 for the new County Jail; $5,000 for arrears, and some minor items of increase. The report was taken up *seriatim*, and reduced the item for officers' and witnesses' fees from $72,000 to $65,000, and for the removal of incumbrances from the harbor only $2,000 was allowed. Considerable desultory debate occurred on various proposed alterations, but the tax bill, as a whole, was passed as follows:

Advertising	$15,000 00
Asylum for Idiots	250 00
Case of Harlem Bridge	1,500 00
Common Schools for State	422,369 19
Coroners' Fees	20,000 00
County Jail (building of)	5,000 00
County Contingencies	20,000 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1,200 00
Election Expenses	72,000 00
Removal of incumbrances in the Harbor	2,000 00
Institution for the Blind	2,040 00
Interest on Harlem Bridge Bonds	4,100 00
Interest on Loans	50,000 00
Interest on Court-house, etc	30,000 00
Lighting, Cleaning and Supplies (County Offices)	15,000 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	50,000 00
State Lunatic Asylum	1,000 00
Officers' and Witnesses fees	65,000 00
Printing, Stationary, Blank-books	15,000 00
Police Fund*	1,863 65
Police Contingent Expenses	6,500 00
Repairs to County Buildings	4,000 00
Rents	5,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	4,400 00
Salaries—Executive Department	53,500 00
Salaries—Judiciary Department	225,950 00
State Taxes	1,784,621 34
Police Supplies	49,562 00
Support of Prisoners (County Jail)	8,000 00
Support detained Witnesses	5,000 00
Harlem Bridge—construction of	100,000 00
Total	$4,733,082 34

*Pay of five police surgeons ($7,500) added.

A bill of Peter Monaghan, amounting to over $700 for binding and repairing books of record in the Register's office, was laid over on account of opposition as to some of the items. The Board then adjourned until the 17th inst.

Anti-Slavery Convention.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 7.

The annual Anti-Slavery State Convention, met at Association Hall to-day. The call for the meeting was at 10 o'clock, but at 11 o'clock the meeting was organized, which time thirteen white men, six white women, and three negro men were present. Oliver Johnson, editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, was chosen President. The meeting holds sessions two days.

[Advertisement.]

Volunteers for the army should not leave the City until supplied with Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For sores, scurvy, wounds, small-pox, fevers and bowel complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

The Crowd at Barnum's Museum is tremendous. Commodore Nutt's levées are thronged day and evening, and everybody is delighted and eloquent in the praise of the "love of a man."

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 03 | Sun sets.... 5 36 | Moon sets.... 2 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY

Sandy Hook 2 05 | Gov. Island 2 54 | Hell Gate.... 4 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...FRIDAY, Feb. 7.

Cleared.

Steamer M Sanford, Sanford, Philadelphia, New-York & Philadelphia Steam Nav. Co.

Ship Anna P. Hooper, Hooper, Baltimore, master.

Bark Wilhelmine, (Hanov.) Drucken, Philadelphia, Hagemeyer & Brun

Brigs A. C. Merryman, Orr, Key West, H. Benner; Cyclone McCarty, Cardenas, Thompson & Hunter; Princess Royal, (Br.) Newbold, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co; Anna H. Jordan, Perry, Cienfuegos, H. B. Bronkmao & Co.; Caroline, Porter, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Schooners Hannah Eaton, Roberts, Providence, H. S. Baker & Bro.; Carlton, Conley, Port Royal, Miller & Houghton; Young Teazer,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3239. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

The Recent Victory at Fort Henry.

THE FLIGHT OF THE REBEL INFANTRY.

Cannon, Shot-guns, Camp Equipage and Clothing Captured.

The Batteries on the other Side of the River Reduced.

Preparations for Attacking Fort Donelson.

Gen. Thomas' Advance at Monticello.

Gen. Schoepf's Advance Probable in East Tennessee.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT HENRY.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Special dispatches to the *Commercial* and *Gazette* give additional details of the capture of Fort Henry.

At the time of the attack the rebel infantry were in their camp eating dinner. They abandoned everything, leaving thousands of shot-guns and all their camp equipage and clothing.

In pursuing the enemy. Maj. McCULLOUGH, of Col. DICKEY'S Cavalry, captured six guns, and Col. JOHN A. LOGAN captured eight guns and thirty-three prisoners.

OFFICIAL ADVICES FROM GEN. HALLECK.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Dispatches received at Headquarters from Gen HALLECK say that, after the reduction of Fort Henry, our forces immediately proceeded up the river, in the direction of the railroad bridge, sixteen miles distant, and on the way reduced the batteries of the enemy on the other bank of the river. No doubt is entertained here that our troops soon thereafter took possession of the bridge over the Tennessee.

THE PREPARATION FOR THE BATTLE

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

PADUCAH, Ky., Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The transports which left Cairo, yesterday, with troops on board, came straggling in here one at a time during all of last night, and immediately proceeded up the Tennessee River.

We reached a point ten miles this side of Fort Henry about daylight, where we found the gunboats *St. Louis, Essex, Carondelet* and *Cincinnati* lying at anchor.

The troops on board the new *Uncle Sam, Illinois* and *Alex. Scott* were here disembarked, and again reembarked and landed four miles above, where the rest of the troops were also landed as fast as they arrived.

The gunboats weighed anchor upon our arrival and steamed up to within gunshot range of the fort, when an interchange of shot and shell was had between our boats and the fort, about twenty shots being fired on each side. The shooting was very accurate on both sides. One shot from the fort struck the upper wooden cabin of the *Essex* and tore a hole in her. The damage was, however, trifling, as this cabin was but a temporary affair. Several of our shells burst in the fort, and imminese damage is supposed to have done. At intervals between the shots, a rebel steamer was seen manœuvering about.

A powerful Union force is now encamped on the heights of the east bank of the Tennessee River, just beyond the range of the enemy's guns.

The transports, after landing their human cargoes returned to Paducah, where they will take on reinforcements and proceed, as speedily as possible, to the point of debarkation near Fort Henry.

The new *Uncle Sam* met with an accident in returning here this afternoon, about twenty miles up the river, while running close to the shore. She ran into a large tree, tearing away her railings and escape-pipe, and damaging her wheel-house and berber shop, the latter to the great consternation of the proprietor of the last establishment.

Heavy reinforcements will be landed near Fort Henry to-morrow, to coöperate with the force now here, and ere many days shall elapse the cresh of arms will be heard in this quarter that will shake Secessiondom to its foundation. I have not been able to learn what, if anything, has been done on the Cumberland from Smithland.

THE REBELS ON THE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST FORT HENRY.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of Jan. 12, had these observations regarding the movement against Fort Henry, which was then anticipated. They are probably equally applicable at present.

"We published on yesterday the intelligence conveyed by our special telegraphic correspondent at Columbus, that the Federal river flotilla, accompanied with a large reinforcement of troops, had arrived at Cairo. This fleet consists of twelve well-constructed gunboats, and thirty-eight mortar-boats, the latter being merely rafts built of heavy timber, 38 feet by 60 in area, and bearing several mortar-guns each.

We have the further information that pilots have recently manifested such a nervous indisposition to confront certain infernal machines alleged to be concealed in the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers, that the authorities at Cairo and Paducah have been compelled to impress them into service, in contemplation of the long-anticipated 'forward movement,' which seems now near at hand.

That a movement in some direction—either on Columbus or up the Tennessee—is probable, seems to be believed by Maj.-Gen. POLK, from the precautionary act of preparation which will at once be recognized in his order, published this morning, directing volunteers on furlough to report themselves to their respective commanders immediately. It may possibly be that the enemy, imagining that the late reinforcements sent from Columbus to Bowling Green, has materially reduced our strength at the former place, has become sufficiently emboldened to defy the dangerous submarine devices said to be concocted for his destruction, and move by both land and water on the command of Gen. POLK. If so, we have reason to believe the experiment at Belmont will be repeated with a far more fearful disaster to Federal arms than marked our victory upon that memorable occasion.

Our correspondent stated, and the stronger indications seem to be, that the impressments were being made for the purpose of moving up the Tennessee River to attack Fort Donelson, and thus reach the bridge on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, so as to obstruct communication between Bowling Green and Columbus. This design accomplished, and a very strong blow will have been struck us by the enemy, resulting in considerable embarrassment to the progress of army operations in Kentucky. We have reason to believe that this matter has been duly considered by our military authorities, and that vigorous and energetic preparations have been made to meet the enemy in this advance, both by land and water. A fall of the flotilla up the Tennessee River is very apt to result in its serious discomfiture, besides eventuating in a *moral* lesson which the pilots already appreciate.

Many, for whose opinions we have high respect, seem to think that Gen. BUELL has been delaying his advance on Bowling Green only to await the completion of this river fleet, intending to move forward with it. The Louisville papers asserted a few days since that he would be fully prepared to move some time between the 15th and 15th of this month, which fully coincides with the above supposition.

At any rate, if there be anything in the mutations of the war barometer, we may look for news of some moment from Western Kentucky during the present week.

GEN. THOMAS AT MONTICELLO.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Special dispatches to the *Commercial* and the *Gazette*, say that Gen. WILSON'S Division left New-Haven on Thursday, and advanced to Green River above Munfordsville, and that Gen. THOMAS' advance was at Monticello. They could not proceed further owing to the condition of the roads. The country around was completely deserted.

TROOPS FOR FORT DONELSON.

CINCINNATI, Ssturday, Feb. 8.

Gen. WALLACE'S division has left Smithland for Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

Skirmish in Northeastern Tennessee—Probable Advance of Gen. Schoepf.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of Thursday, has the following:

KNOXVILLE, Teonessee, Feb. 5.

On Sunday, Lieutenant-Colonel WHITE'S Cavalry encountered a force of LINCOLN'S Infantry in Morgan County, Tennessee, on the mountain side. The Lincoln force was estimated at from one hundred to three hundred. WHITE charged upon the enemy. Capt. DUNCAN rallied his men twice, when he was shot through the head and killed by J. ROBERTS, a lad, fifteen years old. The Kentucky Unionists were then completely routed, and fled in confusion, leaving seven of their dead upon the field.

[From the above dispatch it looks as though the advance of Gen. SCHOEPF'S brigade had penetrated into Tenoessee. The latest news from the West of movements in that direction is up to seven days prior to the date of the above rebel dispatch, at which time the brigade of Gen. CARTER had left its position on the Cumberland River, in Kentucky, and had taken up the march for Cumberland Gap, *viâ* Harboursville while the brigade of Geo. SCHOEPF was on the eve of taking up its line of march for Tennessee, *viâ* Monticello. It is quite likely that the advance of the latter column may have reached Morgan County. The rebellion in Tennessee is being pricked simultaneously at a number of points.—ED. TIMES.]

THE REBELS AT THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

SOMERSET, Ky., Friday, Jan. 31, 1862.

I have obtained from prisoners the following complete list of the rebel infantry regiments, cavalry and artillery corps, that came out of their intrenchments to attack, together with the names of most of their field officers and commanders. These were of

INFANTRY.

Twentieth Tennessee—Col. J. A. Battle, Lieut.-Col. M. B. Carter, (prisoner); Major Patrick Dail.

Fifteenth Mississippi—(Col. Strahan, absent on furlough;) Lieut.-Col. Walthall, commanding; Major —— Brantley.

Sixteenth Alabama—Col. C. B. Wood.

Nineteenth Tennessee—Col. Cummings, Lieut.-Col. Walker, Major Fakerson.

Twenty-ninth Tennessee—Col. Staulon, Lieut.-Col. Dibrell, Major —— Williams.

Twenty-ninth Tennessee—Col. Powell, Lieut.-Col. ——, Major Rice.

Sixteenth Tennessee—Col. Massey.

Seventeenth Tennessee—Col. Newman, Lieut. Col. Miller, (commanding during the battle) Major Landis.

CAVALRY.

One battalion commanded by Lieut.-Col. Branham.

One battalion commanded by Lieut.-Col. McClellan.

One battalion commanded by Lieut.-Col. Moses White.

One independent company commanded by Capt. Bledsoe.

One independent company commanded by Capt. Sanders.

ARTILLERY.

One battery of six pieces under Capt. Rutledge (late Lieut. U. S. Army.)

One battery of six pieces under Capt. McClary.

Total, eight regiments of infantry, two battalions and two independent companies of cavalry, and twelve pieces of artillery.

The Nineteenth and Twentieth Tennessee, and Sixteenth Alabama and Fifteenth Mississippi composed Gen. ZOLLICOFFER'S brigade, and the remaining four Gen. CARROLL'S.

The prisoners state that ZOLLICOFFER'S Brigade alone participated in the action, and that the only part performed by Gen. CARROLL'S was to increase the proportions of the rout. This allegation appears to be contradicted, however, by the fact that among the wounded prisoners are several belonging to the regiments attached to CARROLL'S Brigade. It is also claimed by the captives that the regiments under ZOLLICOFFER averaged about 450 men each, and that thus the whole number of rebels engaged did not exceed 7,700, inclusive of the artillery. This may not have been so, but there is certainly a great unanimity of expression among them on this subject.

The rebel cavalry numbered together about 850 men. It seems to be the universal opinion among the prisoners that it was a miserable, useless mob. Their horses were certainly of the poorest quality.

Gen. CARROLL is a notorious drunken politician from Western Tennessee. Neither he nor Maj.-Gen. CRITTENDEN appear to have enjoyed the confidence of their subordinates. Beyond the fact of his presence, CRITTENDEN must have had hardly anything to do with the battle. No orders whatever are said to have been received by the Twentieth Tennessee, Thirteenth Alabama, and Sixteenth Mississippi, after they were brought face to face with our troops. All prisoners agree that ZOLLICOFFER was the ablest commander they had.

Young BAILIE PEYTON was killed at the side of Lieut.-Col. CARTER, of the Twentieth Tennessee. He was Acting Captain in that regiment, and toward the end of the fight proceeded with Col. CARTER some distance in advance of his regiment, to a fence. Our bullets flying thick and fast all around them, Col. CARTER expressed the opinion that it would be better for them to lie down. Col. CARTER did so himself, and in that position, according to his statement, kept firing for some time from his repeater, through the openings between the fence-rails, at our men. After the lapse of some minutes, he turned around to look after his companion, when he saw young PEYTON lying dead on the ground, shot dead through the head. He immediately arose, and tried to make his way back to his regiment, but he failed to find it, and in his search unsuspectedly came upon some men of the Second Tennessee, to whom he surrendered. Young PEYTON'S sword, a splendid weapon, presented to him by some ladies of New-Orleans, is now in possession of an officer of the Second Minnesota Regiment.

I feel gratified in being able to assure the friends of the wounded that the best possible care is taken of them. With the exception of a few of the Tenth Indiana, they have all been brought to this place, and are comfortably lodged in the Court-house, churches and private houses. Under the intelligent and faithful superintendance of Dr. STREW, of New-York, the head of the Medical Department of this Division, everything has been and is being done to alleviate their sufferings and insure their speedy recovery. Many of the slightly wounded are already up and walking about town.

The wounded of the rebels receive likewise every care and attention. Some of the worst cases are treated by our surgeons. Their injuries are mostly of a serious character. Some have really frightful wounds. Many amputations have become necessary among them. Up to date no less than 25 have died of their wounds.

The Confederate surgeons admit that a large number of their men were slightly wounded, and were brought off the field. They have themselves no knowledge as to their exact loss in wounded. The mention among them of several field officers by Southern papers, of whose wounding they had not heard themselves, show this. Col. CARTER states that, besides him, there was hardly an uninjured officer in his regiment. Correct returns of the rebel loss will probably be never obtained under the existing circumstances.

The weather continues to be disgustingly unfavorable in this region. Not a day passes without some additional rain; the roads are, consequently, getting worse and worse. As long as cold or dry weather does not set in, no advance of our troops in any direction will be practicable.

I am reliably informed that *circulars have been sent by certain Kentucky politicians, afflicted with negrophobia, to many of the Kentucky officers in the Federal service, requesting them to communicate their views as to what course they should pursue in case an emancipation policy should be pursued by the Government.* What does this mean?

Gen. THOMAS has not, as the Associated Press claims to know, occupied Monticello with a large force, but is here and confined to his room by a slight indisposition.

It will be remembered that, a few days since, an extract from Southern papers, stating that one "Hog-back JOHNSON" had brought information to the rebel intrenchment as to the strength of our forces. This traitor is living on a farm in this vicinity, and is still at large. Would he not be a worthy subject of the attention of our military authorities?

REMINISCENCES OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* writes from Mill Spring under date of Jan. 29:

"The battle did not come off at 'Webb's Cross Roads,' as a Somerset ignoramus writes. It was at Logan's Fields, *twenty-five miles from Webb's Cross Roads.* Logan's is on the main road from Columbia to Somerset, ten miles from the latter, and forty miles from the former place. From Logan's a road runs directly south to the crossing at Mill Spring. That road runs directly through the rebel fortifications on the north side of the Cumberland. The distance from Logen's to the Mill Spring is ten miles. The battle should, therefore, be called Logan's Fields.

There are no Union troops yet at Monticello. People who live in cities seem to think that an army can be moved without anything to eat, and some of them forget that it is quite difficult to obtain subsistence over the meanest dirt roads the world ever saw.

The entire number engaged in the fight did not exceed 2,500 men. But they were *men* all over.

The object which the enemy had in view in attacking the force at Logan's was to prevent a union of all the forces in this locality, and to whip us in detail. The lower Cumberland was blockaded by a part of Gen. BOYLE'S brigade, and hence no supplies could come to them from Nashville. None could come to them from above. It was impossible for them to be supplied from the direction of Tennessee, and Wayne County was too poor to draw grain. It had been effectually drained already. The rebels were therefore compelled to retreat before all our troops united, invested their fortifications, and thus cut off all supplies as well as all chances for wheat, or to march out and fight us in detail. They chose the latter alternative, and had they succeeded at Logan's, innumerable difficulties would have surrounded the Union cause. But they failed because they were in a bad cause, and for the further reason that 2,500 Western boys can at any time whip 7,500 rebels.

It is now ascertained that the rebels killed and wounded will amount to more than 300. This is given to me from reliable sources. It has been also ascertained that a large number of rebels were drowned in attempting to cross the Cumberland on the night of the 19th.

MOVEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL FORCES.

Mr. M. C. GARBER, Quartermaster to the Tenth Regiment, and Editor of the Madison *Courier*, writes from Somerset:

"WETMORE'S Battery consists of ten Parrott guns and two brass howitzers, and belongs to the Twelfth Brigade. The Captain is a very young man, educated at West Point, industrious and energetic. He arrived at Somerset from Stanford, on Friday night, the 17th, and pushed on next day, and came in with the Brigade on Saturday night, and was in the fight from the beginning till night. His guns threw shot and shell. A rebel prisoner, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth Tennessee rebel regiment, states that one of the shells fired from this battery killed eighteen of the enemy. The two Tennessee regiments have marched five miles in the direction of Cumberland Ford, toward which some movement is anticipated. Col. DEFOREST, of the Sixteenth Ohio, is encamped ten miles above Somerset, on the Stanford road, and as near London as he would be at the former place. Col. RAY, Forty-ninth Indiana, is at Hall's Gap. It is probable he will march on the Mount Vernon road. Col. GARRARD, Seventh Kentucky, is at Crab Orchard. Col. MUNDY'S battalion of cavalry is to form a part of Gen. CARTER'S force. WETMORE'S battery is to encamp at Somerset. Gen. SCHOEPF'S brigade is encamped on the road from Somerset to Wattsough, on the Cumberland. He will move into Tennessee, on the Monticello road, as soon as he receives supplies of provisions and means of crossing the river. Gen. THOMAS' hen 'quarters are at Somerset. He, too, is waiting for rations, and will, in a short time, go down the Cumberland on Nashville, and join Bowling Green.

The roads are drying very fast. Mr. GARBER rode to the ferry at Wattsough on the 26th inst., and found the road in good order, dry and hard, excepting a range of mud-hole in every mile. The teams are now seen working on the road between Somerset and Wattsough, and the long trains of wagons that were sent on the 27th and 28th of last month, he thinks the cavalry, artillery and the horses of the officers have improved the road wonderfully. The captured rebel guns and property have been sent to Louisville.

Mr. GARBER was told by a secession officer, now a prisoner, that in Stanly days Gen. THOMAS, and all the force he would collect near Tennessee, would be captured, that his retreat was quite ill, withdrawing his army from Mill Spring, and would soon be in Tennessee. This may be true, but GARBER don't seem willing to take Gen. THOMAS' word for it, or to accept the French rebel's excuse. It seems to him, however, that some more should be done to effect the rebel must be made to the rebels to save their railroad communications. If Gen. THOMAS is permitted to reach Nashville, Bowling Green will be cut off, and will be sandwiched between the divisions of Gen. THOMAS and Gen. BUELL. CARTER and SCHOEPF, at Knoxville, would speak up the communication by the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and be equally disastrous to the rebels.

TROPHIES.

The Indianapolis *Journal* gives the following description of trophies brought to that city by Capt CARROLL, of the Tenth Indiana.

"Among them were two rebel flags. One was the regular Confederate flag, made of silk, and known as the "Stars and Bars"—red, white and red—about eight feet by five. This flag was taken by JOHN MACKESSEY, of this city, one of the bravest boys in the regiment. On one side of it, it bore the following inscription: 'Presented by the Ladies of Chattanooga, Tenn., to the Marsh Blues. Victory or Death.' So far as learned, the Blues took neither. The other flag was a smaller one, with an oval, centre painting, representing the cotton plant in full bloom, beneath which was coiled a huge rattlesnake, about the length of the *Wabash*, we should judge, when straightened out. This belonged to an Alabama regiment, and bore the following motto: 'Give me Liberty or give me Death.' On the reverse side was the following inscription: 'Marion County Guards, organized May 6, 1861. Presented by the Ladies of Marion City, Alabama.' This flag was taken by W. F. RUBY, CLARK LAMB, a member of the same company, took a beautiful banner inside the fortifications, which was presented to Lieut-Col. KISE, commanding the regiment.

JOHN MACKESSEY also captured two watches—one a gold one, the other a silver one. The gold one he sent home to his father, keeping the silver one for himself. Camp knives and forks, of the most approved patterns, razors, brushes and combs, and various other articles were sent home to friends.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

Among the documents found in ZOLLICOFFER'S deserted camp were the following:

BUCK GROVE, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862.

MY DEAR WIFE: I wrote to you last night, and dated my letter "the night before a battle"—this, "5th night after a battle," a most terrific and fierce battle of over three hours, which resulted in our defeat and the terrible slaughter of our troops. For two hours the bullets fell all around me, and sometimes passed within a few inches of my head, if I may judge from the whistling noise they make; but the protecting Providence of God sheltered me from harm, and I came off the field without a scratch. Our regiment lost ten or fifteen men, and there are others missing who may be yet wandering in the woods, seeking an opportunity to get in.

The cause of our defeat is not definitely ascertained. Some attribute it to overwhelming numbers, they being two to our one. Others to the fall of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, who was killed early in the action. Both, probably, were the combined causes. At first, and for nearly two hours, the tide of battle was in our favor; but at this time no one seemed to have command, and three regiments, viz.: MURRAY'S, POWELL'S and mine, all of which had been ordered up to the place where the battle was raging, remained in position ready to enter the woods where the enemy were under cover firing upon us; but no order came, at least to me, and I presume none to the other Colonels, as both of them being in advance of us, remained in their position for nearly one and a half hours without advancing. We were in an open space, with nothing to shelter us except an occasional stump or fallen tree. The General's Aid passed us shortly after we had arrived at our position, and told me that a charge had been ordered; that the Mississippi regiment would charge the right wing, and the Tennesseans the left; at the same time either CUMMINGS or BATTLE would attack the centre. The charge was made, and for half an hour the conflict was terrific. I then saw the troops come out of the wood, in disorder and at a run. Col. POWELL moved his regiment off to my right and rear. My men were about to follow, when I ordered them to stand to their position and meet the enemy, drive him back, or die in their tracks. At this time a fire was opened on my left flank, and my men returned it. The fight was becoming general, when some one told me we were firing on our own regiments. I ordered my men to cease firing, and ran down to see where the enemy opened upon us. Finding we were flanked, and the enemy within about sixty yards, I ordered our men to ploy and take cover behind a fence about thirty yards to our right, which they did in good order, and the fight continued fiercely for 15 or 20 minutes. I then discovered that all the other regiments had left the field but mine. I had only 250 men, and we were being pressed in front and on the left flank by thousands. I then ordered the men to take cover behind the point of the hill, which we did, but finding the other troops retreating, my men started to follow. I rallied about half of them and turned the point of the hill, passing through a field, and was marching up on the battle ground, when the fight——"

——"became a flight," it was evident the Colonel was going to say, but fled himself.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Sailing of the Naval and Land Forces from Hatteras Inlet.

Roanoke Island the First Point to be Attacked.

Disposition of the Forces for the Attack.

Particulars of the Wreck of the Pocahontas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 7,
VIA BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The steamer *Eastern State* arrived here this morning, having left Hatteras yesterday.

She brings the important news that Gen. BURNSIDE' fleet left its anchorage at the Inlet, on Wednesday morning, for the North. The gunboats started at sunrise, and the troops and ships followed soon after. Their destination was Roanoke Island.

The weather was fine when the *Eastern State* left and news of the arrival of the fleet at the island was expected.

Three or four regiments were left at the Inlet.

The *Eastern State* will return to Hatteras to-morrow morning.

The names of the sick who died on the *Suwannee* are as follows:

JAMES F. HASKETT, Company I, Twenty-third Massachusetts; JESSE MACK, Company I, Eleventh Connecticut; WM. H. POTTER, Company G, Eighth Connecticut; SAMUEL GILBERT, of New-Sharon, Vermont, a seaman on board the *Mama Pike*; CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND, of Company K, Eleventh Connecticut—all but the last were buried at sea.

CHARLES W. BOYINGTON, Company F, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, died of typhus fever.

The *Suwannee* left last night for Philadelphia to undergo repairs.

OUR PAMLICO SOUND CORRESPONDENCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR A MOVEMENT COMPLETED—THE GUNNERS DRILLING—DISPOSITION FOR THE ATTACK—REBEL SURMISES—GEN. BURNSIDE CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

PAMLICO SOUND, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862.

The steamer *Suwannee*, with the mail, leaves today, and I improve the opportunity to bring up affairs to this date.

All the fighting vessels and transports are now in Pamlico Sound, and are only detained for a few hours to complete final arrangements, before making a start. As detentions have been the order of the day, I will not run the risk of stating where we are going, lest such information might reach the rebels in advance of us. The weather has been rainy and thick, but at this writing it is calm, comparatively, and there are signs of a bright, pleasant day.

General BURNSIDE and Staff are on board of the *Spaulding*, but when they get into shoal water, they will probably take to a smaller vessel—perhaps the *Picket*. The troops are in good spirits. Two or three days' practice at the guns has given the gunners a good command of their respective pieces. General FOSTER'S Brigade is to lead the attack, and make the first landing. The conjectures contained in the Richmond papers which I send herewith—as to the destination of the expedition—are likely to prove correct, since they cover nearly every important place in the State of North Carolina. We shall probably move from one point to another as circumstances seem to favor. The forces to be employed against the rebels will be able, we think, "to take, hold and possess the places and property" of the Government in the old North State. The navy will have to open the ball, and will, no doubt, win a large share of credit, which we shall all be ready to record to its achievements.

The General has succeeded beyond his expectations in getting the vessels into deep water. We can easily transport the entire force of the expedition to any required point. He is in the best of spirits, and the feeling is shared by his associate Generals and subordinate officers.

On my return to my old quarters on board the *Highlander*, I found Col. KURTZ and the Massachusetts Twenty-third in excellent health and spirits. Capt. DAYTON has received a commission to command the big guns of his vessel when they shall have landed. Complete land carriages and transportation are provided for the entire armament of the fleet. The only obstacles I apprehend—at least the chief—will be the shoal water, surroundings of the places to be attacked, and perhaps sunken vessels to obstruct the channels. The latter difficulty is provided against.

The body of WILLIAM TAYLOR, second mate of the ship *Ann E. Thompson*, floated ashore a day or two since, and has been interred on the beach.

I omitted to mention that the damage to the *New-Brunswick's* wheel has been repaired. The *Louisiana* is the only vessel not over. Her connection pipes have been broken, and it will be some time before she is fit for service.

A small wood schooner, with five persons, deserters from the rebel army, two of them natives of New-York, came down yesterday morning. One belonged to New-Jersey, two others living in North Carolina. They had all been impressed into the service. Two of them have volunteered, under constraint. They report the troops at Middletown as very much demoralized. There were two companies of foreigners, all of whom had been impressed. They bring no information that is relied upon, except that there are masked batteries on the way to Newbern. They *heard* that there were 10,000 men at Roanoke Island.

The command, to-day, both army and navy, appear in excellent spirits, and their motto is, "No such word as fail."

E. S.

THE WRECK OF THE POCAHONTAS.

HATTERAS INLET, Monday, Jan. 20.

The steam transport *Pocahontas*, which left Fortress Monroe on Wednesday last, was wrecked off Kinnie Keet, on Friday night, the 17th inst. She had about a hundred horses for the Rhode Island Regiment, together with harnesses, hay and oats. There were about fifty men, soldiers, sailors, and others, who were all saved. The horses were lost, except about thirty, which were brought ashore. The vessel was rotten, and pronounced unseaworthy by competent persons at Annapolis, ere she sailed for Fortress Monroe. The Division Quartermaster, on being informed by the Rhode Island Quartermaster that the boat was unfit to move from the dock, remarked that "he did not care a d——n, she must go." The Rhode Island Quartermaster then remarked that it was certain death to the men and horses, and the more certain loss of the old vessel herself. Her boiler was rotten. According to the statements of various soldiers who escaped, they had to stop at one time on the way for several hours, in consequence of a hole in the boiler, which they declare was remedied by the introduction of a pine plug. These gentlemen declare also that the captain and engineer were drunk most of the way, and that the engineer was drunk when he attempted to mend the boiler.

At the time of the wreck, the grate under the boiler had given way; the smoke-stack had fallen through, and by the force of every wave beating the old vessel, her heads would break, and she would "smash away generally." At this time she had grounded, and soon she was in pieces. The soldiers say the scene among the horses was fearful in the extreme. The poor creatures would fall among the fragments of the wreck, where they would be mangled and bruised, groaning in a manner that made the soldiers tremble with mingled pity and horror, notwithstanding their own danger.

One horse, a fine gray, just as the vessel was going to pieces, moved briskly to the Captain's cabin and entered it. In a moment that quarter of the vessel broke away, the horse, in the meanwhile, holding his ground. His position was maintained with the steadiness of a man; he had found a life preserver, and he made excellent use of it. As the waves would heave the portion of the wreck hither and thither, he would balance himself and "hold on," till finally, after much skillful engineering, he got ashore in the Captain's cabin.

A dog, the property of a Rhode Island soldier, left the wreck in the midst of the confusion, and got ashore on a plank. Seeing that all the men were not yet off, he became uneasy, as if anxious respecting their safety. He faced the huge breakers, jumped in, swam to the wreck and got on. By this time all the soldiers were on the line going to the beach from the wreck. He now stood wondering how he should again reach the shore and join "his regiment," when he saw a bale of hay floating from the wreck, and mounted it, and held his ground well till he got safely on the beach, when, seeing all his friends safe, he wagged his tail and appeared glad. An old Rhode Islander, when the vessel grounded, having no hopes of reaching shore, made up his mind that his time to die had come. He was firm and composed, for he "loved and served his God." Very soon a fellow soldier came up and remarked, "Well, I begin to think we are gone." "I think so," replied the old veteran Christian, "but are you ready?" he inquired. Soon a means of escape presented itself, and they were all saved. They were kindly treated by the natives, and, after a long march of a day and a half, they reached Camp Wilfield, where the Ninth New-York Volunteers gave them a good and warm welcome, together with as good a dinner as could be procured. The Rhode Islanders contend that the Captain of the *Pocahontas* was a traitor. He is a Baltimorean. C.

FROM PORT royal.

Exaggerations Regarding the Expedition to Savannah.

Commodore Dupont Interdicting Communication with the North.

We have received information from the officers of the United States sloop-of-war *Savannah*, to the effect that the expedition spoken of as having departed for the Savannah River has been wonderfully magnified, and, in fact, could scarcely be called an expedition, as it consisted only of a few small gunboats and one brigade, "or 2,000 men," which sailed from Port Royal for the purpose of reconnoitering the Savannah River and to keep the men in exercise. A portion of these boats entered the Savannah River by a creek on the north, and the others by a creek on the south, and upon reaching the river they found the channel obstructed, and could not proceed. They, however, discovered three or four of the enemy's fleet, on their way from Fort Pulaski to Savannah, who were obliged to run the gauntlet, and run by singly, when the Federal gunboats opened fire upon them, but could not ascertain the amount of damage done; hence the heavy firing heard in that direction. The main part of the expedition had returned to Port Royal, and when the *Savannah* left, a number of cannon were being sent through the creeks, but for what purpose it has not been ascertained.

We are informed by an officer on board the *Savannah* that, in consequence of the defeats in the plans of these expeditions by their premature exposition by the Press, Commodore DUPONT has and will prevent all communication between Port Royal and the North until his plans are perfected; neither steamers nor sailing-vessels will be allowed to depart.

It is worthy of remark that the *Savannah* is the only frigate that ever sailed on the Savannah River. A large number of her crew have the scurvy. As the ship was fitted out in a hurry in June last, she is in a great degree unfit for use from dampness, &c. Then, too, there was no opportunity to procure fresh provisions in the Savannah River. This disease breaking out, those who were wounded died, as their wounds would not heal while so afflicted, but would mortify. The *Savannah* yesterday morning went to the Navy Yard.

THE BUTLER EXPEDITION.

Sailing of Another Portion of the Fleet for Ship Island.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The ships *Ocean Pearl, Idaho*, and *North America*, with the troops and stores, forming a part of the Butler Expedition, sailed this forenoon for Ship Island.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC CHARTERED.

The Ships *Great Republic*, 3,356 tons, and the *George Washington*, 1,534 tons, each rating A 1½, have been chartered by the Government for the use of the Butler Expedition, and are fitting out with all possible dispatch. The *Great Republic* will carry 5,000 men, 500 horses, and 1,000 tons of coal. She was in the Government employ a few weeks ago, and made a trip to Port Royal.

NEWS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 8.

On the receipt of the news of the capture of Fort Henry, the Ohio Senate adjourned.

The rumor that Gen. MCCLELLAN has been superseded in the chief command of the army causes much excitement.

Resolutions calling on the Government for active, energetic and earnest warfare will be offered in the Ohio House of Assembly to-day.

The expulsion of Senator BRIGHT gave great joy Indianapolis.

The Forty-eighth and Fifty-second Indiana Regiments have gone to Cairo.

Assistant Secretary of War SCOTT was at Indianapolis on Thursday, on an official visit, and left for Kentucky, yesterday.

FROM KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Feb. 7.

The Lower House of the Kansas Legislature have, by a vote of 60 to 7, passed a resolution requesting the President to appoint Gen. JIM LANE a Major-General, and give him the command of the Southern expedition.

The conservative men of this city have made an exposure of a recent bill of Kansas bonds, to the Department of the interior, by which the State has been swindled of a large amount, probably $50,000.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Planet* sailed last evening for Locust Point. She carried a full cargo of rifles, ammunition, gun carriages, telegraph wire and clothing.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Total Failure of the Merrimac Experiment.

News from the National Fleet below Savannah.

Interesting Speculations Regarding National Plans.

The Danger in Tennessee and North Carolina.

The Heaviest Blow About to be Inflicted upon the Rebel Cause.

The Capture of Savannah Apprehended.

Miscellaneous News from Various Points

NEWS RECEIVED AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 7.

Several prisoners of war, exchanged on parole and several other passengers, came down from Baltimore this morning, to go South. They were sent to Craney Island by a flag of truce, under command of Major JONES.

No passengers came back with the flag of truce.

Nothing had been heard at Norfolk of the Burnside Expedition.

The only copy of the Norfolk *Day Book* received contains an editorial censuring the newspapers for giving publicity to the statement that the *Merrimac* is a failure. It admits the fact to be true, and gives a full statement of the difficulties in regard to her. It appears that the calculation in displacement was erroneous. An error amounting to more than two hundred tons was discovered when the ship was floated off, and this causes the present detention.

The chief subject of regret, however, is, that when she was shored up again the ship caught upon the blocks and received a considerable strain; consequently some parts of the machinery have been taken up, and a quantity of dead-wood will have to be introduced to correct the tendency to log. It is vain to deny that it is a serious injury to the ship, but we are happy to state, that a careful survey shows that it is by no means irreparable.

The *Day Book* commences a column editorial, giving a melancholy account of the *Merrimac*, in the following strain:

"We have scarcely patience enough left to condemn in temperate language the reckless impropriety of two of our cotemporaries, who have seen fit, in their thirst for notoriety, to thrust before the public the fact that the *Merrimac* has proved an abortion."

The article also says:

"Her great draught of water will prevent her taking part in active operations. This draught originally was about 24 feet, and it has been considerably increased."

The editor comforts himself that at all events she she can be used as a floating battery.

The Savannah *Republican* says that the glass yesterday revealed no new movements among the Federal vessels lying in the cut, north of the river, beyond an addition to the number. Some imagine they have moved nearer to the river, but we could discover no material change in their position. Persons familiar with the water courses in that locality say they have not yet reached Wall's Cut, but are lying in the river beyond, which does not communicate with the main channel—yet vessels occupying their position can readily command the main passage. It has been stated by persons who ought to know, that portions of Mud River grow dry at three-quarters ebb tide, and that if the Yankee gunboats should pass all the obstructions they would not be able to come through.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that the Burnside Expedition will have, at least, the effect of making us look well to our defences in that quarter. Roanoke Island ought to be made impregnable. All our batteries there and elsewhere should be provided with bomb-proof coverings. The channel should be obstructed, and no means left unemployed to foil the enemy.

The *Rhode Island*, which arrived from Philadelphia yesterday, sailed for Port Royal this afternoon.

SPECULATIONS REGARDING NATIONAL PLANS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The enemy have announced four grand objects as the aim of their strategy and of their vast system of preparation. First in importance among them is the advance upon Richmond from the banks of the Potomac. Next is the descent of the Mississippi, with a view to the capture of New-Orleans, and the opening of that great channel of navigation to the pent-up West. Next is the penetration of the interior from the direction of the Kanawha Valley, or from Eastern Kentucky, for the double purpose of breaking up our railroad communication from Lynchburg to Nashville, and of giving support to the disaffected population of East Tennessee. Lastly, is the invasion of North Carolina from the seaboard, and the capture of the great Southern line of railroad between Weldon and Wilmington. When these grand objects are stated, their whole programme is disclosed, for all other operations undertaken or carried on, are either auxiliary to these, or intended for mere local objects, such as opening a cotton port, or to subserve mere secondary and subordinate purposes.

Public attention in the South has been so much engrossed by the two main features in this plan of operation as to have ignored the other two. A little attention of the Government and of the Southern mind to these latter avowed purposes of the enemy, would not be useless or ill-timed at present. *The descent of the Mississippi and the advance from Washington toward Richmond are believed with reason to have been effectually guarded against. The Press and the public at large may be mistaken;* but we all certainly rely with much confidence on the ability of our armies and Generals to check and block these movements.

Is the chief of the enemy to advance from Kentucky into East Tennessee, and from the North Carolina seaboard through that State to the same destination in the Tennessee Mountains, likely to succeed? Partial success on either side would enable him to destroy our railroad connections with the South through North Carolina. *The destruction of these two railroads would cripple us materially, and most seriously embarrass us in the conduct of the war. If these enterprises of the enemy still further prospered, and his two columns from either direction should succeed in meeting each other in Western Carolina or Eastern Tennessee, they would have cut the South in two through the centre, and effected that division which precedes conquest.*

The enterprise of the enemy in this behalf is certainly bold and adventurous. It is a blow bravely aimed, but too hereulean for the puny arm that has essayed it. They are counting in the North, with great confidence, on its success; but the victory of SCHOEPF is only a single step in a movement of continental proportions. From Somerset to Pamlico is a great distance; and even though no foe stood in the path, the march itself, over m

the Potomac he has not been able to penetrate, a any point, twenty miles inland; in the Kanewha Valley he never succeeded in advancing in force a greater distance than that from the head of navigation; and his army on Cheat mountain is tbo only one that has succeeded in reachiug a distance of fifty miles from railroad transportatiun into a hostile country.

The truth is tbat tha enemy have attempted too much in this quadruple programme. Their grand naval expeditions are magnificent mistakes; and while accomplishing, and capable of accomplishing, nothing, have greatly reduced their financial resources. An effective blockade was the most damaging agency they could have brought to bear against us from the seaboard; and it they had confined their naval efforts to that measure, they wonld have been able to protract the war far beyond the period for which they are now able to keep it on foot. Their naval expeditions have weighed upon them more heavily than if they had suffered a dozen defeats. They heve been able, by lavish expenditures upon them, to buy up a few partisans for the war; but the outlay incurred has frightened off a hundred reflecting people where one bribed partisan has been secured.

The attempt to invade and penetrate North Carolina from a base line established on the quick-sands of that boisterous coast by the Burnside armament, is so wild as to seem born of infatuation. The sequel may disclose some wisdom in the scheme; hut, at present, to all appearances, the Burnside Expedition presents itself in no other aspect thsn thet of a magnificent joh for enriching the creatures of a corrupt Administration. It is said to be composed, in great part, of the most wretched craft to be picked up in the canals and small rivers of the North, of frail shells that could not weather a moderate gale on the Chesspeake. If the flotilla should have foundered in the late storm and gone to the bottom, the men from whom the vessels have been purchased will, no doubt, be heartily rejoiced, inasmuch as the wretched craft will no longer exist to afford ocular demonstratinn of the swindles that have been practiced npon the Government.

The success of Shoepf in Kentucky is not likely to prove more decisive than that of Burnside on the sand-bars of Carolina. Their recent defeat will rouse the Tennesseans to renewed exertion, and prepare a reception for his advancing columns of "bloody hands to hospitable graves." In penetrating to Somerset, the Dutch General has nearly reached the length of his tether; and could not proceed much further, even if there were no adversary and no generalship to encounter and overcome in his march.

While, however, there is little room for apprehending actual harm from these two enterprises of the enemy, it is, nevertheless, plain that, if only so far successful as to break up the continuity of our two great lines of railway, they would do us infinite damage. The public have been amazed at the lack of attention that has been paid by our authorities to the protection of the back-bone railway line from Lynchburgh to Knoxville. If that chain of communication were cut, and the Southern line also broken at any point in North Carolina, Virginia and the Confederate Government would be virtually isolated from the rest of the South. The enemy, by announcing his designs upon these great thoroughfares in advance, has at least indicated to us two important points of vulnerability, and given us that forewarning which is proverbially the equivalent of forearming and preparation. The protection of these highways is so feasible, that we may survey with serene complacency tha efforts of the enemy to approach them. They have first to fight their way to the roads, which is an enterprise more facile in the planning than in the execution.

From the Memphis Appeal, Feb. 1.

Tha Northern journals, in discussing the plans of their Generals, give us intimation of one probable feature in their programme, which, if successful, *would prove the heaviest blow that could possibly be inflicted upon our Confederacy.* It is nothing more nor less than cutting of all communication hetween the Potomac and the Mississippi Valley, by pushing forward two vast armies through East Tennessee and North Carolina, thus performing a piece of military strategy designated by Napoleon as "piercing the centre." The armies of the East and West are now connected by two lines of railway—one the East Tennessee and Western Virginia, passing through the mountainous region of this State, and the other the Weldon and Wilmington, running along the Atlantic coast. Both of these roads are in a measure somewhat exposed to the assaults of the enemy, the former being about seventy and the latter near forty miles from the advance guard of the Federal forces on either extreme, in Southern Kentucky and Pamlico Sound.

Military affairs are in a situation at present to especially indicate, if not invite, a trial of this scheme. The Burnside Naval Expedition has rendezvoused on the coast of North Carolina, with a reported force for laod operations of at out 30,000 men, which may be increased at any time by the addition of 25,000 more under Sherman and Dupont, now at Port Royal. It is evidently the design of this fleet, it it does anything at all, to move on Newbern, Washington or Elizabethtown, with the view of their capture and the subsequent establishment of a base of operations against the interior portions of North Carolina.

In the meanwhile, strenuous efforts may he made to penetrate East Tennessee ov way of Cumberland Gao, or some other entrance, so as to reach the great trunk railway between the East and the West, at Knoxville or Greeneville. This is known to have long been a favorite point of the enemy since the commencement of the war, and the importance of the movement has been repeatedly dwelt upon by the most sagacious and observant journals of the Northwest. Despite the almost insurmountable difficulties of accomplishing such an expedition, where every mountain pass would be made a Thermopylae, the late success of the enemy in ar Somerset may possibly attract his attention to its supposed feasibility, while he still exults with exultant ecstacy over his triumph. Indeed, we are already told that Gen. Buell has dispatched large reinforcements to Thomas and Schoepf since the battle of the 19th ult., though their combined commands were known to be at least three times as large as that of Gen. Crittenden, which had rallied at last accounts at Livingston, about 15 miles from the Kentucky State line. *This shows a disposition to follow up that victory by pressing forward into Tennessee as speedily as possible, and giving battle to Crittenden's retired army before it can be reinforced to sufficient numbers to insure successful resistance to an attack*

Of course, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who enjoys the confidence of the people of the Mississippi valley to a greater extent than any other military man in the Southwest will at a glance observe the evil consequences that must follow from another defeat of our forces in this disaffected region, and will take prompt steps to arrest any such threatening disaster. If Gen. Crittenden should again be overwhelmed with superior numbers, and is forced to retreat still further south, it requires no superior sagacity to discern the fact that the enemy would be greatly encouraged in his attempt to prosecute the plan to which we have alluded. Movements in the field of a vast military campaign, like those upon a chessboard, are as shifting as the sands of the sea, and may be expedited or entirely abandoned upon the happening of the most trivial and apparently unimportant contingency. This principle applied may stimulate the advance of the left wing of Buell's army, under Thomas and Schoepf, unless it is confronted with a counter force of equally large proportions.

We have to contend with the disagreeable fact that there is in East Tennessee, the field of this operation, a large disaffected, if not treasonable element, ready at all times to give aid and comfort to the armed legions of the enemy in their coming. The section of North Carolina, too, within the vicinity of Hatteras, has been charged with a subdued sentiment of disloyalty, which, if true, would offer strong inducements to invasion by the expeditionary force of Burnside. Fifty thousand men pushed through from each direction, while the situation of other points is preserved, would necessitate the utmost diligence and energy, on the part of our Government authorities, to keep the Confederacy from being dangerously pierced in its Achilles' heel. Our philosophy, in this matter, would dictate the eminent wisdom of the adage that an ounce of precaution is worth a pound of cure.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

THE SITUATION OF COLUMBUS.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Jan. 30.

This community has reason to look to the defence of no position in the whole circle of the war with more wakeful vigilance and keener concern than that occupied by Gen. Polk on the heights of Columbus. We can afford to indulge a comfortable sensa of security with reference to the seeboard approaches to New-Orleans. We feel sure of our ability in defending the river against any fleet of the enemy attempting the capture of the city by the wey of the river from the sea. We realize even a less degree of exposure upon the land approaches from the sea to the city. Fifty thousand men thrown upon them would be lost; to 100,000 they would be impracticable. But what is the fact in regerd to the roule down the river from Columbus? *Should Columbus fall, what is to prevent the enemy from sweeping down the river with the immense fleet of gunboats and floating batteries which he has been so long preparing at St. Louis and Cairo, and with a hundred thousand men, under Halleck, to attack us on one side, while an expedition striking us from the sea would attack us on the other. Who can answer? Do effectual defenses answer? Do preparations for defence in rapid progress answer? Where are the defences? Who is engaged in the preparations? These questions admit of no satisfactory answer.*

Our dependence at present for the safety of the city from the approach of a formidable expedition down the river, is upon Columbus. *That is the Northern key to the Mississippi delta. That in possession of the enemy, the floodgates of invasion will be opened.* Our situation would not be hopeless, for the souls of Southern men, fighting a wer of independence, must not dream of despair; but we would be confronted with terrible dangers and the whole country exposed to fearful evils. On one condition only can we realize the full assurance that such dangers will not occur, and that such evils will never impend. That condition is the impregnability of Gen. Polk's position at Columbus. But it may be asked, is not that position already strong? Strong it undoubtedly has been, as the enemy's gunboats thet encountered its batteries found out, and as his army at Belmont hitterly discovered. Strong it still is, in point of its defensive works, in the resolution of its defenders, and the vigilance, prudence, ability and energy of its commanding general. But in war strength is relative. The force under Gen. Polk's command, it is to be feared, is not so large as it should be in view of the augmentation of the enemy's force threatening his position. His force his been stetionary while the enemy's was being increased. *He is scarcely in a situation to extend his wings, to guard his flanks, and prevent his position from being turned by a column of the enemy pushing past his right.*

These reflections are not penned in the spirit of alarmist, but that they are called for by the occasion is sufficiently evinced by the fact that *Gen. Polk has sent an officer to Louisiana, and one to Mississippi, to urge upon the Executives of those States the importance to the security of the Lower Mississippi valley of a speedy reinforcement of his command.* Capt. Bernard Arnono, of this city, intrusted with Gen. Polk's communication to Gov. Moore, arrived yesterday, and has already had an interview with the Governor, who, we understand, will confer immediately with Gen. Lovell on the subject of the communication. Gen. Tennent, who has charge of the heavy artillery at Columbus, is also in the city, and corroborates all the apprehenstons expressed in the foregoing remarks. Is it not possible to send 5,000 men from this city to Gen. Polk's reinforcement? It is safe to say, perhaps, that a much larger number could be spared at present, especially as they could be speedily returned by railroad, in case of any emergency which is now not foreseen. At all events, Columhus demands the earnest attention of our authorities. The enemy is making a last effort, and we should be ready to meet it effectually everywhere, but, above all, to meet it effectually at Columbus. *We have only to stand our ground for sixty days, and the enemy will sink in exhaustion and despair. But we will drink new hope and life for an indefinite prolongation of the war if we fail to stand our ground at Columbus.*

THE DEFEAT AT SOMERSET.

A CURIOUS CHARGE AGAINST CRITTENDEN.

The responsibility for the defeat, the rebel journals contend, attaches entirely to Gen. Crittenden, who was not only drunk, but had been bought up by "Federal gold." A corresdondent of the Memphis *Avalanche*, writing from Nashville Jan. 25, says:

"Indeed, you can scarcely pass along the excited crowds on the streets—for Nashville has a goodly attendance on her streets at present—without hearing the commandieg officer characterized as 'a drunkard,' 'notorious sot,' 'sold our brave soldiers for $47,000,' 'death too good for him,' and more of a worse tenor. There are others, however, who believe that the commander at Mill Spring is a brave and true patriot, und prefer to wait for further developments before expressing their condcinnation. In this latter class I may be found; but while I would do juttice to Gen. Crittenden—while I would not have him or his official conduct prejudged—I must be permitted to say that, if the half of what is here reported be true, there is no puuishment that is too severe for him."

The following statement is published in the Memphis *Avalanche*. After stating the fact that a retreat to the south side of the Cumberland was ordered by Crittenden, the writer says:

Col. Battle's Regiment was thrown out as a pickel-guard in front of the fortifications while the retreat of the other regiments was made. They were ordered by Crittenden to halt within four miles uf Monticello, and form a line of battle, to draw on the enemy tor another fight. The regiments halted at Mrs. Roberts', at the point designated, and a consultation was held by the officers.

When the officers gathered for consultatinn, Col. Battle revealed the contents of the papers which had been extracted from the body of a negro man who was shot while attempting to cross the river to the enemy, on Saturday night, al about 10½ o'clock. Mr. Smire, our infirmant, was one of the persons who captured the negro. The story runs thus:

A Capt. West, a Union man, lives near the encampment. A number of the members of Duncan's Company had been having their washing done at West's. On Saturday prior to the battle Gen. Crittenden dined with West. He gave to West some papers, which were to be transmitted across the river by a negro, to the Northern army. A negro, Elizabeth, in the afternoon, told the negro girl attached to Duncan's Company, that a certain negro (calling him by name) of her master was to go beyond the river that night with papers to the Northern army. The intelligence was conveyed to the members of Duncan's Company, who at first disregarded the report, attaching no importance to it. But the report was emphasized by the two negroes (the girl of Capt. West and the negro of the Company) visiting the camp together and reporting it; whereupon eight men (among them W. B. Smith) were sent toward the river by Capt. Duncan (Duncan going himself) in search of the negro. These men had proceeded about four and a half miles, when they met a man driving cattle, who informed them of the direction in which he had seen the negro traveling. The men hastened on to within half a mile below Stagal's Ferry, reaching there about 7 o'clock P. M. They saw the negro in a canoe, about half way across the river. They called to him to stop, but he went on, when four of the men fired upon him, killing him in the canoe. They then rolled a large log into the river, somewhat above, which was straddled by three, which with their hands they paddled into the middle of the river to the canoe. They extracted from the person of the negro papers which, upon returning to camp, they delivered to Col. Battle. It was between 10 and 11 o'clock when the papers were delivered to Col. Battle, who had his command moving under the order to march against the enemy. He was unable, rouse people, to examine the papers until after the whole line had encamped. The papers were examined early Monday morning, and were exposed before the officers in their consultation at Mrs. Roberts', within four miles of Monticello, where they had been ordered by Crittenden to halt.

When the consultation of the officers was being held, Crittenden rode off hastily to Monticello. Col. Battle told the brigade that they had been "sold." The regiments then proceeded to Monticello, and, upon their arrival, Gen. Crittenden was found at the Houston Hotel, in his bed, deeply intoxicated. He was immediately arrested, and is now a prisoner of war, held by Cols. Stanton, Pattey Statham and Newman. The papers discovered are said to reveal the character of our fortifications at Mill Spring, the number of our troops, and the amount of provisions on hand, etc.

Gen. Zollicoffer's body was carried to the brigade hospital by order of Dr. Cliffe. He lived six hours after he was shot, dying some what past 8 o'clock A. M. His last words were: '*Bring my men inside the breastworks.*' There were eighteen wounded and eighteen sick, besides Gen. Zollicoffer's body, in the hospital. The hospital and all the bodies were burned by the Federals."

The Nashville *Gazette* and *Banner*, in this connection, moralize in a most lugubrious strain upon the evils of intemperance. The *Banner* says

"Gen. Crittenden will, doubtless appear before a court-martial, which will determine the right and wrong of the matter. If he is found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, he will receive the amplest justice of a code never too lenient. If he is not guilty, surely no one wishes to condemn him unjustly. And more than all, we are not willing to add fuel to the flame of indignation which already completely overwhelms him from highway and byway, before we are thoroughly apprised of the official facts in the case. When we are so apprised, we shall not be behind-hand in a proper, out-spoken course.

But, meanwhile, in continuation of this point, it is to be remarked that there are certain undeniable facts in relation to Gen. Crittenden which throw as much responsibility upon the authorities who commissioned him as they are calculated to cast obloquy upon himself. We allude, of course, to his reputed and well-established intemperance. No matter how deserving otherwise—no matter how able and accomplished as a military leader—no matter how commendable for qualities of mind and heart, too often most eminent in the persons of just such men—no matter what influence is brought to bear upon the President, it he knew the fact, as we are now assured of it, he merits the severest reproval for commissioning him. Of course, all this will be understood hereafter, when an investigation brings to light everything relating to the unfortunate affair. Taking nothing for granted, therefore—except the melancholy reflection above stated—until dehilely posted, let us occupy ourselves with endeavoring to learn some useful lessons from the sad event, and retrieving immediately the disaster, if such it may be called, to our arms.

ZOLLICOFFER'S DEATH.

We have the following account of Zollicoffer's death from the Nashville *Patriot*:

"Gen. Zollicoffer mistook a Kentucky or Ohio regiment, which had opened fire upon ou. forces, for one of our regiments firing upon others through mistake, and galloped forward with his staff to order them to desist, dot discovering his error until he was in their midst. He immediately drew his sword and dispatched the Colonel, to whom he was about to give orders, when he was fired upon, and fell, pierced with many balls. Major Henry M. Fogo, of his staff, was wounded in the thigh, and Lieut. E. H. Shields, another of his staff, was killed by his side. Major Fogo was borne from the field."

The Bowling Green *Courier* says:

"Gen. Zollicoffer advanced to within a short distance of an Ohio regiment, which had taken a position at a point unknown to him, and which he supposed to be one of his own regiments.

"The first intimation he had of his dangerous position was received when it was too late. 'There's old Zollicoffer,' cried out several of the regiment in front of him. 'Kill him!' and in anstant their pieces were leveled at his person. At that moment Henry M. Fogo, aid to Gen. Zollicoffer, drew his revolver and fired, killing the person who first recognized Gen. Zollicoffer. With the most perfect coolness, Gen. Zollicoffer approached to the heat of the enemy, and, drawing his sabre, cut the head of the Lincoln Colonel from his shoulders. As soon as this was done, twenty bullets pierced the body of our gallant leader, and Gen. Zollicoffer fell from his horse a mangled corpse."

Among the elrocities with which the Federal troops are charged, is the "roasting" of the Confederate wounded in a barn near the battle-field!

A FRANK CONFESSION.

From the Memphis Appeal, Jan. 24.

We are called upon this morning to record the first sad reverse of Southern arms that has so far marked the progress of the war. A battle has been fought at Mills Spring, Eastern Kentucky, some 30 miles above the Tennessee line, in which the gallant Zollicoffer has fallen upon the field, and defeat and disaster has overtaken his army. It is useless to look upon the matter in any other light than that of truth. *We have been badly defeated.* The forces of the enemy, in our opinion, consisted of about eight regiments—in our opinion, erroneously stele from 10,000 to 14,000 the dispatches erroneously stele from 10,000 to 14,000 strong—under commend of Gen. Thomas, and were strongly fortified at the time of attack. Gen. Crittenden, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate forces, probably had seven regiments of Infantry and several companies of artillery in the fight, and was the attacking party. From the several accounts which we publish, our readers can winnow out facts from falsehood as well as ourself. We presume that our loss is over 300, and the enemy's possibly less, from the fact that they were protected by intrenchments. It is to be hoped that some of the excited fugitives from the field have highly colored the extent of our disaster, which now is made to look so discreditable to Southern valor. *We will be satisfied with the present lights before us, if it does not prove a Bull Run stampede.*"

DEFEAT OF HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

Tha Bowling Green *Courier* does not admit Humphrey Marshall's defeat. It says.

Gen. Marshall fought at the forks of Middle Creek, on the 10th of January, a large part of this force. (staled by the *Courier* to be ten regiments of infantry and cavalry and artillery,) and achieved a decided success. His own loss was 10 killed and 15 wounded; that of the enemy over 200 killed and about 300 wounded. The enemy immediately retraced his steps toward the mouth of the Sandy, giving it out that he was going into Winter quarters, but no doubt going back for new reinforcements.

We do hope our gallant little army on the Sandy will receive the attention it deserves, and may be placed in such a condition as to enable its Chief to demonstrete the devotion he feels for the cause of Southern independence. The boys in Eastern Kentucky are undergoing hardships to which there is no parallel in the service. We understand they heve to gathar the corn for themselves and their horses in the field, shuck and shell it, then go to mitl and grind for themselves, *before they obtain bread.* They have no railways or steamers to ride upon—no houses to shelter in. They take the sleet and snow of the mountains, wade streams in the Winter, climb mountains covered with ice, sleep on the wet ground, half of them without tents, end most without blankets, but their General roughs it with them, and they die, but do not murmur. They are made of sterling stuff, and deserve a belter fate."

"BEAUREGARD COMING."

From the Bowling Green Courier, Jan. 18.

We have already intimated the probability of Beauregard being assigned to the chief command at Columbus, and we are now cuabled to state authoritatively that such is the fact. This announcement will cause a thrill of delight and enthusiasm throughout the South. Under the lead of this great General our brave men will be prepared to perform deeds of heroic valor worthy their holy cause, and to drive the last one of the nigger-stealing invaders from Southern soil, or enrich it with their blood.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

From the Savannah Republican, Jan. 28.

We hail quit an excitement in the city yesterday, caused by a report that six vessels of the enemy had entered the river back of Little Tybee, and had passed up to the nort portion of Wilmington Island, to a position where they could readily shell vessels passing up and down the river. This report was brought by the *Ida* on her return trip from the fort, and she bore the marks of its truth about her. Several shots were fired at her on her passage up, and a shell exploded within some twenty feet of her, injuring no one, but breaking a portion of the glass about the boat by the concussion. *Should they be allowed to remain where they are, the navigation of the river may be consid red as closed to unarmed vessels.*

We saw two gentlemen last evening who were hunting in a boat at the north end of Wilmington when the Yankees made their appearance. They shelled the island in every direction, and indicated by their movements that they intended to effect a landing at Screven's plantation. The channel leading to the city around the north end of Wilmington was heavily piled some months ago, and it will be impossible for the Yankee boats to pass until the obstruction shall have been removed, which will prove no easy task.

Should the enemy succeed in maintaining his present position, communication with Fort Pulaski will be cut off, for the reason before stated, though we have the means of making the berth aoything but a comfortable one. The fort is well supplied with provisions, perhaps enough for six months, and has little to fear from an attack.

Upon the arrival of the *Ida*, information was immediately communicated to the military and naval authorities, who took prompt measures to meet the emergency. Unfortunately, Commodore Tatnall's little fleet was at Thunderbolt, having been attracted by the warlike demonstrations of the enemy in Warsaw Sound, and to remove his vessels to town was a matter of immediate and pressing importance. We were at Thunderbolt when the fleet turned their heads up stream, and notwithstanding they had to pass in the neighborhood of the enemy, the Commodore was hopeful of getting through in safety. He had not arrived when this was written, but will probably be up in the course of an hour. He was determined, if opposed, to light his way through, which we believe he is fully able to do. Though we shall hear fully before we go to press, and will add what we have to say in a pos Script.

All the news is that went to Warsaw Saturday afternoon, left yesterday morning, but eight of them returned in the afternoon.

It is but proper that we should exhort our people to be calm and reputals under the circumstances that now surround them. We do not consider the city in any immediate danger, if in danger at all, and hence can see no ground for alarm, whilst we have every reason to be diligent in our preparations to meet every emergency that may arise.

P. S.—Just as our country edition goes to press, we are gratified to be able to announce the safe arrival of the Commodore and his vessels. There were seven vessels at the south end of Wilmington, engaged in work to remove the piling across the channel.

The News of the same date, referring to the affair, says:

"The steamer *Ida* arrived from Fort Pulaski about 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Shortly after leaving the fort, he officers observed that several of the enemy's gunboats that had been lying in the mouth of Little Tybee, had got under way, and were rapidly approaching the *Ida* through a cut called Freeman's Creek, which leads from Little Tybee into St. Augustine Creek. The *Ida* put on all steam, but by the time she reached a point opposite Cabbage Island, six of the gunboats were in full view, and one, supposed to be not more than a mile and a half distant, opened fire. The first shot passed the stern of the *Ida*. The second passed some ten or fifteen feet over her walking-beam. The third, a shell, exploded within a few feet of her bow, the concussion of its explosion shattering the glass of her sky-light. Two other shots were fired at the *Ida*, but fell considerably short. The *Ida* made good speed to the city, where she arrived without injury.

The *Ida* reports two gunboats lying at the Carolina side at the mouth of Wall's Cut, near where our reconnoitering party destroyed their huts on Sunday.

The Mosquito fleet, which went down the river in the morning, and was understood to have gone to Skidaway, returned to the city last evening.

The appearance of the enemy's gunboats in our creeks took our citizens somewhat by surprise, as it was believed that the minor inlets to our harbor had been effectually obstructed. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the creeks and cuts leading into our main channels to know whether the enemy's vessels can come in through them, and thus cut off our communication with Fort Pulaski and our other fortifications."

THE STOLEN ARMS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 4.

The report of the Potter Investigating Committee, recently submitted to the Federal Congress, makes wrathful retcrence to the efforts of Secretary Floyd to arm the South at Federal expense in advance of the war now prevailing. Not content with denouncing the actual transfer of great quantities of arms by that Secralary to our threatened section, the indignant Potter makes exposure of several attempts to transfer other arms which did not prove successful.

It seems that one hundred and forty cannon, of superior quality, and of very large calibre were ordered to be sent to Texas and Louisiana late in 1860, and that, but for the faithful promptitude of Holt—Mr. Floyd's successor, they would nave now been a part of the Southern armament on the Mississippi River and the Texan waters. Gen. Floyd is doubtless quite willing to shonlder all the odium which attaches to his efforts in respect to these cannon; but it is certain that he was powerfully seconded in them by Yankee cupidity. The appropriation voted by Congress for casting these cannon for unfinished Southern forts was passed by Congress, we believe, without his knowledge or solicitation, under the industrious lobbying of Pittsburgh iron-founders. The guns were cast in obedience to law, and the early shipment of them in advance of the full completion of the forts, though not in advance of the readiness of the forts to receive their armament, was due more to the fact that the Pittsburgh iron-founders were bound by their contract to deliver them before receiving their pay, than to the special eagerness of the Secretary to get them off. The Secretary simply obeyed a mandate of Congress, and the Pittsburgh contractors simply obeyed the influences of cupidity. All the treason or felony that attached to the business adheres to the skirts of the honorable body of which Mr. Potter is a shining member.

The hundred thousand muskets that were ordered to be sold to Belknap at $2 50, but which were stopped by that watchful Cerebus, Holt, were ordered to be sold under a standing law of Congress, and in pursuance of numerous reports of competent Boards of ordnance officers, declaring that Government would do well to get rid of them at two dollars. It would have been a glorious thing if the additional number of arms had, under authority so distinct, and in a manner so free from blame, found their way in the Fall of 1860 into the arsenals of the South. They did not find their wey there. Why? Because, though offered to and urged upon the Southern States, they would not take them. Virginia had previously taken a few thousand, Mississippi as many more, and Alabama e still greeter number. Probably South Carolina and Georgie look elso a few thousand; but when a hundred thousand more could have been had for a song they paid no attention to the subject. The offer to the States was at $2; the offer to Belknap was not until afterwards, and at $2 50. Belknap's scheme was to sell the muskets in Europe, and not to the South, as Potter would intimate.

But in spite of these refusals of the Southern States to enter in earnest into the business of preparing for war, there was a moda found of filling their arsenals with arms—with arms, too, of a far better character than condemned muskets. It had been the policy of the Federal Secretaries of War to allow all the rifles and muskets manufactured at the Federal armories, to be deposited in Northern arsenals. That at Watervliet, near New-York City, contained probably one-half of all the arms of improved patterns, owned by the Federal Government.

The attack of John Brown upon Virginia, and the numerous efforts of Northern emissaries to excite Southern slaves to insurrection, suggested the importance of distributing their quota of these fine guns among the Southern States. Accordingly, orders were issued, in 1860, by Secretary Floyd, to transfer the Southern quota of the arms in Northern arsenals. The precise number of guns which were actually transferred under these orders, we know not; but we happen to have the official figures, showing the number that went under the single order of May, 1860.

The number, the kind of arms respectively, and their destination, transported under this order dated May 30, 1860, were as follows:

	Percussion Muskets.	Altered Muskets.	Perc'n Rifles.
Charleston (S. C.) Arsenal	9,250	5,720	2,000
North Caroline Arsenal	15,408	9,500	2,000
Augusta (Ga.) Arsenal	12,380	7,620	2,000
Mt. Vernon, Ala.	9,280	5,720	2,000
Baton Rouge, La.	18,820	11,420	2,000

The number of arms transferred to these arsenals under this order, being 144,668. Thus the South was armed in spite of herself, in spite of her persistent blindness to the future, and ohlivlousness to the tata impending over her.

It may suit the purposes of the North to condemn the act of Secretary Floyd es felonious and treasonable; it may gratify the malice of a few Southern citizens to own the impeachment; hut that the circumstances of the South, Irrespectively of the then approaching war, justified the transfer of arms to her slave districts, and that the portion she bore of the expenditures of the Federal Government entitled her to the custody of a fair quota of this sort of public property, no honest man, North or South, can deny. Stolen arms, indeed! They were taken under undisputed legal right; end more than the portion taken belonged to her by right of property fairly paid for.

What oumber of arms was already in the arsenals which received these, we have no means of knowing. Probably, in view of the policy tbst had been before pursued, there were next to none. What number of arms that came under other orders from the Department, we have no means at hand of ascertaining; but we are sure we are safe in stating the whole number of improved arms transferred to the South by order of Secretary Floyd at 150,000. The Yankees may rage and imagine vain things, but "if that bo treason, make the most of it."

THE LOSSES IN THE WAR.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The following table exhibits an approximation to the losses of both parties by the several engagements during the year. The Confederate losses are compiled from the official reports of the commanding officers (when such reports were published.) Of course we can only guess at the losses of the enemy. The Northern papers seldom publish the official reports of the Federal Generals, and the latter have generally proved themselves such monstrous falsifiers that but little confidence can be placed in their reports when they are published. For instance: Peace the Butler stated his loss at Bethel at about thirty, when it is a notorious fact that one small squad of Magruder's men alone buried thirty-two Federal bodies after the battle. In estimating the Federal losses we have adopted the opinions of the Confederate officers commanding, who are gentlemen, and upon whose statements perfect reliance may be placed.

FEDERAL SUCCESSES.

Dates.	Battles.	Confederates killed.	Confederate wounded.	Confederates captured.	Federals killed.	Federals wounded.	Federals captured.
June 3	Philippi	...	...	20	...	...	15
June 15	Booneville	4	...	...	4	...	...
July 12	Rich Mountain	45	53	50	4	20	...
July 13	St. George	1	...	508	4	1	...
Aug. 28	Hatteras	3	...	691	...	...	...
Oct. 21	Fredericktown	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nov. 7	Port Royal	1	4	...	2	...	...
Dec. 3	Brainesville	4	14	...	...	...	...
	Total	11	...	1,269	...	20	...

CONFEDERATE SUCCESSES.

Dates.	Battles.	Confederates killed.	Confederate wounded	Confederates captured.	Federals killed	Federals wounded	Federals captured
Feb. 16	San Antonio	...	...	...	...	...	15
March 12	Fort Brown	...	...	...	...	...	10
April 13	Fort Sumter	...	...	...	...	...	...
April 15	Fort Pickens	...	...	...	...	...	80
April 20	Indianola	...	...	...	...	...	6
May 19	Sewell's Point	...	...	...	6	10	...
May 31	Fairfax C. House	1	2	5	5	...	...
June 1	Arquia Creek	...	...	...	...	...	...
June 5	Pig's Point	...	...	...	...	...	...
June 10	Great Bethel	1	7	...	150	25	...
June 16	Vienna	...	...	...	8	10	...
June 17	Kansas City	15	30	...	50	70	15
June 19	New Creek	...	...	...	3	...	...
June 26	Romney	2	3	...	15	...	...
June 27	Matthias Point	...	1	...	...	...	...
July 2	Hawkins Ho	3	12	...	...	...	...
July 5	Carthage	7	20	...	40	20	...
July 7	Rich Mountain	11	58	...	30	50	...
July 15	Princeton	13	57	3	25	5	...
July 21	Manassas	19	12	5	25	11	...
July 21	Alamosa	...	...	...	...	2	...
July 21	Steamer Fanny	...	...	...	...	...	45
July 21	Greenbrier	6	31	12	100	150	...
July 26	Lewinsville	...	...	...	...	...	32
Oct. 9	Santa Cruz	2	42	1	20	3	1
Oct. 21	Ball's Bluff	...	...	...	691	...	1
Oct. 26	Mississippi Passes	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oct. 16	Poolsville	1	10	...	15	4	12
Oct. 21	Edisto Island	3	111	...	500	80	720
Nov. 1	Belmont	95	153	117	400	60	200
Nov. 5	Piketon	5	8	...	200	100	...
Nov. 9	Guyandot	2	5	...	40	50	3
Nov. 9	Upton Hill	...	...	...	...	...	6
Nov. 11	Fall's Church	1	2	...	7	...	...
Nov. 22	Gainesville	1	8	...	10	20	...
Nov. 26	Near Vienna	...	...	...	10	...	2
Dec. 2	Annandale	2	...	2	4	...	15
Dec. 13	Alleghany	25	60	...	100	200	...
Dec. 17	Woodsonville	4	10	...	34	43	...
Dec. 26	Dranesville	12	20	...	70	120	100
Dec. 28	Sacramento	2	1	...	10	2	18
	Total	269	667	23	1425	701	8177

RECAPITULATION.

	Confederate losses.	Federal losses.
Killed	1,139	4,911
Wounded	3,345	7,821
Prisoners	1,487	8,178
Total	5,967	20,909

That we have not overrated the Federal loss is proved by the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New-York Times of a late date:

"By returns at the War Department up to the 20th December, I learn that the mortality in our army since the war broke out will reach 22,000. The number killed in battle, skirmishes, etc., is about 11,000; the number wounded, 17,000. The number of prisoners in the South, and deserters, amount to 6,000."

If we had the means of ascertaining the Federal losses by the numerous smaller engagements, picket skirmishes, etc., during the year, we might easily carry the number of killed and wounded up to the figures indicated in the New-York Times.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

From the Memphis Appeal, Jan. 12.

An interview held by us on yesterday with Gen. Parsons, of Missouri, so distinguished for his gallant deportment in the battle at Oak Hills, gives us a better idea than we have before had of the present military situation and necessities of his State. He left Gen. Price's army at Springfield ten or fifteen days since, when he took his departure for this city *en route* for Richmond. Gen. Parsons brings us a more encouraging account of Missouri affairs than we had expected at this juncture. He deems the whole force of the enemy in the State not over 35,000 or 40,000, which is about 28,000 below what we have heretofore been led to believe they had. Of this number 25,000, including the force at St. Louis, are south of the Missouri River, and 10,000 or 15,000 along the line of the North Missouri Railroad. Between Jefferson City and Sedalia, including both points, there are 12,000, and at Rolla 8,000 Federal troops. Besides, there is a large force of 5,000 Jayhawkers at Fort Scott under the brigand Montgomery.

Such are the estimates based upon information officially received at the headquarters of the Missouri army.

Gen. Price's army—the size of which we forbear to mention for prudential reasons—is at Springfield, as above mentioned, but not with the view of going into Winter quarters, we are pleased to learn, unless forced by the absolute rigor of the season. But a small part of his Division have yet been mustered into the Confederate service, for fear of being placed under the command of other officers than those of their own choosing. Were it not for this apprehension, so stimulated by the silly rumor of Gen. Price's supersedure, we are assured that the whole Division would have voted unanimously to be transferred to the national army. The force at Springfield is well armed and equipped, and well drilled, the greater number having been in service under their gallant commander since the war commenced in Missouri.

It is well understood that Gen. Price now needs and desires the coöperation of the Confederate Government in prosecuting a well-conceived campaign for the disenthrallment of his State. As Mr. Tucker says in his address, published in another column: "Missouri bleeds and writhes like a struggling giant, and only wants the cooperation of fifteen or twenty regiments of brave Southerners to aid her in unbinding her suffering people, and then she could offer an army to her allies, if they should require it."

EX-VICE-PRESIDENT BRECKINRIDGE AGAIN.

In the Louisville Nashville Bowling Green *Courier* we find Congressional announcements for the election held on Jan. 22, under authority of the Provisional Government. Among them is the following:

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

Having been frequently solicited to become a candidate to represent the Eleventh Congressional District in the Permanent Congress of the Confederate States, I have, after much reflection, determined to permit the use of my name, with the understanding, however, that (if I should be elected) whenever my constituents of the Eleventh District shall have an opportunity to express their preference by a vote, I shall resign, and allow them to choose whether I, or some person more suitable, shall continue to represent them. I am utterly opposed to a reconstruction of the old Government, or any measure which in the remotest degree tends in that direction. For one, I shall never consent that peace shall be made until the very last of all the enemies of our liberty shall be driven, not only from our hallowed soil, but from every foot of territory which, by its geographical position, naturally belongs to the South. God grant that the day be not far distant when Kentucky will arise, free and disenthralled, and assume her true position as one, the fairest, among the sisters of the South. Respectf

there were present Col. WM. G. COFFIN, Superintendent of the Southern Indian Tribes; Major G. A. CUTLER, Agent of the Creeks, Indian Territory; Major FIELDING JOHNSON, Agent of the Delawares, Kansas; Major JOHN BURBANK, Agent of the Iowas, Nebraska; and Major W. F. M. ARNY, Agent of the Apaches, New-Mexico.

JURANT MENDAY, a negro, acted as the interpreter, and CHARLEY ANDERSON, a negro, acted as the Seminole interpreter.

In answer to inquiries from Gen. LANE, the Chiefs gave an account of the three fights.

As soon as the Secessionists commenced enlisting their men, the loyel Indians withdrew. They went into camp and were first attacked at Bed Fork. The enemy was made of Texans, Choctaws and half-breed Creeks, more than 3,000 in all. The Union Indians did not exceed 2,000. The result of this first engagement was a decided Union victory.

The enemy was pursued five miles and their loss was very great, fifty-five having been found dead on the field. Our men religiously respected the property of the rebels, took care of their women and children, and conducted the campaign much more like Christians than the whites have done who claim thet character.

But rebel Indians, like rebel whites, are barbarians still. The houses and corn of the Union men were burned and their homes desolated.

As soon as our men learned this fact, they killed two white rebels whom they had taken prisoners. These Indians do not read the daily papers, and were not aware of the fact that the true way to treat the burners of houses and the murderers of women was to "swear them in."

The second battle was more severe than the first, coming upon us quite unexpectedly. We had crossed the Arkansas, were near the Verdigris, but still in the Cherokee Nation. Our force was the same as before, and the same, except losses, as we had in the third battle. The rebels were led by Gen. COOPER and Colonels MCINTOSH and DREW. While our men were greatly scattered, the main body near "Jim McDaniel's Place," the rest in different localities, we heard the war-whoop and placed ourselves in as good a position as possible to receive the attack of the rebels. Our position proved to be the better one, and we again succeeded in defeating the foe. Nine Union men were killed. Thirty rebels were found buried in holes after the battle was over.

In the third contest the enemy had been increased in number, while our men were worse prepared than in either of the former engagements. We had thought that the fighting was over, and had no anticipation of the enemy gaining acces ions. Our men were greatly scattered, having gone out to kill game, hunt for food and select camping grounds. Only a few of us con l fight.

OPOTHLEYOHOLO led us in this fight. We whipped several small parties, but the main body were much too strong for us, and we did not engage them. We were so badly scattered that we do not know the amount of our loss. When we left many scattered parties had not come up, and no tidings had been received of them. The fight lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning till dark. Of the two hundred and fifty Seminoles engaged in the fight fifteen were killed.

After the last conflict the Indians retreated to Kansas with as much rapidity as was possible. They are now living in the timber, with only bits of boats to protect them from the cold.

As soon as Gen. HUNTER learned of these disasters he forwarded 20,000 rations, blankets and ammunition in great quantity.

These abundant supplies have doubtless reached them ere this, and placed the Indians in a comfortable position.

In answer to Gen. LANE, the chiefs stated that when they left the Indian country there was a great abundance of corn; they fear it has since either been burned or carried to the rebel army. There had been no snow, and there was plenty of grass and forage. Cattle, mules and ponies were plenty among all the tribes.

OPOTHLEYOHOLO believes JOHN ROSS is still a Union man. He has managed his affairs so adroitly that the Cherokees have not been molested by either side. He says nearly all *his* tribe, the Creeks, will come to Kansas.

The Choctaws are all rebels. They are as large a nation as the Creeks.

Cotton of the best quality is raised in the Indian country. At present no more is raised than is wanted for home consumption.

The Chiefs have sent word to the negroes to come up here and join them; if they cannot, then to join the Union troops as soon as they reach that country.

They say their men are anxious to fight, if they can only be assured that their women and children will be provided for.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 2, 1862.

The First Delaware Volunteers have erected quite a spacious building at Camp Hamilton, which is designed for a theatre. The dramatic company will be formed of several "old stagers" and a host of promising amateurs. The first performance in the new theatre will take place in about a week, and full particulars will be furnished by your correspondent. One of the pieces selected for the initiative of theatrical performances in our army will be, we understand, "Le Tour de Nesle." The interior of the building presents the appearance of a perfect little theatre, and will seat nearly five hundred persons. A neat partition marks the position of the orchestra from the audience, a private box adorns either side of the stage. The stage is very complete, being furnished with extinguishable foot-lights, which are so arranged that different shades of light may be thrown upon the scenery. The scenes are neat, and were formerly used by a dramatic company in Wilmington, Delaware. My "green-room," back of the stage, will be comfortable and tastefully fitted up. All of the characters will be sustained by gentlemen; several ladies have volunteered their services, but, upon general consultation between ladies and gentlemen, it was determined that the former would better grace the audience than the stage; and as there are some fifty ladies at Camp Hamilton, and all have promised to be present, the audience at the opening will be at once brilliant, engaging and no doubt attractive.

A census of the contrabands at this point is now being taken, and it appears to indicate that there are about 5,000 persons of color here who were formerly held in bondage to labor. Over two-thirds of these are able-bodied men, and they are just being turned to some account by the Government, which employs them at every species of mechanical labor. The negroes are divided up into gangs of about fifty each, under the superintendence of a white overseer.

The aggregate pay of the contraband is $10 per month, $2 of which is paid to him (when he attends to his work) in cash, in four weekly installments of a half dollar each. Eight dollars a month is reserved by the Government as a contingent fund for various purposes, one of which, being cardinal, we may mention, namely, keeping himself and family comfortable, clean, happy, well fed and well clothed.

Some Northern people, erring in their conceptions of the intellectual and moral capacity of these contrabands, have essayed to question the propriety, justice and efficiency of this scheme, but from a three months' experience among them, I may say to the honor and credit of the originators of the plan, that it is the principal way to make fugitive slaves morally happy and really useful.

Under the instructions of their intelligent overseers, they will soon become intelligent, industrious, sober workmen, and if they are not independent themselves, their posterity will be.

The general superintendence of all the contrabands on the Point has been intrusted by the Assistant Quartermaster-General, Capt. GEIZA TALLMADGE, to HENRY S. MARSH, Esq., of Syracuse, New-York, late of the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York City—a gentleman well known to the residents of that City as a man of great executive ability, good business qualities and charitable instincts. Mr. MARSH is beloved by his "boys," as he calls them, and if permitted to organize them into regiments, he would soon find himself at the head of a small army; but it has been als study to make them happy, peaceable and useful to their great protector, the American Government.

Mr. MARSH is ably seconded and assisted in the performance of his manifold and arduous duties by Sergeant SMITH, of the Second Artillery, (regulars,) whom the contrabands revere not as an army would a beloved Major-General. His word is law. All complaints are made to him for adjudication, and all penalties are declared, applied and executed by him; while all claims for money, clothing, or holidays, are presented to "Cap'n MARSH" for adjustment.

All that is needed now to make Gen. WOOL's contrabandial system complete, is for Congress to create a "Department of Contrabands," appoint kind and intelligent men commissioners, and commence colonizing them in one of the territories, according to President LINCOLN's admirable ideas. Make them work, *give* them work, and make them independent.

"What is going to be done with you, ANDREW, when the war is over?" I inquired of a most intelligent contraband, a few days ago.

"Dnr, now, dat's jist what troubles me all the time, a thinkin' on it. But if dey jis' give us de ships along wid de lan', we'll be made up sure den."

THE LATEST FROM MANASSAS.

Under date of Feb. 5, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* telegraphs:

"Four contrabands came within our lines last night, from Fairfax Court-house, and are now under the protection of the military authorities. They left Fairfax yesterday morning at an early hour, and escaped through the line of the inside rebel pickets. One of them was pursued for some distance by a rebel soldier, and only escaped by taking to the woods. The rebel discharged his piece, the ball passing near the fugitive; but he was unharmed, and passed on his way. He says that the roads are in a fearful condition, there being gullies filled with liquid mud.

In many parts, and especially beyond Fairfax, and toward Centreville, the roads had been abattised so as to impede the advance of the Federal forces. Centreville, as a general thing, had been deserted by the inhabitants, who had gone into the interior of Virginia. Many of the houses had been turned into barracks and officers' quarters. Gen. SMITH had his quarters beyond the town, in a farm-house. The troops were in Winter quarters, the camps being scattered from Centreville to Manassas. Many of the bodies of the rebels buried at Bull Run had been taken up and conveyed to the homes of their families in the South.

The news of the battle in Kentucky, the defeat and death of ZOLLICOFFER, and the rout of the rebel forces at Mill Spring, had created great excitement among the Confederate camps at Centreville. It was first thought that the whole force would be ordered to evacuate their intrenchments and fall back upon Richmond as a defensive army, in the anticipation of an advance upon the rebel Capital. An order then came detailing two divisions of the forces, which left under command of Gen. BEAUREGARD. The transfer of BEAUREGARD created a great deal of feeling among the troops. They had become attached to him, and there was a great desire among the regiments to accompany him to Kentucky. It was feared that there would be a mutiny among some of the Louisiana troops, and a few of the leaders were placed under arrest. The soldiers expected to be ordered into North Carolina to repel BURNSIDE, or into Kentucky. They were disgusted and disheartened. Many of them were deserting, and others were offering large sums for substitutes. There was no truth at all in the rumor that JEFFERSON DAVIS was about to command at Manassas."

THE BUTLER EXPEDITION.

From the Boston Traveller, Feb. 6.

Within two or three days increased activity has been manifested on the part of those engaged in sending forward the troops of the Butler Expedition. Several ships have cleared, and others are taking on board horses, stores, &c.

Yesterday, the ship *Undaunted*, Capt. ELLIOTT, sailed for Ship Island, having on board 150 horses and a battery of artillery, with a large amount of stores. The steamers, laden principally with cannon for the light batteries accompanying the expedition and ordnance stores, cleared yesterday, and this forenoon are lying in the stream.

The ships *North America* and *Idaho* also cleared yesterday. The first named was lying at Commercial wharf, this morning, and has been fitted up for the accommodation of the Fourteenth Maine Regiment. This regiment, which was quartered in Faneuil Hall last night, marched down to the wharf, to go aboard, this forenoon.

The ship, which is of about 1,400 tons, has been fitted with bunks for 1,000 enlisted men, besides accommodations for forty officers, in and adjoining the cabin. It is understood that only 800 of the men, with the regimental baggage, will go on board this ship. This regiment numbers in all about 1,000 men, of whom some sixty were left behind, from sickness or other causes.

The ship *Idaho* hauled into the stream last night. She has also been fitted up to carry troops. She will carry, in addition to a portion of the Fourteenth Maine Regiment, the following companies that came down from Camp Chase, Lowell, this morning:

Company K, of the Eastern Bay State Regiment, Capt. J. R. COES, recruited at Gloucester. Sixteen of the Company are left behind at Lowell, sick with the measles.

Battery No. 4, of the New-England Division, recruited in Massachusetts, with the following officers: Capt. CHARLES EVERETT; First Lieuts. E. L. DOGE, commanding, W. W. CARRUTH; Second Lieuts. J. F. PHELPS, W. B. ALLEN. Thirty men of this battery have gone on board the steamer *Saxon*. Their horses, 150 in number, are being taken on board the ship *Ocean Pearl*, lying at Long-wharf.

First Maine Battery, Capt. E. W. THOMPSON; First Lieuts. JOHN B. HUBBARD, A. W. BRADBURY; Second Lieuts. EBEN D. HALEY, FRANK GOLDER.

Second Vermont Battery, recruited at Brandon; Capt. L. R. SAYLES; First Lieutenants, B. N. DEAN and C. D. SMITH; Second Lieutenants, JOHN QUIRLY, JOHN W. CHASE.

The ship *E. Wilder Farley*, lying at Long Wharf, has taken on a quantity of stores, and is now being prepared for the reception of troops. It is probable that the Eighth New-Hampshire Regiment, now at Fort Independence, will embark in this ship.

The ship *Western Empire* has also been chartered for the expedition, and was taken to the end of Long Wharf last night. She will take on board stores, &c., the first installment of which is 375,000 rifle cartridges, from the Western Arsenal.

There are now no troops at Camp Chase, Lowell, except Capt. HOVEY's Zouaves, and a few sick men. It is probable that the Western Bay State Regiment, now at Pittsfield, will go there soon.

There is a regiment at Augusta, Me., and another in Vermont, awaiting orders to join this expedition.

MORE FUGITIVE CONTRABANDS

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

UNITED STATES STEAM BARK YOUNG ROVER, }
Blockading York River, Jan. 30. }

About 8½ o'clock A. M., yesterday, a boat came to us bearing a white flag, or a flag of truce. We threw them a line and took them on board. The boat's crew consisted of four contrabands, with all their baggage, which was not an amount for those persons to be the owners of. They hailed us from Newport's salt-coming farms, as the wind blew fresh and their boat was small in size, and most of them experienced in navigation. Two of them were quite intelligent fellows, not an African blood wholly. From one (who was prized by his master at $2,000) I gained some interesting authentic information. He states he had made two previous attempts at escape, but was captured and put in confinement, and was sold to leased again. They stole a line yawl-boat at Mathias Point, in the night, while the rebels lay ashore, and started it two miles on the bay, to escape the guard boat near there, then launched her and came down the river and put in near the Rebellion Secession batteries. They then started for a "Union home," and safely arrived in the light, but on nearing the shore they were ordered off. They then started for us. They were glad to get on board of us, for home failure and cold. My informant states he was at work on the "Merrimac" at Gloucester Point, and it has since been changed and covered with railroad iron. He says the vessel is not completed, and is not expected to be ready for use before the 1st of March. He says there are 15,000 troops at Yorktown, and 20,000 at Norfolk. He was at one time employed in the hospital at Yorktown. Many have died there from want and exposure, and many are ready to throw down their arms upon the approach of our troops. His master is a Colonel in a Southern regiment, and came from Richmond day before yesterday, stating that JEFF. DAVIS is getting quite discouraged, and says the leading officers, but they are to order troops, and tell them they must do their best. Hundreds of the rebels are daily hurling curses at DAVIS' head, as they now see that they have been belied and misled. Coffee $1 per pound, and sugar 25 cents do., at Richmond; the troops drink water almost wholly; they are making shoes among themselves, though leather is quite scarce. They keep guards over all boats in the river to prevent any from escaping; also a guard boat moves down the river in the night, and there is an alarm bell on shore to give the first sign of an approaching war vessel in the river. They fear our vessels much, and are expecting an attack daily at the above-named places. The families in Mathias County are moving to Richmond.

A few days since we were practicing on a buoy in the river with our broadside guns, three happened to be a lot of rebels in the woods in a range of our target, and the first shot we fired they left in haste, though we did not know they were there. A few days since we went up opposite Mathias Point to reconnoiter a little; upon our appearance MAGRUDER sent a large body of troops there, expecting we were to land; but we had no such intentions, for we are only to blockade the river. Last Tuesday, our First Lieutenant took the launch, well armed, and went to the high house at the entrance to this river; they reconnoitered around the same—found everything vacated, but in complete order. The next day they went again, and found that the rebels had been there the night previous, and had left a boat near the shore that they had used for the purpose; they sent word to Yorktown that we were about to land, and were looking for a good place for the same. They sent troops down to stop us, but they got sold that time. The rebel officers have not much confidence in their troops, for they are scantily fed and clothed, and a piece of silver money is quite a sight to them.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF GEN. LANDER.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sunday, Feb. 2, 1862.

It is reported here that Gen. LANDER has asked to be relieved of his command as General of this division, and that as soon as relieved, he will resign his commission.

It should be understood that the late retrograde policy in this division was in obedience to express orders from Gen. MCCLELLAN. It is very different from what Gen. LANDER's antecedents would have led us to expect, and it is known that he disliked being thus compelled to adopt it. It is understood that LANDER, at three different times, asked permission to advance on the enemy, and that he had already built flat-boats at Cumberland before being reinforced, that he might march east, and hold the Virginia shore and enable WILLIAMS' Brigade, now at Hancock, to cross the Potomac and join him in an attack on JACKSON's rear. It is even reported that LANDER has been very severely reprimanded by MCCLELLAN for pressing the plan to attack JACKSON's force. It is known from competent sources that LANDER feels himself aggrieved that the military authorities in Washington, supervising the telegraphs, should authorize the transmission of the statement that LANDER had retreated on his own responsibility, and when MCCLELLAN was on the point of sending him reinforcements. The truth is, MCCLELLAN never informed LANDER he was to be reinforced, and yet had to telegraph him positive orders, twice, to fall back on the railway, before LANDER obeyed. LANDER is still on the Virginia side of the Potomac, with no intention of crossing. About half of JACKSON's force is reported still at Romney. The rest is near Winchester.

BOUNDARIES OF THE DEPARTMENT DEFINED.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, }
WHEELING, Va., Jan 28, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—1. The following extract having been received from the Headquarters of the army, is published for the information of all concerned:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S }
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—EXTRACT.—1. The boundaries of the Department of Western Virginia are incorrectly defined in the Army Register for 1862, page 90. They should be as follows: So much of Virginia as lies between the entire boundary on the west, the western slope of the Alleghany Mountains on the east, the boundaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland on the north and northeast, and of Tennessee on the south. [Signed,] L. THOMAS, Adjt.-Gen.

Official copy: E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't. Adjt.-Gen.

2. Assistant-Surgeon J. LETTERMAN, U. S. A., having reported to these headquarters, in accordance with orders from the headquarters of the army, is assigned to duty as Medical Director, and will relieve Assistant-Surgeon H. R. WIRTZ, U. S. A., who on being relieved, will comply with such orders as he may have received from the Surgeon-General.

"3. The numerous abuses and neglects of company and regimental officers to comply with the regulations and standing orders of this Department, requiring the descriptive lists and clothing statements to accompany non-commissioned officers and soldiers sent to hospitals, have occasioned so much suffering, that it has become necessary to call the attention of those concerned to the necessity of strict compliance with those regulations and orders in future. Any failure to do so without imperative reasons, which shall be promptly rendered in writing to the Director of the hospital to which they may be sent, will be treated as a disobedience of orders. The Medical Director will require Directors of hospitals to report promptly all violations of this order, and hold them responsible for failure to do so. By order of

Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS.
HENRY THRALL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE PRISONERS AT FORT WARREN.

From the Boston Traveller, February.

Yesterday afternoon the bark *Trinity*, Capt. LEASE, went down to Fort Warren in tow of the steamtug *May Queen*, and took on board the remaining military prisoners at the Fort, numbering three hundred and eighty-six rank and file and fifteen officers. They are to be taken to Fortress Monroe, and will there be exchanged for the same number of our soldiers now in the hands of the rebels. The prisoners went aboard the vessel in good spirits. They are now comfortably and tidily clothed, and looked hearty and well. Fortunately the sick prisoners are in a convalescent state, and will be able to accompany their companions. They have an ample supply of medicine for any emergency.

Yesterday the prisoners sent to Dr. PETERS, the accomplished and humane surgeon of the Fort, the following note:

FORT WARREN, Feb. 3.

DEAR SIR: Allow me to tender you the sincere thanks of the Hatteras prisoners, officers and men, for your constant and kind attention to them during the whole term of their imprisonment at this post. In doing so, I express the unanimous sentiment of them all. We shall be glad to see you when tranquillity is restored in our Southern home. We leave with you our best wishes. Very respectfully, yours,

T. SPARROW, Sen. Captain Cavalry.

To DEWITT C. PETERS, M. D., Surgeon of Fort Warren, Boston.

The prisoners will be accompanied to Fortress Monroe, by Lieut. BUELL, who has had especial charge of them while here. The *Trinity* was hauled out into the stream, about 3 o'clock, and remained at anchor last night. She will probably sail to-day.

THE STONE BLOCKADE.

The following passage occurs in the second volume of *Cooper's Naval History*, p. 21t, N. Y. 1853. Operations on Lake Champlain:

"The American squadron lay in Otter Creek at the commencement of the season, and near the middle of May. As the vessels then launched were about to quit port, the enemy appeared off the mouth of the creek, with a force consisting of the *Linnet*, brig, and eight or ten galleys under orders of Capt. PRING, with a view to fill the channel. For this purpose two sloops loaded with stones were in company. A mall work had been thrown up at the mouth of the creek some time previously, by Capt. THORNTON, of the artillery, and Lieut. CASSIN was dispatched with a party of seamen to aid that officer in defending the pass. After a cannonading of some duration, the enemy retired without effecting his object, and the vessels got out. In this affair no one was hurt on the side of the Americans, although shells were thrown from one of the galleys."

HOW OUR FATHERS TREATED TRAITORS.

The following is a record of the New-Haven Probate Court:

We, the subscribers, being (by the Court of Probate for the District of New-Haven, Conn.,) appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of BENEDICT ARNOLD, late of New-Haven, in New-Haven County, now joined with the enemies of the United States of America, whose estate has been in due form of law confiscated, give notice to all concerned that we shall attend to the business of our appointment at the dwelling-house of PIERPONT EDWARDS, Esq., in said New-Haven, on the second Monday of December next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the second Monday of January next at the same time of day; and on the third Monday of February next at the same time of day.

ISAAC BEERS,
MICHAEL TODD, } Commissioners.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 29, 1781.

All persons that were indebted to said ARNOLD at the time he joined said enemies are required by the Commissioners, who is by said Court of Probate, appointed administrator on the said estate, that was the property of said ARNOLD at the time he joined said enemies, or at any time since, to deliver the same to the subscribers, or according with their directions.

PIERPONT EDWARDS

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 29, 1781.

GEN ROSECRANS' STAFF

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes from Wheeling:

"There are changes in the staff that surround Gen. ROSECRANS during this month. Major SACKETT is to be Chief of Staff, in place of Major BOMFORD—a change of Staff officers that will be very popular with the troops. Capt. CASSIN DOANE, aide-de-camp on the Staff, has gone to Louisville, on leave of absence, to be married to Miss BRAGG, sister of Gen. BRAGG, and Dr. WARD, surgeon of the 24th Ohio, is to be married on the same day, to Miss ROBERTS, of the same place. Both of the officers who count to have been a Rosecrans' bonquet are relieved of some of the aid and adjutant duties that have been in use, and would have been, too, but for the inevitable Adj. Gen. THOMAS, in old at Washington. Capt. CRAWFORD is busy about trying to procure the transmissible Western Virginia fourteen-pounder siege-gun, MORGANAU, Capt. GOELICKE and Major JOE LEAR attack to the old pieces, and Major JOHNSON, established in such old fairly man-of-war, that, so brass, owns some depicted Secessionist as trophies, is paying out the money, to keep the machine moving."

THE DEFEAT OF HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

The rebel Press are tardily acknowledging the defeat of HUMPHREY MARSHALL near Prestonburgh. The Abingdon *Virginian* acknowledges that the Twenty-third Virginia lost in MARSHALL's fight five or six killed and several wounded. It adds:

"GEN. MARSHALL needs and must have additional aid in the way of reinforcements from the Government, or he will be overpowered and compelled to fall back to Pound Gap or to this place."

The Lynchburgh *Republican* says: "The scene of the fight was about eight miles west of Prestonburgh, and the attack of the enemy was not dreaded by Gen. MARSHALL at the point it was made. His object in retreating was to entice the enemy into a pursuit as far as Prestonburgh, where he had chosen a strong position, and had he succeeded in reaching it, would have annihilated them; but they were too quick for him, and succeeded in overtaking his rear before the desired position had been reached, when there was no alternative left him but to turn and fight, &c., &c."

THANKS TO COMMODORE DUPONT.

To the Senate of the United States:

The third section of the "Act further to promote the efficiency of the navy," approved Dec. 21, 1861, provides:

"That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall have the authority to detail from the retired list of the navy, for the command of squadrons and single ships, such officers as he may believe that the good of the service requires to be placed in such command; and such officers may, if, upon the recommendation of the President of the United States, they shall receive a vote of thanks of Congress for their services and gallantry in action against the enemy, be restored to the active list, and not otherwise."

In conformity with this law, Capt. SAMUEL F. DUPONT, of the navy, was nominated to the Senate for continuance as the flag-officer in command of the squadron which recently rendered such important service to the Union in the expedition to the coast of South Carolina.

Believing that no occasion could arise which would more fully correspond with the intention of the law, or be more pregnant with happy influence, as an example, I cordially recommend that Capt. SAMUEL F. DUPONT receive a vote of thanks of Congress for his services and gallantry displayed in the capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard, commanding the entrance of Port Royal harbor, on the 7th of November, 1861. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 4, 1862.

TROUBLE AT THE NIAGARA FALLS SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

From the Toronto Leader, Feb. 4.

Two occurrences have been reported to us, on credible authority, which seem to render it desirable that a guard should be placed over the Suspension Bridge, at the Falls of Niagara. The facts are these. Last Sunday an American recruiting officer, accompanied by two or three other persons, came over the Suspension Bridge into Canada, with a view of forcibly and illegally taking back a deserter from the Federal army. The fugitive protested against the attempt being carried out, and soliciting the assistance of the bystanders, was rescued from the hands of men whose intention it was, if they had got their own way, to have violated the right of asylum in Canada, in the person of this deserter. We need not say that there is no law under which an American deserter, taking refuge in Canada, can be compelled to return. The only provision existing between the two countries, for the extradition of fugitives who have escaped from the one to the other, is contained in the Ashburton Treaty; and that only brings criminals charged with certain specified crimes within its purview.

The other occurrence which has been related to us is of a different nature, though it is one which, like the former, seems to require the exercise of some vigilance for which there is no provision at the Suspension Bridge. It is stated that a non-commissioned officer and a private of the Thirtieth Regiment, belooging to a detachment stationed at St. Catharines, passed over the bridge on Saturday evening; and, having been induced to drink, were enlisted into the American army while in a state of intoxication. On Monday morning, it is added, they were sent to Buffalo. At the present time, when the presence of troops on both sides of the Niagara River renders a repetition of such occurrences as these liable to occur, it would seem advisable that some prevenilve guard should be placed at the Bridge.

LECTURES OF PROF. AGASSIZ.

Great Age of the Coral Reefs—Coextensive Existence of Present Species of Animals.

The third lecture of the series was delivered at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Sunday evening, Feb. 2. The house was full to overflowing. Mr. TAYLOR, President of the Brooklyn Institute, stated to the audience that he had been asked why these lectures were given on Sunday. His answer was, that the will of Mr. GRAHAM so required, and in addition to that, he deemed the subject a very appropriate one for consideration on that day.

Prof. AGASSIZ said that he had never faced an audience like this in his life, and being accustomed to the narrow limits of the lecture-room, he feared that his voice could not reach those furthest removed from him. The question for consideration to-night was, When have the animals now upon the surface of the globe, been called into existence? It, of course, involves the question of the age of the world. For a long time it has been believed that we knew exactly how old the world is. This has resulted from confounding its chronology with that of the human race. Students of nature have found that there are facts which show that the earth is much older than the existence of man on its surface. This, however, does not conflict with the narrative in Genesis: "In the beginning God created the Heaven and the earth." But when that beginning was, Genesis does not say. But to approach the question under consideration, let us first consider some facts in regard to domestic animals, which have always followed man in the progress of civilization. On the Egyptian monuments are sculptures and drawings, and in the catacombs are mummies of animals which lived nearly 5,000 years ago. Upon careful comparison of the skeletons of these mummies with those of animals recently killed in the valley of the Nile, not the slightest difference is found between them. Therefore, we have positive evidence that 5,000 years does not change the appearance, character and structure of any living being. But there is something further to be considered in regard to domestic animals. Under the fostering care of man they are constantly modified, but in a way that is peculiar and entirely different from the differences which we observe among the various species of wild animals. Breeds of domestic animals are of comparatively recent date, the date of the first introduction of many of those being known. They are the result of human care, of artificial means.

The buffalo of the Western prairies is a distinct species; but the bull family, not domesticated. The musk-ox is another; the yaek of Asia another. Each species, though uniform in itself, differs widely from the others. When you have seen one buffalo you have seen them all. Not so with the domesticated animal. One of the first results of domestication is to introduce an extraordinary diversity of individual heads. They differ in color, size, and also in the form or twist of the horns. But these differences are only constant as the animals are kept under the same condition. Want of care will cause all the improvements which domestication has introduced to disappear, showing that these differences are the work of man—the result of artificial means. On the other hand, the differences which exist among wild animals are the result of creative power. Domestication never produces self-perpetuating forms, and, therefore, affords no clue or index to the process by which species are produced. With these facts before us, let us consider the data which are afforded us respecting the age of the animals now inhabiting this globe. There is no field of observation so rich for this purpose as the coral reefs, and especially those on the extremity of the peninsula of Florida. Coral reefs are entirely the work of marine animals, commonly called corals, and belonging to the class which naturalists designate by the name of polyps. The prevalent error that corals are the work of an insect agrees from a superficial view of the external appearance of the specimens, some of which, however, is a fallacy. The corals that we see are the solid portion of the animal when alive, just as much as our bones are a part of our frame. The animals are Radiata, and are identical with our sea-anemones. The sea-anemone has a mouth in the centre, with radiating feelers all around. The mouth opens into a digestive sack, which communicates at the bottom with the nourishment. This main cavity is divided by radiating partitions into a number of chambers, which communicate with one another at the centre, and with the digestive sack. Let the sea-anemone be not parricide, but be consolidated with limestone, and we have a coral. Thus the lower part becomes stiff and hard, while the upper part remains soft and movable, being two, three or four times as high as the coral portion. And yet, so capable of expansion and contraction is that portion, that it is able to coil itself up and hide itself completely from view in the solid depression in the centre, between the radiating partitions and the outer wall, so that nothing remains visible but a cup-shaped, hard, rocky aspect upon careful inspection. Another fact about corals is, that they multiply with out dividing. Each successive generation is attached to the parent. This is a peculiarity not to be found in common plants. The little polyp is an individual growing upon the parent stock, and never separating quickly. Thus we have thousands of buds attached to one parent. The fact that we may cut off the bud and plant it on another plant, proves that it is an independent individual. So corals go on monthly, year, remaining united together, until they form a large community. Again, corals present a variety of forms owing to the manner in which the new individuals unite with one another. It is just the same as we find among trees. We are able to distinguish from the peculiar mode of budding, branching and ramifying, the different kinds of trees, even when they are destitute of foliage. So each species of polyp has its own peculiar mode of budding, branching and ramifying, giving it a different external appearance. And the number of the several species is as great as that of shells or fishes, only we have no common vernacular name for them, so little is popular attention drawn to them. Each species has its peculiar habits and features, and requires a peculiar station in the sea. Some are found only in shallow waters, others at the depth of two fathoms, others five or six fathoms, and others at ten. And these peculiarities are as constant as those which we observe in the distribution of other animals or of plants, only the corals are restricted within narrower limits. The fact of the water being more or less clear is enough to foster their growth or cause their destruction. Trees have different ranges of altitude most favorable to their growth. The earlier budding of some plants at the base of the mountain slopes, in the Spring, forms a horizontal line of vegetation, which rises as the season advances. Now if this difference of range exists among trees, how much more definite must be the different degrees of pressure upon animals inhabiting different depths of the ocean? At the depth of 32 feet they have to sustain the weight of another atmosphere, and at 64 feet a pressure equal to three atmospheres. Now an animal made of such soft and tender materials must be very nicely and evenly adjusted in its structure to be enabled to bear the pressure of a particular depth and no other. We have these two facts relative to these animals, which will bear upon the question of the formation of coral reefs, viz.: 1. They are extremely limited in the range of depth they occupy. 2. They are very different in their structure one from the other, so much so that one species cannot be mistaken for another. Now a coral reef is built up from a definite depth successively and gradually, by the joint work of the different species of coral. The wall is all the time changing its builders. The first set carries it up to a certain height and then ceases, to be succeeded by a different species, and so on till it reaches the surface. The animals which begin it live at the depth of ten or twelve fathoms. They commence building a wall on a slanting shore, at the depth of say twelve fathoms. They build it steep on the side toward the ocean and slanting gently toward the land. This form is the result of those fostering influences which accelerate the growth of the reef under conditions which are most favorable to the development of different corals. The effect of the muddy water next to the shore is to destroy the animals and prevent the building of the reef, while on the side toward the sea the favorable conditions are increased, causing the wall to grow more rapidly and in a more vertical direction. But it must be remembered that the radiates which begin the reef, after building it up to a certain height, necessarily create conditions unfavorable to their growth. They therefore disappear on that side, and are succeeded by another species, more hardy than the first, and requiring less of the immediate action of the sea to sustain their growth. Then there are other kinds of animals which never build the reef itself—those which grow under its shelter. They may be compared to the undergrowth of the forest, which does not begin till the forest trees have reached a certain height. So we have the reef-builders and the underbrush. And then a third set of reef-builders may come in and bring up the structure to the level of the water, and after they are gone the underbrush fills up the bottom toward the land. Now comes the question, whence did these new corals come which have built up the later portions of the reef? It has long been known that along the partitions which divide the internal cavity of these animals there are bunches of eggs. But what was not known is the fact that the young which are hatched from these eggs are free and swim in the water. They are at first little pear-shaped bodies surrounded with innumerable fringes which keep them revolving in the water. When they find a proper resting-place there they attach themselves and grow at their proper level. Thus the succession of these different species is readily explained. Each one of these little young animals undergoes a transformation from a free swimming bud to a polyp. That method of transformation has been explained in a preceding lecture. The next question is, how long does it take a coral reef to grow from its base to the level of the sea? And here let me state that though it is no doubt true that Capt. COOK's scientific companion, Mr. FORSTER, did bring up corals from the depth of 2,000 feet, yet they were dead corals. Live corals are never found below twelve fathoms. They are very ancient corals, and since the period of their death the reef which they formed has subsided to that great depth. This subsidence of portions of the land is a well-known fact. The Pacific Ocean is now subsiding, and even the direction in which that subsidence takes place is known. The rate of growth of coral reefs is next to be ascertained. Not to try your patience by attempting to give you the full evidence on this subject, let me give you some data obtained from personal observation on the Florida reef. During the period of fourteen years that has elapsed since I examined the foundations of Fort Taylor at Key West, and Fort Jefferson at Tortugas, I have ascertained from records which have been kept, that the addition in the way of a crust of corals formed upon those artificial structures does not exceed one inch. Therefore, less than a foot would grow in a century. How long will it take at that rate for a reef 60 feet high to grow? Six thousand years. My standard is probably too large by double, which would make it 12,000 years, but we will call it 6,000. Now, let us see if there are more than one reef around the extremity of that peninsula. Outside of the main land is a series of islands called keys, the westernmost of which is called Key West. Outside of these keys is a succession of small islands known as the Florida Reef, made up of living corals. The crest is just beginning to emerge above the surface of the water. This outer row of islands must have required 6,000 years to form. That is the first item in our chronology. Now, I have ascertained that the series of keys inside of this outer reef are formed of coral-reef and nothing else, and that they differ in no way from the outer reef, except that they are cut at their summit by loose material broken off from an old reef. In fact they are an old dead reef. Now how could that reef have grown inside of the other, when the evidence is that not even a single coral will grow inside of a reef already grown? On examining and comparing the outer reef with this row of keys, I very soon came to the conclusion that when the keys were growing there was no outer reef at all—that it rose from its foundation to the surface, then died, and then at the distance of three or five miles another reef began to be built. But it has been ascertained by soundings that they both have risen from the same depth, therefore they must have required the same time to grow. So we have two successive reefs, requiring 6,000 years each to form, making 12,000 years. A further examination of the shore led me to the conviction that here again we have another reef identical in structure with the keys and with the outer reef. That third reef could have grown only when the keys did not exist. This formation, too, has been measured and found to have an average thickness of the keys, therefore it must also have taken 6,000 years to form. That is a third item in our chronology. But back of these shore bluffs, the highest of which is not more than 13 feet, are found a row of hummocks concentric with the shore. These are another coral reef identical in structure with the rest, and built by the same animal. I have collected all the living species on the Florida Reef and compared them with those which formed the rest of the reefs, and they are the same. So that as there is any accuracy in my two leading facts—that the rate of growth is less than a foot in a century, and that the existence of no outside reef precludes the formation of a reef inside—we have the evidence in the existence of these four concentric reefs that 24,000 years ago the sea washed the spot where those hummocks are, and that no reef had then formed beneath them. And yet this is not all. All these animals are of the same kind as those that live now, and what I have described in you is only a narrow tract of some 15 or 16 miles. More than 60 miles in the interior is Lake Okeechobee, and though I have not myself penetrated as far as that, intelligent officers of the army have traveled over the whole of that country during the Seminole War, and they have told me that the whole country to Lake Okeechobee is made up of similar hummocks in concentric lines. Taking, therefore, the distance of 60 miles upon this basis, you see it opens a prospect of chronology for which we are hardly prepared. We shrink from the evidence that it has required 24,000 years to build this narrow strip of land; how shall we shrink from the assumption that hundreds of thousands of years must have been required to build that prolongation of the Peninsula of Florida, which is entirely made up of coral reefs. And yet what is that compared with the age of the world? It is to-day! It is modern time! It is the period which geologists call the present—the period within which all the species of animals which now live began to exist on the earth. I shall show you hereafter that geology has established a chronology, which is still less within the limits of our comprehension, demonstrating more conclusively than by anything I have been able to bring before you to-night, that it is indispensably necessary to separate the ch

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 9, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We receive by way of Cincinnati some additional items of interest concerning the recent great victory at Fort Henry. At the time of the attack, the rebel infantry were in their camp disposing of their dinner, and when the firing commenced they abandoned everything, leaving thousands of shot-guns and all their camp equipage and clothing. In the pursuit, bodies of our cavalry captured fourteen guns and thirty-three prisoners. Dispatches from Gen. HALLECK received in Washington state that our forces immediately pushed up the river in the direction of the railroad bridge, sixteen miles distant, reducing on their way the batteries on the other side of the river. The bridge over the Tennessee River is undoubtedly now in our possession, and communication between Memphis and Bowling Green cut off. Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, has also doubtless been reduced ere this.

Gen. THOMAS' advance, at last accounts, was at Monticello, where he was detained by the bad condition of the roads.

A rebel dispatch from Knoxville states that a skirmish took place in Morgan County, Tenn., on Sunday last, between a force of National infantry and a body of Tennessee cavalry. The skirmish is said to have taken place on the mountain side, and resulted, of course, in favor of the rebels. The dispatch is important, as indicating that the advance of Gen. SCHOEPF has penetrated through the Cumberland Mountains, into Eastern Tennessee.

An arrival at Fortress Monroe on Friday places us in possession of the gratifying intelligence that the Burnside Expedition moved from Hatteras Inlet on Wednesday morning last, its first destination being Roanoke Island. The gunboats started at sunrise, and the troop-ships followed soon afterwards, only three or four regiments being left at the Inlet. The weather was propitious, and everything promised a favorable issue. Gen. BURNSIDE had succeeded beyond his expectations in getting all his vessels over the Swash into deep water, and he and his entire command were in the best of spirits, and confident of success. During the detention at the Inlet the naval gunners had considerable practice in handling the heavy pieces, and will be able to give a good account of themselves, as the first successes of the expedition were expected to be won by the Navy.

According to the representations of the officers of the sloop-of-war *Savannah*, which arrived here on Friday night from Port Royal, the expedition from that point southward was intended for nothing more than a reconnoissance of the Savannah River. It consisted of only a few gunboats and a brigade—about two thousand men. A portion of the boats entered Savannah River by a creek on the north, and the others by another creek on the south, but found the channel obstructed, and could not proceed. They had an exchange of shots with TATNALL'S "Mosquito Fleet," which ran the gauntlet of their fire, but whether any damage was done was not ascertained. A portion of the expedition had returned to Port Royal. It is understood that Capt. DUPONT, in consequence of the disclosure of his plans to the rebels, through the correspondence of the Northern Press, has interdicted all such communication for the present.

Three vessels of the Butler Expedition left Boston yesterday forenoon for Ship Island—the ships *Ocean Pearl, Idaho* and *North American*—with troops and stores. The *Great Republic* has been chartered by the Government, and will soon sail from this port for the same destination, with five thousand troops and a number of horses on board.

The evacuation of Romney by the rebels is now explained. It appears that Gen. LANDER, having received reinforcements, marched on Thursday, at the head of between seven and eight thousand men, against the enemy there. They declined fighting, however, although the forces were about equal, and retreated across the river, destroying the bridge in their rear.

A correspondent writes from Gen. LANDER'S Division, on the 3d, that JACKSON had retired to Winchester, and that LORING was leaving Romney. A portion of LANDER'S command had a brush with the enemy on the 3d. We lost none, but killed several of SHEETS' rebel cavalry, and captured seven prisoners.

It will be patent to every one who will read the Southern news which we publish this morning, that the rebels now see, and almost acknowledge, the hopelessness of their cause. Articles which we copy from the Richmond *Examiner* and the Memphis *Appeal* can be interpreted in no other way. In speculating upon the probable plans of the National Government, as revealed in recent movements, the *Examiner* warns its readers that, although the advance upon Richmond and the descent of the Mississippi have been believed to be impossible, still there is a possibility that this belief may be erroneous. Partial success, either in Tennessee or in North Carolina, the *Examiner* acknowledges, will cripple the rebels in Virginia by cutting off railroad connections with the South and Southwest; and though it professes to believe that those successes will not be gained, still it is easy to see that it fears them. The Memphis journal states in plain words that if the National programme is carried out, the heaviest blow will be struck which could possibly be inflicted upon the bogus Confederacy—that it will, in fact, be "pierced in its Achilles' heel." It appears to be about conceded, too, that Savannah will soon be in possession of the National forces, and the *Republican* of that city exhorts the inhabitants to be "calm and resolute under the circumstances which now surround them."

The rebels acknowledge at last that their experiment with the steamer *Merrimac* at the Norfolk Navy-yard has proved a total failure. The Norfolk *Day Book* gives a full statement of the difficulties encountered, chief of which is an error in the calculation of displacement, amounting to over 200 tons. It was found necessary to place her in the dry-dock again immediately, to prevent her sinking by her own weight, and in doing this she was badly strained. The *Day Book* consoles itself with the idea that she will do for a floating battery.

Capt. GEORGE R. GAGE, of the schooner *Joseph Crandall*, writes from Cadiz, Spain, to the owners of the vessel in New-Bedford, Mass., under date of Jan. 9, that the pirate *Sumter* was at Cadiz, and that she passed his vessel three hours before daylight on the 4th of January. The Captain states that he could see her plainly, and that, as his cargo was just what the *Sumter* required, had daylight come on three hours sooner, his vessel would have been seized. In regard to the carrying business, the Captain states that commerce with American vessels over there is so disarranged, in anticipation of war with England and from fear of privateers, that the merchants are suspicious of American bottoms.

Col. McCOOK is in Cincinnati, and is rapidly recovering from his wound. He says the Mississippi Tigers must have suffered the most severely of the rebel troops in the battle at Mill Spring; for in addition to those killed on the field, a large number were drowned in the Cumberland River.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was not in session yesterday, having adjourned over from Friday until Monday evening.

In the Assembly, favorable reports were made on the bills to incorporate the Blind Mechanics' Association; to authorize the leasing of a portion of the Battery in this City for Ferry purposes, and to extend the streets of this City to the bulkhead line of the East and North Rivers. The Annual Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means; also a bill providing that the Official State Canvass shall be published in the State paper only. Notice was given of a bill to license ballast-lighters in the port of New-York. A resolution was offered to invite a clergyman to deliver a lecture to the Assembly, on the State of the Country and the great Rebellion, which occasioned considerable debate, and it was rejected by a large majority. The bill to close Manhattan-square in this City was recommitted for further consideration. The Assembly adjourned until Monday evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

ARTHUR BROWN was arrested at Fairfield, Conn., on Friday morning about 7 o'clock, by Deputy United States Marshal SHERMAN—and taken to Fort Lafayette—by virtue of an order from the Secretary of State. The prisoner is a young man about thirty years of age, and has been a resident of this City. The charges against him are unknown.

Capt. BURROWS' Fourteenth Battery of Ohio Artillery, consisting of 145 men, 123 horses, 6 pieces of cannon, 6 caissons, and 1 forge, left Cincinnati for St. Louis, on Wednesday, on the steamer *J. W. Cheesman*. They are destined for Leavenworth, where they join Gens. HUNTER and LANE.

In the Superior Court at Salem, Mass., on Monday, Henry M. Bragg, Francis W. Bayley, Isaac M. Daggett, Martin L. Stevens, Joseph S. King, and George W. Edwards, all of Haverhill, indicted for tarring, feathering and riding on a rail, in August last, the editor of the Haverhill *Gazette*, Mr. AMBROSE L. KIMBALL, were severally held to bail for trial, in the sum of $1,000 each.

A correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial* furnishes that paper with the copy of an order revoking the finding of the Court Martial in the case of private R. B. STALKER, of the Nineteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., who was convicted of desertion. The Nineteenth is one of the regiments which was by mistake mustered into service for three months, and which is now held for two years. The order in question, which it has been ascertained was issued without Gen. MCCLELLAN'S knowledge, makes the fact that STALKER was sworn in for only three months the ground of his acquittal. It is feared that it may have a mischievous effect upon other regiments which are similarly situated.

SAMUEL LANE, an individual in the employ of the United States Express Company at Dunkirk, has been arrested on a charge of robbing the mails on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad. The proof against him is regarded as conclusive.

F. SHANNON, pilot of the *John P. Levy*, which had such a narrow escape in the gale off Hatteras on Jan. 30, should also have been mentioned in the letter of our correspondent, as deserving of great credit for his coolness and skill in saving the lives of those on board the vessel referred to, and carrying her into the Inlet. He remained steadily at his post during the whole of the fearful gale, and carried his vessel through when every one on board regarded her loss as almost inevitable. Mr. SHANNON reports that the *E. H. Hubbard*, one of the six tugs which left Fortress Monroe in company on the 29th, foundered at sea and was abandoned. All on board were saved.

Less activity was discernible in the market for Flour on Saturday, though prices favored buyers. Wheat was quoted firm, but was lightly dealt in. A fair business was transacted in Corn at steady rates. Provisions were less freely purchased, as were also Sugars and Whisky. St. Domingo Coffee was in good request for export. East India Rice attracted considerable attention. Common Resin was more sought after and was dearer. Cotton, Candles, Metals, Oils, Molasses, Hemp, Spices, Seeds, Fruit and Foreign Liquors were inactive. The Freight engagements were limited, though shippers had any existing advantage.

The Tennessee Victory and its Fruit.

The victories of Mill Spring and Fort Henry, followed as they have doubtless been by the reduction of Fort Donelson, have cleared both flanks of Gen. BUELL'S army of opposing enemies. The former success, preceded by the dissolution of HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S corps, compelled the rebels to evacuate Eastern Kentucky, leaving all the approaches into Eastern Tennessee open to the Unionists. The capture of Fort Henry, if supplemented by the capture of Fort Donelson, exposes both Nashville and Memphis to attack; and will doubtless compel the retirement of JOHNSTON, and the evacuation of Columbus. Indeed, the movements of Gen. GRANT and Capt. FOOTE are so very energetic, that at any moment we may receive, without astonishment, news that the capital of Tennessee has fallen into their hands. A gunboat squadron is known to have entered the Cumberland, where the water is at the high stage of the Winter months. There is nothing to interrupt its voyage to Nashville. If the land forces could move with equal celerity, the movement would be the work of a day.

The importance of the plans which this portion of Gen. HALLECK'S command is realizing, as subsidiary to the task assigned Gen. BUELL, is not to be overrated. Already the Memphis and Clarksville Railroad is in the possession of our forces. Over this route the army of Gen. JOHNSTON has received the bulk of its supplies and reinforcements since the destruction of the bridge over the Cumberland at Nashville. Merely to have lost this communication would of itself be the worst conceivable omen to the rebel army around Bowling Green; but when the advantage thus secured by the National force is followed up actively by land and water, there will be reason for the utmost consternation in the rebel lines. We may be assured that the first move backwards, or the first attempt to detach a force to cut off the advance of GRANT, will be the signal for a grand attack, before which the insurgent army is in no condition to stand.

VERY PROBABLE.—The admirers of Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, in Toronto, are sorely puzzled to know how to do him honor. Some want to have him lecture, but the *Leader*, with characteristic consideration, urges that he would do himself much greater credit at a dinner. The majority of Englishmen will undoubtedly sympathize with the sagacious *Leader*.

The Profits of a War for Cotton.

The *Journal des Débats*, a French journal so well known here for its liberal tone and its friendly sentiments towards America, has been discussing recently from an economical point of view, the effects of a war between the European Powers and this country. It takes for its text a careful and well-considered circular of a leading cotton house of this City, published in the London *Times*. This firm, the NEILL BROTHERS, discuss for their English correspondents the probable effects of war on cotton export, and arrive at a quite different conclusion from that in vogue in Europe. The popular idea in England and France—shown recently by the very considerable fall in cotton during the *Trent* imbroglio—is that as soon as war was declared with the United States, and a French and English squadron had opened the Southern ports, a fleet of merchantmen would at once enter those harbors, bringing cargoes of manufactured goods, and then having laden themselves in return with vast quantities of cotton, they would sail quietly back over the ocean and supply the hungry manufacturers of England and the *ouvriers* of France, and prosperity and plenty would again return to those unfortunate classes.

This golden dream is rudely shaken by some dry facts, presented by the Messrs. NEILL. In the first place, would cotton get down so easily and speedily from the interior to the Southern ports? The steamers which usually convey this production from the rivers down to New-Orleans are owned mostly in St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, and are not exactly available just now for this purpose. Men on those owned at the South, "the hands," as well as the draymen, levemen, pressmen, &c., are now in the Southern army, and probably enlisted for the war. The railways are already so overcrowded with freight for the army, or with soldiers, that sugar which costs three cents at New-Orleans brings fifteen cents at Richmond. So that, even with an opening of the ports, cotton might be expected to come in very slowly and expensively. But there are other serious considerations which occur to these business men. Suppose the North should at once declare emancipation, and stimulate and arm the slaves for insurrection; suppose fleets of privateers cruising through the Gulf and on the Atlantic coast, burning all the vessels which they could not carry into port—how much cotton is likely to reach Southern harbors from the interior, or, still more, to get safely over the ocean? Where is the mercantile marine to convey it, while the vast American marine is not only withdrawn from the trade, but engaged in destroying those who carry it on? Where are the banking credits to be obtained, in such a time of danger, on which alone a large cotton export can be maintained? Who will pay the excessive insurance and freight? How are the harbors to be entered, which may have been blocked up by stone vessels? With all these impediments and risks, say these experienced merchants, many estimate 500,000 bales as the most that could possibly reach the factories of Europe during the present year. They themselves, however, make a higher estimate—believing that, under such contingencies, before the 1st of November, some 700,000 bales might be shipped to Great Britain and 300,000 to France. But even with this export, they inquire, are prices likely to be much lower than they are now?

All the interior expenses upon cotton would, of course, be much greater than usual. The river and railway freights, the press charges, the insurance and the like. Then the known deficiency of the crop, the certain short planting of the ensuing year—as every effort will be made to increase the supply of grain and provisions, and lessen the old dependence on the North—will all tend to raise the price at the points of purchase. The planters, too, hearing of middling cotton in New-York from 35c. to 40c. a pound, will have exaggerated ideas of the prices they should expect. If they established the price at 15c. per pound, with shipping charges 1c., freight 2d. and insurance 25 per cent., the cost in Liverpool to sell would be 13d. per pound, or about its present price. Taking all the risks in view, and the supposed great demand for manufactured cotton goods, which would at once ensue from the Southern States, this price is not beyond what might reasonably be expected to be maintained. If cotton can now be manufactured profitably in the Northern States for 35c. and 40c. for the raw material, why could it not be in Lancashire for 25c. or 26c.?

If these statements be correct, asks the French journal, made by an experienced house in a business circular, and whose interests would apparently lie in an opening of the cotton ports, what advantage is to result to France from a war for the sake of cotton? If cotton is to continue at its present price, and France is summarily to cut off all present and future trade with the Northern States, and take upon herself the expenses of a war whose length no man can predict, what is the profit of the transaction?—is a question which will naturally occur to an intelligent public, like the French. Such questions are being asked by others of the Parisian journals. With a deficit in 1861 of over $200,000,000, which has yet to be met, the Emperor will certainly pause before he heaps upon France another debt of $300,000,000, or far more, for the sake of 300,000 bales of cotton, furnished at war prices. It would be decidedly a game not worth the candle.

THE DISMISSAL OF SECRETARY CAMERON.—The Harrisburgh *Telegraph* feels called upon to print the correspondence connected with the retirement of Mr. CAMERON from the Cabinet. It is marked "private," but there is no such thing in these days as epistolary privacy, and indeed we cannot discover a reason why these letters, which might be expected to throw light on a transaction not as perspicuous as it might be, should not have been published earlier. The reader will be the judge of the measure of light they really afford. We have every reason to believe that Secretary CAMERON was removed for incapacity, or something very much worse. Nothing of this sort appears in the correspondence—how could it? It is not the way of the political world to tell one's friend in so many words he is a thief, or an idiot; that he is unfitted for a position in which one has placed him, and must even take one of minor responsibility where knavery has no chance. We give him courtly phrases; consult his wishes; lavish upon him our God-speed, and look after him tenderly as he goes his way. Thus has the President dismissed CAMERON. But there is an abruptness in the business, which detracts from the effect of the courtesy. The letter of the President, dated on January 11, is evidently the first announcement the Secretary received of his discharge. In his reply dated the same day, the Secretary alludes to his wish to be relieved, formerly expressed, as a recollection the President had "revived," and pays a panegyric to his successor, whose name was not referred to by Mr. LINCOLN, and whose intended appointment must have been brought to his ear by rumor. Mr. CAMERON was, in truth, taken by surprise. He withdrew as gracefully as he might, the President endeavoring generously to cover his retreat; but the most desirable moral of his official story would be wanting, did we not go behind official phrase, and learn how well he had earned a less gentle dismission.

The Two British Quarterlies on Our Relations with England.

The two leading British reviews each devote an article of their January issue to the consideration of the late difficulty with England; and, though they both take, as might be expected, a view of the matter antagonistic to the American Union, there is much in both that may be read with interest and advantage by the statesmen and politicians of this country. The writer in the now exceedingly Toryfied-Whig *Edinburgh*, argues strongly for the abolition of the right of search altogether, and of course is highly indignant at the stoppage of the *Trent*, more especially as, being a mail steamer, and proceeding toward a neutral port, he holds her to have been exempt from search, according to modern usage. He points out that in all recent maritime wars, even in the blockades of Buenos Ayres, Mexico, and Dalmatia, packets have been treated as privileged vessels; and that it is essential to the constitution of a contraband character that the vessel stopped should be proceeding toward the enemy's coast. England, we are told, carried this principle so far, even in the beginning of the present century, as to liberate a Dutch vessel bound to the Cape of Good Hope, on the ground that, during the period between her departure and the seizure, the colony had become a British possession. Cases illustrative of maritime belligerent rights have, however, been cited so profusely of late, that we are glad to turn from them to the views of the writer in the *Edinburgh*, on the expediency and utility of the right of visitation and search. The effect of the Declaration of Paris has been to limit the maritime rights of belligerents to blockade, and the seizure of articles contraband of war, including dispatches, and persons in the naval or military service of the enemy; and the writer asks:

"What would be the consequence to the two countries if, on the one hand, the United States maintained the exercise of the belligerent right of search and seizure in its most offensive form, and if England, on the other hand, resisted it? We say nothing of the past, or of the manifest inconsistency of American statesmen in claiming to exercise over their own citizens and against us rights assimilated by themselves to those abuses of power which their fathers strenuously resisted, even to blood, when exercised by Great Britain fifty years ago against them. But observe the effect of such a claim on future maritime warfare. The United States, hitherto known as a champion of neutral rights, because they had neutral interests, would now, by the case of the *Trent*, set up a great example and precedent of belligerent authority over the neutral flag. On the other hand, by protesting against and resisting the claim, England has implicitly but distinctly relinquished her ancient pretensions to take persons from the shelter of the neutral flag: because it is evident that if such pretension could by possibility be hereafter renewed, the resistance of Great Britain to the seizure of Americans on board the *Trent*, is a conclusive reply to any such claim."

The importance of this consideration was evidently not overlooked by Mr. SEWARD when penning his elaborate reply to Earl RUSSELL'S demand of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. The settlement of the *Trent* difficulty is, in that sense, a placing of the question on the footing claimed by the United States in 1824, and then disputed by Great Britain. With regard to contraband, the writer's views are opposed to the exercise of the right of search, as being a useless irritant.

"No country," says he, "can be prevented from carrying on a war by the want of stores of war and arms. The prohibition of the trade in contraband of war by the law of nations, and by the right of maritime search is totally abortive as long as the trade is unmolested by municipal laws. If stores of war cannot be purchased in one country, they are procured in another; and unless it were possible to arrest the whole trade of the world in these articles, a partial prohibition is impossible or ineffectual. * * * Moreover, as the whole question of contraband of war resolves itself into a question of destination, it is next to impossible to fix by certain proof a destination on prohibited articles. A Spanish or British vessel, laden with arms, clears out for Cuba, Jamaica, or the Bahamas; until she comes within the range of the American blockade, her destination has nothing criminal about it. If stopped, she is stopped by the blockade, and not for her contraband cargo. We are satisfied, therefore, that the advantage to be derived by a belligerent from the exercise of the right of search is inappreciably small. On the other hand, the difficulties and dangers which it occasions are incalculably great. A rigorous examination of ship's papers, with a view to ascertain her destination, or of her cargo, to find concealed arms, is as likely to lead to an altercation as any other kind of search; and to this proceeding *every* neutral vessel is liable as long as the right of search for this purpose is recognized by the law of nations. The Americans have a perfect right at this time to station cruisers at the mouth of the British Channel to overhaul every westward-bound ship from France and England, in order to ascertain that she carries no contraband of war or hostile dispatches to the Confederate States. Such a proceeding would, no doubt, be intolerable. But what is the use of a right that cannot be enforced, and which is of no value unless it be applied universally? Should we, ourselves, apply it, if we were belligerents? We might assert it, as, no doubt, the law of nations allows us to do; but if it were any part of the policy of this country to remain on terms of neutrality and friendship with France, Spain, Holland, and the other Powers of Europe, we should think twice before we sacrificed the good will of those great States to a chimerical attempt to stop an occasional private venture in ammunition or arms."

The *Quarterly* does not enter so deeply into the question of belligerent rights, but what it does say is as hostile to the United States as the article in the *Edinburgh*. The writer passes in review every quarrel between the two countries, from the Orders in Council to the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL—of course showing that England was right on every occasion; and then examines the question of secession, and the other points of debate which have risen out of it, particularly that of the policy of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. Separation of North and South is regarded as the inevitable issue of the war, and the reviewer takes credit for good-will toward America on the ground of the desire that the war should cease.

"If," says he, "we were actuated by those feelings of jealousy and dislike which it is the habit of too many American writers and speakers to impute to England, nothing could serve our purpose so well as the prolongation of a struggle, of which—while we believe the conquest of the South to be a hopeless dream, and the reunion of the States in one all-powerful Republic an impossibility—the certain effect will be to cripple the resources of the North, and to plunge it in difficulties of which no man can foresee the issue. We say nothing of the present misery arising from the broken ties of relationship and friendship—of the interruption of commerce, and the destruction of capital. But the Federal Government is contracting a debt of appalling magnitude, which threatens to transcend in rapidity of formation and rate of increase all that has been known in the previous history of nations. The debt must be paid, or, if funded, the interest must be paid, unless National bankruptcy is proclaimed; and, to do this, taxation must be resorted to in a manner hitherto wholly unheard in the United States. Democracy has been able there to carry on its Government because the pressure of want has been but partially felt, and the presence of the tax-gatherer nearly unknown. But with heavy taxation will come discontent, and with discontent riots, and riots will soon ripen into rebellion. In proportion to the magnitude of the debt will be the temptation to secession."

The object of the war is then questioned, and we are asked whether the North is prepared to hold the South by the same tenure as Austria holds Venetia. We are told that our statesmen do not believe it can be held in any other way, and that our moneyed men are prepared to let the South go when Bull Run has been avenged. Such revenge, it is hinted, may not be easily obtained; and in the meantime, if, as the Tory reviewer believes, the Southerners are strong enough to hold their own, the question, how long the recognition of their independence is to be delayed by foreign Powers, will be seriously raised. We are reminded of the readiness of the United States to welcome Hungary into the family of nations in 1849, had she proved her ability to sustain herself against Austria.

"Tried by this test," says the reviewer, "the Confederate States may be thought to have already made good their title. At all events, if the war is much longer protracted, the time must come when the words of Lord CASTLEREAGH, addressed in 1822 to the Spanish Minister in London, with reference to the contest between Spain and her South American colonies, will be applicable to the civil war now raging in North America."

The words in question are then quoted, followed by an intimation that—

"If ever the time arrives when the Confederate States may be entitled, according to the usual course of international policy, to claim our recognition, it will not be delayed for an hour out of regard to all the menaces which the disappointed party may fulminate against us."

A variety of arguments are used to show the desirability of a final separation between North and South. The former would get rid of the Slavery question; the latter would be made to ameliorate the condition of the slave, and to renounce the external slave-trade, as a *sine qua non* of its recognition. What is more than all, in the estimation of the reviewer, the disruption would be agreeable to the old monarchies of Europe. He says that—

"The aggressive character of the people, the confidence they felt in their constantly-increasing strength, and their contempt for many of the rules which regulate the intercourse of the old monarchies of Europe, held out prospects little favorable to peace. Every fresh accession of territory only seemed to whet their appetite for more. It was impossible that this could go on without bringing them into collision with the nations of Europe, which have interests on the other side of the Atlantic too great to be sacrificed to the ambition of one overweening Power. There is room and verge enough on the vast continent of North America for two or three, or even more, powerful republics; and each may flourish undisturbed, if so inclined, without being a source of disquiet to its neighbors."

The same consolation might be extended to one or two of the aforesaid old monarchies, in the event of their disruption, and the policy of Great Britain limitated by other Powers when Canada, or Australia, or New-Zealand is seeking to throw off her allegiance.

Jenkins at the White House.

Now the President and Mrs. LINCOLN gave a hall, and the World, the Flesh and the Devil went to it. For what kind of a hall would that be to which the World, the Flesh and the Devil did not go? Each of these great personages has given us, through his own particular Jenkins, an account of the affair. The World sent his, of course, to the paper which has assumed his name, and which, alas! has backslidden into the vanities appropriate thereunto; the Flesh sent his to the paper dearest to the inmost recesses of his stomach—the *Tribune*; and where the Devil sent his, no man who knows how well the Satanic Press has earned its name by serving him, need be told.

The *World's* Jenkins naturally devotes himself to the pomps and vanities of the occasion, and in this he is joined by him of the Satanic. The first dilates upon "The Invitations," and cannot refrain from publishing the very words in which he was bidden to the entertainment. True, they are the same few, formal words people always use upon such occasions; but did not they inform him at this time that "the President and Mrs. LINCOLN requested the honor?" and was not the card addressed "——Jenkins, Esq.," of the *World?* and could the Worldly Jenkins be expected to refrain? Let us be reasonable! he could not. He goes on about something which he calls "The Mise en Scene." We don't know what that is; but as nearly as we can find out, it is composed of a "moonlit night," "a semicircular roadway" and two rooms brilliantly lighted. He announces with gusto and becoming emphasis that "the company present included the Ministers from all the great Powers of Europe," and leads off his enumeration, of course with the real live Lord who represents Great Britain. He tells us that the members of the Cabinet were present, and becomes so elated and puffed up by the magnificence of the occasion and the importance of the people by whom he found himself surrounded, that he scornfully lumps Senators, Representatives, Brigadier-Generals and naval Commanders under the head of "the people in general." He tells us, of course, how Mrs. LINCOLN was dressed, and he evidently was very much impressed with the elegance of her attire. He says that she wore "white satin, with one heavy flounce of black honiton lace," and that "a wreath of natural flowers formed her head-dress." Upon these points, both the Jenkinses who touch upon them agree. But thenceforward there is a lamentable disagreement between their accounts. The Worldly Jenkins says that "a simple diamond brooch was the only ornament that adorned her person;" but the Satanic Jenkins assures us that "the only ornaments were a necklace, ear-rings, brooch and bracelets of pearl." We can explain this serious discrepancy only by supposing that the Worldly Jenkins, being intent, as we have said, upon the pomps and vanities, insisted upon diamonds; while the Satanic Jenkins, remembering that his master's darling sin is the pride that apes humility, loaded down Mrs. LINCOLN with decorations whose pale and modest lustre was purchased at a cost ten times that of his rival's diamond brooch. For be it remembered that your Jenkins always regards the subject of his pen as a victim adorned for sacrifice to the Jenkinsian vanity, and thinks that he shines socially and professionally by the reflected light of his descriptions. So Jenkins *diable*, sacrificing again to truth, or to meekness, or to both, adds that "the dress was simple and elegant," which we can well believe; but he soon has his revenge by remarking that "the half-mourning style was assumed in compliment to Queen VICTORIA!" and thus he thinks that he drags himself within the circle of a *quasi* royal party. He tells us, too, that "the President wore a bland and pleased expression;" and there his description comes to an alarming period, leaving his readers suffering under the frightful suspicion that His Excellency wore nothing else; which, however, is relieved in the course of a few lines, by the assurance that he was "attired in a plain suit of black." Then Jenkins plunges into the sea of silk and society, and is immediately swallowed up in a maëlstrom, from which we hear him uttering a rhapsody, of which we can only distinguish: Conspicuous, splendid, pink silk Generals—heroic dashing Mrs. A. illusion—blonde Secretary—Miss B. battery—stupendous Miss B. undress—Col. C. uniform—Miss D. flounces—distinguished robe corsage, exquisite, gurgle, lovely, white tulle—gurgle, gurgle—blazing diam—gurgle, gurgle, gurgle—enchant—gurgle, gurgle, gurgle—*recherch*—gur—and this Jenkins passes away, as he would wish to pass, suffocated with millinery and expletives, and in the odor of snobblishness.

But the Fleshly Jenkins, where is he? He of course, devotes himself to the flesh-pots: he sends us the bill of fare. He gives it in full in the *Tribune*—and no other paper has the news. He tells us that "a large apartment was thrown open about 12 o'clock, with an immense punch-bowl in the centre and sandwiches," mind you, and sandwiches. But although he cannot conceal his respect for a punch-bowl and sandwiches, he intimates plainly that these are not viands to excite the enthusiasm of a Jenkins who writes exclusively for the Flesh, by cynically remarking that "only a few partook of these refreshments." A nobler prospect was before him; a supper which was "one of the finest displays of gastronomic art ever seen in this country." Note the phrase, "gastronomic art:" it is good: it is significant: it is the homage which one master pays to another: it delicately expresses at once respect and gratitude. Then he details the courses and the particulars. He tells us that there were "stewed oysters and scolloped oysters, and fillert de beef, and marieyes, and Chatchriand, and rich mottoes, and flower mottoes, and sandwiches"—mind you again, sandwiches; the recurrence is touching. We can guess what he means by a *fillert de beef*, but some of the other items in his programme of the victuals puzzle us sorely; and we cannot but think that among the courses, it would have been well to have had a course of OLLENDORF'S French Exercises for Jenkins at a side-table. On one of the side-tables, by the way, he tells us was "a very large fort named Fort Pickens," the inside of which was "filled with quails," which, it is manifest, brought vividly to his mind how delicious the pickin's of that fort would be. At 12 o'clock, he reports that "the guests passed in" where this feast was spread, and "viewed it, *preparatory to the demolition of the artistic pile.*" O. Jenkins, Jenkins, would you have us think that every man and every woman of this distinguished throng was a Jenkins, and a Fleshly Jenkins, too!

The Jenkinses had promised the public and themselves a ball; but it seems that they had the hall with the dancing omitted, and what took place after 1 o'clock they do not tell us. But we see in our mind's eye the Jenkins of the flesh creeping back to the supper-room, drinking up the heel-taps, pocketing the "rich mottoes" for the little Jenkinses, doubting whether to wrap up a half-demolished form of ice-cream in his handkerchief for Mrs. Jenkins, and casting one longing, lingering look behind upon the artistic pile, the punch-bowl and the sandwiches.

THE MERRIMAC AS A TYPE OF THE REBELLION.—The rebel iron-sheathed annihilator, the *Merrimac*, is reported a total failure. We might suppose that this was given out as a rebel *ruse*, with the design to throw our naval force on the Potomac off its guard, had not various facts come out in the course of its construction that made it pretty evident it *would* be a failure. Months ago, on trying the iron-sheathing with columbiads it proved to be almost worthless. It now appears that an enormous error in the calculation of displacement, amounting to two hundred tons, was discovered when the ship was floated off lately, and that she "hogs" and "logs" and is a botch generally. The Norfolk *Day Book*, while censuring certain Richmond journals for letting out the fact of the *Merrimac's* failure, declares it is "an abortion." Horrors—an abortion! But it is very much such "an abortion" as the rebellion, of which it is a very good type, is beginning to prove. Both have been put forth with the most blustering claims of what they would do—both have been gigantic blunders in construction—and the fizzle of the one is a sure harbinger of the failure of the other.

THE NEW CHARTER.—The entire text of the new Charter for the City, reported on Thursday in the State Senate, is given elsewhere in this paper. It is understood to reflect imperfectly the views of any party, and in the aggregate of its provisions, to be acceptable to no one of the Charter-mongers, whose lines have been sacrificed to that special line of study. But in its recognition of the necessity of altering the constituency of the Board of Aldermen so as to introduce a greater degree of intelligence and conservatism into municipal legislation, and in its attribution of large

powers to the Mayor, with larger attendant responsibilities, it sanctions principles which must enter in some form into whatever scheme of reconstruction. There is little doubt that after the objectionable traits of this bill have been eliminated, the remainder will constitute a very much better organic law for this City, than any beneath which it has heretofore suffered.

HON. CARL SCHURZ.—One of the German papers of this City, in alluding to the return of CARL SCHURZ, in the *Bavaria*, from Europe, says that he has come merely on leave of absence, and not as an *Ex*-Ambassador. He had, indeed, sent in his resignation repeatedly, but the President declining to receive it, had merely accorded a leave of absence, which Mr. SCHURZ will employ to the best of his ability in endeavoring to bring about a modification of the internal policy of the country which, it is declared, is gaining for it the contempt not only of foreign Governments, but of their subjects universally. The same article goes on to declare that nearly all the American Envoys abroad are longing to return home. Mr. JUDD, our Minister at Berlin, who paid Mr. SCHURZ a visit at Hamburg, where his family, unwilling to accompany him to Madrid, have been for the last six months, is one of those. Mr. DAYTON, at Paris, is also said to be painfully impressed with the universal hostility manifested by the French people to the American Northern States.

The meaning of all the above is, that the Government is too conservative to please the advocates and partisans of a thoroughly radical policy in dealing with the South.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

A Business Session in the Assembly—The Annual Appropriation Bill—Chartering Ballast Lighters—The Onondaga Salt Springs—Manhattan-square—The Assembly nor willing to be Lectured.

From Our Own Corrsspondsnt.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1862.

The House met this morning at the usual hour, and held quite a thorough-going business session. The Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported favorably upon the bill to lease a portion of the Battery for ferry purposes, for a ferry to Staten Island; also, upon the bill to extend the streets, on either side, to the Hudson and East Rivers, respectively, to the bulkhead lines, and to authorize the laying out of exterior streets within the said limits. The Committee of Ways and Means reported the Annual Appropriation bill, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House is becoming very economical. The Committee on Expenditures, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution from the Senate, to procure copies of the small Census Map for the use of the members, reported in favor of its passage. The reason alleged for its purchase was, that a new apportionment of Congressional Districts is to be made by this Legislature, and the members would need the map for information. An amendment was first offered that it be procured for such members only as desired it; and next, that it be at their own expense. Both amendments passed, and then the resolution was voted down. Such desperate self-denial deserves profound admiration: for they lose not only the map, but also, I fear, the chance to gain valuable information.

Considerable expense has accrued to the City and damage to the navigation of the harbor, by the use and sinking of vessels employed in removing ballast from ships. Since July, 1860, nine of these vessels have been sunk in the harbor, of which six have been, or will have to be removed, at an expense to the City of some $1,500. The cause of this expense is principally to be found in the use of old, condemned hulks for this purpose. In view of these facts, Mr. PERLEY, of New-York, this morning gave notice of a bill to provide for a system of licensing vessels for this purpose, with a view of requiring the use of a better class of vessels. The proposed bill lodges the power of granting these licenses in the Captain of the Port, and exacts a fee of ten dollars for every license, and of five dollars for every renewal of the same, to cover the expense of the necessary examination.

Mr. CORNELL, of Tompkins County, called up his resolution, calling upon the Comptroller for information as to the number of persons employed each year, for the last thirty years, about the Onondaga Salt Springs, their duties, the monies paid to them, the amount of salt made each year, and the duties collected by the State.

An effort was made to get the bill in relation to the closing of Manhattan-square before the first Committee of the Whole, but it failed. Mr. PAINOLE, Chairman of the Committee on Cities, afterward moved that it be again referred to that Committee for further consideration, and the motion was adopted. There are reports of some underhand dealing about this bill, and this action of the Committee would seem to justify them. They have once reported favorably upon the bill, and this request for a further consideration of it, looks very much as though they had gained some new light on the subject, and were anxious to give the bill the benefit of scrutiny by it.

Their final indorsement will carry much weight with it, in whichever direction it is given, as the character of that Committee stands high in the estimation of members.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD introduced a resolution, inviting Rev. Dr. FISHER, President of Hamilton College, to deliver his lecture upon "The State of the Country and the Great Rebellion," before the Assembly, in the Assembly chamber, and it passed in the usual manner, without any debate. A while after, Mr. STETSON, of Clinton, rising to what, he said, be esteemed a question of privilege, asked if it would be in order to move that the subject be changed from the one named in an exposition of the true principles of the "Sermon on the Mount." The Speaker said it was competent to any member to move to rescind the resolution, and thereupon Mr. STETSON made that motion, and, in making it, made some remarks which certainly would bear the construction that he thought a clergyman was traveling out of his line of business when he attempted to speak to this body upon political subjects, and that the practice would be highly injurious, although he professed great respect for the clergy. These remarks gave rise to the most personal and acrimonious debate of the session, thus far. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD had yet to learn that a clergyman was not also a man and a citizen, and was surprised to see the gentleman from Clinton so nervous lest his principles should receive some detriment from the expression of their sentiments. He spoke also of the high intellectual character of Dr. FISHER, and of the universally acknowledged excellence of his lecture.

The Speaker here called the attention of the House to the fact, that no application for the use of the Hall for such purposes could be entertained, except by unanimous consent, and said that perhaps a strict construction of the rule would exclude this resolution although coming from a member.

Mr. PAYNE, the only clergyman in the House, then took the floor, saying that he voted against the motion at first, because he was opposed to asking any man to come there and address the Legislature, and should vote to rescind still, on that ground, but he desired to defend the clergy, who, he thought, had been attached. He claimed for them the same rights as for other citizens, spoke of their influence in Revolutionary times, of the example set in Isaiah and the gospels; thought the gentleman from Clinton might be prejudiced because the Sermon on the Mount says, "Woe unto you lawyers who bind on heavy burdens," and that no one need fear a clergyman unless there was something in their politics, which would not bear exposure in the light of Christian teaching, and said that he would not challenge a contest between the merits of the two professions, for it must be evident to every member, that he could carry everything in his favor there, but if the gentleman denied such a contest, he would say in the words of Macbeth:

"Lay on, Macduff,
And *damned* be he who cries first, hold! enough!"

Mr. ALVORD thought that the House would come to an unanimous conclusion on this thing if the Speaker should not change his decision, and wanted them to make the decision, whether they would respect their rule or not. If they began to admit speakers in this way, where could they end. Every man who had a favorite could ask for him a hearing, and what was granted to one could not, in courtesy, be denied to others.

Mr. STETSON spoke, in reply to Mr. PAYNE, disclaiming any intention to attack the reverend clergy; also, of his advocacy by writing, and in the Constitutional Convention, of the amendment removing the disability of clergymen, by virtue of which amendment the gentleman from Wayne now held a seat there; and of feeling somewhat inclined to repent his action, since it had deprived the clergy of such a brilliant ornament, and hurled him on to the floor here, to take part in the debates; was very severe upon Mr. PAYNE's exhibition of the Christian graces, and upon clergymen who leave their regular pursuits to make honest people fanatics, and to urge upon the country dangerous issues. He thought the gentleman's quotation from the "Sermon on the Mount" referred rather to his own cloth than to lawyers, and would make no resistance to the gentleman's scathing process, as he did not fear it.

Other gentlemen spoke *pro* and *con.*, and finally Mr. TRACEY, saying that he would vote for the motion to rescind, if it could be divested of the character of an imputation upon the clergy, which the debate had put upon it, moved, as an amendment, that the motion state that the reason of it lay in the fact that the original resolution was contrary to the rules of the House.

Thus amended the motion passed, almost unanimously, and the invitation was withdrawn.

Mr. HERLBURN, of the Committee of Ways and Means, this morning introduced the Annual Appropriation bill for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1862.

Finally, at 2 o'clock, the House adjourned until Monday evening, the Senate having adjourned yesterday, until the same hour. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The following Assembly bills were reported upon favorably:

To incorporate the Blind Mechanics Association.

To incorporate the New-York Universalist Convention.

To authorize the leasing of a portion of the Battery to the Staten Island ferries.

To extend the sheets of New-York to the bulkhead line of the East and North Rivers.

Mr. HELBURD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Annual Appropriation bill. Also the bill to publish the State official canvass in the State paper only.

Mr. PERLES gave notice of a bill licensing ballast-lighters in the port of New-York, and to prohibit any except licensed lighters to carry ballast in the port of New-York, under a penalty of $25 each day. Authorizing the Captain of the Port to license the same, upon the payment of a $10 fee.

A resolution was offered to invite Rev. Mr. FISHER to deliver a lecture before the Assembly, on the state of the country in this great rebellion.

Mr. STETSON moved to rescind the resolution. He had the highest respect for the clergy, and the individual named, and should gladly listen to him on the subject of Christ's sermon on the Mount. In his judgment, when clergymen interfered in politics, they transcended their duty. To the teachings of the clergy when in the pulpit he (STETSON) would listen with every respect; but when they came out of the pulpit to preach politics to the Assembly, he believed they unduly interfered with the members in the discharge of their constitutional duties.

Mr. PEYNE replied in a spirited speech, defending the clergy and declaring that they, above all others, had the right to counsel men on their political duty. He cited Isaiah's denunciation of corrupt rulers in support of his position, and retorted by hinting at the assault he (Mr. PAYNE) might make on lawyers for the part taken by them in politics.

Mr. STETSON made a reply, assailing the position of Mr. PAYNE and comparing his doctrine with the teachings of our Saviour.

After a protracted debate, a motion to rescind, on the ground that the resolution was contrary to the rule of the House, was adopted by a large majority.

The House then agreed to adjourn over till Monday evening.

The bill to close Manhattan Square was recommitted for further consideration.

The New-York City Charter.

THE AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY MR. WEBB'S BILL.

An Act to amend the Act entitled, "An Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April 14, 1857.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The last section of the Act entitled an Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 11, 1857, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§2. The Board of Aldermen shall be chosen at the Charter Election to be held in the City of New-York on the first Tuesday of December, in the year 1862, twelve Aldermen, but only six Aldermen shall be voted for upon one ticket, and any ticket having thereon more than six names for Aldermen shall not be counted. The six persons receiving the highest number of votes next to the number of votes received by the six Aldermen declared elected by the Board of City Canvassers. On or before the first Monday of January, in the year 1863, the Aldermen, so *elected*, shall, at their usual place of meeting, in the presence of said Mayor, classify themselves by lot into two classes of three members each, to be designated the first class and second class, and the Aldermen, so *appointed*, shall, at the same time and place, in like manner, classify themselves into two classes of three members each, to be designated first class and second class.

The Aldermen of the first class shall hold their office for one year, and the Aldermen of the second class shall hold their office for two years, commencing on the first Monday of January in the year 1863. There shall be an election of Aldermen on the first Tuesday of December in the year 1863, and in every year thereafter. There shall be voted for at such election six Aldermen upon a separate and general ticket, but only three Aldermen shall be voted for upon any one ticket, and any ticket having thereon more than three names for Aldermen shall not be counted. The three persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected by the Board of City Canvassers, who shall canvass the votes in the same manner as they are required to canvass the votes of other charter officers. On or before the 24th day of December next succeeding such election, in the year 1863, and every year thereafter, the Mayor of said City shall appoint as Aldermen the three persons who at such election received the highest number of votes for Aldermen respectively, next to the number of votes received by the three Aldermen declared elected by the Board of City Canvassers. The term of office of the Aldermen so elected and appointed respectively shall be two years, commencing on the first Monday in January next following such election or appointment.

SEC. 2. The fourth section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§4. There shall be one Councilman elected from each of the Assembly districts in the City of New-York, as the same now are or may hereafter be constituted, and the persons so elected shall together form the Board of Councilmen of the City. The Councilmen shall be chosen for one year, and an election of Councilmen shall be held on the first Tuesday in December in the year 1862, and on the first Tuesday in December in every year thereafter.

SEC. 3. The sixth section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§6. In case of any vacancy in the Board of Aldermen or in the Board of Councilmen by death, resignation or otherwise, the same shall be supplied by the remaining members thereof by appointment, and the person thus appointed shall hold his office as a member of said Board for the unexpired term of the member thereof in whose place he shall have been appointed.

SEC. 4. The eighth section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§8. Each Board shall have authority to compel the attendance of absent members, to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and to expel a member with concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Board, and the member so expelled shall forfeit all his rights and powers as an Alderman or Councilman.

SEC. 5. The tenth section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§10. Any person holding office under this Charter, who shall, during his term of office, accept, hold or retain any other civil office of honor, trust or emolument under the Government of the United States, or under this Charter, or *any County office*, or who shall, during his said term of office, receive any fees or emoluments, directed to be paid by any ordinance of the Common Council, except as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed thereby to have vacated his office under this charter.

SEC. 6. The seventeenth section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§17. Whenever the Mayor shall be absent from the City, or be prevented by sickness or any other cause, from attending to the duties of his office, an Alderman, to be designated by him in writing, shall, on filing such designation in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, act as Mayor during such absence or other disability, and whenever the Mayor shall be removed, as hereinafter provided for, or there shall be, from any other cause, a vacancy in his office, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor, and shall possess all the rights and powers of the Mayor, during the continuance of such vacancy, until the next charter election, when the same shall be filled by election.

SEC. 7. The eighteenth section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§18. It shall be the duty of the Mayor:

1. To communicate to the Common Council, at least once a year, and oftener if he shall deem it expedient, a general statement of the situation and condition of the City in relation to its Government, finances and improvements.

2. To recommend for the adoption of the Common Council all such measures connected with the police, security, health, cleanliness and ornament of the City, and the improvement of its government and finances, as he shall deem expedient.

3. To be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the City to be duly executed and enforced.

4. To exercise a constant supervision over the conduct and acts of all subordinate officers, and to receive and examine into all such complaints as may be preferred against any of them for violation or neglect of duty, and generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by the Charter and the City ordinances, and the laws of this State.

5. To appoint all such heads of Departments and chiefs of bureaux in the manner hereinafter provided, and also to appoint as many clerks as may be authorized by the Common Council, and as may be required in his office to aid him in the discharge of his official duties.

6. To converse, from time to time, and consult with the heads of Departments, the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen, of Councilmen, of Metropolitan Police and of the Central Park in relation to all such measures as he shall deem requisite for the welfare of the City.

SEC. 8. The nineteenth section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§19. The Mayor shall be elected by the electors of the City for the term of two years. He shall appoint all the heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux, in the manner following:

He shall first nominate them to the Board of Aldermen. If confirmed, or not rejected by said Board, within ten days after the nomination, the appointment shall take effect. If rejected within the ten days, the Mayor shall immediately make a nomination of some other person, and communicate the same to the Board of Aldermen at its next meeting, and if confirmed or not rejected by said Board, within ten days after such nomination, the appointment shall take effect. If rejected within the ten days, the Mayor shall forthwith appoint some other person as such head of Department or chief of bureau, which appointment shall take effect immediately. A majority of all the members of the Board of Aldermen shall be necessary to confirm or reject any nomination under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 9. The twentieth section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§20. The Mayor may be removed by the Governor for cause, in the manner provided by law in the case of Sheriffs.

SEC. 10. The twenty-first section of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§21. The heads of departments, except the Croton Aqueduct Department, shall hold their office for four years, unless sooner removed as hereinafter provided. The Mayor shall have power to remove any of the heads of departments and chiefs of bureaux, which removal, and the cause thereof, shall be communicated to the Common Council within four days, or at the next meeting of each Board thereafter. The chiefs of bureaux shall have power to appoint and remove the clerks in their respective bureaux. The chiefs of bureaux shall hold office during the same time as that of the heads of their departments, unless sooner removed. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall be elected in the same manner as is now or may be hereafter prescribed by law. The number of clerks in each department shall be fixed by the Mayor and the Common Council, but the Mayor, if in his judgment the public interests require it, may reduce the number of such clerks, abolish clerkships, consolidate any two or more bureaux in any one department, or assign to any one bureau or clerkship the duties of any other bureaux or clerkships in the same department. This Common Council shall fix the salaries of all offices created by them under authority of law, subject to removal by the Mayor.

SEC. 11. The Twenty-seventh section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§27. There shall be an Executive Department known as the Health Department, which shall have cognizance of all matters affecting the public health, the cleaning of streets, public places and buildings, pursuant to the ordinance of the Common Council, the resolutions of the Commissioners of Health and the orders of the Mayor of the said City. The chief officer of the said Department shall be Health Inspector of the said City, who shall perform such duties toward preserving the health of the City, and keeping all streets, public places and buildings clean, as the Mayor may from time to time provide. There shall be a bureau in said Department, to be called the "Bureau of Sanitary Inspection and Street-cleaning," under the control of an officer named the "Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection," and who shall superintend such services as by ordinance, or the directions of the Mayor may attach to said bureau, in cleaning the streets and in the abatement and removal of nuisances detrimental to the public health of said City. There shall also be a bureau in the Department to be known as the "Bureau of Records and Statistics," and which shall be under the direction of the Registrar of Records, and in which bureau shall be kept all records which may, by law or ordinance, be required to be kept in said Department. The Courts in and for the City and County of New-York shall make report to the City Inspector of all the inquests taken by them in said City and County, specifying those charging homicide, or felonious assault, which shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions. There shall also be a bureau in the Department for the inspection, regulation and management of the public markets, the chief officer of which shall be denominated "Superintendent of Markets." And it shall be the duty of the Croton Aqueduct Department, at all times to permit the City Inspector or other officers to be sent by the Health Department to examine the streets, provided that such use shall not endanger the general supply of the Croton water, and shall always be used under such regulations as the Croton Aqueduct Board may prescribe. The Health Commissioners shall, after the passage of this act, appoint such numbers of inspectors and sealers of weights and measures as now or may be either exist, and who shall succeed to all the powers, and perform the duties and receive the compensation as now by law pursuant, and shall hold office during the same terms as chiefs of bureaux.

SEC. 12. The twenty-eighth section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§28. It shall be lawful for the Common Council of said City to establish such other bureaux as they may deem the public interest to require, and to assign to them and to the departments and bureaux hereby created such duties as they may direct, not inconsistent with this act, and the duties thereof shall be performed in accordance with the charter and laws and ordinances of the City; but no expense shall be incurred by any of the departments or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expense, and no member of the Common Council, head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract work or business, or the sale, transfer or other disposition of any property or any interest therein, the expense, price or consideration of which, or any indebtedness incurred by the Corporation on account of which, is paid from the City treasury or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of the Common Council, or becomes a charge in any way upon said Corporation, nor in the grant, mortgage, purchase or other disposition of any property, real or personal, or any interest therein, or of any lands, rights or franchises belonging to the Corporation, under its charter, or any amendments thereof, or of any property which shall be sold for taxes or assessments, or by virtue of legal process at the suit of said Corporation. In case of any such sale, purchase or disposition, heretofore made or attempted, in violation of the provisions of this section, or of the thirty-eighth and fortieth sections of this act, or any of the other provisions thereof, and in case of any fraudulent sale, purchase, transfer, or disposition of the City property whatever, or of attempted sale, purchase, transfer or other disposition, or in case of any other fraud heretofore or hereafter perpetrated, attempted, or inclulated by any officer or agent of said City, it shall be lawful for any elector, being a freeholder of the City of New-York, to commence and prosecute any action or proceeding in his own name, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Councilmen, or any member or members thereof, any head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officers of the Common Council, or Corporation who have made or attempted, or be concerned in making any such purchase, sale, transfer or disposition, or committing, attempting, or meditating any such fraudulent or wrongful act, to restrain, replevy against, and annul such wrongful or fraudulent act. And it shall be lawful for the said Common Council in the year next succeeding that in which any such sale, purchase, transfer or disposition may have been, or hereafter may be made, by ordinance to annul the same or any other disposition of the property, rights, or franchises of the said Corporation, not made in pursuance of some *bona fide* covenant, contract, agreement, ordinance, act, or resolution.

SEC. 13. The fiftieth section of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§50. There shall be an executive department known as the Department of Public Charities and Correction, and the chief officers thereof shall be known as the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. They shall be the heads of said department and shall be appointed in the same manner as the heads of other departments. The clerks and other officers therein shall be appointed in the same manner as the clerks of bureaux in other departments, and said heads of department, clerks and officers shall hold office for the same time, and be removed in the same manner, as the heads, clerks and other officers of other departments. In all other respects the said department shall be and remain as constituted and established by the act entitled "An Act to create in the City and County of New-York the Department of Charities and Correction, and to abolish the Almshouse Department," passed April 17, 1861; and the powers, duties and authority of said Commissioners, and of the Board of Control thereby established, and of the clerks and officers thereof, shall be and remain as created, imposed and given by said act.

SEC. 14. The fifth section of the act hereby amended, and all other parts of said act, and all other acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Public Defence.

BILL FROM THE MILITARY COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Committee on Militia and Public Defence in the Assembly, through their Chairman, Mr. PIERCE of Ulster, have prepared and will introduce a bill with the following provisions:

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller are hereby constituted a Commission to be called the Commissioners of Public Defence. The Governor and either of the other Commissioners shall have full power to act in the absence of the third.

The Engineer-in-Chief, the State Engineer and Surveyor, together with three engineers of good professional reputation, to be designated by the Board of Commissioners as aforesaid, shall form a Board to consider and report plans for the defence and protection of the harbors and frontier of the State. And a suitable compensation, to be fixed by said Board of Commissioners, shall be allowed to the three engineers thus to be designated; and actual expenses necessarily incurred by said Board of Engineers in the discharge of their duties, shall be refunded to the several members thereof.

The Commissioners of Public Defence are hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be procured and manufactured, such supply of heavy ordnance to be mounted at the several existing fortifications within the territorial limits of this State, and such further supply of ordnance for use at exposed points within this State and for general purposes of defence, as after a satisfactory examination shall by them be deemed proper and necessary; and also to cause to be procured and manufactured, all the necessary carriages, implements and other appurtenances belonging to such ordnance, and the necessary supply of ammunition and projectiles therefor, and to incur all necessary expenses incidcat to the transportation and mounting of the same.

The Commissioners of Public Defence are hereby authorized and empowered to procure, or cause to be manufactured, in addition to the serviceable arms now the property of the State and under its control, such additional number of approved arms, accoutrements and ammunition as may by said Board be deemed necessary for the effectual arming of the militia of the State, under whatever name they may be hereafter designated.

The Commissioners of Public Defence are hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be made such surveys or other examination for ascertaining the topography and general features of defence at all exposed points within this State, and such plans for defensive works at such points as shall by them be deemed necessary.

The Commissioners of Public Defence are hereby authorized and empowered to accept the service and to cause to be enrolled and mustered into the service of the State, from time to time, as may become necessary, for one year, unless sooner discharged by the order of the said Commissioners, such number of volunteers as in their discretion may be deemed necessary, not to exceed one hundred thousand men, to be officered, organized and equipped in such manner as the said Commissioners may order and direct, and to be formed and organized without regard to military districts; the said force hereby authorized being in addition to the present military organization of the said State, and a part of the militia thereof.

The sum of two millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses authorized by the fifth section of this act, and for other contingent expenses incurred by the Engineer's Department.

The following will probably be embodied in a separate bill:

The Commissioners of Public Defence are hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be enacted such and so many temporary fortifications and defensive works, and to cause to be constructed and prepared, such works and means for defence, and at such points and places within this State, as after receiving the report of the Board of Engineers authorized by the second section of this act, may by the said Commissioners be deemed necessary.

In addition to the authority specially conferred upon the Commissioners of Public Defence by this act, they are hereby empowered, in case of war, invasion, insurrection, or imminent danger thereof, to take all needful measures for affording entire security to the persons and property of the citizens of this State.

The sum of $2,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to defray the expenditures contemplated by the other provisions of this Act, to be expended in such manner as the Commissioners aforesaid shall deem most appropriate, to the purpose of efficiently organizing, equipping and mustering the militia of the State and providing for the public defence; but no part of the money appropriated under this section shall be expended unless in the opinion of the said Commissioners there shall be a necessity, actual or impending, for the use of the same, or any portion thereof, before the next session of the Legislature.

The Broadway Railroad Bill.

Mr. TALMAN'S bill authorizes the formation of a Corporation under the name of the Broadway Railroad Company, with the following incorporators: Calvin Colbert, Henry Van Schaick, Isaiah Brod, Alson Bates, Ossian D. Ashley, David Smith, John Van Ness, Oliver Ladue, Nicholas Brandt, William H. Bennett. The Company are authorized to lay down, and operate a railroad in the City of New-York, over the following streets: Commencing at a convenient point near the South Ferry, in Washington-st., and running thence by a single track through and along Whitehall-st. and thence either side of Bowling-green to Broadway, thence by double track southerly along Broadway, on such either side of Union-square to Fifteenth-street, thence with the necessary connections for proper accommodation to said Company on the said part of, any other route or routes, on which the said Company may hereafter acquire the right to use in accordance with any lawful ordinance of the Common Council authorizing it on them to take up such pavements as may be necessary. So much of the road of said Company as shall not be required for the purpose of connecting it to and from the South Ferry, may be stopped in their downward trips at any convenient point in Park-row, or at any street near the same.

On such days as the entire use of Broadway, or any part thereof, shall be required for civic or military processions, it shall be the duty of the Chief of Police, before 8 o'clock in the morning of such days, to give the Company notice in writing, and upon receiving which the Company shall withdraw their cars from the sections to be used, during which time they are authorized to run their omnibuses on the streets parallel with Broadway.

The track of the said Company is to be laid near the middle of the street, except where the said route lies along any public ground or park, when the track may be laid near the walk. No steam power is allowed to be used on any part of said route. The Company are authorized to keep a number of sleighs adequate to the public accommodation on the line of said railroad, or any of their omnibus routes, and run the same when travel is obstructed by snow.

No higher rate of fare from any point to any other point along the line of the road than five cents shall be charged for each passenger, exclusive of baggage.

In case the owners of any omnibus line have routes running by the side of routes laid out for said Company, they are to be paid for and removed, but in no case to continue on the extremities of their present routes.

The Mayor and Common Council are prohibited from licensing any parties to run along said line.

No provisions of the act of 1851, relative to the construction of railroads in cities, are to apply to this Company.

The customary powers to connect with other lines are contained in the bill.

Other Assembly Bills.

Mr. TALMAN'S bill provides for the appointment of a Supreme Court Reporter, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of State, the Comptroller and Lieutenant-Governor, and hold his office for five years. He may be removed by the concurrent vote of both branches of the Legislature. His duty will be to report all causes determined in that Court. To enable him to do this, each Justice shall deliver to him their written opinions. No salary shall be paid him. The volume of Reports shall be published at a price not exceeding $3.

Mr. MCCABE'S bill empowers the Supervisors of New-York, on and after the first Monday in May, 1862, to appoint all the officers necessary to attend the Court of Common Pleas, the Superior Court and the Marine Court, of the said City of New-York, who shall hold their office during the pleasure of said Supervisors.

The other bill introduced by Mr. MCCABE, amending the act to reduce the several acts relating to the District Courts of the City of New-York into one act, is the same bill that was introduced last year by Mr. BIRDSELL, and which fixes the rates of fees in said Courts.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, Com. H. Y. PURVIANCE, arrived at this port yesterday, from Port Royal, S. C. She has been engaged as one of the blockading squadron for the last six months. The following is a list of her officers:

H. Y. PURVIANCE, Captain; Lieuts. Wm. C. Wesl, G. C. Wiltse; Acting Masters, H. F. Picking, Garden L. Allyn, Wm. H. Smith, Jno. A. Brisco, Jno. Fuller; Robert Woodworth, Surgeon; Jas. B. Oliphant, Paymaster; J. P. Quinn, Assistant Surgeon; Acting Midshipmen, F. J. Naile, Fred. Pearson, Geo. W. Wood, Chas. W. Tracey, Phillip W. Lowry, Hayden T. French, H. B. Rumsey, Stephen A. McCarty; L. E. Ellis, Acting Gunner; Jas. Krim, Acting Carpenter; Lewis Rogers, Sailmaker; P. Edmund Chappel, Captain's Clerk; Theo. Quartoff, Paymaster's Clerk; Richard S. Collum, Second Lieutenant Marines.

Capt. HYNE, of the United States revenue cutter *Tiger*, to whom the Press of this City are indebted for many favors, has been ordered to Boston, for duty.

ANOTHER SAVING FUND IN TROUBLE.—The Commonwealth Savings Fund and Loan Company, of this city, which was started some eight years since, under the name of the "Penny a day, or one Brick at a time Saving Fund," has suspended. About two weeks ago it ran out of funds. The institution has its office on Ninth-street, above Cherry, and was incorporated by one of the Courts. In its appeal to the public, which is printed in a little book containing the Constitution and By-laws of the Company, the Company say, "Try: If you can only save $1 a month, you will soon see advantages which you never before supposed could be realized." An interview with the Secretary of this institution was had yesterday by the reporter of this paper, and he was informed that the Company would resume payment in two weeks, as the officers of the institution were now making preparations to wind up the business of the concern; as, since the war commenced, the business has been so limited that if they were longer to continue they would do so at a loss. The Secretary further assured us that the depositors should be paid back their deposits in full, together with the interest that had accrued thereon, and as the investments were made in mortgages, building lots and houses, no one could incur any loss. Those desiring a speedy settlement of their claims can obtain mortgages, &c., in lieu of their money.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 7.*

Personal.

We are requested to state that Capt. Frederic Reimer, of the steamer *Tecora*, was at St. Thomas on Dec. 5, and consequently cannot be the Commander of the prize bark *Jurgen Lorentzen*, as has been stated

Hoarseness and Sore Throat.

This unpleasant and painful result of "Catching Cold," or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, may at any time be removed by allowing one or two of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Cough Lozenges, to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Singers and public speakers will find them of peculiar advantage.

"We have found them of great service in allaying bronchial irritation, and in subduing hoarseness produced by colds."—Rev. DANIEL WISE, late editor of *Zion's Herald.*

To be Satisfied with the Purchase of a Sewing-Machine, those who contemplate buying should understand the merits of the leading stitches—the Grover & Baker Stitch, and the Shuttle or Lock Stitch—both of which can be examined at No. 495 Broadway.

DIED.

RICHARD.—In this City, on Saturday night, Feb. 8, ELOISE H., daughter of Henry A. and Catherine Richard, aged 19 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 1019 West 24th-st., on Monday morning, Feb. 10, at 11 o'clock.

HART.—In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 7, BARNEY L., infant son of Henry L. and Julia Hart.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 3 West 2 first-st., this Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

GALE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 8, EMILY GALE, twin daughter of William and E. N. Gale, Jr., aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 56 East 34th-st., on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

VAN TINE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 8, ESTHER VAN TINE, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Theodorus Van Tine, No. 111 West 24th-st., on Monday afternoon, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

UDALL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Feb. 8, suddenly, JOHN P. SANFORD UDALL, in the 35th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Monday, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, from St. John's church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts.

BURLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 8, Mr. JAMES B. BURLEY, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father-in-law, John W. Manley, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 7, ANNIE CROSS, youngest daughter of James A. and Isabella F. Taylor, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Wilson-st., second house from Bedford-av., on Monday, 10th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 7, LOUISA CAROLINE THORNE.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her brothers, Richard J. Thorne and Edward A. Bibb, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 234 Hooper-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 10th inst., at 12 M., without further invitation.

YATES.—In Connersville, Staten Island, on Friday, Feb. 7, RICHARD HENRY CARY, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Tompkinsville, Rev. Mr. Hitchcock's, on Sunday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SCHNEIDER.—In Port Richmond, S. I., on Friday, Feb. 7, MRS. EMMA SCHNEIDER, wife of Wilhelm Schneider, aged 32 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, at Port Richmond, on Monday morning, 10th inst., in time to accompany the remains to Greenwood Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at Port Richmond ferry-house, on the arrival of the 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. boats.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO'S

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EVERY CLASS 78.—Feb. 8, 1862.
75, 73, 33, 70, 30, 21, 22, 18, 47, 14, 78, 76.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 66.—Feb. 8, 1862.
71, 18, 69, 26, 58, 35, 10, 11, 21, 16, 74, 41, 33.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN F. JOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York,

New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
One, Two, and Three Dollars a set, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

SILVER HUNTING LEPINE WATCHES,
$10 EACH,
WARRANTED,
At GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FROSTED FEET AND CHILBLAINS.
We regard our friend Dr. BUSH

LAW REPORTS.

Post-nuptial Settlement by John Jacob Astor on his Grand-daughter—Marriage as a "Valuable Consideration."

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Francis Morris, Appellant, vs. *Margaret Astor Ward, Respondent.*—The question in this case is whether Mr. Samuel Ward took by descent from his son, Wm. Samuel Ward, an estate in fee simple in certain lots at the foot of Fourteenth-street in this City, or only an estate for life. The property was settled by John Jacob Astor upon his grand-daughter Emily Astor, (daughter of Wm. B. Astor,) a few days after her marriage with Samuel Ward. The deed of settlement declares the consideration to be *one dollar* and natural love and affection. The lots in question were settled upon Mr. Ward for his life with remainder to his issue in fee. Mrs. Ward died in 1841, leaving two children—Margaret Astor Ward and Wm. Saml. Ward. The latter died shortly after his mother, and the question is, what estate did his father take in the son's moiety of the lands. It appeared that Saml. Ward, upon the death of his son, assumed to take only an estate for life in said lots. During his absence in California, his daughter brought an action against him, and caused the estate to be sold to pay her father's share of taxes and other expenses incident to the lots. She was a minor at the time, and her grandfather, Wm. B. Astor, who was her guardian, conducted the suit on her behalf. The title of Mr. Ward appeared to have been vested nominally in Mrs. Mary Griffin, who was also made a defendant in this suit. Morris became the purchaser under the judgment, and afterward, for the benefit of Ward, procured a conveyance from Mrs. Griffin of whatever estate she might hold in addition to an estate for the life of Samuel Ward, which was sold under the judicial proceedings. Being thus invested with the full claim, he now asks for a decree that he is entitled in fee simple, and not merely for the life of Ward.

The defence is that the defendant's father, having in the first instance claimed only an estate for life, is now estopped from setting up any further title. To this the plaintiff replied that the claim was made by mistake, and that in equity this is no bar to a claim purchased on the true state of the title—he being willing to account and pay up, so as to place the defendant in the same position as she would have been in if the mistake had not been made.

One of the points raised by the appellants is, that by the statute of descents, as amended by the Act of 1830, which reads: "In case the intestate shall die without lawful descendants and leaving a father, their the inheritance shall go to such father, unless the inheritance came to the intestate on the part of his mother, and such mother be living; but if such mother be dead, the inheritance descending on her part shall go to the father for life, &c."

That the expressions used in this chapter only apply to cases where the inheritance came by devise, gift or descent from the parent referred to, and that the consideration of one dollar in the conveyance from John Jacob Astor to his granddaughter was a valuable consideration, and the transfer cannot be considered a gift.

It is further raised that John Jacob Astor promised before the marriage took place, that he would make the above-mentioned settlement upon his granddaughter upon her marriage, the settlement must be regarded as having been made in pursuance and performance of that promise, and therefore that the estates conveyed by the settlement were so conveyed in *consideration of marriage.*

That marriage is a valuable consideration, and that a conveyance for a valuable consideration is not a "gift." Decision reserved.

James T. Brady for appellants; Daniel Lord for respondents.

Superior Court.

Before Justice Bosworth, C. J.

Palmer vs. *Adams and White.*—A *party* to an action cannot be compelled under Chap. 276 of the laws of 1840, at the instance of the adverse party, to make a deposition to be used on a pending motion. The defendants cannot, therefore, be adjudged guilty of a contempt for refusing to be sworn under that act, and must be discharged from further attendance under the summons served on them.

Chamberlain vs. *Depeyer et al.*—A notice of a sale under a judgment of foreclosure and sale of premises in the City of New-York, for the 28th of Dec., 1861, published in a daily paper on the 9th and 12th, the 16th and 17th, and the 23d and 26th of that month, satisfies rule 73, (21 N. Y. R., 180,) where on an appeal from such a judgment, an undertaking is given, conforming to sec. 338 of the Code, and the sureties on being excepted to, fail to justify, and an order is made (Jan. 15, 1862,) "that the defendants have ten days from that date to furnish other or additional sureties, and in the meantime staying all proceedings on the part of the plaintiffs on the judgment," the applicant must, within the ten days, file an undertaking, with sureties, and proceed to their justification on notice; hence the filing of a new undertaking on the 27th of January, 1862, with sureties, who make an affidavit in the form prescribed by Sec. 341 of the Code, and serving copies thereof, will not make a sale on the 27th of January, 1862, made pursuant to the notice first published, and postponed from time to time by advertisement, duly published in the regular Code. Secs. 341, 195 and 145.

Court of General Sessions.

Before City Judge McCunn.

Yesterday, being sentence day, there was quite an array of culprits in Court.

Patrick Kane, convicted of assault on Officer Riordon of the Sixth Precinct, on election day, was fined $10, which was paid.

Thomas White plead guilty of manslaughter in the third degree in causing the death of Thomas J. Coglan, a waiter in the St. Nicholas Hotel. The plea was accepted and the prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison for the term of ten years.

Judge McCunn denied the motion to arrest payment in the case of Cobel convicted of procuring an abortion. The sentence was postponed until Tuesday next.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Gould.

Bonneau vs. *Dinsmore, &c.*—Judgment for defendants, overruling demurrer with costs.

Sarah B. Drake vs. *Edmund Drake.*—Judgment of divorse granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 73 bbls. Ashes, 12,384 bbls. Flour, 126 bbls. and 1,701 sacks Corn Meal, 2,675 bushels Wheat, 22,913 bushels Corn, 3,585 bushels Rye, 518 bushels Barley, 4,276 bushels Oats, 5,659 bushels Malt, 7,795 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,200 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 35 bbls. including Pots at $6 37½, and Pearls at $6@6 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 470 bbls., including 363 bbls. Pots and 107 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is in moderate demand at 32½c.@33c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS—Limited transactions have been reported in this line, since our last; prices have not varied materially. Some Western buyers have made their appearance, but so far, have purchased very sparingly. The Boston *Shipping List* of this morning, says: "The appearance of buyers from Cincinnati and St. Louis this week has imparted a more cheerful tone to the market, and the dullness which has prevailed for two or three months past has at length been broken. Purchases have been made to a fair extent, and in a week or two we look for more general activity. We have anticipated a fair business from the West, and the wants of the few buyers already here have brightened up the market considerably. With the New-England trade there is very little doing. Manufacturers are still holding back, but are preparing to commence more active operations. No shipments to California to notice from this port or New-York the past week. The demand for the market continues moderate." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1862.	1861.
For the week, cases	397	3,358
Since Jan. 1	4,920	4,253
Total	5,317	7,611

COAL—Foreign has been in moderate request, at steady prices.

COFFEE—Sales, since our last, 50 bags Rio at 19¾c.; 30 bags poor Laguayra, in bond, at 16½c., 650 bags St. Domingo, in bond for export, on private terms, and, in Boston, 1,400 bags do., in bond for export, at 14½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is quite dull and heavy at 29½c.@30c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.; sales, 300 bales.

EARTHENWARE—Stocks are light, and prices favor sellers, but the demand is limited.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day. The principal holders are reluctant to make any important concessions to buyers. The demand is very moderate from shippers, as well as the home trade. The tendency of prices is downward. The reported sales since our last amount to 13,750 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 65@$5 75; Inferior to choice extra State, for immediate and future delivery, at $5 90@$6 15—chiefly at $5 95@$6 05. Superfine Western, Inferior to choice, at $5 65@$5 75; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 90@$6 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 95@$6 60; Inferior extra Ohio at $6@$6 05; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 05@$6 15, chiefly $6 05@$6 10. ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 65@$5 75
Extra State	5 90@ 6 15
Superfine Western	5 65@ 5 75
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 90@ 6 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 90@ 6 50
Inferior extra Ohio	6 00@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 05@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 20@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	6 15@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 15@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in less request, but is firm. sales 1,300 bbls. at $6 05@$6 45 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 50@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, including superfino at $5 70@$5 75; extra at $6@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 850 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 30@$3 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl., and the latter, in puncheons, at $15 50 each. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston of 400 bales, 220 lbs. average, at 12¾c.@12¾c. ₱ yard, cash, closing at the lowest rate, although the bulk of the stock continues to be held at 12¾c. and upward.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand today; prices of desirable lots have been supported. Sales since our last of 41,000 bushels, including Canada White, common, at $1 45; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 42@$1 46½, the lower rate for a small lot; choice Amber Iowa at $1 40½; Milwaukee Club, $1 38; Chicago Spring, $1 32, ₱ bushel. Corn is essentially unchanged; sales have been made of 57,000 bushels, at 65c.@66c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 60c.@61c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in request, including Canadian, at 41c.@42c.; Western, at 41c.@42c.; State at 42c.@42½c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 83½c.@85½c., from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel; sales 3,400 bushels. Barley continues in light supply and moderate request, chiefly at 80c.@90c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair demand, at 85c@95c. for common to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request, including last year's crop at 15c.@23c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been light during the past week; the changes in prices have not been important. Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. review the business in the principal kinds thus: "*Dry Hides*—No noteworthy change has taken place in the market, the inactivity noticed last week having continued throughout this. Prices for most descriptions are without variation, holders having maintained their firmness, but buyers, either legitimate or speculative, manifest little disposition to operate at asking rates. The prospect of a speedy settlement of the financial question, and the favorable news from the South, received late in the week, will doubtless tend to stimulate the market, and we may look for a partial return of activity during the coming week. *Wet Salted Hides*—A moderate inquiry prevails for Domestic Slaughters, for home consumption, but transactions are restricted by the pretensions of holders, whose views are much above those of buyers. Some orders, at low limits, have been received from Europe, but the prices demanded for Hides prevent their being filled. Dry Salted Hides are in moderate request, at unchanged prices." Week's receipts, 10,111 Hides, and 72 bales do.; sales 22,000 Hides, including 6,500 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 21@22 lbs., 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., 23c., 6 months, usual selection; 730 dry California, 22 lbs., 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,900 dry Central American, 18@20 lbs., 20c.@21c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,500 dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 dry salted Pernambuco, 30 lbs., on private terms; 250 dry Maracaibo, 23 lbs., 20½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,700 wet salted Montevideo Cow, 50 lbs., 10c., 6 months; 1,500 City and Country Slaughter, on 70 lbs., 7¾c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 219,000, (same time last year 298,300, vear before 295,800,) and 1,072 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,500 Horse, 1,800 East India Cow and Buffalo.

LATHS—Eastern are scarce and quiet, at $1 30 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—The business of the week Messrs. Weizel & Widenmeyer notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—We are unable to report any change in the market. The sales during the week were of limited extent, and at quoted rates. *Oak Sole*—Prime grades are in moderate supply, and readily sell at our quotations. Inferior stock meets with but little inquiry. *Weekly Receipts* of sole leather about 58,000 sides."

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—A good inquiry prevails for Common Resin, of which 2,500 bbls. have been sold since our last, at from $5 70@$6, ₱ 310 lbs. Nothing new in Tar. Small sales of Spirits Turpentine were made at $1 37½ ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after, to-day, and prices have been less buoyant. Sales have been made of 950 bbls., at $12@$13 for Mess; $13@$13 50 for Prime Mess; $8 50@$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand, at 4½c.@6c. for Hams, 3c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet at former rates; sales 501 boxes, at 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Lard is salable and steady; sales 1,850 tes. and bbls., four to choice, at 7¼c.@8½c., and 500 kegs at 8½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet, yet steady; sales, since our last, 250 bbls., at $13 75@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 75@12 37½ for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. The Government contract for extra Mess (2,500 bbls.) was awarded at $14 33@$14 79 ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $9 50@$9 62½; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 16c.@18c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese rules dull and heavy, at 5c.@7c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, 300 bags East India, at from $5 87½@$6 75, also 200 bags do. do., in bond for export, at $3 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been sparingly offered and purchased at previous rates.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been in very moderate demand here and in Boston, at 12c.@13c., cash, and 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—A limited inquiry prevails for Clover at 5c.@7½c. ₱ lb., Timothy at $2@$2 25, and Linseed at $2 30 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Deer are scarce and wanted. 18 Sides Honduras were sold, part at 50c., cash. Goat of heavy and medium weight continue in moderate request at about previous quotations, but Light Skins are dull of sale, unless at very low figures. We note sales of 50 bales Payta, 7,000 East India, tanned, and 1,000 Rio Hache on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been less active to-day. Sales amounted to 934 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 6¼c. @7¾c., 122 boxes Havana at 8c., 200 bags Penang on private terms; and 200 bbls. Molasses at 4c. per lb.

TALLOW—Sales 65,000 lbs. at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last bbls. at 21½c.@22c., chiefly at 22½c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The sales this week have been very moderate during the past week, and mainly in Lots, which has been noticed, in some instances, at an advance. The reported sales comprise 500 bales Capes, at 6 months' credit, in equal thirds on, 240 bales Donskoi, at 22½c.@23c., mainly at 23c., and 120 bales Smyrna and other foreign, in small lots, and on terms not discussed. In Boston, according to the *Shipping List* of to-day, the sales of the week have been light, consisting about 700,000 lbs., mostly fine fleeces, from 50c. @62½c. ₱ lb., 225 bales Mediterranean, South American and Australian, at various prices as to quality.

FREIGHTS—The market continues inactive, and rates are downward. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d., bulk and bags, 7d. 27½'s. Corn, 6½d., steamer 8 6d., in vessels bags, 7d. Beef, 5s. per tce. Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl. Bacon, 25s. 6d.@26s., and by steamer, 50s. Butter, 27s. 6d.@28s. Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Grain, 7½d. Bulk, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Bacon and Lard, 25s. Cheese, 32s. 6d. Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl. Grain, 7½d. Bulk, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s. Tallow, 25s. and 25s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl. Grain, 7½d. Bulk, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s. Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Cork for orders—Flour, 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl. Grain, 7½d. Bulk, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s. Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Belfast—Flour, 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl. Grain, 7½d. Bulk, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s. Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Dublin—Flour, 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl. Grain, 7½d. Bulk, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s. Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Havre—Flour, 65c. ₱ bbl. Wheat, 18c. ₱ bushel. The latest quarters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British ship, of 865 tons, to Liverpool, a ship, 776 tons, to Bordeaux, one 479 tons, and a bark, 735 tons, with troops, &c., to Key West, Tortugas, &c., ship *Great Republic*, 3,250 tons, to Boston, to be employed in the "Mediterranean Expedition," a bark, to Aspinwall, Cuba, a brig, 225 tons, to the Windward, one 197 tons, to Havana and back, on private terms; a ship, 700 tons, to Shanghai, Coal, at $11 Mexican; a Prussian bark, 420 tons, 27,000 Rye, Antwerp, 9d. in bulk; a Hanoverian bark, 515 tons, hence from Philadelphia to Antwerp, 27,000, Rye, 11d. 70 ₱ 70 lb. in bulk; a Hanoverian barke, 519 tons, from Philadelphia ₱ Liverpool, 28s. ₱ ton; a Norwegian brig, 230 tons, to Newport, 12,000 bush. Wheat 9d. in bulk; a British brig, 125 tons, to South Americas and back, $2,400; a British schooner, 102 tons, to Humacoa, P. R. and back, Sugar, 49c. and Molasses $; a schooner, 167 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1050; a British brig, 220 tons, same voyage, 46c. and $3; a British schooner, 1,200 bbls. to Aux Cayes, 80c. ₱ bbl.; a British brig, 115 tons, to South side Cuba and back, 30c. and $3; a brig, 156 tons, from Philadelphia to North side and back to New-York, 42½c. and $3.

Sales of Real Estate.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, JON & CO.

House and lot on Ingraw-st., near Hicks, Brooklyn, $6,400

Farm of 96 acres, back of Yonkers..... 6,000

THE KATONAH POST-OFFICE REPORT FROM WASHINGTON.—Mr. JOHN JAY reported, on the 29th ult., to a public meeting at Putney's Hall, the result of a remonstrance to the Postmaster-General, against the removal of Mr. BENEDICT. The matter is still undecided. Mr. WHITLOCK's commission is, however, stayed, notwithstanding a powerful political influence from Albany in his favor. Mr. BENEDICT remains in office, and will not be removed until after a fair hearing, of which ample notice is to be given to his friends. At the Putney Hall meeting, speeches were made by Walter S. Lyon, Oliver Green, Jr., Dr. Shove, Dr. Wickware, Newman C. Lyon, Harvey W. Smith, and others. The meeting adjourned to await the call of the Committee.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

America	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 29
Tentonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 30
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 5
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 6
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 8
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 13
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 15
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED IMMEDIATELY of MARY KEOGH, (maiden name,) who was living in the City of New-York, June, 1854, unmarried, at the time. Also, of her sister, BRIDGET RYAN, living at that time in Brooklyn, wife of Mr. Patrick Ryan, boot and shoemaker. [Notice of the whereabouts of either will be gratefully received by their brother, JAMES KEOGH, Second Lieutenant Bullies' Battery, Light Artillery, Missouri Volunteers, Paducah, Ky.

JAKE.—READ MAJOR JACK DOWNING'S LETters from Washington in THE WEEKLY CAUCASIAN.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel, or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A large double house, with 2¾ acres of land, (more can be had if desired,) and all necessary out-buildings, situated on the road to Rye Beach, within a half mile of the depôt, and about one hour from 27th-st. The house is pleasantly situated, surrounded with large shade trees, and garden and lawn stocked with the different varieties of fruit. Also, a small cottage and garden near the above. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

AT BELMONT—TWO-THIRDS OF A MILE from Fordham Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, an elegant villa, in perfect order, with about one acre of land, containing fourteen rooms, bath, water closet, dumb waiter, &c. The garden is stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, grape-vine and shrubbery; barn, stables, &c., will be sold low. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 43 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MOUNT VERnon, a first-class house, barn and out-houses, one acre of ground; shade and fruit trees plenty. Also, a small house in 33d-st., near 9th-av. For further particulars, inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—A COUNtry place at Scarsdale, 22 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. There is a large stone house, with five acres of land, and all necessary outbuildings. Inquire for particulars of A. S. CAMPBELL, No. 403 8th st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A VILLA RESIdence on Bergen Heights, Newark, N. J., within two minutes' walk of Johnson's Ferry. The house is new and well-built, containing 12 rooms, the grounds including it being over half an acre. Apply at 75 Front-st., up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—A BASKET OF SILVER WARE, CONsisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Napkin Rings, Butter-knives, Ladles, Silver Cup, &c., marked H. A. V. and J. J. A. B. Persons are warned to not purchase the same. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of all or any part of the above by FLINT & CLARKSON, No. 51 Leonard Terrace, or GEO. W. VAN BOSKERCK, No. 120 Broadway.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY, THE 2d inst., a black morocco wallet, with sole pocket and steel clasp, containing about $20 in bills and a few papers of no value to any one but the owner. The finder will receive the above reward and thanks, by calling on I. REAVES, No. 9 Hudson-st.

LOST—A CHECK DRAWN BY ME JAN. 22, 1862, on the Bank of Commerce in New-York, in favor of the Union Relief Association, for $50. Payment of the same is countermanded. [Notice is hereby given to all concerned not to negotiate the same, as payment has been stopped. WM. SCHELL.

LOST, ON THE 27TH DAY OF JANUARY, BETween Avenue A, between 10th and 11th sts., and Bond-st., a Pocket-book containing papers of no value to any one but the owner. Any person returning the same to the owner, or leaving it at the store of A. BITTER, in the store, will be liberally rewarded.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 495 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & ORMS'

CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

From $70 to $75.

These machines have been in use in New-England and the Western States, where they have received the highest premium wherever exhibited, and are now offered to the public in New-York, after a thorough test of their merits, and will be found to be unsurpassed in every respect. Call and examine for yourself.

Salesroom, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE—A NEW AND perfect machine, with all the latest improvements, will be sold for one-half its cost. Also, a machine that will do fine work in the best manner. Reasons given for each. Call at No. 7 Ann-st., over the Tribune office, from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE, STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, No. 1 Lexington-av., between 20th and 21st streets. Brooklyn, contains every modern improvements, with two gas stoves, range, hot-water apparatus, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to L. KELLOGG, No. 7 Chamber-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-story and basement house No. 61 Bond-st., near Bowery, in good order, and containing all the modern improvements. Terms low. Apply to either HENRY BECKMANN, No. 31 Jane-st., WALTER L. LIVINGSTON, No. 9 Front-st., or WILLIAM H. RUSH, No. 7 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Morningside, corner of Hamilton-place, between Claton and Ward streets, Harlem. Lot 200 by 125 feet, filled with the choicest fruit trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. COLLINS, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTAL PARTNER WANTED.—A DENtist doing a good business for the present time, at Utica, wishes a partner, with an equal amount of business, to take charge of the operating department; or a first-class dentist from the country, wishing to locate in the City, may purchase an interest if desirable. Address DENTIST, station H, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 IN READY cash, in a small safe business (fancy goods) already established; none but a plain, honest, hard-working man need reply to this. Address, for one week, T. W. A., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

COAL, &c.

RED AND WHITE ASH COALS, CONsisting of the genuine Peach Orchard, Lehigh and Locust Mountain, prepared in the best manner. Also, first qualities of Liverpool Orrel and Cannel in house Cannel, recently imported, all at lowest market prices.

HENRY REEVE,

corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

COAL AND WOOD LOW FOR CASH.—Coal all under cover. Wood by the cord-load or less. ASEL B. ABBOTT, successor to Abbott & Tudor, No. 23 Greenwich-st. and No. 80 Beach-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 200 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 20 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings, would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHRUP, No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 80 ACRES, ON RIDding Ridge, Conn., with house, barns and a variety of fruit; near churches, schools, &c. Apply at No. 95 East 13th-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 34 1st-av., near 23d-st., and No. 113 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Pilastres, feasters, lees thanwest, at West Castleton slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway.—T. H. STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A 2½ OR 3-STORY house and lot, with modern improvements, between 44th and 40th sts., and 2d and 8th avs.; price not to exceed $5,000, part on mortgage. Principals only need address, stating location. Box No. 272 Post-office, N. Y.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

"WEE DROP" GIN—IMPORTED IN CASES containing one dozen stone jugs. Two hundred cases now landing *ex* ship *Henny* from Rotterdam. For sale by JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO.,

Sole Importers, No. 44 Water-st.

RIDING ACADEMY.—FIFTH-AV., CORNER 23d-st.—Mr. DISBROW has the honor to announce that he has made arrangements with Signor Rafael de C. Polomino to train horses in the Lario or high school of horsemanship. Gentlemen and ladies wishing to have their horses highly trained can do so by applying as above.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO 2.—75,000 COPIES ISSUED THE FIRST TWELVE MONTHS OF ITS PUBLICATION. It is an entire new work, of nearly 200 pages. Many of the tunes and hymns were written expressly for this volume. It will soon be as popular as its predecessor, (Bell No. 1,) which has run up to the enormous number of 575,000 copies in 36 months, outstripping any Sunday-School book of its size issued in this country. Also, both volumes are bound in one to accommodate schools wishing them in that form. Prices of Bell No. 2, paper covers, 15 cents, $12 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $18 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $22 per 100. Bell No. 1, paper covers, 12 cents, $10 per 100. Bound, 20 cents, $18 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt, 25 cents. $20 per 100. Bells Nos. 1 and 2 bound together, 40 cents, $30 per 100 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $40 per 100. Mail postage free at the retail price.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORner of 9th-st. and Avenue B.—Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor, Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT. Subject: *The Way in which I Should Walk.*—Psalm cxlIII, 8. And at 7 P. M., by Rev. E. E. GEISWOLD. Sacramental services at 3 P. M. Prayer meetings every evening next week. Seats free. All are welcome.

"DO SOULS DEPART AT DEATH TO their final Heaven or Hell, or is there an Intermediate state, where they remain, for Death to the Resurrection?" Prof. MATTISON will lecture upon this question in St. John's Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Prof. M. will also preach in the MORNING, at 10½ A. M. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged, and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

AT THE STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn—the pastor, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, late of Philadelphia, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Revivals, the Hope of the Church and the World.* The evening service will be followed by a meeting for inquirers. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Lecture and prayer meeting every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

"THE MILLENIUM, ITS NATURE AND Probable Commencement about 1868, after the Great Tribulation and Return of Christ," will be the subject of a lecture, by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister, in the Moravian Church, Mott and Houston sts., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., and at Phillips' Hall, 45th-st., and Broadway, MONDAY, at 7½ P. M.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.—REV. MR. DANSE will deliver the third of the series of Sabbath Sermons on SUNDAY EVENING, the 9th inst., in Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, on Madison-square. Subject—*The Duties of the Sabbath.* By order of the Sabbath Committee. NORMAN WHITE, Chairman.

E. S. COOK, Secretary.

SEWING-MACHINE FOR SALE—A NEW AND perfect machine, with all the latest improvements, will be sold for one-half its cost. Also, a machine that will do fine work in the best manner. Reasons given for each. Call at No. 7 Ann-st., over the Tribune office, from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE, STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, No. 1 Lexington-av., between 20th and 21st streets, Brooklyn, contains every modern improvements, with two gas stoves, range, hot-water apparatus, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to L. KELLOGG, No. 7 Chamber-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-story and basement house No. 61 Bond-st., near Bowery, in good order, and containing all the modern improvements. Terms low. Apply to either HENRY BECKMANN, No. 31 Jane-st., WALTER L. LIVINGSTON, No. 9 Front-st., or WILLIAM H. RUSH, No. 7 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Morningside, corner of Hamilton-place, between Claton and Ward streets, Harlem. Lot 200 by 125 feet, filled with the choicest fruit trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. COLLINS, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTAL PARTNER WANTED.—A DENtist doing a good business for the present time, at Utica, wishes a partner, with an equal amount of business, to take charge of the operating department; or a first-class dentist from the country, wishing to locate in the City, may purchase an interest if desirable. Address DENTIST, station H, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 IN READY cash, in a small safe business (fancy goods) already established; none but a plain, honest, hard-

FINANCIAL.

ACCUMULATION $4,109,353.
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 1, 1862.

Office, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,559 50
Received for premiums during the year 1861	$726,399 46	
Received for Interest during the year 1861	224,238 74	
Total Receipts for 1861	$950,638 20	
Paid claims by death	$243,685 95	
Paid policies surrendered	117,973	
Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c	33,198 51	
Paid commissions to agents	49,636 84	
Paid physicians' fees	3,735 55	
Paid annuities	1,517 00	
Paid Dividends	204,696 26—$653,843 25—$296,794 95	
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1862		$4,109,353 45
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand	$65,967 29	
Bonds and Mortgages	2,582,361 18	
Premium Notes	1,291,054 28	
Real Estate	76,866 43	
Loans on Scrip	4,921 85	
Premium notes and Cash with Agents	55,082 42	$4,109,353 45
7,020 Policies in force, insuring		$23,481,333 00
894 New Policies have been issued during the year.		
Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862		1,688,356 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862		2,865,589 50

The Directors have declared a dividend of 15 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 5 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company, and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1860 during the year 1862.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, Pres-ident.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

DR. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York

GHVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES
RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
Coupons of 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes due Feb. 19, paid on presentation, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th inst., of February next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of any sum, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1865, for the sinking fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co
By EDWARD D. BAKER, Finance Committee
BOSTON, Inst., 7th, 1862.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CHARLESTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Company being unable to pay the principal of the bonds due and maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, notice is hereby given to the same for ten years, and proposals for such renewal to be left at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The poll will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

AMERICAN SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, COR. MURRAY-STREET

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1862.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE and other Bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS FEBRUARY AND AUGUST UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES.—The first coupon due on the above notes will be cashed at par in current funds on presentation, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on productive real estate in the city or country. Apply to JOHN CORREJA, Jr., Architect, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., New-York.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN PURCHASED, at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE.—*In the matter of the application of Alexander Fleming for an order for the election of Directors of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company.*—In open Court, this 22d day of January, A. D., 1862. Present, Hon. ARTHUR MCARTHUR, Judge. The application of ALEXANDER FLEMING for an order for an election of Directors of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company having been this day heard, and testimony having been taken therein in open Court, and it having, upon said hearing, been made manifest to the Court that all the material facts alleged in the said application and petition of said Fleming are true, and that no election of the Directors of said Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, a corporation created by the laws of this State, has in fact been held since May, 1859, that being a period exceeding two years in succession previous to making said application by said Fleming, and it appearing to said Court that the order made by said Court herein on the 28th day of December, A. D., 1861, was duly served as therein directed. Therefore, the said Court does hereby order and decree that a meetlug of the stockholders of the said Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company shall be held at the Grand Jury Room in the Court-house in the City and County of Milwaukee, on the second MONDAY of March, A. D., 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and continue thereafter without adjournment until all stockholders authorized to vote, and offering to vote, at said election, shall have voted; and said election shall continue at least till 6 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and shall be held in conformity with law as to conducting said election and canvassing votes. And it is further ordered and decreed that this order and decree shall be published in the *Daily Wisconsin*, a newspaper printed in said city of Milwaukee, and also in the New-York *Times*, a newspaper printed in the City of New-York, at least once in each week for three successive weeks previous to the day on which said election is herein ordered and decreed to be held.—Dated Jan. 22, 1862.
By the Court. ARTHUR MCARTHUR, Judge.
State of Wisconsin, Circuit Court, Milwaukee County, ss.—I, W. H. JACOBS, Clerk of said Court, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original order entered in the above entitled cause, that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof, as the same remains of record in my office.
In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 22d day of January, A. D. 1862. W. H. JACOBS, Clerk.
[L. S.]
ja31-law3wF By W. L. CLEAVES, Deputy.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

WANTED TO LEASE—A FLOUR-MILL WITH two or three run of stones, and some land attached; must be in good condition and rent low. Address, with full particulars, G. A. W., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 54 Wall-st.

6%
(SIX AND A HALF) PER CENT,
CASH DIVIDEND to the stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALSO
60
(SIXTY) PER CENT,
SCRIP DIVIDEND to the Policy holders on the earned premiums of participating policies, for the year ending 31st ultimo. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of March, prox.

CASH CAPITAL,
$400,000,
WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.
A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1862.
SEVENTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February inst. upon stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the 20th day of March next, upon stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of A. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 6d. to the dollar. The transfer books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February instant.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. on all outstanding scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 15th day of February next. Also, a Scrip dividend of Twenty per cent. on all policies that continued during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Feb. 15, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. PINDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.
J. S. HARBEDGER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 49 Wall-st., Feb. 6, 1862.—The Trustees of this Company have ordered a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., payable to Stockholders on or after the 10th inst.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half per cent. has been declared by this bank, payable on and after the 12th inst.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 31 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 20th day of April next, inclusive. All tax payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen, or for military services, and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 20th day of April.
The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:
Section 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessments they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, to at the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS THE UNDERSIGNED, ON the 24th day of October, 1859, offered a reward of $500, and the payment of all necessary expenses, for the arrest and delivery to the Chief of Police in Boston, of one John W. Russell, charged with larceny from us; notice is hereby given that we revoke said offer of reward, etc., and caution all persons to incur no expense in pursuit of said Russell, on our account, from this date.
BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1862. JOHN G. BUTLER.
JOSEPH DUNCKLEE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BOARD of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, an association located in the City of New-York for the purpose of establishing and conducting Christian Missions among the non-evangelized and Pagan nations, and the general diffusion of Christianity, intend applying to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its present session, for a special act of incorporation. Jan. 9, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against LORENZO DELMONICO to present the same to the undersigned.
J. GUEDIN,
HENRY BABAD, } Assignees.
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED not to sell any goods or merchandise to the account of E. S. HASSE, without written order from the undersigned.
E. E. HASSE,
No. 123 Greenwich-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chap. 35 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 17, 1861.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1861.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodis.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steam Company intend dispatching their hull-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Mar. 1.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$81 | Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$87 | Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg.....$85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $1 5. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $25. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM MYLNE, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, Sandyford Cottage, Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO., in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUX, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 3d March. SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 22d March. SATURDAY, 24th May.
Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time table.
JOHN H. RICHIE, Ass't Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Dunkirk, 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:30 A. M., Milk-daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Port Jervis; Newburgh, and intermediate stations; 5:15 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and all principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MALISE, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after this day, Oct. 28, the NAVESINK will leave New-York at 9 A. M. connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above points. Returning, Express train will leave Freehold at 6:30 A. M. and Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. Freehold train leaves Freehold at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40, 5:35 and 5 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with 10:40 P. M. Sundays Sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 38th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset, 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead, 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.
CHAS. A. MEIGS,
A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 44 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 59 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. CHAS. A. MEIGS,
CHAS. H. MEIGS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of W. L. CONKLIN & CO. has expired. The business of the late firm will be closed by W. L. CONKLIN, at the old stand, No. 18 4th-av.
WM. L. CONKLIN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. SAMUEL CONKLIN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of CONKLINS & BAYLES, and will carry on the MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING BUSINESS at No. 18 4th-av., in this City.
WM. L. CONKLIN,
JOHN W. CONKLIN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. JAMES BAYLES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of McCOUN, SCHOONMAKER & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. The business of the firm will be closed up by McCOUN & SCHOONMAKER. HENRY T. McCOUN,
L. E. SCHOONMAKER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. GEORGE A. BOYDEN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of McCONN & SCHOONMAKER, and will continue the Boot and Shoe business at No. 111 Chambers-st. HENRY T. McCOUN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. L. E. SCHOONMAKER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of JAS. TAYLOR & SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Edwin Taylor retiring from said firm. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under name and firm of JAS. TAYLOR & SON, at same place as formerly, No. 127 Attorney-st., by whom likewise, all present outstanding accounts will be settled.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862. JAMES TAYLOR,
JOSEPH TAYLOR.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BOYDEN, DITMARS & CO., and will carry on the Hat, Cap, Fur and Straw Goods business at No. 113 Chambers-st. and No. 96 Reade-st.
GEORGE A. BOYDEN,
OSCAR G. DITMARS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. CLIFFORD MILSPAUGH,

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership for the carrying on of the dry goods jobbing business, at No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York, to date from the 1st day of January, 1862, under the firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.
JOHN D. LEWIS.
ARTHUR M. COCK.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WEILER & DIDIER is this day dissolved by mutual consent; either party will sign in liquidation. P. WEILER.
Feb. 1, 1862. J. H DIDIER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ADOLPH HAMMER has this day admitted as partner, WILLIAM T. RYERSON, and they will continue the business of brewing ale under the firm of HAMMER & CO.
HARLEM, Feb. 1, 1862. 4th-av., 124th and 125th sts.

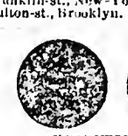
SKATES.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES—REQUIRing no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores, No. 538 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
"All who would avoid unnecessaful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injectinos, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 13 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 617 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $10, which saves $1, or in $25 cases, saving $5. Packed packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 155 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 256 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE KIDNEYS, OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges in Urinating. For sale by all druggists. Price $2. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors, Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Chiff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. HOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is the best exposition of the most fruitful and useful work of the kind ever published and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and its truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by Dr. Hostwick, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 481 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for all phillitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest discovery of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. 1 vial, $3 per dozen, mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical college,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 29 Bond-st. to his present very convenient suite of rooms at No. 24 Eastwood, between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 1 Day (his place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in the present specialty, the cure which they require the Professor of Cobbett's studies him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, sexual weakness, &c., treated on the most approved principles. Dr. C.'s diploma, and all the medical associations' Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 11 DEANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and moral study of a Venereal Cure, is a sufficient guarantee to the readers of the Herald and Tribune, and the public generally, that all of how long standing the case may be, Strictures, or the most fatal and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. Those who have been induced to take their last dollar from them by quack advertisements, and are on the point of committing suicide, or going to the Almshouse, can rely with confidence on being restored to perfect health and manly vigor. No. 11 Deane-st. Consultation free. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Country patients can be treated at home by addressing a letter to Dr. COOPER, No. 11 Deane-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND CHOLERA SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William s

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Refusal of the Rebels to Receive the Prison Embassy.

The Reoccupation of Romney by Gen. Lander.

A Challenge to Battle Declined by the Rebels.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION IMPROBABLE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 8.

THE SOUTHERN MISSION A FAILURE.

It is conceded that the ostentatious embassy of HAMILTON FISH and Bishop AMES, to the Southern prisons, is a failure. The Confederate Government will not permit their presence. Mr. ALFRED ELY would doubtless have been received, and our Government may yet send him on this mission. Many Congressmen have urged it.

NO DANGER OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

I am authorized to say that certain members of the Cabinet are in receipt of private letters from members of the British Cabinet on the prospect of armed or any other *intervention*. Nothing of the kind is apprehended. On the other hand, they have the strongest assurances of peace and non-interference with the policy of this Government, whatever that policy may be.

With regard to cotton, they say the English papers are merely harping upon it to assist a clique of manufacturers who want to knock down prices. The necessity for American cotton *is, by no means, as stringent as is represented*, and that if it becomes at all necessary to take any action in the matter, it will result only in *a prohibition of the export*. An important object in agitating the cotton question is said to be to give an impulse to the trade from India.

Another motive is, at the instance of rebel sympathizers in England, to huoy up the hopes of the South. This latter will only result in utter disappointment.

THE REBELS DRIVEN OUT OF ROMNEY.

Further information has been received from Gen. LANDER, by which it appears that, having been reinforced, he marched on Thursday at the head of between 7,000 and 8,000 men upon the enemy at Romney. The rebel forces were about equal to his own. They declined fighting and retreated across the river, destroying the wire bridge in their rear, and retiring probably to Winchester. As heretofore stated, Gen. LANDER is in possession of Romney.

A NEW GUNBOAT PAST THE BLOCKADE.

The United States gunboat *Pinola*, just finished at Baltimore, arrived here to-day. She came past the rebel batteries, accompanied by the *Resolute*, without being fired at. She will here take on board her armament and stores. She is in charge of Lieut. Commanding CROSBY.

CONGRESS.

Neither the House of Representatives nor the Senate are in session to-day, both having adjourned over yesterday until Monday.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The following has just been issued from the Appointment Office of the Post-Office Department:

Under the act of Congress approved Jan. 21, 1862 sailors and marines, in the actual service of the United States, have the same privilege with soldiers, of sending letters without prepayment of postage.

All Postmasters are instructed to mail, without prepayment of postage, all such letters, when certified as follows:

The envelope must bear the certificate "Naval Letter," signed by a Commander or Lieutenant on board the vessel, with the name of the vessel, thus:

Naval Letter.
Richard Roe, First Lieutenant,
United States Gunboat "Kanawha."
To John Smith,
New-York.

This privilege does not extend to commissioned officers.

All such certified letters must be rated with postage at the mailing office, to be collected at the office of delivery.

Letters addressed to such sailors and marines must be prepaid as before.

(Signed) JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE REPORT—HOW IT CAME TO BE PUBLISHED BEFORE DELIVERED TO THE HOUSE—ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN GOVERNMENT SECRETS—INVASION AND ABUSE OF THE PREROGATIVES OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Feb. 3, 1862.

My attention has been called to a publication made by authority, in the *Republican* newspaper of this city, to the effect that certain statements by the Washington correspondent of the TIMES, and by the correspondents of other papers, in regard to the Clerk of the "Potter Committee," are "false and malicious."

If the statements in question, in my correspondence to the TIMES, for which alone I am responsible, do not correspond with the facts, the aggrieved party has a right, I will not deny, to call them untrue. But to charactize them as "malicious," he has no right, for *that* is not true.

I was reading extracts from the report of the Potter Committee, (published in a New-York paper and republished in a Philadelphia paper,) when Mr. POTTER presented the report to the House, *carefully sealed*, and said "it had not been printed," (false,) and he moved "it be printed." Under these circumstances, the publication of the report, I reasonably concluded, was surreptitious. I certainly would have regarded it, if done by the consent or connivance of the Committee, a gross disrespect of the House, amounting to positive contempt. All committees are raised, or supposed to be raised, by Congress, to acquire information and organize work for the action of Congress: not to hatch causes of gossip and furnish pabulum for the morbid appetite of the multitude. But this latter view of the purpose of a committee seemed to have prevailed in the case of the Potter investigation. The House was the *last* body served with the results of investigations that they had ordered and paid for.

Believing that there has been a breach of confidence somewhere, or contempt of the House on the part of the Committee, I sought a member of the Committee, and asked an explanation. He replied that the *Clerk* had furnished a copy of their report for the Press, without the knowledge of any member of the Committee. He spoke of the act in a manner that, I conceived, justified the terms of severe censure I used in my dispatch to the TIMES. I did not know, at the time, who was the Clerk of the Committee; nor did I learn until the next day that it was Mr. J. R. GOODLOE, of Washington—one of whom I had always heard a good report heretofore, and against whom I should be very far from speaking or writing anything "false" or "malicious." Mr. GOODLOE, then, denies my impeachment. Ha gave or sold an advance copy of a Congressional Committee's report to the newspapers, *before* it was presented, in solemn farca "sealed," to the House that authorized it. And this, he now says; had tha approbation of the members of tha Committee. If so, the Committea hava shown a discreditable contempt of tha Honse, for which they deserve censure. It was Mr. HAIGHT, a member of the Committee, a Representativn from New-York, who assured me that the copy was furnished without the knowledge of any member of the Committee. Deeming this sufficient evidence of thn fact, I did not hesitate to state it. It was the only explanation, moreover, consistent with the honor of the Committen, or the truthfulness of Mr. POTTER, who said, in prnsenting thn report "senled," thnt "it had not been printed." I leave the final settlement of the fncte with the Committee and their clerk.

I would not havn occupied your columns with so mnch that might be regarded as personal to myself, merely to defend thn integrity of my purpose in all my correspondence with the TIMES. A conscious honesty of intention to be always jnst and trnthful, takes ma out of the reach of the epithets "false and malicious" thnt Mr. GOODLOE nuthorized to be used in the *Republican*. But my object is to make use of this case to bring before Congress the flagrant abuse of their dignity and prerogatives, that is so commonly resulting now-n-days from the itching of members for premature notoriety, and from the venality of clerks nnd other confidential officers of Committees who get illicit pennies by making merchandise of information thnt the Government pays for, and is entitled to receive direct and uncorrupted. The Clerk of the Potter Committee mny he free of blnme. I giva him the benefit of his aspersion ot the Committee. But I do not choose to rest under his unjust alingntion of malice in nught I havn written, nor to let flagrant violations of the dignity and prerogative of Congress go without rebuke. YORK.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

INDICATIONS OF A MOVEMENT AMONG THE REGULARS—GEN. SYKES TO TAKE COMMAND OF A BRIGADE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD INFANTRY, U. S. A., CAMP ANDERSON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1862.

Unless I am greatly mistaken, there will be a forword movement of the regulars stationed here before long. The preparations which have been made during the last two weeks, although slight in themselves, are nevertheless highly suggestive, or rather indicative, of a march. The officers have got their camp equipage in order, and have provided themselves with many little articles which will, no doubt, be found very nceptable on the other side of the Potomac. All surplus camp and garrison equipage, ordnance and ordnance stores, have been packed in boxes, and will either he turned over to the Quartermester's and Ordnance Departments, or left in camp in charge of a guard. Some of the officers are of opinion that, even if we do move, Camp Anderson will still be considered the Headquarters of the Third Infantry, or regimental dépôt. So far as our future movements are concerned, we are, of course, completely in the dark, and there is, consequently, a large amount of speculation indulged in as to whether we shall have a chance of distinguishing ourselves on the battle-field, or shall simply have to garrison some of the Southern forts and cities, after they have been taken by the troops now in the field.

Brig.-Gen. SYKES, Major of the Fourteenth Infantry, who has been here in command of the Third Infantry for the last six months, has been relieved by Maj. NATHAN B. RUSSELL, Third Infantry, and will soon be assigned to the command of a brigade. The General has been ready for the field for some weeks past, and, judging by the completeness of his outfit, does not anticipate an early return to his private quarters. He and our new Secretary of War live next door to each other, directly opposite the camp, on K-street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, and have been a good deal together lately.

The two companies of the Tenth Infantry, who have been with us ever since we took possession of this camp, still remain here, and Maj. CHARLES S. LOVELL, of that regiment, being the senior officer, is in command of the camp, as the following order shows:

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION THIRD AND TENTH INF'Y., WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24, 1862.

BATTALION ORDER, No. 4.—Maj. CHARLES S. LOVELL, Tenth Infantry, will assume command of the troops in Franklin-square. The Quartermaster and Commissary stnff Third Infantry will continue their present duties, and all orders now in force will so remain until otherwise directed by the Battalion Commander. By order of Brig.-Gen. SYKES.

FREDERICK DENT, A. A. General.

Maj. LOVELL is a native of Massachusetts, and was promoted from the ranks Oct. 13, 1837, to a Second Lieutenancy, in the Sixth Infantry. Since then he has seen as much service as any officer in the army. His present commission bears date May 14, 1851. Although we are sorry to lose Gen. SYKES, we consider ourselves fortunate in having Maj. LOVELL as our commanding officer. The boys have taken quite a liking to him, and when an officer has the respect and good will of his men he never need fear a retreat so long as there is any chance of victory. Maj. LOVELL is President of the General Court-martial now in session here.

In a previous letter I had to speak the reverse of complimentary regarding many of the young officers who had joined our battalion from citizen life, and who at that time were deficient even in the minor details of a military education. Since then they have attended to their duties with great assiduity, and have made, it their object to learn all they possibly could, both of the theory and practice of warfare, that is, so far as the handling of squads and companies of men is concerned. The *real* practice has yet to come. The men were not slow to notice the improvement made by their company officers, and the result is that they have confidence in them, and would not be liate to follow them anywhere. CAMP ANDERSON.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

THE ROADS—REBELS STILL PRACTICING WITH THEIR ARTILLERY—WHISKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP ELEVENTH REGIMENT MASS. VOLUNTEERS, NEAR BUDD'S FERRY, Md., Monday, Feb. 3, 1862.

The roads at present are in such a wretched state that the greatest difficulty is experienced in teaming stores from the landing at Rum Point to the regiments composing this division. The embarrassment occasioned is so great that it is found necessary to bring up many supplies from Liverpool Point, by water, and this is only accomplished by running the rebel batteries, which is attended, of course, with great risk and peril.

Yesterday, an eighteen-oared barge was dispatched with a detachment of the Twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to the above named point, for a load of forage. No sooner had the prow of the boat made its appearance at the mouth of Chickamoxen Creek, than the rebels at Ship Point opened their batteries upon them. But the brave boys were not disposed to retreat, but boldly rowed down the river, assailed by a rapid firing from every rebel gun which could be brought to bear upon them, and which was continued until the barge had passed beyond their range. Not a shot, however, took effect upon them, although several came within dangerous proximity.

Our battery fired a few shots at the middle rebel battery in reply, the first one of which fell and exploded directly within their works. Immediately after, with the aid of a good field glass, a rebel was seen hurriedly hurne from the battery in the arms of three of his comrades, giving ample testimony of the fatal effects of our shot. The rebels immediately directed their fire for a few minutes upon our battery, but perceiving that we were not affected, soon turned their attention to the receding barge.

Four regiments of the First Brigade are detailed to work upon the roads, but the storm for the past three days has rendered it impossible to proceed. To day a heavy snow storm has prevailed, and about four inches have fallen, which is being rapidly carried off by the rain which has set in to-night. This is the heaviest fall of snow we have had here this Winter.

Strychnine whisky still finds its way thither despite all efforts of Gen. HOOKER and other prominent officers to prevent it. It is smuggled into the woods within convenient distance of the various camps, by peddlers and others from Washington, who come within the guard lines and silly notify the soldiers where it is to be found. It is sold rapidly, and at most infamous prices, the men paying in many instances, a dollar and a half for what probably did not cost the vender more than a shilling. ARGUS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF BRAVERY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 31.—The Commanding General thanks Lieut.-Col. JOHN BURKE, Thirty-seventh New-York Volnnteers, and the handful of brave men of that Regiment, and the First New-Jersey Cavalry under his command, for their services in the affair at LEE'S house, on Belmont or Occoquan Bay, on the night of the 28th inst. Their coolness under fire, and the discretion and judgment displayed by Lieut.-Col. BURKE, have won the confidence of the Commanding General, who recognizes in these qualities the results of discipline and attention to duty.

By command of Major-General MCCLELLAN.

Official copy. (Signed) S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.
(Signed) J. M. NORVELL, A. A. G.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Movements of the Rebel Cavalry—Dispersion of a Squad of the Enemy at Bolivar, &c.

FREDERICK, Friday, Feb. 7.

The latest intelligence obtained from the Virginia side is *vid* Hancock, on Wednesday. A squad of rebel cavalry daily make their appearance on a distant hill, apparently to observe our movements.

At Harper's Ferry it was reported that JACKSON had not gone to Richmond, but was supposed to be at Hallitown, where his men were making preparations to resist the imaginary advance of Gen. BANKS' Division. Bodies of Confederates were also at Charlestown and Martinsburgh.

On Tuesday a small body of the enemy were dispersed near Bolivar by a few well-directed shots from our battery on the Maryland heights. One of the shells exploded in an unoccupied dwelling.

There was considerable dissipation in town during the early part of the week, but a descent by the provost-guard upon several taverns has checked it in a considerable degree. Several companies of LAMON'S Virginia Regiment have arrived here from Hancock to join the Maryland regiment. Gen. COOPER, it is believed, will take the field in a few days.

Our artillery force has been considerably augmented during the week, and more are believed to be reparing to come hither.

Col. WEBSTER, of the Twelfth Massachusetts, is absent on a visit to Boston.

Twenty-nine prisoners from Baltimore, mostly belonging to the upper regiments, were sent to Hancock yesterday, under a guard of the Michigan Cavalry.

On Wednesday, the body of Sergeant-Major LUSK, of the Second Battalion, Michigan Cavalry, was escorted to the cars, *en route* homeward, by a large number of Masons and officers of his regiment. His loss will be severely felt by his corps and hundreds of personal friends. He was a Mason in high standing widely known and esteemed for his estimable qualities.

The weather is clear and pleasant this morning.

FROM SHIP ISLAND.

SHIP ISLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1862.

The gunboats *New London*, *Water Witch* and *Henry Lewis*, under command of Commander SMITH, made a peaceable demonstration on Biloxi yesterday. The party landed under a flag of truce, as the people, (consisting of old men and children mostly, were very much frightened,) and after telling them what were the intentions of the expedition, the flag was taken down, and two 6-pounders and a schooner laden with lumber, taken.

The people at Biloxi and vicinity are in a deplorable condition. No troops were visible, and we learn that the greater portion of the people have deserted this part of the country.

Another expedition is on foot for to-morrow, and it is understood that its destination is Shieldsboro, or vicinity. It is not expected that the people will resist, but as at Biloxi, submit to the demands of our forces. R.

JUSTICE TO A GALLANT OFFICER.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT ESSEX, OFF CAMP HOLT, Ky., Friday, Jan. 24, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in the report published in your paper of the engagement in which the United States gunboat *Essex* took part against the rebel gunboats and batteries near Columbus, Ky., you mention Mr. THEO P. FERAY as master's mate, while he is, in fact, third master of this vessel. By making this correction, you will be but doing justice to a noble, generous and brave man. Respectfully yours,

JUSTICE.

MYSTERIOUS.

The schooner *Addie E. Barnes*, of New-Haven, Capt. BETSWORTH, from St. Johns, P. R., Jan. 25, with sugar, arrived yesterday morning. She left no American vessels in port, and reports that she had very heavy northerly gales during the passage. On the 4th inst., in lat. 34° 45', long. 73° 30', while lying to in a heavy northwest gale, blew away the mainsail and sustained other damage. On the 2d inst., in lat. 32° 30', long. 72° 45', heard heavy firing to the westward. There were three vessels in sight at the time, and not knowing who they might be, she carried a press of sail and ran them out of sight.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SCENE AT TIFFANY'S.—Yesterday, an honest countryman, who had traveled from home in a very dilapidated one-horse cart, left his team in front of TIFFANY'S marble palace while he went in to attend to some financial operation with the cashier and junior partner, Mr. ALFRED BEDFORD. He had but begun his story when his attention was attracted by the sudden disappearance of his vehicle, which, besides being drawn by a $20 horse, contained his only son and heir, aged about ten years. Dropping instantly the matter in hand, he plunged violently through the crowd of astonished customers, shouting "Whoa, Bill, stop I tell you," at the top of his voice. On he went till he reached the doors, which are made of a single pane of plate glass. Never dreaming that any thing less solid than air was before him, he made one final dive, went head foremost against the glass, and landed, cut in forty places, on the pavement. He uttered an exclamation of astonishment, and then remembering "his lost child," ran swiftly up Broadway, until he was stopped by Officer DILLON, who, imagining him to be a runaway thief, arrested and returned him, cut and bleeding, to the store. The poor fellow finally comprehended the matter, but vowed he was never so astonished in the course of his life, which astonishment was somewhat increased when he learned that the cost of the door, which he smashed into a thousand fragments, was $100. His horse, wagon and boy were soon brought safely back, and he went home very much "mixed" in his mental mind as "to them Yorkers and their derned doors with glass in 'em."

POSTPONEMENT OF THE LADIES' SKATING MATCH.—The ordinary Saturday afternoon crowd of skaters on the Central Park pond was increased nearly one-half yesterday, in consequence of the public announcement that a pair of prize skates would be contended for by certain ladies who are classed as "P. P.'s, (unapproachable podographers,) in skating technology. But, alas! they were met with disappointment. The mild, warm winds of the past few days had occasioned a thaw, which changed the ice, to the depth of two inches at least, into a semi-fluid compound, alike inimical to comfort and to skates. Capt. RENWICK, of the Park Police, therefore wisely interdicted the match, fearing that the concentration of a large number of people at any one point would cause a break in the ice. The prize skates were on exhibition at the dépôt of Messrs. WALTON & BROTHER, who projected the match, and the admiration of the visitors upon inspecting them was unanimous. Two days of frosty weather, and they will find an owner. When this affair shall have been disposed of, another of similar character will take place, in which gentlemen are to be competitors. The prize will surpass in beauty and value anything yet manufactured in the shape of skates.

CUSTOM-HOUSE INSPECTORS.—The following removals and appointments of Inspectors of the Custom-house have been made during the past week:

Inspectors appointed—William Conklin, E. C. De Zeung, John Breuer, Jr., Edward H. Price, James H. Wilds.

Inspectors removed—C. A. Kentish, Patrick Keenan, J. McManus, John McClusky, John Boole.

Night Inspectors appointed—John Atkins, Garrett Bell, Wm. Browning, Francis Buckel, Chas. W. Buckley, Wm. H. Fenton, John Gaugloff, R. R. Grier, Solomon Goldsmith, Jas. R. Hobby, Ferdinand Jaker, Rudger Judge, George Craft, Henry Krochen, James Loyd, Alfred Lancaster, Hans Maslens, Daniel Mullins, A. Minnerly, Thos. Mulligan, Wm. McKay, A. M. Oakley, Jno. M. Park, Jas. Quinlan, Peter Riley, Jno. Rosbuck, Bernard Schwartz, Henry Schultz, Bernard Sheridan, William Sager, Floyd Travis, C. Van Zandt, John Van Winkle, Thomas W. Wilding, W. H., Wi-e.

By a new regulation of the Department, the number of night officers is increased. There will be hereafter two watches for each night, who will receive, together with the Night Inspectors, $1 50 each per diem. The former salary was $2.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.—Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, ANNE MITCHELL, a German woman about 37 years of age, committed suicide by hanging herself on one of the pegs of the hat-rack in the hall of house No. 146 West Twelfth-street, where she resided. It appears that her betrothed had gone off to the war, determined not to marry till he should return covered with glory. The matter preyed upon her mind, and she ultimately exhibited symptoms of mental derangement, and it is supposed she committed the melancholy act under the influence of temporary insanity. The Coroner was notified.

SUICIDE BY POISON.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday, at No. 92 Catharine-street, upon the body of a woman named MARGARET ANDERSON, a native of Ireland, aged 39 years, who died yesterday morning, from the effects of a dose of arsenic administered by herself on Tuesday last. Her husband testified that he knew of no reason why she should commit suicide. They had been married six years and had lived on good terms. The drug clerk of whom she purchased the arsenic, testified that she said that she wished the poison for the purpose of killing rats, and at the same time asked him how it ought to be used. Dr. KELLY was called on Wednesday, and attended upon her until her death, but the poison had taken effect to such an extent that he found it impossible to save her. She told some girls, who were present when she took the drug, that she was tired of life, and did not wish to live any longer.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday morning a German, named FREDERICK RAUCH, whilst in state of intoxication, fell down the stairway of his boarding-house, No. 55 Chrystie-street, and when found was dead. An inquest was held, and the verdict was "Death from Suffocation."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Public School No. 15.

The semi-annual exhibition of Public School No. 15, corner of Powers and State streets, took place on Friday. The exercises consisted of singing, dialogues, declamation and reading of original compositions. The school is under the charge of Mr. TAYLOR as Principal, and is one of the most popular and prosperous in the city. There are some 1,400 children on register, and the average attendance during the Winter has been 1,150. The scholars in the exercises manifested a commendable degree of self-reliance, and showed that they had been carefully trained Diplomas were awarded in the several classes of the Grammar Department for the most deserving for punctual attendance, correct deportment and attention to studies, to the following-named persons:

BOYS.

FIRST CLASS—Henry Brenner, Henry J. Miller, Charles J. Williams, Charles A. Flanders, Francis H. Pott, James L. Bell, Wm. H. Addams, Warden Mulford, Arthur E. Smith, N. H. Burt.

SECOND CLASS—M. T. Forman, Palmer Westervelt, DeGrasse Mulford, Wm. A. Castle, Charles Eddy, Frederick Blakeman, Wm. H. Coggeshall, Albert A. Penoyer, Edward Murlin, Samuel G. Brenner, Cornelius V. Ward.

THIRD CLASS—Henry S. Allen, Wm. H. Nichols, Alphonse Metz, Wm. A. Sloenm, Wm. E. Sloenm, Andrew J. Bailey, Alfred W. Hinds, Irving McElroy, Joseph C. Quinlan, Addison V. Whitlock, Pablo Malespan, Frederick C. Seaburv.

FOURTH CLASS—Ezra DeForrest, Daniel W. Wells, Wm. H. Higgs, C. C. Oliver, Frank Sloenm, Samuel Sims, C. S. Van Dyke, Philip Flagler, Charles W. Radcliffe, Peter Meserole, Wm. Harding, Charles E. Carson.

GIRLS.

FIRST CLASS—Harriet E. Bedlow, C. E. Bedlow, Sarah F. Rues, Susan E. Baker, Maria L. Troop, Aletta Du Flon, Carrie A. Hunts, Abbie P. Flanders, Maria B. Hunt, Emma N. Bridgham, Ella C. Danforth, Margaret J. Cox, Cornelia N. Covert, Julia Onderdonk, Abbie C. Tibbals, Drusilla B. Dawson, Selina A. Kirby, Margaret McCalvay, Julia Marsh, Agnes James.

SECOND CLASS—Isabella C. Phillips, Maria L. Peck, Clothilde M. Meriti, Mary L. Keetels, Gertrude M. Potts, Emma Decker, Annette E. Howard, Frances E. Smith, Mary A. Start, Mary S. Davison, Sarah E. Bagot, Kate M. Sykes, Sarah E. Edsall, Ella L. Greves, Mary R. Hall, Margaret J. Smith, Caroline A. Williams, Eliza L. Hunt, Sarietta Carver.

THIRD CLASS—Agnes C. Archer, Emily A. Crampton, Hattie A. Bonnett, Mary A. Hopkins, Martha I. Eggleston, Frances H. Emanuel, Frances E. Van Dyke, Ida E. Carver.

FOURTH CLASS—Augustina C. Bagot, F. A. Stetson, Ida Sykes, Sarah Wooley, Adelaide Post, Augusta L. James, Annie S. Calwell, Mary A. Hull, Sarah Sykes, Emma G. Lombard, Fanny A. Munn, Mary C. Pott.

THE GRAND MASQUERADE AND CARNIVAL ON THE UNION POND.—The fancy dress entertainment that has attracted such general attention in the Eastern District of Brooklyn this past week, was repeated yesterday afternoon and evening, and the affair was characterized with the success attendant upon the carnival of Tuesday last. These novel entertainments have become quite a feature of Brooklyn amusements, and as they have been admirably conducted, they have been a source of great gratification not only to the members of the associations who have originated them, but also to the immense crowds of spectators who have been present on the occasion. The masquerade yesterday was attended by at least 4,000 persons, the largest majority of whom were ladies, and not a single case occurred to mar the harmony or enjoyment of the occasion. Fully 10,000 persons were collected on the street adjoining the pond, from whence a full view of the scene could be had. On top of the fence enclosing the pond could be seen lines with the students. At 4 P. M., about which time the crowd was greatest in extent, the scene was gay, novel and picturesque in the extreme. The costumes were as varied as numerous, almost every nation on the globe, or epoch in the world's history, being represented. Monks, nuns, Quakers, Princesses, servants, old men and boys, Yankees and Chinese, Arabs and Indians, could be seen together as the motley crowd rapidly glided by. The arrangements connected with the two entertainments had on the Union Pond on Thursday and Tuesday, reflect great credit on the managers of the Association, for certainly nothing could have gone off with greater success or satisfaction. To-morrow a fancy dress carnival will take place on the Washington Pond, and if the weather proves as favorable as it has been during the days on which the carnivals have been held on the Union Pond, it will doubtless be another success.

Marine Disaster.

LOSS OF BARK ANNIE BUCKNAM, OF BOSTON.

Capt. LEFAVER, of the bark *Annie Bucknam*, abandoned at sea, reports as follows: Left Queenstown Dec. 18, with a cargo of coal, bound to Shanghai. Dec. 25, lat. 38°, lon. 17° 42', experienced a heavy gale from S. S. E., during which shipped a heavy sea, which stove bulwarks, boats, plank shear, washed overboard everything movable about decks, and sprung a leak and hove the vessel on her beam ends. Dec. 26, the Hamburg bark *Mercurius*, from Hamburg, British bark *Success*, from Liverpool, for Bahia and Prussian bark *Burgemeister*, from Sunderland for New-York, hove in sight, and took off the crew. The captain and mate were taken off by the *Mercurius*; the steward, cook, carpenter, and four seamen, by the *Success*; and four seamen by the *Burgemeister*. Capt. LEFAVER and Mate were subsequently transferred to the Mecklenburg ship *Mecklenburg*, and brought to this port.

The *Annie Bucknam* was built in 1850, is of 530 tons register, and owned by J. S. COOLIDGE, N. SMITH and others, of Boston.

The Retired Secretary of War.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. CAMERON AND PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph.

Although, as it will be seen, this correspondence is marked private, its publication was rendered absolutely necessary, as well to maintain the truth of history as to serve the ends of justice. This must explain its appearance in our columns. The letter of the President, in his own handwriting, reads as follows:

[PRIVATE.] EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Though I have said nothing hitherto in response to your wish, expressed long since, to resign your seat in the Cabinet, I have not been unmindful of it. I have been only unwilling to consent to a change at a time and under circumstances which might give occasion to misconstruction, and unable, till now, to see how such misconstruction could be avoided.

But the desire of Mr. CLAY to return home and to offer his services to his country in the field enables me now to gratify your wish, and at the same time evince my personal regard for you, and my confidence in your ability, patriotism, and fidelity to public trust.

I therefore tender to your acceptance, if you still desire to resign your present position, the post of Minister to Russia. Should you accept it, you will bear with you the assurance of my undiminished confidence, of my affectionate esteem, and of my sure expectation that, near the great Sovereign whose personal and hereditary friendship for the United States so much endears him to Americans, you will be able to render services to your country not less important than those you could render at home.

Very sincerely, your friend,

A. LINCOLN.

Hon SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Gen. CAMERON'S reply to the President is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of this date, and to thank you, with profound respect, for its kind and generous tone. When you were elected President, a result to which I contributed my best exertions, I had no thought of leaving the Senate of the United States, or of accepting any position within your gift. But when you invited me to Springfield, Ill., and presented me the choice of one of two named places in the list of your constitutional advisers, I could not, for grave public reasons, and after great reflection, refuse a trust so trying and laborious. My life had been one of constant labor and excitement. I looked to the Senate as the best field, after such a life, in which to serve my country and my State. It was only when I realized that I might be of service to the general cause in the darkly foreshadowed future, that I ventured to undertake the manifold and various responsibilities of the War Department. I felt when I saw the traitors leaving their seats in Congress, and when the *Star of the West* was fired upon in Charleston harbor, that a bloody conflict was inevitable.

I have devoted myself without interruption to my official duties, and have given to them all my energies. I have done my best. It was impossible, in the direction of operations so extensive, but that some mistakes should have happened, and some complications and complaints should have arisen. In view of such considerations, I thank you for the expression of your confidence in my ability, patriotism, and fidelity to public trust. Thus my own conscientious sense of doing my duty by the Executive and by my country is approved by the acknowledged head of the Government himself.

When I became a member of your administration I avowed my purpose to retire from the Cabinet as soon as my duty to my country would allow me to do so. In your letter of this day's date, so illustrative of your just and upright character, you revive the fact that I some time ago expressed the same purpose to you, and in reminding me of this your proffer for my acceptance one of the highest diplomatic positions at your bestowal, as an additional mark of your confidence and esteem.

In retiring from the War Department I feel that the mighty army of the United States is ready to do battle for the Constitution; that it is marshaled by gallant and experienced leaders; that it is animated with the greatest enthusiasm for the good cause, and also that my successor in this Department is my personal friend, who unites to wonderful intellect and vigor, the grand essential of being in earnest in the present struggle, and of being resolved upon a speedy and overwhelming triumph of our arms. I therefore frankly accept the new distinction you have tendered me, and as soon as important and long-neglected private business can be arranged, I will enter upon the important duties of the mission which you have assigned me.

I have the honor to be, my dear Sir,
Your obedient and humble servant,
SIMON CAMERON.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Three-fourths of Kanagawa Destroyed by Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The berk *Ada D. Rogers*, with Japan dates of the 19th of December, has arrived here.

Three-fourths of Kanagawa had been destroyed by fire. The loss was about two hundred thousand dollars.

Japanese Ambassadors to England and France were expected to start from Yedo on the 24 of January.

Sailed to-day, ship *Haze*, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 7.

Arrived, bark *Keoka*, from New-Bedford.

The whalers *Congress* and *Reindeer*, of New-Bedford, were at Magdalena Bay, Lower California, ten days ago. The *Congress* was bound home, with 3,000 barrels of oil.

Stamped Envelopes and the Soldiers, &c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The report that the Government has decided to discontinue the issue of ruled stamped envelopes has produced a good deal of dissatisfaction, especially among the soldiers, with whom they are regarded as the cheapest and most convenient form of postage stamps. It is said that remonstrances against this step are circulating among some of the encampments.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The Chamber of Commerce, to-day, adopted a resolution approving the legal tender clause in the Treasury Note bill.

Death of a Physician.

AUBURN, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 8.

Dr. JOSEPH M. MORRIS died in this city, this afternoon, of paralysis.

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 8.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed at 4½ o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

(Advertisement.)

TO THOSE WHO CAN COMPREHEND.

In every disease not produced by external injury, all severe pain and every severe inflammation must be always taken as decidedly favorable symptoms; and if purging with BRANDRETH'S PILLS is at such a time sufficiently enforced, a great advantage will be made toward an ultimate cure.

It is an established truth that chronic illness is very seldom cured, otherwise than by conversion into acute. It is thus that I have named the excitement and fever that come on in these cases after some number of days or

BRANDRETH'S PILLS—"THE FEVER OF HEALTH."

Let it be borne in mind that all pains and inflammatory symptoms are only so many signs that the vital powers are about to throw out the impurities; and if we aid nature at such times with BRANDRETH'S PILLS our ultimate recovery may be deemed certain.

FEVERS EXPLAINED.

Fever is nothing more nor less than the effort of nature to throw out from the body something foreign and injurious. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, used judiciously, will cure any case of fever. When the patient craves for cold water he should have all that he wants. Oh! what valuable lives are every day lost, that might be saved if

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

were relied upon as their merits deserve.

A gentleman spoke his tea as usual. In the course of the evening a singularly dizzy feeling came over him; he could hardly collect his thoughts. The doctor was sent for, who said he must be bled, that he was threatened with apoplexy. This gentleman abhorred bleeding, and informed the doctor his services were not further required, as he would take seven of BRANDRETH'S PILLS immediately. He did this, and by the next evening was as well as ever. These cases are every day's experience. Yet numbers die that could be as easily saved. B. BRANDRETH, M.D.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Purchase your Pills at No. 294 Canal-street, or No. 4 Union-square, where they are always issued inclosed in bill of directions, and almanac. It is of importance you obtain your first box certainly genuine. You then can detect the FALSE from the

TRUE BRANDRETH PILLS.

Be sure, then, you purchase your first supply at
No. 294 Canal-street, or
No. 4 Union-square, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

Volunteers for the army should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. For sores, scurvy, wounds, small-pox, fevers and bowel complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box.

Passengers Arrived.

In schooner H. P. Russell, from Bordeaux—P. Vales, Mr. Alguer.

In bark Harvest Queen, from St. Domingo City—Mr. H. B. Baldwin, of Brookfield, Conn.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 02 | Sun sets ... 5 28 | Moon sets.... 3 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 01 | Gov. Island. 3 50 | Hell Gate.... 5 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

Cleared.

Steamship Bavaria, (Ham.,) Meier, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Schmr Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co; Moro Castle, Ross, Philadelphia, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Onward, Coombs, Baltimore, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Empire, Coombs, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Roland, (Bremen,) Wicke, Philadelphia, Limes & Huffer; Electric, (Ham.,) Johannsen, Hamburg, Sloman & Edge. Parks Tiberius, (Br.,) Newman, Quatown, J. C. McArthur; Teresa, Foster, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co., Jason, (Nor.,) Neilson, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Hazard, Kantens Rio Janeiro, Henry Gardiner, Tivoli, Brown, Ponce, P. R., Sturgis & Co.

Brigs Ann Taylor, (Br.,) Johnson, Cork, Murdock & Smythe; Judge Blaney, Coombs, Philadelphia, Yates & Porterfield; Machias, Shoppy, Neuvitas, Owen & Carnegie; Rusk, Babbidge, Havana, P. N. Stoddard; Arzobino, Balmano, Cadiz, Harbeck & Co.; Mary Hatfield, (Br.,) Marsh, St. John, P. R., H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Gen. Marshall, Ames, Portland, Walsh, Carver & Chase; George Harris, Stowers, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co.; Mary Ann, (Br.,) Cole, St. Jago de Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; Prince of Wales, (Br.,) Smith, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Levi Rowe, (Br.,) Kelly, Nassau, N. P.—John H. Eason; Rebecca, McGee, Baltimore, Merrill & Abb

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI---NO. 3240. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION

The Attack upon Roanoke Island Commenced.

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THE REBELS.

The National Forces Said to Have Been Twice Repulsed.

THE REBELS CONTRADICTING THEMSELVES

Late Advices from Our Special Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Feb. 8.

A flag of truce from Craney Island, to-day, brought over several ladies, to go North.

A lady passenger by the flag of truce reports that Gen. HUGER to-day informed her that he had received a dispatch from Roanoke Island, to the effect that the National forces had advanced to Roanoke Island and had been twice repulsed. The attack commenced at 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, and the fight was still going on when the latest news was received.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Feb. 8.

A messenger, arrived to-day from Roanoke Island, reports that four Federal steamers were off the island last night, and a large number of vessels were twelve miles below the island. An attack was expected at this point.

Gen. WISE is in better health.

OUR EXPEDITIONARY CORRESPONDENCE

The Fleet at Anchor in Pamlico Sound—Sabbath Observances—Drills—Music—Chaplains—Loss of the Steamer E. H. Herbert.

MONDAY, Feb. 3—4 o'clock A. M.

The days of our tribulation are not yet accomplished; the spell is still upon us—the spell of weather, I mean; and the great invading fleet of Uncle Sam still rides majestically at anchor in the breezy Sound of Pamlico, where, to all appearances, it might ride until July, if it is to wait for "settled weather." The wind has been blowing "stiff" from the Northeast for twenty-four hours, and yesterday no boats, except they were strongly manned, dared to venture away from the ship's side. Consequently there was no visiting, no orders—except a call on the regiments of the first brigade for a morning report—and no mail.

The troops, pent up on board of their ships, improved the last Sabbath before the attack according to their individual tastes. It was rumored that the day would be observed with more than the usual solemnity, the chaplains being requested to return thanks to the Almighty for our progress thus far, and invoking His benediction upon our arms. But no such order came from "Head-quarters." We have outgrown those old-fashioned notions. The prevalent idea in the management of this *windy* campaign, seems to be fully embodied in that terse remark attributed to CROMWELL, "Pray to God, but keep your powder dry," with particular emphasis on the powder. I trust it will not all end in smoke.

The New-England troops excel in the musical faculty, and in every regiment from Massachusetts, Connecticut or New-Hampshire music-teachers or good singers abound, and many an otherwise tedious evening has thus been beguiled by the elevating influence of music. In this respect no regiment, perhaps, is more favored than the Massachusetts Twenty-third, composed chiefly of Salem, Marblehead, Danvers and Boston men. Many of the officers were members of the best musical societies, and leaders or pillars in their church choirs at home. Could their friends have looked in upon us on board of the *Highlander*, during many of the boisterous nights we have been anchored in this Sound, while the storm howled without, they might have heard

—"Perhaps Dundee's wild, warbling measures rise.
Or plaintive martyrs, worthy of the name,
Or noble Elgin beat the heaven-ward flame."

On board of the *Huzzar*, which carries the left wing of the Twenty-third, they have their full share of sweet singers, and a very excellent band of music, under the lead of HENRY C. BROWN, of Boston. In the centre of the fleet, which covers an area of some two miles of the bay, is anchored the *S. R. Spaulding*, the present flag-ship of Gen. BURNSIDE. From her high decks he can easily survey the entire fleet, and observe all that is going on. On the deck of one or two vessels near us are gathered quiet groups of soldiers, and the sublime strains of "Old Hundred" which float across the waters, human voices mingling with the bands, testify that they are engaged in religious worship. To many of these brave and earnest men it will be, perhaps, their last Sabbath on earth. On the hurricane deck of the *Admiral* the officers of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, with a portion of their troops, whose bright bayonets gleam like polished silver in the morning sunlight, are practising their skirmish calls. Their movements are watched from neighboring vessels with much interest, and with something of amusement, while the officers and men wheel right and left by turns, fall down, rise up, practice the double-quick, deploy by fours, &c., all at the sound of the bugle.

The following are the skirmish calls for the First Brigade:

Forward	Dixie.
Quick time	Ellen Payne.
Double quick	Yankee Doodle.
Display as skirmishers	Girl I Left Behind Me.
Retreat	"Do Grees the Weasel.
Halt	Same as in U. S. Tactics.
March by the right flank	Hail Columbia.
March by the left flank	Red, White and Blue.
Commence firing	Half Officers' Call.
Cease firing	Same as in U. S. Tactics.
Lie down	Same as in U. S. Tactics.
Rise up	Same as in U. S. Tactics.
Rally by fours	Same as in U. S. Tactics.
Rally by platoons	Same as in U. S. Tactics.
Rally on the reserve	Old Dan Tucker.
Rally on the battalion	Wait for the Wagon.

Copies of the above have been furnished to the troops, and the regimental bands are practicing the calls.

The strong northeaster which prevails renders these efforts at drill on the contracted space of the steamer's deck somewhat difficult, and not a little unpleasant. The thermometer stands at 43°, a temperature which keeps many of the men below decks, and makes fire comfortable.

It is understood that orders will be issued to start in the morning. We are undoubtedly to make our first landing at Roanoke Island, carrying with us three days' provisions. As this will not reach you until long after this event has passed, there is no longer any necessity of withholding thus much from the public. This point taken and fortified, the army and naval force will move rapidly to another place. As circumstances must in a great measure govern our movements, it would be premature to say anything further. It is even doubtful whether it is yet determined which way the army will move.

To-day the sky is still overcast, the wind blows with its accustomed strength, and, as yet, there are no signs of a movement. I have risen at an early hour to scratch a few last notes, expecting that the steamer *Suwanee* will leave with dispatches this morning. Appearances indicate, however, that she will not leave until the fleet moves northward.

LOSS OF STEAM-TUG E. H. HERBERT—CREW SAVED.

In my account of the narrow escape from shipwreck experienced in my last trip from Fort Monroe reference was made to a steamer which sailed in company with us, but turned back after getting as far as Hatteras Shoals. This was the *E. H. Herbert*, of Baltimore, Capt. WM. MATHS. She was abandoned in a sinking condition the following day, Friday last, her captain and crew being rescued by Capt. SETH C. AVERY, of the schooner *Wm. H. Mailler*.

When she reached the entrance of the sins, off Hatteras, her engine became disabled, so that the little steamer could not make half her usual speed, compelling her to put back, which she did, with the hope of reaching Cape Henry. They reached the vicinity of New-Inlet late on Friday afternoon, when just as night was about closing around them, and the vessel was going down, Capt. AERY discovered the vessel heading toward him with her colors set Union down. It was a most providential deliverance. There was only time for the Captain of the tug to clear away his boat, and with his hitherto despairing crew, to step out of his sinking craft. A heavy squall from the northeast struck the vessels at this moment, which rendered abortive all efforts to save anything on board, and in which she soon disappeared from view and went down. The Captain and crew were brought to Hatteras Inlet, arriving safely on Saturday evening. The Captain's name is WILLIAM MATHS; Engineer, H. C. HANCHE; Pilot, GABRIEL MACOMBER. The other names I have not learned.

NEGLECT TO PROVIDE PILOTS.

The individual who has in charge the business of seeing to the piloting in of the strange vessels continually arriving here, is much complained of for neglecting to send out pilots when they are wanted by vessels in the offing. The *Mailler* lay off the bar over four hours with colors flying for a pilot, and no attention whatever was paid to the signal. As night was coming on, and as he had already experienced two gales of wind in the gulf, Capt. AERY determined to put her in. He was unacquainted, but succeeded in finding his way through the breakers and reached his anchorage in safety. The schooner *S. C. Stannard*, of Baltimore, was in company with the *Mailler*, and did not get in until Monday. He was off the bar with all his signals set for forty-eight hours

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Gen. BURNSIDE has been quite busy, during the last two days and nights, in completing final arrangements for his departure. These have embraced the necessary distribution of water and provisions to the fleet—some six days' supply; the apportionment and colonnade of the troops, programme of landing; the distribution of Lieut. FRICKER'S signal corps, on which great reliance must be placed, for the transmission of information from one point to another, day and night; and the inspection of the fleet generally.

The small fleet of steam-tugs, which arrived on Thursday from Fortress Monroe—the terriers of the navy—will be chiefly relied upon to tow the sailing transports to places of convenient landing.

As I am writing this on the deck of the *Spaulding*, the scene presented is of the liveliest description. The wind has died to a calm, and glimmers of sunshine give hope of a bright afternoon and a pleasant morrow.

On all sides, steamers, sailing transports, gunboats and naval vessels are grouped together, their decks alive with expectant troops, who are as jubilant as children just released from school at the prospect of moving away from this place so long the theatre of their confinement, perplexity, and hopes deferred. The regimental Bands are sounding the strains of "Dixie," "Red, White and Blue," and other patriotic airs across the still waters of the sound. Among them, ringing out with clarion notes, is the shrill bugle of "JOE GREEN," of the Rhode Island Fourth Regiment. All ears pause to listen, and breathless silence reigns while his magic fingers are on the keys of that silver bugle. The scene is well calculated to raise the long-depressed feelings of the poor fellows who have so heroically endured their protracted imprisonment on shipboard, in this most stormy and disagreeable part of the coast. They will hunt hard for a footing upon any portion of *terra firma* whereon the opportunity may reveal itself.

TIME FIXED FOR DEPARTURE.

MONDAY 3 P. M.

General BURNSIDE has just announced to his officers his intention to start to-morrow, Tuesday morning. Each vessel has a ten-days' supply of water and provisions, and as everything is nearly ready as it can well be, there is no longer any known reason for delay. The sky is at present clouded over, and the wind is canting to the southeast, from which there is a light air prevailing.

As the mail will be sent on board the *Suwanee* at once, and as I have nothing further to refer to, until we reach that long-looked-for island called Roanoke, I close my letter under the inspiring strains of "Sweet Home," from Gilmore's Band, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, and hoping to send you cheering news from the old North State by the next mail.

I ought not to omit mention of the valuable service which have been rendered to the entire command by Mr. WILLIAM D. HALE, of New-York, for his efforts in the distribution of the soldiers' large mail, which has arrived here during the week. Mr. HALE is a worthy son of Mr. JAMES W. HALE, late of the *Journal of Commerce*.

E. S.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The National Army About to Move Against Price—Preparations of the Rebels for Battle.

ROLLA, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The news from the West indicates that the preparations for a decided blow against the enemy are nearly completed. The forces for this movement are nearly all concentrated at the point whence it is intended to move against the adversary, and in a few days the whole command will be on the march westward.

Gens. SIGEL'S and ASBOTH'S divisions have reached Lebanon, and Major WRIGHT'S battalion of cavalry has moved thirteen miles west of that point.

Gen. DAVIS' Brigade was reported to be crossing the Osage River on Wednesday, and a portion of it was expected to arrive at Lebanon on Thursday.

Two of Major WRIGHT'S scouts report that PRICE has made a speech to his troops, telling them they were surrounded, that they must fight or surrender, and that they all decided to fight. PRICE is said to have been heavily reinforced from Arkansas, and to have collected large supplies of provisions on the road leading from Springfield to Fayetteville.

Capt. WOOD had arrived at Waynesville with 72 rebel prisoners, including five captains, taken between Lebanon and Springfield.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movement of Troops—Reported Destruction of the Rebel Steamer Calhoun—More Prisoners for Exchange.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Feb. 8.
Via Baltimore, Sunday, Feb. 9.

An order was issued from head-quarters yesterday for the Tenth New-York Regiment, now attached to the garrison of the fortress, to remove to Camp Hamilton, as soon as the weather will permit, in order to make room for the companies of artillery recently arrived.

The following is from Southern papers:

The New-Orleans correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* reports the burning of the rebel steamer *Calhoun*.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 7.

Four hundred and ninety-two prisoners left yesterday for North Carolina, to be exchanged.

MILL SPRING PRISONERS.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Forty-six prisoners, captured at the Mill Spring fight, were brought here to-night. Among them are Lieut.-Col. M. B. CARTER, of the Twentieth Tennessee, and three Lieutenants of other rebel regiments.

THE VICTORY AT FORT HENRY.

Acknowledgment of Defeat by the Rebels.

Reported Destruction of the Bridge on the Memphis Railroad.

Additional Particulars of the Engagement.

GREAT VALUE OF THE PROPERTY CAPTURED.

Brief rebel reports of the recent affair at Fort Henry, Tennessee, are received by way of Fortress Munroe.

A dispatch from Clarksville says that Fort Henry has fallen into the hands of the enemy, our force retreating to Fort Donelson. Federal gunboats are at Danville, Tennessee, and the bridge at that place has been destroyed by the Yankees. 20,000 Federals formed the attacking column.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Feb. 7.

Fort Henry was captured by the Federals yesterday, after two hours' fighting.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Feb. 9.

Special dispatches to the *Gazette* and *Commercial*, dated Fort Henry, 8th, give the following intelligence:

Directly after the capture of Fort Henry, the gunboats *Lexington*, *Tyler* and *Conestoga*, started up the river with instructions to proceed as far as they saw fit. Yesterday the *Caranachet*, in charge of Cols. WEITZEL, RIGGINS, and *McPherson*, of Gen. GRANT'S staff, made a reconnoissance as far as the bridge of the Memphis and Clarkesville Railroad, at Danville. They found quarters had been built at the bridge, and occupied by some troops, and there was also found a large quantity of army supplies, commissary stores, wagons, &c. The inhabitants were deserting their dwellings for miles around, and fleeing in every direction. The bridge at Danville was partially disabled by the first gunboats which went up the river. Another of the piers was crippled so as to completely prevent the passage of trains.

There were but eight guns captured by the rebel Cavalry and Col. LOGAN, instead of fourteen. Nearly all the guns were spiked with telegraph-wire, which was easily removed. They are brass 6-pounders, and in fine order. All the prisoners taken (about 100 were sent to Cairo yesterday. The amount of property captured will exceed $1,000,000.

Reconnoissances have been made by Col. LOGAN and others, to within a mile of Fort Donelson. Gen. GRANT and Staff will make a reconnoissance there this afternoon beyond Danville.

Head-Quarters of the Army, Expedition to Fort Henry,
CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

I arrived from Fort Henry on the gunboat *St. Louis* this morning. We left the fort at 9 o'clock last evening.

Our gunboats took the 128 pounders, the 42's, three two 4-pounders, the 32-pounders, one 8-inch gun, two 12-pounders, one 6-pounder, and six of the field.

A rifled shell was fired directly into the magazine of the 128-pounder. Seven guns were disabled. Twenty-one shots struck the *Cincinnati*, seven struck the *St. Louis*, and four struck the *Essex*.

The *Cincinnati* received [illegible] shots were within 300 yards of the fort before the first was hauled down on the Fort.

No one was injured. The *St. Louis* is as good as new. She fired 126 shots during the engagement—53 five-second rifle 7-inch shots, weighing eighty pounds, 18 ten-second rifle, 2 fifteen-second ditto; 17 five-second and 8 seven-second bomb shells.

The *Cincinnati* fired 120 shots. The *Essex* fired 52 shells.

The *Essex* was disabled by a round shot that entered a forward port, passing through a heavy bolt work into her boilers. She reports 29 killed, wounded and missing. Her pilots, MARSH FOLEY, of Pittsburgh, and Jas. MCELVEE, of Cincinnati, were scalded, and died.

Capt. PORTER'S clerk, S. B. BRITTON, was killed, a round shot taking off his head. Two were killed on the *Cincinnati*. The second master, HEWITT, lost a leg, but will probably recover.

Our prisoners are Brigadier-Gen. Floyd Tilghman; Capt. R. L. Jones, of Kentucky, Acting Quartermaster; Capt. J. H. Hayden, Chief of Engineers; Capt. John McLaughlin, Quartermaster; Major W. L. McComico, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. Jesse Taylor, commanding garrison; Lieuts. J. Ormsley, Watts and Fred. J. Weller, and Capt. G. R. G. Jones, and sixty privates.

In the evening, three 6 pounders and five rifled field-pieces were recovered that had been taken into the woods.

The *Lexington* and *Conestoga* went up the river, it was supposed to destroy the bridge of the Clarksville and Memphis Railroad, last night.

Gen. SMITH, on the west side of the river, had captured the whole camp equipage of two regiments, and it was believed a number of prisoners.

At least SIX hundred shots were fired during the engagement. It was a most terrific cannonade.

The guns were well served.

I saw six dead rebels. Their loss could not be ascertained, the dead having been taken away.

The scene inside of the rebel intrenchments was terrible. In three rows of their log barracks not one escaped, shot and shell having torn everything to splinters.

On the *Cincinnati* one was killed, P. CASSIDY, of St. Catherines: eight wounded, one of whom, WM. LAZEMAN, will die. Capt. PRATT may save his leg.

Our land force on the east side of the river encamped at Fort Henry last night.

AN HOUR BEFORE THE BATTLE

Dispatches to St. Louis Papers.

STEWART CO., TENN., CAMP HALLECK,
Four miles north Fort Henry,
Wednesday, 11 A. M., Feb. 5.

The night passed perfectly quiet, the enemy making no demonstration upon us whatever.

It seems to-day palpable that they have no idea of leaving their intrenchments.

Our cavalry's scouts were busy yesterday afternoon driving in the pickets several times, but meeting no parties of the enemy. They keep close in their holes.

Steamers were plying on the river above, during the whole night, evidently carrying reinforcements to the fort.

Some of the enemy's steamers could be plainly seen this morning.

When the *Iatan* arrived with her troops she saw a rebel gunboat, supposed to be the *Dunbar*, above the head of the Island.

The *Lexington* and *Conestoga* went after her on each side of the Island, and the rebel boat retreated.

One of our gunboats pulled up two torpedoes in the chute of the island below the fort. They were made of boiler iron and pointed in the shape of a cone, with a fuse and match at the lower end, with a bag of powder weighing 80 pounds.

Two Confederate mail-carriers were taken by our troops near Fort Henry. They reported 15,000 men at Fort Henry. Reports have been received here of balloons and rockets being sent up from the fort.

A salute was fired at the fort about 10 or 11 o'clock last night.

The weather this morning is quite foggy, but the sun now appears to be gradually making its appearance.

The troops enjoyed a good night's rest, and are now in a fine condition to meet the enemy.

The rebels sent up a large signal balloon last night, which rose well in the air, and floated away to the north of us.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Feb. 8.

A correspondent of the *Republican* says that the property captured at Fort Henry, is valued at upwards of $200,000.

Nine hundred prisoners were transferred from here to Alton to-day, where quarters have been prepared in the old Penitentiary.

Fifteen hundred cavalry and a battery of light artillery left yesterday for Fort Henry. A regiment of cavalry also left for Rolla.

OUR PADUCAH CORRESPONDENCE.

A MOVEMENT IN EARNEST—DESCRIPTION OF THE WORKS TO BE ATTACKED—FORT HENRY—THE FORCE PROBABLY THERE—FACILITY OF ITS REINFORCEMENT—EFFECT OF THE LATE RECONNOISSANCE IN FORCE—RECONNOISSANCE YESTERDAY BY THE GUNBOAT ESSEX.

PADUCAH, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1862.

A genuine movement is now going on up the Tennessee River, intended for the reduction of Fort Henry. Four of the new gunboats and the three old ones constitute the naval force, while the land forces consist of about fifteen thousand infantry, one thousand cavalry, and seven batteries of field artillery. The expedition goes under the command of Brig.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, Brig.-Gens. C. F. SMITH, JOHN A. MCCLERNAND and LEW. WALLACE, commanding brigades. The force as above stated may be further augmented by troops now at Cairo and arriving there daily. The force is drawn from Cairo, Bird's Point, Fort Holt, this place and Smithland, including perhaps one or two regiments direct from St. Louis. I have not been able to obtain a list of the regiments comprising the land forces. All from this post are taken, but two regiments. On Monday the first troops passed here on the transports, and preceded by the gunboats, proceeded up the Tennessee to a point five miles below the Fort, and were landed on the eastern side of the river. They have been followed by fleet after fleet of transports—the boats rapidly coming and going—until now nearly the whole force must have reached the point of disembarkation.

In December last I gave you a description of Fort Henry and its surroundings. All that has since been ascertained, by reconnoissance and otherwise, confirms me in the opinion of the correctness of that report. But, as stated at that time, a large number of hands were employed throwing up additional intrenchments. This work has been prosecuted with energy from the middle of December until the latest accounts. Let me briefly recapitulate the main points of my former account: that the reader may better understand the situation of the contemplated movement, the result of which (for weal or woe) will probably be hereafter added to you by the telegraph before this letter shall reach your hands. Fort Henry is situated on the east bank of Tennessee River, on its brink, about high water-mark. It is simply a large bastioned earthwork, not yet finished, and, so far as is known, without bomb-proofs. To properly understand its position, let the reader take a common school or other map of Tennessee, and he will observe that the line of the Southern boundary of the State strikes the Tennessee River on its east bank some miles further north than that at which it leaves the river again westward, so that a fort could be built that much further north on the east than on the west bank of the river, without trespassing upon the territory of Kentucky. The fort was not laid out and at least partially constructed during the neutrality dispute, for in Kentucky, and the rebel military authorities and engineers, wishing to get as far north as possible with their fortifications, lest the soil of Tennessee should be polluted by the tread of the Lincolnite invader, placed it upon the point which will be readily seen upon the map where the portion line of the State strikes the river on its eastern shore. The fort thus built upon the sand is commanded on the opposite side of the river by a hill, the occupation of which by an enemy would render the position in the main work wholly untenable.

When I referred to this subject in December, preparation was being made to fortify this hill. I now learn that the contemplated fortifications have been made, but that they consist simply of two turrets on the hillside, one above the other, and mounted with a few heavy guns. It is said that these new works only look toward the river, and are unprotected in the rear; but I am disposed to think that it will be found otherwise. Even the foolish men who built their political fort in the river bottom, so low that recently by their own account the water was within four feet of their magazine, and within six feet of their guns—even these disciples of GEN. PILLOW could hardly have erected earthworks commanding their main work upon the opposite hill, and left them wholly unprotected in the rear. I judge that it will be found that there are intrenchments and rifle pits on the western declivity of this hill, to protect the works from assault by infantry.

The ground to the rear of Fort Henry, on the east side, is also higher than the fort, but is supposed to be occupied by bodies of infantry and light artillery, with which the post has been recently reinforced. At the time of the late reconnoissance toward that place, which Gen. SMITH was ordered to make in force, it is reported in Southern papers that BUCKNER, with four regiments, was sent from Bowling Green to reinforce Fort Henry, and it is understood that the place has been considerably reinforced since that time.

It is supposed by some that the garrison is, or soon may be, augmented to some twelve or fifteen thousand. Such may be the force which our army may to-morrow or next day be called upon to confront. The Memphis, Clarkesville and Louisville Railroad passes within an easy day's march of Fort Henry, crossing the Tennessee River eighteen miles above it, communicating with Bowling Green, Clarkesville and Dover, on the east, and Columbus on the west. As the rebel chiefs have impressed all the rolling stock of the railroads into their service, it will be easy to precipitate reinforcements upon the fortifications of the Tennessee and Cumberland with great rapidity.

Had the present expedition been dispatched in its full force, without the forewarning which has been given, success would have been certain. As it is, I have strong hopes of a good result, but not altogether without misgivings of possible failure or even disaster. May the result gloriously dispel my foolish fears. The rebels have lately been giving out extravagant reports of their numerical strength at Fort Henry—an old trick to delay the attack, for which they are not yet fully ready. I have heard estimates even as high as forty thousand of the troops at that place, but have no idea that there is to-day so many as twelve thousand there.

On yesterday the gunboat *Essex* approached within about two miles of the main work at Fort Henry, and threw over two hundred shells into or at the fortifications. She was replied to vigorously by the guns in the Fort. One shell struck the *Essex* on the iron plating of her bow, and glanced off. Another went through her cabin, where she is not plated, passing within a few feet of the Captain. No considerable damage done, and nobody hurt, on our side. Up to the latest accounts we have to-day, the bombardment had not been renewed. Such are the reports brought down by officers who have returned, and no doubt substantially correct. So soon as the forces are ready the new gunboats will proceed nearer, within easy range, and persuade the rebels that the work of yesterday was a mere reconnoissance, as it was.

TENNESSEAN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

East Tennessee to be Invaded by Three Armies—Knoxville and the Railroad to be taken Possession of.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 8.

An Indianapolis dispatch to the *Commercial* says that Gen. THOMAS' division is said to have made a forward movement, and will invade East Tennessee at three different points simultaneously. Gen. CRITTENDEN goes through Cumberland Gap, Gen. SCHOEPF by the Central route, and Gen. THOMAS, with MANSON and MCCOOK'S brigades, will cross at Mill Spring. They will advance immediately on Knoxville, where they will take possession of the railroad, cutting off supplies and communication with the rebel Government.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Naval recruiting returns for last week, give a total of 280 men shipped here, 130 of whom were booked for Capt. PORTER'S mortar fleet, and the remainder for general service.

Recruiting for the army continues very slow. Two men and several boys were sent to Governor's Island from this City last week. Strong, intelligent boys, between the ages of 14 and 18 years, are much wanted for the company of field musicians, several having lately been sent to regiments. In referring last week to the length of service of the Sergeant in charge of the boys, Sergeant CHARLES HENRY, we made a slight mistake. He has been in the army nearly forty years, and has, therefore, very few seniors in the service.

Eleven men enlisted in the country for the Eighth Infantry arrived at the head-quarters, Fort Hamilton, on Friday evening. The Eighth has now on the rolls about ninety men, all told. Capt. THOMAS G. PINCHEA of Company I, is in command. Another recruiting office for this regiment has been opened at No. 147 Eighth-avenue.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, on Saturday, the steamer *Varuna* hauled into the stream, and her berth was taken by the sloop-of-war *Dacotah*. The latter has commenced to test her engines, and for this purpose will have steam up seventy-two hours.

The barkentine *Horace Beals* has left the yard, and the schooner *Norfolk Packet* is in the stream. There is now only one sailing vessel, the bark *A. Haughton*, belonging to the mortar fleet left at the Yard. The following steamers will form part of the fleet: *Octorara*, *Westfield*, *Clifton*, *John P. Jackson* and *Forbes*. The *Octorara* has been floated out of the dry dock, and the *Cayuga* and *Forbes* floated in. The latter will be overhauled again, as she was found to leak very fast.

The sloop-of-war *Savannah*, from Port Royal, arrived at the Yard for a new mainmast, stores, &c. She saluted Commodore PAULDING, and the salute was returned by the *North Carolina*.

The following vessels are at the Navy-yard:

Name.	Guns.	What doing.
North Carolina	84	Receiving ship.
Pawnee	50	Ready for sea.
Raritan	22	Nearly ready for sea.
Savannah	22	Arrived for repairs.
Oneida (new)	9	Fitting out.
Dacotah	9	Fitting out.
Bayard (new)	9	In dry dock.
John Adams	22	In ordinary.
Dawn	8	Fitting out.
Sachem	5	Fitting out.
[illegible]	5	Fitting out.
Dimmock	5	Fitting out.
Octorara (new)	9	Fitting out.
J. P. Jackson	—	Fitting out.
Westfield	—	Fitting out.
Clifton	—	Fitting out.
Forbes	4	In dry dock.
Corwin	4	Revenue cutter.
A. Houghton	3	Mortar vessel, fitting out.
North Packet	3	Mortar vessel in the stream.
Lockwood (new)	—	On the stocks.
Admiralty (new)	—	On the stocks, nearly complete.
St. Lawrence	50	Off the Battery.

The following shows the forces in the harbor at the present time:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	1,500	North Carolina	700
Fort Hamilton	900	Marine Barracks	150
Fort Lafayette	60	Vessels in harbor	1,500
Fort Richmond	70		
Bedlow's Island	60	Total	4,782

Six guns have been mounted in Fort Richmond, Staten Island, and a small guard has been placed there.

DEPARTURE OF THE ST. LOUIS FROM PHILADELPHIA—HARD WORK AT THE NAVY-YARD—THE OFFICERS ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES SHIP ST. LOUIS,
OFF NEWCASTLE, DEL., Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

Among the multitude of your readers there are doubtless some whose "pulses throb responsive to our own," and to whom an occasional stray waif from our goodly ship will be a pleasure, and if you should consider your correspondent's effort worthy an insertion, others will in time follow, which may be more interesting.

The *St. Louis* was put into commission on the 31st January, and a crew of one hundred and forty men and twenty-seven marines were placed on board, after which we dropped down to Fort Mifflin, where we took on board our powder and shell. Sunday, Feb. 2, we were towed to our present location to avoid the ice and refit. To refit? you will naturally exclaim—yes, to refit. No vessel, I venture to say, left the Philadelphia Navy-yard in as wretched condition as this. The idea of a ship going to sea without a "pump" in working order, independent of many minor deficiencies, is simply preposterous. There is evidently much negligence, if not culpability, in the discharge of duty by the heads of some of the departments of the yard, which should be rigidly investigated, and when traced, those implicated should be promptly and summarily dealt with. But for a succession of snow-storms since we left, our comforts would have been complete, and we could desire little more.

I am happy to say that a better set of officers and men than ours never trod the decks of any of Uncle Sam's cruisers; everything, in spite of the inclemency of the weather and the uncomfortable *et ceteras* of a vessel lately put in commission, goes as merry as a marriage bell. The commander, M. C. MARIN, is a model gentleman, and thoroughly conversant with his profession, and if his future deportment is foreshadowed by the present, our cruise cannot fail to be a pleasant one. Our executive officer, Lieut. JAMES A. GREER, is everything that we could desire of a gentleman in his position. Invariably courteous and affable in manner, as well as discriminating and just in the execution of his official duties, he has already won golden opinions. Our ship, under his efficient supervision, has already attained that look which plainly indicates man-of-war. Out of chaos he has brought regularity and *discipline*, which is the essential of a vessel of war. Most of the officers are gentlemen selected from our merchant marine, for their proficiency in their profession, and are a most estimable set of fellows. The crew also begin to put off the longshoreman, and assume the jaunty look of the jolly "jack tar." She may not have the honor to participate in suppression of the rebellion, our destination being the Mediterranean, but if the occasion presents, our services will no effectively rendered, and should, perchance, good fortune lead us into the company of JEFF. DAVIS' pets, rest assured they will meet a warm reception.

We leave to-morrow, and will receive our first mail in Cadiz, Spain, touching at the Western Islands. All incidents, and everything that will be interesting to your readers, will be forwarded on all available occasions.

The following is the list of the officers: Commander, M. C. MARIN; Lieutenant, James A. Greer; Surgeon, Albert L. Gihon; Assistant Surgeon, F. B. A. Lewis; Assistant Paymaster, Judson S. Post; Second Lieutenant Marines, Wm. S. Squires; Sailing Master, Wm. F. Stewart; Acting Masters, Geo. Cables, Joshua Rowe, John E. Johnson; Masters' Mates, Peter W. Fagan, Allen Hoxie, Hazerd Marsh, Henry Lane; Boatswain, Francis McLoud; Acting Gunner, Geo. R. Cushman; Carpenter, Daniel Jones; Acting Sailmaker, I. E. Crowell; Captain's Clerk, ——; Paymaster's Clerk, James L. Neiler.

The armament of the *St. Louis* is as follows: 4 8-inch shell guns of 55 cwt.; 13 32-pounders of 33 cwt.; 2 Parrott rifled guns, 20-pounders; 1 light 12-pound boat howitzer.

P. W. F.

THE GREAT MORTAR-BOAT FLOTILLA.

The Organization of Capt. Porter's Fleet.

Formidable Character of the Expedition.

Mortars, their Origin and Uses—Concerning Shells and Fuses—Service of Mortars—Range and Elevation—Dimensions and Weight of Heavy Mortars—Monster Mortars of Former Times—The Three Great Mortar Fights of the Century.

The powerful flotilla of Mortar-Boats which has been, for some weeks past, fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, under the superintendence of Commodore PORTER, is now nearly ready for sea, and may be expected to start for somewhere during the coming week. Concerning what particular rebel stronghold they are intended to beleaguer and bombard, official reticence, as yet, has made no sign. Whether, indeed, Captain PORTER himself is precisely aware of the point where his expedition is to make itself offensively felt, is exceedingly doubtful. One thing, however, is certain; if he does know, he keeps his information hermetically bottled up from all access to inquisitive outsiders. It is, of course, prudent and judicious to conceal the details of our military and naval preparations as completely as possible; for disclosures made here, to satisfy the curiosity of a loyal public, soon find their way far South, and, forewarning, teach the rebels to forearm themselves. To fit out expedition after expedition—as our resources enable us to do—ready to strike blows at any vital part of rebeldom that we may find exposed, and at the same time to keep the rebels in anxious suspense as to the exact spot where the blow shall fall, is one of the most important advantages pertaining to the National cause in the prosecution of this war. This same mortar fleet keeps half-a-dozen rebel towns and fortresses upon the very tenter-hooks of disquietude and terror, simply because its special mission is involved in mystery. Did Norfolk, or Savannah, or New Orleans, or Mobile—any *one* of them—know definitely that *it* was Capt. PORTER'S destined victim, then might it make defensive preparations—concentrate troops, intrench itself, mount guns, work itself up to the requisite pitch of patriotic desperation, make up its mind heroically to perish to the last man on its desecrated threshold ere it would lohale an atmosphere polluted by the breath of the ruthless invader—and, in point of fact, all that sort of thing. But, whilst it is in suspense, it cannot do this. It doesn't care to assemble soldiers, to waste time in digging trenches, to gather cannon, when the first authentic intelligence it receives may be to the effect that these things are not wanted there, but a hundred or five hundred miles away. For this, and divers other cogent reasons, the less [illegible] the better. Yet—its composition armament, [illegible] destination—is advertised, the matter. It is a case in which the rebels should be allowed to obtain the earliest reliable information; and, though we may feel a little envious of them on this account at first, we shall, in the long run, be inclined to come to the conclusion that, late news as we shall get it, is more welcome than such exclusively early information as is made through the medium of 13-inch shells.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FLEET.

That Capt. PORTER'S flotilla will be a most thoroughly equipped and formidable naval attacking force, there is every reason to expect. Capt. PORTER has made the mortar branch of the ordnance service his peculiar study, and, in that specific department, to looked upon by the profession generally as an officer of uncommon experience and ability. An assault upon a place with bombs projected from mortars is, in many respects, very different from an assault with shot and shell projected from cannon, carronades or howitzers. Big, ponderous ships-of-war are not needed where the firing can be made at long ranges, often from behind sheltering bluffs, or at such an angle, "in shore," as prevents the guns of the fort assailed being brought to bear with any appreciable effect. Such vessels as the *Niagara* and *Wabash* can do immense execution with a succession of broadsides; but, to range up in broadside order at all, a ship's timbers must be of prodigious strength, and the ship itself must have the resistive power which size and weight alone can give. Mortars cannot be fired broadside on, as the direction they give to projectiles is, technically speaking, vertical, and broadside firing is nearly horizontal. Moreover, it is only when the attacking force has command of the sea and of the position which it chooses to occupy, that mortar boats are brought into requisition. The boats themselves, are thus not required for actual fighting purposes, though of course, they may get occasionally peppered, during a sharp engagement; but the danger of this is not so great as to make it matter of primary consideration. Small vessels, therefore, of moderate staunchness and limited cost are quite as good for the mortar service as the most expensive craft that could be built. Though small, a vessel can bear the lateral recoil of successive discharges of the heaviest mortars, without perceptibly careening, and, if reasonably staunch, she can coast with safety down to the place to be assaulted. She must be braced and bolted a good deal about the deck, though, for there is tremendous wear and tear of platforms, and of all wood-work thereunder, fastened, consequent on the mortars recoiling angularly downward, instead of running back like ordinary guns. To bear the strain thus created, Capt. PORTER has had the decks of all his vessels underlaid with massive timber beams, interlaced and riveted, and extending (where the main pressure of recoil occurs) almost through to the kelson. The mortars themselves rest upon circular revolving platforms, of novel and ingenious construction. By means of a very simple arrangement of machinery these platforms can, when the mortars are fired, be lifted from their rollers, and planted firmly on the solid beds beneath; and when a change of aim is desirable, they can be as easily elevated, and turned in any direction the gunners please. These platforms are a great improvement on those adopted in the British Navy.

The vessels collected by Capt. PORTER are mostly brigs and schooners, of sufficient stoutness, which have all been inferiorly remodeled under his personal superintendence. The flagship will be the steam gunboat *Octorara*, and the "sail of the line" are to be divided into three divisions as follows: First Division (Lieut. WATSON SMITH commanding), schooners *Norfolk Packet*, *Oliver Lee*, *William Bacon*, *Arletta*, *C. P. Williams*, *Para*; Second Division (Lieut. W. W. QUEEN commanding), schooners *T. A. Ward*, *George Mangun*, *Adolphus Hugel*, *Matthew Vassar, Jr.*, *Sidney C. Jones*, *Maria J. Carlton*, *Orvetta*; Third Division

less money. As to why mortars are so named, philologists differ. Some say that the word is of Greek derivation; others that its origin was with the Spaniards; which seems likely, seeing that mortars were first brought into use by them; others, again, that it comes from the good old Anglo-Saxon, to wit: from the verb *myrran*, to mar, to destroy, applied to that which destroys, breaks in pieces, or that in which anything is broken and crushed, (a chemist's mortar, for instance;) afterward (so says the learned WAGNER) to a kind of gun, from resemblance of shape. Spita of the Spaniards, let us, being Anglo-Saxons, abide by WACHTER, and, after the manner of our race, lay bold of and unblushingly appropriate such oredit as accrues from sponsorship to so magnificent an implement of havoc and destruction.

What mortars are, and what their uses, may be more readily explained. A military dictionary will irradiate our ignorance with the following graphic definition: "*Mortar*, the most ancient piece of ordnance used for throwing stones; short pieces of large calibre, the trunnions placed at the breech." Nothing can possibly be clearer than this, after you have seen mortars and had their mechanism explained to you, and their trunnions and their breeches pointed out. Such a definition must be after a military man's own heart. Still, it would have been just as easy to say: "*Mortar*, a kind of short cannon, of large, shallow bore, with a chamber for powder; made of brass and iron. Their use is to throw hollow shells, filled with explosive material, which, falling on a building or into the works of a fortification, burst, and, with the fragments, destroy everything within reach." If it were desirable to go more fully into the history of the matter, it would be admissible to say further, that mortars were originally used for discharging either one very large ball of stone or a shower of smaller stones; but that was very long ago indeed. They used to be then classed according to the weight of the stone they could project. As they are now intended for the projection of shells only, they are designated not by the weight of the hollow projectile, which is subject to considerable variation, but by the diameter in inches of the bore. The shell mortar, which, with little change of form, has continued in use from the time of its invention to the present day, was (as before mentioned) a production of the Spanish military mind, somewhere about the close of the Fifteenth Century—Spain being at that time the most civilly accomplished and belligerently redoubtable nation in the world.

CONCERNING SHELLS AND FUSES.

Of the missiles that modern mortars throw, most persons possess some idea. Everybody knows they are great hollow globes of iron filled with gunpowder, and having attached a fuse, which, regulated to burn a certain number of seconds, (that is, until the shell shall have reached its mark,) then ignites the powder and explodes the iron globe into destroying, death-dealing fragments. The mortar shell differs from that used for cannon and howitzer practice, in that it is made thicker at the bottom or part that comes in contact with the propelling charge of powder, as also in the neighborhood of the orifice which admits the fuse. Thirteen and ten-inch shells are those most in use in the navy, and the dimensions of these are indicated within a fraction by the names given them. They vary in weight according to the amount of powder with which they are wholly or partially filled.

The fuses by which the moment of explosion is regulated, are of several kinds, variously denominated concussive, percussive and time-fuses. The object of the two former is to cause the shell to burst immediately on striking the object at which it is aimed; of the last, to cause it to burst after a certain time determined by the length of the burning composition with which the fuse is filled. The concussive fuse is furnished with an internal mechanism, so adjusted, that, though it resist the shock of firing, or even that of a slight graze, it will yield to the shock of impact—the concussion causing the burning composition into the loaded cavity of the shell and producing the explosion. The percussion fuse, like the cap used for rifle pistols and muskets, is instantly ignited by the mere force of contact with any object around which the shell may happen to arise. Besides shells, missiles called carcasses are sometimes fired from mortars. They differ from shells only in that, instead of powder, they are filled with an inflammable composition, which specially produces a more inextinguishable conflagration when the wreck and adjacent combustible materials. It was most like a quantity of this kind that Col. Brown, of Fort Pickens, lately burnt down a portion of the Warrington Navy-yard.

SERVICE OF MORTARS.

For serving a thirteen or ten inch mortar five men are necessary—one gunner and four cannoneers. Either can be fired at the rate of ten rounds an hour, continuously, and, in case of need, more quickly still. The new mechanical aids lately introduced into the management of naval mortars greatly facilitate the labors of the gunners; so much so, indeed, that, at the bombardment of Sweaborg, during the late Russian war, the rapid practice on board some of the English boats actually rendered many mortars quite useless. This firing is rather a complicated affair, and must seem tedious to a looker-on. A small arsenal of instruments and tools is required to get a shell fairly on its errand of destruction. Each mortar has a tompion, or muzzle-cover, to which are attached a haversack containing fuses, a pair of canvas sleeves, (for the gunner,) a tube-pouch, containing priming-wire, friction tubes, a lanyard, "wound in the form of St. Andrew's cross," and a gunoers pouch containing a level, a gimlet, a vent-punch and chalk. Then there has to be a quadrant, plummet, pointing cord, scraper, wiper, pointing-rods, (to indicate aim), maul, broom, and hammer-wrench. As for the operation of loading, it is too elaborate to describe in detail. Altogether, mortar practice must be hard, and by no means unscientific work.

RANGE AND ELEVATION.

The range—that is, the object to be aimed at—of a mortar is ascertained by a mathematical process somewhat akin to the mode in which a sea-captain finds out the time of day, and for this the quadrant is used. Accurate aim, though, can only be attained by the test of firing, and watching how and where the shells chance to fall. Mortars are usually fired at an elevation of forty-five degrees, and the effect produced in mortar practice by a shell is in proportion to the height from which it can be made to fall. With very heavy projectiles, the height necessary to generate the requisite amount of terminal velocity can only be obtained at long ranges, or by giving the mortar a greater elevation than 45 degrees. The height necessary to produce this terminal velocity is, with an 8-inch shell, 2,756 feet; with a 10-inch shell, 3,422 feet; with a 13-inch shell, 4,340 feet; but these altitudes require, at 45 degrees elevation, ranges to which shell cannot be thrown with accuracy. Very satisfactory practice may, however, be made from that elevation at 800 or 1,000 yards with 10 and 13 inch mortars. But lessening these distances would decrease the efficiency of a bombardment against *permanent* works in a degree not compensated by superior certainty of aim. At the seige of Antwerp, in 1832, the great effect produced by the French mortar batteries in destroying the shelter of the garrison, was attributed to the extended range at which they were fixed.

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT OF HEAVY MORTARS.

A 13-inch sea mortar weighs (in round numbers) 11,000 pounds; its ben over 9,000 pounds more. It is about 4 feet 2 inches in length, and will (loaded with 20 pounds of powder) throw a shell of 197 pounds nearly 4,500 yards, (2¾ miles,) or a carcase of 212 pounds about as far. A 10-inch mortar of the same class weighs close upon 6,000 pounds, and its bed 6,000 pounds. It will throw a shell of 87 pounds 4,600 yards. In Capt. PORTER'S fleet there are 20 of these 13-inch mortars, besides others of inferior calibre, the first serious experiments with which the rebels will soon have an opportunity of witnessing. There are these advantages in very big shells: With only enough powder to explode them, they burst into a larger number of fragments than smaller shells; whilst, with a full charge of powder, their superior weight sinks them deeply enough in the earth, or through the arched ways of fortifications, to make them act in the most devastating manner as a mine.

MONSTER MORTARS OF FORMER TIMES.

Several attempts have been made in former times to manufacture mortars of colossal magnitude. During the siege of Cadiz by the French, in 1809, the assailing fleet fired shells into the town from two large mortars, at a distance of 4,000 yards. These mortars were of about 13-inch calibre, but of different internal construction to mortars of the present day, and nearly eight feet in exterior length. They were fired with a 40-pound charge of powder. A great deal of lead was run into the shells used with them, which shells seldom burst, and, even when they did, effected inconsiderable damage. The largest mortar ever employed in active service was the iron 24-inch mortar tried by the French against the citadel of Antwerp in 1832, during the war of separation between the Dutch and Belgians. The dimensions of this monster were as follows: weight of mortar (metal) 14,700 pounds; of bed, (wood,) 16,000 pounds; weight of shell, (full charged,) 1,015 pounds; weight of empty shell, 916 pounds; diameter of shell, 24 inches; thickness, 2½ inches; powder in shell, 99 pounds; powder in chamber, (full charge,) 30 pounds. This mortar was chiefly remarkable for the extremely bad shells cast for it, and the time it occupied in loading.

A Mr. MALLETT, some years ago, in England, sought to make a mortar of 36-inch calibre, formed of flat iron rings bound together by longitudinal bars of iron. It was to fire a shell weighing, when filled, 8,000 pounds. If the idea had been practicable, Mr. MALLETT would have produced a decided sensation in the first place he favored with a few of them. But, like a great many other admirable ideas, practicality was just the very thing it lacked. It has not been heard of since the Crimean War.

THE THREE GREAT MORTAR FIGHTS OF THE CENTURY.

The bombardment of Sweaborg during that war and the siege of Antwarp are the only two occasions on which mortars have been used, in any force, within the memory of this generation. Capt. PORTER'S Expedition, so far as weight of ordnance goes, may take rank with either. Let us trust that the upshot of his endeavors against the rebels will more resemble the triumph of the French over the Dutch at the latter place than the discomfiture of the allies by the Russians at the former.

THE WAR IN KENUCKY.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BATTLE OF THE CUMBERLAND—CRIES OF THE OPPRESSED—ACTION WANTED AND NEEDED BY THE ARMIES OF THE WEST—NECESSITY OF MILITARY DISCIPLINE AND OCCUPATION.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1862.

Official accounts put our force engaged in the fight of the 19th at about 3,000. One or all of our three batteries thundered at the rebels during and after the engagement proper, and had much material and moral effect, especially after the rout began. Gen. CARTER'S First and Second Tennessee were not in the fight, though near by, posted on our left to prevent a flank attack on that side. The Louisville ladies are preparing, with suitable inscriptions, four splendid flags for the Tenth Indiana, Fourth Kentucky, Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota. CRITTENDEN'S force on the field was about 6,000 men and two batteries. They outnumbered us three to one in the first part of the battle, and about two to one near its close. Their loss in killed and wounded was at least 350, besides untold numbers drowned, and 150 captured. We caught nearly 2,000 horses. Our loss was 219 killed and wounded. It is said the fugitives ran 32 miles without stopping, and that CRITTENDEN distanced them all—though stopping so often to take a drink—brought up away below the Tennessee line, and now has not more than 2,500 men. Gen. CARTER'S Brigade has started for Barboursville, and Gen. SCAMMON'S for Monticello. The weather and roads permitting, Geo. THOMAS' Division may soon report important progress in several directions.

East Tennessee, if saved at all, will be saved speedily. If our army had penetrated that region last November, the whole State of Tennessee might have been ours to-day. The whole of East Tennessee was then confessedly "in a state of rebellion, hostile to the Confederate Government;" then "there was a large majority of the people sympathizing with the enemy." Are they never to be rescued from the clutches and tolls of the secession leaders?

Many Tennessee officers are reported serving to prevent the "sequestration" of their property, or to protect their families from insult and outrage. They, and most of their rank and file, might never again bear arms against the Union, if they had their own way, and were enlightened as to the real policy of the Union Government. When proclamations drafted in the spirit of Col. GARFIELD'S to the citizens of the Sandy Valley, shall reach the ears and eyes of the suffering people in the Mississippi Valley, they must and will, unless detained too long, tell very greatly for the Union.

Refugees from our counties of Allen and Warren implore Gen. BUELL to throw forward force enough to save the section between Cumberland and Bowling Green from utter devastation by the rebels, whose appetite for and destroying every particle of property belonging to those Kentuckians who have volunteered in the National service, or fled to the National camps for personal protection. The leading secession Vandals applaud the burning and destruction of property by Buckner's advance, and predict that "rather than the vile Yankees should have the use or benefit of them, we won't leave every house in the State burned down, and every foot of ground laid waste and made desolate." As our armies advance, they can, by proper management, secure boundaries of loyal Kentuckians from the marauding people, without resorting to any of the cruelties and exactions the enemy. By a contrary course they can compel the people to impoverish or starve themselves, or be harassed and will exact by the Government as the price of success. As we move to all the supplies we want, guns and powder promptly furnished, we will conflict at Bowling Green the common lot. We may look for early and severe strokes in Northwest Tennessee. Command of the railroads and rivers in West and East Tennessee would insure our success. Rebels put it that they will end this war in sixty days. In sixty days, indeed, they or we may have come nearer to determine the result, if not the duration of the war. Decisive action is of immense moment to us, as it is to the Confederates.

The officers and soldiers under Gens. BUELL and HALLECK want and need contributions as to food and employment, for their own sakes, as for the good of the cause. While stationary let them be constantly employed in preparing for action. Let all their camps be schools of rigid, thorough military instruction. Military discipline saved to us at West Cat, Ivy Mountain, Mundorfsville, Muldie Creek and Logan's Cross Roads. Military discipline will save and prosper us in the future. Here, in Louisville, under Gen. BUELL'S eye, some officers, for lack of sufficient employment and necessities with their pay, seem to have become fond of dissipation, luxurious and ruinous intelligence, to wine (or so nothing stronger) and women, the drawing-room, dining-room, bar-room and gaming-house. However, they will freely soon have enough to do, and then set a better example to the privates, who can so much less afford to dissipate and play the gentleman. The hardships and the dangers and the laurels of their country's tented fields will soon make men and heroes of the male.

PONTIAC.

OBJECT OF GRANT'S ADVANCE.—HIS FORCE—REBEL MOVEMENTS, DESERTIONS AND LOSSES—BUELL'S ORDERS—JUDGE YEAMAN ON THE DOOM OF SLAVERY, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday Feb. 5, 1862.

Advices of the 2d from Cairo represent that the destination of Gen. GRANT'S present expedition is Forts Henry and Donelson, on the Tennessee and the Cumberland, to be assailed simultaneously by land forces and gunboats. His four brigades comprise 20,000 to 25,000 men. He has some twenty infantry regiments, seven cavalry regiments and nine movable batteries of artillery. If he shall shut off all communication between Bowling Green and Memphis, Columbus and Memphis, and Columbus and Nashville, while Gen. THOMAS closes the avenues between Bowling Green and Nashville, the invaders will be in a bad fix.

The last report or rumor is that they number 25,000 at and near Bowling Green, BUCKNER and FLOYD having taken away 15,000 in the directions of Nashville and Paris; that numerous sixty days' and six months' men have gone home, and many more will leave; that one of BUCKNER'S Staff—his nephew—has deserted; that 15,000 of JOHNSON'S command have died—100 in one week; that some of the largest guns at Bowling Green have been shipped to Clarkesville and Columbus, and that BEAUREGARD, with 15,000 from Manassas, will operate against THOMAS.

Secessionists here magnify their brothers' freebooting in the Green River Valley into great victories. They get up some new sensation lie for every day. JACKSON cut to pieces! T. L. CRITTENDEN defeated and routed! Leonard taken and BUELL'S army retreating to Louisville! And a great deal more such stuff swallowed daily and nightly with their whisky, to keep their spirits up. Secession began in a big drunk, and will end in a tremendous collapse. Its rifled whisky and burnt brandy can't save it.

Eight immense siege guns, from Pittsburgh, with accoutrements complete for twenty-two 6-pounders and 24-pounders rifled Parrotts, were landed here yesterday, and a vast amount of ammunition, shot, and shells, to be reshipped for Cairo.

Gen. McCOOK is ferreting the spies in his camps, and holds all civilians within his lines under rigid scrutiny. Gen. BUELL requires all "camp loafers" and suspicious outsiders to report themselves to the nearest Provost-Marshal, and to answer all his questions. The General also orders all soldiers, sick or otherwise, who are absent on furlough, to report at once to the proper officers in Louisville. I presume this applies to officers, too.

I learn there are now about 1,500 soldiers in the General Hospital here, and five or six, on the average, die per day.

It is fine weather now, and possibly it may be henceforth much more favorable for military movements. Last month the mean temperature here was 36.8, and rain gauge 6.70; in December, mean temperature, 42; rain gauge, 1.57.

Judge TRIMAN, Representative of Daviess, in another letter to Col. HARNEY, holds that the resentment of the free populations of Missouri, Kentucky, East Tennessee, Western Virginia, Eastern and Western North Caroline, Maryland and Delaware, will eventually fall heavily upon the institutions of Slavery, just as surely as that human nature is the same now as ever; that every influence which would affect Slavery injuriously after the rebellion's defeat, would only operate with increased effect after the success of the rebel cause, except that a thirst for revenge would take the place of the insolence of victory among the armies and population of the Union; that in cases of an open contest between the dominant and servient races, the superior race would prove the victor, and the other would be exterminated, or removed beyond the seas; that whenever the black man's room becomes more valuable than his labor, he will be shoved out of the way; and that the men of the South have invited, if they have not fastened, upon their posterity, the violent, in lieu of the peaceful, solution of the great questions involved in the relation of master and slave.

It appears to me that Mr. BATTELLE'S emancipation, apprenticeship, and colonization plan may be quite applicable for establishing free white labor west of the Blue Ridge, and making at least that section of Virginia absolutely free, and if adopted and carried out, will be the beginning of the end of slave labor in the Border States—a most salutary illustration of the truth of ALFRED IVERSON'S avowal that all these States can live and flourish without slaveholding.

PONTIAC.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Ovation to the Fifth New-York Zouaves—Banner Presentation at Fort Federal Hill—The Ladies of Baltimore and the Soldiers of the Union—Addresses by J. Wilis, Esq., and Col. G. K. Warren—Union Sentiment in the Monumental City.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT FEDERAL HILL,
BALTIMORE, Md., Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

The Fifth New-York Zouaves, Col. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN, commanding, still constitute the garrison of the Fort which they erected on this hill last Fall. It is wearisome work to the men,—this standing still and waiting for the day of action in the field. But be not impatient, soldiers; be not impatient, friends at home; be not impatient, spectators abroad, if the days of the decisive blows are deferred. They are coming, and every delay is made the opportunity for fresh and increased preparation for them in the army of the Union.

When the Fifth Regiment left Fort Schuyler last May, and marched down Broadway on its way to the seat of war, its military bearing and precise performance of the incidental manœuvres of the parade were the subject of much remark; this, in a body of men who had been drilling together but a month. Those who criticised then, would scarcely recognize the same body of men now,—they have improved so much. Drill all the morning, drill all the afternoon, and studying of tactics in the evening, fill up the sum of the daily duties at this post. Battalion manœuvres, company movements, practice in both the heavy and light infantry manuals, bayonet exercise according to the valuable treatise of Gen. MCCLELLAN, the management of heavy artillery, the school of the light battery, and a peculiar system of repelling assaults on fortified works, have all been mastered both in theory and practice, and the men feel a greater pride in the service, and have more confidence in themselves than they ever had before. The grounds without the Fort have been sloped into a glacis, and all impediments to obstructions have been removed from the interior, so that there is ample room for all these exercises.

The perfect Baltimore Cars which run from Federal Hill to Camden, and within call of the quarters of the Zouaves, day after day, Regiments of the most fragrant character leave spring upon them in the interests of the country and the people of the City. Even the newspaper correspondents, in the matters of the Secessionists, the Secessionists in both branches of the [illegible] Vandals applaud the burning and destruction of property by BUCKNER'S

usages and customs of the Navy Department, pay being always made to the owners of the property from whom the Government obtains the title. *Comment on this is unnecessary.* We succeeded in arranging so that the money was drawn by a third party, and some twenty days after date of requisition the order was had on the Sub-Treasury for the money, but not until GENERAL D. MORGAN, Esq., the brother-in-law of the honorable Secretary of the Navy appeared, who demanded $2,500 for his share; and though he states he did not sell nor did his purchase the vessel, yet we could not get our money till he had his blood-money, and if we would agree to pay this he would write to Washington and urge the remitting of the money at once to meet the requisition. The *Mercedita* was, at dale of delivery, taken from our hands, though it was expressly stipulated by BURRILL, at the time of purchase, we were to fit her for sea, and such has been the invariable custom here, before this case—the Navy Department so ordering the owners and builders to fit the purchased vessels for sea, and the *Mercedita* now lays in Williamsburgh yet uncompleted, though delivered by us to the Government on the 27th September, as we name, a monument of official corruption, and as we believe for the benefit of this man BURRILL'S pocket, she is to lay there, as long as money can be made from the Government.

We forbear tasking your patience further with these narrations of outrages and wrong perpetrated on us—adding this, that we made some extra work for the Government on this steamer whilst altering her, and by the orders of Mr. POOR, Naval Constructor, to the amount of $895 95; and though we have addressed several letters to the honorable Secretary of the Navy on the subject, *no reply can be had*, and we are left to this loss.

Whilst congratulating the honorable Secretary of the Navy of his brother-in-law, Mr. MORGAN, having obtained, as is said, over $100,000 commissions, by charging merchants 2½ per cent. on every purchase made by the Navy Department—a rate of commission never paid or asked before on the sale of vessels of $100,000 in value, and which could be only made through Mr. MORGAN—yet we believe when this Jew gams was practiced on us, it was only in keeping with this man BURRILL and his principals, the Navy Department. It may be right that brothers-in-law of Cabinet officers and Heads of Departments are to be in these times of our country's calamities permitted to fatten on the "swaat of the poor and the blood of the brave," so gloriously offerad to sustain our country in her trials; but we are of the many who believe such to be an index of the basest corruption that the world ever witnessed. BURRILL writes that of his share of the plunder of three gunboats building for Government, he obtained 5 per cent. commissions, &c., &c.

Ours is not an isolated case of wrongs perpetrated on loyal citizens by the Navy Department.

As you have forwarded a previous letter to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, oblige us by doing the same with this, and let us add, that a Court of inquiry we solicit as well as yourself into the purchase of the *Mercedita*, if it will serve to punish the rascals named in it; but as to our money wronged, from us, that has gone; but no *Court* will ever be convened, and no inquiry ever made. Honest men must suffer under suspicion, because the dishonest have power. We are, your obedient servants,

(Signed,) JAS. C. JEWETT & CO.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 17, 1862.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR—We have read with some surprise that portion of your communication, dated 16th January, to the President of the Senate, in which you state as follows: "that you hear from the owners and sellers no complaint that they, by the operation of this system of purchase, have been oppressed or aggrieved." This is in alluding to your arraogement with your brother-in-law, Mr. MORGAN, for the purchase of vessels for your Department at this port. Our surprise at this statement grows out of the fact, that you have been aware of our complaint against the manner in which you have permitted us to be wronged; and, if we may not be considered impertinent in using the term, robbed, in the sale of the *Mercedita*, to your Department. Our complaint is fully set forth in a letter addressed to Commodore HUDSON, dated Oct. 30, 1861, and which is on file in your Department, and to which we again call your attention. We further state

1. That the publication by Mr. MORGAN that we asked the Navy Department $130,000 for the steamer *Mercedita*, and which statement you append to your annual report to Congress and thus indorse the same, is unqualifiedly untrue, as you know by our letter dated 19th June, 1861, addressed to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, on file in the Department. We offered this vessel at your own valuation; do you think it right to endeavor to convey to the public, after such an offer on our part, the idea that we sought to obtain $30,000 more than this vessel's value, and to foist this falsehood on the public to give an idea of your brother-in-law's fitness to purchase vessels for the Government?

2. We stale the demanding and receiving by your brother-in-law, GEORGE D. MORGAN, of a commission of 2½ per cent. on the amount of the purchase money of this steamer *Mercedita*, and your permitting this, after our offering direct to your Department to sell this vessel at your own valuation, and after our accepting what you saw fit to give us for her, is a transaction unworthy of any honest official of this Government, be his position high or low.

3. The permitting Naval Constructor POOK to take from us the specification of alterations we were to make, and at our own cost, and under which we sold this steamer, and of substituting a second one, entailing on us $2,736 08 extra expense, and after we incurred this extra expense, refusing to pay us the amount of same, is an outrage committed on us, and is robbing us of our money.

4. Your not paying us $828 45 amount of alterations made by us, by order of said Naval Constructor POOK, (which are not contained in either of the specifications, but ordered by said Naval Constructor POOK) verbally. Is in character with the non-payment of the other amount named.

5. Your permitting GEORGE D. MORGAN to take from us a commission, we consider is as we state, but the taking of 2½ per cent. on the sale of a vessel of $100,000 in value, is contrary to all custom and usages that govern buyers and sellers here, and a rate never paid nor demanded; the rate fixed by the Chamber of Commerce on sales of vessels not governing the payment of commission where the value exceeds $30,000 in amount; and this you must well know, so should know.

We protest against your treatment to us as here stated, and more fully in letter referred to of Oct. 30, and ask when are we to obtain redress for our wrongs? If we call to our aid the public Press, we would be seeking to gain for our grievances and ourselves a notoriety.

If we appeal to Congress, we are occupying valuable time better employed in seeking the public good in such times as these, than in investigating private grievances with heads of Departments.

If we address you, we have done that, what are we to hope for, and what the result?

There remains but for us to write this protest to be placed on the files of the Department, to slumber along forever, perhaps, or it may be possibly brought to light on our appeals for justice to your successor, whom we hope may have no brothers-in-law for us to aid in enriching if we are to do business with the Department, and whom we hope also, will be just enough to see that all who transact business with the Department shall be fairly, honestly and honorably dealt with, honest men obtaining their rights and the dishonest ones their punishment.

We are, Your obedient servants.

(Signed,) JAMES C. JEWETT & CO.

Public Schools and Impossible Lessons.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES' article, of Jan. 23, and others following, attracted very general attention. In Boston no books are allowed to be carried home, except by the more advanced pupils. New-York, in limiting the lessons to such as "can be learned in an hour," makes the teacher the sole judge. Your correspondent, Mr. BRISTED, himself an accomplished scholar, very tersely observes: "The alleged lessons are monstrous, preposterous and impossible." For Jan. 20th, four lessons were given to be learned at home, between 4 P. M. and 8 A. M., by a class, from nine years old and upward. The definition lesson was as follows:

Entrance,	Pretence,	Subtense,
Distance,	Offence,	Incense,
Nuisance,	Absence,	Pretense,
Elegance,	Vehemence,	License,
Circumstance,	Deference,	Recompense.
Temperance,	Eloquence,	Dispense,
Maintenance,	Eminence,	Condense,
Ignorance,	Evidence,	Prepense,

And twenty-two more similar words. Each word must be instantly spelled, and a succinct definition promptly given. In order to give an additional turn to the mental thumbscrew, the teacher "skips" from column to column. There were, besides, some thirty dates and proper names to be memorized, and half a dozen problems in mental arithmetic, one being, "If John buys a lemon for two cents, James an orange for three times as much as John paid for the lemon, less four cents; and Thomas pays three times as much for a melon as John and James paid for the lemon and orange, how much more did the melon cost than the lemon and orange?" If there is any hesitation and stammering in any lesson, then comes the dreaded "Snext." The more that miss, the more impatient does the teacher become, the more rapidly is "snext" pronounced, the more nervous are those lower down, and, being the duller, have really less "chance," as the little urchins express it, than the brighter portions of the class; and, losing their presence of mind, they really do not as well as they are able, as was affectingly exhibited not long ago in the case of a nervous little girl, who, when it was passed to the next, exclaimed, in an excited and imploring outburst, "Indeed, Mrs. ——, I do know that word." This incident tells volumes as to the mental sufferings of over taxed children in the recitation rooms. Your correspondent, of Feb. 2, endeavors to prove that the lessons in Twenty-seventh-street, of which she is the Principal, are comparatively easy. This is at once disproved by the avalanche of communications sent to the TIMES, confirmatory of my first article, that the lessons cannot be learned by sitting up late, and rising before day. She claims that a more "proper" method than a resort to the public prints would have been a personal representation to the Principal. Let us see. On the morning in which my first article appeared in the DAILY TIMES, an up-town gentleman, who has retired on a large fortune made by mechanical industry, repaired with his wife to Twelfth-street, and represented that his daughter, aged 13, studied until 11 at night, and rose at 5, in the vain effort to master her task, and had been made sick by it; but Twelfth-street still gives out impossible lessons, even during the glorious skating carnival. Wiser, far, to give no lessons at all to be learned out of school-hours—at least, at such a time. One teacher declared she "would not alter the lessons a bit; another stated they were not to be blamed, as they were required to go over a certain ground in a specified time. A third, with equal credit to her head and heart, expressed her regret to have overtaxed her pupils, and rectified the matter that very day. The TIMES must be voraciously devoured bright and early every morning, for when the schools opened on the morning of the appearance of your first article, there was a general buz among teachers as to whose father "wrote it." A principal came into the room with paper and pencil to inquire what girls were dissatisfied with their lessons, requesting that such should hold up their hands. Not a hand was raised, any more than a three-year old baby would shy, in the presence of its parents, whether father or mother was most loved. Upon this demonstration the principal retired, saying, "I presume *the* little girl is not present." What little girl, Mr. Editor? Who does not know that a thousand little lies, by implication at least, were not told in that short space of time? To what wise end was such an inquiry made? Was it not inquisitive? Scholars who live miles away cannot spare time to walk the distance, but ride in heated cars and crowded stages, with their heads bent and faces buried in the inevitable task, hence do not have the exercise which your correspondent intimates they do.

My strictures are not made querulously. I make but one complaint; that is a grave one; it involves the health, happiness and life of the 160,000 children who go to the public schools in any one year in the City of New-York alone, and the question ought to be met, must be met—"Shall these errors be perpetuated?

It is due to our public schools to say that the fidelity, assiduity and ability of the teachers are fully appreciated, as proved by the fact that a number of them are full, and have to turn away new applicants constantly; and to this other fact, that the patrons of each particular school seem to feel convinced that such school is better than others. Twentieth-street was highly recommended to me, and I sent my girls there, and have great reason to confirm the testimony. A friend has been long waiting in vain for a vacancy for his daughter in Twelfth-street, because he has been assured by various parties that it is the best conducted of all the girls' public schools in the City. A gentleman of wealth in the upper part of Fifth-avenue, having tried "select" schools and "private" schools, and private teachers, became dissatisfied with the progress and efficiency of his children, and now that he has for some months sent them in Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh-street, uses his influence on every proper occasion in favor of our public school system. The legitimate inference is, that our public schools are all admirably conducted, except in this one thing—our children's brains are overtaxed, and, in proportion as they are so, a blight must rest on their future physical existence. A PARENT.

THE USAGES OF WAR.

Continuation of Dr. Lieber's Lectures on the Laws and Usages of War—Cartel—Neutrality Agreements on Land—Safeguard—Agreements of Contribution—Capitulations—Armistice.

CARTEL.

The name itself does not explain anything. It comes from the Latin *charta*. It is the same as that from which the Latin *carta*, which was applied to some important agreement, or as charter, which was an agreement between the King and people. The cartel meant, therefore, simply, an agreement. It has different meanings; thus a vessel sent to carry passengers is called a cartel in distinction from one sailing as a merchantman. In the laws and usages of war on land, it means an agreement in time of war. In modern times it is, of course, written, and contains subjects of information or of business, as whether the mail is to continue, regarding flags of truce as to how it shall be designated, the mode of address, &c., more than how, for this purpose, passports, couriers and the exchange of prisoners, where it is the most usual.

The ordinary subjects of a cartel are these:

First—It consists of an agreement of a purely contractual character, one not with reference to a state of war, but for the use of the word, equal to that of Mars-ache's historical Society, on the exchange of prisoners during the Revolutionary war, Boston, July, 1861. It seems that the Earl of ——, who we understand, is expected to pay a visit to ——, regrets to say he would not visit this country during the present state of affairs, but that he would be glad to see Mr. —— at his own house. Mr. —— replies that he is very much obliged to the Earl, but that he has no intention of visiting England at present.

Second—It is a treaty between two states or between two governments, and not merely between two individuals, and is subject, therefore, to the rules of war, in the event of a war breaking out between the two governments.

Third—It is binding on the two governments that conclude it, and on all persons belonging to them, or residing within their territory, during the war, unless the cartel itself provides for the case of a subject of one of the governments residing within the territory of the other at the breaking out of the war, and not wishing to remain or not able to remain, or not permitted to remain. In such cases, reasonable time should be allowed to such persons to remove with their property and effects.

Fourth—It is binding only as long as both parties carry out its provisions in good faith. Flagrant violation of the cartel on the part of one party gives the other party the right to declare it void.

NEUTRALITY AGREEMENTS ON LAND.

Belligerents have frequently entered into agreements declaring districts of country, certain places, persons of a certain character, or even whole classes of subjects to be neutral in war, and to enjoy the rights of neutrals in regard to each other during the war. Examples of this kind are found in the treaties between Prussia and Austria, during the Seven Years' war, and in the treaties between Prussia and Saxony, during the same war. Agreements of this kind are binding upon the belligerents who enter into them, and must be faithfully observed by them and by their subjects. They are, however, rarely entered into, and are rarely of long duration, because they are contrary to the very nature of war, which admits of no neutrality in the midst of its raging.

SAFEGUARDS.

It is found necessary, at times, to grant to the hostile person, or thing, express protection against hostile conduct, in authentic writing, or by a grant of military persons. In this latter case, so long as the guard behaves peacefully, and in conformity with its destination, it must be treated as inviolable by the enemy.

AGREEMENTS OF CONTRIBUTION.

These are made with the subjects of the hostile belligerent, by which the latter undertake the payment of certain sums of money, or acknowledgments of indebtedness, instead of actual payment. These agreements are sacred, and must be taken into account in concluding peace, if not paid before the occupation of the respective territory ceases.

CAPITULATIONS.

Here, again, the etymology does not teach anything, which is to draw up a writing into *heads*, or *chapters*.

Capitulation, in the terminology of war, is the surrender of a corps of soldiers, or of a fortified place, which may be conditional or unconditional. It is common to stipulate that a surrender shall take place at a certain time, if no help is afforded from the army, or that the garrison shall be allowed to depart with military honors, or that they be allowed to join their army. It should be sacredly adhered to by both parties; there should be no equivocation. In peace we have the courts to resort to, but in war there is nothing above the belligerents to resort to. Therefore you are thrown upon the honor entirely of each party.

ARMISTICE.

This is an agreement to suspend hostilities. It may be either general, applying to the hostile parties everywhere, or special, for certain troops, territories or places. They are either for a definite or indefinite time, which is settled in each case. A general armistice begins on the day agreed upon; a special armistice when the parties receive information of its conclusion.

It is a natural condition of an armistice that each party remains in *statu quo* during the same; what you have conquered you keep, but no advance of the army is allowed, yet you may fortify yourself in the ground occupied. This has sometimes been doubted, but is not now. A distinguished publicist, FERREIRA, proposes, as an improvement to VATTEL, (vol. iii., p. 255,) the following: "No party should do that which the enemy would have been interested in preventing, and which without the armistice he would probably have prevented." This is obviously not substantial; probabilities are too delicate for the law of war. Armistices are not unfrequently concluded for the very purpose of strengthening the armies. This was the case in the famous armistice between NAPOLEON and the allied Powers in the campaign of 1813.

It is maintained that harmless intercourse of private persons with legal obligations and consequences may take place between the subjects of the belligerent Governments, not included in the territory occupied by the armies which are in a state of armistice.

It is an important question whether, in an armistice, a beleaguered fortress has a right to restore fortifications, and build new ones. GROTIUS, and PUFFENDORFF say that the beleaguered have the right, COCCEJI, VATTEL, and WHEATON deny the right. All agree that the besieging power must not continue his besieging works, for this would be obviously like keeping up the fight. No one has ever doubted the right of the belligerents during an armistice to continue an erection as well as to repair their works, because they are defensive, and for this reason, I am inclined to side with GROTIUS, namely, that no beleaguered fortress has the right to repair, in an armistice, its battered redoubts and fortifications. I am quite sure that the besieged enemy has the fullest right to repair inherently. I feel quite sure that the besieged enemy has not the right to repair or erect new works. As to erecting new works by the besieged, they may be considered as not exclusively defensive, and as it can be argued on one side or other, I think it is necessary to have this point mentioned in the armistice.

An armistice does not interrupt the law against a spy, although certain intercourse between the enemies may be granted, as the commander sees fit.

Who is authorized to conclude these various agreements and compacts? Each Commander-in-Chief is authorized by the laws and usages of war to conclude arguments which affect his own troops. So soon, however, as the effect of the agreement goes beyond the corps under the command of the agreeing party, the ratification of the sovereign or Government is necessary.

So soon as one party contravenes the agreement the other party is absolved from its obligations without any further transaction.

The particulars ought to be drawn up with clearness and simplicity. WHEATON, in his International Law, vol. IV., p. 223, says, that in these compacts *time is material.* Indeed it may be said to be of the very essence of the contract.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

A Visit to No. 1—How the Public Charities of a Great Metropolis are Dispensed.

The leisurely stroller along Broadway, surfeited with "its whirl and its hustle, its fashion and pride," is fain to pause as he reaches a quiet-looking avenue running from Bowery to Broadway, just one block in length, and which used to be "away up town," but is now marked and *marred* by many an unsightly herald that the tide of commerce is slowly and surely encroaching upon its once exempt territory of clean flags and iron-trellised marble entrance ways. If it chance to be a Summer stroll, he will be the more inclined to pause, for a pretty green hedge—a type of the olden time—winds invitingly around the upper corner, and a pleasant breeze is ever playing among shadowy boughs that preserve a neighborly contact during its entire length.

He turns involuntarily into it, but his attention is arrested before many steps are taken, at the appearance of a target like sign, nailed to the body of a tree and bearing upon its broad, white surface in characters of portentious size, the indication No. 1.

No house appears, corresponding to such a sign as this, and he thinks not to associate it with the pleasant carriage track opposite, with double gateway swinging negligently apart.

If 'tis Winter—if, for instance it were possible that such fraternity as leisurely-strollers could be found in the quiet avenue in such weather as marked the closing days of January, he would not have to pause or wonder why the sign was placed conspicuously upon a tree, instead of the neat front door, in order to indicate the once aristocratic carriage-way as the direction to be taken by those who had business there. He sees coming from far and near the army of victims, whose headquarters are here. Headquarters, not *home-quarters*, mark, for 'tis home where e'er the heart is," and the hearts hidden in many of these shrinking, illy-clothed forms are away in the cheerless rookery of some tenement House, where a helpless family, "half-starved and half-naked, die crowded from the cold,"—while he or she, the parent, puts out the fire of pride in the nature that would perish rather than ask charity for its own sake, but for *theirs* the check is mazened—the step shall be taken. Let us follow them in as they file along the carriage-tracks to the door of a back building, large and well-warmed, built by our City for their especial reception.

Here an officer meets them at the entrance, and receives an understanding of the particular department they wish to apply to. Here it becomes necessary to explain to the uninitiated reader that No. 1 is divided into several departments, each and all presided over by our *Commissioners in Charities and Correction.* The dwelling house part, which is now divided on into private offices and reception rooms of the Commissioners, was once the residence of a citizen, who will live long in the hearts of his many patients, though the skilful arm and sympathetic voice are better remembered by the labors of the quiet tomb.

It is with the Department of Charity that we have to do when we *go with the army* crossed Q.

The receiving officer points each applicant to an open window, upon the reverse of which stands a table covered with all manner of tickets, pendants, orders, and petitions to the relief of some particular species, and beside it is seated, presiding over the distributions, a gentleman of observation, of generous proportions and of an amusing nature. Mr. QUINN found his new office better suited to put a spice of fun into the Irish market, since it only consists of two French feet. I expect will of course be carried out next year we may expect that our export of fun will rapidly increase. Rarely is a more motley assemblage of the sons of many states and races exhibited than Quebec every few days, which, may have previously been obtained from Canada. And we marvel to see states come from America, the Republic now a state, sometimes 10, sometimes forty we see the representatives from the United States.

Mr. QUINN's office has already to deal from it reports from 60 persons, of that, since his return from Europe, 800 cargoes of timber have been shipped from Quebec, to supply a deficiency from Memel, Anzo, Dantzic, Russia, Memel, Norway, Sweden, Archangel, Masts, &c., from Quebec. This trade, accompanied with the Commerce of Europe, may be extended almost indefinitely, and if there be any truth in the suggestion that the timber now supplied by the north of Europe will rapidly diminish in quantity, the importance of this Province will be in future of greater importance than it has been heretofore.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, FEB. 8, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.	95		1	R. Railway	37
2,000 do	95		50	do	s10 37
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103		100	do	37
1,000 do	103		25	do	37
3,000 Treas. Notes, 6 p. c.	98		150	do	b10 37
1,000 Mich. State 6s	90		100	do	37
1,000 Mich. St. 6s, '75	90		50	do	b10 37
2,000 N. Y. State 6s	98		100	do	s10 37
2,000 Missouri 6s	92		21	Erie R. Preferred	74
3,000 do	91		50	do	s30
10,000 do	b30		50	do	56
5,000 do	4		50	Hud. River R.	s10
5,000 do	s10	98	50	do	b30
5,000 E. R. 1M. R.'s	93		100	Harlem R. Pref.	
5,000 do	s10	94	50	Reading Railroad	
5,000 U. P. R. 1 mort.	65		100	Mich. Cen. Railroad	
1,000 do	10		50	do	s10
1,000 Harlem 1st m. b's	100		50	do	s10
1,000 M. S. & N. I. R. 1st m.	90		150	do	s10
2,000 M. C. R. R. 1st m.	75		250	do	
4,000 City & Fol. S. B.	84		100	do	b30
10 Bank of Commerce	77		1,000	Ill. C. Canc'd B. S.	25
10 St. Nicholas Bank	90		5	Clave., Co. & Cin. R.	106
15 Park Bank	115		500	Cleve. & Toledo R	42
25,000 Amer. Gold	b30	103¾	100	do	s10
10,000 do	120	103¾	100	do	s30
16,500 do		103¾	500	do	b30
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co		94	200	do	
20 Penn. Coal Co		89	300	do	s30
280 Pacific M. S. Co		90¾	500	do	
25 do	s30	98¾	300	Chi. & R'k Isl'd R.	
20 do		98	50	do	s30
250 Long Dock Co		104	50	do	s60
300 N. Y. C. R. ex. d. p. & c		95¾	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	
50 do	opg	80¾	200	do	
250 do	opg	80¾	50	Mil. & P. du C. 1st Prf.	74
200 do	p. & c.	80¾	50	Buffalo & S. Line R.	121

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.	95¾		100	N. Y. Cen. R. ex div	80
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.	95¾		100	do	b30
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg'n			300	do	
War L. 6's yearly.	87		300	Erie R. Pref.	s30
7,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	98¾		200	do	b10
7,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90.	44		100	do	s10
5,000 do	43¼		200	do	
2,000 Virginia 6s	53		100	do	b30
5,000 Mich. St. 5's, w'k bds	80¾		200	Hud. Riv. R.	s10
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bds. '75	80		200	Harlem R.	
5,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '74	99		100	Mich. Cen. R.	
1,000 E. R. 2d M. Bs. '83	95		50	do	s10
3,000 Mich. C. R. p. c. R. bd	97½		125	do	
1,000 Mich. So. 1st M. R	89		250	Panama R.	s30
1,000 do	s10	88¾	50	Panama Railroad	
1,000 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	85		50	do	
500 Ill. C. R. Bonds	92		100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	s10
1,000 Terre H. & Alton	90		250	do	
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	75		150	do	
4,000 City & Fol. S. B.	84		100	do	b30
10 Bank of Commerce	77		1,000	Ill. C. Canc'd B. S.	25
10 St. Nicholas Bank	90		5	Clave., Co. & Cin. R.	106
15 Park Bank	115		500	Cleve. & Toledo R	42
25,000 Amer. Gold	b30	103¾	100	do	s10
10,000 do	120	103¾	100	do	s30
16,500 do		103¾	500	do	b30
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co		94	200	do	
20 Penn. Coal Co		89	300	do	s30
280 Pacific M. S. Co		90¾	500	do	
25 do	s30	98¾	300	Chi. & R'k Isl'd R.	
20 do		98	50	do	s30
250 Long Dock Co		104	50	do	s60
300 N. Y. C. R. ex. d. p. & c		95¾	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	
50 do	opg	80¾	200	do	
250 do	opg	80¾	50	Mil. & P. du C. 1st Prf.	74
200 do	p. & c.	80¾	50	Buffalo & S. Line R.	121
350 Erie Railway		33¾			

MONDAY, Feb. 10—A. M.

The Trade of the past week shows a decided improvement in the Import entries, both Dry Goods and General Foreign Merchandise. In the latter is included one or two cargoes of Cotton from Liverpool. The total of all entries is nearly five millions in value, and the amount of Customs paid is $1,034,000—the largest receipts in a single week for some time past. The higher duties upon Sugar and Liquors, and the War tax upon Tea and Coffee, (still free duty free,) begin to tell sensibly upon the Customs revenue. The extraordinary process of importing Cotton from Liverpool will probably soon cease. It originated in the very extravagant prices to which speculation upon a light stock in this and the Boston market had stimulated prices, so as to place the raw material almost beyond the reach of our home mills, besides creating a large inducement to resort to the relatively cheaper market of Liverpool. The effect is already seen in a much lower range of quotations on this side. The Dry Goods trade is gradually improving on the reduced stocks in some of the Loyal States of the West, and on a steady demand for the City trade and the Army. The Export movement of Domestic Produce is on a reduced scale, though the bad shipping weather has something to do with this. On the other hand, as these ordinary clearances decrease, there is a larger export demand for Bullion, the clearances of which for the week are $1,457,000, of which $304,000 went to Nassau, West Indies. The receipts from California early in the week were $962,000, which, together with the sums brought in the market by the rate of 103¼@103⅜ from various sources, have supplied the shipping demand, and placed about $500,000 to the Bank average, as compared with last Monday. This average, however, is probably a declining one from the withdrawals on Saturday for the steamers *Bavaria* and *City of Washington.* Next week the Sub-Treasury will pay out nearly $2,000,000 in Gold, already prepared, for the half-yearly interest on the 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds. The market for Exchange has gone up to 114½@115 ₱ cent., to correspond with purchases of Gold at 105½@105⅝ ₱ cent., at which there was a good demand on Saturday. The market for Money is easy, at 5@6 ₱ cent., at call, and 5½@7 ₱ cent. for choice discounts. The Deposits at Bank are over $107,000,000, after the entire payment of the Treasury balance; while the ordinary Discounts, exclusive of the Loans to Government have fallen below $80,000,000. The passage of the Treasury measure through one branch of Congress, and the probability of its early sanction by the other, creating a United States Currency as a legal tender, have removed the slight difficulty or discrimination at some few of the Banks against the plain United States Notes. The Banks themselves have also been relieved of apprehension in regard to carrying any large accumulation of this paper, by an arrangement of the Sub-Treasury, to allow 5 ₱ cent. interest on its temporary deposit with the Government to be returned, in kind, on ten days' notice. This arrangement goes into full force to-day, although anticipated by some depositors on Saturday, to the extent of nearly $500,000. The voucher for these temporary loans is issued in duplicate, and to the following tenor:

No. ——.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, ——, 186—.

I certify that —— —— this day deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, —— dollars, in United States notes, as a temporary loan, for which interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum will be paid, together with the principal, in like currency, on demand, after ten days' notice, for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

——, Assistant Treasurer.

The Treasury and its more pressing creditors will derive the advantage from this arrangement of being able, to a partial extent, to anticipate the preparation of the United States Notes of legal tender, under the new Act of Congress. As rapidly as the present plain Notes are deposited, they will be paced to claim on the drafts of the Department, and while this will give relief and bring into active employment part of the heavy claims of outstanding, in an unavailable shape, against the Government, it will give steadiness to the receipts, plus balances in Bank, at 5 ₱ cent. as the minimum of the market, and 5½ to 7 ₱ cent on other loans and discounts, than to the Government. This outlet afforded to the Banks is not, we understand, to be denied to the private Banking-houses or to individuals who may choose to lend more of the United States Notes, or drafts and Checks on the Sub-Treasury, payable in these Notes, than they have immediate use for.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods sales in Saturday's paper, are $4,973,316, against $3,787,144 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $1,970,379, against $2,896,884 same week in February, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $1,457,000.

The Commercial tables for the *Calendar* year of 1861 being now complete, we return, as usual, in our weekly comparisons, to the movement of the current fiscal or *Treasury* year, beginning 1st July, 1861, and to close on 30th June, 1st 2.

The Import entries of the first half of the year, that is from 1st July to 31st December, were.....$47,739,000
Add six weeks since Jan. 1.....17,152,700
Total since 1st July.....$64,891,700
Against same date last fiscal year.....135,728,144
Decreased Import.....$70,736,444

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including foreign articles re-exported, from the port of New-York for the first half of the current fiscal year, July 1 to Dec. 31, were.....$71,993,000
Add six weeks since Jan. 1.....15,218,682
Total since July 1.....$87,211,682
Against same time last fiscal year.....73,858,784
Increased Export.....$13,252,818

The amount of Specie exported for the six months of the fiscal year from July 1 to Dec. 31, was.....$987,000
Add six weeks since Jan. 1.....4,683,000
Total since 1st July.....$5,670,000
Against same time last fiscal year.....20,089,000
Decreased Specie Export.....$15,001,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₱ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861.....85¾@90
New-York Central.....79¾@80½ ex. div.
New-York and Erie.....33¾@35¾@35¾
Erie Preferred Shares.....55@56½
Rock Island.....55@53½@52½
Michigan Guaranteed.....40½@41½@40½
Michigan Southern.....20½@21½@21
Michigan Central.....49½@50¾@49¾
Toledo.....41@42½@41¾
Galena.....65¾@67½@66¾
Illinois Central.....60½@56@57
Panama.....112½@114@113¾
Pacific Mail.....98@99¾@98¾
Missouris.....41 @42¾@41¾
Tennessees.....43 @44¾@43¾
Hudson River.....57½@58¾
Harlem Preferred.....29½@29¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....16@16

There was an improved inquiry for stocks after the action of the House of Representatives on Thursday, on the Treasury Bill. The very large majority in favor of the vital principle of the measure, and the unanimity of our own leading Merchants and Bankers, represented through the Chamber of Commerce, were equally unexpected, not only to the friends of the original bill, but the opponents of its legal tender clause. On Friday the business at the Exchange Board was unusually large and on nearly all departments of the official list. As usual, however, on good news there was much realizing by actual holders, on a demand partly growing out of the apprehension of some of the speculative sellers at lower figures, of a further advance. On Saturday the market reacted ¼@1 ₱ cent., and on a somewhat reduced business at the Board, compared with the printed sales of the day before. After the adjournment, in the outside room of Mr. WHEELOCK, corner of Exchange-place and William-street, there was a large attendance of Brokers and Street jobbers, and quite an excitement in the dealings, though without establishing material differences from the Second Board prices. The sales of Cleveland and Toledo were over 4,000 shares at 41½@¾, mostly on 30 days to the buyer, and 2,000 New-York Central at 79¾@⅞ ₱ cent., ex. dividend. In Erie common shares there was less interest displayed, the price leaving off 33¾ ₱ cent. The speculative interests in the market are more divided on this reaction than they appeared to be at the close of Friday's business. One or two parties have, to all appearances, completely reversed positions since the middle of January, and the contest between them is made the more exciting from this circumstance. The majority of the strong or wealthy operators of the Street is decided in favor of the rise, though pluck and power are not denied to the opposing interest. The competition does not extend to Government securities, or to the Railway mortgages, the former remaining steady at a recovery of nearly 2 ₱ cent. since the passage of the Treasury bill in the House, and the latter in active demand and advancing.

The following were the latest bids for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	94	Bank of the Republic	75
Manhattan	115	Hanover	60
Mechanics'	88	Metropolitan	86
Greenwich	120	Continental	70¾
Commerce	77	St. Nicholas	75
Broadway	115	Importers & Traders'	86
Ocean	65	Park	92
American Exchange	75		

There is a further rise in the Railway Mortgages; the bids on Saturday, were as follows:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	95¾	N. Ia. Goshen Line, '68	84
N. Y. Ceo. 6s, real est.	90	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	85
N. Y. Ceo. 6s, subscr'n	90	Pac. R. 7 ₱ c. guar. by Mo.	28
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64, 103		Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	92
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	104¾	T. H. & Al'n 1sts 7 ₱ c.	89¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, coov.	103¾	T. H. & Al'n 2ds, 8 ₱ c.	40
Erie first, '75	106	L. C. & M. R. Bonds.	10
Erie seconds, ext., '64	102	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	92
Erie seconds, '79	103¾	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	41¾
Erie thirds, '83	95	Chi. & N. W. scoonds	13
Erie fourths, '80	83½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	31
Hudson firsts, '69	105¾	Gal. & Chi. firsts	100
Hud. 60 seconds, s. f. '85	101¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds	98
Hudson thirds, '75	84	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	98¾
Hudson convert., '67	71	L. E. & Wabash firsts	74¾
Harlem firsts, '68-73	100	L. E. & Wabash sec'ds	43¾
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-72	95¾	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	102
Mich. Ceo. n. f. '62	99¾	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	83¾
Cl. Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c. firsts	98¾	Long Dock Co. Bonds	104
Mich. So. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	88	Mil. & P. D. C. 1sts, prf.	74
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. Ass. B.	70	Mil. & P. D. C. 2ds, pref.	54
N. Indiana firsts	87½		

We are indebted to Messrs. THOMAS DENNY & SON, Jauncey-court, for a copy of their carefully prepared circ

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 10, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year, two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, or as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA SONNAMBULA

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HAMLET.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SPEED THE PLOW.

WINTER GARDEN—THE SCHOOL FOR FAMILY—THE NAIAD QUEEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE 27-INCH NOTE-LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVER, WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 2 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

COOPER INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Senate Finance Committee have had two long sessions, during which the House Treasury Note bill was considered. It is understood that the legal tender clause meets with much opposition, a majority of the Committee being opposed to it. It is believed, however, that a majority of the Senate is favorable to the measure, and that it will pass as it came from the House, with the exception of the clause inserted at the last moment, making it optional with the Treasury Department to pay interest on the bonds in coin or paper. The Senate will probably insist upon the interest being paid in coin, which the bonds will agree to.

We announce this morning, on the authority, the commencement of hostilities at Roanoke Island, between the National forces under Gen. BURNSIDE, and the rebels there, under WISE. The intelligence was brought to Fortress Monroe by passengers from Norfolk, under a flag of truce. Gen. HEGER, commanding at Norfolk, informed a lady who came down that a dispatch was received by him on Saturday, to the effect that the National forces had been driven back—that the fighting commenced at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and was still going on, when the last news was received. Unfortunately for Gen. H. going and his representation very flattering, as indicated Norfolk. Still, as the fighting was to be severe, Norfolk steamers were on the spot on Friday night, and that a large number of wounded were on the way below. No fighting had yet taken place. There is no doubt, however, that there was fighting before this, and at Roanoke Island. An arrival at Fortress Monroe on Friday placed us in possession of the above information. The expedition moved from Hatteras Inlet on Wednesday morning, and its first destination was to be at sunrise, and to the gunboats were to shell the woods, on both sides of the Inlet. The weather was propitious, and everything promised a favorable issue. Gen. BURNSIDE had written his expectations in getting across the Sound, and he was in the best of spirits, and confident of success. During the detention at the Inlet the naval gunboats did considerable service in shelling the heavy pieces, and will be able to give a good account of themselves, as the first successes of the expedition were expected to be won by the Navy.

We have received from Cincinnati and Chicago some additional items of interest concerning the recent great victory at Fort Henry. At the time of the attack, the rebel infantry were in their camp disposing of their dinner, and when the firing commenced they abandoned everything, leaving thousands of shot-guns and all their camp equipage and clothing. In the pursuit, bodies of our cavalry captured fourteen guns and thirty-three prisoners. Dispatches from Gen HALLECK received in Washington state that our forces immediately pushed up the river in the direction of the railroad bridge, sixteen miles distant, reducing on their way the batteries on the other side of the River. The bridge over the Tennessee River is now in our possession, and communication between Memphis and Bowling Green cut off. We also receive, by way of Fortress Monroe, a rebel acknowledgment of the defeat, with the usual exaggerations as to the forces engaged. The dispatches state that the National gunboats proceeded up the Tennessee to the Railroad Bridge, which was destroyed. It is not probable, however, that our forces destroyed the bridge, as they undoubtedly intend to make the road available hereafter in operations against Memphis, and perhaps Bowling Green.

Gen. THOMAS' advance, at last previous accounts, was at Monticello, where he was detained by the bad condition of the roads. Now, we have advices that he has made a further movement, the intention being to invade East Tennessee at three different points simultaneously. Gen. CARTER, it is stated, will go through Cumberland Gap, Gen. SCHOEPF through Wheeler's Gap, and Gen. THOMAS himself will cross over from Mill Spring. KNOXVILLE is the point aimed at, and the railroad through Eastern Tennessee will be taken possession of immediately.

A rebel dispatch from KNOXVILLE states that a skirmish took place in Morgan County, Tenn., on Sunday last, between a force of National infantry and a body of Tennessee cavalry. The skirmish is said to have taken place on the mountain side and resulted, of course, in favor of the rebels. The dispatch is important, as indicating that the advance of Gen. SCHOEPF has penetrated through the Cumberland Mountains, into Eastern Tennessee.

The value of the munitions of war and stock captured in ZOLLICOFFER'S camp is estimated as follows: Horses and mules, $100,000; wagons, $60,000; ordnance, $35,000; muskets, $25,000; boats, $20,000; stores $10,000. Total, $250,000.

Prior to the advance on Fort Henry the Medical Director at Paducah telegraphed to Chicago for hospital supplies for at least a thousand wounded.

According to the representations of the officers of the sloop-of-war *Savannah*, which arrived here on Friday night from Port Royal, the expedition from that point southward was intended for nothing more than a reconnoissance of the Savannah River. It consisted of only a few gunboats and a brigade—about two thousand men. A portion of the boats entered Savannah River by a creek on the north, and the others by another creek on the south, but found the channel obstructed, and could not proceed. They had an exchange of shots with TATNALL'S "Mosquito Fleet," which ran the gauntlet of their fire, but whether any damage was done was not ascertained. A portion of the expedition had returned to Port Royal. It is understood that Capt. DUPONT, in consequence of the disclosure of his plans to the rebels, through the correspondence of the Northern Press, has interdicted all such communication for the present.

Three vessels of the Butler Expedition left Boston Saturday forenoon for Ship Island—the ships *Ocean Pearl*, *Idaho* and *North American*—with troops and stores. The *Great Republic* has been chartered by the Government, and will soon sail from this port for the same destination, with five thousand troops and a number of horses on board.

The evacuation of Romney by the rebels is now explained. It appears that Gen. LANDER, having received reinforcements, marched on Thursday, at the head of between seven and eight thousand men, against the enemy there. They declined fighting, however, although the forces were about equal, and retreated across the river, destroying the bridge in their rear.

A correspondent writes from Gen. LANDER'S Division, on the 3d, that JACKSON had retired to Winchester, and that LORING was leaving Romney. A portion of LANDER'S command had a brush with the enemy on the 3d. We lost none, but killed several of SHERTS' rebel cavalry, and captured seven prisoners.

According to a dispatch from New-Orleans, the rebels there have suffered the loss of one of their most valuable Ocean steamers—the *Calhoun*—which is reported to have been burnt.

The rebels acknowledge at last that their experiment with the steamer *Merrimac* at the Norfolk Navy-yard has proved a total failure. The Norfolk *Day Book* gives a full statement of the difficulties encountered, chief of which is an error in the calculation of displacement, amounting to over 200 tons. It was found necessary to place her in the dry-dock again immediately, to prevent her sinking by her own weight, and in doing this she was badly strained. The *Day Book* consoles itself with the idea that she will do for a Floating battery.

Capt. GEORGE P. RICE, of the schooner *Joseph Crandall*, writes from Cadiz Spain, to the owners of the vessel in New-Bedford, Mass., under date of Jan. 9, that the pirate *Sumter* was a Cruiser, and that she passed his vessel three hours before daylight on the 7th of January. The Captain states that he could see her plainly, and that, as his cargo was just what the Sumter required, had daylight come on three hours sooner, his vessel would have been taken in regard to the carrying business, the Captain states that commerce with American vessels there is so disarranged, in consequence of war with England and from fear of privateers, that the merchants are suspicious of American bottoms.

Col. MCCOOK is in Cincinnati, and is rapidly recovering from his wound. Despite the Missouri stupid Tigers must have suffered the most severely of the rebel troops in the battle at Mill Spring, for in addition to those killed on the field, a large number were drowned in the Cumberland River.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

The Senate was not in session on Saturday, but adjourned over from Friday night until Monday evening.

In the Assembly [illegible] the Banks Association, [illegible] the construction of the Battery [illegible] for Forest purposes, and to extend the streets of [illegible] the built land line of the East and North Rivers. The Annual Appropriation Bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, [illegible] will pass [illegible] Senate [illegible] Assembly [illegible] Monday [illegible] Senate [illegible] Assembly [illegible] Senate [illegible] Assembly [illegible] Senate [illegible] Assembly

Art Items.

COLEMAN, who expected to spend the Winter at Rome, has returned. Like hundreds of our young countrymen, who, while abroad, heard the cry of "To arms," he left unfinished his long-projected sojourn amongst the beauties of the older artists, and hastened homeward to aid, if there was any occasion for his services. Since his return, he has been working up various reminiscences from his studies and sketches, some of which are sold, others may be seen at the several galleries, and others yet at his studio, on Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth-street. The peculiar hazes and the glorious colorings of the Spanish skies are beautifully reproduced by his facile pencil, and no more desirable addition to our artistic *souvenirs* has been made, in a long while, than are many of these portraits from the land of the Don.

JOHN ROGERS, the American sculptor, who has given us so many evidences of his genius during the past year, has added to his "Models for the Times" a group in plaster, of a scene at camp. An officer sits by the side of a camp-fire, by the warm embers of which he toasts his feet, while he reads the news of the day from a New-York paper, to which a contraband, with all the curiosity of his race, listens, while he stirs the mush, which is boiling furiously over the fire. The positions are most life-like, and the group will be a pleasant addition to the *etagère* of the soldier's family, as well as to the collection of the art-lover.

GOUPIL & Co., to whom has succeeded the courtly KNOEDLER, have on exhibition a picture of Seville, by COLEMAN. It is one of the rarities of the day, and is greatly admired.

BROWN'S "Bombardment of Port Royal" has been lithographed by KNOEDLER, and meets with a ready sale.

WILLIAM M. DAVIS, a young and ingenious mechanic residing at Port Jefferson, Long Island, has produced several cabinet pictures now on exhibition at the store of Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co. Their principal merit is absolute fidelity. The reproduction of natural objects is so minutely accurate as to deceive the eye, until careful inspection dispels the illusion. "The Harvest Bouquet," a cluster of belated wild flowers, is a happy illustration of his gift. In another line, his "Neglected Portrait" is equally admirable. At the distance of a few feet the spectator believes himself looking at one of those vile lithographs to be seen in a country bar-room—with veneered frame and a glazing of ordinary window-glass. The glass, by happy accident, has been broken, so that the radiating fragments converge at the left eye of JEFF. DAVIS, the subject of the picture, while fragments have fallen out entirely, or lie within beneath the portions still in position. The stained and fly-blown paper, torn and curled up at one corner so as to show the grain of the back board, the flies crushed beneath the glass, the cobwebs, the broken veneering, are all given with such conscientious truth, that it requires the hand to be passed over the apparently dangerous surface before the illusion is removed. Mr. DAVIS has extraordinary talent, he only needs the culture his circumstances deny him.

A Young Hero.

SAMUEL PYRON BRITTAN, Capt. W. D. PORTER'S Aid, who was instantly killed on board the United States gunboat *Essex*, by a shot from the enemy on the occasion of the capture of Fort Henry, was the eldest living son of Prof. S. B. BRITTAN, for some years connected with the periodical Press of this City. On the fall of Sumter, young BRITTAN manifested an intense desire to enlist as a private soldier in the Union army, insisting that he could better go than those who had family responsibilities, but his father was unwilling, owing to his extreme youth, and the latter yielded to parental advice. Subsequently the situation of Master's Mate was offered him by Capt. PORTER, of the *Essex*, and with the consent of his parents it was accepted. But a few days since his gallant conduct and efficient services were the subject of honorable mention in Capt. PORTER'S official dispatch regarding the action at Lucas Bend.

Mr. BRITTAN was a brave, sincere and high-minded young man, of prepossessing person and manners, and was alike admired and beloved by a large circle of friends in New-York and New-England, who will sincerely lament the sudden and tragic termination of a life so full of promise. He was less than seventeen years of age; but his fine physical and mental development, and his manly bearing, led strangers to suppose that he had numbered more years, and that his mind had been matured by a longer experience. He leaves father, mother, two brothers and three sisters to cherish his memory. His career was short, and his young life was a pure and willing offering on the altar of his country.

THE SATIRIC MUSE.—A rhymester sends for publication to the TIMES certain shrewd verses, of which the following is, perhaps, a fair specimen:

LEONIDAS surely was half distraught,
AND WASHINGTON—what was he?
BRUCE, WALLACE and TELL, Old Hickory, SCOTT,
Fanatics and fools
Of obsolete schools;
Our *amor pat'r* of the *more-gain* sort,
Mious the *i* and the *e*.

The necessity of reserving space for prose obliges us to exclude poetical effusions, even thus signally meritorious.

INTERESTING LECTURE.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that a lecture is to be delivered on Tuesday evening, in the Methodist Church in John-street, between William and Nassau streets, on the "Religions of the Chinese." The subject is one of much interest, and will be rendered more so as a large number of idols and other curiosities will be exhibited, all of which have been in service in some heathen temple.

Colds.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary irritation.

Custom-Made Gents' Boots and Shoes.—The stock of a Broadway bootmaker selling below cost. French Patent Leather Boots for $6 50; Fine French Calf Boots for $5. Fine French Patent Leather Gaiters for $3 25. At SLATERS', No. 2 Cortlandt-st

At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,
(Between 11th and 12th sts.)
A very cheap and desirable
BALMORAL BOOT for $2 50
A Pair of CLUSP SOLES for $3 00

MARRIED.

HOYT—CAMP.—In Middletown, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 6, in the M. E. Church, by Rev. W. C. Hoyt, assisted by Rev. Geo. W. Woodruff, JOHN W. HOYT, of New-York, son of the officiating clergyman, to Miss MARY E., daughter of Hon. Daniel W. Camp, of Middletown.

WHITE—RISTON.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, in St. John's Church, by Rev. John P. Dinnn, JOHN E. WHITE, of this City, to EMILY A., daughter of the late George Riston, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

GALE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 8, EMILY OAKLEY, twin daughter of William and E. N. Gale, Jr., aged 14 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 50 East 37th-st., on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

VAN TINE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 8, ESTHER VAN TINE, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, Theodorus V. an Tine, No. 141 West 3-th-st., on Monday afternoon, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

RICHARD.—In this City, on Saturday night, Feb. 8, ELOISE H., daughter of Henry A. and Cachrine Richard, aged 19 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 1913½ West 27th-st., this (Monday) morning, Feb 10, at 11 o'clock.

ALTHAUSE.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 9, SAMUEL B. ALTHAUSE, aged 54 years, 7 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 58 10th-st., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAQUES.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 7, DANIEL JAQUES, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, John W. Lewis, No. 4 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st., this day, (Monday,) the 10th inst., at 2 P. M.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 7, ANNIE CROSS, younggest daughter of James A. and Isabella F. Taylor, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Wilson-st., second house from Bedford-av., on Monday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HIGGINS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 9, LYDIA ANNA, daughter of John M. and Lydia A. Higgins, aged 14 years, 9 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 93 Butler-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., for interment.

LLOYD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, JOHN LLOYD, youngest son of the late Edward Lloyd, of Tynytwll, Llanfyllin, Wales, aged 30 years.

His friends, and those of his brothers-in-law, Dr. J. Henry Fulestone and John Bruce Ford, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 1 Garden-st., near Wall-st. Ferry, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

STUART.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb 9, at No 80 State-st., Mrs. PRISCILLA STUART, widow of the late James P. Stuart, native of Ireland, and for many years a resident of Charleston, S. C., aged 60 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Grace Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

ELDREDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday Feb. 8, DANIEL ATWOOD, youngest son of Daniel A. and J. Adaline Eldredge, aged 3 years and 1 month.

Remains will be taken to Sag Harbor on Monday.

OSBEN.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, at the house of his grandfather, Clement C. Moore, LOUIS DE LUZE, youngest son of John D. Ogden, aged 1 years and 7 months.

WEIR.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 9, after a short but painful illness, MARTHA L., wife of Wm. T. Weir, aged 28 years, 5 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 141 Washington-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 65.—Feb. 8, 1862.
75, 73, 33, 70, 30, 21, 22, 18, 45, 14, 78, 76.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 66.—Feb. 8, 1862.
71, 18, 69, 26, 28, 35, 10, 11, 21, 16, 74, 41, 34.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO
ALCOHOL BUYERS.
WE SELL
ALCOHOL
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than any other house
in the United States,
and will make it
to the interest of
EXPORTERS AND JOBBERS
To apply to us for
PRICES AND TERMS
Before purchasing elsewhere.
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
NOS. 35 AND 38 BURLING-SLIP,
NEW-YORK.

N. B.—
WE ARE ALSO
MANUFACTURERS
OF
BURNING FLUID,
Which we sell at
PROPORTIONATELY
LOW FIGURES.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR PYTHO—ALL COLORS
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Establishment, No. 16 Bond-st

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers made adapted to any business, and the advertisements inserted in the best possible manner, with a view to the most economical use to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Manufacturers, Railroad Companies and others desiring generally wishing to extend their trade are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, or examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, one of the largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canada.

SILVER GILT AND PLATED CAKE BASKETS, Waiters, Salvers, Ice Pitchers, Tea Sets, Candlesticks, Candelabras, Epergnes, Dish Crosses, Cake Baskets, Fruit Stands, Card Receivers, Cups, Goblets, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Knives, Butter Coolers, Cruets, Pickle Frames, Castors, Tea Trays, Coffee Urns, Tea Kettles, Lamps, Gasoliers, Bronzes, Porcelain Vases, Table Cutlery, Britannia Ware, Fine Table Glass, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WATCHES, of the most approved makers, Diamonds, Jewelry, Gold Chains, Rings, Pins, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Lockets, Pencil Cases, Gold Pens, Silver Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Fine Clocks, Bronzes, Porcelain Vases, Table Cutlery, Britannia Ware, Fine Table Glass, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.
Ready Ruled Paper, Blank Books, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Mucilage, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Letter Clips, Portfolios, Writing Desks, Blotting Books, Pocket Books, Wallets, Purses, Cards, Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Bill Books, Memorandum Books, Diaries, Almanacs, Steel Pens, Gold Pens, Pencil Cases, Gold Pens, Silver Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Fine Clocks, Bronzes, Porcelain Vases, Table Cutlery, Britannia Ware, Fine Table Glass, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

"THE BEST COMPLEXION PREPARATION."
A Certain Cure for PIMPLES
and those unsightly Eruptions which disfigure the face. It will positively remove the worst cases of Scurf.
One piece in colors, by mail, post-paid, 25 cts. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of 30 cts. Address BOSS & TILTON,
No. 711 Broadway.

FAYS SPANISH HAIR GLOSS,
A CLEAN, WHITE, AND ELEGANT CHEMICAL PREPARATION
For promoting the growth, luxuriance and BEAUTY OF THE HAIR.
For dressing the hair, keeping it moist and in place, and imparting to it
A RICH, SILKY SOFTNESS,
AND
HIGHLY BEAUTIFUL LUSTRE.
There is nothing equal to it.
"It is unlike any of the kind."—Commercial.
Sold at 25 cents a bottle by all the principal retail druggists.
Wholesale Agents, KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 241 Chambers st.; DIXON, FRASER & HALLET, No. 119 Chambers st.
Very liberal discount to dealers. Terms cash. Orders from reliable houses addressed to C. E. FAY, Chemist, New-York City, will receive attention.

VALENTINE SEASON, 1862.
STRONG'S UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT.
NOW READY.
Don't forget your soldier lover; keep their courage up with a rousing Valentine.
ALL PRICES
SIX CENTS TO FIVE DOLLARS EACH
STRONG'S
VALENTINE DEPOT,
No. 85 Nassau-st.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVETTS, 261 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 3 stamps.

AT HALF RATES—FOR SOLDIERS.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, send articles to soldiers at points occupied by our army, and charge only half the usual rates. Their Expresses close daily at 12 M., 3 P. M. and 4 45 P. M.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for six years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid, without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular Faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail. ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Commercial-st., Boston; by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway, New-York; in Philadelphia, by I. W. Dyott & Son; in Baltimore, by Coleman & Rogers, No. 153 Baltimore-st.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive on deposit United States Notes, as a temporary loan, for which interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum will be paid, together with the principal, in like currency, on demand after ten days notice. JOHN A. DIX,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office, No. 96 Bleecker-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PERENNIAL BOOKS.

PLEASANT READING FOR DULL TIMES.

EXCELLENCE—ELEGANCE—ECONOMY.
The Best Literature in the Best Dress for $1 50 per month.

Now is the time to subscribe for the NEW and BEAUTIFUL EDITIONS of the Complete Writings
OF
THOMAS HOOD,
THE HEALTHIEST OF THE HUMORISTS;
OF
BAYARD TAYLOR,
"THE PRINCE OF MODERN TRAVELERS;"
OF
WASHINGTON IRVING,
THE PARTIARCH OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.
Send for Prospectus with particulars (gratis.) Also for "Suggestions for Household Libraries," 6 cents, and Putnam's General Catalogue, 35 cents, post-paid.

G. P. PUTNAM, Agent, PUBLISHER,
No. 532 Broadway.

MILITARY.

SEAMEN, ORDINARY SEAMEN, LANDSMEN, BOATMEN, MECHANICS AND OTHERS
WANTED FOR THE
MARINE ARTILLERY,
W. A. HOWARD, Colonel Commanding,
Now in active service in
GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment tickets, to secure half pay, can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in the service. A few good fifers and drummers are needed. Early application is necessary. Io M. O'MALLEY, No. 58 Bowery, between Canal and Hester-sts., New-York.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut Col. JAMES F. HALL, and Major RICHARD B. TI[illegible]

LAST CHANCE.—Only one Company yet unfilled

Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.

The pay of privates is
SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Riggers, house carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANY H.

None but sound and competent men need apply.

Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.

One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.

Enlistment for three years or during the war

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Lean Tidball, Commanding.
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed in Fort Good Hope, one of the fifteen forts of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able-bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the Government. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars apply at the office No 415 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.

P. J. HAGGERTY, Col.
Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible]
Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATHER, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Office

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.
No. 415 Broadway.
WANTED—Buglers, and Musicians. Apply to Lieut-Col. P. J. HAGGERTY.

GERMANY. REGIMENT. "HALLECK GUARDS." For [illegible] CONG. N. Y. STATE VOL. [illegible] Germania Regiment, now forming in the Division of Major-Gen. Stone, to be [illegible] at Poolesville, Md. It is expected at Baltimore [illegible] Apply at the Recruiting Office, [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—We need several young men to whom are desirous to [illegible] the art of sounding the bugle, and illustrated by [illegible] Apply at the Recruiting Office, No. 415 Broadway, [illegible]

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

[illegible] Diseases of Women and Children, and the Principles of [illegible]
Price, $2.

The rapid and wide spread reputation of his system of practice in the treatment of the diseases of females, as set forth in his work on the above subject, has induced him to publish a new edition, in which he has embodied the results of his experience in the treatment of the various forms of disease to which the female constitution is subject, and has added many new and important remedies.

From the New-York Tribune of the 27th ult.

We hail the advent of such a work, containing as it does the result of the deep study and close observation of a life-time, illustrated by [illegible] and laws established by Nature.

From the London Lancet.

The value of Dr. Bedford's book will long be acknowledged, and the author is entitled as a [illegible] and scientific practitioner of medicine.

From the British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review.

This work is worthy of its author, a credit to his country, and a valuable mine of instruction to the profession at large.

From the Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science.

We were actually fascinated into reading it from cover to cover, nor have we ever read a book with more delight and profit. There is not a disease connected with the fancy, or the female system, which is not admirably discussed in this excellent work.

From the London Quarterly Journal of Medicine.

To read this book is to be struck with its [illegible] and utility. Any [illegible] work from the generally read on this side the Atlantic, but we consider Dr. Bedford's book as worthy the very best attention of the profession.

From the London Medical Times and Gazette.

It is to be regretted that we have not more books like Dr. Bedford's in Great Britain.

From the Home Journal.

The very book for mothers who have daughters to bring up.

From the Evening Post.

No mother should be without this book. It contains a vast deal of information most essential for the female to possess

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The mother, anxious for her own health and that of her daughters, will find Dr. Bedford's work a treasury of knowledge.

From the Journal of Commerce.

An eloquent production, from the pen of an accomplished physician, replete with practical information and sage counsels, necessary alike for the profession and community generally. If this book were carefully read by the head of the family, great good would result.

From the Independent.

A work calculated to do much good. Let the mother interested in the health of her daughters examine its pages. If the females of our country would hearken to the counsels contained in this volume, they would not only enjoy better health, but would add greatly to their happiness.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burning-flip.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE,
At 20 cents per box, or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND [illegible] AT 20 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and [illegible] by the Load and Cord.
Address C. [illegible], foot of East 23d-st.

UP-TOWN ADVERTISERS
Will find No. 7 Astor-place very convenient to leave their advertisements for any of the daily papers, at office prices.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT—A certain cure for chronic rheumatism, toothache, headache, sore throat, croup, and pains and aches in any part of the body. It never fails, if used as directed, and has given universal satisfaction during the 15 years it has been before the public. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—BY "ONE WHO Knows Him;" and RETREAT OF NEY, by Rev. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, are the titles of two very interesting articles in this week's LEDGER, which will be ready TO-DAY, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock, and for sale at all the Bookstores and News Depôts in all the loyal States.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—BY "ONE WHO Knows Him;" and RETREAT OF NEY, by Rev. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, are the titles of two very interesting articles in this week's LEDGER, which will be ready TO-DAY, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock, and for sale at all the Bookstores and News Depôts in all the loyal States.

The Case Clearly Stated—Why no Legislation about Slavery is Required.

A correspondent has sent us the following brief of po Ints, which he has thought proper to address to "the President and his Cabinet, the Congress, and the People of the United States." He argues:

That the Constitution and Laws of the Union guarantee, offensively and defensively, to the *members* of the Union, Republican forms of government, with all the rights and responsibilities thereof, and exclusive control of their domestic institutions; and hence,

That the General Government, among other things, has the prerogative and bounden duty of putting down insurrections, rebellions, and usurpations, whereby the rights of States and citizens are invaded and overthrown, and of maintaining the peace and unity of the whole nation.

That the present armed rebellion of several States, or rather, *only of certain citizens therein*, has doubtless been engendered, not solely by any one cause, as some seem to assume, but by a complication of causes, whether real or feigned, and whether pressing upon the insurgents from without, or originating in the ferment of their own uneasy bosoms.

That these causes all combined, whatever they may be, (and if they exist they can certainly be traced out in our National history,) are a totally inadequate ground of revolution and revolt, the civilized world itself, reading our history, being judge.

That the insurgents, according to their own acts and admissions, and foreshadings of the future, and of their own footing independent of external provocation, and as the matured plan of more than thirty years' growth, have, by their long concealed conspiracies, by their mighty perjuries, and by their own initiative overt acts of treason, usurpation, insurrection, and organized war, compelled the Government into arms for self-preservation; and that, too, while it was, to the last, kindly forbearing, conciliatory and paternal; and are now, as their undisguised aim and purpose, seeking, not merely to dismember the Union, but by revolutionary counsel and force of arms, to overthrow and change the State and General Governments, to disfranchise their fellow-citizens, to coin them of their inherited rights, to exclude them from the paths of wealth, and learning, and power, and to reduce them to the hopeless condition of ignorance and servile dependence.

That the paramount object and duty of the Government in its present armed power is to crush this rebellion and revolution: to punish the wicked instigators thereof; and to restore the States, thus deluded and dragged from their allegiance to their former loyal *status* under the Constitution and laws, with their rights and responsibilities, not only unimpaired, but also humanly speaking, forever secured against any similar danger in the future.

That this war against the insurgents has no jurisdiction over the causes or grievances, feigned or real, which are alleged to be at the bottom of this movement; but that these causes and grievances, if they exist, belong solely to the *legislative* functions of the *whole* United States.

That certain facts in the history of this war, thus far, abundantly prove that *Slavery* is an element, not *of strength*, but *of weakness* to the insurgents: that as a *social foundation*, it is but as sand; a substratum of sand, having no vital coherence with the social strata above it, and is instantly swept away, wherever the flood of war even touches it; that as a *defensive bulwark of the State*, it is but a house of glass, shivered into atoms by the stroke of war; that as an *aggressive* element in the field, if armed with spade and mattock, it enervates an army, by bearing that burden which is needful to toughen the soldier, an I give him endurance in battle; and if armed with sword and bayonet, it is armed with a power fatal to the master; that, as a *source of home comfort* in war, this institution is, by the bare presence of a Union army, tapped and spiked upon the ground beyond recovery; that this nowunfortunate of Slavery in a war-stricken land, is no new thing, but that, as history testifies, *Slavery is an infirmity which cannot augment on an invasion of war*; that for this ruin of Slavery in the face of war, the Government is in no way responsible—has, in fact, no power to interpose and arrest it; because this institution is purely a State responsibility; and as such, is, within the State, totally beyond the jurisdiction of Government; and hence that one of the incidental, yet natural and inevitable results of this conflict, if persisted in by the insurgents, must be the utter destruction of Slavery—a result for which the insurgents themselves are solely responsible, and hence, also, that *no necessity of war* can be urged as a plea for any main and direct legislative issue with Slavery in the loyal Congress of the Union.

That the individual movements, by the conveyance of armed men, and correlation, are guilty of treason, and thereby forfeit their lives, much more their property of every description.

That, as an act of humanity and justice, the Government is bound to open an asylum for the slaves thus emancipated by the stroke of war, an asylum where, under the protecting hand of the Government, they may be educated into citizens of a free and sovereign State.

And, finally, that this incidental, yet natural and unavoidable fate of Slavery, in the presence of war, ought of right and reason to be specially satisfactory to the most radical, and to the most conservative, and jealous of their rights, for cannot in reason be matter of complaint.

Hence my earnest prayer is, first, my fellow-men and direct issue with Slavery in this conflict, as not at all called for by the necessities of the times, and against even attempting any legislation for general emancipation by Congress, as a subject beyond the reach of its Constitutional powers, and as an invasion of the guaranteed rights and responsibilities of loyal citizens, which would necessarily provoke them also into acts of rebellion, and produce a most unnatural, and restless prosecution of the war against the insurgents, and, in the issue, leaving Slavery, within the States to the chance action of war, and of all the States which have been forced into a defensive position and redeemed from the hand of the usurpers, and soon reinstated in their ancestral home beneath the "Flag of the Union."

All this, as a lover of his whole country, grateful for the goodly heritage which the Almighty Father of all has bestowed it, and our nation, is humbly submitted to the President and his Cabinet, the Congress and the people of the United States, by A CITIZEN.

Wisconsin, Monday, Jan. 27, 1862.

An Example of Gilded Inaccuracy and Integrity.

From Holbrook's United States Mail.

An instance of official exactness and scrupulosity has recently come to our knowledge, which, owing to the peculiar circumstances attending it, we are disposed to chronicle as a marked, and valuable example, especially for all concerned officials. Wm. J. Hamersley, Esq., was Postmaster at Hartford, Conn., for the term of about seven years, from which position he retired on the appointment of the present incumbent, E. S. Cleveland, Esq. In the settlement of his accounts with the Department, examining officer the aggregate to about $200, a balance of $2.20 was found to be due the Department, which Mr. Hamersley promptly paid over to his successor, on the Auditor's draft. A full statement was therefore rendered by the Auditor, and the entire account regularly audited and balanced, after crediting the above payment of $2.20—thus acknowledging that the Department had no further claim on Mr. Hamersley. But by the Postmaster's own account of moneys received, paid drafts and other disbursements, and the specie on hand, he was satisfied that the Auditor's office had not, in this instance, exhibited its usual accuracy, and a minute and careful revision of all the items of the accounts show that the further amount of about $4,000 was still due the Government. This discovery was reported to the Department, and the items cited which went to make up the above second balance. The Postmaster's statement was found substantially correct, and another draft for nearly $4,000 was drawn on him, and paid over in gold to the new Postmaster, and the account finally closed. Mr. Hamersley was an excellent Postmaster, and was always regarded by the Department as one of its most efficient and rigidly correct officers: therefore such honorable conduct on his part was by no means unexpected or surprising.

A Railroad along the Eastern Shore.—Dr. Watson, the Senator from Accomac, has introduced into the Senate, a bill of considerable importance, as it seems to us at first glance. It is for the charter of a railroad, eighty miles in length, which shall run from the lower end of Northampton County on the Eastern shore, opposite Fortress Monroe, up to Sanlsbury on the Maryland line, at which place it will connect with a road to Wilmington, Del. It must be an important road when built, both to the people of the Eastern Shore and to the Government of the United States, inasmuch as it will give the nation an additional highway from the North to Hampton Roads, and a much more speedy and inexpensive one than the line of chartered steamers now used on the Chesapeake Bay. It will bring Fortress Monroe within a few hours of Philadelphia and New-York, a fact that cannot be overestimated in case of danger. It will make these two cities the outlet of the Eastern Shore, instead of doubtful Baltimore, and will infuse Northern life and trade into the decayed energies of that decayed section of country.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, Feb. 6.*

LAW REPORTS.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Preferred Causes, Nos. 2, 4½. Enumerated Causes. Nos. 279, 12, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1552, 1557, 1595, 2015, 128, 690, 8, 125, 301, 859, 868, 1105, 1145, 1160, 1162, 1168, 1264, 1289, 1316, 1322.

Superior Court—Special Term.—Demurrers. Nos. 19, 29. Issues of Law and Fact. Nos. 19½, 190, 240, 264, 268, 3, 77½, 191, 289, 292, 297, 298, 301, 310, 316, 329, 331, 332, 333, 334.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2771, 1913, 3337, 3047, 3049, 3347, 3349, 2453, 3079, 243, 247, 273, 145, 199, 239. *Part II.*—Nos. 1912, 3196, 3198, 3498, 3581, 2770, 1350, 3592, 3586, 3614, 3258, 422, 3018, 2352, 2922.

Court of Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 840, 857, 735, 736, 872, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 878, 879, 680, 439, 633, *Part II.*—Nos. 596, 566½, 581½, 302, 687, 622, 874, 496, 894, 567, 880, 1484, 1826, 290, 361.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM EUROPE.		
America	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 29
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 30
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 5
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 6
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 8
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 13
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12

	FROM AMERICA.		
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 15
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Africa*, will close at the New-York Post office, on Wednesday, at 9½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

We have, THIS DAY, added to our stock of
FAMILY GOODS,
Large lots of super
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
LINEN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
PLAID, STRIPED AND PLAIN
JACONET AND NAINSOOK MUSLINS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
All of which will be offered
AT MODERATE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

AT KINZEY'S,
BANKRUPT IMPORTER'S STOCK,
SELLING OF BY ORDER
OF THE ASSIGNEE.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.
5,000 Ladies' Breakfast Caps, 10c. 12c., 25c.
7,500 Gents' Handkerchiefs, 8c., 10c., 12c.
8,000 damaged Linen Handkerchiefs, 4c., 5c.
5,800 Linen Hemstitched, 12c., 18c., 25c.
GREAT EXCITEMENT.
GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 13c., 15c., 18c.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Children's Fancy Wool Hose, 6c.
Ladies' Cotton Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Fleeced Merino Hose, 12½c., 15c.
Lot Soiled Kid Gloves, 10c.
Best Kid Gloves, imported, 25c.
MILLINERY GOODS
TARLETONS, ILLUSIONS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SILKS, VELVETS, HAIR-NETS,
Closing out Cheap.
Best 200 yard Spool Cotton, (white and colors,) 4c.
Good 200 yard Spool Cotton, 3c.
Best gold-eyed Needles, 3c. per paper.
Best solid Pins, 3c. per paper.
Best black Laces, 2c. per paper.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT RETAIL,
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Continue to make great reductions in
EXTRA QUALITY UNBLEACHED
LINEN SHEETINGS,
SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS
AND NAPKINS,
Towels and Towelings,
DIAPERS, HOSE, Plain, Hemstitched, HEMMED AND
BLEACHED COTTONS,
Blankets, Marseilles Quilts, Flannels, &c., &c.

SPRING, 1862.
Wholesale opening of
MESSRS. GIBSON, BATES, MATTHEWS, HAMILTON, AMERICAN AND MANUFACTURERS' PRINTS, &c.
Also
A full line of ENGLISH PRINTS and FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS
AT STEWART & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
FIRST OPENING AT RETAIL OF
French and Domestic Prints,
Paris Printed Mousseline de Laines,
Plain Black, Check and Figured Silks,
Cloths, Fashionable Cloakings, &c., &c.,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

FRENCH CASH AUCTIONS.
WILL BE OPENED THIS DAY, 10,000 LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, VERY FINE, 12½ dozen.
25 dozen LADIES' EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, in all sizes, very fine goods.
H. MALL,
Nos. 264 and 266 Bowery, two doors below Fifth-st.

A CARD.
W. WOOD & SON, No. 535 Broadway, call special attention to their general stock of Supply Woollen Goods, being, with great exertion, the largest, most desirable, and cheapest ever offered in this city.
Millinery and Cloak Goods supplied on liberal terms.

GREATEST CURIOSITY IN MARKET.
50 cases Thrift-stitched Ladies' gilt pointed and opened toe, very well made, at 75c. per pair.
P. MILNE, Cliff-st., N. S. ARMSTRONG,
No. 25 and 27 Chatham-st., 2 doors from Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES
AT POTTER'S OLD STAND,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT K. H. MAY'S, NOS. 261 AND 263 6th-av., thousands of dollars worth of goods will always be found at 50 per cent below other retail stores. Ladies and Gents' Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces and Embroideries, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Ladies' Cloaks, Fancy Goods and Notions. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells Bones, Steels and Gores for covering (not cut) at wholesale prices.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS.
Ladies' and Children's Knit Clothing, Hoods, Scarfs, Mittens, Gloves, Shawls, Worsted Braids, Trimmings, Embroidery Goods and Needle Work. N. B.—Ladies' Embroidering and Crochet Hooking. Worsted Work Patterns, Stamps, &c. EDGES, Nos. 1 and 2 Broadway, near Fulton Ferry, East side.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS, FROM $2 50 to $5 each upwards, just opened. Black thread and white and black laces, collars, barbes, &c., &c. Point lace veils, etc., and Paris embroideries, and muslin trimmings.
WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Robbins, No. 128 Broadway.

$30,000 WORTH OF BLEACHED AND unbleached Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, Ticks, Denims and domestic Dry Goods generally, bought before the great advance in cotton, at popular prices.
GEORGE KEYES, No. 265 6th-av.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.—A LARGE ASSORTment of new and beautiful styles, at JEREMIAH LAMBERT'S, No. 57 Greenwich-st., at low prices.

LECTURES.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.
SIXTH LECTURE
OF THE
COURSE FOR 1862.
REV. E. H. CHAPIN
Will give his Patriotic Lecture, entitled
THE PEOPLE.
At Clinton Hall, Astor-place,
THIS EVENING,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.

A BLACK MAN
ON
THE WAR.
FREDERICK DOUGLASS
Will Lecture at
COOPER INSTITUTE
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1862, at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.

THAT GRAPHIC AND GENIAL HUMORist, Mr. De Cordova, who has all of Thackeray's keenness, without a drop of his gall, will deliver his droll lecture—*An Omnibus Drive up Broadway*—on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the lecture room of the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. The proceeds are to be applied to the payment of the floating debt of this interesting free church, struggling with the hard times. By all means take the 'buss with Mr. De Cordova, and learn to use your eyes and ears. Tickets, 25 cents. May be had at No. 91 East 13th-st., No. 23 3d-av., or at the Evangelical Society Rooms, Bible House.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED in the John-st. M. E. Church on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, by Mr. B. D. L. Southerland, on the *Religions of the Chinese*. The subject will be illustrated by the exhibition of a collection of idols and other Heathen Curiosities from China, Burmah and India. These idols have all been actually worshiped, and are of all sizes and descriptions.
Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at the door.
Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, before the General Aid Association of Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., by James Gillette, Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. M., returned prisoner of war from Richmond. Subject: *Five Months with the Rebels*. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents, to be applied to charitable purposes, including the relief of the prisoners of war.

Elihu Burritt, the Learned Blacksmith, will deliver a lecture on MONDAY EVENING next, the 10th of February, in Dr. Hatfield's Church, corner of 9th-av. and 21st-st., on a *Plan of Adjustment and Reunion*. A subject suited to the times, and supposed to contain a complete solution to our present aggravated difficulties. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 15 cents.

MATRIMONIAL.

SHOULD A LADY, POSSESSING WEALTH, social position and lovable qualities, overlook this mode and correspond with CELEBS, Station B, she will ascertain that a gentleman of undoubted respectability and real merit is sincerely seeking a wife

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, at Greenpoint, opposite Sneden's ship-yard, near the corner of Franklin and Clinton sts., the entire contents of an oil and candle factory, consisting of slack press, hydraulic press, candle machine, iron cauldrons, steam kettle and fixtures, wrought iron vats, spools of candle wicking, tubs, pails, measures, dippers, bags, &c. Sale peremptory.
The above sale is adjourned until MONDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock M. By order of JOHN H. IMMEN, Jr., Assignee of Paget & Blanchard.

GREAT SALE OF TOOLS, MACHINERY AND PATTERNS.—Over 600 lots of tools, and articles of machinery, and all the patterns of the Matteawan Machine Company, will be sold in parcels, on the premises formerly of said Company, in Fishkill, to close a trust, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. For particulars see catalogues, by applying to T. J. B. Schenck, Esq., Matteawan; to John J. Monell, Esq., Newburgh; at No. 99 Maiden-lane, New-York, or to the undersigned.
Newburgh, Feb. 4, 1862. E. W. FARRINGTON, Receiver, &c.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

BOATS, SPARS, OLD COPPER, METAL, &c., at auction, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862, at the office of E. Hart, Naval Constructor, No. 490 East Houston-st., corner of Goerck: A quantity of boats, spars, old copper, metal windlasses, deck-houses, cabooses, &c. The articles are now at various shipyards. Parties wishing to see them will apply to E. Hart, Naval Constructor, No. 490 Houston-st., or at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., where catalogues and full particulars can be had.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 529 Broadway, under the Prescott House,
Household furniture, consisting of velvet-medallion carpets, spring-seat chairs, pier glasses, clock, chandeliers, office desks, double oak d.s., tables, cane-seat chairs, oilcloth, stove, &c., maps, and a large Wilder's iron safe, 5 feet by 3 feet, and other furniture, without any reserve.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, FEB. 20, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, four-story brown-stone front house and lot, No. 21 West 41st-st. Also, leases of lots No. 189 Broadway and No. 444 Broome-st., adjoining, with buildings and improvements thereon. Also, three lots on south side 54th-st., 23 feet west of 3d-av., 25x100. Office No. 11 Pine-st.

W. M. Hollingshead, Auctioneer.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD WILL SELLON TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., 500 cases second quality rubbers, together with a large variety of boots and shoes adapted to the city and country trade. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of old spars, old copper, metal, &c., to be made at auction, this day, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at 12 o'clock, at the office of E. Hartt, naval constructor, No. 490 Houston-st. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

S. & J. Bogart, Auctioneers.

BOOKS.—S. & J. BOGART, corner of Frankfort and William sts., will sell by auction on TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock precisely, by order of the constable, 400 vols. of law and senate public documents, also a quantity of illustrated works.

INSTRUCTION.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1st. Pupils, or boys only, thoroughly prepared for College, Scientific Schools or Counting-rooms. Circulars can be had of Jas. C. Wilder, Esq., No. 15 N. William-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or one of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal,
Dr. S. Rowell, M. A.

A CARD.—BOLTWOOD'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 337 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and Private Writing Academy, No. 1 Chatham-st., Basement. Writing lessons, $1 50 per month; book-keeping, $2 per month. Private or class instruction day and evening.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WISHING INstruction in English, Classics, Mathematics or French. A graduate of Yale College, of much experience, (speaking French fluently,) would instruct privately, for a small number of pupils, in the evenings for board. Address TEACH, B. Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 20 West 4th Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., for Mr. J. E. FANNING, Rector, with twelve assistants, for three pupils of all ages for business or college.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies received into delightful, moderate, $125, over that sum; music, French, Latin, Greek. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE CANTION'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 38th-st.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A HOLLAND LADY OF GOOD education and a superior teacher of French and music, desires an engagement in two or three families daily, in a family or school to board. The highest references given. Address Mrs. Van Dyck, 1 Bond-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A TEACHER.—A LADY FROM EUROPE, who is a fine pianist and singer, and who is a practical teacher of both, wishes to have a few pupils to attend at their residences. She is also willing to go out of the city. Address Miss Ida, Box No. 1,000 Post-office.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER who is competent to teach a common English education in a family, on Amboy line, or in some pleasant village in the country, would like a situation. Testimonials of character given. Address C. HARWOOD, Hyde Park, Middlesex County, N. Y.

A BARGAIN FOR A TEACHER.—THE furniture and the good will of a well established boarding and day school for young ladies, in a first-class house where the subscriber now resides, is offered for sale. Possession can be given immediately. Address STUCCO, No. 2 Chatham-st., Office.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexander Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Melodeon Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and church use now made. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome-sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices.
Sheet music, music books and all kinds of musical merchandise at one-half the usual retail prices. (from sundry makers), new and second-hand, at one-half cost allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.'S
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of styles and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Celestial Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅞ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 501 and 543 Broadway, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS undoubtedly the best in the world. Constantly exhibited in competition with others, they have never failed to take the first prize. New-York Agency, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard.
MASON BROTHERS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 187 BROADway.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7⅓ octave piano is much admired.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York.
No. 135 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

AT HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 206 6th-av., near 21st-st.—pupils may commence at any time. Classes on Monday and Thursday afternoons and evenings. All the fashionable and approved dances taught. N. B.—A private soirée on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13. Apply as above.

PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS.—No charges made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. Beekman, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of [illegible] acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any [illegible] of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel; or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A commodious house, situated in Yonkers on Palisade-av., within fifteen minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depôt and steamboat landing, on high ground, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. It has all the modern improvements, bath-room supplied with hot and cold water, gas pipes, with a good vegetable garden and a well of excellent water. Possession can be given immediately or on the 1st of May, as preferred. Apply to W. T. HATCH, No. 81 Worth-st., or to A. M. HATCH, on the premises.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A large double house, with 2½ acres of land, more can be had if desired, and all necessary out-buildings, situated on the road to Rye Beach, within a half mile of the depôt, and about one hour from 27th-st. The house is pleasantly situated, surrounded with large shade trees, and garden and lawn stocked with the different varieties of fruit. Also, a small cottage and garden near the above. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET.—THE GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, with or without the farm of 200 acres, situate in Orange County, New-York, within fifty miles of the City. The place is celebrated as a family Summer resort for its healthfulness, beauty of scenery, fine fishing, fruit, &c., and is reached via the Erie Railroad to Chesterdieve by stage to the Lake. For terms, address S. CALDWELL, on the premises, or apply at 24 Pine-st., room 7.

AT BELMONT—TWO-THIRDS OF A MILE from Fordham Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, an elegant villa, in perfect order, with about one acre of land, containing fourteen rooms, bath, water closet, dumb waiter, &c. The garden is stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, grape-vine and shrubbery; barn, stables, &c., will be sold low. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE Town of Westchester, adjoining the village of West Farms, within one mile of the Harlem Railroad, and four miles from the Harlem Bridge, with about ten acres of land, a fine garden, with fruit, green-house, grapery, stables, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No. 18 West 25th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites in rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 18 Maine-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—A COUNtry place at Scarsdale, 22 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. There is a large stone house, with five acres of land, and all necessary outhouses. Inquire for particulars of A. S. CAMPBELL, No. 323 4th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, A VILLA RESIdence on Bergen Heights, New Jersey, within twenty minutes' walk of Hoboken Ferry. The house is new and well-built, containing 12 rooms, the ground is inclosure of being over half an acre. Apply at 2 Front-st., up-stairs.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT FORT WASHington, N. Y.—Seven acres, fine buildings, stable, garden or cottage, &c., all modern improvements. Rent reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

A CHOICE RESIDENCE AT VANDERBILT'S LANDING—3 minutes' walk, about 15 acres, fine stable, coach house, fruit, shrubbery; fine view; a perfect bower. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE THE THREE STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown stone front houses, Nos. 10 and 22, 24 place, Brooklyn, one of the most modern improvements, with water gas, spacious ranges, furnaces, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. K. KELLOGG, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE THREE stories and basement house No. 40 Jay-st., near Hudson, in good order, and containing the modern improvements. Terms low. Apply to either HENRY RAY, 40 Jay-st., or WM. VAN VORHIS, No. 56 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn, 3 stories and basement, 22 feet front, filled with the choicest fruit trees. Lot 80 feet deep. Apply on the premises, or to P. C. COGGELAND, No. 29 Spruce-st., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 57 NORTH Moore-st., between 1st and 2d sts., near Bedford-av., 3 stories and attic, in the best order. Lot 20x100. Apply on the premises.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 60 acres, situated on Wisconsin, about 30 acres cleared, the balance well timbered, and well watered, plenty of timber, and about one mile from a good steam saw-mill, and about 2 miles from Racine, Wisconsin, and 90 miles from Chicago, Illinois. For further particulars call at the office of T. J. NORTHRUP, No. 82 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE TEN ACRES of ground, beautifully located, within 25 miles of New-York, for one or two lots in said city. Address, stating particulars, HOUSE, Box No. 152 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$226 REWARD
Will be paid
for the recovery of a small
BLACK LEATHER BAG,
Containing packages addressed to the following persons:
Thos. W. Wakeman, | Parcel Henry Will,
Lewis A. Hemes, | Parcel John Wilmerding, Jr.,
Edwin Cornbrook, Manhattan, | Parcel F. A. Conkling & Co.,
Thos. A. Emmet, | Parcel A. Sandy,
Edgar Sackett & Brown, | Parcel C. Sadler,
Edgar Sackett, Reiss & Co.

The bag, was lost from a sleigh on SATURDAY about 12 M., P. M.,
Between Park-place and Warren-street.
The above reward will be paid for
THE BAG AND CONTENTS, BY
ELIAS M. CURTIS,
Office of Adams Express Company,
No. 59 Broadway.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, THE 30th ult., a black morocco wallet, with side pocket and steel chain, (the latter broken;) contained $30 in Treasury $5 bills, and about $20 other denominations—mostly $1 notes. The finder will receive the above reward and thanks, by calling on T. REYNOLDS, No. 73 Broad-st.

LOST—A CHECK DRAWN BY ME JAN. 28, 1862, on the Bank of Commerce in New-York, in favor of Dr. Daniel Baldwin, for $1,005 37—100. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. WM. REDMOND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, FEB. 8, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., on 5th-av., between 35th and 37th sts., a marten muff, the finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving the same at No. 381 5th-av.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

USE
A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S
GREEN COGN,
(In cans.)
Take no other kind, as large quantities of inferior is now offered. Compare it with that you have been using. Sold by grocers generally. (See that you get the right kind.)

COAL, &C.

RED AND WHITE ASH COALS, CONsisting of the genuine Peach Orchard, Lehigh and Locust Mountain, prepared in the best order. Also, first qualities of Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel, recently imported, all at lowest market prices.
HENRY REEVE,
cor

FINANCIAL.

ACCUMULATION $4,109,353.
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 1, 1862.

Office, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,553 50
Received for premiums during the year 1861	$726,399 46	
Received for Interest during the year 1861	224,238 74	
Total Receipts for 1861	$950,638 20	
Paid claims by death	$243,686 95	
Paid policies surrendered	117,973	
Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c	33,198 51	
Paid commissions to agents	49,636 84	
Paid physicians' fees	3,735 55	
Paid annuities	1,617 00	
Paid Dividends	201,696 26	$653,843 25—$296,794 95
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1862		$4,109,353 45

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$95,967 29	
Bonds and Mortgages	2,562,461 18	
Premium Notes	1,294,054 28	
Real Estate	76,866 43	
Loans on Scrip	4,921 86	
Premium notes and Cash with Agents	55,082 42	$1,109,353 45
7,026 Policies in force, Insuring		$23,464,353 00

894 New Policies have been issued during the year.
Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862 ..... 1,688,956 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862 ..... 2,605,589 50

The Directors have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 5 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company; and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1859 during the year 1862.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agents in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 30 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES
RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
Coupons of 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes due Feb. 10, paid on presentation, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN
PURCHASED AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM.
By
E. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st

7 3-10 FEBRUARY AND AUGUST UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES.

The first coupon due on the above notes will be cashed at par in current funds, by
E. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Deed, gage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office, No. 32 Nassau-st., until the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery, within five days from the receipt of the acceptance, of such of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company as may be payable Jan. 1, 1863, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago bonds are now selling at 85 cents.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Jr., Trustee Committee.
Boston, Dec. 7th, 1861.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CHICAGE, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY, ISSUED TO AID IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE COVINGTON AND OTTUMWA RAILROAD.—The following named Commissioners appointed to examine bonds to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1863, have examined the same and find them genuine, and propose to issue new ones in lieu of those attached to the bonds. The above are prepared to present the bonds for the new bonds on
SCHUCHARDT & SCHMIDT, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TREASURY NOTES AND AMERICAN GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER OF MURRAY-ST.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 Wall-st., Feb. 3, 1862.—The annual election for Directors and Three Inspectors of the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on the 3d Tuesday (18th) of this month, the 18th inst. The polls will be open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

AMERICAN SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, COR. MURRAY-STREET.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 42d-ST. AND 2d-AVE.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28th, 1862.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE and other Bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. E'NELSON, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, New-York, Feb. 1, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
WM. H. COX, Cashier

$10,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on productive real estate in the city or country. Apply to JOHN CORREJA, Jr., Architect, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., New-York

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE.—*In the matter of the application of Alexander Fleming for an order for the election of Directors of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company.*—In open Court, this 23d day of January, A. D., 1862. Present, Hon. ARTHUR MCARTHUR, Judge. The application of ALEXANDER FLEMING for an order for an election of Directors of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company having been this day heard, and testimony having been taken therein in open Court, and it having, upon said hearing, been made manifest to the Court that all the material facts alleged in the said application and petition of said Fleming are true, and that no election of the Directors of said Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, a corporation created by the laws of this State, has in fact been held since May, 1859, that being a period exceeding two years in succession previous to making said application by said Fleming, and it appearing to said Court that the order made by said Court herein on the 29th day of December, A. D., 1861, was duly served as therein directed. Therefore the said Court does hereby order and decree that a meeting of the stockholders of the said Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company shall be held at the Grand Jury Room in the Court-house in the City and County of Milwaukee on the second MONDAY of March, A. D., 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and continue thereafter without adjournment until all stockholders authorized to vote, and offering to vote at such election, shall have voted; and said election shall continue at least three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and shall be held in conformity with law as to conducting said election and canvassing votes. And it is further ordered and decreed that this order and decree shall be published in the *Daily Wisconsin*, a newspaper printed in said city of Milwaukee, and also in the New-York *Times*, a newspaper printed in the City of New-York, at least once in each week for three successive weeks previous to the day on which said election is herein ordered and decreed to be held.—Dated Jan. 23, 1862.
By the Court. ARTHUR MCARTHUR, Judge.
State of Wisconsin, Circuit Court, Milwaukee County, ss.—I, W. H. Jacobs, Clerk of said Court, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original order entered in the above entitled cause, that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof, as the same remains of record in my office.
In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 22d day of January, A. D. 1862. W. H. JACOBS, Clerk.
[L. S.]
ja31-law6w* By W. L. CLEAVER, Deputy.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persins having claims against the estate of SAMUEL B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next; or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861. T. J. B. SCHENCK.
n4-law6mM*

SKATES.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES—REQUIRING no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores, No. 858 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 54 Wall-st.

6½
(SIX AND A HALF) PER CENT.
CASH DIVIDEND to the stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALSO
60
(SIXTY) PER CENT,
SCRIP DIVIDEND to the Policy holders on the earned premiums of participating policies, for the year ending 31st ultimo. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of March, prox.

CASH CAPITAL,
$400,000,
WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.
A Semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1862.
SEVENTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February inst. upon stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the 5th day of March next, upon stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The transfer books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February instant.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February, next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., on all policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
H. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.
S. HARDENBERGH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, New-York, Feb. 1, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 Wall-st., Feb. 6, 1862.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

OIL BANK OF LONDON, Feb. 1, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half per cent. has been declared by this bank, payable on and after the 15th inst.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE, OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 22 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City of New-York for the year 1862 will be open for public inspection, with books and officers for that purpose, at the above office, from the first until the 20th day of April next, inclusive. All persons are hereby required to call and examine the same, and to make complaint in writing of all errors therein which they may discover, and which they desire to have corrected. All persons dissatisfied with the assessment of their property are required to call at the above office, between the first and twentieth days of April, inclusive, and make application to the Commissioners for the correction of such assessment, when they will attend for that purpose. Notice is also given that the Commissioners will be in session for the purpose of hearing complaints and applications for the correction of assessments, at the above office, on the first Tuesday of May, 1862, and on the days following, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. of each day, until the business is completed.
By order of the Board of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Clerk.

NOTICE.—The Assessment Roll of Real and Personal Estate for the year 1862 is now completed, and is hereby given that the Assessors will be in attendance at their office, No. 22 Chambers-st., New-York, from the first day of February until the 20th day of April, inclusive, for the purpose of hearing complaints in relation to the assessment of property, when all persons who may feel aggrieved by the assessment of their property are required to call and make their complaints in writing.
By order of the Board of Assessors.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of the City of New-York for the purpose of opening and conducting Christian Missions to negro, Indian, Mongol and Pagan nations, and the support of Missions of benevolence, intend applying to the Legislature of the State of New-York at its present session for the passage of an act for the incorporation of said Commissioners.
JOHN C. GREEN, President.
JOHN D. WOOD, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the late firm of JAMES WON TOO to present the same to the undersigned.
J. G. C. LEE,
HENRY HAVEMEYER,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED not to sell any goods or merchandise to the account of E. E. HASSE without written order from the undersigned.
E. E. HASSE,
No. 120 Greenwich-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.
CHAS. A. MEIGS,
A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 44 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 50 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. CHAS. A. MEIGS,
CHAS. H. MEIGS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of W. L. CONKLIN & CO has expired. The business of the late firm will be closed by W. L. CONKLIN, at the old stand, No. 14 4th-av.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. WM. L. CONKLIN,
LEMUEL CONKLIN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of CONKLIN & BAYLES, and will carry on the MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING BUSINESS at No. 14 4th-av., in this City.
WM. L. CONKLIN,
JOHN W. CONKLIN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862 JAMES BAYLES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of JAS TAYLOR & SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Edwin Taylor retiring from said firm. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under name and firm of JAS. TAYLOR & SON, at same place as formerly, No. 127 Attorney-st., by whom. Likewise, all present outstanding accounts will be settled.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862. JAMES TAYLOR,
JOSEPH TAYLOR, Jr.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership for the carrying on of the gold jobbing business, at No. 10 Chambers-st., New-York, to date from the 1st day of January, 1862, under the firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.
JOHN D. LEWIS,
ARTHUR M. COFFIN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WEBER & DOERR is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either party will sign in liquidation.
Feb. 1, 1862. F. WEBER,
J. H. DOERR.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ADOLPH CRAMER has this day admitted as partner WILLIAM T. RYERSON, and they will continue the business of brewing ale under the firm of CRAMER & CO.
HARLEM, Feb. 1, 1862. 124th-st., 10th and 12th-sts.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 76

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Feb. 15,
ETNA	SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Mar. 1,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$36
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	39

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $1 5. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These vessels are of superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. STEPHEN & SONS, Exchange-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to GIVEN & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUX, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship HANSARD, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 15th February. | SATURDAY, 8th March.
SATURDAY, 22d March. | SATURDAY, 29th March.
Passage money to Nassau $40
Passage money to Havana $60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the agent of the port of embarkation. For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, Capt. JANSEN, intends dispatching the Line Packet Ship Madison from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, the 1st of February, at 12 o'clock M.,
For
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
For
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 62 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTHLAND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 11, 1861.
For Albany—10.5 A. M. Express Mail Trains from 30th-st. depot.
Additional trains are available.
JOHN D. HILL, Gen'l Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—NOTICE is hereby given that the following Claims against said Company, viz.: A. Wakeman, for Dividends; A. M. Nott; Chas. A. Mickles; H. A. Clark, for commutation; Jos. Way, for Stockholders; Newton Hamilton, for dividends; Wm. Hamilton, for dividends; Wm. Patton, in own name, may be addressed to A. No. 366 Lexington-av., New-York.
ELIAS ANDERSON, Gen'l Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

HARLEM AND HAVERSTRAW RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 3, 1862, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Depot as follows:
For Haverstraw at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Nyack at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.
Returning, leave Nyack at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Haverstraw at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Fare to Haverstraw, 25 cents; to Nyack, 37½ cents.
Commutation Tickets at reduced rates.
JOHN C. GREEN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 3, 1862, Trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:
For Greenport and Sag Harbor at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Jamaica at 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M.
For Hempstead at 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M.
For Flushing at 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M.
Returning, leave Jamaica at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2 P. M. and 5 P. M.
Hempstead at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2 P. M. and 5 P. M.
Flushing at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2 P. M. and 5 P. M.
Fare to Jamaica, 25 cents; to Hempstead, 50 cents; to Flushing, 25 cents.
Commutation Tickets at reduced rates.
THOS. H. PEARSALL, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTAL PARTNER WANTED, WITH $1,000 to $2,000 capital, to take an interest in the practice with himself or present partner, who has been established in Brooklyn for the last 10 years. The best reference as to character and standing will be given. Call between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. this day at No. 68 Christopher-st., near 4th-av.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK Exchange would be willing to take a partner for the remainder of a regular membership. None but those really capable, prepared to furnish some capital and the most satisfactory reference, need apply. Application in own name, may be addressed to A. No. 366 Lexington-av.

RESTAURANT TO LET.—THE WELL known, first class restaurant No. 199 Broadway, corner of 28th-st. Apply to the owner, at No. 707 Broadway

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the above amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chap. 301 of the Laws of 1851, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 17, 1851.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1870.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
By order of the COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1862.

$3,000.—A PERSON WITH THAT AMOUNT can secure a profitable and permanent business, which he can control himself or employ others, as he may prefer. Address A. B., Box No. 1,000 Post-office, New-York. Call between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. this day at No. 68 Christopher-st., near 4th-av.

$500—PARTNER WANTED WITH THAT amount in a small store. Business is the best in the city at present. Call between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. this day at No. 68 Christopher-st., near 4th-av.

A PEDDLER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK Exchange would be willing to take a partner for the remainder of a regular membership. None but those really capable, prepared to furnish some capital and the most satisfactory reference, need apply. Application in own name, may be addressed to A. No. 366 Lexington-av.

RESTAURANT TO LET.—THE WELL known, first class restaurant No. 199 Broadway, corner of 28th-st. Apply to the owner, at No. 707 Broadway

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the above amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chap. 301 of the Laws of 1851, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 17, 1851.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1870.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
By order of the COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1813,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with a general every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type cast and dressed to suit the Stereotype Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at its cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, iron thresholds at West Chester Co. and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 423 Broadway.—T. B. STEWART, Agt. Orders and grates set in the country.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 349 Pearl-st., Harpers Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand
JOHN E. HOPPEL.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. BARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 143 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 617 Broadway, (upstairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 13 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesmar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.—Triesmar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesmar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesmar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed secret from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 13 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Stranguary and Gravel, or Painful Urination, Stone in the Bladder, Renal Calculi, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. HIRAM COX & CO., No. 51 Dey & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Chiff-st., New-York.

NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. ROSTAICK'S Work on Sexual Diseases, Habits Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Sterility, &c., is one to which we do not hesitate to say is the most perfect, the most practical and useful work of the kind ever published and will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great Benefactor to mankind. Quackery's Dupe exposed and Truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land.—*Boston Herald and Medical Journal.*
Sold by W. Jones, No. 1 Tryon Row; Collins, No. 851 Broadway; Berry, No. 2 Astor House, and Dr. Rostaick, No. 25 East Fourth-st., Broadway, where he may be consulted daily on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases. Price $1. A Treatise on Impotency sent to any address for 25 cents.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SOLE PROPRIETOR of Powers's No. 1 Female Pills, continues to give certificates of cures of the most obstinate cases of female complaints. Ladies can rely on these pills as a safe and sure remedy. Price $1 per box. Sold at 220 Bowery, where Dr. Powers may be consulted daily on the nature and treatment of female complaints. Price $1. A Treatise on Female Complaints sent to any address for 25 cents.
Sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 220 Bowery, and by Druggists generally.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Capt. JANSEN, intends dispatching the Line Packet Ship Madison from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, the 1st of February, at 12 o'clock M.,
For
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
For
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 62 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTHLAND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 11, 1861.
For Albany—10.5 A. M. Express Mail Trains from 30th-st. depot.
Additional trains are available.
JOHN D. HILL, Gen'l Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—NOTICE is hereby given that the following Claims against said Company, viz.: A. Wakeman, for Dividends; A. M. Nott; Chas. A. Mickles; H. A. Clark, for commutation; Jos. Way, for Stockholders; Newton Hamilton, for dividends; Wm. Hamilton, for dividends; Wm. Patton, in own name, may be addressed to A. No. 366 Lexington-av., New-York.
ELIAS ANDERSON, Gen'l Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

HARLEM AND HAVERSTRAW RAILROAD.—On and after Monday,

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Chances of the Treasury Note Bill in the Senate.

Its Passage, with Slight Modifications, Probable.

Secretary Chase's Banking Scheme to be Pushed Through.

The Rumored Change in Gen. McClellan's Relations to the Army.

FAILURE OF THE PRISON EMBASSY.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 9.

CHANCES OF THE TREASURY NOTE BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Finance Committee of the Senate have had two long sessions on the Treasury Note bill, and the legal tender clause meets with great opposition. A majority of the Committee are opposed to it, but still it is believed that there is a majority in the Senate favorable to the measure as it came from the House, excepting that clause which was stricken out, for the payment of the interest on the bonds in coin. The Senate will insert that, and insist upon it. The House will yield this point.

SECRETARY CHASE'S BANK SCHEME.

The Ways and Means Committee have appointed a meeting to-morrow to take up and consider the bank scheme, as recommended by Secretary Chase. The one reported by the Sub-Committee meets with great favor, but is strenuously opposed by the Northern banking interest. The Committee are determined, however, to press the matter and carry it, in the same manner as they did the Treasury Note bill.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S RELATIONS TO THE ARMY.

There is still much talk here about the supposed change in Gen. McCLELLAN'S relations to the army. Nothing is done except in accordance with Gen. McCLELLAN'S wish. He was held responsible and abused for every military event throughout the United States, whether he could control it or not. This was not just, and it is very properly changed. With regard to Gen. BUELL, the Government has from the first given him almost unlimited discretion, and all the recent operations in Kentucky and Tennessee have been planned by BUELL.

THE SOUTHERN EMBASSY A FAILURE.

The rebel Government have sent word to HAMILTON FISH and Bishop AMES that they will not be admitted into the Confederate States to discharge any mission whatever. It must be admitted, considering the not very amicable relations between the authorities at Richmond and Washington, that the appointment of the Embassy to visit Southern prisons, &c., was decidedly ecol. Notwithstanding this failure, it is understood that two prominent gentlemen, one from New-Jersey and one from New-York, are applying to succeed FISH and AMES. It is said that they obtain the possession of such Southern sympathies as will let them in.

THE CONTRACT FRAUDS.

In consequence of the alleged corruptions which have been exposed by the Committees of Congress, in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments in New-York and Philadelphia, the Secretary of War has determined that no such contracts will be given out in this City. No more private contracts will be made, but everything will be advertised and awarded to the lowest bidder. The Secretary of War is determined to give this plan a fair trial. It is stated to-day that twenty-five thousand coats made in Philadelphia and New-York for the army have just been condemned.

THE GOVERNMENT CENSORSHIP.

Chevalier WIKOFF will to-morrow appear before the House Judiciary Committee, who are investigating the Government censorship. The liveliest curiosity exists to know what it is all about. Something funny is anticipated.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

During the week ending Feb. 8, fifty-one packages of articles for hospital use were received at the Hospital Dépôt of the Sanitary Commission in Washington, and 8,371 articles were delivered to the order of surgeons of the army of the Potomac. 295 sick soldiers were taken care of at the lodges of the Commission in Washington. Three medical inspectors of the Commission arrived during the week at Cumberland, to render assistance to the sick of Gen. LANDAR'S column, and hospital supplies for one thousand patients were forwarded to them by way of Wheeling. Reports have been received from an inspector of the Commission, who was promptly on the ground with ample supplies for the wounded at the battle of Somerset. Inspectors have departed for Port Royal and Ship Island, with supplies in charge. Ample assorted supplies for the Burnside Expedition are ready at a seaport for transportation.

THE FRENCH PRESENTATION QUESTION.

The French Court presentation question, recently agitated in fashionable circles and the newspapers, is viewed in Washington as a matter unworthy of serious consideration, and certainly possessing no political significance. The request that the quality of the Americans desirous of being presented to the Emperor should be stated, was in accordance with the use of the Imperial household, and is not as a consequence a new feature in Court etiquette.

DR. CHEEVER.

Dr. CHEEVER preached another sermon this afternoon, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in favor of Emancipation as a war measure.

DEATHS IN THE POTOMAC ARMY.

The following deaths have occurred at the various hospitals and camps since our last report:

General Hospital, Annapolis.

R. Seabring, Sixth N. H. Vol.
J. E. Huckins, Sixth N. H. Vol.
M. J. Dunkle, Sixth N. H. Vol.
Wm. H. Rugg, Sixth N. H. Vol.
O. M. Goldsmith, Sixth N. H. Vol.
E. D. Eastman, Sixth N. H. Vol.
H. E. Baker, Eleventh Conn. Vol.
J. W. Mills, Eighth Conn. Vol.
H. N. Cranall. Tenth Conn. Vol.
G. H. Baker. Eighth Conn. Vol.
B. Blackburn, Twenty-fourth Mass. Vnl.
J. Sullivan. Twenty-fourth Mass. Vol.

Columbian Hospital, Georgetown.

E. D. Holley, Corporal, Co. I. Tenth N. J. Vol.
C. H. Hines, Corporal, Co. I. Second U. S. Cavalry.
B. H. Stone, Corporal, Co. G. Fourth Vt. Vol.

Elizabeth Hospital, Washington.

George Counor, Co. I, Thirty-sixth Penn. Vol.

Union Hospital, Georgetown.

F. H. Estelle, Co. K, Fifth N. J. Vol.

Circle Hospital, Washington.

George Hoffman, Co. I, Fourth U. S. Infantry.

Seminary Hospital, Georgetown.

Thomas Casey, Fifty-seventh Penn. Vol.

Eruptive Fever Hospital, Kalorama.

Francis Coon, Co. H. Forty-fourth N. Y. Vnl.

At Camp.

James Gould, Fifty-sixth N. Y. Vol.
George Gould, Co. A, Fifty-sixth N. Y. Volunteers.
Resenm Allen, Co. H. Fiftieth N. Y. Volunteers.
Bernard Faalbruch, Co. C, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Chas. E. Brown, Co. A, Twenty-first Penn. Vol.
John Hays, Co. G, Twenty-third Penn. Vol.
Geo. Tauner, Co. F, Fifty-second Penn. Vol.
Chas. H. Anderson, Co. F, Twenty-third Penn. Vol.
Howell Reeves, Co. H, Twenty-third Penn. Vol.
Granville S. P. Arnold, Co. I, Sixth Penn. Cavalry.
Camden Pritchett, Co. H, Eighth Penn. Reserve Corps.
James Rose, Co. C, Third Penn. Reserve Corps.
Henry N. Maynard, Co. C, U. S. Engineer Corps.
Private Pani, Co. B, U. S. Engineer Corps.
James Smith, Co. C, First U. S. Chasseurs.
Timothy Granness, Co. E, First Berdan Sharpsh's Nathaniel Rschelder, Co. G, Second Berdan Sharpshooters.

THE SKIRMISH NEAR GERMANTOWN.

From the Washington Star, Feb. 8.

We have the following additional particulars of the handsome little dash of our cavalry yesterday, resulting in the capture of thirteen of the enemy.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Col. FRIEDMAN'S cavalry, the Cameron Dragoons, numbering 800 men, went out in the direction of Fairfax Court-house, for the purpose of capturing the secession pickets. They swept the country from Fairfax Court house to Hunter's Mills, perhaps a distance of five miles, going within half a mile of Germantown, which is several miles beyond the Court-house.

They drove in all the secession pickets, thirteen excepted, who belonged to the First North Carolina and STEWART'S Virginia Cavalry. These they captured, and last evening they were brought to Washington. They were found in a log house, and on being surprised, fired upon our scouts. One rebel was killed, and Capt. WILSON, of the Cameron Dragoons, was wounded in the neck. A Sergeant was also wounded.

The command was under Major MOSS, of the Cameron Dragoons, though the portion of the regiment particularly engaged was led by Capt. Carrie, Gen. SMITH'S Assistant Adjutant General. He surprised the enemy's pickets at about daybreak, driving them back to Abraham Hornbeck's house, where their reserves (picket) consisting of two companies of cavalry, numbering between forty and fifty men each, were found. Most of them took to the surrounding woods, from whence they kept up a brisk fire on our party advancing upon the house, from which many shots were also fired ere the doors were burst in and the rebels sheltered in them were compelled to surrender.

When that occurred—after having fired about 500 shots in all without hitting a Union soldier—the rebels in the woods mounted and fled in the direction of Germantown, closely pursued by our attacking party. Their horses being fresh and ours jaded, however, enabled them to make good their escape.

Capt. ROBERT D'ORLEANS, (the Duc de Chatres,) of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, fortunately reached Gen. SMITH'S Headquarters about 3 A. M., and proceeded with Capt. CARRIE upon the expedition. We learn that he was in the foremost of the fray from its commencement to its end, and distinguished himself by the enthusiastic and impetuous courage with which his example animated the troops engaged, in the discharge of their duty.

They, too, the Cameron Dragoons, deserve great praise, for they proved themselves in all respects reliable soldiers.

We had one Captain wounded in the neck, and a Sergeant wounded in the leg. One of the enemy was left dead in the house, and among the prisoners was one wounded in the head.

At a later hour Maj. MOSS, with a portion of the regiment with him, made a dash into the village at Fairfax Court House, and captured three prisoners, and a wagon-load of provisions drawn by a capital team of four horses. The men belonged to Field's regiment of Virginia cavalry.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Late Rebel Outrage—The Shooting of Poles under a Flag of Truce—Destruction of a Large Portion of Harper's Ferry by Fire—Skirmishing, &c.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Saturday, Feb. 8.

On Thursday night, about 1 o'clock, Maj. TYLER'S pickets, stationed on the Maryland side of the Potomac, and along the village of Sandy Hook, were alarmed by a gunshot from the foot of Loudon Heights, just below the mouth of the Shenandoah, followed by female shrieks of "Murder," and cries for "Help." Col. GEARY, who was at the Major's quarters, immediately ordered a corps of riflemen to the entrance of Hospital Point, where the cries emanated, and the men rushed out on the level of the road at the foot of the mountain, and on both sides of the house where the cries were heard. The order was obeyed, and when the moon broke it was found that the house of the widow SMITH had been broken into, the family roused from their beds, and some, by a gang of 13 or 14 men, supposed to belong to Loudon Heights, carried off. It was also found, that the woman had been maltreated because a pistol shot had been fired by the son.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a flag of truce was seen coming from Loudon Heights in the railroad walk, and a corporal's guard was sent to meet it. Harper's Ferry bridges, which are a short distance above the town, on the Shenandoah side of the stone arch, and the railroad track to the ferry, were also destroyed, and the railroad bridge on the Potomac was on fire. The flag was met by Lieut. JOHNSON, who was informed by the bearer that he was a Polish officer in the rebel service, and had been sent by Gen. RAUSCH, of Loudon Heights, to inform Gen. GEARY that the rebels had evacuated Harper's Ferry, and that they had fired the bridges, and that the women and children were in danger from the explosion of the magazines. Lieut. JOHNSON returned with the flag, and reported to Gen. GEARY, who ordered a signal gun to be fired, which was done, and the flag was met by Capt. CARRIE, who was ordered to proceed to the ferry, and ascertain the truth of the statement. He found the bridges on fire, and the magazines exploding, and returned with the information. Gen. GEARY then ordered Capt. CARRIE to proceed to the ferry, and demand the surrender of the rebel force, and to inform Gen. RAUSCH that if he refused to surrender, Gen. GEARY would open fire upon him with his artillery. Capt. CARRIE returned with the information that Gen. RAUSCH refused to surrender, and that he had left the ferry. Capt. CARRIE then proceeded to the ferry, and found that the rebels had left, and that the flag was not a ruse, for the bridges were burning, and the magazines exploding. He then returned to the Maryland shore, and reported to Gen. GEARY, who ordered a flag of truce to be sent to the rebels, and demand the surrender of the rebel force. Capt. CARRIE, accompanied by Lieut. JOHNSON, with a flag of truce, proceeded to the ferry, and met Gen. RAUSCH, who refused to surrender. Capt. CARRIE

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI---NO. 3241. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Note Bill and the Senate Finance Committee.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED.

The Legal Tender Clause to be Retained.

Arrest of a Herald Correspondent as a Spy.

Heavy Cannonading Heard Down the Potomac.

Telegraphic Connection with Fortress Monroe.

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY STANTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 10.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TREASURY-NOTE BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee reported back the Treasury-note bill of the House to-day, with two amendments: First, making interest on the Government bonds payable in coin, and setting aside duties on imports and other reveunes for that purpose; secoud, allowing interest at the rate of five per cent. on deposits of Treasury notes for thirty days or over to the amount of $25,000,000. The legal-tender clause will pass the Senate by a large majority.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT—ONE OF THE HERALD CORRESPONDENTS IN FORT M'HENRY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1862.

It is ordered that a person calling himself Dr. IVES, a native of a rebel State, whose brother was lately in the military service of the United States, and is now an officer in the rebel army, and who pretends to be a special representative of the New-York *Herald* for Washington, be arrested, and held in close custody at Fort McHenry, as a spy, and for violating the rules and regulations of this department,—in this, that, on Saturday, the 8th day of February, 1862, against the public and well-known regulations for the safe transaction of Congressional business, he intruded himself into the War Department, and into the Chambers, where the Secretary and Assistants were transacting business with members of Congress, for the purpose of spying and obtaining war news and intelligence in respect to Cabinet consultations, telegrams, &c., for publication, which he knew was not authorized to be published, and having so intruded, he conducted himself insolently, making threats to an Assistant Secretary, PETER H. WATSON, of the hostility of the New-York *Herald* against the administration of the War Department unless he was afforded special privileges, and furnished intelligence in the Department in respect to Cabinet consultations, telegrams, official communications, and all news the moment it was received by the Department, and in advance of all other papers.

The War Department is the place where the President, Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and his subordinate, the Secretary of War, and other public officers, are earnestly engaged in the business of overcoming treason and rebellion against the Government of the United States. It is not a place where spies or traitors, or any person but for public purposes, can be suffered to enter or harbor.

Newspapers are valuable organs of public intelligence and instruction, and every proper facility will be afforded all loyal persons to procure on equal terms, information of such public facts as may be properly made known during time of rebellion. But no matter how useful or powerful the Press may be, like everything else, it is subordinate to the National safety. The fate of an army, or the destiny of the nation, may be imperiled by a spy, in the garb of a newspaper agent. The nation is in conflict with treason and rebellion, and may be threatened with foreign foes. The lives and fortunes of twenty millions of people, and the peace and happiness of their posterity, in the loyal States; the fate of the public liberty, and republican government forever, are staked upon the important issue.

The duties of the President, his Secretary, and every officer of the Government, and especially in the War Department and military service, are, at the moment, urgent and solemn duties—the most solemn and urgent that ever fell upon men. No newsgatherer, or any other person, for sordid or treasonable purposes, can be suffered to intrude upon them at such a time, to procure news by threats, or spy out official acts, which the safety of the nation requires not to be disclosed.

For these reasons the aforesaid Ives has been arrested and imprisoned, and all persons so offending will be dealt with in like manner.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE HERALD'S WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS.

The *Herald* is unfortunate in its Washington *correspondents*. It has dismissed two in the last few months, and to-day its last appointee, and a recent editor, was arrested by Secretary STANTON's order as a spy. It is charged that Dr. IVES, after forcing his way into the offices of the War Department, read certain telegraphic dispatches there, and became unlawfully possessed of Government secrets. His secession connections and sympathies, as well as the former secession record of the *Herald*, made him the object of just suspicion. His threat to blackball the Administration unless his demands for information in regard to the secret movements of the Government were complied with, were supposed to have been dictated by the *Herald* office, and hence he was regarded as a more dangerous enemy. IVES' friends say he was only carrying out the orders of his employers, and that BENNETT, himself, is the one that should be arrested and treated as a spy. IVES was taken to Fort McHenry at 6 o'clock this morning. It is not true, as stated in to-day's *Tribune*, that Dr. IVES entertained Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff at Willard's Hotel, or anywhere else, yesterday, or at any other time. The statement is made to injure Gen. McCLELLAN, by involving his military family in a disreputable association.

Chevalier WIKOFF is to-night gathering news items for the *Herald*, but the Judiciary Committee of the House is scrutinizing his course in Washington very closely.

ANOTHER ARREST.

Major W. J. RASSEN was arrested recently in Kent County, Maryland. He was an officer in the rebel army. B. H. JENKINS, of Alexandria, was also arrested several days ago. He had arrived from Richmond *via* Norfolk, and had a pass signed by the rebel Secretary of War. Both of them are now in the old Capitol prison. JENKINS acknowledges that he is a Secessionist, and refuses to take the oath of allegiance to the Government. He left Alexandria during the month of August, for Richmond, and was assisted in making his escape by known Secessionists.

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY STANTON.

From the effects of over labor, Secretary STANTON was seized with vertigo about noon to-day, and had to retire from his office. He is quite sick this evening, but is not considered in danger.

HEAVY FIRING DOWN THE POTOMAC.

Heavy firing was heard down the Potomac to-night. At the Navy-yard, distinct reports of eighty guns have been reported since 8 o'clock.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed the nomination of H. W. HALLECK, as Major-General in the Army of the United States; and ETHAN A. HITCHCOCK, Major-General of Volunteers; also, ROBERT ANDERSON and JAMES W. DENVER, as Brigadiers-General of Volunteers; Maj. EBENEZER SIBLEY, as Deputy Quartermaster, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and among other military confirmations of lesser rank, WM. MCMICHAEL, of Philadelphia, as Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain.

OTHER CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate also confirmed GEORGE W. PALMER, of New-York, Consul to Cuba; and JAMES R. PARTRIDGE, of Maryland, Minister Resident at Honduras.

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Capt. DUPONT, inclosing the report of Commander PARROTT, on the disposition of the second Stone Fleet.

Commander PARROTT states that the remainder of the Stone Fleet were got into position and sunk on the 20th ult., the date of his report.

Commander PARROTT thinks the stone vessels are exceedingly well placed, as they effectually block a deep and excellent passage to the north of Rattlesnake Shoal.

Capt. DUPONT states:

"The Department is misinformed, I infer from a letter received last night, as to the *Isabel* getting into Charleston by the main channel, where the previous fleet was sunk. The obstruction there is complete, and has not been removed by the last gales, the water breaking clear across. The *Isabel* got in by Maffit's Channel, and as that portion of it included between Rattlesnake Shoal and the shore has been blocked up by the second Stone Fleet, the possibility of getting into Charleston is still more circumscribed, the only channels remaining being the Swash and a portion of Maffit's, and I have never less than three vessels covering them, and which now ride out the gales at anchor."

MR. POWELL, OF KENTUCKY.

It is understood that Senator CHANDLER will, to-morrow, offer a resolution in the Senate for the expulsion of POWELL, of Kentucky.

ABOLITION RESOLUTIONS.

Senator SUMNER will introduce soon a *series* of Abolitions resolutions, arguing that the rebellion *ipso facto* frees all slaves.

THE SUTLERS OF SICKLES' BRIGADE.

A fierce row has occurred among the Sutlers of SICKLES' Brigade. SILAS SEYMOUR, Brigade Sutler, having got tired of the business, farmed out his rights to the regimental Sutlers for a percentage on their profits. They were MELCHERT & DEVAN, RIVERSIDE, FERGUSON, and MCLEAN. After a while these Sutlers declined to pay the percentage to SEYMOUR, when a general quarrel ensued. The result was that Gen. SICKLES caused all the Sutlers to be dismissed, seized their stores and had them sold, and appointed military men to discharge sutlers' duty in future. Capt. THORNTON SMITH, Brigade Quartermaster, has also been dismissed, and JOHNNY AUSTIN, formerly Keeper of Washington Market, appointed in his place.

COL. BETJE'S CASE.

The defence of Col. BETJE, before the General Court-Martial, is still progressing. The most damaging charges against him appear to be clearly rebutted. It is shown that the horses taken from Fox were not only not taken by his connivance or approval, but that he threatened his men that if they did not desist he would shoot them. After the Colonel was gone, some of his men returned and got the horses.

TELEGRAPH TO FORTRESS MONROE.

Telegraphic communication with Fortress Monroe will be opened this week.

THE COST OF THE TREASURY NOTES.

It appears from an official letter sent to the Committee of Ways and Means, by Secretary CHASE, that the total cost of engraving, numbering and printing, also the paper for the issues of the Treasury notes, under the acts of the 5th and 17th of August last, was nearly $138,000. The work was well done by the Bank-Note Companies, and at prices 15 per cent. less than the rates heretofore paid for similar work, and no loss whatever has yet been incurred.

DEATH OF A CLERK.

JOHN C. FITZPATRICK, for many years Pay Clerk of the United States Senate, died last night, after several days' illness, of pneumonia.

THE SHIP FRANKLIN.

The Secretary of the Navy, in reply to an inquiry of the Senate, says, in reference to the ship-of-war *Franklin*, that the present vessel is not the old one, altered and repaired, but an entirely new one, altogether different in form and dimensions. It does not appear on the records of the Bureau that any portion of the old vessel was used in the construction of the new one. The total cost of the ship to the present time is nearly $456,000. With regard to her completion, no time has been determined. The plans of the machinery have just been arranged, and its construction and erection will require not less than twelve months.

REFORMS IN POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Two large and influential petitions were presented to-day, one in each House, asking for various assumed greatly needed reforms in postal affairs. These petitions contain over 13,000 names, including those of nute in the City and State of New-York, merchants, financiers, statesmen, &c.

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Senator WILSON's bill, reported to-day, concerning contracts, requires that all of them shall be executed literally and strictly in accordance with the terms, otherwise to be abrogated; contracts to be made only with parties actually engaged in the business of manufacturing or of furnishing articles of the kind contracted for or ordered; transfers to other parties to work will cause the annullment of the contracts.

GEN. FREMONT'S COMMAND.

Within this week, at the furthest, a most important command will be assigned Gen. FREMONT. It is well known here that during his attendance upon the Investigating Committee, he made his record so clear that the most prejudiced mind could no longer doubt. The Secretary of War, Mr. STANTON at once took hold of the matter, determined to ascertain from personal investigation the state of the case. With him Gen. FREMONT has had repeated interviews, and the fact that a most cordial feeling exists between them is significant, when Mr. STANTON's well known hostility to fraud and corruption is taken into account. I am not at liberty to mention more than this, but for the information of the country I will state that FREMONT is in favor at the White House and at the War Department.

PRESENTATION OF FREMONT TO M'CLELLAN.

One of the most significant of the many political groupings at Mrs. LINCOLN's reunion, was that in which the President, Mrs. LINCOLN, Gen. and Mrs. MCCLELLAN and Gen. and Mrs. FREMONT were parties. The two latter were waiting in the reception-room until their carriage should arrive, when the President came up and asked Geo. FREMONT if he would be presented to Gen. MCCLELLAN. "With pleasure," replied he, "but we are about leaving." "Never mind that," said the President, "I've got him in a corner in the other room, and he's waiting for you." Of course Gen. FREMONT did not refuse, so, followed by Mr. SUMNER and Mrs. FREMONT, he walked with Mr. LINCOLN the entire length of the East Room, the observed of all the guests, who cheerfully made way for the "rising man." The introduction was of course the ordinary simple ceremony, and after a few moments conversation with Gen. and Mrs. MCCLELLAN, the party retired as they had advanced. The significance of so marked an occurrence did not fail to impress the hundreds of lookers-on, always ready to take and act upon an official cue.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 10.

The Vice-President presented a communication from the President, inclosing a communication from a meeting of citizens of North Carolina, held at Hatteras, Jan. 10, 1862, in regard to the rejection of Mr. FOSTER, as their Representative, and still insisting on his right to be the Representative of the loyal citizens of North Carolina.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of New-York, in regard to taxation. It provides that each be allowed to assess and collect the taxes.

Mr. KING also presented a resolution from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, relating to the finances of the country.

Mr. KING also presented a petition from merchants, insurers and others, asking amendment of the laws in relation to pilots and pilotage.

Mr. DAVIS presented a petition from citizens of Maine, asking Congress to drop the "negro question" and attend to the business of the country—to sustain the President and Gen. MCCLELLAN, and to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) and Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented several petitions for the emancipation of the slaves under the war power.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be requested to inquire into the expediency of recommending an appropriation to complete the military road from Point Douglas, Minnesota to Superior City, Wisconsin. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should introduce a bill for the establishment of a National Foundry.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill concerning contracts and orders for Government supplies. Referred.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the bill to incorporate the Georgetown and Washington Railroad Company was taken up.

The bill provides for the construction of a street railway from Washington to Georgetown, through the various avenues of Washington. The third section provides that ten per cent. of the gross receipts be paid for the benefit of the public schools.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to strike out that section. He thought that too high a tax.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) moved to strike out ten per cent. and insert five.

Mr. HALE thought the Common Schools of the District required looking into. The Government at present was occupying a magnanimous position, taking a large class of citizens, who receive no benefit from the schools. He moved to amend so as to make the amount paid to the Common Schools three per cent. of the gross receipts. Adopted.

The bill then passed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill to raise certain troops in Missouri and Maryland was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought the report ought not to be adopted without the consideration of how those men were raised, and how paid.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) said the men were raised by order of the President, last November. He could not claim regularity for all that had been done in Missouri. The men were raised there to checkmate the rebels, and organized as a home guard. The State Convention did all they could to keep these men in the field, but they had not the same advantages as more loyal States, and the finances of the State were in a bad condition, and the arrangement was made between Gov. GAMBLE and the President, by which they were taken into the United States service. He hoped these troops would be allowed to remain. They were doing as good service as any troops in the country.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he appreciated the remarks of the Senator from Missouri, and also the condition of the State; yet he thought it was doubtful whether any State would be allowed to have a local militia to be paid by the United States, not to be taken out of the State.

Mr. HENDERSON said they could be ordered out of the State for the defence of the State, and, even, if necessary, go to New-Orleans.

The report of the Committee was agreed to, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) the resolution that the Committee on Finance inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Institution for Savings, and the fiscal agency of the Government, was taken up. He said the resolution proposed to establish an agency to receive deposits of small amounts. If the currency of the country is to be paper, it must be on a sound basis. It was proposed by this to form an Association of the people to furnish the currency of the country, and to have the currency based on gold and silver, which would pass in any part of the country. An institution of this kind would be of vast service to the Government. In regard to the National debt, it would also be of great advantage in its influence on the current rate of interest, and bring out large quantities of coin, now hoarded up. High rates of interest and exchange were a great damage to the country. He wanted the country and people to get out from under such a grinding oppression as Wall-street.

Mr. SIMMONS commenced a speech in explanation, but gave way to a motion for an Executive Session, after holding which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 10.

The House has unanimously passed the Senate bill authorizing the issue of $10,000,000 in demand notes.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) made a personal explanation, in reply to the remarks of Mr. DAVIS, on Friday, affecting the case of the latter's brother, whose official conduct formed the subject of inquiry by the Government Contract Committee.

Mr. FENTON wished to state, in justice to himself as a member of the Committee, that no part of the remarks of Mr. DAVIS which bear injuriously on the Committee was applicable to him (FENTON.)

Mr. DAVIS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that it was due to observe that Mr. FENTON had shown every disposition and kindness to aid him (DAVIS) in obtaining the justice which he sought for his brother, Capt. DAVIS. He did not mean to reflect upon the other members of the Committee in what he had said.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) and Mr. STEELE, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) severally said in effect that the Committee had offered every facility to Capt. DAVIS to appear and give evidence in his own behalf.

Mr. DAWES wished to know whether Mr. DAVIS charged that any obstacles had been thrown in the way of Capt. DAVIS by the Committee.

Mr. DAVIS could not answer that question as he did not know what proceedings took place in the Committee.

The subject was here dropped.

On motion of Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish his views and opinions as to the reorganization of the Medical Department, in order that the sick and disabled of the army and navy may be kindly cared for.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) by unanimous consent, presented a petition from Philadelphia, proposing,

That on the 22d of February, WASHINGTON'S "Farewell Address" be read in one of either the Houses of Congress by the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House, in the presence of both branches, and that the President, the members of the Cabinet, Ex-Presidents of the United States, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the officers of the army and navy, and all distinguished citizens, be invited to attend;

That the proceedings of the day, including the prayer and the address, be printed in pamphlet form and largely distributed.

That the address, or portions of it, be read at the head of the armies and on shipboard, as the highest incentive to our brave defenders.

The petitioners also pray that Congress pass a joint resolution to carry the above into effect.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said that this petition was signed by the present and two preceding Mayors of Philadelphia, and by thousands of others, embracing the first men in the city, such as Mr. INGERSOLL and Mr. DALLAS. There is one name yet in the land which stirs every American heart, and it is the name of WASHINGTON—a name which suggests to every mind the virtues of the American citizen—a name honored throughout the world, and which commands the pride and homage of every honest heart—and in this day of our trouble we should avail ourselves of its happy influence.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, in conclusion, offered a joint resolution to refer the petition to a Select Committee of Five, and that they report thereon.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) proposed as an amendment, that at the same time he read the Declaration of Independence and Secretary STANTON's order to the army after the battle of Mill Spring.

The amendment was agreed to by Yeas 77, Nays 57.

Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolution, as thus amended, was adopted.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the memorial of GEORGE H. SIMPSON, accused, by the Porter Committee, of disloyalty, and asking to be heard before the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) the House took up and passed the Senate joint resolution, authorizing a detail of naval officers for the service of the War Department. It authorizes the detail of three competent officers for the inspection of transport vessels, and other services as may be designated by the War Department.

Mr. DAWES called up the report of the Committee of Elections against the prayer of JOSEPH SEGAR, asking that he be admitted to a seat in this House as a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress from the First District of Virginia.

Mr. DAWES caused to be read the report of the Committee in which it is said that the only challenge of the election of Mr. SEGAR was the certificate of the Judges—a Hamilton, together with the proclamation of Governor PIERPONT declaring him duly elected. Mr. SEGAR based his claim on the 25 votes cast for him, contending that it was a strictly legal election, and that the only inquiry is, Did the memorialist receive more than any other candidate. Mr. SEGAR had frankly stated to the Committee that he'de Hamilton the could not be objected to in other precincts of the Congressional District, for the reason that they were in the possession of the rebel forces. The Committee say there was not a full compliance with the Virginia election law. They do not, however, rest their objection solely on that, but ask if only twenty-five certain votes for Mr. SEGAR the polls not being opened in the counties, the district for the reasons stated, what evidence had they that, if a full vote had been taken, there would not have been an overwhelming vote against him? Mr. DAWES made an explanation, saying that the question involved a principle of vital importance in the manner of choosing Representatives. There was presumed that twenty-five voters had done all they were necessary, the votes of the remaining part of the district knowing nothing of what they were doing. The election was in no respect in conformity with the law of Virginia. He (DAWES) denied the power of the Provisional Convention to interfere with the laws of the Virginia Commonwealth.

Mr. SEGAR spoke in defence of his claim. At every election the question was raised whether loyalty should be stifled, and treason recognized, countenanced and rewarded; whether rebellion should drive loyalty to the wall, and incite treason, or whether the rebellion can rob any citizen of any private rights under our glorious Constitution. As to twenty-five votes only having been given for him, he had to say that not a single citizen could be deprived of his rights. He was here not as his own, but by the choice of that part of his constituency who, living within the lines of the State and Senators from Fortress Monroe, where the Congressional room, threw open to the Ship of State. He appealed to it, with the help of God and a good conscience, to vindicate their rights. He then replied to Mr. DAWES, and argued that he was legally and constitutionally elected. He had been a party man—a Whig. But he had been ready from the commencement of the rebellion to join in combination with all loyal men to crush out the rebellion, restore the Constitution of our fathers, and sustain the best Government ever formed by man. He held that the return in the case was misquoted and misconstructed, and was therefore, *prima facie* evidence of his election. He came here under an original election, under a new *regime*, not only under a new Government, but under a new Governor of Virginia. He did not come to fill a vacancy. His predecessor (GARNETT) was in the rebel Congress, where he (SEGAR) would not be for all the gold of California, or all the honors that could be heaped on man.

Messrs. NOELL, of Missouri, (Opp.,) and DIXON, of New-York, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of Mr. SEGAR's claim to the seat. The latter said that the only question with him was: "Is Mr. SEGAR a loyal man, and whether the loyal people of his district desire him to represent them here?" Of these facts he (DIXON) was satisfied.

Further consideration of the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill providing for the purchase of cotton seed, so that $1,000 could also be expended for tobacco seed.

Adjourned.

KANSAS AND NEW-MEXICO.

Martial Law Declared in Kansas—The Forts in New-Mexico Again Threatened by the Texans.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Feb. 10.

By General Order No. 17, Gen. HUNTER declares martial law throughout the State of Kansas, and declares the crime of jayhawking shall be put down with a strong hand and summary process.

JAS. H. HOLMES, Secretary of New-Mexico, 112 days from Santa Fé, brings important dispatches to Gen. HUNTER, and information regarding affairs in that Territory. The rebel Brig.-Gen. H. H. SIBLEY was within thirty miles of Fort Craig, with 2,500 Texans, with artillery, and had issued a buncomb proclamation. Col. CANBY has taken active measures to oppose him, and fell able to make a successful resistance. It is reported that a considerable force of Texans are advancing up the Rio Peco, to attack Fort Union. An express had been sent to Denver City for reinforcements, and the Colorado troops would probably march immediately. Martial law has been proclaimed in this Territory, and all able-bodied men drafted to serve in the militia. All the mules, horses, and ammunition in the Territory have been seized for the use of the Government. The Indians in the Territory are reported to be troublesome.

A NUMBER OF REBELS ARRESTED.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 10.

Two dispatches received by Gen. HALLECK state that Gen. CURTIS, south of Lebanon, had taken twenty-nine prisoners, including two Corporals and one Quartermaster; also a quantity of flour.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

Gen. Stone Charged with Treason, and Confined in Fort Lafayette.

NATURE OF THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

Misbehavior at the Battle of Ball's Bluff---Complicity with the Enemy, and Treachery.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 10.

Gen. STONE was arrested on Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock, by order of the War Department, by a guard under the immediate command of Brig.-Gen. SEEES, of the Provost-Marshal's force, and sent to Fort Lafayette by the afternoon train. The charge against him is understood to be *treasonable complicity with the rebels* in the affair at Ball's Bluff and subsequently. He was lately before the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, to answer charges made against him in reference to this, and also to some other later and equally suspicious actions, and it is owing to the revelations made by himself and others before the Committee that he has been deprived of his command and committed to prison.

The following is the substance of the charges under which he was arrested:

1. For misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff.

2. For holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff, and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp.

3. For treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort or strong work, since the battle of Ball's Bluff, under his guns, without molestation.

4. For a treacherous design to expose his force to capture and destruction by the enemy, under pretence of orders for a movement from the Commanding-General, which had not been given.

A Court-martial will be speedily ordered.

The arrest excites great commotion in public circles here; and certain military functionaries are also greatly perturbed about it. It is rumored that still other arrests will be made immediately. Secretary STANTON has the spirit, the courage, and the determination to struggle treason, or complicity with treason, wherever and in whomsoever it is discovered.

It is notable that STONE's strongest friends here are Secessionists and Semi-Secessionists of both sexes, and his strongest enemies, or rather those who make the most serious charges against him, are the officers and men under his command. The searching investigation that has been made into his case was owing, in great measure, to the influence brought to bear from a source whence it would seem none could come—his own men. Political influence or personal rivalry have had nothing whatever to do with the case.

Gen. STONE's antecedents are good, but not dubious. He is a native of Massachusetts, a graduate and afterwards a Professor of Ethics in West Point, served in the Ordnance Corps, was a Lieutenant in command of a battery at the seige of Vera Cruz, was brevetted for gallant conduct at Molino del Rey, and served on the staff of the Commander-in-chief from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, under the eye of Gen. SCOTT, who has always expressed the highest confidence in his loyalty and military skill. In 1856 he resigned from the army and went into civil life. He became interested in certain land speculations known as the Soto-la-Marina Purchase in the States of Northern Mexico, Sonora and Chihuahua, but charges of fraud, if not of filibustering, were made against him by the Mexican officials, and, while engaged with a strong party in surveying his premises for purchase, he was driven from Mexico by the authorities. He tried to raise a sufficient force to bear the land against the Mexicans; but failing, he came here in the early part of the Buchanan *regime*, to try and get the Government to send troops to the Mexican frontier, or otherwise make a demonstration in his favor. It was believed here that he had made, or was going to make, a good deal of money from this Mexican speculation, but not much was known about his operations. It was while staying here, and still engaged in this, as well as other jobs, that the rebellion broke out. On the first of last year, upon the recommendation of Gen. SCOTT, he was appointed to organize the militia of the District of Columbia; and while Washington was yet trembling in fear of the advent of the rebels, his action seemed both loyal and efficient. In May he was appointed Colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry, and shortly after was made a Brigadier-General, and placed in command of a column under Gen. BANKS, on the Upper Potomac. It was while in this position, and in his command, that the horrible tragedy of Ball's Bluff was enacted. It has been attempted by some to place the responsibility for this affair on the shoulders of the gallant BAKER; but he can no more be held responsible than any of the private soldiers who, like himself, were slaughtered. The rebel General who commanded on that occasion, it will be remembered, attempted to exculpate STONE by giving publicity to certain orders and documents found on the battle-field, but, unfortunately, he did not publish *all* the documents he found. When Senator SUMNER recently referred to STONE in Congress, in connection with this affair, STONE sent the Senator an insulting letter, which has never been published, but in which, it is said, he tried to drag the Senator into a duel. It certainly seems impossible to explain certain circumstances connected with that murderous affair on the Upper Potomac on any other ground than that of treasonable complicity with the rebels in some high quarter.

Col. GORMAN, of the Minnesota First, has been put in temporary command of STONE's column. He at once proceeded to shell the rebels away from an earthwork they were throwing up on the opposite side of the Potomac, at Edwards' Ferry; he arrested a known rebel spy, whom Gen. STONE had defended, and took other active measures against the rebels in the vicinity of his command. Some of the parties formerly near to Gen. STONE have also been placed under surveillance.

The facts in STONE's career and his military action for the last six months certainly require explanation, particularly as regards the Ball's Bluff affair, (the facts in which are so familiar to the public,) and also in reference to still later and very suspicious communications with the enemy across the river. His case, it is believed, will speedily pass under the jurisdiction of a military tribunal.

The facts brought to light in Gen. STONE's case, and the necessary action consequent upon their discovery, have greatly affected Gen. MCCLELLAN, both in body and spirit. Visitors who called upon him on Monday learned that he was confined to his room, with his physician in attendance, and were consequently excluded.

GEN. STONE'S CONFINEMENT IN FORT LAFAYETTE.

Gen. STONE, recently removed, as will be seen by our Washington dispatches, from the command of his division on the Potomac, and put under arrest for treason, arrived, in custody of United States Marshal BANT, at Jersey City, yesterday, *en route* for Fort Lafayette. His arrival was not known to the employes at the depôt. He was conveyed quietly across the river, thence down the bay to the fort. On the passage from Philadelphia, the fact of Gen. STONE being on board the cars was not known to hardly any of the passengers. And those who did know were requested to keep the matter a secret. The charges upon which the General was arrested, as will be seen elsewhere, refer to his loyalty or want of loyalty, but of this fact no one was, at that time, cognizant.

This is the most important personage, in a National point of view, who has yet been confined in Fort Lafayette.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

The National Troops Preparing for Further Movements.

Extreme Panic Among the Rebels Along the Tennessee River.

DESTRUCTION OF A REBEL STEAMER.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 9.

The *Republican's* special says that the troops are still encamped near Fort Henry, and preparations for further movements go vigorously forward. The river is high, and a part of Fort Henry overflowed.

Five more regiments were expected to arrive from Cairo in a few days.

An unfinished fortification, called Fort Hermann, opposite Fort Henry, has been taken possession of. The panic was very extensive in Tennessee. The river is considered open for Union fleets to its head waters.

The late garrison of Fort Henry have taken refuge in Fort Donelson, making the force there between eight and ten thousand.

A Southern mail has been captured by Capt. LOGAN. It contained a letter from some high officers, speaking of the "demoralizing effect of the defeat at Somerset." Another that "Fort Henry would be almost irreparable."

The rebel steamer *Orr*, being chased by the gunboat *Conestoga*, was fired by the crew and abandoned. Several other steamers are said to have fallen into our hands. The *Conestoga* and *Lexington* have gone up the Tennessee River, and will probably go as far as Florence, Alabama.

CONGRATULATORY DISPATCHES.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 10.

The following telegrams have been received at Headquarters:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, St. Louis:

Your energy and ability receives the strongest commendation of this Department. You have my perfect confidence, and you may rely upon my utmost support in your undertakings. The pressure of my engagements has prevented me from writing you, but I will do so fully in a day or two.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The following has also been received:

Maj.-Gen. Halleck:

Thank Gen. GRANT, Flag-officer FOOTE, and their commands, for me.

(Signed) GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Commander-in-Chief.

FROM SHIP ISLAND.

The Command in Good Health—Loss of One Hundred and Forty-five Horses.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 10.

Advices from Ship Island, brought by the ship *Button*, are to Jan. 20. All was quiet there, and the health of the troops good. Only one death had occurred.

A few contrabands had reached the Island and been set to work. Some light draft vessels are much needed.

The gunboat *Nightingale* had arrived at the Island from Tortugas, with seven two nine-inch navy guns, for defence of the post. There was no fear of an aggressive movement by the rebels.

The ship *Black Prince*, from Boston, arrived out on the 15th ult. She had a rough passage, and lost about five out of one hundred and fifty horses she had on board.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Affairs at the Brooklyn Navy-yard remain much the same. The steamer *Lancaster*, and the mortar-vessels *Norfolk Packet*, the *Sabine* and *Richmond*, are in the stream, and have received their powder.

The sloop-of-war *Savannah* has hauled into the berth vacated by the *Richmond*. They have commenced stripping the *Savannah*, and discharging her stores and armament, and it is rumored that she will be put out of commission; at all events, her crew will be at once sent on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*.

The frigate *St. Lawrence*, the arrival of which we reported on Sunday, still remains in the stream, there being no room at the wharf. It is reported that she leaks very badly.

The steamers *Westfield*, *J. P. Jackson*, and *Clifton* received their armament yesterday. Each of these vessels carries four 32-pounders, broadside, and two pivot-guns—one fore and one aft.

The propeller *Currituck* also received her guns. She carries four 32-pounders, broadside, and one rifled Parrott gun on the forecastle.

The new gunboat *Cayuga* and the gunboat *Forbes* were floated out of the Dry-dock. The latter vessel has had her leak stopped, and will be put into commission to-day.

A detachment of recruits arrived in the City on Sunday, and were transferred to Governor's Island, to be drilled for general service. They were enlisted in Boston.

The battalion which has been in the course of formation on Governor's Island for some months past, first under the superintendence of Capt. NEILL, Fifth Infantry, and latterly under the command of Capt. WALKER, will leave for Washington to-day or to-morrow. This battalion consists of three companies of the Third Infantry and two of the Second, but does not at present show an aggregate of more than 130 men. Its full strength would be about 390 men.

The Seventeenth Infantry, headquarters at Fort Preble, Portland Harbor, Me., is making way very slowly indeed. The first battalion does not number more than 150 men, all told. Many of the recruiting officers have been more than usually unsuccessful, not booking half a dozen men in two months.

THE LEGAL TENDER CLAUSE.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 10.

The Board of Trade to-day adopted a resolution approving the legal tender and Treasury note bill.

TROOPS FOR PORT ROYAL.

The steamer *Ericsson*, which arrived at this port Sunday morning, will take on board the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, now quartered at Governor's Island, and proceed to Port Royal about the middle of this week.

NEWS FROM REBELDOM.

A Rebel View of the Condition of Affairs in Eastern Tennessee.

Excitement at Nashville Following the Battle at Mill Spring.

A SERMON ON THE USES OF ADVERSITY.

Straws Showing which Way the Rebel Wind Blows.

Condition of Society at the Rebel Capital.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN EASTERN TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Memphis Avalanche.

KNOXVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1862.

There is but one mode of effectually crushing the spirit of rebellion in East Tennessee. *Let it be plainly announced that Abolitionism has supreme sway in Washington; that the Federal Congress has declared all negroes absolutely free; that Africans, with the torch of incendiarism and the assassin's knife, are to become part and parcel of the Northern armies; and then we may look for a degree of unanimity of sentiment throughout Western Virginia and East Tennessee hitherto unknown.*

Only two days ago, a courier from ZOLLICOFFER'S camp was shot through the shoulder, about forty-five miles from Knoxville. He has since died. The assassins are unknown and unpunished. The health of the Kangaroo, who "hops" around among his children and flatterers in the White House at Washington, was drank by ladies in a fashionable hotel in this place during the past week. Within five miles of Knoxville there are known to be many—very many—ardent Lincolnites. I have heard it said that the Secessionists of this place feared Brownlow, while the Unionists succumbed to military power.

This is not altogether true, perhaps, *but there are many Unionists everywhere in this portion of the State. They would show their strength at any moment when such action was practicable.*

It is utterly impossible to change the opinion of any brave people, simply by the employment of force. If mere brute force could achieve its purposes, there would be a possibility of the triumph of Northern armies in the pending revolution.

The hanging of bridge-burners was not only politic, but commendable, since the immediate result has been to deter others from the perpetration of like crimes. *Whenever the dancer of justice is removed, the criminals will again appear, and only a great crime will stalk abroad every-where.* There is another, a safer and surer mode of achieving a counter revolution in popular sentiment. An order—a book of words, of integrity, genius and patriotism, known as such to this people—will accomplish more than a host of armed men. *Suppose Brownlow's Whig were started and conducted by a moderate, fair-minded, conservative; suppose it sent to each of its former readers, the publication books are all here;) it cannot be disputed that no good would be achieved than our fair minds and honest hearts would accomplish during the next twelve months. The people only want information.* They are sound on the negro question, and it is only necessary to place before them the facts of current history.

In the present condition of our affairs and foreign relations, it occurs to me that the restrictions heretofore imposed by popular sentiment and by unbridled dangers upon the Press, should no longer be respected. In an intelligent nation the commonality any error is soon corrected. The people are only made inquisitive by the most liberal expositions of opinion upon all subjects. There can be no great harm in criticising the conduct of men exalted by mere accident. If the deserts honors heaped upon him, the abrasions of the Press only give additional lustre to a deathless reputation.

It is said that a single regiment, with its equipments, has cost the Confederate States $50,000 and yet its services have been valueless in East Tennessee, and that it has in every way been expended in vain. Now, among this people, *real information*, we would be in a condition infinitely better than at present; there are those who would rush out against your every opinion, and the deepest feelings would be excited by the exercise of military power. By military men would at once develop themselves.

Whatever may be the opinion of the leaders of our armies, however invaluable may have been their valuables services, *I entertain that Beauregard, with his press, have given great unanimity of spirit and to this people, it is finitely less cost to the treasury and than all the heroes to whom he pays and exhibits have suddenly given birth. The next battle, or any display of heroism on the conduct of a commander in East Tennessee, in the event of a failure to procure bread and meat, would be to inspire a sober fear.*

It is not my purpose to do injustice to Mr. Brownlow; but the Southern Press has, by common consent, accepted that he had sold himself to Lincoln. *If this be true, we evince our fatuity in supposing a new grace.* I have a correct appreciation of the decided character of the man; he has never been accused of not bunnel. In a moment of passion, he was rarely assailed. He was remorseless that he should express his errors, but vindictive was reported by his friends, before the Union was considered dissolved, and that anti-slavery sentiment had made its home in the North made. I believe that these facts alike of Brownlow's manhood as he is, he forfeited his confidence of the entire Southern people. He was outlawed with all his race, and hostility was to him which he suffered pursuits the unspeakable crimes of the negro owners. A rude life has stamped in a degree of passion he would attack and, and the great leading influence of Pro-Slavery principles still patriotism failed to attach him to the spirit in which he should move.

But Brownlow's madness, and that of his Congress, so transcends his wisdom, that he may now be restored to sanity. Every slaveholder is to be executed and armed—Southern wives and daughters are to be violated, and midnight conflagrations and the assassin's knife are to accomplish the heathenish purpose of the Northern tyrant.

If Brownlow will ally himself to this exposition of demoniacism, he outlives himself and gives the lie to his whole history. He had a reputation for courage, and thus would be one a cowardly assassin. He proclaimed his devotion to the South and her institutions, and thus would be the destroyer of his kindred, and make the land of his nativity run red with blood. In Northern pulpits he has thundered against Abolitionism, and now would lead an army of slaves with fire and sword to pillage and murder and devastate the South.

If BROWNLOW would show that man have spoken falsely of him, that he is devoted to principle, and is not the supple slave of gold, he should refuse the sale, conduct he condemns lines, and should continue the publication of the *Whig*, adhering to the principles he has so often proclaimed in a few months he would make this people a homogeneous mass of Southern patriotism, and thirty thousand East Tennesseans among the bravest and hardiest of Southerners, would drive the Lincolnites of the South beyond the Ohio.

To recapitulate, as the preachers say, and as I have said so much of one of them, I may be pardoned—I seldom quote—"to recapitulate," *the army here is a very good institution, but is effecting no permanent good. There should be a moderate, sensible newspaper sent to every citizen of East Tennessee, and Brownlow should edit it on the conditions suggested.*

EXCITEMENT AT NASHVILLE.

Correspondence of the Memphis Avalanche.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 25, 1862.

Great excitement has prevailed here since the first rumor of the battle of Mill Spring. The battle within itself, or in the direct loss in the way of men and army stores, is not so serious a matter, and ought not to produce any feeling of despondency, but, on the contrary, it should stimulate the entire South to renewed energy and activity in the prosecution of the war. The fact is, we must calculate on being defeated in some engagements. It would be unprecedented to fight through such a war as we are engaged in without meeting with reverses. The death of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER is a public calamity, but few can be found to equal him in the combinations that made him great and useful. Virtuous, intelligent, affable and brave, he was a great and useful man.

The Legislature has been in session since Wednesday morning. In the House of Representatives, a very animated debate has been going on for two days, on the Senate bill, assuming the Confederate war tax. The impression now is that the Senate bill will be rejected, and the Joint Select Committee's bill be passed in lieu.

The Valuation bill has passed the Senate, with an important amendment, and sent back to the House. No doubt the House will concur, and the bill become a law.

Gov. HARRIS has sent in the names of DENNINGTON, of the *Union and American*, and JOHN H. CROZIER, as Commissioners to come with Commissioners, Quartermasters, &c., who paid out moneys for the provisional army of Tennessee, and also to settle with the Confederate Government. This is a snug berth, and may last for a year or two. Eight dollars a day is the compensation. The two Houses will meet in convention on next Monday to act on the nominations. Strong efforts will be made to defeat CROZIER'S appointment, and present prospects are, the effort will be successful. Should either of the nominations not be confirmed, the Governor will have to make other nominations; and it is to be hoped he will select competent business men, as it is an important and laborious duty they have to perform.

Fortification is a-doing thrown up in this neighborhood, but, so far as I have been able to learn, the citizens here have no idea that the Federals will ever reach their city.

M.

THE SWEETS OF ADVERSITY.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

Confessing defeat, with the hope that it may not prove disgrace, there is a moral in it for us, which, aught we know in to the contrary, may be Heaven-sent and Heaven-directed. "Sweet," we are truly told, "are the uses of adversity." *A prosperity long continued is dangerous from the overweening confidence which it is liable to engender, but occasional disaster is invariably fruitful of good results.* The former disarms us of that active and eternal vigilance which is the price of human liberty. The latter awakens us from a sleeping apathy and gives that vitality and energy which enabled the fabled Antæus to gather strength from being pressed to the earth. Defeat, as an instrument in the hands of a kind and beneficent Providence, who watches the fall of every sparrow, may be made the pregnant source of an untold amount of future good, enabling us to pluck the flower safely from the thistle danger, and secure triumph from the jaws of impending disaster.

There is certainly nothing, however, in this matter, lamentable as is its occurrence, to afford a moment's disencouragement to the most timid time-servers in our midst, whose sympathy is enlisted in our noble cause. He who would intimate so dastardly a thought only makes bold to attest the shameless fact of his own cowardice, and arouses suspicions that might well fasten upon him the disgrace of recreancy and incipient treason. A hundred such defeats as that of CARRENDEN, could be sustained by us without incurring that degree of danger to the safety of our Government which darkened the prospects of the American Colonies in the war of 1776. When, during the gloomy days of that period, Charleston and Savannah had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and the Continental forces were beaten back and routed at Camden with the loss of the brave DE KALB, the heart of the sternest patriot had cause to quail. Yet the Colonists fought on through the dark and trying ordeal, until a bright and glorious destiny was attained, and freedom crowned their cause with the blood-stained laurels of victory.

So far from being discouraged in the least, therefore, let us be prepared, if necessary, to encounter more defeats during our war for independence, without allowing even a damper to be cast upon our spirits. *We do not expect to achieve success every time, and did we do so, we might well commence to have serious apprehensions of its ultimately debilitating effect.* Our people and our rulers now see the necessity of increased activity and wakefulness, and, indeed, of putting forth the full energies of our giant young Confederacy in the development of its resources for war and the best means of its powers of defence.

VERY LARGE STRAWS.

THE REBEL PROSPECTS.

From the Memphis Appeal, Jan. 26.

The Potomac is safe, owing to the good character of its defences, the excellent organization of our army there, and the superior quality of our officers and the number of our forces. Nor have we much to fear from the coast, so long as our authorities, State and National, are so vigilant in its protection as they have been in the case of Port Royal, Hatteras and Port Roval. But the war in Kentucky, along our Northern frontier from Cumberland Gap to Columbus is assuming proportions so formidable as to demand the following series of the Confederate forces to repel and drive back the invader. Richmond and Fishing Creek have only initiated the terrible shock of arms that is to mark the sequel. A movement is already progressing in Western Kentucky threatening the siege of Columbus; a formidable demonstration is reported as being made upon Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River; Bragg with a large army, numbering 40,000 men, is within the vicinity of Bowling Green, waiting for his chance to attack Louisville, and, finally, Thomas threatens an advance into East Tennessee, should he succeed in driving the army of CRITTENDEN.

Such is the situation of affairs that compels us—paying the severest sacrifices—to call for double, but of upon the citizens of the country. Our people, we are confident, will respond to the call. With a proper degree of patriotism and self-sacrifice on their part, and of vigilance on the part of their military authorities, we are destined to pass through the ordeal, purified, more united and more truly patriotic. Let the call promptly be responded to. Let the ranks of our army, which is *Provisional* and *stopped on the first day of October*, be filled up with the conduct of the war, shall *consecrate all our efforts to embarrass upon the first Tuesday in August*, whether both *fortunes* escape the year into the last days of the *Confederacy*.

BRECKINRIDGE acted in accordance with the Secretary of the Treasury as to the best means of obtaining money for the support of our National independence, should seek to enlist the confidence of him and those with whom he is associated in the hands of the people, therefore a claim to the distinctions which they must confer every step?

Let us prepare ourselves the Administration with all our powers of mind and body, overlooking the seemingly errors alleged against it, and making common cause with it against an enemy which, in overthrowing it, would make slaves of us. Every blow aimed at it is a blow aimed at the independence of the South. Should it forfeit its sacred obligations to the people, and prove recreant to those fundamental and eternal principles in which it is pledged and the lives and fortunes of a great people are devoted, then we would perish all to overthrow it, going foremost of all those who would unite most for liberty; but while its loyalty is above the suspicion even of its enemies, and it exists with an eye single to the good of the people who placed it in power, let us be as true to the cause of the South as it is, yielding our views where they conflict with its policy, sacrificing our preferences and our prejudices where they conflict with its judgment, giving it that support to which its patriotic labors and its duty entitle it.

"THE SUBJECT THAT MOST INVITES ATTENTION."

Under this head the Memphis *Appeal* has a long article on the subject of recruiting the old troops, whose terms are now expiring, for the Spring campaign. It says:

"Nothing that we can conceive of will prove so disastrous in our cause as a failure to let the people—may originated and are carrying on this war—be fully advised of the sacrifices and endurance that are to be expected of them before it is brought to a successful termination. Chief among other subjects, full of solicitude, is that of securing the punctual reenlistment, for the war, of every available man who is now in the military service of the Confederacy—a consummation which, if attained, will render the conflict comparatively short and decisive, when otherwise it might be protracted and pregnant with frequent defeat.

It is not the part of true wisdom for us to underestimate the importance of this matter—better by far exaggerate it, and thus err on the side of safety. We observe that the Northern Press are placing great hopes upon our inability to pass this ordeal, and are urging increased vigor on the part of the Federal Government with the view of discouraging reënlistments.

Let this subject of reënlistment and recruiting be taken up by every Southern Legislature and every newspaper press, and be ventilated until it is brought fully before the public eyes. Particularly should this be the case in the States of the Mississippi Valley, whose people must in the future eronse themselves to a better appreciation of their situation. With SYDNEY JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD as leaders in the next campaign in the West, we cannot believe that much difficulty will be experienced in organizing a large and powerful army, sufficiently effective for all purposes, provided the work is undertaken in time."

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

The Richmond *Whig* publishes a bill introduced in the Virginia Legislature, by Mr. TOMLIN, for the reorganization of the army, of which the following are the points:

The bill proposes—

1. To divide those bearing arms, between 18 and 45, into two classes, those who have already volunteered and those who have not, to be called the militia.

2. All regiments, battalions and companies now in service, four months before the expiration of their term, to be mustered for reënlistment; the question submitted to each—and his name, age and residence, if he reënlists, enrolled and forwarded to the Adjutant-General.

3. The Commissioners of the revenue in each county to attend at election precincts, and enroll the whole militia. Compensation the same as allowed for registration of voters.

4. Any deficiency in any company, by reason of non-reënlistment, to be supplied by the officer calling on the Governor for the number needed, who shall direct the Adjutant-General to draw, by lot, the required number from the militia of any county, which may not have furnished its complement of volunteers.

5. The Governor shall issue his orders, directed to the sheriffs, to summon the persons drawn by lot, to report in person, without delay, to the captain making the requisition, for drill, discipline and instruction. The term of service to begin with the arrival at the rendezvous, and to expire with that of the company into which it may be incorporated.

6. A company to consist of not less than 100, nor more than 120, rank and file.

7. On the day on which the term for which any volunteer company was mustered into service shall expire, the men refusing to reënlist shall be discharged from the service, and the volunteers reënlisting, with the complement furnished by draft, shall together organize a company and elect its own officers. The commissioned officers who are elected shall be commissioned by the Governor. The commissions of those who are reëlected to the same office shall be of the same date with their former commission, and those not reëlected shall not be subject to any compulsory military duty for the present.

8. Militiamen who fail to enroll themselves, or disobey legal orders, to be treated as desertera.

9. The Governor to appoint field officers.

10. Term of service to continue for one year, unless the company elect for a longer time. No new company for less than the war.

11. Colonels commanding to grant furloughs.

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

THE CASE OF MR. W. H. RUSSELL.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

RICHMOND, Friday, Jan. 17.

Some consternation was created a day or two ago in this by the announcement—not that MCCLELLAN was coming here to celebrate the 22d of February, but—that there was danger of the supply of gas being cut off entirely in a very short time. I mentioned, some weeks since, that the street lamps were regularly extinguished by the watchmen at midnight, and people who kept late hours were compelled to grope their way home in darkness. The fear now is that we shall not be able to light a burner, neither in the streets nor in our dwellings. The trouble is a want of tiles in the retort chambers. Hitherto, that is to say, in the old United States, under Yankee domination, the city authorities were in the habit of procuring their tiles for the city gas works from New-England, of course. Since the war, it has been discovered that the article can be obtained, of quite as good manufacture and of quite as reasonable terms, at a large pottery of kaviin clay in Edgefield District, South Carolina, within four miles of Augusta, Ga. At the same establishment, besides many objects of rare beauty and elegance, rivaling Wedgwood and Minton, of British celebrity, they make the very best and cheapest telegraphic insulators that can be procured in America. Our superintendent of city gas works had a contract with this company for insulators, which should have been received before this time, and has dispatched a messenger to South Carolina to hurry them up. It is to be hoped he will succeed in his mission, for there are not candles enough in Richmond to last a fortnight, and as for oil, it has all been bought up for mechanical purposes, the introduction of machinery, &c., &c., months ago.

One hundred and sixty Yankee prisoners were sent off this morning on the steamer *Northampton* and a flag of truce boat, Newsoms, Nansa. They were liberated on parole, and in the hope and belief that a like number of Confederate prisoners now held by Lincoln will be released and to make exchange for them. Many of these Yankees are known in the tobacco factories since Manassas field, and their mutilated bodies bear witness of the marksmanship of the Southern volunteers.

The release of HUSSELL having given rise to some severe animadversions upon Gov. LETCHER, JAMES LYONS, Esq., recently Confederate agent of the Confederate States for the examination of suspected persons, has published a card, assuming, with his characteristic generosity, the entire blame of HUSSELL'S discharge, and blame should attach to any one therefor. Mr. LYONS considers HUSSELL with the severest possible censure against the prisoner in consequence of his well-known article in the *Edinburgh Review*, the war would be had anything that warranted the arrest and long detention in jail, but that no case clearly to the Confederate government was attended him, that HUSSELL was not to whom none was to suspicion, and ordered to be discharged. *The press pleasure yet re-*

Yesterday evening, a gentleman connected with this office, who had just arrived in the city, was, while walking quietly down Main-street, knocked down and brutally by a ruffian."

The *Dispatch*, of the same date, has this paragraph:

"Rude encounters, in which bad temper and a host of evil passions play their part, are becoming so frequent, that we fear the well-established reputation of Richmond for good order and decency will be seriously endangered. If the belligerent parties who select this place as the theatre of their unmanly exploits would only join the army, they could be afforded an opportunity to deserve the praise bestowed on them by their admirers for military and pugilistic prowess. The residents of Richmond located in the vicinity of Main and Thirteenth streets, near this office, were edified yesterday by the pleasing spectacle of two men wallowing in the mud, the top one pounding the other with his fist, and kicking him in the face on his attempting to rise; while several gentlemen known by the generic application of 'Plugs,' stood around and prevented anybody from interfering and putting a stop to the disgusting scene. One party who interfered got one from the shoulder, which effectually extinguished his desire to act as a conservator of the peace where the actors were 'Plugs.' A savage personal rencounter also occurred yesterday morning, on Ninth-street, between two men who were said to be from Mississippi. Unfortunately, neither of the above instances were the police notified in sufficient time to effect the arrest of the offenders."

Editorially the *Examiner* makes these comments:

"The occurrences of Monday night, we think, ought to satisfy every reasonable person that it is time the strong arm of power was put forth to hold in check the spirit of lawless brutality now rampant in Richmond. It is time, too, that we should call things by their right names; for, disguise it as we may, the city is at this time infested with a gang of ruffians, whose presence, morally speaking, is as much to be deprecated as that of the enemy of our race. The shameful practices of drunkards, libertines and profligates, who have neither sensibility, honor nor shame, are not natural to the South, and it is with pain and regret that we contemplate the introduction here of these controlling elements of Northern society. The first open manifestation of the new order of things in Richmond was developed at the theatre, and it shortly culminated in the burning of that building.

The intervening period was filled up by villainies of the minor sort, which generally had their origin in whisky, until finally, on Monday night, we were entertained with a spectacle at Metropolitan Hall, which, for open violation of decency and law, is entirely without a parallel in this community. The row, as a matter of course, occurred in the gallery, where a number of brazen women were surrounded by a crowd of drunken, unprincipled men. Oaths and curses, shrieks and yells, intermingled with the rapid discharge of deadly weapons, the sodden panic and flight of the throng in other portions of the house, made up a picture of Northern rowdyism which could not be looked upon without a shudder. If there were any policemen present, which we doubt, they were powerless to suppress the tumult, and it went on until one party of the belligerents withdrew from the scene, and the lights in the hall were extinguished. It is not for us to suggest a remedy for these things.

The civil and military authorities are doubtless competent to devise a scheme, which must strike at the very root of the evil—which must remove the temptations which allure the innocent as well as stimulate the wicked—and then we may see our community restored to the happy condition of peace and harmony which was our boast in former days. There are monstrous evils in Richmond, to which the gambling-houses bear no comparison; and while the efforts (futile though they may have proved) of the Mayor to break up these establishments are commendable enough, we would have the nothorities agree upon some method to extirpate the base influences which inflame the passions of bad men. There needs no ghost, come from the grave, to point out what these evils are, or the place where they flourish.

The people expect protection from internal vices, as well as external foes; and this they will have, at any sacrifice of official interest or position. If our citizens cannot be permitted to visit a place of amusement or recreation, or even walk the streets at night, without the risk of interruption from these outcasts of civilization, then there might as well be no law; for law is no better than a farce unless sternly administered, especially in times like the present."

THE POSITION AT SAVANNAH.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.

We have been kindly shown a private letter from a citizen of Savannah to a friend in Wilmington, giving a full and minute account of matters and things there. We will endeavor to take from it such details in regard to localities, recently occupied by the Lincoln gunboats, as will throw light on the late movements in that neighborhood, without giving any possible information to the enemy.

Fort Pulaski, on Cockspur Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River, is a strong casemated work, which it is believed the enemy can neither pass, take, nor starve out. All large vessels must come under its guns.

The whole space between the city and the ocean is cut up and interseeded by rivers, creeks, cuts and openings. How many of these have been obstructed, and how, is not for us to say.

Wall's Cut is an opening from Port Royal into the Savannah River, with some two or eight feet depth at high water. This cut opens into the Savannah River about six miles above Fort Pulaski, and of course out of the range of its guns. Into this cut the enemy's light gunboats had come, and were trying to force their way into the Savannah River, but had not succeeded at the latest dates.

On the Georgia side of the river the Lincolnites have availed themselves of two openings known as Wilmington Creek and Tiebourne's Cut, connecting Warsaw Sound with Augustine Creek or River, and from thence with Savannah River. These two openings run for some distance through the marsh, quite near to the main river, say within half a mile, and this at a point opposite Wall's Cut and about two miles from it. It was between these vessels in the cuts on both sides the Savannah River that PAYNE'S fleet had to pass on their way to Fort Pulaski on Thursday of last week, and received a heavy fire from the vessels of both sides.

Of the nature of the precautions taken to prevent the enemy's vessels getting from these cuts into the main river, we cannot speak. By the time they get in they will find means of resistance which their small craft will not be able to overcome.

Skidaway is a large island lying parallel with the main, is about twelve miles from the city, and is connected with the mainland by bridges. This point attracts much attention recently, as there is a heavy draft of water there, and from eight to twenty vessels, some armed, and some steamers filled with troops, have been there on the last ten days or two weeks. This is regarded as a point where the enemy might attempt a landing, with the view of trying to reach the city by land. Attempting is not always doing.

The writer adds: "There is no alarm felt here. The people are calm and confident."

Of course the number of our guns, and who is mounted—of our troops, and where stationed, would be improper to state, further than to say that they appear to justify the calmness and confidence above expressed.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD SCHEMES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 5.

It will be recollected that President DAVIS recommended, in his public message to Congress, the *immediate necessity of establishing railroad communication between Pensacola, Ala., and Greensboro', N. C.*

What an appreciation the country may have of the *immediate necessity* of the otherwise questionable policy of ordering railroads, we believe that it will be soon tested to that of the extent to which this policy has been commenced to Congress.

We are informed, on the most positive assurance, that the Executive estimate for aid to the Danville connection is $1,000,000, to be expended as the President may direct.

We also learn that President DAVIS has, in a secret message to Congress, in secret session, advised the aid of the Richmond and Petersburg to be extended to the completion of the *Mississippi and Alabama River Railroad, so as to connect Selma, in Alabama, with Chewalla, in Mississippi*, and that Congress proposes to authorize the advance of $150,000 for the purpose of completing this connection.

The precedent of the eminent aid to railroads in Cuba roads, although in the confined within proper limits, and that Alabama and Georgians, especially, will make liberal levy which encourages its patriotic friends to carry.

THE HALF CROP SYSTEM.

The St. Mary's (Louisiana) *Banner* opposes the planting of full crops of cotton and sugar next year, and suggests the following reasons for it:

"While entering this subject, it may as well be said that unless the war closes before the end of the present year, either the half crop system or no crop will be generally adopted, or the country must come to a state of suffering such as the mass of its inhabitants little dream of. If the South has yet concealed immense stores of provisions from the Yankees, and even yet can command nearly her entire crops of corn and sugar, then have the hearts and the soul of the South been wickedly and unfeelingly, and much of us basely, that they are able now to produce full crops for cotton and sugar, and provide crops of corn also for ourselves? And what security has the Government against the same conduct on the part of the planters in the event of a full crop of cotton and sugar? What security have we against combinations among planters, or other citizens, to withhold the crops? Why ask such questions as that in the face of events? But let us examine the general question by itself. Louisiana has this year doubtless made 400,000 hogsheads of sugar, and 400,000 bales of cotton. The number of persons, white and black, old and young, to be supported on this crop are about 700,000. The North Carolinas, Georgia, and the one half the cotton States, and in the other 6,000,000 there are many good people who will be able to purchase but little sugar for their own consumption. But the less sugar enough made in this State and Texas than to allow every person to have one pound per week. Now, if the Southern States only make a half crop, they will have 200,000 hogsheads less than they will require for their own consumption, and this year they will not consume thirty per cent.

If planters cast such a full crops of sugar will be getting business for long, they must a decisively which we are unable to do. If they have discovered how to make half crops of sugar, cotton and tobacco, and at the same time have provisions enough to feed 10,000,000 people, they are able and ready to make such a discovery. Time, the ideal, cannot be taken in a few months, and this war suddenly come to an end. But is it safe for the Southern people to rely upon such an event? The truth is what we want in these revolutionary times, and it will be for all the early reasons to be reason from, and the only reliable rule to work by.

CASH VERSUS CREDIT.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy.

There should be no laws for the collection of debts upon any plea or consideration whatever. When men let their property go out of their hands without getting pay for it at the time, they should take the chances of getting it. There is no excuse for whatever for any law to enforce collection. It is a war with the true and natural basis upon which the right of property and exchange of commodities stand. All such laws should be forthwith abolished.

So long has the credit system been in vogue in the world—so accustomed has every body got to living and negotiating all their concerns by it, that they regard it as essential; and no doubt hundreds and thousands on reading these remarks, will exclaim that communities can have no existence, and the world would be unable to move along without credit; and that credit cannot exist without collection laws. If it this is a great mistake. Once let the cash system be adopted, and it will be as convenient to every one to pay for everything at the time it is purchased, as it is now to pay at maturity, and much easier. If there was no credit, there would be no failures and bankruptcies; and with the system introduced, nobody would find any inconvenience from it. Every man who obtains credit for anything, is living just that far ahead of his means and his real abilities. Such a man is always either in an unnatural strain to meet his obligations, or defrauding some one to some extent. The credit system is the source of nearly all the humbugs and sharp practices in our country. Most of the swindling and dishonesty of the country are traceable to it in some shape or other; and as our correspondent justly remarks, stimulates to overtrading and encourages extravagance and luxury in those who can't afford it, and who would not otherwise attempt it.

But the greatest benefit to society would be in the greatly increased sobriety, morality and integrity of all classes of people, and the diminishing of crimes and irregularities of nearly all descriptions. Men would regard their word and their honor as more sacred. Lying, false representations and rascality would almost be at an end. There is no doubt that the credit system is the grand incentive to most of the misrepresentations, deceptions and falsehoods of the day; and it is principally to this that we are indebted for the deplorable disregard of truth, and their own honor which so many men manifest—apparently without shame or remorse.

MARSHALL'S "VICTORY."

The Abingdon *Virginian* says:

"A courier arrived at this place on Tuesday evening last, from Pound Gap, bringing information of a battle having been fought near Prestonburgh, Ky., on Friday last, the 10th inst., between the Confederate forces under Gen. MARSHALL, and the Federal forces under Gen. MOORE. Gen. MARSHALL'S forces engaged did not exceed fifteen hundred, Col. TRIGG'S regiment being held in reserve, while that of the enemy is reported at from six to ten thousand. Our forces repulsed the enemy three times with a reported loss on their side of four hundred killed. Our loss is some fifteen or twenty killed and wounded. Col. A. C. MOORE, of the Twenty-sixth Regiment Virginia Volunteers, is reported to have deported himself very gallantly, as did also his men. He lost some five or six of his men killed and several wounded.

Gen. MARSHALL needs and must have additional aid in the way of reinforcements from the Government, or he will be overpowered and compelled to fall back to Pound Gap to this place."

PROGRESS OF EVENTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 6

Our special telegram from Norfolk advises us that the Lincoln Government has decided that our privateersmen are prisoners of war, and offers to exchange them for the hostages held by the Confederate authorities. Whether these terms will be accepted or not remains to be seen; but as there is a disposition to inaugurate a general exchange of prisoners, it is within the range of possibility that Col. CORCORAN and his "compatriots" may soon regain their liberty, and the South to that extent be relieved of a burden. Surely, there never was such an instance of lowering the haughty crest of tyranny as this "letting down" of the Lincoln Government exhibits.

The tone of the European news, as foreshadowed by the copious extracts published this morning, is quite as satisfactory as could be expected. Everything encourages the South to redouble her energies, and show to the world that she has a proper claim to membership in the family of nations.

The reports that the Burnside fleet has left Hatteras for some point further South was reiterated yesterday, and has an appearance of probability. The enemy is still engaged in destroying property on the coast, wherever opportunity offers.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, alluding to the parade in that city on the 26th ult., the occasion of celebrating the anniversary of Louisiana's secession from the old Government, says:

"We reckon there were about 15,000 men on the ground, and the line, which was formed on the north side of Canal-street, the right resting on Rampart-street, extended to the levee, and there to the south side as far as the railroad house station, or very near to it. All the corps forming this line were finely uniformed, and, with few exceptions, completely equipped and armed, and nothing could be more pleasing to a patriotic heart than those thick columns of soldierly men marching along the grand boulevard of New-Orleans, with banners unfurled, and preceded by numerous brass bands. In spite of a mischievous breeze, which at times blew dust in the eyes of the ladies on the balconies, the weather was favorable for a parade, and we have seldom seen a more splendid turn-out of fair ladies on Canal-street. They filled the broad sidewalks, the verandahs, the balconies and every window of that long street, and thousands of them stood for hours facing the sun as bravely as their brothers and husbands will, in case of emergency, face the fire of the enemy.

After the review, and the dismissal of the Confederate Regiment, Capt. HEBERT, the Captain of the First Company of Confederate Guards at its organization, invited that company to partake of a collation at the St. Charles Hotel. They were accompanied by the regimental band, CHARLES JAEGER, leader, and on arriving at the hotel found a sumptuous repast ready to receive and refresh them. Several toasts appropriate to the day and occasion, were proposed, accompanied by eloquent speeches and responses, and were honored in the most enthusiastic manner.

In another room, the Governor, the Generals and their staffs, were, at the same moment, partaking of a similar enjoyment, and in the rotunda below, another company were regaling themselves on delicacies suited to the palates of the day. So that the St. Charles Hotel, for an hour or two after the parade, was the centre of no little mirth and enjoyment.

And there were many other similar social and festive reunions, at which there was much conviviality and hilarity. The great sentiment of the occasion, the indepen dence of Louisiana, gave point to many toasts and speeches, and, on the whole, we may say the day of the declaration was most enthusiastically as well as generally celebrated."

INCONVERTIBLE BULLION IN THE SOUTH.

An anonymous writer in the Charleston (S. C.) *Bulletin* makes the following interesting observations:

"In consequence of the complete suspension of coinage at all Southern mints, with simultaneous interruption of foreign remittances, all metal and silver have been hoarded by banks and private individuals. Such hoarding is daily diminish among us, struggling to the North, because certain articles of urgent necessity, expensive ones, for instance, can only be obtained by means of gold. Gold is demanded in the West for purchases of bacon for commissaries' stores, as well as for arms and ammunition in Europe. On the contrary, the uses of paper money are limited to the extent by our own borders, while the demand in States of Confederate notes and bonds has greatly increased, by imperative necessity to carry on the war. There is plenty of money everywhere among us, with an obviously diminished supply of gold in other coins. Large sums in paper money, must constantly be paid for gold and silver by a common few of coin, as we are entirely cut off from foreign coins in exchange for products.

During a period of fifteen years, a most liberal flood of gold has produced in gold from Southern mines in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, Tennessee and New-Mexico, to the amount of eighteen millions of dollars. The annual average supply of gold for local needs of years before, was only equal to $1,200,000, some several years would be left in the Confederacy at this time, by an exertion to coin native gold, to have the gross demand for its important, medical purposes.

By simplification and improvement in the details of coinage, a seigniorage, or charge of five per cent. upon the value of deposits of gold, would cover the cost of coination into coins, without other appropriation by the Government of the country, and to pay expenses of a full specified for their bullion, directly after coinage, according to law.

A law has been drawn up by the Hon. Jefferson Davis, Congress to coin gold at any of the mints of North Carolina and Georgia, without delay, by the coinage, and when paper claimed for the Post Office, could not be met by any Secretary also without any immediate fund to provide prompt payment after delivery, according to custom and policy. Hence, this proposition is to be a good letter for every practical purpose that suggested the enactment.

An acceptance of post for Hon. officer on our State assay office, at once, is necessary to the accidental and unavoidable delay in the coinage of gold, for other business, which really, in the existing circumstances, to decrease all the expenses of the mint, is unfortunate. A letter suggesting by Governor Brown, when as private appears without the name of the office, upon the subject of coinage, &c., &c."

The Indianapolis *Journal* says the Indiana Legislature will not adjourn before the 1st of March. The Senate has passed a bill appropriating $30,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers. The Senate has also passed a bill to pay the soldiers of the Indiana regiments their bounty of $100 each, which the State has already paid to the families of those who have died in the service.

be made first, to the widow; second, to the child or children, (or, if a minor, to the guardian producing the proper certificate under the seal of the court;) third, to the father; fourth to the mother; fifth, to the brothers and sisters; and lastly, to the general heirs.

4. The claiming heir must produce his or her affidavit, and that of two disinterested persons, stating the relationship, and that there is no other person entitled to claims. For instance, if the claimant be a mother, the affidavit must state that there is living neither wife, child nor father of the deceased. The magistrate administering the oath should certify to the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the Court should certify, under seal, that he is such magistrate.

Claims, prepared in compliance with the foregoing instructions, and transmitted to this office by mail or otherwise, will receive as prompt attention as the press of business will allow.

W. H. S. TAYLOR, Auditor.

I concur in, and approve the above.

LEWIS CRUGER, Comptroller.

A CALCULATION.

From the Savannah Republican.

A calculation not long since appeared in the papers, showing that every Confederate killed by the Lincolnites during the first six months of this unholy war cost the Lincoln Government *one hundred thousand dollars.*

Additional facts corroborate this statement, and give us some other points of interest concerning the battle of Port Royal.

The cost to the Federal Government in fitting out the armament engaged in that action, and set down by a writer in the Northern papers, who seemed to know what he was about, at $4,800,000. Let us put it, for convenience sake, in round numbers, at five millions.

Recently, the Federal "Ordnance Report of the amount of ammunition expended" on that occasion, has appeared, and we gather from it the following details:

The amount of gunpowder consumed was, lbs.	22,806
The number of shots and shell of all sizes projected by that amount of powder was.....	2,594
The weight of sizes of all these missiles being given, shows that the weight of iron hurled against our unfortunate batteries in that action was little, if any, short of..... ...lbs.	200,009

Now, the number of men on our side killed or mortally wounded by all this expenditure on them, has never been rated higher than fifty—indeed, 65 or 70 in killed, wounded, and missing, is the highest figure that has been mentioned. Let us set down our loss at 80 men, and a comparison of facts will give the following results: That every Confederate soldier killed in that battle cost the Federal Government upwards of 457 pounds of cannon powder and 52 shot and shell of large size, weighing in the aggregate 4,000 pounds, and brought to the field of action and discharged at a preparatory cost of $100,000."

A SCHOONER CAPTURED.

The following particulars of the capture of the schooner *Wilder*, returning from Havana with an assorted cargo, by the Federals, are from the Mobile *Tribune*. The schooner, seeing the Federal cruiser approach, made for the beach, but had no time to save anything before the cruiser came within range:

"The Federals lowered their launches, boarded the schooner, lowered the colors, and commenced discharging the cargo into their launches within three hundred yards of the beach. Capt. WARD, of the *Wilder*, says he had set English colors before he left. As regards the fight, he says that the enemy came up in their launches. Some of Capt. WILLIAM COTTRELL'S scouts met them and fired a few volleys, but did little or no damage. A dispatch was sent to the Captain, who came down, at about 3 o'clock in the evening, with a reinforcement, and went into the engagement in good earnest, killing about twenty-five or thirty, that is, all that were in one launch, and some others in another launch. The Federals fired several rounds of shot and shell from the steamer, and also several rounds from the howitzers on the launches, and musketry, but not dnlug the slightest damage to any one on our side. One of the steamers drew off, and her place was filled by another, which also took part in the engagement, but with no effect. At night the steamer came alongside, and towed the schooner on. Afterward, Capt. COTTRELL'S men picked up one of their small boats, which was pierced from stem to stern with bullets."

THE BREAKING OF THE BLOCKADE.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Should the blockade be broken in a short time—say in 90 or 100 days—what a terrible havoc it will play among extortioners in all branches of business! Cloths will drop down to a reasonable figure, and it will be found that there has been all along a great mistake. There had been a plenty of goods, but the holders were really ignorant of the fact. A vast variety of articles stored away for high prices will crawl out from their hiding-places, and be offered to the public at moderate prices. The public will incline to be heset on all hands with the kind and obliging offers of holders, who will sell them almost anything they need at prices so reasonable as to amaze us all. We should not be surprised if the Salt Works would immediately supply some of the orders so long waiting to be supplied at the stipulated price of 75 cents per bushel! These orders are all of them now so far off on the file that it is impossible to reach them *so long as salt is selling at $10 a bushel!* But let the blockade be raised, and these 75 *cents per bushel orders* will be filled immediately!—and very simply, because the great impediment of $10 a bushel will be removed, and the salt manufacturers will be at once enabled to do justice to themselves and the public by filling the orders so long and so reluctantly deferred!

The event will, indeed, be wonderful in its effects and inappreciably beneficial to the public. It cannot happen too soon for anybody save the monopolists and extortioners.

VAN DORN AND PRICE.

From the Bowling Green Courier, Jan. 28.

The appointment of Gen. VAN DORN to the command of a department which includes Missouri and Arkansas, excited a feeling of regret which was not removed entirely by our knowledge of his great abilities and our appreciation of his distinguished services; but we are assured this arrangement is entirely satisfactory to the Missouri delegation in Congress and to Gen. PRICE himself, who were consulted in reference to it, circumstances of a temporary nature making it proper and conducive to the public interest.

Gen. VAN DORN and Gen. PRICE will heartily and earnestly cooperate against the enemy; and, if we are not mistaken, both of them will soon add upon their brows laurels greener than any that now encircle them. West of the Mississippi, there will be longer be divided counsels, or jealous bickerings and heartburnings; but the hero of Texas and the hero of Missouri, with one heart and one brain and one purpose, will move forward in a single path to deeds that will cover both with glory.

COTTON.

There seems to have been quite an excitement in Louisiana over the action of Gov. MOORE in vetoing a bill passed by the Legislature proposing to loan to the planters seven millions of State treasury notes. A dispatch from Baton Rouge says that the message was read in the midst of profound silence, and adds:

"After the reading much indignation and denunciation was expressed by Hon. T. G. DAVIDSON, whose speech received immense applause. A motion for a recess was immediately carried by yeas 58, nays 27. The friends of the cotton bill from both Houses met in caucus. They recommend the passage of the bill, if possible, over the Governor's veto, and that no other business be done until the bill has passed. A Committee of the friends and opponents of the bill, from both Houses, is now sitting, with a view to such modifications as may make the bill acceptable to a sufficient number of members of both Houses to pass it by the two-thirds majority."

The *Picayune*, after reviewing the vote on the measure, thinks it impossible to secure the necessary two-third majority and to pass it over the Governor's veto. The *Delta* says:

"The Governor of the State deserves the lasting gratitude of the Commonwealth, for he has not despaired of her financial fortunes, but has manfully interposed to rescue them from a torrent of panic legislation that was hurrying them to certain shipwreck. We take it for granted that the check is effectual, inasmuch as the vetoed bill was carried in neither House by the two-thirds vote of all the members elected, which is necessary to override the Executive veto. It would require sixty-six yeas in the House to carry the bill over the Governor's head, but the yeas in that body were forty-six. In the Senate it would require twenty-three yeas for the same purpose, whereas they were seventeen. Even should all the absentees return and vote for the measure, that alone would not nullify the veto. It could only be done by the accession of several members who opposed it, which may safely be counted a moral impossibility. The Governor's veto of the cotton relief bill will, in all probability, be decisive of the financial destiny, to a good measure, of the commercial character of Louisiana. Laying aside the question of the success or failure of the war for Southern independence—a question already decided in our favor—it is hardly too much to say that since the conflict began no single event has occurred involving consequences of more vital importance to the future interests of the State than this veto by the Governor. Our Legislature had caught the contagion of a money-manufacturing rabies in other States, and was bent on launching Louisiana upon a flood of extemporized currency which would sweep away every conservative principle of a policy that had in former time redounded so much to the credit and welfare of the State, its banks, its merchants and its planters."

The *Bulletin* says:

"In an evil hour it was proposed to the Legislature to cut loose from the old moorings, to forsake the common-sense lessons of experience, and initiate wild and inflated schemes of financial experiments, whose consequences must at least be deemed doubtful in their pecuniary aspects, and the measure itself bad, decidedly bad, as a precedent. It has been defeated, however, thanks to the stern integrity and high resolve of the Executive, for which the people will thank and remember him."

The Columbus (Miss.) *Republic* has the following:

"We saw a few heads of cotton brought in for storage; but little finds it way here, the planters generally preferring to keep it on the plantations, there being no market and no demand for it. The grain crop looks well, and is rather forward for the season. A great breadth of land was sown all through Eastern and Northeastern Mississippi, more than double the usual quantity; and should it turn out well, will have room for export. The planting of cotton the coming Spring throughout this section and West Alabama will not exceed one-half the usual quantity, as we have seen very few of the planters that anticipate planting over half or one-third they usually do, unless the blockade is raised, or likely to be, before another crop comes off.

The *Delta* announces that J. D. B. DEBOW, Esq., who is agent of the Treasury Department for the Southwestern States, to collect subscriptions to the Produce Loan as they fall due, and deliver the bonds and certificates, has returned to New-Orleans and opened an office. The agency embraces all subscriptions payable at New-Orleans or in any part of Louisiana or Mississippi, other than such as are payable at Memphis or Mobile. Local agents will be appointed by him at an early date and at leading points in this district. Though the subscriptions are mainly to be realized after the removal of this blockade, a large aggregate is entirely independent of it, and will at be once settled. A circular will be issued explaining the manner of settling subscriptions to the loan."

The New-Orleans *Crescent*, of Jan. 30, has the following:

"There is possibly grounds for giving some credence to the commercial reports by the *Europa*. Though the sales of 168,000 bales of cotton in Liverpool for the week ending the 11th inst., requires confirmation, this would premise that nearly one-third of the cotton on hand had changed hands for the week. This would be the largest week's sale on record. If the political advices are correct, we can conclude that England is satisfied with the mere surrender and return of MASON and SLIDELL; but what strikes us most forcibly is the continued advance in cotton, middling Orleans being quoted at 13½d. This does not savor much of any expectation of cotton being received, or that spinners, manufacturers, dealers, and all Lancashire looked to an immediate opening of the Southern ports—the raising of the blockade."

The *Crescent* says that considerable cotton is being received by "permits," and the way in which these permits are granted leads to much dissatisfaction, planters in the interior complaining that the planters on the river are selling all they want, while they are not able to dispose of a bale. Speaking of a communication on this subject, the author of the "Talk on 'Change," in the *Crescent*, says:

"He puts the question direct to us: Are the manifests of every steamboat and railroad published complete? They are published as furnished. But such manifests have in instances, to our knowledge, not given full details of cargoes—that is, embracing cotton. For we know of the landing of cotton on our levee which was not reported in the manifests. From all the information before us, we learn that the cotton which has been permitted to come to market has been mostly from planters who were not in need. That received from Memphis came from different parties, purchased in that market. The permits allowing cotton to come hither emanate from the Governor direct—that is, those that have come under our observation. We believe our correspondent does not complain without cause."

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Crescent*, of Thursday, Jan. 23, says:

"Many of our commercial community have been in means to reduce their liabilities, as appears by the amount of indebtedness due our banks at this time, compared with last year at the same epoch:

Amount of indebtedness to the banks on the 19th of January, 1861.....	$19,355,781
Amount on the 16th of January, 1862.....	18,022,720
Decrease.....	$1,303,061

Here we have a decrease of indebtedness of 7⅜ per cent. from last year, with a decrease in the means of payment, that is, in the sales of cotton, amounting to *forty-five millions of dollars.* Up to this period last year, over seven hundred thousand bales of cotton, had been sold, paid for, and delivered by our factors. And yet our Legislature have been for weeks attempting to legislate our community into a debt of millions of dollars. We are spared the deploring and ruinous thing of running into bankruptcy through legislative action. Our patriotic Governor has put the veto upon such unwarrantable and frantic schemes. It reminds us of the veto of the great Jackson by the memorable bill for the renewal of the Bank of the United States, in 1832."

The New-Orleans *Price Current* states:

"Among the causes which may check the present demand for our leading staple, we notice the enormous call upon the coal resources of nearly all the seagoing steam vessels afloat."

The New-Orleans *Crescent* makes the following point upon the cotton exportation question:

"There were our further receipts of cotton yesterday, under special provisions. We can not believe that cotton can in either indirectly come to the city. There were some few bales of cotton received yesterday for exportation. Too limited in quantity to command notice here, yet a novel case must arise from the action of our authorities, whether the shipment of cotton from the plantations and towns of Mississippi can be prohibited from being exported to Europe or China from going down the Mississippi River out at the Balize by the mandate of the Governor of Louisiana on the Lake Shores? Has the Legislature of Louisiana any right to prohibit the produce of Mississippi from going to market or the inhabitants of Mississippi from using the river as the great highway to market? Time, our authorities can prevent cotton from being landed in our city, but they cannot intercept or prohibit cotton from Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee from passing by our port in a foreign market. Such process as would be resorting up the navigation of the great highway.

After all the talk the quantity of cotton shipped this season from this port hardly reaches 5,000 bales—so small a matter to talk much about. Cotton appears to be going into Charleston and Savannah daily—so the Indianola reports say."

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* speaks as follows upon the report of the Committee of Commerce in the Louisiana Legislature in favor of a law to prohibit the exportation of cotton:

"Has the Legislature any power, under the Constitution of the Confederate States, to control the currency? Is not commerce one of the interests whose regulation is given by that instrument to the exclusive authority of Congress? The Constitution, section 8, says: 'The Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.' The regulation of commerce is, therefore, by the express terms of the great organic law of the Confederacy, one of the powers which Congress alone has the right to exercise. It is placed in the same category with other powers, the right to declare war, make peace, coin money, to establish post-offices, etc., etc. It is not for money that, with this clause of the Constitution staring it in the face, any Committee of any Legislative should gravely recommend an act which performance would be a plain and palpable violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the country, which every member of the legislative body has solemnly sworn to obey.

"The people of the Confederate States will never submit to it—never. It is a novel system, this reckless and high-handed spirit of legislating rough-shod over the Constitution, and in violation of those well-established principles of the individual rights of the citizen which were the very basis and cornerstone of the United States Constitution, and which have been reared upon the Confederate. Without them there is nothing as national freedom. No faltering away of the sole source of free government while retaining the shadow. The attempt to do this, should it be massively made in any quarter, will cause wide-spread commotion and disastrous effects."

IN MEMPHIS.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Jan. 28.

We have had another week of moderate activity in the various departments of city trade. The scant facilities for railroad transportation continue to check the movements in sugar and molasses, which have been quiet and drooping throughout the week, closing at rates still more in favor of buyers. There is a fair demand for our leading staple, for future delivery, but we hear of very few transactions from the limited stock on the spot, also, a limited movement in tobacco, owing to the meagre supplies on sale. In flour and wheat the market is still quiet, with a further downward tendency in prices. While corn, hay, oats, bran and potatoes are in good request at about previous rates—the last-named article showing a further advance. A good demand has sprung up for bulk meats, and considerable sales have been made at either rates, but the market price is generally unchanged. With reduced supplies on sale, and an active demand, prices for bagging and rope have again advanced. Nothing new in salt. There is no change in the market rates for coin, the demand being light at 20 per cent. premium for silver and 25 for gold, buying. Exchange on New-Orleans ⅜ dis. buying, and ¼ prem. selling.

COTTON—There has been a good demand for future delivery during the past week, but very little has transpired from the limited stock at present on hand, a few small lots only having been taken at irregular, but generally unchanged prices. We may again quote Middling, 7½@7¾c., and good to strict good Middling, 8c.@8¼c. Receipts for the week, 229 bales, all in transit, and including 94 bales contributed for the benefit of hospitals and charitable associations in this city and Nashville.

The total receipts of Cotton at this point, from Sept. 1 to date, comprise 5,630 bales, against 289,703 to same date last year—decrease this year, 284,073 bales. The shipments during the same period embrace 5,193 bales against 235,967 bales to the same date last year—decrease this year, 230,774 bales.

MEMPHIS COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1861..... bales.	1,071
Received past week..... 229	
Received previously..... 5,401	—5,630
Total.....	7,301
Shipped past week..... 184	
Shipped previously..... 5,009	—5,193
Stock on hand this date.....	2,108

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM MEMPHIS.

	Past week.	Since Sept. 1.
New-Orleans.....	115	1,597
Interior points.....	69	3,596
Total.....	184	5,193

TOBACCO—Stocks continue light, and the week's business has again been restricted to a few small parcels at irregular but full prices. We repeat former quotations as affording a fair index of the present state of the market:

Inferior Lugs.	2½c.@3½c.	Fair.....	6½c.@7½c.
Good Lugs....	4 c.@4½c.	Fine.....	8 c.@9 c.
Inf. admitted..	5 c.@6 c.	Choice and Select....	10c.

FLOUR—Demand moderate throughout the week, but sales confined mostly to small lots for city consumption. In respect to prices, there is very little change to note. On Monday, a sound lot of 800 bbls. of good choice Extra sold on private terms, but understood to be $10 ₱ bbl.; on Tuesday, 200 bbls. Extra at $9 25@$9 75; and on Saturday, 160 sacks country Extra at $9 30. We now quote lots in barrels: Superfine, $8 50@$8 75; and Extra, $9 50@$9 75.

IN RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 5.

Exchange on New-York 6@6½—nominal. Silver is selling at 20c. and gold 28c.

The following quotations are wholesale. For small orders higher prices will be charged:

Bacon—Hogs, round, 25c.; sides, 26c.; shoulders, 23c.@24c. Butter—35c.@45c. Bone Dust—Richmond, $35@$38 ₱ ton; Ruffin's bone ask $35@$37. Beans—$1 50@$2. Corn Meal—Bolted, 95c.@$1; unbolted, 90c. Corn—85c.@50c. Candles—Tallow, 20c.; Adamantine, 45c.@50.; Mitchell's, 55c. Cotton—10c.@10½c. Cotton Yarns—City yarns, 32c.; cotton cordage, 25c. ₱ lb. Coffee—None in market. Cloverseed—$17; scarce. Flour—Superfine, $7; extra, $7 50; family, $8¼@$8¾. Flaxseed—$1 25@$1 50. Forage—A general decline of 25c. ₱ cwt. Dull and much offering. Fish—Halifax Herrings, $6@$10 for No. 1. None in market. Guano—Nothing doing; no stock. Iron and Nails—Pig Iron, $65@$70; the stock small; the stock of Bar Iron has been reduced; Swedes, $115@$120; Refined English, $115@$120; Common English, $90@$100; Nails, 8½c.@9c. Leather—Sole Leather, 65c.@70c.; Upper, 75c.@$1; Kip Skins, $50@$75; Harness Leather, 70c.@75c; Bridle Leather, 7½c. ₱ side—very scarce and much wanted. Lead—Pig, 7½c.@7¾c.; Bar, 8c.@8½c. Molasses—New crop—New-Orleans, 95c.@$1. Offal—Bran, 18c.@20c.; Sorts, 25c.; Brownstuff, 80c.; Shipstuff, 60c. Oats—65c.@90c.—scarce. Timothy Seed, $6. Plaster—Sales of Lump at $10. Potatoes—Irish, $1 25@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Peas—$2 50 ₱ bag of two bushels; very little in market. Pepper—20c.@$1, as to quality, very scarce. Rye, $1 ₱ bushel. Shot, 9c.@10c.; stock light. Salt—Fine, $35 for Liverpool; Ground Alum Virginia Salt, none. Salt in small quantities can be bought in Lynchburgh at the rate of $3 ₱ sack. Sugars—Sugars are of very light stock, and prices have an upward tendency; stocks of Brown very light; prices high: New-Orleans, 13c.@15c.; Refined New-Orleans, 15c.@16½c.; Crushed, 24c.@25c.; stock small. Coffee Sugar, 15c.@20c. Wheat—Prime Red, $1 25; prime White, $1 35; Inferior samples, 10c.@15c. less. Whisky—Summerdean, two years old, $1 25; three years, 20 ₱ cent.; four years old, $2; five years old, $2 50; Richmond Rectified 20 ₱ cent., $1 50; W. WALLACE'S Mountain Dew, $3; Malted Rye, old, $3 50; new proof Whisky, $2. Wool—Washed Virginia Wool, 75c.@80c.; unwashed, 45c.@50c.; fine Merino unwashed, 50c.@60c.; washed, 85c.@90c.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The *Advertiser* states that volunteering is going on in Mobile with a rush, and adds: "In two weeks' time our volunteer army will make a show with guttering pikes, streaming pennons, double-barreled guns and bowie-knife cleavers. So every good and loyal citizen will be able to feel the comfortable assurance that, if the negro retrain, 'Picayune Butler's come to town,' should be realized by the march of that Massachusetts hero upon our fair city, every man will be in arms to welcome him with 'bloody hands to hospitable graves'—that we have not gone to sleep, depending solely for the safety of our homes upon Confederate troops and neighbors who may rush to our defence."

As the time approaches for the meeting of the permanent Congress of the Confederate States, the contest is getting animated for the offices connected with the organization of the two Houses. For the Clerkship of the House of Representatives the most prominent candidates are Mr. MCDOWELL, associate editor of the Richmond *Whig*, Mr. MCCLUNG, of Tennessee, and Mr. DIXON, at present the Reading Clerk of the Provisional Congress. For the Secretary of the Senate, those most frequently spoken of are Mr. JOHNSON, J. HARRIS, Esq., Secretary of the Provisional Congress, JOHN R. THOMPSON, formerly editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, and A. H. H. DAWES, of Georgia.

On the 28th ult., the Confederate Congress removed the injunction of secrecy from the Military Bill which was recently passed. The new law, it is stated, provides for the organization of companies, battalions and regiments; authorizing, in all cases, the election of field-officers by regimental or battalions, as the case might be. In case vacancies occur after the organization, the others are to be filled by promotion. Officers may also be appointed by the President to raise regiments, battalions and companies, but the selections are to receive the sanction of their companies, until the organization of their commands is effected. If they should fail within two months from the date of appointment to raise regiments, battalions or companies, their appointment ceases.

The Rome (Ga.) *Courier* says: "At this foundery they are now completing, on an average, one cannon a day, and in the manufacture of gun carriages, caissons, &c., are fitting up a battery of six guns once in three weeks. With a few other establishments as active and energetic as are the Messrs. NOBLE, the Confederate States would soon be supplied with abundance of cannon of her own manufacture. We are glad to learn that these guns have been proved to be of the very best character of field ordnance. The famous CRIS-BATTEY that did such distinguished service at Donelson, we are told, was from this establishment."

The Richmond *Examiner* learns that the railroad connection through Tennessee and North Carolina, recommended by President DAVIS, is to be made a test question in Congress, as to the propriety of the Government extending aid to some other roads. The same paper also states that the matter of uniting three roads is under the consideration of the Government, viz. that recommended by the President, that completing the line now wanting between Montgomery and Jackson, and the Texas road, to complete communication between that State and Louisiana.

J. D. JONES, of the Passport Office, writes to the Richmond *Examiner* that the whole amount of contributions to the Confederate army in Virginia, during the last three months, has not fallen short of $3,000,000. The subjoined list comprises almost exclusively the donations made to the army of the Potomac: North Carolina, $325,417; Alabama, $317,600; Mississippi, $272,670; Georgia, $214,805; South Carolina, $157,200; Texas, $87,800; Louisiana, $61,950; Virginia, $81,070; Tennessee, $17,000; Florida, $2,350; Arkansas, $950. Total, $1,515,398.

The Charleston *Courier* says: "We have been favored by a friend with a sample of cotton-seed coffee, prepared by Dr. H. RAVENEL, of Pinedee, St. John's, Berkley, which we had served up at breakfast yesterday morning, and found very palatable. The aroma is very like that of coffee, and in flavor it is similar to coffee, but rather more like burnt. We have little doubt that a mixture of one-third or one-half coffee, and the rest of ground or powdered cotton-seed, would easily pass for good, if not pure coffee."

The following paragraph from the Richmond *Dispatch* is commended to the consideration of the London *Times*: "We are glad to hear that sunken vessels and other obstructions have been placed in the channels near Roanoke Island, and in sundry other waters. If the Rappahannock, and other streams which present easy access to the enemy, are not similarly obstructed and lined with torpedoes, it ought to be done without delay."

The Columbus (Ky.) *News*, of the 17th, says: "We have been put under information that a half million of dollars was shipped a few days ago from a certain point, and that our troops will be paid off in a short time. We are not responsible for its accuracy, as stated. Several regiments have received orders to make out their pay-rolls, and the orders have been promptly obeyed. This occurred yesterday. No doubt a portion of our troops will receive their pay this week."

At Bowling Green the only Northern exchange quoted is on Louisville, at 11@1? per cent. premium. Gold is quoted at 30 per cent. premium, and silver at 25@30. At the same place, on the 28th ult., star candles were worth 6½c. per pound, and tallow 35c.; Rio coffee, 60@70c.; shoulders, 10c.; hams, 25c.; and shoes 22c. per pound; whisky, $1 25@$1 50 per gallon; fine salt, $12 per sack, and barrel salt $3 50 per bushel.

In consequence of the large crop of sugar and molasses in Louisiana, a movement is on foot among the planters to plant only half a crop of cane next year, and turn their attention to other products. It is stated that at least one-third of the present crop will be on hand at next planting time. The planters complain of low prices—a complaint which consumers about here do not realize.

The Lynchburgh (Va.) *Republican* says that three million dollars were brought to that city, on the South Side Railroad, on the 16th, and immediately shipped on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. This money belonged to the Confederate Government, and is to be used in paying off the troops in the West and Southwest, and for other purposes of the Government.

The Nashville-Louisville *Courier* of the 20th ult., says: The burning and destruction of property by Gen. FLINDMAN'S command, is the best news we have from beyond Bowling Green. Rather the vile Yankees should have the use or benefit of them, we would rather see every house in the State burned down, and every foot of ground laid waste and made desolate.

The Nashville *Patriot* contains a long card from HUGH MCCULLOCH, addressed in the Richmond *Whig*, in which he roundly abuses Gen. PRICE, accusing him of robbing the Louisiana and Arkansas soldiers of their share of the glory won in the battle of Springfield, in which the Louisiana regiment (so BEN says) took SHELBY'S battery, at the point of the bayonet.

The Bowling Green *Courier* says: "We understand that the polls (for the election of Confederate Congressmen) were opened on the 22d ult., in Trigg County, within two miles of the camp of the Yankee troops from Cairo and Paducah, and that the courageous Southern men of that neighborhood polled every one of their votes. All honor to them!

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* says that Gov. BROWN'S proposition to advance a million or two of the Confederate tax, if he can be allowed interest on the advance until due, has been responded to by the Secretary of the Treasury, declining the advance, *as there is money enough in the Treasury.* (Such as it is.)

The Vicksburgh *Whig* of the 22d ult. says: "The Vicksburgh Cadets, Capt. JESSE E. WHITT, left here on Monday afternoon for Corinth, where they were ordered to rendezvous."

The number of cotton looms in operation in Mississippi is 183—60 at Jackson, 40 at Grenada, and and 35 at Bankston. Each loom is capable of turning out sixty yards of cloth per day for the full number of working days in the year, (313,) which would give a product of 3,435,740 yards per annum. This aggregate will not near supply the wants of the State.

The Nashville *Union* understands that the five Confederate surgeons, taken prisoners by the Federals at Fishing Creek, refused to leave the sick and wounded, when our troops crossed the river, declaring that they would be taken prisoners rather than leave.

The Florence (Miss.) *Gazette* is informed that the Ninth Mississippi Regiment had reënlisted for the war. It participated in the recent heavy bombardment of Fort Pickens, and also the subsequent attack upon BILLY WILSON'S camp, on Santa Rosa Island. The regiment is now at Corioth, Miss.

The Harris County (Ga.) *Enterprise* says: "It is useless to speculate, at so early a day, as to the probable yield of the incoming wheat crop, yet it is a common remark among the planters of this section, that the young wheat presents an unusually flattering prospect."

The cotton planters of Natchitoches Parish, La., have, in public meeting, resolved that no planter, no matter what may be his force, should plant or raise more than five bales of cotton of 500 pounds each, in 1862, unless the blockade is raised before the first of March next.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—The anniversary of the secession of Louisiana was celebrated to-day. The military turned out in full force, and there was a grand review of troops. There were ten thousand, armed and equipped, ready to take the field, among whom were one thousand free colored soldiers.

The Richmond *Dispatch* gives an elaborate comparative statement of the National and Confederate successes, claiming for the former a loss of 20,000 men, for the letter 5,697, basing its figures upon the statements of Confederate officers, "who are proverbially gentlemen whose word may be trusted."

At Memphis on the 22d, a number of prisoners escaped by breaking through that miserable abortion, situated on the Mississippi river, called "the guard house." Parties have been sent in certain directions in search of them, and we have no doubt of their being successful in bringing the offenders back to quarters.

The City of Mobile has sent to the war, for twelve months and three years, 5,000 men, and has 2,000 more under arms and in uniform for coast defence. She already has more soldiers than she has ever polled votes—soldiers in active service.

The Jacksonport (Ark.) *Herald* states that a Mr. CARLTON ships about a ton and a half of saltpetre every week to Nashville, to be made into powder, and that he soon expects to be able to ship two and three tons per week.

A private letter to us from Pensacola, dated the 17th inst., says: "All is quiet at present, though the enemy are busily engaged in erecting batteries on Santa Rosa Island, and troops arrive every week or so. Their force cannot be far short of 6,000 men. Our defences here are impregnable."

Hon. JOHN M. DANIEL, editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, passed through Lynchburg, *en route* for Gen. FLOYD'S Brigade, in Kentucky. He is on the Staff of Gen. FLOYD, as aid-de-camp.

At Richmond, on the 23d ult., Confederate bonds of the $15,000,000 loan were sold at 101 and interest; of the $100,000,000 loan at 100 and interest. North Carolina Bonds at 87, and Virginia 85½.

Hon. THOMAS BUTLER KING, the Confederate Commissioner to London, has arrived in Mobile from Havana, by the steamer *Calhoun*.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ... FEB. 10, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s 1867	90	150 Erie Railway	38
5,000 U. S. 6s '68 Coup	90	100 do	s 30 38
22,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coup	90½	50 do	60 38
2,000 U. S. 5s '74 Coup	79	25 do	b 60 38
2,000 Ten. 6s Bonds	56	100 Bud. River R	10 58
2,000 Mich. State 6s	90	200 do	s 30 58
4,000 Ill. Cen. 7s	77	50 do	b 10 58
3,000 Mich. State 6s	90	do	58
4,000 Chi. & N.-W. 6s	83½	100 Harlem R. Pref	30
10,000 Tenn. States 6s	56	10 Panama Railroad	113
1000 do	44	100 Reading R.	40
2,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	97	200 do	s 30 40
2,000 Mich. So. 6s	85	100 Mich. Cen. R.	80
1,000 Cleve. & T. R. 6s	74	100 do	80
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	92½	10 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	80
15,000 Chic. & N.-W. M.	78	50 do	80
5000 do	41	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	47
6,000 Del. & Wash. 2d M	94	50 do	47
15 Bank of New-York	95	100 Ill. Cen. R. scrip	87
10 Leather Bank	75	100 do	87
15 Continental Bank	74½	1000 Gl C. Island Scrip	6
6,000 Am. Gold	b 10	50 Clev. & P. R.	6
5000 do	b 30 105	500 do	6
4000 do	105	50 Gal. & C. R.	60
1000 do	b 30 105	1000 Level & Tol. R.	11
10000 do	105	100 do	42
5,000 Ohio M. S. Co. bds	60	200 do	41
15 do	60	200 do	41
50 do	s 30 60	100 do	s 30 42
5000 do	60	100 do	b 30 42
700 N. Y. Central R.	97	50 Chic. & Rock Id R.	95
do	b 30 97	500 do	s 30 95
5 do	98	50 do	b 30 95
50 do	b 60 98	100 do	b 10 95
400 do	b Alt. 98	50 Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	95
50 Erie Railway Pref.	56	do	94
150 do	56		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg	89	50 Pacific M. S. Co.	s 10 85
2,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coup	90	100 do	85
2,000 U. S. 5s '74 Coup	79	500 do	b 10 85
6,000 Treas. 7 3-10 Notes	100	100 do	85
4,000 Tenn. States 6s	44	150 Buffalo & S. Lake R.	60
3,000 Ill. Cent. Bonds	78	C. N. V. Lea R. scrip	60
1,000 Miss. ctf. 6s	41½	50 do	60
2,000 Ch. & Q. R. 8s	95	150 Erie Railway	37
3,000 M. & P. du Chien 8s		250 do	s 30 37
S. C. Bonds	93	200 Mich. Central R.	87
15,000 Chic. & N.-W. M.	41	200 Ill. C. R. Scrip	80
1,000 Terre H. & Ind.	80	50 do	80
2,000 Har. Ist Mtg.	100	200 Cleve. & Toledo R.	41
10,000 American Gold	105	200 do	41
10,000 do	105	200 do	41
4,000 do	105	200 do	s 30 41
In Bank of Commerce	95	50 Chi. & Rock Id R.	95

MONDAY, Feb. 10—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 8, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 1:

Decrease in Loans.....	$875,521
Increase in Specie.....	602,080
Decrease in Circulation.....	327,976
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits.....	1,380,072

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury specie average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Feb. 9, 1861.	Feb. 8, 1862.	Feb. 1, 1862.
Capital.....	$69,307,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans.....	120,368,050	143,802,257	144,677,778
Specie.....	34,655,675	28,172,663	27,479,583
Circulation.....	8,301,505	9,076,975	9,404,951
Gross Deposits	109,242,903	129,546,312	127,886,141
Exchanged.....	20,251,272	18,869,382	15,631,938
Undrawn.....	88,988,631	110,676,930	112,057,003
In Sub-Treasury	3,644,921	3,866,620	2,211,179

The Bank return this afternoon shows a further accumulation of Specie and a demand line of Discounts. On the Deposit line there is a falling off from the Treasury account, while the private or mercantile deposits have actually increased. After the present return the Treasury account will cease to influence the Deposit average, while of the Loans and Discounts, nearly one-half is in Treasury Bonds and United States Stocks; the present line of mercantile Discounts standing below $80,000,000 out of a total of $143,802,000. The City Bank Circulation continues to run down, and is now lower than at any time within the past ten or twelve years.

The market for Money to-day is quite easy, and a good many of the old Stock and Exchange firms are supplied at 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum; others at 6 ₱ cent on miscellaneous collateral. The deposits, on temporary loan, with the Government Sub-Treasury, amount to about $500,000, at the rate of 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The Customs Duties to-day are $71,000. The balance in the Sub-Treasury this afternoon is $3,486,493.

The price of Gold has advanced to 104¼@ 104¾ ₱ cent., and Exchange on London is firm at 114¾@115 ₱ cent. The rates on the Continent are as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar.....	5f. 20c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar.....	4f. 90c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder.....	40½c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ marc banco.....	38c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin.....	43½c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₱ rix dollar.....	83½c.

On the Stock Exchange, the course of dealings to-day was ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower than the prices of Saturday afternoon on the Share list, and the bidding

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 11, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-Streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LAST LEGS—MONSIEUR MALLET—THE KENTUCKIAN IN 1815.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TOWN AND COUNTRY.

WINTER GARDEN—THE SERIOUS FAMILY—THE NAIAD QUEEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. CHARLES P. STONE, in command of a division on the Upper Potomac, has been arrested and confined in Fort Lafayette as a traitor. The charges against him are four—misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff; corresponding with the enemy, and two charges of recent treachery. He was brought to this City yesterday, and immediately transferred within the walls of Fort Lafayette. A court-martial will be speedily ordered in his case.

From Western Tennessee, we learn that the troops are still near Fort Henry, but preparations for further movements were vigorously going on. There was a panic in Tennessee. The rebel garrison of Fort Henry have fled to Fort Donelson. A rebel steamer, on being chased, had been fired by its crew and abandoned. Two of our gunboats had gone up the Tennessee River, and it was expected would penetrate as far as Alabama.

Secretary STANTON has ordered the arrest and incarceration in Fort McHenry of one Doctor IVES, a correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, on the charge of being a spy, and for violating the rules and regulations of the War Department. It appears, according to the order of Secretary STANTON, which we publish in full elsewhere, that IVES introduced himself into the chambers of the Department when private consultations were being held, and demanded news for publication in the *Herald* exclusively, under the fire of the hostility of that immaculate sheet.

Our news from the Burnside Expedition, up to Saturday night, received from the rebels at Norfolk, is to the effect that Gen. BURNSIDE had commenced the attack upon the rebel position at Roanoke Island, and that one or two rebel gunboats had been sunk. This is the only positive information. From the fact, however, that the rebels had received further intelligence which they refused to communicate, we are led to infer that our forces have been entirely victorious, and that Gov. WISE has had his coveted opportunity to slide in the last ditch."

The rebels are now trying to make light of the recent disasters at Fort Henry. The Richmond *Dispatch* says it is to be regretted, but was a foregone conclusion, as the fort was never expected to resist a heavy bombardment or assault from a large land force. The disabling of the railroad bridge over the Tennessee River is also pronounced to be a matter of small moment.

"It has been currently reported for some days past," says the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, "that a large number of troops will soon be transferred from the army of the Potomac to the dark and bloody ground' in Kentucky, to meet the reinforcements said to have been forwarded by JEFF. DAVIS from Manassas to Bowling Green, where BEAUREGARD has assumed command. It is sought to confirm this rumor by another, which has been current here since the visit of Col. THOS. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War, to the effect that while here he entered into arrangements for the sole use and occupancy of the entire rolling stock of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company (connecting this city with Cincinnati) for the period of six consecutive days, commencing at a given date, and the object was to transfer 50,000 troops from Washington to Kentucky."

The Navy Department has received official notice from Capt. DUPONT, of the sinking of the second stone fleet off Charleston, in that portion of Maffit's Channel between Rattlesnake Shoal and the shore, through which the rebel steamer *Isabel* escaped on her last trip. Capt. DUPONT states that there are two passages into the harbor still open—the Swash Channel, and that portion of Maffitt's Channel lying outside the Shoals.

A communication from the rebel authorities relative to the proposed Prison Embassy was received at Fortress Monroe, on Sunday. Its contents have not yet been made public, but it is supposed to have been decisive.

A gentleman who recently conversed with an intelligent refugee, late from New-Orleans, says he states that the Union men of the South (and they are still to be found) utterly discredit the proclamation issued by Gen. PHELPS. They only received it through the Southern papers, no copies of the absurd document having been permitted to reach the shore direct from the absurd General; and it was believed to be a secession lie. All sympathizers with the Union cause cootended, and had no doubt they were right, that the secesh had invented the proclamation.

Six Ohio regiments are under marching orders; the Twentieth, Col. WHITTLESEY, at Camp King, near Cincinnati; Fifty-sixth, Col. KINNEY, at Portsmouth; Fifty-eighth, Col. BAUSENWEIN, at Camp Chase; Sixty-eighth, Col. STEEPMAN, at Camp Chase; Seventy-sixth, Col. WOOD, at Newark; and the Seventy-eighth, Col. LEGGETT, at Zanesville. These regiments are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march on short notice.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *America* at Halifax we have intelligence from Europe two days later. She left Liverpool on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th ult. There were somewhat vague rumors in circulation, which find utterance through the London *Shipping Gazette*, to the effect that a semi-official note had been addressed to the British Government by France, respecting the Southern blockade, declaring that the Emperor cannot longer allow French commerce to be injured by respecting it, and that he will shortly make an official demand to the British Government to join him in raising it. The rumors further state, that in case the British Government should decline to do so, he will proceed alone. The *Corps Legislatif* was to meet on the 27th, and the Emperor's speech on the occasion was expected to touch upon American affairs. The London *Times* had published another editorial deprecating interference, and urging the British people to wait, as they can afford to do so as long as the North and South can afford to look at each other across the Potomac at a cost of two millions sterling per week to each. The London *Globe* is in favor of opening the Southern ports immediately.

A letter from Mr. SEWARD to SMITH O'BRIEN, has been published. Mr. O'BRIEN is urged, if he would promote the cause of America, of Great Britain and of humanity at large, to speak and act for the American Union.

The pirate *Sumter* is said to have been seen in Genoese waters. The United States Consul at Cadiz had protested against the assistance given her at that port, but the authorities excused themselves on the ground that the *Sumter* needed repairs, she being in a leaking condition.

The *Nashville* and the *Tuscarora* appear to occupy the same relative positions as at last previous advices.

There had been very stormy weather in the Irish Channel, and a number of wrecks were reported.

A further view of the designs of Spain in Mexico is given in a speech made by the Minister of State to the Spanish Congress. He declares that Spain will demand reparation from Mexico for the war of independence. The Paris *Constitutionnel* states that the Mexican General ALMONTE is now in Belgium, pursuing a negotiation for placing the Archduke MAXIMILIAN on the throne of Mexico. ALMONTE is to accompany the French Expedition.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was unchanged. Breadstuffs were declining and heavy. Consols were quoted 92¾@92⅞. The Paris Bourse was buoyant, and Rentes had advanced.

MEXICO AND HAVANA.

We have advices from Havana to the 25th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 21st. The Allied forces in Mexico numbered at that time some sixteen thousand men, while the Mexicans had collected between Vera Cruz and Mexico, according to all accounts, some fifty thousand. For sanitary considerations, a portion of the Allied forces, with the consent of Gen. ULLOA, had occupied two or three small villages adjacent to the city. A manifesto, taking the shape of an ultimatum, had been issued to the Mexicans, setting forth the ostensible designs of the Allies, and closing with a dispatch from each of the Plenipotentiaries stating their claims. The very latest advices state that an advance had been made, the Mexicans retiring as the Allies advanced. This intelligence is not quite so late, apparently, as that received by way of San Francisco, announcing a battle at the National Bridge.

The intelligence from Havana is not of special importance. The papers were publishing strong articles against the American Press for ascribing unworthy motives to Spain in the invasion of Mexico.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial from the Hatteras citizens of North Carolina, insisting upon the right of Mr. FOSTER to represent them in Congress, was presented. The resolutions passed by the New-York Legislature, in favor of each State being allowed to assess and collect its share of the National tax, were presented. A petition of citizens of Maine, asking Congress to drop the "miscegenation," and attend to the business of the country, was also presented. The Committee on Military Affairs was requested to inquire into the expediency of completing the military road from Point Douglas in Minnesota to Superior City, in Wisconsin. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, gave notice of a bill to establish a National Armory. A bill concerning contracts and orders for Government supplies was referred. The bill to incorporate the George Town and Washington Railroad Company was taken up, and passed after some debate, after being amended so as to secure three per cent. of the gross receipts of the Company for the support of the Washington schools. The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill establishing Home Guards in Missouri and Maryland, was taken up, and agreed to after explanations from Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri. Mr. SUMNER's resolution, that the Finance Committee be directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National institution for savings, and the fiscal agency of the Government, was taken up, and Mr. SUMNER proceeded to explain the objects of the proposed measure, but gave way to a motion for an Executive Session, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Senate bill authorizing the issue of $10,000,000 demand notes was unanimously passed. The Secretary of War was requested to furnish his views and opinions relative to the reorganization of the Medical Department of the army. Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, obtained unanimous consent to present a petition from a great number of citizens of Philadelphia, praying that on the 22d of February, WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address be read in one of the houses of Congress, in the presence of both branches, and that the President, members of the Cabinet, Ex-Presidents of the United States, Judges of the Supreme Court, officers of the army and navy, and all distinguished citizens, be invited to attend—the proceedings to be subsequently printed in pamphlet form; and that the address, or portions of it, be also read to the army and navy. Mr. CRITTENDEN offered a resolution to carry the prayer of the petitioners into effect. It was amended so as to include the reading of the Declaration of Independence and Secretary STANTON'S order to the army after the battle of Mill Spring, and passed. The Senate joint resolution, authorizing a detail of naval officers to inspect vessels purchased by the War Department, was passed. The report of the Committee on Elections against the right of Mr. SEGAR, of Virginia, to a seat in the House, was defeated, but not disposed of. The House soon afterward adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the annual report of the Central Park Commissioners was received. The expenses of the Park for 1861 were reduced $399,191 29, and a force of 2,979 men employed. Seven miles of carriage road are completed.

The Board of Councilmen held a very brief session yesterday, but the only business transacted was the passage of a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to remove all encumbrances on Battery-place and the Battery enlargement. Also one offered by Mr. HAYES, requesting the Mayor not to sign any more warrants in favor of A. J. BLACKLEY, contractor for cleaning streets, &c., in his opinion, the terms of his contract were fully complied with.

The skating carnival of the Washington Club, of Brooklyn, came off yesterday afternoon and evening, on the fine pond belonging to the Society. The afternoon did not promise success, although the evening was in every respect favorable—but by counting thousands repaired to the spot, and, with music, fireworks and skating on a grand scale, the evening was delightfully passed, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators.

Dr. GUY HOPKINS, a resident of North Branch, Lapeer County, Michigan, has been arrested on a charge of corresponding with the rebels.

A counterfeiter, noted in the Western States, E. S. PIPER by name, has been arrested at Hinckley, Medina County, Ohio.

In an action brought upon a promissory note, and tried before Justice GOULD, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, it is held that the plaintiff, being a citizen of South Carolina, was an alien enemy, and could not recover in our Courts. Another action is pending in the Superior Court, before Justice MONELL, to recover $500 of certain parties for giving theatrical performances at Volks Garten, without a license. The case is still on.

The Stock Market, yesterday, was lower by ¼@½ ₩ cent. than on Saturday, and closed unsettled. Exchange firm at 114¼@115. Gold advanced to 104@104¼ ₩ cent.

The movements in Breadstuffs yesterday were limited, though Flour and Corn were cheaper. A fair business was reported in the principal kinds of Provisions, especially Bacon and Lard, which were firm. Groceries were quiet, as were also Metals, Oils, Hemp, Hops, Fruit and Cotton. Common Resin was in moderate request. Spirits Turpentine was lower, and quite heavy. The freight engagements were restricted.

France and the Blockade.

The advices brought by the *America* are filled with vague intimations of danger to this country. Rumors, almost uniform in tenor, run through the Press of Paris and London to the effect that the French Emperor is disposed to demand the withdrawal of the Southern blockade; that he has invited the coöperation of England in the measure, and that his address at the opening of the Legislative Body, on the 27th, was to be largely devoted to a justification of the proposed policy. Not only is the story remarkably consistent and coherent, but it gathers increased credibility from the hostile temper of the French semi-official journals, which are clamorous not only for the suspension of the blockade, but for the immediate recognition of the rebel Confederacy. This pack is rarely unleashed, and set off at full cry in any given direction, unless the Government entertains a more or less decided intention of pursuing the same course; and to this circumstance, perhaps, is attributable the currency of the notion that an unfriendly policy toward the United States is contemplated. What the *Patrie* and *Constitutionnel* insist upon must, it is assumed, have the warrant of authority.

Why the Imperial Government should at this moment take part in our affairs in a form so well calculated to alienate all the good feeling with which our people have been accustomed to regard the countrymen of LAFAYETTE, is a question of instant moment. From time to time we have had occasion to show how little the material interests of France would be promoted by any interposition in our affairs. There has, nevertheless, been very stringent pressure brought to bear upon the Government by the commercial classes in favor of intervention, and not only has the Ministry been overrun with memorials, but members of the *Corps Legislatif* have been so generally indisposed to advocate that step, that there is little doubt of the readiness of that Chamber to approve any decided policy the Emperor in his address at the opening of its sessions may have recommended. And there has probably been too great stress laid upon the pre-sumed friendship of NAPOLEON III. for this country. If such a sentiment ever existed, it must be owned, there has been nothing upon our part to encourage and repay it. In the Chinese war our sympathies were openly given to Russia. When our own troubles began we took pains to estrange both France and England by augmenting the tariff on their most important manufactures; and a few months later, when complaint came of our tardiness, and of the suffering inflicted upon the laboring classes of Europe by the tariff added to the war, we hastened to elevate the tariff, while we did not hasten to conclude the war. And other causes have, no doubt, existed to lessen influence upon the mind of the Emperor. When the Orleans Princes return to this country in the Spring, they will be received with unusual manifestations of respect by our Government, and at once given positions of high command in our army. The *Journal des Débats*, the organ of the Orleans party at Paris at the same time published letters in vindication of the American cause, known to have been written by the Prince de Joinville and the Duke of Nemours, and the *Débats* itself came out, and has since remained, a steady supporter of our Government. It is also well known that the Orleanists in France have attached a special sympathy with our troubles. These evidences of good understanding existing between a faction, whom the Emperor regards with especial dread, and a Government, which has never been a partial to the BONAPARTES, have not been without their effect upon the imperial mind, and certainly do not predispose it to look with favor upon our enterprise. On the other hand, the right of the American question has been championed indiscreetly, by the Liberal Press, the organs of Prince NAPOLEON and of Republicans—an advocacy ill calculated to counteract the partiality of the Orleanists. These reasons have, no doubt had their effect in bringing the Emperor to the resolution he is said to have adopted.

But while such is apparently the disposition of NAPOLEON, and the journals in the interest and confidence of his Government, the British Ministerial Press is singularly unresponsive. The London *Times* and *Globe* both argue against the propriety of interference. They vaunt the ability of England to bear the pinch of the war as long as it can be borne by the United States—seeing that the cost of our tardiness exceeds $16,000,000 a week. True as this may be, it hardly accounts for the moderation of a Government which only two months ago descended to falsehood in order to foment ill-feeling toward America, and induce a war. There must be other and secret motives for the present action. It may be deemed advisable to await the meeting of Parliament, and leave to Parliament the responsibility of war or peace. It may be that the aversion of the Queen to a contest with the United States is too strong to be overcome or modified. Through a multitude of channels the fact of her Majesty's dislike of an American war has escaped to the public—a dislike, no doubt, strengthened by the resolute opposition of the late Prince Consort, in his last hours, to the belligerent policy of Lord PALMERSTON. Whatever the reason, England not only withholds assent to the plan of the Emperor, but offers shrewd reasons for not participating in it. Her position is entirely on the side of peace; and in accepting the fact with content, we may permit the motive to pass unquestioned.

It remains to be seen, assuming always the views of NAPOLEON to be as represented whether, without the company of England, he will persist in intervention. The thing is more than doubtful. He will hardly care to embark single-handed in a conflict, the magnitude of which it is impossible to foresee, and a certain result of which will be the creation of a powerful enemy on this Continent, who may hereafter have an influential part to play in European politics, and will hardly be likely to play it in the interest of the dynasty which has selected its moment of extremest need to inflict a blow intended to be fatal. To undertake intervention alone, would be to drive America—the second maritime Power of the world, into closer alliance with Great Britain, which is the first, and to insure our hostility in any contest NAPOLEON may have hereafter to wage for his crown. A statesman so far sighted as NAPOLEON III. will scarcely seek these results. And unless he can bring Great Britain along with him, and so making the Queen's Government share all the odium he may incur in the business, he will not be apt to enter upon it. The question turns, therefore, not upon the wish of France, but upon the willingness of England. And, at present, England is not willing.

The English Press on American Finance.

We have had sauce enough from England of late; but of that particular kind of sauce which is suited both to the goose and the gander, we have received none at all. This sort of unevenhanded justice is flagrantly manifested in regard to our recent financial measures consequent upon the insurrection. The suspension of specie payments is pronounced "very like an act of national bankruptcy." "When," adds the *Morning Herald*, "a private individual or public company does this, we say that they are bankrupt." But in that case very often "we" say what the event proves to be untrue. For in how many instances in this country and in some, as we know, in England, is suspension of payment followed by relief to all parties concerned and prosperity to one, and in case of a winding up of a concern with a payment in full and a handsome surplus, when an opposite course would have incurred a loss to all parties, and the ruin of some. But our Secretary of the Treasury is said, by his English censor, to have only followed "truly national example." The old Confederation, it is said, contracted debts and refused to pay them. Pennsylvania contracted debts, and in a like fashion swindled her creditors." Notice here the ignoring of the absolute impossibility of the payment of its debts by the old Confederation, but chiefly the unfruthful statement with regard to Pennsylvania, all of whose bonds were finally paid in full, and the studious neglect to bring to mind the absolute repudiation of the State, Mississippi, which has furnished the insurrection with a leader, a leader who is the very apostle and archpriest of repudiation. Not more religiously or distinctly does the sponsor in baptism renounce the devil and all his works, on behalf of his god child, than Mr. DAVIS renounced her debts and all her liabilities in behalf of Mississippi, adding thereunto a denunciation of her creditors. But, although Pennsylvania, who acquired her debt, is held up to the scorn of the British nation, the flagrant sins of the faith-breaking Slave States are passed over in utter silence.

But the suspension of the Bank of England for twenty years in obedience to peremptory Orders in Council, is a horse of another color with John Bull's string to it to crack. Nevertheless, at the gross, and thus, as the lawyers say, begin losses and avoids the case.

"It was not that we had not the wealth to pay our way, or were unwilling to spread it at the last fortnight, but simply that one particular form of wealth was required in greater abundance than it could possibly be supplied at the time. We forced a scarcity to be met by some cost and inconvenience to all classes of society, and paid for everything at more than it was worth."

Exactly so, bullying John, and you did wisely, so wisely that we are about to follow your example. We never were richer than we are now, never had so much money or money's worth in the country. Gold and silver pour into our banks week by week, and we are sending little away, because we are economical, and mean to save money and pay our debts. So the case is simply that our particular form of wealth is required in greater abundance than it can be supplied at the time, and we are about to find a substitute for gold at some cost of inconvenience to all parties concerned, but at no cost of actual value. Your suspension, though it lasted twenty years, was not national bankruptcy, neither is ours. You came out of yours honest and rich. We shall come out of ours as honestly and richer.

This unjust reproach, however, goes one step further. It accuses our Government of "wishing to carry on the war without taxation," and asks the question, "Is it likely that the people who, in time of war, will not be taxed sufficiently to defray one-sixth of the costs of war, will bear a war taxation in time of peace?" And this, when the writer, if he knew enough to have the right to speak upon the subject at all, knew that the Committee of Ways and Means were to prepare a comprehensive and sufficient Tax bill at the earliest possible moment, and that the people have for months been crying out to be taxed—taxed in every way—in their luxuries and their necessities, so that they who never have known taxation, will not pass an hour without paying something into the National Treasury. A more honest or earnest purpose was never shown by any people as to the preservation of its credit; but in that respect, as in all others, it is subjected to the malicious misrepresentation of the London newspapers.

BLUSTER AND BACK DOWN.—The Southern journals have an ingenious way of consoling themselves for the losses sustained by the rebel cause. It is to pooh-pooh every success gained by the National arms. Thus the Richmond papers are now busily *proving* that the capture of Fort Henry was "a foregone conclusion, whenever the enemy should think proper to bring a large force of men and artillery to bear upon it." These professions are in curious contrast with the loud boasts of impregnability invariably put forth for each position. But bluster and back down has been the rebel tactics throughout. It is like human nature to seek to belittle what one has been forced unwillingly to give up. But Southern nature seems to intensify this peculiarity to a degree that is really a study.

Burnside at Work.

A fresh report from Norfolk brings further confirmation of the tidings that BURNSIDE has really got to work, and that hostilities against Roanoke Island have begun. As we had news direct from the fleet that the Expedition sailed from Hatteras Inlet for that point on Wednesday last, there is no doubt the report is perfectly authentic. There is also very good ground for surmising that the movement has been quite successful; for it has become established as a principle, which we have come to count on with all the confidence of an astronomical law, that when our Norfolk neighbors keep back intelligence, it is because it is of such a character that we would like exceedingly to hear it.

At the same time, we are prepared to learn that the possession of Roanoke Island has been hotly contested by WISE and his confederates. The long delay which the Expedition experienced in consequence of the storm, taken in connection with the obviousness of Roanoke Island as a point of attack, has, without doubt, been improved by the rebels. Reliable intelligence, brought from the vicinity of Roanoke to Gen. BURNSIDE, previous to his departure, stated that Gen. WISE had five thousand men at Nag's Head, on the Sand Banks, between Roanoke Island and the sea; that there were twenty-five hundred men on the island, while reinforcements were arriving from Norfolk daily. Gen. BURNSIDE had only about fifteen thousand soldiers with him when he sailed. A regiment of these returned, and part were left at Hatteras, so that it is not at all impossible that our force found an opposing force of equal strength. But any advantage they may have in their defensive works will be fully made up on our side by our naval force, whose ability to reduce all coast fortifications is fully conceded by the rebel authorities themselves. It is not impossible that the "little Confederate Mosquito fleet," under Commodore LYNCH, may have made a stand at the Marshes, off the lower end of the island; but a few samples of the "intersecting circles" our gunboats are wont to cut, will do the business for *them*. It was then designed that, under cover of our gunboats, Gen. BURNSIDE should land his command and make brief work with the business in hand.

We do not forget, however, that the seizure of Roanoke Island is one of the least important of the purposes which the Burnside Expedition is designed to effect. Its possession gives us command of the communication between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds—that is about all. It is, in fact, a subordinate, not a primary movement, and nothing could be much more disheartening than that this fine expedition should sit down on Roanoke Island, and come to the lame and impotent conclusion of some of our other coast expeditions. Happily such a fate would be as distasteful to BURNSIDE as it would be to the public. And hence we have every confidence that he will show the country what it so much wants to see—a *succession* of vigorous blows at the rebellion. With this view, immediate reinforcements would seem to be a pressing necessity.

The Arrest of Gen. Stone.

The last Herald that a General in the service of the Union has been arrested at the head of his Division, and consigned to State Prison as a traitor, will profoundly shock the public mind. Gen. STONE is an inmate of Fort Lafayette. Arrested on Saturday night at his headquarters, he was yesterday brought to this City, and placed in the custody of Col. BLAKE. From our Washington correspondence we receive a circular on the charges upon which this action is founded. Gov. SEWARD, we learn, has reason to believe the slaughter at Ball's Bluff to have been less the result of military incompetency than of a preconcerted plan to deliver our troops into the hands of the enemy. Of the character and strength of the evidence relied upon to sustain this fearful imputation, we are of course, unapprised. It must, indeed, be cogent; for, to fix upon an officer the guilt of deliberately exposing his troops to be slaughtered pitilessly and helplessly by traitors, only less culpable than himself, no testimony that is not entirely conclusive should be received. Other charges—one of holding treasonable communication with the enemy, and two of recent treachery—are also made. They are probably more easily capable of proof than the first-mentioned; but they are none the less infamous and shocking than it, though, fortunately, they have not been permitted to go on to as fatal an issue.

It is very sure that, whether innocent or guilty, Gen. STONE has a most unfortunate record. He has maintained the most cordial relation with well-known secessionists, male and female, at Washington and in Maryland. It is notorious that his correspondence with rebel officers in Virginia has been incessant. It was only a few weeks since, yielding to a storm of indignation on the omission, that he displayed the national flag over his quarters. And his undue zeal in pursuing and capturing slaves, even when the property of rebels, and restoring them to their owners, has been the subject of vehement protest on the part of his command. Gen. STONE cannot complain if these incidents now tell to his disadvantage. They will necessarily form a part of the case against him; and will as necessarily influence the public judgment.

For the prompt energy which has thus dealt with a suspected traitor, regardless of his position, the country is indebted to the Secretary of War. From a public servant so resolute, just and decisive, we may expect not only that officers guilty of treason, overt or covert, will be brought to punishment, but that officers guilty of hesitation and inaction will have the choice of fighting or relinquishing their commands. At last, therefore, we have promise of action. That it will be universally triumphant who can doubt?

PRAISEWORTHY RESIGNATION.—It is very gratifying to note the spirit of Christian resignation displayed by the rebel journals in their discussions of the recent defeats suffered by the Confederate arms. That impetuous paper, the Memphis *Avalanche*, quotes with serene satisfaction the Shakespearean soothsayer, "Sweet are the uses of adversity," and proceeds to discourse of ZOLLICOFFER's defeat in a tone which would impel one not acquainted with the antecedents of the paper, to the conclusion that its editors were regularly ordained ministers of the Gospel. So, too, the Richmond *Dispatch* declares that the loss of Fort Henry is not at all a surprise, and that the interruption of railroad communication between Bowling Green and Columbus is merely a trifling inconvenience.

This remarkable change in the spirit of these papers, which only a few days ago were so arrogant and boastful, gives us good ground to hope, should Gen. BURNSIDE capture Roanoke Island, that the Charleston *Mercury* may vindicate the forbearance of the rebels in surrendering, by appealing to the Scriptural injunction, "Whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek turn to him the other also."

The Mercedita Disclosures.

The patriotism of Mr. GEORGE D. MORGAN has been repeatedly vouched for by his sympathizing sponsor, Mr. Secretary WELLES. What notion these two trusted servants of the Republic have of the sacred quality which as NAPOLEON used to say is "the chief of human virtues, the noblest form of disinterested duty," may be seen from the correspondence on the purchase of the *Mercedita* which we published yesterday. The story there recorded is by no means the most flagrant of those the particulars of which have been laid before us. The vessel in question is a screw steamer, till lately engaged in the Southern trade. The owners having no use for her when their commercial arrangements were broken up by the rebellion, were waited on by an agent commissioned by Mr. WELLES, who opened negotiations for the purchase of the ship. Anxious to be rid of the importunity, and to resist the extortions of this person, the owners wrote direct to the Government, offering to sell the vessel at any price which might be fixed by the Department. This offer was promptly refused, and the preceding negotiations were as promptly renewed by Mr. WELLES's satellite, who made ineffectual attempts to exact a bribe of $5,000, to be given, as he said, to men of influence in the Department to induce them to acquiesce in the purchase. The shipowners very properly refused to be parties to any such disgraceful proceedings, and thought they had succeeded in "keeping their record clear."

But the officials of the Navy Department were too keen to be thus shaken off. Though the ship had been delivered according to contract, the purchase-money was not to be had till all the "commissions" had been paid. Among these was the claim of Mr. MORGAN, who had not previously made his appearance in the affair, but now demanded $2,500 as his honorarium for writing a letter to Washington to urge the remittance of the money which was some weeks overdue. But the patriotism of these devoted public servants did not stop here. Other commissions were obtainable on the cost of fitting the vessel for sea. Till an advantageous bargain could be made, she was not allowed to be got ready for active service, but was conveyed to Williamsburgh, where it is said she still lies a useless hut somewhat too expensive illustration of what Mr. Secretary WELLES and his friends regard as "vigilance for the public interests."

Such revelations as these are sufficiently humiliating to ourselves, and will do us little credit abroad. It is, however, some consolation to know that corruption cannot thrive unchecked, where concealment is impossible. In the body politic, as in the human body, the diseases which are most dreaded are often such as are most hidden; and to know well the nature and seat of the trouble is an almost certain prelude to its cure. Hope for the future, no less than disgust at the past, looms out of the darkness of these salutary disclosures. In no European country would such abuses have been brought to light so soon or so completely. It now remains for us to adopt effectual measures for the prevention of similar spoliation in future, and one of the most effectual means to accomplish this will be to visit with condign punishment the men who have been so unmindful of what is due to their country and to their personal reputation.

WHERE IS SECRETARY WELLES?—Mr. STANTON promptly followed up the victory over ZOLLICOFFER with a bulletin, which stirred the nation with its terse eloquence. His ringing words will doubtless be remembered by our brave soldiers on every battle-field, and by them they will be urged to nobler deeds, in the hope of receiving still more emphatic commendations. But why has not Secretary WELLES followed the example thus happily set him? Commodore FOOTE and the sailors who poured such a terrible fire into the rebel stronghold, never flinching for an instant under that which they received in return, certainly deserve the warmest words of praise. Gen. McCLELLAN and Mr. STANTON have briefly and informally approved their acts and Gen. HALLECK's energy. Please speak out, Mr. WELLES.

THE TREASURY BILL.—Our Special Washington Correspondent telegraphs that the Treasury bill will be reported by the Finance Committee of the Senate, as it came from the House, *including the legal tender clause*, but with the important amendment to make the interest on the Public Debt *payable in coin, and pledging the Customs Revenue to this object*. Another amendment is made to authorize Treasury deposits at five per cent. interest, to the extent of $25,000,000. Our Correspondent adds that the legal tender clause will be adopted by a large majority of the Senate.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Sailed, ship *Derby*, for China.

Five hundred passengers sailed by the steamer for the Northern Coast ports yesterday, being the commencement of what is expected to be an unprecedented Spring emigration to the Oregon and British Columbia gold mines.

Large Fire in Brantford C. W.

BRANTFORD, C. W., Monday, Feb. 10.

The car shops of the Buffalo and Lake Huron railroad were burned yesterday. Loss $30,000, which is covered by insurance.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 10.

The agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad reports that all the bridges recently destroyed by the rebels have been rebuilt, and that the trains are now running as usual.

THE LAUGHING EXHIBITION.—The exhibition of the effects of the laughing gas, by Dr. COLTON, last evening at the Cooper Institute, drew one of the largest audiences of the season. The exhibition was conducted to the delight of all present. All sorts of antics were performed, which excited great merriment. The performances of the National Hand answered the highest expectations of all present.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

THE DISPOSITION OF THE ALLIED POWERS

Fifty Thousand Mexicans Between Vera Cruz and the Capital.

Manifesto of the Allies to the Mexicans.

Reported Advance Toward the Capital.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

The steamer (Spanish) *Alava* came in on the 20th having left Vera Cruz on the 15th. There were in all of the allied Powers, 16,000 men, but there were already before that city and the capital 50,000 Mexicans, principally between Puebla and Chiquihulte. There had been several insults and outrages committed on the Spanish residents of Puebla. The Mexican Government has increased the taxes 25 per cent., and established an income tax of 2 per cent.

The three allied Powers addressed a note to URAGA, asking permission to encamp at Tejeria and Medellin, which was granted. On the 11th the French Zouaves, and other troops were quartered at Tejeria, about nine miles from the city. They marched along the railroad, accompanied by PRIM and the French and English admirals, and saw but a few troops of the enemy, being the advance of Gen. ZARAGOSA'S force.

On the 13th, one Spanish battalion, three French companies and one English company went to Medellin.

On the 14th, Brig.-Gen. MILANS DEL BOSCH was sent with dispatches to JUAREZ, accompanied by a naval officer from the French fleet and one from the English. They bore to JUAREZ the ultimatum of the allied Powers. They went on horseback to Jalapa, where they were to take the diligence to Mexico, and their return was anxiously awaited to know if the question was to be decided pacifically or through force.

The occupation of Tejeria and Medellin we are told is not only a sanitary measure for the troops, but to enable them to replenish the market of Vera Cruz.

The Medellin Railroad was to be converted into a military road. The locomotives have been run by the engineers from the Spanish fleet, as those formerly employed refused to do so.

The allied Powers have issued the following manifesto:

MEXICANS!

The representatives of England, France and Spain, fulfill a sacred duty in giving you to understand their intentions from the moment that they trod the ground of your Republic. The faith of the treaties, broken by the various Governments which have succeeded each other among you, and the individual security of our citizens, continually menaced, have made necessary and indispensable this expedition.

They deceive you, who would make you believe that behind our pretentions, as just as they are legitimate, come enveloped plans of conquest and restorations, and of interfering in your politics and Government.

Three nations who accepted in good faith, and acknowledged your independence, have the right to expect you to believe them animated by no cowardly intentions, but rather by others more noble, elevated and generous.

The three nations that we come representing, and whose first interest appears to be the satisfaction of grievances inflicted upon them, have a higher interest and one of more general and beneficial consequences; they come, to extend the hand of friendship to a people to whom Providence has been prodigal of all its gifts, and which they behold with grief wasting its forces and extinguishing its vitality through the violent power of civil wars, and of perpetual convulsions.

This is the truth, and those charged with the expression of it do it, not with the voice of war and threats, but that you yourselves shall work out your own good fortune, in which we are all concerned: To you, exclusively to you, without intervention of foreigners, belongs the task of constituting yourselves in a permanent and stable manner. Your labor will be the labor of regeneration, which all will respect, for all will have contributed to it—some with their opinions, others with enlightenment, and all and every one with their conscience. The evil is great, the remedy urgent. Now or never can you make your prosperity.

Mexicans! Listen to the voice of the Allied Powers, anchor of salvation in the destroying tempest through which your rushing. Deliver yourselves up to their good faith and righteous intentions. Fear nothing from restless and turbulent spirits, which should they show themselves would be cowed by your firm and decided attitude. Meanwhile we shall preside over impassibly the glorious spectacle of your regeneration, guaranteed through order and liberty.

So will it be understood, we are sure, by the Supreme Government, to which we address ourselves. So will it be understood by the enlightened of the country, to whom we speak, and as good patriots, you will all agree to the laying down of your arms, and that reason alone shall be put forward, which is the power that ought to triumph in this the nineteenth century.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 10, 1862. (Signed.)

CHARLES LENNOX WYKE,
HUGH DUNLOP,
E. JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE,
DUBOIS DE SALIGNY,
EL CONDE DE RENS.

Attached to the ultimatum was a dispatch from each of the Plenipotentiaries stating their claims, &c. That of the Spanish Government was:

1. That a representative of the Republic be appointed and sent, with all possible dispatch, to Madrid, to give full and complete satisfaction for the expulsion of His Excellency Don JOAQUIN F. PACHECO, Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty in Mexico.

2. That the treaty of Mon-Almonte be fulfilled without the least delay.

3. That the indemnifications due the Spanish subjects who suffered losses in consequence of the crimes committed on the plantations of San Vicente and Chicocuaque, and in the mines of San Dimas. That the right of Spain shall be acknowledged to exact retribution for the damages caused by insults and grievances since committed, and that those who executed these crimes shall be punished in an exemplary manner, as also the authorities who did not prevent them, and that an absolute promise shall be made to avoid the repetition of the same.

4. That the Government of Mexico shall make payment of $40,000, as value of the Spanish ship *Conception*, unjustly seized—granting for this payment four days from that on which the ultimatum is received.

To these notes of claims is added that their mission is not limited to this alone, but extends to the noble and generous end of aiding without humiliating them, to rise from the prostration in which they find them.

At the same Conference, in which the ultimatum was agreed upon, it was decided that payment should be exacted for recent expenses and damages incurred which hereafter shall be examined and found just.

Gen. PRIM issued the following address to the Spanish troops in Vera Cruz:

SOLDIERS: Her Majesty the Queen has graciously, by Royal decree of November 13 last, conferred on me the command of the Spanish forces destined to operate in Mexico, designing, at the same time, to invest me with powers as her Minister Plenipotentiary.

Your first operations have been fortunate, and, without having to lament the loss of blood, I find you in possession of Vera Cruz and San Juan d'Ulloa, and at the commands of a distinguished general.

Allow not this important victory gained to abate your wariness. If the bravery of the Spanish arms is proverbial, sons of Spain also are they against whom, perchance, we shall have to fight.

If their internal discords and their dissensions divide and perturb them, none the less, therefore, deserve they the consideration of nations which through good fortune enjoy peace and stable Governments. Order, then, and respect to the land in which we find ourselves! Behold ye who judge us as invaders and rulers, that we come not here with the spirit of conquest, nor blinded by ambitions of any kind—that only have we come to enforce the good name of our country, as nobles and gentlemen, to demand reparation of insults inflicted, and as generous and true men to contribute to the peace and development of a people worthy of happiness and prosperity.

At our side come also, with the same object, the valiant sons of enthusiastic France, and the no less brave soldiers of England. Treat them and esteem them as worthy companions, and be our banners powerful emblems that 2,000 leagues from Europe extend the ties that bind us in this undertaking. So hopes your Commander General-in-Chief,

CONDE DE RENS.

San Juan de Ulloa was to be occupied every fifteen days by the three Powers alternately.

The *Progreso*, (Republican organ,) now published at Jalapa, says: "The scarcity of provisions continues in Vera Cruz; the food of the Spaniards is very poor; the hospitals are filling fast; and the desertions continue on a large scale.

The invaders do not feel secure in their position, and have patrols and counter-patrols in all the streets of the city. They have not dared to make another excursion or sortie. The conduct of MIRAMON under the present circumstances needs no comment. It contrasts with that of *his friends*, here—those friends upon whom he relies, and who, more truly Mexicans than he, have sympathized with the situation of our country, and hastened to lay down the arms they had raised against the supreme Government to take them up against those who unjustly, and actuated by a thirst for riches, dare to profane our soil. MIRAMON could count upon little sympathy in our Republic. It was only needed that he should unite with foreigners, that his name should be execrated by all Mexicans. 'Ambition always carries men to the precipice.'

RAMON MONDNIUA has been appointed by PRIM as Governor of the City of Vera Cruz.

On the 25th the *San Quintin*, Spanish steamer-of-war, came in from Vera Cruz—four days—bringing Gen. GASSETT (who commanded the Spanish contingent of the expedition till PRIM'S arrival,) five aids, eight officers of various regiments, and *twenty soldiers*. (?)

They report that the allied Powers had made an advance toward the Capital, occupying a place called Espiritu Sento, and that the Mexicans retired as they advanced, without fighting. The *Blanca* and *Concepcion* (screws) left the day after the *Princesa de Asturias*, and as we have had quite a norther, fears are entertained of their safety. We are expecting the *Baltimore* daily.

FROM HAVANA.

The Havana Against the American Press—Running the Blockade—Shipping News—Later from Venezuela and Honduras.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

We have had fiery leaders in the *Diario de la Marina*, of the 17th, 19th and 22d, against the American Press, accusing it of ascribing unworthy motives to the Spaniards in their expedition to Mexico.

The *Joseph Maxwell*, one of the *Sumter's* Cienfuegos prizes, after being the cause of several lawsuits, has at last been delivered to the captain, who left here a few days since to take command.

A letter from New-Orleans, received per steamer *Victoria*, says the Superintendent and various employes of the Opelousas Railroad have been arrested, a conspiracy having been discovered for the deliverance to the Union forces of the entire railroad and aid at Berwick's Bay. The letter proceeds to say that this news has been suppressed from the papers. (I do not vouch for the truth of this. I only state a letter has been received, &c.

The Secessionists here expect the steamer *Vanderbilt* here in a few days. She ran the blockade out and back, and will try again. A passenger, by the *Victoria* went to her to New-Orleans, and has now returned intending to go back again.

On the 24th, the frigate *St. George* dragged her anchors, and went foul of the American bark *Ella Reed*, doing considerable damage. The *St. George* goes to sea on the 26th, and the matter will be left with our Consul-General, Mr. R. W. SHUFELDT, and Mr. CRAWFORD, the English Consul-General. The amount of damage will be paid by the English Government.

The *Milan*, as I wrote you, came in on the 18th, and is to be repaired here, as you will have heard. She was run into about 2 P. M., by the *De Soto*, Dec. 27. Her repairs will be expensive, if we are to judge by the cost of repairs of a French corvette some sixteen years since, which was more than the original cost. In the hurricane of October, 1846, the French corvette *La Creole*, Commandant LEVEQUE, 24 guns, was repaired at the arsenal here, and her repairs on the hull alone were $120,000. The Commander said, on leaving, that he placed his trust in God, and not in his vessel. So badly was she repaired, she put into Brest leaking, and was condemned.

From Honduras we have the *Gaceta de Honduras*, (published at Cainoyagua,) in which appears a decree from President SANTOS GUARDIOLA that, on account of the almost entire failure of the crops by the rains and freshets, and fearing a scarcity of provisions, &c., from Dec. 31, for one year, all flour or meal, rice, corn, beans and potatoes shall be free from import duties of any kind.

From Venezuela we have news *via* Porto Rico. War again has blazed out, in a more horrible manner than ever, on account of the failure of the conferences between Gen. PAEZ and Gen. FALCON. All have been called to arms between the ages of 16 and 60. Doubts were entertained whether the Government had the necessary resources to keep up the war.

From Nassau, we learn that the *Conqueror* will be entirely lost; she has been stripped, and most of her appurtenances have been saved.

There have been a great many war vessels in our port lately. Jan. 20, came in the Spanish screw transport *Alva*, four days from Vera Cruz. Jan. 21, nine days from Jamaica, Danish screw corvette *Heimdal*, from Vera Cruz six days; French steamer *Montezuma*, five days from Vera Cruz; Spanish screw *Princesa de Asturias*, four days from Vera Cruz; English screw frigate mixed-gunned *St. George*, fourteen days from Bermuda; English screw frigate *Donegal*, ten days from Martinique; French screw transport *La Manche*. Jan. 23, four French screw steamers from Vera Cruz, six days—*L'Ardente*, *L'Astree*, *La Guerrierre*, *La Foudre*. Jan. 29, came in the English schooner *Henry Travers*, seventy-six tons, twenty-six days from New-Orleans, with cotton and resin, and on the 31st came in the Confederate steamer *Victoria*, three days, with cotton, and eight passengers. Jan. 23, MIRAMON sailed in the English mail steamer *Avon*, under an assumed name, and intends to be transferred at Vera Cruz immediately to a schooner which is awaiting him, and in which he hopes to effect a landing somewhere on the coast. The Admiralty Agent, who goes in the same steamer, said here that he should, immediately on arrival at Vera Cruz, go on board an English vessel-of-war, the commander of which, he was sure, would arrest MIRAMON on account of the robbery of the English Legation at Mexico. Gen. MARIN went with him, as also BAGHANDIARAN, a violent Reactionist, and whose arrival here I wrote of in my last. MIRAMON went accompanied by sixteen Mexicans. SANTA ANA is to arrive by next steamer from St. Thomas—he has lately been to Carthagena—and will leave immediately for Mexico. They say here he will not be allowed to land.

In the screw-frigate *St. George* arrived His Royal Highness Prince ALFRED, and here he received the news of his father's demise. The flags of all vessels-of-war were placed at half-mast, and the yards of the Spaniards were depressed as mourning for the Prince Consort, and every fifteen minutes guns were fired till an hour before dusk, when the *St. George* fired thirty minute guns, and afterward the *Donegal* fired thirty. On the 23d the Captain-General, SERRANO, and *suite* went on board, at noon, to call upon him, and in the afternoon of the 24th Prince ALFRED returned the call, with the English consul. Gen. JOSEPH CRAWFORD, C. B. Afterward he went to Mr. CRAWFORD'S house, where he passed the night. He goes from this to Bermuda, where the yacht *Victoria and Albert* awaits to take him home. On the 19th an American brig, owned in New-York, was caught off the Southern coast with 550 negroes on board. She was chased by a Spanish revenue cutter, but escaped. Afterward, the wind dying away, the cutter steamed up to her and brought her into Batabano.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. GRAU'S brief season of opera came to an end last evening, when BELLINI'S "Somnambula" was played to a fashionable but not over-crowded house. Miss KELLOGG appeared as *Amina* for the first time, and succeeded in adding another branch to that cluster of laurels which she has gathered so worthily during the past and present seasons. The music of the unfortunate village maiden lays easily within the range of Miss KELLOGG'S voice, and the many touches of pathos with which it is filled are admirably adapted to the lady's earnest and tender style. In the first and last acts she was heard to the best advantage, the overwhelming scene of the second act (the *finale*) being rather too physical in its character for a vocalist of delicately intellectual resources.

Signor BRIGNOLI as *Elvino*, and Signor SUSINI as the *Count*, were both good—the first gentleman seeming, however, to be laboring at times under the effects of a cold.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S first entertainment will take place tonight at NIBLO'S Saloon. We have so frequently referred to the preeminence of this gentleman, that it is unnecessary to say much more on the subject. He is the only artist of American birth who has been freely and promptly acknowledged by Europe as a new light in music. Indeed, before his return, he had acquired a reputation which none but an American would have thought of abandoning. His reception here was enthusiastic beyond measure, and after an absence of five years—during which it is reasonable to suppose that his genius has improved and matured—it is not to be questioned but that the public interest will be greatly increased.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by that admirable pianist, Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, and by Miss HINCKLEY, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor SUSINI, Signor MANCUSI and Herr MOLLENHAUER. Mr. MAX MARETZEK will conduct. The programme will be found in another column.

Two new readers, Mrs. and Miss LESSLIE, will make their *début* on Wednesday evening, the 12th. The readings will comprise selections from SHAKESPEARE, Mrs. HEMANS, TENNYSON, and others, and also some of the patriotic poems of the day. They will be given at Clinton Hall.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION

BOMBARDMENT OF ROANOKE ISLAND.

Some of the Rebel Gunboats Sunk.

Fighting Still Going on at Last Accounts.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 9.

Dispatches through rebel sources state that the fight was still progressing at Roanoke Island, and some of the rebel gunboats had been sunk.

A LATER DISPATCH.

The flag of truce brought the news that the engagement at Roanoke Island still continued.

At the date of the last dispatch, at dark last night, the fight was still going on. The Nationals had sunk one or two rebel gunboats.

Some later news had been received at Norfolk, but it was not communicated to our boat.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Dispatch from the Rebel Authorities Relating to the Prison Embassy—Mail for Hatteras, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 9, *via* Baltimore, Monday, Feb. 10.

A communication was received from the rebel authorities this forenoon, by a flag of truce, in relation to Hon. HAMILTON FISH and Bishop AMES, the Commissioners appointed to visit our prisoners in the South.

The purport of the dispatch has not yet been made public, but it is supposed to be decisive.

A boat was ordered to carry a dispatch in return, but the order was subsequently countermanded.

Southern papers of later dates have been received.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* of Jan. 28 says that the reported burning of the steamer *Calhoun* was incorrect. When she was abandoned, her Captain set her on fire, but it appears that the Yankees shortly after boarded her and extinguished the fire, and took possession of the boat and cargo. The cargo consisted of 50,000 pounds of powder, 10,000 pounds of saltpetre and a quantity of block tin, &c.

Speaking of the captured Fort Henry, the Richmond *Dispatch* says, that though it is much to be regretted by the South, it was a foregone conclusion, whenever the enemy should think proper to bring a large force of men and artillery to bear upon it. It is a structure thrown up since the beginning of the war, and it was never expected to resist a heavy bombardment or assault from a large land force. It also says that the destruction of the bridge which crossed the Tennessee River, though productive of some inconvenience, is not a matter of any great detriment to rebel interest. The road, without the bridge, will still be available for strengthening the lines; through connection, except for mere convenience, being a matter of inferior importance.

The *Eastern State* returned to Hatteras to-day. She took a large mail and an accumulation of express matter here.

The steamer *Argo*, of Boston, Capt. DAVIDSON, arrived this afternoon. She is to run between Washington and Budd's Ferry.

The bark *Fenandina* has arrived from the blockade off Wilmington, N. C. She brings no news.

The steamer *Albany*, from Annapolis, with Quartermaster's stores, has sailed for Hatteras.

Bishop AMES preached an excellent sermon this morning at the chapel in the Fort. Gen. WOOL and staff were present.

Assistant Adj.-Gen. STEVENS and Lieut. VELVERTON, recently commanding the signal department here, proceeds to New-York to-night on leave of absence.

The Fortress Monroe dispatch of Friday contained an error in reference to the deaths on board the *Suwanee*. There were only two deaths on the passage from Hatteras Inlet, and but one of those who died was buried at sea. The latter died shortly after the vessel left the Inlet, and the Episcopal Burial Service was read over the remains before committing them to the sea. The others who died were buried by their comrades at Hatteras. The correction is made to relieve the feelings of the friends of the deceased.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LES ENFANS PERDUS (LOST CHILDREN.)—A CONCERT TO BE GIVEN IN AID OF THE REGIMENT.—Col. CONFORT, the commander of the above regiment, has recruited a fine body of men for this corps, nearly all of whom having seen active service in Europe. The name "*Les Enfans Perdus*," which was given to a celebrated French Regiment during the Crimean war, is on account of the regiment always being employed in the most hazardous and desperate undertakings. The "Lost Children" are under the especial patronage of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and will leave for the seat of war on the 21st of this month. Col. CONFORT intends giving, for the benefit of his regiment, two grand entertainments at the Academy of Music, on the evenings of the 17th and 18th inst. The programme will be a varied one, and will consist of evolutions by the men, dramatic performances, and a grand ball—further particulars of which will be found in the advertising columns. Col. CONFORT is a French officer of distinction, having served with credit in Algeria and the Crimea.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SACHEMS.—A meeting of the above Board was held in the Council Chamber, Tammeny Hall, at noon yesterday. HENRY C. VANDEWATER, Father of the Council, presided. A resolution was passed authorizing the lessee of Tammany Hall to allow the Young Men's General Democratic Committee the use of the Hall, in which to hold their monthly meetings. The first meeting will take place on Friday next.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.—About 2 o'clock Sunday morning, a fire broke out in an apartment occupied by JOHN MILLS and family, on the fifth floor of the tenement house 222 East Seventeenth-street. The manner in which it was caused is not known. The persons in the room had a narrow escape from death by suffocation. The building was injured to the amount of $100.

FIRE IN AN OAKUM FACTORY.—Early yesterday morning a fire occurred in the oakum factory of GEORGE STEATON, situated in Fifty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue. How it originated has not been ascertained. Damage to the amount of $2,000 was done. The loss is covered by insurance in the St. Mark's and Williamsburgh City Insurance Companies.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 10.

Both Houses met at 7 o'clock. There was a light attendance, and, without transacting any business, they adjourned over till to-morrow, in order to give members an opportunity to attend EDWARD EVERETT'S address upon the character of the war.

The Late Col. Allen.

TRENTON, N. J. Monday, Feb. 10.

The remains of the late Col. ALLEN and Surgeon WELLER, who were drowned off Hatteras on the 17th ult., will arrive in this City on Tuesday about noon, on an extra train from Philadelphia. A Committee of ten of the Legislature left for Philadelphia this evening, to escort the remains to this city, which will be received at the depôt by a grand military escort under Col. NAPLONARD, and conducted to the State House. The Senate Chamber has been draped in mourning for the occasion. The bodies will remain in state in the Senate Chamber, whence they will be escorted to the depôt and handed over to the relatives and friends of the deceased for burial.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 773, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains

I.—The LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

II.—LEADING ARTICLES—France and England in Mexico—Our First Battle in Tennessee—Van Wyck on Contracts—The General-in-Chief and the War Office—A Benevolent Mission Balked—The Profits of a War for Cotton—The Right of Entry, and Editorial Paragraphs.

III.—LECTURES OF PROF. AGASSIZ—Great Age of the Coral Reefs—Coexistence of Present Species of Animals.

IV.—THE GREAT MORTAR-BOAT FLOTILLA.—The Organization of Capt. Porter's Fleet—Mortars, their Origin and Use—Concerning Shells and Fuses—Service of Mortars—Range and Elevation—Dimensions and Weight of Heavy Mortars—Monster Mortars of Former Times—The Three Great Mortar Fights of the Century.

V.—THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION—Late advices from our Special Correspondent—The Attack upon Roanoke Island Commenced—Reports Received from the Rebels—The National Forces Said to have been Twice Repulsed—The Rebels Contradicting Themselves.

VI.—THE CONTRACT FRAUDS—A further Exposition of their Enormity—Speech of Mr. Van Wyck, of New-York, Chairman of the House Special Committee.

VII.—THE TAKING OF FORT HENRY—A Detailed Account of the Engagement, with a Description of the Gunboats which Took Part in it, and Sketches of the Prominent Officers.

VIII.—WASHINGTON NEWS.—The Relations of Gen. McClellan to the Army Unchanged—The Iron-Clad Steamer Bill Passed—Refusal of the Rebels to Receive the Prison Embassy, &c., &c.

IX.—NEWS FROM ALBANY.—The Proceedings of the State Legislature.

X.—THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

XI.—A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellious and General, of the Week.

XII.—ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

XIII.—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

To Singers.

HOARSENESS.—A music teacher in the "Southern Female College," Athens, Tenn., says of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges: "Having tried almost every expectorant for Hoarseness, without much benefit. I seemed cured by the use of one box. I am highly pleased with them."

Nutrona Spirits.

A perfect substitute for Spirits of Turpentine. Made by PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO., No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wardsworth's Uterine Elevator. Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Rupture Cured.—Dr RIGGS' Multipleal Truss challenges the severest criticisms. Water-proof, cleanly and durable; never does injury. Office No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Hill, Intimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers. No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair dye, 50 cents, black or brown—best to use for color and durability. Infallible onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair.

Rushton's Walnut Candy—A new and wholesome confection, at RUSHTON'S new drug-store, No. 289 Broadway, corner Broome-st., branch of 10 ASTOR HOUSE.

MARRIED.

CONKLIN—DENNIS.—In this City, on Monday, Feb 10 by Rev. Samuel T. Smith, JAMES H. CONKLIN to Miss SUSAN DENNIS, all of this City.

MCGRIT—ALLEN.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., by Rev. J. A. Tolman, Mr. JOHN W. MCGRIT, of Blooming Grove, Orange County, to Miss LIZZIE H. ALLEN, of the former place.

TEATHER—TASKER.—In Poughkeepsie, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 5, by Rev. Mr. Wood, Mr. SAMUEL TEATHER to Mrs. MARY E. TASKER, both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

PICOT.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 10, after a brief but severe illness, MATILDA CHEESBROUGH, wife of Wm. J. Picot, and daughter of Francis and Mary Cheesbrough, in the 23d year of her age.

Particulars to-morrow.

PASCALL.—In this City, at midnight of Sunday, Feb. 9, ANNA, infant daughter of Thomas P. and Sarah Pascall, aged 1 year and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Templar Lodge No. 205 F. and A. M. and the Fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 84 West 19th-st., without further invitation.

CONNER.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 10, JOHN CONNER, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral will be held at his late residence, No. 435 Grand-st., notice of which will be given in the evening papers.

CARMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 10, at the residence of her son, Charles R. Carman, Mrs. SUSAN CARMAN, relict of the late Thomas S. Warring, of Riverside, L. I., aged 72 years and 1 day.

Funeral on Thursday, at 2 P. M., at Riverside, Oyster County. Her relatives in this City are requested to meet at No. 374 Greenwich-st., on Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock.

PAUL.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 9, of consumption, ELIZA, wife of JOSEPH PAUL.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 211 Bowery, at 10 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Boston papers please copy.

HOGINS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 9, LYDIA ANN, daughter of John C. and Lydia Ann Hoggins, aged 14 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 93 Butler-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., for interment.

LLOYDE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, JOHN LLOYD, youngest son of the late Samuel Lloyd, of Tycrwhl, Llanglyffan, Wales, aged 30 years.

His friends, and those of his brother-in-law, Dr. J. Henry Puleston and John Bruce Cord, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 4 Garden-terrace, Willoughby, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 10, ROBERT SCOTT, in the 72d year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

HARLOW.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 10, JOHN J. HARLOW, aged 21 years, 6 months and 6 days.

His funeral will take place at the residence of his father, No. 196 Adams-st., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

COLLINS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 10, JOHN P. COLLINS, aged 2 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Mott Guards, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 84-liv., near 4th-st.

SHEPARD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 10, the residence of her son-in-law, Peter Cozine, No. 54 Schermerhorn-st., MRS. HANNAH SHEPARD, widow of the late John Shepherd, Sr., Esq., in the 81st year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Monmouth County, N. J., for interment, this day, (Tuesday,) the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon.

GILBERT.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Feb. 9, MARY GILBERT, aged 55 years.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 6 Lafayette-place, Williamsburgh, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, Feb. 12.

ASHGROVE.—In Fordham, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 9, suddenly, DORA ELIZABETH, daughter of Ralph G. and Sarah Ann Anderton, aged 2 years 5 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, this day, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

FLEET.—At Washington-square, Hempstead, on Saturday, Feb. 8, LUKE FLEET, Sr., in the 76th year of his age. Also, at the same place, on Monday, Feb. 10, ANN FLEET, his wife, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church, Hempstead, L. I.

FIMOND.—On Saturday, Dec 21, of consumption, DAVID secood son of Robert and Sarah Edmond, of Richmond, Va., in the 24th year of his age.

ELLIOTT.—In Guilford, Conn., on Saturday, Feb. 8, Mrs. CATHERINE HILL ELLIOTT, mother of Henry H. Elliott and Charles W. Elliott, of this City, in the 85th year of her age.

HOLBROOK.—In Chicago, Ill., on Friday, Feb. 7, of consumption, JAMES B. HOLBROOK, son of James Holbrook, in the 28th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Brooklyn, Conn., for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 67.—February 1862.
9, 21, 16, 55, 14, 42, 60, 13, 76, 73, 62, 65, 43.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 68.—February, 1862.
39, 73, 28, 41, 2, 51, 52, 21, 53, 25, 32, 69, 17.

Circulars sent free of charge on addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

AT HALF RATES—FOR SOLDIERS.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS [illegible] to soldiers [illegible] charges only [illegible] Their Express closes daily at 12:30, P. M.

RELIEF [illegible] Sufferers from [illegible] tube, stiffness of the joints and [illegible] by a application of [illegible] LINIMENT. Full [illegible] used. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by [illegible] No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

$200,000 FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT BONDS of the CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office. L. W. JEROME & CO., No. 45 Exchange-pl.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW CONTRIBUTOR—THE STRONGEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—In the number of the LEDGER which is now ready we commence a series of articles by Dr. WINDSHIP,—"the strong man of Boston," as he is called. He ought to be called "*the strong man of the universe*," for never, in tale or history, has there been a man who could equal him in feats of strength. We have read of giants, sons of Anak, Samson, Maximilien, Sir William Wallace, and other respectable people who have "traveled on their muscle" down the tides of time, *but not one of them ever had the scales applied to his lifts*. Dr. WINNSHIP does his lifting in the relentless light of avoirdupois, and cat-ent scales at that. There is no chance for mistake or vagueness. Everything is "on the square." And in this unmistakable way the Doctor has lifted *two thousand one hundred and fifty-seven pounds!* THIS IS THE EXACT FACT OF THE KIND, ON RECORD, SINCE THE WORLD BEGAN. It is up among the elephants. Camels are nowhere. And yet the Doctor's original "strength capital" was small—smaller than that of most young men, and even now he weighs less than one hundred and fifty pounds. This fact makes the matter far more interesting, for it shows that we may all emulate Samson and the rest—that, in fact, where there is muscle there is hope. Dr. WINNSHIP is going to tell the readers of the LEDGER "how to do it"—or, at least, how he has done it, and then they may go and do their best likewise. His first article appears in this week's LEDGER.

THE SUN.

GREAT INDIAN TALE

NOW READY.

WASH WILBUR,

THE

FRONTIER HUNTER

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK SUN

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL,

Author of "The Floating Feather," "Prairie Fire," "O me-ma," "The Cherry Blossom," "Frank Outbreak," "May Bliss," "The Swaying Willow," "Alice Morton; or, The White Mr Feine," &c., &c., &c.

THIS POWERFULLY-WRITTEN TALE,

BY

THE BEST WRITER ON INDIAN LIFE

AND CHARACTER

SINCE THE DAYS OF

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER,

WILL BE COMMENCED

IN

THE NEW-YORK SUN,

(MOSES S. BEACH, Sole Proprietor and Editor,)

TO-MORROW,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12.

BE SURE TO GET THE FIRST OF IT.

ONE CENT PER COPY. SIX CENTS PER WEEK

THE WHITE LADY OF YBURG.—BY CARL PETERSON.—Will appear in WILKES' SPIRIT to-day. Also, Sketch of the Actors. Hackett. Theory of Falstaff's Courage; Tent Life on the Potomac; War Letter, by George Wilkes; Great Billiard Match—Deery and Phelan; The Sleighing Festival, by Ramdom; Forthcoming Spring Races; The Miraculous Mares; English Pugilistic News; Skating Matches; Theatricals, by Bayard; and hunting and sporting news from all parts of the world. See WILKES' SPIRIT, the American Gentleman's Newspaper.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

VALENTINE SEASON, 1862.

STRONG'S UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT.

NOW READY.

Don't forget your soldier lover; keep their courage up with a rousing Valentine.

ALL PRICES

SIX CENTS TO FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

STRONG'S

VALENTINE DEPOT,

No. 98 Nassau-st.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.

At 25 cents for 10 or more Boxes.

Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord. Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

TWO CONSUMPTIVES.—WISTAR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for six years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless its reputation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Principle of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wistar, has produced a new remedy in the treatment of Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the use of Liver Oil when taken without Lime. Its present value is proved by the immense sale of the preparation, which has reached [illegible] annually. ALLEN P. WILBUR, Chemist, [illegible] Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, by R. W. Dyott & Son, [illegible] Bedford-st., by Coleman & Rogers, No. 195 Bowery, and by Coleman & Rogers, No. 195 Bowery.

FIRE INSURANCE.—ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of the CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the depôt, 6th-av., corner of 19th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, from 12 to 2 P. M.

T. BARLEY MYERS, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DE GASPARIN'S UPRISING OF A GREAT PEOPLE

More apropos to the times than

DE TOCQUEVILLE ON OUR REVOLUTION.

A NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF THE UPRISING OF A GREAT PEOPLE.

THE UNITED STATES IN 1861-'62.

To which is added

A WORD OF PEACE,

ON THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated, Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No. 47. On Demurrer Calendar, Nos. 91½, 288, 191, 289, 316, 20, 25, 311, 314, 335, 336, 337, 340, 341, 342, 344, 345, 346, 347.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 199, 239, 243, 247, 2951, 797, 279, 281, 289, 305, 329, 333, 353, 513, 551. *Part II.*—Nos. 1912, 3196, 3498, 3584, 2770, 1350, 3592, 3566, 3258, 3618, 2352, 82, 110, 128, 242.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 840, 857, 735, 736, 572, 871. (872, settled, both parties appearing.) 873, 874, 875, 878, 879, 880, 439, 633, 866. *Part II.*—Nos. 596, 566½, 581½, 302, 687, 622, 400, 394, 567, 1826, 290, 361, 1366, 1367, t368.

The Judiciary and Public Policy—The Citizens of Rebels States declared to be Alien Enemies, and not Entitled to Sue in our Courts.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Gould.

Thomas C. Bouncau vs. *Wm. B. Dinsmore et al.*—This was a demurrer to the answer in an action on a promissory note, held by the plaintiff, a citizen of South Carolina.

The defence was that the plaintiff was an alien enemy, and as such not entitled to recover.

The objection interposed by the demurrer, was that while the defendants alleged the plaintiff to be an alien enemy, they still admitted that he was a citizen of the United States.

The Court held as follows:

GOULD, J.—The answer in this case acts up for a defence that the plaintiff is an alien enemy. Of course, if such is the fact, the defence is sufficient. But the plaintiff claims that in pleading the defence the defendants have stated facts which do not make the plaintiff an alien enemy, but, on the contrary, show that he is a citizen of the United States, and entitled in all respects to sue in our Courts. Thus the answer says that the plaintiff is a citizen of, and resident in, the State of South Carolina, which State is in a state of actual hostility to, and in open war with, the United States; to which the plaintiff (in argument) replies, that the hostilities are those of an insurrection, and tha United States claim to be still sovereign over the whole territory, South Carolina included, and that no State Court can say that citizens of South Carolina, though having levied actual war against the General Government, are alien enemies.

There is a sense in which this reply is technically correct; but it is not the sense in which is founded the rule which, in any case, makes the defence spoken of a valid one. An enemy is not allowed to enforce (in our Courts) the collection of any claims against our own citizens, because (in the words of Ellsworth, Ch. J., in the case of Hamilton *vs.* Eaton, before the United States Circuit Court in North Carolina, in 1792) "it would be dangerous to admit him into the country or to correspond with agents in it; and also because a transfer of treasure from the country to his, would diminish the ability of the former and increase that of the latter to prosecute the war."

The whole ground of excluding a public enemy from our Courts is one exclusively of public policy, and whenever public policy would carry the rule, the Courts should be bound by it.

This reason for the rule applies in full force and in every particular to the case before the Court, and the plaintiff is completely within the undoubted spirit of the prohibition which suspends his remedy while leaving his claim to remain untouched and liable to be revived and recovered after hostilities are ended. Of course this view is based upon the concession (by demurring to the answer) that the facts are correctly stated by the defendants. There is a further ground for holding the plaintiff within the real disability to sue in our Courts, which is intended to be asserted by this answer. By act of Congress, passed July 15, 1861, the President of the United States was authorized to declare by proclamation any State of States "in insurrection against the United States," under certain circumstances, and that whenever he so declared, "thereupon all commercial intercourse by and between the same, and the citizens thereof, and the citizens of the rest of the United States shall cease and be unlawful, so long as such condition of hostility shall continue. In pursuance of this act, the President, by proclamation, declared the State of South Carolina to be in such a state of hostility, and expressly stated that all commercial intercourse with that State was unlawful.

There should be no question that the endeavors to enforce commercial rights—the attempt to collect the avails of prior commercial transactions—come completely within the spirit of this restriction, and that under a proper construction of this act it is unlawful to allow a citizen of that rebellious State (especially one alleged to be himself in hostility to the Government) to enforce any such remedy in our Courts.

The demurrer should be overruled, with costs.

Mr. Mitchell for plaintiff; Davison, Burrill and Davison for defendants.

Unlicensed Theatricals—The Volks Garten Performances.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM

Before Justice Monell.

The People, &c. vs. *Baust & Bans.*—The complaint in this action charged that the defendants gave theatrical performances at the Volks Theatre, in Fourth-street, in April, 1861, without having obtained a license. The answer admitted that performances were given there, but denied any connection with the performances on the part of the defendants.

It appeared on the trial that the defendants went into possession of the billiard saloon and bar of the premises April 1, 1861, to make repairs, and one of the defendants moved in with his family May 1 of that year. That the "Society of Performers" had possession when the defendants came into the premises, and remained there until the 15th day of April, 1861.

On the 11th of April, defendants let the theatre to the Community Francaise, a Jewish congregation, who still occupy it. The defendants had no interest in the profits or in the performances, and on the 15th of April they stopped the performances and tore down the stage. It appeared that on one occasion one of the defendants told one of the actors that they might go on and play until the defendants pulled down the stage.

The plaintiff claims that this permission makes the defendants liable. Case still on.

H. A. Cram, for plaintiff; A. H. Wagner, for defendants.

The Texas Land Case—Progress of the Trial.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

Musina et al. vs. *Stillman et al.*—Upon the conclusion of the evidence on the part of the plaintiffs in this case, (which has been in progress over a week,) defendants' counsel moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction of the persons of the defendants, nor of the property involved, they being in Texas. The motion was denied, and the defence is now being heard.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

In this Court yesterday, Dennis Donovan, a youth of 17, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, on a plea of guilty of petit larceny.

Mary Gallagher was sent to the Penitentiary for two years on a conviction for grand larceny.

Mary Campbell pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. Thomas Henry, her paramour, who received the property, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

The trial of Frederick Lieder, for the homicide of Thomas Ryan, was commenced. The accused is proprietor of a dance-house in Water-street, and the deceased was his private watchman or bully. During a row on New-Year's evening, a pistol was fired, and the deceased was killed. It is alleged that the accused fired the pistol, although as he was on good terms with the deceased, it will not be claimed that the case is one of murder. Messrs. Brady and Spencer appear for the defence, and deny the shooting altogether. The case is still on.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The Bank of the Commonwealth vs. *Derby et al.*—Motion granted as to the defendants, Derby & Jackson, but denied as to defendants, Ward, Parry & Smith.

Morse vs. *Burnham et al.*—Case referred back to Referee.

Before Justice Clerke.

Pomroy vs. *Brewster.*—The plaintiff must either elect one of the distinct matters stated, or must state them separately. No costs.

Clapp et al. vs. *Beckman et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

Keeler vs. *Branch.*—Motion granted. Costs of motion and inquest to abide event.

James et al. vs. *Blake.*—Motion granted with $5 costs.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Quinn vs. *Quinn et al.*—The motion is granted, directing the payment of the disbursements made by the Referee, in the order mentioned; is affirmed on appeal to General Term.

Before Justice Leonard.

Bliss et al. vs. *Smith.*—Motion granted for Feb. 21.

Scott et al. vs. *Williams et al.*—The order of arrest is vacated, with $10 costs of motion to defendants to await the final judgment.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of Gould Hoyt, Executor, &c., for leave to sue, &c.—Motion granted.

Morgan vs. *Van Husen et al.*—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Weatherbee et al. vs. *Woodhull et al.*—Judgment settled.

Schoonmaker, &c. vs. *Watt.*—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Mayer vs. *Harvard.*—Motion granted; $10 costs.

Brouse vs. *Rosekrans et al.*—Motion denied; $10 costs, to abide event.

Sturtevant vs. *Fancher.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Anderson vs. *Manufacturer's Bank.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Coster et al. vs. *Lewis et al.*—Motion denied, with costs.

Creary vs. *Case.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

The Same vs. *Gould.*—Motion granted.

Gould vs. *Herkimer County Bank.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Gould.

Bowman vs. *Dinsmore, &c.*—Judgment for defendants, overruling demurrer, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Platt, Receiver, &c., vs. *Parker and others.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide event of action.

Before Justice Monell.

Tried by the Court without a jury.

Gould & Kerr vs. *Jones.*—Judgment for the defendant, with costs. Findings with Special Term Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

The Mayor, &c. of New-York vs. *Charlock.*—Motion to vacate judgment for irregularity granted. See decisions.

Unger vs. *Unger, &c.*—Referee's report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 10, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 78 bbls. Ashes, 12,194 bbls. Flour, 175 sacks Corn Meal, 1,610 bushels Wheat, 18 bushels Rye, 450 bushels Barley, 2,715 bushels Oats, 1,768 bushels Malt, 7,429 pkgs. Provisions, and 998 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 50 bbls. including Pots at $6 37½, and Pearls at $6 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 140 bags Rio, on private terms, and 700 bags St. Domingo, in bond, at 14¼c., cash, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is depressed and declining. Middlings, 29c. a 30c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been limited to-day for State and Western Flour—prices of which have favored buyers. The reported sales since our last amount to 10,450 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 60@$5 70; inferior to choice extra State at $5 90@$6 10—chiefly at $5 95. Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 55@$5 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 85@$6 45; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 90@$6 60; inferior extra Ohio at $5 95@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 10, chiefly $6 00@$6 05, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 60@$5 70
Extra State	5 90@ 6 10
Superfine Western	5 55@ 5 70
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 85@ 6 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 90@ 6 60
Inferior extra Ohio	5 95@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 15@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	6 15@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 15@ 7 00

Southern Flour is quiet and drooping; sales 900 bbls. at $6@$6 40 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 50@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, including superfine at $5 65@$5 75; extra at $5 90@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour is saleable at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 30@$3 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held firmly, but has been inactive. Sales since our last of 34,250 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 38; Red Western, (Winter,) part at $1 45; and choice Red Jersey at $1 50, choice Amber Iowa at $1 40, Milwaukee Club, $1 36½; Chicago Spring, part at $1 33, ₱ bushel. Corn is trading downward; sales have been made of 40,000 bushels at 65c. a 65½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, 60c. a 61c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, and 75c. for old White Western ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canadian, at 41c. a 42c., Western, at 40c. a 42c.; State at 42c. a 42½c., and Jersey at 40c. a 42c. ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at 83½c. a 85½c., from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel; sales 3,700 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Sales 3,800 bushels, chiefly State, at 85c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand, at 85c. a 95c. for common to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet yet firm, including last year's crop at 15c. a 23c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been lightly dealt in, to-day, at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—The principal demand has been for Common Resin, at $5 75@$5 87½, ₱ 310 lbs., at which rates 1,900 bbls. have been sold. Spirits Turpentine has declined $1 32½@$1 35 ₱ gallon, with sales of 80 bbls., chiefly at the lower rate, the market closing heavily.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, and sales have been made of 1,400 bbls., at $12 a $13 for Mess, $12 a $13 50 for Prime Mess, $8 50@$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c. a 4½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are selling slowly, at 4½c. a 6c. for Hams, 4c. a 4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand, at former prices; sales 1,700 boxes, at 6c. a 8½c. ₱ lb. Lard is active and firm; sales 2,400 lbs., and bbls., poor to choice, at 7½c. a 8½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in request, at previous figures; sales, since our last, 275 bbls., at $3 75@$11 for extra Mess, and $11 75@$12 37½ for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20 50@$21, India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling in lots at 11c. a 13c. for Western, and 16c. a 21c. for State. ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive, at 5c. a 7c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Sales have been made of 400 bags Clover at 5c. a 7c. ₱ lb. Nothing new in other kinds.

SOAP—Sales transpired to-day of 1,000 boxes Castile, on terms not disclosed.

STARS—Sales to-day were held, having been combined to 90 bbls., chiefly Cuba, at 7c., and 8 boxes Havana at 9c. a 9½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 62,500 lbs., part at 9 c. a 9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., at 24½c. a 24½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business has been limited to-day, and rates have been depressed. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d. a 3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 10½d. and 5½d. a 7½d.; Corn, 6½d. a 7½d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 2s. 9d. a 3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s. 6d. a 28s.; Butter and Cheese, 27s. 6d. a 30s.; Tallow, 20s. a 22s. 6d., and by steamer, at 40s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d. a 8½d. ₱ bushel. Pork, 2s. 9d. a 3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s. a 30s.; Butter, 30s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d. a 25s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. a 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d. a 9d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. a 6s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 30s.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d. a 30s.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Havre—Flour, 60c. a 70c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 1sc. ₱ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

America	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 29
Bentonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 30
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 5
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 6
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. —
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 13
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 15
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steam-ship *Africa*, will close at the New-York Post office, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 9½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, A BLACK AND TAN SPLIT, answers to the name of Rose. The finder will receive the above reward, and the thanks of the owner, by returning it to No. 311 East Broadway, in the "Senate."

LOST—A CHECK DRAWN BY ME JAN. 28, 1862, on the Bank of Commerce in New-York, in favor of Mr. Daniel Babbitt, for $1,065 37-100. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. WM. REDMOND.

LOST—A DARK MINK FUR VICTORINE, AT the concert of the National Guard Band, last Saturday evening. The finder will be suitably rewarded, by leaving the same at No. 4 West 21st-st.

FARMS.

FARM AND FARMER WANTED—ON A lease of three to five years, and near a railroad station not over twenty miles from the City. Must be in order and slightly stocked; will not answer unless it has a small farmer's house in addition; rent from $400 to $500. State particulars and situation, or no notice will be taken. If thoroughly suited, a year's rent in advance will be paid. Apply at Box No. 3121 Post-office.

WANTED.—BY A GARDENER AND HIS WIFE, a well stocked farm to hire, or work on shares; a dairy or truck farm preferred. The advertiser is a practical gardener and farmer. The best of testimonials produced. Address, H. F., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

COAL, &C.

COAL AND WOOD LOW FOR CASH.—Coal all in the cellar under cover. Wood by the cart-load or box. ASEL E. ABBOTT, successor to Abbott & Ladue, No. 833 Greenwich-st. and No. 80 Beach-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel, or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The beautiful country residence of the late JAMES CONNER, in Westchester County, on the road leading from Westchester to Eastchester, three-fourths of a mile from the steamboat landing, and one and a half mile from Williamsbridge Depôt. The property consists:

1. Of a fine stone mansion-house, with large barn and out-houses, 27 acres of land, excellent garden, orchard, with fruit and ornamental trees, and shrubbery and grapes in great abundance.

2. Of a large plain house and 12 acres adjoining, containing a great number of fruit trees.

3. Of a new house and barn and 12 acres adjoining. A very desirable residence.

Ten acres additional ground may be had with either lots, 2 or 3.

4. Of two parcels of ground on the west side of the road, opposite mansion-house, containing about 40 acres, with a gardener's house, a fine stream of water running through it, and about two acres of woodland. Apply to

BENEDICT & COIT, No. 26 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN THE HIGHLANDS, ON THE HUDSON—PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES—Located at Cornwall, four miles south of Newburgh: 15 acres of land in fine condition, in lawn, &c., fruit and shade trees. Handsome dwelling house of brick, 36x54, 18-inch walls; contains 16 rooms; bath, water closet, &c.; hot and cold water on each floor; basement grouted and rat proof, hard finished walls throughout; heating arrangements complete; gardener's house, brick barn and carriage-house, 45x50 feet; sheds and other out-buildings convenient and complete; a well of excellent water and cistern at each house; garden of one acre, furnished with an abundance of berries and small fruit. The plot is a level plateau—the first level above the steamboat landing. Churches, schools, and post-office in the near vicinity. Built by the owner, with great care, for his permanent residence. The whole is in perfect order, and suited for immediate occupation. For further particulars, price, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A large double house, with 2½ acres of land, (more can be had if desired,) and all necessary out-buildings, situated on the road to Rye Beach, within a half mile of the depôt, and about one hour from 27th-st. The house is pleasantly situated, surrounded with large shade trees, and garden and lawn stocked with the different varieties of fruit. Also, a small cottage and garden near the above. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 44 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

A COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ONE OF THE most healthy, pleasant and agreeable situations, furnished or unfurnished, with gardens, stables, and all the conveniences, for a gentleman's family, at Clifton, near the Narrows, Staten Island, lately occupied by D. Ludlow, Esq. Also, several neat and pleasant cottages on the Bay, Staten Island. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—A COUNTRY PLACE on the Harlem Railroad, thirty miles from the City, and half a mile from depôt; large house, one and a half acres land, with necessary out-houses, fruit and shade trees in abundance, suitable for a gentleman's country seat or Summer boarding house. Apply to

SAMUEL L. PIST, No. 1116 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M. No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A VILLA RESIdence at Claremont, N. J., 2½ miles from the ferry; has 9 rooms, 2 stories and attic, filled in with brick, 22x28; wing (1½ story,) 16x22, three stage lines pass very near the house. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT NEW BRIGHTON, Staten Island, a very comfortable cottage, very pleasantly situated, within ten minutes walk of the steamboat landing. Also, to Let, the STORE, KINGSFORD & CO.'s Lost's Buildings, Hanover-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A VILLA RESIdence on Bergen Heights, New Jersey, within twenty minutes' walk of Hoboken Ferry. The house is new and well-built, containing 12 rooms; the grounds, including it being over half an acre. Apply at 75 Front-st., up stairs.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE EMPIRE BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Store at Printing-room.

LIGHT ROOMS,

and power,

at low rates, by JOHN GAUDY, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER AND ROOMS—Singly or otherwise, to suit, over the last already reduced rents, in buildings Nos. 213, 215 Centre-st. and 137, 139 Elm-st. The rooms are well lighted, and adapted for any manufacturing business. The steam power is always ready, and is made supplied by a Corliss Engine of 150 horse power. Terms very low, and possession immediately if wanted. Apply at the office, No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET, AT CARMANSVILLE—RIVERside Hotel, 154-st., at the terminus of the Hudson River Railroad. Also, ten other houses, rent from $200 to $500, handsomely furnished, overlooking the Hudson River, store, No. 1 Newark Avenue. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings Nos. 81 and 83 Water-st., six lofts, two to a floor, with hatchways, hoists, cranks, &c., well lighted in front and rear, fireproof, and just in suitable for light or heavy manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE—In Madison-st., corner of Jefferson-st., West side, will be rented together or separately. The house was built for the use of the owner, and is finished under Terms reasonable. Apply to No. 47 Cherry-st., No. 116 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—NO. 10 CLARKSON'S CHANcery, recently fitted for dressing good tenant suitable for offices, if about 1, or for lively goods as it is. Apply to

HENRY MORGAN,
No. 70 Broadway, Room 38.

TO LET—THE STORE AND TIDE LOTS IN No. 111 Water-st., good tenement lots in leading negotiating, suitable for storage, corks, pipe or other business purposes, will be let together or separately, to suit. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, THE GRAND STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 22 Mark-s place, with stable, &c., will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET.—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 81 W. 27th-st., with all the modern improvements, rent $700. Apply to A. DOLGLAS, No. 38 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st., will be let low to a good tenant. The location is one of the best and most central in New-York. Apply on the premises to DAVID D. LEAIS.

TO LET—NO. 12 WARREN-ST., ENTIRE BUILDing, 25x100, with modern improvements. Apply to GUSTAVUS HAVILES, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A DENTIST OR PHYSICIAN, PART of the house No. 27 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Inquire within.

TO LET—THE STABLES PREMISES NO. 536 Broadway. Apply to ALEX. M. GREIG, 61 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 10 FULTON-ST. APPLY to M. MORGAN, No. 37 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of Westchester, adjoining the village of West Farms, within one mile of the Harlem Railroad, and four miles from the Harlem Bridge, with about ten acres of land, fine garden, with fruit, green-house, grapery, stables, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No. 18 West 26th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house and lease of lot, No. 55 Henry-st.; built by days' work; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Rent of lot, $155; nine years to run, with renewals; lot 100x25. Price $6,000; $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 24-place Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnaces, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. K. KELLOGG, No. 30 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 20x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 57 NORTH Moore-st., with lease of lot; size of house, 25 by 41.3 stories, brick, belonging to the estate of RALPH I. BUSH, deceased. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the high-stoop, brown-stone front house No. 11 West 20th-st., north side, about 250 feet from 5th-av. Apply to D. H. STEVENS, No. 22 William-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house No. 37 West 24th st., furnished or unfurnished. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADvertiser desires to lease or purchase a country place within twenty or thirty miles of New-York. A good sized house, with outbuildings and five to twenty acres of land, is required; must be in a good neighborhood, near to schools and churches, and not over one or two miles from railroad or steamboat landing. If desirable to purchase, valuable improved, unincumbered Western property, well rented, will be exchanged, or a Western farm exchanged for it. Address, with full particulars, JOHN SMITH, Box No. 1,435 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT.—A HIGH stoop four-story house, between Madison and 6th-avs., and 14th and 18th sts., by a good, responsible tenant, without children. Address Box No. 2,351 P. O., giving location and terms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid; understands her duties and has the best City references. Call at No. 236 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation in a small private family to do chamberwork and plain sewing; would be willing to assist with washing; is a neat, quick sewer, and will be found willing and obliging, and has the very best City reference. Call, or address for two days, at No. 105 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and a good sewer; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork, or would take care of children and do plain sewing, if required. Wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen for two days at No. 359 6th-av., near 22d-st. Ring the private door-bell next the jeweler's.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waiting alone. Best of City references from the last place. Inquire at No. 74 West 20th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good plain sewer; would have no objection to travel with a family to any part of Europe; will be found faithful in her duties; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 348 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 348 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; would like to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and take care of children, and do sewing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 211 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 2d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a neat and active girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of an invalid lady; is willing to travel; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK OR housekeeper's situation wanted by one capable of superintending or doing the cooking of any large establishment, understands French and plain cooking, game, soups, and entrées of all kinds; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner, and is familiar with the serving of supper and dinner parties; the best of reference from the first families; would leave the City. Can be seen at No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young girl as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands making pies and cake; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 144 East 21-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, with her daughter of 15, to do any kind of housework; she is smart and intelligent, with the best of reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 145 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch woman, as competent cook in a private family; is willing and obliging; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a private family, a situation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 east 13th-st., between 1st and 2d ave. best reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A girl as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Call or address to No. 307 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WISHES A SITUAtion both City understands her business. Makes soups, puddings, game, and desserts—bread, cake and French cook. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 25 West 17th-st. between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing or ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by an English woman who is perfectly understood in her business; soups, game, puddings, and all kinds of cookery. Apply at No. 50 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., rear building.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a young woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing for a private family; can be able to do all kinds of home work; is a most splendid laundress also, and cook and baker; is fond of work, willing and obliging, has good testimonials as to character and capability; wages moderate; would go to the country. Call at No. 147 1st 25th-st.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, in a private family, two girls, one must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and the others chambermaid and to assist in the washing; they must be active and obliging, and bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 15 East 14th-st., seventh house from 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small private family; one who thoroughly understands her business. Inquire for 2 days at No. 41 Sheriff-st., second floor, front room. Will go to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as good plain cook, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, or will take the entire charge of a house. Can produce the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 12 Stanton-st., between the Bowery and Chrystie

FINANCIAL.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1861		$2,004,857 53
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1861	$503,394 77	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	102,696 62	
Net amount of Rents, deducting charges	4,558 41	$612,549 80
Total		$2,617,407 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses by death	$169,369 39	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, and surrendered and cancelled Policies	139,098 51	
Paid for Sanitary Commission and War Contributions	5,275 00	
Paid for Taxes	2,589 25	
Paid for Salaries and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	21,384 61	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c.	10,076 92	
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c.	56,563 17	
Reduction in value of Real Estate	4,900 00	
All other Expenditures, including Delinquent Agents, &c.	2,292 45	$470,640 30
Total		$2,146,787 03

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$36,238 45	
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	365,664 24	
Real Estate owned by the Company	145,519 63	
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	644,116 60	
Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing interest	759,759 33	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1862, and premiums in course of transmission	48,334 42	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	38,340 66	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	1,703 75	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	39,956 42	
Do. due from Southern Policy Holders	63,155 14	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	3,938 95	
		$2,146,787 03

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. upon all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1862, and a payment of 20 per cent. upon dividends heretofore declared, from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, to be paid in cash to those holding certificates, and after the first Monday in March next, upon presentation at the Home Office; those leaving credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIES,
DAVID DOWS,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	LORING ANDREWS,
WILLIAM BARNES,	RUSSELL DART,
WM. C. DESBLEY,	WM. H. APPLETON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
GEORGE GABEN,	PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CORNELIUS R. ROGERT, M. D., 5 St. Mark's-place
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Laight-st.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pensions, Land and Con-ts Bureaux, and the Accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861		$3,840,286 56
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1861		1,471,294 25
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$5,311,576 81
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861		$3,135,165 74
Losses paid during the same period		$2,311,650 29
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$572 476 45	

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City Bank and other Stocks	$1,923,403 61
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	660,340 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	283,750 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	123,787 02
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,610,599 02
Cash in Bank	245,546 87
Total Amount Assets,	$5,346,686 77

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1860, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A Dividend of Thirty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amount to $11,690,210
Additional profits from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862 1,250,000
Total profits for 19½ years $12,940,210
The Certificates previous to 1860, have been redeemed by cash 8,989,470
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862 $4,050,740

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	A. P. Pillot,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
W. H. H. Moore,	Leroy M. Wiley,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Daniel S. Miller,	J. Henry Burgy,
Henry Colt,	S. T. Nicoll,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Joshua J. Henry,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Watts Sherman,
Chas. H. Russell,	David Lane,	Edward R. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	James Bryce,	E. E. Morgan,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	B. J. Howland,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	Benj. Babcock,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	Fletcher Westray,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1862.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE UNITED States, dated Aug. 19, 1861, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision is made for the payment of the Coupons of semi-annual interest which become due on the 19th inst., in coin, agreeably to their tenor, by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or by either of the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia.

All such Coupons, together with schedules showing the number and amount of each Coupon and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The poll will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

BRIDGEPORT BANK, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 3, 1862.

THE BILLS OF THIS BANK WILL BE redeemed at par, on and after the 10th inst., at the Bank of the State of New-York," New-York City.
G. BURROUGHS, Cashier.

7 3-10 FEBRUARY AND AUGUST U. S. TREASURY NOTES.—The first Coupon due on the above notes will be cashed at par in current funds by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

ACCUMULATION $4,109,353.
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 1, 1862.

Office, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,558 50
Received for premiums during the year 1861	$726,399 46	
Received for Interest during the year 1861	224,238 74	
Total Receipts for 1861	$950,638 20	
Paid claims by death	$242,685 95	
Paid policies surrendered	117,973	
Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c.	33,198 51	
Paid commissions to agents	49,636 84	
Paid physicians' fees	3,735 55	
Paid annuities	1,517 00	
Paid Dividends	204,096 26	$653,843 25—$298,794 95
Nst balance, Jan. 1, 1862		$4,109,353 45

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$95,967 29	
Bonds and Mortgages	2,582,461 18	
Premium Notes	1,294,054 28	
Real Estate	76,866 43	
Loans on Scrip	4,921 85	
Premium notes and Cash with Agents	55,082 42	$1,109,353 45

7,026 Policies in force, Insuring $23,481,353 00
894 New Policies have been issued during the year.
Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862 1,688,956 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862 2,665,589 50

The Directors have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 5 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company; and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1860 during the year 1862.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

GOLD AND SILVER
Purchased at the Highest Premium, by
T. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 54 Wall-st.

6½
(SIX AND A HALF) PER CENT.
CASH DIVIDEND to the stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand.

3 AND
60
(SIXTY) PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND to the Policy holders on the earned premiums of participating policies, for the year ending 31st ult. No. Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of March, prox.

CASH CAPITAL,
$400,000,
WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice President.
WILLIAM K. COTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 101 Broadway.

A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per cent. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 24th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., on all policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three and one-half per cent. for the past six months, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board,
R. CHRYSTODORE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 49 Wall-st., Feb. 6, 1862.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst.
JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS THE UNDERSIGNED, ON the 27th day of October, 1860, offered a reward of $250, and the payment of all necessary expenses, for the arrest and delivery to the Chief of Police in Boston, of one John W. Russell, charged with larceny from us; notice is hereby given that we revoke said offer of reward, etc., and caution all persons to omit no expense in pursuit of said Russell, on our account, from this date.
JOHN C. BUTLER.
BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1862. JOSEPH P. CUNKLEE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BOARD of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, an association located in the City of New-York for the purpose of establishing and conducting Christian Missions among the unevangelized and Pagan nations, and the general diffusion of Christianity, intend applying to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its present session, for a special act of incorporation. Jan. 9, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of Ebenezer Clemo, late of the City of New-York, chemist, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 292 Washington-st., on or before the 14th day of July next.
WILLIAM MACKENZIE, Administrator.
JAN. 14, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against LORENZO DELMONICO to present the same to the undersigned.
J. G. EDIN,
HENRY BABAD, } Assignees.
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED not to sell any goods or merchandise to the account of E. E. HASSE, without written order from the undersigned.
E. E. HASSE,
No. 123 Greenwich-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of W. L. CONKLIN & CO. has expired. The business of the late firm will be closed by W. L. CONKLIN, at the old stand, No. 18 4th-av.
WM. L. CONKLIN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. LEMUEL CONKLIN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of CONKLIN & BAYLES, and will carry on the MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING BUSINESS at No. 18 4th-av., in this City.
WM. L. CONKLIN.
JOHN W. CONKLIN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. JAMES BAYLES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of JAS. TAYLOR & SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Edwin Taylor retiring from said firm. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under name and firm of JAS. TAYLOR & SON, at same place as formerly, No. 127 Attorney-st., by whom all present outstanding accounts will be settled.
JAMES TAYLOR,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862. JOSEPH TAYLOR.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of McKEE & ADAMS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business to be settled at No. 104 Chatham st., by JOHN W. ADAMS.
JOHN W. ADAMS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1862. E. J. McKEE.
The business continued at the old stand by
JOHN W. ADAMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership for the carrying on of the woods jobbing business, at No. 101 Chatham-st., New-York, to date from the 1st day of January, 1862, under the firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.
JOHN D. LEWIS,
ARTHUR M. COE.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip, East River, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor Monday and Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE PIER 14 E. R. This line is now open at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without change.

WANTED TO LEASE—a FLOUR MILL, with two or three run of stones, and some land attached; must be in good condition and rent low. Address, with full particulars, G. A. W., Box No. 81 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR,)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Mar. 1,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$35
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on MONDAY, 31st March. SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March. SATURDAY, 24th May.
Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Lieut. von SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Christopher-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10.30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Dudale; 8.15 A. M., Mail, 9.15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3.30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. 6 P. M., Night Express daily, for Jonkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train at Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUTILUS will leave New-York, foot of Pavonia ferry, at 9 A. M., for Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Squan, Toms River, &c. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7.45 A. M., and Long Branch at 7.25 A. M. Freight and cattle Boat at 12 M. P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST	FROM TWENTY-THIRD-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 7.25, 11.30 A. M., and 3.40 and 5 P. M.	and 5.30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with Sleeping Cars,) 10 P. M.	Sundays (Sleeping cars,) 10 P. M. (Albany.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—Leave Jamaica and Hicksville Ferries, New-York, at 9.30 A. M., for Greenport; 9.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Sayhook, 9.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Syosset. 8.30 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9.00 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from foot of Jackson-slip.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—On reading and filing the affidavit of the undersigned, it appearing to my satisfaction that Benjamin Hedges, Nicholas Hedges and Robert Temple, acting under the firm of HEDGES & ASHLEY, as widows and Executrix of the estate of Theodore Ashley, deceased, Sarah Ann Ashley, Mary Marvin, Charlotte Tolton, Kate Lawrence, Susan Gilbert, Trumbull Ashley, recently of the City of New-York, Fire Insurance Company—Summons to relief. To the above-named Defendants: You are hereby commanded to appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and to file with the Clerk of Queens County, at his office, on or before the 25th day of February, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Subscribers at their office, No. 55 Sixth-street. Affirm, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as herein required, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 23, 1862.
10f-law6w Tu MEADS & REYNOLDS, Plaintiffs' Attys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—On reading and filing the affidavit of Charles Schaefer, a creditor of Mary Ann Russell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, and on motion of Wm. Curtis Noyes, Attorney for said creditor, it is ordered that the executors of said deceased, or such of them as reside within this State, do show cause before this Court, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the Chambers of the Court, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M., why an order should not be made directing the said executors to render and settle their account as executors of said deceased, and why such other order should not be made in the premises as may be just.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1862.
By the Court.
JAMES M. SMITH, Clerk.
WM. CURTIS NOYES, Attorney for Creditor, No. 49 Wall-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 458 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, formerly No. 456, have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are operating freely on their new and atmospheric plates without extraction: the pearl, $25; set on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., near Broadway, continue to Extract Teeth under the *New Chemically Purified Ether process*, with perfect success, *without pain or danger*. Superior sets inserted from $10 to $25, and warranted. Good fillings from $1 to $5; Bone and Silver, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Worcester Pond, Webb and Gilchrist, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker and Burchard.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. TO-DAY, for the charter of a steam ship or bark to carry troops (about 500 officers and men) hence to Port Royal. Vessel must have high between decks, cabin accident for ten passengers and be fitted for the purpose at the expense of her owners, cabin passengers to be found, all others to have temporary berths, with fuel and suitable convenience for cooking.

Persons offering vessels will please state the name, class and tonnage of the vessel offered, and the lowest price at which she will be chartered, by the ton.
D. D. TOMPKINS, Asst. Q. M. Gen.

HEARSES.

BRASS CASTINGS.—CASKET-FURNISHERS ARE now fully prepared to execute all orders for brass castings and brass finishing of every description, including cabinet work of the most tasteful design. They are also manufacturers of the CAMPBELL CASKET, fastened together with gas fittings in the ordinary manner. No. 1 Copeland-st., near Broadway.

SLEIGHS.

SLEIGH WANTED.—WANTED, A SLEIGH, with pole, that will seat four or five persons. Address SLEIGH, Box No. 146 Times Office. Cash or note, drawing 10 per cent. interest.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

500 SLEIGH ROBES, FROM $5 UPWARDS, closing out this week at
L. J. & J. PHILLIPS', Nos. 81 and 83 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology—European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 403 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 266 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

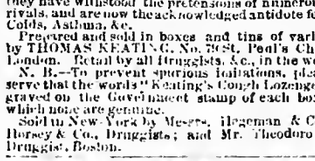
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their wonderfulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palaces of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Hersey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES, IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Gravel, Stone and Dribbling, or Painful Urination. Stone in the Bladder, Calculi, Brick Dust Deposits and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GLEGG & CO., Proprietors, Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Chiff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BEDTWICK'S Work on Spermal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is issued, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by the Author, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. Cook at her office, No. 25 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. C. will continue the practice of obstetrics and surgery. Price $1. All letters free and communications strictly confidential. No 18-Jan6w

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consults with Dr. V. Mott, No. 12 Eaglish-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Combats triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for each sex, besides can positively be cured upon. By them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This purveyance right restores mankind to the lost sacred connections. Office No. 8 Laight-st., by POWERS' French invention, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Free Supervision, and sent on receipt of the price. Address letter, Office Box No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. Lyceum of Medical Science, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 5 Pavonia-place to the ground floor of No. 5 Bond-st., where he can be consulted with the most unbounded confidence on all diseases of a private nature. Any person who has been unfortunate enough to have contracted a disease of a private nature, and has been under the treatment of some of the quacks who infest this city, will find it to their interest to call on Dr. C., as he has had many years' practice in the most eminent hospitals in London, Paris and Vienna, and is the only physician in this city who has ever made the treatment of these diseases a study. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by self-abuse, which renders marriage improper or unhappy, treated with the most unbounded

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

IMPORTANT RUMORS FROM FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon to Take the Initiative in Raising the Blockade.

Another Article from the London Times Against Interference.

The French Press Accusing Great Britain of Desiring a War.

The Pirate Sumter Reported in Genoese Waters.

Letter from Secretary Seward to Smith O'Brien.

Spanish Reclamation Against Mexico for the War of Independence.

HALIFAX, Monday, Feb. 10.

The steamship *America*, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 25th and Queenstown on the 26th, arrived at this port last evening at 6 o'clock, and sailed again for Boston at midnight. She has 26 passengers and £2,400 in specie.

The *America* was ashore on a mud-bank in Queenstown harbor for five hours, and, in consequence of a heavy gale, did not sail until 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. Although virtually three days later than the *Nova Scotian*, it does not appear that any communication was had with the shore during the thirty-six hours she laid in Queenstown harbor; and her latest advices include only those received from Liverpool and London by telegraph on Sunday. This is to be regretted, as it is intimated by our dispatch that the Emperor NAPOLEON was to have delivered his speech on Monday, which might possibly have been obtained.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Shipping Gazette* says that a rumor is current in circles supposed to be well informed, that a semi-official note has been addressed to the British Government, by France, respecting the blockade of the Confederate ports, to the effect that *the Emperor cannot longer allow French commerce to be injured by respecting the non-effective blockade*, and that he will shortly make an official demand to the English Government to join him in raising the blockade, and that, *in case of non-compliance he will take the initiative.*

The Emperor's speech to the Corps Legislatif, on the 27th, was expected with great interest, under the belief that he will say something important on American affairs.

The London *Times*, in another editorial, says: "We need not be eager to meddle with American affairs. This is a time for awaiting, and *we can afford to wait quite as easily as the North and South can afford to be looking across the Potomac at the cost of two millions sterling a week each of them.* If there does come any real cause of complaint, it will tell all the more for our present patience and forbearance."

The London *Globe* editorially remarks, that the maritime Powers cannot be expected to respect the Federal blockade unless really effective. The commerce of the world cannot suffer itself to be despoiled for an indefinite period under the mere paper blockade. "As to intervention," says the *Globe*, "we may be invited, or offered, to intervene, but our great aim must be to preserve consistency with our own principles."

In a letter from Mr. SEWARD to SMITH O'BRIEN, in response to the latter's recently proffered advice, Mr. SEWARD urges Mr. O'BRIEN, if he would promote the cause of America, of Great Britain, and of humanity at large, to speak and act in every case, and without qualification, for the American Union. Mr. SEWARD's tone is highly patriotic for the Union and friendly toward European Powers, in regard to whom he is determined to stand always, not only in the right but upon the defensive.

GEORGE THOMPSON had again been lecturing at Manchester on American Affairs. His remarks were mainly in response to a late speech by Mr. MASSEY at Salford, whose statements he branded as absolutely false, and a grievous injustice to the North. The lecturer said the breaking of the blockade would be a wicked and fiendish act, and no greater crime could be committed against any country. He had faith, however, in the pacific and neutral policy of Earl RUSSELL.

The *Times*, in an editorial on Mr. SUMNER's speech, protests against any suggestion that England has bodged one step from her former position with respect to her rights, either neutral or belligerent. What she agreed to at the Congress of Paris, she still stands by, and what she had before, limited only by those concessions, she has still. The case of the *Trent* has made no new phase whatever.

A telegram of the 22d, from Algiers, says:

"On Monday, a prolonged cannonade was heard here, proceeding apparently from a distance of about six miles from shore. A vessel was sighted this morning, which appeared to be the *Sumter*. It is supposed she sunk her adversary."

The above is considered doubtful, as an Algiers telegram of the 21th says the *Sumter* has been seen in Genoese waters, a few leagues off the port of Genoa.

The Gibraltar *Chronicle* says the United States Consul at Cadiz protested against the assistance given the *Sumter* at that port. The authorities, however, considered themselves bound to afford such aid as was indispensable—the *Sumter* having sprung a leak near her screws. She was permitted to effect the necessary repairs in the arsenal.

The commander of the Federal steamer *Tuscarora* publishes a denial of the report that he anchored off Osborne, and was rebuked for his violation of good taste.

Lord LYONS is gazetted as a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Lord PALMERSTON had issued the customary circular to his supporters in Parliament, soliciting their attendance on the opening on the 6th of February, as matters of considerable importance will be discussed. He and other Parliamentary leaders had also issued invitations to banquets prior to the commencement of the session.

A Royal warrant, regulating the amalgamation of the Royal and India armies is published.

The worst fears were realized relative to the accident at the Hartley Coal Mine. Not one of the buried miners was found alive.

There has been very stormy weather in the Irish Channel. There were several shipwrecks and some loss of life. There were no important American disasters, but some vessels returned to port with slight damage.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds were cold on the 24th, and Consols fell 1-6th @ ⅓. There was a slight increase in the demand for discount, but the general rate continued 2½@2¾.

JOHN FOORDS & Co., wholesale warehousemen in London, have suspended. Liabilities unknown, but the assets are believed to be considerable.

FRANCE.

The dissatisfaction with M. FOULD's budget was apparently giving way.

The Paris Bourse, on the 24th ult., was buoyant. The Rentes had advanced a ½, and closed at 70f. 75c.

NAPOLEON, in officially receiving the Papal Nuncio, said:

"His Holiness has already addressed words to me through Gen. GUYON which have deeply touched me. I shall always seek to ally the duties of a Sovereign with my devotion to the Holy Father. I do not doubt but that your nomination will contribute to render more intimate the relations that are so essential to the welfare of religion, peace and Christianity."

The London *Globe* construes the Emperor's remarks into a manifestation that his relations with Rome are not harmonious.

It is asserted that France has sent the strongest recommendations to the Pontifical Government to accept terms for the renunciation of the temporal power, in order that French occupation may cease, and the present situation be ended.

It is understood that the Pope's reply shows no disposition to yield.

Statistics show that the English imports into France for 1861 are fifty per cent. above those of the previous year.

SPAIN.

The Minister of State has declared in Congress that Spain would *demand reparation from Mexico on account of the War of Independence.* It was also stated that Spain had received no official communication respecting any further resolution of France and England in reference to Mexico. He concluded by saying that Spain would fittingly support the interests of Mexico.

PRUSSIA.

A bill had been introduced by Government regulating Ministerial responsibility, according to which the right of impeachment can only be exercised by both Houses conjointly.

A rupture was anticipated between the Prussian Government and the Archbishop of Pisen, who, in a letter to the Minister of Public Worship, defends the National attitude assumed by his countrymen.

TURKEY.

A decree has been issued announcing the publication of the budget confirming full powers in FEAD PASHA as Grand Vizier and Minister of Finance.

The Ex-Minister of Finance has been deprived of his decorations and is to be tried for malversation.

INDIA, CHINA, ETC.

The Calcutta and China mails left Malta for Marseilles on the 22d. Additional telegrams have been received.

CALCUTTA, Monday, Dec. 30.

Facilities have been afforded by the Government for opening out Indian export and Cotton trade. Shirtings dull and declining. Indigo active but unchanged. Exchange 2s. 3 far. Freighte advancing.

CANTON, Saturday, Dec. 14.

SHIRTINGS dull and unchanged. TWIST advancing. TEA firm and unaltered. Exchange ½d. higher. Canton is resuming its former importance as a place of trade.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, Dec. 7.

Alarm is no longer felt here on account of the rebels. Ningpo is reported to be invaded by them. TEA declining. SILK active but drooping. Exchange unaltered.

The Japan news is satisfactory.

Cochin China advices say that the French had taken possession of Ruin Caudnre.

LATEST NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 26.

The opening of the French Chambers takes place to-morrow, when it is expected that the Emperor NAPOLEON will make some statement about America and Rome.

The French papers conclude from the attitude of the English Press that the *Trent* affair was only a pretext for war, and that England wants to force the blockade of the Southern ports.

The Paris *Temps*, in replying to the assertion that the blockade of the Southern ports is ineffective, recalls that some Russian ships ran the blockade of the Baltic in 1854, as now happens at Charleston.

The *Opinion Nationale* blames the semi-official French papers for their hidden Southern sympathies, and says that England would become dangerous to France if America were weakened.

The *Constitutionnel*, of the 26th, says that the Mexican Gen. ALMONTE is now in Belgium pursuing a negotiation for placing the Archduke MAXIMILIAN on the throne of Mexico.

Gen. ALMONTE will accompany the French Expedition to Mexico.

The *Monitor* says that the bill for the optional conversion of the four per cent. stock into three per cent. stock has been submitted to the Council of State.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sunday, Jan. 26.

An Imperial ukase is published, permitting Jews to enter every branch of the State service, permitting Jewish merchants to reside anywhere, and granting other concessions to the Jews.

RACHA, Sunday, Jan. 26.

The Montenegrins have rejected the amnesty offered them by OMER PASHA. Hostilities have recommenced in consequence.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, Jan. 26.

The King's road was opened with a Royal speech. He hopes that the tie between Holstein and other portions of the kingdom will be renewed, although it has failed to effect this up to the present time. The accounts of the resistance of the Holstein and Federal Diet to the negotiation concerning Holstein continue satisfactory, and a solution of the question is shortly expected. Schleswig is to obtain freer development, when the danger of foreign intervention passes away.

Commercial News by the America.

The week's Cotton market was received per steamer *Nova Scotian*.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market for cotton goods and yarns being very dull, with a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Breadstuffs dull, with a slight decline. The usual authorities report Flour dull and 6d. lower; State 29s.@32s. Wheat flat, and declined 2d. per cental. Red Western, 11s.@12s. 4d.; Red Southern, 12s. 4d.@12s. 6d.; White Western, 12s. 6d.@12. 9d.; White Southern, 13s.@13. 3d. Corn heavy and declined 6d. @1s. per quarter. Mixed, 31s.; Yellow, 31s. 9d.; White, 35s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally quiet. Various circulars report: BEEF quiet, and declined 5s. PORK downward, with a decline of 5s. BACON heavy, with a slight decline. LARD nominal at 46s.@49s. TALLOW inactive, and declined 1s.; quoted at 47s.@47s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet and steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE flat. RICE inactive. COD OIL downward; sales small. LINSEED OIL quiet, at 35s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE flat, at 70s. RESIN quiet, and quoted at 12s. 3d. for Common, but subsequently advanced to 13s.@13s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. IRON steady. SUGAR firm. COFFEE has an upward tendency. RICE steady. TEA firm. TALLOW declining; quoted 47s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 70s. SPERM OIL downward—no sales. COD OIL steady at 21s. LINSEED OIL active at 31s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday evening at 92¾@92¾ for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of £59,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Erie Railroad, 29@29¾; Illinois Central Shares, 44@43 discount; New-York Central, 71¾. The above sales are the latest. BARING BROS.' only quotation on Friday is Pennsylvania Stock at 80@82½. There was more disposition to realize without any increase in investors, purchases being chiefly made for resale in America.

THE LATEST MARKET NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton on Saturday reached 5,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet, without any alteration in quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull, with a downward tendency.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market continued heavy.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed at 92¼@92¾ for money.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the week were 3,500 bales. Orleans fres ordinaire, 106fr.; bas, 158fr. The market is dull, and prices have receded 4fr.@5fr. The stock of Cotton in port amounts to 121,500 bales.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 71fr.

The Secretary of the Navy Neglecting his Duty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *nonchalance* of Mr. Secretary GIDEON WELLES in flatly nullifying the act of Congress passed in December last is, probably the coolest proceeding in these stirring times. Mr. WELLES relies on a very reduced pay some fifty or sixty Captains in the navy, under this act, but utterly neglects to promote the same number of Commanders and Lieutenants, which the law imperatively requires. At the same time he makes these subordinate officers perform the duties of the Captains. This may be a species of economy that the Senate and Congress may not approve of when they come to learn that the Secretary has neglected to carry out the law.

Will you please ventilate this neglect of duty; and oblige MANY NAVAL OFFICERS.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD, Feb. 10, 1862.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JURA AT PORTLAND.

Arrival of Mason and Slidell in England.

No Demonstration Made---Slidell Gone to Paris.

Speech of the French Emperor in the Corps Legislatif.

No Intimation of Any Intention to Interfere in the American Struggle.

PORTLAND, Monday, Feb. 10.

The steamship *Jura*, which left Liverpool on Thursday the 30th, and Londonderry 31st ult., arrived at this port at 11:45 to-night.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool for New-York, put into Holyhead, Isle of Wight, having been in collision.

Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL had arrived at Southampton. No demonstration was made on their arrival. The former went to London, the latter to Paris.

NAPOLEON opened the French Chamber on the 27th. In a speech he said:

"The civil war which desolates America has greatly compromised our commercial interests. So long, however, as the rights of neutrals are respected, we must confine ourselves to expressing wishes for an early termination of these dissensions."

The speech refers to the pacific relations of France, and he recapitulates the financial programme of FOULD's budget.

Some English journals construe the allusion to America into something like a threat, and is significant that France is impatient, and, when the occasion appears to demand it, will interfere.

The Bourse was higher. Rentes 71f. 30c.

The American ship *U. S. Gamble*, from the Rio Grande for Queenstown, foundered at sea.

It was rumored that the Government had ordered the *Nashville* to quit Southampton, but extended the time for her departure, owing to danger from the *Tuscarora*. It was also rumored that the Government will prohibit armed ships of either party remaining over 24 hours in any British port.

The following is the *Etna's* report:

Earl RUSSELL, in a dispatch dated 23d of January, to Lord LYONS, says the English Government differs entirely from Mr. SEWARD's conclusions on the question whether the persons taken from the *Trent*, and their supposed dispatches, were contraband. He argues the point at length, and points out the injurious consequences of such a Law. For instance, according to Mr. SEWARD's doctrine, a packet carrying a Confederate agent from Dover to Calais might be captured and taken to New-York, and in like manner the Confederates might capture a Cunard steamer bound from Liverpool to Halifax, on the ground that she was carrying dispatches to Mr. SEWARD from Mr. ADAMS. The British Government would not acquiesce in the capture of any British ship in circumstances similar to those of the *Trent*, and the fact of its being brought for adjudication before the Prize Court, though altering the character, would not diminish the gravity of the offence. The dispatch concludes with reference to Mr. SEWARD's declaration that if the safety of the Union required it, it would have been right to detain the *Trent* prisoners. In reply to this Earl RUSSELL says Great Britain could not have permitted the perpetration of that wrong, however flourishing might have been the insurrection in the South. Another dispatch gives Lord LYONS' conversation with Secretary SEWARD on the Charleston blockade. Mr. SEWARD stated that the plan was not devised to injure the harbor, permanently but merely to aid the blockade. It would be the duty of the Government to remove all the obstructions as soon as the Union was restored. The harbor of Charleston was not rendered inaccessible. Mr. SEWARD was not prepared to say that as an operation in war, it was unjustifiable to destroy the permanent harbors of the enemy.

It was rumored that the vessel which the *Sumter* engaged off Algiers was the *Tempest*. There was no news of either.

It was reported that the *Tuscarora* was about to quit Southampton. The destination was kept secret.

The *Times*, in a characteristic article, calls for something decisive in America. It says unpleasant complications must arise if the present state of affairs continue much longer.

A meeting had been called in London to consider the propriety of forming a British-American Association.

The diplomatic correspondence between France and Rome has been published. France recommended conciliation with the Court of Turin. ANTONELLI absolutely refused all terms.

There were contradictory rumors of an enlarged French expedition to Mexico.

Following is a summary of the intelligence forwarded by the *Jura*:

The *Jura*, Capt. ALTON, left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 30th, and Londonderry 31st.

Purser NEWLANDS reports, 7th, a field of ice 90 miles east of Cape Race, the large amount of which prevented the landing of dispatches. Passed steamer 8th, bound east.

The *Etna*, which left Liverpool on the 29th, put into Holyhead the same night, with fore compartment full of water, having been in collision with the ship *Cheviot*.

The steamer *Edinburgh* was coaling at Liverpool, to take forward the *Etna's* passengers and cargo, if necessary.

The steamer *La Plata*, with Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on board, arrived at Southampton on the 29th ult. They were taken to St. Thomas by the *Rinaldo*, as she was unable to reach Halifax. They were received at Southampton courteously, but no demonstration was made. Both proceeded to London, where MASON remained, but SLIDELL forthwith left for Paris. The *Times* remarks that both gentlemen will probably keep themselves perfectly quiet, and wait events that are at hand.

Although there is a large party in the House of Commons, which will endeavor to urge on the Government a policy of interference in the American struggle. The envoys will do well to maintain a masterly inactivity.

A Southampton letter says that they complain of bad treatment in prison at Boston.

The steamer *Tuscarora*, as anticipated, left Southampton on the morning of the 29th—destination unknown. She brought up to Yarmouth Roads, Isle of Wight, where she remained at the latest date. Rumors were current at Southampton that both she and the *Nashville* had been ordered away, and that the latter would probably leave on the 30th. The reports, however, lacked confirmation.

The London *Morning Advertiser* states, in the most positive terms, that, until the 23d of January, it was the full intention of the Emperor NAPOLEON to announce in his speech his resolution to abolish the Federal blockade; but a hitch occurred at the instance of Earl RUSSELL, who deemed it politic to defer doing anything for a few weeks. The Emperor, therefore, alluded to the question in his speech in a manner that would bind him to nothing. The *Advertiser* says that all the coöperation which NAPOLEON asked from England was moral coöperation.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* of the 29th publishes a note, dated 21st, from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to Baron STOEKLE, at Washington, stating that the Emperor has with deep satisfaction seen his anticipation confirmed by the determination of the Federal Government to deliver up MASON and SLIDELL. The Emperor hopes the same wisdom and moderation will guide the steps of the Federal Government in its interior policy, and expresses his conviction that the Federal Government will, in carrying out that policy, place itself above popular passion. The Emperor also states that he should with great satisfaction see the Union reconstituted by conciliatory measures, as the maintenance of American power influences, in a considerable degree, the general political equilibrium.

A Turin letter, of Jan. 28, says that during the three preceding days the citizens of Genoa had been amused by the evolutions of the pirate *Sumter*, steaming to and fro between Voltri and Portofino. Her object in tarrying off Genoa was a matter of much speculation.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, great misery prevails in some of the large manufacturing and commercial towns of France, and would probably increase if the American war continues. The reports of the Prefects to the Government not only allude to destitution, but to that which generally accompanies destitution—deep discontent and disquietude. The Government encourages the manufacturers to keep their mills open as long as possible, and some of them busy themselves up under the belief that if the Federal blockade continues beyond March, the independence of the South will be recognized.

A Galway letter says that the Atlantic Company are making active preparations to resume the service when the proper time arrives.

The new steamers *Hibernia*, *Columbia* and *Anglia* have been greatly strengthened and improved. The Company expect to be perfectly prepared to resume sailings by the end of May.

The work on the *Great Eastern* is progressing, but she will not go on the gridiron till the middle of February. She will be ready for sea in the first week in April, when she will probably proceed to New-York.

The funds on the 29th were rather dull and lower, under heavy supplies of stock. Money was very abundant. There were some anticipations of a further reduction of the Bank rate of discount to 2 per cent.

FRANCE.

The troops embarked at Toulon, Brest and Cherbourg, were to leave for Vera Cruz on the 29th, 30th and 31st.

The Paris *Patrie* publishes an article on the candidature of Archduke MAXIMILLIAN for the throne of Mexico, which says it is expected, when the Mexican question shall be settled, it will be possible to offer Austria satisfactory territorial compensation in exchange for Venetia.

The *Moniteur* publishes a bill for the optional conversion of 4½ per centes rentes, and a full explanation of the motives for the conversion. It says the operation is not an expedient to meet temporary wants of the Treasury, but is conceived in the interests of public prosperity, and shows the advantages of conversion.

The Bourse, on the 29th, opened firm, but closed dull and lower, at 71f. 20c.

ITALY.

M. CIENFFA, President of the Civil Tribunal at Rome, has been assassinated. The assassin was arrested.

The Pope is again reported ill.

BRAZIL.

Rio Janeiro dates of the 8th have been received. Coffee, 1,650 for good firsts. Stock, 320,000 bags. Shipments since last mail, 42,000 bags. Exchange, 25½@25¾.

LATEST NEWS

BERLIN, Friday, Jan. 31.

Councillor ECKMANN is appointed Minister of Prussia to Brazil.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.

The *Northern Post* says that great dissatisfaction and impatience is felt by the nobility at the emancipation of the serfs, especially on account of the unpunctual payment of the contributions by the peasants. Government, having guaranteed the contributions, will keep its word, but the transition requires time. The nobility must accept the new state of things and assist the Government. The solution lies in the final achievement of the emancipation. The extension of the people's participation in the administration, depends on the nobility, who can facilitate or obstruct the intentions of the Government in this respect.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 30.

The *Moniteur* says the dismissal of Mr. CAMERON gives England great satisfaction.

COPENHAGEN, Thursday, Jan. 30.

The Estates of Holstein will be convoked to vote their portion of the budget for the common expenses of the Monarchy. In case the Estates resist, the Danish Government is, nevertheless, determined to collect the taxes.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 30.

MASON and SLIDELL have left for Paris. FEAD PASHA is expected in Paris next March.

MADRID, Thursday, Jan. 30.

O'DONNELL declares that France has made no separate engagement with Spain. The Spanish Government has no reason to suppose that France intends settling the affairs of Mexico without considering the wishes of the other Powers.

VERY LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY

A telegram from Lisbon announces further satisfactory news from Buenos Ayres. URIOS fleet was taken by the Buenos Ayreans. The last means of prolonging the disturbances of the country are thus extinguished. The tone of both political and commercial affairs consequently have considerably improved.

Advices from Rome state that preparations are making to land on the Neapolitan coast to excite insurrection.

Commercial News by the Jura.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

TUESDAY.—The sales of COTTON for three days were 26,000 bales, including 12,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was firmer, with an advance of ⅛d.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for goods and yarns having an upward tendency but quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is generally dull, with a slight decline except for CORN, which is steady. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, report FLOUR heavy and declined 6d. per barrel. WHEAT dull and declined 1d.@2d.; Red Western 11s.@12s. 2d.; Red Southern, 12s. 3d.@12s. 5d.; White Western, 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d.; White Southern, 13s.@13s. 3d. CORN steady; mixed, 31s.@31s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market has a downward tendency. BEEF declining, and quotations have receded 2s. 6d. PORK nominal. BACON declining. LARD very dull. TALLOW nominal at 47s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet, at 35s. for Pots. SUGAR dull. COFFEE inactive. RICE—No sales. LINSEED OIL firm, at 35s. RESIN quiet; common, 13s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 71s.@72s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull, and all qualities slightly declined. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE firm. TEA firm. RICE dull. TALLOW firmer, at 47s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed for Money on Thursday, at 92¾.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Shares, 44@43 discount; Erie, 28½@26¾.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

[Via Londonderry.]

LIVERPOOL, Friday.

The steamship *Damascus*, from St. Johns, N. F., arrived to-day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Broker's Circular* reports: The sales of COTTON for the week have been 40,000 bales, including 14,500 to speculators, and 7,000 to exporters. The market rules firmer, with an advance in the week of ⅛d. The sales to-day (Friday) reach 6,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet but steady at the following quotations:

Fair.		Middling.	
Orleans	14d.	Orleans	13d.
Mobiles	13 9-16d.	Mobiles	12¾d.
Uplands	12¾d.	Uplands	12¾d.

The total stock of Cotton in port is estimated at 510,000 bales, of which 215,000 bales are American.

BREADSTUFFS—The market still has a downward tendency. Wheat is more steady. Corn quiet.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market rules dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed, to-day, (Friday,) at 92¾@92¾ for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £70,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The latest sales were: Erie Shares, 28¾; Illinois Central Shares, 44@43 discount; New-York Central, 69@71.

THE BROOKLYN SKATING CARNIVAL.

5,000 PERSONS ON THE ICE.

Characters in Costume, Music, Fireworks, and General Jubilee.

Winter has its own delights—many, indeed—which, in the estimation of the wholesome Northern temperament, Summer, with all her splendors, cannot rival. It is not the fireside spell alone which Winter wields. To those who love him, and fear him not, he is beneficent as well as kindly. From the caves of Aurora he gathers the bloom he scatters on the lips and cheeks of his votaries; and the sparkle of the Polar star is not brighter than the light he freshens in their eyes. Health and jovial pleasure attend the coming of the Icy King when hailed aright. So seemed to think the gay and fair of Brooklyn yesterday, and the occasion offered them by the Washington Skating Club to hold a carnival en costume on the Fifth avenue pond, in the southern suburb of the city. The pond, which was beautifully hardened by the sharp cold of Sunday night and Monday morning, was, notwithstanding the full sunshine of the forenoon, in fine condition yesterday at 3 P. M., the hour fixed for the commencement of the festival. Unfortunately, some misunderstanding had arisen in respect to the admission of guests, the advertisement fixing the admission fee, for any and all, at twenty-five cents per head, while many members of the Club vehemently contended that the price stated was merely an extra contribution to be levied upon the members of the Club, who, only, could be admitted, with their families, according to the bye laws of the organization. This disagreement led to an uncertainty, which prevented the attendance from being, at an early hour, what had been expected. DODWORTH's Band, of twenty-five pieces, was, however, promptly present and in fine tune. The bright sky, the exhilarating atmosphere, and the excellent condition of the ice, which covers a superficies of some acres in extent, proved temptations too strong for even discontent to resist, and by sundown the up-cars were thronged with eager crowds of both sexes, and nearly all ages from the toddling "3-year-old" to venerable age. On the way along Fifth-avenue, too, there were processions of pedestrians hurrying toward the same point, and every here and there were large ponds covered with the overplus of the skating fraternity, who had not the patience, inclination or cash to visit the Washington ice-field. By dusk, the Club house on the edge of the grand pond was uncomfortably filled with ladies and their escort and many hundred pairs of skates were ringing a merry chorus on the ice. The frigid rule of the Club was abandoned, and all well-behaved persons paying the needful "quarter," were at once admitted within the gateway. From 7 o'clock, the throng rapidly increased until at 8, a fair estimate could be formed of the success of the festival. Passing from the Club house with its dense mass of occupants struggling every inmate with his or her neighbor, for even standing room, the *coup d'œil* was very fine. The ice, unfortunately, was not well illuminated; only a few reflector-lamps on eight-foot posts here and there, contending with the shades of evening; but the moon was unusually fair for the season, and the sky pure as a crystal dome. The pond rests in a cavity of the soil surrounded and overlooked on three sides by high embankments, upon and beyond which run the streetways which inclose those portions of the square. These banks were lined with multitudes of spectators, standing compactly and silently together like regiments seen at night drawn up in line of battle, an illusion which, from time to time, the flash of the irons flung over the arm of some departing skater who yet lingered for another glimpse at the scene, helped to convey. The broad plateau of ice, powdered with the snowy scurf tossed up by a thousand steel runners, presented an ever-changing, ever brilliant scene of kaleidoscopic oddity and picturesqueness, the ring of merry voices and the rush of iron-shod feet chiming in quaintly with the beat of dancing music. But let us not be carried too far from the recollection of individual features in the survey of the general scene, gay as it was. The costumes were not very numerous, but were in many instances good, and the characters assumed by those who wore them well sustained.

Among those we especially noticed were the "Girl of Killarney," by the joyous and charming Miss A. B——n, of Gowanus, whose brogue was as rich and as sweet as though she had indeed freshened it from childhood on to her fair teens in the waters of Erin's brightest lake. There were numbers of Pats from all the counties—Mr. G. E., making his stuffed shillelah keep merry time on the sconces of his laggard friends when chance brought them in the way of his mirth. Mr. H. A. B., as a Highlander, looked the MacGregor every inch of him, and skated better by far than he. His companion, Miss E. P., as a "Hieland Lassie," brought back the "Lady of the Lake" in novel shoon. Mr. S. H. A——S, as a "Brigand," beat Rinaldo Rinaldini on the irons, and his partner, Miss C——l, as the Daughter of the Regiment, was more than a match for any soldier. Mr. J. L. B., was an excellent Jockey, on skates as well as in costume; Mr. M. P., as the *Double Rouge*, or Red Devil, leaped and spun a pirouette for so cool a climate. Mr. W. A. C. F. as a Knight of Malta. C. E. F. skated and acted admirably, but perhaps the oddest character was represented by Mr. J. E. C., who appeared on one side black, on the other white, to represent the peculiar mental and political condition of the North and South. There were Pierrots, Boatmen, Sailors, Yankees, John Bulls, in number, and Jack Falstaff, in full costume, had a bout for a wager with Samivel Weller, Esq., who, in the course of the evening, made so serious a leap into certain shaky places of the ice that, had the parental Tony been present, he must have shouted, "Oh! Samivel, vy vasn't there an alybi?" Some of Sam's after capers induced "the Press" to intimate in still small voices, "Samivel, beware of vidders!" Indian Chieftains, Sultanas, Crusaders and peasant girls were pleasantly in contact everywhere. Pretty Miss JOSEY W——, as a little "Red Riding Hood," among many, was greatly admired. But 13 years of age, she pursued and overtook one of the best skaters on the pond. Miss A. R——n skated superbly, and when, from time to time, the waltzes of the band sweet in upon the throng, she wove their music and their measure with nimbler feet than all their nimble notes upon the ice. Night and Morning, in spangled black and pure white draperies were as fair as their namesakes of the first day.

At 9 P. M. the first rocket announced the commencement of the fireworks, and the multitudes from outside began to pour in upon the pond in one living tide. At this moment a queue of ladies and gentlemen extended from the gates to Fifth-avenue, and every arriving car added the heaviest living freight it could convey. It was estimated then that 3,000 persons were within the inclosure, and nearly as many more pressing for admission. Of course, the pecuniary benefit to the Club was a harvest and the satisfaction immense. The fun now grew fast and furious, and Venice in her palmiest day never witnessed a wilder, gladder throng upon her tesselated Piazza di San Marco than made their Carnival in one of the bleak hollows of Long Island. The music, swaying and eddying with the oscillations of the crowd, the laughing confusion of manly and gentle voices, the shouts of mirth as some odder device than had yet been seen appeared in view, and the buzzes of the ten thousand lookers-on who crested the natural galleries formed by the banks we elsewhere mentioned, and then the clink, clink, ring and away of hundreds and hundreds of skates bearing down upon the beholder in convoys, or starting suddenly away from beside him with a whirr like the flight of a flock of partridges flurried from cover—all these sounds, combined with all the enchanting signs that youth and beauty bring, made us indeed believe that there was a Wizard in the North, and that old Winter is by no means the greybeard, shivering, puny sloth we would call him. A bold exile of Erin close at hand vowed that he was as good as Summer "any day," and asked of all why was the pond the same in either season. Give it up? "Bekase, sir, its covered with 'skaturs, in the one or the t'other, be dad!"

The moon, so proverbially inconstant in our clime, was true to her promise last night, and whether smiling on the scene of harmless and wholesome merriment, or rather tickled by the rockets, we cannot say, but about 9 P. M. she crowned her disc with a silvery wreath, woven from the evening vapors, and, flinging on her domino, haired the heavens with stripes and beams of aroral light, through which the stars gleamed gleefully like diamond eyes. Be as it may, the "ring" around the lunar disc seemed to poise directly over the space so full of human pleasure, and the Boreal bands diverged from them in curves to the horizon like the concaves of a glorious dome. (This was not visible in Manhattan at a later hour.) So even celestial influences helped to charm the night, and, had more space, better refreshment of all kinds, the prohibition of tobacco smoke in ladies' waiting-rooms, and better lamps in greater number, been provided, nothing would have been wanting to mark this frosty carnival as one worthy of that wondrous land beyond the Poles, peeped at by KANE, but never visited by mortal, where flowers bloom amid the crevices of icebergs, and wondrous beings of grace and beauty, passing all that Southern lands have known, dwell now on spangled meads and now in crystal caverns.

At 10 o'clock the press was enormous, and the ice began to show unmistakable symptoms of rapid decay, but until midnight the concourse made the night echo with their sport.

The net results to the Society will probably be $1,000 over and above all expenses, received from 5,000 paying visitors, and the satisfaction of knowing that their *fête* was a success.

Let it be still better managed the next time, and the reward will be sure. All New-York and Brooklyn, big and little, are ready to sing the roundelay:

"Away! away with a canvo and a dash,
And a light and a bounding spring,
Nor the racer's speed, nor the lightning's flash,
Can vie with the skater's fling!"

[Advertisement.]

If Gen. BURNSIDE is half as successful in storming Roanoke Island as Commodore NUTT is New-York, his success is beyond peradventure, for the Commodore has put down all opposition and subjected everything to his sway. A peep in at BARNUM's, any day, will attest this.

[Advertisement.]

BALL UP.—Skates from 25 cents to $25, and everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit everybody, at the "Central Park Skate Emporium."
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Feb. 10.

Arrived.

Steamship Royal Bride, (of Bristol,) Smith, Cardiff Nov. 16, via Bermuda Feb. 3, with coal to Howland & Aspinwall. Put into Bermuda in consequence of having lost sails.

Steamer E. S. Terry, Tapen, Wilmington, Del., 20 hours, with flour and meal to C. Pason & Son.

Bark James E. Ward, Tibbetts, Marseilles 62 ds.; passed Gibraltar Dec. 18, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Had heavy weather; lost and split sails.

Bark Southerner, Campbell, Marseilles 57 ds.; passed Gibraltar Dec. 25, with salt to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Walter Howes, (of Bangor,) Pierce, Cardenas Jan. 26, with molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Chas. Miller, Brewer, for Boston. Vessels left not recollected.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., very light.

Below.

U. S. bark Forward, from Delaware Breakwater.
Brig Alice, (Br.,) from Porto Rico.

Foreign Ports.

[PER AMERICA.]

Arrived from New-York—22d, W. F. Schmidt, at Schelde; Prince of Wales, at Deal; 24th, Frank Lovett, James Foster, at Liverpool; 22d, Mary C Mariner, at Londonderry; 23d, Margaret, at Gloucester.

Arrived from Baltimore—22d, Thomas Whitney, at Deal.

Sailed for New-York—23d, Mountaineer, from Pill; 24th, A. Baker from Deal.

MEM.—Arctic Hero, from New-York for Liverpool, put into Milford 22d, leaky, &c.

Latest via Queenstown.

Arrived from New-York—Resolution and Calmuck, at Marseilles; Lord Clarendon, at Deal; Simla and Bucephalus, at Liverpool.

[PER JURA.]

Arrived from New-York—Macauley and Lydia, at Genoa; Glencarn, Aberdeen, J. Schmidt, Johaan Louise and H Von Brabant, at Bremen; Dolphin and Fanny Kirchner, at Flushing; Greenock, in the Clyde; Isabella, Westport, Kilgoer and Lyngorn, at Queenstown; Guy Mannering, at Deal.

Arrived from Baltimore—Energil, at Bremen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

IMPORTANT RUMORS FROM FRANCE

The Emperor Napoleon to Take the Initiative in Raising the Blockade.

Another Article from the London Times Against Interference.

The French Press Accusing Great Britain of Desiring a War.

The Pirate Sumter Reported in Genoese Waters.

Letter from Secretary Seward to Smith O'Brien.

Spanish Reclamation Against Mexico for the War of Independence.

HALIFAX, Monday, Feb. 10.

The steamship *America*, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 25th and Queenstown on the 26th, arrived at the port last evening at 6 o'clock, and sailed again for Boston at midnight. She has 28 passengers and £2,400 in specie.

The *America* was ashore on a mud-bank in Queenstown harbor for five hours, and, in consequence of a heavy gale, did not sail until 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. Although virtually three days later than the *Nova Scotian*, it does not appear that any communication was had with the shore during the thirty six hours she laid in Queenstown harbor, and her latest advices include only those received from Liverpool and London by telegraph on Sunday. This is to be regretted, as it is intimated by our dispatch that the Emperor NAPOLEON was to have delivered his speech on Monday, which might possibly have been obtained through Gen. GUYON which have deeply touched me. I shall always seek to ally the duties of a Sovereign with my devotion to the Holy Father. I do not doubt but that your nomination will contribute to render more intimate the relations that are so essential to the welfare of religion, peace and Christianity."

The London *Globe* construes the Emperor's remarks into a manifestation that his relations with Rome are not harmonious.

It is asserted that France has sent the strongest recommendations to the Poutifical Government to accept terms for the renunciation of the temporal power, in order that French occupation may cease, and the present situation be ended.

It is understood that the Pope's reply shows no disposition to yield.

Statistics show that the English imports into France for 1861 are fifty per cent. above those of the previous year.

SPAIN.

The Minister of State has declared in Congress that Spain would *demond reparation from Mexico on account of the War of Independence.* It was also stated that Spain had received no official communication respecting any further resolution of France and England in reference to Mexico. He concluded by saying that Spain would fittingly support the interests of Mexico.

PRUSSIA.

A bill had been introduced by Government regulating Ministerial responsibility, according to which the right of impeachment can only be exercised by both Houses conjointly.

A rupture was anticipated between the Prussian Government and the Archbishop of Pisen, who, in a letter to the Minister of Public Worship, defends the National attitude assumed by his countrymen.

TURKEY.

A decree has been issued announcing the publication of the budget confirming full powers in FUAD PASHA as Grand Vizier and Minister of Finance.

The Ex-Minister of Finance has been deprived of his decorations and is to be tried for malversation.

INDIA, CHINA, ETC.

The Calcutta and Chino mails left Malta for Marseilles on the 22d. Additional telegrams have been received.

CALCUTTA, Monday, Dec. 30.

Facilities have been afforded by the Government for opening out Indian export and Cotton trade. Shirtings dull, and declining. Indigo active but unchanged. Exchange 2s. 3 far. Freights advancing.

CANTON, Saturday, Dec. 14.

SHIRTINGS dull and unchanged. Twist advancing. TEA firm and unaltered. Exchange ½d. higher. Canton is resuming its former importance as a place of trade.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, Dec. 7.

Alarm is no longer felt here on account of the rebels. Ningpo is reported to be invested by them. TEA declining. SILK active and drooping. Exchange unaltered.

The Japan news is satisfactory.

Cochin China advices say that the French had taken possession of Rolo Caudore.

LATEST NEWS BY THE AMERICA

[by Telegraph to Queenstown.]

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 26.

The opening of the French Chambers takes place to-morrow, when it is expected that the Emperor NAPOLEON will make some statement about America and Rome.

The French papers conclude from the attitude of the English Press that the *Trent* affair was only a pretext for war, and that England wants to force the blockade of the Southern ports.

The Paris *Temps*, replying to the assertion that the blockade of the Southern ports is ineffective, recalls that some Russ an ships ran the blockade of the Baltic in 1854, as now happens at Charleston.

The *Opinion Nationale* blames the semi-official French papers for their hidden Southern sympathies, and says that England would become dangerous to France if American were weakened.

The *Pays* says, on the other hand, that the Mexican affair, according to news in Belgium, is pursuing a favorable course, and that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN is the choice of Mexico.

The Anglo-Austrian Treaty, by the French Legislative Chamber.

The *Monde* says that it is not for the moment a question of the four per cents, such as they were before the Treaty of Villafranca, but of the Consolidated Three per cents.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, Jan. 26.

An Imperial Ukase is published, granting to the Jews in certain districts of the State service, permission to reside, trade, and purchase landed property. Jewish merchants to reside anywhere, and grant privileges to Jewesses.

RAGUSA, Sunday, Jan. 21.

The Montenegrins have rejected the amnesty offered them by OMER PASHA. Hostilities have recommenced, and are severe.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, Jan. 26.

The Rigsraad was opened with a royal speech. He hoped that the difference between Holstein and other provinces of the kingdom would be removed, although he had not seen the cause of it up to the present time. The accounts of the conclusion of the Heligoland Federal Diet to the incorporation meeting Holstein continue. A treaty, by the mediation of the question is shortly expected. Sir A. Malet, to-day, left for Stockholm, where the news of foreign intervention passes away.

Commercial News by the America.

The week's Cotton market was received per steamer *Nova Scotian*.

TRADE REVIEW.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market for cotton goods and yarns being very dull, with a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Breadstuffs dull, with a slight decline. The usual authorities report Flour dull and 6d. lower. State, 29s. @ 32s. Wheat flat, and declined 2d. @ 3d. rental; Red Western, 11s. @ 12s. 4d.; Red Southern, 12s. 4d. @ 12s. 6d.; White Western, 12s. 6d. @ 12. 9d.; White Southern, 12s. @ 13. 3d. Corn heavy and declined 6d. @ 1s. 3d. quarter; Mixed, 31s. 3d.; Yellow, 31s. 6d.; White, 35s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally quiet. Various circumstances report: BEEF quiet, and declined 5s. PORK downward, with a decline of 5s. BACON heavy, with a slight decline. LARD nominal at 46s. @ 49s. TALLOW inactive, and declined 1s.; quoted at 47s. @ 47s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet and steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. RICE inactive. COD OIL downward, sales small. LINSEED OIL quiet, at 33s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE flat, at 70s. RESIN quiet, and quoted at 12s. 3d. for Common, but subsequently advanced to 13s. @ 13s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. IRON steady. SUGAR firm. COFFEE has an upward tendency. RICE steady. TEA firm. TALLOW declining; quoted 47s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 70s. SPERM OIL downward—no sales. COD OIL steady at 21s. LINSEED OIL active at 31s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday evening at 92¾ @ 92¾ for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of £39,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Erie Railroad, 29 @ 29¾; Illinois Central Shares, 44 @ 43 discount; New-York Central, 71½. The above sales are the latest. BARING BROS.' only quotation on Friday is Pennsylvania stock at 66 @ 66½. There was more disposition to realize without any increase in investors, purchases being chiefly made for resale in America.

THE LATEST MARKET NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday.

COTTON.—The sales of Cotton on Saturday reached 5,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet, without any alteration in quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is dull, with a downward tendency.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market continued heavy.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed at 92¾ @ 92¾ for money.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the week were 3,500 bales. Orleans tres ordinaire, 160fr.; bas, 158fr. The market is dull, and prices have receded 1fr. @ 5fr. The stock of Cotton in port amounts to 121,500 bales.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 71fr.

The Secretary of the Navy Neglecting his Duty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *nonchalance* of Mr. Secretary GIDEON WELLES in flatly nullifying the act of Congress passed in December last is probably the coolest proceeding in these stirring times. Mr. WELLES retires on a very reduced pay some fifty or sixty Captains in the navy, under this act, but utterly neglects to promote the same number of Commanders and Lieutenants, which the law imperatively requires. At the same time he makes these subordinate officers perform the duties of the Captains. This may be a species of economy that the Senate and Congress may not approve of when they come to learn that the Secretary has neglected to carry out the law.

Will you please ventilate this neglect of duty, and oblige MANY NAVAL OFFICERS.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD, Feb. 10, 1862.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

NO MORE EXTRA CLERKS—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening a resolution was adopted to prevent the employment by committees of the Council of other clerks than those regularly employed by the Common Council.

A communication was received from Capt. RINGGOLD, of the *Sabine*, acknowledging the receipt of the complimentary resolutions, passed by the Board in view of the rescue of the unfortunate crew of the *Governor*. It was ordered printed in the minutes.

The Annual report of the Central Park Commissioners was received—a portentous document and quite an armful for the President.

Ald. FISHER called for the reading. [Laughter.]

On motion of Ald. DAYTON, the reading was suspended, and one thousand copies ordered printed.

The following is an abstract of the report:

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Owing to the national difficulties in the Spring of 1861, it was somewhat difficult to determine in a work employing a large number of men upon the wisest measures to be adopted. A large diminution in expenditures was resolved on and effected. It would not have done to stop the work, for much of it was in a condition requiring completion to prevent damage by action of the weather. The men were gradually absorbed in other vocations.

In 1860 the expenditures were	$878,354 95
In 1861 the expenditures were	479,163 66
A reduction in 1861 of	$399,191 29

A further reduction in expenditure will take place this year.

The average force in 1860 was	3,579
The average force in 1861 was	1,500
A reduction in 1861 of	2,079

Statistics of work done are given at length.

Four bridges, commenced in 1860, were completed; three commenced and completed in 1861.

The number of trees and shrubs planted was 52,743, of these 9,710 were evergreens, 43,033 were deciduous.

The water system separate from that of the Croton Aqueduct Board, but drawing water from the reservoir, is nearly complete; it is over ten miles in length, and so arranged as by affixing to any one of nearly 500 hydrants already set, the lawns, the shrubs and trees, roads and walks may be effectually irrigated. Urinals of several designs have been erected, and more of these conveniences will be constructed during the year. Over five miles of agricultural tile drainage was laid in 1860; the whole extent of his drainage laid is about forty miles, with the requisite catch basins.

The Manhattan Gas Company has at its own expense, and by permission of this Board, laid its pipes through Transverse Road No. 1, and the Croton Board, by consent of the Park Board, has also nearly completed the laying of its mains from the new reservoir.

Seven miles of carriage road is now open for public use; the only portion remaining unopened below One Hundred and Second-street, being that east of the Gate Reservoir.

There is to be a walk about the new reservoir, also a horseback ride and a drive, so arranged that at different points the expanse of water can be seen.

The necessity of paving Fifth-avenue as an entrance to the Park is urged.

The drainage of the neighborhood is alluded to, and certain sewers specified as required for Park and other drainage.

The Park below Seventy second-street is mainly complete, except as to the inclosing fence, the plan of which is not definitely settled on. A piece of wall proposed as an inclosure has been erected on Fifty-ninth-street.

The broad walk along Fifty-ninth-street has been graded, graveled and mainly planted with maple trees.

The discontinuance of the proceedings in 1860 for taking the land between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets to the Park, has occasioned delay in the work there. New proceedings are on foot to acquire this land.

The costs of the former proceedings were reduced by the Court in one case over $40,000 from the amount originally claimed.

The improvements of the city have almost always been conceived on a scale which subsequent experience demonstrated to be inadequate.

The attractions of the City in libraries, in museums, in galleries of art and in scientific gardens, have never been equal to its relative position among the great cities of the world. They all attract business here.

The New-York Historical Society has applied to the Board for its approval of an act to authorize the establishment of its gallery on the Park. This the Board hopes may become a nucleus of an establishment similar to the British Museum.

The Board has concurred in the erection of one or more Statues.

Mrs. CRAWFORD has presented a conception of the design of all the works of the late THOMAS CRAWFORD, for the mainte nance of the Park for the first year a sum of eight months a sum less by $10,000 than that authorized by the law has been called for.

The Park is thoroughly policed by a force of Park keepers, whose duty it is to warn persons against violations of the rules and to check slight offenses, and the exercise of their position they are enjoined on to be civil and discreet, and on occasions unsuitable for the suppression of any offense to call.

An account kept at each gate shows that during the past year 1,525,963 persons entered the Park—an estimate 407,858 carriages have entered the Park—a total of 2,000,000 more than three times the number of people of the City.

The statistics of the past four months show the number entering the Park at each hour of the day.

The musical entertainments not given at public expense and the skating are omitted.

The boats on the lake carried 19,882 persons during the year.

A revenue is derived from these boats, which with other licenses, goes toward the expenses of maintaining the Park. The Board hope, without interference with the freedom of its use by visitors, to make it at least in part self-sustaining. A list of the rules, fines and penalties is given.

The general disposition is to observe the rules, more slight offences arise from thoughtlessness than from malicious intentions.

The subject of out-door physical exercise is treated at some length, and extracts from documents of the Board of Education of this City, showing its necessity for children.

The Park Commissioners propose to have the boys and girls of the public schools accommodated on some systematic plan with facility for regular exercise under judicious persons to overlook it.

Sunday-school organizations may also add much to the establishment of a system which will give children an opportunity for this exercise, and the Policemen are to be provided with a place for amusements especially intended for them.

The Board adheres to its intentions to maintain order at the Park, and to preserve it from any influences to which exception would justly be taken by those who value purity in morals and manners, or the beautiful in nature.

A list of the donations to the Park is given, which includes the beautiful statue of Flora, presented by A. B. Haight, Esq.

The Board adjourned until Monday next.

Arrivals in the City.

Comte de Paris, Mr. Morhain, and Dr. Leclerc and servant, from Washington; Dr. G. F. Turner, of Binghamton, and F. d'Hauteville, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, of Albany; Judge Eldridge, of Poughkeepsie; Maj. Barker, of Washington; H. L. Routh, of Montreal; L. Follett, of Vermont; H. Sibley, President of the American Telegraph Company; H. F. Picking and Dr. Quinn, U. S. N., and H. Bell and family, of Kentucky, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. B. H. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie; Isaiah Blood, of New-York; W. C. McCall, United States Army, and J. E. Whipple, of Lansingburgh, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Wm. Schouler, from Massachusetts; Hon. D. S. Coddington, of New-York; Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; W. H. Chatfield, of Cincinnati; J. H. Chase, of Providence; S. A. Caldwell, of Philadelphia; B. Y. Yelverton, of the United States Army; Capt. W. S. Tibbits, of the United States Volunteers, and C. Harris, of Providence, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lieut. C. de Kerregaradec, of the French Imperial Navy; J. J. Brent, of California, and Jno. Hasbrouck, of Kingston, are at the New-York Hotel.

ELIHU BURRITT ON THE WAR.—ELIHU BURRITT, the learned blacksmith, lectured upon a "Plan of Adjustment and Reunion," last evening, at Dr. HATFIELD'S Church, corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-first-street. The lecturer commenced by calling attention to the magnitude of the present rebellion, and considered it the future which our ancestors had apprehended. He alluded to the events which had been so imminent to the people of both sections, and said no one would deny that Slavery was the sole cause of the war. He thought it was too late to extinguish Slavery by compensated emancipation, although at one time that course looked practical and feasible. He predicted that, after the war was ended, the negroes made free by the onward march of the Federal forces would settle, under the protection of Government, in some country congenial to their habits and tastes. There were two policies—the conciliatory and coercive—which the North would be likely to exercise toward the Southat the termination of hostilities, each of which had its objectionable features. Mr. BURRITT concluded his interesting lecture by portraying the expectations of both sections, and advocating a line of policy which should meet the approval of all parties.

THE CENTRAL PARK.—It will be well for the public to recollect that all notices of skating or other matches, or other exhibitions on the Park, unless promulgated by the authorities of the Park, are the invention of persons having especial objects to serve. The Park Commissioners intend to maintain the Park an orderly place of amusement and recreation, and will see to it that none of these unauthorized matches or prize operations take place, to the prejudice of perfect order and decorum, or to the inconvenience of the general public. When any entertainment of special interest to the public is contemplated, due notice will be given by the proper authorities.

THE BROOKLYN SKATING CARNIVAL.

5,000 PERSONS ON THE ICE.

Characters in Costume, Music, Fireworks, and General Jubilee.

Winter has its own delights—many, indeed, which, in the estimation of the wholesome Northern temperament, Summer, with all her splendors, cannot rival. It is not the fireside spell alone which Winter wields. To those who love him, and fear him not, he is beneficent as well as kindly. From the caves of Aurora he gathers the bloom he scatters on the lips and cheeks of his votaries; and the sparkle of the Polar star is not brighter than the light he freshens in their eyes. Health and jovial pleasure attend the coming of the Icy King when hailed aright. So seemed to think the gay and fair of Brooklyn yesterday, and the occasion offered them by the Washington Skating Club to hold a carnival in costume on the Fifth avenue pond, in the southern suburb of the city. The pond, which was beautifully hardened by the sharp cold of Sunday night and Monday morning, was, notwithstanding the full sunshine of the forenoon, in fine condition yesterday at 3 P. M., the hour fixed for the commencement of the festival. Unfortunately, some misunderstanding had arisen in respect to the admission of guests, the advertisement fixing the admission fee, for any and all, at twenty-five cents per head, while many members of the Club vehemently contended that the price stated was merely an extra contribution to be levied upon the members of the Club, who, only, could be admitted, with their families, according to the by-laws of the organization. This disagreement led to an uncertainty, which prevented the attendance from being at an early hour, what had been expected. DODWORTH'S Band, of twenty-five pieces was, however, promptly present and in fine tune. The bright sky, the exhilarating atmosphere, and the excellent condition of the ice, which covers a superficies of some acres in extent, proved temptations too strong for even discontent to resist, and by sundown the ice-area were thronged with eager crowds of both sexes, and nearly all ages from the toddling "3-year-old" to venerable age. On the way along Fifth-avenue, too, there were processions of pedestrians hurrying toward the same point, and every here and there were large pools covered with the overplus of the skating fraternity, who had not the patience, inclination or cash to visit the Washington Ice-field. By dusk, the Club house on the edge of the grand pond was uncomfortably filled with ladies and their escort and many hundred pairs of skates were ringing a merry chorus on the ice. The frigid rule of the Club was abandoned, and all well behaved persons paying the needful "quarter," were at once admitted within the gateway. From 7 o'clock, the throng rapidly increased until at 8, a fair estimate could be formed of the success of the festival. Passing from the Club house with its dense mass of occupants struggling every inmate with his or her neighbor, for even standing room, the *coup d'œil* was very fine. The ice, unfortunately, was not well illuminated, only a few reflector-lamps on eight foot posts here and there, contending with the shades of evening, but the moon was unusually fair for the season, and the sky pure as a crystal dome. The pond rests in a cavity of the soil surrounded and overlooked on three sides by high embankments, upon and beyond which run the streetways which inclose those portions of the square. These banks were lined with multitudes of spectators, standing room only and silently together like regiments seen at night, drawn up in line of battle, an illusion which, from time to time, the flash of the lamps flung over the arm of some departing skater who yet lingered to another glimpse at the scene, helped to convey. The broad plate of ice, covered with the snowy scurf tossed up by a thousand steel runners, presented an ever-changing, ever brilliant scene of kaleidoscopic oddity and picturesqueness, the ring of merry voices and the rush of the whirling host echoing in quality with the beat of dancing music. But let us not be called too far from the consideration of individual features in the survey of the general scene gay as it was. The costumes were not very numerous, but were in many instances quaint, and the characters assumed by those who wore them well sustained.

Among those we especially noted Queen [illegible] of Kilkenny, by the young and charming Miss A. F—, in old Gaelic, which for once was as much music as the sweet air thought she had ordered. Enshrined in a crimson hood she glittered on the fairy scene in the waves of Lilly's brightest hues. There were numbers of Pats from all the counties—Mr. G. F., making his sturdy shillelah keep merry time on the sconces of his laggard friends when closer brought them in the way of his mirth. Mr. H. A. B—, a Highlander, looked the Mc Gregor every inch of him, and skated fearlessly for the fun of it. His countryman, Miss E. P., as a "Highland Lassie," brought back the "days of auld lang syne." Mr. S. H. A—n, as "Brigan Bo" Rinaldo Rinaldini on the ice, and his partner Miss C—l, as the Banshee of the Lowlands, was more than a match for any subject. Mr. J. L. B., as an exile at Jockey, on skates as well as in costume. Mr. M. P., as the *Diable Rouge* or Red Devil, leaped and spun to perfection for so cold a climate. Mr. W. A. C. F. as a Knight of Malta. C. E. F. skated and acted admirably. For persons the oddest character was represented by Mr. J. C. C., who appeared on one side black, on the other white, to represent the peculiar mental and political condition of the North and South. There were Pierrots, Bohemians, Sailors, Yankees, John Bulls, in number, and Jack Falstaff, in full costume, had a bout for a wager with Samuel Weller, Esq., who, in the course of the evening, made so serious a leap into certain shaky places of the ice that, had the parental Tony been present, he must have shouted, "Oh Samivel, ay vasn't there an ailsby?" Some of sands after empire induced "the Press" to intimate in stentorian tones, "Samivel, beware of riders!" Indian Chieftains, Statues, Crusaders, and peasant girls were pleasantly in contact everywhere. Pretty Miss JOSEY W—, as a little "Red Riding Hood," among many, was greatly admired. But 13 years of age, she pursued and overtook one of the best skaters on the pond. Miss A. R—n skated superbly, and when, from time to time, the waltzes of the band swept in upon the throng, she wove their music and their measure with nimbler feet than all their nimble notes upon the ice. Night and Morning, in spangled black and pure white draperies were as fair as their namesakes of the first day.

At 9 P. M. the first rocket announced the commencement of the fireworks, and the multitudes from outside began to pour in upon the pond in one living tide. At this moment a queue of ladies and gentlemen extended from the gates to Fifth-avenue, and every arriving car added the heartiest living freight it could convey. It was estimated then that 3,000 persons were within the inclosure, and nearly as many more pressing for admission. Of course, the pecuniary benefit to the Club was a harvest and the satisfaction immense. The fun now grew fast and furious, and Venice in her palmiest day never witnessed a wilder, gladder throng upon her tesselated Piazza di San Marco than made their Carnival in one of the bleak hollows of Long Island. The music, swaying and undying with the oscillations of the crowd, the laughing confusion of manly and gentle voices, the shouts of mirth as some odder device than had yet been seen appeared in view, and the huzzas of the ten thousand lookers-on who crested the natural galleries formed by the banks we elsewhere mentioned, and threw the clink, clink, ring and away of hundreds and hundreds of skates bearing down upon the beholder in convoys, or starting suddenly away from beside him with a whirr like the flight of a flock of partridges flurried from cover—all these sounds, combined with all the enchanting sights that youth and beauty bring, made us indeed believe that there was a Wizard in the North, and that old Winter is by no means the gray beard, shivering, pinny sloth we would call him. A cold exile of Erin close at hand served that he was as good as Summer "any day," and asked of all why was the pond the same in either season. Give it up? "Bekase, jist, its coveted with skaturs, in the one or the t'other, be dad!"

The moon, so proverbially inconstant in our clime, was true to her promise last night, and whether smiling on the scene of harmless and wholesome merriment, or rather tickled by the rockets, we cannot say, but about 9 P. M. she crowned her disc with a silvery wreath, woven from the evening vapors, and, flinging on her domino, barred the heavens with stripes and beams of aroral light, through which the stars gleamed gleefully like diamond eyes. Be as it may, the "ring" around the lunar disc seemed to poise directly over the space so full of human pleasure, and the Boreal bands diverged from them in curves to the horizon like the concaves of a glorious dome. (This was not visible in Manhatten at a later hour.) So even celestial influences helped to charm the night, and, had more space, better refreshment of all kinds, the prohibition of tobacco smoke in ladies' waiting-rooms, and better lamps in greater number, been provided, nothing would have been wanting to mark this frosty carnival as one worthy of that wondrous land beyond the Poles, peeped at by KANE, but never visited by mortal, where flowers bloom amid the crevices of icebergs, and wondrous beings of grace and beauty passing all that Southern lands have known, dwell now on spangled meads and now in crystal caverns.

At 10 o'clock the press was enormous, and the ice began to show unmistakable symptoms of rapid decay, but until midnight the concourse made the night echo with their sport.

The net results to the Society will probably be $1,000 over and above all expenses, received from 6,000 paying visitors, and the satisfaction of knowing that their *fête* was a success.

Let it be still better managed the next time, and the reward will be sure. All New-York and Brooklyn, big and little, are ready to sing the roundelay:

"Away! away with a curve and a dash,
And a light and a bounding sprig,
Nor the racer's speed, nor the lightning's flash,
Can vie with the skater's fling!"

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The fifty-second annual meeting of this Society was held last evening, in the Presbyterian Church, Clinton-street, when officers were elected for the ensuing year. The Treasurer's report presents the following financial statement for the year:

RECEIPTS.

Collection at last anniversary	$228 50
First Presbyterian Church, Rearsen-street	1,129 15
First Presbyterian Church, Henry-street	1,012 52
Second Presbyterian Church	500 18
Third Presbyterian Church	32 28
Central Presbyterian Church	410 18
South Presbyterian Church	218 18
Park Presbyterian Church	200 00
Franklin-avenue Presbyterian Church	57 57
St. Ann's Church, including an anonymous donation of $100	545 77
Church of the Pilgrims	1,692 32
Plymouth Church	611 07
Clinton-avenue Church	325 00
Church on the Heights	400 00
North Reformed Dutch Church	100 00
Third-avenue Reformed Dutch Church	23 00
Strong-place Baptist Church	200 00
First Reformed Dutch Church	153 00
First-place M. E. Church	100 00
Donations	62 50
Bonation from Missionary	25 00
Sale of Tracts	10 00
Total	$8,266 34

EXPENDITURES.

Balance due Treasurer	$91 28
Eleven Missionaries	7,315 00
American Tract Society	750 00
Printing	117 25
Incidental expenses	21 25
Balance in hand	41 15
Total	$8,266 34

By the annual report, it appears that the Society employs 11 missionaries and 613 visitors. The distributed 22,800 tracts, besides 8,100 to the army, 8,000 to the navy, and 2,400 among the shipping. 3,000 copies of the Bible, 180 Testaments, together with the *Child's Paper*, and other publications, amounting in the aggregate to 332,000 copies.

Flag-Officer Foote's Reply.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to say that I think the article in the TIMES of this morning, headed "America of War," though admirable in its spirit, does perhaps some injustice to Flag-Officer FOOTE. In the first place, the world is long past the period when every the French officer who took off his hat and signed to the English to fire, because "the French troops never fired first." We see now that that was [illegible] absurd ever committed. But in regard to Flag Officer FOOTE'S speech, I think that its spirit has been entirely misapprehended. Remember that we are not going out upon a summons to have a grand set battle, nor are we fighting for a policy or an idea. We are simply putting down a big riot—quelling an insurrection against law, humanity and civilization, which, but for treachery, would have been effected by a regiment or two in thirty days. So, although we are personally civil to insurgent whom we are obliged to meet them under flags of truce, and wish no more than we are out prisoners we cannot treat them in any more complimentary mood than that in which a police officer proceeds to the arrest of thieves. Setting aside the fact that Flag Officer FOOTE, not unsophisticated Generals, has been entrusted with important a post as Fort Henry after some years of service, it seems to me that his reply was [illegible] You ought to be ashamed of yourself, sir, for such words. It is very far from certain that the [illegible] made; but if it were, was it not prompted by the proper spirit?

Boatswain in the Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are arguments enough, and cogent ones too, why Congress should grant its petition for the [illegible] of an army be spread where it may be treated home politics. Among these and officers there are many who [illegible] system and prefer it to any other. Even it is an unpopular fact that were many of the first officers [illegible] appointed [illegible] were regularly examined [illegible] who have any record.

The [illegible] Museum, the Epic Commodore is the second [illegible] and draws [illegible]

[illegible] Nutt is less in stature than Tom Thumb by [illegible] inches, and at [illegible] mind, is prompt in [illegible] a good share of ready wit."

Also, [illegible] all hours, every day and evening.

THE LIVING LEPPIDIANUS,
THE LIVING WHALE,
THE LITTLE FINNY SEA-HORSES, A LARGE
SELECT [illegible] STOCK-FISH, sailing in the Grand
Aquarium with Neptune's beautiful and rare living Fish
from all parts of the globe, &c.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

At 3 and [illegible] o'clock, will be performed, by urgent request, the
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
With all the [illegible] and brilliant Scenic Spectacle,
[illegible] of Amazon Warriors, in their
FASCINATING DRILL AND EVOLUTIONS,
Attending the [illegible] Mechanical Scene,
THE BIRTH OF BEAUTY.
Which has never been equaled in New-York,
Admission [illegible] children under 10, 15 cents.

TO MY OF MUSIC..
MILITARY FESTIVAL.
TWO EVENINGS,
and 13th February, 1862.
The [illegible] the Regiment "Les Enfants Perdus,"
under the [illegible] of Col. [illegible] and the special pro-
[illegible] will give, in behalf of the or-
[illegible] and soldiers.
[illegible] be the stirring military drama en-
titled "[illegible] Enfants," or the "Enfants
[illegible] has been performed in the Crimea
by the [illegible] and reproduced sixty times at
the [illegible] in Paris. A Cantata, specially com-
posed [illegible] will be sung by the 300 Enfants
Perdus. The second night will be consecrated
to a [illegible] in splendid style with military evolutions, a
[illegible] and various songs, executed by
[illegible] artists, who have kindly volunteered
their [illegible]
Doors open [illegible] for both nights, $2.

THE "COLD CREAM,"
PREPARED BY F. S. CLEAVER.
An [illegible] active agent in chapped hands or tender
skin. [illegible] druggists and fancy stores everywhere,
[illegible] Nos. 31 and 33 Hey-st., New-York.
J. C. ROYSTON, Agent.

AS [illegible] &c.—A COMPETENT
[illegible] situation; can cut and fit, and do
all [illegible] sewing; has no objection to do light
chamber [illegible] can give the best of references; wages
[illegible] per week. Call at, or address, No. 216
East [illegible] Wednesdays.

AS [illegible] ROOM AND WAITRESS.—
[illegible] wanted by a respectable young woman as
chamber [illegible] waitress, or assist with the washing
and [illegible] make herself useful. Has the best of
references [illegible] high street, in families in both City and
country [illegible] No. 110 West 31st-st.

AS [illegible] WANTED, A SITUATION AS
[illegible] man with a small family; has
long experience [illegible] can come highly recom-
mended [illegible] last place, where he has lived five years.
Address [illegible] Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

AS [illegible] &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-
ANT young girl wishes to obtain a situation in a pri-
vate family [illegible] to do plain sewing; is very kind to and
fond of children; has good reference from her last place.
Call for [illegible] days, at No. 61 West 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A
respectable young woman, a situation as chamber-
maid and waitress in a private family. The best of City
references can be given. Call at No. 438 3d-av.

FOUND—ABOUT A WEEK AGO, ON PARK-ROW, a large sized young shepherd dog. The owner may have him on proof of property and payment of expenses, at No. 19 Beekman-st.

Departure of Col. Burnside's Heavy Artillery Regiment.

The First New-York Heavy Artillery regiment, Col. ELIAS D. DOMMERICH, which has been quartered at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, for some time past, embarked on board the steamer *John Potter* for Amboy, en *route* for Washington. This regiment has been enlisted especially for garrison duty in or near Washington. It is understood that one battalion will be assigned to Fort Greene, and the other to Fort Corcoran, both of which are in Virginia. In the list of officers published a few days ago in the TIMES, there were a few vacancies, which have been filled as follows: In Company F, Edward A. Tudor has been appointed Captain, in Company K, Wm. Waterbury and D. K. Smith Jones have been chosen Second Lieutenants, in Company H, George Bass has been appointed Captain, J. Henry Thorp, First Lieutenant, and Edward C. Knower, Second Lieutenant.

[Advertisement.]

If Gen. BURNSIDE'S hall as successful in storming Roanoke Island as Commodore NUTT is New-York, his success is beyond peradventure, for the Commodore has put down all opposition and subjected everything to his sway. A peep in at Hargrave's, any day, will attest this.

[Advertisement.]

BALL UP.—Skates from 25 cents to $25, and everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit everybody at the "Central Park Skate Emporium," CONOVER & WALKER, No. 674 Broadway.

METEOROLOGICAL ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 59	Sun sets	5 30
Moon sets	4 44		
Sandy Hook	4 59	Gov. Island	5 48
Hell Gate	7 10		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, Feb. 10.

Cleared.

Steamer Kennebec, Garton, Philadelphia, E. Perkins, Agent.

Ships Grotto, Wood, Bath, Me.; Nesmith & Sons, Research, (Br.,) Ryerson, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks T. B. Bartram, Nichols, Dublin; Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Sahlside, (Norw.,) Beck, York; Punch, Meiacke & Wendt; Lord Palmerston, (Sard.,) Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Lucy Darling, (Br.,) Sumper, Nassau, N. P., Jos Eneas; Humboldt, Bryant, Havana; H. D. Brookman & Co.; St. Mary, Brevoor, Philadelphia; Britt, Son & Co.; Lady of the Lake, (Br.,) Gill, Demerara; Middleton & Co.; Robert Reed, (Br.,) Will neale, Miraxoune; H. Becker & Co.; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Hallis, Mayaguez, J. V. Grativa.

Schooners Ellen Leland, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; Palmetto, Brandon, Cardenas, J. & T. A. R. Webster; Herschel, Birdsall, Baltimore, N. L. McCready & Co.; Free Wind, Jones, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Franklin, Small, Calais, Me., John Hoynton; Dwina, (Br.,) Martin, Port-au-Prince, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Royal Bride, (of Bristol,) Smith, Cardiff Nov. 16, via Bermuda Feb. 3, with coal to Bunnell & Aspinwall. Put into Bermuda in consequence of having lost sails.

Steamer E. S. Terry, Tupen, Wilmington, Del., 20 hours, with flour and meal to C. Luxon & Son.

Bark James E. Ward, Tibbetts, Marseilles 62 ds.; passed Gibraltar Dec. 18, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Had heavy weather; lost and split sails.

Bark Southerner, Campbell, Marseilles 57 ds.; passed Gibraltar Dec. 25, with salt to C. & E. J. Peters.

Bark Hamlet, (Brem.,) Hogemann, Bremen Dec. 5, in ballast to Ruger Bros.

Brig Walter Howes, (of Bangor,) Pierce, Cardenas Jan. 26, with molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Chas. Miller, Brewer, for Boston. Vessels left not recollected.

Brig Village Belle, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Read, Sisal 25 ds., with hides, &c., to P. L. Nerius & Son. Been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Lincoln, (of Boston,) Means, Havana Jan. 28, with spirits turpentine to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, (of City Island, N. Y.,) Coker, Bermuda Jan. 30, with hides, wool, &c., to S. W. Lewis & Co. Sld. in co. with brig W. H. Parks, Mellvey, for Bath, Me.; passed going in, schr. James Brophy, of Castine, hence with steam pumps

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI---NO. 3242. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE CAPTURE OF FORT HENRY.

Full Details from Our Special Correspondent.

The Land and Naval Forces in the Expedition.

The Preliminary Gunboat Reconnoissance.

Desperate Nature of the Engagement.

IMPORTANCE OF THE VICTORY.

The Fort a Very Strong and Well-Built One.

List of Casualties Among the National Forces

FORT HANAY, Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

For several days, at Paducah, outsiders suspected that something was on foot, from the fact that the utmost vigilance was exercised at the headquarters of the Provost-Marshal, in issuing passes, and on Sunday and Monday no person was allowed to pass in or out of the lines. Suspicion grew into almost certainty when, Sunday night, half a dozen gunboat steamed leisurely into port and brought their black forms to anchor opposite the levee, in the centre of the river.

Monday afternoon, steamers commenced coming up from Cairo, laden with troops and stores, and by night the whole landing in front of the town was crowded with the arrivals. The fleet which came up brought Gen. GRANT and Staff, and the First Division, under command of Brig.-Gen. MCCLERNAND. The steamers were under command of Commodore G. W. GRAHAM, and consisted of the following boats: *City of Memphis, Iatan, D. A. January, Chancellor, Alp, "W. H. B." New Uncle Sam, Rob Roy, Alex. Scott, Minnehaka, Illinois, Keystone, Emerald* and *Fanny Bullett.*

The First Division, on these boats, was made up of the two brigades, composed as follows, and commanded by Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND:

FIRST BRIGADE, COL. OGLESBY, COMMANDING.

Seventh Illinois, Col. COOK.
Eighth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. RHOADES.
Eighteenth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. LAWLER.
Twenty-ninth Illinois, Col. READON.
Thirtieth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. DENNIS.
Thirty-first Illinois, Col. JOHN A. LOGAN.
SWARTZ's and DRESSER's Batteries.
STEWART's, DOLLINS', O. HARNETT's and CARMICHAEL's Cavalry.

SECOND BRIGADE, COL. W. H. L. WALLACE, COMMANDING.

Eleventh Illinois, Lieut.-Col. HART.
Twentieth Illinois, Col. MARSH.
Forty-fifth Illinois, Col. SMITH.
Forty-eighth Illinois, Col. HARNEY.
TAYLOR's and MCALLISTER's Batteries—in the latter, four siege guns.
Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Col. KELLOGG.
Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Col. DICKEY.

While giving details, I may as well give the gunboats which accompanied the expedition:

Tyler, 9 guns, Commodore FOOTE.
St. Louis, 13 guns, Commander PAULDING.
Essex, 7 guns, Commander PORTER.
Lexington, 9 guns, Lieut. SHIRK.
Conestoga, 5 guns, Lieut. PHELPS.
Carondelet, 13 guns, Commander WALKE.
Cincinnati, 13 guns, Commander STIMBLE.

Soon after arriving, Gen. GRANT and Staff paid a visit to Gen. SMITH, and held a conference, one of the results of which was, that it was determined to forward the division of Gen. MCCLERNAND that night, and after landing them at some point below Fort Henry, and out of range of its guns, send the boats back after Gen. SMITH's division at Paducah.

It was nearly midnight before the boats took their departure, and prior to that hour everything seemed ominous of evil. The sky was hung with gloom like a hearse. Not a single kindly star witnessed our departure—not a single cheering omen was there, unless it was the satisfaction everywhere visible in men's looks and words at the thought that *this* time here could be no failure in securing a decisive fight. External indications were all against us—heavy volumes of thick black smoke rushed away like mourning streamers upon a strong South wind, which beat against us as if it would fain deter us from our mission; the machinery clanked dismally below; the steam soughed in harmonious misery from the escape-pipes, or rushed with a hollow roaring from the safety-valves.

Omens, however, availed but little to retard us, and by midnight the most of the transports were under way, breasting a strong wind, a heavy rain, and the swift waters of the Tennessee. Gen. GRANT and Staff embarked on the *W. H. B.*, a gallant little craft, which although the last to back out, in an hour had distanced all the balance, and was the first to run her nose against the tanding on the Kentucky shore. The point made was on the east shore of the river, about 10 miles below Fort Henry, and was reached at daylight. Soon after four of the transports arrived, and the work of debarking the troops commenced.

In the meantime, the gunboats *St. Louis, Essex* and *Cincinnati*, having on board Gen. GRANT and staff, steamed on up the river to make a reconnoissance. About four miles this side of the fort is Panther Island, and on both sides of this the boats crept till within about two miles, when the fortifications of the rebels, their flag, and even the number of guns, were visible.

The gunboats immediately opened on them with shells, and were replied to by some 24-pound guns, which, however, fell short about three-fourths of a mile. Finally a 9-inch shell from the *Essex* exploded exactly over the works, and being almost instantly followed by another, which burst nearly at the same point, the rebels seemed to lose their temper and opened upon the *Essex* with a 24-pound rifled gun. The first two or three balls whizzed over, in neighborly proximity to the heads of the officers, whereat there was considerable "ducking;" another followed, which pitched plump into the *Essex* just back of the wheelhouse, went on through the Captain's cabin, and tearing out through the rear, buried itself in the river. Nobody happened to be in the way of the heavy ball, and consequently nobody was hurt.

After dropping in a few more—throwing in all some fifteen or twenty—shells, and, satisfying themselves of the range of their guns, the officers determined to drop back out of range, and await the coming up of the balance of the force. They slowly fell back till a mile or so below the island, and there anchored.

At this time it was determined to effect the landing of the troops opposite this point, on the Tennessee shore, and under the protection of the gunboats. Accordingly, those who had landed during the morning, at the point five or six miles below, were ordered to reëmbark, which they did, and at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon they had all arrived, and commenced once more the operation of landing.

While this was going on, a little target practice took place on the part of the *Essex*. About a mile above where the fleet was anchored a road leads down through the timber to the banks of the river, at which point there is a ferryboat. About an hour after the return of the gunboats, a squad of a dozen rebels came down this road to the water's edge, and stood here watching our movements.

"A shell, I think, would do those rascals good, Capt. PORTER!" said Gen. GRANT to the gallant Commander of the *Essex*.

Capt. PORTER appeared to be of the same opinion, for, a few seconds after, a 9-inch rifled shell, with a terrific whiz, described a most graceful curve, and fell some six yards to the left of the party, bursting just as it reached the earth. A half-dozen forms, ere the report had ceased rolling back from the hills, were seen scattering through the woods, with all the haste and want of unity natural under such peculiar circumstances. A little later in the day another squad ventured down the road opposite that followed by the others, but scarcely had their muskets reflected once the gleam of the bright sunlight ere a 9-inch messenger informed them they were treading on dangerous ground, which information was instantly repeated by another messenger of the same sort. Their retreat was incontinent, although slightly disorderly.

The point at which the troops were landed is about four or five miles below Fort Henry, and is opposite a small town in Kentucky, called Buffalo. Immediately at the place of landing is a clearing of about one hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by high bluffs, densely timbered, and reaching down to the river. The troops, on landing, immediately took possession of these, planted batteries so as to command the country in every direction, and then the troops made the best disposition possible to make themselves comfortable until the arrival of the balance of the force under Gen. SMITH.

Tuesday afternoon, while the troops were being disembarked, Oshaud Cavalry, and CARSON's and CARPENTER's scouts thoroughly examined the country in every direction, even up to within two miles of Fort Henry. Two squads of rebel pickets were driven in by CARSON, several arrests made, and a number of horses confiscated. Not a single atom of Union sentiment was found anywhere—even the women were as bitter and unrelenting in their hatred of the Yankees as is the most unregenerate son of "chivalry."

"I shan't run ef my ole man did!"—screamed one muscular termagant, in a highly-pitched key, as the scouts rode up—"shoot ef you want to; I just as lieve die now as any time. You think you're goin to take the Fort, but you'll git fooled—that's a right smart heap of men that!"

Just then some of the scouts came in, lugging a buxom native, whom they fished out from the bushes, and who proved to be her "ole man."

"I tole you you oughtener done, gone and tuk to the bush! But don't you let down an inch—if they shoot you, don't let down an inch!" and screaming like an enraged hyena, she banged the door in their face, and was seen no more. She is about an average specimen of the sex as found in the vicinity of Fort Henry.

Tuesday night was of the most beautiful description, and as unlike its immediate predecessor as the Vale of Cashmere is unlike a Siberian Winter. A thousand camp fires glittered from out the darkness that rested upon the amphitheatre of wooded hills—the sky was as warm and tender as one that bends over the flowers of May, and was highly silvered by a crescent moon that glittered in the western sky, while, adding a charm to everything, came out the music of a half dozen bands, which now roused the soul with patriotic strains of "Red, White and Blue," and anon soothed it with some dreamy waltz.

Wednesday, but little of importance took place. Parties were out reconnoitering near the enemy's works, and in one case a squad of cavalry, when within a mile or so of the fort, ran against some two hundred rebel horsemen. Both sides immediately fired at the other, and then the rebels ran, leaving one of their number dead, and carrying off three severely wounded. One man on our side was shot through the brain, and killed instantly. He was the first man who gave up his life in the vicinity of Fort Henry.

It being noticed that a steamer belonging to the rebels was busily engaged in running from the fortifications to some point up or across the river, and believing that it was bringing in reinforcements, two or the gunboats—the *Taylor* and *Conestoga*, ran up to nearly the centre of the Island, and dropped a few shells in the direction of the fort and the steamer, with what effect it was not known. Being up there, they concluded to stay—sound the west channel, reconnoitre the woods on either side, and prevent the rebels from putting up new batteries, either on the island or Tennessee shore. They effected a thorough reconnoissance on both sides, and also discovered two ugly torpedoes sunk in the west channel, which they carefully hauled out and towed down to the shore below. Their firing only elicited one shot from the rebels, and that burst some four hundred yards short of the boats.

During the day and night the Division of Gen. SMITH, from Paducah, arrived, and was landed on the west shore of the river, with a view of operating against batteries supposed to be on that side, and also to counteract a large body of troops, which our scouts said were concentrating opposite the fort.

Wednesday night was of the most disagreeable description. About 8 o'clock a heavy storm set in, which speedily took the beauty out of the numerous camp fires that, until then, had looked like a new and brighter creation of a mundane Milky Way spread over a sky of inky black. It soon dissolved the inspiring strains of the brass bands, and sent everybody grumbling, wet and disconsolate, to the best shelter he could find. The only offset to the general drizzly dreariness, was the fact that all over the southern horizon, and in the direction of Fort Henry, a tremendous thunder-storm went roaring and reverberating among the hills, and the white-blue lightnings leaped downward as if Heaven itself had become war-mad, and had opened its sulphurous batteries upon Earth. Coming from the south, we could not tell whether it presaged to the rebels what National wrath had in store for them, or whether it indicated the thunder-storm of vengeance that is awaiting our coming. We could only hope that the former was the truth, and then lulled by the roar of the electric strife, we pulled our wet blankets over us, turned again in the yielding mud, and gave ourselves to such slumbers and such dreams as the weather and thoughts of the morrow would permit.

Thursday dawned cloudily, but toward 9 o'clock it cleared up and the sun came out warm and gloriously—nature nowhere seemed to anticipate the bloody event which gives the day prominence. A few more troops arrived, among whom were the Iowa Seventh Col. LAUMAN, and the Iowa Twelfth, Col. WOOD, both from Smithland, and which, together with the Seventh Illinois, Lieut.-Col. BABCOCK; Thirteenth Missouri Col. WRIGHT; the Fiftieth Illinois, Col.——, and Co. D First Missouri Artillery, made the Third Brigade, Col JOHN COOK commanding, and assigned the right wing of the advance up the Tennessee shore.

About 10 o'clock the gunboats started slowly up the river, the four iron clad steamers leading abreast—the *Essex*, Capt. PORTER, on the right, and the *Cincinnati*, Commodore FOOTE, on the left. The three wooden boats also ranged themselves abreast and followed, a half mile or so to the rear of the others. Before parting, Flag-Officer FOOTE shook hands with all his officers, and with a few words of encouragement bade them farewell. No one who witnessed the departure of the fleet had a moment's fear of the result—we were confident that Fort Henry was doomed, and that the hour of reckoning for its treasonable defenders was close at hand.

And so it proved—In just one hour and one minute from the time the first jets of smoke and flame burst from the guns of the flag ship, the traitorous flag of Fort Henry was in the dust, and its defenders strewed in the works or fleeing for life amidst one of the most terrific storms of iron hail that ever fell upon rebel stronghold.

The four boats moved up slowly abreast, keeping up the west or high water channel. Almost immediately on passing the lower end of the Island, the boats and Fort were in each others' range, but on both sides an ominous silence was preserved—a silence that betokened deadly intent on the part of the belligerents. On swept the boats, coming in full view of the long line of breastwork that lined the East shore—in full view of the black muzzles of the heavy guns which seemed watching the approach of the gallant little fleet in ominous silence—in full view of the flag which flaunted defiantly from a high staff in the centre of the works, until one could almost see down the huge bores of the guns, the bright straps of the shells, which seemed like leashes to pre-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

Map Showing the Point of Burnside's Attack, Roanoke Island, and its Relations to Norfolk, Weldon, the Internal Navigation of the State, the Railroads, and Other Important Situations.



TOPOGRAPHY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

North Carolina has no very populous towns. Raleigh, the capital of the State, has a population of 5,000; Newbern, formerly the capital, 5,000; Wilmington, (on the extreme southern point of the State, and its largest town,) 9,000; Fayetteville, 5,000; Beaufort, 2,000; Goldsboro', 1,000; Weldon, 1,000; and there are many other small towns scattered throughout the State, ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 inhabitants. By the last census, the population of the State was 661,586 freemen, and 331,081 slaves. These, free and slave, are nearly all native-born, only two or three thousand Europeans having taken up their residence there.

The topography of North Carolina is remarkable. The State has an extensive coast-line, which, commencing at Little River Inlet, on the borders of South Carolina, runs nearly northeast to Cape Look-out, thence in the same general direction to Cape Hatteras, and thence north to the Virginia line, a distance of nearly 400 miles. Along the whole length of the coast are sandy, barren, desert islands and bars ranging from a half mile to two miles in width, traversed by numerous inlets, which, with few exceptions, are not navigable. From these islands shoals extend far into the sea, which render the navigation of this coast exceedingly dangerous. Cape Hatteras forms the headland of the dangerous triangular island-beach which separates Pamlico Sound from the ocean. The perilous navigation in the vicinity of Capes Fear and Lookout is sufficiently indicated by the names of those points. In the eastern part of the State, above Cape Lookout, are the two extensive Sounds, *Pamlico* and *Albemarle*, and one of lesser magnitude, Currituck, which are cut off from the ocean by the island or sand-bank before referred to. Pamlico Sound, which is the most southerly, extends from southwest to northwest 86 miles, and is from 10 to 20 miles in width, with a depth of 20 feet, and terminates westwardly in the wide bays of the Neuse and Pamlico Rivers. There are a number of shoals within this sound. On the north it connects with Albermarle and Currituck Sounds. Albermarle is sixty miles in length, and from four to fifteen broad; extends west into the mainland, and is not connected with the ocean except through Pamlico Sound. Its waters are nearly fresh, and not affected by the tides. It sends off a number of branches or little bays on either side, which extend from ten to fifteen miles inland. In the strait which connects Pamlico with Albemarle Sound is situated *Roanoke Island*, the scene of the present engagement. (See Map.) It is about forty miles north of Hatteras Inlet, and the waters on either side of it are designated as Roanoke and Croatem Sounds. On the narrow strip of sand to the East, between Roanoke Sound and the Atlantic Ocean, is a point called Nag's Head, where a force of rebels has for some time been stationed. Roanoke Sound is not navigable by vessels of large size, but Croatem Sound is about four miles broad, and navigable by the heaviest ships of the Burnside Expedition. Roanoke Island was strongly fortified by the rebels. It is the key to Albemarle Sound and its vicinity, and the main position for the defence of Norfolk against approaches from the rear, as well as for the defence of Weldon, and other important railroad points in North Carolina. The other Sound, Currituck, is from two to ten miles wide, and runs parallel with the coast-line which it is cut off by narrow sand islands. It connects with the ocean only through Pamlico Sound.

The sea-coast of North Carolina, from fifty to eighty miles inland, including the turpentine region, is level, and abounds in swamps and marshes, the streams are sluggish and muddy, and the land sandy and barren, except along the banks of the streams, where it is very fertile, producing cotton, tobacco and maize, but the intervening country chiefly consists of pine barrens, valuable only for the turpentine yielded so abundantly by the pine forests. The Richmond *Dispatch*, in a late article, anticipating our operations in this region, said:

"It is quite certain, that if the Southern people had been allowed to choose the destination of this expedition for the enemy, they would have designated the very one which the enemy himself has selected. The coast of North Carolina, from Norfolk to Wilmington, with its sand-islands, shifting inlets and shallow sounds, its dismal swamps and everglades, its canebrakes and cypress-loags, stretching out for miles to the right and left of river channels, constitute the most delightful Cretan labyrinth for the confusion and envelopment of an enemy to be found the world over.

By means of his vessels of shallow draft he may penetrate through the jungle and reach the firm and more elevated inland; but his safety in that case would be put in very great peril. If he masses his troops, we can mass ours likewise and fight him successfully inland, or confine him gloriously in the narrow channels of the rivers. If he scatters his forces, he puts it in our power to attack and beat them in detail. If he cut our railroad connection with Charleston, that does not ruin us; for we shall soon have a better line under way far in the interior, beyond his reach. His scheme, it seems, is to get into the rear of Norfolk by shallow boats, through the Dismal Swamp Canal, and to destroy the railroad bridge at Weldon. *The natural defences of Norfolk from the Albemarle Sound are almost perfect, requiring but the slightest assistance of art; and as to Weldon, he will find it rather more difficult to reach it than to burn the bridge when there.*"

The Great Dismal Swamp extends north from Albemarle Sound into Virginia—area, 150,000 acres. From the Pasquatank River, through a great part of it, there has been a canal cut, which connects Norfolk with the North Carolina Sounds. Between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds is Alligator, or Little Dismal Swamp, which is nearly as large as the other; and further south are other swamps, similar in character.

Advancing further into the interior of the State, however, the aspect of the country is quite changed. At a distance of sixty or seventy miles from the coast, the land begins to rise with small hills, stones appear on the surface, and the streams ripple in their course. A little further westward, there is all the variety of hills and dales which denote a fertile country to the cultivation. West of the pitch-pine region, where we reach the hills of the streams, the soil improves, producing all the small grains in abundance. Still further west is an elevated region forming part of the great table-land of the United States, from one to two thousand feet above the level of the sea, and still beyond this region the Alleghany Mountains trace the State from northeast to southwest, reaching its greatest altitude. The people in this section are simple, peaceful and honest, and there is but a small deal of warm loyalty to the Union. They are very similar in character to the mountaineers of East Tennessee. There are but few slaves here, and there has even been an active Anti-Slavery element from time immemorial.

The people of the State are chiefly occupied in agriculture, raising tobacco, cotton, rice and the cereals. The most important branch of manufactures is that of spirits of turpentine, which is produced from the sap of a species of pine. There is an immense extent of territory in North Carolina covered by this sort of pine, extending from a point near the line of Virginia across the entire State, and varying in width from 30 to 80 miles. This belt is situated between the swampy country along the coast and the hilly region of the interior, and consists mainly of a level, sandy barren, called by the natives the "pine woods." The roads here are very poor, being the merest openings through the woods, and generally without bridges across the streams. A correspondent writing from that region thus describes the white and black residents:

"As you penetrate toward the interior, and reach the pine regions, you find the people of color, who are sparse on the coast, have increased in numbers. Here they are extensively employed in the manufacture of tar and turpentine, and in the agricultural pursuits of the country. Hence, when this rebellion was launched headlong on North Carolina by a few hot-headed, unprincipled and designing men, the colored labor of the State was considerably paralyzed. Many of the slaves were taken to the seaboard, and employed in the construction of coast defences. From bills found in Forts Hatteras and Clark, at Hatteras Inlet, we learned that nearly the whole of the work on those fortifications had been performed by the labor of slaves.

The poor whites, as a general thing, were all compelled to serve as soldiers. Out of the North Carolina Seventh Regiment, captured at Hatteras, numbering nearly one thousand officers and men, there were not more than thirty who could be called independent. The great bulk of the rank and file was composed of young men, who had been compelled to work for a living, and who were now compelled to serve as soldiers. They were, without exception, the most forsaken, unhappy, dejected body of men I ever saw. Generally thin in flesh, cadaverous in complexion, narrow across the chest, stooping in the shoulders, crooked in the legs, fatulent, pipe-puffing tobacco-spitting bipeds, in a kind of linsey-woolsey dingy plaid, bedizened with yellow tafety binding, they presented a sorry pile of specimen bricks from the poor white foundations of the patriarchal institution of Slavery."

The annual turpentine product of North Carolina is 800,000 barrels, the value of which, to the makers, is about $2,000,000. There are 21,000,000 acres of farming lands in the State, of which only about one-fourth have been improved. Education is at a low ebb; less than half the white children of the State attend school, and a large proportion of poor white adults are unable to read. The census reports 1,790 churches in the State, all of which (except 6 Catholic) are of various Protestant denominations. One peculiar feature of the State Constitution provides that "no person who shall deny the being of a God, or the truth of the Christian religion, or the divine authority of the Old or New Testaments, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State," shall hold any civil office. If it had also proscribed Secessionists, it would have been well for North Carolina. The railroads of the State are the North Carolina, extending from Goldsboro to Charlotte; the Raleigh and Gaston, from Raleigh to Weldon; the Wilmington and Weldon, between these points; the Wilmington and Manchester, from Wilmington to Kingsville, S. C.; the Roanoke Valley, from Ridgeway Junction to Clarksville, Va.; and the Atlantic and North Carolina, from Beaufort harbor to Goldsboro, and other uncompleted lines.

ROANOKE ISLAND.

The island is about seven miles long and three broad, and has good natural defences. On both the island itself, at Nag's Head and on the mainland, the rebels had thrown up strong fortifications and planted batteries. According to information furnished, there were five different fortifications and an intrenched camp in the centre. The garrison, some time ago, consisted of 5,000 troops, under command of Major-Gen. HILL, of North Carolina, with Gov. WISE acting as his Brigadier and general factotum; but the probability is, that heavy reinforcements were lately sent there from Manassas. On the mainland opposite, the works were extensive, provided with heavy ordnance, and well manned. Altogether, Roanoke Island was a pretty formidable position. If the attack was successful, as there is little doubt, and if it be, as none of our victories have been, followed up, it will prove one of the most important victories of the war.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION

The First Blow Struck by the Combined Land and Naval Forces.

Capture of Roanoke Island After Three Days' Fighting.

Commodore Lynch's Mosquito Fleet Demolished.

Two of his Gunboats Captured and the Rest Sunk and Scattered.

The National Flag Flying Over the Confederate Batteries.

The People of Norfolk and Portsmouth Panic-Stricken.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 10, *via* BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.

A flag of truce to-day brings the intelligence that our troops landed at Roanoke Island yesterday afternoon.

No particulars are given, but it was intimated that the island had been taken.

No papers had been received except the Norfolk *Day Book* of Saturday, the contents of which have already been made public.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The Baltimore *Clipper* publishes an extra, stating that Roanoke Island was captured after three days' fighting. Two rebel gunboats were captured and the rest were sunk or scattered.

The people of Norfolk and Portsmouth are panic-stricken.

The news is confirmed by passengers by the Fortress Monroe boat.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT.

Special Despatch to the Philadelph a Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 9—P. M.

By a flag of truce, to-day, I learn that the bombardment of the works on Roanoke Island continued during yesterday. About noon, Com. LYNCH got his Mosquito flotilla under way, and came down Currituck Sound to assist his rebel friend, Gen. WISE, on the Island.

The Federal gunboats then directed their fire upon the gunboats commanded by LYNCH, and at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon three rebel gunboats had been sunk, two were captured, one of which had a Commodore's pennant flying during the action, and the rest dispersed in every direction.

The firing ceased at dark last night, but was recommenced with increased vigor and effect this morning, and kept up until about 8 o'clock, when, it is supposed, the rebel forces on the Island surrendered.

A fireman on board the *Selden* said that the Federal troops had been landed in large numbers on Roanoke Island, and that the Stars and Stripes could be seen at Elizabeth City flying over the Confederate batteries. It was rumored in Norfolk, this morning, that three regiments had been recently sent to Roanoke Island, and that as there was no chance for escape, the probability was that they were all captured.

The rebels acknowledge that the only obstacles of importance to retard Gen. BURNSIDE's march inland and upon Norfolk, will be the natural ones of swamps, marshes, sickness, &c.

The rebels feel their recent defeats very sensibly, and are growing desperate in their fear.

THE EXPEDITION TO NORTH CAROLINA.

Details of the Military and Naval Forces Engaged.

FULL LIST OF REGIMENTS AND THEIR OFFICERS

The Gunboats—Their Armament, Officers, Size, &c.

Now that the Burnside Expedition has at last arrived at its point of destination and operation, at Roanoke Island, in the waters of North Carolina, we present our readers with full details of all the forces, military and naval, composing the Expedition, from which a clear and correct idea of its formidable nature may be obtained.

AMBROSE EVERETT BURNSIDE
Brigadier-General Commanding Expedition.

STAFF:

Capt. Lewis Richmond, Assistant-Adjutant Gen't.
Capt. Herman Biggs, Division Quartermaster.
Capt. Wm. Cutting, Assistant Quartermaster.
Capt. E. R. Goodrich, Division Commissary.
Capt. Jas. F. DeWolf, Assist't Division Commis'ry.
Dr. W. H. Church, Medical Director.
Dr. J. H. Thompson, Medical Purveyor.
Lieut. D. W. Flugler, Ordnance Officer.
Lieut. Duncan C. Pell, } Aides-de-camp.
Lieut. George Fearing, }
Private Secretaries to Gen. Burnside—Daniel Larned and W. H. French.

FIRST BRIGADE.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN G. FOSTER.

STAFF.—Capt. C. S. Hoffman, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. David Messinger, Quartermaster.
Capt. E. E. Potter, Commissary.
Capt. P. W. Hudson, Aid-de-Camp.
Dr. J. H. Thompson, Brigade Surgeon.
Lieut. E. N. Shong, }
Lieut. G. W. Pendleton } Volunteer Aids.
Lieut. J. B. Anderson, }

The following are the regiments and officers of this brigade:

MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel—John Kurtz.
Lieut.-Colonel—Henry Merritt.
Major—Andrew Elwell.
Captains—Brewster, Martin, Centre, Howtand, Alexander, Whipple, Raymond, Sawyer, Hobbs, Hart.

MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Thomas G. Stevenson.
Lieut.-Colonel—F. A. Osborn.
Major—R. H. Stevenson.
Captains—Hooper, Redding, Richardson, Maker, Prince, Jr., Austin, Clarke, Stackpole, Deland, Pratt.

MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Edwin Upton.
Lieut.-Colonel—Aug. B. R. Sprague.
Major—Matthew J. McCafferty.
Captains—Pickett, Clark, Atwood, Foster, Nellt, Foss, Wagley, Moulton, Parkhurst, Denny.

MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Horace C. Lee.
Lieut.-Colonel—Luke Lyman.
Major—W. G. Bartholomew.
Captains—Vance, Caswell, Walker, Sloan, Fuller, Thayer, Swift, Sanford, Hubbard, Cooley.

[Continued on Second Page.]

CONNECTICUT TENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Chas. L. Russell.
Lieut.-Colonel—A. W. Drake.
Major—J. W. Pettibone.
Captains—Purdy, Otis, Goodyear, Judd, Wells, Branch, Hoyt, Leggett, Mead, Jepson.

SECOND BRIGADE.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JESSE L. RENO.

STAFF.—Capt. E. M. Neill, Asst. Adj. General.
Capt. C. G. Loring, Brigade Quartermaster.
Dr. H. Church, Brigade Surgeon.
——, Commissary.
Lieut. B. F. Reno, Lieut. John A. Morris, } Aides-de-camp.

The following are the regiments and officers of this brigade:

MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel—Augustus Morse.
Lieut. Colonel—A. G. Maggi.
Major—Wm. S. Clark.
Captains—Hawkes, Walcott, J. M. Richardson, Foster, Bradford, Rogers, Walker, Rice, H. Richardson, Washburn.

NEW-YORK FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel—Edward Ferrero.
Lieut. Colonel—R. B. Potter.
Major—C. W. Legendre.
Captains—Hazard, Mitchell, Wright, Sims, Chase, Stewart, Marritt, Campbell, Phillips, Johnson.

PENNSYLVANIA FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel—John H. Hartranft.
Lieutenant-Colonel—T. S. Ball.
Major—Edwin Schall.
Captains—Bolton, Bell, Allabeugh, Schall, Hessenplog, Taylor, Sayder, Linn, Preehin, Titus.

NEW-JERSEY NINTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—J. W. Allen.
Lieutenant-Colonel—E. C. Hecker.
Major—James W. Wilson.
Captains—Hewes, Casmer, Hopkinson, Middleton, De Hart, Curtis, Riter, Henry, Chew, Drake, Erb, McChasney.

This regiment consists of 1,256 men, rank and file.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Nelson Converse.
Lieutenant-Colonel—S. G. Griffin.
Major—Charles Scott.
Captains—Clark, Adams, Pearson, Dart, Starkweather, Putnam, Sanders, Ela, Converse.

THIRD BRIGADE.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN G. PARKE.

STAFF—INCOMPLETE.—Capt. C. T. Gardner, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Dr. Jas. Bryan, Brigade Surgeon.
Lieut. M. A. Hill, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut. Philip M. Lydig, Volunteer Aid.

The following are the regiments and officers of this brigade:

CONNECTICUT EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Edward Harland.
Lieutenant-Colonel—P. L. Cunningham.
Major—Andrew Terry.
Captains—Burpee, Ruth, Nash, Ward, M. B. Smith, E. V. Smith, Appleman, Fowler, Jackson, Upham.

CONNECTICUT ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—T. H. C. Kingsbury.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Chas. Matbewson.
Major—G. A. Stedman.
Captains—Southmayd, Johnson, Maegling, Lee, Dawill, Clapp, Hyda, Daniels, Griswold, Davison.

NEW-YORK FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT—D'EPINEUIL ZOUAVES.

Colonel—Lionel Jobert D'Epineuil.
Lieutenant-Colonel—A. J. Voquier di Mouteil.
Major—Jean Baptiste Cautel.
Captains—Armstrong, Willard, Scott, Cbristie, Fiston, Capriani, Holden, Cohen, Dustan.

Tbis regiment went with the expedition as far as Hatteras, on board the *John Trucks*, but the vessel on which it was could not get over the bar, so tha regiment returned to Annapolis ten days ago.

NEW-YORK EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—H. S. Fairchild.
Lieutenant-Colonel—J. C. Roble.
Major—D. T. Evarts.
Captains—Conyell, Hagley, Burt, Morrison, Judd, Vanamc, Guernsey, Brown, Jugland.

RHODE ISLAND FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—J. P. Robinin.
Lieut.-Colonel—G. W. Tew.
Major—J. A. Aller.
Captains—Brown, Buffum, Simons, Kenyon, Chase, Keot, Hopkins, Tillinghast, Lapham, Wood.

RHODE ISLAND FIFTH BATTALION.

Major—Job Wright, (in command.)
Adjutant—C. H. Chapman.
Captains—Wheeler, Wright, Eddy, Grant, Arnold.

The battalioo numbers about 450 men, ell of whom are thoroughly equipped and armed with the Enfield rifle.

Besides the above regiments, the following detachmeots of artillery end cavalry belong to the expeditioa:

BATTERY F—RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY.

Captain—Charles Belgier.
156 men; 120 horses; 4 10-pounder Parrott guns; 2 12-pouoder field howitzers.

NEW-YORK MARINE ARTILLERY.

Colonel—W. A. Howard.

Tbe land forces of this division may be summed up as follows: Fifteen full regiments and ooe battalion of infaotry; one battery of six pieces of field artillery; forty-five rifled guns, distributed through tbe fleet, for a total of fifty one guns at the disposal of the land forces. The regiments are, with two or three exceptions, up to the standard of 1,000 men; and adding the gunners in charge of the fleet, the total fighting force amounts to fully 16,000 men, aside from the oaval vassels.

VESSELS WHICH CARRIED THE TROOPS ABOVE ENUMERATED.

On the 4th inst. the assignmeot of regiments to thair respective transports was made in the following order:

FIRST BRIGADE, GEN. FOSTER.

Side-wheel steamer *New-Brunswick*.
Side-wheel steamer *New-York*.
Side-wheel steamer *Guide*, (Admiral.)
Propeller *Ranger*, gunboat.
Propeller *Hussar*, gunboat.
Propeller *Vidette*, gunboat.
Propeller *Zouave*, gunboat.
Bark *Guerilla*, chartered transport.
Schooner *Highlander*, armed transport.
Schooner *Recruit*, (hospital ship.)

SECOND BRIGADE, GEN. RENO.

Side-wheel steamer *Northerner*.
Side-wheel steamer *Cossock*, (*Eastern City.*)
Propeller *Lancer*, (gunboat.)
Propeller *Pioneer*, (gunboat.)
Ships *Kitty Simpson* and *Ann E. Thompson*, brig *Dragoon*, and schooner *Scout*.

THIRD BRIGADE, GEN. PARKE.

Side-wheel steamer *Eastern Queen*.
Propeller *Sentinel*, (gunboat.)
Propeller *Chasseur*, (gunboat.)
Ships *John Trucks* and *American*, (chartered;) barks *H. D. Brookman* and *Voltigeur*, and schooner *Skirmisher*.
Belgica's Battery, on steamer *George Peabody*.

The steamer *New-York* was, when the expedition sailed, the flag-ship of the First Brigade, Gen. Foster; the *Northerner*, of the Second Brigade, Gen. Reno; the *Eastern Queen*, of the Third Brigade, Gen. Parke.

THE FLEET.

The Gunboats, Floating Batteries, Steamers, Transports, &c., as They Sailed from Annapolis, with Their Armaments and the Names of Their Officers.

GUNBOATS:

PICKET—(FLAGSHIP.)

Length on deck, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 29 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 8 feet; tonnage, 330 tons.

Four guns—two 12-pounder Wiard rifled guns: one 12-pounder boat bowitzer; one 12-pounder mouotain howitzer.

Captain, Thomas Poynton Ives; Chief-Engineer, John Hallman; Boatswain, Peter Cooper; Gunner, John Harrison.

HUSSAR.

Length on deck, 191 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 30 feet 9 inches; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft of water at load line, 6 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 337 tons.

Four guns—Two 30-pounder Parrott rifled guns; two 6-pounder Wiard rifled guns.

Captain, F. Crocker; Chief-Engineer, Jacob Smith; Ordnance Officer, Lieut. J. A. Hidden.

PIONEER.

Length on deck, 127 feet; breadth of beam, 24 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 7 feet 2 inches; draft of water at load line, 5 feet; tonnage, 206 tons.

Four guns—one 30-pounder, Parrott rifled gun; one 12-pounder, Wiard rifled gun; one 12-pounder boat howitzer; one 12-pounder mountain howitzer.

Captain, Charles G. Baker; Gunner's Mate, John McKanzie; Qnartermaster, William Robinson.

SENTINEL.

Length on deck, 158 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 5 feet; draft of water at load line, 8 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 351 tons.

Four guns—ona 30-pounder Parrott rifled gun; one 12-pounder Wiard rifled gun; one 12-pounder boat howitzer; one 12-pounder mountain howitzer.

Captain, Josbua Coullard; Chief Engineer, Frederick Keeler; Pilot, Richard Nickerson.

CHASSEUR.

Length on deck, 166 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 25 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 7 feet; tonnage, 400 tons.

Four guns—two 30-pounder Parrott rifled guns; two 6-pounder Wiard rifled guns.

Captain, John West; Chief Engineer, Alexander Parker.

RANGER.

Length on deck, 181 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 25 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet; draft of water at load line, 6 feet; tonnage, 311 tons.

Seven guns—two 30-pounder Parrott rifled guns, four 12-pounder Wiard rifled guns, one 12-pounder mountain howitzer.

Captain, John B. Childs; Chief Engineer, Andrew Inglis; Quartermastar, A. P. Emerson; Ordnance Officer, S. N. Keyes.

ZOUAVE.

Length on deck, 106 feet; breadth of beem, 21 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft of water at toed line, 7 feet 9 inches; tonnage, 170 toos.

Four guns—one 30-pouoder Parrott rifled gun; two 12-pounder Wtard rifled guns; one 12-pounder boat howitzer.

Captain, William Hunt; Chief Enginaer, Joshua Miller.

LANCER.

Length on deck, 135 feet; breadth of baam, 26 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet; draft of water at load line, 7 feet; toonage, 400 tons.

Four guns—one 30-pounder Parrott rifled gun; ooe 12-pounder Wiard rifled gun; one 12-poundar boat howitzer; ono 12-pounder mountain howitzer.

Captain, N. B. Mosley; Chief Enginear, William Johnston.

VIDETTE.

Length on deck, 126 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft of weter at load line, 6 feet; tonnage, 323 tons.

Three guns—one 30-pounder Parrott rifled gun; one 12-pounder boat howitzer; one 12-pounder mountain howitzer.

Captain, Benjamin Fenner; Pilot, Capt. Newbury; Chief Engineer, Ab. B. Crapser.

FLOATING BATTERIES.

Schrapnel—2 guns, rifled—Capt. Ernest Staples.
Rocket—3 guns—Capt. James Lake.
Grapeshot—2 guns—Capt. McKane.
Grenade—2 guns—Capt. Wm. Avery.
Bombshell—2 guns—Capt. Downey.

The Commanders of the abova section are Acting Master's Mates, Ernest Staples, U. S. N., and James Lake, with the former as senior officer.

TRANSPORTS, ARMED.

Steamer *Guide*, (*Admiral*,) side-wheel—Capt. E. D. Veal; Chief-Engineer, Thomas Ray; Pilot, N. P. Safford.

Steamer *Geo. Peabody*, purchased.

TRANSPORTS—STEAMERS, UNARMED.

Union, stern wheel, Capt. Wm. Chambers, purchased.
Eastern State, propeller, Capt. J. Teele, chartered.
Temp.st, propeller, (ordnance tender) Lieut. Fiegler.
Cossack, (*Eastern City*) sidewheel, Capt. J. W. Bennett, purchased.
Northerner, sidewheel, Capt. Masson, purchased.
Eastern Queen, sidewheel, chartered.
New-Brunswick, sidewheel, chartered.
New-York, propeller, purchased.
Suwonee, Capt. Paddleford, purchased, oow at Baltimore for repairs.

These steamers were intended exclusively lor carrying troops. Their capecity ranges from 500 to 1,000 men each. The following sailing transports were also fitted up for carrying troops, provisions and stores.

TRANSPORTS—SAILING, ARMED AND UNARMED.

Ship *Aracan*, Capt. Kelly, chartered.
Ship *Kitty Simpson*, Capt. R. Hepburn, chartarad.
Ship *Anne E. Thompson*, Capt. C. S. Merriman, chartered.
Ship *Marcia Greenleaf*, Capt. R. Merryman, chartered.
Bark *H. D. Brookman*, Capt. H. E. Cheoey, chartered.
Bark *Voltigeur*, Capt. W. M. Bly, purchased.
Bark *Guerrilla*, Capt. R. H. Pierce, one gun.
Bark *John Trucks*, Capt. Levi Collins.
Bark *Auro*, Capt ——, chartered.
Brig *Dragoon*, Capt. Liscomb, one gun, purchased.
Schr. *Highlander*, Capt. E. G. Dayton, one gun, purchased.
Schr. *Scout*, Capt. N. Torry, one gun, purchased.
Schr. *Skirmisher*, Capt. W. H. Richardson, one gun, purchased.
Schooner *Highlander*—2 rifled guns—Capt. Erastus G. Dayton.

In addition to the foregoing, the following large schooners were chartered. They carried horses, provisions, ordnance, baggage, etc:

Horse Transports.

Schr. *Maria Pike*, Capt. S. N. Crocker.
Schr. *Edward Slade*, Capt. G. B. Smith.
Schr. *Sarah Mills*, Capt. S. T. Dayton.
Schr. *W. A. Crocker*, Capt. T. D. Endicott.
Schr. *Sarah M. Smith*, Capt. J. M. Fisk.

Pontoon-Bridge Schooners.

Schr. *Sea Bird*, Capt. Smith.
Schr *Mary H. Banks*, Capt. Banks.

Siege Train Schooner.

Schr. *Col. Satterly*, Capt. ——.

Supply Vessels.

Schrs. *Planetone, Ellen Segur, Glenwood, Griswold, Ritchie, Emma, U. S. Rue* and *Jos. T. Brady.*

Submarine Car Attached to the Coast Defence Division.

Schr. *E. H. Slade*, Capt. Steel.

OFFICERS.

Prof. B. Maillefert, Engineer.
Capt. Levi Hayden, Consulting Engineer and Superintendent Submarine Operations.

Hospital Ships.

Schr. *Recruit*, Capt. Geo. Corgeshall, 1 gun.
Schr. *Scout*, Capt. Looney.

RECAPITULATION—ANNAPOLIS FLEET.

Gunboats (propellers,) carrying 38 guns	5
Floating Batteries, carrying 13 guns	5
Armed Transports	2
Unarmed Steam Transports	9
Sailing Transports, armed and unarmed	14
Horse Transports, supply vessels, etc.	20
Total	59

Besides the foregoing recapitulation over thirty schooners from Philadelphia, laden with, coal, lumber, etc., accompanied the expedition. The transport portion of the expedition was considerebly locreased at Hampton Ronds before the departure. The total force of the fleet sums up to about 125 vessals.

The gunboat fleet is divided into two attacking columns, the first of which is under command of Commander S. F. Hazard, U. S. N., and the other uoder Commander Stephen C. Rowan, U. S. N. It is in addition to the vessels reported from Annapolis. The entire naval force is commanded by Flag-officer L. M. Goldsborough, Commander-in-Chief.

NAVAL SQUADRON.

The naval squadron attached to Burnside's Expedition is under command of Flag-officer L. M. Goldsborough, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Subjoined is the organization of the Naval Squadron:

Flag-officer, L. M. Goldsborough, Commander-in-Chief.
Chief of the Staff, Commander A. L. Case.
Staff Medical Officer, Assistant Surgeon S. C. Jones.
Signal Officer, H. G. B. Fisher.
Secretary to Flag-officer, Henry Ven Brunt.
Clerk to Flag-officer, E. C. Mecker.
Second Clerk to Flag-officer, S. C. Rowan.

VESSELS OF THE SQUADRON.

Steam Gunboats.

Flag-ship *Philadelphia*, Acting Master S. Reynolds: Lieuteoant, E. L. Haines; Chief Engineer, Chas. A. Norris; Assistents, Chas. R. Joyce and A. J. Hopkins; Acting Purser, T. Thornton. Two 12-pounders.
Stars and Stripes, Lieut. Com. R. Werden—Four long 32s; two 12-pounder Dahlgrens.
Valley City, Lieut. Com. J. C. Chaplin—Four smooth long 32s; one 12-pounder howitzer.
Underwriter, Lieut. Com. W. V. Jeffers—One 80-pounder rifled; one 12-pouoder rifled.
Hetzel, Lieut. Com. H. K. Davenport—One 9-inch Dahlgren; one 80-pounder rifled.
Delaware, Lieut. Com. S. P. Quackenbush—One 80-pounder rifled; one 9-inch Columbiad; one 12-pounder rifled; one 32 smooth; one 12-pounder bowitzer.
Shawsheen, Acting Master T. G. Woodward—Two 20-pounder rifled, (Parrotts.)
Lockwood, Acting Master G. L. Graves—One 80-pounder rifled; two 12-pounder rifled.
Ceres, Acting Master J. McDiarmid—One 30-pounder rifled; one 12-pounder rifled.
Morse, Acting Master Peter Hayes—Two 9-inch Dahlgrens.
Whitehead, Acting Master Ches. A. Freoch—Ooe 9-inch Columbiad.
Louisiana, Lieut. Com. A. Murray—Two 8-inch Columbiads; two long 32s; one 12-pounder howitzer.
Henry Brincker, Acting Master Com. John E. Geddings—One 30-pounder rifled.
General Putnam, Lieut. Com. —— McCook—One 30-pounder Parrott; one 12-oounder howitzer.
Hunchback, Acting Lieut. Com. E. R. Calhoun—Three 9-inch smooth; one 100-pouoder rifled.
Southfield, Volunteer Lieut. Com. C. F. W. Beam—Three 9-inch smooth; one 100-pounder rifled.
Commodore Barney, Acting Lieut. Com. R. D. Renshaw—Two 9-inch smooth.
Commodore Perry, Acting Lieut. Com. Charles W. Flusser—Two 9-inch smooth.

Soiling Gunboats.

J. N. Seymour, —— ———One 30-pounder Parrott; one 12-pounder smooth.
Granite, Acting Master Com. Ephraim Boomer—One long 32 smooth.
Jenny Lind, —— ——.

THE VESSELS OF THE ANNAPOLIS FLEET AND THEIR ARMAMENT.

The transport fleet, as it rendezvoused at Annapolis, consisted, aside from the naval forces, of 52 vessels of all sizes, ranging from the steam-tug to the big side-wheel steamship, and from the schooner to the largest ship. In tonnage, they range from one to twelve hundred tons, and in draft from three to elaveo feet. The class of vessels employed, naval and transport, and tha whole character of the force, are adapted ooly to such operations as could be conducted in inland waters, and it was evident from the first that the North Carolina waters wers to be the scaoa of action, as there ara no other accessible south of Fortress Monroa. There has been great dissatisfaction at the character of some of the vessels, but the great bulk of them, as tha event has shown, ara staunch and seaworthy.

The gunboat transports are of a very peculiar and formidable character. They are screw propellers, of about 500 tons burden, rigged with mests and sails' and carrying from four to seven guns each. The guns are 12-pounder steel rifled Wiard's, 12-pounder rifled Dahlgreens, 30-pounder rifled Parrotts, aod mountain howitzers. The armaments of these boats, with the exception of the howitzers, ara all rifled guns, capable of reaching tha enemy at a great distence, and effectually covering the landing of their troops, as well as rendering much assistence in a bombardmeot.

The smallest steamer is the flag-ship *Picket*, drawing five feet, and the largest is the *Northerner*, drawing, when laden, about ten feet. No other steamers draw over nine feet.

The gunboat *Union*, owing to tha peculiar service for which she is intended, draws less water than any other of tho fleet, except the floating batteries. She is a stern-wheeler, and formerly ran on the Kennebec River, Maine. She has two 16-inch cylinders, with 6-feet stroke, and her captain, a shrewd Down-Easter, when esked what her draft was, said she could "run close enough to shore to onable passengers to pick apples off the trees, and make her retreat without touching bottom." With 700 men on board she draws three feet of water. The sailing vessels draw from five to nine feet, and will follow the steam transports to any point.

A very original feature of the expedition is the equipment of five floating batteries, which are designed to do effective service in action. Five of the largest and staunchest canal boats that could be found on the North River were selected for the business. They were strengthened and each divided into five watertight compartments. They have but one dack, with strong platforms for the guns. Their armament consists of Wiard rifled guns, of 6 and 12-pounder calibre. Each battery carries a crew of ten to sixteen experienced gunners. They will be anchored in position, and with their rifled guns can deal with the enemy at great distance. The gunners will be protected by bales of wet hay, and the surface that the batteries present to the enemy is so small that it will be exceedingly difficult to touch them at any range, however short.

The steamers, as far as size and tonnage are concerned, are very much like the smaller class of North River steamers. Having been built for sen service they are staunch, sit low in tha water, and are seaworthy. Most of them have run for years on our coast from Boston to St. Johns, and Halifax. Such as have been purchased by the Government, have been painted black, and have had their names changed.

The total number of guns in the fleet of transports is 45, all of which, save four, the shell-howitzers, are rifled. The effective range of these pieces is from 1½ to 2½ miles. The calibre of the guns is as follows:

Ten 30-pounder rifled Parrotts.
Four 6-pounder rifled Wiards.
Twelve 12-pounder rifled Wiards.
Twelve 12-pounder rifled boat-howitzers.
Six 12-pounder mountain howitzers.

Which is the total armament in the fleet from Annapolis.

These guns, together with 5,800 rounds of ammunition for the same, were all furnished under a contract with Norman Wiard, the inventor of the steel rifled-cannon, who filled the order in the short space of two weeks, and at the economical cost of $30,000. The work was done in New-York and Troy, and a total of 2,000 hands employed in their manufacture.

The 12-pounder rifled boat-howitzers are intended to use either on ship-board or in launches, and every gun in the fleet is provided with the carriage and mountments for use on land as efficiently as at sea. The reader will readily perceive that these guns thus placed on land will be equivalent to eight batteries of field artillery. The ammunition for these guns is of the "Hotchkiss" pattern, of which there have been furnished 5,800 rounds of shot, shell and canister, and 800 rounds of the Parrott ammunition.

There are likewise on board each transport vessel in the fleet 40,000 rounds of ball-cartridge, and 50 navy revolvers, with a large supply of cutlasses to be used to repel boarders in case any vessel is attacked while separated from the fleet. There is also on board the schooner *Col. Satterly* a siege-train of four eight-inch mortars, and on another vessel there are four guns of like calibre, which armament, we believe, was largely increased at Fortress Monroe before sailing. The same vessels carry 200 rounds of shell for each gun.

Large reinforcements to the working crews of the transports were made from the ranks of the New-England regiments of the expedition, among whom are many sailors and fishermen. Among those enrolled for this service are one hundred men from the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, one hundred and thirty from the Twenty-third Massachusetts, and a company from the Tenth Connecticut, which is composed exclusive of sailors, whalers end coast-fishermen.

SHIP SIGNALS AND THE SIGNAL CORPS.

Each vessel in tha fleet is designated by a signal number, and the vessels in each brigade are known by a different colored flag, from which it is known to what brigade it belongs. The first brigade will be designated by a red flag with white figures; the second brigade by a blue flag with white figures: the third brigade by a red end blue flag with white figures. When they go into actioo they will be signaled and designated by these numbers.

There has also been a signal corps organized and instructed in the use of a new system of signals, by which orders ceo be communicated from the deck of one ship to another, or from one division of an army to another, with great facility. The corps consists of 22 lieutenants and 66 privates, and has been organized and instructed by Lieuts. Fricker, Robbson and Foster, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. The system is that recently invented by Maj. Myers, of the same regiment.

The act of signalizing is performed by waving, in certain directions, to represent certain combinations of figures, which in turn represent the letters of the alphabet, different colored and sized flags, and at night colored lights. The flagman knows how to make the movements when the combination of figures is announced to him, but the letter represented by the combination is only known to the signal officer, who stands by and directs him, and reads in return the signals from the opposite correspondent. In the army of the Potomac these signals have been read at a distance of fifteen miles from a high position on a clear day.

The signal corps, when attached to a division, is mounted, and the men carry only a canvas pouch, which contains the signals, torches, and sections of the staff. The expedition corps will be stationed, two Lieutenants and four flag-men, on a ship, and will act as signal operators during the sailing of the transport fleet, and on shore when necessary.

The following Lieutenants were detailed from different regiments, and formed the signal corps of the expedition:

M. B. Bessey, W. F. Draper—Massachusetts Twenty-seventh.
W. F. Barrett, Luther Bradley—Massachusetts Twenty-seventh.
Thos. B. Marsh, W. H. Barker—New-York Fifty-first.
J. Lyman Van Buren, R. T. Gordon—New-York Fifty-third.
D. Jarjis, W. T. Barstow—Massachusetts Twenty-fourth.
Sandford B. Palmer, Samuel M. Smith—Connecticut Tenth.
Peter H. Niles, Anthony Laing—Massacbusetts Twenty-third.
Geo. W. Warner, Frederick Schlachter—Connecticut Eleventh.
Chas. A. Bread, Marvin Wait—Connecticut Eighth.
J. C. Reed, J. G. Beaver—Pennsylvania Fifty-first.
J. W. Hopkins, J. H. Shumway—Massachusetts Twenty-first.

The Signal Corps went South on the schooner *Col. Slatterly*.

BRIDGE-FLOATS.

There have been constructed for this expedition 300 bridge-floats, or boats, for crossing rivers or creeks with the greatest rapidity. They are built in the shape of small scows, taparing somewhat toward each end, leaving the largest diameter in the centre. They are each 8 feet wide, and 32 feat long. They are anchored in the water two abreast, with pins projecting from the bulwarks of each, on which stringers are placed, and planks placed thereon, which form a substantial bridge, all the work of a few moments, on which infantry, cavalry and artillery can pass with ease and rapidity. The entire length of the bridge which can thus be formed is 5,440 feet, or about a mile. When the floats are wanted for any other point they can be taken out, put on wheels and axles made for the purpose, and drawn by horses. This bridge is of the same pattern as those used by the French in the war in Italy. Another pontooo train, of the regular India-rubber pattern, will also accompany the expedition, in charge of Mr. S. D. Field.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

The military forces of the Expedition will be accompanied by a navel brigade, composed of sailors, who are to man the small boats and render assistance in landing troops. The brigade will be under command of Col. W. A. Howard, who is a person of great experience, having been for many yeers attached to both the navy and the revenue service. He was in the navy as midshipman while quite young, and won the esteem of his comrades. He left the service and entered the revenue marine, in which he continued for some time. During the Mexican war he was engaged in the conflict, and acquitted himself nobly. He was also engeged in the merchant service. After being some years out of the service, he again returned to it, and, before the present Expedition, stood in the rank of Captain in the revenue marine.

SHIP HOSPITAL.

The schooner *Recruit*, Capt. Cogoswell, and *Scout*, Capt. Looney, have been detailed for service as the Division Hospital. They are fitted up with 440 berths, on two decks, under the spar deck. They will give ample accommodation to all the sick of the Division. The hospital is under the supervision of Dr. S. A. Green, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, assisted by Dr. Dodge, of the New-York Fifty-first, and Dr. Temple, of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts.

Dr. Cheever, the Medical Director of the Burnside Expedition, conceived the idea of establishing hospital ships to be connected with the transport fleet, which has been successfully carried out. The hospital ships are placed in charge of a surgeon and three assistant surgeons, and the arrangements are made to conform to those of the best regulated hospitals. Each hospital ship is capable of accommodating 250 patients, with due regard to ventilation and cleanliness. The cooks, nurses and attendants are carefully selected. All the stores and medicines required in the hospital are placed on board the hospital ships. Every facility for the treatment of surgical cases is afforded. The number of hospital ships can be increased so as to meet the greatest emergency.

From the above details it will be seen how truly formidable is this Naval and Military Expedition under Gen. Burnside, which has just effected a foothold on the soil of North Carolina. In the main, it was undoubtedly well devised, well planned and well got up. The casualties that have befallen two or three of the vessels were trifling in comparison with the vast force of the expedition; and, considering the terrific gale through which it passed, the only wonder is that they were not more and far greater. We have had our record of the regiments and of the gunboats and ships of the fleet in type since the expedition sailed, but have delayed their publication till now that it has operated, for fear the facts of the force should by some means fall into the hands of the enemy, and he thereby discover from the character of the ships where it was destined, and thus be enabled to prepare for its destruction.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

OUR PERRYVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

PERRYVILLE AS A MILITARY DEPOT—ITS PRESENT CONDITION—ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER SAWTELLE—MEN AND ANIMALS—TEAMS AND TEAMSTERS—IMMENSE CONSUMPTION OF FORAGE, ETC.—CAMPS, CHARACTERISTICS AND CASUALTIES—COMPLAINTS

PERRYVILLE, Opposite Havre de Grace, Cecil County, Md., Monday, Jan. 27, 1862.

Among the many places of considerable importance in connection with the "war for the Union" is this little town, which, in the short space of four months, has increased its population by thousands, and its business in a still greater ratio. Situated immediately on the principal railway route between the great cities of the North and the National Capital, and having the additional advantage of unobstructed water communication through the Susquehannah and the Chesapeake Bay, besides being close to the terminus of an extensive chain of canals, the war had hardly commenced before Perryville was spoken of as the most safe and convenient place for the storehouse and *corral* of the Northern army, and on the 12th of August last a Government depot was established here under the immediate supervision and control of Capt. C. G. Sawtelle.

Capt. Sawtelle is a native of Maine, and only 27 years of age. But, though still young, he has an enviable record. He graduated at West Point in the class of 1854, and served west of the Mississippi River from 1854 to 1861, how well, may be conjectured from the fact that, on his return from California in July last, he was made Assistant Quartermaster, and immediately charged with the important duties of this station.

The only soldiers which have been here for a long time past, except those passing through by railroad, of which there are one or two regiments almost daily, are about 1,100 of the Fourteenth Regiment, and about 400 of the Eleventh Regiment, U. S. A., and these are in daily expectation of being ordered to the field.

The preparations for feeding the vast army of the North gives this place its importence. And how great and expensive these preperations are may be readily indicated by a very few figures. There have been brought to the *corrals*, or mula and horse pens, here, since August last, from 11,000 to 12,000 mules, and from 4,000 to 5,000 horses. There are at present in the pens, or in teams encamped in the neighborhood, training and awaiting marching orders, nearly 6,000 mules. Of the horses, perhaps one-fifth or one-fourth are still here; the rest have already been sent off for cavalry service, with the exception of a few retained for the use of officers, wagon-masters, and their assistants. The daily average of hay and straw consumed by the animals here may be set down, according to a rough estimate, at fifty tons, with oats and corn in proportion. Three-fourths of the mules brought here are young and unbroken, many of them wild as the wind, and vicious as only a mule can be.

The *modus operandi* of the mule breaking business may be thus briefly stated: The mules, to the number required for the day, are driven into a small, high-fenced inclosure, at one corner of which is a stock, or strong frame-work of timber, just wide enough and high enough to admit one animal at a time, and long enough to admit two or more; two or three negroes then rush into the pen with long poles, "gads," or goads, and by whipping, beating and bellowing, drive as many animals as required into the stock, or cage, where they are prevented from backing out, and separated from each other by strong, bars put in crosswise. Now it is that "the ball opens." The next business is to put on the harness, and the struggles of the frightened and maddened animal, at this stage, are often astonishingly and indescribably desperate; but after long tugging and toiling, piece by piece the strong halter and harness are at last all on; a rope is then fastened around the animal's girth, a longer one is fastened to the fetlock and, passed through that around the body, is held by one or more of the negroes aforesaid, when the word is given to clear the way and let the animal out into the field preparatory to being hitched to the wagon; thus let out, with one man fast hold of the halter and the others prepared to raise the hampered foot from the ground, leaving what was a quadruped only a *tri*-ped, if his violence required such a reduction of his pedal powers, the animal rears and plunges and throws himself, until at length he yields from exhaustion, and thus, one by one, the first four animals are "hitched up," a sturdy negro or the future driver mounts to the saddle on the near "body mule" or "shafter," and, with check rein in one hand, whip in the other, and an assistant with cudgel, hold of the bit of the near leader, off they go as best they can, pitching, rearing and tearing around the great inclosure or track prepared for this purpose. Sometimes the animals are up, sometimes down, sometimes half in the harness, sometimes out; sometimes over the tongue, sometimes under tha wagon and sometimes all piled up and snarled up, one upon the other, and, perhaps, tha driver underneath or on the top of all. Such is tha first lesson, which lasts for two or three hours, when the team is gotten away to camp by some means or another, to rest in the harness till the next day, when the "breaking" continues with many a ludicrous and many a dangerous predicament, in which men and mules are often hurt, very rarely, yet sometimes killed. The four animals being sufficiently broken, which they may be in three or four weeks, two more mules are added, or *inserted*, for they are always put between the "leaders" and the "shafters," and the team is full, and will soon be ready for marching orders. Twenty-five teams constitute a "train," which is commanded by a wagon-master and an assistant wagon-master; four "trains" or 100 teams constitute a "brigade," commanded by a brigade wagon-master, called for convenience and courtesy "brigadier," as the "wagon-masters" are called "captains." I bear my testimony to the conceded fact that many of tha latter and some of the former who are, or have been here, are, in almost every respect, entirely unfit for the positions they hold. But incompetency here, as in the army or navy, must be accounted for in part by the suddenness of the emergency which has called the vast war machinery of the country into action. The teams once formed into brigades there is little to be done except to keep the camp and animals in order, so long as they remain here, which some of them have done for three or four months. But that is all changed now; and one of the best signs of the times here of late has been the pressing demand for brigades to be off for duty, showing better than anything else, that a vigorous prosecution of the war is thoroughly resolved upon.

A word in this connection to a class of the unemployed in your City and vicinity cannot be amiss. There is a constant demand for teamsters here; pay from $20 to $30 a month, and found. The fare from New-York to this place is only $5. Twenty teamsters could get broken teams here almost any day; and a resolute man would hardly hesitate to walk the whole distance in these times for such a job, if he could not raise the V to pay the fare. Teamsters here are employed by the month, and unt enlisted for any long periods, as is the case with regimental teamsters. The teamster has his snug covered wagon to sleep in, every company has a large "swivel tent," with stove and plenty of fuel, besides a cooking and dining "shanty." Rations are abundant, and generally of good quality. There are men here of all professions and occupations, and from all parts of the world; and no happier fellows can be found than they, when congregated in their tents or wagons, after the day's work or sport is over. There is no end to song-singing, psalm-singing, and story-telling; and the statement of the case would not be complete should I omit to say that "whisky" is plenty, cheap and "nasty."

There has been, heretofore, some outcry about the use of the "sweat-box" and other punishments, but I am convinced that the complaints in this regard have been based upon very shallow foundation, with two or three exceptions; and, at the present time, teamsters and others have more freedom of action and less responsibility resting upon them than they would have in almost any other position.

This place is not without its "items" and startling events. Some time since there was a grand wedding and serenade in the Fourteenth Regiment. Then a sergeant of the guard deserted while on duty; his name is Keeler, of Connecticut. He was arrested in New-Haven, and brought back here a few days since, and is now confined in the guard-house, with a chain and ball to his ankle. It is thought he will be shot. The next sensation was produced by a wagon-master, known as "Doc. Heinrick," a Kentuckian, being shot dead in the street, in an altercation with a man who passes under the name of Brown, and who kept a daguerreotype establishment here. Brown is in prison, but will probably go clear on his trial. The last sensation was occasioned by a deserter of the Eleventh Regiment, who had forged his pass, attempting to shoot an officer of the Fourteenth, who intercepted him. There were six deserters in the party; the one who did the shooting, named Fitzgibbons, is from Rhode Island, he and two of his comrades are in close quarters. Fitzgibbons will hardly fare better than Keeler.

Rain and snow have been of daily occurrence for about two weeks past, with mud all the time, anywhere and everywhere, from two inches to two feet deep. The weather has been very severe upon the poor animals, and numbers have died almost daily, proving what is almost a proverb among those acquainted with the beast—that when a mule is down, he's dead.

J. F. C.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

RESULT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF AQUIA CREEK—THE REBELS WELL SCARED—THEY FORSAKE THEIR GUNS, AND TAKE TO THE BOMB-PROOF—CHAGRIN AT THE ESCAPE OF THE PENSACOLA, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLES COUNTY, Md., Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862.

"All quiet along the Lower Potomac" has by repetion probably become almost as familiar a phrase to your readers as that once famous dispatch of Dr Sauty, and yet, now and then, little events occur which break the monotony of this pine-covered mud-hole, known to geographers as Charles County, and within the limits of which are encamped the three brigades of Gen. Joseph Hooker's Division.

About a week ago, a couple of negroes, servants of officers at the Aquia Creek rebel batteries, made good their escape of a foggy night, and, though pursued and fired at

Death, a battle all must fight, in which all *must be conquered*, then directed the minds of the men to God's promises, and the terms Repentance and Faith, by which Death would lose its sting, the grave its victory.

This morning, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, a party of 40 men from the Sixty-first, with 40 cavalry, went out on a scouting expedition as far as Fairfax, and returned this afternoon, bringing with them two Secessionists who had been acting as spies. They were brought into camp blindfolded and taken to Gen. SUMNER's headquarters. W.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—An address, entitled *Mistakes of Educated Men*, delivered at the Commencement of Pennsylvania College, in 1861, by JOHN S. HART LL. D., is published by D. C. GARRIQUES, of Philadelphia. We are glad to see the second edition of this address before the public in so inviting a form. It abounds with sensible advice to students, and inculcates maxims, which, if practiced by young men in the walk of life, would save them from committing the mistakes into which so many educated men have fallen. Moreover, the address is entirely free from that pedantry and dictatory spirit which mer the usefulness of so many works of this kind. Dr. HART talks to his parish of young men as a father might—a good, sensible father, who didn't whine any.

—*The National School for the Soldier*, an elementary work on Military Tactics, in questions and answers, by Capt. W. W. VAN NESS, is published by CARLETON. This is a Military catechism in contradistinction to the one of the Church. The first question, instead of asking the pupil how many commandments there are, demands to know how many companies form a regiment. And so on to the end of the several chapters composing the book. It is a neat little work, and seems especially valuable at the present time.

—The admirers of very few clergymen would care to risk the reputation of their favorites by putting in permanent form prayers which they may have uttered extemporaneously in the course of their pulpit ministrations; but the friends of the late THEODORE PARKER venture this experiment. A little volume published by WALKER, WISE & Co., of Boston, contains forty of the petitions which he uttered while presiding over the "Fraternity" of that city. They are characterized by all the simplicity of style and singular earnestness and eloquence of expression which distinguished his studied discourses and lectures. The volume, which is issued from the Riverside Press, will be welcomed by those who sympathized with Mr. PARKER's peculiar theological views.

—*Braithwaite's Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery* has so extended a reputation with the profession that a simple announcement of the issue of the forty-fourth part is all that seems necessary. Over 350 closely-printed pages present succinct summaries of all important articles which have appeared in other medical periodicals during the last six months, and a review of the proceedings of the different societies in Europe and America. Some idea of the extent of this digest may be formed from the fact that the general index of contents covers about ten closely printed pages. Mr. W. A. TOWNSEND publishes *Retrospect* at No. 39 Walker-street.

—The Ladies' Educational Union, which has its office at No. 5 Beekman-street, has undertaken the issue of a monthly called the *Volunteer*. The first number contains articles,—poetry and prose, original and selected,—adapted to interest volunteers whether in camp, in the field or on shipboard. A more extended experience will suggest to the editor in charge more effective methods of using the space at his command. The magazine, however, may be made to supply a great want, and as its profits, should there be any, are to be applied to furthering the objects of the Educational Union, which are to found a fund "to secure to the daughters of deceased or disabled soldiers, who may need such provision, the advantages of home, education, and the means of honorable self-support," it deserves a liberal and extended support.

—It never occurred to the eminent JOMINI or the ingenious but misguided Col. HARNEE, we apprehend, to put their military tactics into rhyme. To a later day belongs the merit of the manual thus made easy. *Rhymed Tactics*, by "Gov," is soon to be issued from the press of VAN NOSTRAND. Those who are anxious to learn how to handle their muskets in regular metre, can do so from this very ingenious little work. We expect shortly after its publication to see the plan thus initiated so generally adopted that all general orders will be written in iambics, proclamations in anapests, and minor military matters in dactyle and spondees. Blank cartridges will be wholly superseded by blank verse. The sentinel will demand the countersign in one stanza and the answer will be given in another. Our author deserves great credit for the ingenuity he has displayed in putting into verse a manual which would at first glance seem to defy the most persistent efforts of the rhymer. The book contains a number of illustrations representing some of the more difficult positions, in the figures of which portraits of several prominent officers of the New-York Volunteers may be recognized.

—A new Book of Worship, containing the services of the Unitarian Church with the vespers and hymns newly arranged, is published by JAMES MILLER. The scope and object of the work is thus set forth in the words of the preface. "It is sought to give a regular morning and evening service which shall duly combine freedom and order, or the variety with the spice, with the constancy which is the bread of life, and save us at once from the monotony of the wholly set ritual and the destruction of the wholly variable choice." That the work thus indicated has been performed by able and faithful hands, the initials attached to the preface are a sufficient guarantee.

The Broderick Will.

AN INJUNCTION ISSUED BY JUDGE HAGER.

Judge HAGER, of San Francisco, has issued an injunction in the Broderick Will case. The *Alta California* gives this summary of reasons for this action:

"The decision is not a final one. Judge HAGER does not decide that the will is forged. The injunction is not permanent. No testimony was taken in the case—in other words, nobody was sworn as a witness in the case, to be examined and cross-examined by both attorneys. A number of affidavits were presented, but in these the deponents speak *ex parte*—only one side. The opinion is granted not on a motion for a final injunction, but on a motion to show cause why the sale should not be restrained until the whole matter can be sifted to the bottom. At the close of his opinion the Judge says: 'It is due to all parties interested in the estate, or implicated in the alleged fraud—so wicked in the eye of the law, so abhorrent to every principle of justice and morality, and so destructive of the social and political ties that bind us together as citizens and men—that these serious charges should be investigated, that innocence may be proclaimed, or guilt exposed, and the honor of our State and public justice vindicated." He does not say that the charges are proved; he merely says they should be investigated, and, meantime, he restrains the sale, so that the State may lose nothing in case the charges should be sustained on a final trial.

The reasons why he thinks it probable that the will is forged are, that when told of his dangerous condition, after being shot, and urged to prepare for the worst, Mr. BRODERICK made no allusion to the will; that no will was found till long after his death; that though the theory of those presenting the will as genuine is, that the will was written and signed by the testator and witnesses at the same time and at the same place, yet one kind of ink is used in the body of the will, another in the signature of HOFF, and a third in the signature of BRODERICK; that the will is written as though the signature had been first on the page, and the body of the document put on afterward, with an evident crowding near the signature; and that there is no proper explanation of the time and manner in which the will was found. These facts raise "presumptions" in the mind of the Judge that the alleged will is invalid. If there is a fraud, WILLIS must be considered an accessory, but his deposition cannot be overlooked.

In considering this case, we cannot forget the Almaden suit, which has occupied so important a place in the litigation and general history of California. In that case, too, grave charges of forgery were made. There were many suspicious circumstances. After hearing long and careful arguments, and giving the most deliberate consideration to the case, the two Federal Judges agreed that an injunction should issue. Judge MCALLISTER based his decision upon the fact the present owners of the mine could not swear, of their own knowledge, that the title papers are genuine. He thought that he had no business to consider the papers themselves, or the affidavits or testimony presented by the claimants. Judge HOFFMANN taking, it seems, a different view of the case, based his decision upon the testimony, and found there enough to justify grave doubts of genuineness of the title. The injunction was therefore issued, and for more than two years that magnificent property—very extravagantly estimated by the United States to be worth $35,000,000—was closed; and yet, when the final decision was rendered, the vindication was complete, and now scarcely a suspicion of forgery remains upon the public mind. So it may be in this case.

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

OUR PADUCAH CORRESPONDENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF NATIONAL FORCES—PREPARATIONS FOR ACTIVE OPERATIONS, ETC.

PADUCAH, Ky., Sunday, Feb. 2, 1862.

Since my last, dated from Smithland, there have been some changes made both at that place and this. In addition to the force then there, there have been added two companies of cavalry under Maj. THIELMAN, the Fifth Illinois Cavalry from Shawneatown, Ill., and some artillery for the fortifications, consisting principally of 24-pound howitzers on field carriages. Gen. L. WALLACE has also been sent up there and has taken command of the post, in place of Col LANMAN, of the Iowa Seventh. The force new at Smithland is amply sufficient for all defensive purposes, and would be strong enough to assume the offensive had they any transportation—a defect, by the way, which can easily be remedied, as the supply here at Paducah is of the most ample character.

The force at this point consists of two brigades, made up as follows:

FIRST BRIGADE, COL. MCARTHUR, COMMANDING.
Four regiments Illinois infantry.
Seven companies volunteer cavalry.
One battery.

SECOND BRIGADE, COL. M. L. SMITH, COMMANDING.
Five regiments infantry.
Two squadrons volunteer cavalry.
Two companies regular cavalry.
One battery.

The two brigades form a division commanded by Brig.-Gen. C. F. SMITH, a regular officer, and one against whom various irresponsible correspondents have lately been making charges of the most absurd and groundless character. It was charged that he refused to allow, or at least tried to prevent a mob of soldiers from hoisting the Stars and Stripes over a house in town, from which the occupants boldly flaunted the emblematic rag of rebeldom. From careful inquiry I am satisfied that no rebel flag ever was raised from the house in question, but that the whole thing arose from the fact that while some soldiers were passing, they discovered some little girls playing with some miniature secession flags. The trifling circumstance was exaggerated as it passed from mouth to mouth, until it finally assumed the shape and size of the huge thing it appeared in the columns of the Chicago *Tribune* and other kindred sheets.

Of course the *Tribune* promulgated its usual sapient editorial explanations which it has ready for any man who prefers making war constitutionally instead of devoting himself to nigger-stealing, viz. That Gen. SMITH is a Secesslonist at heart, and, of course, ought to be instantly removed and his place supplied by some one of the Lane or Jennison stripe. From conversations with many of his leading officers, I am satisfied that Gen. SMITH enjoys, to the fullest possible extent, their esteem and confidence, so much so that were the Administration to effect a change in the command of the division, it would not only be universally regretted, but regarded as a most unwise movement. Nobody anticipates that any such change will be made, yet the efforts that have been made to effect it by certain radical newspapers, are generally commented on here, by intelligent officers, with emphatic indignation. Gen. SMITH has at least done one good thing since he has been here, and that is that he packed off a score or two of newspaper correspondents—fellows, who, clothed in the mighty dignity of the Press, thought they might lie, clamor, vent their spleen, misrepresent, ventilate their own supreme ignorance, and raise the devil generally without being held to account. He made a "clean sweep," and since that the gallant old General sleeps well o' nights, and carries on his plans undisturbed.

Since the time of the exodus of the Knights of the Quill, one or two wandering scribes have ventured upon short expeditions into the forbiddan ground, but in so doing they carefully gave Headquartars a "wide berth," and leave as soon as convenient. During his late expedition, the General, after much persuasion, at length unwillingly allowed one reporter to go along, but coupled with it the proviso that the reporter should at no time come within sight or cross his path.

Day before yesterday the troops here were paid off, and since that time there has been no end to fun of all sorts, among which may be included numberless arrests, fights and shooting affairs. A Color-Sergeant in an Indiana regiment got drunk, was arrested, and attempted to escape, during which he was shot and instantly killed by a member of the Provost-Marshal's guard. This is the worst case that has occurred—the others include black eyes and broken noses without number.

The strictest rules forbidding the sale of whisky have been established, and yet they are constantly being violated. Ingenious expedients are constantly being resorted to to sell the contraband without detection, and as last as one is discovered, another is adopted. For some time past Major KUHN suspected that liquor was being brought over in a skiff from an Indiana regiment gol

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee—MARTHA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WEBNER—PERFECTION.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE IRISH HEIRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE SEDGWICK FAMILY—THE NAIAD QUEEN.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Senate Finance Committee, it is understood, will report the Treasury Note bill to that body to-day, with sundry amendments, not, however, affecting the legal tender clause, which will be retained.

The hints which have reached us, for the last few days, from the rebels, regarding the operations of the Burnside Expedition at Roanoke Island, have prepared us for the announcement that our forces have achieved a victory. Particulars are yet lacking, but enough has reached us to warrant us in the belief that the success of Gen. BURNSIDE has been most complete. The fighting appears to have continued during three days, commencing on Friday, and concluding on Sunday afternoon, at which time our troops landed on the island, and took possession of the rebel batteries. On Saturday the rebel "Commodore" LYNCH went to the assistance of WISE, who commanded the rebel land forces, and engaged our gunboats with his "Mosquito" flotilla. The result, according to the latest dispatches, was, that two of his gunboats were captured, two or three of them sunk, and the rest scattered. The full extent of our success will not be known until we receive dispatches direct from the expedition; but there is little doubt that a large number of prisoners were captured, as the rebel forces there had been recently reinforced, and there was hardly a way for them to escape. The people of Norfolk are represented to be in a great panic, in consequence of this new rebel defeat.

Our advices from Tennessee are of an exciting character. Gen. GRANT, at last accounts, had surrounded Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, with seven batteries of artillery, and the fort was to be attacked yesterday or to-day, unless it surrendered. There were reported to be eight thousand rebels there, under command of PILLOW, and a desperate resistance was expected. Meantime, however, Gen. GRANT has been largely reinforced from Cairo, Paducah and other points, and with the help of the gunboats, will no doubt make as short work of Fort Donelson as was made of Fort Henry. The gunboat expedition, which went up the Tennessee after the victory at Fort Henry, has returned, after capturing a new rebel gunboat, and destroying all the other rebel boats on the river as far up as Florence, Ala. Action is evidently the motto of Gen. HALLECK and Commodore FOOTE.

We have a rumor this morning that the rebels have evacuated Bowling Green, Ky., and are falling back on Nashville, Tenn.

The Secretary of War proposes to have swift communication with Port Royal, Hatteras Inlet, Roanoke Island, and all other points on the rebel coast occupied by our forces, and to this end has advertised for proposals for doing a dispatch business by means of swift steam packets. Proposals will be received by telegraph for four days. This is an important movement, and will go far to satisfy the public craving for early intelligence.

There were rumors afloat in Wheeling, on Saturday and Sunday, as to the movements of our troops in the vicinity of Romney. It was said that a considerable number of the enemy were surrounded at Blue's Gap and would certainly be taken. It is certain that a general advance has been made by our troops from Patterson's Creek, New Creek and other points, but whether it was to get out of the mud or engage the enemy in battle is unknown to the public.

The Washington *Star* of Monday, commenting on Gen. STONE'S arrest, says: "We have satisfied ourself that the charges against Gen. STONE do *not* emanate from, or come through a Congressional Committee, but are the result of the convictions of Gen. MCCLELLAN, after a careful survey of all the facts involved, that it is due equally to the public interest and the accused himself, that the various accusations against him should be formally investigated by a Court-martial. Should that tribunal acquit him honorably, we scarcely need add none will be more rejoiced than the Commander-in-Chief."

A new pontoon train has just been completed, and is now encamped near the Arsenal at Washington. It consists of a number of large flatboats rigged with wheels under them, so they can be transported rapidly and securely, and an immense amount of timber and planks upon trains of wagons built expressly for that purpose. This is independent of the train of Col. MCLEOD MURPHY, which is made of India-rubber boats and filled with wind. There are also at the Arsenal over 200 pieces of light artillery, all of which are ready for the field, and are held as part of the reserve, in case anything should happen to the 400 now in the army of the Potomac.

Gov. ANDREW arrived in Boston Saturday night, after a stay of about ten days in Washington, during which time he has been engaged in completing arrangements for a system of coast defences for Massachusetts. It is understood also that the War Department has announced that all volunteer regiments will be organized by the Governors of the respective States, and that, in accordance with this understanding, Gov. ANDREW will complete the organization of the Eastern and Western Bay State regiments, raised in Massachusetts under the orders of Gen. BUTLER.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a resolution from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, urging the immediate passage of the Treasury Note bill, was presented. A petition, signed by 25,315 persons, in favor of homœopathic practice in the army, was also presented, with several others of lesser importance. A petition from citizens of Philadelphia, similar to that presented by Mr. CRITTENDEN in the House, praying for the observance of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, was presented by Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and a resolution to carry out the suggestions of the petition was passed. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered a series of resolutions declaratory of the relations of the Government with certain States, which were laid on the table, 21 to 15. They advocated emancipation as a war measure. A bill to authorize the banks of the District of Columbia to issue small notes, was referred. The Fortification bill was taken up and debated until the Senate found itself without a quorum, when it adjourned. During the proceedings, Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, gave notice that he should call up the Treasury Note bill to-day, and press it to a speedy passage.

In the House, a resolution relative to the encampment of soldiers in the slave-pen at Alexandria, in which, on Friday night, a man was frozen to death, was sought to be introduced by Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, but a single objection carried it over until to-day. A bill to establish a Department of Agriculture was reported, but not acted upon. A resolution offered by Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, directing the War Committee to inquire into the report that the rebels down the Potomac are in possession of the National countersign sometimes before our own officers, was adopted. Consideration of the SENATE election case was then resumed, and the House finally, after listening to several speeches for and against, decided that he is not entitled to represent the people of the Hampton District of Virginia in Congress. The Senate's amendment to the bill authorizing the construction of twenty iron-clad gunboats was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Our news package by the *Jura* reached us at a late hour last night, and we give elsewhere a few extracts of the most immediate importance, including Earl RUSSELL'S reply to the legal points in Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch on the *Trent* affair, and the communication of Lord LYONS to the British Government on the stone blockade.

In the State Senate, yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bills defining the powers and duties of Boards of Supervisors, to amend the excise laws of 1857, and to repeal the act opening Union-street, Brooklyn. The Assembly was principally engaged in the consideration of a bill to reimburse WILLIAM MONTEATH for canal damages.

The steamer *Northern Light*, which sailed for Aspinwall yesterday, took out a heavy freight, and many passengers. Inspector LEONARD, and a platoon of policemen, were on the pier, for the purpose of examining passports and preserving order.

A Montreal paper states that a letter posted in New-York, addressed to the Cashier of the Banque du Peuple, in Montreal, and containing $5,000 in South Carolina bonds, has been taken from the Canadian mail, *en route*, opened, and the contents taken possession of by the Federal Government, on the ground that the bonds are the property of an American gentleman residing in Montreal, disaffected to the Federal Government.

The land required for the new fort at the entrance of the Kennebec River, Maine, has been appraised by the County Commissioner of Sagadahoc, at the aggregate sum of $7,900. The principal claimant gets by this award $7,500 for the same premises for which the previous Administration agreed to pay $15,000.

Gen. KEARNEY, in command of the New-Jersey Brigade, recently constructed in his camp, at his own expense, a number of ovens, in which the men have baked their bread, taking flour from the Government as rations. The saving to the four regiments, by this arrangement, during the last four months, has been $3,436, which sum was divided among them a few days since.

Lieut.-Col. MAYNARDIER has published a long card, defending himself from the charges of complicity with FLOYD, in the consummation of his schemes for arming the South. He endeavors to show that he acted entirely in accordance with the regulations.

Dr. D. C. PETERS, in charge of the prisoners at Fort Warren, has been ordered to report at Fort Pickens. He was taken a prisoner with our troops in Texas, nearly a year since, and was released on parole. Recently he has been exchanged.

We have already noticed the case of private RAILTON, of the Nineteenth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, convicted by a Court-martial of desertion, and sentenced to two years' hard labor in the United States Penitentiary, in the District of Columbia. This sentence was revoked, on the ground that RAILTON was sworn in for only three months. Gen. MCCLELLAN has affirmed the finding of the Court-martial, and ordered the surrender of the soldier to the civil authorities of the District.

Mr. CHARLES GOULD read an interesting paper before the Geographical and Statistical Society, last evening, on the question of the financial difficulties of the Government. He advanced an elaborate argument in favor of the establishment of a National Bank, and laid down the principles upon which, he argued, such an institution could be safely conducted.

In the action against the alleged proprietors of "Volks' Garten," for giving theatrical performances without a license, the jury found for the plaintiffs—the House of Refuge—for the penalty of $500. The case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, and tried before Justice MORELL in the Superior Court. In an action by the Union India-rubber Company against the City to restrain the collection of taxes upon the personal property of the plaintiffs for 1855, the Court gave judgment for the defendants upon a demurrer interposed to the complaint. The matter was before Justice CLERKE at the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

The Stock Market was quite buoyant yesterday at a recovery of ¼ per cent. in prices. The French Emperor's speech on the American difficulty, and the news from Roanoke, gave this impetus to the market. Exchange, 114¼@115; Gold, 101@102½ per cent.

Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn favored buyers, yesterday, yet the sales of each were limited. Provisions were more freely offered, at former rates, and a good inquiry prevailed for hog products. Groceries, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Fruit, Hemp, Candles, Chemicals, Seeds, Spices and Foreign Liquors were inactive. Cotton was dull and heavy; a sale of 200 bales Middling Uplands, deliverable, at the option of the seller, up to the 1st of March, was reported, at 24c. per lb. Kentucky Tobacco was more sought after. Whisky was depressed, and a shade cheaper. The freight market was somewhat brisker, but rates tended downward.

"IN THE REAR."—Our military authorities have for a long time been promising that, at this, that, or the other point they were about to take the rebels "in the rear." But, so far, not very much has been done in that line. At one point, however, second only in importance to Manassas—if, indeed, in regard to the great results of the war, it be not far more important than that stronghold—we have now fairly got in the rebel rear, and, if appearances do not deceive, are likely soon to "take" them in that uncomfortable spot for an assault. It can hardly be doubted that the main purpose of the operations on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and the seizure of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, is to get in the rear of Bowling Green, with a force as strong as that now in its front, and, by advancing upon it simultaneously from both directions, bring on a general engagement with the rebels there stationed. It is probable that Gen. SIDNEY JOHNSTON (commanding at Bowling Green) has, with his recent reinforcements, an army of not less than fifty thousand rebels. In his front, at Munfordsville, Gen. BUELL has a loyal army of at least equal numbers. In his rear, near those points where the railroad crosses the rivers just mentioned, there is now a Union army (not to mention the navy) at least half as strong as JOHNSTON'S, and reinforcements are continually going forward to its support from Cairo and St. Louis, which will soon raise it to 50,000 men. The railroad leads them directly up to Bowling Green, as the Louisville and Nashville Railroad leads BUELL'S main body directly to the same point; and if both of these sections of railroad should have been destroyed by the rebels, there are, from both directions, turnpike roads leading to the same point; and if the railroad bridge over the Cumberland at Clarksville should be blown up, Gen. HALLECK'S steamboats will soon bridge the stream. JOHNSTON will then have but two courses before him—to come out and give battle to one or both of our armies, or to retire from Kentucky and retreat upon Nashville. It will be impossible for him to remain any longer in his present position. We wait anxiously for the result of this "rear" movement.

Burnside at Roanoke Island—Norfolk Threatened.

We have now news enough from Southern sources to infer that BURNSIDE has achieved a complete success, and that the rebels have suffered a severe defeat by land and by water. With Norfolk in a panic, as is reported from Fortress Monroe, we can hardly expect to receive a composed or consistent account of the affair, even if there were the disposition to give it, and we shall probably have to await a dispatch-boat by way of Hatteras for detailed intelligence. For the information that we have, we, in common with other journals, are indebted to the enterprise of the Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and it establishes, beyond a doubt, that Roanoke Island is in the possession of our forces, after a three days' combat, naval and military, which brilliantly illustrated the resources, the pluck and the valor of both arms of the National service. For, in this victory, the coöperation of the land and sea forces seems to have attained a completeness not reached in any of our former expeditions. Port Royal and Hatteras were exclusively naval victories, but Roanoke called forth and combined the effective qualities of both arms of the service. We have as yet no details of the work done on the island after landing, and only know it was triumphantly done, and that the National Standard was planted over the enemy's fortifications. But the naval bulletin is certainly as brilliant as one could well desire. Of the rebel fleet, under command of Commodore LYNCH, three gunboats were sunk, two were captured, and the rest dispersed in every direction!

We have no precise information as to the rebel force on Roanoke Island; some three regiments are mentioned as having been recently sent thither from Norfolk, and the dispatches intimate that the whole force was captured. As this neat stroke was quite within the scope of our resources, we can readily believe it true. For, as will be seen by a glance at our map on another page, it was only necessary for some of our gunboats, while the fleet was engaging the batteries on the south side of Roanoke, to make a dash through Croatan into Albemarle Sound, in order completely to cut off the retreat of the rebels, insulating them both from the main shore and the banks, and cooping them up within the narrow circumference of the island, to be bagged at leisure. We wish we could encourage the hope that WISE has been bagged along with them; but that he should thus voluntarily go into the trap, is too great a blunder to expect, even from *him*. It is understood that WISE had made his stand, with a force of 5,000 men, at Nag's Head—which, it will be observed, is on the sand-banks opposite Roanoke Island—with a view to bring succor to the force on the Island when attacked, though it is not easy to see how it could be made available, considering that Roanoke Sound, which separates them, has a depth of from five to seven feet, and is from one to two miles wide, and would require extraordinary facilities for crossing and recrossing. The likelihood is, therefore, that WISE confined himself to his vaigne of vantage at Nag's head, the advantage of which point, in having a good roadway on the beach direct to Norfolk, would not be lightly estimated by the valiant Governor. The probability is, therefore, that on the capture of the Island, WISE made a masterly retrograde movement toward that city.

The experience gained in the case of our other naval expeditions admonishes us of the extreme importance of forthwith following up the blow thus struck. Norfolk is now in precisely the condition of panic that fell on Charleston and Savannah at the time of the Port Royal victory. It is acknowledged by the rebels themselves that there are absolutely no obstacles to retard Gen. BURNSIDE'S march inland and upon Norfolk, except the natural ones of the swamps, marshes, etc., of that amphibious region. The present success gives us command of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, and the Dismal Swamp Canal, with the adjunct, the Jericho Canal, connecting, through Lake Drummond, with an important railroad junction at the town of Suffolk, on the Nansemond River, where the main railroad route from Norfolk branches into what are called the Norfolk and Petersburgh, and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroads. With this point in our possession, Norfolk is completely isolated, and its surrender becomes simply a question of time. All eyes will naturally be turned in expectation and hope to the new and important base of operations which our latest success establishes for us in North Carolina.

Prospects of Intervention.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has a reputation for disappointing expectations. Those who expected he would use the occasion of opening the Legislative Chamber to announce his resolution to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy, and declare the blockade invalid, have now had their disappointment; for his speech, taking a contrary direction, sustains the propriety of preserving neutrality, until neutral rights shall be infringed by the belligerents. The blockade, therefore, is not at present a violation of neutral rights. Some fresh accident or incident, or a maintenance of the blockade until its existence threatens to be interminable, must furnish the groundwork of that policy of intervention, which is just now wanting. A London paper, the *Morning Advertiser*, attributes this extreme moderation of tone to a remonstrance of Lord RUSSEL, who is said to have begged a longer probation for our Government. But the *Advertiser* is of no authority, and its explanation may go for nothing.

In England the subject is to be referred to Parliament. Already, if we read correctly a passage in our telegraphic dispatches, botched in the transmission, a strong party is counted in the House of Commons, prepared to demand intervention; but whether strong enough to overcome the disinclination of a commercial people to war, we are not advised. It would be necessary, we conceive, to announce the measure as a Government measure, and to enlist the Tories in the place of the Manchester interest, which cannot be brought to approve a war with the United States, in order to secure a vote in favor of intervention. But it is not probable that Government is prepared to lead the House of Commons in this direction, however it may be disposed to accept an impulse from the majority. It is not probable, therefore, that any action will be taken by Parliament early in the session; and before the session will have proceeded very far we shall be able to offer that conclusive argument against interference—entire military success. We may look, then, at the whole question of intervention as rather abstract than practical.

The Case of Gen. Stone—Telegraphic Censorship.

The conclusion arrived at by the Congressional Committee in regard to Gen. STONE and his services, correspond with a very current popular impression. Among those who had occasion to note the career of the man, much surprise was felt at his promotion to a position so vital to the success of the Union cause, especially as his sympathies and associations had openly inclined to the cause of secession, and nothing could be easier than at the post to which he was assigned, to maintain communication with the enemy. There is, perhaps, no doubt, that such intercourse has been maintained by the prisoner. But whether or not the correspondence was treasonable; whether it was he who transmited passwords and admonitions of proposed movements, to the enemy, thereby defeating or crippling the few demonstrations of energy the army has made, is still undetermined, and of the doubt the prisoner is entitled to the benefit.

But the official minute of charges alleged against Gen. STONE throws upon him the responsibility of the disaster at Ball's Bluff, and ascribes it not to an error of judgment, but to premeditated treason. This count of the indictment is new and startling. The belief has heretofore been that the slaughter on that tragic occasion resulted from a blunder on the part of STONE, or an excess of zeal on the part of BAKER, which led him, unauthorized, to risk an engagement without counting the odds. The latter view has been steadily put forward by the friends of STONE, who allege, in addition, that the movement across the river was made by the express order of Gen. MCCLELLAN. But it is now charged that no such orders were sent by the General-in-Chief. Gen. STONE is represented as having devised and arranged the whole operation himself, and horrible to tell, as having marched his confiding troops into fatal ambuscade, arranged by his connivance for their destruction. To acquit himself of the unspeakable crime here laid at his door, it will be incumbent upon him to produce the order of his superior officer, and to disprove the suspicion that he advised the rebels of the contemplated movement. His friends assert that he will have no difficulty in doing either. And in the fact that Gen. MCCLELLAN, after visiting the scene of disaster, and making careful inquiry into the circumstances, pronounced Gen. STONE free from all culpability, and threw the blame upon the unconscious BAKER, there would seem to be ample warrant for believing that the apologists of STONE are not without justification. If he acted under directions from Washington, the affair may have been a blunder—a most lamentable blunder, indeed; if he acted of his own motion, we fear the case must assume a darker shade—must go hard with him.

And, while referring to this subject, there is another which suggests an inquiry proper to be made by the Committee investigating the telegraphic censorship. The correspondents of the TIMES, and, of course, other prominent journals, have found it impossible, ever since the affair at Edwards' Ferry, to pass a word over the wires reflecting upon the character and soldiership of Gen. STONE. The pen of the censor has blotted ruthlessly every expression, admitting of an interpretation unfavorable to either. The fact was the more remarkable, because no such delicacy was observed toward other military officers, who, like Gen. FREMONT, came in for every form of censure and unfriendly insinuation, without the censor finding anything to erase. What the Committee, now looking into this matter of the censorship, ought to do, is to ascertain under whose orders the censor was acting in thus discriminating in behalf of a man whom the Government now charges with treason, and the motives and reasons which probably dictated such partiality. Of the wisdom and constitutionality of the supervision to which the telegraph is subjected, there are grave doubts, but there can be no doubt of the propriety of terminating it, when it is thus grossly abused.

Arrest of the Herald Spy.

It was announced in yesterday morning's dispatches from Washington, that the Secretary of War had sent one of the special employes of the *Herald* to Fort McHenry. The grounds of arrest are of a two-fold nature; first, suspicion of treason and alleged complicity with the enemy; and secondly, offensive, intrusive and gross impertinence in the War office, where threats were made of the vengeance of the *Herald* upon all officials who should deny this letter-writer information of a confidential or exclusive tenor, which, from prudential considerations, had been withheld from the Press generally.

The order of arrest, signed by Secretary STANTON himself, leaves little or no question of the justice or propriety of the proceeding. Not the slightest pretext is left for charging upon the Government an undue interference with the freedom of the Press. No reasonable immunity in seeking information at the Departments, and no proper right of publication of such information, are denied by the Secretary. It seems probable that he would have waived the indignity offered to his own station and to the self-respect of his unoffending subordinates, but for the grave suspicion of treason to the Government, which was strengthened by the insolent bearing of this person at the Department.

Independent of these considerations, every one in this City who has ever known or heard of the practices and antecedents of IVES, would say that he had been served right by Secretary STANTON. In thrusting himself upon the attention, or demanding the confidence, of the Executive Departments at Washington, by virtue of his commission from the *Herald*, he probably had no other thought than to abuse and betray whatever immunity, which in mistaken courtesy or forbearance, might be extended to him. We much doubt, from what we know of the man, whether the service of his employer had even a secondary place in his calculation. As he had abused and maligned others who, in his extremity of want, had given him his soup and salt, the strong probability is, that he meant to use BENNETT only for the occasion and medium of communicating his treasonable information to the common enemy. A sense of fairness in performing the duty with which he was charged, or of honesty in earning the pay which he received, were probably as far from his purpose as anything like a loyal devotion to the Government. If not a spy, by profession, he was well fitted by his jesuitical malignity to essay the part of one, and it is fortunate for the Department at Washington, and perhaps for the army, that his first attempt was so offensive and overcharged with self-importance as to excite the immediate suspicion and provoke the summary correction of the War Office.

This man IVES, who is dubbed *Doctor*, has never, to our knowledge, taken any degree of law or medicine. That he may have laid claim to the more sacred calling of the priesthood is more than likely, though of this claim and cloth he was soon stripped by his superiors in the Church, upon which he would otherwise have brought the deepest reproach. We do not care to go into particulars, for the game would scarcely be worth the candle; but it is sufficient to say that the Secretary of War has neither mistaken the man nor meted to him a punishment undeserved by his antecedents.

Testimony of History Against Depreciation.

The undaunted perseverance with which certain bewildered journals persist in displaying their ignorance of the simplest rudiments of modern financial science is equally amusing and defiant, while their zealous eagerness to galvanize into a semblance of new life old errors, impracticable theories, and exploded bullionist heresies meets from sane men the brusque and unceremonious treatment due in a busy, earnest, perilous time, to the dead, worn-out opinions of a past age.

One of the most obstinate delusions of these mystified writers is that from some unknown cause paper money always tends to depreciate. It matters not that history proves that its tendency is to remain at par, and that no paper money ever did actually undergo a permanent decline in value unless it was issued in excess. These gentlemen rest obstinately deaf to reason, blind to history, and wedded to their settled convictions. If facts are against them, so much the worse for the facts.

Now, to omit other instances that might be quoted in proof that a paper currency may easily be kept at par, and that consequently there is no danger that the United States notes will seriously decline in value, we may refer to the English paper currency established in 1797. This, as is well known, was for four years kept at par. Nor was any elaborate machinery requisite. The parliamentary records of the time show that the precautions which proved so efficient were simply these: The paper money was guaranteed by the Government. Its issue was restricted to the actual wants of the country. And it was made a valid tender in payment of debts, taxes and all obligations. To these legal sanctions was added the support of public opinion; for, as soon as the suspension was publicly proclaimed, the bankers and merchants of London, with the Lord Mayor at their head, hastened to give an emphatic public pledge that they would use every effort to cause the inconvertible notes to be received in discharge of all obligations as the equivalent of coin.

Let Congress do its duty, and guard our new currency from depreciation, by wisely restricting its issue, and by sanctioning its validity as in all respects an equivalent to gold, and there can be no decline in its value. For financial science and modern history show that depreciation is impossible so long as these precautions remain in force. And, in spite of prognostications to the contrary, our citizens will not be less prompt and patriotic in welcoming the safe and reliable United States notes than were our British cousins in sustaining their national paper money at the close of the last century.

Success Followed Up.

There were two sentences in the dispatch announcing the capture of Fort Henry which were by no means the least interesting or important. One was the statement that our troops had already seized the railroad bridge fifteen miles above the fort, and the other was the line in Gen. HALLECK'S dispatch, that "Gen. GRANT will attack Fort Donelson to-morrow."

These two facts seem to us to indicate that in that important part of our line of advance different ideas prevail, and a different mode of doing things from what we have seen elsewhere, and that our Generals there are acting upon the idea that the best thing to do with a heavy blow at the enemy is to follow it immediately by another. There seems to have been a fatality about our movements in some other quarters. Com. STRINGHAM and Gen. BUTLER took the forts at Hatteras; but instead of at once proceeding to attack other forts in the neighborhood, which would have fallen before the mere sound of their guns like the walls of Jericho, back both of them came to Washington to announce what they had done, and to have a little lionizing after their toils. Perhaps they could not do otherwise, because they must obey orders. But something was wrong about it; and the enemy took heart and hope because he was not followed up. So at Port Royal. The reduction of the forts at Hilton Head resounded throughout both North and South. We heard of it with rejoicing—they with dismay. We listened intently for the sound of other blows, but for weeks and weeks we heard of nothing but building of wharves, and putting up of quarters, and reconnoissances this way and that, with but small result. Perhaps it was best so, and we shall see greater results accomplished for that period of quiescence, but it will take a greater force to accomplish them than it would have done immediately after the first success.

We had become somewhat accustomed to this sort of thing, and when we heard from Gen. THOMAS that he had occupied ZOLLICOFFER'S intrenched camp after the battle at Mill Spring, but that the roads were so bad it was impossible to proceed further, we were not so much annoyed by it, although we could not but think with a little regret of the joy which would have sprung up in the hearts of the loyal East Tennesseans, if they could have seen THOMAS and SCHOEPF following close upon the heels of CRITTENDEN'S flying rabble. Later news from that quarter leads us to hope that the roads have not proved so bad as they were thought to be.

We are nevertheless rejoiced that there seems to be one place where circumstances do not prevent our Generals from rapidly following up a success. We hope to find that the future will more than keep this "word of promise," and that a new era has begun all along our line. Only let this mind be in all our Generals, that one blow shall follow swiftly upon another as long as there is any of this rebellion remaining that is not consumed, and the words of Gen. MCCLELLAN, that the war may be severe, but cannot be long, will be near their fulfillment.

THE TREASURY BILL.—The alterations made by the Senate Finance Committee in the Treasury Note and Loan bill, will no doubt be deemed acceptable improvements by the House, as they will be generally concurred in by the country.

1. The United States Notes are declared lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except in payment of interest upon all Stocks and Bonds of the Government. *This must be paid by the Treasury in Gold and Silver coin.* 2. The Treasury and Sub-Treasuries of the Government are created offices of deposit; the aggregate sum of twenty-five millions, 5 per cent. per annum, being allowed on all deposits over $500, on at least thirty days' notice. The object of limiting the sum total to $25,000,000 is not apparent on the face of the amendment, though it probably has reference to a preliminary trial of this policy. 3. The Customs revenues, proceeds of sales of Public Lands, and proceeds of sales of confiscated property are set apart and specifically pledged, primarily to the prompt payment in coin of the interest on the debt of the United States, and then to a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the principal, to the extent of an annual appropriation of one per cent. on the whole debt; the interest upon this Fund to be compounded and the accumulation invested regularly through each fiscal year. Beyond these objects, the revenues pledged are to go into the Treasury for general objects.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Note Bill to be Acted Upon in the Senate To-Day.

Important Movement of the Secretary of War.

Communication with Swift Steamers between Fortress Monroe, Port Royal, Hatteras, Roanoke Island, &c.

Satisfactory Nature of the Foreign Advices.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE AND THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The Senate's Finance Committee has agreed upon sundry amendments to the House United States Note bill. Among them are: To strike out the declaration that the authorization to issue $150,000,000 is to meet the necessities of the Treasury, and to provide a currency receivable for the public dues; and to insert that the Notes shall be receivable in payment of all public dues and demands of every description, and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatsoever, except for interest upon Bonds and Notes which shall be paid in coin, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private within the United States, except interest as aforesaid.

The Committee also propose new sections authorizing the Secretary to receive from any person or corporation, United States notes on deposit, for not less than thirty days, in sums not less than $500, with any of the Assistant-Treasurers, or designated depositaries authorized by the Secretary to receive them, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and interest to cease at the pleasure of the Secretary; and the aggregate of such deposits shall at no time exceed the amount of $25,000,000,—providing that all the duties on imported goods, the proceeds of the sale of public lands, and the proceeds of all property seized and sold under the laws of the United States, as property of rebels, shall be set apart as a special fund, to be applied: *First*—to the payment in coin of the interest of the debt of the United States; *Second*—To the purchase or payment of one per cent. of the entire debt, to be made within each fiscal year after the 1st of July, 1862, and to be set apart as a sinking fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary shall, from time to time decide; *Third*—The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

The Senate did not reach the Treasury Note bill, as expected, to-day, but it will be passed unquestionably.

Senator COWAN, of Pennsylvania, is placed on the Finance Committee in place of BAYARD, expelled.

THE TAX BILL.

The only measure before the Committee of Ways and Means is the tax bill. They have reported the general appropriation bills, all of which the House has passed with the exception of those for the Post-office Department and the Indian tribes. The aggregate amount reported by the Committee is about $550,000,000. This sum is independent of appropriations reported by other Committees, and the increase of expenditures by amendments.

COMMUNICATION DOWN THE COAST.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1862.

The Secretary of War desires to establish a regular daily communication between Fortress Monroe and Port Royal, Hatteras and Roanoke Island, by light swift steam-packets. Plans, proposals and estimates will be received for four days, by telegraph, mail, or personal interview, from shippers, ship owners and express lines. No speculative proposition will be received, nor any from persons not now in the possession of, or having control of the required means of transport.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

LAKE AND RIVER DEFENCES—NATIONAL FOUNDRY, ETC.

Mr. ARNOLD, from the Special Committee on Lake and River Defences, will make his report to-morrow. He will report in favor of a National Foundry, and a dépôt for arms at Chicago, a naval dépôt on Lake Michigan, a naval dépôt on Lake Erie, and a naval

depot on Lake Ontario. Also for fortifications on the Northern frontier, as recommended in the report of Gen. TOTTEN, and appropriating $1,400,000 to carry out the works, which includes appropriations for Mackinaw, Forts Brady, Gratico, Wayne, Buffalo, Niagara, month of the Genesee River, and Oswego, beside shore defences.

SECRETARY STANTON'S HEALTH.

Secretary STANTON is confined to his house to-day by his attack of vertigo. His efficient assistants are dispatching the public work energetically.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. HALLECK.

A dispatch received to-night from Gen. HALLECK says that he has captured in Missouri 19 rebels, and a large amount of ammunition, including 120 kegs of powder.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHILDREN.

The Prasidant received no one to-day, the illness of his children requiring his constant attention.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S ADDRESS.

The news of the French Emperor's Address gives intense satisfaction here. It entirely accords with official communicatinos previously received by the Department of State from Paris. The doom of the rebellion is now fixed.

GEN. STONE'S CASE.

There are no new developments in Gen. STONE'S case.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

A petition was presented to the Senate to-day, containing the names of 25,000 legal voters from New-England, recommending that Homœopathic physicians be employed in the army and navy. There is a bill already reported authorizing the employment of this practice.

MR. SEGAR'S CASE.

The following is the affirmative vote in the House on Mr. SEGAR'S right to a seat as representative from the First Congressional district of Virginia:

Messrs. Bailey, of Pa., Blair, of Va., Brown, of Va., Calvert, Clements, Corning, Cravens, Crittenden, Diven, Dnell, Duniap, Fisher. Fouke, Granger, Grider, Harrison, Kellogg, of Ill., Killinger, Knapp, Law, Lehmen, McPherson, Mallory, Maynard, Moorehead, Noell, Price, Richardson, Riddle, Rollins, of Mo., Smith, Stratton, Thomas, of Md., Train, Upton, Wadsworth. Werd, Whaley, Wickliffe and Wright—40.

Of the 85 against Mr. SEGAR, three were from Slave States, viz.: Messrs. MAY, MENZIES and WEBSTER. The other votes embraced Republicans and Democrats.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The operations of the Quartermaster's Department, as to forage, may be judged from the fact that Capt. DANA, Assistant Quartermaster, has in his employment on this side of the Potomac 1,314 teams, and issues daily 200 tons of hay and 6,000 bushels of grain, supplying in this distribution the divisions of Gens. SMITH and MCCALL on the south side of the river; 4,000 employes are engaged in this work, at a monthly aggregate salaries of about $85,000. On the south side of the Potomac, under Quartermaster INGALLS, there are issued daily 100 tons of hay and 6,800 bushels of grain, employing 600 men. The Quartermaster's Department at Alexandria, under the supervision of Lieut. FERGUSON, has now on hand nearly $1,000,000 bushels of grain, and all contracts for further delivery at that point have been annulled in consequence.

The forage and subsistence of the army brought from Baltimore are now conveyed direct from Washington Station to the camps in Virginia by railroad over the Long Bridge. This continuous line was opened yesterday and prevents the delay heretofore experienced.

THE CASE OF GORDON.

The reasons that influence the President to refuse to pardon the slaver GORDON are: 1st—That it is now necessary to fire a ball cartridge at the Slave-trade in New-York, after which blank cartridges may be tried. 2d—That it is necessary to show European Powers, by the execution of GORDON, that there has been a change in the Administration, and that a slave-trader may be hung, even in New-York City.

THE LEGAL TENDER CLAUSE.

Strong influence has been brought to bear upon a Massachusetts Senator to induce him to vote against the legal tender clause of the Treasury Note bill. While the Boston banks favor the clause, the country banks strongly oppose it.

WILL NOT BE CONFIRMED.

It is said in high quarters that Gen. BUTLER'S Quartermaster, PAUL R. GEORGE, will not be confirmed by the Senate. He is somewhat noted as a Democratic politician in New-Hampshire.

RECOGNIZED.

HERMAN MICHAELS has been officially recognized as Consul for Saxony in the State of California.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. STONE'S ARREST—OPINIONS OF THE MAN—GEN. M'CLELLAN'S POSITION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday Night, Feb. 10, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. A. P. STONE was arreated on Saturday night, near Willard's Hotel, and put immediately in a safe place and under guard. The charges on which he is held I have already sent you—the specifications are not, at the time I write, accessible. But they are, in substance, what common rumor has so repeatedly laid at his door. The specifications are not important—they may be changed at any time, added to and taken from, up to the time of going into trial. It is enough to know that Gen. STONE is charged with high treason in holding unlawful intercourse with the enemy, and in having, at Ball's Bluff, betrayed a portion of his army to destruction. The developments made before the Committee of Congress on the conduct of the war have doubtless led to this action against Gen. STONE. When, some weeks ago, at the instance of ROSCOE CONKLING, the Secretary of War was required to answer whether any steps had been taken by the Government to ascertain where lay the blame of the Ball's Bluff disaster, Mr. CAMERON replied that such steps had been taken, but that he did not deem it compatible with the public interest that it should be known what those steps were. So the matter rested, until Saturday night, when Gen. STONE was arrested as stated. He was held under guard until the first train started to New-York, Sunday afternoon, when he was sent off to Fort Lafayette.

On more accounts than one, and in more ways than one, this will be a most unfortunate affair. For, if Gen. STONE shall be found really guilty of treason, it will damage the Administration that he has so long been allowed to keep his command, with such a cloud of accusations resting upon him. And the triumph of the malcontents, who cry out against scores of other as they have cried out against STONE, will render them more intolerant, if the President shall delay to comply with all their behests. And, yet, because the prejudices against STONE may prove well-founded, it will by no means follow that every other popular complaint is just, and should be met by removal.

It would have been far better if the Government had, weeks ago, relieved Gen. STONE of his command, as I warmly urged in the TIMES, on the general ground that his usefulness was destroyed by the loss of public confidence in him. This would not have disgraced STONE, even if he were an innocent man, and it would have certainly strengthened the Government. What I then said can now be repeated, that neither the President nor Gen. MCCLELLAN "can afford" to lose the confidence of Congress and the country by an adherence to the private fortunes of individuals, however chivalric such devotion may appear. High officers dare not trust their own feelings when they represent interests so gigantic as those involved in the safety of the Republic.

The friends of Gen. STONE aver that he is the victim of persecution. They charge that his arrest is procured at the cost of perjury of swift witnesses before a star-chamber inquisition—witnesses who have had private griefs to avenge; and that this will all appear in due time. Let us hope so, just because perjury is a less crime than treason.

Your correspondent prepared a dispatch, last evening, in regard to STONE'S arrest, and handed it in at the Telegraph Office, about 6 o'clock. At a later hour, fearing that the Government censor would suppress it, (for it is a point to suppress everything of peculiar interest that we wish to send,) inquiry was made, and the fact learned that it was suppressed "by order." Your correspondent went immediately to the Secretary of State, to obtain leave to send it. Mr. SEWARD did not see any impropriety in its going, and had not silenced the telegraph on the subject—indeed, he did not even know that STONE was arrested. Application was next made at Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, and the fact learned that an order had gone from that office not to let any dispatch be sent announcing the arrest. An effort was made to see Gen. MCCLELLAN. He was sick in bed, with two physicians at his side, and not in a condition to consider such matters. It was ascertained, however, that Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS was the one who had gone to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and, by representations, obtained permission to embargo the wires. Secretary STANTON was next sought at his house; but late as it was—now about 10 o'clock—he was found at his office. He expressed much indignation at finding that any subordinate, without his orders, had meddled with the telegraphing. He declared that he had done nothing he was ashamed to have known, and that reporters might announce STONE'S arrest in whatever mode they pleased. These were "fine words," but according to an old adage, they "buttered no parsnips," for the request for a note to the telegraph operator, conveying the sentiments he had expressed, was politely declined. And so, at 11 o'clock, we gave up the effort to telegraph and Adjutant.-Gen. THOMAS ruled the wires for the night. Mr. STANTON is a progressive man, however, and he promised to "look into" the censorship nuisance, and we hope he will.

To return to Gen. STONE—a determined effort is making to involve Gen. MCCLELLAN in Gen. STONE'S misfortunes. The motive of such effort is ungenerous, and if persevered in, it will prove, I fear, deeply injurious to the public service. Gen. MCCLELLAN has a just appreciation of Gen. STONE'S military capacity. Many of the officers recently under Gen. STONE have a like respect for him and confidence in him. I recently met Col. VAN ALLEN, of the New-York Cavalry Regiment, serving under STONE, and he was emphatic in his denunciation of the many reports prejudicial to that officer. STONE has his friends, yet he was very thoroughly broken down before his arrest. But the attempt to degrade Gen. MCCLELLAN, whose circle of friendship is national—whose great military ability is best vindicated by the wail of despair that now ascends from all the rebel land—whose fiery cordon of battle is breaking into the flanks of the Confederate treason, and snapping, as flame snaps flax, its cords of defence—will prove a task much larger than present operators are thinking of. It is sure, I think, that the verdict of impartial history will vindicate both the humanity and vigor of the Administration in its prosecution of this great war; and now when the "last days" have come, and the well-prepared blows begin to fall, it will be immolation to all men who shall strive to stay the descending arm by vengeful and jealous machinations against the General who has planned the work.

YORK.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a resolution from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, in favor of the immediate passage of the Treasury Note bill, and pledging the support of the merchants of New-York to the Government; also a petition for postal reform.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition roll of about two and a half feet in length and about half a foot in diameter, signed by 25,315 persons in favor of the employment of homœopathic surgeons in the army. He said it was rather an allopathic dose.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented some homœopathic doses of petitions on the same subject.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) reported from the Military Committee a joint resolution explaining the act indemnifying the States for the expenses of the war to mean the expenses incurred before and after the passage of the act. Passed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Union,) presented a petition from citizens of Philadelphia, asking that proper steps be taken for the commemoration of the Birthday of WASHINGTON; that his "Farewell Address" be read in both Houses of Congress, and, so far as practicable, to the army and navy.

Mr. JOHNSON said that the petition was so appropriate that he had prepared a resolution to carry out the suggestions contained in the petition.

Mr. JOHNSON then offered a joint resolution that the two Houses of Congress assemble in the House of Representatives on WASHINGTON'S Birthday, the 22d of February, and that the President, members of the Cabinet, the Foreign Representatives, the officers of the army and navy, and others, be invited to attend, and that WASHINGTON'S "Farewell Address" be read.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said it was very painful to say anything against such a resolution, but he (HALE) thought it would be much better to hang some public robber or shoot some cowardly officer. It would be better to punish such men as these, and show vigorous action in the prosecution of the war.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a series of resolutions declaratory of the relations of the United States with certain States.

A motion was made to lay them on the table.

Mr. DAVIS moved to refer them to the Judiciary Committee.

The motion to lay them on the table was carried by yeas, 21; nays, 15.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to authorize the banks of the District of Columbia to issue notes of less than five dollars. Referred.

The Vice-President appointed Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) on the Finance Committee, in place of Mr. BRIGHT; Mr. HENDERSON on the Post-Office Committee, in place of Mr. BRIGHT, and Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, on the Committee on Indian Affairs, in place of Mr. COWAN.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) the Fortification bill was taken up.

Mr. FREELINGHUYSEN said that he should call up the Treasury Note bill to-morrow, and press it to a speedy passage.

The amendment of the Committee to the Fortification bill, making an appropriation of $550,000 for the harbors of Maine, in case of war with any maritime Power, was considered.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought that it would be time enough to protect these harbors when there was any danger of war with any great meritime Power. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) was in favor of making the appropriation larger, and giving the President power to protect the harbors on the Pacific coast, and the harbors on the Western Lakes, &c. He did not believe there was danger of war with any maritime Power. He referred to the speech of the French Emperor as evidence of peace.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said that he should vote for the amendment, but still he thought the harbors would ha better protected by moving the columns of the army South, advancing the troops already at the South, and taking possession of the Southern harbors. Maine could be better fortified at New-Orleans than at Portland, Chicago at Charleston, and Newport at Mobile. If we did not fortify these points very soon, we should not be able to prevent a maritime war.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) was in favor of the amendment, but did not like its phraseology, suggesting that there might be war with any maritime Power. He would strike out the clause reading "imminent danger with any maritime Power," so as to leave the matter subject to the President.

The amendment was so modified and adopted.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Opp.,) offered an amendment, appropriating $100,000 for the fort at the mouth of the Columbia River. He said there was not a fortification on the whole coast there. Something of the kind was needed at the mouth of the Columbia River. They were finding new gold mines up that river, and they expected next year to ship $1,000,000 a week in gold from the mouth of that river.

Mr. FESSENDEN said this bill provided entirely for old fortifications, and proposed no new ones. It could be modified so that this could be done, if, in the judgment of the President, it should be necessary. He (FESSENDEN) would not object to such modification.

The amendment was so modified and adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the whole bill, and insert "For the repairs of such fortifications as the public service may require, $1,000,000, and for the construction of such works of public defence as the public may require, $1,000,000."

This was rejected.

Mr. GRIMES moved to strike out all the appropriations relative to lakes. He did not believe there was any necessity for them, and he did not believe there was any prospect of a war with any foreign Power at all. Rejected.

Mr. SHERMAN moved as a substitute for the bill to appropriate $1,000,000 for repairs on the existing fortifications, and $2,000,000 for works of defence within the frontier, in case of emergency. He thought making large appropriations for fortifications at this time would only have a tendency to provoke hostilities with England and France. We are now at peace, and the erection of these would only serve to irritate.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the effect of the amendment would only be to put a large sum in the hands of the President, leaving it at his discretion to spend as he pleased. This was changing the entire practice of Congress. The bill makes no fortifications. It only carries out the old system. No foreign Power could take any exception to our doing, in time of war, what had been done in time of peace.

After further discussion, Mr. TRUMBULL moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs. If the armies will move forward and crush the rebellion, we will have no need of fortifications on the Lakes.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the bill had been on the table for two weeks. The Senate had ample time to consider it. The bill belonged in the Committee on Finance. He urged the immediate passage of the bill. He did not think it was wise to complain of the conduct of the war on every bill before the Senate. There never was such a war before, and we could not expect that everything would be done well. It would be found that no country had ever done as much as this under like circumstances. He counseled patience and cool legislation, and look forward instead of looking back, and he hoped to see some movement which would astonish the world.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had no intention of casting any personal reflections on the Senator. He simply moved to recommit. He thought the Committee on Finance had done with the bill.

After further discussion, Mr. TRUMBULL withdrew his motion on the question on Mr. SEBASTIAN'S amendment.

No quorum present. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) ineffectually endeavored to introduce a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire and report into the alleged abuses at Alexandria in confining offending soldiers in the slave pen, a filthy and exposed receptacle, in which, on Friday night, a soldier was frozen to death.

A single objection was made, and this, under the rules, was sufficient to preclude the resolution.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) reported a bill to establish a Department of Agriculture.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, It is asserted, on authority worthy of the notice of the House, that the countersign of the army was in the possession of the rebel pickets on the west side of the Potomac before it had been communicated to our own, on the day the *Pensacola* ran the gauntlet of the river batteries; and,

Whereas, It is also asserted that information of the movements of the National army and fleets is frequently communicated in advance to the enemy, under circumstances which justify a suspicion of treachery on the part of persons in the civil and military service; therefore,

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War be requested, at their earliest convenience, to investigate these charges, and report such action in the premises as the circumstances shall warrant.

The House resumed the consideration of the Segar election case.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) said there were eight vacant seats from his own State (Tennessee,) and expressed the hope there would be gentlemen to fill them under circumstances analagous to those which surround the present applicant. He believed the Unionists were largely in the majority in Tennessee, but their action was intimidated by the armed minority. We have, be remarked, recognized Gov. PEIRPONT, and we must, therefore, recognize his act certifying to the fact of the election of Mr. SEGAR, who, Mr. MAYNARD argued, was the accepted representative of the loyal element of the First District of Virginia. He (MAYNARD) hesitated not to say there was as much loyalty in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, as in the States of Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland. But it was known that the expression of the Union sentiment was stifled and suppressed. He mentioned instances in Missouri and Kentucky where members were elected to the House from disloyal districts, including one from Western Kentucky, who was now ready to take his seat. He argued in favor of the justice as well as the propriety of enabling all loyal persons to be heard here through their Representatives.

Mr. MAYNARD said that Mr. SEGAR was known and appreciated at home. For more than twenty years he (SEGAR) was a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was a delegate at the time the rebellion reared its head. When the resolution was introduced in the Virginia Senate, directing the Governor to seize and hold certain cannon at the Bellona Arsenal, Mr. SEGAR said, "Rather than thus vote for seizing the property of the United States, so help me God I will die in my seat." Mr. MAYNARD also quoted from other parts of Mr. SEGAR'S speech showing the latter's loyalty and eminent services in the Union cause, and his personal sacrifices. But for his conduct, as alleged in secession quarters, Fortress Monroe would have fallen into the possession of the South.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union) argued the pending case as a question of law in favor of Mr. SEGAR.

Mr. WEALEY and Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, severally advocated the right of Mr. SEGAR to a seat.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) believed that Mr. SEGAR was a loyal man, and elected under the forms of law and the provisions of the Constitution. He was disposed to act upon this case as one of equity, and would take the certificate of Gov. PEIRPONT as conclusive and *prima facie* evidence of Mr. SEGAR'S election.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) concluded the debate, replying to the remarks which were made in Mr. SEGAR'S behalf.

The House then, by a vote of 85 to 40, decided that Mr. SEGAR was not entitled to a seat.

The House agreed to the Senate's amendment to the bill authorizing the construction of twenty ironclad gunboats. Adjourned.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cannot be spoken of too highly. We have used them and received great benefit from them. They were recommended to us by one of our best physicians. Try them, reader, if you are suffering from any of the complaints for which they are recommended.—*Concord Standard.*

Read the Great Story of Indian Life.—By WM. H. BUSHNELL, commenced in the NEW-YORK SUN this day, (Wednesday.) We publish a portion of it as a sample in another part of our paper, this morning.

Natrona Spirits.
A perfect substitute for Spirits of Turpentine.
Made by
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

Seven and Three-tenths February and August United States Treasury Notes.—The first coupon due on the above notes will be cashed at par by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

Gold and Silver Coin purchased at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,
(Between 11th and 12th sts.)
A very cheap and desirable

BALMORAL BOOR for	$2 50
A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for	$3 00

The First Number of the
EUROPEAN MARKET REPORTER
will be issued WEDNESDAY, 12th inst.
Office, No. 181 William-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or brown. Best in use. Infallible. Unguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Fay's Spanish Hair Gloss.—A Chemical Compound, similar to the natural oil of the hair. See advertisement, third column.

Rushton's Walnut Cundy—A new and wholesome confection, at RUSHTON'S new drug-store, No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st., branch of 10 Astor House.

DIED.

WARING.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 10, at the residence of her son, Charles R. Waring, Mrs. SUSAN WARING, relict of the late Tunis S. Waring, of Riverside, Ulster County, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday, at 3 P. M., at Riverside, Ulster County. Her relatives in this City are requested to meet at No. 374 Greenwich-st., on Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock.

CAWL.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 9, of consumption, ELIZA, wife of Hugh Cawl.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 314 Bowery, at 1½ o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

PICOT.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 10, after a brief but severe illness, MATILDA CESSARONOH, wife of Wm. J. Picot, and daughter of Francis and Mary Chesebrough, in the 23d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 147 Franklin-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

CONDER.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 10, JOEN CONDER, in the 78th year of his age.

The funeral will be attended on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No 435 Grand-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

BOOSAT.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 10, ALBERT, only son of John and Hannah Rachel Bogert, aged 7 years and 2 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 762 Greenwich-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

GREGORY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, MARY GREGORY.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Douglas Satterlee, No. 265 West 23d-st., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Saratoga and Ballston papers please copy.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 10, MARY MARSHALL, aged 57 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Nicholas Marshall, John A. Smith, and brother-in-law, Thomas Mudgley, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 168 Delancey-st.

She sleeps in Jesus, blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep.

TAFT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, MARY FRANCES, eldest daughter of Charlotte and the late Dr. M. L. Taft, aged 15 years.

Funeral services this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her mother, No. 164 Oxford-st., near Atlantic-st. Interment at White Plains to-morrow.

STOUT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 10, suddenly, Mrs. ABIGAIL STOUT, aged 72 years.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac L. Condit, Clinton av., 6th door north of Fulton-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 10, ROBERT NICHOLS, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 27 Sands-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

BARSTOW.—At Sanford Hall, Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, JAMES MACDONALD, infant son of Dr. J. W. and Flora M. Barstow.

JOHNSTON.—In Cooperstown, N. Y., on Saturday evening, Feb. 8, of scarlet fever, LOUIS MORRIS, son of Dr. F. N. and Margaret A. Johnston, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The *West Indian*, of Bridgetown Barbados, Jan. 14, contains the following obituary notice:

"On Sunday, Jan. 12, at the Albion Hotel, EBEN HASSELL, Esq., M. D., of New-York, aged 30 years. Comparatively a stranger among us, those few who had the pleasure of his acquaintance deeply lament his loss and sympathize with his relatives and friends abroad. His remains were interred at St. Leonard's Chapel yesterday evening, following by the American Consul, all resident Americans, and captains of vessels, officers of the Customs, merchants and other gentlemen, in testimony of the respect in which he was held."

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 69.—Feb. 11, 1862.
72, 54, 46, 6, 65, 11, 34, 10, 74, 61, 12, 39.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 70.—Feb. 11, 1862.
3, 38, 5, 35, 62, 68, 15, 39, 73, 55, 50, 43, 74.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

FARMS!
FOR
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
IN
The Most Fertile State
In the Union.
THE
Illinois Central R. R.
OFFER
Rich Rolling Prairie Land!
AT
Only $12
PER ACRE.
These Lands are adjacent to the Railroad. A tract of EIGHTY ACRES will make a good comfortable homestead. The purchaser may buy
ON LONG CREDIT!
paying interest at six per cent. annually, and if he has one thousand dollars in money, he can this year, at
THE LOW PRICE
of Lumber, contract for a convenient house, fencing, and farming tools. The Company has sold OVER ONE THOUSAND of such
TRACTS OF LAND
this season. It is well known that Chicago sends more grain to market than all the Western lake ports combined; this is the best proof of the richness and
GREAT VALUE OF
the Illinois Lands. The Illinois Central Railroad was finished in 1856, built through a sparsely settled country. It takes to market this year, upwards of
THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS
of Grain, besides cattle, hogs, and many other products. For further information, apply by letter or in person to
Land Commissioner
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, Chicago, Ill.

TO
ALCOHOL BUYERS.
WE SELL
ALCOHOL
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than any other house
In the United States,
and will make it
to the interest of
EXPORTERS AND JOBBERS
To apply to us for
PRICES AND TERMS
Before purchasing elsewhere.
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
NOS. 36 AND 38 BURLING-SLIP,
NEW-YORK.
N. B.—
WE ARE ALSO
MANUFACTURERS
OF
BURNING FLUID,
Which we sell at
PROPORTIONATELY
LOW FIGURES.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.



Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y. J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

FAY'S SPANISH HAIR GLOSS,
A CLEAN, WHITE AND ELEGANT CHEMICAL PREPARATION,
For promoting the growth, luxuriance and
BEAUTY OF THE HAIR.
For dressing the hair, keeping it moist and in place, and imparting to it
A RICH, SILKY SOFTNESS,
AND
HIGHLY BEAUTIFUL LUSTRE,
There is nothing equal to it.
It is unlike any of the alcohol and oil preparations.
Sold at 25 cents a bottle by all the principal retail druggists.
Wholesale Agents, KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st.; DIXON, FRASER & HALLET, No. 149 Chambers-st.
Very liberal discount to dealers. Terms cash.
Orders from reliable houses, addressed to C. P. FAY, Chemist, New-York City, will receive attention.



WEDDING CARDS,
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for six years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate Invalid, without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular Faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail. ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway, New-York; in Philadelphia, by T. W. Dyott & Son; in Baltimore, by Coleman & Rogers, No. 173 Baltimore-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WASH WILBUR,
THE
FRONTIER HUNTER.

By William H. Buehnell,

Author of "The Floating Feather," "Prairie Fire," "O-me-ms," "The Outlaws of the Wabash," "Cherry Blossom," "Frank Onihruette," "May Ellis," "The Swaying Willow," "Alice Morton, or the White Medicine," &c., &c., &c.

"He lived the impersonation of an age
That never shall return. His soul of fire
Was kindled by the hearth of the rude time
He lived in."

CHAPTER I.

THE WARNING!

It was a bright, beautiful morning. The sun as it peeped through the rifts of the fast disappearing fog, that lingered around the tops of the tallest trees, gave promise of a glorious day. The flowers were begining to awake and hold up their dew-jeweled cups—the birds were astir and singing their sweet, God-taught matins. The brook was breathing a rippling melody—the myriad thousands of leaves rustled a psalm—the early breeze whispered a symphony, and the whole earth, mute and animate, joined in one glorious anthem to nature and to nature's God!

But the purling brook, the singing bird, the humming bee, the many tinted flowers, the gentle zephyr or the bright-eyed sun sought not, knew not a scene more like a dream of fairy land, than a massy, blossom-perfumed dell, where the squirrel was wont to gambol undisturbed, the timid fawn to quench its thirst unfearing, and the wild pigeon to rest its weary wings and plume its feathers of gold and azure. Gently the hills, on either side, sloped down to the rivulet that danced on its way, now open to the sunlight, and now stealing like a guilty thing beneath overhanging and closely interlocked branches, concealed by which in the deep pools, the spotted trout flashed its sides of silver and vermillion. The hill sides too, were clothed with verdure. A grassy carpet in the web of which was woven the dainty violet and snowy lily, the gorgeous pink and stately lespine, the nodding moccassin flower and the ox-eyed daisy—the yellow buttercup and the dandelion, was smoothly spread there. Above them the silver-leaved aspen, the birch with its shining bark, intermingled with the low bowing branches of the balsam, the pine and the hemlock waved, with here and there a feather-like fringed willow bending lovingly over the flashing tide. Naught was there to break the perfect repose, the silence that reigned over the scene, save the twitter and chirp of the tiny denizens of the forest as they sported in the warm, golden sunrays, happy in their short lives and the abundance our bountiful mother earth had provided to supply their wants.

But hark! A harsh sound falls upon their ever-listening ears, and quick as light the swift wing is plied, the active foot bounding, and solitude reigns triumphant. The bird has flown to another secret bower and its nest; the squirrel to its hole in the giant tree, and the brook even seemed to be less babbling and noisy.

But the sound that thus startled and stilled all? It was the heavy step of a strong, young, active man, that, disdaining to pick his path, crushed down alike flower and dry branch, and forced his way along rather than turn aside. With a long, swinging step, and closely followed by a large hound, he came from the thick, over-hanging branches, and reaching a clean spot, threw himself upon the grassy brink of the brook, and quaffed long of its cool, pure waters. His dress was that of a Western frontier hunter—a sort of hybrid one, half-civilized and half-savage, the material having been gathered from the forest, and fashioned in the "settlements." A hunting shirt, gaudily fringed, of the tough, smoke-dressed skin of the buck, confined at the waist with a crimson sash, the ends of which hung down to the knee, and in which were placed pistols and knife, and leggins of the same material and similarly decorated, comprised his garments, except his head, which was covered with a slouched, low-crowned hat, and his feet, which were protected by strong moccasins. A long rifle, that was evidently a pet, and had seen much service, he laid by his side, after carefully examining the lock, to see that the cap had not been disturbed by his rapid march through the tangled wood, and then, after paying the same attention to his pistols, and assuring himself of the safety of his knife and pouch and flask, he stretched himself at full length beneath one of the wide-spreading trees, whistled his dog to his side, and apparently gave way to slumber. But such was not really the case with either him or the hound, for though motionless as the statue that the cunning hand of the sculptor carves from the lifeless stone, yet eye and ear were both watchful and on the alert for any unwonted sound or movement.

For a long time, the hunter, such his dress and four footed companion proclaimed him to be, rested thus—rested until the squirrel returned to its nut gathering and play, and the bird to its song, and both the brook and the quiet dell again assumed activity and life. Then, as the beams of the sun became hot and fell perpendicularly to the earth, telling that it was at its meridian height, and that half of its daily race had been run, he slowly arose and yawningly looked around. The dog arose also, stretched himself for a moment, lapped the bright bubbles from the brookless tide, and then prepared to lie down again, when something seemed to attract his attention, and he raised his massive head, scented the air, and then uttered a low growl.

"Now, something coming—is there, Wolf?" exclaimed the hunter, in a low whisper. "Then to cover, boy," and the twain disappeared in the dense thicket.

A few moments passed, and, directly opposite, to the point where the hunter had secreted himself, an Indian girl appeared, parting the bushes with the habitual caution of her race, but without the slightest hesitancy or appearance of fear. Her tall form was as graceful as the willow, and her step light and noiseless as the falling snow. Her long, black hair, lustrous as the wing of a newly-fledged raven, was hanging in massive braids around her lithe, yet sinewy, form, and interwoven with parti-colored feathers. A robe, or rather sacque, of snowy dressed and pliable fawn skin enveloped her, girdled with wampum at the waist, decorated with the same, and beads and spangles, and reached only to the knee. Her limbs were encased in richly worked and fringed leggings, and quill-worked moccasins were on her feet. Her arms were bare to the shoulder, and silver bands gleamed upon them as did crescents of the same material, suspended by a massive chain, upon her breast. A light bow was held in her right hand, a *petite* quiver was slung over her left shoulder, and a long and sharp knife glittered from beneath her wampum belt. With a quick, light step she came forward toward the brook, paused for a moment, as if to gaze upon the reflection in its tide, (and why should she not? it was her only looking-glass,) then bathed her brow in its bosom, cooled her lips with a dainty drink, and, leaning upon her bow, seemed lost in reflection. With a sudden start, a quick stringing of the arrow, and drawing it to the head, and a low-uttered exclamation of surprise, she sprang forward, and then, as she saw the cause of her alarm, a smile stole over her hands and face, her rich, red lips, red as the over-ripe cranberry, parted, revealing the white and regular teeth within, and she relapsed into her usual tranquil demeanor.

"Wolf!" she exclaimed, in aloft and unusually sweet voice, as she patted the head of the dog, and played with his long silken ears, as he came to her side, although he had caused her to start so suddenly, "You here, and—"

The hunter issued from the wood before she had concluded the sentence, and advancing, kindly took the hand of the girl with the familiarity of an old acquaintance.

The continuation of this most interesting Story of Indian Life, from where it here ceases, may be found in

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated, Nos. 27, 29, 34, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 51½, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60. Non-enumerated, 12, 61, 62.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 288, 191, 289, 316, 25, 314, 335, 336, 344, 346, 190, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 355, 356, 357.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 199, 239, 247, 279, 281, 289, 305, 333, 383, 513, 551, 2643, 913, 3093, 3339, 1913, 3323. *Part II.*—Nos. 1912, 3196, 2770, 1350, 3592, 3566, 3258, 3618, 2352, 2922, 82, 110, 128, 242, 1854, 3496, 3590.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 857, 735, 736, 572, 871, 873, 874, 878, 680, 439, 633, 666, 410, 844, 233. *Part II.*—Nos. 596, 566½, 581½, 687, 400, 394, 290, 361, 1366, 1367, 1368, 723, 822, 590, 761.

Action Against the Collector—Half Storage.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

John M. Caballos vs. *Augustus Schell*—This was an action against the defendant, as Collectnr, to recover back certain amounts paid by the plaintiff for half-storage on goods imported by him. The warehousing act of 1854, having empowered the Secretary of the Treasury to make necessary regulations for carrying out the act, he made one, among others, to the effect that if the parties desired, after they had completed the entry of their goods for warehousing, to sell them directly from their vessel, they might be allowed to do so on the payment of half a month's storage. This proceeding enabled the parties to save the expense and risk of carting the goods to and from the warehouse, and the month's storage which would be due on them, though they remained less than a month in store. The plaintiff having paid various amounts for this half-month's storage on goods imported by him at various times, brought this suit to recover back the amount, claiming that the amounts were illegally exacted, and that he was compelled to pay them to get possession of his goods. No objection or protest against the payments was proved, and the defence took the ground that whether the charge were a proper one or not, yet that the plaintiff had paid the amounts voluntarily, and could not, therefore, recover them back. The Judge directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Mr. Boies and Mr. Peckham; for the defendant, U. S. District Attorney Smith, and Mr. Allen and Mr. Wilcoxson.

The Union India-Rubber Company and the Tax Roll—The Authority of the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

The Union India-Rubber Company vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiffs in this case claim, that in the year 1855, they were assessed to pay the sum of $3,352 84, as a tax upon their personal property.

When the assessment was made, the plaintiffs claimed a statutory exemption, upon the ground that they had not been, during the preceding year, in receipt of net annual profits equal to five per cent. on their capital stock. They presented to the Board of Supervisors an affidavit setting forth these facts, and petitioned that the roll might be corrected accordingly. The matter was referred to a private Committee; their President appeared before the Committee; and having heard no more about it, the Company, as alleged, supposed the tax had been rescinded. It was, however, confirmed; and the Receiver of Taxes is now proceeding against the property of the Company to collect it.

To prevent such collection, the plaintiffs applied for a perpetual injunction.

The complaint was demurred to, the defendants claiming that no cause of action was stated therein, and that the relief sought could not be granted by the Court sitting in Equity.

The following is the opinion of the Court:

CLERKE, J.—It is too long and too firmly established now, to be questioned, that the review and correction of all errors, mistakes and abuses in the exercise of the powers of subordinate public jurisdictions belongs to the Supreme Court in its superintending and supervisory capacity as a Court of the highest original common law jurisdiction. This function has never been deemed to belong to a Court of Equity, and now, although common law and equitable powers are united in this Court, yet the proceeding by which the exercise of this supervisory function is to be invoked must be in conformity with the methods always employed for that purpose.

I am not aware of any instance in which a Court of Equity has attempted to exercise this power, except that afforded in the case of the Utica Cotton Manufacturing Company vs. The Supervisors of Onelda (1 Barb. C. R., 422.) But, in this case, the Chancellor expressly says: "No question was raised by the counsel of the defendants as to the jurisdiction of the Court. I have not, therefore, considered the question whether this is a proper case of equitable cognizance, or whether the complainants had a perfect remedy at law." That case, consequently, can have no weight against the whole current of authority the other way.

If the assessment-roll and warrant have passed beyond the control of the Supervisors, a *mandamus* against them to strike the plaintiff's name from the roll would probably be nugatory. But this does not show that the plaintiffs are without any legal remedy against others. At all events, I am persuaded that this action cannot be maintained.

There must be judgment on the demurrer, with costs.

Wm. Curtis Noyes for plaintiff; H. B. Anderson for defendants.

Unlicensed Theatricals—A Verdict against "Volks' Garten."

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

The House of Refuge vs. *Borst & Bans.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The action was brought to recover $500 penalty of the defendants for giving theatrical performances in "Volks' Garten," in Fourth-street, without a license. The defendants denied interest in the performances.

The trial now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs for the penalty claimed.

Henry A. Cram for plaintiffs. A. H. Wagner for defendants.

Sale and Delivery—Is a Tender of Goods Waived by a Request to put them in Bond?

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM

Before Justice Monell.

Bernguiniere et al. vs. *Ward et al.*—This was an action to recover for the sale of sardines. The sale was made in March last, of goods to arrive.

The defendants claimed that the goods had never been tendered to them. The plaintiffs insisted that the tender had been waived by request of defendants to put the goods in bond. The goods had been bonded, but, as the defendants claimed, without their authority.

The jury found for plaintiffs, and the Court granted the defendants twenty days' time to make a case.

Messrs. Laroque for plaintiffs; Mr. Cordozo for defendants.

Citation for the Accountig of an Executor—Is it Sufficient when Made by an Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Franklin S. Kinney, Appellant vs. *Francis Deluc, Respondent.*—This was an appeal from an order of the Surrogate upon the final accounting of the appellant, as executor of the will of Joseph Beeuf.

The testator made his will in New-York, but died in France. He left no personal estate.

The will was proved, and the executor sold the property, and kept the proceeds ready to pay over to the persons entitled to receive it. Deluc, the attorney of Chateauneuf, one of the heirs, *as attorney*, cited the executor to account.

The application was dismissed on the ground that, *as attorney*, he could not make the application. The Surrogate's order on the final settlement orders the executor to pay the Surrogate's fees, the interest as a legacy to Jurbent, the nephew of the testator, and to Delluc, administrator of the testator's sister, the sum of $4,225 79.

The grounds of appeal are, that the decree is erroneous in not setting forth that the citation issued to all persons interested in the estate had been served or published as required by law, and in not allowing the bill of F. S. Kinney, the executor, for his expenses, &c.

Also in disallowing the charges for attorneys' fees in the accounts of the executors.

Decision reserved.

A. R. Dyett, counsel for appellant; A. W. Arnoux, for respondent.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, the trial of Frederick Lenor for the murder of Thomas Ryan, at a dance-house kept by the prisoner, on New-Year's Eve, was continued, and occupied the day. The case was summed up for the prisoner by James T. Brady, Esq., who claimed that there was no proof that the pistol which killed the deceased was discharged by the prisoner, but every reason to believe that it was the act of some one of the parties who had been creating the disturbance in the saloon. The District-Attorney will sum up the case for the Government at the opening of the Court this morning.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Surrogate's Court.

Before Justice Barnard.

Admitted to Probate.—The wills of A. Baily, F. W. Kantz, C. Eneker, Ann Hunniford, and Caroline Read, were now admitted to probate.

Decisions.

Commissioners of Excise vs. *F. Baum and One Hundred and Three Other Cases.*—Motions denied in each of these cases, with $10 costs.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A very remarkable accident occurred on the Camden and Amboy railroad on Tuesday, at Windsor—remarkable, because so much damage was done, and no loss of life occurring. A truck of the 12½ line from Philadelphia, broke on the bridge by AMOS HUTCHINSON'S, and two of the passenger cars were thrown off; one of them, containing twenty persons, being dragged along a high embankment 300 yards, and rolling over into the meadow, and the other, with two or three passengers, swept the embankment, taking the fences clean, then lodged over a culvert, against a tree, the coupling giving way. The track was not cleared until about 6 o'clock. Only one person, a lady, was injured, and she hut slightly.—*Trenton Republican, Feb.* 10.

Suicide of a Clergymon.

Rev. Mr. GERWIG, the Chaplain of the Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, now stationed near Gauley Bridge, in Western Virginia, committed suicide a few days ago. The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* gives the following particulars of the cause:

"Mr. GERWIG and Capt. MOSSNER occupied not only the same tent, but the same bed. Last Monday morning early, while both bed-fellows were still lying in bed, Capt. MOSSNER was awakened by the snapping of two percussion caps, and as he was looking about for an explanation of the matter, Mr. GERWIN jestingly remarked that he was simply playing with his revolver. The Captain, not suspecting anything serious, again laid down to sleep. He had scarcely however, lain quite two minutes, when he heard an explosion, which brought him instantly to his feet. A closer scrutiny discovered the fact that the Chaplain had shot himself in the forehead, and that the bullet had come out through the back of his head, causing immediate death.

The fact that Mr. GERWIG, on the evening before the said deed, had gathered together all his papers and committed them to the flames, and that he had the consciousness of being beloved by the whole regiment, left no doubt that he committed suicide.

He was born in the City of Florzheim, Grand Duchy of Baden. His parents still reside there. He had been installed as a minister for several years before the revolutinn of 1849 broke out. During the outbreak he held the position of Civil Commissioner, and was compelled to flee the land in order to escape imprisonment.

The first position he held here was as pastor of the St. Paul's Church, on the corner of Race and Fifteenth streets. He afterward had a congregation in Hamilton, then in Pittsburgh, and latterly in Cumminsville. He was about forty-eight years of age, and leaves a family of several children, mostly of mature age.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 29
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 5
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 6
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 8
Bornssia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 13
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
Hanmonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12

FROM AFRICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 15
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 25

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Africa*, will close at the New-York Post office, to-day, (Wednesday,) at 9½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands, close at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone house and lease of lot, No. 55 Thirty-st., built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Rent of lot, $125, nine years to run, with renewals, for 10 or 15 years more, if desired. Can remain as mortgage. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. This house has no extension three stories high. Apply at No. 224 Southst

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and cellar-story, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 1 and 3, 2d place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with superb gas fixtures, ranges, furnaces, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-story and basement house No. 61 Murray, near 6th-st, in good order and containing all the modern improvements. Terms low. Apply to either HENRY G. MINGS, No. 31 Nassau-st., WALTER DOUGLAS, No. 20 Front-st., or WM. TAYLOR, Jr., No. 5 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE PLEASANT residence on Myrtle-ave., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington aves., Brooklyn, lot 50x125 feet, filled with the choicest fruit trees. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to P. J. CORTELYOU, No. 25 Spruce-st., New York

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, No. 162 Madison-av., near 38th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 5 East 24th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, No. 57 NORTO Monroe-st., with lease of lot, size of house, 2 lofty stories, brick, belonging to the estate of RALPH I. HOLT, deceased. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house No. 37 West 20th-st., furnished or unfurnished. Inquire on the premises.

FARMS.

WANTED, A FARM, OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE, of from twenty to fifty acres, within thirty miles of New-York, near the station on one of the railroads, that can be had with fruit and land under a high state of cultivation, and in quantity not to exceed in value $10,000, or will do answering the above description. Address, with full particulars, Country, post-paid, stating price and terms, to the care of Messrs. Andrew C. PEABODY & Co., Bankers, No. 7 Wall-st., Broadway, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., and during the evening at Astor-place Hotel.

FARM FOR SALE—ON ANNAT ARBOR, 80 acres—situation in Washtenaw County, under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber, house, barn and out-buildings. Would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For other particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHRUP, No. 56 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

W. JACKSON, No. 351 Broadway, calls special attention to his general stock of Family Mourning Goods, being, without exception, the largest, most desirable, and cheapest ever offered at retail.

Milliners and Dressmakers supplied on liberal terms

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' and gents' under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 87½ cts., and 87½, and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 14th-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A nicely furnished room, with board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, location must be between Le Roy and Hammond sts., Ninth Ward. Address, stating terms, &c., B. J. K., Box 4,618 Post-Office.

15 EAST 16TH-STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and 5th-av., very fine rooms, handsomely furnished, to let in suits or single, with or without board.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman of this City, in manhood's prime, (never married) with a stainless character and good presence, educated, temperate, and domestic, of Christian principles and refined tastes, with some property, liberally educated of a good family, and of high social standing, wishes to correspond confidentially with a young lady, or a young widow, possessing the same essentials, eventually, if mutually attached on a personal acquaintance, with a view to matrimony. Address, with truthful description, &c., (not in sport,) M. M. C., Station D., Bible House, New-York City.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 23d-st., and No. 113 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 112 Broadway—F. B. STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

USE
A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S
GREEN CORN,
IN CANS.
TAKE NO OTHER KIND.

as large quantities of inferior Corn is now offered. Compare it with that you have been using. Sold by grocers generally. See that you get the right kind.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTIN, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid; understands her duties and has the best City references. Call at No. 256 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a smart, tidy young woman, particularly neat in her person and about her work, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; she understands her business perfectly, and has the best of City references from her two last situations; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., next to the fancy-store. first floor front, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation in a small private family to do chamberwork and plain sewing; would be willing to assist with washing; is a neat, quick sewer, and will be found willing and obliging, and has the very best City reference. Call, or address for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; is also fully capable of taking charge of a young baby; the best of City reference can be given from her last place, from the first-class families. Call at No. 290 6th-av., in the hoop-skirt store. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITnation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork, or would take care of children and do plain sewing, if required. Wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen for two days at No. 359 6th-av., near 22d-st. Ring the private door-bell next the jeweler's.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waiting alone. Best of City references from the last place. Inquire at No. 74 West 20th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or would mind children and sew. Can give good reference. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 438 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress alone; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 10th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable German girl who can speak English. Inquire at No. 501 3d av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good plain sewer; would have no objection to travel with a family to any part of Europe; will be found faithful in her duties; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 625 6th-av., near 39th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Waiter, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, will assist with washing and ironing if required, or will take care of children, and do plain sewing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 36 West 31st-st., first floor, rear thereof.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 Bleecker-st., between 21st and 22d sts., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or where there is no second girl kept; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. The very best City references given. Call at No. 64 East 31st-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; can do fine work; would take care of children; is good at sewing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 21 West 31st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waiting alone. Best of City references; can be seen for two days at No. 19 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small private family, one who thoroughly understands her business. Apply for two days at No. 11 Sheriff-st., second floor, front room. Will go to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can produce the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 13 Stanton-st., between the Bowery and Chrystie-st., first floor; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as plain cook and washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 West 18th-st., one door from third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant middle-aged woman, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; would take care of a dairy; has no objections to the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 12 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly well; baking and larding. Also, would do all kinds of desserts. Can be seen for two days, at No. 96 West Washington-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 9 3d-st.

AS EXPERIENCED COOK.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman wants a situation as cook; she is fully experienced in all its branches and has the best of City references; no objection to a short distance in the country; she will be found willing and obliging. Call, for four days, at 31 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, in a private family, as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Apply at No. 21 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a Scotchwoman, as cook and laundress; understands baking, making soups, and all her duties thoroughly. Has the best of references. Call at No. 26 East 11th-st., corner of 3d-av., over the butcher's shop.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress, in a respectable private family. Good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 Sullivan-st.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable woman, as cook and waitress; understands all kinds of baking and cooking; has the best City references. Call at No. 361 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Scotch woman, who is perfectly trustworthy and fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and baker, and will assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of reference; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply to No. 378 6th-av., first floor front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation, who is willing and able to work; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; would do the general housework of a small family; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of baking, no objections to chamberwork; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 357 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer for a small private family. The best of City references. Can be seen at No. 97 7th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 182 Elizabeth-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable young woman who perfectly understands her business. Can be seen at her last place, No. 342 West 35th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Has City reference. Can be seen for two days at 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Call at No. 99 Charles-st.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker wants a situation; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; can give the best of references; wages $8 per month or $3 per week. Call at, or address, No. 214 East 20th-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American woman, a situation as housekeeper or as home in some good family; is a good housekeeper and first-rate cook. Call or address by note, at No. 346 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, with a child, a situation to do housework in a plain family; wages not so much required as a home: can give good reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen at No. 250 West 10th-st., near 9th-av., over the bakery, for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID, DRESSMAKER, &c.—A young English Protestant lady's maid, very good dressmaker and French hairdresser, wants a situation in a first-class private family; can cut and make all kinds of children's clothes, and will give good City references. Apply for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman as lady's maid or seamstress, on who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can go the best City reference for over seven years. Apply at No. 402 6th-av., third door, front room, for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Having had a first-class situation for eight years, and all kinds of fancy sewing, and the method of embroidery, has unexceptionable City reference. Could be found first-class families need apply, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as laundress, understands her business in all its branches, or to do general housework in a small family, or go to washing with a family that has a nurse. Call for 2 days at No. 24 Monroe-st., University-place, between 10th and 12th sts. The best of City reference from her last place.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as laundress; would live out; can do general work; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED, BY A competent woman, who is a first-class laundress; is in a small family; can do fine work or would do coarse washing in the week; can do the highest recommend. Call for two days, at No. 23 Jay-st., between 26th and 28th sts., third floor, in the rear rooms.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as laundress; understands her business in all its branches; is a good ironer; can do fine work; has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 75 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress; understands doing shirts and collars to perfection; will do plain sewing and ironing; is used to children; would not object to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 22 Carmine-st., between Bedford and Varick sts.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as above. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 222 West 17th-st.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted a situation as matron or housekeeper in such institution or private family; is a middle-aged woman, of quiet habits, and would strictly attend to the duties of her employer; advertiser is a person of practical experience; she can give the most satisfactory references. Call or address Mrs. JEVERS, at No. 41 Sullivan-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED person, a situation in a family of respectability, where her services are required; would like to go to the country; has good City reference given. Apply at No. 11 Sackett-st., between 11th and 10th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant young woman, who speaks several French, wants a situation as nurse; she can sew very well, and will give the best reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 2 Prince-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as nurse to attend ladies or as children's nurse; terms low. Call or address No. 157 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young girl wishes to obtain a situation in a private family as nurse and plain sewer; is very kind and fond of children; has good reference from her last place. Call, for four days, at No. 47 West 17th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a steady and experienced woman, Scotch Presbyterian, can take entire charge of a baby and bring it up by hand, or would go as nurse to, or wait on an invalid lady; has the best of City reference for both situations. Apply at No. 3 Sullivan-st., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN experienced young woman, a situation as child's nurse; can dress children and take entire charge of them; would assist in chamberwork and sewing, or washing; is willing to make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 37 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as children's nurse, or to take care of a baby. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 117 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Protestant woman wishes a situation, as nurse and seamstress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best references; can take charge of a baby from its birth; will also do chamberwork. Call at No. 244 6th-av., first floor, in the rear; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation for a competent young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; has been in that capacity for the last four years; can cut and fit children's dresses; has unexceptionable City reference; none but first-class families need apply, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st. No objections to traveling.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable person as nurse and seamstress; is a very neat sewer; can make children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 298 35th-st., near 8th-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by an experienced young woman as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference given as to capability. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 15th-st, in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE OR WAITRESS.—A NEAT, RESpectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse or waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; is a good embroidress and is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at her employer's, where she has lived three years, until engaged. No. 180½ West 43d-st., near 8th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing and chamberwork, if required; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent person, an American Protestant, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, or take care of growing children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, between the hours of 10 and 3, at No. 62 West Washington-place, second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's dresses; the best of reference can be given if required. Call for two days, at No. 658 Broadway, Roon No. 21.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; understands family sewing and linen embroidery; is willing to be useful. Call at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.; is willing to go in the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing, or would wait on a lady, or take care of children. Call at No. 109 West 14th-st., or take care of children.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as waitress; understands her business and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as waitress; has the best references. Call at No. 361 2d-av.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German and French, Scotch and English, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. Lady in attendance. German and French languages spoken.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE woman would like the washing for a few gentlemen, or ladies' fine washing and finting. Call, at any time, or address, No. 69 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., 2d floor.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a man of long experience in England and this country; understands everything connected with the care of horses; can produce the best of City reference for capability and steadiness. Address T. B., at Mr. Waters' Saddlery No. 849 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who understands his business; has had many years' experience; is a good and careful driver; has had much experience in the grooming and treatment of horses; will be found willing to make himself useful; would take a groom's place; good City reference. Address E. P., Coachman, at Mr. Walsh's saddlery store, No. 985 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., or Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant man that perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his references; no objections to City or country. Can be seen personally, or a note addressed to J. M., No. 30 Broadway, Office of the Greenwood Cemetery, will receive strict attention.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and will also take care of a garden; is sober and industrious, and will make himself generally useful. Has the best of references. Address P. H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call, or address a note to S. J., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man, who can furnish the best of City reference for capability and character. Can be seen at Mr. Lowden's saddle and harness store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man; can produce the best of City references; one who perfectly understands his business. Can be seen for two days at S. L. Post's, No. 1,170 Broadway, or address a note to P. A., Coachman, same place.

AS COACHMAN OR FARMER.—WANTED A situation by a married Scotchman, no incumbrance, as coachman or farmer; can give the best of references, as to character or capability. Address X. Y., or apply to A. Smith, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a young man of good habits and good City or country reference. Address, for two days, A. B

FINANCIAL.

ACCUMULATION $4,109,353.
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 1, 1862.

Office, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,558 50
Received for premiums during the year 1861	$726,399 46	
Received for Interest during the year 1861	224,238 74	
Total Receipts for 1861	$950,638 20	
Paid claims by death	$243,685 95	
Paid policies surrendered	117,973	
Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c.	33,198 51	
Paid commissions to agents	49,636 84	
Paid physicians' fees	3,735 56	
Paid annuities	1,517 00	
Paid Dividends	204,096 26—$653,843 25—	$296,794 95
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1862		$4,109,353 45

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$95,967 29	
Bonds and Mortgages	2,582,461 18	
Premium Notes	1,294,054 28	
Real Estate	76,866 43	
Loans on Scrip	4,921 85	
Premium notes and Cash with Agents	55,082 42	$4,109,353 45

7,026 Policies in force, Insuring $23,481,353 00
894 New Policies have been issued during the year.
Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862 1,083,056 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862 2,665,589 50

The Directors have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 5 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company; and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1859 during the year 1862.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*

JOS. P. LORD, Agents.
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their office in New-York, this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per Share, upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 15th day of March, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings and two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 1st March next, and reopened on the 16th of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of Shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to the new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to

SCHUCHARDT & SCHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1862.—The annual election for Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The poll will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

BRIDGEPORT BANK, Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 6, 1862.
THE BILLS OF THIS BANK WILL BE redeemed at par, on and after the 10th inst., at the "Bank of the State of New-York," New-York City.
G. BRADLEY, Cashier.

$6,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, upon improved City property. Address Box No. 2,408 Post-office.

WANTED—SEVEN THREE-TENTHS TREASURY Notes, of the denomination of $50.84.
LOESER BROTHERS, No. 72 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, and that the terms thereof are as follows:

The name of said firm is BULKLEY & LAPHAM, and their business that of Hides and Leather, in all its branches and appurtenances. The names of the partners therein are JOSEPH E. BULKLEY, residing in the City of New-York; HENRY G. LAPHAM, residing in the City of Brooklyn; EDMUND W. BULKLEY, residing in New-York, general partners, and ANSON LAPHAM, residing at Skaneateles, New-York, special partner.

That the cash capital actually contributed to the common stock of said firm by said special partner, is the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars. That said firm is to commence on the 1st day of February, 1862, and continue to the 1st day of February, 1864, and their principal place of business is in the City of New-York.

Dated New-York, Feb. 1, 1862.

JOSEPH E. BULKLEY,
HENRY G. LAPHAM,
EDMUND W. BULKLEY,
ANSON LAPHAM.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of JAS. TAYLOR & SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Edwin Taylor retiring from said firm. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under name and firm of JAS. TAYLOR & SON, at same place as formerly, No. 127 Attorney-st., by whom, likewise, all present outstanding accounts will be settled.

New-York, Feb. 7, 1862.

JAMES TAYLOR,
JOSEPH TAYLOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership for the carrying on of the dry goods jobbing business, as No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York, to date from the 1st day of January, 1862, under the firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.

JOHN D. LEWIS.
ARTHUR M. COCK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.

JASPER E. CORNING,
JOHN E. PARSONS, } Administrat's.
s18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 26 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861.

HENRY A. WASHBURN,
Administrator.
au7—law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated New-York, the 19th day of August, 1861.

JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator,
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 7th day of December, 1861.

Dec. 13—law6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BOARD of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, an association located in the City of New-York for the purpose of establishing and conducting Christian Missions among the unevangelized and Pagan nations, and the general diffusion of Christianity, intend applying to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its present session, for a special act of incorporation.

Jan. 9, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of Ebenezer Clemo, late of the City of New-York, chemist, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 292 West 23d-st., on or before the 11th day of July next.

WILLIAM MACKENZIE, Administrator.
JAN. 14, 1862.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 54 Wall-st.

6¾
(SIX AND A HALF) PER CENT.
CASH DIVIDEND to the Stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALSO
60
(SIXTY) PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND to the Policy holders on the earned premiums of participating policies, for the year ending 31st ultimo. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of March, prox.

CASH CAPITAL,
$400,000,
WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.

A Semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1862.

SEVENTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February inst., upon stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the 20th day of March next, upon stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON; the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The transfer books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February instant.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NOS. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, 20th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 15th, and reopen on the 22d inst. By order of the Board.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three and one-half per cent. for the past six months, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board:

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 48 Wall-st., Feb. 6, 1862.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to stockholders on or after the 15th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CENTRAL PARK.—TO RENT—A PART OF THE building at 5th, St. Vincent, 104th-st., near 6th-av., for a restaurant, to be kept under rules and restrictions to be prescribed by the Commissioners of the Central Park. Apply this week to the Property Clerk, at his office on the Park, 5th-av., opposite 64th-st.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK Exchange would be willing to take a partner for the transaction of a strictly commission business. None need apply unless prepared to furnish some capital and the most satisfactory references. Application, in own name, may be addressed to A. B., Box 1,129 Post-office.

$1,000 CASH—WILL ACTIVITY AND PERsonal attention, will secure a partnership, for safety, respectability and profit (as no equal) association and location the very best. Address B. H. st., Box 147 Times office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CASH CAPITAL, for a very profitable business in a medical branch; physicians or druggists only need apply. Address B., Box No. 2,775 Post-office.

BAKERY FOR SALE—NOW DOING A FIRST-class trade on one of the best avenues in the City. Address BAKERY, Box No. 1,967 Times office.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
CHAMPAGNE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1-62, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 3 Pine-st.

CHAMPAGNE.—In pursuance of a stipulation made June 21, 1861, between Adolph Roque and Peter Goelet, will be sold at auction, in lots to suit purchasers, 60 cases champagne, (Œil de Perdrix,) red seal.

GREAT SALE OF TOOLS, MACHINERY AND PATTERNS.—Over 600 lots of tools, and articles of machinery, and all the patterns of the Matteawan Machine Company, will be sold in parcels, on the premises formerly of said Company, in Fishkill, to close a trust, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. For particulars see catalogues, by applying to T. J. B. Schenck, Esq., Matteawan; to John J. Monell, Esq., Newburgh; at No. 99 Maiden-lane, New-York, or to the undersigned.

E. W. FARRINGTON,
Receiver, &c.
NEWBURGH, Feb. 4, 1862.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st, comprising our usual assortment of seasonable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, FEB. 11, SUPPOSED IN a 14th-st. omnibus, about 11 o'clock, a small Geneva WATCH, André Liodet, maker, with blue enameled leaves at the back. The above reward will be paid to any one leaving the watch at Hegeman's drug-store, No. 756 Broadway.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 1ST INST., A lady's BRACELET, a flat chased hand, while going from No. 254 Madison-st. to Pier No. 1, Staten Island Ferry. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving it at No. 254 Madison-st.

LOST—A CHECK DRAWN BY ME JAN. 28, 1862, on the Bank of Commerce in New-York, in favor of Dr. Daniel Babbitt, for $1,005 37-100. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. WM. REDMOND.

FOUND—ABOUT A WEEK AGO, ON PARK-ROW, a large sized young shepherd dog. The owner may have him on proof of property and payment of expenses, at No. 49 Beekman-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., near Broadway, continue to Extract Teeth under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, with perfect success, *without pain or danger*. Superior sets inserted from $10 to $25, and warranted. Cold fillings from $1 to $3; Bone and Silver, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Wooster, Pond, Webb and Gilchrist, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker and Burchard.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 609 BROADWAY,
WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $25 to $50.

These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our

SALESROOM,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS.—No charges made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip, East River, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor Monday and Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY, Feb. 15,
ETNA ..... SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
KANGAROO ..... SATURDAY, Mar. 1,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$15	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75 and $85. 2d cabin, $45. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EVANS & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOU, E, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 116 Walnut-st., or at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 3d March. SATURDAY, 29th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March. SATURDAY, 24th May.

Passage money to Nassau $15
Passage money to Havana 60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. von SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10.30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8.15 A. M., Mail; 9.15 A. M., Way, for Middletown; 3 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3.30 P. M., Way, for Middletown; Newburgh and intermediate stations. 5.1 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MYRES, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, POINT PLEASANT, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Feb. 3, the NEW-YORK will leave New-York at 4½ P. M. on the line of the Jersey Central, through Jersey City, to the Navesink Boats, at Port Monmouth, with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 8.30 A. M., and Long Branch at 7.25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7.25, 11.32 A. M., and 3.40 and 5.30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,)	10.40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9.30 A. M., for Greenport; 9.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Syosset; 9.30 A. M. and 3.30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9.30 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9.15 A. M. and 12.05, 4.25 and 6.05 P. M.; for Nyack at 4.25 P. M., and for Suffern at 9.15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lndlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

THE WASHINGTON WRITING CASE.—Something entirely new and beautiful, designed for the million. It is made of Wood, and neatly covered with beautiful Watered Paper, is in the shape of a perfect Desk, and a splendid present for young ladies, or any one, and just the article any soldier needs. It is 8¾ inches long, 5¼ wide, 1 inch deep, and contains as follows, viz.:

6 Sheets flue White Note Paper.
6 Envelopes to match.
6 Sheets Union Note Paper
6 Envelopes to match.
1 Sheet Blotting Paper
1 Inkstand and Ink.
1 Fine Pen-holder.
1 Fine Lead Pencil.
2 Fine Steel Pens.
1 Calendar, 1862.

Retail price 25c. Large discount to agents and dealers. Circulars free. JOHN H. TINGLEY,
Bookseller and Stationer, No. 152½ Fulton-st., N. Y.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A HOE OR TAYLOR large cylinder press, in good condition. 28 by 41 or 31 by 46. Address E. R. WEBB & CO., corner of Fulton and Dutch sts., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

AT HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 206 6th-av., near 31st-st.—pupils may commence at any time. Classes on Monday and Thursday afternoons and evenings. All the fashionable and approved dances taught. N. B.—A private soirée on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13. Apply as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Mondays and Thursdays. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Practicing class for ladies and gentlemen every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

SKATES.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES—REQUIRing no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores, No. 358 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; Ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

WANTED TO LEASE—A FLOUR-MILL WITH two or three run of stones, and some land attached; must be in good condition and rent low. Address, with full particulars, G. A. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $8, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their use has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found also on the gold fields of Australia, the back woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palaces of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Hoxsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalf, Druggist, Boston.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES, IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Gravel, Fungoid Diseases, Painful Urination, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 25 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY See, sure and with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Leight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph over the Demon. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases, from recently acquired, or of long-standing, are confidently relied upon, by them and he is convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvellous agent to cure, unrivalled by the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., Dr. POWERS' Agent, 5 Warren-st., Sold by druggists. Ladies waiting of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, 1 bottle, $1; 3 bottles, $2. Free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Leight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, M. D., offers his services and special knowledge as a physician, has removed from No. 19 Bond-st. to his present very convenient suite of rooms at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Broadway, with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most implicit confidence on all sexual and urinary organs, thirty years in proper specialty, three of which he has been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 11 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. Unfortunate victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements

THE VICTORY AT FORT HENRY.

[Continued from First Page.]

vent the deadly missiles from springing forth to their work of destruction—and yet not a trigger was pulled on either side.

Less than a mile separated the fleet and the fort, and yet not a word was said. The rebels appeared to be confidently anticipating the conflict; and grouped like statues around the guns, with lanyards stretched, they waited for the Yankees to open the ball.

When about 600 yards from the Fort, the bow-guns of the flag-ship poured their contents straight into the Fort, and so close after it that the reports seemed almost one, the other three poured in their fire, and scarcely had the smoke cleared from the muzzles of the pieces, ere the whole ten guns of the rebels belched forth their contents in reply, sending a terrific iron shower in, above and around our gunboats. Taking their cue from the others, the three wooden gunboats, which were about a mile below, opened from their bow-guns, and then the concert was fairly egun. For one hour the roar was so incessant that the successive reports of the guns could, in many cases, not be distinguished. Occasionally there would be a momentary lull—then a single reverberating roar would give the key note, and an instant after all the voices would swell in one tremendous chorus.

A thick veil of smoke soon enveloped all the boats, and hid them completely from view. About all visible, was a dense white vapor, from out which could be seen constantly, quick flashes of flame, and above which could be seen rising, delicate, balloon-like forms of smoke, which an instant before were imprisoned in rebel shells.

From the very first, the fire of a majority of the rebel guns seemed directed at the *Essex*. She seemed to be remembered, as the one which time and again has pitched a heavy 10-inch shell from Lucas Bend "clean" into the very streets of Columbus, and they seemed determined to pay off some old scores. In their first volley two 32-pound shots struck the *Essex* on the starboard bow, indenting deeply the iron sheathing, and then glanced off, down the river, while a perfect storm of the iron missiles whistled around above her decks, and plunged into the water on either side. She received in all eleven shots—one of which carried death through the whole length of the vessel. It entered a larboard port, carried off the top of the head of the Master's mate, and passing on entered the boiler, and instantly loosened a devil a thousand times more deadly than ball or shell. The steam and water poured out, filling the whole space between decks, and causing more destruction than all the balance of the enemy's missiles put together—four men were almost instantly suffocated to death, and some 25 severely scalded, among whom was the gallant Commander Porter. The two pilots who were in the pilot-house above, had no escape except through a passage from below, and up this the steam rushed, as if coming from a safety-valve, and of course with fatal effect. Both men in the pilot-house perished in this miserable trap—a death whose horror can scarcely be imagined, but cannot be described. The Master's Mate was a young man named S. P. Brittan, a native of New-York, and, I believe, has occasionally acted as your correspondent. The moment before the heavy 32-pound ball came crashing through the port, he was standing in conversation with Commander Porter, and felt in the highest spirits. He had just finished a jocular remark, when the shot struck him in the back of the head, taking the top and back completely off.

Of course the *Essex* was thenceforth unmanageable and slowly drifted down the main channel, and was soon after met by a steamer, which towed her down to the place occupied by the boats before starting. The last ball took effect in the *Essex* about fifteen minutes before the rebel flag came down, and, consequently, she failed to be in at the death. One of the scalded men, being told by the physician, as they were drifting down, that he could not live, asked how the fight went on. "They have surrendered," was the reply. "Glory to God!" said he, in a feeble voice, and at the same trying to wave his hand. "Glory to God!" he repeated; "I can die now, and don't care!" In a few moments he was dead.

The shots which took effect on the *Essex*, were as follows: Two in the starboard bow, one in the starboard bow close to the water, three in the wheel house, one in larboard bow port and through boiler, two on the larboard side, about half-way between bow and stern, one in the ammunition-house—a little cabin on deck, and one which glanced off from the deck, near the wheelhouse—in all eleven. One single shot did all the damage—the one which passed through the boiler. Had the boilers been placed *below* the water-line, as they are in most of the boats, the sad results that attended it would never have occurred. Soon after the *Essex* became disabled, the getting of the iron storm proved too hot for human endurance, and the rebel rag came rapidly down from air to mud—its appropriate dwelling. The firing on the part of the gunboats immediately ceased, and a boat was sent off from the flag-boat, which found, upon landing, that the rebels were completely disposed to an unconditional surrender.

The fort was soon after taken possession of, and it was found that the sum total of rebels bagged, was between 70 and 100—the balance having all left the night before on the steamer *Dunbar*.

Brig.-Gen. Tighlman was found to be in command and with but little delay he agreed to an unconditional surrender. Our troops soon after had possession, and found that the results well repaid the danger of the enterprise.

Among those who surrendered were Brigadier (acting Major) Gen. Tighlman, Maj. Corbin, Col. Carmichael, Capt. Hayden, of the Engineers, and Capt. Miller, besides several other commissioned officers. The balance of the force, it was found, had taken the opportunity of the darkness of the night previous and had made themselves scarce—retreated probably up the river.

Ten of the rebels were found killed, and some twelve or fifteen wounded. Three hundred and sixty tents were found on the west side of the river, and about as many near the fort—in all of which were found evidences of the haste with which the rebels had evacuated their quarters. Several hundred stands of arms were found—chiefly squirrel rifles and double-barreled shot-guns—and, also, a large amount of clothing, forage, provisions, wagons, mules, horses, and, in short, any quantity of articles which go to make up the equipment of a well-regulated and well-supplied army.

I need not describe particularly the general features of the fort, as you will learn it from the map which I send you. Suffice it that it was of immense strength, and vastly different from the institution which has hitherto been "diagramed" to the public through the means of newspapers. Instead of being a simple breastwork along the river, it proved to be a bastioned fort, with thick, heavy parapets, and a wide deep ditch, and one which was calculated to be impregnable to almost any force that could be brought against it.

A steamer is about leaving for Cairo, and in order to send this letter I shall be obliged to omit many interesting particulars, which I hope to be able to afford in a letter to morrow. I will add that no one was killed on any of the other gunboats, although several were wounded.

An order given below will afford you an idea of the disposition made of the land forces. Owing to the very muddy state of the roads, they did not reach Fort Henry until after its surrender.

The following is the order alluded to:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CAIRO, CAMP IN FIELD, NEAR FORT HENRY, Feb. 5, 1862.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 1.—The First Division, Gen. J. A. McClernand, commanding, will move at 11 o'clock A. M., to-morrow, under the guidance of Lieut.-Col. McPherson, and take a position on the roads from Fort Henry to Fort Donelson and Dover.

It will be the special duty of this command to prevent all reinforcements to Fort Henry, or escape from it. Also, to be held in readiness to charge and take Fort Henry by storm, promptly, on the receipt of orders.

Two brigades of the Second Division, Gen. C. F. Smith, commanding, will start at the same hour from the west bank of the river, and take and occupy the heights commanding Fort Henry. The point will be held by so much artillery as can be made available, and such other troops as, in the opinion of the General commanding Second Division, may be necessary for its protection.

The Third Brigade, Second Division, will advance up the east bank of the Tennessee River, as fast as it can be securely done, and be in readiness to charge upon the Fort, or move to the support of the First Division, as may be necessary.

All of the forces on the west bank of the river, not required to hold the heights commanding Fort Henry, will return to their transports, cross to the east bank, and follow the First Division as rapidly as possible.

The west bank of the Tennessee River not having been reconnoitered, the commanding officer intrusted with taking possession of the enemy's works there, will proceed with great caution, and such information as can be gathered, and such guides as can be found in the time intervening before 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The troops will move with two days' rations of bread and meat in their haversacks.

One company of the Second Division, armed with rifles, will be ordered to report to Flag-Officer Foote, as sharpshooters, on board the gunboats.

By order. U. S. GRANT,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

The entire number of guns in Fort Henry was found to be seventeen, of which there were one rifled 32-pounder, one 10-inch columbiad, and the balance 32s and 64s. At the surrender it was found that the rifled gun had burst, and that six of the others were disabled.

The following is a complete list of the casualties on board the *Essex*:

KILLED.

S. P. Brittain, Master's Mate.
James McBride, Pilot.
Marshall H. Ford, Pilot.
James Coffey, seaman.
John Costello, seaman.

WOUNDED.

Capt. Porter, slightly scalded.
J. H. Lewis, Paymaster, wounded.
Titco. P. Ferry, Third Master, wounded.
Samuel Boyer, seaman, slightly scalded.
N. McCarty, seaman, badly scalded.
Peter White, seaman, slightly scalded.
Jno. Rogers, seaman, slightly scalded.
Geo. E. Nichols, seaman, badly scalded.
Frank Wilson, seaman, badly scalded.
Tho. Willett, seaman, badly scalded.
Henry Hagan, seaman, badly scalded.
David Wilson, seaman, badly scalded.
Benj. Harrington, seaman, badly scalded.
Wm. O'Brien, seaman, badly scalded.
Thos. Mullen, seaman, badly scalded.
Wm. H. Maxey, seaman, badly scalded.
Timothy Sullivan, seaman, badly scalded.
J. B. Bresse, seaman, badly scalded.
B. Soula, seaman, slightly scalded.
J. J. Phillips, seaman, badly scalded.
John O. Hara, seaman, badly scalded.

MISSING.

Adam P. King, seaman.
John Matthews, seaman.
A. D. Watermann, seaman.
Henry Gemper, seaman.
John Lang, seaman.
Henry Reynolds, seaman.
James Bedard, seaman.
Wm. Lawience, seaman.

OFFICERS UNHURT.

First Master, R. K. Riley.
Second Master, James Lanning.
Fourth Master, G. W. Walker.
Gunner, M. B. Snyder.
Engineer, ——.

The balance of the wounded together with other matters of interest, will be found in another letter.

Three of the gunboats—the wooden ones—left tonight to destroy the Memphis and Nashville Railroad bridge, which is some twenty miles above this point.

GALWAY.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

A Great Battle Impending at Fort Donelson.

The Fort Surrounded by Seven National Batteries.

PROBABLE ATTACK UPON IT TO-DAY.

Ascent of the Tennessee River to Florence, Ala.

A Number of Rebel Gunboats Destroyed.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF BOWLING GREEN.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Two persons just arrived report that the rebels are evacuating Bowling Green, with indications of their proceeding toward Nashville.

PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER BATTLE

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

A special Cairo dispatch to the *Gazette* says that National officers from Fort Donelson report that Gen. Grant had surrounded the fort with seven batteries of artillery, and the fort will be shelled or surrendered to-day or to-morrow. There are 8,000 rebels in the fort.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GUNBOATS—NATIONAL REINFORCEMENTS, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

A special from Cairo to the *Democrat* says that Commodore Foote has just received dispatches from Capt. Phelps, of the gunboat *Conestoga*, announcing the return of the gunboat expedition from up the Tennessee River, after capturing a new rebel gunboat and destroying all the other rebel boats on the river as far up as Florence, Ala.

The *Republican's* Fort Henry dispatch says that a portion of the army, encamped near the river, have been moved two miles further back, with all their batteries, from which point the roads are good, and a speedy forward movement can be made when desired.

Two more regiments arrived to-day, and two more steamers, laden with troops, are just coming in sight.

The enemy at Fort Donelson are being rapidly reinforced, and the prisoners say that they are confident they can hold the position. Trees are being felled for two miles around the fort by a gang of negroes.

Gen Pillow is in command there with 2,000 men, embracing some of the best artillerists from Columbus. There are two small forts and three camps several hundred yards from the main fortification, and present appearances indicate that the coming battle will be much more desperate than that at Fort Henry.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The gunboats which were sent up the Tennessee River by Commodore Foote, have captured one of the enemy's gunboats, destroyed all their transports, and broken up all their camps. The river is now clear as far up as Florence, Alabama.

A SUCCESSFUL CAVALRY SKIRMISH.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, Feb. 11.

A detachment of cavalry, 250 strong, had an engagement with some rebels on Sunday, seven miles east of Fort Henry. Five rebels were killed, and thirty prisoners and thirty horses were captured. One National soldier was wounded.

A detachment of the Thirty-Second Illinois Regiment destroyed a portion of the bridge on the Louisville, Clarksville, and Memphis Road on Saturday evening. The rebel camp at that place had been previously evacuated.

In consequence of Gen. Smith's appointment not having been confirmed by the Senate, that officer transferred the command of his Division to Gen. Lewis Wallace, and will leave for Paducah to-day. Gens. Grant and McClernand telegraphed to Washington vouching for Smith's loyalty and efficiency, and urging that the Senate reconsider its action.

Gen. Grant and Staff made a reconnoissance in the vicinity of Fort Donelson yesterday.

The steamer *W. H. B.* has returned from the railroad bridge with a lot of horses, wagons, commissary stores, &c.

CAPTURE OF REBELS IN INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

A special dispatch from Indianapolis to the *Commercial* says that two men were arrested at Princeton, Ind., a few days since, by the Surveyor of the Port. Upon reaching the prison, their clothing and boot-tegs were found wadded with letters for parties in the South, many of them from Europe. One of them had a large amount of gold on his person.

Reinforcements had gone forward from Danville and Somerset, to support Gen. Thomas in his movement on Knoxville.

THE ST. LOUIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The Union Chamber of Commerce, to-day, unanimously passed resolutions urging our Senators to support the Treasury Note bill recently passed by the House.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Another Accession to the Number of Contrabands—A Black Cavalryman—Arrival of Prisoners for Exchange, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 10, *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The French steam-corvette *Gassendi* arrived this forenoon. The *Catinet* has also returned here.

Ten deserters, contrabands, came to Camp Hamilton this afternoon, having been found by a scouting party, under Capt. Donovan, of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment. One was a member of the Black Virginia Cavalry, who were engaged in the skirmish at New-Market Bridge, on the 22d of December, with Max Weber's regiment. He was completely armed, with carbine, pistol, &c., and had a considerable amount of rebel money. They represent a great scarcity of provisions.

The bark *Trinity* arrived this afternoon, from Boston, with 400 released prisoners, in charge of Lieut. Buell, to be exchanged. It is expected that Bishop Ames and Hon. Hamilton Fish will accompany the prisoners when they are sent over in the morning.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 9.

Our recent victory in Tennessee causes the liveliest gratification here, and will nerve our brave soldiers and sailors to deeds of valor unprecedented in our country's former proud history.

The flag of truce to day brought important decisions of the rebel Government concerning Commissioners Fisk and Ames, and, although we are not permitted to know the contents of the official dispatches, we are advised that Messrs. Fisk and Ames will not be received except upon terms and conditions humiliating to the august majesty of the Federal Government, and terms which we do not believe will be acceptable to our Government, even in view of the immense benefits to be derived from the work of the Commission.

In a few days more we shall have direct telegraphic communication with Philadelphia. The steamer *George Washington* started this afternoon for Cherrystone Inlet, having on board the submarine cable, 30 miles in length, acids, batteries and instruments, in charge of G. W. Heiss and Assistants, Superintendent of the United States Military Telegraph.

ORDNANCE AND SUPPLIES FOR THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

The steamer *Ellen S. Terry* has been chartered by Quartermaster Biggs, to convey ordnance and supplies to the Burnside Expedition, and probably will be dispatched to-day. She will also take out Assistant Quartermaster Lorling, and forty men of the Marine Artillery, and a mail. It is understood that Quartermaster Biggs will deposit $50,000 with the United States Assistant Treasurer in this City, which amount will be placed to the credit of Capt. Cutting, of the Quartermaster's Department, and disbursed by him, in the form of checks, to the soldiers and seamen serving in the Expedition. By his method the checks can be returned to families here, who, upon presenting them at the proper place, will receive their equivalent in money.

MAILS FOR PORT ROYAL AND THE GULF.

On Thursday morning the steamer *Ericsson* will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Port Royal, S. C. She will carry the mails to Commodore Dupont's fleet, and Gen. Sherman's Division. On the same day, Col. D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General, No. 6 State-street, will also dispatch the steamer *Philadelphia*, now lying at the foot of Warren-street, with the mails for Key West, Fort Jefferson, Fort Pickens, Ship Island, and the Gulf Squadron.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

In the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. James A. Bell was chosen President *pro tem.*

REPORTS FAVORABLY

Defining the powers and duties of Boards of Supervisors.

Directing to be paid on certain canal drafts protested for non-payment.

Amending the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company.

To amend the Excise laws of 1857.

Repealing the act opening Union street in the City of Brooklyn.

The bill in relation to the New-York and Erie Railroad was taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole.

ASSEMBLY

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The Assembly was occupied up to 2 P. M. in consideration of the bill to reimburse Wm. Monteath for canal damages.

THE MATTHEWS STABBING CASE.

Interview of Judge McCunn with Matthews and Alice Gray.

Our readers will remember the case of Matthews, who was stabbed by a party of roughs on Thursday last. Owing to his well-known sporting character, his condition has excited the liveliest interest among the peculiar class of which he was a prominent member. The fact that as yet he is not dead, induced the counsel for the prisoners charged with his assault, to endeavor by the appliance of a writ of *habeas corpus* to remove from the immediate attention of the law their clients.

In pursuance of this intent, a motion was made before his Honor, Judge McCunn, yesterday morning, and urged with considerable eloquence and power by the counsel. Judge McCunn did not feel at liberty to grant their request without further and fuller information concerning the present state of the wounded man, and the probable result of the assault. In order that he might obtain such information, he adjourned the proceedings until yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and subsequently to 10 A. M. to-day.

After the adjournment, the Judge went to the Hospital, that he might, by personal examination and professional consultation with the physicians, ascertain the exact facts.

Matthews will not recover. Indeed there is every probability that he has not survived until this writing, although he may possibly linger through another twenty-four hours. He was found in the lower end of a long ward, lying on a narrow cot, which was separated from the rest of the beds by a high screen. The attendants say that, during the entire day, he has been "out of his head," and has raved continually about his horses, races, fights, and various matters of that kind. Occasionally he sank very low, and it was only by the immediate administration of reviving medicine that he was kept up. Several times the attendants feared that he was in the death-struggle, but up to the hour of our reporter's leaving he was yet alive.

The Judge was of course unable to talk with him, but he sat by him for some time and gathered such data from the stewards and others as he could. Subsequently he met Drs. Parker and Roosa, and they informed him that Matthews had not more than one chance in five hundred for life. His pulsations are at the rate of one hundred and fifty a minute, and his respirations are but fifty. At every breath a most fearful rattle was heard, and the sight of his death-pale face, open mouth and half shut eyes, was painful in the extreme. By his bedside a devoted sister and two half frantic brothers are in constant attendance, and such consolation as earthly kindness can suggest, is entirely at his service.

The young woman, Miss Alice Gray, who was riding with Matthews at the time, is in another Ward. The Judge, with Dr. Hunter, visited her for the purpose of obtaining such testimony as she could give concerning the affair. Miss Gray is apparently about twenty years of age, and very pretty. She is intelligent, and though at times in great pain from her wound, was able to give a clear and succinct account of the transaction. She stated that as Matthews and she were riding, they heard the cry of those in the advanced sleigh, and Matthews exclaiming, "My friends are in danger, I must help them," jumped from the cutter. She begged him to be careful, but he plunged forward and was instantly attacked by the parties who had previously engaged his friends. Miss Gray was terribly frightened, but with an instinct peculiar to her sex, ran rapidly toward the struggling group, and threw herself between Matthews and his assailant. She says she didn't "think they would stab a woman, and was in hopes of preventing further trouble." They were as reckless, however, of her as of Matthews, and she received a fearful blow in her hip, which, though serious, is not dangerous.

She entirely exonerated Matthews and his friends, saying that the others are alone to blame and deserving of censure. She was very eager in her inquiries concerning the state and probable fate of Matthews, and expressed the ardent hope that he might recover.

The evidence thus brought before Judge McCunn could not fail to convince him of the fatal issue of the blow, and he decided to refuse the application, which will be made before him to-day at 10 A. M.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS BY THE JURA.

Earl Russell's Reply to Mr. Seward on the Trent Affair.

Lord Lyons' Communication on the Stone Blockade.

The Relations of France and the United States.

The newspaper bag for the Associated Press, by the steamship *Jura*, which arrived at Portland on Monday night, was dispatched to this City by the 2 P. M. train, which was due here about 10 o'clock, but did not arrive until midnight.

The steamship *America* arrived at Boston at 1½ o'clock yesterday. The foreign files by her for the Associated Press, as well as her mails and those by the *Jura*, were forwarded to New-York by the night train, which is due this morning.

We give below such extracts from our files by the *Jura* as seem of most immediate interest.

The Paris papers contain the following: "It is asserted that the Archduke Maximilian has accepted the throne of Mexico on condition that the allies agree to maintain the occupation of Mexico for ten years."

The Relations of France with the United States Officially Announced.

The relations of the French Government with the United States are thus referred to in the report on the "General Situation of the Empire," laid before the Legislative Body:

"The serious internal complications which have taken place in the United States have not disturbed (*altéré*) the cordiality of our relations with that country. It was impossible, however, that the conflict, the outbreak of which we beheld with pain, should not interfere, when it assumed so large proportions, with our ordinary transactions with the United States, and that it should not affect, to a certain extent, the security of our commerce. The Government of the Emperor has, therefore, had to take into serious consideration, from the very first, these inevitable consequences of the American crisis. It could not hesitate at the altitude which circumstances made imperative. Having, on the one hand, the duty of seeing that the interests placed under its protection should suffer as little as possible from the struggle which was going on; desirous, on the other hand, to show its respect for the internal rights and independence of another country, it could only pursue one line of policy to attain the double object it had in view—the strict observance of neutrality. Consequently, whilst maintaining wishes for the maintenance of the American Union on those conditions which had until very recently appeared best calculated to secure its prosperity; whilst being disposed, if it were solicited to do so, to contribute by its good offices to put an end to a deplorable struggle, it hastened, on the one hand, to remind its subjects of the duties imposed upon them by that neutrality, the benefit of which it, (the Imperial Government) claimed in their behalf, and, on the other, to lay down the principles which it expected the belligerents to respect. We have obtained in this latter respect satisfactory declarations, and, if it do not rest with the Emperor's Government to do away with all the embarrassments which a state of war on any part of the globe always involves, the principles the application of which the belligerents have admitted, will at least have the effect of preventing those injuries which must otherwise have aggravated the sufferings inevitably caused by the present state of things.

The Emperor's Speech.

The Paris correspondent of the London News says: "The six lines devoted to American affairs are satisfactory. They distinctly affirm the principle of non-intervention, so long as the rights of neutrals are respected, and leave it to be understood that there is for the present no thought of recognizing the Confederate States, or raising the blockade of Charleston." These six lines are as follows:

"The civil war which desolates America has greatly compromised our commercial interests. So long, however, as the rights of neutrals are respected, we must confine ourselves to expressing wishes for an early termination of these dissensions."

From the London Star.

The allusion to the civil war in America has been touched upon in a manner worthy the official policy of the French Government. This moment, before I could return from the scene of to-day's ceremony, or before the "Discours de l'Empereur" has been posted, I find that a member of the Imperial household has sent to me a note containing that particular paragraph, which, while deploring the consequences the war between the North and South have in compromising the commercial interests of France, emphatically declares that it is the duty of neutral Powers to abstain from interfering by armed force to put an end to its evil results on foreign commerce. This bears out fully the statements which it has been in my power to make lately in relation to the tendencies of the policy of the Emperor, and the fallacies of the hopes held out to the Southerners by some of the English and French newspapers, that France had decided upon acting England to break the blockade.

Lord Russell's Reply to Mr. Seward.

A brief summary of Lord Russell's dispatch to Lord Lyons, embodying the reply of the English Government to Mr. Seward's lengthy paper on international law, appeared in our impression of yesterday. We now proceed to give a fuller abstract of this important document. His Lordship says:

"We must discard entirely from our minds the allegation that the captured persons were rebels, and we must consider them only as enemies of the United States at war with its Government, for that is the ground on which Mr. Seward ultimately places the discussion. It is the only ground upon which foreign Governments can treat it. The first inquiry that arises, therefore, is, as Mr. Seward states it, "Were the persons named, and their supposed dispatches, contraband of war?" Upon this question Her Majesty's Government differ entirely from Mr. Seward. The general right and duty of a neutral power to maintain its own communications and friendly relations with both belligerents cannot be disputed. "A neutral nation," says Vattel, "continues, with the two parties at war, in the several relations nature has placed between nations, all the ready to perform toward both of them all the duties of humanity, reciprocally due from nation to nation." In the performance of these duties, on both sides, the neutral nation has itself a most direct and material interest; especially when it has numerous citizens resident in the territories of both belligerents; and when its citizens, resident both there and at home, have property of great value in the territories of the belligerents, which may be exposed to danger from acts of confiscation and violence if the protection of their own Government should be withheld. This is the case with respect to British subjects during the present civil war in North America. Acting upon these principles, Sir William Scott, in the case of the *Caroline*, during the war between Great Britain and France, decided that the carrying of dispatches from the French Ambassador resident in the United States to the Government of France by a United States merchant ship was no violation of the neutrality of the United States in the war between Great Britain and France, and that such dispatches could not be treated as contraband of war. "The neutral country," he said, "has a right to preserve its relations with the enemy, and you are not at liberty to conclude that any communication between them can partake, in any degree, of the nature of hostility against you. The enemy may have its hostile projects to be attempted with the neutral State, but your reliance is on the integrity of the neutral State, that it will not favor nor participate in such designs, but as far as its own councils and actions are concerned, will oppose them. And if there should be private reasons to suppose this confidence in the good faith of the neutral State has a doubtful foundation, that is matter for the caution of the Government, to be counteracted by just measures of preventive policy; but it is no ground on which this Court can pronounce that the neutral carrier has violated his duty by bearing dispatches, which, as far as he can know, may be presumed to be of an innocent nature, and in the maintenance of a pacific connection." And he continues shortly afterwards: "It is to be considered, also, with regard to this question, what may be due to the convenience of the neutral State; for its interest may require that the intercourse of correspondence with the enemy's country should not be altogether interdicted. It might be thought to amount almost to a declaration that an ambassador from the enemy shall not reside in the neutral State, if he is declared to be debarred from the only means of communicating with his own. For to what useful purpose can he reside there without the opportunities of such a communication? It is too much to say that all the business of the two States shall be transacted by the Minister of the neutral State resident in the enemy's country. The practice of nations has allowed to neutral States the privilege of receiving Ministers from the belligerent States, and the use and convenience of an immediate negotiation with them."

That these principles must necessarily extend to every kind of diplomatic communication between government and government, whether by sending or receiving Ambassadors or Commissioners personally, or by sending or receiving dispatches from or to such Ambassadors or Commissioners, or from or to the respective governments, is too plain to need argument; and it seems no less clear that such communications must be as legitimate and innocent in their first commencement as afterwards, and that the rule cannot be restricted to the case in which diplomatic regulations are already formally established by the residence of an accredited minister of the belligerent power in the neutral country. It is the neutrality of the one party to the communications, and not either the mode of the communication or the time when it first takes place, which furnishes the test of the true application of the principle. The only distinction arising out of the peculiar circumstances of a civil war, and of the non-recognition of the independence of the *de facto* Government, of one of the belligerents, either by the other belligerent or by the neutral power, is this; that for the purpose of avoiding the difficulties which might arise from a formal and positive solution of these questions, diplomatic agents are frequently substituted, who are clothed with the powers and enjoy the immunities of ministers, though they are not invested with the representative character, nor entitled to diplomatic honors. Upon this footing Messrs. Mason and Slidell, who are expressly stated by Mr. Seward to have been sent as pretended Ministers Plenipotentiary from the Southern States to the Courts of St. James' and at Paris, must have been sent, and would have been, if at all, received, and the reception of these gentlemen upon this footing could not have been justly regarded, according to the law of nations, as a hostile or unfriendly act toward the United States. Nor, indeed, is it clear that these gentlemen would have been clothed with any powers, or have enjoyed any immunities beyond those accorded to diplomatic agents not officially recognized.

It appears to Her Majesty's Government to be a necessary and certain deduction from those principles, that the conveyance of public agents of this character from Havana to St. Thomas on their way to Great Britain and France, and of their credentials or dispatches (if any) on board the *Trent*, was not, and could not, be a violation of the duties of neutrality on the part of that vessel; and both for that reason, and also because the destination of these persons and of their dispatches was *bona fide* neutral, it is, in the judgment of Her Majesty's Government, clear and certain that they were not contraband. * * It is of the very essence of the definition of contraband that the articles should have a hostile and not a neutral destination. 'Goods,' says Lord Stowell, 'going to a neutral port, cannot come under the description of contraband, all goods going thence being equally lawful. The rule respecting contraband,' he adds, 'as I have always understood it, is, that articles must be taken *in delicto*, in the actual progression of the voyage to an enemy's port.' On what just principle can it be contended that a hostile destination is less necessary, or a neutral destination more obnoxious, for constituting a contraband character in the case of public agents or dispatches, than in the case of arms and ammunition?"

Lord Russell examines at considerable length the opinion of Sir W. Scott and Vattel, and continues:

"The rule, therefore, to be collected from these authorities is, that you may stop an enemy's ambassador in any place in which you are yourself a master, or in any other place where you have a right to exercise acts of hostility. Your own territory, or ships of your own country, are places of which you are yourself the master. The enemy's territory, or the enemy's ships, are places in which you have a right to exercise acts of hostility. Neutral vessels, guilty of no violation of the laws of neutrality, are places where your have no right to exercise acts of hostility. It would be an inversion of the doctrine that ambassadors have peculiar privileges to argue that they are less protected than other men. The right conclusion is, that an ambassador sent to a neutral power is inviolable on the high seas, as well as in neutral waters, while under the protection of the neutral flag. The other dictum of Sir Wm. Scott, in the case of the *Crozembo*, is even less pertinent to the present question. That related to the case of a neutral ship which, upon the effect of the evidence given on the trial, was held by the court to have been engaged as an enemy's transport, to convey the enemy's military officers, and some of his civil officers whose duties were intimately connected with military operations, from the enemy's country to one of the enemy's colonies, which was about to be the theatre of those operations, the whole being done under color of a simulated neutral destination. But so long as a neutral Government, within whose territories no military operations are carried on, adheres to its profession of neutrality, the duties of civil officers on a mission to that Government and within its territory cannot possibly be "connected with any military operations," in the sense in which these words were used by Sir William Scott, as, indeed, is rendered quite clear by the passages already cited from his own judgment in the case of the *Caroline*. In connection with this part of the subject it is necessary to notice a remarkable passage in Mr. Seward's note, in which he says "I assume, in the present case, what, as I read British authorities, is regarded by Great Britain herself as true maritime law, that the circumstance that the *Trent* was proceeding from a neutral port to another neutral port does not modify the right of the belligerent capture." If, indeed, the immediate and ostensible voyage of the *Trent* had been to a neutral port, but her ultimate and real destination to some port of the enemy, Her Majesty's Government might have been better able to understand the reference to British authorities contained in this passage. It is undoubtedly the law, as laid down by British authorities, that, if the real destination of the vessel be hostile, (that is, to the enemy or the enemy's country,) it cannot be covered and rendered innocent by a fictitious destination to a neutral port. But, if the real terminus of the voyage be *bona fide* in a neutral territory, no English, nor indeed, as Her Majesty's Government believe, any American authority can be found which has ever given countenance to the doctrine that either men or dispatches can be subject, during such a voyage, and on board such a neutral vessel, to belligerent capture as contraband of war. Her Majesty's Government regard such a doctrine as wholly irreconcilable with the true principles of maritime law; and, certainly, with those principles as they have been understood in the Courts of this country. It is to be further observed, that packets engaged in the postal service, and keeping up the regular and periodical communications between the different countries of Europe and America, and other parts of the world, though in the absence of treaty stipulations they may not be exempted from visit and search in time of war, nor from the penalties of any violation of neutrality, if proved to have been knowingly committed, are still, when sailing in the ordinary and innocent course of their legitimate employment, which consists in the conveyance of mails and passengers, entitled to peculiar favor and protection from all Governments in whose service they are engaged. To detain, disturb, or interfere with them, without the very gravest cause, would be an act of most noxious and injurious character, not only to a vast number and variety of individuals and private interests, but to the public interests of neutral and friendly Governments.

In the present war, according to Mr. Seward's doctrine, any packet-ship carrying a Confederate agent from Dover to Calais, or from Calais to Dover, might be captured and carried to New-York. In case of a war between Austria and Italy, the conveyance of an Italian minister or agent might cause the capture of a neutral packet plying between Malta and Marseilles, or between Malta and Gibraltar, the condemnation of the ship at Trieste, and the confinement of the minister or agent in an Austrian prison. So in the late war between Great Britain and France on the one hand, and Russia on the other, a Russian Minister going from Hamburgh to Washington in an American ship might have been brought to Portsmouth, the ship might have been condemned, and the minister sent to the Tower of London. So also a Confederate vessel of war might capture a Cunard steamer on its way from Halifax to Liverpool, on the ground of its carrying dispatches from Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams. In view, therefore, of the erroneous principles asserted by Mr. Seward, and the consequences they involve, Her Majesty's Government think it necessary to declare that they would not acquiesce in the capture of any British merchant ship in circumstances similar to those of the *Trent*, and that the fact of its being brought before a prize court, though it would alter the character, would not diminish the gravity of the offence against the law of nations which would thereby be committed."

His lordship concludes by noticing a very remarkable passage in Mr. Seward's dispatch:

Mr. Seward asserts that "If the safety of the Union required the detention of the captured persons it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them." He proceeds to say that the warring portions of the insurrection, and the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, forbid him from resorting to that defence. Mr. Seward does not here assert any right founded on International law, however inconvenient or irritating to neutral nations, he entirely loses sight of the vast difference which exists between the exercise of an extreme right and the commission of an unquestionable wrong. His frankness compels me to be equally open, and to inform him that Great Britain could not have submitted to the perpetration of that wrong, however flourishing might have been the insurrection in the South, and however important the persons captured might have been. Happily all danger of hostile collision on this subject has been avoided. It is the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that similar dangers, if they should arise, may be averted by peaceful negotiations conducted in the spirit which befits the organs of two great nations.

The Obstructing of Southern Harbors.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSEL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

[Received Jan. 27.]

My Lord,—Three days ago, in obedience to your lordship's orders, I spoke to Mr. Seward on the subject of the plan adopted by this Government of obstructing the entrance to some of the harbors in the Southern States by sinking vessels, laden with stones, in the channels.

Mr. Seward observes that it was altogether a mistake to suppose that this plan had been devised with a view to injure the harbors permanently. It was, he said, simply a temporary military measure, adopted to aid the blockade. The Government of the United States had, last Spring, with a navy very little prepared for so extensive an operation, undertaken to blockade upwards of 3,000 miles of coast. The Secretary of the Navy had reported that he could stop up the [illegible] holes by means of his ships, but that he could not stop up the "small ones." It had been found necessary, therefore, to close some of the numerous small inlets by sinking vessels in the channels. It would be the duty of the Government of the United States to remove all these obstructions as soon as the Union was restored. It was well understood that this was an obligation incumbent on the Federal Government. At the end of the war with Great Britain that Government had been called upon to remove a vessel which had been sunk in the harbor of Savannah, and had recognized the obligation, and removed the vessel accordingly. Moreover, the United States were now engaged in a civil war with the South. He was not prepared to say that, as an operation in war, it was unjustifiable to destroy permanently the harbors of the enemy, but nothing of the kind had been done on the present occasion. Vessels had been sunk by the rebels to prevent the access to their ports of the cruisers of the United States. The same measure had been adopted by the United States, in order to make the blockade complete. When the war was ended, the removal of all these obstructions would be a mere matter of expense; there would be no great difficulty in removing them effectually. Besides, as had already been done in the case of Port Royal, the United States would open better harbors than those which they closed.

I asked Mr. Seward whether the principal entrance to Charleston harbor had not been recently closed altogether, by vessels sunk by order of this Government; and I observed to him that the opening of a new port, thirty or forty miles off, would hardly console the people of the large town of Charleston for the destruction of their own harbor.

Mr. Seward said that the best proof he could give me that the harbor of Charleston had not been rendered inaccessible was, that, in spite of the sunken vessels and of the blockading squadrons, a British steamer laden with contraband of war had just succeeded in getting in. I have, &c.,

(Signed) LYONS.

Amusements.

Niblo's Saloon.—Mr. Gottschalk gave his first concert at this establishment last evening, and succeeded in drawing an audience that represented fairly the beauty and talent of the Metropolis. Bonnets that excited the envy of all who beheld them were as plentiful as beards that spoke of strong convictions, and an invincible intention of seeing through the matter or perishing in the attempt. Let us hasten to say that both bonnets and beards were satisfied. Mr. Gottschalk retired with a new triumph to add to the many victories he has won in other lands. By a singular coincidence, happily recalled by Mr. Grau, it occurs that it was in this hall, and on the same day, nine years ago, that Mr. Gottschalk made his *début* before a New-York audience. He was then fresh from Europe with the best indorsements of the great musical names there. A single performance established him in reputation; his originality was so obvious, his mechanism so astonishing, his taste so exquisite, that every one *had* to acknowledge

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3243. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE BATTLE OF ROANOKE

Overwhelming Success of the Burnside Expedition.

Roanoke Island and Elizabeth City Captured.

The National Forces Pushing on to Edenton.

Total Destruction of the Rebel Flotilla.

Three Hundred Rebels Killed and Twenty-five Hundred Taken Prisoners.

REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL LOSSES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 11, } via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 12. }

By a flag of truce to-day we learn the complete success of the Burnside Expedition at Roanoke Island.

The Island was taken possession of, and Commodore LYNCH's fleet completely destroyed.

Elizabeth City was attacked on Sunday, and evacuated by the inhabitants. The city was previously burned, but whether by our shells or the inhabitants is not certain.

The first news of the defeat arrived at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and caused great excitement. The previous news was very satisfactory, stating that Yankees had been allowed to advance for the purpose of drawing them into a trap.

The rebel force on the island is supposed to have been only a little over three thousand efficient fighting men.

General WISE was ill at Nag's Head, and was not present during the engagement.

When the situation became dangerous, he was removed to Norfolk.

All the gunboats but one were taken, and that escaped up a creek, and was probably also destroyed.

One report says that only seventy, and another that only twenty-five of the Confederates escaped from the Island.

General HUGER telegraphed to Richmond that only fifty on the island escaped.

There appears to be no bright side of the story for the rebels.

The Richmond *Examiner*, this morning, in a leading editorial says:

"The loss of our entire army on Roanoke Island is certainly the most painful event of the war. The intelligence of yesterday by telegraph is fully confirmed. Twenty-five hundred brave troops on an island in the sea were exposed to all the force of the Burnside fleet. They resisted with the most determined courage, but when fifteen thousand Federal troops were landed against them, retreat being cut off by the surrounding element, they were forced to surrender. This is a repetition of the Hatteras affair on a large scale."

The following dispatches on the subject are taken from the Richmond papers of this morning:

NORFOLK, Monday, Feb. 10.

The latest news states that Capt. O. JENNINGS WISE, son of Gov. WISE, was shot through the hip and disabled, though his wound was not mortal. Maj. LAWSON and Lieut. MILLER were mortally wounded. About 300 Confederates were killed. Our wounded numbers over 1,000. The number of Yankees wounded is about the same. Midshipman CANN had his arm shot off. The other causalties are as yet unreported.

A late arrival this morning says that Elizabeth City had been shelled and burned by the Yankees, and that the enemy was pushing on to Edenton.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NORFOLK, Monday, Feb. 10.

A rumor has prevailed that Commodore LYNCH's fleet of gunboats had been captured. It is not regarded as true, but it is believed that all were burned by the Confederates to prevent their capture, with the exception of one, which was endeavoring to make its escape. The fleet went to Elizabeth City from Roanoke Island, and was probably burnt at the former point.

THIRD DISPATCH.

NORFOLK, Monday, Feb. 10.

A dispatch was received at Richmond, at midnight, stating as follows:

"A courier arrived here this afternoon at 4 o'oclock and brought the intelligence that Elizabeth City was burned this morning by its inhabitants. During the conflagration the Federals landed a large force. All our gunboats excepting one were captured by the enemy.

Gen. WISE has not yet arrived at Norfolk."

The following "very latest" we copy from to-day's Norfolk *Day Book*:

"A courier arrived here yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, from whom we gather the following information:

The enemy advanced in full force upon Elizabeth City yesterday, about 7 o'clock, and began an attack upon that place. The citizens, finding resistance vain evacuated the place, but, before doing so, set fire to the town, and when our informant left, it was still in flames. We have also to record the capture, by the enemy, of all our little fleet, except the *Fanny*, or *Forrest*, our informant is not certain which. This eluded the enemy, and made up Pasquotank River. She was pursued, however, and fears are entertained that she was captured. It is said that before our boats surrendered they were abandoned, and that their crews succeeded in making their escape. If so, we are at a loss to conjecture why the boats were not fired before they were abandoned. The disaster to our little fleet is attributed to the fact that having exhausted their supply of coal and ammunition, they proceeded to Elizabeth City for the purpose of obtaining a supply. Every effort was made to obtain coal, but without success, and the boats could not, therefore, return to the island and lend any assistance whatever to our forces.

All the details as published with reference to the capture of Roanoke Island are confirmed by the courier, who represents our loss at three hundred killed and wounded, and that of the enemy not less than one thousand killed.

Great havoc was made among the enemy while coming up the road leading to the fort. Our forces brought to bear upon them two 32-pounders, and a every fire their ranks were terribly thinned. The places of the fallen, however, were quickly filled.

The Park Point battery was manned by the Richmond Blues and most nobly did they defend it. During the conflict they were attacked by a whole regiment of Zouaves, and though completely overpowered they stood their ground. They did not yield a foot, until all but seven of them had fallen bleeding to the ground.

There is good reason to believe that had Col. HENNINGSEN, with his artillery, been on the Island, it would not have been forced to surrender.

The lack of field-pieces was sadly felt, and had they been at hand, perhaps the enemy never would have been able to heve landed their forces.

Col. HENNINGSEN had orders, we understand, to report to Roenoke Island, but by some misunderstanding, he mistook Elizabeth City for his place of destination.

Capt. TAYLOR, of this city, is represented as having greatly distinguished himself."

In addition to the above, there are many rumors we might give, but as they are nothing more than rumors, we prefer withholding them. Among them, however, is one worthy of notice, that Gen. WISE had been shot while on his way in an embulance. The statement, so far as we have been able to learn, is untrue. We can only account for it by supposing that the name of the General was confounded with that of his son, who was reported among the killed.

It is reported that one regiment from Massachnsetts was badly cnt up, but is impossible to ascertain which of the five it was that were attached to the Expedition.

All the Southern papers received to-day are unanimous in admitting a complete victory to our troops, and in saying that the loss of the island is a very serious one.

The news received to-day occasions great excitement at Old Point. A steamer with official dispatches from Gen. BURNSIDE is hourly expected.

The prisoners captured, numbering at least 2,000, will be here in a few days.

MAILS FOR THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Letters left in the care of FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway, or at the Astor House, will be forwerded to the Burnside Expedition to-morrow, the depertnre of the steamer having been postpoaed one day.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Released Prisoners—News from the South—The Position at Savannah—The Rebel Authorities Stopping the Manufacture of Whisky.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 11, } via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 12. }

A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island early this morning, to inform Gen. HUGER that the prisoners of war from Fort Warren arrived in the bark *Trinity* last night.

The bark was accordingly towed up opposite Sewall's Point by the steamer *Roncoco* and the tug *Adriatic*, and at about 1 o'clock the rebel steamer *West Point* came out from Norfolk, and the prisoners were transferred. They numbered four Captains, three First Lieutenants, six Second Lieutenants, two Third Lieutenants, and 384 others, rank and file and colored servants. They were taken at Hatteras and Santa Rosa, and are the last of the prisoners of war at Fort Warren, except Commodore BARRON.

The passage here from Boston has been quite unpleasant on account of the crowded condition of the vessel. But the prisoners are all enjoying as good health as could be expected.

It was generally supposed here that the small-pox was on board the vessel, but on the authority of Lieut. BUELL, who comes in charge from Fort Warren, the statement is positively denied.

The prisoners having been transferred to the *West Point*, the *Trinity* was towed back to her anchorage in the Roads.

Several passengers were brought back from Norfolk, including Capt. J. S. MOORE, of the transport *Osceola*.

The *Osceola* was a part of Gen. SHERMAN's expedition, and was wrecked on the coast of Georgia Nov. 2, and the Captain and the whole crew taken prisoners.

The latest intelligence from Savannah is that the National gunboats were at Wall's Cut, an opening which communicates with Savannah without passing Fort Pulaski.

There has been some skirmishing between the Nationals and rebels at Port Royal Ferry.

The city of Savannah was being strongly fortified.

We find the following additional news from various parts of the South, in the papers received to-day:

Ex-Gov. W. CAMPBELL declines the tender of the appointment of a Brigadier-General, and assigns as a reason his physical incapability to perform the duties of the office. He was to have filled the place vacated by the death of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER.

The bill to raise troops to meet the requisition on Virginia by the President of the Confederate States passed both branches of the Virginia General Assembly on Monday in secret session.

The bill provides that all companies now in the field shall be filled up, to the number of one hundred men; that the Governor shall call for volunteers for this purpose, and that if the requisite number be not thus enlisted, the deficiency is to be made up by draft from the enrolled militia.

The injunction of secrecy has been removed from a bill passed by Congress, appropriating two millions of dollars for the benefit of the State of Kentucky.

JAMES LYONS is probably elected to Congress, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of JOHN TYLER.

The War Department has issued an order for the seizure of all corn in the hands of distillers or others, to be used for the purposes of distillation. This step is taken, not only on account of the pernicious effects of the unlimited manufacture of whisky, but also because of the exorbitant pricea the Government is obliged to pay for an article indispensable to the subsistance of the army.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

National Troops in Motion Towards Bowling Green.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The weather is improving and the roads drying.

The *Commercial* says that our army in Central Kentucky is in motion. Gen. NELSON's Division is marching along the Glasgow turnpike. Gen. MITCHELL's Division had crossed Green River on Monday morning, taking the advence of the Union column to Bowling Green.

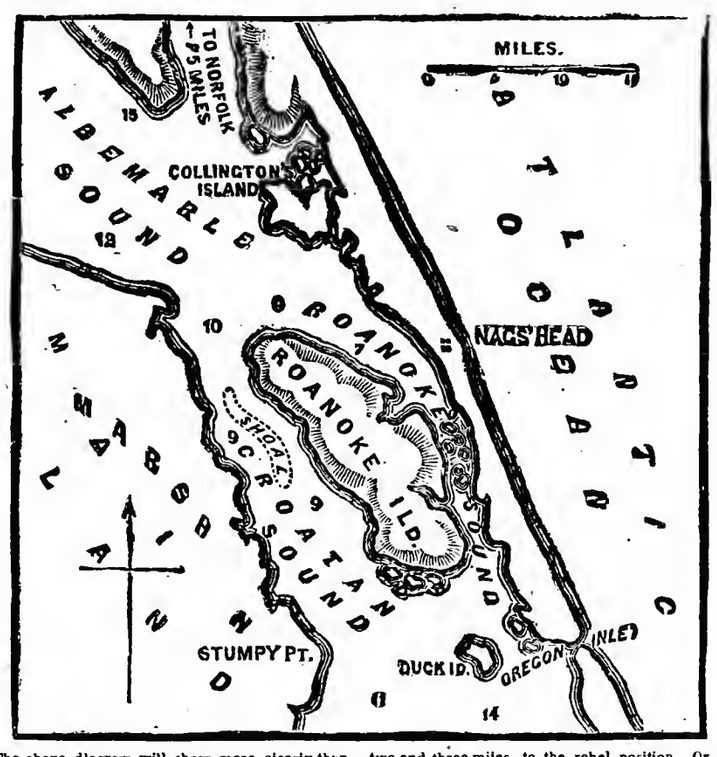
GEN. HUNTER'S EXPEDITION.

Preparations for the Advance—Concentration of Troops and Supplies in Southern Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The greatest activity prevails at Fort Leevenworth in preparations for the expedition to stert from here under Gen. HUNTER. Troops and supplies are being concentrated in the Southern portions of the State, and the indications appear favorable for an early advance. The General himself is working earnestly and unceasingly in the perfection of the details of the expedition, and every department is pushed to its utmost capacity. Seven regiments of cavalry, four regiments of infantry and three full batteries of artillery, with Parrott and Weird guns, are now *en route* from the East, and are daily expected to join the expedition, which will be one of the most formidable yet organized during the war.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE POSITION OF ROANOKE ISLAND.



The above diagram will show more clearly than the large map we gave yesterday the position and some of the relations of Roanoke Island, of whose capture we have now definite intelligence. We have already described the island, and need not now recapitulate. It may be said, however, that it is seven miles long and three broad, and has good natural means of defence, which had been well improved by the rebels. The rebel earthworks, which were strong, were thrown up about the centre of the island, and our troops had to debark on its southern end, and march up a distance of between two and three miles, to the rebel position. On the mainland opposite, there were also defences; and on the narrow strip of beach to the east, at the point marked as Nag's Head, there was lately a rebel force stationed; but as we have no account of fighting there, it may have been that the whole of the rebel forces were concentrated on the island. The waters between the island and the outer beach, designated Roanoke Sound, are not navigable by large vessels; so that the movements of our gunboats were mainly in Croatan Sound. It will be seen how perfectly Roanoke Island here forms the key of the inland navigation at this point.

OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE

Flag-Officer Foote's Report of the Battle of Fort Henry.

The Advance of the National Gunboats into Alabama.

Six Rebel Steamers Burned and Three Captured.

QUANTITIES OF MILITARY STORES SEIZED

The National Forces Everywhere Received with Joy.

Enthusiastic Exhibition of Loyalty to the Government.

THE EXPEDITION UP THE TENNESSEE.

OFFICIAL REPORT TO FLAG-OFFICER FOOTE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The following is Lieut.-Commanding PHILLIPS' report to Flag-Officer FOOTE, received to-dsy at the Headquarters of the Army, by telegraph from Cairo:

GUNBOAT CONESTOGA, RAILROAD CROSSING OF THE TENNESSEE RIVER, Feb. 10, 1862.

SIR: We have returned to this point from an entirely successful exnedition to Florence, at the foot of Muscle Shoals, Alabama. The rebels were forced to burn six of their steamers, and we captured two others, beside the half-complete gunboat *Eastport*. The steamers burned were freighted with rebel military stores. The *Eastport* has about 250,000 feet of lumber on board. We have captured 200 stand of arms and a quantity of clothing and stores, and have destroyed the encampment of Col. CREWS. At Savanna, Tenn., we found the Union sentiment strong.

(Signed) PHILLIPS, Lieut.-Com'g.

REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Special dispatches to the *Gazette and Commercial*, dated Fort Henry, the 10th inst., give the following account of the gunboat Expedition up the Tennessee River.

After the capture of Fort Henry, the *Lexington*, *Conestoga* and *Tyler* gave chase to the rebel steamer *Dunbar*, and on reaching the Memphis and Louisville Railroad Bridge, set fire to a portion of it and captured some stores, &c. They then passed on in chase of the *Dunbar*, but did not overtake her. It is supposed that she escaped by running up some creek.

During the night the gunboats went to Florence, Alabama, the heed of navigation, end two hundred and fifty miles from Paducah. Everywhere along the river they were received with astonishing welcome by numerous Union families in Southern Tannessee and Northern Alabama, and at the towns along the river the old flag was looked upon as a redeemer, and hailed with shouts of joy.

Capt. GWINN, of the *Tyler*, has recruited thirty men for aervice on the gunboats, and says he can get enough for the whole fleet.

The people of Florence are so delighted at finding the Stars and Stripes once more giving protection to them that they were prepared to give a grand ball to the officers of the gunboats, but they could not remain to accept of their courtesies.

Wherever our boats landed, and the people became assured that we did not come to destroy, but to save, they seemed to have no means too extravagant to express their delight and joy.

Our gunboats captured four steamers, including an unfinished gunboat, and burned seven others.

They captured a large quantity of stores and one hundred and eighty stand of arms.

One boat goes up the river this morning.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, dated Fort Henry, 11th inst., states that the gunboats *Conestoga*, *Tyler* and *Lexington* returned from Upper Tennessee last night.

The boats went as far as Florence, Ala., and were received with the wildest joy along the river.

Old men cried like children at the sight of the "Stars and Stripes," and invited the officers and men of the gunboats to their houses, and told them all they had was at their disposal. Large numbers were anxious to enlist under the "Old Flag," and the *Tyler* brought down 250 men to fill up the gunboats' crews.

Our officers were assured that if they would wait a few days whole regiments could be raised, and if the Government would give them arms to defend themselves, they could bring Tennessee back into the Union in a few months.

They said that when the secession ordinance was passed, armed men stood at the polls and everything went as certain politicians said.

At Savanna, Eastport and Florence the officers and men of our gunboats went ashore without arms and mingled freely with the people.

The Union men along the river comprise the wealthy and best portion of the inhabitants, large numbers of whom have American flags.

Not a gun was fired either going or coming.

The rebel gunboats *Eastport*, *Sallie Ward* and *Muscle*, only partially finished, were captured and are here. The *Eastport* had 250,000 feet of lumber on board, and the *Ward* had a quantity of iron plating.

The steamers *Sam. Kirkman*, *Linn Boyd*, *Julia Smith*, *Sam. Orr*, *Appleton* and *Belle* had been burned by the rebels to prevent them from falling into our hands.

The railroad bridge at Florence was not destroyed.

A quantity of papers were captured on the *Eastport*, belonging to Lieut. BROWN, late of the Federal Navy. Among them were letters from Lieut. MAURY, stating that submarine batteries could not be used successfully in the rapid streams of the West.

One hundred and fifty hogsheads of tobacco, and a quantity of other freights, will be brought down from the mouth of Sandy River to-morrow.

A daily line of packets has been established between Fort Henry and Cairo.

Nothing during the war has been so prostrating to the rebels as the late victory of the gunboat expedition mentioned above.

THE REPORT OF FLAG-OFFICER FOOTE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The following is an official copy of the report of Flag-Officer FOOTE to the Navy Department relative to the capture of Fort Henry:

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 7, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 6th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., I made an attack on Fort Henry on the Tennessee River, with the iron-clad gunboats *Cincinnati*, Commander STEMBEL, the flag ship; the *Essex*, Commander PORTER; the *Carondolet*, Commander WALKER, and the *St. Louis*, Lieutenant-Commanding PAULDING; also taking with me the three old gunboats *Conestoga*, Lieutenant-Commanding PHELPS; the *Tyler*, Lieutenant-Commanding GWINN, and the *Lexington*, Lieutenant-Commanding STOAT, as a second division, in charge of Lieutenant-Commanding PHELPS, which took a position astern and in shore of the armed boats, doing good execution there in the action, while the armed boats were placed in the first order of steaming, approaching the fort in a parallel line.

The fire was opened at 1,700 yards distance, from the flag-ship, which was followed by the other gunboats, and responded to by the fort. As we approached the fort, slow steaming till we reached within 600 hundred yards of the rebel batteries, the fire both from the gunboats and the fort increased in rapidity and accuracy of range.

At twenty minutes before the flag was struck, the *Essex* unfortunately received a shot in her boiler, which resulted in the wounding and scalding of twenty-nine officers and men, including Commander PORTER, as will be seen in the inclosed list of casualties.

The *Essex* then necessarily dropped out of line astern, entirely disabled, and unable to continue the fight, in which she had so gallantly participated until the sad catastrophe.

The firing continued with unabated rapidity and effect upon the three gunboats as they continued still to approach the fort with their destructive fire, until the rebel flag was hauled down, after a very severe and closely-contested action of one hour and fifteen minutes.

A boat containing the Adjutant-General and Captain of Engineers came alongside after the flag was lowered, and reported that Gen. LLOYD TILGHMAN, the commander of the fort, wished to commnnicate with the Flag-officer, when I dispatched Commander STEMBEL and Lieutenant-Commanding PHELPS, with ordera to hoist the American flag where the secession ensign had been flying, and to inform Gen. TILGHMAN that I would see him on board the flag-ship. He came on board soon after the Union had been substituted for the rebel flag on the fort, and possession taken of it.

I received the General and his Staff, and some sixty or seventy men, as prisoners, and a hospital ship, containing sixty invalids, together with the fort and its effects, mounting 20 guns, mostly of heavy calibre, with barracks and tents capable of accommodating 15,000 men, and sundry articles, which, as I turned the fort and its effects over to Gen. GRANT, commanding the army on his arrival in one hour after we had made the capture, he will be enabled to give the Government a more correct statement of than I am enabled to communicate from the short time I had possession of the fort.

The plan of the attack, as far as the army reaching the rear of the fort to make a demonstration simultaneously with the navy, was frustrated by the excessively muddy roads, and the high stage of water preventing the arrival of our troops until some time after I had taken possession of the fort.

On securing the prisoners, and making the necessary preliminary arrangements, I dispatched Lieut.-Commanding PHELPS with his division up the Tennessee River, as I had previously directed, and as will be seen in the inclosed orders to him, to remove the rails, and so far render the bridge of the railroad for transportation and communication between Bowling Green and Columbus useless, and afterwards to pursue the rebel gunboats, and secure their capture if possible.

This being accomplished, and the army in possession of the fort, and my services being indispensable at Cairo, I left Fort Henry in the evening of the same day with the *Cincinnati*, *Essex* and *St. Louis*, and arrived here this morning.

The armed gunboats resisted effectually the shot of the enemy, when striking the casemate.

The *Cincinnati*, the flag-ship, received thirty-one shots, the *Essex* fifteen, the *St. Louis* seven, and the *Carondelet* six—killing one and wounding nine in the *Cincinnati*, and killing one in the *Essex*, while the casualties in the latter from steam amounted to twenty-eight in number. The *Carondelet* and *St. Louis* met with no casualties.

The steamers were admirably handled by the Commanders and officers, presenting only their bow guns to the enemy, to avoid the exposure of the vulnerable parts of their vessels.

Lieut.-Commanding PHELPS, with his division, also executed my orders very effectually, and promptly proceeded up the river in their further execution after the capture of the Fort. In fact all the officers and men gallantly performed their duty, and considering the little experience they have had under fire, far more than realized my expectations.

Fort Henry was defended with the most determined gallantry by Gen. TILGHMAN, worthy of a better cause, who, from his own account, went into action with eleven guns of heavy calibre bearing upon our boats, which he fought until seven of the number were dismantled or otherwise rendered useless.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

U. S. FLAG STEAMER CINCINNATI, Feb. 6, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the casualties on board this vessel during the bombardment of Fort Henry, from the effects of the enemy's fire, were: Killed, 1; wounded, 9. Total, 10. Respectfully,

R. N. STEMBEL, Com., U. S. N.

To H. H. FOOTE, Commanding naval forces, Western waters.

FLAG-OFFICER H. H. FOOTE—*Sir*: As Capt. PORTER is unable to write, he has directed me to send you a list of killed, wounded and missing on this vessel:

W. D. PORTER, Commander, scalded.
J. H. LEWIS, Paymaster, scalded.
T. P. PERRY, third master, scalded badly.
S. E. BRETTAN, master's mate, killed by a cannon shot.
James McBILDE, pilot, killed by scalding.
Wm. H. FORD, pilot, killed by scalding.
John MATTHEWS, Quartermaster, scalded badly.
A. D. WATERMAN, Captain of forecastle, missing.
Henry GEMPER, fireman, missing.
Samuel BAYER, fireman, scalded badly.
John LAUTZ, fireman, missing.
James COFFEY, seaman, killed by scalding.
N. McCARTY, seaman, scalded.
H. RAGAN, seaman, scalded.
Dana WILSON, seaman, killed by scalding.
Ben. HARRINGTON, seaman, scalded badly.
Wm. O'BRINE, seaman, scalded badly.
Thomas MULLEN, seaman, scalded slightly.
W. H. MAXEY, seaman, scalded badly.
T. SULLIVAN, seaman, scalded badly.
James HEDARD, seaman, missing.
J. P. BEERS, seaman, killed by scalding.
John O. HARA, seaman, scalded.
John CASTELLO, seaman, scalded.
J. J. PHILLIPS, seaman, scalded.
B. LULA, seaman, scalded.
H. Reynolds, seaman, missing.
James ARGUS, seaman, scalded.
Thomas MILLETT, seaman, scalded badly.

In addition to the above, we had nineteen soldiers scalded, of whom several have since died.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT K. RILEY,
Ex Officer United States gunboat *Essex*.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 3.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT TAYLOR, } PADUCAH, Feb. 2, 1862. }

Lieutenant-Commanding PHELPS will, as soon as the fort shall have surrendered, upon a signal from the Flag-ship, proceed with the *Conestoga*, *Taylor* and *Lexington* up the river to where the railroad bridge crosses, and if the army shall not already have got possession, he will destroy so much of the track as will entirely prevent its use by the rebels.

He will then proceed as far up the river as the stage of water will admit, and capture the enemy's gunboats and other vessels which might prove available to the enemy. A. H. FOOTE,

Flag-Officer commanding naval forces in Western Wsters.

THANKS TO COMMODORE FOOTE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The following was sent to Commodore FOOTE last Sunday:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 9, 1862.

Flag Officer A. H. Foote, U. S. N., Commanding U. S. Naval Forces, Cairo, Illinois:

Your dispatch, announcing the capture of Fort Henry, by the squadron which you commanded, has given the highest gratification to the President, to Congress, and the country. It was received and read in both Houses of Congress in open session. The country appreciates your gallant deeds, and this Department desires to convey to you and your brave associates its profound thanks for the service you have rendered. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

MOVEMENTS OF NATIONAL TROOPS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

A Cairo special dispatch to the *Democrat* says that passengers by the Evansville packet report passing at Paducah, this morning, eleven transports laden with troops.

The Forty-sixth, Thirty-first, and Fourth Illinois regiments, a battalion of the Twenty-ninth Illinois, and a company of the Eighth Wisconsin, left here this afternoon.

Signal fire balloons, apparently sent up from Mayfield by the rebels, have been seen here the past few nights.

Advices from Fort Henry say that much reliance was placed on the 20-pound Parrott guns of the First Missouri Artillery, three batteries of which are there under Major CAVANDAR.

Four more regiments marched from there last night on reconnoitering parties, and went within one mile of Fort Donelson. A squadron of our cavalry barely escaped capture by 900 rebel cavalry, supported by infantry.

GEN. HITCHCOCK A MAJOR-GENERAL.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The *Republican* learns that Gen. HITCHCOCK has accepted the appointment of Major-General of Volunteers. Should Gen. HALLECK take the field in command of the Southern Expedition, which is considered probable, Gen. HITCHCOCK will remain at the head of the Department here.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

The bark *Charles Kean*, Capt. SWAN, arrived at this port yesterday, from Port Royal, S. C., in eight days. Matters remain as at last accounts. Vessels were arriving daily from Northern ports, with stores, ammunition, &c. The health of the troops was good. The *Charles Kean* lies at anchor near the South Ferry. Brooklyn.

A DAY LATER FROM EUROPE

THE TEUTONIA OFF CAPE RACE.

The U. S. Steamer Tuscarora Ordered out of Southampton Waters.

THE NASHVILLE PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

THE CRUISE OF THE SUMTER.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

Prospects of Intervention in America.

MR. SEWARD'S LATE DISPATCHES.

Napoleon III. on the American Question.

TONE OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

The Journals of Madrid on the War.

The steamship *Teutonia*, which left Southampton on the morning of the 1st inst., passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and was intercepted by the news-yacht of the Associated Press.

The steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st.

The steamship *Asia* took the mails of the steamship *Etna*.

The United States gunboat *Tuscarora* has been ordered off the dock off Southampton by the British Government, and has taken up a position near the Needles.

The pirate *Nashville* was still in Southampton dock.

The reported naval engagement in the Mediterranean is not confirmed.

The WINDHAM lunacy case ended on the thirty-fourth day, and a verdict was rendered in favor of young WINDHAM.

The *Times'* City Article of Jan. 31 says Consols continued dull at 92¼@92⅞ for money, and 92⅛@93 for March 6. Numerous transactions took place in the Discount market at 2 ₱ cent. On the Stock Exchange the rate of advances was 1⅛@2 ₱ cent. French Rentes declined; quoted at 71f. 10c.

American securities were dull.

The statement of Secretary SEWARD, implying that the American Government held themselves bound after subjugating the rebels, to restore the destroyed harbors, or open better ones, added considerable to the disquiet of Federal bondholders, since it makes a further indefinite addition to the prospects of the ultimate amount of debt. It is believed that even if the war were wound up immediately, the debt of America would, at the rate of interest that must be paid, involve an annual charge on the revenue equal to more than half the total required for the national debt of England.

A new Ministry has been formed in Holland.

The Russians have been defeated in Circassia.

Many wrecks are reported in the Black Sea.

French troops are being rapidly dispatched to Mexico.

The Herzegovian insurgents have reentered the places from which DERVISH PACHA had driven them, without resistance. The Turks had concentrated at Pigsissa, and advanced on the 29th to Gbriska, the inhabitants withdrawing to Austrian territory.

The *Teutonia* reports passing through great quantities of ice. On the 7th, in lat. 49° 40', lon. 32° 30', passed steamship *Parana*.

No later markets came by the *Teutonia* than those received by the *Jura*.

By the *America* and the *Jura* we receive highly interesting letters from our Correspondents in Paris and London: and also full files, from which we derive important additions to the extracts contained in our issue of yesterday.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

Prospects of Intervention—Adroit Game of the English Press—Sufferings of the Working Classes—The French Campaign in Mexico—The Ball at the Tuileries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 24, 1862.

The uneasineae in American circles about a foreign intervention in our affairs increases rather than diminishes. *In French circles the opinion is almost universal that France and England will interfere before a month.* This opinion I have heard expressed by journalists so sober and so prudent in general, that my faith in the justice and the good dispositions of the French Government have been somewhat shaken. While willing to admit that all the superficial indications point to an interference, I am yet unwilling, however, to believe that the French Government has arrived at that point. The Ministers, the Government people, the Government Press, appear to be ready for an intervention; but the Emperor and the Prince NAPOLEON will hesitate before plunging into a policy so fatal to French intereats. Not many days ago, the Emperor is reported to have said to the English Ambassador that he thonght it right and fair to allow the American Governmeot further trial of force against the insurrection; and notwithstanding the noise that has been raised for the last few days on the subject, I have seen nothing to indicate that the Emperor holds any other view than that expressed above.

The Freneh Government has probably protested against the closing of the Southern ports with stones, but if it has, it is done in more becoming language than that employed by the English Foreign Office for the same purpose. The French Government will not take upon itself to jndge the motives of the American Government in the accomplishment of snoh an act.

In London they continue to write to Paris that the French Government is taking the lead in the matter of a recognition of the Confederacy, and the declaration of a nullity of the blockade, while in Paris they write to London that it is the English Government which is taking the lead. Are we not permitted to draw from this fact the conclnsion that neither party desires to be the first to engage in the dirty business? The statement so often repeated that in July last the

French Government proposed a recognition to the English Government, continues to circulate uncontradicted, and yet it would be important to know what foundation there is for such a report.

It would be difficult to say upon what fact or facts the irritation against us at Paris is based. The commerce of Rouen and at Lyons is arrested, and a hundred thousand workpeople at least are now living on contributions from the Government and from private individuals; but, to provoke a war with the people of the United States, or even the ill-will of its people, would not be a remedy, since we suppose that in such a contingency there would be a total prohibition of trade with France, and that while gaining the trade of eight millions of people, they would lose the trade of twenty millions—facts which the public men of France must perfectly comprehend. But the people seem to be irritated because of the inactivity or incompetency of the army, and the constant boasting about triumphs in perspective. They disapprove also of the sinking of obstructions in the ports of the South, on the general principle that it is an unnecessary abridgment of the resources which nature has offered for increasing the world's riches. They are irritated also because the Government of Washington does not boldly declare the abolition of Slavery.

There is another consideration not without importance. The Secessionists here have recovered from their dismay after the rendition of MASON and SLIDELL, and are now working harder than ever. The Press is loaded with their arguments, which appear under all imaginable forms, some well disguised and others transparant enough, while they have actually commenced the distribution of tracts *à domicile*, like so many good missionaries, intent upon the regeneration of the public morals. Thus the French people, or at least those whose conversion is worth the trouble, find on their parlor tables, and free gratis, all the arguments necessary to excuse their consciences in recognizing the Slave Confederacy. The Union party have not resorted to any of these methods of molding public opinion, because they have been waiting to see their army decide the questions at issue with the sword. But they have had to wait so long for this kind of argument that it is now evident they would have done better to have taken some steps to counterset the flood of treason that has been poured out upon us, for there is no longer any doubt that its influence has been most pernicious to the Union cause.

The French Government is delighted at last at finding a reason for going to Mexico. Until now French Cabinet Ministers, I am informed, were in the habit of looking at each other in blank astonishment, and wondering why they were going to Mexico—why they were going to spend millions in order to collect a few thousands. But now, since the attack on their Minister, and especially on his baggage, the country can be assimilated in its political condition to that of Syria, and wherever anarchy exists there the French have a mission to fulfill. All at once the order has been issued for sending out an army of occupation, and it is embarking at the present moment. Our enemies in England are delighted at this event, because it looks like an intimidation or even a menace for us, in any case as a humiliation; but I do not think that the French Government thought of anything else in sending these 6,000 troops than of fulfilling a mission of public order, and, when this shall have been accomplished, of recalling them. If necessary to accomplish this mission, France will propose to the Mexicans a monarchy and a Prince; if the Mexicans have the good sense to crowd around and sustain JUAREZ, the mission will terminate with the restoration of order, and Mexico will remain a republic.

The movements of the privateer *Sumter* in the Mediterranean is just now one of the sensations of the moment among the Americans in Europe. It is supposed here that, if no Federal vessel arrives in time, she will commit a certain number of depredations in the Mediterranean and then sail for the South American coast. The telegraph reports a fight between the *Sumter* and an American vessel off Algiers, but we have no means as yet of ascertaining the truth in the matter.

There has been a little trouble this Winter about the presentation of Americans at the Court of the Tuileries. The officers of His Majesty's household pretend that last Winter Mr. FAULKNER introduced, unwillingly, and doubt, on his part, certain improper persons, or rather, perhaps, persons who did not behave properly when in the palace. To prevent a repetition of such conduct they demanded this Winter, when Mr. DAYTON sent in his first list, that he should add to the names of the individuals, as do the other Ministers, their titles or professions. This Mr. DAYTON could not do, since Americans have no titles and many of them no professions, and since to go into details on the personal history of each individual would be ridiculous. A correspondence ensued, and in the meantime the period fixed for the first reception passed by. Before the second one came off, however, which was fixed for Wednesday evening last, one of the officials of the Government, M. DE BILLING, called on the American Minister, and arranged the matter by simply accepting the Minister's assurance of the high respectability and worthiness of the parties who desired to be presented. I send you herewith the list.

Owing to the sudden turn in political affairs, or rather to the excitement that had been caused among the Americans by the apparent determination of France to join England in hostile measures against the United States, several gentlemen, whose names are on the list, desired to withdraw from it, feeling that in going to the Tuileries in such large numbers to be presented, would place them in an awkward position; but the Minister, whose judgment was no doubt better than their own, thought it better policy not to perform any act which would look like a demonstration, or which would provoke the attention of the French Government. MALAKOFF.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR ON AMERICAN MATTERS.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862.

As stated a few days ago, the destruction of Charleston harbor created a great sensation here, and while waiting for full information on the subject, those journals that whilom enjoyed the reputation of semi-official derived theirs and quoted largely from the Whig and Whig-Tory newspapers that have within the last twelve months shown themselves most antagonistic to the American Union. But it will, doubtless, be interesting to your readers to hear that the Emperor does not in any way consult these oracles on the subject, any more than does generally the public here. His Imperial Majesty, I can with the greatest confidence assert, derives much of his information on American subjects from an American gentleman with whom he is in the habit of conversing frequently on Transatlantic affairs, and who has lived so many years in Europe as to enable him to take a less prejudicial view of men, parties and political events in America than he could under any other circumstances. Yesterday, this gentleman had the honor of being summoned to the Tuileries, where he was, in the course of a long interview with the Emperor, interrogated, with evident interest, about the probable effects on the Charleston harbor of the sinking of the granite blocks; the geographical features of the region round the Potomac, the probable chances of the Secessionist Party succeeding in breaking up the Union, and more especially the parentage, education, character, and general antecedents of McCLELLAN. The person of whom His Imperial Majesty demanded this information is acquainted thoroughly with the South and the coast line along the Southern States. He is a fellow-townsman of McCLELLAN, was on intimate terms with the General's father, an Irish surgeon, who settled at Philadelphia, and who was noted for his kindness of heart, shrewdness of character and straightforward original manners, as well as his great success as a medical practitioner. Surgeon McCLELLAN was also celebrated for the good advice he was in the habit of giving to the young folk of the city in which he lived, and gave, years ago, to the gentleman who yesterday enlightened the Emperor as to his habits and manners, some that was followed, and by being followed brought in Europe a young and unknown American, after a few years' steady industry, to a position honorable in the highest degree. After listening to the history of the respectable old Irish emigrant, who, his Majesty was also informed, from the rapid manner in which he performed this old-fashioned operation on those afflicted with the doloreux was nicknamed "Cure tic doloreux instanter," the conversation turned to the Commander-In-Chief of the United States army. If NAPOLEON was not already aware that Gen. McCLELLAN was trained in the art of war at the military academy of West Point, and in the Crimean war with the "*Jeunesse etrangere*," which attached itself to the French army, he was on this occasion informed of it, as well as the high probity and unflinching strength of character which, irrespective of great intellectual qualities, would be sufficient to mark him out as one of the leading men in the American Union. Circumstances illustrative of them were brought forward, and the narrator of the previous history of the Commander-in-Chief of the Federal army, with an honest pride, laid great emphasis on the fact, that if his parents were not obscure, they were the opposite of illustrious, in the sense generally attached to that word. The conversation then turned upon Charleston harbor. His Imperial Majesty seemed to blame the recent course of the Federal Government in relation to it, and said, if I remember rightly, that France would not think it necessary to pursue such a course were it at war with a neighboring nation. A clear and unprejudiced statement of all the facts connected with the course of policy and action of Mr. LINCOLN's Government was then made, some of which may interest your readers also. It was advanced that the harbor of Charleston is not, in the first place, irretrievably ruined, as some of the London papers have been asserting, and that there is no analogy between the circumstances of the American blockade and those of Europe. In the next place, that all the ports and harbors of America are the property of the Union, the Government of which possesses the right of doing what it pleases with them; and, thirdly, the necessity of keeping up a close blockade to bring the war to a speedy termination made it imperatively necessary that the harbor of Charleston should be temporarily destroyed in order to allow the Federal fleet to concentrate itself before the other two great Southern ports. It appears that the Federal Government has taken measures to ascertain whether the consequences of this step would be permanent or not before taking it, and found that the letter would be the case should the granite blocks be removed in the course of three or four years. Then his Imperial Majesty was informed that the assertions, such as those made a few days ago in the London journals, that for several hundred miles there is not another port for vessels under stress of weather to take refuge, are destitute of truth. The fact is, that by a slight cutting in Charleston harbor there could in time of peace be a much better port made than the ancient one, owing to the deepening of it by the sunken stones and whalers, even could they not be lifted, which was said to be a thing improbable; and that on the Southern coast line there are natural harbors, which, to make them fully as serviceable as that of the city lately destroyed by fire, only require a very trifling outlay. The charge brought against the Northerners of trying to injure what was meant for the benefit of all nations, for the purpose of satisfying a cowardly and spiteful instict, was refuted; and the unfair spirit pointed out which prompted some of the European journals to pass over in silence the destruction of nearly all the lighthouses, within their reach by the Southerners. I do not know whether the Emperor on this occasion asked or not any questions respecting the probable chances of the Union being preserved. My impression is that he did; and, if so, must have had a clear *exposé* of the dissensions that agitate the secession camp. The gentlemen referred to I also think acknowledged that, having been brought up with slaveowners, he once thought Slavery a very pleasant institution; till he came to see its enormities that would hardly bear repetition; and in analysing the claims to rank advanced by nearly every Virginian, reduced them to the disgraceful gains of raising niggers to sell down South.

My impression is, I again repeat, that in substance the preceding paragraph formed part of yesterday's "conversation" at the Tuileries, but on this point I am not so certain as upon the other.

The French Press on the Imperial Speech.

From the Siècle.

The Emperor's speech has been rather financial than political. The chief of the Government has avoided pronouncing categorically upon the various questions which are pending. With the exception of a kind of consecration which the Imperial language gives to the recognition of the kingdom of Italy, it does not even touch upon the Roman difficulties, and speaks only vaguely of the reconciliation which may take place between the King of Italy and the Pope. Contrary to what several journals endeavor to accredit, the Emperor declares himself very clearly in favor of neutrality in the American dispute. So long as the rights of neutrals shall be respected, France will remain a spectatress of that civil war which, we trust, will finish by an approaching victory of the North over the revolted South. *We have expressed too often our hopes in favor of the Northern States of America, to render it necessary to return at present to that question.*"

From the Opinion Nationale.

The Imperial speech, which was expected with so much impatience, does not appear likely to make any great change in the aspect of political affairs. It is remarkably cautious and reserved on the great problems of external policy which await their solution in Europe. Poland and the East are not mentioned. Italy is only noticed to announce the continuation of the contradictory system to which it is subjected. As for Mexico, the Emperor speaks of the necessity of protecting our countrymen there, and of repressing outrages upon humanity and the law of nations. Not a single word about erecting a throne out of the candidates for whom it was said to be destined. On the civil war which desolates America, there is an important passage: "So long as the rights of neutrals are respected, we must confine ourselves to form wishes that these dissensions may soon be terminated." *This significant phrase, of which we are most happy to take note, shows that the intervention talker of by certain French journals is a mere chimera, and fully justifies the system of neutrality which we have always advocated.* The Imperial Speech bears the stamp of the chief preoccupations of the moment. The situation of our finances holds the most prominent place. In terminating, the Emperor repeats what he has done for France, and flatters himself that the people, in spite of their sufferings arising from unforeseen causes, does not throw the responsibility of their misfortunes on him, but does justice to his intentions. This testimony, which the Emperor bears to himself, the whole country will assuredly support. We believe, indeed, that few sovereigns have been animated with better intentions or more elevated sentiments. Few sovereigns have succeeded so well in giving an impulse to productive activity around them.

ENGLAND RESOLVED UPON INTERVENTION.

VIEWS OF THE FRENCH OPINION NATIONALE.

An article in the *Opinion Nationale* of Paris, from the pen of one of its ablest and shrewdest co*laborateurs*, M. ADOLPHE GUEROULT, very adroitly reviews the results of the late MASON and SLIDELL *imbroglio*, and throws considerable light upon the efforts made by secessionist agents in France to array that Power on the side of the Southern Confederacy. It assumes, in the outset, that England has been, for some time past, seeking a pretext of quarrel with the Northern States, and that, intensely disappointed at the surrender of the Rebel Commissioners, she is now endeavoring to found her *casus belli* upon the stone blockade of Charlesion barbor. In this connection, it reverts to the recent Sikh revolt in India, and after briefly sketching the military rigors inflicted by British armies upon the insurgents, pertinently asks how England would have liked an American recognition of NENA SAHIB. An article in the *Morning Post*, urging an intervention to stop the American struggle, is made the theme of satire and rebuke, and the journal in question is, with its compeers of the same opinions, exhorted to lay aside the transparent mask of hypocrisy, beneath which they declaim about the rights of humanity, barbarous proceedings, et cetera, and honestly avow the true secret of their wrath, viz.: *the need of cotton.*

"Let England," says the *Opinion Nationale*, "rush into an unjust war against America, if she sees fit; it will be a great misfortune for the whole world, but of which the responsibility will, after all, rest only on herself. But what occasions us a feeling of much greater chagrin is the hope openly enunciated by a portion of the English Press, that France may take the initiative in recognizing the South, and thus extract the chestnuts from the fire for England. On this side of the Channel, too, official journals allow an ill-concealed weakness for the South to peep out, from time time, and, indeed, it is muttered in under tones, very subdued as yet, that France cannot hold back in this matter, from acting in concert with England."

Avowing his doubts until he shall see the fact, the writer goes on to scout at the idea of France lending herself to projects that must redound to her own danger. To enfeeble the maritime power of the United States would be to strengthen the great naval preponderance of England enormously, and France would be laughed at and trifled with by her rival when the deed was done. The refusal to destroy the remnant of the Russian fleets at Cronstadt in 1859 was wise in France, and greatly disappointed her designing ally. This attack upon America would be the reverse of that policy, placing France between a *folly* and a *weakness*, enabling Britain again to talk of making her "*pass through the eye of a needle*," and of "*sweeping French power from the Mediterranean.*" The writer hence deduces the certainty that non-interference is the wish of the country, which desires to economize its blood and treasure for nobler and more practical enterprises. With a eulogy upon the Italian campaigns, the expeditions sent by France to China, Syria, Cochin China, and Mexico, not to mention Rome, are, in turn, keenly criticised as being of doubtful utility. Five hundred millions to free Italy, milliards to reconstitute Poland, would be cheerfully accorded, but to scatter men, money and resources over the earth for vague and uncertain purposes, or in the quest of thrones for wandering princes, is not the mission of a great people.

The article thus terminates:

"It is out of the question to suppose that the Government itself, that M. FOULD in particular, does not feel the necessity of a reaction against the tendencies indicated. Now, to return to our starting-point, since it is clear that the interventium of France in the affairs of America would be not only usaless but injurious, and might lead to the gravest consequences, we feel convinced that the English Press will have its trouble for its pains, that our own official Press will have wasted its Latin, and that France will not depart from the attitude of neutrality which her financial condition recommends and which, at the same time, accords with the most widely extended interests of her national policy."

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO—THE ADDITIONAL TROOPS SENT FROM FRANCE.

From the Patrie

We are informed that General of Brigade Count DE LORENCEZ, who commands the sub-division of the Moselle, has been appointed to the command of the expeditionary corps to Mexico. Colonel Staff-Major LETELLIER-VALAZER is appointed Chief of the Staff and military Sous-Intendant RAOUL is charged with the administrative services of this corps, which will consist of 6,000 men, including the detachments already embarked on board the squadron of Rear-Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE. The troops will be taken from regiments actually in Algeria.

From the Presse.

The soldiers belonging to the garrison of Paris who are ordered to join the expeditionary corps for Mexico, are leaving daily for the different ports of embarkation. The most urgent orders have been sent from Paris to hasten the departure of the contingent, which will take place on the 1st of February, instead of the 5th, as formerly decided. Gen. LORENCEZ will embark on the 28th inst., at Cherbourg, en board the *Forfait*. The supplementary vessels will make straight for Vera Cruz.

THE THRONE OF MEXICO.

From the Patrie.

On the subject of the contradictory rumors in circulation relative to the candidateship of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN to the throne of Mexico, we think we may say that the Court of the Tuileries proposes to assume the initiative in such a candidateship, but only when the success of the expedition under Gen. LORENCEZ shall have been secured, and in the very probable event of the Mexican people manifesting in an unequivocal manner a wish to be governed by a foreign Prince. Until that time there will be only confidential conferences between the Powers who take part in the expedition, in order to ascertain the feelings of Austria when the moment shall arrive to make formal propositions to her on the subject. The telegraphic dispatch from Vienna which contradicted the candidateship of the Archduke must be interpreted in the sense that the Court of Austria has not been yet called on for a diplomatic reply.

THE OFFER TO THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN DECLINED.

From the Vienna Ost-Deutsche Post.

Some French letters pretend that the treaty which is to confide the crown of Mexico to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, is to be signed in the course of next week. We have no hesitation in thinking that this statement is a pure invention. Austria does not at this moment find herself equal to her normal position. She is in one of those states of disquiet so frequent in her history. *But the dignity of the Empire and of its people has not yet fallen so low, that a proposition could be seriously made to a brother of its sovereign, to the grandson of the Emperors of Germany, and to a Prince of Hungary and of Bohemia, to accept a throne under the protection of French and English arms, in a distant part of the world.*

which has never in reality existed in a country where, with a Federative Republic which does not even show attachment and respect for its elected President, a monarchy is to be founded, and that by the aid of a French expeditionary corps. Neither can we think that all this statement is devoid of some foundation, and the probability is that an offer has been made on this subject at Vienna by the French Government. Our conviction, however, is that such a proposition could only be met by a positive refusal, and that if the insinuating and flattering form of the other has not allowed of a brief No, at least an evasive answer has been given. We can never believe, like the writers of the letters in question, that a treaty can be on the point of being signed.

ENGLISH INTERVENTION DENOUNCED.

From the London Herald.

The attempt to establish a permanent Government in Mexico by an allied occupation of the capital would certainly be unsuccessful; it would be a breach of the ordinary rules of international law. If France, Spain and England have claims to urge upon Mexico, let them urge them by arms if they cannot enforce them in any other way, but the moment the Mexican Government admits its liability, promises redress, and gives reasonable security for the fulfillment of its promise, the allies have no right to go further. The benevolence of the motives does not excuse the immortality of the act. The independence of Mexico has been recognized by all, and she has a right to enjoy that independence in her own way, even if that way consists in a fortnightly change of Presidents and wholesale executions, so long as she does not exceptionally maltreat the citizens of other countries.

We shall, no doubt, have very dark pictures of the condition of Mexico put before us, and shall be asked whether we can allow so fine a country to go to ruin. *But really we cannot afford to waste our money on a vain attempt to save it.* It was bad enough to ask the British tax-payer to pay for the collection of the interest and principal due to the Mexican bondholders. It would have been cheaper for him to have at once put his hand in his pocket and paid the debt himself. As it is, the bondholder may make up his mind to get nothing, and the tax-payer to disburse a large sum. This occupation of Mexico until the establishment of a permanent Government, or the conviction that such Government cannot be had, will cost an enormous sum, and the bondholder may be perfectly satisfied that neither France nor Spain will let him get a half-penny until they have been repaid a portion, at least, of the costs of putting in execution of him. When the evacuation takes place, which will be a very long time before the establishment of a permanent Government, but not until an immense sum has been expended about it, a Convention will be concluded providing for the reimbursement of a part of this outlay, and for the payment of the old debt after that has been discharged. But as that will never be the case as the Mexicans will decidedly object, as soon as the foreign troops are removed, to pay for the expenses of their stay, a chief will arise with repudiation on his banner, and France, Spain and England, heartily tired of the whole affair, will waste no more good money after bad, but give up their own claims as hopeless, and leave the bondholder to look out for himself. *We protest against this most ill-judged intervention, from which no possible benefit can result to England or civilization.* We shall be dragged through the mire at the tail of France and Spain, and have to pay smartly for all the dirt we are compelled to swallow.

THE RECENT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

From the Journal des Débats.

The expedition, both in a military and political point of view, has assumed new proportions, and France joins to her fleet a respectable corps for landing, and the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico appears to be at present decided on. The Mexican question could not develop itself in this manner without its giving rise in Europe to comments more or less adventurous. They begin by stating that the French soldiers are about to seek in Mexico, less Mexico herself, than the solution of the most difficult problems which the present state of Europe now presents. How is it that there will be found in Mexico the key of the difficulties which have kept us for the last two years in uncertainty and uneasiness? How can the city of MONTEZUMA have kept in reserve for us that great blessing—the definitive peace of Europe? Naturally, no one does or can explain that circumstance with desirable precision. If in renouncing the idea of dividing the results of our enterprise in Mexico, we calculate the chances of a prompt success, it does not appear that the military part of the expedition will meet with many serious obstacles. Unless the Mexicans are defended by their climate they are not sufficiently well-trained soldiers, whatever may be their personal bravery, to oppose to European troops any long resistance.

The writer then refers to Mr. SEWARD'S note and the distinction drawn by that gentleman between an expedition and intervention, and between an intervention respecting the Republican Constitution and one which would favor a monarchical revolution; and observes that, although England desires the success of the French arms, she does not seem inclined to augment the number of troops sent out. The *Debats* then proceeds:

"We do not yet know what may be the feelings of Spain. Two or three of the Madrid journals have, however, spoken on the subject, and they state that the Spanish General in Mexico will not serve under the orders of the French General; and, as it is very improbable that the latter will receive any order from the former, this is a point on which preliminary negotiations are necessary to secure a common and efficacious action. But, what is most singular, is the reception given at Vienna to the account, whether false or true, of offers which are said to have been made to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN. 'Austria now, says the *Ost-Deutsche Post* in substance, 'is not yet so reduced as to accept such benefits.' It will therefore be necessary, according to that journal, that Austria should consider herself humiliated to receive, for an Austrian Prince, an empire of eight millions of subjects, like a gentleman, formerly rich, but now poor, would be insulted by alms being offered to him. What appears insupportable to the party of which the *Ost Deutsche Post* is the organ, is the idea that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN could not reign in Mexico except under the protection of a non-Austrian *corps d'armée*, and on the other hand, a Belgian journal yesterday stated that the nearest friends of the Archduke advise him to refuse the throne of Mexico unless France will engage to keep its army of occupation at Mexico and at Vera Cruz for ten years. Thus, during the last two days, another King has been spoken of for the Mexicans. But so many contradictory rumors, if they do not throw much light on the definitive issue of the Mexican Expedition, at least show that all the difficulties of execution inherent to a design of this kind have not at present been removed. This will explain the silence which the Emperor thought it proper to observe in his speech as to the ulterior destinies reserved for Mexico."

THE AMERICAN CAUSE IN ENGLAND.

Arrival of Mason and Slidell—Position of the Government—The Speech of the Emperor—Southern Tactics in London—Abolition Sympathies—The Sumter and Nashville—Recognition—Humiliation of Americans in England.

From Our Own Corraspondant.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

Yesterday, Messrs. MASON & SLIDELL, with their Secretaries, landed at Southampton, from the West India mail steamer *La Plata*, the very steamer from which they were expecting to land two months ago, when interrupted by Capt. WILKES, of the *San Jacinto*. The *Rinaldo*, in which they left the American coast, in a hurricane, not being able to make Halifax, ran for Bermuda, where the "pretended Ambassadors" enjoyed the hospitalities of the officials for a day, and then left in the same steamer for St. Thomas, where they met the *La Plata*. For the last week their friends in London have been rather anxious. They landed at Southampton without demonstration of any kind, were waited upon by the officers of the *Nashville*, and came to London. Mr. SLIDELL took the first train to Paris, to join his family, where he now is, unless the Dover packet was taken by some American cruiser and sent to New-York as a prize, in accordance with international law, as laid down by Mr. SEWARD.

Earl RUSSELL, you will see, does not agree with these interpretations, as I warned you he would not. No Power in Europe will agree to them, and any American officer who takes them as his guide will find himself in the same position as Capt. WILKES. I warn you that every act will be watched with a jealous eye, for cause of offence. If there has been a disposition to overlook small matters connected with the blockade and neutral rights, it exists no longer. The Administration dare not do it if disposed. Lord PALMERSTON is in power only by sufferance of the Conservative Party, which has been strengthened and consolidated by the civil war in America. He can be upset any day. When Parliament meets, the long-bottled-up thunders will find vent. It will no longer be Mr. GREGORY alone, demanding the recognition of the Confederate States.

The speech of the Emperor was rather a damper to those who expected immediate French intervention. Its saving clause, "as long as neutral rights shall be respected," is some comfort to Messrs. MANN and YANCEY. But the truth is, that the Emperor just now has his hands full of his own finances. His speech was for the Bourse. It was peace all over. He left the neutral rights question open for future action. Beside, greatly interested as France is in the settlement of the question, England is far more interested. For the Emperor to interfere now, would be to be the cat's-paw of England. Both want the chestnuts—the only question is who shall first put his hand into the fire. "You want them more than I do," says the Emperor, "so pull them out, *mon ami, Jean Bull*!"

Parliament meets in a week. The leaders have issued their invitations. The merchants and manufacturers are ready to come down on the Government with an overwhelming force. Mr. MASON has nothing to do but stand by with his round face, and see the fun go on. He will doubtless pursue the policy of "masterly inactivity" sketched out for him by the *Times* this morning, which has been followed by his illustrious predecessors. MANN and YANCEY have taken things very easy. Mr. MANN talks graciously with all his visitors; Mr. YANCEY smokes his cigar at the Conservative Club, like a philosopher, and both have left John Bull to fight their battle. Northerners have been far too eager, too excited, too busy. Have they appealed to the strong Abolition feeling of a large class in England, they have been met by the declarations of Mr. LINCOLN, the suspension of FREMONT, and all the evidences of a Pro-Slavery spirit in the Government. When you talk of sustaining the Constitution, they do not forget how often that Constitution has been denounced in Exeter Hall, by American orators, as "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." Prove that the Constitution is to be disregarded, and the freedom of the negroes made the first and great object of the war, and you would have a Northern party in England; but I cannot say that it would be a powerful one. The great mass of the English people do not vote. Those who do vote have little influence on the Government. Even the members of Parliament have less than is supposed. A few leading minds control everything. The most powerful sometimes are not those in office. The Conservative leaders are really in power, and permit Lord PALMERSTON to carry on the Government while he satisfies them. There is no doubt that those who govern England are very far from being fanatical on the Slavery question, and the course of Mr. LINCOLN in that matter has met with favor, at the same time it is used against the Abolition sympathizers with the North.

In its trial before the public opinion of Europe, which means the opinions of a few leading minds, the South has been fortunate in the quiet tactics of its emissaries, and not less so in the fact that so little news and so few papers come here from the South. Probably their cause would not stand better if more was known. It might be good policy to allow Southern papers a wider circulation.

The *Sumter* has been playing the mischief in the Straits. We hear of her one day at Gibraltar, next at Algiers, and then at Genoa. How many American ships she has plundered and burnt may never be known, and why she is allowed to continue these depredations, perhaps Mr. WELLES can inform us. Capt. SEMMES has written a letter to the London *Times*, not very respectful to the head of the navy; but he does not shine as a writer, and the English of her most gracious Majesty suffers little less at his hands than the American merchantmen in the Mediterranean.

Capt. PEGRAM, of the *Nashville*, is still in London, while his vessel continues to be watched by the *Tuscarora*, and the crews of the two vessels have fights in the grog-shops of Southampton.

After all the talk about the recognition of the Confederacy, I do not see what real advantage it would give her more than she now enjoys. The Confederate vessels have the same privileges with those of the North, in every neutral port. If there is any difference, they are treated with most favor. Could a formal recognition do more for them? And if such a recognition by England would be a cause of war, why is not the present state of things quite as much so? The European Governments are neutral now; they could be no more and no less after the recognition.

A Northern man in London is subject to many humiliations. Public opinion is against him. The newspapers, from the *Times*, *Herald*, *Standard*, *Post*, to the *Dispatch* and *Reynolds' News*, are, with two or three exceptions, against him. Not less so are the quarterlies, the monthlies and the literary weeklies. Even the *Athenæum* joins in the hue and cry. He sees the New-York *Herald* quoted as the highest and most reliable authority, and made the basis of scornful articles, even by such a writer as THACKERAY. He sees the speeches of LOVEJOY paraded in English papers, and terrible exposures of the corruptions of politicians and army contractors. Day by day he sees and feels contempt and hatred growing for everything American, until the name of which he was once so proud becomes a mark of reproach. How long are we to bear this, and what will be the end?

MONADNOCK.

THE TRENT QUESTION—MR. SEWARD'S DISPATCH.

From the London Times.

When Lord RUSSELL has, in like manner, and with equal conclusiveness, got rid of Mr. SEWARD'S other authorities, the unsupported propositions stand alone in their naked absurdity; and there is now no danger that any future belligerent will make any similar claims "on behalf of neutral rights," or trespass upon Mr. SEWARD'S line of argumentation. We shall never again hear it seriously contended that a nation, by declaring war against another nation, can cut off all the kingdoms of the earth from their diplomatic intercourse with its own particular enemy. We shall never again find a pretension set up to treat diplomatic intercourse with an enemy as a breach of neutrality in a neutral. These claims were put forward for the first time by the Minister of that great maritime and commercial Power whose interest has always been to extend the rights of neutrals and to narrow the privileges of belligerents. They have been put forward by a Minister who seems to have been as ignorant of the real interests of his country as he has shown himself incapable of reading the text-writers or understanding the principles of decided cases. Our interest is all the other way. When we are at war our whole force is on the seas, and every belligerent right over neutrals counts for double, to us, what it would to any other Power. The very best thing for our power would have been to give Mr. SEWARD'S absurdities the force of International law. But not even the authority of England could have impressed the stamp of currency upon such nonsense. We have sometimes in our character of belligerents made strong claims, and have drawn upon us the hostility of the world, but we never claimed to stop neutral ships and seize our enemies out of them as they were fleeing to a friendly country. We certainly never, in the highest flight of arrogance, declared that, if our safety demanded it, we should claim a right to set all neutrality at nought, and exercise lawless violence alike over friend and foe.

When dealing with such a reasoner as this, it is necessary not only to make our proofs clear, but also to make our resolves unmistakeable. Mr. SEWARD may, perchance, still be impervious to the reasonings contained in this State paper, although every European statesman will accept them as conclusive; but even he may learn from it what for the future he must not attempt to do. *Lord Russell is very explicit to the effect that, if a British ship be bona fide bound to a neutral port, no men, and no dispatches, will be allowed to be captured by any American cruisers.* Lord RUSSELL also declares, without hesitation, that "to detain, disturb, or interfere with packets engaged in the postal service—when sailing in the ordinary and innocent course of their legitimate employment, which consists in the conveyance of mails and passengers—would be an act of the most noxious and injurious character to the public interests of neutral Governments." These are acts which Mr. SEWARD is warned not to be betrayed by his own bad reasons ever again to attempt. To Mr. SEWARD'S strange declaration that he is prepared, under certain circumstances, to disregard all law, there is no answer to be given but that which Lord RUSSELL gives—namely, that Great Britain would not have submitted to the perpetration of any such act. The answer is very complete, but the contemporaneous arrival of the persons who had been kidnapped is a commentary which goes far to supersede the text. Practically, the declaration as to the inviolability of Post-office packet boats is the most important portion of this document, for it gives grave sanction to a doctrine which before rested only on the slender authority of a modern French jurist. This is very important. The rest was only necessary to efface the blot which Mr. SEWARD'S ignorance had thrown over the public law of Christendom.

ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. MASON AND SLIDELL IN ENGLAND.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The libersted Confederate Commissioners to England and France, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, accompanied by their Secretaries, Messrs. MCFARLAND and EUSTIS, arrived here this morning on board the Royal Mail Company's steamship *La Plata*, Capt. C. G. WELLER. A more literal restoration of the *status quo* could scarcely have been effected, so far as the four passengers themselves are concerned, as by a singular coincidence they have come to England in the very steamship which they would have made the Atlantic voyage a couple of months ago but for their forcible abduction from the *Trent* (in which vessel they were proceeding from Havannah to St. Thomas to meet the homeward steamer *La Plata*) by Capt. WILKES, of the *San Jacinto*. Nine weeks ago this morning—on Wednesday, the 27th of November—the *Plata* arrived in our docks about 11 o'clock, bringing the tidings of Capt. WILKES' outrage upon the British flag; and within an hour or so of the same hour today, the *Plata* again arrives bringing the captured Confederates to our shores.

It appears from the statement of a gentleman who has accompanied them home that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL left Fort Warren, at Boston, where they had been confined, on the 1st of January, the first intimation of their release being conveyed to them by the arrival of a tipstaff to tell them to go out of their prison. Mr. SLIDELL asked him for his papers, to show his authority for the course he was taking. The tipstaff replied that he had none, on which Mr. SLIDELL declined to leave, but he at length yielded to the solicitations of Col. DIMICK, the commandant of the fortress, who begged him to go, as he knew the men, and that no papers could be produced. The four prisoners were taken from Fort Warren in charge of the tipstaff and six marines, without any officer, and conveyed forty miles in a small steamtug to Cape Sable, where they were transferred to Her Majesty's gunboat *Rinaldo*, Captain HEWITT, which was living off to receive them. The *Rinaldo* bore up for Halifax for four days, and was then driven by the violence of the storm that was raging to Bermuda. They all landed at Bermuda, and remained there one day. Admiral MILNS ordered the *Rinaldo* to take them on to St. Thomas to catch the mail steamer for England, offering the Commissioners, however, if they preferred it, to send them on in Her Majesty's ship *Racer*, but they expressed themselves well satisfied with the *Rinaldo*, and accordingly proceeded in her. She left Bermuda on the 10th inst., and arrived at St. Thomas on the 14th, about two hours before the *Plata* sailed for this port.

The health of the prisoners has not offered in any way by their confinement in Fort Warren, although *they describe both the prison and the treatment they received as being very bad. Capt. Hewitt, of the Rinaldo, did everything in his power to testify the kindly feelings of the British Government towards the prisoners*, and to promote their comfort on board his ships; and they speak in the same manner of the behaviour and conduct of all the British officers, both of the naval and merchant service, with whom they have come in contact.

Mr. SLIDELL left here by the 11 30 A. M. train for London; whence he proceeds to Paris, where Mrs. SLIDELL and family are awaiting his arrival. Mr. MASON followed by the 3 o'clock train, a telegram having been received from Capt. PEGRAM, who is in London, that he would wait there to meet him.

There was a considerable crowd of persons collected on the dock-quay when the *Plata* came alongside, as, indeed, there always is on the arrival of a West India mail steamer, and the number was undoubtedly increased as the news spread that MASON and SLIDELL were on board, curiosity to see the four men whose case has figured so prominently before the world during the last two months, and who are said by the *Times* to have cost this country a million sterling apiece, having drawn some people to the spot. There was, however, not the least attempt to get up any sort of demonstration on the part of the spectators; not a cheer was raised, and when the released prisoners left the *Plata* they passed on shore and to their hotel, just as any ordinary passengers.

Some of the officers of the *Nashville* waited upon Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL to pay their respects immediately on the arrival of the *Plata*.

THE ARRIVAL OF NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

From the London Times.

The arrival of Messrs MASON and SLIDELL is a matter of but little importance. The action of the two Governments is not likely to be influenced in the smallest degree by the representations of those two gentlemen. They will be objects of a little curiosity, and nothing more. They will, probably, with the good sense which has distinguished their section of the American people since the war began, keep themselves perfectly quiet in London and Paris, and wait the events that are at hand. Inactivity, is indeed, their most masterly policy. Better would it be for the Confederate cause that they were behind the gratings of a Boston prison than that they should mix themselves up in the discussions which will be shortly arising in the Legislatures of France and England. In this country we like to go our own way, and do things in our own manner. *That there is a large party in the House of Commons which will endeavor to urge on the Government a policy of interference in the American struggle, cannot be doubted.* The reticence of last year and that respect for the feelings of the North, which has been so ill-repaid by Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet, will hardly be found in the coming session. The cry of misery and anger from hungry operatives, or millowners scared by the prospect of insolvency, will be loud and painful. There may be a temptation to a Confederate representative at such a time. The self-restraint that has been such a contrast to the mingled querulousness and boasting of the North, may possibly be abandoned in favor of a more active policy; but to yield to such a temptation would be the greatest mistake that the Confederates could make. Mr. MASON is an old politician, and he will understand that in the position he now fills he cannot serve his country better than by inaction and silence.

A NEW MANIFESTO OF MR. YANCEY.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: A friend has to-day called my attention to an article in a copy of your paper of a late date entitled, "Equality of Negroes and Nutmegs—Speech of Mr. YANCEY." Under that head you insert a few sentences, less than a quarter of a column, purporting to be "a speech of Mr. YANCEY," made at Montgomery, Ala., in May, 1858, in favor of the African Slave-trade.

Not many days previously I am informed that there appeared in the columns of one of your morning cotemporaries an article asserting that I was in favor of reopening the African Slave trade, and that to that end I was "for the repeal of all laws prohibiting the importation of negro slaves," and also reproducing a letter of mine on that subject.

I must presume that these articles had a more important object than to prejudice me personally, or even to inform the British public of my opinions. I must rather suppose that their aim was a far more dignified one—namely, to ask the judgment of the English Government and public upon the claims to recognition of the Confederate States, which I, in fact, represent in Europe, and which, it may rightfully be supposed, will be to a considerable extent influenced in their policy upon the African Slave-trade by the known views of their public men. In that view only can my individual opinions be of sufficient importance to be canvassed in three daily London journals; and in that view alone do I consider that such articles call for any notice at my hands.

I have made but one speech on the African Slave-trade, and that at the time and place noticed by you. It occupied nine hours in delivery, and I have never seen a report of it. I cannot at this day say what I said or did not say in that speech. The letter published by your cotempor

ation of which could not increase the freedom or the happiness of one human being in the world, either in this generation or in any that are to come.

No, my dear Sir, if you would promote the cause of America, of Ireland, of Great Britain, of humanity itself, speak and act in every case, and without qualification, for the American Union.

I do, indeed, know that too many of my countrymen, heated by passion, think and feel differently; but for me, who have not only seen but felt, in every honr of my life, and in every condition, the inspiring and elevating influences of such a political constitution and such a country, without seeing a single act of injnstice committed on any one, or suffering a single injury myself, there can be hnt one loyal wish—namely, that I may die, as I have lived, a citizen of the nnbroken American Union, and may leave to those who come after me, as we received frnm those who went before us, all its eonored institutions, unimpaired and reinvigorated.

I remain, my dear Sir, yours, &c.,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To SMITH O'BRIEN, Esq., Killiney, County Dublin, Ireland.

A NOTE FROM HON. C. F. ADAMS.

The following letter has been addressed by Hon C. F. ADAMS, the American Minister at the Court of St. James, to the Chairman of the recent Peace meeting held in the Tower Hamlets:

LONDON, Jan. 20, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 17th inst., communicating to me a copy of the resolutions unanimously adopted at a meeting convened for the purpose of expressing the public satisfaction on the receipt of the gratifying intelligence that the prospect of a war with the United States had been averted. I beg, in turn, to express to you my satisfaction at receiving the assurance from you of the sympathy of the great majority of Englishmen with the people of the United States at this moment, when the latter are so deeply engaged in a contest for the fuller practical development of great principles which lie at the foundation of their own, as they do of all free institutions, wherever they are, or may be hereafter established. I have the honor to be, etc.,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN SPAIN.

THE TONE OF THE SPANISH PRESS—INTERVENTION OPPOSED.

From the Discusion, Jan. 4, 1862, (Democratic.)

Our wishes for the abolition of Slavery are on the point of being accomplished. The Senate at Washington has passed the first reading of a *projet* which breaks forever the chains of Slavery throughout the United States. The law will be passed before the 22d February. * * * * *

The infamous stain of Slavery is about to disappear forever from the chosen land of freedom. * * Democracy, in despite of the calumnies of its foes, manifests itself humane, noble, generons on all sides. It is the ruling idea of the age. * * It solves problems the most difficult. * * In the new as well as the old world it opens the gate of salvation to modern social arrangements. * * Eternal honor to the illustrions Republics of the *Northern States*.

In case of war, England, It is said, will exact from Spain the recognition of the Confederate States. We fear that the unfortunate Ministry of the African tendency will want energy to resist this exaction. * *

From the Iberia, Jan. 5, (Progressive.)

By what right can England or any other Power require Spain to acknowledge the independence of the Southern States? Is Spain in a condition of dependence on England that we must share in its rancors and strifes, and give ourselves entirely to its interests?

The last news from Cadiz, 4th, is, that at 1 o'clock there anchored in that port a Confederate war steamer, said to be the *Nashville*.

This vessel had landed some Federal nrisoners at Havana, and that authority having consulted the Government here, the latter has directed the *Sumter* shall not be sainted, because Spain does not recognize the Southern States as belligerents.

The time has come for the Spanish Government to take a decided stand on this international question. Will it know how to interpret worthily the honor and the interests of the nation? We shall soon know.

From the Iberia, Jan. 5.

Slavery has ceased to exist in the United States. The strife now pending beyond sea exhibits a character eminently socialistic, and that amid contention and difficnlty, light or serious, every circumstance tends to the germination of prolific seeds destined to bring round our social perfection. By this humanitarian determination the Northern States have entitled themselves to the sympathies of all lovers of progress, and desire the extinction of old traditions effete for any good. We have long regretted this transcendental measure was not adopted long since.

From La Discusion, Jan. 5.

DAVIS cannot deny the Spanish mission to his old friend SOULE. We mnst admit this mission would be a liberal present to Spain. To no Government besides do snch things happen. Spain is military, but submits to be priest-ridden; brags of being Spanish, and permits itself to be imposed on by foreigners, confesses itself to be liberal, yet places itself side by side in Naples with the old Carlists; and now, above all, comes SOULE with some whisky. The devil will have much to do to help laughing at CALDERON'S policy.

From the Diario Espanol.

SOULE is our comrade in our supposed Republican projects—he who is, perhaps, in sympathies, the worst enemy of Spain.

From La Discusion. Jan. 5.

We don't like to believe it. However, our Government accustoms us to things the most absurd, but it does appear to incline to the South, to the rebel States, in the tremendous war going on in the United States. This is another proof that on all sides it takes up the worst cause—in Italy the slavery of the nation—in America the slavery of men. Whence have issued all the fillibustering expeditions? From the South. What party has ever striven to annex Cuba to the Republic? The Slavery party of the South. Those rebel States will not be able to maintain themselves as a Republic unless they should have Cuba, and they will do everything possible to match that island from us. Consequently, the action of the Government would be eminently hostile to our native country. There is still something more worthy of condemnation and censure. The *Spanish Government* is propitious to the *Southern States* because instigated by the *English Government*, entangled in a labyrinth through the American complications.

The other day the Administration journals spoke of the influence of France and England in Italy, and contrasted it with the independence enjoyed by the Government of Spain, and forgot that when we were declaring war against Morocco, we had to assure England we would not go to Tangier—that we would not occupy points in the Straits which might menace the point in the Straits which England holds, wrested from us—and will it possibly be that, in following the tow of England by offering asylum to its vessels in the Cuban ports, we shall recognize the South, which would be equivalent to exposing ourselves to a declaration of war on the part of the Northern States? All this confuses us, because we fear everything from the present Administration.

The Government feigns great respect for parliamentary usages—tor publicity; and yet does all without looking to public opinion—without even learning the views of the Cortes. A treaty has been made with Venezuela, and in what respect has the Cortes noticed it? It made and unmade a treaty with Morocco, and is about to make another, and the Cortes has not lookad at it. We have made a treaty with France and England, to go and attack Mexico, and nothing of this is yet known to the Cortes! Will this Government, which maintains only the affectation of liberty, on the question of the United States, proceed in like manner? We fear it much. Miserable Government! in ideas, reactionary; in conduct, inert.

From El Contemporaneo, (Moderate,) Jan. 6.

The first dispatch, dated Washington, Dec. 5, says: "The Senate has pronounced the extinction of Slavery."

This humanitarian measure will have the approval of the civilized world.

The second dispatch touches us more nearly; it will rouse the patriotism of all Spaniards who do not support the present Administration. It says: "In case of war with the United States, the English Government will *exact* from Spain *the recognition of the Southern Confederacy*."

It is natural that England, whose exaction in relation to Tangier was complied with, should shape others of the same cast, bearing on her disagreement with the American States.

What opinion the English must have have of the Spanish Cabinet, is demonstrated by a single word in the preceding dispatch, "English Government *will exact!*" * * * * * *

Should the casa unhappily occur, we know no remedy for the maintenance of Spanish honor than "the downfall of an Administration *accustomed* to yield to *English exactions*."

From El Pueblo. (Extreme Democrat.)

England desires us to recognize the Southern States. How magnanimous, how worthy the country of Marlborough!

From La Correspondencia. (The Organ of Calderon Collantes, the Foreign Minister).

The Press shows alarm at a telegram from London which says: * * "That the English Government will *exact* from Spain a recognition of the Southern Confedsracy."

The Spanish Government knows what is due to its patriotism and its dignity, and will, in no event, nass beyond the strict *neutrality* it has determined upon, as well in the intestine difficnlties of the United States as in what may hnppen with *England*.

From La Epoca, 16 Jan. (Organ of Gen. O'Donnell.)

Upon the absurdity fonnded on a telegram that *England* would require from *Spain* a recognition of the Southern States—news which we are surprised to see accepted by any Spanish Journal—*La Discusion* goes so far as to say Mr. SOULE will return to Spain as Envoy of the Confederacy. *La Discussion* may oppose the Administration as much as it likes, but that is no reason for allowing events, whose results would debase, not the dignity of the Administration, but of the Spanish people.

From El Clamor Publico. (Liberal.)

Speaking of the Administration only, we shonld think it possible, since it has already accnstomed us to conclusions no less absurd—that the news passing from mouth to mouth in respect to a telegraphic dispatch, that our rulers think ol recognizing the Southern States.

The strife between the Pro-slavery and the Abolitionist States is now passing its most critical period, it being certain that notwithstanding the flattering natnre of first impressions, nothing now indicates either an early termination of the struggle, nor which will be the successful party. This consideration alone shonld suffice to prove how unwise and hazardous would be the measnre which public rumor says the Administration which, happily, is in power, is inclined, if not resolved, to take.

It seems to us, recognition of the South and declaration of war against the North, would be precisely the ssme thing.

The consequences of such inopportune coursa would probably compromise our good name, our interests, our retention of the Antilles and our future in that magnificent portion of the world, if there should be any repetition of the grave errors of the diplomacy of the *servile Union* on other foreign questions of moment, so that we cannot credit the whisperings about the inclination of our Mandarins on a matter so fraught with terrible eventualities. But, if these rumors are well founded, it must be confessed, that the Government acting in such sense, wonld fall into the madness of repeating, with much worse result, the conduct it pursued and is pursuing toward Mexico, where, if it be not doubtful that our arms will be successful, it is at least problematic if our ulterior relations with that Republic, after the war we are waging against it, will be of a character more friendly and satisfactory than heratofore between that country and its ancient sovereign, or of character more in harmony with the wants and the inclinations of both nations.

The Government, if it do not exclude entirely all such trivial considerations as prudence, as common sense, cannot declare in favor of the Secessionist States of North America, until the war, every day more earnest, which they commenced against the North, is brought to a conclusion, and their independence of that great and powarful State of which they lately formed an integral portion, and achieved under the Star-Spangled banner an importance of vary doubtful attainment in a separated condition, can be recognized by the European Powers as assured and established.

Be it as it may as to the future lot of the Slave States, and returning to our primary object, we attain it by declaring that which touches the Spanish Government, for the sake of its own honor, is to avoid becoming an agent of Great Britain, and for efficient eare of our own transatlantic possessions and interests, to hold itself, as well in American disturbances, as in any that may break out between St. James' and Washington, to the most absolute and strict neutrality. We purposely insist on this point, because we know what certain Governments understand as neutrality as regards Italy. That neutrality is reduced, and only by material impossibility, to not aiding by arms the Powers broken down in that Peninsula, and not fighting against the King VICTOR EMANUEL.

Thus far we speak only of facts—but what if we should reason from principles—on that ground the Federal cause is holy—for it is the cause of humanity, civilization, progress. Fighting, sweeping aside all obstacles and compromises, and exposing itself to foreign as well as civil war, with the first maritime Power, is equivalent to making itself worthy of the gratitude of all the world, without distinction of color, country or race. Fighting to abolish Slavery, that social crime and leperous contradiction in the Anglo-American Republic, is to render to humanity the best service any nation can. But apart from this, we cannot forget how often Cuba has been menaced by the fillibusters from the Southern States, and, in fine, its sale offensively proposed by Mr. SOULE. We look to the Government of Washington respect for to the rights of Spain in the New World, by respecting her territorial possessions.

From La Discusion, Jan. 7.

As far from truth as is falsehood—so widely differ absolutist and raactionary diplomacy from Democratic diplomacy. In proof we publish a dispatch from Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS, on the belligerent character of the Southern rebellion.

Mr. SEWARD has elevated himself to the rank of the most eminent diplomatist in the world. It is true, lofty characters must be sought among great nations, and nations only are great which are free, Democratic, holding the consciousness of imprescriptible rights.

The Confederate Steamer Sumter.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated Jan. 20, gives a most interesting account of the dashing cruiser's doings in the Mediterranean:

"You will have already heard by telegraph of the arrival of the *Sumter* in this bay. On Friday night a message was received here saying that she had left Cadiz, but that her course was not known. As the wind was favorable for the passage of vessels through the Straits to the westward, it was thought not unlikely that she would steam for Gibraltar with the object of intercepting the many Federal merchantmen homeward bound. On Saturday morning signal was made from the lookout on the summit of the rock that the *Sumter* was six miles to the eastward, capturing two large Federal ships. The news, as may be imagined, caused the greatest excitement, and everybody rushed out to catch a glimpse of the privateer and her prey. The seizure was accomplished simply enough; no defence could be made. A boat's crew was sent on board, the Federal flag hauled down, and the thing was done. The cruiser was evidently used to her work. No time was lost in searching the prizes, the few valuable effects were removed, the match was lighted, and in another moment the blazing ship was fast drifting away with the current. When evening closed, the flames were still visible, darting upward in fitful flashes on the eastern horizon. The first ship taken was laden with sulphur, consigned, as the master endeavored to make out, to BARING BROTHERS, but as Capt. SEMMES afterwards remarked, sulphur being the principal ingredient of gunpowder, and its exportation from England being just at this time prohibited, it was considered as well to destroy it, especially as the master had no papers to show. The other vessel taken, a large bark, proved to be laden with an English cargo, so she was released, and came in here yesterday. In the evening of Saturday, the *Sumter* anchored in this bay. On Sunday, I went on board, most anxious to see the celebrated craft that has led the Federal navy a dance over so many miles of ocean. When going alongside, I could scarcely believe that so poor a vessel could have escaped so many dangers. She is a screw steamer, with three masts, a funnel strangely out of proportion to her size, and a tall, black hull, so high out of water that she gives you the idea of being insufficiently ballasted. Four 32-pounders peeped from her sides, and a large 8-inch pivot gun was on her main deck forward. Before she was fitted for her present work she was a passenger ship, running between New-Orleans and the Havannah. Her unsightly appearance arises from the alterations that have been made in her decks. In order to afford more accommodation, and give more cover to the engines and guns, a light, temporary flush deck has been built over what was originally the only deck of the ship. This raises her an additional 10 feet out of water, and at the same time dwarfs her masts and funnel. She is crank and leaky. Her engines are partially above the lower deck, and, with the object of preserving them from the effects of gunshot, they are surrounded by a cylindrical casing of six-inch wood covered with half-inch iron bars—a very poor protection against an eight-inch shot. Her officers and crew number 90 in all. The latter are a hardy, devilme-care set of fellows, ready for any work—men who would shek at nothing. They are of all nations—even the Irish brogue was among them. The commander, Capt. SEMMES, is a reserved, determined looking man, whose left hand knows not what his right doeth. He received me most courteously, and took me over his ship. I expressed my astonishment at his escape from Martinique, when, with great clearness, and with the assistance of a diagram, he showed me how he had run the blockade—deluded the *Iroquois*. Capt. PALMER may be surprised to learn that he was beaten at his own weapons. The Confederates discovered the nature of the signals that were to made from the shore when the ship got under weigh, and the trap was laid accordingly. As the evening gun fired, the cable that held the *Sumter* to the wharf was loosed, and she darted out under the shadow of the land, to the southward. At the first turn of her screw the signal blue-lights blazed from the shore, and the *Iroquois*, at full steam, made for the south of the harbor to intercept her. Keeping near the land for a few miles, Capt. SEMMES suddenly put his ship about and ran in a northerly direction, while the *Iroquois* continued her course, and in three hours the two vessels were fifty miles apart. The French ship which, it will be remembered, Capt. PALMER mentions as having left the harbor at the same time, was, he will be be happy to learn, no other than the *Sumter* doubling back to the northward.

The Case of Dr. Ives.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see that the Secretary of War has sent to FORT MCHENRY, on the charge of being a spy, a person nomed IVES, employed on tha New York *Herald*. IVES pretended to be a special correspondent, and had undoubtedly been sent to Washington on the special mission which he does not seem to have prosecuted with any great degree of success. But he is really one of the *Herald's* editorial staff, and has been for a year past one of the most voluminous contributors to its cditorial columns. His special department has been that of personal abuse of individuals who had rendered themselves in any way obnoxious to this notorious sheet. He has been the literary bully of that concern, and was undoubtedly selected as the most suitable person to coerce Secretary STANTON, as he had coerced so many others, into a position of trembling servility to its behests. The country is to be congratulated that we have one man, at least, who cannot be thus bullied into subserviency to the *Herald*.

But the immediate object of my writing this note is to call Collector BARNEY'S special attention to the case of this man IVES. For some reason, as yet unexplained, and under influences which can only be conjectured, Mr. BARNEY appointed him to a sinecure in the Custom-house, *which he still holds*. The appointment was made at the time when the *Herald* was filling its columns day after day with the most malignant vituperation against the editors of the *Tribune*, the TIMES, the *Independent*, and every other paper which did not accede to the doctrines of the *Herald* on the subject of Slavery. Mr. BARNEY knew that IVES was at heart a Secessionist,—that he had been a prominent writer on the *Daily News*,—that he was a close personal friend and toady of BEN. WOOD, and was believed to be in his pay,—that he was a man of notoriously bad personal character, and, as a political writer, venal, unscrupulous and malignant to the last degree. He was an open and unqualified supporter of BUCHANAN'S Administration to the very last, and a vehemant and vituperative opponent of Mr. LINCOLN throughout the Presidential canvass. He had never done anything, at any time or anywhere, to entitle him to the confidence of the Government, for of any officer or agent of it. He had never done anything but fill the columns of the *Herald* with the most malignant vituperation of the men who had been fortunate enough to incur the hostility of that sheet.

Now I should like to know, in the first place, why Mr. BARNEY ever appointed such a creature as this to a position in the Custom-house; and, in the next place, I should like to know whether he intends to keep him in office during his imprisonment as a rebel spy at Fort McHenry. Yours, &c., LOYALIST.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Unfortunate Accident—A Bill to Regulate the Sale of Spirituous Liquors—The Broadway Railroad Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1862.

The Senate, when the hour of meeting came last evening, was minus a qnorum, and therefore adjourned. The members of this body seem to have been peculiarly unfortunate in their personal matters. Only a few days since, the mind of Senator HENDERSON, one of the most accomplished members, was found to be in such a condition, that his friends thought it necessary to remove him to the care of Dr. GRAY, at Utica. And yesterday, in the accident upon the Harlem Railroad, at Pawlings, Senator CLARK, of the Twenty-third District, was the person most injured. He was sitting near the stove in the front end of the first car. Hearing the cry that a train was running into them, he arose, and was moving back to avoid the stove, when the shock came, and he was thrown against the corner of the ladies' saloon, cutting the flesh down to the bone over the right eye, and otherwise straining him and bruising the eords of his neck and head. The shock rendered him insensible for an hour or two, bnt he thought best to come on as soon as he was able. He is now at his boarding-house, as comfortable as could be expected, and if he experiences no drawback, will probably be able to attend to his usual duties in a few days.

The House met, at the hour designated, and listened to the reading of the journal. Then, hearing that the Senate was not in session, adjourned to allow members to listen to EVERETT'S lecture upon the great questions of the hour. To-day has been "general order" dny in the House, and it has been engaged upon the discussion of bills in Committee of the Whole.

In the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Senate was called together by the Clerk, and to provide for similar cases in future, Hon. JAMES A. BELL was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and information to this effect was sent to the Governor and the Assembly. Mr. WOODRUFF, of New-York, introduced a bill supplementary to and amendatory of the law regulating the manufacture and sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, passed in 1857. It provides that every Commissioner of Excise shall enter into suitable bonds for the payment of all moneys received by him for licenses, fines, and so forth, with two responsible sureties, for the rendering of a statement of all such moneys received, and of fines still uncollected or in litigation, and for the payment of all these moneys within ten days from making such statement; that the Commissioners of Excise may grant licenses upon the application of any ten respectable citizens of the district affected, that, in the case of druggists and others selling for like purposes, it shall be provided that none of the liquors sold must be disposed of upon any of his premises; that the Commissioners of Excise in any county where there is an incorporated city, have leave to sit ten days longer than provided in the original act; that no liquors be allowed to be sold on Sunday in any place nor on election days, within one-fourth of a mile of the polls, or upon the decision of the Supervisor, and the giving of proper notice, within one mile; that the various Police Departments be compelled to make a yearly exhibit of all places selling liquors by quantities less than thirty gallons within their precincts, and to report also all violations of the provisions of the original law, or of this amendment, and provides penalties for the violation of any of these provisions. Almost the whole session was consumed in the discussion of a bill relating to the Erie Railway Company, in Committee of the Whole, and when the Committee rose they simply reported progress. The conflicting interests of the Erie and the Central Railroads were somewhat involved, and gave spice to the debate. The bill was one growing out of the transfer of the Erie Railroad to the Erie Railway Company, and providing for the consolidation of the Buffalo Branch with the main trunk, without increase of capital stock, and conferring the same privileges upon the new company, as upon the old company, in regard to other lines of railways of which it makes use, having especial reference to those, of course, in New-Jersey.

The Broadway Railroad Bill is substantially the same as that introduced last year. Whether the names of the grantees are the same or not, I have no examined the bill sufficiently to say; but the general provisions of the bill are the same. It is in the hands of the Railroad Committee, having been sent there on motion of Mr. TALLMAN, of Westchester, who introduced the bill and without objection from any quarter. Indeed, no one doubts that the action of the Committee will be perfectly honest and based solely on the merits of the bill. Unless I am greatly mistaken, however, the bill will receive some important amendments before it becomes a law, even if the Committee and the Legislature should come to the conclusion that the public convenience requires a railroad in Broadway. I doubt very much whether any such valuable franchise will be granted to any private company in *perpetuity*. It is quite right and proper that those who undertake the risk of such an enterprise should have a fair opportunity to reimburse themselves and make a fair profit. But a grant for ten or twenty years is quite enough for such a purpose. Nor do I believe the Legislature will leave the company at liberty to lay down just such rails as they choose,—o build and run just such cars as they choose,—to run as often as they choose and no oftener,—to give passengers seats or not as they choose, or to consult solely *their own* convenience in utter disregard of the public convenience, as the railroad companies now in existence habitually do. The mere *clamor* against a Broadway railroad has had its day,—but the public will exact some security for their own rights in the premises.

It is a hard time for the railroads now, and one cannot calculate with much certainty upon their regularity. Up to this hour—half-past 3 o'clock—no train up, on the Hudson River Railroad, has made its appearance to-day, and the Express train up last evening was nearly three hours late, owing to a series of accidents to its locomotive. The cold nights and warm days have their effect upon the constitution of iron, as well as upon the human system, and the constant alternation of heat and cold is terribly trying to railroad machinery especially, for it is subjected to violent tests, both in itself and in the condition of the track. H.

Senator Wilson on the Hospitals at Alexandria.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following abstract from a speech made by Senator WILSON, in the Senate some days since, is calculated to awaken a painful alarm in the minds of thousands throughout the country, who have dear relatives in the army, exposed to the dangers of disease; and, moreover, as the officers of the Medical Department of the army are in it most unjustly brought under a most disgraceful suspicion of inhuman carelessness to the comfort of the sick, I trust you, Sir, who have visited some of the hospitals of the Potomac, and *know* that they are clean, comfortable, and well provided with food, medicines and delicacies for the sick, will say a word in their defence, and relieve the anxieties of the mothers, fathers, sisters and other relatives, to whose hearts this most unjust attack will carry many a pang.

"Mr. WILSON said there were complaints from all over the country about the Medical Department of the army, and he (WILSON) had no donbt that department was wholly inadequate to meet the wants of the army. He had seen certificates from sick soldiers that they had actually to go to the swill-tubs to enable them to live in the hospital at Alexandria. There were 'reports' from all the hospitals that were disgraceful to the country."

Two hours' time would enable Mr. WILSON to visit every hospital in Washington and Alexandria, and learn the truth or falsity of "reports," and it seems very like great carelessness and great wrong on his part for him to stand up in the Senate and thus strike terror into the hearts of the people and hurl disgrace on the Medical Department on no other grounds than those furnished by "reports." This is a very unsafe basis for complaint in the Senate. As to the reports from *all* the hospitals and the other unfavorable things said of the Medical Department, they have had their origin with persons whose interference and advice as medical officers have not considered necessary to themselves. A soldier in hospital is not always a pure type of perfect manhood; indeed, he is very often coarse, low, difficult to please, and hard to manage; yet he is withal well provided for by the Medical Department, and if he suffers for bread, beef, soup, chicken, wines, &c., &c., the Surgeons in charge of the hospital where he may be are alone to blame. The statement of Rev. Mr. WESTON, of Trinity Church, printed in the TIMES, who has just visited the army, says that no army was ever so well provided for, bonntifully fed and in such good physical condition, and gives a noble contradiction to these "reports" of "nobody in particular," upon which these charges in the Senate are founded. Mr. HALE'S elegant remark: "There is a perfect *jam of dead logs* in the Medical Department" is about as true as his recent remarks concerning the Mason and Slidell rendition. If Mr. HALE will take the trouble to visit the Department he will find that there are many of its officers many years younger than himself, and that there are now who look older than he does, and that no man in the Department can be pointed out who has not done far nobler and better service in his position during this war than Mr. HALE in his comfortable seat in the Senate.

The astonishing health of the army in a malarial region on the Potomac, and the small mortality in the hospital lists, notoriously true as it is that most of their dead are sent to them in a dying condition, (most of them men who should never have been admitted into a regiment,) this astonishingly healthy condition ought certainly to give some proof of the efficiency of the medical staff, since no other staff, military or civil, does anything for the health of the troops. This grand and undeniable fact will satisfy the public mind and kill the "reports" which have reached the ears of Mr. WILSON and Mr. HALE. M.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1862.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 12, 1862.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81 R.	90	19 Del. & Hud. Canal	94
20,000 U. S. 6s '81 C.	b30 90¾	50 Pac. M. S. Co.	b10 99
5,000 do	90	60 do	99½
1,500 U. S. 6s '81, Oreg.		300 do	b10 99¾
W. Ln. ½ yearly	87¾	25 do	s30 99
1,000 Ill. Co'pon Bs. '79	80¾	75 do	b10 99¾
9,500 Ill. War Loan	78	333 do	99¾
2,000 do	77¾	75 do	s30 99¾
21,000 Tenn. State 6's '90,	45	50 do	b10 99¾
40,000 do	b15 45	20 N. Y. Central R	90¾
1,000 Virginia State 6s	53	150 do	s30 80¾
500 do	52¾	750 do	80¾
31,000 Mo. State 6s	42	400 do	b30 81
5,000 do	42½	100 Clev., Co. & Cin. R.	107¾
10,000 do	b30 42¾	5 Gale. & Chicago R.	66¾
13,000 Mo. 6s, 1ss. to Il.		300 Erie Railway	34¾
& St. Jo. R.	49	100 do	s10 34¾
8,000 Cal. St. 7s	81¾	100 do	b15 34¾
500 do	82¾	100 do	b10 34¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	96¾	50 Erie Railway Pref	57¾
2,000 E. R. 3d m. bs. '83	95	100 do	b30 57¾
2,000 Hud. R. S. F. R.	102	10 Harlem Railroad	12¾
5,000 Hud. R. 2d M. Bs.	86	50 do	12¾
5,000 M. C. & Pc. R. old.	s30 98	200 Harlem R. Pref	30¾
3,000 Mich. C. & Pc. 1st	91	500 Reading Railroad	41¾
M. S. & C. B.	100	50 Mich. Cen. R.	b30 51¾
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. S. & C. B.	98	10 do	51¾
1,000 Mich. S. 1st M. Bs	89½	50 do	s10 51¾
1,000 Terre H. & Al. 1st M.	90	250 do	51¾
7,000 Pacific R. 7s Gtd.		300 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	21¾
by the State of Mo.	38	100 M. So. & N. I. G. St'k.	41¾
1,000 Ill Cen. R. Bds	92¼	25 Panama Railroad	113¾
3,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	41¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s60 56¾
2,000 do	42	150 do	b60 57
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	44	10 do	56
5,000 Chi. & R. I. Bds	99	300 do	56¾
2,000 Cle & Tol. S. F. Bs.	82½	50 do	s60 56¾
8 Am. Exchange Bk	79	50 do	s30 56¾
17 do	80	50 Clev. & Toledo R	42¾
10,000 Am. Gold	104¾	400 do	b10 42¾
1,500 do	104	600 do	b30 43
10,000 do	b30 104¾	1600 do	42¾
10,000 do	b20 104¾	300 do	43
10,000 do	b15 104¾	100 do	s15 42¾
20,000 do	b10 104¾	50 Chi. & R'k I. R	s60 53
20,000 do	s30 104	100 Chi., B. & Q. R.	b60 62
85,500 do	s30 104	165 do	61¾
10,000 do	b60 104¾	33 Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	20

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	89¾	100 Erie Railway	34¾
10,000 do	89¾	100 do	s10 34¾
20,000 do	b30 90	100 do	b10 34¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90,	b10 45	100 do	s30 34¾
5,000 do	45	100 Reading Railroad	41¾
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	42	100 do	41¾
1,000 U. S. 6s '79 Cou.	90	150 Gal. & Chic. R	b30 67¾
8,500 U. S. 6s '81, Oreg.		25 Mich. Cen. Railroad	61¾
W. Ln. ½ yearly	87¾	50 do	s60 51
20,000 Tre. 7 3-10 p.c. Nts	98¾	100 do	51¾
5,000 Erie City W. Ln.	100¾	50 do	s30 51¾
5,500 American Gold	104¾	60 Panama Railroad	113¾
12,000 do	104¾	250 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s10 42¾
5,000 do	b20 104¾	50 do	b30 56¾
10,000 do	b60 104¾	100 do	b60 56¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	s60 90	50 Clev. & Toledo R	43
25 do	89¾	200 do	s15 42¾
215 do	90¾	50 do	42¾
50 do	s60 89¾	200 do	42¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R	s10 96¾	100 do	s10 42¾
100 do	b10 81	100 Chi. & R'k Island R.	53¾
150 Erie Railway Pref	57¾	50 do	b15 53¾
100 do	s30 57¾	100 do	s30 53¾
100 do	s15 57¾	50 do	b3 53¾

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12—P. M.

The Street was electrified to-day by the news from Roanoke, which, coming through rebel sources, and conceding the extent of the disaster to the Confederate forces, was deemed conclusive of the most overwhelming National victory. The excitement on the Stock Exchange was even less marked than the general congratulations among all classes of business people outside. The utmost joy is exhibited that the beginning of the end of the great rebellion is now in view, and that the very seat of the Confederate usurpation at Richmond is amazed and paralyzed by these repeated manifestations of the National power. The accounts later in the day from Tennessee and North Alabama contributed to the good feeling pervading the Street, and loyal men begin to feel that the disaster of Bull Run is not only repaid with compound interest, but that the triumph of our arms in the Southwest is about to restore the free and honest exercise of the Union sentiment to the State of Tennessee.

There was a further rise of ¼@½ ₩ cent in prices on the Railway Share list from yesterday's latest sales, making the rise since Monday 1½@2 ₩ cent. The advance on the Railway Mortgages was from 1 to 2 ₩ cent., under a strong investment demand. The National Securities were steady, awaiting the course of negotiation under the new Treasury bill. American Gold was active at 104@104¼ ₩ cent., the sales at the Board being nearly or quite $300,000. In some of the Southern State Stocks sales were higher, 45 ₩ cent. being paid for Tennessees, and 63 ₩ cent. bid for North Carolinas. Virginias rose to 53 ₩ cent. The successful military and naval events in these States have some influence on speculative buyers. The amount of business done in New-York Central shares was not above the ordinary daily average: the bids were advanced to 80¾@80⅞ ₩ cent., without bringing out much Stock. There were large sales of Cleveland and Toledo, advancing to 43 ₩ cent. The other Westerns were ¼@1 ₩ cent. up from yesterday's rates. Late in the afternoon the Share market was steady in prices, but less buoyant than earlier in the day. New-York Central and Toledo continued the favorites. The following were the last prices at 5 o'clock:

N. Y. Central	80⅞	Michigan Central	51½
Erie	34½	Michigan Southern	21⅜
Erie Preferred	57½	Michigan Guaranteed	41½
Hudson	38⅝	Illinois Central	56
Toledo	42⅜	Panama	113½
Rock Island	53½	Pacific	99
Reading	41½	Missouris	42⅜
Galena	87½	U. S. 6s, 1881	90

The following were the bids for the City Bank Shares to-day:

New-York	85	Bank of the Republic	80
Merchants'	83	Bank of N. America	75
Mechanics'	90	Metropolitan	66
Union	85	Continental	69
America	94	St. Nicholas	75
City	102	Marine	90
State of New-York	74	Commonwealth	70
Commerce	77	Park	92¼
Chatham	70		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages; sales of Erie Thirds as high as 95 ₩ cent.; Michigan Centrals at par.

N. Y. Cen. 6s	98½	N. Ind. Goshen Lioe. '68	84½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	102	Ill. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	85¼
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	105	Pac. R. 7 ₩ c. guar. by Mo.	38
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	105	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	92½
Erie firsts, '68	106	T. H. & Al'n 1sts 7 ₩ c.	90
Buf., N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	77½	T. H. & Al'n 2ds, 8 ₩ c.	43
Hudson firsts, '69	106	Chi. & N. W. seconds	13⅜
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	102	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	32
Hudson thirds, '75	84½	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	105
Hudson convert, '67	75	New-Jersey C. seconds	102½
Harlem firsts, '69-73	100¾	Chi. & R. I. firsts	99
Harlem seconds, '64	94	Ill. E. & Wabash firsts	74
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-72	98	Ill. E. & Wabash sec'ds	44
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	99¾	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	103
Cl. L. Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	98	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	93
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	89	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	83½
Mich So. Ass'ed Bonds	89	Mil. & P. du C. firsts, prf.	74
Northern Ind. firsts	87	Mil. & P. du C. 2ds. pref.	51½

The Market for Money is easier to the Stock Brokers at 5 ₩ cent. on select, and 6 ₩ cent. on miscellaneous collateral. After the sailing of the *Arabia*, nothing of moment was done in Exchange. The rates left off 114¼@115 ₩ cent., the feeling less firm in Bills at these figures than in Gold at 104¼@104½ ₩ cent. The outside figure was paid for the latter after the Second Board, for delivery to-morrow, and 104½ ₩ cent., buyer 60 days. The export demand for the *Arabia*, to-day, amounts to $618,000. The Deposits with the Sub-Treasury to-day, at 5 ₩ cent. interest, amonnt to $140,000.

The Chicago and Rock Island Road earned the first week in February:

1861.....$19,175 | 1862.....$28,452
Increase, $9,277.

Amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad for ten days, ending Saturday, Feb. 8:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	3,601 03	23,738 16
Shipped South	9,449 02	69,110 16
Total	13,047 05	92,849 12

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING HENRY THE FOURTH.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—WONDER; OR, A WOMAN KEPT A SECRET.

WINTER GARDEN—THE SERIOUS FAMILY—THE NAIAD QUEEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Judging from the reports which reach us from the rebels, the success of the Burnside Expedition has thus far been greater than its most sanguine friends have dared to hope for. Not only has Roanoke Island, with its formidable batteries, been captured; not only has the rebel gunboat fleet, under "Commodore" LYNCH, been almost totally destroyed; but our forces, not satisfied with these important advantages, have pushed on to Elizabeth City and captured it, and at last accounts were approaching Edenton, with a view, probably, of ascending the Chowan River to cut off communication with Norfolk by railroad. The Chowan River is navigable for large vessels as high up as Murfreesboro, near the Virginia State line, and at this season, when the waters are high, our light-draught gunboats would probably find little difficulty in ascending still higher. The first news of the rebel defeat at Roanoke Island reached Norfolk on Sunday, and was soon followed by the announcement that Elizabeth City had fallen into our hands. The city was fired, but whether by our shells or by the inhabitants, is not yet certain—the rebels say the latter. There was a rebel force of three thousand effective fighting-men on the Island, and of these, the Norfolk papers say, not more than seventy escaped; the rest being killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Their estimated loss in killed and wounded is three hundred of the former and one thousand of the latter. Among the wounded is O. JENNINGS WISE, son of the Ex-Governor and now General. The General himself, it appears, found it convenient to be sick about the time the fighting was to commence, and remained at Nag's Head, on the sand-spit opposite the island, until the rebels began to get the worst of it, when he started for Norfolk; but, as he had not arrived there at last accounts, there is a possibility that he has been captured. The rebels are very disheartened at their defeat, and admit it to be a very serious one.

The expedition of the National gunboats up the Tennessee River to Florence, Ala., was a most successful one. All the rebel craft on the river were destroyed—six steamers being burnt by the rebels themselves, and three being captured, one of which was a half-completed gunboat, with a large amount of lumber on board. A rebel encampment, commanded by Col. CREWS, was also destroyed, and two hundred stand of arms and a quantity of clothing and stores captured. But the most important result attending the expedition is the development of the sentiment of the inhabitants along the river. All accounts agree in stating that our forces were received everywhere in Tennessee and Alabama with the liveliest demonstrations of joy, and that the Old Flag was looked upon as the harbinger of their deliverance. Great numbers of men offered themselves for the service of the Government, and a number were enlisted at once for the gunboats. So delighted were the people of Florence that they were desirous of giving a ball in honor of our officers. The Railroad bridge at Florence was not destroyed.

The important report reached us from Central Kentucky that the National army is in motion, the roads having rapidly improved in the last week. Gen. NELSON'S Division is marching along the Glasgow Turnpike, with the view, probably, of flanking Bowling Green, and Gen. MITCHELL'S Division had crossed Green River on Monday, marching directly toward that rebel stronghold.

Letters were received at Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday from Col. GARFIELD, in which he joyfully announced that he had just received orders from Gen. BUELL to push forward and clean out all the rebels in Eastern Kentucky.

The enemy, according to the Louisville *Democrat* of Sunday last, are reported gathering in force at Travesville, on the Kentucky and Tennessee line, about fifty miles below Somerset. The next fighting of Gen. THOMAS' command will probably be near that place.

The Nashville-Louisville *Courier*, of the 3d inst., says that HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S command is at the headwaters of the Kentucky River, in Letcher County, about thirty miles from Pound Gap. The men are said to be suffering from the want of proper food and clothing.

The latest intelligence from Savannah, received from the rebels, represents that the city is being strongly fortified, in anticipation of an attack. The National gunboats still hold their position at Wall's Cut, leading into the Savannah River above Fort Pulaski, and out of the range of its guns. Some skirmishing is reported to have taken place at Port Royal Ferry, near Beaufort.

Capt. HENRY DAVIDSON, of the Tenth Kentucky Regiment, has arrived in Louisville with some of the trophies of the Logan's Fields fight. One of them is a division flag, bearing the motto: "We choose our own institutions and collect our own revenue."

The rebel Congress has passed a bill to appropriate two millions of dollars for the benefit of the State of Kentucky. Kentucky will no doubt be glad to get the money.

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship *Teutonia*, which passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, we have advices from Europe one day later than by the *Jura*. She left Southampton on the evening of the 18th inst. She brings no later market news.

The United States gunboat *Tuscarora* had been ordered by the British authorities to leave Southampton waters, and had taken up a position near the Needles. The rebel steamer *Nashville* was still allowed to remain at the dock. There had been no confirmation of the report of a naval engagement in the Mediterranean in which the *Sumter* had figured.

The holders of United States bonds had been disgusted by the announcement made by Secretary SEWARD, that after the rebels are subjugated the Government will feel itself bound to restore destroyed harbors or open better ones. They see in this announcement the prospect of an indefinite addition to the amount of the National debt, on which it will be difficult to pay the interest.

In addition to the *Teutonia's* news, we give letters from our London and Paris correspondents, and voluminous extracts from our files by the *America* and *Jura*.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition for the entire confiscation of the property of rebels, and emancipation of the slaves, was presented by Mr. KING, of New-York, who also presented a memorial from merchants and underwriters against alteration of the Pilot laws. Homœopathic petitions were also presented. The bill prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors to the Indians was passed. The Fortification bill was again debated, and finally passed. A bill for the establishment of a National Foundry and Furnace, was introduced by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts. Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a Warden of the Jail in the District of Columbia—the object, as explained by Mr. WILSON, being to get the Jail out of the control of Marshal LAMON, under whom the greatest outrages are perpetrated upon colored persons. The bill was referred. The Treasury Note bill was then taken up, and Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, proceeded to address the Senate. He was disposed to vote for the measure, though he would prefer it without the legal tender clause. He was followed by Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, who opposed making the notes a legal tender. Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, proposed an amendment, which was adopted, that the notes authorized in July also be received in payment of public dues. The amendment of the Finance Committee, with regard to the payment of interest in coin, was adopted; also, the amendment striking out the provision that the notes may be exchanged for bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest; also, the amendment setting aside the proceeds of the public lands, confiscated property and duties on imports, as a special fund for the payment of interest. Some other verbal amendments were agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a preamble and resolution was presented from the Judiciary Committee, setting forth that HENRY WIKOFF, a correspondent of the *Herald*, had transmitted a portion of the President's Message for publication before it was laid before Congress, and directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring him before the Bar of the House for contempt, he having refused to state before the Committee from whom he received it. The resolution was adopted, and at a subsequent stage of the proceedings WIKOFF was brought in. Having been asked by the Speaker what he had to say in extenuation, he replied that he could not give the Committee the information required, on account of an obligation of secrecy. The House not being satisfied with this answer, directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to keep the prisoner in close custody until he should conclude to give a more satisfactory one. The Chevalier was accordingly taken to jail. The Senate's amendments to the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill were agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bills to legalize the acts of the New-York Common Council relative to providing for the families of volunteers; to enable the United States to take land at Fort Hamilton and other places for purposes of defence, and to require security from receivers of Mutual Insurance Companies in actions. Notice was given of bills to levy tolls upon certain railroads competing with the lands, and to amend the General Railroad law. A bill was introduced in relation to assessments for improvements in this City. The concurrent resolutions for the appointment of a Commission to revise the Assessment laws were called up, but were again laid on the table after a brief debate. A resolution to adjourn over from the 20th until the evening of the 26th inst., was laid over.

In the Assembly only a brief session was held, the Chamber being appropriated to the use of the State Agricultural Society. Favorable reports were made on the bills to allow certain military officers to administer oaths out of the State; to enlarge the powers of Notaries Public, and to authorize the banks to hold stocks of the State or United States. The Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill abolishing the offices of Inspector of Gas Meters and Superintendent of Weights and Measures. A general bill to enable aliens to hold real estate was also reported. A hearing will be had before the Railroad Committee, on the subject of the Broadway Railroad, on Tuesday afternoon next.

GENERAL NEWS.

At a meeting of the Central Republican Committee, held last evening at the headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, resolutions were passed indorsing the conduct of Hon C. H. VAN WYCK, one of the Congressional Investigating Committee, in exposing the frauds that have been practiced upon the Government, and censuring Hon. IRA HARRIS, for voting in favor of JESSE D. BRIGHT, Senator from Indiana, retaining his seat in the Senate after having been proved a traitor.

The lecture of FREDERICK DOUGLASS on "The War" attracted a large audience at Cooper Institute last evening. After an introductory address by Rev. H. H. GARNET, and a song by the HUTCHINSONS, the orator proceeded with his address, occupying over two hours. He made a strong appeal for immediate emancipation.

Government agents have chartered the following vessels: The side-wheel steamship *Fulton*, 2,307 tons, built in 1855, and belonging to the New-York and Havre Steamship Company; the three-deck ship *George Washington*, 1,534 tons, built by TAYLOR, at Chelsea, Mass., in 1851; the three-deck ship *De Witt Clinton*, 1,079 tons, built by PERINE, PATT & STACK, of this City, in 1848; and the new ship *Gen. Butler*, 1,000 tons, now at Bath, Me. These vessels, having been chartered for the Butler Expedition, are under orders to proceed to Boston with all possible dispatch.

Judge SAMPLE ORR, of Springfield, Mo., who was candidate for Governor of his State in 1860, and was narrowly beaten by the now deposed traitor CLAIB. JACKSON, announces that he is prepared to run for the office again next Fall, if the people manifest a desire to have him do so. He says he will not stand in the way of other men, or consent to a division of the Union vote, and that he will only accept an election as the unmistakable choice of the people.

Capt. SOUTHARD HOFFMAN, and not C. S. HOFFMAN, is Adjutant-General in FOSTER'S Brigade, which is with BURNSIDE'S Expedition.

MICHAEL WALSH, a private in the Sixteenth Indiana Regiment, has been arrested and handed over to the civil authorities of St. Louis, by order of Gen. MCCLELLAN. He is charged with having murdered FRANK MIXEN in that city two years ago, and there is but little doubt of his guilt.

A man giving his name as J. H. HENDRICKS, and claiming to be a native of Ohio, has been arrested in Chicago on suspicion that he was acting as an agent of the rebels. He had persuaded a lithographic artist to print about $300,000 of Confederate scrip of the denominations of $100 and $50. The artist notified the police of the propositions when they were first made to him, but they allowed him to complete his work, and when he had been paid for it arrested Mr. HENDRICKS with the bills in his possession. He now claims that it was his intention to defraud the rebels.

The Syracuse *Journal* learns from family friends of Gen. SUMNER, that about ten days ago he reported himself at headquarters as ready for duty. Gen. MCCLELLAN immediately replied, that as the services of so brave and experienced an officer would be invaluable to him when the advance of the army of the Potomac took place, he would ask as a favor that he (Gen. S.) would take the intervening time for repose and recuperation, and assured him that when the advance took place, he should have his place in the foremost column.

An interesting case has just been decided by Justice CLERKE, sitting at Special Term of the Supreme Court, respecting the rights of property of public corporations and the power of the Legislature to make contracts for the City of New-York. The decision is in an action brought by ROMEYN VAN VALKENBURGH to compel the consummation of a purchase of land made by a Commission, under an act of the Legislature authorizing the Commissioners to select and purchase a site on which to erect a Court-house for the Fourth District Court, and providing that the premises should become the property of the City. In the Common Pleas—Special Term—before Judge BRADY, an interesting case was yesterday argued, involving the question whether the defendant in execution is bound to pay the auctioneer employed at Sheriff's sales, and also whether long usage of employing auctioneers by the Sheriff now entitles that officer to the services of an auctioneer, and legalizes the excess of fees charged in consequence.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour yesterday, at essentially unchanged prices. Wheat was inactive, having been held above the views of buyers. Corn was in more request, and was firmer. The principal movements in Provisions were in Bacon and Lard, which were steady. Sugars and Cotton attracted rather more attention. Coffee, Molasses, Metals, Rice, Oils, and Naval Stores were quiet. Whisky was plenty and cheaper. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Live Stock Markets exhibit unusual changes this week. Beeves are in light supply, and ¼c.@¼c. higher, with an active demand not fully met. The best cattle brought 9¼c.@10c. ₩ lb., and good steers went readily at 9c. Calves sold briskly at former rates. Sheep are plenty, and 25c. per head lower. Some extra fat sheep were sold at extravagant rates; in one case, at $25 per head. Live hogs are in light supply, and ¼c. higher. Stock all sold.

The Victory of Roanoke Island—Good News from Gen. Burnside.

The long suspense in regard to the destination, and the tremulous fears concerning the fate of the Coast Expedition under Gen. BURNSIDE, are at last happily relieved by the news which we receive from rebel sources. The first work of our forces was to be the seizure of Roanoke Island, the key of the North Carolina Sounds, and the attainment of a basis on the mainland from which operations might be undertaken against more vital points. That Island has been captured after a sharp conflict, in which the killed and wounded count up to many hundreds, and the prisoners in our hands to thousands; the armed rebel vessels cruising in the Sounds have all been captured or destroyed; Elizabeth City, some forty miles north of Roanoke, and on the inland water-route to Norfolk, has been captured; and, at latest advices, our gallant troops were pushing on to Edenton, on the Chowan River, apparently with the object of ascending that stream, and seizing the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, connecting Norfolk with the South, or, perhaps, pushing inland even as far as Weldon, and obtaining possession of the Wilmington and Weldon, and the Raleigh and Gaston roads, the most important lines of railway communication in the Southern States. It hardly seems possible, however, that after leaving a force sufficient to guard his prisoners on the island and hold the position, and leaving another body to hold and defend Elizabeth City against approaches from Norfolk, BURNSIDE would have dared to venture thus far into the enemy's country with his remaining troops. But, on the other hand, it may be remembered that the fleet under his command, as might be seen by the list and armament of his vessels which we published yesterday, was a very large and imposing one: that one or two armed steamers could without difficulty guard thousands of beaten and disarmed prisoners; that a single gunboat could guard the Pasquotank River, on which is Elizabeth City; and that thus there would still be at least forty gunboats, of various kinds, and—putting our loss of men at the highest figure given by the rebels—twelve or fifteen thousand troops, flushed with victory, ready for operations in any other quarter. And from all we know of Gen. BURNSIDE, he is just the man, of all men now in the field, likely to illustrate by some daring act a war into which he has thrown all the energies of his chivalric soul. The truth, however, both in regard to the first battle and the prospect of further operations, will undoubtedly be in our possession immediately.

That our loss was considerable can hardly be doubted. The rebel position was naturally a strong one, and was well fortified, and defended by at least five rebel regiments, besides being supplied with heavy guns. Our troops had to land on the southern end of the island, and advance some miles before reaching the rebel intrenchments, and during the advance it was that the enemy brought his artillery into play upon our columns. Even the rebel newspaper, however, gives, unconsciously, the highest testimony to the steadiness and unflinching courage of our troops in the face of a cannonade; for, it says, "the places of the fallen were quickly filled." While proud of the important victory our army and navy have thus gained, and hopeful of even greater results from the Expedition than we now know, we shall await with the deepest anxiety the details in regard to those who may have fallen in defending the still glorious, though assailed, flag of the Republic.

These results of an expedition, about which our first news was that only of disaster and misfortune, are most cheering, and reassure us in the faith, that, notwithstanding temporary mishaps, the indomitable valor and perseverance of our soldiers and sailors will yet achieve the purpose for which they have taken the field—the destruction of the rebellion and the reëstablishment of the unity of the Republic.

The success of the expedition, and the victory which has crowned its first essay, taken in connection with the recent triumphs of our arms in the West, will raise high the hopes, the spirits, and the patriotism of the country. It is another in the uninterrupted series of successes which have recently followed our every encounter with the rebel enemy. Within little over a month, we have had Prestonburgh, Mill Spring, Fort Henry, and Roanoke Island; and in these four engagements not less than twenty-five thousand of the enemy have been routed and scattered. Any moment may bring us news of the battle now pending at Fort Donelson; any day may bring us tidings of a general engagement between the great host of loyal soldiers and of traitors in central Kentucky; a very short time, and HALLECK'S masterly combinations must insure the fall of the rebel stronghold at Columbus; we await, daily, intelligence of a final and a decisive battle in Missouri. If Providence vouchsafe continued success to the armies of the Union, it will not be long ere this huge and infernal revolt shall be crushed out, and the Republic again stand before the world in all its ancient glory, one and indivisible.

Napoleon III. on the American Question.

The oracle that sits in the Tuileries has given forth a voice, yet no man is sure of the meaning thereof. The Emperor declares that, "so long as the rights of neutrals are respected, we must confine ourselves to the utterance of wishes that these dissensions may soon be terminated." These are fair words, certainly, yet the London interpreters tell us they are a "threat." "It is Jacob's voice," say they, "but the hands are the hands of Esau." There is, perhaps, a little spite in this. The journals that now exert themselves to give a menacing interpretation to the words of the French Emperor are precisely those that have persistently predicted that NAPOLEON would signalize the opening of the Legislative Body by a declaration of his purpose either to intervene in the war or to recognize the Southern Confederacy. And we may well place over against the sinister constructions of the hostile British Press, the fact that the Imperial declaration is unanimously accepted by French journals of every complexion, as a frank reiteration of a strictly neutral policy in American affairs.

But it is folly to give an absolute interpretation to a declaration which is in its very nature conditional. As often happened in the old-time riddles, we hold the reading of the enigma of the Imperial policy within ourselves. If our cause were on the wane, it would not be difficult to find a pretext for asserting that neutral rights had been infringed. The blockade is itself a perpetual limitation of the rights of neutrals, and if there were a prospect of its indefinite maintenance, it would need no more than that very fact to form the groundwork for intervention.

But France and Europe now find they have to do, not with the testamentary document of a moribund nation, in which flaws are to be picked, but with bulletins that announce the new-born energies of the Union, in a series of death-blows aimed at the Rebellion.

However sinister, therefore, NAPOLEON'S declaration might seem under different circumstances, as the case actually stands with us there is a favorable aspect in which the speech can be viewed. It proves that whatever hostile intentions the Emperor may entertain, he is compelled to postpone them for the present. He must have fully realized that the conflict has now reached a point at which a solution of the American question lies within a very definite period of time. His declaration, therefore, simply announces that it is necessary to await the progress of events. He conditions this waiting, indeed, on our strict observance of the rights that are due to neutrals, but this is the only condition he could attach to it. It is obvious that if we violate the rights of neutrals, the offended Power will proceed to obtain satisfaction in some way. Beside, NAPOLEON has all the assurance man can have that the United States is not only willing to allow all the nations their rights and privileges, under international law, but is resolutely determined that they *shall* receive them.

In this disposition the events that have occurred since the date of NAPOLEON'S speech are of a character to give a powerful confirmation to his newly-defined position of neutrality, and to solidify into a principle what may have been assumed but as a temporary policy. It is not too much to say that the successes of the past fortnight have been of more importance to the triumph of the Union cause than all the previous successes of the campaign. The Emperor, accustomed to estimate the strategic bearing of military operations, will mark how the brilliant victories on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, achieved since the date of his speech, alter the entire character of the campaign. One would suppose also it would weigh for something in Europe that the victory at Mill Spring has pierced the centre of the enemy's line in Kentucky, and cleared the rebellion out of half that State—that the brilliant operations of Gen. GRANT have opened a passage for us through the entire State of Tennessee, and into Alabama, which is a Gulf State—that the Burnside Expedition holds two hundred miles of the Atlantic coast of Virginia and North Carolina, and is even now pushing on from the success at Roanoke Island to the capture of Norfolk, the most important seaport on the Southern coast, and the chief source whence the military supplies for the rebellion have been drawn. The *liberating* character of the National armies is not less signally attested by the fact that wherever they penetrate into the heart of the revolted territory they are hailed with tears of joy, while the pretended unanimity of the South is further disproved by the fact that there are this day over a hundred thousand men from the Slaveholding States fighting in the National armies to reëstablish the Union.

It seems tolerably clear, therefore, that whatever may be the prospect for the distant future, for the present, we have gained the grand essential—time. For the present, it seems the Government may count upon being left to deal with the rebellion unimpeded, and with its whole strength. Of course, this is all we ask.

A STEP FURTHER.—Mr. SEWARD'S reply to Lord LYONS' representations of the sympathizing sorrows of the British Government at the destruction of the port of Charleston, was so sufficient, that he probably did not think it worth his while to make it more conclusive. Otherwise he might have added that even if our Government had permanently closed that harbor, it would have only accelerated a little a certain and quickly impending fate. For Charleston, instead of being a flourishing port, has been in its decadence for ten years and more. In spite of the great progress of the whole country in population and in all material prosperity during that period, Charleston fell back. At the census of 1860, its population proved to be 2,400 less than at that of 1850. Its wealth diminished proportionably. No harm would have been done to the State of South Carolina, or, what is of more importance, to the people of the United States, by the utter destruction of the harbor of Charleston. Its little commercial importance has for years been steadily and surely diminishing; and it has small claim upon the attention of our Government, except as the nest in which treason was hatched and brooded. Slavery and such political purposes as those of Charleston, kill commerce and destroy harbors far more surely than stone fleets.

Loyalty in the Slave States.

Those dear friends of the people of the United States who weep and wail and gnash their teeth because we have plunged into "a fratricidal war" merely from "the lust of territory"—which is the name they give to the slight objection we make to the violent disruption and utter destruction of the Republic—exclaim from time to time that the North is wanton and wicked in its persistence in the war, because "it is in no danger, and can make peace to-morrow by simply withdrawing its troops within its own frontiers." Passing by the fact that the North was in imminent danger from this insurrection, which if not put down would result in the transfer of Washington to the possession of the insurgents, and in attacks upon the soil as well upon the rights of the Free States, we look round for these Northern frontiers behind which we are so earnestly counseled to retire. What determines them? for North and South are mere relative terms, and South Carolina is north of Georgia. Is it parallels of latitude? Missouri, the local Government of which is, or was, under disloyal rule, is far north of Kentucky, which is and ever has been under loyal rule, and which furnishes troops by the thousand to the National armies. Does Slavery determine these frontiers, and are the "Northern" boundaries coterminous with Freedom? Maryland and Kentucky, whom no threats have been able to force, no intrigue to juggle from their loyalty, are both Slave States. Do State lines and State rights mark out these lines? Where then are the homes of the loyal East Tennesseeans, who furnish regiments to the armies of the Union, and take batteries at the point of the bayonet? Where those of the loyal and courageous Western Virginians—within or without this Northern frontier?

Finally, are these Northern frontiers, so visible far away across the water, so invisible to the keenest sight near by, formed by the great rivers of the country, which would be the natural boundaries of different nations inhabiting it? The Potomac separates the loyal State of Maryland in two. From the loyal counties of Northeastern Virginia, and the Tennessee, along which our triumphant flotilla is sailing amid the welcoming shouts of the dwellers upon its banks, flows a broad navigable stream, through three Slave States, dividing one of them twice, and bearing now the National flag upon its waters into the State of Alabama, which was the seat of the first rebel Government, and in which, nevertheless, the inhabitants of one district have solemnly declared that their representative shall sit nowhere but in the Congress of the United States of America. They are right; he shall sit there, and more speedily, perhaps, than they expected he would when they made the declaration. For the frontier of the North, mole-eyed, mammon-blinded men of Europe, is the seaboard of the Gulf, and the line that stretches westward on the upper confine of Mexico; and the frontier of the South lies along the southern border of the Great Lakes, and the line that stretches westward from them and passes north and west of the little island of San Juan.

ANOTHER HIRELING OF THE HERALD IN LIMBO.—Accounts from Washington show that vengeance is pursuing like fate the agents and representatives of the *Herald*. No sooner is IVES fairly lodged in Fort McHenry, than a colleague, that saucy adventurer WIKOFF, receives a touch of Governmental discipline, the House of Representatives having voted to place him in confinement until he answers a question propounded him by a Committee of that body. A portion of the annual message at the opening of the extra session appeared, it may be remembered, in the *Herald* prior to its submission to Congress. This bit of enterprise has been traced to WIKOFF, who, strange to say, had admission at the Executive mansion, and when a question was put by the Committee as to the source from which he received the manuscript, the fellow declined to answer on the ground that he was pledged to secrecy. His contumacy has been properly noticed by the House.

It is a matter of curious interest to see how the *Herald* will treat this business. IVES it threw overboard pitilessly, denouncing him freely as a spy and traitor, although he was simply doing the *Herald's* dirty work in the fashion the *Herald's* dirty work has always been done. But WIKOFF has a hold upon the *Herald* which cannot, we suspect, be lightly unsettled. His connection with the editor of that infamous sheet is evidently intimate, confidential, inseparable. He is known to have used it freely at Washington to obtain not only news but numberless contracts, the profits of which have been shared in this City, the dread of the *Herald's* unscrupulous slander and venom operating upon the fears of the weaklings whom WIKOFF selected for his operations. In short, he has filled a department of the *Herald*, never vacant since that paper originated—the bureau for the assessment and collection of black mail. And even if his employers should be driven to the desperate expedient of repudiating him to acquit themselves, the public will be in no degree misled by the hypocritical disclaimer. Everybody entirely believes that both IVES and WIKOFF are thoroughly representative of the *Herald's* cowed but latent treason, its profligacy, impudence, falsehood, and treachery, and will refuse to make any distinction between the master and his confidential agents. In both cases it is the *Herald* which suffers rebuke and punishment.

THE DELAY OF THE TAX BILL.—"Fiscal measures," says NAPOLEON, "should never be adopted except with the maturest deliberation and after the most comprehensive research." Our Committee of Ways and Means are acting wisely in adopting this maxim, notwithstanding the feverish curiosity of a portion of the public Press to learn prematurely the details of their plans, and to induce them to hurry forward and present to Congress a crude and imperfectly-considered bill. Inordinate haste is one of our national failings, which, with others of a more positive character, will perhaps be in part corrected by the privations, reverses and victories and earnest struggles incident to the present war.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY—A NEW OUTRAGE.—The British Admiralty illustrate curiously the national addiction to the rites of hospitality. The *Nashville*, after committing an outrage upon a peaceful vessel, far less justifiable under the laws of war than a stone blockade, entered the dock at Southampton more than three months ago, and demanded repairs and supplies. After some affectation of hesitancy both were granted, and the vessel might have put to sea in November, but for fear of that punishment the crime, of which her commander was guilty, justly merited. The *James Adger* was for a time understood to be awaiting her appearance outside of neutral waters, and the *Nashville* lingered. Then came the *Tuscarora*, and again the *Nashville* delayed, Capt. PEGRAM—a true scion of chivalry that he is—having no stomach for a contest with any but defenceless shiping. And as the *Tuscarora* persisted in awaiting his time, there was no apparent extrication from the necessity of putting to sea boldly, and taking the chances of honorable warfare. At this moment the British Government interposed. Had it acted with any affectation of partiality, even upon the assumption it had unwarrantably adopted, that the *Nashville* was a national vessel, and not a privateer—an assumption refuted by the very fact from which the vessel came red-handed into British waters—it would have determined, that as being the latest comer, the *Tuscarora* was entitled to remain, and that the *Nashville*, if either, must receive notice to leave. But impartiality, hospitality and justice had nothing to do with it. Satisfied of the present helplessness of the American Government, and of the impunity with which insult might be inflicted, the British Cabinet determined to screen the piratical destroyers of the *Harvey Birch*, from vengeance; and the *Tuscarora* was ordered away. It is a satisfaction to know even this defiant intervention will not save the rebel craft, unless it remain in port permanently. The *Tuscarora* is instructed not to lose sight of her, and will follow her motions like a bloodhound, around the world, if the pursuit be so long, and sooner or later it will compel the cowards to fight. But it is no satisfaction to add this fresh wrong and contumely to the catalogue England is completing against the time when we shall be ready to vindicate our honor and rights against such dastardly assailants. We are learning as a people patience; but we are not unlearning self-respect, or courage.

THE LAW OF THE TRENT AFFAIR.—We fear the absorption of the public mind, in the immediate practical business of putting down the rebellion, will rather interfere with our giving the attention its importance demands to the diplomatic correspondence in the sequel of the *Trent* affair. It has been regarded on the Continent of Europe as a sufficient compensation for the distressing aspects of the great international difficulty, that the adjustment of the case would lead to a clear definition of many hitherto unsettled points of the public code with reference to neutral and belligerent rights. This has also been our own feeling. And hence it is gratifying to see the British Government respond so promptly to the hope of Mr. SEWARD, expressed in his dispatch on the *Trent* case, and which, it will be remembered, was seconded by the note of M. THOUVENEL—that the occasion of the correspondence would be so improved as to secure a mutual understanding between all the maritime Powers. We have the first fruits of the international conference in the dispatch of Earl RUSSELL, which we published yesterday. This elaborate paper is wholly occupied with the question as to whether "persons" and "dispatches" can be considered contraband of war. Earl RUSSELL announces definitively that England cannot so consider them. The result is good and satisfactory, and the United States gladly accepts the doctrine. But it is somewhat amusing that the Foreign Secretary, in his elaborate process of reasoning, seems to think he is demolishing a position held by Mr. SEWARD! Mr. SEWARD did, indeed, in the first part of his dispatch, argue, *hypothetically*, the *quasi* contraband character of persons and dispatches. But it was only as a deduction from the *dicta* of English jurists—not the declaration of an American principle. On the contrary, the American principle is quite the other way, and is precisely what Earl RUSSELL now announces with so much zeal as the British doctrine. Both sides may well be satisfied accordingly.

SPAIN AND THE AMERICAN WAR.—Among the extracts from foreign journals, given in another column, will be found sundry translations from the newspaper Press of Madrid. They are drawn impartially from the representatives of every party—the Administration, the Moderate, the Progressive, the Radical. All speak the same language. The cause of the American Government is approved, that of the rebels is fairly appreciated; the suggestion of intervention, with or without England, is denounced as an insult to the Spanish Crown and people. There is perfect consent in counseling a strict adherence to neutrality, whatever course may be urged upon the Government, or adopted by the Cabinets of Paris and London.

With the motives which underlie this steadfast adherence of Spain to its duties as a neutral, we have little to do. It will be observed that the importance of conciliating the American Republic is frankly indicated in some of these extracts. Spain, they say, has too much to risk in this neighborhood to venture a quarrel with a State, which it is sagacious enough to see must issue victorious from its present struggle, and enjoy hereafter an Administration free from aggressive tendencies and the taint of filibusterism, while it shall possess a naval and military strength formidable even to a power greater than the

Spanish. This consideration, and a sense of injury and resentment at the dictatorial interference of England and France with her designs upon Mexico, no doubt reënforce the predisposition of the Spanish Government to neutrality, and will hold it in its present attitude.

And it is also observable that Spanish neutrality is not the Brummagem trumpery offered by England. The *Sumter* was expelled from Cadiz, while the *Nashville* was entertained at Southampton, and surrounded by every comfort and secnrity. It was from the British port of Gibraltar the *Sumter* was fitted out and dispatched upon its recent destructive cruise in the Mediterranean, the Spanish Government having firmly refused to concede it similar opportunities in Spanish waters. With this palpable evidence of good faith and eincerity we may accept the language of the Madrid Prese as properly reflecting the sentiments of the Government and the people; and count Spain and Russia as the two European States who have not taken advantage of our national adversity to show a hostile and ungeneroue temper.

MR. SEWARD'S EXPLANATION OF THE STONE BLOCKADE.—The note of Lord LYONS to Earl RUSSELL, reporting, in a tone evidently friendly to the United States, a conversation he had with Secretary SEWARD touching the stone blockade, puts that act in its true light. It must be confessed that the stone blockade was not ill-calculated for dramatic effects, and the rebel agents and rebel sympathizers in Europe, by working its capabilities to the utmost, succeeded in making a good deal of capital ont of it. Mr. SEWARD clearly shows that it was altogether a mistake to suppose that this plan had been devised to injure the harbors permanently. It is, as we ourselves said some time ago, simply a temporary military expedient, adopted to aid the blockade. And the Secretary of State announces that the Government of the United States will consider it its duty to remove all these obstructions as soon as the Union is restored, *just as Great Britain had done in the case of a vessel it had ordered to be sunk in the harbor of Savannah during the Revolutienary War.* Are the "guardians of civilization" satisfied?

IVES AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—We give place to the inquiry of a correspondent in regard to the appointment of the traitor and spy, MALCOLM IVES, to a position in the New-York Custom-House. We do so notwithstanding an assurance that on the first news of hie arrest Collector BARNEY caused his name to be stricken from the roll of employes; for if it be true that the original appointment was made with a knowledge of IVES' connection with the *Herald*, or that he was retained in the face of authenticated evidence of the man's infamous character, and his labors to combat the cause of the Union, and to slander its defenders, it is proper the Collector should gratify the public with the reason why. Ten thousand loyal applicants, supported by evidence of devotion to the Union, and who did *not* oppose the election of Mr. LINCOLN, have been turned away unsatisfied. Why was this malignant traitor accepted? Was it in eubmision to the same sort of reckless bullying which Secretary STANTON has so properly punished?

FORT HENRY—THE REPORT OF CAPT. FOOTE.—The very concise, clearly-written and modest report of Commodore FOOTE, respecting his redncticn of Fort Henry, is published this morning. It adde no facts to the story which was told the readers of the TIMES yesterday by our Special correspondent, who was present at the engagement. It confirms, however, the accuracy of all his statements; and gives proof that not only is Capt. FOOTE a gallant and successful sailor, but a writer as skilled with the pen as with the sword. The first victories in Mexico were made memorable by the model dispatches written for Gen. TAYLOR. Our officers in this contest are evidently able to be their own amanuenses.

The Sigel Difficulty

The subjoined letter is from the hand of Gen. SIGEL, and appeared, for the first time in print, yesterday, in the columns of the *New-Yorker Demokrat*. We translate:

ROLLA, Snnday, Feb. 2, 1862.

Se as to leave you no fnrther doubt, I will briefly narrate to you the whole story of my resignation. On the 31st of December I sent in my resignation to Gen. HALLECK. He replied with excuses, requasted me to recall my resignation, and declined, at the same time, to grant me a furlongh of twenty days which I had come in to obtain. I therenpon wrote with renewed urgency, and, in closing, again insisted that he should transmit my resignation. Some days later I was informed that there was to be another march on Springfield. *In order to deprive Gen. Halleck of the possibility of making my resignation a pretext for the postponement of the campaign and then throwing the blame upon me*, I wrote him a few lines to the effect that I stood at his command, while my resignation pended and would obey his orders, as it was my duty to do, so that he would not be inconvenienced by me in his plans for the relief of the unhappy Southwest. HALLECK replied to both my communications in one letter, and appended therete a note which indicated that he either did not understand or had not understood me, for he said that he was "gratified." In order, then, to enlighten him on the subject, I wrote on the next day, the 14th, to say that I had left it distinctly with the Government either to accept my resignation or to make it known what was to be done with me in future. I did this in ordar to leave a way open to the Government, if it so desired, to give me satisfaction, and moreover, because I was willing to participate in this last campaign and did not wish to leave my troops in the lurch.

In the meantime, Gov. KORNER called me to St. Louis. The result of my interview was that I requested KORNER to send my correspondence with HALLECK directly to Washington. These papers, along with an accompany communication from me, I sent to KORNER on Sunday, the 26th of January, by an express messenger.

After I had talked with KORNER, I went to HALLECK. I asked him if he had received my last letter, i. e., my reference of the matter to the Government. He replied that he had received and answered that communication. After a long talk, backward and forward, it finally [came ont that this last important letter, of Jan. 14, *had not come into his hands at all*, but was first brought to notice by his adjntants. Whether this was intentional or not, I don't know. I at once requested him again to send my papers to Washington for a decision. Since that time I have heard nothing, bnt hope that KORNER will do his dnty, for, otherwise, he will be held accountable.

Moreover, I would not allow myself to enter into further correspondence, after I should see that he had acted like a tricky attorney, and not like a soldier. I am anything but satisfied; on the contrary, I would rather resort to anything than let myself be put off with fine words. The affair must go on to its complete development. These gentlemen now have the opportunity to show whether they are disposed to let justice be done us, or would like to trifle with us. I say "us," because my affair has, at length, become the affair of the Germans, at large. LINCOLN can, now, put us off no longer with promises. Meanwhile, I hope to be with the first body of troops in front of Springfield, for, should the road be hard and difficult for me. Should German enthusiasm go off in smoke in the meantime, there is not much to be done. Should the Germans be true to themselves, nothing is lost. If I do not receive the satisfaction which has becoma a point of honor—and that not for me alone—I will leave the army, and combat our opponents as a private citizen."

We would remark in relation to the above that the examination of the papers therein alluded to by the President, and SIGEL'S nemination to the rank of Major-Genaral, will probably set everything right.

The disapproval expressed hy the Secretary of War in relation to the threatened suppression of the *Anzeiger des Westens*, at St. Louis, seems to be received with great pleasure by the entire German population.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Broadway Railroad Bill—Other Important New-York City Bills—The Meeting of the Agricultural Society—The Taxation Question—Tells on Railroads, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1862.

[The letter of our correspondent, written on Tuesday, and delayed in its transmission by the storm, will be found on the third page of this morning's TIMES.]

I spoke yesterday of the Broadway Railroad bill, and its reference to the Committee on Railroads. The Committee have appointed one week from yesterday, Tuesday, the 17th inst., as tha day upon which they will listen to all who wish to be heard on tha bill. They will hold their session in the Assembly Chamber, and desire to have a full hearing. Resolntions were passed this morning, from the Committees on Cities and on Railroads, to print 200 copies each of the following bills: That amending the Charter of New-York City; Mr. CONNINGTON'S Health bill; Mr. BENEDICT'S bill in relation to the health of New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties; the Broadway Rail road bill, and the Spring-street Railroad bill. It is donbtless intended to scatter these bills among the people that their provisions may be fully understood, and their wishes in the matter made known before action is taken.

The bill empowering the Banks of this State to take United States stocks instead of State stocks, as security, was reported favorably from the Committee this morning. The proper Committee also reported a bill authorizing allens to hold real estate, in the State, if at the time of coming into its possession thay be residents of the Stata, and providing that they shall not lose this right when once acquired by becoming non-residents.

The House adjourned at 12 o'clock, in accordance with a resolution passed some days since, giving the use of the Assembly Chamber at that hour to the State Agricultural Society for its annual meeting.

In the Senate nothing of special importance was accomplished, that body being in Executive session for some time, Mr. BELL called np the following resolutions from the Financial Committee, but no definite action was taken npon them. The burden of taxation which must soon be borne by New York in common with her sister States, and the imperfection of her system of taxation call for some decisiva action in the matter, and there is an evident determination to take some measures for a thorough revision of the existing laws in relation to the subject. It is acknowledged on all hands, that no Legislative Committee, with all its other business on hand, can do justice to the matter, and these resolutions propose to put it into the hands of a Commission, appointed by the Governor for the especial purpose. In the House, some time since, it was proposed to put it into the hands of the Board of Assessors that they might prepare a bill embracing a more perfect and complete system of taxation. The following are the resolutions before the Seoate:

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That in view of the increased taxation to be borne by the people bt this State to sustain the Federal Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to preserve the integrity of the Union, our assessment laws should be so constructed that every person and species of taxable property in this State shall bear his and its just nroportion of the public burdens.

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That in view of the conceded defects and complications of our present assessment and taxation laws, the Governor shall nroolnate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a Commission, to be composed of three citizens of this State, eminent for their legal and practical knowledge of this subject, who shall, without unnecessary delay, enter upon a thorough examination of the tax laws of this, and such other States and nations as will enable them, at the earliest day practicable, to report to the Legislature of this State in as concise a manner as a full explanation of the subject will admit, a bill which shall remedy the defects of the existing laws, and contain plain, simple rules and forms for the assessment and collection of taxes, in accordanee with the true intent and spirit of these resolutions, and submit their final, or partial report as provided in this section, on the 5th day of April next.

Mr. BELL gave notice of a bill to levy tolls on freight passing over the Central Railroad and one or two other branch roads. This will open up again the whole subject of tolling railroads, which was so vigorously discussed here last Winter. What with the amendments to the charter of your City, the City railroad bills, the provision for enrolling the militia and the erection of proper State defences, the preparation of a better taxation system and the tolling of railroad freight, the Legislature seems likely to have enough to do to keep it busy during all of the little more than fifty days still remaioing to it, by law.

However, a resolution was introduced into the Senate this morning, that when the Legislature adjourned on the 20th inst., it adjourn to meet again on the evening of the 26th. As the resolution must lie over one day at any rate, under the rule, there was no discussion upon it, but I fancy thet it will require no small argumentative ability to convince the Legislature as a body that such a recess would be wise with this great body of business to dispose of.

The latter part of the session was employed in discussing points of order for its own governance, a discussion which an adjonrnment suddenly stopped.

The meeting of the Agricultural Society is now in progress. The annual address is to be delivered this evening.

The good news of the glorious snccesses of the Burnside Expedition, in the turning of Elizabeth City, the capture of the rebel army, and the sinking of all, sava one, of the rebel fleet, has sent a joyous thrill throughout the whole city, and given rise, in connection with our other late victories, to the hope that we are, at last, fairly on the highway toward the putting down of rebellion. A few weeks' work, of the same sort as was done last week, will create a wonderful change in public sentiment, both here and abroad. All honor to the gallant men who have added this fresh laurel to the glorious garland that begins to crown the temples of the good genius of Columbia. A National salute is being fired from the "Capitoline" Hill, in honor of the victory. It deserves it. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company.

In relation to the jail and penitentiary of Kings County.

To legalize the acts of the New-York Common Council in relation to the expense of volunteers.

To enable the United States to take land at Fort Hamilton, &c., for purposes of defence.

To require security from Receivers of Mutnal Insurance Companies in actions.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. BELL—Levying tolls upon the Central, Erie, Oswego and Syracuse Railroads.

By Mr. RAMSEY—Amending the General Railroad law.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONOLLY—In relation to assessments for improvements in New-York City.

By Mr. COOK—For facilitating the construction of a portion of the Erie Canal Enlargement.

On motion of Mr. MURPHY, the bill to amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company was recommitted to the Committee for further examination.

Mr. BELL called up the concurrent resolutions for he appointment of a commission to revise the assessment laws to report by the 5th day of March next.

After debate the resolutions were again laid on the table.

A resolution to adjourn over from the 20th inst., until the evening of the 26th, was laid over.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The Assembly held a brief session, and adjourned at 12 o'clock to enable the State Agricultural Society to meet in the Chamber.

The following bills were reported favorably:

To allow certain military officers to administer oaths ont of the State.

To enlarge the powers of Notaries Public.

To print the calendars of Courts of Record.

To authorize the incorporated banks of the State to take and hold any stock in the State, or the United States.

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's Message relating to economy in expenditures, reported bills abolishing the offices of Inspector of Gas Meters, and Superintendant of Weights and Measures.

Mr. LUDINGTON reported favorably a general bill to enable allens to hold real estate in this State, accompanied with a written report objecting to special legislatton on this subject, and advocating a general law.

The Committee reported against a general bill for the incorporation of Trust Companies in the State.

Tha Committea on Railroads have fixed Tuesday next, at 3½ o'clock, for hearing parties interested in the Broadway Railroad hill.

Annual Meeting of the State Agricultural Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The State Agricultural Society met in the Assembly chamber to-day and appointed the usual Committee of three from each Judicial District to maka nominations.

The following officers were nominated and elected:

President—Hon. EZRA CORNELL, member of the present Assembly from Tompkins County.

Vice-Presidents—Thomas H. Faile, New-York; Samuel Thorn, Dutchess; Herman Wendell, Albany; Oscar Granger, Saratoga; John D. Hungerford, Jefferson; Thomas J. Chatfield, Tioga; Patrick Barry, Monroe; Samuel W. Johnson, Cattaraugus.

Corresponding Secretary—B. P. Johnson.

Recording Secretary—Erastus Corning.

Treasurer—L. H. Tucker.

Executive Committee—T. C. Peters, Genesee; E. Sherrill, Ontario; A. Hubball, Oneida; Clark J. Hayes, Otsego; W. Newcomb, Rensselaer.

A valuable paper was read before the Society, this evening, by Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, on "Sheep and Sheep Breeding in the United States." On motion of Hon. WM. KELLY, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. RANDALL.

Adjourned till 11 A. M. to-morrow.

THE CASE OF GEN. STONE.

A Statement of a Personal Friend—Unmistakable Evidence of the General's Loyalty—Baker Responsible for the Disaster at Ball's Bluff.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is long since anything transpired here which has caused such wide-spread astonishment and grief, as has the arrest of Brig.-Gen. CHARLES P. STONE on charges of treason. During last Winter and Spring, when the Capital was in imminent danger at the hands of tha conspirators against the Government, and the hero, SCOTT, was laboring with wise and patriotic zeal to unravel and counteract the machinations of the secret plotters, the Lieutenant-General called STONE to his aid. STONE was not then in the service, having resigned years ago, and been engaged in civil engineering. Happening to be in Washington, however, when it was discovered that plots were rife to prevent the counting of tha Electoral vote, and, failing in that, to defeat tha Inauguration of President LINCOLN and seize the Government, he promptly responded to the call of his old commander, and, without asking or waiting for rank or pay, devoted his days and nights to the service of his country, with an assiduity, skill, prudance and self-sacrificing disinterestedness that would be expected of few men. Such I knew was the view of Gen. SCOTT, and such is the testimony of all who, like your correspondent, happened then to be brought in contact with him in the course of mutual effort to contribute something toward the vigilance that alone saved this Capital from the hands of the traitors.

It is in the highest degree painful to know that such a man is even under suspicion. That appearances, at least, are much against him, we are not permitted to doubt, since the Government has considered it necessary to commit him to a military prison while waiting trial; but whatever unwise or imprudent act he may have committed, none who ever knew STONE can believe him guilty, *as charged*, until the evidence proving the fact is public. While one would expect the highest and most chivalric faith in such as he has always appeared, still, in view of the many instances—already too well known—wherein trusted officers have proved traitors, we could believe—if told so on good authority—tha CHARLES P. STONE had proclaimed himself a rebet and gone to Richmond to share the fate of DAVIS and BEAUREGARD. But to believe him guilty of the miserably and meanly treacherous conduct ascribed to him,—to believe that he has maintained his place in the Federal army only to play the spy, subject his command to disaster, betray it into the hands of the enemy, and thus cover his name with the lowest grade of infamy, seems impossible to those who know the accused. If he is false, who can be trusted hencefortb?

His friends—and all who ever knew him well are such, and will continue to be until he is *proved* guilty—are rejoicing at the semi-official statement that he will speedily be brought to trial by Court-martial. If he is a traitor they want to know the terrible fact at the earliest moment; if he is innocent, it would be a grievous public wrong to deprive the country of his services at this juncture. It was feared at first that those whose persecutions are believed to have placed him in a false position would accomplish their purpose by having him incarcerated without trial until the war is ended; for it is not always that a military officer is promptly brought to trial when put under close arrest. Witness the case of Gen. MCKINSTRY, for whom little of the sympathy felt for STONE is entertained, and who has been in confinement ever since the 16th of November, without the charges ever having been filed against him. Why this is, nobody seems to know. That he is a guilty man seems as generally believed as that STONE is innocent; and military men wonder that he is not brought to trial, that *his accomplices may be brought to light* and punished, as well as the chief culprit.

I met here, yesterday, an intelligent and educated volunteer officer, who was a warm admirer of the late Col. BAKER, and was with him at the battle of Ball's Bluff, out of which one of the charges against STONE seems to have grown. This officer expressed the highest regard for and confidence in STONE, and declares that to be the sentiment of every worthy officer in the division under his command. He added that the General is a victim to his own high sense of soldierly honor, which has sealed his lips in regard to facts necessary to his defence, which he considers that only his superior officers have a right to reveal. What these facts were he did not say, but they are probably the same that I heard from another source some time ago, substantially as follows:

The charge has been, that Gen. STONE ordered Col. BAKER across the river at Ball's Bluff, with the traitorous purpose of having him beaten at the hands of the enemy. The charge assumes, of course, that Col. BAKER simply obeyed orders which he could not dispute—that he was carrying out STONE'S views, and not his own—and that he was a sacrifice to the soldier's duty to obey his superior at every cost. Not so, at all, if I am correctly informed. Col. BAKER was as impulsive and impatient of restraint as he was brave. He had felt for some time mortified and chagrined at tha inactivity of the Army of the Potomac. He believed that a few bold dashes upon the enemy by Union troops, nerved by confidence in a good cause, would break the rebel lines and open the way of our forces to Richmond and tha dispersion of the rebel army. Full of this faith, on which he was willing to stake his reputation and his life, he left Washington for the Upper Potomac, determined to put his theory to the test, and lead tha way to a glorious triumph of the National arms. He was nobly ambitions to be a *leader* in so grand an enterprise,—and was determined to win imperishable glory by the capture of Leesburgh.

In this frame of mind he arrived at Gen. STONE'S quarters, and stated his plans. The General remonstrated; and if he erred at all, it was in not exercising his authority and positively forbidding the desperate though heroic enterprise proposed by Col. BAKER. But the latter insisted on being permitted to carry it out, urging constantly and eloquently, as he only knew how, that he would win a victory that would be of incalculable valuo. The case was indeed a delicate one. Here was BAKER, only a Colonel it is true, but he was many years STONE'S senior, and the President of the United States had just manifested his confidence in the Colonel's superior military judgment and skill by conferring upon him a Major-General's commission, which he had only to accept and thus at onca out rank Brig.-Gen. STONE, and ba enabled then to exercise for himself the vast discretion that Mr. LINCOLN had seen fit to vest le him. Is it to be wondered that, under such circnmstances STONE yielded his own judgment to that of BAKER? If he had persisted in refnsal, would it not have been charged as evidence of traitorous unwillingness to have a Union victory won? Technically, the responsibility for the Ball's Bluff disaster may rest upon Gen. STONE; but morally and justly, in the eyes of all fair men, it must rest (if the above statement le true, as I believe it to be) upon Col. BAKER—whose error was an honest and chivalrous one, atoned for with his heart's blood. He was not the first commander who led his army across a river and sought the enemy without providing means for his retreat. History awards highest honors to soldiers who have purposely cut off their own means of retreat, that they might fight the more desperately, and win victory all the more surely. Had BAKER been successful in his emulation of that example, the name he has left upon the military annals of the country would be lustreless by the aida of the glory with which Ball's Bluff would have encircled his memory forever. Why, then, because the result was not equal to the grand design, think ill of the martyr to his own chivalric faith?

J. W. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1862.

Stone and Ives—The Treasonable Labors of the Herald.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Every loyal citizen of the United States must feel gratified at the recent arrest of the traitor, General STONE, and the impudent correspondent of the New-York *Herald*. For my part, I regard it as a decided step in the right direction. It shows that new energy and spirit have been infused into the War Department by the present Secretary, which is very commendable, and has heretofore been wanting.

Not long ago, a lady of this city expressed her belief that Gen. STONE was at heart a traitor; and, furthermore, that in the nnfortunate affair at Ball's Bluff, he had ordered the lamented Col. BAKER to cross the Potomac with the express hope and intention that he might meet his death. The lady was immediately denounced as insane—her statements were not those of a reasonable person—no dependence could be placed upon them—they were nnworthy of notice; but recent developments have verified them all!

I think, however, the arrest of the correspondent of the *Herald* is especially refreshing. The *Herald* has long been known as an nnprincipled, corrupt paper—a sheet which twenty years ago no respectable man would have allowed in his family. Its tone since the present war commenced has been ambiguous and unreliable. Its side-thrusts at the Administration have been calculated to discourage the public mind, and its correspondents have frequently been the means of giving information to the rebels, although in such a plausible way that even Unionists might not suspect the design. As a confirmation of this, if any is needed, let me quote from a Confederate account of the hurning of Hampton, taken from a Southern paper, which may be found in the *Rebellion Record*, vol. 2, page 488:

"The town was destroyed by order of Gen. MAGRUDER, and by the forces under his command. On Thursday morning last, (that is, on the 8th of August,) about daybreak, Gen. MAGRUDER marched a considerable force in the direction of Newport's News, and drew up in line of battle. After waiting there for some time, the enemy declining to give battle, our forces were marched within a mile and a half of Hampton, and again drawn up to give battle if the enemy should show himself. In the meantime, a copy of a late New-York *Herold* happened to be obtained by Gen. MAGRUDER, in which was a letter disclosing dispatches from Gen. BUTLER, received at Washington, stating that it would be necessary for him to reoccupy Hampton, in order to be able to retain the large force of 'contraband' negroes that he had collected. With this notice of the intended reoccupation of Hampton by the National forces, Gen. MAGRUDER decided to destroy the town."

It thus appears that the town of Hampton was ordered to be burned by Gen. MAGRUDER to prevent its reoccupation by Gen. BUTLER, on information furnished by the *Herald*, which paper is, therefore, responsible for the act. Indeed, I think the *Herald* would hardly grieve were it to see the whole country in flames, whereas the only good that could possibly result from such a conflagration would be the consumption of the paper itself with all its effects, so that some future VOLNEY, in meditating over the ruins of New-York, would here and there discover scraps of the "daily" among the ashes.

LOYALTY.

Seizure of an Italian Brig by a British Man-of-War.

Capt. POWELL, of the British brig *John Butter*, from Antigua on the 1st inst., reports that an English cruiser, name unknown, had captured the Italian brig *Laura* off St. Thomas, and taken her into Antigua, Jan. 25. The Captain of the *Laura* said he was from St. Thomas, bound to Madeira for emigrants, but he had no papers whatever, so the cruiser setzed her on suspicion of being a slaver, she having a slave deck and all the implements necessary for such a trade.

Personal.

List of Americans presented to the Emperor and Empress at the Palace of the Tuileries, by the American Minister, Wednesday evening, Jan. 22, 1862:

Albany—Mr. Thurlow Weed, Miss Weed.

Mr. Angel, late Minister at Stockholm; Mrs. and Miss Angel.

Mr. Lesley, Consul at Nice; Mrs. Lesley.

Rhode Island—Dr. Wm. Grosvenor, Mrs. Grosvenor, Mr. J. B. Grosvenor, Miss Alice Grosvenor.

New-York—Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mr. Van Rensselaer, Jr.; Mr. J. L. C. Gray, Mrs. Gray, Miss Van Santvoord, Mr. R. F. Halsey, Miss Halsey, Mr. G. F. Delaplaine.

California—Mr. R. J. Vandeweler, Mrs. Vandewater, Mr. Howard, Mrs. Howard.

Philadelphia—Miss Frazer, Mr. J. B. Camac, Mr. E. D. Lippincott.

Mr. Tree.

To Public Speakers.

In a letter from Rev. J. H. DEAR, Allentown, Penn, speaking of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, he says: "They seem to have done me good. I am inclined to hoarseness from public speaking, or ao over exertion of the vocal organs, and I have found them very serviceable as a palliative, calculated to allay irritation, thus avoiding inflammation."

☞ **Nitrous Spirits.** ☜

A perfect substitute for Spirits of Turpentine.
Made by
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

Seven and Three-tenths February and August United States Treasury Notes.—The first coupon due on the above notes will be cashed at par by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

Gold and Silver Coin purchased at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

Before Buying a Sewing-Machine, Examine the different stitches. The leading ones are the Grover & Baker stitch, and the Shuttle or Lock-stitch. Both kinds are manufactured by the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shonlder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Rupture Cured.—Dr. RIGGS' Multipical Truss challenges the severest criticisms. Water-proof, cleanly and durable; never does injury. Office No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair dye, 50 cents, black or brown—best in use for color and durability. Infallible onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair.

Fay's Spanish Hair Gloss.—A Chemical Compound, similar to the natural oil of the hair. See advertisement, third column.

MARRIED.

JACQUELIN—STICKNEY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 10, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, CHARLES H. JACQUELIN to EMMA L., daughter of Charles L. Stickney, Esq., of this City.

BOWERS—REE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, by Rev. Luther H. Van Doren, of this City, Mr. ROBERT H. BOWERS to Miss HARRIET E. REE, both of New-Jersey.

HAWN—TREDENELL.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, JAMES W. HAWN to S. MADELINE TREDENELL, of New-York.

DIED.

GOULD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, THOMAS C. GOULD, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the XIIIth Ward Republican Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 43 Tompkins-st, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

RAYMOND.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, MARY LOUISA, daughter of George A. and Emily E. Raymond, aged 8 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 130 East 21st-st.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, VICTOR W. JOHNSON, youngest son of the late David Johnson, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Company K, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 3 o'clock, from No. 85 West Houston-st.

SHADELOW.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 11, ELIZA SHADELOW, aged 41 years.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family, and of her brothers, Wm. L., John C. and Samuel Shardlow, are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her brother, Samuel Shardlow, No. 78 East 29th-st., this day, (Thursday,) Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock.

BENNETT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, SARAH, daughter of Robert and Margaret Bennett, aged 7 years and 4 months.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, at the corner of 9th-av. and 29th-st., on Friday, the 14th inst., at 10 A. M.

TILLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, of apoplexy, JOHN TILLEY, aged 53 years, 7 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 Suffolk-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

CONGER.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 10, JOHN CONGER, in the 78th year of his age.

The funeral will be attended on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 435 Grand-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

BOGERT.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 10, ALBERT, only son of John and Hannah Rachel Bogert, aged 7 years and 2 months.

GARDOAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, MARY GARDOAY.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Douglas Satterlee, No. 265 West 23d-st., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Saratoga and Ballston papers please copy.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Mooday evening, Feb. 10, ROBERT NICHOLS, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of tha family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 27 Sands-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

CAHAGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, HENRIETTA E., daughter of Henry V. and Louisa H. Cahagan, aged 3 months and 8 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock on Friday, the 14th inst., from their residence, 3d-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn.

HODGES.—On Tnesday, Feb. 11, at the Rectory of Grace Church, ENWARD, son of Rev. J. S. B. and Lucy Shaler Hodges, aged 3 years and 7 months.

JONAS.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, after a short illness, EVA, daughter of Evan and Eleanor Jones, aged 8 years and 3 months.

Tha relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 P. M. this day, (Thnrsday,) from the Bethseda Baptist Church, South 4th-st., Jersey City, between Jersey-av. and Erie-st.

BOGARDUS.—In Kinderhook, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, Rev. WILLIAM R. BOGARDUS, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the R. D. Church of Acquachanonk, N. J., on Friday, the 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Cars leave foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Erie Railroad, at 10, 11 and 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends, and the clergy, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Trains returning leave Passaic at 3 13 P. M., and Passaic Bridge at 4:24 P. M.

PARDESSUS.—In Folson City, Cal., Mr. RENE A. PARDESSUS, formerly of this City, aged 51 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 71.—Feb. 12, 1862.
70, 7, 65, 76, 27, 66, 71, 44, 36, 34, 41, 74, 67, 20.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 72:—Feb. 12, 1862.
40, 21, 57, 29, 77, 15, 26, 19, 63, 67, 76, 24, 75.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

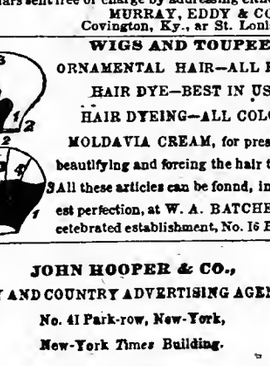
JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

FAY'S SPANISH HAIR GLOSS,
A CLEAN, WHITE AND ELEGANT CHEMICAL PREPARATION.
For promoting the growth, luxuriance and BEAUTY OF THE HAIR.
For dressing the hair, keeping it moist and in place, and imparting to it
A RICH, SILKY SOFTNESS,
AND
HIGHLY BEAUTIFUL LUSTRE.
There is nothing equal to it.
It is unlike any of the alcohol and oil preparations.
Sold at 25 cents a bottle by all the principal retail druggists.
Wholesale Agents, KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st.; DIXON, FRASER & HALLET, No. 149 Chambers-st.
Very liberal discount to dealers. Terms cash.
Orders from reliable houses, addressed to C. P. FAY, Chemist, New-York City, will receive attention.

VALENTINE SEASON, 1862.
STRONG'S UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT.
NOW READY.
Don't forget your soldier lover; keep their courage up with a rousing Valentine.
ALL PRICES.
SIX CENTS TO FIVE DOLLARS EACH.
STRONG'S
VALENTINE DEPOT,
No. 98 Nassau-st.



Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y. J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address G. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

CONSUMPTIVES.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for six years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid, without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular Faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail. ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 106 Const-st., Boston; by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway, New-York; in Philadelphia by T. W. Dyott & Soo; in Baltimore, by Cotsman & Rogers, No. 175 Baltimore-st.

CADET RIFLED MUSKETS, SUITABLE for Military Academies; same pattern as the Enfield Rifle, 58-100, with angular bayonets. Accoutrements and every description of Military goods, imported and manufactured by SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, No. 15 Maiden-la.

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK will hold its annual meeting, by adjournment, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, at the office of the Washington Life Insurance Company, No. 56 Broadway.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Secretary.

$200,000 FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.
J. E. SCHERMERHORN & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DISEASES OF WOME

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated, Nos. 45, 50, 51, 51½, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59. Non-enumerated, 12, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73. Preferred case, 1.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 44, (on demurrer calendar,) 316, 25, 314, 335, 344, 346, 190, 348, 351, 352, 353, 355, 202, 82, 300, 311, 358, 359, 360.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 913, 2643, 1913, 3323, 563, 601, 645, 647, 691, 701, 721, 723, 753, 775, 797, 1005. *Part II.*—Nos. 1912, 3196, 2770, 1390, 3592, 3506, 3258, 3618, 2352, 2922, 82, 128, 1854, 3496, 3590, 3556, 3378, 3514, 3498.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 857, 735, 736, 572, 671, 673, 874, 875, 878, 680, 439, 633, 866. 410, 644, 233, 875. *Part II.*—Nos. 596, 566½, 581½, 687, 400, 394, (290, complaint dismissed without costs.) 361, 1366, 1367, 1368, 723, 822, 590, 761.

Action to Recover Duties Paid under Protest.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Beer Falloch vs. *Hiram Barney.*—This was an action against the defendant as Collector. The facts and points in the case are fully set forth in the Judge's charge to the jury, which was as follows:

This is an action for money had and received to recover back about $1,200 duties paid by the plaintiff on a lot of diamonds imported into the port of New-York. The payment was made under protest. After entry of the goods was made, they were appraised by Mr. Phillips, one of the principal appraisers, and the appraised value, as fixed by him, exceeded by more than 10 per cent. the value declared on the entry.

With this appraisement the importer, the present plaintiff, was not satisfied, and he gave notice thereof to the Collector, as he had a right by law to do. Thereupon the Collector appointed a merchant-appraiser to act in a reappraisement of the diamonds with one of the general appraisers, as provided for by law. This reappraisement made by them resulted in no reduction of the value as fixed in the original appraisement. In the meantime the goods were seized by the Collector, as forfeited to the United States, on the alleged ground that they were originally invoiced and entered below their value, with intent to evade the payment of duties and defraud the revenue. A libel of information was filed in the District Court to forfeit the goods, and upon a trial to the jury, a verdict was rendered for the claimant, who is the present plaintiff, and the goods were discharged from that suit.

The Collector then levied a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, as provided by the second section of the act of March 3, 1857. This duty was paid by the plaintiff, in order to get possession of the goods, under protest, and he now seeks in this action to recover it back, on the ground that its exaction was illegal.

The first point raised by the plaintiff is that when the Collector had instituted proceedings to forfeit the goods, and failed, his power was exhausted, and that he could not then legally levy and exact the 20 per cent. additional duty. But I do not think this position can be sustained. The exaction of the 20 per cent., when the appraised value exceeds the value at which the goods were invoiced and entered, by 10 per cent. or more, is imperative on the Collector. He has no discretion in the matter. The law fixes his duty. The seizure of the goods, and the determination of the proceedings in the District Court in favor of the owner, cannot affect the question.

But if this were a valid objection to the exaction of his additional duty, it should have been stated in the protest. It has been repeatedly decided that no objection can be made, in an action of the present character, to the validity of the duties demanded, which is not distinctly and specifically set forth in the protest. The protest in this case does not allude to this as one of the grounds of objection to the payment, and, therefore, it cannot be urged upon this trial. The act requiring the grounds of objection to payment to be set forth in the protest applies to this additional 20 per cent., as well as to the ordinary rate of duty. This is well settled.

We must look, then, to the protest alone for the grounds upon which the plaintiff's case rests.

The first point raised by the protest is not insisted on, and need not be noticed. The second and third points are substantially alike, and object to the validity of the appraisement on the ground that the appointment of the merchant appraiser was made by a Deputy or Acting Collector, and the appraiser's oath administered by him. But it was held in United States *vs.* Barton, (Gilpin R., 439,) that the Deputy Collector was a permanent officer of the Customs, and could lawfully perform the duties of the Collector. I see no reason to distrust that decision, especially as it seems to have been generally acquiesced in, and as the practice under it has become universal.

The fourth point raised by the protest is that the person acting as merchant appraiser was not a discreet or experienced merchant within the true intent and meaning of the act of Congress. It is a sufficient answer to this objection that it comes too late. The importer, who sought the reappraisement was present, or had notice to be present, at the time and place where the goods were to be appraised, and should have made his objection to the qualifications of the appraiser then, if at all. As he did not do so, he must be deemed to have waived them, and cannot set them up now.

The fifth and sixth points raise the objection that the merchant appraiser and the general appraiser did not agree to and act together in the appraisement, as required by law. But there is no evidence before the Court to substantiate the objection. The evidence offered on that point was deemed to be irrelevant and was excluded.

There was some evidence offered, tending to show that the first appraisment was irregular, on the ground that the appraiser acted not on his own judgment, and after a personal examination, but solely on the opinion of an expert or clerk. There are two answers to this. First—The objection disclosed by the evidence is not mentioned in the protest. Second—The importer having appealed from that appraisement, its irregularities have become wholly immaterial, and could furnish no valid objection to the exaction of the duty.

It follows that a verdict must be rendered for the defendant.

Verdict accordingly.

For plaintiff, Mr. Wilcoxson; for defendant, the U. S. District-Attorney and Mr. Allen.

The Right of Property of Public Corporations—Power of the Legislature to make Contracts for the City of New-York.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Romeyn Van Valkenburgh vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to compel the defendants to accept the deeds to two lots alleged to have been sold to the City under a contract made in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of April 17, 1860, by which certain Commissioners were appointed "to locate and erect, in the City of New-York, a suitable building to be used as a Court house and place for the detention of prisoners brought to the Police Courts in the Fourth District." By the act in question, the President of the Metropolitan Police Board, the Comptroller of the City, the President of the Board of Supervisors, the two Police Justices of the Fourth District, and the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, were constituted a Board of Commissioners for that purpose. The act provided that the ground to be purchased, and the building to be erected, should be the property of the City of New-York.

This Commission, assuming to act on behalf of the City, executed an agreement in writing with the plaintiff to purchase of him two lots on Fifty-eighth-street for the sum of $6,000.

The Comptroller, however, refused to accept of the deeds of the property when tendered, or to pay the money agreed upon by the Commissioners.

A demurrer was interposed to the complaint by the defendants, raising the objection that the Board so constituted by the Legislature had no power to bind the Corporation without its consent.

CLERKE, J.—I think the plaintiff has mistaken his remedy by suing the defendants.

Although the defendants are a public corporation, yet their rights of property are as sacred as those of a private corporation, or of a natural person. The Legislature has no more right to appoint persons to make contracts for the one than for the other. The defendants had no agency in the purchase, or in the employment, as agents, of the Commissioners. The latter entered into a contract with the plaintiff for the purchase of the land, without the concurrence, or, as far as we know, even the knowledge of the defendants. The act itself says nothing of the liability of the Corporation of the City of New-York for the land necessary for the contemplated building, but provides another mode of securing payment for it. So that, even if the Legislature had power to make contracts itself for the Corporation, or to appoint agents to make contracts for it, this act would have created no liability against it.

The defendants should have judgment on the demurrer with costs.

H. H. Anderson for the Corporation; James M. Smith for the plaintiff.

Dange and Law in the Sheriff's Office—Is the Defendant in Execution Bound to Pay the Fees of a Sheriff's Auctioneer.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Lydia Ann Carnly, Executrix, &c. vs. *Daniel D. Nash.*—This action was brought to compel the defendant to account to the plaintiff, as the executrix of Thomas Carnly, deceased, for half the rent of premises No. 310 Broadway, for which he held a lease for ten years from January, 1850. The plaintiff is the widow of Thomas Carnly, formerly Sheriff of this City and County; and she alleges that in May, 1850, the defendant assigned one-half of his interest in the lease to one Philip Harman, who afterwards transferred it to Carnly, before his death, in October of 1851, and that after that date, and until 1857, the time of Carnly's death, the defendant paid one-half of the rent over to Carnly; but that he has since refused to turn them over when due. It is alleged that since the death of Carnly Nash has received several thousand dollars for rents of such premises, for one-half of which he should now account to the plaintiff.

The defendant alleges that Thomas Carnley was Sheriff of the City and County for three years from the 1st of January, 1850, and that he granted to Harman, one of his sureties, the auction-sales of goods seized on execution during Carnley's term of office, for which privilege Harman paid Carnley $2,000; that Harman afterwards took in the defendant as partner in the auction business and in the grant from the Sheriff. For this privilege, as alleged, Nash agreed to pay Harmon $2,000, and gave an assignment of one-half of his interest in the lease in question. In pursuance of this arrangement, as alleged, Harmon & Nash had the Sheriff sales until October, 1851, when they dissolved partnership. Carnley as alleged, purchasing Harmon's interest for the sum of $5,000 for the benefit of the defendant, upon an agreement that Carnley should hold such title as a mortgage security only, for his advance to Harmon, and to be paid out of the rents as they should accrue. It was further alleged that the payments of rents to Carnly was on account of his mortgage interest only. As a further defence it was insisted that the original assignment to Harmon was void, because made for an illegal consideration. It was contended that it could not be enforced by any one holding it, for the reason that the statute defined the duties of the Sheriff on execution, requiring him to manage his own sales, and to take all other steps necessary for the collection of the execution debt for the fees allowed by law. Carnly had neither the right to sell or give away the Sheriff sales, nor could he divest himself in any manner of the duty imposed upon him by law.

It appeared on the trial that neither Harmon nor Nash were deputies of Carnley. It was also shown that the practice had long prevailed for the Sheriff to send goods seized on execution to the auction-room, where they were sold on a commission of five per cent., and other charges, which were taken out of the proceeds of the sales, and the balance turned over to the Sheriff, out of which he takes his fees as fixed by law, thus making the entire costs of execution to the party against whom it was issued, excessive to the extent of the auctioneer's five per centum, and other charges.

This practice being contrary to law, the defendant contended that the entire transaction as between the parties was void.

The plaintiff, in reply to this position, claimed that the practice shown in the Sheriff's office, had been so long in usage that the transaction was legitimate, and the Sheriff was now entitled to the services of an auctioneer, who should be thus paid.

Decision was reserved.

For plaintiff, Mr. Devine and Augustus F. Smith; for defendant, W. H. Bell and E. W. Dodge.

Bills of Exchange Drawn against Georgia Cotton—The Acceptors Sold.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

John O. Brewer and Samuel B. Caldwell, respondents, vs. *The Marine Bank of Georgia, the American Exchange Bank, et al., appellants.*—This was an appeal from the judgment entered upon a decision of Judge Bonney.

The plaintiffs are acceptors of a bill of exchange drawn upon them by John Munn, of Columbus, Ga., for the payment of $9,500, and the suit was brought to restrain the defendants from bringing any suit upon the bill, and that it be delivered up to the plaintiffs to be canceled.

The bill was drawn by Munn, and was accepted by the plaintiffs, and while he was sending cotton to them. The bill was received by the Marine Bank in in payment for moneys advanced to Munn, and by the Marine Bank forwarded to the American Exchange Bank, and presented by them to the plaintiffs, who accepted the same—and that the American Exchange Bank are still the owners and holders of said note.

The grounds of appeal are that the plaintiffs accepted of said bill, relying upon the promise of Munn to pay for the same in cotton—and that the plaintiffs were not induced to accept this bill relying on any representation of facts which was not true. That the American Exchange Bank discounted the acceptance before its maturity for full value in the regular cause of business, without any notice that the plaintiffs claimed or pretended that they had any defence to the bill.

Decision reserved.

James J. Hitchcock, counsel for appellant. Jere Larocque, counsel for respondent.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, the trial of Frederick Lenor, for the murder of Thomas Ryan, previously noticed, was concluded by a verdict of "Not guilty."

Peter Rickett, jointly indicted with Adam Dull and Henry Hoffman, for grand larceny, was tried and acquitted; Dull pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence, and Hoffman has not yet been arrested.

John Jones, a youth who had enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment, and felt the need of a bowie-knife, took the liberty to appropriate one belonging to J. R. Schuyler & Co., of Maiden-lane, without leave. In consideration of his youth and patriotic intentions, the Court accepted his plea of "guilty," and fined him six cents.

The trial of Charles Twelker, indicted for passing a counterfeit $1 bill at a saloon in Grand-street, was commenced, and will be concluded this morning.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 29
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 1
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 5
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 6
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 8
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 13
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
Hermann	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 15
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 15
Anglo-Saxon	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Java	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 22
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Feb. 25
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Norwegian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 5
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. —

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *City of Baltimore* and the *Hansa*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 9½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, LATE OF LIVERPOOL, in the County of Lancaster, in England, (son of Richard Robinson, of the City of Carlisle, in England aforesaid, weaver, deceased,) who left Liverpool about seven years ago, and went to reside at New-York, and when last heard of he was trading in coals on the Pennsylvania Canal, is requested to apply to the undermentioned, when he may hear of something to his advantage, or, if dead, any person giving proof of the same will be rewarded on application to Messrs. STOCKLEY & WRIGLEY, Solicitors, No. 16 Castle-st., Liverpool, England.

MATRIMONIAL.

A LADY, 38 YEARS OLD, WISHES TO correspond with some gentleman of respectability and means, with a view to matrimony. His age must be not less than 40, nor over 60. Address MARIA L., Station A., Spring-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN OR ladies, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with good board in a private family. Terms very moderate. House within three minutes' walk of St. John's Park. Apply at No. 29½ Renwick-st.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A HANDsomely furnished front room, with hall room adjoining, on the second floor, in a house with all the modern improvements. Family private. No. 8 East 35th-st.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 26th-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family, living in Clinton-st., would let to two gentlemen a very pleasant front room, of large size, with fire and gas, for $9 per week. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Address S. E., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LITTLE GIRL TEN years old, in a strictly private family, (no other need reply,) where she would receive something like a mother's care. A liberal price will be paid to secure a good home. Most undoubted reference will be required and given. Please state in answer what the family consists of. Address L. G. S., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL FAMILY desires an entire second floor, with board. Location must be desirable—west side of the City, above 14th-st., and below 30th. A private family, owning their house, preferred. Best references required. Address KISSAM, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FRENCH BOARD—IN THE FAMILY OF A French teacher (strictly private); good opportunity for a gentleman to perfect himself in the language. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st., near Gramercy-park.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of Westchester, adjoining the village of West Farms, within one mile of the Harlem Railroad, and four miles from the Harlem Bridge, with about ten acres of land, a fine garden, with fruit, green-house, grapery, stables, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No. 18 West 26th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT ORANGE, N. J., three minutes' walk from depot, with 3½ acres of ground in cultivation, with fruit trees, &c. Apply at No. 83 Duane-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN R. [illegible].

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESpectable girl a situation as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; has the best of City references from her last employer, with whom she lived three years. Apply at No. 109 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a smart, tidy young woman, particularly neat in her person and about her work, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; she understands her business perfectly, and has the best of City references from her two last situations: no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., next to the fancy-store, first floor front, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress: is also fully capable of taking charge of a young baby; the best of City reference can be given from her last place, from the first-class families. Call at No. 230 6th-av., in the hoop-skirt store. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, in a private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 282 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or would mind children and sew. Can give good reference. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress alone; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 410 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A superior young woman wishes to engage as above; understands her work thoroughly; is kind and obliging; has seven years', reference from last place. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable German girl who can speak English. Inquire at No. 501 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing if required, or will take care of children, and do plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 266 West 31st-st., first floor, near 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, tidy girl wishes a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, in a respectable family. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 180 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK OR housekeeper; a situation wanted by one capable of superintending or doing the cooking of any large establishment; understands French and plain cooking, game, soups, and entrées of all kinds; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner, and is familiar with the serving of supper and dinner parties; the best of reference from the first families; would leave the City. Can be seen at No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as professed cook in a private family; is accustomed to all kinds of cooking, soups, jellies, ice-creams, desserts of all kinds; the best of City reference given; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for three days at No. 122 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of baking, pastry and game, and all kinds of soups and jellies; would be willing to go in a small family and assist in the washing. good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RESpectable private family as cook, by a respectable young woman, who understands her business in all its branches; has the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 247 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Will assist in the washing.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Scotch woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman of experience, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Can produce the best of City reference from her last employers. Call, for two days, at No. 166 East 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RESpectable private family as cook; understands soups and meats, game, jellies, creams and pastry; good bread and cake bakery. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 25 East 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business. Can give the best of City reference. Call, or address to No. 107 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, as good cook, first-class baker and understands all kinds of dessert, if required. Has no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 52 Charles-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A professed cook, understands cooking in all its branches, has unexceptionable City reference as to honesty and capability, none but first-class families need apply. Call for two days at No. 146 East 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class plain cook, with also assist in the washing and ironing. A good baker. has the best City reference. Call at No. 147 West 23th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; can be seen for two days, at No. 242 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Best City reference given.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; has excellent references from the first-class families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 110 West 31st-st., between 5th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch woman, as cook in a hotel, restaurant, or first-class boarding-house. Best City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 37 Oliver-st., near Madison.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman wishes to engage as above; understands her work thoroughly, such as meats, soups, pastries, &c. has the best of reference. Call at No. 96 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as plain cook and washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 West 18th-st.-place, third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, good washer and ironer. has the best of City references. Call at No. 35 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., Room No. 13.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, in a private family, as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches. best of City references. Apply at No. 24 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress, in a respectable private family. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 Sullivan-st.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman, as cook and waitress; understands all kinds of baking and cooking; has the best City references. Call at No. 361 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted, by a respectable woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do part of the washing; has lived three years in her last place, the best of reference given, no objection to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 201 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Scotch woman, who is perfectly trustworthy and fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and baker, and will assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of reference; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply to No. 378 6th-av., first floor front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation, who is willing and able to work; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; would do the general housework of a small family; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer for a small private family. The best of City references. Can be seen at No. 97 7th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable young woman who perfectly understands her business. Can be seen at her last place, No. 342 West 35th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good pastry cook, good City references from last place, No. 268 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Has City reference. Can be seen for two days at 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Call at No. 99 Charles-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, DRESSMAKER, &c.—A young English Protestant lady's maid, very good dressmaker and French hairdresser, wants a situation in a first-class private family; can cut and make all kinds of children's clothes, and will give good City references. Apply for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best City reference for over eleven years. Apply at No. 402 6th-av., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a competent young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing and the neatest of embroidery; has unexceptionable City reference. None but first-class families need apply, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as laundress; understands her business in all its branches; or to do general housework in a small family, or go traveling with a lady to Havana as nurse. Call for 2 days at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. The best of City reference from her last place.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as laundress; would take a chambermaid's place and do fine washing; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, experienced girl, a situation as laundress; does up linens in style, flutings and mangling; is not afraid of a large wash. Gives excellent City reference, as she is fully competent. Wages $8 to $10. City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation, as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 272 West 20th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman, as general housemaid: first-class reference from her present mistress, who only parts with her in consequence of giving up house. Apply to her employer, at No. 86 West 26th-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—AN ACTIVE AND INdustrious young woman wishes a situation as housework; is a good plain cook and first-rate laundress; has a year and a half reference from last employer. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant young woman, who speaks good French, wants a situation as nurse; she can sew very well, and will give the best reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 Prince-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation, as nurse to attend ladies, or as children's nurse; terms low. Call or address No. 151 West 37th-st., In the rear.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young girl wishes to obtain a situation in a private family as nurse and plain sewer; is very kind to and fond of children; has good reference from her last place. Call, for four days, at No. 87 West 19th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation as child's nurse; understands the entire charge of children; would assist in chamberwork and sewing, or washing; is willing to make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable Protestant German young woman desires a situation as nurse in city or country (prefers the latter); can take care of an infant from its birth, and bring it up with a bottle; no objection to do some chamberwork; best of City reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation for a competent young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; has been in that capacity for the last four years, can cut and fit children's dresses; has unexceptionable City reference; none but first-class families need apply, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st. No objections to traveling.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable person as nurse and seamstress; is a very neat sewer, can make children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 208 37th-st., near 8th-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by an experienced young woman as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference given as to character—I call for two days at No. 109 West 16th-st., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's dresses; the best of reference can be given if required. Call for two days, at No. 458 Broadway, Room No. 21.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing, or would wait on a lady, or take care of children. Call at No. 109 West 16th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Scotch Protestant girl wants a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or to take charge of an invalid lady, or to assist in the charge of children; is kind and obliging, with good reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 41 East 32d-st., third floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and waitress, or as family sewing-press; is quick at the needle; makes shirts; wages $4 per month. City or country. Call, or address, at No. 141 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as waitress; has the best references. Call at No. 307 2d-av.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants will find the largest and best-established institute on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, English, American, and Protestant servants. Also, a good supply of attendance. Good places always ready. Small girls for good homes.

MALES.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable man in the above capacity. first-class City reference. Address B. B. B., No. 921 Broadway, corner of 21st-st. Can be heard of for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who understands his business, has had many years' experience, is a good and careful driver, has had much experience in the proper management of horses, will be found willing to make himself useful, would take a groom's place. Good City reference. Address E. F., Coachman, at Mr. Walsh's saddlery store, No. 965 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., or Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man who understands his business; has had much experience, is a good and careful driver; would take a groom's place; will be willing to make himself useful. Good City reference. Address P. Box, at Mr. Walters' saddlery store, No. 965 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., or Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, sober man; has had several years' experience; is a good vegetable gardener; can produce good City and country reference; would be willing to make himself useful in any way. Address J. D., Station D, Post-office, or Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman would like to meet with a situation as coachman or coachman and gardener, and to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can furnish first-class City reference. Address R. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call, or address a note to S. J., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man; can produce the best of City references, one who perfectly understands his business. Can be seen for two days at S. L. Post's, No. 1,170 Broadway, or address a note to P. A., coachman, same place.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a single young man, as coachman and groom and plain gardener; no objections to City or country; best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR FARMER.—WANTED a situation by a married Scotchman; no incumbrance, as coachman or farmer; can give the best of references as to character or capability. Address X. Y., or apply to A. Smith, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—WANTed, a situation, by an active and industrious man of strictly temperate habits, as farmer and useful man; understands the care and treatment of horses and stock of all kinds; is an American; wife will attend the dairy if needed; the best of reference given. Address to J. C. PROSE, New Hamburgh, Dutchess County, N.Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a man who has been brought up to the profession in Europe, and has had fifteen years' practice in this country; understands the management of green-house, hothouse and grapery, as well as the thorough cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers, the soil and situation adapted to their growth; also, the ornamental planting of trees, &c., &c.; testimonials and references will be found satisfactory, from gentlemen in this vicinity, for capability, honesty and sobriety. Address J. E., Alfred Bridgman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single man, a situation as gardener; understands green-house, grapery and raising of all kinds of fruit-trees, flowers and vegetables; also the laying out of pleasure-grounds; has excellent City reference; (no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen or heard from for one week by addressing F. M., at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to get a situation for a first-class gardener; one of the most competent; has had long experience in growing grapes, hot-house and green-house plants, flowers, fruit and vegetables; also, the tasteefully laying out and beautifying of grounds; is a respectable, steady, industrious man, with a nice small family. Terms moderate. Address FLORIST, Box No. 214 *Times* Office, till suited.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man with a small family; understands every branch of gardening, vegetables, fruit trees, flowers, shrubbery, out-door grapes and forcing grapery, &c., &c., &c. Best of City references given. Address T. K., care of Eugene A. Banmann, landscape gardener, Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN. A SINGLE man, wants a situation as gardener: is well acquainted with the business in all its branches. A note addressed GARDENER, at A. Reid's seed store, No. 907 Broadway, or A Smith's, 51 Liberty-st., will meet prompt attention.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single young man who understands his business in all its branches; has obtained several premiums at the different horticultural exhibitions, of Long Island, both for fruit, flowers, and vegetables, and can show satisfactory references as to his sobriety and honesty.

FINANCIAL.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1861		$2,004,857 53
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1861	$505,394 77	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	102,596 62	
Net amount of Rents, deducting charges	4,558 41	$612,549 80
Total		$2,617,407 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses by death	$169,369 39	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, and surrendered and canceled Policies		190,098 51
Paid for Sanitary Commission and War Contributions		5,275 00
Paid for Taxes		2,580 25
Paid for Salaries and Fees to Physicians and Trustees		21,384 61
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c.		10,076 93
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchange, &c.		56,563 17
Reduction in value of Real Estate		4,000 00
All other Expenditures, including Delinquent Agents, &c.	2,292 45	$470,640 30
Total		$2,146,767 03

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$36,238 45	
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States.	365,664 28	
Real Estate owned by the Company	115,519 63	
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	644,116 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing interest	759,799 23	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1862, and premiums in course of transmission	48,334 42	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	38,340 66	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	1,703 75	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	39,286 42	
Do. due from Southern Policy Holders	63,156 14	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	3,938 95	
		$2,146,767 03

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. upon all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1863, and a payment of 20 per cent upon dividends heretofore declared, from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, to be paid in cash to those holding certificates on and after the first Monday in March next, upon presentation at the Home Office; those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN N. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. DUSSINO,	JOHN MAIRS,
DAVID DOWS,	WILLIAM PAVRICA,
DANIEL S. MILLAS,	LOSING ANDREWS,
WILLIAM BARTON,	RUSSELL DART,
WM. C. DESENBERG,	WM. H. APPLETON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
GENSON GRAEF,	PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., 5 St. Mark's-place
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Laight-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos 41 and 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their office in New-York, this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per Share, upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 10th day of March, 1862, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London, and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings and two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 1st March next, and reopened on the 11th of the same month, and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of Shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1862.—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The poll will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

BRIDGEPORT BANK, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 8, 1862.
THE BILLS OF THIS BANK WILL BE redeemed at par, on and after the 10th inst., at the "Bank of the State of New-York," New-York City.
G. BURROUGHS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.

A Semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 15th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CLARK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, 20th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 15th, and reopen on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Feb. 15, inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three and one-half per cent. for the past six months, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 48 Wall-st., Feb. 6, 1862.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.
HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix.
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-1aw6maTh

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COACH FOR SALE LOW.—A GOOD COACH, second-hand, is offered at a great bargain, if bought immediately. Apply at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday, Feb. 13,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

REGULAR SALE.

20 Americas Coal Co	$25	30 Harmony Ins	$50
25 Phœnix Bank	20	20 Knickerbocker Ice Co	100
40 Arctic Ins	50	10 Washington Marine	100
40 Adriatic	25	35 Germania Life Ins. Co.	50
40 Irving Bank	50	40 North Western Ins	50
20 Nassau Bank	100	20 New World Ins	50

$1,000 North Carolina State 6 per cent Bonds.
$4,000 Atlantic Coal and Oil Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.
$960 Mercantile Mutual Scrip of 1856, '59 and '60.
$500 Michigan Southern 7 per cent. assented Bonds.
$1,000 Logan County Mining and Manufacturing Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Great Western (Ill.) 1st mort. 10 per cent. Bnds.
Next regular sale on MONDAY, Feb. 17, at the Merchants' Exchange.
Auctioneer, Real Estate and Stock Broker.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CLOSING SALES OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. Closing sales of elegant furniture, consisting of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood parlor suites, in various coverings, elegant black walnut library and dining-room suites, lo reps, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black waluut, finished in oil, amolre a glace, elegant black walnut secretary bookcases, elegant ro-ewood etageres, carved walnut buffets and extension tables, walnut hall chairs and racks, and other elegant furniture. Particular attention is requested to these sales, as all the furniture will be positively sold without reserve. By order of
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF
VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

By GEORGE COOK, TO-MORROW, at store No. 161 Broadway, at 11 o'clock, reserved for convenience of sale, being one of the finest stocks of furniture ever offered at auction. The catalogue will contain superb parlor, library and dining-room suites of new and elegant designs; rosewood bookcases and etageres of the style of Louis XIVth; also, secretary and library bookcases, armoir-a-glace, elegantly carved sideboards, extension dining tables, superb rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, lounges, chairs, &c. For particulars, please see catalogues, to which the notice of buyers is respectfully called.

TO BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, ARMY CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—Messrs. FULLER & LINSLEY are instructed to sell by auction on TUESDAY, March 4, and following days, at 11 each day, at the Works of Bernard's Patent Machine Boot and Shoe Company, (limited,) situate in Ranelagh-road, Grosvenor-road, Pimlico, (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract,) the costly MACHINERY for the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, constructed under the several patents belonging to the Company, by means of which skilled manual labor is, to a great extent, superseded, and which is calculated to manufacture 3,000 pairs of boots and shoes weekly; including a steeping tank, pair of turned gun-metal squeezing rolls, (40 inches wide, 12 inches diameter,) two leather hammering machines, with eccentric motion, two outer sole-cutting machines, with steel cutters and gun-metal dies, four machines for cutting out soles, under-soles and stiffenings, one heel-cutting machine, and one upper-leather-cutting machine—all worked by eccentrics—one circular knife-cutting machine, two sets of four each hydraulic machines for making heels or for cutting out soles, two hydraulic machines for cutting out and piercing soles, set of four highly-finished hydraulic pumps, a set of four 12-inch pneumatic pumps, a hand-knife cutting machine for splitting soles, two heel-leveling or planing machines, two heel-paring machines, three hand cramping machines, eight double self-acting lasting machines, worked by hydraulic pressure, one double ditto, worked by hand-power, eleven highly-finished self-acting piercing and pegging machines, with jacquard motions, for soles, one ditto for heels, leather lace-cutting and rounding machines, machine for buffing, polishing and finishing the surfaces and edges of soles, leather-paring or thick-skiving machine, three machines for making, turning, and nicking brass pegs, one piercing and nailing machine for heels, very complete last or tree-making machinery, circular and band saws, grooving and shaping machines, thirty-three sewing or stitching machines, (principally Thomas's eyelet-hole machines,) by pressure, 2,000 pairs of lasts, cutting-out tables, quantity of unfinished stock, a large quantity of machines of various descriptions, seasoned beech, in cleft pieces and plank, cast-iron steaming tank, and numerous other effects. To be viewed (the machinery in motion) on Friday, Saturday and Monday previous to the sale, by catalogues only, which may then be had at 1s. each, on the premises, or previously, at the office of this paper, of Messrs. Ashurst, Son, & Morris, Solicitors, No. 6 Old Jewry, E. C. and F. Maynard, Esq., Public Accountant, No. 19 Bread-st., E. C.; and of Messrs. Fuller & Horsey, Billiter-st., London, England. NOTE.—It is proposed to offer in one lot a complete set of machines requisite to manufacture boots and shoes under Bernard's several patents, giving to a purchaser the right to use them on the payment of royalty, and, if no acceptable offer be made in that form, then to sell the machines separately, giving to each purchaser the same privilege.

JOHN H. BURDS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 20 O'CLOCK, at No. 144 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa beds, bedsteads, chairs, tables, hat-racks, looking glasses, leather beds, blankets, mattresses, sheets, table linen, carpets, oil-cloths, glass, china and earthenware, &c., &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 20th day of April next, inclusive. All taxpayers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the Rolls on said 20th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BOARD of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, an association located in the City of New-York for the purpose of establishing and conducting Christian Missions among the unevangelized and Pagan nations, and the general diffusion of Christianity, intend applying to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its present session, for a special act of incorporation. Jan. 9, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of Ebenezer Clemo, late of the City of New-York, chemist, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 292 West 22d-st., on or before the 11th day of July next.
WILLIAM MACKENZIE, Administrator.
JAN. 14, 1862.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED not to receive or negotiate a check drawn on the Ocean Bank, New-York, by Jas. L. Leach, payable to the order of D. G. Culver, for $825, dated Feb. 10, 1862, as the said check was obtained by fraudulent representation. Payment on said check has been stopped. JAS. L. LEACH.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, and that the terms thereof are as follows:

The name of said firm is BULKLEY & LAPHAM, and their business that of Hides and Leather, in all its branches and appurtenances. The names of the partners therein are JOSEPH E. BULKLEY, residing in the City of New-York; HENRY G. LAPHAM, residing in the City of Brooklyn; EDMUND W. BULKLEY, residing in New-York, general partners, and ANSON LAPHAM, residing at Skaneateles, New-York, special partner.

That the cash capital actually contributed to the common stock of said firm by said special partner, is the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars. That said firm is to commence on the 1st day of February, 1862, and continue to the 1st day of February, 1864; and their principal place of business is in the City of New-York.

Dated New-York, Feb. 1, 1862.
JOSEPH E. BULKLEY,
HENRY G. LAPHAM,
EDMUND W. BULKLEY,
ANSON LAPHAM.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip, East River, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor Monday and Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMER'S LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

FOR SALE—A LARGE JEWELER'S SAFE, Herring's make; for sale low. Enquire at No. 78 Nassau-st., up stairs.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steams' Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY, Feb. 15,
ETNA ..... SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
KANGAROO ..... SATURDAY, Mar. 1,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$83	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Martin's Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to W. D. MOORE & CO.; in London, to EDYE & MACKY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 3d March. SATURDAY, 29th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March. SATURDAY, 24th May.

Passage money to Nassau $15
Passage money to Havana 60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers only for

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
DELRICHS & CO., No. 64 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—at 3 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN B. RUTHLL, Ass't. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, 8 15 A. M., Mail, 9 15 A. M., Milk, daily. 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily, 3 30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, &c.—On TUESDAY, 4th inst., and after Monday, Oct. 7, the NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD will run a regular line of boats between New-York and Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, express train will leave Bergen at 8 55 A. M., and Long Branch at 2 30 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7 25, 11 30 A. M., and 3 45 and 5 30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 15 P. M.	10 40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 30 A. M., for Greenport; 9 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for North Islip, ann Saturday to Yaphank; 9 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Syosset; 9 30 A. M., and 3 30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9 30 A. M., 3 30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CENTRAL PARK.—TO RENT—A PART OF THE building at Mt. St. Vincent, 104th-st., near 5th-av., for a restaurant, to be kept under rules and restrictions to be prescribed by the Commissioners of the Central Park. Apply this week to the Property Clerk, at his office on the Park, 5th-av., opposite 64th-st.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK Exchange would be willing to take a partner for the transaction of a strictly commission business. No one need apply unless prepared to furnish some capital and the most satisfactory references. Application, in own name, may be addressed to A. B., Box 1,129 Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CASH CAPITAL, for a very profitable business in a medical branch; physicians or druggists only need apply. Address B., Box No. 2,775 Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., near Broadway, continue to Extract Teeth under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, with perfect success, *without pain or danger*. Superior sets inserted from $10 to $25, and warranted. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; Bone and Silver, 50 cents. Refer to Drs Wooster, Pond, Webb and Gilchrist, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker and Burchard.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 609 BROADWAY,
WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $25 to $50.

These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our

SALESROOM,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS.—No charges made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM
From heat wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT
NO 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 6 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for sale at the office of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 13 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

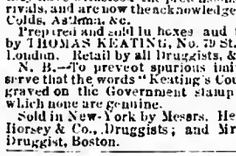
NO GROPING IN THE DARK,
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Wotthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior trials, and answer the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

ONE BOX A "CERTAIN" CURE.
SECRET.
J. H. EATON, No. 25 South 8th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases. Hints before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by the Author, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 331 Broadway; and by Dr. H. at his office, No. 25 East 14th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. H. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consults, with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice, and guarantees an immediate cure of no pay. Gorgeous triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases, for certainly unprecedented, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing beside can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Elixir of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have once them are never without them. Price, 5 per dozen, mailed free on receipt of the price. Address or POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of surgeons, London, has removed from No. 29 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

Debate on the Treasury Note Bill in the Senate.

Amendments of the Finance Committee Concurred in.

Another Herald Correspondent in Trouble.

Arrest and Imprisonment of the Chevalier Wikoff for Contempt of the House.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

THE GOOD NEWS.

Washington is wildly jubilant to-day over the avalanche of good news from BURNSIDE and from HALLECK's Department. Gen McCLELLAN's star is in the ascendant, and his enemies, who have lately been disgracing themselves by vulgar abuse of him, are covered with confusion.

THE PRISONERS AT ROANOKE.

Since the capture of Roanoke Island we shall have no further rebel threats to hang Col. CORCORAN, LEE and others. The release of these brave men will soon follow.

O. JENNINGS WISE, reported shot through the hip at Roanoke, is the former editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, who shot SUERRARD CLEMENS through the hip in a duel, laming the latter for life.

SECRETARY STANTON'S HEALTH.

Secretary STANTON is much indisposed, and not able to leave his room. He sent for Gen. McCLELLAN to-day, and had a two hours' conference with him. Gen. McCLELLAN continues to direct, as he has heretofore directed, the grand National campaign against the rebellion, and Secretary STANTON is too happy to have such an arm to lean on.

COAST COMMUNICATIONS.

The following explanation was given, to-day, by the Secretary of War, in answer to an inquirer respecting the Southern Line of Packets:

"The packets for Southern coast communication specified in the order of the War Department of yesterday, will be expected to carry troops, munitions of war, and military stores, to the extent of their capacity, whenever required by the service; also dispatches and mails, the party being in possession, or having control of the means of transport at the time of proposal or of contract, is all that will be required, the condition being designed only to exclude bogus speculators, who have no means of transport, but would bid, expecting to sell out the contract."

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CHEVALIER WIKOFF IN JAIL.

Chevalier WIKOFF, of the New-York *Herald*, seized to-day for contempt of the House, is sent to jail to-night. He refuses to testify from whom he obtained, surreptitiously, extracts from the President's Message last July, to be telegraphed to the *Herald* in advance of its delivery. He affected at first to have obtained it through female agency, thus reflecting on the ladies of the White House, in revenge, it is said, for having been forbidden to visit there. But the truth is supposed to be, that WIKOFF got the reading of the message through CAMERON, by means of black mail tactics. The Judiciary Committee is one of the ablest in Congress, and they will compel WIKOFF to expose the channels of his disgraceful intimacy with Government secrets, or let him rot in the "nigger jail," to which he has been consigned. The private knowledge of important Government papers, obtained by WIKOFF for the *Herald*, was doubtless used first for stock-jobbing swindles.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT IN DANGER.

It is said that the correspondents of another New-York paper besides the *Herald*, who affected an intimacy with Cabinet secrets in CAMERON's time, will be required to divulge the sources of their information.

FRAUDS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The House Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings, who were authorized to send for persons and papers, and examine into the contracts respecting the Capitol and the Treasury extension, have commenced the examination. It is alleged that immense frauds have been practiced upon the Government in the construction of these buildings.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Senate Naval Committee are considering a very important bill, reorganizing the Navy Department by adding two more bureaus, one for equipment and recruiting and one for steam engineering, so that there will be eight bureaus instead of six.

GEN. SMITH NOT WITHDRAWN.

The report that Gen. SMITH has withdrawn from his command, on account of having been rejected by the Senate, is without foundation. The Military Committee of that body has, it is understood, unanimously reported in favor of his confirmation, but definitive action has not yet been taken.

POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER.

Representative COLFAX presented to-day five petitions from publishers of New-York and Philadelphia, recommending amendments to the bill simplifying the postage on printed matter, authorizing news-dealers to send show-bills relating to newspapers, &c., at newspaper postage, continuing their right to receive packages of papers and pay postage thereon separately, and allowing matter not now mailable, dangerous packages excepted, to be sent by mail at book rates. They do not recommend any change in the proposition to consolidate the present rates of 3½ cents and 3½ cents into a uniform rate of 5 cents per quarter on weeklies. The effect of this consolidation would not be to increase the newspaper postage in the aggregate, but to realize about the same revenue, and enable subscribers to pay their postage exactly, which they cannot do at present rates. The California delegation, Senator NASMITH and Representative COLFAX of the Post-office Committee, were before the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday in regard to the Overland Mail fto California, which had been omitted in the Appropriation bills. The Committee decided to report an appropriation for it.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

GOSSIP AT WASHINGTON—THE "WHITE HOUSE BALL"—THE HERALD'S BALEFUL INFLUENCE—ITS FINAL DISGRACE—WIKOFF.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday night, Feb. 11, 1862.

The past week has been prolific of gossip, as well as of important domestic and foreign news. Tickets to enter the *salons* of the White House, and commands to enter the chambers of death, have visited, in some instances, the same household, and it is not surprising that the incongruity of these calls has shocked the feelings of the sensitive. It was a daring act to denounce the recent President's party a "social binnder," and it cost the *Herald's* correspondent his situation. But a quick and terrible retribution visited the proprietor of the *Herald* in the disgraceful expulsion of its new Court chronicler from the walks of honorable men.

It is not doubted now, that however brilliant the party lately given at the White House, and however well-intended the entertainment, it had been better omitted altogether; for it is not to be denied that the innate and ineradicable vulgarity of that element in American society that pushes itself into position at Washington, will drag down anything that is attempted here to its own base level. If Mrs. LINCOLN chose to give an entertainment, whose business was it, except her invited guests? But the *Herald*, and other papers of its kind, instantly seized upon the fact as the precious opportunity of flunkeyism, and so exaggerated the importance of the affair as to turn the heads of all the simpletons here and elsewhere, leading them to resort to the most degrading shifts and tricks to obtain invitations. By way of magnifying itself, the *Herald*, through its representatives in Washington, assumed to be master of ceremonies. Mrs. LINCOLN was credited by these *Herald* men with the remark that "there were, perhaps, gentlemen among the correspondents of the Press, who were entitled to an invitation, but that it was difficult for her to find them out." To relieve her of the dilemma, they claimed that they were authorized to distribute her tickets among the profession. Almost every one declined to accept that cruel bile of their character and remained away. But a few went and tried to earn their suppers by puffery of the entertainment.

There is no doubt that the vulgar notoriety given to the party by the *Herold*, and the officious intrusion o the representatives of that paper upon its management, did more to disparage it and destroy the pleasure that might otherwise have attended it than all other agencies combined. I know that letters have been received here, written in the blood-stained camps of Somerset, containing the most bitter reproaches on the vain and costly parade that the *Herald* was foreshadowing. The question was asked with a frightful earnestness and impressiveness, "Is it thus that ye eat and drink in revelry, while the nation's enemy is besieging your very gates, and your people are suffering the pangs of hunger, thirst and cold in camp, or dying of wounds on the battlefield?"

But the *Herald's* ill-starred reign in Washington is over; and I predict for the White House, and for the Government, a more happy and popular career in future. Emboldened by success, the *Herald's* representative man played a bold game when he attempted to bully the new War Minister, and he lost all. He now cools his ardor in Fort McHenry, and rely upon it, if BENNETT is not extremely careful, himself will soon suffer a like fate.

Dr. IVES, who has just paid the penalty of his connection with the *Herald*, is said to be a native of New-York, but he was reared in a Southern State. He was once a Catholic priest, and a Professor in a University in Munich. He did priestly service in Milwaukee at one time, I believe, but became involved in some unclerical behavior, and was disrobed. He turned his attention to newspaper writing, but his descent in life was so very rapid that he was soon found employed on the columns of the *Herald*. He was, till quite lately, a notorious Secessionist. His adaptation to the purposes of the *Herald* was so manifest that he soon obtained promotion, and was sent to Washington to control the Government. He understood the tactics of the *Herald* perfectly, being fresh from BENNETT's tuition, and the second day after he entered upon his duties, he threatened to have the *Herald* blackguard the War Department, if that paper were not furnished with all accounts of Cabinet meetings, and all movements of the Government, exclusively, and ahead of all other papers! The long career of the *Herald* in black-balling, was cut short by that fortunate folly of Dr. Ives. The stain of the act will never be erased.

This letter being so far all gossip, let me conclude it in the same strain. Chevalier WIKOFF is the sole representative left here of the *Herald's* peculiar tactics; and he is chased from pillar to post by the Investigating Committees of Congress. It is known that he was a common huckster of war contracts last Summer, under CAMERON's reign. He was scarcely to be met with, any day, that he did not have a contract to sell that he had obtained from the Secretary of War or some other high Government official. It is supposed that he got them, as IVES tried to get Government secrets, by threatening CAMERON and others with the *Herald's* abuse.

It will be remembered, also, that the *Herald*, in July contained a literal quotation from the President's Message before that document had been finished and transmitted to Congress. It seems to be ascertained that WIKOFF obtained that surreptitious extract, but how? He never dared ask the President for it. He had not money enough, nor had BENNETT, to bribe the President's private Secretaries. The Judiciary Committee of the House have been pressing WIKOFF to tell how he obtained the quotation from the message, and the rumor in the city is that he has refused to tell, but appeals for protection to the chivalry (!) of his nature that will not allow him to expose his female friends' See what insult and shame, and sorrow, any connection with the New-York *Herald*, or its agents, is calculated to bring upon any man or woman in the country! Is it not a national relief that the concern is, at last, impaled?

X. Y. Z.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition for the entire confiscation of the property of the rebels and the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. KING also presented a memorial from the Merchants and Underwriters of New-York, against any alteration of the laws in regard to pilots and pilotage.

A number of petitions were presented in favor of the employment of homœopathic surgeons in the army.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) reported a bill from the Committee on Indian Affairs, in relation to sales to the Indians.

The bill forbids the sale of spirituous liquors of any kind to the Indians at any price, and punishes the offence by fine and imprisonment.

The bill was passed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee reported a bill to reorganize the Navy Department of the United States.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) moved to take up the Fortification bill.

Mr. GRIMES sent to the Clerk to read the dispatches from Com. FOOTE and others in relation to the expedition of the gun-boat Conestoga, etc., also the dispatches in regard to the success of the Burnside expedition.

Mr. GRIMES said these dispatches might help the Senator's argument in favor of the Fortification bill.

The question being on Mr. SHERMAN's amendment as a substitute for the bill, it was disagreed to by yeas, 9; nays, 38.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that he was opposed to the bill. It appropriated nearly seven millions of dollars for something that had nothing to do with the present war, when we need all the money we can beg or borrow, and he had almost said steal.

The bill was passed by yeas 28, nays 11.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the establishment of a National Foundry and Furnace.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a Warden at the Jail in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WILSON said he wished to make a brief statement. Some days ago the Secretary of State had given an order, the object of which was to clear the jail of all persons held there under the charge of being fugitive slaves. That order was received at that jail, and, of course, with a disposition to evade it, because it was well known that the jail was under the control of the Marshal of the District, and under the superintendency of a negro thief named WISE. In evading this order of the Secretary of State, a person in the jail owned by a man named CHAPMAN, of Charles County, Md., who was a Secessionist, had been taken out and let down from the jail, nearly fifty feet, but he fell and was taken by the guards of the jail, and a loaded revolver was placed at his breast. He told them to shoot, as he would rather die than go back to his master. He was put in a dungeon, then his hands were tied around a barrel, and he was flogged, as they call it, and yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, he was taken to the slave-pen at Baltimore. He (WILSON) wanted it understood by the country and the people that these crimes against humanity were committed by this negro-thief, that these men control that jail, and that by our votes we are responsible for their acts before the nation and before God. He (WILSON) wanted to wash his hands and denounce these crimes, and take this jail from the care of Marshal LAMON and his negro-catching creatures, and put it in the hands of a Warden.

Mr. HALE said that he also wanted to wash his hands and denounce these crimes, and take this jail from the care of Marshal LAMON and his negro-catching creatures, and put it in the hands of a warden. He (HALE) wanted the blame to rest where it belonged. The Senate had, by a unanimous vote, passed a resolution stating that Marshal LAMON had committed contempt against the Senate, and had sent the resolution on the subject to the President. If Marshal LAMON is now in charge of the jail the responsibility rests with the President.

The bill was referred.

The Treasury note bill was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN referred to the speech of Mr. SHERMAN, where he said that not only the army was delayed but Congress had also wasted time. He (FESSENDEN) contended that Congress was not at all to blame. The Senate could not consider this important bill because it had to come from the House. The House Committee on Ways and Means had done as well, if not better, than any other Committee. The Secretary of the Treasury proposed very important measures, including the issue of Treasury notes, taxation and a National Bank. These were very important measures and had to be considered carefully. They had received thorough and long attention in the other House, and he (FESSENDEN) thought the time had been well spent. The measure, forcing on the country millions of dollars of irredeemable paper, was something never done before, and such a measure required much attention. It was admitted by all that such a measure was adopted with great reluctance. Mr. FESSENDEN then explained the features of the House bill, and the amendments of the Finance Committee. The Committee had deemed it necessary that the Government should pay the interest on the notes in coin, as calculated to sustain the credit of the Government, and give confidence to its creditors. The Committee thought that if the legal tender clause was adopted the country should know that such was not to be the permanent policy. Such a policy would be ruinous, and nobody claimed anything else. It was only defended as a measure of necessity at the present time. The Committee had also provided for a piece of deposit in case the notes accumulate in persons' hands. But after all the great question was, the question of legal tender. Is this an absolute necessity? He contended that the public credit was founded on the confidence of the people, in the ability and integrity of the Government, and the power to pay. He referred to the condition of the country before the war as one of unexampled prosperity. Even, suppose the rebellion succeed, we yet retain a large and prosperous country, with greater homogenousness and singleness of purpose, with the loss of one element of weakness. He contended that up to this time our public credit was good and unimpaired everywhere. He said much criticism had been made on the conduct of the war. That conduct was not altogether satisfactory to him; yet he thought we had done as well and better than any other country could under like circumstances. He objected to the legal tender; first, it would not increase the confidence, integrity and ability of the Government; next, it is a confession of bankruptcy, and encourages bad morality; again, it inflicts a stain on the national honor, and will inflate currency, with all the consequences of depression, and be an example of bad faith on the part of the Government. The credit and faith of the Government can be preserved best by taxation, strong and rigorous, and by economizing in great sources waste and loss. Still if there was a real necessity for this measure, he might be induced to vote for it.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said the proposition was now to issue Treasury notes and make them legal tender or payable for everything. Treasury notes have been issued before, but have always been payable at the option of the person in the payment of public debts. We never before attempted to make them payable by coercion and receivable by force. But the bill goes still further, and proposes to make them legal payment for all private debts, with which Congress has nothing to do. But what was the meaning of tender? We only compel those to take them who have debts to be paid. We cannot make them a tender for property. He may do as he pleases, and they call this equality. We simply say, we engage all you who owe debts, to take this paper, depreciate it as much as you can, to cheat creditors with. This temporizing policy would destroy all credit, public and private. He referred to, and read from "Story on the Constitution," in regard to paper money, and from accounts of the state of things before the adoption of the Constitution. Disguise this measure as we will, it is simply to enable a man who owes debts to pay them at par with depreciated paper. This was really impairing the obligation of all contracts. Such paper put out and made payable by coercion depreciates, and always has in every country, and never in the history of the world was such fraud, and never will be. He referred to the provision of the Constitution that no new State shall emit bills of credit; and read from the debates in Convention on the subject, and contended that the framers of the Constitution intended expressly to shut out the power of the States to issue any such paper, and especially make it legal tender; and they could not have meant that the States were not allowed to debauch citizens, but Congress would be allowed to debauch everybody. He contended that Congress had no power, under the Constitution, to make anything legal tender, except coin. This proposition was not half so honorable as a forced loan. In a forced loan the Government takes a man's property and gives him a certificate, which it pays sometime, if it is able, but in this case it compels a man to take paper at half value, and which will never be paid at all by anybody. It was like a young lawyer's definition of a *prima facie* case: "It was a case that was good in front, but bad in the rear." It is a practical deception of the people, in which he was not willing to participate. He did not believe there was any necessity for this thing.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to the amendment of the Committee, that the Notes authorized in July also be received in payment of public dues, etc. Adopted.

The Committee's amendment with regard to payment of interest in coin was adopted.

Also the amendment striking out the provision that the Notes be exchanged for Bonds bearing seven per cent. interest was adopted.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) spoke at some length in favor of the bill. He contended that we must have money to carry on the Government, and we could not raise a sufficient amount of coin by taxation in time sufficient to effect the object. Consequently the Government must issue something that will for the time take the place of currency and coin. The Government owes a large amount, and must pay some way, either in coin or something else. It had better pay in notes than not pay at all. He denied that any other Government had tried such an experiment as this. He declared that the country was dying for want of a currency, and the currency needs inflation. He contended that England preserved her credit for a long time on paper currency. He urged the necessity of this currency because the country needs it, and because it is safer.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved an amendment to the amendment to deposits that are withdrawn with only ten days' notice. Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN objected to the amendment providing for deposit, as it would tend to prevent exchange into bonds, and also affect all Sub-Treasuries of the United States, and do great harm.

Mr. KING thought it would be giving the banks too much advantage. He moved to reduce the percentage to one per cent. Rejected.

The amendment providing for a deposit at five per cent. was rejected.

The amendment setting apart the proceeds of the public lands and confiscated property, and duties on imported goods, as a special fund for the payment of the interest of the debt in bonds and notes of the United States, and for a sinking fund, was adopted.

Several other verbal amendments of the Committee were adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend the first section so as to make the bonds for which the notes are made redeemable at pleasure in five years instead of twenty, and payable in twenty years.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment, as tending to depreciate the character of the bonds.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the amendment was to prevent paying too high interest for a long number of years.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) said there was no time since the first of November that the war could not be closed in sixty days. Only one obstacle stood in the way for four months, which Congress would remove to-morrow. He believed the order "Forward" would be given, and the war closed by the first day of May. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, offered a preamble setting forth that HENRY WIKOFF, having transmitted a portion of the President's last annual Message for publication in the New-York *Herald*, before it was laid before Congress, and having refused to state before the Committee from whom he received it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms bring the said HENRY WIKOFF before the bar of the House to answer for contempt.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. SEDWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) obtained unanimous consent to read the dispatch from Lieutenant-Commanding PHILLIPS to Flag-Officer FOOTE, concerning the latter's entirely successful expedition to Florence, etc.; and also the intelligence from Roanoke Island.

This is exactly the same news as was telegraphed to-day over the country by the agents of the Associated Press.

Much joy was manifested all over the hall, and there was suppressed applause.

The House then acted on the Senate's amendments to the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

The Committee on Ways and Means recommended disagreement to the Senate's amendment appropriating $6,800 for papering and preparing the White House.

Debate ensued, during which it was said that this amount exceeded the sum heretofore appropriated for refitting, &c.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that the discussion was in the character of a mutual admiration society. To-day the Secretary of the Treasury had been both soundly abused and beautifully admired. Gentlemen had been anxious to sound his praise, and had become competitors for the championship to extol his fame, and yet others voted to stab him by their votes in refusing to provide for settling the accounts for the Treasury notes already printed. Gentlemen now seem to be anxious to be leaders of the Administration and champions of the President's fame, and yet they cause scurrilous paragraphs to be read and then vote to stab the President. God grant that he (KELLOGG) might never have such friends.

Mr. OLIN, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) expressed his regret to see Congress wrangling over small matters for hours that would employ a District School Committee only thirty minutes. It was entirely discreditable to the Government, as well as to Congress. He was surprised that the Committee on Ways and Means did not do what the Senate did, namely, order the bill to be paid, and remind the Administration that hereafter no such excess of appropriation shall be allowed.

The Senate's amendment was agreed to.

All the other amendments to the bill were acted upon, and the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill then passed.

At this point the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared, having in custody HENRY WIKOFF, whom the House, to-day, ordered to be arrested for contempt.

The prisoner was brought before the bar of the House, at the instance of Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania.

The Speaker then informed Mr. WIKOFF he had been arrested by the order of the House, and that he was charged with contempt of its authority in refusing to answer a question propounded by the Judiciary Committee.

The Speaker then asked Mr. WIKOFF what he had to say.

Mr. WIKOFF replied that he hoped not to be considered wanting in respect either to the House or the Judiciary Committee, but the information which the Committee demanded was received by him (WIKOFF) under an obligation of secrecy that he felt bound to respect.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) suggested that the answer be reduced to writing.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) remarked, "And also the interrogatory."

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—That is already reduced to writing.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) moved a postponement of the case, in order that the prisoner might have an opportunity until to-morrow to reflect.

Mr. RICHARDSON—That is due if the witness requests it.

Mr. HICKMAN said that the witness had declined to answer the interrogatory he propounded, on the ground that certain information was communicated to him under the pledge of secrecy. There could scarcely be any necessity for the House to delay the question for a day, in order to enable the person in contempt to put his answer in writing. Therefore, he was opposed to his colleague's (STEVENS') motion, because there was no necessity for it. As the House are in possession of all the facts, they should take action at once. The reporters at the desk had noted the answer; they could furnish it to the Clerk. This was an extraordinary case. The witness testified that he received information of the contents, or a portion of the contents, of the President's Annual Message, prior to its delivery to Congress, and caused it to be sent through the telegraph to the New-York *Herald*; but when he was asked by the Committee on Judiciary, who were appointed to inquire into the censorship of the Press, he declined to answer, by saying that he had received the information under the pledge of secrecy. The Committee believe no witness has the right to withhold so important a fact under such a pledge.

The answer to the question propounded by the Speaker to Mr. WIKOFF, as furnished from the reporter's notes, was read to him, which he pronounced correct. The answer is given in the preceding part of this report.

Mr. HICKMAN offered the following:

Whereas, HENRY WIKOFF, a witness subpœnaed to appear and testify before the Committee on the Judiciary in the matter of the investigation by the said Committee, into the alleged telegraphic censorship of the Press, and refusing to answer certain questions propounded to him in his examination, upon being brought before the bar of the House, has failed to satisfy the House of the propriety of his refusal; therefore,

Resolved, That the said HENRY WIKOFF, by reason of the premises, is in contempt of this House, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to hold the said WIKOFF in close custody until he shall purge himself of said contempt, or until discharged by order of this House.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) rose to a question of privilege, saying that this man ought to have the privilege of being heard.

The Speaker said this was not a privileged question.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—Perhaps not, but it is a question of order.

Mr. DIXON, of New-York, (Rep.,) as a member of the Judiciary Committee, wished to say a few words, but Mr. HICKMAN declined withdrawing his demand for the previous question, under the operation of which the resolution was adopted—Yeas 82, Nays not counted.

Mr. WIKOFF was soon thereafter conducted from the hall by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

House adjourned.

FRED. DOUGLASS ON THE WAR.

An Interesting Meeting at the Cooper Institute—A Speech by Fred. Douglas—Songs by the Hutchinsons.

A very large audience assembled at the Cooper Institute last evening, on the occasion of the lecture of FRED. DOUGLASS on "The War." A somewhat unusually large number of policemen were visible in all portions of the house, although the necessity for their presence was not apparent.

Rev. H. H. GARNET, after a song by the HUTCHINSONS, which was well received, introduced the speaker, with an explanation of the necessity that existed for a change in the programme. He stated that a communication had been received which rendered it certain that it would not be consistent with the safety of white and colored citizens of the South for the deserter from the rebel ranks to appear, as was proposed, in the clothes in which he fought.

Mr. DOUGLASS, in commencing, said that at the time he proposed to speak, the victories of Fort Henry and Roanoke Island had not been fought, and even those victories had not removed the somewhat sombre view which he took of the war. This war had developed our patience. [Laughter.] He was not here to find fault with the Government, but was dangerous. [Laughter.] Such as it was, it was our only bulwark, and he was for standing by the Government. [Applause.] He would not find fault with Ball's Bluff or Big Bethel, but he meant to call attention to the uncertainty and vacillation and hesitation in grappling with the great question of the war—Slavery. The great question was, "What shall be done with the slaves after they are emancipated?" He appeared as one who had studied Slavery on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. He considered himself an American citizen. He was born on the most sacred part of the soil. [Laughter and applause.] There was nothing in the behavior of the colored race in the United States in this crisis, that should prevent him from being proud of being a colored citizen of the United States. [Applause.] They had traitors of all other nations in Fort Lafayette as sold as *Stone*—[laughter]—but they had no black man charged with disloyalty during this war. Yet, black men were good enough to fight by the side of WASHINGTON and JACKSON, and were not good enough to fight beside McCLELLAN and HALLECK. [Laughter.] But, he would not complain—he only threw out these hints. [Laughter.] The question was simply whether free institutions and liberty should stand or fall. Any peace without emancipation would be a hollow peace. Even that rhinoceros-hided place, Washington, had by a species of adumbration, come to realize this truth. [Laughter.] What had Slavery done for us, that it had any claim upon us that we should spare it? Tens of thousands of American citizens were now taking their first lessons in Anti-Slavery. He held up in a ludicrous vein the tenderness of many who, like the New-York *Herald*, would hang a rebel and confiscate all his property—except his slaves. Slavery had kept our army quiet for seven months, and displaced good and loyal men by incompetent and disloyal ones. The question was, What shall be done with the 4,000,000 slaves if emancipated? He might ask what shall be done with the 350,000 slaveholders? His plan was, after the slaves were emancipated to let them alone, do nothing with them. [Laughter.] Let them take care of themselves as others do. [Applause.] The other day a man approached him, evidently taking him for an Indian, and the following scene took place:

STRANGER—Halioa, come from way back, eh?

FRED stood quiet and looked as much like an Indian as he could.

STRANGER—Come from way back. Indian, eh?

FRED—No, Nigger.

The stranger fell back as if he had been shot. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOUGLASS made an elaborate argument in support of the capacity of the black race for self-government. He thought that if the slave could take care of his master and mistress, he could take care of himself. McDONOUGH's slaves, eighty-four in number, had bought their own liberty in fourteen years, and their master made money enough out of them to buy a gang twice as large. [Applause and hisses.] But, should the freed slaves stay here? Yes. They wouldn't take up more room than they do now. They had made the South, and were entitled to stay there. If Mr. BLAIR's bill was passed it would be a dead letter. Even slaveholding Maryland had refused to send away her free colored population, because their toil was the wealth of the State. There were some 5,000,000 colored people on this continent and the adjacent islands, and it would take a great many ships to take them away. [Laughter.] Protestant America could at least do as well by the negro as Catholic Brazil. But over the bleeding back of the negro, the American nation was to learn lessons of liberty that could be learned in no other way.

As the hour was late, he said he would take his seat without reading the very brilliant peroration which he had prepared.

The HUTCHINSONS then sang the song of JOHN G. WHITTIER, "pronounced incendiary by a Pro-Slavery General." The audience applauded every verse as it was rendered with thrilling effect.

The audience then called for the John Brown song, which was sung amid much applause, after which the meeting separated.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A detachment of about 140 men will leave Governor's Island at 12 o'clock to-day. These men have been recruited for the battalion of five companies of the First and Third Infantry, which has been in course of formation on the Island for some months past, but in consequence of recruits coming in very slowly the men have been transferred to Companies F and I, Third Infantry, commanded respectively by Capts. CLINTON and WALKER. These companies will join the battalion of the Third and Tenth Infantry, stationed at Camp Anderson, Franklin-square, Washington, under the command of Maj. LOVELL, Tenth Infantry. The officers and non-commissioned officers belonging to the two companies of the First Infantry above referred to will remain here on recruiting service.

The recruiting office for the Eleventh Infantry, No. 54 Chatham-street, has been closed on account of the difficulty of obtaining recruits. As there were already two regular recruiting offices within a stone's throw of No. 54, and as they were not doing any business, the opening of a third office was rather ill-advised.

The United States sloop-of-war *Richmond*, having received all necessary repairs—she had one shot hole and one bruise from HOLLINS' ram—and having been fully provisioned, took her departure yesterday from the Navy-yard. The bands of the *North Carolina* and *Sabine* struck up National airs as she steamed out of the yard, and their crews swarmed up the rigging and gave three rousing cheers, which were heartily responded to by the *Richmond's* crew. The *Richmond's* destination is said to be the mouth of the Mississippi, on blockade duty.

The mortar schooner *Norfolk Pocket* has left for the rendezvous, Hampton Roads.

The sloop-of-war *Savannah* was formally put out of commission, and her crew was transferred to the receiving-ship *North Carolina*. The *Savannah* leaks very badly, and the pumps had to be manned and kept at work all Tuesday night.

The United States steamer *Dawn* was also put out of commission, and her crew sent on board the *North Carolina*. She has hauled up to the yard for repairs, and will, it is said, have to be furnished with new boilers.

The steamer *Westfield*, flag-ship of the second division of Capt. PORTER's Mortar Fleet, should have been put into commission yesterday, as announced, but it was found that she was not ready; and her guard of marines, which had marched from the Flushing-avenue Barracks, had to be marched back again. Great exertions are being made to get the steamers attached to the Mortar Fleet ready for sea, and it is hoped that they will be off before many days elapse.

The propellers *Sachem* and *Uncas* have received their armament, which, like that of the *Currituck*, consists of four 32-pounders, and one rifled Parrott gun.

The employes at the Yard are being paid off.

The United States storeship *Relief*, Lieut.-Commanding B. D. MANTON, arrived at this port last evening, from Port Royal, in seven days. Nothing of importance had transpired at that place since last advices. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieut.-Commanding, B. D. MANTON; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Wm. M. Post; Master's Mate, Nathaniel ——; Surgeon, Celso Perucci; Paymaster, Geo. Lawrence, Coast Pilot, Thos. G. Grove.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—The comedy of the "Serious Family" has been revived at this theatre, to houses full to overflowing. As Mr. CLARKE seems, by universal consent, to have occupied the comic chair made vacant by the death of Mr. BURTON, and the public look naturally for his appearance in those parts with which the fame of that great artist was associated, we presume that the "Serious Family" was produced mainly with the object of presenting Mr. CLARKE in the character of *Aminadab Sleek*, which, as the companion picture to *Toodles*, stirred for so many seasons the galety of the town, and under the most lachrymose ribs awoke laughter. It could hardly be with other object, for in itself the piece has but few elements of success. In London it was a comparative failure when first produced, though the part of *Captain Murphy Maguire* was filled by Mr. WALLACK, then in the zenith of his vigor, and that of *Sleek* by Mr. JAMES BRIDGTONE. It mainly owes the position of almost unparalleled success it holds on the stage to the combined genius of Mr. BURTON and Mr. BROUGHAM, who almost created these *rôles*, or, at all events, covered them with such a mixture of merriment as to virtually make of them new parts. As in the case of *Toodles*, Mr. CLARKE does not, even in the smallest details, call up a memory of BURTON. The personation is purely and entirely his own. As might be expected from his individual nature, it lacks the breadth and unctuousness which gave to BURTON's personation so oily a richness; but whatever deficiency it finds in this respect, is more than compensated for by the unique quaintness and fresh, hearty fun he throws into the part. Of the two, perhaps Mr. CLARKE's personation excites the most genuine merriment. Certain it is, the piece never rode to its close on so full a tide of laughter as that which bore it to its termination on Monday night. The piece was produced evidently with much care, and many new effects. Among the latter we may mention a comic dance of hypocrites, in which Mr. DAVIDGE figured most humorously, and which received a most merry *encore*. The brilliant CUBAS, on whom all the expressions of Terpsichorean admiration seems to be exhausted, followed in two of her exquisite dances, and brought the evening's entertainment to a delightful close.

The Central Republican Committee.

HON. C. R. VAN WYCK INDORSED—HON. IRA HARRIS CENSURED.

A special meeting of the above Committee was held last evening at the Headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. The contested seat of the Fourteenth Ward was discussed, which resulted in the admission of Mr. JOHN CONNER as the fifth delegate. Mr. E. C. COWDIN, of the Eighteenth Ward, then offered the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New-York are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. CHARLES H. VAN WYCK, Chairman, and to his associates of the Congressional Investigating Committee, for their able, faithful and searching exposure of the enormous frauds in Government contracts, recently submitted by them to the House of Representatives of the United States.

Resolved, That language is inadequate to express our utter condemnation of those recreants, who, under the guise of serving the Government, thus plundered the Public Treasury for private gain; and that, whatever may have been our consideration for them hitherto, we hereby repudiate and denounce them, as worthy only of that condign punishment which they so much deserve.

After which, Mr. HENRY W. SMITH, of the Ninth Ward, offered the subjoined resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby express our approbation of the vote of PRESTON KING, in the case of JESSE D. BRIGHT, one of the Senators from Indiana. Also, we express our deep regret and mortification that IRA HARRIS, one of the Senators from the State of New-York, voted to retain as Senator from the State of Indiana, JESSE D. BRIGHT, of said State, who has been proved a traitor.

The Committee then adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Opening of the Home for Destitute Children.

The managers of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, after three years' constant application, have at last succeeded in completing the object of their mission, by constructing a Home for Destitute Children. The new building was taken possession of and thrown open to the inspection of the public for the first time, yesterday, and will be open for the same purpose throughout to-day, and up to 10 o'clock in the evening. The building is eligibly located in Butler-street, near Flatbush-avenue, on a plot of land containing about eight city lots, of the usual size, with a frontage on Butler-street of 75 feet, and extending back to Baltic-street. The building fronts on Butler-street, and is of the Domestic Gothic style of architecture, constructed of brick, with stone facings, five stories high, with an extreme depth of 80 feet, and extreme width of 50 feet. Rising from the roof is a tower 40 feet high. The basement story is divided into dining-room, laundry, kitchen, lavatory, matron's dining-room and school-room. On the second floor there is a reception room, teachers' bed-room, family parlor, matron's room, two large wardrobe closets, committee room and library. Third floor—the whole of this floor is arranged as a chapel. The fourth floor has two large domitories for the inmates of the "Home," extending the whole length of the building, and opening from these are several rooms set apart as nurseries. The fifth floor is set apart as a play-room for the children in unpleasant weather. The building is heated by means of hot air; there are abundant accommodations for bathing, and the entire building is thoroughly ventilated. The ground upon which the Home stands cost $4,800; building, $16,000; fixtures, $1,400; total, $22,200. There is a morigage upon the property of $5,000, and a floating debt of $1,000—the latter amount the managers hope to receive from visitors during the opening exercises.

This institution is entirely under the management of ladies. Since its organization in 1858, 39 children have been received; 19 of these have been furnished with good homes; 5 were transferred to other institutions; 2 were removed by legal process; 2 were taken away by their parents; 2 ran away, and 8 still remain. There has thus far been no death or sickness among the inmates. The officers of this Society are as follows:

First Directress—Mrs. FISHER HOWE.
Second Directress—Mrs. JAMES C. SMITH.
Secretary—H. W. SHIPMAN.
Treasurer—Miss E. THURSTON.

This Society has received no aid whatever from the State, and has been sustained thus far by voluntary contributions. An application was made in 1860 to the Legislature for an appropriation of $5,000, but this was struck out of the bill appropriating $10,000 for a similar Society in New-York City.

THE HUNTER RAILROAD WAR.—The contest for the right of way over Water-street, between the Newtown Railroad Company and the Coney Island Railroad Company, was brought to a close yesterday by a decision rendered by Justice EMOTT in the Supreme Court. The decision is in effect that the Newtown Company may elect which track of the Coney Island Company they would adopt, then the latter Company to give a perpetual lease of it, the Newtown Company paying half the expenses, and matters of detail in which the Companies may disagree to be settled by reference.

[Advertisement.]

There is great excitement about the entrance to BARNUM's

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3244. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE

Additional Details of the Victory at Fort Henry.

GREAT STRENGTH OF THE POSITION

Effectiveness of the Iron-Clad Gunboats.

Extraordinary Flight of Rebel Cavalry and Infantry.

THE REBEL CAPTIVES AND THEIR IDEAS.

The Gunboat Expedition Up the River.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORT HENRY, Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

The list of prisoners taken which I sent you yesterday was incomplete, and I will therefore give it again:

Brigadier (acting Major) Gen. FLOYD TILGHMAN.
Capt. H. L. JONES, Quartermaster and Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. J. H. HAYNOR, Engineer.
Capt. JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, Quartermaster.
Major W. MCCONICO, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. JESSE TAYLOR, Commander of Artillery.
Lieut. W. O. WATTS.
Lieut. FRED. J. WELLER.

There was also a detachment of volunteer artillerists, under GEO. R. G. JONES. The last-named individual is a renegade Northerner, a resident of Dubuque, Iowa, and a son of Hon. GEO. W. JONES, late Minister to Bogota, and now Minister at Fort Lafayette. The son is a young man who never did anything in particular, except to use a subsistence from the fortune which his father earned, or rather gained from the people of Iowa; yet the moment the war broke out, he, together with a half dozen other fellows from Dubuque, bolted South and offered his services to the rebel Government. He has always lived North, has been supported by the North, (through his father,) and turns against the country which has fed him at the very first opportunity to raise his hand against his patron and supporter. A large number of his fellow townsmen are here, who became so indignant at finding this young ingrate in this place ready to train his guns upon his former associates, that they discussed the propriety of shooting him. Wiser counsels, however, prevailed, and he is left to enjoy his infamy undisturbed.

The strength of Fort Henry has been very much under estimated. Instead of a simple breastwork along the river, it is a regular fort of immense strength, both in build and armament. The latter is made up as follows:

One 128-pound Dahlgren gun, one 24-pound rifled gun, two 42-pound round guns, ten 32-pound round guns, one 24-pound siege gun, two 12-pound siege guns.

Eleven of these guns, including the rifled 24-pounder and the Dahlgren, are posted along the north wall of the fort, so as to sweep down the Tennessee River, and it was against this tremendous mass of power that the gunboats had to contend. It, starting, Officer FOOTE told the pilots that when the firing once commenced to hold straight for the fort, and never deviate an inch till they struck the shore. This operation, although in all respects one of infinite daring, in reality compliance with the order was of great use to the National forces. Had the boats taken position and remained there the Confederate gunners would speedily have obtained the range and kept it, for every time they fired they found the boats a little nearer than they were before, consequently their shots were generally too high. It is, perhaps, owing much to this that our boats received so little damage. Three of the guns look to the east and command the land approaches, three perform the same office toward the south, thus rendering the whole nearly unpregnable. To the north and east are rifle pits, from which a destructive fire can be poured on a belligerent force. On the land side, to the east, is a deep pond of water, some twenty yards in width, and which, commencing under cover of the guns of the north, bends around on the east side till it enters near the river. This alone is a formidable defence against a storming party, as it is too deep to be crossed without bridging, and being within easy musket range, the operation of bridging it would be next to impossible.

The walls of the fort are of earth, and are probably not less than twenty feet high from the bottom of the ditch. The latter is about fifteen feet in width, contains eight feet of water, and is filled from the river, into which it directly opens. The embrasures are formed by piling up on the parapet coffee bags filled with sand, leaving intervals for the guns, and which are generally from six to ten sacks in thickness.

There are two substantial magazines, deeply covered with earth, and containing an ample supply of ammunition. Indeed, the fort was provisioned and supplied with war material to an extent that would have enabled its defenders to have stood a siege of six months. In the centre of the fort is a well of excellent water; in fact, they seemed to have material to do just what they bragged through their papers of being able to do—that is, hold the fort against all the Yankees and Yankee fleets in existence. The supply of powder, shells, round-shot, canister, cannon-primers, percussion caps, and, in short, all the appurtenances of offence and defence, is in inexhaustible quantities. There was, also, an ample supply of clothing. All the men had good boots, warm overcoats and blankets—in fact they were quite as comfortably, though possibly less elegantly clad than our own troops.

The names of the killed and wounded of the rebels during the siege, as near as I could get them are as follows:

Killed—Privates Douglas, McCabe, Lee, Callahan, Boswell and Pinkston.

Wounded—Corporals Renfrew, McEvoy, Selkirk, Centre, and five others—all being members of regiments or companies enlisted in Tennessee. It is believed that others were killed at the time the *Essex* woke them up a day or two before the fight, but it is denied by the officers.

The rebels seemed to have evacuated in great haste, so much so that they forgot or had not time to take away many of their personal effects. The quantity of daguerreotypes and love epistles that were captured, exceeds in quantity all belief. Could some of the haughty "chivalry" see a lot of Yankee privates gathered around some individual who had made a capture of some amiable Southern dulcinea, encased in *papier maché*, and hear the remarks passed—generally not as elegant as expressive—their aristocratic noses would curl to the very roots of the eyebows in utter scorn—nor would they be less powerfully affected, could they see some Yankee pull a *billet-doux* from his greasy pocket, and proceed to read it aloud to a crowd of jeering comrades. Every Southern soldier seems to have fanned into a flame the affections of some Patsy or Jemima at home. Southern skies must be conducive to a flourishing growth of love. Judging by their letters, the power of an 80-horse power steam-engine, or that of a comet off at a tangent drunk with nectar, is the very essence of weakness when compared to the strength of their love for some young brave, who, clad in butternut homespun, and armed with a flint-lock rifle, is away fighting for JEFF. DAVIS and Freedom. In fact, the magnitude of their love is only equaled by one single thing, and that is their contempt—yea their utter loathing—for the Yankees. In these letters the Northerners are all Yankees, they are nasty Yankees, they are dirty Yankees, cowardly Yankees, infernal Yankees, d——d Yankees, in short every kind of Yankees that the dictionary of abuse and Billingsgate affords a cognomen for. How many of these letters chuckle over the approach of these hated Yankees to Fort Henry, and how confidently do they anticipate their speedy and utter annihilation when they come, unless it be that in their cowardice they run away before Southern valor consummates that desirable, and to the Yankees, deserved result.

Alas! for the hopes and anticipations of the letter-writers at home. Yesterday, amid the thunders and smoke of Yankee cannon, and the tremendous storm of Yankee grape, shell and canister, their star went down, never more to rise over the (to them) distant horizon of Fort Henry. Their butternut hero is on his way to Cairo, escorted by Yankees; his shot-gun is the prize of a Yankee sportsman; his uncouth home-made bowie-knife, of fearful size, is strapped to a Yankee's side as a trophy, or jeeringly handed about from one to another as a specimen of Southern skill.

Even your pacific correspondent has girded on a machine nameless in the nomenclature of things offensive and defensive. It is heavy and broad enough for a butcher's cleaver, long enough for a broadsword, jagged enough for a handsaw, with a handle like a claymore, but whether it is intended for shooting, stabbing, chopping sausage-meat, digging ditches, or scalping Yankees, I cannot tell. There are hundreds of such institutions here, all evidently modeled as the genius, fancy and ferocity of the maker might suggest.

It is with such weapons, backed only by Southern valor, that Southern soldiers and Southern letter-writers expect to defeat the cowardly "Lincolnites," and achieve their so-called freedom.

A large number of the letters found were written from various portions of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, from which States the force at Fort Henry seems to have been made up. The number which made their escape was not less than from three to five thousand. Had they been less cowardly, the attack of the gunboats less terrible, or the roads less muddy, so that our forces could have come up in time, the entire force could have been secured. The troops might have been started earlier, but no one supposed that the valorous Southerners would run within an hour, and consequently the land forces were a little too late. However, as it is, scores of the fugitives are being brought in hourly, and to-day a battery of field artillery, consisting of eight pieces, was also overhauled and brought into the fort. The country is being thoroughly examined in every direction, and, probably many yet will be caught before they secure a place of safety.

The Confederates had arranged everything with a view to comfort. Besides the large number of tents in their possession, they had built warm log-huts sufficient in number to accommodate 5,000 troops. Of course our men are making them elysian comfortable as circumstances will permit in the wigwams of the fugitive braves from Dixie. There are several comfortable log-and temporary board houses in the fort, and these are now occupied by Gen. GRANT, his Staff and body guard.

Private correspondence found here, from Generals and officers of the extreme Southern States, indicate that the greatest consternation exists there in consequence of the defeat and death of ZOLLICOFFER. Writers write to several points near to their friends in Fort Henry, requesting, and in one or two cases, begging, with out-and-out entreaty, to procure, but in almost every instance they lay the blame on Gen. PILLOW, who, they say, was drunk, and left the army on purpose to betray it to the Nationals. A very desponding tone pervades all in regard to the future, while letters in some places is completely prostrate. Desertions seem of a frequent occurrence, and are rapidly getting somewhat [illegible] and whipping the Yankees.

A letter dated Pittsboro', Miss., Jan. 30, and addressed to "Dr. HARE, Fort Henry, C. S. Army," is found, and the following important items of information:

"C. I. Stocks got home from Jefferson, and brought very little as regards anything that could be sent to the Confederacy. He says Col. BOYCE was sent down to Jackson by Gen. PILLOW to inform the Legislature of the fact that they were to be ready to call out the militia, in order that the Legislature might leave the capital of Mississippi. Governor CLAY objected at Columbus, and not a single person but the members of the Legislature knew that the capital was to be removed. The Governor says he will not do it, and the Legislature will not, so that matter is settled. The Governor says he will not call out the militia, but will send some where else. J. C. STOCKS."

Another letter, dated at Londonderry, Mississippi, Jan. 31, [illegible] vividly describes the difficulties of Uncle Jack:

"Uncle JACK was drafted and he hired a man in the town of Jones to go in his place for which he paid $500 from his own pocket and when the company left Jones, Company A, last Sunday week, he was gone to avoid the man they sent and got long gun and men to wait on them. I don't know whether Uncle JACK will go or not. The company is done gone out, Uncle JACK has got a heap he does want to leave, situation but they don't want to reserve one so I don't no whether he will go or not take good care of your self and don't let the Yankees get you," &c.

Several other letters from Alabama speak of desertion, and complain in no measured terms of such an operation.

A letter from Warrington, Fla., says:

"Gen. ZOLLICOFFER has been badly whipped, and was killed. We lost over 500 men, 1,500 guns, 300 wagons, and all our provisions and baggage.

Late intelligence confirms the report that the enemy are within a few miles, and are fortifying to attack Fort. It is said that your General thinks the fort cannot be taken, but I fear that he may be mistaken. I have not confidence in the shot-gun as an infantry arm, which, though it will do good service at a short distance, would be worthless at a long range."

The writer, although probably not the son of a prophet, is not distantly related to one of the fraternity.

A letter dated at Vaiden, Mississippi, Feb. 2, says:

"Our Legislature has made a call for 10,000 troops, from this State, and if volunteers do not come in well, we will have to stand a draft. * * * The war tax has to be paid. We have been obliged to give in a list of our taxable property, and we valued likely negro fellows at $1,000, likely women at $800, and others in proportion. Bottom land was valued at $10, and hill land at $5 per acre. We have to pay $5 on every thousand we give in.

The Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment suffered severely at Fishing Creek—how severely I cannot tell you, for, to tell you the truth, they withhold from us the particulars of the battle."

The water is rising rapidly here, and is now over the ground in front of the fort, on the north side, and it has also begun to overflow the ground within the line of fortifications. If it keeps on rising much longer, it will drive us out of the fort in infinitely less time than all the shot and shell in Dixie.

The wooden gunboats which went up yesterday morning have not yet returned, but they have possession of the Memphis and Nashville Railroad Bridge, and have also captured an Ohio river steamer that was stolen a short time since by the rebels from Paducah. The iron gunboats have returned to Cairo.

To-morrow an expedition leaves across the country to make a dash at Fort Donelson, and capture it if possible without a regular siege. GALWAY.

FORT HENRY, Tenn., Sunday, Feb. 9, 1862.

The expedition from this point, which was to have left here yesterday, and make a dash upon Fort Donelson, did not go, being deterred principally by high water, and possibly by a suspicion that cavalry and infantry might fail in attacking successfully a strong earthwork defended by heavy guns. If it be true, as reported, that there are from ten to fifteen thousand men at Fort Donelson, it will need something besides cavalry and infantry to take it—something, even, beside field artillery; that something can only be found in the iron-clad gunboats.

It was they that took Fort Henry—the balance of our force might have thundered at its walls for admittance, for the space of three months, and hardly been allowed to enter there. In fact, Fort Henry is next to impregnable to a land attack; for, apart from the deep ditches and impassable swamps, it possesses formidable lines of fortifications, which extend into the country in every direction for a distance of three miles. At every one of these there would have been a battle, and months probably would have elapsed before the citadel could have been reached, and then the work would have been but fairly begun.

In an hour the iron-mailed boats did all this, and did it with a loss of but two men killed directly by the rebel shot. A land force would have lost hundreds. Secure behind their thick breastworks, the Secessionists would have laughed at the puny missiles from our field-pieces, but they could not stand the heavy shells hurled among them from the nine and 10-inch guns of the boats. One of the officers told me that the men became perfectly demoralized under the combined influence of the audacity of the gunboats and the effect of the heavy bombs—they would have held the fort a month, had we fired nothing but round shot. The latter can be dodged; there is nowhere any safety from the former.

Yesterday, Gen. TILGHMAN and his Staff, and about one hundred prisoners, were sent down to Paducah, under an escort of thirty men from the Twelfth Iowa, under command of Lieut. L. W. JACKSON. At Paducah they were turned over to the Commandant of the place, Col. DAVIN STUART. The officers were allowed the limits of the city upon giving their parole; the privates were put under guard. Nearly all of the officers expressed themselves satisfied with the war, especially that portion of it which makes them the recipients of shells fired from 10-inch guns; and they expressed a determination, when released, to quit the service. Young JONES—the son of Ex-Senator—says that he has had all the fight he wants, and if he can get released, will go to Europe—doubtless his departure on a continental tour would exercise no very deleterious influence upon either North or South. Neither has need for traitors or renegades.

The rebel officers expressed themselves as being pleased in the highest degree with the universal courtesy of the treatment extended to them by the National authorities, and promised to reciprocate on any and all occasions. It is believed by many that Gen. TILGHMAN and his officers desired to fall into the hands of the Nationals, for had they desired to, they could have made their escape when the balance did.

The following is a complete list of all the prisoners captured in the fort, and it also includes those, or a portion of those, since captured:

Brig.-Gen. FLOYD TILGHMAN, Commanding.
Major P. Lynch Lee, 15th Arkansas Regiment.
Capt. Leech, Alabama Battery.
Capt. H. L. Jones, Quartermaster.
Capt. John McLaughlin, Quartermaster.
Major W. L. McConico, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.
Capt. Taylor, Artillery.
Lieut. Watts, Artillery.
Lieut. Weller, Artillery.
Major Yerbes.
Capt. Hoge.
Lieut.-Sergt. J. H. Laughlin, 15th Ark. Regiment.
Lieut. G. R. G. Jones, Heavy Artillery.
Private R. T. Stone, Heavy Artillery.
Private John Stone, Heavy Artillery.
Sergt. J. R. Smith, 2d Alabama Battalion.
Sergt. H. Reid, 3d Alabama Battalion.
Private R. N. Fleming, 3d Alabama Battalion.
Private S. S. Scott, 3d Alabama Battalion.
Private James Nolen, 3d Alabama Battalion.
Private Samuel Curry, 2d Alabama Battalion.
Private J. C. Cooper, 3d Alabama Battalion.
Private John Fleming, 2d Alabama Battalion.
Corporal M. D. Kellingworth, 3d Alabama Battalion.
Lieut. Col. J. M. Phillips, 3d Alabama Battalion.
Private Z. J. Phillips, 3d Alabama Battalion.
Private J. D. Winstead, 3d Alabama Battalion.
Private J. L. Harris, 27th Alabama.
Private A. K. Harris, 27th Alabama.
Private John Harris, 27th Alabama.
Private W. N. Sanford, 27th Alabama.
Private J. M. Boss, 27th Alabama.
Private George McDonald, 10th Tennessee.
Private Chance Hadley, 10th Tennessee.
Private Jon. Cargill, 10th Tennessee.
Private James C. Ezell, 10th Tennessee.
Private Wm. Rush, 10th Tennessee.
Corpor'l J. J. Wyers, 53d Tennessee.
Private John Ivy, 48th Tennessee.
Private Jones, 48th Tennessee.
Private Wm. Ivy, 48th Tennessee.
Private Jas. Ivy, 48th Tennessee.
Private Jas. Ivy, 48th Tennessee.
Private Jas

—effectually blockeded by the vessels *Seminole* and *Norwich*. During the night soundings were made, and the next morning the gunboats entered Wilmington Narrows—a narrow channel which runs within two miles of Fort Pulaski, and nearly parallel with the Savannah River, which it enters about three miles above Fort Jackson. Upon passing Fort Pulaski, great bustle and activity was observed, as if they were endeavoring to get a heavy gun to bear upon this channel in order to give us a salute as we passed, but our active little gunboats were out of range before their purpose could be accomplished.

Following this river, which winds through flat swampy lands, the gunboats proceeded for a distance of five miles, when a row of piles was discovered stretching from bank to bank, obstructing the channel, and preventing our further progress. Here the gunboats came to anchor, and Gen. WRIGHT, who had accompanied the reconnoissance on board the *Ottawa*, disembarked two companies of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment to reconnoitre on each bank of the river, while he proceeded in a rowboat to within a short distance of the Savannah, ascertaining the depth and position of the channel and the nature of the obstructions placed there. On the left bank of the river was a plantation and house, but the place was deserted, and no signs of life could be seen anywhere. As the gunboats could not navigate the river, except at high water, they remained here all night. On the next morning, TAINALL's fleet of five side-wheel steamers were seen coming down the Savannah river, puffing forth volumes of dense, black smoke. They were towing two hulks, evidently intended for sinking somewhere. A strip of swamp land, only a mile and a half wide, separated them from our gunboats, and as they passed within good range both sides were at their guns, each waiting for the other to speak first. Our officers were anxious for the order from Capt. DAVIS, to open upon the saucy little rebel craft; but it did not come, and a shade of disappointment passed over their faces as they saw them passing without a shot from either side. But TAINALL had no intention of allowing the opportunity to pass, and turning back, his little steamer—the *Savannah*—discharged a solid shot which fell short. This friendly token was replied to by a shell from the *Ottawa*, which reached them, but did no damage. It was received with grim satisfaction by the officers of our other gunboats as the signal for an interchange of shots, and they opened on the rebel fleet with a well-directed fire of shells, which proved very damaging to them, while all their shot fell short and did us no injury whatever. TAINALL's vessel was struck twice, once amidships, by a shell from the *Ottawa*, and damaged so severely that her flag was lowered and another vessel came to her assistance and towed her off. The other vessels were all more or less damaged, many of our shells striking them frequently and silencing their fire. They soon withdrew from their position, and made their way back to Savannah.

The gunboats returned to Warsaw Sound the same night. On the morning of the 28th, the *Ottawa* returned to Hilton Head with Capt. DAVIS and Gen. WRIGHT, to obtain further orders. Gen. WRIGHT has since returned to his command—meanwhile the expedition is riding at anchor in Warsaw Sound, Micawber-like, waiting for something to turn up. For three weeks the soldiers have been crowded, cabined and confined in these steamers—packed as tight as sardines in a box, waiting—for what? Our active military leaders only know, and all their plans and designs are kept most profoundly secret. It is fair to suppose that the whole plan and design of the expedition has been changed. It will be increased, and the point of attack will be in a locality—to which events direct surmise,—but with surmise it is not the duty of your correspondent to treat.

The time passes very wearily with the poor soldiers. They are set ashore on Warsaw Island periodically in lauaches, two or three companies at a time, and allowed to run around to air themselves and retain the use of their limbs. Your correspondent was fortunate enough to return to Hilton Head last night.

The gunboats *Pembina*, *Unadilla*, *Henry Andrews* and *Hale*, under command of Capt. ROGERS, are at Dawfuskie Island, and command the Savannah River—the rebel gunboats cannot approach Fort Pulaski without coming within range of their guns. Judging from movements which cannot at present be described, there is every indication that you will soon receive important and cheering news of something accomplished here.

The U. S. transport *Winfield Scott* went ashore near Dawfuskie Island, and will prove a total wreck. She had a little ammunition on board, a part of which can be recovered unharmed. Her cutters will be recovered and used as surfboats.

Paymaster Major DEWITT has arrived, bringing $750,000 to pay the troops here. WORSLEY.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

CAPTURE OF THE ISABEL—MOVEMENTS OF THE NAVAL VESSELS—THE COTTON AND CONTRABANDS.

HILTON HEAD, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1862.

Nothing of great importance has occurred here lately. The expedition which started for Warsaw Sound, has not returned yet, and we have not heard of its effect. On the 1st a heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Savannah; it began in the morning for one hour, and was again heard for an hour another hour. It is supposed that our gunboats made an attack at the fortification in Warsaw Sound. The channel leading to Savannah has been filled with spiles, and made impassable for our vessels.

On the 4th, in the morning, another heavy firing was again heard in the same direction—of no great duration, and as yet I have been unable to ascertain its result.

The *Wabash*, *Susquehanna*, *Mohawk*, *Bienville*, *James Adger*, *Flag*, and *Alabama* are in port coaling, refitting or provisioning, ready for the next grand movement. The *Seminole* sailed to-day. Among the storeships we have the *Release*, Capt. UPTON, the *Valparaiso*, and *Courrier*. The *Relief* sailed yesterday for New-York.

The cotton from the different plantations will soon be ginned, as Col. REYNOLDS and his subs are constantly and energetically engaged in procuring it. The gins at DAWSON's and MEAN's farms are going steadily. The negroes appear to like their freedom; but it will soon be necessary for the Government to provide for them. On some plantations there may be enough to last until the end of May, but others are poorly off already, so that their provisions will not last longer than the end of March. Rice and molasses is much desired by them, and they sell all their property to get these articles. Since the hoarding has been stopped and trespassing on the plantations prohibited by the Government Agents, they will be able to raise their stock and keep the corn and potatoes for the next crop. What is to be done with the cotton fields has not been decided, but by March the new crop must be planted.

No forward movement has been made in the direction of Port Royal ferry, but it appears as if the rebels were on the advance, and throwing their pickets closer to our possessions. They are getting more daring and gaining courage, because they see that our advance is so slow.

On a reconnoitering party, made by Capt. TYLER, of the *Release*, in company with Dr. MASKELL, up Broad River, turning into Davis's Creek from the Okechessee, he was fired into by the rebel pickets, at three different places, but their shot proved harmless. Amidst the thirty different shots fired at his boat, neither one did any damage. Their aim must have been very bad, that they could not reach one out of the four men in a very small boat. Capt. TYLER having no ammunition could not return the salute, and was obliged to return.

On account of the frequent foraging parties made by the navy and army and other merchant vessels, a general order has been issued by Commodore DUPONT for no boats to land, except at Bay Point and Hilton Head, without the pass of Capt. DAVIS.

Feb. 7.—The United States steamsloop *Hartford* arrived here on the 4th, and sailed again after taking in coals.

The *Pocahontas* arrived on the 5th, and reports the taking of the steamer *Isabel* with cotton.

The storeship *Release* is taking in ballast, and will soon sail for Boston.

IMPORTANT ORDERS FROM GEN. SHERMAN

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

I inclose you some important orders, which show, as well as anything I can write, what is going on in this command. The rigid police being established indicates that civilians are coming hither in such numbers that regulations must be imposed on them, while the measures taken in regard to contraband negroes are plain enough proof that the question of how to deal with this peculiar element of the population here is pressed closely upon the attention of the authorities. The appointment of Capt. GILMORE by Gen. SHERMAN as a Brigadier-General shows that the commanding officer is not disposed to shirk any responsibility, or to decline the use of extraordinary powers, when he conceives that an occasion for their exercise has occurred. Capt. GILMORE has heretofore acted as Chief of Engineers on Gen. SHERMAN's Staff. He is an officer of the regular army, and I have heard not a doubt expressed as to his fitness for his new station, nor of the probability of his confirmation by the President. Indeed, he was nominated to the President months ago for a Brigadier-Generalship, but the lack of Engineer officers was so great that it was thought advisable to attach him to this command. He has had the supervision of the important works erected at Hilton Head, whose magnitude and strength are the subject of approving comment from the most competent judges:

CAPT. GILLMORE MADE BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS, E. C.,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—I. Capt. Q. A. GILLMORE, U. S. Engineers, is appointed by the General Commanding, a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Brig.-Gen. GILLMORE will immediately assume the military command of all the engineer forces in this command.

II. ADAM BADEAU, Esq., is hereby announced as a Volunteer Aid-de-Camp to the Commanding General, and all orders conveyed through him will be respected and obeyed, as from the General himself. By order of

Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN.

L. H. PALOUZE, Captain Fifteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE PRESS PROSCRIBED.

HEADQUARTERS, E. C.,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan 20, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—The attention of the General Commanding has been recently brought to the fact that through private communications from individuals in and about his command, important information of the movements and operations of our forces are in many instances prematurely given to the Press, and have thus furnished the enemy with indications highly prejudicial to the interests of the service.

The General Commanding takes this opportunity to warn both citizens and soldiers, that the Fifty-seventh Article of War, declares the furnishing of information to the enemy, whether directly or indirectly, a capital offence; and to give his assurance that measures will be taken hereafter to discover any perpetrators of this offence and bring them to justice.

II. To insure a more thorough police of the different posts and harbors within this command, the following regulations are established for the government of all concerned, and will be duly enforced.

1. The Provost-Marshal or officer designated by commanders of posts for the purpose, will visit all vessels, except naval, on their arrival and departure; examine the ship's papers, and bills of lading or invoices, and also the passengers on board.

All prohibited property found on board will at once be seized and reported to the commanding officer for his action in the case.

The Provost-Marshal, or the officer in performance of his duties, will render a report to the commanding officer immediately after the arrival of any vessel, stating the names, residence and avocation of the passengers, and the nature of their business at the post; and no passenger will be permitted to land until after the report has been rendered, and a permit granted.

In case of improper or unauthorized persons being found on board a vessel at the time of departure, they will be at once removed and brought on shore, or, in doubtful cases, the vessel may be detained until the report is made and the case decided upon.

2. A special location in the harbor will be assigned to all private vessels that may be allowed to remain, which location they will continue to occupy until their departure. This location is to be separate and distinct from that of the public vessels and those in the employ of the Quartermaster's Department.

3. The interests of the public service renders it highly important that no person be allowed within the precincts of this command whose presence and avocation are not known and approved.

After the 25th instant, no person, unless a member or recognized employe of the army or navy, will therefore be permitted on shore, without a pass in writing, signed by the authority of the Commander of the post or division.

4. The officers of the Quartermaster's Department will prohibit all Masters of their transports conveying persons or passengers to the posts and camps of this command, without adequate authority in every case, and the harboring or entertaining of idle persons, or those whose business and avocations are unknown or disapproved, on board of the public transports, is hereby wholly prohibited.

5. All persons found on shore without a permit as above will be arrested as suspicious, and so held until their cases have been inquired into and decided upon.

By order of Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN.

L. H. PALOUZE, Capt. Fifteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE CONTRABANDS.

HEADQUARTERS, E. C.,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Dec 18, 1861.

CIRCULAR.

Commanders of posts will receive all contrabands who tender their services to the Government, and employ them in such services as they may be fitted for, and any surplus they may have of able bodied individuals, over and above the wants of their posts, they will send with full description to the Chief Quartermaster at these headquarters, for labor at the depot.

A record will be kept, showing the name and description of the person, the name and the character, as loyal or disloyal, of the master, and such other facts as may be necessary to a correct understanding of the circumstances of each case. A copy of this record will be sent to the Assistant Adjutant-General at these headquarters, on the fifteenth and last days of each month. By order of

Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN

L. H. PALOUZE, Captain Fifteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, E. C.,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.—I All able-bodied contrabands taken into the service of the Quartermaster's Department in virtue of orders heretofore issued, will be compensated for such services as follows

Mechanics and artizans, twenty-five years of age, from $9 to $12 per month, according to their abilities, and those upward of forty-five years of age, $8 per month.

Laborers, from fifteen to twenty years of age, from four dollars to eight dollars per month; those from twenty to forty-five years of age, from six dollars to eight dollars per month; those upwards of forty-five years of age, from four dollars to six dollars per month.

II. All contrabands employed in cutting wood for post bakeries, will be allowed a reasonable compensation per cord, to be fixed by the Council of Administration, and will be paid from the proceeds of the bakeries.

III. All contraband employes will receive one ration per day each.

IV. All contrabands employed in the public service as above, and their families, will be furnished with suitable clothing by the Quartermaster's Department, when they cannot otherwise obtain it.

The following will be supplied with rations at the following rates: To each person over fourteen years of age, one ration; to each person upwards of two and under fourteen years of age, one-half ration.

The cost price of the clothing and rations issued as above, excepting the rations issued to the employes, will be deducted from the wages of the latter.

V. Such contraband women may be advantageously employed in cooking and laundresses, if in the judgment of their commanding officer, it will be given them. The inspection of the contrabands and philanthropists appealed to in their behalf.

By order of Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN.

L. H. PALOUZE, Captain Fifteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Mr. Morgan's Shipping Purchases—Duplicate and Triplicate Commissions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial comment on the *Mercedita* affair contained a slight error of fact. Messrs. JEWETT & Co. finished the alterations, repaired and delivered the *Mercedita*, Sept. 27, 1861. This vessel was kept in Williamsburgh until November, sailed from the Navy-yard in December, sailed at Key West and Fort Pickens in January. The *Mercedita* was of best draft, and extremely suitable for service along the coast and shoal water of the South, could have been sailed to sea in two weeks after JEWETT & Co.'s delivery, and which should have been done, as this vessel could enter in with the land, and enter any harbor on our Southern coast. It was wondered why the *Mercedita* had so long finishing, but parties interested, it is said, were making several thousand dollars out of the delay. MORGAN was not to blame for the detention. He urged the Government officials to leave her in the hands of JEWETT & Co., and have her fitted for sea at once—they, JEWETT & Co., would then be responsible, he said, for the expenses incurred.

Relative to the matter of brokerage or commission being paid on the purchases of MORGAN, other than that received by MORGAN himself, it is the common report, and, no doubt, true, that on nearly every purchase of his at least one, and sometimes two other brokerages were paid by the owners of these vessels. The ship *Pampero* was one of MORGAN's purchases. This vessel was refused rating at American Lloyds, and, we believe, was considered quite rotten; yet she was purchased by MORGAN for a good round sum for a rotten ship—$1,000 more, it is said, than her valuation, and the same person MORGAN speaks about in his report to Secretary WELLES as being employed by him to purchase the ship *Nightingale* for the Navy Department, was paid a commission by the owners of this ship beside the one of 2½ per cent. paid MORGAN. So it is reported the same party obtained a commission, beside MORGAN's charge, on the sale of the ships *National Guard*, *J. C. Kuhn*, steamers *De Soto* and *Bienville*, and several other vessels. The owners of the *Pampera* are one of the twenty patriotic firms and individuals who white-washed MORGAN in their letter to the Secretary of the Navy, and another one of this same company of patriots is the gentleman who got paid for his patriotism, it is said, by a share of the commissions paid outside of MORGAN's, on the sale of the ship *Onward*, and rumor also says he figured in for a portion of the profits made on the sale of the brig *Sea Foam*, steamer *Victoria*, the *Sheppard Knapp*, another rotten ship, &c., &c. Let Mr. VAN WYCK, in his Committee, call forward all parties who had any business with MORGAN in the sale of vessels, and put the question to them under oath, relative to what commission they each did pay; how many persons beside MORGAN, and to whom did they pay commissions, if they were not knowing to the fact that MORGAN was fully aware of commissions being paid beside his own at the time of the sale, and if they would not have sold the same vessels at least ten per cent., and in some cases twenty per cent. cheaper than they did to MORGAN. If they had been selling direct to the Government, and with no commission to be paid by them to any one on the sale.

The fact is, the whole business of MORGAN's purchases was not only aiding him in making $70,000 out of the Treasury of the United States, but was the means of MORGAN and his advisers and friends making at least $500,000 in the place of the $70,000. Proper probing of the MORGAN case will show the greatest amount of corruption that has appeared for some time—none of it yet has been seen compared to what will show itself. The Treasury was robbed right and left, and to show this we call upon Mr. VAN WYCK to summon every ship-owner who made a sale to MORGAN, before him, and to examine into this thing

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Miramon a Prisoner on Board the English Frigate Challenger.

Return of the Commissioners to Vera Cruz with a Mexican Plenipotentiary.

JUAREZ DISPOSED TO NEGOTIATE.

Another Movement of the Allied Forces into the Interior.

Troops Ordered from Tejeria to Medellin.

Preparations for Advancing on Mexico.

From Havana papers received yesterday by the steamship *Columbia*, we derive the following interesting and important intelligence:

The *St. Francisco de Asis* arrived on the afternoon of the 4th inst. in the port of Havana with dates from Vera Cruz to the 29th of January.

An officer related to Gen. PRIM, commissioned to accompany the Countess DE REUS, the wife of the latter, to Vera Cruz, arrived on this vessel, which also brings 115 soldiers of the expeditionary army who were suffering with fever.

The *St. Francisco de Asis* reports that the Commissioners of the three allied Powers, appointed to carry to the City of Mexico the papers directed by their Plenipotentiaries to the Juarez Government, left Vera Cruz on the 14th ult., and arrived at the Capital on the 19th. They made the journey as far as Cordova on horseback, and from there proceeded in the stage. In their transit they were politely treated by the inhabitants of all the towns and villages which they passed through, and were received in a similar manner by the people of the City of Mexico.

They returned to Vera Cruz, accompanied by a Mexican Plenipotentiary, apparently provided with ample powers to treat upon the question pending with the allies.

Gen. MIRAMON, who left Havana for Vera Cruz, on board of the English steamer, on the 24th ult., was arrested on board of that vessel on its arrival, by order of Commodore DUNLOP, and transferred to her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Challenger*, which bears the Commodore's pennant. He was still a prisoner on board when the *Francisco de Asis* left. It is reported that the taking of MIRAMON had had a bad effect among the Reactionary Party.

The following letter to the *Diario de la Marina*, from its correspondent at Vera Cruz, gives more ample details of this occurrence:

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1862.

The Commissioners who went to the Capital of the Republic to present to the supreme Government the demands of the allied Powers, arrived night before last. Nothing is yet known of the answer that they obtained, but everything leads us to suppose that it will be favorable, and that the question will be settled diplomatically, without the shedding of blood. The Commissioners received every attention on their journey, even from the Generals in command of the Mexican army that is watching our movements, and were furnished an escort to prevent an encounter with any guerrilla parties, who, under political pretexts, rob every traveler who falls into their hands.

The lancers posted at Tejeria have advanced about three leagues toward Santa Fe, because better water may be procured at the latter place, and the ground is more suitable for military purposes and healthier. It is occupied by the French troops, with permission of the Mexican General ULLOA, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East. The battalion of chasseurs of Vallen have left Tejeria for Medillin, and in conjunction with the regiment Union, occupy the right bank of the river at a place called "Paso del Toro." The remainder of the second brigade is in the village, under the command of Brigadier LASTRA. A company of engineers are at work near Santa Fe constructing a bridge and repairing some bad places in the road. This and the activity observable in the Commissary Department, in the purchase of mules, proves that the expeditionary army will soon put itself on the march for the interior of the republic, were it only to get away from this unhealthy region, the excessive heat of which begins to cause some sickness among the troops, in the form of intermittent fevers.

The day before yesterday, at 5 o'clock P. M., the English steamer *Avon*, which left your port on the 23d, arrived here. By it Gen. MIRAMON, Ex-President of the Republic, was expected. His partisans were waiting for him with some impatience, and when the vessel was signaled, a great number of the friends of the Ex-President assembled at the wharf to welcome him; but the *Avon* had scarcely let go her anchor when an English boat, with an armed force, boarded it, and inquiring for "Citizen MIRAMON," learned that he was on board. He was arrested and transferred as a prisoner to the English brigate bearing the flag of the Commodore. This event was the subject of various comment the whole evening, the political parties to which the disputants respectively belonged giving to it an importance that, in my humble opinion, the subject does not possess. The three allied Powers have told the country, in their proclamation, that they will not interfere in the home-ric politics of the Republic.

Furnishing MIRAMON with a passage to Vera Cruz was equivalent to a moral support that might give a great impulse to the reactionary party, seeing that his friends announced his approaching arrival. MIRAMON came as a private person, at his own risk; but no doubt forgetting that after his fall from the Presidency he had seized upon property which the seals of the English Legation rendered sacred; and as the party responsible for that seizure, he was found on board an English vessel, for which our allies hold him under arrest.

To-day the Spaniards who were expelled from Tampico last month, by the Governor of the Province, leave for that place in one of our naval vessels. No doubt he will reachait them without putting any impediment in their way. They go accompanied by a Vice-Consul, whom they have chosen from among themselves.

Besides the news contained in the above letter, we have received other intelligence from private sources which indicates that the Government of President JUAREZ was about to settle peaceably the questions in dispute. The Commissioners returned to Vera Cruz very much pleased with the private and official reception granted them.

At Vera Cruz the greatest satisfaction was observable among all the inhabitants. The greatest harmony reigned there, provisions were more abundant than ever, and prices had fallen sensibly.

Other accounts mention with enthusiasm a dinner given by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Commissioners of the allied Plenipotentiaries. The banquet, it is said, left nothing to be desired in any way. There was splendor and cordiality. Besides various political personages of note in Mexico, the principal relations of the Countess DE REUS, who belongs to one of the richest Mexican families, were present. This banquet has given margin for many conjectures, but the principal and apparently most probable is that there will be no war.

Another letter says:

"President JUAREZ was in every respect polite and courteous to the bearers of the ultimatum and terms of arrangement; that he showed himself disposed to treat pacifically, but is not inclined to enter into explanations. He tried, before entering into conference, to exact a condition that could by no means be accepted, since it is the allies alone that can impose conditions. They listened to him, however, but that was all.

It has not yet been decided where the meetings to settle the present difficulties shall take place. Some maintain that Jalapa will be the place selected, and President JUAREZ appeared, in fact, to desire it; but this is still uncertain. The Commander-in-Chief of the troops of the expedition was resolved, it is said, to order their advance toward that city, to get rid of the sickness that had appeared among them; but he entertained the firm resolution to go on to the capital, which is the place where the definitive arrangement ought to be made."

The news brought by the English steamer *Avon*, that has arrived from Vera Cruz, is scanty but not without interest, although only a few hours later than that received by the *Francisco de Asis*. A letter received from there, says:

"I can add but little news to what I communicated to you on the 30th ult. I have been assured that among the conditions that President JUAREZ pretended to dictate in order to come to some settlement, was one that the expeditionary army should disembark with the exception of a force of 2,000 men, intended to escort the Plenipotentiaries on their journey to Jalapa and during their sojourn in that city where the negotiations were to be held. Of course such a condition was immediately declared inadmissible, and so much so, that, as I know from good authority, Gen. PRIM is determined to advance with the whole force, opening a way with arms if he meets with any resistance. He does not wish to expose the health of the army to the severity of the unhealthy climate of Vera Cruz and its neighborhood any longer."

In another letter the news is repeated that the Commissioners of the allied Plenipotentiaries were banqueted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is stated that the Minister of the King of Prussia had also entertained them at his table, which was munificently laid out."

The same letter adds:

"The Commissioners have returned very much pleased with Mexican politeness, from the President to the lowest of his employes. There have come with them to this city, apparently with pretty ample authority, Señor ZAMACONA, Ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs of President JUAREZ, as well as the Chief of ULLOA's Staff, as Secretary of the above according to some, but I do not give credit to this last piece of news.

It is noticeable that robberies are scarcely heard of now, the parties that made war against each other having laid down their arms. Several Chiefs have taken advantage of the emnesty and placed their swords at the disposal of the supreme Government. Differing as they do in opinion, Generals DOBLADO and MEJIA appear to agree completely in defending their country. It remains to be seen what turn things will take after the settlement of the questions in dispute, if the opposite parties do not sanction what JUAREZ accepts. If my information is correct, and I believe it is, before the end of this month four or five thousand men will leave for Orizaba, with the object of stationing themselves there until they receive orders to advance towards the capital.

With regard to General MIRAMON, arrested on board of the English steamer, on its arrival at this port, by order of Commodore DUNLOP, there are two contradictory accounts. Some say that he is still on board of the Commodore's ship, *Challenger*, while others maintain that he has been put on board of the steamer *Jason*, on account of an attempt of his to get on land.

It was said here that the imprisonment of General MIRAMON was made by agreement of the Plenipotentiaries of the three allied Powers; but I will take upon myself to say for certain, that the English Commodore has acted on his own account. What will be done with this person, whom the party headed by General MARQUEZ impatiently awaited? Some say that the English will have him tried for the violent seizure in Mexico of some four hundred and odd thousand dollars, guarded under the seals of the British legation, and for the death of several subjects of Great Britain, while others pretend that he will be shortly reembarked for Havana. This appears to me the most probable."

A letter written in Vera Cruz by a trustworthy person, shortly before the departure of the *Avon* on the first of the month, confirms entirely the news that we give in another place that President JUAREZ demanded, before entering into negotiations, that the troops should reembark with the exception of 2,000 men. In other respects, JUAREZ's answer to the demands of the Plenipotentiaries is sufficiently categorical; he acknowledges having failed in complying with what had been agreed on, and offers to give for the future better guarantees. President JUAREZ proposes that the settlement should be made not at Jalapa, as has been said, but at Orizaba, but he appears to manifest much eagerness in showing to the Mexicans that he does not yield to the armed threats of the allied Powers. The latter, as we have already said, have refused this condition, and their reply was to leave on the afternoon of the first, for Mexico.

After some conferences with Gen. PRIM, Señor ZAMACONA, Commissioner of President JUAREZ, who arrived at Vera Cruz with the Commissioners of the allied nations, left on his return for the Capital a few hours before the *Avon* put to sea for this port.

Gen. ALMONTE was expected shortly at Vera Cruz, with papers and instructions, as it was reported, with reference to the proclamation of a monarchy in Mexico, at the head of which would be placed an Arch-Duke of Austria (the correspondent believing it to be Prince FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN). The news sounded badly in the ears of the Mexicans, who, it appears, regarded with considerable jealousy the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of the French, who, it was said, was disposed to second the plan. The writer of the letter from which we derive this information adds that the result appeared to him to be very problematical, since Padre MIRANDA, ZETAINA and JUAREZ, who appears to have placed himself at the head of the movement, enjoy but little popularity and prestige in the Capital and the States.

The Spaniards expelled from Tampico had not yet embarked for that city. It appears that they were waiting a communication from President JUAREZ, to whom they had sent a petition for an order of access to the Governor. It was not probable that it would send the order asked for by the Spaniards, in consequence of the opposition which is shown against him in Tampico. In other respects the private relations between the expedition and the Mexicans are good, and on some occasions even cordial, particularly among the pickets. Brigadier MILANS DEL BOSCH had been presented by Gen. LLAGA with a magnificent horse of the country.

The *Diario de la Marina*, of the 7th, contains the following:

"With our correspondence from Vera Cruz we have received two monthly reviews, *Revistas de Mexico*, published in the capital, dated Dec. 28 and Jan. 28, as well as some numbers of the *Progreso* of Jalapa, from which we extract the following items:

The Government of President JUAREZ was making great efforts to extend the payment of the next taxes, to which all capital from the sum of $500, and the salaries made in the Government district, territorial and municipal offices, are subject. The first is of 1 per cent., and the second 25 per cent. Interest has been decreed that those behind in payment shall be subject to a charge of 10 per cent. until the 15th of January, of 20 per cent. within twenty days, and after both the charge shall be twice the amount of what they have to pay.

Gen. GARCIA DE LEON had left with a portion of the Brigade PORTILLA, to unite with the army of the East, commanded by Gen. ULLOA. The forces of ORTEGA, which form a part of the same army, receive great praise from the *Progreso* for their "skill, discipline and morality."

The above mutual says, in its issue of the 22d of January:

"The troops that form the First Division of the army of the East, honored Gen. ULLOA with a grand parade on his way to the National Bridge, on Monday afternoon. The brigades that form the division paid him the military honors due to his rank, and we hope that Citizen LLAGA was pleased as well with the truly imposing aspect that the forces presented, as with the enthusiasm that prevails among all classes of the division.

Citizen-Gen. MORA was in command of the parade, Citizen LLAGA was accompanied by Citizens LEON DE LA LLAVE, JOSE MARIA MATA, and GUTIERREZ, Commissary of the army.

It is officially communicated from Monte-Alto to the military Commander of Mexico, that the guerrilla chief, IGNACIO PEREZ, and his companions, had submitted to the amnesty."

The *Progreso* publishes also the following news:

"DON PEDRO ORTAZEN disembarked in Mazatlan, the 17th ult. last month, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It is supposed that he arrived there with the intention of arranging with the Governor of Sinaloa to recruit of the remainder of LOZADA's band, and also to attend to the national defence."

According to the correspondence in the *Trait d'Union*, there were at Mazatlan, on the 12th of December, two English war steamers, the *Malaga* and *Termagant*, and the French frigate *Golathi*.

A convoy with money left Guanajuato, on the 9th of January, for Colima.

With reference to the *Revista del Heraldo*, it is stated that the Minister of Prussia had demanded an explanation about the tax of 2 per cent. upon capital, arguing in the note that they had no right to oblige foreigners to a war subsidy. The reply was, to some extent, evasive, for the Minister of Foreign Affairs avoided a discussion about the true object of the contribution. In view of the answer, the Prussian Minister addressed another note to the Government, explaining that, since foreigners could not be exempted from the payment of the 2 per cent., from the force of circumstances, "they would make the payments under protest.

There had been discovered in Mexico a reactionary conspiracy against President JUAREZ, but it was soon stifled and the principal conspirators imprisoned. The Press of the whole Republic had received orders to abstain from publishing articles upon the invasion of the territory by the allied forces.

The States of San Luis Potosi, Vera Cruz, Tamaulipas and Puebla were put under martial law; the respective military commands, with amplest powers, having been conferred by the Supreme Government upon Gens. GONZALEZ, ORTEGA, ULLOA, VIDAURRI and GONZALEZ MENDOZA.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel la Catolica*, which left Vera Cruz on the 26th ult., and arrived at this port on the 31st, brought the news of the departure of the Commissioners of the allied Powers for Mexico City. With this exception she brought no news except what related to the operations of the fleet.

The gunboats *Cuadalquivir*, *Eclair* and *Pierrer* arrived without any accident at the bar of Alvarado, conveying the merchant steamer *Constitucion*. The latter and two of the gunboats entered the river, while the other remained for a more favorable opportunity of passing the bar. On the afternoon of the 22d there were signs of a blow from the north, and the *Pionier* tried to enter out grounded. The *Guadalquivir* tried immediately to get her afloat, but in spite of their efforts had to withdraw at 7½ P. M. The last accounts indicated that the *Pionier* would prove a total loss.

On the 23d, the anniversary of the Prince of Asturia, the usual salutes were fired and our ships were decked with flags, the allied fleets sharing in the rejoicing. Fort Santiago, over which the English flag flies, raised at midday the Spanish standard, and saluted it with twenty-one guns.

Within these few days there have left for Havana the frigates *Princesa*, *Blanca* and *Concepcion*; the steamers *Pizarro*, *Alava* and *San Quintin*; and transports *Cardenas No. 7*, *Teresa No. 4*, *Fulminia No. 6*, *Paquita No. 8* and *Prima No. 10*. To-day the *Isabel la Catolica* will leave with Admiral RUBALCAVA and his Staff. Affairs of importance call this officer to Havana, and he goes back much improved in health.

There remains in these waters a naval division composed of the frigates *Berenguela*, *Lealtad* and *Petronila*; the steamers *Francisco de Asis*, *Ulloa*, *Blasco de Garay* and *Guadalquivir*; and transports *Santa Maria*, *Marigalante* and *Sunrise No. 2*—commanded temporarily by Brigadier LOZANO, until the command is taken by Sr. SIVILA, who will probably arrive in the *San Quintin*.

Our piquets continue unmolested by the enemy in Tejeria and Salto del Toro.

To the preceding news we can only add that the reports that the Mexicans had abandoned their position on the road that leads to the capital, or that the latter was seriously disturbed by the Reactionary party, are entirely false.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Columbia at This Port, and the Baltimore at Baltimore.

The British Steamer Gladiator being Turned into a Privateer.

How the Sumter Escaped from Martinique.

The steamship *Columbia*, Capt. ADAMS, from Havana, arrived yesterday morning, bringing dates to 8th inst. She stopped at Port Royal Light-ship on the 10th inst., at 3 P. M., for the mails, and there ascertained that the *Baltic* had left about an hour previous with them. The *Columbia* passed the *Baltic* the same evening at 7 o'clock, having in tow a steamer, probably disabled.

The Captain of the Light-ship reported nothing new.

The steamship *Baltimore* arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday night, bringing Havana dates of the 6th inst.

The British steamer *Gladiator* is still at Nassau, mounting guns. She will change her flag and become a rebel privateer.

Among the passengers by the *Columbia* is Capt. PALMER, late in command of the United States steamship *Iroquois*, who proceeds immediately to Washington. It was well known at Havana and St. Thomas that under the circumstances, it was impossible for Capt. PALMER to have prevented the escape of the *Sumter* from Martinique, and all the stories of his want of zeal and loyalty are base fabrications, and were received with great indignation by those who knew the history of the case.

The merchants and Consuls in the West Indies expressed great regret at his being relieved from his command, as they had great confidence in his ability and energy.

The following statement concerning the escape of the *Sumter* from Martinique, is from a gentleman, a resident of that Island, who came passenger in the steamer *Columbia* from Havana:

"On the 11th of November the Confederate steamer *Sumter* reached St. Pierre, Martinique, to coal; two days afterward the United States steamer *Iroquois*, that had been in pursuit of her for some time, also arrived. Her commander directed his pilot to anchor him at once alongside the *Sumter*, but this the harbor-master would not permit, directing that the *Iroquois* should be anchored at the usual men-of-war anchorage, on the other side of the bay, but her commander preferred keeping under weigh and cruising around the *Sumter* until the following day, when the French war steamer *Artesa* arrived from Port Royal, Martinique, bringing a dispatch from the Governor to the Federal vessel, not to compromise the neutrality of the French waters, but if she chose to blockade the *Sumter* she could only do so at a distance of three miles from the land, that any attack upon her in French waters would be regarded by France as an act of war. The *Iroquois* was therefore obliged to blockade her at a distance of a mile and a half from shore. Had the *Iroquois* anchored in the port, she could not have left until twenty-four hours after the departure of the *Sumter*, according to the rules of international law, which point was frequently necessary, upon her commander's side continued to blockade exactly as before. Having taken in the remainder of her coal, the *Sumter* ran out at 4 P. M., and at 6 o'clock, on the 12th, shipping her cable and sail, steaming off at a tremendous rate, passing close in shore to the southward. As soon as she observed the signal made to the *Iroquois*, she turned in her track and went north. She always took care to observe the movements of the *Iroquois*, while the National vessel, owing to the darkness under the high land, could not see those of the *Sumter*. Neither vessel showed any signs of a light. According to the port regulations, no vessel is allowed to leave without her papers being signed by the Governor, and as the *Sumter* had an experienced pilot on board, she took refuge under the north side of the bay, in the dense mangrove swamps, where the regulations imposed by the Colonial authorities, and the consequent darkness under the high land, the *Sumter* always made the same in her own hands.

The Confederate steamer which came to Havana (the *Victoria* on the 21st ult., with cotton, &c., left on the 5th with the Confederate flag flying, and multitudes turned to see the blockade, as part of her crew consisted of arms and ammunition, and various of its commanding high posts among the rebels. The steamer *Almendares* was at her moorings with her cargo, had not yet been raised in the creek, and nothing insured will prove a heavy loss to the Company.

The steamer *Constantinople*, from Cardenas, while coming in, ran foul of Her Britannic Majesty's gunboat *Stanley*, and tore away the latter's (which was going out at the time) mizzen shrouds, and stove in a boat, doing little damage to the steamer.

TAYLOR, the civil engineer of the Mexican Railroad, who left Vera Cruz and a fat salary to aid his co-rebels in South Carolina, left Charleston in the *Caroline*, now the *Kate*, for Nassau, and is now in Havana, having left with his family his beloved sacred soil, to try and get his position in Mexico again.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Rumored Retirement of Gen. Serrano—A Great Ball in Prospect—Arrival of Prince Alfred—Miramon taken from an English Steamer—Financial Matters—The Diario and the Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1862.

The absorbing topic of interest among the *beau monde* of the capital of the Queen of the Antilles at the present moment, is the fancy-dress ball to come off at the palace of the Captain-General, on the 23d inst. It is rumored that it will be a farewell ball, and that Gen. SERRANO will leave in April, for Spain, to be replaced *ad interim* until a new Captain-General is appointed by the Government at Madrid, by Gen. GASSET. This latter was acting as Commander-in-Chief of the forces at Vera Cruz, until the arrival there of Gen. PRIM, when he returned to Havana in a bad state of health, as reported. Rumor gave it out when PRIM arrived, that he would supersede SERRANO, and here appears to be some foundation for it,

leave to-morrow for Vera Cruz, with her young son, on board of her Majesty's steamer *Isabel la Catolica*. D. MANUEL SIVILA, who holds the rank of Brigadier in the Spanish navy, will likewise go to take command of the fleet in those waters, accompanied by Don LUIS GASQUEZ DORAL, as his aid. LARU.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Expedition Against Price—Gens. Sigel and Curtis—The State Troops—The Bridge-Burners—The Assessed.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 31, 1862.

Things look brighter in this Department: spite of bad roads the expedition is advancing upon PRICE and his lawless hordes, who are now encamped in Springfield, and ere many days have passed, we may hope to hear of a battle and a victory. Gen. SIGEL will for the present, act under Gen. CURTIS. He has never refused to do so, and although it was quite reasonable that he who had done so much should feel aggrieved at being placed under the command of a man who, up to now, has done nothing; yet his loyalty to the country's cause suffered no diminution, and he has been ever ready to march in the battle's van at the head of his glorious German Legion.

The State troops under command of Gen. SCHOFIELD—who, by the by, is one of the most patriotic "West Pointers" it has been my pleasure to meet with—are doing good service in preserving the right and property of loyal citizens from the hands of the lawless and marauding emissaries of secession who have till lately infested all parts of Missouri; they have also been instrumental in capturing the vagabond bridge-burners, who, with the permission of the Lord and Gen. HALLECK, will be shot in a few days. The sanction of the former will, I feel sure, not be withheld, and in Gen. HALLECK'S good intentions I have perfect confidence, and that he will do his duty fearlessly, if not hampered by the intrigues and intercessions of that interesting old fossil, Gov. GAMBLE. The Governor, presuming, perhaps, on his family relations with the Attorney-Geoeral—whose brother-in-law he is—is too ready, at the bidding of his old acquaintances, who are mostly Secessionists, to interfere with the orders of Gen. HALLECK. A most unfortunate instance of this kind occurred recently. Gen. HALLECK very justly assessed the avowed and open friends of rebellion in St. Louis, for the support of the loyal citizens who have been driven from their homes by the thieves under STEALING PRICE. One of the assessed was Mr. BENOIS, a banker on Main-street, who is a notorious sympathizer with secession, who has subscribed largely from his funds in New-Orleans toward carrying on the rebellion—who will neither take the oath nor leave St. Louis, and who has up to this time been allowed by a magnanimous Government to rest in security because he has not personally taken up arms against it. This impertinent Secessionist might with justice have been assessed to the amount of four thousand dollars. Gen. HALLECK very leniently made it four hundred, but rather than pay this amount to the Government which he had outraged, but which was still protecting him and his property, he sought the advice of his "old friend," Gov. GAMBLE. Strange to say, on the very next day, the writs, although they were in the Sheriff's hands, and some of them had been satisfied, were suspended for five days, long enough for appeal to Washington, and at the expiration of that time, were modified—Mr. BENOIS, one of the millionaires of St. Louis, being only asked for two hundred instead of four hundred dollars.

The sterling, unflinching Republicans of St. Louis, who, with FRANK BLAIR at their head, have fought the battle of the Union so manfully and so successfully in that city, feel aggrieved at the evident predominance of GAMBLE'S influence. By-the-bye, a nice little scheme of self-aggrandizement was laid the other day in St. Louis, but frustrated in Washington by the patriotism of FRANK BLAIR. Gov. GAMBLE aspires to a seat on the Supreme Bench of the United States, and relying on the support and influence of Hon. EDWARD BATES, the influence of the three BLAIRS, would probably secure the prize. "FRANK" was politely sounded as to the prospect of the Governor's wishes being complied with. The next day a United States Senatorship, from Missouri was dangled before his eyes. FRANK knows the Governor "like a book." He twinkled his goodnatured eyes, shrugged his manly shoulders, *thought of Dred Scott*, and said he "preferred the House."

I had the pleasure, last evening, to see about three hundred and fifty letters which were seized during transmission, near Paducah, by a very sharp scout employed by Gen. HALLECK; he made the seizure of two bags, one for the North, the other for the South, at a point where, doubtless, bags have been exchanged tri-weekly for months. The letters were mostly written by or addressed to persons of considerable influence and position in the South; one from a well-known Secessionist in St. Louis to Secretary BENJAMIN, expresses a fear that they, the Peace Party, will lose Baker in the Senate, the most important of the batch, however, is addressed on the outside to a firm in St. Louis, but was found to cover a letter to a distinguished Kentuckian from a relative who holds a high position in the rebel army. In it he urges his relative to bring Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy, asserts with confidence that it will certainly be recognized by England and France before April, and gives the particulars of a scheme of gradual emancipation and negro colonization, which he says JEFF. DAVIS has sent to England and France for approval. I have no doubt, there is some truth in the matter, though England is little likely to be hoodwinked, I should think, by men whose sole object in creating the rebellion, was to extend and perpetuate the Slave system.

Other letters of a loving nature were more amusing than important, except to the parties concerned. One young lady, well known as a St. Louis belle, beseeches her lover to allow her to come to him, and states, no doubt with great truth, that she is tired to death of her name and spinstership. The contents of some other letters I may perhaps trouble you with on a future occasion.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

ANOTHER VICTORY—OTHER REBEL STAMPEDES IN PROSPECT—MILITARY ITEMS, ETC

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1862.

You know the glorious tidings. Fort Henry is ours, and 60 prisoners, beside TILGHMAN and Staff, 37 big guns, and a vast quantity of ordnance stores. The flag of our Union is replaced in Northwest Tennessee, never to be removed. Thousands of ETHERIDGE'S section will rally around it this month. Tennessee is rebeldom's "Achilles' heel," and we have at last begun to pierce it. The 4,000 rebel infantry who "cut and ran" from Fort Henry, may be followed by stampedes from Fort Donelson, Clarksville, Hopkinsville, Russellville, and even Bowling Green. The rascals won't let us beg them. They all may run, the leaders at their head, to avoid being entrapped. They may evacuate Bowling Green before we can invest it. Nashville papers may soon denounce oot only a "score or two," but also most or all of Kentucky's invaders as "stragglers," "cowardly creatures," and more Confederate officers than one, as "notorious sots," "confirmed inebriates," "cowardly traitors." The ravages of the First and Second Districts will soon be stopped forever.

Gen. MCCOOK and Staff left here yesterday for Cairo. Four of our largest steamers were chartered yesterday for Government service on the Mississippi, Lower Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland and possibly Green.

MARSHALL is reported in Letcher, about 30 miles from Pound Gap, his men without tents, or blankets or bread, save what they make after grinding the corn they steal from the fields.

Saddle ambulances, such as suggested by the NEW-YORK TIMES, are recommended by the Sanitary Commission. The roads continue almost impassable; nevertheless, the First and Second Tennessee, on the 3d, joined GARRARD'S Seventh Kentucky, near Barbonsville, and several more regiments were coming up.

The City Council is about to pass an ordinance levying a special tax for the families of Union volunteers. Unionists in the interior write us they are anxious to pay the taxes necessary to prosecute this war to a successful termination. Some suggest and urge the quartering upon secession aiders and sympathizers of all refugees notil permitted to return to their homes.

JOSHUA F. BELL will represent Boyle in the ensuing session of the Legislature.

The National Senate's expulsion of BRIGHT is generally approved. As the *Democrat* says, "The Senate owes it to itself to purge itself of all traitors, and BRIGHT is one of them. His own State will hury him out of sight." Rather, his own State has already buried him out of sight. EX-Gov. WRIGHT or R. W. THOMPSON will probably succeed him. Both, like Gov. MORTON, are popular in Kentucky as in Indiana. PONTIAC.

FROM THE ADVANCE ON GREEN RIVER.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF A SKIRMISH.

The following interesting private letter from Capt. JOE PRESDEE, of the Second Cavalry, Forty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, now fighting on Green River, near Bowling Green, to his brother-in-law, will be read with interest:

CAMP WICKLIFFE, BANKS OF GREEN RIVER, Ky., Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1862.

MY DEAR J——: Hurrah for Company H, of the Second Cavalry, Forty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, commanded by the gallant Col. BRIDGLAND!

I, together with my boys, on last Saturday opened the ball with secesh for the Second Indiana Cavalry, and made the rebels pay for the music, as we killed three and wounded two! with none hurt on our side—and now for the story. On Friday morning I was ordered out with my company for picket duty, with three days' rations. I tell you the boys, when they heard the order, were tickled to death, and so was I, and off we started, and before night I had eight posts picked out, and my men placed at them, beside what I had at my headquarters. You may well believe that your uncle slept but little the first night, as I visited my pickets three times during the night, riding, as you may suppose, a good many miles—in fact, I spent the night in the saddle. Next day my forage came along to headquarters, and after taking off what I wanted there, I ordered the wagons to go on to the other posts, leaving enough for two feeds for each horse, and I mounted my horse to visit a post on a hill right on the river. I had scarcely got to the post, when I heard a volley, and I knew in a minute that we were attacked in earnest. I rode down the road like lightning, bring out my revolver as I rode as an alarm, ordering the men at the posts as I rode by to mount all but one, and follow me. I got to where the bridge once was (now burned down) in time, and dismounting, sailed right in. (This is the life I think I was cut out for.) The rebels had fired on my men while unloading the corn, but they paid dear for it, as they left five on the field, and we drove the others from the position. I could scarcely keep my men from jumping into the river and going after them. I, of course, had sent to camp to say we were fighting, and Major STEWART came down to us without bringing a man with him, saying afterward, "Good gracious, Cap., I knew you and your fellows could take care of yourselves." He arrived while we were fighting and rode right in among us. I shouted for him to dismount, that they were firing up the gully and he might get hit. "Let them fire and be d—d," said he, dismounting and throwing down his coat and gloves. (I lost my gloves in the fight.) Said he, "Cap., give me one of them things." I handed him my carbine (good for 500 yards,) at the same time taking one myself from one of the men, and at it we went. I found my men so keen that I could not keep them under cover, as when I ordered them under cover they would lay down behind a stone about as big as an ink bottle, supposing they were obeying orders, but I could not blame them, as I was as bad myself, as the Major reminded me as he sat on a rock in full view of the rebels, with his carbine across his knee, waiting for a good chance. I got mad at the men for exposing themselves so, and shouted to them, "Boys, the first man I see from cover I shall certainly send back to headquarters," (severe punishment.) "Hold on, Cap," says the Major; "example would be good in this case—get into cover yourself." "I will," said I, "*when you set the example*." This raised a shout from the boys and a laugh from the Major and myself, and we took it for granted that the boys were under cover from that out. The Major has just left, saying that when there is any fighting to be done he wants Company H along—in fact we have earned the name of the *fighting Company*, and I am spared we will retain it.

I expect to be ordered out to-morrow or next day, not to return to camp *till the whole army crosses the river*. I was you could have seen me when I got your letter on Sunday. I was lying in a mud-hole with a rock in front of me, waiting for a chance to crack at the secesh. We kept up our fire all day Sunday, at nothing in the shape of a man that came near enough to risk the temptation. I am, as ever, yours,

J. B. PRESDEE.

GEN MCCLERNAND'S STAFF

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAMP, Ill., Feb. 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—The General commanding the First Division, preparatory to the advance movement ordered to be made, announces the following staff:

1. Major M. BEAUMAN, Twenty-ninth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

2. Capt. A. SCHWARTZ, Light Artillery, Acting Chief of Field Staff.

3. Capt. WORDEN STEWART, Independent Cavalry, Aid-de-Camp.

4. Capt. JAMES HUNTER, Assistant Quartermaster and Aid.

5. E. P. SANFORD, Surgeon and Acting Aid.

6. Lieut. HENRY F. FREEMAN, Acting Engineer and Aid.

7. Lieut. WM. H. HEATH, Acting Assistant Commissioner of Subsistence and Aid.

8. Lieut. E. S. JONES, Twenty-ninth Regiment, Ordnance Officer and Aid. By order of

Brig.-Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Commanding First Division.
M. BEAUMAN, Acting Ass't Adjutant-General.

Napoleon III. and the American Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In one of your leaders of this morning you speak of the "united whispers we are beginning to hear of the hostile disposition of the Emperor NAPOLEON," and contrast this supposed hostility with the friendly spirit evinced by certain Paris papers of well known weight and influence. This idea of latent hostility on the part of that powerful monarch has been growing up of late so rapidly, that it would be well to pause for a moment and see what foundation there may be for such an opinion.

I must confess that, as far as I have been able to judge from the, I can see no ground whatever for supposing that the French ruler views the position of the Union in her days of darkness and tribulation with anything akin to enmity. Nay, it seems to me that his whole course indicates rather sympathy and friendship than any other feeling. It is only from liberal fields that we can garner any intimation of the real drift of the Imperial policy, not from the partisan, hostile, interested columns or unscrupulous assertions of the English Press.

It seems indeed very strange that we cannot get rid of our inveterate habit of looking at Continental events through English glasses. With all our knowledge that Great Britain is animated by positive, unequivocal hatred and jealousy toward us, that she openly exults over our national troubles, that she predicts with derisive joy our national dissolution, that she is now arming and waiting for the day in which she can, or thinks she can, safely dispose of her only rival, we still go on shaping our opinion after the foolish or mendacious rhapsodies of her salaried slanderers. Will we never learn that the London *Times* is not the organ of the Tuileries; that the Paris correspondent of every London paper is not, *ex officio*, the confidential friend and adviser of the Emperor of the French; and that when NAPOLEON III. means to do something or nothing, he does not begin by taking the advice of all the Jenkinses and Specials who may honor his Capital with their presence?

And yet, absurd as it may seem, can anything be truer? Look at this very case of suspected hostility on the part of the French Government. Neither you nor any one can point to any single fact that should justify the suspicions.

It is not the recognition of the Southern States as belligerents, for that was subsequent to the same act on the part of England, and was its necessary consequence. The only difference between tha two was that the manner of performing the act, the absence of indecent haste, the obvious difficulty of avoiding its performance, all contributed to make it less distasteful on the oart of France than of our loving relatives of England. If my memory serves me right, this very journal so viewed it at the time. What, then, can we complain of? Not the letter of M. TOUVENEL concerning the *Trent* affair, for that has been almost unanimously adjudged to be a cordial and friendly warning, and was so viewed by our Government. Had France desired to see us embroiled with Great Britain, she surely would not have raised her voice to tell us that in the contest which we seemed about provoking, public opinion in Europe would be against us, and that we should pause before defying it, for we knew as well as he that neither we nor any other nation can battle long or successfully against the unanimous opinion of the enlightened world.

But while we are trying to collect our energies to strike the blow upon the issue of which hangs our very existence, our enemies are vigilant. Day after day we get telegraphic intimations that France is about raising the blockade, or that she is about mediating with Great Britain to assist the South, or that she has been long anxious to interfere, but that England has magnanimously kept her back! And we—that pride ourselves on being so very "clever"—quietly swallow and inwardly digest the unsavory lo. is which has been so clumsily made up, but so pertinaciously crammed down our throats.

How well BEAUMARCHAIS understood the tendency of us all to be duped by lies, if only sufficiently iterated, when he cried, "Go on libelling and libelling, something is sure to be left behind"—"*Calomniez, calomniez, il en reste toujours quelque chose.*"

Not being a special correspondent nor a diplomat, (nor anything else worth mentioning,) I cannot pretend to fathom the deep, mysterious recesses of the Third Napoleon's mind, nor speak "of my knowledge on the best authority" of his plans; but there are things so plain that even he who runs may read them. This I hold to be one of them, to wit; that if LOUIS NAPOLEON has spent untold millions to build a fleet wherewith to crush England, (and *she* knows it,) and if England has done the same thing to baffle him, (and he knows it,) it is not very logical to pretend, nor natural to suppose, that he is now going to donate her with the result of these millions, and of twelve years' patient, unremitting exertions to help her in her private understandings—that he will now aid her to destroy *his* natural ally, *her* natural rival, in order, quietly and submissively, to invest her with the purple of the seas. If I were a profane man, I should want to say as Lord PALMERSTON, on the subject of the *Trent* affair—"You may stand this, but I'll be d——d if I can!"

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862. F. R. C.

A Case of Scandal.

THE WIFE OF A UNIVERSALIST MINISTER SUES FOR A DIVORCE.

From the Chicago Times, Feb. 8.

The Superior Court has had its attention occupied somewhat of late with a divorce suit in which the public will have an interest when the facts become known, as the defendant is a clergyman who not long since occupied a position of some note as pastor of the Universalist Church in this city. Rev. Mr. KING is summoned to answer the charges made against him by his wife, MARY M. KING, and to show cause why a decree of divorce should not be issued in her favor, annulling the marriage tie that exists between them. As a divine of considerable pretension, and a claimant of high moral virtues, which were admitted, we believe, until he practically disproved them, he stands in a bad light before the charges of the wife who shared his home and knew his private life for ten years.

The paper filed by the complainant, setting forth her grievances, is somewhat explicit, although not unusually lengthy.

Mrs. KING alleges that she was married to the defendant in Forestville, Chatauqua County, N. Y., in 1849. In 1855 they came to Chicago to live, having left Brooklyn, N. Y., for that purpose. Previous to this period he had grown cold toward her, and made a habitual practice of ill-treating and abusing her, its methods of doing this were peculiarly his own. In the first place, he gave her to understand that he felt no affection for her, and never had done so. Then he informed her that she was altogether beneath him in social and intellectual standing; that she was low, coarse and vulgar; that her family was low, coarse and vulgar; that she was violent and outrageous in temper, and that she was addicted to stealing. The fact that he was a country schoolmaster, and boarded in her father's family for a year or two before and after marriage, she considers a sufficient reason for disputing the charge of inferiority; and, as for coarseness and vulgarity, acts are sufficient to place him on a level with anything. Some time after their arrival in Chicago, where he assumed the pastorate of the Universalist Church, he attended a convention of the church at Erie, and on his return brought with him a female, whose name is given in the document, whom he introduced as a single lady, but whom Mrs. K. ascertained to be married and separated from her husband. Contrary to her wishes and remonstrances, he persisted in introducing her to society as a young unmarried lady, and retained her in the house a year or more as one of the family. Mrs. K. finally became possessed of evidence of criminal intimacy between them, and threatened exposure in case she was not removed from the house. This course was adopted, but, as she alleges, the intimacy was not discontinued—the parties meeting at his study in the church and walking in the streets, until the matter became a scandal and a notoriety. During this time, Mrs. K. alleges that the said female was supplied with money and subsistence from the pockets of the reverend divine.

At a subsequent period, as she further alleges, a young girl, whose name is also given, was taken into the house as a domestic, with the understanding that she should be provided with a permanent home. Rev. Mr. KING took advantage of her unprotected situation to introduce himself into her sleeping apartment, and, by force and persistence, to accomplish her ruin. She was only fourteen years old. She disclosed the fact, and he trumped up a charge of conspiracy against her which silenced her representations, and turned her out upon the world, a ruined outcast, although yet a child in years.

In conclusion, the complainant alleges that, having determined to separate himself from her, he sent her home to her parents, ostensibly for a visit, but, as it afterward transpired, with the intention of detaining her there until her absence amounted to desertion in the eye of the law. She returned to him at the end of three months, and was met with reproaches and upbraidings. It turned that they would remain together no longer, and brutally told that she might starve before he would raise a finger to contribute to her support. His choice vocabulary of epithets closed with the appellation of "drug," and he left her alone and debt-title without child. Since that time he has never, she alleges, cohabited with her or contributed to her support, or the support of her child. Setting forth these grievances, she prayed for a decree of divorce, which was granted.

The Reverend Divine, taking time to the forelock, was prepared for this emergency, and within a week after the decree of divorce was issued, was married to another wife, and is now, or was not long since, administering spiritual consolation to a crumbling congregation at Minneapolis, in Minnesota.

Five Months with the Rebels.

LECTURE BY JAMES GILLETTE, OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST N. Y. S. M.

A lecture was delivered, Wednesday evening, in Calvary Baptist Church, in Twenty-second-street, by Mr. JAMES GILLETTE, son of the late Dr. GILLETTE, a member of the Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. M., who was taken prisoner at Bull Run, and returned only in January last. The church was well filled. The speaker occupied the attention of the audience for over an hour, with a long, well-written, and well-read narrative of the incidents connected with the Battle of Bull Run, his capture, and his treatment at Manassas, and the journey to Richmond, with its terrible episode of starvation. As Mr. GILLETTE was not permitted to bring down any of his notes or clear his whole narrative was written from memory. Of the treatment of the prisoners, especially the wounded at Manassas, he spoke, as all others have spoken, commanding the inhumanity of the rebels, and paying a merited tribute of gratification on behalf of all to Surgeon STEINER, of the First Minnesota Volunteers, Professor, of the Seventy-first N. Y. S. M., SWIFT, BUCK and WINSTON, of the Eighth New-Yorks, who had only were conveniences in their situations, but freely exercised their own means to procure little comforts for the two indeed. They arrived at Richmond on the 25th of August, and were quartered, 1,950 in number, in four tobacco houses, two of which were used as hospitals. And after the arrival of 600 prisoners from Lee Station, three more warehouses were filled, one being occupied as a hospital. Of the treatment there he gave the most sad and heart-rending details, not forgetting the unmanly and unfeeling conduct of Lieut. TODD, who secured to the prisoners of war the spirit of a fiend in the treatment of them. He used to go through the prisons sword in hand, and twice he cut down two men for the most trivial causes. Sergeant WHITCOMB and T. H. SMITH, of the First Michigan Volunteers. Three prisoners were shot at the windows, for looking out, viz., N. C. BROE, of the New-York Seventy-ninth; C. W. TIBBETTS, of the New-York Twenty-seventh, and R. GLEASON, of the New-York Eleventh. Capt. GEO. C. GIBBS, who took charge after the removal of Lieut. TODD, was a humane man, and allowed the prisoners every privilege, and did all he could to contribute to their comfort, consistently with his orders. A "United States Prisoners' Court for the District of Richmond" was established in November for the trial of offenders, which resulted in checking many petty larcenies—Hon. H. B. HALL, of the Eighteenth New-York, being elected Chief-Justice. They also organized a company of "Prison Invincibles," and drilled daily, thus whiling away time. They also established the "Prisoners of War Olio," and, with the aid of blankets, flannels, tin foil, &c., got up quite a theatrical wardrobe. The lecturer read "the Prison Bill of Fare," a humorous narrative in rhyme, by JAMES BANKS, of Massachusetts, which caused much laughter. In December, the prisoners, who had suffered very much for want of proper clothing, received some warm clothes from the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Indiana; but nothing from the State of New-York, except two boxes of clothing from the "Ladies' Aid Society," of this church, the largest of which was sent to their friends at Tuscaloosa, and the other distributed among the hospitals at Richmond.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment.

TESTIMONIAL TO LIEUT. CONNOLLY.

The officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment now in New-York assembled Wednesday evening at the Metropolitan Hotel to testify their gratification at the return of Lieut. EDMOND CONNOLLY from imprisonment in the South, that gentleman having been captured at the battle of Manassas, and held until lately by the rebel authorities.

Among the guests present, we noticed Judge Connolly, Major James Bagley, Quartermaster Tully, Capt. James B. Kirker, Capt. Thomas Clarke, and Paymaster Kehoe, of the Sixty-ninth, and Messrs. John Mullaly, of the *Metropolitan Record*, John Heroessy and James Russell, Esqs.

Between 8 and 9 P. M., the company, numbering about one hundred persons, were ushered into one of the handsome dining-halls of the hotel, where a pleasing entertainment was served. After the good things of the larder and cellar had been discussed, Major BAGLEY was called to the Chair, and the following order of toasts and responses followed:

"The President of the United States and the cause," he sustains." Responded to by Quartermaster TULLY.

"The Health of Lieut. CONNOLLY," who replied in a graphic and pleasing narrative of his experience as a prisoner of war, contradicting, in most particulars, the statements made of cruelty exhibited toward the Federal captives.

A sentiment to Col. CORCORAN elicited a neat reply from Capt. DUFFY. "The Press" was handsomely represented by JOHN MULLALY, Esq., of the *Metropolitan Record*, who concluded with a toast to the restoration of the Union in fact and feeling. "The Guests" were spoken for by Judge CONNOLLY. JOHN HENNESSY, Esq., was complimented, and replied in an eloquent address.

Bishop LYNCH, of Charleston, was likewise toasted, Mr. MULLALY responding, and until a late hour a succession of volunteer sentiments, received with enthusiastic applause and general hilarity, made the occasion delightful. Want of space alone prevents a more extended and befitting report.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated calendar will be called.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 42, (on demurrer calendar.) 25, 314, 335, 346, 190, 348, 352, 353, 82, 311, 360, 246, 247, 361, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3039, 1343, 1913, 3323, 563, 601, 697, 703, 721, 723, 753, 795, 2897, 613. *Part II.*—Nos. 1912, 3196, 2770, 1350, 3592, 3566, 3258, 3618, 2352, 2922, 1654, 3496, 3590, 3498.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—(One-hour causes.) Nos. 1216, 1494, 1568, 1832, 1893, 1901, 1908, 1907, 1923.

Corporations—Is the President of a Company Entitled to Transfer its Notes Without Express Authority.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Amos Howes et al. vs. *Mahlon Vail.*—The defendant made his promissory note payable to the order of the Globe Mutual Insurance Company. This note, with others, was taken by the Vice-President of the Company and deposited with Z. W. Elwell & Co. as collateral security for a loan by Elwell & Co. of two notes to this Company. The amount of the stock note was $2,000, and the amount of the notes deposited was $20,000. Elwell & Co., as alleged, collected on the transaction $18,000.

There was no resolution of the Board of Directors authorizing the transfer. The answer set up two defences. The want of title in the plaintiffs, and a set off against the Company.

The grounds of appeal are, that the Court erred in its conclusion of law, that the note was legally transferred by the Globe Insurance Company, and that said transfer was not in violation of the statute. That the title to the note never passed to Elwell & Co., as the Vice-President had no authority to transfer it; that the maker of a note has a right to defend for want of title in the plaintiff; that the note was never indorsed by the Globe Mutual Insurance Company; it did not purport to be, and the plaintiffs had notice of the want of authority.

Decision reserved.

Gilbert Dean for appellants; Erastus C. Benedict for respondents.

Smith's Letters go Astray, and He Change" His Name.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Application of Charles Smith.—The petitioner desired to have his name changed, as it was so common that many of his business letters (Mr. Smith is engaged in the jewelry business) went to other Smiths residing in the City, occasioning much loss to the applicant. Besides, certain Charles Smiths were guilty of infamous crimes, of which the petitioner was in no wise anxious to be suspected.

The partner of Mr. Smith had concluded it would be worth $1,000 to the firm if Mr. Smith's name was changed, and he had tendered Mr. Smith that sum if he would but change his name.

The order was granted, to take effect the 5th of March, when Mr. Charles Smith will become Mr. Charles Leopold Leopold.

Charles S. Spencer for motion.

Arrests of Arrest—Is the Request that the Sheriff take Additional Security a Distinct Order of Arrest?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Benedict Barnard and Alfred Rosenthall vs *Louis Isersten.*—This is a motion to set aside certain orders of arrest obtained against the defendant, on the ground, chiefly, that an order requiring the Sheriff to hold the defendant to bail in an additional sum of $60,000, was irregular, in being another, distinct and further order of arrest, granted without legal warrant, in the same action, against the same defendant. The plaintiffs allege that the defendant has fled from justice, and the motion is merely to relieve his bail. The case grew out of the fact that the plaintiffs, large dealers in London, consigned goods to the extent of $160,000 to the defendant, to be sold by him in this City. They allege that the defendant sold the goods, but failed to pay over the proceeds, in consequence of which they failed in business. Case still on.

C. A. Seward, Wm. M. Evarts and Mr. Morris, for plaintiffs; John Graham and Edwin James, for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, the trial of Charles Twiker, for passing a counterfeit one dollar bill, was concluded by a verdict of acquittal. Daniel Maher was tried for grand larceny and acquitted.

Charles Miller pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence. John Collins, jointly indicted with John Price for robbery in the first degree, was tried and acquitted. His accomplice was convicted at the last term of the Court.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

DICKINS vs. DIXON.—Report confirmed and final judgment of divorce granted.

In Matter of Application of Charles Smith for Change of Name.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

The Chatham Bank vs. *Batts et al.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Case et al. vs. *Banta.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

B. Cozans vs. *Dissenbarg et al.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Feb. 14, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	99¾	5 Del. & Hud. Canal	81½
5,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coup.	99¾	113 do	81½
13,000 do	99¾	10 Pac. Mail S. Co.	99¾
5,000 Tres. Notes	99¾	50 do	99¾
5,000 do	99¾	50 do	99¾
5,000 U. S. 6s '74 Coup.	99¾	50 do	99¾
2,000 Ill. Cent.	67¾	10 do	99¾
1,000 Penn. 5s	85¾	50 do	99¾
2,000 do	85¾	50 N. Y. C. & R.	99¾
5,000 Missouri 6s	42¾	250 do	99¾
12,000 do	42¾	450 do	99¾
Hud. & Berks. R.	50	1.5 Mich. Cen. R.	65¾
1,000 Cent. Sus. 7s	87½	50 do	130
1,000 do	87½	50 Erie Railway	31¾
2,000 do	87½	100 do	31¾
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s	100	200 do	31¾
3,000 R. City Water	103¾	250 Erie Railway Pref	57¾
5,000 N. Y. Cent 7s '76	105	100 do	57¾
1,000 R. & Sod. m. b.	85	100 do	57¾
18,000 R. & Sod. m. b.	85¾	100 do	57¾
12,000 do	85	150 Harlem R.	13
1,000 Harlem 1st m. b.	90¾	150 Harlem R. Pref	30
8,000 Mich. Sou. & N. I. 1st m.	89	50 do	30
1st m. S. F. C. Bs	100	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	21½
3,000 Ind. R. 2d m. bs.	88¾	100 do	21½
500 Mich. S. 2d mtge.	69	25 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	11¾
3,000 C. B. & Q. R.	98	25 do	41
5,000 Mich. S. S. F. B.	85¾	10 Panama R.	114
2,000 T. H. & A. 2d m.	82	5 Ill. Cen. R. S.	95¾
5,000 C. & R. I. 1st m.	42	150 do	95¾
7,000 Fo. & Wa. 1st m.	75	50 do	100
7,000 To. & Wa. 2d m.	44¾	100 Clev. & Tol R.	42¾
5,000 Hud. & O. 1st m.	100	100 do	42¾
5 Bank of Commerce	76½	100 do	42¾
20 Am. Ex. Bank	80	100 do	84
40 Chatham Bank	76	100 do	84
10 Park Bank	92¾	400 do	84
1,000 American Gold	102	1000 Chic. & R. I. R.	53¾
20,000 do	b30 104¾	250 do	53¾
10,000 do	b30 104¾	25 do	53¾
13,000 do	b60 104¾	200 do	53¾
50,000 do	104¾	200 do	b30 53¾
25,000 do	b10 104¾	85 Mil. & P. Du. R.	20
5,000 do	b10 104¾	5 M. & P. Du. 1st Pr	75
15,000 do	60 104¾	25 M. & P. Du. 2d Pr	52

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s '74 Coup.	80	34 Del. & Hud. Canal	95
5,000 Mo. State 6s	42¾	20 Pac. M. S. Co.	99¾
7,000 do	42¾	145 do	99¾
6,000 Cal. bds. 7s.	81	50 do	99¾
9,000 Cal. St. 7s	73	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	54
10,000 Ohio St. 6s 1886	98	150 N. Y. Cen. R.	80¾
5,000 Ill. Coupon Bs. '62	79½	50 do	80¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	105¾	15 do	81½
5,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs	85¾	250 Erie R. Pref.	57¾
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	70	200 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	21½
1,000 Ind. L. & W. 1 M.	104	50 Panama Railroad	114
3,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	42½	50 do	114
2,000 do	42¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. Sc'p	95¾
5,000 M. C. & R. C. Bonds	99	50 do	95¾
5,000 Missouri 6s	43	50 do	95¾
10,000 do	b30 43	350 do	43½
10,000 do	43¼	100 do	43¾
5,000 do	b20 104¾	100 do	b30 43¾
30,000 do	b10 104¾	450 do	43½
4,500 do	60 104¾	100 do	b10 43¾
30,000 do	b60 104¾		

THURSDAY, Feb. 13—P. M.

The rates of Exchange on London early this morning were inclined to increased firmness for Saturday's mail, and 115@115½ were at one time quoted for Bankers' bills. But late in the day, on a comparatively moderate demand, 114¾@115 ₱ cent. was the range on actual sales, 60-day bills, and 115½@115¾ ₱ cent. for short sights. Gold was a fraction less firm than yesterday, though there was a large business done at 101¼@104⅜, cash and on time, altogether over $200,000, closing at this quotation. The rates of Exchange on the Continent are about as follows for first-class bill's:

Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar	4f. 92½@5
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar	4f. 88¾@c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder	42½@c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ marc banco	36¾@c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin	43½@c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₱ rix dollar	83¾@c.

The Stock market opened under a slight depression, as compared with yesterday's sales, in the Railway Shares, and so continued through the dealings of the First Board, the difference being ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. on nearly the whole speculative list. New York Central was done as low as 80¾, as against 80¾@81 on Wednesday, and Erie at 34¼ ₱ cent. The Western Shares, down to Cleveland and Toledo, fell off in about the same proportion, but this stock and Rock Island were in good request and left off steady. Soon after the adjournment of the first session, the general Share market turned upward again, and continued to gain strength to the closing sales late in the afternoon, the highest for New-York Central, being 81¾ ₱ cent.; Erie, 31½; Erie Preferred, 58⅛; Toledo, 43½, and Rock Island, 54 ₱ cent. There was much buoyancy of feeling after the Second Board, as well in some of the Southern State Stocks and Pacific Mail shares, as in the Railways. Tennessees rapidly appreciated to 46¼@⅜ ₱ cent., and Missouris were 42¾@43 ₱ cent. The closing prices at 5 o'clock were about as follows:

N. Y. Central	81¾	Michigan Guaranteed	41¾
Erie	34⅛	Illinois Central	57½
Erie Preferred	57⅝	Galena	67¾
Rock Island	53¾	Missouris	43¾
Toledo	43⅞	U. S. 6s, 1881	99
Michigan Central	51⅞	Pacific	99¾
Michigan Southern	21⅝		

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world: if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE WIFE—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE IRISH HEIRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE SERIOUS FAMILY—SPANISH DANCES—THE NAIAD QUEEN—MY YOUNG WIFE AND OLD UMBRELLA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Loan and Treasury bill finally passed the Senate yesterday evening—Yeas 30, Nays 7. The main discussion turned upon a motion by Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, to strike out the legal tender of United States Notes, which was negatived, 17 to 22. The proposition of the Finance Committee, to allow temporary deposits with the Treasury at an interest of five per cent. was disagreed to. The more important amendment, to make all payments of interest on all the Public Stocks and Treasury Bonds of the United States in specie, was adopted. For all other payments and debts, public and private, the United States Notes are created lawful money and made a legal tender, as in the original bill. In lieu of the alternative privilege of converting the United States Notes into a five-year 7 per cent. stock, in place of twenty-year 6 per cent. stock, when preferred, the Senate substituted the alternative of 7.30-per-cent. two-year Treasury Bonds. A specific pledge of the Customs and Land revenues is added to the House bill for the further security of the interest and the support of a sinking fund for the Public Debt. The sinking fund to receive an annual contribution from the Treasury, out of first revenues, equal to one per cent. of the whole principal of the debt. Some other verbal amendments were made to the bill. None of the amendments are likely to be seriously opposed on the return of the bill to the House, where it will probably have final action to-day, and then approved by the President.

We have no further intelligence from the Burnside Expedition, but shall probably receive full particulars to-day by dispatch-boat. No flag of truce from Norfolk was received at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday. Advices from Sewell's Point, however, continue fully the news previously received, and states that Norfolk has been placed under martial law, and that volunteers for its defence had been called for in vain. At Sewell's Point there are said to be only two hundred rebel troops.

The attack upon Fort Donelson is not yet announced, though it probably will be to-day. Commodore FOOTE, with the gun-boats *St. Louis, Louisville* and *Pittsburgh*, left Cairo for the Cumberland River on Tuesday night, and the *Carondelet* was expected to join them at Paducah. The water in the Cumberland being high, and the current consequently swift, the fleet was not expected to reach the vicinity of Fort Donelson before yesterday morning, when a further delay would be necessary in order to husband the readiness of both the land and naval forces.

Some of the details of the reception of our gunboats high up on the Tennessee River, given this morning, are most extraordinary, in view of what the rebels have told us of the unanimity of the South for the rebellion. Blessings, cheers, and the wildest enthusiasm everywhere greeted the approach of the Stars and Stripes. Prominent men said that when our army entered Tennessee, fifty thousand men would at once gather to it as colaborers. They had only succumbed under the rebel reign of terror.

Gens. BEAUREGARD, PILLOW and CHEATHAM were at Nashville on the 5th, and predictions speculations were indulged in as to what BEAUREGARD would do at Columbus.

Our special correspondent on the line of the Tennessee River furnishes this morning further details of the late affair at Fort Henry. He describes the fort as so strongly built that our military forces might have thundered at its walls for three months without effect; but yet it could not stand the shower of shell and ball poured from the river gunboats. From his account it would seem that the small iron-clad river men-of-war are a success; and now that the same boats have gone up the Cumberland River to try their metal on Fort Donelson, we may anticipate another good report from them. The rebel prisoners taken at Fort Henry have been sent up to Paducah. The son of Ex-Senator JONES, of Tennessee, who is among the captured, says he has got all the fight he wants; and it is said that even Gen. TILGHMAN was not averse to quitting the service of the rebels. Our correspondent went up the Tennessee on the excursion to Danville, and gives some highly-amusing accounts of rebel maneuvring up the river. It is evident from many points of view that the victory our sailors gained at Fort Henry is one of no mean importance.

Advices from Port Royal to the 10th inst. are received by the steam-transport *Baltic*, which arrived at this port yesterday. All the gunboats had been sent to the vicinity of Savannah, when some of them had taken up a position cutting off communication between the city and Fort Pulaski. About 10,000 troops had also gone on the expedition, and it was generally believed that Savannah would soon be in our possession. Nothing new had transpired at Beaufort. No forward movement had been made, and the troops were getting dissatisfied with inactivity, especially as the rebels were growing bolder on account of it. Their pickets had been advanced nearer to Port Royal Ferry. The gunboat *Pocahontas*, from the blockade off Charleston, had arrived at Hilton Head, and reported that the rebel steamer *Isabel*, in attempting to run out with a load of cotton, had been captured. No particulars of the capture are given, however. The *Baltic* brought to this port nine rebel prisoners, and over 600 bales of Sea Island cotton.

The United States storeship *Supply*, from Ship Island Jan. 24, arrived at this port, yesterday, with a prize cargo, valued at $60,000, taken from the steamer *T. J. Lewis* and schooner *T. J. Vien*, which vessels, together with their officers and crews, were captured off Florida by the gunboat *New London*. She also brought to this port the British schooner *Stephen Hart*, which she captured off Florida, Jan. 30. The *Hart* was loaded with arms, ammunition and supplies, and has previously run the blockade three times. The National force on Ship Island numbered about 2,500 men. It is thought an important movement will take place, when reinforcements, which were daily expected, shall have arrived. Fort Massachusetts has been strengthened, and other works on the Island were rapidly progressing.

A rumor reaches us from the Upper Potomac that the rebel forces are gathering in considerable numbers between Point of Rocks and Leesburgh, and also that they are erecting fortifications there.

The great Sawyer gun at Newport's News burst on Tuesday last, killing two or three men and wounding several others.

FROM HAVANA.

By the arrival of the steamship *Columbia* at this port, and the *Baltimore* at Baltimore, we have advices from Havana to the 8th inst. The British steamer *Gladiator* is reported to be still at Nassau, N. P., where she was being changed into a privateer for the rebel service. Among the passengers by the *Columbia* is Capt. PALMER, late of the steam-gunboat *Iroquois*, relieved of his command on account of the escape of the privateer *Sumter* from Martinique while under his surveillance. Capt. PALMER will proceed immediately to Washington, and make answer to the charge of conniving at the escape of the pirate, which his friends contend he will be able to do satisfactorily. There is no news of importance from Havana.

FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Columbia*, from Havana, we have news from Vera Cruz to Jan. 23. The advices are interesting and important. Gen. MIRAMON, who left Havana for Vera Cruz on board the English mail steamer, arrived at that place on Jan. 24. By order of Commodore DUNLOP he was at once arrested and taken on board H. B. M. frig te *Challenger*, for having violated his pledge not to leave Havana. It was rumored that he was subsequently transferred to the *Jason* for attempting to effect his escape to the mainland. The affair had created much excitement among MIRAMON'S partisans, who had been anxiously anticipating his arrival. The Commissioners representing the allied Powers, who left Vera Cruz for the City of Mexico on Jan. 14, returned on the 19th. Senor ZAMACONA, a Plenipotentiary commissioned by JUAREZ, accompanied them. The Allied Commission represent that they were everywhere received with cordiality. JUAREZ treated them with great consideration. He attempted to exact as a condition of future negotiations, that all of the allied forces which had been landed at Vera Cruz, with the exception of a guard of 3,000 men, should be reembarked. This preliminary was at once declined, but as the Plenipotentiary of JUAREZ returned with the Commission, it was taken for granted that negotiations would proceed. Where the conference would take place was uncertain, although it was generally believed that Orizaba would be agreed upon. JUAREZ, it is said, had acknowledged that his Government had not fulfilled its obligations to foreigners, and expressed his willingness to extend any additional guarantees. The allied forces at Perote had advanced three leagues towards Santa Fe, in order to be removed from the unhealthy localities where they had at first encamped, and measures were in progress to advance immediately upon the capital, should a disposition be manifested to resist the demands of the allies. All reports of conflicts between the opposing forces are contradicted. On the contrary, it is alleged that the pickets of the Mexicans called Guerrillas maintained the most friendly relations, and that large supplies of provisions in Vera Cruz had fallen into their hands. H. B. M. gunboat *Forer* had gone ashore near the fort of Alvarado, and it was thought would prove a total loss.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a communication from the Common Council of New-York was read, urging the immediate passage of the Treasury Note bill, to make the legal tender clause. The House up on the Washington and Alexandria road was regarded as from the District Committee, but was not acted upon. A series of resolutions, declaratory of the policy of the Government, was presented by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, and laid over. Notice was given of a bill providing for the confiscation of cotton on the lands now in possession of the United States. The bill fixing the number of Representatives in the House at two hundred and thirty-nine was debated, but not finally acted upon. The Senate's amendments to the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill having been disagreed to by the House, a Committee of Conference was appointed. The Treasury Note bill was then taken up, and after a long debate, which continued until 7½ o'clock in the evening, was passed, by a vote of 30 to 7. A motion to strike out the legal tender clause was defeated, 22 to 17. The bill now goes back to the House for action on the Senate amendments.

In the House, the resolution to pay the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad in Missouri, for the transportation of troops and stores, was passed after a debate of three hours. Five thousand copies of the proposed Bankrupt law were ordered to be printed. The Naval Appropriation bill was then considered until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bills providing for the examination of the accounts of the Canal Department and the State Treasurer, and to amend the Revised Statutes relative to hawkers and peddlers. The bill to levy tolls upon railroads competing with the canals was introduced. The bill relative to the Court of General Sessions in this City was read a third time and passed. The resolution to appoint a Commission to revise the Assessment and Tax laws was amended so as to require a report to be made by the 25th of March next, and adopted. The resolution to adjourn over from the 24th to the 26th inst. was lost. A bill relative to the public health in the Metropolitan Police District was introduced.

In the Assembly, a joint resolution, congratulating the country on the recent victories and pledging a new support to the National Government, was introduced, but laid over for a day under the rule. A resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, extending the power of the Committee to investigate any matters of corruption in this or the last Legislature, was adopted after a warm debate, during which considerable excitement was occasioned by the reading of a circular marked "Confidential," which had been sent to a prominent citizen of Westchester. It stated that it was contemplated during the present session to repeal the existing law relating to assignments and insolvency, and to pass a new law for the immediate relief of debtors, and stated that, as it would take money to effect the object, all those in favor of it were expected to contribute. A list of prominent names were attached to the circular as movers and references. The Committee were empowered to investigate this matter especially.

GENERAL NEWS.

By way of San Francisco, from which city we have telegraphic advices to the 12th inst., we receive news from China to the 4th ult., a vessel having arrived from Hong Kong in 37 days. American vessels in China were being put under the protection of the British flag, to prevent interference on the part of privateers. Purchases of tea for the United States were being made at improved rates, and freights had advanced to $20@$24 per ton. The rebels captured the city of Ning Po on the 9th of December, and the Hong Kong papers were filled with accounts of atrocities committed by them.

A general meeting of German ladies and gentlemen, comprising some of the most eminent and respectable of their national family in this City, assembled last evening in the Prescott House, to adopt measures for the purpose of furthering the establishment of a German Hospital in New-York. Mr. WESENDONCK was called to the Chair, and Mr. JELLINGHAUS, President of the German Society, and Messrs. ROSE, SUNNTAG, HEIDELBACH, STIASTNY and STEIN made Vice-Presidents, with Mr. STEIGER as Secretary. A large number of ladies were present, and among them the officers and Executive Committee of the German Ladies' Aid Society. Mr. WESENDONCK set forth in detail the objects of the meeting and the progress already made toward the erection of the proposed Hospital, a Charter having been obtained and the Ladies' Aid Society having already raised $5,000. A protracted debate ensued, which finally terminated in the adoption of resolutions forming the meeting assembled into a General Committee, from whose number an Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of the twelve members of the Ladies' Executive Committee, increased by eighteen lady members and sixty gentlemen, with power to enter at once upon the preparation of lists and the receipt of subscriptions, and to call another meeting of the General Committee when they should see fit, or the exigency required them to report, but with the understanding that their efforts were to be directed to the procurement of subscriptions, in objects of industry to be exhibited and disposed of at a great fair to be held as early as next May, if possible, or later if necessary. After adding the Board of Officers to this Executive Committee, and giving it authority to enlarge its number indefinitely, the meeting, at 11 o'clock, adjourned.

The Board of Supervisors held a brief special meeting yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of reconsidering the act passed at the last meeting authorizing the issue of "New County Court-house" Bonds, to the amount of $1,200,000. The sum was reduced to $1,000,000, and in that shape will go to Albany for the action of the Legislature. Mr. WEISSMAN called by resolution on the Counsel of the Board, for his opinion as to the legality of the "team fees" charged by the Sheriff.

The Second Iowa Regiment is a body of men which it does not do to praise. Brig.-Gen. HAMILTON, on Feb. 2 issued an order commending them for their conduct to the prisoners of war sent to St. Louis, whom they had been ordered to guard; and, on the very next day, he was obliged to issue another order censuring them for doing serious damage to the Museum attached to McDowell College, which had been carefully guarded up to preserve it from injury. The regiment, which was under marching orders, went to the place of embarkation with colors furled and without music.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice BARNARD, Mr. CHARLES SMITH, a jeweler in this City, obtained an order changing his name, from the 5th of March next, to CHARLES LEOPOLD LEOPOLD.

The Stock market yesterday, after opening somewhat dull, became quite buoyant, and on part of the Railway shares the prices were ½@¾ per cent. better than the lowest sales of Wednesday. The State Bonds of Missouri and Tennessee are also improved. Exchange, 11½@11¾. Gold, 101¼@101¾ ₱ cent.

Flour was in more demand yesterday, at improved prices. Desirable lots of Wheat were scarce, and held above the views of buyers, sales light. Corn was depressed and declining. Cotton dull and nominal. Coffee inactive. Rice very quiet. Metals attracted very little attention. Provisions were sought after. Sugars and Whisky were pretty freely purchased, and the latter closed higher. Spirits Turpentine was closed dull and nominally cent in. Ice Freight engagements were limited.

The Treasury Bill Passed by the Senate.

The Senate in Committee of the Whole, yesterday, perfected the Loan and Treasury bill, and at 7 o'clock it was reported to the Senate and finally passed by a vote of 30 to 7. The bill returns to the House to-day for concurrence in the amendments, of which there is little or no doubt, and will then be signed by the President.

The important amendment made by the Senate refers to the payment of the interest on all the Public Stocks and Treasury Bonds of the United States, promptly and invariably in Specie. For all other payments, both public and private, the United States Notes, or Circulation are made lawful money and a legal tender. On this point the main discussion in the Senate was had, the question being on a motion made by Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, to strike out so much of the bill as refers to the legal tender of the notes. This motion was negatived, 17 to 22.

Another amendment agreed to on Wednesday struck out so much of the convertible clause in the House bill as authorized the alternative of a short five-year stock, bearing seven per cent. interest. In lieu of this, Mr. SUMNER yesterday moved the alternative of two-year Treasury Bonds, bearing eight per cent. interest, which was at first agreed to in Committee of the Whole, but subsequently modified in the Senate to 7.30 per cent. Treasury Bonds. Other verbal amendments were made to render the bill consistent with its general design, the particulars of which have not yet been telegraphed. The specific pledge of customs and land revenues for the prompt payment of interest, and an annual contribution of one per cent. to a Sinking Fund, as proposed by the Finance Committee, is incorporated in the bill. The proposition to authorize five per cent. on temporary deposits with the Government, to the extent of $25,000,000, was not concurred in.

The majority by which this important measure was finally passed by the Senate, is not less decisive than the vote of the House of Representatives. The division on the legal tender clause was closer, but more on the technical, or constitutional question, supposed by some of the Senators to be involved, than from any apparent conviction of the impolicy of placing the stamp of uniform value upon a National Currency, which is to be paid out in every denomination, from five dollars and upward to the army and navy, and all the public creditors. To have left this an open question, would have been the virtual destruction of the whole bill, besides doing a violent injustice, as Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, yesterday demonstrated, to soldiers and sailors in the public service. It was scarcely questioned by the opponents of the legal tender clause, that the only other alternative left to the Treasury would have been the peremptory sale of the Public Stocks in a forced or reluctant market, even down to 60 cents on the dollar, and we believe we are not mistaken in adding that upon such an alternative, or one equally precarious and discreditable for the Government, some of the more active opponents of the bill in this City were ready to drive the Treasury, rather than yield the right or power of the Federal Authority to control its own currency. There were others, to be sure, who argued, with less disregard of the public interest, that the legal tender might be dispensed with, and the United States Notes left to take their chance for a uniform currency, under the indorsement of a strong measure of taxation for the security of the loans into which they are made convertible; but nothing more cogent was alleged in support of this position than the mere hope that uniform fairness would be shown by bank policy and the open currency market. It was the conviction that such fairness would *not* be shown by all their colleagues, some of whom have acted the smallest possible part toward the present plain Notes of the United States, that induced the concurrence of a large majority of our New-York Bank Presidents in the propriety and necessity of this provision.

The indorsement of ample and unfailing security by taxation will not be withheld. No pretext for depreciation below the value of Gold will be left on this score. Both Houses of Congress are pledged to the full measure of taxation, and the readiness of the people to be taxed for the support of the army and navy, now gallantly vindicating their claim to a generous, as well as patriotic encouragement, is even ahead of the intentions of their Representatives. The measure is one not to be perfected in a day, or in a week. It will require nice or well-balanced adjustment in all the branches of impost, excise, income and privileges. And all of these, except the first, being new to our National revenue policy, the delay complained of in some quarters, is the necessary incident of this inexperience; but in a little while this will be overcome, and the country assured of a sound system of taxation as it already is of a uniform National circulation, to meet the emergencies of the War and the general suspension of Specie payments by the Banks.

Progress of Events in Mexico—Negotiations Opened.

The accounts from Vera Cruz, published to-day, contain no reference to a defeat sustained by the Spaniards. The Spaniards had not advanced to the National Bridge, the pretended theatre of the conflict, the furthest point in that direction reached by any portion of the allied force being Tejeria, the terminus of a short installment of railroad leading from Vera Cruz inward the capital. This point and Medellin, on the lower road, were in possession of the European troops. No movement upon the City of Mexico had yet been arranged. Even the small strip of territory occupied by the allies outside the walls of Vera Cruz, they had obtained by application made to Gen. ORTEGA, the Mexican leader, who had given his consent. And there was good reason for withholding it. The region about Vera Cruz is already pestiferous, the vomito having already appeared in the camps of the Europeans, where it was doing the work of an army. Transports were leaving for Cuba, carrying away large numbers of the sick. Against this enemy the allies are unarmed. It must presently drive them to their ships, or to the highlands of the interior.

Another symptom unfavorable to the success of the expedition, is the evident lack of harmony among the partners. Gen. PRIM, who had been lionized with an important part in the Spanish programme, and his fellow-plenipotentiary, the secretary elect, represent that mass of the Mexican population which Spain declared was awaiting the light of the banners of Castile to rise up and strike for their faith and their liberators. Mr. WYKE, it was originally planned, was to act as Lieutenant-General of the Spanish Expedition. But the intervention of France and England altered that plan, and it only remained to send the Mexican Ex-President home, where his services might still be used in attaching the clerical party to action in sympathy with the purposes of Spain. In fulfillment of this project, MIRAMON recently left Havana for Vera Cruz. At the latter place, as we learn from the correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, he was at once arrested by Admiral DUNLOP, confounding the British spectators, and placed in confinement; and an attempt to effect his escape to the shore had caused his confinement to be made rigorous. This action of the British officer is another proof of the intention of England and France to disappoint in every respect the designs of the Madrid Cabinet in organizing an expedition, and to render its costly preparations a mere pageant. It is impossible that these repeated spurns can be borne by the proudest people in the world without an impatience and indignation which may in time prove troublesome.

But on the Mexican side there are signs conflicting with the idea of an almost unanimous and indetasible purpose to resist the invasion at all hazards, and drive the invaders into the sea. The concession to the demand of the allies of larger space for their encampments is not the only indication that the Mexicans are not in that resolute mood, which can alone redeem their independence. When the allied commissioners went to the capital, bearing the ultimatum of the invaders, they were received everywhere with distinguished courtesy, and were cordially welcomed by President JUAREZ himself, who, in penitential frame, confessed that the European creditors of the Republic had been rudely and unfairly treated. For a moment he certainly seemed disposed to insist, as became him, on the withdrawal of the invading troops to their ships as a preliminary to negotiation, but this point was feebly made and easily abandoned. And when the Commission returned, it carried with it, to continue the negotiations on the part of Mexico, Señor ZAMACONA, the late Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose disposition to compromise cost him, only three months since, his portfolio. And in entire harmony with this action, it is announced that the order has been transmitted to the entire Press of the country forbidding the publication of all references to the invasion, and necessarily of all sentiments to the popular enthusiasm, without which it will be impossible to maintain patriotic ardor at a war temperature. These intimations are not suggestive of an unalterable determination neither to submit or yield. They point rather to an intention to do both, at the earliest opportunity afforded by the diplomatic overtures of the allies.

It is proper to say, the representations of the bated temper with which the Mexicans regard the wrong done their country came exclusively from Spanish reporters. They may be either false or exaggerated. Or it may be a resort is contemplated to the craft proper to a race of Indian origin, of making any terms to get the enemy away, and then of repudiating engagements ratified under compulsion—a policy not likely to prosper, seeing the avowed determination of the Allies to remain long enough to see whatever treaties are made not only signed, but enforced. But it must be admitted there is little prospect of the Mexicans justifying their title to independence. The indications referred to all incline to the theory of submission. This may not be carried so far as the acceptance of a ruler prescribed by France or Spain; but the precedent of forcible intervention will be authorized; and, indeed, is already authorized by a willingness to treat while the invaders are in the territory. We can only hope that later accounts will correct the disheartening impressions now received, and show that while Mexico may consent to arrange international questions under the existing pressure, the republic will never assent to any dictation respecting its internal affairs.

The Rebellion Tapped at the Core—Proofs of Southern Unionism.

That there has always been among the people of the revolted States an abundant latent Union sentiment—latent and yet real, requiring special conditions for its revelation, perhaps as tracings in sympathetic ink are revealed by fire, but sure to show itself under the right conditions—has all along been an article of faith with loyal men. True, like many other of the grandest convictions, it has for months been little more than an article of *faith*—and as we have little to been able to point to few manifestations of its existence, it has not been difficult for the rebel agents in Europe to make it a matter of general European belief that there is absolute unanimity in the rebellion cause at the South. There is a petition somewhere in which they are, perhaps, right in the assertion: and as the certificates of Southern loyalty which we in the North have are of an incommunicable nature, springing from deep-rooted instincts and long affiliations, and not to be conveyed to those abroad, it is not in the least wonderful that the Secessionists and their journalistic friends in England and France have been successful in their endeavors to mold public opinion in this respect. It has not been enough to point to the practical demonstrations of Unionism that have attended the presence of the liberating National army in the shore counties of Eastern Virginia, at Hatteras, and in the Western Border States; the vast interior spaces of the revolted States have been confidently pointed to as permeated with but one sentiment, and that unanimous hostility to the National Government.

We have at last tapped the very heart of this neutral realm of secession lore, and we find a spontaneous upspring of Union feeling. The remarkable manifestations that attended the passage of the National forces up the Tennessee the other way, even as far as Florence, in Alabama, must remove from every reasonable mind all doubts of the loyalty of a large portion of the Southern people. They met with Union demonstrations all along their course, having received everywhere a welcome with civil words, but with outbursts of joy. It was not a quiet reception, such as that with which a subjugated people accepts a conqueror, but was the quick, positive, bold, exulting shout which the liberated receives from one held in check the old key being pulled with such and long-restrained lungs of emotion as have been heard at the North with eyes filled with tears of hope and joy.

The fortunate colors triumph—worth more than all our victories won at the cannon's mouth—is not only a call to forbearance, but an assurance to us at home. This is really the best voice we have had from the interior of the revolted States. For a year, the rebel leaders have succeeded in putting a wall around the coast at Southern option, and have insulated the heart of the South from all the world. Had the old traditions and affections died out? Were ashes only left on the hearth that had once burned bright with Union fires? Many men had begun to ask themselves the questions. The answer is of a kind that should shame their lack of faith, and should help the whole loyal country with renewed determination to bring speedy deliverance to the loyal men of the South. These late striking developments have shown us, in a way nothing else has yet done, how truly the great rebellion is based on a system of organized terrorism.

A RICH PRIZE.—There is an intimation in our Hilton Head correspondence this morning which we sincerely trust will turn out to be correct. It is to the effect that the rebel steamer *Isabel*, laden with cotton, had been captured. The announcement stands bare of all relations of time, place or circumstance, so that we feel no absolute assurance in the good news. This is, undoubtedly, owing to the fact that the tidings were brought to Port Royal by the *Pocahontas*, from off blockading duty at Charleston harbor, which arrived just as the steamer was on the point of leaving.

There is, however, quite sufficient inherent probability in the statement of the capture to authorize the very best hopes of its actuality. It may be remembered that this same steamer *Isabel* succeeded in running the blockade of Charleston about the 1st of December last, and made her way safely to Liverpool with a load of cotton. Returning, she managed to run into Charleston again on the 3d of January, by the same channel through which she had got out—Maffit's Channel. After that we hear of her as making a trip or two to Nassau. These successes seem to have encouraged her to repeat the action adventure. So having taken on board another cargo of the fibre so greedily coveted by the men of Liverpool and Manchester, she awaited her opportunity to again run the blockade. But the vigilance of our cruisers seems to have been too much for her, and in the meanwhile the channel through which she effected her former escape was effectually barred by the stone fleet, and *that* game blocked. The result is that, having ventured to run out through the remaining rat-hole, she has fallen a prey to our watchful sea-dogs. We congratulate our jolly tars on the prize-money they have thus got, and condole with the Liverpool and Manchester men on the loss of so much of the "floculent fibre"—which they have *not* got.

Our Transatlantic Defamers—The Saturday Review.

The *Saturday Review* is at last driven to apologize for or attempt to justify its course in regard to American affairs since the breaking out of the slaveholders' insurrection. It does this plainly because it feels unpleasantly the pressure of adverse opinion, even among Englishmen, whom it admits to be "worthy of respect." The idea which it puts in is simply a denial of bad feeling and hostile purpose, and the assertion that it merely comments in a fair and just spirit upon American affairs as they reveal themselves to the world. Nay, it goes even further, and speaks for the nation, uttering these astounding words: "In England we cannot see that there is any disposition to criticise the Americans unfairly, or to taunt and exasperate them!" We did not expect the *Saturday Review* to stickle at small matters in the way of misstatement; but after this enormity can we be surprised at anything. In the very same number which contains this stunning assertion, is the following paragraph:—

"The men, indeed, may be forthcoming, (for the war,) but will they be of a similar stamp to those who contested the heights of Bunker's Hill, or bore the privations and hardships of a Winter encampment at Valley Forge? Granting the immense advantages that must accrue to any country that can command the services of MEAGHER of the sword, can we shut our eyes to the fact that the majority of the combatants who fight under the Yankee banner are not native-born Americans, but Germans, Swedes, Scandinavians and Irish, whose sole object, like that of Dugald Dalgetty, is to take service with the best paymaster. The bonus of an extra dollar a week, or the promise of a pint of brandy, would change North to South with inconceivable rapidity."

There could not be produced a more characteristic example of the disposition among the people whom the *Saturday Review* represents and pleases "not to treat Americans unfairly, or to taunt and exasperate them," than this false and venomous paragraph:—a paragraph, the only purpose of which is to insult, and which accomplishes its purpose only by slander. It slanders native-born Americans and American citizens of foreign birth alike; for the former it represents as recreant to their country's cause, and the latter it degrades from their proud position of the defenders of the constitutional liberty under which they have acquired the position of freemen. The assertion that the majority of the National army is composed of men of foreign birth is false. According to the report of the Sanitary Commission to the Secretary of War, "about two-thirds of our volunteer soldiers are American born and nine-tenths citizens, educated under the laws of the Union, and in the English tongue." The preponderance is thus very largely the other way, as the *Saturday Review* ought to have known; and even if it were ignorant upon this point, it can find no excuse in that plea, unless among those who believe that a man may innocently make a malicious statement, the truth of which he does not know. The truth is that in the recent conflicts which have resulted so satisfactorily to the National arms, the National cause has been represented and sustained almost entirely by regiments composed of men who were fighting for the integrity and the liberty of their native land.

But we are sorry to believe it is not necessary to suppose the *Saturday Review* ignorant on this point. For since that paper is looking at its course, with the intent either to expiate or to justify it, we must say, however unwillingly, in plain, direct, downright English, that the cause of complaint against it is not only its incessant efforts to taunt and exasperate Americans, but that it has accomplished its intent mainly by lying. It has lied about America for a year past—lied maliciously, ingeniously, persistently, and as ill doubtless chuckles in knowing, successfully. We will undertake to show in its columns at least two absolute lies, malignant and harmful, and worked out to all their consequences for every number that it has published since there began to be a hope that the insurgents might sever the Republic. In this country, it may be remarked, we don't approve of lying. We object to it on general principles, and we have, in fact, a prejudice against it; and people who do it, even in a harmless sort of way, get a bad name, but, if malicious, they become infamous. The *Saturday Review* has said, in effect, that it does not care what is thought about it in America. Very well; but if it would retain an honorable position, even among Englishmen whose opinions are worthy of respect, it would do well not to taunt and exasperate Americans at the cost of truth; for it will not be long before Englishmen will begin to find out how outrageously we have been misrepresented and they deceived, and then woe to the deceivers.

Mr. Hiram Fuller and the American Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have just seen in your issue of the 7th inst., some editorial comments on my recent speech in "*St. James' Hall*," London. I expected the abuse of a certain blackguard sheet in New-York, (which is almost equivalent to praise from Sir Hubert Stanley,) but I did *not* expect to be misrepresented by the TIMES, whose editor, for some fifteen years, I have had reason to regard as a personal, if not a political friend. I trust you will permit me to say that I did *not* "cause myself to be introduced as a Colonel in the American army," (a title that I have never assumed, but often repudiated,) and to respectfully ask if I have not as good a right to express my views on the "*Causes and Consequences of the American War*," in "St. James' Hall," as you, or any other journalist has to utter his opinions through the columns of a newspaper? If I have advanced erroneous facts or statements, it is the province of the press to contradict and correct them. But denunciation or ridicule is not argument; and intolerance of opinion is more indicative of zeal than knowledge.

"I do not believe the seceded States can ever be *coerced* into an harmonious Union with the North. "The head and front of *my* offending hath this extent; no more."

Respectfully, &c.,

H. FULLER.

HOTEL DE LOUVRE, PARIS, Jan. 22, 1862.

We permit Mr. FULLER to say his say, and to ask his question, although the result can only be that some people will ask, Who is Mr. FULLER? and that those who can answer the question will ask why he is so solicitous as to send his assertions and his queries across the Atlantic? With his personal friendship the TIMES has nothing to do; and that he was ever in a position to have either *political* friends or enemies, the public will not be surprised to learn that we are entirely ignorant.

Mr. FULLER has a perfect right to express his views upon any subject, anywhere, to anybody whom he can get to hear him; but as to attempting to "controvert and correct" anything that he might say upon the causes and consequences of the American war, we should not dream of doing it. Indeed, were it not for the monstrous and marvelous mistakes which are often made in England, as to the consequence and capacity of the Americans who bring themselves into public notice there, we should have passed his "speech" and his letter alike without remark.

NO QUARTER!—It would be curious to know whether any one of the rebel regiments from the far South, which fled from Fort Henry the other day on the approach of our troops, was the regiment which marched from Louisiana into that part of Tennessee not long ago, bearing before it a black flag, adorned with fearful imagery and cross-bones, and, underneath, the words, "No quarter." It may have been, and it may not; it is as likely to be one way as the other. We certainly know that the black-flag gentry of South Carolina were not slow in fleeing from the Hilton Head forts when DUPONT'S guns began to play about their ears; and, according to a Charleston paper, we quoted from the other day, a good many of them did not stop running (possibly trailing a black flag behind them) till they "reached the mountains," some two hundred miles north. According to that journal, they are only now venturing down to Charleston again. The commander at Roanoke Island, again, according to one of the deserters from there who came into our lines, had given his soldiers two orders: First, that the Yankees should be shown no quarter; and, second, (a genuine Hibernianism,) that, if it should be necessary to retreat, they should destroy all property by fire. The event proves, however, that two or three thousand of these heroes were, like their brethren at Fort Henry, quite willing to accept quarter or anything else. The fact is that this whole thing of rebel black flags, cross-bones and no quarter, is an exploded humbug.

THE HEALTH OF SECRETARY STANTON.—With profound regret the country has read the telegrams of the past two days, announcing the indisposition of Secretary STANTON, which, we grieve to see, still continues. Brief as is the time during which Mr. STANTON has filled his high office, we have already learned that he is the man for the place, and that there is much bound up in him. His indisposition, which is stated as an attack of vertigo, is, doubtless, simply, the effect of an overtasked brain. His labors, since assuming the duties of the War Department, have been enormous, and, after all, the cerebral functions, in the strongest head, will only endure a certain strain. The whole country will unite in the heartfelt wish that a few days of rest may completely restore the Secretary to health, and that he may soon again assume his post, to prepare victories and issue inspiring bulletins for the Union.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—A rumor was current in town yesterday that Gen. MCCLELLAN is transferring a very considerable force from his reserves on the Potomac to the Southwest. It was added that transportation by rail has been engaged to Pittsburgh, and thence by rail and steamboat in the direction of Kentucky. Our Washington correspondent is make no mention of such a movement.

Battles Lost and Won.

According to the rebels, there were sixty-one battles fought between the middle of last February (when Sumter fell) and the close of the calendar year. Of these, fifty-three were rebel successes, and but eight National successes. We published, the other day, a curious table given by a Richmond paper, and collected from official (rebel) sources, showing the dates and localities of all these battles, with a list of the killed, wounded and captured on both sides. Some of the battles we had never heard of before, and others it was odd enough to see designated as rebel triumphs. To make the list longer, apparently, there were scattered through it a number of names of battles and rebel victories in which the subsequent column showed that there had been neither killed, wounded nor prisoners on either side! What kind of victories these could be, it were hard enough to say. Possibly they belonged to the grand category of moral victories (rebel morals) of which philosophers love so much to discourse. In other cases they had picket fights entered in the list of battles, which undoubtedly they were, in one sense, though hardly reaching that dignity in a national point of view. The losses on our side, too, were fearful, while on theirs the whole loss amounted to a mere bagatelle. It is thus that the rebels flatter themselves, and whistle to keep their courage up. We who know the facts in each of the cases mentioned—and they, also, who, in some cases, knew the facts as well as we—of course regard the whole thing as a bit of harmless bluster; but we expect that as soon as the tabular statement gets across the sea, it will be published in the London *Times* and *Galignani*, and the former journal will doubtless have a solemn and very heavy leader upon it, showing the miserable imbecility of the North and the unconquerable heroism of the rebels. A correspondent has taken the trouble to collate for us a somewhat more accurate list of the warlike encounters of last year, and this year so far, which gives quite a different aspect to the case. He says:

While making our "preparations" we have fought the following battles of the rebellion, giving to the rebels the battles of Wilson's Creek, Belmont and Sumter:

UNION VICTORIES, 1861.

June 2..Philippa.
June 17..Booneville.
July 5..Brier Forks, (SIGEL'S victory.)
July 11..Defeat of PEGRAM by MCCLELLAN.
July 13..Carrick's Ford, (death of GARNETT, rebel.)
Aug. 28..Halleras Forts.
Sept. 10..Rout of FLOYD, Ganley Bridge.
Oct. 5..Second defeat of rebels at Hatteras.
Oct. 8..Santa Rosa Island.
Oct. 11..Repulse at Southwest Pass.
Oct. 25..Charge of FREMONT'S Guard.
Oct. 27..Romney, (KELLY wounded.)
Nov. 7..Port Royal.
Dec. 13..Camp Allegbany, Virginia.
Dec. 18..1,300 rebels captured by POPE in Missouri.
Dec. 18..Dranesville.

1862.

Second rebel repulse at Santa Rosa.
HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S rout.
Capture of rebel batteries in S. Carolina.
Mill Spring, (ZOLLICOFFER killed.)
Fort Henry.
Roanoke Island.
Fort Donelson, (predicted.)

REBEL VICTORIES, 1861.

April 12..Sumter.
June 10..Big Bethel.
July 21..Bull Run.
Sept. 20..Lexington.
Oct. 25..Massacre of Ball's Bluff.
Nov. 7..Belmont.
Wilson's Creek.

1862, NONE.

RECAPITULATION.

Union victories, 23; Rebel victories, 7; ratio, 3 to 1.

There is one section of the above list, and the most remarkable one too, the accuracy of which the most mendacious rebel will not dispute—the list of battles for the present year. That, at all events is undoubtedly correct and complete. Not a single success have the rebels achieved in 1862; while on our side are at least four victories worthy of the name. These, too, are but the beginning of their defeats. We have but begun to fight. Even our preparations for fighting are not yet completed, but are going on with an energy and on a scale which will not be satisfied with small triumphs, nor, indeed, with anything less than the utter and final extinction of this rebellion. The rebellion, on the other hand, is already beginning to stagger. The vitality and the passion of it are dying out. Pierced through as it now is with many arrows, we shall soon see the whites of its eyes, and its ghoul will pass down among the other evil spirits in limbo. The correspondent who sends us the above, adds:

"In almost every skirmish we have been successful, as might be readily inferred when we consider that almost all of the above battles were fought successfully by our troops with the rebels acting on the defensive behind works of various kinds, while in skirmishes we we meet them in 'fair fight.'

We are too prone to look for nothing but victories, and consequently, unlike the rebels, we magnify every defeat."

THE INVENTOR OF THE CODE OF ARMY SIGNALS.—In a detailed description of the Burnside Expedition, which was given in the TIMES on Wednesday, a reference was made to the great practical value of the code of signals in use by the army, and the invention was credited to Capt. MYERS, of a Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers. This attribution we have since found reason to believe incorrect. It was Mr. FRENERICK P. BARNARD, formerly of Albany, who, after years of painful study, elaborated this very ingenious method by which intercourse, literal in accuracy, can be carried on at great distances, not only by signs visible day and night, but by sounds where the communicating parties are separated by intervening objects, or a fog. Mr. BARNARD bears with him vouchers and affidavits of leading citizens of the State, attesting the merit and originality of the invention. It is due to him, not only that he should have the praise his ingenuity deserves, but that a more substantial return should be made for his services.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

A Congratulatory Resolution on the Recent Successes—A Startling Development of Corruption—Private and Confidential Circular—Money for the Repeal of the Insolvent Laws—The Laws of the Court of General Sessions—The State Agricultural Society, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1862.

Under a suspension of the regular order of business, Mr. PRYNE obtained unanimous consent to introduce a resolution of congratulation upon the recent victories of the National arms, expressing thanks to the officers and soldiers gaining them, and pledging the undivided support of New-York to the General Government in putting down the rebellion and re-establishing its authority. The universal grin of satisfaction which the good news of yesterday raised on all countenances has hardly yet subsided, and this resolution is another very good index of the inward gratification still prevailing.

Two or three bills were disposed of in Committee of the Whole, and then that order of business was suspended, and Mr. STETSON offered a resolution conferring additional powers upon the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate charges of corruption in regard to the present Legislature and that of 1861. The debate elicited by this resolution was rather rich in its developments, taking as it did a wide range. Mr. WHEELER, of Delaware, moved to extend the provisions of the resolution to the Legislature of 1860. This amendment was lost under the pressure of the previous question, thus cutting off all subsequent amendments to the original resolution. This was opposed on the ground that the resolution did not sufficiently indicate the channel through which charges must be brought before the Committee. The resolution, however, was passed with only two dissenting votes. In the course of the debate the following papers were submitted to the attention of the House by Mr. DREW, of Westchester. He said that he had received them from one of his constituents, who had in turn, received them from an anonymous source, and had sent them to him to apprise him of what was going on. He said also that he considered the circular a libel upon the gentlemen named in it, and desired an investigation for their sake, as well as to clear the character of the Legislature. The following are the documents—first, the letter, secondly, the plan of operations proposed, and, third, the petition inclosed for circulation. I send the originals printed documents, so that I make no statement which they do not themselves declare.

ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1861.

DEAR SIR—At the approaching session of the Legislature, it is proposed to make an effort to obtain a complete change made in the insolvency laws of this State.

As they now stand, a discharge from liability under the law is almost impossible, and it is proposed so to change the law that an honest, but unfortunate debtor, may be discharged fairly on the surrender of his property to his creditors.

Of course no discharge under our State law could operate against foreign creditors, unless such creditors should elect to come in under the law, but it is intended that the law shall be so framed as to make that their interest. You know how much need there is of some such law, and you will probably agree in the opinion that the time is propitious for its passage. It cannot, however, be accomplished without money, and the men to furnish that are those who are to be benefited thereby.

The inclosed will show you the plan of action proposed. Of course your action, to be effective, must be prompt and confidential.

You will please have the within petition signed as numerously and as strongly as possible, and forward them to CHARLES R. LEE, Albany, N. Y., associate counsel for the bill.

It is proposed

1. To repeal existing laws of Assignment and Insolvency.

2. To introduce a bill now being prepared by counsel which will provide for the prompt discharge of every debtor who makes a full surrender of all his assets for the benefit of creditors without preference.

3. To make it optional with creditors to close the estate through the court, or by the debtor, under the inspection of two or more creditors chosen by them, thus insuring economy in avoiding law costs.

4. To make an equitable allowance to the honest debtor, in proportion to the per centage paid by his estate.

It is proposed to have this bill introduced and passed as soon as possible, so as to afford immediate relief to the debtor.

[Confidential.]

THE PLAN PROPOSED.

The cost to be defrayed by subscriptions of not less than $10 each from all parties favorable to the passage of such a law.

The party to whom this is sent, to be empowered to collect subscriptions in his own neighborhood, and to remit the same, less twenty per cent. for his trouble, to Hon. ELI PERRY, Ex-Mayor of Albany, Treasurer, with a list of names and addresses of the subscribers, to each of whom the Treasurer will send his receipt.

For the good faith of this proposition, refer to Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN, Albany; JOHN D. LIVINGSTON, Esq., Albany; Hon. A. D. ROBINSON, Albany, and to Messrs. MCKILLOP & Co., New-York City.

[Copy of Petition.]

To the Honorable Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the County of ——, respectfully and earnestly ask that your honorable body, at its present session, will pass a liberal and efficient Bankrupt or Insolvent law which will enable the honest but unfortunate business man to be discharged from all liabilities upon surrendering his property for the benefit of his creditors.

Upon the strength of these documents and of certain comments made upon this subject in the *Herald* correspondence, Mr. PRICE moved the reference of this whole matter to the Committee, for investigation. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved as an amendment, that no charge be investigated unless first made upon the floor of the House by a member, or before the Committee by some other person upon oath. This amendment was lost and the original resolution passed with only fifteen "nays."

The debate upon this subject consumed the time of the House until the hour of adjournment.

In the Senate the following bill was taken from the General Orders, under a suspension of the rules, and passed, upon a third reading:

SECTION 1. The Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New York, is hereby empowered to extend any of its terms, and to make adjournment of the said Court within its discretion, by any order or orders to said effect duly entered in its minutes.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The bill does not bear upon its face evidence of the importance of its speedy passage under a suspension of the regular rules. Perhaps your City lawyers would like to know of its passage thus, and can satisfy themselves that it was especially desirable. Mr. BELL called up the resolutions from the Finance Committee, which I sent down yesterday. They were amended so as to compel the Commission proposed in them to report by the 25th of March, and so passed. The resolution to adjourn over from the 20th to the 26th inst., was lost by a vote of 15 to 13. Nothing else of special interest was transacted in this body.

The proceedings of the State Agricultural Society, in the Assembly Chamber, were of much interest to the agricultural community. The Secretary read a paper from Dr. FITCH, discussing the character and habits of the wheat *avis*, the *army worm* and the *midge*. In regard to the "avis," he showed that it was wonderfully prolific, a single insect producing, in a very few days, over two million of similar insects, and the increase constantly progressing in a geometrical ratio; that this insect still infests the growing grain, and that it is probable that they will prove a scourge upon all kinds of grain again during the coming summer. The most valuable facts elicited in regard to the "midge," are that an omission to grow wheat for several years, in a particular section, is no guarantee against it, for it is not dependent upon the wheat plant for its existence, but in dry seasons takes refuge in the dump vegetation of tow lands, and that, when the latter part of June is dry and hot, the midge does not cause much trouble, while, when the contrary is true, it is most destructive. Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL read extracts from a long and interesting paper upon "Sheep Culture," giving a compendious history of the introduction into this country of merino sheep, their characteristics, and the success attending the efforts to render their introduction general. The paper, which is a long one, and crammed with valuable statistical information, will be published with the proceedings of the Society. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 13.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

Providing for the examination of the accounts of the Canal Department and State Treasurer.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to trial by Juries.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to hawkers and peddlers.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BELL—Levying tolls on freight passing over the Central, Erie, Oswego and Syracuse Railroads.

On motion of Mr. BRADLEY the bill relative to the Court of General Sessions in the City of New-York was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. BELL called up the resolution to appoint a Commission to revise the assessment and tax laws of the State.

An amendment was made requiring the Commissioners to report in whole or part by the 25th day of March next.

After considerable debate the resolutions, as amended, were adopted—Yeas, 22, to Nays, 4.

The resolution to adjourn over from the 20th to the 26th inst. was lost—Yeas, 13, to Nays, 15.

Mr. LOW introduced a bill relative to the public health in the Metropolitan Police District.

Mr. CONNOLLY noticed a bill for the construction of a pier on the south side of Pier No. 1.

ASSEMBLY

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 13.

After reading the journal, Mr. PRYNE, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That if the Senate concur, we hail the news of the recent victories of the National arms at Fort Henry, Roanoke Island, and other points along the lines of the Grand Army of the Union, with emotions of patriotic rejoicing, and that we hereby express the heartfelt thanks of a grateful State to the brave officers and soldiers who have covered themselves with glory by their heroic achievements, and to the War Department for the renewed evidence of vigor displayed in the conduct of the war, and that we pledge the Government of the United States the undivided support of the people of this State.

The resolution being concurred was laid over to one day.

Mr. STETSON, on a question of privilege, stated that the Committee on Privileges and Elections found embarrassment in obtaining answers to questions in consequence of a supposed limitation of their power. He offered a resolution extending the power of the Committee to investigate any matters of corruption in this or the last Legislature.

Mr. WHEELER, of Delaware, moved to amend by inserting "or the Legislature of 1860."

Mr. TRACEY did not believe the present Legislature were going to whiten their own character, by blackening that of their predecessors; he thought they had better attend to their own record made from day to day.

Mr. PIERCE, of Ulster, drew attention to the article in the *Herald*, in which he lay, charging that money was being raised to carry certain measures through the present Legislature. He hoped that would be investigated by the Committee.

Mr. DREW read a circular which had been sent, marked "confidential," to a prominent citizen of Westchester, which stated that it was for the object to repeal the existing law in regard to assignments and in diversity and to pass a new law in the same line in favor of debtors. That circular also mentioned a certain money, and that the means to furnish it are those benefited by the law proposed. The costs to be defrayed by subscriptions of not less than ten dollars each from parties favorable to the Law. The party to whom the circular is sent is also requested to collect subscriptions in his own neighborhood, and remit the same, less twenty per cent. to the Hon. ELI S. PERRY, Albany, Treasurer, a list of subscribers, to whom the Treasurer will send receipts. References given: Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN, Jno. D. LIVINGSTON, Hon. A. D. ROBINSON, Albany and Messrs. MCKILLOP & Co., New-York.

Mr. CHARLES R. LEE, of Albany, is named as associate counsel for the bill.

The reading of the circular caused considerable excitement.

Mr. TRACY, of Tioga, opposed the amendment to the original resolution.

Mr. WHEELER spoke strongly in favor of the resolution, declaring that the public will regard opposition to it as a desire to make out a faced show, but in reality to deprive the Committee of all effective power to expose corruption. He urged his amendment on the House.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD opposed the resolution in its present shape, and moved that no charges be examined by the Committee unless made under oath.

Mr. SMITH urged a full investigation into the doings of the Legislature of 1860, as one attacked by the New-York papers, and unjustly branded as corrupt. He (Mr. SMITH) courted a full examination, so as to vindicate himself from the slander.

The previous question was ordered, and the amendment to extend the examination of the doings of the Legislature of 1860 was lost.

Mr. STETSON'S resolution to extend the power of the Committee unlimitedly was adopted.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD offered a resolution restricting the investigation of the Committee to charges made under oath, or openly on the floor.

The Speaker ruled this out of order.

Mr. PIERCE, as a privileged question, moved that the Committee have power to investigate the matter involved in the circular respecting the insolvent law.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD again moved his amendment as an addition to the resolution.

The amendment was lost, and Mr. PIERCE'S resolution adopted.

The Spring-street Railroad Case.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 13.

The hearing in the Spring-street Railroad case, before the Committee, is set down for Monday afternoon.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a grand gala matinée at the Academy on Saturday next, when FLOTOW'S opera of "Martha" will be given, with Miss KELLOGG, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor SCHINI, and the other leading artists of Mr. GRAU'S troupe in the principal characters. Seats can be secured without extra charge.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK will give his third concert this evening, at Niblo's Saloon, assisted by Miss HINCKLEY, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor SCHINI, Signor MANCUSI, Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, Mr. HENRY MOLLENHAUER, and Mr. MAX MALETZEK, (Conductor.)

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. WALLACK has celebrated the week by producing a couple of comedies, well esteemed by the public, and affording in themselves an excellent contrast in the way of style. It would be difficult to find two works more opposite in their character than BOUCICAULT'S "Irish Heiress," and Mrs. CENTLIVRE'S "Wonder." The first is a thin transcript of modern life, possessing but little color, and resembling an engraving, inasmuch as its best effects are produced with acid; the other a gorgeous caricature, exhibiting a remarkable knowledge of effect, and evidently worked on a well considered plan, but not remarkable for its fidelity to nature. Of the twain, Mrs. CENTLIVRE'S production is the most taking with the public, and hence last evening, when it was produced, the house was filled with a fashionable audience.

The uniform excellence of the revivals at Mr. WALLACK'S theatre leaves hardly a word to be spoken on the subject of the separate performances. It is always the same story that Mrs. HOEY was excellent in her impersonation, and perfect in her toilet; that Mr. LESTER WALLACK displayed unusual vivacity in one part, and a strong sense of melodramatic effect in the other; that Mr. FISHER was admirable, and completely undemonstrative; that Miss HENRIQUES exhibited anew her pleasing sense of what is modest and natural; that Miss MARY GANNON (last night) proclaimed her immense power as the chambermaid of the New-York stage, and so on. It is hardly worth while repeating a song so familiar to our readers' ears, especially as we have no variations to make on it upon the present occasion. Both pieces were admirably played and finely placed on the stage. The first will be repeated to-night.

THE ENFANTS PERDUS SOIREES.—We are glad to hear that the eminent pianist, Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, has volunteered to play in aid of the Concert for this fine corps. He has also promised to write a "Torch-light March" for the occasion.

WINTER GARDEN—BENEFIT OF CUBAS.—This evening, Signora CUBAS will take her first benefit, appearing in three of her national dances—one of Hungary, one of France and one of Spain. That of the latter is, perhaps, the most magnificent dance of the sensuous portion of Spain, Andalusia, and breathes hotly of its warm, fervid climate. The CUBAS will dance it costumed precisely as the lovely Andalusian peasants on festive occasions. Mr. J. S. CLARKE will appear, also, as *Aminadab Sleek*, in the "Serious Family."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Important China News—American Vessels Under the British Flag—Rebel Atrocities at Ning-Po.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The ship *Sword Fish* has arrived here, after a passage of thirty-seven days from Hong Kong.

Freights from there to New-York were at $23 to $24 per ton.

At Foo-Choo the American ship *Surprise* was under the British flag, for New-York, with a large cargo of East India goods.

A prominent American merchant, residing in China, had placed his ships under the protection of the British flag.

At Hong Kong purchases of tea for the United States continued at improving rates, but scarcity of tonnage prevented shipments.

The Hong Kong papers are filled with accounts of the rebel atrocities after their capture of Ning Po, which took place on the 9th of December, and which they followed up by sacking, burning and murdering.

The French Admiral and the British and American Consuls had authorized the breaking up of the Customs Establishment at Ning Po, causing all the duties collected by the mercenaries subsequent to the 9th of December to be returned.

The United States steamer *Saginaw* had been condemned at Hong Kong, her timbers being rotten.

Both Houses of the Legislature have unanimously passed resolutions protesting against the discontinuance of the overland mail, and advocating the restoration of the Pony Express, and sending printed mail matter by sea.

Arrivals in the City.

Rev. Dr. Cahill, of Ireland; J. M. Buckingham, of Connecticut; W. W. Dodd, of Cincinnati, and L. L. Day, of Peoria, Ill., are at the Astor House.

Gilson, Daniel S. Dickinson, of Binghamton, State Attorney-General; T. Magouin, O. Baker, H. G. Daggett, and G. S. Hodges, of Boston; B. B. Graham, of St. Louis; P. A. Washburn, Jr., of Providence; Newton St. John, of Canada; E. Worthington, of Maryland, and W. A. Russell, from Cuba, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Arthur Lawrence, Arthur Amory and Robert Amory, of Boston; Thomas Kennedy, of Scotland; and T. Leonard, of Connecticut, are at the Brevoort House.

S. Borges, of Virginia; B. Beard and J. W. Finlay, of Newfoundland; N. G. Upham, of New-Hampshire; C. W. Beatty, of Baltimore; A. Leetch and M. W. Warner, of St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

L. de Escoriaza, of New-York, and Mrs. Burton and Mrs. L. Wellis, of Havana, are at the Everett House.

A. Bowers, of Montreal, and D. Tappan, of Michigan, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 771, is published THIS MORNING and may be had at the counter at wholesale rates for mailing. It contains

I—The LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

II—LEADING ARTICLES on the Victory on Roanoke Island; Naval Affairs; the American Question; Progress of the Rebellion; Loyalty in the South; The Case of Gen. SCOTT, &c. &c.

III—THE EVACUATION OF PORT HENRY—Full Details from Our Special Correspondent—The Land and Naval Forces in the Expedition—The Preliminary Bombardment—The Desperate Nature of the Engagement—Importance of the Victory—List of Casualties among the Naval Forces.

IV—EUROPEAN NEWS. The *Trent* affair—Queen Victoria—The United States steamer *Tuscarora* ordered out of Southampton Water—The Mason and Slidell Question—Remarks—The Opinion of the *Spectator*—Our London and Paris Correspondence—Prospects of Intervention in America—Mr. Seward's Late Despatches—Napoleon III. on the Am. Imbroglio—Opinion of the French Press—The Journals of Madrid on the War.

V—THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION. The First Blow Struck by the Combined Land and Naval Forces—Capture of Roanoke Island after Three Days' Fighting—Commodore Lynch's Mosquito Fleet Demolished—Two of his Gunboats Captured, and the rest Sunk and Scattered—The National Flag Flying over the Confederate Batteries—The People of Norfolk and Portsmouth Panic-stricken.

VI—OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE.—Flag-officer Foote's Report of the Battle on Fort Henry—The Advance of the National Gunboats into Alabama—Six Rebel Steamers Burned and Three Captured—Quantities of Military Stores Seized—The National Forces Everywhere Received with Joy—Enthusiastic Exhibition of Loyalty to the Government.

VII—NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.—Another *Herald* Correspondent in Trouble—Arrest and Imprisonment of the Chevalier Wikoff for Contempt of the House—Communication with South Steamers between Fortress Monroe, Port Royal, Hatteras, Roanoke Island, &c.—Satisfactory Nature of the Foreign Advices.

VIII—NEWS FROM ALBANY.—The Proceedings of the State Legislature.

IX—THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

X—A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General, of the Week.

XI—ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

XII—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

Colds, Influenza.

The great and sudden changes of our climate are fruitful sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections*. Experience having proved that simple remedies act specially and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, a course should at once be had to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Lozenges, let the Influenza, Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

At Cantrell's, No. 843 Broadway,
(Between Harsfoot and Seventeenth Sts.)
A very choice and desirable
BALMORAL BOOT for $2 50
A Pair of GOOD SERGE SHOES $2 00

Miller & Co's, No 347 Canal-st.—Sole agents for the sale of Messrs. Hall & Nesmith's Patent Lubricating Oil, and Manufacturers of Lard Oil, Sperm Oil, Tanners' Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Whale Oil, Fish Oil, &c. Also, Whale Bone, Rope, Twine, Oakum, Canvas, Duck, Tarpaulins, Boat Lines, Fishing Lines, Nets, Seines, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Shot, Paints, Colors, Varnish, Glue, Brushes, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Turpentine, Cotton Waste, Cotton Yarns, Cotton Wicking, Lamp Wicking, Candle Wicking, Oil Cloth, Floor Cloth, Stair Cloth, Table Cloth, Carpeting, Matting, Rubber Cloth, Rubber Belting, Rubber Packing, Rubber Hose, Rubber Boots and Shoes, Rubber Coats, Rubber Caps, Rubber Blankets, Rubber Bags, Rubber Mats, Rubber Tubing, Rubber Valves, Rubber Gaskets, Rubber Springs, Rubber Cushions, Rubber Bands, Rubber Stamps, Rubber Dolls, Rubber Balls, Rubber Pillows, Rubber Cloaks, Rubber Dresses, Rubber Hats, Rubber Bonnets, Rubber Capes, Rubber Aprons, Rubber Gloves, Rubber Mittens, Rubber Suspenders, Rubber Garters, Rubber Shoulder Braces, Rubber Elastic Webbing, Rubber Cords, Rubber Tassels, Rubber Fringe, Rubber Trimmings, Rubber Buttons, Rubber Clothes Lines, Rubber Clothes Pins, Rubber Clothes Bags, Rubber Clothes Baskets, Rubber Clothes Wringers, Rubber Clothes Rollers, Rubber Clothes Boards, Rubber Clothes Horses, Rubber Clothes Racks, Rubber Clothes Trees, Rubber Clothes Hooks, Rubber Clothes Pegs, Rubber Clothes Hangers, Rubber Clothes Stands, Rubber Clothes Cupboards, Rubber Clothes Chests, Rubber Clothes Drawers, Rubber Clothes Boxes, Rubber Clothes Trunks, Rubber Clothes Bags, Rubber Clothes Baskets, Rubber Clothes Wringers, Rubber Clothes Rollers, Rubber Clothes Boards, Rubber Clothes Horses, Rubber Clothes Racks, Rubber Clothes Trees, Rubber Clothes Hooks, Rubber Clothes Pegs, Rubber Clothes Hangers, Rubber Clothes Stands, Rubber Clothes Cupboards, Rubber Clothes Chests, Rubber Clothes Drawers, Rubber Clothes Boxes, Rubber Clothes Trunks.

Miller & Co's, No 347 Canal-st.—Sole agents for the sale of Messrs. Hall & Nesmith's Patent Lubricating Oil, and Manufacturers of Lard Oil, Sperm Oil, Tanners' Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Whale Oil, Fish Oil, &c. Also, Whale Bone, Rope, Twine, Oakum, Canvas, Duck, Tarpaulins, Boat Lines, Fishing Lines, Nets, Seines, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Shot, Paints, Colors, Varnish, Glue, Brushes, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Turpentine, Cotton Waste, Cotton Yarns, Cotton Wicking, Lamp Wicking, Candle Wicking, Oil Cloth, Floor Cloth, Stair Cloth, Table Cloth, Carpeting, Matting, Rubber Cloth, Rubber Belting, Rubber Packing, Rubber Hose, Rubber Boots and Shoes, Rubber Coats, Rubber Caps, Rubber Blankets, Rubber Bags, Rubber Mats, Rubber Tubing, Rubber Valves, Rubber Gaskets, Rubber Springs, Rubber Cushions, Rubber Bands, Rubber Stamps, Rubber Dolls, Rubber Balls, Rubber Pillows, Rubber Cloaks, Rubber Dresses, Rubber Hats, Rubber Bonnets, Rubber Capes, Rubber Aprons, Rubber Gloves, Rubber Mittens, Rubber Suspenders, Rubber Garters, Rubber Shoulder Braces, Rubber Elastic Webbing, Rubber Cords, Rubber Tassels, Rubber Fringe, Rubber Trimmings, Rubber Buttons, Rubber Clothes Lines, Rubber Clothes Pins, Rubber Clothes Bags, Rubber Clothes Baskets, Rubber Clothes Wringers, Rubber Clothes Rollers, Rubber Clothes Boards, Rubber Clothes Horses, Rubber Clothes Racks, Rubber Clothes Trees, Rubber Clothes Hooks, Rubber Clothes Pegs, Rubber Clothes Hangers, Rubber Clothes Stands, Rubber Clothes Cupboards, Rubber Clothes Chests, Rubber Clothes Drawers, Rubber Clothes Boxes, Rubber Clothes Trunks.

Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or brown. Best in use. Infallible Ointment for Hair growth and Beauty of the Hair. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st.; sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Natrona Spirits.
A perfect substitute for Spirits of Turpentine.
Made by
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

Rushton's Walnut Candy—A new and wholesome confection, at RUSHTON'S new drug-store, No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st., branch of 10 Astor House.

MARRIED.

HEINZE—LACEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Jared B. Flagg, (OTTO HEINZE to LIDA M., daughter of E. Lacey, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

SANDERSON—INGHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, at Grace Church, by Rev. Mr. Flagg, Mr. SPENCER SANDERSON, of New-York, and Miss MARY INGHAM, daughter of James Ingham, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

LENT—REQUA.—In Croton, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. W. C. Van Gasbeck, Capt. N. B. LENT to CLARA M., daughter of Capt. Barnet Requa, all of Croton.

CORNELL—HADFIELD.—In Buffalo, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. William Shelton, D. D., S. DOUGLAS CORNELL to LYDIA, only daughter of Robert Hadfield, Esq., all of Buffalo.

DIED.

SHIELDS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 13, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Samuel Shields, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 133 Eldridge st.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, VICTOR W. JOHNSON, youngest son of the late David Johnson, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Company K, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 3 o'clock, from No. 88 West Houston-st.

BENNETT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, SARAH, daughter of Robert and Margaret Bennett, aged 7 years and 4 months.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, at the corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., on Friday, the 14th inst., at 10 A. M.

TILLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, of apoplexy, JOHN TILLEY, aged 53 years, 7 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 Suffolk-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

CARTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 13, WARREN CARTER, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 107 Madison-av., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

VAN HOUTEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 13, SARAH, wife of Anthony B. Van Houten, aged 29 years, 9 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 95 8th-av., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken on Saturday morning to White Plains, for interment.

TOWNSEND.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, JOSEPH SAMPSON TOWNSEND, in the 57th year of his age.

SMYTH.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, JOHN SMYTH, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, North 7th-st., three doors from 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, HARRIET E. VANDERHOOF, wife of Charles S. Wilson, aged 33 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Hanson-place Baptist Church. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

EDGARTON.—In Kinderhook, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, Rev. WILLIAM R. EDGARTON, in the 52d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the R. D. Church of Aquackanonk, N. J., on Friday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will leave foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Erie Railroad, at 10, 11 and 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends, and the clergy, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Trains returning leave Passaic at 3 15 P. M., and Passaic Bridge at 4 21 P. M.

DURKMAN.—In Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y., at the residence of her father, on Friday morning, Feb. 7, Mrs. MATTIE PULTON DURKMAN, daughter of Hon. Edwin A. Paulding, formerly of Portland, Conn., aged 26 years.

☞ Middletown and Hartford papers please copy.

PEASE.—At Warehouse Point, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 7, RICHARD HENRY PEASE, son of Henry Pease, Jr., of Warehouse Point, Conn., and grandson of Hon. Walter Booth, of Meriden, in the 12th year of his age.

**OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES

Alfred B. Street.

The following notice of our popular poet is translated by Dr. E. B. O'CALLAGHAN from the recent Dutch work entitled *De Kerk, School en Wetenschap in de Vereenigde Staten Van Noord-Amerika*," by D. BUNNER, a distinguished scholar and antiquarian of the Netherlands:

"We here pass by the poets James G. Percival, J. G. C. Brainard, John Pierpont, Willis, Ralph W. Emerson and others, in order to make closer acquaintance with the poets ALFRED B. STREET and HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, already named above by us as the Minstrel of the Night. * * * * *

Among the descriptive poets of nature we must here also again mention ALFRED B. STREET, of Albany. His father, Gen. RANDALL S. STREET, born in New-Haven, CONN., where the ancestor, NICHOLAS STREET, was a preacher in 1659, lived in the village of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where ALFRED first saw the light. Here, also, he received his first academical education, and repaired afterward with his father's family to the pleasant village of Monticello, where he lived until 1839, when, as a student-at-law, he took up his residence at Albany. There, in 1841, he married ELIZABETH WEED.

The picturesque beauties of Nature which surrounded him as well at Poughkeepsie as especially at Monticello, had already opened his mind to her sweet influence, and stamped him as a poet. Two poems, 'March,' and 'A Winter Noon,' published in the New-York *Evening Post*, edited by WM. C. BRYANT, already gave evidence, in the eleventh year of his age, of his poetic tendencies. After this, various poems of his, recited before different Societies, as at Geneva and elsewhere, appeared in annuals and periodicals. His reputation as a poet even extended to England, when he, in 1846, published a volume in large octavo in New-York, in which were 'The Lost Hunter,' and his wood-picture, 'The Gray Forest Eagle,' surpassing his description of the Seasons, (which remind us of THOMSON,) and his Indian Legends.

To this last class belongs an extended poem, entitled 'Frontenac.' This poem, the scene of which is laid in 1696, consists of ten cantos, with notes.

STREET'S great merit as a poet consists in his rare gift of nature-painting. 'His delineations of American scenes are full of gusto and freshness, occasionally somewhat too wild and diffuse, but yet always true to Nature.' Wherefore TUCKERMAN calls him a 'true Flemish painter.' And he adds, 'When we read him, the wild flowers peering from the brown leaves, the low drum of the partridge, the murmuring of the waters, the flickering of the Autumn light, the glitter of the frozen snow, the cry of the panther, the howling of the wind, the warbling of the birds, the fragrance of the pine boughs, all are conjured up before our imagination. In a foreign country his poems would at once transport us back to our native land."

Passing by the earlier poem, 'American Forest Spring,' we select, as an instance of his nature-painting, his 'Forest Walk,' also published by BRYANT, and on which the critic above quoted appears particularly to have had his eye.

[Here follows the poem, which we omit.]

We have not space here for any other than this poem of STREET, whose love for Nature made him her original and striking delineator."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 1
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 5
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 6
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 8
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 13
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 19
Kronen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	Mar. 12

FROM AMERICA.			
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 15
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 17
America	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 23
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Feb. 25
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Norwegian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 8
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 8

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *City of Baltimore* and the *Hansa*, will close at the New-York Post office tomorrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE whereabouts of MARYAN TIERNEY, by her daughter, FANNY TIERNEY, who resides with J. Hanley, Marbletown, Ulster County, N. Y.

PETE—GET THE CAUCASIAN THIS WEEK, AND read the story about Jenkins in the Custom-house. Barney leave the girl alone.

MATRIMONIAL.

A LADY POSSESSING REFINEMENT, education, social position, wealth and favorable qualities, can ascertain by correresponding with CAUTION, Station B, that a gentleman of undoubted respectability and real merit sincerely seeking a wife

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. No Sunday visits need apply.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED FROM ABOUT the first of April or May to the first of October next, board for a family of four persons, within 1½ or 2 miles of New-York, and convenient to a railroad station. A country hotel would be preferred. A line addressed to HARMON, New-York Post-office, stating terms, which must be moderate, will meet with attention.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING NEAR 59th-av., on Murray Hill, wish to board, educate and take the entire care of a family of children, of liberal means, or let, with a private table, the entire second floor of an elegant first-class house. For terms, &c., address Box No. 2,714 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL FAMILY desires an entire second floor, with board. Location must be desirable—west side of the City, above 10th-st., and below 59th. A private family, owning their house, preferred. Best references required. Address KISSAM, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A young gentleman in a private family, where there are no other boarders, location vicinity of Oxford-st. Address, with real name, stating terms, HOME, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

FRENCH BOARD—IN THE FAMILY OF A French teacher (strictly private), good opportunity for a gentleman to perfect himself in the language. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st., near Gramercy-park.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A SMALL dwelling-house on the west side of the City, between Bleecker and 42d sts and 9th and 10th avs. Rent not to exceed $300 to $350 per annum. References undoubted Address ERSKINE, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, ready to move into immediately, until the first of May, located between 4th and 6th avs. and 20th and 26th sts. Price $80 to $100 per month. Address J. H. W., Fifth-avenue Hotel, for two days.

ROOMS WANTED—BETWEEN 27TH AND 32D Sts., in the vicinity of Broadway, by a lady. The first or second floor. Address S. W. T., Box No. 2,425 Post-office, stating terms and location. References exchanged.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 1ST INST., A lady's BRACELET, a flat chased band, while going from No. 254 Madison-st. to Pier No. 18, Staten Island Ferry. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving it at No. 254 Madison st.

FOUND—ABOUT A WEEK AGO, ON PARK-ROW, a large sized young shepherd dog. The owner may have him on proof of property and payment of expenses, at No. 49 Beekman-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

USE
A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S
GREEN CORN,
IN CANS.
TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
as large quantities of tuferior Corn is now offered. Compare it with that you have been using. Sold by grocers generally. See that you get the right kind.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUIDS, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE, CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c., (by mail 69c.) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESpectable girl a situation as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; has the best of City references from her last employer, with whom she lived three years. Apply at No. 103 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation to do chamber work and plain sewing, or chamber work and fine washing and ironing, in a private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 282 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A superior young woman wishes to engage as above; understands her work thoroughly; is kind and obliging; has seven years' reference from last place. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a most respectable and intelligent girl, as thorough waitress and chambermaid, having been accustomed to serve in some of the first families in New-York, and can produce the most unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 136 West 33d-st., between 6th and 8th-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing and take care of children; best City references given. Call at No. 215 6th av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 47 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 12.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK OR housekeeper's situation wanted by one capable of superintending or doing the cooking of any large establishment; understands French and plain cooking, roasts, soups, and entrees of all kinds; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner, and is familiar with the serving of supper and dinner parties; the best of refereuce from the first families; would leave the City. Can be seen at No. 181 East 37th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of baking, poultry and game, and all kinds of soups and jellies; would be willing to go in a small family and assist in the washing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business. Can give the best of City reference. Call, or address to No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, as a good cook, first-rate baker and understands all kinds of dessert, if required. Has no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 52 Charles-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as cook; thoroughly understand cooking in all its branches; can be seen for two days, at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Best City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in every department, meats, pastry, jellies, &c. Best of reference given as to character, &c. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook; is also a good washer and ironer. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 234 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands meats, pastries, jellies, &c. The best of reference given as to character, capacity, &c. Can be seen at 291 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 19 West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch woman, as cook in a hotel, restaurant, or first-class boarding-house; best City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 11 Oliver-st., near Madison.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN who is a superior as plain cook and washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 West 16th-st., place, third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, good washer and ironer, has the best of City references. Call at No. 186 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 13.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted, by a respectable woman, as a good cook, washer and ironer, no objection to do part of the work, has lived three years in her last place. Is free after 6 o'clock, no objection to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 240 East 42d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good pastry cook; good City reference from last place, No. 208 7th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, experienced girl, a situation as laundress, plain ironing, shaking and washing; can take charge of a large wash; takes excellent City references, as she is fully competent. Wages $4 to $10. City or country. Call at No. 141 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class woman, a situation in a respectable family; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing, and is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 Bleecker-st., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class washerwoman, as first-class laundress; can be highly recommended as to capability. Has lived in the best of private families. Call at No. 41 West 28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted, by an experienced woman, as general housework; is a competent ironer and washer; would not object to a short distance in the country; would be willing to assist in the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 29th-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, BY A GIRL, a situation as housework; is a good cook, first-rate baker and understands all kinds of dessert, if required. Is a kind and willing girl, and would be willing to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 44 East 33d-st., third floor, back room.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as housework; is a good plain cook and first-rate laundress; has a good deal of hall reference from last employer. Call at No. 37 8th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED BY a competent Portuguese lady to do all kinds of fine washing, in families. No gentlemen's washing are fully done and no responsible persons or would take the washing of a whole family by the month. Call at No. 146 State-st., Brooklyn, second door from Boerum-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young girl wishes to obtain a situation in a private family as nurse and plain sewer; is very kind to children; has good reference from her last place; will, for four days, at No. 37 West 6th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable mid-aged woman, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is trustworthy in every respect; is willing to make herself generally useful; the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable Protestant German young woman desires situation as nurse in or out of country (prefers the latter); can take charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up with a bottle; no objection to do some chamber-work. Best City reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable person as nurse and seamstress. Is very fond of sewing, can make children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing, has the best of City references. Call at No. 208 13th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WHO will go out by the day, being out of employment, wishes to engage in a private family for the two coming months at wages no object; wants a home; had fifteen years' practice making family clothing; has the best of City reference for ability and character. Apply at No. 210 Division-st., over the store, between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young lady, to go out to work in a family; has her own Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, will go out by the month. Apply at No. 503 2d-av., corner 26th-st., third floor, front room. Call for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Scotch Protestant girl wants a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or to take charge of an invalid lady, or to assist in the charge of children; is kind and obliging, with good reference. Can be seen 2 days at No. 44 East 33d-st., third floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and waitress, or as family seamstress; is quick at the needle; makes shirts; wages $7 per month; City or country. Call, or address, at No 141 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WHO THOROughly understands her business wants a situation as waitress in a small private family, or a respectable private boarding-house. Can be seen till suited at No. 231 Elizabeth-st., first floor, up stairs; good reference given.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent tidy girl, who refers to her last employer, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; is fully competent; no objection to Brooklyn or Staten Island; wages $7. Call at No. 124 East 21st-st., for two days.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants will find the largest old-established institute on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, English, Irish, American, and Protestant women. Mrs. Floyd in attendance. Good places always ready. Small girls for good homes.

MALES.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable man in the above capacity; first-class City reference. Address R. B. B., No. 921 Broadway, corner of 21st-st. Can be heard of for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant man that perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his references; no objections to City or country. Can be seen personally, or a note addressed to J. M., No. 30 Broadway, Office of the Greenwood Cemetery, will receive strict attention.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business, and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call or address a note to E. Y., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man who understands his business; has had much experience; is a good and careful driver; would take a groom's place; will be willing to make himself useful: good City reference. Address T. B., at Mr. Walters' saddlery store, No. 985 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., or Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, sober man: has had several years' experience; is a good vegetable gardener; can produce good City and country reference; would be willing to make himself useful in any way. Address J. D., Station D, Post-office, or Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman would like to meet with a situation as coachman, or coachman and gardener, and to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can furnish first-class City reference. Address R. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a single young man, as coachman and groom and plain gardener; no objections to City or country; best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A SCOTCHMAN, WHO IS A thoroughly competent farmer, wishes a situation; is married—no incumbrance. Call with or address D. McMILLAN, at Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—WANTed, a situation, by an active and industrious man of strictly temperate habits, as farmer and useful man; understands the care and treatment of horses and stock of all kinds; is an American; wife will attend the dairy if needed; the best of reference given. Address to J. C. PROSE, New-Hamburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a man who has been brought up to the profession in Europe, and has had fifteen years' practice in this country; understands the management of greenhouse, hothouse and grapery, as well as the thorough cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers, the soil and situation adapted to their growth; also, the ornamental planting of trees, &c., &c.; testimonials and references will be found satisfactory, from gentlemen in this vicinity, for capability, honesty and sobriety. Address J. E., Alfred Bridgman's seed-store, No. 576 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man who thoroughly understands the culture and management of the forcing of grapes, likewise the culture of stove and green-house plants; also, kitchen, fruit and flower garden, together with all the other branches of the business. Address, for four days, CALLAHAN, at Mr. Allen's Reid's, Seedsman and Florist, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to get a situation for a first-class gardener: one of the most competent; has had long experience in growing pine-apples, grapes, peaches, plants, flowers, fruit and vegetables; also, the tasteful laying out and beautifying of grounds; is a respectable, steady, industrious man, with a nice small family. Terms moderate. Address FLORIST, Box No. 214 *Times* Office, till suited.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man with a small family, understands every branch of planting, vegetables, fruit trees, flowers, shrubbery, out-door grapes and forcing grapery, &c., &c., &c. Best of City references given. Address T. K., care of Eugene A. Bauman, landscape gardener, Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady, active man, single; understands the management of hot-houses and green-houses, kitchen garden and flower gardens, painting and glazing his frames; has good reference from the gentleman he lived with. Apply at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., for C. N. for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCHman, a situation as gardener is well acquainted with the business in all its branches. A note addressed to Smith's seed store, No. 3 Broadway, or to A. Smith's, 71 Liberty-st., will meet with prompt attention.

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN, A SINGLE man, who is a steadfast, industrious worker, is well acquainted with the best methods of management in all departments of gardening; can be highly recommended by GARDINER and A. SMITH'S seed stores, No. 3 Broadway, or A. SMITH'S, 71 Liberty-st., will meet prompt attention.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A GENERAL BUSINESS man, who is competent to do anything that a first-class gardener requires, he will attend the dairy if needed; no objection to the country; can furnish the best of City reference. Call or address at 130 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, A situation as above, in a country or farm; city or suburbs; to take the whole charge or as a working foreman; understands the whole routine of gardening and farming in all its branches; can give unexceptionable reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 9 Cedar-st., Astor Library front (till 10 o'clock, or address a letter to PAUL W. JANSEN, No. 9 Cedar-st., New-York.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a Frenchman, a situation as groom; is a good, safe coachman; has lately lived in a family of distinction in Europe, and has had fifteen years' experience in the stable and coach-house; understands the treatment of horses thoroughly; has the best of reference from his employers. Can be seen at the Astor Library, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 2 o'clock. Will not suit, or on the premises.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes a situation in the above capacity; is fully competent; has the best of City reference from his last place; is a respectable man in his appearance. Address or call P. O. S., No. 21 1st-av.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN desires a situation in the above capacity; is fully competent; has the best of City reference from his last place; is a respectable man in his appearance. Address or call P. O. S., No. 21 1st-av.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as waiter in a private family; is fully competent; has the best of City reference from his last place; is honest and capable. A place for two days, at 313 Madison-st., or at Morris grocery, corner of 12th-st. and Third-av., will find him at the place.

AS WAITER—COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY TWO single young men, who have lived in the country all their lives, places in the country; will make themselves generally useful; can be well recommended by their employers. For particulars apply at No. 149 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, in the grocery and provision store

FINANCIAL.

ACCUMULATION $4,109,353.
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 1, 1862.

Office, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,558 50
Received for premiums during the year 1861	$726,399 46	
Received for Interest during the year 1861	221,238 74	
Total Receipts for 1861	$950,638 20	
Paid claims by death	$243,685 95	
Paid policies surrendered	117,973	
Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c	33,198 51	
Paid commissions to agents	49,636 84	
Paid physicians' fees	3,735 55	
Paid annuities	1,517 00	
Paid Dividends	204,096 26—$653,343 25—$296,794 95	
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1862		$4,109,353 45

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$95,967 29	
Bonds and Mortgages	2,552,461 18	
Premium Notes	1,294,054 28	
Real Estate	76,866 43	
Loans on Scrip	4,921 85	
Premium notes and Cash with Agents	55,082 42	$4,109,353 45
7,026 Policies in force, Insuring		$23,481,353 00

894 New Policies have been issued during the year.

Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862	1,688,956 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862	2,665,589 50

The Directors have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional speciol* dividend of 5 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company; and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1860 during the year 1862.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.

BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NO. 94 BROADWAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1862:

Net cash assets 1st of February, 1861		$6,989,856 74
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,111,789 12	
For Interest	481,030 00	
From Agents for sending Balances of Accounts	912 19—$1,593,731 31	
Total		$8,583,587 05
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$328,400 00	
Paid Additions to same	30,784 75	
Paid Surrendered Policies	222,809 32	
Paid Annuities	11,963 43	
Paid Reductions of Premiums	978 13	
Paid Profit and Loss	21,267 21	
Paid Commissions	47,482 18	
Paid Expenses, viz.: Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Taxes, Salaries, Rent, Printing and Stationery, Advertising, Travel, Medical Examinations, &c.	88,135 74—	$743,820 76
Net cash assets 1st February, 1862		$7,839,766 29
Invested as follows:		
Cash in hand and in Bank	$421,433 82	
Bonds and Mortgages	6,536,924 41	
United States Stocks	763,782 50	
Real Estate	76,513 24	
Due from Agents	21,112 32—$7,839,766 29	
Add interest accrued, but not yet due	90,000 00	
Add deferred Premiums (estimated)	135,000 00	
Add arrears of Premiums in course of transmission	21,492 48	
Gross assets 1st February, 1862		$8,086,258 77

	No. of Policies.	Amount.
At risk, Feb. 1, 1861	12,591	$37,397,583
Issued during the year	1,221	3,816,325
Total	13,812	$41,213,908
Dednct forfeited, canceled, surrendered, expired and dead	1,717	5,789,899
In force Feb. 1, 1862	12,095	$35,424,009
Of which are:		
For Life	11,542	$33,599,009
For Endowment Assurances	403	1,352,000
For short terms	150	473,000
Total	12,095	$35,424,009

Increase in net cash assets for the year ... $849,909 55

Decrease in the amount at risk for the year ... $1,973,574

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find that three items of the premium account (amounting in all to $183 58) have been received on policies where previous quarters have been, and are now unpaid; and also one item in the Surrendered Policy account, (amounting to one cent,) where the amount differed from that receipted for and from the office valuation: with these exceptions, I believe the foregoing statement to be correct.
(signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

Circulars containing the Rates of Premium and a full explanation of the new scheme of survivorship annuities, may be had on application at the office of the Company in a few days.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDK. S. WINSTON,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	W. M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new conpon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1862.—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The poll will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE ADJOURNED MEETING AND election of the stockholders of the QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY will be held in the City of Philadelphia, at No. 410 Walnut-st., Room No. 6, on TUESDAY, March 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
FRANK S. BOND, Secretary.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

TO NURSERYMEN.—PEAR STOCKS, VERY handsome, first choice, to arrive from France in the early part of March, in cases of ten and twenty thousand, for sale at a very reasonable price, by C. RAOUX, No. 72 Cedar-st., agent for D. Baurasse, Orleans, France, and John Stewart & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.

A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1862.

SEVENTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February inst. upon stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the 20th day of March next, upon stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The transfer books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February instant.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CORRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on and after the 20th day of February inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the transfer agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the Office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 13, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, 20th inst.
The transfer books will close on the 15th, and reopen on the 22d inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Feb. 15, inst.
The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three and one-half per cent. for the past six months, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 48 Wall-st., Feb. 6, 1862.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND PRINTING.—CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1862.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 24th day of February, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing Stationery, Blank Books and Binding, and for executing printing for the Custom-House establishment at this port, for one year, from the 1st of March next.
The proposals will be separate for each of the following classes, numbered 1 to 4. A price, and one price only, must be specified for each and every article named in the class bid for; the amount of the bids for each article must be accurately extended and the aggregate amount for the class exhibited. Proposals not made in accordance with these directions will not be considered.
A discrepancy between the price set down and the extension, which would afford the bidder an opportunity of fixing his price after the bids are opened, by electing, as may be his interest, to contract either by the one or the other, will be deemed fatal to the bid.
If more than one bid be offered for account of any one party, either in his own name or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids will be rejected.
Bidders are expected to be made in good faith by the parties intending to furnish the supplies or perform the work, and a transfer of the contract will not be permitted.
All the articles to be furnished and work to be executed must be of the very best quality, and delivered without delay when ordered, and to the satisfaction of the head of the office for which they are required.
Samples of the various articles of stationery, and of the paper for printing, must accompany the bids. The blank books and binding must be of the best and most substantial kind.
The lowest bidder for either class, quality considered, shall receive a contract for the same, on entering into bonds, with satisfactory surety for the performance thereof, under the forfeiture of twice the contract price in case of failure, which bond is to be executed within five days after the proposals are accepted.
Bids made at nominal prices for some articles, and at higher rates for others, will not be deemed the lowest, although the aggregate footing may be lower than any other; the prices must be uniform, and bear a relative proportion to the known value of the articles.
As the quantities in the annexed lists are merely estimates, the right is reserved to order a greater or less supply of all or any of the articles enumerated; and articles not embraced therein, which may be required are to be furnished at the lowest market price; or they may be procured elsewhere.
The articles and work will be ordered from time to time, as they are wanted, and they will be paid for monthly. If any article required be not promptly furnished, or of proper quality, of which the Collector shall be the final judge, he may purchase it, and the contractor is to pay the difference above the contract price.
The proposals to be marked "Proposals for Stationery," or for "Printing," and will indicate the place of business of the bidder. Proposals from other than stationers or printers will not be entertained.
To insure uniformity in the bids, blank proposals will be furnished to bidders, on application at this office.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector

CLASS NO. 1.
STATIONERY, &c.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

80 reams Superfine Demy Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	per ream.
5 reams Superfine Medium Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	do
10 reams superfine Royal Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	do.
Additional charge for printed headings to any of above, 1,200 quires	per quire.
20 reams Superfine quarto Post Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled	per ream
40 reams Superfine Foolscap Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled	do.
20 reams Superfine Note, Owen & Hurlbert, wove or laid, ruled	do.
50 reams Superfine Cap, or Flat Cap Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns, and printed	do.
10 reams Superfine Cap, or Flat Cap Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	do.
10 reams first quality Quarto Post Paper, printed headings, ruled faint	do.
15 reams first quality Note Paper, ruled faint, printed headings	do
20 reams Envelope Paper, Medium, smooth, buff, (sized)	do.
20 reams Blotting Paper	do.
20 gross Metallic Pens, Gillott's Commercial, No. 303	per gross
20 do. do. do. Barrell. No. 227	do.
50 do. do. do. American, No. 332	do.
20 gross Metallic Pens, Gillott's American, No. 351	per gross
20 do. do. do. Croton, No. 393	do.
20 do. do. do. Double Elastic, No. 604	do.
50 do. do. do. Myer Phineas', No. 88	do.
50 do. do. do. do. No. 338	do.
12 do. do. do. do. No. 575	do.
12 do. do. do. do. No. 500	do.
20 do. No. 1?2, "A. W. Faber's" Lead Pencils	do.
10 do. Red Office Tape, Linen, No. 15	do.
12 do. White do. do. No. 1½	do.
20 lbs. Red Wafers, various sizes, English pressed, superfine	per pound
20 do. best Superfine English Sealing Wax	do.
4 dozen Stephens' Blue Ink, in quarts	per dozen
4 do. do. do. in pints	do.
6 do. Harrison's Black Ink, in quarts	do.
20 do. Maynard & Noyes' Black Ink, in quarts	do.
6 do. Walden's do. do.	do.
40 do. French Carmine, in vials	do.
12 boxes Chinese Stamping Ink	per box
12 do. French do. in Tin Boxes, with cushions, &c., as per sample	do.
6 dozen Vermillion Stamping Ink, in vials	per dozen
12 lbs. Gum Arabic	per pound
10 do. prepared or native India Rubber, white or black	do.
2 doz. Vials Pounce	per dozen
4 do. Inkstands, Pewter, with covers	do.
6 do. do. Pressed Glass, for Red Ink	do.
12 do. Glass Inkstands, metal tops, large size, as per samples	do.
2 do. Glass Inkstands, Cut Glass, screw tops, (portable)	do.
10 do. Erasers, (Rodgers')	do.
2 do. Desk Knives	do.
1 do. Pounce Boxes, ivory or wood	do.
1 do. Ivory Folders, 9 inch	do.
1 do. Stationary File Folders	do.
1 do. Improved File Folder	do.
6000 File Boards, white wove, thick, of different sizes	per 1,000
6 dozen Rulers, ebony or other wood, round, flat or octagon	per dozen
20 pounds Sealed Parcel Tape	per pack
6 dozen Silk Tapes	per dozen
50 lbs. Twine, assorted	per lb.
2 dozen Desk Weights, lead, iron or marble, per dozen	
2 dozen Desk Weights, lead, iron or marble, large size	per dozen
12 gross Pen Holders, bone and wood, assorted kinds	per gross
20,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 3¾ by 6¾ inch	per 1,000
5,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 3¾ by 8¾ inch	do.
5,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 4½ by 10¼ inch	do.
10,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 6½ by 12½ inch	do.
1 dozen Medium Portfolios, rough sheep	per dozen
24 do. boxes Bond Seals	do.
1 do. Letter Clasps, bronze or gilt, assorted sizes	do.
50 Brass Stamps and Handles, complete, raised lettere, 600 letters	per letter
3 dozen Wire Files	per dozen
1 do. Hand Rests, mahogany	do.
96 do. Medium English, so the Patent Blotting Sheets, assorted colors	do.
Paging 75 Books of various sizes, 500 quires	per quire
3 reams best quality, heavy brown wrapping paper, 22 by 32 inches	per ream
4 Super-royal Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, full bound in sheep, Russia corners, &c., 12 quires	per quire
4 Super-royal Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, ¾ bound, Russia back and corners, 20 quires	per quire
12 Super-royal quarto books, ½ bound, 200 leavee each, printed head, and ruled to pattern	per book
6 Royal Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 8 quires each, full bound in sheep, with Russia corners, &c., 30 quires	per quire
20 Royal Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 8 quires each, ¾ bound, 100 quires	do.
12 Medium, or flat medium Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 8 quires each, full bound in sheep, some with Russia bands and corners, 160 quires	do.
10 Medium Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 3 quires each, ¾ bound, 50 quires	do.
10 Medium Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 5 quires each, ½ bound, 30 quires	do.
50 Medium Books, ruled red and faint, 1 quire each, extra ¾ bound, as per sample	per book
20 Demy, or Flat Demy Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 16 quires each, full bound in sheep, some with Russia bands and corners, 100 quires	per quire
6 Demy Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, ¾ bound, 24 quires	do.
10 Demy Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, ½ bound, 30 quires	do.
10 Double Flat Cap Books, ruled to various patterns, 3 to 6 quires each, ¾ bound, Russia backs and corners, 30 quires	do.
10 Cap Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, full bound in sheep, some with Russia corners, 40 quires	do.
10 Cap Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, ¾ bound, 30 quires	do.
50 Cap Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, ½ bound, 150 quires	do.
200 Cap Books, ruled, 1 to 2 quires each, ¼ bound, 240 quires	do.
100 Cap Books, ruled, 1 quire each, skiver covered	per book
Some of these 18 items above with alphabet cut through	
Additional charge for Printed Headings, to either of the last named 18 items, 500 quires	per quire
¼ Binding 400 Imperial, Royal, Medium, Demy and Cap Abstracts, flat or folded, 1 to 3 quires	per book
½ Binding and Lettering, 20 Mediums, Demys and Caps, 2 to eight quires	do.
Re-lettering 20 Volumes, some two titles	do.
Binding Deposits' Books for the month, 1 to 5 quires, ½ bound, 24 vols	do.
Binding quarterly Crew Lists, Medium, flat, 6 to 10 quires, ¾ bound, 4 vols	do.
Binding Quarterly Shipping Articles, Royal, flat, 4 to 6 quires, ¾ bound, 4 vols	do.
4 reams Manifold Writing Paper, faint ruled and bound in books, as per samples, Act of Congress	per ream
10 gross Elastic Bands, as per sample	per gross

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

6 reams Superfine Blue or White Laid Quarto Post Paper, ruled	per ream
1 ream Superfine Blue or White Laid Quarto Post Paper, unruled	do.
2 reams Superfine Blue or White Laid Folio Post, ruled 3 sides	do.
10 reams Superfine Blue or White Laid Foolscap, ruled and unruled	do.
10 reams superfine Blue or White Laid Note Paper	do.
10 pounds Red Wafers, various sizes, English pressed, superfine	per lb
10 pounds Superfine Red English Sealing Wax	do.
3 dozen Blue Ink, best quality, in quarts	per dozen
6 do. Red do. do. in vials	do.
3 do. French Carmine	do.
6 Inkstands, cut glass	each
1 dozen Wafer Stamps, ivory handles	per dozen
8 do. Erasers (Rodgers)	do.
12 Pen Knives	each
6 Ivory Folders, 9 inches	do.
1 dozen Rulers, ebony, round, flat or octagon	per dozen
12 packs solid headed Pins, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5	per pack
10 pounds Twine	per lb
12 dozen Pen Holders, Slide	per dozen
6 do. do. bone and wood	do.
1300 Envelopes, white or yellow paper, largest size	per 100
500 do. do. medium	do
500 do. do. letter size	do
500 do. do. note size	do
3 five-quire Books, medium, bound in boards with calf back and corners	per book
2 three-quire Books, medium, bound in boards, with calf back and corners	do.
1 one-quire Book, medium, bound in boards, with calf back and corners	do.
1 half-quire Book medium, bound in boards, with calf back and corners	do
500 Quills, superfine	per 100
50 gross Steel Pens, Whyte's, Alberta, Windle's Bank, Gillott's American Eagle, Croton, Perry's Office	per gross
10 gross Red Tape, linen	do.
16 reams Blotting Paper	per ream
1 dozen Sheet Patent Blotters	per dozen

FOR INSPECTORS, WEIGHERS, &c.
ISSUED FROM THE SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

75 reams Superfine Flat Cap, or Foolscap Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	per ream.
5 reams Superfine Demy Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	do.
5 reams Superfine Medium Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	do.
5 reams Superfine Royal Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	do
2 reams Superfine Super-royal Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	do
1 ream Superfine Imperial Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	do.
Additional charge for printed heading to any of the above, 250 quires	per quire
25 reams Fine Foolscap Paper, ruled	per ream
5 do. do. One ruled	do
10 do. do. Very fine ruled	do
100 lbs. Superfine English Sealing Wax	per lb.
50 gross Pieces Red Tape, linen, 3 yards to piece, of the best quality, as per sample	per gross
250 gross Metallic Pens, assorted as per samples	do.
30 do Pen Holders	do.
40 lbs. Twine, linen	per lb.
2500 one-quire Quarto Books, bound in paper covers, and printed in colors	per 100.
100 large Alphabetical Discharging Books	do.
1500 small do. do. do.	do.
100 Hand Alphabetical Discharging Books, demy, 8vo	do.
500 small Alphabetical do	do.
50 do. District do	do.
3000 do. Book Books do	do.
3000 do. Time do do	do.
8 two-quire Long Folio Imperial Books, ruled to pattern, half bound, side title, 16 quires	per quire
10 reams extra large Wrapping Paper, 30x40 inches	per ream
10 gallons Black ink, best quality	per gallon
2 reams Medium Envelope Paper, large	per ream
12 do. Blotting Paper	do.
100 gross Lead Pencils, Faber's, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4	per gross
12 Weighers Monthly Account Books, to pattern	per book
12 Measurers' Monthly Account Books, to pattern	per book.
12 Gaugers' do. do	do
8 Barge Books, per pattern	do
2 Alphabetical Registers of Vessels, printed, ruled, and indexed to pattern	do.
8 small Alphabetical Registers of Vessels, printed, ruled and indexed to pattern	do.
6 Superficial Measurement Books, for Measurers of Vessels	do.
10 Note Books for Measurers of Vessels	do.
10 Tonnage do. do	do.
10 Examination Books for Measurers of Vessels, printed to pattern	do.

The *samples* of Tape and Pens referred to in the foregoing specification, will be shown to parties wishing to contract, on applying at the Surveyor's Office, Nos. 37 and 29 Pine-st.

CLASS NO. 2.
STATIONERY, &c., FOR NAVAL OFFICE.

2 Cash Books, 6 quires, each, full bound, as per sample	per book.
2 Disbursement 6 do. do	do.
2 Journals to do, 6 do. do	do.
1 Return of Moneye Book, 6 quires each, full bound, as per sample	do.
1 Payment to Custom-house Officers, 6 quires each, full bound, as per sample	do.
1 Account Current Book, 6 quires each, full bound, as per sample	do.
1 Account Current Book, 6 quires each, full bound, as per sample	do.
1 Treasury Note	do.
1 Blotter	do.
1 Clearance	do.
2 Entrance Books	do.
2 do. do. alphed.	do.
1 License and Enrolment	do.
1 Register of Vessels B'k	do.
1 do. of Amended Ent'e	do.
2 Public Store Books	do.
20 Bonded Goods do	do.
20 Indexes to do	do.
2 Warehouse and Export Books, 15 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample	do.
8 Inward Warehouse Bond Books 3 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample	do.
6 Inward Rewarehouse Bond Book's, 3 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample	do.
6 Register of Warehouse and Transportation Bond Books, 3 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample	do.
6 Register of Warehouse and Exportation Bond Books, 3 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample	do.
6 Warehouse and Transportation Bond Books, 3 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample	do.
6 Transit and Export Bond Books, 6 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample	do.
6 Ledger of Export Books, 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do
6 Ledger of Transport Books, 3 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample	do.
12 Warehouse Books, 3 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample	do.
12 Indexes to Books, 2 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample	do.
2 Letter Books, 8 quires each, full bound, as per sample	do.
1 Monthly Account Book, 3 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample	do.
4 Doz. Cap Books, 2 and 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
4 Doz. Med. Oct. Books, 2 and 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
2 reams Excess of Unascertained Duties	per ream.
5 do. Cash Sheets	do.
2 do. Receipts of Storage	do.
5 do. Amendment of Entries	do.
25 vols. Ledger of Entries bound temporarily, in books of 12 sheets each	per vol.
25 vols. Excess of Unascertained Duties, bound temporarily, in books of 12 sheets each	do.
5 reams List Paper, ruled red and faint, assorted	per ream.
5 reams Ruled Letter Paper, best quality	do.
2 do. Plain Letter paper	do.
2 do. Ruled Letter Paper, best quality, Official Headings	do.
2 do. Ruled Note Paper, best quality, Official Headings	do.
2 do. Ruled Note Paper, best quality	do.
10 do. Foolscap, best quality, ruled	do.
2 do. Buff Envelope do., ruled red and faint, indexed	do.
5 do. Buff Envelope do., plain	do.
5 do. Blotting Paper, red, white and assorted colors	do.
2 do. 80 pounds Patent Blotting	do.
2 do. Blank Account and Affidavits	do.
2 dozen Mannold Writers, cap size	per doz.
500 Envelopes, white and yellow, largest size, best quality	per 100.
500 Envelopes, white or yellow, medium size, best quality	do.
500 Envelopes, white or yellow, letter size, best quality	do.
500 Envelopes, white or yellow, note size, best quality	do.
Printing Indorsements on 1,000 Envelopes	per 1000.
75 Gross Assorted Pens, viz.: Bowne & Hasbrouck's Bank Pens, Bainbridge & Brothers Galvanized Pens, No. 247, Myer Phineas' Metallic Pens, Nos. 575, 500, 98 and 338, Gillott's Metallic Pens, Nos. 303, 332, 351 and 417, and Barrel Pens, Nos. 289, 392 and 293	per gross.
5 gross Pen-holders, assorted	do.
5 do. Lead Pencils, best quality, (Faber's,) Nos. 1, 2, 3	do.
5 doz. Metallic Inkstands, large	per doz.
5 do. Glass Inkstands, assorted sizes	do.
10 do. Maynard & Noyes' Black Ink, quart bottles	do.
5 do. Stevens' Blue Ink, do	do.
10 do. Perine, Guyot & Co.'s Carmine Ink, small bottles	do.
200 Quills, best quality	per 100.
5 pounds Sealing Wax, best quality	per lb.
5 do. Red Wafers	do.
10 do. India Rubber	do.
5 gross India Rubber Bands, assorted	per gross.
5 doz. Wafer Boxes	per doz.
2 do. Stamps	do.
1 do. Warehouse Stamps	do.
2 do. Paper Weights, assorted	do.
2 do. do. Clasps, do	do.
2 do. do. Erasers, Rodgers'	do.
2 do. Portfolios	do.
2 do. Rulers, Ebony, assorted	do.
2 do. Pounce Boxes	do.
1 do. Congress Penknives, Rodgers'	do.
1 do. Ivory Paper Cutters, assorted, with handles	do.
2 ounces Pounce	per oun'e.
2 pounds Twine, best	per pou'd.
2 do. Linen Cord, best	do.
3 doz. jars Mucilage	per doz.
1 do. Red Stamping Boxes	do.
6 bottles Stamping Ink	per bot'e.
10 gross Red Linen Tape, 9 yards to piece, of best quality	per gross.
5 do. Pasteboard Files	do.
¾ Binding 4 volumes of Ledger of Entries, morocco edges	per vol.
¾ Binding 4 volumes of Cash Sheets	do.
¾ Binding 2 volumes of Excess of Unascertained Duties, No. 1	do.
¾ Binding 2 volumes of Excess of Unascertained Duties, No. 2	do.
¾ Rebinding 24 vol's of Warehouse Books	do.
¾ Binding 1 volume of Storage Receipts	do.

CLASS No. 3.
STATIONERY, &c., FOR APPRAISERS' DEPARTMENT.

25 Reams best Foolscap Paper, blue or white, ruled or plain	per ream.
15 Reams best Letter do do do	do.
25 Reams best Note do do do	do.
Additional charge for printing heading on any of above Reams	do.
12 Reams Heavy Manilla Wrapping Paper, 21x36	do.
2 Reams Pink Blotting Paper	do.
2 Reams Scotch Patent Blotting Paper	do.
20 Reams Cap Flanks, printed and ruled in whole, or cut in ¼'s, or ½ sheets	do.
10 Reams Superfine Demy, ruled red and faint, as required, with printed head, and cut to any size required	do
12 Reams Superfine Flat Cap, ruled red and faint, to various patterns	do.
12 Royal books, 6 to 8 quires, ruled as required, in Russia bands and extra let. tered, to quarters	per quire
12 Cap Books, to be hereinafter mentioned, with printed headings, different forms	per book
6 Dozen 2 quire 8vo. Cap Mem. Books, sheep covers	per doz
100 1-quire Cap Books, ruled if required, ½ bound	per book.
100 Cap Books, 2 to 4 quires, ruled as required, half-bound, 4 quires	per quire
10 Dem

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Treasury Note Bill in the Senate.

The Legal Tender Clause Retained.

SECRETARY STANTON OUT AGAIN.

A Board for the Retirement of Disabled Officers.

CHEVALIER WIKOFF STILL IN PRISON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 13.

SECRETARY STANTON OUT AGAIN.

Secretary STANTON is better, and was at his office to-day.

THE HEADS OF THE ARMY.

Whatever speculations may be indulged in concerning the sphere of duties of the General-in-Chief it is certain the most cordial and friendly relations exist between him and the President and the Secretary of War.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The Senate having made amendments to the United States Note bill, the House will probably cunsider them to-morrow.

A BOARD TO RETIRE DISABLED OFFICERS.

By direction of the President, a Board to retire disabled officers, in pursuance of an act of Congress of August last, will assemble in this city to-morrow. The following officers compose the Board, Gen. ST. GEORGE COOKE, Cols. CRAIG and TAYLOR, Surgeons HOLDEN and SMITH, Capt. J. H. POTTER, Judge Advocate. The following officers have been notified to appear before the Board: Capt. CUSHING, Third Artillery; Col. SEMMELL, Sixth Infantry, Major UNDERWOOD, Eighteenth Infantry; Major AUSTINE, Third Artillery; Capt. SAUNDERS, Third Artillery; Military Storekeeper L. TALIAFERRO, Quartermaster's Department.

AN ORDER FROM MARSHAL LAMON

The following order has been issued by Marshal LAMON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 9, 1862.

To Jailor and Guards at the Public Jail in the District of Columbia:

You will this day *release* from custody all persons claimed to be held to service or labor, and not charged with any crime or misdemeanor, whonare now in jail, who have been there for the space of thirty days or upward, from their arrest and commitment, and, in futnre, you will, in regard to persons claimed to service or labor, and not charged with crime or misdemeanor, govern yourself in strict accordance with the order to me as Marshal for the District of Columbia, of date Jan. 25, 1862, from the Honorable Secretary of State. Respectfully,

WARD H. LAMON,
United States Marshal District of Columbia.

TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS IN ALEXANDRIA.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War are investigating the conduct of Gen. MONTGOMERY, who has charge of military affairs at Alexandria. Messrs. ODELL and GOOCH were authorized to proceed to that city and examine into the matter. To-day they made their report. It appears that within the last few months some three thousand soldiers have been imprisoned in the famous slave pen of PRICE & Co. The inhuman treatment of our poor soldiers beggars description. The matter has been reported to the Secretary of War.

THE CASE OF CHEVALIER WIKOFF

Chevalier WIKOFF was before the Judiciary Committee again to-day, not failing to give satisfactory answers, was again remanded to jail where he still remains. He more than intimated that he got the surreptitious copy of the President's Message from Major WATT, Mrs. LINCOLN'S gardener but his innuendoes were considered mere attempts at evasion. The Committee have summoned WATT to appear before them. They are satisfied that the Chevalier did not get the copy either through the agency of the President or Mrs. LINCOLN. The President was before the Committe, to-day. It is supposed, in reference to this matter.

ILLNESS OF THE PRESIDENT'S CHILDREN

The President's two children are still charge ously ill from fever.

THE GENERAL COURT MARTIAL

The General Court-martial is now through with all the business before it, and will be ready to adjourn to-morrow, unless new cases are sent before it.

THE SUTLER BILL.

The House Committee on Military Affairs agreed to-day to certain amendments to the Senate Sutler bill, the principal of which were, one adding malt liquors to the articles sutlers are prohibited from selling; one giving sutlers a lien on one-sixth of the soldier's pay in the regiment only to which they belong and another providing that sutlers shall be appointed as provided by existing laws.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Mr. RICE will to-morrow introduce into the House a bill reorganizing the Medical Department of the army.

DR. BELL'S BODY.

The remains of Dr. BELL, of Somerville, Brigade Surgeon of HOOKER'S Brigade, who died at Budd's Ferry several days ago, were sent North to-day by railroad.

A NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have matured a bill providing for a National Cemetery for soldiers in the District of Columbia.

BRITISH TROOPS IN MAINE.

Gov. WASHBURNE has, in accordance with a request of the Legislature of Maine, transmitted to Secretary SEWARD a certified copy of a resolution of that body, declaring that the letter of the latter to the Governor of that State, in reference to the passage of British troops over the soil of Maine, is entirely satisfactory to the Legislature.

SENATOR SUMNER'S RESOLUTIONS.

Senator SUMNER'S resolutions, declaratory of the relations between the United States and the territory once occupied by certain States and now occupied by pretended Governments without constitutional or legal rights, offered Tuesday, were laid upon the table upon his own motion, in order that they might be called up at any time for debate. The vote on that occasion was not, therefore, as some persons suppose, conclusive.

THE BURSTING OF THE SAWYER GUN.

Capt. BOWMAN, U. S. A., Commissary at Newport's News has received a letter from that point, stating that the bursting of the Sawyer gun at Newport's News recently, was owing to the fact that the shell was not rammed home.

GEN. DENVER TRANSFERRED.

Brig.-Gen. DENVER has arrived. He has been transferred from tha Department of Kansas to Western Virginia, where he will have a command under Gen. ROSECRANS.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 13.

A communication to the Vice-President, from the Union Defence Committee of New-York, was read, urging the immediate passage of the Treasury Note bill, with the "legal tender clause" retained.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the bill to appoint a warden for the jail.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to alter the circuits for the Northern District of New-York.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) presented the following series of resolutions:

That the Constitution is the fundamental law of the Government.

That the rights of the people are fixed and immutable, and cannot be abrogated by any other power than the Constitution.

That any attempt to abrogate and destroy the rights guaranteed by the Constitution would be inhuman, unjust, and an outrage upon civilization.

That there is no power in the Constitution to abrogate or destroy any rights of the people.

That any rights and privileges suspended by the existence of war, at the end of the war be resumed by the people as if they had not been suspended.

That no State, by any vote of Secession, or any other act, can abrogate her rights or obligations, or the obligations of the United States, to preserve her people in all their rights, and guarantee to them a State Republican Government.

That there can be no confiscation of any property of loyal citizens, unless for acts declared to be criminal.

That it is the duty of the United States to suppress the rebellion; to carry the "sword" in one hand, and the "olive branch" in the other, and to restore the States as they were before the war.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should introduce a bill for the cultivation of cotton on the lands now in possession of the United States.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) the bill to fix the number of representives in the House was taken up.

The bill fixes the number at two hundred and thirty-nine.

A message was received from the House, saying that it disagreed with the Senate's amendments to the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) a Conference Committee was appointed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought it was better not to alter the number of members in the House. The number had been fixed once and it was better not to alter it.

After further discussion, the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The Treasury Note bill was taken up.

The question was on Mr. FESSENDEN'S amendment to make the bonds redeemable after five years at the pleasure of the United States, which amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved to strike out that portion of the bill which makes the notes a "legal tender for private debts."

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) was opposed to the amendment, and if it was adopted, he should vote against the bill. He considered that it would be unjust, wickedly unjust, to place all this money in the hands of the soldiers and employes of the Government, forcing them to take it, and then not to protect it after it was in their hands. The people of Massachusetts were in favor of the bill as it stands with great unanimity, and he believed that no bill, except a bill for taxation, would be received with so much favor as this bill with the legal tender. He (WILSON) thought the arguments of the Senator from Maine (FESSENDEN,) and the Senator from Vermont (COLLAMER,) were rather against the issuing of the notes at all than against the legal tender. If we do not make these notes a legal tender, we shall have every curb-stone broker depreciating the notes, and the soldiers and sailors will be compelled to submit to all sorts of shaves by the brokers. We ought to show the country that we are determined to protect the credit of the country, and carry it safely through. The merchants, generally, favor the making of these notes a legal tender, and by making them so the families of soldiers, when the little pittance comes from the field, can get full value for them. He had received a letter from nine merchants, representing forty millions of dollars of capital, who favor making the notes a legal tender, and they say they do not know a merchant in the City of Boston who is not in favor of it.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) modified his amendment so as to strike out all that portion of the bill which makes the notes a legal tender for debts of the United States, or any kind of debts [illegible] and in order to the Committee providing that all the interest be paid in coin.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) believed that there was a necessity for making the greenbacks a legal tender. He was afraid of hazarding any experiment, especially such a bill as the Senate had adopted. He had conversed with the Secretary of the Treasury upon the subject, and most of the merchants of the city appeared to think it necessary. The Chambers of Commerce of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities, were in favor of it. We have to pay for more the interest of July three hundred and forty millions, we have and during the next three hundred millions is now due this year. How are we going to get it unless? That is conceded that it is necessary. We cannot borrow it in the country to any extent, for the banks [illegible] and we are going to pay the bonds. Then how are we going to pay the interest, the expenditures with for the armies? It is no use to say that he [illegible] which are not in any sense [illegible] He (SHERMAN) contended that it was properly constitutional to issue notes. The history of the Government in this connection. It had issued bills of credit in the war with Mexico and in the war of 1812. We [illegible] if we look to the notes to the soldiers to make them as secure and acceptable as we can. We must not use a sound and safe Government paper such as we use the paper money of all the banks which may spring up in the country. Issuing the amount of notes provided by this bill cannot injure the currency which will be under the control of the Government. It was not the intention of the framers of the Constitution of the country, which was $15,000,000. We should vote for this measure as a temporary necessity necessary on the war.

Mr. POWELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) referred to the Constitution, saying that "Certain powers were delegated to the Government, and others reserved to the States." Another provision in the Constitution was, that "The States shall not emit bills of credit, coin money, or pass laws impairing the obligation of contracts." He thought that these principles were well settled. He contended that the Government had no right to make any law to impair the obligations of contracts, and said that this measure, instead of preserving the Government, tended to overthrow it. He was opposed to this measure, because it impaired all contracts, and was unconstitutional, and was abhorrent to all his ideas of justice. The measure would disturb all the relations of debtor and creditor, and destroy all credit in the country. There was not a judge in the land but would declare that this measure was not constitutional. He (POWELL) would take bills of credit and go into the market, and sell them, and if they were not worth sixty cents on the dollar, he would sell them for that, and act as an honest man should. He declared that this measure was a "Charleston" scheme, and that it was aban loning the great charter of the government, and the liberties of the people. It was tyranny to compel a man to take five hundred dollars from his neighbor, when he ought to have a thousand. He hoped that the legal tender clause would be stricken out.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) regretted very much that this bill was presented before the tax bill comes from the House. He feared there would be a long delay on the tax bill in the House, and by that time the money would be all gone, and we would be called upon for another hundred million. He believed it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution not to have any paper money. But paper money does exist, and has existed so long that we cannot now carry on the Government with gold and silver. He was in favor of limiting this legal tender to debts hereafter contracted. That would obviate the objection of bad faith, and would regulate the existing paper currency so as to prevent as much as possible depreciation.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said there was no doubt that the framers of the Constitution intended to have hard money currency, but bank-notes were regarded as promises to pay, and were in existence at the very time of the Constitutional Convention, and nobody thought then that they were unconstitutional. The difficulty was that a few Banks were not willing to take their notes. He would allow them to be funded at eight per cent. He thought if we would strike out the legal tender clause, and not depreciate the notes ourselves, with a provision to make the people glad to take them, it would go well enough.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Opp.,) argued at some length that the measure was unconstitutional, and also inexpedient, as the notes would be good for nothing. It was simply a forced loan from the community.

The discussion was continued at some length by Messrs. HOWARD, WILLEY and MCDOUGALL.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) referred to the early history of the issue of paper money. It was issued first in this country in Massachusetts, in 1762; and made a legal tender in 1712; in Rhode Island, in 1710; in Connecticut, in 1709; in Pennsylvania, in 1732; in Delaware, in 1729; in Maryland, in 1733; in Virginia, in 1755, where they were called treasury notes, and made a legal tender for private debts; in North Carolina, in 1748; in South Carolina, in 1703, but were not made a legal tender till afterwards. In law, as afterward, they were called bills of credit. He contended that they were considered as bills of credit by the framers of the Constitution. He thought it doubtful policy to issue notes at this time. He thought if we had authority to issue notes at all, we had the right to make them a tender.

The question on Mr. COLLAMER'S amendment to strike out the legal tender, &c., was disagreed to as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Collamer, Cowan, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Kennedy, King, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Saulsbury, Simmons, Thompson and Willey—17.

NAYS—Chandler, Clark, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane, (Ind.,) McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Rice, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson, (Mass.,) Wilson, (Mo.,)—22.

Mr. SIMMONS offered an amendment to allow the notes to be funded for two-year bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest. Adopted.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to amend so as to limit the legal tender to private debts hereafter contracted. Rejected.

Mr. KING offered a substitute that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue in exchange for coin Treasury Notes to the amount of $150,000,000, payable to the bearer, at the Treasury, which will be redeemable in coin at the Treasury, after five years, until 1872, when all outstanding would be redeemed, and such notes receivable for all public dues.

SEC. 2. Holders of such notes may exchange the notes at the Treasury for bonds not less than twenty years to run, bearing six per cent. interest.

SEC. 3. That a direct tax of $15,000,000 annually be made, and the same is hereby pledged to the payment in coin of these notes, principal and interest, when it becomes due.

Rejected.

The bill was reported to the Senate.

The amendments made in the Committee to the first section were agreed to, except that of Mr. SIMMONS to allow the notes to be funded at 8 per cent. bonds, which was amended to be 7 3-10 bonds, and adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to insert an amendment providing for the deposit at 5 per cent., which was struck out yesterday.

Messrs. PEARCE, SAULSBURY and POWELL spoke against the bill as unconstitutional.

The bill as amended then passed. Yeas, 30; nays, 7; (Messrs. Collamer, Cowan, Kennedy, King, Pearce, Powell and Saulsbury.) Adjourned at 7:30.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 13.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution reported by Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Government Contracts, authorizing the Secretary of War to pay the Hannibal and St. Joseph and Pacific Railroad Companies for the transportation of troops, munitions of war, &c., but at rates not greater than those required from private individuals.

Congress, in granting lands toward the construction of these roads, reserved the right to transport property or troops of the United States free of charge. Without waiving this principle, it is now proposed to compensate them for their services, on the ground that their ability has been greatly impaired by the rebellion, and the destruction of their bridges, etc.

After three hours' debate the resolution was passed in an amended form.

The companies are to be compensated according to the schedules of the Secretary of War issued July last.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) rising to a question of privilege, said that he was informed this morning that some remarks he (OLIN) made yesterday were construed by Mr. HOLMAN as personally offensive. This was far from his (OLIN'S) intention, and he exceedingly regretted that his remarks should have been so construed.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Opp.,) replied that he was not in his seat when the gentleman spoke. Otherwise he should have properly and promptly responded, nor had he read the gentleman's remarks. But as the gentleman had disavowed that they were intended as offensive, and had so stated in courteous terms, he (HOLMAN) had nothing more to say.

On motion of Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) 5,000 copies of the Senate's bill were ordered to be printed.

The House resumed the consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

The clause for the appropriation of $4,800,000 for the charter of vessels, stores, [illegible] and additional steam vessels, has been read.

Mr. HOLMAN moved an amendment, providing that officers of the navy and others, [illegible] in making any purchasing vessels.

Mr. SPINNER, of New York, (Rep.,) said such duties were in [illegible] of the naval officers. Their reports [illegible] They did not understand [illegible]

Mr. HOLMAN replied, contending that it would be unwise to give [illegible] to agents, [illegible]

Mr. WOODRUFF, of [illegible] opposed the amendment, as it would [illegible] Government [illegible] agents such as [illegible] Secretary of the Treasury through all the bureaus and most of the merchants of the city appeared to think that it was necessary. The Chambers of Commerce of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities, were in favor of it necessary. We have to pay before the [illegible] of July three hundred and forty millions, we have and during the next three hundred millions is now due this year. How are we going to get it unless? That is conceded that it is necessary. We cannot borrow it in the country to any extent, for the banks [illegible] and we are going to pay the bonds. Then how are we going to pay the interest, the expenditures with for the armies? It is no use to say that he [illegible] which are not in any sense [illegible] He (SHERMAN) contended that it was properly constitutional to issue notes. The history of the Government in this connection. It had issued bills of credit in the war with Mexico and in the war of 1812. We must not

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3245. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

The Brilliant Successes in North Carolina.

Full Reports from Our Special Correspondent.

The Entire Rebel Army on Roanoke Island Captured.

Four Forts and Two Field Batteries Surrendered.

Over Two Thousand Prisoners Coming to New-York.

The Rebel Fleet Annihilated by Our Gunboats.

Graphic Description of the Bombardment and of the Land Engagement.

Gallant Charge Upon the Rebel Batteries.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

PAMLICO SOUND, Friday, Feb. 6, 1862.

As we are on the eve of most important events, I shall be obliged to make but a brief reference to the daily routine of the Expedition, and only recite what may be necessary to preserve the thread of my narrative from the date of my last letter.

Tuesday, the 4th, was stormy; a gale prevailed from the northeast, and it rained heavily during the night. A change of wind to the northwest, however, brought with it clear weather on the 5th, and we once more basked in the warm rays of a cheering sunlight. A large amount of business was transacted by Capt RICHMOND, the Adjutant-General.

The steamer *Suwanee* left for Fort Monroe at 3 P. M., while your reporter was prepsring to inclose to the TIMES the General Order No. 5 which Gen. BURNSIDE had just issued to the troops. The simple brevity and directness of this address; its carefulness for the property of the citizens of the State, as well as the patriotic and humane spirit which inspired it, will secure general respect for its author. It wes read to the troops, and was hailed with admiration, as well for its sentimeols as tor the proof which it gave that a movement of some kind was contemolated soon.

The following is a copy of Gen. BURNSIDE'S first address to the troops:

ADDRESS TO THE TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, PAMLICO SOUND, Feb. 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 5.—This expedition being about to land on the soil of North Carolina, the General Commanding desires his soldiers to remember that they are here to support the Constitution and the Laws, to put down rebellion, and to protect the persons and property of the loyal and peaceable citizens of the State. On the mareh of the army, all unnecessery injury to houses, barns, fences, and other property will be carefully avoided, end in all cases the laws of civilized warfare will be strictly observed.

Wounded soldiers will be treated with every care and attention, and neither they nor prisoners must be insulted or annoyed by word or act.

With the fullest confidence in the valor and the character of his troops, the General Commanding looks forward to a speedy and successful termination of the campaign.

By commend of Brigadier-General
A. E. BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH sent word to Gen. BURNSIDE, this eveoing, that he would be ready to start in the morning. So we shall be off for Roanoke by 8 o'clock A. M.

ORDER OF SAILING.

The following order was distributed to all the military and naval commanders of the First Brigade this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS GEN. FOSTER'S BRIGADE, STEAMER PILOT BOY, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, Feb. 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.—The vessels of this Brigade will be prepared, with hawsers out to their tows, to start at 8 o'cloek A. M., to-morrow, or ebains love short, &c., and will leave the anchorage for Roanoke Island at the following signal:

Union Jack at fore with Division flag underneath, (or Brigade flag underneath in case of brigade signal,) and American flag at the stern, and will sail in the following order:

No. 1. *Pilot Boy.*
No. 2. Steamer *New-York*, towing sebooners *Highlander*, *Skirmisher* and *S. P. Bailey.*
No. 3. Steamer *New-Brunswick*, towing schooners *Recruit* and *E. W. Farrington.*
No. 4. Steamer *Guide*, towing schooners *Sea Bird* and *Emma.*
No. 5. Propeller *Huzzar.*
No. 6. Propeller *Ranger.*
No. 7, Propeller *Vilette.*

After rounding the Shoal and entering the Sound to the northeast, the vessels will form in two lines—the first line being steamers *New-York*, *New-Brunswick* and *Guide*, with their tows; second line being propellers *Huzzar*, *Ranger* and *Vidette.*

The signal for anchoring will be the American flag at the fore—the vessels of each brigade close to each other. If in a fog, two whistles from the flag-ship, repeated at intervals of one minute. The signal will be repeated by the flag-ship of each brigade.

Signal for landing will be as given in General Order No. 3.

A guard of ten men, under command of a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, to inelude convalescent, commissary or extra duty men of all kinds, must be left on each vessel, with the following strict injunctions, viz.:

Not to allow the vessel to be moved from its anchorage, unless necessitated by stress ot weather, danger of collision, or order of Brigade Commander, and to defend the ships against all attacks, and to preserve order and military discipline on board.

On landing on the beach the regiments of this brigade will form according to their numbers, from right to left, in line of batile. One field officer will lend with the first detachment from each regiment—the Colonel preferred. In case of stranding, or case of distress, tha signal will be the American flag, Union down. At tbe signal the whole fleet will slacken speed and look for the signal to anchor. The steamers *Patuxent*, *Phenix*, *Pilot Boy* and all the tugs, will be sent at once to the assistance of the disabled vessel by the Commander of each brigade.

Commanding officers will punctually enjoin upon their commands that under no circumstances are they to throw off or away any of their arms or equipments.

Light marching order in part 5, General Order No. 3, will be understood to mean without blankets and with overcoats, the latter to be worn or slung at the option of the commanding officer.

Forty rounds of ball-cartridges will be dealt out to each man when the fleet is fairly under way.

The guns, with the cannoniers, ammunition and all necessary appurtenances, will be landed with the first detachment from each vessel.

By order of Brig.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER.
SOUTHARD HOFFMAN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The order for the movement of the Second Brigade was similar, the steemer *Patuxent* being GEN. RENO'S flag-ship, and the steamers *Cossack*, *Northerner* and *George Peabody*, and gunboats *Pioneer* and *Lancer* conveying the troops with tows.

THE LAST EVENING AT OUR ANCHORS.

The evening proved beautiful, the long lines of vessels being revealed in graceful outline by a bright moon. So rare a sight recalled the recollections of home days. The troops gathered upon the decks of their respective vessels, and the bands discoursed pleasant music to each other across the moon-lit waters.

OFF FOR ROANOKE.

Gen. BURNSIDE, as well as the whole force, took an early breakfast, and the *Picket* was seen flying about among the fleet as soon as it wes light. Wherever the General appeared he was greeted with cordial cheers. The Commodore's flag-ship, the *Philadelphia*, came up through the fleet at 7 o'clock, and with signals flying, took his station at the head of his little squadron. The signal for sailing, the Union Jack at the fore, with the brigade signal beneath, was now run up; a few moments the hawsers were cut, and the steamers, which had remained with steam up, were moving. By 8 o'clock the whole of the First Brigade was under weigh.

There were mutual cheers as the vessels, one after another, took their places in line; but there was less of enthusiasm than I have seen on previous occasions. The wind blew strong and cool from the northwest, and the steamers, each with two or three vessels in tow, proceeded but slowly, averaging not over three knots an hour.

The vessels of the Second and of the Third Brigade fell into line, and slowly followed us at a distance. When Gen. FOSTER came by in his Flag-bost, the *Pilot Boy*, he was greeted with repeated cheers. Slowly the masts of the fleet still anchored around Hatteras Inlet receded from view, end it was 11 o'clock when we dropped them beneath the eastern horizon. At 12 o'clock, noon, Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, at the right of his fleet of fifteen steamers, was about one mile directly in advanee of the troopships and gunboats. We had now reached the point of Long Shoel, when a halt was mede, to enable the vessels to form in two lines, according to the General Order. The *Philadelphia* took a backward tour through the fleet, and as she passed down the lines, the stalwart figure of the Commodore was seen pacing to and fro upon the forward hurricane deck, his head seeming almost to touch his flag of blue which wavsd above it. In balf an hour she resumed her place at the head of the column, which once more moved on.

The main coast of North Carolina now became more and more distinctly revealed at the westward, the land rising higher as we proceeded north, its long, regular bluffs being crowned by a growth of oak and pine, which does not realize the description of the straight, tall trees seen in the interior of the country. The old North State never witnessed such a spectacle as the moving fleet which now almost fills its broad sound with a forest of masts. May it be to her the harbinger of deliverance from n hatiful despotism, and the return of settled peace and prosperity to the State.

The day has been in delightful contrast to the weather at Hatteras. Can it be that so short a remove as thirty miles from that windy hole accounts for the change? The soldiers, anxious to get a first view of the island to which we are bound, climb into the rigging, where they cling and look long and anxiously to catch a first sight of the land on which they hope to relieve their weary feet. As the sun declines the wind goes down. Surely we are getting into a land fit to be inhabited by civilized beings—which Hatteras is not. If ever our country, in a paroxism of excessive wrath, should select a penal colony for the punishment of outrageous criminals—some Siberia or Botany Bay—there is no place on the globe better fitted for the purpose than Hatteras Inlet. This would be a good place to colonize JEFF. DAVIS and his co-conspirators against the Government. Let them be restricted to a range of twenty miles north and south of this windy gorge, and there for the remainder of their miserable existence wander oo the sandy peninsula and dig clams and fight mosquitoes for a living. It would fully satisfy offended justice.

LAND HO!

As we proceed northward the bay narrows so that the land becomes visible on both sides, that on the main being a successioo of high bluffs, covered with a heavy growth of pine, the indentations being easily defined without the aid of a glass. Here and there houses are visible, and occasionally boats gliding in and out along the shore. On the opposite side it is irregular and broken, only the tops ot the sandy hummocks along the ocean beach being visible.

Just before sunset, Roanoke Island is descried from aloft a little on our starboard bow, and hearing N. N. E. The announcement sends scores of men into the rigging to get a first view. In a little while it is visible from the deck, with portions of the neighboring peninsula at its right. The fleet must now be plainly in sight to them. We have approached to within eight miles. Just es the sun goes down Gen. FOSTER hoists the American flag at the fore on board the *Pilot Boy*, and the whole fleet come to anchor. The sun sets gloriously, the whole West blushing with his descending rays. The wind has died to a perfect calm, and the Sound is as still as a Summer lake, from whose broad bosom the myriad masts of the fleet are reflected as from the face of a mirror. How peaceful the scene! How changed will be the morrow! The bands play their favorite airs, troops join in the chorus, and the strains are caught up and re-echoed by the seamen as they pull their boats over the smooth waters, until the whole country seems vocal with the patriotic acclaim. On board each of the ships the officers are busy seeing to the distribution of ammunition, the preparation of the guns for removal on shore, and in giving over three days' rations to the troops.

The ships anchor in the order of their positions while under way. They number, all told, about seventy sail, divided as follows:

Fleet of Commodore Goldsborough	15
Propeller gunboats, also used as transports	8
Large side-wheel steamers, as transports	6
Steamers used by the Generals as headquarters	4
Sailing transports, tenders, and tugs, all told	37
Total	70

The army gunboats were all supplied with, for each Parrott gun, Parrott fuse and percussion shell, and 100 rounds of Hotchkiss' fuse and percussion shell and canister. All other guns were provided with 200 rounds of Hotchkiss' projectiles, assorted; 100 rounds of solid shot, 40 fuse shells, 30 percussion shells, and 30 rounds of canister.

The total armament of the fleet is about as follows:

	Guns.
Commodore's squadron	50
Propeller gunboats	31
Sailing transports, (say)	10
Total	91

Thus, it will be seen that our entire metal is not equal to the *Minnesota* or any first-class-man-of-war. Our advantage, however, lies in this, that, while one vessel could only attack from a single point, and in turn form a common target for the enemy's guns, we can strike at them from thirty different points, and distract the fire of their batteries. It may be comparatively easy to keep a big horse-fly from biting your nose, but it is a different thing when you are attacked by a whole cloud of mosquitoes.

THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

I have risen with the lark to catch the first signs of life in the fleet. The stars were out at 4 o'clock, but at 6 the sky was overcast and lowering, giving signs of a wet day, the wind being light from northeast. The signal to sail was made at 8 o'clock, and at 8½ the vessels were once more under way. Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH had changed his flag to the *Southfield*, and led the van, keeping to the right. Soon we entered a channel-way, the right of which was marked by a line of stakes. Light showers were falling, and the haze on the horizon partially concealed the Island from view. One of the naval gunboats at the left signals "slowly," and as the steamers do not seem to heed it, he again signalizes them, "pay more attention to the signals."

By this time the boats slow down; the tows run up to the each ether, and are egain stralghtened out, testing the full strength of the hawsers. As the channel grows narrower the vessels are necessarily drawn into a closer space.

RECONNOITERING THE ENEMY—STRENGTH OF HIS FLEET—WE COME TO ANCHOR.

The wind blew fresh from the southwest, and the day was showery. The fleet drifted but slowly, the naval vessels keeping in advance and carefully reconnoitering. A heavy mist concealed the island, at times, almost from view. At the left, a long point puts out from the main land, which marks the entrance proper to Croatan Sound. There is on this outer point, a round building, supported on piles, and surmounted by a cone, which is Roanoke Marsh Lighthouse. Along the opposite shore, small islets mark the entire line of Roanoke Island. These low spots lie along both sides of the Sound. On the left are the Roanoke Marshes. The Sound from this point narrows from four to two and a half miles at the north end. Between the shores is a shoal about midway of the Sound, four miles long, with a channel on each side with nine feet of water. We shall take the west channel, keeping the main shore aboard.

At noon the small steamtugs were observed to be very busy spiniing about from one vessel to the other, conveying messages between the commanding officers. The American flag was hoisted at the fore on board tben. FOSTER'S steamer, and the vessels came to anchor. About 1 o'clock Lieut. ANDERSON came alongside, and announced that the enemy had fifteen steam gunboats and some ten armed schooners, and stated that our propeller gunboats would be relieved of their troops at once, and be prepared for action. In obedience to this order, seven of them were unloaded during the afternoon, their troops being transferred to other vessels, and they took their places in line at the upper end of the fleet. On board of each vessel a detail of troops remained, to man the ship and to assist in working the guns.

Constant signalizing was kept up during the evening between the Commander's vessels, the lights being brought into requisition instead of flags. The wind died away about 9 o'clock, and a thick fog settled upon the water, enveloping the fleet as with a mantle. The thermometer stood at 56°. A vigilant watch was set upon esch vessel; the guns were shotted, and everything made ready to guard against surprise or to resist attack. Small steamers were also kept upon picket duty, and the gunboats were anchored across the entrance to prevent the escape of any vessel.

Thus the steamers and naval vessels lay motionless as if upon a Summer sea, almost within gunshot of the enemy, and nothing disturbed the reigning quiet save the sharp ring of the ships' bells which recorded the passing hour of night.

FRIDAY, Feb. 7, 1862.

After months of preperetion and weeks of wearying labor, we at last see the day so anxiously looked for—a day which will compensate for the past by a glorious victory over the enemies ot order, or cover us with defeat and dishonor. Is is strange that all faces look anxious? That the sellor shakes his head and remembers his traditional foreboding of great enterprises undertaken on Friday? But though the day is one of evil augury, a bright sun shows his encouraging face at the right time, and we must accept the day and the issue together. At 9 o'clock the sun dissipated the morning mist, and with it all doubts that we were to have a pleasant day to pttch into the rebels.

SIGNAL TO "SAIL IN."

The Commodore signated "Get under way" at 9 o'clock, and at 10½ o'clock the vessels of his fleet passed the point which separates Pamlico from Croatan Sound. One of the propeller gunboats, and the *Seymour*, of the naval fleet, grounded a short time near the entrance, but both were soon afloat again, and followed their leaders. The *Admiral*, Capt. VAIL, having on board the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, got hard and fast ashore, and could not move. There was a pilot on board—a useless appendage where there was a whole fleet to follow.

The entrance to Croatan Sound lies between a low marshy point and two small, low islands, between which, on piles, is set a lighthouse. The passage is not over two hundred yards wide, and could easily have been obstructed by sinking wrecks or driving piles. It was not capable of being defended, however, the mainland at the left being an extensive marsh, cut up in all directions by deep slues. A few small huts, used by fishermen, are dotted here and there along the banks, half concealed from view by the tall, rank grass.

Threading this narrow passage, and steering north, we closely follow the long procession of gunboats, which the Commodore, on the *Southfield*, is proudly beckoning forward. On the *Spaulding* are Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff, the Rhode Island Fifth Battalion, with its officers, and the reporters of the Press, closely following the naval fleet. Behind were the transports, which, by some misunderstanding had stopped beyond the point, and which the General was urgently signalizing to hurry forward.

THE REBEL FLEET AND BATTERIES.

With the naked eye we could now discern six or seven rebel gunboats hugging the island shore. Their steam was up, and they kept at regular distances, apparently in line of battle, and hovering under cover of shore batteries. They moved nervously about, puffing out occasionally a white cloud of steam, which clearly indicated their position. Four steamers were also in plain view, lying north west of the island, and on the opposite shore, two or three schooners, evidently placed there for the purpose of carrying off the troops in case of necessity. Between us and these vessels, lying directly across the channel, we could count sixteen sunken vessels, and long rows of piles were driven to obstruct our passage. Just to the right, toward the island shore, is a wide space suspiciously left open—the whole looking as if it were arranged as a trap to decoy us within range of their batteries. Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH hoisted the signal, "This day our country expects every man to do his duty."

DRAWING THE REBEL FIRE—BOMBARDMENT OF PORK POINT BATTERY.

In order to draw the fire of the enemy, and thus be enabled to determine the precise location of their batteries, the *Underwriter* strikes out from tha rest of the fleet and steers boldly toward the shore. On a projecting point about two miles west of the middle of Roanoke Island, something like earthworks are discovered, and dimly visible against the background of gray forest is some kind of a color flying at the top of a twenty-font flagstaff. The presence near end on each side of it of two steamers indicated the spot as the location of a battery. At 11.45 the *Underwriter* fired a gun, which was immediately followad by one from the Commodore on the *Southfield*, and several of the naval fleet follow suit. Five of the steamers steer in shore, while the bulk of the fleet keep at a more respectful distance. At 11.50 two heavy guns follow each other in quick succession from the shore, backed up by one, two, three from the rebel steamers lying near. Before the smoke from these guns has cleared away, the naval gunboats, led by the *Stars and Stripes*, the *Southfield* and *Delaware*, give them two for one all round. Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH sends them his compliments, in the shape a of 100-pound shell, which burst at the very foot of the works, throwing a dozen jets of spray high in the air. Solid shot plow up the sand and scatter the sod on their parapets, while shells burst over and around the fort in quick succession. At 12 o'clock the majority nf vessels were fairly engaged and the heevy booming of cannon from the fort showed that the contest had begun in earnest. The rebels used only two or three of their guns, which seemed to be protected by casemates or deep embrasures. Our shells went over their parapets, and burst in the swamp behind the fort, apparently taking little effect on the works. Occasionally a shot would strike the curtain of the fort, and for an instant a cloud of sand would hide the rebel ramparts from view. The *Picket* went in close to the works, and discharged several effective shots from her Wiard and Parrott guns. Mr. HILLER did some excellent practice, and a shot directed by him, or by Capt. IVES, is said to have set the barracks on fire in the rear of the works.

Before the bombardment had continued an hour dense volumes of black smoke were seen rising from behind the parapets of the rebel battery, and for a time their position looked discouraging indeed. Red flames, gleaming through the pitchy volumes of smoke, were curling about their dwellings, and sweeping all before them. It was a vision of Sumter, with a change of scene; and while the hissing flames, like the tongues of fiery serpents, encircled their habitations, was it strange that each one thought of the 19th of April—of the brave ANDERSON and his devoted band—and in his heart uttered a deep "Amen" to this instance of retributive justice?

This conflagration, however, was not near enough to the rebel gunners to interfere materially with their operations, the buildings being situated some two hundred yards in their rear. The firing still went on, though with gradually decreasing activity, showing that the rebel strength was fast giving out under the terrible ordeal. Yet it seemed surprising that anything less than demons could live under such a tempest of bursting fiery projectiles. Their fire was not well directed, many of their shots falling short, or going wide of the mark. The propeller gunboats did excellent service, going into the very face of the battery at times to deliver their fire. The fire of the naval vessels and of the ferryboats was also terrific, though it was observed that many of their shells did not burst. The sloop *Granite*, which had been anchored outside of the fleet, as soon as a breeze sprang up, literally "sailed in," and with provoking coolness kept tacking in the very front of the rebel battery, delivering her compliments from her large thirty-two, and then wearing or tacking again to repeat the operation.

MR. HASWELL RESCUES THE RANGER.

During her efforts to get near the fort, the *Ranger* got aground, and for a few moments was in great danger, being a stationary target for the rebel guns. Mr. CHARLES HASWELL, Engineer-in-chief of the fleet who was in command of the steamer *Tempest*, at this critical juncture went to the rescue, and taking her hawser, towed the *Ranger* out of danger into deep water again. The act wes greatly applauded. By 5 o'clock P. M. all the rebel barracks in the rear of the battery had been consumed; his parapets badly damaged; the flag-staff shot away, and the guns only answered those of the fleet at long intervals. As twilight came on the interest of the scene was heightened by the flash of the bursting bombs, and of the myriad shot and shell, whose fiery course could be easily traced against the sky. The fort was evidently holding out for effect merely, and, as if fully conscious of the fruitlessness of the contest, they gave out a gun at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes.

THE NAVAL FORCE ENGAGED.

The naval force engaged under Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH were the following vessels:

Southfield, (flag-ship,) carrying the flag of Flag-Officer L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Commander Acting Volunteer Lieut. BEHAN: armament, three 9-inch shells, 100-pounder rifle.

Delaware, Commodore STEPHEN C. ROWAN; Capt. S. P. QUACKENBUSH; armament, one 9-inch shell gun.

Stars and Stripes, Lieut.-Commanding REED WERDEN; armament, four 8-inch shell, (one 20-pounder rifled Parrot, and two rifled Dahlgren boat howitzers.

Louisiana, Lieut.-Commanding F. K. MURRAY; armament, two heavy 32-pound and two 8-inch guns.

Hetzel, Lieut.-Commanding G. U. K. DAVENPORT; armament, one 9-inch shell and one 80 pound rifle.

Com. Perry, Lieut.-Commanding CHAS. N. FLUSSER; armament, two 9-inch shell-guns, and one rifle howitzer.

Underwriter, Lieut.-Colomanding WM. N. JEFFERS; armament, one 8-inch gun, and one 60-pound rifle.

Valley City, Lieut.-Commanding J. C. CHAPLIN; armament, four 32-pounders and one rifled howitzer.

Commodore Barney, Acting-Lieut. R. RENSHAW; armament, two 9-inch shell guns.

Hunchback, Acting Vulunteer Lieut. CALHOUN; armament, two 9-inch shell, and one 100-pound rifle gun.

Ceres, Actiog-Master MCDIARMAID; armament, one 32-pound and one 30-pound Parrott.

Putnam, Acting-Master W. J. HUTCHINS; armament, one 30-pound rifle and one light 32-pounder.

Morse, Acting-Master HAYES; armament, two 9-inch shell guns.

Lockwood, Acting-Master GRAVES; armament one 80-pound rifle gun and one 24-pound howitzer.

Seymour, Acting-Master WEITS; armament, two 20-pound Parrott.

Sloop *Granite*, Acting-Master BOOMER; armament, one heavy 32-pounder.

Brinker, Acting-Master GUDDINGS; armament, one 30-pounder rifled gun.

Whitehead, Acting-Master FRENCH; armament, one 9-inch shell-gun.

Shawsheen, Acting-Master HAYWOOD; armament, two 20-pounder Parrott guns.

The army gunboats engaged, under direction of Commander HAZZARD, of the navy, were the

Perket, Acting-Master J. POYNTON IVES; four guns.

Pioneer, Acting-Master BAKER; four guns, viz., one 30-pounder Parrott, one Wiard 12-pounder, one boat howitzer, one 12-pounder shell-gun.

Huzzar, Acting-Master ——; four guns, viz., two 30-pounder Parrotts and two Wiard 6-pounders.

Vidette, Acting-Master ——; three guns, viz., one 30-pounder Parrott, one boat howitzer, one shell-gun.

Ranger, Lieut.-Commanding NICHOLS; four guns, viz., one 30-pounder Parrott, one Wiard 12-pounder, one 12-pounder boat howitzer and one mountain howitzer.

Chasseur, Acting-Master ——; four guns, viz., two 30-pounder Parrotts and two Wiard 6-pounders.

LANDING OF THE TROOPS.

While this bombardment was going on, Gen. BURNSIDE, aided by Gens. FOSTER, RENO and PARKE, were completing their arrangements for landing the troops.

THE FIRST GUN—A RHODE ISLAND MAN WOUNDED.

Lieut. ANDREWS, of the Ninth New-York, but acting as Gen. BURNSIDE'S aid, was sent with a boat to sound out a place to land. He took ten men from the Fifth Rhode Island, who volunteered for the service, and pulling toward an opening on the shore of Roanoke Island, sounded out a good channel for the purpose. Just as the boat reached the shore, a squad of armed men sprang out of the tall grass which lined the bank, and leveling their pieces, fired. One of the balls struck CHARLES VIAL, of Providence, Company E, in the chin, and lodged in the angle of his jaw. One shot passed through another soldier's hat, and a third split the blade of an oar. One shot only was returned from the boat, and they pulled quickly out of range of the enemy's rifles. On reaching the *Spaulding*, the wounded man had the ball extracted.

The Fifty-first Regiment of New-York, Col FABRAO, was already on board of the *Cadet*, stern-wheel steamer, in charge of Capt. CHAMBERS, and by 4 o'clock were impatiently waiting orders from Gen. FOSTER to be permitted to land. The Massachusetts Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, and the other regiments constituting Gen. RENO'S brigade, were also placed in launches, and on board of the *Pilot Boy* and *Phœnix*, which with a long string of boats in tow, proceeded cerefully toward the shore. A large rebel force now made their appearance to contest the landing. At this juncture the United States gun-bost *Delaware* ran down to the place, and threw a shower of shrapnel into the woods which caused the rebels to beat a sudden retreat.

HOW THE LANDING WAS EFFECTED.

Nothing could exceed the skill which was displayed by Gen. FOSTER in landing the troops of the First Brigade. The *Pilot Boy*, which had some twenty launches in tow, was run into a small indentation in the bank, and just at the proper moment all the boats were detached and swung in procession along the bank. The troops sprang out with the greatest alacrity, and just as the sun went down its last rays kissed the folds of the American flag and the Coat of Arms of Old Massachusetts, which had been planted together on the beach. Col. FEARAO, of the Fifty-first New-York, and the Twenty-third Massachusetts, Col. KURTZ, landed at the same time. The bank was covered with a heavy jungle, some two hundred yards in width, through which the troops were compelled to pass in mud half-knee keep. Beyond this they came to an open field, in which, at the left, was a farm-house and out-buildings. Passing to the eastern edge of this field the troops formed in line and halted, where by 11 o'clock, P. M., they were joined by the Fifth Rhode Island and other regiments, where they awaited orders from the Commanding General.

A STORMY NIGHT AND A RECONNOISSANCE.

About 5½ o'clock P. M. Gen. RENO ordered the Twenty-first Massachusetts forward through the woods to the main road, with instruetions to occupy the place until morning. They penetrated the woods until they came to a furd, keeping a party of skirmishers ahead. It wss now dark, and they halted to consider tha propriety of going ahead, when they heard three shots in front of the column. The skirmishers had evidently crossed the ford, and had fallen upon the enemy's pickets. The skirmishers were called in, and two of them were missing, belonging to Company G. Soon afterward they heard a cry for help proceeding from the woods, and a Corporal with two men were sent out, who found one wounded man and brought him in. The other man could not be found.

The whole regiment remained here for a short time in company with Lieut. PORTER'S five howitzer battery, which had arrived and taken up position on the road. Afterward a reconnoissance wes made, when they came upon a camp-fire of the enemy, and found the equipment of the soldier who had been shot.

At 11 o'clock P. M. the rain began to fall in torrents, and continued throughout the night. A cold northeast wind was blowing, and the whole army were obliged to stand or lie upon their arms upon the wet ground, without shelter. It was a trying night to the troops, already weakened by a month's close confinement on board of the ships, and was well calculated to dampen the ardor of veterans. The morning dawned upon them, wet, hungry and fatigued.

MOVING TO THE ATTACK.

Let the reader bear in mind that up to this time no reconnoissance had been able to discover the strength of the enemy. They were variously reported from ten to fifteen thousand strong. They were entirely concealed from view by a dense forest, and their position it was impossible to ascertain, without the certainty of falling into an ambush or of being swept by masked batteries. The greatest circumspection, as well as the coolest courage, were necessary in looking for an enemy under such circumstances.

THE ADVANCE.

At 7½ o'clock A. M., Gen. FOSTER advanced along the narrow road with the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, the Twenty-third Massachusetts, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, Tenth Connecticut and the Fifth Rhode Island battalion of Gen. PARKE'S Brigade. He carefully reconnoitered the road which swept round from the right of the open field to the left in a semicircle. Gen. RENO brought up his Brigade, consisting of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Fifty-first New-York, Ninth New-Jersey and Fifty-first Pennsylvania. The troops in passing along this road waded, at times, ankle deep in mud and water, and at no time were able to see over fifty yards ahead. Right and left of the road the woods were very dense, a thick chapperal obscuring the view, and the whole way being a continuous swamp. A portion of the troops went on the double quick, but the entire column wes so packed into the narrow roadway that their progress was slow and laborious. Skirmishers from the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts were deployed to observe the first appearance of the enemy.

THE ENEMY'S WORKS DISCOVERED.

The troops had passed along this road some two miles, when they approached a clearing, and at 8½ o'clock firing commenced from the rebel skirmishers in tront and on each side. Several of the Union troops, of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, fell at this first volley, and in a few moments wounded men were being brought to the rear. The Twenty-fifth Massachusetts had now reached a curve in the road, and came in sight of a rebel battery, from which three guns poured a raking fire of round shot, canister and shell, from which our troops were compelled temporarily to fall back under cover of the woods. At this the rebels set up a shout. This movement was noticed by the troops in the rear, who hearing the shouts of the rebels, and not understanding the cause, temporary confusion followed.

By this time Gen. RENO with his command had come up, and deployed to the left of the road, the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Ninth New-York and Fifty-first New-York taking their way through a corner of the woods in an ublique direction, to the battery, with the intention of turning its right flank. They here found themselves in a deep morass up to their waists in water and mud, and cumpelled to cut away the tangled briers and chaparel with their swords.

The Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, which had sustained the enemy's fire for about one hour, having expended all their ammunition, and their ranks being badly thinned by the enemy's sharpshooters, were ordered to fall back, and the Tenth Connecticut, which had supported them, took the front of the line. The most destructive of this fire came from the left of the battery, where the Richmond Blues (Fifty-ninth Virginia Regiment,) were posted, under command of Col. JENNINGS WISE, Lieut. POTTER, FRANK ANDERSON and others.

Your reporter, who landed early in the morning, had penetrated into a road leading toward the rear of the enemy's position, and during the hottest of the fire was so near to the field that he could distinctly hear the sharp ringing voices of Lieut.-Col. MAGGI and of Col. FEARAO, encouraging their men, and urging them forward, as both were struggling through the swamp, for the purpose of flanking the enemy's position. Here they fought for two hours. The Hawkins Zouaves had been sent into the swamp to the right, where they were opposed to the rebel fire from the left of the battery, but, by masterly dodging, they escaped with trifling loss. Lieut.-Col. MAGGI at the extreme right of the battery, came up with Companies G and D, which were armed with Harper's Ferry rifles, and pushed around the right flank of the battery, all the time contending against a raking fire of musketry, as well as from the rebel infantry stationed at the rear in the woods.

The Tenth Connecticut occupied the road; the Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts were skirmishing on the right, while the Fifty-first Pennsylvania were held in reserve.

The four or five acres of clearing directly around and in front of the enemy's position, only afforded room for these regiments to manoeuvre. The whole appearance of the position showed that the rebels had no idea that any troops would be able to penetrate the cypress swamp in front of their lines.

Maj. CLARK, about 11 o'clock, brought up the remaining companies of the Twenty-first, and formed in front of Companies G and D, which had sustained the fire for over one hour. At this point three companies of the Fifty-first New-York came up behind the Twenty-first, and were led by Lieut.-Col. PORTER into the wood, and formed on the left. These were followed immediately by the remainder of the regiment under Col. FEARAO. Gen. RENO now came up to the front line with the greatest gallantry, and asked if the Twenty-first Massachusetts would charge and take the battery. Maj. CLARK responded, "Yes," and the order was given to charge. The troops now laid down on their faces, loaded, and prepared for the deadly ousset.

Anticipating the charge the rebels now poured a galling fire of musketry upon our exposed ranks, and swept their front with repeated charges of grape and canister. This last and most terrific discharge lasted five minutes, and swept like a whirlwind over our prostrate ranks, cutting off limbs of trees, overhead, and whizzing in most unpleasant proximity to the person of your Reporter, who was striving to get a view of the field through the dense intervening forest. During all this time Gen. RENO stood erect upon a bog of grass, coolly surveying the effects of the leaden tempest as it swept by him. Col. CHAS. L. RUSSELL, of the Tenth Connecticut, who had paused a moment to rest, here received a ball, which struck his sword belt, killing him instantly. It made no wound on his person. Lieut. JOHN GOODWIN, Jr., of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, was shot in the breast, and fell cheering on his command.

THE CHARGE.

The instant the rebels' fire slackened, our troops sprang forward with a bound, Major CLARK and Lieut.-Col. MAGGI leading the Twenty-first Massachusetts, and FERRERO the Fifty-first New-York. They charged around the right of the battery, and at the same instant the left wing of the Ninth New-York, which had been skirmishing to the right, charged up the road in face of the works. The panic-stricken rebels, seeing themselves outflanked, turned and fled in the greatest confusion as the Union troops poured into their battery. The Zouaves went over the parapets and through the embrasures, while the Twenty-first Massachusetts and the Fifty-first New-York came in at their right. The American color of the Fifty-first New-York was planted on the works, along with the colors of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, and their cheers at rent the air, sent up by the combined Union forces, never awaked such echoes before in the lonely forests of Roanoke. The day was ours.

Gen. FOSTER highly complimented Mr. PORTER, who commanded the six howitzer battery, which held its position so firmly during the heat of the engagement, and who suffered so severely in the loss of his men; Capt. E. L. DAYTON, of the *Highlander*, in charge of his 12-pound howitzer, with a crew picked from his own men, also did good service in holding the rebels in check.

The officers of the above battery are; Midshipman B. F. PORTER, E. P. MEEKER, N. J.; Acting Master's Mate —— HAMMOND; Lieut. TILLSON, Coast Guard; Lieut. HUGHES.

Lieut.-Col. VIOSA DE MONTAIL, late of the D'Epinuell Zouaves, had taken a carbine, and went into the ranks of the Ninth New-York. He stood in the very front of their lines, loading and firing with the greatest coolness, until the order to charge was given, when he started upon a quick run, beckoning on the New-York boys, but a ball struck him midway, and he fell back dead, folding his arms across his breast. The ball passed through his mouth, and out through the back of his head.

Within the fort were found three guns, well mounted on field-carrieges; one a 24-pound Dahlgren howitzer, an 18-pound field-gun, and a 12-pounder with a large supply or ammunition in caissons. Four dead lay in the mud and water directly around the guns, a dead horse, which had been shot, with harness on, ready to draw the guns from the field; and scattered over the place were broken muskets, knapsacks, axes, blankets, and clothing of all kinds, provisions, &c., which had been left behind in their flight.

At the right of the battery, scattered over the field were several rebel officers and soldiers, their bodies still warm, and the life-blood oozing from ghastly wounds. Among these I came upon one officer who lay near a tree where he had fallen, pierced by a bullet in the left breast. His long, pale features, which were calm as those of a person asleep, indicated more than ordinary character; and his dark hazel eye still half open bespoke intelligence not often met with on the field. He was plainly but neatly dressed, though without anything like a uniform to indicate his rank. I thought of the parents of this rash, misguided man, and though I had no clue to his identity, could not resist the desire to remove a lock of his hair as a memento. Soon afterwards I met a prisoner in the person of Dr. WALTER COLES, who was in search of Capt. COLES, of the Wise Legion. I showed him the body, which he identified as that of his cousin, and he stated that his parents resided in Philadelphia. Several others of the rebel dead lay on the field.

KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF ROANOKE ISLAND, FEB. 7.

The following is an official list of the wounded, made up to the evening of the 10th of February, under the direction of Dr. CHURCH, the Division Surgeon. By an inspection of the list it will be noticed that many of the wounds are slight, while less than fifty of the whole 158 are classified as "dangerous" or "severe." Those capable of being moved will be sent home by the first opportunity, and the remainder will be cared for in the hospital on shore.

It is probable that this list will be increased, though it is hoped not materially.

LIST OF WOUNDED.

Twenty-first Massachusetts.

D. S. Foster, Captain, Co. D, Fitchburgh—leg, flesh.
Christopher A. Coates, Sergeant, Co. E, West Boylston—flesh-wound in the leg.
Fred. Tyas, Corporal, Co. H, Philadelphia—leg.
Reuben Weeks, private, Co. A, North Salem—severe wound in the thigh.
Fred. Sanderson, private, Co. A, Phillipsburgh—wounded in the hand.
C. W. Wadleigh, private, Co. A, Templeton—arm.
John Sheehey, private, Co. B—leg, severe.
Jas. Kong, private, Co. B,

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Treasury Note Bill Sent to the House Committee of Ways and Means.

Passage of the Bill Providing for Iron-Clad Gunboats.

WIKOFF PURGED OF CONTEMPT.

General Debate on the Post-Office Appropriation Bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 14.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) presented a petition from W. C. JEWETT, of Colorado, for general opposition to European influence; to increase the navy; to assume the Mexican debt, and to proclaim the policy of the Government to be to crush out the rebellion, but not to interfere with Slavery.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill to organize the cavalry.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a joint resolution for the relief of certain Indians. He said that there were at this time from four to five thousand loyal Indians at Leavenworth, Kansas, who had been driven from their homes and were entirely destitute and almost in a state of starvation. They were mostly Creeks, Chickasaws and Choctaws.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said that he had a resolution to the same effect, drawn with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. WILKINSON accepted Mr. DOOLITTLE's resolution as a substitute, and it was adopted.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the safe-keeping and maintenance of United States prisoners. Referred.

Mr. HARRIS also introduced a bill providing for Provisional Governments in certain cases. Referred.

Mr. DOOLITTLE presented a petition from the Oneida Indians, asking that the criminal laws of Wisconsin be extended over them.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the occupation and cultivation of certain cotton lands on the Southern coast. Referred.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill requiring Captains of vessels sailing to foreign ports to take the oath of allegiance.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the bill to provide a Warden for the Jail in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said that a note, (DUVALL) was discharged yesterday by this man LAMON because he was loyal, and would not vote for the bidding of LAMON and his main PURITANS and fanatical thief WISE.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) thought that the bill did not go far enough. Such a man as LAMON ought not to be Marshal of the District a day. If the President did not remove him the Senate ought to abolish the office.

The bill was passed.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Patents transmitting the annual report. Referred.

A communication was received from the President transmitting a copy of the Treaty with the King of Hanover. Referred.

The report and resolution of the Naval Committee in regard to the Secretary of the Navy was then taken up.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said that the resolution stated that a certain class of men had been removed by court-martials by the Secretary of the Navy. He (Foot) considered that the trouble was in a wrong manner of Compensation, but in the case of a wrong agent. A dish must not be served to a Government under any mode. An incompetent man will do business and charge only the commission. A man who is honest will purchase at, perhaps, the low rate, but will hand over the purchases to the Government at the enhanced price and pocket the difference. The security of the Government depends on the honesty as well as ability of the agent, and this is the only security. The resolution does not point at the correct evil.

Mr. WILKINSON said he could not vote for it, the people need a vote with which not one dollar of fraudulent action could be connected. He was willing to trust all the soldiers in the field to the Secretary of War, upon whom was laid the responsibility of the Navy or Mr. MORGAN were honest. He (Wilkinson) did not deny that; but it was a terrible responsibility to put the people of the country are taxed and compelled to pay such and ods to one man; and the people of the country condemn it, and will condemn the measure if they sanction it. The Secretary of the Navy is doubtless thought he was paying a proper compensation, but when he found he was paying too much, why did he not stop? Then he ought to have stopped a little too much, but he did not. What encouragement have the people to give up their hard earnings if we allow the officers of the Government to pay them out in such large sums to personal friends?

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Legislative and Executive appropriation bill, with several amendments.

Mr. HARRIS moved to lay the subject on the table, in order to take up the case of the Senator from Oregon, (STARKE.) Agreed to, yeas 31, nays 5.

The case of STARKE was postponed to Tuesday.

The bill in regard to the pay and emoluments of the officers of the army was then taken up, the question being on a motion to recommit the bill to the Committee, which was duly agreed to.

By consent, Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) here introduced a bill to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty with China, Japan and Siam.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to the Army Pay bill, to reduce the number of Paymasters in the army from 149 to 125. Adopted.

He also introduced an amendment that the bounty allowed to soldiers, if a soldier shall die, shall be paid to the widow or children, or the father or mother of the soldier. Adopted.

He also introduced an amendment relative to contracts and orders for supplies for the Government, being in substance the bill offered on the subject heretofore. Adopted.

He also offered an amendment that the President be authorized and requested to discharge from the service of the army and navy any officer, in case, in his judgment, such an officer is unsuited to the service, or that the service shall be benefited thereby. Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to repeal the act passed in July, authorizing Major Generals to appoint Aids, and after considerable discussion, he withdrew it, but Mr. GRIMES renewed it, which was discussed at some length.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 14.

The Senate's amendment to the United States Treasury Note bill was received, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered an amendment appropriating fifteen millions of dollars for building additional gunboats.

Mr. SEDGWICK, in reply to remarks made about the expense incurred by this last appropriation, said that the navy would give full value for the sum thus to be expended. He referred to Hatteras, Roanoke Island, Elizabeth City, Fort Henry and Port Royal, to show what the navy has done. It would take every fortified place on the Southern coast within four months, if you will only furnish the means. The gunboats already built had proved a perfect success.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) would give the Government all it asks for suppressing the rebellion. He was perfectly satisfied that the gunboats built on the Mississippi had been highly successful. His opinion was that more such boats would be necessary before the war was over.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) favored the appropriation, with the single exception of permitting the brother-in-law of Secretary WELLES to receive an outrageous per centage for buying vessels. The Navy Department otherwise had been administered with less complaint against it than any other.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that England was building ships at her dock-yards in order to assail our widely-extended and badly-defended sea coast. Our treaties bind us to having no more than a limited naval force on the lakes, but did not prevent England from concentrating a fleet in the neighborhood of the Welland Canal. A distinguished towns-man, writing from England, says: "Do not deceive yourself—the governing classes, with Lord PALMERSTON at their head, will go to war with you, if they are not anxious already to do so. Therefore, the expenditure proposed was proper, and dictated by wise considerations.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) rejoiced that this amendment was offered. Its adoption would do more to secure peace than ten times the amount expended on the army. England respects force more than anything else.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, (Rep.,) suggested a postponement of the question, as they should know the magnitude, quality and extent of their vessels.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) advocated the amendment. We are threatened with a foreign war by England, and perhaps France. He trusted it would not come, but whether we consider our present necessities, or the events of the future, we should be prepared for all emergencies.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, (Rep.,) while admitting the efficiency of the Navy Department, objected to the appropriation only because the Committee on Naval Affairs had not had an opportunity of examining into the subject.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) remarked that no member of that Committee had objected to the amendment.

Mr. SEDGWICK showed the impracticability of Congress prescribing, as had been suggested, the form and draft of the gunboats, for the reason that they would have to be constructed to suit the waters in which they were to operate. Therefore, that branch of the subject must be left to the best discretion and good sense of the Navy Department. He should regard this as of little consequence. But there is an manifest purpose and intent to cast censure on the Secretary of the Navy. He was not prepared to say that the Secretary of the Navy had not done anything calling for reproof or condemnation, and there was nothing in the character of the transaction calling for rebuke. He had read the response of the Secretary of the Navy, and considered it a fair and frank exposition of the transaction, and he solemnly declared that in his (Sedgwick's) judgment it was a complete vindication of the honesty and integrity of the Secretary of the Navy, and it ought to be perfectly satisfactory to any one not predisposed to fault-finding. The members of the Navy on the commencement of the war were placed in a difficult position. He was called on for vessels immediately, and he had no time to procure them in the ordinary way, but had to go into the market and buy them. The Secretary tried practically the ship builders, but the most outrageous frauds were practiced, and he was compelled to select an agent. He (Sedgwick) referred to the character of Mr. MORGAN as a high military officer and contractor. That the Secretary had done the best he could, and the selection of the very best agent he could, and that the purchases made by Mr. MORGAN were made on the best terms and with great advantage to the Government. Mr. MORGAN was not allowed to make any purchases until the vessels had been examined by a Board of Naval inspectors. But the chief complaint is not that the agent (MORGAN) paid too much for the vessels, or that the Government did not receive the full benefit of every dollar paid, but that the agent received too large a compensation. At the time the agent was appointed, he could know the amount of the purchases he would have to make; but the sum not proved to be large—three and a half millions—and the commissions reached the sum of $70,000. The per centage was one, decided by long years of experience to be proper. Shall a high public officer be held up to reprobation because he had adopted the rule of the commercial world under the force of circumstances? He (Sedgwick) thought the country, in its sober judgment, would decide that there was absolute economy in the course of the Secretary of the Navy, although it had been impossible to find agent. He (SEDGWICK) contended that Mr. MORGAN had saved a large amount to the Government, and that this fact the naval achievements were sculptured through the country. The head of the Navy Department ought not to be stricken down.

The amendment appropriating $15,000,000 for building additional gunboats was adopted, 113 against 12.

A section, the amendment appropriating $50,000 for an ordnance foundry at Washington, and for ordnance $1,000,000.

The bill then passed.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that Mr. WIKOFF having appeared before the Judiciary Committee and answered the question proposed, thereby purging himself of contempt, he moved that Mr. WIKOFF be brought to the bar of the House, with a view that he may be released from custody by the action of this body.

The Speaker thought that the terms of the resolution by which Mr. WIKOFF was ordered into custody the witness can be discharged without the action of the House, he having answered the question.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) would be glad to see Mr. WIKOFF at the bar of the House.

Mr. HICKMAN replied that the House would be further advised at the proper time.

Mr. STEVENS replied that the House was not to be advised from the Committee.

Mr. HICKMAN—I have not said so.

Mr. STEVENS—But you said it could be done. [Laughter.]

Mr. HICKMAN replied that Gen. PATTERSON had telegraphed either on Friday or Saturday that before the battle.

Mr. COVODE asked from whom Mr. BLAIR received the information.

Mr. BLAIR—You had better summon me to appear before your secret Committee.

Mr. WICKLIFFE claimed his right to the floor.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) appealed to Mr. WICKLIFFE to give the military authorities an opportunity to discuss the war. The news from Missouri and elsewhere indicated that the labors of the Committee were coming to a end.

Mr. BLAIR in further explanation, said he had never certainly any man who would assert that PATTERSON had put himself in danger, or ever would. In fact Gen. SCOTT insisted on an advance on Manassas, against the wishes of the President and Secretary of War, as he knew to be true.

Various gentlemen engaged in a lively running over about some points concerning Bull Run. Mr. COVODE wanted to set the matter right, but could not obtain an opportunity.

Mr. BLAIR remarked that nobody, inside or out of the House could contradict the statement he had made.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Ill., (Opp.,) made an earnest appeal that Mr. COVODE might be heard.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, however, gave the floor to Mr. CRAIG, of Indiana, (Op.,) who said there was no truth in the charge that members of Congress were present at Bull Run, of whom he was one, who were responsible for the retreat. He remained till the rout of the army, or rendezvoused at Centreville until the next morning, with others, attempting to rally our troops, who were hopelessly and wholly panic-stricken.

Mr. COVODE eventually procured a hearing. He did not believe Gen. SCOTT or Mr. BLAIR about the conduct of affairs at Winchester, if he was assumed to hear that gentleman say, that Gen. PATTERSON sent forward dispatches to the effect that certain, certain, certain,

Uncle Sam, where Gen. GRANT'S headquarters were. Here I met the above-named prisoners, except Capt. TAYLOR. I conversed with Major MCCONICO and Capt. MCLAUGHLIN, with whom I have heretofore been acquainted. The prisoners appear to feel their reverse keenly, but were proud of the gallant defence of their brave band of gunners, and seemed to believe that the balance of their forces had retreated in good order. Capt. MCLAUGHLIN stated the amount of their retiring army at not exceeding 3,500; but the great extent of their quarters on both sides of the river would indicate a larger force.

By this gentlemen I was told that JOHN BELL was raising a regiment of pikemen. Thus the candidate for the highest honors of the Republic—whose platform was "the Constitution of our country, the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws," is preparing to fight against all these.

From Capt. MCLAUGHLIN I also learned that Parson BROWNLOW is still at home, and not in jail. He says the Parson took an oath not to communicate with "the enemy," but did not take an oath of allegiance. He knows nothing of BROWNLOW'S illness.

TENNESSEAN.

INTERESTING REBEL DOCUMENT.

THE CAPTURE OF PORT ROYAL.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. DRAYTON, THE REBEL COMMANDER.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL FORCES, THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CAMP LEE, HARDEVILLE, Nov. 24, 1861.

To Capt. L. D. Walker, Assistant Adjutant-General, Charleston, S. C.:

SIR: I have the honor of presenting my official report of the engagement on the 7th inst., between the Federal fleet, numbering fifteen war steamers and gunboats, and Forts Walker and Beauregard, upon Hilton Head and Bay Point, at the entrance of Port Royal Sound. The fleet was commanded by Capt. S. F. DUPONT, Flag-Officer of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and the troops on board the transports, by Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN.

The distance between the forts is, by coast survey, 2½ miles.

The enemy's fleet had been collecting in our waters since the morning of the 4th inst., and had increased in the afternoon to thirty-two war steamers and transports.

On receiving a dispatch to this effect from Col. WM. C. HAYWARD, commanding the troops at Camp Walker, I left my headquarters in Beaufort and repaired by steamer to Bay Point, which I reached at 6 P. M., passing on the way the ever-watchful little fleet of Flag-officer TATNALL, Confederate States Navy.

After remaining in consultation until 1½ A. M., with Col. R. G. M. DUNOVANT, commandant of the port, I took my departure, leaving him such general instructions as the uncertain mode and direction from which an attack might be expected would permit. I then visited Commodore TATNALL, and after an interchange of views, took leave, crossed over to Hilton Head Island, landed there at daylight on the 5th, and immediately dispatched a courier to Braddock's Point, South end of the island, ordering Capt. SEABART'S Company, Ninth Regiment, to march on Fort Walker, and embark thence to strengthen Capt. ELLIOTT'S gunners in Fort Beauregard. This company did not leave on the 6th as proposed, as Capt. SASSARD, of the steamer *Edisto*, failed to comply with his orders to carry it across early in the morning. They were dispatched, however, by the first steamer at my disposal on the 7th, and before they had reached half way across the bay, they were cut off from Bay Point by the advancing fleet of the enemy, and obliged to seek shelter in Skull creek, where Capt. STUART disembarked his whole command in safety.

On inspecting Fort Walker shortly after my arrival, I found twenty guns of various calibre mounted upon the ramparts, thirteen of which were on the Channel Battery, viz:

One 10-inch columbiad in the centre, flanked to the right by five 32-pounders and one 9-inch Dahlgren rifled cannon, and to the left by six other cannon in the followed order:

North Bastion, one 32-pounder.

South Bastion, one 32-pounder, one 8-inch howitzer, and one long 12-pounder.

South flank of Bastion, one navy 32-pounder.

Demilune, two 24-poundeis.

Redan, one navy 8-inch howitzer.

Of these eight guns, one in the north bastion and two in the south flank could occasionally be used against the ships-of-war; the rest were for the land defence.

To man the guns within the fort, and for an infantry reserve outside, we had, until reinforcements came from Savannah on the afternoon of the 6th, two companies of Col. WAGONER'S First Regiment Artillery, S. C. Militia, numbering.....152

Three companies Col. HAYWARD'S 9th, Reg. S. C. V. 210

Four companies Col. R. G. M. DUNOVANT'S 12th Reg't S. C. V., under Major JONES.....206

Total men.....622

There were stationed on the beach at Camp Lookout, six miles off, Capt. J. H. SCREVEN'S mounted cavalrillas, numbering 65, who acted as scouts and couriers.

About 9 o'clock, A. M., of the 5th, Commodore TATNALL, who had boldly attacked the enemy's gunboats on the previous day, again gallantly steamed out to exchange shots with them, but he was met by too large a force and therefore retired slowly behind our forts. The enemy followed, and engaged both batteries for about forty-five minutes with no other injury than three men slightly burnt in Fort Beauregard from the explosion of a caisson struck by a rifle shell.

On the 6th instant, the fleet and transports, which had increased to about forty-five sail, would probably have attacked us had not the weather been very boisterous. In the afternoon, about 1 P. M., we received our first reinforcements from Georgia, 350 infantry, under command of Capt. BERRY, C. S. A., and Capt. READ'S Battery of two 12-pound howitzers and fifty men.

I have reason for supposing that this assistance would have arrived sooner, for Gen. A. P. LAWTON, commanding Provisional forces in Georgia, wrote from Savannah to Col. W. HAYWARD, on the 4th inst., 5½ P. M., as follows: "From a dispatch received to-day from Gen. RIPLEY, I infer that you (Col. W. C. HAYWARD) have been sufficiently reinforced from his command until the plans of the enemy shall be more fully developed."

Two hours after the gallant Georgians came to the rescue, I received the welcome intelligence that Col. DE SAUSSURE'S Fifteenth Regiment South Carolina volunteers, 650 strong, had landed at Seabrook's Wharf, upon Skull Creek, and were close at hand.

At last the memorable 7th dawned upon us, bright and serene; not a ripple upon the broad expanse of water to disturb the accuracy of fire from the broad decks of that magnificent armada, about advancing in battle array, to vomit forth its iron hail with all the spiteful energy of long-suppressed rage and conscious strength. At 9.25 A. M. one 9-inch Dahlgren gun opened fire upon the sixty-gun steamship *Wabash*, flag-ship of Capt. DUPONT, which led the van, closely succeeded by fourteen other large steamers and gunboats.

The shell from the Dahlgren exploded near the muzzle, and was harmless. Other shots followed from both forts, and soon the fire became general on land and water. In spite of our fire, directed with deliberation and coolness, the fleet soon passed both batteries, apparently unharmed, and then returning, delivered, in their changing rounds, a terrific shower of shot and shell in flank and front.

Besides this moving battery, the fort was enfiladed by two gunboats, anchored to the north, off the mouth of Fish Hall Creek, (FH) on sketch, and another at a point (C) on the edge of the shoal to the south. This enfilading fire, so still a sea annoyed and damaged us excessively, particularly as we had no gun on either flank of the bastion to reply with; for the 32-pounder on the right flank was shattered very early by a round shot; and in the north flank, for want of a carriage, no gun had been mounted. After the fourth fire the 10-inch columbiad bounded over the hurter, and became useless. The 24-pounder rifled cannon was choked while ramming down a shell, and lay idle during nearly the whole engagement.

The shells for the 9-inch Dahlgren were also too large; the fourth shell attempted to be rammed home could not be driven below the trunnions, and was then at great risk discharged.

Thus far the fire of the enemy had been endured and replied to with the unruffled courage of veterans. At 10½ o'clock our gunners became so fatigued that I left the fort, accompanied by one of my Volunteer Aids, Capt. H. ROSE, and went back to Capt. READ'S Battery, (one and three-quarter miles in the rear of the fort,) and brought the greater part of his men back to take the places of our exhausted men inside the fort.

It was while thus engaged with Capt. READ'S company that Col. W. H. STILES rode up and reported his regiment about two miles distant. I instantly directed my aid, Lieut. DRAYTON, to accompany Col. STILES to the road along which his regiment was advancing, and to station it in position by the side of the other Georgia troops. On entering the fort with Capt. READ'S company, they were cordially greeted by both officers and men.

The vigorous attack from the fleet continued unabated, with still no decided damage to any of their ships. About 12½ P. M. I again went out of the fort, with my Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. YOUNG, for the purpose of mustering together the infantry and reserves, and have them in readiness for any eventuality. Before leaving, however, I turned over the command to Col. HEYWARD, with directions to hold out as long as any effective fire could be returned.

Having mounted our horses, we rejoined the troops near Hospital No. 2. I received information through one of the videttes that a steamer and small boats were sounding close to the beach; I detached Capt. BERRY, with three companies of his battalion, under the guidance of Capt. EPHRAIM BARNARD, volunteer aid, by a road marked K, to watch the enemy, beat them back if they attempted to land, and give notice if he wanted support. I then, with some of my Staff, rode to collect together the other troops, who, through ignorance of our inland roads, had lost their way and had not yet come up.

On the road marked D, leading to wharf on Skull Creek, about one-fourth of a mile from Fort Walker, I unexpectedly met Gen. RIPLEY and Staff. Saluting him, I inquired if he visited the island to assume command, and whether he wished to go back with me into the fort? He said no, but that he would return to Coosawhatchie to collect and bring back two or three regiments to my support. We then moved from under the fire of the ship to the shelter of some myrtles, where we could not be seen.

I then stated to him the incidents of the morning, how the men fought, that the day was going against us and that I was then collecting my forces for any emergency that might arise, and if compelled to defend the island, it should be retained to the last extremity. We then parted, he taking the road toward the ferry, and I in pursuit of the purposes which brought me out of the fort.

On reaching my reserves, at Hospital No. 2, I learned that the enemy had ceased making soundings, and had gone back to sea; whereupon I dispatched Capt. READ to order Capt. BERRY to return from the beach.

Two o'clock had now arrived, when I noticed our men coming out of the fort, which they had bravely defended for 4½ hours against fearful odds, and then only retiring when all but three of the guns on the water-front had been disabled, and only five hundred pounds of powder in the magazine; commencing the action with 220 men inside the fort, afterward increased to 255, by the accession of READ'S Battery. These heroic men retired slowly and sadly from their well-fought guns, which, to have defended longer, would have exhibited the energy of despair rather than the manly pluck of the true soldier.

The defence of this post involved a two-fold preparation.

First, to repel the attack from the fleet; and, second, an assault by the beach from the troops upon the transports.

By the beach we had to provide against an attack from the north, under cover of the bluff south of Fish Hall Creek, (marked on the map F. H.,) and from the south (S.) by the beach, under cover of the woods between, (J and S,) where a picket of men were posted, under Capt. PAUL H. SEABROOK; and, lastly, by the road marked (K,) leading from the beach to the second hospital. To guard against surprise, either by Fish Hall Creek or by the beach (at J and S,) when I was returning to the fort with a portion of Capt. READE'S company, I at the same time led up Col. DESAUSSURE'S regiment to the hollow (marked P,) west of the wood, and directed them to lie down. They were perfectly masked from the fire of the fort, but not that of the fleet, for the watchmen at the mastheads gave notice of their position, compelling Col. DESAUSSURE after a short time, to fall back under a heavy fire, to a less dangerous locality.

Had the intrenched camp, with storehouses and magazines, been made in time, several lives and large quantities of public property might have been saved. But it was impossible to have made this within the short time and with the diminutive forces at my disposal; for on my arrival at headquarters in Beaufort, on the night of the 17th of October, the number of troops at Camp Walker was but 362, afterwards increased, on the 24th, to 622, by the accession of four companies under Maj. JONES, of the Twelfth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers. To this may be added the engineer force of some sixty men, who, with the soldiers, worked incessantly day and night. As for evidence of what they accomplished, the eight-inch columbiad, on the water-front, was only mounted on the 1st of November, one eight-inch howitzer in the salient of the south bastion, mounted on the 4th; one thirty-two pounder on the right flank of the bastion, mounted on the 5th; one eight-inch howitzer, mounted on a ship-carriage; embrazure cut through parapet of demilune; on the night of the 5th covered way and hot-shot furnace for forty-two pounders, constructed of earth and dry masonry—on the morning of the 6th—together with wads of moss and hay for same, splinter-proof, occupying only one-half terreplein behind the principal traverse, which was finished on the morning of the engagement, (7th instant,) the material not having arrived before the 4th instant.

The retreat was commenced about 3 P. M., toward Ferry Point, about six miles off, Col. DESAUSSURE'S regiment and Capt. READ'S company of artillery bringing up the rear. At 4½ A. M., by the aid of Com. TATNALL'S fleet, the steamer *St. Louis* and *Edisto* and three large flats, capable of holding one hundred and fifty men each, the troops were all safely embarked, without provisions; no ammunition but what was contained in the cartridge-boxes, (the 100,000 cartridges I had made requisition for, and been anxiously expecting, not having reached us till after the battle.) Fearing that our retreat would be cut off by the enemy's gunboats at Skull Creek, no other alternative was left but to leave the island and concentrate upon the mainland, where we could be enabled to fight the enemy on more equal terms, should he venture beyond the protection of his fleet and attack us there.

The muskets captured by the enemy, with the exception of some ten or fifteen, were those left in the fort, shattered by shot and shell—others left in camp, belonging to men on sick leave, or to those engaged in heating hot-shot furnaces two days before the fight—and some boxes of arms which had been left on the wharf the night before the battle, belonging to the sick men of Col. DE SAUSSURE'S Regiment, who had been left behind at Lightwood Knot. These could have been saved, with a box of swords, if the Captains of the steamers *Edisto* and *St. John's* had not refused to take them on board when directed to do so.

To Capt. TATNALL, Flag-Officer of the Confederate States Navy, and the officers and men of his little fleet, I cannot too highly express my admiration of their intrepidity and hardihood in attacking the enemy's gunboats, on the 4th and 5th inst. These encounters, by interrupting their soundings and the location of their buoys, no doubt prevented our being attacked on Tuesday, *the 5th instant, before our reinforcements reached us.* I must also acknowledge the assistance extended to us by the gallant Commodore with his boats on the night of our retreat from the island.

FORT BEAUREGARD.

The attack upon this fort, though not so concentrated and heavy as that upon Walker, was nevertheless very severe. Its armament (see accompanying sketch) was nineteen guns, of which the following, viz.:

One 8-inch Rodman, bored to 24-pounder and rifled.
Two 42-pounders.
One 8-inch columbiad.
Two 42-pounders, reamed to 8 inches, and
One 32-pounder, in hot-shot battery.

Were the only guns capable of being used against the fleet.

The force on Bay Point was 640 men, commanded by Col. R. G. M. DUNOVANT, Twelfth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers. Of the above, 119 garrisoned Fort Beauregard, under the immediate command of Capt. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, JR., Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, Company A, Ninth Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers. The infantry force of Col. DUNOVANT'S Regiment was intrusted with the protection of the eastern part of the island, and of the defence of the bastion line of the Island Narrows, where an attack was expected from the enemy.

Knowing how small a force Capt. ELLIOTT had to command his batteries, I ordered, as soon as I reached Hilton Head on the 5th inst., Capt. STUART'S company, (Hamilton Guards,) Ninth Regiment South Carolina volunteers, to march upon Fort Walker from Braddock's Point, and take thence the steamer *Edisto* for Bay Point; but the failure of Capt. SASSARE, of the *Edisto*, to fulfill his appointment at the hour designated, prevented me from supporting Capt. ELLIOTT as I desired. But on Thursday morning, 7th inst., having obtained the steamer *Emma*, I dispatched Capt. STUART'S company in her to Fort Beauregard. The rapid advance of the enemy's fleet, however, to the attack on the batteries cut off and compelled her, at the risk of being intercepted, to turn back and seek shelter in Skull Creek, on the shores of which Capt. STUART'S company safely disembarked, and joined me in the afternoon. And here again was exhibited another act of heroism on the part of our veteran Commodore, who, to save the *Emma*, interposed his own frail flag steamer between her and the advancing flag-ship of Commodore DUPONT, drawing upon himself her entire broadside, and thus diverting this huge leviathan temporarily from her course, secured the safety of the *Emma* at the peril of his own vessel.

The non-arrival of any reinforcements at Camp Walker, until the night of the 6th instant, also prevented me from sending the four companies of the Twelfth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, under Major JONES, to the support of the other six companies of the regiment at Bay Point.

For the details of the engagement at this port, the notable examples of bravery, the general good conduct, their well-timed retreat, in the direction indicated by the dotted red lines on the map appended, I beg leave to refer you to the official reports of Col. DUNOVANT and Capt. ELLIOTT. But among the many officers and men honorably noticed on this occasion in the official report of Col. DUNOVANT, none of them are so justly entitled to well-merited encomiums as Capt. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, the Commander of the fort. Others may have exhibited an equal amount of cool bravery in front of the foe, but his opportunities enabled him to surpass all his brother officers in the skillful arrangement of his defences, superb condition of his batteries, and in the high discipline which he had imparted to his model company, the creation of his own indefatigable exertions.

The delays and dangers incident to the manner in which troops and supplies of all kinds were landed at the forts of Port Royal, and the absence of all means of retreat in case of disaster, had attracted my most serious attention immediately after I assumed command at Beaufort. On the evening of the 17th ult., I immediately took steps for remedying the first and providing for the latter.

With the double object of landing supplies in all weather at Bay Point, and at the same time of furnishing the means of retreat beyond the range of the enemy's guns, I directed one of my volunteer aids, T. R. S. ELLIOTT, to make an examination of the adjacent creeks to the north of the fort. He reported that about three miles from Mosa Creek there was a depth of water sufficient for steamers drawing seven feet, at low water; and that from thence a causeway of three hundred yards over the marsh might easily be made, and furnish a sure means of transportation, and thus avoid the losses and delays which had previously occurred in landing from the steamers, into flats, upon the beach.

From the point above indicated, in Moss Creek, flats were to have been provided, and stationed to convey the soldiers, in case of emergency, across the creek; thence, by land, to Station Creek, where other flats were to be placed for the same object as at Moss Creek; landing at St. Helena, the transit to White Hall Ferry, opposite Beaufort, was comparatively safe.

On Hilton Head I also commenced repairing the wharf at Seabrook's Landing, on Skull Creek, with a view of transporting stores to Fort Walker when the weather was too boisterous to land them in the surf. The completion of the wharf was prevented, however, by the unexpected attack of the enemy. Though in its incomplete state, it had been put to successful use.

I succeeded, however, in obtaining from Charleston two flats and two troop boats, and from Savannah three large flats capable of containing 150 men each, which reached Jenkins' Island Ferry in time to assist in embarking our troops on the night of the retreat. Three other smaller ones were sent at the same time to Whitehall Ferry, which assisted in performing the same good offices to Col. DONOVANT'S command. The rest of the scheme, for want of time and flats, could not be carried out in the manner I intended.

For the purpose of sending messages between Forts Walker and Beauregard, and thence to my headquarters at Beaufort, I had prepared, by the assistance of Capt. LYNCH, another of my aids, a number of signal flags, the designs of which had already been prepared and painted, and only needed a few more days to have been put in operation.

In alluding, as I have, to these matters, I do not mean to reflect upon any person, as to say these pressing wants could have been supplied anterior to the period when I entered upon my new duties. My design has been to exhibit the condition in which I found my command, and to show that I have left no effort untried to improve it.

Notwithstanding the prompt measures adopted by Col. DUNOVANT to effect his retreat in the direction of the Narrows, it is surprising that, with the knowledge possessed by the enemy, (through Mr. BOUTELLE and others connected with the Coast Survey,) his retreat had not been intercepted by gunboats passing up toward Beaufort, and mine by other steamers making the passage through Skull Creek, toward the ferry landings. Why they did not adopt this course must be left to time to explain.

CASUALTIES.

The following is a correct list of the killed, wounded, missing and taken prisoners:

Killed in Fort Walker	10
Wounded in Fort Walker	20
Killed in Col. DE SAUSSULE'S Fifteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers	1
Wounded severely	15
Wounded in Fort Beauregard	13
Total killed and wounded	50
Missing	4
Taken prisoners, sick in hospital	3
Total killed, wounded, missing and taken prisoners	60

The heads of the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments, Major E. WILLIS and Capt. C. D. OWENS, have discharged their several duties with economy and ndelity. The reports hereunto appended of these officers and their assistants, show how unwearied and earnest were their efforts to save the public property left at the headquarters at Beaufort. I must likewise make honorable mention of Col. W. C. HEYWARD, Ninth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, who commanded in Fort Walker and its vicinity, and who, during the battle, made the best use of the means at his disposal. Col. JOHN A. WAGONER, First Regiment Artillery, South Carolina Militia, supported by Maj. ARTHUR M. HUGER, of the same regiment, was placed in the immediate command of all the batteries, nine of which, upon the water-front, were manned by the German Artillery Companies A and B, Capts. HARMS and WARNER, First Regiment Artillery, South Carolina Militia, all of whom fought under the flag of their adopted country with an enthusiasm which could not have been surpassed had they been fighting in defence of their own fatherland.

The remaining four batteries on the left flank of the water front were under the direction of Capt. BROON, Ninth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers; the flanking and rear guns of the fort were manned by detachments from Capts. HENON'S, CANNADY'S and WHITE'S companies, Ninth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers. Major F. D. LEE, South Carolina Engineers, and constructing engineer of Fort Walker, not only fought gallantly at the batteries, but afforded valuable assistance at other points in work during the contest.

Captain JOSEPH A. YATES, battalion South Carolina Artillery and acting ordnance officer, was zealous in the execution of all the duties assigned to him. Towards the close of the fight he was severely wounded, but has since recovered, and is again ready in another field, to resist all marauders that approach our shores.

Dr. OGIER and his able assistants, Drs. W. C. LEVENNEL and WILLIAM ELLIOTT, a volunteer from Savannah, Georgia, were present and rendered efficient service in the hospitals. I cannot but regret the painful wound which has been the cause of the resignation of Dr. OGIER as Medical Director in my medical district.

In conclusion, I cannot but express my high appreciation of the gallant behavior of my aids, Capt. HENRY E. YOUNG and Lieut. J. E. DRAYTON; as also that of the gentlemen composing my volunteer staff, Capts. L. CHEEVES, H. ROSE, E. LYNCH, J. E. EDDINGS, J. J. MIDDLETON, Jr., and JOSEPH M. HUGER.

The names of the officers and men not mentioned in my report will be found deservedly mentioned in the official reports of the Colonels of regiments, commandants of batteries and chiefs of the general staff.

I have the honor to be, respectfully yours,

(Signed.) THOS. F. DRAYTON.
Brigadier-General commanding.

[Official.] JOHN WITHERS, A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, Nov. 17, 1861.

It might be proper to remark upon the within report, there are probably some inadvertent inaccuracies—or to give a report of movements and orders from these headquarters, and instructions given after news was received that the enemy's fleet was intended for Port Royal, and how they were carried out and followed. I suppose, however, that no good would result to the service from a discussion of these points at this time, and requesting that, should it be thought proper to publish the report, it should be published with this indorsement. It is respectfully forwarded,

(Signed.) R. S. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General commanding.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A new propeller has commenced running between the Government barge landing, Castle Garden, and Governor's Island, for the convenience of soldiers and their friends, and anyone else wishing to visit the Island. It has been named the *General McClellan*, and has taken the place of the small propeller *General Winfield Scott*, which ran last Summer and was sold to Government at, it is said, a pretty good price.

Between forty and fifty citizens are employed at the New York Arsenal on Governor's Island. An immense number of Springfield muskets have lately been received at the arsenal, and distributed to the army on the requisition of the proper officers. Two cases were sent to Fort Hamilton a few days ago for the Eighth Infantry.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers made themselves merry, on Thursday night, in anticipation of their departure yesterday. Their quarters in Castle William were illuminated to the utmost extent of the candles at their disposal, and the excellent band of the regiment played, at intervals, until after midnight. The regulars on the Island speak in the highest terms of the Twenty-eighth, both as to their discipline and general conduct. The horses, wagons, &c., belonging to this regiment, were placed on board the transport *Ericsson* yesterday afternoon, and the regiment will probably leave to-day.

Companies A and H, First United States Infantry, from Key West, left, last night, for St. Louis, Mo.

The United States steamer *John P. Jackson* was put into commission yesterday by Lieut. COOPER, the First Lieutenant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The *Jackson* takes a sergeant's guard of marines and a crew of 112 men. The following is the official list of her officers:

Acting Lieutenant in command, SELIM E. WOODWORTH; Acting Master and Executive Officer, S. D. JOY; Acting Masters, C. G. Arthur and John F. Dearborn; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Thomas S. Yard; Acting Chief Engineer, John B. Morgan; Acting First Assistant Engineer, James Barnes; Acting Second Assistant, Samuel Strude; Acting Third Assistant, James D. Cadwell; Acting Masters' Mates, William H. Howard, J. Murphy and A. Axtell.

The Paymaster of the *Jackson* has not yet been appointed.

The United States steamer *Clifton* will be put into commission to-day. The following list of her officers is correct at present, but may be modified before she is commissioned. No list of officers can be considered absolutely correct until the vessel is actually in commission, as officers are liable to be assigned to other duties even after they have reported for a certain vessel.

Acting Lieutenant in Command, CHARLES H. BALDWIN; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Benjamin S. Weeks; Acting Masters, Richard Rhodes and C. A. Howell; Acting Assistant Surgeon, D. D. Thestell; Acting Chief Engineer, James A. Fox; Acting Second Engineers, Leon Sponburg, P. Finnegan and S. Valiuni; Acting Master's Mates, Charles Gilbert, L. Cannon and W. W. Weld.

The United States steamer *Varuna*, which was put into commission about a week ago, has taken her departure from the yard.

A New Submarine Battery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A professional gentleman in Belvidere, N.J., has invented a submarine battery of singular efficiency. It resembles a large conical shell, is furnished with a simple mechanical power which forces it through the water beneath the surface in any direction desired by the operator, and when running against a vessel is forced by the contact to dive and explode with terrific force only when passing the keel.

The only experiments lately conducted have been upon the Delaware, and beneath the ice, but the precision with which small batteries, of only three or four pounds weight, can be directed, irrespective of the river current, is truly remarkable. Some weeks ago, the inventor arranged the mechanical power, so that the battery would explode at a given time without percussion, but has since altered the invention so as to explode only upon contact. The whole battery, totates in the water while in progression, and, traveling entirely under water, is not affected by winds or waves. So far the experiment has been tried only as an amusement, or as illustrative of the explosive power of some of the chemical salts, the powder used in the battery being almost perfectly white, and developing four times the bulk of gas that common gunpowder gives out in ignition. Some experiments are to be made on the Delaware River, and if entirely successful, I shall report. C.

BELVIDERE, Feb. 11, 1862.

The Feeling in England.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just received a letter from a friend in England, in which there is a passage that shows the feelings entertained by, as I firmly believe, a large proportion of the people of that country. It is at your service if you think proper to insert it in the TIMES. Thus it reads:

"I do believe one and all rejoiced at the peaceable termination of the difficulty. Mr. M. came in the first thing on the morning, before he went to the bank; for when the news was daily expected, Mrs. —— could not sleep for anxiety; and when he came as the herald of peace, there was rejoicing. At 12 o'clock I went to the Union Prayer-meeting, and when the presiding minister announced, in the crowded room, the good news, the people forgot where they were, and began to stamp for joy. He saw the feeling required ventilation, and proposed, before any one engaged in prayer, to sing the Doxology:

'Praise God, from whom all blessings flow.'"

I think this a pretty good index of popular feeling.

H.

American Institute Officers for 1862.

At the annual election of the Institute yesterday afternoon and evening, the following officers were chosen:

For President—WILLIAM HALL.
For Vice-Presidents—John Gray, Dudley S. Gregory, William Hibbard.
For Recording Secretary—Thomas McElrath.
For Corresponding Secretary—James Renwick.
For Treasurer—Benedict Lewis, Jr.
For Finance Committee—Thomas M. Adriance, John M. Reed, William S. Slocum, Jacob C. Parsons, Jonathan H. Ransom.
For Managers of the Fair—James C. Baldwin, Wm. H. Butler, Wm. Ebbitt, Thomas F. De Voe, John V. Brower, George Thompson, Thos. Williams, Jr., Andrew Bridgeman, John B. Peck, F. W. Geissenhainer, John Johnson, Wm. S. Carpenter, T. B. Stillman, George Peyton, James Knight, Wm. Cothell, Henry Steele, Geo. M. Woodward, Geo. R. Jackson, James R. Smith, Clarkson Crolius, Geo. C. Mann, John G. Bergen, D. R. Jaques.
For Committee on the Library.—Wm. Hibbard, Jireh Bull, Edward Walker, James K. Campbell, Russell Smith.
For Committee on Agriculture.—James J. Mapes, Adrian Bergen, Wm. Lawton, W. S. Carpenter, Edward Doughty.
For Committee on Manufactures, Science and Art.—James Renwick, S. D. Tillman, John D. Ward, Joseph Dixon, James L. Jackson.
For Committee on Commerce.—Rush Patterson, Jos. Hoxie, Luther B. Wyman, E. D. Plimpton, John R. Montgomery.
For Committee on the Admission of Members.—Robt. Lovett, John W. Chambers, Geo. G. Taylor, Wm. A. Leffingwell, Joseph Lamb.
For Committee on Correspondence.—John H. White, Hiram Dixon, Henry L. Stuart, John W. Avery, Geo. F. Bainard.
For Committee on Repository.—Martin E. Thompson, James Bogardus, Wm. Close, John B. Rich, T. D. Stetson.

Obituary.

—Mr. James Murray Rush, the second son of Hon. Richard Rush, and one of the most prominent lawyers of Philadelphia, died in that city on Friday last, in his forty-ninth year.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange — FEB. 14, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.	99	7:00	N. Y. Cen. R.	p & c 81⅞
7,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	99½	200	do	opg 81⅞
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	90	200	do	b a 10 81⅞
21,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p c. N.	98¼	200	do	s 90 81¼
14,000	Ill. Cen. Bonds	92	100	do	81⅞
15,000	Ill. Cen. Bonds '59	81	150	Erie Railroad	34⅛
15,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	47	500	do	34½
5,000	do	47½	200	do	b15 34⅝
32,000	Missouri State 6s	43¾	350	Hud. River R.	s10 58½
31,000	do	43⅞	50	Harlem R. Pref	30¼
5,000	do	b10 43⅝	100	Reading Railroad	42
6,000	Cal. State 7s	82¼	250	Erie Railway Pref.	57⅞
1,000	Va. 5s, Coup. Rids.	80	350	do	58
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	100	50	do	s30 57⅞
1,000	L. R. 3d M. b's '83	96	100	do	b60 58⅛
5,000	S. R. 4th M. b's	80	25	Mich. Cen. R.	51¾
1,500	Erie R. 5th M. B's	76	325	do	52
1,000	Hud. R. S. F. B's	102	25	do	52⅛
8,000	Mich. Cen. Sperg.		50	do	s60 52
	S. M. S. F. C. b's	100	24	do	53¾
10,000	Mich. S. 1st M. B.	90	100	do	s30 52½
7,000	N. Ind. 1st Short.	89½	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	21⅝
8,000	do	89	50	do	b10 21¾
5,000	Mich. So. & N. I's	75	350	M. S. & N. I.	72
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. 1's	92½	100	do	42⅛
5,000	D. L. & W. R. 2d M.	95½	100	Ill. Cen. Exscrip.	57⅛
5,000	Cal. & W. 1st M.	75½	150	Gal. & Chi. R.	43½
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	45	125	Cin. & Tol. R.	43½
5,000	Am. Gold	104½	500	do	43¾
43,000	do	104⅞	100	do	s30 43⅝
600	do	s30 104	100	do	s10 43½
60	Bank of the State of New-York	75	100	do	14
7	American Ex. Bank	80	50	do	b30 13⅞
10	Park Bank	92½	200	do	s30 13¾
5	Bel. & Ill. Canal Co.	95	325	Chic. & R. Is. R.	54⅛
195	Pacific M. S. Co	99½	100	do	s10 54¼
50	do	s30 99⅝	50	do	b10 54½
100	do	b30 99⅝	20	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	81½
250	do	99⅝	50	do	81⅝
75	do	s15 99⅝	72	Mil. & Pdu. Co.	20
50	do	s30 99⅝	25	M. & P. du C. 2d Pref	52⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$21,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	99⅝	900	Erie Railway	34⅞
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	90	50	do	s30 34¾
	War Loan, 3 Yearly	87½	50	Erie Railway Pref	58
6,500	Treas. 3-10 per Cts.	98¾	500	do	58⅛
5,000	Mo. State 6s	4	200	do	s30 58⅜
5,000	do	5	50	do	s30 58⅝
5,000	Ky. 6 p c. L. Pds.	75	50	do	b10 58¾
5,000	Ill. 6 p c. Pds.	82	200	Harlem Railroad	12¾
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	103	50	Harlem R. Pref	30
1,000	Mich. S. 1st M. Bs	90	50	do	30⅛
5,000	Mich. So. & N. I. 1s	86	300	Mich. Cen. R.	52
2,000	Mich. S. 2d mtge.	70	50	do	s30 52¾
4,000	To. & Wa. 2d mtge.	45	100	do	s30 53
25,000	American Gold	104⅜	150	M. So. & N. I.	42⅝
65,000	do	b30 104⅝	25	do	s30 43
5,000	do	s60 104⅝	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	57⅜
8	Am. Ex. Bank	80	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	b10 43⅝
150	Pac. Mail St. Co	99½	2,000	Chic. & Toledo	11⅝
50	do	b10 99⅝	100	do	b30 11⅞
200	do	s60 99	700	do	11¾
50	do	99⅜	100	do	s10 44⅜
500	N. Y. Central R.	81¾	50	do	44⅝
900	do	81⅞	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	55
10	Ind. Liv. R.	3⅜	50	do	51⅞

FRIDAY, Feb. 14—P. M.

There is an improved feeling in business circles generally to-day on the passage of the Loan and Treasury Bill through the Senate, and the succession of brilliant achievements by the Army and Navy. The Stock Exchange is buoyant, and the Corn Exchange active and firm. Money is easy on the Street at 5@6 ₱ cent., and from the country a good number of remittances are coming in for deposit with the Government Treasury on temporary loan at the rate of 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The amount taken in this way during the week will exceed two millions of dollars. The Customs Duties average nearly $100,000 ₱ day. The Import movement of Foreign Merchandise is on an improving scale, which tends to make Exchange on London firmer. The sales for the mail to-morrow are 114¾@115¼ ₱ cent., closing 115@115¼ ₱ cent. Gold left off this afternoon at 104¾ ₱ cent.

The business at the Stock Exchange Board, and subsequently in the Street, was very active, and at advancing prices, especially on New-York Central shares and some of the Southern State Stocks, and the Railway Bonds. The National Securities were steady, but free operations in them are somewhat in suspense until the Loan and Treasury bill shall take official shape, some of its provisions being in question on the convertible privilege of the United States Notes. The amendments of the Senate had not been acted upon in the House up to the close of business in the afternoon. A letter from an influential member of the Ways and Means Committee intimates that they will all be deemed an improvement on the House bill, with the single exception of a clause permitting the Secretary under certain contingencies to sell part of the new stock under par, an authority

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 15, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinée—MARTHA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE STRANGER—THE HONEYMOON.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE WONDER; OR, A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

WINTER GARDEN—THE SERIOUS FAMILY—SPANISH DANCES—THE NAIAD QUEEN.

IRVING HALL—PROF. AGASSIZ' LECTURE.

COOPER INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Western Tennessee this morning is highly exciting. Fort Donelson was invested, and the attack upon it begun, on the morning of Thursday, at 7½ A. M. The cannonade was kept up with great fury on both sides for the whole day. Gen. MCCLERNAND'S Division operated on the right wing and Gen. SMITH'S on the left. There was but one gunboat—the *Caron-delet*—to play on the Fort, but the others were said to be coming up. It is believed that the left redoubt had fallen into our hands. Three of the rebel guns were dismounted, and our sharpshooters were picking off the cannoniers as fast as they appeared. A considerable number had been killed and wounded on both sides. There were said to be 15,000 rebels within the works, commanded by PILLOW, FLOYN, JOHNSTON and BUCKNER. No rebel reinforcements could arrive. Gen. GRANT and all his men were acting with the greatest gallantry. The fort will be stormed to-day or to-morrow.

Rebel dispatches from Memphis, received in Norfolk, acknowledge that the National flag was cheered in its progress up the Tennessee River the other day, and the Richmond *Dispatch* discovers a gloomy prospect for the future in that part of the Confederacy. The *Dispatch* copies an article from the Memphis *Avalanche*, which states that even in Memphis there were exhibitions of joy on the arrival of the news of the defeat and death of ZOLLICOFFER.

Our army in Missouri is disappointed, after all, in the expectation that a fight was to be had with the rebels under PRICE, at Springfield. That city is now in possession of the National forces, the enemy retreating, after a brief skirmish. Gen. HALLECK reported yesterday, to headquarters in Washington, that the National flag was floating once more over the court-house in Springfield, and that our cavalry were in close pursuit of the flying enemy, who left a large amount of stores and equipage behind. It is probable the rebels have taken the road toward the Indian Territory.

The rebel authorities have expressed their readiness to negotiate for a general exchange of prisoners. The Confederates, at the date of the negotiation however, had 300 more prisoners than our Government, and these also they proposed to release on parole, if our Government would promise to release 300 of their men that next fell into its hands. We have now several thousand more prisoners than they, so we can exchange even, and still have hosts on hand.

An important order has been issued by Secretary STANTON, for the release of the prisoners now confined, by order of the Government, in Fort Lafayettee, Fort McHenry, Fort Warren and other places, on giving their parole not to give aid end comfort to the enemy. Spies, however, are excepted.

The United States gunboat, *Stars and Stripes*, Lieut. WERDEN, commanding, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Thursday, bringing full particulars from our special correspondent, of the late brilliant achievements of Gen. BURNSIDE and Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH in North Carolina. Some two thousand five hundred prisoners surrendered on Saturday to Generals FOSTER, RENO and PARKE, with all their arms, ammunition, &c. Four batteries, containing about 40 guns were evacuated after a sharp bombardment by our gunboats, and these successes were followed up by Commodore ROWAN, on Monday last, who captured and destroyed the whole rebel navy near Elizabeth City. The Union troops are now in excellent quarters, which were constructed by the Georgia troops. The two thousand prisoners were to be forwarded north immediately, and will probably reach New-York in a few days.

The Port Royal correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that not only have our forces succeeded in cutting off all communication between Fort Pulaaki and Savannah, but the forces have destroyed the water-pipes leading to the city and supplying it with water.

A Prussian bark, which arrived in this port yesterday, reports that on the 30th ult., in lat. 35° 46', lon. 16° 43', a screw steamer, bearing the American flag, stood toward her, but on seeing she was a foreign vessel, the steamer hoisted the rebel flag, and steamed off toward several other vessels in sight. The rebel steamer is thought to be the *Sumter*.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported from the Military Committee to reorganize the cavalry. A resolution for the relief of loyal Indians, driven from their homes by the rebels, was adopted. A bill to provide for the safe-keeping and maintenance of United States prisoners was referred; also a bill to provide for Provisional Governments in certain cases. The bill to provide a Warden for the jail in the District of Columbia was passed. The report and resolution from the Naval Committee, relative to the Secretary of the Navy, was debated, but was not disposed of. The case of Senator STARKE, of Oregon, was postponed until Tuesday. The bill in regard to the pay and emoluments of the officers of the army was taken up and debated until the Senate went into Executive session, at the close of which it adjourned until Monday.

In the House, the Senate's amendments to the Treasury-Note bill were received, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The Naval Appropriation bill was considered and passed with an amendment appropriating $15,000,000 for gunboats. Mr. HICKMAN, from the Judiciary Committee, announced that Chevelier WIKOFF had purged himself of contempt by answering the questions propounded to him, and the Speeker accordingly ordered his release. The joint resolution of the Senate, providing for the reading of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address on the 22d of February, was reported favorably by Mr. CRITTENDEN, from the Select Committee, and the report was adopted. The Senate joint resolution for the relief of loyal Indians was also passed. The Post-office Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and was not finally disposed of. The Senate's amendments to the bill to suppress the coolie trade were concurred in. A desultory debate on the conduct of the war then occupied the time until the adjournment, which was made until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bill authorizing the construction of railroads on certain streets in Brooklyn; for the relief of owners of lands under water in front of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and appropriating a portion of the State tax to the support of schools. A bill was introduced to create a New-York County Court-house stock by loan. The Committee on Banks were discharged from further consideration of the bill to modify the Usury laws, and the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill to prohibit County Treasurers from loaning and investing the public funds for their own benefit was ordered to a third reading. The concurrent resolution to adjourn over from the 19th to the 25th inst., was adopted. It was rejected by the Assembly on Wednesday.

In the Assembly, several petitions were presented to repeal the law exempting Ministers of the Gospel from taxation. A favorable report was made on the bill to increase the license fees of hawkers and peddlers. A bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, to abolish the Insurance Department, and another from the Canal Committee, to abolish the office of Canal Appraiser. The bill to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of this City to sell certain lands was reported unfavorably. Bills were introduced—to establish a military department in the public schools, to regulate the railroads in this City, to build a railroad in Tenth-avenue and other streets, to perpetuate the testimony of foreign witnesses, to amend the Excise law, to convey the Quarantine grounds at Castleton for public purposes, to provide for licensing ballast-lighters, to repeal the South and West-street railroad acts, and to amend the Divorce laws. The resolution to refer the Excise questions to special Committee, and adopting concurrent resolutions prohibiting amendments to the Constitution on the subject, was called up, and occasioned a long debate between the Prohibitionists and the Anti-Prohibitionists. A motion to lay the subject on the table was defeated by the Speaker's casting vote, when, the count being challenged, the motion was again defeated, and by a majority of 4. The Assembly then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, Alderman DAYTON submitted an extraordinary report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the Mayor's Message. The document was quite discursive, alluding to City, State and National affairs at length, and winding up by proposing a Joint Special Committee to examine and report what steps are necessary for retrenchment and reform in the City Government. The report was adopted, and ordered extensively printed. The Board appropriated $3,000 for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S birthday.

Mr. VREELAND, a farmer, about 40 years of age, and a highly respectable citizen of North Belleville, N. J., was murdered on Wednesday afternoon last. ISAAC KINGSLAND has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder, as Mr. VREELAND was found weltering in his blood at the door of his residence, whither he had gone on business, the nature of which has not transpired.

The liquor cases were yesterday before the General Term of the Supreme Court, on the question whether or not private parties may prosecute them, without the service of notice and proof of the offence charged upon the Commissioners of Excise for ten days before the commencement of the action. The case has been before stated in the TIMES. Decision was reserved. An interesting case was also yesterday argued before the same Court, respecting the jurisdiction of the Marine Court.

There was an improved and buoyant feeling on the Stock Exchange yesterday, incident to the passage of the Treasury Bill and the victories in the South and Southwest. New-York Central rose to 82 ₱ cent., Tennessee Sixes to 48 ₱ cent. Bills on London closed 115@115½; Gold 104¼ ₱ cent.

Flour was in active demand yesterday, mainly for export, at firmer prices. Wheat was very quiet. A moderate business was transacted in Corn, at unaltered figures. Provisions were more freely purchased; Pork was dearer. Cotton was depressed and lower. Rio Coffee was in fair request, as were also Hay, Pig Iron, Linseed and Olive Oils and Whisky. Sugars were less sought after. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

THE REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE LOSS OF PORT ROYAL.—Gen. DRAYTON'S official report of the battle at Port Royal, on Nov. 7, is given elsewhere in this number of the TIMES. Gen. DRAYTON, it will be remembered, was sent down from Charleston to look after the defence of Beaufort, in the third week of October. His report throws the entire responsibility of the disaster upon the indolence of those previously intrusted with the preparations. Troops were not detailed, intrenchments were not digged, guns were not mounted, wharves were not built, avenues of escape were not provided. To these deficiencies Gen. DRAYTON devoted himself, with especial attention, however, to the latter. Some Georgian and South Carolinian regiments were procured, the labor on the defences was hastened, more of the guns were placed in position; and flats and boats were hurried from Savannah and Charleston to bear away the chivalry, in the event of their valor proving ineffectual. Of these labors the arrangements for escape were alone fruitful. With the exception of the artillerymen in the two forts, the troops who marched down so gallantly to repel the Yankees, marched away again without testing their power of repulsion, or waiting the coming of the enemy. There is much of compliment in Gen. DRAYTON'S report to the determined bravery of his men, but he admits they did not fight.

One remarkable statement deserves notice. Gen. DRAYTON asserts that the retreat both from Fort Beauregard and Fort Walker might have been cut off, had Capt. DUPONT sent a brace of gunboats for that purpose to Beaufort and into Skull Creek. He expresses his surprise that this was overlooked, seeing that Mr. BOUTELLE and other officers of the Coast Survey were present. The statement smacks of a purpose to take malicious vengeance for the invaluable services rendered by Mr. BOUTELLE on that occasion, and so honorably mentioned by Capt. DUPONT. That commander had before him all the charts of the Coast Survey, and needed no adviser to show him the navigability of Beaufort River and Skull Creek; and would be as reluctant as any one to see the responsibility of this omission transferred from himself to others. He had no doubt sufficient reasons for a neglect, of which the enemy only makes complaint.

The Battle of Roanoke.

We have the satisfaction, this morning, to publish the first complete and direct account of the battle of Roanoke Island, from our special correspondent, whose praiseworthy energy, fidelity, and tact, enable us to accompany the official reports with this detailed and accurate recital. Appended to it will be found a list of the killed and wounded, to which the thousands who have friends or relatives in the Expedition will anxiously turn. The list of wounded is official and complete, and numbers 158. No official list of killed had been made out at the date of our correspondent's departure, but he was able to ascertain the names of nineteen, which is two-thirds of the total killed—the whole number being estimated at not over 30. This is certainly a different story from the sanguinary bulletin of a thousand killed, which the panic-stricken people of Norfolk sent to us as an offset to the corresponding reports of fearful slaughter on their own side. The rebel loss is probably even smaller than our own, as might be expected from the circumstance that they were protected by their earthworks; but the fact that the whole force, numbering close on three thousand men, surrendered themselves prisoners, make the battle of Roanoke the most illustrious victory of the war, and, perhaps the severest blow the rebel cause has yet received.

In this auspicious result both arms of the National service claim equal gratitude from their country. The bombardment of the fortifications on the west shore of the island by our score of gunboats was a repetition of the fine artillery practice displayed at Port Royal, and the result is a complete confirmation of the axiom propounded by the rebel Commodore TATNALL after that occasion—that there are no works anywhere on the Southern coast that can hope to withstand the fire of our fleet. The splendid work done by the military force on landing—the eventful and difficult march through the cypress swamps into the interior of the island, and the brilliant storming and taking of the enemy's batteries, in which New-York and Massachusetts soldiers vied with each other—is of a kind that has hardly had its equal in anything in the campaign this side of the Alleghanies.

But the most complete and finished piece of business is the total destruction of the rebel fleet, under command of Commodore LYNCH, whose name is associated with the Dead Sea Exploration. The fleet was itself of proportions far from despicable, counting nine vessels, each armed with two guns, five of which were rifled; and it is evident that it was counted on, if not to defeat our squadron, at least to do it serious damage. One of these gunboats, the *Curlew*, received a heavy shell which went through her deck and bottom, and sunk her. Five other steamers were followed to Elizabeth City, and attacked under cover of the battery at that place. The *Commodore Perry* ran one of them down, sinking her instantly. The steamer *Ceres* boarded one of the others, driving the officers and crew overboard, or killing them in a hand-to-hand encounter on the deck. The *Fanny* was burned by the rebels themselves, and two others were followed into the canal and destroyed, while a large new gunboat, found on the stocks, was burned. Thus disappears utterly the navy of Pamlico Sound. This achievement certainly belongs to the æsthetics of the war—it is a finished masterpiece in its way. To the rebels the loss is irreparable; for the want of ship-carpenters, engine-builders and the like, makes it utterly impossible for them to replace these ships. It is, indeed, a blow under which the rebellion will reel.

In summing up the results of the battle of Roanoke, therefore, we have every reason to be satisfied with the success of the Burnside Expedition, which has passed through so perilous an ordeal to so glorious a victory. The victory has already, as we know, spread panic and despair throughout the South. Gen. BURNSIDE, the country may be assured, is a man who appreciates as much as any man does the importance of following up the blow thus struck. He has already shown his spirit by taking possession of Elizabeth City and Edenton, and we shall, undoubtedly, hear of him as pushing on to the logical completion of the work thus begun. But a truce for to-day to the future. We have, in the contemplation of what has already been achieved, enough to inspire confidence and hope in every loyal breast.

DISCHARGE OF THE NATIONAL PRISONERS AT THE SOUTH.—The mission of Ex-Gov. FISH and Bishop AMES has been crowned with unexpected and most splendid success. Our Washington correspondent informs us, that after refusing to admit them to visit the National prisoners, the insurgent Government made them the vehicle of a proposition for a general exchange. At the time this offer came, the Wise Legion had not been captured, and the balance of numbers was by some three hundred in favor of the South. This advantage the rebels offered to forego, by releasing at once all the captives in their hands; the excess of National prisoners to go upon parole. The proposition was promptly accepted, and it will not be many days before all those brave fellows, for whom families and friends have been pining hopelessly, will once more be at home. At the reception of some of the number, the brave CORCORAN and COGSWELL, for instance, there will doubtless be something more than private demonstrations of joy.

Our correspondent suggests the propriety of reciprocating the action of the rebels by at once releasing the prisoners of Gen. BURNSIDE upon parole. The hint is so just and timely, that it can hardly fail to point the policy of Government.

The Campaign—Gen. McClellan's Promises and their Fulfillment.

It is just one month ago since we gave place in the TIMES to a letter from the "highest possible authority" in regard to the plans of Gen. MCCLELLAN. It was there stated that the details of the campaign were thoroughly arranged, and on the eve of realization; or to employ the overtasked metaphor of the writer, "the folds of the constrictor were tightening around the rebellion, *and the coming month (of February,) would see it crushed out completely and forever.*" February is just half gone, and this engagement is more than half verified. The rout of HUMPHREY MARSHALL and the defeat and death of ZOLLICOFFER at Mill Spring have cleared Eastern Kentucky of rebels. In Western Kentucky the reduction of Fort Henry, and the seizure of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, have struck a fatal blow at the insurrection in that quarter, followed as it will be by the capture of Fort Donelson, and the advance of Gens. BUELL and THOMAS into the heart of Tennessee, where the reinspirited loyalists await their coming impatiently. It is safe to predict that the month will not close until the back of rebellion has been broken by the National army gaining possession of Tennessee and its all-important lines of railroad communication. In Missouri, PRICE has commenced another of those retreats for which he must always be memorable, the pursuers, in this instance, being CURTIS and SIGEL, directed by Gen. HALLECK, whose strong hand grasps surely all he regains from the rebels. Who can doubt that Missouri will be cleared of armed rebels before March? Gen. HUNTER, at the far West, is already moving the expedition which is to proceed from Kansas upon Memphis. He will hardly need more than a fortnight to reach his destination. Memphis threatened at once from the West, the North and the East, Columbus must be evacuated.

Turning from the West, we find equally decisive signs of progress on the coast. BURNSIDE is safely lodged in the rear of Norfolk, at a point from which a thrust fatal to rebellion may be made in any direction. There is nothing to prevent him from attacking Norfolk itself, or cutting off the Southern railroad connections through two or three accessible approaches. That he will not be inactive, and that he will be energetically seconded by Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, we have the best reason for believing, and a fortnight will very surely tell the tale of their conjoint success. SHERMAN, too, powerfully reinforced, is about to strike both at Charleston and Savannah, and before the 25th Fort Pickens will have opened fire upon the rebels on the opposite shore; and there is every ground of expectation that the first of March will see Pensacola in possession of a National force. BUTLER, also, before that time will have transferred his troops from Ship Island to the mainland, and commenced operations, the direction of which is very properly concealed. Nor are these material advantages, present and prospective, unattended by others equally important. The rebels have been thoroughly cured of the self-confidence acquired at Fort Sumter and Bull Run. They find themselves everywhere unable to cope successfully with our forces. Nearly three months have passed since they have had anything presentable as a victory; their reverses have been continuous, repeated, disastrous. It is impossible that a sanguine and vain-glorious people, as easily depressed as they are elated, can suffer such persistently adverse experience without demoralization and despair. They must see the impossibility of urging the struggle further. They must perceive that the main body of their army, which was to take Washington and sack New-York, is on the verge of having all its communications and lines of retreat cut off, and of being surrounded by an enemy of twice its strength. To the moral of this state of things even the wicked misguidance of their desperate leaders and reckless Press cannot make them insensible. They must see that the end is imminent.

It is due to Gen. MCCLELLAN thus to point out the rapidity and fidelity with which his pledges are redeemed. The war may have been commenced somewhat tardily and languidly; but, having begun at last in earnest, it indeed promises to be "a short and desperate one." We cannot do better than repose entire confidence in the leadership which has offered so many substantial arguments against complaint and distrust.

A WORD FOR THE COAST SURVEY.—A correspondent expresses surprise that we should have permitted to pass unchallenged a late attack of the *Tribune*—as extraordinary for its ignorance as for its truculence—on the Coast Survey.

Mr. G. W. BLUNT has already replied to the charges affecting himself personally and his imputed relations to the Survey.

As for the twaddle directed against the scientific character of the work, it scarcely needs any other remark than that those observations are *not* gathered at "great expense"—they are wholly incidental to the operations of the most palpable necessity, such as even the *Tribune* could recognize. It is due to the *quality* of mind employed in the work that such results are obtained, with scarcely any additional expenditure. Thought and organization of labor produce them, not money.

The printing of the annual reports is no part of the expenditure for the work, and is no part of the system, as the *Tribune* supposes. It is ordered by Congress, as they see fit.

The *Tribune* demands that "nice observations, bearing upon the theory of the tides, be stopped." It is by these "nice" observations and the investigation of the "theory," that alone the tides can be *predicted*, which is the only way in which the mariner can derive benefit from them.

The "simple abstracts in inexpensive form," which the *Tribune* calls for, are continually published and distributed to mariners, and have been for years.

The Rebel Retreat from Missouri.

It is hard to say whether the intelligence of Gen. PRICE having again evacuated Springfield, and retreated southward, is to be regarded as good or bad news. That rebel chieftain has such a facility, on being pursued, of retreating to where pursuit is said to be impossible, and such a fatal facility of advancing again as soon as our forces have given up the chase and retired to their base of operations, that we have come now to look upon a retreat of PRICE and his army as only the prelude to their subsequent advance. It would certainly have been much better for us if he could now have been induced to make a stand, and at once try the issue, and, if possible, settle it for Missouri, upon the battle-field. We were in hope that our troops were moving upon him in such a way, or ways, as to force a decisive fight upon him at or near Springfield. It may indeed be that that will yet take place before he gets out of the State. There are two roads leading south from Springfield—one in a southeasterly direction, by Ozark, and the other in a southwesterly direction. Of the two accounts publish, one says that he retreated by the former route, and the other by the latter. If he has taken the southeasterly route, it is possible that he may make a stand at the scene of his old triumph, at the strongly fortified position of Wilson's Creek, or, if he does not, that he may be overtaken by our pursuing columns before he reaches the crossing of the White River. If he has taken the road toward Fayetteville, in Arkansas, it is not likely he will pause in his retreat until he reaches the wild and desolate region of the Boston Mountains, in the Indian Territory, when his forces, if pursued, will scatter, and every man seek safety as best he may. As, however, one of the columns of our army was moving southwardly on a road some distance west of where the Fayetteville road leaves Springfield, it is to be hoped it may come up in time to intercept his fleeing troops. In case he does not make a stand anywhere in Missouri, and our troops do not succeed in intercepting him at any point, there is little doubt, whichever road he may have started upon, that he will pass through Southwestern Missouri, and the northwestern corner of Arkansas into the Indian Territory, where he will join his forces and his fortunes with those of the red rebels. What, in that case, our troops will then do so far away from their supplies, and from any practicable basis for operations, remains to be seen.

Out of Springfield, it is impossible for PRICE to remain anywhere in Southern Missouri. That town is the key to at least that half of the State south of the Osage River. Thither converge the roads from all directions; there is the only point where an army's supplies can possibly be obtained; and from there only is it possible for PRICE to carry on the peculiar system of tactics of which he is so eminent a master, and upon which his existence now depends. By compelling the evacuation of Springfield, with or without a battle, we must at least speedily clear Missouri of anything like a formidable rebel force. In so far, we may count the rebel retreat from Springfield a triumph for the National cause. The effect produced by our advances in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, and also by the heavy concentration of troops at Fort Scott, in Southern Kansas, preparatory to the movement of Gen. HUNTER, or Gen. LANE, or whoever is to command the Frontier Expedition, will most likely prevent any effort on the part of the rebels to regain any military foothold in Missouri. It only remains for Gen. HALLECK now to "swear in" all the people of Southern Missouri, as he has already sworn in nearly all those of Northern Missouri, to bring the State and all its rebels up to at least a peaceable standard of loyalty.

In every direction, and along the entire line of operations in the West, our army is now on the advance, and, happily, everywhere success waits upon the National arms. Missouri cleared, we could not now meet a foe in that section anywhere short of Fort Smith, on the Arkansas River. The signs in the Western sky are all bright. Our troops in Western Missouri are now nearly on the same parallel of latitude as those at Cairo, at Fort Henry, at Munfordsville, and at Somerset, and the simultaneous march of all these bodies to the Gulf of Mexico will soon begin.

WIKOFF AND SICKLES.—The Chevalier WIKOFF has told his secret and gained his liberty. The dispatch which yields this important announcement adds that during his imprisonment no one was admitted to his quarters except Gen. SICKLES, "his counsel." There is a mystery about this SICKLES, which it would be pleasant to read. He obviously resides at Washington, frequents the Executive mansion in company with WIKOFF, and makes himself generally conspicuous, very much in the manner of an Ex-Member of Congress of the same name. But that Ex-Member is now a Brigadier, with a command on the Lower Potomac, and we know there is no rule, exceedingly proper in itself, more rigidly enforced than that officers who absent themselves from their posts and haunt Washington, expose themselves to a forfeiture of their commissions. What the public palpitates to know, then, is whether this SICKLES, the friend and counselor of WIKOFF, is the nominal commander of that costly body, the Excelsior Brigade; and, if so, whether the country is in any danger of losing his inestimable services, through his unfortunate devotion to WIKOFF and other attractions of Washington society.

THE TREASURY BILL.—The amendments of the Senate were yesterday referred to the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, to be reported on at the next meeting of the House, which will be on Monday. The five per cent. deposit amendment, offered by Mr. FESSENDEN on Thursday, was adopted—which fact was inadvertently omitted by the telegraphic reporter.

NEW-YORK OFFICERS AT ROANOKE.—In the report of the conflict on Roanoke Island, the names of two officers are mentioned with distinguished praise. One, Col. EDWARD FERRERO, of the Fifty-first New-York, who, at the head of his men, sprang with daring intrepidity upon the principal rebel battery, and planted there the American flag; the other, Lieut.-Col. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL, of the Fifty-third New-York Regiment, who participated in the fight as a volunteer, and at once amazed and animated all by the spectacle of his gallantry. The latter unhappily fell a sacrifice to his courage; the former survives to enjoy the honors he has well earned; and both will be long counted to the credit of that roll of officers of foreign birth who have offered their swords for the defence of their adopted country.

FORT DONELSON ATTACKED.

Desperate Fighting for an Entire Day.

Fifteen Thousand Rebels in the Fort, Commanded by Four Generals.

One of the Enemy's Redoubts in Our Possession.

GREAT GALLANTRY OF OUR MEN.

Only One of Our Gunboats in Action.

THE WORKS TO BE STORMED

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 14.

A Special to the Chicago *Tribune* dated:

CAMP ON THE FIELD NEAR FORT DONELSON, Thursday, Feb. 13—12½.

Fort Donelson is invested by our troops. Our lines are formed from right to left and from north to south, nearly surrounding the fort. A heavy cannonading and skirmishing have been going on since 7½ o'clock this morning, but, owing to the extent of our line of action, but little can be learned of the result. I hear however, that the Captain of Company I, Seventh Illinois Regiment has been killed.

Gen. MCCLERNAND'S Division is operating on the right wing, and Gen. SMITH on the left. We have had but one gunboat to play upon the fort, until just within the last half hour, since when the other gunboats have been firing on the fort.

The force estimated to be within the breastworks, from the best information, is 15,000. No reinforcements can arrive, as all communication is cut off.

It is now thought that their left redoubt has fallen into our hands.

All the officers are acting with great valor, exhibiting a fearlessness highly creditable to our Western army. Gen. GRANT and Staff have been riding along the lines all the morning, regardless of the grapeshot that is being showered in every direction.

The cannonading and skirmishing has continued briskly all day, but has been lately discontinued. A considerable number have been wounded on both sides. The Twenty-fifth Indiana, which rushed boldly up to the enemy's intrenchments, had, during the day, forty of their men wounded—all slightly. The Seventh Illinois and Seventh Iowa, who have been close to the enemy's fire, have lost some men. Among the killed is Capt. WONNELL, of Company I, Seventh Illinois, and Col. MORRISON, of the Forty-ninth Illinois, is wounded.

The rebels' rifle shots and grape have been flying thick and fast about here all day. Some six shots struck around Gen. GRANT and Staff this afternoon, while they were riding along the lines. One bullet hit one of the horses of the body guard near by.

The fort will be stormed in two days, if not surrendered before that time. Our men have driven back the enemy in every instance.

Gens. PILLOW, FLOYD, JOHNSTON and BUCKNER are said to be here.

One company has been within seventy-five yards of the enemy's intrenchments.

BERGES' Sharpshooters have done good service. They kept several of the enemy's guns idle by picking off the cannoneers as fast as they appeared at the guns.

Capt. BRINK, with a company of cavalry, went around to the left bank of the river this afternoon, and reports that the gunboat *Carondelet* received a 10-inch ball through her casemate, which wounded eight men, but did not injure the boat materially. Capt. WALKER, of the *Carondelet*, says he had dismounted three of the rebels river guns. The other gunboats had not arrived up to 6 P. M.

THE TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR FORT DONELSON.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 14.

Capt. WILLARD, of the Chicago Light Artillery, left Fort Henry day before yesterday, at 10½ o'clock, and reached this city to-day. From him we learn that the artillery left Fort Henry for Fort Donelson between 3 and 4 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, with six regiments infantry.

Gen. GRANT and Staff and Body Guard left at 10 o'clock the same day. The rear-guard left at 2 P. M. The whole force was 40,000 men, with 27 pieces of light artillery. At 4 o'clock the morning of the same day, eleven regiments left Paducah, under convoy of the gunboats, to go up the Cumberland River, making the whole force over fifty thousand men. The gunboats expected to reach Fort Donelson at 7 o'clock yesterday. It was designed to attack Fort Donelson with the whole force yesterday afternoon.

LATEST FROM FORT HENRY.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 14.

A special dispatch to the *Journal*, from Fort Henry, 12th, says that the expedition under command of Col. REGGIN, returned to Fort Henry to-day, from up the Tennessee River, having captured $75,000 worth of contraband goods at Paris, Tenn. They also found the tents and camp equipage of the troops that left Fort Henry.

The troops have moved from here, and will probably attack Fort Donelson to-morrow.

THE UNIONISTS IN TENNESSSEE.

Significant Admissions by the Rebel Papers.

THE LOYALISTS RISING.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 13, *via* BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 14.

Dispatches from Memphis to Norfolk admit that the Federal flag was cheered on the Tennessee River by the people, and assert that the Federals neither seized nor destroyed any private property, not even cotton.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"Our Tennessee exchanges give us gloomy prospects for the future in that part of the Confederacy. Several leading journals intimate plainly that there is really a threatening state of affairs in East Tennessee, growing out of the idolatrous love of many of these people for the old Union. The correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche* writes, that the condition of the interior counties is not improved by the lapse of time. The people apprehend an immediate advance of the Northmen, and traitors to the

South evince their joy in every village and neighborhood. The Unionists are making demonstrations in many of the Northern counties, and even at Memphis there were exhibitions of joy on the arrival of the news from Beech Grove (Mill Spring.)

Armed bands of JOHNSON'S and MAYNARD'S followers are prowling about in all directions through the mountains. In the remote counties, many have been shot at night, in their own houses, who adhered to the fortunes of the South.

Bishop AMES and Hon HAMILTON FISH return to Baltimore the rebels refusing to receive them.

Four hundred released Federal prisoners will reach Old Point on Friday or Saturday.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Result of the Mission of Messrs. Fish and Ames.

A General Exchange of Prisoners Agreed Upon.

Provisional Governments Proposed for Rebel Territory.

THE CASE OF GORDON, THE SLAVE-TRADER

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 14.

SUCCESS OF THE MISSION OF MESSRS. FISH AND AMES.

HAMILTON FISH and Bishop AMES returned to Washton to-day, and made report to the Government of their mission to relieve Union prisoners in the South. They repaired to Fortress Monroe, and made known their commission to the Confederate authorities at Norfolk, by whom the matter was referred to Richmond. A reply came, refusing to the Commissioners admission to the Confederate territory, but expressing readiness to negotiate for the general exchange of prisoners. Our Commissioners opened negotiation, which resulted in perfect success. An equal exchange was agreed on, but the Confederates had three hundred more prisoners than we with commendable magnanimity, they proposed to release those also on parole, if our Government would agree to release three hundred of their men that may next fall into our hands. The noble commission of Secretary STANTON therefore has its ample reward. A general "jail delivery" of our dear boys will occur throughout the South, and will sooo be rejoicing in liberty regained. Since the close of this negotiation, with their generous offer to give liberty to their surplus three hundred Union soldiers, the Confederates have had a reverse, and lost three thousand prisoners at Roanoke Island. The question is, shall we be like magnaolmous, and glre up ou parole the large surplus we uow hare. Can we be as generous as they?

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate went into Secret Session, to-day, on a message from the Presideut, the contents of which have uot transpired. It is supposed to relate to the conduct of the war.

CAPT. GORDON'S CASE.

In the case of Capt. GORDON, the slnve-trader, the Supreme Court of the United States wers this morning engaged in hearing a motion from Judge DEAN of New-Yark, for a writ of prohibition against the Circuit Court of the United States for New-York, to prevent the execution of GOAUON, on the ground of an alleged irregularity in the proceedings. The Court will decide on Monday. A petition signed by 5,000 of the leading citizens of New-York has beeu received hsra in favor of a commutation of his sentence.

THE STRATEGY OF CONGRESS.

Mr. DIXON made a happy suggestion to the military critics in the House, to-day, that it was the last day they would have to air their strategic abilities. The proceedings for a while were animated.

CHEVALIER WIKOFF AT LIBERTY.

Chevalier WIKOFF found two nights' confinement without the luxurious comforts of life, quite sufficient to overcome his scruples of honor, and this morniug he answered the Committee and obtained his release.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS PROPOSED.

Senator HARRIS, of New-York, introduced a hill to day, the substance of which is as fnllows:

Section first provides, that wheraver tha United States authority and laws are, or may he resisted by arms during the present rebellion, except in Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and that portion of Virginia which acknowledges their authority, the President may, by proclamatiou, establish a Provisional Government to exercise the powers granted by the act within such district as he may determine, the limits of which may be thereof changed, as he may deem proper.

SEC. 2. The executive power of snch governmeut shall be exercised by a Goreruor, judicial hy three judges, and legislatire hy the Governor and judges who are to be appointed hy the President, with the consent of the Senate, and shall he paid—tha Governor $2,500, and each judge $2,000 per annum.

SEC. 2. Executive power shall extend to all acts necessary to enforce the laws; the legislative to all subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitutiou and laws of the United States, and the judicial to all cases usually haard and determined in courts of law

SEC. 4. In each district shall be appointed a Secretary, Marshal and Attorney, with the powers usually vested in such officers by acts establishing Territorial Governments. Each shall be paid $1,500 per annum.

SEC. 5. The Court shall hold such terms as it or Congress or the Provisional legislation may order; appoint a clerk and ministerial officers, except Marshal; establish rules, and hear and determine such causes as are cognizable by Circuit and District Conrts of the United States or Territorial Courts, and such as may by the Provisional Legislature be made cognizable by it; and the Judges shall exercise such jnrisdiction as may be given by said Courts, or may he conferred by Congress or the Legislature; and final jndgmants or decrees may be carried up to the Supreme Court, as judgments of Circuit, District or Territorial Courts.

SEC. 6. The President may establish ports of entry and delivery; appoint under officers, who shall have the powers of like officers in other ports, and be paid not exceeding $1,500 per annum to any officer, or, in the aggregate, $1,000.

SEC. 7. The operation of this act, or any of its provisions, may be suspended hy the President's proclamation, and it shall not operate in any district longer than three months after the commencement of the session of Congress next succeeding the termination of the present insurrectiou.

SUPPRESSING THE RUMSELLERS.

Orders were issued from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Headquarters to-day, to suppress all rumsellers in Alexandria, and to repair and make comfortable the guardhouses in that city, of which complaint has been made in Congress.

DISPATCHES FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Navy Department has received voluminous dispatches from Port Royal. They consist mainly of accounts of explorations, allusions to which have already been published. It appears that considerable supplies of cotton may still he found on Edisto Island, if a reconnoissance in force should he made. The negroes report that there are small quantities of cotton hidden in various localities, and small quantities of unginned are to be found on nearly all the plantations on Edisto Island, the soldiers not having been there to hurn the cotton-houses, as they did on the opposite shores, on the arrival of the *Pawnee*, accompanied by the *Seneca*. The dispatches say it is worthy of note, as indicating the changes in the blacks, that now they express themselves most anxious to obtain arms. The black man who has general superintendence of the colony wished to land his forces in Rockville, and drive the rebel soldiers back, expressing the utmost confidence that, with about twenty old muskets that they had picked up, many of them with flint locks, he would be able to effect his object.

SECRETARY STANTON.

Secretary STANTON has so far recovered from sickness as to be at his post in the War Department today.

TREATY WITH HANOVER.

The President to-day sent a message to both Houses inclosing a copy of the treaty with the King of Hanover, heretofore ratified, and recommending, according to the terms thereof, that 60,352 thalers be appropriated as the proportional quota of the United States in indemnifying Hanover for losses sustained by the abolition of the Stadt or Brunshausen ducs.

NOMINATED FOR BRIGADIER.

The President to-day, on the recommendation of the Secretary of War, nominated to the Senate Col. THOMAS A. DAVIES, of the New-York Volunteers, as Brigadier-General, for his gallant conduct at the battle of Bull Run.

GEN. SMITH CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the nomination of C. T. SMITH as Brigadier-General of Volunteers. This gentleman, it is known, is connected with the military operations in the West.

PROMOTION.

First Sergeant WM. E. WHITE, Second Infantry United States Volunteers, has been promoted to be a Second Lieutenant in the regiment, for meritorious conduct.

This Regiment is attached to the Excelsior Brigade.

THE PROPOSED NEW GUNBOATS.

The gunboats authorized to be built by the amendments to the Navy Bill, and for which the sum of $15,000,000 is appropriated, are additional to those recently provided for by act of Congress. It is proposed to arm them each with three or four guns of the heaviest calibre. They are to be built on the same general plan as those which have recently proved so efficient, the only difference being that an endeavor will be made to improve their swiftness as sea-going vessels.

FIRING DOWN THE POTOMAC.

The heavy firing hy the Confedcrate batteries on the Potomac is at passing vessels, hut none are struck.

INTERCEPTION OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Yesterday afternoon our pickets near Mount Vernon saw two men leave the Virginia shore and go on board a small sloop which was anchored in the stream. The fact was reported to the officers of the day, and a detachment was immediately sent off to board the sloop. This was done, and a number of letters were discovered to and from parties in Dixie, and among them ten of a treasonable character. One is said to contain a very complete description of our lines of defence on the Potomac. The two men were arrested.

PECULIAR PRACTICE.

Two so-called claim agents of Washington, named BENDIX, have been visiting the Fiftieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, persuading the men that they are unlawfully held in service, and offering to get them released by judicial proceedings. Provost-Marshal PEARSE has their case in hand, and the attorneys will, perhaps, adjourn their practice to Fort McHenry.

CAPTURES BY THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

From official dispatches to the Navy Department it is ascertained that on the evening of the 19th of January the United States steam gunboat *Itasca* captured the schooner *Lizzie Weston*, of Apalachicoln, loaded with 293 bales of cottoo, 152,500 pounds, bound for Jamaica or a market. She was sent in charga of a prize crew to Philadelphia.

A dispatch from Ship Island, Jan. 16, says that on the 28th of December, the United States steamer *New-London* captured the schooner *Gipsy*. She was discovered inside of Horn Island Pass, and was chased and overtaken near Pascagoula, when the crew deserted her nod set fire to her. The fire, however, was extinguished before she had sustained much injury. She is of about 50 tons hurden. Her cargo consisted of cottou of superior quality, which will be shipped ou board the store-ship *Supply*.

Dispatches from Port Royal dated Feb. 9, say that the *Keystone State* captured the British schooner *Mars* off Fernandina, laden with salt. Her charter-party sufficiently indicated her intention of running the blockade. A small sum of money was found ou board, among which were bank hills and certificates of deposit in the South Carolina and Georgia Banks. She has been sent to New-York in charge of Acting-Master C. ROBMAN, to be delivered up to the Prize Commissioners.

ADVICES FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. JAMES H. HOLMES, Secrclary of State of New-Mexico, arrived here this morniug, bringing official dispatches for the Government. He was only fourteen days on the passage, it being, it is said, the quickest trip ever made between that Tarritory and Washington. It appears that SIBLEY, the rebel General, has issued a proclamation, in which he says: "A wicked war is waged by the United States for the subjugation and oppression of the Confederate States, by force of arms," and he makes various misrepresentations in behalf of his own cause. He was at tha latest dates marching on Fort Craig, which is 200 mile south of Santa Fé. He has three regiments of TEXANS, with heavy artillery. Col. CANBY was concentrating all available troops to meet him. Everybody in New-Mexico capable of bearing arms, regardless of profession or business, was summoned to arms. Gen. HUNTER had ordered the two Colorado regiments called out by Gov. GILPIN to proceed to the relief of New-Mexico. The Governor, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and all other National officers had gone to CANBY'S camp. Great excitement prevails throughout the Territory. An order has been issued for all arms and munitions of war in the hands of private citizens to he turned over to the Quartermaster's Department.

POWERS OF CONSULS.

Senator TRUMBULL to-day introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Be it enacted, &c., That, whenever the laws of the country, or the treaties of the United States may permit, the Consuls and Commercial Agents of the United States on the Coast of Africa shall have power to entertain and decide upon any cases of libels of vessels which may be seized for being concerned in the slave-trade in the same manner, and to the same extent, as such power is now vested in the Courts of the United States. It shall he the duty of the Consuls, or Commercial Agents, to send to the United States for trial, according to law, the master, crew, or ship's company, of the vessels seized as aforesaid.

CONTRACT FOR ENVELOPES.

NESBIT, of New-York City, obtained the contract for furnishing envelopes and stamps for the Post-office Department for the ensuing four years. The letting occurred to-day.

THE CAVALRY CORPS.

The bill reported in the Senate to-day hy the Military Committee, provides for the entire reorganization of the cavalry, the President is to place them all in fifty regiments, each of twelve companies and commanded by a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and three Majors, to have a Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Commissary and a Veterinary Surgeon at $75 per month. Each company shall have a Captain, First and Second Lieutenants, the latter taken from among the non-commissioned officers.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The only Matinée of the season will be given here to-day, when FLOTOW'S charming opera of "Martha" will he played for the last time. Miss KELLOGG will sustain the *rôle* of *Lady Henrietta*, one of the most agreeable she has yet undertaken. All the leading artists appear in the other characters. Seats can he secured without extra charge.

IRVING HALL.—A grand concert will be given here to-night for the benefit of Mr. GEORGE SCHNEIDER, one of the original founders of the Musical Fund, and a meritorious musician, who is disabled by sickness from pursuing his profession. An orchestra under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN has volunteered for the occasion, and the following artists have undertaken to assist: Signor RIDOLFI, Mr. J. NOLL, Mr. F. BERGNER, Mr. F. J. EBEN, Mr. SCHWARTZ, Mr. LATSCH, and the members of the Harmonia Vocal Society. The programme is as good as the object for which the concert is given.

DEATH OF PAT. MATHEWS.—PATRICK MATHEWS, who was stabbed, in Broadway, near Fifty-first-street, about ten days since, died, at the City Hospital, last evening at 5 o'clock. It was known from the first that the deceased was mortally wounded and his lingering so long was altogether unexpected. He was attended in his last moments by his mother, his sister and brother, as well as a number of sympathizers of the class to which he belonged. An inquest will probably he held in the case to-day. MATHEWS made a will a few days since, leaving $1,000 to one of his brothers now in California, and the remainder of s estate to his mother.

RELEASE OF STATE PRISONERS.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM SECRETARY STANTON

Prisoners to be Released on Giving Parole Not to Aid the Enemy.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS IN RELATION TO STATE PRISONERS.—NO. 1.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feh. 14.

The breaking out of a formidable Insurrection, hased on a conflict of political ideas, having an extent, without precedent in the United States, was necessarily attended with great confusion and perplexity of the public mind.

Disloyalty, before unsuspected, suddenly became bold, and treason astonished the whole world by bringing at once into the field military force, superior in numbers to the standing army of the United States.

Every Department of the Goverumeut was paralyzed hy treason. Defection appeared in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, in the Cabinet and in the Federal Conrts; Ministers and Consuls returned from foreign countries, to enter the insurrectionary councils, or land or naval force; commanding and other officers in the army, and in the navy, betrayed the councils, or deserted their posts, for commands in the insurgent force. Treason was flagrant in the Revenue and the Post-office services, as well as in the Territorial Governments and in the Indian Reserves.

Not only Governors, Judges, legislators, and ministerial officers in the States, but even whole States' rushed one after another, with apparent unanimity, into rebellion.

The Capitol was beleagered, and its connection with all the States, cut off. Even in the portions of the country which were most loyal, political combinations and secret societies were found furthering the work of disunion; while from motives of disloyalty or cupidity, or from excited passions or perverted sympathies, individuals were found furnishing men, money, materials of war and supplies to the insurgents' military and naval force. Armies, ships, fortifications, navy-yards, arsenals, military posts and garrisons, one after another, were betrayed or abandoned to the insurgents.

Congress had not anticipated, and so had not provided for the emergency. The municipal authorities were powerless and inactive. The Judiciary machinery seemed as if it had been designed not to sostain the Government, but to embarrass and betray it. Foreign interrention was openly invited, and industriously instigated by the abettors of the insurrection, and it became immineot, and has only been prevented hy the practice of strict and impartial justice with the most perfect moderstion in our intercourse with other nations.

The public mind was alarmed and apprehensive, though, fortunately, not distracted or dishcartened. It seemed to be doubtful whether the National Government, which one year ago had been thought a model worthy of universal acceptance, had indeed the ability to defend and maintain itself. Some reverses, which perhaps were unavoidable, suffered by newly-leried and insufficient forces, discouraged the loyal, and gave new hope to the insurgents. Voluntary enlistment seemed to cease, and desertions commenced. Parties speculated upon the question whether the conscription had not become necessary to fill up the armies of the United States.

In this emergency the President felt it his duty to employ with energy the extraordinary powers which the Constitution confides to him in cases of insurrection. He called into the field such military and naval forces authorized by existing laws and seemed necessary. He directed measnres to prevent the use of the Post-office for treasonable correspondence. He subjected to and from foreign countries to new passport regulations; and he instituted a blockade; suspended the *habeas corpus* in various places, and caused persons who were represented to him as being engaged or about to engnge in disloyal and treasonable practices, to be arrested by special civil as well as military agencies, and detained in military custody, when necessary, to prevent them and deter others from such practices. Examinations of such cases were instituted, and some of the persons so arrested have been discharged from time to time, under circumstances or upon conditions compatible, as was thought, with the public safety.

Meantime a favorable change of public opinion has occurred. The line between loyalty and disloyalty is plainly defined. The whole structure of the Government is firm and stable. Apprehensions of public danger, and facilities for treasonable practices, have diminished with the passions which prompted the heedless persons to adopt them. The insurrection is believed to have culminated, and to be declining.

The President, in view of these facts, and anxious to favor a return to the normal course of the Administration, as far as regards faith and the public welfare will allow, directs that all political prisoners or State's prisoners, now held in military custody, be released on their subscribing a parole engaging them to render no aid or comfort to enemies in hostility to the United States. The Secretary of War will, however, in his discretion, except from the effect of this order any persons detained as spies in the service of the insurgents, or others whose release at the present moment may be deemed incompatible with the public safety. To all persons who shall be so released, and shall keep their parole, the President grants an amnesty for any past offences of treason or disloyalty which they may have committed. Extraordinary arrests will hereafter, be made under the direction of the military authorities alone.

By order of the President,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Later from Venezuela.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 14.

The bark *Thomas Dallett* arrived from Puerto Cabello on the 22d ult.

Venezuela was again in a state of political commotion.

Gen. PAEZ was at CARACCAS to take command of the Government forces, and it was reported that no quarter would be given to the Revolutionists.

The Pacific Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 13.

The telegaph line hence to San Francisco is beginning to work through with considerable regularity and promptness. To-day the public report from the New-York Associated Press to the Associated Press of San Francisco, which was dispatched at 1½ o'clock, our time, was published in San Francisco at 11¾—two hours ahead of time.

A Benefit Exhibition.

The exhibition of the laughing gas, by Dr. COLTON, drew an immense audience to the Cooper Institute, last Monday evening, and passed off to the great delight of all present. The gas was inhaled by some fifteen or twenty gentlemen, whose performances, under its influence, excited roars of laughter.

It will he seen by the advertisement, that Dr. C. will repeat the exhibition on Monday evening next, and devote the entire net proceeds to the benefit of the "Five Points House of Industry"—one hundred and twenty pupils of this institution giving a concert of thirty minutes to commence the entertainment. It is believed that the performances of these pupils will surprise and delight the audience. To add to the attractions and swell the receipts for this noble charity, *six ladies* will inhale the gas, to close the entertainment.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.—Supreme Court, General Term Calendar for Tuesday, Feb. 18, Nos. 65, 72, 66, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 87, 90, 91, 92, 93, 96, 97, 98, 100. City Court Calendar for Monday, Feh. 17—equity causes, without a jury—Nos. 1, 7, 8, 11, 18, 20, 23, 34, 48, 61, 77, 80, 81, 82, 92.

Before Buying a Sewing-Machine, Examine the different stitches. The leading ones are the Grover & Baker stitch, and the Shuttle or Lock-stitch. Both kinds are manufactured by the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Trnss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses-Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Rupture Cured.—Dr. RIGGS' Multipical Truss challenges the severest criticisms. Water-proof, cleanly and durable; never does injury. Office No. 2 Barclay-st. New-York

Public Speakers and Vocalists.

A NOTED CLERGYMAN and public lecturer says of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES: "In all my lecturing tours I put Troches into my carpet-bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen." Public speakers, vocalists, clergymen, and all others who exercise the voice should never fail of using these Troches. They surpass all other preparations in clearing and strengthening the voice, removing hoarseness, allaying irritation of the throat and as a cough remedy are preeminently the best.—*Troy Whig.*

Natrona Spirits.

A perfect substitute for Spirits of Turpentine. Made by
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

To Map Agents.

ROANOKE ISLAND, ELIZABETH CITY, EDENTON, FORT HENRY, FORT DONELSON, MILL SPRING, and all other places made noted by the war, are all MAPPED OUT PLAINLY ON H. H. LLOYD & CO.'S LARGE NEW SOUTHERN STATES MAP.

The corrected edition is ready TO-DAY.

Eight other kinds of War Maps and Charts. TWO NEW ONES JUST OUT.

Specimens 25 cents each. Postage paid. (Stamps taken.) See new Catalogue and Circular.
H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
No. 25 Howard-st., N. Y.

Do You Expectorate Blood?

Have You a Cough?
Have You a Sore Throat?
Have You Croup or Hives?
Have You Bronchilis?
Have You Coosumptiou?
Have You Asthma?
Have You Pains in Your Breast or Sides?
Have You Hooping Cough?
Have You Pleurisy Pains?
Have You any Pulmonary Affection?

If so, you will find JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT an effectual and unfailing remedy for all Pulmonary Diseases. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO. and druggists generally.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Travelling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., at retail, by SILLECK & CO.,
Corner Fultou and William sts.

MARRIED.

KERNOT—O'KEEFE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 13, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Wm. Clowry, WILLIAM KERNOT to JENNIE, daughter of the late DAVID O'KEEFE, Esq., Gill Abbey, Ireland.

GREENE—BUNCE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 12, at the residence of J. H. Redfield, by Rev. Ralph Hoyt, Rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, New-York, Dr. A. S. GREENE, of Indiana, to Miss JOSEPHINE BUNCE, daughter of David Bonce, Esq., of this City.

FLYNN—MAY.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 12, by Rev. Mr. Tallman, D. W. FLYNN to ANNIE MAY, both of New-York.

GORWEZ—PECK.—In Flushing, at St. George's Church, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, PHILIP D. F. GORWEZ, of Albany, to CARRIE E., second daughter of Capt. Wm. H. Peck, of the former place.

CORNELL—HADFIELD.—In Buffalo, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 29, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Wm. Shelton, D. D., S. DOUGLAS CORNELL to LYDIA, daughter of Robert Hadfield, Esq., all of Buffalo.

DIED.

SHIELDS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 13, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Samuel Shields, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 153 Eldridge-st.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 13, WILLIAM H. TOWNSEND, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Geo. Washington Lodge No. 285, F. A. M., and the Fraternity in general, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 116 6th-av., on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Newark papers please copy.

QUINN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 14, PATRICK, eldest son of Thomas and Margerry Quiou, aged 20 years, 9 months and 3 days.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 Greenwich-av., on Sunday afternoon, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

BOWES.—In this City, on Thursday night, Feb. 13, of croup, ANDREW BOWES, only son of James Bowes, aged 3 years, 6 months and 6 days.

Funeral from corner of 37th-st. and 8th-av., on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SMALL.—In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 14, RAWDALL SMITH, son of Wilson and Rebecca Small, aged 20 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his father, No. 266 Heory-st., on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

DWIER.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock, WM. H. DWIER, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his brother-in-law, E. B. Barber, No. 14 Irving-place, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment, on Monday.

Hartford papers please copy.

KARR.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 14, CAROLINA NOYES, daughter of Rev. William S. and Lucasta N. Karr, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 301 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

WARNER.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Feb. 13, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Thomas Warner, aged 53 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 106 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JUNE.—In North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, at his brother's residence, JAMES M. JUNE, aged 51 years.

TAYLOR.—In New-Rochelle, on Thursday, Feb. 13, DECATUR F., son of Jacob and Mary E. Taylor, aged 5 years, 2 months and 19 days.

MELFORD.—In Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, HELEN, twin daughter of Charles W. and Deborah W. Mulford, aged 2 years and 7 months.

NELSON.—In Greenwood, Orange County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, Mr. DAVENPORT NELSON, formerly of Coldspring, Putnam County, in the 48th year of his age.

HANNA.—In North Belleville, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, Mrs. SARAH HANNA, in the 76th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her son, Samuel Hanna, and of her brother, Ebenezer Degs, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, New-Durham, N. J., at 1 o'clock on Sunday, the 16th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at Hoboken Ferry from 11½ till 12 o'clock.

TUZO.—In Port Royal, S. C., on Sunday, Feb. 9, Capt. BENJAMIN TUZO, late of Bermuda, in the 66th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the house of his son, 163d-st., near Avenue A, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

HILLARD.—On Monday, Feb. 3, on board the transport *Rhode Island*, of erysipelas CHAS. C. HILLARD, Sailing Master of gunboat *Alabama*, son of the late John Hilliard, of Norwich, Conn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 75.—Feb. 14, 1862.
56, 58, 74, 67, 39, 19, 77, 38, 41, 6, 12, 14, 18.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 76.—Feb. 14, 1862.
37, 51, 50, 15, 42, 18, 38, 64, 6, 74, 20, 63, 57.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address C. B. H., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

CARTES DE VISITE.
PORTRAITS FROM LIFE.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY,
Having lotroduced
New improvements in Photography, are enabled to produce "Carte de Visite Pictures" in greater perfection and cheaper than heretofore.
New style (oval).....$2 per dozeu
Vignettes.....$3 per dozen
N. B.—Entrance to our gallery is through the bookstorn.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for to or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
For sale by all Druggists.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT—A certain cure for chroulc rneumatism, toothache, headacha, sore throat, croup, and pains and aches in any part of the body. It never fails, if used as directed, and has given universal satisfaction during the 15 years it has been before the public. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, per the United States steamer *Hansa*, and for Ireland *via* Queenstown, per the *City of Baltimore*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 15th of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M. WM. B. TAYLOR, P. M.

GLASS LETTERS, GILDED OR STAINED, beautiful, attractive and brilliant, as adopted by first-class stores, banks, &c., throughout the United States and Europe. Sole depot No. 93 John-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. KINSLEY.
Drugs, patent Medicines, &c., on hand, for sale here

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A volume rich both in wit and wisdom."—*North American Review, January, 1862.*

LESSONS IN LIFE.
BY TIMOTHY TITCOMB.

A companion volume to LETTERS TO YOUNG PEOPLE, and GOLD FOIL. 1 vol., 12mo., $1. 19th edition.

American Theological Review, January, 1862, says: "Dr. Holland talks in a natural, forcible and picturesque way about matters which interest everybody."

Atlantic Monthly, for February, 1862: "Wisdom admirably put. We find in the pages of this new venture so many healthy maxims and so much excellent advice, that we hope the volume will spread itself further and wider than any of its predecessors."

Now Ready,
NEW EDITIONS OF
TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S WORKS.

26th Edition "Letters to Young People." 1 vol., 12mo., $1.
15th Edition "Gold Foil." 1 vol., 12mo., $1.
15th Edition "Bitter-Sweet." 1 vol., 12mo., 75 cents.
15th Edition "Miss Gilbert's Career." 1 vol., 12mo., $1 25.

C. SCRIBNER,
No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

SOMETHING NEW IN THE LITERARY WORLD
THE HAND AND POCKET LIBRARY.

The publishers propose to issue this Library uniform with the Tauchnitz Edition of the Works of British Authors, and while they promise that the paper, print and binding shall in no particular be inferior to the Tauchnitz Edition, they intend to issue each number of the library complete in itself, at the low price of 25 cents. This will enable the reading public to obtain the best works of English fiction, in a convenient and elegant form, at a price which will be within the reach of every one.

THE WARDEN,
A Novel.
BY ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
288 pages. Price 25 cents.

This is the first number of THE HAND AND POCKET LIBRARY, and will be followed by other first-class novels.

"All people who have read 'The Warden,'—and if anybody has not read 'The Warden,' let us counsel them to make up for lost time as soon as may be—will know very well what is meant by the Daily Jupiter and by Tom Towers."—*Saturday Review.*

ALSO, PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
CASTLE WAFER; OR, THE PLAIN GOLD RING.
By the author of "East Lynne; or, The Earl's Daughter."
Large octavo. Price 50 cents.

"So full of incidents, so exciting in every page, so admirably written, that one hardly knows how to go to bed without reading to the last page."

Copies mailed to any address in the United States, free of postage. Send cash orders to
DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.

THE NEW STORY OF REAL LIFE.
UNDERCURRENTS
OF
WALL-STREET:
THE ROMANCE OF BUSINESS.
By RICHARD B. KIMBALL.
Author of "St Leger."

"Mistike me not for my complexion."—*Merchant of Venice.*

SKETCH OF CONTENTS.

PART FIRST.

The Crisis.	The Irish Famioe.
A Rich Merchant" carried "uoder."	"Frodnce-panic"—Suspeuse—Suspension.
Recovery.	A "Best Friend" tested.
Prosperity and Social Position.	A Fashionable "Cut."
A Devoted Wife.	A Hypocrite and his tool.
The Heiress and the Beggar-Girl.	An Auction and a Funeral.
	A Fall in Rents & Luxuries.
	Visions of "the Wolf."

PART SECOND.

The Dens of the Bolls and Bears.	A Character—Splendid Chances.
Bankers, Brokers, Usurers, etc.	Mines—Lands—Patents. Port of Brnoswick.
Earnest Words to Business Meo.	A Georgia Gentleman.
	A Note-Shaver.
The Note Broker.	True Religion *vs.* a Sham.

PART THIRD.

Success.	Help from the Right Source.
Disaster.	Love and Hope.
Arrest for Frand.	A Mysterious Document.
A Wounded Spirit—"Who can bear it?"	Conclusion.

1 Volume. 12mo. $1 25.
G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, New-York.

DR. CUMMING'S NEW BOOK.

PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.

TEACH US TO PRAY.

A DEVOTIONAL WORK.

Being Experimental, Doctrinal and Practical Observations on

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

By the author of

"THE GREAT TRIBULATION."

One of the best and most characteristic works by this popular preacher and author.

Reprinted from the Loudon Edition.

CONTENTS:

1. IT IS GOOD TO DRAW NEAR TO GOD.
2. OUR FATHER.
3. THE ADORING WORSHIPPER.
4. A MISSIONARY DESIRE.
5. A SUBMISSIVE HEART.
6. THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN.
7. THE CRY OF THE SINFUL.
8. THE CRY OF THE TEMPTED.
9. THE GREAT DELIVERER.
10. ADORATION.

1 vol., 12mo., cloth bound. Price $1.

*** Sent by mail free, on receipt of price.

CARLETON, Publisher, (late Rudd & Carleton,)
Removed from Grand-st. to No. 413 Broadway, New-York.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.
BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.
THE GRAND ASSIZE COURT.
These Splendid Plates embellish

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE,
For January, 1862,
Enriched with TWENTY-THREE Articles in the letter press.

THE BATTLE OF QUEBEC.
THE BATTLE OF QUEBEC.
DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE.
Embellishes the FEBRUARY NUMBER of the ECLECTIC,
Enriched with TWENTY-SIX Articles.
Splendid premium prints offered to new subscribers.
Now is a good time to subscribe.
Splendid Portraits of the KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA, lately crowned, will embellish the next number of the ECLECTIC, which is the best and the richest Magazine published.
Send orders to
W. H. BIDWELL,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

EXQUISITE READING!
LIBERAL AND RECHERCHE BOOKS!
SEND FOR
BLANCHARD'S SPECIAL CATALOGUE.
BLANCHARD'S publications are sent by mail, carefully sealed from the over inquisitive, postage free, on receipt of price. CALVIN BLANCHARD, 78 Nassau-st.
BLANCHARD is selling all his stock, except liberal and recherché books, at auction cost.

A-NODE.
Now their smile grew broader and thicker—
Faith, they are all reading the dream of Bill Sticker.
If you want to see what the Bill Poster saw, go at once to the news agents for a copy of that mirth-provoking and irresistible picture, "THE BILL POSTER'S DREAM," a satire for the times. Send a copy to your friends in the army; it will keep up their spirits immensely. Copies, in colors, 18x24 inches, 25 cents.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.



Adapted to all situations, and the most relishla FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y. J. C. CARY, General Agent, No.

LAW REPORTS.

Collector's Suit—Appraisement—Burden of Proof.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.
Before Judge Shipman.

John G. Baker vs. *Greene C. Bronson.*—This was an action brought against the defendant, as Collector, to recover back about $1,200, which the plaintiff claimed was illegally exacted by him. The plaintiff imported some brandy in April, 1853, by the ship *Gustave*, and the appraisers at the Custom-house having advanced its value 10 per cent. above the invoice price, the Collector levied upon it an additional penal duty of 20 per cent., in accordance with the eighth section of the Tariff act of 1846. The plaintiff claimed that the appraisement was irregular, and that the appraisers had not examined one out of every ten casks, as required by law. The appraisement itself and the invoice had been lost several years ago, before the former trial of the case, in which the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff. The defendant moved for a new trial, which was granted by Judge Nelson, in order that the defendant might, if possible, find the missing papers. They could not be found, however, and the defendant was compelled to rely upon the entries in the Custom-house books. Evidence as to the appraisement was offered on both sides.

Judge Shipman charged the jury that the burden of proof that an appraisement was had was upon the defendant, but that if there was sufficient evidence to enable the jury to find that such an appraisement was made, the burden then rested upon the plaintiff to show that there were any irregularities in it.

The jury were unable to agree, standing six to six after a long absence. They were accordingly discharged.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, District-Attorney Smith and Mr. Allen.

COFFEE FROM SINGAPORE.

Frederick Spring vs. *Augustus Schell.*—This was an action to recover back about $500 duties levied upon a quantity of coffee imported by the plaintiff from Singapore. The Collector claimed that this coffee was not raised at Singapore, but was imported there from Java, and was therefore liable to duty, while the plaintiff alleged that it was raised at Singapore, and was therefore entitled to come in free. The plaintiff gave evidence to show that some coffee of the poorer sort was raised at Singapore, which was easily distinguishable from the Java coffee, and that this coffee in question was so distinguishable.

Thereupon the jury found for the plaintiff.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Smith and Mr. Allen.

Jurisdiction of the Marine Court—Is it Governed by the Claim or the Recovery?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

The People of the State of New-York, &c., appellants, vs. *The Marine Court of the City of New-York and Samuel W. Slocum, respondents.*—The defendant Slocum, a resident of Kings County, began actions, by attachment, against the relators, two of whom resided in Brooklyn. The actions were upon promissory notes, and each more than $500; and the counsel for the relators, on the return of the attachment, objected to the jurisdiction of the Court. Alternative writs of prohibition were granted by this Court and were served on the Marine Court and on the plaintiffs in those suits. The writs were subsequently amended.

On the original and amended writs and on the returns thereto, the relators moved at Special Term for absolute writs restraining the Marine Court and the plaintiff in the several suits from further proceedings therein. No material facts set forth in the writs were controverted in the returns. The motions for the absolute writs were denied, and from that decision this appeal is brought.

The grounds of appeal are that no material facts being set forth in the returns, an answer to the alternative writs, an absolute prohibition should issue as of course. That the affidavits on which the attachments were issued in the Marine Court, were not sufficient to give that Court jurisdiction, and that the debt in each case in the Marine Court exceeded $500, and so appearing on the application, and in the complaint, the Marine Court had no jurisdiction notwithstanding that no demand is made for a judgment exceeding $500.

One of the points raised by the respondents is, that there is no limit now imposed by the statute as to the amount for which the Marine Court may entertain a suit. The only limit is as to the recovery.

H. D. Sedgwick for Appellants, L. K. Miller for Respondents.

The Liquor Cases, and the Right of Private Parties to Prosecute Them.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

The Commissioners of Excise vs. *Robert R. Purdy and Sarah Fire' Others.*—This was an appeal from an order made by Justice Leonard, at Chambers, dismissing the complaints in these cases, on the ground that the actions were commenced without a compliance with the statute by the plaintiffs' counsel.

Upon the motion below to dismiss the complaints, it was shown on behalf and in support of the motion, that before commencing these actions counsel neglected to serve ten days' notice and proof of the offence on the Board of Excise Commissioners. It was contended that this not being done, private parties could not prosecute the suits.

The case was then appealed to this Court, the appellants contending that the statute was sufficiently complied with, and that they were authorized to appear. Decision reserved.

Sickles & Cushing for appellants: James M. Smith for respondents.

An Assignment of a Contract as a Consideration for a Note—A Question of Fact Decided.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.
Before Judge Daly.

Henry A. Dedier vs. *Jas. A. Skidding and others.*—This was an action upon a promissory note, made by Stebbins & Skidding to Messrs. Hall & Lowey, of Baltimore, and by them indorsed over to the plaintiff.

The defence was, that the note was given for a difference on a time contract for the sale of pork, in 1857, and that the defendants were the assignees of the contract from Messrs. Dennis & Co. of this City, and that as such assignees they were not responsible for the performance of it, and consequently the note was without consideration.

The plaintiff claimed, that by an agreement between all the partners, the defendants were put in the place of Dennis & Co. The Court charged the jury, substantially, that if such substitution had taken place, the defendants were liable.

The jury thereupon returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. D. E. Forrest for plaintiff; Mr. Carter for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Edward Riley was tried and convicted of passing a $2 counterfeit bill of the New-Britain Bank, Conn., upon Rudolph Dick, of No. 37 Monroe-street. Remanded for sentence.

No other cause being ready for trial, the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Tentonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 1
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 5
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 6
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 8
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 13
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 15
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 22
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Feb. 25
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Norwegian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 5
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 8

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *City of Baltimore* and the *Hansa*, will close at the New-York Post-office today, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, LATE OF LIVERPOOL, in the County of Lancaster, in England, (son of Richard Robinson, of the City of Carlisle, in England aforesaid, weaver, deceased,) who left Liverpool about eleven years ago, and went to reside at New-York, and when last heard of he was trading in coals on the Pennsylvania Canal, is requested to apply to the undermentioned, when he may hear of something to his advantage; or, if dead, any person giving proof of the same, will be rewarded on application to Messrs. STOCKLEY & WRIGLEY, Solicitors, No. 16 Castle-st., Liverpool, England.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at or near Niblo's Garden, A GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, with the owner's name inscribed on the inside of the case. The finder will receive the above reward and no questions asked, by leaving it with JOHN HOOPER & CO., Room No. 4, *Times* Building.

FOUND—ABOUT A WEEK AGO, ON PARK-ROW, a large sized young shepherd dog. The owner may have him on proof of property and payment of expenses, at No. 49 Beekman-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ARMY COMMITTEE OF THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will (D. V.) hold a meeting in behalf of the "Christian Commission" (appointed by a Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, and approved by the Government,) at 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Feb. 16, at Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The Pastor, Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D.; Rev. Benjamin C. Cutler, D. D., of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn; Rev. Bishop E. S. Janes, D. D., and either George H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia, or Charles Demond, Esq., of Boston, have consented to address the meeting on the work of the "Christian Commission," whose object is to supply the spiritual wants of the army and navy of the United States. A collection will be taken for the necessarily large expense of carrying out this great work, a portion of which will be applied to the printing of "The Soldier's Hymn Book," to be distributed by the Army Committee.

REV. D. W. CAHILL, D. D., will lecture on THE ZEAL AND PROGRESSIVE GENIUS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 8 o'clock, at the COOPER INSTITUTE, In aid of the House of Mercy and other charities of the Sisters of Mercy. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

FUNERAL SERMON.—REV. JAMES L. PHILLIPS will deliver a discourse on the death of Mrs. Lear Van Orden, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the First Free-Will Baptist Church, 29th-st., between 6th av. and Broadway. The friends and relatives of the family and the public are invited to attend. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Prayer and Conference meeting at 3 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. Rorkar G. Dickson, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged, and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. Moses Linn will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Chas. E. Harris, Pastor, at 7 o'clock P. M. Experience and prayer-meeting, for the promotion of holiness, at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching every morning next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE BENEFITS OF THE SABBATH.—The fourth of the series of Sabbath Sermons will be delivered by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, in the Collegiate Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st. Revs. Drs. Foster and Vinton will continue the course. NORMAN WHITE,
R. S. Cook, Sec'y. Chairman of Sabbath Com.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. C. MIEL, in New-York, on SUNDAYS, at 3½ o'clock, in the Sabbath school-room of All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., (entrance on the street,) and in Brooklyn, on TUESDAYS, at 7½ P. M., in the Sabbath school-room of the New Chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress sts.

AT THE FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st., religious services every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, in the chapel, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. "The rich and the poor meet together, the Lord is the maker of them all." Direct route up or down Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADISON and Bouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. Hasbrouck. Morning service at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. H. Dyer, D. D., (Secretary of Evangelical Knowledge Society,) may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

APPEALS TO THE YOUNG.—REV. E. G. Brooks will give the next discourse of this series at the 29th-st. Universalist Church, between 4th and 5th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject, *The Life of Principle. What it is, and Why we should Love it.* Sermon in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. MR. FRENCH, JUST RETURNED from Port Royal, will preach in the Church of the Puritans (corner of 45th-st. and Union-square) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Mr. F. will give an account of his tour among the soldiers and ex-slaves, and will present many interesting details.

AT ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH, 31st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. Nathan Brown, Editor of the *American Baptist*, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Prof. Mattison, the Pastor, at 7 P. M., on the *Scientific and Rational Proofs of the Soul's Immortality.* A cordial welcome to all strangers.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, in the Second Advent Church, looking for the soon coming of Christ, to reign over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible Truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL BAPTIZE at the close of the morning's sermon on SUNDAY, in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 45th-st., and deliver his sixth Lecture to Young Men in the evening, at 7 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Hodge will preach a revival sermon in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—7TH-AV., near 14th-st—John Quincy Adams, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Business meeting on TUESDAY, prayer meeting on WEDNESDAY, and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENINGS. Daily prayer meetings from 9 to 10 A. M. Seats free.

FOURTH ASSOCIATED REFORMED CHURCH—Rev. W. Fenno, A. M., Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. WEDNESDAY EVENING, lecture; state and prospects of the Church faithfully represented to a distant Pastor, by his pious and fervent correspondent, A. Macfarlane.

NOTICE.—THE FOURTH OF THE SERIES OF Sermons in behalf of the Charity Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood of the City will be preached by Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., of Boston, in Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

"THE COTTON CITY OF THE POTOMAC AND ITS CITIZENS."—The second sermon of this series will be delivered at the Brooklyn Tabernacle ON SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. Wm. Alvis Bartlett, Services to commence at 7½ P. M. Morning services as usual, at 10½ o'clock.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—Rev. C. C. Goss will continue the series of discourses on *B. Sunday* SUNDAY EVENING, at the Lecture-room of the Museum. Strangers and young men will find this a very pleasant place to spend the evening of the Sabbath. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. A. WILLETS WILL DELIVER A Lecture in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Bushwick-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Age, and the Man for It.* Tickets 25 cents: to be had at the door.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—18th-st. and 2d-av—Rev. G. F. Flanders, will deliver, by request, a sermon, SUNDAY EVENING, on the *Second Death and Lake of Fire.*—Rev. xx., 10-15. Rev. B. Peters will officiate in the morning.

REV. H. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, will give his fifth practical lecture to the young, on SUNDAY EVENING. The lecture designed for young men. Subject: *The True Laws of Business.* Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST., Rev. Wm. P. Hammond, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Frazer. EVENING, at 7, by the Pastor. The public invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. Samuel M. Hasking, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Williamsburgh, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE TIME OF UNPRECEDENTED NATIONAL TROUBLES *about* 1851-60, *accompanying the return of Christ*, Daniel xii. 1, will be the subject of a discourse by Rev. M. Baxter, in the Episcopal Church of St. Stephen's, corner of Broome and Christie sts., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M.

AT THE STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn, Rev. Newton Heston, Pastor, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—the continuation of the *Prodigal Son.* Sunday-School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK SABBATH-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will hold their regular Monthly Meeting on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 17th February, at 7½ o'clock, in the West 23d-st Presbyterian church, near 7th-av. Mr. Ralph Wells will preside.

CHURCH OF EPIPHANY, STANTON-ST., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. Samuel Maxwell, Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Urban C. Brewer. Subjects: Morning—*Promise to the Church in Sardis.* Evening—*The Great Gospel Commission.*

NOTICE.—BLEECKER HALL, BLEECKER, CORner of Morton-st. Divine service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. R. C. Shimeall, Pastor. Subject next Sabbath evening—*The Saints Heavenly Inheritance.*

REV. E. P. ROGERS, D.D., OF THE FIRST REformed Dutch Church, Auburn, will preach before the Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., next SABBATH EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

THE THIRD SERMON IN COURSE BEFORE the Young Men's Association of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner 2d-av., will be delivered NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. R. S. Foster. Young men are cordially invited.

THE PROPHET SNOW, (SO CALLED,) WILL give truthful expositions of Scripture Prophecy, relating to *The Great Tribulation Impending, as the sure Precursor of the Coming of Christ*, ON SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery.

REV. S. F. FARMER, OF WILLIAMSBURGH, will preach in the 28th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Morning subject, *The Origin of the Races*; Evening, *The Hereafter.*

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL—Rev. L. H. Van Doren, Minister. Preaching at 10½ A. M.; Sabbath School at 2 P. M.; the Lord's Supper at 3 P. M. Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. DYER WILL PREACH AT THE Good Shepherd Church, 54th st., near 3d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING. Service at 10½ o'clock. Afternoon service at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. G. W. Quimby, of Middletown, Conn., preaches on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PREACHING IN FRENCH UP-TOWN.—Rev. M. Fivas, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the N. W. Dutch Reformed Church, No. 100 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The morning service will be held, as usual, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESpectable girl a situation as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; has the best of City references from her last employer, with whom she lived three years. Apply at No. 103 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, in a private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 282 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A superior young woman wishes to engage as above; understands her work thoroughly; is kind and obliging; has seven years' reference from last place. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a most respectable and intelligent girl, as thorough waitress and chambermaid, having been accustomed to serve in some of the first families in New-York, and can produce the most unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 136 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing and take care of children; best City references given. Call at No. 215 6th av., between 16th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 47 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 12.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK OR housekeeper's situation wanted by one capable of superintending or doing the cooking of any large establishment; understands French and plain cooking, game, soups, and entrees of all kinds; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner, and is familiar with the serving of supper and dinner parties; the best of reference from the first families; would leave the City. Can be seen at No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of baking, poultry and game, and all kinds of soups and jellies; would be willing to go in a small family and assist in the washing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business. Can give the best of City reference. Call, or address to No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman; is a good cook, first-rate baker and understands all kinds of dessert, if required. Has no objection to do the washing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 Charles-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in its branches; can be seen for two days, at No. 225 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Best City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in every department, meats, pastry, jellies, &c. Best of reference given as to character, &c. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook; is also a good washer and ironer; best of City references given. Apply at No. 238 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands meats, pastries, jellies, &c. The best of reference given as to character, capacity, &c. Can be seen at 234 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 110 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch woman, as cook in a hotel, restaurant, or first-class boarding-house; best City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 57 Oliver-st., near Madison.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as plain cook and washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 West 18th-st.-place, third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, good washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 68 6th-av., between 8th and 30th sts., R. in No. 13.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED by a respectable German woman a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles thoroughly, and is a good baker. The best City references. Call at 58 East 4th-st., in the rear last room, near 1st av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French ironing; is fully competent to take charge of a family; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 210 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French ironing; has lived in the best of private families. Call at No. 41 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing industrious girl desires a situation, in City or country; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, makes new bread, and is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at No. 378 8th-av., first floor, front.

AS POT SCRUBBER.—WANTED, BY A SITUAtion by a neat and tidy girl, to do scrubbing, sewing, can cook, bake and wash and iron first-rate; can milk and make butter; is willing to make herself generally useful; has over three years' country reference. Can be seen at No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—AN ACTIVE AND INdustrious young woman wishes a situation as housework; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has good City reference from last place, and a good reference from last employer. Call at No. 87 Bleecker.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTING WANTED BY A competent Protestant, can do all kinds of fine washing, flatting, &c., gentlemen's washing carefully delivered, on reasonable terms, or would take the washing of a small family by the month. Call at No. 146 State-st., Brooklyn, second door from Boerum-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged woman, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is trustworthy in every respect; is willing to make herself generally useful; the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman whose baby is three months old. Apply at No. 215 6th-av., third-story back room, between 16th and 17th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WHO went out by the day, being out of employment, wishes to engage in a private family for the two coming months; wages no object; wants a home; had fifteen years' practice making family clothing; has the best of City references for ability and character. Apply at No. 210 7th-av., over the store, between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young lady, to go out to work in a family; has her own Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine; will go out by the month. Apply at No. 566 2d-av., corner 30th-st., third door, front room. Call for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Scotch Protestant girl wants a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or to take charge of an invalid lady, or to assist in the charge of children; is kind and obliging, with good reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 44 East 33d-st., third floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and waitress, or as family seamstress; is quick at the needle; makes shirts; wages $7 per month: City or country. Call, or address, at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL, WHO THOROughly understands her business wants a situation as waitress in a small private family, or a respectable private boarding-house. Can be seen till suited at No. 151 Elizabeth-st., first floor, up stairs; good reference given.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent tidy girl, who refers to her last employer, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dioing-room; is fully competent; no objection to go to Brooklyn or Staten Island; wages $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants will find the largest old-established institute on the corner of 6th-av. and 14th-st., for German, English, Irish, American, and Protestant women. Mrs. Floyd in attendance. Good places always ready. Small girls for good homes.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business, and is entirely capable: has four years' reference from his last place. Call or address a note to S. Y., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 57 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man who understands his business; has had much experience; is a good and careful driver; would take a groom's place; will be willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address T. B., at Mr. Walters' saddlery store, No. 985 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., or Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, sober man; has had several years' experience; is a good vegetable gardener; can produce good City and country reference; would be willing to make himself useful in any way. Address J. O., Station D, Post-office, or Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman would like to meet with a situation as coachman, or coachman and gardener, and to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country: can furnish first-class City reference. Address R. S., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION IN A STAPLE DRY goods house, as purchaser and salesman of notions or hosiery; has had several years' experience in buying and selling that class of goods, and am well posted in either department; can give the best of reference; or would take an interest and advance $5,000. Address NOTIONS, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED A SMART BOY, OF RIspectable family, for a banking office; must reside at or near Jersey City. Apply 24 hours, 57 Jersey-st., corner of Grand-st. Residence, Box No. 1,898 Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, a boy living with his parents; salary $250 the first year. Address Box No. 1,355 Post-office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a good cook, washer and ironer, at No. 221 West 24th-st.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, TWO porters for a store, and one for a tinning office, wages $6 per week. Apply at No 7 Chatham-square.

SPINK, Agent.

SALESMEN WANTED—IN A HAT AND straw goods jobbing business. Address Box No. 2,085 Post-office.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers for sale a number of choice farms in Onawanda, Lister County, and Fallsburgh, Sullivan County, N. Y. They will be sold on low rates and good terms. If the purchasers desire, I will agree to buy all the grain he may want to sell for five years, at prices above New-York City market. Also the hay for the same time, at fair prices. For particulars, address M. T. MORSS, Woodburn, Sullivan County, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FORTY-ACRE FARM FOR SALE CHEAP, near the City of Madison, Wisconsin, on the road to Cottage City, surrounded by improved farms; has a neat cottage of eight rooms, fruit and shade trees, well, cistern, etc.; wheat crop 700 bushels, besides other products. C. H. DeAVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM CONTAINING 140 acres of the best land, about 60 acres are now down in good grass; will cut about 100 tons of hay the coming season; situated at Syosset, L. I., half a mile from the depot; will be sold at a sacrifice. Inquire of JAMES H. PYLLIS, No. 159 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

AT E. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 4th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c., (by mail 69c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS: Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; cheap worsted goods, Leggins, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Small Wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Wertey's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGLER'S, Nos. 881 and 883 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

$30,000 WORTH OF DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.—Bleached and unbleached muslins, prints, ginghams, checks, ticks, &c., bought before the great advance in cotton. Housekeepers, manufacturers and dealers supplied at low prices.
GEORGE KEYES, No. 313 8th-av.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL open on MONDAY, Feb. 17, a large assortment of real India Camel's Hair Shawls, of this season's importation. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD 17 YEARS experience as partner and clerk, and who is an experienced book-keeper, wishes to obtain a situation in the latter capacity. He can command from $5,000 to $10,000, which he would invest in the business if, after a trial of a year the association should he deemed mutually pleasant and profitable. Banking or dry goods importing preferred. Address X. Y. H., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

CENTRAL PARK.—TO RENT—A PART OF THE Building at Mt. St. Vincent, 104th-st., near 5th-av., for a restaurant, to be kept under rules and restrictions to be prescribed by the Commissioners of the Central Park. Apply this week to the Property Clerk, at his office on the Park, 5th-av., opposite 64th-st.

HARDWARE TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, with or without the stand, established for a number of years. A lease will be given. Apply on the premises, No. 303 8th-av.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X30, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!—ALL WHO have not sent their Valentines should embrace the opportunity while the season lasts, by calling at STRONG'S Emporium, No. 98 Nassau-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. Beekman, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Quane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel, or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The beautiful country residence of the late James Conner, in Westchester County, on the road leading from Westchester to Eastchester, three-fourths of a mile from the steamboat landing, and one and a half mile from Williamsbridge Depot. The property consists:

1. Of a fine stone mansion-house, with large barn and out-houses, 27 acres of land, excellent garden, orchard, with fruit and ornamental trees, and shrubbery and grapes in great abundance.

2. Of a large plain house and 12 acres adjoining, containing a great number of fruit trees.

3. Of a new house and barn and 12 acres adjoining. A very desirable residence.

Ten acres additional ground may be had with either lots, 2 or 3.

4. Of two parcels of ground on the west side of the road, opposite mansion-house, containing about 40 acres, with a gardeaer's house, a fine stream of water running through it, and about two acres of woodland. Apply to
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 26 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN THE HIGHLANDS, ON THE HUDSON—PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES—

FINANCIAL.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
SURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NO. 94 BROADWAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1862:

Net cash assets 1st of February, 1861.....$6,989,356 74

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,121,789 12	
For Interest	481,030 00	
From Agents for Sundry Balances of Accounts	912 19	$1,593,731 31
Total		$8,583,087 05

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Paid Claims by Death	$320,400 00	
Paid Additions to same	30,784 75	
Paid Surrendered Policies	222,809 31	
Paid Annuities	11,963 13	
Paid Reductions of Premiums	978 13	
Paid Profit and Loss	21,267 21	
Paid Commissions	47,484 18	
Paid Expenses, viz.: Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Taxes, Salaries, Rent, Printing and Stationery, Advertising, Fuel, Medical Examinations, &c.	89,135 74	$743,820 76
Net cash assets 1st February, 1862		$7,839,766 29

Invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$421,433 82	
Bonds and Mortgages	6,536,924 41	
United States Stocks	783,532 50	
Real Estate	76,513 24	
Due from Agents	21,312 32	$7,839,766 29
Add interest accrue l, but not yet due		90,000 00
Add deferred Premiums, (estimated)		135,000 00
Add arrears of Premiums in course of transmission		21,492 48
Gross assets 1st February, 1862		$8,084,258 77

	No. of Policies.	Amount.
At risk, Feb. 1, 1861	12,591	$37,397,583
Issued during the year	1,221	3,815,325
Total	13,812	$41,213,908
Deduct forfeited, cancelled, surrendered, expired and dead	1,717	6,789,809
In force Feb. 1, 1862	12,095	$35,424,099
Of which are:		
For Life	11,542	$33,599,099
For Endowment Assurances	413	1,352,000
For short terms	140	473,000
Total	12,095	$35,424,099

Increase in net cash assets for the year $849,909 55

Decrease in the amount at risk for the year $1,973,574

Circulars containing the Rates of Premium and a full explanation of the new scheme of Survivorship Annuities, may be had on application at the office of the Company in a few days.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDK. S. WINSTON,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. H. FREEMAN,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MARTIN BATES, JR.,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SILVESTER L. HUSTED,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. T. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GUSTAVE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CONNELL,	WM. H. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

Secretary, ISAAC ARGUIR.

Actuary, SHEPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, WM. R. S. POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of the Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, at the lowest scheme of terms; the entire surplus, REMAINING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1862.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES, dated August 5, 1861, are hereby notified that provision is made for the payment in coin of the semi-annual interest, which will become due on the 4th inst. All such coupons, together with all duties, must be arranged in number and amount of each denomination, and have the sum of each parcel named, be presented for examination and verification at least three days before payment. *The coupons must not be sent through the mails, but must be presented personally, or through an agent in New-York.*

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive on deposit United States Notes, as a temporary loan, for which interest at the rate of five per cent per annum will be paid, together with the principal, in like currency, on demand after ten days' notice.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN ALL COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIFTY-SECOND SERIES OF SIX PER CENT BONDS OF THE STATE OF OHIO, issued under the act of March 1, 1860. The undersigned are authorized by the Governor of Ohio to pay the principal of the above-named bonds at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the city of Columbus, on the 1st day of March, 1862, and to pay the interest thereon for ten years, and for a portion of the time for fifteen years, and prior to the maturity of the bonds, at the option of the holders, the bonds or the coupons may be converted into stock of the State of Ohio, bearing six per cent interest, payable semi-annually, at the office of the Treasurer of State, or at the agency of the State in New-York, at the option of the holders of the bonds or coupons.

SAM'L CARPENTER, Jr., Agent, 52 Nassau-st.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they will redeem and pay to the holders thereof, at the office of the Chamberlain of the City of New-York, on the first day of March next, the following described Stock of the Croton Aqueduct, viz.: Stock issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the supply of water to the City of New-York," passed April 12, 1834, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and Stock issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the supply of water to the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1835, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and Stock issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the supply of water to the City of New-York," passed April 16, 1836, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and Stock issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the supply of water to the City of New-York," passed April 16, 1838, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and Stock issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the supply of water to the City of New-York," passed April 16, 1840, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and Stock issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the supply of water to the City of New-York," passed April 16, 1842, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and Stock issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the supply of water to the City of New-York," passed April 16, 1844, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and Stock issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the supply of water to the City of New-York," passed April 16, 1846, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and Stock issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the supply of water to the City of New-York," passed April 16, 1850, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and Stock issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the supply of water to the City of New-York," passed April 16, 1852, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and Stock issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the supply of water to the City of New-York," passed April 16, 1854, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and Stock issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the supply of water to the City of New-York," passed April 16, 1856, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and Stock issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the supply of water to the City of New-York," passed April 16, 1858, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and Stock issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the supply of water to the City of New-York," passed April 16, 1860, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and Stock issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the supply of water to the City of New-York," passed April 16, 1861, and the several acts amendatory thereof.

The interest on the above-described Stock will cease on the first day of March next.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York will meet at the office of the Chamberlain of the City of New-York, on the first Tuesday in each month, the 25th excepted, when the roll will be called between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN PARKER, Sec'y.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTHLAND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—2:30 A. M. Express mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time table.
JOHN BUTTERILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 1 A. M., Express, mail for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk; 4:30 P. M., Accommodation, daily 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, No slaughter at intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 12 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.
NATHANIEL MASON, Receiver, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAVESINK will leave New-York at 6:30 P. M., connecting at Fort Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:30 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM 30TH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.	7:15, 11:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with Sleeping Car,) 10 P. M.	9:30 P. M. Sundays (for sleeping car,) 10 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James slip and 34th-st. ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Side, stopping Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 8 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James slip.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR GREAT PORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Hawes, leaves James slip, East river, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Returning leaves Sag Harbor Monday and Thursday afternoons at 1 o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 12 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.

A Semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent, (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent, (20) on all policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on and after the 20th day of February inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the transfer agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the Office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 13, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, 20 th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 15th, and reopen on the 22d inst. By order of the Board
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half Per Cent has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Feb. 17, inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.
ELIAB HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
R. L. NEBERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three and one-half per cent for the past six months, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 18 Wall-st., Feb. 6, 1862.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent; payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 15th inst. at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, one of the most elegant assortments of first-class furniture ever offered, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites, in various coverings, black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps; superb rosewood and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes, also, black walnut, finished in oil; superb rosewood and black walnut armor-etagere and wardrobe; elegant secretary and library bookcases, superb marble top centre and toilette, extension tables, rosewood and black walnut centre tables, hall racks, tables and chairs in oil, rosewood mantel furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the sale room, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood bedsteads to match, marble top dressing bureaus, wash stands, gilt mirror, pier tables, sofas and lounges, fine extension dining tables, black walnut and rosewood hair-cloth suits, black walnut and rosewood hair-cloth chairs, in hair cloth, black walnut and rosewood cane chairs, mahogany bedsteads, wardrobes, dressing and easy chairs, mahogany quartette, library and office tables, hall racks, oil cloths, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, quilts, &c.

PRIZE COMPOSITIONS, &c.—[illegible]

A. M. KIDDER, Auctioneer
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING Buildings, Nos. 54 and 56 Beekman-st., MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at 7 o'clock, Private Library of valuable English and American books, in various branches, including many scarce and choice works, and a large collection of miscellaneous literature, &c.

JOHN H. BURDY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 441 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa beds, wash-stands, hat racks, cottage suites, chairs, crockery, pots, coal-sieves, feather beds, mattresses, blankets, carpeting, linen, mirrors, fancy, glass and country ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 11 o'clock, at the front of Store No. 23 Nassau-st., one elegant Westchester coach and two four-seat Rockaways, in good order and built in the most substantial manner, and lined through.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1862.

THE MAYOR CONGRATULATES THE Citizens of New-York on the brilliant success of the National troops in the capture of Roanoke Island, Elizabeth City, Edenton and Port Democy, and the hearty welcome of the flag of the Union along the banks of the Tennessee to the head of its navigable waters, in the State of Alabama.

In public recognition of the importance of these events, he directs it that at noon on Saturday, the 15th inst., one hundred guns be fired from the battery and Union Square; and that during that day the flag be raised upon the public buildings.

It is also requested that the owners and masters of vessels in the harbor, and the occupants of private buildings, wherever practicable, display the National banner.

Given under my hand, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this 12th day of February, A. D. 1862.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of Ebenezer Olcott, late of the City of New-York, chemist, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 292 West 22d-st., on or before the 14th day of July next.
WILLIAM MACKENZIE, Administrator.
JAN. 11, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1813.)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNEXCELLED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at its cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 600 BROADWAY,
WILLIAMS & OHVIS'
CELEBRATED ROBBLE-THREAD
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $55 to $90.

These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our
SALESROOM,
No. 600 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &c.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and deceptions; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; RUSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 13 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"As to connect with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work entitled HIRMAN FHALLEY, published by Dr. H. A. BRAGG, No. 104 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sold by booksellers everywhere. Sent anywhere in the United States, free of postage, on receipt of the price. Dr. BRAGG'S well-known private practice of 25 years, and the success of private treatment of diseases of the sexual organs, enables him to offer to the afflicted the most reliable advice. Office No. 104 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Private entrance No. 1 Minetta-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, 32 CLINTON PLACE (West Side), No. 12 Clinton Place, has discovered and now for the first time offers to the afflicted a sure cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, in its inflammatory and all other forms, and that in the WHITE PINE BALSAM, No. 12 Clinton-st., New-York also, for H. H. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and Druggists in general.

DR. COOPER, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. Medical Society, continues to be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, including the Secret Habit, Nervousness, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Syphilis, Mercurial Affections, Stricture, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all those diseases which, through ignorance or neglect, have been rendered incurable by others. Dr. C. has made Specialty and Private Diseases a study for the last fifteen years, and has had the largest experience of any physician in this city. Many persons who have been under the treatment of inexperienced practitioners, who have been unable to cure them, have found a permanent cure by calling on Dr. C. Office, No. 7 Lafayette-place, near Broadway. Consultation free. Hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 6 till 8 o'clock P. M. Dr. H. S. COOPER, No. 7 Lafayette-place, near Broadway.

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Gravel, or the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urination, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GARDNER & CO., Proprietors, Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Sexual Diseases, Habits Broken and Abused Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is the most truthful and useful treatise of the kind ever published, and it will be found to be of great benefit to the afflicted. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Sold by Wright, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, and Hennessy, and by Dr. Bostwick, his office, No. 11 Dey-st., six doors west of Broadway, after 10 A. M. and on the practice of medicine and surgery. All interviews held strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, 32 CLINTON PLACE (West Side), No. 12 Clinton Place, has discovered and now for the first time offers to the afflicted a sure cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, in its inflammatory and all other forms, and that in the WHITE PINE BALSAM, No. 12 Clinton-st., New-York also, for H. H. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and Druggists in general.

DR. COOPER, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. Medical Society, continues to be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, including the Secret Habit, Nervousness, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Syphilis, Mercurial Affections, Stricture, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all those diseases which, through ignorance or neglect, have been rendered incurable by others. Dr. C. has made Specialty and Private Diseases a study for the last fifteen years, and has had the largest experience of any physician in this city. Many persons who have been under the treatment of inexperienced practitioners, who have been unable to cure them, have found a permanent cure by calling on Dr. C. Office, No. 7 Lafayette-place, near Broadway. Consultation free. Hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 6 till 8 o'clock P. M. Dr. H. S. COOPER, No. 7 Lafayette-place, near Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Just published, a MEDICAL BOOK for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the directions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the Creator, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of five stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 379 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—DR. FLINT will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is in substance and all whatsoever, sold by Dr. W. FLINT, No. 191 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by H. H. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and Druggists in general.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Leight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient, cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies, cures in new cases in less than six hours, cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that the rush to a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it; and when they find their fees are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is all vital, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored Illustrations. The best work out.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$133
Second-Cabin Passage	76

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
ETNA	SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Mar. 1,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$31
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$35
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Amsterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $145. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built, of water-tight iron sections, and carry patent fire extinguishing materials. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st., in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch square, in Queenstown to J. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO., in London to EVANS & MACEA, No. 61 King William-st., in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 8 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship HAVANA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above port from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 3d March. | SATURDAY, 22d April
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
Passage money to Nassau.....$40
Passage money to Havana.....$60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, Capt. A. SCHUMACHER, will sail for the United States Mail direct from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Clarkson-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.;
FOR
BREMEN VIA Southampton,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100, second cabin, $60, steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship HENRY CLAY, Capt. Pier No. 3 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock.
J. E. ALSOP & BROTHER.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGLISH AND FRENCH Governess, to teach music and the rudiments of Latin. Every qualification will be required. Apply at No. 1 Fifth-st., between 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF ADULTS, A French lady, to teach French and assist in the care of a child. Must be competent to teach the rudiments of English. Apply at No. 1 Fifth-st., Brooklyn, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

AN NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG German girl, who can speak French to the children, and is capable to teach the rudiments of English. Apply at No. 1 Fifth-st., Brooklyn, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

A YOUNG LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, desires an engagement for a few hours daily, in a school or family connection in Brooklyn. French and English taught. Address A. M., Box No. 1,000 Post-office.

DRAWING TEACHER WANTED.—A GENtleman desires instruction in ornamental drawing and designing, at his residence in Brooklyn, one evening each week. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, H. P., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER, OF SEVEral years experience, desires an engagement as principal or instructor in Latin, English, mathematics or languages. Address A. M., Box No. 107 *Times* office.

WANTED—A PRIVATE TUTOR IN LATIN Greek and Mathematics. Address with references, Box No. 102 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT—STAMMERING CURED. The best instruction given in Elocution and Orthophonics by an able Professor at the Vocal Gymnasium No. 25 East 20th-st. Vocal diseases treated and persons of delicate health with consumptive tendencies cured. The most perfect voice-power given to the vocal and respiratory organs.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. White-head, No. 117 Nassau-st., Room of A. C. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. TOWNE, M. A.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."—NO. 536 BROADway, supplies schools with teachers, teachers with positions, parents with school circulars, and sells school properties. For sale, at a bargain, a flourishing Young Ladies' Day School, in a neighboring city. G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, Agents for Schools.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Madison-st., or Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st. CLARKE & FANNING, Teachers, with twelve assistants, prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

[Continued from First Page.]

Hiram Shelfield, Co. E.
Cyrus Agens, Co. E—slight.
Geo Steum, Co. E, East Barrington—hips.
Chas. L. Clark, Co. E, Wilbraham—throat.
Total, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, 10.

Tenth Connecticut.

Benj. Jepson, Captain Co. K, New-Haven—head.
Robt. Leggett, Captain Co. H, New-London—thigh.
Wm. M. Webb, Sergeant Co. H, New-London—wounded in the knee.
Eugene A. Root, Corporal Co. B, Coventry—hand.
George Cook, Corporal Co. D, Sanfsbury—knee.
Henry Hough, Corporal Co. H, East Lyme—arm.
Alexander Palmaier, Corporal Co. D, Pine Plains, N. J.—wounded in the foot.
Jedediah R. Gay, Corporal Co. H, Montville—hip.
G. W. Ramsay, Co. A, West Winstead—chest.
Halsva Colbert, private Co. H—wounded in the leg.
Thomas Graff, private Co. H—wounded in chest.
Peter Denike, private Co. H—wounded in the leg.
Peter Slade, private Co. H—hip amputated.
William Ride, private Co. H—wounded in the thigh.
Halso B. Calvert, private Co. H—wounded in leg.
Patrick Druckey, private Co. H—wounded in leg.
P. Bartholomew, private Co. H, Derby—dangerously wounded in the groin.
Geo. Brown, private Co. H—wounded in the leg.
Wm. Bailey, private Co. H—wounded in the thigh.
Chas. H. Daniels, private Co. H—in the wrist.
Fred. C. Douglass, private Co. H—in the shoulder.
James Gaffney, private Co. H, Brookline—thigh.
Henry J. Hall, private Co. H—wounded in the arm.
H. L. Parker, private Co. A, New-Haven—in knee.
Samuel O. Frost, private Co. A, Guilford—in hand.
Wm. A. Throil, private Co. A, Wallingford—wounded in the finger.
A. P. Tudd, private, Hampden—two fingers amputated.
Frank Rsinor, private, Southington—leg, severe.
Thos. G. Stillman, private, Essex—head.
Elizur C. Johnson, private, Bramford—arm.
Alexander Dwight, private, Co. D—wounded in leg.
Wm. B. Davis, private, Co. D—lower jaw.
Reuben R. Speed, private, Co. D, Dutchess County, N. Y—wounded in hand.
R. L. Hurlburt, private, Co. D, Litchfield—wounded in the leg, severe.
Edward F. Brigg, private, Co. D, Warren—wounded in the leg, severe.
Orville Owen, private, Co. D, Morehi—wounded in the head, severe.
L. G. Lane, private, Co. D, Kent—shoulder.
Levi A. Hamblin, private, Co. D, Washington—wounded in the hip.
Geo. W. Newell, private, Co. D, Salisbury—leg.
Wm. H. Pectall, private, Co. D, Columbia County—wounded in the hip.
Jeremiah Collins, private Co. F, Baltic—wounded in the ankle, severe.
Geo. P. Robbins, private, Co. I—wounded in the h.
Wm. S. Brockway, private, Co. A—wounded in leg.
Total Tenth Connecticut, 33.

Fifty-first New-York.

Jas. Hamilton, Sergeant, Co. A—throat.
Wm. Cody, private, Co. A—wounded in the leg.
Wm. Smith, private, Co. A—wounded in shoulder.
Robert Lyster, private, Co. A—wounded in thigh.
Daniel C. Davidson, private, Co. A—side.
Henry Falley, private, Co. A—wounded in head.
Total Fifty-first New-York, 6.

Ninth New-Jersey.

August Armstrong, Sergeant, Co. H—in the head.
John J. Eckie, private, Co. A, Kintercomacks, N. J.—3 fingers amputated.
William H. Lebone, private, Co. B—finger amputated.
Ferdinand Disbro, private, Co. B, Washington River, N. J.—compound fracture.
Joseph Hintage, private, Co. C, Cape May, N. J.—wounded severely in the leg.
James Hickman, private, Co. C, Jersey City—hamt.
Willian Phillips, private, Co. D, Ocean Co., N. J.—slight scalp wound.
George Worth, private, Co. D—chest, severely.
David A. Johnson, private, Co. D—neck, slightly.
Daniel Blake, private, Co. F—side, severely.
Benjamin Ruddinger, private, Co. G, Elizabeth City—wounded in the head.
Victor Williamson, private, Co. G—lower jaw.
Edward Clayton, private, Co. H, Belvidere, N. J.—wounded in the mouth slightly.
Jonathan Burl, private, Co. K—leg amputated, dangerous.
George P. Dobbs, private—wounded in the head.
William Aumack, private, Co. H, Stillwater, N. J.—wounded in the arm.
William Jackson, private, Co. B, Union Guard—left acapula, ball extracted.
John Sadler, private, Co. B, Baltimore, Md.—wounded in the leg and foot.
Total, Ninth New-Jersey, 28.
Grand total wounded, 158.

KILLED.

No official list of the killed had been made out up to the time the dispatch steamer left Roanoke Island. From memoranda of our Reporter the following were among those who fell during the action and died on the field or in the hospital:

Col. Charles L. Russell, Tenth Connecticut Volunteers.
Lieut. John Goodwin, Jr., Twenty-third Massachusetts, Co. B, of Marblehead.
James Haverstock, of Worcester, Mass., Co. F.
Michael Brasnihan, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, Co. E, Worcester.
Eugene Gaumer, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, Co. G, Worcester.
Valentine Suter, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, Co. I, Oxford.
Levi Ball, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, Gardner.
Thomas Kelly, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, N. E. Village.
Thomas M. Magee, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, Douglass, Mass.
Henry W. Battles, Twenty-first Massachusetts, Co. D.
Wm. Hodgman, Twenty-first Massachusetts, Co. D.
Corporal Geo. W. Henry, of Co. C.
Samuel D. Sargeant, of Co. C.
Joseph Hammond, of Co. B.
Dwight Lester, Tenth Connecticut, Co. H.
Lieut. Stillman, Tenth Connecticut.
Wm. H. Banker, Fifty-first New-York, Co. I.
Nicholas Darling, Fifty-first New-York, Co. A.
Lieut.-Col. Vigier de Montell, late of the Fifty-third New-York, (D'Epineuil Zouaves,) who fell leading a charge of the Hawkins' Zouaves along with Major Kimball. Total, 19.

CARING FOR THE WOUNDED.

Those who fell with serious wounds were carried to places in the rear, where, on the left of the road, and not over a third of a mile from the enemy's position, the regimental surgeons gave their attention to those whose condition required it. Balls were extracted, limbs amputated, and wounds dressed. Here lay Col. RUSSELL, who had fallen but a few moments before. A man belonging to the Ninth New-Jersey, had just had both legs amputated below the knees, and had scarcely recovered from the effects of the operation. About twenty-five persons were congregated at this spot, and Dr. DERBY, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, assisted by other surgeons, was laboriously engaged relieving them. A large part of the wounded had been conveyed on stretches to the farm-house near the landing. As they were carried by, each man would stretch out a hand and call out, "Go in, boys, we are giving it to 'em," or some such encouraging words. The body of Lieut.-Col. DE MONTAIL was carried from the field on a litter, covered with his cloak.

PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY—A REBEL BULL RUN.

Gens. FOSTER and PARKE took a survey of the rebel trophies, and while the troops were enjoying their triumph, and persons were gathering up relics from the field, Gen. RENO formed the troops of his brigade into line, and immediately started on the track of the retreating rebels. They had taken the main road toward the north end of the Island, and all along their way were scattered equipments of every kind, arms, bowie-knives, blaakets, provisioas, and every article that could in any way impede their march. They had also carried along with them some of their wounded officers, as stretchers stained with blood were met with from time to time, which had evidently contained the wounded. The Twenty-first Massacbusetts pusbed on in advance, and as they came out upon the beach on Roanoke Sound, opposite Nag's Head, the rebels were seen retreating across in small boats. One small boat-load, with a sailboat, had started with some thirty persons, among them Captains SMITH and O. JENNINGS WISE, the latter badly wounded. Gen. RENO ordered five companies of the Twenty-first Massachusetts to scour the beach, which they did right and left. The boats were hailed and ordered to return. On being threatened with a volley if they did not do so, they pulled back to the shore and surrendered to Maj. CLARK. Other retreating boats were fired upon which refused to return. A coatraband gave information that several rebels were concealed in a house near by, who were found and captured.

THE REBEL HOSPITAL.

Following close upon the rear of the troops I crossed over to the right of the road leading toward "Shallowbag Bay," where, in an open field, the New-York Ninth (HAWKINS' Zouaves) had stacked their muskets, and the soldiers were already eagaged in picking fowls and skinning pigs for their evening meal. Here was the house which the rebels had taken possession of for their hospital. On entering it I found every room occupied by wounded men, some of whom were undergoing operations, while others were awaiting their turn. On a low cot in one of the corner rooms, covered with a coarse quilt, lay the quivering form of a pale young man, apparently not over 35 years of age. His countenance indicated great suffering, and as he turned occasionally from side to side he gave vent to groans which indicated the intense pain caused by his wounds. I had never seen him before, but no one who had ever seen the eccentric genius of "Occasional" could fail to recognize him as the son of HENRY A. WISE. His haggard face, stretched upon that mean cot, in this obscure and poverty-struck dwelling, most forcibly conjured up in my mind the image of JOHN BROWN, as he lay bleeding and unpitied in the Court-room of Charlestown. Here died O. JENNINGS WISE, the most mischievous and persistent of all the young men of Virginia in fanning by his contributions to the Richmond *Enquirer*, the flame of disunion in the Old Dominion. By permission of Gen. BURNSIDE his remains would be delivered to his friends. His father, at the same time, was reported lying dangerously ill, of pleuro-pneumonia, at Nag's Head.

It was now 2 o'clock P. M., and the brigade halted for half an hour to obtain refreshments. They then started in the track of the rebel retreating army, which had taken the road toward Camp Georgia, 3½ miles distant. Company E, Twenty-first Massachusetts, was thrown forward as an advance-guard, and when within three-quarters of a mile of the rebel camp they came suddenly upon a party of skirmishers, who fired upon them out of a wood. Forty men had been thrown out as skirmishers, but no one was hit. Their fire was returned, which killed three of the rebels and wounded as many others. A halt was ordered and the Union men were ordered to fix bayonets, preparatory to a charge. Soon after, a person was observed advancing, with a white handkerchief upon the end of his sword. He proved to be Lieut.-Col. POOR, who asked to see the Commander of the Union forces. Lieut. HOVEY then conducted him before Gen. FOSTER, when the following conversation ensued:

Col. POOR—Are you the Commander of the Union forces?

Gen. FOSTER—Yes, Sir.

Col. POOR—I came, Sir, to ask what terms of capitulation you will grant to our army.

Gen. FOSTER—None whatever, Sir. Nothing but immediate and unconditional surrender.

Col. POOR then received permission to go and consult Col. SHAW, who soon after appeared and made a surrender of all the troops under his command. Gen. RENO soon afterward arrived and took possession of the rebel camp, stationing the Twenty-first Massachusetts, who were drawn up in front of the barracks.

Col. WILLIAM J. GILKEN, who had arrived from Elizabeth City last on Saturday with a force of some 500 men, on reaching the rebel camp, where he expected to meet his friends and march against the Yankees, found that object unable class of people in possession of the rebel cells of the town, and were caught in their own trap. They surrendered at discretion. The party who had been chartered to bring them down, on hearing of the rebel defeat, ran away with the vessels, leaving them in the lurch. Col. GILKEN made a conditional surrender. He couldn't well help it, though he didn't enjoy the joke.

Here 1,300 troops laid down their arms and surrendered as prisoners to Gen. FOSTER. Another regiment of some 500 men surrendered to Gen. RENO, and about 200 capitulated to Gen. PARKE. Company I was despatched to take charge of the prisoners, and Company C, under Major CLARK, was detailed to receive and count the arms. They consisted of flint-lock muskets, make at Springfield, Mississippi rifles, and some percussion locks. All the arms, guns, pistols and swords, were of poor quality and in bad condition.

The officers and men were without uniforms, and generally dressed in coarse negro clothes. Some of the officers had on broadcloth coats, shoulder-straps and epaulets. The swords were mostly old French dueling swords.

Col. FERRERO, upon his arrival, placed his regiment around the entire camp.

The troops, as a whole, were warmly, but very coarsely clad; and, in the variety of their costumes, resembled very much Falstaff's ragged regiment. Their blankets are mostly made out of woolen carpeting, which appears to have been woven into this shape for the use of the troops.

REBEL OFFICERS WHO SURRENDERED

Twelfth and Eighth North Carolina Infantry.

Col. L. V. Jordan,	Major J. J. Yates,
Lieut.-Col. D. G. Fowle,	Dr. H. R. Worthington,

Captains.

Thomas Goodman,	G. Ford,
L. W. Knight,	W. D. Jones,
E. B. Lacy,	J. A. D. McKay,
L. T. Mann,	Joseph White,
J. Miller,	

First Lieutenants.

W. H. Chapman,	J. H. Hughes,
S. J. Ledbetter,	J. Pruett,
Wm. Finch,	F. H. Perry,
Quigley Lucy,	C. H. Faffalo,
B. F. Jordan,	T. J. Bowen,

Second Lieutenants.

R. Stovall,	J. W. Holden,
M. Z. Lockey,	S. P. Collins,
S. W. Morrisett,	J. A. Slaughter,
S. H. Hymans,	S. E. Poole,
C. P. Lindsay,	W. Debnam,
S. Conch,	Wm. Pelley,
T. H. Wray,	W. A. Prince,
Anderson Betts,	Wm. Pearson,
E. T. Bryant,	T. H. Garkins.

Eighth North Carolina State Troops.

Colonels.

H. M. Shaw,	George Williamson.

Captains.

James W. Hinton,	Charles J. Jones,
J. M. Whitson,	Edward P. Yellowby,
H. McRae,	Rufus A. Barrick,
And. J. Rogers,	Gaston D. Cobb,
Jos. M. Williams,	P. A. Kennerly.

First Lieutenants.

Wm. H. Bailey,	Wm. M. Walker,
T. J. Jarvis,	A. J. Hines,
Charles H. Barron,	Jacob Tile,
Arch. H. Gregory,	Julius A. Wright.
J. M. Murchison,	

Second Lieutenants.

B. F. Simmons,	Leonard Henderson,
Enoch F. Baxter,	E. D. Rounstree,
T. W. Davis,	W. S. Pubbs,
W. L. S. Townsend,	Jonas Cook,
Robert B. Gillinn,	H. C. McAllister,
J. C. Cooper,	S. M. Butler,
K. M. Murchison,	J. J. Bell,
Neill G. Monroe,	Wm. L. Wilhelm.
A. Alston,	

Fifty-ninth Virginia (Wise Legion.)

Lieut. Pottier, wounded in the leg; his trunk was marked "Capt. Portier, Wise Legion, Roanoke Island."

O. J. Wise, mortally wounded, since dead.

Lieut. T. C. Kinney, Staunton, Va., Engineer Corps, in charge of the battery.

Dr. A. S. Gordon, Assistant Surgeon.

Dr. Walter Coles, Surgeon of the post.

THE REBEL CAMP.

The victorious Union forces were highly gratified to find at "Camp Georgia" a whole village of most excellent houses or quarters, which had been erected for the use of the secession army. There were in one group twelve houses constructed with every regard to comfort, each of which is capable of accommodating an entire regiment. These houses are ranged in a row, with wide strets between, each one having six fireplaces on each side, and two on each end. Beside these there were some twenty-five snug log cabins for the use of the officers. A short distance north of this main camp is another containing about the same number of houses, with every comfort for troops to winter in.

The discovery of these comfortable quarters produced great joy among the troops, whose release from a month's confinement on shipboard might well cause rejoicing among our jaded and weary soldiers. These quarters were commenced by the Third Georgia Regiment, who occupied the island as early as last June. They have since been ordered away, and the work of finishing the quarters devolved upon the Thirty-first and Eighth North Carolina Regiments.

Probably no portion of the Union army to-day are so well housed as are the regiments quartered upon Roanoke Island.

The prisoners were removed to their tents in rear of the barracks, a portion only of which were assigned for their accommodation. The barracks were occupied by the regiments of the Second Brigade, Col. KURTZ, of the Massachusetts Twenty-third, being installed as Mayor of Village No. 2. *There are good accommodations for ten thousand troops on the Island.*

SURRENDER OF THE FORTS.

The battery upon Pork Point exchanged three of four guns with our fleet on Saturday morning. Toward noon, however, they suddenly became aware that the rebel army had been defeated, and in momentary expectation of the arrival of the Yankees, they made good their escape, leaving everything standing.

Pushing forward in advance of the troops, who were occupied with the two thousand and odd prisoners on their hands, Mr. BENTLEY, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in company with Mr. SCHELL, the artist of *Harper's Weekly*, reached Fort Huger, the largest of the three earthworks on the Sound, in advance of the Union forces, and finding the fort deserted, hauled down the rebel flag with his own hands.

There were three water batteries facing Croatan Sound, located some two miles apart, and so placed as to bear upon our fleet, should they attempt to pass up the Sound. These forts were evidently planned under the direction of skillful engineers, and were superior structures. Fort Barton, called Pork Point Battery, mounted six guns, two of which were rifled and placed *en barbette* on the southwest angle of the fort. Fort Blanchard mounted six guns of the same description, and Wier's Point Battery twelve guns, all well mounted on strong carriages. There were small bomb-proofs and a magazine in each fort, and a furnace for heating shot. The curtains were constructed of sand and covered with a thick fibrous turf or peat, taken from the swamps which lie back of them along the entire shore line. There was considerable ammunition also found in each fort.

On the opposite side of Croatan Sound was another battery, constructed upon sunken barges, called Robb's Fishing Battery. This work was burned, and with it the rebel steamer *Curlew*, which had been sunk during the eagagement.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL NAVY NEAR ELIZABETH CITY.

On Sunday afternoon, Commodore ROWAN, under orders from GOLDSBOROUGH, started for Pasquotank River, where the rebel steamers had taken refuge, and on Monday morning came up with them lying just inside of Cobb's Point, on which a strong battery had been placed, in command of Gen. HENNINGSEN. The steamers were drawn up across the river in line of battle. Commander ROWAN, with his thirteen steamers, run past the battery under a heavy fire, and with his flag-ship—the *Commodore Perry*—run down LYNCH'S vessel—the *Sea Bird*—sinking him instantly. Only one or two guns were fired. Meantime, Lieut. MACDIARMAID, in his vessel—the *Ceres*—made for another of the rebels—the *Ellen*—keeping his Sharpshooters in line on deck to drive the cannoniers from their guns. He boarded this steamer over the bows, chased the rebels overboard with handspikes, or knocked them down with the but-end of their carbines, and took charge of the vessel. The *Fanny* was run ashore and burned, and one of the others retreated into the canal, where she would be destroyed. The people now set fire to the town, and part of it was destroyed. Only two or three of our side were killed, and a few wounded.

CASUALTIES TO OUR FLEET

The damage done to our fleet was not serious.

A 32-pound Parrott gun burst on board of the *Hetzel*, by which one master's mate was killed and five persons were wounded—one of them seriously. The *Louisiana* received a shell, which entered near the hawse-pipe and exploded in the coal bunkers, blowing off the hatches, but hurting no one.

One engineer on the *Seymour*, belonging to Catskill, was mortally wounded, and a boy killed by his side. Some other slight damage was done.

The following official reports have been sent to the Navy Department.

U. S. STEAMER PHILADELPHIA, }
OFF ROANOKE, Feb. 10, 1862. }

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR—Just as I was closing my dispatch to you of yesterday, I received reliable information that the rebel steamers which escaped from here had gone to Elizabeth City, and thereupon I immediately ordered Commander ROWAN to take thirteen of our steamers under his command and go in pursuit of them, and also, if practicable, to execute another important service—viz., the destruction up the North River of a link of the Albermarh and Chesapeake Canal. He dashed off with a whole heart at his work, and the way he has already accomplished the first part of it, his own preliminary report, a copy of which I have herewith to inclose, will inform you.

I have decided to send the *Stars and Stripes* off to Hampton Roads to-morrow, to bring me ammunition from there without delay.

Mr. VAN BRUNT, my Secretary, will go in her and proceed to Washington to deliver to you my dispatches and two of the rebel flags we have taken.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Flag Officer, &c.

U. S. STEAMER DELAWARE, }
OFF ELIZABETH CITY, Feb. 10, 1862. }

SIR—I have the happiness to report that I have met the enemy off this place this morning at 9 o'clock, and after a very sharp engagement have succeeded in destroying or capturing his entire naval force, and silencing and destroying his battery on Cobb's Point.

The only vessel saved from destruction is the *Ellis*, capt. J. M. COOK, who is wounded and a prisoner on board this ship. I have other prisoners.

I am happy to say that our casualties are few, considering the warmth of the enemy's fire—say two or three killed, and some wounded.

I send the *Ellis* to you under command of Acting Master CHASE, of this ship, who I hope you will confirm in the command.

The conduct of the gallant men I have the honor to command, is worthy of all praise.

A detailed account will be furnished when I have time.

I am happy to say that none of our vessels are severely injured.

I shall leave here a small force and visit the canals and take a look into the other places in hope I return.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Commander, U. S. N.

No official report, but merely a private letter, up to 3 o'clock to-day, has been received from Gen. BURNSIDE by the General-in-Chief here.

Assistant-Secretary of the Navy FOX has also received a private letter, in which it is stated that the number of killed of our navy is about twenty, and of the army about thirty.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Elizabeth City is the capital of Pasquotank County, N. C., on the right bank of the Pasquotank River, about 20 miles from its mouth. It is 225 miles from Raleigh, and 50 south of Norfolk, Va. It is one of the most considerable towns in the northeastern part of the State. Small vessels ascend the river to this place, and it communicates with Norfolk by the Dismal Swamp Canal. The population was about 3,000, and it contained two banks, two or three printing offices, and several churches. There was a large amount of Government stores in the place, which were destroyed.

To have the sole responsibility of this wanton act of vandalism on the rebels themselves, Com. ROWAN would not land any of his troops. As in the case of Hampton, the firing of the town was by the secession vandals themselves.

THE REBEL NAVY—NAMES AND ARMAMENT

The armed steamers which the rebels had contrived to scrape together, formed a very respectable naval force, and was, no doubt, intended as the nucleus of a powerful navy, with which, at some future day, they expected to sally forth and measure arms with our own men-of-war on the ocean. They have, on several occasions, made their appearance opposite the inlet, and the *Fanny*, from a safe position on the inside of the "swash," has fired at the *Stars and Stripes*, which was unable to reach her on account of the bar, which formed an impassable barrier between her and the saucy rebel.

Their naval force in Pamlico Sound, according to a memorandum found in one of the forts, consisted of the following vessels: *Beaufort*, 2 guns; *Forrest*, 2 guns; *Curlew*, 2 guns; *Powhatan*, 2 guns; *Sea Bird*, 2 guns, (Commander LYNCH'S Flag-ship;) *Raleigh*, 1 gun; *Ellis*, 2 guns; *Cora*, 1 gun; *Emily*, 2 guns; *Fanny*, 2 guns. Total, 10 steamers and 18 guns. Their armament was well made, five of the guns being rifles, and all were much better served than the guns in the shore batteries. Nearly all the damage done to our vessels was by the guns of the steamers.

This fleet no longer exists.

THE REBEL FORTS AND THEIR CONDITION.

A pretty accurate account of the rebel batteries on Roanoke Island, and the state of the military forces was obtained by means of official papers and letters found at the various posts. Among these was the following official memorandum from Col. SHAW, commander of the rebel forces:

"GENERAL: I have the honor to report the operations that have been conducted under my direction at this post. I took charge on Oct. 12, relieving Capt. DIMMOCK, and found the works in the condition following:

Pork Point battery, complete and turned over to its commander.

Roa's Fishing Battery, essentially complete, with 6 gun-carriages wanted, but no guns, and a small amount of sod revetment had to be done after I took command.

The barge *Superior* was in position at Red Stone Point, and the barge *Nicholas*, which now forms part of that battery, was moved out in the stream.

WIERS' Point Battery was nearly completed, having the front face finished, and the rear parapet partly built. There were eight guns mounted, four barbette and four embrasures. The guns in embrasure have since been remounted on better carriages, and two of the barbette guns replaced by rifled guns.

On or about the 15th of October Gen. HILL came here, and upon examination disapproved of the Robb Fishing Battery, as too far off, and not in supporting distance of others. Gen. HILL then went to Norfolk, whence he returned on Sunday, Oct. 20.

Gen. HILL gave me several orders, verbal and written, relative to the works; and, among them, directed me to use four of the guns that had been sent here for Robb's Fishing Battery at Fort Blanchard; to let Gen. MANN have two guns, with equipments, to build Fort Blanchard without delay, and to mount no guns at Robb's Fishing till further orders. The orders of Gen. HILL have been executed, and the parapet to the barges at Fort Forrest. Works at Fort Blanchard and on the eastern side of the Island have been erected under my direction. The work at Fort Blanchard was not designed by me. The barges were sent here from the Navy-yard to Flag-Officer LYNCH, and the location selected by him. Upon his application, I had the embankment erected; it was a work of great labor, and the effect of working in the mud and water produced so much sickness among the negroes, that I was compelled to discharge a large number as soon as the work was finished.

I have always considered obstructions of the channel as indefeasible to the defence of this post. It was so considered by Capt. DIMMOCK, and Commander HUNTER ordered piles to be cut, and contemplated procuring a pile-driver from the Navy-yard, before Commodore LYNCH took command of the fleet.

In my first communication to the officer at Norfolk, and several subsequent ones, I made application for a steam pile-driver, and received the reply that it could not be procured. I urged the importance of obstructions to Col. WAIGHT, Commander of the post, and he agreed with me, but said he had no authority to obstruct the channel.

Gen. HILL was here Nov. 14. I spoke to him on the subject, and he went to Norfolk, saying that he would try to send down a pile-driver. He was soon after ordered to another post, and the pile-driver never came. Gen. H. gave authority to Dr. WARREN, &c. On Dec. 1, I was in Elizabeth City; I saw some old schooners, and asked Mr. CLARKE if he would buy them and sead them down, if I wrote for them. He replied that he would without delay. I, thereafter, consulted with Col. WAIGHT, who did not consider himself authorized to buy the vessels. I wrote to Richmond, stating the condition of the defences, and asking for authority to obstruct the channel; I have never received a reply. My letter was received by the Chief of the Engineer Bureau, who, in a letter dated Dec. 9, stated that my report of the defences had been received, and would be promptly answered.

HENRY M. SHAW, Col. Com'd'g.

The following is a list of rebel officers connected with Fort Bartow:

G. H. Hill, Major; Wm. M. Brown, Surgeon; S. R. Sanders, Assistant Surgeon; J. B. Fearing, Captain; L. J. Johnson, Captain; A. P. White, Captain; J. W. Poole, First Lieutenant; J. T. Lasselle, First Lieutenant; M. O. Jordan, First Lieutenant; Thos. R. Gillian, Second Lieutenant; C. G. Elliott, Second Lieutenant; John D. Lyons, Second Lieutenant; Wm. Brennan, Second Lieutenant; John M. Houton, Second Lieutenant; W. Dazier, Second Lieutenant; M. Vaughan, Chaplain; J. Fearing, Quartermaster.

THE NATIONAL FORCES ENGAGED.

The following is a list of all the regiments actually engaged in the battle, and the regimental rosters:

MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—IN GEN. FOSTER'S BRIGADE.

Colonel—EDWIN UPTON.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Aug. B. R. Sprague.
Major—Mathew J. McCafferty.
Captains—Pickett, Clark, Atwood, Foster, Nelll, Foss, Wagley, Monlton, Parkhurst, Denny.

CONNECTICUT TENTH REGIMENT—IN GEN. FOSTER'S BRIGADE.

Colonel—CHAS. L. RUSSELL.
Lieut.-Colonel—A. W. Drake.
Major—J. W. Pettibone.
Captains—Purdy, Otis, Goodyear, Judd, Wells, Branch, Hoyt, Leggett, Mead, Jepson.

MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT—IN GEN. RENO'S BRIGADE.

Colonel—AUGUSTUS MORSE.
Lieut.-Colonel—A. G. Maggi.
Major—Wm. S. Clark.
Captains—Hawkes, Walcutt, J. M. Richardson, Foster, Bradford, Rogers, Walker, Rice, H. Richardson, Washburn.

NEW-YORK NINTH REGIMENT—(HAWKINS' ZOUAVES)—IN GEN. PARKE'S BRIGADE.

Colonel—RUSH C. HAWKINS.
Lieut.-Colonel—George F. Betts.
Major—Edgar A. Kinnicutt.
Captains—Graham, Bartlett, Parisen, Wright, Lebraire, Hammell, Jardin, Rodriguez, Colcuit, Barnard.

NEW-YORK FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT—IN GEN. RENO'S BRIGADE.

Colonel—EDWARD FERRERO.
Lieut.-Colonel—R. B. Potter.
Major—C. W. Leugendre.
Captains—Hazard, Mitchell, Wright, Sims, Chase, Stewart, Merritt, Campbell, Phillips, Johnson.

MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT—IN GEN. FOSTER'S BRIGADE.

Colonel—JOHN KURTZ.
Lieut.-Colonel—Henry Merritt.
Major—Andrew Elwell.
Captains—Brewster, Martin, Centre, Howland, Alexander, Whipple, Raymond, Sawyer, Hubbs, Hart.

MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—IN GEN. FOSTER'S BRIGADE.

Colonel—HORACE C. LEE.
Lieut.-Colonel—Luke Lyman.
Major—W. G. Bartholomew.
Captains—Vance, Caswell, Walker, Sloan, Fuller, Thayer, Swift, Sanford, Hubbard, Cooley.

COL. CHARTES L. RUSSELL.

Col. RUSSELL, of the Connecticut Tenth, who was killed at the head of his regiment, while gallantly leading in the assault upon the rebel works at Roanoke Island, was born at Northfield, Connecticut, in 1828, and consequently was but 33 years of age at the time of his death. The greater part of his life was passed in New-Haven County, where he was engaged as a master mechanic. He was fond of military pursuits, and served for fourteen years in the militia service of his native State. He served in the three months' troops in the Second Regiment Connecticut Militia as Lieutenant. He was present at the battle of Manassas, where the regiment was attached to the brigade commanded by Col. KEYES, now Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Col. RUSSELL is honorably mentioned in the report of the battle made by his commanding officer. When the Connecticut Tenth was organized last Summer he was appointed Colonel. His regiment passed through this City in November on its way to the seat of war, and consisted of a fine, athletic-looking set of fellows. For its excellent qualities it was detailed to serve on the Burnside Expedition, and in the first battle its gallant Colonel has fallen—where so many of our bravest officers fall—at the head of his regiment.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

Gen. Burnside's Report to Gen. McClellan.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 10, 1862. }

To Major-Gen. George B. McClellan, Commanding United States Army, Washington:

GENERAL—I have the honor to report that a combined attack upon this island was commenced on the morning of the 7th, by the naval and military forces of this expedition, which has resulted in the capture of six forts, forty guns, over two thousand prisoners, and upward of three thousand small arms. Among the prisoners are Col. SHAW, commander of the Island, and O. JENNINGS WISE, Commander of the Wise Legion. The latter was mortally wounded, and has since died. The whole work was finished on the afternoon of the 8th inst., after a hard day's fighting, by a brilliant charge in the centre of the Island, and a rapid pursuit of the enemy to the north end of the Island, resulting in the capture of the prisoners mentioned above.

We have had no time to count them, but the number is estimated at near 3,000.

Our men fought bravely, and have endured most manfully the hardships incident to fighting through swamps and dense thickets.

It is impossible to give the details of the engagement, or to mention meritorious officers and men, in the short time allowed for writing this report.

The naval vessels carrying it starting immediately for Hampton Roads, and the reports of the Brigadier-Generals have not yet been handed in. It is enough to say that the officers and men of both arms of the service have fought gallantly, and the plans agreed upon before leaving Hatteras were carried out.

I will be excused for saying, in reference to the action, that I owe everything to Gens. FOSTER, RENO and PARKER, as more full details will show. I am sorry to report the loss of about 35 killed and about 200 wounded, 10 of them probably mortally.

Among the killed are Col. RUSSELL, of the Tenth Connecticut Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. VICTOR DE MONTELL, of the D'Epinuell Zouaves. Bote of them fought most gallantly. I regret exceedingly not being able to send a full report of the killed and wounded, but will send a dispatch, in a day or two, with full returns.

I beg leave to inclose a copy of a General Order issued by me on the 9th inst. I am most happy to say that I have just received a message from Commander GOLDSBOROUGH, stating that the expedition of the gunboats against Elizabeth City and the rebel fleet, has been entirely successful.

He will, of course, send his returns to his Department.

I have the honor to be, General,
Your obedient servant,
A. E. BURRSIDE, Brigadier General,
Commanding Department of North Carolina.

THE NAVY AT ROANOKE.

Official Report of Flag-officer Goldsborough to the Secretary of War.

UNITED STATES FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA, }
OFF ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 9, 1862. }

Roanoke Island is ours. The military authorities struck to us yesterday. Their means of defence were truly formidable, and they were used with a determination worthy of a better cause. They consisted of two elaborately constructed works, mounting together 22 heavy guns, three of them being 100-pounders, rifled. Four other batteries mounting together 20 guns, a large proportion of them being also of large calibre, and some of them rifled; eight steamers, mounting two guns each, and each having a rifled gun with a diameter of a 32-pounder, a prolonged obstruction of sunken vessels and spiles to thwart our advance, and altogether a body of men numbering scarcely less than 5,000, of whom 3,000 are now our prisoners.

The fighting commenced on the morning of the 7th inst., at about 11 o'clock, and was continued till dark. The following morning it was resumed at an early hour, and it lasted until well in the afternoon, when, by a bold charge by our army, the rebel flag was made to succumb, and our own was hoisted everywhere on the island in its place. No attack could have been more completely executed, and it was carried out precisely in accordance with the arrangements made before the expedition left Cape Hatteras Inlet.

A detailed account of the operations of the naval branch of the expedition will be forwarded to the Department hereafter.

I beg to submit herewith a copy of a general order to be read on the quarterdeck of each vessel belonging to that branch of the expedition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Flag-Officer.

Commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The General Order is as follows:

"Your efforts of yesterday and the day before against the enemy, were alike worthy of yourselves and the sacred cause our glorious flag upholds.

I thank you for them, and congratulate you upon the results achieved. No Commander-in-Chief could have been more gallantly sustained, or could have desired a more gratifying display of coolness, skill and discipline.

We have yet more work of the kind to accomplish, and will soon deliver another blow to crush the hydra of rebellion. From what I have already witnessed, I am sure that you will do it well.

(Signed) L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF EDENTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 13.

Edenton was taken possession of on Wednesday, by Com. GOLDSBOROUGH, no opposition being offered.

Elizabeth City was about half burnt by the rebel soldiers. The people sent off a deputation to Com. GOLDSBOROUGH, asking him to send a force to assist in extinguishing the flames.

Norfolk and Richmond papers attribute the loss of Roanoke Island to the blundering inefficiency of the navy. They still persist in asserting that one thousand Federals were killed. They also charge some Roanoke Island farmer with deserting and piloting the Yankees to the only point where they could effect a landing, the Island being flanked on all sides by an extensive marsh.

Gov. LETCHER has issued an order for the formation of Home Guards for the defence of Norfolk, Petersburgh, and Richmond.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Price's Forces Driven from Springfield.

The National Flag Flying Over the City.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 14.

The following dispatch was forwarded from headquarters this morning to Gen. MCCLELLAN, at Washington.

"The flag of the Union floats over the Court-house in Springfield. The enemy retreated after a short engagement, leaving a large amount of stores and equipage, which was captured by Gen. CURTIS. Our cavalry are in close pursuit."

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Thursday, Feb. 13.
VIA BEAR CREEK, Feb. 14.

Our troops are in Springfield.

The enemy retreated last night with great haste toward Ozark and Wilson's Creek, without accepting battle.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 14.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* dated Springfield, Mo., 13th, via Bear Creek to-day says:

"Our troops took possession of Springfield to-day without firing a gun.

Gen. PRICE evacuated the place yesterday afternoon, marching out on the Fayetteville road

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3245. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE FORT DONELSON FIGHT.

Operations of the Land Forces, under Generals Grant, Smith and McClernand.

The Rebels Driven into the Main Fortification.

Two Batteries Outside the Fort Captured.

Official Advices from General Halleck.

The Fort Surrounded by Fifty Thousand National Troops.

A REBEL REPORT OF ITS SURRENDER.

The Killed and Wounded on the First Day.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 15.

The following is a special dispatch to the Chicago *Journal*:

TWO MILES FROM FORT DONELSON, Feb. 14, 1862.

The attack on Fort Donelson commenced at 7½ o'clock yesterday morning by the land forces under Gens. GRANT, SMITH and MCCLERNAND.

The fort is surrounded by high steep hills, heavily wooded and protected by two redoubts, trenches and rifle-pits.

The rebels gave battle from their intrenchments outside the fort, but they were driven in after a severe battle, and considerable loss on both sides.

Our troops hold two of the rebel batteries outside of the fort.

Our loss is probably about forty-five killed, and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred wounded.

Eight thousand troops and four gunboats arrived last night.

The battle will be resumed to-day.

THE INVESTMENT OF FORT DONELSON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 15.

To-day a dispatch reached the General-in-Chief here from Gen. HALLECK, at St. Louis, announcing the investment of Fort Donelson with a force of fifty thousand men, and by the noble fleet of Commodore FOOTE, anticipating its speedy reduction.

Gen. HALLECK says that Generals FLOYD and BUCKNER are in it with a force of fifteen thousand men, and he is evidently of the opinion that his arrangements to cut them off from reinforcements will surely be successful.

REBEL TELEGRAMS OF THE BATTLE.

Accounts of the First Day's Fight—The Rebels Claim to have Repulsed Our Forces at All Points.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 14.

A Nashville telegram of the 8th inst., says that a dispatch was received from Cumberland City this evening, stating that one Federal gunboat had appeared at the fight at Fort Donelson, and this morning opened fire on the fort, but without injury to it. The fort returned the fire, and the gunboat retired. The Federals have landed in force, and a battle with light artillery commenced this morning. It is reported that the Federal force is from ten to twelve thousand. When the steamer left for Cumberland City, the battle was raging with great earnestness. No further particulars have been received.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Feb. 13.

A dispatch from Fort Donelson, dated half-past 11 o'clock, states that the firing of artillery commenced this morning before sunrise and had continued unceasingly up to that time. A number of pieces are rapidly firing. The enemy keeps at a respectful distance. The field artillery are engaged all along the line.

LATER.—2:45 P. M.—The firing has ceased, probably owing to a desire of the enemy to change their position. So far we have repulsed the enemy at every point along our line. Our loss is small. The Federal gunboats have retired, and we think they are severely injured.

LATER.—The day has almost passed, and we still hold our own. We have repulsed the enemy at every point, and driven back their gunboats. We have whipped them by land and water. He still lies around, probably to attack us to-morrow again. Our loss is not very great, while that of the enemy must be heavy. We have repulsed the enemy everywhere, and we are satisfied that we have injured their gunboats materially, as we have made them retire twice. Our lines are intrenched all around.

REPORTED FALL OF THE FORT.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 15.

Parties who came by the Old Point boat, say that it was reported in Norfolk yesterday that Fort Donelson had been captured. One dispatch from Fortress Monroe makes no allusion to it, and I merely give it as a street rumor.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

Security of Iron and Coal—Defenceless Condition of the City.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 15.

A reliable passenger from Old Point says some workmen from the iron works at Richmond, who came by the flag of truce, represent that they left there for want of work; so great was the scarcity of iron and coal, that the works there were being suspended. Coal was enormously high.

The men say there are few if any cannon left at Richmond, all having been sent away from time to time to other points. Very few of the defences there have any cannon mounted.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The New Rebel Flag—Prisoners of War for Exchange—A Scout to New-Market Bridge.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 14.

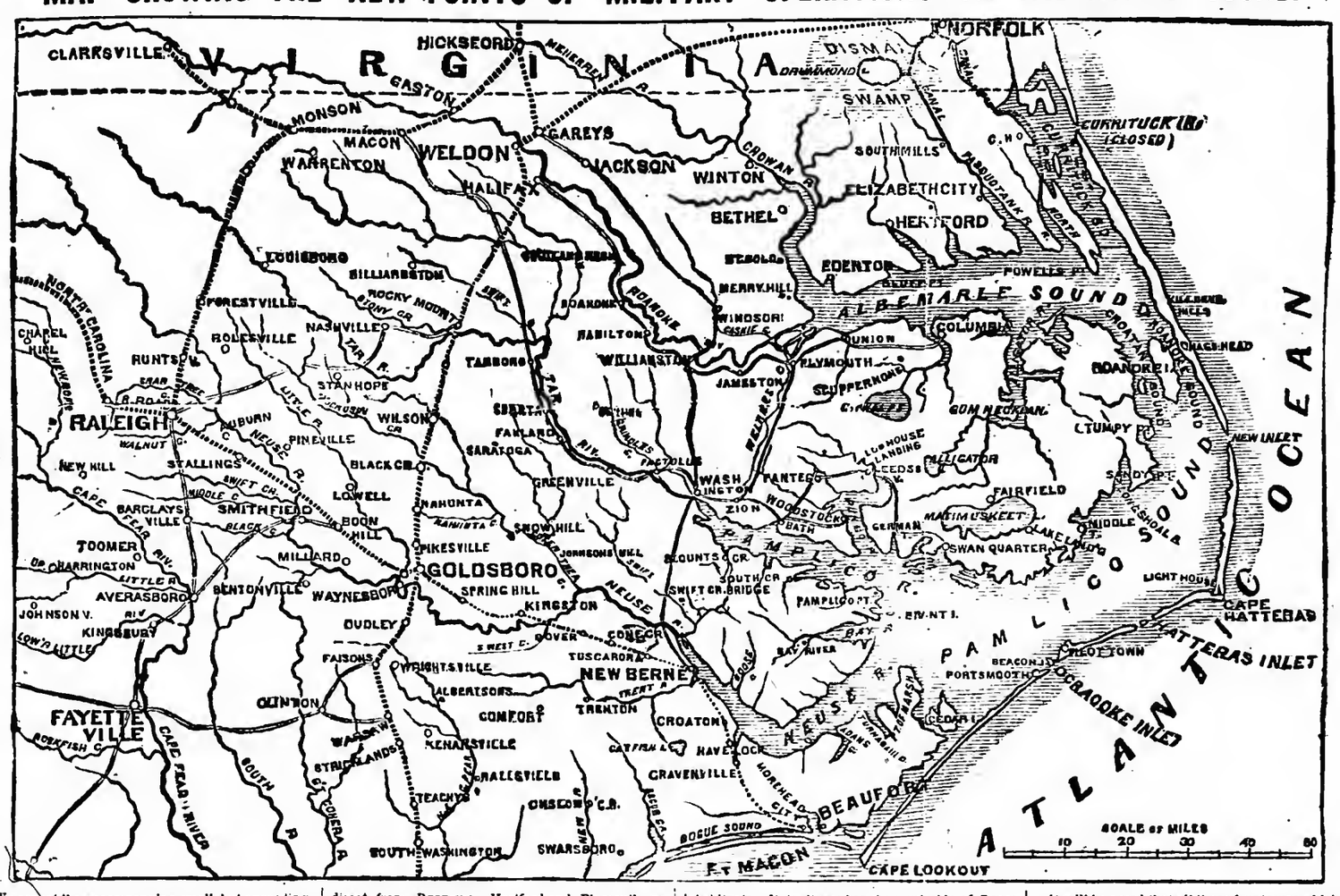
The Norfolk *Day Book* gives a sketch of the new flag adopted by the Committee of Congress on the subject. It is a blue union on a red field. Four stars, in the form of a square, are in the Union.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that four hunored prisoners of war are expected to leave Richmond for Newport's News in a day or two, in exchange for an equal number of Confederates, released by the Federal Government, and who reached Norfolk on Tuesday.

A Norfolk telegram says that it is believed that the mortar fleet is intended for this place.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, Col. SPEAR commanding, went out on a scout to Newmarket Bridge to-day. Nothing was discovered by them.

MAP SHOWING THE NEW POINTS OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ON ALBEMARLE SOUND.



We repeat the accompanying small, but exceedingly full, clear, and accurate map of the scene of our operations in Eastern North Carolina, to accompany our diagrams of the plan of the action on Roanoke Island, which will be found on the Eighth Page. These diagrams were made by our correspondent on the island, while the military movements and the battle were still going on. We have already described, in detail, for the benefit of those who had forgotten the lessons of the school-room, the geographical and topographical character of this part of the State, and of the seacoast, and it is not now necessary to rehearse. From the rebel news we publish this morning, it would appear that our troops had taken possession of several other towns since the date of our advices direct from BURNSIDE. Hertford and Plymouth, as well as Edenton and Elizabeth City, heretofore reported captured, all on or near Albermarle Sound, are said to be in our hands, and our gunboats had penetrated the Chowan River as far up as the town of Winton. The position of all these places will be seen on the map, as also their relation to Norfolk and the railroad running south from that point. *Hertford* is the capital town of Perquimans County, and is situated on the south side of Perquimans River, near its entrance into Perquimans Bay, a branch of Albemarle Sound. It is a small place of some five hundred inhabitants. It is only 50 miles south by west from Norfolk, and there is a road leading from there to the railroad connecting with that great rebel stronghold. *Plymouth* is the capital of Washington County, and is a small town of 1,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the south side of Roanoke River, eight miles from its entrance into Albemarle Sound. *Edenton*, the citizens of which raised the white flag on the approach of our troops, is the capital of Chowan County, and contains about 2,000 inhabitants. It contains a fine court-house, a jail, two churches, an academy, and a printing-office, and is a place of some shipping—inland navigation. *Elizabeth City*, heretofore reported as in our possession, after being burned by the rebels, is the capital of Pasquotank County, and and has 1,000 inhabitants. It is situated on Pasquotank River, 20 miles from its mouth. Vessels requiring seven feet of water come up to the place. It has a water communication with Norfolk, 20 miles up the Pasquotank River, thence 22 miles by the Dismal Swamp Canal, and thence nine miles to Norfolk.

It will be noted that all these four towns which Gen. BURNSIDE has entered are the capital towns of counties, all the four counties bordering on Albemarle Sound.

Winton, [see map,] the highest point to which our gunboats had reached, is the capital of Hertford County, and is a small place of only about 100 inhabitants. It is situated on the southwest side of Chowan River, two miles below the junction of Notaway and Meherren Rivers, which form it. *Winton is only about fifteen miles from the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, running south from Norfolk.* The Meherren River, near which it is situated, is navigable by our gunboats, nearly, if not at present quite, up to the railroad.

All these things seem to point to movements in a very important quarter.

BOWLING GREEN EVACUATED.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Buell to Gen. McClellan.

The Rebel Stronghold Occupied by Gen. Mitchell.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. McClellan:

MITCHELL'S Division by a forced march reached the river at Bowling Green to-day, making a bridge to cross.

The enemy had burnt the bridge at 1 o'clock in the morning, and were evacuating the place when he arrived. D. C. BUELL, Brig.-Gen. Com'g.

[The above telegram is not very clear. Gen. BUELL undoubtedly means that the rebels, on the approach of our troops, destroyed the railroad bridge over Big Barren River, near which is Bowling Green, to prevent our advance or pursuit. After this they decamped. Our troops then threw a bridge over the river, and advanced to the occupation of the rebel stronghold: but beyond that, the dispatch does not carry us.—EDS. TIMES.]

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A Rebel Fort on Catoctin Mountain—Movements of the Enemy—A Murder—A Flag of Truce Again Outraged.

FREDERICK, Friday, Feb. 14.

Reports from private sources say that the enemy have completed their strong fort on the Catoctin Mountain. It covers one and a half acres of ground and platforms are prepared for twenty guns, but only four have yet been mounted. The walls are seven feet high, surrounded by a deep, wide moat. Its precise location and approaches are known to our engineers.

Fresh movements of the enemy's forces are daily witnessed in front of Gen. GARY's command, but flying reports of an attack by them are unfounded.

The health of our brigades continues excellent, notwithstanding the muddy state of the camps.

The Examining Board has adjourned, to meet again on Monday. Many resignations have taken place by officers who have been detailed for examination.

A horrible murder took place on Wednesday in Cavetown District, Washington County. A respectable and intelligent man, named FREDERICK SMITH, had for several months been paying his addresses to Miss ADNAS TRACEY, a young lady of very respectable parentage, but with no successful result. On Wednesday she was on her way to visit the sick child of a neighbor, having some rice in her hand. SMITH meeting her at a distance from any house, and urged his suit in strong terms. On her refusing the offer, SMITH drew a revolver, and saying she should never marry anyone else, deliberately fired, the ball taking effect in her left breast, killing her instantly.

The murderer, taking the rice from her, carried it to the parents of the sick child, and told them the above details of his hellish act, on whose evidence he was arrested, and now awaits his trial in the jail at Hagerstown. The Courts open on the first Monday in March.

Of course the people of the country are deeply indignant. The murderer had always maintained an excellent character for sobriety and morality, and the cause of the act cannot be attributed to intoxication or insanity.

A private correspondent at Sharpsburgh sends the following: On Sunday last a party of rebel cavalry made their appearance opposite the pickets of the Twelfth Indiana, and displaying a flag of truce, came to the bank of the river with the request that an officer should cross and receive a letter for this side, but in consequence of the bloody murder perpetrated at Harper's Ferry, Capt. WILSON refused to comply with the request. The cavalry then returned to the woods, about a mile back from the river. On Monday they made their appearance, a short distance up the river, with a flag of truce hoisted, and commenced firing on the pickets of Company D, but doing no injury. The pickets returned their fire, killing a horse, and seriously wounding the rider, when the rest took to flight.

On Monday night our pickets heard martial music, apparently entering Shepardstown, and it is supposed there was a considerable body of rebel infantry in that neighborhood. It is reported that the cavalry are now under the command of the notorious GILMORE, whom we had a prisoner some two months ago. It is thought that a demonstration is intended at this point on account of the reception they met with from our pickets; but Col. LINA is confident he can hold them at bay along his whole line. He is watching them closely.

Orderly-Sergeant CHARLES P. STRONG, of Company F, Ninth New-York Regiment, has been promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the same company.

A DASH BY GEN. LANDER.

The Rebel Camp at Blooming Gap Broken Up.

Seventeen Rebel Officers and Forty-five Privates Captured.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Friday, Feb. 14.

Gen. LANDER made a forced march on Thursday night, surprising and breaking up the rebel camp at Blooming Gap, killing thirteen; capturing seventeen commissioned officers and forty five privates, and losing but two men and six horses. He led the attack in person, at the head of the First Virginia Cavalry.

This opens the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Hancock again.

Gen. LANDER, having cleared his Department of the enemy, renews his request to be relieved of his command on account of ill-health.

A portion of Gen. LANDER'S command, under Col. DUNNING, has occupied Moorfield, and captured 225 beef cattle.

GEN. LANDER'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 15.

The following news was received here to-day:

PAWPAW, Va., Friday, Feb. 14—8 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. G. B. MCCLELLAN: The railroad was opened to Hancock this morning—also the telegraph.

We had an important forced reconnoissance last night, which was completed to-day. We broke up the rebel nest at Blooming Gap. We ran down and captured seventeen commissioned officers, among them colonels, lieutenant-colonels, captains, &c.

We engaged them with four hundred cavalry; our infantry was not near enough to support the cavalry, and the enemy's were retiring.

We have in all seventy-five prisoners, and killed thirteen of the enemy, and lost two men and six horses at their first fire. I led the charge in person, and it was a complete surprise.

Col. CARROLL, commanding the Fifth or Eighth Ohio, made a very daring and successful reconnoissance immediately afterward to Unger's Store.

Major FROTHINGHAM is entitled to great credit for building, under my direction, in four hours, in the dead of night, a complete bridge across the Great Cacapon at an unfrequented mountain road.

Two columns of two thousand men each marched thirty-two miles, and one column forty-three miles since 4 P. M. yesterday, beside bridging the river.

The papers taken and my own reconnoissance to the south prove the country clear, and that JACKSON and LORING are in Winchester.

We made a move and occupied the Blooming Gap and Point Mill on the belief, by information obtained from deserters, that Gen. CASSON'S Brigade was there.

Gen. DUNNING has just arrived at New-Creek from Moorfield, forty miles south of Romney. He has captured two hundred and twenty-five beef cattle, and he broke up the Guerrilla Haunt there. Two of his men were badly wounded, but several of the rebels were killed.

The enemies have thus been driven out of this Department. F. W. LANDER, Brigadier-General.

THE SCENE OF GEN. LANDER'S DASH.

Blooming Gap, the scene of this rebel rout, is a gap of one of the Alleghany ridges, about twenty-five miles southwest of the town of Hancock, Md., where Gen. LANDER'S force was lately stationed before it moved on Romney. The rebels only held it as a means of advancing into Western Virginia. The rebel JACKSON, with his main body, is at Winchester, waiting for the same fate to overtake him as is now overtaking his rebel comrades wherever they are assailed.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

Thanks of the President to the Army and Navy---Joint Order from Secretaries Stanton and Welles.

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, returns thanks to Brig.-Gen. BURNSIDE and Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH, and to Gen. GRANT and Flag-officer FOOTE, and the land and naval forces under their respective commands, for their gallant achievements in the capture of Fort Henry and at Roanoke Island.

While it will be no ordinary pleasure for him to acknowledge and reward in becoming manner the valor of the living, he also recognizes his duty to pay fitting honor to the memory of the gallant dead.

The charge at Roanoke Island, like the bayonet charge at Mill Spring, proves that the close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight. The late achievements of the navy show that the flag of the Union, once borne in proud glory around the world by naval heroes, will soon again float over every rebel city and stronghold, and that it shall forever be honored and respected as the emblem of liberty and union in every land and upon every sea. By order of the President.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.
GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of Navy.

DEPARTURE OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has been quartered for some time past on Governor's Island, embarked on board the steamer *Ericsson* on Friday evening, in order to be conveyed to Port Royal. Owing to some unforeseen delay, the vessel did not sail till yesterday. The regiment numbers nearly a thousand men, who are thoroughly equipped, and armed with the Enfield rifle. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Field and Staff—Colonel, WM. MONTEITH, New-York; Lieut.-Colonel, McClelland Moore, Boston; Major, Geo. W. Cartwright, Boston; Quartermasters, A. A. Hosmer, W. Boyleston; Adjutant, Charles H. Sanborn, Boston; Surgeon, Patrick O'Connell, Boston; Assistant-Surgeon, George W. Snow, Chelsea; Chaplain, Nicholas O'Brien, Roxbury.

Captains—Andrew P. Caraher, Lynn; Lawrence P. Barrett, Boston; Andrew J. Lawler, Boston; John H. Brennan, Boston; Samuel Moore, Boston; John A. McDonald, Holden; John Riley, Boston; Alexander Blaney, Natick; George F. McDonald, Boston; John J. Cooley, Milford.

First Lieutenants—Humphrey Sullivan, Cambridge; Hugh P. Boyle, Boston; James Magee, Boston; James McCudle, Boston; Benjamin F. Bartlett, Chelsea; James O'Keefe, Worcester; Wm. Mitchell, Boston; Moses J. Emery, Boston; John Abeel, Milford; Wm. J. Le Mayne, Boston; James Wagner, New-York, on Gen. Sherman's Staff.

Second Lieutenants—Jeremiah W. Coveney, Cambridge; Josiah F. Kennison, Boston; Florence Brickley, Natick; Wm. H. Flynn, Boston; Nicholas J. Barrett, Worcester; John Carleton, Boston; Alexander Barrett, Boston; James De cline, Boston; Edmund H. Fitzpatrick, New-Bedford; John Killian, Roxbury.

PASSES FOR THE SOUTH.

Important Order from Secretary Stanton—All Applications to be made to Gen. Dix.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Feb. 13.

Ordered—*First*—That all applications for passes to go South across the military lines of the United States be made to Major-General JOHN A. DIX, commanding at Baltimore, who will grant or refuse the same at his discretion.

Second—That all prisoners of war and other persons imprisoned by authority of any department of Government, who shall be released on parole or exchange, shall report themselves on arrival at Baltimore to Maj. Gen. DIX, and be subject to his direction while remaining in that city. Any failure to observe this order will be taken as a forfeiture of the parole or exchange.

The regulations heretofore existing which required passes across the military lines of the United States, to be signed by the Secretary of State, and countersigned by the General commanding, is rescinded by order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Sec. of War.*

ARRIVAL OF THE NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT N. Y. V.

Yesterday afternoon the above Regiment, Col. DAVID S. CROCKER, arrived in this City from Albany. It numbers 980 man, all of whom are uniformed, equipped and armed. On arriving in New-York the men were marched to the Park Barracks, where they will remain till further orders. Subjoined is a list of the principal officers:

Colonel, JOHN S. CROCKER; Lieutenant-Colonel, Benjamin C. Butler; Major, Ambrose S. Cassidy; Adjutant, H. Gifford; Quartermaster, Andrew K. Harstan; Surgeon, Strobridge Smith; Assistant Surgeon, Theodore C. Wallace; Chaplain, Christopher H. Edgerton; Sergeant-Major, William S. Bramhall; Quartermaster-Sergeant, R. Liston Gray; Hospital Steward, Simeon D. Newcomb; Commissary-Sergeant, James W. Cundall.

Co. A, Captain, Orvillle L. Colvin; Co. B, Captain, Elijah Hobart; Co. C, Captain, Dennis E. Barnes; Co. D, Captain, George M. Voorhies; Co. E, Captain, Andrew J. McNett; Co. F, Captain, George B. Mosher; Co. G, Captain, Walter S. Gray; Co. H, Captain, Hiram S. Wilson; Co. I, Captain, Nathan J. Johnson; Co. K, Captain, Samuel McConihis.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER BATTERY FROM RHODE ISLAND.

Another battery of artillery from Rhode Island, the Ninth, reached this City yesterday morning in the steamer *Vanderbilt*, of the Stonington line, *en route* to Port Royal. This battery consists of 156 active, intelligent young men—real Rhode Island stock—and are under the command of Lieut. WIGHTMAN. Two companies of recruits for the Rhode Island Third accompany the battery. These troops will probably sail to-day in a transport. The following officers are attached to the companies: Capt. EDDY, and Lieuts. Wightman, Potter, Rossander, Brown and Dockray. Men and officers are in fine spirits, and are eager to reach Port Royal to take part in the military operations there.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

On the 22d February a handsome stand of colors is to be presented to the Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. M., by Mrs. Col. THOMA, at her residence in East Sixteenth-street. Hon. CHAS. P. KIRKLAND will make the presentation address.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The schooner *John S. Havens*, Capt. HOWE, lying in the Atlantic Dock, will sail to-day, having been chartered by Government, for the purpose of saving cargo of the United States steamer *City of New York*, wrecked on Hatteras Bar.

The steamer *E. S. Terry* has been chartered by Government, and is now lying at Pier No. 10, N. R., taking in subsistence stores and ammunition for Gen. BURNSIDE'S Expedition, and will sail to-day.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The American Vessels, National and Rebel, Ordered Out of British Ports.

The Explanation of the Stone Blockade Not Acceptable to England.

It is Construed into an Admission that the Blockade is a Failure.

The Policy of Non-Intervention in American Affairs Fixed Upon.

THE SUMTER AT GIBRALTAR

The Tuscarora Goes in Pursuit of Her.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

The Royal Mail steamer *Asia*, Capt. LOTT which sailed from Liverpool at 9½ A. M., on the 1st, and from Queenstown on the 2d inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Australasian* arrived at Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst.

The steamships *Kangaroo* and *Bohemian* arrived at Liverpool, Feb. 2.

The *Etna*, whose collision with the ship *Chemot* was reported per *Jura*, reached Liverpool from Holyhead on the day the *Asia* sailed, and would forthwith transfer her passengers and cargo to the steamer *Edinburgh*. It was doubtful if the *Edinburgh* would get away before Monday the 3d. Water only found its way into the fore compartment of the *Etna*, the cargo was therefore not damaged.

Mr. BARNES, member of Parliament for Bolton, in addressing his constituents, protested, on commercial and political grounds, against the breaking of the American blockade, and strongly urged that the surest way of permanently benefiting the Cotton trade was to turn every attention toward the development of the resources of India.

The *Independance Belge* asserts that the Southern Commissioners have informed the English Government that in return for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, they would establish most absolute free-trade for fifty years, abolish the external slave-traffic, and emancipate all the blacks born after the recognition. These offers, however, will not determine Lord PALMERSTON to abandon the policy of neutrality.

The proposition of Mr. GREGOAY, for the recognition of the South, will be discussed soon after the opening of Parliament. An interesting and excited debate and rejection of the proposal is expected.

The *Shipping Gazette* says there is little doubt that the French Government will follow our example in imposing still more stringent obligations of neutrality on French subjects, in reference to the American belligerents. Confederates and Federals will be thus compelled to keep the sea, or shelter in such ports as still remain open to them on the American seaboard. The tendency of the enforcement of such neutrality is certainly toward restricting the maritime operations of both parties, and is so far a protection to maritime commerce.

The exportation of saltpetre from India, except to British ports, is prohibited.

A large gold field has been discovered in Southern Mahidita.

The *Sumter* was still at Gibraltar, Feb. 2.

It was rumored that the *Tuscarora* had gone to the Mediterranean.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says:

"Letters from Marseilles state that the utmost consternation prevails among the American shipmasters in that harbor, ever since the presence of the *Sumter* in the Mediterranean has been ascertained. I hear that an attempt has been made to induce the French Government to grant a convoy: and that the American Consul is said to have written to the captain of the *Tuscarora*, requesting him to take his ship to the Mediterranean as soon as possible."

The projected British North American Association had been duly organized at a public meeting in London. The Association seeks to become the exponent of Colonial interests and opinion in England. Many influential men had joined it.

The French Company, formed for establishing regular steam communication between France and the West Indies and New-York are under contract to provide eleven steamers for the service.

The comments of the French Press on the Emperor's speech are generally favorable. Of the American portion of the speech, the *Siècle* says:

"Contrary to what several journals endeavor to accredit, the Emperor declares himself very clearly in favor of neutrality in the American dispute. So long as the rights of neutrals shall be respected, France will remain a spectatress of that civil war, which, we trust, will finish by an approaching victory of the North over the revolted South. We have expressed too often our hopes in favor of the Northern States of America to render it necessary to return at present to that question."

The *Opinion Nationale*, after quoting the Emperor's words relative to America, says:

"This significant phrase, of which we are most happy to take note, shows that the intervention talked of by certain French journals is a mere chimera, and fully justifies the system of neutrality which we have always advocated."

The Bourse on the 31st was firm. Rentes closed at 71.20.

DON ALMONTE, Mexican Minister, has arrived at Trieste, and been received by the Archduke MAXIMILLIAN.

The Austrian *Gazette* mentions the reappointment of the Archduke MAXIMILLIAN as Commodore of the Austrian navy, and contradicts the report respecting he scheme to place him on the throne of Mexico.

The official documents laid before the French Chambers on American affairs express the regret of the French Government at the civil war, and the friendly feeling of the Emperor toward the United States. On the 6th of December, the French Ambassador in London read M. THOUVENEL'S dispatch on the *Trent* affair to Earl RUSSELL, who stated how sensible the Queen's Government were of the support given to them in this circumstance by France. On the 11th of January, after the difficulty was settled, the French Ambassador in London was again desired to acknowledge the efficiency of the good offices of France, which, in the opinion of the English Cabinet, had powerfully contributed to induce the Government of the Union to restore the prisoners seized on board the *Trent*.

A new Ministry had been formed in Holland, as follows: Minister of Interior, M. THORBECKE; Foreign Affairs, M. STAATENUS; Finance, M. BAIS; War, M. BLANKEN; Colonies, M. UPLEMAEK.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* announces that the Assembly of the Nobles at Moscow had decided upon proposing to the Emperor the application of the principle of election to the administration of justice, and that the taxes should be collected in the provinces by persons elected for the purpose, instead of by the functionaries appointed by the State.

An Imperial decree has been published ordering the publication of the budget for 1862.

An Imperial Hatt has been published at Con-

tantinople, announcing that the budget will soon be forthcoming. It also places FUAD PASHA over the Financial Department.

The Turkish troops in the Herzgovina had advanced as far as Glacska. The majority of the inhabitants withdrew into Austrian territory. Those who were armed stopped at the frontier. All the insurgents in the neighborhood, except a band numbering about 100 men, dispersed on the approach of the Turkish troops

Advices from Athens announce that M. MIAULIS' ministry had been replaced by a new ministry, under the presidency of M. KANARIS. A popular demonstration had taken place in favor of the latter. The streets of Athens were traversed by patrols. The troops were not allowed to leave their barracks.

A conference of the great Powers had been held at the official residence of AALI PASHA, to consider the present state of affairs in Syria. The result is not stated.

Additional telegrams by the Brazilian mail, *vid* Lisbon, represent that UAQUIZA's fleet had been taken by the Buenos Ayreans, and the last means of prolonging the disturbances of the country would thus appear to have been extinguished. The tone both of political and commercial affairs had in consequence considerably improved.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Emperor's Speech to the Legislative Body—Apprehensions of Intervention Postponed—Queen Victoria for Peace—The Mexican Programme—What is Thought of Owen Lovejoy's Anti-Anglican Philippic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1862.

The address of the Emperor to the Legislative Chambers, yesterday, settles at last the question of French intervention in American affairs. "So long as the rights of neutrals are respected," says His Majesty, "it is our duty to limit ourselves to wishes that the civil war may soon come to an end." Nothing could be more explicit. If there is to be an intervention, the provocation must come from the United States in the shape of a violation of the rights of neutrals. This violation may consist in an ineffective blockade, as well as in an outrage on a neutral vessel on the high seas; but the important point is, that on the United States depends the question of intervention. I was right, therefore, in constantly discrediting the probabilities of a French intervention, and doubly so in view of the almost universal opinion in these latter days to the contrary.

Again, in speaking of the Mexican Expedition, the Emperor says: "Nothing is to result from this conflict of a nature to alter your confidence in the future. Free from exterior preoccupation, I have directed my attention more especially to the state of our finances." This remark can only apply to the reports of the Press that the troops sent into Mexican waters were to be used sooner or later for opening the blockaded cotton ports.

Thus it may be said we are reduced to one sole danger—an inefficient blockade. If the American Government can satisfy the French Government that, according to the latter's explanation, the blockade is efficient, the question of intervention is once for all put to rest. All the attention of the secession agents will now be directed to this point, and we may henceforth expect to see in print on this subject falsehoods to which former ones were as pienics to mendants. And although the Secessionists abroad have received a terrible blow in this discourse of the Emperor, the Government at Washington must not imagine they are going to renounce their efforts; a desperate cause requires desperate efforts, and the agents abroad are not the kind of men to relinquish their traitorous work so long as there is a shadow of hope.

When the Emperor yesterday read that part of his speech relating to American affairs, there was a general murmur of satisfaction throughout the governmental bodies, and the same for the words relating to the Mexican conflict. If we recollect how persistently the secession Press has for the last fortnight represented the Emperor as taking the lead in the matter of recognizing the Confederates, the opposition which the legislative bodies have shown to any new foreign enterprise, so long as the finances of the country were in such a deranged condition, and more especially the uneasy feeling about the vague and Quixotic expedition to Mexico, the marked feeling of relief manifested by the legislative bodies at the pacific words of the Emperor will easily be understood.

The Mexican expedition at the present moment is in a state of confusion, it appears, even at the palace. A day or two, probably, will bring order out of chaos, and the public will know where the question stands. But there are certain facts in regard to this matter which you ought to know, and which have not yet been made public. When Gen. MIRAMON was in Paris, and was arranging here his Mexican campaign against JUAREZ, he asked for an interview with the Emperor, and was refused. But Gen. ALMONTE, who is in favor at the palace, and is working with MIRAMON for the overthrow of the Constitutional Party, served as an *alter ego* between the two—which amounted to about the same thing. Since MIRAMON'S departure for America Gen. ALMONTE has had several interviews with the Emperor, and also with the Foreign Secretary, about this business, and on Monday of last week Gen. ALMONTE, after an hour's interview with the Emperor, started to Vienna, giving it to be understood to those who must necessarily know that he was absent, that he was gone to Brussels. The same day the order was issued here from the War Office, to dispatch with all haste to Mexico a large additional number of troops, of which Gen. LORENCEZ was to take command, thus suddenly converting the expedition from a naval one into an army of occupation. The outrage upon French citizens was the pretext, the restoration of order in the country the object, of this large armed force. At the same time Gen. ALMONTE was sent to Vienna to negotiate with the Grand Duke MAXIMILLIAN, to gain his consent to accept the post of King of the country, but upon what conditions I have not yet been able to learn. These negotiations were going on for a week, and the expedition had commenced to sail, when suddenly, on Suaday last, two days ago, a sudden change was made in the programme. The order of departure of the expedition was countermanded, to the astonishment of everybody; but for what reason nobody knew. Two explanations, however, are offered: one, that the Grand Duke MAXIMILLIAN had refused the honor offered him, and thus broken up the programme on which the expedition was based; and the other, that Mexico had made such conciliatory propositions, that the expedition was rendered useless. And there the matter rests at the moment of this writing.

There is a retrospective detail in regard to the *Trent* affair, not without interest, and which comes from a source entirely authentic. The Queen has assured by letter a certain personage of the fact. The first draft of the demand for reparation, was, it appears, couched in terms much more peremptory than those in which it was presented to the Government of the United States, and the preliminary delay accorded, as well as the precautions recommended to Lord LYONS, were omitted. These suggestions, it appears, came from the Prince ALBERT, and the Queen now says that she considers it one of the principal glories of her late husband's life that he was the means of preventing a war between the two nations. The modification of the demand and of the instructions to Lord LYONS were, moreover, the last public act of the Prince's life, and as his suggestions in the matter accorded entirely with her Majesty's views, she takes a particular pride and pleasure in speaking of it.

The following extract from a speech of Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, in the House of Representatives, on the *Trent* affair, has been considered of sufficient importance to be telegraphed all over Europe: "I detest England, and I shall bequeath my hatred to my sons. When we shall have put down this rebellion, we will revenge ourselves for the insult, and we will join with France and Russia to take from England her Eastern possessions." This remark seems to have created more pleasure than dislike on the continent.

The Secessionists in the South correspond now with their friends in the North through Mexico, and by way of London to New-York and Boston, and *vice versa*. MALAKOFF.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

A NEW DECLARATION OF THE ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—LETTER FROM EARL RUSSELL.

From the London Gazette.

To the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Jan. 31.

MY LORDS: Her Majesty being fully determined to observe the duties of neutrality during the existing hostilities between the United States and the States calling themselves "the Confederate States of America," and being, moreover, resolved to prevent, as far as possible, the use of Her Majesty's harbors, ports, and coasts, and the waters within Her Majesty's territorial jurisdiction, in aid of the warlike purposes of either belligerent, has commanded me to communicate to your Lordships, for your guidance, the following rules, which are to be treated and enforced as Her Majesty's orders and direction;

Her Majesty is pleased further to command that these rules shall be put in force in the United Kingdom and in the Channel Islands on and after Thursday, the 6th day of February next, and in Her Majesty's territories and possessions beyond the seas six days after the day when the Governor or other chief authority of each of such territories or possessions respectively shall have notified and published the same, stating in such notification that the said rules are to be obeyed by all persons within the same territories and possessions.

1. During the continuance of the present hostilities between the Government of the United States of North America and the States calling themselves "the Confederate States of America," or until Her Majesty shall otherwise order, *no ship of war or privateer belonging to either of the belligerents shall be permitted to enter or remain in the port of Nassau, or in any other port, roadstead, or waters of the Bahama Islands*, except by special leave of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Bahama Islands, or in case of stress of weather. If any such vessel should enter any such port, roadstead, or waters by special leave, or under stress of weather, the authorities of the place shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible, without permitting her to take in any supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use.

If at the time when this order is first notified in the Bahama Islands there shall be any such vessel already within any port, roadstead, or waters of those islands, the Lieutenant-Governor shall give notice to such vessel to depart, and shall require her to put to sea within such time as he shall, under the circumstances, consider proper and reasonable. If there shall then be ships of war or privateers belonging to both the said belligerents, within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty in or near the same port, roadstead or waters, the Lieutenant-Governor shall fix the order of time in which such vessels shall depart. No such vessel of either belligerent shall be permitted to put to sea until after the expiration of at least 24 hours from the time when the last preceding vessel of the belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, or privateer, or merchant ship) which shall have left the same port, roadstead, or waters, or waters adjacent thereto, shall have passed beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

II. During the continuance of the present hostilities between the Government of the United States of North America and the States calling themselves "the Confederate States of America," all ships of war and privateers of either belligerent are *prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, or of any waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment*; and no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, roadstead or waters subject to British jurisdiction, from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least 24 hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

3. If any ship-of-war or privateer of either belligerent shall, after the time when this order shall be first notified and put in force in the United Kingdom and in the Channel Islands, and in the several colonies and foreign possessions and dependencies of Her Majesty, respectively, enter any port, roadstead, or waters belonging to Her Majesty, either in the United Kingdom, or in the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within 24 hours after her entrance into such port, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or repairs; in either of which case, the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port (as the case may be), shall require her to go to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of 24 hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel, which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair shall continue in any such port, roadstead or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, provided, nevertheless, that in all cases in which there shall be any vessels (whether ships of war, privateers or merchant ships) of both the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadstead or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship of war, a privateer or a merchant ship) of the one belligerent and the subsequent departure therefrom of any ship of war or privateer of the other belligerent; and the time hereby limited for the departure of such ships of war and privateers respectively shall always, in case of necessity, be extended, so far as may be requisite for giving effect to this proviso, but not further or otherwise.

IV. No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, to take in any supplies, except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country, or to some nearer destination, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer, in the same or any other port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid.

I have, &c.,

RUSSELL.

Note.—a similar letter has been addressed to the Secretaries of State for the Home, Colonial, War and India Departments, and to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

NON-INTERVENTION—THE GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

Lord RUSSELL'S demolition of Mr. SEWARD'S bad law was no very difficult feat, but everyone agrees that it is neatly and conclusively done. The concluding paragraph, in which Lord RUSSELL deals with Mr. SEWARD'S cynical avowal, that if the safety of the Union had required the detention of the prisoners, he would have detained them, law or right notwithstanding, is the most effective of the dispatch; but the most *important* passage is felt to be that relating to the privilege which should be conceded to mail packet steamers in the interests of commerce and civilization. I hear of anticipations that an early opportunity will be taken of bringing about some agreement on this point among the Powers.

Mr. SEWARD'S explanation to Lord LYONS that the sinking of the stone fleet was not meant to inflict permanent injury on the harbor of Charleston, but was merely the substitution of a blockade by submerged granite blocks for one by floating cruizers, is seized upon as an unguarded admission, which cuts away from under Mr. SEWARD'S feet the ground for maintaining the efficiency of the blockade. International law, it is said, as little recognizes a stone blockade as a paper one. *It is remarked that if our Government were disposed to upset the blockade, Mr. Seward has furnished them with quite as good a handle as the list which Mr. Lindsay is to produce, when Parliament meets, of 500 or 700 ships (I hear both numbers stated) which have run the blockade.* The Havana shipping lists, I am informed, contain the names of 27 ships which have been running between the Havana and Southern ports in the last six weeks.

It is now, however, generally anticipated that *the Government will not give way to the pressure put upon them in the direction of Southern wishes and interests; but that they will stand out for the policy of maintaining the neutral position we have hitherto held.* The North may some day know what good cause she has to be grateful to the British Government, for resisting all overtures, suggestions, representations, and influences, whether originating with parties in this country, foreign Governments, or the circumstances of our most important branch of manufacture, in favor of a policy which would have aided, stimulated, and restored the commerce of the South, and would have struck heavily at such hopes as the North may still entertain. I believe that, whether direct diplomatic proposals of this tendency have or have not been actually made by France, *our statesmen have been given most distinctly to understand that "if we took one step, France would take twenty."* These are the words reported to me, by an excellent authority, as having been lately used by one who now stands among the highest in the imperial confidence. I believe it will be found—if ever the secret history of the last six months is laid open—that the reception of all such hints and representations by our Foreign Office and Cabinet has been of the most loyal and straightforward character—such as fully to bear out the national character for honesty and disinterestedness. Meanwhile, we have to bear the imputations and to submit to the hostile threats of the North, while France is thanked, applauded and "kotooed" to. Altogether the relations of the three Governments, and the public opinion of the three countries, must present a curious spectacle to any ironic vision that can take in all the facts of the conjuncture.

I hear the Imperial speech interpreted *as a renunciation by the Emperor, for the present, of any intentions he may have had of interfering forcibly in the settlement of the American quarrel*, and as thus materially strengthening our Government in the resistance they are expected to make to all proposals of such interference, whether from within or without the ranks of their own supporters.

MANCHESTER AVERSE FROM INTERVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on the 30th, at their rooms Mr. EDMUND POTTER, M. P., the President, in the Chair.

Mr. FLEMING, the Secretary, read the annual report, which referred to the various questions which had engaged the attention of the directors, including the Belgian Tariff, Direct Import of Foreign Goods, Mexican Affairs, Cotton Cultivation in Brazil and the Portuguese Settlements of Africa, the Bankruptcy Law, the Zollverein, International Maritime Law, the Indian Tariff, Indian Reproductive Works, &c. It also referred to the satisfactory interviews between the Chamber and the new Governor-General, Lord ELGIN, and Mr. LAING, the Finance Minister of India. The directors congratulated the English public on the measure for the sale of waste lands in India.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, and alluded to some of the points involved in it. The American question was very important at the present time, and demanded from the Chamber the expression of a very decided opinion. The French treaty was doing great good, and would ultimately realize much benefit to the two countries. The Indian matters in the report must always engage their anxious attention. The Chamber had followed one policy in regard to India for many years, and that policy was in favor of free trade and low import duties. He believed the Government were thoroughly indoctrinated with the views of the Chamber. He believed the excessive import duties would fall soon if the pressure were kept up. As to the American question, he did not wish to influence the views of any gentleman present. There was, not long ago, a great expansion of trade and prosperity, and he had looked forward to a reaction occurring before long. But he had not expected that it would have come in so appalling a shape as they had experienced lately. The exports of the cotton trade had been kept up from year to year for some years, until last year they had sunk to the extent of £9,000,000. Out of that diminution, £6,000,000 of value were in the cotton trade alone—a fearful proportion of the entire falling off. The consumption of cotton over Europe and America was about five and a quarter million bales yearly; two and a half millions of these were the average demand for England. There were four millions of people depending on the cotton trade, and about £15,000,000 sterling was paid in the shape of wages to those engaged. What must be the effect of one-half of this industry being compulsorily stopped, and one-half this amount of wages being withdrawn? The slave system was the cause of the disorganization in the United States, combined with a bad system of tariffs, an unsound system of credit, &c., all uniting to bring about a bad system of morals as well as finance. The Chamber proposed nothing to remedy this state of things but what was fair and legitimate. India was the true source of relief from this danger, but the remedy must necessarily be slow in its operation. *He deprecated anything like intervention in the American struggle.* ["Hear, hear."] He hoped, however, that the Chamber might, with advantage appeal to the commercial men of the United States, the Chamber of Commerce of New-York among the rest, urging upon them the sinful folly of the continuance of the present struggle. The time had come when they might do so without giving offence, because the miseries and burdens of the war were becoming quite appalling. They could urge in defence of such an appeal the terrible state of their own population, which was getting into a condition of the utmost destitution. *He concluded by expressing his belief that secession was now inevitable.*

Mr. BAZLEY, M. P., seconded the President's motion. He said that in no previous year had the Chamber taken up questions of greater importance to the trade of Lancashire than in the last twelve months. The French treaty was a great success. [Hear, hear.] If this French treaty had not come to us under the treaty, some towns in Lancashire would now be in as bad a state as Coventry was twelve months ago. [Hear, hear.] France had suffered from the war in America, and yet with this great embarrassment on its hands it had, under the treaty, done so much for British trade, as Mr. GLADSTONE had recently shown. He then referred to the Indian import duties, which were thoroughly restrictive and pernicious, tending unduly to divert the capital of India into wrong channels. The meeting in Manchester next Tuesday would give the Lancashire men an excellent opportunity of urging a return to a national tariff in India. *He urged non-intervention in the American question, and said he did not take so gloomy a view of matters across the Atlantic, and he hoped before many months the quarrel would be arranged and the ports thrown open.* [Cheers.]

Mr. HOPE MASON *urged non-intervention in America, and said that Manchester was now chiefly suffering, not from the want of cotton, but the rejection in the market of manufactures.*

Mr. JOHN CHEETHAM urged objections to the resolution. The Manchester corporation in favor of a Government grant to aid of certain Canadian railway schemes. He objected to this all the more that the Canadian Legislature had recently put on heavy duties of 20 to 25 per cent. on English manufactures. He also called attention to the specific duties under the Zollverein, by which an excessive import duty was exacted, even when the price of goods was reduced one-half. Referring to the 10 per cent. import duties in India, he expressed his fear that the Indian Minister would be able to withstand their demand, unless some thing reasonable was proposed. His idea was that they might ask him to take 2½ per cent. all each year, for four years, to give him time to suit his tariff to his military expenditure. *With regard to the American dispute, he was totally averse to either mediation or intervention. Instead of abating the interest in the Lancashire population, intervention would only increase them.* [Hear, hear.] It would be better for Government to give the operatives of Lancashire two or three millions of direct relief than to go to war with America in order to raise the blockade. He was of so sanguine as the Chairman, as to the speedy termination of the quarrel, but he expected 1,500,000 sales of cotton from India, and 250,000 from other countries, and this, with the quantity in hand, was equal to 2,750,000 bales, or three days' working for twelve months from the time. The only things which prevented manufacturers from acting on this supposition was their fear as to what was beyond, and the fact that cotton was at such a price that they could not realize their own money by working it up.

M. J. A. TURNER, M. P., also advocated the principle of non-intervention, and read from a communication he had received from New-York a statement of the plans which the Federal Generals were about to put in force for the subjugation of the South. He did not believe these plans would succeed, but he was in favor of England standing quite aloof from the struggle. The great question was, what they were to do with the people. He was averse to Government grants, which were always abused. The employers must do what they could, although the operatives had not always been as considerate as they should have been, in better times, of their masters' interests. The operatives ought to take a lesson, too, from their present condition, on the value of provident habits, and the danger of spending all their means in times of prosperity.

Mr. CURRIE explained the motives of the Council of Manchester in its recent petition in favor of Canadian railways, and after some further conversation the report was adopted, and the Board proceeded to elect Directors for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

REMARKS OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times.

In touching on the affairs of America the speakers at Manchester observed great forbearance, and intended to express themselves with friendliness and moderation. We doubt, however, whether the sentiments to which they gave utterance will prove very acceptable either to the Federalists themselves, or to their admirers in this country. The war was characterized, as hopeless, and, though the meeting was unanimous in reprobating "intervention" in the usual acceptation of the word, a strong desire was expressed that the contest might be terminated by the interposition of some advice, good offices, or mediation. Mr. BAZLEY hoped that the judicious suggestions of the British and French Governments might have the effect of mitigating the existing animosities, and bringing about the reopening of the ports. Mr. POTTER thought that if the Manchester Chamber of Commerce would address the New-York Chamber with an appeal against the prolongation of "this useless misery," the result might be profitable, but on all sides it appeared to be felt that the war was not only destructive to the American themselves, but injurious to the whole civilized world. It was even intimated by a Manchester speaker before a Manchester audience that the model Republic, besides being diseased and demoralized throughout by Slavery, had been administered on a system which led to an unsound state not only of finance but of morals too.

After all, however, the practical question is, not whether the American struggle can be terminated by mediation from without, but whether even the conclusion of the war will enable the Southern States to supply us with cotton as before. *We have already expressed our own opinion that such a result cannot be reasonably anticipated, and that opinion was echoed at Manchester.* Time, at any rate, must elapse before the South can so far recover itself from this destructive contest as to resume its old industrial pursuits, while obligations of a new and burdensome character must inevitably oppress the energies of its people. The old state of things, in fact, is past restoration, and nobody can yet divine what the new state will bring forth. The true remedy for impending difficulties, as Mr. POTTER remarked, must be sought in India, but, if India is to do what is expected, it is above all things necessary that her own Government and finances should be wisely administered. India must pay her way, and pay it even by import duties, in default of better means, but if once she can secure the advantage of growing cotton for Lancashire, she will be under no inducement either to tax our fabrics or manufacture such articles for herself.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The American troubles engaged the attention of almost every speaker at the meeting, and we are glad to see the proceedings reported at full length by our London cotemporaries, because they may serve to remove certain misapprehensions concerning the views generally entertained in this district. For some time past, we have seen the state of things supposed to exist here put forward as a ground for some kind of intervention in the American war, and so put forward as to induce a belief that such an intervention is desired in Lancashire. We observed that the reception given to Mr. MASSEY'S speech in Salford was used to confirm this impression. But we must take leave to say that when the question is put in such a form as "Are we to be all starved?" to an ordinary public meeting, the inevitable answer furnishes a very unequivocal test of the opinions even of those present. It is, no doubt, rather an ungracious task to seem to repel sympathy; and especially at a time when considerable distress certainly prevails. But we may be excused for disclaiming the attention of friends who press them upon us, with the very evident intention of making us their allies, or out embarrassments their justification, in a line of policy to which we are opposed. Now, the simple truth is, that in Manchester, and we believe in the neighboring seats of the cotton manufacture, a strong desire is almost universally felt, by intelligent men of all politics, to keep entirely clear of the present deplorable struggle. There are wide diversities both of feeling and judgment with regard to the issue, but there is something like unanimity in desiring that the result shall be worked out by the contending parties, without any foreign intervention. We have to lament the existence of much distress, and we cannot avoid the fear that it may yet be greatly increased; *but we entertain the gravest doubts whether intervention would not be as likely to aggravate as to relieve it. We do not believe that intervention could take place, without bringing on war with the Federal States.* War would cut off the export trade which still survives. War would also, it may be feared, put an end to the conservative attitude hitherto so steadily maintained by President LINCOLN towards the South, and it is certain that an Anti-Slavery propagandism would soon destroy all prospect of obtaining cotton. There is also a point of some importance with respect to the blockade, the breaking of which is so loudly demanded in certain quarters. If it is so inefficient as is said, if these five, six, or seven hundred ships successfully evaded it, if there is this constant traffic between the Southern States and the West Indies, how happens it that no cotton is exported? There can be but one answer; the planters or their Government withhold the cotton in order to compel this country to take their part. Englishmen will not submit to that coercion. They would rather, to borrow Mr. MASSEY'S figure of speech, starve first. We are told, however, that the South has now abandoned a policy which from the first was suicidal, and that henceforth cotton will be allowed to take its chance of escaping the Northern cruisers. But be this as it may, we repeat that it is a mistake to suppose that Manchester and its district are in favor of intervention. The London press need not look in our direction for arguments in favor of that policy. Considerable anxiety has been excited by the reports that pressure was being put on Her Majesty Ministers in order to induce them to quiet their neutrality, and corresponding relief was felt when the French Emperor's disclaimer of any intention of the kind appeared to indicate a similar determination on their part. Nor, perhaps, might it be without some good effect, were means taken to make the opinion of Manchester in the matter more openly manifest.

A MEETING AT YORK IN FAVOR OF NON-INTERVENTION.

Mr. J. P. B. WESTHEAD, the Liberal member for York, addressed his constituents, on Thursday evening, Jan. 30, in the Festive Concert-room of that city. There was a very large attendance, and Mr. Alderman WOOD presided.

Mr. WESTHEAD, after paying a tribute to the memory of the late Prince Consort, referred to the principal measures which became law during the last session of Parliament, proceeded to debate upon the war between the Southern and Northern States of America, and in the course of his remarks he supported the views of Government as to the principle of non intervention, and their respect for the blockade. He, consequently deprecated our taking part in the quarrel, and made some remarks on the magnitude of the miseries and evils, present and future, which the war was inflicting upon America. It appeared to him that the Southern States had interests quite irrespective of the slave question, which might induce them to say they wished to separate themselves from the North. With regard to the arrival in England of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, he said they had been received with that degree of hospitality with which any other strangers would have been received, and no more. *He trusted that if ever this country was called upon to interfere in the American war, we should interfere as friends, and in the best interests of humanity.* [Applause.] What would be done in the coming Parliamentary session, he was unable to say, *but the circumstances of the time warranted him that they were not to expect proposals for any serious change in any way.* Recent metamorphosis events would lead us to avoid, as much as possible, any strong party political conflict during the coming Spring.

Mr. W. H. POTTER moved "That this meeting, fully agreeing in favor of perfect neutrality in the unhappy contest now raging in America, earnestly calls upon the Ministry of this country to continue the principle of non-intervention." [Applause.] Mr. C. ERNEST seconded the motion, which was also carried unanimously.

MR. SEWARD'S ASSENT TO THE PASSAGE OF TROOPS THROUGH MAINE

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 30.

No official communication has yet been received here of the alleged offer of Mr. SEWARD to allow the English reinforcements for Canada to land at Portland, and proceed to their destination by the Grand Trunk line through Maine. I understand that our Foreign Office authorities do not believe that any such offer has been made. *If it have been, I do not suppose it would be accepted.* Not only are there considerations of national dignity which might stand in the way of acceptance, but more prosaic and simpler reasons would not be wanting. There is very old and strong Canadian experience of the effects on our troops of the temptations to desertion held out by the United States recruiting parties in the frontier posts. Just now these temptations are enormously increased. I dare say privates would be lured, not only by the largely-increased pay of the American line, but by hopes of immediate promotion to non-commissioned rank; and it is conceivable that non-commissioned officers might be sorely tempted with the more glittering bait of subalterns' or Captains' epaulettes. Were war in progress, or imminent, this temptation would be robbed of much of its effect, but, as matters stand, it might tell bravely. This of itself is a very solid ground for not listening to any such proposition as is said—without any reliable authority that I can discover—to have been made by Mr. SEWARD.

THE NASHVILLE, TUSCARORA, AND SUMTER.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE HOSTILE VESSELS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 30.

With all our Government's wish to keep clear of the American mess, it has been brought so completely under our noses by the game the *Tuscarora* and *Nashville* have lately been playing at Southampton, that there has been the greatest difficulty in avoiding steps, which according as they might have pressed more heavily on one or the other of the two steamers, would have borne the appearance of hostility to North or South. The *Tuscarora* has been most glaringly violating all international proprieties in many ways, as by sending armed parties ashore to watch and signal the movements of the *Nashville*, and by making a cruising ground of the Solent and the Channel. The general international rule, as to armed belligerent ships in neutral waters is, that if the one weighs, the other cannot follow within 24 hours; but—as I hear it stated, though I doubt the correctness of my information—must follow within that time, if requested by the government of the port. *When the Tuscarora disappeared yesterday, notice, I understand, was given to the Nashville to quit within the 24 hours.* But Capt. PEGRAM having represented that obedience would involve certain destruction, not only to his ship, but to his crew—for that he expected the *Tuscarora* would show him no mercy, and would, in all probability, send both ship and men to the bottom—*some extension of time has been granted, from considerations of humanity.* Still, the nuisance of having to keep a frigate watching two enemies' ships, lest they should convert the Solent into a battle-field, and pound each other to pieces within hail of the yacht clubhouses of Cowes or Calshot Castle, has, it is reported, decided our Government to follow the example of France and Spain, in issuing a proclamation to forbid the armed ships of either belligerent from remaining more than 24 hours in any British port. Such a proclamation, if I am rightly informed, may be looked for in the first *Gazette*.

As the *Nashville* is said to be a very fast vessel, I hear surprise expressed that she has not ere this taken the hull by the horns, and given notice of sailing to the *Tuscarora*, so as to secure 24 hours' clear start, by which time she ought, one would fancy, to have made herself safe from pursuit. The *Dauntless* or the *Shannon* would, no doubt, take care that the *Tuscarora* did not follow her till her 24 hours' law had run out.

A REBEL SLANDER REFUTED.

With reference to a paragraph recently inserted in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, in which notice was taken of an act of impropriety supposed to have been committed by the *Tuscarora*, in anchoring off Osborne, Commander CRAVEN, of the *Tuscarora*, addressed a letter to the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, who made the following reply: "On the 16th inst., the signalman on duty at the dockyard semaphore reported that the *Tuscarora* had anchored off Osborne. I, therefore, directed Capt. COOTE, of Her Majesty's ship *Victory*, to proceed in one of the steam tenders to communicate with you, and, with my compliments, to request that you would be so good as to move the ship to some other anchorage. Capt. COOTE, however, had scarcely got outside the harbor when he discovered that the report of the signalman was a mistake; that the *Tuscarora*, in fact, had not anchored off Osborne, but that the ship supposed to have been her was Her Majesty's ship *Vigilant*."

Commander CRAVEN addressed a letter on the subject to the Commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, and received the following satisfactory reply:

VICTORY, IN PORTSMOUTH HARBOR, Jan. 23, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 22d inst., calling my attention to a paragraph extracted, as it appears, from the *Army and Navy Gazette*, commenting on the supposed fact of the United States steamship-of-war *Tuscarora*, under your command, having anchored off Osborne.

In reply, I beg to inform you that on Thursday last, the 16th inst., the signalman on duty at the dockyard semaphore reported that the *Tuscarora* had anchored off Osborne. I therefore directed Capt. COOTE, of her Majesty's ship *Victory*, to proceed in one of the steam tenders to communicate with you, and, with my compliments, to request that you would be so good as to move the ship to some other anchorage. Capt. COOTE, however, had scarcely got outside the harbor when he discovered that the report of the signalman was a mistake; that the *Tuscarora*, in fact, had not anchored off Osborne, but that the ship supposed to have been her was Her Majesty's steamer *Vigilant*.

I trust that this explanation will remove from your mind any feeling of annoyance you may have experienced from the publication of the paragraph referred to above. I cannot myself point out to the writer of that paragraph, or to the editor of the paper in which it appeared, the circumstances which probably led to his being misinformed as to the movements of your ship, because Her Majesty's officers are forbidden to publish anything in the newspapers bearing on questions arising in the public service, and I never have any communication with the public prints.

I have, &c. (Signed) H. W. BRUCE,
Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.

Commander T. A. CRAVEN, U. S. steamship *Tuscarora*.

THE SUMTER AT GIBRALTAR.

From the London Times.

By the *Pera* (steamship), which arrived at Southampton Jan. 31, from Gibraltar Jan. 27, we learn that the Confederate steamer *Sumter* was at Gibraltar. There are no accounts of the naval combat in the Mediterranean between two ships, of which the *Sumter* was supposed to be one. The vessel destroyed by the *Sumter*, in the interval between her leaving Cadiz and her first arrival at Gibraltar, was the American bark *Neapolitan*, Capt. BUADETT, with fruit for Boston, consigned to the agent of BARING BROTHERS. She was burnt about eighteen miles to the eastward of the rock, and the master and crew (twelve in number,) taken to Gibraltar by the American bark *Investigator*, which arrived there on the 19th. The *Investigator* was laden with copper ore for Newport, the cargo being owned in England, and she was released by the Captain of the *Sumter*, on her Captain giving her a bond for $15,000. A dispatch of the 17th ult., from Cadiz, states that on the order to put to sea being communicated to the Captain of the *Sumter*, he replied that it was materially impossible to obey for want of water and coal, and of money—which he was expecting from one moment to another—to purchase those two articles. The Military Governor of the fortress, not allowing the validity of these reasons, granted him six hours to provide himself with what he needed, and to quit the port.

DEPRECIATION OF AMERICAN SECURITIES.

From the London Times, (City Article.)

The statement of Mr. SEWARD, implying that the United States Government will hold themselves bound after they have subjugated the Confederates to restore such harbors as they may destroy or to open up better ones, has added considerably to the disquiet of the holders of the Federal bonds, since it makes a further infinite addition to the ultimate amount of debt. Mr. SEWARD, in approved engineering phraseology, observes that all such things will be "a mere matter of expense," but this does not comfort those who are perplexed as to the means by which the necessary funds are to be acquired. It is believed that even if the war could be wound up at this moment the debt of America, reckoning the amounts to be raised to meet the liabilities of the South as well as the North, and to make all the requisite payments before the respective armies and navies could be restored to a peace footing, would, at the rate of interest that must be paid, involve an annual charge on revenue equal to more than half the total required to provide for the national debt of Great Britain. Should the war continue for one or two years longer at its present calculated scale, and the raising of funds be carried on by the issue of paper, the aggregate charge established would most probably be more than that of the whole debt of England, and if to the ordinary contingencies hitherto estimated, the cost of uniting such barbarous and enormously expensive operations as those just witnessed at Charleston is to be added, all attempts to form conjectures on the subject would be vain. It is essential to remember in every calculation that may now be made on American finance that to the Northern outlay represents only a portion of the whole. If the Confederates should be vanquished, they can scarcely be so crushed as to be forced back into the Union under the condition that the Union shall be liable for the debts of the North, and not for those of the South; and, on the other hand, supposing the Confederates able to establish their independence, the North will be left to sustain the whole of its own burdens with a heavy reduction of population and territory. Looking at these things, coupled with the fact that about one-seventh part of the country is already in the depth of depreciation, owing to the temptation of escaping payment even of amounts which, in comparison with the returns with which we are now to be made familiar, are utterly insignificant, it is evident that those who continue to hold United States Stocks must do so on the conviction that the time to appear must be one sudden of panic or excitement, when the public and the army, having finished every assertion that has hitherto put to flight pretension that they have again dazzled the world with a gallantry never even approached. With regard to the stocks of individual States, the prospect is far less hazardous. There is as yet been no disposition by any of them to enter into ominous commitments for the national cause, and it is quite probable that they might maintain their individual faith, even if the worst should happen in the case of the Federal obligations. Some of them, indeed, have shown parliamentary acuteness in avoiding burdens to which they they were in peril of being exposed. The Governor of New-York, for instance, having just recommended that the property-tax to be levied on the State next Autumn should be met by setting against it a nearly equal claim of the State for the equipment of its volunteers. In relation to other securities, such as those based on railways, mines, &c., not immediately on the scene of war, there is, perhaps, little ground for apprehension. They need not suffer materially from the depreciation of the currency, since they can raise their charges to provide for it; and as, whenever the day of pacification arrives, it will find them not seriously harmed, and a wonderful burst of vigor for a new development of the National wealth may then be expected, there is no reason why holders should regard them with much more fear than in ordinary times.

THE AFFAIRS OF MEXICO.

ENGLAND SECONDS THE IDEA OF A MEXICAN EMPIRE.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 31.

The Mexican *imbroglio* creates much interest and speculation among politicians. Spain has, in fact, stolen a march upon France and England. We are displeased, and protest; but France is indignant and determined not to be done out of her usual claims to have the first foot in the field, the first finger in the pie, and the first hand in the loot, if there be any. The premature action of Spain has deranged all the combinations of the allies; whereas, a joint occupation, with France and England in the van of it would have been welcomed, it is believed by the whole commercial and moneyed population of Mexico. There is an old hate and jealousy of Spain which will combine against her all that Mexico can set in motion of resistance, though that, perhaps, is not very formidable. But what is still more embarrassing, is the difficulty in which France and England are placed with their imprudent and hasty ally—

THE DIVISION OF GEN. HOOKER.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

BATTERIES ON COCKPIT POINT—THE REBELS ELATED—RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUARTERS ELEVENTH REGIMENT, MASS. VOLS. } CAMP, NEAR BONN'S FERRY, Md., Monday, Feb. 10, 1862.

The enemy, this morning, ran up the flag of rebellion at Cockpit Point, on the Potomac. This is the first ensign which they have displayed in this vicinity since early last fall.

Two large Parrott guns have been recently added to their works at Ship Point, one upon the northern point, and the other between the third and fourth battery, neither of which are protected by breastworks. A stockade has also been built around the upper battery which is the most extensive upon the land side, while their earthworks at Cockpit Point have been strengthened and otherwise rendered more formidable. Much better gunners are also stationed at this point than at Evansport. Lately they have displayed some very tolerable skill in their firing.

One day last week a small oyster sloop, the *G. H. Broome*, which had without harm run the batteries at Ship Point, was fired upon from this point. One shot struck a pile of stones upon the vessel's forward deck, another cut away her jib-stays, while a third, a shell, fell into the water at her side, and, exploding under water, lifted her up, opening the seams upon her deck, but not otherwise injuring her. She ran into Chickamoxen Creek, where she now remains awaiting a favorable opportunity to pass up the river.

On Thursday night last the rebels were quite jubilant at Ship Point, and throughout their camps in the rear, over something. They were cheering and firing muskets nearly all night, and were evidently much elated.

The balloon of Professor WISE, the "Constitution," is now inflated at Posey's Landing, in Chickamoxen Creek, and reconnoissance of the enemy will be made under the direction of Gen. HOOKER as soon as circumstances will permit.

Some circumstance have recently transpired which leave but little doubt that trading and correspondence is still carried on between the rebels and parties at some point on the river above us, possibly Washington, as not long since a schooner passed our pickets, and, when opposite the rebel batteries, displayed a lantern light, which was answered by the enemy, and she was suffered to pass unmolested. This circumstance has before occurred, and has been observed by our guard, and, if our suspicions be true, there remains but little doubt that in dark nights this intercourse is carried on to a considerable extent, as the vigilance of the flotilla could be easily eluded.

Two new and heavy batteries are now on the road between here and Washington, on their way hither to join our forces. They will probably arrive to-morrow.

A new rebel battery, to day, opened fire from two large, heavy guns, upon a passing vessel, a few miles below Aquia Creek. The guns are apparently of new and approved manufacture. At the firing, to-day, they are said to have thrown shells a distance of five miles. The field-pieces which have hitherto been stationed at that point, have been withdrawn, and the report is current that they have been conveyed to the seat of war in Kentucky and Tennessee.

There has been no indications observable, for some time past, of the presence of field-pieces among the enemy opposite us, and doubtless they also have been removed to some other quarter.

The weather for the past few days has decidedly improved, and the roads are rapidly becoming passable.

QUARTERS ELEVENTH REGT. MASS. VOLS. } CAMP NEAR BUDDS' FERRY, Md., Feb. 11, 1862.

During last night thirty-six vessels, steamers sloops and schooners, run the rebel blockades at Evansport and Ship Point, on their way to Washington, but not without a brisk cannonading from the enemy. Over one hundred shot and shell were fired at them without the least effect, involving an expenditure of ammunition to the value of at least $1.5 0. They were firing fully two hours upon the vessels, as one by one they steadily glided past them, and this morning they resumed upon a small sail-boat with the same result.

The National troops quartered here are now in the best possible order, both physically and in discipline, and are anxiously awaiting orders to move against the enemy. But very slight sickness prevails, and every care is taken of their physical necessities which prudence and skill can suggest. The roads are being raised with logs and brush and put into a state of repair throughout the entire Division; and in a short time they will probably be in a state to render the passage of our heaviest guns and teams a matter of little difficulty.

The troops are disposed in localities favorable to a rapid concentration of the entire Division, and should the order come to march, two hours, at furthest, would suffice to bring the entire body into solid column, and when the orders do come every soldier not in the hospital will eagerly shoulder his musket and hail with delight the welcome summons.

But most of all, the boys desire to cross the river and "clean out" the rebel batteries, and nothing would infuse such a spirit of enthusiasm and determination among them as an order to go over and try it; and we firmly believe it would be done, and well and thoroughly done. The discipline of the troops is excellent—most of the regiments have been organized nearly a year—a knowledge of the use of arms is exhibited in their exercises, the officers and men are united, the most amicable feelings prevail, and a general cheerfulness pervades the entire corps.

ARGUS.

THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING, KY.

PART TAKEN BY THE MINNESOTA SECOND.

The following extract from a private letter written by a member of the Minnesota Second Regiment, gives some interesting particulars of the battle of Mill Spring:

The Eighteenth Regulars have, in one or more accounts, received the credit of the fight; in others it is stated that they made a forced march of twenty-five miles to be at the fight, but arrived too late. They made only the usual day's march which they would have made if there had been no battle, and did not get within twelve miles of the battle-field for two days after it occurred.

WOODFORD's Cavalry have also received great glorification. They were the first to meet the enemy, and they were the first and best runners of the day. They are mounted rifles, in fact, and ought to have fought step by step, the whole ground, but they did not fight well.

The next in was the Tenth Indiana, two of whose companies were on picket, and the Lieutenant-Colonel sent another to their support, and then detached another company still, after the enemy had engaged his regiment, to check a regiment of rebel horse that was turning his right flank. He found his men scattered, of course, for he had scattered them, and they soon broke and took to fighting on their own hook.

The fourth Kentucky then came into action, and if the Tenth had been together, they could have kept their form, but as it was (with the dispositions of their officers) they could not help going in on their own individual nerve, men and all, and they became a mere rabble, which the enemy had, with a little loss, already reached, and were about to slaughter as they ran, when the Ninth Ohio and our Second Minnesota came into play. Right up to the ground occupied by these two regiments we came, having met man after man of WOODFORD's Cavalry and of the Tenth Indiana rnening with good will and breath, who cried out, "For God's sake, harry up!" "We are all cut up!" "Go in, boys, you'll get all you want!" "We are all whipped again!" ("You're a d—d liar!" replied one of the Second Minnesota,) and such things.

Just as they reached the mob of the Tenth and Fourth aforesaid, they got a volley from the enemy, and the Tenth and Fourth fell through their ranks, and our boys pitched in. Both forces were about equally near to a fence, (rail, Virginia, you know,) but the rebels did oot, except the more hardy, get nearer to it than they were at first—about twelve yards—except in one place, where the ascent to it had been easier; and there they lay right behind it at the first volley from us. File-firing instantly became the order of the day. The men picked out the nearest cover—log, tree, fence-rail, or whatever—and would load kneeling; then step out to a clear view to fire, every time getting nearer and nearer to the fence, and with every round, getting less and less careful of going under cover to load. They did not, one-fourth of them, ever fire a shot without having just seen a "secesh" in the place aimed at. They were as cool as boys shooting at squirrels. They quarreled with each other for particularly eligible spots for aiming, and the enemy heard them telling each other the casualties as they occurred, and exhorting each other to "give 'em hell for Jim's sake."

The blaze of the guns mingled, and in some places the gun-barrels actually rested across the same fence-rail which fired at the hostile forces, at one and the same instant. For a half hour the Second Minnesota fought thus, while the Ninth Ohio, which was on their right in the woods, met an enemy also in the woods. They were not so near as the Second, and both parties took to trees when firing. But in a little while the Ninth fixed bayonets, and charged on the rebels. The enemy were not so numerous who opposed them, and the Dutchmen are rough-lookieg fellows on a charge.

The "secesh," at the same moment, in front of the fire of the Second and the bayonets of the Ninth, remembered some unfinished business, which would not admit of delayed attention, over in the vicinity of their camp, about nine miles, and laying down their guns and equipments, they hurried off to attend to those duties.

The Twelfth Regiment had been sent to flank their right, but having woods and every sort of obstacle in their way they did not arrive in time to be of any service, except to pick up a dozen or two prisoners. The Second Minnesota was in the closest and hottest of the fight, and though engaged for only a short half-hour, and in a peculiarly sheltered position—having one company absent on picket duty—only six hundred and twenty-one men engaged—and three companies so sheltered that not a man was touched—it lost most men killed, and second wounded, (I believe first in both.) Twelve fell and expired on the field, thirty-three were wounded.

Five regiments were engaged, and I claim that the Second Minnesota and Ninth Ohio won the fight, and I admit that one would have been roughly handled without the other; but no three rebel regiments can whip the two. The next in deserving was the Fourth Kentucky and the *men* of the Tenth Indiana. I cannot say the *officers* were of any use to them. The men had a hard position, and did as well as they could while distracted by such diverse and bewildering orders of mad, hair-brained officers. Several other regiments would have had a chance in if the enemy had not left in such haste.

The Second Minnesota had the enemy nearer than any other regiment, a rest for their aim almost always, and the rebels in an open field, although behind logs and stumps. The most of the dead and wounded were in front of their lines, and I claim that it inflicted the most damage on the enemy. It was the Mississippi Tigers, with their 16-inch knives, that lay behind every log and stump in front of us.

So much for the truth of history.

ARGUS.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

HOW GEN. HALLECK DEALS WITH REBELS.

From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 3.

The sale of the property levied upon to satisfy the assessments against sundry citizens, as friends of the enemy, for the relief of the Union refugees from Southwest Missouri, commenced yesterday, at MEAGHAN's auction rooms, on Fourth-street. An immense crowd, more than could obtain entrance, was present yesterday morning, and only those who went early could secure places inside. So great was the rush, that it was found necessary to detail a squad of soldiers to keep the sidewalks clear and preserve an open ingress and egress.

A large number of ladies were present, and many having been wedged in by the throng, found it difficult to extricate themselves when they wished, and were compelled to stand upon the wet and sloppy floor—a situation the reverse of comfortable. Some secession sympathizers found their way into the rooms, and by a variety of sneers and mutterings, bid fair at times to interrupt "the perfect harmony of the occasion;" but, as a usual thing, there was less disorder and confusion than might have been expected.

The articles sold were those which have been advertised in the paper, being the property of some thirteen or fourteen citizens of secession proclivities, viz.: Samuel Engler, John Kennard, Sr., John Kennard, Jr., William M. McPheeters, D. Robert Barclay, D. H. Armstrong, Charles I. Boisliniere, R. M. Funkhouser, George Kingsland, Alexander Kayser, Charles McLaren, Andrew Park, Trusten Polk, and Mrs. Rebecca Sire. The amount of assessment on each ranged from $100 to $500, (the majority being assessed for $300, with 25 per cent. penalty and costs of sale, storage, &c. Only so much of the property of each was sold as would satisfy the levy. Three lots, belonging to Messrs. BOISLINIERE, MCPHEETERS and KINGSLAND, did not bring sufficient to liquidate the amounts charged against those gentlemen, but in the other cases only a portion of the articles seized were put up.

As a general thing, considering the times, the furniture, &c., brought fair prices, though in some instances great bargains were had. An elegant piano, nearly new, said to have cost Mr. KAYSER between $500 and $600 in Europe, was sold for $240. Another, for which Mr. POLK is reputed to have given over $1,000, went for $330. A set of brocatelle covered furniture, (sofa, arm chairs, and fancy chairs,) owned by Mr. PARK, brought $115. A lot of miscellaneous books, one hundred and ten in number, the property of Mr. FUNKHOUSER, netted about $20. Some of the carpets, velvet and Brussels, were sold low, while others brought full retail prices.

We understand that a new batch is in store at the Government warehouse, is to be advertised soon, and another sale had.

AFFAIRS IN ACCOMAC AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTIES.

From the Regimental Flag, Jan 30.

Maj. ANDREWS, who has charge at Pungoteague, has his hands full, and is kept fully employed, and we learn is doing good service with the troops he has under his charge. He has captured twenty-nine sloops and several schooners, and has them all anchored in-as-of-war style in Pungoteague Creek. These vessels have all been taken because they had either attempted to run the blockade, had irregular papers, or had disobeyed the orders promulgated for the regulation of vessels in the waters of the Eastern shore of Virginia.

Three fast young ladies astonished the troops at Pungoteague the other day, by driving through the town, and past the whole garrison, "full tilt," in a curricle, holding high over head a gay secession flag, which, as the chariot flew, fluttered in the breeze. It took all hands so by surprise, that the g'hals were gone before they could arrest them. Subsequently, however, it was ascertained that they belonged to the F. F. V.'s thereabout, and were made to apologize in public before the whole command for the insult.

Among the guns captured by the Second Delaware Regiment, is a splendid long brass four-pounder. It was cast in France, and in Revolutionary days was presented by the Marquis DE LAFAYETTE to the CHOPSA family, one of the F. F. V.'s of this section, we believe. The piece is about nine feet long, and about four inches diameter of bore. The breech end is cast to represent a lion, out of whose ferocious mouth projects the butt of a club or baton; around the gun at the extreme butt is a raised rim, in which are the following words, viz., "Berenger, Fecit. Duaci. 22 I U L I I 1751." Just in front of the vent on top is the arms of France, consisting of cannons, drums, trumpets, flags, quivers, spears, tasces, &c., surrounding the "Fleur de Lis," all surmounted by the Imperial crown of the French Empire. Further along toward the muzzle is the representation of the face of a woman with long, curly locks, from which diverge on all sides rays like those from the sun; in a scroll on the upper edge of those rays, is the motto, "*Pluribus Nec Impar.*" On each side, just above the trunion, is a dolphin attached at the head and tail, the long body answering for a handle. Still further along toward the muzzle the coat of arms of France again appear, and still further is a scroll with the following: "*Ultima Ratio Regum,*" and near the muzzle, in a scroll, the word "*Iunon.*" The gun is highly ornamented with numerous bands, scrolls and other ingenious designs. The gun is now in the Court-house yard at Drummondtown, in charge of the Provost Guard, and is well worthy a visit of inspection by the curious.

THE BLOCKADE OFF WILMINGTON, N. C.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

U. S. GUNBOAT CHIPPEWA, CAPT. BATSON, } HAMPTON ROADS, Feb. 3, 1862.

We have been a month on the blockade off Wilmington River, North Atlantic Squadron, along with the *Mount Vernon*, Capt. GLEASON, and the *Monticello*, Capt. BAAINS. The rebel battery on the beach mounts sixteen guns—their longest range, two miles—manned by four companies, with one thousand soldiers in all, (there and at Smithville, a small village three miles distant.) They have three steamers—the *Ben*, with three rifle cannon, about the size of ours, (two 20-poundert—the *Marion*, with a large pivot gun, and the *Pattaway*, a small side-wheel steamer, without any; also, the propeller *Caroline*, ship rigged and iron-sheathed, loading with cotton, formerly freight and passenger steamer between Wilmington and New-York. Three small steamers are also loading with naval stores. A short time before our arrival the steamer *Gordon*, freighted with coffee and sugar, run the blockade in a fog—the *Vernon* not discovering her until too late, and firing but two shots after her. The *Vernon's* boats also burned a light-house ship fitting out with guns under their battery. Five shots were fired at them without doing any lujury, Capt. GLEASON's orders, as we left, were: "*Tell the Commodore if he will send four or five gunboats and three hundred troops to land, I will take the place.*" Fifteen negroes have escaped and came off—eleven to the *Monticello*, three to the *Vernon* and one to us. The last company were fired upon by musketry, and one of them captured. They say there are very few Union men in the north part of the State, and that the river is fortified at Wilmington. Coffee is 90 cents per pound; sugar and butter, 50 cents; flour, $12; pork, not to be had; shoes, $3; boots, $10; coats that formerly cost $2 and $3, $10; and so on. They had heard their masters say that "another battle had been fought in Virginia, in which the South had been whipped so bad, they were ashamed of themselves; and that, as things were going on, the whole of Florida would soon be in the hands of the d——d Yankees!" The bark *Fernandina*, Capt. BROWN, is stationed at another inlet, in sight (with a glass) from our anchorage; but forty or fifty miles around the way we are compelled to go. She has taken but one small prize of but little account. We have lost one man overboard—while heaving the lead, in the mizen chains, the strap around his waist giving away. His name was HARRY BUNCE, of Dutch descent—young, stout, an able seaman, and in the prime of life. He had on two pea-jackets or overcoats, ($11 each, Government price,) and though two boats were lowered, in a clear starlight night, though quite dark without, a moon upon the water, a hatch thrown overboard and the engine instantly stopped, no trace of him could be found. He gave one shout as he passed by the stern near the propeller. He was partly deaf—comical in his way, good-natured, and, by his own stories, had been with China pirates in the China seas. Who or where his friends are no one on the ship knows; and this tribute of respect to his memory is all that we can do for him. He has met his death, not in charging the enemy at the cannon's mouth, but perhaps no less honorably by the unforeseen casualties of life.

The noble mail and transport steamer *Connecticut*, Capt. WOODHULL, came off Wilmington on the 10th of last month, with letters for us, and stores and the mail for the Atlantic and Gulf Squadron. She was four days from New-York and thirty-six hours from Hampton Roads, and expected to return in three or four weeks. Our last mail has, by mistake, been sent to the Gulf Squadron—Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH, in the hurry of business, as commander of the Burnside Expedition, leaving it with the Captain's steward, who misdirected it. It is understood that the expedition is to sweep the coast of all the small places and fortifications—the small vessels taking the inside passage, through Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds. We sighted them Feb. 1, on our passage up, at anchor in their rendezvous at Hatteras Inlet. I could count between forty and fifty large vessels and gunboats with the naked eye off deck, and the man at the mast head said there were one hundred and fifty. They were stretched along in a line for miles, presenting the appearance of a forest of masts alongside the wharves of a city.

V.

REBEL SYMPATHISERS IN BALTIMORE.

Commenting upon the movements of the rebels in Baltimore, the *Clipper* says:

"There has been but very little 'apathy' manifested by these sympathisers, at any rate but for a few days at a time. In what manner, however, they 'openly resent' the 'atrocious outrages' alluded to, was no doubt shown to the spy as a kind of braggadocio of the secesh, but as no such 'outrages' as those alluded to have been committed, of course the whole thing is a *canard*. The *outrages* have been committed in reality by the 'women,' some of whom have placed their male friends in rather awkward positions. One of these secesh madams on passing in the street, a couple of the gallant Zouaves of the corps stationed on Federal Hill, cast an unprovoked insult upon them. As this was not the first time this thing had happened, the Zouaves determined upon their course, and watched at a distance the entry of the residence of the madam. Ringing the bell, an audience of the gentleman of the house was solicited and obtained, when the case was stated to him, and satisfaction was required. Madam was called, and rebuked on the spot by her husband, who remarked that he had often warned her that she would get into trouble by her conduct in such a course, and insisted that she should make a suitable apology to the soldiers—which was promptly acceded to, and the affair was ended.

Many of the secesh women have got it into their heads that all the soldiers of the Federal army are of the lowest classes of the communities from whence they hail, and far below, in point of social position, those in the rebel army. This is an egregious error. That most of the soldiers are the honest, hard-toiled sons of the soil and of toil, there is no doubt—and the same is most likely to be the case with the masses of those in the rebel army—but a large number of the Federal regiments are composed of men of talents, intelligence and wealth, equal to any in the Southern Confederacy, and this, too, among those in the ranks, and such, we understand, is particularly the case with the Zouave Regiment from New-York, whose conduct since their encampment in this city has been such as to secure to them the general respect and admiration of our loyal citizens, many of whom, and especially the ladies, daily crowd their fortifications on Federal Hill. One gentleman at least, among the Zouaves, so we have been informed, is the possessor of solid wealth enough at command to cover all that is possessed by the wealthiest Secessionist here."

REBEL PROPERTY IN MINNESOTA.

From the St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer.

The bill has finally passed both branches of the Legislature, to prevent people of the seceded States, and of that portion of Virginia which sustains secession during the rebellion, from availing themselves of our State Courts in the collection of debts contracted by our citizens. The bill was introduced in the Senate early in the session, by Mr. SMITH, and passed without material opposition. The House substituted a bill embodying the same principles of Mr. SMITH's bill, but elaborated somewhat in regard to the machinery considered necessary to carry out the act. The Senate, yesterday, agreed to the House substitute, without amendment, which makes the bill a law—only awaiting the Governors' approval.

Mr. BALDWIN objected to the passage of the bill, both as it originally passed the Senate and as it came from the House, on the ground that, while he was disposed to withhold all support from rebels, he thought it wrong to give their creditors the use of their property and money invested in Minnesota. He offered a substitute for the bill, providing that sums should be allowed to proceed as usual, and writs of execution and foreclosure executed and returned, but that the money should be held for three months, when if the plaintiff was found to be, or had been, in rebellion, the same should not be paid to him.

The amendment, at the stage of the bill then pending, was ruled out of order by the Chair, when Mr. BALDWIN, and all the Senators present—nineteen—voted for the House substitute.

THE IRON-CLAD SHIP BUILDING IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Press* gives these particulars of the iron-clad frigate in course of construction in that city.

"Our Kensington frigate is to be 3,500 tons burden. Her armament, we believe, has not yet been fully determined, but she will carry at least sixteen guns of eleven-inch bore, and will, doubtless, have several deck pivot-guns. Notwithstanding her immense weight, she has been so modelled as to draw but fifteen feet of water, besides having the additional advantage of greater steadiness in a heavy sea. She is 230 feet long, 60 feet be am, 25 feet hold, and will have three full decks.

When the construction of the frigate was broached, a doubt was expressed as to the ability of our iron manufacturers to turn out plates of sufficient size for the purpose. It is a legitimate cause of State pride that this doubt has been most successfully confuted. We are informed that in a short time Pennsylvania forges could turn out a sufficient number of these plates to fortify every vessel in the navy.

The plates have been designed by Messrs. I. P. MORRIS & Co., and are being made by the Bristol Forge Company, and by Messrs. BAILEY, BROWN & Co., of Pittsburgh. They are fifteen feet long, twenty-eight and a half, and thirty and a half inches wide, and four inches in thickness. A hammer, weighing two and a half tons, is employed in their manufacture.

No fears need be entertained as to the sufficiency of their thickness. By experiment it has been ascertained that plates but one inch thick have resisted cannon balls of two hundred pounds weight from an Armstrong rifled gun. The only effect of this tremendous missile has been to loosen the plates, but in no case to penetrate them.

From the forge the plates are transferred to the foundry, where they are separately planed by the most powerful description of machinery. In this manner their surfaces and ends are made smooth, straight, and of the exact dimensions—the latter at the same time, being grooved with a mortice and tennon joint, as in the case of an ordinary flooring-board. This groove is one inch in width, and half an inch in depth. The entire casing of the vessel will thus be fitted together, and there will be no bolts, rivets, nor crevices upon its exterior face to be battered or broken by an enemy's projectiles. Interiorly the plates are attached to the wooden frame by means of screws.

They will extend 4 feet below the water-line, and 65 feet fore and aft of the centre-line, making 170 feet of planking. The iron is to come up to a line with the spar deck, above which there will be a light rail. The sides of the ship, with a view to cause the shots to glance, have an angle of 30 degrees from 3 feet above the load-lines.

The weight of the frigate, with such a coat of mail as this encasing her, will, of course, be something enormous. We are assured, however, that it will be less than that of the English steel-plated frigate *Warrior*, the sides of which are 2 feet 3 inches in thickness. Of this the steel plates are 5 inches thick; the wooden framework, of course, occupies the remaining 22 inches.

The machinery will be of the same general description as that of a first-class sloop-of-war; the main exception being that she will have four boilers and a "blower." The latter is a mechanical contrivance which is introduced for the purpose of making the boiler steam, in case the smoke-stack should be shot away or damaged by any accident. It works upon the principle of producing a draught by the compression of air, and will be found an invaluable adjunct of the machinery. The entire vessel is being constructed under the careful supervision of Mr. HENRY HOOVER, Naval Constructor. The construction of her machinery has been intrusted to Mr. C. E. WOOD, Chief Engineer, than whom there is none more capable for the responsible duty. She will have two very powerful engines, and one large brass propeller wheel.

In the matter of speed, it is calculated that she will be able to "hold her own" with any craft with which she may have occasion to measure lengths. She is to be propelled at the rate of ten knots an hour, so that it would seem the advantages of her enormous size have not been obtained at any alarming sacrifice of that most important consideration—speed. Nevertheless, it is true, in general, that the fact of a ship-of-war being no longer rated according to the number of guns she carries, would seem to settle the question of speed in favor of small vessels.

The crew of the frigate will consist of 150 men. Her launch will certainly take place (unless some unforeseen circumstance should arise to defer it,) before the close of July. Take her all in all, she is the most creditable specimen of naval architecture that our shipwrights have ever placed together, and a most glorious career awaits her.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 10, 1862.

A few days ago, a high public official of Canada arrived at this port from England, and, contrary to his usual custom, put up at an out-of-the-way sort of hotel over in Brooklyn. It is said that a person corresponding with his description paid a daily visit to the Navy-yard, and was at considerable pains to make himself acquainted with the resources of that place. The report further is, that the same personage paid a visit to Fort Hamilton, Fort Columbus, Fort Richmond and other important military posts in this harbor—with what motive nobody pretends to say, but a good many people are guessing. At a moment when we were on the verge of a war with England, it certainly does not look well to have a British officer thus perambulating about our Navy-yards and fortifications, and the officials in charge of them should be instructed to show all such applicants, in future, to the only fort which Sir ALLAN omitted to visit—Fort Lafayette.

LAWS AND USAGES OF WAR.

Continuation of Dr. Lieber's Lectures—Can Prisoners of War be Made Slaves?—Law of the Ancients—Who Can be Made Prisoners—Regiments that Grant no Quarter—Persons Commencing War Without a Commission from their Government.

A prisoner of war is a disarmed soldier in the power of his enemy, wounded or not. We have spoken of the wounded enemy in our power, and here let me say that LOUIS XIV. was present at the battle of Fontenoy, where his Marshal, SAXE, was victorious over the Duke of Cumberland, and was asked how the wounded were to be treated, when he answered: "Like ourselves; they have ceased to be enemies." Would to God that this was so with every one in our own war with a certain side.

But as to what shall be done with the disarmed, hale soldier, the women, citizens and civil officers, is a question of the highest importance, and has been settled very gradually. If you speak to me of an entirely unknown nation, suddenly discovered, and are desirous of knowing something about their character, I would ask you how they treat their prisoners of war? and if you say with great courtesy and chivalry, I should say they could not be a wholly brutal nation; for so does a nation show its character.

In the earliest period, the internecine periods, the vanquished is killed and there is an end of it.

In periods when men lived by hunting, it was alt a man could do to take care of himself, but when agriculture was more common, the prisoner was worth something as a laborer. If he be sound, and the savageness is out of him, he is enslaved. This was the rule in all early nations which, when once established, came down to a very late and otherwise civilized period. Such hands are termed "Spear-gained." This is the chief basis of the rightfulness of Slavery with the ancient jorists, and is used in modern times. The argument is, that the victor has a right to kill the vanquished; and if he foregoes this right to kill, and enslaves the victim, the enslaving is an act of mercy, for his own life is spared and the victor gets a valuable laborer.

This is unsound, first, the victor has no primary, absolute right to kill the enemy. We kill in battle in order to remove the opposing obstacle—an armed soldier in our way, but when vanquished and disarmed, he ceases to be an obstacle in the way. Granting him, therefore, the right to live, is the very proof that the right to kill him has slipped from our hands, consequently the right of enslaving him has also slipped from our hands. If I have no right to kill him, and do kill him, it becomes simple murder—the enslavement would, therefore, be founded on my abstaining from murder. This is exactly the logic, according to which, down to comparatively recent times, victorious troops exacted from the enemy money for not burning a town. They had no right to burn it unless it was a military necessity. I wish here to observe, that inasmuch as the prisoner's ransom was founded on the idea that the victor could barter for the life of the prisoner, it fails to the ground for the same reason that the right to enslave him does.

Secondly, Provided that the right to enslave the prisoner is well founded, how does it prove the right-enslavement extending Slavery to the progeny of the "spear-gained?" If we are answered that he was born in Slavery, it is begging the question, it is the object of the argument to prove a righteous foundation for Slavery on the ground that he was a prisoner, which reason, in the case of the child, no longer exists.

Thirdly, What, indeed, proves the lawful connection between the grant of life, if it exists, and the re-slavement? Suppose I have the right to kill him, and make no use of the right, that does not prove that thereby I have the right to do with the no-killed one what I list. It remains yet to prove whether it is right to change the idea of personality, essential to a human being, into that of property, essential to a thing.

ARISTOTLE, in those famous passages in his politics, where he philosophizes on Slavery, distinctly says that, "there are those who disallow the justice of all Slavery." His mind was too searching a one to found the righteousness of Slavery among the Greeks, upon the victorious spear alone. He uses the argument of the inferior race. He says that the barbarian—our own ancestry—was greatly benefited by being enslaved by the Greek, "he is by nature destined to be a slave of the Greek." But after all, how can you prove to us the right to make a man a *thing*? How far have people ever succeeded in proving the right to substitute the idea of a thing for that of a person?

Nothing, however, has come down to us, which shows how deeply the idea that prisoners of war might be sold into slavery justly, was rooted into the minds of the ancients, as forcibly as *Xenophon's Memorabilia*, chaps. 16 and 17. This gives, in the most pointed manner, the universal view of the ancients regarding the lawful treatment of prisoners of war, and therefore we cannot be surprised to learn that when Thebes was taken, from twenty to twenty-five thousand persons were taken into Slavery, just as the Turks carried off the inhabitants of an entire island into Slavery at the beginning of the present century, and that the Romans filled Italy with the enslaved inhabitants of the conquered Provinces in three portions of the globe, to such an extent that serious men trembled for the consequences, and that the wheat-farms came to be changed into grazing plantations; the slave was too stupid to carry on this kind of farming, consequently it grew low, and the droves of slaves, became, as it were, transmissible merchandise in the hands of the conqueror. The useless prisoners—old, young, feeble, and the women—were massacred or not, as it seemed best to the conqueror,—allowed to starve or not. The law of antiquity, and law of the early Middle Ages, simply was, that the victor had the right to do with all property—public or private—and all persons—inhabitants or not, male or female,—that which his power directed him to do; it was force, not law, that guided. Nations have reluctantly, and very slowly, acknowledged the law that we shall love our neighbor—the greatest law given to man, and the essential basis of all law,—law of nations, political law, and the great law of political economy,—the law that you shall apply such rules to him as you wish applied to yourself.

The absence of law toward the vanquished in antiquity was somewhat mitigated by the Romans in Italy in latter times, and in the course of time among the Greeks themselves. For THUCYDIDES (352) mentions it as a common usage among the Greeks, to spare the life of those who voluntarily surrendered themselves and asked for quarter; and the Romans seem to have spared the lives of all such—not, however, giving them their liberty—if they surrendered before the engines of war were brought to work upon the walls. See CÆSAR's *Bello Gallico* 232.

In the Middle Ages, prisoners of war were treated with great harshness generally. See WARD, on the history of the law of nations, from the Greeks to the time of Grotius, 1797. He gives some fearful instances, as, indeed, all chroniclers of that period do, of the hope to obtain a ransom, or the hope of getting money by sparing life. Also, of the spirit which prevailed in the Church in regard to making slaves of Christian prisoners in the Western Church. This practice was abolished by our Third Lateran Council, together with Pope ALEXANDER III., 1179, prohibiting the making of Christian slaves, and the selling them.

The law has changed since the Middle Ages, and the prisoner, or individual soldier, is now treated as a member of the belligerent nation, consequently the victor has no right to a personal benefit from the prisoners he may make, nor is the prisoner allowed to ransom himself personally.

According to the modern law of war, the following persons are subject to be made prisoners of war: The hostile sovereign and members of his family capable of bearing arms; all persons belonging to the armed force of combatants—not physicians or civil officers of the hostile Government, even though they carry a sword by their side by way of uniform. (It has sometimes been held in Europe that such as wear swords may be; hot this has been otherwise decided.) Subjects of the enemy residing in our territory may, if necessary, be secured; either imprisoned or ordered not to leave a certain place; but they are not, on that account, prisoners of war.

If a soldier on the field of battle makes known that he submits as a prisoner of war by laying down his arms, and asking quarter, it must be granted, except when there is an impossibility of making him prisoner, as when the other party is in great danger.

Formerly some regiments and large parts of armies would declare that they never would give any quarter, and of course such would receive none. This used to be the universal law. In the Seven Years' War there were Hussars called Black Hussars, because their uniform was black. They were known not to give quarter. Their sign was a death's head and cross-bones. Such a regiment would receive no quarter.

Wholly unprotected by the laws of war are those persons who carry on war without being commissioned by their Government, no matter if it should be from the most patriotic motives. See in some biographical dictionary the names of SCHILL and HOFFER, most patriotic men; the latter was shot by the French, when he was caught, because he was carrying on war for himself. There were quite a number of under officers, and all were shot by NAPOLEON, although the French themselves considered it entirely wrong, because they did not know that SCHILL had not received orders; the court-martial did not find them guilty. This was one of the many cases in which NAPOLEON canceled the finding of the court-martial.

If such a war, undertaken without the commission of the regular Government becomes very general, then the rule applies of which I have spoken before, that when there are so many you cannot hang them all.

LECTURES OF PROF. AGASSIZ.

Order of the Introduction of Animals on Earth—No Gradual Transformation—Interruption of Succession.

The fourth lecture of the Graham course was delivered at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Sunday evening, Feb. 9. Prof. A. briefly adverted to the evidence of the great length of the present geological period, as shown by the manner in which the Niagara River had worn a channel below the Falls; also, by the accumulations at the mouths of great rivers. The Delta of the Nile, which has been solid land since the dawn of human history, and which is the work of that river, shows that it has been flowing when there were no men on earth. Our own Mississippi tells the same story. We have no tradition which accounts for the accumulation around the prominent forks below New-Orleans; and yet what is that space compared with the whole distance from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico, all of which has become dry land by the deposit of mud brought down by that river? For there is evidence that the Gulf of Mexico once extended even to the upper bend of the Missouri. In those accumulations of mud we find the remains of the same plants which grow on the adjacent hills, the same shells, and the bones of the same fishes that now exist, just as we find the same corals in the reefs inside of the Florida coast and those outside. But there is one feature in regard to corals that I beg leave here to advert to. There is a gradation in these animals; those that are more compact in form are inferior to those which radiate in elegant branches, and that same gradation is observable in the various levels at which they grow. Those that are found deepest are lowest in structure; while those that grow at the surface of the water are highest in structure. Thus the thought of gradation in the mind of the Creator is manifested even in the coral walls of the depths of the sea. Prof. AGASSIZ here gave a brief account of the physical history of the earth. He explained the theory of the formation of the solar system, from experiments of PLATEAU with a revolving globule of oil in a liquid of the same specific gravity. By means of a rod, the globule was made to rotate with accelerated velocity, until the extreme equatorial portions were thrown off in the form of a ring like Saturn's; and as these, losing lost its rotation, the tendency was to flow together in a spherical form, constituting a body revolving around the central mass. Thus was exemplified, no doubt, the way in which our solar system was formed, assuming the nebular hypothesis to be true, which was generally conceded. But there is no means of ascertaining what lapse of time it has required for this process; and yet we have to take this part of the history into account in the chronology of the world. The earth being once set off from its primary has thenceforth a history of its own, and here is a field of investigation to be explored. The history, as presented by the astronomer, is not yet taken up by the geologist and followed up. There is a middle ground that requires both astronomical and geological knowledge, which we must wait for another generation of scientific men, educated for that purpose, to explore. When geologists take up the subject it is with our earth as a distinct body, already subdivided at its surface, and presenting two kinds of rocks—of different origin—the unstratified and the stratified. The first are of igneous origin, and the second are produced by the agency of water. The lavas which flow from volcanoes, when cold, present a structure similar to the unstratified rocks. The stratified rocks must have been deposited in horizontal layers. Our proof of this is the fact that the remains of animals and plants, which form an integral part of these rocks, are found in a position which shows that they must have been deposited horizontally. The bivalve shells, for instance, are always found lying parallel to the surface of stratification—just as we would find an oyster shell in the mud at the bottom of a river, lying on its flat surface. And yet we find stratified rocks in slanting positions, but the conclusion is inevitable that they were originally formed horizontally, and were subsequently tilted by upheaval. We frequently find stratified rocks sloping in opposite directions on the two sides of a mountain, the interior of the mountain being of granite. Though the granite rises higher at the summit than the stratified rocks, it is evident that the mass of granite is inferior, for these stratified beds can be easily ascertained to correspondent to one another, the lowest stratus on one side corresponding to the lowest on the other, and so on through the successive layers to the highest. In some cases these strata are found to close over the top of the granite mountain. It is a matter of demonstration that the want of continuity of the stratified rocks is the result of breaks which have taken place in these beds when they were removed from their primitive horizontal position into that which they now occupy, in consequence of an upheaval causing the masses beneath to protrude through the strata. Thus we have mountain chains, the center of which consists of masses upheaved from below, flanked by superficial strata thus displaced. And when we consider the fact that in these beds on the opposite sides of the mountain remains of animals and plants are found in the same slanting position assumed by the beds themselves, and in the same relative position and order on the two sides, the evidence is overwhelming that those beds must have been originally formed in a horizontal position, where they remained till they hardened into rock. Now, whatever be the age of these beds, we find everywhere below them unstratified masses, showing that rocks of igneous origin are the foundation-rock of our earth. Taking now into consideration another fact, that the stratified beds must have been deposited one after the other, the lowest first; and the uppermost last, we must conclude that there was a time when there was nothing above the unstratified masses, and that they alone constituted the solid portion of the earth. That these unstratified rocks are of igneous origin is further proved by the fact that most of the great mountain chains there are found cavities where the unstratified masses have flowed in, soldering the sides of those cavities together. These unstratified rocks contain no remains either of animals or plants, and therefore furnish evidence that at the time of their formation the earth was uninhabited, for there are hardly any animals so soft that none of their parts could not be preserved. The solid parts of animals when once deposited in sand or mud and covered, are there preserved and tre

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO DOLLARS and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Bowling Green, the rebel stronghold of the West, has been evacuated, and the place is now occupied by the National forces. This gratifying news was telegraphed to Gen. McCLELLAN by Gen. BUELL. Gen. MITCHELL'S Division, by a forced march, reached the Big Barren River at Bowling Green yesterday morning, but could not cross immediately, as the rebels, at 1 o'clock in the morning, had burnt the railroad bridge, and our troops were forced to build a bridge for their passage. The rebels were evacuating the place when Gen. MITCHELL arrived.

No report of the second day's fighting at Fort Donelson had reached us at 1½ o'clock this morning. We have, however, some additional particulars of interest concerning the first day's operations, which will be found in another column. The attack was commenced at 7½ o'clock on Thursday morning by the land forces, under Generals GRANT, SMITH and MCCLERNAND. The rebels gave battle in their intrenchments outside the main fort, but were driven in after a severe struggle, with considerable loss on both sides. At the close of the day, our troops held two of the rebel batteries outside the fort. There is no doubt whatever about the final reduction of the place, as it is surrounded, according to a dispatch from Gen. HALLECK, received at the War Department, with 50,000 troops, beside the gunboats, under the command of Flag-Officer FOOTE. It was reported at Norfolk, on Friday, that it had already been taken.

No doubt is entertained in Washington, according to the dispatch of our special correspondent, that the fate of the rebellion is sealed. Manassas, it is believed by military men, will soon be evacuated, as Bowling Green has been. The late flag of truce from the rebels, it is intimated, covered a proposition to refer all questions in dispute to the arbitration of foreign Powers—the object being to get the proposition abroad through Northern newspapers and steamers. Government made no reply to the message, however, but is arbitrating the questions to suit itself.

We have received from the rebels, by way of Fortress Monroe, additional intelligence of the movements of the Burnside Expedition in the North Carolina waters. The report of the capture of Edenton is reiterated. Five of our gunboats moved up to the wharf at that place on Tuesday morning, and landed troops, and soon afterward fifteen additional gunboats arrived, when the citizens raised a white flag. Between three and four thousand of our troops are said to have been landed there. Hertford, Plymouth and Westford are also stated to be in our possession, and a number of gunboats had proceeded up the Cheraw River, toward Winton, and a number of others toward the mouth of the Roanoke. Gov. WISE is reported, by a Richmond paper, to be near Currituck Court-house, from which place he had sent a flag of truce down to Roanoke Island, probably to recover the body of his son. The rebel papers continue to exaggerate the magnitude of the battle on Roanoke Island, and to extol the wondrous bravery of the rebel troops.

The President, through Secretaries STANTON and WELLES, returns thanks to Brig.-Gen. BURNSIDE and Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH, and to Gen. GRANT and Flag-officer FOOTE, and the land and naval forces under their respective commands, in a joint order dated yesterday, and published in this morning's TIMES. The order has the true clarion ring.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is once more open to Hancock, Gen. LANDER having entirely cleared his department of the rebels. He made a forced march on Thursday night to Blooming Gap, surprising and breaking up the rebel camps at that place, and capturing seventeen commissioned officers and forty-five privates. He lost but two of his men and six horses. Gen. LANDER charged the enemy in person, at the head of the First Virginia Cavalry.

Secretary STANTON has issued an order rescinding the regulation requiring all passes across the military lines to be signed by the Secretary of State, and countersigned by the General Commanding, and directing that hereafter all applications for passes to go South, shall be made to Gen. DIX, at Baltimore, who shall act upon his own discretion. The order also directs that all prisoners of war, and other persons imprisoned by authority, who shall be released on parole, or exchange, shall report themselves to Gen. DIX, and be subject to his direction—failure to comply with the order to be taken as a forfeiture of the parole or exchange.

Dispatches from the Upper Potomac state that the rebels have completed a strong fortification on Catoctin Mountain, covering one and a half acres of ground, and with platforms for twenty guns,—only four of which, however, have been mounted. The walls of the fort are stated to be seven feet high, and surrounded by a deep, wide moat.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Thursday, gives the following important information regarding recent movements of National forces in Kentucky, which it has from trustworthy sources: "Gen. BUELL'S whole army, with the exception of Gen. MCCOOK'S Division, was, on Wednesday, in motion upon the enemy. Gen. NELSON'S Division crossed Green River on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, on its march to Glasgow, over the turnpike from Bardstown to that place. Gen. MITCHELL'S whole command marched down to Munfordsville from Bacon Creek, and crossed over the railroad bridge, (which has been planked,) on Monday morning, and has advanced some miles on the turnpike to Bowling Green. The condition of the roads rendering an advance over the mountains south of the Cumberland *via* Monticello and Albany, into Tennessee, impracticable, the main body of Gen. THOMAS' Division has been ordered to move *via* Danville and Lebanon, also to Glasgow. Gen. SCHOEPF'S Brigade is reported to have passed through Lebanon on its way South. It is expected to join Gen. NELSON. Gen. MCCOOK'S Division has marching orders, and has probably assumed a position south of Green River before this time. Papers were captured at Fort Henry showing Gen. POLK'S force at Columbus to be only 12,000 effective men—the remainder being on the sick list or worthless. It is confidently believed by our officers that Kentucky will be cleared of the last of the rebels before the 1st of March. Troops are to be sent from the line of the Potomac into Kentucky to help accomplish this desirable object. One of the best disciplined and most perfectly appointed of the Potomac Divisions is expected there soon. All the regiments in camp in the Northwestern States are also to be sent into Kentucky as soon as possible.

FROM EUROPE.

By the Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, we have received advices from Europe two days later. She left Liverpool on the 1st and Queenstown on the 2d. The news is important.

The official London *Gazette* contains a letter from Earl RUSSELL, to the Admiralty, in which either of the American belligerents is prohibited from using British ports. The port of Nassau and other ports of the Bahama Islands are specially mentioned. When driven in by stress of weather, provisions may be supplied, but only such quantity of coal as may be sufficient to carry the vessel to the nearest port of her own country is to be given; and no second supply is to be allowed to the same ship in the same port, within a period of three months.

It is understood that when the *Tuscarora* left Southampton, notice was given to the *Nashville* to quit within the twenty-four hours; but Capt. PEGRAM having represented that obedience would involve certain destruction, not only to his ship, but to his crew, as he expected the *Tuscarora* would show him no mercy, and would, in all probability, send both ship and men to the bottom, some extension of time was granted, from considerations of humanity.

The privateer *Sumter* was at Gibraltar on the 25th of January, and there is no confirmation of the reported engagement between the *Sumter* and another vessel in the Mediterranean. It was rumored that the *Tuscarora* had gone to the Mediterranean.

The comments of the French Press on the Emperor's speech are generally favorable. The official documents laid before the French Chambers on American affairs expresses the regret of the French Government at the civil war and the friendly feeling of the Emperor toward the United States.

The Commercial and Money news by the *Asia* is not specially important. The Liverpool Cotton market was steady at unchanged prices. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions quiet. Consols were quoted at 92¼@93 for money.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company was reported favorably; also, the bill respecting the act to open Union-street, Brooklyn; also, the bill to amend the act altering the map of the City of Brooklyn. Mr. ROBERTSON'S bill, regulating concert saloons in this City, was then debated in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment, which was made until Monday evening.

In the Assembly, notice was given of a bill to prevent frauds in the opening of streets and avenues in this City. Among the bills introduced was one to perpetuate the testimony of foreign witnesses; one to suppress intemperance, and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors; one authorizing the construction of the Tenth-avenue Railroad; one to amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad; one to prevent and punish bribery at elections, and one for the enforcement of demands against ships and vessels. The bill authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of this City to sell certain lands was referred back to the Committee. A resolution to hold evening sessions on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays was adopted. The Excise resolution question was again called up, and the original resolutions for the appointment of a Select Committee on the subject were adopted. A resolution to refer the matter to the Committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties was laid over. The resolution congratulating the country on the recent victories was laid on the table to wait for other victories. The resolution favoring the expulsion of JESSE D. BRIGHT from the Senate was called up, and a proposition to amend so as to thank Senator KING for his vote caused a warm debate. A motion to lay the subject on the table was defeated by the Speaker's vote. The Assembly finally adjourned without coming to a vote on the main question.

GENERAL NEWS.

The screw gunboats *Kennebec*, Commander RUSSELL, and *Ataco*, Commander RANSOM, sailed from Boston on Thursday to join the Gulf Squadron. The *Penobscot*, *Marblehead*, *Aroostook*, and *Chocura*, will be ready for commission the beginning of this week, and will no doubt all sail within eight days, and the *Wachusett* soon after. Capt. MISROON, late of the *Savannah*, has been appointed to the command of the latter vessel. This officer has seen service, and is one of those whom the South Carolina Legislature honored, by denouncing as traitors and false to their State. He is known to be a brave and skillful officer.

The iron clad steam gunboat *Mystic* was launched at the town in Connecticut from which she takes her name, on Friday last. Her extreme length over all is 200 feet, and her armor, which extends two feet below the water line, is composed of longitudinal iron bars 3½ inches thick, showing 4 inches face, and bolted every 6 inches with ¾ inch bolts. Her rig will be that of a brigantine.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has received an official order to send the battalion of cavalry now in camp at Meriden, to Wheeling, Virginia, and preparations have been made to carry out the order immediately.

Yesterday the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. WM. MONTEITH, numbering nearly a thousand men, left on board the steamer *Ericsson* for Port Royal. The Ninety-third New-York Regiment, Col. DAVID S. CROCKER, arrived in this City, yesterday, from Albany. At present the men are quartered in the Park barracks.

The matter of the will of BENJAMIN MARSHALL, late of Troy, was yesterday before Justice BARNARD, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, the main object of the proceeding being to have determined the question whether the essential machinery of mills is real or personal property, the will having made certain bequests of the "personal" estate.

The snow-storm on Saturday seriously impeded business operations. Flour was in fair demand and was a shade firmer. Wheat was more sought after at very full prices. Corn was heavy and lower. A lively inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Provisions, as also for Whisky, which latter advanced materially. Sugars and Tallow were pretty freely purchased at unchanged quotations. The movements in other branches of trade were quite limited. There were 639 vessels of all classes in port.

DANGER ON THE REBEL REAR AND FLANK.—Gen. BURNSIDE and Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH are not disposed to slumber upon their laurels. Their advance into the interior is steady, one point after another falling into their hands without resistance. Hertford, on the north side of Albemarle Sound, and Plymouth on the south, are in possession of the National troops. The Chowan river is open to the ascent of the gunboats and transports. The railroads at Weldon and Suffolk may at any moment be severed; in fact, all the expedition was designed to accomplish is on the verge of completion. The rear of the principal rebel army in Virginia, with its lines of communication indispensable for supplies, reinforcements and retreat, are about to fall into our hands, leaving to its leaders the choice of fight or flight. They must decide promptly. The advance of Gen. LANDER to Blooming Gap, and his success at that point, are but the first step of the movement, which must precipitate a decision.

An Important British Proclamation—Death-Blow to the Privateers.

The complication caused by the presence of the rebel privateer *Nashville* and the United States steamer *Tuscarora* at Southampton, has prompted the British Government to define its position with reference to the rights of asylum of the armed vessels of the two belligerents. Her Majesty's Ministers had no mind to see the Solent made a battle-field, or have a naval engagement come off within hearing of Calshot Castle; so Earl RUSSELL has issued instructions to the Admiralty, commanding that the public armed vessels of both American belligerents shall be excluded from all British ports.

"During the continuance of the present hostilities between the Government of the United States of North America, and the States calling themselves 'the Confederate States of America,' all ships of war and privateers of either belligerent, are prohibited from making use of any port or roadsteads in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the Channel Islands, or in any of her Majesty's colonies, or foreign possessions, or dependencies, or of any waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, as a station or place of resort for any warlike purposes, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment."

Special emphasis is put upon the exclusion of both parties from the port of Nassau and the ports of the Bahama Islands, except by special leave of the Lieutenant-Governor. In case an armed vessel of either party shall enter any port in the British possessions it shall be required to put to sea within twenty-four hours after its entrance. And in all such cases supplies are to be strictly limited to such as are immediately necessary to enable the vessel to get to another harbor.

This is a decision which the British Government had a perfect right to make under England's proclamation of neutrality. It is the course both France and Spain have already taken. And though it may somewhat wound our sensibilities that the Stars and Stripes should be excluded from ports where they have previously waved proudly, the general scope of the measure will undoubtedly be entirely in our favor, and will result in the speedy extinction of rebel privateering. The rebels have no vessels that can keep at sea without frequent opportunities to refit. Had this measure been in force hitherto the *Sumter* would not now be in the Mediterranean preying upon American commerce. It will be remembered that this steamer recently sought asylum and an opportunity to refit at Cadiz; but the Spanish authorities, in prompt obedience to Spain's proclamation, dismissed the privateer, and she had to seek refuge in the British port of Gibraltar. But their exclusion from British, French and Spanish ports, will now render the trade of rebel privateering so hazardous that not even a SEMMES or a TEGRAM will care to engage in it. We may soon hear that the two or three Southern pirate ships still afloat have been caught by the bloodhounds that are on their tracks.

Evacuation of the Great Rebel Stronghold in the West.

The news of each successive day now appears more important than that of its predecessor. Every blow which the rebels receive, and they are getting them now thick and fast, seems to be harder than the one which went before, and seems to be in a more vital point. But certainly, the driving them out of the great, and what they have boasted of as the impregnable, stronghold at Bowling Green, in Central Kentucky, is, in every way and by all odds, the most staggering blow which the rebellion has yet received since first it raised its horrid front and threatened to whelm our country in ruin. To produce this very thing were all our previous operations in Kentucky intended. In relation to this end only was it of importance that MARSHALL was routed, that ZOLLICOFFER'S horde was chased into Tennessee, and that the rebels were driven out of all of Eastern Kentucky. It was for its bearing on this point that Fort Henry's capture was essential, and for the same reason that Fort Donelson is now being assaulted. The possession of Bowling Green once achieved by our troops, and the rebellion, as a military fact, is virtually extinguished in Kentucky; for the investment and fall of Columbus the only other rebel stronghold in the West, becomes at once only a question of time—and a very short time, too. Not only does this act break the back and crush the head of the rebellion in Kentucky; but if our success is followed up with anything like the vigor with which Gen. BUELL does his work, there is not another point from the Southern line of Kentucky to the Gulf of Mexico where the rebel Generals can hope to make a stand against the tremendous columns of loyal soldiers which are in pursuit. If they retire to Nashville there could not be a better point for us to assail them. That city is not, in any sense, a strategical point, and, no decided attempts have been made to fortify it against assault. With Gen. BUELL'S immense and victorious force advancing against it on its north; with our invincible gunboats operating upon it from the Cumberland River; with the force soon to be relieved from Fort Donelson, said by Gen. HALLECK himself to number fifty thousand men, advancing on their left flank, and the other column now moving south by Tompkinsville, on their right flank, they must either evacuate Tennessee as rapidly as they have evacuated Kentucky, or they will at once be overwhelmed if but by enormous numbers. They will not be permitted to intrench themselves at any other point as they have been permitted to do at Bowling Green. That place was really by nature, and had also been rendered by art, the strongest strategical point in the Southwestern States. For half a year, they have been strengthening it by all the appliances of military skill. The railroads brought there men and munitions to as great an extent as the South was capable of furnishing: the country around was placed under contribution for supplies; and in Gen. SIDNEY JOHNSTON they had the ablest and most scientific leader in the rebel service. To flee from such a stronghold, so situated, held and supplied, to any other point whatever, is virtually a confession of irretrievable defeat. It is likely enough, however, that they may, and we should think they would, make a stand and show fight at some point somewhere in Tennessee. It would never do to resign the whole great Southwestern field without making at least one last desperate effort to uphold the cause for which they have taken up arms. But wherever they may make a stand, they will do it at a vast disadvantage from what they might have done at Bowling Green.

The rebels, even the blindest and most insane of them, must now begin to see that their cause is hopeless. Beaten as they have been lately at every point, routed as they now are from the one place which, next to Manassas, they boasted as impregnable, it is impossible that they should retain the field any longer with such pretensions as they entered it. The troops must be utterly demoralized; the people, whom the leaders have deceived, must be returning to wiser thoughts; and the disappointed ambition of the bad men who inaugurated this rebellion must now drive even them to hopelessness. The vast superstructure of rebellion is tottering; a few more hard blows by the gallant soldiers of the Union, and the whole vile swindle will totter to its fall.

Loyalty at the South—Signs of the Approaching End.

As the army and navy of the Union pierce the interior of the Southern Border States, we are afforded an insight into the real condition of suffering and smothered sentiment among the masses of these misguided people. The official and informal reports of the gunboat expedition up the Tennessee River, after the capture of Fort Henry, have already been published. They are too significant and well authenticated for reasonable doubt as to the state of popular feeling through the Western District of Tennessee and the contiguous counties of North Alabama. The people are heartily tired of a rebellion into which they were precipitated last Spring by mad and unprincipled politicians. They long to welcome back the good old flag under which their fathers established a Constitutional Government, and bequeathed to their sons a prosperous and happy independence. They were more than reluctant to have their State even attempt to sever its connection with the Federal Union. They protested against it, voted against, refusing to commit to a Convention of delegates of their own choosing the discussion of the sacrilegious proposition. But the year before they had elected a Legislature for other and more legitimate duties, and this body, under the false guidance of the traitorous Governor HARRIS, who made himself the pliant and miserable tool of the Montgomery usurpation, passed the ordinance of separation, and entered into the so-called compact of confederation with the Gulf States. A majority of the people, frenzied by the grossest misrepresentations, and in numerous counties literally threatened and overborne by the military which had been called into the field against the Union, without waiting the popular consent of the ballot-box, had no choice left to them but to go with their rulers. It was a bitter pill to reverse in June, what they had declared to be their honest and untrammeled sentiment in February. Thousands and tens of thousands of their more independent fellow-citizens refused to the end to vote with them. In some of the Western counties through which the Tennessee River runs, after passing from East Tennessee, through North Alabama, to the Western District, the majority continued against separation. It is these good people who welcomed our River Navy and the glorious old flag which it bore in triumph from Fort Henry, last week, and the same demonstrations were made at Eastport and Florence in Northern Alabama, where the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS, in 1860, were in the ascendant over Southern radicalism.

In East Tennessee the existence of an ardent Union sentiment has been well understood at Washington and in the North for eight months past. A large majority of the people of the mountain counties were known to be inflexibly attached to the Government, and they have not been denied a representation in the Senate and House of Representatives. It was only at intervals through the Summer and Fall of 1861 that even the military satraps of the Davis usurpation would venture to pretend to claim anything like a popular reaction against the Government of the United States, and these false assurances ceased with the Winter and the defeats which it brought upon the rebellion at Camp Wild Cat and at Somerset. And this morning we have the reluctant admission of the highest Richmond authority, that no such reaction can, at present, be hoped for by the Confederates. We reproduce the text that there may be no mistake as to its significant meaning:

"Our Tennessee exchanges (says the Richmond *Dispatch* of Feb. 13) give us gloomy prospects for the future in that part of the Confederacy. Several leading journals intimate plainly that there is really a threatening state of affairs in East Tennessee, growing out of the idolatrous love of many of these people for the old Union. The correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche* writes that the condition of the interior counties is not improved by the lapse of time. The people apprehend an immediate advance of the Northmen, *and traitors to the South evince their joy in every village and neighborhood.* The Unionists are making demonstrations in many of the northern counties, and even at Memphis there were exhibitions of joy on the arrival of the news from Beech Grove. Armed bands of JOHNSON'S and MAYNARD'S followers are prowling about in all directions through the mountains. In the remote counties, many have been shot at night in their own houses who adhered to the fortunes of the South."

The people who are here so malignantly denounced for their loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, are on the eve of the day of political redemption. The gallant army of liberation is already in the gorges of the Cumberland Mountain, and will soon be in the midst of the long-suffering population of the counties contiguous to Knoxville and Greeneville, and in possession, we trust, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. It is intimated that after the rout and demoralization of the army of CRITTENDEN and ZOLLICOFFER at Somerset, that the robber FLOYD has been detached from the camp at Bowling Green for service in East Tennessee. His force is stated at 9,000 men. One of his Brigadiers is the traitor JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, recently expelled, with the blast of ignominy upon his name, from the United States Senate. Next to the release of the Union population of East Tennessee, nothing could afford Gen. THOMAS more pleasure than to meet this brace of conspirators on the field of action. Cowards they may not be, but to generalship they have not the slightest pretension. Less capable than ZOLLICOFFER, and without one tithe of his daring and fearlessness, it is scarcely possible that they will be able to command sufficient respect from their already disheartened followers, to make so formidable a stand in open fight, as he did at Somerset. Let us not, however, too confidently underrate the number or desperation of their army, since a few days, or a fortnight at most, will tell the whole story of the conflict in East Tennessee.

Rebel Terminology.

There are three things in which the rebels have shown themselves proficient, viz.: stealing, lying and vituperation—and it is difficult to say which has played the most important part in the rebellion. But for the stolen arms with which FLOYD filled the Southern arsenals, thus arming the South "in spite of herself," as the Richmond *Enquirer* says, the lack of arms would have almost of itself been enough to have prevented the rebellion; and but for the amounts due their Northern creditors, which they evinced such an alacrity in first refusing to pay and then in confiscating, the sinews of war would have been unstrung. And the truism, that "He who steals will lie," was never more thoroughly illustrated. One would almost think that they had carried into all departments of morals, the same startling boldness and independence of thought, as they would call it—the same lack of sense and incapacity to reason, as it seems to us, which led them to assume, as the fundamental principle of government, that Slavery is the true foundation of freedom, and that they had thus arrived, also, at the belief of two other similar paradoxes, viz.: That stealing is the best foundation for honesty, and that lying is the corner-stone of truth.

In like manner they seem to have assumed that Billingsgate is the natural language of a gentleman. Have they not declared and asserted and proclaimed, that they were the cavaliers, the gentry, the aristocracy, who demeaned themselves in allowing their pure blood to be shed by Northern mercenary mudsills? And yet was there ever seen a whole community so absolutely given over to applying ill names and abusive epithets, as has been the whole community of secessia. If their newspapers are any test? It mattered not who or what they were speaking about, provided it was something Northern, it must have an abusive epithet attached to it. If President LINCOLN is spoken of, his name is always coupled with the epithets of "tyrant," or "beast," or "ape." That of Gen. SCOTT'S is always joined with "granny" or "imbecile." The National soldiers are either "mercenaries" or "cut-throats," or more probably both. Nothing can be presented to the thoughts of their Southern readers unless it has been first rolled in the mire of Southern abuse. We venture to say, that the adjectives in the language expressive of ill-will, of malice and hatred, and all the evil passions were never so thoroughly brought into use in the same space of time. If they were only aware of the remarkable capacity which the Spanish language has in this respect, we should almost expect to hear that a bill had been introduced into the Confederate Congress forbidding the use of any other dialect than the Castilian.

This universal vituperation is a sign not only of malignity but of weakness. We all of us have seen the same thing. Let a "little blackguard," who has been made to feel the superior force of one of his fellows, only get into some safe quarter, and how quickly does he begin to hurl the "parts of speech" at his late antagonist, and feels that he is squaring up that account the faster, the more he defiles his own lips. It is not wonderful that the rebels should thus call us names; that having given themselves up to the "twin relic of barbarism" they should have accustomed themselves to sinking below the tone of good society, and the rules of good breeding. This is to be one of the lessons which the South must be taught by this war, viz.: That to call a man abusive names does not make him what we choose to call him; that he may be a brave man, even though we call him a coward; may he a gentleman and an honest man, even though we call him a beast; may be a man, even though we call him a chattel.

Amnesty for State Prisoners—Secretary Stanton's Orders.

The TIMES, in advance of all other leading journals, yesterday gave to the public a most important order of the Secretary of War. It was an announcement that the crisis in our national distemper is passed; that the extraordinary measures and rigors exacted by the dangers of last year are no longer necessary; and that the military prisons are to be cleared of their inmates. Hereafter, we are told, no prisoners will be consigned to Forts Lafayette, McHenry and Warren, except for military offences, under a warrant of the Secretary of War.

The Administration need have as little doubt about the popularity of this step, as it has about its wisdom. There was a time not very distant, before the energies of the nation had been drawn out, disciplined, and properly directed, when danger was to be feared from the talk and treason of the disaffected, and serious mischief might have been done, had not some check been placed upon the labors of that class, especially among the wavering population of the Border States. At that moment the discretion of the Executive was judiciously exercised in the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain localities, and with respect to certain persons. It was one of those extreme measures, authorized by the Constitution in the extremity of the nation's peril, and justified by the momentary stage of unreadiness in which the insurrection caught the Government. It ceased, however, to be essential or politic when, with recovered strength, we were striking rebellion to the earth with blows reiterated, and always effective. Magnanimity, if nothing else, demands at this moment a restoration of the ordinary course of law in every community where war does not actually exist. As the suspension of the writ was a confession of weakness, so now its restoration is a confident assertion of power.

The country will receive this new measure with entire satisfaction. And in the paper announcing it, those who have yet failed to understand the real merits of the cause for which the Government is contending, will find the case so clearly and succinctly stated as to put controversy out of the question. Mr. STANTON has infinite skill in the framing of State papers. His orders are at once direct and eloquent, convincing and animating. The document we have just referred to is a fine specimen of his terse and exhaustive logic, while the congratulatory dispatches addressed to the heroes of Roanoke Island and Fort Henry, exhibit a tact in such matters resembling that of NAPOLEON.

THE LAST HOPE OF THE REBELS.—The spectre of European intermeddling in the American quarrel is laid. The advices received by the *Asia* show that both France and England decline to interfere, without the development of new causes; and they, if events continue to move with their present velocity, are not likely to occur. The change of French sentiment in this particular is marked not only by the applause attending the allusion by the Emperor, in his address to the Legislative body, to the policy of non-interference, but by the signal change in the tone of the semi-official Press, previously clamorous for intervention. The project seems to be generally abandoned. In England not only has the Government signified its resolution to persevere in its neutrality, but popular demonstrations at Manchester and York, and the counsels of the leading journals, strongly support the Government policy. The last court card of the rebels has thus been played, and is trumped.

The significance of these intimations can only be appreciated when we reflect that they precede any knowledge of the splendid successes achieved, or immediately promised, by our army and navy. Both Cabinets formed their resolution at a moment when the war was lagging, and the blockade threatened to be perpetual. But we have changed all that. The rebellion is giving way at all points. Its leaders must, for some time, have realized their inability to protract the fight, unaided by that foreign friend whose coming they have from the first reckoned upon; and now when they know he comes not at all, and the loyal army is upon them everywhere, and always victoriously, and their coast is in possession of our boats and troops, and funds are exhausted, cotton is pent up, and corn-planting necessarily neglected, owing to absence of the farmer on military duty: with all these unmanageable evils to contend with, they must be prepared to consider terms of submission. There are, indeed, indications of a willingness to prepare their people for such a contingency. The exaggerated reports of the Union victories at Fort Henry and Roanoke, to which they gave currency; the abandonment of the obstinate denial that any Union sentiment exists in the South, and the confession that it is general and powerful in Tennessee and Northern Alabama; and lastly, the frank promptitude with which they offer to surrender all the National prisoners in their hands, are evidences not wholly inconclusive that they are cultivating a conciliatory temper. To such inclinations, the news brought by the *Asia* will give a mighty impulse.

HOMELY PATHOS.—The letters found in Fort Henry, and printed in the report of our special correspondent, yesterday, embraced a ludicrous mixture of blunt confession, and cheap and empty gasconade. They possibly amused our readers, while incidentally conveying some idea of how, and of what material, the legions of the enemy down South are improvised. But the following additional scrap of familiar correspondence, found in the same fort, after the Mississippi and other volunteers had "cut and run," is of a different order. It was written by a father in Mississippi to his two married sons in the volunteer service, and there is in it that, which, if not truly pathetic in style, ought, at least, to excite our sympathies, for the substance of its honest acknowledgment of the material and mental sufferings which follow political wrongdoing. A great crime has been committed by the wicked conspirators against a beneficent Government, and this plain and almost heart-broken planter in Mississippi confesses to his boys in the Confederate service, how the Lord of Hosts has forsaken the land and people upon whom is made to rest this heavy sin:

BEAR CREEK, MISS., Dec. 16, 1861.

To my boys Sammie and Thomas:

After a long silence, I will tell you some little news. I told C. D. MOORE to tell you that paper was very scarce in this wooden world. I went to Valdere to get this, and was glad to get it at 50 cents per quire.

The health of our country is pretty good. Crops are very short—corn and cotton—especially cotton; not quite half a crop, though it doesn't matter, as we can't get any money for it. For my part, I know not what we are to do; I haven't a red cent. My intention now is, to plant only about eight acres in cotton; that will make enough to buy or barter my groceries. *I fear, my children, we will not live to see as prosperous a time after this revolution as there was before it.* I often think of the language of our Saviour: "*Eli Eli, Lama Sabacthani?*—My God, why hast thou forsaken me?" *I verily believe all this calamity has come upon us for our wickedness. Religion is down like cotton*—not worth much—and, by the actions of good brethren, it might be bought for a mere trifle, though, if we were to judge from its sparseness, like salt, it would be worth $40 per sack. Oh, my God! *what will become of us?* Go, if you please, to the churchyard, and you will hear nothing but secular affairs, and war, war. Dull times everywhere. Money scarce; pork high—10 to 12½ cents per pound; salt the same; coffee $1 50 per pound, and none to be had at that; calico 30 to 50 cents per yard; domestics 20 to 25 cents per yard; sugar 6 to 12½ cents; molasses 30 to 40 cents, and everything in the same ratio.

I saw your wives not long since, all well, &c. You have heard of MARION'S death, I reckon. Poor fellow, he left a bereaved wife and two children. Give my kindest regards to friends, &c.

A. HEARN.

THE TREASURY BILL.—The amendments of the Senate were on Friday referred to the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, to be reported on at the next meeting of the House, which will be on Monday. The five per cent. deposit amendment, offered by Mr. FESSENDEN on Thursday, was adopted—which fact was inadvertently omitted by the telegraphic reporter.

Mail Robber Arrested.

BUFFALO, Friday, Feb. 14.

JOHN S. CORNING, a baggage-man on the New-York Central Railroad, was arrested yesterday charged with robbing the mails.

Suspension of Specie Payment by the Detroit Banks.

DETROIT, Friday, Feb. 14.

All the Banks in this city suspended specie payments to-day.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Probable Speedy Evacuation of Manassas.

THE END OF THE REBELLION NEAR

Desire of the Rebel Leaders for Foreign Arbitration.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 15.

THE EVACUATION OF MANASSAS PROBABLE.

It is believed here by military men that Manassas will be evacuated by the rebels, as Bowling Green has been. No doubt is entertained that the rebellion is thoroughly crushed.

THE MAILS IN TENNESSEE.

As soon as the State of Tennessee is released of the military despotism of the rebels, the carrying of the United States mails will be resumed on the old established routes, and the full blessings of Government restored to her loyal people.

THE REBELS WANT FOREIGN ARBITRATION.

It is very generally believed here that the recent message brought to our Government by a flag of truce from the rebels, was a proposition to refer the dispute between the contending Powers to foreign arbitration. The object is supposed to have been to get their proposition abroad through our newspapers and steamers! Our Government made no reply to the message, but is arbitrating the question in its own way, and has already decided.

GEN. FREMONT.

Notwithstanding the numerous predictions, not sent by your regular correspondent, that Gen. FREMONT was to have a command this week, no such fortune has happened to that General, nor does he now profess to have any definite prospects in regard to the future.

DR. RUSSELL SNUBBED.

Dr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, is in Washington. He was amazed yesterday on calling at the war office, to learn that Secretary STANTON was too busy to see him.

NO NEWS FROM FORT DONELSON.

Up to a late hour to-night the Government had not received any official report of the fall of Fort Donelson.

COL. WILCOX.

Mr. Senator CHANDLER has received a letter from Col. WILCOX who says that himself and other prisoners at Columbia, S. C., are in good health, and that their condition has been rendered comfortable by the clothing received from the United States authorities.

MAILS FROM PORT ROYAL, ETC.

The last steamer from Port Royal brought to New-York seventy thousand letters. Mr. JOHN M. G. PACKER has been appointed Postmaster at Ship Island.

EXCLUDED.

The *Mississippi Democrat*, and Los Angeles and California *Star*, have been suppressed from the mails, on the ground that they have been used for the purpose of overthrowing the Government, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy now at war against the United States.

WATER TRANSPORTS,

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 14.

Order in respect to water transports:

In order to know what means of transport can be had by the Government, and at what rates when required, immediate proposals by telegraph, for furnishing the following transports, will be received by the War Department.

1. Barges, such as are used on the North River for transporting cattle.
2. Steam tuga and tow-boats.
3. Steamboats of any description adapted only for smooth waters.
4. Sea going vessels of every description.

The proposals should speeify the description of vessels, tonnage and equipment, also the rate of charter per day, with crew and everything exeept coal, sea and war risks to be taken by the Government.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

A PHYSICAL AND A MORAL RESURRECTION—MR STANTON'S HEALTH PERMANENTLY UNRELIABLE—THE "ONWARD" POLICY IN SEASON—THE FRENCH EMPEROR—SENATOR SUMNER'S ERROR.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1862.

A glorious day we have had at the National Capital. An atmosphere bright as youth, and inspiring as the presence of beauty, has enwrapped the earth; while an air, sweet as ever breathed over a bed of violets, sweeps from the warm South, as if to remind us of the love that once reached us from that land of flowers. This is the first utterance of Spring. All nature seems waked up from its Winter prison, and the fetters of the Frost King are turning to garlands of green, even while we gaze on the sudden miracle. Such a day does really breathe a soul under the ribs of death. It calls forth from houses their long pent-up inmates, and sends them abroad in crowds to brighten their eyes and flush their cheeks in the life-giving sunlight. The Spring-tide scene dispels for a moment the nightmare of care that treason, war and want have brought upon a once prosperous people, and Congressmen went up to the Capitol to-day, as if to a holiday reunion, and seemed willing to think that the immediate past was only a horrid dream and not an imperishable reality. Had you such a day in New-York? If not, then near as we are to Secessia, we are nearer to Heaven than you.

The moral world partakes of the regenerating spirit that is abroad in nature. Victory crowds upon victory, and the long array of triumphant banners that come in procession, bearing the tidings of our successful arms, render Washington now the most animated and cheering spot for patriots in all the area of the Republic. May no cloud ever obscure the reasserted flag, nor the dead stillness of treason cause its gallant folds to droop again while the continent has shores to be washed by the seas, or heaven has light to shed on the blessed. Such is my jubilee on this happy day of Spring-tide and victory. I pray you, let sentiment have one gasp in the mighty crush of facts in your columns.

The illness of Mr. STANTON is an unhappy circumstance at this time. He is imbued with great energy. He believes in striking quick and hard blows in the war; and now, that our armies have fairly turned the flanks of the enemy, in the East and in the West, it is not doubted that the *coup de grace* can be given to JEFF. DAVIS' wicked sham in a very short time. But ten thousand men can perform now what would have required forty thousand men four weeks ago; and what we want is no delay, but an "Onward to Richmond" cry, bursting from every regiment in our grand army. Never before was that cry reasonable and seasonable. It was the raving of fools and traitors always until this auspicious day. Secretary STANTON would be of immense service in throwing forward the full force of the Republic; but it is feared by many that he will not have the honor to accomplish this work. He was in robust health when he assumed the War Department. If he fails in three weeks from over-work and excitement, how can he sustain the more exacting duties that are evidently ahead? Mr. STANTON'S habit is full, his constitutional tendency is to apoplexy; he has been disabled before as now, and his friends have predicted the return of the stroke that has just disabled him. It would be a great disappointment to the country if these forebodings should be verified.

The speech of the French Emperor has made that monarch a multitude of ardent friends at Washington. It disappointed us all. It is not to be denied that the apprehension of an unfriendly note from that extraordinary man was almost universal, and the despondency in consequence was extreme. A great deal of the exasperating impatience that has characterized the conduct and language of the ultra-war party in Congress has sprung undoubtedly from this fear of the French Emperor's interference. England's course was scarcely thought of or cared for. She was recognized as the mere shadow of France, that was letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would." With LOUIS NAPOLEON'S approbation, England would have sprung at our throat like a bloodhound. With his disfavor, she will be the mildest-mannered of nations, and devoted to nothing so much as peaceful relations with the Government of the United States. Before any change can take place in the position of our foreign relations, we shall have strangled this rebellion; and the great old flag, with its *thirty-four* stars embazoned, will again be recognized in Europe, and on all seas and lands, as a power that no tyrant can trifle with. Let Senator SUMNER think of this; and let him drop, as a prophetic statesman should, his unwise proposition to degrade the rank of the Republic, and to strip off from the National flag any of the stars that has memoralized our greatness to the nations.

YORK.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Division of Madison County—The Insurance Department—A Praiseworthy Regulation—The License Question.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 14, 1862.

The Committee of the Whole has before it a bill for the division of Madison County into two Jury Districts, and the holding of Courts in each, and the House is entertained by watching the progress of the "tempest in a teapot" which this measure has created in that region. The power of petitioning seems to be in full play thereabout, for ever since the session began the petitions have been pouring in, sometimes two or three per day, and sometimes forty and fifty. The members will certainly have a most exalted idea of the resources of that County in the matter of inhabitants, for verily they seem inexhaustible. Every new petition is now received with an incredulous smile of wonder at where the signers can come from. It is difficult to tell which side will carry with it the prestige of numbers.

The Committee on the Affairs of Cities reported unfavorably upon the bill authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell any lands in New-York City, to which the title of the Corporation is doubtful, and the bill was negatived.

Mr. ALVORD, of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported, in behalf of the Committee, a bill to abolish the Insurance Department. The same Committee have already reported bills to abolish the offices of Inspector of Gas-meters and the Superintendent of Weights and Measures. Mr. ODELL, of the Canal Committee, reported a bill to abolish the office of Canal Appraisers, and to extend the powers of Canal Commissioners. These bills are all parts of a general programme to reduce the expenses of the State Administration by sweeping away a number of offices which are deemed unnecessary as separate departments, and to reduce their duties to the care of clerks in other more general departments; and from the temper of the House on retrenchment, there is reason to think that the plan will meet with general favor. Mr. SEYMOUR, in reporting favorably upon a bill in regard to war expenses in Buffalo, roiled the reverberations of Sumter's booming cannon clean up to the shores of Lake Erie, and the seat of the "Queen City of the West," in the most magnilquent manner, and carried the bill by assault over into the first Committee of the Whole.

Under the head of notices, Mr. MCLEOD gave notice of bills to regulate the health of the Metropolitan Police District, and to regulate New-York City railroad companies. Mr. CHILDS of a bill to authorize the laying of a railroad in Tenth-avenue and other streets of New-York City; and Mr. PHELPS of a bill to reduce the number of Directors in Gallatin Insurance Company, of New-York City.

Mr. BENEDICT made an effort to gain unanimous consent to introduce a resolution compelling members, when present, to answer to their names upon the first call of the roll, under pain of contempt, and inability to vote upon any bill until purged of that contempt. The resolution is a most capital one, and ought by all means to pass. Such a resolution was in force here at the last session, I think—at all events at one of the previous sessions—and was found very useful in saving time, and compelling dodging members to put themselves upon record. There are two classes of these dodgers—those who are willing to vote finally, but want first to find out which way the majority vote, so as to be on upon the popular side, and those who want to avoid putting themselves upon the record at all. The last class are only reached by a call of the House, but such a resolution as the one above mentioned would bring up the first class with a round turn, and, beside saving time, would tend to compel members to vote more entirely upon their own convictions. Mr. TALLMAN introduced the bill, of which he gave notice a few days since, to repeal the act of the Legislature of 1860, incorporating what is popularly known as the belt railroad. Mr. MCCAAR introduced a bill legalizing the acts of the Common Council in regard to certain contracts with MICHAEL TRACY for street cleaning, and it was sent to the Committee on Affairs of Cities. Mr. REDINGTON, of St. Lawrence, called up his resolutions upon the Excise Laws and the proposed amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks, and referring the whole subject to a select Committee of five, and made quite a strong speech in favor of the reference. He claimed that this matter had been referred to this House and that they were in duty bound to give it careful attention, and that, furthermore, the reference of such matters to a Select Committee was a very common course, and that there was nothing in this peculiar subject upon which opposition to the proposed investigation can be fairly based. Mr. MCMULLAN, of Kings, moved resolutions as a substitute for those of the gentleman from St. Lawrence, looking to the amendment of the excise and license law and the appointment of Commissioners of License, and the discovery of the sentiment of the people in the various districts in regard to the granting of licenses within them. An attempt was made to get the "previous question" upon this resolution but it failed. Mr. PRICE then replied to Mr. REDINGTON, giving his reasons for opposing a Select Committee. He thinks that a reference to a Select Committee involves the committal of the whole subject to those who have prejudged it, and he proceeded to demonstrate in detail how it must be so. Mr. PRYNE, of Wayne, replied, contending that precedent was in favor of the appointment of Select Committees, and that the only question is, whether the subject is important enough to demand a Select Committee. He thought it was most certainly, and that the whole argument amounted to a piece of ingenious special pleading, and nothing more. Mr. ALVORD replied, stating his position, and saying that he was opposed to what he called clap-trap argument. He is opposed to any legislation upon questions involving moral reforms, and wanted the whole matter left entirely with the community at large, to frown down or encourage, as they please. Fighting fire with moral suasion has not been considered very wise policy heretofore, and I am in doubt whether even its indorsement by the honorable gentleman can galvanize this dead dogma into vitality again. Positive evils require positive and active remedies, and why is it wise to disregard, in moral reforms, remedies which in every other case are always resorted to? The debate was still further prolonged by Messrs. PRYNE, REDINGTON and PHELPS, and the previous question was ordered. The question was first taken upon the substitute proposed by Mr. MCMULLEN, which was lost by a vote of 56 to 62. Mr. SMITH, of New-York, moved to reconsider the motion. Mr. MCMULLEN then moved to lay it upon the table. The vote taken first, "*viva voce*," seemed to be in favor of the motion. A count was then called and the motion declared lost, by the casting vote of the Speaker. Doubt was expressed, and the ayes and noes were called, when it was lost by a vote of 57 to 53.

Mr. MCMULLEN then moved to adjourn, and the ayes and noes were called, when it was found that the motion was carried by a vote of 63 to 53, and the House was declared adjourned until to-morrow morning.

In the Senate, this morning, most of the session was occupied in the discussion of bills in Committee of the Whole. None of the bills discussed demand especial notice. Mr. PAYNE, however, gave notice of a bill recommending the holding of a State Convention to frame a new State Constitution. The Senate is ahead of the House in its business, and cannot accomplish much until bills are passed, and sent up for its action.

H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 15.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

Amending the charter of the Long Island Railroad.

Repealing the Union-street, Brooklyn, act.

Amending the act altering the map of the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. ROBERTSON'S bill regulating concert saloons in the City of New-York was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and progress reported.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 15.

The bill for the preservation of game in the Counties of Suffolk and Queens was reported favorably.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. BENEDICT—Preventing frauds in the opening of streets and avenues in the City of New-York.

By Mr. BEADELL—Empowering Railroad Companies to employ a police force.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PHELPS—Reducing the number of Directors of the Gallatin Fire Insurance Company.

Also, perpetuating the testimony of foreign witnesses.

By Mr. CASE—Suppressing intemperance, and regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.

By Mr. CHILDS—Authorizing the construction of a railroad in Tenth-avenue, forty-second-street, and other avenues in the City of New-York.

By Mr. J. C. DAVIS—Amending the charter of the Long Island Railroad.

By Mr. SAXE—To prevent and punish bribery and corruption at elections.

By Mr. BENEDICT—For the enforcement of the demands against ships and vessels.

By Mr. SEYMOUS—Providing for the collection of demands against canal-boats.

On motion of Mr. CODDINGTON, the bill authorizing the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York to sell certain lands was referred back to the Committee.

A resolution to hold evening sessions, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays was adopted.

Mr. REDDINGTON called up the excise resolution question, the pending question being a reconsideration of the vote against the amendment offered by Mr. MCMULLEN.

The motion to reconsider was lost and the original resolutions for the appointment of a select committee, were adopted by 53 to 4.

Mr. MCMULLEN moved that the Select Committee appointed under the resolution thus adopted be discharged from further consideration of the subject, and the same be referred to the Committee on the "Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties." Laid over.

Mr. PRYNE called up the resolutions congratulating the country on the recent victories, and spoke in favor of their adoption.

On motion of Mr. ALVORD, the resolution was laid on the table to wait for other victories.

Mr. TRACY called up the resolution favoring the exclusion of JESSE D. BIDDOT from the Senate of the United States.

Mr. PATNOLE moved an amendment, expressing the pleasure of the Legislature in the action of the Senate in expelling Mr. BRIGHT.

Mr. MCLEOD offered an amendment tendering the thanks of the Assembly to PRESTON KING for his vote.

Mr. PRINOLE accepted the amendment.

A warm debate ensued.

Mr. MCLEOD denounced Senator HASAIS.

Messrs. ALVORD, LUDINGTON and PORTER justified Mr. HASAIS for his vote.

Mr. OGDEN made an energetic speech against the amendment. If we are to vote here to approve or disapprove of the action of Senators, he would carry it further, and approve the action of Senator KING in voting against the legal tender clause in the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. MCLEOD, in a speech denouncing "doughfaces," withdrew his amendment in order to invite a vote on the resolution of Mr. PRINOLE.

Mr. ALVORD indignantly denounced the allusion to "doughfaces," and declared his determination to bring the question raised to an issue. He renewed the amendment offered by Mr. MCLEOD, in order to get a vote upon it.

Mr. MURPHY stood upon vindication of the Democratic Party of the country, asserting that (two-thirds of them were in the army. The army of the Potomac was composed of Democrats, and one of the brightest lights in the Cabinet of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, (Secretary STANTON,) on whom the hopes of the country now rest, was a member of the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN. He warmly justified Mr. HARRIS for his vote in the Bright case, and moved to lay the subject on the table.

The vote on the motion stood, yeas 42, nays 41.

The SPEAKER voted "nay," and the motion was lost.

Mr. LEARY moved an amendment to the resolution declaring WENDELL PHILLIPS, FRED. DOUGLAS, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, HORACE GREELEY, HENRY WARD BEECHER, and other parties not mentioned in the resolution as "traitors."

The amendment was ruled out of order.

After a further exciting discussion on the resolution the Assembly adjourned.

The Pat. Mathews' Case.

CORONER'S INQUEST—TESTIMONY OF HENRY D. FELTER AND KATE SMITH—THE EXAMINATION NOT CLOSED.

The circumstances connected with the affray in which PATRICK MATHEWS was mortally wounded on the morning of the 6th inst. were, yesterday, made the subject of investigation by Coroner RANNEY. The proceedings were conducted in the upper room of the dead-house at the City Hospital. After the jury had looked upon the remains, which had been subjected to a *post-mortem* examination by Dr. ROOSA, of the City Hospital, they were delivered to the friends of the deceased. The first witness examined was

Henry D. Felter, of No. 62 West Thirty-eighth-street—He deposed that he went sleigh-riding with James Fitzpatrick on the night of the 5th, they stopped at Stryker's Bay an hour or more; afterward they went to Strauckmann's Hotel; at Stryker's Bay witness met Mathews in the bar-room; he was asked by Mathews to take a woman named Kate Smith back to the City; at first he objected, and suggested that Mr. Fitzpatrick, his companion, was more competent to perform the duties of gallant; Mathews would not be satisfied with the refusal, and finally the witness consented to take charge of Miss Smith; on their way back to the City, when they reached Fifty-first-street, Miss Smith was thrown from the sleigh, and the witness picked her up; she complained that she had been insulted by some men while she was lying upon the snowbank; while she was relating her grievance, one of the prisoners—Whiston—came up, caught the reins, jumped into the sleigh, and struck the witness in the face. The witness clutched Whiston, and threw him upon the ground, holding him until the police came; during the time he was so engaged he heard some one call "Pat," and soon afterward heard Mathews say that he was stabbed; the witness was present when Mathews was taken to the station house; he had been drinking a little, but was not intoxicated; Mathews was the only one of the party who was under the influence of liquor; previous to Miss Smith's falling out, Mathews was riding in a sleigh behind witness; during the ride, the conduct of the witness toward Miss Smith was free from improprieties, and he had made use of no unseemly language.

Kate Smith, residing at No. 111 Spring-street, testified that she first met Mathews at Pennoyer's, on the morning of the 6th; she left Stryker's Bay in company with Fitzpatrick and Felter, in a sleigh; she was thrown out below the Central Park; when she recovered herself, she stepped aside and stood a few seconds in the street; one of the prisoners, whom she recognized as John Reynolds, came toward her and used improper language; two other men stood near him, but they did not speak; the witness called the Police as soon as Reynolds addressed her; when the scuffling was in progress, she saw Alice Grey go toward the combatants; the witness turned her head to see where Alice was going, and saw a knife in the hands of Reynolds; she then approached Mathews close enough to lay her hands upon his shoulders, and saw Reynolds make a thrust toward Miss Grey's side with a knife; Miss Grey immediately said that she was stabbed, and Mathews falling down called out that he was murdered; the witness saw blood all over Mathews when he fell; he rose, and attempted to go to his sleigh, when he fell again; soon afterward, the officers arrived, and took the entire party to the Twenty-second Precinct Police Station.

No other witnesses were ready for examination, and the Coroner adjourned the case until Monday, at 10 o'clock.

Dr. ROOSA found, upon his *post-mortem* examination, that the internal organs of the deceased were in a perfectly healthy state, and that death had resulted from the wounds.

The proceedings yesterday excited a lively interest among the friends of Mathews, who filled the little room to an uncomfortable degree.

Serious Illness of Mrs. Ex-Governor Pennington of New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 15.

Mrs. PENNINGTON, wife of the Ex-Governor, is dangerously ill of typhoid fever. But little hopes are entertained of her recovery. Dr. PARKS of New-York, and Dr. PENNINGTON are in attendance day and night. Complications of bilious and typhoid fever are very prevalent in this section.

Paper Mill Burned.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 15—11:20 A. M.

The paper mill of CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN & Co., at Cohoes, took fire this morning, and is still burning.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 15.

Arrived, steamer *Orizaba*, from Panama.

There is no news to-day of any importance.

Death of Hon. Wm. Appleton.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

Hon. WM. APPLETON died this morning, aged 75 years.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 15, 1862.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, 1867	90	
26,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	89⅞	
500	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. Yearly	88	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. ½ Yrly.	89	
2,000	do	88⅛	
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	90	
9,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N.	98⅞	
27,000	do	98⅝	
500	Ohio State 6s, '60,	96⅝	
1,000	Ill. Canal Reg. Bs.	79	
1,000	Ill. Coup. Bds, '69	80¾	
2,000	Ill. Coup. Bds, '77	81	
11,000	Ill. War Loan	77⅝	
1,000	Mich. State 6s	81⅞	
6,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	44⅜	
24,000	do	48¾	
20,000	Missouri State 6s	44⅜	
8,000	do	b30 44⅜	
51,000	do	44⅜	
5,000	do	b20 44⅝	
10,000	do	b15 44⅜	
6,000	do	44⅞	
1,000	do	44⅜	
8,000	Mo. 6s, ins. to H. & St. Jo. R. Railroad	55	
1,000	Lou. State 6's	62⅜	
500	Cal. State 7's	83	
2,000	N. Y. S. 5's, '74	99⅜	
500	City 6's, '87	100	
1,500	N. Y. Cen. 6's	98	
1,000	do	98⅛	
9,000	do	98⅜	
25,000	E. R. 3d m. bds, '63	86	
10,000	E. R., 4th m. bds	81⅜	
5,000	do	b30 85	
3,000	Hud. R. s. f. bds	102	
1,000	Il. R. 3d m. bds.	85½	
1,000	Harlem 1st M. B.	100⅜	
6,000	Har. R. 3d M. B.	73	
10,000	Mich. C. & R. 1st M. Sk'g F. C. Bs	100	
4,000	do	s10 100	
5,000	C. B. & Q. R. Sp. C. B	98	
6,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	70	
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	92⅝	
1,000	Han. & St. Jos. R.	35	
8,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	76⅞	
5,250	T. & W. 2d Co. at.	54	
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	100	
5,000	do	99⅞	
3,000	N. J. Cen. 1st m.	109⅜	
1,000	Long Dock Bds	95	
12	Am. Ex. Bank	80	
18	do	80½	
10,000	Amer. Gold	b3 104⅜	
10,000	do	b15 104⅜	
5,000	do	s30 104⅜	
15,000	do	b30 104⅜	
65,840	do	104⅜	
50	Pac. Mail Steam Co	99⅝	
250	do	s60 99⅜	
50	do	b30 100	
50	do	s10 99⅞	
425	do	99⅜	

22	Bank of N. Y.	84⅜	
121	New-York Cen. R.	82	
457	do	opg 82⅛	
100	do	s10 82⅜	
350	do	opg 82⅛	
300	do	b2 82⅜	
150	do	b30 82⅜	
50	do	s30 82⅛	
50	do	b20 82⅛	
150	do	p & o 82⅛	
375	Erie Railway Pref.	53⅜	
200	do	56	
100	do	b60 54⅝	
50	Hudson River R.	36⅜	
100	Harlem Railroad	12⅜	
11	Erie Railway	34	
100	do	s30 34⅛	
550	do	34⅛	
200	do	s30 34⅛	
50	do	34⅛	
100	do	b30 34⅜	
100	do	b10 34⅜	
200	do	b15 34⅛	
300	Mich. Cen. R. R.	53	
146	do	52⅝	
100	do	s10 52⅝	
300	do	s10 52⅜	
50	do	s30 52⅜	
25	do	52⅛	
50	Panama Railroad	115⅛	
5	do	116	
50	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	s30 58⅜	
50	do	59	
50	Gal. & Chi. R.	s10 58⅜	
20	M. & F. du C.	20 Pref 57	

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	90½	
10,000	do	90⅜	
7,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	89⅛	
10,000	do	b30 90	
1,000	do	b5 90	
15,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	80	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. ½ Yearly	87⅜	
25,000	Tr'y 7 3-10 ₱ c. N.	98⅞	
600	do	99	
6,000	Missouri State 6s	44⅜	
2,000	No. State 6s, is to H. & St. Jo. R. Railroad	54½	
1,000	Ill. Co'pon Bs. '62	80⅜	
1,000	do	81	
4,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	48⅜	
1,000	E. R. 3d M. B's '87	96	
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. B's	86½	
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	76⅞	
5,000	American Gold	104⅝	
10,000	do	s10 104⅜	
10,000	do	b30 104⅜	

$1,000	Goshen Tr'ch Bs.	87	
105	Pac. M. S. S. Co ex d	94⅜	
25	do	95	
50	do	b10 95½	
50	do	s30 96⅛	
50	do	96	
25	Hud. River R.	38	
100	Reading Railroad	42	
50	Mich. Cen. R	52⅞	
50	do	b30 53	
25	do	52⅞	
50	Panama Railroad	115⅜	
250	M. S. & N. R. I.	21⅞	
250	do	b30 21⅞	
575	M. So. & N. I. G. Sk.	42⅜	
20	do	42⅝	
50	Panama Railroad	115	
35	do	115⅛	
50	Ill. Central R. Scrip	59	
200	do	58⅜	
150	do	58⅜	
50	do	s60 58⅜	
150	do	s30 58⅜	
50	do	s10 58⅜	
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	76	
50	do	184⅜	
100	Galena & Chi. R.	68	
100	do	b10 67⅝	
100	do	s30 67⅝	
100	do	b2 68	
100	do	67⅞	
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	44⅜	
200	do	s30 44⅝	
50	do	44⅝	
100	do	s15 44⅜	
100	do	s15 44⅜	
800	do	41⅜	
200	do	b5 41⅝	
200	do	b30 41⅜	
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	54⅜	
200	do	s10 54⅜	
50	do	b30 54⅜	
50	do	b30 54⅝	
50	do	54¼	
275	Chic., B. & Q. R.	62	
100	do	b30 62	
50	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	20	

SATURDAY, Feb. 5—P. M.

A large business was done at the Stock Board this morning, and on nearly all departments of the list. The advance of yesterday induced some considerable realizations in Missouris, Tennessees, New-York Central, Erie and some of the Western Roads, and prices at one time had quite a heavy appearance, after opening, on New-York Central, with a further advance of ¼@⅜ ₱ cent on the best sales of yesterday. The Railway Bonds were firm and in demand; Pacific Mail steady, and Gold active at 104⅜@104⅝ ₱ cent., finally closing easier at 104⅛@⅜. At the Second Board the reaction of the morning was partially recovered on most of the Railway shares, with a large advance on Illinois Central, which nearly touched 60 ₱ cent., on the prospect, it is supposed, of the reopening of the free navigation of the Mississippi by our rapidly advancing armies. New-York Central again sold at 82, subsequently falling off to 81⅞, at which 600 or 700 shares were taken, and 81⅞ finally paid; Erie closed 34⅛, Toledo 41⅛ ₱ cent.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares.

New-York	81½	Chatham	95
Manhattan	116	Bank of N. America	75
Union	95	Hanover	90
America	96	Metropolitan	85
City	1.4	Nassau	80
Greenwich	120	St. Nicholas	75
Merchants' Exch'ge	72	Marine	85
Commerce	76⅜	New-York County	80
Mechanics' Bk. Ass'n	75	Importers' and Trad	92½
Ocean	95	Park	92½
American Exchange	70⅜		

The following are the prices bid at the close of the morning Board for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	98⅜	N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	86⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con '76	106	P. R. 7 ₱ c. guar. by Mo.	34
Erie firsts, '68	106⅜	Ill Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	92½
Erie thirds '83	96	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	90⅜
Erie fourths, '80	84⅜	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 ₱ c. '70	43½
Erie fifths, '88	76	L. C. & M. L. G. bs	17
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	79	Ch. & N. W. s. f.	86
Hudson firsts, '60	100½	Ch. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	45
Hudson seconds, s. f. '65	102	Ch. & N. W. seconds	13½
Hudson thirds, '75	85	Han. & St. J. firsts	33
Hudson convert. '67	76	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	106¾
Harlem firsts, '69-73	100¾	New-Jersey Cen. 2ds	102½
Harlem seconds, '64	94	Gal. & Chi. firsts	98⅞
Harlem thirds, '68	73	Pel. Lack. & West. firsts	101
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-72	98⅛	Pel. Lack. & Wes. sec'ds	96⅛
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ₱ c. '82	100	Cl. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	84
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	98	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st m. p.	53
Mich. So. seconds	70	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st m	89
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	86⅛	Toledo & Wab. firsts	76⅛
Ch. Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c. firsts	98	Toledo & Wab. seconds	45⅛
Northern Ind firsts	89⅝	T. & W. In. bs. coup. at.	45

The Earnings of the Erie Railway were, for the month of

January, 1862	$695,606 98
Earnings, January, 1861	404,507 55
Increase	$291,099 43

BANKING & FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE COUPONS DUE THE 19TH INSTANT, ON THE U. S. 7 30-100 Treasury Notes, will be cashed immediately upon presentation to
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR SPECIE BY THOMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT and sold by THOMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 15—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—John Weeks, wife, child and infant, Mr. Latilla and sister, David Baird, John Sheock, Edward Smith, J. N. Finlay, R. Brown, Miss Alice Conway, Edward Montenlin, M. Arias, M. Z. Amora, R. F. Soler, T. Tanregud, K. McLea, wife and child, A. P. Pallott, R. O. Cordling, R. S. Rickey, Joseph Moore, St. George Tucker, M. J. Hastnell, Joseph Morris, T. B. Taylor and child, and others in the steerage. Specie, $223,525.

FEB. 15—*In steamship Hansa, for Bremen, &c.*—Carroll Livingston, Charles Roulet, J. H. Sheafe, Fr. Voelker, J. Ballin, all of New-York; Morris Michael, lady and 4 children, Missouri; Carl Lidle, Illinois; Math. Kersehl, Theodore Weber, Baltimore; A. Martin, Mr. Dubois, both of New-York; Ambrose Keogh, Buffalo; Miles Laughlin, Buffalo; Charles Herrmann, Philadelphia; Edw. Strauss, G. Berth'g, New-York; Theodore Schafer, Staten Island, and 51 in the steerage—Total, 73. $236,000 in specie.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 15—*In steamship Asia, from Liverpool*—J. F. Howard, F. de Loyres, lady and suit, Mrs. Sherwell, Mr. and Mrs. Virolet, Miss I. Dows, Rev. Geo. Hills and lady, Rev. H. Hill, E. Watkins, I. G. Clarke, Mr. Gate, Mr. Bartholomew, L. Tacobus, Mr. Meyer, C. S. Blake, Mr. Partridge, M. Schiff, Mr. Holgate, Mr. Billings, Rev. J. S. Martin, Mr. Gausche, L. McRogers, E. G. Mantz, F. B. Dean, E. Granier, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Brewster, Mr. Riddell, Mr. Brandan, Mr. Braun, Mr. Grewcock, Mr. Meakin, Mr. Debost, Mr. Lafowcash, Mr. Howell, Mr. McFarlane, D. McKay, Mr. King, Mr. Rowland, Mr. Turner, Thos. Hamer and brother, Mr. Crandall, Mr. Duvell, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, Mr. McKay, Mr. Snyder, Mr. Brush.

From Queenstown—Mr. Goldenburgh, Mr. Todhunter, Cronin, Mr. Dupont, Hon. P. M. Rongnet, Minister of Crown Lands, Canada, and lady.

In bark Morning Star, from St. Jago—Capt. Potter late of bark Maryland, lost at Inagua.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 53 | Sun sets.... 5 36 | Moon rises.... 8 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 44 | Gov. Island. 9 33 | Hell Gate.....10 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 15.

Cleared.

Steam

FINANCIAL SCHEME FOR THE GOVERNMENT

A Plan to Meet the Wants of the Treasury.

Argument for a National Bank—The Principles Upon Which the Bank Should be Organized and Conducted.

CHARLES GOULD, Esq., read the following interesting paper, last week, before the Geographical and Statistical Society:

THE WANTS OF THE TREASURY.

It is universally admitted that our National finances are in a condition requiring not more immediate and radical changes than the adoption of some fixed and determined policy, founded in reason, and guided, to some extent at least, by the dearly-bought experience of the financial world. Until a recent period the United States have enjoyed unbounded prosperity, and have carelessly received and recklessly squandered their National wealth and revenue, without apparent injury or inconvenience. But they have no financial system worthy the name, seeking to strengthen while it husbands the resources, and making available the wealth of the people, for the sure though tardy advent of commercial revulsions and the exhausting prodigalities of war. Of the present it is enough to say, that a single year of a half-waged war finds the credit of the United States most seriously impaired, its securities at an increasing discount, specie payments everywhere suspended, exchanges ruinously unequal, business curtailed, and confidence, the parent of credit, destroyed or replaced by distrust and discredit.

The remedy for these vast and increasing evils is being sought in many ways. Thus far some of them have been temporarily averted by the issue of the demand Treasury notes of the United States; and it is supposed that the day may be still further deferred by the impending Congressional action. Without pausing here to discuss or characterize the proposed legislation, it suffices to say, that while no safer or more uniformly valuable paper currency can be imagined than the notes of the United States, payable on demand, issued in moderate amount, and secured by an ample and wisely-planned system of taxation; yet such a currency presupposes a state of national finances which cannot be permanent. It is to be hoped impossible that the United States should be, for any great length of time, so much in need of money as to compel them to resort to the expedient of creating a currency in order to pay their debts. Sooner or later, and the sooner the better, the demand notes of the United States will be paid; and when this currency is withdrawn, some other medium, entitled to universal confidence, and equally available, must be found to supply its place.

How shall a safe and permanent currency, sufficient in amount, not too abundant, and equal in value over the entire Union, be supplied?

It will be the aim of this paper to propose a plan which, it is confidently believed, will strengthen the nation and its citizens alike, and continue forever to supply the wants now so keenly felt in every commercial transaction of the Government and its citizens, from the weightiest to the most indifferent, and in every State in the Union alike.

It is a plan for a National Bank, founded in some degree on the financial experience of the English nation, which, extending through centuries of time, and every degree of national and individual financial inflation and depression, supplies an illustration and an argument in favor of the plan herein proposed.

Strong prejudices exist in many minds against a large National Bank. Those prejudices arise, to a great degree, from the peculiar management and the insolvency of the last United States Bank. It should be remembered that, had that institution been closed and its business settled at the time the charter from the United States expired, the debts would have been promptly paid, and a large part, if not the whole, of the capital returned to the stockholders.

The vast money power which such an institution necessarily possesses, is often urged against it; and the question presents itself, whether the possible evil of a money power is greater than the real good we derive from its existence. There is no power which cannot be abused. Even in our nicely-balanced system of government, the Executive, the Legislature and the Judicial, have each at times assumed powers which many felt were beyond Constitutional limits. Nevertheless we must have these coordinate branches of government. We cannot admit that we are so far behind other nations, (England, for example,) that we cannot, like England, avail ourselves of a great and wisely-planned good, without using the power as an engine of greater evil.

Still another objection to a National Bank is found in the force with which theories of banking, founded on State laws and institutions, are presented. The New-York system is especially urged as having been tried and found safe in times of great alarm. It is true, that in the State of New-York this system has worked well; but it is equally true, that in Illinois it has been a failure; and it would have been a failure in that State on the first financial pressure, had no rebellion occurred. The larger part of the banking capital of the State of New-York is in the City of New-York; and the centre of exchanges being in the City, capital concentrates there. The City banks have very few bills in circulation, and the result is that the country banks, which depend for profits on their circulation, issue that circulation without fear, as the City banks are always ready to redeem, and, for a reasonable time, hold the bills of the banks of which they keep the accounts, charging interest on the debit balances, however small, and allowing no interest on credit balances, however large. Excepting in New-England, there is no such commanding centre for redemptions are made when needed. As a system for the entire Union, we can draw no proper parallel from the success of the plan in New-York.

None can suppose that all banks will be well managed; but, in the review of the last twenty years, how few there are which have not paid their liabilities in full, excepting those which, within the last year, have become bankrupt; and, so far as we are advised, every one of these has been organized on a system similar to that of New-York. The bankruptcy of these institutions was inevitable, for they had no commercial paper on which to rely; and when the prices of their stocks, pledged as security, began to fall in the market, the whole public knew, as well as the bank officers, that their bills were not worth par. This being known, the evil increased with its own action, and millions of dollars of securities were thrown upon the market, each sale aggravating the panic, and increasing the depression in price. Fortunately there was a great variety of State stocks held as security, and the fall in price was divided among the different stocks. Had the security been of one kind—even if it were confined to the Stock of the United States—the fall in price of each particular kind of stock would have been greater. And were the system now proposed in full operation over the country, no one can foretell how disastrous would be the effects, not only upon mercantile credit and upon property, but more fatal than both of these combined, upon the credit of the United States, of a commercial revulsion.

It is idle to imagine that the business, complex in character and immense in amount of so vast a country, can continue to be carried on successfully without some controlling and equalizing power. The several crises of the last twenty-five years have shown conclusively, that an institution which can supply currency in just the changing amount which commerce demands; which can make that currency available at par in every part of the country; and which can keep the price of exchange at a low rate between remote places, would be productive of inestimable good, and will very soon be indispensable. The mode in which the capital of a bank is found or collected together will be seen by the manner in which the banks have received their capital. When the first of the present banks in the City of New-York—the Bank of New-York—was organized, the first installment was paid in coin and current funds, and the remainder of the capital was paid by the banks discounting business notes, which were passed to the credit of the stockholder, and his check given on the same bank for the installment. So, when the next bank was organized, and its capital was paid, money was at the credit of the subscribers in the bank of New-York; and for the first installment, each subscriber gave his check on that bank, or paid in that bank's notes. Subsequent installments were paid out of subsequent discounts, and the capital of the bank, originally consisting of a small amount of coin and a large proportion of commercial bills receivable, continued to be of the same character, and must ever be the same. These bills receivable, to be capital, must be drawn against merchandise.

Credit is the life of commerce; for, without credit, commerce would cease to exist. We may and do find evils growing out of the use of individual credit; but those do not outweigh the good. We may and do find the same evils in the action of the banks; but they are less than the benefits derived from these institutions; and whatever evils may be imagined as the result of a National Bank, its existence would deprive the local institutions, in a great measure, of their power for evil; and the evils would be less from the one than from the many.

In many respects, the charter of the United States Bank is what is needed now. The rocks on which that institution made shipwreck can now be plainly seen, and a few simple restrictions will prevent a similar catastrophe.

I. The power of issuing currency should be very gradually transferred exclusively to the National Bank; local or State institutions becoming merely banks of deposit and discount. This can be done, without any shock to business, by requiring the present banks to diminish the amount of their circulating notes; so that, on the 1st day of January, 1864, there shall be ten per cent. less than now, and the same amount of decrease annually will withdraw that circulation in about twelve years from this time. No new bank should be allowed to issue its own circulating notes; but the United States Bank should supply, on fair terms, such circulating notes as any sound bank can circulate and redeem, ample security being given to the National Bank. This plan is adopted in England, where the local banks pay a small amount per annum for the notes which they keep in circulation.

In England, this plan of withdrawing other circulation has worked admirably, and there is no reason to doubt that a National Bank, with this privilege, can be managed as well, be equally beneficial to the Government and the people, and be as safe in this country as the Bank of England.

1. A National Bank can only be prosperous when the mercantile community thrive; and every measure of the bank will be with an eye to the good of the community; for only in that way can the bank succeed. This truth is a perpetual security that no course will be taken by the bank which is not for the real and permanent good of the community. In this fact, we have a sure guaranty against an abuse of power which enhances our faith in the propriety of an immediate charter of a National Bank.

Local institutions can and do, frequently, make rash ventures, in the hope of great gain, and the result often is seen in serious losses.

2. Local bank-notes are not worth par at distant points, and bank-note currency should be of equal and full value in every place.

The National Bank will stand far better, and its currency be of more real value to itself and to the country, if, as in England, the word bank-note should mean nothing but the full value of the amount expressed, wherever it is used. This discount on banknotes, though generally a small per centage, amounts to an enormous sum annually; and it should be remembered that the banks themselves are generally sharers in the profit which results from the purchase of their own notes for less than one hundred cents on the dollar.

What the banks and the bank-note purchasers gain, the people lose. If our merchants and corporations, who receive large amounts of what are called uncurrent notes, will calculate the annual sum which they pay as discount on these notes, they will find the amount much larger than is generally believed; and if the public would but realize that all this loss necessarily, by little and little, is taken from their pockets, they will be glad to procure, even at great cost, if need be, currency sufficient in amount for the purposes of commerce and of every-day life, which shall always be used at par.

3. In no other way can the amount of circulating notes be adapted to the changing wants of the people. The local banks, as at present organized, in many cases issue and withdraw their promises to pay just as suits their individual interests. There is no possible standard by which to regulate the amounts in use. But if the issue of circulation was confined to one bank, and that large enough to supply the wants of the nation, the role would be plain, and the result precisely what it should be. Let the bank be managed on the principles here suggested, and the amount of bills receivable will be just equal to the wants of the people, varying precisely with those wants. The laws of supply and demand, with good management in the institution, will certainly accomplish this result, and in no other mode can it be accomplished.

The chief dependence for the total liabilities of a bank is its bills receivable. In a well-managed institution, bills receivable and the cash on hand are the exact equivalent of its liabilities, any surplus in the means being the profits of the bank. This basis, too, is fluctuating in amount, but it should be remembered that the amount varies in precise accordance with the laws of trade—exactly with the demand. When transactions are large, the volume of promissory notes corresponds in amount, and the circulation of the Bank increases. When business contracts, promissory notes decrease, and the issue of the bank ceases. And this increase and decrease is, if banking be well managed, exactly what commerce demands for its permanent good. Unlike local and comparatively small institutions, a large national regulator is enabled to guard and to sustain a well-regulated and permanent commerce, by its wise adaptation to changing amounts of trade; now checking speculations, and again encouraging increased traffic.

4. The perpetual rivalry which existed between the United States Bank and the State institutions would in a great measure cease, and thus one great source of trouble under the late United States Bank would be removed.

II.—The use of the credit or means of the bank should be restricted in,

1. No loan or advance of money, other than the purchase of exchange and the discount of commercial paper, should be made by the bank, excepting loans upon bullion; and these loans must be made for a fixed time—not payable on demand.

2. No merchandise, stocks or bonds of any character should be purchased by the bank; no advances should be made upon anything to be sold, either at the place of making the advance or elsewhere.

3. No commission or charge, other than the regular rate of interest or exchange, should be made for any transaction.

4. No note or obligation, or bill of exchange, should be drawn or issued by the bank, unless payable on demand.

5. No letters of credit, nor anything of that character, should be issued by the Bank.

6. No note should be received as collateral security to any note discounted, unless the collateral note be due at or before the maturity of the note discounted.

7. No note should be discounted which is not a *bona fide* business note, given for the purchase of stocks, or money or merchandise, and which is to be paid in full at maturity; and no note having over ninety days to run should be discounted.

8. Weekly, and more full, quarterly statements of the condition of the bank should be published, giving enough of detail for a thorough understanding of its condition and business.

9. The bank should not lend on the security of its own stock.

Had these restrictions been applied to and complied with by the late bank, the disastrous results of its failure would never have been seen.

All payments to or from the United States should be made at the bank.

For the performance of this provision it appears, when it is stated that hitherto the disbursements made by the United States to their diplomatic and other agents abroad, amounting to millions of dollars annually, are made through the intervention and the credit of Messrs. BARING Brothers & Co., of London, by which the Government annually and unnecessarily parts with large sums, paid by way of commissions, etc., and incurs injury vastly greater in the loss of character and credit. It would seem absurd that the English Government should make its payments at any other place than London, or through any other agency than the Bank of England. And it should seem equally improper, that the United States should conduct their business upon any less dignified scale. This plan was adopted when London was the centre of exchanges for the world, and when New-York was hardly known as a commercial point. Now, the case is not only altered, but is in a measure reversed. Exchanges, for a long time, have been in favor of New-York in every part of the world. New-York credits are good everywhere. Bills on New-York are sold at every commercial point. The necessity which organized the plan no longer exists. It is not consistent with the credit and character of a great nation that its disbursements should be made in England, or that its money should be deposited with, and paid by, an English banking-house.

The parent bank should be located in the City of New-York, and the directors appointed by the stockholders should be chosen in five classes, of three each, one class to go out of office each year.

Five governmental directors should be appointed, three by the House of Representatives, and two by the Senate of the United States.

The president and five directors of each branch bank should be appointed annually by the directors of the parent bank; and one director for each branch should be chosen by the Legislature of the State in which the branch is located. Five additional directors should be chosen annually by the individual stockholders of each branch bank.

To each branch bank the parent bank should advance one-half of an adequate permanent capital; the other half should be subscribed and paid in by individual stockholders residing near the branch bank. The accounts of each branch should be kept as of distinct institutions; and dividends paid on the stock of each branch, as upon that of an independent corporation.

The capital should be $100,000,000, of which the Government should own always one-tenth; paying therefor in its six per cent. bonds at par, which bonds should be held by the bank until the Government pays the entire principal of its debt. When $10,000,000 is subscribed and ten per cent. paid in, the bank may commence business; and the capital should be increased at the rate of $10,000,000 each year, (unless the stockholders vote a more rapid increase,) until the maximum is reached of $100,000,000.

This capital of $10,000,000 to be increased to $100,000,000 would, with such a charter, be at once subscribed, and the wholesome action of an uniform national system of banking and exchanges would very soon be seen in reduced prices of internal exchanges, and in more uniform values of money.

The charter should be for fifty years, renewable; for the institution should be permanent in its character.

In this brief statement merely the most material points have been touched. Following the example of England, we should abolish usury laws, and allow the bank to determine its rate of interest. With a capital of that amount, and the exclusive right to issue currency, the interest of the bank would be so identified with those of the people that, like the Bank of England, the bank could only consult its own welfare by seeking the real good of the community.

And hence this power over the rate of interest, subject to the withdrawal of it by Congress, if it were abused, might safely be given to the bank.

This power has proved invaluable in England. The price of exchange between London and other commercial places shows exactly the course of business; and the bank, as the great centre of exchanges, feels, at the earliest moment, each fluctuation in supply and demand. When money is more abundant, other things equal, in London than at other points, the bank is called on to supply money at those points; and unless it holds at the time enough in amount of bills receivable, presently payable at the places designated, coin must be shipped to meet the demand. To prevent great loss of coin, the bank increases its rate of discount, and the currents of borrowing is, for the moment, turned to other places, and bullion is sent back, by a natural law, to the place where it is most needed.

In turn, the bullion accumulates in the bank; then the rate of discount is reduced, and borrowers, seeking the lowest price for loans, again call on London for discounts, and again the discount line of the bank is increased, and the return of bullion is checked. Thus, by an easily adjusted system of changing the price of money with the amount of demand, the bank preserves its position. In this way, and without any other effort or study, the business of England is kept in a healthy condition. When speculation commences, and transactions unduly increase, the bank feels the effect in its exchanges, raises the rate of discount, and checks overtrading. When business flags unnecessarily, the bank meets it by reducing the price of money, thus inducing greater activity in business transactions. And so, without any scientific research, or any dependence upon theories or abstract rules, the simple power of regulating the demand by regulating the price of money, has been, and is, of inestimable benefit to England.

We can await ourselves of the experience of England, and we need not fear to follow in the path which she has so long found to be beneficial and safe.

These suggestions are made in the hope of calling attention to the real remedy for our financial evils. Something must be done, and done soon, to rescue the General Government from discredit, and to inaugurate a permanent system of finance which shall reduce the premium on internal exchanges to the lowest possible point, equalize the value of money, and give a safe and sufficient circulating currency.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Correspondence between Secretary Seward and Minister Dayton, Relative to Presentations at the French Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1862.

The following correspondence was to-day transmitted to Congress by the President of the United States:

No. 102.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1862.

SIR: I write to you in reference to a small matter outside of the business of the Legation, but which, it seems to me, not improper to communicate; the more especially as our citizens abroad attach to such things an importance much beyond what they seem to me to merit. In this mission I have fallen heir, as you doubtless know, to an inheritance of social trouble and vexation, not growing out of my business duties but out of such as are connected with presentations to the Court and such like matters. The great numbers of our countrymen who visit Paris, the facilities which have been given by my predecessors for an introduction at the palace, and the great liberality of the Court itself in admitting such introductions, have brought about a state of things under which I suppose the officers of ceremonies of the palace have not unnaturally become restive. For instance, in losing back for a few years past, I find that in 1857, at one presentation only, eighty-four Americans were introduced; at the two presentations in 1858, there were introduced forty-seven at one, and fifty-seven at the other; at the two presentations in 1859, sixty-eight at the one, and fifty-one at the other; at the three presentations in 1860, at the one, thirty four, and at the other two, seventy-three. In 1861 the list is so marked that it is difficult to say the precise number; but one of my predecessors' dispatches says that at one presentation he introduced thirty-five, and at another, "a large number." How many I know not. These presentations, you are aware, are on the night of the Court ball, and all who are present are, of course, invited to the ball. In addition, there is an average of perhaps fifty other Americans, resident in Paris, who have been presented in past years—some, or perhaps most of whom expect invitations. As the rules of Court limit the introduction of the subjects of other European countries to a small and privileged class, the result is that on these occasions the citizens of the United States outnumber, not only the subjects of any other country except France, but probably outnumber the citizens or subjects of all foreign countries of the world together. There is a limit, if not to royal hospitality, at least to space, in a ball and supper room, though they may be in a palace—a fact which our countrymen have not always remembered. In addition to these matters, at one of the presentations last year, an unpleasant difficulty occurred with a young American; and there was, beside, another violation of etiquette at the Court, to which it is needless more particularly to refer. From these or other causes, at the last presentation of last year (being the one next after the above incident) Mr. FAULKNER, after he had sent in his list, was called upon to add to their names "their quality." In a letter from the Secretary of Legation, dated February 1, 1861, he declined to do this. He said that his list was in conformity with past practice, and to which no exception had been before taken; that he could not add "the quality," because an American abroad could legally have no quality except that of a citizen of the Republic, but that if the number ordinarily submitted for presentation was larger than was agreeable, a suggestion to that effect would in future be remembered. In the next day Feb. 2, Le Baron DE CONGNY writes in answer, that that which had been asked for was universally practiced, and that it ought, in fact, to be so, to the end that they might know who it was who was presented to the sovereign. The result was that the list, not being amended, the tickets were not sent, and no Americans were presented.

Such was the condition of things when I came here. The first general presentation day and court ball of this season came off at the Tuileries on the 8th inst. On the 2d inst. I had sent in (outside of the usual list of thirty) Americans for presentation, two of these parties only applied to attend the performance of a lady of the Imperial household, and the other a United States General, with their consorts, respectively. On the evening of the 6th instant I received from M. THOUVENEL a letter, in which he stated that "the reception of my list, but says "You have joined to it a number of two of these persons the consideration of their quality (*leur qualité*,) for the effects, thus necessary under the mission has been omitted. I pray you have the goodness to enable me to [illegible] the cypher that Majesties the composite list, adding the information it ought to contain, to wit: the social position and the profession (*la position sociale et la profession*) of the individuals to be presented." The next morning I examined what had been the past practice of the Legation, and found the correspondence before referred to in the time of my predecessor. I immediately addressed to M. THOUVENEL a note, of which the following is a copy:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Jan. 7, 1862.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: The letter which you did me the honor to write in reference to the list of persons proposed to be presented by me to their Imperial Majesties, was received last night, and I hasten to reply to it. The list already prepared at this Legation was in conformity with what had been the established usage of my predecessors, and to which no exception had been taken, so far as the records of the Legation show, until the last list presented by my predecessor, Mr. FAULKNER.

Where an official of the American Government has been named for presentation hereinbefore, I find it has been usual so to designate him, and I have so it done in this case; but of the great number of private gentlemen and ladies who have been honored by a presentation to their Majesties, in no instance do I find that "their quality," "social position and profession" have been set forth. The reasons of this must be obvious to your Excellency. In the social and political organization of society in the United States, no titles of honor or nobility exist. Every citizen of good character may be so presented to his Excellency the President on proper occasions. The French Minister at Washington presents, in like manner, to his Excellency any or as many of his countrymen as he may choose to present, without question as to "their quality, social position or profession." But if disposed to comply with the request of your Excellency, I know of no mode by which it could be done. In the absence of any recognized rule I cannot, if I would, designate "the quality," or draw nice distinctions as to the "social position" of those who may apply for presentation. I can only say they are gentlemen and ladies; I need not add, I am sure, of unexceptional character. Some have been presented at other European courts; some are the wives or children of those who have been presented at this court, while others—a majority, perhaps—are, as I am informed, private gentlemen, without, I believe, profession or occupation. In view of all the circumstances, and of the great numbers which have heretofore been presented by my predecessors, I have felt it my duty to say this much in reference to the application of your excellency for an amended list. But the privilege of a presentation is a courtesy extended by their Majesties, not a right claimed on behalf of American citizens.

If, therefore, your Excellency will prescribe some fixed rule, susceptible of application, it will be a relief to the Legation, and I can assure you, will give me pleasure to comply with it.

Accept the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's very obedient servant,

WM. L. DAYTON.

To his Excellency, M. THOUVENEL, le Ministre des Affaires Estranger.

To this letter I have received no answer, and the parties on the list, except the officials, no cards.

In the evening of the next day (being the day of the presentation) I had the honor to receive five cards for the use of the two official gentlemen, with their families. They were received, however, too late to enable them to avail themselves of the honor intended, and the cards were returned by me the following morning with a respectful note stating that fact. I have reason to know that the delay in sending these cards was a mistake and regretted. But, as respects the others, who hold, or have held, no official rank or position, the matter stands where the correspondence has placed it.

This court has, in time past, been most liberal in the extension of this courtesy to our citizens, and it has certainly been used without stint. Should it be limited now to officials of our Government only, whether State or National, it would exclude, as you well know, the most of that class of citizens, who, according to European ideas, are best entitled to presentation.

But, unless some explanation is volunteered, or further suggestion made to us as to the wishes of the court, I know not how, with a proper self-respect, I can do more or say more than I have already done or said. I am quite open, however, to any suggestion from yourself, if you think the matter worthy suggestion. With much respect, your obedient servant,

WM. L. DAYTON.

His Excellency, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

No. 106.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1862.

Wm. L. Dayton, Esq., &c., &c.:

SIR: Your dispatch of Jan. 14, (No. 102,) has been received. It is accompanied by a copy of a note which you have addressed to M. THOUVENEL, on the subject of the introduction of American citizens at the Imperial Court.

I very freely confess to the opinions, First, that an audience or presentation of any but diplomatic persons at Court is to be regarded not in any degree as a right of the person received, but as a courtesy extended to him. Secondly, that the Imperial Court is perfectly at liberty to define and prescribe the qualifications, conditions and terms on which strangers shall be admitted into its society. Thirdly, If American citizens request you to present their names for admission at Court, you can only present them by complying with the terms and conditions prescribed. Fourthly, referring to the questions which have actually arisen, I think that you can properly, in all cases, give the occupation or profession of any person whose wishes you present. You cannot, indeed, undertake to assign the social position of each person, for that would be to discriminate, or seem to discriminate, by European rules, between persons who, being all alike citizens, may justly claim to be equals in social position at home, and, therefore, equals in the consideration of this Government itself, when they are abroad. It seems to me, however, that in many cases there are circumstances belonging to the persons you propose to present, which may be properly stated, such as official position held by individuals at the time, or even at some previous time; distinctions arising from personal merit, such as scientific, military or literary, or of a political character, and distinctions as founders of scientific, literary or humane institutions. But even when these suggestions are made in compliance with the rule of the court, it is not to be claimed as a matter of right, or even as a matter of national comity, that the presentations or audiences shall therefore be granted. I have dwelt upon the subject longer than it was due to any importance that it can claim. It is peculiarly uncomfortable at the present moment to find American citizens leaving their country—a prey to faction and civil war—disturbing the court of a friendly Power, and embarrassing our representative there with questions of personal interest and pretension.

Let the Emperor and Empress of France receive who they will, and as many or few as they will, and let all others, as well as these who are admitted, turn their attention to the question how they can serve their country abroad; and if they find no better way to do it than by making their attendance in the saloons of the Tuileries, let them return home to a country that now, for the first time, and not for a long time, needs the active efforts of every one of its loyal children to save itself from destruction.

Finally, above all things, have no question with the Government of France on this subject. Rather introduce nobody, however justly distinguished, than let a question of fashion or ceremony appear in the records of the important period in which we are acting for the highest interests of our country and of humanity. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Coffee Claimed by a Virginian.

From the Boston Traveller, Feb. 10.

Judge SPRAGUE, this morning, delivered his opinion, in the United States Court, in the case of the *Amy Warwick*, coffee laden, which was captured while violating the blockade, seeking to reach Richmond.

The vessel was condemned, her claimant being one CERRY, of Richmond. Of 5,000 bags of coffee constituting her cargo, 4,000 are claimed to have been shipped on English account, under certain conditions, and or reserved for future adjudication. The remaining 400 bags belonged to E. D. DAVENPORT, of Richmond, who claims that he is a loyal citizen of the United States, and that, therefore, his right in the matter should be respected, and the coffee handed over to his agent.

The Court delivered an opinion which covered the question completely, and is important as a precedent in all future cases. It was substantially to this effect. In the first place, the Court made a distinction between contraband property captured at sea and that captured on land. In the latter case the plea of the claimant would be open to serious consideration, but captures on the seas came under plain and well-known general roles of maritime law.

In the second place, the distinction was made between the citizens of a State like Kentucky or Missouri, where there was a divided allegiance, and an uncertain and unsettled sovereignty, and such a State as Virginia, which, by the act of its established Government, approved by a majority of its citizens, had placed itself in a state of war with the Federal Government. The State sovereignty was an enemy, and everything that could afford aid and comfor to the enemy was contraband of war, whatever the private opinions of its owner. He was identified with the State of Virginia, as a subject of that State, living in its jurisdiction, and for various reasons his claim to the property in question was inadmissable, and the said property must therefore be condemned.

Court of General Sessions.

Recorder HOFFMAN, yesterday, sentenced the following persons previously convicted:

ADAM HILL, for grand larceny, penitentiary, two years. CHAS. MILLER, for attempt at burglary, State Prison, two years and three months.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since last, have been 44 lots, Ashes, 1,350 bbls. Flour, 225 bbls. and 2,400 sacks Corn Meal, 1,174 bushels Wheat, 18,871 bushels Corn, 3,121 bushels Rye, 5h bushels Barley, 7,861 bushels Oats, 1,613 bushels Malt, 7,637 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,280 bags Sugar.

ASHES—Sales to-day were quite light, at $6 37½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning are 301 bbls., including 129 bbls. Pots, and 152 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Foreign has been less active, sales since our last having been confined to 1,320 tons, including, according to Mr. OLNEY, 600 tons Peasley Cross Cast, at $7. But tons Horse Carmel, $8; 200 tons Stream, from yard, $6 62½; and 400 tons Newcastle Gas, $5 25, cash, ₱ ton. Nothing really new in Anthracite.

COFFEE—All kinds have been inactive to-day; prices unaltered.

COTTON—Holders exhibit less eagerness to sell, to-day, but the market is inactive, and prices are quite unsettled.

EARTHENWARE—With light supplies available, and an increasing demand, prices are very firm.

FISH—Dry Cod are in light supply and fair request, chiefly at $3 50@$3 75 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are more sought after, including small No. 1 at $9 25@$9 50, closing at $9 50, and small No. 2 at $7 25@$7 50, closing at $7 50, ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring are dull and heavy. Smoked Herring have been in moderate demand, at prices ranging from 20c.@25c. for scaled, and 12c. to 15c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A fair inquiry prevails today, for low and medium brands of State and Western, inferior—prices of which favor sellers. Trade brands are in rather limited demand, yet are quoted steady. The reported sales show our last amount to 18,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 60@$5 70, inferior to choice extra State at $5 90@$6 05—chiefly at $5 92½@$6; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 60@$5 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 90@$6 40; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 95@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio nt $5 95@$6 05; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 10@$6 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 60@$5 70
Extra State	5 90@ 6 05
Superfine Western	5 60@ 5 70
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 90@ 6 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 95@ 6 50
Inferior extra Ohio	5 95@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 20@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee	6 10@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 15@ 7 90

Southern Flour continues in fair demand, at buoyant rates; sales 900 bbls., at $6 05@$6 45 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 50@$6 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Floor is in pretty active request, including superfine at $5 65@$5 70; extra at $5 95@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $2 90@$3 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 80@$1 90 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is held with much firmness, and is in rather more request. Desirable lots are quite scarce. Sales since our last of 36,100 bushels, including White Western at $1 48@$1 51; Red Western (Winter) at $1 46@$1 48; Milwaukee Club (a choice lot) at $1 40; and Red State at $1 40@$1 43; and Amber Jersey at $1 46@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn in limited demand at drooping rates; sales have been made of 26,000 bushels, at 64c.@65c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 60c.@62c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats are dull and heavy, including Canadian, at 40½c.@41½c.; Western, at 40c.@41c.; State at 41½c.@42c., and Jersey at 40c.@41½c. ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet, to-day, at 82c.@85c., from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel; sales 3,800 bushels. Barley is inactive and drooping; sales 5,650 bushels State, from the dépôt, at 82c.@83c., and delivered at 85c. ₱ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Toledo in 1861:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, (in bushels)	7,032,380	6,720,555
Wheat, bushels	6,277,407	6,288,936
Corn, bushels	5,312,038	5,074,366
Oats, bushels	41,428	46,171
Rye, bushels	31,198	29,610
Barley, bushels	12,364	6,597
Total	18,706,510	16,301,245

HAY—North River bale is salable and steady at from 80c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are less sought after at previous prices. Last year's crop 15c.@23c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in limited demand since our last, and prices have declined slightly. Week's receipts, 11,137 Hides; sales, 28,352 Hides, including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDENMEYER, 4500 Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 24½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 Buenos Ayres Hips, 9½ lbs., on private terms; 3,600 Montevideo, 21 lbs., 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Montevideo, for Canada, 21 lbs., 25c., less duty, 6 months, usual selection; 1,300 Rio Grande, 20 lbs., 23c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,500 Orinoco, 21 lbs., 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,000 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., 20c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 1,500 Bogota, 21 lbs., 20½c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 1,234 Minatillan, 20 lbs., on private terms; 1,308 St. Domingo, 24 lbs., part 14c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 500 Maracaibo, dry salted, 33 lbs., on private terms; 250 Port-au-Platte, 17 lbs., 11c., 6 months, as they run; 2,400 Bombay Buffalo, 9c., 6 months, as they run; 200 wet salted Bermuda, 80 lbs., 7½c. cash, rejecting bad Hides; 3,000 Washington slaughter, 90 lbs., on private terms; 1,100 Country do., 50@70 lbs., 7½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 2,000 City do., 70 lbs., 7½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 214,200 dry Hides, 9,000 wet Salted do., 1,800 Horse Hides, and 1,000 bales East India Hides, viz.: 67,000 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 8,500 Buenos Ayres Kips; 8,000 Cordova, &c.; 11,000 Rio Grande; 12,000 California, &c.; 14,000 Orinoco, 12,000 Porto Cabello, &c.; 4,200 Maracaibo, &c.; 3,000 Savanilla and Begota; 500 Aspinwall and San Juan; 6,500 Chili and Peru; 3,500 West Indies, &c.; 57,000 African Kips; 3,000 Texas and Western; 4,000 East Indies, common; 1,000 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo; 1,800 Rio Grande Horse; 5,000 Wet Salted Domestic; 4,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande.

LEATHER—The business of the week Messrs. WEIZEL and WEIDENMEYER review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The demand continues fair, at steady rates. For some small parcels of choice Leather our extreme notations were realized. *Oak Sole*—Inquiry for prime Leather continues good, at firm prices. *Upper Leather*—At Eastern markets there has been some demand for good Kip Leather, at steady rates. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 47,000 sides. *Boots and Shoes*—Jobbing business continues quite inactive. At Philadelphia the stock in manufacturers' hands is much below the average of former years. At Boston moderate sales are being made, at firm rates, for seasonable goods."

LIME—Rockland: 60c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day, at essentially unaltered rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in request, at buoyant prices. Sales, 2,250 bbls., at $12 25@$13 12½ for Mess; $12 75 for Light Mess, deliverable in June; $13@$13 50 for Prime Mess; $8 50@$9 50 for Prime ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4½c.@5c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are quiet to-day, at 4¾c.@6c. for Hams; 3¾c@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet steady; sales, 420 boxes, at 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Lard is doing better: sales, 3,100 tes. and bols., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is in brisk demand, at uniform rates; sales, since our last, 2,900 bbls., at $14 @$14 25 for extra Mess, and $11 75 @$12 50 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20 50@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$15 25 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in moderate request, at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is very quiet at 5c.@7c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Sales to-day, 300 bags Clover at 7c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Are in light supply and pretty good request at very firm prices.

SOAP—Sales, 50 boxes Castile at 14½c., cash, ₱ lb.

SUGAR—Sales have been reported to-day of 900 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7½c., and Porto Rico, part at 7¾c.; also 194 boxes Havana, at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 60,000 lbs. at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,400 bbls., at from 25c.@27½c., closing at 27½c., showing a material advance in prices, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been light to-day, rates unchanged. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. 3d. chiefly at 2s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 7d.@7½d.; Corn, 6¾d.@7d., ₱ bushel; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@22s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 20s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@30s.; Butter, 30s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25

FINANCIAL.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NO. 84 BROADWAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1862:

Net cash assets 1st of February, 1861		$6,989,856 74
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,111,789 12	
For Interest	481,030 00	
From Agents for Sundry Balances of Accounts	912 19	$1,593,731 31
Total		$8,583,587 05
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$320,400 00	
Paid Additions to same	30,784 75	
Paid Surrendered Policies	222,809 32	
Paid Annuities	11,963 43	
Paid Reductions of Premiums	978 13	
Paid Profit and Loss	21,267 21	
Paid Commissions	47,482 18	
Paid Expenses, viz.: Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Taxes, Salaries, Rent, Printing and Stationery, Advertising, Fuel, Medical Examinations, &c.	88,135 74	$743,820 76
Net cash assets 1st February, 1862		$7,839,766 29
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$421,433 82	
Bonds and Mortgages	6,536,924 41	
United States Stocks	783,782 50	
Real Estate	76,513 24	
Due from Agents	21,112 32	$7,839,766 29
Add interest accrued, but not yet due		90,000 00
Add deferred Premiums (estimated)		135,000 00
Add arrears of Premiums in course of transmission		21,492 48
Gross assets 1st February, 1862		$8,086,258 77

	No. of Policies.	Amount.
At risk, Feb. 1, 1861	12,591	$37,397,583
Issued during the year	1,221	3,816,325
Total	13,812	$41,213,908
Deduct forfeited, cancelled, surrendered, expired and dead	1,717	5,789,899
In force Feb. 1, 1862	12,095	$35,424,009
Of which are:		
For Life	11,542	$33,589,009
For Endowment Assurances	403	1,352,000
For short terms	150	473,000
Total	12,095	$35,424,009

Increase in net cash assets for the year $849,909 55

Decrease in the amount at risk for the year $1,973,574

Circulars containing the Rates of Premium and a full explanation of the new scheme of Survivorship Annuities, may be had on application at the office of the Company in a few days.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDK. S. WINSTON,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. H. FREEMAN,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MARTIN BATES, Ja.,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

Secretary, ISAAC ARTT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1862.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES, dated Aug 1st, 1861, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision is made for the payment in coin of the coupons of semi-annual interest, which will become due on the 1st inst. All such coupons, together with schedules showing the number and amount of each coupon, and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment. *The coupons cannot be received through the mails, but must be presented in person, or through an agent in New-York.* JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive on deposit United States Notes, as a temporary loan, for which interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum will be paid, together with the principal, in like currency, on demand after ten days' notice. JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund desire to purchase on the 1st day of March next, $8,000 of the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Company. Sealed proposals will be received at the Bank of North America, New-York, until the 1st of March, addressed to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1862.—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The poll will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent. (20) on all policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on and after the 20th day of February inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the transfer agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the Office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank, in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 13, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, 20th inst.
The transfer books will close on the 15th, and reopen on the 22d inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Feb. 15, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual interest thereon of three and one-half per cent. for the past six months, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 48 Wall-st. Feb. 6, 1862.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst. JOHN J. STEWART, Sec'y.

MEDICAL.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,

But everything as clear as the sun at noon-day, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 146 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 49 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work. Considers it his duty, in gratitude to the Author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN! THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, and all Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c., is prepared only by CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by C. B. & C. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 21 Bond-st. Office consultations on the most private diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

YOUNG MAN—YOUNG MAN—YOUNG MAN—Have you contracted that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Core that disgusting disease at once. Dr. ROGMAN'S Specific Drops never fail. D. S. BARNES, Sole Agent, No. 202 Broadway, New York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and Intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.,	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip, East River, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor Monday and Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 51 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25x50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 30-horse power, on 124th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 151 Chambers-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED by a respectable German woman a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles thoroughly, and is a good baker. The best City reference. Call at 504 East 4th-st., in the rear basement, near 1st av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French flutting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY an respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French flutting; has lived in the best of private families. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing industrious girl desires a situation, in City or country; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, makes nice bread, and is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a neat and tidy girl, to do general housework; can cook, bake, wash and iron first-rate; can milk and make butter; is willing to make herself generally useful; has over three years' country reference. Can be seen at No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—AN ACTIVE AND INdustrious young woman wishes a situation as housework; is a good plain cook and first-rate laundress; has a year and a half reference from last employer. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED BY A competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, fluting, &c.; gentlemen's washing carefully done and on reasonable terms, or would take the washing of a small family by the month. Call at No. 146 State-st., Brooklyn, second door from Boerum-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable middle-aged woman, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is trustworthy in every respect; is willing to make herself generally useful; the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WHO went out by the day, being out of employment, wishes to engage in a private family for the two coming months; wages no object; wants a home; had fifteen years' practice making family clothing; has the best of City reference or ability and character. Apply at No. 211 7th-av., over the store, between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young lady, to go out to work in a family; has her own Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine; will go out by the month. Apply at No. 593 2d-av., corner 36th-st., third floor, front room. Call for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Scotch Protestant girl wants a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or to take charge of an invalid lady, or to assist in the charge of children; is kind and obliging, with good reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 44 East 32d-st., third floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and waitress, or as family seamstress; is quick at the needle, makes shirts; wages $7 per month. City or country. Call, or address, at No 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WHO THOROughly understands her business wants a situation as waitress in a small private family, or a respectable private boarding-house. Can be seen till suited at No. 351 Elizabeth-st., first floor, up stairs; good reference given.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent tidy girl, who refers to her last employer, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining room; is fully competent; no objection to Brooklyn or Staten Island; wages $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single young man, as coachman and groom and plain gardener; no objections to City or country, best City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A SCOTCHMAN, WHO IS A thoroughly competent farmer, wishes a situation; is married—no incumbrance. Call on or address D. McMILLAN, at Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Wanted, on engagement, by a Scotchman as head gardener and farmer, one who will attend dairy and poultry; no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. Address ABERDEEN, No. 1 Market-st.

HELP WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, by an importing and manufacturing house, an assistant book-keeper and collector. Address, with reference to his last employers, Box No. 2209, Post office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART BOY, OF RESpectable family, for a banking office; must reside in Jamaica; salary first year, $50. Address, with name of parents and residence, Box No. 1,858 Post-office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a good cook, washer and ironer, at No. 221 West 24th-st.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE. Apply at No. 396 4th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 86 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel, or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE IN THE village of Hempstead, Long Island, containing one and a half acres of ground, with an abundance of fruit, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes and shrubbery, a good new House, containing eleven rooms besides the attic, a barn, and a good well of water by the door. Will be sold low, and on easy terms. Inquire of JAMES H. PULLIS, No. 150 South-6th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN AUDUBON PARK, FOUR MOST desirable residences on the North River, within five minutes' walk of 193d-st. depot Hudson River Railroad; plank walk, schools, churches, &c.; calls are made daily for orders for all that house-keepers require. Apply to J. W. AUDUBON, No. 180 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 114 Front-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the depôt.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 55x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence: pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, winery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—A GENTLEMAN WHO wants to go to California, will sell at a great bargain some of the best and handsomest property in the city of St. Paul, and in its immediate vicinity, both improved and unimproved, for cash, or will exchange for any good available property. A good chance for a fortune. Address for three days, stating full particulars, Box No. 1,768 General Post-office.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—CORNER LEXINGton-av. and 37th-st., first-class, modern 4-story, brown-stone house and stable. Location one of the finest in the City. Price for sale, $25,000. Terms easy. Rent, $1,500 to a perfectly satisfactory private family. HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWNstone front house, 20x55, No. 162 Madison-av., near 31th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 154; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 57 NORTH Moore-st., with lease of lot; size of house, 25 by 44, 3 stories, brick, belonging to the estate of RALPH I. BUSH, deceased. Apply on the premises.

HOTELS.

WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS—Now undergoing repairs and a general renovation, Patten's Hotel, Nos. 277, 279 and 281 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Warren sts. Application for rooms, &c., may now be made at the office of the Hotel.
JAMES PATTERSON, Proprietor.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $139
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $113
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, &c.
STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The powerful Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted up in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—Cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. The succeeding steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. JAMES CLARK, will sail TUESDAY, March 25. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steams ip Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY, Feb. 15,
ETNA ..... SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
KANGAROO ..... SATURDAY, Mar. 1,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$3
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. H. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 24 March.	SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 90
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ROANOKE leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, March 1, 1862, at 12 o'clock. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
ARNOUX CONSTABLE & CO. will make their semi-annual opening of Camel's Hair Long and Square Shawls, ON MONDAY, Feb. 17.
Among the lot will be found a magnificent display of open centre Square Shawls, admirably suited for young ladies and misses. Also, Antique Shawls, long and square, in great variety.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT H. H. MACY'S, NOS. 201 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain lace and muslin, hosiery, and under-wear, ladies' underwear, &c., &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 62½, (by mail 66c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS—Stocking Yarns, 25 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents, Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; cheap worsted goods, Leggins, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Small Wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery. Wesley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELDER'S, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, near Pearl-st., east side.

INDIA SHAWLS.—AMONGST OTHER BARgains for the week, I will show an elegant Long Black Shawl, at $250, worth $325. J. RUSSELL,
No. 232 Wooster-st., 2d door below Amity.
N. B.—Exchanges made. Shawls altered, repaired and cleaned.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.—A LARGE

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Rebel Reports of Movements in the North Carolina Waters.

Edenton, Hertford, and Other Points Occupied.

GOV. WISE AT CURRITUCK COURT-HOUSE

Exaggerations of the Affair on Roanoke Island.

CURIOUS MORAL DRAWN BY THE REBELS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 14.

The propeller *Jersey Blue* arrived from Annapolis this morning, with about two hundred and fifty troops belonging to various regiments, who were sick and left behind when the Burnside Expedition sailed. The *Jersey Blue* will proceed as sooo as the weather moderates.

The *Stars and Stripes* is still here, and will probably sail to-morrow afternoon with a large cargo of ammunition.

A flag of truce went out this morning, and returning brought several passengers, mostly ladies, to go North.

We find the following in to-day's Norfolk *Day Book*:

"A rumor reached this city yesterday, by passengers from Suffolk, that the enemy had taken possession of Edenton, and also of Plymouth. Later in the day, it was rumored that a couple of the enemy's vessels had proceeded on a reconnoissance as far as Colerraine."

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Friday, has the following:

"Gen. WISE is near Currituck Court-house, and sent down a flag of truce to Roanoke Island on Thursday."

PETERSBURG, Thursday, Feb. 13.

The editor of the *Express* has received a letter from Suffolk, dated Thursday, which says that Edenton and Hertford have both been captured. Five gunboats moved slowly to the wharf at Edenton yesterday, at 9 o'clock, and landed their troops. Very soon afterwards fifteen more gunboats arrived. The citizens raised the white flag. Between 3,000 and 4,000 troops landed at Edenton. The population of Edenton is about 2,000, and is distant from Suffolk about fifty miles.

In the afternoon two gunboats went up Chowan River toward Winton, and several others toward the mouth of the Roanoke.

A gentleman just arrived from Gatesville says that seven hundred horses were landed at Edenton last night, and also that a large number had been landed at Elizabeth City.

Hertford, the capital of Perquimans County, was taken by the Federals yesterday.

Capt. GOODMAN, of the North Carolina Rip Van Winkles, with fifty-two of his men and seven of the Wise Legion, have reached Suffolk.

OUR PAMLICO SOUND CORRESPONDENCE

Col. Ferrero's Official Report of the Roanoke Fight —Rebel Document:—Scene of the Last Naval Engagement—Rejoicing at Hatteras Inlet—List of the Vessels at Anchor There.

PAMLICO SOUND, Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

In the absence of the official reports of Brig.-Gens. FOSTER, RENO and PARKE, the following report of Col. FERRERO touching the part performed by his and other regiments in the splendid fight at Roanoke Island, will be read with much interest:

I beg to submit the following as the report of the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers:

I received an order from Gen. RENO, on the morning of Saturday, the 8th of January, 1862, at about 7½ o'clock, to form line on the right of the Second Brigade. The regiment started at about 8 o'clock A. M., in the rear of the First Brigade. After having marched a distance of about half a mile, we met three companies of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment. I halted my column and allowed them to take their position. Following them on the main road up the island, and marching a distance of about half a mile, I received an order from Gen. RENO's Aid to force our way through a dense jungle in the direction of the fighting. On arriving near the rear of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, received an order to advance and take position on their left.

Finding the swamp almost impassable, owing to the dense growth of underbrush on the right of my line, I ordered four companies of the right wing, viz.: A, G, D and I, to push forward towards the left, under command of Lieut.-Col. POTTER. Said companies advanced and entered the fire on the left of the Twenty-first Massachusetts. During the engagement of the above companies in said position, the firing was very galling, but it was replied to with great vigor, by both men and officers. I ordered the companies of the left wing push forward toward the right. Finding it impossible to engage the enemy on account of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment being in front, I ordered the men to lie down, in order to avoid the shower of bullets from our own troops as well as those from the enemy. The enemy finding that they were outflanked, commenced to retreat, when the order was given by Gen. RENO to charge. The right wing charged under command of Lieut.-Col. POTTER, while I led the left wing. Having advanced a few paces in front of the Ninth New-Jersey and the Ninth New-York, I found their fire was directed into our ranks. I halted my men, and ordered the signal for cease firing to be sounded by my bugler, which was understood by all the troops in the vicinity. At that moment the cry came to charge, when all charged, my right wing arriving at the fort first. Capt. J. G. WRIGHT, of Company A, color company, arrived with his company, and planted the American flag upon the ramparts, in advance of any other regiment. It was the first American flag in the fort. Capt. SIMS, of Company G, and Capt. JOHNSTON, of Company I, took possession of the guns of the fort. I led the left wing down the main road, followed by the Ninth New-York, crossed the moat, and halted inside the fort. On arriving inside of the fort, Lieut. STRINGWELLER, of Company K, brought me in wounded officer, who was a Lieutenant in the Wise Legion, of Virginia, whom he found lying a short distance off. After remaining at the fort about fifteen minutes, I rallied my men, formed line, and started up the main road in pursuit of the enemy. On arriving at the end of the island, I found that two boat-loads of the enemy had escaped, but one containing O. JENNINGS WISE, severely wounded, and four others, had been captured, and were in charge of the Ninth New-York. The four prisoners were transferred to my charge, and I left them in a house which was guarded by our troops. Ascertaining that Gen. RENO had advanced across the island to the left, I immediately followed, and arrived in time to receive an order from him to place a chain of sentinels to encircle the grounds and barracks of the captured enemy, which was executed, and remained upon duty until relieved by the Ninth New-Jersey. The men and officers under my command behaved with a coolness that was really surprising for men who were under fire for the first time. On Sunday morning, the 9th inst., I received an order to detail a Company to plant the American flag on one of the captured forts on the sea shore.

Yours, respectfully, EDW. FERRERO,
Colonel Fifty-first Regiment N. Y. V.

REBEL ESTIMATE OF THE STRENGTH OF THEIR POSITION.

A "Post return" found in the fort called "Bartow," and dated Dec. 24, is signed by G. H. HILL, Major C. S. P. A., (Confederate States Provisional Army.) This document states that "the pieces of artillery reported is one rifle 32-pounder; six smooth bore 32-pounders in the battery of Fort Bartow, and one brass 6-pound field piece. Company E is on detached service at Fort Forest, but is considered a part of this command."

The total number of men enlisted in the Seventeenth Regiment, N. C., are as follows: Co. t, 85; Co. L, 86; Co. E, 74. Total, 247.

THEIR AMMUNITION.

A letter signed ELLIGOOD, and dated Jan. 29, gives the following list of arms and ammunition:

40 long 32-pound guns, ready for action, and
9 rifle guns. We have plenty of ammunition for a five days' action.
750 rifle and round bombs.
800 round shot.
800 grape shot, and canister shot in abundance."

This is intended to include the armament of all the forts on Croatan Sound.

The following letter was picked up among loose papers in Fort Bartow:

ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 7, 1862.

DEAR SIR: The enemy are in sight of our battery, and have already 23 steamers and 26 transports moored this side of the marshes.

We are all ready for them, and expect to give them a good thrashing, and send them home to their work. The engagement will certainly be a long and desperate one, but our cause is good; God being, as I firmly believe, on our side, will give us the victory.

With much respect, your obedient servant,
Sergt. W. E. VAUGHN,
Commanding Gun No. 5, Pigs' Point Battery,
To JOHN R. HATHAWAY.

Among other memoranda found in Fort Huger, at Wier's Point, were the following:

Inventory of camp and garrison equipage, in Company L, in the Seventeenth Regiment North Carolina troops, stationed at Fort Bartow, on Roanoke Island, N. C., Dec. 14, 1861, to wit:

22 tents, 9 camp-chests, 2 wood-saws, 8 shovels, 5 cooking-stoves and fixtures, 4 axes, 54 bed-sacks, 2 spades.

(Signed,) CHARLES G. ELLIOTT,
Second Lieut. Com'g Co. L., 17th N. C. T.
To Maj. G. H. HILL, Commanding Forces, &c.

HEADQUARTERS 17TH REGIMENT N. C. T.,
Fort Bartow, Roanoke Island, Dec. 24, 1861.

Invoice of muskets transferred from Seventeenth Regiment N. C. Troops, to the Depôt Quartermaster of Roanoke Island, for transportation to Fayetteville, N. C., for repairs.

From Company I, Lieut. M. O. JORDAN, commanding, 3 muskets; from Company L, Capt. J. R. FEARING, commanding, 10 muskets.

Five of the above are broken, and the rest otherwise out of repair.

G. H. HILL, Major C. S. P. A., Com'g 17th Reg't.

HOW THE REBELS TOOK THEIR DEFEAT.

The majority of the rank and file manifested very little regret at having been defeated. They seemed surprised at the moderate tone of our officers and men towards them, and in less than an hour after their surrender knots of our troops could be seen mingling in the most friendly conversation with their rebel prisoners, who seemed reassured and quite at ease in their novel position. They were, however, very anxious about the disposition that would be made of them, and particularly dreaded the idea of being sent to our cold climate at this season of the year.

The interview between Gen. BURNSIDE and Col. SHAW, the Commander of the rebel army, was a most cordial and business-like affair.

"What are you going to do with us, General?" asked SHAW. The General, smiling pleasantly, replied: "Oh, we will take good care of you. There are some of my boys still down South, and I will now be able to get them back."

"But couldn't you permit us to remain here, General," asked SHAW, "until some arrangement is made?"

"I haven't the provisions to feed so many of you up here," said Gen. BURNSIDE; "and, then, you know, we shall require all these quarters for our men."

As night came on, and the wind was blowing cold from the northwest, the prisoners began to manifest anxiety as to where they should quarter for the night. Gen. RENO accordingly directed that about one-third of all the houses should be assigned for their quarters, and that they should also have their tents pitched in the rear of the houses.

A strong guard was posted, and all hands, weary of each day's labor, retired to their quarters, and enjoyed the first night's sleep on shore for five weeks.

Several of the rebel officers captured were made prisoners at the Hatteras bombardment, and afterward released on taking the oath of allegiance.

CROATAN SOUND.

This sound is comparatively a small sheet of water extending from the east end of Albemarle Sound, in a S. S. E. direction, the greater portion being that sheet of water lying between Roanoke Island, on the east, and the mainland from Carmen's Point to below the Roanoke Marshes on the west. Its length is about 12 miles, and its average width about two miles. The main channel from Albemarle to Pamlico Sound runs through it. The southern end of this channel is quite deep, but through the northern part no more than 9 feet can be taken. There are several knolls, with but from four to five feet water upon them, in this part of the channel, and Fuike's Shoal lies midway between Redstone Point and Pork Point, the channel running close along its eastern edge, where it is steep to, with 13 feet of water. Near the south end of this Sound is Croatan lighthouse, on the east side, and midway of the narrow channel connecting Pamlico and Croatan Sounds. Both are screw-pile structures.

SCENE OF THE LAST NAVAL ENGAGEMENT ON PASQUOTANK RIVER.

There are several small arms or rivers which make out from Albemarle Sound to the northward and westward, from two to twelve miles, receiving at their heads small streams. The names of these, beginning at the eastward, are North, Pasquotank, Little, Perquinous, Yeopim and Edenton Bay. Of these the Pasquotank, where the rebel navy was attacked and destroyed, is the most important, both from its size and as being the outlet of a system of inland navigation connecting it with the town of Norfolk.

Pasquotank River lies just to the westward of North River, and extends as an arm of the Sound in a northwest direction, with irregular shores for fifteen miles to Elizabeth City, which is situated on its west, or right bank, and where it receives the river proper—a crooked, narrow, deep stream. At its mouth, between Wade's Point on the west, and Pocosoa Point on the east, it is 2¾ miles wide, gradually narrowing to one mile between Cobb's and Hudson's Point, 1⅞ miles below Elizabeth City. At the city it is less than 200 yards wide, with a depth of from 5 to 6¾ fathoms. The average depth of the river is 11 feet, with a bottom of soft blue mud. On Wade's Point there is a screw-pile light house, and here there is a strong battery.

Above Elizabeth City the river runs with a very crooked course, sometimes not over 50 yards in width, rising with many branches in the Dismal Swamp. About 17 miles above the city it is joined by the Dismal Swamp Canal, which, with a length of about 20 miles, joins the west branch of Elizabeth River, four or five miles from Norfolk.

MORE CONTRABANDS AT HATTERAS.

About half an hour before the *Stars and Stripes* left her anchorage at Hatteras Inlet, a small boat was seen at the westward, having a white flag flying. The commander of the post sent a boat to bring it in. The boat contained four colored men, who stated that they belonged to a good Union man near Middleton, and that they had been advised to make their escape. The rebels were impressing every white man in the State, and also forcing the slaves to work and fight. The latter were running off as fast as possible, to escape impressment. Their master sent by these slaves a verbal message to the commander of the Union vessels at Hatteras, saying: "Tell them for God's sake to send their steamers as soon as possible." The fugitives were sent to the commander of the fort.

REJOICING AT HATTERAS INLET.

The *Stars and Stripes*, which was sent forward with dispatches to Washington, arrived at the bar on Tuesday evening *en route* to Fortress Monroe. There she was immediately boarded by Capts. GOODRICH and CLARK, ELLIOT and MOARIS, eager to hear the latest news from the scene of action. Nothing could exceed the delight which these gentlemen manifested at the gratifying news which we brought down. On Wednesday morning, when the *Stars and Stripes* crossed to the Inlet, a salute of thirty-four guns was fired, and all the vessels in the harbor hoisted their flags, giving a holiday appearance to the fleet. The steamer was soon surrounded by a fleet of boats, and the captains of the vessels seemed as if they would never weary of hearing the details of the cheering intelligence.

The following vessels our reporter noticed at anchor in the harbor:

Ships *Arrican*, *Kitty Simpson*, ready to sail; *Volitigeur*, still ashore; bark *Awe*, of Providence; brig *Hope*; sharp Government ship, no name: schooners *Chas. S. Carstains*, *John Aumack*, *T. P. Learned*, *Spence D. Plandome*, *John Wright*, *Sarah Ann Falconer*, *Samuel B. Wheeler*; steamer *Albany*, bound to Roanoke: schooners *H. A. Rogers*, *Wm. H. Mailler*, *H. R. Coggeshall*, *Sarah A. Smith*, *Jonathan W——*, *W. E. Carlisle*, *J. J.*, in a blue and red swallow-tail flag, *Buena Vista*, and steamer *Louisiana*. There were, altogether, sixty vessels at anchor.

The schooner *Martha Reinhart* was ashore in the breakers of the inlet, and in a dangerous position. The crew were on board, and the boat at the stern. She was light, having discharged a cargo of coal, and was on her way North.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

The Press are greatly indebted to Lieut.-Commanding REED WERDEN, of the U. S. steamer *Stars and Stripes*, for a passage from Roanoke Island to Fortress Monroe; and the correspondent of the TIMES desires to tender to him and his accommodating officers their best thanks, for many civilities during the voyage.

The following are the names of the officers of the *Stars and Stripes*:

Lieut.-Commanding, REED WERDEN.
Lieut. R. S. McCook, Executive Officer.
Acting-Masters, S. R. Clapp, L. W. Hill, George Asbury, Thomas Smith.
Acting-Paymaster, J. O. Pratt.
Assistant-Paymaster, Benjamin Marshall.
Engineer, S. B. Briggs.
Assistant-Engineers, T. D. Coffee, W. D. Trasbie.
Master's Mates, H. B. Conklin, S. C. Foote.
Captain's Clerk, A. B. Thornton.

INCIDENTS OF THE ROANOKE FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 15.

The *Star* learns from a gentleman who came direct from Roanoke Island that Col. RUSSELL, of the Tenth Connecticut Regiment, fell dead from his horse, at the head of his regiment, while marching against the enemy. Strange as it may appear, not a scratch was found upon his body when examined, and his death must have come from the wind of a cannon-ball, or from excitement.

Lieut.-Col. DE MONTEL, who volunteered in the assault upon the rebel battery, received his death-wound while heading the advance, and while in the act of shouting, "Come on, boys; we will show them how to fight."

In the course of the action, a shell burst on the United States gunboat *Hetzel* and set her magazine on fire. Lieut. FRANKLIN, her executive officer, ordered the men to the magazine to extinguish the fire, but they, hesitating, he took the hose in his own hands, sprung down and extinguished the flames before they reached the powder.

A similar occurrence took place on the *Ceres* from the bursting of a gun, when Acting-Master DIARMAID sprang into the magazine and extinguished the fire.

A shell entered the coal bunks of another of our steamers, setting them on fire. The flames were subdued with much difficulty, but with little damage to the vessel.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE ROANOKE BATTLE.

THE DEFEAT, AS VIEWED FROM NORFOLK.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1862.

Short-hand narrations of our recent disaster in North Carolina, were received during yesterday, and brief summaries of such as were reliable telegraphed you. Up to this writing (11 o'clock) nothing additional has been elicited in an accurate form. After fully possessing themselves of Roanoke Island, the enemy (10,000 strong) advanced upon Elizabeth City, and when within ten miles of the place, the citizens, deeming it indefensible, applied torches to their dwellings as well as places of business. The representations of the last courier from this locality induce the belief that the Carolinians did their work successfully.

Great confidence is expressed that the town has been reduced to one vast ruin, without even leaving shelter for the invaders. The only force at hand for its defence appears to have been Col. HENNINGSON's artillery—altogether inadequate for such purpose. When my informant left there, little doubt was entertained of the advance of the Yankees against Plymouth and Edenton, lying on opposite banks of Albemarle Sound, and not more than fifty miles distant by water. If such course was adopted, it will doubtless be known here during the day, and promptly send you.

Estimates of our losses, as well as those of the enemy, still come to hand. The most accurate is, perhaps, that sent you previously. Those on our side may be summed: Killed, 200; escaped, 150; wounded or taken prisoners, 1,000. In killed, the Federal estimate of loss is 1,200—what the proportion of wounded, is unknown.

Upon simply a question of humanity, your correspondent refused to add to his last dispatch the numerous rumors rife in this city with respect to the fate of Capt. O. J. WISE and his gallant command, the Richmond Blues. The courier who last reached Norfolk gave out as report, but not fact, that Capt. WISE was severely wounded in the leg—whether dead or not was not ascertained. His representations with respect to the corps under that gentleman's command were equally mythical. They had charge of Pork Point battery, and behaved most heroically, but, encountering *a whole regiment* of New-York Zouaves, found it impossible to maintain their position. In this emergency an honorable surrender would have been made to an honorable foe, but finding no quarter, and every principle of honorable warfare ignored, a hand to hand encounter ensued, if is said, in which they were overpowered by numbers, and all but seventeen butchered. Let me advise, however, that your people restrain their lamentations until this sad news has official confirmation. Like much else, it may prove to be a picture of the imagination as to details.

The loss of the Confederate gunboats is assigned to the exhaustion of their coal and ammunition. Commodore LYNCH, Commander-in-Chief of our naval forces, retired to Elizabeth City with the purpose of replenishing these supplies, but failed to obtain them. This happening rendered the boats perfectly useless, and LYNCH was unable to participate in the engagement or even to give our troops retreating assistance.

Another error, which is reported to have greatly embarrassed Confederate operations—some assert that it caused the defeat—was a mistake of Col. HENNINGSEN. Orders are reported to have been issued to him to report on Roanoke Island, and that he mistook Elizabeth for that point. This is a most improbable solution, and will doubtless be evaporated by official survey of this last misfortune. Indeed, the popular disposition to criticise and condemn the management of this whole affair, in the absence of well attested details, is exceedingly unjust as well as hurtful.

Gen. HUGER, especially, has been the subject of much invective, which is all wrong at this juncture. The public should be slow to condemn in these peculiar times, unless the proof of incompetency or willful neglect of official duty is palpable. Such is not true in this instance, and data for such judgment cannot at present be had.

Among the groundless rumors in circulation last evening, was one to the effect that the Federals were advancing through the canal and by foot, ten thousand strong, upon Norfolk and Portsmouth. Yet, without anticipating military arrangements on that score, it may be prudent to concentrate in this section from five to ten thousand additional troops. The importance of the country taken by the Yankees, as our supply-region for man and beast, unquestionably requires their early expulsion. But my confidence in our military authorities has not, so far, been shaken. It may be that the Yankees are running into a noose they least expect, but most fear.

It is *on dit* that a flag of truce was sent down to Old Point yesterday, when Gen. WOOL declined communication. If true, there is no solution of the enigma, unless we conclude it was done to prevent Confederate discernment of operations there. It certainly is not difficult to conclude that reinforcements will soon be forwarded from that depôt to BURNSIDE.

A call for the mustering of militiamen in Portsmouth was issued yesterday, but the response exhibited very empty ranks. This finds explanation in the fact that nine-tenths of the male population there are now in active service, either in the Navy yard, workshops or the field. Besides, the militia movement is exceedingly humbuggish as well as distasteful. Enough fighting material, on a proper call, can be had there as elsewhere South, and this will be manifest if authority is vested for raising companies in proper hands.

No tidings of the result of the chase of BURNSIDE's fleet after the Confederate gunboat *Forrest*, the only boat which escaped the Federal grasp.

The only mortifying story, so far developed, with respect to the defence of Roanoke Island, is the charge that the Thirty-first North Carolina Regiment broke ranks and fled. This has been so constantly affirmed by parties arriving in this city that it ought to be stated, if untrue, this paragraph will offer its officers an opportunity to refute the expression. It certainly wears the appearance of untruth, when we remember how well the North Carolinians fought at Bethel.

STATEMENT OF AN EYE WITNESS.

We add to the letter of our correspondent an account furnished the Petersburgh *Express* by a member of WISE's company, who participated in the fight:

About 7 o'clock, on Friday, a heavy cannonade was opened by the shipping on the island, which continued until about 7 in the evening, doing, however, little or no damage. The next day, (Saturday,) about 9 o'clock, the booming of heavy cannon announced the approach of the enemy. Our brave troops, who had allowed them to land, surmising their number to be about 5,000, prepared to meet them. Rapidly advancing, in a very short time the fearful struggle commenced. By this time the enemy's force was found to be about 15,000. With Spartan fortitude our brave troops met the fierce encounter, and not until the thinness of their ranks warned them of retreat, did they leave their stand. For five hours our brave Southrons stood the fire of an overwhelming force.

Finding retreat inevitable, they retired, but, halted at times to return their fire. They managed to reach their intrenchments; a charge was made, and complete possession of the island had. About 600 of our men are supposed to be dead, and a large number wounded and taken prisoners. The enemy's loss is set down at 1,500. Four of their ships were sunk by the well-directed fire from our battery.

Commodore LYNCH and his fleet succeeded in doing good service—his ship being among the first to open fire on the shipping.

In the midst of the conflict, O. JENNINGS WISE, of Richmond, fell, pierced by a ball. When asked if he was hurt much, he replied, "Not much, but give it to them." He was borne away in a blanket.

It is much to be regretted that Gen. WISE, from serious indisposition, was detained at Nag's Head. Both he and his son are reported on their way to our city.

Sad to say, but very few escaped from that fine command, the "Richmond Blues."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Dispatch to the Richmond Examiner.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Another courier arrived here this evening from Elizabeth City, bringing additional and seemingly more accurate particulars of affairs in North Carolina.

He reports that three of the gunboats had escaped from that point, and made their way to South Mills, which opens more of their final refuge through the canal.

A Federal lieboat made a charge on Commodore LYNCH's vessel, ran into and cut her in three parts, capturing the Commodore, the rest of the officers and all the crew.

The Federals brought fifty vessels into the action, but had as many more approaching.

Roanoke Island was well defended, and there our defeat is assigned to the decision of our authorities to permit a portion of the Federal troops to land.

Fifteen Richmond Blues certainly escaped. Among the killed are Midshipmen GARDNER and JACKSON, in the defence of Elizabeth City. Midshipman CAMP lost an arm, but is not dead.

Second Dispatch.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Feb. 11—11 o'clock at Night.

Countless rumors still come in from Roanoke Island. Gen. WISE is certainly at Currituck Bridge, where he will make a stand. He has been reinforced by Col. HENNINGSEN's Artillery.

Many houses in Elizabeth City are left standing, the fire having been extinguished.

Federal pickets have advanced six miles in the direction of Norfolk.

Few of the people of Elizabeth City remained at home to welcome the Federals.

Edenton and Plymouth had not been attacked up to this morning.

The number of our killed is now estimated at 600; but of course this must be mere conjecture. O. J. WISE and one private of his company are said to have been killed, and ten wounded.

All the Blues were taken prisoners except six, who are now here, and will leave for Richmond to-morrow.

Gen. WISE's health is improving.

GENERAL NEWSPAPER REPORT

NORFOLK, Feb. 11.—(Received at 10 o'clock P. M.)—Intelligence has been received to-night of a fight on yesterday, between the Confederate fleet and the Federal gunboats. The conflict was short and active. Com. LYNCH was dangerously wounded and taken prisoner. Three of our gunboats were saved, but the loss of life is not reported. Large Confederate forces are at exposed points, and the enemy will meet with the most determined resistance.

It is stated that our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was 1,700. About 400 escaped from the island.

Elizabeth City was shelled without notice.

Heavy firing was heard last night, and it is supposed to have proceeded from the locality of Edenton.

Federal pickets are reported to be 15 miles North of Elizabeth City.

Gen. WISE has arrived at Currituck bridge.

Three hundred and ninety-five prisoners, mostly taken at Hatteras, arrived this afternoon from Fort Warren, via Fortress Monroe and a flag of truce.

The *Examiner* adds:

"Nothing official has yet been received at the War Department of the Roanoke Island fight. It was understood, however, from such communications as had reached there, that Elizabeth City had only been partially destroyed by our forces.

Commodore LYNCH is said to have been taken prisoner by the enemy. HENNINGSEN had not been captured, and was at Edenton.

Gen. WISE was expected to arrive in Norfolk last night."

THE MORAL.

The following is an editorial from the *Examiner* of Feb. 12:

"The enemy's exultation over their recent achievements will be extravagant enough, and the Federal Congress will be emboldened to exact all the measures required by the war. The Demand-Note bill will go through the Senate with the legal-tender clause, and the Tax bill, levying a hundred and fifty millions from the people, will become a law. Expenditures which might otherwise have been abandoned from will be boldly rushed into, and the Government will get more deeply involved in debt than ever.

It had been possible before to save the Northern finances, it will not be now. *The Government will take a new plunge into the sea of financial trouble, and this time into deep waters that have no bottom.* The legal tender clause of their Treasury note bill will cut down the wealth of the entire creditor classes, and in; ose the chief burdens of the war, in the most odious form, upon the men who have so far contributed to it the most important aid. The rich will be disgusted by the unjust and unequal measure, and the poor be burdened by the heaviest tax they have ever yet had to shoulder. The bills enforcing these measures might have hung fire in the Federal Congress for a long time, but for the brave news coming up to it from Tennessee and North Carolina; *they will now become laws, and the Northern people be made to feel, in all its weight, the burden of debt which their mad and bloody policy has imposed upon them forever.*

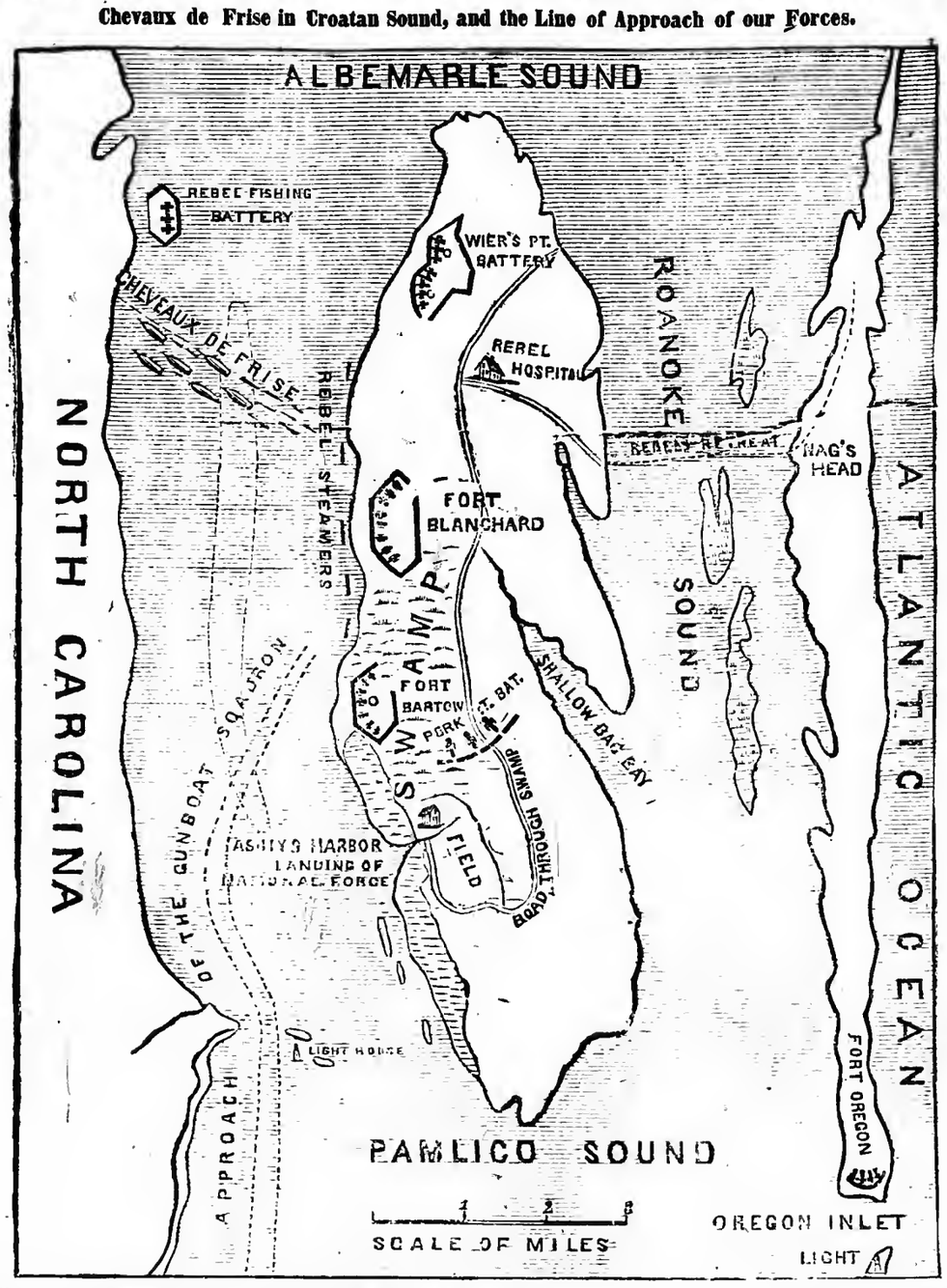
It may, therefore, after all, be a kind Providence that has directed the recent reverses of the South. If they be the means of plunging the enemy still deeper into debt, and of securing the passage of measures which will bring home the war to the pocket of the Northern people, they may prove more fortunate in ultimate consequences than the many victories we gained in the field. *These victories incensed them, and combined the whole public sentiment in support of the war.* The successes they have now achieved will somewhat soothe their exasperated feelings, while the losses and taxes imposed by the new financial measures of Congress will tend to cool the ardor with which they have urged on the war.

They have drawn upon themselves the execrations of impartial nations by the barbarities they have practised in the war and the arrogance of their bearing toward the rest of the world. They are environed by far more serious difficulties in their foreign relations than they claim to have thrown around us by the anaconda folds of their comprehensive strategy. Every day brings new embarrassments upon them in their European relations, while every day adds two of three additional millions to their already appalling debt. Their capitalists are now about to be called upon to share the depreciation which heavy expenditures have produced to the public credit, and the people at large made to refund to the Government some of the money lavished upon armies and contractors. Their support of the war was purchased by a corrupt system of expenditures; but now pay-day has come, and the people must foot the corruption bills.

The affairs of Roanoke Island, Fort Henry and Floreoce will embolden Congress to enact two measures which would make any war unpopular among any people. The Government has taken courage from these successes, and will thrust its long arms into the pockets of the people for the money these expeditions have cost. The people are now exultant and joyful; but there is such a thing as laughing on the wrong side of the mouth; *and the rejoicings that will take place through the North will end, before all is over, in rueful countenances and bitter execrations.*

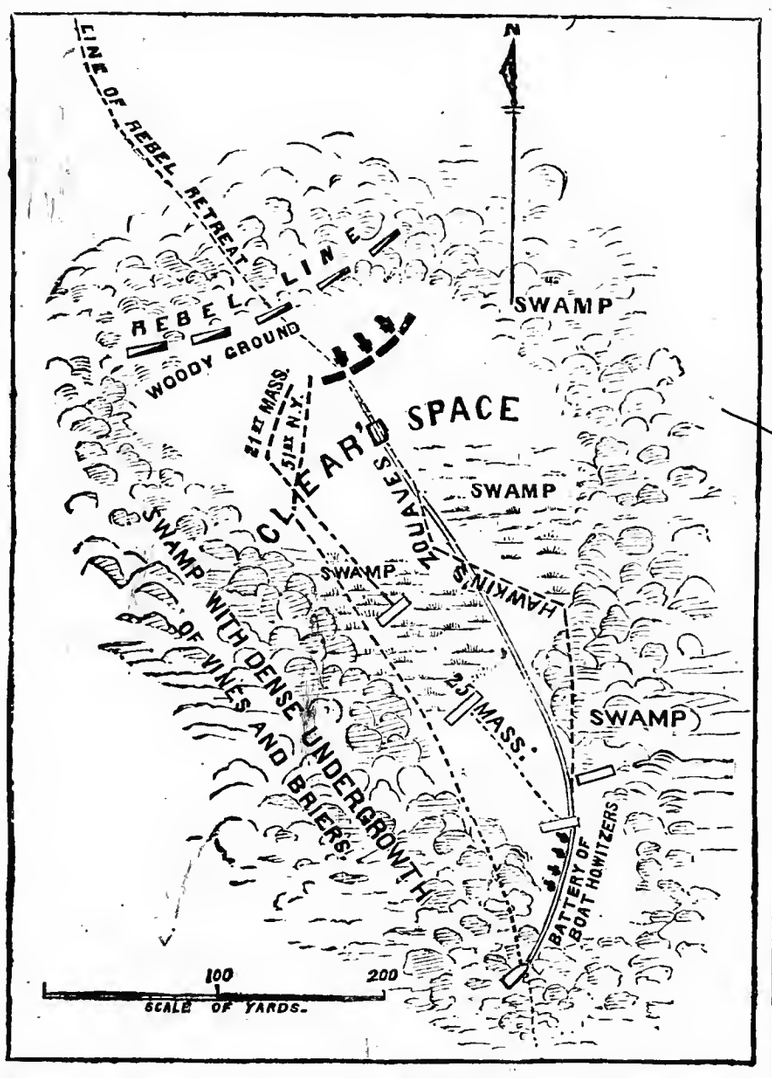
ROANOKE ISLAND AND ITS DEFENCES.

Map Showing the Position of the Island and its Relations to the Mainland; the Rebel Forts and Batteries; the Chevaux de Frise in Croatan Sound, and the Line of Approach of our Forces.



THE PORK POINT BATTERY.

Diagram Showing the Scene of the Gallant Charge of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, the Fifty-first New-York, and Hawkins' Zouaves.



MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE "COLD CREAM,"
MADE BY F. S. CLEAVER.
A sure preventive against chapped hands or tender skin. Sold by first-class drug and fancy stores everywhere. Depôt. Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York.
J. C. ROYSTON, Agent.

OUR POPULAR STOCKS
OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,
Will be largely replenished on
MONDAY, Feb. 17,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

500 PIECES FRENCH
MADAPOLAMS AND PERCALES,
FINISHED EXPRESSLY FOR LADIES' WEAR.
Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
IN NEW COLORINGS AND EXTRA WIDTH.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ATTEMPT TO RUN THE BLOCKADE AT THE NARROWS.

The schooner *Glide* was seen going out at 2 A. M. to-day, and a blank cartridge was fired at her to heave to, but she kept on, when a signal was made to the officer on duty at Fort Hamilton, who fired a shot at her, and struck her. This had the effect to bring her, and several others who were in company, back to the cutter. Five shots in all were fired from Forts Hamilton and Lafayette.

A very nice piece of practice was performed on Wednesday last. As the schooner *M. S. Hathaway* which ran by the center, was passing through the Narrows, from the great number of small vessels in the way, the *Tiger* could not fire at her without risk of injuring some other vessel in range. A signal was made to Fort Lafayette, and immediately a shot tore up the water under the schooner's bow, which brought her up all standing. The cutter then slipped her chain, and overtook her.

ARREST FOR ILLEGAL RECRUITING.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Friday, Feb. 14.

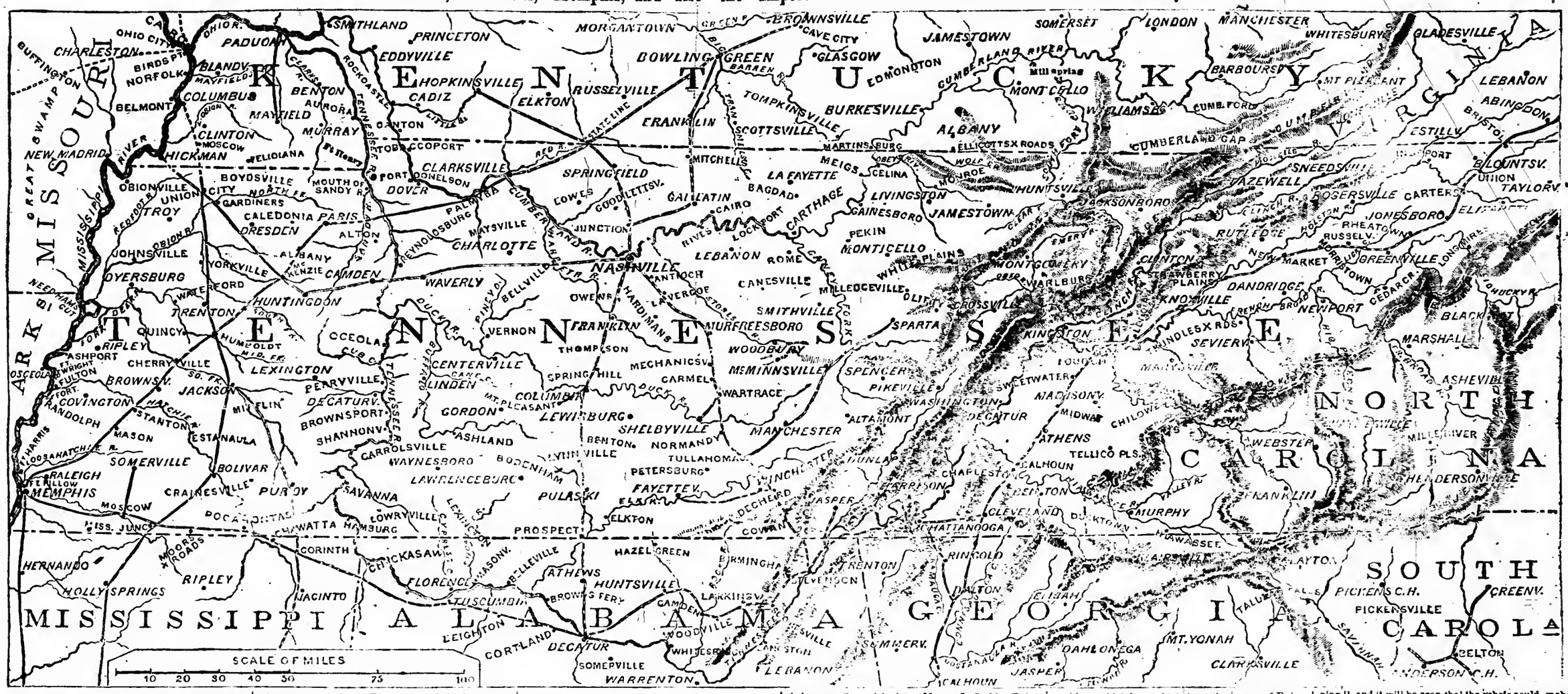
A man named LAWRENCE CASSIDY, from the American side, was committed by the Mayor to-day for trial at the next Assizes, for enticing men to desert from a regiment stationed here to join the American service.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3246. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MAP SHOWING THE STRATEGIC POINTS CAPTURED IN THE RECENT VICTORIES IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Exhibiting Their Relations to These States and to the Contiguous Southern and Southwestern States; Giving the Location and Bearings of Bowling Green, Forts Henry and Donelson, Clarksville, Nashville, Columbus, Memphis, and also the Important Points in East Tennessee and Kentucky.



THE FORT DONELSON BATTLE.

Reports of Three Days' Desperate Fighting.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

Two of our Colonels Killed and Two Wounded.

Capture of the Upper Fort Commanding Fort Donelson.

Six Gunboats in Action on Friday.

Several of them Disabled and Forced to Retire.

COMMODORE FOOTE WOUNDED.

Great Strength and Accurate Aim of the Rebel Batteries.

One of Gen. Grant's Batteries Captured and Retaken.

The Mortar Boats on the Way from Cairo.

The Rebels Flying the Black Flag.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 16.

This city is wild with excitement and rejoicing. *The news is just made public that the American flag waves over Fort Donelson.*

The loss is heavy on both sides.

One of Gen. GRANT's batteries was taken by the rebels, but was recaptured by our troops.

The gunboats are said to be badly damaged.

Further particulars expected to-night.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 16.

The following is a special to the *Missouri Democrat:*

CAIRO, Sunday, Feb. 16—P. M.

Commodore FOOTE reached here at 12 o'clock last night, on board the gunboat *Conestoga*. He stormed Fort Donelson Friday afternoon, with the gunboats *St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Carondelet, Tyler* and *Conestoga*, and after fighting a little more than an hour, he withdrew. Fifty-four were killed and wounded on our gunboats. Pilots RILEY and HINTON, of the *St. Louis*, being among the latter. Com. FOOTE, while standing on the pilot-house of the *St. Louis*, his flag-ship, was slightly wounded. *The St. Louis was hit eighty-one times.* Two gunboats were disabled, the *Tyler* and the *Conestoga*, and remained out of range of the enemy's guns.

The line of battle was as follows: *St. Louis* on the right next the *Louisville*, then the *Pittsburgh* and the *Carondelet* on the left. *The enemy's firing was very accurate. They had three batteries, one near the water, one fifty feet above this, and a third fifty feet above the second.* The upper one mounted four 18-pounders. This one was held in reserve until our boats got within four hundred yards of the fort. Our fire was directed principally at the water battery. One of the enemy's guns burst, and a number were dismounted. The enemy could be seen carrying the dead out of the trenches.

All the gunboats were left up the Cumberland, except the *Conestoga*. She left there yesterday morning. A rifled gun on the *Carondelet* burst, killing six men. The rudder of the *Pittsburgh* was shot away. *The mortar-boats left there yesterday morning.*

The above statements of the fight were received from gentlemen who were on board the *St. Louis* during the engagement.

LATER.—A gentleman who left Fort Donelson yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and reached here this noon, says the fight had been going on all day yesterday (Saturday.) *The right wing of the enemy's fortifications were taken, and the Stars and Stripes were floating over them.* The forces were breast to breast, and the fight was to be renewed.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 16.

Dispatches received at headquarters say that all the gunboats are pretty effectually disabled, except one. Commodore FOOTE was wounded twice, but not fatally.

The upper redoubt was taken by our troops. This commands Fort Donelson, and Gen. Grant telegraphs that he would be able to capture that fort to-day. (Sunday.)

REPORTS FROM CAIRO

CAIRO, Sunday, Feb. 16.

Steamer *Minnehaha* has arrived here from Fort Donelson, having left the fort at 5 o'clock last evening, bringing the military mail and dispatches, and 150 of the wounded to the hospital at Paducah. The fight commenced on Thursday, and *Friday's and Saturday's contest was desperate.* The Illinois Eighteenth suffered severely, and the Iowa Seventh sustained considerable loss. *Swartz's battery, which was taken by the enemy, was recaptured by our men.* Two Colonels were wounded and two killed. Loss heavy on both sides.

The upper fort was taken at 4 o'clock, and *the Union flag is now floating over it.* Our troops behaved with great gallantry.

The gunboats *St. Louis, Louisville* and *Pittsburgh* were disabled.

The *Minnehaha* met the mortar boats at Paducah, going up.

REPORTS FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Feb. 16.

A special to the *Tribune*, dated Cumberland River, near Fort Donelson, 15th, says:

The firing commenced again at daybreak, and continued at intervals all day long. Up to four o'clock no movement or assault by the land forces had been made.

Night before last an attempt was made by the rebels to take TAYLOR's battery of light artillery, but they were repulsed by two regiments and driven back beyond their intrenchments. Our loss in wounded is considerable, but not more than three or four are dangerously wounded.

Six gunboats arrived yesterday, and commenced an attack on the fort at 2 in the afternoon. The firing was very rapid and severe, and lasted one hour and twenty minutes, when our gunboats fell back. The four iron-clad boats were within 300 yards of the fort. All the rebel river guns, except six, were either dismounted or silenced. The first shot fired from the gunboat *Louisville* dismounted the rebels 128-pounder. The *Louisville* received fifty-seven shots, two of which took effect, one striking the starboard side of her deck, and passing through the entire length of the boat, killing three men, and breaking her tiller-rope a short distance from the pilot-house. The rope was then managed by some of the hands, when a shell from the *Tyler*, which lay some distance astern, burst over the *Louisville*, scattering the men at the tiller-rope, and so much disabled her steering-tackle that the boat was compelled to drop astern.

A shot struck the *Pittsburgh* in the bows and stove an immense hole in her, which caused her to drop out of the action. The leak, however, has been stopped.

A shot struck the pilot-house of the *St. Louis*, passing through it between the pilot's legs without injuring him.

All the boats were more or less injured, but none but the *Louisville* seriously. There were five killed and two wounded on the *Louisville*. The gunboats will not be in a condition to renew the attack before to-morrow morning.

In consequence of the height of the bluffs on which the rebel fortifications are built, our shots cannot have as much effect on them as those at Fort Henry. It will therefore require a much longer time to reduce this fort.

The rebels have raised the black flag. It can be seen flying from the bank a short distance above here.

COMMODORE FOOTE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 16.

The following dispatch was this morning received at the Navy Department from Flag-Officer FOOTE:

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP ST. LOUIS, NEAR FORT DONELSON, *via* PADUCAH, Saturday, Feb. 15.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy

I made an attack on Fort Donelson yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., with four iron-clad gunboats and two wooden ones, and after one hour and a quarter's severe fighting the latter part of the day, within less than 100 yards from the fort, the wheel of this vessel and the tiller of the *Louisville* were shot away, rendering the two boats unmanageable. They then drifted down the river. The two remaining boats were also greatly damaged between wind and water. This vessel alone received fifty-nine shots, and the others about half that number each.

There were thirty-four killed and wounded, in the attack, which we have reason to suppose, would in fifteen minutes more, could the action have been continued, have resulted in the capture of the fort bearing upon us, as the enemy was running from his batteries, when the two gunboats drifted helplessly down the river from disabled steering apparatus, as the relieving-tackles could not steer the vessels in the strong current. When the fleeing enemy returned to the river battery guns, from which they had been driven, they again hotly poured fire upon us.

The enemy must have brought over twenty guns to bear upon our boats from the water battery and the main fort upon the hill, while we only could return the fire with twelve boat guns from the four boats.

One rifled gun aboard the *Carondelet* burst during the action.

The officers and men in this hotly-contested but unequal fight, behaved with the greatest gallantry and determination, all deploring the accident which rendered two of our gunboats suddenly helpless in the narrow river and swift current.

On consultation with Gen. GRANT and my own officers, as my services here, until we can repair damages by bringing up a competent force from Cairo to attack the fort, are much less required than they are at Cairo, I shall proceed to that place.

I have sent the *Tyler* to the Tennessee River to render the railroad bridge impassable.

(Signed,) A. H. FOOTE,

Flag-Officer Com'g Naval Force West'n Division.

THE GUNBOATS ENGAGED.

There had been, according to Commodore FOOTE, but six gunboats engaged in the bombardment up to latest advices. Four of these, the *St. Louis, Carondelet, Taylor* and *Conestoga*, took part in the reduction of Fort Henry; two, the *Louisville* and the *Pittsburgh*, were here brought into action for the first time; and three of those engaged at Fort Henry, the *Essex, Cincinnati* and *Lexington*, were not in this fight. We give a list of the officers of all the boats engaged in this gallant action, in the order mentioned by Commodore FOOTE:

GUNBOAT ST. LOUIS, COMMODORE FOOTE'S FLAG-SHIP.

Lieutenant-Commanding, LEONARD PAULDING, U. S. N.; First Master, Samuel Blunt; Second Master, James Y. Clemson; Third Master, Charles S. Kendrick; Fourth Master, Alexander Fraser; Acting Paymaster, Llewellyn Curry; Surgeon —— McDill; Master's Mates, S. H. McAdams, James P. Paulding; Pilots, Frank Riley, —— Hinton; Gunner, —— Hall; Chief-Engineer, W. Carswell: First Assistant, T. F. Ackerman Second Assistant, James L. Smith; Third Assistant, John Wilcoxen; Carpenter, Robert H. Morrill.

The *St. Louis* was Commodore FOOTE's flag-ship, and was rushed into the very jaws of the enemy's guns. It was within 100 yards of the fort. She was hit 61 times by the rebel guns. Commodore FOOTE and Pilots RILEY and HINTON were wounded.

GUNBOAT LOUISVILLE.

Commander, BENJAMIN M. DOVE, U. S. N. First Master, Robert Gelly, Second Master, R. A. Hausman; Third Master, Thomas M. Parker; Fourth Master, Sanford C. Harrison; Surgeon, A. L. Nail, Master's Mates, Robert Sherman, Charles L. Felton, Pilots Samuel McBride, Samuel Williamson, Chief Engineer, James P. Fulton; First Assistant Engineer, A. W. Hardy; Second Assistant Engineer, John T. Parkerson; Third Assistant Engineer, Douglas Chapel; Carpenter, —— Boggs; Gunner, James G. Austin; Armorer, Charles Bogleman.

GUNBOAT PITTSBURGH.

Lieutenant-Commanding—E. Thompson, U. S. N. First Master—C. Brantley; Second Master—Andrew Wilson; Third Master—W. Snyder; Fourth Master—E. P. Morgan; Paymaster Cephas G. Bonnifoss—David E. Walker; Charles S. Tennson; Masters Mates—J. F. Nichols, Chas. H. Matthews; Chief Engineer—J. McDonald, First Assistant Engineer—George H. Atkinson; Second Assistant Engineer—George Sanford; Third Assistant Engineer—Charles W. Hassing; Gunner—vacant; Carpenter—George W. Rodgers, Armorer—Thomas Smith.

The rudder of this vessel was shot away in the engagement, and being thereby rendered unmanagable she had to drop down the stream, but not before having rendered excellent service.

GUNBOAT CARONDELET.

Commander, HENRY WALKE, U. S. N.; First Master, Richard K. Wade; Second Master, John Dorety; Third Master, Charles C. Gray; Fourth Master, H. A. Walke; Pilots, William Henion, Daniel Weaver; Surgeon, James S. McNeely; Paymaster, George J. W. Nexsen, Master's Mates, Theodore L. Gilliman, Edward E. Brennard; Chief Engineer, W. H. Faulkner; First Assistant Engineer, Charles H. Caven; Second Assistant Engineer, Samuel S. Brooks; Third Assistant Engineer, Augustus F. Crowell; Carpenter, O. Donaldson; Gunner, Richard Adams; Armorer, H. H. Rhodes.

A rifled gun on this gunboat burst in the action, with what effect will be seen from the official report.

GUNBOAT TAYLOR.

Lieutenant Commanding, W. GWIN, U. S. N.; First Master, Edward Shaw; Second Master, Jason Gouly; Third Master, James Martin; Pilots, John Sebastian and David Hiner; Chief Engineer, Samuel Goble; First Assistant Engineer, D. Edward Weaver; Second Assistant Engineer, Edward W. Goble; Third Assistant Engineer, Oscar S. Davis; Armorer, Elihu Stevens; Acting Paymaster, W. H. Coleman; Assistant Surgeon, T. H. Kearney; Carpenter, Thomas Russell; Gunner, Herman Peters, U. S. N.; Master's Mates, Ferdinand T. Coleman and Edward D. Brainard.

GUNBOAT CONESTOGA.

Lieutenant Commanding, PAULDS, U. S. N.; First Master, John A. Duble; Second Master, Charles P. Noble; Third Master, Benjamin Sebastian; Assistant Surgeon, William H. Wilson; Acting Paymaster, Alfred Phelps; Chief Engineer, Thomas Cook; First Assistant Engineer, Alex. Magee; Third Assistant Engineer, Michael Norton; Master's Mates, James Kearney, Richard H. Cuttee; Gunner, Henry Hamilton; Carpenter, Andrew Woodlock: Armorer, Jas. O'Niel.

The two last-mentioned boats, the *Taylor* and *Conestoga*, are not of the same model of character as the others, being simply Mississippi River steamboats rebuilt with perpendicular bulwarks and pierced for guns. They were both disabled in the action.

The mortar-floats, which at latest advices were nearly ready to open on the parts of the fort still held by the rebels, are iron-clad, and of the strongest character.

ARMAMENT OF THE GUNBOATS.

	Guns.		Guns.
St. Louis	13	Carondelet	13
Louisville	13	Taylor	9
Pittsburgh	13	Conestoga	9
Total gunboat armament			72

These guns are all in battery, and none are less than 32-pounders—some are 42-pounders, some 64-pounders. In addition to these, each boat carries a Dahlgren rifled 12-pounder boat howitzer on the upper deck. Several of the larger guns on each boat are rifled, but most of them are smooth bore, those being most efficient in close action.

FORT DONELSON.

Its Position, Armament and Strategic Value.

The news of the capture of Fort Donelson—or at least its virtual capture by the taking of the redoubt commanding the rebel positions that still held out on Saturday—which is announced by telegraph this morning, and the still more important news of the rebel evacuation of Bowling Green, will attract undivided attention to the great military operations now being carried out in the Southwest. To render more clear to everybody the value of these victories, we give the above map, showing not only the important positions which have of late been the scenes of Union triumphs, such as Fort Henry on the Tennessee, Fort Donelson on the Cumberland, Bowling Green on the Big Barren, Mill Springs on the Eastern waters of the Cumberland, and other strategic localities, but showing also the bearing of these points on Columbus and Memphis, on Clarksville and Nashville, on Cumberland Gap and Knoxville, still in rebel hands; and exhibiting, too, the relation of the several places captured, and of those on which our army is now rapidly advancing, to the rebel States immediately south and east of Tennessee, to the Gulf States of Mississippi and Alabama, and to Georgia, North and South Carolina. If the reader will give a few minutes' study to this little reference-map, to its topography, Railroads, rivers and mountains, he will gain a more accurate knowledge of our present military situation in the Southwest, and of the directions and places whence our banners will next be borne, than could possibly be given by verbal descriptions. As the scene of our main operations for some time to come is likely to be within the territory included in this map, those who wish to follow them up intelligently will find it convenient to clip out and preserve for reference.

Fort Donelson, as will be seen, is situated at Dover, Tennessee, on the west bank of the Cumberland River, a few miles south of the northern boundary of the State, and was built last Summer, about the same time as Fort Henry. It is located at a point where the river washes an obtuse angle in its northward course. It is twelve miles southeast of Fort Henry, which was captured just nine days before the present victory. The main object of the fort was to stand as a rear defence to Bowling Green, and also as a defence against our approach to Nashville by the Cumberland River. It was believed by the rebels that it would block up effectually our passage into Tennessee in this direction. Some seven or eight post roads here intersect each other, and the railroad from Bowling Green to Memphis passes but four miles south of it. This same railroad, it will be remembered, was cut a short distance west, at the Tennessee River, by our gunboats, immediately after the fall of Fort Henry, and is now again destroyed at the crossing of the Cumberland. Fort Donelson controls the river as far up as Clarksville, where the rebels may perhaps again make a stand as we advance onward to Nashville. At Clarksville they have fortifications and a pretty strong armament, and lately they had there also a considerable body of troops.

The enemy are supposed to have had three batteries at Fort Donelson—one near the river's edge, one fifty feet above this, on the high ground, and a third fifty feet above the second; this upper one mounted four 18-pounder guns. Our gunboats first attacked the water battery, but the rebels held back the fire of their upper and strongest work until Commodore FOOTE, with his usual daring, had brought his boats within 400 yards of the fort. He still advanced, however, until he got within 100 yards of it. At 4 o'clock on Saturday this upper redoubt, constituting the right wing of the enemy's fortification, and which commands the remainder of the rebel works, was taken by our troops, and from it the old flag was flung to the breeze. Of the exact armament of these various works we have not information, but, at the latest date to which our knowledge extends there were mounted some 20 heavy guns, 18, 32, and 64-pounders. It is not to be wondered, placed as these were, that they should have done considerable damage to even such strong boats as compose our iron-plated Western river fleet. And there is no doubt that large additions to the number were within a week made from Bowling Green—as Commodore FOOTE says, in his official dispatch, that in the upper and lower redoubts alone there were mounted 20 guns.

The number of rebels manning the fortifications was estimated, last Thursday, by our commanders on the field, in the dispatch published last Saturday, as high as 15,000. No further reinforcements could have been thrown in after that time, as our forces then had invested the fort. If Gen. HALLECK's statement was correct that FLOYD (the rebel) was then inside the fort, it is likely that he had taken the division with which he left Bowling Green last Monday, along with him, instead of having taken it to East Tennessee to fight Gen. THOMAS, as was supposed. That division consists of three brigades, one of which was immediately commanded by FLOYD himself, another by HARDEE, and a third by SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER. The regiments were from Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, and were the flower of the rebel army in the Southwest. The four regiments also which fled from Fort Henry on its capture by Commodore FOOTE, had probably also taken refuge in Fort Donelson. The rebel troops at Clarksville tnn, could have been easily thrown forward

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 15, 1862.

$4,000	U. S. 1s, 1867....	90	22	Bank of N. Y.....	84⅛
$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	99⅞	224	New-York Cen. R..	82
500	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. Yearly	88	857	do.....opg	82⅛
			100	do.....s10	82⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. ½ Yrly.	88	350	do.....opg	82⅛
			300	do.....b20	82⅛
2,000	do.....	88½	150	do.....b30	82⅝
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Con.	90	50	do.....s30	82⅝
9,000	Trea. 7-10 @ c. N.	98⅛	50	do.....b45	82⅝
$7,000	do.....	98⅛	50	do.....b20	82⅝
500	Ohio State 6s, '60.	96⅛	150	do.....p & c	82⅝
1,000	Ill. Canal Reg. Bs.	79	375	Erie Railway Pref .	58⅝
1,000	Ill. Coup. Bds, '69	80⅜	200	do.....	60
2,000	Ill. Coup. Bds, '77	81	100	do.....b60	58¼
11,000	Ill War Loan....	77⅞	50	Hudson River R....	38¼
1,000	Mich. State 6s....	81⅛	100	Harlem Railroad....	12⅝
6,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	43½	11	Erie Railway.....	35
24,000	do.....	43¾		do.....s30	34⅛
$9,000	Missouri State 6s.	44⅛	350	do.....	34⅜
5,000	do.....b30	44⅜	200	do.....s30	34⅜
$1,000	do.....	44⅜	50	do.....	35⅛
5,000	do b20	44⅜	100	do.....b30	34⅞
10,000	do.....b15	44⅜	150	do.....b10	34⅝
5,000	do.....	44⅜	200	do.....b10	34⅝
1,000	do.....	44⅜	300	Mich. Cen. R. R....	51
8,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to Ill. & St. J. Railroad.	55	146	do.....	52⅝
			100	do.....b10	52⅝
1,000	Lou. State 6's....	62½	300	do.....s10	52⅝
500	Cal. State 7's.....	83	50	do.....s30	52⅝
2,000	N. Y. S. 5's. '74..	99⅛	100	do.....b30	52⅝
500	City 6's, '87 ...	100	15	do.....	52⅝
1,500	N. Y. Cen. 6's....	98	250	M. S. & N. R. R....	21⅞
1,000	do.....	98¼	250	do.....b30	21⅞
9,000	do.....	98⅜	575	M. So. & N. I. G. Sk.	42¾
$5,000	E. R. 3d m. bds. '83	96	20	do.....	42¾
$5,000	S. R. 4th m. bds.	84½	50	Panama Railroad	115
8,000	do.....b30	85	35	do.....	115⅛
2,000	Hud. R. s. f. bds	102	50	Ill. Cen. trat R. Scrip.	58
1,000	H. R. 3d m. bds.	85½	200	do.....	58⅜
1,000	Harlem 1st M. B.	100¾	150	do.....	58⅜
6,000	Har. R. 2d M. B.	73	150	do.....s60	58⅜
$10,000	Mich. C. & Pe. 1st M. S'g F. C. Bs.	100	150	do.....s30	58⅝
			50	do.....s10	58⅝
4,000	do.....s10.	100	100	Clev. & Pitts. R....	16
$5,000	C. B. & Q. R. Sec. B	98	50	do.....	16⅛
4,000	Mich. S. 2d M....	70	100	Galena & Chi. R.	68
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	92⅛	100	do.....b10	67⅝
1,800	Han. & St. Jos. R	35	100	do.....s30	67⅞
8,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	76⅜	100	do.....b30	68
5,250	T. & W. 2d Co. at.	54	100	do.....	67⅞
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	100	400	Cleve. & Tol. R....	41⅜
5,000	do.....	98¾	200	do.....s30	41⅝
3,000	N. J. Cen. 1st m.	100⅝	50	do.....	41⅞
1,000	Long Dock Bds....	95	100	do.....s15	41⅝
12	Am. Ex. Bank.....	80	100	do.....s15	41⅝
18	do.....	80½	800	do.....	41⅞
10,000	Amer. Gold..b30.	104⅜	300	do.....b5	41⅝
10,000	do.....b15.	104⅜	200	do.....b10	41⅝
5,000	do.....s30.	104⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R	54⅜
15,000	do.....b30.	104⅜	200	do.....s10	54⅜
$5,840	do.....	104⅜	50	do.....b30	54⅜
60	Pac. Mail Steam Co	99⅜	50	do.....b30	54⅜
850	do.....s60	99¼	50	do.....	54⅜
50	do.....b30	100	275	Chic., B. & Q. R .	62
50	do.....s30	99⅜	100	do.....	b50 62
625	do.....	99⅜	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R	20

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90⅛	$1,000	Cohen Br ch Bs.	87
10,000	do.....	90⅛	125	Pac. M. St. Co ex d.	94⅛
7,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	90⅛	25	do.....	94⅜
$10,000	do.....b30	90	50	do.....b10	94⅜
1,000	do.....b5	90	50	do.....s30	94⅜
$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou	80	100	N. Y. Cen. R p. & c.	92
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Ore-Wsr L. ½ Yearly	87½	100	do..b10 p. w. c.	92
			200	Erie R. Pref	57½
$5,000	Tr'y 7 3-10 @ c. N.	98⅛	200	do.....	57⅜
600	do.....	98⅛	50	do.....	58
6,000	Missouri State 6s.	44⅛	25	Hud. River R	38
2,000	Mo. State 6s, is to H. & St. Jo. R	54½	100	Reading Railroad .	92
			50	Mich. Cen. R	52⅝
1,000	Ill. Co'pon Bs	62⅝	50	do.....	b30 53
1,000	do.....	62⅝	25	do.....	52⅞
4,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	43⅛	50	Panama Railroad..	115⅜
1,000	E. R. 3d M. B's '83	96	50	do.....	116
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	85½	50	Ill. Cen. R. scrip.	58⅜
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	76⅜	50	do.....	59
5,000	American Gold ..	104⅜	150	Gal. & Chic R	68
10,000	do.....	s10. 104⅜	20	M. & P du C. 2d Pref	33
40,000	do.....	b30. 104⅜			

MONDAY, Feb. 17—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was less active in the line of Import entries, the total being only one-half of that of the previous week. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce are over two millions, and of Specie over one million—the latter being replaced by the receipts from California, and by express from the interior. The Bank average this afternoon will show about the same Specie line as on last Monday, and the actual amount at present on hand is not far from twenty-eight millions, either way. The price of Gold during the week reached 104¾ ℔ cent., at which the sellers predominated, and at the close a slight concession was made to 104⅝@104½ ℔ cent. Various and, of course, very conflicting opinions are held on the Street as to the practical effect on the market value of Gold under the National Currency Bill, inducing large speculative operations on the Stock Exchange from day to day. As all the amendments to the Currency Bill have not yet been concurred in, it would be premature, perhaps, to discuss all its bearings upon the market for Gold; but it strikes us that, after all, the export demand over and above the receipts every ten days from California, must mainly control the question of premium. The current vigorous and victorious events of the War are not such as to create either present or perspective distrust in the National credit to the extent of inducing our own people to purchase and hoard Gold at a high premium over the legal tender Notes of the United States. On the contrary, as the market advances, on mere speculation, or for immediate export, the supply from the interior will probably increase in the same ratio. On the near termination of the War, and by the opening of the Cotton shipping points (river and rail) in the Southern States which shall be first to return to their allegiance, we may look for a more active movement in Foreign Commerce on both sides the great balance sheet. We have reason to hope that the renewal of Cotton shipments up the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from Memphis, Florence, &c., is much nearer than even the final termination of the War. And the same may be said of the Sugar of Louisiana, of which the new crop is large, and the present price at New-Orleans less than the mere duty on Foreign Sugars. The tacit agreement of last Fall that Cotton should not be moved from the plantations until the War be over—which agreement was made, at one time, obligatory upon Louisiana planters by proclamation or order of the Governor—has already been broken at New-Orleans. On this violation of the mutual understanding, the Memphis Press, representing the surrounding planting interest of 250,000 or 400,000 bales, is in arms, insisting that if Louisiana and Mississippi are permitted to send their crops forward to New-Orleans to take the chance of running the blockade, the Tennessee and North Mississippi planters, dependant upon Memphis for their goods and supplies, and for money to meet their pressing necessities, shall be allowed to place their crops at that point, to take the first chance of a market, North or South. It is said by those papers that there are buyers of Cotton in Memphis, but the stock has been reduced so very low that no selections as to quality are afforded. From all which it is clear that the abandonment of Columbus by the rebel army, or its capture and surrender, would be the *immediate* signal for moving 50,000 or 100,000 bales of Cotton up the River to Cairo, to take the Illinois Central, or to St. Louis and Cincinnati, to take other Railway routes to New-York. The movement of Western Grain and Provisions in the opposite direction would, of course, soon follow, assuming, of course, that the capture or dispersion of the rebel forces at Columbus and on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers would impel, if not compel, the Legislature of Tennessee to rescind the resolution of last June of separation from the Government. If such formal action be not taken, the additional delay of occupying Memphis and Nashville, and restoring trade and postal facilities to the people, cannot be long. Under this near prospect in Tennessee, and from the conviction that Louisiana must soon follow—for the fraud of Secession by Convention was about as palpable there as the Legislative farce of separation in Tennessee—we are prepared to believe, with a Liverpool circular received by the *Asia* on Saturday, that a portion of the 20,000 or 30,000 bales of Cotton recently imported into the Northern ports from England, is in a fair way of making a third voyage across the Atlantic.

The French and English advices on American affairs by the *Asia* are of the most assuring nature. There will be no present interference with the blockade, or with our domestic trouble in any way, *except to increase the guards upon a strict neutrality*. The popular opinion of Manchester is even expressed in public meetings on this point, and it is quite certain that the English Ministry will have the support of a large majority in Parliament in favor of *non-intervention*. The Manchester Cotton interest is at length awakened to the fact that the nearest way to renewed supplies of the raw material from this country is in the direct line of neutrality, and a reasonable patience until the Government of the United States shall reopen its own cotton ports by putting down this rebellion. Had Manchester and Liverpool seen their true interests, commercial as well as manufacturing, in this light from the beginning, the trouble might have been earlier at an end. The present declaration of the English Ministry and of English opinion, and the recent speech of NAPOLEON III., have crushed the last hope of the Richmond usurpation of a successful stand against constituted government.

The passage of the Loan and Treasury bill by the Senate, and the successes of our army and navy in North Carolina and Tennessee, have increased both trade and financial confidence, and indirectly, of course, advanced the speculation on the Stock Exchange. One of the most notable features in the latter is the steady and rapid rise in the mortgage securities of all the leading Railway lines, West as well as the New-York lines. This is, in good part, the effect of the large and remunerative traffic doing on the Roads. The dividend shares of the Roads are also showing increased firmness, while a large speculative business is doing in the non-dividend shares of the Erie, Cleveland and Toledo and other Companies. The unexampled accumulation of Deposits and Country Bank balances in this City, growing out of the War expenditure, and the active movement of Grain and Provisions, through the Fall months, to the close of Lake and Canal navigation, and since continued on the great Railways, contributes to a cheap and easy market for Money, and also induces the calculation of an expansion in Stock prices, and ultimately a revival in Real Estate values. The difference or conflict of opinion referred to above, in regard to the relative value of Gold to the legal tender currency of United States Notes, tends to firm rates for Foreign Exchange—now 113@113¼ on London—and these have become almost as much the subject of speculation as Gold itself. Of current Mercantile paper, the supply on the market continues moderate, as the whole Domestic Produce business from the West, and a large share of the sales of General Merchandise to that quarter, are being done for ready Money.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $2,491,575, against $2,760,440 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,144,476, against $2,664,873 same week in February, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $1,147,000.

The Commercial tables for the *Calendar* year of 1861 being now complete, we return, as usual, in our weekly comparisons, to the movement of the current fiscal or *Treasury* year, beginning 1st July, 1861, and to close on 30th June, 1862.

The Import entries of the first half of the year, that is from 1st July to 31st December, were.....$47,739,000
Add seven weeks since Jan. 1..... 19,511,275
Total since 1st July..... $66,250,278
Against same date last fiscal year..... 138,400,951
Decreased Import..... $71,113,900

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including foreign articles reexported, from the port of New-York for the first half of the current fiscal year, July 1 to Dec. 31, were..... $71,993,000
Add seven weeks since Jan. 1..... 17,363,158
Total since July 1..... $89,356,158
Against same time last fiscal year..... 76,623,737
Increased Export..... $15,732,421

The amount of Specie exported for the six months of the fiscal year from July 1 to Dec. 31, was..... $087,000
Add seven weeks since Jan. 1..... 5,830,000
Total since 1st July..... $6,817,000
Against same time last fiscal year..... 20,989,040
Decreased Specie Export..... $14,052,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	90 @ 90⅜ @ 90	
New-York Central.....	79⅜ @ 79⅞ @ 79⅜ @ 79⅝	
New-York and Erie.....	35⅛ @ 35⅝ @ 35⅜ @ 34⅞	
Erie Preferred Shares.....	56⅜ @ 56⅝ @ 57⅛ @ 58	
Rock Island.....	52⅝ @ 53 @ 54	
Michigan Guaranteed.....	40⅜ @ 43 @ 42⅝	
Michigan Southern.....	21 @ 22⅜	
Michigan Central.....	49⅜ @ 48⅜ @ 53⅛ @ 53	
Toledo.....	41⅜ @ 42⅜ @ 44⅛	
Galena.....	66⅜ @ 67	
Illinois Central.....	57 @ 59⅛	
Panama.....	113⅜ @ 115⅜ @ 115	
Pacific Mail.....	98⅜ with div. @ 99⅛ ex. div.	
Missouris.....	41⅛ @ 44⅛ @ 44	
Tennessees.....	43⅜ @ 42⅛ @ 43⅜	
Hudsons.....	38⅜ @ 38⅛	
Harlem Preferred.....	29⅜ @ 30⅛	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	16 @ 16⅜	

The rise on the Stock Exchange is 2 ℔ cent. on most of the Railway shares, and from 2 to 4 ℔ cent. on many of the Railway mortgages. On Tennessee 6 ℔ cents. the advance is 5 ℔ cent., and on Missouris 3 ℔ cent. The speculation in Government 6 ℔ cents. is held in some suspense by the amendments to the Loan and Treasury Bill yet to be passed upon, on its return to the House of Representatives. The market, nevertheless, has taken a large amount of the Coupon Stock of 1881, sent here on sale by some of the Boston Banks. The Treasury Bonds, bearing 7.30 ℔ cent., are also in request for temporary investment, at 98¾@99 ℔ cent. Some of our Banks, which were disposed to be sellers early in the week, seem to have withdrawn. The first coupon of 3.65 ℔ cent. is due on Wednesday, 19th inst., and will be paid in Gold, the Sub-Treasury being already prepared with $2,000,000 for this object. The movement in New-York Central and Erie shares is very active, the former nearly recovering the dividend of 3 ℔ cent. since the closing of the transfers, while the latter hold comparatively steady at 34@35 ℔ cent. against some further supplies from London. The quotation by the *Asia* of 29½ sterling money places the two markets, 115 ℔ cent. Exchange considered, nearer each other than for some time past. The London *Times*, with its usual vacillation on American Stocks, and its present feeling toward this Government, is now commending the comparative security of our Railway Shares and Bonds, and the State Securities, over our National Stocks. The prosperity of the Roads removed from the scene of the War is spoken of in kind terms, by way of set-off to the illiberal and unfounded intimation that our Government credit is weakened by the mere expense of maintaining the blockade! No one on this side complained last Summer of the cold shoulder in London to our National Stocks at their present low price, on the score of preserving the English neutrality. The opposition to any and all large negotiations for the support of the War in the London market, was simply gratuitous. The Government had no agents abroad for this object, and the head of the Treasury peremptorily refused to the New-York Banks the alternative of taking their United States Stock of 1881 in a sterling form, with the interest payable abroad. He went so far, in the Bank meeting in November, as to say that he would forego the sale of the $50,000,000 to the Banks, sooner than depart from the principle he had laid down on this subject. He had no objection to having the Stock resold abroad, or to make sale here to the accredited agents of Foreign Banking firms, but the National tenors of the Bonds, and the payment of the interest in New-York, must be preserved. Our own impression is that if the course of the Exchanges with Europe should hereafter demand it, we had as well return the whole of the Bullion sent over last season as to make sales of our Public Stocks at War prices. There is little doubt that a good many of these Stocks will find their way to Europe after the Peace, *and at a premium*.

The business at the Stock Board on Saturday was very large, as will be noticed from the official list of sales, and it was distributed over all departments of the list. A partial dullness followed these heavy transactions for an hour or two, but this in turn brought in fresh buyers on the Street, and late in the afternoon the market left off steady, at the outside figures in our comparative table.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	84⅛	Chatham.....	65
Manhattan.....	116	Bank of N. America	75
Union.....	85	Hanover.....	60
America.....	96	Metropolitan.....	85
City.....	104	Nassau.....	80
Greenwich.....	150	St. Nicholas.....	75
Merchants' Exch'ge.	72	Marine.....	89
Commerce.....	76¾	New-York County..	80
Mechanics' Bk. Ass'n	75	Importers' and Trad.	92⅝
Ocean.....	65	Park	92⅝
American Exchange.	70⅛		

The following are the prices bid at the close of the morning Board on Saturday for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	98½	N. Ind. Goshen Loop 6	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s con '76	106	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	93
Erie 6s.....	100½	Ill. Cen. 7 per cents.	100
Erie bonds '59.....	96	T. H. & A. fives, 7 per cents	80
Erie fourths.....	86½	T. H. & A. sixes, 7 per cents	65
Erie 6s '77.....	76	L. C. & M. 1st 6s	17
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	79	Chi. & N. W. 1st	86
Hudson firsts, '60.....	105	Chi. & N. W. firsts 2d s	15
Hudson seconds, '65.....	102	Chi. & N. W. seconds	13½
Hudson thirds, '78.....	85	Han. & St. J. firsts.....	35
Buf. & Erie 2d s, '67	76	New-Jersey Pen. 1st s	100
Harlem 1st s, '72.....	110	New-Jersey Cen. 20s	102
Harlem seconds, '72.....	94	Gal. & Chi. firsts.....	89
Harlem thirds, '68.....	73	Del. Lack. & West firsts.	103
Mich. Cen. 8 per c. '69	72	Del. Lack. & West sec ds.	95½
Mich. Cen. 8 per c. '62	100	Cl. & Tol. firsts, s f	94
Mich. So. 7 per c. firsts.	98	Mil. & P. Du C. seconds p.	85
Mich. So. seconds.....	70	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st m	89
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 per c.	86½	Toledo & Wab. firsts	76½
Ch. Bur. & Q. 8 per c. firsts	98	Toledo & Wab. seconds	45¼
Northern Ind. firsts.....	85½	Ft. W. & In. b. company 4s	

It is announced that the Panama Company will hereafter pay quarterly, in place of half-yearly dividends, beginning with 1st April next.

The following sales were made at auction on Saturday, by ABRAM H. MULLER, by order of JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of the State of Illinois:

$20,000	Illinois Sixes, 1860	80½@81⅜
11,000	Illinois Sixes, 1876	81⅜@
20,000	Iowa Sixes, 1885	85¼@85⅝

The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday stood, $4,565,854, of which one half is in gold, preparatory to the payment of the 19th February interest. The deposits of United States Notes, on ten days' notice, at an interest of 5 per cent. per annum, during the past week, amount to about $2,000,000.

The Speculation in Gold

From the Commercial Advertiser, Feb 15.

There has been a large movement in American gold this week, the sales at the Stock and Exchange Board alone amounting to nearly a million of dollars, and the premium as compared with currency gradually advancing 3¾ per cent. at the close of last week to 4⅝@4¾ bus. In our view this movement is mostly speculative, and in proof of this we adduce the fact that the main part of the business at the Board is composed of time transactions, a higher price than that now current being paid for the privilege of receiving large sums at some future day, to be named by the buyer.

The best way to this is to increase the disposition to hoard the precious metals, and to prevent the exception of important supplies which the present rates would otherwise attract to the city. Private calculations are evidently swelling the confidence that expressed by regular dealers in the prospective appreciation of the rate of premium, and these calculations might result in a similar manner to that which followed the Crimean war, if the profits in the future, which appear to operators as they would give to avail themselves of the heavy rate return upon their investments afforded by the present rates.

We do not look upon this movement as exactly legitimate, and its effect is certainly toward the depreciation of the currency of the country, both bank notes and those of the Government. It is therefore worthy of the attentive consideration of bank officers, whether it is wisdom to foster and furnish facilities for this spirit of speculation, as they are now doing by advances at easy rates made upon the deposits of gold, thus enabling large amounts to be carried without difficulty, and affording a better chance for profits to those who are actively exerting themselves for the appreciation of the market value of the precious metals. We believe in the purchase of as much gold as is wanting for the payment of any foreign balance which may be against us, and for all other legitimate purposes of trade, but we do not like to see value affected by the hoarding processes peculiar to the Stock Exchange.

BANKING & FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE COUPONS DUE THE 19TH INSTANT, ON THE U. S. 7 30-100 Treasury Notes, will be cashed immediately upon presentation to
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall-st

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR SPECIE BY THOMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT and sold by THOMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—The Non-enumerated cases will be continued.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—The case of Mussina *vs.* Sillinman being still on, the Circuit Calendar will not be called.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—(Issues of law and fact.)—Nos. 335, 190, 348, 352, 353, 82, 311, 360, 361, 363, 364, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1343, 1913, 3323, 601, 691, 701, 721, 723, 795, 2897, 613, 2863, 3003, 2997, 3009, 2947, 3047, 3040, 1005. *Part II.*—Nos. 1912, 3196, 2770, 1350, 3592, 3566, 3258, 3618, 2352, 2922, 1854, 3496, 3501, 3498, 2072, 186, 3052, 422, 3556.

The Marshall Will Case—Is the Machinery in Wills Real or Personal Property.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbard.

John W. Downing et al. vs *James E. Marshall et al.*—Benjamin Marshall, late of the City of Troy, by his will, left homestead and other property, in Troy, to his son, and upon his death without issue to the children of his (testator's) brothers. By one clause in his will, he gave the residue of his estate to his executors in trust to be converted by them upon the death of two persons into money, and to be divided by be directed between the American Bible Society and other religious Societies in this City. The son died without issue. The Special Term decided that one-third of a certain mortgage personal property, belonged to the children of the testator's brothers, and that the bequest of the other two-thirds was valid. That the remainder of the testator's personal estate passed to the executors in trust for the purposes provided in the will; that the trusts affecting the real estate were void. At General Term the decision of the Court below was in part affirmed, and in part reversed. The Court of Appeals reversed the decision of the General Term, and decided that the real estate should be sold for the benefit of the societies, and that the personal property should remain in trust of the executors for the benefit of the next of kin. The Court of Appeals also sent the case back for a new trial. It now comes before the Court on the new trial, and the question arises whether the machinery in certain cotton and woolen mills is real or personal property.

Case still on.

Lott S. Chatfield for plaintiffs. Marshall S. Bidwell and Martin T. Townsend for defendants.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—It was the fervent wish of an eminent patriarch that his enemy might write a book. Some commentators have gathered from this that Job was a reviewer by profession, and rejoiced in the pleasurable anticipation of paying particular attention to that particular book, in the literary columns of some antediluvian daily or hebdomadal. But the only ground for assuming that he was troubled with books as well as with boils, and obliged, in the faithful performance of his duty, to read all that was printed—there were fools before the flood—is found in the record which hands him down to us as a man of many sorrows and much patience. It is more to be supposed that Job desired his enemy to become an author, because he knew how fatal it is in the majority of cases, for a man to commit himself to print. An evidence of folly is thus put upon record which will continue until the edition is bought up, and the stereotype plates destroyed. If Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD, a gentleman who has the honor of representing one of the patriotic districts of this City, in Congress, has any enemies—we trust he has not—they have now cause for joy, he has written a book and published it.

Those familiar with the previous career of Mr. WOOD, on glancing at the title of his book, *Fort Lafayette*, will conclude that it is well chosen, and that, if not familiar with the subject, he ought to be. For the sake of having an organ in which to express his peculiar views regarding the divine right of Secession, Mr. WOOD formerly maintained, at enormous expense, a paper called the *Daily News*. The *News* having been suppressed, he has taken to publishing novels, with the same end in view. The first of the series is before us. It is not stated that the issue is to be daily, but it is the impression of Mr. WOOD that he has not till usage at the hands of the public, and we fancy that he will not be satisfied with a revenge less wide and sweeping. It will be necessary, however, to insure its accomplishment, that in his capacity as Congressman, he secures the passage of a law comprising citizens to read all that publishers print, on pain of suffering the death penalty. It is not at all sure, however, that even under such circumstances the majority of respectable persons after a glance at the pages of the book referred to, would not desire the hangman to drive on his cart with as little delay as possible.

Viewed as a work of art, there is an originality and freshness about the book that wholly disarms criticism. The opening of the story, the solitary horseman who at intervals appears, the generous, impulsive Southerner, the calculating, peddling Yankee,—all are such new inventions in the way of fiction that the critic cannot, in justice, pronounce upon their merits hastily. The test of time must be applied to them. But the views of the author are open to immediate discussion. Speaking in the person of a sagacious, scholarly Englishman, Mr. WOOD disapproves of the war as a "matter of policy." This is a matter in which he is certainly very much at home, we know of but few men in the country better qualified, in some respects, to pronounce an opinion than he. After all, however, his experience has been limited and local—not national. Of the States of Maryland and Delaware, where his interest has been active; of the States of Missouri, Kentucky and Georgia, where it has been silent, he can talk of State policy "by the card"—or rather, by the ticket. But of the broad policy of the Government which is supposed to deal in "shares," and whose "official drawings" are made by the hands of a Provost-Marshal, we apprehend he is hardly competent to speak. These things are not in his line. As would naturally be supposed, it is the "official drawings" just becoming prevalent which excite what the author of *Dinah* would call the "lossy indignations." The untavorable opinion of the new which the press and a better natural sense has become the duty of a growth which it is scarcely necessary to quote at this moment.

As we have before remarked, the title of the book is exceedingly well chosen. It is not at all improbable that the author may have an opportunity of leaving the proofs of the second edition within the walls of the Fort itself, in which case he can give an "inside view" of the Fort. It is rather a pity he was not enabled to do this in the present work—it would have been so much more interesting. And those "Woodchucks which," too, issued from such a siege, would have had a double effect. Will the proper authorities see to it that the evident desire of the author is gratified before the Public edition of another edition of his book?

—Mr. PUTNAM advertises, "Perennial books." Why does he not avail himself of "old Addington's artful aid" and put them before the world as "PUTNAM'S Perennial Publications"? He this month publishes the second volume of the "Aldine edition" of HOOD, the second volume of his "Caxton edition" of BAYARD TAYLOR'S prose works, and the twelfth part of the *Rebellion Record*.

—A very valuable military work, in three convenient little volumes, *Casey's New Infantry Tactics*, is published by D. VAN NOSTRAND. The author enjoys the reputation of being a superior tactician, and a careful examination of his work leads us to believe that in it the service will find a want supplied which it must have long felt. *Hardee's Tactics* has for years been the *vade mecum* of both recruit and disciplined soldier; but since its adoption so many changes have been made in the different arms of the service, and so many improvements in the modes of warfare, that a new manual would seem imperatively necessary.

—All the way from San Francisco comes a work to teach us "how doth the little busy bee improve each shining hour." It is entitled *The Bee Keeper's Directory*, written by J. S. HARRISON, a practical Apiarian, and published by BANCROFT & Co., of the Golden city. It is a valuable compilation of all that is known regarding Bees and bee culture, teaching how to induce the industrious little creatures to make honey, and how to rob them of it afterwards without undergoing the visitings of their wrath. The mysteries of "hiving" and "swarming," of supplying queens to fill the throne of Beedom when the old one dies—the salic law does not obtain among these courteous creatures—all are treated at length.

—A very valuable and attractive work will be found in FRANK LESLIE'S *Pictorial History of the War*, whereof the "able editor" is Mr. E. G. SQUIER. It is of folio size, printed upon excellent paper, and liberally and ably illustrated. In addition to its portraiture of the leading men and events of the Rebellion, it contains very good maps of those portions of the country where interest chiefly centres. In addition to all these recommendations, the price is as small, proportionally, as the sheet is large, and the question that suggests itself in every mind is, "How can so much matter be afforded for so little money?" Without puzzling themselves to solve the problem, let the world of readers conclude that Mr. LESLIE is charitably disposed, and merely publishes this work for the public good—willingly encountering an immense pecuniary loss to himself. There are some questions the world should neither undertake to ask nor to answer. In this case it would be well for them to confine their researches to finding the money to subscribe with.

—The title of a book by Rev. HOLLIS READ, *The Coming Crisis of the World*, will singularly attract the attention of the great multitude who incline to think that it has come, and is now at its culmination. The argument of the work is ingenious, and the theory of the author plausible. Mr. READ is too sensible to attempt to predict the precise date when the millenium shall commence—he simply announces that it is coming, and is now not very far distant. We hope so. It is pleasant to reval in an anticipation of that day when corruption shall be not, and contractors shall be unknown. The sooner the day the better. FOLLETT, FOSTER & Co., of Columbus, publish the book.

—*The American Draught Player*; by HENRI SPAYTH, is printed for the author, and ROSS & TOUSEY are the agents in this City. To enter into the merits of the work would require a more checquered experience than most critics possess. It is but fair to state, however, that Mr. SPAYTH occupies about the same relative position to draughts that MORPHY does to chess, and should be competent to handle his subject and the game understandingly.

—Two Educational books are published by A. S. BARNES & BURR: *Object Lessons*, prepared for teachers of primary schools and primary classes, by A. S. WELCH; and *Exercises for Dictation and Pronouncing*, by CHARLES NORTHEND, A. M. The method of teaching indicated in the book first mentioned is rapidly finding favor, and Mr. WELCH renders an important service to it in his book. The Exercises in Dictation and Pronouncing, arranged by Mr. NORTHEND, are exceedingly well chosen, and the work is one that cannot fail to meet with immediate approval, and come into general use.

—Backbone, in the anatomy of a man, is no less important than brain. In the composition and character of a paper, too, these elements, proportionately mingled, are equally essential. For, however brain may be manifest in its editorial conduct, unless all its columns are spinal ones, a journal can command little influence, and it deserves *none*. In these two qualities the *Independent* has never been wanting—in the accession of HENRY WARD BEECHER to the editorial chair it has had an addition of both. Mr. BEECHER writes very much as he preaches and as we fancy he would strike if writing and preaching both failed. If ever he takes a fancy to "hit out," depend upon it, it will be from the shoulder. And he will neither think it necessary to put on gloves, nor to advise his opponent that he is coming.

In retaining Mr. LEAVITT as a member of its editorial corps, the *Independent* has done a wise and a good thing. For when he goes on small share of the individuality of the writer will be lost. As an earnest writer and thinker, as a man who would follow out his convictions of right, and utter his fervent protest against what he deemed wrong, even though he had to shout it down the throat of a mammoth, with a man who held contrary opinions standing with a lighted torch at the breech, Mr. LEAVITT has few equals—we were on the point of saying no superiors. How we may differ from him in what are generally termed "radical views," all must honor the fine front with which he maintains them. In addition to these two notable examples of brilliant press the *Independent* can call over the roll of a catalogue of contributors whose very names are towers of strength.

—In this connection we may as well mention *War and Insurrection*, Mr. BEECHER'S last Thanksgiving Sermon, delivered in Plymouth Church. After what we have said of remarks of Mr. BEECHER'S preachings in general, it is not necessary to advert at length or more particularly to eulogize this particular sermon. It is printed in pamphlet form by PETERSON & BROS., and is for sale in this City by JAS. MILLER & Co.

—The first volume of *The Market Book*, by THOS. F. DE VOE, is in the market. As you can generally judge of a book by its face, so you can of a book by its preface. The preface of this is dated from the Jefferson Market, and is over the name of THOMAS F. DE VOE, Butcher. There is no mistaking the appetizing expletives of the butcher. The author of a very recent publication, dated from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, he probably wishes to have the world know that he lived there. Mr. DE VOE also wishes his friends to know that he is living and, as a complimentary to his place of business, he is a butcher to trade—a good one, we will guarantee,—and he writes himself so. He considers his profession quite as honorable as those of lawyer, broker, lawyer or physician. And he is right. Why should we accord a respect to that man who mixes us pills and prescriptions, sought which we refuse to give to him who furnishes us with palatable steaks and juicy joints? And so on through the list. It is customary to bow to the man who discounts a bill for us at an enormous "shave," and to exchange cards with the one who loses or gains for us a lawsuit; but that proves the coin of all parties concerned, while we speak rather condescendingly, or not patronizingly, to our butchers and bakers. Much of this sort of thing will be changed some time before the Millenium comes on.

In giving us this history of the markets, Mr. DE VOE very nobly furnishes us with

GEN. SHERMAN'S COMMAND.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Difficulties Attending a Movement—Excellence of the New System of Signaling—How it is Managed.

HILTON HEAD, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862.

The difficulties attending a movement in this vicinity are of a nature not easily appreciable, unless by one on the ground, who has the opportunity of personally inspecting them. Those most important are not to be found in the rawness of the troops, in any insufficiency of armament, in any unwillingness on the part of officers or men to coöperate most heartily with the commanding General, but in the peculiarities of the country, and the consequent immense and unusual means of transportation required. A study of the maps of this region, even, will not convey a definite idea of the case. One may, indeed, notice that Hilton Head is on one island, and that Beaufort is on another; that Bay Point is on one island, that Otter Point is on another; that Tybee, and Dawfuskie, and Warsaw are islands themselves; that Fort Pulaski is insulated, and that indeed the whole country, for a distance of a hundred miles along the coast, and at least thirty inward, is cut up into islands and islets, the network of creeks, and bays, and inlets, and rivers, intersecting the land in every direction, as thickly and intricately as the nerves and blood-vessels do the body of a man. This will be perceptible to a student of the geography of the country occupied or threatened by Gen. SHERMAN, and one at all familiar with military operations, will be immediately aware that a country more unfavorable for such operations could hardly be found in the world. Let a movement be planned in any direction, toward any point, from any quarter, and the plan is obstructed by the necessity for boats; boats, too, of small draft, boats not liable to run aground in the shallow inland waters, boats easily navigable, and at the same time either large enough or numerous enough to carry thousands of troops. In a movement of twenty miles it may be necessary to cross two or three bodies of water, and on each occasion boats of some description, launches, or flats, or tugs, or ferry boats, rowboats, or steamers, or sailing craft, must be supplied. But this is not half the difficulty; if an enemy is near, is guarding a passage or an approach, the boats must be protected; they must either be convoyed by armed vessels, launches, or gunboats, or they must themselves carry cannon. The embarking may take place under disadvantageous circumstances; through a heavy surf, on a dark night; the disembarking may occur under the fire of an enemy's guns. Celerity may be an indispensable feature of the movement, and this necessity will ten times, balance the difficulty of handling troops unaccustomed to complicated drills. After the men are embarked for any distance, rations also are to be conveyed, and some delay may occur in obtaining these; or an entire brigade will be detained for days waiting the accomplishment of another portion of the plan; or a storm may intervene and render it impossible to set out on any expedition seaward; or the assistance of the navy may be indispensable, and some *contretemps* render that dilatory. Even after a brigade is started, the movements of the enemy may necessitate a change in the plans of the commanding General, and all these preliminary movements become supererogatory. And all this is gone through not once for all, not in one direction, but always and in every direction, and twenty times over, not only before anything can be done, but all the while that anything is doing. There are Skull Creek and McKay Creek, and Calibogue Sound and the Broad River, surrounding Hilton Head Island; there are the Brond River and the Beaufort River, and the Coosaw River and the Brick Yard Creek, surrounding Port Royal Island; the shores of the Savannah River, from its mouth up to the city, are islands, and can be approached by land forces only after surmounting just such obstacles as I have described. There is, indeed, a succession of islands on both sides of that stream, so that a continuous marching along its banks is an impossibility. And, worse than all this, the land itself is not solid; the country is infinitely worse even than it looks to be; it is, in fact almost an expanse of marsh and rice-swamps. On the shores of the Savannah there is hardly a point of fast land, from Pulaski to Fort Jackson, within four miles of the city. The islands in the stream furnish no foothold for troops, and for miles back from the river the same is true. The difficulty of erecting batteries in such a country may be imagined, when the materials of which they are composed must in many instances be conveyed from a distance. The enemy, too, is still in possession of that stream; at the time I write, our gunboats have not entered the Savannah above Pulaski; there may not be sufficient water in the passages that lead into it, and Fort Pulaski may command the entrances to those passages. Five or six rebel gunboats ply in the river to annoy our own if they should chance to get aground, in the shallow creeks that alone furnish channels of communication and to prevent us from landing on any point with a view to throwing up batteries.

While I write, reconnoissances in force are progressing; preliminary reconnoissances have been already made. A heavy firing is at this moment going on; but it is quite worth while that some of the peculiar obstacles in the way of our advance in this quarter should be appreciated, no matter what result may come of present movements.

In the affair in the Savannah River, the other day, the great excellence of the new system of signaling was again made manifest. The combined attack on Port Royal Ferry, on Jan. 1, also rendered the advantages of Major MYERS' invention very conspicuous. But a still more striking instance was last week afforded of its possibilities. The gunboats of the enemy were in the Savannah River; our own were in neighboring and parallel creeks, on both sides of that stream, separated from each other by a distance of at least six or seven miles, by the river and its banks, by the hostile vessels and the smoke of a triple cannonading—both their own and that of the enemy—yet they were able to communicate across the action, and convey to each other, at various intervals of the fight, complete information of what was transpiring on the different sides of the Savannah. No comment is necessary, after this simple statement. There are here thirteen officers of the signal corps attached to the Staff of the General commanding. Lieut. E. J. KERNAN is the ranking man, and has established stations around on the various islands, so that a rapid exchange of signals can be effected between headquarters and nearly every one of the various detached posts. The difficulties that present themselves in this command are so remarkable that the system must now be considered completely and successfully tested. The country is flat, and in many parts thickly wooded; not a hill, hardly a hillock rises in the entire region occupied by this division; and the elevated sites necessary for signal stations can scarcely be found. The tops of lofty trees have been selected, and the roofs of the highest houses, and even then there is difficulty in obtaining a sufficient elevation to overlook a wide extent of country. The mistiness of the atmosphere is so great, and is so constant a feature of the climate as to materially enhance the difficulties to which the signal officers are liable; and the frequent necessity for communicating between land and naval forces necessitates, often, the stationing of an officer on one of the gun-boats or other vessels, where the motion of the ship adds very greatly to the obstacles which this system has yet to surmount. As communication is effected simply by the waving of flags in certain directions and according to a certain prearranged code, the swaying of a vessel of course renders it more difficult for one at a distance to ascertain the peculiar direction in which the signal is waved. Yet these signals were exchanged during the tempestuous passage of the fleet from Fortress Monroe to Hilton Head, and the whole armada was thus governed according to directions from the flag-ship. Commodore DUPONT has announced his unqualified approbation of the system which accomplished a result hitherto unknown in the navy; while after the affair at Port Royal Ferry, where the firing of the gunboats was directed according to the signals on land, both Capt. RODGERS and Gen. STEVENS, the land and naval commanders, were equally emphatic in declaring the complete success of the plan. In fact, at the Ferry fight a code was prearranged, and signal officers being placed in different parts of the field, while one was with Gen. STEVENS, that commander was able at any time to issue instant orders to any portion of the force, and to know that his orders had been received. It would be ridiculous to dilate on the importance of a system that can be of such use as this on the field of battle.

The signals are simple, and the method of operation can be readily understood. Each officer of the corps is accompanied by two privates, and is supplied with a set of flags to be used by day, and torches at night. The flags are four feet square, and are white, with a large black centre-piece. This centre may be black, red, green or blue, but the only object in changing the color is to distinguish the signals more readily from their background; for instance, a green flag would be less perceptible when displayed against a background of forest; the officer alone is acquainted with the significance of the movements which he directs, but does not make. The private waves the flag in a certain direction which indicates the letter A; another set of motions signifies B, and so on through the alphabet. A series of abbreviations has also been provided for such words as occur most frequently, and for very common terminating syllables, such as tion, ing, &c. The messages are thus spelled backward and forward between the officers, who from practice read the signs quite as readily as they do a printed character, and quite as certainly. In case there is reason to suspect that the code has been discovered or betrayed, it can be changed at the shortest notice, and with very little inconvenience, the system remaining the same. The great superiority of this method over that in use in the navy consists in its alphabetical method. There is no need of referring to a cumbrous signal dictionary—no need of an immense number of different flags; all the motions can be performed with one flag, and the variety, and intricacy, and length of the messages present no obstacle to the facility with which they may be transmitted. All that is required is that the officer and his men be so placed that the motions of the flag are discernible at the next station, and that the officer can read those of his coöperator. In very windy or misty weather, a large flag, six feet square, is employed; by night, a torch is used, exactly as a flag by day—the color being varied according to the state of the atmosphere, which sometimes allows one color to be seen from a greater distance than another. Rockets and other lights can be used as supplementary, but in ordinary circumstances there is still greater ease in transmitting messages by night than by day.

To illustrate the importance attributed to the system, and the celerity with which it can be adapted to novel circumstances, it need simply be stated that a chain of signals now convey the orders of Gen. SHERMAN and the reports of his officers through Hilton Head Island, across various channels, creeks, rivers, sounds, over other islands, to a distance within sight of the City of Savannah. This telegraph needs not to be laid, cannot be interrupted by cutting wires, can cross the water as readily as the land, and is established without expense or labor at all commensurate with the important advantages it secures.

The officers attached to this command are
First Lieut. E. J. Keenan, Eleventh Reg., Penn.
First Lieut. Wm. S. Cogswell, Fifth Conn.
First Lieut. Henry S. Tafft, Fifteenth Mass.
Second Lieut. H. H. Howard, Second Mass.
Second Lieut. H. Clay Snyder, Seventh Penn.
Second Lieut. F. E. Town, Tammany Regt., N. Y.
First Lieut. M. V. B. Richardson, Fourth N. H.
First Lieut. Geo. H. Hill, Fifty-ninth Penn.
First Lieut. J. C. Taylor, Rosenhead Regt., Penn.
Second Lieut. Wm. Reynolds, Fifteenth Penn.
Second Lieut. Chas. F. Cross, Fifteenth Penn.
Second Lieut. T. L. Hatfield, Forty-eighth N. Y.
Second Lieut. T. C. Vital, Forty-eighth N. Y.
Second Lieut. Chas. F. Mourne, Eighth Maine.

VAGABOND.

Preliminary Reconnoissances—New Avenues of Approach to Savannah—The Encounter with Commodore Tatnall.

HILTON HEAD, S. C, Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

A series of preliminary reconnoissances has been made from Hilton Head toward Savannah during the past month or six weeks, which resulted in some important discoveries. One of these was of the existence of a channel leading from Warsaw Sound south of Tybee up to within a mile of Fort Jackson, on the Savannah River, by which access could be had to that river in the rear of Fort Pulaski, and without going within range of its guns. This channel seems to have been familiar to but very few even of the negroes of the country round about, and it was only after repeated explorations made by Gen. GILMORE, the Chief of Engineers on Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff, and Capt. JOHN RANKHEAD, of the gunboat *Pembroke*, that its practicability for vessels of light draught was definitely ascertained. While reconnoissances on the right side of the Savannah were pursuing so successfully, others were being prosecuted on the left side, which promised results as much. These were under the direction of Lieut. JAMES H. WILSON, Gen. SHERMAN'S Chief of Topographical Engineers. That officer made a series of daring and judicious reconnoissances among the very complicated entanglement of creeks and rivers that connects Calibogue Sound with the Savannah, and finally reported it certain that a passage for the lighter gun-boats was possible through these inland waters to a point in the Savannah, about two miles above Fort Pulaski. At one place, however, on the Tybee route, an artificial channel or cutting two rods in breadth had been obstructed by the rebels, who had sunk thirty boats in three rows across the cut, and also erected a bank, the *Cura*, so as more effectually to prevent the ingress of the "Hessians." These obstructions, however, were removed during the night by Maj. BRAND, the Provost Marshal of Hilton Head, and the passage way left completely open into the Savannah.

A recent disaster in here was that described on by the reconnoiterers of the combined forces in this portion of the country. Seven gunboats were sent under command of Capt. C. H. DAVIS, the Flotilla Captain, up the Wilmington Narrows, back of Fort Pulaski, and three under Capt. JOHN RODGERS, of the *Flag*, through the other passage leading by Wall's Cut into the Savannah. Troops were near at hand on either side; those south of the Savannah under Gen. WRIGHT; those to the north, under Gen. VIELE. Gen. SHERMAN and his Staff accompanied that portion of the reconnoissance that went by the way of Wall's Cut. The gunboats under Capt. DAVIS arrived in Wilmington Narrows on the 27th, and when within two or three miles of the Savannah were stopped by piles sunk across the stream. These must have been placed there within a day or two previous, as they had not been discovered by recent reconnoitering parties, indeed, the pile-drivers could be seen at work from the blockading vessels in Tybee Sound. DAVIS, however, got quite beyond Pulaski, and into such a position as to be able to command the Savannah, for the land between him and that river was only a succession of marsh and reeds. Early on the morning of the 28th, TATNALL came down the stream from Savannah, evidently anxious on account of Fort Pulaski; thus liable to have its communications cut off. The rebel commodore had a fleet of five gunboats, consisting simply of the ordinary craft of these inland waters, armed. Each of his gunboats convoyed a lighter, laden with provisions for Pulaski. (It was afterwards reported by a deserter that a scarcity of water existed in the fort, so that some of the lighters probably carried supplies of that description.) DAVIS immediately opened fire on the mosquito fleet and received a vigorous reply. At nearly the same time, the other portion of the National force approached the Savannah River on the opposite side, but nearer its mouth. Capt. RODGERS, however, although he was able to get through Wall's Cut, did not deem it advisable to test the depth of the Savannah under the guns of Fort Pulaski, and in the face of TATNALL, who could have raked him to pieces had the Union vessels got aground; so he remained outside of the river, but in sight from the Wilmington Narrows. Indeed, signals were exchanged between the two portions of the National fleet repeatedly during the action—a feat unparalleled in naval warfare. When it is considered that this telegraphing occured across a River and both its banks, over a hostile fleet, and amid a triple firing, it is hardly possible to admire too highly the system of signaling by which such advantages are secured. Capt. RODGERS at once took part in the cannonading, but he was further from the rebels than DAVIS, and his shots did not seem so effective. It is believed that several of DAVIS' did good service. One shell was seen to burst on the deck of TATNALL'S flag-ship, driving the men away from their guns, and two of the rebel gunboats abandoned the attempt to run the guanlet down to the fort.

A more striking spectacle can seldom have been witnessed than that presented from the deck of one of the vessels on the Wall's Cut side. The *Savannah* formed the centre of the picture, with five steamers towing lighters, and at the same time answering the fire of DAVIS' fleet in the back ground. The masts of the gunboats in Wilmington Narrows only could be seen, but the shells came up through the smoke thick and fast; the vessels in the foreground, looking huge from their nearness and larger because of the great volumes of smoke that issued from their sides, and at times enveloped them, seemed to be sailing along on the land, for the shores of all these creeks are low and covered with grass that quite conceals the water; while neither a hillock or a cluster of trees broke the dead level of the landscape. Here and there a dwarf and solitary palmetto looked as stubborn as South Carolina herself, and as worthy to be cut down. The three sets of vessels were all visible at once, and the firing from each could be watched with ease. Away on the extreme right were the spires and roofs of Savannah, whose inhabitants were, doubtless, anxiously listening to the report of cannon, pregnant with results so important to them, while nearly as far to the left the walls of Pulaski arose with the flaunting flag of secession on the ramparts.

Although two of TATNALL'S fleet were forced to return, the other three managed to slip down among the islands that crowd the channel of the river, and finally reached Fort Pulaski without receiving any serious damage that we could discover. What was of more importance, the lighters also reached the fort. The firing had lasted an hour and a half. The rebels, not waiting for a chance in the tide, started back again at low water, evidently hoping in temt Capt. RODGERS out in pursuit of them in the unfamiliar channel. In this they were not successful. A heavy firing was, however, opened on them, both by ROGERS and DAVIS, and the scene of the morning was renewed. Again did the saucy little craft contrive to elude our vessels, unable, from their greater draft, or from obstructions in the channel, to give chase, and finally they got back to Savennah, without, however, having done a particle of damage to the Nationals, although having kept up a creditable and well-directed fire. Later in the day, Capt. AMMEN, of the *Seneca*, landed on Wilmington Island and cut the telegraph wires connecting Fort Pulaski with Savannah. Our gunboats have not since been withdrawn, neither have they yet entered the Savannah. It is not, however, at present proper for me to relate, in any further detail, the occurrences of the 28th, or to announce anything in relation to subsequent events in that vicinity.

LIST OF DEATHS IN GEN. SHERMAN'S COMMAND SINCE JAN. 1, 1862.

Third New-Hampshire Regiment.

Robert F. Palmer, private, Co. E, Jan. 4—fev. congestive.
T. P. Hasman, private, Co. A, Jan. 6—pneumonia.
L. D. Hammond, Co. I, Jan. 29—fev. congestive.

Forty-eigth New-York.

Thos. Dougherty, private, Co. K, Jan. 30—found dead in tent.

Eighth Maine.

Josh. A. Richardson, private, Co. A, Jan. 4—fev. typhoid.
Jacob Taylor, private, Co. H, Jan. 6—cholera morbus.
John Allen, Corporal, Co. H, Jan. 6—cholera morbus.
Amos L. Moore, private, Co. C, Jan. 11—anchylosis.
Wm. H. Lunt, private, Co. I, Jan. 22—diptheria.

Roundhead Pennsylvania.

Henry Kennedy, private, Co. F, Jan. 8—peritonitis.
Joseph Allison, private, Co. G—laryngitis.
Robert Boyd Elder, private, Co. D—remittent fever.

Seventy-ninth New-York.

Archibald Bell, Corporal, Co. B, Jan. 29—typhoid fever.

Eighth Michigan.

Ira Armstrong, private, Co. A, Jan. 9—gunshot wound.
John J. Adams, Corporal, Co. A. Jan. 1—gunshot wound.
Thomas Kipp, private, Co. A, Jan. 6—typhoid fever.
Thomas Heather, private, Co. A, Jan. 10—amp'exv.
Amos Smith, private, Co. K, Jan. 11—dysentery.
Peter Silick, private, Co. E, Jan. 13—variloid.
Dennis Wood, private, Co. K, Jan. 1—typhoid fever.
Wm. Kelly, private, Co. H, Jan. 22—pneumonia.

Sixth Connecticut.

Seth P. Barnes, private, Co. E, Jan. 1—conges. fever.
Thomas E. Tracy, private, Co. G, Jan. 30—conges. fever.

Seventh Connecticut.

Wm. H. Brown, Corporal, Co. I, Jan. 14—fev. typhoid.
Wm. Duncan, private, Jan. 18—fev. typhoid.

Fourth New-Hampshire.

Robert L. Holbrook, private, Co. A, Jan. 15—fev. congestive.
Samuel Beard, private, Co. A, Jan. 24—laryngitis.
Jas. Brown, private, Co. A, Jan. 26—fev. typhus.
Jas. Jones, private, Co. D, Feb. 1—laryngitis.
Chas. E. Hartford, private, Co. A, Feb. 2—fev. conges.
Geo. H. McConduire, Co. K, Feb. 7—fev. conges.

Ninth Maine.

Elisha Bisbie, Corporal, Co. F, Jan. 15—fev. typhoid.
George Roberts, private, Co. E, Jan. 18—fev. typhoid.
Alfred Hamtress, private, Co. E, Jan. 21—diarrhea.
Melvin F. Walk, private, Co. F, Jan. 24—fev. continue.
Edward Boothby, private, Co. E, Feb. 2—fev. typhoid.
John C. Fellows, private, Co. K, Feb. 6.

Volunteer Engineers.

Levi M. Hambleton, private, Co. C, Jan 4—fev. congestive.
Geo. R. Squire, private, Co. G, Jan. 5—fev. congestive.
Antoine Kuhn, private, Co. B, Jan. 13—fev. remittent.
Thos. E. Wolfe, private, Co. K, Jan. 17—pneumonia.
Jacob Miner, private, Co. A, Jan. 20—fev. congestive.
George Gunn, Captain, Co. A, Jan. 21—suicide.
Charles Green, private, Co. C, Feb. 2—fev. congestive.

Third Rhode Island.

Alfred S. Ketchum, private, Co. K, Jan. 10—rubeola.
Edwin R. M. Horton, private, Co. A, Jan. 17—typhoid fever.
Jno. S. Bullock, private, Co. A, Jan. 18—typhoid fever.

Forty-fifth Pennsylvania.

Jos. W. Killdeer, private, Co. D, Jan. 5—typhoid fever.

Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania.

Eli Harlongle, private, Co. K, Jan. 27—varioloid.

Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania.

Joseph Fennel, private, Co. H, Jan. 2—phthisis.

Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania.

Henry Stevens, private, Co. F, Jan. 7—fev. congest.
E. H. Maxen, private, Co. F, Jan. 25—carbuncle.

Total, 52.

Since the departure of the expedition from New-York, on the 14th of October, there have been 178 deaths, of which 10 have occurred in the Seventh Connecticut, 21 in the Fourth New Hampshire, 22 in the Ninth Maine, 8 in the Volunteer Engineers, 7 in the Third Rhode Island, 2 in the Forty-fifth New-York, 11 in the Third New-Hampshire, 8 in the Forty-eighth New-York, 12 in the Eighth Maine, 25 in the Roundhead Pennsylvania, 1 in the Seventy-ninth New-York, 37 in the Eighth Michigan, 6 in the Sixth Connecticut, 2 in the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, 1 in the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania and 2 in the Ninety-Seventh Pennsylvania. 107 deaths have been caused by typhoid and congestive fevers, and 20 by pneumonia, which is frequently a result of the typhoid fever.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Movements Despite the Weather—Buell's Control of his Army—Parole of Rebel Officers Disliked—Trade of Louisville.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1862.

Weather very changeable—one day dry and cool, another rainy or snowy. If we wait for better roads, we may wait months longer. But we can't and won't wait. Now is the day of hour salvation; we must improve it. If we are ever to be ready, we are ready now. We must march on, occupy and possess; strike the rebellion here, there and everywhere; strike quickly, rapidly, effectually. The Tennessee and the Cumberland must soon be ours, for the rapid transportation of troops and supplies into the enemy's heart. Once planted there, we must make the enemy, until thoroughly reduced and subdued, supply and sustain us to the extent of his remaining resources.

Several more regiments from Camp Dennison are coming to Kentucky. The Sixty-eighth Ohio passed down yesterday for Gen. GRANT. GRANT is receiving large accessions to his cavalry and artillery. Regrets are expressed that Gen. SMITH, at this critical moment, has relinquished his command. It is hoped the Senate will become assured of his fidelity and efficiency, and confirm him as a Brigadier.

Our journals compliment Gen. BUELL for the admirable restraint and subordination of his soldiers, and the almost entire absence of any annoying and vexatious conduct on their part. He shows a determination to discharge the incompetent and punish the unruly, while he praises and rewards the faithful and the worthy. He may Court-martial, cashier, drum out, hang or shoot all refractory, desperate, mutinous and murderous spirits. His recent military execution at Bardstown will prove salutary. Of course, he can't remove all the demoralizing influences attendant on camp-life. It appears an inevitable truth, that "many a man enters the army almost a saint but leaves it almost a devil." The officers and men will sometimes "get the blues," "feel like going to the dogs," and "take spirits down to keep their spirits up." But we expect of the officers more self-denial and self-control. Their responsibility is heavy, their example contagious, their ability to control others dependent upon their ability to control themselves. A private advises, through our Press, "the cashiering of every drunken officer who may perambulate our streets and insult good citizens." Gen. BUELL now orders all officers to rise and report themselves at 6 A. M., and will grant no more furloughs.

The letting out on parole of the officers captured near Mill Spring and elsewhere, is not liked. They ought to be confined like the rebel privates, who are not so blameworthy as their officers, their misleaders and deceivers. The heaviest punishment and closest confinement should fall upon the epauletted dupers and impostors. They deserve the most watching and the worst fare. If at large, they are apt to spy around, and report to the enemy.

The *Journal*, to-day, predicts the total destruction of Louisville's wholesale trade, were the Republic divided. "Were the South to succeed in her commercial schemes, that moment the doom of Louisville would be irrevocably fixed. Sever the Union, establish another government, and our vast trade in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas would be annihilated. Our every foundry and factory would be shut up. Louisville would be known as a decayed town of shopkeepers. Her worst foes are her secession merchants, who have been suckled at her breast, and would now drive the dagger of treason to her heart."

PONTIAC.

The Specials at Roanoke.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Roanoke Island correspondent, in his letter published this morning, speaks of Mr. BENTLEY, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and Mr. SCHELL, "of *Harper's Weekly*," as having entered Fort Huger, after its abandonment by the rebels, in advance of the army, and hauled down the rebel flag. Permit me to say that Mr. SCHELL has not been connected with any paper except my own since the commencement of the war, and that his spirited and truthful sketches of the scenes of the glorious victory of Roanoke have been sent to me exclusively, and will duly appear in my *Illustrated Newspaper*.

Truly yours, FRANK LESLIE.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

The Cruise of the R. R. Cuyler—Capture of a Prize in the Gulf of Mexico—A Brisk Skirmish with the Rebels—Affairs at Ship Island, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP R. R. CUYLER, Off MOBILE, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1862.

We have had some work in the *Cuyler*, and it is well that the many friends of our ship in New-York should know that she has been tried, and not found wanting. On Monday, Jan. 20, we captured a schooner which had been run ashore, and abandoned by her master and crew. She was boarded by Lieut. J. VAN NESS PHILIP, our Executive officer. The party was attacked by a large force of the enemy, but their firing was promptly returned, until they were finally driven off. We could witness the whole affair from our deck, and you can imagine our solicitude and anxiety for the party on board. Capt. WINSLOW had the marines and small-arm men on the quarter-deck, and anchored the ship sufficiently near to the schooner to expedite their movements. After working all day we succeeded in hauling her off. The *Huntsville* came down to, wards evening, with two armed boats from the *Potomac* in tow, just as the rebels had returned, greatly reinforced, and opened fire upon our boats. One of them, containing a gun, had four men badly wounded, and the officer, Master's Mate JOHN O. MORSE, stunned from the effect of a ball grazing his forehead; but they were gallantly rescued by Master SCHLEY, of the *Potomac*. We took our prize to Ship Island, and the cargo is to be sent to Philadelphia, in charge of our Master H. H. LEHMAN. She was the schooner *J. W. Wilder*, from Havana, and loaded principally with coffee. A few days since, the English Consul at Mobile, sent off a flag of truce with a bearer of a dispatch to Capt. POWELL, the senior officer here, representing that the English schooner *Adela*, on her passage from Havana to Matamoras, was lying at anchor, becalmed near the shore, and was attacked by a Federal gunboat, the crew to save their lives, being obliged to abandon her. He of course expected that a mere statement of such a plain matter would secure her immediate release—it so happens that no such schooner has been captured at all. The one captured by the *Cuyler* ran ashore, and was abandoned as we approached to examine her. The party boarding her had been fiercely attacked, and the *Cuyler* was herself filled with balls. It so happened, fortunately, that her quarter-boards were found carefully concealed, and a large flag stowed away in the hold, all bearing the name of *J. W. Wilder*. A large Confederate flag was also discovered in a coffee bag. In the pocket of a coat, belonging to some individual, who left in such a hurry as to forget to take it with him, was a certificate of inspection, dated New-Orleans, March, 1861, describing the *J. W. Wilder*, built at Hamboro, Miss., in the winter of 1860 and 1861. I have no doubt, in view of these facts, that Capt POWELL returned to her Majesty's Consul in very suitable reply. It is considered here a most absurd piece of impertinence.

The following day we stood in, in company with the *Hunt ville*, to examine a schooner, a partially grounded on the bar. At our approach she was set on fire and abandoned. Fort Morgan, and a battery near it, opened upon us, and threw their shot and shell around us. The *Cuyler's* head was pointed to the battery, and we returned the compliment with a shot dropped full in the fort. Their gun was "materially hurt" on our side, but we know the ball was discharged in rebeldom. Our wounded men are doing well. One poor fellow, shot in the head, the surgeon had almost despaired of, but his case was found yesterday, containing two holes in the front, showing the ball had only passed along his forehead, carrying away a large piece of his skull. As I will not enter his head, we hope now to save all of our men. In this connection I wish to do an act of simple justice to the surgeon of this ship, Dr. W. ANGUS WATSON, who, as a rising young physician in New York, made a great personal sacrifice in volunteering to serve his country. His skill as a physician, and his unremitting attention to the sick, had long before won for him golden opinions from every officer and man on board. His treatment of our wounded, the different operations which he has performed, and the unwonted assiduity with which he watches every symptom as it develops itself, entitle him, I may say, well, also, remark, that there is but one opinion upon this subject among the surgeons in the squadron.

The *Connecticut* has arrived, and we hear that this squadron will be divided in two sections. Who the Flag-officers will be we are not yet informed, but, judging from the constant arrival of gunboats, we are led to believe that stirring times may soon be anticipated here. Ship Island is beginning to assume a lively appearance. We left there the *Vincennes*, *South Carolina*, *Massachusetts*, *New-London*, *Iroquois*, *Seneca*, *Winona* and *Hatteras*, besides a large fleet of sailing vessels. There had been another arrival of horses from Boston, in the ship *Black Prince*. She left with 153 noble animals, and arrived with seven. The *King Fisher* arrived some time before, with 69 out of 161. I think it would be interesting to ascertain and ventilate the name of the man who superintends the packing of horses in Boston for Ship Island. It is absolutely wicked to subject the poor animals to such barbarous treatment. By packing each horse in a separate, padded stall, they can be carried without difficulty. They were huddled together, ten in a stall, without anything but a tanging plank between them, and every gale of wind the poor things broke adrift and trampled each other to death. Ninety-seven dead horses were thrown overboard at one time from the *Black Prince*. Ventilate the man.

We are glad to hear of the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, those "unimportant personages," and of "the waning proportions of the insurrection." Anything, now, to avoid a war with England, and that let us concentrate all our energies to the crushing out of this wicked rebellion.

SHIP ISLAND, Monday, Feb. 3, 1862.

We arrived here in the *Cuyler* this morning. Capt. SMITH returns home immediately in the *Massachusetts* and Capt. WINSLOW, of this ship, is left in command of this station. That same little steamer, the *Crescent*, has been here with a flag of truce from the English Consul, to demand the release of the schooner *Adelaide*. Flag-officer MCKEAN has referred him to his Government. This impertinent demand is absolutely unparalleled. In hoisting out the cargo (which is now on board the *Massachusetts*) they found 613 bags of coffee, and *some sixty jugs of lead*, which I believe is supposed to be contraband. The schooner *Rustan* has captured the steamer *Calhoun*. She had been run aground and set on fire, but the *Rustan's* boats got alongside, and put the fire out. She had on board *five hundred* barrels of powder, and a large quantity of little necessaries which would have contributed to the comfort of the enemy. She is now cruising around the months of the Mississippi, under the Stars and Stripes. This is glorious news for us here, and we are rejoicing over it. The *Rustan* is an armed schooner, lately arrived from Philadelphia.

Dr. Trall's Lecture at the Smithsonian.

From the National Republican, Feb. 13.

Dr. TRALL fully sustained his well-merited scientific and practical reputation at his closing lecture at the Smithsonian Institution last evening. He was introduced by Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, President of the Washington Lecture Association, who introduced the speaker with a very complimentary notice of his active life and extensive labors for the cause of reform. His audience was large, and of the best in the city, who listened patiently for nearly two hours and a half, while the Doctor presented in contrast the drug and hygienic systems of medication, and frequently gave expression to their emotions by unfeigned applause.

The Doctor is evidently a medical revolutionist, and is determined to demolish the old drug poisoning system or fall in the attempt, for he repeatedly and emphatically asks, demands, and defies a controversy with the most learned of the old school. He denies the old theories of the essential nature of diseases, the old ideas of the *modus operandi* of medicines, the doctrine of vitality, the law of cure—indeed, all the groundwork of the system of drug medication—while he presents, in opposition, one which has the semblance of truth and nature, and which now numbers among its believers thousands of the best minds in the country or the world.

His course of lectures here has been a very successful one, and he has reached the ear of those he has long been anxious to—the leaders of the nation, politically and scientifically. He has presented his subject in a plain, practical and scientific manner, and has thrown down the gauntlet, which, if not taken up, is not his fault, and will be evidence to many that his positions are incontrovertible.

We are glad to see the agitation going on, and hope it may be kept up till the true laws of health and life are understood, whether they prove to be those taught by the old drug schools.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonic	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 5
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 6
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 8
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 13
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar 12

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 15
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 22
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Feb. 25
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 29
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Norwegian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 5
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 8

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
will open et retail, on
MONDAY, FEB. 17,
A choice selection of
FRENCH AND BRITISH DRESS GOODS,
of this season's importations.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FROM CASH AUCTIONS.

WILL OPEN MONDAY, FEB. 17,
3,000 FINE FRENCH NEEDLE WORK CAMBRIC BANDS, all widths.
For 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 25c., $2 and $3.
FULL LINE ALL COLORS GRENADINE VEILS.
SWISS and BOOK MUSLINS, NAPKINS, &c.
BLACK PUSHER LACE VEILS, THREAD VEILS, &c.
N. B.—3,000 LACE TIDYS, FROM AUCTION, VERY CHEAP.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

WILL OPEN MONDAY, FEB. 17,

500 PS. DRAPERY MUSLINS and CURTAIN LACES
FULL STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LINENS, SHEETINGS, &c., PLAID CAMBRICS,
SWISS and BOOK MUSLINS, NAPKINS, &c.
N. B.—FROM AUCTION, 2,000 LACE TIDYS, VERY CHEAP.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

POPULAR PRICES

For wholesale buyers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

UNDER POPULAR STOCKS
OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,
Will be largely replenished on
MONDAY, Feb. 17,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

500 PIECES FRENCH
MADAPOLAMS AND PERCALES,
FINISHED EXPRESSLY FOR LADIES' WEAR.
Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
IN NEW COLORINGS AND EXTRA WIDTH.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

INDIA CAMELS HAIR SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will make their semi-annual opening of Camel's Hair Long and Square Shawls, ON MONDAY, FEB. 17.
Amongst the lot will be found a magnificent display of open-centered square Shawls, admirably suited for young ladies and misses. Also, Antique Shawls, long and square, in great variety.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
We are now offering
GREAT BARGAINS,
Our entire stock of dry goods,
DAMAGED BY THE LATE FIRE,
consisting of cloaks, shawls, silks, dress goods, flannels, blankets, quilts, linens, shirting and sheeting, muslins, towels, ticking, hosiery, gloves, embroideries, &c., &c.
W. K. PEW, 59 & 61 Bowery, near Houston street.

AT H. B. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206
6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 17, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE SERIOUS FAMILY—SPANISH DANCES—OUR PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

COOPER INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A brief dispatch received in this City last evening made the gratifying announcement that Fort Donelson had fallen before our troops, and that the Old Flag was waving over it. From subsequent dispatches, giving details, we learn that the battle commenced on Thursday, and continued through Friday, Saturday and Sunday—the fighting on the three last days being very desperate. The upper fort, or redoubt, was captured by our troops at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and the Stars and Stripes were immediately placed upon it. One of our field batteries, commanded by Col. SWARTZ, was at one time captured by the rebels, but was retaken in the most gallant manner by our troops. Commodore FOOTE went into the action on Friday afternoon, with the gunboats *St. Louis*, *Louisville*, *Pittsburgh*, *Carondelet*, *Tyler* and *Conestoga*, and after an hour and a quarter's fighting at close quarters, was forced to withdraw, his boats having been disabled, with fifty-four men killed and wounded himself among the latter, though not dangerously. Some idea of the strength of the rebel batteries may be formed when it is stated that the *St. Louis* alone was struck fifty-nine times. The enemy's firing was very accurate. Special pains having been taken to collect in the fort all the best cannoneers in the rebel service. Three batteries were playing upon the gunboats—one near the water, one fifty feet above this, and the third fifty feet above the second, mounting heavy 8-pounders—the fire of which was reserved until the gunboats arrived within four hundred yards of the fort. Several of the gunboats in this encounter were more or less disabled. Among the land forces, the Illinois Eighteenth and the Iowa Seventh Regiments are mentioned as having suffered severely. The possession of the upper fort, however, gave our forces a great advantage as it commands the main work, and Gen. GRANT on Saturday evening telegraphed to Gen. HALLECK that he had no doubt of finishing the work yesterday. Commodore FOOTE states in his official report, that had his boats not been rendered unmanageable by the shooting away of the steering apparatus, in fifteen minutes more he would have had possession of the fort, as the rebels were already running away from their guns. A dispatch from Chicago, giving news from the Fort to Friday, asserts that the rebels were *flying the black flag*.

The news from Missouri is of the most gratifying character. The rebel PRICE has, for this time retreated with sufficient expedition to get out of harm's way. The rear guard was overtaken by Gen. CURTIS in the pursuit from Springfield, and after a brief resistance the rebels fled, leaving the road strewn with baggage and wagons. Gen. CURTIS reports having taken more prisoners than he knows what to do with. We shall not be surprised to hear that PRICE'S main army has been overtaken and dispersed.

Bowling Green, the rebel stronghold of the West, has been evacuated, and the place is now occupied by the National forces. This gratifying news was telegraphed to Gen. MCCLELLAN by Gen. BUELL. Gen. MITCHELL'S Division, by a forced march, reached the Big Barren River at Bowling Green on Saturday morning, but could not cross immediately, as the rebels, at 6 o'clock in the morning, had burnt the railroad bridge, and our troops were forced to build a bridge for their passage. The rebels were evacuating the place when Gen. MITCHELL arrived.

We have received from the rebels, by way of Fortress Monroe, additional intelligence of the movements of the Burnside Expedition in the North Carolina waters. The report of the capture of Edenton is reiterated. Five of our gunboats moved up to the wharf at that place on Tuesday morning, and landed troops, and soon afterward fifteen additional gunboats arrived, when the citizens raised a white flag. Between three and four thousand of our troops are said to have been landed there. Hertford, Plymouth and Westford are also stated to be in our possession, and a number of gunboats had proceeded up the Chowan River, toward Winton, and a number of others toward the mouth of the Roanoke. A portion of the naval force had also gone up Corrituck Sound to the Canal, and were engaged on Thursday afternoon in shelling a party of rebels who were endeavoring to destroy the Canal. Gov. WISE is reported, by a Richmond paper, to be near Currituck Court-house, from which place he had sent a flag of truce down to Roanoke Island, probably to recover the body of his son. The rebel papers continue to exaggerate the magnitude of the battle on Roanoke Island, and to extol the wondrous bravery of the rebel troops.

No doubt is entertained in Washington, that the fate of the rebellion is now sealed. Manassas, it is believed by military men, will soon be evacuated, as Bowling Green has been. The late flag of truce from the rebels, it is intimated, covered a proposition to refer all questions in dispute to the arbitration of foreign Powers—the object being to get the proposition abroad through Northern newspapers and steamers. Government made no reply to the message, however, but is arbitrating the questions to suit itself.

The President, through Secretaries STANTON and WELLES, returns thanks to Brig.-Gen. BURNSIDE and Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH, and to Gen. GRANT and Flag-officer FOOTE, and the land and naval forces under their respective commands, in a joint order dated Saturday, and published in this morning's TIMES. The order has the true clarion ring.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is once more open to Hancock, Gen. LANDER having entirely cleared his department of the rebels. He made a forced march on Thursday night to Blooming Gap, surprising and breaking up the rebel camps at that place, and capturing seventeen commissioned officers and forty-five privates. He lost but two of his men and six horses. Gen. LANDER charged the enemy in person, at the head of the First Virginia Cavalry.

Secretary STANTON has issued an order rescinding the regulation requiring all passes across the military lines to be signed by the Secretary of State, and countersigned by the General Commanding, and directing that hereafter all applications for passes to go South, shall be made to Gen. DIX, at Baltimore, who shall act upon his own discretion. The order also directs that all prisoners of war, and other persons imprisoned by authority, who shall be released on parole, or exchange, shall report themselves to Gen. DIX, and be subject to his direction—failure to comply with the order to be taken as a forfeiture of the parole or exchange.

Dispatches from the Upper Potomac state that the rebels have completed a strong fortification on Catoctin Mountain, covering one and a half acres of ground, and with platforms for twenty guns,—only four of which, however, have been mounted. The walls of the fort are stated to be seven feet high, and surrounded by a deep, wide moat.

The United States steam transport *Matanzas*, from Port Royal on the 12th, arrived here last night. Nothing of importance had transpired at Port Royal since the sailing of the *Baltic*. The *Matanzas* took in tow the steamer *Primero*, ordered to New-York for repairs, and when off Cape Hatteras they encountered a severe gale, which caused the *Primero* to fill with water, and obliged them to abandon her, having first transferred her crew to the deck of the *Matanzas*.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Thursday, gives the following important information regarding recent movements of National forces in Kentucky, which it has from trustworthy sources: "Gen. BUELL'S whole army, with the exception of Gen. MCCOOK'S Division, was, on Wednesday, in motion upon the enemy. Gen. NELSON'S Division crossed Green River on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, on its march to Glasgow, over the turnpike from Bardstown to that place. Gen. MITCHELL'S whole command marched down to Munfordsville from Bacon Creek, and crossed over the railroad bridge, (which has been planked,) on Monday morning, and has advanced some miles on the turnpike to Bowling Green. The condition of the roads rendering an advance over the mountains south of the Cumberland *via* Monticello and Albany, into Tennessee, impracticable, the main body of Gen. THOMAS' Division has been ordered to move on Danville and Lebanon, also toward Glasgow. Gen. SCHOEPF'S Brigade is reported to have passed through Lebanon on its way South; it is expected to join Gen. NELSON. Gen. MCCOOK'S Division has marching orders, and has probably assumed a position south of Green River before this time. Papers were captured at Fort Henry showing Gen. POLK'S force at Columbus to be only 12,000 effective men—the remainder being on the sick list or worthless. It is confidently believed by our officers that Kentucky will be cleared of the last of the rebels before the 1st of March. Troops are to be sent from the line of the Potomac into Kentucky to help accomplish this desirable object. One of the best disciplined and most perfectly appointed of the Potomac Divisions is expected there soon. All the regiments in camp in the Northwestern States are also to be sent into Kentucky as soon as possible.

FROM EUROPE.

By the Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, which arrived at this port on Saturday morning, we have received advices from Europe two days later. She left Liverpool on the 1st and Queenstown on the 2d. The news, which was published in detail in our issue of yesterday, is important.

The official London *Gazette* contains a letter from Earl RUSSELL, to the Admiralty, in which either of the American belligerents is prohibited from using British ports. The port of Nassau and other ports of the Bahama Islands are specially mentioned. When driven in by stress of weather provisions may be supplied, but only such quantity of coal as may be sufficient to carry the vessel to the nearest port of her own country is to be given, and no second supply is to be allowed to the same ship in the same port, within a period of three months.

It is understood that when the *Tuscarora* left Southampton notice was given to the *Nashville* to quit within the twenty-four hours; but Capt. PEGRAM having represented that obedience would involve certain destruction, not only to his ship, but to his crew, as he expected the *Tuscarora* would show him no mercy, and would, in all probability, send both ship and men to the bottom, some extension of time was granted, from considerations of humanity.

The privateer *Sumter* was at Gibraltar on the 25th of January, and there is no confirmation of the reported engagement between the *Sumter* and another vessel in the Mediterranean. It was rumored that the *Tuscarora* had gone in the Mediterranean.

The comments of the French Press on the Emperor's speech are generally favorable. The official documents laid before the French Chambers on American affairs expresses the regret of the French Government at the civil war and the friendly feeling of the Emperor toward the United States.

The Commercial and Money news by the *Asia* is not specially important. The Liverpool Cotton market was steady at unchanged prices. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions quiet. Consols were quoted at 92¾@93 for money.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill to amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company was reported favorably; also, the bill respecting the act to open Union-street, Brooklyn; also, the bill to amend the act altering the map of the City of Brooklyn. Mr. ROBERTSON'S bill, regulating concert saloons in this City, was then debated in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment, which was made until Monday evening.

In the Assembly, notice was given of a bill to prevent frauds in the opening of streets and avenues in this City. Among the bills introduced was one to perpetuate the testimony of foreign witnesses; one to suppress intemperance, and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors; one authorizing the construction of the Tenth-avenue Railroad; one to amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad; one to prevent and punish bribery at elections, and one for the enforcement of demands against ships and vessels. The bill authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of this City to sell certain lands was referred back to the Committee. A resolution to hold evening sessions on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays was adopted. The Excise resolution question was again called up, and the original resolutions for the appointment of a Select Committee on the subject were adopted. A resolution to refer the matter to the Committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties was laid over. The resolution congratulating the country on the recent victories was laid on the table to wait for other victories. The resolution favoring the expulsion of JESSE D. BRIGHT from the Senate was called up, and a proposition to amend so as to thank Senator KING for his vote caused a warm debate. A motion to lay the subject on the table was defeated by the Speaker's vote. The Assembly finally adjourned without coming to a vote on the main question.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Southampton on the 15th inst., arrived at this port last night. Her news is anticipated.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, for Queenstown and Liverpool, did not leave Quarantine until 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, and received the morning papers on board before putting to sea.

The screw gunboats *Kennebec*, Commander RUSSELL, and *Kineo*, Commander RANSOM, sailed from Boston on Thursday to join the Gulf Squadron. The *Penobscot*, *Marblehead*, *Arcostook*, and *Chocura*, will be ready for commission the beginning of this week, and will no doubt all sail within eight days, and the *Wachusett* soon after. Capt. MISROON, late of the *Savannah*, has been appointed to the command of the latter vessel. This officer has seen service, and is one of those whom the South Carolina Legislature honored, by denouncing as traitors and false to their State. He is known to be a brave and skillful officer.

The iron clad steam gunboat *Mystic* was launched at the town in Connecticut from which she takes her name, on Friday last. Her extreme length over all is 200 feet, and her armor, which extends two feet below the water line, is composed of longitudinal iron bars 3½ inches thick, showing 4 inches face, and bolted every 6 inches with ¾ inch bolts. Her rig will be that of a brigantine.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has received an official order to send the battalion of cavalry now in camp at Meriden, to Wheeling, Virginia, and preparations have been made to carry out the order immediately.

On Saturday the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. WM. MONTEITH, numbering nearly a thousand men, left on board the steamer *Ericsson* for Port Royal. The Ninety-third New-York Regiment, Col. DAVID S. CROCKER, arrived in this City, on Saturday, from Albany. At present the men are quartered in the Park barracks.

The matter of the will of BENJAMIN MARSHALL, late of Troy, was on Saturday before Justice BARNARD, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, the main object of the proceeding being to have determined the question whether the essential machinery of mills is real or personal property, the will having made certain bequests of the "personal" estate.

The Stock market was active on Saturday, the business accomplished being quite large and at full rates. Gold left off 104¾@104¾; Exchange 115@115½, on London.

The snow-storm on Saturday seriously impeded business operations. Flour was in fair demand and was a shade firmer. Wheat was more sought after at very full prices. Corn was heavy and lower. A lively inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Provisions, as also for Whisky, which latter advanced materially. Sugars and Tallow were pretty freely purchased at unchanged quotations. The movements in other branches of trade were quite limited. There were 639 vessels of all classes in port.

The Victory on the Cumberland—The End in Sight.

We have reason to believe, if not the certainty, that Fort Donelson has fallen. After a struggle, desperate on both sides, and, as far as may be judged from the imperfect details which have reached us, creditable to the fighting qualities of both, the post capitulated, and the National colors took the place, on the ramparts, of the rebel rag. The destruction of life and the lists of wounded are probably largely in excess of those of any previous contest of the war. It could hardly be otherwise. The opposing forces were strong in numbers; but while the assailants were the more perilously exposed, the defenders, from their very numbers, cooped up as they were in lines where they were helpless to fight, and simply in the way of each other, must have suffered frightfully from the storm of shell and shot hurled upon them from that circumvallation of fire. It was doubtless the terrible sacrifice of life to which they were subjected within the fort that prompted these daring sorties which the besiegers so gallantly repulsed.

Having this glorious result of the fight, we may well postpone the discussion of details. With the capture of Fort Donelson, another of those mortal blows recently struck at the heart of the rebellion has been inflicted. Nor are we to lose sight of the fact that nearly all of these victories come from the command of Gen. HALLECK. Fort Henry captured, the loyalty of Tennessee brought to light, the surrender of Fort Donelson, the retreat of PRICE from Springfield, and the report of this morning that CURTIS had overtaken his rear, had seized his baggage-train and more prisoners than he knew what to do with, show with what energy and how victoriously the commander of the Western Department is executing his part of the grand programme. These, with the retreat of JOHNSTON from before BUELL, relieve, practically, both Missouri and Kentucky from the rebel enemy, and lay bare Tennessee to the admission of those Union armies which shall bring liberation to its oppressed but loyal people.

While the war in the West is thus drawing to a close, the signs are not less significant in the East. There is little doubt that in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, our forces are at this moment executing flank movements to the interior, which must effectually isolate the main rebel army in Eastern Virginia from its sources of supply. It is clearly impossible for the rebels to hold their position at Manassas. Their retreat must be a question of a few days—perhaps of a few hours. There is but one reason for the evacuation of Bowling Green that is not valid for the evacuation of Manassas, and it is that no division of the Potomac army has been thrown forward to threaten an attack. But such a threat is no longer necessary. The news that Fort Donelson is in National hands; that the Tennessee River is open to our gunboats even to Muscle Shoals in Alabama; that the Cumberland can now be ascended to Nashville; that Memphis is in danger, and that the garrison of Columbus are for all practical purposes prisoners of war, must give that shock to the rebels near Washington which shall leave to its leaders an only alternative of withdrawing their army, or seeing it dissolve. A retreat will be begun, but where will it end? Nowhere, we conceive, short of the Gulf States. The only pause at Richmond will probably be to witness the gloomy pageant of JEFF. DAVIS inaugurated as President, like a King crowned on his death-bed, or the succession of a Byzantine Emperor, when Byzantium itself was beleaguered and stormed by the Turks. It will be in the Gulf States that the last stand of the rebels will be attempted. But there our lines are already drawn tightly about them. We hold the coast. The blockade is pinchingly close. What our gunboats and mortar-boats have done East and West they can do for every river and harbor on the Gulf. Our troops will escape from the mud and the frosts of the Border States, to a theatre of war, where for months to come the temperature is that of our Northern Summer, and where roads are settled, and military movements facile. Indeed, if the resistance of the desperate traitors can be protracted through the Summer, a campaign in July and August would convey no discomfort to those who have experienced similar heats in our own latitudes; for the steady Southern Summer is far less intolerable than the varying temperatures of the North.

It is no extravagance, therefore, to say the rebellion has culminated. Its setting must be as the flash of a meteor. Had the illusory stimulus of the apparent victories of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff been wanting; and had the certainty of the non-interference of France and England been earlier attained, the result must have been earlier reached. After this, it certainly cannot be materially postponed. The monster is already clutched and in his death struggle.

British Stocks and American Stones.

The British excitement about the stone blockade, which a little while ago wore so threatening an aspect, has dwindled down to something much nearer farce than tragedy. When first the application of this thoroughly British device to Charleston harbor reached the ears of the European "guardians of civilization," it will be remembered what a howl of virtuous indignation went up. Like the excitable female in the Yankee poem,

> "All ways to once their feelins flew,
> Like sparks in burnt-up timber."

Even Earl RUSSELL himself was obliged to remonstrate against it, and went so far as to declare that the employment of the stone blockade looked very much as though the reconstruction of the Union was considered hopeless. Mr. SEWARD'S reply notified him that the American Government took just the opposite view of the matter; for it was precisely because we were sure the reconstruction of the Union was not only possible but close at hand that we adopted this means of keeping out British smugglers. (This, of course impliedly, not explicitly.) Mr. SEWARD further mentioned, for the consolation of the "guardians," that when the return of peace should give the United States an opportunity to resume its old duties of harbor improvements along the Southern coast, Charleston would not be overlooked. Accordingly the "guardians" now breathe freer. Let not so the British holders of United States bonds. We have the word of "the London *Times*" for it that this large class is hugely disgusted at the announcement that the American Government intends removing the obstructions from the Southern harbors. Seeing that this will cause a large increase of our public debt, and, by consequence, they think, depreciate the value of their stocks. Really it is very hard to please all parties. The "guardians" were wroth because we put the stone hulks down, the bondholders are disgusted because we intend to take them up. So intricate are the ramifications of material interests in this age of ours, when material interests rule supreme! Prick the skin with a needle where you will, and it touches a filament of the nervous net-work: so it is impossible to avoid wounding some financial interest by the simplest measure a nation can take. This measure, however, will *not* wound our friends, the British bondholders, as they will themselves undoubtedly see when they come to appreciate its true scope and character. Mr. CHASE can already show them some estimates that would make them completely satisfied. And when they see with what rapid strides the Government advances to the restoration of its authority through all the revolted section, they will be happy they are the owners of the bonds of a Nation which has itself taken bonds of Fate that the Union must and shall be preserved.

THE FLAG ASCENDANT.—It recalled the old day after Sumter to see, as we did in New-York on Saturday, the City resplendent with thousands of flags. In accordance with the suggestion of Mayor OPDYKE, the Stars and Stripes were, in commemoration of the glorious Union victories of the week, raised over all the public buildings of the City; and the newspaper offices, libraries, hotels, shipping in the harbor, and tens of thousands of private dwellings followed the example. The emblem of our nationality did not float more proudly in the pulsing air than our hopes beat high at the successes of the cause. And the flag seemed to have a meaning different from that it conveyed during the uprising after Sumter. Then it marked a prophecy, a resolve; now it signalizes triumphant fulfillment. During the "winter of our discontent," too, the flag all but disappeared from view; but now it bursts forth like the buds and blossoms of Spring. Let it not cease its inspiring presence; for if last week was glorious in its victories, this week promises to be still more so—opening as it does with the illuminated initial of the downfall of Fort Donelson—the Sebastopol of the rebellion in the West. Keep the Stars and Stripes flying!

INFALLIBLY WRONG.—The prophetic lore of the "special correspondent" is at fault again. In his letter to the London *Times*, dated at Washington, Jan. 14, Mr. RUSSELL instructs his home readers:

"The Burnside Expedition has sailed from Fortress Monroe, and all the newspapers affect to know a great deal about it, and to suppress their knowledge on public grounds. The secret has been well kept, and *we are to anticipate some expression of disappointment at the result.* Already one regiment is taken from the force of the expedition by the grounding of the vessel on which they were embarked, and the wind to-day is not very favorable or kindly. The vessels steered out to sea, so that any operations up the rivers close to Fortress Monroe, as at one time supposed, are not likely at present. *The force is too small to effect any great object.*"

It is submitted that a great object has been effected, and with the result there is no dissatisfaction. Would it not be well, about this time, for the seer to bury his wand and book a thousand fathoms deep, and by giving his attention to the present, replace conjectures by facts? As he is not prescient, he may begin to be truthful.

International Good Faith—The North-eastern Boundary.

The London *Times*, in an article brimful of bile and insolence, brings a sweeping charge of bad faith against the public men of this country, and particularly in regard to their management of its foreign relations. The reckless and vituperative character of the article, from which we give an extract elsewhere, may be gathered from its assertion that Mr. EVERETT (in his citation of a case which seemed, but proved not, to be in point with regard to the *Trent* affair) "did not, to catch the popular breeze, pause one moment in falsifying a well-known historical fact, although he must have been well aware that his falsehood could not fail to be discovered, and must redound to his disgrace." This, of Mr. EVERETT, a man so cautious in his statements that his bare assertion goes further than the formal asseverations of most men; a man whose popularity is in inverse ratio to his ability, and against whose integrity even his political enemies have never ventured to breathe a whisper.

It is not surprising that in an article which could so misrepresent such a man, a miserable once-refuted charge against the official integrity of DANIEL WEBSTER should be anew brought forward. "Mr. WEBSTER," says our London namesake, "with FRANKLIN'S map in his hand, which had the Canadian frontier very plainly marked upon it, did not hesitate to suppress that map, and contend for a totally different boundary." This slander, long buried, has recently been dug up by hands fit for such a deed—the hands of a man who, by his public outrages on common decency, brought upon himself notorious disredit, and consequent neglect in this country, which he sought to revenge by an elaborate libel upon its institutions and its people. When he retuttered the slander, it was passed by here, like all his other misrepresentations, without notice of any kind; but as the *Times*, and the *Saturday Review* and *Blackwood* have, most unfortunately for them, been betrayed into making it a strong point in their recent charges of international bad faith against the Government of the United States, it is worth while to notice the matter, and settle it once and forever.

Lord ASHBURTON came here in 1842, as most of our readers will remember, a special envoy for the settlement of the North-eastern Boundary, which, though described in the treaty of 1783, had never been surveyed and run. A dispute between the two Governments, which involved quite a large tract of country, had continued for many years, and had failed of settlement, even by the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands. The British Government, after its fashion pending international questions, (which, be it remembered, is never to assume a threatening or an insolent attitude,) had sent a large body of troops into Lower Canada. Under these circumstances the United States Government, after its fashion, (which, be it also ever remembered, is always to bully and threaten,) sent Gen. SCOTT as pacificator, to quiet the frontiersmen of Maine. And DANIEL WEBSTER, then Secretary of State, proffered renewal of the attempt to a mutually satisfactory determination of the boundary. Our case was plainly before the world; for during the long discussion between the two Governments, every passage in our archives upon the subject had been published to the American and, therefore, to the British public; but on the other side the negotiators held the cards in their hand, with a single eye upon the game, whether by honors or by tricks: they told the public nothing. Thus the matter stood when Lord ASHBURTON arrived at Washington.

The question was more difficult than such questions usually are, first, because the land in dispute belonged, not to the Government of the United States, but to the States of Maine and Massachusetts; and next, because of the infinitibility with which the people of Maine insisted upon what was known as the American line. A similar pertinacity was shown by the British Government; and under these circumstances it was wisely determined to divide the disputed territory, *such a decision being indicated and authorized by Lord* ASHBURTON'S *instructions.* But this arrangement, though satisfactory to Mr. WEBSTER, and to the people of the United States, was so unacceptable to the people of Maine that it might have failed of consummation, were it not for the discovery which has been made the occasion of the charge against us of national bad faith.

There was found in the French Bureau of Foreign Affairs a letter from Dr. FRANKLIN, in which he says that he had sent to the Count de VERGENNES a map, on which he "had marked with strong red lines the limits of the United States, as settled in the preliminaries." This letter was dated within six days after the signature of those preliminaries. There was also found in the same Bureau a map on which a red line was drawn, which, if regarded as a boundary between the United States and Canada, would have given Great Britain much more than she claimed, at the slight cost, however, of *direct variance with the terms of the treaty.* This map was discovered by Mr. JARED SPARKS, and was immediately brought by him to the notice of Mr. WEBSTER, who, too, in his turn, communicated the information to the Commissioners of Maine, and to the Senate. There was no proof at all that this was FRANKLIN'S map. It was, indeed, possible that it was the one on which he had drawn the red line, but extremely improbable: for this map (D'ANVILLE'S, published in 1745) showed the whole North American Continent on a space eighteen inches square: and upon it the whole State or District of Maine did not cover a spot half an inch square! The needlessness of such a map to describe such a boundary is manifest to all men: indeed, as Mr. D'ISRAELI said in the debate upon the question, the red line upon this map, so far from discriminating the boundary, "absolutely obliterated no small part of the State of Maine!" There was no reason whatever why Mr. WEBSTER should bring into the discussion such a map—so unauthenticated and so useless, except to complicate a long and acrimoniously debated question, on the eve of peaceable settlement. But he made skillful and laudable use of it in bringing whatever weight it had to bear upon the unwillingness of Maine and Massachusetts to abandon their claim, and accept the compromise line—thus actually using it in the interest of the British Government.

As to accepting it without evidence as FRANKLIN'S map, and voluntarily drawing the boundary according to it, that would have been childish or dishonest, or both. Indeed, Sir ROBERT PEEL, than whom Great Britain has for half a century had no astuter or more upright statesman, having all the facts before him, expressed in the House of Commons his entire confidence in the good faith in which Mr. WEBSTER had conducted this whole negotiation. Would the London *Times* and its allies have us believe that Sir ROBERT was false to his convictions, upon a matter of honesty, for the sake of shielding himself and his colleagues?

But there is a sequel to this matter which should make those who have brought it to light blush crimson. We have said that all that the American archives contained upon this subject was brought before the world, but that the contrary course was adopted by the British Government. There was in the British archives a map almost, if not quite, conclusive upon this subject. It was a copy of MITCHELL'S large map of America, published in 1754 under the official sanction of the British Board of Trade. This is the map which was used by the negotiators of the treaty of 1783, Mr. OSWALD being the British Commissioner. There is documentary evidence to show that Mr. OSWALD sent the map used by him to King GEORGE III. for his information; and in that King's library was found a copy of MITCHELL'S map, *in which the boundary marked out follows exactly the line claimed by the United States*; while along the line in four several places is written in a bold hand, "The boundary as described by Mr. OSWALD." These words Lord BROUGHAM said in the House of Lords were, in his opinion, written by GEORGE III. himself. And yet this map (which, by the way, agreed as to the boundary in all points with the maps published in England from 1782 to 1785) *was suppressed on the part of the British Government during the whole negotiation!* Lord ASHBURTON was kept in ignorance of its existence; but Mr. FEATHERSTONHAUGH knew of it, and concealed it! Sir ROBERT PEEL first brought it to public notice in the debates in the House of Commons, *after the boundary was decided upon*, for the purpose of convincing the House that Lord ASHBURTON had not been overreached. Finally, Mr. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, though not of the party in power, received a valuable office immediately after this concealment was discovered. And here we think that we can leave this question of international good-faith to the consideration of candid men in both countries.

The Meaning of the Iron Gunboats.

It is not becoming in us, as yet, to be too confident, but we think it may now be fairly said that the iron gunboats have settled the question where the Misaissippi River shall belong. Whatever fortune betide the Virginia army, or the rebel States on the Atlantic, the Valley of the Miasissippi has now passed over to the control of those to whom, in the natural course, it must belong—the ingenious and hardy population of the West and Northwest. The iron gunboats are merely an exponent of those qualities which have gained the victory—the ingenuity, mechanical skill, perseverance and calm courage of a Northern free people over the ardor and impulse, and want of thoroughness, of a Southern and slaveholding population.

If half a dozen of these gunboats could reduce a strong fort, with 20 guns, in an hour and a quarter, there is certainly nothing from Cairo to the Balize which could long withstand thirty of them, with the enormous Pittsburgh mortars, and a hundred thousand men following in transports.

For it must be remembered that in modern days the great difference between the armies of civilized nations is not so much in personal courage as in equipment and discipline. Accordingly, numbers, with artillery and under good drill, must prevail. There is scarcely such a thing in modern warfare as a small army beating, in a long campaign, a large army. "Notwithstanding," says WELLINGTON, in that memorable order in the Peninsula campaign, that has been printed in gazettes and newspapers, "we have never seen small bodies, unsupported, successfully opposed to large; nor has the experience of any officer realized the stories which all have read of whole armies being driven by a handful of light infantry or dragoons." War among civilized peoples, equal in number, is a contest of Science and Wealth. It is true, that in the beginning a people like ours, composed so largely of those engaged in agricultural and mechanical employments, and unaccustomed both to the implements and the passions of war, may receive severe checks from a population much lower in intelligence, but used to weapons, and in the habit of giving loose rein to resentment and passion. But this is a mere matter of loss in the opening of a war. Such a people as ours, hardy, ingenious and naturally bold, as they become accustomed to martial operations and dangers, make the best kind of soldiery. Their invention is incessantly at work; the genius which has won such successes in the arts of peace is now applied constantly to the formation of implements of destruction, or to the combinations of strategy. We are to have enormous floating batteries of iron, which no existing fortifications can resist; mortars throwing their tremendous projectiles, weighing, it is said, thirty tons, for six or eight miles; new weapons will be invented, and all the energy of our untiring and ingenious national improvement will be turned to the shortest and most terrible methods of destruction.

Officers and Generals also will inevitably appear who will show invention in strategy, and a victorious blow, winged by genius, will at once place a man in the highest position. The iron gunboats which are now deciding the fate of the Valley of the Mississippi, are merely an index of the power which must now henceforth bear down overwhelmingly from the North upon the South. If they had not

been invented, something else would have been. The old, steady and patient courage which in all ages has given a Northern people victory over a Southern, is now winning our battles.

We never for a moment thought of yielding after our defeats; disaster only strengthened us, and now victory opens clear before us. The longest and darkest hour is passed. The morning begins to break. Henceforth, we may suffer defeats—for we cannot expect a clear course of victory—but the ultimate triumph is certain. There may be years before the rebellion is utterly rooted out, but with the fall of Fort Henry, and the thundering triumph of the iron-boats, fell the armed rebellion of the Mississippi Valley. Fort Donelson is no doubt now taken. In a week Nashville will be ours, and the Confederacy will be cut in twain. Columbus will be invested, and ere long HALLECK's grand expedition will meet with the mortar-fleet, coming up the mouths of the Mississippi, and with BUTLER's regiments, on the keys of New-Orleans. Thus will Spring open on the rebellion.

Another of the Herald's Spies.

One of the *Herald's* agents is scarcely placed in close confinement, for stealing news, than another is brought to light. IVES is comfortably lodged in Fort McHenry. WIKOFF, upon a special charge of having purloined or otherwise dishonestly obtained portions of the President's Message for publication, is imprisoned, but finally regains his liberty by confessing fully and freely the entire truth. Of this particular delinquency he is not guilty. The agent was another *employée* of the *Herald*, one JOHN WATT, formerly a servant at the White House, and now an officer of the army. WATT's his name, who—probably, under pretence of some menial duty—stole into the private room of the President, when none else was there, and as he relates, glanced hastily over the manuscript message, but with memory so tenacious as to recall and record literally whole passages for his masters in New-York.

As a matter of course, being a *Herald* correspondent, the fellow is a traitor as well as a spy. To this point the following evidence, obtained by the Potter Investigating Committee, and made a portion of the report recently submitted to Congress, is pertinent:

LEWIS CLEPHANE, Postmaster of the City of Washington, testifies that JOHN WATT, gardener at the President's house, "*had the reputation of being in league with the Secessionists; his associations are such as to lead any one to so regard him.*"

JOHN PLANT, an employe at the Capitol, testifies that "*the associations of John Watt, gardener at the President's house, are with known Secessionists, and very intimately so.*"

H. W. GRAY, of Philadelphia, testifies that on the Sunday week following the battle of Bull Run he met JOHN WATT, gardener at the President's house, at the St. Lawrence Hotel in Philadelphia. Heard WATT say "that the Southern Confederacy must be acknowledged; that the United States never could conquer the South." He also said "that the officers of the Union army were of no account; and spoke highly of the Southern officers, *and said that Jeff. Davis was the best and bravest man in America.*" In the course of further conversation, WATT said "*that the Union army was composed of rubbish, and that the soldiers were cowards.*"

FRANKLIN SMITH, of Philadelphia, testifies to being present at the St. Lawrence Hotel, Philadelphia, when the conversation took place alluded to by the former witness. He corroborates the above statement, and adds that WATT, on that occasion, "abused the Federal army, saying that it was composed of rubbish, and that they were cowards'" The witness further states that WATT and his companions, on the occasion alluded to, "*were much elated at the result of the battle of Bull Run, and were very free in expressing their feelings.*"

To this certificate of WATT's real character it is only necessary to add, that unlike IVES, and other hirelings of the same establishment, he omitted to imitate the skilfull summersault of his master last April, and cover with an overacted patriotism, the treason rankling in his heart. He is a straight-out Secessionist, of the real original stripe; no otherwise disguised than by a pair of lieutenant's shoulder-straps presented him by Mr. LINCOLN, and his connection with that eminently loyal print, the *Herald*. It is with such agents BENNETT surrounds the Departments of Government, and fills the corridors of the White House. Will the House Committee be good enough to look after WATT? He may help them to others, his fellow laborers.

THE STRINGHAM-BUTLER ATTACK ON FORT HATTERAS—AN EXPLANATION.—A casual allusion in the TIMES to the name of Commodore STRINGHAM, and his omission to follow up the success at Hatteras Inlet last August, has incurred a rebuke, to which we submit in another column, from "An Officer's Wife." The lady's eloquence, would, we must confess, have been less potent, had we not simultaneously had unquestionable evidence presented us of the following points:

1. Commodore STRINGHAM, in not following up his victory at Fort Hatteras, conformed strictly with orders, which required the return of the troops to Fortress Monroe as soon as the enemy had been dislodged.

2. His squadron had no vessel that could pass the bar.

3. His orders required him to take the prisoners to New-York.

4. In opposing the blockade of the inlet by sinking stone hulks, a project determined upon by the Navy Department, he saved a necessary refuge for shipping in danger at that most hazardous point, and left it possible for the Burnside Expedition to achieve its late splendid successes.

It is obvious, therefore, that the imperfect character of the results achieved by the Butler-Stringham Expedition, were attributable to the authorities at Washington. Justice to a gallant officer whose services to the country at the moment of its extreme peril, can never be over-estimated, requires it to be distinctly understood that not a craving for applause, or the gratification of any personal feeling, but a simple submission to instructions, is to be received as the explanation of that unfortunate event.

SECRETARY SEWARD ON INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.—The response of Mr. SEWARD to the request for the United States to join the pacification of Mexico will be read with fresh interest, now that the real purpose of the Allies is found to be subjugation, not pacification. It is most fortunate that the action of our Government was thus wisely reserved. We are thus left to a policy which in due time will restore Mexico to her independence, and extinguish the hope of disgurging the New World with an Old World crown.

THE PERMANENT GOVERNMENT AT RICHMOND.—On the 22d of February—Saturday of the present week—JEFFERSON DAVIS, traitor, President, is to be inaugurated at Richmond. On that day the rebel Government shuffles off its "provisional," and assumes its "permanent" form. In the meantime from the West our victorious columns are swooping down on it; from the South BURNSIDE has carried panic to Norfolk; and ere long the words of SHAKESPEARE will find a new reading, in a confused cry and the tremblings of war,

"—— *Norfolk*, rescue, rescue!

* * * * * *

Their horses slain, and all on foot they fight,
Seeking for *Richmond* in the throat of death!"

Now only let McCLELLAN push on his legions, and the fabric of treason which next Saturday is to become "permanent" will cease to insult gods and men.

AMUSEMENTS.

The excitement of the past week in fashionable, musical, and journalistic circles was the return of the eminent pianist, Mr. GOTTSCHALK. Every one with an opinion to utter has been careful to deliver it, and hence—as the opinions were all of one character—the Metropolis has resounded with a loud chorus of praise. The young American artist may well feel proud of his triumph. Such singular unanimity does not often fall to the lot of the most praiseworthy. Mr. GOTTSCHALK gave three concerts in New-York and one in Brooklyn—the latter being the least successful of the number, as is usually the case. To-night Mr. GOTTSCHALK will give his fourth grand concert at Niblo's Saloon, being assisted on the occasion by Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, and the principal vocal artists of the Academy of Music.

American art is beginning to assume a respectable standing in the world, and it is well to know (as in this case) that the praise we bestow on its favorites is merited, and not a cheap incense burnt to the gods of our own making. Mr. GOTTSCHALK's position is fortunately free from complication. He cannot be likened to any one who has preceded him, nor does he resemble any one who is here now. What light he possesses is his own; not the refraction of another luminary. In his style he differs as widely from the German school as the latter does from the Italian—a blessed divergence too vast to be measured in a sentence. Like MENDELSSOHN, his genius repudiated models from the earliest moment of his career. Instead of plodding wearily on the glaring highway where his course lay straight before him, and where at every stage he could see the progress that others had made in journeying over the same ground, he plunged into the ever grateful shades of nature, and trusting to that instinct which the kind mother never withholds from those who put faith in her, found a path for himself. In the earliest piece which we have from his pen—written when he was but twelve years of age—we find the traces of a strong yet gentle individuality, and the promise of that striking freshness of style which have since given him a place among the best musical minds of the day. With maturity of thought he has won facility of invention, and the world has given him a wider range of feeling; but the originality which cropped out when he was a boy is now the conspicuous characteristic of the man. His music does not even look like any one else's, so novel is the placement of the effects. And yet it is never eccentric, albeit frequently learned and abstruse; never lop-sided, or vulgar, or pedantic, or trivial, although occasionally as light as a breeze in Summer. It is in the accompaniments and extraneous adornments that we look for marked indications of style and form, and it is here precisely where Mr. GOTTSCHALK's originality can be most easily detected. There are a few figures which disport themselves in the extreme treble of the instrument like glow-worms, and cover the subject with their fantastic iridescence, which are peculiarly his, and with which he produces some extraordinary effects of reflected harmony. The variety and charm of these figures frequently produce an impression which may be compared to a mirage, so strangely are we carried by their influence into a world in the skies. Mr. GOTTSCHALK possesses a strong sense of brightness and color, and uses it freely in pieces of the bravura kind, and always we may add in a way of his own. But, as in the true Byzantine school of architecture color is used because it belongs to the most beautiful products of nature, and not because it is the characteristic of almost every imitation, so in Mr. GOTTSCHALK's compositions do we find that he uses it because it lies beneath his hands and belongs to the piano, not because it produces what are commonly called orchestral effects. It is not, however, in bravura pieces that a refined taste can best manifest itself, but rather in the exquisite little *morceaux* which our pianist produces with so much ease, and which so far have not occupied that position on the programme to which they are justly entitled. It is in pieces like the "Last Hope," the "Miche du Nuit," the "Pastorello" and the "Murmures Æolian" that we find a delicate sensibility to chaster and most original forms of composition, and a quiet richness of harmony which we look for vainly in any other living writer. Some of his smaller pieces display so fluent a familiarity with the contrapuntal choral style, and are so elegiac in their character, that they might be sung—as, indeed, they are, when the composer plays them. And this brings us to Mr. GOTTSCHALK's merits as a player. They are manifold. Nature has been kindly to him in the way of fingers, and otherwise in bestowing on him the precise kind of strength that he requires, and in the places where it will be of most service to him. The strength and elasticity of his wrist and fore-arm are enormous, and apparently beyond the reach of fatigue. He is able to introduce passages of great force after exhausting the usual difficulties, and at a point where other players would desire to leave off. Nothing can exceed the pearly distinctness of his scales, the evenness and limpidity of his trills—single and double—the smoothness with which his fingers travel over thirds and sixths, or the agile willingness of his wrist in octaves. All good pianists are of course supposed to possess these qualities, but it is rare indeed to find them so conspicuously perfect. All good pianists, too, are supposed to understand the use of the pedals, but how rarely do we find any results accruing therefrom. Mr. GOTTSCHALK, on the contrary, by a deft combination of force and mechanism, makes them what they should be—the source of a peculiar musical atmosphere, in which to sink drowsily to thought, or mount vigorously to action. ROSSINI obtained a part of his reputation by the skillful use of an orchestral *crescendo*. Mr. GOTTSCHALK is the first to introduce the same effect on the piano; and to give it such prominence as to entitle it to be regarded as a new source of surprise and pleasure. Of course *crescendos* were known long before either ROSSINI or GOTTSCHALK were born, but they were paper *crescendos*. These gentlemen were the first to teach the ear what the word meant.

We have said enough to show that we regard Mr. GOTTSCHALK as one of the greatest artists now living. His genius in some respects is exceptional and places him apart from other men. Mainly with the desire to direct attention to these salient ideas, and in doing so to prove that the high esteem of the public and the universal applause of the Press are alike just, I have ventured on a story which has been told by better hands.

The weather was not smart enough for Mr. GRAU on Saturday, although as usual it succeeded in catching the Philharmonic Society. Our opera manager had taken the precaution to dispose of all the best reserved seats on Friday, and to commence two hours earlier than his classical neighbor, by which means he succeeded in getting the Academy completely filled, and the major part of the good folk seated before the snow-storm set in. Precisely at the hour for the Philharmonic rehearsal the weather was on hand in hyperborean rudeness, and did not desert the classicists for a moment until it was over.

Mr. GRAU has done a wise thing in throwing open the box-sheet to the patrons of the opera *matinées*, and a liberal one in not enforcing them out of fifty cents extra for reserved seats. Why respectable people should be expected to relish a rush in the daytime, when they are notoriously averse to it in the evening, it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to explain. The policy of the late manager, however—who, by the way, is now *en route* for Europe, happily for his peace of mind and artistic fame to create sensations, and the spectacle of a mob of well-dressed ladies standing shivering in the street before the doors of the Academy was pleasing to his low sense of operatic success. And then when the portals were thrown open, and friends became separated in the desperate rush to secure seats, he thought he saw in the confusion and consequent irritation the elements of future polite conversation. Mr. GRAU, whose plan of management is simple and straightforward, has changed all this. By allowing every one to secure seats without extra charge, he has enabled families to sit together, and has given a fair chance of enjoyment to that large class of patrons who come in from the country about noon, and want to return with a whole dress by the 3 or 4 o'clock train. Perhaps, too, the *belles* relish Mr. GRAU's new plan, because they can reserve all the back seats, and so place themselves within the range of those little compliments which the bifurcated animal loves to fire in their willing ears.

FLOTOW's opera of "Martha" was excellently played, Miss KELLOGG sustaining the part of *Lady Henrietta* with charming grace and spirit. Mme. STRAKOSCH as *Nancy*, was also good, and Sig. BRIGNOLI and Sig. SUSINI left nothing to be desired. Mr. MAX MARETZEK presided in the orchestra with his usual ability.

The announcements of the various theatres for this evening are as follows: At the Winter Garden Mr. J. S. CLARKE, as *Aminadab Sleek*, in the "Serious Family," and, for the first time, a new Spanish ballet, called "Le Jovita," in which the celebrated dancer, Senora CUBAS, will appear. The performances conclude with the farce called "Our Pleasant Neighbor." At Niblo's Garden a complete change of performance will take place, eminent tragedians giving place to eminent comedians, and dull Thespis making way for lively Thalia. The change is effected by the engagement of Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. COLLINS, and the production of BOUCICAULT's celebrated play of the "Colleen Bawn." New scenery has been prepared for the occasion, and the cast—to use the mild terms of the managerial announcement—"cannot be surpassed." At Laura Keene's Theatre "Our American Cousin" will be played for a few nights longer. At Mr. WALLACK's the week will be devoted to repetitions of the standard comedies, commencing to-night with one of the most successful revivals, "The Road to Ruin," in which all the best artists make their appearance. The *repertoire* is now so extensive at this admirably conducted establishment that a different five-act comedy is given on each evening.

At Barnum's Museum the little Commodore is still the attraction. In the Lecture Room the fairy play of "Ondina" will be repeated.

Mr. JULIENET's admirable series of French plays at Irving Hall will come to an end to-morrow evening, when the sixth and last *soiree* will be given. They have been conducted with so much spirit, and so entirely to the satisfaction of the subscribers and the public, that, notwithstanding the danger of repeating a successful experiment, we feel certain a new series will be demanded, and prove equally gratifying to manager and patrons. The programme for to-morrow night is as follows: "Le Mari de la Veuve," —comedy in one act, by ALEXANDRE DUMAS, a musical interlude, in which Mdlle. IVEDT, Messrs. RIDOLFI and GARIBALDI will appear; and the vaudeville called "Il me faut un Esclave."

The admirers of fun will be glad to hear that Mr. R. J. DE COSNOVA's annual series of humorous lectures will commence to-morrow (Tuesday) evening at Clinton Hall. The title of No. 1 explains the subject: "The Ball is Up." The lecture is in prose, with an introduction in verse.

Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD will give her annual concert at Irving Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 3d March.

Dr. COLTON will repeat his humorous experiments with Laughing Gas at Couper Institute this evening.

The attendance at Mr. SCHNEIDER's benefit concert (Irving Hall, on Saturday evening) did not, we hope, represent the receipts of the occasion. A scanter audience has seldom been seen—scarcely equaling the numerical forces of the orchestra. Mr. SCHNEIDER is a deserving member of this musical profession, who is, unhappily, disabled by sickness, and incapable of taking his accustomed place at the music desk. He has been pursued with singular ill luck, having twice postponed his concert on account of bad weather, only to give it in the midst of a snow-storm, and with the exhaustive opposition of an opera *matinée* and an afternoon rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society. It is a pity, in a musical point of view, for it does not often happen that a better instrumental concert is given in New-York. Mr. CARL BERGMANN conducted the orchestra with his accustomed skill, and Signor RIDOLFI—a painstaking and excellent baritone—sang a couple of operatic pieces in a very acceptable way. The Harmonia Vocal Society also lent its assistance, and several instrumental solos were performed.

Miss KATE BATEMAN continues to be spoken of by the Boston critics in terms of the highest praise.

Mrs. J. E. THOMAS will give her grand Annual Concert at Irving Hall, on Thursday next, the 20th inst., assisted by Miss MINA GRAHL, Mr. GUSTAVUS GRAHL, Mr. WEINLICH, Herr NOLL and Mr. A. S. CASWELL. This entertainment will be under the musical supervision of Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ.

The lovers of excitement must not forget Capt. WILLIAMS, at Hope Chapel. His panorama of a Whaling Voyage is one of the most amusing things ever exhibited in the metropolis.

Mr. GUSTAVE SATTER appears to be astonishing the Parisians with his paraphrases and arrangements of orchestral works for the piano. His success seems to have been complete. Mr. SATTER gave his first concert at Errard's rooms, on Jan. 21, and his second at the same establishment on Feb. 4.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Mr. S. B. DYER, whose many ingenious improvements in the manufacture of the piano have drawn forth frequent commendations, in these columns, has entered on the use of his patent string-clamp. It is a decided improvement, and when applied to an old piano, restores the quality of tone, making the instrument as good as new. The string-clamp is applied by the patentee at a small charge, and all people interested in the piano, would do well to read the advertisement of Messrs. DYER and TOOKER.

Messrs. MILLS & MOLLENHAUER will give the second of their classical *soirées* at Dodworth's saloon on Monday (this) evening. The programme is as follows; 1. Quartette No. 2, CHERUBINI; 2. Sonata piano and violoncello op. 69, BEETHOVEN; 3. Chaconne BACH; Grand Trio op. 99, No. 1, SCHUBERT; March, Tannhauser, (performed by Mr. MILLS,) LISZT.

Professor ADRIEN, who is claimed to be a better Wizard than HERRMANN, and who is anxious at all events to have comparisons established on the subject, has taken the Academy of Music, and will commence a series of magical performances on Monday next.

Mr. CARL PROX, whose experiment in Brooklyn, when "Der Freischutz" was performed in German, will be remembered, is engaged in getting up a German operatic troupe for this City. It is probable that Mr. PROX will secure Wallack's old Theatre for his performance.

Owing to the indisposition of one of the principal *artistes*, the entertainment for the benefit of the Enfans Perdu Regiment will not take place this evening as advertised, but on Friday evening, the 21st inst. The ball, however, will be given to-morrow, when Mr. GOTTSCHALK will play his "Torchlight March," composed for the occasion.

Justice to a Gallant Officer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Success Followed Up" is the heading of an article published on Feb. 12 in your paper. You say: "Commodore STRINGHAM and Gen. BUTLER took the forts at Hatteras; but instead of proceeding to attack the forts in the neighborhood, &c., back both of them came to Washington, to announce what they had done, and to have a little lionizing after these toils."

Can it be possible that any person undertaking to enlighten the public mind upon naval movements should not know that steam-frigates of the *Minnesota* class cannot, by any possibility, cross a bar where vessels drawing less than ten feet of water have thumped and pounded, and have been finally unloaded to enable them to do so?

If your writer, by his inventive genius, has produced any plan by which large vessels, heavily armed, fully manned and stored, can be floated over shoal waters, as a patriot he should give his afflicted country the result of his investigations. Commodore STRINGHAM, on his return from Hatteras to Hampton Roads, made immediate application for twelve vessels of light draught, six of them to draw less than eight feet of water, the remainder from four to six feet, to be provided within one month from the time of application for operation in Pamlico and Albemarle waters. An officer writes, "At that time the Department was driving to its utmost capability every branch of the naval service, and the vessels could not be furnished as requested, which was to be regretted, as the work which now costs so much labor would then have been effected with comparatively little trouble."

Feelings of indignation are aroused in every one having correct information on the subject, when such men as Commodore STRINGHAM, (and those connected with him in his successful enterprise,) conscientious, patriotic and efficient, should be so entirely misrepresented. Do not seek to destroy all that is dear to high-souled, self-sacrificing men—their reputation, and, in fact, the only valuable worldly possession granted to an honest officer, until you have undeniable proof that your assertions are well founded.

Yours respectfully,
THE WIFE OF AN OFFICER.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1862.

THE INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

Dispatch of Mr. Seward in respect to the Proposals of the Allied Powers.

A note addressed by the Secretary of State to the British, French and Spanish Ministers at Washington, dated Dec. 4, appears in the London papers. After reciting the terms of the Convention agreed to by the allied Powers, Mr. SEWARD sets forth the views of the President therein:

1. The undersigned has already had the honor of informing each of the honorable Envoys of the European Powers, that the President neither can nor desires to call into question the right they have of deciding for themselves, or to examine if the complaints for which they demand satisfaction necessitate a war against Mexico.

2. The United States have a high interest—and they are happy to think that interest is common to the high contracting Powers and the other civilized States—that the Sovereigns who have concluded the Convention shall not seek for an aggrandizement of territory, or any other advantage which should not be acquired at the same time by the United States, or by any other civilized State; and that the said Government shall not exercise any influence detrimental to the right of the Mexican nation to choose and establish freely the form of their Government.

The undersigned repeats on this occasion the expression of his satisfaction, derived from the declaration of the high contracting Powers, that they recognize this interest, and he is authorized to express the satisfaction of the President of the United States thereat. It is true that the United States have also reason to complain against Mexico as the high contracting Powers assume. After serious reflection, the President is of opinion, however, that at present there is no necessity to demand satisfaction for these causes of complaint by an act of adhesion to the convention. Among the reasons which have inspired this decision, and which the undersigned is authorized to communicate, he will mention:

1. That the United States prefer, as much as lays in their power, to maintain the traditional policy recommended by the Father of their Country, confirmed by successful experience, and which forbids them to make any alliance with foreign Powers.

2. Mexico being a neighbor of the United States on the American Continent, and possessing, with respect to some of its most important institutions, a system of government analogous to theirs, the United States entertain sentiments of friendship toward the Republic, and take a lively interest in its safety, its well-being, and its prosperity. Animated by these intentions, the United States are not disposed to have recourse to coercive measures to obtain satisfaction for their causes of complaint against Mexico at a moment when the Mexican Government is greatly shaken by horoc dissensions, and when it is menaced by a foreign war. These sentiments are further motives for preventing the United States from contracting any alliance with the object of making war.

3. The undersigned is also authorized to inform the Envoys of the Sovereigns of France, Great Britain and Spain, in order that they may communicate this fact to their respective Governments, that the United States are so favorable to the safety and the prosperity of the Mexican Republic, that they have given full powers to their Minister, accredited by the Government of this Republic, to counclude a treaty destined to give help to the latter, and which will, they hope, place it in a position to satisfy the just demands of the said Sovereigns, and thus avert the war they intend to declare against Mexico.

4. It is useless to inform the said Sovereigns that this proposition made to Mexico is in nowise inspired by a feeling of enmity toward their Majesties, but by an openly avowed knowledge of the situation, and by the hope that Mexico will find in this treaty the means and the will to negotiate with the Powers, in order to arrest the hostilities which form the object of the Convention which has given rise to this note.

5. The Government of the United States is not yet acquainted with what has been done by its Minister at Mexico in accordance with his instructions, and it awaits intelligence to this effect with a lively interest.

6. In case these negotiations should justify a proposition to the contracting Powers concerning Mexico, the undersigned will hasten to bring it to their knowledge; but it is to be remarked that Mexico must adhere to such a treaty, and that it must appear acceptable to the President of the United States.

7. At the same time the undersigned is authorized to inform the high contracting Powers that the President thinks it his duty to leave in the Gulf of Mexico a flotilla sufficiently strong to protect the interests of the citizens of the United States during the conflict which may sure[illegible] between the high contracting Powers and the Republic of Mexico; and that the American Minister, resident in the City of Mexico, is authorized to enter into relations with the belligerent parties in order to prevent any accidental attack upon the just pretensions of the United States.

8. By submitting to the high contracting Powers all the views and all the sentiments of his Government concerning this important object, in a peaceful and friendly spirit, not only toward Mexico, but also toward the high contracting Powers, the undersigned hopes the latter will see nothing in these precautions of a nature to awaken any uneasiness in their minds.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.—The Police, a few days since, received a list of no less than 180 deserters from the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. A. M. WOOD. The men have all deserted since the battle of Bull Run, several having reached home only within the last few days. The most of these men are still lounging about Brooklyn and New-York and vicinity. The Police have at different times made arrests and delivered the parties over to the military authorities at Governor's Island. During the last week nine members of the regiment were arrested, and they will be taken on to Virginia to-day, together with about 175 recruits for the same regiment. The Police make serious complaints of the attempts on a certain class of lawyers to prevent the deserters from being forwarded when arrested, by taking out writs of *habeas corpus* under the Baby act. Other subterfuges have been resorted to for the purpose of depriving the Government of the services of these men, but thus far without any degree of success commensurate with the efforts put forth in their behalf. One of the local Judges seems to look upon it as an outrage that deserters should be arrested by the police at so much a head, and has intimated a determination to communicate with the Secretary of War upon the subject. The Police, as yet, have not presented any claim for the $5 allowed by the Government for the arrest of deserters. Notwithstanding all the difficulties encountered, the Police are determined to obey orders, and arrest every deserter they can find within their jurisdiction. There is considerable dissatisfaction among the members of the Fourteenth, owing to the changing of their numerical designation to the Eighty-fourth, and also growing out of the extended absence of Col. WOOD, who has been a prisoner in the hands of the rebels since the battle of Bull Run. Under the recent change of affairs it is confidently expected that Col. WOOD will soon be permitted to rejoin his regiment, and that he will be able to bring order out of chaos. Officer COYLE, of the First Precinct Police, on Saturday night arrested JOHN LYNCH, a member of the regiment, for desertion. LYNCH is something of a desperate character, and avowed a determination never to be taken alive. A severe fight ensued, during which LYNCH seized Officer COYLE's chin in his mouth and was shaking him in true terrier fashion, when fortunately assistance arrived, and the pugnacious LYNCH was safely lodged on Governor's Island. Wm. TRAFFORD, another deserter from the same regiment, was also arrested Saturday night, by Officer LITTEL, of the Fourth Precinct.

The Second Regiment of State Artillery being raised by Col. GRAHAM, for service on the coast defences, is rapidly filling up. Over 400 men have been mustered into service, and are comfortably quartered in barracks at Camp Doubleday, on the Hunterfly Road.

Death of Ex-Speaker Pennington, &c.

NEWARK, Sunday, Feb. 16.

Ex-Speaker PENNINGTON died at 6 o'clock this morning, aged 65.

Gen. PHILIP KEARNEY returned home last night, in consequence of the dangerous illness of his only son.

Natrona Spirits.
A perfect substitute for Spirits of Turpentine.
Made by
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

To Map Agents.

ROANOKE ISLAND, ELIZABETH CITY, EDENTON, FORT MONROE, FORT DONELSON, MILL SPRING, and all other places made noted by the war, are all MAPPED OUT PLAINLY ON J. H. LLOYD & CO.'S LARGE NEW SOUTHERN STATES MAP.
The corrected edition is ready TO-DAY.
Also,
Eighteen other kinds of War Maps and Charts.
TWO NEW ONES JUST OUT.
Specimens 25 cents each. Postage prepaid (stamps taken.)
See new Catalogue and Circular.
H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
No. 26 Howard-st., N. Y.

At Castrelli's, No. 813 Broadway,
(Between 11th and 12th sts.)
A very cheap and desirable
BALMORAL BOOT for.....$2 50
A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for.....$3 00

Asthma or Phthisic.
A spasmodic affection of the Bronchial Tubes, which are covered with a dry, tenacious phlegm. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will in some cases give immediate relief. If of long standing, persevere with them—they will alleviate in time.
An old lady friend, having tried many remedies for asthma, with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches.—*Rev. D. Letts, Frankfort, Ill.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches.
We know of no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as this. We have noticed the most flattering commendations from the most celebrated Clergymen, Lawyers and Public Speakers, and we can also speak from personal experience.—*Troy Whig.*

Thirty Years' Experience has demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt, that JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT excels every other remedy for the cure of
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
CONSUMPTION,
COUGHS AND COLDS,
CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH,
SPITTING OF BLOOD,
And all Pulmonary Complaints.
Hundreds of other remedies have been lauded and extolled to the skies, but having no virtues to sustain them, have sunk into oblivion, while JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has continually increased in popularity, until now there is scarcely an inhabitable part of the globe where it is not used and highly appreciated. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., and Druggists generally.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown—best in use for color and durability. Infallible onguent, for the growth and beauty of the hair

DIED.

SMALL.—In this City, on Friday evening, Feb 14, RANDALL SMITH, son of Wilson and Rebecca Small, aged 20 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his father, No. 266 Henry-st., on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MARCY.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 15, after a short illness, JAMES L. MARCY, late of San Francisco, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 222 4th-st., on Monday, the 17th inst., at 1 P. M.

☞ California and Buffalo papers please copy.

WILLIS.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 15, of consumption, SELINA H., wife of William J. Willis, and only daughter of Mr. Jared G. Dimock, of Rocky Hill, Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the house of Mrs. E. Valentine, No. 905 East Broadway. Her remains will be taken to Rocky Hill for interment.

LYONS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 16, after a short illness, in the 55th year of his age, JOHN LYONS, of the County of Longford, Ireland.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend this funeral from his late residence, No. 96 East 28th-st., from thence to St. Stephen's Church, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, where a Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.

☞ Longford and Dublin papers please to copy.

LOWDEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 16, of convulsions, ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of Robert and Mary Ann Lowden, aged 7 years 1 month and 10 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 79 Bleecker-st., at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, Feb. 18, without further invitation.

MCCLELLAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 16, HUGH MCCLELLAN, aged 61 years and 13 days.

The funeral services will take place this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 168 West 42d-st.

The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

MCGAUGAN.—In this City, Feb. 16, PATRICK MCGAUGAN, aged 76 years—native of County Cavan, Ireland, and for the last 55 years a resident of this City.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 615 3d-av., without further invitation.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

WALLACE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 16, CAROLINE HADDOX WALLACE, infant daughter of Jefferson and Abby O. Wallace.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Warren Haviot, No. 106 Greenwich-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, of scarlet fever, MARY, youngest daughter of Major and Eleanor Thompson, aged 3 years 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 10 A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 60 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

AMERUR.—In Brooklyn, on the 15, Capt. JOSEPH AMERUR, aged 47.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 221 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Baltimore papers will please copy.

WHITING.—In Brooklyn, Sunday morning, Feb. 16, GRACE WHITING, in the 6th year of his age.

The funeral is to take place from his late residence, No. 140 Congress-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 2½ P. M.

☞ Canadian Enquirer and Buffalo papers please copy.

CAMP.—In Brooklyn, on the morning of Feb. 15, ANNA KELLOGG, youngest daughter of Samuel K. and Sarah W. Camp, aged 13 months.

Her remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 77.—Feb. 15, 1862
43, 14, 66, 52, 41, 75, 8, 49, 73, 13, 35, 59.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 78.—Feb. 15, 1862
43, 46, 7, 32, 8, 37, 71, 26, 70, 27, 31, 54, 78.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRIGGS' STRING-CLAMP PIANOS,
NO. 354 FOURTH-ST., NEXT TO BROADWAY.
PIANOS WEAR OUT
BECAUSE
THE STRAIN ON THE WOOD, BY THE STRINGS, amounting to near 7,000 pounds, ruins them.
DRIGGS' STRING-CLAMP
TAKES OFF
this huge strain mathematically.
READ the scientific and artistic advertisement of DRIGGS & TOOKER in to-day's TIMES
OLD PIANOS ENTIRELY RESTORED
Are on exhibition at No. 350 4th-st., next to Broadway.

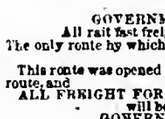


GREAT MIDDLE ROUTE
FOR THE WEST,
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
The quickest and most direct route to HARRISBURGH, PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c.,
Have removed to No. 162 BROADWAY.
"HOPE
GOVERNMENT DISPATCH,"
All rail fast freight line for Washington,
The only route by which cars can be sent through without change.
This route was opened by the Government as a military route, and
ALL FREIGHT FOR SOLDIERS AND SUTLERS will be forwarded at GOVERNMENT RATES.
TIME AND RATES REDUCED.
For special contracts, apply at
No. 162 BROADWAY, New-York, or
No. 648 PENNSYLVANIA-AV., Washington.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent.
☞ Freight received only at the depot of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 499 Broadway, New-York



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVITT DELL, 702 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 25 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 22d-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A new book dedicated to the American People, entitled,
PROTESTANTISM
AND
INFIDELITY.
By Rev. F. X. WENINGER, Missionary of the Society of Jesus.
12mo., cloth, lettered, 75c.
Every American who would like to know the truth in matters of religion and to understand the real character of Protestantism and Infidelity compared with the Catholic Church, and who wishes to be no longer enslaved by prejudices should read this most interesting book.
All orders promptly attended to by
JOHN P. WALSH,
No. 170 Sycamore-st., Cincinnati O.
D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
No. 164 William-st., New-York;
And the trade generally.
OUR LADY OF LITANIES.
By XAVIER DONALD MACLEOD.
12mo., cloth, 75c.; gilt, $1 25.
CONTENTS:

Mary Mother.
The Forrester of Hepbura.
The Weeder.
Branda.
The Beacon.
Advent.
Childeric the Frank.
Mary the Virgin.
The Seer and the King.
The Lily of Lebanon.
The Vase.
The House of Gold.
Saga of Viking Torquil.
Issachar ben Daoud.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS RENDERED DURABLE AS VIOLINS.

("*Cremona—The most esteemed violin now in use is made by the family of Amadeus, of Cremona, Italy, 200 years ago.*"—CYCLOPEDIA.)

1. Worn out Pianos permanently and perfectly restored.
2. New Pianos secured against decay.
3. Cost for this, only from $30 to $60.
4. Pianos, with this patent improvement, for sale.

DRIGGS' STRING-CLAMP PIANOS.

WAREROOMS, MASON BUILDING, BROADWAY AND 4TH-ST., ENTRANCE No. 350 4TH-ST., NEXT DOOR EAST OF CORNER.

I. The Piano-forte is at once the most expensive and perishable article of household furniture. The outlay ought to secure an instrument to last for generations, and, like the violin, even improve with age; but, as the pockets of husbands and fathers testify, it does not. $500 to $1,000 spent for a piano becomes in a few years a dead loss, for the instrument is then musically worn out and useless. This individual, and, we may add, public and national loss—considering that pianos are as plenty as three-story houses, and are counted by hundreds of thousands—is now finally corrected and reformed by a simple invention of Mr. S. B. DRIGGS—simple, because all great inventions are but the adoption of Nature's obvious laws.

II. If economical reasons regarding this costly and frail instrument, as at present made, be forcible in the time of peace, with the National Government expenses at $2,000,000 a month, the same arguments now, when those outlays are officially rated at $2,000,000 a day, become of immeasurably greater force. It is even respectable for persons to say they need money, and have to save. Economy certainly, then, may begin with the luxury of the piano. That such economy is alone practicable by Driggs improvement shall be shown.

III. This patent accurately described below by our leading musicians and eminent journals, can be applied equally to

PIANOS, OLD, WORN-OUT, OR NEW.

The private holder, or the manufacturer, of a new piano who desires it guarded against decay, (like the violin, for the possessor of a worn-out piano, long since consigned as lumber to the garret, can, at an expense of from THIRTY to SIXTY DOLLARS, obtain this security to its permanent life in the one case, and enduring renovation in the other. The subscribers honorably pledge themselves to take a piano, an utter wreck as regards tone, and make it as good as ever for this sum. This will include new covering for the hammers, and new strings throughout, secured by the clamp.

IV. *The Subscribers keep on hand new pianos made by the best manufacturers, with this Patent String-Clamp added.*

V. The subscribers leave descriptive explanations to the following authorities. The approval, absolute and unqualified, of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Berge, the great organists, who have not their superiors in Europe, of Mr. Bristow, whose reputation as a composer has crossed the Atlantic; of Mr. Fradel, whose piano compositions are known in all the capitals of Europe and America, etc., etc., etc.; besides the scientific dicta of the leading musical, and the metropolitan daily journals subjoined, establish the artistic and economical value of this invention to the entire musical world.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT MUSICIANS.

The undersigned, after a thorough and critical examination of Mr. S. B. Driggs' newly-patented method for stringing Piano-Fortes, cheerfully bear testimony to its great superiority over the ordinary mode now in use. It relieves the bridge and sounding-board from all strain or pressure in any direction, thereby eminently increasing the tone and vibratory power of the instrument. It is exceedingly simple in construction, and cannot easily get out of order. It is likewise of great utility by reason of its ready application to all pianos, old as well as new. The effect of this improvement is an increase of tone in a great degree, at the same time rendering it perfectly pure, distinct, and musical. We have examined old pianos restrung after this method, each exhibiting in a marked manner all the peculiarities above stated. We have reason to believe that pianos strung in this way will improve, and not deteriorate in tone by age, and take great pleasure in recommending to all manufacturers and the public generally, so important and useful an improvement as this, known as "DRIGGS PATENT STRING-CLAMP."

GEO. W. MORGAN.
WM. BERGE.
GEO. F BRISTOW.
CHAS. FRADEL.
H. W. A. BEALE.
etc., etc., etc.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the New-York Herald, Oct. 2, 1861.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN ACOUSTICS.—A very interesting exhibition of an improvement in the acoustic properties of the piano-forte took place before a large number of musical gentlemen, professional and amateur, on Thursday evening, at the room No. 350 4th-st. It was the application of a new string clamp, invented by Spencer B. Driggs, the inventor of the Wallace "Violin Piano," the object being to avoid the oblique position of the strings on the bridge, and thus not only to prevent the instrument from jarring, but to increase its tone immensely and preserve its tuning for a great length of time. By this simple invention the strings are kept in perfect line, and all strain upon the bridge, screw and sounding board obviated. The experiment worked to perfection, and received the warmest approbation of the professional gentlemen present.

From the New-York Express, Oct. 29, 1861.

IMPROVING THE PIANO.—A new invention, which is now attracting the attention of musicians and musical amateurs, is that called the "Driggs Patent String-Clamp" for pianos. By a simple clamp of metal screwed to the bridge of the instrument, and through which the strings pass, the bridge and the sounding-board are relieved from all side compression. It increases the tone nearly double on account of the freedom in the vibration, and the instrument cannot easily get out of tune. It can be applied to all old pianos, thus restoring such as have grown "tinpan-ny," as it is usually termed. The invention is to be examined by the curious, in 4th-st., corner of Lafayette-place.

From the Musical Review and World, Nov. 9, 1861.

A NEW IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—It is well known that the ordinary mode of attaching or connecting the strings of a piano-forte with the sounding-board is by placing each string under oblique pins, (behind and in front,) and about one inch apart, on top of the bridge, giving the strings a zigzag form, which is necessary, to prevent jarring upon the flat surface of the bridge, where they rest. But, even with such precaution, it does not require the most powerful playing to overpower the instrument sufficiently to cause a jar.

The patent string-clamp of Mr. Driggs is the most simple and practical remedy for that defect that can possibly be conceived of.

* * * * * * *

The most noticeable features that first strike the player upon trying this improvement are the free, open tone—the absence of unpleasant harmonies, in testing the "singing" qualities—the proper pitch sound remaining the normal sound to the last vanishing—an individuality and distinctness of tone in each note, and a grandeur and power of tone that cannot be overcome by the most powerful playing.

It can be applied to any piano, old or new, at a small expense. Instruments containing this improvement can be seen at No. 350 4th-st.

From the New-York Times, Nov. 11, 1861.

The piano-forte occupies so important a position in the world of music, that any genuine improvement in its mode of manufacture, by which new results are obtained, can scarcely be valued too highly. A step in this forward direction seems to have been made lately by Mr. S. B. Driggs, a gentleman who has spent over ten years of his life and a comfortable fortune in endeavoring to improve the instrument. Every one knows how a piano is strung, but few know of the fact that the twisting strain of the strings on the pins is from 6,000 to 7,000 pounds, causing, as a matter of course, the bridge and sounding-board to be held so tightly that freedom of vibration is seriously obstructed. This fact leads to a gradual deterioration of power after a few years' use, as the strings become imbedded, and drawn into straight line. A sweet but wiry tone is all that remains of the former grandeur of the instrument. Mr. Driggs claims that this result is attributable solely to the present erroneous way of stringing, and to obviate it he has invented a contrivance called a "string-clamp," by which the board and bridge are completely relieved from strain. It would hardly interest our readers to describe this clamp, but the musically-inclined will find it worth their while to pay a visit to No. 350 4th-st., where pianos in which it has been introduced can be seen. The tone is unquestionably improved, and the instrument cannot apparently be overpowered by heavy playing, the volume of sound being in proportion to the strength of the blow, and all jarring of the strings being out of the question. Mr. Driggs has certainly proved that a piano string with his patent clamp is most sensitive to vibration, and gives a truer and more sympathetic response than one that has been strung on the old plan; but whether, as he claims, the piano thus constructed will absolutely improve with age, like the violin, remains to be demonstrated. It is certainly a great and popular recommendation of the clamp that it can be applied to the oldest instrument, and restore it from a state of chronic wheeziness to one of renewed vigor, at a very trifling and insignificant cost.

From the New-York Tribune, Nov. 25, 1861.

A new improvement by the ingenious and liberal Mr. Driggs, on the mode of stringing pianos, so as to save the strain on the wood, and to be applied to the renovation of worn-out instruments—worn out as regards tone—is exciting much attention among the eminent professors and manufacturers.

Few persons are aware of the immense amount of labor and capital involved in the production of American Pianos, and the enormous amount, to many millions of dollars, annually sold. When we reflect that they are nearly as common as curtains and mirrors, we may arrive at the fact that the value of the number manufactured each year, would present noble figures compared with national staples, even such as King Cotton.

An invention, therefore, which aims to improve the tone, strengthen the works, diminish the necessity for frequent tuning, and prolong the vitality of the instrument, is a matter of importance, both as it regards the taste and the pocket. There is on exhibition in the Mason Buildings, in 4th-st., next to Broadway, a piano, which claims to possess such improvement. It is by Mr. Driggs. It has already been extensively praised by the Press—the daily and musical as well—has safely undergone the investigation of many leading manufacturers, and received the approval of some of our highest professors of music. The innovation consists of the mode of fastening the strings. The strain on the wood from the combined action of the strings is several thousand pounds. This causes the deterioration of pianos, which, unlike violins, grow worse with age.

The ordinary way of attaching or connecting the strings of a piano to the bridge is by placing each string under oblique pins, behind and in front, on top of the bridge, and about one inch apart, giving the strings a zig-zag form, which is necessary, to prevent jarring upon the flat surface of the bridge, where they rest. But, even with such precaution, it does not require the most powerful playing to overpower the instrument sufficiently to cause a jar; and whether the strings may—as they not infrequently do, from the peculiar spring of the hammer, shake or key—assume a lateral, a longitudinal, a perpendicular or a circular vibration, they are all equally secured in every direction by the clamp, and there is no possibility of change by time and use, as ordinarily constructed. Every string is kept in perfect line, from the hitch-pin to the tuning block, and there is no strain or weight whatever on the screw, bridge or sounding-board—leaving them free to develop tones in its purity. By this simple arrangement it is claimed the piano will remain much longer in tune, and, as a plain philosophical fact and necessity, it must, like other vibrating instruments, where the board is not overpowered by strain, improve by age and use, and be absolutely more valuable after twenty-five years' proper use than when new. It is capable of being easily and inexpensively applied to worn-out and condemned instruments, giving them thus a new lease of tuneful life.

From the New-York World, Jan. 8, 1862.

SOMETHING NEW IN PIANO-FORTES.—Americans have a laudable passion for perfecting the piano-forte. The Patent Office people generally have under consideration something like a baker's dozen of novel expedients for adding to the value of the favorite instrument. The result is that we are constantly achieving new triumphs of mechanical skill in its manufacture, and are distancing all foreign competitors. The past Fall has witnessed the introduction of a feature in the mode of stringing pianos that certainly deserves general attention from all lovers of music. The improvement in question is the invention of Mr. S. B. Driggs, a gentleman already widely known as the originator of some useful patents in this line.

Mr. Driggs claims, and justly, that the prevalent method of stringing is faulty, and in place of it he has applied a fastening termed a "string-clamp," which effectually relieves the board and bridge from strain. Heretofore the twisting strain upon the bridge and board, caused by placing and bolding the strings out of line, has been rated at 6,000 or 7,000 pounds on all ordinary pianos, tuned to concert pitch. The clamp obviates the considerable results of this enormous pressure, and therefore adds to the sweetness, brilliancy and power of the tone. Furthermore, it is claimed that the instrument must improve by use and age, like other vibrating instruments, where the board is not overstrained, so that a piano, with clamped strings, will be actually more valuable when two or three years old than when fresh from the factory.

There are minor effects, equally desirable, resulting from this simple contrivance. Old pianos, of any make, can be refitted at a trifling cost on this principle, so as to regain, or rather to surpass, their pristine qualities of tone. Practical illustrations of the truth of our remarks can be obtained by all who are curious in the matter by visiting the warerooms, No. 350 4th-st.

PIANOS, OLD AND NEW, containing this improvement, can be seen at our Warerooms. THE TIME REQUIRED to make the alteration and apply the STRING CLAMP to Pianos will not ordinarily exceed ONE WEEK.

DRIGGS & TODKER, No. 350 4th-st., New-York

INSTRUCTION.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1st, at two P. M., for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
B. S. ROWE, M. A.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT—STAMMERING CURED.—The best in America given in Elocution and Faltchedics by an able Professor at the Vocal Gymnasium, No. 25 East 14th-st. Vocal diseases treated and persons of delicate health with consumptive tendencies restored. The most perfect development given to the vocal and respiratory organs.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 210 Madison Avenue, on Washington square, corner of Madison-avenue, CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants, prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Spring term of this military and collegiate, will commence March 3d, 1862, Rev. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE CANTION'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AN TEACHER, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED young German woman wishes a situation in an English or American family to take entire charge of one or two children, to compel to teach them the German language; would also do waiting and chamberwork; has the best of City references. Call at No. 142 Elm-st., room No. 6, near Grand-st., for two days.

AN A. M. GRADUATE OF MORE THAN ten years' experience, desires a few pupils or school engagements. He has been principal of various institutions in this State and New-England, and for the last few years has taught in City schools and in families. Terms moderate. Address J. O. N. GODFREY, Union-square Post-office.

HOTELS.

WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS.—Now undergoing repairs and a general renovation, Patten's Hotel, Nos. 277, 279 and 281 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Warren sts. Application for rooms &c., may now be made at the office of the Hotel.
JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

ENGLISH MUTTON AND ENGLISH SOLES for dinner on MONDAY; English soles and frizzled hare for dinner on TUESDAY; roast beef and English plum-pudding on WEDNESDAY. For sale—English soles, Yarmouth bloaters, hares, English mutton, Stilton, Gloster and Cheshire cheese, Ham and bacon, &c. Pea-hens, stuffed and ready for cooking, 50 cents per brace. T. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st. Dunlop's ale in fine condition on draught.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newtoo Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 609 BROADWAY,
WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $25 to $50.

These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our
SALESROOM,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM, From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT. No. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, N.-Y.-YORK.

COAL, &C.

RED AND WHITE ASH COALS.—PEACH Orchard, Lehigh, and Broad Mountain, warranted pure articles; also, best qualities of English Cannel and Liverpool Orrel. At the lowest market prices.
HENRY REEVE,
corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.
P. S. A lot of Cumberland Coal just received.

CITY ADVERTISEMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Feb. 14, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING REPORT OF THE Special Committee on the annual communication from His Honor the Mayor to the Common Council, was received, the accompanying resolutions adopted, three thousand copies ordered to be printed in document form, and directed to be published in three of the daily papers.
D. S. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

The Select Committee, to whom, by a resolution of this Board, adopted on the 6th January last, the annual communication of His Honor the Mayor was referred, to report suitable action on the part of the Common Council, with respect to its several recommendations, respectfully

REPORT.

That the communication referred to them, in its forcible and earnest suggestions for diminishing taxation upon our citizens, for the reformation of abuses in the administration of the City Government, and the reduction of the City expenditures; and in its broad and national patriotism, presents a marked and most encouraging contrast to some of the communications which have recently been received by the Common Council from the Chief Magistrate of the City. Whilst your Committee are unable to agree with His Honor the Mayor in respect to all the propositions and measures which he has submitted for the consideration of the Common Council, they have no reserve in expressing their judgment that the Message in question is one of the most interesting, important and valuable papers ever addressed to the legislative branches of the City Government.

Your Committee are deeply and most sadly sensible of the urgent necessity which now calls upon the authorities of the City of New-York for a retrenchment of the public expenditures. Supposing, in the face of the most conclusive evidence of its extravagance, that the expenses of our municipal administration have heretofore been only proportionate with the magnificent and ever-increasing wealth and prosperity of our City, it admits of no dispute at the present season, when the City has been stripped of millions of its wealth, and depression and long-continued adversity have been visited upon us, that those expenses should now be made to correspond with the new and unfortunate condition of the City and the reduced resources for their payment; and that the same to be accessed upon our citizens and property holders, for the maintenance of our local Government, should be only such as are absolutely required by the indispensable necessities of the City, and the strictest and most rigid economy in the management of its affairs.

Your Committee are apprehensive that the members of the City Government are reluctant to perceive the pecuniary emergency in which the City of New-York is now plunged. Accustomed for many years, from the free and generous character of our citizens, to a liberal and perhaps careless administration of the City finances, it seems not to be understood that the taxpayers of this City now find it difficult to meet the demands of the most pressing exigencies, and are almost totally destitute of the means of indulging in generosity. A glance along our large thoroughfares and principal business streets at the present time, will satisfy any observer that New-York cannot any longer respond to the demands of what is called a liberal administration of its City Government. Our commerce is nearly annihilated, our banks have suspended, our manufacturing establishments are generally closed, many of the largest and most expensive stores and places of business are tenantless, great numbers of honest, industrious, intelligent persons, mechanics and laborers are seeking in vain for employment, and while the hand of unparalleled suffering prevails among the poorer classes of our population [illegible] sentiment of things, it is quite apparent it has not yet fully impressed itself upon the minds of the public officers of our City Government.

But even this picture is not half a fair outline of the existing difficulties. In the midst of all this trouble and distress, the people of this City, in common with their fellow-citizens throughout the country, are called upon by the National Administration to contribute hereto the utmost of sums towards carrying on the present war, and supporting the General Government. The expenditures of the National Administration for the current year will, it is estimated, amount to, if they do not exceed, $500,000,000. The interest on the National Debt will be in the neighborhood of $50,000,000. In a single year the expenditures of the Government have risen from [illegible] in the above mentioned sum of one hundred millions. The interest on the National Debt will hereafter amount to nearly one-half the whole expenses of the Government during the year preceding the present. To meet these enormous drafts upon the National Treasury, and to guaranty the payment of their interest on the public debt and its principal, when it falls due, Congress has imposed and is proposed to impose taxes hitherto, to a point previously in this country and in the present generation, unknown. Heavy imposts duties are laid upon articles of necessity as well as luxury. A direct tax upon lands, and probably upon incomes, is to be assessed. A stamp tax is to be levied upon legal documents and proceedings upon negotiable paper, and upon newspapers and periodicals. Most of the things of ordinary domestic consumption in life, nearly every business and employment, and even the fees of professional and intellectual [illegible] are to be subject to the taxing power of the General Government. At the same time the State and Local Governments are called upon for its support, rendered necessary to meet the extraordinary expenses which the State has incurred in consequence of the war.

The sacrifices and contributions made by the City of New-York to maintain the honor and integrity of the National Government at the present crisis, in character and extent unknown in any other locality in the country. To these, and indeed to any other forms and burdens, the property of this City are prepared at all times cheerfully to submit for the preservation of their liberties and the perpetuation of our free institutions. But it is due to truth to say, that it is a fact almost universally believed by our people that the City Government of the State is composed of those into whose hands it will fall that the contents of this war should be intrusted, to be used with economy and diligence. Opposed in politics to the vast majority of our citizens to the party which brought into power the existing National Administration, they nevertheless certainly, and with entire unanimity, placed at the disposal of the Government in its darkest hour of trial all the men and all the treasure which the wealthy resources of the City could command. And from that time forward, this City has been not only among the foremost, but the very foremost, in its contributions of troops and money to sustain the National cause. For it [illegible] to suppose that the people of the Northern States will be influenced by the political views of the Government in the immense sums which in excess of our due proportion we furnished to their support by expenditures [illegible] called and the character of our Labor are protected. But beyond, and worse than this, with a City and State [illegible] to which the history of this country is a stranger, the Cabinet at Washington has persistently abandoned the [illegible] of the Union, and has [illegible] Slavery and Slaveholders, and has employed [illegible] to have in the field and our navy more for the purpose of garrisoning contractors and speculators than for the [illegible] of victory over our enemies. All these and other burdens to which your Committee have adverted this City would have borne without murmuring, if the taxpayers could have seen or been convinced in any way that they were faithfully and economically applied to the object for which they were contributed. But when they see immense sums lavished upon personal or political favorites of the members of the Cabinet, the [illegible] in the Government is [illegible] and they cannot but regard the public credit as paralyzed, the nation disgraced, and its very existence imperilled.

This most disastrous condition of our affairs demands the serious attention and sober and deliberate consideration of every one called upon to take part in public concerns. The Committee are happy to say that New-York, your Committee feel assured, will prove true to the dictates of judgment, policy and patriotism to this emergency. It should be acknowledged as their imperative duty to see that no reproach of extravagance, unfaithfulness or inefficiency can be alleged against their administration of the City Government. Fearless as to future elections exist, they should be abolished. If any salaries exceed a just and adequate compensation for the services rendered, they should be reduced so as to be fairly and only equivalent for those services. If abuses have been tolerated in any of the departments, they should be eradicated; and if any expenditures not indispensably requisite to the due exercise of any function of either of the departments have become customary or are proposed, they should for the future be discontinued and prevented. By this course, the burdens of taxation will be lightened upon our citizens, their confidence in popular government will be restored, and our City Legislature will have set a brilliant and influential example for the guidance of our State and National Governments. With a view to the measures thus indicated, and in order to carry out the wise and salutary suggestions of His Honor the Mayor on this subject, your Committee recommend the appointment of a Select Committee, vested with power to send for and examine witnesses and papers, to take proper action for the retrenchment of the City Expenditures and the reformation of all abuses in its government. They append to this report a resolution for this purpose, and respectfully recommend the same for adoption.

That the opinion is nearly universal that a revision of the present Charter of the City is necessary to the efficient and frugal administration of the City Government, your Committee concur with His Honor the Mayor in believing. That the experience of the last thirteen years warrants the conclusion that the desired reforms are to be accomplished by new changes in the form of the City Government, at once framed and enacted by the State Legislature, your Committee are deeply impressed with. Since the present thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, the Charter of this City has been amended no less than four several times; once in one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, twice in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and again in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. The average duration of the life of a Charter scarcely exceeds four years. Cut off in its early infancy, the bereavement has deprived us of all means of judging whether its more mature age would have realized the hopes and promises of its birth. And it is still the prevailing impression that, with all these amendments, no real improvement of the City Government has been effected. His Honor the Mayor now proposes the construction of a new Charter. The plans suggested by him for such a new Charter your Committee propose briefly to examine.

Whatever may be the imperfections of the present Charter, this, at any rate, may be said of it, that it thoroughly embodies in its provisions the great principle of popular government—equality of representation of the people in their legislative bodies. The Aldermen and the Councilmen are respectively elected by districts containing, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, and provision is made, at least so far as the Board of Councilmen is concerned, as the population varies, for a corresponding change in the representation. In this particular, the Charter is modeled upon the plan established by the Constitution of the State for the election of Assemblymen and Senators in the State Legislature. If any defects, therefore, exist in the organization of the Legislative Department of the City Government, they are inherentin the very fundamental law of the City. To appeal to the State Legislature to reform the Charter in respect to this Department, is to ask that body to declare that the system upon which it is created is radically impolitic and mistaken.

The form of Government of the United States is beyond all dispute one of the grandest achievements of human wisdom. But there is not in the circumstances or conditions of this City anything which makes the system devised by the Constitution of the United States of itself inapplicable to our governmental organization. That Constitution created a Union of Sovereign States, and established a system of checks and balances admirably contrived for securing to the several States their respective rights, and to the people their liberties and a republican form of government. The rights and interests of the States as such are represented in the Senate, elected by the State Legislatures. The rights and interests of the people are represented by the House of Representatives, elected directly by the votes of the people. The two branches of the National Legislature are not artificial bodies invented purely for the purpose of acting as checks upon each other. They are respectively real and substantial representatives of distinct, separate and independent interests, the concurrence of which is made necessary to the validity of any measure of the General Government. There are not, in the City of New-York, any such distinct, separate and independent interests, nor anything resembling them to be represented in the two several Boards of the Common Council.

Nor is there anything in our circumstances or condition to place the Mayor in the same position with reference to the Government of this City, as that occupied by the President of the United States with reference to the National Government. The President is elected, not by the people, as is the House of Representatives, nor by the States, as is the Senate, but by the people of the States as such. The framers of the Constitution deemed it wise to commit to the Chief Magistrate thus elected, the almost monarchical powers possessed by the President of the United States, and to devolve upon him corresponding responsibilities. As an independent power in the Government—the representative of the whole people of the States—these imperial prerogatives are conferred upon him. The Mayor of the City of New-York bears no such relation to the other branches of the City Government, and the prerogatives of the President of the United States furnish no example for those which should be vested in our local Chief Magistrate. If, therefore, a revision of our City Charter is to be made, a model for its reformation is not to be found in the Constitution of the United States.

Nor does his Honor the Mayor in his suggestions for specific modifications of the Charter, adhere very closely to the plan of the Constitution of the United States. A Board of Aldermen, elected by the different Institutions indicated by the Mayor, or constituted as is the Board of Supervisors, and a Board of Councilmen elected by Districts or Wards, cannot be regarded as the representatives of different constituencies in the sense in which the Senate and House of Representatives represent their different and respective interests in the National Government. They must rather be regarded as clumsy inventions for the creation of two separate branches of the City Legislature, in abutitious imitation of a form of government whose very existence depended upon the distinct representation in its councils of separate and independent interests.

And while it is not the purpose of your Committee to combat the popular opinion in favor of the usefulness and necessity of two Boards of the Common Council, they only still be permitted to observe that up to the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty the Government of this City was administered with patriotism, efficiency and economy by a Common Council composed of only a single Board—that the history of the City does not present any very marked improvement in its local government since two Boards of the Common Council were instituted, and that no County and no other City in this State tolerates two legislative branches in its local government. Your Committee are tempted to add that there may be some question whether the advantages derived from double legislative bodies in all cases compensate for the expenses and difficulties attending their action, and whether the evils arising by reason of disagreement from their rejection of good measures are not fully as great as the benefits accruing from their defeat of bad ones.

His Honor the Mayor suggests two modes by which, under the new Charter, the Board of Aldermen may be constituted. One of them is by selecting them by a certain well-known bodies representing clearing interests of great importance, as, for example, one portion by the Board of Education another portion by the Fire Department, another by the Chamber of Commerce, and another by the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. In what way the Board of Education or the Fire Department represent distinct interests in this City, so as to entitle them to take part in its Municipal Government, your Committee are at a loss to understand. And your Committee protest against the recognition of any body or organization of men emanating from the people and established and sustained by them, and at their expense, as constituting distinct and separate political interests in this community. The Chamber of Commerce and the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen are voluntary and doubtless very respectable associations of individuals. But by what right or upon what principle can any of these bodies or organizations in the government of a people be admitted to a representation in their legislative assemblies?

There is only one source of political power in this country. There is and there should be only one source of political power or legislative authority in this City. And that source is and should be the People. By their just and equal representation every interest is represented and every interest is cared for and protected. This is the basis upon which our Republican Government rests. If we admit to an equal moment or in a single instance that any body, society, institution or class of men is entitled to exclusive or peculiar privileges of representation or consideration, in our legislative halls and representative bodies of the people, we surrender the whole theory of our Government, and the principles upon which alone representative popular institutions can be defended or maintained. Your Committee regard as bound in the acceptance of His Honor the Mayor's suggestion so to engraft the theory and policy of our whole system of government.

His Honor the Mayor withdraws the plan for the reorganization of the board of Aldermen which has been considered as unpracticable on the ground of its unconstitutionality; but your Committee consider that a proposed innovation of so dangerous a character, consisting in a position to conceal and influentially abandoned only to a party, is [illegible] objection, and that it is a great injury to the minds of the people, unless plainly and unobjectionable. They have, therefore, in spite of precedence, considered themselves obliged to express their hearty condemnation of the scheme as subversive of the rights and threatening to the liberties of the people in this City.

And this brings your Committee to the consideration of the other plan for the reconstruction of the City Government proposed by His Honor the Mayor, and against which, in his opinion, no constitutional objection lies. The chief feature of this plan is the creation of a Board of Aldermen after the manner in which the Board of Supervisors is now constituted. "Two modes of electing the Aldermen," says the Mayor, "may be suggested, one of which is based upon the Supervisor system, and would vest the whole power in Supervisors, as well as Aldermen, and another, of electing them by certain well known bodies. As the first mentioned has large objections, and considers that it would be a great improvement on the present system. Here is evidently some misconception on the mind of the Mayor, when he speaks of "vesting the whole power in Supervisors," as well as Aldermen. A Supervisor in the City and County of New-York is that member of official government who, and no other, can be elected. And His Honor the Mayor must imperfectly [illegible] if he adopted the language which he has selected in communicating his suggestion.

Your Committee do not deem it necessary to review the system creating the Board of Supervisors, as the body is well known in the City and County of New-York. It is sufficient that it should be understood that the Board of Supervisors consists of twelve persons, the terms of office of one of whom expire annually. That at each general election two Supervisors are voted for as a separate general ticket, but not by districts. Every Supervisor is allowed to become any one elected of the person having the highest number of votes is declared elected by the Board of County Canvassers, and on or before a certain day in December, in each year, the Mayor is required to appoint a Supervisor the person who received the highest number of votes for Supervisor next to the votes received by the Supervisor leaving the return of the Board of Town Canvassers, as having been elected at the election last held.

This is one of those insidious and deceptive contrivances by which the principle of popular government, and the intelligence, honesty and capacity of the majority are insulted and defied. The outward forms and ceremonies of an election are enacted, but an actual and real election is not secured. The whole proceeding is a farce, a mockery, a fraud upon the people. It is an invention purposely designed to thwart the expression of the preferences of the voters. In no other county of this State are the people denied the right of electing their Supervisors. And now it is seriously and authoritatively proposed to enlarge and aggravate this enormous outrage upon the people of this City, by applying the same hateful principle to the constitution of the upper branch of their municipal legislature.

The proposition to organize which in any possible of no reasoning, nor is there found in the communication of His Honor the Mayor a single argument in its favor. Is it supposed that either the purity or the efficiency of a legislative body is secured or promoted by such an arrangement? the experience which this City has had in its Board of Supervisors absolutely insure purity and fidelity in the discharge of the duty, and freedom from party control? Your Committee appeal to the experience which this city suffered in its Board of Ten Governors. And even in the Board of Supervisors, during the four years of its existence, which entitles it to claim any superiority in these most essential qualities over its predecessor, the late Board of Ten Governors.

Your Committee design no imputation upon the individual character of the members of the late Board of Ten Governors of Aldermen. They speak only that which is known to public and official history. That it proved itself inefficient, unfaithful and extravagant in the discharge of the trust confided to it, was the nearly unanimous sentiment of this whole community. And another, was the judgment of the Legislature of the State, when, by the Act of one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the Board was abolished. In support, also, with reference to these facts that your Committee cite the experience of the City in its late Board of Ten Governors.

Is there anything in the machinery by which the Supervisors make their way into office, so conducive to their honesty and fidelity, that this plan should, in respect to the Board of Aldermen, be substituted for the system which prevails in respect to all other offices, and to all other parts of the State? Let the simple facts be considered. Each of the political parties annually, some few weeks in advance of the general election, holds its primary meetings in the several Wards or Districts of the City, to send delegates to a Convention to assemble at the central headquarters of the party, to nominate candidates for Supervisor and other officers. These primary elections are notoriously and proverbially the scenes of the most disgraceful fraud, bribery and violence. They are held without legal restraint or regulation, nor can such restraint or regulation be imposed upon them. Peaceable and orderly citizens, almost without exception, refuse to attend these meetings. To the conventions thus elected is committed the nomination of the candidates for the different offices. In these conventions themselves, every description of trickery and corruption has uncontrolled and uncontrollable exercise. With respect to other offices, the people still retain the right and the power of determining whether the candidates nominated shall be elected or not. But in the case of Supervisors the people have no choice. Where there are only two parties in the field and but two conventions, the nomination for Supervisor of each is an election. Will it be asserted that these primary elections and nominating conventions are any more pure, more trustworthy, more faithful to the interests of the people than the people themselves? Is that virtue to be found in such bodies which is not to be found in the body at the electors? Is it not rather a moral certainty that if an office of so great dignity, importance and power as that of Alderman is placed at the disposal of these primary elections and nominating conventions, they will become the theatres of fraud, corruption and vice, surpassing in ignominy beyond all comparison anything ever before heard of in political history, and that the men thus placed in office will be of the same order and character as the sources from which they derive their positions?

But an organization like that of the Board of Supervisors, it is said, prevents a party majority in the body, and thereby insures honesty and fidelity in its action. Is it to be understood, then, as a principle in our political system, that partisan majorities are of necessity corrupt and untrustworthy? Your Committee know of no reason for attributing dishonesty or unfaithfulness to a party majority in the local Legislature of this City, any more than to a party majority in the Board of Supervisors of the other counties of the State, in the State Legislature, or in the United States Congress. In fact, a partisan majority in the State Legislature is to be applied to with the purpose of accomplishing this most unjust and undemocratic revolution in the City Government. Is that partisan majority immaculate? Your Committee have no desire to pursue this topic, but it is merely just to say, while entirely acquitting His Honor the Mayor of any such design, that there are not wanting those who are urging this pretended reform of the Charter of the City with the exclusive object of seizing and wielding the patronage of the City Government.

Your Committee have not taken notice of the case where there are three conventions and three candidates for Supervisors, and for this reason: If one political party is divided, and the two factions hold separate conventions and nominate different candidates for Supervisor, and one of these is one of the two entitled to become Supervisor, and the other person so entitled is the candidate of the opposite political party, the result is the same as where there are but two political conventions and only two nominations for Supervisor. One man from each side becomes Supervisor, and the people have not the liberty of declaring the candidate of the minority party. On the other hand, if one of the political parties is so strong that, divide [illegible] faction is superior in numbers to the minority party, then two Supervisors of the same party are chosen, and a party majority obtains the control of the Board. This result frustrates the whole contrivance; for it will hardly be contended that a party majority is thus accomplished, and made, as it would be, under the system of the Board of Supervisors, absolutely permanent and irretrievable for at least the long period of six years, would be any more virtuous and faithful than a partisan majority in any other legislative body.

And this exposes the shallow ingenuity of the whole invention. The merit claimed for it is that it effects and maintains an exact balance of parties in the Board, prevents the ascendancy of either, and thereby secures integrity and fidelity in its legislation. And yet this merit is entirely fictitious. It depends upon no certain definite condition of circumstances, but altogether upon accident. And accident, your Committee submit, cannot wisely be made the basis of a legislative system.

Your Committee do not oppose a just representation of the minority in every legislative body, and they are inclined to the belief that it would prove beneficial to provide in every legislative system that a real and considerable minority of any constituency should be represented. But by the system upon which the Board of Supervisors is constituted, a minority, however wretched and insignificant, completely balances and neutralizes the strongest and most preponderating majority. The party whose principles and policy command the support of its tens of thousands of voters in this City has only the same weight in the deliberations of that Board as the party whose followers are numbered by a few hundreds or thousands. To one who has faith in the soundness of the people, no argument is needed to bring him to condemn such a system.

But does this peculiar Constitution of the Board of Supervisors absolutely insure purity and fidelity in the action of the body, and freedom from party control? Your Committee again refer to the experience which this city suffered in its Board of Ten Governors. And even in the Board of Supervisors, on at least one most memorable occasion, on the very first year of its existence, a partisan control of the action of the Board was exercised with a merciless and remorseless unscrupulousness unexampled in any other legislative body.

Again, your Committee submit that this device of constituting a legislative body so as exactly to set off in it one party against another, is weak, puerile, and unbecoming in any intelligent people. No such body can ever for any length of time command the confidence or

FINANCIAL.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

DERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NO. 94 BROADWAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1862:

Net cash assets 1st of February, 1861.....$6,989,856 74

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums and Policy Fees.	$1,111,789 12	
For Interest.....	481,030 00	
From Agents for Sundry Balances of Accounts.....	912 19	$1,593,731 31
Total.....		$8,583,587 05

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Paid Claims by Death.....	$320,400 00	
Paid Additions to same.....	30,784 75	
Paid Surrendered Policies.....	222,809 32	
Paid Annuities.....	11,963 43	
Paid Reductions of Premiums..	978 13	
Paid Profit and Loss.....	21,267 21	
Paid Commissions.....	47,482 18	
Paid Expenses, viz.: Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Taxes, Salaries, Rent, Printing and Stationery, Advertising, Fuel, Medical Examinations, &c.	88,135 74	$743,820 76
Net cash assets 1st February, 1862.....		$7,839,766 29

Invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank.....	$421,433 82	
Bonds and Mortgages.....	6,536,924 41	
United States Stocks.....	783,782 50	
Real Estate.....	76,513 24	
Due from Agents.....	21,112 32	$7,839,766 29
Add interest accrued, but not yet due.....		90,000 00
Add deferred premiums (estimated).....		135,000 00
Add arrears of Premiums in course of transmission.....		21,49 48
Gross assets 1st February, 1862.....		$8,086,255 77

	No. of Policies.	Amount.
At risk, Feb. 1, 1861.....	12,501	$37,397,583
Issued during the year.....	1,321	3,816,325
Total.....	13,812	$41,213,908
Deduct forfeited, cancelled, surrendered, expired and dead.....	1,717	5,789,899
In force Feb. 1, 1862.....	12,095	$35,424,009
Of which are:		
For Life.....	11,542	$33,599,000
For Endowment Assurances.....	403	1,352,000
For short terms.....	150	473,000
Total.....	12,095	$35,424,009

Increase in net cash assets for the year.....$849,909 55

Decrease in the amount at risk for the year.....$1,973,574

Circulars containing the Rates of Premium and a full explanation of the new scheme of Survivorship Annuities, may be had on application at the office of the Company in a few days.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDK. S. WINSTON,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN W. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

Secretary, ISAAC ADAATZ. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MILTON POST, M.D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term: the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1862.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES, dated Aug. 19, 1861, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision is made for the payment in coin of the coupons of semi-annual interest, which will become due on the 19th inst. All such coupons, together with schedules showing the number and amount of each coupon, and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment. *The coupons cannot be received through the mails, but must be presented in person, or through an agent in New-York.* JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive on deposit United States Notes, as a temporary loan, for which interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum will be paid, together with the principal, in like currency, on demand after ten days' notice. JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES
Received on deposit at PAR.
COUPONS OF 7 3-10 PERCENT. TREASURY NOTES, Due Feb. 19, CASHED OR COLLECTED, FREE OF CHARGE, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN
Purchased at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

A PREMIUM PAID FOR UNITED States 7 3-10 February Coupons, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held on Tuesday, the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz:

SHEPHERD KNAPP, CYRUS CURTISS,
THS. C. CHARDAVOYNE, THOMAS HOPE,
A. C. KINGSLAND, HENRY E. SPAULDING,
RICHARD IRVIN, EDMUND M. YOUNG,
FRANCIS HALL, GEORGE MOSLE,
JOHN BULLARD, Jr., THOMAS P. YOUNGS,
WM. CHAMBERLAIN, HUGH N. CAMP.*

* To fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of C. H. Sand, Esq.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years; and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1862.—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The poll will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, also for inspectors of election, will be held on MONDAY, the 3d day of March next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, GREAT WESTern, New-York, Pacific, Sun and Union Insurance Scrip for sale, by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS.—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cantarizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

ONE BOX A "CERTAIN CURE."
SECRET

Diseases cured without fail in from two to four days, and recent cases in
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS,
by the use of only ten pills, without taste or smell, and will not disorder the stomach. Now judge whether to use a box of the
SAMARITAN'S GIFT,
or be gorged with Copaiba, Mercury, &c. Price $2, sent by mail. J. H. EATON,
No. 25 South 8th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14, DIANE-ST. MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victim of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579, Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

YOUNG MAN—YOUNG MAN—YOUNG MAN—Are you contracted that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Cure that disgusting disease at once. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops never fail. D. S. BARNES, Sole Agent, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 378,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lndlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufactnrers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PROFESSIONAL.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS.—No charges made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

TO NURSERYMEN.—PEAR STOCKS, VERY handsome, first choice, to arrive from France in the early part of March, in cases of ten and twenty thousand, for sale at a very reasonable price, by C. RAOUX, No. 78 Cedar-st., agent for D. Dauresse, Orleans, France, and John Stewart & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel, or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides celler and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises ons acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE IN THE village of Hempstead, Long Island, containing one and a half acres of ground, with an abundance of fruit, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes and shrubbery, a good new House, cotaining eleven rooms besides the attic, a barn, and a good well of water by the door. Will be sold low, and on easy terms. Inquire of JAMES H. PULLIS, No. 150 South-6th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK.—THE DELIGHTfully situated gentleman's residence, corner Broad and Franklin sts., with every modern convenience: lot 55x160; house large and convenient, with barns, carriage house, coachman's house, &c., &c., altogether a very desirable property. Also, brick store No. 401 Broad-st. Terms to suit. Will be sold at a reduced price. HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN AUDUBON PARK, FOUR MOST desirable residences on the North River, within five minutes' walk of 152d-st. depôt Hudson River Railroad; plank walk, schools, churches, &c.; calls are made daily for orders for all that housekeepers require. Apply to J. W. AUDUBON, No. 180 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low. Apply HENRY R. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON OLD-Field Point, Long Island, 30 acres, with English cottage, surrounded by forest trees; all necessary outbuildings; fine lawn; four acres of young orchard of choice fruit; ornamental trees, shrubbery, vines, &c. Good beach for bathing, fishing, &c.
R. S. HUTCHINSON, No. 38 Wall-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—CONSISTing of a two-story frame dwelling and barn, in good order, and four to five acres of land, about 25 miles from the City; desirable on account of its healthy and pleasant locality and proximity to the railroad station. Price, $5,000. More land if desired. Apply at No. 7 Broadway, Room No. 3, second floor.

A SEAT TO LET AT FORT WASHington.—Seven acres, fine buildings, stable, gardener's cottage, &c.; all modern improvements. Rent, $1,500. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 104 Front-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT ORANGE, N. J., three minutes' walk from depôt, with 3½ acres of ground in cultivation, with fruit trees, &c. Apply at No. 83 Duane-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the depôt.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence, pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. In case of JOHN B. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—No. 1 Lafayette-avenue—a first class brick house with every modern improvement and convenience, and in complete order. Also the two-story brick house No. 265 State-st., near Hoyt, with fine mirrors, pier tables, mirrors, &c., if desired. Also the three-story brick house on the northeast corner of St. Felix-st and Flatbush-place, will be sold VERY LOW and on favorable terms. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York, or mornings and evenings at No. 19 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THE NEAT TWO-story and basement cottage house, No. 18 East Baltic-st. Contains gas, water, &c., and is admirably adapted for a small family. The neighborhood is quiet and pleasant in every respect; 15 minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South Ferry. Possession given at any time. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house, and lease of lot No. 55 Henry-st., built by days' work; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Rent, $255, per year. Lease to run, with renewals, lot 25 by 100 feet. Price, $5,000; $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. Apply at No. 224 South-st. The house has an extension three stories in height.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—CORNER LEXINGton-av. and 37th-st., first-class, modern 4-story, brown-stone house and stable. Location one of the finest in the City. Price for sale, $25,000. Terms easy. Rent, $1,500 to a perfectly satisfactory private family. HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-story and basement house No. 61 2d-av., near 4th-st., in good order, and containing all the modern improvements. Terms low. Apply to either HENRY R. CUMMINGS, No. 31 Nassau-st; WALTER F. BRUSH, No. 55 Front-st.; or WM. JAGGER, Jr., No. 56 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 29x65, No. 163 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-stone front house and lot No. 58 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 22 feet by half the block; part of the furniture may be had with the house. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 57 NORTH Moore-st., with lease of lot: size of house, 25 by 44, 3 stories, brick, belonging to the estate of RALPH I. BUSH, deceased. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs., a three-story brown-stone front house, 18 feet 9 inches wide. Apply on the premises, No. 218 East 30th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers for sale a number of excellent farms in Wawarsing, Ulster County, and Fallsburgh, Sullivan County, N. Y. They will be sold at low rates. Title good; terms easy. If the purchaser desires, I will agree to buy all the grain he may want to sell for five years, at prices above New-York City market; also the hay for the same time, at fair prices. For particulars, address M. T. MORSS, Woodburn, Sullivan County, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—Situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A HIGHLY CULTIvated and productive farm of 133 acres, containing a fine grapery and garden, together with a variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, situated within one mile of the city of Hudson, N. Y. The buildings are all new and in excellent condition, and command a fine view of the river, mountains and surrounding country. Will be sold at a bargain with liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to ROBERT BENNER,
No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM CONTAINING 100 acres of the best land, about 60 acres are now down in good grass; will cut about 100 tons of hay the coming season; situated at Syosset, L. I., half a mile from the depôt; will be sold at a sacrifice. Inquire of JAMES H. PULLIS, No. 150 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

FARM WANTED, ON A LEASE, WITHIN twenty miles of New-York, near railroad depôt, of about forty acres, with good sized, comfortable house, outbuildings, garden and fruit, shade trees, &c.; the best of care will be taken of the premises. Address G. W. D., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B. STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....	$130
Second Cabin Passage.....	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....	$110
Second Cabin Passage.....	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

This ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, &c.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted up in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—Cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. The succeeding steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. JAMES CLARK, will sail TUESDAY, March 25. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP ETNA FROM LIVERPOOL.

The ETNA sailed from Liverpool on the 29th January, and in consequence of damage sustained at sea, by collision, was compelled to put into Holyhead; she afterward proceeded to Liverpool, where the cargo was transhipped on board the Company's steamer EDINBURGH, now due. Consignees are hereby notified that an average bond is at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, and one also at the office of LAWRENCE & WALKER, Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st., and they are requested to call, with their bills of lading, and sign the bond, immediately on the ship's arrival, as no goods can be delivered until the bond is signed. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....	SATURDAY, Feb. 15,
ETNA.....	SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
KANGAROO.....	SATURDAY, Mar. 1,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin..	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London.	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris....	$85	Steerage to Paris	$35
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EVANS & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DEDUIE, No. 6 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, Jersey City, on MONDAY, 31 March. SATURDAY, 26th April. SATURDAY, 26th March. SATURDAY, 24th May.

Passage money to Nassau.....	$15
Passage money to Havana.....	60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ROANOKE, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, March 1, 1862, at 12 o'clock. CUDLAM & GRENEKEN.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Bulletins from the Secretary of War.

Reorganization of the Medical Department of the Army.

Gen. Sedgwick Assigned to Stone's Division.

Proposed Telegraphic Communication with Asia.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 16.

VIRGINIANS FOR THE UNION.

It is reported from Gen. BANKS' headquarters to Geo. MCCLELLAN that within the past week numbers of Virginians have got through our lines, reached Frederick, and presented themselves, desiring to be enrolled in the service of the United States.

THE NEWS FROM FORT DONELSON.

The dispatch announcing a victory at Fort Donelson has occasioned intense joy, but up to 10 o'clock to-night, no official dispatches had been received in confirmation of the report, further than that the upper fort had been captured by the land forces.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN—RAILROAD OPERATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1862.

The railroad operations of the War Department require that there should be a jest and efficient system of railroad transport that would secure to government energetic action with a fair tariff of charges. The Secretary of War, believing that he may safely appeal to the practical experience of the officers of the railroad companies, and to their patriotic feelings for aid in devising such a system; he invites the chief officers of the respective railroad companies of the loyal States to meet and confer with him on this subject, at Washington, on Thursday, 20th day of Feb., 1862. Hon. ERASTUS CORNING and N. L. WILSON, now in this city, are requested to act as a Committee of Arrangements. Signed,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secy War.

PASSES FOR THE SOUTH—IMPORTANT ORDER FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Feb. 13.

Ordered—*First*—That all applications for passes to go South across the military lines of the United States be made to Major-General JOHN A. DIX, commanding at Baltimore, who will grant or refuse the same at his discretion.

Second—That all prisoners of war and other persons imprisoned by authority of any department of Government, who shall be released on parole or exchange, shall report themselves on arrival at Baltimore to Maj. Gen. DIX, and be subject to his direction while remaining in that city. Any failure to observe his order will be taken as a forfeiture of the parole or exchange.

The regulations heretofore existing which required passes across the military lines of the United States, to be signed by the Secretary of State, and countersigned by the General commanding, is rescinded by order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Sec. of War.*

THANKS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—JOINT ORDER FROM SECRETARIES STANTON AND WELLES.

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, returns thanks to Brig.-Gen. BURNSIDE and Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH, and to Gen. GRANT and Flag-officer FOOTE, and the land and naval forces under their respective commands, for their gallant achievements in the capture of Fort Henry and at Roanoke Island.

While it will be no ordinary pleasure for him to acknowledge and reward in becoming manner the valor of the living, he also recognizes his duty to pay fitting honor to the memory of the gallant dead.

The charge at Roanoke Island, like the bayonet charge at Mill Sprieg, proves that the close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight. The late achievements of the navy show that the flag of the Union, once borne in proud glory around the world by naval heroes, will soon again float over every rebel city and stronghold, and that it shall forever be honored and respected as the emblem of liberty and union in every land and upon every sea. By order of the President.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.
GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of Navy.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Senate Military Committee have proposed a substitute for the various bills which have been reported for a reorganization of the medical department of the army. It has been submitted to the Secretary of War and the Surgeon-General, and approved by them. It provides that the Medical Department shall be independent of other departments. It provides for a Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeon-General, one Inspector-General of Hospitals, and eight Assistant Inspectors, who are charged with the duty of inspecting the sanitary condition of transports, quarters, camps of field and general hospitals. Ten Surgeons and twenty Assistant-Surgeons are added to present number.

ASSIGNED TO STONE'S DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. SEDGWICK, of Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division, has been assigned to the command of Gen. STONE'S Division, and will enter upon his duties tomorrow. Gen. SEDGWICK'S position in the regular army was that of Major of the Fourth United States Cavalry.

It is understood that Gen. DAVISON will have command of Gen. SEDGWICK'S Brigade, of which Col. J. H. HOBART WARE is in temporary command. WARD was formerly Quartermaster-General of the State of New-York.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHILDREN.

The President's children are reported much better to-day, and for the first time in a week the President has been relieved from painful anxiety for them.

SECRETARY CAMERON.

No knowledge exists in Washington of the late Secretary CAMERON'S intended movements—whether he will go to Russia, or where.

TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTION WITH ASIA.

Senator LATHAM is preparing a report asking for an appropriation of $100,000 for a survey to establish a telegraphic communication overland from San Francisco via Behring Straits to the mouth of the Amoor River.

BOUNTY TO SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.

The House Military Committee are maturing a bill to provide for the payment of the bounty to the widows of soldiers who have died in the service. The bill which passed at the extra session granting the bounty made no provision for the payment.

AN OLD FAMILIAR FACE GONE.

Old FRANCIS, the colored messenger of the War Department, who has served in that capacity for over forty years, died suddenly at his residence to-day. Cause, alleged excitement over the war news.

THE WOUNDED AT ROANOKE.

The Sanitary Commission, on Thursday, sent from Baltimore two Inspectors, with a large amount of hospital supplies, for the wounded at Roanoke Island.

BIDS TO SUPPLY ARMY HORSES.

The Quartermaster's Department has extended till next Saturday the time for receiving bids to supply army horses. A large number of dealers are still in Washington.

A RESIGNATION.

L. C. BAKER, in charge of the Government Detective Civil Police, resigned his position yesterday. By his untiring energy and devotion to the Government, the contraband trade with the rebel States has been almost completely broken up. He intends entering the Sanitary service as an officer.

A SNOW-STORM.

Yesterday and last night the deepest snow of the season fell at Washington. To-day has been bright, the snow rapidly disappearing.

THE END AT HAND.

The Confederate Rebellion Crushed—Manassas to be Evacuated—Probable Retreat of the Rebel Army to the Gulf States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday night, Feb. 15, 1862.

I feel that I violate no confidence in stating, as I now do, that the highest military authorities of our Government believe the Confederate rebellion to be hopelessly overthrown. Gen. MCCLELLAN is expecting to hear, any hour, that the rebel army is in full retreat from Manassas, and when it breaks away from Manassas, it is doubtful if even Richmond will be a point in the next line of defence. The most probable policy of the rebel leaders, will be to retreat as expeditiously as possible from all points to the Gulf States, and try to make a stand there, hoping by their compact masses to resist our armies, until the fervid heats of Summer shall come to their aid, and help thin our ranks and demoralize our soldiers.

If the Confederate leaders should be able to leave in their rear a population devoted to their cause and hostile to us, they might safely abandon Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee to the possession of the Union armies. The annoyance of guerilla warfare, of bridge burnings and secret assassinations, would make the presence of our armies in the enemy's country very costly in men and money. And if Summer fevers should add to other harassing losses, we might find ourselves far from the end of the rebellion.

But such will not be the state of things if the rebels abandon Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. Their retirement will enfranchise hundreds of thousands of loyal citizens in those States, who will spring with joy to meet the old flag, and rapidly rang themselves under the regular Constitutional Government that the Confederate traitors have tried to extinguish. Virginia is as loyal a State, to-day, as ever Maryland or Missouri was. And as for Tennessee, I very believe that it always was, and is now more truly and even ardently loyal than any border Slave State in the Union. North Carolina is nearly akin to Tennessee in patriotic feeling. It, therefore, the Confederate armies retreat to the Gulf States, the loyal citizens of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee will immediately reorganize their State Governments, and with rejoicings as sincere and hearty as ever animated any people on earth, they will reclaim their old places in our glorious Union. Is there an arm in all the North that will be lifted to stay their coming? I do hardly believe it. YORK.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Providing for the Public Defence—The Bill to the Legislature for that Purpose—Evening Sessions in the Assembly—Thanks to the Soldiers, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

On motion of Mr. STETSON, the bill to provide for the public defence reported by the Committee on Militia and Public Defence was taken from its place on "general orders," and referred to the first Committee of the Whole for discussion. Section first constitutes the Governor, Lieut.-Governor, and Comptroller a Commission, entitled "The Commission of Public Defence." Section second provides that the Engineer-in-Chief, the State Engineer, and Surveyor, with three engineers of good professional reputation be designated by the above Commissioners, and constituted a board to consider and report plans for the defence and protection of the harbors and frontiers, said Commission to receive a suitable compensation, fixed by the first Commission named, and their actual expenses. Section third authorizes the Commissioners of Public Defence to procure such heavy ordnance and all its appurtenances and ammunition and projectiles therefor. Section fourth authorizes them to turn over such part or parts of the ordnance, and so forth, as they deem proper, to the United States Government, to become a charge against the United States. Section fifth makes the same provision in regard to small arms, accouterements and ammunition, as section third, in regard to heavy ordnance. Section sixth authorizes surveys and plans to be made for public defences, and the incurring of the necessary expenses therefor. Section seventh provides for the raising, arming and equipping of a volunteer force not to exceed 100,000 men, to serve for one year, unless sooner dismissed, on the same pay and under the same regulations as prevail in the United States service. Section eighth provides for the erection of the temporary fortifications, recommended in the Board of Engineers, under an impendieg necessity therefor. Section ninth gives a general authorization of all needful measures for affording security to persons and property in the State, in case of war, invasion, insurrection, or immimieent danger thereof. Section tenth appropriates $2,600,000 to defray expenses authorized in third, fourth and fifth sections. Section eleventh appropriates $3,000,000 for the expenses contemplated in the sixth, seventh and eighth sections, providing that no portion shall be expended unless in the opinion of the Commissioners there shall be a necessity, actual or impending, for the use of the same, or a portion thereof, before the next session of the Legislature. Section twelve declares that the act shall take effect immediately. The resolutions introduced early in the session, in regard to the exchange of prisoners, were called up, and upon motion of Mr. STETSON again laid upon the table. The moving spirit to this result was a desire to do nothing which can embarrass a Government whose actions are beginning to show its energy and power so gloriously. The people have confidence in a Government that can strike so vigorously, and will have prudence to abide its course of action. In this connection I may add that the order for the release of State prisoners is here regarded as a masterly State paper, and not only that, but a good stroke of policy, as evincing to those who have been carping at what they called unconstitutional actions, that the Administration is anxious to confine itself to the exercise of its ordinary powers, when it safely can dispense with the use of extraordinary powers. It effectually crushes out all cries of centralization, a growing despotism, and all that sort of thing, which quasi-loyalists have been sounding during the whole progress of the war. Mr. REDDINGTON called for the consideration upon his resolutions upon the liquor-prohibition clause of the Constitution, which were pending at the adjournment yesterday. The question pending was the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting Mr. MCMULLEN'S substitute. The motion to reconsider was lost, and the question was then taken upon the original resolutions, which were carried by a good majority. Mr. PAYNE called up his resolutions of congratulation upon our recent victories, and made a very patriotic speech in support of them. They were, however, laid upon the table, in order that, when finally passed, they may include other victories, whose announcement is hourly expected. Mr. MOLSON introduced a resolution refusing the petition of W. R. JACOBS and other citizens of New-York City, in regard to frauds in the street cleaning contracts, to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and to act during the recess of the Legislature, if necessary. Being a concurrent resolution, it lies upon the table. A resolution was passed providing for the holding of evening sessions, after the 18th instant, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of each week, for the consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole. This begins to look like work, and there is a chance that important bills will now receive their long delayed and needed attention. Mr. TRACEY, of TIOGA, called up the resolutions in reference to the expulsion of JASSA D. BRIANT. Mr. PAINOLA moved as an amendment, seeing that the original resolution was not new pertinent, to strike it out, and insert therefor a resolution expressive of the satisfaction of the Legislature with the action of the Senate. Mr. MOLEOD, of New-York, moved to amend by adding "and extend their thanks to Hon. PRESTON KING for his vote upon that occasion." After an expression of opinion upon the question of passing an implied censure upon Senator HARRIS, the gentlemen withdrew his amendment in order to allow members to vote directly upon the original resolution, but Mr. ALVORD again renewed the amendment. Hereupon, a long and animated discussion arose in which gentlemen pitched into each other promiscuously. The House finally dodged the question by adjourning until Monday morning. The anxiety of some gentlemen to avoid any vote upon this question is not so indicative of a fierce adherence to the Government, as their loud-mouthed professions of fealty and patriotism. But the majority are determined to have a vote, and the resolution, unamended by Mr. MOLEOD'S addition will pass. Mr. MCLEOD'S amendment, or a resolution embodying it, cannot pass, I think. Many who would be glad to vote thanks to Senator KING, will vote against anything which implies a censure of Senator HARRIS. Just about the close of the debate, Mr. SCHOLEFIELD announced the receipt of a dispatch that two batteries at Fort Donelson had been taken by our troops, and that by that time, the Fort itself was probably in our hands. The announcement was received with loud applause. The victories awaited have now come, and let us hope that the resolution of approbation of our brave soldiers will not be upon the table any longer than Monday. They deserve all the praise that they can receive at the hands of a grateful people.

From what I learn, I think that the Legislature is pretty sure to take a recess from Wednesday next until the following Tuesday. Members who live at a distance insist that the adjournments should all come in one lump, and not be distributed from week to week, for the accommodation of those who reside near at hand. These members, in addition to those who are willing always to vote for an adjournment, will probably muster the requisite strength to carry the proposed adjournment.

I omitted to take any notice, at the time, of a bill, noticed by Mr. LEARY, of your City, in reference to volunteers who distinguish themselves in this war. It provides that, in order to save them from destitution or pauperism, they have a preference in employment upon State works, in whatever department they may be mentally or physically fitted for. The design of the bill is very patriotic. H.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Price's Rear Guard Overtaken and Dispersed.

A GREAT NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 16.

Gen. HALLECK has received dispatches from Gen. CURTIS, stating that Gen. PRICE'S rear guard was overtaken in the pursuit from Springfield, and after a brief resistance, the rebels fled, leaving the road strewn with baggage and wagons. Gen. CURTIS reports having taken more prisoners than he knew what to do with.

FURTHER DETAILS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Feb. 14.

Our army, under the command of Gen. CURTIS, marched from Linnon on the 11th inst., and formed in three divisions—the right under Col. JEFF. C. DAVIS, the left under CARR, and the centre under Gen. SIGEL. Six miles from Springfield, on the 12th, a skirmish took place between our advance and a party of rebels, in which nine of the latter were killed. One of our men was slightly wounded. At sun-set on the same day, 300 of the enemy attacked our pickets, but were driven back with a loss of 30. This was regarded as the commencement of the battle, and 300 cavalry and infantry, with a battery, were sent forward. The battery was placed on an eminence commanding the supposed approach of the rebels, and three shells were thrown, to which no response was made, when our force retired, leaving a strong picket guard. During the night a continuous firing was kept up between the pickets.

About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, our army advanced in line of battle, and at daybreak the Third Division, headed by the Fourth Iowa, entered and took peaceful possession of the town.

PRICE had left at 2 o'clock the same morning, leaving over 600 of his sick behind. Large quantities of forage-wagons were also left. He had 12,000 effective troops and 50 pieces of artillery.

Yesterday evening a battalion of our cavalry captured 100 wagons of his train. Last night firing by pickets was heard in the direction of the retreating foe. This morning at 6 o'clock our whole force was following the enemy.

It is reported that PRICE is merely falling back to meet MCINTOSH, who was coming up with reinforcements, and on his joining him he would return and give us battle. The probabilities are, however, that he is in full retreat.

People in and around Springfield express unbounded satisfaction at the arrival of our troops and general rejoicing is manifest throughout the Southwest at the retreat of the rebels.

This expedition will doubtless end the campaign in Missouri.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The number of enlistments made in this City last week for the regular army was only seven. A few boys were sent to Governor's Island to learn music. All the general service recruits have left the Island, as reported the other day, and the only troops stationed there now are the permanent party, and two companies of the regulars from Texas on parole. A recruiting office for the Eleventh Infantry has been opened at Canandagua, Lieut. GEORGE H. HOBBS in charge. Lieut. MATTHEW R. MARSTON, First Infantry, who was recruiting for the battalion on Governor's Island has closed his office, not being able to get recruits. Lieut. J. D. DE RUSSY, of the same regiment, remains on recruiting service at Pittsburgh, Penn. It is expected that the second and third battalions of the Twelfth Infantry, Majors RICHARD S. SMITH and LUTHER B. BAUER in command, will be recruited in the Western States, and efforts will be made to have them both ready at the same time. A good deal of sickness, chiefly measles, has prevailed in the first battalion of the Twelfth at Fort Hamilton, and the death of CHARLES BENJAMIN, a private in Company H, and a native of Port Royalton, Vt., is reported.

The naval recruiting returns for last week show a total of 301 men shipped here—176 for the general service, and 125 for Capt. PORTER'S fleet. The recruiting for this fleet has been closed now, and the office was shut up on Saturday.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Saturday, the steamer *Clifton* did not go into commission on account of the storm, but she will be commissioned to-day.

It is reported that the gunboat *Harriet Lane*, at the Washington Navy-yard, will be the flag-ship of the mortar fleet until the *Octorara* is ready. The latter has not yet tested her machinery.

The gunboat *Massachusetts* arrived at the yard on Saturday and anchored near the *R. B. Forbes*, off the Cob dock.

A sloop-load of shells and 13 Parrot guns arrived at the Yard from Cold Spring.

The following vessels are at the yard:

Name.	Guns.	What Doing.
North Carolina	64	Receiving ship.
Sabine	50	At anchor, wait'g sail'g ord's.
Savannah	22	Waiting repairs.
St. Lawrence	50	Waiting repairs.
Massachusetts	10	Off the Cob Dock.
Oneida	9	Nearly ready to be commis'd.
Dacotah	9	Taking to coal.
Cayuga	4	Testing her engines.
John Adams	22	In ordinary.
Relief	2	Waiting for stores.
Dawn	4	Repairing.
Sachem	5	Nearly ready to be commis'd.
Uncas, (Coast Survey,)	3	Nearly ready to be commis'd.
Currituck	5	Nearly ready to be commis'd.
Supply	2	Waiting for stores.
Octorara	9	Fitting out.
John P. Jackson	6	Ready for sea.
Westfield	6	Ready for sea.
Cliftoe	6	Waiting to be commissioned.
Forbes	4	At anchor off Cob Dock,
Cerwin, (revenue,)	4	in dock.
A. Haughton	3	Taking in stores.
Lackawana, (frigate,)	—	On the stocks.
Adirondack, (sloop,)	—	Nearly complete.

The forces in the harbor are as follows.

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	350	North Carolina	1,200
Fort Hamilton	900	Marine Barracks	130
Fort Lafayette	65	Vessels in harbor	1,300
Fort Richmond	7		
Bedloe's Island	60	Total	4,012

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

Further Rebel Accounts of the Burnside Expedition.

The Gunboats Shelling the Rebels from Currituck Sound.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Feb. 15.

Wind to-day northeast, with rain and hail.

A flag of truce was sent to CRANEY ISLAND to-day, with one or two passengers. None were brought back.

Southern papers are received, but contain little of interest.

The Norfolk *Day Book* says the rebel total loss during the battle of Roanoke Island was eight killed and thirty wounded, two of the latter dying subsequently—Capt. WISE and Private BENNETT, of the Richmond Blues. The killed are Capt. O. J. WISE, Capt. ROBERT COLES, Lieut. WM. B. SELDEN, and seven privates. The *Day Book* says that 2,500 prisoners were taken, and that they will be paroled for exchange, and sent immediately to Norfolk.

A gentleman who arrived from Currituck Sound yesterday, says that several of our gunboats arrived at the canal on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and commenced firing shot and shell upon the rebels who were engaged in destroying the canal.

The storm delays the sailing of the *Stars and Stripes* and also *Jersey Blue* for Hatteras.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Matanzas—A Rough Voyage.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER PRIMERO.

The United States transport *Matanzas*, Capt. LESSONO, from Port Royal, arrived here last night, after a passage of five days. She had in tow for some distance the steamer *Primero*, which had been ordered to New-York for repairs to her machinery. During the first two days out the weather was remarkably fine, with light winds from the southwest, but when passing Cape Hatteras it became very stormy, the wind blowing from the northwest, and changing to northeast, which caused a heavy sea. On the night of the 14th, the *Primero* was nearly towed under several times. Her bulwarks were stove in by the waves striking violently beneath the guards, and she shipped large quantities of water, and it was only by constant pumping that she could be kept afloat.

On the 15th, at noon, the storm having increased, the ensign of distress was hoisted on the *Primero*. With great difficulty a boat was lowered from the *Matanzas*, and an officer and four men went to the vessel. They found her pumps had given out, and seven feet of water in her hold, which was rapidly increasing, and which rendered it impossible to save her. The dangerous task of taking off the crew and placing them on board the *Matanzas* was performed, after which the *Primero* was abandoned to her fate. The storm continued to increase till midnight, when it gradually abated.

Nothing of importance had transpired at Port Royal since the sailing of the *Baltic*.

We are indebted to J. E. HUERTA, Purser of the *Matanzas*, for favors and facilities.

The following passengers came by the *Matanzas*:

Mr. Chas. Kidl, Mark Ellis, Jesse Feno, J. R. Jenkins, Chas. Hawkins, A. B. Jarvis, W. J. Reid, Dr. F. Magee, Y. A. Reynolds, W. J. Montgomery, J. Malone, J. Barlow, J. McEwen, A. A. Higby.

CREW OF THE PRIMERO—S. F. Vogel, Captain; John Miller, Mate; Jos. Dea, W. N. Nertini, Jos. Basque, Jos. Arnauld, John Carroll, John Crofford, J. Mashado, A. Victorino, J. Silver, George Throponish.

MORE CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

NEW-HAVEN, Sunday, Feb. 16.

The First Connecticut Battalion of Cavalry, Major JUDSON M. LYON, (a relative of the deceased Gen. LYON,) will leave their camp at Meriden Court, on Tuesday next, under orders to report at Wheeling, Va. They will pass through New-York, and be forwarded thence by Col. ALMY, Connecticut State Agent, *via* the Harrisburg route. The Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment of Infantry will leave Woodstock for the South next week.

PIRATICAL SYMPATHY FOR BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 16.

A letter from Capt. RODGERS, of the ship *Mocaulay*, states that he was boarded by the pirate *Sumter*, near Genoa, but her pirate Captain, on learning that the ship hailed from Baltimore, allowed her to proceed on her voyage without molestation.

MOVEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

The United States steam-transport *Oriental*, lying at the Pier, foot of Murray-street, North River, is taking in a full cargo of subsistence stores and ammunition for Key West and Fort Pickens.

The schooner *Sereto*, lying at the same Pier, is loading for Port Royal.

The schooners *Sea Nymph* and *Albert Mason* are also loading for Locust Point.

The United States store-ship *Supply* was yesterday towed from the Navy-yard to Whalers' Stores, Atlantic Dock, (Brooklyn,) where she will discharge her valuable cargo.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FIRST BATTALION CONNECTICUT CAVALRY.—The First Battalion Connecticut Cavalry are ordered to Wheeling, Va., and will leave their camp in Meriden, Conn., during the early part of the present week. There are four companies, numbering 326 men, and as many horses. They will pass through this City, landing at Pier No. 2, North River, and will be transferred to the New-Jersey Central Railroad boats, going to Wheeling, *via* Harrisburgh. The following is a list of the officers:

Major JOESON M. LYON, Commanding.
Erastus Blakeslee, Adjutant.
Ebenezer Carpenter, Jr., Sergeant-Major.
Harrison J. O. Walker, Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Charles B. Dyer, Commissary-Sergeant.
Ebenezer Witter, Hospital Steward.
John Bissonette, Saddle-Sergeant.
Stephen D. Skinner, Veterinary-Sergeant.

Company A—Andrew W. Bowen, Captain; Albert H. Niles, First Lieutenant; William G. Bruce, Second Lieutenant; Stiles A. Wheeler, Quartermaster Sergeant. Company B—Charles Farnesworth, Captain; Hiwell Atwater, First Lieutenant; Eldridge Colburn, Second Lieutenant; William D. McDonald, Quartermaster Sergeant. Company C—William S. Fish, Captain; Charles P. Williams, Jr. First Lieutenant; Henry W. Burr, Second Lieutenant; William T. Cook, Quartermaster Sergeant. Company D—Louis N. Middlebrook, Captain; Richard R. Crawford, First Lieutenant; William E. Morris Second Lieutenant; J. W. Clark, Quartermaster Sergeant.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, Col. HENRY W. BIRGE, stationed at New-Haven, are under marching orders and will probably pass through New-York during the week.

A FIREMAN'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of THOS. MORGAN, one of the members of Engine Company No. 6, who was killed while going to the fire in Platt-street, on Thursday last, took place yesterday, agreeably to arrangements made by the Board of Engineers and Foremen. The body lay in state at the Engine House, from which place the funeral started. The Fire Department turned out almost *en masse*, every company being represented. While the procession passed through the streets, it was viewed by thousands who awaited its appearance for hours, the tolling of the City Hall bell giving notice that the funeral was in progress. The remains will be appropriately honored in the grounds already provided in Greenwood Cemetery for firemen killed in the discharge of their duty.

STABBING AND SHOOTING.—PATRICK MALARKY, residing at No. 153 Leonard-street, went into the grocery of GEORGE SMITH, No. 39 Elm-street, yesterday forenoon, and being very drunk, caused much disturbance. SMITH remonstrated with the fellow, and this made him more disorderly. Finally, he caught up a meat-knife, and stabbed SMITH in the left arm, causing a deep cut. Fearing that he should be injured more seriously, SMITH ran behind the counter and got a revolver, which he fired once at MALARKY. The ball made a gash in his upper lip, but the wound is by no means of a dangerous character. SMITH was immediately arrested, and is held pending an examination before a magistrate. MALARKY was placed under the care of Dr. ROOSA at the City Hospital.

BURGLARIES.—The feed-store of ROYELL & JOANSON, No. 611 Sixth-avenue, was broken into early on Saturday morning and robbed of a set of harness, worth $50, and $3 in money. Soon afterwards Officer WILSON, of the Sixteenth Precinct, saw two men passing along Sixth-avenue with a bundle, and on questioning them they dropped the package and ran. The contents of the bundle proved to be the stolen harness.... On Saturday night two burglars were discovered in the butcher's shop at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street. Officer CASSIDY gave an alarm, but the rogues escaped before he could obtain the aid necessary to secure them. Nothing was carried away from the shop.

THE CENTRAL PARK SKATING.—Perite circumvolitation of the skating-pond being at this season the theme of ambition for young and old, male and female, of New-York, the excellent condition of the ice yesterday and Saturday on the Central Park lakes attracted crowds of visitors. Verily did youth and beauty meet, and chase away the hours with flying feet. The fast falling and obstructing snow could not repress the mobility of the skaters. Amid the storm and the sunshine, the deep snow and the gangs of laborers clearing the pond, the festive sport was still pursued with all the serpentine deviations for which our knights of the steel and strap are celebrated. The ice has seldom been in better condition, or the visitors more numerous.

AN APPEAL FROM THE SOUTH.—Gen. T. W. SHERMAN and Commodore S. F. DUPONT have united in an earnest appeal to the benevolence of the North to give temporary aid to the large numbers of ex-slaves who have been deserted by their masters. A public meeting will be held in the Cooper Institute Thursday evening, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Hon. GEO. OPDYKE, Mayor of the City, will preside. Rev. M. FRENCH and Rev. J. W. LINDSEY, who have been on a tour of examination at Port Royal, will give an account at the destitution and numbers of the contrabands within the lines of Gen. SHERMAN. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, and other able speakers, will address the meeting.

FUNERAL OF PAT. MATHEWS.—PAT. MATHEWS, whose violent death has caused a profound sensation among the class of sporting characters to which he belonged, was buried yesterday afternoon in Calvary Cemetery. The funeral took place from the residence of his mother, No. 201 Greene-street and it was attended by a large number of people. MATHEWS was 31 years of age. ALICE GREY, the young woman who was stabbed at the same time with MATHEWS, is slowly getting well.

PROF. AGASSIZ LECTURES.—Prof. AGASSIZ has consented to deliver a course of lectures similar to the series which have recently been given in Brooklyn, although the subjects are not precisely the same. The first lecture of the course comes off this evening at Irving Hall. The world-wide reputation of Prof. AGASSIZ will doubtless attract a large audience of our most intelligent citizens.

A COLOSSAL OX.—Mr. BRYAN LAWRENCE'S bullock was weighed on Saturday, when it was found to weigh 2473 lbs.—154 lbs. heavier than the celebrated ox Union, killed about two years ago, making Mr. LAWRENCE'S ox "The Constitution," the largest ever slaughtered in this country.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—From the weekly report of the above institution, ending February 14, it appears that during the past week 79 have been admitted, 61 discharged cured or relieved, and five have died. At date, 356 remained for further treatment.

Arrivals in the City.

Prof Agassiz, from Cambridge, Mass.; R. Cassin, and J. O. Bartholomew, of London, Eng., are at the Everett House.

Ransom Pruyn, of Albany; Samuel D. Crane, of Boston; H. Beil and lady, of Kentucky; Wm. Mason, of Taunton, and Col. James H. Sedley, of the Third United States Artillery, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commander Colocoocy, of the United States Navy; Col. Graham, of Washington; Dr. John H. Markie, and S. N. Harowell, of the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, James Terwilliger, of Albany, and Homer Ramsdell, of Newburgh, are at the Astor House.

L. M. Flournoy, of Kentucky; P. M. Cutler, President of the Hannibal and Missouri Railroad; C. G. McCauley, of the U. S. Marine Corps; Rev. C. Desmond, of Boston; E. Roland, of Paris, France; Jas. Turner, of England, and M. H. Throop, of Utica, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Huntington and Rev. Dr. Coboldge, of Boston; J. J. Walworth, of Boston; Lieut. P. G. Wagner, of the U. S. A., and F. G. Clark, of Paris, are at the Brevoort House.

M. S. Mepham, of St. Louis; S. Giber, of Lima, Penn., S. A. McCarty, of the U. S. N., and D. W. Hughes, of the U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Sailing of the Nova Scotia.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Feb. 16.

The *Nova Scotia* sailed for Liverpool at 10 o'clock Saturday evening.

The Seventeenth United States Infantry—An Error Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct an error which appeared in your issue of the 11th inst. in regard to the Seventeenth Regiment of U. S. Infantry, stationed at this post. Your informant, whoever he may be, does great injustice to the regiment in stating that we have but "150 men all told." Our report this morning shows an aggregate of 334 present in garrison, and something over 100 at the various recruiting stations, all of whom belong to the First Battalion. Hoping you will give publicity to this, ie justice to the regiment, I am, Sir, &c. X.

FORT PREBLE, Me., Thursday Feb. 13, 1862.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.—The Governor of New-York has promoted First Lieutenant DAVID HENRIQUES, of this City, to a Captainey in the Sixty-first New-York Regiment, in place of J. M. CARVILLA, resigned.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR dull and neglected; WHEAT 1c.@2c. higher, No. 1 at 79½c.@80c. CORN unchanged. MESS-PORK firm at $9 75. Hogs, dressed, in brisk demand, and 5c.@10c. higher; Live firm at $2 35@$2 60. RECEIPTS—4,600 Flour, 16,000 bush. Wheat, 10,000 bush. Corn, 1,700 Live Hogs, 3,206 Dressed. Exchange for Gold unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

FOR. 16—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg and Southampton.*—Capt. C. H. Plummer, Hubert Delgey, Rohl. Halsey, lady and 2 children, MAX Eckart, E. Peiser, lady, child and servant, Helene Meyer, Otto Friedrich, Florentine Braue and lady, Jacob Kocher and lady, Eliza Bull, John Madden, M. Ward, lady and 4 children, and 67 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 51 | Sun sets.... 5 37 | Moon rises... 9 22
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 25 | Gov. Island. 10 14 | Hell Gate....11 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 16.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, (Hamburg,) Taube, Hamburg, Jan. 27, via Southampton Feb. 1, mdse. and 94 passengers, to Kunhardt & Co. Passed Cape Race, and was boarded by the news boat, Feb. 12, at 6 A. M. Feb. 10, lat. 47 30, lon. 47, left in with large ice-field. Next day, no open water to be seen, and at times could hardly force our way through the ice; passed 37 large icebergs; on the following day, 40 miles W. S. W. of Cape Race, passed several large icebergs, experienced fresh westerly winds throughout; 4th inst., lat. 49 20, lon. 18 30, saw Bark G. W. Horton, of Rockland, bound W. 8th inst., lat. 49 27, lon. 33, saw steamer Parana, bound E.

U. S. transport Matanzas, Lessano, Port Royal, 12th inst, in ballast and passengers to D. D. Tompkins. 12th inst., saw bark Texas, from Port Royal for New-York.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Byneer.

Bark Palmetract, (Nor.,) Olaeisen, Marragona 60 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Iona, Benton, Sagua, 8th inst., with sugar, &c., to A. G. Colton & Co.

Brig Titania, (of Eastport,) Shackford, Terceira, Jan. 5, with fruit, &c., to J. M. Smith. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig R. H. Moulton, (of St. John, N. B.,) Sloane, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses to master. 5th inst saw a large ship ashore on Carry Short Reef, with three wreckers alongside taking out cargo.

Schr. R. M. Demill, Hendricksoe, Cadiz, 48 days, with lead, salt, &c., to Demill & Co. Dec. 31, lat. 35 47, lon. 9 28, spoke brig Waredale, of Eastport, from Alexandria, for Falmouth, Eng. 14th inst., lat. 39 58, lon 70 25, spoke Hamburg ship Gellert, hence for Bristol.

Sch. Earl Mulgrave, (Br., of Baddeck, C. B.,) Campbell, Aux Cayes 1st inst., with logwood, &c., to Jas. Hunter & Co. 3d inst., saw a fore-and-aft schr. ashore on Fortune Island; also saw bark Maryland ashore on Inagua, (before reported;) also heard at Inagua of the Br. brig Ny-

Sagua, for Halifax, being ashore at that place. Left no American vessels.

Schr. Dirigo, (of Philadelphia,) Cook, Sagua, Feb. 4, with sugar, &c., to Jas. E. Ward. When coming out of Sagua, collided with brig Croton, bound to Newport, R. I., carrying away jibboom; the brig had mainmast and stays sails split, lost foreyard, &c., and put back to repair. Both vessels had pilots on board.

Schr. Trident, Snow, (Augadilla, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to Talbot & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Shr. G. R. Fisher, Stevens, Milford, Del., 2 ds., with corn, to B. N. Fox & Co.

Schr. A. R. Wetmore, Edwards, Baltimore, 6 ds., wood.

Schr. Wide World, Adams, Baltimore 5 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Benjamin D. Prince, Rayner, Truro 8 ds., with fish to master.

BELOW—One bark and one brig.

WIND—During the day, from W. S. W.

Sailed.

U. S. steam transport, Ericsson, Port Royal; steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Bremen and Southampton. Barks Hempton, Hatteras Inlet; Goodspeed, Sligo; Panama, Rio Janeiro. Hieland, (Brem.,) Bremen; Jason, (Nor.,) Rotterdam; Lord Palmerstoe, (Sard.,) Queenstown. Brigs Yee

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, 4 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M.

Further Particulars of the Fort Donelson Fight.

Formidable Character of the Rebel Fortifications.

THE ENEMY ENTIRELY SURROUNDED.

The Reduction of the Fort a Foregone Conclusion.

St. Louis, Sunday, Feb. 16.

A special to the *Democrat*, dated "in the rear of Fort Donelson, Friday afternoon," says

"Last night was very severe on our troops, rain having set in, which turned to snow. It is freezing to-day, and old citizens say they rarely have such cold weather in this latitude.

The more I see of the fort the more convinced I am that it cannot be reduced without a terrible battle. Its rear seems almost impregnable. The outer works and bastions of the fort are located on ridges, 150 to 250 feet high, covered with dense timber and undergrowth. Upon a similar range of hills outside of these our army is drawn up in line of battle, completely encircling the enemy from the Cumberland, south of the fort, to the back water of a stream which flanks the fort on the North.

Gen. Oglesby, who has the extreme right, last night pushed forward his brigade to the Cumberland, and has planted a battery, commanding the river, which will effectually prevent the arrival of any more reinforcements; in fact, *we have them completely surrounded and can comply to the job at our leisure.*

A formidable attempt was made last night to take Taylor's Battery by the enemy, who approached under cover of darkness, but they were gallantly repulsed by the Twentieth Illinois. Considerable skirmishing occurred during the night, both forces endeavoring in the darkness to crawl in upon the other. This morning it was discovered that the enemy had placed logs on top of their breastworks, leaving a space for them to shoot through, and made eliminating their risks from the unerring aim of our sharpshooters.

The casualties among our artillery are thus far very small. The loss of the enemy as far as can be ascertained is considerable. Yesterday afternoon, after the storming party had retired, and when the rebels had been thickly crowded together to repel the assault, *Capt. Tyler opened on them with terrible effect.* His practice was superb, creating the greatest consternation in their ranks and causing them to take refuge in their intrenchments.

The gunboat assault was terrific, exceeding even the Fort Henry bombardment. It lasted about an hour and a half. The enemy has fronting on the river two batteries, the lower one of nine, and the upper of four guns, besides a 10-inch columbiad. The wooden gunboats *Tyler* and *Conestoga* engaged in the fight.

Com. Foote pronounces the engagement the hottest he ever witnessed. Seven of the nine guns in the lower tier of the enemy's battery had been silenced, and everything was apparently progressing favorably, when the rudder-chain of the *Carondelet* was severed. The *Pittsburgh* was damaged in the wheel, so as to be unable to stem the current, and the pilot-house of the *St. Louis* was knocked away, killing the pilot, and slightly wounding several others, among them Commodore Foote. The fleet were then obliged to retire. *One of our shells struck immediately under one of the enemy's guns, throwing the gun and the bodies of the gunners high in the air.* Great numbers of the wounded could be seen carried up the hill.

Commodore Foote's wound is slight. The *St. Louis* was struck 57 times, the *Louisville* 35, the *Pittsburgh* 21, and the *Carondelet* 26.

St. Louis, Feb. 16.

A Cairo special dispatch to the *Democrat* says that Capt. Wise, of the steamer *Minnehaha*, reports that the rebels made a *sortie* from the fort at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, drove our forces back three-quarters of a mile, and captured Schwarz's Battery. At 1 o'clock our troops rallied, *recaptured the battery, drove the rebels before them, and planted our flag on their outer fortifications.*

A steamer from Evansville brings a report that four of our Colonels were killed yesterday afternoon, among whom was Col. Logan, of Illinois. The names of the others were not ascertained.

A CIRCULAR FROM GEN. HALLECK.

St. Louis, Sunday, Feb. 16.

The following circular has been issued from headquarters:

"All persons who are known to have been in arms against the United States, or to have actively aided the rebellion by word or deed are to be arrested. Those who are accused of acts in violation of the laws of war, such as the destruction of railroads and bridges, and private property, firing into trains, assassinations, &c., will not be released on any terms, but will be held for trial before military commission. Notoriously bad and dangerous men, though no specific act of disloyalty can be proven against them, will be kept in custody, and their cases referred to the commanding General. Prisoners not included in either of the above classes, may be released upon subscribing to the usual oath, and giving sufficient bond, with good security, for their future good conduct. The amount of bond should in no case be less than $1,000, and in some cases should be much larger, varying according to wealth, influence and previous conduct of the party. The security should in preference be a Seecessionist. Persons now engaged recruiting for the rebel army, and also those enrolled for the rebel service, will be arrested and held as prisoners of war. In addition to this all property belonging to such persons, and which can be used for military purposes, such as horses, mules, harness, wagons, beef cattle, forage, &c., will be secured and turned over to the Provost Marshal, to be disposed of according to orders of the commanding General of the Department. Where persons who have been in the rebel service voluntarily come forward and take and subscribe to the oath of allegiance and parole, and are released from bonds, all property not of military character, taken from them, will be restored. By order of MAJ.-GEN. HALLECK.

H. H. McLean, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. Halleck has also issued a General Order, the principal point of which follows a request of the Acting Governor of Missouri:

It is hereby ordered that at all future elections in this State, whether State, municipal, county or town elections, every voter will be required to take the oath of allegiance required by the State Convention of Oct. 18, 1861. Officers of polls will see to the execution of this order. If they receive votes of persons not taking the oath, they will be arrested, tried for military offence, and the election declared null and void.

Gens. B. Hamilton and Steele left this evening for Cumberland River. One or more regiments of troops leave here daily for the same destination.

PIRATICAL SYMPATHY FOR BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Sunday, Feb. 16.

A letter from Capt. Rodgers, of the ship *Macaulay*, states that he was boarded by the pirate *Sumter*, near Genoa, but her pirate Captain, on learning that the ship hailed from Baltimore, allowed her to proceed on her voyage without molestation.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Bulletins from the Secretary of War.

Reorganization of the Medical Department of the Army.

Gen. Sedgwick Assigned to Stone's Division.

Proposed Telegraphic Communication with Asia.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, Feb. 16.

VIRGINIANS FOR THE UNION.

It is reported from Gen. Banks' headquarters to Gen. McClellan that within the past week numbers of Virginians have got through our lines, reached Frederick, and presented themselves, desiring to be enrolled in the service of the United States.

THE NEWS FROM FORT DONELSON.

The dispatch announcing a victory at Fort Donelson has occasioned intense joy, but up to 10 o'clock to-night, no official dispatches had been received in confirmation of the report, further than that the upper fort had been captured by the land forces.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN—RAILROAD OPERATIONS.

War Department, Washington, Feb. 15, 1862.

The railroad operations of the War Department require that there should be a just and efficient system of railroad transport that would secure to government energetic action with a fair tariff of charges. The Secretary of War, believing that he may safely appeal to the practical experience of the officers of the railroad companies, and to their patriotic feelings for aid in devising such a system, he invites the chief officers of the respective railroad companies of the loyal States to meet and confer with him on this subject, at Washington, on Thursday, 20th day of Feb., 1862. Hon. Erastus Corning and N. L. Wilson, now in this city, are requested to act as a Committee of Arrangements. Signed,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secy War.

PASSES FOR THE SOUTH—IMPORTANT ORDER FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

Washington, D. C., Friday, Feb. 13.

Ordered—*First*—That all applications for passes to go South across the military lines of the United States be made to Major-General John A. Dix, commanding at Baltimore, who will grant or refuse the same at his discretion.

Second—That all prisoners of war and other persons imprisoned by authority of any department of Government, who shall be released on parole or exchange, shall report themselves on arrival at Baltimore to Maj. Gen. Dix, and be subject to his direction while remaining in that city. Any failure to observe this order will be taken as a forfeiture of the parole or exchange.

The regulations heretofore existing which required passes across the military lines of the United States, to be signed by the Secretary of State, and countersigned by the General commanding, is rescinded by order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Sec. of War.*

THANKS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—JOINT ORDER FROM SECRETARIES STANTON AND WELLES

Washington City, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, returns thanks to Brig.-Gen. Burnside and Flag-officer Goldsborough, and to Gen. Grant and Flag-officer Foote, and the land and naval forces under their respective commands, for their gallant achievements, in the capture of Fort Henry and at Roanoke Island.

While it will be no ordinary pleasure for him to acknowledge and reward in becoming manner the valor of the living, he also recognizes his duty to pay fitting honor to the memory of the gallant dead.

The charge at Roanoke Island, like the bayonet charge at Mill Spring, proves that the close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight. The late achievements of the navy show that the flag of the Union, once borne in proud glory around the world by naval heroes, will soon again float over every rebel city and stronghold, and that it shall forever be honored and respected as the emblem of liberty and union in every land and upon every sea. By order of the President.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Senate Military Committee have proposed a substitute for the various bills which have been reported for a reorganization of the medical department of the army. It has been submitted to the Secretary of War and the Surgeon-General, and approved by them. It provides that the Medical Department shall be independent of other departments. It provides for a Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeon-General, one Inspector-General of Hospitals, and eight Assistant Inspectors, who are charged with the duty of inspecting the sanitary condition of transports, quarters, camps of field and general hospitals. Ten Surgeons and twenty Assistant-Surgeons are added to present number.

ASSIGNED TO STONE'S DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. Sedgwick, of Gen. Heintzelman's Division, has been assigned to the command of Gen. Stone's Division, and will enter upon his duties to-morrow. Gen. Sedgwick's position in the regular army was that of Major of the Fourth United States Cavalry.

It is understood that Gen. Davison will have the command of Gen. Sedgwick's Brigade, of which Col. J. H. Hobart Ward is in temporary command. Ward was formerly Quartermaster-General of the State of New-York.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHILDREN.

The President's children are reported much better to-day, and for the first time in a week the President has been relieved from painful anxiety for them.

SECRETARY CAMERON.

No knowledge exists in Washington of the late Secretary Cameron's intended movements—whether he will go to Russia, or when.

TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTION WITH ASIA.

Senator Latham is preparing a report asking for an appropriation of $100,000 for a survey to establish a telegraphic communication overland from San Francisco *via* Behring Straits to the mouth of the Amoor River.

BOUNTY TO SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.

The House Military Committee are maturing a bill to provide for the payment of the bounty to the widows of soldiers who have died in the service. The bill which passed at the extra session giving the bounty made no provision for the payment.

AN OLD FAMILIAR FACE GONE.

Old Francis, the colored messenger of the War Department, who has served in that capacity for over forty years, died suddenly at his residence to-day. Cause, alleged excitement over the war news.

THE WOUNDED AT ROANOKE.

The Sanitary Commission, on Thursday, sent from Baltimore two Inspectors, with a large amount of hospital supplies, for the wounded at Roanoke Island.

BIDS TO SUPPLY ARMY HORSES.

The Quartermaster's Department has extended till next Saturday the time for receiving bids to supply army horses. A large number of dealers are still in Washington.

A RESIGNATION.

L. C. Baker, in charge of the Government Detective Civil Police, resigned his position yesterday. By his untiring energy and devotion to the Government, the contraband trade with the rebel States has been almost completely broken up. He intends entering the Sanitary service as an officer.

A SNOW-STORM.

Yesterday and last night the deepest snow of the season fell at Washington. To-day has been bright, the snow rapidly disappearing.

THE END AT HAND.

The Confederate Rebellion Crushed—Manassas to be Evacuated—Probable Retreat of the Rebel Army to the Gulf States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Saturday night, Feb. 15, 1862.

I feel that I violate no confidence in stating, as I now do, that the highest military authorities of our Government believe the Confederate rebellion to be hopelessly overthrown. Gen. McClellan is expecting to hear, any hour, that the rebel army is in full retreat from Manassas, and when it breaks away from Manassas, it is doubtful if even Richmond will be a point in the next line of defence. The most probable policy of the rebel leaders, will be to retreat as expeditiously as possible from all points to the Gulf States, and try to make a stand there, hoping by their compact masses to resist our armies, until the fervid heats of Summer shall come to their aid, and help thin our ranks and demoralize our soldiers.

If the Confederate leaders should be able to leave in their rear a population devoted to their cause and hostile to us, they might safely abandon Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee to the possession of the Union armies. The annoyance of guerilla warfare, of bridge burnings and secret assassinations, would make the presence of our armies in the enemy's country very costly in men and money. And if Summer fevers should add to other harassing losses, we might find ourselves far from the end of the rebellion.

But such will not be the state of things if the rebels abandon Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. Their retirement will enfranchise hundreds of thousands of loyal citizens in those States, who will spring with joy to meet the old flag, and rapidly range themselves under the regular Constitutional Government that the Confederate traitors have tried to extinguish. Virginia is as loyal a State, to-day, as ever Maryland or Missouri was. And as for Tennessee, I very believe that it always was, and is now more truly and even ardently loyal than any border Slave State in the Union. North Carolina is nearly akin to Tennessee in patriotic feeling. If, therefore, the Confederate armies retreat to the Gulf States, the loyal citizens of Virginia North Carolina and Tennessee will immediately reorganize their State Governments, and with rejoicings as sincere and hearty as ever mingled any people on earth, they will reclaim their old places in our goodly Union. Is there an arm in all the North that will be lifted to stay their coming? I do hardly believe it. YORK.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Price's Rear Guard Overtaken and Dispersed.

A GREAT NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

St. Louis, Sunday, Feb. 16.

Gen. Halleck has received dispatches from Gen. Curtis, stating that Gen. Price's rear guard was overtaken in the pursuit from Springfield, and after a brief resistance, the rebels fled, leaving the road strewn with baggage and wagons. Gen. Curtis *reports having taken more prisoners than he knows what to do with.*

FURTHER DETAILS FROM SPRINGFIELD

Springfield, Friday, Feb. 14.

Our army, under the command of Gen. Curtis, marched from Lebanon on the 11th inst., and formed in three divisions—the right under Col. Jeff. C. Davis, the left under Carr, and the centre under Gen. Sigel. Six miles from Springfield, on the 12th, a skirmish took place between our advance and a party of rebels, in which nine of the latter were killed. One of our men was slightly wounded. At sunset on the same day, 300 of the enemy attacked our pickets, but were driven back with a loss of 30. This was regarded as the commencement of the battle, and 300 cavalry and infantry, with a battery, were sent forward. The battery was placed on an eminence commanding the supposed approach of the rebels, and three shells were thrown, to which no response was made, when our force retired, leaving a strong picket guard. During the night a continuous firing was kept up between the pickets.

About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, our army advanced in line of battle, and at daybreak the Third Division, headed by the Fourth Iowa, entered and took peaceful possession of the town.

Price had left at 2 o'clock the same morning, leaving over 600 of his sick behind. Large quantities of forage-wagons were also left. He had 12,000 effective troops and 50 pieces of artillery.

Yesterday evening a battalion of our cavalry captured 100 wagons of his train. Last night firing by pickets was heard in the direction of the retreating foe. This morning at 6 o'clock our whole force was following the enemy.

It is reported that Price is merely falling back to meet McIntosh, who was coming up with reinforcements, and on his joining him he would return and give us battle. The probabilities are, however, that he is in full retreat.

People in and around Springfield express unbounded satisfaction at the arrival of our troops and general rejoicing is manifest throughout the Southwest at the retreat of the rebels.

This expedition will doubtless end the campaign in Missouri.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The number of enlistments made in this City last week for the regular army was only seven. A few boys were sent to Governor's Island to learn music. All the general service recruits have left the Island, as reported the other day, and the only troops stationed there now are the permanent party, and two companies of the regulars from Texas on parole. A recruiting office for the Eleventh Infantry has been opened at Canandaigua, Lieut. George H. Hobbie in charge. Lieut. Matthew R. Marston, First Infantry, who was recruiting for the battalion on Governor's Island has closed his office, not being able to get recruits. Lieut. J. D. de Russy, of the same regiment, remains on recruiting service at Pittsburgh, Penn. It is expected that the second and third battalions of the Twelfth Infantry, Majors Richard S. Smith and Luther B. Bruen in command, will be recruited in the Western States, and efforts will be made to have them both ready at the same time. A good deal of sickness, chiefly measles, has prevailed in the first battalion of the Twelfth at Fort Hamilton, and the death of Charles Benjamin, a private in Company H, and a native of Port Royalton, Vt., is reported.

The naval recruiting returns for last week show a total of 301 men shipped here—176 for the general service, and 125 for Capt. Porter's fleet. The recruiting for this fleet has been closed now, and the office was shut up on Saturday.

At the Bronklyn Navy-yard, Saturday, the steamer *Clifton* did not go into commission on account of the storm, but she will be commissioned to-day.

It is reported that the gunboat *Harriet Lane*, at the Washington Navy-yard, will be the flag-ship of the mortar fleet until the *Octorara* is ready. The latter has not yet tested her machinery.

The gunboat *Massachusetts* arrived at the yard on Saturday and anchored near the *R. B. Forbes*, off the Coh dock.

A sloop-load of shells and 13 Parrot guns arrived at the Yard from Cold Spring.

The following vessels are at the ynrd:

Name.	Guns.	What Doing.
North Carolina	84	Receiving ship.
Sabine	50	At anchor, waiting sail'g ord's.
Savannah	22	Waiting repairs.
St. Lawrence	50	Waiting repairs.
Masachusetts	10	Off the Coh Dock.
Oneida	9	Nearly ready to be commis'd.
Dacotah	9	Taking in coal
Cayuga	9	Testing her engines.
John Adams	22	In ordinary.
Relief	2	Waiting for stores.
Dawn	4	Repairing.
Sachem	5	Nearly ready to be commis'd.
Uncas, (Coast Survey,)	3	Nearly ready to be commis'd.
Currituck	5	Nearly ready to be commis'd.
Supply	2	Waiting for stores.
Octorara	9	Fitting out.
John P. Jackson	6	Ready for sea.
Westfield	6	Ready for sea.
Clifton	6	Waiting to be commissioned.
Forbes	4	At anchor off Coh Dock.
Corwin, (revenue,)	4	In dock.
A. Haughton	3	Taking in stores.
Lackawana, (frigate,)	—	On the stocks
Adirondack, (sloop,)	—	Nearly complete.

The forces in the harbor are as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	350	North Carolina	1,200
Fort Hamilton	900	Marine Barracks	130
Fort Lafayette	65	Vessels in harbor	1,300
Fort Richmond	7		
Bedloe's Island	60	Total	4,012

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

Further Rebel Accounts of the Burnside Expedition.

The Gunboats Shelling the Rebels from Currituck Sound.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Feb. 15.

Wind to-day northeast, with rain and hail.

A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island to-day, with one or two passengers. None were brought back.

Southern papers are received, but contain little of interest.

The Norfolk *Day Book* says the rebel total loss during the battle of Roanoke Island was eight killed and thirty wounded, two of the latter dying subsequently—Capt. Wise and Private Bennett, of the Richmond Blues. The killed are Capt. O. J. Wise, Capt. Robert Coles, Lieut. Wm. B. Selden, and seven privates. The *Day Book* says that 2,500 prisoners were taken, and that they will be paroled for exchange, and sent immediately to Norfolk.

A gentleman who arrived from Currituck Sound yesterday, says that several of our gunboats arrived at the canal on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and commenced firing shot and shell upon the rebels who were engaged in destroying the canal.

The storm delays the sailing of the *Stars and Stripes* and also *Jersey Blue* for Hatteras.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Matanzas—A Rough Voyage.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER PRIMERO.

The United States transport *Matanzas*, Capt. Lissenden, from Port Royal, arrived here last night, after a passage of five days. She had in tow for some distance the steamer *Primero*, which had been ordered to New-York for repairs to her machinery. During the first two days out the weather was remarkably fine, with light winds from the southwest, but when passing Cape Hatteras it became very stormy, the wind blowing from the northwest, and changing to northeast, which caused a heavy sea. On the night of the 14th, the *Primero* was nearly towed under several times. Her bulwarks were stove in by the waves striking violently beneath the guards, and she shipped large quantities of water, and it was only by constant pumping that she could be kept afloat.

On the 15th, at noon, the storm having increased, the ensign of distress was hoisted on the *Primero*. With great difficulty a boat was lowered from the *Matanzas*, and an officer and four men went to the vessel. They found her pumps had given out, and seven feet of water in her hold, which was rapidly increasing, and which rendered it impossible to save her. The dangerous task of taking off the crew and placing them on board the *Matanzas* was performed, after which the *Primero* was abandoned to her fate. The storm continued to increase till midnight, when it gradually abated.

Nothing of importance had transpired at Port Royal since the sailing of the *Baltic*.

We are indebted to J. E. Huerta, Purser of the *Matanzas*, for favors and facilities.

The following passengers came by the *Matanzas*:

Mr. Chas. Knell, Mark Ellis, Jesse Feao, J. R. Jenkins, Chas. Hawkins, A. B. Jarvis, W. J. Reid, Dr. F. Magee, Y. A. Reynolds, W. J. Montgomery, J. Malone, J. Barlow, J. McEwen, A. A. Highly.

Crew of the Primero—S. F. Vugel, Captain; John Miller, Mate; Jos. Deu, W. N. Nertini, Jos. Basque, Jos. Arilandi, John Carroll, John Crofford, J. Machado, A. Victorino, J. Silver, George Throponish.

MOVEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

The United States steam-transport *Oriental*, lying at the Pier, foot of Murray-street, North River, is taking in a full cargo of subsistence stores and ammunition for Key West and Fort Pickens.

The schooner *Sereto*, lying at the same Pier, is loading for Port Royal.

The schooners *Sea Nymph* and *Albert Mason* are also loading for Locust Point.

The United States store-ship *Supply* was yesterday towed from the Navy-yard to Whalers' Stores, Atlantic Dock, (Brooklyn,) where she will discharge her valuable cargo.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The First Battalion Connecticut Cavalry.—The First Battalion Connecticut Cavalry are ordered to Wheeling, Va., and will leave their camp in Meriden, Conn., during the early part of the present week. There are four companies, numbering 326 men, and as many horses. They will pass through this City, landing at Pier No. 2, North River, and will be transferred to the New-Jersey Central Railroad boats, going to Wheeling and Harrisburgh. The following is a list of the officers:

Major Jenson M. Lyon, Commanding.
Erastus Blakeslee, Adjutant.
Ebenezer Carpenter, Jr., Sergeant-Major.
Harrison J. O. Walker, Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Charles B. Dyer, Commissary-Sergeant.
Ebenezer Wilter, Hospital Steward.
John Bissonette, Saddle-Sergeant.
Stephen D. Skinner, Veterinary-Sergeant.

Company A—Andrew W. Bowen, Captain; Albert H. Niles, First Lieutenant; William G. Bruce, Second Lieutenant; Stiles A. Wheeler, Quartermaster Sergeant. Company B—Charles Farnesworth, Captain; Hiawell Atwater, First Lieutenant; Eldridge Colburn, Second Lieutenant; William D. McDonald, Quartermaster Sergeant. Company C—William S. Fish, Captain; Charles P. Williams, Jr. First Lieutenant; Henry W. Burr, Second Lieutenant; William T. Cook, Quartermaster Sergeant. Company D—Louis N. Middlebrook, Captain; Richard R. Crawford, First Lieutenant; William E. Morris Second Lieutenant; J. W. Clark, Quartermaster Sergeant.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, Col. Henry W. Birge, stationed at New-Haven, are under marching orders and will probably pass through New-York during the week.

A Fireman's Funeral.—The funeral of Thos. Morgan, one of the members of Engine Company No. 6, who was killed while going to the fire in Platt-street, on Thursday last, took place yesterday, agreeably to arrangements made by the Board of Engineers and Foremen. The body lay in state at the Engine House, from which place the funeral started. The Fire Department turned out almost *en masse*, every company being represented. While the procession passed through the streets, it was viewed by thousands who awaited its appearance for hours, the tolling of the City Hall bell giving notice that the funeral was in progress. The remains will be appropriately honored in the grounds already provided in Greenwood Cemetery for firemen killed in the discharge of their duty.

Stabbing and Shooting.—Patrick Malarky, residing at No. 153 Lennard-street, went into the grocery of George Smith, No. 39 Elm-street, yesterday forenoon, and being very drunk, caused much disturbance. Smith remonstrated with the fellow, and this made him more disorderly. Finally, he caught up a meat-knife, and stabbed Smith in the left arm, causing a deep cut. Fearing that he should be injured more seriously, Smith ran behind the counter and got a revolver, which he fired once at Malarky. The ball made a gash in his upper lip, but the wound is by no means of a dangerous character. Smith was immediately arrested, and is held pending an examination before a magistrate. Malarky was placed under the care of Dr. Roosa at the City Hospital.

Burglaries.—The feed-store of Royell & Johnson, No. 611 Sixth-avenue, was broken into early on Saturday morning and robbed of a set of harness, worth $50, and $3 in money. Soon afterwards Officer Wilson, of the Sixteenth Precinct, saw two men passing along Sixth-avenue with a bundle, and on questioning them they dropped the package and ran. The contents of the bundle proved to be the stolen harness.... On Saturday night two burglars were discovered in the butcher's shop at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street. Officer Cassidy gave an alarm, but the rogues escaped before he could obtain the aid necessary to secure them. Nothing was carried away from the shop.

The Central Park Skating.—Perite circumvolution of the skating-pond being at this season the acme of ambition for young and old, male and female, of New-York, the excellent condition of the ice yesterday and Saturday on the Central Park lakes attracted crowds of visitors. Verily did youth and beauty meet, and chase away the hours with flying feet. The fast falling and obstructing snow could not repress the mobility of the skaters. Amid the storm and the sunshine, the deep snow and the gangs of laborers clearing the pond, the festive sport was still pursued with all the serpentine deviations for which our knights of the steel and strap are celebrated. The ice has seldom been in better condition, or the visitors more numerous.

An Appeal from the South.—Gen. T. W. Sherman and Commodore S. F. Dupont have united in an earnest appeal to the benevolence of the North to give temporary aid to the large numbers of ex-slaves who have been deserted by their masters. A public meeting will be held in the Cooper Institute Thursday evening, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Hon. Geo. Opdyke, Mayor of the City, will preside. Rev. M. French and Rev. J. W. Lindsey, who have been on a tour of examination at Port Royal, will give an account of the destitution and numbers of the contrabands within the lines of Gen. Sherman. Rev. Dr. Hallows, and other able speakers, will address the meeting.

Funeral of Pat. Mathews.—Pat. Mathews, whose violent death has caused a profound sensation among the class of sporting characters to which he belonged, was buried yesterday afternoon in Calvary Cemetery. The funeral took place from the residence of his mother, No. 201 Greene-street and it was attended by a large number of people. Mathews was 31 years of age. Alice Grey, the young woman who was stabbed at the same time with Mathews, is slowly getting well.

Prof. Agassiz Lectures.—Prof. Agassiz has consented to deliver a course of lectures similar to the series which have recently been given in Brooklyn, although the subjects are not precisely the same. The first lecture of the course commences on Tuesday at Irving Hall. The world-wide reputation of Prof. Agassiz will doubtless attract a large audience of our most intelligent citizens.

A Colossal Ox.—Mr. Bryan Lawrence's bullock was weighed on Saturday, when it was found to weigh 2473 lbs.—154 lbs. heavier than the celebrated ox Union, killed about two years ago, making Mr. Lawrence's ox "The Constitution," the largest ever slaughtered in this country.

The New-York Hospital.—From the weekly report of the above institution, ending February 14, it appears that during the past week 79 have been admitted, 61 discharged cured or relieved, and five have died. At date, 356 remained for further treatment.

Arrivals in the City.

Prof Agassiz, from Cambridge, Mass.; R. Casson, and J. O. Bartholomew, of London, Eng., are at the Everett House.

Lansing Pruyn, of Albany, Samuel D. Crafts, of Boston, H. Bed and lady, of Kentucky; Wm. Mason, of Taunton, and Col. James H. Sedley, of the Third United States Artillery, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commander Colcomoy, of the United States Navy; Col. Graham, of Washington; Dr. John H. Mackie, and S. N. Hardwell, of the United States steamer *Massachusetts*; James Terwilliger, of Albany, and Homer Ramsdell, of Newburgh, are at the Astor House.

L. M. Fitzpatrick, of Kentucky; P. M. Cutler, President of the Hannibal and Missouri Railroad; C. G. McCauley, of the U. S. Marine Corps; Rev. C. Bemond, of Boston; E. Roland, of Paris, France; Jas. Turner, of England, and M. H. Throop, of Utica, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Huntington and Rev. Dr. Cooledge, of Boston; J. J. Walworth, of Boston; Lieut. F. G. Wagner, of the U. S. A., and F. G. Clark, of Paris, are at the Brevoort House.

H. S. Megham, of St. Louis; S. Gilber, of Lima, Penn.; S. A. McCarty, of the U. S. N., and D. W. Hughes, of the U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Sailing of the Nova Scotia.

Portland, Sunday, Feb. 16.

The *Nova Scotia* sailed for Liverpool at 10 o'clock Saturday evening.

The Seventeenth United States Infantry—An Error Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct an error which appeared in your issue of the 11th inst. in regard to the Seventeenth Regiment of U. S. Infantry, stationed at this post. Your informant, whoever he may be, does great injustice to the regiment in stating that we have but "150 men all told." Our report this morning shows an aggregate of 334 present in garrison, and something over 100 at the various recruiting stations, all of whom belong to the First Battalion. Hoping you will give publicity to this, in justice to the regiment, I am, Sir, &c. X.

Fort Preble, Me., Thursday Feb. 13, 1862.

Military Appointment.—The Governor of New-York has promoted First Lieutenant David Henriques, of this City, to a Captaincy in the Sixty-first New-York Regiment, in place of J. M. Carville, resigned.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago, Saturday, Feb. 15.

Flour dull and neglected; Wheat 1c.@2c. higher, No. 1 at 70¾c.@80c. Corn unchanged. Mess Pork firm at $9 75. Hogs, dressed, in brisk demand, and 5c.@10c. higher; Live firm at $2 35@$2 60. Receipts—4,600 Flour, 16,000 bush. Wheat, 10,000 bush. Corn, 1,700 Live Hogs, 3,206 Dressed. Exchange for Gold unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

Feb. 16—In *steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg and Southampton*.—Capt. C. H. Plummer. Hubert Delger. Robt. Halsey, lady and 2 children, Max Eckart, S. Peiser, lady, child and servant, Helene Meyer, Otto Friedrich, Florentine Braun and lady, Jacob Kocher and lady, Eliza Bull, John Madden, M. Ward, lady and 4 children, and 67 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 51 | Sun sets.... 5 37 | Moon rises... 9 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 25 | Gov. Island. 10 16 | Hell Gate.... 11 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 16.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, (Han.,) Tanbe, Hamburg, Jan. 27, via Southampton Feb. 1, mdse. and 91 passengers, to Kunhardt & Co. Passed Cape Race, and was boarded by the news boat, Feb. 12, at 8 A. M. Feb. 10, lat. 47 30, lon. 47, fell in with large ice-field. Next day, no open water to be seen, and at times could hardly force our way through the ice; passed 37 large icebergs; on the following day, 80 miles W. S. W. of Cape Race, passed several large icebergs, experienced fresh westerly winds throughout; 4th inst., lat. 49 30, lon. 18 40, saw Bark G. W. Horton, of Auckland, bound W. 8th inst., lat. 45 27, lon. 33, saw steamer Parana, bound E.

U. S. transport Matanzas, Lieut. —, Port Royal, 12th inst., in ballast and passengers to Lt.-Col. Tompkins. 12th inst., saw bark Texas, from Port Royal for New-York.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Pawnee, with mdse. to E. Dyner.

Bark Palmetract, (Nor.,) Olsen, Savannah 9 days, in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Co.

Bark Louisa, Benton, [illegible], with sugar, &c., to A. G. Colton & Co.

Brig Tiscia, (of Eastport,) [illegible], Tenerife, Jan. 5, with fruit, &c., to J. M. [illegible] & Co. Am. vessels.

Brig R. H. Moulton, (of St. John,) [illegible] Sloane, Matanzas 8 days, with molasses to master. [illegible] last saw a large ship ashore on Carrysfort Reef, with [illegible] wreckers alongside taking out cargo.

Schr. R. M. Demill, Hendrickson, [illegible] days, with lead, salt, &c., to Demill & Co. Dec. [illegible] 35 47, lon. 9 28, spoke brig Waredale, of Eastport, from Alexandria, for Falmouth, Eng. 14th inst., lat. 39 55, lon. 70 25, spoke Hamburg ship Gellert, hence for Bristol.

Sch. Earl Mulgrave, (Br., of Baddeck, C. B.,) Campbell, Aux Cayes 1st inst., with logwood, &c., to Jas. Hunter & Co. 3d inst., saw a fore-and-aft schr. ashore on Fortune Island; also saw bark Maryland ashore on Inagua, (before reported;) also heard at Inagua of the Br. brig Nyassa, of Halifax, being ashore at that place. Left no American vessels.

Schr. Dirigo, (of Philadelphia,) Cook, Sagua, Feb. 4, with sugar, &c., to Jas. E. Ward. When coming out of Sagua, collided with brig Croton, bound to Newport, R. I., carrying away jibboom; the brig had mainsail and staysail split, lost foreyard, &c., and put back to repair. Both vessels had pilots on board.

Schr. Trident, Snow, Anguadilla, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to Talbot & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Shr. G. R. Fisher, Stevens, Milford, Del., 2 ds., with corn, to B. N. Fox & Co.

Schr. A. R. Wetmore, Edwards, Baltimore, 6 ds., wood.

Schr. Wide World, Adams, Baltimore 5 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Benjamin D. Prince, Rayner, Truro 6 ds., with fish to master.

BELOW—One bark and one brig.

WIND—During the day, fr m W. S. W.

Sailed.

U. S. steam transport, Ericsson, Port Royal; steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Bremen and Southampton. Barks Houston, Hatteras Inlet; Goodspeed, Sligo; Panama, Rio Janeiro. Hieland, (Brem.,) Bremen; Jason, (Nor.,) Rotterdam; Lord Palmerston, (Sard.,) Queenstown. Brigs Young Dorchester, (Br.,) Havana; Mauitland, (Lubeck,) Rio Janeiro; Rio, (Swed.,) Falmouth.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Arr. ship Boston, Liverpool. Sld. ship E. W. Farley, for Ship Island, with six companies of the Eighth New-Hampshire Regiment.

Miscellaneous.

The following vessels are now at sea, bound to this port, some of which are fully due:

Audubon, Phinney, from Antwerp, Dec. 30.
Ashburton, Bradish, London, Jan. 1.
Advance, Child, Liverpool 4. Jan. 9.
Alice Ball, Adams, Havre, Jan. 15.
America, Salte, Havre, Jan. 17.
Arno, Debring, Havre, Jan. 17.
Athena, ——, Havre, Jan. 8.
Armen, Sedulis Liverpool, Jan. 13.
Auguste, Gicshrecht, Havre, Jan. 15.
Anna, Davis, Palermo, Dec. 26.
Admiral Browning, ——, Deal, Dec. 17.
Brilliant, Hager, Havre, Jan 16.
Bromny, Hager, London, Dec 14.
Brilliant, Colburn, Shields, Dec. 3
Boreas, Henschler, Cadiz, Jan. 2.
Cincinnatus, Doane, Havre, Jan. 15.
Ceres, Jones, ——, Havre, Jan 15.
Charles Davenport, Kelly, Havre, Jan. 15.
Charles Ward, Bell, Havre, Jan.
Clara Morse, Merritt, Havre, Jan. 17.
Criterion, Harding, Havre, Jan 15.
C. Nesmith, Cousins, Havre, Jan. 2.
C. A. Stamler, Lenner, Antwerp, Dec. 20.
Chapin, Metcalfe, Havre, Jan. 4
Compromise, Cauldin Liverpool, Jan. 3.
Columbia, Bryant, Liverpool, Jan. 18.
Chance, ——, Shields, Nov 19.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI---NO. 3247. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

GLORIOUS VICTORY.

THE FALL OF FORT DONELSON.

Johnston and Buckner, the Rebel Generals, Captured.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND OTHER PRISONERS.

Escape of Floyd and Pillow with Five Thousand Men.

Floyd Denounced by the Rebels as a Black Hearted Traitor and Coward.

Heavy Losses in Killed and Wounded on Both Sides.

Immense Amount of War Material Captured.

THE OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Flag-officer Foote Gone to Attack Clarksville.

AUTHENTIC PLAN OF FORT DONELSON.

The following brief telegrams announcing the surrender of Fort Donelson to the land forces under Gen. GRANT, were received in this City, yesterday, and appeared in "Extras" and in the afternoon papers.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 17.

Fort Donelson surrendered yesterday forenoon.

Gen. BUCKNER and JOHNSTON, with 15,000 rebels, are prisoners.

Gen. FLOYD, by his great experience in treachery, stole away with 5,000 men on Saturday night.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 17.

Fort Donelson surrendered yesterday forenoon. Fifteen thousand prisoners were taken, including Gens. BUCKNER and JOHNSTON.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 17.

Dispatches from Gen. GRANT to Gen. HALLECK announce the surrender of Fort Donelson, with 15,000 prisoners, including Gens. JOHNSTON, BUCKNER and PILLOW.

Further official advices from Fort Donelson say that Gen. FLOYD escaped during the night, and the rebels in the fort denounced him as a black hearted traitor and coward.

The entire is known to have had thirty thousand troops, fifteen thousand of whom are our prisoners. Five thousand escaped, and the rest reported killed and wounded, or otherwise disabled. Our loss is not stated, but the slaughter in our ranks is mentioned as terribly severe.

The casualties on the gunboats at Fort Donelson were as follows: On the *St. Louis* there were three killed, including P. R. RILEY, of Cincinnati, two wounded, among them Lieut. KENDALL.

On the *Louisville*, five sailors were killed, four were slightly wounded, and two severely, each having both arms shot away.

On the *Carondelet* four were killed, six badly wounded, including WILLIAM HINTON, the pilot, and two severely wounded.

On the *Pittsburgh* two were wounded.

The force en route for Fort Donelson had mostly come up, and were located on the left.

Gen. LEW WALLACE, with the steamer *Missouri* and the Eleventh Indiana Regiment, arrived on Friday.

NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17.

Gen. McCLELLAN has received a dispatch fully confirming the capture of Fort Donelson.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM RICHMOND.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 16, via BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 17.

By a flag of truce to-day, we learn that Fort Donelson surrendered to Gen. GRANT yesterday.

Gens. PILLOW, FLOYD, JOHNSTON and BUCKNER were taken, together with 15,000 other prisoners.

DETAILS RECEIVED LAST NIGHT.

The following more detailed dispatches reached the City, last night, from the points indicated in the dates:

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 17.

Fort Donelson surrendered at 9 o'clock yesterday morning to the land forces. The gunboats were present at the time. *An immense amount of war material are among the trophies of the victory.*

Gen. FLOYD skulked away the night before the surrender.

The gunboat *Carondelet* has arrived at Cairo with a large number of our wounded. Many have also been taken to the Paducah hospital.

This city is wild with excitement and joy. The news was read at the Union Merchants' Exchange, creating the most intense enthusiasm. "The Star Spangled Banner" and the "Red, White and Blue" were sung by all present, after which they adjourned and marched to headquarters, twelve or fifteen hundred strong, where three rousing cheers were given for HALLECK and FOOTE. Gen. HALLECK appeared at the window, thanked the people for the hearty demonstration, and said:

"I promised when I came here, with your aid, to drive the enemies of the flag from your State. This has been done, and they are now virtually out of Kentucky, and soon will be out of Tennessee."

The "Star Spangled Banner" was repeated, and with louder cheers for the Union the crowd dispersed.

Judge HOLT wept for joy when he heard the news. Many of the stores were closed, the city decorated with flags, and evidence of the greatest joy everywhere manifest.

Gov. YATES, Secretary HATCH and Auditor DUBOIS of Illinois, left for Fort Donelson this morning to look after the wounded Illinois troops.

A requisition has been made for all the steamboats in this vicinity to be held in readiness for transportation of troops or Government stores.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 17.

A special to the *Times*, dated Fort Donelson, 16th, says:

"Fort Donelson surrendered at daylight this morning unconditionally. We have Gens. BUCKNER, JOHNSTON, BUSHROD and 15,000 prisoners, and 3,000 horses. Gens. PILLOW and FLOYD, with their brigade ran away on steamers without letting BUCKNER know their intentions.

Gen. SMITH led the charge on the lower end of the works, and was the first inside the fortifications. The Fort Henry runaways were bagged here.

The prisoners are loading on the steamers for Cairo.

Our loss is heavy—probably 400 killed and 800 wounded. We lose a large per centage of officers: Among them are Lieutenant-Colonels IRWIN of the Illinois Twentieth, WHITE of the Thirty-first, and SMITH of the Forty-eighth; Colonels JOHN A. LOGAN, SAWYER and RANSOM are wounded. Maj. POST, of the Eighth Illinois, with 200 privates, are prisoners, and have gone to Nashville, having been taken the night before the surrender. The enemy's loss is heavy, but not so large as ours, as they fought behind entrenchments.

We should have taken them by storming Saturday, if our ammunition had not given out in the night.

Gen. MCCLERNAND'S Division, composed of Gens. OGLESBY'S, WALLACE'S and MCARTHUR'S Brigades, suffered terribly. They were composed of the Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Forty-fifth, Forty-eighth and forty-ninth Illinois Regiments.

Gen. LEWIS WALLACE, with the Eleventh Indiana, Eighth Missouri, and some Ohio regiments, participated.

TAYLOR'S, WILLIARD'S, MCALLISTER'S, SCHWARTZ and DICKESS' Batteries were in the fight from the commencement.

The enemy formed our right for half an hour, but our lost ground was more than regained.

Gen. LANMAN'S Brigade of Gen. SMITH'S Division was the first in the lower end of the enemy's works, which was done by a charge of bayonets.

As nine-tenths of the rebels were pitted against our right, our forces on the right were ready all night to recommence the attack.

On Sunday morning they were met on their approach by a white flag, Gen. BUCKNER having sent early in the morning a dispatch to Gen. GRANT surrendering.

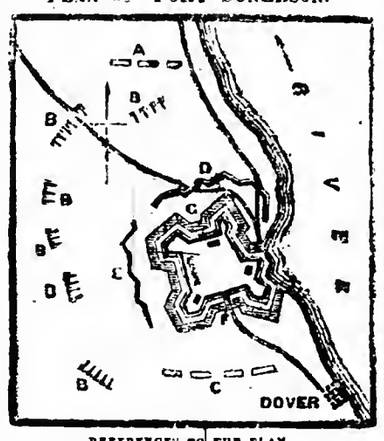
The works of the fort extend some five miles on the outside.

The rebels lose forty-eight field pieces, seventeen heavy guns, twenty thousand stand of arms, besides a large quantity of commissary stores.

The rebel troops are completely demoralized, and have no confidence in their leaders, as they charge PILLOW and FLOYD with deserting them.

Our troops from the moment of the investment of the fort, on Wednesday, lay on their arms night and day, half the time without provisions, all the time without tents, and a portion in a heavy storm of rain and snow.

PLAN OF FORT DONELSON.



REFERENCES TO THE PLAN.

A.—Gen. SMITH.
B.—Union Field Batteries.
C.—Gen. MCCLERNAND.
D.—Rebel Redoubts.
E.—Rebel Rifle Pits.
F.—Draw Bridge.
G.—Ditch around the Fort.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF THE VICTORY.

REPORT OF FLAG-OFFICER FOOTE.

CAIRO, Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The *Carondelet* has just arrived from Fort Donelson, and brings information of the capture of that Fort by the land forces, yesterday morning, with fifteen thousand prisoners.

JOHNSTON and BUCKNER were taken prisoners.

The loss is heavy on both sides.

FLOYD escaped with 5,000 men during the night.

I go up with the gunboats, and as soon as possible will proceed up to Clarksville.

Eight mortar boats are on their way, *with which I hope to attack Clarksville.*

My foot is painful, but the wound is not dangerous.

The army has behaved gloriously.

I shall be able to take out two iron-clad gunboats with me, as the others are disabled.

The trophies are immense.

The particulars will soon be given.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer.

REPORT OF BRIG.-GEN. CULLUM.

CAIRO, Feb. 17, 1862.

To Major-Gen. McClellan:

The Union flag floats over Fort Donelson. The *Carondelet*, Capt. WALKER, brings the glorious intelligence.

The fort surrendered at 9 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning. Gens. JOHNSTON (A. SYDNEY) and BUCKNER, and fifteen thousand prisoners, and a large amount of material of war are the trophies of the victory. Loss heavy on both sides.

FLOYD, the thief, stole away during the night previous, with five thousand men, and is denounced by the rebels as a traitor. I am happy to inform you that Flag-Officer FOOTE, though suffering with his foot, with the noble characteristic of our navy, notwithstanding his disability, will take up immediately two gunboats, and with the eight mortar boats which he will overtake, will make an immediate attack on Clarksville, if the state of the weather will permit. We are now firing a National salute from Fort Cairo in Gen. GRANT'S late post, in honor of the glorious achievement.

(Signed,) GEO. W. CULLUM,
Brig.-Gen. Vols. and U. S. A., and
Chief of Staff and Engineers.

THE REBEL GENERALS CAPTURED.

GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON

Gen. JOHNSTON, who was captured at the fall of Fort Donelson, and is now in our hands as a prisoner of war, is one of the five "Generals" of the rebel army. The other four being BEAUREGARD, LEE, COOPER and J. G. JOHNSTON. He was in chief command of the rebel Department of Kentucky, to which he was appointed as the successor of BUCKNER, four months ago. He is considered by military men the ablest General in the rebel service.

He is a native of Mason County, Ky., was born in 1802, and is now consequently 60 years of age. His father was a native of Connecticut. He was a student at Transylvania University, and subsequently graduated at West Point in 1826. During eight years succeeding he served in the army as a Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Sixth Infantry, and engaged in the campaign against BLACK HAWK, in which he acted as Adjutant-General of the Illinois troops, with the rank of Colonel. He subsequently resigned his commission in the army, and in 1836 removed to Texas. He entered the Texan army as a private soldier, but Gen. RUSK soon discovered his strategic abilities and made him Adjutant-General of his command. He soon rose to be senior Brigadier-General of the Texan army, was promoted to succeed Gen. FELIX HOUSTON, which led to a duel between them, wherein JOHNSTON was wounded. In 1837 he took the command-er-chief in Texas, and in 1839 he acted as Secretary of War of the new Republic, under President LAMAR. He participated also in the Indian fight on the River Neuces, in which the Cherokees, 700 strong, were defeated. In 1840 he retired from office and settled on his plantation near Galveston. He labored hard for the annexation of Texas. In 1846, at the request of Gen. TAYLOR he went to Mexico, and arrived there shortly after the battles of Resaca de la Palma and Palo Alto. He was elected Colonel of the First Texas Regiment, and served in that capacity for six months. He then served as Aid to Gen. BUTLER in the battle of Monterey; and for his conduct on that day he was recommended by Gen. TAYLOR for the appointment of Brigadier-General, but the position was bestowed upon Caleb Cushing. After this battle he returned to a plantation in Brazoria County, Texas, where he remained, until appointed by Gen. TAYLOR, in 1849, as Paymaster in the army. When the enrollment of four new regiments was proposed by the Pierce Administration, the Texas Legislature asked that he be appointed one of the Colonels; and he was accordingly appointed by JEFF. DAVIS, then Secretary of War, Colonel of the Second Cavalry, with his headquarters at San Antonio, Texas. There he remained till 1857, the greater part of the time in command of the Department of Texas. In the latter part of 1857 he received the command of the United States forces sent to coerce the Utah Mormons into obedience, and conducted the remarkable expedition across the Plains to Salt Lake City, in the Spring of the succeeding year. He was out in command of the Military District of Utah, and received the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. On the close of the Mormon troubles he was sent to California, and on the death of Gen. CHARLE, assumed the command of the Department of the Pacific. Shortly after the rebellion put under way, his loyalty was suspected, and Gen. SCOTT was sent out to supersede him. Before Gen. SCOTT reached Utah, Johnston had left his command and joined the rebels. The fear of being caught, he took the overland route, with three or four companions, on mules, and passed through Arizona and Texas, and thence to Richmond. At first he was appointed to the only command on the Pacific coast, but, upon the great importance of the Western Department being seen by JEFF. DAVIS, he was appointed to take entire command at Bowling Green. He then did every thing possible to strengthen that position, and bring as large a force as could be got for its defence. Only a month ago, he issued an earnest appeal to Kentucky and Tennessee to furnish him with fifty thousand more men. But Gens. BUCKNER and HALLECK were "too much" for him. A week ago his position was outflanked, and the National army was in his rear; and last Monday, he and the greater part of his command left for Fort Donelson, to make a desperate stand against our advancing columns. He had just time to get his army in position for battle, when the fort was assaulted and he and all his command there stationed taken prisoners. Gen. JOHNSTON stands a little over six feet high, is of a large, bony, sinewy frame, with a grave, gaunt and thoughtful face; possesses quiet, unassuming manners—forming, in all, a soldier of very imposing appearance.

SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER.

Gen. BUCKNER, the second prisoner in rank captured at Fort Donelson, is a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, and for some months was in chief command in the rebel Western Department. He is a native of Kentucky, a graduate of West Point, and is now 38 years of age. In 1841, he was appointed, by brevet, Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry, and next year he was Acting Assistant-Professor of Ethics at West Point. In 1846, he was transferred to the Sixth Infantry, in which he went to Mexico, and was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallant conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco, at which latter battle he was wounded. He was subsequently brevetted Captain for gallant conduct at Molino del Rey. In 1847 he was Regimental Quartermaster, subsequently Assistant Instructor in Infantry Tactics, and in 1852, Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of captain. When the secession movement began, he took an active but secret part with them, and as commander of the Kentucky State Guard, he exercised a powerful influence on the fighting element of his native State. Last Summer he visited Washington, represented himself there as loyal, ingratiated himself into Gen. Scott's confidence, obtained permission to inspect all the fortifications in that vicinity, made Hon. ROGER MALLORY and others believe that he wished to take active service in the army of the United States, returned to Louisville, and remained for a brief period, without giving public indication that he contemplated any disloyal movement, but all this time was holding conference with JEFF. DAVIS and the conspirators. Subsequently he managed to seduce a large part of the State Guard into the rebel service, and for this was appointed to command at Bowling Green. He is an adroit, skillful, bad man. The days of his active treason, however, are now ended.

GEN. BUSHROD.

Gen. BUSHROD, we believe, is a Kentucky Militia General. He is not a graduate of West Point and is unknown to fame either in military or civil life.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

Rejoicings in the City—Gen. Scott on Broadway.

Many were the anxious hearts carried to business yesterday. Over the matutinal muffin was read the fact that the right wing of the entrenchments at Fort Donelson had been carried, and that the Stars and Stripes waved over those works. In ferry-boats' omnibuses and cars men earnestly discussed the position of our troops, and confidently asserted that it was only a question of time with regard to the beleaguered fort. Yet, notwithstanding this confidence in the success of our troops, anxiety was depicted on many faces, and further news was looked for with the deepest interest.

Before noon the news arrived of the defeat of the rebels, and their surrender to the Union General. Every bulletin was soon surrounded with an eager crowd, who, with greedy eyes devoured the news. Newsboys were flying about with "Extras," and in an almost incredible short space of time the glorious news was all over town. Then came hand-shakings and congratulations that are impossible to describe, but which were fervent, honest and loyal.

At the City Hall, Custom-house, and other public buildings, the National flag was flung to the breeze. On the hotels and principal buildings on Broadway the National Standard was also raised, making the City present as gay an appearance with regard to colors, as it did at the common event of the war.

When the excitement was at its height Gen. SCOTT was seen in a carriage on Broadway. As soon as he was recognized cheer after cheer went up, and he was followed to a store where he was about to make some purchases. The crowd was so great, such an interest being taken in the General, that the Police were obliged to clear a passage through the people, in order to allow him to make his exit from the store.

From there the General drove to the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, on Wall-street, where he was immediately surrounded by brokers, merchants and others, who cheered him loudly. On the veteran General leaving the bank further rapturous demonstrations were manifested, and continued until the General had entered his carriage, and was driven rapidly away.

In the evening BARNUM'S Museum was brilliantly illuminated, every pane of glass in the building having a light behind it. The effect was most pretty, and it made that portion of Broadway almost as light as day.

The news of the capture of Donelson created great excitement in business circles, and gave unbounded satisfaction to all parties. At the Produce Exchange, the news was received with most enthusiastic cheering. Very few seemed surprised, though many were evidently pained to hear that FLOYD had stolen 5,000 men from the rebel ranks and fled to parts unknown.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The following communication has been sent in for publication:

OFFICE, No. 30 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 17, 1862.

At a special meeting of the Committee, held this day, Mr. BRAILEY, Vice-Chairman, presiding, the following resolutions, submitted by the Chair, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in further acknowledgment of the loyal and gallant conduct of the Union forces, now engaged in so successful a work, this Committee desire to express their admiration of the strategic skill of the commanding Generals, the self-sacrificing bravery of the officers, which is all surpassed by the unflinching courage displayed in the investment, assault and capture of Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, in Tennessee.

Resolved, That the public heart of the country overflows with gratitude to the heroic men who have added a new glory to our national annals.

Resolved, That the memory of the patriots who have maintained the national honor at the sacrifice of their lives, becomes a sacred trust of a grateful country; and that the worth of our unfaltering defenders of the Union are entitled to the sympathy of all who appreciate principles of loyal duty and devoted patriotism.

Resolved, With the view to give public expression of the grateful sense entertained by the people in regard to the recent successes of the National arms, his Committee recommend that the citizens of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity, be invited to assemble in mass meeting on the day of the inaugural by the birth of WASHINGTON—the 22d of February, inst.

Resolved, That a Special Committee be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting, and to give public notice of the time and place; and that His Honor the Mayor be requested to preside.

REJOICING IN BROOKLYN.

The intelligence given in the morning papers of yesterday, as to the operations of our troops at Fort Donelson, caused great anxiety among all classes; they had not forgotten the events remembered 4th of July, and when the semi-official announcement was made about noon, that Union troops had really gained a great victory over the rebels, it cast the whole people. The good news seemed to have been rapidly heralded simultaneously throughout the city, and great was the rejoicing thereat. The Stars and Stripes were displayed upon private and public buildings, and on the shipping at the docks, and the ferry-boats traversing the East River.

The news created a panic among the children in attendance at the public and private schools, and in several the scholars were so excited that they burst out into cheers, which could not be restrained, and the Principals were compelled to dismiss the scholars for the day. On the streets and in the public houses the first success of our arms was the subject under consideration, to the exclusion of all other topics. A gleam of satisfaction pervaded every countenance, and all seemed to feel that the rebellion is not lost, was in a certain way of being permanently crushed.

REJOICING THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 17.

Mayor WIGHTMAN has issued a congratulatory proclamation on the capture of Fort Donelson, and directing a salute of 100 guns at noon to-morrow, also that the church bells be rung and the national flags be displayed from the public buildings.

The patriotic citizens will fire 500 guns on the Common to-morrow.

Resolutions were unanimously passed in both branches of the Legislature, to-day, presenting the thanks of the people of the State to the gallant officers and soldiers of the army, and the sailors of the navy of the United States, on the occasion of the series of brilliant victories recently won by their courage and skill in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and the Governor was requested to order a salute in honor of these great successes of the arms of the Union.

Dispatches from Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, announce the general manifestation of enthusiasm and thanksgiving for the glorious result.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 17.

The news of the great victory of the war operates like sunshine, of which we are entirely destitute to-day. Crowds are gathering, under umbrellas, in the vicinity of Third and Chestnut streets, and "extras" find a ready demand.

The arrangements for the grand celebration of our victories, appointed for the 22d of February, will be made on a much more extensive scale, in view of this a most overwhelming disaster to the rebel cause.

Flags are being profusely thrown out in every direction.

The occasion is one of great public rejoicing.

In the midst of the joy over the news at the Commercial Rooms in the Merchants' Exchange, a proposition was started to raise a fund of $100,000 to encourage and provide for the orphans of the slain on our side, and $5,000 was raised in a few minutes. The rest will be easily obtained. Besides this benefit, the Corner Shop Refreshment Committee have had under consideration the establishment of a home for the benefit of all wounded, maimed and sick soldiers after the rebellion is crushed. A charter for a "Soldier's Home" has been obtained, and the election of a suitable building will shortly be commenced. It is stated that one gentleman has signified his intention of subscribing $40,000 for this purpose.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 17.

Rejoicings in honor of the glorious victory of the Federal arms, and the capture of rebel Generals, has kept the city in a blaze of excitement till a late hour to-night. The Capitol, State House, City Hall, Governor's residence, Van Voelkten Hall, and other buildings, were brilliantly illuminated, huge bonfires blazed in State and Washington streets, and the whole city is assembled rejoicing.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Feb. 17.

The news of the taking of Fort Donelson was received here with the wildest enthusiasm. Flags waved from the principal buildings, and there seemed to be a spontaneous burst of patriotic feeling. The bells were rung, cannon fired, bonfires lighted, dwellings illuminated, fireworks exhibited, &c. Speeches were made by the Mayor and others at the City Hall. Bands of music were out, and the streets were filled with people till a late hour. It was a general jubilee.

TROY, Monday, Feb. 17.

The war news caused great rejoicing in this city, and there was a large display of bunting. This evening 100 guns were fired, and the bells of the churches rung. A salute was fired at the Watervliet Arsenal. POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Feb. 17.

One hundred guns were fired here, and all of our bells rung this afternoon, in honor of the capture of Fort Donelson.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, Feb. 17.

The news of the surrender of Fort Donelson, received this morning, created the wildest enthusiasm. Business of all kinds was temporarily suspended. The Boards of Trade adjourned at an early hour. The people claim the honor of the victory for Illinois, the troops there being twenty-five regiments of infantry of Illinois, six of Iowa, and four of Indiana. There were also four regiments of Illinois cavalry, and six companies of artillery from Wisconsin.

AUBURN, Monday, Feb. 17.

One hundred guns were fired in this City, over the Fort Donelson victory.

GENEVA, Monday, Feb. 17.

The citizens of Geneva are all rejoicing. Bells are ringing, cannon are firing, and bonfires burning, over the great victory at Fort Donelson.

UTICA, Monday, Feb. 17.

We share the universal war excitement. Guns are firing, flags flying, fireworks and bonfires blazing.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 17.

The Union men are overflowing with joy. The news is nowhere more acceptable than to them. Secession is overwhelmed at this Waterloo defeat.

SAG HARBOR, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 17.

The people here are rejoicing by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon and displaying of flags. All the schools are dismissed to participate in the occasion.

GREENPORT, Monday, Feb. 17.

The news of the capture of Fort Donelson caused great rejoicing here. A salute of thirty-four guns was fired.

The revenue-cutter AGASSIZ, Lieut.-Com. FREEMAN, stationed in the harbor, is also firing a salute, and is gaily decorated with colors.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Feb 17.

A citizens' salute of 100 guns, in honor of the capture of Fort Donelson, was fired here this afternoon, and a salute of 100 guns was also fired by order of Gov. SPRAGUE.

BURLINGTON Vt., Monday, Feb. 17.

This village is wild with excitement over the capture of Fort Donelson. The bells are ringing and a National salute of 50 guns being fired.

DETROIT, Mich., Monday, Feb. 17.

The news of the victory at Fort Donelson caused indescribable joy here. One hundred guns were fired on receipt of the news, and to-night buildings are illuminated. The fire department, citizens and military are out in a grand procession, with banners, torches and rockets, to celebrate the grand event.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Monday, Feb 17.

The greatest excitement prevailed to day, on the reception of the news of the capture of Fort Donelson. A salute of 100 guns was fired, and every demonstration of joy exhibited.

A special train left at 7 P. M., for Fort Donelson with physicians, 25 volunteer nurses, and a large quantity of hospital stores. A citizens' meeting has been called, to make arrangements for taking care of the wounded that will be sent here.

Gov. MORTON leaves for Fort Donelson to-night.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Pursuit of Price by Curtis and Sigel.

Capture of a Portion of the Rebel Supplies.

SPRINGFIELD, Sunday, Feb. 16.

The following is a special to the St Louis *Democrat*:

"According to the latest advices the Federal army is in vigorous pursuit of the rebels. Gen. PRICE'S army was on Clear Creek, twenty-nine miles from here, on Friday evening, and our forces five miles in the rear, preparing to make an early start in pursuit the next morning. Gen. PRICE had placed his train in advance.

About 100 wagons, containing supplies for him, were brought into this place from Forsyth, only a few hours before his retreat. The rebel sympathizers here claim that Gen. PRICE will be reinforced by twelve or fifteen regiments from Bentonville, Ark., under Gen. VAN DORN, but Gen. SIGEL, who was advancing on the rebel columns by a different route than that pursued by Gen. CURTIS, may strike a blow on their flank, and upset Gen. PRICE'S calculations.

Four rebel officers and thirteen prisoners fell into our hands on Friday, and are now here. The officers are the notorious Col. FREEMAN, Major BARRY, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. MCBRIDE; Capt. DIERINSON, Chief Engineer; and Capt. DONELL, Quartermaster.

A pony express has been established by Capt. BALDWIN between Rolla and this point.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Telegraphic Communication with Washington and New-York—Anticipated Visit of the Secretary of War.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 16, via BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 17.

The propeller *Planet* arrived this afternoon from Baltimore, having on board the sub-marine cable to be laid across the Bay from this point to Cape Charles.

The line has already been completed from Wilmington, Del., to Cape Charles, and also from the headquarters of Gen. WOOL, about a mile and a half up the beach, to the place selected for the crossing. The line will be sunk in a few days, and as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, this Department will be connected directly by telegraph with Washington and New-York, and the Government and the public will become informed of the important news transmitted hence from 12 to 24 hours earlier than at present.

The line will be under the management of Mr. W. H. HARRIS, of the United States Military Telegraph, and will be of the greatest value to the Government.

The *Fernandina* sailed this afternoon. Wind northeast. Weather clear.

In anticipation of a visit from the Secretary of War, the Tenth New-York Regiment was ordered to parade at 7 o'clock this morning, and the Secretary was to be received with a salute and other honors.

Obituary.

Hon. WM. PENNINGTON, of New Jersey, died at his residence, in Newark, on Saturday evening last. Mr. PENNINGTON was in the 66th year of his age. In 1837 he was elected Governor of New-Jersey, and for seven successive terms of one year each he was re-elected. President TAYLOR appointed him Governor of Minnesota, and the Senate confirmed him, but Mr. PENNINGTON declined the position, and subsequently was appointed by President FILLMORE one of the Judges to settle claims under the Mexican treaty. A union of the Republicans and Conservatives elected him to Congress in 1858, from a District which had previously been largely Democratic, and on Feb. 1, 1860, he was chosen Speaker of the House, after one of the bitterest contests on record. In 1861, Mr. PENNINGTON was renominated for Congress, but local causes contributed to his defeat, after a very close canvas, in which he ran largely ahead of his ticket.

There are painful rumors in circulation in Newark, to the effect that Gov. PENNINGTON'S illness was brought to its lamentable conclusion by the mistake of a druggist, who carelessly put up morphine, when the prescription called for quinine. The fatal blunder was not discovered until the medicine had been administered. The matter will undoubtedly undergo an investigation.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Feb. 16.

Arrived ship *War Hawk*, Honk-Kong; bark *Scotland*, New-York.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Evacuation of Bowling Green.

PART OF THE TOWN BURNED.

Movements of the National Forces.

Eighty Thousand Men Concentrating on the Cumberland.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 17

This morning's *Commercial* has the following special dispatch:

"On learning that the rebels were evacuating Bowling Green, Gen. BUELL ordered a forced march by Gen. MITCHELL to save if possible the railroad and turnpike bridges on Big Barren River. They, however, had all been destroyed when Gen. MITCHELL reached the banks of the river.

The brigades of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE and Gen. HINDMAN were, until Thursday evening, at Woodland Station.

The rebels left nothing at Bowling Green except a few old wagons.

A part of the town, it is reported, is being burnt.

It is believed now that no rebel forces exist in Kentucky east of the direct road from Bowling Green and Franklin to Nashville.

Gen. CRITTENDEN is trying to organize another army at Carthage, on the south bank of the Cumberland. This is the only rebel force on the line from Bowling Green to Nashville.

Gens. BRECKINRIDGE and HINDMAN'S Brigades have fallen back on Russellville, where Gens. BUCKNER and FLOYD'S Brigades have been stationed for some time. Gens. JOHNSTON and HARDEE were also believed to be at that point on Friday.

It is believed that, with the exception of the above brigades, the whole rebel army has been moved to Fort Donelson and Clarksville.

What movements may have been made by the rebel forces can only be conjectured, but the probabilities are that they have concentrated their whole force on the Cumberland.

If, however, they have not done so, the divisions of Generals NELSON and MITCHELL will be ample to cope with all they may have between Bowling Green and Nashville.

It is believed that the divisions of Gens. MCCOOK and THOMAS embarked at the mouth of Salt River, on steamers for Cumberland, on Saturday night, and that the troops who have been in camps of instruction at Barlstown, were at Louisville yesterday embarking for the Cumberland.

Three Indiana regiments, and a battery of artillery, leave New-Albany to-day.

The aggregate of these reinforcements is perhaps 40,000.

Gen. BUELL, we understand, goes with Gen. MCCOOK'S Division, to the command in person on the Cumberland, where our forces will be, by to-morrow night, 80,000. While he presses the enemy on the Cumberland with his numerous forces, their flank and rear are pressed by the heavy divisions under Gens. NELSON and MITCHELL.

Since writing the above we learn that ten regiments now in Ohio camps are ordered at once to the Cumberland.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 16 via BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 17.

By a flag of truce from Norfolk, we learn that fighting has been going on near Savannah, and that city has probably been captured.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The glorious news of the capture of Fort Donelson occasioned the greatest enthusiasm with the employés at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, and was the theme of conversation during the whole of the day. The troops on Governor's Island also expressed their delight at the surrender of the fort, but more especially at the capture of the rebel Generals. They are looking forward to the arrival of the Roanoke prisoners, some of whom are expected to be quartered in Castle William, though nothing positive is known as to their disposition.

The gunboat *Clifton* was put into commission at the Navy-yard yesterday. Since we published the list of the *Clifton's* officers, Acting-Gunner CHARLES ALBERT, who was appointed to the steamer *Octorara*, has been promoted to an Acting Mastership on the *Clifton*, in the place of Acting-Master GARVIN.

The gunboats *Westfield* and *Forbes* have left the Yard, and are expected to sail at once.

The propellers *Sachem* and *Currituck* hauled down the Yard, and took the berth vacated by the *Savannah*. They will be filled up with stores and provisions immediately. The bark *A. Haughton*, storeship of Capt. POARCH'S fleet, lies alongside the *Sachem* and *Currituck*, taking in stores.

The sloop-of-war *Dacotah* hauled under the sheers to receive her guns, cannon-balls, &c. She carries, in addition to six broadside guns, two swivel guns amidship, one of which is a 10-inch columbiad, and the other a 100-pound rifled gun.

The sloop-of-war *Savannah* is in the dry dock, being overhauled. She leaks badly.

The storeship *Supply* has hauled down to the Atlantic Basin, where she will discharge her cargo, and then return to the Yard to be filled up with stores.

The storeship *Relief* is at the Long Dock being cleaned out for the reception of stores.

The sloop-of-war *Adirondack* is progressing satisfactorily, and may be expected to be launched early in March. They have already begun to clear the ways, and have been using the diving-bell to remove any unseen obstructions. Her machinery is being built at the Atlantic Works, near the foot of Grand-street, East River. The number of men employed at these Works is upward of 300. A gang of mechanics have been at Belfast, Me., for some months past working on the machinery of new gunboats, which are now completed.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE AT THE NARROWS.

The American sloop *Sarah and Hester* yesterday tried to run past the guard-boat at the Narrows, without being boarded. Several ride shots and a blank cartridge from the large gun were fired, to which she paid no attention, when the guard-boat slipped her chain and gave chase. Upon boarding her found she had no Captain or papers on board. This is the second case of the kind within the last week.

Funeral of Dr. Luther V. Bell.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 17.

The funeral of Dr. LUTHER V. BELL took place in St. John's Church, Charlestown, this afternoon. Gov. ANDREW, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, and many members of the Legislature were present.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL—THE CASE OF GEN. STONE—HIS CONNECTION WITH THE SONORA GRANTS—RETURNING FUGITIVE SLAVES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15, 1862.

The passage, by the Senate, of the Treasury Note bill, including the legal tender clause, is subject of very general congratulation among the friends of the Administration. Among the opponents of the legal tender provision, were some of the ablest and firmest friends of the Administration, whose sincere desire for the most effective support of the Government cannot for a moment be justly questioned. They honestly believed the policy injudicious, and made strenuous fight in support of their theory. But the overwhelming necessity existing for the measure is a stronger argument than anything offered against the bill, and secured the decisive vote of 30 to 7. Having made their record, the opposition yielded with excellent grace, and the Democratic opponents in both Houses confess to a sense of relief when the bill, legal tender and all, had passed. There are few members who would care to assume the responsibility which would have rested upon them in the event of the defeat of the measure, and the risk of the consequences to themselves of the financial panic that would speedily follow the admitted bankruptcy of the Government.

Now that the bill has passed, it is but just that due credit should be awarded to the author of the legal tender scheme, the Hon. E. G. SPAULDING, Member of Congress, from the Buffalo (N. Y.) District. It was Mr. SPAULDING who originated the proposition to force a fixed paper currency upon the country by making Treasury Notes a legal tender. His practical knowledge and experience as a banker and financier early disclosed to his own mind the fact, which since then has become so patent to overwhelming majorities in each House of Congress and the country, to wit, that no other scheme could possibly provide for the wants of the Government *in time* to save it from absolute financial ruin. He gave the subject unremitting study and attention, devoting to it the entire holiday season, and maturing, finally, a measure which has received the indorsement of the Administration and of Congress, and withstood the combined assaults of selfish and honest opponents alike. He has reason to be proud of the triumph he has achieved, and the country will not soon forget his services.

The caption given to my letter of Tuesday evening in regard to Gen. STONE'S arrest, seems to convey more than your correspondent feels at liberty to assume. In one sense it is true, my letter was the "statement of a personal friend." Permit me to state, however, that I do not claim intimate acquaintance with the General, nor have I a right to assume that *he* knows me as "a personal friend." I doubt whether he would remember my name if mentioned to him, for the only occasions of my ever coming in personal contact with him were during the excitement of last Spring, when actively loyal men at Washington met only for business and not to cultivate friendships. It is due to Gen. STONE that I should avoid in such relations to him as would imply that I am able to make his strongest defence. What I have said of him was written without consultation, with or hint from any of his associates. It was the spontaneous tribute of one whose sense of justice revolts against a verdict of guilty against any man upon mere accusation, and the testimony of one who, by chance, had in his possession what he believed to be important and interesting facts bearing on the case. Notwithstanding his slight personal acquaintance with Gen. STONE, your correspondent is familiar with much of his history, both on this side of the Continent and on the Pacific coast.

Gen. STONE proves no exception to the rule which the TIMES occasionally has illustrated by citing the figure of the dog at which all the little curs bark if once he is hurt. Last Winter and Spring, when he was the confidant of the Lieutenant-General, and trusted with a power by absence of which he could have surrendered this Capital to the traitors in a single night, he was everywhere lauded, and his antecedents were promptly put on file as evidence of his fitness for so responsible a position. Now—such is the meanness of weak human nature—when his star is temporarily eclipsed—when he is found, and powerless to parry the poisoned thrusts aimed at his reputation, correspondents betray the Press by spurious charges, insinuated rather than boldly expressed, which are designed to create the impression that his antecedents have been bad, and the natural precedents of treachery and the worst of public crimes.

Your correspondent undertakes to denounce, as entirely erroneous, the modified charge that Gen. STONE was ever engaged in filibustering or other discreditable pursuits in the Mexican State of Sonora. The facts are these: The Central Government of Mexico some years ago made a contract for the survey, on its behalf, of all the public lands in Sonora. That contract fell into the hands of a company of respectable citizens of California, who employed STONE as a civil engineer to superintend the survey. It was solely in the execution of this duty that he was in Sonora. But the *local* authorities of that State disapproved the contract, and did what South Carolina and her seceding sisters have been trying to do,—they undertook to nullify and defeat the action of the Central Government. Sonora being so far removed from the seat of Government is practically almost beyond its control. The necessary protection could not be afforded to the survey, and the local authorities finally succeeded in their illegal efforts to break up the surveying party, but not until it had completed a considerable portion of the work allotted to it. In the meantime, notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Government of Sonora toward the enterprise in which STONE was engaged, he managed with so much prudent skill as to maintain constantly the most amicable *personal* relations with the very officials who made no secret of their determination to prevent the fulfillment of his mission, and who finally drove him out of the country as the only means of overcoming his indomitable perseverance. Will anyone believe that persons even suspected of filibusterism would have been thus treated by a people whose nightmare consists of the vision of Count Boulbous and California Crabbes in pursuit of conquest?

Such general interest is felt in STONE'S case, either for or against him, that I shall be pardoned for giving the response of his friends to the prejudice growing out of the accusation that he was superzealous in efforts to arrest runaway negroes and restore them to their owners. Such conduct would hardly be expected of a Massachusetts man; and if the charge were clearly true, your correspondent would be the last to offer any palliation therefor. The facts, I am informed, however, are these: While in command on the Upper Potomac, there came within STONE'S camp some negroes belonging to well known and loyal Virginians residing in their neighborhood, who had been and were rendering valuable service to our army. Their owners came after them; the negroes claimed military protection; but Gen. STONE gave them up. If this is true, did he not do exactly right? What authority had he to act otherwise? Congress has passed no law emancipating the slaves of loyal men. It *refuses* to pass a law emancipating even the slaves of notorious rebels, unless they are actually employed in rebel service. The President of the United States has not ventured to issue any edict whatever prescribing a general rule of action in the case of fugitives from labor. No department of the Government finds authority to supply the omission. Why, then, expect Gen. STONE to do that which neither the President, Congress, nor the Departments dare? Gen. STONE'S friends feel assured that he will be acquitted with honor of all the charges upon which he is to be tried. They ask that public opinion will not convict him on *ex parte* testimony on other charges on which he is *not* to be tried, and to which, therefore, he can make no defence. It is not mercy they plead for him; they demand only the simplest justice.

I have been asked, this evening, what I alluded to in the paragraph in my last, which seemed to convey the impression that Gen. MCKINSTRY had accomplices in misconduct in the Western Department, who ought to be exposed. Let me answer here, I do not mean to assume Mr. MCKINSTRY'S guilt. He is entitled to a trial before that verdict is recorded. But it is said here that the reason why he is denied a trial, though he has been in confinement ever since the middle of November last, is that *his trial would expose to the public gaze, as the parties, who used him to the public wrong, the friends of somebody who has power at court.* Mr. LINCOLN and Secretary STANTON would do well to look into this affair, and bring the truth out, no matter who it hurts. They are not willing parties to the suppression, and probably do not suspect the fact that improper personal considerations are at the back of it. S.

ANOTHER JOB FOR SECRETARY STANTON—INEFFICIENCY OF THE ORDNANCE BUREAU—AN EXPEDITION FOR GEN. HEINTZELMAN—M'CALLUM IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT—INTERFERENCE OF EUROPEAN POWERS—THE WESTERN GUNBOATS—GEN. FREMONT, MARSHAL LAMON, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

In arresting Gen. STONE the Secretary of War has stopped short, I am afraid, of the point when the necessities of the Government demand he should attain. Efficiency, if not the public safety, demand changes in some of the Executive Departments, to which a man of his energy and penetration cannot much longer remain blind. Prominent, most prominent, among them, that most imperatively calls for reformation, is the central bureau of the Ordnance Department. I do not know that sympathy with rebellion can justly be charged against Gen. RIPLEY. But to another charge, almost as flagrant, he certainly is fairly liable. No man that has had to do with his Department could have failed to be most strongly impressed with the feeling that he is utterly incompetent for the proper discharge of the heavy and responsible duties of his position. The Army Register shows that Gen. RIPLEY entered the service in June, 1814, as a Second Lieutenant of artillery. He must have been at that time at least 21 years of age, as he was a graduate from the Point—so that probably he is now nearly, if not quite, 70 years of age, and, with perhaps a half-dozen exceptions, the *oldest* man in the service. He has never been remarkable for vigor of intellect or energy of action. He has always been wedded to the rodent of oldest ruts and thinks to-day that the *ne plus ultra* of weapons is the old flint-lock musket and the smooth-bore 3-pounders, with which he was first acquainted in the days when he was a boy at the Academy. Every improvement proposed is at once condemned by him and not one has been adopted except against his determined opposition. In addition to this educated prejudice, he is paralyzed as it were by the infirmities of age and the enervating influence of Washington life. He is said to be honest in the discharge of his duties, and I believe he is so. But honesty is but a personal qualification, and which though possessed by the chief, does not always permeate and control the entire department. Capacity and immaculate integrity are but poor safeguards against the wily and insinuating, and I am much mistaken if a large portion of the mistakes and casualties of the war do not eventually settle down "of record" on the books of Gen. RIPLEY'S bureau. It would be some relief if the second in authority under Gen. RIPLEY was capable of redeeming the inefficiency of his chief. But in the qualities that the first lacks the second is entirely deficient. Besides, the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives have most clearly established that Colonel MAYNADIER is less worthy of public trust than those who are in arms against the Government. That he is not now in the rebel capital, is because the chiefs of the conspiracy would give him only the second position in the Ordnance Bureau, instead of the head, which he demanded. Until these loads are removed from the Ordnance Department, and such men like HAGNER, or DYER, or KINGSBURY are put where their genius, their attainments and their progressive spirit can be infused through the Ordnance Bureau, Secretary STANTON with but a heavy dragging will take much of the service. At another time, I shall endeavor to illustrate, by well known facts, some of the assertions I have made—though Secretary STANTON can hardly move without becoming entangled in them, without my implicating attention to their existence.

The weather is like Spring to-day. It was cold for a day or two, and a crust of frost was made that would hold a horse or even a man or dog, but not into which he would before become fast. This lasted, however, but a short time, and, now again the roads are impassable. The mud is in that liquid state that it does what our army here cannot do—it runs over, dousing over the sidewalks and penetrating the basements.

The sickness of Secretary STANTON has been more severe and lengthy than is generally known. What the papers represented as vertigo, is somewhat akin to apoplexy that it is very difficult to determine the difference. Vertigo sounds less alarming than apoplexy, and hence probably its general use. He was overworked, no doubt, and will overwork himself again, and many, therefore, live lost to the country almost any day, and perhaps at a time when the country can least spare him.

The business men of the country will be glad of the appointment of Engineer MCCALLUM to the Bureau in the War Department which has charge of the transportation of munitions, supplies and troops. No man in the country is more familiar with the details of the immense management—to use, I may say that no man who ever had charge of the Erie Railroad when that great road was operated solely as a channel of traffic, and before it fell into the hands of the men who would make reports for Wall-street in utter disregard of the real facts. Mr. MCALLUM will probably in due time take the place of Col. SCOTT, who will return to the charge of the Pennsylvania Central.

A new social institution has started up in Washington this Winter, or rather within the past month. It is the fashion now for the ladies of the Heads of Departments, and of the prominent military officers, to receive calls on Wednesdays of each week, during the middle hours of the day. At these receptions lunch or refreshments are profusely supplied. One who went the grand rounds on Wednesday is lavish in her descriptions of the "good things" she was profuse—chocolate at Secretary SEWARD'S, tea and coffee at Secretary CHASE'S, ice cream at Secretary BLAIR'S, confectionery (*a la Mercadita*) at Secretary WELLES', punch and other substantials at Gen. MCCLELLAN'S, and so on through, making a bill of fare as formidable as that of the "Chuzzlewit."

Those who would like to solve the problem whether it is possible for an expedition to strike a second or a third blow before the rebels can recover from the consternation and disaster of the first, are not a little anxious to have the experiment tried by Gen. HEINTZELMAN. It is known that he did the best fighting that was done at Bull Run; and, RUSSELL to the contrary, there was fighting done that day. It is believed that he does not know what it is to halt for breath, or to hang back for reinforcements, of which the rebels always get two to our one. The proposition submitted by Gov. CURTIN, to permit the Pennsylvania contingent of ten or twelve thousand men to be organized as an expedition, has been accepted, and it is now being fitted out at Philadelphia. If HEINTZELMAN does come to the command of a fair force, you may make sure that he will make a spoon or spoil a horn. He is one of the few army officers that "believe in it," and he would relish the opportunity to show the rebels that a Northern man can fight.

The success of BURNSIDE, and the triumphant progress of the Western flotilla, have dissipated all fears of European interference in our domestic affairs. It is presumed, in the first place, that before France or England can move, we shall have demonstrated to both those Powers that such a proceeding would not be as safe as seemed to be a few months ago. In the second place, it will be established that *cotton* will come out through the Tennessee loop-hole which PORTER and FOOTE have opened, much faster than it could be obtained from the blockaded ports of the Southern coast, and hence the seeming necessity or plausible pretext for European interference will be swept away, or buried beneath the heavy weight of the raw material which England so much needs.

By the way, speaking of the successes of FOOTE and PORTER, does it occur to you to look back and give credit, where credit is due, to the man who planned the enterprises which have yielded such abundant returns? Do you recollect that among the first charges that were brought against FREMONT was the one that he was wasting money in building gunboats to be used on the western rivers, and that an unending flood of ridicule and abuse was heaped upon what was called "his visionary scheme." FREMONT has not been permitted to reap the full harvest of the seed he planted, but the future will know that for the fall of Fort Henry, and probably for the ultimate reduction of Columbus and the clearing out of the Mississippi, the nation will be indebted to Gen. FREMONT'S foresight and adaptation of means to an end. The campaign of the West is coming back to the lines upon which FREMONT stood when his triumphant career was cut short. It is pronounced that it will be a success hereafter, only in that his well-digested plans are carried out. Thus time and circumstances are vindicating him almost before the ink is dry upon the paper that doomed him to inaction, and for a time to public censure. When justice is so speedy, who should murmur at temporary misfortunes. Who cannot afford to let the scum float to the top for a time, when it is so suddenly skimmed off.

Have you noticed how desperately hard it is to kill the demon of Slavery? Even here, at the capital, it shows as much vitality as the fabled hydra. In the course of some investigations made by the Senate, it became public that the jail of the District was being used for the safe keeping of persons charged with owing service and labor to other persons. In many instances it was shown that slaves were in the jail for safe keeping who were the property of persons known to be fighting in the ranks of the rebels—the owners charging with the safe keeping of their property the very Government they were endeavoring to destroy. Besides, it was shown that the management of the jail was a disgrace to any country, civilized or barbarian—the miserable brings, but half clad and half fed, being huddled together in apartments so small and filthy as to be repulsive even to the brutes who were the keepers. It would have been supposed that these facts being made public, Marshal LAMON, who has authority in the matter, would have promptly corrected the flagrant abuses charged upon his subordinates. Instead of doing so, however, he issues a written order to these same subordinates, that they shall not *permit any person to visit the jail*, except upon his authority, and it is understood that he gave special verbal orders against Senators and Representatives and members of the Press. When this became known, his conduct was made the subject of animadversion in the Senate, and I think a resolution was passed, calling upon the Executive to correct the houses of which such grievous complaint had been made. At any rate, Secretary SEWARD took the matter in hand, and I issued an order to Marshal LAMON, commanding him forthwith to release from custody all persons not held by a regular commitment of an authorized magistrate. One would have thought that such an order would have been obeyed with alacrity by a Republican appointee of a Republican President, elected by the free people of the free North. Was it so? Let Marshal LAMON himself answer. I copy his own order:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1862.

To Jailer and Guards at the Public Jail in the District of Columbia:

You will this day release from custody all persons claimed to be held to service or labor, and not charged with any crime or misdemeanor, who are now in jail, who have been there for the space of thirty days or upwards—from their arrest and commitment—and, in future, you will, in regard to persons claimed to serve or labor, and not charged with crime or misdemeanor, govern yourself in strict accordance with the order to me as Marshal for the District of Columbia, of mair Jan. 25, 1862, from Honorable Secretary of State. Respectfully, WARD H. LAMON,

United States Marshal, District Columbia.

This order you see is dated February 9, and that it contains internal evidence that he was in receipt of Secretary SEWARD'S order as early as Jan. 25. So it took him SIXTEEN DAYS to make up his mind to do his duty. One would have supposed a humane man would have been but too willing to embrace the earliest opportunity to relieve himself from a hateful and brutalizing responsibility. But Marshal LAMON evidently is equal to the most odious exactions of the slave code. It would be gratifying if it were no worse than that he is a willing tool of an odious institution. But he evidently has the capacity to be a first-class slave-driver. It has been ascertained and stated in his place in the Senate by Senator WILSON, that between the date of Secretary SEWARD'S order and Marshal LAMON'S directions to his jailers to execute its behests, he had a general jail delivery of the poor unfortunates previously in his charge, his ministers moving them—*a la* the old style—to the slave-pens of Baltimore to add to the jails of Maryland, beyond the jurisdiction of the District. By your Congressional proceedings you will also see that Senator WILSON depicted in indignant and thrilling language a scene where LAMON'S minions had lowered a man, charged with being a slave out of a window of the jail, fifty feet high, had strapped him across a barrel and given him a severe whipping, and then taken him to the slave-pen at Baltimore. It was to afford time for such acts, and to give opportunity for its virtual veto, that LAMON so long delayed executing Secretary SEWARD'S order. As if to make himself more odious to the people, Marshall LAMON has dismissed from the public service, Mr. DEVALL, the assistant keeper of the jail, through whose timely report of the Senate first became aware of the horrors of that prison-house. This man, LAMON, is a native of Virginia. He was made Marshal of the District through some personal friendship entertained for him by some member of President LINCOLN'S family. It is not probable that he will be removed—though it is impossible to conceive how he can be replaced. But there are influences potent to retain known rebels in the public service, and the same may and I fear will be potent to retain one who is a blot upon human nature, and an abiding disgrace to the Administration, the country and the age. But the Senate, I am happy to say, though powerless to remove LAMON has yet the power and the will to take from him the custody of the District jail, and thus relieve humanity from a repetition of the outrages which have shocked and scandalized the moral sense of the country.

Is it not a good joke, that bill passed by Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to detail officers to assist the War Department in the charter and purchase of vessels? It is said the War Department has been lame, but I will venture to say that it has exercised the power of purchasing and chartering vessels much more judiciously than the same service has been performed by the Navy. At any rate, it seems judicious after the MORGAN *exposé*, to pass such a law.

There is not a little indignation in the public mind against the outrageous language used towards Mrs. LINCOLN by the illustrated papers, in describing the late ball at the White House. Not content with giving a vile caricature of a human being, and underlining it "Mrs. LINCOLN," *Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* talks of "the exquisitely moulded shoulders and arms of our fair Republican Queen, the whiteness of which were absolutely dazzling; and again "her coronet wreath was in perfect keeping with her regal style of beauty;" and still again, "Mrs. LINCOLN possesses that rare beauty which has rendered the Empress of the French so celebrated as a handsome woman." Can it be doubted if any mother of grown children could feel anything but mortification and disgust at seeing herself thus spoken of in a public print? Mrs. LINCOLN may be susceptible to such fulsome flattery, but I hope she is not. At any rate, it seems repugnant to good taste that any paper should give publicity to what is either malignant satire or a gross exaggeration.

Has the death of BERNARD DONALLY been chronicled in the TIMES? It should be. He died suddenly, on Friday, from a rupture of a blood-vessel. The deceased had a wide reputation, a few years since, for one of the most telling political exploits that history records. It was he, you recollect, who obtained from then Governor and now Gen. WISE that celebrated letter which was read at the Delavan House, in Albany, and which proved such a mighty weapon in the hands of the Caggerites, as we used to call them.

The defence of STONE by "J. W. S.," published in the TIMES a few days since, speaks more for the head of the writer than for his judgment. He is evidently not familiar with the facts, or he could not have committed the mistake of telling the public that Gen. BAKER was only executing his own wishes in the disastrous affair at Ball's Bluff. He seems never to have read the blood-stained orders from STONE which were found upon the body of Col. BAKER, and which it is well known nothing but a soldier's sense of duty induced BAKER to attempt to execute. Nor was BAKER anything more than a Colonel. He never held any commission above that, and therefore STONE could not have been influenced by the question of rank. "J. W. S." is a warm friend, and I presume, like most warm friends, a cordial hater. Perhaps both these qualities induced him to write. But he is also generally just. Let me admonish him, that in this case justice demands that the guilty hiring should be left to his fate, and the innocent dead to the peaceful repose of the tomb, to which he was so prematurely hurried. PAUL.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM—FIVE MILLIONS A YEAR SET APART FOR NEW-YORK FAMILIES—THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED, AND DANGERS STILL AHEAD—THE DUTY OF NEW-YORK CITY—FAMILIES SHOULD ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPTS OF MONEY.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 16, 1862.

Messrs. ROOSEVELT, DODGE, and BRONSON, the Commissioners appointed by the President, under the law of Congress, to visit the regiments of New-York State Volunteers, and procure the allotment, by the soldiers, of a part of their pay, for the support of their families, have nearly finished their work in the Army of the Potomac and at Fortress Monroe. The New-York Volunteers in BURNSIDE'S Expedition were visited before the regiments left Annapolis. The service performed by these Commissioners has been extremely hard, but they have performed it with a fidelity and self-sacrifice that commands general praise. They have borne their own expenses throughout, the law allowing them no compensation; and they have incurred outlays besides, in putting the law in operation, that ought not to have fallen on them. The only assistance they have had, from first to last, has been in the occasional use of idle horses, in stables at Washington, belonging to the Government; but this use of the horses was an actual economy to the Government, for the Commissioners paid for their keeping, while they had them in use. The apprehension of many, at the time the Allotment law was passed, that it would be perverted by Commissioners to selfish ends, has, so far as New-York State is concerned, proved signally unfounded. The efforts of her Commissioners have been wholly directed to inducing the soldiers to make allotments to their families. The means adopted by the soldiers for conveying the money home have been left to themselves, the law of Congress not contemplating that the money should be handled by agents, bankers or corporations, but paid directly from the Sub-Treasury, to the order of the individuals for whose benefit the soldiers set it apart. The calculations, therefore, of the suspicious, that the New-York Commissioners must certainly be in the interest of some banks or bankers that would pay them liberally for their influence in giving direction to the allotment money, have been wholly unjust. The question is rather a stumbling-block to many in this selfish age. Is it possible that there are men who will give their time, thoughts and energies, for months, in the dreary winter time, amid snow, rain, sleet and mud—an unutterable combination of discomforts on the line of the Potomac—visiting every regiment from New-York State, and talking to every company in each regiment, and as nearly as possible to every man in a company, trying to prevail on them to remember their poor families at home, and do something for their relief. These Commissioners bear their own expense meanwhile, suffering many mortifying repulses and discouragements from men in authority, whose positions, if not whose impulses should teach them to respect so noble a charity—and all at their own expense, and without hope—without thought even of a fee or a reward, save the self-satisfaction of having done something for their country in the hour of need, secured to many thousand soldiers from hardness of heart, and total oblivion of home, and many wives and children from dishonor and want? Is it possible that there are such men yet to be found? I am glad to answer that there are; and that Messrs. ROOSEVELT, DODGE and BRONSON have been performing precisely such noble and immeasurable charity; and no less meritorious in the intelligent judgment of mankind, than the most heroic deeds performed in martial strife.

But with all their praiseworthy efforts the Commissioners will not have that return for their labors that their self-sacrifice deserves. On paper their success is really remarkable. If all the allotments they have induced New-York volunteers to make and sign their names to, were carried out, the monthly return of money to families in the State—one half at least to the City—would be over *four hundred thousand dollars*, or at least *five millions* a year. But it is deeply to be regretted that the Commissioners have been, and are still, closely followed by the machinations of sutlers and other interested persons, who find their wicked gains lessened by the improved morals of the soldiers. In some cases where the sutlers themselves have not dared to interfere, they have hired agents to spread doubts and suspicions of the good intent of the Commissioners, and to persuade the men to withdraw the allotments they had agreed to. These mischievous efforts have succeeded in reducing the allotments from ten to fifty per cent., according to the morale of the regiments. Probably the loss to families, through the operations of these unscrupulous and wicked men, will amount to an aggregate of twenty-five per cents, or one million dollars on the work the Commissioners have so faithfully performed. It is further stated, and I fear with some truth, that the United States Paymaster and his assistants yield a reluctant compliance with the allotment law, on the ground that the preparation of the allotment drafts for the soldiers to send home increases the labor of their officers. Will not Secretary STANTON, by a general order, protect the charity that Congress has inaugurated, and that philanthropy applauds?

Another source of apprehension to the Commissioners is from the rejection by the Comptroller of a new set of Commissioners, representing the City Council of New-York, who, it is alleged, have been appointed to instruct soldiers to withdraw the allotments already made on the application of Messrs. ROOSEVELT, DODGE and BRONSON, and make new allotments, which shall be paid into the City Treasury, and be the ruin of distributees to their families. The fear is that this competition in camps for the allotments will revolutionize the minds of soldiers that there is some selfish object at the bottom of every proposition that the sutlers will not fail to encourage—and that the result will be, not only the repudiation of present allotments, but an absolute interdiction to make any others. The consequences to helpless families, and to the City, that must ensue, will be disastrous. These Commissioners cannot certainly be carrying out their instructions, and Mr. STANTON should see to it. A true policy of the City, and of every citizen of generosity and humanity, is to *sustain* the work already done by Messrs. ROOSEVELT, DODGE and BRONSON, and not cause one dollar to be withdrawn by the soldiers with the hope of having it allotted otherwise. If the Volunteer Commissioners from New-York City wish to visit camps and canvass for allotments, they should visit those that have not been canvassed by the present Commissioners, for then there will be no danger of destroying any part of the laborious and successful work already done. Or if they do visit the camps already canvassed, it should not be to *urge* the present allotments, but to encourage and uphold them, to increase them if possible, and to induce those soldiers to imitate the good example set, when the present Commissioners called to persuade.

The first allotment money of New-York soldiers will begin to reach their families this month. It is hoped that the Press generally in the State will urge the wives and friends receiving remittances to write early and thankful letters to camp, acknowledging the acceptable gift. Nothing will so much cheer the soldier in the sacrifice he has made, and so much confirm him and others of his mess, in the wise and humane policy of keeping up a liberal allotment system, which a wholesome public opinion in camp will soon make universal. No movement of recorded history is so well calculated to save men from the hardening and brutalizing effects of war, as this of regular allotments by soldiers for their families at home. And if it shall succeed ultimately from the present happy beginning, and become a permanent institution in armies, Messrs. ROOSEVELT, DODGE and BRONSON will need no other memorial of a valuable and well-spent life than their part in the noble work.

VOSS.

"Stone and Ives."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 13th appears an article with the above title. Now, I do think we ought to act with some more regard to fairness and justice. Once we accounted people innocent until they were proved guilty, but of late it seems to be the other way, and, on suspicion however slight, we now are ready to conclude that persons are guilty, and so to hold them until they prove their innocence. The former rule is certainly the more equitable, and Christian; let us not depart from it.

As to "Dr. Ives," I know nothing about him personally, but his reputation is bad, notoriously bad, and has been so for years. Not so with Gen. STONE. He has always maintained a good reputation, and this ought certainly to shield him from such gross assaults upon his integrity and honor as is attempted in the article alluded to.

My own acquaintance with Gen. STONE commenced shortly after his graduation at West Point, and I found him to be a most honorable, consistent, christian man. Nor have I ever heard or known of anything since that time, tending in the least to impeach such reputation. All through the Mexican War, he conducted himself nobly and bravely, winning in a remarkable manner the esteem and confidence of his superior officers. Since then he seems to have enjoyed the full confidence of those who have had opportunities enough to detect disloyalty in him, and had it been there, would most certainly have discovered it, or at least would have had their suspicion so far excited as not to have placed him in the responsible position he has held on the Potomac.

For my own part, there was no man in the army in whom I more entirely confided than in Gen. STONE. That he is guilty of the base charges laid against him I think impossible. If he is guilty, I certainly would be the last one to apologize for him. Personal and esteemed friend as I regard him, under a fair showing of such treason and guilt as the charges embody, I would have nothing to say in his behalf. But do let us refrain from such injustice as this, of dragging him down to a level with men generally accounted unprincipled and base. Let us have patience and await a due investigation of the case. Let us in the name of common humanity, give the accused an opportunity to make his defence, and lastly to meet the testimony which accuses him, before fastening upon a hitherto upright man, such severe guilt. W.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The American Question—Effect of the Declaration of Neutrality—Mr. Seward and the Stone Obstructions—Trouble Brewing in the Mexican Expedition—Arrival of Mr. Slidell, &c.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 31, 1862.

The American question has fallen suddenly almost out of sight. The change is so sudden and palpable as to be scarcely credible.

After the Emperor's neutrality declaration in the opening discourse to the Chambers comes the diplomatic *résumé* of M. THOUVENEL contained in the *Exposé de la Situation de l'Empire*, addressed to the legislative bodies, and in which document the Foreign Minister not only reiterates the determination of his Government to remain neutral, but declares it has their wish that the United States may remain unbroken and intact. To this we may join the dispatch of Lord LYONS, explaining the motives and intentions of the American Government on the subject of the stone blockade, and we have a combination of facts in favor of non-intervention which renders the friends of secession abroad utterly desolate and without hope.

Those journals which constantly defend the North and the Union on the question of civil war—the *Temps*, the *Journal des Debats*, the *Opinion Nationale*, the *Presse* and the *Siecle* are naturally jubilant at the happy turn in affairs, and the more so as there is not a single writer on either of these papers, so far as we have been able to learn their private opinions, but who believed that there would be a combined intervention before a month. On the other hand—the three Minister organ papers which had been given up totally to the interests of secession—the *Constitutionel*, the *Patrie* and the *Pays* are as silent, for two days past, on the American question as if that part of the globe's surface had never existed. Their astonishment, and no doubt their indignation as well, must have been great, to be thus betrayed by the Government whose very faults they are always ready to defend. But the fact is, the Ministerial papers, accepting the secession sentiments of certain *chefs de bureau*, whom we could name as speaking the sentiments of their masters, were thus led into the grave error which they now escape by a significant silence.

One of the writers who constantly took secession views on the American question, and was the most persistent in his predictions of an Anglo-French intervention, backs out of the embarrassing position in the following very weak and awkward manner: "The declaration of quasi-neutrality made by the Emperor on the American question, at the opening of the Chambers, may be interpreted to mean that a delay of some months will be given to the two States which divide America, in order to be ruined on the ulterior chances of the conflict; and that if toward the middle of Summer the conflict be not terminated in favor of one or the other party, it will then be decided what measures are necessary to be adopted in order to protect the interests of neutrals."

The reply of Mr. SEWARD to Lord LYONS on the subject of the stone obstructions at Charleston is received here as a perfect annihilator, and elevates Mr. SEWARD'S reputation as a diplomatist to the first rank. Notwithstanding the sympathy of the French with the English on the Mexican affair, the French do not follow the English in their other demonstrations toward the United States, and John Bull is not falling into that condition of imbecile which the French regard as his normal condition. For the last three times since the commencement of the civil war John Bull has gotten a program for intervention made as often has he been defeated by the good sense of the American Government, the French are curious to know what next he is going to invent, and in advance they are prepared to laugh at his silliness and discomfiture.

The supplementary Mexican expedition was only agreed to, it appears, for two or three days, and is now again to full activity for an early departure. The cause of the order of arrest of the Marquis of GALVEZ in all probability was connected in some way with the grand view of the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN as King of the New Monarchy. It is not in any way apparent that the suspension of the operations was due to the views of the Spanish or English Governments. The Spanish troops from Mexico are to proceed to Cuba. The grand view of the Duke MAXIMILIAN is made to wait notwithstanding the dangerous aspect of the Mexican affairs, and to become explosive the moment the Emperor sees the manifestation of success. The Emperor, however, with his usual caution, will first take possession of the country and then study the ground before commanding himself to any policy. In the mean time, if the Government of the United States has a decisive word at this period, it was but to protest that the evidence of the movement be fixed upon the Mexican people, which first has even doubted the matter to a vote at the Hotel de Ville. The Emperor owes his origin to the Plebiscite, he has even since ratified and corroborated the principle by submitting the decision of the vote of the people in the provinces of Italy and in his own provinces of Nice and Savoy, and if dethroned (or Mexico) he can not with safety retire. If the principle be adopted, the Mexican people will certainly refuse the contemplated change in their political system, notwithstanding the assured assurances of the Paris *Patrie* to the contrary.

From all that we can learn, therefore, up to the present moment, of the intentions of the French Government toward Mexico, we have come to the conclusion that satisfaction to the claims they hold against the French Government will proceed to the people of the country a human being, with the Duke MAXIMILIAN as King, and that the French agents in the country will endeavor to persuade the Mexican people into this policy; but it is not thought that the French Government will attempt to force this change against any clearly declared wish to the contrary. The Grand Duke will hold himself in readiness to be accepted or rejected as the case may be.

But there is a sort of uneasy sparring now between Spain and France on the subject of this Mexican Expedition, which may lead to results not contemplated in the start. Spain conceited to play the big role in the business, and is now not a little astonished and indignant to find that the French are to assume that position. We are daily looking for an explosion of this spleen from the Spanish.

The French Expedition has made arrangements for a two years' stay in Mexico. The American Government, it is said, insists, in the future of the Monroe doctrine, that the French troops remain for five years in Mexico. It is said, also, that Gen. ALMONTE, who has been the medium in these negotiations, is going out with the French expedition, but some of the leading experts to be the Minister at Paris of the new Monarchy. Of course probable he will remain here.

It appears certain that the secession agents are now offering to France and England, with a free-trade treaty, the gradual emancipation of Slavery, as an inducement to take their proposed Confederacy under their powerful protection. But there is no chance even of this scheme meeting any success.

Mr. SLIDELL has arrived here, and is stopping at the Hotel de Rhin, on the Place Vendome. Mrs. SLIDELL and children arrived from London on Saturday last, and secured lodgings at this hotel for the expected Ambassador. No demonstration of any kind has taken place. Mr. SLIDELL making his entry into Paris like any other private gentleman, if we except a small gathering of his Southern friends at the depot. A considerable amount of depreciatory biographical matter has lately been published in the Paris papers on Mr. SLIDELL, so that his Bonizing will probably be limited to what the editors call a *succes de curiosité*.

MALAKOFF.

The Emperor's Speech—Sudden Change in the Tone of the French Press Towards America—French Finances—The Emperor and the Pope—A Great Murder Case, &c.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 31, 1862.

The satisfactory declaration of neutrality contained in the Emperor's speech, was, I can assure you, the result of a revised determination come to but a very few days before the opening of the session. What has passed in the regions of authority, I cannot exactly say, and I should be sorry to attempt to mislead. But this much is certain, that until the last week or two a very strong impression prevailed among political men of all classes in France, that the Emperor was about to recognize the rebel States. I was told so over and over again by people who move in Government circles, and a friend of mine, one of the most eloquent members of the Legislative Chamber, had, in that belief, been studying American politics for a whole month with a view of making a speech on the address against the Government, and in favor of the North. As a further confirmation of these impressions, it is material to inform you that till within three or four days before the speech from the throne was delivered, all the Government journals—the *Monit ur*, *Pays* and *Patrie*—abused the United States daily, apologized for Slavery, lauded the South, predicted the failure of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, and echoed all the lies of the London *Times* about the "breach of the laws of nations, and of humanity in the *destruction* of the port of Charleston." M. GRANGUILLOT, the *protegé* of Count DE MORNY, published at Dentrix, in the form of a pamphlet, entitled "The Recognition of the South," a collection of all the virulent articles in the United States which he had written in the *Pays*. But about the middle of last week the cackling of all these journals suddenly ceases, and the *Patrie* without affecting to remember its own daily assertions and those of the *Monit ur*, represented the sinking of a few vessels in one of the inlets to the port of Charleston as a matter of no consequence whatever. I have little doubt that it will be shown by some future blue book, that Lord RUSSELL, satisfied with Mr. SEWARD'S explanations about Charleston, and convinced that the American blockade was a point of fact "effective," according to every reasonable construction of that word as used in international law, threw cold water upon the proposals of France to interfere. Nevertheless, you will do well to watch the actions of the French Government very closely. The distress in Lyons, St. Etienne an other manufacturing districts of France is very great, and notwithstanding the assurance not to be remembered, that the Emperor's main object at present is to favor M. FOULD'S great financial operation of the conversion of the 4½ per cents, and that he therein prophesied smooth things in his speech as much as possible.

There is a more than nominal opposition to the conversion scheme in the Chamber. The Deputies, though they have not much independence,—as, indeed, how should they have, being all but five Government nominees?—yet resist from voting a measure of this importance by beat of drum, exactly as they are ordered. In spite of the pressing instances of M. DE MORNY, they put off the nomination of their Committees on the bill from yesterday to this day. Do not suppose or for a moment, however, that there is any doubt about the bill being carried. In this assembly there is often much spoken dissatisfaction, but always quasi-anonymity when it comes to the vote. As to the merits of the scheme in itself, independent opinions are fairly divided, and I do not pretend to give judgment between them. There is no doubt that the project is a loan in disguise to the extent of three hundred millions of francs, and it is equally clear that the capital of the National debt will be increased to an extent far beyond the proportionate relief afforded on the score of annual dividends. But then it is plausibly said that the 3 per cents being at 71, a small addition to the amount which would be necessary to pay them off at par is of no moment, because it would be far outbalanced by the enormous and unhinged for public prosperity, which would be necessary to bring the price of Rentes up to 100.

Since I last wrote the Roman question has certainly advanced a peg against the Pope. Although nobody can conjecture what is the precise course that the Emperor means to pursue at Rome, the friends of Italy and the

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

The Great Flood, and the Losses Occasioned by It; also the Gains—Tight Times in the Money Market—A Theatrical Controversy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 20, 1862.

When one has not time to write a long letter, I suppose the next best thing he can do is to write a short one, which will suit me best in the present instance, and undoubtedly the TIMES readers likewise.

The telegraph will have informed you, ere this, that a calamity, greater than California has ever before known, has fallen upon us. Our cities have suffered by fires innumerable, but now we are having water for a change. The great Noah shower greatly exceeded what we have had for more than forty days and nights past. It has rained continually, and poured down almost unceasingly since Nov. 9. There have been but about twelve clear days during the period from that date to this, and the consequence has been that the whole country, the valleys and low lands, are under water, towns and villages swept away, farms and farm-houses washed down, the water over many being from six to ten feet deep. The Sacramento Valley, from the mouth of the Sacramento River to fifty miles beyond Marysville, and from mountain to mountain, is submerged—covering an area of two hundred miles in length and from fifty to sixty miles in breadth—the tops of trees and occasional house or barn roof only being visible. All the adjacent valleys are in a similar condition. In the mining districts the destruction has been equally great. Flumes, dams and quartz mills have been swept away. In many instances the people have escaping with their lives.

The loss of stock, fences, horses, hay, grain and other property is almost beyond calculation, and will foot up millions, bringing utter ruin upon the most. Sacramento City has been covered from ten to six feet deep for a month past, and the people have been driven from their homes to seek refuge in San Francisco. Public and private houses here have been thrown open to the sufferers, and contributions continue to flow in from old and young, and persons are going about from house to house seeking contributions of money, clothing and provisions, and the efforts are rewarded by donations of articles and aid for the want of the sufferers. PLATT'S Music Hall has been converted into a temporary "House of Refuge" for the poor sufferers that come down by the steadily boats from Sacramento. The California Steam Navigation Company bring down all who present themselves, free of cost. On their arrival here the Committees take charge of them, and provide lodgings, food and clothing, and seek in every way possible to alleviate the sufferings of the poor creatures who have lost their all, and from comparative comfort are reduced to want and despair. It is a pitiable sight to see the poor women and children clustered around the stoves at Musical Hall, shivering in their wet clothes, while those, who never care for good deeds, are selecting dry clothing for them. Several thousand have been already provided for in this way, and more coming. Where it will end nobody knows. The steamboats go up daily loaded with clothing and provisions for the destitute at Sacramento, and boats are plying in all directions picking up people from the tops of houses and barns on the ranches, where they have in many instances come with the persistor few days. There are, of course, many rumors here as to who have met with fearful loss of life, but many of these must already have proved false. It still continues to "pour down," and the waters roll on in fury, and no hopes of pleasant weather. Where it will end nobody can tell. Sacramento, it is rumored, is ruined, and what a miserable ruin it can be! scarcely one house above the whole State has escaped a ruinous depredation by the waters, and years will require years to recover from it. The only consolation is all the storm and suffering is that the mountains to-day will work from one to two more immense quantities of gold down into the waters to finally surface the miners will reap a rich harvest. In many instances the rivers have changed their beds, which will leave the old beds dry, and enable the miners to work over the ground themself, which will richly reward the adventurous. Again, the deposited soil brought down by the rivers will enrich the farms and produce double the coming season, and, lastly, fruit trees, vines to the farmer, ground squirrels and moles, have been destroyed almost entirely, and that will become so numerous in the valleys of late years as to render many farms almost worthless for agricultural purposes.

This is indeed the Winter of our discontent, and things look gloomy enough. Never before in the last five years has the business community known such times for money to move. Such a steamer a day. The usual receipts of gold in San Francisco are about a million a week. The entire amount received for the last four weeks will not exceed twenty-five thousand and no prospect of any increase for a month or two to come, and not even then unless there is a forward movement, and the way it is now raining there is little prospect. One sees no long cut mud, rain, and gloomy faces on all sides; what is to become of us is the universal inquiry. Men who never before failed to meet their steamer day bills have not been able, to-day, to pay a dollar, and collections have been almost nothing. A civil war is our misfortune, with its devastations, would be a trifle in comparison with the present state of affairs. The banks are beset and besieged with anxious applicants for "accommodation," and 3 per cent a month is willingly paid or offered for money without obtaining it. Although the banks are doing their utmost to relieve the merchants, they cannot meet the demand. Men who in ordinary times can claim accommodation to the amount of twenty thousand, are thankful for five thousand, and even three. We cannot reasonably expect much relief for two months at least, and those on your side who are expecting large remittances will be disappointed, for the money cannot be raised; they must wait.

The only amusing incident that I can think of as having occurred during the last few days, is that of the sudden departure from our shores of that pretty and talented actress, Miss JOSEY GOODRICH, who becoming disgusted with the gloomy state of affairs here, concluded to turn her pretty face toward Australia. Her last engagement was not very profitable, and the consequence was she got in debt—that is her agent, Mr. EDDY, did, all the same—and his creditors, learning that he intended to give them the slip, put out warrants for his arrest, but being too old a bird to be caught in that way, a little plan was laid to frustrate their kind intentions, which was as follows: Miss JOSEY embarked aboard a Dutch ship bound to Australia, to sail next morning. Mr. EDDY, with all the baggage and trunks, secreted himself on board the opposite ship *Carrier Dove*, also bound out next morning for Cork—the Captain of which was to put EDDY aboard the Dutch ship outside the Bar. Both ships sailed with the ebb tide, but on getting outside, the ships stood on different tacks, and were separated some miles. The Captain of the *Carrier Dove*, old sailor like, thought more of a mile gained to windward than all the actors and actresses he ever saw, and instead of putting Mr. EDDY on board the Dutch ship squared away with a cracking breeze, which proceeding at first produced a look of wonder and open-mouthed astonishment on the part of Mr. EDDY, who demanded a compliance with the terms of the agreement, to which he received a short answer, and it was not until he became convinced that he was not in a very fair way to see Miss JOSEY limn the gave way to *rage*, indignation and despair. He stormed up and down deck, swearing, entreating and raving, but it was useless—"to Cork and a market" was the only alternative, and to Cork he has gone sure. On the deck of the Dutch ship a similar scene was being enacted. When Miss JOSEY saw the state of affairs, and the truth flashed upon her that her wardrobe, her money and her manager were heading for Cork and she for Australia, she let herself loose and went off into a touch beyond anything she had ever given the public on the stage. She raved and stormed, and tore her beautiful hair, screamed and cried and offered unheard of sums to get on board the *Carrier Dove*, but the Captain smoked his short Dutch pipe very complacently, and when the pilot left the deck Miss JOSEY had gone off in a tragic faint in the cook's arms, upsetting his teapot and playing the deuce with the Captain's breakfast, and is now probably a hundred miles on her voyage, minus money, minus wardrobe and minus lover—agent I mean. "Such is life."

PODGERS.

THE TELEGRAPHIC AGENTS.—We have received a letter from Mr. CRAIG, the agent of the New-York Associated Press, taking exception to some statements concerning REUTER'S telegraph agents in Europe, made by us a few days ago. The letter is too long for publication, and we make the following summary of its points: Mr. CRAIG says that Mr. REUTER'S agent at Liverpool is also the agent there of the New-York Associated Press, and that he is a thorough-going Union man. He says further, that he has recently become familiar with Mr. REUTER'S manner of working, and is convinced that the charges which have been brought against him on various occasions in the last six months do him great injustice. Finally, he announces that an arrangement has been completed between Mr. REUTER and the New-York Associated Press by which the former is to receive the American news from the latter.—*Evening Post.*

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Condition of New-Mexico—Threatening Movements of the Confederates—Fort Craig in Danger—Proclamation by Gen. Sibley.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Monday, Feb. 10, 1862.

HON. JAMES H. HOLMES, Secretary of New-Mexico, arrived here last night, direct from Santa Fé, which place he left on the 29th ult. He brings important dispatches from Col. CANBY, commanding Department, to Gen. HUNTER and the War Department, and is also authorized, by joint resolution of the Legislature, to transact business with the Department on their behalf. At the time of Mr. HOLMES' departure, the greatest activity prevailed, in view of the approach of (Confederate) Gen. H. H. SIBLEY, with three regiments of Texan troops, and two 32-pounder guns, upon Fort Craig. He was within thirty miles of the post, to which Col. CANBY was concentrating all his available force. He had 1,500 regulars, several 24-pounders, two companies of the Colorado First Cavalry, and Mexican Volunteers, to swell his force to 4,000. At Fort Union, on the Paens River, there were between two and three hundred regulars, and about a thousand volunteers. Fort Craig is situated on the Rio Grande, two hundred miles south of Santa Fé, while Fort Union is on the Rio Pacos, one hundred miles from the same place. All persons capable of bearing arms are being drafted into the militia, and all ammunition has been taken possession of by the military authorities. Col. CANBY was confident of his ability to maintain himself under the present invasion, but expects a more serious attack, and, if not reinforced, a destruction of his eastern communication. He asks from Gen. HUNTER a force of 2,000 men to keep open his communications, and reinforce him if necessary. An express was sent for assistance to Denver, and the telegraph informs us that the remaining companies of the Colorado First were ordered to March on or to Lieut.-Col. S. F. TAPPAN, a former Kansan, and whilom correspondent of the TIMES. He was at Fort Wise with four companies when the Secretary came through.

A portion of two Mexican companies at Fort Craig had mutinied on account of not receiving their pay and having to work on the trenches. They were surrounded by the regulars and compelled to lay down their arms; and one company was disbanded, and its members distributed among the regulars. The Indians are very troublesome. The following proclamation was issued in English and Spanish by Gen. SIBLEY. This is the inventor of the Sibley tent.

PROCLAMATION OF BRIG.-GEN. H. H. SIBLEY, ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW-MEXICO.

An army under my command enters New-Mexico to take possession of it in the name, and for the benefit of the Confederate States. By geographical position by similarity of institutions, by commercial interests, and by future destinies, New-Mexico pertains to the Confederacy. Upon the peaceful people of New-Mexico the Confederate States wage no war. To them we come to afford protection from the yoke of a military despotism, erected by usurpers upon the ruins of the former free institutions of the United States, to relieve them from the iniquitous taxes and exactions imposed upon them by that usurpation, to restore and preserve their religion, and to re-establish civil and peaceful liberty.

The existing war is one most wickedly waged by the United States upon the Confederate States, for the subjugation and profit of the latter by force of arms. It is already failed. Victory has crowned the arms of the Confederate States wherever and no under worthy of being called a battle has been joined. Witness the battles of Bull Run, of Manassas, of Springfield, of Lexington, of Leesburgh, of Dranesville, and the capture, in the valley of the Valley, of the whole force of the enemy, by an only half their number.

The army under my command is ample to secure and to maintain possession of New-Mexico, against any force which the enemy now has, or is able to place within its limits. It is my purpose to accomplish this object without injury to the people or property of the country. We bring no quarrel to your peaceful avocations, and from no forces you have nothing to fear. Your persons, your families and your property shall be secure and safe. Such courage and supplies as my army shall require will be purchased of you and paid for at fair prices. Should you remain at home, and by your influence will be treated according to, and must share their fate.

It is well known to me that many among you have already been forced by intimidation, or unwillingly drafted into the ranks of our foes. The day will soon arrive when, at every regiment their service. When it comes, throw down your arms and disperse to your homes, and you are safe. Give no further aid to the enemy, and you are safe.

When the authority of the Confederate States shall be established in New-Mexico a Government of your best men to be conducted upon principles with which you are familiar, and to which you are attached, will be inaugurated. Your religious, civil and political rights and liberties will be restored, established and maintained sacred and inviolate. In the meantime by virtue of the powers vested in me by the President of the Government of the Confederate States, I do vote and declare that the laws of the United States have ceased to exist in New-Mexico.

To my fellow-comrades in arms, still in the ranks of the usurpers of their Government and liberties, I speak the hand of former friendship. Done at once the arms which degrade you into the tools of tyrants, renounce their service, and array yourselves under the colors of liberty and freedom. You are empowered to receive you into the service of the Confederate States—the officers upon their commissions, the men upon their enlistments. By every principle of law and morality you are absolved from service in the ranks of our enemies. You never engaged in the service of one portion of the late Union to fight against another portion, who, so far from being your enemies, have ever been your best friends. In the sight of God and man, you are justified in renouncing a service inimical to your best, and to which you never engaged.

Done at Headquarters of the Army of New-Mexico by me, this 25th day of December, A. D. 1861.

H. H. SIBLEY, Brig.-Gen. Army C. S.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated cases will be continued, and when finished, the following cases will be called: Numbers enumerated, 63, 67, 70, 72—1 P. C.—74, 75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned until Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1862.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3323, 601, 981, 70, 1723, 795, 613, 3013, 2997, 3002, 3047, 3059, 1065, 2959, 2957, 991, 3343, 2613, 3211. *Part II.*—Nos. 1312 3196, 2770, 1350, 3592, 3566, 3458, 2352, 2922, 3854, 3466, 3493, 2672, 3556.

Commodore Vanderbilt and the "Battery Encroachment"—The Extension of Pier No. 1 Enjoined.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Alcox.

The People vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt.*—This was an action instituted by Attorney-General Meyers to restrain the defendant from appropriating to his own use Pier No. 1, North River, and also alleged that he had commenced extending it over the exterior limits of the harbor. It was contended that the State had supreme jurisdiction of the water proposed to be used.

The defendant claimed that the Common Council had granted him this right. The case was stated several times in this paper at the time of the argument some time ago.

The Court has now decided that the Common Council, by a "grant," could give the defendant no title, and that any pier erected would be indictable as a nuisance and liable to removal. That the State had full control of the water proposed to be used.

The injunction is granted.

Katz to Have a New Trial.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

The People vs. *Simon Katz.*—The prisoner was convicted in the Oyer and Terminer of arson in the first degree, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The case was appealed, his counsel contending that he was in no case a principal in the crime. The Court has now granted a new trial, holding that the prisoner should have been tried as an accessory before the fact.

H. L. Clinton for prisoner.

Jurisdiction of the State Courts in Respect to the Persons and Property of Foreign Consuls.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

George P. Naylor et al. vs. *Francis A. Hoffman et al.*—The plaintiffs, a mercantile firm in this city, commenced an action against the defendants, who were bankers in the City of Chicago, by issuing a summons and filing a complaint for money collected by them as agents of the plaintiffs, and not paid over. The defendants being non-residents, an attachment was issued against their property here. One of the defendants, being found within the jurisdiction of the Court, was served with the summons and complaint. No attempt was made to serve the defendant Hoffman, or to compel his appearance.

All the defendants subsequently appeared, and united in a motion to set aside the attachment, on the ground that Hoffman, one of their number, was at the time the action was commenced a foreign Consul for the State of Illinois from the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and held an *exequatur* from the President of the United States.

Pending the motion, his *exequatur* was revoked, and notice transmitted to him from the State Department, and fact thereof brought to the notice of the Court by papers in opposition to the motion.

The Special Term denied the motion, and the defendants appealed to this Court.

The questions presented are, is this Court ousted of its jurisdiction over the property attached, or over the remaining members of this firm, by the fact that one member is a foreign Consul? If so, does the withdrawal of the *exequatur* remove the obstacle to its jurisdiction?

The principal point raised by the appellants is, that by the Constitution of the United States the National Courts have exclusive jurisdiction over suits for ur ags nst foreign Consuls.

The respondents contend that the clause does not apply to this case, and that it would be subversive of public policy that the Federal Courts should have jurisdiction over all the other defendants, who would otherwise come within the jurisdiction of the State Courts merely because the one is a foreign Consul.

Decision was reserved.

C. W. Prentiss for appellants; John T. Doyle for respondents.

Auction Sales—What Claim Upon Goods Consigned Has the Auctioneer for Advance Thereon?

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

William C. Haggerty et al vs. *Lewis Haviland et al.*—The plaintiffs in this action were auction and commission merchants. Merchandise was consigned by the firm of Stone & Co. to the plaintiffs, to be sold by them on commission.

On the 13th July, 1861, the plaintiffs sold the defendants a quantity of this merchandise, amounting to the sum of $2,914. The action is now brought to recover that sum. The defendants set up for answer that, on the 10th day of July, 1861, they bought the goods of Stone & Co. and paid them, on account, $1,000, for which they claim credit in this action. The plaintiffs, in reply thereto, allege that they held and had possession of the goods, as security for their advances to Stone & Co., at the time of the alleged payment, and that their claims cannot be affected by any payment made to Stone & Co., without their request or consent.

Case still on.

A. F. Smith for plaintiffs. A. J. Dittenhoefer for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, William Johnson, native of New-York, 20 years of age, was tried and convicted of an attempt to commit petty larceny under an indictment for burglary in the second degree. Remanded for sentence.

Thos. Antoine, native of Cape de Verde, 27 years of age, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, in stealing $51 in money from under the pillow of Samuel Graves while he lay asleep at No. 1 Mechanics-alley. Remanded for sentence.

Peter Johnson pleaded guilty in an assault upon Gen. W. Higgins, and was fined 6 cents.

Andrew Lamont, native of Antrim, N. Y., 24 years of age, was tried and convicted of passing a $2 counterfeit bill of the New-Britain Bank, upon Joseph Merritt, of No. 112 East Eleventh-street. Remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Lynch vs. *Bischoff.*—Complaint dismissed with costs and without prejudice to an action for damages for non-performance of the contract, &c. (See Opinion.)

People, &c., vs. *Vanderbilt.*—Judgment for the plaintiff for the relief demanded, with costs. (See Opinion.)

Mott vs. *Cady.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs. (See Opinion.)

Before Justice Garnard.

Mayer vs. *Luel.*—Order settle I.

Cole vs. *Freeman et al.*—Motion granted.

Thompson, Jr., vs. *Walker et al.*—Order signed.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Skinner et al. vs. *Stuart et al.*—Order modified so as to stay proceedings only against the defendants, Stuart & Co., and requiring the bond to be in $15,000.

Before Justice Leonard.

Simpson vs. *Holladay and others.*—The injunction is dissolved with $10 costs. Motion to the defendant Holladay to abide the event of the action.

Before Justice ——.

Board of Commissioners of Excise vs. *Bauer and 103 others.*—Order settled.

Mcnell vs. *Smith, &c.*—Motion granted, $10 costs, to abide event.

Chauncey et al. vs. *James et al.*—Motion denied.

In the Matter of the Petition of Ministers, Elders and Deacons of Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem.—Order settled.

Joyce et al. vs. *Simpson et al.*—Motion granted.

Benedict vs. *Ludlow.*

Rigney vs. *Ludlow.*—Motion denied.

Fernandez et al. vs. *Burrell.*—Motion denied, $10 costs.

Barton et al. vs. *Lyons.*—Motion granted. Plaintiff to serve complaint within ten days, &c., $10 costs to abide event.

Garney vs. *Burst.*—Settled.

Chaseman et al. vs. *Morris et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Weatherbee vs. *Woodhull.*—The costs must be taxed in accordance with the fee bill in full at the time of the passage of the Code.

Seeley vs. *Kinsella.*—Motion denied, $10 costs.

Le People &c. vs. *Curtis.*—Attachment discharged.

Scott vs. *Peris et al.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Simonson vs. *Wells et al.*—Motion granted. Referee appointed.

Trimble, Ex vs. *Neglee et al.*—Motion granted.

Pike vs. *Lyons.*—Defendant opened on payment of $10 costs of motion, &c.

Bard vs. *Jaffer et al.*—Motion granted. $10 costs to abide event.

Young Bard vs. *Bellis.*—Motion granted on payment to defendant of $10 costs of opposing.

National Bank vs. *Dexter.*—Motion denied, $10 costs.

Gillis et al. vs. *Fowler et al.*—Default opened on payment by defendants of $20 trial fee, $10 costs of motion, and disbursements on entering judgment.

Foster vs. *Foster.*—Referred back to take further proof as to acts of personal violence.

Mayer vs. *Havard.*—Motion granted. $10 costs to abide event.

Clark vs. *Van Ostrand.*—Motion denied, with costs.

Creary vs. *Gould—Creary* vs. *Case.*—Judgments ordered in above causes on payment by defendants of $20 trial fee and $10 costs opposing motion, to open inquest within ten days. If paid within that time the motions to change place of trial granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monoriet.

Hammill vs. *Clare.*—Order referring this cause to John S. Patterson, Esq., to hear and determine the same.

Gilbert vs. *Higgins.*—Order that this cause be placed on the Special Trial Calendar, for the second Friday of March next, for trial.

Collyer vs. *Collyer.*—Order referring this cause to William H. Elting, Esq., to take proof.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Bilson.

Stern, &c. vs. *Dexter.*—Assignment ordered by insolvent.

Mashof vs. *Otis.*—Application for leave to sue, granted.

Playford vs. *Stevens.*—Extra allowance of $100 granted to defendant Stevens.

Ca'lyn vs. *Twatcher.*—Bail reduced to $2,500.

The People, &c., vs. *Winch et al.*—Motion granted to the extent of reducing the forfeiture to $200. On payment of that amount, and Sheriff's fees, the judgment will be vacated and discharged.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Prices at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 17, 1862.

$20,000 U.S.6s,'81,Coup.	90	25	Phœnix Bank..... 85
62,000 do.....	90	13	Bank of St. of N.Y. 76
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Reg.	90½	850	N. Y. Central R.... 63½
12,000 U. S. 6s, '74. Coup.	80	250	do..... 62¾
30,000 do.....	79¾	50	do..... s30 62½
33,000 Treas. 7 3-10 c. N.	99	50	do..... b30 62½
15,000 Ohio State 6s, '86.	81	50	do..... s30 62½
1,750 Illinois Interest '47	79	2150	do..... 62¾
1,500 Ill. Interest 1860.	79	100	Erie Railway.... s30 35
1,000 Ill. Coup. Eds. '77	82	50	do..... b10 35
5,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '79..	82	100	do..... b15 35
5,000 do.....	82¾	100	do b.0 35
15,000 Ill. War Loan	78	100	do..... s30 34½
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. 90..	51	2150	do..... 34
28,000 do.....	50¾	550	do..... 34½
5,000 Virginia St. 6s....	54	600	Erie R. Ass. Scrip.. 35
5,000 Mo. State 6s..b30	4	150	E. R. Pref..... s30 58½
9,000 do..... s3	46	600	do..... 58¾
2,000 do.....	45½	250	do..... 58¾
30,000 do.....	45¾	150	Hud. Riv. Railroad 33½
2,000 do..... b1	45¾	100	Harlem Railroad.. 12¾
5,000 do..... b30	45¾	10	Rec. Av. Railroad.. 80
5,000 do.....	46	100	Mich. Cen. R..... 51¾
4,000 Call. State 7s.....	84	200	do..... s30 53½
1,000 Miun. St. 6s. '81	90	250	do..... 52 53¾
1,000 do.....	89	200	do..... b30 53¾
6,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	98½	100	do..... b10 53¾
11,000 N.Y. Cen. R. '76	103	100	do..... b30 53¾
7,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s. '76	105¾	30	M. S. & N. I. G. S 42¾
1,000 Erie 2d Mort. '79	104	450	do..... 43
12,000 Erie 2d Mort. Bs.	94½	20	Panama R..... 117¾
2,000 Hud. Riv. 2d M. b.	85½	50	do..... 117
2,000 Erie R. 3d M. B.'83	90½	50	do..... 117½
6,000 do..... s30	96	100	Ill. C. R. S..... s60 60
1,000 Harlem 1st M. Bs.	101	125	do..... 61
10,000 Mich. Cen. 8 s. c.		50	do..... b30 61
1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	101	50	do..... 60¾
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.....	83	100	do..... s30 60½
5,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	100¾	100	Clev. & Pitts R.... 16¾
10,000 Gal. & C. 1st Ex.	101	30	Clev., Col. & C. R.. 101½
5,000 American Gold..	104½	26	do..... 101
21,500 do..... b30	101¾	600	Clev. & Tol. R..... 44¾
10,000 do.....	104¾	400	do..... 44¾
25,000 do.....	104¾	850	do..... 44¾
10,000 do..... s60	104¾	240	do..... b30 44¾
100,000 do..... s30	104	50	do..... 44¾
10,000 do..... b30	104¾	20	Chi. & Rk. I. R..... 84¾
50,000 do..... b10	104¾	100	do..... 85¾
30,000 do..... b30	104¾	50	do..... 84¾
17,000 do.....	104¾	50	do..... b10 84¾
52,000 do.....	104	25	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.... 63¾
50 F. M. S. Co. ex-d.	87	50	do..... b10 62¾
100 do..... opg	95¾	50	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R. 20
300 do..... opg	95¾	30	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. 2d P. 54
10 do.....	96		

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Con..	90	300	Erie Railway..... 35¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	79¾	100	do..... b30 35¾
6,000 U. S. 6s '68...Reg.	90	200	do..... s30 35
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 c. N.	99	250	Hudson River R.... 38¾
25,000 Missouri State 6s.	47	20	do..... 38¾
1,000 Ill. War Loan....	78	200	Chi., Bur. & Q. R. b10 63¾
6,000 do.....	78¾	50	do..... 63
2,000 N. C. State 6s..	64½	100	Harlem Railroad.... 12¾
1,000 do.....	65	200	Reading Railroad... 42¾
1,000 Cal. State 7's.....	84¾	400	Mich. Cen. R..... 53½
2,000 Lou. State 6's.....	65	50	do..... b10 53¾
1,200 Buff., N. Y. & E. R.	80	50	do..... 53¾
1,000 Chic. & N. W. R.	47	150	M. S. & N. I. R.... 22
6,000 American Gold	104¾	115	Panama R'a Incad... 118
25,000 do.....	103	100	Ill. Cen. Receipts.. 53½
25,000 do..... s30	103¾	200	do..... b10 52¾
90 Pac. Mail S. Co. ex div	136	300	Cleve. & Tol R..... 45
69 do..... s30	95¾	500	do..... s10 45
7 New-York Cen. R..	82½	100	do..... s30 45
250 do..... opg	83¾	215	Chi. & R. I. R..... 85
200 do..... s30	83¾	100	do..... 85¾
250 Erie Railway Pref	56¾	50	do..... 85¾
50 do..... b6	56¾		

MONDAY, Feb. 17—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 8:

Decrease in Loans.....	$1,808,685
Decrease in Specie.....	5,315
Increase in Circulation.....	314,469
Decrease in Bankers' Deposits.....	246,455

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury specie average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Feb. 16, 1861	Feb 15, 1862	Feb 8, 1862.
Capital.....	$69,307,110	$69,051,110	$69,051,110
Loans.....	119,880,371	141,991,052	113,892,257
Specie.....	37,119,010	28,114,189	23,172,763
Circulation.....	5,273,510	5,762,506	6,076,975
Gross Deposits.....	110,111,768	127,017,501	129,326,312
Exchanged.....	18,504,610	17,517,029	18,469,392
Undrawn.....	91,547,158	110,430,175	110,676,030
In Sub-Treasury.....	3,866,620	4,195,464	3,866,620

The Bank return excites very little interest at present. The Specie line holds steady at about $28,000,000, the sum total being but very partially affected by the export demand for Bullion. The more remarkable feature in the present return is the continued decline in the Loan and Discount average. Of this line the amount of ordinary or mercantile Discounts is the lowest known for more than ten years past. At present, it constitutes but little over one half the aggregate sum; the remainder being comprised of Government Stocks and Treasury Bonds. Another notable fact is, that the circulation has fallen below six millions, whereas the average of the past ten years has been over eight millions, seldom falling below this figure and frequently rising to nine millions.

The Street was wild with enthusiasm today, on the news from the Southwest of the capture of Fort Donelson. The Stock Exchange was happy and buoyant, and the Corn Exchange resounded with applause on the announcement of the news. The feeling is well nigh universal that the worst of our Civil War is over, and that an early return of the Border States to their allegiance is inevitable. The Gulf States, it is believed, must follow at no distant day, the first among them being Louisiana with her Sugar interest, and the renewal of the intimate relations of New-Orleans with the Upper Valley of the Mississippi and Ohio. The additional advance, under this news, in the Stock Market is 1 ₱ cent on the Railway Shares, and 3@4 ₱ cent. on the State Stocks of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee. The last-named rose 6 ₱ cent on Saturday's sales, and 10 ₱ cent. on the rate current a week ago. The National securities were ½ ₱ cent higher on 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds and 5 ₱ cents, of 1874, and steady on the 6 ₱ cents of 1881. Another remarkable change in the market was a fall of 1 ₱ cent in Gold, which from 101¾@102 on Saturday afternoon, fell to 101@102¾ at the close of business to-day. The general business of the day, it will be noticed from the official list of sales, was very large. After the adjournment of the Second Board, the bull rates on the printed sales were supported on nearly all descriptions, while for some of the Railway shares the bids were advanced, ½@1 ₱ cent. For New-York Central, 8% ex dividend, was paid for 400 shares, option to the seller at delivery in 30 days, and 1½ bid cash at the close; 63 was paid for Cutting, 45¾ bid for Rock Island, buyer 30 days, 84¾ paid for Illinois Central, 53 for Tennessee 6 ₱ cents, 77¾@35¾ the quotations for Erie, 58¾@59 for Erie Preferred, 90¾ for Pacific Mail, 118 for Panama, 45¾ for Toledo, 63 for Michigan Guaranteed, and 22¾ for Michigan Southern.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan.....	118	Mechanics' Bk. Assn	35
Merchants'.....	85	Broadway.....	119
Mechanics'.....	90	Ocean.....	66
Union.....	85	American Exchange.	86
America.....	96	Bk of the Republic.	80
City.....	104	Bank of N. America	75
Phœnix.....	85	Hanover.....	60
Merchants' Exchge	72	Marine.....	59
Leather Manufac..	120	Commonwealth.....	70
State of New-York	74	Park.....	92
Commerce.....	76¾		

The Railway Mortgages are again very strong. The following were the bids at the close of the morning Board:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	98	Hudson convert. '67....	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76.....	105	Harlem 1st cons, '60-'73..	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '78	106½	Harlem 2d cons, '64.....	92
Erie firsts, '58.....	107	Mich. Cen. 8 s. c. 60-'72	103½
Erie seconds, ext '64..	104	Mich. Cen. m. f. 8 s. c. '82	102½
Erie seconds, '59.....	104	Northern Ind. firsts.....	87½
Erie third '83.....	96	Ind. Bloom. & Western....	83
Erie fourths, '80.....	84½	Mil. S. & N. I. 1st m. f. 8 s. c.	82¾
Erie fifths '85.....	76	Ill. Cen. 8 s. c., '75.....	93
Hudson firsts, '69.....	107	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st pref..	76
Hudson thirds, '75.....	85	Mil. & P. Du C. seconds	53

The fall in Gold has somewhat unsettled the rate of Exchange, and while the quotation of Saturday, 115@115¼ on London, is still demanded, the business thus far for the Boston mail of Wednesday is not large. The quotations on the Continent are as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar.....	4f. 90c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar.....	4f. 85c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder.....	42¼c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ mare banco.....	35¾c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin.....	43¾c.
Bremen—60 days sight ₱ rix dollar.....	83¾c.

The Secretary of the Treasury thus replies to a contribution of $1,000 to the cause of the present struggle for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, by a citizen of the United States, at present resident in Europe. The donation comes through Messrs. CAMMANN & Co., of the New-York Stock Exchange.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 14, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter inforeming me that a citizen of the United States, now in Europe, desired to contribute through you, $1,000, as a gift toward the expenses of the war.

The patriotic spirit of your correspondent, so honorably manifested, when many seem to think only of the best mode in which public calamity can be turned to private gain, is a welcome proof that the disinterested devotion to the country displayed by our brave soldiers, is emulated by other citizens whose circumstances do not permit them to share personally their trials and dangers.

His wish that his name may not be made known, may be accomplished by your depositing the sum mentioned with the Assistant-Treasurer in New-York, who will give you his certificate of the deposit, as a payment made by you on account of a correspondent in Europe, who desires it to be tendered as a gift toward the expenses of the war. If you prefer some other form of equivalent expression, the Assistant-Treasurer will, doubtless, adopt it.

Be pleased to send a copy of this note to your correspondent, as an expression of my thanks to him for his remembrance of our country. With great respect, yours truly, S. P. CHASE.

Messrs. CAMMANN & Co., New-York.

The New-Jersey Central Road, for the past year, on a Capital and Funded Debt of $5,630,000 earned in gross, $1,201,000, which, on an expense of 43 ₱ cent., netted to the Company $679,000; equal to 7 ₱ cent. on a Funded Debt of $2,000,000, and 15 ₱ cent. on a Capital of $3,630,000. The progress of the Coal Tonnage over the Road has been as follows:

	Lackawanna.	Lehigh.	Total.
1856.....	98,070	33,353	131,995
1857.....	269,950	84,841	294,791
1858.....	417,726	122,913	540,649

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 18, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CELLIER BAWN.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTT CHASE'S CONCERT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SOLD THE PLOW.

WINTER GARDEN—MARRIED LIFE—SPANISH DANCES—OUR PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. GRANT was right in his announcement made to Gen. HALLECK on Saturday evening, that he would have possession of Fort Donelson on Sunday. At 9 o'clock on the morning of that day the fort surrendered, and thus came into our possession fifteen thousand prisoners, including Gens. JOHNSTON and BUCKNER—and some reports say also Gen. PILLOW—together with an immense amount of war material and trophies. FLOYD, the Thief, true to his instincts' succeeded in stealing away on Saturday night, taking with him some five thousand men. The entire rebel force in the position is stated as high as thirty thousand, but this is, perhaps, an exaggeration. The loss of life is necessarily very heavy on both sides, but on ours it is especially so. The news of this great success of the Union arms was received everywhere in the North with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of rejoicing. In St. Louis, Gen. HALLECK's headquarters was visited by a joyous crowd, who, by repeated cheers, called him to a window, when he made them the following brief but significant speech:

"I promised, when I came here, with your aid, to drive the enemies of the Flag from your State. This has been done, and they are now virtually out of Kentucky, and soon will be out of Tennessee."

That this great success is to be followed up immediately, may be gathered from the official dispatches of Flag-Officer FOOTE and Brig. Gen. CULLUM. The gallant FOOTE announces his purpose to start at once for Clarksville with those of his gunboats which are available, and eight mortar boats, with which he will make an attack upon that place—the last fortified position held by the rebels between Fort Donelson and Nashville.

The news of the evacuation of Bowling Green is fully confirmed by the dispatches which we publish this morning. Gen. BUELL, on learning this movement of the enemy, ordered Gen. MITCHELL to make a forced march to Bowling Green, to save, if possible, the railroad and turnpike bridges over the Big Barren River; but he arrived too late, as they had already been rendered impassable. Nothing was left at Bowling Green by the rebels but a few old wagons, and a portion of the town is reported to have been burnt. The whereabouts of all the rebels who have left their late stronghold is yet uncertain. The brigades of BRECKINRIDGE and HINDMAN are understood to have fallen back on Russellville, where BUCKNER and FLOYD were recently stationed, and where JOHNSTON and HARDEE were as late as last week. The concentration of so large a force in Fort Donelson, however, leads to the belief that the bulk of the rebels had been assembled on the Cumberland, with a view to disputing the passage to Nashville. A large number are probably at Clarksville, to which Commodore FOOTE has proceeded with his gun and mortar boats. The rebel CRITTENDEN is reported to be trying to organize another army at Carthage, on the south fork of the Cumberland. Meantime, in addition to the tremendous National force under command of Gen. GRANT, which has just achieved the wonderful success at Fort Donelson, General BUELL has, by this time, under his command a force numbering in the neighborhood of eighty thousand men, with which he is advancing into Tennessee. Reinforcements to the number of forty thousand have been sent into Kentucky within two or three days, from Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. The rebels are in a fair way to be overwhelmed.

At the date of the last advices from Springfield, Mo., the National Army was in vigorous pursuit of the flying rebels under PRICE, with a good prospect of overtaking them. On Friday evening PRICE was on Crane Creek, twenty-nine miles from Springfield, and the forces under Gen. CURTIS were only five miles in the rear, while Gen. SIGEL was after him by another road, with a good prospect of striking him in the flank. A considerable portion of the rebel supply train had been captured, together with several officers of prominence, and a large number of other prisoners.

Intelligence is received by flag of truce from Norfolk, and telegraphed from Fortress Monroe that fighting has been going on near Savannah, and that the city has probably been captured by the National forces. The nature of our recent advices from that quarter has led us to expect this news, and the report is most likely correct.

Secretary STANTON has issued an order thanking Gen. LANDER for his energy in driving the rebels out of that section of Virginia under his military jurisdiction.

A skirmish occurred on Linn Creek, Logan Co., Va., on Saturday, Feb. 8. Capt. SMITH, of the Fifth Virginia Regiment, with twenty-one men, surprised a squad of JENKINS' Cavalry—thirty-two in number—killing eight, wounding seven, and taking the remainder prisoners, with thirty-two horses. The loss on the Union side was one killed and one wounded. SMITH's detachment, with the prisoners and horses, reached Guyandotte Wednesday night. Among the rebels killed was STEVENS, one of the party who murdered three of PIATT's Zouaves in such a shocking manner a short time since.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, various petitions were presented—among them one asking that the full rank of Major-General be conferred upon Gen. WOOL. Mr. LATHAM reported his bill authorizing a survey with a view to constructing a telegraph line across Behring's Straits. The joint resolution relative to the payment of the Oregon and Washington war debt, settling the method of paying the awards was passed. A dispatch received by Gen. MCCLELLAN announcing the surrender of Fort Donelson, was read, and caused the greatest excitement and rejoicing—the floor and galleries joining indiscriminately and unchecked in the applause. The bill to change and regulate the Circuit and District Courts in the Northern District of New-York, was passed. The bill to provide for the better organization of the cavalry forces of the United States was taken up, and debated until the Senate went into Executive Session. During the debate, Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, obtained leave to offer a joint resolution thanking the army and navy for their heroic gallantry, as exhibited in recent battles, which was passed.

In the House, the victory at Fort Donelson first claimed attention, and the news created so much excitement that for a time it appeared impossible that any business could be done. Two or three motions to adjourn were made, but they were not carried. Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of employing a stenographer for the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, and during a colloquy with Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, relative to the strictures of the latter on the course of the Committee, he stated that Gen. MCCLELLAN did appear before the Committee, not by summons, but by invitation, and that no question was asked which the General was unwilling to answer. A long discussion also took place on the battle of Bull Run, caused by the reading of a dispatch from Gen. PATTERSON to the War Department, written on the 20 h of July, the day preceding the battle, announcing that the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON had left Winchester for Manassas, with thirty thousand troops. The Post-office Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole; after which the Senate bill making an appropriation for the signal service of the army was passed, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate did not meet until 7½ o'clock in the evening.

In the Assembly, favorable reports were made on the bills to incorporate the Franklin Association in New-York; to incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church; relative to the Court of General Sessions in this City, and to punish frauds on laborers. Notice was given of bills to reduce the fare on the City railroads; to stop kidnapping in New-York, and to regulate public advertising in this City. Bills were introduced to authorize the construction of a railroad in Tenth-avenue and other streets: to prevent frauds in opening streets. The announcement was then made that Fort Donelson had fallen, and until the adjournment the Assembly was a scene of the greatest excitement. The resolution congratulating the country was taken up and passed amid the greatest enthusiasm, with an amendment directing the illumination of the Capitol and State House. The Senate resolution to adjourn over WASHINGTON'S Birthday was adopted.

GENERAL NEWS.

By reference to our Fortress Monroe dispatch, it will be seen that this city is to be soon placed *en rapport* with the head quarters of Gen. WOOL. The cable will be speedily laid, and we shall soon have the pleasure of laying before the public important news from that quarter as soon as received there from various Southern localities, which we have heretofore, in common with the public, had anxiously to await twenty-four, and in some instances thirty-six hours. As the Burnside and other important expeditions progress on their conquering marches, the value of this new line will soon be evident. The line has been built by Mr. HEISS, formerly connected with the Southern Magnetic line, but now one of the staff of Capt. A. STAGER, Chief of the Army Electric Corps. The cable was manufactured by Mr. HUSSEY, of this City, and is a very superior one. As our forces move onward, connections will be made with this line further South, and be of infinite service to the military authorities, the Press and the public.

The United States Supreme Court, through Judge TANEY, have refused to interfere with the course of justice in the case of GORDON, the slave-pirate. His counsel applied for a writ of prohibition to prevent his execution, on the ground of alleged irregularity in the New-York Circuit Court. It is understood that the case will now be referred to the President.

The Board of Supervisors held a brief and unimportant session yesterday. A communication was received from the Mayor, urging the alteration in the Tax laws, so as to provide for the collection of taxes at an earlier season of the year, in order to obviate the expense of interest for borrowing money in advance.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, authorized the Committee on National Affairs to take steps for extending a formal reception to Col. CORCORAN and his fellow-prisoners on their arrival in this City. Resolutions of congratulation upon the recent triumphs of the Union cause, were adopted, and the National flag was ordered to be displayed on all the public buildings to-morrow, and 100 guns fired in celebration of the victories. A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the ordinance prohibiting the use of salt in the streets. The Street Cleaning Committee presented a report, which was laid over, directing the City Inspector to state, on sending his certificates to the Comptroller, whether the streets have been cleaned according to the contract with A. J. HACKLEY, and if they have not, directing the Comptroller to withhold payment from the contractor. The weekly statement of the Comptroller represents the receipts during the past week, $326,340 85; payments, $371,871 22, leaving a balance in the City Treasury, including the balance on hand the week previous of $3,079,528 88.

The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting, but the business transacted was unimportant. The question of the authority of the Common Council to raise money by tax, without going to the Legislature, was put to the Comptroller in such a shape as to call for a full answer, by a resolution offered by Mr. BARNEY, which was adopted. Preparations were ordered for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, and to receive Col. CORCORAN and his companions in captivity.

The Coroner's investigation of the circumstances attending the death of PATRICK MATHEWS, was concluded yesterday. The evidence of ALICE GREY and JAMES FITZPATRICK, who were present at the affray, corroborated the testimony which was given by the witnesses on Saturday, and taken into consideration with the declaration of the dying man, left no doubt upon the minds of the jury as to the person by whom the fatal wounds had been given. A verdict was therefore rendered against the prisoners, JOHN REYNOLDS, WILLIAM WHISTON, and JAMES SKELLY—REYNOLDS as principal, and the two others as his accessories to the transaction.

Prof. AGASSIZ commenced at Irving Hall, last evening, before the Athenæum Association, a course of lectures on "Natural History," for the benefit of the Cambridge Cabinet of Natural History. A very large audience was present.

A case of some interest was argued, yesterday, at General Term of the Supreme Court, respecting the jurisdiction of the State Courts over the persons and property of foreign Consuls. Decision was reserved. Justice ALLEN, sitting at Special Term of the Supreme Court, has granted the injunction asked, restraining Commodore VANDERBILT from extending Pier No. 1, North River, beyond the exterior lines of the Harbor. The General Term of the Court have granted SIMON KATZ, convicted in the Over and Terminer of arson in the first degree, a new trial, holding that he should have been tried as an accessory before the fact.

There was renewed excitement in the Stock Market, yesterday, on the news from the army in Tennessee. The Rail way shares were 1 ₱ cent. higher than on Saturday; and the State stocks of Tennessee and Missouri advanced rapidity—the former to 54@55 ₱ cent., the latter to 47 ₱ cent. There was a fall of 1-8 ₱ cent. in Gold. Exchange, 115@115¼ ₱ cent.

The news of the capture of Fort Donelson was, of course, the chief topic of conversation in business circles yesterday. Trade was, in most instances, devoid of animation. The principal kinds of Breadstuffs were held firmly, but were inactive. The prospect of an increased demand for Provisions, by the speedy reopening of the markets of the Southwest, encouraged buyers of Hog products to purchase freely and at advanced prices. Limited movements were reported in Groceries, Metals, Oils and Naval Stores. A good inquiry prevailed for Tallow and Whisky. The freight engagements were light.

The Victory in Tennessee.

The patient and confiding endurance of the people through those long, dark months, when victories were planned, but not won, is generously rewarded. After the calamity at Bull Run, the imputation of incapacity and cowardice which the world was ready to fling upon the loyalists of the North, was so insufferable, as to excite a popular craving, amounting to a passion, to rush upon the enemy and disprove the charge of paltroonery by achievements of reckless hardihood. The leaders of the army wisely declined to yield to this insane pressure. They saw the necessity of adding to bravery discipline, unity, steadiness; of preparing the entire long line of the projected advance, so that its movement might be nearly as possible simultaneous; of familiarizing the men in some degree to the smaller encounters of the field, so that when the pitched battle or the assault might require an exhibition of nerve and resolution, there should be less danger of panic terrors and reckless flights. The military authorities simply realized the want of an army, but understood that the material out of which a victorious army might be made was in their hands, if time were only given for manipulation and education.

A few months have proved the possibility of making this change, and to-day we gather the fruits of faith, and labor, and patience. The capture of Fort Donelson is unquestionably the leading fact of the war. The point had been selected by the rebels as the gate which closed the way into the vulnerable heart of the Confederacy. Once passed by an enemy, there was little possibility of interrupting his progress into Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia—wherever, in fact, a career of conquest for the restoration of order and law might tempt him to go. At Dover, the banks of the Cumberland become bluffs of considerable elevation, between which the narrow river flows at this season with great velocity; and early in Summer the task of fortifying this capital strategic point was commenced, but was prosecuted with that sluggishness which characterizes all the enterprises of the South. The impression was so general that the preparations at Cairo were intended for Columbus, Memphis and New-Orleans, that little interest was felt in the defences of the Tennessee and the Cumberland. The demonstrations of Gen. GRANT and Capt. PORTER in the direction of Columbus confirmed the erroneous idea, which was only corrected when, after careful preparations, a rapid advance upon Fort Henry was made, and that work was captured. Fort Donelson, however, already frowned over the village of Dover. With the news from Fort Henry, the rebels commenced the most herculean efforts to save the other post. Masses of troops were at once moved from Russellville and Bowling Green to hold it. The surrounding hills were covered with redoubts and intrenchments. It was obviously the resolution of the rebel Generals to make the fight at that point the test fight of the war. Gen. SYDNEY JOHNSTON, the General commanding in the West, Gen. BUCKNER, the recent chief of the insurrectionary army in Kentucky; Gen. PILLOW, whose military skill is greatly trusted in Tennessee, and Gen. FLOYD, lately the chief commander in Western Virginia, threw themselves into the place. The force with them is represented as 30,000 strong; it will be safe to state it at half that number. Every advantage of position was in favor of the besieged. They had abundance of heavy ordnance, ammunition in plenty, and doubtless the flower of their Western army. The assailants could only attack successfully after carrying several elevations occupied by the rebels, and covered by the guns of the principal fort. The gunboats in the swift and narrow current below were at the mercy of the garrison. When, therefore, Gen. GRANT approached by land, and Capt. FOOTE by water, and sat down to the leaguer of Fort Donelson, the Commander of the place was apparently warranted in sending word as he did to Richmond. "Have no fear about us. The place is impregnable; the enemy can never take it."

But the fort is taken, and with it those who told the tale of its impregnability. The loss of life, judging by the numerous forces engaged on either side, and the length and desperateness of the fighting, has, doubtless, been fearful. We hear of several officers on the National side as among the killed. There is hardly more than conjecture as yet, however, as to the number of wounded and disabled. We only know that prisoners have been taken by thousands, that FLOYD, with his Brigade, probably stationed at some outpost, effected his escape; and that the place so gallantly won by our brave fellows, is now indisputably theirs. And it is not the least gratifying phase of the business, that we are enabled to pay tribute to the bravery of the enemy, whose arms, though weakened by the consciousness of an unholy and unprosperous cause, struck boldly and well, and only relaxed after every hope of success had disappeared. To have beaten cowards would have robbed the victors of half their laurels. And no American can wish to see any who claim that honorable name, designated by the stain of cowardice and poltroonery.

Having thus opened the outer door to the interior of Tennessee, there is but one other obstacle in entrance. At Clarksville there has been an attempt, understood to be extremely imperfect, to bar the passage. The river exhibits the same topographical characteristics as at Dover, but against the crude works and few guns upon the bluff the mortar boats and mail-clad gunboats already sent thither from Cairo, will make a more telling impression than they did upon Fort Donelson. And the forces of Gen. GRANT, animated by victory and possessing the same formidable siege train that reduced the latter position, will make short work with the meagre defences at Clarksville. The river and road to Nashville are in fact open. Gen. BUELL is unquestionably concentrating and urging forward his forces so as to advance upon the Tennessee capital contemporaneously with Gen. GRANT's approach; and there is no army to stay the progress of either. The capture of Gen. JOHNSTON, and the rout of his immediate command must in fact have completed the work of disorganization in the rebel army; and that it will ever again make a stand, may indeed be reasonably doubted.

Savannah Captured.

It is well for us that the tidings respecting the capture of Savannah are confined to the brief announcement of the fact; for such an accumulation of victorious bulletins as we daily publish exercises a bewildering effect on the mind. While the imagination is to-day to take in the full import of the Western successes that have driven a wedge through the heart of the rebellion, the announcement comes of a simultaneous blow struck at it from the flank, resulting in the probable capture of one of the chief cities of the Southern coast. The report of the attack on Savannah comes to us through a rebel source, and this circumstance, joined to the fact that the movement has been wholly unheralded, may excite doubts of its authenticity. We have, however, confirmations from private sources that quite bear out the rumor; and, indeed, it has been very evident from the recent stir down at Port Royal, and the silence imposed on all correspondents, there, that Gens. DUPONT and SHERMAN were meditating a blow that meant something. It now appears to have meant nothing less than Savannah. Further details of this most important movement will, of course, be awaited with an intense interest.

The reported operations against Savannah add a new interest to the official reports of Capt. DAVIS, lately published in the TIMES, giving a detailed account of his exploration of the back channel by which Fort Pulaski was isolated from Savannah. The command, consisting of two gunboats, four armed steamers, two armed launches, three transports and 2,400 troops, made its way up through Little Tybee River or Freeborn, cut behind and beyond the Fort as far as the high land of Wilmington Island, where the fleet was stopped by a blockade of heavy piles driven in a double row across the channel. The result of the reconnoissance of these obscure and intricate passages was to show that when the obstructions should be cleared away, we had by this cut, a channel through which our gunboats would be able to avoid Fort Pulaski altogether, by passing up its rear and emerging into the Savannah River above it. Accordingly the work of removing the obstructions was immediately begun, and when our force was last heard from, it had succeeded in opening the passage entirely, had occupied Wilmington Island, and cut off communications between Fort Pulaski and Savannah. In the reported movement our fleet will of course have availed itself of this approach, and, so far as we know, it will have met with no obstacle this side of Savannah, with the single exception of Fort Jackson, four miles below that city, and of this our gunboats probably made short work. The nature of the further operations attending the occupation of the town remains, of course, to be disclosed.

The capture of Savannah makes a new and interesting phase of the war. It will be the first large Southern city repossessed by the armies of the Union. What will befide us and the cause in the new circumstances? Savannah is not a Beaufort, that can be utterly deserted, even if the population had the disposition so to do. To be sure, there is the plan lately suggested by Hon. TOOMBS & Co. in their *pronunciamiento*, which has the advantage of being at once grand, gloomy and peculiar. "Let every woman have a torch, every child a firebrand—let the loved homes of our youth be made ashes, and the fields of our heritage be made desolate. Let blackness and ruin mark your departing steps, if depart you must, and let a desert more terrible than Sahara welcome the Vandals." That is certainly hospitality with a vengeance. But supposing that, instead of this grand cremation, there should be a Union uprising in Savannah, there will then be more demand for hemp for TOOMBS, COBB and their traitorous crew, than for "torches and firebrands," to fire the city withal. That is a result quite as likely. Savannah has always had a large Union element; and we confidently look to such manifestations there as will point the way to a Union reaction throughout all the cities of the South.

BRITISH OFFICERS ABOARD THE TUSCARORA AND THE NASHVILLE.—The National corvette *Tuscarora* seems to have created a rather strong sensation on the English Channel shore, and, indeed, throughout the country, all her movements being immediately telegraphed to the London journals. The February number of the *United Service Magazine*, the monthly organ of the naval and military professions, contains a short article concerning her and the rebel vessel *Nashville*, from the pen of an officer who says that "like many others," he was "induced to pay a visit to these vessels, and ascertain the nature of their equipment, general appearance and discipline, if for no other reason than a desire to know the sort of vessels this country would be likely to have to contend with in the event of war with America." With respect to the rebel steamer he has but little to say, and prefaces that little by observing that "she is not worthy to be called a vessel-of-war." This may account for the contemptuous brevity of his description, which is as follows: "She was improvised by the Southerners by taking her from commercial pursuits, and armed with a couple of useless guns, manned and sent to sea as a privateer. Her hull is well formed for speed, but her deck being encumbered with an elaborate series of wooden erections, looking like so many gigantic hen-coops, but called hurricane houses, very materially diminishes her utility as a vessel-of-war."

The description of the *Tuscarora* is not much more flattering; but the writer, while condemning and disparaging everything he saw connected with her, admits that his visit was a flying one, and enabled him "only to glance at objects without affording time for scrutiny." One thing, however, appears to have struck him forcibly, namely, that all her fighting and sailing gear was in good condition, and, although it failed to impress him with a notion of the propriety and neatness observable in the British navy, that it was handily stowed and ready for work at an instant's notice. This is, indeed, no small praise, and we can afford to forgive the writer, after such admission, the derogatory observation with which he qualifies his opinion that the *Tuscarora* might be troublesome to the commercial marine of England in the event of war between that country and the United States.

John Bull's Confession about Bull Run.

The first gleam of common sense and candor, not to say of generous feeling, toward the cause of the Republic which the London *Times* has shown since there appeared to be a chance that that Republic might be destroyed, appeared in the files which last arrived: In a leading article upon the report of our Sanitary Commission, which included the results of an examination into the circumstances attending the battle of Manassas, the *Times* actually makes, in respectful language, the following sensible admissions:

However, these statistics, which are, no doubt, substantially accurate, and which are given, indeed, in greater detail than we have thought it necessary to observe, tend at once remove all doubt about the real causes of that inefficiency which cost the Northerners the day at Bull Run. * * * It is probably true enough that the loss of the battle was due immediately to the poor condition of the troops engaged, which did not admit either of their holding out as long as might have been anticipated, or bearing up against the effects of a panic.

Here lies the true secret of the whole affair. The men were only soldiers of three months' standing. They had never been inured to privation, or even inconvenience. They could not carry their packs and muskets comfortably for a short march on a cool morning, least of all could they stand a mile or two at the double, which, indeed, might have tried older soldiers than they were. They were brave enough, no doubt, and had will enough to fight, but they had none of that endurance which training alone can give. Probably, under the circumstances, it was a toss-up which side broke down first, but as it happened, the luck was against the Federals.

What could have extracted such admissions from the great growler of Printing-House-square? Admissions that Americans can state facts fairly; that the National troops, or "the Federals," as the *Times* will have it, are not all cowardly braggadocios, but "brave enough," and with "will enough to fight;" and not only that they were unable to bear up against a panic because of their inexperience, their fatigue, and their privation, but that the "Confederates" are not all Napoleons and grenadiers, and that it was probably a toss-up which broke down first! Is the world coming to an end, that the London *Times* can say such things in London? No, the world is not; but the rebellion is; and it would seem as if some faint overshadowing of the coming event must have fallen across the *Times* office, and that thus it was led into this unwonted exhibition of fairness and decent speaking. Opportunely enough, these tardy admissions reach us just at the time when we are showing what our men can do after a few months' military training. This will still further open the *Times*' eyes, if not its heart—supposing it to have one. But had it from the beginning spoken thus impartially in substance, and inoffensively in manner, the good feeling which had been but just well knit between two great, free and kindred nations would not have been so rudely broken that a generation or two must pass before it can reunite again, if, indeed, it will do so, ever.

A Lesson to Croakers.

The croakers were in their element when the first news from BURNSIDE's expedition reached us. The difficulties and disasters which delayed its progress were to their minds sure tokens that nothing but failure was to await it. The rebels, having had time to prepare for its coming, would be in such force everywhere that there could be no success for us, except by some lucky accident. It is well for the country that such was not the tone of Gen. BURNSIDE's mind. Our correspondent has spoken of the hopeful, trustful tone of his conversation, and his whole manner of carrying himself. There can be no doubt that such a disposition, determined to do everything which lies in one's power to be done, and then relying upon Divine Providence for the rest, is just the one to accomplish the greatest results.

And see how wonderfully the result shows that evil often brings forth good, and that what seem to us disasters are often but the paving of a highway, over which yet greater blessings shall troop down to us. The delay which was experienced in getting the vessels and the troops over the bar was improved by the rebels in fortifying Roanoke Island, in gathering together a force of guns and men, where they should be compelled to fight us with their retreat cut off, and the consequence is, that they have all fallen into our hands. If, on the other hand, our fleet had entered the Sound three weeks before, the game would not have been in the cover, but upon the mainland ready to meet our forces; while now the mainland is far more defenceless than it would have been, and our force is greatly stronger than when it started, for, as NAPOLEON says, "The moral force of an army is to its physical force as three to one," and our troops marching, with the prestige of this victory attending them, will be a more dangerous foe than if they had not undergone the toils and the perils of a fight. A victory is a powerful reinforcement.

So in Tennessee. Fort Donelson was surer to fall because Fort Henry fell before. The scattering rout in which the rebel regiments ran from their camp around the former aided our forces powerfully to drive them back to their intrenchments around the latter. So is it everywhere. Success and confidence are strong allies. Defeat and depression are hard enemies to fight—and these are enemies which the rebels are peculiarly ill prepared to meet. They have despair to strengthen them, but that feeling will not plate the rebellion strongly enough to keep out such weighty missiles. Their armor already shows signs of yielding. A few more blows, and it must give way, and the rebellion will be overthrown. But if we have yet to pass through periods of reverse and doubt; if we fail here and there, and go more slowly than our impatience would desire, let us still learn to be patient. We must neither croak ourselves, nor listen to those who persist in croaking. Confidence is half the battle. Let us not lose that, whatever betide.

FLOYD IN CHARACTER.—The rebels are denouncing the fugitive FLOYD in that elegant and forcible language for which slaveholders have made the country famous, as "a black-hearted coward and traitor." They are unreasonable and hard to please. FLOYD only acted after his kind. He was bound to steal something, and so he stole himself away. They should remember Dogberry's advice in the premises and practice on it. "The most peaceable way for you, if you do take a thief, is to let him show himself what he is, and steal out of your company." But though this may be the most peaceable way for rebels, it is not counsel for loyal officers. They must remember that they are to comprehend all vagrom men, particularly FLOYD.

OUR STRATEGY.—"These principles," says NAPOLEON, "lie at the basis of the science of war—to keep our forces united, to leave no weak point unguarded, and to seize with rapidity on important points." These fundamental maxims, which gave victory to such great Generals as ALEXANDER, HANNIBAL and CÆSAR in ancient Europe, and GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, TURENNE and FREDERIC the Great, in a less remote age, are receiving new illustrations in the glorious achievements with which Gen. MCCLELLAN's campaign is so auspiciously opening. Here lies one great difference between our strategy and that of the insurgents. The latter have never exhibited any masterly combinations, followed up a single victory, or reaped the smallest advantage from success, but our reverses have served only to develop our strength, reveal our objects, and improve our discipline, while our triumphs have invariably led to others more decisive and commanding. In view of these facts it is only simple justice to our military and naval forces, with their gallant leaders, to say that their bravery has won from their grateful country an admiration next akin to that accorded to the genius of WASHINGTON and to the exploits of his companions in arms.

MR. LINDSAY AND THE BLOCKADE.—It is reported that Mr. LINDSAY, whose thirst for notoriety has already led him to an absurd and intemperate zeal in the service of the rebel cause, intends to present the House of Commons a list of some five hundred ships which have run the blockade. From present appearances, however, it is probable that Mr. Bull will be in no humor to listen to such representations. For English newspapers are inquiring how it is that cotton cannot be exported, if the blockade is really so imperfect; and journals formerly hostile to our National cause, argue that the blockade is proved to be generally efficient by the "excessive prices of sugar, salt, leather, woolen goods, and other articles of prime necessity;" and especially by the fact, that "at Richmond, during the prevalence of ague-fever among the troops, it was impossible in November last to obtain quinine at any price." The real facts of the case are at length, it seems, becoming known; and, if so, Mr. LINDSAY's little plot to pervert the truth and aid his Confederate friends is prematurely exploded.

The Treasury Bill as Passed by the Senate.

The following are the main sections of the Loan and Treasury bill, as it passed the Senate last week. The words *italicised* constitute the points in the amended bill, to which it is supposed the House Committee of Ways and Means will object. And the probability is, that the clause in regard to the sale of the loan at market price will be peremptorily rejected. It will be noticed, from the first section, that the present U. S. Notes are made legal tender in their existing shape, with the additional $100,000,000 authorized by this bill:

An Act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue on the credit of the United States, one hundred millions of dollars of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer, at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denomination as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each:—And such notes herein authorized, and the notes authorized by the act of July 17, 1861, shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, duties, imposts, excises, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, and all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatsoever, *except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin*, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except interest as aforesaid. And any holders of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars, with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant-Treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificate of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from the date thereof. *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon presentation of the notes mentioned in the preceding part of this section, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, issue to the holder thereof, at his option, and instead of the bonds aforesaid, deposited, an equal amount of Treasury notes, coupons, or registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, at any time after two years, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum per annum, and payable semi-annually. And such United States notes shall be received the same as coin, at their par value, in payment for any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be reissued from time to time as the exigencies of the public interests shall require.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, he is hereby authorized to issue on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds, or registered bonds, to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years and payable twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually. And the bonds herein authorized shall be of such denominations, not less than $50, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury. *And the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds at any time at the market value thereof, for lawful money the coin of the United States, or for any of the treasury notes that have been, or may hereafter be, issued under any former act of Congress, or for the United States notes that may be issued under the provisions of this act*: and all stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations, or associations within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States notes and the coupon or registered bonds authorized by this act, shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and shall bear the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, and also, as evidence of lawful issue, the imprint of a copy of the seal of the Treasury Department, which imprint shall be made under the direction of the Secretary, after the said notes or bonds shall be received from the engravers, and before they are issued; or the said notes and bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasurer by such persons as may be specially appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, and shall be countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or for the Register by such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury may specially appoint for that purpose; and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes," approved the 23d day of December, 1857, so far as they can be applied to this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived and reenacted; and the sum of $5,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this act into effect.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may receive from any person or persons, in any corporation, United States notes on deposit for not less than thirty days, in sums of not less

than $100, with any of the Assistant Treasurers or designated depositaries of the United States authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive them, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit, made in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and said certificates of deposit shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum; and any amount of United States notes so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit at any time after ten days notice on the return of said certificates: *Provided*, That the interest on all such deposits shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury; *And provided further*, That the aggregate of such deposits shall at no time exceed the amount of $25,000,000.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all duties on imported goods, the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and the proceeds of all property seized and sold under the laws of the United States as the property of rebels, shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:

First—To the payment, in coin, of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

Second—To the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the 1st day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, direct.

Third—The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OFFICIAL THANKS TO GEN. LANDER.

Rejoicing Over the Victory at Fort Donelson.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

Action of the House Committee of Ways and Means.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

To Brig.-Gen. F. W. Lander:

The President directs me to say that he has observed with pleasure the activity and enterprise manifested by yourself, and the officers and soldiers of your command. You have shown how much may be done in the worst weather and worst roads by a spirited officer, at the head of a small force of brave men, unwilling to waste life in camp when the enemies of their country are within reach. Your brilliant success is a happy presage of what may be expected when the army of the Potomac shall be led to the field by their gallant General.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17.

THE FALL OF FORT DONELSON.

The news of the fall of Fort Donelson was received with extraordinary demonstrations in Congress today. In the Senate the gallery rose *en masse* and gave three enthusiastic cheers. In the House this was improved on the floor by three cheers and a tiger. The House was considering a proposition to allow a stenographic reporter to the Committee on the Conduct of the War. A member, amid great applause, moved that the Committee on the Conduct of the War be discharged from further duty. Both Houses adjourned at an early hour, and a general jubilee reigns in the city. Salvos of artillery are heard from every camp within sound of Washington.

HONOR TO GEN. GRANT.

Honors follow swift on the heels of victory. Immediately on the receipt of the telegraphic news announcing the capture of Fort Donelson, the Secretary of War sent the name of Gen. GRANT to the President for nomination to the Senate as Major-General, as a reward for his gallant services.

GOOD NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

This forenoon Gen. HALLECK telegraphed to Gen. McCLELLAN the gratifying news that Gen. CURTIS, in pursuit of Gen. PRICE's fleeing army, has so far been eminently successful. He had, up to yesterday, captured one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Captains, and more privates, &c., than he could by any possibility just then take due care of. This measure evidently, that he has succeeded in breaking up Gen PRICE's army.

TROPHIES FROM THE WEST.

The War Department to-day received by express a number of secession flags, trophies of the victory at Mill Spring and Fort Henry.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent a congratulatory letter to Com. FOOTE, and one to Com. GOLDSBOROUGH. The officers and men under their respective commands are also highly complimented for their heroic achievements accomplished under extraordinary circumstances and after surmounting great and almost insuperable difficulties, while the hearts and wishes of the nation have been with them through the long trials they have endured, and most sincerely. The Secretary says: We rejoice with you on the success which you have obtained.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means have considered the Senate's amendments to the Treasury Note bill. They non-concurred in two of the more important amendments—the one authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to put the bonds upon the market and to sell them for what they would bring; the other that the interest on the bonds shall be paid in coin. The vote on these two amendments stood 4 and 4. The bill will be reported to the House to-morrow. The other amendments of the Senate will be concurred in.

LIMITING THE COMPENSATION.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have unanimously reported a bill limiting the compensation of Collectors of the Customs, Surveyors, Naval Officers, and other officers employed in the collection of customs to ten thousand dollars, including what is received from commissions, forfeitures, penalties, &c. It is to take effect from date of its passage. It has been represented to the Committee that the salaries of these officers for the last ten or fifteen years were not less than $25,000 per annum, and that at present owing to the seizures, &c., they will probably exceed three times that sum. The Committee are determined to put a stop to these large salaries.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE WEST.

Yesterday the military telegraph, the lines of the American Telegraph Company, and those of the Western Union Company, were connected with the headquarters of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN, and put in direct communication with Gen. BUELL at Louisville, Gen. HALLECK at St. Louis, and Commodore FOOTE at Cairo. By the arrangement the messages of the General-in-Chief to each commander were repeated at the same time to the others. The distance traveled by the electric fluid at one writing, was over 1,300 miles. The communication was maintained from 11 o'clock in the morning till 6 in the evening, with the promptness of a personal interview; and not only gave entire satisfaction, but called forth the warmly expressed admiration of the distinguished correspondents.

REFUSAL OF THE SUPREME COURT TO INTERFERE IN GORDON'S CASE.

Chief Justice TANEY this morning delivered the opinion in the case of GORDON, the slave-trader, denying the motion made by Judge DEAN for a writ of prohibition to prevent his execution, on the ground of a want of power in the Court to review proceedings in criminal cases to restrain the action of a ministerial officer. The application was based on alleged irregularity in the New-York Circuit Court. Application will be made to the President in behalf of GORDON on the same ground.

THE HORSE CONTRACTS.

The House Committee on Contracts have been discharged from further consideration of Quartermaster VAN VLIET's advertisement for horses. The Committee say the shortness of the notice for bids was owing to pressing necessity. They are perfectly satisfied with his integrity, and his action in the premises was with a view only to the public interest.

MARSHAL IN MISSOURI.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of THOMAS R. WALLACE as Marshal for the District of Missouri.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

THE NEGOTIATIONS IN MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17.

A reliable correspondent, writing from Vera Cruz 31st of January, says:

"There are thousands of rumors about what has been the errand of the Commissioners of the Invading force. But there is no one who knows anything beside the heads of Government. With the Commissioners returned to Vera Cruz Señor ZAMACONA, and he has been in several conferences with Sir CHARLES WYKE, Gen. PRIM and M. DE LA GRAVIER.

What all this means we do not know. We have information that the propositions of the Allies are eight, and the Juarez Cabinet has agreed upon five; but not being able to arrange the remainder, the President has named D. EZEQUIEL MONTES, D. JOSE MARIA EMPARAN and D. LEON G. CUEVAS to meet the Commissioners again at Orizaba to conclude an amicable arrangement of the pending claims.

We have assurances that, owing to the position of the United States, Mexico must consent to many propositions of the invaders, which she could not have done if the Government of Washington had been more friendly to Mexico.

Gen. MIRAMON came from Havana in company with Padre MIRAMON and others, but on his arrival the English Commodore ordered his arrest and he is now a prisoner on board H. B. M. ship *Jason*. They say he will be sent to England.

We hope to see it clearly in a few days; *but be sure that the independence of Mexico will be well taken care of, cost what it may.*"

YORK.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

A REVIEW OF GEN. MCCLELLAN'S PLAN FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE GREAT REBELLION—ITS COMPREHENSIVENESS AND ITS PERFECT SUCCESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

Your correspondent at Washington having maintained a patient and unshaken faith in Gen. MCCLELLAN's great military ability, through all the storm of obloquy that for nearly two months has raged about his head,—a faith that the TIMES in its editorial columns has so happily and so ably supported,—it is with uncommon pleasure that I hail the late transcendent successes at our arms, which are the conclusive and glorious vindications of his fame. So vast was the cloud of calumnies that recently rested upon his actions—so virulent and unsparing the abuse that was from every quarter heaped upon him, invading even his sick chamber with its rancor and bleakness—that only the most heroic friendship durst utter one word against the fury of the malevolent mob. It is scarcely two weeks since his accusers, so boldly grown, were fluttered into the quiet that the unhappy man was already their victim, and that the President and the new Secretary of War, rousing upon the arena with so much *eclat*, had virtually superseded him in his command, and thrust him aside as unworthy to direct the vast machine he had so long controlled in his weak and all-but-dying grasp. Do you not recollect the gloating satisfaction and the assininity with which these rumors from Washington were scattered broadcast through the country? The capture of BEAUREGARD, or the downfall of JEFF. DAVIS, could not have spread more undisguised joy among a certain class of our people than did the meagre rumor that Gen. MCCLELLAN had been degraded by the Government, and was to be confined to a more local command. And not here even was his humiliation to stop—he was to be deprived also of that, and removed from service!

The authors of this bitter and cruel war upon Gen. MCCLELLAN are not to be found now. The criticisms on his campaign are reviewed, and the just award of merit is bestowed on it. All can see now that Gen. MCCLELLAN did just the right thing, at the right time, and in the right way. In the TIMES of Saturday you present a very clear and forcible *resumé* of the victorious development of his campaign. But one expression occurs in the article of a somewhat equivocal character, which, unexplained, might do Gen. MCCLELLAN injustice. It is this:

"The war may have commenced somewhat *tardily and languidly*; but, having begun at last in earnest, it indicates promises to be a short and desperate one."

Now that the popular impatience has subsided and the clamor for a "forward movement" been appeased, it is possible to consider Gen. MCCLELLAN's plans fairly and in a National aspect, and to decide whether he has ever lacked in vigor or let the war "languish" in his hands.

When Gen. MCCLELLAN assumed command in July last, we had no army [whatever, on the Potomac or anywhere else. Our late army had been routed and demoralized, and the flushed enemy in fancied omnipotence was threatening Washington. The first impulse, as well as the conceded necessity in the view of international prestige, was to save this defenceless Capital. And therefore then MCCLELLAN had to call here regiment after regiment from every part of the republic where they were to be had, until by the vastness of his army the country could become reassured and get back its heart and courage. This moral regeneration was indispensable as much as fighting battles and gaining victories.

This necessity of saving the Capital—and the danger was real then and appalling—accounts for the presence of a great army on the Potomac, whose pulse, while here so many months, "doing nothing," was so sadly exercised all the political Generals of Congress and the consulting townspapers, and of the country. But what might this army to have done that it has not done? We see no result, but let us hear the enemy—*fas est ab hoste doceri*. A late able military reviewer at Richmond writes: "MCCLELLAN holds our great army at Manassas as in a vice." Then our Potomac army has *not* been useless. It has paralyzed the largest, the bravest, and the most ably-commanded army that the Confederate States ever gathered, or ever will be able to gather again. But why hold the enemy's army "in a vice?" "Our soldiers enlisted to fight, not to lie still in camp." Not exactly correct, in the judgment of an intellectual, civilized General. Our army was enlisted *to conquer the enemy*. And the less "fighting" compatible with that end the better. Suppose that Gen. MCCLELLAN, as soon as the army here was large enough and well enough disciplined to fight—say in November last—had marched upon Manassas, or by some other way, upon Richmond. The Confederate States were then seriously threatened at no other point of all their vast territory, and could have quickly concentrated every man that was necessary to give us battle again at Bull Run, or on some other line of defence. And if, after a desperate and bloody conflict, they had been compelled to retreat, they would have fallen back slowly from one defence to another, growing stronger as they were pressed back upon their own people, until their replenished masses could have turned the fortunes of battle upon us and made us the retreating party. And then what?

In December, the position of affairs was little changed. Only at one point—at Beaufort—could any diversion have been made to aid Gen. MCCLELLAN in a profitless, bloody, hazardous advance upon Richmond. "Then why did he keep so great an army here so long, at such vast expense, if it was not advisable to give battle? Why not send it, or a great part of it, to other States, where it could fight?" In reply, this: The army was doing a vitally important work here—it was holding the great army of the Confederate States "in a vice," and it was not wise to release the grasp on that army, by transferring ours to other fields. For then the Confederate army, leaving Manassas garrisoned, would have been free to go where it was needed—to South Carolina, to expel Gen. SHERMAN, or to Kentucky, to overrun that State, and by seizing Paducah, Louisville, Lexington and Maysville, increase their armies and their subsistence, and bring the war to a water-line of defence. Gen. MCCLELLAN's army on the Potomac prevented all that. It held the enemy "in a vice," and gave us ample time to fortify Beaufort, and reinforce SHERMAN; to prepare BURNSIDE for his advance on Roanoke Island; to gather for BOZLL the most invincible army, for its numbers, that was ever mustered; to plant BUTLER on Ship Island with a force that holds New-Orleans and Mobile in constant dread; and to complete at Cairo a flotilla of gunboats that have just crushed through the enemy's lines, on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, carrying havoc to their plans and dismay to their hearts, under which they are sinking in unutterable ruin. Was it nothing to hold the great army of the South "in a vice" while these agencies of attack upon its front, and flank, and rear, were being prepared? Is it nothing gained that we have now invested the rebellious States as an army invests a fort, and that the fiery hail of shot and shell now breaks upon their beleaguered land simultaneously, and with insupportable fury?

Yet all this was the plan of Gen. MCCLELLAN, deliberately formed months ago, closely adhered to from the day of its inception to the present time, not "tardily and languidly" conducted, but prosecuted with all the energy of which his nature was capable, and put into execution, not one day sooner by reason of the exasperated and ruffianly attacks upon his loyalty and fame, but on the very first day when the completion of all his preparations made it possible. It is not three weeks yet since the gunboat flotilla at Cairo received its complete armament. It is hardly three weeks since Gen. BURNSIDE was able to loose the moorings of his armada from Fortress Monroe, and since then, what has been done? Let captured thousands, deserted fortifications, broken lines of defence and fugitive armies reply. Gen. MCCLELLAN has been made the target of unmeasured ridicule in Congress because he sought to direct our vast army of six hundred thousand men as a unit, and to converge them in a simultaneous assault upon the enemy's lines. Yet when did scheme so vast, directed amid such difficulties resulting from the unpreparedness of a people for war, march so harmoniously and magnificently to certain triumph? Will his personal enemies say, "after all, it was only good luck," and the result one of the unaccountable "happy accidents" that good fortune sometimes throws in a man's way? Knowing, as we do, how much Gen. MCCLELLAN has endured to make good his programme—how heroically he has labored and suffered to bring about the happy accident that challenges the admiration of his countrymen, and will surely challenge the admiration of the world, we can afford to dismiss in pity the reluctant malcontents, and leave them to such reflections as their unpardonable injustice to Gen. MCCLELLAN may bring.

YORK.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the recently discovered gold mines of California. Referred.

Several petitions for the emancipation of the slaves were presented.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of New-York, asking that the full rank of Major-General be conferred on Gen. JOHN E. WOOL.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing a survey in relation to the telegraph to the Amoor River.

On motion of Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Opp.,) the joint resolution relative to the mode of the payment of the awards for settling the Oregon and Washington war debt, was taken up.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) asked to have read a dispatch received by Gen. MCCLELLAN, of the capture of Fort Donelson by the land forces of the United States.

There was laughter on the floor and the galleries when it was said that FLOYD had escaped.

The dispatch was read with loud applause in the galleries.

VICE PRESIDENT—That's all right. [Renewed applause.]

VICE-PRESIDENT—The Chair rules that such applause is neither approving nor censuring the Senator. [Laughter.]

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said he had also information that the City of Savannah, in the State of Georgia, had also been taken. [Renewed applause.]

The resolution in regard to the Oregon War debt was then passed.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, the bill to change and regulate the Circuit and District Courts for the Northern District of New-York, was taken up and passed.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) asked to have a dispatch read from a rebel source, in regard to the victories at Fort Donelson and Savannah. [Loud applause in the galleries.]

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) asked whether it was in order to cheer rebel accounts.

Mr. FOOT, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to transfer the continuation of the Capitol extension and the erection of a dome, from the War Department to the Department of the Interior.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill to provide for the better organization of the cavalry forces of the United States was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought that fifty regiments, which the bill provides for, was too large a number. Each regiment cost about a million a year, causing an immense expenditure. He moved to reduce the number to thirty.

Mr. GRIMES said that the number of cavalry wanted would depend on the character of the war. If it was to be a guerrilla war, then we should need a large force of cavalry. He moved to lay the bill on the table for the present.

Mr. HARRIS was in favor of the motion. He thought we could tell better about the matter in thirty days. He thought the expense was not so large as estimated. Eleven regiments were set down to the State of New-York; only three of these were full, and several were mere skeleton regiments.

Mr. FOSTER said that it was evident from the dispatches received, that we should want more cavalry, as a man called FLOYD, had stolen away from Fort Donelson and we needed cavalry to entice him.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tenn., (Union,) asked consent to offer a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to the officers, soldiers and seamen of the army and navy for their heroic gallantry, under the Providence of God, for the brilliant victories they have achieved over the enemies of the Constitution and the Union.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. WILSON hoped that they would not make any reduction in the cavalry force in consequence of any news yet received. The war was not over. There were other battle-fields yet to be won. He hoped there would only be a reduction of the force to forty regiments.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) agreed with the Chairman of the Military Committee that the war was not over yet. He knew enough of the Southern people to know that they would still continue to fight. He hoped that the Senate would consider well before they reduce this arm of the service. He thought that we should have governments in the States to support, and it would require cavalry to reduce the numerous guerrilla bands that would spring up. Cavalry alone was competent to such service.

Mr. FESSENDEN modified his amendment so as to reduce the cavalry regiments to forty, instead of thirty.

Mr. WILSON thought that thirty of those regiments in day were skeleton regiments. They were scattered over the country. We will have to purchase ten thousand horses to mount even forty regiments.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) disliked legislation on a "pen full," which seemed to be the case regarding cavalry. Before the battle of Bull Run we wanted no cavalry. After that we went to the other extreme and authorized eighty regiments. We now propose to swing back again.

Mr. FESSENDEN's amendment was adopted by Yeas 25, Nays 10.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered an amendment, as a proviso, that if the officers mustered out of the United States take their uniforms and equipments, they pay for the same at the original cost.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, thought that officers should receive pay for their time, and that should be sufficient. This amendment would be rather like putting the Government into the old clothes business.

After some further discussion the bill was laid over. Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) asked and readily obtained permission to make a statement relative to Fort Donelson.

Amid profound silence Mr. COLFAX said that Gen. MCCLELLAN had authorized him to inform the House that he had just received a dispatch from Cairo, informing him of the arrival of the gunboat *Carondelet* at that place, bringing the news of the capture of Fort Donelson yesterday, by the land forces of the United States, with 15,000 prisoners, Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON and Gen. BUCKNER. Gen. FLOYD ran and escaped. The loss on both sides is very heavy.

Applause and laughter greeted the latter part of the dispatch.

Mr. COLFAX was surrounded by members to hear further news.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,)—I want the gentleman from Indiana to state that Gen. ULYSSES L. GRANT, who commanded the land forces that captured the fort, is from Illinois and from Galena in my District.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) in view of this gratifying fact moved the House adjourn. Motion lost.

Mr. COLFAX said that he had further news from Fort Donelson, from rebel sources.

Cries, "Let's have it." "Come to the desk and read it." "Read it." "Read it."

The Speaker called the House to order, amid deep silence.

Mr. COLFAX then read the dispatch as brought by a flag of truce from Norfolk, confirming the capture of Fort Donelson, &c.

This was greeted with applause on the floor and in the galleries.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved an adjournment. Disagreed to.

The House certainly at this time was not in proper condition for business.

Mr. MALLORY moved to discharge the Committee on the Conduct of the War, as from the good news this morning there seemed to be no further use to them.

This was greeted with loud laughter, and cries of "Agreed," "Agreed."

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) remarked that the news was so gratifying that the House certainly was in no temper for business. He suggested that the House adjourn.

The House again refused to adjourn.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) addressed the House in favor of the joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a suitable officer for the Committee on the Conduct of the War. He called upon Mr. WICKLIFFE to state on what authority the latter, on Friday made the allegation against the Committee as to the manner in which they performed their duties. If the gentleman had any authority for the allegations, he (Mr. GOOCH) would yield the floor for him to make the statement.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) repeated what he had in substance said, namely, that he had seen it stated that the Committee had before General McCLELLAN before them, whom they had interrogated, and that Gen. MCCLELLAN gave an answer which at least satisfied him.

Mr. GOOCH asked, by what authority do you make the assertion?

Mr. WICKLIFFE answered, will you deny the fact?

Mr. GOOCH—I again ask what authority have you?

Mr. WICKLIFFE—And I ask whether you deny the fact?

Mr. GOOCH presumed the gentleman made the statement on a newspaper paragraph. He was perfectly free to say that the General-in-Chief did appear before the Committee, not by summons, but by invitation. He was free to suppose that this House had too much respect for those who compose this Committee, to suppose they would ask him any question pertaining to the object of the war, which he would object to answer. His testimony was not taken. That the Committee had an interview with Gen. MCCLELLAN was true, but that he was called as a witness was not true, and it was totally without foundation that the Committee had taken any testimony affecting any man, without giving him fair and full opportunity to answer the charges. The Committee were not a Star Chamber Court, as had been charged.

Mr. WICKLIFFE asked, Did you hear me say so?

Mr. GOOCH—I heard someody say so on Friday. The Committee had summoned before them only such witnesses as were necessary to the investigation. The Committee had deemed it their duty to keep to themselves what they had heard from witnesses. They had made no revelations to individuals, or to newspapers, which members might read in advance of the report being made. He did not believe Congress had done its whole duty when it has made the necessary appropriations. It was the duty of Congress to remain in session, and every member should be in his place to contribute by all means in his power to uphold and sustain the Administration in crushing out the rebellion. The relations between the Committee and the Executive, Secretary of War, and all other officers of the Cabinet are of the most cordial character. The officers and men now into the field should be assured that they are supported and sustained by every branch of the Government, whether in civil or military, from all the loyal men of the land. He trusted we would hear no more battles, and believed if we soon can win a victory of them if we only put the men we have now in the field against the enemy. The fall of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Roanoke Island, and Bowling Green is but the beginning of a series of victories in the history of the rebellion. The Committee have from the outset been a unit in everything they have asked for or done taken, and he felt authorized to say if there is anything they desire more than another it is fighting for fighting, only, with a short time between, and the shorter this length of time could be the better. The object of the war being the maintenance of the Constitution, without action or amendment—a war which should cease only when the last vestige of rebellion and treason shall be crushed out.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) referred to what he said on Friday, and in connection to the truth of his statement read a copy of a dispatch furnished by a gentleman on Gen. PATTERSON's staff, as follows:

CHARLESTOWN, July 20, 1861.

To Col. E. D. Townsend

SIR: While a portion of his force Gen. JOHNSTON left Winchester in the afternoon of the 18th with about thirty thousand troops. [Signed] R. PATTERSON.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) gave his recollection that Gen. SCOTT, in the presence of the Cabinet, said that the battle of Bull Run was fought against his wishes and judgment, under the pressure of high authority, and further that he deserved to be dismissed from the army for thus yielding his consent.

Mr. BLAIR replied that all understood the statement which was here made by Mr. RICHARDSON, but the latter had further related that Gen. SCOTT, in answer to a question by the President, ascertained that the President had influenced him in risking the battle. It would not do for the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) to mind this important a fuss.

Mr. STEVENS replied, he did not rise to vindicate anybody; he was nobody's partisan: he merely wanted to ascertain the truth.

Mr. BLAIR said the gentleman's recollection was true as far as it went, but it was incorrect in omitting so much of the statement in relation to the interview as relieved the President from the responsibility of that battle.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) said that it was reported by Secessionists, after the battle of Bull Run, that Gen. PATTERSON sympathized with the South, and that he would soon be found acting with it. And it was also openly expressed by Secessionists that Gen. PATTERSON was greatly wanting in loyalty and fidelity to the Government.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said Gen. PATTERSON was his townsman and constituent. He had no knowledge from personal observation of the army which Gen. PATTERSON commanded on July last. At that time he (Mr. BIDDLE) was on military service in part of Virginia, within the scope of Gen. MCCLELLAN's command. A large number of his constituents, friends, neighbors and connections were with Gen. PATTERSON, and he never heard from them anything but what was in the highest respect favorable to Gen. PATTERSON and expressive of confidence in his ability. Some of the officers in high rank in the army together with those in civil life, were on his staff, and none of them he believed ever brought a charge against him. Whatever was detrimental to that gen eman was merely rumors and hearsay, which the gentleman from Tennessee repeated. Mr. BIDDLE then read to the House an extract from Gen. SCOTT's report concerning Gen. PATTERSON's skill and bravery in Mexico, and also referred to the fact that Gen. PATTERSON rendered service in the war of 1812.

Mr. GOOCH, resuming, said that if Messrs. BLAIR and STEVENS, had any important revelation to make on their own responsibility, the Committee on the Conduct of the War would afford them an opportunity.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) was of opinion that we are indebted for our victories to the valor of our troops, under the skill and plans of the Commanding General. He presumed to speak of Gen. SCOTT, with whom he had enjoyed an acquaintance of forty years. He considered by saying he never knew a man more scrupulous in all that constitutes integrity, patriotism and morality of character. Gen. SCOTT's name was now a glorious part of our National history.

The Senate resolution for the employment of a Stenographer to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, was adopted.

Mr. LOVEJOY of Ill., (Rep.), called up the bill heretofore introduced by him, from the Committee on Agriculture, for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture.

The principal amendment made by the House, was in the reduction of the salary of the Commissioner, namely, from $5,000 to $3,000.

The bill was then passed by 105 against 7.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) in the commencement of his remarks referred to the news to-day from the West, our troops having penetrated the heart and centre of the rebellion. He proceeded to speak of Slavery as the cause of the conflict. Slavery is doomed. This fact should be recognized, and all unite in practically meeting the grave results involved. The question was "Liberty" under the Constitution, or "Slavery" and its ruins.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported the Senate bill making appropriation for the Signal service of the army.

The bill was passed. Adjourned.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

We know of no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as this. We have noticed the most flattering commendations from the most celebrated clergymen, lawyers and public speakers, and we can also speak from personal experience.—*Troy Whig.*

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.

L. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

Who Minds a Cold?

A cold seem a small affair. Most people neglect it, for it is only a cold. Yet a cold may turn to the consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a cold in time, then—that is, take Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and your cold will disappear, as well as all apprehensions of danger. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., and druggists generally.

MARRIED.

SANTA—CRANE.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 17, by Rev. G. Alex. Peltz, THEODORE M. SANTA to CORNELIA, eldest daughter of B. F. Crane, Esq., all of this City.

DAVISON—HERBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan 8, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Scott, by Rev. Mr. George Davis, CHARLES M. DAVISON to Miss CARRIE C. HERBERT, all of the above city.

DIED.

WALLACE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 15, CATHARINE HARRIOT WALLACE, infant daughter of Pederson and Abby C. Wallace.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Warren Harriot, No. 760 Greenwich-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

BELL.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb 17, of inflammation of the lungs, FRANKIE ROSMAN, only son of CHARLES and ANGELINE A. BELL, aged 5 years and 11 months.

The funeral will be held on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 65 West 14th-st.

CULBELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 16, at No. 116 West 12th-st., after a sudden illness, JAMES CALDWELL, a native of Kilmarnock, Scotland, aged 49 years.

The funeral services will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner Harlem. Carriages will be in waiting at the station on the arrival of the persons who will leave Depot at 2:15, and returning leave Fordham at 4 P. M.

NEWHOUSE.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 16, SAMUEL NEWHOUSE, aged 50 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Vanderpool, No. 217 Allen-st., without further invitation, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

LYONS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 16, after a short illness, in the 54th year of his age, JOHN LYONS, of the County of Longford, Ireland.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 98 East 12th-st., from thence to St. Stephen's Church, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, where a Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.

Mr Longford and Dublin papers please to copy.

LOWDEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 16, of consumption, ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of Robert and Mary Ann Lowden, aged 7 years 1 month and 16 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 79 Bleecker-st., at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, Feb. 18, without further invitation.

MCGAURAN.—In this City, Feb. 16, PATRICK MCGAURAN, aged 8 years—native of County Cavan, Ireland, and for the last 4 years a resident of this City.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 615 3d-av., without further invitation.

Dublin papers please copy

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, of scarlet fever, MARY, youngest daughter of Major and Eleanor Thompson, aged 3 years 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 10 A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 66 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

CRAIG.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 15, Capt. JOSEPH ARQUIT, aged 52.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 221 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock.

Baltimore papers will please copy.

STAMMER.—On Saturday, Feb. 15, WM. STAMMERS, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 127th-st., near 4th-av., Harlem.

PENNINGTON.—In Newark, on Sunday, Feb. 16, at his late residence, Hon. WILLIAM PENNINGTON, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral from the High-st. Presbyterian Church, Newark, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMPSON.—In Somerville, Canada, on Thursday evening, Feb. 13, JOHN W. HOMERTON, in the 54th year of his age.

CHILDS.—Lost, in the clipper ship *Black Hawk*, in the Bay of Bengal, on the 5th of April, in a storm, CHARLES H. CHILDS, son of George Fletcher, Bay Ridge, L. I., aged 21 years and 10 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 29.—Feb. 17, 1862.
58, 1, 70, 26, 61, 24, 13, 8, 60, 25, 14, 42, 7

KENTUCKY, CLASS G.—Feb. 17, 1862.
23, 33, 38, 9, 14, 64, 74, 68, 4, 21, 3, 6, 70.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 27.—Feb. 17, 1862.
69, 75, 33, 26, 35, 16, 1, 2, 63, 3, 57, 29

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 151.—Feb. 17, 1862.
29, 74, 22, 31, 1, 27, 32, 52, 15, 49, 44.

JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Managers.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 61 Park-row, New-York,

New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 61 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

DRIGGS' STRING-CLAMP PIANO.

No. 353 FOURTH-ST., NEXT TO BROADWAY.

THIRTY to SIXTY DOLLARS effecting what $500 or $1,000 can do; this by sending your old piano (perhaps consigned to a lumber-room and having it made equal to its best days, by

BEING RESTRUNG WITH DRIGGS' STRING-CLAMP,

AND

THE HAMMERS RECOVERED PERFECTLY

If this be not done, the advertiser will receive no compensation. Satisfy yourself of details, high artistic recommendations, etc., contained in the extended advertisement of DRIGGS & TOOKER, in to-day's *Times*.

LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS.

NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS,

At GEO. C. ALLEN'S,

No. 415 Broadway,

One door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS,

One, two, and three dollars each.

At J. C. ALLEN'S,

No. 415 Broadway,

One door below Canal-st.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. C., Box No. 134, *Times* Office.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a sure and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. WISTAR'S COMPOUND OF LIVERWORT AND TAR, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the principle of lime with a healing property which renders the old doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 167

TO-LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

LIGHT ROOMS,
and steady power,
at low rates.
By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STORES AND HOUSES TO LET.—5 NEW three-story dwellings and stores, in Boardman-place, in Court-st., near Union-place, suitable for dry goods, shoe stores, or a harness-maker; and a first class house, No. 88 West Baltic-st.; stone-front house No. 254 Degraw-st., opposite Tompkins-place; No 4 8 Henry-st.; and one dozen houses in good order and moderate rents. Possession of some of the houses immediately. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEADY STEAM POWER AND ROOMS—Singly or otherwise, to suit, may be had at greatly reduced rents, in buildings Nos. 211, 213 Centre-st., and 137, 139 Elm-st. The rooms are well lighted, and adapted for any manufacturing business. The steam power is always steady and reliable, supplied by a Corliss & Nightingale 150-horse engine. Terms very low, and possession immediately, if wanted. Apply at the office No. 213 Centre-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings Nos. 148 and 150 Water-st., six lofts 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist wheels, &c., well lighted front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE TO LET, in 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; medium size; in excellent order; high stoop, range, and all water conveniences, gas to third story, including fixtures; location very desirable. Apply to C. SMITH, Smith & Lawrence, No. 157 Duane-st.

TO LET—A FULL, FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. It is in superior order; has every modern convenience, water, gas, furnace, kitchen range, &c. Possession 1st of May. Apply to A. G. JEROME, No. 61 Beaver-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE—in Madison-av., above 23d-st., west side, will be rented to a private family only. The house was recently built for the use of the owner, and is in excellent order. Terms reasonable. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No 114 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brown stone house No. 54 West 18th-st., three doors from Fifth-av., built in the best manner for owner's use, with all modern conveniences, on reasonable terms. Apply next door, No. 56, or to JOHN W. CORLIES, No. 32 Dey-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 391 Canal-st., next door to the People's Bank. It will be let separate, if desired and put in good repair for a good tenant, with counter and shelvings. Inquire of H. OSBRAND, R. at the above number, from 10 to 3 o'clock up stairs

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—MARKET-house, store No. 75, John-st., No. 93, corner of Gold-st. William-st., store and basement, No. 5. Offices in Nos 87 and 150 William-st. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 151 William-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 18th-st., near 2d-av., will be offered for a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND THREE LOFTS IN No. 443 Water-st., and three lofts in building adjoining, suitable for storage, workshops or other business purposes; will be let together or separately, to suit. Apply at No. 221 South-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, TO a private family, No. 41 East 28th-st., near 4th-av. For permission to see the house, apply to R. C. READ, 5 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M. Rent $800; furnished $1,000

TO LET—FOR OFFICES OR MANUFACTURING purposes, with or without steam-power part of premises No. 17 Jo. n-st. Inquire of PECKHAM, MERRILL, FITCH & CO., No. 19 John-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE LARGE three-story house, No. 18 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply to E. & WEEKS, No. 58 Wall-st., from 11till 3 P. M., or at No. 78 University place, from 9 till 10 A. M.

NOTICE.—THE DWELLING PART OF THE Butchers' and Drovers' Bank to let. For particulars inquire at the Bank. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of Westchester, adjoining the village of West Farms, within one mile of the Harlem Railroad, and four miles from the Harlem Bridge, with about ten acres of land, a fine garden, with fruit, green house, grapery, stables, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No. 18 West 25th-st.

14TH-STREET HOUSES—TO RENT FURNISHED.—The desirable house No. 12 West 14th-st. Rent low to a responsible tenant.
Also to let, the four-story houses Nos. 103 and 101 East 14th-st. Apply to ARRAN H. SHUTLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 45 feet, three stories complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City, and combining both City and country within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—No. 1 Lafayette-avenue—a first-class brick house with every modern improvement and convenience, and in complete order. Also the two-story brick house No. 237 State-st., near Hicks, with fine arbor vines, (carpets, mirrors, &c., if desired.) Also the three-story brick house on the north-east corner of St. Felix-st and Hanson-place, will be sold VERY LOW and on favorable terms. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 51 Pine-st., New-York, or mornings and evenings at No. 19 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—CORNER LEXINGton-av. and 37th-st., first-class, modern 4-story, brown stone house and stable. Location one of the finest in the City. Price for sale, $25,000. Terms easy. Rent, $1,500 to a perfectly satisfactory private family. HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 173 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., which is paved with Belgian pavement. Apply on the premises, or to C. Y. WEMPER, No. 31 Nassau-st., Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 25x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-stone front house and lot No. 54 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 22 feet by half the block; part of the furniture may be had with the house. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story, basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling house, No. 231 Henry-st. Lot 25x100, house 25x50. Will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to Aretic Fire Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 2-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 57 NORTH Moore-st., with lease of lot; size of house, 25 by 44, 3 stories, brick, belonging to the estate of RALPH I. BUSH, deceased. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

MACHINERY, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Having purchased from the estate of the late William Birkbeck, deceased, the
FULTON FOUNDRY STEAM ENGINE
AND
BOILER ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner Green and Morgan sts., Jersey City,
Together with all the
TOOLS, MACHINERY, PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS
Belonging thereto, is now in full operation and prepared to execute promptly any
orders for either
HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE
STEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS, SUGAR MILLS,
SUGAR ESTATE MACHINERY,
Of all kinds and of the most approved construction. Having one of the largest and
LATEST STYLES OF PATTERNS
FOR
ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS AND SUGAR ESTATE MACHINERY,
Particularly designed and adapted for the
WEST INDIA ISLANDS,
Is well prepared to fill orders.
JOSEPH COLWELL,
Proprietor.
GEORGE BIRKBECK, Jr.,
Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 5 Ann-st.,

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel, or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN THE HIGHLANDS, ON THE HUDSON—PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES—Located at Cornwall, four miles south of Newburgh; 15 acres of land in fine condition, in lawn, &c., fruit and shade trees. Handsome dwelling house of brick, 30x54, in-inch walls; contains 16 rooms, bath, water closets, &c.; hot and cold water on each floor; basement grouted and rat proof, hard finished walls throughout; heating arrangements complete; gardener's house, brick barn and carriage-house, 45x50 feet; sheds and other out-buildings convenient and complete; a well of excellent water and cistern at each house; garden of one acre, furnished with an abundance of berries and small fruit. The plot is a level plateau—the first level above the steamboat landing. Churches, schools, and post-office in the near vicinity. Built by the owner, with great care, for his permanent residence. The whole is in perfect order, and suited for immediate occupation. For further particulars, price, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC cottage, containing 13 rooms, suitable for a first-class family, with modern improvements, including gas, &c., and one-fourth of an acre, stocked with ornamental, shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c., with a stable attached; situated at Clifton, S. I., within three minutes' walk of two ferries; neighborhood retired, and first-class; churches and schools in immediate vicinity; will be sold on favorable terms, or rented to desirable tenants for one year or longer, at a low price. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Esq., No. 14 Wall-st., or to Mr. W., Box No. 747 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—AN EXCELLENT DOUBLE TWO story and attic house, in the village of West Farms, Westchester County, within one hour's ride of the City. The house is of stone, and contains all modern improvements, is on the margin of the Bronx's River, and has about two acres of land attached. Will be let very low to a good tenant, and possession given April 1. F. J. BARRETT & CO., No. 74 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—TO CLOSE an estate, a country seat of about 11 acres, good building; modern improvements; hot and cold water in bath room, water closets, range, stationary washtubs, ice-house, ice-pond, stables, carriage-house, poultry-house, garden, &c., one mile to depot, in Westchester County, and 17 miles from New-York. For particulars, inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 21 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 5 feet square, with an extension, also necessary out buildings. Apply to F. CHAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FRAME DWELLING CONtaining eleven finished rooms, within five minutes' walk to steamer landing, in the village of Astoria, abounding with grapes and fruits of all kinds, rain water in kitchen, the house being built for convenience. For particulars apply to JOHN L. RAPELYE, on the premises, junction Flushing and Newtown avs.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., AN ELEGANT residence for sale or rent on favorable terms. House is fitting, each two stories; grounds well stocked with fruit; 5 minutes' walk from depot on railroad connecting with New-York many times a day. For further particulars, inquire of M. W. DODD, Bookseller, 506 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A VILLA RESIdence, at Tarrytown, N. J., 29 miles from the City; 5 acres, house, frame, filled in with brick, 2 stories high, half story, 60x 2. Three stage lines pass every hour to the house. Apply to A. J. BLECKER, Sr. & Son, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW-CANAAN, CONN., NEW house, barn, out-houses, with two to eighteen acres good land, abundant fruit trees, excellent garden, healthy location, perfectly healthy. Would accept small lot of building less than 2 acres. See representation of place at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, plan rooms.

TO LET OR LEASE A PLEASANT HOUSE and garden, at Bergen, N. J., with stable. Easy of access, a walk of the Erie railroad station, in the best part of the village. Apply to H. DERBY, 4 Cedar-st., or at the house, No. 167 Broadway, from 11 to 12 A. M.

FOR SALE AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—A cottage, in good order, with about four acres of land, on a beautiful location, with good kitchen garden, grapes, pears, &c., with twelve rooms; price $6,000. Apply to R. CHARLES, No. 5 East 23d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage with one acre of land, containing choice berry and all kinds of fruits; three miles below Hastings, N. Y. Inquire of C. F. BLAKE, No. 107 Chambers-st., N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, houses situated at New-Brighton, Staten Island. For further information apply to W. M. WHITMORE, No. 29½ Exchange-place.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $500. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 141 Front-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at 149 PINE'S, near the depot.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED BEDROOMS, 2d or 3d floor, may be obtained by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st. Also, suites of front rooms on 2d or 3d floors will be vacant after April 1st.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 13th-st Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

BOARD WANTED—IN FIFTEENTH-ST., west of Broadway, by a gentleman with small family, an entire second or third floor would be needed, and a private family owning their house preferred; best references required; prefers to use his own parlor furniture and bed linen. Address Mr. BUTLER, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; location must be near South Ferry; room must be on second floor, front or back. For suitable accommodation, $12 per week will be paid, including fire at 1 gas. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 1,063 Post-office, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN 11th-st., near 5th av., wish to let a very handsome, large, second story front room, with or without board. Also, a single, third story, front room. House is first-class. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address HOME, Box No. 165 *Times* Office

HOTELS.

STANWIX HALL—CORNER BROADWAY AND Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y., at the junction of the New-York Central, Hudson River, Northern and Eastern Railroads. FRANCIS RIDER, formerly of West Point, and more recently of the St. Germain, New-York and Pavilion, Rockaway, Long Island, respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he has taken the above well-known hotel, and hopes, by assiduity and attention, to meet a continuance of that patronage he has hitherto so liberally enjoyed. The house is undergoing considerable improvement and will be conducted on the most liberal scale. Meals at all hours to suit the arrival and departure of the cars. The location, it will be observed, is the most central in the city.

WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS—Now undergoing repairs and a general renovation, Patten's Hotel, Nos. 271, 273 and 281 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Warren sts. Application for rooms, &c., may now be made at the office of the Hotel.
JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, TWO first-class servants for private families, in the City, one as cook, the other as waitress. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st. Protestants preferred.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COLORED WOMAN, AS good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 56 West 47th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a good cook, washer and ironer, at No. 221 West 34th-st.

A LADY'S MAID WANTED—ONE WHO IS thoroughly proficient in every branch of her business, can call at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S Branch Office, No. 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER IN A PRIvate family; Scotch or English preferred; one who can bring reference and who understands his business. Apply at No. 47 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, in the exchange office of R. Lefferts, from 11 to 2.

FARMER AND WIFE WANTED—THE farmer must be competent to take charge of a farm, and understand under-draining; the wife must be a good housekeeper, and understand the management of a dairy; to commence April 1; moderate wages only may be expected. Apply to W. B. SCOTT, No. 111 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS FOR A STEAM railroad, 6 men for steamers, 1 stewardess. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 609 BROADWAY,
WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $25 to $55,
These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our
SALESROOM,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. The advertiser can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; can make children's frocks to fit in the neatest manner. Is a native of Dublin; belongs to the Episcopal Church. Has got first-class City reference. Can be heard of for three days. Address M. C., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl, neat and industrious, wishes a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; is kind to and understands the care of children; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, (Protestant,) a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or first class waitress. No objection to go into the country. Best of references given. Apply at No. 192 East 33d-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; is willing to be obliging as possible; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 242 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., front room, fourth story.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, situations, by two Protestant young women: one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth, or bring it up from its birth on a bottle; is very fond of children, or would do chamberwork and washing in a small private family; have the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 East 32d-st.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman in a private family as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and pastry; no objection to assist in the washing, if required. First-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 East 31st-st., second floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, including pastry. Is a good bread and biscuit baker; has first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first class cook; she perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches, soups, pastry and jellies; has lived with the best of families both in city and country. Can be seen for two days, call at No. 158 East 41st-st., room No. 6.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, game and soups; wages $8 to $10; City or country; refers to her employer; City or Westchester County preferred. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; would assist in the washing, no objection to a boarding-house; has the best City references. Call, for two days, at 66 West Washington-place, in the basement.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced English woman as cook; understands her business. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S branch office, No. 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes to engage as above, is a good cook, bake and bread, pies, &c.; understands her work thoroughly. Has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 94 4th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced cook, understands cooking in all its branches, has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 7 West 31st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two cousins in one house—she is a first-class cook, and is willing to help with washing and ironing; can make bread and biscuit, and understands cooking; also good cooking. The other as chamberwork and washing, or as chambermaid and plain sewing and dressing, has seven years' reference as Miss Gray at No. 39 West 14th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avenues.

A COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two Protestant girls, the one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, and a trusted nursemaid; the other as nursemaid and to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 East 21st-st., second floor, front room.

A FIRST-CLASS PASTRY COOK.—Wanted, a situation by a first-class pastry cook in a hotel, restaurant or boarding-house; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 12 East 21st-st., second floor, front room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a Protestant woman; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 East 21st-st., second floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, including pastry. Is a good bread and biscuit baker; has first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first class cook; she perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches, soups, pastry and jellies; has lived with the best of families both in city and country. Can be seen for two days, call at No. 158 East 41st-st., room No. 6.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, game and soups; wages $8 to $10; City or country; refers to her employer; City or Westchester County preferred. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; would assist in the washing, no objection to a boarding-house; has the best City references. Call, for two days, at 66 West Washington-place, in the basement.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced English woman as cook; understands her business. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S branch office, No. 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes to engage as above, is a good cook, bake and bread, pies, &c.; understands her work thoroughly. Has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 94 4th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced cook, understands cooking in all its branches, has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 7 West 31st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two cousins in one house—she is a first-class cook, and is willing to help with washing and ironing; can make bread and biscuit, and understands cooking; also good cooking. The other as chamberwork and washing, or as chambermaid and plain sewing and dressing, has seven years' reference as Miss Gray at No. 39 West 14th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avenues.

A COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two Protestant girls, the one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, and a trusted nursemaid; the other as nursemaid and to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 East 21st-st., second floor, front room.

A FIRST-CLASS PASTRY COOK.—Wanted, a situation by a first-class pastry cook in a hotel, restaurant or boarding-house; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches

FINANCIAL.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NO. 84 BROADWAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1862.

Net cash assets 1st of February, 1861		$6,988,856 74
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,111,789 12	
For Interest	481,056 00	
From Agents for Sundry Balances of Accounts	913 19	$1,593,731 31
Total		$8,583,588 05
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$320,400 00	
Paid Additions to same	30,784 15	
Paid Surrendered Policies	222,809 32	
Paid Annuities	14,963 43	
Paid Reductions of Premiums	978 13	
Paid Profit and Loss	21,267 21	
Paid Commissions	47,492 18	
Paid Expenses, viz.: Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Taxes, Salaries, Rent, Printing and Stationery, Advertising, Fuel, Medical Examinations, &c.	89,125 94	$743,820 76
Net cash assets 1st February, 1862		$7,839,768 29
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$421,473 32	
Bonds and Mortgages	6,536,924 41	
United States Stocks	783,782 30	
Real Estate	76,5.3 24	
Due from Agents	21,412 32	$7,839,766 29
Add interest accrued, but not yet due		90,000 00
Add deferred Premiums (estimated)		135,000 00
Add arrears of Premiums in course of transmission		21,49 48
Gross assets 1st February, 1862		$8,086,258 77

	No. of Policies.	Amount.
At risk, Feb. 1, 1861	12,701	$37,397,5-3
Issued during the year	1,221	3,816,225
Total	13,922	$41,213,.08
Deduct forfeited, cancelled, surrendered, expired and dead	1,717	5,789,409
In force Feb. 1, 1862	12,205	$35,424,099
Of which are:		
For Life	11,5?4	$33,599,000
For Endowment Assurances	4?8	1,352,000
For short terms	150	473,000
Total	12,205	$35,424,099

Increase in net cash assets for the year $849,909 57

Decrease in the amount at risk for the year $1,973,574

Circulars containing the Rates of Premium and a full explanation of the new scheme of Survivorship Annuities, may be had on application at the office of the Company in a few days.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDK. S. WINSTON,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
WILLIAM MOORE,	JOHN WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC C. PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL B. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID BRADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. A. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	W. M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN C. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK

Secretary, ISAAC A. BATES. Actuary, SYLVANUS HOWARD
Medical Examiner, MARTIN BATES, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term, the entire surplus (AFTER ONE HUNDRED PER CENT OF NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE being equitably divided among the Assured.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 1, 1862.

Office, No. 251 Broadway, Newark.
Agency, No. 1 Wall-st., New York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861		$3,512,358 8?
Received for premiums during the year 1861	$736,790 46	
Received for Interest during the year 1861	224,256 74	
Total Receipts for 1861	$961,047 20	
Paid claims by death	$243,665 95	
Paid policies surrendered	111,973	
Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c	33,198 51	
Paid commissions to agents	46,078 84	
Paid physicians' fees	3,7 5 55	
Paid annuities	1,517 00	
Paid Dividends	294,695 30—$?34,843 25	$295,794 95
Net balance, Jan 1, 18		$4,109,353 45
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand	$96,.67 29	
Bonds and Mortgages	2,?84,?61 18	
Premium Notes	1,294,65? ??	
Real Estate	76 ?6 42	
Loans on Scrip	4,?? 85	
Premium notes and Cash with Agents	55,0?2 42	$4,109,353 45

7,026 Policies in force. Insuring $23,481,353 00
894 New Policies have been issued during the year.
Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862 ..... $1,688,956 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862 ..... 2,865,589 50
The Directors have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 5 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company; and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1860 during the year 1862.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.

BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at the office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz:

SHEPHERD KNAPP,	JOYCE'S CURTISS,
THS. C. CHARDAVOYNE,	THOMAS HOPE,
A. C. KINGSLAND,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
RICHARD IRVIN,	EDMUND M. YOUNG,
FRANCIS HALL,	GEORGE MOSLE,
JOHN BULLARD, Jr.,	THOMAS F. YONGS,
WM. CHAMBERLAIN,	HUGH N. CAMP.*

* To fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of C. H. Sand, Esq.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1862.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE UNITED States, dated Aug. 19, 1861, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision is made for the payment of the coupons of the semi-annual interest which become due on the 19th inst., in coin, agreeably to their tenor, by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or by either of the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia.

All such Coupons, together with schedules showing the number and amount of each Coupon and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to

SCHUCHARDT & GERLACH, No. 21 Nassau-st.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-st., New-York, Feb. 3, 1862.—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst., the polls will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE ADJOURNED MEETING AND election of the stockholders of the QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY will be held in the City of Philadelphia, at No. 418 Walnut-st., Room No. 8, on TUESDAY, March 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

FRANK S. BOND, Secretary.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, GREAT WESTern, New-York, Pacific, Sea and Union Insurance Scrip for sale, by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES, dated Aug. 19, 1861, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision is made for the payment in coin of the coupons of semi-annual interest, which will become due on the 19th inst. All such coupons, together with schedules showing the number and amount of each coupon, and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment. *The coupons cannot be received through the mails, but must be presented in person, or through an agent in New-York.*

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive on deposit United States Notes, as a temporary loan, for which interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum will be paid, together with the principal, in like currency, on demand after ten days' notice.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Subscribing bondholders of the Second Mortgage Bonds are requested to deposit their bonds, with receipts for 10 per cent advance, with the Committee, proprietary to sale and reorganization. Bonds must be surrendered before the sale, which is the 21st of March, at No. 12 Wall-st.

R. BAYARD, Chairman, &c

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES

Received on deposit at PAR.
COUPONS OF 7-30 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, Due 1st prox., cashed or collected, FREE OF CHARGE, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, Nos 41 and 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861	$3,410,236 51
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1861	1,474,990,29
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$4,444,576,83

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire risks disconnected with Marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861	$4,155,165,73
Losses paid during the same period	2,3?1,650,29
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$?25,476,35

The Company has the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City Bank and other Stocks	$2,923,403,81
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	800,340,00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	2?3,760,00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	123,783,02
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,6?8,?59,02
Cash in Bank	215,?81,91
Total Amount Assets,	$5,995,?89,?9

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profit will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1?6, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or the legal representative, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Thirty per Cent. is declared on the earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 1?th of April next.

The profits of the Company, accruing from the 1st of July, 1?42, to the 1st of January, 1?61, for which certificates were issued, amount to $11,039,?10

Additional profits from 1st January, 1?61, to 1st January, 1?62 1,?50,?00

Total profits for 19?8 years $12,?89,?10

The Certificates previous to 1?42, have been redeemed by cash 8,??3,?70

Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1?62 $4,?55,?40

By order of the Board,
W. FONTAINE JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	A. P. Pillot,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
Wm. C. Moore,	Leroy M. Wiley,	John Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Isaac C. Miller,	J. Henry Burtis,
Henry Coit,	S. C. Nicoll,	Cornelius Grenell,
Wm. C. Kerr,	Joshua J. Henry,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Geo. T. Hope,	Wm. C. Sherman,
Chas. H. Russell,	David Lane,	Edward D. Jeffray,
Lowell Holbrook,	James Bryce,	S. I. Morgan,
Isaac C. Goodhue,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	B. J. Howland,
Francis Gregory,	Henry K. Bogert,	Benj. Babcock,
Nesbit Lains,	A. A. Low,	Fletcher Westray,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Bridges,	C. Sinclair, Jr.,
	John D. Jones,	Frederick H. Cossitt,
	CHARLES DENNIS,	Vice-President.
	WM. H. MOORE,	2d Vice-Pres't.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund desire to purchase on the 1st day of March next, $?,000 of the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Company. Sealed proposals will be received at the Bank of North America, New-York, until the 1st of March, addressed to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY M. THOMPSON IS fully authorized to sign my name by procuration.

JOHN R. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1862.

$25,000, $15,000, $12,000, $10,000, and other sums to lend on City property. R. N. HAVENS, No. 17 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Profit Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on all policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CUREY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on and after the 20th day of February inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the transfer agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 13, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, 27th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 15th, and reopen on the 22d inst. By order of the Board.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half Per Cent has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Feb. 15, inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 24 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three and one half per cent. for the past six months, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

R. L. HAYHOCK, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 48 Wall-st., Feb. 6, 1862.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1?23,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type cast to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 30 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

MEDICAL.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $?7 cases, saving $5. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—DR. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors, Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by S. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 821 Broadway; and by Dr. Bond his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway. There Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 2 Insight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradicat on of disease, nothing can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered faculties. Office No. 2 Insight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 2 Insight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices in No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 31 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The wandering of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means by which a cure was effected. He therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5?9 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 12 Chatham-st., New-York; also, by H. B. SANDS, Agent of Fulton and Williamsburgh, and druggists in general.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED the habit of copying you by indulging in secret vice? Or ROUNDS, Specific proposed as the only sure case in the world. Pamphlets, 25 cents. Sent free. DR. BARNES is perfectly reliable and a sure cure. DR. BARNES' sole agent, No. 2?2 Broadway, New-York. $1 a bottle.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARREN'S Great Beautifier. The great personal remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of moth, liver spots, freckles, tan, pimples, sallowness, and all cutaneous eruptions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. W. can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

A NEW AND SPLENDID THING. JUST INvented and patented. The inventor wishes to sell the right for the United States. For particulars address IRVAN, National Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the least exposure or ill effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that a description of its operation, to a medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it for $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored Illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE LINN, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH C. BUCHANAN, Executrix, and WILLIAM OLIVER BUCHANAN and STEPHEN CAMBRELLING, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Robert S. Buchanan, deceased; the said Elizabeth C. Buchanan, individually; Ann Buchanan, George Catlin V. Buchanan, George C. Crapping and Elizabeth Jane Crispigny his wife, Wentworth James Buchanan and Agatha his wife, William Robert Buchanan, Alexander Brock Buchanan, and Elizabeth his wife, Mary Buchanan, Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, and Charlotte Louisa Caldwell, his wife, Sophia Louisa Buchanan, Carlisle Edward Buchanan, Earnest Bowen Buchanan, Ida Mary Buchanan, Arthur Hamilton Buchanan, Noel Hubert Buchanan, John Stewart Buchanan and Mabel Anu his wife, Samuel Robinson Buchanan, Elizabeth Robinson Buchanan, John Robinson Buchanan, Hume Robinson Buchanan, Kate Robinson Buchanan, Mabel Robinson Buchanan, James Guchen Buchanan, Robert Robinson Buchanan, the said William Oliver Buchanan, and Mary Ellen his wife, James Oliver Buchanan, Florence Anna Buchanan, Bertha Elizabeth Buchanan, Robert Stewart Buchanan, Reginald Heber Buchanan, Harold Walter Buchanan, Robert Blackwell and Sarah Blackwell his wife, Elizabeth Whitla, Hugh Taylor and Amelia H. Taylor his wife, Agnes Ann Moffat and Caroline B. Moffatt his wife, Joseph Robinson and Georgiana Robinson his wife, the People of the State of New-York, Laura Taylor, George Gibson and Maria F. Gibson his wife, Henry McFarlan and Ann McFarlan his wife, The American Bible Society, Laura J. Post, Henry S. Sawyer, William Tinker, Oliver P. Loomis, George S. Ives, John Ridley, The Farmers and Citizens' Bank of Long Island, and George H. Welch, Defendants.

To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of February, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, February 7, 1862.

KNOX & MASON, No. 111 Broadway,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
18f-law12wT*

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.—JAMES DEXTER, general guardian of the infant children of Mrs. Catharine Temple, deceased, and Robert Temple, against CATHARINE F. ASHLEY, as widow and administratrix of, &c., of Theodore Ashley, deceased; Sarah Griggs, Elizabeth Marvin, Charlotte Hinton, Kate Loomis, Amos Gillett, Trumbull C. Kimberly, receiver of the Genesee Mutual Insurance Company.—Summons for relief. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of Onondaga County, January 24th, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 55 State-street, Albany, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 23, 1862.

18f-law6wTu MEADS & REYNOLDS, Pltf's Att'ys.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.

HENRY FORSTER & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, &c.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock noon. The steamship is fitted up in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage: Cabin, $60; intermediate, $45; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. The sailing steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. JAMES CLARK, will sail TUESDAY, March 25. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP ETNA FROM LIVERPOOL.

The ETNA sailed from Liverpool on the 29th January, and in consequence of damage sustained at sea, by collision, was compelled to put into Holyhead, thence afterward proceeded to Liverpool, where the cargo was transhipped on board the Company's steamship ENGLISH, now due. Consignees are hereby notified that an average bond is at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, and one also at the office of LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st., and they are requested to call, with their bills of lading, and sign the bond, immediately on the ship's arrival, as no goods can be delivered until the bond is signed.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN CALLING.

THE CHINA AT QUEENSTOWN, CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
ETNA	SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Mar. 1.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$?1
First cabin to Paris	$??	Steerage to Paris	$??
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$5

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $1?5. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $?0. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, on this people to send for their friends.

These steamers have separate accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. ?? Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. TH. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to LIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DETOUF, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 24th. SATURDAY, 29th April
SATURDAY, 29th March. SATURDAY, 26th May
Passage money to Nassau $15
Passage money to Havana 30
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington or by the Passport Agent at principal location. For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.—THE UN

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 17.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock, with a large attendance of outsiders.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the general fire insurance laws relative to the powers and duties of the Captain of the Port Harbor-masters of the port of New-York.

A communication was presented from Col. L. K. Bauer, inviting the Senate to attend the celebration of Washington's birthday. Accepted.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Foster—To authorize the selection of a site for another State Prison.

Mr. Ferry—To incorporate the Forty-second-street Railroad.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Farrar—For the relief of Savings' Banks in respect to lands sold for taxes.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act relative to County Treasurers by prohibiting the use of money in their hands.

Relative to the New-York and Erie Railroad; consolidating the several branches.

To amend the Appropriation act of 1861.

Senator Tobey was placed on the Committee on Banks during the absence of Senator Henderson.

The bill to facilitate the purchase of property in the vicinity of Forts Hamilton and Tompkins by the United States, for the purposes of defence, came up for a third reading. On motion of Mr. Foster, it was laid on the table at present, as parties in behalf of the United States desired to be heard.

The remainder of the session was consumed in the consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 17.

There was a light attendance in the House today.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To incorporate the Franklin Association of New-York City.

To incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

To extend the terms and provide for the adjournments of the Court of General Sessions in the City of New-York.

To punish the frauds on laborers and others seeking employment.

For the better security of mechanics and laborers performing work and furnishing material on land in Kings County.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Cozy—To reduce the tare of the City railroads.

By Mr. Leamy—To provide for the apprehension and prosecution of kidnappers in New-York.

By Mr. Coddington—To regulate public advertising in the City of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Talman—To authorize the construction of a railroad in Tenth and other streets, New-York. The corporators are John B. Jenkins, Thomas T. Hunter and James Calaman.

By Mr. Benedict—To prevent frauds in opening the streets of New-York.

By Mr. Brindle—To empower railroad companies to employ a police force.

During the session of the House, in the midst of calling the ayes and noes on the question relating to the expenses of the House,

Mr. Royal Phelps rose, announcing that he had just received the gratifying intelligence of the capture of Fort Donelson by our troops, and also of the capture of the City of Savannah.

A scene of much excitement ensued.

All the rules of order were disregarded, the House rising and giving cheer after cheer, throwing up their hats, clapping their hands, &c., in which demonstration the galleries heartily joined.

The excitement increased when Mr. Benedict added to the announcement the reported capture of Gens. Pillow, Buckner and Johnston.

Three more cheers were given with great enthusiasm.

The Assembly concurred in the resolution to adjourn over Washington's birthday.

From the time of the announcement of the news of the surrender of Fort Donelson was made, to the adjournment, the House lost all appearance of a deliberative body.

A resolution congratulating the country on the victory was taken up.

Patriotic speeches were made by Messrs. Alvord, Ogden, Gray, Pryne, and Schoonfield, who were frequently interrupted in their remarks by applause on the floor and in the galleries.

The excitement broke out afresh when the announcement was made by the Speaker of the capture of Floyd.

The noise of 100 guns fired at the Capitol Park, by order of Commissary-General Wales, mingled with the shouts of the toembers, and added to the excitement of the scene.

The resolution was adopted after an emendment by Mr. Banks directing an illumination of the Capitol and State House.

Overflowing with enthusiasm and patriotism, the House adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIES.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

RECEPTION OF COL. CORCORAN AND HIS COMRADES—CELEBRATING THE UNION VICTORIES—VETO OF THE ORDINANCE PROHIBITING THE USE OF SALT IN THE STREETS—THE HACKLEY CONTRACT—BADGES—WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, a resolution offered by Mr. Froment was adopted, that the Committee on National Affairs take suitable measures for the reception of Col. Corcoran and his fellow-prisoners on their arrival in this City.

A resolution by the same party was also adopted congratulating the country upon the recent successes of the Union army, and directing the National flag to be displayed upon all the public buildings, and 100 guns to be fired in celebration of the victories, on Wednesday, the 19th, (to-morrow.)

A Message was received from the Mayor, and ordered on file, vetoing the ordinance prohibiting the use of salt in the streets of the City. The objections of the Mayor are chiefly against the application of the ordinance to railroad cars, which he thinks would greatly impede travel, and thereby cause unnecessary inconvenience to the public. The resolutions of the Commissioners of Health, now in force, he thinks are sufficient to prohibit a general use of salt in the streets where such prohibition is necessary. The Committee on Cleaning Streets presented a report upon the Hackley contract, which concludes with a resolution directing the City Inspector, when he sends his certificates to the Comptroller, to state distinctly whether the streets have been cleaned according to the contract or not, and if not, that the Comptroller withhold payment from the contractor; also in case the streets have not been cleaned according to contract, that the City Inspector proceed immediately to have the work performed at the expense of the contractor's sureties. The Mayor is also authorized, whenever it shall appear that the contract has not been properly fulfilled, to take measures for abrogating the same.

The resolution from the other Board, authorizing the Clerk of the Board to furnish badges for the members, coming up for adoption, Mr. Darrow opposed it as a useless expenditure, and particularly unnecessary for the old members, who were furnished with badges last year. The expense of badges for both Boards last year, he said, was over $800. Public hackmen, porters, and policemen were compelled to wear badges, but members of the Common Council wore them from choice.

Alderman Genet said the badges had already been ordered and furnished, and the only question was whether the Board would pay for them. The Clerk, he at first supposed, had ordered them in accordance with the usual custom, but it appeared that this was not the case; some member of the Board had ordered them without any authority from the Board, and under these circumstances he should oppose the resolution, and vote against any appropriation for their payment.

At the request of the Board the Clerk made an explanation, from which it appeared that he had not ordered the badges, but it did not appear who had ordered them; the Clerk had merely distributed them after they were furnished. The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The weekly statement of the Comptroller was received, from which it appeared that the receipts into the Treasury during the past week were $326,340 65; payments, $271,871 22; leaving a balance on hand, including the balance of the previous week, of $3,079,528 68.

After some routine business the Board adjourned to Monday evening next, at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE ANNUAL BUDGET—RAISING THE TAXES WITHOUT GOING TO THE LEGISLATURE—CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—COMMEMORATION OF THE RECENT VICTORIES—RECEPTION OF COL. CORCORAN.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting last evening. The usual references were made of several important petitions and resolutions. A resolution to appoint the Times, *Tribune* and *Herald* Corporation papers, was referred. The Auditor's Report for the last quarter was presented, and one thousand copies ordered printed. The Finance Committee reported, without amendment, the Comptroller's budget for 1862, and it was made the special order for next Thursday evening.

The counsel of the Board sent in a communication in answer to a call from the Board, asking whether it was necessary to go to the Legislature to raise money by tax, stating that it was absolutely necessary, but he gave no reasons. Mr. Barney offered a resolution putting the question in another shape, so as to ascertain if the Legislature had not already conferred full power to raise money by tax on the Common Council, which was adopted after considerable discussion.

A resolution from the other Board, prohibiting the employment by the Committees of any outside clerks, was referred.

The resolution to commemorate the Birthday of Washington, as amended by the Board of Aldermen, was concurred in.

The series of resolutions offered in the Board of Aldermen, by Alderman Froment, with reference to the glorious victories at Mill Spring, Roanoke, Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, &c., tendering the thanks of the Common Council to the Commanders engaged, and that a salute of 100 guns be fired on the 19th inst., and that the flags be raised on all public and private buildings throughout the City, were concurred in.

The resolutions from the other Board to receive suitably Col. Corcoran and his companions on their return from captivity, were also concurred in, and after the transaction of some unimportant routine business, the Board adjourned until Thursday.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

EARLIER COLLECTION OF TAXES URGED—UNIMPORTANT SESSION.

The Board of Supervisors held a brief meeting yesterday, the Chair being occupied by Mr. Tweed in the absence of Mr. Purdy.

A few petitions for remission of taxes and several bills were appropriately referred. On motion of Mr. Weissmann, the work of binding and rebinding books in the Register's office was ordered discontinued, the Board objecting to pay longer $3 per day for men engaged in binding at the office, and for the further reason that the appropriation is exhausted.

The following communication was received from the Mayor, and referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I sign the accompanying resolution authorizing your honorable body to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of the annual taxes, and to issue County revenue bonds therefor, only in view of the existing necessity of raising money by the mode proposed for the use of the County for the current year.

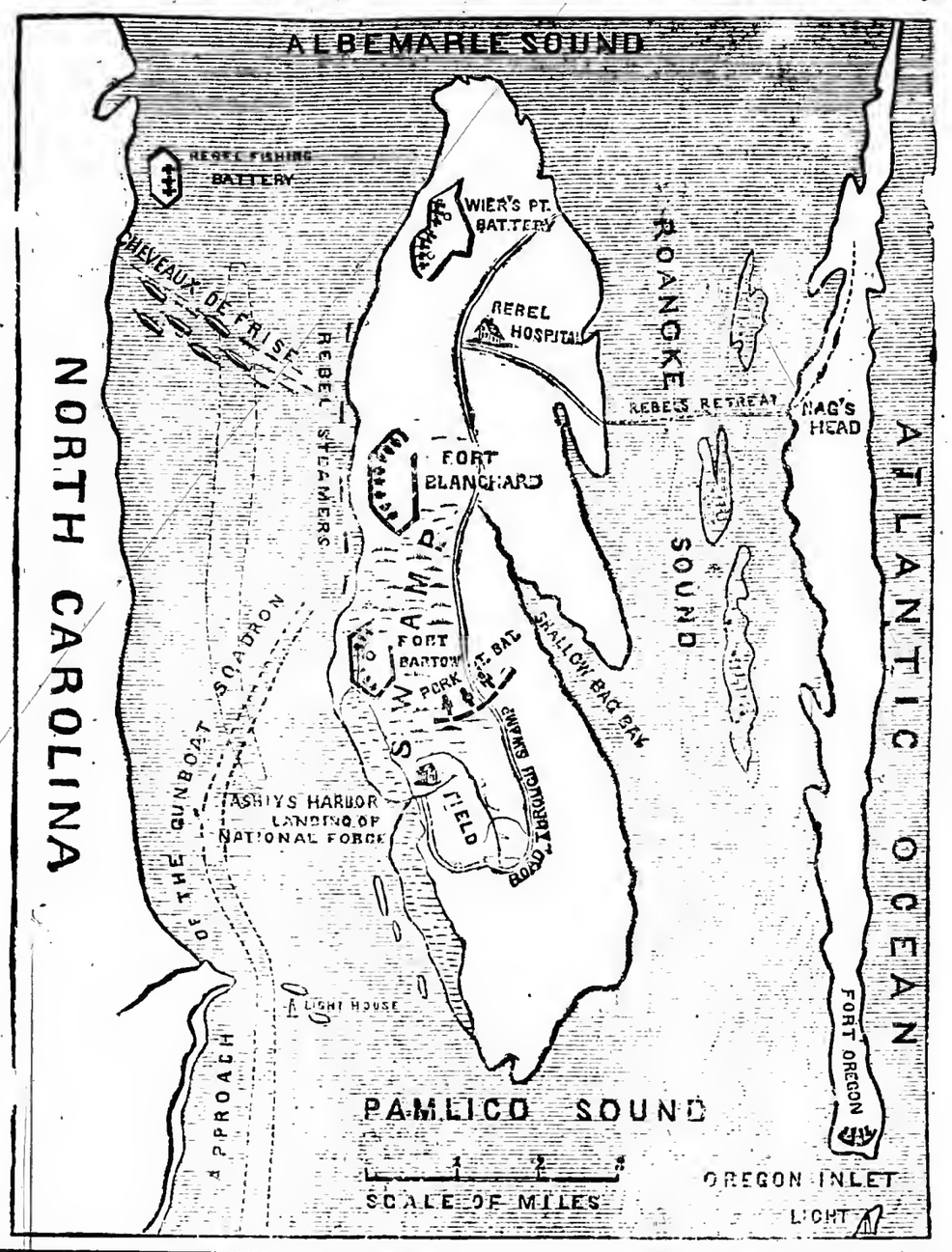
It would avoid this annual recurring necessity, if we could have a change of the law as to the time of collecting the taxes, such as has been repeatedly recommended by the Comptroller. The law should provide for the collection of the taxes at an early period in the year. This would save the large amount now paid for interest upon the revenue bonds, on which the money has been heretofore raised, and which are the means indicated in the proposed law accompanying your resolution. It would also prevent our being placed, year after year, in the unbecoming position of a borrower for short periods for current expenses, while our community is able and willing to pay the taxes, if required, in time to avoid any such necessity.

I would therefore earnestly recommend that the proper steps be taken to procure the change of law above suggested. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

After ordering the payment of some small bills, which had been reported upon favorably, the Board adjourned until Tuesday of next week.

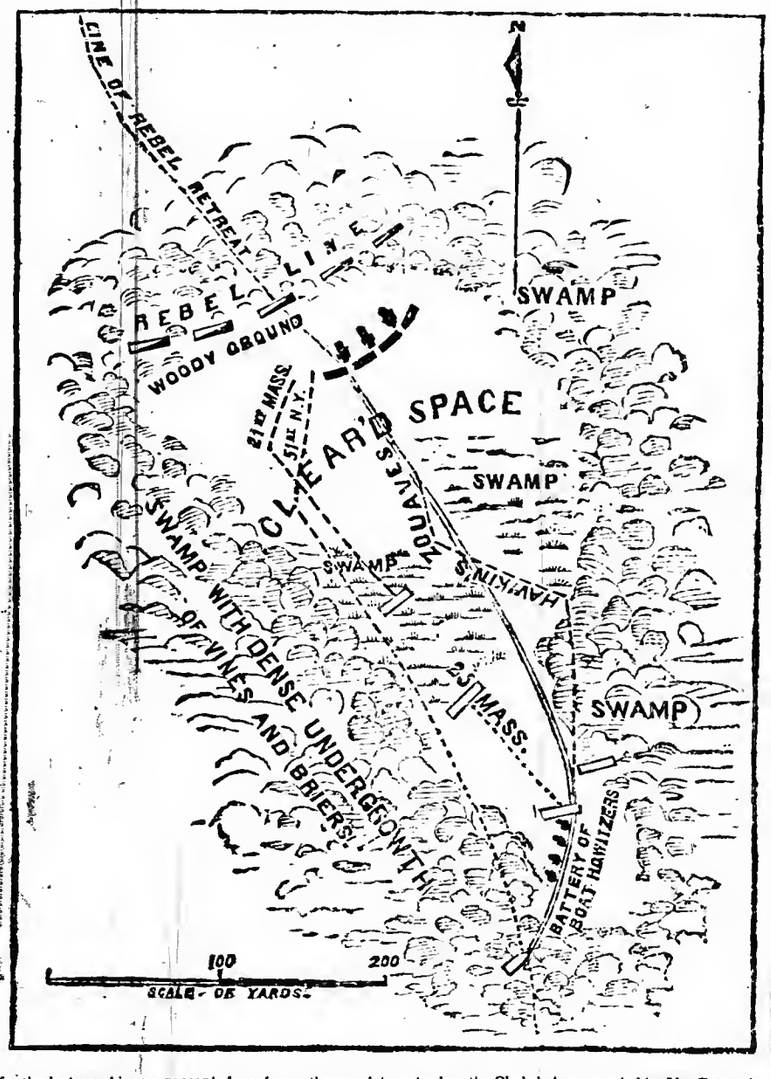
ROANOKE ISLAND AND ITS DEFENCES.

The Rebel Fortifications and Batteries, and the Line of Approach of our Naval and Military Forces.



PORK POINT BATTERY.

The Scene of the Charge of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, the Fifty-first New-York and Hawkins' Zouaves.



THE BATTLE OF ROANOKE.

The engravings of the battle-scenes on Roanoke Island, drawn by our correspondent on the spot, were inserted on a limited edition of Sunday morning, and as showing the most correct view of the field and the movements yet given to the public—there have been a number of applications for them, we herewith re-publish them. The coast of the island, and the location of the rebel fortifications and batteries, will at once be seen and understood. At the left, on the mainland, is Ashby, low point puts out, which marks the entrance to Croatan Sound. Croatan Sound is the sheet of water between the island of Roanoke Island, as seen in the Queen's. The entrance to ships lies between the marshy point and two small, low islands, between and in an piles, is set a lighthouse. The passage is not over 200 yards wide, and could easily have been closed by sinking wrecks or driving piles. It was not capable of being defended, however, the mainland at the left being an extensive marsh, cut up in all directions by deep sloughs.

This narrow passage, our long procession of gunboats threaded, and passed northward. As they moved onward to Roanoke, six or seven rebel gunboats were discovered hugging the Island shore. They were apparently in line of battle, and hovering in the corner of shoal to the N. E. Four steamers were also discovered lying northwest of the Island, and on the opposite shore two or three schooners, evidently placed there for the purpose of carrying off the troops in case of necessity. Between us and these vessels, lying "broth across the channel, says our correspondent,) we could count sixteen sunken vessels, and long rows of piles were driven to obstruct our passage. Marked in diagram as *channel to forts*. Just to the right, toward the island shore, is a wide space purposely left open—the whole looking as if it were a trap to decoy us within range of their batteries.

A gunboat struck out from the rest of the fleet and steered boldly toward the shore. On the projecting point about two miles west of the middle of Roanoke Island, something like earthworks are discovered, and dimly visible against the background of forest is some kind of a color flying. The presence near also on each side of it of two steamers indicated the spot as the location of a battery. At 11.45 the *Underwriter* fired a gun, which was immediately followed by one from the *Southfield*, and several of the naval fleet follow suit. Five of the steamers steer in shore, while the bulk of the fleet keep at a more respectful distance. At 11 50 two heavy guns follow each other in quick succession from the shore, backed up by one or two, three, from the rebel steamers. Before the smoke has cleared away, the naval gunboats give them two for one all round. At 12 o'clock the majority of vessels were fairly engaged, and the heavy booming of cannon from the fort showed that the contest had begun.

Lieut. Hawes, of the Ninth New-York, was now sent with a boat to sound out a place to land. He took ten men, who volunteered for the service, and pulling toward an opening on the shore, sounded out a good channel for the purpose.

The Fifty-first New-York, Col. Ferrero, was already on board of the *Cadet*, and by 4 o'clock were waiting orders to be permitted to land. The Massachusetts Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, and the other regiments constituting Reno's Brigade, were also placed in launches, and on board the *Pilot Boy* and *Phenix*, which, with a long string of boats in tow, proceeded carefully toward the shore. A rebel force now made its appearance to contest the landing. At this juncture a gunboat ran down to the place, and threw a shower of shrapnel into the woods, which caused the rebels to beat a sudden retreat.

The *Pilot Boy*, which had some twenty launches in tow, was run into a small indentation in the bank, and just at the proper moment all the boats were detached and swung in procession along the bank. The troops sprang out. The Fifty-first New-York and the Twenty-third Massachusetts landed at the same time. The bank was covered with a heavy jungle, some two hundred yards in width, through which the troops were compelled to pass in mud half-knee deep. Beyond this they came to an open field, in which, at the left, was a farm-house. Passing to the eastern edge of this field the troops formed in line and halted, where they were joined by other regiments, and awaited orders from the Commanding General. About 5½ o'clock P. M. Gen. Reno ordered the Twenty-first Massachusetts forward through the woods to the main road, with instructions to occupy the place until morning. The enemy were concealed from view by a dense forest.

At 7½ o'clock, A. M., Gen. Foster advanced along the narrow road with the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, Tenth Connecticut and Fifth Rhode Island battalion. He reconnoitered the road which swept round from the right of the open field to the left in a semi-circle. Gen. Reno brought up his brigade, consisting of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Fifty-first New-York, Ninth New-Jersey, and Fifty-first Pennsylvania. The troops waded, at times, ankle deep in mud and water. Right and left of the road the woods were very dense, a thick chapperal obscuring the view, and the whole way being a swamp. The troops passed along this road two miles, when they approached a clearing. At 8½ o'clock firing commenced from the rebel skirmishers in front and on each side.

The Twenty-fifth Massachusetts now reached a curve in the road, and came in sight of a rebel battery, from which three guns poured a raking fire, from which our troops were compelled to fall back under cover of the woods.

By this time Gen. Reno had come up, and deployed to the left of the road, the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Ninth New-York and Fifty-first New-York taking their way through a corner of the woods in an oblique direction to the battery, with the intention of turning its right flank. They here found themselves in a deep morass, up to their waists in mud, and compelled to cut away the chapparel with their swords. The Hawkins Zouaves had been sent into the swamp to the right, where they were opposed to the rebel fire from the left of the battery, but they escaped with trifling loss. The troops, however, advanced with great steadiness in the face of the enemy's fire.

CHARGE OF THE PORK POINT BATTERY. [*See Cut.*]

The instant the rebels' fire slackened, our troops sprang forward with a bound, Clark leading the Twenty-first Massachusts, and Ferrero the Fifty-first New-York. They charged around the right of the battery, and at the same instant the left wing of the Ninth New-York, which had been skirmishing to the right, charged up the road in face of the works. The panic-stricken rebels, seeing themselves outflanked, turned and fled in the greatest confusion as the Union troops poured into their battery. The Zouaves went over the parapets and through the embrasures, while the Twenty-first Massachusetts and the Fifty-first New-York came in at their right. The American color of the Fifty-first New-York was planted on the works, along with the colors of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, and then such a shout as rent the air, sent up by the combined two forces, never awakened such echoes before in the primeval forests of Roanoke. The day was over.

Within the fort were found three guns, well mounted on field-carriages—one a 24-pound Dahlgren howitzer, an 18-pound field-gun, and a 12-pounder, with a large supply of ammunition in embrasure.

The woeful appearance of the position showed that the rebels had no idea that any troops would be able to penetrate the cypress swamp in front of their lines.

The troops pushed on to the other rebel positions, and the enemy's batteries were assailed in succession in the manner and with the results heretofore chronicled.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Laughing Gas Exhibition in Aid of the Five Points House of Industry.—Nothing daunted by Boreas with his terrific attacks of sleet and snow, the tried friends of the Five Points Mission proved themselves other than fair-weather friends, and crowded Cooper Union main hall last night, to witness the scientific as well as ludicrous developments, produced by the action of laughing or nitrous oxide gas upon the human brain. One hundred and twenty-five children occupied the platform, or rather each side of it, while the centre was fenced about and left vacant for the inhalers of the gas. First the children sang sacred and patriotic songs, then Dr. Colton came forward and stated that, as we all were aware, there was a time appointed to be serious, also one to laugh and dance; this was the moment for the latter, and although he had prepared the gas, he scarcely thought its agency would be required to make people laugh to-night, after the joyous news of the day. Great applause hailed this allusion, which was joined in by the youthful denizens of the Five Points to such a hilarious extent as to call for demonstrations of rebuke from their guardians, although they themselves could scarcely keep their faces straight long enough to scold. The exhibition was a perfect success, and netted a handsome sum which, after the deduction of the necessary expenses, will be appropriated as above stated. So popular have these innocent exhibitions become that Dr. Colton is in demand among our amusement-lovers, who desire not alone their own satisfaction, but the advancement of some good cause, and he has consented to the proposition of one such for next Wednesday week, in the same hall. The proceeds are to go to the increase of the fund established for sending children to homes in the West. Due notice of it will appear in the City Press. It will also be seen that Dr. Colton will give one of these agreeable entertainments to-morrow afternoon for ladies only.

Money Troops from Maine.—The Thirteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers, in Camp Beaufort, at Augusta, Maine, have orders to start this morning for the seat of war. The Colonel is the celebrated Apostle of Temperance, Hon. Neal Dow. The regiment numbers one thousand men, stalwart and substantial citizens of the Pine Tree State. In five months of camp life but twelve cases of intoxication have occurred, a degree of temperance quite unequaled in any army in the world. They are armed with English Rifles, bought by the State of Maine in England through an agent sent there for that purpose. The Sons of Maine, resident in New-York, are invited to meet at the Astor House this morning, at 9½ o'clock, to make arrangements for the presentation of a flag to the regiment on its passage through this City.

A Young Burglar.—Justice Brennan yesterday committed Thomas McAvay, aged 16 years, to prison, for trial upon two complaints for burglary. He is charged with having broken into the Philadelphia Railroad ticket-office, on the night of the 12th inst., and stolen a revolver, worth $20, a gold-headed cane, of the same value, and $40 worth of ferry tickets. The head of the cane was found upon him at the time of his arrest. The other charge against the prisoner is that he broke into the store of John Hoaff, No. 68 Dey-street, with intent to rob it.

A Man and his Wife Found Dead.—Yesterday morning, a man named McCaffay, and his wife, were both found dead at their residence in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. One was found in bed, and the other upon the floor. They had been missed since Friday last, and the neighbors becoming alarmed, caused their room to be broken open, when their bodies were discovered. Coroner Collins will investigate the matter to-day.

Washington's Birthday.—The anniversary of the birthday of Washington will be celebrated on the evening of the 22d inst. by a *Union Festival*, at Irving Hall, under the auspices of a joint sub-Committee of the Republican Central Committee and the Young Men's Republican Central Committee. The occasion will be wholly *National* in its character, and promises to be one of great interest. All wines and liquors are to be precluded, and the tickets will be at a low price. Many eloquent speakers are expected to be present.

City Inspector's Department—Weekly Report of Mortality, &c.—The regular weekly report of the City Inspector shows the number of deaths in the City to have been 403, of which 84 were men, 101 women, 119 boys and 108 girls. Of these, 185 were adults and 218 children: 194 were males and 209 females. This is a decrease of 19 on the last report, and of 6 over the corresponding week of 1861.

Departure of the Ninth Rhode Island Battery.—Yesterday the transport-ship *Charter Oak* sailed for Port Royal with the above battery on board. It numbers two hundred and seventy-five men. The following is a list of the officers: Capt. Wightman, Lieuts. Rottaeder, Dockery, Brown, Potter and Eagan.

Departure of two Companies for Serrell's Engineer Regiment.—Companies F and H, of Col. Serrell's Engineer Regiment, left yesterday on board the *Charter Oak* for Port Royal, where the Regiment is at present stationed. Major Butt, an officer of experience, was in command.

Les Enfans Perdus.—The grand ball in aid of the above regiment will be given at the Academy of Music this evening. Mr. Gottschalk will play his "Torchlight March," which he has composed for the occasion; in addition to which, the regiment will go through various evolutions.

Departure of the Ninety-third Regiment for Riker's Island.—The above regiment, Col. Crooke, which arrived in this City from Albany on Saturday, left yesterday for Riker's Island, where it will be armed and prepared for active service.

The Ball is Up.—Mr. R. J. de Cordova, the famous humorist and lecturer, will explain the tremendous meaning of this momentous announcement at Clinton Hall to-night. A lecture on such a topic, by such a gentleman, cannot fail to be amusing.

The Pat. Mathews Stabbing Affair.

A VERDICT AGAINST THE PRISONERS.

The room over the Dead-house at the New-York Hospital was again crowded yesterday, by persons interested in the case of Patrick Mathews, whose violent death was the subject of investigation by Coroner Ranney. The testimony of the principal witnesses corroborated that which was given on Saturday, and the jury had no difficulty in making up their verdict, which declared the prisoner, John Reynolds, to have inflicted the fatal wounds, and William Whiston and James Seelly to have been accessory to the crime.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council.

THE TAKING OF FORT DONELSON—COL. A. M. WOOD—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, Ald. P. G. Taylor in the Chair. Under the special order, the Railroad Committee reported that it was inexpedient the present season to prohibit the use of salt by the Railroad Companies on their tracks. The Committee also recommend the passage of an ordinance to prohibit smoking in the cars, and also forbidding the Conductors from eating their meals on the cars. The last two matters were finally withdrawn, and the report was then laid on the table.

Alderman Strong, on leave, offered the following:

Whereas, The recent news from our army and navy has filled all hearts with joy, and as "out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh;" therefore be it

Resolved, That we hail the capture of Fort Donelson as one of the most important, brilliant and satisfactory events of the rebellion; that in the capture of the rebel chiefs, Johnson, Pillow, Buckner and others, with ten thousand of their deceived followers, the rebellion has, in our opinion, received a fatal blow.

Resolved, That we tender to our gallant troops our heartfelt thanks for their brilliant achievements, and, in the name of Brooklyn, promise ever to hold them high as brave defenders of our country against its deadliest enemies—treason and rebellion.

Resolved, That in memory of Somerset and Roanoke, of Fort Henry, Bowling Green and Fort Donelson, will go hand in hand with Lexington and Bunker Hill; with Trenton, Saratoga—with Perry and Decatur.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow-citizens upon the cheering prospects of a speedy termination of this wicked rebellion—a return of peace, a resumption of business, and a restoration of that happiness and prosperity which it has been our high privilege under the ever blessed flag of our country, long to enjoy.

Resolved, That we view the approaching anniversary of the birthday of the immortal Washington with more than ordinary reverence; that in conformity with the recommendation of the President of the United States this day shall hereafter be observed in this city as a National holiday, and that the Mayor is hereby authorized to make every suitable arrangement to appropriately commemorate the approaching 22d day of February, for which purpose the sum of $250 is hereby appropriated.

The resolutions was unanimously adopted,

Alderman Tehan, on leave, presented the following:

Whereas, Intelligence has just arrived, that the President of the Board, the gallant Col. Wood, and other members of the Fourteenth Regiment, who have been imprisoned by the rebels, are likely to be speedily released, and may be expected in this City in a few days, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Board hail with delight the expected return of Col. Wood, and that a committee of five be forthwith appointed by the President, to make arrangements for a suitable reception to be given to him and to other members of the Fourteenth Regiment who may accompany him.

Adopted—and the Chair appointed as such Committee, Aldermen Tehan, Van Brunt, Franks, Richie and Fisher. On motion, the Mayor and Alderman Taylor were added to the Committee. After the transaction of considerable routine business, the Board adjourned for one week.

Explosion at Gravesend—Two Men Killed.—At about 12 o'clock Saturday night, a tank used for extracting dyes from dyewoods, in the factory of Messrs. Albert Partridge & Co., at Gravesend, exploded, and the steam spread about the premises in such volume that several employes in the establishment were scalded, two of whom died on Sunday. The parties who died were Andrew Thompson and John Williams. The other persons will recover. The premises were only slightly damaged by the explosion.

[Advertisement.]

The week opened rich at Barnum's Museum yesterday. In spite of the storm and the excitement in the street, the old Museum was crowded as usual, and Commodore Nutt was the great star of attraction.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 50 | Sun sets.... 5 38 | Moon rises.... 10 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 10 07 | Gov. Island 10 56 | Hell Gate.... 12 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Feb. 17.

Cleared.

Ships Marcia C. Day, Chase, Liverpool, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Herald, Simmons, Cadiz and a market, James Robinson; Northern Chief, Veazie, Liverpool, H. B. Brookman & Co.

Barks Tighte, Davis, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs Boreas, (Br.,) Cronan, St Pierre, B. F. Small; Lizzie, (Br.,) Gottril, Cork, Murdock & Smythe; C. C. Billings, Tapley, Point-au-Petre, Thos. R. Sanford; H. Havelock, Hexter, St. Pierre, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners O. C. Aiken, Peck, Stamford, R. Sanford; Sabva, Whitmore, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.

Sloop Jane Maria, Wats, New-London, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

U. S. steam troopsport New-York, Hunter, Locust Point, in ballast.

Steamer M. Sanford, Sanford, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Ship Enoch Train, (of Boston,) Nickerson, London 45 ds., in ballast to Hallett & Carman. Had heavy weather most of the passage.

Bark Express, Swendsen, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to P. V. King & Co. 15th inst., off Cape May, passed a vessel's long boat, bottom up, and painted green, 16th, off Absecom, passed a vessel's jib-boom, with sail attached.

Bark Zingarella, Bunker, Rio Janeiro 57 ds., with coffee to Aymar & Co. Saw going into Rio Janeiro, Am. brig Breeze, Feb. 12, lat. 33 N., lon 72 20, saw a schr. strg. S. S. E., showing a red signal, with a white ball in the centre.

Brig Ada, (Br., of Walton, N. S.,) Greenough, Jacmel 18 ds., was Insgua 12 ds., in ballast to D. R. De Wolff. The A. brings on the crew of bark Maryland, lost at Inagua.

Brig Mary Means, Watson, &c. Thomas 16 ds., in ballast to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Marcia, Herron, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Josephine B. Small, Small, Ponce, P. R., Feb. 3, with sugar and molasses to H. Underwood. Had northerly winds most of the passage. 15 inst., off Cape Henlopen, spoke schr. P. B. Blake, of Farmsbow, from Cuba for New-York, with loss of some sails.

Schr. A. W. McLellen, (Br., of Halifax,) McLean, Kingston, Jam., 17 ds., with logwood to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Left brig —, from Boston, discharging ice.

Schr. Potter & Hooper, Brown, Tom's River 2 ds., coal.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with hail and rain.

Sailed.

Feb. 16—Ships Chancellor, Kitty Floyd and Dreadnought, for Liverpool; Spirit of the Times, Antjer; Geo. Washington, Bath. Steamer Ellen S. Terry, Fortress Monroe. Bark Trieste, Shanghai. Brigs A. Hopkins and Eden L., (Aus.,) Cork; Mary Ann, (Br.,) St. Jago; Hants, (Br.,) London. U. S. steamer Varena, on a cruise.

Feb. 17—From Quarantine—H. B. M. gunboat Racer, for Bermuda.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Feb. 2, brig Resolute, for for New-York, dischg.; J. W. Woodruff, from Philadelphia, for do. do.; D. Trowbridge, for New-Haven in 2 ds.; Nuevitas, do. do.; schr. Volunteer, from Cherryfield, Me., for New-York, ldg.

At Jacmel, Jan. 30, schrs. C. H. Cook, for New-York in 3 ds.; G. R. C., (Br.,) for do. next day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

EXHIBITION FOR LADIES.

Dr. COLTON will give an exhibition of the LAUGHING GAS, for ladies only, at the Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 19—doors open at 4—to commence at 5 o'clock—with a view of giving publicity to the public exhibition, which he will give on Wednesday evening of next week, for the benefit of the Society engaged in sending children to the West. Admission in the afternoon 10 cents, to cover expenses.

PIPESVILLEANIA.

Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT, (Jeems Pipes, of Pipesville,) whose admirable readings are the theme of universal admiration, has kindly volunteered to give one of his celebrated *olla podrida* entertainments at Clinton Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19. Admission 25 cts.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS Entry and general clerk, in a wholesale house; must be a good penman, quick and correct at figures, and bring first-class recommendations; one who has had some experience, and who lives with his parents, preferred. Address in handwriting of applicant, giving address; age and reference, Box No. 2,548 Post-office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS Nurse, by an experienced person, who is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; was in her last situation 11 years; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 104 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts. Can be seen for two days.

FARM WANTED TO WORK ON SHARES, by a thorough practical man; he is also a good gardener. The farm must be stocked; good references can be given. Apply to Mr PIERZ, No. 21 Bayard-st.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman as wet nurse; must be young and healthy; a German or American preferred. Apply to No. 41 West 12th-st.

WANTED TO RENT—IN THE COUNTRY, about an hour's ride from New-York, a good house. Rent not to exceed $450. Address, with full particulars, H., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI---NO. 3248. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

Further Particulars of the Capture of Fort Donelson.

Desperate Nature of the Fighting on Saturday.

Attempt of the Rebels to Cut Their Way Through Our Lines.

HOW THE SURRENDER WAS MADE.

Correspondence Between Gen. Buckner and Gen. Grant.

Some of the Names of the Killed and Wounded.

THE NATIONAL FORCES ENGAGED.

The End of the Rebellion in Tennessee at Hand.

The following dispatch, giving a somewhat detailed account of occurrences at Fort Donelson, on Saturday and Sunday, with the correspondence between the commanding officers of the opposing forces preceding the surrender, and the names of some of the National killed and wounded, appeared in but a portion of our morning edition yesterday, owing to the late hour at which it was received:

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 17.

A special from Fort Donelson says: The forces were about equal in numbers, but the rebels had all the advantage of position, being well fortified on two immense hills, with their fort near the river, on a lower piece of ground. From the foot of their intrenchments, rifle-pits and abatis extended up the river, behind the town of Dover. Their fortifications on the land side, back from the river, were at least four miles in length. Their water battery, in the centre of the fortifications, where it came down to the river, mounted nine heavy guns.

The rebels were sure of success. In any other cause and against less brave troops, they could easily have held the position against a hundred thousand men.

The business of getting the different brigades in position for attacking the new arrivals to the different divisions, took up the greater portion of Friday night.

At daylight Saturday, the enemy opened on the Eighteenth Illinois, when Col. OGLESBY'S Brigade was soon engaged, and was soon followed by WALLACE'S and MCARTHUR'S Brigades, the latter acting under Gen. MCCLERNAND, as the position of the troops had been changed during the night, and Gen. GRANT had been called away during the night to the gunboats.

The movements of all the troops, except those attached to McCLERNAND'S Division, were made without anything except general orders.

At a suggestion from Gen. McCLERNAND, Gen. WALLACE sent up four regiments to support his division, who were nearly out of ammunition.

From the commencement till near 10 o'clock the fighting was terrific. The troops on the right were disposed as follows: McAUBEN'S Brigade, composed of the Ninth, Twelfth, Forty-first, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Illinois Regiments; next Gen. OGLESBY'S Brigade, consisting of the Eighth, Thirteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Illinois Regiments, SCHWARTZ'S and DRESSER'S batteries; next was Gen. WALLACE'S Brigade, of the Eleventh, Twentieth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-eighth Illinois Regiments. These three brigades composed Gen. McCLERNAND'S Division, and bore the brunt of the battle.

It was found that the enemy was concentrating his main force to turn our right, which was done by our men getting out of ammunition, and in the confusion of getting up reinforcements, retreating about half a mile. As soon as the division, which had stood its ground manfully for three hours, retired, the enemy occupied the field, when Gen. GRANT ordered Gen. SMITH to move forward his division and storm the enemy's works on our left. This order was obeyed with great alacrity, and soon the cheers of our daring soldiery were heard, and the old flag displayed from within the enemy's intrenchments.

Gen. GRANT then sent word to Gen. McCLERNAND that Gen. SMITH was within the enemy's intrenchments and ordering their forces to move forward and renew the attack on the right. One of Gen. WALLACE'S Brigades—the Eleventh Indiana, Eighth Missouri and some Ohio Regiments—was rapidly thrown into position and Company A, of the Chicago Light Artillery, was planted in the road, and as the rebels, supposing we were in retreat, came, yelling, out of their works into the road, the Chicago boys poured a hailstorm of grape and canister into their ranks, slaughtering dozens of them.

Simultaneously with this the infantry commenced firing at will, and the rebels went pell-mell back into their works, our men advancing and taking possession of the ground lost, and a hill besides. Fresh troops who had not been in the action were then thrown forward, and as the shades of night drew on were in a strong position to participate in a simultaneous attack to be made on Sunday morning.

Gens. OGLESBY, WALLACE and McARTHUR'S brigades did the hardest fighting, and have suffered terribly. They would undoubtedly have held their first position but for the failure of their ammunition. The ammunition wagons were some distance off the hills preventing their being moved.

Some of our best officers and men have gone to their long homes.

Hardly a man that went over the field after the battle, but discovered some comrade who had fallen.

We lost three Lieutenant-Colonels, and at least one-quarter of all the other officers were wounded or killed.

During Saturday night a contraction of all our lines was made for a simultaneous assault from every point, and orders were given by Gen. GRANT to take the enemy at the point of the bayonet. Every man was at his post. The Fifty-seventh Illinois was on the extreme right.

HOW THE SURRENDER WAS MADE.

At daylight the advance was made, and when the full light of day broke forth, white flags were hung in many places on the enemy's works.

An officer at a convenient point was informed that they had stacked their arms and surrendered early in the morning, the following correspondence having passed between the commanders:

GEN. BUCKNER TO GEN. GRANT.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT DONELSON, Feb. 16.

SIR: In consideration of all the circumstances governing the present situation of affairs at this station, I propose to the commanding officer of the Federal forces the appointment of Commissioners to agree upon terms of capitulation of the forces at this post under my command. In that view I suggest an armistice until 12 o'clock to-day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. B. BUCKNER, Brig.-Gen., C. S. A.

To Brig.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, commanding United States forces near Fort Donelson.

GEN. GRANT TO GEN. BUCKNER.

HEADQUARTERS ON THE FIELD, FORT DONELSON, Feb. 16.

To GEN. S. B. BUCKNER—*Sir*: Yours, of this date, proposing an armistice and the appointment of Commissioners to settle the terms of capitulation is just received. *No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted.*

I propose to move immediately on your works.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Brig.-Gen. Com'd'g.

GEN. BUCKNER TO GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS, DOVER, Tenn., Sunday, Feb. 19.

Brig.-Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A.:

SIR—The distribution of the forces under my command incident to an *unexpected change of commanders*, and the overwhelming force under your command compels me, *notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate arms*, to accept the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms which you propose.

I am, Sir, your servant,
S. B. BUCKNER, *Brig.-Gen., C. S. A.*

Our force was soon in the enemy's works, when the rebel officers gave up their swords.

The bulk of the rebels are chagrined, as they knew of the surrender long before our men were apprised of it. PILLOW and FLOYD had planned and executed their escape during the night, taking with them FLOYD'S Brigade and a few favorites, occupying what few small steamers they had. The prisoners are loud in their denunciations of the runaways.

Many of them acknowledged the hopelessness of their cause, and intimated a willingness to take an oath of allegiance, and return to their homes. To the question put to an officer, as to how many prisoners we had, he replied, "*You have all out of twenty-five thousand who were not killed, or did not escape.*"

PARTIAL LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

It is impossible to get a list of the killed and wounded, as all the killed have not yet been brought in, and are mixed with the rebel killed. As far as ascertained the following is a list of the killed and wounded

EIGHTH ILLINOIS.

Killed—Capt. Wilson, Lieut. Shuts and Lieut. Marsh. Wounded—Capt. Hannah.

NINTH ILLINOIS.

Killed—Capt. Shaw, Lieut's Hoyce, Churchill, Kenyon, Vohr, Duncan, and Orderly-Sergeant Billard. Waunded—Capt. Robinson, Capt. Becker, Lieut. Fulton, Lieut. Leber.

ELEVENTH ILLINOIS.

Killed—G. Park, Richard Woodman, Milton Baggs, James McCuchin, Simeon Sloane, Caleb Griffiths, E. Morris, all of Company G. Wounded—Andrew McKee, Lieuts. Dran, Wilcox, Murray, Blackstone, Capt. Carter (slightly).

EIGHTEENTH ILLINOIS.

Killed—Lieut. Manzur, Captain Craig, Sergeant Peshill. Wounded—Col. Lawler, (in the arm,) Capt. Wilson, Lieut. Toole.

TWENTIETH ILLINOIS.

Killed—Lieut.-Col. Erwin. Wounded—Capt. Kearard, Lieuts. Archdeacon and King.

THIRTIETH ILLINOIS.

Killed—Adjutant Kirkpatrick.

THIRTY-FIRST ILLINOIS.

Killed—Lieut.-Col. White, Capt. Williamson. Wounded—Col. Logan, (ball through the shoulder,) Adj. Capelheart, Capts. McCook, Summerfield, Dr. McCaoh.

FORTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS.

Killed—Lieut.-Col. Smith.

FORTY-FIRST ILLINOIS.

Killed—Capt. True.

THE REBEL FORCES.

The composition of the rebel forces was as follows:

Regiments		*Virginia*	
Tennessee	11	*Cavalry Battalions.*	4
Mississippi	8	Alabama	1
Texas	1	Tennessee	1
Kentucky	2	Mississippi	1
Arkansas	1		

DISPATCHES RECEIVED LAST NIGHT.

REPORTS FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Chicago *Tribune's* special dispatch from Fort Donelson, says that the position of the ground occupied by our troops in the attack on Fort Donelson, was such that not more than one regiment could operate at the same time, while the rebels could bring nearly their whole force to bear against us.

The first regiment to receive the rebels was the Eighteenth Illinois, which fought with desperate courage until their ammunition was exhausted, when they were forced to retire.

They were replaced by the Eighth Illinois, who were also driven back, after firing their last round.

Meanwhile the other regiments were lending such feeble assistance as their positions would admit.

Gen. LEW. WALLACE was then ordered to reinforce Gen. McCLERNAND, and he sent two brigades from the centre.

The Thirty-first Illinois Regiment, Col. LOGAN, fought like veterans, defending SCHWARTZ'S Battery under the most galling fire until every horse at the battery was killed, together with all the officers who had charge of the guns, as well as the Lieutenant-Colonel, the Acting-Major, seven Captains, and a number of Lieutenants of the Thirty-first Illinois Regiment had been killed, and the Colonel wounded.

Being nearly surrounded, Capt. COOK, who was left in command, drew off what there was left of the regiment, not, however, until their last round was expended, and they had commenced driving the rebels before them.

The Second Brigade then came up and took the place of the retired one, and fought desperately, losing a great number of killed, but with the assistance of a portion of WALLACE'S Division, the Forty-ninth and Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiments, drove the rebels back to their intrenchments, gaining a portion of the ground lost.

The object of the rebels was, evidently, to cut their way through our troops.

The Gen. JOHNSON taken prisoner is BUSHROD JOHNSON, a Brigadier-General from Tennessee.

REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The following is an account of Saturday's fighting at Fort Donelson.

On Saturday morning, the battle was resumed with unusual vigor and determination. The Eighth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Thirty-first Illinois occupied a position above the fort. They were about preparing a little food, when the rebels opened on them a fire of musketry. The line of battle was at once formed, and the storm of leaden hail returned, perceptibly thinning the rebel ranks. The rebels, from their advantageous positions, showered upon our ranks most murderous volleys, of musketry, grape and canister, killing and wounding our men almost by companies at every round; yet every man stood his ground bravely, determinedly and without flinching. These four regiments held their ground dealing death, dying and fighting against appalling odds, and in the face of every disadvantage. The Eighteenth Regiment seems to have resisted the severest storm. Against their ranks the rebels directed their heaviest fire, but instead of falling back, *they advanced to the very face of the enemy, and there stood in the very jaws of death, with scarcely a prospect that a single one would escape.* For three hours these regiments, numbering scarcely 3,000 men, held their ground against the whole rebel garrison.

At one time the Eighteenth, being partially flanked, was exposed to a cross-fire of both musketry and artillery, but our right wing securing the rebels' left, at once relieved them. At this critical moment Col. LAWLER fell. Capt. BUSH, Acting Lieutenant-Colonel, assumed command, but was soon wounded. Capt. CRANE was shot dead. Capt. LAWLER was mortally wounded. Lieuts. MANSFORD and THOMPSON killed. Capts. DILLON and WILSON, and Lieuts. KELLY and SCANLON wounded, so that the daring Egyptian regiment stood before an overwhelming fire almost without officers. They fell in heaps, dead and wounded. Companies were bereft of Captains and Lieutenants, Captains almost bereft of Companies.

The other three regiments did their duty nobly. Cols. OGLESBY, MARSH and LOGAN dashed along the ranks, waving their hats and cheering their men to the conflict. "*Suffit death, men,*" cried LOGAN, "*but disgrace never! Stand firm!*" And well they heeded him. Many fell dead and wounded. Among the latter were Col. LOGAN and Lieut.-Col. WHITE.

OGLESBY'S and MARSH'S regiments fought desperately, losing, like other regiments, an undue proportion of officers. Col. OGLESBY displayed coolness and courage that have elicited the highest praise, and served well in stimulating his men. Never, perhaps, on the American Continent, has a more bloody battle been fought.

An officer who participated, and was wounded in the fight, says the scene beggars description. *So fluckly was the battle-field strewn with dead and wounded that he could have traversed acres of it, taking at most every step upon a prostrate body.*

The rebels fought with desperation, their artillerists using their pieces with most fearful effect. On either side could be heard the voices of those in command, cheering on their men. The four Illinois regiments held their ground full three hours. Nearly one-third had been killed or wounded, yet the balance stood firm. Finally reinforcements arrived, and for an hour the slaughter continued.

About four o'clock our right wing turned their left, and the rebels fell back into the fortifications, and our flag was planted upon the position occupied by their left wing, and for a time the slaughter ceased.

DRESSER'S and SCHWARTZ'S Batteries were captured during the action, but the Eighteenth Illinois, with clubbed muskets, recovered DRESSER'S, while the Thirty-first recovered SCHWARTZ'S.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The *Republican's* Fort Donelson correspondent gives the following account of the fighting on Saturday:

"Yesterday morning, just at daylight, a heavy rattle was made by the garrison from the left portion of their works. This attack was made upon the extreme right wing of the Union army, where it was the weakest. Part of Gen. McCLERNAND'S Division, under Col. OGLESBY, consisting of his brigade, which was stationed there; also, SCHWARTZ'S and McALLISTER'S batteries. The point was upon a ridge leading into the right redoubt, and was situated just above the main fort.

During the night the enemy could be heard busily at work, but what all it is impossible to tell, as a thicket and woods encompassed the Union troops on every side, rendering the view in almost any direction almost impossible. At daylight, a large body of the enemy suddenly appeared on the extreme right wing of Col. OGLESBY'S command, and opened a terrible fire from cannon from their redoubts, playing at the same time on our forces from guns placed in position on the night previous.

The camp of the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first was most exposed, and the whole brigade was at once formed into line as follows:

The Eighteenth Illinois held the extreme right.

The Eighth Illinois next.

The Thirteenth Illinois next.

Then the Twenty-ninth Illinois, supporting the right of Capt. SCHWARTZ'S battery, and the Thirty-first defending the artillery on the left.

From the firing of the first gun till 9 o'clock the battle raged unremitting and with fearful loss on both sides. Again and again our troops drove the enemy back, but they were reinforced, while our troops had, owing to the extended lines of the army and also their position on the extreme right, to fight unassisted. More gallant fighting never took place than that of the Union troops. Exposed to the terrible firing of triple of their numbers, they stood their ground until *in some regiments every officer was killed or wounded.*

At last and reluctantly, regiment by regiment, they slowly fell back, leaving SCHWARTZ'S batteries and three of McALLISTER'S guns in rebel hands. Retiring a few hundred yards, they still made a stand, and Gen. SMITH arrived with reinforcements, and at once drove the enemy into their works.

In the first of the battle was also Col. W. H. L. WALLACE'S Brigade, the Eleventh, Twentieth, Seventeenth and Forty-eighth; also, Col. McARTHUR'S Brigade, all of which troops suffered severely. Opposed to them were 12,000 rebels, supported by guns placed carefully in position.

Gen. GRANT, having command of the division, drove the enemy back with reinforcements, and gained the lost ground, at once ordered an advance by Gen. SMITH on the left, charging under a hot fire up the steep hill on which was the outer redoubt, our troops gained the high breastworks, and, with hardly a pause, wait over them, *planting the Stars and Stripes over the walls.* Under a most galling fire, they formed, charged, and drove the rebels back, until they fell into a new position behind some batteries.

When evening came, the Union troops had been victorious at every point, having gained back the ground lost in the morning, and got within one part of the enemy's works. Our troops held their position during the night, repelling the repeated assaults.

The scene within the captured fort, after the surrender, showed how terrible the rebel garrison had suffered. Everywhere were lying fragments of shells and round shot, half buried in the earth. Tents were torn to pieces, gun-carriages broken, and blood scattered around. In the left redoubt, where the assault had taken place, the dead bodies lay thickly, and abundant evidence of stern resistance and gallant attack was visible. On the extreme right, half a mile distant, where the desperate *sortie* was made by the garrisons, similar scenes were visible.

The gallantry of the Union troops has been well and severely tested, and *and they have proved more than equal to the task before them.*

As the fleet approached the fort this morning, a salute was fired, and three cheers went up where American flags were visible.

No officers in the army had an idea of Fort Donelson's defences, until they had been gained and examined.

Several regiments, when out of ammunition, rushed forward, and although exposed to the full fire of the rebel artillery, gallantly drove their foes back with the bayonet, and captured their guns.

The following are the names of some of the officers captured:

Col. Gault, Col. Brown,
Col. Voorhles, Col. Abernethy,
Col. Forrest,

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, Feb. 17.

The steamer *Memphis* arrived from Fort Donelson this evening, bringing a Mississippi regiment as prisoners, and 50 or 60 wounded soldiers who were left at Mound City. Eight or nine other boats are on the way with rebel prisoners. The rebels who have escaped, it is supposed, have gone to Nashville or Clarksville, where it is supposed they will attempt to make another stand.

This evening a great light was seen for several hours in the direction of Clarksville, and it is supposed that the rebels have either burned the town or their steamboats in the river, to prevent them falling into our hands.

The rebel officers admit that if we take Nashville the rebellion in Tennessee is gone up. The prisoners will probably be sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago.

WHO GAINED THE VICTORY.

The National Forces at the of Fort Donelson.

It is impossible as yet to give a full or accurate list of the officers or regiments engaged in the assault upon Fort Donelson, as a large number of troops were hastened forward from Illinois, Missouri and other Western States, who were not brigaded until after their arrival in Tennessee. But some idea of the States furnishing the troops may be gained from the following imperfect *resumé*. We shall probably have full and correct details from our correspondents in a day or two.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE EXPEDITION,
Brig.-Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FIRST DIVISION—BRIG.-GEN. M'CLERNAND, COMMANDING.

Brigade—Col. McArthur, Commanding.

9th Illinois, Col. Mersey.	41st Illinois, Col. Pugh.
12th Ill., Col. McArthur.	2d Ill. (Cav.,) Col. Noble.
17th Illinois, Col. Ross.	Buell's Battery.
19th Illinois, Col. Turchin.	

Brigade—Col. Oglesby, Commanding.

8th Illinois, Col. Oglesby.	30th Illinois, Col. Buford.
18th Illinois, Col. Lawler.	31st Illinois, Col. Logan.
27th Illinois, Col. Fouke.	2 batteries Artillery.
29th Illinois, Col. Reardon	Companies of Cavalry.

Brigade—Col. W. H. Wallace, Commanding.

11th Illinois, Col. Wallace	5th Ill., (Cav.,) Col. Dickey
20th Illinois, Col. Marsh.	7th Ill., (Cav.,) Col. Kellogg
45th Ill., Col. J. E. Smith.	2 batteries Artillery.
48th Illinois, Col. Haynie.	

DIVISIONS OF GENS. WALLACE AND C. F. SMITH.

Brig.-Gens. LEWIS A. WALLACE and C. F. SMITH were in command of divisions, but the regiments and brigades composing these divisions as they went to the field are not yet definitely known here. The following are some of them:

Brigade—Col. M. L. Smith Commanding.

11th Ind., Col. McGinnis.	28th Illinois ——
8th Missouri ——	23d Ind., Col. Sanderson.
49th Ohio, Col. Gibson.	Cavalry companies (regs.)
59th Ohio, Col. Tylle.	Chicago Battery.

Brigade—Col. Cook, Commanding.

7th Illinois, Col. Cook.	52d Illinois, Col. Wilson.
7th Iowa, Col. Lauman.	12th Missouri, Col. Wright.
12th Iowa, Col. Wood.	Cavalry companies.
50th Illinois, Col. Barre.	1st Missouri Artillery.

Brigade—Col. Steele, Commanding.

43d Indiana, Col. Steele.	17th Ky., Col. McHenry.
44th Indiana, Col. Reed.	25th Ky., Col. Shackleford.

Brigade—Brig.-Gen. Paine.

8th Wis., Col. Murphy.	48th Ill., Col. Morrison.
40th Illinois, Col. Hicks.	25th Indiana, Col. Veatch.

Brigade—Col. Morgan Commanding.

16th Illinois, Col. Morgan.	23d Illinois, Col. Hovey.
16th Ill., Col. R. F. Smith.	4 Batteries Artillery.
22d Illinois, ——.	

The dispatch yesterday said that the principal fighting was done by the brigades of Gens. McARTHUR, OGLESBY and WALLACE.

[We have already given a list of the naval officers and forces under Commodore FOOTE.]

THE REBEL REGIMENTS.

The telegraph gave the following as the States from which the Fort Donelson rebels hailed:

Tennessee, 11 regiments.	Kentucky, 2 regiments.
1 Battalion cavalry.	Arkansas, 1 regiment.
Mississippi, 8 regiments.	Virginia, 4 regiments.
1 Battalion cavalry.	Alabama, 1 battalion cavalry.
Texas, 1 regiment.	

BUSHROD R. JOHNSON.

It seems, after all, that it was not Gen. SIDNEY JOHNSTON who was captured at Fort Donelson, but quite a different personage, and one of small enough consequence. BUSHROD R. JOHNSON is a graduate of West Point, in the class of 1836, and a native we believe, of Kentucky. He was Second-Lieutenant, and afterward First-Lieutenant in the Third Infantry; resigned from the army in 1847, and next year became Professor of Mathematics at the Western Military Institute, Georgetown, Ky., which post he filled until last year. When the rebellion broke out in Kentucky, he raised and commanded an artillery company, known as Company A., of the First Tennessee Artillery, and has been in command of it quite recently. Whether the rebels have of late elevated him to the rank of "General," or whether the telegraph has given him the title, to console us for the disappointment at not having caught SIDNEY JOHNSTON, is, like the fellow himself, a thing of no consequence.

REJOICING OVER THE VICTORY.

IN THE EAST.

CAPE RACE, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Fifty flags, being all we have got, are floating to the breeze here, in honor of the glorious victory at Fort Donelson. The news gives great satisfaction at St. Johns, N. F., and here.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Gov. ANDREW has ordered national salutes to be fired to-morrow, at noon, in Boston, on Bunker Hill and at Lexington and Concord, in honor of the recent victories.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Guns are booming, bells are ringing, and flags are flying at the glad news from Tennessee.

There is universal regret that the thief FLOYD escaped.

AUBURN, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Guns are firing, bells ringing, flags flying, and general rejoicing is being had over the capture of Fort Donelson.

TRENTON, (N. J.,) Tuesday, Feb. 18.

A national salute was fired to-day, and the bells of the city rung in honor of the victories of our arms in the recent attack on Fort Donelson and Savannah.

Resolutions of thanks to our brave officers and men, and of sympathy with the wounded and friends of the dead engaged in the recent battles in Tennessee and Georgia, passed both houses this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 18—Noon.

The city is decorated with flags, our people believing that Savannah has surrendered, though no confirmation has been received.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Demonstrations of joy are visible all over the city. Flags are flying from all public and private buildings, and from all the newspaper offices except the *Republican* and *News* sheet. A salute of 34 guns was fired at noon by Capt. NIMS' Boston Battery. A salute was also fired yesterday from Fort Marshall.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

A national salute was fired at the Navy-yard today in honor of the recent victories.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Post-office, and many of the residences of the citizens, are brilliantly illuminated. Bonfires, music and rejoicing all over the city. Hon. ASAHEL KENDALL'S residence is illuminated, and the American flag was raised on it to-day.

LANCASTER, Pa., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The city is enlivened by bonfires, ringing of bells, firing of guns, and other demonstrations of joy, over the recent Union victories. Arrangements are also making for a proper celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday in this city.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Fort Donelson victory is celebrated this evening by the firing of 100 guns, the ringing of bells, and illuminations.

IN THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 17.

News of the capture of Fort Donelson was received here at 11 o'clock this morning, and caused intense excitement and joy. The enthusiasm on 'Change was unbounded.

To-night a general illumination with bonfires and fireworks will take place. A salute will be fired from the heavy guns on the fortifications around the city, at noon to-morrow. Troops have been passing through the city all day, *en route* for the Cumberland River.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

There was firing of cannon all day yesterday, and bonfires, and very general rejoicing all last night in honor of the taking of Fort Donelson.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 17.

There is great excitement and rejoicing here at the Fort Donelson capture, in honor of which a supper is given at the Galt House this evening, to Gen. BUELL and Staff, and other officers in the city.

National salutes were fired from the Benton Barracks, the Arsenal, Jefferson Barracks, and all the forts surrounding the city to-day in honor of the victory.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Feb. 17.

The feeling in this city was intense, on receipt of the news from Fort Donelson. The stores and all public offices were closed. There was general rejoicing.

The Legislature at Madison adjourned.

Cannons are firing, and the military have been parading all day.

THE RUMORED CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

It is rumored by passengers on board the Old Point boat, that news had reached Norfolk of the surrender of Savannah without firing a gun. Our dispatch from Fortress Monroe makes no mention of it. The story is therefore given as mere rumor.

THE LANE EXPEDITION.

Hunter and Lane Working Together.

Gen. LANE made a short speech in Leavenworth last Wednesday, in relation to matters pertaining to the proposed expedition, in which it is now settled that he will have a part. He intended to go with the expedition; paid a high compliment to the soldierly abilities of Gen. HUNTER, and his qualities as a gentleman. He (LANE) had been elected to the United States Senate for four years, but he would resign that seat. He spoke of the rumors of a quarrel between HUNTER and himself; said there was no quarrel—there had been none. Outside parties had interfered, and attempted to create a difficulty between them, but had not succeeded.

The Leavenworth *Times* adds:

"There are no differences between Gens. HUNTER and LANE; there has been no quarrel; but Gen. LANE will accompany Gen. HUNTER in the expedition Southward from this point, which must be productive of great results under the leadership of two such true and tried soldiers."

THE BUTLER EXPEDITION.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The United States frigate *Vermont* sailed to-day for Port Royal.

The ship *Eliza and Ella*, with four companies of the Eighth New-Hampshire Regiment, left to-day for Ship Island.

GEN. MITCHELL AT BOWLING GREEN

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 17.

The steamer *Autocrat* has been raised, and is now afloat, and the entrance to the canal is now open.

Bowling Green advices say that Gen. MITCHELL captured five locomotives at the depot, and scattered the last of the rebels, killing some fifteen by shells.

ALECK STEPHENS FOR THE UNION.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

A rumor, said to come from Washington, is circulating here that ALEXANDER STEPHENS, of Georgia, has resigned the Vice-Presidency of Rebeldom, and favors a return to the Union.

Very little confidence can, however, be placed in it.

THE MAINE THIRTEENTH.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Maine Thirteenth Regiment, Col. NEAL DOW, will arrive in Boston to-night, *en route* for the seat of war.

PRICE'S ARMY NOT CAPTURED.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

There is no foundation for the report telegraphed from here, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Line, to Philadelphia, and from there to the Press, that PRICE and his army had been captured.

NEWS FROM NEW MEXICO.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Feb. 17.

The Santa Fe Mail with dates to Jan. 31, has arrived. Gen. SIBLEY'S command of 3,000 Texans and eight field pieces, two being 32-pounders, advanced as far as Santa Barbara, but for some unaccountable reason had retired in the direction of El Paso.

Col. CANBY, with 1,300 regulars and 2,000 New Mexican volunteers is after him.

Brig.-Gen. HOVEY and Staff and column, left Santa Fe on the 1st for the scene of action. The Plaza had been well guarded to prevent its destruction. Several copies of Gen. SIBLEY'S proclamation had been seized by the authorities.

The Kiowa, Camanche, Cheyennies, Arapahoes, Sioux and a portion of the Apacha Indians are concentrating at Pawnee Fork to hunt buffalo.

ORDER FROM THE MARSHAL OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 17.

The following General Order has been issued

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT, MISSOURI, Monday Feb. 17.

To insure the peace and welfare of loyal citizens in this Department, it is ordered and enjoined upon all citizens of this Department, that they inform the Provost-Marshal General, or the nearest Provost-Marshal, of the names and place of residence of all persons who have been in arms against the United States, or who have actually aided in the rebellion by word or deed, or who have been guilty of any of the offences referred to in the circular issued from the headquarters of the Major-General commanding this Department, dated Feb. 14

The loyal Provost-Marshals will make due inquiry into all such cases, and order the arrest of any such as may be found to come within the provisions of said circular. Any citizen who may conceal or attempt to shield any such disloyal persons referred to in said circular, will be arrested and punished.

(Signed,) BERNARD G. FARRAR,
Provost-Marshal General.

FORT FOOTE.

The following pleasant letter was addressed to Flag-officer FOOTE, the day after the capture of Fort Henry:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FORT FOOTE, (LATE HENRY,) Tenn., Feb. 7, 1862.

Commodore Foote, Flag-Officer Western Waters:

DEAR SIR: As an acknowledgment of the consummate skill with which you brought your gunboats into action yesterday, and of the address and bravery displayed by yourself and your command, I have taken the liberty of giving the late "Fort Henry" the new and more appropriate name of "Fort Foote."

Please pardon the liberty I have taken, without first securing your concurrence, as I am hardly disposed to do, considering the liberty which *you* took in capturing the fort yesterday, without *my* coöperation.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JOHN A. McCLERNAND.
Brig.-Gen. Commanding First Division.

The Washington *Star* says:

Flag-Officer FOOTE, in a letter to the Navy Department, states that Gen. TILGHMAN complains that the strength of Fort Henry was overstated in the telegraph dispatch announcing the surrender. The error was not made by the Flag-Officer, but in the transmission of his dispatch a sentence became somewhat obscure, and the word "mounted" was supposed to mean "mortars." There were no mortars in the fort. The estimate of accommodations for men was also larger than it should have been. Provision had been made for only 6,000.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

The Tuscarora in Chase of the Nashville.

The Recent Declaration of Strict Neutrality.

Comments of the London Journals.

The Archduke Maximilian Agrees to Accept the Crown of Mexico.

Another Attempt to Lay the Atlantic Telegraph Proposed.

Arrival of Mr. Slidell at Paris.

THE SUMTER STILL AT GIBRALTAR.

John Stuart Mill on the Trent Settlement.

Colton Steady—Breadstuffs Quiet—Consols 92 3-4 a 92 7-8.

The screw-steamer *Edinburgh*, which left Liverpool at midnight on the 3d, and Queenstown on the 5th February, arrived here yesterday with the passengers and cargo transferred from the *Etna*, that vessel having returned to Liverpool to repair the damage sustained in her collision with the ship *Chevot*, off Halyhead.

The advices by the *Edinburgh* are *via* Liverpool, little more than one day later than those received by the *Asia*, but by way of Queenstown they are three days later.

The steamers *Kangarea* and *Bohemian* arrived at Liverpool, and the *Bremen* at Southampton, on the 2d inst. The latter vessel broke down in her machinery a day or two before she reached Southampton, and tugs went to her assistance and towed her into port.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown Feb. 4.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 3d inst.

The brigantine *Fanny Lewis*, from Charleston on the first of January, has arrived at Liverpool with Cotton and Resin.

The news of the battle of Mill Springs was announced. The Cork *Herald*, Feb. 5, in commenting on the news, says: "Although the results of the battle are confirmed from several sources, yet the accounts being exclusively Northern, should be obviously received with some reserve."

A commemorative testimonial was presented to Right Hon. T. M. GIBSON, for his services in connection with the repeal of the tax on the Press. A public breakfast was given on the occasion.

Mr. H. B. HAMMOND, to be Consul at Dublin, and Mr. JAMES M. MARSHALL, Consul at Leeds, for the United States of America, have been recognized by the British Government.

Cabinet Councils were being frequently held in London, preparatory to the assembling of Parliament on Thursday, the 6th of February.

The loss of the gold ship *Empress of the Seas* by fire, shortly after her departure from Melbourne for Liverpool, was telegraphed from Alexandria. Gold saved.

Mr. SLIDELL arrived in Paris on the 1st inst.

A great sensation had been created in France by the trial at Bourg of a miscreant charged with enticing female servants into secluded by-lanes and woods for rape, murder and robbery. A number of cases of murder had been proved against him, and he had been sentenced to death.

The Bourse, Feb. 4, opened very firm, but was subsequently inanimate. Rentes closed 71f. 40c., or 5c. lower than the day previous.

M. BAZI, the great French chemist, died on the 3d.

A Madrid telegram of the 2d says that the privateer *Sumter* still continued at Gibraltar.

The Madrid journals say that Marshal SERRANO insists on being relieved from his command in Cuba—but Government was unwilling to accept his resignation at the present juncture.

There is a monetary crisis at Venetia, and the Government has decreed a forced circulation of the new money.

Disturbances have taken place at Verona and Mantua.

Public demonstrations were made at Florence on the 2d before the offices of the reactionary journals *Il Commercio* and *Il Contemporance*, but the authorities prevented any serious disturbance.

Additional telegrams in anticipation of the Bombay mail of January 13, had been received. The exportation of Saltpetre from India, except to British ports, had been prohibited.

At Bombay, Cotton goods were dull, and declining. Exchange, 2s. 1d.

At Calcutta, (Jan. 11,) Shirtings were dull and drooping. Mule twist, dull, but unchanged. Indigo drooping. Exchange, 2s. 1d.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE NASHVILLE AND TUSCARORA—THEIR RECENT MOVEMENTS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sunday, Feb. 2.

The Federal war steamer *Tuscarora*, since she left Southampton Water, has been lying at the mouth of the Lymington River in the Solent, for the purpose no doubt, of being as near as possible the telegraph station at Hurst Castle, to hear tidings of the Confederate war steamer *Nashville*. On Saturday afternoon the royal mail steamer *Tyne* met the *Tuscarora* outside the Needles, steaming to the westward. She passed close to the *Tyne*. A pilot reported that she had been round the Isle of Wight. She was expected to return to Yarmouth Roads to-day. The *Nashville* is apparently preparing to leave Southampton. She has moved from her position near the graving docks to near the dock entrance. Attempts have been made to put firearms on board of her, by the crew taking on board one or two rifles at a time, but they were seized by the customs. The Captain of the *Nashville* has, it is said, determined to fight the *Tuscarora*, and sink his ship in the attempt rather than surrender.

From the Manchester Guardian.

It is rumored that the Federal war steamer *Tuscarora* will not return to Southampton, but will proceed to the Mediterranean to protect Northern ships against the attacks of the *Sumter*. It is probable, however, that Lord RUSSELL'S letter to the heads of departments will induce Capt. CRAVEN to forego for the present his alleged intention, and to watch at a proper distance the *Nashville*, which must soon quit her position of security in Southampton Docks. It is stated that the Dock Company required the *Nashville* to unship her powder before she was berthed.

THE TUSCARORA IN

ville, but the frigate *Shannon* was alongside to prevent her departure for twenty-four hours.

The last seen of the *Nashville* was, that she was steaming down the channel with all speed.

EFFECT OF THE NEW DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY.

From the London Times.

Small impertinences often vex us more than great misfortunes, and these miserable Yankee ships that have come into our ports, and go steaming about, have become a nuisance which it is absolutely necessary to abate. There is nothing of the dignity of power about any of them. It is as if two potboys insisted upon fighting out their quarrel in the Royal Exchange, to the derangement of the business of the city. Any one of the quiet British frigates lying about could knock all these quarrelsome craft into spinters, just as any policeman could carry off the two potboys, one under each arm. It is the *Tuscarora* and the *Nashville* to-day—it may be the *Sumter* and some other rickety craft with combustibles on board to-morrow. To see the *Tuscarora* with her fires banked, or her steam up, and her guns run out, lying among the peaceful merchant vessels at Southampton, or running in and running out, and making demonstrations of zeal to devour a wretched river steamer, it might be supposed that there were no international police regulations in the world, and that we were not strong enough to protect our own peace and quietness in our own harbors. What the *Tuscarora* has been doing at Southampton the *Sumter*, has been doing, although less offensively, at Gibraltar, and probably the same game would be played among all our merchant shipping in all our ports scattered all over the world, if it were not stopped. Earl RUSSELL has issued a letter of instructions to the British Admiralty to put an end to this inconvenience. We printed the letter on Saturday, but it is as well to draw attention to its chief provisions. Now, we cannot drive any ship to sea which comes to us in a dismasted state, nor can we refuse any ship water, or provisions, or coal sufficient to carry her home. These are acts of common hospitality, which must be rendered to every floating thing which is not absolutely a pirate. We must give them what our workhouses give to a tramp—shelter for the night and food to carry them on. *But encouragement or harbor, or license to carry on their cockboat battles in our ports, or to interrupt our business with their little fights, is out of the question.* We do not allow our own little boys to disturb the thoroughfare with squibs and crackers on the 5th of November, and why should we submit to be annoyed with the two guns of the *Nashville* or the "columbiads" of the *Tuscarora*, eager as these mighty men-of-war may be to make themselves noisy and disagreeable in the neighborhood of Osborne? The rule of International law is plain enough. Every nation has the right, if she likes, of giving hospitality to the ships of war of either or both belligerent Powers, and she may suffer them, or either of them, to bring in their prizes and submit them to her Admiralty Courts. But every nation has also the right to exclude them altogether, unless where such exclusion would be contrary to the general dictates of humanity. Our Government has made its choice, as we think, very wisely, and has excluded both parties. Earl RUSSELL in this State paper measures out equal measure to ships of war and privateers. He excludes both from all British ports for all warlike purposes. If they come into our waters, except in distress, they are to be warned away, and to depart in 24 hours. If they be in distress, they are to go as soon as they have obtained the repairs and supplies necessary to enable them to sail homeward. If any hostile ships or merchantmen that might be made their prey are in the same harbor, they cannot follow them out until 24 hours' "law" has been allowed to the fugitives. All this is old law, which has been already enforced within the French ports without any public declaration such as this now made by our Foreign-office. The comparatively recent appliance of steam to war-ships has made the question of coals a novelty in our international law of neutrals. The obvious idea of supplying a ship of war with only coals sufficient to take her to her nearest home port would not meet the present case, for she would spend three coals in a cruise and come back for more, being again in distress. Earl RUSSELL meets this difficulty by a provision that a ship of war or a privateer shall not obtain coal within the British dominions, even to take her home, more than once in three months.

We hope this will put an end to the annoyances that occur in Europe from these Transatlantic quarrels. It would appear that war steamers which must leave our ports in twenty-four hours, and can only come and coal once in three months, cannot cause troublesome. The fight in the New World may be mighty, and terrine, and sublime. It may be the real battle of Armageddon for aught we know. It may be like the shock of hostile earthquakes. We are constantly being told how terrible it is to be, when Gen. McCLELLAN gets well and his army is ready. We are content to believe or disbelieve it; *but, as it comes to us in the Old World, it is like a war of fogs and mice, and is simply a small nuisance.* Our friends over the water ought to remember that we have not the same reasons which they have for enduring such disturbances. The revelations made by Mr. DAWES in Congress apply to America, and not to England. It is pretty clear now that the war of the Federal States is kept up by a factitious public enthusiasm, founded upon the squandering among a small class of political contractors and agitators of two millions of dollars a day. We have great faith in the purity and disinterestedness of the inhabitants of Southampton and Portsmouth, and we are quite sure that they will urge the Government to execute the regulations they have put forth. We hope, therefore, that, after this notification, we may see no more of these ferocious steamers in our tranquil waters.

VIEWS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Morning Post* speaks in a similar strain, and thinks Earl RUSSELL's letter will give universal satisfaction. It says the immediate effect of the publication of the circular will be the departure of both the *Nashville* and the *Tuscarora* from Southampton, and it charges the Captain of the latter with all sorts of irregularities during the presence of his vessel at Southampton.

MORE TROOPS FOR CANADA.

From the London Times, Feb. 3.

The hired screw steam transport *Adelaide*, Capt. FROUD, which left Queenstown early in the year, with the Fifteenth Regiment, for Canada, and put back to Plymouth disabled, on Wednesday, the 15th of January, having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired at Davenport, went outside the Breakwater on Friday last, the 31st ult., to test her efficiency, under the inspection of Capt. ASTLEY C. KEY, C. B., and Mr. JAMES STEEL, of the guardship of steam ordinary *Indus*. There were also present, as representatives of the Board of Trade, Mr. W. B. CUMINO, shipwright surveyor, and Mr. DOWN, engineer surveyor. The owners of the ship were represented by Capt. ALTEN YOUNG and Mr. HARRINGTON, consulting engineer. The *Adelaide* registers 2,000 tons, and has two pairs of oscillating direct-acting engines, of 450 horse-power in all. Between the Breakwater and the Eddystone, under steam alone, against a fresh gale, accompanied by a short head sea, she made 7½ knots an hour. She was then tried under steam and canvas, and ultimately under canvas alone, when the screw was disconnected, and the steerage found good. The trials gave entire satisfaction to all concerned, and the ship was pronounced in good condition to resume her voyage. The expedition observed by the officials of the Devonport Dockyard in making good the defects of the *Adelaide* has met with general approbation, especially on the part of her owners. To-day her equipment and troop accommodation will be examined by Major-Gen. HUTCHINSON, Commander of the forces in the West, or some military officer deputed by him, and to-morrow, or on Wednesday, the Fifteenth Regiment—25 officers and 729 men—will be conveyed in two steam-tugs from the Royal William victualing-yard to the transport in the Sound. She may leave on the evening of the day of embarkation. On this occasion, the route (which is recommended by Capt. WASHINGTON, F. R. S., Hydrographer to the Admiralty) will be through a less tempestuous latitude than on her first attempt. The *Adelaide* goes direct to Madeira, where she will coal. She will thence proceed nearly due west, which will bring her close on Bermuda, where she will probably touch, and then go direct to Halifax.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

From the London News.

The Government will meet Parliament greatly strengthened by the success of its administrative policy, especially in the department of Foreign Affairs. No Ministers ever obtained so much public confidence as to their way of conducting our relations with foreign Powers as Lord PALMERSTON and Earl RUSSELL enjoy. Everybody has felt that the character and honor of the nation, and the interests of peace and liberty were safe in their hands; and in proportion to the preponderance of foreign affairs in the general interests of the nation at this time, will be the advantage which they will derive in Parliament from the credit they have won out of doors. Ministers have nothing to apprehend on the score of their policy toward America, so just and impartial, so thoroughly pervaded by a sense of what is due to the dignity and reputation of England, save the necessity of listening to a long speech on the "blockade" from a gentleman distinguished for his Parliamentary failures. *Public opinion has expressed itself so clearly and unanimously against any intervention, such as a forcible breach of the blockade would be, and that even in quarters where it had been expected the most eager desire for such a measure would have prevailed, that the Government runs no risk of being coerced into an act which would lower the country in the consideration of the world.* Moreover, the intentions of the American Government, to which we referred in general terms last Thursday, deprive Mr. LINDSAY's motion of its political interest; while as to commercial interests, it is well understood by those most engaged in them that it is not the raising of the blockade but the termination of the war, which would relieve the distress prevailing in our manufacturing districts. The Ministers who brought the *Trent* affair to an early and successful conclusion may be trusted to watch over British rights in the Gulfs of Florida and Mexico.

MR. JOHN STUART MILL ON THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE AND THE TRENT SETTLEMENT.

From Fraser's Magazine.

The cloud which for the space of a month hung gloomily over the civilized world, black with far worse evils than those of simple war, has passed from over our heads without bursting. The fear has not been realized, that the only two first-rate Powers who are also free nations would take to tearing each other in pieces, both the one and the other, in a bad and odious cause. For while, on the American side, the war would have been one of reckless persistency in wrong, on ours it would have been a war in alliance, and, to practical purposes, in defence and propagation of Slavery. We had, indeed, been wronged. We had suffered an indignity, and something more than an indignity, which, not to have resented, would have been to invite a constant succession of insults and injuries from the same and from every other quarters. We could have acted no otherwise than we have done; *yet it is impossible to think, without something like a shudder, from what we have escaped.* We, the emancipators of the slave—who have wearied every Court and Government in Europe and America with our protests and remonstrances, until we goaded them into at least ostensibly cooperating with us to prevent the enslaving of the negro—we, who for the last half century have spent annual sums equal to the revenue of a small Kingdom, in blockading the African coast, for a cause in which we not only had no interest, but which was contrary to our pecuniary interest, and which many believed would ruin, as many among us still, though erroneously, believe that it has ruined, our colonies—we should have lent a hand in setting up, in one of the most commanding positions of the world, a powerful Republic, devoted not only to Slavery, but to Pro-Slavery propagandism—should have helped to give a place in the community of nations to a conspiracy of slave-owners, who have broken their connection with the American Federation on the sole ground, ostentatiously proclaimed, that they thought an attempt would be made to restrain, not Slavery itself, but their purpose of spreading Slavery wherever migration or force could carry it.

A nation which has made the professions that England has, does not with impunity, under however great provocation, betake itself to frustrating the objects for which it has been calling on the rest of the world to make sacrifices of what they think their interest. At present all the nations of Europe have sympathized with us; have acknowledged that we were injured, and declared, with rare unanimity, that we had no choice but to resist, if necessary, by arms. But the consequences of such a war would soon have buried its causes in oblivion. When the new Confederate States, made an independent power by English help, had begun their crusade to carry negro Slavery from the Potomac to Cape Horn, who would then have remembered that England raised up this scourge to humanity, not for the evil's sake, but because somebody had offered an insult to her flag? Or even if unforgotten, who would then have felt that such a grievance was a sufficient palliation of the crime? Every reader of a newspaper to the farthest ends of the earth would have believed and remembered one thing only—that at the critical juncture which was to decide whether Slavery should blaze up afresh with increased vigor or be trodden out—at the moment of conflict between the good and the evil spirit—at the dawn of a hope that the demon might now at last be chained and flung into the pit, *England stepped in, and, for the sake of cotton, made Satan victorious.*

The world has been saved from this calamity, and England from this disgrace. The accusation would indeed have been a calumny. But to be able to defy calumny, a nation, like an individual, must stand very clear of just reproach in its previous conduct. *How fortunately, we ourselves have given too much plausibility to the charge.* Not by anything said or done by us as a Government or as a nation, but by the tone of our Press, and in some degree, it must be owned, the general opinion of English society. It is too true, that the feelings which have been manifested since the beginning of the American contest—the judgments which have been put forth, and the wishes which have been expressed concerning the incidents and probable eventualities of the struggle—the bitter and irritating criticism which has been kept up, not even against both parties equally, but almost solely against the party in the right, and the highest rebuke of all those cant allowances which no country needs more than our own, whenever its citizens' passions are at war or those of America as a rival power—the almost contemptuous—these facts, with many not favorably disposed to us, would have gone far to prove the most calumnious interpretation of the way in which we have been actuated in the course we have taken. It would appear to many as if, with the United States, appeal to force were the most probable. *There is no denying that in such cases as this between the contending parties each accuses the other, for probably in no case whatever are we to find that right has been entirely on one side and wrong entirely on the other. In the present case, however, we believe the balance of right and wrong to be very much on the side of the North.* And it has been an aggravation of the offence that some of our most powerful journals have been for many years past very favorable exponents of English feeling on all subjects connected with Slavery—some, probably, from the indolence, more or less direct, of West Indian or Lancashire interest; others from hired partisanship, which, even when compelled by reason to hold opinions favorable to liberty, is always adverse to it in feeling; which likes the spectacle of irresponsible power exercised by one person over others; which has no moral repugnance to the thought of human beings born to the penal servitude for life, to which for the term of a few years we sentence our most hardened criminals, but keeps its indignation to be expended on "free and fanatical abolitionists" across the Atlantic, and on those writers in England who attach a sufficiently serious meaning to their Christian professions, to consider a fight against Slavery as a fight for God.

Now, when the mind of England, as it may almost be said of the civilized part of mankind, has been relieved from the incubus which had weighed upon it ever since the *Trent* outrage, and when we are no longer feeling towards the Northern Americans as we felt towards those with whom they may be on the point of struggling for life or death; now, if ever, is the time to review our position, and consider whether we have been feeling what ought to have been felt, and wishing what ought to have been wished, regarding the contest in which the Northern States are engaged with the South.

In considering this matter, we ought to dismiss from our minds, as far as possible, those feelings against the North which have been engendered, not merely by the *Trent* aggression, but by the previous anti-British effusions of newspaper writers and stump orators. It is hardly worth while to ask how far these explosions of ill humor are anything more than might have been anticipated from ill-disciplined minds, disappointed of the sympathy which they justly thought they had a right to expect from the great anti-slavery people, in their noble enterprise. It is almost superfluous to remark, that a democratic Government always shows worse where other Governments generally show best, on its outside; that unreasonable people are much more noisy than the reasonable; that the froth and scum are the part of a violently fermenting liquid that meets the eyes, but are not its body and substance. Without insisting on these things, I contend that all previous cause of offence should be considered as canceled by the reparation which the American Government has so amply made; not so much the reparation itself, which might have been so made as to leave still greater cause of permanent resentment behind it; but the manner and spirit in which they have made it. These have been such as most of us, I venture to say, did not by any means expect. If reparation were made at all, of which few of us felt more than a hope, we thought that it would have been made obviously as a concession to prudence, not to principle. We thought that there would have been truckling to the newspaper editors and supposed fire-eaters who were crying out for retaining the prisoners at all hazards. We expected that the atonement, if atonement there were, would have been made with reservations, perhaps under protest. We expected that the correspondence would have been spun out, and a trial made to induce England to be satisfied with less; or that there would have been a proposal of arbitration; or that England would have been asked to make concessions in return for justice; or that if submission was made, it would have been made, ostensibly, to the opinions and wishes of Continental Europe. We expected anything, in short, which would have been weak, and timid, and paltry. The only thing which no one seemed to expect is what has actually happened. Mr. LINCOLN's Government have done none of these things. *Like honest men, they have said in direct terms that our demand is right; that they yielded to it because it was just; that if they themselves had received the same treatment they would have demanded the same reparation; and that if what seemed to be the American side of a question was not the just side, they would be on the side of justice; happy as they were to find, after their resolution had been taken, that it was also the side which America had formerly defended.* Is there any one, capable of a moral judgment or feeling, who will say that his opinion of America and American statesmen is not raised by such an act, done on such grounds? The act itself may have been imposed by the necessity of the circumstances; but the reasons given, the principles of action professed, were their own choice. Putting the worst hypothesis possible, which it would be the height of injustice to entertain seriously, that the concession was really made solely to convenience, and that the profession of regard for justice was hypocrisy—even so, the ground taken, even if insincerely, is the most hopeful sign of the moral state of the American mind which has appeared for many years. That a sense of justice should be the motive which the rulers of a country rely on to reconcile the public to an unpopular, and what might seem a humiliating act; that the journalists, the orators, many lawyers, the Lower House of Congress, and Mr. LINCOLN's own Naval Secretary, should be told in the face of the world, by their own Government, that they have been giving public thanks, presents of swords, freedom of cities, all manner of heroic honors to the author of an act which, though not so intended, was lawless and wrong, and for which the proper remedy is confession and atonement; that this should be the accepted policy (supposing it to be nothing higher) of a democratic republic, shows even unlimited democracy to be a better thing than many Englishmen have lately been in the habit of considering it, and goes some way toward proving that the aberrations of a moving multitude are only fatal when the better instructed have not the virtue or the courage to front them boldly. Nor ought it to be forgotten, to the honor of Mr. LINCOLN's Government, that in doing what was in itself right, they have done also what was best fitted to allay the animosity which was daily becoming more bitter between the two nations so long as the question remained open. They have put the brand of confessed injustice upon that rankling and vindictive resentment with which the profligate and passionate part of the American Press has been threatening us in the event of concession, and which is to be manifested by some dire revenge, to be taken, as they pretend, after the nation is extricated from its present difficulties. Mr. LINCOLN has done what depended on him to make this spirit expire with the occasion which raised it up; and we shall have ourselves chiefly to blame if we keep it alive by the further prolongation of that stream of vituperative eloquence, the source of which, even now, when the cause of quarrel has been amicably made up, does not seem to have run dry.

Let us, then, without reference to these jars, or to the declamations of newspaper writers on either side of the Atlantic, examine the American question as it stood from the beginning; its origin, the purpose of both the combatants, and its various possible or probable issues.

MEXICAN INTERVENTION.

MEXICO DESIRES A MONARCHY.

The *Moniteur*, of Feb. 1, publishes a letter from Vera Cruz, stating that the excitement of the Mexicans was beginning to subside. The idea of an arrangement was no longer rejected *a priori* as treason against the nation. There were serious indications that a party was forming which was disposed to repudiate a Government which has been so fatal to the country. The enlightened Inhabitants did not look for war, and the sound-thinking portion of the population *demanded the unity of the country under an independent constitutional monarchy.* A foreign prince would doubtless rally all sympathies. The allies should take care not to put forth any pretensions on their own account, which, as they would give rise to ideas of conquest, could not fail to wound the national self-respect.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.

From the Courrier des Etats-Unis.

The idea of creating a royal throne in favor of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN is of less recent date than may be generally supposed. Even before making preparations for the Mexican Expedition, the Cabinet of the Tuileries sounded the intentions of the Court of Vienna as to the eventual reception which the offer of the throne of Mexico to an Austrian Prince might be likely to meet with. The Cabinet of Vienna did not show itself very eager to close with the offer, although great care was taken at first to say nothing about equivalents. is only within the last few weeks that it has been shadowed forth in a very delicate manner. The idea of a connexity between the trans-oceanic extension of the Austrian power and the exclusion of some of its possessions in Europe. It will be readily understood that this confirmation of suspicions previously entertained was ill calculated to remove the objections at Vienna, and the offer made to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN continued to be looked upon very coldly. The idea then arose of finding, some further compensation for Austria in Europe. It was believed, on good grounds, that Turkey would not be altogether intractable, if a good pecuniary indemnity and other advantages were offered against the cession of Herzegovine, as a measure conducive to the peace of Europe. There was certainly a chance at one time that this combination would have had a chance of success at Vienna. But the latest news leads to the supposition that great difficulties are in the way. The Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, which so seriously took to heart the little affair of Suttorina, would never consent to such important territorial changes on the Lower Danube; and it does not appear that Paris and Vienna have made up their minds to go against Russia. We may add, as future, that, *according to a despatch just received from Vienna, the Archduke Maximilian's first Chamberlain, M. Schrenckenhoer, has just started for Mexico.*

From the Paris.

The *Patrie*, which is certainly entitled to the credit of having had the earliest information of the wonderful scheme for setting the affairs of Italy by making three arches to erect a throne in Mexico for an Austrian Archduke, now declares that the rumor is "not regarded as being altogether unfounded." The term "King-making" does not, it seems, find favor with Republican South America.

The *Patrie* also says: "The allied troops are ordered on the line of March to Mexico. There will be no nominal Commander-in-Chief. The military Command, except as regards military affairs, will be in the hands of Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE, in the capacity of Civil Intendant of the war, and in the capacity of Commissioner of the Treasury, it is to be presumed that Count DE REUSSET will speak before men from their crews and receive such portions of the forces as may be necessary to make the interruption of that line of communication complete.

Another result of this victory is the opening of a number of cotton ports. Florence, Tuscumbia and Eastport not only export large amounts of very fine cotton and, as the people were at best made unwilling victims of the rebellion, it is reasonable to suppose that, if they shall be assured of the continued protection of the Government, they will gladly bring forward their cotton to market.

LIST OF PRISONERS.

The many refugees from Tennessee would doubtless read with interest the following list of prisoners. Some of these men, no doubt, have relatives wandering over the North, like the writer, refugees from the tyranny of the rebellious oligarchy which has usurped power in the South, and rules it with a rod of iron.

Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Tighlman.
Maj. Lee, Fifteenth Arkansas.
Capt. Leech, Alabama Battery.
Capt. H. L. Jones, (of Paducah,) Quartermaster's Department.
Capt. John McLaughlin, Quartermaster's Department.
Capt. Jones, (from Iowa,) Heavy Artillery.
Capt. Hayden, (of Nashville,) Engineers.
A. A. A. Gen. Maj. W. Lafayette McConnico, of Franklin, Tenn.
Capt. Jesse Taylor, Jackson, Tenn., Artillery.
Lieut. W. O. Watts, (formerly of Cincinnati, now of Nashville,) Artillery.
Lieut. F. J. Weller.
Surgeon Voorhies, Medical Department.
Assistant Surgeon Horton, Medical Department.
First Sergeant J. H. Laughlin, Fifteenth Arkansas.
Privates B. T. Starr, J. W. Sims, Fifteenth Arkansas.
Sergeant J. R. Smith, Third Alabama Battery.
Sergeant H. Rice, Third Alabama Battery.
Privates R. N. Fleming, S. S. Sears, James Nolan, Samuel Curry, J. C. Cooper, John Fleming, Corporal M. D. Killingsworth, Corporal J. M. Phillips, privates P. J. Phillips, J. O. Winstead, Third Alabama Battery.
Privates J. L. Harris, A. K. Harris, John Harris, W. N. Sutherland, J. M. Bevis, Twenty-seventh Alabama.
Privates Geo. McDonald, Thomas Hailey, John Golden, James Carroll, William Ryan, Tenth Tennessee.
Corporal Z. J. Waters, privates John Kelly, R. M. Kerr, Forty-eighth Tennessee.
Corporal M. Taylor, private G. L. Yunt, Fifty-first Tennessee.
Sergeants John Jones, W. B. Cubine, H. C. Hallum, W. H. Selkirk, Corporals S. W. Greenleaf, Ed. Drake, privates Carroll Greu, John Asburn, John Hicks, G. W. Byrd, J. H. Boswell, James Phelps, John Gerald, Corporal N. Copass, privates N. Waldrop, Wm. Renfrew, Daniel Hartsell, W. R. Boswell, Patrick McEvery, L. Berritt, Thos. Buckingham, Patrick Staut, C. C. Brooks, C. C. Whitford, John Elliutt, A. P. Sallsgiver, Alex. Joyce, Thos. Moran, Mike Dorsey, L. A. Garvin, A. G. Gibson, L. B. Jones, John Hardin, Wm. Daniels, Wm. Carter, Thos. Phillips, James Campbell, D. W. Staren, James McHugh, W. H. Rutherford, L. B. Thomason, John Wyatt, E. F. Lyle, M. M. Bailey, M. V. Ray, S. R. Miles, B. Sharp, H. Carter, W. J. Mills, C. C. Jones, S. G. Casey, James Masselling, G. W. Cottrell, H. C. Peck, Fred. Walter, O. T. Wilkinson, John C. Hickey, John Long, R. C. Gaines, T. M. Merritt, J. T. Marshall, J. W. Marshall, P. O'Doherty, G. H. Currin, James Green, Alfred Renfrew, First Tennessee Artillery.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FOUND AT FORT HENRY.

The following is an extract of a letter to Capt. EMPSON THOMPSON, Fort Heiman, Kentucky, from a lady friend, his cousin. The lady had not written him before, because she did not know his address. She hopes now to be able to "keep up with him." If so, she will be faster than our cavalry:

"Your letters found us in the most gloomy state imaginable. Our late defeat (at Mill's Spring) has affected us terribly, and you can imagine our feelings in regard to the Tennessee River. We certainly think you are in a most perilous situation. I have never experienced such conflicting feelings of excitement and melancholy as I have this week. I hope, and cannot but feel, that this reverse must work to our good. I am very anxious, and pa is too, to know exactly how many more you have at Heiman and Henry—if you are organized—and if so, the officers. Do you expect to stay there? Have you any fortifications or cannon? If not, how do you expect to hold out against the enemy? And what would become of you? Would you have reinforcements from Henry? Or would both places be attacked at once?

We feel the utmost anxiety in regard to you. Are you comfortable? Are many of your men sick?

Wood's Regiment were in the fight at Mill Spring.) We heard there were forty killed out of it, but we have not heard who they were—nor have we heard the names of the wounded. Only one was killed from Dr. McGAROUTY's Company. Indeed, we have scarcely heard anything reliable. The rumors are so numerous and confused we cannot place any reliance in them. Dr McG is in the neighborhood now, and will remain until the first of March."

The above letter is dated "Mountain House," Jan. 31.

The following is an extract from a letter from a lady to her husband, dated "Brandon, Miss., Jan. 29."

"Oh! I fear we are going to see trouble; but I hope for the best. My darling, what will I do if you have a fight at Fort Henry? I am so uneasy for you; but we must put our trust in Him who ruleth everything. * * * * I hope you have everything fixed up at Fort Henry, and are safe. If the enemy should come, I do hope and pray that you may be able to kill the very last one of them; and if not, to frighten them so they will never attempt the same game any more.

The weather has been just like Spring for the last two or three weeks; but to-day it commenced raining, and is getting quite cold. The peach and plum trees are all in bloom, and everything looks like Spring; but I expect it is going to freeze before long."

Another sensible letter from a good old lady regrets that we had not submitted to Mr. LINCOLN'S Government at once. Then we might have saved something. But now she fears all will be lost. Some of the letters from ladies are very affecting, and excite only commiseration, and an inward curse from the heart's depths upon the heads of JEFF. DAVIS, YANCEY, and Company, who have brought, by their ambition, so much sorrow to the hearts of the fair daughters of the South. TENNESSEEAN.

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

OUR PADUCAH CORRESPONDENCE.

OPENING OF THE TENNESSEE RIVER TO A LOYAL COUNTRY—COTTON PORTS—CUTTING OFF REBEL COMMUNICATION—LETTERS FOUND IN THE REBEL CAMP, ETC., ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PADUCAH, Monday, Feb. 10, 1862.

When you ascend the Tennessee River some fifty miles above Fort Henry, you reach a section inhabited by Union men. By reference to a map, your readers will see that the County of Wayne, Tenn., borders a few miles on the Tennessee, and the County of Hardin lies on both sides of it. These counties, despite the terror, gave large Union majorities in June last, and elected Union men to the Legislature in August. From refugees I learn that the people there have held out faithfully in their loyalty, but few having yielded, although general discouragement has prevailed on account of the tardy progress of the Government. North of these counties, on the river, lie Perry and Decatur Counties, where Union men are numerous in proportion to the population. The river touches upon Tishamingo County, Miss., which gave an overwhelming majority of 1,800 against secession last Winter. I have been informed that the Union sentiment is still ruling there, but secretly, because of mob-like pressure. It has been the policy of the rebel leaders to establish camps in Union localities to overawe the people. This was done at Corinth, a rebel station in Tishamingo. Lauderdale County, Ala., and nearly or quite all of the northern counties in Alabama were strongly Union at the time of the secession of the State. The citizens took the matter greatly to heart, and their representatives so withstood the traitors at first, in the Convention, that YANCEY threatened North Alabama with coercion, which they defied. But the leaders at length deserted the cause of their country, and betrayed and led off the people into acquiescence in the deed done at Montgomery. "Let us all go together," was the word, and "They will attempt to coerce us." These two phrases passed around, and operated like magic, until at length the stars and stripes, which floated for a month or two over some of their county towns after the ordinance of secession had been adopted, came down, and many of the people joined in the rebellion. The last place at which the Union flag floated, was in Athens, Limestone County. Still, in all this region, there remain the seeds of loyalty, which will soon spring up and overrun the soil, with proper attention on the part of the authorities.

But a result of this great victory is a cutting off of the main channel of rebel communication East and West. Already our forces have destroyed the Tuscumbia and Decatur railroads, the latter crossing the Tennessee at Decatur, and the former at Eastport

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

An artillery reserve, numbering about 650 men, has been formed at Camp Duncan, Capitol Hill, Washington, under the command of Major HUNT, of the Sixth Cavalry, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. McCLELLAN, with the *ex officio* rank of Colonel. The companies forming this reserve are the following: First Artillery, Companies E and G; Second Artillery, B and L; Third Artillery, F and K; Fourth Artillery, G. There are several vacancies in these companies, and any old soldier has a fine chance of being made a non-commissioned officer at once. Company G, of the First Artillery, is a light company, 115 strong at present, with room for 40 more recruits. The battery of this company is six 24-pound brass howitzers.

There is considerable talk as to what will be done with those Southern prisoners who are on their way North from Roanoke Island. It is very certain that they will have to be provided for in some safe place. Governor's Island will accommodate about twelve hundred, and Bedloe's Island about five hundred. Fort Richmond, Staten Island, is not yet fit for the reception of prisoners. Fort Lafayette has been set apart for political prisoners, and Fort Hamilton is garrisoned by the Eighth Infantry, the First Battalion of the Twelfth being outside the fort altogether, in a building erected especially for them. There is therefore no room there. One of our cotemporaries speaks of "a large garrison at Fort Hamilton, some of which are very efficient as gunners." The fact is that half-a-dozen men from Governor's Island, under the immediate charge of Sergeant JOYCE, have been at Fort Hamilton for some months past, and the only gun they use in stopping vessels is a 24 pounder, planted nearly opposite the main entrance to the fort, and always kept loaded. Ordnance-Sergeant McBRIDE is in command of this gun. He is an old Mexican soldier of great experience.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, the bark *A. Houghton*, store-ship of Commodore PORTER's fleet, was put into commission, with the following list of officers:

Acting-Master, in command, NEWELL GRAHAM; Acting-Master's Mate and Executive Officer, ——— Treadwell. Paymaster's Clerk, Henry Cushing; Acting-Master's Mates, ——— Clifton and W. D. Pavey.

Assistant-Paymaster CLIFTON HELEN, U. S. N., goes out on the *A. Houghton*, as Paymaster of the fleet.

The new gunboat *Octorara* hauled down to receive her armament, which consists of four 24-pound brass carronades, and two 9-inch Dahlgren guns, on pivots.

The U. S. gunboat *Clifton* hauled out into the stream to-day to receive her powder.

The brig *L. P. Stewart* and schooner *S. T. Bayly*, which have been chartered to take stores to Port Royal, are not at the yard yesterday.

Bancroft on the Exchange of Prisoners.

LETTER ON THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS DURING THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

MY DEAR MR. BRADISH: The interest that attaches to the question of the exchange of prisoners between our naval armies and the infatuated men still engaged in hopeless rebellion, has led me to look up the principles adopted by Great Britain in our war of independence. Not that there is any analogy between our war for independence, which was forced upon us by a wrongful policy, and the transient insurrection effected by a few desperate men in the States, which knew the General Government only by its benefits. But George the Third was desirous to the uttermost of the regal authority with the intensest of cruelty, and by his narrow mind our colonists were reputed guilty of treason in its worst form. The precedents which he established, may therefore be received as no derogation from his claim to sovereignty, and where they incline to mercy, they may be invoked as worthy of our consideration. To that end, omitting aside the vast number of papers on incidental questions, I task to bring before the New-York Historical Society the few documents which show precisely the rule that was adopted, and how it came from its source.

On the 13th of August, 1775, GAGE, in a letter to WASHINGTON, refused to accord to the Americans whom he had taken the rights of prisoners of war, saying, with the insolence which he thought would be acceptable at Court:

Gen. Gage to Gen. Washington.

BOSTON, Aug. 13, 1775.

Rebels—ever proclaimed an enemy, have only acted as common examples, and overlooked the criminal in the captive. Upon these principles your prisoners, whose lives by the law of the land are declared to be forfeited, have hitherto been treated with care and kindness, and more comfortably lodged than the King's troops in the hospitals, and indiscriminately. It is true, for I acknowledge no rank that is not derived from the King.

But Great Britain was unable to carry on the war with troop-levies from her own sons. The ministry entered upon measures for obtaining recruits and mercenaries from Germany, and Sir JOSEPH YORKE, Minister at the Hague, was asked to give his advice on the subject. In his reply, he represented the necessity of adopting a system of exchanges:

Sir Joseph Yorke to Secretary Weymouth.

[Extract.]

HAGUE, Sept. 5, 1775.

First, as to the procuring recruits from Germany, I really think that it is not inconvenient to His Majesty to afford us the necessary assistance in his electoral Dominions, we may be furnished with recruits to any number, and at a tolerable easy rate. I have been lately engaged in much discussion and inquiry about the practicability of such a plan, at the request of Lord ROCKINGTON, and in concert with Gen. KNEPEL, to whom his Lordship likewise applied, and as he is now upon his return to England, he will be able and willing to give your Lordship all the information possible upon this subject, for he understands it perfectly well.

Secondly, as to the military force which princes upon the continent may be engaged to supply in the course of the present contest between Great Britain and her colonies, that is a point of a much more difficult and expensive discussion. I am to take it for granted, that such troops so demanded, would be only meant to serve in Europe. For I must beg leave to mention an anecdote, relative to the Hessian troops in England, in 1745, which was very embarrassing, I mean the difficulty made by them to combat our only enemy, the rebels, for want of a cartel for the exchange of prisoners, a point impossible for us to grant, because we could not treat upon it with rebels, which made the late Duke of Cumberland while the few who knew it were enjoined secrecy, get rid of them as fast as he could, and never attempt to bring them to action. I am afraid, was it ever intended to send such troops to America, we should not find them more pliable there than in Europe, and their fears would still be greater, as the objects and the ideas they would give rise to would be all new."

Meantime, the successes of MONTGOMERY in Canada had secured many prisoners of distinction. Congress was anxious for the liberation of Col. ETHAN ALLEN, who had been maltreated, and came, among others, to the following resolutions:

DECEMBER 2, 1775

Resolved, That an exchange of prisoners will be proper, citizens for citizens, officers for officers of equal rank, and soldier for soldier.

The Congress being informed that Mr. ETHAN ALLEN, who was taken prisoner near Montreal, is confined in irons on board a vessel in the river St. Lawrence,

Resolved, That Gen. WASHINGTON be directed to apply to Gen. HOWE on this matter, and desire that he may be exchanged.

In obedience to these resolutions, WASHINGTON, on the 18th of December, 1775, wrote to HOWE, complaining that Col. ETHAN ALLEN had been thrown into irons, and treated like a felon, and threatening retaliation. To this letter he added the following postscript:

Postscript of a Letter from Gen. Washington to Gen. Howe.

DECEMBER 18, 1775.

If an exchange of prisoners taken on each side in this unnatural contest is agreeable to Gen. HOWE, he will please to signify as much to his most obedient, &c.

To this insinuation, HOWE at that time returned no answer. On the following day he wrote to Lord GEORGE GERMAIN, as follows:

Gen. Howe to Lord George Germain.

DECEMBER 19, 1775.

MR. WASHINGTON, commanding the rebel army, presuming upon the number and rank of the prisoners in his possession, has threatened retaliation in point of treatment to my prisoners of theirs in our power, and proposes an exchange, which is a circumstance I shall not answer in positive terms, nor shall I enter upon such a measure without the King's orders.

Before this letter reached England the question had been decided. Treaties with the kinglings of Germany for mercenary troops having been signed, and numerous recruits having been enlisted at the various recruiting stations which the British Government kept open in the German empire, and the time for the embarkation of the troops having come, Lord GEORGE wrote to Gen. HOWE:

Lord George Germain to Gen. Howe.

FEBRUARY 1, 1776.

This letter will be intrusted to the care of the Commander of His Majesty's ship *Greyhound*, who will also deliver up to you the officers of the privateer fitted out by the rebels, under a commission from Congress, and taken by one of Admiral GRAVES' squadron. The private men have all voluntarily entered themselves on board His Majesty's ships, but the officers having refused so to do, it has been judged fit to send them back to America, for the same obvious reasons that induced the sending back the rebel prisoners, taken in arms, upon the attack of Montreal, in September last.

It is hoped that the possession of these prisoners will enable you to procure the release of such of His Majesty's officers and loyal subjects as are in the disgraceful situation of being prisoners to the rebels: for although it cannot be that you should enter into any treaty or agreement with rebels for a regular cartel for exchange of prisoners, yet I doubt not but your own discretion will suggest to you the means of effecting such exchange without the king's dignity and honor being committed, or His Majesty's name used in any negotiation for that purpose; and I am the more strongly urged to point out to you the expediency of such a measure, on account of the possible difficulties which may otherwise occur in the case of foreign troops serving in North America. I am, &c.

HOWE's letter of the 19th of December, '75, was received by Lord GEORGE GERMAIN, on the 6th of February, but it required no attention, for it had been fully answered by the letter of the 1st of February.

Meantime, the siege of Boston had been pressed, and HOWE was driven out of New-England. It was at Halifax that, on the 11th of May, he received the Secretary's letter, directing exchanges of prisoners to be made, and he took it with him to New-York Harbor.

Soon after the arrival of Lord HOWE, Gen. HOWE made an overture to WASHINGTON, by letter, on the subject of their respective treatment of prisoners; the attempt at a correspondence failed from an error in form; but on the 20th of July, PATERSON, his Adjutant-General, formally announced that now Gen. HOWE had authority to accede to a proposal of exchanging Gov. SKENE for Mr. LOVELL. As much time had elapsed since the proposal was made, WASHINGTON reserved the subject for the decision of Congress.

JULY 22, 1776.

The Congress took into consideration the report of the Committee respecting an exchange of prisoners: Whereupon,

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief in each department be empowered to negotiate an exchange of prisoners in the following manner: One continental officer for one of the enemy of equal rank, either in the land or sea service, soldier for soldier, sailor for sailor, and one citizen for another citizen.

That each State hath a right to make any exchange they think proper, for prisoners taken from them or by them.

JULY 21, 1776.

Resolved, That Gen. WASHINGTON be empowered to agree to the exchange of Gov. SKENE for Mr. JAMES LOVELL.

WASHINGTON sent to Lieut.-Gen. HOWE a letter, July 30, 1776, conforming to these votes; and on the 1st of August, Gen. HOWE, addressing his letter to WASHINGTON, in his capacity as General, wrote as follows:

Gen. Howe to Gen. Washington.

AUG. 1, 1776.

Wishing sincerely to give relief to the distresses of all prisoners, I shall readily consent to the mode of exchange which you are pleased to propose, namely, "Officers or officers of equal rank, soldier for soldier, citizen for citizen." The choice to be made by the respective commanders for their own officers and men. You must be sensible that deserters cannot be included in this arrangement; and for the mode of exchange in the naval line, I beg leave to refer you to the Admiral.

This is the way in which a system for the exchange of prisoners was established. During the progress of hostilities, various incidental discussions and interruptions took place, as, for example, it was questioned whether stragglers were to be considered as prisoners of war; whether exchanges should be immediate after captivity. When LEE was taken, HOWE regarded him as a deserter; and in this way exchanges were checked, till the Government directed LEE to be treated as a prisoner of war. When the army of BURGOYNE surrendered, a difficulty arose respecting the validity of the Convention, unless it should be ratified by the authority of the King; but essentially the rule of proceeding remained unchanged during the war of independence, as established on the part of Britain by the letter of Lord GEORGE GERMAIN, of Feb. 1, 1776.

There is a point in that letter to which I wish particularly to call your attention. In the direction for effecting exchanges, the distinction what ever is made between captives taken on board privateers, and captives taken in battle or in garrison. It even happened, that the first opportunity for entering upon exchanges is stated by the Secretary himself to proceed from the possession of prisoners "taken from a privateer, fitted out by the rebels, under a commission from Congress." Our Government need not fear to be too forbearing as Lord GEORGE GERMAIN and GEORGE III.

But on this subject of privateering, I beg leave to add one single suggestion. "Letters-of-marque," says HEFFTER—and there is no better authority—"are a legacy of the middle age and of its system of republics," and he regretted that the barbarous practice had not been renounced. By the famous declaration of the 16th of April, 1856, privateering was abolished forever alike by Britain and by France, and so many Powers gave their adhesion to the declaration that, to use the words of HEFFTER's French translator, "it can justly be regarded as the general law of Europe." This not the case, that right of condemning the system can belong only to those Powers which were in possession of it when the declaration was made, and which have not acceded to the declaration. It does not follow that a new Power coming into existence subsequent to that declaration has a right to resort to the system. The application of this view to our present unhappy domestic strife is obvious. Since the United States have forborne the use of privateers, the privateers of the insurgents might not to have been admitted at all into the harbors of France or England, or other Powers who were parties to the public declaration of April, 1856. I remain, my dear Mr. BRADISH, ever yours, very truly,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

LUTHER BRADISH, LL. D., President of the New-York Historical Society.

The Panola *Star* says that the Mississippi Legislature has passed the supplemental act increasing the authorized change notes to be issued by the railroads to $1,275,000. The Memphis and Charleston railroad is authorized to issue $250,000, and it is required to keep an office of redemption at Iuka. The principal feature of this measure consists of the fact that all the roads which accept the bill are required to receive in payment for freight and passage notes issued by each other, thereby making each a security for the other, and securing the final redemption of all issued under the different roads.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Numbers enumerated, 70, 72—1 P. C.—74, 75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 11.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM. Nos. 19, 47. On Demurrer Calendar. Nos. 190, 218, 158, 353, 353, 354, 311, 361, 363, 364, 365, 366, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 224, 292, 309, 344, 351.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.* Nos. 128, 600, 1595, 2045, 1552, 435, 1-17, 1582, 37, 7, 1209, 8, 125, 211, 539, 568, 1105, 1145.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3723, 601, 691, 701, 723, 795, 2007, 615, 2007, 309, 2087, 1005, 3313, 2043, 2211, 10, 7, 3329. *Part II.*—Nos. 1912, 1509, 3502, 3506, 3255, 2552, 2142, 1951, 3000, 3048, 2072, 3056, 3008, 3140, 3160.

An Interesting Question of Title—The Probability that there will be Future Governors of New York.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Petition of the Trustees of the New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School.—In 1789 Dr. John Boker, by his will, left a valuable estate in the Nineteenth Ward of this City, in trust to Trinity Church, for the purpose of establishing a "Charity School," at which it was proposed to educate, support and maintain such children as should be admitted as pupils. At the expiration of the life estates in the property, the Governor of the State was authorized by the will of the testator to collect the rents, &c., of such property, and apply such collections to the uses mentioned.

An Act of the Legislature of 1809 incorporated the "New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School," which was endowed with this estate, under a grant from all the survivors of the persons having an estate for life therein.

In 1859, the Legislature authorized the Supreme Court to order a sale of and conveyance of such portions of the property, from time to time, upon the application of the trustees of the school, or of any person holding a life estate in any part of the lands, (upon notice to the trustees or the holders of such life estates,) "as shall be necessary to pay any assessment or assessments imposed or to be imposed upon said lands, or any part thereof." This sale was to be conducted as the Court should direct, but should not impair or offset the right of any lessee of any part of said lands, nor any right therein, or claim thereto, of any heir-at-law of said John Boker."

This was a proceeding under the act of 1859, upon the application of the trustees, to sell for the purposes authorized by the act.

The purchasers, however, becoming doubtful as to the validity of the title conveyed, or proposed to be conveyed, applied to the Court at Special Term to be released from their bids.

On that motion, the moving parties contended that as the Governor of the State had never been made a party to the proceeding in any manner, and as the will vested in him the fee in trust, after the termination of the life estates, many of which had not expired, any title which might be conveyed to them as purchasers under and in pursuance of these proceedings, would be invalid as against the Governor's title at the expiration of such life estate.

In opposition to the motion, the trustees urged first, that the fact there would be a Governor of New-York at the time fixed by the will was a contingency. Secondly, that the act of 1806, would have the effect to prevent the Governor who shall be in office when the life estates terminate from asserting his right to administer the trust and claiming to eject the Corporation upon whom it was conferred by the act.

And whether that act was valid or not, the act of 1859 would pass a good title to the purchaser under these proceedings. It was also insisted that there were numerous precedents in the statutes and reports of this State to justify the validity of the title which the purchasers under those proceedings would obtain.

The Court, however, held adversely to the views of the petitioners, giving judgment discharging the purchasers from their bids. That decision was published in the TIMES of Jan. 10th last.

The trustees appealed to this Court, where the same questions are pending. The appeal was yesterday argued and decision was reserved.

M. S. Bidwell for the trustees; Wakeman & Latting for purchasers.

The Pilot Commission Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People ex rel. Ralph Noble vs. The Pilot Commissioners.—This was a *certiorari* to bring up for review the record of the proceedings of the defendants in revoking the license of the relator as a pilot.

The case was fully stated in the TIMES of Jan. 23. The Court has now superseded the writ.

Liability of Factors for Disobedience of Orders—An Old Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Isaac M. Millbank et al. vs. Alexander Dennistoun, et al.—This action was brought in 1847, to recover damages of the defendants for an alleged violation of orders, and other misconduct, as factors for the sale of 5,000 barrels of flour for the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs did business in New-Orleans and New-York, and the defendants were a Liverpool firm.

Before the consignment of the flour, as alleged, the plaintiffs wrote to the defendants that they were about to ship to them 5,000 barrels, and asked for their views of the market. The defendants wrote the plaintiffs not to operate to any extent in flour or breadstuffs, giving their reasons. But before this letter was received, the plaintiffs shipped the flour, and wrote the defendants, advising them thereof. Meantime the Corn Law Bill passed Parliament, received the approval of Her Majesty, and took effect immediately.

The plaintiffs claim that by the conduct of the defendants they lost $14,500, for which they ask judgment.

The defence is that the order left the time of selling to the consignees, and that they sold on good faith, and to the best advantage.

The plaintiffs reply that they directed the defendants not to sell under 22s., until the operation of the new Corn Law had produced its results. They also insist that the defendants had notice of the failure of the potato crop, &c., and that the early sale was therefore fraudulent.

The case is still on.

Edwards Pierrepont and James T. Brady, for plaintiffs. James Thompson and J. R. Whiting, for the defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Jas. J. Wall was placed on trial for the murder of Owen Phelan, at Harlem on the 31st of December last. At the time of the homicide the prisoner was a clerk on the steamboat *Sylvan Shore*, and on the night in question he met the deceased at a drinking saloon called the Athambra, when a quarrel ensued between them, and after they left the saloon Phelan knocked the prisoner down, who immediately drew a pistol and shot the deceased, inflicting a wound from which he died three days after. There was no evidence as to the cause of the quarrel, but the facts above stated were corroborated by the dying declarations of the deceased. The testimony for the prosecution was closed, and the Court adjourned to this morning. The defence admit the killing, but claim that it was justifiable homicide.

Thos. Antoine, (colored,) who pleaded guilty to grand larceny on Monday, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Fred. O. Farnsworth, Wm. Artland, R. Flanagan, Thomas Doyle, Mary A. Monmeyenny, and Samuel B. Althause were admitted to probate.

None of these wills contain matters of public interest.

Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Justices INGRAHAM, LEONARD and CLERKE, will hold Chambers from 10 to 11 o'clock, A. M. Calendar taken up at 10.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Wetmore vs. *Truslove.*—Motion granted.

Hawthorne vs. *Barnard et al.*—Judgment for sale granted.

Noat vs. *Cobb.*—Motion denied. $10 costs to abide event.

Haviland et al. vs. *Guy et al.*—Motion denied. $10 costs.

Williams vs. *Williams.*—Motion denied.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People on the relation of Ralph Noble vs. *Board of Commissioners of Pilots.*—*Certiorari* superseded.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Clerke.

O'Neill vs. *The Magar, &c.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Justice CLERKE.

Browning vs. *The State Inland Oil and Candle Company et al.*—Order appealed from reversed, with $10 costs.

Sloan et al. vs. *Van Wyck et al.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs.

Copperthwait vs. *Sinclair.*—Order of Special Term reversed and the original motion directed to be heard on the fourth Monday of February, cost, costs $10, to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

Coleman vs. *Bucher.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Mackett vs. *Spaldings et al.*—Order appealed from reversed, with $10 costs.

McMahon vs. *Allen.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

American Ins. Co. vs. *Monaghan.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs.

Barse et ux. vs. *Peasons et al.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs.

North vs. *Seagrott.*—The former order to remodel so as to direct the new sale and payment of $50 thereby fixed as the costs of the first and all subsequent proceedings. Opinion by Justice LEONARD.

Young, Adee vs. *Brashear et al.*—Referred back to Referee for further finding.

James vs. *Underhill.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice LEONARD.

Hoffman vs. *The New York Ins. Co.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Storey vs. *Cowes.*—Judgment ordered for plaintiff on the verdict, with costs.

Rigney vs. *Ludlow, Jr.*—Judgment affirmed with $10 costs.

Benedict vs. *Lowe.*—Judgment affirmed with $10 costs.

Conner vs. *Carhart.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice CLERKE.

Hunt vs. *O'Connor, Admr.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

Walsh et al. vs. *Wands et al.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of West Fed. Staten Island vs. *Ingham.*—Order reversed, with $10 costs.

Lowenbaum vs. *Stan L. Lyne* vs. *Fehl et al.*, *De Il et C. Haskins* vs. *New-Jersey Steamboat Company*; *Adolphus* vs. *Adolphus*; *Gilmore et al.* vs. *Alexander*; *Overton, Jr.*, vs. *Roswell et al.*; *Hillman* vs. *Brower et al.*, (two cases)—Orders affirmed in each of these cases, with $10 costs.

Chadwick vs. *Booth et al.*—Order reversed, and appeal dismissed without costs.

Hotchkiss et al. vs. *Auer Marsh.*—Order reversed, without costs, and without prejudice to an application to the Justice who tried the case. Opinion by Justice LEONARD.

Dodge vs. *O. Isore.*—Motion to strike cause from calendar, and for judgment, granted.

Schaffner vs. *Schweider*, *Cantlendon* vs. *Van Barin*; *Duncan* vs. *Louter, impleaded*; *Donovan* vs. *Lash*; *Hope* vs. *Girard et al.*; *Meeker, Assignee*, vs. *Collins.*—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Brown et al. vs. *Buckingham.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs.

Tucker vs. *Atlantic Cotton Mills.*—Judgment ordered for plaintiff on verdict, with costs.

Kenney vs. *Dellue.*—Decree of Surrogate affirmed, with costs to be paid by appellant.

Brewer et al. vs. *The Marine Bank of Georgia et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Andrews vs. *The Artisans' Bank.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

Hayden vs. *Colyer.*—Order affirmed with costs.

Ribau vs. *White et al.*—Decree of Surrogate affirmed with costs.

Northrup vs. *Bevan.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham

Katz vs. *The People, &c.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Rosworth.

Leavitt & others vs. *Smith, impleaded, &c.*—Ordered that the inquest taken in this action on the 17th day of January, 1862, be set aside, and the cause restored to the Calendar for trial, on payment to plaintiff's attorney $23 50, costs.

Dennistoun & others vs. *Madden & others.*—Ordered that the report of the Referee in this matter, Henry Nicoll, Esq., be and the same is hereby confirmed.

Dennistoun et al. vs. *Parsons et al.*—Ordered that the appeal in this action to the General Term of this Court be dismissed.

Before Judge White.

Day vs. *Kingsland.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.

FEB. 18, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81	Reg. 90⅛	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 92⅝
21,000	U. S. 6s '81	Cou. 90	250	do	opg 92⅝
1,500	U. S. 6s, '81	Reg. 90	25	do	92⅝
9,000	U. S. 6s, '74	Cou. 79⅝	150	do	pxc 92⅝
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	55	200	do	s30 93⅛
5,000	do	54⅛	50	do	s30 93⅛
25,000	Missouri State 6s	47½	50	do	b30 93⅛
5,000	do	b30 47½	50	do	93⅛
10,000	do	47½	5	M. S. & N. I. R.	b30 44
3,000	Ill. War Loan	80	125	do	44
40,000	American Gold	103½	65	Panama Railroad	119
10,000	do	b3m 103⅝	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	b30 62½
50,000	do	s30 103⅝	150	do	b30 62¾
1,200	do	103⅝	50	do	62¾
50	Hud-on River R.	28½	50	Clev. & Pitts. R.	16¾
100	do	b30 34⅞	350	Gal. & Chic. R.	b10 63½
100	do	34⅞	250	do	63¾
150	do	b60 34⅞	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30 44½
100	P. M. S. Co.	ex div. 65½	200	do	s10 44⅝
50	do	s10 65½	200	do	44⅝
50	do	s10 64¾	100	do	s10 44¾
100	do	b30 65	100	do	44¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	opg 82¾	150	Chi. & R. I. R.	b30 54⅛
262	do	pxc 82⅝	100	do	s30 54¼
50	do	s60 82⅝	100	do	s30 54¼
350	Erie Railway	31½	100	do	s10 54⅜
25	Erie Railway Pref	58½	100	do	s30 54½

TUESDAY, Feb. 18—P. M.

After the excitement and enthusiasm of yesterday, there was a calm tone to business affairs in the Street to-day. The Stock Market was less buoyant, and prices ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower at one time, than the best sales of yesterday. But this quotation applies to only a portion of the Railway Share list, and to no part of the State or National securities or Railway mortgages, which were in free demand, and at the advanced prices of Monday. The disposition is strong to buy the 6 ₱ cents. of Kentucky, Illinois, &c., which pay their regular dividends, and also Tennessees and Missouris, whose coupons are in suspense. The 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds of the United States were also in demand, and 9⅝@9¾ ₱ cent. paid for denominations under $1,000. A line of $100,000 United States 6 ₱ Cents. of 1881 coupon was taken at the Board this afternoon, and we hear of a similar sale, by private contract, at the same hours. The speculation in Gold partially recovered at the early Board, and an active business was done to the close of the day, amounting to over $500,000, including some private contracts. The recovery in the rate from yesterday's lowest sales was ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., but this was finally lost again, the quotation closing 101¾@101⅞ ₱ cent. Opinions on the Street in regard to the course of the market for Gold continue to differ as widely as at any time since the suspension of the Banks at the close of December. It is found, however, that the price of last week, 101½@101¾ brings forward sellers for an advance of the current exhibit demand, and the largest proportion of the business done at the Exchange Board is so evidently on speculation that legitimate or regular supply and demand are thrown altogether out of the question. The course of New-York Central Stock, as the barometer of the Share list, to day, was first a decline of ⅜ ₱ cent., compared with the closing rate of Monday, and then to quoted steadily, closing 82⅛@82¼, as against 82¼@82½ yesterday. The fluctuations in Erie were ¼@⅜ cent. In Michigan Southern, both classes, there was a rise of ¼ ₱ cent.; Illinois Central was steady, and the other Westerns ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower on most of the sales, but recovered to a steady tone, late in the afternoon. The following are seven Michigan figures:

Central	82⅛	Panama	119
Erie	21½	Michigan Southern	22⅞
Erie Preferred	58½	do Guaranteed	44
Toledo	44	do scrip	42¾
Rock Island	54½	Illinois Central	54
Mich. Central	62⅝	Chicago & Rock Island	90
Pacific	95		

The bids for the City Bank Stocks, to-day, were as follows:

State of New-York	72½	Metropolitan	86
Commerce	77¾	State and Leather	81
Broadway	100	Continental	71
Ocean	65	St. Nicholas	73
Bk. of the Republic	81	Mutual	89
Bank of N. America	75	Pacific	90½
Hanover	75		

The following are the bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. R.	90	Pitts. & Chicago R.	84
N. Y. Cen. R. scrip	80	Pitts. & Cincinnati R.	80
N. Y. Cen. R. sinking fund	80	Ill. Cen. R. 8 per cents	97
N. Y. Cen. R. 6 per cents	102	Ill. Cen. R. 6 per cents	92
Erie R. 1st	94	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	87
Erie R. 2d	90	Mich. Cen. R. 8 per cents	97
Erie R. 3d	80	Mich. Cen. R. 7 per cents	93
Erie R. 4th	80	Mich. Cen. R. 6 per cents	87
Erie R. 5th	80	Mich. Cen. R. 5 per cents	77
Erie R. 6th	80	Mich. Cen. R. Bonds	77
Erie R. 7th	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv.	77
Erie R. Convertible	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 2d	77
Erie R. Buffalo & State Line	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 3d	77
Erie R. Buffalo & New-York	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 4th	77
Erie R. Buffalo & Erie	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 5th	77
Erie R. Dunkirk & Erie	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 6th	77
Erie R. Dunkirk & State Line	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 7th	77
Erie R. Dunkirk & New-York	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 8th	77
Erie R. Piermont Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 9th	77
Erie R. Bergen Tunnel	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 10th	77
Erie R. Long Dock	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 11th	77
Erie R. Extension	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 12th	77
Erie R. Middletown & Unionville	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 13th	77
Erie R. Newburgh Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 14th	77
Erie R. Pine Island Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 15th	77
Erie R. Warwick Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 16th	77
Erie R. Chester Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 17th	77
Erie R. Montclair Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 18th	77
Erie R. Greenwood Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 19th	77
Erie R. Jersey City Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 20th	77
Erie R. Bergen Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 21st	77
Erie R. Paterson Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 22d	77
Erie R. Hudson Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 23d	77
Erie R. Boonton Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 24th	77
Erie R. Newark Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 25th	77
Erie R. Rockaway Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 26th	77
Erie R. Hackensack Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 27th	77
Erie R. Saddle River Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 28th	77
Erie R. Ramapo Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 29th	77
Erie R. Ramapo & Pompton Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 30th	77
Erie R. Pompton & Hamburg Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 31st	77
Erie R. Pompton & Suffern Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 32d	77
Erie R. Pompton & Paterson Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 33d	77
Erie R. Pompton & Boonton Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 34th	77
Erie R. Pompton & Newark Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 35th	77
Erie R. Pompton & Rockaway Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 36th	77
Erie R. Pompton & Hackensack Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 37th	77
Erie R. Pompton & Saddle River Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 38th	77
Erie R. Pompton & Ramapo Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 39th	77
Erie R. Pompton & Ramapo & Pompton Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 40th	77
Erie R. Pompton & Suffern & Paterson Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 41st	77
Erie R. Pompton & Suffern & Boonton Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 42d	77
Erie R. Pompton & Suffern & Newark Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 43d	77
Erie R. Pompton & Suffern & Rockaway Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 44th	77
Erie R. Pompton & Suffern & Hackensack Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 45th	77
Erie R. Pompton & Suffern & Saddle River Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 46th	77
Erie R. Pompton & Suffern & Ramapo Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 47th	77
Erie R. Pompton & Suffern & Ramapo & Pompton Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 48th	77
Erie R. Pompton & Suffern & Paterson & Boonton Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 49th	77
Erie R. Pompton & Suffern & Paterson & Newark Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 50th	77
Erie R. Pompton & Suffern & Paterson & Rockaway Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 51st	77
Erie R. Pompton & Suffern & Paterson & Hackensack Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 52d	77
Erie R. Pompton & Suffern & Paterson & Saddle River Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 53d	77
Erie R. Pompton & Suffern & Paterson & Ramapo Branch	80	Mich. Cen. R. Conv. 54th	77

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertoke to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW YORK ATHENÆUM—DER FREISCHUTZ.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE WONDER; A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

WINTER GARDEN—MARRIED LIFE—SPANISH DANCES—OUR PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The later and more full dispatches relative to the capture of Fort Donelson, which we publish this morning, add to rather than detract from the immense importance of the victory, especially in a strategic point of view, and considering the great moral force which such a success must necessarily carry with it. Our men fought with a bravery which cannot be too highly extolled, and at a disadvantage in point of position which more than overbalanced their superiority of numbers. The nature of the ground, where the most severe fighting took place, was such that hardly more than one regiment could engage the enemy at the same time, and regiment after regiment in turn stood up before the concentrated fire of thousands of the enemy, and only fell back with the expenditure of all their ammunition. SCHWARTZ'S battery was captured by the enemy only after all the horses attached to it had been shot, and all the officers in charge of the guns had been killed. It was recaptured again, however, in the most gallant manner, by a bold dash, in which also a portion of the rebel intrenchments were secured. The rebels, on Saturday, fought, in one particular direction with the utmost pertinacity, evidently with the purpose to cut their way through the beleaguering forces and escape, but they were happily foiled in their intentions. On Sunday morning, previous to the surrender, an exchange of brief notes took place between Gen. BUCKNER, commanding the rebel forces, and Gen. GRANT. The former proposed a Commisaion, to fix upon terms of capitulation. Gen. GRANT replied that he could allow no terms but an immediate and unconditional surrender; and BUCKNER, making a virtue of necessity, yielded with bad grace. It is believed that the five thousand rebels who escaped with FLOYD and PILLOW went to Nashville or to Clarksville, intending to make another stand, in conjunction with the forces already there. Commodore FOOTE has, doubtless, ere this, paid his respects to them once more. There is yet no definite announcement of the number of our killed and wounded. The lowest estimate we have seen places the former at three hundred, and the latter at four hundred. Some of the names are given in our dispatches this morning.

An order from Secretary STANTON directs that all the rebel flags recently captured by our forces, shall, on the 22d of February, immediately after the reading of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address be presented to Congress—the presentation to be made by the Adjutant-General.

The latest intelligence we have of the movements of Gen. BURNSIDE is received from the rebels. He was said to be moving up in the direction of Suffolk, Va., nineteen miles from Norfolk, where the Southern and Southwestern railroads form a junction, for the purpose of cutting off communication with Norfolk.

We have, this morning, a repetition of the rumor that Savannah has been captured by our forces, but it is still indefinite.

The news from New-Mexico to Jan. 31, received by the arrival of the Santa Fé mail at Kansas City, is important. Gen. SIBLEY'S command, of 3,000 Texans and eight field-pieces, two being 32-pounders, advanced as far as Santa Barbara, but for some unaccountable reason had retired in the direction of El Paso. Col. CANBY, with 1,300 regulars and 2,000 New-Mexican Volunteers, was after him. Brig.-Gen. HOVEY and Staff and column left Santa Fé on the 1st for the scene of action. The Plaza had been well guarded to prevent its destruction. Several copies of Gen. SIBLEY'S proclamation had been seized by the authorities.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port of the screw-steamship *Edinburgh*, we have advices from Europe two days later than were received by the *Asia*. The rebel steamer *Nashville* left Southampton on the 3d inst. She passed the gunboat *Tuscarora* off Cowes, where the latter was anchored. The *Tuscarora* steamed up to start in chase of the *Nashville*, but the frigate *Shannon* was alongside to prevent her departure for twenty-four hours. The last seen of the *Nashville* was that she was steaming down the channel with all speed.

The London *Times*, in an editorial complaining of the trouble entailed upon the neutrals by the occurrence of such episodes as that of the *Tuscarora* and *Nashville*, at Southampton, rejoices that Government has stepped in with a measure calculated to stop such annoyances. It thinks Government has acted very wisely, and has meted out equal measure to both parties. The *Morning Post* speaks in a similar strain, and thinks Earl RUSSELL'S letter will give universal satisfaction. It charges the Captain of the *Tuscarora* with all sorts of irregularities during the presence of his vessel at Southampton.

A Madrid telegram of the 2d, says that the privateer *Sumter* still continued at Gibraltar.

Cabinet Counsels were being frequently held in London, preparatory to the assembling of Parliament on Thursday, Feb. 6.

Mr. SLIDELL arrived in Paris on the 1st inst.

The brigantine *Fanny Lewis*, from Charleston on the 1st of January, has arrived at Liverpool with cotton and resin, having run the blockade.

The London *Morning Post* renews the report that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN will accept the throne of Mexico. And a dispatch from Vienna states that Austria will accept the throne for him, but will not cede Venetia in exchange.

The *Patrie* says: "The allied troops are to advance on the City of Mexico early in March. There will be no nominal Commander-in-Chiefs. The military commanders and the Admirals will act according to the decisions of a council of war, as in the expedition to China."

The commercial intelligence by the *Edinburgh* is not of much importance. The Liverpool Cotton Market was quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions dull. Consols were quoted at 92¾@92¾ for money.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, introduced his bill, given in our Washington dispatches a few days ago, declaring the forfeiture of the rights and privileges of certain persons, under the Constitution of the United States. It was referred, and ordered to be printed. The joint resolution relative to compensating certain railroads in Missouri, was returned to the House, at its request. The Committee on the District of Columbia was directed to inquire into the judicial management of the jail in the City of Washington. The joint resolution from the House, directing the Commissioners of Public Buildings to illuminate them all on the 22d of February, in honor of the recent victories, was passed. The case of Mr. STARKE, of Oregon, was then taken up, and debated at considerable length, the question being on referring the matter back to the Judiciary Committee. Pending the question, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Senate joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore DUPONT, and the officers and men under his command, for the victory at Port Royal, was taken up and passed; also the resolution thanking the army and navy for the more recent victories. The Senate's amendments to the Fortification bill were concurred in, and the bill stands passed. The Treasury Note bill, with the Senate's amendments, with some modifications, was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and made the special order for to-day at 1 o'clock. A bill to equalize the grade of line officers in the Navy was reported from the Naval Committee. A bill relating to the law of prizes was introduced by Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts. The Public Buildings were ordered to be illuminated on the night of the 22d inst. It was then resolved, as a mark of respect to the memory of those killed in battle, and of sympathy for those wounded, as well as a testimonial of admiration for the bravery of our troops, that the House would adjourn.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a favorable report was made on the bill to create the New-York County Court-house Stock. A report was made in favor of the repeal of the Church Property bill, passed by the last Legislature, in consequence of a controversy between the Catholic Clergy and the congregation of the St. Louis Church, in Buffalo. A bill to incorporate the Permanent Library Association of New-York for Masonic and kindred works, was introduced. A bill was also introduced to authorize the selection of a site for another State Prison, to be located in Broome, Tioga, Chenango, Steuben, Allegany or Livingston County. The bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to judgments in actions for ejectment's was passed. The bill to abolish the Concert Saloons was ordered to a third reading. The bill appropriating $250,000 to aid the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was debated.

In the Assembly, the Speaker designated Hon SAMUEL STETSON to occupy the chair during his absence. Nearly the entire session was devoted to the consideration of bills of no particular interest. The bill to provide for the public defence was debated in Committee of the Whole, and progress reported.

GENERAL NEWS.

One of President LINCOLN'S children—his son WILLIE—was last night not expected to live through the night.

The United States steam-transport *Matanzas* is loading with ammunition and subsistence stores, and will sail shortly for Port Royal.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice INGRAHAM has granted an order superseding the writ of *certiorari* issued to bring up for review the proceedings of the Pilot Commissioners in revoking the license of RALPH NOBLE as a pilot of this port. The case in relation to the New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School, before stated in the TIMES, was yesterday before the Supreme Court at General Term, on appeal. Decision was reserved.

There was less spirit in the Stock market, yesterday, than the day before. Prices were partially lower on some of the Railway shares; others higher than on Monday. The State Stocks and Railway Mortgages firm. United States Six per cents. steady. Gold 103¼@103¾. Exchange 115 per cent.

The transactions in Breadstuffs yesterday were limited, though prices favored buyers. Provisions were in good request, and Pork was again decidedly dearer. Whisky was less active, and was lower. Sugars attracted more attention. Rio Coffee was in demand at full rates. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Iron, Tin Plates, Clover Seed and Whalebone. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The cattle trade was dull at Forty-fourth-street yesterday. About 2,300 beeves had been received up to Tuesday morning, and the trains continued coming in during the day, some 250 head reaching the yards after 4 o'clock, P. M. This delay, and the uncertainty of their arriving here at all, kept everything in suspense, although the comparatively small number of cattle sold brought quite as much as last week, and in some cases a slight advance. There were but few first-class cattle on sale.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH—There is palpable confusion about the rumored taking of Savannah. The original announcement came from rebel sources, through Norfolk, and was generally credited, though the indorsement of some loyal testimony was felt to be desirable. This testimony was yesterday furnished by a Philadelphia cotemporary, noted for great enterprises and therefore notably exposed to error, who asserted that dispatches from Commodore DUPONT, giving the tidings, had reached the Navy Department. No such dispatches have, however, been received. The statement rests solely on Southern rumor, and its inherent probability.

There is no reason, however, for any very insatiable scepticism in the matter. The earliest intelligence of the capture must come from the very quarter whence this came; and the time answers accurately to that fixed for the movement of Capt. DUPONT.

The attempt having certainly been made before this, we violate no obligation to secrecy in referring to certain intimations given out by that officer himself to persons in his confidence, immediately prior to the departure of the last northward-bound steamer from Port Royal. At that time the last obstruction to the advance of the gunboat squadron had been removed. There was uninterrupted steaming from Beaufort to Savannah. The only defence on the way was Fort Jackson, a work of no importance, and which in all probability would decline to dispute the passage. For information, which the Flag-Officer regarded as entirely reliable, had reached him to the effect that the rebel Government had advised the people of Savannah to offer no opposition to the occupation of the city by the national troops, either by resisting a landing, or by burning and deserting the place. A town of so much importance it was deemed inadvisable to expose to the shells of the enemy, or the torch of friends; when its destruction, in either way, would be simply so much damage to the cause of the rebellion. While, therefore, Capt. DUPONT was prepared for every contingency, he had no expectation of meeting resistance. He rather calculated upon a universal uprising of the Union sentiment in the city, as soon as his forces should appear there. The rebel story of the capture may, therefore, be founded less upon information of the actual event than upon a knowledge of the non-resistant policy contemplated.

The Situation on the Cumberland.

The early telegraphic dispatches of Monday in regard to the noted prisoners captured in Fort Donelson were at fault. JOHNSTON, PILLOW, BUCKNER and FLOYD were all named among the Generals who surrendered. Of these BUCKNER only was actually present to give up his sword to Gen. GRANT. The lateness of the hour at which the correspondence between this officer and the National commander was received by telegraph prevented a correction of the mistake as to Gen. ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON. Had he been present, he would have ranked BUCKNER, and, of course, conducted the negotiation for surrender. But the fact seems to be that he was, at no time during the investment of the rebel army, in or very near Fort Donelson. Gen. PILLOW would also have ranked BUCKNER, but *he* took himself off during the night of Saturday, and with his staff and certain favorites accompanied FLOYD in the direction of Clarksville and Nashville. The demoralized force that under these two valiant leaders, made their escape on that night, is reckoned at five thousand. There is scarcely a doubt that the number would have been doubled, nay, that the whole army would have precipitately evacuated under cover of the night, had the means of transportation been at hand to justify the attempt, without the hazard of early pursuit and inglorious capture. But the number and capacity of the steamboats immediately above Dover were limited, and the railroad four or five miles in the rear, with uncertain means of transportation at command. Hence the sudden change of Senior Commander, to which BUCKNER alludes in one of his notes to GRANT, from PILLOW to himself.

But where was Gen. JOHNSTON, and whither fled PILLOW and FLOYD? Both points of the query are left mainly to conjecture. JOHNSTON a week or ten days ago was in command at Bowling Green. After the disaster at Fort Henry, on the Tennessee, he doubtless determined to evacuate his intrenchments, first sending a large portion of his force to Dover, on the Cumberland, with a view to a formidable stand in Fort Donelson. Another portion moved upon Russelville, Logan County, Kentucky, in the direction of Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tennessee, thirty miles above Dover, on the opposite bank of the Cumberland. This force is said to be under Brigadiers HARDEE, HINDMAN and BRECKINRIDGE. Whether JOHNSTON remained with them, ready to march upon Clarksville, to make fight in the event of the fall of Fort Donelson, or retreated with the remnant of his Bowling Green force upon Nashville, a few days will probably determine. His command in the Southwest embraces the forces and defences at Columbus, Kentucky, on the Mississippi. It may be, though it is scarcely reasonable under the threatening circumstances on the Cumberland, that he has gone to that point *via* Nashville. The more probable conclusion, if he really intends to make another stand against the Union forces, is that he remained at Russellville until Fort Donelson was invested, and then transferred the brigades of HARDEE, HINDMAN and BRECKINRIDGE to Clarksville, distant only about thirty miles. This position may not be defensible against our mortar and gunboats. Indeed, we think it is not. But the chances of holding our river navy in check would be better there than at Nashville.

Upon Nashville one or more of the formidable columns of Gen. BUELL will probably march, if they have not already done so, after finding Bowling Green evacuated. The city is on the opposite bank of the Cumberland, sixty miles above Clarksville. The destruction of the chain bridge immediately in front of the city, used for ordinary purposes, and of the railroad drawbridge, a few hundred yards below, might hold this land force in check a day or two. But we much question whether this mode of resistance will be attempted. It would be a useless, if not wanton, destruction of two very costly bridges, in the first place, and beyond this consideration would be the disposition of a large portion of the people to make no further opposition by force to the Union cause. As a military necessity, however, to afford time for the successful retreat of JOHNSTON'S army in the direction of Columbus, Kentucky, or of Memphis, the destruction of the bridges may be ordered.

The telegraphic advices yesterday indicate an early conjunction of the forces of BUELL and HALLECK on the Cumberland. The former will be at Clarksville, if not directly from Bowling Green, under MITCHELL, or NELSON or McCOOK; they will be represented by the command of THOMAS, who has returned from Somerset, on the Upper Cumberland, *via* Lebanon, Ky., and taken transports at the mouth of Salt River, twenty miles below Louisville, for the Cumberland.

In any event, we may look for further stirring news from the Cumberland in a day or two. And next the public eye will be turned to Columbus and Memphis, on the Mississippi, and finally to New-Orleans.

MR. BANCROFT ON THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—We print, in another column, a very clear and interesting letter of Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, to the President of the New-York Historical Society, on the subject of the exchange of prisoners during the Revolution. It comes a little late, as we have some time ago reached the conclusion at which Mr. BANCROFT arrives; but there has been no statement of the historical aspects of the question so compact and so conclusive as that here presented by the distinguished historian of the United States. The dispatch of Lord GERMAIN to Gen. HOWE, especially, is of extreme importance, as having been the basis on which all the exchanges of prisoners during the Revolution were effected. It is also an interesting parallel to the decision recently adopted by our Government, with reference to the rebel privateersmen, that the sailors taken on board of American privateers during the Revolution were, as is shown by this dispatch, put on precisely the same footing as soldiers. The fact will probably be new even to our learned and laborious Secretary of State.

A Monarchy in Mexico—Progress of the French Intrigue.

The resolution of France to place an Austrian Archduke upon a Mexican throne appears to be earnest, and, so far as the consent of the favored candidate is concerned, is likely to be successful. Our latest advices from Europe attest the willingness of the Court of Vienna to see MAXIMILIAN promoted from the Venetian vice-royalty to the imperial purple and succession *longo intervallo* of ITURBIDE. There was attached, however, to the bargain, a condition which Austria is less eager to accept. In exchange for a transatlantic crown poised upon cis-atlantic bayonets, Venice was to be given up to Italy. The German frontier was to retreat to the Alps. The menace of an Austrian army on the Po was to be removed, in order that a French army on the Tiber might go home. But these arrangements are not in harmony with the Viennese policy; and if the Archduke Max can on no other terms reign in the halls of the Montezumas, he must, it is popularly supposed, be satisfied with a coronet and forego the crown.

In the great deeps of the French Emperor's policy it is always vain to seek soundings. Is his prime object in thus tempting Austria, the emancipation of Venice, or the subjugation of Mexico? If the former, the chances are strongly against the pretensions of the Archduke. He can hardly expect to come into his fortune without paying the price. If the latter, then are there powerful reasons for supposing that with NAPOLEON the price is no object. If a monarch is to be foisted upon Mexico, it is of the utmost importance that he shall have the blue blood of Spain in his veins. But there is no prince of the actual royal family of Spain upon whom a choice could be fixed. The House of Orleans, hateful to a BONAPARTE, is paramount at Madrid. The Carlist line, represented by Don JUAN BOURBON, would be intolerable to Spain. England could never consent to see the King of Naples, justly dethroned in Europe, enthroned in America. But the House of Austria is more than half Spanish. And of the cotemporary princes, FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN is the only one distinguished by the profession of liberal opinions, the abjuration of the doctrine of divine right, a belief in a popular right of self-government. The selection of this eligible personage for sovereign honors in Mexico, may therefore have recommendations independent of the market value of Venetia. Spain will be satisfied with his Spanish lineage and orthodoxy; England, enamored of the Hapsburgs, with his family and liberal faith; while France will be pleased to have Mexico withheld from the grasp of the great maritime States with which she is competing, and entrusted to a power, which has no pretensions to commercial or naval supremacy. Upon these grounds, it is probable, that if MAXIMILIAN be compliant, the Allies will pledge him, regardless of equivalent, the throne they are proposing to found in Mexico.

But the throne is not yet set up. The question regarding the occupant has far less difficulty than the question of the structure itself. The first condition of the triple treaty, and the staple of all the conciliatory proclamations in which the Mexicans have been addressed by the Allies, is that as a people they shall be left free to select the form of their future Government. It shall be the result of their own public sentiment. Now the Emperor of France is a shrewd fabricator of public sentiment. If there be none of the sort for which he has need extant, he has a variety of ways of coining and passing upon the world an article so similar, and apparently authentic, as to deceive any but the critical. The experiment is now tried upon Mexico.

The *Moniteur* publishes correspondence, dated at Vera Cruz, which tends to show a new direction of feeling in the country. Whereas, in the first instance, there was a disposition to contest every point pressed by the conjoint Powers, there is now a willingness to make terms; and there is, we are assured, a noticeable yearning for the blessings of a monarchy diffusing itself rapidly among the masses of the people. We have the best of reasons for knowing the entire fallacy of this report. While the Mexican authorities are willing to concede any conditions which shall send the invaders about their business, there is a sturdy determination, on the part of President and people, to resist to the last any attempt to interfere with the right of self-government. The Mexicans, we have the best reason for pronouncing unanimous in opposition to any act or concession incompatible with national independence. No trickery or falsehood of the Paris Press can alter this fact; no sham *plebiscitum*, controlled after the fashion of the French and the rebel Governments, by bayonets, can satisfy the world that Mexico desires a monarchy, and is ready to accept any nomination the French Emperor may propose, and in which his allies may acquiesce. It is not and cannot be made true. The English Government will never persuade the English people, already disgusted with the whole business, that it is true. And if any doubt exist, it will be very shortly cleared up by the courage and indomitable determination with which the Mexicans will withstand the invaders, when it is found upon what extreme and impossible conditions peace is only to be had.

In projecting this kingdom and peddling its crown through the courts of Europe, the Allies have no doubt been misled by the precedent of Greece. Greece, indeed, accepted a sovereign dictated by the great Powers; but the great Powers had greatly befriended the Greeks; Grecian independence was the work of the Allies; the people had never tasted the draught of entire self-government. Mexico, on the other hand, secured her own independence; and has retained it thus far in spite of the enmity and ambition of the Powers now invading her soil. Nearly all her calamities have originated in the mischievous labors and intrigues of the agents of the British, French, and Spanish Governments. In Greece, a Russian, a Frenchman, or a Briton, was an object of the profoundest popular respect. In Mexico, Spaniards, Frenchmen, and Englishmen, have long been the objects of universal detestation, and their persons and lives have been in constant danger. A monarch proffered by those nations can never, we believe, reign over Mexico.

The Southern People—Guilty or Not Guilty.

We do not now confound in thought, and we shall not hereafter confound in action, the mass of the *people* of the South, who have formed the body of the rebellion, with the rebel *chiefs*, civil and military, who have been its brain and hand. Not that the former have not been weak, and wicked, and guilty. Weak, in becoming the victims of specious political sophisms; wicked, in allowing those sophisms to be carried into effect in secession; and guilty—trebly guilty—in madly lifting up their hands in parricidal war against the best and most beneficent Government man ever formed.

But the war will itself have meted out their due punishment. Already ruined States, like Virginia, desolated cities, like Charleston, and bereaved families, as throughout the South with universal distress, privation and poverty, are the fiery characters, writ as the lightning writes on rocks, that record the logical outworking of Rebellion.

It would not be in the nature of the human mind, that the experience through which the people of the revolted States have passed during the last twelve months, should not have left a profound impression on them. How many illusions and how many delusions have disappeared, and forever! And we have confidence that the end of the war will see the South a sobered, disenthralled, purified people.

Hence, when returning reason brings back the Southern people and the Southern States to allegiance, they may depend upon it there will be no lack of magnanimity on the part of the States that have stood fast by the Constitution and the Union. It has never for a moment been forgotten, from the admirable theory on which the National Government conducts the war, that the mass of the Southern people are the victims rather than the authors of the rebellion. It has not been forgotten in how many respects it resembles those attacks of epidemic madness that figure darkly on the pages of history—a madness brought about in this case by years of poisonous perversion and prejudice; and these elements used by conspirators to "precipitate" the South into revolt. It has been assumed, too, and acted upon, that the seceded States are filled with latent Unionism, which only needed the protection of the National arm to show itself. This trust has already received triumphant justification in the manifestations in Tennessee; and the temper in which those manifestations have been met at the North should show the pure and fraternal spirit that actuates the loyal States. It is difficult to see how the policy pursued toward the revolted States by the Government since the beginning of the war—a policy persistently just, moderate and constitutional—can fail to have its enlightening and reassuring effect with the Southern people. It is difficult to see how the spirit of the people of the loyal States toward the South—a spirit throughout utterly unhostile, forbearing and conciliatory—can fail to have its effect, too. And it is difficult to see how the two combined can fail of speedily disabusing those people of the stupendous falsehoods that their leaders are essaying, as a last resort, to put between them and the vengeance of returning loyalty. What we therefore look forward to with confidence, and that speedily, is a reaction throughout the South itself that will put an end to all the cant of "subjugation," and bring about the only possible satisfactory, because permanent, crushing of the rebellion. This movement, once begun, and the South will be met with such responsive sympathy from the North that all the political questions which now seem embarrassing as to the future disposition of those States will be swallowed up in a pure and fraternal act of reconciliation.

But, for those ambitious men, civil and military, who have brought about this rebellion, there remains another fate. We do not for a moment confound the passive victims of specious sophisms with those traitors who have lived, and moved, and had their being in plotting treason. What special form penal vengeance may assume in their persons, we know not. The spontaneous instincts of all loyal men point to the gibbet as the only fit end for those supreme in the wicked cause. Certainly for all concerned in any way in the rebellion, absolute political death is the least punishment that can be meted out to them.

MR. JOHN STUART MILL ON AMERICA.—The latest number of *Fraser's Magazine* contains a very able and carefully considered article of Mr. JOHN STUART MILL on affairs in the United States. The writer is an uncompromising logician, and, by long intellectual training, has cleared his mind of many prejudices, national and social, which almost uniformly warp the judgment of Englishmen. An aversion for our universal suffrage and the ballot are the only peculiarities to which we can take exception. Our whole situation, as well in its domestic as in its foreign relations, is treated by Mr. MILL fairly and sensibly; and his conclusions are not such as can please the London *Times* or the *Saturday Review*. His verdict is for the cause of the North. He appreciates the necessity of the struggle in which we are involved. He recognizes the spirit of humanity, justice, and moderation which have characterized the conduct of our Government. So much of this admirable paper as refers to the impolicy of intervention, and the creditable attitude of Mr. SEWARD and the American people in regard to the *Trent* affair, we extract in another column, where it will be read with interest.

Mr. MILL, the reader may not need to be told, is one of the profoundest, and certainly the most influential, of living British thinkers. A master of the sciences of political economy, government, and the theory of legislation, his opinions are waited for by nearly all that wealthy middle-class, who control the House of Commons, and lead public sentiment. His judgment in our case carries with it, therefore, so great weight, that it will go far to counterbalance the malignant and inconsequent crudities of the London journals, uttered at the impulse of an irrational sentiment of dislike to our institutions and people.

The Loan and Treasury Bill.

The probable disagreement of the House to one or two of the Senate amendments to this bill is said to have been seized upon by the original opponents of the whole measure as the means of finally defeating it altogether between the two Houses. No such result is probable, but as the favorable turn in the war is used as a pretext to induce the opinion that the Secretary can get along with plain United States notes without the legal tender, it is well enough to say that the bank opposition to these notes, as a currency, would be infinitely greater, because it could be made more effective in this shape than as a legal tender. To strike out the latter, therefore, if a proceeding so irregular, after the clause has been contested and passed upon by both Houses, be admissible, would be simply to destroy the vitality of the bill.

One thing is sure. There is no warrant here for any supposed change of the popular sentiment against the bill. The favorable turn in the War is rather an additional incentive to its early passage in its original shape. The National currency which it provides will be made to work with increased ease and success. Our victories will appreciate the Public Stocks into which the United States notes are made convertible. They will, in effect, remove all fear of any considerable or serious depreciation as measured by gold itself.

One of our dispatches this morning says that the Secretary has been beset to review his recommendation of legal tender. The request is, perhaps, a modest one, and, in the present stage of the bill, as reasonable as it is modest. It should have gone one step further, however, and asked the Secretary to leave the relief of the Treasury wholly to the half dozen Bank Presidents who are making all this opposition, and who have already dishonored the plain United States Notes of the Department, as far as it is in their power to do so.

CHIVALRY.—Gen. BUCKNER, when told by Gen. GRANT that no terms but absolute and immediate surrender would be accepted, replied that, "notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate arms," he was obliged to "accept the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms" which were proposed. We are ready to make all reasonable allowance for a man who two days before had boasted of the impregnability of his position, and who found himself suffering severe punishment and disastrous defeat, but we must say that this reply of Gen. BUCKNER'S was one of the silliest sentences ever written. Why, the absolute and immediate surrender of that post, and the punishment of those who held it, was the very object of the expedition under Gen. GRANT'S command. It was to attain that end that he planned, and that the brave fellows with him fought, and bled, and died. And when by skill, courage, endurance, suffering and death their prize was within their grasp, what absurdity to expect that they would forego one jot or tittle of it!

And then this talk of chivalry! Good people at the South, understand us plainly, we had enough of this, long ago, and we are now heartily sick of it. Chivalry had its place in the world once, when common sense, and common honesty, and the spirit of Christianity, were less prevalent than they are now. And even now there is in gallantry an element of accomplished manhood which is akin to chivalry. But chivalry has done its work in the world, and is dead and buried. There stalks about a mouthing sham which assumes its name, but it is mostly given to the oppression of the miserable, to getting drunk in the morning, to elaborate and inordinate profanity, to belching tobacco-juice, flourishing bowie-knives, and to shooting "on sight" people with whom it has a misunderstanding. It was well enough for the Chevalier BAYARD, at a time when gentlemen had decided that war was the only fit occupation for gentlemen, to lament the introduction of fire-arms because it would put an end to all gentlemanly fighting. But BAYARD would have sense enough not to make such a speech if he were alive now; and in any case, the chivalry of which he is the accepted type is in no respect akin to that which is the twin "institution" of Slavery.

Finally, let the insurgents understand that we are not sacrificing our brothers by thousands and our money by millions for the sake of having knightly passages at arms with them. We go out to fight them because they are banded together to destroy a beneficent Government, to resist laws which they have helped to make, to set at naught a Constitution which the people whom they assume to represent voluntarily accepted. The President read the riot act to these men last April: and now we are the officers of the law who are putting that act into effect. In so doing, we take the risk of suffering ourselves; but neither reason, nor generosity, nor gallantry lays upon us the obligation of staying our hand short of the absolute submission of the culprits.

The Late Count Cavour.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH PROFESSOR BOTTA, WHO CONSENTS TO DELIVER A COMMEMORATIVE ADDRESS

The subjoined correspondence explains itself. The address referred to, will be delivered on Thursday (to-morrow) evening, at the Hall of the Historical Society on Second avenue, at the corner of Eleventh-street, at 8 o'clock. Professor BOTTA has studied the life and character of his illustrious subject maturely and with affectionate appreciation, and may be expected to afford a fine biographical monograph.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

PROF. BOTTA—*Dear Sir*—Understanding that you have prepared a discourse on the life and policy of the late Count CAVOUR, it would gratify the undersigned as well as many others among your fellow citizens, if you would give them an opportunity of hearing it, and testifying their respect for the memory of the great statesman of Italy, whose name has become identified with the cause of civil and religious liberty.

We are, very respectfully, yours, &c.

LUTHER BRADISH,	SAMUEL F. B. MORSE,
FRED. DE PEYSTER,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
GEORGE BANCROFT,	HORACE WEBSTER,
ISAAC FERRIS,	H. T. TUCKERMAN,
CHARLES KING,	CHAS. BUTLER,
FRANCIS LIEBER,	AMES W. BEEKMAN,
GEO. H. MOORE,	GEORGE FOLSOM,
W. C. BRYANT,	

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I am honored and gratified in receiving your invitation to deliver a discourse commemorative of the great statesman to whom my country is chiefly indebted for its national existence, and whose achievements form so brilliant an episode in cotemporary history. I shall be most happy to comply with your request.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

V. BOTTA.

TO LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., and others.

EX-Judge Edward E. Cowles has declined his appointment as United States Consul to Singapore, British India.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Monday Evening's Session in the Senate—The Illumination in Honor of the Fort Donelson Victory—County Treasurer's and Private Speculations—The Limits of Schenectady—The New-York County Court-House Fund—The Spring-street Railroad, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1862.

The Senate met last evening at 7½ o'clock. Quite a crowd were present, expecting, probably, some display of the Eagle, but, if so, they were disappointed. The exhilaration of the moment had passed away, and their joy had become of that firm and contented nature that does not interfere with the regular transaction of business. The Senators, therefore, proceedcd in the regular routine of business, like very straightforward and sensible men. Notice was given of a bill for the authorization of a Forty-second-street railroad.

The bill in relation to County Treasurers, which is intended to prevent their use of any of the State funds in their hands in private speculation; also the bill, which I spoke of several days since, giving the Erie Railway Company the right to consolidate with the Buffalo branch, without increase of capital stock, and granting certain privileges in regard to their arrangements with the New-Jersey roads, were taken up and passed, on the third reading. A motion prevailed to have the bill levying toll upon freight on the Central Railroad and some of its branches printed before the Committee should report upon it, for the sake of getting its provisions before the Senators and others. Mr. PAYNE's concurrent resolutions, passed in the House, were taken from the table, under unanimous consent to suspend the rules, and passed, but without any flourish of trumpets. The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on several bills, one of them in relation to some further excavation in enlarging the Canal.

By this time the odor of the candles, burning for the illumination, became so strong that the Senators beat a dignified retreat, by adjourning for the night. The Capitol, State Hall, Governor's mansion, and Hon. ROYAL PHELPS' residence, opposite, were all beautifully illuminated, and with the blazing bonfires in the streets, gave a brilliant token of the universal joy at the capture of Fort Donelson. The small boys threw in the noise and shouting gratis, and kept it up until a late hour.

On Saturday afternoon a part of the Senate Committee, having the thing in charge, went to Schenectady to view the city limits. There is a bill before the Legislature to extend them, and, as is usually the case, a very pretty fight between city and country is the result. The Committee, anxious for an unbiased opinion, thought it most safe to go and "spy out the land" for themselves. A number from each side in the contest appeared the other day before the House Committee, and in their indignation and wrath at each other, and zeal, each, in behalf of his own side, came near constituting the honorable Committee the umpires in an impromptu pugilistic encounter. Such witnesses do not always give the most reliable testimony, and the Committee felt constrained to see with their own eyes. The result still hangs in the balance.

In the Senate, this morning, the Committee on Cities and Villages reported favorably upon the bill to authorize the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise a fund, to be called "The New-York County Court-House Fund," and to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to receive the bonds issued for this purpose, and it will undoubtedly pass. They considered, also, in Committee of the Whole, the bill to incorporate the State Asylum for Idiots, and having made some amendments therein, reported it favorably to the Senate, and recommended its passage. They also considered the bill granting aid to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. There is some objection to taking up this matter after it has been so often vetoed by the Governor; but as this bill is very much modified in its character and the amount of aid involved, it may pass. They had reached no conclusion when the hour of adjournment came round. The Senate holds a second session this evening, as well as the House.

The Spring-street Railroad bill had a hearing before the Railroad Committee last evening. Several of the corporators appeared and presented their side of the question, while no opposition has as yet been developed. There is to be another hearing on this subject, one week from to-morrow, Wednesday, the 26th inst., at half-past three in the afternoon, and no report will be made until after that time. If there is any opposition to this bill, it will be necessary for it to show itself by that time, in order to have much weight. The Broadway Railroad bill has a hearing before the Committee this afternoon. The House was in Committee of the Whole this morning, Mr. PORTER, Niagara, in the chair, upon the bill to authorize the City of Buffalo to borrow money, the bill for the public defence, reported by the Committee on the Militia and Public Defence, and of which I gave a synopsis by sections on Saturday, and the bill to authorize the Trustees of the village of Yonkers to raise money by tax. The first bill was reported to the House for passage. The second elicited some debate, merely preliminary, and for the purpose of feeling the temper of the House. Doubts were expressed of the entire constitutionality of the bill and a desire also to do nothing which could conflict with the action of the General Government in the premises. After a brief interchange of opinion, by common consent of all parties, the bill was reported for further consideration, so that the subject might receive that attention which its acknowledged importance demands. A motion was made to make it the special order for to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. MCMULLEN moved to amend by making it the Special Order for Wednesday, the 26th inst., immediately after the reading of the Journal, and Mr. PIERCE accepted the amendment. Quite an animated discussion arose upon giving it this long delay. Mr. HUALBIGAN, of St. Lawrence, spoke earnestly in favor of immediate consideration and action, showing how utterly defenceless the northern frontier is; that there were no guns, no ammunition, and no proper defences along the whole frontier, at all adequate to its protection. He also said that the written report of Gen. TOTTEN displayed its weakness in such alarming colors that the State Executive did not deem it prudent to transmit it, and have it published, and that now the Canadians were preparing to put a force of gunboats on Lake Ontario adequate to control it, in the month of April. These are facts of great importance, and will excite the attention of the whole community. The argument for delay was, that the subject was of great importance, and that, as it could not probably be passed upon finally, if considered to-morrow, it would cause no essential delay in the final action, if the delay asked for was granted. The vote was finally taken, and after several votes, in order to attain the result, it was made the special order for to-morrow at 12.

The hill in regard to Yonkers was reported favorably, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The House was also in Committee of the Whole on the bills in regard to the Court of the General Sessions of the peace, which I sent down in full on Friday or Saturday; the bill organizing the Fire Department of the City of Schenectady, and the bill relating to the Superintendents of the Poor and Temporary Relief in Richmond County. All these were reported favorably and ordered to a third reading.

The House was also in Committee of the Whole, Mr. THOMAS, of Wayne, in the Chair, on the bills for amending the Charter of the City of Utica, to enable the town of Galen to raise certain moneys, and to amend the general act of the incorporation of villages so far as relates to Booneville in Oneida County. The first bill being over sixty pages long, progress was reported upon it, without its being read through, and it will probably be put upon its third reading, under a suspension of the rules. The second bill was reported favorably, and the third was objected to on the ground that there was a general act for the incorporation of villages, and that they were opposed to special legislation in all such cases. Progress was reported. The bill in reference to the Utica charter was referred to a committee consisting of the members from Oneida, to perfect and report for passage. Before any action was taken in the House upon the Committee's report in the last bill, the hour previously fixed for adjournment intervened, and the House took a recess until evening.

H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The bill to create the New-York County Court-house stock was reported favorably by the Committee.

Mr. MURPHY presented a majority report to repeal the act relative to conveyances of personal and real estate for religious purposes for the consideration of the Senate.

The bill proposed to be repealed is the famous Church Property bill, passed mainly through the efforts of JAMES O. PUTNAM, of Erie, which grew out of a controvery between the Catholic clergy and the congregation of the St. Louis Church, Buffalo.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration was presented.

Mr. WOODRUFF gave notice of a bill to amend the charter of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad.

Mr. ROBINSON introduced a bill to incorporate the permanent Library Association of New-York for Masonic and kindred works.

Mr. FOLGER introduced a bill to authorize the selection of a site for another State Prison. It names JAMES C. SMITH, of Canandaigua; HENRY W. ROGERS, of Buffalo, and NATHAN B. WHEELER, of Seneca, as Commissioners, to locate the prison either in Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Steuben, Allegany or Livingston County.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to judgments in actions for ejectments.

To facilitate the construction of a portion of the Erie Canal enlargement.

The bill to abolish concert saloons was ordered to a third reading.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill, appropriating $250,000 in aid of the road, was taken up and debated in Committee of the Whole, when progress was reported upon it.

Senate met at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading, after the proposed amendment, striking out the clause making the State the owner of an amount of $250,000, stock for money advanced to the road, had been voted down.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading: To change the plan of certain streets and avenues in New-York, lying north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; to authorize the Grand-street and Newtown Railroad Company, Brooklyn, to lay a double track; relative to the publication of legal notices by contracting boards.

The bill amending the act respecting the liabilities of husband and wife, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress reported. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Hon. LEMUEL STETSON was designated by the Speaker to occupy the Chair during his continued absence, in accordance with the rules.

The annual reports of the Commissioners of Emigration and State Engineer on Railroad Statistics were presented.

The whole session was consumed in consideration of bills on general orders.

The bill to provide for the public defence was defeated in Committee of the Whole and progress reported.

Several attempts to make the bill the special order were voted down.

The Assembly met at 7 P. M.

Several bills of no general interest were considered in the Committee of the Whole.

The bill to facilitate the construction of a portion of the Erie Canal enlargement was taken up. Mr. RICE said that the bill was designed to enable Canal Commissioner ALAUNGER to carry out a private contract with certain parties in Buffalo at a needless cost to the State of $20,000.

Mr. ODELL defended the Canal Commissioner from assault. He argued on the merits of the bill, showing that it was designed for the protection of the State and the benefit of the Canal.

After a warm discussion, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to provide for the establishment of schools in the several almshouses of the State was taken up. Mr. TRACY opposed the bill, as a needless expense, and unjust to the smaller counties, where children in the almshouses could be educated in the district schools. Mr. RAYMOND moved to strike out the clause excluding the City of New-York from the provisions of the bill. The motion was advocated by Mr. PHELPS, and agreed to. Several amendments were made, one leaving it discretionary with the Supervisors to create such schools, instead of making it obligatory upon them. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The bill to extend the time of the corporate existence of the International Bridge Company was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD announced the death Brother Hon. J. DUTCHER, of Dutchess, a young volunteer, and offered a resolution condoling with the bereaved family. Adopted.

Adjourned.

The Broadway Railroad Bill.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Committee on Railroads held a session in the Assembly Chamber this afternoon, to hear the arguments for and against the Broadway Railroad bill. Mr. WARD conducted the case for the applicants for the railroad. R. W. ANDREWS, of New-York, argued on the same side. Messrs. STUART HAIGHT, SOLOMON and PAUMELEE spoke against the road, and in the interest of the property owners. Mr. COZANS, of New-York, appeared in behalf of the stage interest, but the argument was put off until a further meeting. The Committee adjourned before the arguments closed, to meet again at 8 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S fourth concert was attended on Monday night, by one of the most crowded audiences the American pianist has yet attracted to his entertainments. Mr. GOTTSCHALK introduced a few novelties.—a Grand Polka de Concert, by HARRY SANDERSON, played by the composer, and embroidered by Mr. GOTTSCHALK. It is a lively and graceful *morceau*. Subsequently Mr. GOTTSCHALK played a *quatuor* of pieces, all in his best style, and filled with sentiment and clear poetic purpose. They were "Reflets du Passe," "Jeunesse." (a Mazurka played frequently by SATTER.) "Murmures Æoliene," and "Pastorella e Cavalliere."

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's fifth concert took place last night, to-night, at Brooklyn. Mr. G. gives his last grand concert, and on Thursday his first in Newark.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BOURCICAULT'S famous drama, the "Colleen Bawn," was revived here on Monday night, and attracted a fine house. The cast introduced a number of new artists, and restored to us the best living *comedienne* on the American stage—Mrs. JOHN WOOD. Why this vivacious lady should select a part in which sentimentalism and a quiet endurance of wrong are the characteristics, rather than one where jollity and matter rebellion are the leading traits, surpasses our comprehension. As an actress of burlesque, she is without an equal, as the representative of *Kitty O'Connor* she has been so far surpassed, that comparisons are out of the question. Can it be that the chastening influence of Brooklyn morality—in Brooklyn the lady was "not down," on the ground that she was light and frivolous—has so affected her, that, like Dr. Blimber's pupils, she has lost her spirits after a week's experience of it? Most assuredly, the Mrs. JOHN WOOD of Niblo's is not the same actress that we hailed under that name a few months ago. A part of the change, we are willing to believe, is to be attributed to a bronchial affection, which last night rendered Mrs. WOOD's efforts almost inaudible, but the main cause is the assumption of a part for which she is utterly unfitted. We speak plainly, because we are speaking of an actress who is much too good to be allowed unwarned to take the wrong path.

Mr. J. COLLINS, an Irish low comedian of repute, was the *Myles na Coppaleen*. The impersonation was not sufficiently interesting to induce us to explain why it did not please us, but we may say, as a matter of fact, that it was enlivened with several songs. The part of *Danny Mann* was intrusted to Mr. SCALLAN, and was played excellently. Miss WELLS was good as *Shelah*, and Mrs. VINING, as the widow *Cregan*, played with a good deal of emphasis and effect. The remaining characters were hardly up to the average of a metropolitan company.

The play has been placed on the stage in the most perfect and charming way. The scenery is truly admirable, and the dresses, properties, and minor details of illusion, are worthy of the best establishment in the City.

Obituary.

JOSEPH ANTOINE VIGNIER DE MONTEIL, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifty-third Regiment New-York State Volunteers, was born at Toulon, Department of the Var, (France,) in 1815. His father was a distinguished officer of artillery. The son entered the French army at the age of sixteen. By his industry and good conduct he rose from the ranks to a First Lieutenancy in the artillery. An ardent Republican, he was thrown into prison after the *coup d'état*, but made his escape and went to England, where he remained a short time. In 1853 he came to this country, and, until the breaking out of the rebellion, supported himself by teaching mathematics and the French language. For three years, in one of the largest private schools in this City, he did his duty in the most thorough and conscientious manner. He took the most lively interest in the advancement of his pupils, shrinking from no labor or drudgery which might in any way contribute to their improvement. He has been known repeatedly to sit up half the night, correcting and recorrecting, with his own hand, their exercises—paying equal attention to the work of the boy of eight and the youth of eighteen years. His guiding principle was the faithful performance of his duty, and all his conduct showed him to be a most honorable and reliable gentleman. When the rebellion broke out, his old military enthusiasm was rekindled, and he immediately offered his services to the Government. He received the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Fifty-third New-York State Volunteers, commonly known as the D'Epineul Zouaves.

A man, exact himself in the performance of duty, he was rigid in requiring a similar exactness from others. His position in his regiment was by no means a pleasant one. His efforts to improve its discipline and *morale* met, it is said, with opposition where they should have found support. But his conduct, under trying circumstances, met the approbation of the Secretary of War. The Fifty-third Regiment was ordered back to Annapolis by Gen. BURNSIDE; its Lieutenant-Colonel was permitted to remain, and serve under BURNSIDE as a volunteer.

There is something truly touching in the manner of his death. From the first, he seems to have contemplated a more than ordinary exposure of himself; for in his last letter from Pamlico Sound he expresses his intention and hope to be the first to plant the Stars and Stripes upon the rebel fortifications. As he could not lead his own regiment, he did not hesitate, in defence of his adopted country, to carry a musket in the ranks. So on the day of battle he is found a volunteer in the New-York Ninth, HAWKINS' Zouaves. A veteran soldier himself, he knew the value of example on men under fire for the first time. His cheering and kindly, "I will show you how to do it, boys!" encouraged and reassured our young troops, while his gallant and generous regard for their reputation were deeply felt by his comrades and contributed largely to their glorious success.

When the order to charge was given, he ran at the head of the column until the fatal bullet came which instantly deprived him of life. Even in this dying moment, amid the triumphant shouts and steady rush of the charge, his soldier's instinct, was gladly believe, told him that victory was assured.

Obsequies of the Late S. B. Brittan, Jr.

The remains of S. B. BRITTAN, Jr., the young officer, who acted as Capt. W. D. PORTER's Aid, at the battle of Fort Henry, have been forwarded to his father, and will be entombed in the cemetery grounds at North Orange, N. J., to-day. One o'clock is the hour fixed upon for the funeral solemnities, which will be performed at the residence of S. D. STEVENS, Esq., in Irvington, N. J. Persons who attend the funeral from this City should leave in the 11 o'clock train for Newark, (Market-street dépôt.)

THE CASE OF GORDON.

Judge Taney's Official Decision—Further Efforts of Counsel—Citizens of Portland Implicated.

It will be remembered that the President granted NATHANIEL GORDON, the captain of the slaver, a respite of two weeks from the time appointed by Judge SHIPMAN for his execution. The reason given was that the President believed GORDON to be in an unfit state to die, because his injudicious friends had held out to him the false hope that a pardon or commutation of sentence would be granted him.

Since the granting of the respite, GORDON's friends have been incessing in their friendly efforts. His able counsel, Jude DEANE, of this City, has remained in Washington, and applied to the Supreme Court, Judge TANEY presiding, for a Writ of Prohibition. His motion was overruled, and we give below the

OFFICIAL DECISION.

Supreme Court of the United States, December Term, 1861.

Exparte: In the matter of Nathaniel Gordon.—On an application for an alternative writ of prohibition to the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, and its officers, and the United States Marshal, restraining them from further proceeding in this case, and also for a writ of *certiorari*, commanding them (the said Judges) to return and send up the papers, process, and all proceedings in the said Circuit Court in this case to this Court.

On consideration of the motion made by Mr. DEANE, of counsel for the petitioner, on last Friday, the 14th inst., for the aforesaid writs or either of them, and of the argument of the said counsel, it is the opinion of this Court that it has no jurisdiction in the case, and it is therefore now here ordered by this Court that the said motion be and the same is hereby overruled.

I, William Thomas Carroll, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the order entered this day by the said Supreme Court upon the above entitled application.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Supreme Court, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of February, A. D., 1862.

WILLIAM THOMAS CARROLL,
Clerk Supreme Court United States.

This decision was at once made known by Marshal MURRAY (who has been very kind to GORDON) to the counsel, and he was told that he must certainly meet the decision of the Court on the coming Friday.

GORDON received the intelligence with apparent stoicism, and bore up with fortitude.

His friends, meantime, are besieging the President for a further interference, but there can be but little hope from that quarter, as the President expressly stated in his Proclamation that no further clemency would be extended. There is, then, no doubt of the fact that on Friday, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., the sentence will be carried into effect.

It is stated that GORDON intends to make disclosures which will implicate certain citizens of Portland in nefarious transactions, and that the announcement of that threat has produced a great stir in the Eastern City.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—STUDENT'S SEMI-ANNUAL.—The "Student's Semi-Annual" of this venerable institution was held yesterday morning, at Wallack's Theatre. Although the weather appeared quite unsettled, yet long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the exercises—11 A. M.—the building was well filled. At the hour named the Grand Marshal of the day, W. G. LATHROP, Jr., with his eight Aids, made their appearance upon the stage, followed by the Presiding Officer, C. SHOOBRANER KNOX, with many of the College's Alumni. Prayer was offered by Rev. GEO. C. PENNELL, after which Mr. KNOX, in a few words, explained the peculiar circumstances under which the present Semi-Annual was held, there being a wrong impression as regards the matter before the public. The trustees, owing to the state of the country and to the almost universal financial condition of our institutions, saw fit to abolish the Semi-Annual. By so doing they deprived the students of an enjoyment looked forward to with emulation and interest. Hence the latter were not willing to relinquish the time-honored custom, and determined to hold a Semi-Annual upon one of the holidays immediately preceding the new term—with what success, the gay assemblage and the excellent arrangements told.

Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Chas. King, Jr., Heywarde H. P. Berrian, Henry Floy, H. H. Parker, E. H. Lacombe, W. C. Binns, Gerardus Post, E. R. Atwill, G. B. Mitchell, and W. A. O. Hegeman. Two prizes, silver medals, were awarded—one for excellency in the declamation of a selected piece, and one for excellency in the delivery of an original speach. Mr. PARKER took the former, and Mr. POST the latter. The exercises were concluded with the benediction, by Rev. Mr. PENNELL.

THE POLICE AND STOLEN PROPERTY.—On Monday afternoon Officer PLACE, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police, encountered a thief, named SAMUEL PREY, in Sixth-avenue, having a bundle of ladies wearing apparel in his possession. The policeman arrested PREY, and took him before Justice QUACKENBUSH, who questioned him, until he was satisfied that the clothing had been stolen. He then, in accordance with the law, sent the property to the Property Clerk at Police Headquarters, with the request that it should be advertised, and that a notice of the case should be sent by telegraph to the several Stationhouses, that a complaint might appear. The Inspector of Police, to whom the message was delivered, absolutely refused to comply with the request, saying that it was no part of the police-telegraph business to find owners for stolen property. The foolishness of this reply was only equaled by its discourtesy to a member of a coördinate branch of the public service. Officer PLACE, on his way back to the Police Court, casually stopped at the Eighth Precinct Station to inform them of the arrest, when he learned that Mrs. EMMA ACKERSON and Mrs. SARAH CONNOROW, both residing at No. 343 West Twelfth-street, had been there and described the property taken from the thief as some which had been stolen from them. This accidental circumstance led to the prisoner's committal for trial.

DEATHS FROM DRUNKENNESS.—The husband and wife who were found dead on Monday at their house in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, Harlem, proved to have died from excessive drinking. His name was PATRICK MCCARTY, and the name of the woman was MARY. They were both natives of Ireland, each about 50 years of age. From the testimony elicited by Coroner COLLIN, at an inquest held upon the bodies, it appeared that a son of the deceased is in the army. A week since, he sent them $10, which they spent in drink, and since that time neither of them had seen a sober moment. The neighbors found them on Monday, dead in their room. The woman was in bed and the man was lying upon the floor, with a stone jug containing some bad whisky beside him. Dr. ROBINSON, Coroner COLLIN's deputy, made a post-mortem examination of the bodies, and found that in each case death had resulted from suffocation. The deceased had drunk themselves into such a state of physical exhaustion that when they fell down upon their faces they literally had not strength enough to turn over and breathe.

A MILITARY IMPOSTER.—THEODORE WALTER, a German, aged 21 years, was brought before Justice OSBORNE, yesterday, on complaint of Mr. H. DUMEL. The prisoner is an intelligent person, of good address and manners, and for some weeks past, he has turned his abilities to account, by swindling the charitable. By representing himself to be a Major in the army, and the intimate friend of Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, he has been in the habit of collecting funds, ostensibly for the benefit of the sick soldiers in Gen. SIGEL's command. In support of his statement that he had been authorized to collect the money, he would exhibit a quantity of documents, both written and printed, purporting to be signed by Gen. SIGEL, but which are now proved to have been forged. Upon the strength of these credentials, the prisoner has obtained about a thousand dollars, from the Germans in the City, and these funds he has squandered upon himself in gay living. Justice OSBORNE committed him pending the appearance of other complainants.

MEETING OF THE SONS OF MAINE.—Yesterday morning a meeting was held at the Astor House by the Sons of Maine resident in this City, for the purpose of making necessary arrangements for the reception of the Thirteenth Regiment from the Pine Tree State. Mr. DEXTER A. HAWKINS presided, and Mr. NOYES acted as Secretary. The following gentlemen were then appointed a Committee of Arrangements: Dexter A. Hawkins, John A. Parker, W. H. Fogg, Geo. F. Noyes, Geo. H. Shirley, Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Rev. Henry B. Smith and Mr. Coggswell. If, by any chance, the regiment should not come in this City, Mr. GEO. F. NOYES has been appointed to convey to it the flag, and to make the presentation on behalf of the Sons of Maine resident in the City of New-York. A field-glass will on the occasion be presented to Col. NEAL DOW. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET SOCIAL CLUB BALL.—The Washington Market Social Club gave their first annual invitation ball last evening at the Apollo Rooms. The festivities of the occasion were shared by a numerous assemblage of the fair and gay, who entered upon their delightful task with unbounded zeal. The decorations that surrounded the hall were beautifully and appositely designed, and all the appointments were artistically arranged. Most excellent music was discoursed by the Washington Band. During the interval, a pair of drumsticks tipped with silver, and suitably engraved—the gift of Mr. T. B. SMITH of Yonkers—was presented to Drum-Major BROWN, by the President of the Club, Mr. M. H. CHASE, who accompanied the same with a neat and appropriate speech. The evening's entertainment passed off in a most agreeable and satisfactory manner.

A LAUDANUM DRINKER POISONED.—Coroner COLLIN yesterday held an inquest at No. 6 Ridge-street, upon the body of Mrs. MARIA BAKER, a native of Long Island, 65 years of age, who died on Monday evening from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. She had been accustomed to use laudanum during the past 22 years, and from small doses had reached that condition where a tablespoonful daily was necessary to satisfy her cravings for the opiate. On Wednesday last she took a teaspoonful before breakfast and another immediately after eating. The quantity proved to be more than she could safely take, and becoming insensible, she remained in that state until death resulted. A *post-mortem* examination showed that the laudanum had caused her decease.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—ILLUMINATIONS, &c.—The Joint Committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, met yesterday, and after arranging the programme of the day, and appointing Sub-Committees, adjourned until Thursday. In addition to the salute which is to be fired to-day in honor of the recent victories of the Union army, the City Hall will be brilliantly illuminated in the evening, and it is intended to have, if possible, all the bells throughout the City ring at noon.

PICKPOCKETS CAUGHT.—Yesterday afternoon WILLIAM MOORE and FRANK RAY were arrested by officers ARTHUR and DARROW, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, at the ferry, foot of Cortlandt-street, on a charge of picking pockets. MOORE was detected by Mr. WM. BEAN, a resident of Hackensack, N. J., in the act of taking a wallet, containing $150, in bank bills, from his pocket. He secured the rogue and saved his money. RAY was arrested as a confederate, and both prisoners were committed by Justice BRENNAN for trial.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—JOHN WALLACE, a sailor, was arrested yesterday by officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of having broken into the clothing store of GEO. A. HUNTER, No. 290 Bowery, on Monday night, and stolen coats and other garments, valued in the aggregate at $132 61. Nearly all of the stolen property was found in the possession of the accused. He confessed his guilt, and was committed by Alderman TOELKEN to trial.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE.—Last evening Mr. DE CORDOVA gave the first of his course of lectures at Chickering Hall, Astor-place. The subject was the "Ball is Up," descriptive of the excitement of a party who are determined to learn skating late in life. An introduction was given in verse, which was loudly applauded, in fact the whole lecture was listened to most attentively. Next Tuesday Mr. DE CORDOVA will give his second lecture.

THE LIGHT GUARD BALL.—To-morrow the ball of the Light Guard will take place at the Academy of Music. Dodworth's Band is engaged for the occasion, and from appearances at present, it promises to be one of the most brilliant balls of the season. The Light Guard are Company A of the seventy-first N. Y. S. M. Regiment, who did good service at the commencement of the rebellion.

MR. STEPHEN MASSETT'S ENTERTAINMENT.—This evening, Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT, better known as JEMMY PIKES, of Pipes-ville, will give an entertainment at Clinton Hall, for the benefit of a private charity. Several new songs will be introduced, and the description of poor Joe's death from "Bleak House" will be read by Mr. MASSETT.

GYMNASIUM EXHIBITION.—On Friday evening next, the pupils and proprietors of BRADY'S Gymnasium will give a grand complimentary exhibition. After the gymnastic arrangements, a hop will be given, which, it is stated, will be the best ever given at this Institution.

FIRE IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.—Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the front basement of the boarding-house occupied by Mrs. MARGARET SCOTT, No. 427 Broome-street. The flames were extinguished before damage to the furniture exceeding $100 in amount had resulted. The loss is covered by insurance. The building is owned by Mr. WILLIAM BECONGOON, and the injury to it can be repaired for about $200. How the fire was caused is not known.

FIRE ON BOARD A SHIP.—Just before 6 o'clock yesterday morning Officer DEVRES found the galley of the ship *Young Sam*, of Portland, on fire. He gave an alarm which soon brought assistance, and the flames were confined to the deck. Damage to the extent of $1,000 was done. The vessel is insured in Boston.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the stable No. 37 North Moore-street, occupied by PATRICK MURPHY, and owned by a Mr. WHITLOCK, was discovered to be on fire in the hay-loft. The horses were removed and the flames put out by the police. Very little loss was suffered.

"WASHINGTON CITY DURING THE REBELLION."—On Monday evening next Rev. CLEMENS M. BUTLER, D. D., will deliver a lecture on the above subject, in the Hall of the Historical Society. It will be given at the invitation of many of our most prominent citizens.

DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH WAR-SLOOP RACER.—The British sloop-of-war *Racer*, ALGERNON LYONS, Commanding, left Quarantine Monday morning, with dispatches and mails for Bermuda.

VESSEL SOLD.—Messrs. BURDETT, JONES & CO. sold by auction yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, the bark *Mahion Williamson*, 429 tons, for $11,050 cash.

SKATING AT CENTRAL PARK.—From appearances last evening, the pond may be expected to be in excellent condition for skaters. In the evening the calcium light will illuminate the ice.

The London Times Special Correspondent not "Snubbed" at Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: A paragraph appeared in your Washington correspondence dated Feb. 15, entitled "Dr. RUSSELL Snubbed," in which that gentleman is represented to have called on that day on the Secretary of War and to have been "snubbed." I cannot believe that Mr. STANTON or any gentleman would deem it a compliment to be supposed to offer a gratuitous insult to any other gentleman paying his respects. In this instance be is certainly saved from such supposition.

Mr. RUSSELL was on the day on which your correspondent represents him as "snubbed," in Quebec, is there now and will be there for some days to come. He has not been in Washington since the first day of January. Yours, very truly, S.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Lieut. Lieber, wounded at Fort Donolson, is a son of Dr. Lieber, of Columbia College. His injury is reported to be trifling.

To be satisfied with the purchase of a Sewing-Machine, those who contemplate buying should understand the merits of the leading stitches—the Grover & Baker Stitch and the Shuttle or Lock Stitch—both of which can be examined at No. 495 Broadway.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown—best in use for color and durability. Infallible onguent, for the growth and beauty of the hair

Throat Affections.

From Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.

"Brown's Broochial Troches are a simple and elegant form of administering, in combination, several medicinal substances, held in general esteem, among physicians, in the treatment of bronchial affections."

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.

L. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

To Consumptives.—Four-fifths of you are suffering from neglected colds and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed in the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and death ensues. Jayne's Expectorant never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most speedy and pleasing results. It is certain in its effects, and cannot fail to relieve. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., and Druggists generally.

Fay's Spanish Hair Gloss.—A chemical compound, similar to the natural oil of the hair. For dressing the hair, keeping it in place, and imparting a most beautiful gloss, there is nothing equal to it. Sold by all the druggists.

At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,
(Between 11th and 12th sts.)
A very cheap and desirable
BALMORAL BOOT for $2 50
A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for $3 00

MARRIED.

DAVISON—HERBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 6, 1861, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Scott, by Rev. Mr. George Davis, CHARLES M. DAVISON to Miss CARRIE C. HERBERT, all of the above city.

DIED.

BELL.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb 17, of inflammation of the lungs, FRANKIE RICHMAN, only son of Charles and Angeline A. Bell, aged 5 years and 11 months.

The funeral will be held on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 138 West 42d-st.

GRAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, of scarlet fever, ANN GRAY, wife of John Gray, a native of County Sligo, Ireland, and a resident of this City for the past 36 years, aged 61 years.

The friends and acquaintances of her husband and of her sons, John L. and William, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residency, No. 99 Bayard-st., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GILCHRIST.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, of scarlet fever, LILY ADELIA, daughter of Richard S. and Helen B. Dayton, aged 3 years and 18 days.

Asleep in Jesus.

Funeral at 10 A. M. this day, (Wednesday,) from No. 188 Orchard-st.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, THOMAS W. MURRAY, Jr., only son of Thomas W. and Ann Eliza Murray, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Charles Brower, No. 54 Washington-st., on Thursday, Feb. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 17, MATILDA E., wife of John J. Marshall, and eldest daughter of the late Benjamin M. Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 901 7th-av., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

PEARSE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 18, Mr. SAMUEL PEARSE, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 10 West 20th-st., on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 20, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Milwaukie, Chicago and Detroit papers please copy.

HANSEN.—In Manhattanville, on Tuesday, Feb 18, HANNAH LOUISA, youngest daughter of Wm. and Susan Cowen, aged 2 years, 5 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her parents, corner of Bethel and Broadway, on Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

MASON.—In Bloomingdale, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 18, MARY ANN MASON, widow of the late Rev. Edward H. Mason, in the 72d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the house of her son, CHARLES A. MASON, No. 1012 West 20th-st., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend, without further invitation.

HUNTINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, at his residence, No. 203 Clermont-av., FELIX A. HUNTINGTON, Esq., for many years a prominent merchant of New-York, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends and relatives, including those of his sons, A. W. SCANDRETT and J. HUNTINGTON, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church on the corner, Pacific-st. corner of Hicks-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock.

LLOYD.—In Monday, Feb. 17, EDWARD H. LLOYD, JR., son of Rev. John H. Lloyd, in the 33d year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Middletown, N. J., for interment.

BAINBRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, of scarlet fever, ALICE MAUD, youngest daughter of C. J. and H. M. Bainbridge, aged 11 months and 9 days.

Funeral from the residence of the parents, Clermont-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. Thursday, the 20th inst.

DANFORTH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 17, LYDIA, wife of William Danforth, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services, at the residence of her son-in-law, C. C. JONES, No. 254 Degraw-st., between Smith and Powers sts., at 3 P. M. this day, (Wednesday,) the 19th inst.

☞ Hartford and Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

MORRIS.—On Monday, Feb. 17, JOHN E. MORRIS, son of John J. and C. H. Morris, aged 2 years, 6 months and 19 days.

Friends and relatives, as well as the members of Stella Lodge No. 455, of F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock this day, Feb 19, at Flatbush Methodist Church.

CRANE.—In

FINANCIAL.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NO. 94 BROADWAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Company for the [illegible] year ending the 31st day of January, 1862:

Net cash assets 1st of February, 1861.....$6,989,856 74

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums and Policy Fees.	$1,111,789 13	
For Interest	481,030 00	
From Agents for Sundry Balances of Accounts	912 19	$1,593,731 31
Total		$8,583,587 05

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Paid Claims by Death	$320,400 00	
Paid Additions to asme	30,784 75	
Paid Surrendered Policies	222,809 32	
Paid Annuities	11,963 43	
Paid Reductions of Premiums	978 13	
Paid Profit and Loss	21,267 21	
Paid Commissions	47,482 18	
Paid Expenses, viz.: Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Taxes, Salaries, Rent, Printing and Stationery, Advertising, Fuel, Medical Examinations, &c.	88,135 74	$743,820 76
Net cash assets 1st February, 1862		$7,839,766 29

Invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$421,433 82	
Bonds and Mortgages	6,536,924 41	
United States Stocks	763,782 50	
Real Estate	76,513 24	
Due from Agents	21,112 32	$7,839,766 29
Add interest accrued, but not yet due		90,000 00
Add deferred Premiums (estimated)		135,000 00
Add arrears of Premiums in course of transmission		21,49 48
Gross assets 1st February, 1862		$8,086,258 77

	No. of Policies.	Amount.
At risk, Feb 1, 1861	6,501	$37,397,583
Issued during the year	2,221	2,816,225
Total	8,812	$41,213,808
Deduct forfeited, cancelled, surrendered, expired and dead	3,117	5,789,912
In force Feb. 1, 1862	12,695	$35,423,896
Of which are		
For Life	11,574	$33,599,896
For Endowment Assurances	1,243	1,352,000
For short terms	150	473,000
Total	12,965	$35,424,896

Increase in net cash assets for the year $849,909 50

Decrease in the amount at risk for the year $1,973,574

Circulars containing the Rates of Premium and a full explanation of the new scheme of Survivorship Annuities, may be had on application at the office of the Company in a few days.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

[illegible]DK. S. WINSTON,	WILLIAM H. PORTHAM,
[illegible]N V. I. PREYN,	WILLIAM S. DAINES,
[illegible]ILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
[illegible]LBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MARTIN BATES, JR.,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. E. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAVEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
[illegible]CIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK

[illegible]cretary, ISAAC ARNAIT.

Actuary, SHEPARD HOMANS
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term, the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1862.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES, dated Aug 19, 1861, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision is made for the payment in coin of the coupons of said annual interest, which will become due on the 19th inst. All such coupons, together with schedules showing the number and amount of each coupon, and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment. *The coupons can not be received through the mails, but must be presented in person, or through agents in New-York.* JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS

Subscribing bondholders of the Second Mortgage Bonds are requested to deposit their bonds, with coupons for 10 per cent, advanced, with the Committee, preparatory to sale and reorganization. Bonds must be surrendered before the sale, which is the 21st of March, at No. 12 Wall-st.
E. RAVARD, Chairman Ac.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 217 Broadway, corner Murray-st
No. 76 Wall corner Pearl st

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES
Received on deposit at par.
COUPONS OF 7 3-10 PER CENT TREASURY NOTES
Due Feb. 1, 1863, [illegible] DEPOSITED WITH
LIVINGSTON, LAWES & CO., BANKERS,
Nos. 5 and 6 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, held at their office in New-York, this day, it was

Resolved, That the assessment of Five Dollars per Share, upon the Scrip Stock of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called, payable on the 15th day of March next, and that the same be payable on the Stock to be issued in exchange for said Scrip, at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, as registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Coutts & Co., No. 59 Strand, London, and the said assessment on the Stock assessed in London may be paid in the same at the rate of four shillings and two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th March next, and reopened on the 17th of the same month, and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held on Tuesday, the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz:

SHEFFIELD KNAPP,	[illegible] SCRUGGS,
THS. C. CHARLEVOYNE,	THOMAS HOPE,
A. C. KINGSLEY,	HENRY E. SPAULDING,
RICHARD BEVAN,	EDMUND M. YOUNG,
FRANCIS HALL,	GEORGE MOSLE,
JOHN LELAND, JR.,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
WM. CHAMBERLAIN,	HUGH CAMPBELL.

To fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of C. H. Sand, Esq.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board SHEFFIELD KNAPP, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
WM. H. CON, Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHEUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, also for inspectors of election, will be held on MONDAY, the 3d day of March next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, GREAT WESTern, New-York, Pacific, Sun and Union Insurance Scrip for sale, by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY M. THOMPSON IS fully authorized to sign my name by procuration.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1862.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable person as chambermaid; would assist in the washing and ironing; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer; can give the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 743 2d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 195 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT American young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and caring children; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a home; has good reference; can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or would take a laundress' situation alone; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 410 6th-av, second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, (Protestant,) a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or first class waitress. No objection to go into the country. Best of references given. Apply at No. 192 East 33d-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; is willing to be obliging as possible; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 282 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., front room, fourth story.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 45 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 453 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts., fourth floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would go as cook in a small private family; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is also capable of doing all kinds of ladies' fine clothes in superior style; has unexceptionable references, and is not afraid of work. Inquire for SARAH, at No. 10 Hillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of references from the highest families from both City and country. Call at No. 116 West 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; has the best City references. Call at No. 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, situations by two Protestant young women; one as cook, who her aid ironer, the other as nursegirl or seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth, nursing it herself from a bottle; is very handy with children, or would do chamberwork and washing in a small private family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 East 3d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of meat and fish cookery, and pastry; will assist in washing and ironing; good references. No objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 26 East 16th-st., corner 4th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman who understands all kinds of first-class cooking; is a first-rate baker, and a good washer and ironer; also, is a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; have the best of City references; would prefer to come in the same house. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 2d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., in the fancy store.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable, trustworthy, and competent woman for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker, a first-class washer and ironer, is willing and obliging. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 61 8th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two Protestant young women, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; have the best of reference; have no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 20th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a Protestant woman who is an excellent cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and well recommended. No objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 1 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED A SITuation as first-class cook, by one who understands cooking in all its branches, is a good baker of bread and biscuits; also understands soups, jellies, game and all kinds of deserts. Can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Is good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A person of color, who understands cooking in all its branches. Is good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; also understands soups, jellies, game and all kinds of deserts. Can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK, &c. CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A Wanted, one Protestant couple as above; the husband to be coachman and gardener, and the wife to be a good cook, washer and ironer, and chambermaid; would have no objection to do housework in the country; have good City references. Call for two days at No. 208 Prince-st., near Hudson-st.

AS COOK, &c. CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A Wanted, a situation by two cousins in one house; one is a first-rate cook, and is willing to help with washing and ironing; can make bread and biscuit, puddings, sauces, and all kinds of good cooking. The other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing; has seven years' reference. Apply at No. 20 West 14th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avenues.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman who understands all kinds of family cooking; is a first-rate baker, and a good washer and ironer; also, is a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; have the best of City references; would prefer to come in the same house. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 2d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., in the fancy store.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable, trustworthy, and competent woman for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker, a first-class washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 61 8th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two Protestant young women, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; have the best of reference; have no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 20th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a Protestant woman who is an excellent cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and well recommended. No objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 1 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED A SITuation as first-class cook, by one who understands cooking in all its branches, is a good baker of bread and biscuits; also understands soups, jellies, game and all kinds of deserts. Can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS FIRST-CLASS PASTRY COOK.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of jellies, soups and game; would go to a first-class boarding house; has the best City references. Call at No. 11 6th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two Protestant young women, situations, one as first-class cook, would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Both understand their business perfectly in all its branches, have excellent references from their last place in this City. Call for two days, at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—A Wanted, by three competent young women, situations in some respectable private family; in the same family, if required, if not, it makes no difference, one as cook, no objection to washing and ironing, if required; the other as laundress, has no objection to chamberwork; and the third as seamstress; has no objection to light chamberwork, if required, or wait on a lady; City references given. Call or send to No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED by a competent tidy woman, who has lived four years in her last place, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; a good baker; makes pastry and soups; also, her cousin as seamstress and parlor-maid, and to wait on table. Wages $8 and $7, in City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st. for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable woman who has lived four years in one place, desires a situation in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 45 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable, trustworthy, and competent woman for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker, a first-class washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 61 8th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two Protestant young women, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; have the best of reference; have no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 20th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a Protestant woman who is an excellent cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and well recommended. No objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 1 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED A SITuation as first-class cook, by one who understands cooking in all its branches, is a good baker of bread and biscuits; also understands soups, jellies, game and all kinds of deserts. Can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Is good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A person of color, who understands cooking in all its branches. Is good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook;

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel, or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A fine country residence, with about four acres of ground, situated on the Harlem Railroad, 2½ hours from 26th-st., New-York, with everything in and about the premises to make it desirable for a gentleman and his family accustomed to the luxuries of City life. A large double house, warmed by furnace, and pure spring water carried through the whole building; grain-house, stables and carriage-house; ice-house, well filled; fine vegetable garden, and every variety of choice fruits and flowers. Rent, $600. For further particulars and fine shade-trees, &c., apply to JAMES DEMEREST, No. 172 Water-st. Tears, inquire of JAMES DEMEREST, No. 172 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK.—THE DELIGHTfully situated gentleman's residence, corner Broad and Franklin sts., with every modern convenience; 1-t 85x160; house large and convenient, with barns, carriage-house, gentleman's house, &c., &c., altogether a very desirable property. Also, brick store No. 31 Broad-st., to suit. Will be sold at a reduced price. HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

AT BELMONT—TWO-THIRDS OF A MILE from Fordham Depot, on the Harlem Railroad, an elegant villa, in perfect order, with about one acre of land, containing fourteen rooms, bath, water-closet, dumb waiter, &c. The garden is stocked with fruit or ornamental trees, grapevines and shrubbery. Coach-house, stables, &c., will be sold low. Apply to A. M. CUNNINGHAM, No. 49 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE Fifield Point, Long Island, 30 acres, with first-class cottage, surrounded by trees in rows; all necessary outbuildings; fine lawn; half an acre of young orchard of choice fruit; ornamental trees, shrubbery, vines, &c. Good beach for bathing, fish in abundance.
G. S. HOBINSON, No 38 Wall-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—CONSISting of a two-story frame dwelling and barn, in good order, and four to five acres of land, about 25 miles from the City, desirable on account of its healthy and pleasant locality and proximity to the railroad station. Price, $3,000. More land if desired. Apply at No. 7 Broadway, Room No. 3, second floor.

A COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ONE OF THE most healthy, pleasant and accessible situations, furnished or unfurnished, with carriage, stables, and all the conveniences, for a gentleman's family, at Clifton, near the Narrows, Staten Island, lately occupied by C. Ludlow, Esq. Also, several neat and pleasant cottages on the Bay, Staten Island. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESidence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with two extensions; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 62 Wall-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FRAME DWELLING CONtaining eleven finished rooms, within five minutes' walk to steamboat landing, in the village of Astoria, abounding with shade and fruits of all kinds; rain water in kitchen, the house being built for convenience. For particulars apply to Joseph L. RAILEY, on the premises, just on finishing at Newtown-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and village residences for sale. Apply to HENRY D. BACON & CO., No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 5 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN NEW-CANAAN, CONN., NEW house, barn, outhouses, with two hundred acres good land; unsurpassed water privileges; beautiful location; perfectly healthy. Will be sold for less than cost. Any one in search of a place or home can call on the subscriber, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton and Portland sts.

TO LET—AT CHAMPAGNE, OPPOSITE THE Blue Point, on the Great South Bay, a new house, with the necessary out-buildings, and about 10 acres of land adjoining. Apply to ELIAS HEWLETT, No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York, or to the subscriber, on the premises.
JEREMIAH SMITH.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT FLATBUSH, LONG Island, 7 miles from Brooklyn, 10 from New-York, 2 from railroad depot, containing 10 acres of land, with fine orchard, vegetable garden, and all necessary buildings; house 2 stories high, 10 rooms, with cellar under the whole, and attic; gas, water, &c. Apply to
DAVID BOGERT,
No. 2 Murray Hill Place, Flatbush.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT ASTORIA.—HOUSE and lot of ground, 50 feet front, 100 feet deep, in the village of Astoria, for sale. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st. Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET.—AT LENOX, MASS., THE HOUSE RECently built on "Church Hill." For particulars address G. D. WILSON, Lenox, Mass.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the depot.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

LIGHT ROOMS,
and steady power,
at low rates,
By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STORES AND HOUSES TO LET.—5 NEW three-story dwellings and stores, in Boardman-place, in Court-st., near Union-street, suitable for dry goods, or shoe stores, or a harness-maker; and a first-class house, No. 68 West Baltic-st.; stone-front house No. 254 Degraw-st., opposite Tompkins-place; No. 4.6 Henry-st.; and one or two brick houses in good order and moderate rents. Possession of some of the houses immediately. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE FIRST-CLASS, HIGHstoop dwelling houses No. 140 West 14th-st., and Nos. 122 and 124 West 12th-st., coming in perfect order, the locations very desirable, containing mantel and pier mirrors, chandeliers, mantel lights, gas fixtures, turnovers, &c. Apply at No. 67 East 12th-st., or J. CODDINGTON, No. 11 Wall-st.

TO LET.—THE COTTAGE HOUSE, No. 137 WEST 34th-st., contains also all the modern improvements—water, gas, speaking tubes, furnace, &c. May be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Rent, $700 per annum. Apply to
B. I. BABBITT, No. 70 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A FULL FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, No. 105 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. It is in superior order; has every modern convenience, water, gas, furnace, kitchen range, &c. Possession 1st of May. Apply to A. G. PHYFE, No. 61 Beaver-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE—in Madison-av., above 28th-st., west side, will be rented to a private family only. The house was recently built for the use of the owner, and is in excellent order. Terms reasonable. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings Nos. 44 and 450 Water-st., six lofts 25x 40 feet, with hatchways, hoist wheels, &c., well lighted front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 391 Canal-st., next door to the People's Bank; it will be let separate, if desired, and put in good repair for a good tenant, with counter and shelvings. Inquire of H. OSTRANDER, at the above number, from 10 to 3 o'clock up stairs

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 6 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—FOR OFFICES OR MANUFACTURING purposes, with or without steam-power part of premises No. 17 John-st. Inquire of PECKHAM, MERRILL, FITCH & CO., No. 19 John-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE LARGE three-story house, No. 18 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply to E. A. WEEKS, No. 58 Wall-st., from 1 till 3 P. M., or at No. 78 University-place, from 9 till 10 A. M.

TO LET—A LARGE SET OF OFFICES ON THE second floor of No. 45 William-st. (Leather Manufacturers' Bank building.) Apply to WILLIAM S. CONSTANT, No. 37 Wall-st., Exchange Court.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st., will be let low to a good tenant; the location is one of the best and most central in New-York. Apply on the premises, to JOHN B. LEWIS.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—No. 882½, between 19th and 20th sts. Inquire of T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av.

NOTICE.—THE DWELLING PART OF THE Butchers' and Drovers' Bank to let. For particulars inquire at the Bank. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FAMILY residence situated on the heights, New-Brighton, Staten Island, containing four parlors, eleven bedrooms, butler's pantry, laundry, bath-rooms, &c.; coach-house, stables, garden, &c.; a cow, and use of carriage and horses might be included. Apply to H. L. RUTH, No. 45 William-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of Westchester, adjoining the village of West Farms, within one mile of the Harlem Railroad, and four miles from the Harlem Bridge, with about ten acres of land, a fine garden, with fruit, green-house, grapery, stables, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No. 18 West 23th-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 255 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 356,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They insert sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plates with out extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $20; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 25 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry; being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, 70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry; being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, 70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house and lease of lot, No. 55 Henry-st.; built by days' work; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Rent of lot, $125; nine years to run, with renewals; lot 25x100. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. Apply at No. 224 South-st. The house has an extension three stories in height.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING HAD A long experience amongst real estate, offer their services to the public as agents for the purchase and sale of real estate and the collection of rents. All business intrusted into their hands, from the smallest to the largest amounts, will be attended to faithfully and promptly.
FITTON & JONES, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THE NEAT TWOstory and basement cottage house, No. 13 East Baltic-st. Contains gas, water, &c., and is admirably adapted for a small family. The neighborhood is quiet and pleasant in every respect; 15 minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South Ferry. Possession given at any time. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE THREEstory and basement house No. 61 2d-av., near 4th-st., in good order, and containing all the modern improvements. Terms low. Apply to either HENRY R. TOWNSEND, No. 31 Nassau-st.; WALTER F. BRUSH, No. 35 Front-st.; or WM. JAGGER, Jr., No. 56 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x 125 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and subcellar, brownstone front houses, Nos. 10, 12 and 14 21d-place, Eighth Avenue, with modern improvements, with water-closets, dumb waiters, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. SCHELL, No. 80 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—CORNER LEXINGton-av. and 43d-st., first class, modern 2-story brown stone house and stable; location one of the best in the city. Price for sale, $28,000. Terms easy. Rent, $2,500 and a perfectly satisfactory private family. POMEROY & GAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 132 West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., which is paved with Belgian pavement. Apply on the premises, or to C. V. WEMPLE, No. 31 Nassau-st., Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY, brownstone front house No. 29 East 21st-st., near Broadway; 25 feet front by 70 deep, for half the lot it has all the modern improvements. Payment may be made to suit the purchaser. Apply to C. DUDLEY & CO., No. 41 Pine-st., or WM. & ANS. GRIFFEN, 28 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brick house in Hamilton-st., near Gateway, Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements. Owner will exchange for plumbers' and gas fixers' materials. Apply to RIGGINS & GIBSON, the owners, No. 14 Pulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY, 21 feet front, high-stoop, brown-stone house, No. 147 West 31st-st., near 7th-av., with gas-fixtures, water-closets, heater, furnaces, &c. Price $9,000. $5,000 can remain. Apply to H. H. RICE, No. 18 City Hall, second story.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS BROWNstone front house, 20x65, No. 152 Madison-av., near 30th-st., built in the very best manner, has wood floors and ballast walls. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 12d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET FURNISHED—the 3-story brick house No. 62 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., with modern improvements, and in good order. Can be seen between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-st., No. 154, between Lexington and 3d avs., with basement and all modern conveniences. Can be arranged to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS AT CORNER PROPERTY of one of the best business localities; is now paying good 2 per cent. Inquire of J. DELL & SON, No. 16 Exchange-place, corner of Hanover.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 57 NORTH MOORE-st., with lot 20 feet, 5 stories high, built of Jersey brick, 3 stories, brownstone front to the street. Rents $1,050. Possession. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN NORTH-ST., BETWEEN 42D AND 43D-sts., a three story brownstone front house. Lot 18 inches wide. Apply on the premises, No. 32 North-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSE (with large lot) No. 147 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Apply to A. G. PHYFE, No. 61 Beaver-st., N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM THE FIRST OF April next, a house containing about 10 rooms, with a stable in the yard, with a large garden and well of water, situated on or near the salt water, and within two or three hours' travel of this City. The house must be large enough to accommodate a family of eight persons, and the price must be low. Address, stating particulars, MILLER, No. 12 East 29th-st., New-York

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A lawyer, wants to hire a small house or part of a house, in a respectable neighborhood, about 23d-st. Has no objection to furniture. References given. Address J. L., Box No. 107 Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING a first-class three or four-story house in a good location up-town, near 59th-av., worth from $100 to $12,000, can find a cash customer by applying to GRIFFIN & BANNISTER, No. 3, 1st flight of stairs.

WANTED AT NEW-BRIGHTON, BY A gentleman and his wife, a neatly furnished house, with stable. Possession required in March. Address A. B., New-York Hotel, stating locality and terms.

WANTED—ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN BARclay and Liberty sts., store, with or without basement, suitable for a fancy business. Address, with particulars, BROADWAY, Box No. 148 Times Office.

WANTED TO RENT—IN THE COUNTRY, about an hour's ride from New-York, a good house. Rent not to exceed $450. Address, with full particulars, R., Box No. 123 Times Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A HIGHLY CULTIvated and productive farm of 123 acres, containing a fine grapery and garden, together with a variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, situated within one mile of the city of Hudson, N. Y. The buildings are all new and in excellent condition, and command a fine view of the river, mountains and surrounding country. Will be sold at a bargain with liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to ROBERT BENNETT,
No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 365 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC cottage, containing 14 rooms, good out-buildings, and about 50 acres of excellent land, about a mile from Bedford Station, Westchester County. For particulars, apply to EDWARD SMITH, No. 2 East 22th-st., N. Y.

FARM WANTED TO WORK ON SHARES, by a thorough practical man; he is also a good gardener; the farm must be stocked; good references can be given. Apply to Mr. PIERZ, No. 27 Bayard-st.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New-York, Feb. 17, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, No 6 Stone-st., until 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday the 20th day of February instant, for freighting all Government stores from New-York to Locust Point, near Baltimore, in fast sailing vessels of the capacity of from 1,500 to 3,000 barrels bulk, all to be approved by an officer or agent of this Department. Vessels of a required size must be furnished at all times and in readiness to load at twelve hours' notice.

This contract will be made for a period of sixty days, subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, and may be renewed at the expiration of that period if found to work well. A bond, with two good and sufficient sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids, will be required for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made. The price must be based upon the barrel bulk of flour, to which will be added one-fifth on all barrels of beef or pork—all round packages, wet or dry, will pay pro rata, and all square or angular packages, will be rated at six cubic feet to the barrel bulk of flour. Heavy freight, or such as pays by weight, will be rated at two thousand pounds to ten barrels of flour, except extra heavy, say each piece weighing over four thousand pounds, when the rate will be one-fourth more. Ten fair working days will be required as lay days, to be used in receiving and discharging cargo on all vessels of two thousand barrel bulk and under, and twelve fair working days on all vessels over the capacity of two thousand barrels, after which demurrage at the rate of twelve and a half cents per ton of registered tonnage, will be allowed. Persons offering for this contract will please indorse their communications "Proposals for Freight."
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.
HENRY FORSTER & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of BAKER & DUNKIN, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by THOS. J. DUNKIN, Jr., No. 526 6th-av.
Feb. 13, 1862.

HARDWARE TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, with or without the stand. Established for a number of years. Apply at No. 303 8th-av.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 130 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia,, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents.—Sent free everywhere. Summary of the Virtues of Tricosmar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.—Tricosmar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Tricosmar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Tricosmar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases. It effects a thorough mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in 5 cases, saving $5. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 256 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES, IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Scalding and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, or Urethritis. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GRIGG & CO., Proprietors, Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

ONE BOX A "CERTAIN CURE."
SECRET

Diseases cured without fail in from two to four days, and recollection in

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS,

by the use of only ten pills, without taste or smell, and will not disorder the stomach. Now judge whether to use a box of the

SAMARITAN'S GIFT,

or be gorged with Copaiva, Mercury, &c. Price $2, sent by mail.
R. SCOTT, M. D.,
No. 25 South-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Gourley, No. 821 Broadway, and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 33 East Fifteenth-st., 4 doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All orders, and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consults exclusively with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Infallible triumph of medicine. DR. POWERS' sure specific remedy for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases, for certainly unapproached, and for the entire extinction of disease, nothing to compare positively to be found in the annals of medicine. Consultation free, secret and confidential. Dr. POWERS' success in the following cases has created the greatest surprise in the medical profession, and astonished the public. Numerous marvellous agent restores, pronounced by the most eminent Constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Broadway. Remember Dr. POWERS, the greatest convention of the age. Those who have used their cure never without them. Price, 1 per bottle, boxes 12 per dozen, packed for the press. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COGGETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Bleecker-st. to No. 7, very central suite of offices at No. 5 Clinton-place, 4th door from Broadway. Chambers and dentistry, with all the improvements of the age, by which he can be consulted daily, and which have become the most valuable aids to the dentist in the cure of diseases of the mouth, and in making artificial teeth. Dr. C. can make to order a single tooth or a full set, on gold plate, with the most perfect adaptation to the mouth, and with all the improvements, and will devote special attention to the regulation of children's teeth. Dr. C. will be found at his residence, 5 Clinton-place, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

EDWARD B. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? DR. BODMAN'S Specific Dropsecure the very worst case in less than 24 hours. You can rely on this; it is perfectly harmless and a sure cure. D. S. BARNES, sole agent, No. 292 Broadway, New-York. $1 a bottle.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

A NEW AND SPLENDID TRUSS, JUST INvented and patented. The inventor wishes to sell the right for the United States. For particulars address BRYAN, National Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without a single instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 30 Ann-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.
JASPER E. CORNING,
JOHN E. PARSONS, } Administrat's.
s18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 34th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of August, 1861.
JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
an23-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSANTVOORD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of December, 1861.
Dec 18 law6mW
EMMA V. VANSANTVOORD, Executrix.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have Passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 5.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, &c.
STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN, FOR $30.
The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship
UNITED KINGDOM,
Capt. CRANE, will sail from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock noon. This steam-ship is fitted up in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage (cabin, $30; steerage, $20; children under 12 years, $15. Including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. The splendid steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. JAMES EVANS, will sail TUESDAY, March 25. Apply to FRANCIS M. DONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES FOR STEAMSHIP ETNA FROM LIVERPOOL.

The ETNA will be discharged at Pier No. 3 North River, and no cargo will be received after 4 P. M. to-day. Lighters must be provided by consignees, and all cargo not cleared by 5 P. M. to-morrow will be sent to the Company's store, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Consignees are hereby notified that an average bond is at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, and can be signed at the office of LAWS & WALKER, Solicitors, No. 52 Wall-st., until 4 P. M. to-day, after which time bonds of lading will be signed on board the ship. Several parties having applied for the ship's cargo, and as no goods can be received until the bond is signed.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with Passports, or evidence for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, ... SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
ETNA ..... SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
KANGAROO ..... SATURDAY, March 1.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$25
First cabin to London	$81	Steerage to London	$28
First cabin to Paris	$90	Steerage to Paris	$30
First cabin to Hamburg	$86	Steerage to Hamburg	$30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75; 2d, $60; 3d, $45. Steerage from Liverpool, $25. From Queenstown, $20. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight compartments, and carry patent fog signals and life boats.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Commercial-st.; in London, to ALEX. MACKINNON, Agent, No. 61 Great George-st., Westminster; in Paris, to JOHN

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Preparations for the Observance of Washington's Birthday.

Rebel Flags to be Presented to Congress.

The Treasury Note Bill to be Considered in the House To-day.

Renewed Pressure Against the Legal Tender Clause.

The Fortification Bill Through the Senate.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18, 1862.

Ordered by the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, that on the 22d day of February inst., in the Hall of the House of Representatives' immediately after the Farewell Address of GEORGE WASHINGTON shall have been read, the rebel flags lately captured by the United States forces shall be presented to Congress by the Adjutant-General, to be disposed of as Congress may direct.

By order of the President,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Circular.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1862.

The General Officers who, under the joint resolution of Congress, may be invited to attend the ceremonies in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, on Saturday, the 22d day of February inst., will assemble in the old Supreme Court-room, at the Capitol, in full uniform, at 11¾ o'clock of that day.

By command of MAJ.-GEN. MCCLELLAN.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means recommend that the House agree to about two-thirds of the Senate's amendments to the Treasury Note Bill, and that they disagree to those reducing the number of United States Notes authorized to be issued, from $150,000,000 to $100,000,000, and to the striking out of the original proviso that $50,000,000 of the Notes shall be in lieu of the demand Treasury Notes authorized by act of July last, etc.

The Committee also recommend to disagree to the Senate's amendments that the July Notes shall be receivable in payment of taxes, duties, imposts, excise debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States, and of all claims and demands of every kind except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin.

The Committee also dissgree to the amendment fixing the redemption of bonds at pleasure of the United States, after five years, and payable twenty years from date.

The Committee recommend the retention of the proviso for the exchange of Bonds of the United States, bearing ioterest at seven per cent., and a disagreement to the Senate's amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the bonds at the market value.

The Committee recommend a disagreement to the Senate's new section which pledges duties from customs, and the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and of property seized and sold under the laws of the United States as property of rebels, as a special fund for the payment, in coin, of interest on the bonds and notes, and for the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt, to be set apart as a sinking fund, the interest of which in like manner to be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt—the residue thenceforth to be paid into the Treasury.

The Committee recommend an agreement to another new section of the Senate with an amendment. They propose, namely, authorizing the deposit of notes or coin in exchange for certificates, and instead of five per centum interest on such certificates, to substitute at such rates of interest which the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, not exceeding six per centum, and any amount of notes and coin so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit at any time after ten days' notice, or the return of the certificates.

THE ACTION OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The action of the Committee of Ways and Means, in disagreeing to nearly all the Senate's amendments to the Treasury-note bill, seems to be approved by the House. The recent victory leads many to think the necessity for making the notes a legal tender, obviated. The pressure for striking it out is very great. A Committee waited upon the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, urging him to address Congress a letter, against that feature of the bill.

PROBABLE DEATH OF ONE OF THE PRESIDENT'S CHILDREN.

The physician of the President's family announces that his son WILLIE cannot live through the night.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The Fortification bill, appropriating nine millions passed the Senate to-day.

GEN. MCCLELLAN DIRECTING WESTERN BATTLES.

Gen. MCCLELLAN sat by the telegraph operator at his headquarters, Sunday; Gen. BUELL did the same at Louisville, and Gen. HALLECK at St. Louis; and the circuit being made complete between the three, they conversed uninterruptedly for hours on the pending battle at Fort Donelson, and made all the orders and dispositions of forces to perfect the victory and pursue the broken enemy. The battle was fought, we may say, almost under the eye of Gen. MCCLELLAN. So remarkable an achievement has seldom adorned science.

Will not the *Tribune*, however, be vexed to learn that Gen. MCCLELLAN is not confining his attention exclusively to the army of the Potomac?

THE "ONWARD MOVEMENT" CONGRESSMEN.

The Congressional warriors, who have been neglecting legislation, in their fretful anxiety to direct the movements of the army, find themselves suddenly left far in the rear by Gen. MCCLELLAN. They will now, perhaps, stop carrying on the war, and devote their attention to the Tax Bill, and other matters more pertinent to their presence here.

THE OLD UNION TO BE RESTORED AND AGGRANDIZED.

The grand news from Fort Donelson and the West has been received in Washington with tomultuous demonstrations of joy. Gen. MCCLELLAN, the President, Secretaries STANTON and WELLES, met and mingled congratulations. Among the people, the pride of nationality is fully aroused. The popular cry is for the old Union—no confiscation—no vengeance—but the banishment of rebel leaders, and general amnesty to all others who will return to allegiance and henceforth sustain the old flag. To Europe we must present not a weakened, but an aggrandized republic—not thirty-four States only, but as many more as we can conveniently add. Let the North and South be friends again—let the prosperous trade with each other be restored—and with a million of men injured to arms, with cotton and cold steel, they will rule the world.

REBEL BLOCKADE IN THE WEST BROKEN UP.

Nashville is the great factory and storehouse of the rebellion in the West. At the latest accounts, there were millions of pounds of Confederate bacon stored there. Cannon, powder and percussion caps are manufactured at Nashville. It is the centre of the railroad system of the State, and commands all the roads; and that is its only strategic importance. When Nashville is occupied by Gen. BUELL'S army, Columbus and Memphis will be wholly cut off from succor. Columbus will therefore be abandoned, and its garrisnn will fall back upon Memphis. The great army at Nashville will thereupon descend the Cumberland, and in a few days demand and receive the surrender of Memphis, and then New-Orleans will send up a deputation, and capitulate. The Mississippi, from St. Paul to the Gulf, will probably be open in a month. Very little more fighting is expected in the West.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN TENNESSEE.

ANDY JOHNSON will probably proceed to Nashville, as soon as Gen. BUELL'S army takes possession of that city, and assist in organizing a Provisional Government for Tennessee. The people there are panting for freedom and a resumption of their connection with the National Union. They will probably send a full delegation of loyal men to Congress by the last of March.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

This work is so important to our army moving upon Nashville, that the Government will aid in restoring the track destroyed between Munfordsville and Bowling Green, and have the entire line in operation from Louisville to Nashville in two weeks.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES AT RICHMOND, VA.

JEFF. DAVIS is to be inaugurated President of the Confederate States on Saturday next, the 22d of February. He is to hold the office for six years, unless providentially prevented.

THE FORT DONELSON FLAG.

The Navy Department has received the flag which most prominently waved over Fort Donelson.

COL. GARFIELD A BRIGADIER.

The President to-day nominated Col. GARFIELD, of Ohio, to be a Brigadier-General, in compliment for his thrashing HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

EXAMINATION OF CLOTHING.

The Military Board of Inspectors, appointed by the General-in-Chief, are engaged in examining the supplies recently received, at the Clothing Department, from Philadelphia and New-York. The result of their first day's labor was to condemn 25,000 infantry privates' coats, which articles cost the Government $167,750. From all appearances the Board will continue in session for a long time. It has been found necessary to order the erection of a shed for the purpose of storing the rejected clothing. In order to protect the Government from being thus swindled by wholesale, and the better to secure the health and comfort of the army, efforts are making to organize a bureau to furnish the troops with clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and to be established similar to other bureaus of the War Department, though separate and distinct from them all.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals to-night are GEN. BANKS and Minister CAMERON.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.

The gunboat *Pinola*, built in Baltimore, which came here for supplies, went down the Potomac last night, and passed the rebel batteries without any molestation whatever. She is commanded by LIEUT. CROSBY.

SAVANNAH.

The Navy Department has no other dispatches about Savannah than those received from the Associated Press agency. Correspondents read them there and jump to the conclusion of their untruthfulness. This they often do, under precisely similar circumstances.

A RECONNOISSANCE DOWN THE POTOMAC.

At an early hour on Saturday morning last a reconnoissance of Brent's Point near Aquia Creek, was made by Lieuts. MAGAW and MCRAE, and Masters FOSTER and COLE, of the Potomac Flotilla, and Col. GRAHAM and Capt. MOREY, of the Fifth Excelsior. They penetrated half a mile into the interior without meeting even a picket. Their boats were discovered by the enemy on their return, and shots were fired from the Aquia Creek battery, some of them coming very near to the boats.

YOUNG WALWORTH.

The War Department has proofs which is considered conclusive, that young WALWORTH is a spy for the rebels. His relations with the fascinating widow Moaaia have been peculiarly intimate. In his trunk were found pistols, powder, and a bowie-knife.

THE ARREST OF GEN. STONE.

The statement in the TIMES, that Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS had procured the interdiction of the announcement, by telegraph, of Gen. STONE'S arrest, originated from a misapprehension, on the part of your correspondent, of what was said to him by a military officer. The statement to him was, that the "Adjutant-General" had forbiddan the fact of STONE'S arrest to be telegraphed. Your correspondent understood this to mean "Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS," but it appears that it was the "Adjutant-General" at Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, *where the order for the arrest had been issued*. The reason assigned for not having the arrest telegraphed is, that the authorities wished to avoid inconvenient crowds and unseemly curiosity at depots when Gen. STONE should pass. It is now stated that Gen. MCCLELLAN alone ordered STONE'S arrest, and that Mr. STANTON even did not know it till next day.

THE TRIBUNE'S FAIRNESS.

The *Tribune* made much haste to correct the TIMES' innocent mistake in regard to Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS in the matter of STONE'S arrest, but yet it asserted that Dr. IVES, the imprisoned correspondent of the *Herald*, has entertained Gen. MCCLELLAN'S staff at Willard's Hotel; and *repeated the assertion* after it had been publicly denied, and every one in Washington who took the trouble to inquire into it, knew well that it was a falsehood. Of the same ill-natured propensity to calumniate Gen. MCCLELLAN is the *Tribune's* statement that Dr. IVES had a "special" privilege to visit the War Department, where Gen. MCCLELLAN has his office, "at all hours." I have the highest authority for stating that IVES had no privilege that was not accorded to every respectable correspondent in Washington.

POSTAGE RECEIPTS.

The adjustment of the returns from all the Post offices in the United States has just been completed. It appears that the receipts for postage on letters for the last quarter were only $12,000 less than for the corresponding quarter last year.

THE GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ADJOURNED.

The General Court-martial which has been sitting here so long adjourned *sine die* on Friday, there being no further business before it. No order has been issued dissolving the Court, and it may be called together at any time by the Commanding General.

MRS. FREMONT ILL.

Mrs. JESSE BENTON FREMONT has been seriously ill for several days, but is getting better.

THEATRICALS IN CAMP.

The theatre which has been some time in process of construction by the soldiers of Gen. SEDGWICK'S Brigade, a few miles below Alexandria, is completed, and for several nights performances have been given there to audiences of 1,200 persons. The building was constructed entirely by the soldiers, and cost $3,500. It seats over 1,000 persons comfortably. The male performers are all members of the various companies, the female characters being personated by the wives of officers, with the addition of two ladies from Alexandria, formerly connected with the stage. Arrangements are being made with Mr. C. W. CLARKE to take a small company there from New-York. Gen. SEDGWICK represents the effects of this enterprise on the soldiers to be decidedly beneficial. On Sunday the building is used for church services by the various Chaplains of the brigade.

DEATHS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The following deaths have occurred at the various hospitals and camps since our last:

General Hospital, Alexandria.
Benjamin F. Holt, 11th N. Y. Battery.
Arthur Kowinsky,* 38th or 88th N. Y. Vol.
Martin Kelby, Co. K, 9th Mass Vol.
Edward Blanchard, Co. L, 8th Ill. Cav.
Henry Ferguson, Co. C, 26th N. Y. Vol.
John P. Sharp, Co. D, 8th Ill. Cav.
Geu. Hoffman, Co. I, 4th U. S. Inf.

* He was injured by an accident on the railroad when he was alone, and was taken to the Hospital by persons who did not know him. He was barely able to give his name and regiment, the latter indistinctly undertood to be Eighty-eighth New-York, but might have been the Fifty-eighth.

Eruptive Fever Hospital, Kaloramo.
Horace Hubbard, Co. B, Rocket Battalion.
L. H. Chamberlain, Co. K, 5th U. S. Cav.
Francis Coon, Co. H, 44th N. Y. Vol.
Samuel White, Company I, 10th N. J. Vol.
Jerome Wilkins, Co. M, 2d N. Y. Cav.
J. H. Fountain, Co. C, 1st Berdan S. S.
Stephen Verley, Co. D, 77th N. Y. Vol.
Wm. Teaker, Co. C, 66th N. Y. Vol.
Geo. B. Terry, Co. B, 14th N. Y. Vol.

Columbian Hospital, Washington.
John Kirkwood, Co. I, 8th N. Y. Cav.
D. Permenteo, Co. E, 4th Vermont Cav.
Isaac Scott, Co. A, 8th N. Y. Cav.
J. T. Ede, Co. K, 2d U. S. Cav.

Seminary Hospital, Georgetown.
Warren M. Parish, Co. B, 12th Penn. Vol
John Toby, Co. B, 55th N. Y. Vol.
Levi Connor, Co. B, 7th Maine Vol.

Union Hospital, Georgetown.
F. Babecock, Co. H, 76th N. Y. Vol.
E. Maher, Co. G, 4th U. S. Artillery.

Circle Hospitol, Washington.
Dennis Hogan, Co. K, 2d U. S. Infantry.

St. Elizabeth Hospital, Washington.
Henry Baker, Co. F, 53d Penn. Vol.

At Camp.
Wm. L. Pinkham, Co. H, 11th Maine Vol.
A. Simmonds, Co. L, 9th N. Y. Cav.
H. Jeffrey, Co. I, 8th N. Y. Cav.
John Ball, Co. C, 1st Mich. Cav.
Sergeant McMennamen, Co. I, 4th U. S. Cav.
John P. Smith, Co. G, 52d Penn. Vol.
James B. McComb, 50th N. Y. Vol.
Alonzo Wilson, 50th N. Y. Vol.
Edward Muller, Co. C, 87th N. Y. Vol.
John Asop, 87th N. Y. Vol.
Joseph Duff, Co. C, 87th N. Y. Vol.
Jerome Hentnan, Co. E, 85th N. Y. Vol.
Lieut. Thomas, Co. D, 23d Penn. Vol.
Michael Kirwin, Co. I, 1st Long Island Vol.
Martin Smith, Co. G, 52d Penn. Vol.
Wm. Madison, corp., Co. A, 56th N. Y. Vol.
Peter Wisner, Co. I, 56th N. Y. Vol.
Henry Stapleton, Co. B, 15th N. Y. Engineers.
George Tannar, Co. F, 52d Penn. Volunteers.
Stephen Hennessee, 2d Rhode Island Volunteers.
Private Packard, Co. B, 2d U. S. Artillery.
George L. White Co. I, 5th Penn. Reserves.
Gustave Owebgrr, Co. K, 23d Penn. Volunteers.
Thomas Hunt, Co. E, 85th N. Y. Volunteers.
Daniel O'Brien, Co. H, 5th U. S. Cavalry.
Henry Wheeler, Co. C, 3d Penn. Cavalry.
Private Richards, Co. B, 2d U. S. Artillery.
Charles E. Pindle, Co. C, 85th N. Y. Volunteers.
John Sears, Co. H, 56th N. Y. Volunteers.
Wm. Walker, Co. M, 23d Penn. Volunteers.
James H. Brayton, Co. F, 1st N. Y. Artillery.
John Meisel, Co. H, 40th Penn. Volunteers.
Alexander Annable, Co. H, 77th N. Y. Volunteers.
John R. Wheeler, Co. I, 76th N. Y. Volunteers.

There were no deaths, during the week, in the Douglass, Indiana, or Gales Mansion Hospitals.

The number of patients at the various hospitals are as follows:

Alexandria General Hospital	450
Union Hospital, Georgetown	202
Seminary Hospital, Georgetown	105
Columbian Hospital, Washington	120
Indiana Hospital, Washington	70
Gales Mansion Hospital, Washington	47
Eruptive Fever Hospital, Kaloramo	84
Douglass Hospital, Washington	22
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington	13
Circle Hospital, Washington	48
Total	1,161

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented the Joint resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature, in favor of the relief of Ireland from famine, referring to her brave sons who were winning glory for us on our battle-fields.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill declaring the forfeiture of the rights and privileges of certain persons under the Constitution of the United States. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the joint resolution from the House relative to certain railroads in Missouri.

The resolution authorizes the Secretary of War to pay certain railroads in Missouri for transportation.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought the resolution involved a very important question, that of paying damages, and should be well considered.

Pending the consideration of the resolution, a message was received from the House asking a return of the resolution, which was done.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution that the Committee on the District of Columbia be directed to inquire into the judicial management of the jail in the City of Washington. He read a letter from Mr. DUVAL, stating that great abuses were committed in the jail, especially flogging the prisoners in a severe manner. Adopted.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to print the bill offered by him. He said the bill was founded on the English principle of outlawry. It provides for the forfeiture of rights and privileges, under the laws, of those who take up arms against the United States. Ordered to be printed.

Joint resolution was received from the House that the Commissioner of Public Buildings be directed to illuminate all public buildings on Saturday next, the 22d of February, in honor of the recent victories. This was taken up and passed.

The case of Mr. STARKE, of Oregon, was taken up.

Mr. HARRIS read a number of papers and affidavits had been laid before the Committee in regard to certain conversations, &c., of Mr. STARKE. The question before the Committee was whether such evidence was sufficient to prevent his *prima facie* right to take the oath. The committee thought not. He thought the Senate had the right to judge of a member's qualifications of election and constitutional rights of a person to take his seat.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the case be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee; with instructions to report on the facts, sufficient to show his disloyalty, or not to prevent his holding a seat in the Senate. He thought the very question for the Committee to decide was whether the person was qualified to his seat. If there was no evidence to prevent his taking his seat, there was no evidence to prevent his holding his seat.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) proceeded to speak at length. He contended that if the Senate was not to judge of the qualifications only of age, citizenship, and residence in the State, then an open traitor might come and claim a seat, and the Senate had no right to keep him out. He affirmed that loyalty also was a qualification, and referred to Article 6, Section 3, of the Constitution, providing that the oath to preserve the Constitution must be taken previous to taking the seat. He contended that loyalty was qualification, and disloyalty disqualification, and the only question left is when the evidence will be considered. He claimed that offering to take the oath was not sufficient, against the evidence of disloyalty.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.) said he should say nothing, did he not think a very important question was involved. It claimed that a person coming here with a certificate had a right to take a seat, no matter how infamous his character. It seems absurd to receive a man, only to turn him out the next day. Under such a rule, Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, might send Gen. BUCKNER, or any known traitor, here, and the Senate would be obliged to receive him. The Courts have decided that a disloyal person shall hold no office or public trust under the laws of the United States. He admitted that the decisions of the Courts were not the rules for the Senate, but would any Senators vote to admit a Judge who had taken a bribe, and thus rendered ineligible by the law of the Courts—if not, then the Senate would agree to the principle.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) considered this one of the most important questions which could be considered. It was a question of power of the majority of the Senate to exclude a State from representation. He thought it fair to infer that the State would be careful to send none but persons fit and proper to represent it. The evidence in this case was entirely *ex parte*, and the person claiming the seat solemnly declares all these charges, from bitter political opponents, and all allegations against his loyalty, false. Was not the State the best judge of the qualifications? He thought the Senate only had the power to expel for what might be done after he was a member of the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked: Suppose FLOYD was sent here from Virginia, and, if admitted, could we not expel him?

Mr. CARLILE thought not—but thought it fair to assume that neither the State nor the Governor would send any such person.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) asked if the State of New-Hampshire should send here a man who should afterward be found to be a horse-thief, could not the Senate expel him?

Mr. CARLILE did not think the State would do such a thing, but if it did, he thought it would be one of those disadvantages to which the Senate would have to submit. He did not believe that either House had the power to go beyond the qualifications mentioned in the Constitution. He moved that if the case be recommitted at all, it be to a Special Committee.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) thought it was a question of the rights of the State of Oregon. The State had passed on the qualifications of the Senator, and he denied that, when a person presented himself with all the constitutional qualifications and credentials of his State, the Senate had any right to shut the doors on him.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.) said the simple question was, whether the subject should be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. He contended there was no earthly good in that, and that it would only cause delay. The Senate already has all the facts in the case, and he thought they ought to act on it as it stands.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) spoke at some length against the report of the Committee, contending that loyalty was the proper qualification for consideration.

Mr. CLARK disagreed with the report of the Committee. He argued that the provision of the Constitution, that the oath be taken, shows that loyalty is a proper qualification, and the Senate is not precluded by the taking of the oath from considering other evidence.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought the Senate was in no condition to judge the case. The only evidence before it is entirely *ex parte*, and the subject should be sent back to the Committee for further evidence.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said the credentials and certain papers were referred to the Judiciary Committee to ascertain whether the appointee is entitled to take the oath. It was now argued that the Committee decided that even a disloyal man ought to be admitted if he had the proper credentials. The Committee decided no such thing—no such thing was referred to them. They decided the question referred to them, and nothing else. He did not believe a mere majority was enough to expel a man, under the Constitution, and he thought it doubtful whether that ought to keep a man out—which is practically to expel him—for fear we might not be able to expel him even if found disloyal.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend the resolution of the Committee so as to read that Mr. STARKE, now charged with disloyalty, is not entitled to take the oath without previous investigation. He contended that the credentials did not cut off the Senate from inquiries as to age or citizenship, and surely ought not to preclude inquiries on the graver question of loyalty.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the papers in the first instance were sent to him, and though he had doubts as to whether Mr. STARKE ought not to be allowed to take the oath, still he thought the best way was to have the case submitted to the Committee. The Committee have reported that, under all circumstances, the applicant is entitled to take the oath, and he was disposed to concur in the report. According to the ideas put forward the applicant was not allowed to purge himself by taking the oath. He would not allow an admitted traitor to take a seat, but he thought that this was not the case. It would be a precedent fraught with immense danger to give a mere majority the power to exclude a Senator, and should only be done in extreme cases. Was this such a case? If such language was used by a Senator as is attributed to the appointee from Oregon, it would be sufficient for his expulsion. But this evidence was all *ex parte*, and we do not know the circumstances. Most of the language was uttered long ago. He knew that men were now surviving the country, who at the same time talked as wildly as the Senator from Oregon is said to have done. Again, the applicant's allegation of loyalty now, and his willingness to take the oath, are strong points against making any very dangerous precedent.

Mr. HALE thought that the report of the Committee contemplated the subsequent proceedings. He paid a high compliment to the talent and ability of the Judiciary Committee, and we ought to expect from them a full and explicit report.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said charges of the gravest kind were brought against the applicant for the Senatorship from Oregon, which, if true, certainly unfit him for a seat on this floor. He did not think that any man who would utter such language, or entertain such views as charged, could ever purge himself from distoyalty by taking the oath. Mr. DIXON read from the affidavits.

Mr. NESMITH called attention to some of the evidence, in which it was said that Mr. STARKE spoke of the Palmetto flag, &c., but this is said to have been in December, 1860, long before the secession of any State was known in Oregon.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) did not think loyalty a qualification deduced from the provision for taking the oath. Taking the oath is a matter with a man's own conscience. He thought we could not go behind the Constitution, but must admit the applicant, and then, if disloyal, expel him.

Pending the question, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the House took up the Senate joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. DUPONT, and the officers and men under his command, for the decisive and splendid victory at Port Royal in November last, also, the Senate's resolution of thanks of Congress to the army and navy for, under the providence of Almighty God, the series of brilliant victories over the enemy, and in behalf of the Union and the Constitution. Both passed.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Fortification bill.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.), from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the United States Note bill with the Senate's amendments and some modifications. On his motion it was made the special order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New York, (Rep.), reported a bill to equalize the grade of the officers of the Navy.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union), introduced a bill for the better accommodation of the law of prizes.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that the Commissioner of Public Buildings, order the public buildings to be illuminated on Saturday evening, the 22d inst., in honor of the recent victories obtained by the Army and Navy of the United States.

Mr. WASHBURNE introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted;

Resolved, As a mark of respect for the memory of the brave men who have been killed, and sympathy for those who have been wounded in the recent victories of our arms in South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Missouri and Virginia, as well as a testimonial of the profound admiration of the members of this House for the persistent and undaunted courage of all the officers and soldiers, sailors and marines engaged, and who have achieved lore themselves, and conferred upon the country, imperishable honor and renown, that this House do now adjourn.

Disturbance at a Lecture in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

A lecture, to-night, at the Maryland Institute was the occasion of an exciting demonstration of Union feeling. Rev. Mr. FUOIT, while delivering a lecture, branched off on political affairs. Alluding to the test oath proposed by the Legislature for clergymen, he said, while he was a Union man, he would suffer martyrdom before he would submit to such an oath; adding, "If this be treason, make the most of it." The audience was immediately greatly excited, and all sorts of noises were made. Cheers were offered for the Union, &c., and groans for the speaker. The lecturer was compelled to desist, and the audience dispersed.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 17.

Arrived, ship *Ringleader*, Boston. Sailed, ship *George Lee*, Hong Kong; bark *Emperor*, Shanghai.

Great rejoicing over the fall of Fort Donelson is the order of the day.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

In the Senate resolutions complimentary to Gen. SCOTT were eloquently advocated by Senator RANDOLPH, and passed.

In the House the bill to incorporate the Central American Transit Company, with a capital of five millions, was passed to a third reading.

An Elevator Burned.

HAMILTON, C. W., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Great Western Elevator here was burned this afternoon, together with 28,000 bushels of grain.

Fire at Frankford, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The machine shops of the Frankford Arsenal are on fire.

The America Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The mails per the *America* will close at 9 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not take her departure for Halifax and Liverpool until about noon.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Capital stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	67,588,000
Specie	8,411,000
Due from other Banks	8,316,000
Due to other Banks	9,653,700
Deposits	22,035,000
Circulation	6,409,000

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The Rebels Silent About the Fort Donelson Victory—The Harriet Lane, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 17, *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

A flag of truce brought over to-day a lady from Norfolk, but no newspapers.

We understand that the Norfolk *Day Book* this morning makes no mention of the surrender of Fort Donelson, but represents that the contest is still going on.

Nothing additional has been received from Savannah.

The United States gunboat *Harriet Lane* arrived from Washington during last night. Although fired at on her passage down the Potomac, but one shot struck her, slightly injuring her wheel-house.

A contraband came in from the camp beyond Great Bethel to-day, having started on Saturday night. He brings no information of value.

A severe rain-storm has prevailed since morning, and there are now no signs of the weather clearing up. The wind is north.

The *Stars and Stripes*, the *Jersey Blue*, and other steamers for Hatteras are still detained here.

MOVEMENTS OF BURNSIDE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 16—5 P. M.

I learn by flag of truce that a telegram was received in Norfolk this morning from Memphis, admitting that Fort Donelson had been captured by the United States forces yesterday, and that some 15,000 men were taken prisoners, including officers of high rank.

A report to the effect that the city of Savannah had been taken by Commodore DUPONT, was also current in the South.

BUANPION is said to be moving up in the direction of Suffolk, Va., where the Southern and Southwestern Railroads meet, thus cutting off the rebel communication with Norfolk. The rebels acknowledge that "their war-dog is dead."

Gen. BEAUREGARD was on his way to Fort Donelson at last accounts, and fears are entertained for his safety.

The Union feeling is developing itself all over the South, and the rebel Government is openly denounced in almost every village.

The troops here are very anxious to move and have a hand in the battles of the Union before the war is all over.

Suffolk is a village nineteen miles from Norfolk, and at the junction of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, connecting Norfolk with Weldon, and the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad, connecting with Richmond by way of Petersburgh—EDS.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator FOOTE and lady stopped in this City several hours yesterday, on their way home from Washington.

Capt. Van Alstine and Samuel R. Knox, of the United States Navy; Major Underwood, of the United States Army; M. Sleete, Epifanio Aguiese, and Hilarion Aguiese, of New-Mexico, and E. Jones and L. S. Hammond, of Cape Vincent, are at the Astor House.

Gen. James, of Rhode Island; Col. Lord, of Camp Griffin, Va., R. W. Chapin, of Springfield; Major N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, and E. Church and M. Warner, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Colt, J. S. Rarey, the celebrated tamer of equine spirits, of Ohio; Benjamin F. Thurston, of Rhode Island; M. R. Marston, U. S. A., O. M. Oviatt, of Cleveland, and W. Homes, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut. Vergaradec, of the French Imperial Navy, and Maj. Jones, from Washington, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. D. B. St. John, of Newburgh, and Capt. Stevenson, of H. B. M. Army, stationed in Canada, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Col. Fletcher Webster, of Boston, and Rev. C. E. Robinson, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Sudden Death of Col. Samuel Pruyn.

From the Albany Journal of Last Evening.

Our citizens were startled this morning by the announcement that Col. SAMUEL PRUYN was dead. The announcement came with paralyzing suddenness to those who met him in his usual robust health and spirits, last evening—rejoicing with his fellow-citizens over the good news brought to us from the seat of war. No man was happier, or seemed more likely to pass on healthfully into a green old age.

Col. PRUYN was one of our most esimable citizens. Descended from a family which has been identified with the city from a period long anterior to the Revolution, no man was better acquainted with its local history, or with the men or incidents of the past. He was himself, in all his habits, thoughts and associations, an Albanian—linking the past with the present, and partaking of the highest and noblest qualities of both periods.

Although greatly absorbed by business cares from early manhood, as merchant, Bank Director, Supervisor, Inspector of the Penitentiary from its inception, and the prudent guardian of his own large estate, he devoted many hours of every day to the careful study of standard literature. He was profound in chronology, history and biography, and his library is adorned with many of the most and rarest works in these several departments. Those who shared his literary tastes will miss him.

Mr. PRUYN leaves a large family to weep over his sudden decease.

The cause and manner of his death is unknown. It has been his custom to spend his evenings in his office, which is detached, by the space of the garden, from his dwelling. Last evening Mrs. PRUYN was from home, at the sick bed of a niece dangerously ill. She remained there during the night, and other members of the family supposed that he had, as usual, come in from his office and retired. Nothing different was known until this morning, when one of the servants discovered the dead body at the foot of the stairs leading up from the garden to the house. He had fallen heavily, for his nose was broken and his face lacerated. Whether he merely slipped and fell, and so received fatal injury, or fell in an apoplectic fit, is a mystery. During the day, he had complained of a slight headache, but deemed it so trifling as to require no assistance. All that is known is, that he is dead—having reached his 63d year.

EX-GOVERNOR PENNINGTON'S DEATH.—Some painful and distorted rumors having gained currency—to the effect that Gov. PENNINGTON'S death was caused by poison—it is proper to explain what was at first intended not to mention. During his last moments, sulphate of quinine was prescribed in frequent doses. It was sent for, but the effect was so contrary to what was intended, that inquiries were immediately made at the druggist's (BADORA'S,) resulting in a frank confession by the clerk, that he had, through mistake, substituted *morphine* for quinine! Of course efforts were made to counteract the effect, but they were all unavailing; and the careless misfortune is deemed only to have hastened but not produced the fatal result, which the physicians believe would have speedily occurred at any rate. It was to this cause that the profound and insensible stupor into which he was thrown was due, and the incident should serve as a fearful warning to druggists in their delicate duty of preparing prescriptions. It is needless to add that the clerk is greatly distressed by his thoughtless blunder, and is probably at this moment suffering as severe a punishment from his own conscience, as any one could wish him to endure.—*Newark Advertiser, Feb. 18.*

[Advertisement.]

Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food, and drenching rains will make sad havoc with the strongest; therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. Only 25 cents per pot.

[Advertisement.]

Notwithstanding the dreadful walking yesterday, Barnum's Museum was crowded again with bright eyes and smiling faces. Commodore NUTT was the attraction.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR—Little doing. Buyers and sellers 10c.@15c. apart. WHEAT quiet, and ½c. lower; sales at 79½c. for No. 1. Corn easier. Mess PORK, $11. GRASS SEEDLOERS and HAMS, 2½c.@3½c. HOGS—Dressed, brisk demand, and 10c.@20c. higher; sales at $3 25@$3 50. LIVE, 10c. higher; sales at $2 58. *Receipts*—3,600 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bush. Wheat, 23,000 bush. Corn, 300 live Hogs, 1,700 dressed. Exchange unaltered; gold unsettled, nominal 3@4.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

BARLEY in active demand: sales 6,000 bushels; Railroad lots, 76c.; two-rowed, 80c.; four-rowed, 81c. for Canada East; 20,000 bushels Chicago, No. 1, and Iowa, to arrive by canal, on private terms. DRESSED HOGS $4 75@$4 87 for State, and $4 50@$4 62 for Michigan. TIMOTHY—Sales 100 bags Western, at $2 25 ₱ bush.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 18—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Capt. Warsaw and lady, Mr. Wagner, A. Frewen, Mr. Huguenet, C. R. Maturin, Charles J. Smith, Mr. Keernan, Mr. Mayer, James D. Smyth, Samuel S. Drury, Mr. Beadle, lady and Miss Beadle, Master Wily and sister, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Grant, Mr. Richardson, W. Woodward, W. Crooks, Wm. Brown, Mr. Roberts, George Hughes and lady, Miss Franklin, Mme. Deschaux, Mrs. Sm

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3249. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE FORT DONELSON VICTORY.

Congratulatory Order from Gen. Halleck.

Upward of Six Thousand of the Prisoners Arrived at Cairo.

UNION SENTIMENTS AMONG THEM.

Two More Full Regiments Captured on Tuesday.

THE ARMAMENT OF THE FORT.

Further Interesting Particulars of the Battle.

HOW THE PRISONERS WILL BE DISPOSED OF

Gov. Harris Reported to Have Ordered Tennesseeans to Lay Down their Arms.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The following order will appear in the morning papers of to-morrow:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19, 1862.

The Major-General commanding the Department congratulates Flag-Officer FOOTE, Brig.-Gen. GRANT, and the brave officers and men under their command, on the recent brilliant victories on the Tennessee and Cumberland. The war is not ended. Prepare for new conflicts and new victories! Troops are concentrating from every direction! We shall soon have an army which will be irresistible! The Union Flag must be restored everywhere, and the enthralled Union men in the South, must be set free! The soldiers and sailors of the Great West are ready and willing to do this. The time and place have been determined on! Victory and glory await the brave!

By command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

N. H. MCLEAN, Assistant Adj't-General.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

A large number of rebel prisoners were brought down yesterday, who belonged on the Cumberland River, and as they passed their homes they looked wistfully for some face for recognition.

Many were under the impression that they would be paroled, but when they found they were to be sent North, they were ready to take any oath.

Two-thirds of the prisoners manifest a desire to return to their allegiance, and some acknowledge that they had been humbugged into their present unfortunate position.

Six thousand prisoners have already arrived here, and others will be brought down as soon as transportation can be procured.

The following is a special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*:

FORT DONELSON, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Two more regiments were captured to-day to the east of the intrenchments.

A number of rebel troops have come in, and *delivered themselves up.*

About 12,000 stand of small arms have been taken.

Many of the rebel troops destroyed their arms, and large numbers were thrown into the river.

There are two water batteries to the fort. The upper one has a heavy rifled gun, thirty-two-pound bore, and two thirty-two-pounder carronades. The lower battery contains eight thirty-two pounders and one ten-inch columbiad, mounted in embrasures.

Twelve hundred boxes of beef, and a large amount of other provisions, have also been found.

All of to-day has been occupied in embarking the prisoners, gathering up the stores and munitions, and burying the dead.

There are a great number of dead rebels still unburied.

Capt. LAYONS, Aid to Gen. GRANT, goes to Clarksville to-morrow, under a flag of truce, with the bodies of two Colonels, and to effect the exchange of wounded prisoners who have been sent to Nashville by the rebels.

TAYLOR'S Battery was charged on five times on Saturday, and each time the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter.

It is currently reported that Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, has ordered all Tennesseeans to lay down their arms.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

It is believed now that a portion of the rebel prisoners will be sent to Alton, and others to Chicago, Fort Wayne and Detroit.

Troops are continually arriving and departing for the seat of war. It is believed that, if permitted to do so, *many of the rebel prisoners would gladly take up arms on the side of the Union.* Numbers of the privates declare that they have seen enough of seeesaion. The officers, however, are generally very morose, and bitter in their expressions against the North.

In addition to the killed and wounded previously reported are the Forty-fifth Illinois Commissary and Sergeant TRAVERSE, killed; Lieut.-Col. MALTBY, bsll in the leg; Lieut. BOYCE, CORNELIUS SHAY, GEORGE PAPPLETON, wounded.

REPORTS FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The Chicago *Tribune's* correspondent, in giving a description of the battle at Fort Donelson, says that when Col. CRAFT'S brigade, which had been ordered to reinforce Gen. MCCLERNAND, came up in the rear of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois and Twenty-fifth Kentucky, these regiments were lying down, and firing over the crest of a hill. They rose, and not knowing whether the force in their rear was friend or foe, the Twenty-fifth Kentucky, supposing them to be rebels, poured in a volley which did terrible execution, and was sufficient to throw the entire brigade into disorder at once, which was almost a panic. Some threw away their guns and equipments, and fled immediately. The woods were filled with stragglers; some even fled to Fort Henry. The enemy improved the importunity, and advanced upon SCHWARTZ'S and DRESSER'S Batteries, capturing five guns, and taking posseasion of Gen. MCCLERNAND'S headquarters, driving our forces nearly a mile and a half. Instead, however, of adhering to their supposed intentions to escape, the rebels resolved to follow up their advantage by pursuit. At this juncture, Gen. WALLACE'S Division was thrown in front, and took a position on a ridge, with TAYLOR'S battery in the centre of the road. The rebels formed on the ridge which Gen. MCCLERNAND had occupied, and, flushed with success, moved forward. As soon as they came in range, TAYLOR opened on them with grape, canister and shell, causing the rebels to quail and come to a halt, and as the infantry advanced they began to fall back, and we recovered the ground previously lost.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

About 5,000 infantry, two or three batteries of artillery, a large number of mules and wagons, an immense quantity of stores, &c., left to-day for the Cumberland.

Gen. POPE and Staff left this evening for Cairo.

About 900 Fort Donelson prisoners, including some 40 officers, arrived to-day, and will be forwarded to some point East.

The sick and wounded from Fort Donelson will be returned to their own State as far as possible. Quite a number arrived here to-day, and were sent to the Central Hospital.

In order that nothing may occur to mar the pleasure of the contemplated celebration of Washington's birth-day, the Provost Marshal has ordered that all drinking saloons be closed from sunrise of Saturday till sunrise of Monday.

The Provost Marshal also orders that no pig or bar lead shall be shipped from this port hereafter, without special permit from his office.

LATEST FROM FORT DONELSON

FORT DONELSON, Monday, Feb. 17.

The great fire which was seen up the river from this point last night was caused by the burning of the Tennessee Rolling Mills, four miles from here, by our gunboats. The works had been used by the rebels in the manufacture of shot and shell, and other war material. It was an extensive concern.

Gen. GRANT has promulgated a most stringent order against plundering from the inhabitants, also against stealing property taken in battle.

Before surrendering, the rebels threw most of their late mails into the river. Col. MARKLAND, Postal Director, however, succeeded in seizing a number of mail-bags and some outside letters, supposed to contain important information.

FLOYD'S Brigade, fearing they might be taken, threw all their arms into the river. The crews of the gunboats are now engaged fishing them out.

Capt. DIXON, the rebel Chief of Artillery and the engineer who constructed the fortifications, was killed in the bombardment of Friday in one of his own batteries.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

The Investment of the Fort, and the First Day's Fighting.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

CAMP NEAR FORT DONELSON, Thursday, 3 o'clock A. M., Feb. 13, 1862.

The advance guard of the Bohemian Brigade took its departure from Fort Henry, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and after a most tedious and tiresome tramp over an abominable road, relieved by a short ride on some artillery horses, arrived within four miles of Donelson, when the sound of firing was heard, and we concluded to push on, on foot, in order not to be too late for what, with exquisite irony, is termed "the fun."

Going within a mile and a half of Donelson, we found various companies of our artillery, infantry and cavalry desiring to post themselves in the situations assigned them, but which they could not discover. They marched and countermarched, went up hill and down hill, and all were extremely desirous of knowing where Donelson was—a question no one could answer.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, CURTIS F. GILBERT, and myself had become separated from the rest of the Bohemians, and thinking the battle might soon begin, wished to find a position that commanded a view of the fort and the river. We were given various directions, but after wandering through bottoms, and climbing up hills, we could see nothing of the fort, and began to conclude that there was no such thing, when we encountered the Dover Road, and learned that the Fort and outworks could be seen from a point thereon.

The road between Henry and Donelson, I may remark, is at this end through ravines and hollows, and over high hills, and at no point can one see to any distance before or behind him. In roaming about as a pedestrian, seeking a battle under difficulties, we encountered several human habitations, deserted by every one save women, a few slaves and old men.

The women were all in a great state of nervous excitement and alarm, and thought their houses would be burned, and their throats cut; but after talking with some of our officers, and being treated with respect and courtesy, they concluded the Federalists were not half so bad as they had been represented. Indeed, they declared if their own people—the Secessionists—had been as considerate as ours, they would have no cause to complain.

The entire region is stripped of arms of every kind, and most of the men have either run away, or are in the rebel army. One who travels in the South at this time must see that the Confederacy has, for months past, been straining every nerve, and that all their possible resources are in the field. The rebels have no recuperative power, and they know it. They cannot rally again; they have staked everything on the hazard of the die they have thrown; they must win or perish, and this desperate issue has given them the energy and strength they have displayed thus far in the rebellion.

The settlements in the vicinity of Donelson are very few, but the people seem to be well-supplied with provisions and poultry, and what may be considered in comfortable circumstances. Dover, the capital of Stewart County, a town of some eight or nine hundred inhabitants in ordinary times, is about a mile above the fort, and at this period, I understand, nearly deserted.

The women and old men complain bitterly of the war, and are at an entire loss to understand the cause of it. They say they were prosperous and happy as they desired before the present troubles, and cannot comprehend what is meant by the "wrongs of the South." They ardently desire the restoration of peace on any terms, and declare their hatred of the promoters and leaders of the rebellion. As they are women, and privileged to say what they choose, it may be supposed there is some sincerity in their sentiments.

I have mentioned that we had learned the Dover road lead to within a certain distance of Donelson, and we were soon on the way thither, but not before the sun had set. We went outside of our lines through a piece of woods, and could see the enemy working at their redoubt, not more than a quarter of a mile distant, and hear them talking. "D—n the nigger-stealing Yankees," greeted our ears several times; "we'll give them h—l to-morrow." The morrow has come, and their threat will soon be determined.

While we were standing on the spot, looking toward the fortifications, a mounted picket rode up and told us we were in great danger; that, dressed in citizens' attire, we were liable, especially so near dusk, to be mistaken by either side for the enemy, and have a bullet sent through our corporeal cerements; and that, had he not heard we had proceeded in that direction from our cavalry, he would himself have sent a noiseless messenger after us.

The pickets thereupon took us in charge and conveyed us within our lines, advising us to be more cautious in future, if we had any notion of furnishing correspondence to the newspapers.

The moon was soon above the horizon, and the night as beautiful and Spring-like as the day. By this time the different brigades and regiments all had their positions, and the camp-fires were lighted on the hillsides, and preparations made for preparing a simple meal and bivouacking as best they might.

The fort is said to be entirely surrounded, so that, in the event of a defeat, the rebels cannot retreat in order or disorder; but I am somewhat skeptical on this point, as the Secessionists have an aptitude for flight and escape that closely approximates to genius.

The fort is, I am informed, naturally surrounded on three sides, the back water of the Cumberland bounding it on the north and south. It is on a considerable elevation, but the number of its guns or the strength of its force is not known. I have learned that the rebels have a large number of heavy cannon, and that they are about 20,000 strong; that they thoroughly understand what would be the disastrous effect of their defeat, and are resolved to resist to the last. Most of the information circulated in regard to the fort is conjecture, little being actually known of its strength or resources.

The gunboats had not arrived last night, but were expected this morning. If they do not come then, Gen. GRANT will wait for them until noon, and at that hour open the attack with the land forces. There was occasional firing yesterday afternoon from our batteries, but the Fort did not reply; and our troops slept last night securely within easy shelling distance of Donelson, and had the rebels known it, they could readily have created a disturbance and havoc in the camps.

About one o'clock in the afternoon a skirmish occurred on the Dover road, about a mile and a half from the Fort, between our pickets and those of the enemy; and the latter was driven in with the loss of three men killed and four wounded, while we had four wounded.

The night passed very quietly, and without the least incident, our men sleeping on their arms. Gen. GRANT made his headquarters in the farm-house of an old North Carolina woman, (where I am now writing,) and all are awaiting the great battle which will probably open about 9 o'clock this morning—the gunboats no doubt commencing the siege. The army seems greatly afraid the gunboats will finish the work without its cooperation, as they did at Henry, and I have heard many emphasised desires that the land forces may be enabled to take part in the battle. I have rarely seen men more impatient and vexed than those on the road yesterday afternoon when they heard the firing in the vicinity, and they could with difficulty be prevented from breaking ranks and hurrying to what they conceived to be the scene of action.

Our soldiers all seem in good spirits, and anxious for the fight to-day. The tents are silent, the camp-fires are extinguished, and the troops sleeping as soundly as if they had never thought of danger, or dreamed of the approaching battle.

LATER.

THURSDAY, Feb. 13—3½ P. M.

The gunboats, it is thought, began to fire this morning about 8 o'clock, and our batteries opened on the outworks of the fort from the hill, while the different regiments were posted in various localities surrounding Donelson.

It was soon discovered the gunboats had not arrived, and the fire from our batteries, the fort, the Sharpshooters, and several of the regiments continued at intervals until this afternoon.

The battle is over for the day, and we have lost, perhaps, seven or eight killed, and forty or forty-five wounded. I have no time for particulars, as a courier is just leaving. What damage we have done to the rebels is unknown.

The fight will probably be resumed to-morrow, but at present all is uncertain. The general question is, "Where are the gunboats, and why is the fort silent?"

THE FIRST DAY'S FIGHTING—STRENGTH OF THE FORT—REBEL AND FEDERAL LOSSES—THE GUNBOATS NOT PRESENT.

CAMP HALLECK, NEAR FORT DONELSON, STEWART COUNTY, TENN., Thursday Night, Feb. 13, 1862.

A courier is just leaving, and I have only time to say that the siege began this morning at Fort Donelson, about 8 o'clock, the sole gunboat taking part being the *Conestoga*. Why the others did not arrive is a mystery no one can solve.

Further reinforcements were received last night, it is said, at Donelson, and there are now 20,000 men, report says, within the fort. The fort incloses some fifteen acres, and the outer intrenchments a square mile. Gens. PILLOW, BUCKNER, FLOYD and JOHNSTON are at Donelson, and feel their cause will be desperate if they lose this battle.

Donelson is very strongly fortified, and has a very advantageous position, as it cannot be reached except in two or three places by anything but heavy artillery.

There were but one or two points in this vicinity from which the fort is visible, and the high hills and woods render the use of cannon very uncertain.

An attempt was made to storm the breastworks about 11 o'clock this morning, by the Seventeenth and Forty-ninth Illinois; and though they fought desperately, they were repulsed with considerable loss.

The First Missouri and other batteries were planted on the adjacent hills and fired during the day. The Sharpshooters—Col. BUFORD'S Battalion—did good service, and it is supposed many of the rebels were killed.

Our loss is said to be about 20 killed and some 150 to 200 wounded. Few officers were seriously hurt. Col. MORGAN, of the Forty-ninth Illinois, was badly wounded in the hip, and Capt. MENDELL of the Seventh Illinois, was killed. A number of the Lieutenants were wounded.

If the batteries had been placed where the storming was made, it is thought the breastworks might have been carried.

At this hour the different camps are so far apart, and everything is so confused that no accurate details can be given. Exaggerated statements have been made of the loss from the enemy, but the number I have mentioned is believed to be nearly correct.

Many of the soldiers declare they saw a black flag flying from the fort, but their story is not believed.

Some of the wounded and all of the soldiers will suffer a good deal to night, as the weather has turned cold, and a heavy rain is falling.

I will write you particulars as soon as possible. The battle will probably be resumed to-morrow, and it is hoped the other gunboats will by that time have arrived.

No doubt we shall have a very hard fight, as the fort is much stronger than it was supposed to be.

Our entire force is not over eighteen thousand men.

JUNIUS.

EVACUATION OF CLARKSVILLE.

The Rebel Forces Retiring to Nashville.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

A dispatch from the Cumberland River says Clarksville is being evacuated, and the rebels going to Nashville.

PROBABLE EVACUATION OF COLUMBUS.

The Rebels Believed to be Destroying their Fortifications There.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated Cairo' Feb. 18, says:

Col. BUFORD, with a small force, went down the river on a reconnoitering expedition to-day. When within a few miles of Columbus, heavy cannonading was heard, not, however, with any degree of regularity.

On moving across the river, where he could obtain a view of the place, he discovered a heavy cloud of smoke, covering a large space.

Col. BUFORD believes that the solution of the affair is that the rebels are dismounting their guns, and blowing up their magazine, preparatory to evacuating the place.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Gov. CURTIN has been strongly urged to issue a proclamation recommending the suspension of all business on the 22d of February, and though disposed to acquiesce, decided not to do so, on account of the short notice and consequent inevitable financial embarrassment that would arise by notes falling due. He, however, issued the following general order:

The victories which have lately crowned the army of the Union and Constitution are deserving of special notice by the loyal people of the State. No fitter occasion could offer to celebrate the success of our arms, and the loyalty and bravery of our soldiers and sailors, than the Birthday of the Father of his Country. In commemoration of these glorious events in the history of the nation, it is ordered that all military organizations within the Commonwealth shall parade on Saturday next, and, at 12 o'clock M., fire a National salute.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief.

The Governor has accepted the invitation extended by Mayor HENRY, of Philadelphia, to be present and participate in the military celebration to take place there.

Capt. J. H. NEILL, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, formerly commanded by Brig.-Gen. BIDDLE.

ARREST OF SECESSIONISTS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

S. S. WILLS, the publisher, and THOMAS S. PIGOTT, editor of the notorious rebel sheet, *The South*, were arrested yesterday and taken to Fort McHenry.

MORE GOOD NEWS.

The Death-Blow of the Rebellion in Missouri.

CAPTURE OF PRICE AND HIS STAFF.

The Official Announcement from Gen. Halleck to Gen. McClellan.

The Rebel Army Cut Up and Scattered.

PRISONERS AND WAR MATERIAL CAPTURED.

The Stars and Stripes Flying in Arkansas.

The following important dispatch was received in Washington yesterday:

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 19—10½ A. M.

To Major-Gen. McClellan:

Geo. CURTIS has captured Gen. PRICE; Col. DORSEY, Col. CASS and Capt. JROUZ, of Gen. PRICE'S Staff.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

A dispatch had previously been received announcing that Gen. CURTIS was in Arkansas, in pursuit, picking up detachments of Gen. PRICE'S men, and portions of his material.

THE NATIONAL FLAG IN ARKANSAS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Monday, Feb. 17.

Gen. CURTIS has driven the rebels away beyond the Arkansas line.

At ten o'clock, Sunday night, we were sixty-nine miles south of Springfield.

The National Flag now floats in Arkansas.

Several skirmishes had taken place in the defiles of the mountains. We had six wounded, and the enemy sixteen killed and a large number wounded.

We have bagged a large number of prisoners.

A messenger says that we are only a short distance behind the main body of Gen. PRICE, and we would chase him up the next morning.

There is a great abundance of forage and provisions on the route, except flour.

A train of sugar and beans starts forward from here to-night.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Brig.-Gen. Price, Son of Sterling Price, and other Rebel Officers Taken Prisoners.

SEDALIA, Mo., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Brig.-Gen. PRICE, a son of STERLING PRICE, Col. PHELPS, Major CROSS and Capt. CROSBY, were captured near Warsaw on Sunday night, and brought to this place. The prisoners were captured by Capt. STEBBS, of the Eighth Iowa Regiment. They had some 500 recruits with them for Old Price in charge, but they had just crossed the Osage River, and as Capt. STEBBS had but a small force he did not follow them.

GENERALS MCCLELLAN AND HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Several reports having gained currency through newspapers, relative to Generals MCCLELLAN and HALLECK, which are calculated to mislead the public and create misunderstandings and jealousies, the *Republican* announces, by authority of Gen. HALLECK, that he has at all times received the most hearty cooperation from Gen. MCCLELLAN, and that in all military operations of this Department he has had the advice and approval of the General-in-Chief. The two Generals are in almost constant communication by telegraph.

THE REBELLION BREAKING UP.

Mr. Faulkner Declares Secession to be a Failure.

The Virginia Militia Deserting by Hundreds.

FAIRFAX, Md., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

On Saturday night, at a complimentary dinner tendered to Hon. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, at Martinsburgh, Va., that gentleman, in a speech, said in effect, that *the policy of secession, as it had been carried out, was a failure.* It had been accompanied with an unnecessary waste of life, the best blood of the South and immense sacrifice of property. If this course was persisted in, it would pile ruin on ruin. The public sentiment of Western Virginia was opposed to it. He also intimated that he had no affiliation with those who wished the present war to continue.

His remarks were acquiesced in by the large audience present, and he had no doubt but they reflected the true sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of the upper counties of the Potomac.

News received here that Gen. PAICA, his staff and whole army have been captured, has set the city and camps in a furor of joy.

Reports from usually reliable sources say between 300 and 400 of the Berkley County militia have deserted in a body and are *en route* to cross the Potomac and join our ranks.

KEY WEST AND PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Gunboat Connecticut—Another Valuable Prize—Rumors About the Attack on Savannah—The City Probably Captured, &c.

The United States steam gunboat *Connecticut*, Commander MAXWELL WOODHULL, from Key West and Port Royal, leaving the latter place at noon of the 16th inst., arrived here, by way of Fortress Monroe, last night.

She brings a large mail, and 175 passengers, among whom are Commander HENRY FRENCH, late of the United sloop-of-war *Preble*, and the crew of the schooner *Major Barbour*, from Havana, which vessel was captured by the *De Soto* in Barrataria Bay, and a prize crew put on board.

Among her passengers are also Lieuts. John Hurlbut and John E. Colville; Sergeants A. J. Spalding and D. C. Smith; Corporals W. S. Hartley and S. W. Titherty, from the Ninety-first New-York State Volunteers, who are on recruiting service.

She has on board twenty-five prisoners from Cedar Keys and Hatteras Inlet.

The *Connecticut* brings the body of Lieut. MARCY, Captain of the United States ship *Vincennes*, who was accidentally killed at the Southwest Pass, by the recoil of a howitzer which he was firing.

Nothing important had transpired at Port Royal since the sailing of the *Matanzas*.

On the day the *Connecticut* left, rumors were circulating to the effect that Savannah would certainly be captured in two or three days.

The National forces had taken possession of the Island De Florian, in the Savannah River, upon which a battery was being erected.

Our gunboats had so far succeeded as to cut off communication between Fort Pulaski and Savannah, and a rebel steamer belonging to Com. TATNALL'S fleet had been captured.

The following is a list of officers attached to the *Connecticut:*

Commander, MAXWELL WOODHULL; Executive Officer, Bushwood B. Taylor; Acting Masters, C. P. Marshman, J. J. Leinnecken, and G. E. Hill; Assistant Surgeon, S. D. Flagg, Jr.; Acting Assistant Paymaster, P. W. Ames; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Alex. McCausland; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, J. H. Ames, Elisha Marten, S. Crolius; Paymaster's Clerk, G. L. Mead; Acting Master's Mates, John Daly, W. H. Mead, H. D. Wetmore, J. Roberts, A. B. Langworthy, J. P. Jones; Acting Carpenter, J. P. Carter; Gunner, S. A. Parkhurst.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Sailing of Vessels with Supplies for the Burnside Expedition—Gen. Burnside still at Edenton, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 18, via BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.

The steamer *Stars and Stripes* sailed for Hatteras this forenoon, with a full cargo of ammunition.

The schooner *Exertion* is also loading with ammunition, and will probably get off in the morning.

The steamer *Connecticut* arrived from Port Royal this afternoon, which place she left on the 15th instant.

The *Connecticut* brings no news, except that the operations against Savannah were still going on.

A flag of truce carried several passengers to Norfolk this morning, but no news was brought back.

Gen. BURNSIDE'S forces still occupy Edenton, and have thrown out pickets some six or eight miles. No mention is made of any further advance.

The steamers *Thomas Jefferson* and *Baltimore* have sailed for Hatteras, the latter with a cargo of ammunition.

The *Jersey Blue* sailed this afternoon with two hundred and fifty troops from Annapolis.

REBEL REPORTS OF BURNSIDE'S MOVEMENTS.

THE FIGHT AT ROANOKE ISLAND, ETC.

The *Day Book* appropriates a half column to further particulars of the fight at Roanoke Island. It states that:

"Pork Point Battery was under the command of Major HILL, and although the enemy directed most of their firing against it, yet, at the end of the first day's fight, only one man was killed and three wounded. During the night the enemy landed a force, estimated at from eight to ten thousand, and at 8 o'clock the next morning, (Saturday,) commenced moving forward, when our artillery stationed on the main road beyond the swamp, opened fire with artillery from three pieces, which consisted of one 24-pound howitzer, one 12-pound and one 6-pound field-piece. They were in charge of Lieut. WILLIAM SELDEN, Lieut. KENNEY, and a Captain whose name we could not obtain. The guns were managed with great skill and bravery, and nobly poured forth volley after volley for the space of three hours, when Federal troops brought three of their mountain howitzers to bear upon the work, but the Confederates stood until all their ammunition was gone. In the meantime the vessels of the enemy opened fire with their Dahlgren guns, which, however, did but slight execution. As for the Wier Point battery, it did not fire more than four shots, as its position was too remote to work effectively. The aggregate killed on the Confederate side was but ten, as follows: Capt. O. JENNINGS WISE, Capt. ROBERT COLES, Lieut. WILLIAM B. SELDEN, and seven privates.

Gen. WISE sent a flag of truce to Roanoke Island, which was soon returned with the bodies of the killed, and they were brought up in the steamer *Arrow.*

We learn from a gentleman who left there on Thursday evening, that Elizabeth City had thirty buildings burned, amongst which were two hotels. He says, of his own personal knowledge, the place was fired by its own citizens.

The Federals have succeeded in taking twenty-five hundred prisoners. They confess a loss of three hundred killed, amongst whom were two principal colonels, and other prominent officers."

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Norfolk *Day Book* says:

"Our total loss during the battle of Roanoke Island was eight killed and thirty wounded, as follows:

Richmond Blues—Killed: Capt. O. JENNINGS WISE, private Wm. H. Bennett. Wounded: Lieut. Frederick Carter, shoulder; Sergeant George W. Jarvis, side; privates William Ruskell, Frank Johnston, H. Adler and Francis Gamble, each wounded in the leg, not dangerously.

Capt. Coles' Company—Killed: Capt. Robert Coles. Wounded: Private Thomas, neck; private Bishop, shoulder, and three others, names not ascertained.

McCulloch Rangers—Killed: Private Dotson. Wounded: Private Daly, body, and private Collum.

Captain Morris' Company—Wounded: Private Robinson, knee.

Captain Swann's Company—Wounded: Lieut. Potier, leg, and two privates, slightly.

Captain Dickinson's Company—Wounded: Lieut. Edgar Miller, shoulder.

Capt. WISE, at the time he was wounded, was in command of a battalion, composed of the Blues and the Green Mountain Guards."

FROM GEN. WISE'S COMMAND.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Saturday, says: "On Thursday, at 3 o'clock, six of the gunboats (side-wheel steamers) of the enemy appeared off the mouth of the Albemarle and Currituck Canal, and fired a few cannon-shot at the camp of Gen. WISE, then at the bridge, a mile or so distant. The General deemed it proper to withdraw towards Currituck Court-house, as he had no means of defence against the guns of the boats. This he did. Subsequently he ordered a further withdrawal to Great Bridge, in Norfolk County. A few of the enemy landed at the canal—say two or three hundred—but they did not leave the protection of the boats while observed. Gen. WISE had only some 1,200 men. HENNINGSEN'S batteries were not with him."

MOVEMENT AND DESIGNS OF THE NATIONALS.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* of Wednesday says:

"The Federal gunboats have passed up to Winton, the county seat of Hertford County, on the Chowan River. The Chowan is formed by the confluence of the Meherrin and Nottaway Rivers. The main branch of the Nottaway is the Black Water, which is crossed by the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, about half way between Weldon and Portsmouth, though rather nearer than the latter place. The Black Water is navigable up the railroad, as a steamer has been running regularly in connection with the railroad trains, although necessarily a small one, owing to the narrowness and crookedness of the srteam. The movements of the Lincolnite gunboats would seem to indicate a desire to force their way up as far as the Portsmouth road, so as either to obtain possession of it, or at least cut off communication by that line.

Although capable of doing much harm to the people resident on the shores of the sounds and the rivers emptying into them, it is evident that there would be no strategic end to be served that would repay the vast outlay of men and money that the Burnside Expedition has occasioned, unless either Norfolk is attacked or possession is obtained of some leading line of railroad, and therefore it is, we take it, that the attention of our authorities will be, or at least ought to be, directed to the protection of the lines of communication, especially of water communication, leading from the navigable waters of Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds in the direction of any of our public works. The Black Water, although deep, is so narrow and crooked that it might be stopped by trees felled across it."

The *Day Book* of Feb. 15 says:

"The Federal troops had all reembarked at Edenton and gone to some other point. At Elizabeth City, about thirty houses and two hotels were consumed. The Federal officers at Edenton had assured the people that they had not come to rob and harrass them; but while the officers were making this assurance and giving orders, the soldiers were filling the gunboats with cotton they found in the cotton-houses.

It was rumored that Elizabeth City had been evacuated by the Federal troops.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived from Currituck on Friday, that several of the Federal gunboats reached the canal on Thursday afternoon, about three o'clock, and commenced a fire of shot and shell on our men, who were engaged in barricading the canal. On Thursday fifty-nine Federal vessels were lying off Roanoke Island, and twenty had gone up the Albemarle Sound."

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

Speech of the Queen at the Opening of Parliament.

ALLUSION TO THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY

THE MINISTERIAL POLICY.

Mr. Adams Protests Against the Recent Declaration of Neutrality.

Important Financial Measures of France.

THE THRONE OF MEXICO.

Acceptance by Maximilian of the Crown.

PLANS OF THE ALLIES.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES REVIEWED.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

The screw-steamer *Kangaroo*, Capt. MCGUIGAN, which left Liverpool at noon on the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th instant, arrived here yesterday morning. The news is two days later than that brought by the *Edinburgh*.

The *Nashville* was seen on Monday evening, Feb. 3, by the steamer *Hammonia*, five miles outside the Needles, steaming from the Channel with all speed.

It was reported at Southampton that another large Federal steamer (the *Brooklyn* (?) was cruising off the Isle of Wight.

The Federal gunboat *Tuscarora* left Cowes on Thursday morning, Feb. 6, for the westward.

The Cork *Herald* says that a long paddle steamer with two funnels and three masts, was seen steaming slowly three miles east of Cape Clear on the 31st ult. She did not show any colors or name, and it was conjectured from the peculiarity of her movements that she was an American privateer.

The Boulogne *Messenger* says:

"Mr. Commissioner SLIDELL—that very expensive gentleman for England—arrived here by the *Prince Maude* on Thursday last. The wretched weather prevented many of the habitual attendants from being on the quay when the boat arrived, and those few who were there did not know that at least £1,000,000 was passing them in wet clothes and cold aspect. Mr. SLIDELL went direct to the station, and proceeded by the first train to Paris."

Mr. YANCEY went out as a passenger in the West India Mail steamer *Severn*, which sailed from Southampton, on the 3d, for St. Thomas.

In its Issue of the 5th, the London *Times* is emphatic in favor of non-intervention in the American question, or with the blockade. It says in regard to the latter:

"*If we ask the Federal States to let cotton come out of the Southern ports, it must be on the ground that blockades are no longer tolerable, and ought to be abolished, like privateering.* The partisans of this change in the law of war assert that the restriction on trade ought to relate only to goods contraband of war, and that at all times the ports of a belligerent State ought to be left open to neutrals, who should be free to trade just as in time of peace. *To such a doctrine we must give a firm opposition. The idea of abolishing blockade seems to us one that can only keep its place in a mind incapable of logical reasoning.* That two nations should struggle to overcome each other, and that yet each should find itself to interfere in no way with the trade which makes its enemy capable of resistance, seems to us an absurdity too great for serious discussion. The right of putting a stop to all the commerce of the enemy, whether by land or sea, is necessary to the carrying on of war, and can never be relinquished. Mr. COBDEN and those who think with him, seem to imagine that there is a great difference between the practice in the two cases; but it is certainly not so. All trade is prohibited to an enemy, whether by land or sea, and it would be as reasonable for our merchants to expect the Federals to allow their enemies to use the Charleston and Savannah Railroad for the purpose of internal traffic as to use the ports which it connects for the purpose of shipping cotton. *We, as a great naval Power, should be the last to demand what would be not only contrary to reason and justice, but to our own dearest interests.*"

Financial operations of much importance have just been arranged between the French Government and some English capitalists, foremost among whom are Messrs. BARING. The object is to sustain the Paris Bourse and to facilitate the proposed conversion of the 4½ per cent. stock. The French Government, it is stated, desire to borrow a sum, ranging, according to different reports, between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 sterling, but believed to be the former, from London capitalists, on the security of French Rentes, for a period of three months, with an option to the tenderers of an extension to six months. The rate of interest to be paid is 4 per cent., which, on a three months' loan, would be equivalent to 6 per cent., and it is to be stipulated that if the Bank minimum should in the interval be put up to 4 per cent. an additional 1 per cent. is to be paid from that day.

The *Times'* City Article says there can be little doubt the whole amount will be speedily furnished. The effect on this side is not expected to be much more than to prevent the anticipated reduction of the rate of discount to 2 per cent., unless the total should prove to be £4,000,000, and be drew on rapidly, instead of gradually, and even this would only lead to an approximation between the rates of the Bank of England and the Bank of France, which, at present, are respectively 2½ and 4½ per cent. Our capitalists, instead of making 2 per cent., by their balances, will make 6 per cent., owing to this sudden Paris demand, and trade will be saved the consequences of inflation.

The London *Shipping Gazette* states, on "the best authority," that the French Government had directed the Superior Council of Commerce to institute an inquiry into the operation of the French Navigation laws, with a view to important modifications and revisions.

Trade throughout France showed no improvement.

The Paris Flour market was unchanged, but domestic Wheat was rather dearer.

The Bourse had been firm, but closed dull and drooping at 71.40.

The Official Vienna *Gazette* publishes an article in which it states that the idea of the cession of Venetia would be "disgraceful, infamous and absurd."

The Spanish Ministry deny that any arrangements have been made for Mexico, and declare that the Mexicans will be free to choose their own Government.

The Paris *Moniteur* says that the Allies must complete their work by giving Mexico, in accordance with the wishes of the Mexican nation, a strong and durable Government.

France is to borrow from two to four millions of pounds of English capitalists for a brief period, to sustain the Bourse during the conversion of the 4½ per cents.

A Committee has been appointed by the Minister of

oreign Affairs for the regulation of the indemnity due from Mexico to France.

Señor LA FUENTE, Mexican Minister at Paris, will have no relations with M. THOUVENEL, but remain in Paris in a private capacity.

The Austrian Press continues strongly to protest against exchanging Venetia for the throne of Mexico.

The *Indépendance Belge* says that England accepts the monarchical candidature for Mexico on condi ion o the Mexicans freely consenting to it.

Correspondence is received saying that the *Sumter* is still lying at St. Roch with not funds enough to pay the expenses she has incurred.

The United States Consul has given a banquet a Cadiz to the former prisoners of the Sumter. The following toasts were given: "Peace to America," and "The Queen of Spain."

The Prussian Chambers will discuss the whole position of affairs in Germany. The Progressist Party have proposed several energetic resolutions on the German question.

The insurgents marching against Bucharest, fled on the approach of the Government troops. A mob of 150 peasants were surrounded and arrested.

The details of the Russian Government expenditures, &c., are as follows:

	Roubles.
National Debt	54,000,000
Imperial Household	5,000,000
War Debt	100,000,000
Naval	20,500,000
Home Department	7,500,000
Financial Debt	27,000,000
Pensions	13,000,000
Public Works	9,000,000
Subsidies to the various branches of industry	8,000,000
Income Poll Tax	28,000,000
Land Tax	25,000,000
State Property	12,000,000
Tax on Liquors	124,000,000
Customs	32,000,000
Postal Department	7,000,000
Stamp dues	5,000,000

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's Speech on Foreign and Domestic Relations, Delivered by Royal Commission

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:

We are commanded by Her Majesty to assure you that Her Majesty is persuaded that you will deeply participate in the affliction by which Her Majesty has been overwhelmed, by the calamitous, untimely, and irreparable loss of her beloved consort, who has been her comfort and support. It has been soothing to Her Majesty, while suffering most acutely under this awful dispensation of Providence, to receive from all classes of her subjects the most cordial assurances of their sympathy with her sorrow, as well as of their appreciation of the noble character of him, the greatness of whose loss to Her Majesty and to the nation, is justly and so universally felt and lamented. We are commanded by Her Majesty to assure you that she looks with confidence to your assistance and advice.

Her Majesty's relations with all the European Powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory, and Her Majesty trusts there is no reason to apprehend any disturbance of the peace of Europe. A question of great importance, and which might have led to very serious consequences, arose between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States of North America, owing to the seizure and forcible removal of four passengers from on board a British mail packet by the Commander of a ship-of-war of the United States. That question has been satisfactorily settled by the restoration of the passengers to British protection, and by the disavowal by the United States Government of the act of violence committed by their naval officer. *The friendly relations between Her Majesty and the President of the United States are therefore unimpaired.* Her Majesty willingly appreciates the loyalty and patriotism which have been manifested on this occasion by Her Majesty's North American subjects.

The wrongs committed by various parties and by successive Governments in Mexico upon foreigners resident within the Mexican Territory, and for which no satisfactory redress could be obtained, have led to the conclusion of a Convention between Her Majesty, the Emperor of the French and the Queen of Spain, for the purpose of regulating combined operations on the coast of Mexico, with a view to obtain that redress which has hitherto been withheld. That Convention and papers relating to that subject will be laid before you.

The improvement which has taken place in the relations between Her Majesty's Government and that of the Emperor of China, and the good faith with which the Chinese Government have continued to fulfill the arrangements of the treaty of Tien-Tsin, have enabled Her Majesty to withdraw her troops from the port of Canton, and to reduce the amount of her forces on the coast and in the seas of China.

Her Majesty, always anxious to exert her influence for the preservation of peace, has concluded a Convention with the Sultan of Morocco, by means of which the Sultan has been enabled to raise the amount necessary for the fulfillment of certain treaty arrangements which he had contracted toward Spain, and thus to avoid the result of a renewal of hostilities with that Power; that Convention, and the papers connected with it, will be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been framed with a due regard to prudent economy and to the efficiency of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that measures for the improvement of the law will be laid before you, and among them will be a bill for rendering the title of lands more simple and its transfer more easy. Other measures of public usefulness relating to Great Britain and Ireland will be submitted for your consideration.

Her Majesty regrets that in some parts of the United Kingdom, and in certain branches of industry, temporary causes have produced considerable pressure and privation; but we have reason to believe the general condition of the country is sound and satisfactory. Her Majesty confidently commends the general interests of the nation to your wisdom and your care. She fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your deliberations, and may guide them to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of Her people.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

No More Talk of Intervention—Financial Aspects of the American Struggle—Mr. Seward the Future Dictator of America—The Mexican Expedition Unpopular—Intercourse Between the South and Europe Through Mexico—Archbishop Hughes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1862.

The question of foreign intervention in American affairs is almost forgotten; the two most ultra secession papers, the *Patrie* and *Pays*, give now and then a blast of the trumpet in order to cover the retreat, but that is all.

From all parts of Europe we learn that the satisfaction on the settlement of the *Trent* affair is unbounded, and following upon it there is a greater demonstration than ever of sympathy for the United States in the struggle for the maintenance of their integrity. The common sense of the people everywhere revolts at the idea that the greatest experiment in free government the world has yet seen should be imperiled in its existence by such a power as negro Slavery, and there is a general rejoicing that a war with England has been averted, and this last hope of the Slavery party defeated. A few minds have been poisoned, and, like all minorities, they make more noise than the majority; but what is stated above seems to be the sentiment of the great body of the people throughout Europe.

More attention is given now to the financial than to the political condition of the United States, and those especially, who borrow their opinions from England, predict a general bankruptcy, then anarchy, and finally a complete break-down.

The monarchical party, which had been gradually diminishing as years rolled by, are again taking heart at the events in America, and begin to grow bold in the preaching of their abstract doctrines. Monarchies in Europe are upheld and defended on the ground of expediency, in view of the traditions and habits of their people; but now it is believed that only a monarchy will save Mexico—such, at least, is accepted very generally as the sole remedy for the state of anarchy which there prevails. The Slave States, also, are believed to be favorable to a monarchy, and the condition of the Northern States at the present moment, it is contended by some, would be ameliorated if the power of the Government was concentrated in the hands of one person. An able financial writer in the *Constitutionnel*, discussing at length the want of brains to find a plan for raising money to carry on the war, predicts that the Government will soon be in such a condition from the want of funds, that the power will necessarily fall into the hands of a Dictator, and gravely discusses the qualifications of Mr. SEWARD and other gentlemen for that position! Thus, in taking a superficial view of the subject, in seeing the different republics of North and South America in anarchy and confusion, with more elements of peace and prosperity than the old countries of Europe, while the latter are at repose, they draw a conclusion all in favor of the monarchical system. Thus, for the present, the general cause of liberalism is suffering by the contrasts the monarchists are able to draw.

I was not mistaken in my last in saying that there was an under-current of dissatisfaction about the Mexican Expedition. The days of chivalry are fast giving place, even in France, to ideas of material progress, and people begin to count the cost in outlays and facilities with much more exactitude than formerly. And as it is impossible to find anything like a just return, either in glory, indemnity or commerce, for this expedition, it would have been more popular if it had staid at home.

It appears to be true that Gen. ALMONTE leaves Southampton this week for Mexico. His personal friends say he is going to look after his property; the newspapers say he is going out to work for the establishment of a monarchy and the Duke MAXIMILIAN. But as he is to return to Paris in April, in time to assume the position of Ambassador of whatever Power the Allies may establish, (if they succeed in that part of their programme,) we may conjecture that he is going on both the errands attributed to him.

Messrs. SLIDELL and EUSTIS, it appears, have come abroad to reside permanently, whatever may be the result of the contest between the two sections. Mr. ROST goes to Madrid, Mr. MANN to Brussels, and Mr. YANCEY returns home. The sympathetic States are thus supposed to be England, France, Spain and Belgium, or else why not send agents also to Russia, Italy, Austria, Prussia and Holland, which are more or less maritime States, and have a large trade with America? But little favor, however, is shown among honorable men to persons who go abroad to sell out their country, no matter upon what conditions, and we imagine that when the four new agents who have just arrived shall have sounded the ground, they will renounce, or at least grow weak in the discreditable business for which they have been sent to Europe. When one thinks of the honorable position occupied by Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL in the Senate of the United States, where they were leading men in the affairs of a great nation, and compares that position with the one they occupy at the present moment, one has difficulty in comprehending conduct of such natural pride of character, can reconcile themselves to it.

A deputation of Mexicans, according to the *Patrie*, is also on its way to this country, to contract with foreign Powers upon the terms of foreign intervention of their country, and upon this subject the *Independance Belge* says: "We attach but little importance to this negotiation, and a still less esteem to individuals who thus traffic the destinies of their country with foreign Powers."

The communication between Europe and the South now takes place so regularly by way of Matamoras in Mexico, that not only do passengers and letters pass without interruption, but even packages are thus sent. Letters are directed to Matamoras to a person as agent at Matamoras, in order that the postage may be paid.

Archbishop HUGHES has fallen into a most unhappy discussion on the question of Slavery with the *Journal des Debats*—a discussion in which the venerable Archbishop is still more unhappy in putting a check on the reactionary Catholic paper, *Le Monde*. The *Journal* attacked the Archbishop for a long article republished from his New-York journal in the *Monde*, and attributed to his pen, an article in which, while strongly defending the Constitution and the moral integrity of the United States, he defended the Slavery from the designs of the ultra Abolitionists. The *Debats*, naturally enough, could not draw any distinction between the classes of Abolitionists, and could not understand how a Catholic prelate of the standing of Archbishop HUGHES could put himself before the world as the apologist for such an institution, on either political or humanitary grounds. This was published six weeks ago in the *Debats*, and the reply of the Archbishop only appeared this week, from which we are left to infer that it was the republication of the criticisms of the *Debats* in your paper which attracted the Archbishop's attention to the subject. The reply of the Archbishop in the columns of the *Journal* is far from satisfying that journal, and perhaps most readers, of his soundness on the question of Slavery, and provokes from that paper some comments which must be far from agreeable to the Archbishop. The *Monde* this morning comes to the rescue of the prelate in a two-column article, which treats the subject with much more clearness and cleverness than was to be expected, and defends the Archbishop's position much better than he does himself.

The last we have heard of the privateer *Sumter* was at Gibraltar, where she had been expelled from the port by the Governor, without coal, provisions, or money in quantity sufficient to sustain more than a short cruise. She has also been reported at Genoa and at Algiers, and as having had a fight on the Mediterranean, but none of these reports are probably true.

MALAKOFF.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AGAINST INTERVENTION—A LETTER OF RICHARD COBDEN.

From the London Times, Feb. 4.

The 124th annual meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, Mr. WILLIAM BROWN presiding.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, which was a little more than a formal record of the proceedings which had been adopted by the Council of the Chamber during the year.

Mr. J. C. EWART, M. P., seconded the motion by the Chairman, and in doing so expressed his hearty concurrence in the respectful allusion contained in the report with respect to the death of the late Prince Consort. He said all of them must deeply deplore the continuance of those sad proceedings which had taken place, and which are yet occurring in America. England, he considered, had very properly all through preserved the strictest neutrality in regard to those disputes, and the greatest anxiety had been shown in the House of Commons, to avoid the introduction of any thing which would wound the feelings of the Americans. He (Mr. EWART,) was glad that the American Government and people had met the *Trent* affair in the manner they had done. Though late, they had made the *amende honorable*, and that ought to be considered satisfactory. He could not, he said, avoid expressing his deep regret at the blockading of Charleston harbor. Mr. SEWARD had, indeed, stated that it was only a temporary blocking up, but he (Mr. EWART) feared that it would be found much more difficult to remove the obstacles than Mr. SEWARD appeared to think. A gentleman just returned from Charleston had told him (Mr. EWART) that twenty-five whalers laden with stone, closely cemented together, had been sunk there, and the only reason why the remaining portion of the harbor had not been blocked up was because it was defended by the guns of Fort Moultrie. He hoped there would not be a repetition of such acts in the other ports of the Southern States. England would, he was sure, be strongly inclined to support any effective blockade of the ports; but if the reports he heard were true, that of upwards of 100 vessels trading between Havana and the Southern ports of America, only six had been captured, it was quite clear that the blockade could not be considered effectual, and that they would be justified in disregarding it. How far such conduct on our part might be wise or politic, was another question. *His own conviction was, that we should continue to pursue the same non-interference we had hitherto pursued, and leave the Americans to fight out their own quarrel.* His further belief was, that before many months were over we should see those differences brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Mr. EWART concluded by seconding the motion of the Chairman, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. MACFIE moved, and Mr. S. JOA seconded, the motion that thanks be voted to the members for the enunly and borough, Mr. JOHN LAIRD, M. P., being *ex officio* a member of the Council.

Mr. HOLDERNESS asked if the Chamber had taken any steps to protect British Interests in the ports of the Southern States. He understood that many British merchants were prevented from following their occupations, and that they had no means of communication with any of Her Majesty's ships-of-war.

Mr. CHILTON, who in the meantime had assumed the Chair, explained that the general question of the troubles in the States, and the rights of belligerents at sea, had received the anxious attention of the Council, who were almost unanimously of opinion that all private property should be respected at sea, and that it would be to the advantage of this and all countries that this should be the principle of belligerent rights. [Hear, hear.] The question, however, of the protection of the property and rights of private individuals trading in or with the Southern States—particularly as that trade was supposed to be entirely closed—was one that could not be taken up by the Chamber unless brought before it on an actual motion, or upon an actual case. While on this subject he might be allowed to read a letter which had been addressed by Mr. COBDEN to Mr. HORSFALL, M. P., (just before the news of the *Trent* outrage was received,) and forwarded by Mr. HOASFALL to the Chamber. The letter, which was read, was as follows:

DEAR MR. HORSFALL: The question of belligerent rights, on which you took a part repeatedly in the House, must come up for discussion—I hope for settlement, in the next session. To me it seems as clear as noonday, that if the articles of the Paris Conference respecting the rights of neutrals are to have the force of international law—of which, I suppose, nobody, except Mr. BENTINCK, has expressed any doubt—then it must be the interest of England—nay, a vital necessity—for her to go forward and agree to the American doctrine of respecting private property at sea even against armed Government ships. And it is equally clear to me that we must go a step further, as suggested by Mr. BUCHANAN'S Government, and agree to put an end to blockades. It is very desirable that these questions should be well discussed by the Chambers of Commerce, especially that of Liverpool, before they are brought before Parliament. I hope your Chamber has entertained the subject.

Mr. CHILTON said he cordially agreed with Mr. COBDEN, believing that belligerents had no rights to interfere with something which had preceded one of them—namely, the rights of peace. The rights of each and every nation freely and quietly trading with each other stood first upon all occasions. Belligerents could only step in to override those rights when permission to do so was absolutely necessary for the actual prosecution of military or naval operations. This was a simple principle, upon which ultimately (perhaps not immediately) these questions must be decided.

Mr. HALL, in the course of some further discussion relative to the blockade, *strongly protested against the principle of a neutral Power stepping in and interfering in the quarrels of another nation, and taking action to prevent the legitimate Government of any State from reducing to obedience any portion of its subjects.*

Mr. EWART denounced the stoppage of Charleston harbor as an atrocious act. He said he hoped that in these civilized times he would never see harbors which had been given by the Almighty to the whole world, permanently blocked up, which he very much feared was the case in this instance.

Mr. MACFIE, on the part of the Council, disclaimed any Northern or Southern bias in their treatment of the question.

Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

COMMENT OF THE LONDON "TIMES."

According to Mr. DAWES, then, it is now a contest whether the contractors shall eat up the North or the North shall eat up the South. This he thinks is a contest between such vigorous appetites that sixty days will decide it. If that be so, we think we should be inclined to back the contractors. We see no great impossibility in the contractors, with the aid of the appliances which Mr. DAWES details, being able to devour all the substance of the North, but we see great difficulties in the way of the conquest of the broad wildernesses and vast tracts of the South in sixty days. We offer it, however, to Mr. EWART and his friends at Liverpool to fortify them in their confidence, that even Mr. DAWES puts the possibility of the North continuing this war for no longer than sixty days.

SPEECH OF MR BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM

From the Manchester Guardian.

A dinner was given by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, on the 4th inst., at which, among their invited guests, was Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, one of the members for the borough. When the names of the guests were proposed as a toast, Mr. BRIGHT responded in a speech of some length, of a characteristic and amiable style. Referring to American matters, he said:

"There can be no question of this most important and momentous question, and of the Government of this country, but the question of the cotton of Lancashire. We have said, as generally is the case on all great questions, a world of nonsense is talked with regard to American affairs. We are told that the blockade is a paper blockade, and nobody is deceived; at the same time that we are told it is so grievous to the country, because it is so effective, that it is necessary to break it down. We know that white cotton to the amount in New Orleans at this moment at the ordinary prices, in Liverpool's money, that it would be put down in Liverpool it would sell readily at 6s. or 6s. 2d. We know also, that at the South almost everything they grow, except is selling—if there is anything at all in the country—at very, very, very low prices; and whatever you may be said of a ship escaping the blockade now and then, *I believe that it can be demonstrated that there never was, in the history of Europe, a blockade at one time so effective throughout so long a line of coast.* But that, of course, is no particular advantage to us, who wish to have some of the produce of the Southern States. I mention it only to show that the pretences for interference on that ground, are vain and foolish. People don't appear to think that interference means war. There is a general impression in England that, somehow or other, America has gone to the dogs, and that this country, with its vast fleet, might do anything it likes with it. But suppose anybody had asked you in 1850 whether the United States were a very easy power to trample on, everybody would have said "No;" but at this moment the population is greater than was the population of all the States of the American Union in 1850. More than that, 99 per cent. of all the maritime wealth and power that then belonged to the Union belongs now as it did before to the North, and, therefore, unless men go upon this principle, that a man whom you were very civil to before he met with an accident, may be meddled with without danger when he has his arm in a sling, I say that nothing can be more ignorant or more foolish than the idea, that the United States, as now governed from Washington, are a Power that can be trampled on as though they were a few discontented provinces in a state of anarchy, such that any one might insult and injure them at his pleasure." [Hear, hear.]

The honorable gentleman concluded by *strongly urging neutrality in the American war, expressing his belief that the interests of Lancashire, at this moment, depended absolutely upon a perfect and a friendly neutrality on the part of this country and this Government.*

W ANGERSTEIN, M. P, AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

On the 4th inst., a meeting of the Electors of Greenwich was held to hear an address from Mr. ANGERSTEIN, one of the Members for the borough. The Speaker said:

"He had to express his joy that another great calamity had been happily averted, and that was a war with the Americans. He could not but express the utmost admiration at the conduct of Her Majesty's Government in making the most complete and efficient arrangements for any contingence, and for the noble manner in which they, and especially Earl RUSSELL, had maintained the national honor. He thought the North was wrong in designating as rebels those who were in arms to gain the independence of the Southern States. He was no Southerner, and should indeed be sorry to express sympathy with the views of those who for many years had upheld Slavery; but they had to deal with the fact that several sovereign States, who had once entered into a compact of union with other States, now declared their intention to win their own independence. He could not forget, also, that the Southerners were disposed to carry out to the utmost the principles of free trade, while the North maintained a system of protection. But, notwithstanding these facts, *he considered it would ill become this country to interfere in the quarrel.* He fully believed that, with regard to the blockade of the Southern ports, England and the other nations of Europe had no right to interfere, and that the question ought to remain with the Americans. He concurred with the sentiments uttered by Mr. HORSMAN before his constituents, at Stroud, that whether the Americans chose to have two or even three separate Governments, mattered not to us. *Even if Lancashire suffered—bad as that evil might be—it was no reason why this country should commit a wrong.* The threatened evil of a short supply of cotton had, to some extent, been productive of good, as it had led to serious inquiry relative to obtaining the material from other than American sources. The Government had paid great attention to this subject, as well as the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and the Cotton Supply Association, and he believed the result would be that, in a very short time, we should not by any means be dependent on America."

ARGUMENT OF MR. CAIRD, M. P., AGAINST INTERVENTION.

From the London Star, Feb 4.

On Thursday night, Mr. CAIRD addressed a large meeting of the electors and non-electors in the Music Hall, Dunfermline. Provost WHITELAW occupied the Chair.

Mr. CAIRD addressed the assembly at great length, chiefly on the American question. After alluding to the population and the productions of the Northern and Southern States at the time of the formation of the Union, and the immense increase of wealth and political power which the latter derived from the invention of the cotton gin and the growth of the cotton manufacture, the honorable gentleman continued:

"The question has arisen to us—and I have endeavored to explain the position of the South—shall we allly ourselves with the small number of masters controlling 4,000,000 slaves, or maintain our alliance with the 19,000,000 freemen of the Northern States? Let us calmly consider it in two lights—the first, the lower one of self-interest—the second, the higher one of our responsibilities as freemen. The first view has many plausible reasons to advance in favor of the Southern alliance; in the first place, we have about 2,000,000 of people in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Glasgow, and other manufacturing districts—we have about 2,000,000 of our fellow-countrymen dependent, either directly or indirectly, upon the cotton trade. The scarcity of cotton has already begun to tell upon their employment. A large number are working short time, and there is every probability from present appearances that during the next six months a greater proportion of them must suffer great privations, and at last they must be supported almost by charity. This is a very grave consideration. I grant it. But the second argument that is used is, that by opening the blockade, immediate relief would be afforded to this large population by the supply of cotton, known to be stored up in the South, the product of the unusually abundant crop of last year, and a bloody struggle would thereby be brought to a termination. It is also argued, that looking to our own interest, we should make friends of the South, because we would not only get abundant supplies of cotton from them, but we would also secure the whole of their carrying trade—a consideration of no little importance. If we follow out the recommendations of this argument, we must come to the agreement, along with France, of breaking the blockade, even although it should cost us a bloody war with the Northern States. [Applause.] But there is another side of the question—I am still arguing it upon the lower and more material view of it. The other side of the argument is: It is a most dangerous thing that so large a portion of our community should continue to rely upon so precarious a supply of the great staple of manufacture as must always arise by reliance upon slave-grown produce. You cannot tell what convuls ons may arrise in these States within six months, within one month, which may put a stop to our trade. It is most dangerous in point of fact for us to place reliance upon a system so unstable. [Applause.] At all, on the other hand, we undergo the present hardship, we shall thereby open up new sources of supply, and especially we may look with hope to India, where, instead of having 4,000,000 of slave laborers, we have 150,000,000 of free laborers, all clad from head to foot in cotton, and producing at this moment enormous quantities of cotton, wanting only the improvements which England's energy and knowledge would bring, and the facilities for carrying cotton to the coasts, which European enterprise would soon supply. [Loud applause.] Now, this suffering to which we are exposed by the want employment in the factory districts, serious though it is, cannot for a moment be compared, in the expense it would cost the country, to the enormous expense which would be incurred in the event of a war with the Northern States of America. *Taking the very lowest ground, it would be far cheaper for us to support these people on half work, or altogether idle, than to go to the enormous and wasteful expense—both of money and of life—of war.* [Applause.] But our interference would at once stop any trade which has been left to us with the Northern States by their protective tariff; and I was glad to hear, by accident to-day, from an American gentleman here making purchases from your manufacturers, that that protective tariff would not really prevent a good trade being done, if only peace were reestablished to their own country. Now, remember it is not the South that takes our goods. The poor slaves have no money to buy clothing. They are clothed in the very scantiest and roughest fashion. They are not the purchasers of the manufactured goods of this country. The rich and free North, whose energies are employed in raising from a rich and fertile soil the gifts of fortune, and who have no time to turn their attention to manufacturing—they are the people who are the great consumers of our manufactures. That is a main fact for consideration. If we go to war we lose that trade entirely. Then, too, a circumstance of great importance arises, which has not yet, I think, been publicly mentioned. A war with the Northern States would close to us the supplies of corn, upon which we are at present greatly dependent. I have seen with astonishment the circulation of a rumor that the French Emperor had determined to interfere in this quarrel, and break the blockade of the Southern States. I have no belief in that, and for this reason—the French Emperor is a wise man. He knows, from the great scarcity of corn this year in France, that he cannot get a sufficient supply. The great source from which he has hitherto got his supply is the Northern States of America. We know that, and he knows it. It we keep peace with the North, we have 2,000,000 of people put upon short time, was easy, if we interfere in this quarrel, and break the blockade, the Northern States will turn against us, and we will have in this country 20,000,000 of people put upon short commons, and thousands of them by the stoppage of the supply of corn from the States, which would be a greater loss to us than the cotton trade. These are at present exercising, apparently, the majority of their influence in favor of intervention. Another reason why I am opposed to intervention is, that I believe, on striking a balance even on the low ground of self-interest, the balance must fall on the side of non-intervention. And I take the high ground of right, because, if we thus interfere, we shall no more succeed in a great object than if we stand by. Appeal to all when we are the higher moral duties and responsibilities between us, we cannot for a moment be in doubt."

THE NEW DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY—DISSATISFACTION OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 3, 1862.

The proclamation of the "Queen's orders and directions for the observance of neutrality" has not only called forth, as was to be expected, great indignation on the part of Mr. ADAMS, but some difference of opinion among home critics as to the policy and propriety of the course taken by the Foreign Office, for which I was less prepared. There is among us an active and intelligent party of strong sympathizers with the North, who have all along complained that the tone of our Government to the Washington Cabinet has been studiously cold and unfriendly, even if there has been a formal observance of neutrality. This party might be expected to find in Lord RUSSELL'S notification a new instance of unfriendliness to the North. But I hear not a few intelligent and well-informed persons, not connected with this party, disposed to doubt the policy, as well as the necessity, of promulgating orders and directions of which the effect will be to close all European ports against both Federal and Confederate ships-of-war. These objectors say that the notification is an innovation; that it introduces new restrictions on the rights to shelter and hospitality of ships-of-war belonging to belligerent Powers with which we are peace. They anticipate that similar orders and directions will be promulgated by France; indeed, one of the most stringent parts of the order—that which prohibits vessels-of-war from more than twenty-four hours' stay in port—has already been acted upon by Spain, at Cadiz, in the case of the *Sumter*. They say that not only are the orders harsh and unfriendly—which is to be regretted—but that they would be followed by serious and practically inconvenient consequences if the Federal Government should, as may be expected, issue a similar notification as to our ships-of-war seeking Federal ports.

It is reported that the Admiral commanding on the North American station, during a Federal cruiser at the Bahamas playing tricks at the same kind as those the *Tuscarora* has lately been playing in Southampton water, had refrained from giving her notice to quit, mainly because of his fear of provoking retaliation in the case of English ships of war in Federal ports, which would, as he knew from practical experience, be extremely inconvenient. He therefore contented himself with warning the offender, and rowing guard around her after dark. This, they say, would have been quite enough at Southampton.

In answer to these objections, it is maintained in favor of the course taken by Lord RUSSELL that the notification is not an innovation, nor the application of novel restrictions, but the putting in force of the strict international rules affecting the war-ships of belligerents in neutral ports and waters. As to the closing of European ports against both Federal and Confederate ships-of-war, this, so far from being an objection, they say, to what Earl RUSSELL has done, is the very best reason for it. It is desirable to confine the war, so far as it can be confined, to American waters, and to prevent the commerce of either North or South being interfered with on this side of the Atlantic. The attainment of this object, it is said, will more than outweigh the inconvenience of any retaliation the Federal Government can make on our ships-of-war.

It is probable that Mr. ADAMS will find no lack of organs, in the Press and in Parliament, for utterance of that indignation at the course of our Government, of which he is said to make no secret. But he may thank the conduct of the *Tuscarora* for what has taken place. It was utterly in the teeth of the international proprieties which govern belligerent vessels of war; it has given superfluous and disagreeable occupation to one of our frigates; and no one knows how much to the local authorities at Southampton and to the Foreign Office; and it was exposing the good understanding between the Governments to no inconsiderable risks. I see no reason to doubt that the Government will be able to make out as good a case for the action taken in this matter as for the rest of its conduct in connection with the American civil war.

The opinion gains stronger and strong[illegible] that the Government, if pressed of all to no[illegible] the blockade, will easily be able to main[illegible] it has taken. And I hear doubts expressed [illegible] position will attempt to make any [illegible] the Government out of the American question. It is believed that, however ready an[illegible] and shifty leaders of the party might be to [illegible] of any dissatisfaction that the trading [illegible] feels may feel at the late option [illegible] merce with the United States, he will find it impossible to carry his great and powerful party along with him in such a manœuvre.

THE SUMTER AT SEA.

THE CAPTAINS SHE CAPTURED.

From the Liverpool Post, Feb. 4.

On Sunday night last, the Spanish steamer *Duero*, arrived in Liverpool from Cadiz, having as passengers on board three gentlemen late in command of different American ships, all of which had been captured by the Confederate steamer *Sumter*, and burned at sea. The Captains are MINOR, late of the *Vigilant*; SMITH, of the *Arcade*; and HOXIE, of the *Eben Dodge*. They were the prisoners of Capt. SEMMES, who, when the *Sumter* visited Cadiz recently, put them on shore there, whence they have been forwarded to this port by the American Consul there, and hence they propose returning to America by the Canadian steamer *Bohemian*. They describe the *Sumter* as a very indifferent screw propeller of about 500 tons. She is armed with four short 32-pounder guns and one 68-pounder pivot gun. She is amply provided with small arms, has abundance of ammunition, and abundance of provisions of all kinds, as may be expected from her helping herself so plentifully from various sources. Her crew, when she entered Cadiz harbour, was ninety-nine, all told, mostly Irish, but with a slight intermixture of English. The captains say that the crew are very discontented, and that eleven deserted on entering a Spanish port. The marines on board are all Irish, and they add, that, of forty-three prisoners on board on arrival at Cadiz, all the negroes, who formed a large proportion of them, were retained as a part of the crew of the Confederate steamer.

As each of the captains relates circumstances somewhat different from the other, we shall take each in turn, and first that of Captain HOXIE. His vessel, the *Eben Dodge*, was 1,222 tons, and belonged to Bedford, United States, whence she sailed on the 26th of November last on a whaling voyage to the South Pacific. She was provisioned and provided in all respects for a three years' voyage, and had a large store of water. Her crew had three years' clothing, and the fin lings of the ship and crew were all of the best. On December 8th, in lat. 61° N., lon. 36° W., about ten o'clock A. M., weather thick, a steamer hove in sight showing American colors, and immediately fired a shot across the bows of the *Eben Dodge*, and then running up the Confederate flag, she ran ranged alongside, coming up under her stern. Captain SEMMES ordered Captain HOXIE to take his boat and come on board, bringing his papers, stating that the steamer was the Confederate vessel *Sumter*, a statement, however, which Captain HOXIE had anticipated. Captain HOXIE on going on board was received by the first lieutenant, who conducted him to the cabin, where he found Capt. SEMMES. Having examined the papers, the *Sumter's* commander said, "Oh, yes, it's all right; she is the lawful prize of the Confederate States, and I shall burn the ship." He next observed, "I am short of water, and you have plenty. I must have some of that," and the forthwith ordered Capt. HOXIE to go back, sending an armed boat's crew with him, and to fetch off all the water. They did take away about 1,000 gallons, and also took off a quantity of soap, tobacco, and a great cask of packed clothing. The whole of the charts on board the prize were also taken, the captain's sextant and chronometer, and long again brought on board the *Sumter*, Capt. HOXIE was ordered by her commander to bring one bed on board, with one trunk of clothing, and no more. His mates and crew were restricted to one bag of clothing each, and he was advised to look smart about it, as he (Capt. SEMMES) must fire the ship. The conditions were complied with as speedily as possible, and the whole of the carpenter's plant having been taken on board the *Sumter*, the *Eben Dodge*, was set on fire, and the *Sumter* bore away about sundown, leaving the prize blazing from stem to stern. Soon after this, Capt. SEMMES called Capt. HOXIE aft, and said, "Have you any money?" adding, "It will be as well to be candid, for if I have any reason to doubt what you say, I shall have you searched." Capt. HOXIE replied that he had $150, which he was ordered to hand to the purser of the *Sumter*, who, Capt. SEMMES said, would take care of it. Next morning, Capt. SEMMES said the men belonging to the *Eben Dodge* had brought too many clothes on board, and ordered nearly all save what they stood in, to be taken from them. Capt. HOXIE describes the condition of the *Sumter* as filthy, and complains that he was detailed to a berth among the petty officers of the ship, but apart from these inconveniences he had no other cause of complaint—save for the destruction, destruction of cash and property, and destruction of his ship. In this respect his companions give concurrent testimony. We should say that one of the boats of the *Eben Dodge* was also taken by the *Sumter*.

Capt. SMITH, of the cheonery *Arcade*, 122 tons, belonging to Portland, Me., sailed thence on the 10th of October, with a cargo of molasses for Guadaloupe, and on the 20th of that month, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in lat. 25° 45 North, lon. 42° 12 West, the steamer *Sumter*, under an American ensign, came alongside, and a boat's crew from Capt. SEMMES came on board the *Arcade*. The crew was Capt. SEMMES on board the *Sumter*, along with two officers, came on board and examined the vessel's papers, and declared her a lawful prize to the Government, and ordered Capt. SMITH to go back, sending an armed boat's crew with him, and to fetch off all the water. They did take away about 1,000 gallons, and also took off a quantity of soap, tobacco, and a great cask of packed clothing. The whole of the charts on board the prize were also taken, the captain's sextant and chronometer, and long again brought on board the *Sumter*, Capt. HOXIE was ordered by her commander to bring one bed on board, with one trunk of clothing, and no more. His mates and crew were restricted to one bag of clothing each, and he was advised to look smart about it, as he (Capt. SEMMES) must fire the ship. The conditions were complied with as speedily as possible, and the whole of the carpenter's plant having been taken on board the *Sumter*, the *Eben Dodge*, was set on fire, and the *Sumter* bore away about sundown, leaving the prize blazing from stem to stern. Soon after this, Capt. SEMMES called Capt. HOXIE aft, and said, "Have you any money?" adding, "It will be as well to be candid, for if I have any reason to doubt what you say, I shall have you searched." Capt. HOXIE replied that he had $150, which he was ordered to hand to the purser of the *Sumter*, who, Capt. SEMMES said, would take care of it. Next morning, Capt. SEMMES said the men belonging to the *Eben Dodge* had brought too many clothes on board, and ordered nearly all save what they stood in, to be taken from them. Capt. HOXIE describes the condition of the *Sumter* as filthy, and complains that he was detailed to a berth among the petty officers of the ship, but apart from these inconveniences he had no other cause of complaint—save for the destruction, destruction of cash and property, and destruction of his ship. In this respect his companions give concurrent testimony. We should say that one of the boats of the *Eben Dodge* was also taken by the *Sumter*.

Capt. SMITH, of the cheonery *Arcade*, 122 tons, belonging to Portland, Me., sailed thence on the 10th of October, with a cargo of molasses for Guadaloupe, and on the 20th of that month, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in lat. 25° 45 North, lon. 42° 12 West, the steamer *Sumter*, under an American ensign, came alongside, and a boat's crew from Capt. SEMMES came on board the *Arcade*. The crew was Capt. SEMMES on board the *Sumter*, along with two officers, came on board and examined the vessel's papers, and declared her a lawful prize to the Government, and ordered Capt. SMITH to go back, sending an armed boat's crew with him, and to fetch off all the water. They did take away about 1,000 gallons, and also took off a quantity of soap, tobacco, and a great cask of packed clothing. The whole of the charts on board the prize were also taken, the captain's sextant and chronometer, and long again brought on board the *Sumter*, Capt. HOXIE was ordered by her commander to bring one bed on board, with one trunk of clothing, and no more. His mates and crew were restricted to one bag of clothing each, and he was advised to look smart about it, as he (Capt. SEMMES) must fire the ship. The conditions were complied with as speedily as possible, and the whole of the carpenter's plant having been taken on board the *Sumter*, the *Eben Dodge*, was set on fire, and the *Sumter* bore away about sundown, leaving the prize blazing from stem to stern. Soon after this, Capt. SEMMES called Capt. HOXIE aft, and said, "Have you any money?" adding, "It will be as well to be candid, for if I have any reason to doubt what you say, I shall have you searched." Capt. HOXIE replied that he had $150, which he was ordered to hand to the purser of the *Sumter*, who, Capt. SEMMES said, would take care of it. Next morning, Capt. SEMMES said the men belonging to the *Eben Dodge* had brought too many clothes on board, and ordered nearly all save what they stood in, to be taken from them. Capt. HOXIE describes the condition of the *Sumter* as filthy, and complains that he was detailed to a berth among the petty officers of the ship, but apart from these inconveniences he had no other cause of complaint—save for the destruction, destruction of cash and property, and destruction of his ship. In this respect his companions give concurrent testimony. We should say that one of the boats of the *Eben Dodge* was also taken by the *Sumter*.

Capt. SMITH, of the cheonery *Arcade*, 122 tons, belonging to Portland, Me., sailed thence on the 10th of October, with a cargo of molasses for Guadaloupe, and on the 20th of that month, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in lat. 25° 45 North, lon. 42° 12 West, the steamer *Sumter*, under an American ensign, came alongside, and a boat's crew from Capt. SEMMES came on board the *Arcade*. The crew was Capt. SEMM

terests of the Southern States and the whole country. Slavery is the "sick man" of the United States. The abolitionists of the North, whose Slavery does not exist, see the situation of the "sick man" at a distance through a telescope. Their exaggerated views influence their prescriptions.

There are several cities in the South where Slavery is perpetual, and where the yellow fever and the cholera are frequent visitors. One could not suppose that any Archbishop or Bishop could wish to make himself the advocate of cholera or yellow fever. What he would do would be to abandon the treatment of these maladies to the inhabitants of the cities where they prevail, and the physicians who know in what manner they can be cured or mitigated; but our Abolitionist doctors of the South, who dwell far from Slavery and these endemics, would wish, in the interest of humanity, to burn the cities of the South, which they would consider as the most prompt means of purifying the air, of destroying and exterminating, by a single remedy, the cholera, Slavery, and the yellow fever.

There are in the Southern States four millions of slaves. Abolish Slavery all of a sudden, and what will become of them? What will become of their masters? What will become of the products of their labor, of which Europe has such need? The Abolition Party of North America take no account of all this.

I hope, Sir, that you will have the kindness to publish these few observations in your widely circulated journal. The article in question has been read in Europe, doing wrong with your readers to my reputation as a Catholic Archbishop. If, then, you believe that a reparation is due to me, I am persuaded that, in your impartiality, you will accord it. I have the honor to be, Sir, your devoted servant,

JOHN HUGHES, Archbishop of New-York.

COMMENT OF THE JOURNAL DES DEBATS.

In its editions of the 18th and 21st of last December. *Le Monde* reproduced in two parts, from an American journal,—the New-York *Metropolitan Record*,—a long disquisition, containing an apology for Slavery. In publishing this piece, *Le Monde* prefaced it with the following notice:

"The article of Mr. Brownson, of which we have made known the substance, was written upon the appearance of M. Cochin's book, entitled *l'Abolition de l'Esclavage*. These exaggerations of Mr. Brownson should not remain unanswered, and Archbishop Hughes, of New-York, has replied to them through the columns of the *Metropolitan Record*. European readers who desire to form a just idea respecting the American war, will find truths in this article of the le ned prelate which are well worthy of receiving their attention. For this reason we publish the translation."

In our issue of the 25th December, we expressed the surprise and disgust which we naturally felt at seeing a French journal, and Catholic *par excellence*, complacently opening its columns and giving its indorsement to this singular diatribe, in which the author attempts to show that the only cause of the civil war which desolates America, is that which he repeatedly characterizes "a clique of Abolitionists." Archbishop Hughes, whom, upon the faith of *Le Monde*, we had designated as the author of this article, writes to us to-day, that the *Metropolitan Record* is alone responsible for it, and that if his name is affixed—of which fact he appears to be ignorant—the signature is forged.

Our readers will understand, after having read the preceding note of introduction, what degree of blame, should rest upon us for any personal abuse which may have fallen upon the American prelate because of our having designated him as the author of the article reprinted in *Le Monde*. Perhaps we have the right to be surprised that Archbishop Hughes should have believed it to be his duty to address us, protesting against an assertion, the responsibility of the first publication of which belongs to others. Nevertheless we do not see any reason for not welcoming his protest, upon which we should have much to congratulate him, if it were not for the profession of faith which he has seen proper to unite with it, and which to us seems a little equivocal. While denying that he has ever said a word in favor of Slavery, the worthy prelate avows that he is decidedly opposed to Abolitionism, as it is understood in America; and to judge of his sentiments and principles upon this subject, from the page of his entire letter, it is clear that "if Archbishop Hughes is not the defender of the *peculier institution*, he is, notwithstanding, by his own admission, the declared opponent of those who have undertaken its destruction. To reconcile this opposition to Slavery with the antipathy to Abolitionism seems to us a very difficult task. We believe that there are but two ways of understanding Abolitionism, and when one is opposed to Slavery, it appears to us that the best way of proving it is to favor and prosecute Abolition by every possible means, even at the risk of finding himself accused of a *fratricidal zeal* by the Archbishop of New-York, and by those who abhor Slavery after his fashion.

Our reverend correspondent, who is desirous of engaging in a controversy with us on this subject, ingeniously compares Slavery to the yellow fever and the cholera, which are prevalent diseases in Southern cities, and he thinks that, without making himself the advocate of yellow fever and cholera, the only course he could follow would be to abandon the treatment of these diseases to the populations who suffered from them, and to the physicians who know the manner of treating them. This reasoning is admirable; but the Archbishop of New-York forgets to examine the question to ascertain whether the people of the Northern States should not have the right to take necessary measures for protecting themselves against yellow fever and cholera, when their fellow-citizens of the South are doing all that they can to infect the pure atmosphere, and spread and propagate upon Northern territory the plagues with which they are themselves infested.

But we abridge the controversy, and leave to the European public the question of deciding at what point the opinions and ideas, whereof the letter of the American prelate is the exposition, disagree with the ideas and opinions expressed in the document for which he declines to hold himself responsible.

The Escape of the Nashville.

Correspondence of the London Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1862.

This heading, which for the last three or four weeks has so repeatedly been encountered in the columns of the *Times*, appears, it is to be hoped, for the last time to-day. The small blockade has been raised, and both *Tuscarora* and *Nashville* are now free of our waters. Notwithstanding the close surveillance which, since the 8th of January, the first-named vessel has exercised over the latter, the Confederate steamer has cleverly managed to outwit her more formidable antagonist, and made good her escape. By the calm patience of the one, and the roving propensities of the other, the twenty-four hours' law has operated to secure for the *Nashville* an immunity from at least present capture.

As has already been stated, the *Tuscarora* left the river, pursuant to notice, last Wednesday, and anchored in Yarmouth Roads, where she remained till Saturday, when she removed to Portland Roads. The restless spirit of her commander, Capt. CRAVEN, could not, however, let her be still, and on Monday the *Tuscarora* again came inside the Needles, and moved up to Cowes, to take in a supply of coal. Taking advantage of this return, which gave the *Nashville* the priority of start, Capt. PEGRIM announced his intention to sail yesterday afternoon.

Immediately on his being made aware of this intention, Capt. PATEY, the Admiralty Superintendent at this port, went down to Cowes in the steam-tender *Sprightly*, and gave notice to Capt. CRAVEN that he must not leave within 24 hours of the *Nashville*, which was then under way down the river. He also gave orders to Her Majesty's ship *Shannon*, which was also at Cowes, to be ready to enforce the law, if necessary. The *Nashville* got clear of the dock about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and steamed down the river, the *Tuscarora* having the mortification of seeing her run past her down the Solent, she herself being restrained from following by the threatening attitude of the *Shannon*.

The *Nashville* was piloted out by BOWYER, one of our Southampton pilots, who left her five or six miles outside the Needles, about 6½ o'clock, under full steam, and the last heard of her was her being passed by the *Hammonia* steamer, bound in from New-York. Before leaving the ship, the Lieutenant of the *Nashville* told BOWYER to give his compliments to any of the *Tuscarora's* officers whom he might see, and tell them that when their ship could make 16½ knots per hour she might give chase, but otherwise it would be useless. BOWYER states that the engineer of the *Nashville* told him they had all agreed that the ship should never be captured, and that he had all the valves of the engine so arranged that she could be blown up in a moment, so that if they ever heard of the *Nashville's* capture, they would also hear of a violent explosion.

The twenty-four hours during which the *Tuscarora* was held in custody by the *Shannon* were up at 5 o'clock this afternoon, by which time her intended prey must be some 200 miles or more away from her. This afternoon the *Tuscarora* was in Cowes Roads, with steam up, and the *Shannon* outside of her. Some of the *Tuscarora's* officers were ashore here at a late period of the afternoon.

Financial and Commercial.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 5—A. M.

COTTON.—The market is dull, but Friday's prices are steadily maintained. The sales yesterday (Tuesday) were only 3,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters. Some authorities call prices the turn in favor of buyers.

Trade at Manchester keeps quiet and unchanged, but occasionally prices favor buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: FLOUR slow, and a shade easier, but not quotably lower; sales at 29s.@31s. 6d. WHEAT in moderate demand, at previous rates. Red Western, 10s. 10d.@12s. 2d.; Southern, 12s. 3d.@12s. 5d.; White Western, 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d.; Southern, 12s. 9d.@13s. 3d. ₱ 100 lbs. CORN quiet; Mixed, 31s.@31s. 3d. ₱ quarter.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull and easier. Pork also dull and offered at 2s. 6d. reduction. Bacon in fair demand at low rates. Lard almost nominal at 43s. 6d. @46s. Tallow dull and neglected. Butchers Association 45s.@46c.

PRODUCE—Ashes rather easier. Pots, 33s.@33s. 6d., Pearls, 32s. 6d.@34s. Sugars dull. Coffee steady. Rice inactive. Linseed rather lower. Resin quiet; offers at 12s. 6d.@13s. for Common. Spirits of Turpentine, no sales—70's offered and refused.

LONDON MARKETS.

American WHEAT firm, but FLOUR dull and difficult to sell. SUGAR quiet and rather lower. COFFEE a shade higher. TEA firm. RICE quiet but steady. TALLOW dull at 46s. 6d.@46s. 9d. LINSEED OIL, 33s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

English funds were dull and without material fluctuation. Consols closed on the 4th at 92¼@⅜. Foreign and Canadian stocks were very active at daily advancing prices.

Money was easy, but gold contained to be withdrawn from the Bank for transmission to the Continent.

Latest Financial Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1862.

From the London Daily News' City Article Feb. 6.

There was an increased demand for money yesterday—2½ per cent. was asked in many quarters.

From the London Times' City Article of Feb. 6.

The financial accounts from New-York state that the Federal Government of America have resolved to persist in their scheme of flooding their country with paper. The Australian gold shipped to England during the month of December amounted to about £700,000.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1862.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols—Money	92¾@⅞
Consols—Account, (March 6)	92¾@⅞
New Three per Cents	92¾@⅞

[*By Telegraph to Queenstown.*]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 6.

COTTON.—Sales, for two days, 14,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is dull, with a downward tendency.

PROVISIONS.—The market is dull.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 6.

Consols closed at 92¾@92⅞.

American Securities are quiet and steady.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Numbers enumerated, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 285, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 91, 95, 96, 11, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—NOS. 352, 353, 311, 361, 364, 175, 193, 262, 249, 298, 366, 240, 247, 329, 313, 24, 378, 379, 380, 381.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—NOS. 3323, 613, 2947, 1005, 3343, 3211, 3329, 2863. *Part II.*—NOS. 1350, 3498, 3502, 3566, 3258, 2352, 2022, 1851, 3496, 3556.

A Stock Speculation, and the Unfortunate Result.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM

Before Justice Monell.

William Clark vs. Charles A. Meigs et al.—This was an action to recover the difference between two hundred shares of Illinois Central Railroad Stock, (sold by the defendants in violation of instructions, as alleged by the plaintiff,) at 52, and the price of the stock on the 14th of January, 1861, which was 77⅝. The complaint alleged that the defendants were brokers, and purchased at his request, on the 15th day of November, 1860, the stock in question, at 61, for sixty days. That on the 19th of November the defendants, without authority from the plaintiff, sold the stock for 52. That the stock was worth, on the 14th of January, 1861, the expiration of the sixty days, 77⅝. The amount claimed was $3,258.

The defence set up was, that by the agreement under which the Stock was purchased the plaintiff stipulated that should the price decline, he would pay the defendants, in sums of $1,000, sufficient money to secure them in holding the Stock. That on the 15th of November, plaintiff paid the defendants $1,000, and a like sum again on the 17th of the same month. That the Stock still declining, the defendants, on the 19th, requested the plaintiff to pay them the further sum of $1,000, which he refused to do on the ground of inability. The only fact for the jury to decide was whether the defendants did or did not agree with the plaintiff, on the 19th of November, to wait until the next day for the $1,000, plaintiff swearing that they did, and one of the defendants that they did not so agree. The Court charged that if the jury found for the plaintiff, the measure of damages would be the difference between 52 and the price at which the stock could have been sold on the 20th of November, 1860, and not the difference between 52 and 77⅝, the value of the stock on the 14th of January, 1861. On the 20th of November, 1860, the stock was worth 75, and the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $780.

Hyde & Penfield for plaintiff, Wheeler & Armstrong for defendants.

An Agent who was not an Agent—The Doctrine of Estoppel.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Charles F. Harris, Appellant vs. *Hamilton Murray et al., Respondents.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff to compel an accounting and settlement of the affairs of a firm in which the parties to this action were partners. A pretended sale as alleged, was made of the plaintiff's interest in the firm under two executions against him, and the defendant Murray was the purchaser on the sale. It was claimed by the plaintiff that Murray acted for him in the purchase, and as a trustee and agent for his benefit. The answer of Murray admits the sale but denies that it was made by his procurement.

The complaint was dismissed in the Court below, and the following are the grounds of appeal. That the sale was irregular and void, and passed no title to the purchaser, and that the Court erred in allowing proof of the sale. That the doctrine of estoppel *in pais* is purely of an equitable character, and can be resorted to only to prevent a fraudulent assertion of a state of facts different from those before asserted by words or acts, with a willful intention of misleading, and by which an innocent party has been misled; and the ruling of the Court was erroneous in deciding that the defendants could avail themselves of this doctrine. The main point of the respondent is, that the plaintiff was present at the sale, and was silent, and was therefore estopped from avoiding the sale. Decision reserved.

Bainey, Butler & Parsons for appellants; William Harris for respondents.

Liability of the City for the Acts of its Agents—Negligence in not Properly Instructing Laborers.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke

Carman et al. vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is an action to recover of the defendants for alleged negligence on the part of their agents. The action under the old practice would be an action on the case.

The complaint alleges that the plaintiffs are the owners of certain lands adjoining the Croton Aqueduct lands, belonging to the Corporation. On their land were seven large fruit trees in a parallel, or nearly parallel line, of the Croton Aqueduct land, on which, also, were similar fruit trees; that the defendants instructed certain laborers to cut down and clear the Crotoo Aqueduct lands of all such trees thereon, and that in consequence of the carelessness of such laborers, and the negligence of the Corporation in not having persons familiar with the boundary lines between the lands to superintend the work, the plaintiff's trees were also cut down and removed.

The defendants demurred to the complaint, objecting that it did not allege such a negligence on the part of the City as would make it liable for the injuries complained of.

The Court now held that the City was liable. The servants committed the act in the course of their employment, ignorantly, under the supposition that they were on the land of the defendants. A proper precaution on the part of the defendants would have prevented the injury. It was plainly the duty of the defendants to have given such instructions to their laborers as would have enabled them to discriminate between the property or trees of the City, and those of the plaintiffs. Had the defendants supposed the trees to be their own, and directed them to be cut down, they would certainly be liable. It is not less an act of culpable negligence, that they failed to give such directions as would have caused the injury to be avoided.

The demurrer overruled; defendants to answer in ten days, on payment of costs.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

District-Attorney SMITH, yesterday morning stated to the Court that he had caused the counsel appearing for various parties now in custody to be present this morning, that some arrangements might be made with reference to the criminal calendar, for the trial of which the Court would meet on Monday. Mr. Spencer, who appeared for Riley, indicted for murder on the high seas, stated that he desired that trial to come on as soon as possible, and it was accordingly fixed for Monday.

As there was a case on trial, Judge SHIPMAN said he would not interrupt its progress for this arrangement, but directed counsel to be in attendance on Monday morning, when the cases would be called over, and the days of trial fixed.

Legal Notice.

Chambers Calendar will be called at 10 o'clock by Mr. Justice LEONARD, in General Term-room.

The Richmond *Dispatch* admits that the aggregate force of the rebels now in the field is but two hundred thousand.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 19, 1862.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, 1867	90	100,000 American Gold	102¾
3,000 U. S. 6s, '68...Reg.	90	100,000 do	102¾
5,000 U. S. 6s '81...Reg.	90	3,000 do	103⅝
10,000 U.S. 6s 81, Coupons	89⅞	35,000 do	103⅝
45,000 do	90	1,500 do	103
500 U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W.L. ½ Yrly.	88¾	10 Penn. Coal Co	87½
1,000 do	88	50 Pacific Mail S. Co	87½
1,000 U. S. 6s, '65...Cou.	88	55 do	87¾
7,000 U. S. 5s '74...Cou.	79⅜	225 do	87¾
3,000 do	79⅜	50 do	87¾
34,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. N.	99	5 M. S. & N. I. R. S	44
20,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	100	50 do	43½
1,000 Ky. State 6s	89	550 N. Y. Cen. R. P.opg	82½
1,000 do	88½	100 do	82½
5,000 Ill. War Loan	81	200 do	82½
3,000 do	81½	25 do	82½
3,000 do	81½	100 do	82½
1,000 Ind. State 2½s	55	101 Erie Railway	31⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	55	100 do	31⅜
3,000 do	54½	90 do	31⅜
37,000 do	54½	200 do	31½
1,000 Va. State 6s	57	10 do	31¼
20,000 N. Car. St. 6s	66	200 do	31½
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	49	50 Erie R. Pref	60
24,000 do	48	200 do	58½
6,000 do	48½	100 do	58½
1,000 do	49	50 Panama R	129
4,800 B. N. Y. & E. 1st M	80	200 Ill. C. R. S	62½
1,000 Hud. R. S. F. Bs.	101½	50 do	62½
3,000 Harlem 2d M. Bs.	95	150 do	62½
1,000 Ter. H. & Al. 1st M	92	20 C. Col. & Cin. R	107½
1,000 C. & N. W. R. 2d M.	16	3 0 Gal. & Chi. R	68
5,000 D. L. & W. R. 1st M.	104	250 Cleve. & Tol. R	44½
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M	69⅝	100 do	44½
7,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M	48	200 do	44½
4,000 M. du Ch. 1st M	89⅜	200 do	44½
40 Chatham Bank	59	60 Chi. & R. I. R.	54¾
10 Shoe & Leath. Bank	81	10 Mil. & Fu Chien R.	20
10 Park Bank	94	49 New Jersey R	124¼
28 Del. & Hud. C. Co	96½		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Con.	90	1,000 Amer. Gold	103⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Con.	90½	3,000 do	103⅛
2,000 U. S. 5s '74...Cou.	193¾	2,000 do	103⅛
10,500 Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes	99	5,000 do	103
1,950 do	99⅛	200 N. Y. Cen. R. opg	82½
1,000 Virginia State 6s	57	50 do	82⅝
15,000 Missouri St. 6s	48	100 do	82½
5,000 do	48¾	50 Pac. Mail S. Co	94¾
5,000 Mo. St. 6s, issue, to Pac. & St. Jo. R.	49	250 do	94½
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	55	100 do	94½
5,000 Ill. War Loan	82½	100 Erie Railway	31⅜
1,000 N. Y. State 6s	67	125 Erie Railway Pref	58⅜
1,000 do	67	50 do	58¼
2,000 C. & A. R. 1st p.c.	58½	50 do	58¾
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	57½	60 Harlem R. Pref'd	20
1,000 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	87	50 Michi. Cen. R.	130
1,000 N. Jersey 1st Mg.	88½	50 do	130
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	93½	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	130
1,000 do	93⅝	50 do	130
5,000 Mill. & P. Du C. 1st M.	82½	200 Cleve. & Tol. R	130
3,000 Cleve. & Tol. S. F. B.	85	100 do	44
1,000 Mich. C. & R. 1st	81	2 0 do	130
M. S. F. C. B	94¾	50 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	45½

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of January, were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to bring our tables up to the 31st of that month, thus completing seven months of the current fiscal or Treasury year of the United States, beginning July 1, 1861.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, during the month of January, 1862, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$6,763,306
Dutiable Goods warehoused	3,140,725
Free Goods	2,552,050
Total entries January, 1862	$12,457,171
Against January, 1861	19,565,182
Decrease this Season	$7,108,011

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $163,658, against $7,262,229 same month last year. The amount of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from bond was $4,356,252, or $1,214,527 more than went into Bond.

The exports for the month of January, 1862, were:

In Domestic Produce	$12,053,477
Foreign Goods re-exported	176,780
Specie	2,658,274
Total clearances January, 1862	$14,888,437
Against January, 1861	
In Produce	$10,277,925
Foreign re-exports [illegible]	862,078
Specie	88,301 $11,202,737
Increase this Season	$3,685,700

We annex our usual summary by months of the trade of the past seven months of the current Treasury year, comparing the corresponding months of the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
July	7,942,000		24,875,000
August	7,852,000		23,758,000
September	6,674,000		16,000,000
October	7,854,000		15,700,000
November	8,740,000		14,374,000
December	9,263,000		15,079,000
January	12,457,000		19,565,000
Total seven months	$60,196,000		$131,911,000
Foreign Specie	11,329,000		15,127,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
July	$9,853,000		$7,521,000
August	9,652,000		8,013,000
September	9,878,000		9,235,000
October	12,904,000		10,067,000
November	14,110,000		11,262,000
December	13,666,000		10,511,000
January	12,053,000		10,278,000
Total 7 months	$81,810,000		$66,990,000
Foreign re-exported	2,413,000		4,078,000
Total 7 months	$84,223,000		$71,068,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861-62 From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
July	11,000		6,564,000
August	3,000		7,455,000
September	16,000		3,758,000
October	15,000		2,106,000
November	48,000		525,000
December	893,000		202,000
January	2,658,000		59,000
Total 7 months	$3,634,000		$20,669,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—SEVEN MONTHS.

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$81,810,000		$66,990,000
Foreign Goods re-exported	2,413,000		4,078,000
Specie	3,634,000		20,669,000
Total of all	$87,857,000		$91,737,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
July	2,069,590		4,504,066
August	1,558,824		4,496,243
September	1,642,382		3,038,803
October	1,672,616		2,632,078
November	1,851,384		1,794,748
December	2,334,847		1,171,862
January	3,351,657		2,059,202
Total 7 months	$14,281,300		$19,697,003

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1861-62. From July 1.		1860-61. From July 1.	
July 4	$911,368	July 12	1,514,884
July 15	1,244,000	July 23	673,290
Aug. 2	2,128,242	Aug. 2	988,678
Aug. 13	944,568	Aug. 13	1,003,381
Aug. 23	1,176,434	Sept. 2	934,553
Aug. 23	798,833	Sept. 12	791,661
Sept. 3	757,629	Sept. 23	1,202,657
Sept. 13	1,100,693	Oct. 14	870,157
Sept. 23	953,340	Oct. 20	992,484
Oct. 4	932,776	Oct. 23	810,225
Oct. 13	1,011,707	Nov. 2	1,241,939
Oct. 23	1,026,332	Nov. 14	911,620
Nov. 3	887,805	Nov. 26	1,087,071
Nov. 15	875,730	Dec. 3	822,419
Nov. 25	829,807	Dec. 14	1,083,213
Dec. 4	870,246	Dec. 25	1,225,219
Dec. 16	979,005	Jan. 3	1,455,385
Dec. 23	822,058	Jan. 13	1,416,219
Jan. 4	710,842	Jan. 25	1,246,029
Jan. 14	885,923	Total 7 mts.	$21,100,198
Jan. 25	602,767		
Total 7 ms.	$20,350,105		

On the opening of the Stock Board this forenoon, there was an increased demand for the State Stocks of the West and South; Kentucky rose 2½ ₱ cent.; Illinois 1½; North Carolina in request at 66; Virginia 57, and some considerable parcels of Tennessee taken at 54¾ ₱ cent. The firm demand for Missouri was maintained, and 48@48¾ ₱ cent. paid for $10,000, to which $20,000 was added at the Second Board. The Federal Stocks were steady, and the Railway Mortgages firm and in request. In Gold, the transactions of the day were less than yesterday by nearly one-half, the registered sales being about $250,000. The reduced price of 103¼@103¾ brought forward buyers, and while outside business was done on the Street at 102¾@103 ₱ cent., the final quotation left off, as it opened, 103¼@103¾ ₱ cent. The market for the Railway Shares was inclined to dullness at the early Board, but there was little or no yielding in prices, compared with yesterday, and speculative sellers were not disposed to supply the Stocks bid for beyond a few hundred shares of each description. The course of Pacific Mail was an exception, the price being down ¼@1 ₱ cent. At and after the Second Board, the general tone of the market improved, and while there was no decided buoyancy in actual sales, the bidding at the close manifested decided firmness. The following were about the last figures:

New-York Central	82¾	Rock Island	54½
Erie	31¾	Illinois Central	62¾
Erie Preferred	58¾	Missouris	48¾
Toledo	44½	Tennessees	55
Mich. Central	51	United States 6s, '81	90
Michigan Southern	22¾	Galena	68¾
Mich. Guaranteed	44	Pacific	94¾

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares; the demand being more general than usual of late:

New-York	85	Ocean	68
Manhattan	116	American Exchange	81
Merchants'	85	Chatham	67
Mechanics'	94	Bk of the Republic	83
Union	86	Bank of N. America	75
America	97	Hanover	60
City	105	Metropolitan	86
Phenix	87	Shoe and Leather	81
Greenwich	120	Corn Exchange	95
Mechanics' Exch'ge	73	Contioental	71
State of New-York	75	Commoowealth	72
Commerce	78	New-York County	85
Commerce Scrip Sck	83	Park	94
Mechanics' Bk. Ass'n	75		

The Railway Mortgages continue in good request, and prices improving. The following were the bids this morning on the regular call:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	90	P. R. 7 ₱ c. guar. by Mo.	39
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subscr'n	90	Ill Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	93½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	T. H. & A. 1st, 7 ₱ c.	91
Erie 1sts, '6s	106	T. H. & A. 2d, 7 ₱ c.	46
Erie seconds, '79	103	Ch. & N. W. s. f.	88
Erie thirds, '83	96	Ch. & N. W. seconds	55
Erie fourths, '80	84½	Ham. & St. J. seconds	30
Erie fifths, '75	76	New-Jersey Cen. 1sts	104¼
B., N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	80	New-Jersey Cen. 2ds	102⅝
Hudson 1sts, '60	107	Gal. & Chi. seconds	96
Hudson seconds, s. f.	85	Chi. & Rk. I. 1sts	90½
Hudson thirds, '75	80	Long Dock Co	105
Hudson convert. '67	77	Pac. R. & Dayton	99
Harlem 1sts, '59-73	101	Mil. & P. Du C. 2ds, pref	54
Harlem seconds, '64	91½	Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Mort.	89½
Mich. Cen. s. f. c. '64-72	99½	Clev. & Tol. 1sts, s. f.	81½
Mich. Cen. s. f. c. '82	94	Clev. & West. Bonds	98
Chi. Bur. & Quincy	98	Long Dock Co	105
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 1sts	90½	Pac. R. & Dayton	99
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. Ass. B	89½	Mil. & P. Du C. 2ds, pref	54
N. Ind. Goshen Line	85	Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Mort.	89½
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	80	Cleve. & Tol. 1sts, s. f.	81½

The unpleasant weather on the Street made business somewhat dull in Money and Exchange. The latter is unsettled by the decline in Gold and the better supply of Merchant bills. The quotation for best Bankers' is called 114½@115 ₱ cent., with very little done thus far for Saturday's steamer. The busiest place in the Street was the Sub-Treasury, where about $2,000,000 in Gold is in the course of disbursement to the numerous holders of the first issue of Treasury 7-30 ₱ cent. Bonds for the half-yearly interest due this day. The crowd continued in the office until after 3 o'clock.

The news from Tennessee, Missouri and Columbus this afternoon imparts additional confidence to our business people that the end of the rebellion is drawing near. Should Columbus be evacuated, and the authorities of Tennessee voluntarily ground their arms, trade and commerce down the Mississippi as far as Memphis and up the Tennessee and Cumberland, will be immediately reopened, and unquestionably with great activity. The course of trade will be North instead of South from all the shipping points in Tennessee, including Memphis, which, with its 350,000 or 400,000 bales of Cotton per annum, is within 250 miles of Cairo, the lower terminus of the Illinois Central. Large stores of Louisiana Sugar and Molasses have also accumulated at Memphis for the first favorable market, and in return, the wants of that portion of Tennessee and Northern Mississippi in the way of Flour, Grain and Provisions, must be very considerable as well as pressing.

We understand, says the *Journal of Commerce*, that Mr. S. S. GUBBINS, who has been proprietor of the Exchange Reading Room for the last thirty years, has taken rooms in the building corner of William-street and Exchange-place, to be used as a Merchants' Exchange and reading-room after the first of May next.

Parties desirous of avoiding the trouble of making their schedules, and waiting for their interest now due on the United States Treasury Notes, can have their coupons cashed immediately upon presentation at the office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS., corner of Broadway and Wall-street.

Railroads of the State of New-York—Report of the State Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, ALBANY, Feb. 18, 1862.

To the Hon. the Legislature of the State of New-York:

In compliance with section 103, chapter 140, Laws of 1850, I respectfully submit the Annual Report on Railroads, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1861, as prepared by my Deputy, GEORGE R. PERKINS, as follows:

REPORT:

During the year sixteen companies have been organized and their articles of association have been filed, as required by law, in the office of the Secretary of State. They are as follows:

Albany Railroad Company.—Articles of association filed March 2, 1861.

Brooklyn City and Ridgewood Railroad Company.—Articles of association filed Feb. 1, 1861.

Buffalo Branch of the Erie Railroad Company.—Articles of association filed June 13, 1861. On the 21st of March, 1861, that portion of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad lying between Attica and Hornellsville was sold under foreclosure of mortgage, and a new Company formed under the above name.

Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company.—Articles of association filed Dec. 10, 1860.

East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company.—Articles of association filed Nov. 22, 1860.

East and North River Railroad Company.—Articles of association filed April 2, 1861.

Erie Railway Company.—Articles of association filed June 15, 1861. Pursuant to chap. 160, Laws of 1860, and chap. 119, Laws of 1861, the New-York and Erie Railroad was sold under foreclosure of mortgage, and a new corporation formed under the above name.

Hudson and West Shore Railroad Company.—Articles of association filed Oct. 3, 1860.

International Railroad Company.—Articles of association filed Feb. 16, 1861.

New-York Railroad Company.—Articles of association filed Dec. 24, 1860.

New-York and Lake Mahopac Railroad Company.—Articles of Association filed Jan. 11, 1861.

Port Morris and Westchester Railroad Company.—Articles of association filed April 2, 1861.

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad Company.—Pursuant to chap. 273, Laws of 1860, the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company purchased the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad, and annexed it to, and consolidated it with, its road, and changed the corporate name to the above. Certificate of the change of corporate name, &c., filed in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor, July 10, 1861. The road is to be extended to the St. Lawrence River at Ogdensburgh.

Third Avenue and Fordham Railroad Company.—Articles of association filed April 2, 1861.

Utica and Black River Railroad Company.—Articles of association filed May 22, 1861. Pursuant to chap. 134, Laws of 1860, the Black River and Utica Railroad was sold under foreclosure of mortgage, and a new corporation formed under the above name.

Van Brunt-street and Erie Basin Railroad Company.—Articles of association filed Feb. 15, 1861.

List of companies organized under the general railroad act which are exempt from making annual reports by special legislative enactments.

Buffalo-street Railroad Company, by sec. 6, chap. 145, Laws of 1860.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SAR STOOPS TO CONQUER.

WINTER GARDEN—MARRIED LIFE—SPANISH DANCES—OUR PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE REBELLION.

We have news this morning hardly second in importance to that of the fall of Fort Donelson before our victorious arms. A brief dispatch from Gen. HALLECK to Gen. MCCLELLAN announces that Gen. PRICE, who has given our Generals in Missouri more trouble than any other rebel leader, has at last been captured by Gen. CURTIS, together with several members of his staff. The capture was effected in Arkansas, whither our forces had followed the retreating rebels. Previous to the capture several skirmishes had taken place in the defiles of the mountains through which the rebel army was retreating toward the Indian country, in which several were killed and wounded on both sides, the preponderance being on that of the rebels, and a large number of prisoners were captured by our troops. The National Flag now once more floats in Arkansas—probably never again to be lowered. Another important capture is reported to have taken place near Warsaw, Mo., on Sunday night—no less a personage than Brigadier-General PRICE, son of STERLING PRICE, being taken prisoner with a number of other prominent officers. Missouri is now almost literally free of rebels.

A large number of the rebel prisoners captured at Fort Donelson have already arrived at Cairo—upwards of six thousand. It is expected that portions of them will be sent to Alton, Chicago, Fort Wayne and Detroit. There appears to be a considerable amount of Union sentiment among them—at least, many of them express themselves satisfied with secession, and are willing to take any oath that may be prescribed. A dispatch from the Fort, dated the 18th, states that two more regiments were captured on that day to the east of the intrenchments, and that a number have come in and delivered themselves up. A report is current there that Gov. HARRIS has ordered the Tennesseeans to lay down their arms.

There is a probability that the rebels, finding themselves flanked by the masterly movements through Kentucky into Tennessee, have determined to abandon their other stronghold at Columbus, as they have that at Bowling Green. A reconnoissance was made from Cairo within three miles of the rebel position on Tuesday, and the commanding officer reports that he heard heavy and irregular cannonading there, and discovered a cloud of smoke above it. His impression is that the rebels were dismounting their guns and blowing up their magazines, preparatory to leaving.

We have yet no confirmation of the report of the capture of Savannah by our forces. The latest rebel accounts, received by way of Fortress Monroe, state that operations against the place were yet proceeding. The gunboat *Connecticut*, which arrived at this port last evening, from Key West, touched at Port Royal on the 16th inst., and on that day rumors were in circulation there that Savannah would certainly be captured in a day or two. We may expect, therefore, to have the announcement soon.

The rebels at Norfolk report that Gen. BURNSIDE at last accounts, still occupied Edenton—from which place he had thrown out pickets some six or eight miles. No mention is made of any further advance. Our gunboats, however, are undoubtedly at work up the Chowan River, and we may at any moment hear that the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad is in our possession. Steamers are leaving Fortress Monroe as often as the weather will permit, with supplies for the expedition.

A dispatch from Frederick, on the Upper Potomac, informs us that Ex-Minister FAULKNER had made a speech at Martinsburgh, Va., in which he declared the rebellion a failure, and that if persisted in, it would pile ruin upon ruin. His remarks were acquiesced in by the audience. It was also reported that several hundred of the Virginia militia had deserted from the rebel ranks, and come over to join our army. Unionism, or at least dissatisfaction with Disunionism, is now everywhere appearing. The counter revolt must soon begin.

A War Bulletin has been issued by Secretary STANTON, directing Gen. LANDER to try Col. AMBANZEL, accused of cowardice before the enemy, by drum-head Court-martial, and to execute him immediately if found guilty, or to cashier him at the head of his regiment, as he shall think proper. The Secretary himself, however, is in favor of his execution.

The recent demonstrations around Harper's Ferry lead to the belief that the enemy are about to cross the Shenandoah, five miles above the ferry, and erect a powerful battery on the Loudon Heights, opposite Sandy Hook, for the purpose of driving out Col. GEARY'S forces, under Major TYNDALL. They frequently make their appearance at other points. If such be their plan, our forces will probably not be caught asleep.

The latest intelligence from Eastern Kentucky left the Twenty-second Kentucky, with two other regiments, at Piketon, awaiting the arrival of Col. GARFIELD with the rest of his command. The Colonel was at Paintsville, sick from the results of vaccination, but was rapidly recovering, and was soon expected to take the field. The news at Piketon in reference to MARSHALL'S forces is that they are at Whitesburgh, Letcher County, Ky., on the head-waters of the Kentucky River, some fifty-five miles southwest of Piketon. It is reported at Piketon that MARSHALL has been superseded, and Col. JOHN S. WILLIAMS put in his place. Poor HUMPHREY.

The four mortar-boats which left Cairo on Friday last for the Upper Cumberland were obliged to return, because the two steamers which attempted to tow them were not sufficiently powerful. One of them was left behind, and the other three were started for their destination the same evening, each towed by a steamer. Difficulty had been experienced in finding mechanics sufficiently skillful to place the mortars in position, until Mr. W. H. OSBORNE, President of the Illinois Central, generously placed at the disposal of the Government fifty of the best machinists in the Company's shops at Chicago. There is now a prospect that all the boats, thirty-eight in number, will soon be ready for service.

A proclamation issued yesterday, by the President, recommends that the people of the United States assemble in the customary places of Worship, on Saturday, the 22d inst., the Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, and celebrate the day by causing to be read WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, with European advices to the 6th, arrived here yesterday. It brings intelligence of the opening of the British Parliament, and also the Queen's speech on that occasion. The document, as usual, is brief. It alludes to the death of Prince ALBERT; declares that Her Majesty's relations with all the European Powers is satisfactory; refers to the difficulties lately threatened with this country, and declares that the friendly relations between Her Majesty and the President are unimpaired; alludes to the Mexican difficulty; speaks of Her Majesty's relations with the Emperor of China and the Sultan of Morocco; and concludes by saying that though there is considerable pressure and privation, the condition of the country is satisfactory.

The pirate *Nashville* was seen on the 3d, steaming from the English Channel with all speed; the pirate *Sumter* was at St. Roche, without funds to pay its liabilities; the National gunboat *Tuscarora* left Cowes on the 6th for the westward; and it was reported that another National steamer was off the Isle of Wight. It is said that Earl RUSSELL'S letter relative to the visits of belligerent ships, had called forth great indignation on the part of our Minister. The *Morning Post* says that the Allies intend to march to the City of Mexico and suppress the existing Executive; while the *Moniteur* urges the Allies to furnish Mexico a strong Government. France was going to ask a loan of two to four millions of pounds from English capitalists.

CONGRESS

In the Senate yesterday, a petition was presented from the Underwriters of this City, against any change in the Pilot laws. The bill for a temporary increase of midshipmen in the Naval Academy was indefinitely postponed; also the resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. WILKES. A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to confer the brevet rank of Lieutenant-General for eminent services was reported from the Military Committee. A petition was presented, from citizens of the State of New-York, asking that the name of South Carolina be expunged from the list of States, and that the Territory be divided between North Carolina and Georgia. The bill in relation to the United States Circuit and District Courts in the Northern District of New-York, was passed. A joint resolution, authorizing the President to present prizes and medals to men serving in the army and navy, who may have distinguished themselves, was adopted. The bill for the better organization of the cavalry was passed. The Senate then went into Executive Session.

In the House, some further arrangements were made for the ceremonies to take place on the 22d inst. Resolutions from the Pacific Railroad Committee, calling upon the Secretaries of War and the Navy for information relative to the cost of transportation to and from the Pacific States, were adopted. Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, read a paragraph from the Baltimore *Clipper*, stating that in a recent search in the office of the *South*, a secession sheet published in that city, letters had been found written by Senators BAYARD and SAULSBURY, of Delaware, and Representative VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, containing treasonable sentiments. Mr. HICKMAN then offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the truth of the allegation against VALLANDIGHAM, with power to send for persons and papers. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM pronounced the allegation against him to be false, and warmly contended that the letters, if any were found, were forgeries. Mr. HICKMAN, after a long discussion between himself and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, in view of the loyal sentiments uttered by the latter, withdrew his resolution. Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, made the announcement that the rebel General PRICE and his staff had been captured by Gen. CURTIS, and the news was received with round after round of applause. The House then went into Committee on the Senate's amendments to the Treasury Note bill, and they were debated by Messrs. SPAULDING, of New-York, POMEROY, of Kansas, and others. The bill was finally reported again to the House, and, pending action, the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were introduced to provide for the public defence, and to incorporate the Forty-second-street Railroad Company. Among the bills passed were the ones relative to ceding to the United States jurisdiction over lands for fortification and lighthouse purposes; the one regulating the concert saloons, one to amend the act relative to laying out streets and avenues in this City, and one to allow women to insure the lives of their husbands. The bill to stop the sale of swill milk was reported favorably.

In the Assembly, remonstrances against the Broadway Railroad were presented. A memorial from the Supervisors of this City, asking power to raise money in anticipation of the annual tax levy, was presented. The Committee on Privileges and Elections made a report in Alderman BRADY'S case, stating that they had closed the examination, after asking the Alderman eighty questions. The report showed that BRADY had sworn that he never used money to influence any member or officer of the Legislature, but when asked relative to the assertions made by him before the Common Council, he claimed his privilege under the Charter, and refused to answer. The Committee found, therefore, that he either committed a base and willful perjury before the Committee, or basely committed slanders before the Board of Aldermen. Deeming him unworthy of further notice, the Committee left him to choose either horn of the dilemma, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the matter—which request was complied with. A bill providing for the completion of the canals was reported from the Canal Committee. A general bill to reorganize the State Militia was reported from the Military Committee. A number of bills were reported favorably—among them one to raise the salary of the Canal Auditor; one to license ballast lighters, one to extend streets and build docks and landing-places in Brooklyn; one to prohibit the use of chain-bridges at ferries; and one to prohibit the sale of swill milk. The bill to amend the Excise law was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Notice was given of a bill to amend the General Telegraph law. The bill to empower the Court of General Sessions in this City to extend its terms was passed. Three important bills were introduced—one to prohibit railroads from competing with the canals during the season of navigation, one to limit the fare on the railroads in this City, and one to regulate public advertising. The Assembly held an evening session, at which considerable routine business was done. Both Houses adjourned over until the 25th inst.

GENERAL NEWS.

A letter from Ship Island, of Jan. 22, says that there are about fifty contrabands there who have made their escape from Biloxi, and other adjacent places. The owners are all taking their slaves into the swamps in the interior of the State, to prevent their escape.

A memorial has been addressed by the State of Minnesota to the National Government, asking its cooperation with the State in creation of a fort near Pembina, on the extreme north of the line of the State, to guard against surprises and encroachments by warlike Indian tribes, in the event of war with Great Britain.

The Board of Education last evening decided to purchase four lots of ground in the Sixteenth Ward for the erection of a new school-house. The lots are situated in West Twentieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and will cost $28,000. The Board decided to pay the teachers of the Tenth Ward, and recommended that a Board of Trustees be organized in the Ward, and that the difficulties of the school officers be adjusted. The Board also pronounced invalid the action of the existing organization of school officers in the Ward, in relation to removals and changes in the schools.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, the trial of JAS. J. WALL for the murder of OWEN PHELAN was continued, and occupied the entire day. The case was summed up for the prisoner by CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., and on behalf of the people by the District Attorney, A. OAKEY HALL. The jury, after an absence of three hours, returned without having been able to agree. At 9½ o'clock the Recorder further instructed them, and they retired again. At a late hour the jury had not rendered a verdict.

The opinion of Justice ALLEN, delivered at Special Term of the Supreme Court, granting a permanent injunction to restrain Commodore VANDERBILT from a further encroachment on the land under water near Pier No. 1 North River, is now ready for publication. The substance of the opinion, which is very long, has already been given in the TIMES. A case developing an interesting stock speculation, was tried yesterday before Justice MONELL, in the Superior Court, and appears in the law column.

There was a strong market for State Stocks yesterday. The Railway Shares were dull in the forenoon, but firm at the close. Gold, 103¼@103¾. Exchange, 114½@115, and dull.

Transactions in Breadstuffs yesterday were limited, and prices were generally depressed. A good business was reported in the principal kinds of Provisions, especially hog products, which were firmer. Coffee was in active demand, at very full rates. Sugars were in fair request. Fish, Hides, Hemp, Hops, Metals, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Spices, Teas, Molasses and Naval Stores, were sparingly purchased. Whisky was heavy, lower and unsettled. A very moderate inquiry prevailed for Cotton, chiefly for Middlings, at 23c. ℔ lb. The freight market was somewhat brisker.

The Live Stock markets have not been very active this week. The snow and ice on the railroads detained many of the stock trains until the best of the market was over. Beeves, after all, were in good supply, 700 more than last week, and prices fell off ½c. ℔ lb. net weight, before the close of the market. The yards were barely cleared out by nightfall of Wednesday. Prices ranged from 5½c. @6c. ℔ lb., most of the good stock selling at 5¾c. @6c., though very fair steers were purchased yesterday at 6c. net. Sheep are plenty just now, and ½c. ℔ lb lower. It takes good fat sheep to bring prices equivalent to 4¾c. ℔ lb. live weight. Live hogs are ¼c. higher owing to a lessened supply of dressed hogs, which have previously been coming in very plentifully. Prime corn-fed hogs are worth 3¾c.@4c ℔ lb. live weight, an improvement of ¼c in two weeks.

The British Cabinet and America.

There is no reason to question a statement in our foreign news, that Mr. ADAMS, our minister, and other American residents in England, are greatly incensed at the action of the British Government in regard to the *Nashville* and *Tuscarora*. Neutrality, if it be more than a phrase, means impartiality. The *Nashville*, three months ago, entered an English port, laden with living witnesses of an atrocity which at once defined its piratical character. It had seized and burned a vessel, which was returning to the United States, after fulfilling the peaceful mission of carrying bread to the famishing workmen of England. The act was so clearly in contradiction of every principle of maritime right, that a Government which has since deplored hypocritically the temporary closing of Charleston harbor as an inexcusable barbarity, had no right to withhold from the violator of international law and civilized usage the just punishment of its crime. On the contrary, the *Nashville* was received with *empressement*. There was no suggestion to apply the law which limits the stay of a privateer in a neutral harbor to twenty-four hours. Supplies were furnished it in abundance, and for three months the vessel lay in the Southampton docks, while the pirates who commanded her were the recipients of lavish hospitality in London. It was only when the United States steamer *Tuscarora*, arriving in chase of the malefactors, anchored in the same waters, that the British authorities began to examine their text books for an excuse under which the frigate of a friendly Power might be refused the entertainment which had been freely afforded a rebel adventurer; and finding no plausible ground for discrimination, resorted to an expedient, which, while it permitted the rebel to escape, and prevented successful pursuit, closed every British port in the world to the navy of a Power with which the Queen has just been made to say, "the friendly relations of her Government are unimpaired." A proclamation was issued, denying the rites of hospitality to all war vessels coming from the United States, in any British harbor. The *Nashville*, by this ruling, would be obliged to leave her snug quarters, and take the chance at sea of a fight with the *Tuscarora*; but to save the craft from this encounter, which its officers, had they not been cowards as well as pirates, would not have declined, a British frigate of far superior metal was placed alongside the National steamer, in order to restrain her for a day from following the fugitive. The *Nashville* is thus dispatched to sea scathless, under British auspices, to resume its work of reckless destruction against the peaceful commerce upon which the people of England and France are dependent for their existence.

Of the processes by which the British Government has brought itself into an attitude of unquestionable hostility to the United States, while affecting friendship, and outpouring self-congratulations upon the pacific result of the *Trent* difficulty, we are not to treat. This only need be said: That, whereas the vessels of her Majesty's navy had shelter and cordial treatment in the waters of the United States, and while our State Department is generously seeking to save troops, armed for the discomfiture of this country, from the danger and privation of a long Winter march into Canada, England selects a moment when our navy most needs every aid that friendly and allied nations can afford in its difficult task of protecting American commerce against pirates and incendiaries, to close against it the innumerable harbors which mark the march of her insatiable and reckless cupidity over the face of the world. British ports are everywhere; and where the ports are not British, the example set by the English Government will be adopted only too swiftly by maritime Powers accustomed to follow her lead.

For this policy the pretence is neutrality. In the Scottish rebellion of 1745-46, what would have been the neutrality of France, or Spain, or Holland, if they had closed their ports against British men-of-war? What is the neutrality which protects and harbors buccaneers whose avowed purpose is to avoid encounters with armed vessels, and only pursue, plunder and destroy the defenceless commerce of a people with whom England professes to be at peace? If the rebel Confederacy had any commercial marine; and if the National navy were devastating it regardless of all rules of civilized warfare, there would be some parity in the conditions upon which the English Government affects to found its neutrality. But the stolen shipping which the rebels have armed and sent forth on piratical errands, had no commerce to protect, and sneak about the ocean avoiding an equal enemy, now crawling at night out of a West Indian port, and now protected by a British frigate, in ignominious escape from punishment. The mission of these dastardly craft is confessedly malicious mischief; the mission of the National man-of-war is the prevention of their outrages and the protection of the unarmed marine which they seek to plunder and destroy. And the existence of two or three vessels of this infamous character is offered by the British Cabinet to the world as an apology for the exclusion from British waters of the vast navy of a "friendly Government" engaged in a high-minded and honorable warfare.

We cannot deceive ourselves. There is little doubt that the sympathy of the Queen of England and of the masses of English people are with this country. The British Liberal Party has done sturdy, gallant and successful service in behalf of the North. The American people can never recognize with too much gratitude, and can never forget, the manly and generous championship their cause secured in England in its hour of profoundest dejection. But the British Cabinet, controlled by an aristocracy struggling ineffectually to retain a power which is fast passing from its hands, is at open war with the United States. Its every act is an act of hostility, just sufficiently disguised to deceive the confiding nation. The attack upon Mexico, the armies of Canada, the suppression of Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch of Nov. 29, the assembling of a menacing fleet in the American waters, and this damaging presence of neutrality, are portions of a malignant and coward policy, which is designed to inflict the utmost practicable damage upon the United States, without incurring popular odium by an open declaration of war. We confidently believe that Parliament, now in session, is not without men who appreciate the temper of the Ministry, and not without a party strong enough to rebuke and amend it.

If we err, it will be impossible to avoid the conviction that the British people have forgotten the obligations of honor and justice.

End of the War in Missouri—Price "Bagged" at Last.

The rebellion, as a military fact, is extinct throughout the whole of the great State of Missouri. Gen. PRICE'S army has again fled from before our pursuing columns; and, according to Gen. HALLECK'S dispatch, published this morning, the elder PRICE himself and his Staff, as well as the younger PRICE, his son, have been captured; while other, and later dispatches, announce that the entire Missouri rebel army had been cut up, routed, or taken prisoners. Gen. CURTIS set out from Sedalia, about twenty days ago, to do this work; and, after a Winter march of extraordinary severity and celerity, down through the wild regions of Southwestern Missouri, he has succeeded in achieving the splendid success we chronicle. This capture of the man who organized the rebel army in Missouri, who has led it and upheld it through all its varying fortunes, and to whom it was attached with the greatest devotion, destroys all hope of the rebels achieving any future successes, or making any future forward marches in that State. There are still bands of marauders, each a few hundred strong, scattered here and there, who subsist by plunder, and amuse themselves every now and then by capturing some city of half a dozen log huts; these, in a vast, sparsely populated State like Missouri, may be able to carry on their ravages for some time yet; but the martial-law which now rules the State, is rapidly curtailing their range and reducing their numbers. There is yet much virulent disloyalty in some of the heavy slave counties bordering on the Missouri River, and, indeed, throughout the State; but that is now brought under a rigid moral discipline, before which it is speedily disappearing. With the defeat of all hopes of rebel success, disloyalty, both active and passive, will soon become utterly extinct. A small military force maintained at Springfield, will now uphold the National supremacy in the State, while the bulk of the heavy force under Gen. CURTIS, will at once be set free for operations in Arkansas, or to cooperate, after a march across the latter State, with the forces preparing for action in Southwestern Tennessee. This success also clears the way for the forward march of Gen. HUNTER'S frontier column, which will soon now be on the move.

We look on this victory over Gen. PRICE as one of the most important successes which our arms have yet achieved. Other and more dazzling operations in Tennessee have of late taken the public eye almost entirely away from Missouri; but when the position of the State, its great population, and the desperate efforts made by the rebels to obtain control of it, are considered, we shall see that it is no small thing to say that the rebellion, once so threatening there, is completely crushed out of such a region. The rebels cannot, by any possibility, again raise another army, nor indeed another force of any dimensions, in Missouri. Martial law will prevent this. Nor can any rebel force from other quarters enter the State, so long as Springfield is in the keeping of our troops. The secession rebellion in Missouri is now hopelessly crushed out.

In all of Gen. HALLECK'S extensive Department, there is now but one point where the rebels pretend to make a stand—that is, at Columbus, on the Mississippi. He will now be enabled to turn his undivided attention to that place. He is concentrating an immense army in its vicinity from different directions, and its speedy fall is certain. With Cairo in its front, Fort Henry in its rear, the gunboats in the river, and a heavy force approaching it from the West, it cannot long hold out.

Thus one State after another is being wrested from the rebels; one rebel army after another is being destroyed; one rebel General after another is being captured: thus victory after victory waits upon our arms. It seems as if even the evil spirits who first incited and for a time successfully aided this bloody revolt, had now deserted its fortunes.

Curiosities of London Journalism.

To detect and point out a tithe of the malicious misrepresentations and absurb inconsistencies of the leading London newspapers about us and our unhappy war, would be a task equally wearisome and unpleasant. But when these traits of journalism are striking and significant, it is worth while to note them. So we remark that the London *Times*, in the course of a compact column of sneers at this country and its eminent men, quotes Mr. LOVEJOY as saying that he "hates England and declares his hate inextinguishable." Mr. LOVEJOY said no such thing. His indecorous ebullition of feeling, which elicited rebuke on all sides, and especially in these columns, was excited by an object very different from England or the English people: it was the "English [*i. e.* the British] Government" which he said that he hated; and although such a declaration was in the highest degree indecorous on the floor of Congress, yet it did not so outrage the public sense of decency as that one would which the *Times* has adroitly foisted upon him. The people of this country draw a very wide distinction between England and the English people (ill-natured to them as the latter sometimes are) and the British Government. For the truth is, that the history of the last hundred years and more justifies the conclusion—and we call the shades of BURKE and FOX to witness it—that although the English people in their personal intercourse are as honest as any people who are no honester than they, the British Government seeks only to get on—honestly if it can, and if honestly, to make a great fuss about it; but at any rate, to get on; and that it will reward any man with place, peerage or pension, or all of them, who, by force or fraud extending British dominion and advancing British interests, provides posts of honor and profit for the British governing classes, and open markets for the British merchants and manufacturers. It is this disposition and this policy which has caused the British Government to be regarded with suspicion and defiance by people who still turn their eyes lovingly to Old England, and with a kinsman's feeling toward the English people.

The importance of the London *Times* is due to the fact that it represents the feelings and the purposes of the British governing classes: and what those feelings and purposes are toward us at this moment is strikingly exhibited by two flatly contradictory paragraphs in two leading articles in the same paper from which we have quoted above. In one of these we find the following paragraphs about our army and the war:

"No army of anything like the same magnitude ever before this time acted so like *a patient, civil, inoffensive population* as this army has done; no army ever sat down for so many months in the face of an enemy, maintaining *such very pearceable behavior.*

When Mr. EVERETT so rhetorically cries out for 'old men and children' to 'come as the winds,' and 'as the waves come,' and bring their knitting-needles and their swords and defend the Union, we desire to add a hope that they will come at once, or else the winds and the waves may hap to bring something more important to this strife than *old men and knitting-needles, who, indeed, might seem at present to have it very much to themselves.*"

In the next column but one is the assertion that "the Northern politicians are waging a *vindictive and cruel war, at which the Old World, accustomed as it is to scenes of blood, looks with aversion.*" The determination to excite ridicule and hatred against this country, at the cost not only of truth, but even of the outward semblance of consistency, could not be shown more unmistakably. And such is the present policy of the governing classes of Great Britain toward us. How soon will it change?

THE EXECUTION TO-MORROW.—NATHANIEL GORDON, the convicted slave-trader, will to-morrow suffer the penalty of the law. The most earnest efforts have been made to avert his fate. The hardship of taking a young man in the vigor of life, of respectable family, possessing a wife and child, and whose crime may have been the result of circumstances, or of too little reflection, as an example for future criminals in the same walk of guilt, has been pressed upon Mr. LINCOLN, and the utmost eloquence and urgency have been used to obtain a mitigation of the sentence. The highest court of law in the country has been solicited to interpose. But the Executive and Judiciary alike hold that, while compassion is due to the individual, and to those he leaves behind him, there is a debt of long standing due to society, to justice, to public morality, which should at last be paid. The very arguments employed to exculpate GORDON weigh against him. It is that the young, the unreflecting, the well-born and nurtured, and those who have given hostages to fortune, may be warned and terrified from the commission of this infamous crime of man-stealing, that an example is wanted; and with all these conditions the case of GORDON complies. The claims of justice are paramount.

The firmness of President LINCOLN contrasts with the feebleness of Mr. BUCHANAN. Judge ROOSEVELT, when District-Attorney, had the sanction of the latter in declining to press prosecutions for slave-trading, on the ground that public sentiment would not sustain the infliction of the penalty. No representation of the public sentiment of New-York could be more unjust. We have reason to believe that few have desired to see the course of justice in the case of GORDON arrested; and with this conviction, the fact that the petition for his pardon or the commutation of his sentence was numerously signed, does not conflict. How readily signatures to petitions of all kinds may be procured is notorious. But in a case like the present, there are many who would not withhold their names, however much their judgments disapproved the clemency besought. New-York needs to have this aspersion of encouraging the trade in negroes wiped out. It can only be done by satisfying the world that our abhorrence for the crime prevails over a pardonable tenderness for the criminal.

TENNESSEE RETURNING.—A rumor reaches us, by telegraph from Cairo, that Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, has recommended the people to ground their arms as against the National authority. This rumor is perhaps premature, but in substance it is what we may shortly look for, either from HARRIS, or the Legislature, supposed to be now in session at Nashville. It is well known that the rebellion, which HARRIS and his confederates brought about last June, placed the people of the State in a false position toward the Government. It has gone on until it has brought down the strong arm of the National authority upon the very capital of the State. The legions of HALLECK and BUELL are now within striking distance of both Nashville and Clarksville. After the fall of Dover, (Fort Donelson,) there is no competent force left to oppose them.

It is quite evident, from the story of the Tennessee prisoners taken at Dover, that the mass of the people have no real heart in the contest. They may have deemed it a primary duty to their Governor and other leaders, civil and military, under the most atrocious misrepresentations of the purpose of Mr. LINCOLN, to take up arms against the General Government. But their "idolatry for the Old Union" remains. With the defeat of the Confederate army at every point in the Southwest, they can have no motive left to longer smother their honest sentiments. Further resistance would be the extreme of madness, even if insisted on by their traitorous and incompetent leaders. Therefore it is that the end of the rebellion in Tennessee must be at hand.

TRANSATLANTIC SYMPATHY.—The opinion has often been expressed in these columns, that whatever might be the sentiment of the aristocracy of England, or the dubious policy of its Government, a friendly feeling toward this country is now, as ever, cherished by a large section of its industrial, wealth-producing population. The latest files of English papers confirm this view, and show that prior to the opening of Parliament, numerous public meetings were held, at which resolutions in favor of our Government found enthusiastic and unanimous support in various parts of the kingdom, but especially in the cotton manufacturing counties of the North, where the suffering from the war is the most intense, and the discontent at its continuance has been represented as most bitter and emphatic. Such a wide-spread popular movement cannot but have a wholesome influence on the deliberations of the British Legislature. It is also, on many accounts, gratifying to ourselves. For the progress of enlightened opinion in Europe relative to the prospects, resources and power of our National Government will not only prove a barrier to the policy of intervention, but will infallibly develop a growing sympathy, and cement a closer alliance between this country and the nations identified with us in speech, lineage, religion, laws, and a common civilization. At the same time it will inaugurate more signal triumphs for freedom, commerce and human progress, than could be won by the more brilliant achievments of interneeine war. For "a peaceful conquest, our international prejudice and ignorance," it has been well said, is "more real in itself, as well as more beneficent, noble and enduring in its results than the most decisive battle, or the most glorious campaign."

A MONARCH FOR MEXICO.—When Italy, inspired by CAVOUR and GARIBALDI, was about to seek liberation from intolerable tyranny and intolerable priestcraft, England declined to aid, because the traditional policy of the Government was adverse to intervention. So, also, in the case of Hungary. But in Mexico, where the people have freed themselves from foreign rule, and have just thrown off the yoke of the priests, England stands ready to intervene, and impose upon the nation a King borrowed from the House of Austria. The London *Morning Post* announces the concurrence of the British Government in the project of placing the Archduke MAXIMILIAN on a Mexican throne. Why the difference? Because the class which rules England, and proclaims to mankind always noisily, its devotion to "civil and religious" liberty, is in close alliance with Austria, and secretly sympathizes with the intolerance and despotism, of which that monarchy is the traditional type. Hence its contempt and abuse of KOSSUTH; its coldness to the Italians in their struggles for independence; its readiness to place an offshoot of the HAPSBURGS on a throne, at the cost of a nation's liberties. Such is the prescriptive adherence of England to the doctrine of non-intervention.

A LABEL OF THE HERALD NAILED.—Archbishop HUGHES has at last denied the slander of the *Herald* in regard to a notorious article in the *Metropolitan Record*. The article, it will be remembered, misrepresented foully the origin and nature of the conflict in which the nation is engaged—so foully, indeed, that in a cause so defined no honorable man, however patriotic, could strike a blow. It represented the loyal North as ultimately prompted by motives which the Archbishop well knew had no existence. And when to this mischievously-meant logic was added a tirade of vulgar falsehood and ridicule, aimed at those who were most loyally aiding the Government, it became obvious that the trash could not emanate from the source to which the *Herald*, with the sanction of the print from which the stuff was taken, persistently ascribed it. The TIMES had no hesitation at the time in branding the imputation as an impudent falsehood. As will be seen in another column, the falsehood now receives a similar brand from Archbishop HUGHES himself.

THE DAY OF JUBILEE.—The President has satisfied a genuine longing of the heart of the country by setting apart the 22d of February, Saturday next, as a day of jubilee, in commemoration of the late Union victories. The enthusiasm of the people has already sought vent in rejoicings, illuminations, flag displays, firing of cannon, &c., but we needed an opportunity for a united, unanimous celebration. And of all days, that appointed is the fittest—

the birthday of WASHINGTON. Last year the 22d of February was observed as a day of fasting and prayer. Well it might, for we were in a condition sadly needing both. This year it will be consecrated to National rejoicing. Nor is there any appearance that the edge of our joy will have been taken off, for new victories, such as we chronicle today, keep it fresh and full. The immortal Shade could not ask a worthier commemoration of the occasion.

IMPORPANT FROM ALBANY.

The Broadway Railroad Bill Redivivus—It has a Hearing before the Railroad Committee—Speeches by E. W. Andrews, A. T. Stewart, Benjamin Huight, Mr. Ward, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1862.

Ten years of the most persistent and arduous labor do not seem to have weakened the joints and marrow of either the friends or opponents of the Broadway Railroad. Each appeared yesterday before the Committee on Railroads, and each, for an hour and a half, stood up to the work before it. The Committee met at 3½ o'clock, but it was nearly 4 before the preliminary skirmishing was done with, and the battle began in sober earnest. It waged furiously until 7, when the Assembly reclaimed its hall for its own session. The advocates of the bill occupied the first hour; its opponents the next hour and a half, and its advocates again the last half hour. The Ex-Rev., Ex. Hon. and present Esquire E. W. ANDREWS opened the ball in perhaps the most finished and artistic speech of all yet made, touching gracefully upon a variety of topics, including in sundry pretty tropes, figures and antithetical descriptions, and throwing in, every now and then, a little touch of patriotic zeal, accompanied with meritorious screams from the American eagle. But to present it a little more in detail:

He first took the ground that the argument against this railroad charter as a monopoly would apply equally against all chartered rights which implied the granting of peculiar and especial privileges. He would therefore lay this argument aside, and proceed directly to the necessity of the bill, premising, however, that the Committee would rise above all rumors of impartiality and everything of that kind, and give to its advocates a perfectly impartial and unbiased hearing. He said the object of the advocates of this bill is to protect alike their own rights and the rights of all others, which should be protected—those of the Property holders and those of the City, as well. He thought that all would admit that the condition of Broadway demanded a change of some kind, it being in many places and at many times almost impassable, and that this necessity would increase with the growth of the City. Here was a fine chance to throw in some elegant description of the hurrying crowds, the jostling eagerness, the rattling carts and omnibuses, interlaced and interlocked, oftentimes, in almost inextricable confusion, and all the sights and sounds and motions that characterize that great thoroughfare, and the chance was not overlooked. The eagle also spread its protecting ægis over the growing city, destined to become the great mart of a contiuental commerce, when rebellion should be put down, and the whole constellation of States should revolve again around the common centre, which, by the way, is, in this case, placed very much the same as in that scientific toy, the gyroscope. But to return, how could the necessity for a change be met? Various plans had been proposed, railroads in the air, underground railroads, parallel railroads, narrower sidewalks, and the widening of the street by cutting off portions of the buildings on one or both sides, but most of them were merely visionary. He considered Broadway no place to try an experiment in City railroading, but it had been tried elsewhere thoroughly, and succeeded; why should it not succeed there? He claimed also that in no single instance could the opponents of the bill show that where a railroad had once been laid, it had been abandoned or sought to be abandoned. In this connection, he read a letter from a Philadelphia gentleman, and owner of property on Broadway, giving in his own language the opinions of various well-known firms in Third and Chestnut streets, in that city, in regard to the benefits of railroads in those streets. Why will not that answer in Broadway which serves so good a purpose elsewhere? The first objection is, that it will spoil Broadway. Gentlemen seem to have a wonderful love and admiration of Broadway, and it is a fine street; but what is there so venerable about it? He thought it couldn't be the "Russ pavement," for that was modern, and as poor as it was modern, nor the buildings, for what is old to-day will be new to-morrow. He thought it could not be the laying of a rail almost flush with the street, with Belgian pavement on either side for a foot, and between the rails, and did not see how this could lumber up the street or prevent its use for processions, in either military or civic displays. He did not think it would depreciate property, for he did not believe it had so operated in any other street. Moreover the property in Broadway was mostly invested in the mercantile trade, and just as many and as valuable goods could be kept in the stores with the railroad as without it, it would not affect the sidewalks; it would, in his opinion, render crossing more safe; it would tend to bring in custom; it would bring extremes nearer together, save time and save fares, and it would afford a much pleasanter and easier mode of transit up and down the street. Here he drew a glowing comparison between cars and omnibuses; the one easy to get into, pleasant to sit in, quiet to ride in, with its conductor to collect the fares; the other, terrible to ascend into, bobbing about from side to side of the street, with uneven motion; its awkward system of payment, causing agony to the corns of sensitive gentlemen, and sad crushing to extended crinoline, as well as distracting the driver's attention from his horses and the street-crossers. The picture was quite dramatic, and did infinite credit to the skill of the speaker. He then spoke briefly of the provisions of the bill. Its advocates asked for it close scrutiny and careful emendation, if it was necessary. It is designed to protect all classes of property; it provides for the assessment of damages by disinterested persons, and for buying up the omnibus interests and such like other interests. The time will come when there must be a railroad; why not let it come now? After speaking of the interest of this subject to every American citizen, he closed, and

Mr. STRAHAN rose to reply. He began by expressing his admiration of the gentleman's poetry and descriptions, but he said he could not see the argument in it at all that proved the advantage of a Broadway railroad. He was there, with his colleagues, to give expression to the protests of property owners on Broadway against the proposed Railroad, and he avowed that almost every other interest was opposed to it. The stage proprietors were here and would speak for themselves, the Express companies were unanimous against it, the cartmen ditto, and, in fact, almost every one except the would-be corporators. He was the representation of a class of men who were willing to gain their money by honest labor, while these gentlemen desired to live by their wits. They ask that this franchise be presented to them, which others were willing to pay a great sum for. He considered the bill an iniquitous one, very craftily drawn on purpose to conceal its real designs. When this bill, or a similar one, was first proposed retail stores were plenty in the lower part of Broadway, while now there were only two, and one of those would be soon removed up town. Of course, the bulk of goods received and shipped would be much greater now with the wholesale business than then, with the retailers in the preponderance. He gave statistics showing the number of vehicles now in use in this City, licensed and unlicensed, whose total was some 13,000, most of which, he claimed, found their way into Broadway. And, in this connection, he displayed a map showing what lines of railroads were already built, and what were chartered, and, he claimed, would be built, and proving that Broadway was, in this case, almost the only street left in which other vehicles than City cars could have a free passage up and down.

He next spoke of the average width of Broadway and the narrow space, about ten feet, I believe, which would be left on either side of a double track. Next he showed how, owing to the formation of the map of the City, every one below Chamber's street, in crossing the City must come into Broadway, thus crowding into an immense amount of cross-travel, to which he thought, cars could not accommodate themselves as well as omnibuses. He next spoke of the corporators of the bill, showing that none of them were property owners, or doers of business on Broadway, and how some of them were not to be found and were not well-known to some of their fellow corporators, in any way. He spoke also of the obstructions to the street, arising from the constant building going on there, and the doctrine of a third part of the street to the uses of those who were putting up new buildings by ordinances of the Common Council. He moreover considered it a detriment to the property in any street to have a railroad in it, citing in his support the case of the Bowery, where, he asserted, property had depreciated within twenty years from 25 to 30 per cent. He argued against special legislation and claimed that it would be just as proper to give him a portion of the Park, on which to build a model boarding-house, as to give these gentlemen Broadway in which to build a model railway. He asked, also, what was to be done in the cases of those omnibus lines, whose charters were perpetual and could not be interfered with by this Legislature or any other. Would these gentlemen abrogate them? This was impossible; but they would but them out. Would they not thereby succeed to all their rights and privileges and run their lines wherever they pleased. He objected to the section giving them the right to build stables and depôts in side streets and to run tracks to them, claiming that, in this way, they could run tracks through many of the cross streets. He objected also to the bill, because no capital stock was named for this corporation and it might, therefore, be limitless.

Mr. HAIGHT continued on the same side. He spoke of his experience heretofore in opposing this bill, as such as to induce him to say that he would never subject himself to it again, but he understood that a different order of things now prevailed, and he had tried it once more. He had made the travel of Broadway a study, and he had come to the conclusion that a railroad there was not practicable. The obstructions to travel there arose, not so much from the passing up and down as from the cross traffic. At Fulton street, John-street and Maiden-lane, all within a space of four or five hundred feet, over thirty vehicles of one kind or another cross the street per minute; and he presented estimates to show that to accommodate the travel of Broadway, it would be necessary to have a car pass every three-quarters of a minute, and two cars meet each other every half minute at least. He continued at some length, urging the impracticability of a railroad in Broadway, and was followed by Mr. SOLYMAN, in much the same strain, taking up his positions with actual statistics and estimates.

Mr. WARD then took the floor in favor of the bill, going over, until the convening of the Legislature, much the same ground gone over by Mr. ANDREWS, but casually uniting and meeting some of the objections against the road. The hour of seven found him still speaking, and cut him off in the middle of his argument. The subject was, however, renewed this morning, about 9 o'clock, in the Assembly Library, and after some skirmishing in favor of a postponement of further debate until next week, Mr. WARD proceeded. His speech this morning was principally occupied in disputing the positions, facts and figures of the opponents of the bill. He claimed that ninety per cent. of the goods in Broadway were taken in on side streets, and that no such number of cars were required as the gentlemen claimed, since, if five hundred and odd omnibuses, carrying twelve, and running four miles an hour, could carry the main body of the travel, one-third of that number of cars, running six miles per hour, and carrying three times the number of passengers, would do the same. He claimed, also, that in order to have the railroad an accommodation rather than a nuisance, it must be chartered on such terms as to pay well, otherwise its stock would possess little value, would pass from hand to hand, and the road itself would speedily run out and become intolerable. He claimed that the provisions of the bill were equitable and just, and if they were not, he would submit to amendments that made them so. They provided for the purchase of the right to lay the track from the Corporation, for buying up the stage interest and for the assessment of damages to property holders. He claimed that there was no force in the objection against the provision for stables in side streets, as they would be a nuisance on Broadway, and the section provided that these transverse tracks should be for the exclusive purpose of reaching their stables. So also with the objection that no capital stock was fixed. If any gentlemen could estimate how much it would cost to meet all the preliminary expenses and to build the road, he would not object to having a fixed sum named, but this was not possible. He claimed also that it was not competent for the Legislature to fix any price to be paid for this franchise, for if they could name $1,000,000 they might also name $1. The bill leaves it in the hands of the Common Council. In the matter of corruption he thought the gentlemen opposed spent full as much money as the advocates of the bill. To prove this he read a printed circular making assessments upon the property-holders along the street, to meet the expenses of opposing the bill. He thought gentlemen must explain that before making charges against the advocates of the bill.

Mr. HAIGHT replied briefly, that those moneys were raised to meet legal expenses consequent upon the litigation they were compelled to resort to, in order to defeat this plan for a railroad.

The stage interest was then called upon to present its objections to the bill, but asked for delay, in order to have time to examine the bill, which has received amendments materially affecting it. They proposed to speak chiefly upon the body of the bill, and to do so intelligently they desire to examine it. By common consent, the delay was granted, and one week from to-morrow, Thursday, the 27th inst., was appointed for a final hearing of the case, and gentlemen went home to make their preparations. So much for the first struggle over this famous bill in the Legislature of 1862. May it some time receive a final settlement, in one way or the other. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

BILLS INTRODUCED

By Mr FARRAR—Providing for the public defence.

By Mr. FASSA—Incorporating the Forty-second-street Railroad Company.

BILLS PASSED

Amending the act ceding to the United States jurisdiction over lands in the vicinity of Hamilton and Tompkins counties.

The Concert Saloon bill, which applies to all the cities and villages in the State.

Amending the act relative to laying out the streets and avenues of New-York.

For the benefit of married women in regard to insuring the lives of their husbands.

A majority report was presented for the withdrawal of the circulating medium of incorporated banks whose charters have expired, and to secure the redemption thereof.

A minority report on the same subject was also presented.

The bill to stop the sale of swill milk was favorably reported.

Adjourned until the 25th inst.

ASSEMBLY

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The Assembly is doing a lusty day's work.

A large number of remonstrances were presented by express companies and others against the Broadway Railroad.

Mr. PHELPS presented memorials from the Supervisors of New-York, asking power to raise money in anticipation of the annual tax levy.

Mr. STETSON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, stated that the Committee had closed Alderman BRADY's examination, and desired to report his testimony. Eighty questions had been asked.

Mr. STETSON read the answers to the most important questions, showing that Aldermen BRADY had sworn that he never used money to influence any member or officer of the Legislature. He had taken back to New-York all the money he brought up here except his ordinary expenses. When asked as to the assertions he made before the Board of Aldermen of New-York, he claimed his privilege, under the Charter, to remain silent, and refused to answer. The Committee find, therefore, that Alderman BRADY either committed base and willful perjury before the Committee, in order to cover up crime, or had basely and willfully committed slanders before the Board of Aldermen. Deeming him unworthy of further notice, the Committee desired to close and print his testimony, and asked leave to sit during the recess and investigate general matters in Syracuse or some other place out of Albany.

The request was agreed to.

Mr. OOHEN, from the Canal Committee, reported a bill relative to the completion of the canals of the State.

Mr. PHELPS, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, reported a bill to incorporate the American Shipmasters' Association in New-York.

Mr. GRAY, from the Committee on Militia and Public Defence, reported a general bill to reorganize the militia of the State.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To raise the salary of the Canal Auditor.

To amend the act to authorize the payment of the interest on Canal drafts.

To license ballast-lighters for the port of New-York.

To extend streets, and build docks and landing places in Brooklyn.

To prohibit the use of chain bridges at ferries.

To prohibit the sale of swill milk.

The bill to amend the act to consolidate the several acts relative to the Courts of New-York was reported adversely.

The bill to amend the Excise law was reported favorably from the Standing Committee of Towns and Counties.

Mr. TRACY objected to the reception of the report, on the ground that all matters relating to the Excise were referred to a Select Committee.

After a hard struggle to lay the report on the table, or refer back to a Select Committee, all of which were defeated, the report was agreed to, and the bill went to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. EZRA CORNELL gave notice of a bill to amend the General Telegraph law.

BILLS PASSED.

To empower the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in New-York to extend their terms.

To facilitate the construction of a portion of the Erie Canal.

To amend the charter of the International Bridge Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ACKLEY—To prohibit the railroads from competing with the canals during the season of navigation, in the carrying of freight.

By Mr. COEY—To limit the fare on the railroads in New-York to three cents for any distance south of Fifty-second-street, and six cents beyond there to the full extremity of the City.

Mr. CODDINGTON—To regulate the public advertising in the City of New-York.

Recess till 7 o'clock P. M.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. DARLW moved, by consent, that the Committee on State Prisons visit the State prisons, and examine the discipline, contracts, and all matters relating to the prisons, with power to send for persons and papers. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. ALVORD, the bill to repeal the act creating an Insurance Department, was recommitted for further consideration.

Mr. BANKS moved to limit the debate after to-day to five minutes. Laid on the table.

Mr. SMITH offered a preamble and resolutions, alluding to the grave charges made by the *Herald* and *Express* to the effect that lewd and abandoned women employed by concert saloon keepers, have been engaged to corrupt said members by appliances not recognized as legitimate and proper, entertaining them at private apartments with champaigne and other exciting arguments, taking them out sleighing, stopping at the windows, and otherwise influencing and pledging the members to vote against the measures now before the Legislature, intended to close the Broadway saloons; and appointing a Select Committee of Five, with Mr. PISACK, of Ulster, for Chairman, to investigate the facts, with power to examine persons and papers. Laid on the table.

Mr. LOUTREL offered a resolution requiring the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police to furnish the House, before the 15th of March, the amount of fines and penalties collected from the members of the force since the organization thereof; what disposition was made of the funds so received; by what provision of law said fines and penalties were inflicted and received, and the disposition thereof directed. Laid on the table.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved to rescind the resolutions granting the permission of the Committee on Privilege and Elections, to sit during the recess at Syracuse or other places than Albany.

Mr. STETSON rose to debate the motion, and it was laid over.

Mr. SMITH moved for the appointment of a Committee of Sixteen, two from each Judicial District, as a Grinding Committee, with power to select and move forward private bills. Laid on the table.

Mr. HALSTED offered a concurrent resolution, instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives in Congress, to support and urge the passage by Congress of a uniform bankruptcy law. Laid on the table.

The bill to amend the Etna Fire Insurance Company Charter, by allowing them to take marine risks as well as fire risks.

Mr. PHELPS opposed the bill. He doubted the propriety of allowing Fire Insurance Companies to take marine risks. The knowledge and talents necessary to carry on the two branches of insurance were entirely distinct. This impression was confirmed by letters received from prominent parties in New-York, and regarded it as unjust to parties insuring in the Etna Company to extend this privilege to the corporation.

Mr. ALVORD called attention to the fact that companies organized under the present general law, can take both descriptions of risks.

Mr. BENEDICT argued that when companies were allowed to take both risks, therefore insure with that knowledge. Those insuring in the Ætna did so with a knowledge that their charter allowed them to take fire risks only.

Progress was reported on the bill.

And the banking appropriations for the Canal debt, and the maintenance of the Canals for the fiscal year, was ordered to a third reading.

The House adjourned till 7 P. M. on Tuesday, 25th.

A TRIBUTE TO MAJOR-GEN. DAVID HUNTER.

His Character and Antecedents—His Services on the Frontiers for Thirty Years—His Part in the Mexican War, and in the Early Troubles of Kansas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issue of your paper for the 4th inst., there appeared some errors so gross as to the person, character and antecedents of Major-Gen. HUNTER, commanding the Department of Kansas, that I cannot but think that, upon the presentation of the truth, you will hasten to correct the same at the earliest moment.

In the article referred to you have been made to say that "Gen. HUNTER is a refined and courteous gentleman, of advanced years, *who has seen military service in no other field than Bull Run, and whose life has been chiefly spent in Washington, filling some position connected with the military administration.*"

Not only are all the statements italicised incorrect, but they are the reverse of truth. Gen. HUNTER has served longer on the frontiers than any other officer now in the service of the United States.

More than twenty years ago he was commandant of Fort Leavenworth, being then a Captain of Dragoons, and for more than thirty years, altogether, he has been on frontier service, steadily, amongst the Indians, and has lived in turn with every Indian tribe from Lake Superior to Mexico. This is a statement which you will find literally verified by an appeal to the records of the War Department, or by reference to any officer or other person in the least acquainted with the frontier history of our country.

In addition to this, thirty years of active frontier service, constantly in the saddle, and more than half the time "on the war-path," Gen. HUNTER served as Paymaster through the Mexican War, and for the honorable record of his services in this semi-civil appointment an appeal may again be made to the testimony of the War Department, where his name to this hour stands synonymous with "honesty." To his important services in keeping the financial concerns of our army of MOXICO in order and on a sound basis, the writer does not care to do more than allude. Such services can only be held in dislike or contempt by persons who attach no value to official integrity.

But while serving as Paymaster in Mexico, it is also true that Gen. HUNTER's natural impetuosity led him often to take part in, (as a volunteer,) and always to be present at such of the main battles of that heroic advance as were within his reach. Of these services, however, no record can be found in the *Army Register*; and for the simple reason that General, then Major, HUNTER was out of his place in all such engagements; and the well known etiquette of the American and every other army is averse to amateur or volunteer adventure. Of this, enough, and perhaps too much. I have only mentioned it to call your attention to the fact, that, for from being the mere carpet knight the writer of your article would paint him, Gen. HUNTER has seen the greatest battles of this continent; and has always borne, since the days of his boyish challenge to Col. SNELLING, (in which President JOHN Q. ADAMS so nobly and warmly sustained him,) the reputation of a brave, impetuous and undaunted officer, rigid in his sense of duty, inflexible in honesty, eager for military knowledge and conscientious in the performance of all his engagements.

As to the "advanced years" of Gen. HUNTER, we have in the *Army Register* evidence that he graduated from West Point in 1822, and that he has been in the service of his country, with one or two brief intermissions, ever since—a period of forty years. If this be to deserve sneers or censure, then let him be condemned. But whoever, on the other hand, will look upon the glistening black eyes, ruddy cheeks, powerful and erect figure, flexible and active gestures of the veteran frontier soldier, who is thus sought to be decried, on the very grounds of his services and experience, may well doubt whether the *Army Register* has been printed correctly in this particular, and well imagine that the date of graduation is merely a misprint for a date some fifteen or twenty years later.

The correct and temperate habits of a life-time spent in active exercise in the open air, aided by a constitution that never knew a day's sickness or confinement to bed, (until laid up several weeks with the throat-wound received at Bull Run,) have preserved to Gen. HUNTER in a degree seldom witnessed, all the vigor, elasticity and daring of his thirty-fifth year, though now in his fifty-seventh. There are few of the youngest and toughest men under his command who possess so much physical strength, activity or hardihood of endurance as he retains to-day; and those who have been with him during the late military operations in Missouri, and have seen him on horseback from thirty-five to fifty miles a day, sharing precisely the same food as his soldiers and enduring more than his fair share of all their privations; these persons, Mr. Editor, cannot but feel astonished at the attempt made in your paper to paint Gen. HUNTER as a courteous but worn-out veteran,—a sort of septuagenarian carpet-knight, who had basked in the sunshine of the War Department all his life, and who had never heard a gun fired in anger until the 21st of last July.

Without noticing by name the person in whose favor the attack upon Gen. HUNTER was made through your columns, it may be well to add that no man living has stronger claims than Gen. HUNTER upon the respect and affections of the worthy portion of the population of Kansas,—the conscientious New-Englanders, Northwestern and Western settlers who came here in the dark days of our territorial existence to found homes for themselves and add another State to the Free States of the Union. Gen. HUNTER is enshrined in the hearts of these men with a grateful affection and respect never to be blotted out; for in these trying and bloody times the honest and oppressed, but struggling, and finally victorious population of the Territory of Kansas well knew that they had two firm, unfaltering, and powerful friends in the regular army, then occupying and holding their country—the late lamented Brig.-Gen. LYON, who fell in the battle of Wilson's Creek on the 10th of August last, and Major-Gen. DAVID HUNTER, then Major and Paymaster, who has since poured out his blood at Bull Run, at the head of the only column that was thoroughly successful, and thoroughly did all it had been ordered to do on that disastrous day. You, Mr. Editor, were present on that field, and as a witness, can testify to the truth of this statement.

The writer of the article to which I reply, says that "of Gen. HUNTER's patriotism, his sound discretion, and theoretical skill in military matters, there is, of course, and can be, no question;" thus leaving the inference that it is of his *practical* skill (as contradistinguished from his "theoretical") that the experienced writer doubts! I ask this writer to name *any officer* in the American army *to-day* who has seen more hard fighting or constant service on the frontier than Gen. HUNTER—any officer of equally high rank in the service to-day, who possesses in a greater degree than Gen. HUNTER physical strength, activity, stricter habits of self-restraint, keener senses, or greater powers of enduring fatigue, exposure, privations, or military hardships.

Without contrasting him with the person with whom he is contrasted in the article to which this is a hurried reply, I may mention that Gen. HUNTER lived, and was on duty for five years, at Fort Gibson, in the Indian country now forming a portion of his command; and that he has lived from one to three years in each and all of the important posts and forts which are to become points of operation in the southward march of the expedition now preparing in the Department of Kansas. What record comparing with this can be produced by any General officer, or person having been offered a General's Commission, in the service of the United States?

In conclusion, and since the worth and services of Gen. HUNTER have been publicly assailed, let me recall to your attention his noble sacrifices and successful efforts in Kansas during the dark days of JOHN B. FLOYD's Secretaryship. It was Major HUNTER who thwarted all FLOYD's schemes for filling the pockets of GEORGE N. SANDERS, ROBERT J. WALKER, WM. H. RUSSELL and Company with land wrested from the Indian reserves and public domain, at nominal prices; and it was to the opposition of Major HUNTER and Capt. LYON, that Secretary FLOYD and all the Border-Ruffian satellites of the BUCHANAN *régime* were wont to attribute the failure of their plans for the subjugation of Kansas to the condition of a slave State. A Republican, earnest, active, thorough and consistent, but not an Abolitionist who would make no discrimination between the slaves of Union men and those of rebels; an officer who believes in the most vigorous possible prosecution of the war, but not a "Jayhawker," not a highway plunderer, not one who enriches himself by confiscating to personal use the property which his men have been encouraged to seize wherever found; a brave and gallant man, who has grown weather-worn under fire, and who has never, during a long life-time of active service, ordered his soldiers to advance with any other cry than "Follow me,"—a loyal and stubborn patriot who comes by his patriotism honestly, being descended, on both sides, from signers of the Declaration of Independence. Such, Mr. Editor, I submit to be a truer and juster picture of Gen. HUNTER than that sketched in your issue of the 4th; and in this conviction, I commend it to the attention of your readers.

Very ouediently yours, A SUBALTERN.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Kansas, Wednesday, February 12, 1862.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Two recruiting parties were sent out from Governor's Island, on Tuesday afternoon, to recruit for the two companies of the First Infantry and one of the Third which are being reorganized there. One of the parties, under Lieut. MARSTON, First Infantry, has gone to Portland, Me., where the Seventeenth Infantry had two offices open for several months, but had to close them on account of the paucity of recruits.

Orders have been received by the Commandant of Marines at this post to recruit between seven and eight hundred men as quickly as possible. The enlistments now average one per diem. The office in this City is at No. 18 Bowery, and in Brooklyn at the Flushing-avenue Barracks.

The storeship, *A. Haughton*, (bark,) and the steamer *John P. Jackson* hauled into the stream yesterday from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. They will sail as soon as their powder is put on board.

Com. PAULDING has ordered the gunboat *Cayuga* to be put into commission on Friday the 21st inst. The armament of the *Cayuga* is the same as that of the other new gunboats.

The frigate *St. Lawrence* remains in the stream, and having got nearly the whole of her stores on board; will very likely leave this port without going to the wharf at the Navy-yard. Some of her crew have got liberty.

An order has been issued by Commodore PAULDING, forbidding any United States vessel leaving the Navy-yard to carry more than one stove. All surplus stoves are to be turned in at once.

One hundred and fifty blue-jackets left the *North Carolina* yesterday, for Boston, per the steamer *Carlotta*.

Castle William, on Governor's Island, is being cleaned out, whitewashed, and made ready for who, ever are to be the next occupants. If any of the Roanoke prisoners are sent to either Governor's Island or Bedloe's Island, additional troops will have to be sent to guard them, as there are not more than fifty men of the Governor's Island permanent party for regular duty. The other soldiers there, and also those on Bedloe's Island, are on parole.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA.—In consequence of the severe storm last evening, the first performance of Mr. CARL FRAN's German opera troupe did not take place at Wallack's old Theatre. It will be given, we suppose, on Saturday next.

CONCERT.—Mrs. THOMAS, a well-known and esteemed teacher, will take her annual concert at Irving Hall to-night. The programme is excellent, and the artists who assist thoroughly good.

JOHN S. BARRY is *en route* for the Island of Cuba, where he intends to spend the remainder of the Winter.

It is whispered that he will give one or two exhibitions here on his return, early in the Spring. This will be welcome news to his friends here, and to those who have not yet had an opportunity of witnessing his remarkable power over wild and vicious horses.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 544, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains

I.—The LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

II.—THE CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON.—Full Details of this Brilliant Victory of the National Forces—Disabling of the Gunboats—Gallant Conduct of the Land Forces—Desperate Resistance of the Rebels, &c.

III.—THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.—Full Reports from Our Special Correspondent, accompanied with Illustrative Maps and Diagrams—The Entire Rebel Army on Roanoke Island Captured—Four Forts and Two Field Batteries Surrendered—Over Two Thousand Prisoners Coming to New-York—The Rebel Fleet Annihilated by Our Gunboats—Graphic Description of the Bombardment and of the Land Engagement—Gallant Charge Upon the Rebel Batteries—List of the Killed and Wounded.

IV.—EUROPEAN NEWS.—Arrival of the Asia and Edinburgh—The American Vessels, National and Rebel, Ordered Out of British Ports—The Explanation of the Stone Blockade Not Acceptable to England—It is Construed into an Admission that the Blockade is a Failure—The Policy of Non-Intervention in American Affairs Fixed Upon—The Sumter at Gibraltar—The Tuscarora Goes in Pursuit of Her.

V.—AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.—Letters from Our Special Correspondent. Malakoff—The Emperor's Speech to the Legislative Body—Apprehensions of Intervention Postponed—Queen Victoria for Peace—The Mexican Programme—What is Thought of Owen Lovejoy's Anti-Anglican Philippic, &c., &c., &c.

VI.—RELEASE OF STATE PRISONERS.—Important Order from Secretary STANTON—Prisoners to be Released on Giving Parole Not to Aid the Enemy.

VII.—LEADING ARTICLES.—The Victory in Tennessee—The Battle of Roanoke—The Campaign, Gen. MCCLELLAN's Promises, and their Fulfillment—The Situation on the Cumberland—Savannah Captured—The Southern People, Guilty or Not Guilty.

VIII.—CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.—The Great Flood, and the Losses Occasioned by It; also the Gains—Tight Times in the Money Market—A Theatrical Contretemps.

IX.—A DASH BY GEN. LANDER.—The Rebel Camp at Blooming Gap Broken Up—Seventeen Rebel Officers and Forty-five Privates Captured.

X.—A SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

XI.—A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General, of the Week.

XII.—ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

XIII.—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

J. C. Rushton's Perfumed Camphor Ice, with Glycerine, a valuable remedy for Chapped Hands, Lips, Fever Sores, &c. Wholesale and retail at J. C. REMENT RUSHTON'S, No 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

Brown's Bronchial Troches OR COUGH LOZENGES. For Children laboring from Cough, *Whooping Cough* or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted on account of their soothing and demulcent properties, assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm. Sold by Druggists at 25 cents per box.

$200,000 First Morigage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.

L. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

The Avant Couriers of Consumption, Coughs and Colds, are extremely prevalent, and the foundation of many a fatal case of Inflammation of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, &c., is now being laid. Why should these destructive elements be allowed to gather head when they can be subdued in their incipiency, by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT? Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., and druggists generally.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown, best in use. Infallible Unguent, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

Fay's Spanish Hair Gloss.—A chemical compound, similar to the natural oil of the hair. For dressing the hair, keeping it in place, and imparting a most beautiful gloss, there is nothing equal to it. Sold by all the druggists.

MARRIED.

OGDEN—TRAVERS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 19, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, AARON OGDEN to HANNAH EMILY, daughter of John Travers.

READING—BANKS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, M. ELLIS READING to ADELAIDE, daughter of the late Theodore Banks, all of New-York.

FOSTER—JOHNSON.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 17, by Rev. Wm. McAllister, Mr. WM. FOSTER to Miss MARGRETTA JOHNSON, all of this City.

FORBES—SANFORD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, by Rev. Frederick Sill, JAMES LESLIE FORBES to HELEN JOSEPHINE, daughter of Hewlett Sanford, Esq., all of this City.

HARNETT—ECKEL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at the Church of the Nativity, by Rev. George McCloskey, JOHN H. HARNETT to Miss PAULINE L. ECKEL, both of this City.

STONEY—FOSDICK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, by Rev. J. West, Mr. JOHN M. STONEY to Miss ELIZABETH FOSDICK, daughter of William Fosdick, Esq.

DIED.

GRAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, ANN GRAY, wife of John Gray, a native of County Sligo, Ireland, and a resident of this City for the past 36 years, aged 64 years.

The friends and acquaintances of her husband and of her sons, John F. and William, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 90 Bayard-st., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, THOMAS W. MURRAY, Jr., only son of Thomas W. and Ann Eliza Murray, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Charles Brower, No. 511 Washington-st., on Thursday, Feb. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 17, MARIA E., wife of John J. Marshall, and eldest daughter of the late Benjamin M. Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 441 Third-av., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CLARKE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 18, MONSON CLARKE, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 16 West 46th-st., on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 20 at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Milwaukee, Chicago and Detroit papers please copy.

POTTER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 19, FRANKLIN POTTER, son of Joseph and Jane Potter, aged 8 years and 9 months.

The funeral will be held on Friday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 164 West 43d st. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HATFIELD.—On Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 19, suddenly, after a short illness, Mrs MARY HATFIELD, relict of Barnes Hatfield, aged 73 years, 3 months and 5 days.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

LINN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 16, of diphtheria, MARY ELIZA, youngest child of THOMAS B. and Mary L. Linn, aged 2 years, 8 months and 16 days.

Her remains were interred in Farmingdale, Monmouth County, N. J.

HALSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, THOMAS R. HALSEY, adopted son of William Halsey, aged 22 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, south-east corner of Clinton and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

HUNTINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb 18, at his residence, No. 235 Dean-st., FELIX A. HUNTINGTON, Esq., for many years a prominent merchant of New-York, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends and relatives, including those of his sons, Rev. R. S. and F. F. Huntington, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Redeemer, Pacific-st., corner of 6th-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

CONVERS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 19, JAMES M., son of the late H. H. Convers, in the 29th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Thomas Church, on Friday, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery, 2d st.

SMITH.—In Manhasset, on Tuesday evening, Feb 18, Mrs. GRACE C., widow of the late Timothy W. Smith, in the 57th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, this day, Thursday, at 1 o'clock, at Christ Church, Manhasset, L. I.

SEYMOUR.—On Tuesday, Feb 18, JACOB OTTO SEYMOUR, Jr., son of J. O. and Julia A. Seymour, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 P. M. this day, (Thursday,) the 20th inst., from Dauforth-place, Greenville, N. J. Carriages will be in attendance at the Jersey City ferry at 2½ P. M., on Jersey City side.

THORNE.—At his residence, Glen Cove, L. I., on Third Day, Tuesday, 3d month, 18th, SAMUEL C. THORNE, aged 43 years and 21

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 62x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house and lease of lot, No. 55 Henry-st.; built by days' work; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Rent of lot, $125; nine years to run, with renewals; lot 25x100. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. Apply at No. 224 South-st. The house has an extension three stories in height.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 18, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—CORNER LEXINGton-av. and 37th-st., first-class, modern 4-story, brown-stone house and stable. Location one of the finest in the City. Price for sale, $25,000. Terms easy. Rent, $1,500 to a perfectly satisfactory private family. HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 173 West 48th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., which is paved with Belgian pavement. Apply on the premises, or to C. Y. WEMPLE, No. 31 Nassau-st., Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front house No. 26 East 21st-st., near Broadway; 28 feet front by 70 deep; lot half the block; has all the modern improvements. Payment may be made to suit the purchaser. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., or WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brick house in Hamilton-st., near Gates-av., Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements. Or will exchange for plumbers' and gas fitters' materials. Apply to ROBINS & GIBSON, (the owners,) No. 431 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWNstone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET FURNISHED—The 3-story brick house No. 62 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., with modern improvements, and in good order. Can be seen between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREEstory, basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling house, No. 231 Henry-st. Lot 25x100, house 25x50. Will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED, A SMALL FARM or country residence worth $5,000, in exchange for very desirable Brooklyn property. Must be actually worth the price asked. Apply to N. G. FOSTER, Architect, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—EIGHTH-AV. CORNER PROPERTY; is one of the best business locations; is now paying about 12 per cent. Inquire of SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., corner of 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 57 NORTH Moore-st., with lease of lot; size of house, 25 by 43, 3 stories, brick, belonging to the estate of RALPH I. BUSH, deceased. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 112 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

STORES AND HOUSES TO LET.—5 NEW three-story dwellings and stores, in Boardman-place, in Court-st., near Union-street, suitable for dry goods, or shoe stores, or a harness-maker, and a first-class house, No. 68 West Baltic-st.; stone-front house No. 254 Degraw-st., opposite Tompkins-place. No. 416 Henry-st.; and one dozen houses in good order and moderate rents. Possession of some of the houses immediately. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEADY STEAM POWER AND ROOMS—Simply or otherwise, to suit, may be had at greatly reduced rents, in buildings Nos. 211, 213 Centre-st., and 137, 139 Elm-st. The rooms are well lighted, and adapted for any manufacturing business. The steam power is always steady and reliable, supplied by a Corliss & Nichologale 150-horse engine. Terms very low, and possession immediately, if wanted. Apply at the office No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET—A FULL FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. It is in superior order, has every modern convenience, water, gas, furnace, kitchen ranges, &c. Possession 1st of May. Apply to A. G. JEROME, No. 61 Beaver-st., N. Y.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings Nos. 44 and 150 Water-st., six lots, 75 x 40 feet, with hatchways, hoist wheels, &c., well lighted front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 221 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE AND STORE NO 281 Canal-st., next door to the People's Bank, it will be let separate, if desired, and put in good repair for a good tenant, with counter and shelvings. Inquire of H OSTRANDER, at the above number, from 10 to 3 o'clock upstairs

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brown stone house No. 51 West 11th-st., three doors from 5th-av., built in the best manner for owner's use, with all modern conveniences, on reasonable terms. Apply next door, No. 51, or to JOHN W. CORLIES, No. 32 Dey-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house, No. 229 Wooster-st. Croton water, gas and gas fixtures. Rent $250. For particulars inquire of WM. C. ACKERMAN, No. 121 Bleecker-st., corner of Wooster-st., in the store.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av., will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, TO a private family, No. 41 East 24th-st., near 6th-av. For permission to see the house, apply to R. C. READ, 58 East 23d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M. Rent $800, furnished $1,000.

TO LET—FOR OFFICES OR MANUFACTURING purposes, with or without steam-power, part of premises No. 17 John-st. Inquire of PECKHAM, MERRILL, FITCH & CO., No. 19 John-st.

TO LET—NO. 13 WALL-ST., FIRST FLOOR, which can be arranged to suit an insurance office, banker or broker. App y to ALLAN MELVILLE, No. 35 Pine-st

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE LARGE three-story house, No. 18 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply to E. A. WEEKS, No. 58 Wall-st., from 1 till 3 P. M., or at No. 78 University-place, from 7 till 9 A. M.

TO LET.—THE COTTAGE HOUSES, NOS. 135 and 137 West 24th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking tubes, furnace, &c. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, No. 70 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st., will be let low to a good tenant; the location is one of the best and most central in New-York. Apply on the premises, to JOHN D. LEWIS.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—No. 862½, between 18th and 19th sts. Inquire of T. S. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 339 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet; at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—A VERY FINE STABLE, NO. 109 9th-st. Inquire at No. 40 Bond-st., next door to corner of 5th-av.

STORE TO LET—NO. 575 SECOND AVENUE, near 35th-st., in fine order. Rent, $350. Apply at No. 109 Pearl-st.

NOTICE.—THE DWELLING PART OF THE Butchers' and Drovers' Bank to let. For particulars inquire at the Bank. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of Westchester, adjoining the village of West Farms, within one mile of the Harlem Railroad, and four miles from the Harlem Bridge, with about ten acres of land, a fine garden, with fruit, green-house, grapery, stables, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No. 14 West 25th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 11th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 62c. (by mail 68c.) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS—Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice-fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; cheap worsted goods, Leggins, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Small Wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at EGGERS', Nos. 480 and 482 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE POUVANT ENseigner le Francais, ainsi que toute espèce d'ouvrages d'agrément, et capable de donner une bonne education aux jeunes personnes, désire se placer dans un pensionnat; ou comme gouvernante dans une famille privée: elle n'aurait au en ne objection à voyager à la campagne. S'addresser, par lettre sous les initiales, L. G., No. 402 6me-av., entre la 24me et 25me rues.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE DESIRE de se placer dans une famille Americaine, pour soigner des enfants. S'addresser, pour voir la personne, dans la famille avec laquelle elle a habiteé, Jendi, 20f., de 11 à 1 heure, au No 161 West 23d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 126 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel, or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC cottage, containing 13 rooms, suitable for a first-class family, with modern improvements, inaluding gas, &c., and one-fourth of an acre, stocked with ornamental, shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c., with a stable attached; situated at Clifton, S. I., within three minutes' walk of two ferries; neighborhood retired, and first-class; churches and schools in immediate vicinity; will be sold on favorable terms, or rented to desirable tenants for one year or longer, at a low price. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Esq., No. 15 Wall-st., or to Mr. W., Box No. 747 Post-Office, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A commodious house, situated in Yonkers on Palisade-av., within fifteen miuutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depôt and steamboat landing, on high ground, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. It has all the modern improvements, bath-room supplied with hot and cold water, gas pipes, with a good vegetable garden and a well of excellent water. Possession can be given immediately or on the 1st of May, as preferred. Apply to W. T. HATCH, No. 81 Worth-st., or to A. M. HATCH, on the premises.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A fine country residence, with about four acres of ground, situated on the Harlem Railroad, 2¾ hours from 26th-st., New-York, with everything in and about the premises to make it desirable for a gentleman and his family accustomed to the luxuries of City life. A large double house, warmed by furnace, and pure spring water carried through the whole building; grain-house, stables and carriage-house; ice-house, well filled; fine vegetable garden, and every variety of choice fruits and flowers, and fine shade-trees. Rent, $600. For further particulars, inquire of JAMES DEMEREST, No. 172 Water-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT Woodstock, Westchester County, from 1st of May next; a commodious two story and attic frame house, with all the modern improvements; has attached a good barn and 2½ acres of land, with an abundance of shade-trees and a garden well stocked with choice fruits. The place is near the country seats of Messrs. Chas. Denison, John McGraw, and the undersigned, and of easy access to the City. Apply to PHILIP DATER, No. 161 Front-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—An elegant country seat on the Hudson, one hour's ride from the City, and five minutes' walk from the dépôt. Splendid mansion, carriage-house, &c., with six acres, finely-shaded, and magnificent view of the river. Will be let for a first-class hotel, or first-class boarding-house, but private family preferred; or will be sold much below its value, or exchanged for first-class City property. Address W. A. P., Box No. 178, *Times* Office.

AT BELMONT—TWO-THIRDS OF A MILE from Fordham Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, an elegant villa, in perfect order, with about one acre of land, containing fourteen rooms, bath, water closet, dumb waiter, &c. The garden is stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, grape-vine and shrubbery, barn, stables, &c., will be sold low. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 48 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY SEAT IN THE HIGHLANDS, ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE—At Cornwall, near Newburgh, 15 acres fruit and shade trees, &c. Large and handsome dwelling, and all the other necessary outbuildings. This is a complete gentleman's seat, and the health of this location is unsurpassed on the river.

HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension, also necessary out buildings. Apply to C. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st

TO LET—A LARGE FRAME DWELLING CONtaining eleven finished rooms, within five minutes walk to steamboat landing, in the village of Astoria, surrounding with grapes and fruits of all kinds, rain water in kitchen, the house being built for convenience. For particulars apply to JOHN L. RAPELYE, on the premises, junction Flushing and Newtown avs.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED IN the village of Flushing, Long Island—commanding a beautiful view. A very desirable place of residence—convenient of access from steamboat and railroad. For sale on favorable terms. For particulars, apply to ISAAC OLD K, office No 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LIFETIME TO PAY—A VALUA ble country residence and choice farm of 56 acres, about 5 m. from Nyack, 1 from the river and 2 from steamboat landing. A small annual sum required; if not during the life of a person if more is wanted in payment. Address R. S. P., box No. 3,264 Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 20 Williamst., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M. No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN NEW-CANAAN, CONN., NEW house, barn, out-houses, with two to eighteen acres good land, abundant fruit trees, excellent garden, beautiful location, perfectly healthy. Worth $8,000. Will be sold for less than $3,000. See representation of place at No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, piano rooms

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE—RIVERSIDE HOTEL, 125th-st., at the depot of the Hudson River Railroad. Also, ten other houses, rent from $200 to $500, handsomely situated, overlooking the Hudson River. Inquire at R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage with one acre of land, containing shrubbery and all kinds of fruits, three miles below Flushing, L. I. Inquire of C. F. BLAKE, No. 15 Chambers-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $400. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 114 Front-st

TO LET—AT LENOX, MASS., THE HOUSE RE cently built on "Church Hill." For particulars address G. D. WILSON, Lenox, Mass.

TO LET.—HOUSE AND BARN, WITH 12 ACRES of Land, to let, one mile from Astoria. Inquire at No. 41 Pearl-st. J. M. BLACKWELL.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. LINES', on the dépôt.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable person as chambermaid, would assist in the washing and ironing; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, is a good plain sewer. can give the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 758 2d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, good City reference. Call at No. 192 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT American young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and caring children; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a home; has good reference; can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy Protestant girl, with City and Brooklyn references, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; wages, $8 a month. City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 146 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or would take a laundress' situation alone; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 410 6th-av, second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; no objections to go in the country; good City reference given. Call, or address for two days, at No. 417 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation waoted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 45 East 25th-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or would go as cook in a small private family; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; or would do first-class washing in any family; is willing and obliging. Also a young girl as nurse and chambermaid and sewing; has City references. Call for this week at No. 136 East 3-th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, for a most excellent and very reliable girl, as first-class chambermaid and waitress; is also capable of doing up all kinds of ladies' fine clothes in superior style; has unexceptionable references, and is not afraid of work. Inquire for SARAH, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing, or plain sewing. Can give twelve years' City references. Call or address No. 50 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; has the best City references. Call at No. 14 West 20th-st., near 6th-av

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; no objections to go in the country; good City reference given. Call, or address for two days, at No. 410 6th-av, second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 45 East 25th-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or would go as cook in a small private family; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; or would do first-class washing in any family; is willing and obliging. Also a young girl as nurse and chambermaid and sewing; has City references. Call for this week at No. 136 East 3-th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, for a most excellent and very reliable girl, as first-class chambermaid and waitress; is also capable of doing up all kinds of ladies' fine clothes in superior style; has unexceptionable references, and is not afraid of work. Inquire for SARAH, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing, or plain sewing. Can give twelve years' City references. Call or address No. 50 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; has the best City references. Call at No. 14 West 20th-st., near 6th-av

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands cooking all kinds of meats, pastries, &c.; no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best references. Call at No. 39 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; good reference given; no objections to go to the country. Call corner 7th-av. and 17th-st., in the butcher store.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED WOman wishes a situation as above; is an excellent cook, baker of bread and pastry; can be well recommended, call at Ackermans', No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman desires a situation as cook, has the best of old country testimonials. Apply to C. BOKHAM, at Bookham & Beilell's Agency, No. 309 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, two Protestant girls wish situations in a gentleman's family together—one is a good cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking, would assist in washing. The other is a chambermaid and waitress. They are excellent girls, and have lived together before; they have no objection to the country, have good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 Elizabeth-st., near Houston-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman who understands all kinds of family cooking, is a first-rate baker, and a good washer and ironer, also, by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; have the best of City reference; would prefer being in the same house. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 110 3d-av., between 12th and 14th sts., in the fancy store.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable, trustworthy, and competent woman for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, is a good cook and baker, a first-class washer and ironer, is willing and obliging, has the best of City references. Apply at No. 46 6th av., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation, who is an excellent plain cook, who understands all kinds of cooking, and has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging, and has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 55 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED French cook a situation in a private family; understands French and English cooking to perfection; has the best of reference, and will not object to the country; can be seen at No. 294 4th-av, near 23d st. Inquire of A. M. SEE.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands cooking all kinds of meats, pastries, &c.; no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best references. Call at No. 39 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; good reference given; no objections to go to the country. Call corner 7th-av. and 17th-st., in the butcher store.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED WOman wishes a situation as above; is an excellent cook, baker of bread and pastry; can be well recommended, call at Ackermans', No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman desires a situation as cook, has the best of old country testimonials. Apply to C. BOKHAM, at Bookham & Beilell's Agency, No. 309 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, two Protestant girls wish situations in a gentleman's family together—one is a good cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking, would assist in washing. The other is a chambermaid and waitress. They are excellent girls, and have lived together before; they have no objection to the country, have good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 Elizabeth-st., near Houston-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman who understands all kinds of family cooking, is a first-rate baker, and a good washer and ironer, also, by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; have the best of City reference; would prefer being in the same house. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 110 3d-av., between 12th and 14th sts., in the fancy store.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable, trustworthy, and competent woman for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, is a good cook and baker, a first-class washer and ironer, is willing and obliging, has the best of City references. Apply at No. 46 6th av., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation, who is an excellent plain cook, who understands all kinds of cooking, and has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging, and has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 55 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED French cook a situation in a private family; understands French and English cooking to perfection; has the best of reference, and will not object to the country; can be seen at No. 294 4th-av, near 23d st. Inquire of A. M. SEE.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens of style, understands meats, pastry, or thorough laundress; does ironing and shirts in first-class families, washes in 2½ hours. City or country. Call at 184 Mercer-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Situation wanted for a short, capable servant, who is a very excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; is a person who is not afraid of work, very obliging, and will cook, wash and iron work, and will accept moderate wages for the sake of getting a steady place. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Two respectable girls wish situations—one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiting; have good City references, from their last places. Call at No. 150 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by an active young woman, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; is willing and obliging; has good City reference, can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A situation wanted as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housemaid; is a good plain cook and excellent baker of bread; also, a first-rate washer and ironer; no objections to the country, has good references. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable middle aged woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of references given as to character and capacity. Please call at No. 203 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., in the rear.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced dressmaker, work in a private family, by the week, day or month; cannot be excelled in cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; also mantles. Call for the week at No. 282 7th-av. fourth floor

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, EMPLOYment, by a competent dressmaker, by the day or week. Can do all family sewing. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, to do general housework, is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 146 West 18th-st.-place, second floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by a lady having nine years' experience; is very active, orderly and competent to manage any household; the highest testimonials as regards qualifications. Call at No. 113 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman—Protestant—a situation as laundress in a first class hotel. Best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 160 East 35th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A MOST RESPECTABLE woman wishes a situation in a gentleman's family; understands French fluting, &c. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S branch office, No. 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG GERman woman wishes a situation in an American family, as nurse; will take the entire charge of one or two children; is competent to teach them the German language; has the best references; will also do washing and chamberwork. Call at No. 142 Elm-st., near Grand-st., Room No. 13.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a steady and experienced woman, Scotch Protestant; can take the entire charge of a baby and bring it up by hand, or would go as nurse to an invalid lady; has the best of City references for both situations. Apply at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman wishes a baby to nurse at her own residence, having lost her own baby, two weeks old. Apply a No. 40 1st-av., rear building, first floor.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; no objection to leave the City; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 211 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a Protestant young woman a situation as nurse or chambermaid; understands French fluting, and does up muslins nicely; has the best city reference. Call at No. 311 West 17th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young girl desires a situation in a private family, to do plain sewing and mind children, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; has some knowledge of the dressmaking, and understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would also teach children up to the age of 10 years. Can give good references. Call, for two days, at No. 266 31st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, for chambermaid and assist with washing; perfectly understands her business; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 488 3d-av., between 36th and 38th sts., fourth floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or as laundress and make herself agreeable; has the best of references from the highest of families from both City and country. Call at No. 149 West 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable, neat and experienced young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will go as nurse and seamstress; the best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 2 East 22d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-rate cook, a respectable and trustworthy woman, who understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pastry; excellent reference can be had in this City. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., first private door from 22d-st.; ring the bell next the jeweler's.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, jellies and pastry; no objection to assist with the washing; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., over the bakery, top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of meat and game, pastry, and bread making; will assist in washing and ironing; good references; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 26 East 11th-st., corner 3d-av., over the butcher store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation, who is an excellent plain cook, who understands all kinds of cooking, and has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging, and has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 55 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED French cook a situation in a private family; understands French and English cooking to perfection; has the best of reference, and will not object to the country; can be seen at No. 294 4th-av, near 23d st. Inquire of A. M. SEE.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands cooking all kinds of meats, pastries, &c.; no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best references. Call at No. 39 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; good reference given; no objections to go to the country. Call corner 7th-av. and 17th-st., in the butcher store.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED WOman wishes a situation as above; is an excellent cook, baker of bread and pastry; can be well recommended, call at Ackermans', No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman desires a situation as cook, has the best of old country testimonials. Apply to C. BOKHAM, at Bookham & Beilell's Agency, No. 309 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, two Protestant girls wish situations in a gentleman's family together—one is a good cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking, would assist in washing. The other is a chambermaid and waitress. They are excellent girls, and have lived together before; they have no objection to the country, have good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 Elizabeth-st., near Houston-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman who understands all kinds of family cooking, is a first-rate baker, and a good washer and ironer, also, by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; have the best of City reference; would prefer being in the same house. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 110 3d-av., between 12th and 14th sts., in the fancy store.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable, trustworthy, and competent woman for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, is a good cook and baker, a first-class washer and ironer, is willing and obliging, has the best of City references.

FINANCIAL.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE: NO. 34 BROADWAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1862:

Net cash assets 1st of February, 1861		$6,953,856 74
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,111,789 12	
For Interest	481,030 00	
From Agents for Sundry Balances of Accounts	902 19	$1,593,731 31
Total		$8,583,587 05
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$320,400 00	
Paid Additions to same	30,784 75	
Paid Surrendered Policies	222,809 32	
Paid Annuities	11,963 43	
Paid Reductions of Premiums	978 13	
Paid Profit and Loss	21,267 21	
Paid Commissions	47,482 38	
Paid Expenses, viz.: Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Taxes, Salaries, Rent, Printing and Stationery, Advertising, Fuel, Medical Examinations, &c.	83,135 74	$713,820 76
Net cash assets 1st February, 1862		$7,869,766 29
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$421,433 82	
Bonds and Mortgages	6,550,924 41	
United States Stocks	783,782 50	
Real Estate	76,513 21	
Due from Agents	21,112 32	$7,869,766 29
Add interest accrued, but not yet due		90,000 00
Add deferred Premiums (estimated)		135,000 00
Add arrears of Premiums in course of transmission		21,19 48
Gross assets 1st February, 1862		$8,050,258 77

	No. of Policies.	Amount.
At risk, Feb. 1, 1861	13,391	$37,397,583
Issued during the year	1,221	3,815,325
Total	14,612	$41,213,008
Deduct forfeited, cancelled, surrendered, expired and dead	1,717	5,789,898
In force Feb. 1, 1862	12,895	$35,424,009
Of which are		
For Life	11,542	$33,599,009
For Endowment Assurances	413	1,352,000
For short terms	150	473,000
Total	12,095	$35,424,009

Increase in net cash assets for the year $949,909 55

Decrease in the amount at risk for the year $1,973,574

Circulars containing the Rates of Premium and a full explanation of the new scheme of Survivorship Annuities, may be had on application at the office of the Company in a few days.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FREDK. S. WINSTON,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAM'L E. SI RGUILS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAM'L M. CORNELL,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Medical Examiner, MORTON PRAT, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term. The entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS

Subscribing bondholders of the Second Mortgage Bonds are requested to deposit their bonds, with receipts for 10 per cent. advance, with the Committee, preparatory to sale and reorganization. Bonds must be surrendered before the sale, which is the 25th of March next. No. 12 Wall-st.

R. RAY & Co., Chairman, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES

Received on deposit at par.

COUPONS OF 7-30 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, Due Feb 15, cashed or received for dues, free of charge, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS,
Nos. 11 and 42 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their office in New-York, this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per Share, upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be, and the same is hereby, called, payable on the 16th day of March, 1862; and that said assessment be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings and two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 1st March next, and reopened on the 10th of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of Shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb 14, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held on Tuesday, the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz:

SHEPHERD KNAPP,	CYRUS CURTISS,
THS. G. CHARDAVOYNE,	THOMAS HOPE,
A. C. KINGSLAND,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
RICHARD IRVIN,	EDMUND M. YOUNG,
FRANCIS HALL,	GEORGE MOSER,
JOHN BULLARD, Jr.,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
WM. CHAMBERLAIN,	HUGH N. CAMP.

To fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of C. H. Sand, Esq.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, GREAT WESTern, New-York, Pacific, Sun and Union Insurance Scrip for sale, by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 14 Merchants Exchange, Hanover-st.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY M. THOMPSON IS fully authorized to sign my name by procuration

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1862.

GOLD, SILVER AND TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 11 and 42 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, No. 6 State-st., until 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday the 20th day of February instant, for freighting all Government stores from New-York to Locust Point, near Baltimore, in fast sailing vessels of the capacity of from 1,500 to 3,000 barrels bulk, all to be approved by an officer or agent of this Department. Vessels of a required size must be furnished at all times and in readiness to load at twelve hours' notice.

This contract will be made for a period of sixty days, subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, and may be renewed at the expiration of that period if found to work well. A bond, with two good and sufficient sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids, will be required for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made. The price must be based upon the barrel bulk of flour, to which will be added one-fifth on all barrels of beef or pork—all round packages, wet or dry, will pay pro rata, and all square or angular packages, will be rated at six cubic feet to the barrel bulk of flour. Heavy freight, or such as pays by weight, will be rated at two thousand pounds to ten barrels of flour, except extra heavy, any such piece weighing over four thousand pounds, when the rate will be one-fourth more. Ten fair working days will be required as lay days, to be used in receiving and discharging cargo on all vessels of two thousand barrel bulk and under, and twelve fair working days on all vessels over the capacity of two thousand barrels, after which demurrage at the rate of twelve and a half cents per ton of registered tonnage, will be allowed. Persons offering for the contract will please indorse their communications "Proposals for Freight."

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PERNAMBUCO, BRAZIL, Jan 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. B. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.

HENRY FORSTER & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, one of the most elegant assortments of first-class furniture ever offered, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites, in various coverings; black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps; superb rosewood round-cornered bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes; do. in black walnut, finished in oil; superb rosewood and black walnut armoir-a-glace and wardrobes, elegant secretary and library bookcases, superb marble-top etageres and buffets, extension tables, rosewood and black walnut centre tables, hall-racks, tables and chairs, and other elegant furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., special and peremptory sale of first-class Wines, Brandies, Cigars, &c., all of which are guaranteed according to sample and description, being the balance of importations and selections at an old jobbing and importing house, late in the Southern trade. We sold a part of this stock in October, November an December, which gave entire satisfaction to purchasers. It includes very fine old pale and dark Brandies, Sherries of many of the leading brands, Madeiras, Ports, Gin, Whiskey, &c., in casks and demijohns, Bisquith, Tricche & Co. Brandy, 1858, in octaves; old Porto Rico, Pure Apple and Antigua Rum. Champagnes, Clarets, Hocks, etc. Also the balance, consisting of about 200 cases of one dozen each, exported by the London and Peninsular Wine Co., *via* Montreal, under their private brand and label, consisting of their finest grades, viz.: Bon Pedro Madeira, Royal Gold, Superior Brown and Extra Pale Sherries, superior old Port, very choice Wild Cherry Brandy, Mariell's old Imperial Brandies, Gin, Rum and Whiskeys. Also, a few dozens of choice old Blue Seal Port, and a few dozens old Tuckerman Pale Sherry, from the Tuckerman estate in Boston, a few casks of fine Pale Sherry, of one arroba each, about 4 gallons each, original packages. Persons wishing a supply for private use, can find some more reliable or desirable. Positively no other goods admitted.

Also, the balance of about 72,000 fine Havana Cigars, consisting of Conchas, Regalias, Yarznelas, Condres, Operas, Millar Communes, Medio-regalia Prensados, &c., &c., of the following celebrated brands, viz.: Calcanas, Figaro, Don Quixotte, Sancho Panza, Luna, Albaerne, Columbia, Britannias, Union, Rosa, Henry Clay and others mostly in tenth boxes. Also, the entire balance of the Plantation, in barrels of about 5 mille each.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

40 Hope Insurance	$50	50 Col. Marine ins.	$100
50 Citizens' Gas Light	20	20 American Coal Co.	25
24 Commerce Insurance	100	30 Irving Bank	50
40 North Western Ins	50	20 Imp. & Trad. Ins	100
10 American Ex. Bank	100	50 W'msburgh Gas L. Co	50
15 Knickerbocker Ice Co.	100	40 Exchange Fire Ins.	30
50 Merchants' Ex. Bank	50	100 Metropolitan Gas L.	50
40 Adriatic Insurance	25	45 Germania Life	100
25 Phœnix Bank	20		

$235 Mercantile Mutual Scrip of 1860.

3-5 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.

10,000 Catawissa Railroad 5 per cent. 6 bottel Mortgage.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Feb. 24.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st., auctioneer, real estate and stock broker.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCtion, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent

PROVISIONS.—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, sugar, tea, coffee bean, molasses, and 58,950 pounds good cheese, abolished from the navy rations.

CLOTHING, &c.—Pea jackets, round jackets, jumpers, trowsers, overshirts, undershirts, caps, shoes; also, a quantity of mankeen, sheeting, satinet, blankets, &c.

SMALL STORES.—A quantity of tobacco, beeswax, clothes and shoe brushes, handkerchiefs, knives, combs, &c., a list of which can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—THE United States ss. the brig *Sarah Starr* and cargo, captured as a prize.—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States of the Southern District of New-York, made in the above cause, on the 13th day of February, 1862, the undersigned Prize Commissioners will expose to sale at public auction, on the 25th day of February inst., at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Phœnix Yard, in the City of Brooklyn, the cargo of the aforesaid brig, consisting of 1,358 barrels of spirits of turpentine, 131 barrels of crude turpentine, 420 barrels of resin, 298 pounds of beeswax, and a box of hardware, be the quantity there or more or less. The terms of sale will be cash.

NEW-YORK, Feb 15, 1862.

E. H. LUDLOW,
H. H. ELLSWORTH, } Prize Commissioners

R. T. HAZARD, Auctioneer

BY WHITTEMORE & HAZELL.—STORE, No. 150 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.

We will sell at auction, on

SATURDAY, Feb 22,

at 12 o'clock, M., at the Jones Yard, Brooklyn, (by order and under the direction of Messrs. E. H. Ludlow and Henry H. Ellsworth, United States Prize Commissioners,) the entire cargo of brig *Sarah Starr* comprising

1,358 barrels spirits turpentine
131 barrels crude turpentine
420 barrels resin
29 2-94 lbs. bees wax.
1 box hardware.

Terms cash.

ADRIAN H. MULDER, Auctioneer

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—AT AUCtion, on MONDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Clarendon Exchange, the elegant new brick dwellings, with all modern improvements and in perfect order, No. 22 West Washington Place, a most desirable neighborhood house 22 by 42 feet in size. Terms liberal. Map and Plot No. 25 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SAMUEL DOD, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large two-story brick house and lot No. 23 west 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., a lot 20 feet north side 43d-st., between Park Theatre and Nos. 20 and 22 Broadway, and 104 Broome-st., and possessing with the buildings and improvements thereon. Also, lot on same, No. 20 West 29th-st.

HENRY D. MOORE, Auctioneer—Salesroom 57 Nassau-st.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THURSDAY, Feb 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a gray horse, 5 years old, about 15 hands high, sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle, is a free and spirited driver, suitable for a doctor's use, is an excellent family horse.

FORECLOSURE SALE (SHERIFF'S).—No. 27 West 13th-st., 25th February, 1862. Attention is called to the posit ve sale of the above house and lot, four stories, brown stone front, 22x55 feet in lots. Sale at Merchants' Exchange, 25th February, 1862, at 12 M. For terms, &c., apply to

J. F. MITCHELL, No 62 Wall-st

JOHN H. BERRY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 211 Canal-st., sofa beds, bureaus, chairs, tables, wardrobes, washstands, looking-glasses, bedsteads, carpets, oilcloths, under beds, blankets, pillows, comforters, table linen, sewing suites, China, glass and kitchenware, &c.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF HOUSE ON Eighth-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., at the Merchants' Exchange on FRIDAY, Feb 27, 1862, at 12 o'clock. Subject to one mortgage of $4,000; rent roll $800 per annum. See handbill on the house.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK, 20th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent on all outstanding Scrip, payable on and after the 10th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent. (20) on all policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, last, which Scrip will be redeemable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.

ROBERT B. MINTURN, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on and after the 20th day of February inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the transfer agent, H. A. Stokley, Esq., at the Office of the Howard Insurance Company, in Albany and Troy; at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Feb. 13, 1862

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, 20th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 15th, and reopen on the 22d inst. By order of the Board.

PIERCE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half Per Cent has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Feb. 15, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three and one-half per cent for the past six months, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

R. L. HAYTHORN, Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUBBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill of every other physician incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS.—No charges made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.

HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix,
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-1aw6mTh

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., and the Doctor, No. 416 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 124 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free every where. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 3 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $8, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 124 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposits, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 841 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East [illegible] doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,223 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees the immediate cure of no specifics to triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases, for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, 12 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address or POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Edinburgh College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 13 Bunker-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 Lady Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, during 25 years his personal specialty. Cures of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken or pay no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most successful principles. No "Quackery" or "Nostrums." As a proof of this, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which he has on view in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 10 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 25 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being speedily cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a regularly bred physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that DR. CAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND CHIP COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, also, by A. R. & H. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drop cures the very worst case in less than 24 hours. You can rely on this; it is perfectly harmless and a sure cure. H. S. BARNES, sole agent, No. 207 Broadway, New-York. $1 a bottle.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

A NEW AND SPLENDID TRUSS, JUST INvented and patented. The inventor wishes to sell the right for the United States. For particulars address BRYAN, National Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some painful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10, partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip, East River, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor Monday and Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 9 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &c.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, CDAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID,
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID STOCK of new and second-hand tables of the best quality. Call and examine, or send by mail. Tables to let and Bagatelle Tables for sale, by W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mastbead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 5.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, &c.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN, FOR $30.

The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship

UNITED KINGDOM,

Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted up in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—Cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. The succeeding steamship is CALEDONIA, Capt. JAMES CRAIG, will sail TUESDAY, March 25. Apply to FRANCIS M'DONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, CORK HARBOR. —The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steam Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows

CITY OF DUBLIN ..... SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
KANGAROO ..... SATURDAY, Mar. 1,
ETNA ..... SATURDAY, Mar. 8,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$34
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $10. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to LEWIS & M

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Action of the House on the Treasury Note Bill.

The Senate Amendments to be Acted Upon To-day.

Mr. Vallandigham's Loyalty Inquired Into.

Propositions to Create Lieutenant-Generals by Brevet.

DESERTIONS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

It is recommended to the People of the United States that they assemble in their customary places for public solemnities on the 22d day of February instant, and celebrate the anniversary of the Birthday of the Father of his Country, by causing to be read to them his immortal "Farewell Address."

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the 19th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

PUNISHMENT FOR COWARDICE.

Complaint having been made by Gen. LANDER of the misconduct of an officer under his command, and the matter referred to the Secretary of War, the following instructions were given:

If Gen. LANDER is satisfied that Col. AMSANZAL was guilty of cowardice or misbehavior before the enemy, he may be tried on the spot, and if found guilty the sentence of death may be executed on the spot, or he may be cashiered by his commanding General at the head of his regiment. The former course is recommended as the preferable one. Cowardice in an officer, exhibited on the field of battle, should receive the swift punishment of death.

(Sigoed,) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 16, 1862.

THE CAVALRY.

The House Military Committee authorized the Chairman to-day to report an amendment to the Senate bill for reducing the number of cavalry regiments. The House amendment proposes reducing the number to fifty. The Senate bill proposed forty regiments.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

The Senate Military Committee have reported a joint resolution, conferring authority upon the Secretary of War to appoint a Lieutenant-General. This bill will be opposed strenuously in both Houses.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

Gen. BANKS is in Washington to-night. Gen. CAMERON is here. It is still doubted by many whether he really intends to go abroad.

REBELS COMING OVER.

A considerable number of rebels, about forty, it is said, have come within our lines and surrendered their arms. They say they are sick of the war, worn out, deceived and disappointed, and that they are but the type of the whole rebel army in Virginia.

THE ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

The last advices from Europe are of dates previous to the receipt there of the news of the first of our series of victories; but the Secretary of State says he sees indications of a satisfactory reaction in favor of the United States in Great Britain, as well as throughout the continent; and especially, satisfaction is experienced over the congratulations upon the settlement of the *Trent* affair received from Russia and Italy. It is said they are not only generous, but even touching appeals to the American people to restore, maintain and preserve the National Union. The settlement of the *Trent* affair is regarded as the bow of promise, of peace and freedom of commerce.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The principal military confirmations to-day, by the Senate, were of the appointments of Brig.-Gen. GRANT, to be Major-General, and Colonels GARFIELD and SHERMAN to be Brigadier-Generals.

Col. GARFIELD's promotion was for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Prestonburgh, and that of Gen. GRANT for the same qualities, exhibited in the capture of Fort Donelson.

The promotion of Gen. GRANT to a Major-Generalship gives him a superior command to Gen. BUELL in the same department.

A very large number of army and volunteer appointments were confirmed, including Captains, Lieutenants, Surgeons, Assistant Adjutants, &c.

Among the naval confirmations are the following:

To be Lieutenants: Alfred T. Mahon, George C. Remey, Alex. S. Mackenzie, Norman H. Varquehar, Samuel D. Greene, Charles H. Swasey, Theodore F. Kane, Beatty P. Smith, Cornelius M. Schoonmaker, Roderick Prentiss, R. S. McCook, Gilbert C. Wiltze, Thos. S. Spencer.

To be Chief Engineers: Charles H. Loring, Wm. H. Rutherford, Edward D. Robie, Thomas Williamson, William B. Brooks, Wm. H. Cushman, Chas. H. Baker, Philip G. Peltze.

THOMAS BAYNE, of Pennsylvania, was confirmed as Secretary of Legation to Brazil, and the following-named gentlemen were confirmed as Consuls to the places respectively mentioned:

THOS. D. HOWARD, of Pennsylvania, Consul to San Juan del Sur.

FRANKLIN WEBSTER, of Illinois, to Munich.

NOAH L. WILSON, Indiana, to Tabasco.

W. J. STILMAN, Massachusetts, to Rome.

WM. D. HOWELLS, Ohio, to Venice.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Pennsylvania, to Acapulco.

ROSSITER JOHNSON, California, to Acapnico.

WM. BLANCHARD, District of Columbia, to Melbourne.

JOHN DE LA MONTAGNE, New-York, to Nantez.

THOMAS H. DUDLEY, New-Jersey, to Liverpool, in place of BEVERY TUCKER, recalled.

CHARLES S. OGDEN, Pennsylvania, to Quebec.

ALLEN FRANCES, Illinois, to Victoria Vancouvers Island.

WM. IRVIN, Pennsylvania, to Bahea.

JOHN T. NEAL KANSAS, to Kingstown, Jamaica.

JAMES H. ARMSBY, New-York, to Naples.

CHARLES F. DE VEVALDI, Kansas, to Santos.

THOS. CAMISIUS, Illinois, to Vienna.

JOHN YOUNG, Indiana, to Belfast.

FREDERICK WHIPPERMANN, Minnesota, to Maracaibo.

MARCUS OTTENDORFER, Wisconsin, to the City of Mexico.

BENJAMIN LINDSEY, Massachusetts, to St. Catherines'

JOHN BIGELOW, New-York, to Paris.

LUCIUS H. CHANDLER, Virginia, to Matanzas.

THEO. D. EDWARDS, Kentucky, to Demarara.

HORACE N. CONGAR, New-York, to Kong Kong.

HENRY B. STACY, Vermont, to Revel.

ISRAEL S. DIEHLE, California, to Batavia.

WARREN C. FOSTER, Connecticut, to Carthagena.

CHARLES W. GOODMAN, Maine, Consul-General to Constantinople.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ILLUMINATION.

Arrangements are making for the illumination of all the public buildings on Saturday night. A number of citizens intend manifesting their joy over the recent victories by similar demonstrations. Gentlemen in high positions have expressed the hope that this example will be followed throughout the country.

IMPORTANT PETITIONS.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, presented in the House, to-day, a petition of the merchants and ship-builders, engaged in the sale and manufacture of ship timber—concurred in by the ship owners and underwriters—requesting Congress to adopt some measures to prevent the exportation of ship timber during the continuance of the war.

Also, the memorial of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, asking the intercession of Congress in reference to a ship canal, connecting the River St. Lawrence and all the great lakes on the northern boundary, with the Atlantic Ocean in the Bay of New-York, in any future adjustment of the commercial relations between the United States and Great Britain.

Also, several petitions in favor of the passage of a general uniform bankrupt law.

MEDALS FOR THE ARMY.

The joint resolution introduced by Senator WILSON to-day, for the presentation of medals to the enlisted men and volunteers in the army, navy and marine corps who have or may distinguish themselves in battle during the rebellion, provides that an amount of money be appropriated for the purpose of having prepared medals of silver, or other suitable metal, with appropriate emblems and devices, for presentation by Congress to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the volunteers and marine corps, and the warrant and petty officers and seamen of the navy of the United States, who have, or may hereafter distinguish themselves by any act of gallantry or bravery during the present war against the rebellion.

THE SENATE AGAINST HOMŒORATHY.

The Senate military had before them yesterday a Committee of homœopathic physicians, urging the establishment of a homœopathic hospital in this city. The Committee also presented petitions signed by 40,000 names in favor of that measure. The Senate Committee are averse to such an Institution at this time, and will accordingly report against it.

HEADBOARDS FOR DEAD SOLDIERS.

In order to have a better identification of the bodies of deceased soldiers, Quartermaster RUCKER has invited proposals for furnishing 1,000 head-boards for their graves.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition of Merchants' Underwriters, of New-York, remonstrating against any change of the laws relative to pilots and pilotage.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported back the bill for temporary increase of midshipmen in the Naval Academy with a request that it be indefinitely postponed; also a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt WILKES, which was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee of the Judiciary, reported back the bill for the maintenance and safekeeping of United States prisoners, with amendments.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.) from the Military Committee reported a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to confer brevet rank of Lieut.-General for eminent services.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition of citizens of New York State, asking that the name of South Carolina be expunged from the list of States, and the territory be divided between North Carolina and Georgia.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, presented a petition from citizens of Illinois asking the passage of the Treasury Note bill, and against the Bankrupt law.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the bill for organization of the Navy Department was taken up.

After the adoption of some amendments from the Committee the bill was laid over.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS the bill in relation to the Circuit and District Courts of the United States was taken up and passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution to authorize the President to present prizes and medals to the enlisted men of the army and navy and marine corps, who may have distinguished themselves in the war. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill for the better organization of the cavalry was taken up and passed.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois., (Rep.:)

Resolved, That for the 22d of February seats in this hall be so arranged, under the direction of the Speaker, as to accommodate the Senators and all invited guests, and, if room enough, for their families, and at the close of the proceedings the Speaker adjourn the House.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported resolutions which were adopted, calling on the Secretaries of War and Navy to furnish the House with statements showing the expenses of transportation for the last five years of arms, munitions, troops, &c., between the Atlantic and Gulf ports to the Pacific; and also calling on the Secretary of State to furnish the last annual report of the Government of Colorado, and the accompanying documents, if not incompatible with the public interest.

Mr. BENNETT, delegate from Colorado, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of legalizing all consummated litigation under the Miners' and People's Court in Colorado prior to the organization of that Territory.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Whereas, The Baltimore *Clipper* of this date contains the following publication:

"DOCUMENTS FOUND.—During yesterday, a police force visited the office of the *South* newspaper, and took possession of a number of letters written by Senators BAYARD and SAULSBURY, of Delaware, and the notorious VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio. The documents contain touching sentiments of poor bleeding Dixie, and various suggestions how the Yankees might be defeated."

Therefore, Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the truth of the allegations therein made against C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, a member of this House, with power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses on oath or affirmation, and to make report thereon.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) immediately rising, said he had waited for an opportunity to call the attention of the House to this statement himself. He did not know what were the motives of the gentleman, nor did he care. His purpose some time since was just the same as it was now. He gave a plain, direct and emphatic contradiction to the statement in question. He had never written a line or a letter to the Baltimore *South*, or to any other paper, or to any man south of Mason and Dixon's line. The article in question was most infamous and scandalous. Was a man's reputation to be placed at the mercy of a local irresponsible paper, with its libelous, slanderous falsities, like this one? He would not enter a defence in this case till the letters should be produced that he had written and their matter and character stated. He distinctly stated that such letters were forgeries, and he denied that it was the duty or the right of any member of the House to call the attention of this body to irresponsible statements of this kind. He deprecated gentlemen making personal statements in regard to newspaper paragraphs, and he, himself, had, with one exception, refrained from it. He had always acted and spoken in a manner which he deemed to be consistent with his duty and the oath he had taken, to support the Constitution of the United States. He again alluded to the charge in question, as being unfounded and irresponsible, and as a duty to himself he felt called upon to deny the truth of the charge.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) interposed a remark that those who would not vote for anything to support the Government, unless Slavery was to be abolished, were traitors and ought to be brought to trial.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) remarked that even a suspicion, an ordinary suspicion, would justify such an investigation as the resolution contemplated, and the gentleman from Ohio himself, as well as other members on this floor, knew there were suspicions against him. He would not say whether those suspicions were just or unjust, but certain it was that they had been numerous for a long time past. It was a duty of the House to purge itself of unworthy members. He did not know whether the gentleman from Ohio occupied properly or improperly his seat on this floor. By offering the resolution he did not prejudice the gentleman. It was his duty to urge the investigation. He referred to the seizure of the publisher and editor of *The South* newspaper at the instance of the Government, and hence presumed the effects of the office were at the time in National custody. The *Clipper* article was based on information received from the Government or those who acted as its agents. The article was therefore responsible, as far as he could judge. In reply to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, who held that the House was not justified in such an investigation of statements of this kind, Mr. HICKMAN referred him to page 69 of the latest edition of the Manuals. By this, common tales were worthy the attention of the House. Now he held that the matter under consideration was more than a common tale. It was a direct charge by a responsible newspaper.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM asked Mr. HICKMAN to observe that it was a mere local item. He was of the opinion that the editor never saw the article in question.

Mr. HICKMAN did not care whether it was or not a local item. It was sufficient for him that it was an ordinary article in a responsible newspaper.

Mr. HICKMAN having referred to various reports in circulation, prejudicial to the character of VALLANDIGHAM, the latter said the gentleman from Pennsylvania had a "suspicion." He desired the gentleman from Pennsylvania to mention one specific item, or charge, on which the suspicion rested.

Mr. HICKMAN replied that he could refer to such charges.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM called upon the gentleman to give them.

Mr. HICKMAN did not desire just then to make the required statement.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM asked the gentleman to specify one single item. He did not mean merely newspaper slanders, for those he had denounced on the floor of the House on former occasions.

Mr. HICKMAN knew nothing about newspaper slanders. He only knew a suspicion had existed against the gentleman from Ohio, and existed even now. He was not for a controversy with the gentleman from Ohio. He was only defending himself, and would continue to defend himself. He would repeat most distinctly that a suspicion had existed against the loyalty of the gentleman. He had no doubt the gentleman himself knew this. He was asked by the gentleman to specify certain things, and in this he was called upon to refresh his memory. Well, he would give him one or two reminiscences. He (Mr. HICKMAN) then referred to the Breckinridge meeting in Baltimore, at which the gentleman was present, and which gave rise to many suspicions; and next alluded to the fact that the gentleman was at a dinner in Kentucky given in his power.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM wished to reply to the gentleman right here, but Mr. HICKMAN several times declined to yield the floor.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, having often endeavored to obtain an opportunity to respond, Mr. HICKMAN still refused to yield. He then remarked that there were many other things which he could state. There was the fact of the speeches of the gentleman of Ohio, made in July last, during the extra session of Congress. These speeches were in spirit against the Government, and the parties conducting the war. These speeches gave rise to many suspicions. The gentleman from Ohio was certainly not ignorant of all these facts. He asked if there was a man in the House who had not heard suspicions against the loyalty of the gentleman from Ohio. Was not this suspicion common rumor? He alleged it was common rumor in the Northern States among the loyal people of those States, that the gentleman was suspected of disloyalty, if not directly implicated.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM here desired to say a word relative to the winner in Kentucky. He would tell the gentleman that he had not pressed the soil of Kentucky since the 10th of July, 1852, when he went thither as one of a Committee to follow the remains of that great and glorious man—that true, honest and patriotic man—HENRY CLAY—to his last resting-place. He had partaken of no dinner in Kentucky, or elsewhere, of a political character, and yet the gentleman from Pennsylvania would dare support his suspicions on those foul slanders which had been circulated throughout the whole country against him, and thousands of others. Statements had appeared against the loyalty of others in newspapers, and yet they had not been brought before the House for its action. Then why was he singled out? He denied the truth of the statement made by Mr. HICKMAN. He hurled defiance into his teeth, and asked him to point to one single sentence in the speech made by him on the 10th of July where he had uttered disloyal sentiments. He would not retract one sentence of what at that time he had uttered, nor would he retract one vote he had given. He had been invited to Kentucky, and by as true and honest men as there were in any other State to-day. He knew of nothing which should prevent any loyal man from visiting the State which had given birth to so many statesmen. He again referred to the paragraph published in the preamble, as a miserable, irresponsible statement of the *Clipper*. He hurled back upon Mr. HICKMAN the insinuation of suspicion. They might to wait until they had found something which indicated that there was disloyalty in his bosom. He knew he had differed from the majority of the House, and with the policy of the Administration. He thanked God he had the right and the power to fulfill his constitutional obligations. This was the crime whereof he had been guilty. The gentleman from Pennsylvania himself had been made the victim of slander; it was not in the power of any authority to place his (VALLANDIGHAM's) character in a disloyal position. He had said nothing on which the Committee on the Judiciary could base a charge or justify a suspicion of this kind. He wanted to reject these charges thus in the beginning. What would become of the members of this House, and Senators too, if their characters depended on irresponsible newspaper statements, and if such statements be made the criterion on which to found judgments? Why, he asked, was he thus singled out? Certain members had been watching for something from him that he might utter unguardedly in the course of his remarks. He uttered no fiery patriotic sentiments, and earnestly spoke of the future prosperity of the country, etc.

Mr. HICKMAN, in replying, said he had never been called upon to put himself in a position to vindicate himself.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied this was wrong to his Democratic friends.

Mr. HICKMAN remarked the charges which had been brought against him in the past he had never made the subject of a public complaint; he was therefore vindicated by silence. He never had, nor never would allow any man to make a speech in his favor, when once he was charged with disloyalty, but he would wait until the proper time, and then meet the matter himself. He would never allow any man to vindicate him. He had expressed no suspicions touching the loyalty of the gentleman from Ohio. If more was developed than might have been expected, it was the fault of the gentleman himself. He then reviewed Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's remarks, and referred to the latter's July speech. In the distant future, when treason and rebellion shall have received its reward, he might look at that speech again as a mere curiosity of the past. He asked, did not the gentleman from Ohio know a rebel camp in Kentucky was called by his name, namely, "Vallandigham?" That did not indicate that the rebels regarded him as the most loyal man in the Union.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—Is there not a town in Kentucky called "Hickman?" (Laughter.)

Mr. HICKMAN said—I thank God that that town was not called after me. There are a good number of Hickman's—I know of only one. Does not the gentleman know that a rumor was spread through the newspapers, that on visiting an Ohio camp in Virginia, the soldiers knowing him, compelled him to leave the camp, on the grounds that he was suspected of disloyalty; that was their opinion, not mine. I have not expressed myself as to his loyalty, integrity, or veracity. And then, again, I remember well a remark attributed to the gentleman, that during last Winter or Spring, he said the Southern Confederacy would be recognized in three months. These things, taken in connection with the fact that the gentleman's course was in coincidence with that of Mr. BURNETT in the rebel service, is not certainly evidence of that gentleman's loyalty. I made no charge. The resolution is a matter of justice to the gentleman, and I am astonished that he regards it as a charge. If it is a charge, it stands against him in the newspapers. It afforded him an opportunity to vindicate himself. Ought he not to have asked an investigation? It has been presented in no spirit of unkindness. It was offered as a matter of duty, and by myself as a member of the Judiciary Committee. But the gentleman having expressed far more loyal sentiments in this discussion than at any time since the meeting of Congress, I am willing that the fact of his protestation should go before the country, and that he shall stand as he is for the present. I withdraw the resolution.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) reported a resolution, which was adopted, appropriating $1,000 to defray the expenses of the illumination for Saturday night next, Feb. 22.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) announced the capture of Gen. PRICE and the whole of his Staff. Round after round of applause followed this statement.

The House went into Committee on the Senate's Amendment to the United States Note bill.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, (Rep.,) especially opposed those amendments, which provide for the payment of interest in coin, and the sale of bonds to procure the coin, and adverse to the amendments which make an unjust discrimination between the creditors of the Government.

Messrs. POMEROY, CULVERT, MORRILL of Vermont, ENGLISH, DUNN, PIKE and DIVEN addressed the Committee on the same subject.

The House proceeded to consider the various Senate amendments. The result of the Committee's action was reported to the House.

Pending the question of acquiescence therein, the House adjourned.

THE BUTLER EXPEDITION, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Capt. DUDLEY, of the Tenth United States Infantry, lately appointed Colonel of the Massachusetts Thirtieth Regiment, was to-day presented by his Boston friends with a valuable horse and full military equipments. He leaves to-morrow for his command at Ship Island, in the steamer *Mississippi*, which takes out a portion of the Maine Thirteenth Regiment.

The resolve appropriating $500,000 for the coast defences of Massachusetts has passed both branches of the Legislature, and received the signature of the Governor. Proposals for bids are to be issued, and the fortifications to be constructed under the supervision of United States officers.

THE WESTERN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Constitutional Convention adjourned this evening, after fifty-nine days of session. The Free State measure was defeated. Commissioners, however, were appointed with power to reassemble the Convention in case the new State is not recognized by Congress. This provision is supposed to look to a Free State.

There was great rejoicing here over the Fort Donelson news. Gen. ROSECRANS has ordered a National salute at an early hour this morning.

FROM NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Col. WILLIAM HALSTED, of Trenton, Colonel of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, having been mustered out of the service, Gov. OLDEN has just made out a commission to Sir PERCY WYNDHAM, an accomplished Italian officer, to fill the vacancy. The Major of the regiment has also been mustered out, but no appointment has yet been made.

The new Colonel is a resident of Washington, and came very highly recommended.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BENEFIT OF THE FIVE-POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The recent "Laughing-Gas" exhibition, promoted and conducted by Dr. G. Q. COLTON, for the benefit of the Five-Points House of Industry, had the following gratifying results:

Received at the door	$240 84
Dr. COLTON's bill for advertising	$126 63
Dr. COLTON's bill for personal services 100 00	226 62
Profits for the House	$14 21
Car-fare of children to Cooper Institute	6 00
Net profits	$8 21

This sum the Managers, in gratitude for the self-denying services of Dr. COLTON, propose, we understand, to set apart and distinguish as the "Colton Fund," the interest to be applied perpetually to the benefit of the juvenile population of the Sixth Ward. It is proper to add that Dr. COLTON has since presented to the House of Industry a voluntary donation of $25; and has offered to give a second and more profitable exhibition, the entire proceeds of which shall be devoted to that charity.

MEN OF BUSINESS SHOULD GO STRAIGHT HOME.—On Tuesday night, at a late hour, Mr. HAMILTON BROWN, who is a dealer in watches, and resides at No. 132 Second-street, Brooklyn, E. D., was on his way home, when he met MARY THOMPSON, with whom he got engaged in conversation, and subsequently, with a view to make a better acquaintance with each other, retired from the street to a more private place in Marketfield-street. While there MAAR extracted from the pockets of her newly and easily-made friend's gold watch valued at $50, and a small amount of money. Mr. BROWN immediately discovered his loss and had MAAR arrested by Officer WALSH, of the First Precinct. At the time Mr. B. had four other watches in various pockets, of which MAAR was in blissful ignorance. In attempting to escape she threw away the watch but it was recovered by the officer. The accused was taken before Justice BOSWORTH at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and committed for trial.

THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON TREASURY NOTES.—The United States Assistant Treasurer in this City made the first payment of interest on the Government War Loan yesterday. The doors were thrown open at 9 o'clock, and within a short time something like two thousand men were assembled inside the building. The payments were made and received in a quiet and orderly manner. The holder of the coupons, on presenting them at the desk, having previously left them for examination, received coin in exchange. The interest paid yesterday was upon the first fifty millions of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, and varied in amount from $1 82 to $5,000.

A PRISONER ATTEMPTS TO EVADE JUSTICE BY SWALLOWING ARSENIC.—HENRY WATSON, a young man about 22 years of age, who had been arrested by Officer SCHOONMAKER of the Ninth Precinct, on Tuesday night, on a charge of grand larceny, endeavored to terminate his existence by swallowing a quantity of arsenic, which he had purchased at the drug-store of H. DINSMORE, No. 43 Sixth-avenue. Dr. JONES administered the proper antidote, and the prisoner was sent to Bellevue Hospital for further treatment.

THE BOGUS COLLECTOR AT ESSEX MARKET.—CHARLES CAMERON, the confidence man who was arrested on suspicion of obtaining money under false pretences, and taken to Essex Market Police Court before Justice OSBORNE, the particulars of whose capture were published in yesterday's TIMES, was brought up for examination yesterday, when it transpired that among a large number of his dupes were Mr. ROBERT DUDLEY, the father-in-law of Gen. SIGEL; Mr. AUGUST RINTELE, of 53½ Bowery. The large amount which he had collected was received in sums of $1 and upwards. He was locked up.

ARREST OF A YOUTHFUL BURGLAR.—JOSEPH HOWARD, a youth about 17 years of age, was arrested by Officer NEILL yesterday, on a charge of entering the house of GEORGE W. STANTON, No. 635 Sixth-avenue, in a burglarious manner, with intent to steal therefrom a quantity of wearing apparel of various kinds, and other articles, which the accused had taken from bureau drawers, trunks, &c., and was preparing to remove. It appears that he was caught in the act of filling the articles into pillow slips. He was taken before Justice QUACKENBOS, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial.

THE LATEST TRICK IN THE THIEVING TRADE.—On Tuesday evening the residence of Mr. D. J. STETSON, No. 149 West Twelfth-street, was visited by two young men, one of whom engaged the servant in conversation at the front door, while the other went into the basement and stole a quantity of silver, including a goblet, to which the family attached great value, as it had been a gift from some friends. No clue has yet been obtained to the whereabouts of the thieves.

THE ALLEGED MURDER ON BOARD THE SHIP SARACEN.—Capt. NATHAN H. MILLETT, of the ship *Saracen*, who arrived at this port a few days ago, having been sent home by the United States Consul at Hong Kong, charged with the murder of one of his crew, named JOHN DILLON, on the passage to China, was yesterday released on $5,000 bail, to answer the charge of manslaughter. An examination of the facts was had before United States Commissioner HENRY, who yesterday decided to admit the prisoner to bail, as above.

THE STORM AND NAVIGATION.—A thick snow-storm, with wind east-northeast, set in about 3 P. M. yesterday, and continued up to dark, when it was succeeded by a heavy fall of rain. The navigation of vessels was somewhat impeded, especially of those outward bound. The sound steamers left their respective piers at the usual hours, but probably anchored above Hell Gate. There has been no damage to shipping.

MUNICIPAL JUBILEE.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired at City Hall Park at noon yesterday, and flags were displayed upon public and private buildings, in honor of the recent Union victories. At night a magnificent spectacle was produced by the illumination of the City Hall.

THE CONTRABANDS.—The meeting to be held at Cooper Institute this evening, in answer to the appeal of Gen. SHERMAN and Commodore DUPONT, will be addressed by Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Prof. LINNSEY, and others. Prof. LINDSEY has spent some weeks at Port Royal, examining into the condition of deserted slaves.

The Steamship Bremen.

The accident to the steamship *Bremen*, reported in our late foreign news, was not of a serious nature. She is announced to sail from Bremen on the 15th, and Southampton on the 19th inst., for New-York, and will sail hence on her regular day, the 15th of March.

Funeral of Ex-Gov. Pennington.

NEWARK, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The funeral of Ex-Gov. PENNINGTON took place, this afternoon, with considerable ceremony.

Gov. OLDEN and other distinguished men of this State were pall-bearers. The place of interment is Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Sailing of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The *America* has twenty-one passengers for Liverpool, and twenty-two for Halifax; and something over $100,000 in specie. She will probably not sail before 2 o'clock.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT active; sales at 79½c. for No. 1. COAN firm. PORK firm at $11. Green Hams 3½c. LARD 6¾c. Hogs dressed, firm and 10c. @15c. higher. Sales at $3 30@$3 65. Live, active and 10c. higher. Sales at $2 83@$2 85. Beef cattle, good shipping demand. Sales at $2 50@$3. *Receipts*—3,500 bbls. Flour; 24,000 bushels Wheat; 21,000 bushels Corn; 1,500 live Hogs; 1,400 dressed. Exchange unchanged. Gold 2¾c.@3¼c. premium.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

BARLEY in good demand for car lots; 75c. for State two-rowed, and 80c.@83c. for State four-rowed. DRESSED HOGS in active demand; sales, 1,600 head at $4 62@$4 70 for Western; $4 75 for State, and $4 75@$4 80 for Hook Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT in fair demand; Red, $1 35. PROVISIONS unsettled. MESS PORK, $13. WHISKY unsettled at 26c.@28c.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Release of Col. A. M. Wood, of the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M.

MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS—A PUBLIC RECEPTION

In accordance with a published call, a mass meeting of the citizens of Kings County was held last evening in the Governor's Room, City Hall, to make arrangements to give a public reception to Col. ALFRED M. WOOD, of the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., who, since the battle at Manassas, on the 21st of July last, has been a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, and was one of the officers whose lot it was to be among the number of Union officers selected to receive such punishment as the National Government should deem proper to inflict upon the parties arrested on board the rebel privateers. It being understood that Col. WOOD was to be among the first relieved under the new arrangement for a general exchange of prisoners, his fellow-citizens deem it a fitting opportunity to testify their appreciation of his patriotism, and at the same time show a proper sympathy for the sufferings he has undergone while a prisoner, by some public manifestation, and in accordance with this feeling the call for the meeting to-night was issued.

The meeting was organized by electing Hon. FRANCIS B. SPINOLA, President; Ex-Mayor HALL, Secretary, and the following-named persons as Vice Presidents: Daniel D. Whitney, J. S. Thorne, Samuel Sloan, Samuel E. Johnson, James Lynch, J. S. T. Stranahan, James Hutchins, Joseph Wilson, James H. Brundage, Smith Fancher, John C. Perry, Charles Parker, George Thompson, Daniel Reilly, Daniel Manger, Anthony Walter, Chauncy Perry, Martin Kalbfleisch, Frederick Scholes, Phillip S. Crooke, Tunis G. Bergen, A. A. Myers, Guilliam Schenck.

The large room in which the meeting was held was filled with citizens, including among the number those most prominent in the political, financial, mercantile and military world. The President having stated the object of the meeting, several motions were made with a view to making arrangements, and finally a resolution was adopted authorizing the Chair to appoint a Committee of Arrangements to make suitable arrangements to receive Col. WOOD and his associates in the Fourteenth Regiment, to consist of thirty-four persons—one from each Ward and town in the county, and ten from the county at large. Under this resolution the Chairman appointed the following-named persons as the

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

At Large—Samuel B. Morris, Wm. M. Boerum, Thomas Murphy, Isaac Badeau, C. W. Riley, Wm. M. Parks, R. C. Brainard, John S. Meeker, Daniel N. Northrup, Henry Rugeles. *Wards*—Eleventh Ward—John Cashow; Second Ward, James Duffy; Third Ward, George Hall; Fourth Ward—Hugh McLaughlin; Fifth Ward, James Lynch; Sixth Ward, James R. Del Vecchio; Seventh Ward, Wm. H. Van Voorhis; Eighth Ward, James Whitman; Ninth Ward, Barnard O'Neil; Tenth Ward, Wm. M. Stone; Eleventh Ward, Anthony F. Campbell; Twelfth Ward, James Booth; Thirteenth Ward, Benjamin W. Wilson; Fourteenth Ward, Hamilton Allen; Fifteenth Ward, Charles C. Talbot; Sixteenth Ward, Anthony Walter; Seventeenth Ward, Chauncey M. Perry; Eighteenth Ward, John Stewart; Nineteenth Ward, John A. Cross; Flatbush, Philip S. Crooke; Flatlands, A. A. Myers; New-Lots, C. A. B. Bergman; Gravesend, S. G. Stryker; New-Utrecht, Wm. J. Cropsey.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the Committee.

ISAAC BADEAU, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of Brooklyn receive with joy and satisfaction the assurance that Col. ALFRED M. WOOD is at an early day to be released from his long and weary incarceration in the prisons of the South, and anxiously await the opportunity to welcome him home again to his friends and fellow townsmen.

Resolved, That the honored relations which Col. WOOD has for many years sustained with the citizens of Brooklyn, not only as an occupant of high official station, in whom the people have frequently manifested their trust and confidence, but as a private citizen prominent and greatly esteemed in all the associations of social and business life, would under any circumstances cause his return among them after a prolonged absence, to be greeted with pleasure and satisfaction. But when we remember that at the very outset of the rebellion, impelled by a sentiment of the loftiest and most disinterested patriotism, Col. WOOD voluntarily sacrificed upon the altar of his country the endearments of home and family, the pleasures of leading social station, and hastened to offer his own services and those of his splendid regiment, "the Brooklyn Fourteenth," for the war, and that while gallantly leading them against the storm of lead and iron which the Union army encountered at Manassas, he fell severely wounded into the hands of the enemy, to be by them confined for seven long months in prison, his return to home and liberty is an occasion eminently fitting and proper for the most public and universal demonstration of the joyous and enthusiastic welcome which is the desire of his fellow-citizens to extend toward him.

Resolved, That this meeting heartily approves of the action taken by the Common Council at its last meeting, in providing for a public reception to Col. WOOD and his fellow-prisoners of the Fourteenth Regiment, and pledge the co-operation of the citizens of Brooklyn generally with the arrangements which may be devised to carry said purpose into effect.

The Secretary was appointed Treasurer for the Committee, and the meeting adjourned.

At a meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing the lively satisfaction of the Board at the prospective early release of Col. WOOD.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM and Commodore NUTT are on everybody's lips, while the Museum is literally thronged by people to see the latter.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 19—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool*—S. Barbour and 2 children, J. Cachol, wife and 2 children, John Wilkie, wife and daughter, Rev. M. McCaffery, Rev. M. McDonnell, Charles Geo Carlile, John Williams, Mr. Chapman, Mrs. Stephens and infant, Miss Drew, Capt. Hatfield, wife and 2 children, A. D. Bishop and wife, Luke A. Walsh, Edward Murphy, C. J. Bingham, Joachimson and wife, J. R. Ripley, A. J. Bidwell, Alfred Jadine and wife, Geo Harrison and wife, and 50 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 47 | Sun sets.... 5 41 | Moon rises 12 20

Sandy Hook 11 53 | Gov. Island 12 42 | Hell Gate.... 2 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

Cleared.

Steamer Metamora, Coffin, Washington, master.

Ships Pacific, Hall, Buenos Ayres, Wm. Nelson & Son; Lord Brougham, (Hamb.,) Herting, Philadelphia, R. M. Sloman & Co.; Lord Dufferin, (Br.,) Orkney, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken; Ida, (Brem.,) Nicolas, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Barks N. Boynton, Miller, London, Snow & Burgess; Fornitta, (Norw.,) Matheson, Queenstown, Holmboe & Co.; Beelder, (Norw.,) Hendrickson, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Lina, (Brem.,) Steingraff, Trinidad de Cuba, Oelrichs & Co.; Atalanta, (Brem.,) Billing, Liverpool, Hannings & Gosling; Laura, (Brem.,) Behrens, Ant

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3250. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

LATEST FROM ROANOKE ISLAND.

Official List of Killed Fifty, and Wounded Two Hundred and Twenty-two.

Official List of Prisoners Two Thousand Five Hundred and Twenty-seven.

Thirty-five Hundred Stand of Arms and Seventy-five Tons of Ammunition Captured.

THE PRISONERS TO BE PAROLED.

Relief for the Wounded Sent Forward.

Corrected List of Killed and Wounded.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ROANOKE ISLAND, Friday, Feb. 14, 1862.

The steamer *Pocket*, Capt. J. POYNTON IVES' leaves here, to-day, for Hatteras Inlet, from which dispatches from Gen. BURNSIDE and Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH will be sent immediately to their respective Departments concerning the state of affairs in this Department. Among the passengers who will go by the *Pocket* to Fortress Monroe are Chief-Engineer CHARLES A. HASWELL, who goes on business for the Expedition; Lieut.-Col. BUTTS, Major KIMBALL and Lieut. CUPP, of the Ninth New-York, (Hawkins Zouaves;) Col. KINGSBURY, of the Eleventh Connecticut; Lieut. BRANNON, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania; Adjutant DAYTON, of the Fifty-first New-York; Capt. JEPSON, of the Tenth Connecticut, wounded slightly in the head, who is commissioned to carry home the regimental color of the Thirty-first North Carolina Regiment; Lieut. BOWERS, of the gunboat *Pioneer*, sick with typhoid fever; E. K. DOW, who went out in charge of provisions sent to the loyal people of North Carolina from New-York and elsewhere; twenty-five non-commissioned officers and privates having in charge the bodies of Col. C. L. RUSSELL, Tenth Connecticut; Capt. HENRY, New-Jersey Ninth; Lieut. STILLMAN, Connecticut Tenth; Capt. HUBBARD, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, who died of typhoid fever; and J. T. BRONSON, Tenth Connecticut, who died Jan. 27, of diphtheria, on board of the steamer *New-Brunswick*.

The remains of Lieut.-Col. DE MONTEIL were to have come forward with the other four; they will be sent by the next conveyance. A. E. HAND, Purser of the steamer *Virginia*, has charge of his effects.

Mr. VIZETELLY, artist of the London *Illustrated News*; Mr. CLOUGH, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; Mr. FITZPATRICK, of the *Herald*, and Mr. RILEY, of the *Evening Post*, are also passengers.

Since the departure of the United States steamer *Stars and Stripes*, on Tuesday last, by which your correspondent sent forward full and exclusive details of the battle of Roanoke Island, and the brilliant operations of Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH and Commodore ROWAN, no startling movements have occurred. The Commanding Generals of the army have been occupied in preparations for making a forward movement with such materials and under such auspices as will insure further success to the Union arms in this State and its vicinity. The care of the wounded, the cleansing of the vessels, the proper distribution of the troops on board of their respective transports, in which they have nearly all been embarked; the proper care and disposition of the large number of rebel prisoners on their hands; and the placing of the necessary provisions and water in the gunboats and transports, have been sufficient to keep the Generals actively employed. No time has been lost, however, for meantime we have been awaiting the arrival of the *Stars and Stripes* and other vessels, with a large assortment of supplies of all kinds, which Quartermasters LORING and TALMADGE will send forward immediately. These vessels are undoubtedly on their way and will reach Hatteras in a day or two.

THE WOUNDED.

As soon as possible after the battle, the wounded were conveyed to the very comfortable hospitals which the rebels had constructed at Camp Raleigh, where conveniences existed for properly attending to them. A portion of those whose wounds did not admit of their being removed still remain at Ashby's house, near the landing, and at Harmon's, while others were placed in comfortable quarters at Fort Barlow. Considering all the circumstances they are doing very well. Should the humane at home determine to send forward some of their surplus comforts for these brave men now suffering from grievous wounds received in battling for their country, they would be very timely, and would be most gratefully received. Gen. BURNSIDE has personally visited the wounded at their various quarters, and is most solicitous for their comfort and welfare. Gens. FOSTER, RENO and PARKE, have also been unceasing in their attentions to the wants of the wounded of their respective commands.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

In the haste with which the first list was made up, and owing to the fact that the wounded were widely separated, it was difficult to get a complete list, and no official list of the killed was made out. The list which I now send to you adds up as follows:

Killed in the army	42
Killed in the navy	8
Total killed	50
Wounded in the army	209
Wounded in the navy	13
Total wounded	222

These losses in the Navy include the attack made at Elizabeth City.

The official list of the prisoners now foots up as follows:

Surrendered to Gen. FOSTER	1,998
Surrendered to Gens. RENO and PARKE	520
Prisoners captured by the Navy	9
Total prisoners taken	2,527

The arms, on taking an inventory, counted up 3,500. They are assorted and, to a great extent, of an inferior kind—though, it must be confessed, they were pretty effectively used.

The ammunition which the rebels had accumulated on the island was much larger than was at first supposed. In the dépôt near Camp Raleigh *seven tons of fixed ammunition were discovered* concealed under ground; and there were immense quantities also found in the magazines at Forts Bartow, Blanchard and Weir's Point Battery, making *about seventy-five tons in all*. This must be a serious loss to the rebels.

On Wednesday the rebel officers, a full list of whom was sent with my account, were sent on board of the steamer *S. R. Spaulding* for better security, and for the purpose of separating them from the men. Here they have the use of the grand saloon, live like fighting-cocks, at a genteel table, and sleep at night in comfortable state-rooms, and on the whole, they have no occasion to find fault with their quarters or their fare. Gen. BURNSIDE, I understand, is anticipating some orders from the War Department, by which the rank and file will be paroled, or the large part of the prisoners will be exchanged at Fort Monroe. He says this is the largest elephant he ever had on his hands. The lack of transportation is not the least of the difficulties which stand in the way of disposing of them.

Personally it would no doubt be very gratifying to the rebel prisoners themselves, if they could be permitted to remain at Roanoke instead of being sent North at this unpleasant season of the year, or to be released on parole without going to Fortress Monroe. Experience, however, demonstrates that their oath of allegiance is never regarded, and is only taken to enable them to escape and join the rebel ranks again. Three or four officers captured here were made prisoners at Hatteras by Commodore STRINGHAM, and were afterwards released on their parole of honor.

FLAG OF TRUCE FROM GEN. WISE.

Gen. WISE, on learning of the defeat of his forces at Roanoke Island, and of the mortal wounding of his son, is reported to have been very much overcome. He was too ill to make much exertion, and was conveyed in a carriage from Nag's Head northward along the beach, beyond Colleton, from which he took a small vessel and crossed Currituck Sound, reaching Currituck Court-house on Monday. From this place he sent a flag of truce to Gen. BURNSIDE, requesting the body of his son, O. JENNINGS WISE, which, with the body of Capt. THOMAS COLES, also of the Wise Legion, were humanely delivered to the messenger. Dr. HOWARD COLES, the cousin of Capt. COLES, and the rebel post surgeon at Roanoke, was permitted to accompany their remains, after giving his parole not to serve again in the rebel army. COLES was formerly house surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, and is still a young man. The parents of THOMAS COLES, who are reported to be very respectable, and all good Union people, reside in Philadelphia.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is the official list of killed and wounded at the battle of Roanoke Island, Feb. 7, and in the naval engagement Roanuke Island, Friday, Feb. 6, and Monday, Feb. 9, near Elizabeth City:

WOUNDED AND KILLED OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

A. H. Foster, Captain, Co. D, Worcester—eye.
J. M. Rice, Surgeon, Worcester—ribs.
N. H. Foster, Second Lieutenant, Co. H, Brookfield—left elbow, fracture.
Horace E. Brooke, Corporal, Co. A, Worcester—ankle.
David B. Bigelow, Co. A—thigh.
Charles L. Barlett, Co. A.
S. S. Dresser, Co. A.
Henry F. Knox, Co. A, Holden—neck.
Edwin F. Pond, Co. B, Worcester—wrist.
John P. Tinck, Co. C—skull, fracture.
Thos. N. Magre, Co. C—side, gunshot wound.
E. R. Graton, Co. C—chest.
Samuel Hall, Co. C—dangerous.
William Chafe, or A. H. Holman, Co. C—neck, severe.
Albert F. Holm, Co. G—thigh.
C. H. Stratton, Co. C—right leg, amputated.
John Howard, Co. E—right leg.
D. M. Sheehan, Co. E.
Peter Brady, Co. E, Worcester—hip, slight.
John Howell, Co. E—fibia.
Thos. McKeon, Co. E, Worcester—wrist.
James Mitchell, Co. E—thigh.
Chas. H. Stratton, Co. F, Winchendon—leg.
Geo. W. Rice, Co. F—thigh, ball not extracted.
John A. Gilchrist, Co. F—lower jaw.
Ferdinand Schwam, Co. G, Clinton—hand.
Chris. Lienhardt, Co. G, Clinton—hand.
George Yeller, Co. G, Clinton—arm.
John E. Reed, Co. G—left breast.
Christian Clapp, Co. G—left leg, amputated.
Daniel Williams, Co. G—left arm, amputated.
Wm. H. Everly, Co. H—thigh.
H. H. Ware, private, Co. H, Oakham—leg, flesh wound.
Geo. E. Kent, private, Leicester—side.
A. M. Cobleigh, private, Co. I.
Wm. L. Wheeler, private, Co. I—scalp, severe.
Silas F. Judson, private, Co. I—thigh.
J. S. Brown, Co. I—scalp, slight.
Silas F. Judson, Co. I, Richmond, N. H—hip.
Frank Sibley, Co. K—thigh.
Samuel Thurston, Co. K—thighs.
E. T. Pratt, Co. K—thigh.
Total, 43.

Killed.

Randall Mann, Corporal, Co. H, Leicester, Mass.
Michael Brosnan, Co. F, Worcester, Mass.
Eugene Gardner, Co. G, Worcester, Mass.
Valentine Seiber, Co. G, Oxford, Mass.
Thos. Kelly, Co. I, New-Braintree, Mass.
Levi Ball, Co. G or I, Gardner, Mass.
Total, 6. None missing.

WOUNDED OF NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

First Lieut. A. P. Webster, Co. G—gunshot wound of arm.
Second Lieut. G. W. Debevoise, Co. A—gunshot wound of side, slight.
Sergeant N. Cannon, Co. G—gunshot wound of side, slight.
Geo. H. Snow, Co. A—gunshot wound of forearm.
M. May, Co. A—gunshot wound of head.
J. Donovan, Co. A—gunshot wound of head.
W. Van Syckle, Co. E—gunshot wound of thigh.
J. Judge, Co. E—gunshot wound of leg.
H. Mulinet, Co. F—gunshot wound of chin.
J. Erley, Co. G—gunshot wound of head.
R. Scanlon, Co. K—gunshot wound of shoulder.

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE NINTH NEW-JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Capt. Joseph J. Henry, Co. H—concussion of breast.
Sergeant Austin E. Armstrong, Co. H—shot in the head.
Ringway L. England, Co. M—shot in the head.
James Herber, Co. C—shot in the neck.
J. Van Dyke Blackwell, Co. F—shot in the groin.
Henry Alt, Co. G—shot in the head.
Geo. P. Dodds, Co. M.

Wounded.

John J. Eckle, Co. A—three fingers amputated.
William Miller, Co. A—shot in the leg.
Ferdinand Disbrow, Co. B—shot in the left arm.
Wallace N. Labone, Co. B—one finger amputated.
Job Heritage, Co. C—shot in the leg.
Joseph Atterson, Co. D—shot in the head.
David A. Johnson, Co. D—shot in neck, slight.
Joseph O. Kersoo, Co. D—shot in arm.
Henry D. Phillips, Co. D—shot in scalp.
George R. North, Co. D—shot in chest.
James Hickman, Co. E—shot in finger, slight.
Samuel Blake, Co. F—shot in back.
Victor Williamson, Co. G—shot in mouth.
Benj. Rudinger, Co. G—shot in face.
Sergt. Frederick Hobart, Co. G—shot in scalp, slight.
Edward Clayton, Co. H—shot in cheek.
Wm. Aunrich, Co. H—shot in arm.
Corporal James Bowman, Co. I—shot in arm, slight.
Charles Keen, Co. I—shot in arm, slight.
W. J. Hartlive, Co. I—shot in leg.
Samuel Standean, Co. I—shot in side, slight.
John Harvey, Co. I—shot in side, slight.
Corporal John Lawrence, Co. K—both legs amputated.
Corporal Levi Dupuy, Co. K—shot in side, slight.
Jonathan Burl, Co. K—one leg amputated.
Delaney M. Rose, Co. K—shot in leg.
Robert Arlow, Co. M—one leg amputated.
Killed, 6; wounded, 22.

KILLED AND WOUNDED TWENTY-THIRD MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Second Lieut. John H. Goodwin, Jr., Co. B.
Sergeant Gamaliel H. Morse, Co. B.
John Shaw, Co. B.

Wounded.

Frank Howard, Co. I—severely in thigh.
John Battles, Co. D—slightly in shoulder.
W. H. H. Jennings, Co. D—slightly.
Mather K. West, Co. A—thigh slightly.
John B. Lake, Co. F—wrist slightly.
Francis Card, Co. F—slightly.
Horatio D. Allen, Co. A—slightly.
George Grant, Co. A—slightly.

KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE TWENTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

D. S. Foster, Captain, Co. D—leg broken, not bad.
F. A. Stearns, Lieutenant, Acting Adjutant—forehead, not bad.
Christopher A. Curtis, Sergeant, Co. E, West Boylston—leg, fleshy.
Fred. Sanderson, Sergeant, Co. A, Phillipsburgh—hand.
Fred. Tyas, Corporal, Co. H, Philadelphia—leg.
Reuben Weeks, Co. A, New Salem—thigh, severe.
C. N. Cobleigh, Co. A, Templeton—arm.
John Sheehy, Co. B—leg, severe.
James Kane, Co. B, Ucannon—thigh, severe.
John Somerville, Co. B, Springfield—arm, fleshy.
Samuel Ross, Co. B, Boston—arm, severe.
Edw. McDonald, Co. B, Somerside—side, severe.
Geo. P. Manniog, Co. C, Harvard—thigh, dangerous.
Patrick Templeton, Co. G., Templeton—leg, amputation necessary.
Alex. Booty, Co. C, Spencer—shoulder, severe.
Addison March, Co. D—face.
Jas. Monigomery, Co. D, Harvard—thigh, dangerous.
Chas. J. Green, Co. D, Fitchburgh—leg, fleshy.
Geo. H. Hardy, Co. D, Harvard—leg, slight.
Amos H. Glenn, Co. D, Fitchburgh—shoulder, severe.
Henry H. Howard, Co. G—hips, fleshy.
E. H. Norcross, Co. G, South Boyleston—chest, dangerous.
G. H. Mathews, Co. D—chest, dangerous.
Seth H. Paine, Co. G—chest, dangerous.
Geo. D. Whitcomb, Co. G—shoulder.
George Booth, Co. K, North Adams—jaw.
Francis Smith, Co. H—wrist, slight.
J. P. Dixon, Co. B—slight.
Joseph Mead, Co. C—leg, slight.
Orrin Elmir, Co. D—thigh.
J. D. Whitney, Co. D—leg, slight.
A. Bigelow, Co. D—slight.
J. Delany, Co. D—slight.
E. F. Wait, Co. D—slight.
E. Kempton, Jr., Co. D—slight.
N. C. Dean, Co. D—slight.
G. E. Fay, Co. D—slight.
A. Littlefield, Co. G—slight.
C. H. Willson, Co. K—hand, slight.

Killed.

G. H. Henry, Corporal, Co. C.
Samuel D. Sargent, Co. C.
H. W. Battles, Co. D.
Wm. Hodgman, Co. D.
Joseph Hannon, Co. H.

KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE CONNECTICUT TENTH VOLUNTEERS.

Col. Charles L. Russell, Birmingbam, Conn.—killed.
Second Lieut. Henry M. Stillman, Co. A, New-Haven—killed.
Erastus Vergnison, Co. F, Greenville—killed.
Marcus Goff, Co. H, New-London—mortally wounded, since died.
Dwight T. Lester, Co. H, New-London—mortally wounded, since died.
Leman Lave, Co. D, Kent—shot through the lungs.
Orville Owen, Co. D, Sharon—ball penetrated the skull.
Roger Hurlbutt, Co. D, Roxbury—badly wounded in thigh.
Capt. Robert Leggett, Co. H, New-London—flesh wound in the leg.
Capt. Benj. Jepson, Co. K, New-Haven—wounded in the head.
Sergeant Wm. M. Webb, Co. H, New-London—severely wounded in the knee.
Corp. Henry J. Hough, Co. H, New-Haven—severe flesh wound in the arm.
Corp. Eugene Root, Co. B, Coventry—two middle fingers of the left hand shot off.
Corp. Jedediah R. Gay, Co. H, Montvill—wounded in the hip.
John Gannon, Co. H, New-London, slightly wounded in the chin.
George Cook, Co. D, Sharon, slight wound in knee.
Alexander Palmatier, Co. D, Sharon, wound in foot.
Geo. W. Ramsay, Co. A, Winsted, wound in side.
Ezra D. Dickerman, Co. A, Mt. Carmel, wound in chin.
Elizur C. Johnson, Co. A, Branford, flesh wound in the arm.
Samuel E. Foote, Co. A, Guilford, slight wound in hand.
Andrew B. Judd, Co. A, Mt. Carmel, lust second finger, right hand.
Frank Raeburor, Co. A, New-Haven, wound in thigh, not dangerous.
Wm. A. Thrall, Co. A, Wallingford, wound in hand.
Henry L. Parker, Co. A, slightly wounded.
Wm. S. Brockway, Co. A, Lyme.
Thomas J. Stillman, Co. A, Lyme, wound in head, not dangerous.
Wm. Davis, Co. D, Brookfield, jaw broken, not dangerous.
George Newell, Co. D, Canaan, slight wound in leg.
Alexander Wright, Co. D, Hartford, slightly wounded in both legs.
Levi A. Hamlin, Co. D, Warren—wound in side.
Edward Bragne, Co. D, Warren—wound in leg.
Wm. Pectal, Co. D, Sharon—slightly wounded.
Reuben Speed, Co. D, Sharon—lost a finger of the left hand.
Jeremiah Collins, Co. F, Sprague—wound in the ankle.
Wm. Dalley, Co. H, Groton, Ct.—slightly wounded in hip.
Edna Bartholomew, Co. H, Derby, Ct.—hip broken.
George H. Brown, Co. H, New-London—flesh wound in leg.
Hulsey B. Colbert, Co. H, Waterford—badly wounded in leg.
Chas. H. Daniels, Co. H, Groton—ball through wrist.
George F. Daniels, Co. H, Groton—slightly wounded in back of head.
Patrick Deneheey, Co. H, Groton—badly wounded in the leg.
Frederick C. Douglass, Co. H, New-London, bad wound in shoulder.
James Gallney, Co. H, New-London, slight wound in leg.
Wm. H. H. Golton, Co. H, East Lynn, mortally, since died.
Wm. Ride, Co. H, New-London, bad wound above the knee.
Thomas Postle, Co. H, Willimantic, very slight wound in left arm.
Peter S. Slahe, Co. H, New-London, mortally, since died.
Milton Smith, Co. H, East Lynn, slight wound in the head.
Hendrik Hudson Bradley, Co. K, slight wound in the breast from a spent ball.
G. P. Rogers, Co. I, Greenwich, severe flesh wound leg.

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE TWENTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Corporal William Hale, Co. F; H. C. Bardwell, Levi Clark and William Hill—4.

Wounded.

Hiram Sheffield, Co. E—severely in abdomen.
Otto Staurm, Co. E—hip, severely.
George Duncan, Co. E—both legs, not fatal.
Sergeant Pliny Wood, Co. F—wound in ethow and side.
Martin Kelly, Co. K—one finger shot off.
Corporal Isaac Hunt, Co. G—one finger shot off.
Patrick O'Connell, Co. C—severely shot in right arm.
Gordon Sweet, Co. A—severely in left arm, and flesh wound in leg, below knee.
George M. Whitney, Co. B—flesh wound in right leg, beluw knee.

FIFTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

NOTE.—The nature of the wounds is not given, because the surgeon's report had not been handed in when the mail left.

Killed.

Privates Nicholas Darling, Co. A; N. H. Bunkhard, Co. I; David C. Davidson, Co. A; Sergeant James Hamilton, Co. A, mortally wounded, probably dead.

Wounded.

Privates Robert Silter, William Smith, William Cady, John C. Engle, W. H. Card, Horace White, John Allen, and four others, Co. A, names not returned; Corporal John Wadsworth, Co. G; Privates Thomas L. Brandeth, Chester D. Taylor, John Gaylor, Co. H; Corporal Henry Follett, Co. I; Privates Charles Cannington, Lorenzo Chamberlain, Co. I; Privates S. Brunswick, Henry Newman, Thomas J. Adkins, Co. K.

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE FIFTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Wounded.

Lewis Young, Co. B—side, slightly.

TWENTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Wounded.

L. B. Sandbau, Co. K—severely in wrists, accidental.

UNION COAST GUARD.

Killed.

Only 50 men engaged, of Co. B.
John McKay, New-Glasgow, Nova Scotia.
John Doyle, John Sadler, New-York—mortally wounded.

Wounded.

Matthew Stanford, New-Haven—wrists.
Wm. Jackson, New-York—left shoulder.
David Lloyd, Williamsburgh—slightly.
Daniel Van Auken, New-York—slightly, by accident.
And five others slightly, names not returned.

HATTERAS INLET, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1862.

The *Picket* arrived here on Saturday morning, after a pleasant passage, and our passengers, with the bodies of the gallant men who have lost their lives in battle and by disease, were transferred to the steamer *Eastern State*, to be forwarded to Fortress Monroe. The usual bad weather of this region, now so proverbial, has prevented the steamer from leaving. A heavy northeast storm has prevailed until this morning. The detention has been the more annoying, as much depends on the prompt execution of the orders on board. The presence of the dead on board also adds to the embarrassments caused by the delay.

The steamer *Louisiana* has at last got afloat, and with the *Alice Price*, this morning, started for Roanoke Island, having in tow three or four schooners.

The *Picket* also returned.

The schooner *Martha Reinhardt* is high up on the outside beach, with guys or tackles from her mast head to keep her upright. The bark *Guerrilla*—hospital ship—is aground, but in no danger.

The *Kitty Simpson* and the *Arrican* are still here. The *Voltigeur* is still high and dry. We passed a bark south of Hatteras, bound in, and a schooner in the Inlet also going in.

The United States gunboat *Chippewa* is at anchor inside, and would sail (somewhere) soon.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1862.

The steamer *Eastern State* arrived here, after a very pleasant passage from Hatteras, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The news of the brilliant victories of our armies in the West—though it somewhat eclipses the glories of Roanoke—was received with the greatest rejoicing by all the passengers. The officers on furlough, together with the bodies of the dead, will go forward by the *Eastern State*.

My appeal in behalf of the wounded at Roanoke Island, I am glad to find, has already been anticipated. The Sanitary Commission of Washington, with their usual promptness, have sent forward a good supply of the most needful articles for the comfort and relief of the wounded at Roanoke Island. Dr. J. W. PAGE, Sanitary Inspector, is here, with some sixty-odd cases of hospital stores, the contributions of the ladies of the country for these humane purposes. The list of these articles will be interesting: There are 600 shirts, 300 pairs linen drawers, 200 cotton flannel drawers, 1,000 sheets, 1,000 blankets, 370 pillows, 200 cushions, 1,300 pairs socks, 500 towels, 300 pillow-cases, 300 slippers, 100 packages farina, 2 barrels of roller bandages, 30 pounds of lint, 500 bed sacks, 8 kegs of sherry wine and liquors, and a case of drugs.

Dr. PAGE leaves here on board of the schooner *Exertion*, probably to-morrow, or as soon as the storm has subsided, and will proceed directly to Roanoke Island. He will locate himself within the field of the Burnside operations. Thus, the numerous friends of the wounded will be comforted with the assurance that nothing will be left undone which the benevolent exertion of the ladies of the country and the systematic direction of the Sanitary Commission can contribute to relieve the condition of the brave sufferers of Roanoke.

I return immediately to Roanoke Island, where I shall resume the narrative of this expedition, and keep the readers of the TIMES advised of all that may pertain to the operations of the army and navy of the turpentine State.

LARGE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The steamers *Express* and *Rancoras* were sent up to the mouth of the James River this forenoon, to receive three or four hundred of our Northern soldiers who have been held as prisoners at Richmond, Charleston and other places, and who have been released under the arrangements recently entered into with the Confederates. It is rumored that Col. COCOBAN is among them, and there is much interest and excitement here in consequence. The Baltimore boat *George Anna* has been detained by the Quartermaster for the purpose of receiving and conveying this large number of prisoners to the North. Unfortunately a dense fog set in this afternoon, which, up to a late hour in the evening, detained the boats sent for the prisoners, and at this writing there is no prospect that they will arrive in time to start to-night. If possible, I will send a list of these released persons. Should Col. COCOBAN be among them, he will receive a most enthusiastic welcome here, which will be but the beginning of a grand ovation which will attend his progress to New-York.

Maj. KIMBALL, of the New-York Ninth, has received a brief furlough—the first that he has had since he entered the service—and he will return at its expiration to the regiment. His gallant conduct at the battle of Roanoke has placed him among the heroes of the war.

Capt. JEPSON, of the Tenth Connecticut, who was wounded in the head, and who has in his charge the body of Col. RUSSELL and the flag of the North Carolina Regiment, which surrendered at Roanoke Island, will call at the TIMES office on his way home and show you these interesting trophies.

I forgot to mention that arrangements were made to bring home the body of the brave Lieut.-Col. DE MONTEIL, but the steamer was obliged to leave before the remains arrived. It will be sent forward by the next opportunity. Mr. HAND, the purser of the steamer *Virginia*, is among the passengers by the *Eastern State*, and has all his effects in charge, to be delivered to his widow. E. S.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Pursuit of Price—Strong Union Feeling in Arkansas.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

It is not probable that our army will follow Gen. PRICE very far into Arkansas. There is considerable talk of fortifying Neosho, and placing a detachment of troops at Cassville.

Letters found in PRICE's headquarters reveal a strong Union sentiment in Arkansas.

ALBERT PIKE is working among the Indians.

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 20.

Prof. SWALLOW, the State Geologist, was arrested last night, and committed to a military prison on the charge of disloyalty.

The names of the rebel officers captured on Saturday last were incorrectly reported from Sedalia this morning. They are as follows: Brig.-Gen. PAICE, Col. DOBSEY, Col. CAOSS and Capt. INGS, all of Maj.-Gen. PAICE's Staff.

SENTENCE OF THE BRIDGE-BURNERS MITIGATED.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 20.

Gen. HALLECK has issued an order, that in consideration of the recent victories won by the National forces, and of the rapidly increasing loyalty of the citizens of Missouri, the sentence of the eight bridge-burners heretofore condemned to death, are provisionally mitigated to close confinement in the military prison at Alton. If, however, rebel spies again destroy the railroads and telegraph lines, and thus render it necessary to make severe examples, the original sentence against these men will be carried into executioo. No further assessment will be levied or collected from any one who will now take the prescribed oath of allegiance. Boards or Commissions will be appointed to examine the cases of prisoners of war who apply to take the oath of allegiance. On their recommendation orders will be issued for their release.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Large Number of Released Prisoners on the Way—Col. Corcoran Among Them.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Feb. 19, *via* Baltimore, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The boat from Old Point has just arrived.

She did not leave Old Point until 10 o'clock last night, having waited for the arrival of the steamers *George Washington* and *Express*, which went up the James River under a flag of truce, to receive the released prisoners, but owing to a heavy fog on the James River, had not arrived when the steamer left.

The News Agent of the Associated Press was on board one of the steamers, hence we have nothing from him.

Col. CORCORAN and seven hundred other National prisoners are expected hourly to arrive at Old Point

The French Admiral and his Staff came from Norfolk yesterday.

From San Francisco.

PROTEST AGAINST TAXING THE CALIFORNIA MINES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 20.

Concurrent resolutions have passed both Houses of the California Legislature, protesting against the policy of taxing the California gold mines by the General Government, as proposed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Arrived, ship *Comet*, from New-York.

The Bohemian's Mails.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The foreign mails per steamship *Bohemian* were forwarded by the 8:30 P. M. train, due at New-York at 6 A. M. to-morrow.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

Evacuation of Clarksville by the Rebels.

A Stand to be Made at Nashville.

CAPTURE OF WAR MUNITIONS

The Number of Prisoners Taken at Fort Donelson 13,300.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The *Republican's* Cairo dispatch says that the letest advices from Fort Donelson report that the gunboat *St. Louis*, Capt. PAULDING, proceeded up the Cumberland to Clarkesville, and found the enemy abandoning that place in a panic. Two large flat-boats laden with munitions of war were captured at Rolling Mill, just below Clarkesville.

The rebels were moving everything to Nashville, where the next rebel stand would be made.

Everything at Fort Donelson was progressing satisfactorily.

Our army is encamped in the captured works of the enemy, living comfortably in the log huts and tents of the late rebel soldiers.

Our army was very enthusiastic and anxious to march against Nashville.

With the exception of severe colds, consequent upon their recent exposure, the army was well.

The actual number of prisoners taken is 13,300. Among them is Gen. WISE, who has not previously been mentioned.

THE ELEVENTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

CAIRO, Thursday, Feb. 20.

There remain only sixteen members of Company G, Eleventh Illinois Regiment, who are not killed or wounded or taken prisoners; and of the whole regiment not over one hundred and forty effective men are left.

Two thousand prisoners left this place last evening, and two boat loads have just arrived.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 20.

Six additional boat-loads of the Fort Donelson prisoners arrived last night and this morning, and will be speedily forwarded to their destination.

Gen. Hunter and the Fort Donelson Victory.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The following dispatch was sent from Headquarters yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. D. Hunter, Commanding Department of Kansas at Fort Leavenworth:

To you, more than any other man out of this Department, are we indebted for our success at Fort Donelson.

In my strait for troops to reinforce Gen. GRANT, I applied to you. You responded nobly, placing your forces at my disposition.

This enabled us to win the victory.

Receive my most heartfelt thanks.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

More Prisoners Captured at Fort Donelson.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Gen. HALLECK has received dispatches from Fort Donelson, stating that 1,000 more rebel prisoners had been taken. They came down the river to reinforce the Fort, not knowing it had surrendered, and were bagged by our troops.

The following dispatch has been forwarded to Washington: ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.

To Major-Gen. McClellan:

A thousand more rebel prisoners have been taken. They came down the river to reinforce Fort Donelson, not knowing that we had captured it.

H. W. HALCECK, Major-General, &c.

Railroad Communication Between Memphis and Charleston Cut Off.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

A Union scout, who has been operating up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, reached here this morning, and reports that one span of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, crossing the Tennessee River at Decatur, Ala., was destroyed, on Saturday last, by Union men in that vicinity.

It was reported that the bridge at Bridgeport, some seveoty miles above, was also disabled, but this is not confirmed.

Arrest of Gen. Buckner on the Charge of Treason.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Feb. 20.

The *Journal* learns that Marshal MERRIWEATHER left here last evening for Cairo to bring Gen. BUCKNER here under a National warrant from Justice CATRON, on a charge of treason.

THE EVACUATION OF COLUMBUS.

An Immediate Advance Upon Memphis Probable.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 20.

Private advices indicate that Columbus has been or is being evacuated.

Preparations will undoubtedly be made for an immediate advance on Memphis.

OUR GUNBOATS IN ALABAMA.

Official Report of the Expedition up the Tennessee River.

U. S. GUNBOAT CONESTOGA, TENNESSEE RIVER, Feb. 10, 1862.

Flag-Officer A. H. Foote, U. S. N., Commanding Naval force Western Waters:

SIR: Soon after the surrender of Fort Henry, on the 6th inst., I proceeded, in obedience to your order, up the Tenoessee River, with the *Taylor*, Lieut.-Commanding GWIN: *Lexington*, Lieut.-Commanding SHIRK, and this vessel, forming a division of the flotilla, and arrived after dark at the railroad crossing, 25 miles above the fort, having on the way destroyed a small amount of camp equipage, abandoned by the fleeing rebels. The draw of the bridge was found closed, and the machinery for turning it disabled. About a mile and a half above were several rebel transport steamers escaping up stream. A party was landed, and in an hour I had the satisfaction to see the draw open. The *Taylor* being the slowest of the guoboats, Lieut.-Commaoding GWIN landed a force to destroy a portion of the railroad track, and to secure such military stores as might be found, while I directed Lieut.-Commanding SHIRK to follow me with all speed in chase of the fleeing boats.

In five hours this boat succeeded in forcing the rebels to abandon and burn those of their boats loaded with military stores. The first one fired (*Samuel Orr*) had on a quantity of submarine batteries, which very soon exploded; the second one was reighted with powder, cannon-shot, grape, balls, &c. Fearing an explosion from the fired boats—there were two together—I had stopped at a distance of a thousand yards, but, even there, our skylights were broken by the concussion; the right upper doors were forced open, and locks and fastenings everywhere broken. The whole river, for half a mile roundabout, was completely "beaten up" by the falling fragments, and the shower of shot, grape, balls, &c. The house of a reported Union man was blown to pieces, and it is suspected that there was design in landing the boats in front of the doomed home. The *Lexington* having fallen and without a pilot on board, I concluded to wait for both of the boats to come up. Joined by them, we proceeded up the river. Lieut.-commanding GWIN had destroyed some [illegible] the tressel-work at the end of the bridge, leaving with them a lot of camp equipage. J. N. BROWN, formerly a lieutenant in the navy, and signing himself C. S. N., had fled with such precipitation as to leave his papers behind. These Lieutenant-commanding GWIN hrnught away, and I send them to you, as they give an official history of the rebel floating preparations on the Mississippi, Cumberland and Tennessee. Lieut. BROWN had charge of the construction of gunboats.

At night on the 7th, we arrived at a landing in Hardin County, Tennessee, known as Cerro Gordo, where we found the steamer *Eastport*, being converted to a gunboat. Armed boat-crews were immediately sent on board, and search made for means of destruction that might have been devised. She had been scuttled, and the suction pipe broken. These leaks were soon stopped. A number of rifle shots were fired at our vessels, but a couple of shells dispersed the rebels. On examination, I found that there were large quantities of timber and lumber prepared for fitting up the *Eastport*; that the vessel itself—some two hundred and eighty feet long—was in excellent condition, and already half unished, considerable of the plating designed for her was lying on the bank, and everything at hand to complete her. I therefore directed Lieut.-Commander GWIN to remain with the *Taylor* to guard the prize and to load the lumber, &c., while the *Lexington* and *Conestoga* should proceed still higher up.

Soon after daylight, on the 8th, we passed Eastport, Miss., and at Chickasaw, further up near the State line, seized two steamers, the *Sallie Wood* and *Muscle*—the former laid up, and the latter freighted with iron, destined for Richmond and for rebel use. We then proceeded up the river, entering the State of Alabama, and ascending to Florence, at the foot of the Muscle shoals. On coming in sight of the town, three steamers were discovered, which were immediately set on fire by the rebels. Some shots were fired from the opposite side of the river below. A force was landed, and considerable quantities of supplies, marked Fort Henry, were secured from the burning wrecks. Some had been landed and stored. These I seized, putting such as we could bring away on board our vessels, and destroying the remainder. No flag or other craft could be found. I found also more of the iron and plating intended for the *Eastport*.

A deputation of citizens of Florence waited upon me, first desiring that they might be made able to quiet the fears of their wives and daughters, with assurances from me that they would not be molested, and secondly, praying that I would not destroy their railroad bridge. As for the first, I told them we were neither ruffians nor savages, and that we were there to protect from violence and to enforce the law; and with reference to the second, that if the bridge were away,

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ALLIED FORCES.

An Advance upon Jalapa and Orizaba Probable.

Apparent Willingness of Juarez to Negotiate.

RESISTANCE NOT ANTICIPATED.

Sickness Among the Troops of the Coalition.

The *Roanoke*, a steamer recently put upon the line between New-York and Havana, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, and brings us intelligence of the return of MIRAMON to Havana on board of Her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Phæton*.

Our Havana correspondent writes at length on the subject.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 12th, contains the following article upon Mexican affairs:

"The dispatches which Her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Phæton* brought this morning from Vera Cruz, are three days later than those received by the English steamer *Avon*, but they contain scarcely anything more than a confirmation of the news already published. Neither in Vera Cruz nor in the advanced posts occupied by the Allied columns, had anything of interest occurred. The intermittent fever continued to prevail among our soldiers, and the dysentery among the Allies, but these complaints were generally of a mild character.

The private correspondence received by the frigate *Phæton* gives a pretty clear idea of the reply of JUAREZ' Government to the reclamations of the allied Plenipotentiaries. The Minister of Foreign Affairs considers that the presence of the allied forces in the Mexican territory to contribute to the regeneration of the country is rendered groundless, seeing that it has entered on the true path to its regeneration with its own force, and continues and will continue to advance by it until the work is terminated at a day not very distant. All the Mexican States have recognized and still recognize as sole Governor the one who rules at present, and all are laboring together to strengthen still more the foundations on which it rests.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs believes, therefore, that the presence of the allied troops in Mexico, far from contributing to the regeneration of the country, would bring about new complications prejudicial to it and the intervening Powers. In other respects, they may rest assured that the Government of Mexico has the will and the necessary means, not only to fulfill the engagements that it has pending with them and frankly acknowledges, confessing besides that it has committed errors in the fulfillment of what was agreed upon, but also to recover its credit abroad. He asks that preliminary negotiations be entered upon at Orizaba, whither he will send Commissioners fully authorized to treat with the Plenipotentiaries, who can keep there a guard of honor of 2,000 men, previously recombarking the remaining forces.

It is said that the reply of JUAREZ's Minister of Foreign Affairs is very clever and well written, but not superior to that of the allied Plenipotentiaries. Their note is very brief, and they declare in it that a mission of civilization having brought them to Mexico, they consider it their duty to fulfill to the end the wishes of the Governments that have intrusted it to them; but that it is by no means their intention to shed Mexican blood. A duty of humanity obliges them, moreover, not to leave exposed to the unhealthy climate of Vera Cruz and its neighborhood the allied forces which are there, and they give warning that in February they will advance to Orizaba.

According to information we have received, the march of the expedition toward Orizaba was to begin about the 10th or 15th inst. Preparations were making, and the forces to remain in garrison at Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa have already been assigned.

The *Espiritu Nacional*, of Merida, publishes the following letter from Campeche in its issue of the 27th ult.:

"Capt. D. JOSE MARIA BASSO landed to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M., after a voyage of six days from Tampico, and brings us the intelligence that Gen. LA GARZA writes from Mexico that the differences with foreign nations would be settled without necessity of hostilities. The Spanish residents of that place, who are in Vera Cruz on account of these differences, wrote by express to their families not to leave. BASSO likewise assures us that, although the Government of the State had evacuated Tampico, it had not been invaded by the Spanish forces."

The *Diario* of the 13th contains in addition the following:

"In giving yesterday the news brought from Vera Cruz by H. B. M. frigate *Phæton*, we omitted an important item mentioned in a letter from which we took an extract regarding the reply of the allied Plenipotentiaries to that of JUAREZ's Government in answer to the remonstrances of the former. The Plenipotentiaries not only make known to your Excellency that somewhere in February they will advance the troops to Orizaba, but that they will station a part of them in Jalapa. We will add in conclusion that the Marquis de los Castillejos (Gen. PRIM) was disposed to give battle to the Mexicans at Cerro Gurdo if he met with opposition."

By the Spanish steamer-of-war *Alava*, which arrived from Havana at Vera Cruz on the 14th inst., we have the following additional information:

The Spanish troops had changed their place of encampment, the cavalry and the battalion of Bailen having removed from Medellin to Vera Cruz. The Spanish Regiment entitled "*Los Cazadores de la Union*" marched on the 4th to Teteria from Medellin, at which place were still quartered the regiments "Napoles" and "Cuba," so that the Spanish Regiment "Union" and the French Fusileers are in the same camp. One battalion of the regiment called "El Rey" left on the 6th, with Brigadier VAROAS, for Santa Fé, the terminus of the Mexican Railroad, and the other, which was on board of various ships-of-war, was to leave the next day for the same rendezvous. The French Zonaves were still in their encampment, "Loma de Piedra," between Tejeria and Santa Fé.

Everything indicates that the expeditionary army will soon be *en route* for the interior, and according to well-informed persons, will occupy Orizaba, Cordova and Jalapa, perhaps this month. But the march will not be a hostile one. The soldier will carry the olive-bough, the symbol of peace, and will attack neither the Mexican army nor people, unless they are driven to it. The army advances to occupy more healthy quarters than Vera Cruz and its vicinity at present affords, and the Mexican Government consents to it, withdrawing its army to those places where it can remain observing ours as it does at present.

On the 4th the Commander-in-Chief left with a small escort of cavalry, and visited the encampment of Tejeria and the hamlet of Santa Fé, where but one inhabitant remained since the arrival of the expedition at Vera Cruz. The same day, Brigadier MILANS DEL BOSCU went out with another escort, and passed the day on an estate about eight leagues distant from Vera Cruz, with a Mexican General, supposed to be DON N. ZENEDO, as *Gen.* URAOA was not in the neighborhood on that day. The head officer of URAOA's Staff had been for several days in Vera Cruz, having interviews with Gen. PARA, and going out with other commanding officers of the expeditionary army, examining the cavalry and artillery. Everything indicated that the relations of the expeditionary armies with the Mexican Government tended to a pacific and honorable solution, and that the Anglo-Franco-Spanish coalition did not entertain the projects of conquest that had been imputed to it.

Intermittent fevers had lately appeared, on account of the intolerable heat, the like of which had never been known at a similar period of the year. Fortunately, no deaths had been caused by it, but only some entries in the hospital.

On the 3d the steamer *Alava* landed a squadron of cavalry that it brought from Havana, to be mounted on horses of the country, which were already provided.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 14th inst. contains the following letter, written by one of its correspondents at Vera Cruz:

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 8, 1862.

You will remember that in my letter of the 4th inst., forwarded by the English frigate *Phæton*, I informed you that the allied Plenipotentiaries had declared to JUAREZ's Government that they were resolved to comply exactly with the wishes and instructions of their respective Governments, and that in view of the insalubrity of Vera Cruz and its neighborhood, instead of reembarking the troops, with the exception of 2,000, they would march them forward to Orizaba and Jalapa. To-day I am able to tell you that JUAREZ appeared very much displeased, and proposed to resist the passage of the troops which intended to go and occupy the two mentioned cities. The Mexican troops, moreover, were preparing for resistance in *Chiquihuite* and *Cero Gordo*. According to this news the Mexicans wish for war, and we shall see ourselves obliged to give them a taste, if they insist. Notwithstanding I have heard the conviction expressed that an unobstructed passage will be allowed the expeditionary division, and that there will be no shedding of blood. This would be much better for all, but if they oblige us to fight, we will not stop until we arrive at the capital. I can assure you that active preparations are making for a march.

I have heard it said by various French officers, that they shortly expect the arrival of two battalions more, one of Zouaves. This reinforcement will not come unapropos, for more than 380 have already been disabled by sickness. The English have from 90 to 100 sick, and we who are the most numerous, very near 1,000; but we can receive reinforcements in a few days. It was feared that the typhus fever would have shown itself here, and some companies have been embarked on board the side-wheel steamer *Ulloa*, and the screw-frigates *Berenguela* and *Petronila*. By this means the barracks are rendered less crowded.

The *Alava*, which leaves for your port in an hour, has on board a certain number of sick of intermittent fever, who will recover there very soon.

I am sorry to conclude this letter with a piece of news which has caused a melancholy impression. A soldier of the regiment of Napoles No. 4, called, as I have been told, DIEGO S. CASTILLO, murdered a native of the country named JOSE MARIA GONZALEZ, and will be executed, having been condemned to death by court-martial. CASTILLO, I have heard said, had a bad character.

The publication of a Spanish newspaper, entitled *El Eco de Europa*, (the *European Echo*,) has just been commenced in Vera Cruz. The two first numbers which we have before us, are of the 4th and 8th inst., do not give any important news, but they contradict some reports which had been spread in Vera Cruz. The *Eco* says:

"The most alarming reports have lately been spread in Jalapa. It was said there that there was the strongest desire among the expeditionary troops to come to blows, and that hostile movements had taken place, the forces advancing with the intention of opening the campaign; that such was the rancor of the Allies towsrd Mexico that Brig. MILANS had been put in prison, for having spoken in praise of the country and the Mexicans. In fine, such exaggerated reports had been circulated in Jalapa, that the authorities decided to send a person to inform himself of what was passing, and for this object Senor CARILLO came in haste yesterday evening. This gentleman had some conversation with the General-in-Chief, and heard from him that there was not a word of truth in all that had been said. In fact, neither the troops have moved, nor has Brig. MILANS been put in prison, nor does any body here remember any battles, as there has been no provocation."

The same paper, alluding to other reports, says:

"Among the many that have been spread was one that Gen. ZARAGOZA was at Soledad, or in its neighborhood, raving against the Government because it had roundly refused to treat with the Allies. We do not know the foundation of that invention, and can only say that if it is true, the cause of Gen. ZARAGOZA's excitement can only be that he does not know the object of the Allies and the manner in which it has been exposed to the Government of the Republic. If Señor ZARAGOZA has been or is at Soledad, he must there have met with persons who have the same interests and the same sentiments as Mexicans, and who may have told him how unreasonable is his anger."

The transport steamer of Her Majesty, *San Quintin*, arrived at Vera Cruz, on the 6th, with a large quantity of provisions and ammunitions of war, ninety persons of the corps of engineers, and a large number of artillery men, with mules and wagons.

In spite of the great abundance of provisions in Vera Cruz, prices kept advancing still higher.

The *Eco* confirms the news that preparations for an advance were being made.

"We have observed," it says, "that the wagons, mules and other means of transport to carry the ammunition and cartridges of the expeditionary division, are getting in readiness; that all the corps have their baggage and wagons arranged, so that they can put themselves *en route* at the first order they receive. We have seen, in short, all the signs of an approaching movement of the troops, and we presume that within a few days they will leave Vera Cruz to station themselves at some place in the interior that does not present the inconveniences which this does."

The fact that the season is already far advanced, and that the hot weather is approaching, make this more probable. It is, therefore, to be concluded that the Generals, taking this into consideration, have determined, with permission of the Government of the Republic, to transfer themselves, with the forces, to Jalapa or Orizaba, whence they can proceed with the negotiations more easily than here; and it is to be hoped that the Government, far from opposing any obstacle to this step, will give a proof of good will to the friendly powers, dispensing at every place to the the expeditionary forces a hospitality less dangerous than that which Vera Cruz offers them.

The *Diario* says a letter written at the last moment on the 8th, at Vera Cruz, has just been shown us. It indicates that no resistance will be opposed to the advance, and says "President JUAREZ is very crafty, but seeing that by fair means he cannot prevent the advance of our troops, he assures that he will not oppose resistance to them. I am convinced that the pending questions will be settled without a war, although I am also sure that in one way or another they will do us, particularly the Spaniards, all the harm they can."

According to the same letter, the Marquis DE LOS CASTILLEJOS was enchanted at the loyalty with which Gen. SERRANO had sent him the medals and other means of transport that he had asked for.

The following is the correspondence that took place between the Spanish Admiral D. JOAQUIN GUTIERREZ DE RUBALCAVA, the French Consul at Vera Cruz, in charge of the Spanish Consulship, and the commanders of the French and English squadrons stationed at Sacrificios:

To the Consul of France, in charge of the Spanish Consulship:

MR. CONSUL: All peaceable means having been exhausted by the Government of her Catholic Majesty, all rose-water measures that were obtaining from the Mexican Government, in response to its well-founded demands, any justice or due satisfaction for the grave offenses inflicted upon the Spanish nation, the time has arrived to support, already here, the just demands and low despised intervention.

For this purpose my Government has ordered me to occupy the City of Vera Cruz, and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, which will be retained as a pledge for the fulfillment of the arrangements that may be after be agreed upon.

Under the same date as this I have sent to the Governor of Vera Cruz a communication, informing him that till at the expiration of twenty-four hours, he does not deliver to me the city and fortress, I shall order hostilities to be begun. In being my firm resolution, in case of there being no reply, or of its being in the negative, to land the army, and begin operations with the land and sea forces.

I beg the Governor of the city to address his reply to me through your Consulship. It is useless to inform you of the necessity that the reply should be put in my hands without delay.

I warn the Governor that, although I add as the demand only in the name of Spain, according to the instructions which I hold, the occupation of Vera Cruz and its fortress will serve likewise as a guarantee for the rights that the Governments of France and Great Britain claim against that of Mexico.

I have also informed him that the Spanish forces will not commit any of those acts that infringe upon the duties of humanity, acts reprobated even in case of war; but if the authorities, or the Mexican people, persecute and maltreat Spanish subjects and other foreigners, such conduct would oblige us, much against our wish, to have recourse to reprisals.

As from the moment in which the city is in our power, whether peaceably or by force, the Spanish commanders will give the most perfect security to private individuals and their interests, whatever may be their nationality, so the Mexican authorities ought to guarantee security to the persons and interests of all the inhabitants of Vera Cruz until the above-named occupation is carried into effect.

This I communicate to you for your guidance and official conduct, and hope from your good sense that you will make the use of this information that is most conducive to the interests of Spanish subjects and all foreigners.

Asking you to give immediate information of this official act to the Consuls resident in the place, that they may take suitable measures and provide that the ships of their respective nations which are at anchor in the port of Vera Cruz may learn their position, where they would be exposed to the firing of both parties.

JOAQUIN GUTIERREZ DE RUBALCAOA,
Steamer *Isabel la Catolica*, at the anchorage of Anton Lizardo, 14th of December, 1861.

To the Commander of the Naval Forces of ——, stationed at Sacrificios.

MR. COMMANDER: As I had the honor of mentioning to you in our Conference on the 12th, the Government of Her Majesty despairing of obtaining by conciliatory means the just satisfaction she has, for a long time, been demanding of Mexico, for the grave and repeated outrages committed on the Spanish Nation, has ordered me to occupy the City of Vera Cruz and Castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

In the abovementioned interview I made known to you, and I have no objection to repeat it in writing, that if, in virtue of your orders, you could take an active part in the operations that I am on the point of executing, I should feel the greatest satisfaction in allowing you that share which might be agreeable to you; but that, if through want of explicit orders from your Government, you should have to be a passive spectator of the movements, I would have it understood that the Governments of France and Great Britain will participate in all the advantages that the Spanish arms may obtain, the occupation of Vera Cruz serving as a guarantee not only to the demands and rights of the Spanish Government, but also to those that, in common with it, the Imperial Government and that of Her Britannic Majesty may have to make against the Republic of Mexico.

At the same time I have addressed to the Governor of Vera Cruz the intimation, that if no answer, or one in the negative is given within twenty-four hours, hostilities will be considered to have begun; for, at the expiration of the time allowed the Spanish forces will commence their operations by sea and land.

I have sent to the Consul of France, in charge of the Spanish Consulship, a suitable communication regarding all that has been made known, so that by coming to some agreement with the other Consuls, he may arrange what is most necessary for the security of foreigners.

In making you acquainted with this, he pleased to accept the assurance of my highest consideration.

JOAQUIN GUTIERREZ DE RUBALCOVA.
STEAMER ISABEL LA CATOLICA, at the anchorage of Anton Lizardo, Dec. 14, 1861.

The commanders of the squadrons replied immediately, as appears from what follows:

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S FRIGATE LA FOUDRE,
ROADS OF SACRIFICIOS, Dec. 14, 1861.

MR. ADMIRAL: I have the honor to acknowledge to your Excellency the receipt of the dispatch dated today, which has been delivered to me by the Commander of the *Guadalquiver*. In this note your Excellency, according to what you had the honor to tell me at the conference of the 11th inst., repeats to me that the Government of Her Catholic Majesty, despairing of obtaining by conciliatory means, satisfaction for the offences and numerous outrages committed during a long time by Mexico against Spain, have ordered you to occupy the City of Vera Cruz and Castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

Your Excellency adds that if I am disposed to take an active part in the operations you are about to begin, it will give you pleasure to see me cooperate in the manner that may be most agreeable to myself; but that if, through want of instructions from my Government, I do consider myself authorized to take a share in the movements of the Spanish forces, you give me the formal assurance that all the advantages obtained by the Spanish arms shall be common to the Governments of France and Great Britain, the occupation of Vera Cruz serving as a guarantee not only for the demands and rights of Spain, but also for those that, in concert with her—the Governments of His Imperial Majesty and Her Britannic Majesty—may have to make against the Mexican Republic.

Your Excellency likewise informs me that at the same time you have addressed to the Governor of Vera Cruz a request to surrender to you the city and its forts, with the understanding that if in the course of twenty-four hours you have not received a reply, or that it is in the negative, the Spanish forces will commence hostilities by sea and land.

Lastly, that you have addressed to the French Consul, in charge of the Spanish Consulship, this communication, and to make it known to the other Consuls, so that the safety of foreigners may be insured.

To these propositions and assurances of your Excellency, I must reply to-day as at the conference of the 11th, that I do not consider myself authorized, without precise instructions, to engage the Government of His Imperial Majesty in a warlike enterprise, and that not without deep sorrow I see myself compelled to decline the honor of placing myself on this occasion at the orders of your Excellency.

In expressing to your Excellency my gratitude for your good wishes, and the promise that you have given us to act altogether for the interest of the three Powers, I beg you again to extend your particular protection to the French and their property in those parts of the Mexican territory occupied by the Spanish forces.

Your Excellency was pleased to tell us verbally and in the most explicit manner, on the 11th inst.,

First, That even after taking possession of the city of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa in the name of His Catholic Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief of the French forces on his arrival, may, as he thinks proper, place in the city and fortress a force equal in number to that which the Spaniards may have; Second, that the sums of money found in the public coffers, and those received by the Custom-house and different public officers, shall be sworn to by a mixed commission, composed of agents of the three Powers, and that they shall be reserved until the arrival of the Commanders-in-Chief; third, that the blockade established along the coast of Mexico shall not be in force for French and English ships, which shall have liberty to anchor in the ports of Mexico and trade as before; fourth, that the commanders of the forces of H. C. M., even after taking possession of Vera Cruz, shall not enter into any treaty with Mexico without the consent of the allied Powers; fifth, that France shall retain in full her rights, as if she had taken part in taking possession of the city.

The frank and explicit note of your Excellency includes, no doubt, all these details; of that I am persuaded, and I recall it here only as a proof of the sentiments of cordiality that unite the Government of H. C. M. with that of H. J. M.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
EN. DE CHALLIER.

H. B. M.'s FRIGATE JASON,
VERA CRUZ, Dec. 15, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 14th inst., informing me that you have requested the surrender of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa and of the City of Vera Cruz, allowing twenty-four hours for its decision.

That in occupying the above-named place your Excellency will do it as a guarantee of the demands and rights of the Spanish Government, as well as of those that the Governments of France and England may have against the Republic of Mexico.

As my orders would not sanction my acting in a hostile manner against Mexico, I am sorry that I shall not be able to accept the polite offer of your Excellency to participate in your approaching operations.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
Commander of the English Naval Forces in the Gulf of Mexico.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Return of Miramon—Invalid Soldiers from Mexico—Arrivals from Rebel Ports—Neutrality of Gen. Serrano.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

The principal subject of interest since I wrote to you last by the steamer *Cumberland*, is the return of MIRAMON, who arrived here on the morning of the 11th inst., on board of H. B. M.'s steamer *Phæton*, from Vera Cruz, which place he left on the 7th inst. He is to leave, it is said, to-day for Cadiz in the mail steamer *Isla de Cuba*, having promised the English commander at Vera Cruz to return to Europe without delay. The *Phaeton* left again for VERA CRUZ on the 13th. On the same day there arrived from the same place a few hours in advance of the *Phaeton*, the Spanish sailing transport *Soriano*, No. 2, with 151 sick of the expeditionary army, some of whom the Spaniards say recovered during the voyage, but how many we are not told. Every ship that arrives brings back sick soldiers, the prevailing diseases being the diarrhœa and a fever peculiar to the place. The Spanish soldiers who had not been previously acclimated by a residence in the Island of Cuba, but who came direct from Spain, suffer most. The French Zonaves, who are accustomed to the very climate of Africa, and the remaining French troops already acclimated at Martinique, suffer less.

I mentioned in my last letter, that the Captain-General would give a farewell ball on the 23d inst., as he is to be shortly relieved by Gen. DULCE, and some are uneasy in tribulation lest the new Captain-General should come out before the present occupant gives his party. Extensive preparations are making for the occasion.

Gen. SERRANO, who came with the title of *Conde* leaves with that of DUKE. It was proposed, it is said, to name him Duke of Santo Domingo, but it was altered to that of Duke de la Torre, the name, I believe, of a small estate belonging to him.

Several secession vessels have lately entered our port loaded with cotton, having run the blockade, but not without a sharp chase from our cruisers. In consequence, the secession interest here is highly elated. This run of success is, however, counterpoised by the loss that secesh has had in the capture of the steamer *Cuba*, better known as the *Calhoun*, Capt. MCCONNEL, which left this port a short time ago with a valuable cargo.

Capt. MCCONNELL is well known in this port, having commanded for many years a packet ship with Galveston regularly between Havana and New-Orleans. He was afterward captain of the steamer *Habana* when she was first started to run between the ports named, which vessel was afterward transmogrified into the Confederate steamer-of-war the *Sumter*. The passengers on board the *Cuba* were Mr. FRANK SCOTT and lady, residents of New-Orleans, and Mr. T. BUTLER KING, of Georgia.

I perceive that the articles of the TIMES on Mexico are not agreeable to all parties here, for scarcely a day passes that the *Diario de la Marina* does not come out with an editorial against the TIMES and what it says. The appointment of Gen. GOICURIA to an important mission by Mexico at Washington is very unpalatable. Gen. GOICURIA is a Cuban, and formed one of the celebrated Cuban Junta at the time of LOPEZ' expedition some years ago.

The effrontery of Southern falsehood has compelled the official gazette of the Government to insert the following:

"In the Charleston *Courier* of the 11th of January we find the following:

"The *Delta*, of New-Orleans, is informed that His Excellency D. FRANCISCO SERRANO, Captain-General of Cuba, has manifested indignation in consequence of the frequent outrages which the Federal cruisers have committed, almost within sight of the forts of Havana, searching the ships that left that port. He has sent several messages to the Consul of the United States about these outrages, and the commanders of the forts have received orders to be on the look out, and if they discover any ship of the United States in the act of chasing or boarding any vessel within cannon range, to fire on it and sink it. The Captain-General has observed with so much displeasure the audacity of the commanders of Yankee vessels that he openly declares his sympathy for the Confederate States, his determination to protect their ships, and citizens, and the Confederate flag within the jurisdiction of Cuba, and the conviction he entertains that the attempts of the Yankees to subjugate the South are completely useless."

We are fully authorized to declare that both the *Delta*, of New-Orleans, and the Charleston paper which has copied and published this news, neither have nor can have any foundation for their assertions. It is not true that the National cruisers have pursued any vessel with the flag of the Confederate States in the neighborhood of the forts of Havana, nor that it has been necessary to address remonstrances to the Consul of the United States, and much less to give the orders stated to the Commanders of the forts.

Neither is it true that the superior authority of this Island has ever manifested, either openly or in secret, the indignation pretended against the States of the North; nor has he even done or said anything official from which can be inferred that he designs extending to the Southern flag and the interests which it represents, the special protection which the *Delta* declares he is resolved to afford.

The public and private conduct of our Governor, the Captain-General, has not departed an iota from the strict neutrality proclaimed by the Spanish Government, and all that is said to the contrary is false and absurd.

The cordiality of the relations between Spain and the United States is to-day the same as it always was, and, perhaps, there were never less difficulties than at the present moment.

To respect established Governments, and those on good terms with Spain, without prejudging in any way foreign questions, whilst it has no direct interest in them, and above all to fulfil the wishes of her Majesty, which, in this present case, are those coincident with the strictest severest neutrality, is what the Supreme Government of this Island has done; does and will always do."

A new line of transatlantic steamers between Havana and Cadiz, carrying the mail to and from the Peninsula, has been inaugurated. The first of the line, called the *Isla de Cuba*, will make her first return voyage to Europe on the 15th inst., and will be succeeded by another on the 30th, thus forming a bi-monthly line. The house of LOPEZ & Co., are the contractors. The *Isla de Cuba* is a steamer of 1,950 tons burden, with berth accommodations for 300 passengers in the first and second cabins, and for the same number of steerage passengers. She was formerly an English steamer called the *Albert*, and before being accepted was examined by the Spanish Government Inspectors and approved of. In addition to passengers and the mail, she will carry light freight for Cadiz, Malaga, Alicante, Barcelona and Marseilles, the communication with the four last-mentioned places being carried on by other steamers, which run in conjunction with this line, and belong to the same enterprise.

Several vessels have left this port lately for Vera Cruz freighted by the Government with rations for the troops—biscuit, &c. Two left the other day with mules and wagons for the use of the expeditionary army in their intended forward movement, and no doubt have before this arrived at their destination.

LERA.

AFFAIRS AT THS STATE CAPITAL.

Incorporation for Villages—The Erie Canal Enlargement—Schools and Almshouses—The International Bridge Company—The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad—Suppressing the Concert Saloons—The Bill to Abolish the Insurance Department, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1862.

The House, last evening, resumed the discussion of the motion pending at the hour of adjournment, viz., to refer the bill amending the general act for incorporation for villages, so far as relates to the village of Bouneville, Oneida County, to a Committee consisting of the members from Oneida, to report complete for passage. This discussion is mainly interesting, as showing the ground which many members will take against all special legislation which can be compassed under general laws. Doubts were expressed whether such legislation is compatible with the eighth section of the Constitution and that it is unwise to spend time upon such bills when an organization can be effected under the general law of incorporation. It was also claimed that the proposed act amounted to a complete charter for a village, and could not justly be called an amendment to the general act. It was claimed upon the other side that precedent was in favor of this bill, and furthermore that, as this may be called a corporation for *municipal* purposes, it comes within the limits of the exception found in the very section of the Constitution cited against it. The House referred the bill, as moved, to the Select Committee.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole upon the bill authorizing the Shaler and Hall Quarry Company, to Portland, Ct., to convey their products through New-York, the bill to constitute Fairground, Schuyler County, a separate road district, and to provide for the appointment of Commissioners, &c., and the bill for the better regulation of the Internal Navigation. Various objections were urged against the bill, such as, that the two kinds of insurance required a different kind of talent to control them, and that this bill might, moreover, impair existing contracts. Progress was reported and leave to sit again granted. I gave you, in my letter of this afternoon, a simple statement of the dilemma in which Alderman BRADY's testimony placed him. I send you, this evening, for publication, the whole of his testimony before the Committee, including the whole series of questions and his answers.

There is a bill upon General Orders in the Senate which demands some notice at the hands of those of your citizens interested in matters of wharfage. It is entitled "An Act for the relief of riparian owners entitled by law to grants of land now or formerly covered with water, in front of the cities of Brooklyn and New-York, and to extend to the Hudson and East Rivers." It will be noticed from the copy of the bill below that it authorizes these grants to be made in *fee simple*. I believe that it is not at all usual to make these grants in this absolute manner. The bill will bear the attention of those interested in such matters. It stands No. 127 on the General Order list, but it may be taken from its regular place and considered earlier than it would naturally be reached, by a two-thirds vote. The following is a copy of the bill:

AN ACT for the relief of riparian owners entitled by law to grants of land now or formerly covered with water in front of the cities of Brooklyn and New-York, and to extend to the Hudson and East Rivers.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Whenever the owner or owners of uplands or of grants of lands now or formerly covered with water adjacent to and in front of such uplands or grants, in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, or on the Hudson or East Rivers, shall apply to the Commissioners of the Land Office for the grant of the lands in front of such uplands or grants now or formerly covered with water, extending from such uplands or grants, or from the line of the lands granted to the Corporation of the City of New-York in the Montgomery Charter, in the year 1731, to the exterior pier line recently established by law, the Commissioners of the Land Office are hereby authorized to make such grants in due and usual forms, *in fee simple*, to such owner or owners, their heirs and assigns, as such riparian owners or as grantees of such riparian owners, upon such terms and conditions as they shall deem just and proper. Any bulkheads and piers which may be constructed by such grantees, their heirs or assigns, on the lands thus granted or to be granted, shall be deemed public bulkheads and piers for the use of all persons who may use them for the purposes and benefit of commerce and trade, subject to the payment of such wharfage charges and dockage as may be established.

SEC. 2. This act shall not be deemed, taken or construed to deprive the Corporation of either of the said Cities of New-York or Brooklyn of any of their rights, powers or authorities of regulating the erection of wharves or piers or making of streets in said cities respectively, or to impair the provisions of the law establishing the exterior pier line aforesaid.

SEC. 3. The expenses attending such conveyance and the examination of the premises by a Committee appointed for such purpose shall be taxed by the Commissioners of the Land Office and paid by the grantee.

SEC. 4. All laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

It may be remembered that, awhile since, a memorial was presented in regard to frauds in the street-cleaning contracts in your City. Mr. MCLEOD offered a resolution that the subject be committed to a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers. That resolution is now upon the table, but its consideration will be called for at the earliest day practicable. Meanwhile, I have succeeded in getting a copy of the memorial which I will send in fact for publication, if you think it desirable. Both Houses have now adjourned until Tuesday next.

H.

The Senate then adjourned until half-past 10 this morning.

In the House this morning the New-York members presented numerous remonstrances from express companies and agents and other citizens against a railroad in Broadway.

Mr. STETSON made a report, in part, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in regard to the case of Alderman BRADY. The Committee asked in all eighty written questions, but Mr. STETSON drew the special attention of the House to only a few of them, before submitting the written report. It seems that the worthy Alderman was contumacious, and refused to answer many of the questions put to him on the ground of privilege as an Alderman. His privilege, however, could not shield him in regard to questions which did not refer directly to what he said in his place in the Board, and to these he gave such answers as amount to an absolute denial of his charges in that place. He is, therefore, left to take either horn of the following dilemma: Either his charges in the Board of Aldermen are false and scandalous, or he has perjured himself before the Committee in order to cover up transactions only partially revealed in those statements. In either case, the personal character of Alderman BRADY, if he had any before, has received a very damaging blow, and there the Committee propose to leave him. They have asked leave, however, to sit upon the other matters before them during the recess of the Legislature, at Syracuse, or elsewhere out of Albany, and the request was granted. Mr. CORNINGTON, on behalf of the Committee on Affairs of Cities, reported adversely to Mr. MCCABE's bill to reduce the several acts relating to the Superior Court in New-York City, to a general act, and the report was concurred in by the House.

Mr. OGDEN, in behalf of the Committee on Canals reported a bill to provide for the completion of the enlargement of the State canals, and for reducing the number of engineers on them and regulating their employment. The Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, having reported a bill in reference to the excise laws, motions were made to refer it to the select Committee having that subject in charge, and to lay it upon the table; but both were voted down, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. LOMBARD gave notice of a bill to empower the Common Council and Comptroller of the Corporation of the City of New-York to settle outstanding claims against the Corporation. A bill was also noticed to provide for laying a railroad track in Twenty-third-street, and other streets in New-York City.

The bill to authorize the Court of the General Sessions of the Peace in New-York City and county was passed upon its third reading. It has already passed the Senate, and only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The bill, discussed in Committee of the Whole last evening, to provide for the completion of the Erie Canal enlargement, was also passed. It will be seen that I was mistaken in stating that the "bill for the Public Defence" was made the special order for to-day at 12. Progress simply was reported, and leave granted to sit again. Mr. ACKLEY, of Steuben, introduced a bill to increase tolls on the canals, and to prevent railroads from competing with the canals. Mr. COLT, of New-York, introduced a bill to regulate fares on railroads in the City of New-York, and Mr. O'BRIEN one to alter the Police of New-York City, amending the act of 1859, and Mr. CORNINGTON a similar bill, amending the act of 1853. The Committee on the Militia reported a bill, this morning, for its reorganization, and a resolution was passed to have it printed, and laid upon the desks of the members by Thursday morning next. A motion was made to go into it, but it received only twelve votes, and the House took a recess until this evening.

In the Senate, this morning, the Concert Saloon bill was passed as amended. The effect of the amendments is to prohibit the employment of female waiters or assistants at any place of amusement in New-York City, in violation of the provisions of the act to all the cities of the State. They also passed the act in relation to the streets above One hundred and twenty-fifth-street, of which I send a copy herewith, and bill amending the act for the benefit of married women in insuring the lives of their husbands, so as to provide that the insurance may be to my payable, in case of her decease, to that of her husband, to his or her children, or to his or her executors, or to their guardian, if they are under age.

The Senate adjourned until Tuesday of next week, without holding an evening session.

H.

ALBANY, Wednesday evening, Feb. 19, 1862.

The House met this evening at the appointed hour, and resumed its business, the order of business being motions and resolutions. A resolution was offered to appoint a Committee of sixteen, two from each Judicial District, who shall act as a Sub-Committee to the Committee of the Whole, to consider and perfect all local bills, against which there is no remonstrance, and report them complete for passage.

Mr. TAILEAN offered resolutions instructing the Senators of the State, and requesting the Representatives, to use their influence in favor of a general system of bankrupt laws. Mr. PIERCE offered a resolution that members will make up the five days lost by the pending adjournment, after the expiration of the hundred days to which the pay is limited by law.

Mr. DUTCHER offered his resolution compelling members to vote, if within the bar, upon the first call of the roll, under pain of being declared under contempt of the House, which he failed to get to the other day, by unanimous consent. I noticed them at some length at that time. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved to rescind the vote granting leave to the Committee on Privileges and Elections to sit during the recess of the Legislature at places ouside of Albany. Mr. COLT introduced a resolution, that after Feb. 25, the morning sessions commence at 10 o'clock. Mr. SMITH, of New-York, sent up resolutions, that whereas, it appears in the correspondence of the *Herald* and *Express*, that certain members have been too assiduous in their attention to the fair lobbyists of the Concert Halls, therefore, be it resolved that a Special Committee be raised to investigate said charges, and it be to report the names of the erring members for expulsion, or if unable, to take means to deprive their makers of seats upon the floor of the House. The resolutions further designated Hon. Mr. PIERCE as Chairman of the Committee. Mr. BANKS offered a resolution that after to-day, Feb. 19, no member should be allowed to occupy the floor more than five minutes at any one time upon any subject before the House. As these resolutions created debate, and were therefore laid upon the table until called up.

Mr. ALVORD moved that the bill abolishing the Insurance Department be recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, and the motion was adopted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole upon a number of local bills, only one of which possessed any particular interest to New-Yorkers, viz: the one authorizing the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of your City to issue policies upon vessels used in internal navigation. Various objections were urged against the bill, such as, that the two kinds of insurance required a different kind of talent to control them, and that this bill might, moreover, impair existing contracts. Progress was reported and leave to sit again granted. I gave you, in my letter of this afternoon, a simple statement of the dilemma in which Alderman BRADY's testimony placed him. I send you, this evening, for publication, the whole of his testimony before the Committee, including the whole series of questions and his answers.

There is a bill upon General Orders in the Senate which demands some notice at the hands of those of your citizens interested in matters of wharfage. It is entitled "An Act for the relief of riparian owners entitled by law to grants of land now or formerly covered with water, in front of the cities of Brooklyn and New-York, and to extend to the Hudson and East Rivers." It will be noticed from the copy of the bill below that it authorizes these grants to be made in *fee simple*. I believe that it is not at all usual to make these grants in this absolute manner. The bill will bear the attention of those interested in such matters. It stands No. 127 on the General Order list, but it may be taken from its regular place and considered earlier than it would naturally be reached, by a two-thirds vote. The following is a copy of the bill:

AN ACT for the relief of riparian owners entitled by law to grants of land now or formerly covered with water in front of the cities of Brooklyn and New-York, and to extend to the Hudson and East Rivers.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Whenever the owner or owners of uplands or of grants of lands now or formerly covered with water adjacent to and in front of such uplands or grants, in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, or on the Hudson or East Rivers, shall apply to the Commissioners of the Land Office for the grant of the lands in front of such uplands or grants now or formerly covered with water, extending from such uplands or grants, or from the line of the lands granted to the Corporation of the City of New-York in the Montgomery Charter, in the year 1731, to the exterior pier line recently established by law, the Commissioners of the Land Office are hereby authorized to make such grants in due and usual forms, *in fee simple*, to such owner or owners, their heirs and assigns, as such riparian owners or as grantees of such riparian owners, upon such terms and conditions as they

cessful; this day's news makes assurance doubly sure, that with our vast territory, with our unequaled boundaries, with our ever increasing, ever growing greatness, we may, and can, and will uphold, and continue republican constitutional government.

The truth is, an intelligent Democracy, Republican equality and citizenship, is neither in tendency or fact turbulent nor uncontrolable. On the contrary it is in the highest and best sense conservative, law-abiding, subject to proper restraint and obedient to truth, justice and right. We, then, Sir, are solving the problem, resolving the doubt into a fixed reality, and showing to the world that the country with broadest boundaries, greatest capacity and most extended frontier, has the freest, the best, the strongest, the safest Government on earth—and is able to maintain and perpetuate itself. There is dignity and power in a free people. They do their own thinking, their own voting, their own fighting, and long armed with intelligence, with morality, with love of freedom and conviction of right, and with arms in their hands, they are and must ever be invincible in war, as they will be prosperous and happy in peace.

In this hour of our victory we will, we can afford to be magnanimous and generous; we restore the Government as our fathers made it, give back to the people of the South the protection of law, the shield of constitutional rights and liberty, give to them the security of a stable Government and the guarantee under which they and we were prosperous and happy. Under the same "vine and fig-tree" with us, and under whose great shade we had lived so long and happy together, we again invite the erring, the misguided and the repentant, to return and sit down, and become peaceful, well-behaved, orderly citizens; while to the leaders, the turbulent, ambitious, wicked leaders, we give exile or death; for in so doing we should be just, and without it, it would hardly be safe to be generous.

I go, Sir, heart and soul for the revolution. I go for the acts of the brave soldiers and sailors who have fought the battles and won the victories; to the gallant officers who planned the campaign and the battles, and who led on the conquering hosts. To the Secretary of War for his energy, and to the President of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief, for his wisdom, patriotism and devotion to the Union and the Constitution. I would weep with those that mourn. I would drop a tear over the fallen hero, and sympathise with the bereaved whose loved ones have died for their country; and then I would rejoice with those that rejoice, exult in the patriotic, and unite with all the good and loyal in the hope that soon peace, with her blessings, will return to "our own our native land," with the old flag, and form of free Government and of right, floating over every part and parcel of the same.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Movements of Nationals and Rebels—The Union Under-current in Nashville—Tennessee's Redemption at Hand—More Army Supplies Wanted—Southern Trade Already Reviving—"We shall Crush Them Out," Etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1862.

Rumors are current that HARDEE is withdrawing all the rebel men and guns from Bowling Green, and taking back of Clarksville and Nashville. I reckon he and company won't stand siege anywhere. A part of Gen. THOMAS' command is moving toward Glasgow and Scottsville. Gen. CRITTENDEN may quickly move Cumberland Ford and Gap. Gen. MITCHELL'S Division is beyond Munfordville, probably marching toward Bowling Green. Gen. McCOOK did not go to Cairo. He has been on a visit home, but is now with his command for an advance. Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN'S Division has or is about moving toward Hopkinsville or Russellville, and may cooperate with Gen. GRANT. Hopkinsville is evacuated; Russellville is or soon will be. Fort Donelson ours, Clarksville and Nashville will as readily follow.

At Nashville there is a powerful Union undercurrent. King HARRIS is odious to an actual, though oppressed majority of her residents. He must change his quarters. He will have to cut and run to escape a speedy outburst of patriotic and personal indignation. Many Nashvillians hold in secret Union flags ready to display in the good time coming. The Catholic Bishop there is a Union man, has never taken the Confederate oath, has frequently told the powers he has seen no cause for forswearing his allegiance to the United States, and that no temptations will ever induce, or terrors drive, him to forswear it. He is a heart devoted to the Stars and Stripes. Many a Nashville merchant is loyal at heart. I know of one who last Summer bought a large quantity of sulphuric acid in Louisville, and got a permit for it, on the pledge that he would never sell it to the Confeds. He has kept his pledge—still has 5,000 pounds of it, though repeatedly offered $1 a pound, and though it cost him but 6¼ cents delivered. This merchant was the the last man in Nashville I drew in his colors. Mobs threatened to tar and feather, shoot, hang him, and to burn his house, but he defied them, and told them he would yet live only to be remembered as one of the regular constituted Vigilance Committee. The Committee came and ordered him to take down his flag, which he then did, but one of the Committee whispered aside to him that he could hide it, as he might some day have use for it again. Tennessee-ans are now doing what they dared not do a few weeks ago—they are discussing in even public circles the comparative merits of the National and rebel Governments. It is undoubtedly not an uncommon feeling, and soon will be a common remark among them, that "the Old Government, after all, is the best. The country, on the old-fashioned principles, is good enough for me. The Old Flag is my flag; I can't love no other." Many a Unionist in Nashville, Memphis, and throughout Tennessee, has been shielded from suspicions, and consequent exile or death, by his son's enlisting in the secession army. A dying soldier, on Logan's Fields, said in substance to one of our men, "Thank God, I die not for once at any of you Union men. I have given away my fire every time. I enlisted against you to save my father, who is for the Union."

Since the 14th, eight Ohio regiments and one Indiana have arrived. Rumor says 40,000 or 50,000 more soldiers will be thrown into and across Kentucky before the 1st prox. Capt. SYMON'S, to-day, advertises for 400,000 pounds bacon sides and shoulders, 4,000 barrels pork, 2,000 barrels beef, 7,000 barrels flour, 2,000,000 pounds bread, 150,000 pounds coffee, 6,000 pounds tea, 240,000 pounds sugar, &c.

Surveyor COTTON announces that he is directed to require permits for all goods shipped from Louisville in every direction, by steamboat, railroad or wagon. His fee for permits is chargeable for merchandise. All goods purchased here, (as in New-Albany,) and carried by persons on the Lower Ohio boats for their family use, go free of charge for permits. Our Southern trade already begins to revive. A large amount of bagging was shipped yesterday for the Upper Tennessee.

Mails to and from here in every direction continue irregular and slow. Mails from even New-York City are often three and four, or more days before delivery and distribution in Louisville. Cincinnatians fare better. They often receive their letters and papers from your City 48 to 60 or more hours before we do. However if we, proportionately to the distance, fare as well as our neighbors, we will not complain. These are war times, and the railroads must do military as well as mail duty.

A likely negro, worth, or valued at $1,500, was sold here the other day by the Sheriff for $400. Negroes in Missouri, who, in the Fall of 1860, brought $1,000 to $1,200 a-piece, now bring $300 to $400.

The present and prospective successes of the Burnside and other coast expeditions cause much rejoicing and buoyancy. You could hear on our streets the remarks—"We've got them now, sure;" they must soon let down;" "their game is nearly up;" "the dog is almost dead;" "secession is on its last legs, and soon will give its last gasp." Gen. BUTLER, the other day, remarked to a friend of mine in Washington—"Sir, we shall crush them out; no doubt about it, Sir."

PONTIAC.

BOWLING GREEN EVACUATED—THE LEGISLATURE'S THANKS TO GRANT, FOOTE, GARFIELD AND THOMAS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

Bowling Green is evacuated. The bridge over Barren, this side of Bowling Green, was burnt down on the 17th, after abandoning the fortifications on Baker's Hill, without which the town is untenable. That hill commands the town, and is indispensable for its defence. The rebels will never reoccupy Bowling Green. The weather, just now, is near zero, quite favorable for moving and fighting. But another wet spell would make the roads bad as ever. Anyhow, the soldiers in camp chafe for action; they ask, "Why don't they let us fight it out, and have done with it?" A grand jubilee, on the 22d, is in preparation here. We may then rejoice over all Southern Kentucky redeemed, and the entire State freed, except, perhaps, Columbus and Hickman, which may be ours before the 1st or 4th of March.

Our Legislature has reconvened, and is about to pass a vote of thanks to THOMAS, GARFIELD, FOOTE, and GRANT, and their commands, for their brilliant achievements in defence of the Union, and maintenance of the Constitution and laws.

The Legislature will provide for the relief of those who have been compelled to pay taxes to the "Provisional Government of Kentucky," soon to be among the things that were. Mr. IRELAND, of Greenup, has offered a joint resolution, instructing Kentucky's Senators, and requesting her Representatives to use their best efforts for the passage of a law by Congress, making the United States Treasury notes a legal tender in payment of dues to the Government and debts generally. The resolution is referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means and will probably be reported back and adopted. The Kentucky Senate will concur with the House in approving the acts of Congress for sustaining the credit of the National Government, and for identifying forever the Nation's interests, existence and prosperity with the interests, existence, and prosperity of its every individual citizen.

The Kentucky State Colonization Society announces that it will the 1st of May next ship from Baltimore to Liberia, without charge, all free colored persons residing in Kentucky, who apply to the Society, and notifies executors of estates in Kentucky, having in charge servants freed to be sent to Liberia, that they can then send them.

Many Kentuckians speak approvingly of the terms of the Emancipation bill before the Legislature of Delaware. They incline to regard it as sensible, wise, just, practicable, appropriate for making that State free. With a colonization provision appended, it would please them still more.

PONTIAC.

The Earl of Shaftesbury.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the opening of the present year the following statement was extensively copied into the secular and religious newspapers, viz.:

"Even the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, according to the Albany *Evening Journal*—whose editor is in England—recently remarked to a gentleman who had a conversation with him on American affairs, 'I, in common with almost every English statesman, *sincerely desire the rupture of the American Union.* It has been the policy of England to brook no rivalry, especially in the direction of her own greatness. We justly fear the commercial and political rivalry of the United States. With a population of thirty millions now, they will soon, if not checked, overshadow Great Britain. We cannot look upon such a monstrous growth without apprehension.'"

Not believing the statement, and yet regarding its contradiction, if untrue, as important, it was communicated to an English friend, who brought it to the notice of the excellent nobleman, and he denies the truth of the statement in these emphatic terms:

"Mr. THURLOW WEED I never saw in my life, and I have had no such conversation with any gentleman, English or American. I trust I have more sense than to use such language as that imputed to me."

The publication of this declaration, wherever the other has found its way, will afford no small satisfaction to the religious community, by which the Earl of Shaftesbury has long been held in high esteem.

MISSIONARY HOUSE, BOSTON, Feb. 17, 1862.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Numbers enumerated, 284, 95, 11, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 47, (on demurrer calendar,) 335, 175, 366, 105, 106, 301, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 390, 390½, 391, 392, 394, 395.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—NOS. 2848, 3199, 3286, 3561, 3615, 3777, 4020, 4058, 4574, 4650, 4799, 4805, 4806, 4856, 5285, 5395, 5402, 5440, 5576, 5612, 5613, 5663, 5678, 5687, 5700, (Down vs. Wakeman,) 1516, 5788, 5808½, 5818, 5821, 5833, 5892, 6432, 6602, 6617, 6638, 6697, 6737, 6757, 6823, 6826, 6871, 6874, 6875, 6911, 6912, (Conlan vs. Woods, Devoy vs. The Mayor, &c.)

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Only the following short cases will be placed on the day calendar: Nos. 1380, 1377, 3029. *Part II.*—Nos. 3198, 3592, 3566, 3258, 2332, 2922, 1654, 3496, 2072, 3556.

Criminal Law—May a Man be Guilty of Arson, as Principal, when he is not Present.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

The People vs. *Simon Katz.*—On the 11th day of December, 1860, Simon Katz was indicted in the New-York Over and Terminer for arson in the first degree, in setting fire to the dwelling-house (the lower part being used as a grocery) corner of Attorney and Division streets, this City. The case was tried in January, 1861, in the Over and Terminer, before Justice Leonard. On the trial, Louis Katz, a nephew of the prisoner, a boy about 17 years of age, was the principal witness for the people. It was claimed by the District-Attorney that the motive of the prisoner was to obtain of the insurance company the amount for which he was insured. The boy Louis, who swore that he set fire to the building in the night time, at the instigation of the defendant, testified that he was always on the best of terms with his uncle, and never entertained toward him any ill-will.

On the part of the defence quite a number of witnesses were called, who testified that Louis had previously entertained toward the prisoner the utmost ill-will, and had often threatened revenge. The trial resulted in a verdict of guilty.

Prisoner's counsel, Mr. Clinton, obtained a writ of error, with a stay of proceedings, and brought the case before the Supreme Court. At the last term the motion for a new trial was argued, the only question discussed being as to the error of the Judge upon the trial in charging the jury that they might convict the prisoner upon an indictment charging him as a *principal*, although he was absent at the time the prisoner's were set on fire.

The Court now rendered its decision, granting a new trial. The following opinion was delivered:

SUTHERLAND, J.—In order to convict any person of the crimes who commence or attempt a murder or burglary, the committer be convicted, and even in cases when the crime was committed, the person may be not convicted or found the principal, or the receiver of principal, agent, but that of the principal and accessory, when the person charged who actually committed the crime was convicted or responsible for the crime. (1 Hale, 235, 615; Lord, Cobb. L. 21 Eds., 261-2; Wheaton's Crim. Law, 4th Ed., p. 112, § 130.)

This common law principle, and the distinction between principals and accessories before and after the fact, is recognized by the Revised Statutes. (2 Rev. Stat. 698, § 67. 1 E. D. Smith, 727, 728, 730, Ibid., 663, 643.)

See also People vs. Bush, (4 Hill, 133;) People vs. Adams, (3 Denio, 190 S. C., 1 Comst. 173.) In misdemeanors the act or crime may be charged as the act or crime of the party procuring or commanding it to be done without reference to the agency. An accessory before the fact is one who procures or commands the felony to be committed, though not present at the time of its commission. (1 Hale, 615.)

Although an accessory before the fact upon conviction is liable to be punished in the same manner as the principal in the first degree, (2 Rev. Stat., 698 *sec.* 6,) yet the distinction between principals and accessories is not one of form merely, but is material and founded on principle, and relates to the regularity of criminal proceedings, and therefore one indicted as principal cannot be convicted on testimony showing him to have been only accessory before the fact. (1 Bish., Cr. L., 542; Arch. Cr. Pr. & Pl. 2 Ed. 73, Wharton, Cr. L., sec. 114; Baron vs. People, 1 Parker, Cr. R. 250; Norton vs. People, 8 Cowen, 137.)

The plaintiff in error in the present case was indicted as a principal for arson in the first degree. The indictment charged that he, on the 29th day of October, 1860, in the night time, set fire to an inhabited dwelling-house in the city of New-York.

Louis Katz, a boy then in his 17th year, and a nephew of the prisoner, testified that between 10 and 11 o'clock, on the night of the 29th October, he, in pursuance of instructions of the prisoner, and in *his absence*, set fire to the building in question, the lower part of which was occupied by the prisoner as a grocery store. The upper part was used as a dwelling.

All the testimony showed that the prisoner was absent when the premises were fired. It was proved on the part of the people, that the prisoner left his store at eight o'clock that evening, and did not return there again that night.

There was no evidence that the boy Katz, who actually fired the building, was insane, or otherwise criminally irresponsible for the crime.

The Judge substantially charged, that although the prisoner was absent at the time of the fire, yet if he instigated Katz to commit the crime in his (the prisoner's) absence, he (the prisoner) might be convicted under the indictment. Indeed, the whole charge was upon the theory that the prisoner might be convicted as a principal, though absent, if he procured or directed the boy Katz to commit the crime. To this charge, the prisoner's counsel excepted.

The counsel for the prisoner also requested the Court to charge, that under the indictment the prisoner could not be convicted unless the evidence showed that he personally fired the building, or was present aiding or abetting. The Judge refused so to charge, and the prisoner's counsel excepted.

It is plain in the testimony in this case, that the boy Katz was criminally responsible, and might have been indicted, tried and convicted as principal. He was sixteen years old, and from aught that appears from the testimony, of ordinary intelligence. He had but recently arrived in this country, and no doubt, under the circumstances, was very likely to be influenced by his uncle, the prisoner, but he would not be permitted to plead ignorance of the law, or his uncle's influence or authority in bar of an indictment, although he may have been ignorant of the extent of the punishment for the crime, yet it appears from his own testimony, that he knew he was doing wrong, that the act would endanger the lives of others, and that he hesitated about its commission.

It follows that the prisoner was an accessory before the fact merely, and could not be convicted under the indictment against him as principal, and that the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer should be reversed.

This case was referred to in the TIMES, of the 18th instant.

Henry L. Clinton, for the prisoner; Nelson. J. Waterbury for the people.

Liability of the Sheriff for the Loss of Property Levied Upon, and Left on Shipboard—An Old Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

James Moore vs. *John I. V. Westervelt, Sheriff, &c.*—This cause comes on now for a fifth trial. It was begun in 1848, to recover damages which the plaintiff claims he sustained by reason, as he alleged, of the failure of the defendant securely to keep and deliver about 160 tons of coal taken by him in a replevin suit, in which Moore was plaintiff, and Lewis Hoffman defendant. The coal was upon a schooner at the foot of Broome-street. It was the duty of the Sheriff to keep the property in his possession until the sureties for the plaintiff should justify. When the coal had been in the Sheriff's possession a couple of days, the schooner, with the coal on board, sunk at the dock in a violent storm.

The plaintiff claims that the Sheriff should have removed the coal, and that it was owing to his negligence that the vessel sunk, and now claims to recover the cost of raising the coal and the damages the coal sustained by being under water.

The defendant denies all negligence, and claims that the loss occurred by the violence of the elements, and without his fault. On the fourth trial the Court held that there was no question of fact for the jury, and directed a verdict for plaintiff. The General Term affirmed this judgment, but it was reversed at the Court of Appeals, and a new trial ordered.

Case still on.

H. H. Bullock and Daniel Lord for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel and E. Pierrepont for defendant.

A Question of Fact to be Settled—Mechanic's Lien for Repairs.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Henry Esler et al. vs. *David Babcock.*—This action was brought upon defendant's note. The defence was want of consideration, and fraud in obtaining the note. In 1859, as appeared on the trial, Rufus E. Crane being indebted to the defendant in the sum of $1,659 89, with the assent of the owner of a certain boiler and engine, agreed with the defendant that he should have the engine and boiler in payment for that debt.

One Robert Orr had been using the engine and boiler, and had put the same into the plaintiffs' shop for repairs and storage during the Winter. They were afterward removed by the plaintiffs to a storehouse in Brooklyn.

At the time the boiler and engine were left with the plaintiffs, Orr was indebted to them for repairs on the boiler and engine and for repairs on other machinery. After the boiler and engine had been stored, Crane gave to defendant an order on the plaintiffs for them, which defendant presented to the plaintiffs' agent. The agent told the defendant that plaintiffs' had a lien against the boiler and engine for repairs, and refused to let them go until it and the storehouse charges were paid. The defendant believing that the plaintiffs had a lien upon the engine and boiler, gave the note in suit for the amount claimed. The Court below found that the lien was valid. The grounds of appeal are, that plaintiffs had no lien at the time the note was given. That the defendants gave the note in the belief that plaintiffs had a lien, as mechanics, upon the boiler and engine, and being obtained by a false statement, which deceived the defendant, was without consideration, and the judgment should have been for the defendant. Decision reserved.

M. L. Townsend for appellant; J. N. Balcsller for respondents.

Concluded—The Texas Land Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

Musina et al. vs. *Stillman et al.*—This case which has been so many times stated in this paper, is at last concluded, and decision reserved.

The principal one of the two on the calendar is yet to be tried—that against Judge Watrous.

Patent for Steam and Fire Regulator—Degree of Invention—Infringement—Evidence.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Clark's Patent Steam and Fire Regulator Company vs. *Charles W. Copeland.*—This was an action for damages for an alleged infringement of a patent owned by the plaintiffs, which was granted to Timothy Clark on Aug. 21, 1847, and was afterwards reissued. The patent was for an apparatus for regulating the intensity of the fire in the furnaces of steam boilers by the pressure of the steam generated. The apparatus consists of a flexible vessel which is expanded by the pressure of the steam, the outside of it being connected with the damper of the furnace by levers controlled by a weight or spring set to the required pressure of steam, so that if the pressure of steam in the boiler exceeds this the dampers are closed, and if it falls below the required pressure the weight or spring shall open the dampers. The effect is to maintain a uniform pressure in the boiler, save fuel and prevent explosions.

The defendant was alleged to have infringed by making and selling what is called the "Reliance Regulator," under a subsequent patent for an alleged improvement in the structure of the flexible vessel. On his part, the defendant claimed that Clark was not the first inventor of the apparatus, and he brought forward three things to establish this, viz., that Hoadley's regulation, the steam regulator, and Brunton's effective thermometer, all of which were well known before Clark's patent.

It was agreed that the verdict, if in favor of the plaintiffs, should be for nominal damages only.

Judge SHIPMAN charged the jury, in substance, that the important question for the jury was, whether Clark's patent was valid; that, to make it so, the invention must be original and useful, that a small degree of skill is sufficient to sustain a patent, and in this case for defendant submitted that the inventions described in the patent were not original, as it was proved that they were known and used before the patent was granted. The jury, after a short consultation, found a verdict for the plaintiffs.

That the invention here sued on by the plaintiffs' patent is a meritorious one, and connected with the use of a steam generator, when properly set for a given pressure in the generator, it will automatically and promptly, by force of the pressure in the generator, open and close the damper as that pressure rises above or falls beneath the figure at which the regulator is set.

That the patent is *prima facie* evidence that the invention is new.

That the piston regulator and the float regulator were both known before Clark's invention, it was for the jury to say whether, in any description of them, they found the invention of Clark's; that in order to affect the validity of Clark's patent, the jury must find that the description of one of these other regulators embodies substantially the same organized mechanism, operating substantially in the same manner, as that described in Clark's patent; that the plaintiffs urged that if either of these were the same as Clark's, they would have come into use as his has, and that of the force of this argument the jury were to judge.

That Brunton, in his patent, describes his machine or apparatus as to be expanded by *liquids* only, that it does not necessarily follow from this construction of it that the apparatus could not operate by the expansive power of steam, and whether the organized mechanism which he described was substantially like Clark's, and would operate substantially like Clark's, by the pressure of steam, was a question for the jury on the evidence.

That the elastic vessel in Brunton's apparatus was substantially like Clark's; but this is not of itself enough to invalidate the plaintiff's patent. Old instruments, placed in a new and different organization, producing in it different results, or the same results by a new and different mode of operation, do not prevent such newly-organized mechanism from being patentable.

That if the jury did not find such a mechanism as Clark's, not only substantially the same in its parts, but so organized as that, when set in operation, it will produce substantially the same results in substantially the same way, then Clark's patent is valid, *unless* the change made by Clark is so obvious that it required no invention or labor of thought to make that change.

That as to the requisite degree of that invention or labor of thought, the law has no will or rigid standard. There must be some inventive skill exercised, but the degree of that skill is not material.

That if Clark supplied to what was old some new element, instrument, or organization, and thus produced a better practical result than had been produced by the old means, he is entitled to the merit and fruits of his labor.

That as to the defendant's claim, that the hand of the engineer is a better regulator than any automatic machine, and that this is a sufficient answer to the question, why these other regulators are not in use and have not attracted more attention from engineers, the jury were to judge of it in the light of the evidence as to the value of Clark's invention, and in view of the fact that the defendant, an engineer himself, has patented an apparatus having the same object.

That the jury could have no difficulty as to the question of infringement, if they found Clark's invention to be new. The mere change in the form of the flexible vessel, or the material of which it is composed, does not take it out of Clark's invention, if the organized mechanism is substantially the same and operates substantially in the same way.

That if the jury found for the plaintiffs, they must assess the damages at six cents.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Keller; for defendant, Mr. Gifford.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The jury in the case of Jas. J. Wall, tried for the murder of Owen Phelan, remained out all Wednesday night without being able to agree. At 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, they were called into Court and informed by the Recorder that he would receive any message from them prior to 11 o'clock last night, but if they had not agreed at that time they must remain together until the opening of the Court this morning. In the course of half an hour thereafter they returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree.

Rosanna Griffin pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of Jane Armstrong of money and other valuables to the amount of $82, and was remanded for sentence.

William Kelly pleaded guilty to robbing Caleb R. Brundage of a piece of cloth, valued at $35, and was remanded for sentence.

Maria Levolt was tried and convicted of grand larceny, and remanded for sentence.

John Sullivan was tried and convicted of passing a counterfeit $5 on the Newark Bank of Wayne County, and sentenced to five years and two months in the State Prison.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company vs. *Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Before Justice Clerke.

Proctor vs. *Bell.*—The motion to vacate the judgment must be granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Palmer vs. *Potter.*—Justification of sureties. The surety, Alexander Morrison, is allowed as sufficient. The other surety, by his statement that he has not property upon which $3,000 cash could be obtained immediately by a sale of it, taken in other portions of his examination, shows that he is not a surety that should be accepted in the present case.

Alcott, Assignee, vs. *Gracia.*—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... FRI. 20, 1862.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 1862... 99½
40,000 U. S. 6s 81 C.&R. 90
6,000 do 90
1,650 U. S. 6s, '81, Oreg. W. L. ½ Yrly .. 88
20,000 U. S. 5s '74...Cou 80
5,000 do s10 80
9,500 Tre 7 3-10p.c. Nts. 99⅛
12,000 do 98
4,000 Kentucky States 88
4,000 Ill. Con. 5s., '76.. 85
700 Ill. War Loan .. 83
33,000 do 84
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 55½
5,000 do 56
5,000 do 55½
5,000 do s30 57
5,000 do 57½
5,000 do 57½
5,000 Mo. State 6s ..s30 49½
10,000 do 49⅞
48,000 do 49⅞
22,000 do 49⅞
30,000 do b10 49¾
25,000 do b20 49¾
1,500 Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. Jo. R..... 65
2,000 Ky. State 6s ... 89
25,000 Ill. War Loan 84
3,000 N. Y. St. 5's, '74 100
1,000 Brk City W. Ln. 100
1,000 Mich. C. & P. c. Ist M. S. F. C. B.... 102
4,500 American Gold... 103⅛
2,500 do b20 103⅛
15 Pacific Mail S. Co. 94
25 do 93⅜
50 do 93½
75 Harlem R. Pref'd 30⅜
150 Cum. Coal Pref 5½
5 Pacific M. S. Co... 94
50 do s30 93
100 do 93⅜
50 do s10 93½
50 do s30 93⅝
17 N. Y. Cen. R..... 92
25 do 92⅝
100 do s4 92⅝
100 do s30 92⅝
200 do 92⅝
53 Erie R. Prefer'd..s10 58⅜
575 do 58⅜
100 do s15 58⅝
100 do 58⅝
30 Erie Railway..... 31⅛
10 do b10 30
100 Hud. Riv. R.... b30 32½
10 do 32½
150 do 32⅝
100 Mich. Cen. R....b30 58
100 do 58⅝
25 M. So. & N. I. R.... 22¾
400 do 22⅞
50 do b30 22⅞
100 do b30 22⅞
50 do 22⅝
100 do b60 22⅞
12 M. So. & N. I. G. S. 43¼
114 do 44
100 do s10 44
200 do 44½
100 do b60 44⅜
100 Ill. Cen. R. S.... s30 62⅜
200 do 62½
50 do 62⅞
50 do 63
81 Clev. & Flits. R.... 105
300 Ill. Cen. Can. B. S. 35
25 Clev., C. & C. R.... 109
200 Gal. & Chic. R..... 65⅜
115 do 65¾
400 Clev. & Tol. R..... 41⅜
100 do 41⅝
200 do b60 41⅝
200 do 44⅛
300 do b10 44⅜
100 do b60 44½
100 do s60 44⅝
10 Chic. & R. I. R. 54⅜
110 Mil. & Pr. Du C. 24 Pr 56

SECOND BOARD.

100 N. Y. Cen. R.... 92⅝
50 do 92⅝
50 do s30 92⅝
200 Erie Railway Pref 58⅜
50 do s10 58⅜
50 Gal. & Chi. R..... b30 64
50 do 64⅜
50 Mich. Cen. R. ..b30 54
100 do s30 54⅜
100 do 54⅝
T. H. & A. firsts, 7 p.c. 91
T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 p.c. 70 49
Ch. & N. W. s. f..... 87⅜
Ch. & N. W. seconds 17
Han. & St. J. firsts ... 33
New-Jersey Cen. firsts 106
New-Jersey Cen. 2ds .102⅜
Gal. & Chi. firsts..... 100
Gal. & Chi. seconds.... 98
Chi. & Rk. I. firsts..... 98⅜
L. E. & Wab. seconds.. 48
Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f., 85

THURSDAY, Feb. 20—P. M.

There is a buoyant feeling in business circles to-day, growing out of the continued successes of our Great Army in the South and the near prospect which they have insured for the resumption of active trade on the Mississippi. On the Stock Exchange there is a continued large demand for the State 6 ₱ cents of Missouri, and Tennessee. The rise in the former is 9 ₱ cent. and in the latter 14 ₱ cent. in less than a week's time. The 6 ₱ cents of Kentucky and Illinois have also advanced ¼@⅝ ₱ cent., while the non-dividend-paying Bonds of Virginia and North Carolina have gone up ⅜@⅝ ₱ cent. The transactions in Tennessees and Missouris amount for the day to over $250,000. There was a large demand also for United States 6 ₱ cents of 1881, coupon, at ⅛ ₱ cent. The supply comes from some of the Boston and New-York Banks which are disposed to reduce their line of Loans to the Government. The business in American Gold is less, selling to-day and the price barely steady though at 103⅛@103⅜ ₱ cent. Buyers are disposed to concede with some freedom. The demand for Railway Mortgages continues firm, while the advanced bidding appears to bring out fewer parcels than when the offers were ⅛@10 ₱ cent less, a few weeks ago.

In the speculative Railway Shares there is increased firmness to-day, and a rapid advance in several Western descriptions, and a large inquiry for New-York Central at 82⅜@83 ₱ cent., and Erie at 24@24⅜ ₱ cent. In the Westerns, the rise is ½@¾ ₱ cent. on Michigan Southern of both descriptions, and 1¼ ₱ cent. on Illinois Central and Chicago and Burlington. The sellers on speculation for lower prices are indisposed to put out contracts with decided freedom, and the weight of opinion and power in the Exchange Board appears to be on the *Bull* side, under the belief that the successes of the National authority against the rebellion, and the ultimate solution of the whole trouble will produce an era of good feeling, and lead to activity and speculations in trade, in commerce and in Money values, unexampled in the history of the country since the Railway times of 1852-53.

There was increased buoyancy on the speculative list after the Second Board. There was a large attendance of brokers and outside jobbers in the room of Mr. WHEELOCK, corner of Exchange-place and William-street, and the bidding decidedly spirited and upward. The following are about the latest figures:

New-York Central..	83	Mich. Guaranteed...	45¾
Erie	25	Mich. Southern.....	22⅞
Erie Preferred.....	58⅞	Illinois Central.....	64⅝
Toledo	45	Missouris.....	50⅜
Rock Island.....	55	Tennessees.....	59⅜
Mich. Central.....	54	United States 6s, '81..	90⅝

The following are the bids for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York.....	65⅜	Broadway	119
Manhattan.....	120	Ocean.....	68
Merchants'.....	95	Mercantile.....	96
Mechanics'.....	87	American Exchange.	80
Union.....	98¼	Metropolitan.....	86
America.....	71	Market	75
City.....	16	Nassau.....	82
Phenix.....	88	Corn Exchange.....	86⅜
Tradesmen's.....	88	Continental.....	72
Merchants' Ex.....	74	St. Nicholas.....	73
Butchers' & Drovers'	105	Commonwealth.....	72
State of New-York..	75½	Park.....	95
Commerce	80	Man'rs & Merchants'	75
Mechanics' Assoc'n..	75		

The Railway Mortgages continue firm, and the demand active. The following are the bids to-day:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	97⅛	C., B. & Q. 8 p.c. firsts.	97⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	91	Mich. So. 7 p.c. firsts.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subscr'n	90	Mich. So. 7 p.c. Ass. B.	69¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64.....	102½	North. Ind. firsts.....	89¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	103	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p.c.	87½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76.	103⅛	Ill. Cen. 7 p.c., '75	83½
Erie firsts, '68.....	106	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 p.c.	91
Erie thirds, '83	96	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 p.c. '70	49
Erie fourths, '80.....	85	Ch. & N. W. s. f.....	87⅜
Erie fifths, '85.....	76⅛	Ch. & N. W. seconds ..	17
B., N. Y. & E. firsts '77.	80	Han. & St. J. firsts ...	33
Hudson firsts, '69....	107	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	106
Hudson thirds, '75.....	85¼	New-Jersey Cen. 2ds ..	102⅜
Hudson convert. '67....	76	Gal. & Chi. firsts.....	100
Harlem firsts, '69-73...	100¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds....	98
Harlem seconds, '64....	94¾	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts.....	98⅜
Harlem thirds, 68.....	72	L. E. & Wab. seconds..	48
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-72	99	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.,	85
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 p.c. '62	101¼		

There is a decline of ¼@½ ₱ cent. in Exchange on London, to-day. The market has fallen back to 113¾@114 ₱ cent. for the best Bankers' bills, and some short sight bills are offered at 114 ₱ cent. The price of Gold is 103@103¼ ₱ cent. The following are the rates for the Continental Exchanges:

Paris—60 days' sight ₱ dollar.....	4f. 96¾c.
Paris—3 days' sight ₱ dollar.....	4f. 93¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₱ guilder.....	42¾c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ₱ marc banco.....	37⅝c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ₱ florin.....	43¼c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₱ rix dollar.....	83¼c.

There is an easy market for Money at 5@6 ₱ cent. at call, and 5½@7 ₱ cent. for approved mercantile paper. The Sub-Treasury Office is again crowded to-day by the holders of the 19th February coupons on the 7.30 ₱ cent. U. S. Bonds. They are being paid in Gold as rapidly as a force of ten clerks in the office can dispatch the business. About $1,000,000 has been paid out in the two days, leaving nearly as much more to be disbursed. The Deposits of U. S. Notes with the Government on 5 ₱ cent. interest yesterday and to-day amount to $250,000.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were, $354,289, including $175,000 for Customs; payments, $430,063; balance this afternoon, $5,127,681.

The following are the quotations of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS. for currency and specie:

Bank Notes.		Bank Notes	
New-England	¼ a —	Virginia, Wheeling..	½ a —
New-York State	¼ a —	Ohio and St. Bk. ind.	¾ a —
East New-Jersey.....	¾ a —	Kentucky.....	2 a —
West New-Jersey.....	¾ a —	Illinois and Wiscon ..	3 a 65

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE.

WINTER GARDEN—SERIOUS FAMILY—SPANISH DANCES—OUR PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest advices from Fort Donelson confirm the report which reached us late yesterday evening, that the rebels have evacuated Clarksville, and are falling back on Nashville. One of our gunboats proceeded up the Cumberland as far as Clarkaville, and found the rebels abandoning the place in a panic. The gunboat captured two large flatboats loaded with war munitions. Everything at Fort Donelson was progressing favorably. The army was very enthusiastic, and anxious to march to Nashville. The actual number of prisoners surrendered to Gen. GRANT is 13,300, among whom is Gen. WEST, whose name has not before been mentioned. In addition to these, Gen. GRANT has notified Gen. HALLECK that 1,000 more have been captured since the surrender, who came down the river to reinforce the fort, not knowing it had fallen.

Intelligence has reached headquarters in St. Louis, through a Union scout who has been operating in Tennessee, that a span of the bridge over the Tenneasee River at Decatur, Ala., over which the Memphis and Charleston Railroad passes, was destroyed on Saturday last by the Union men in that vicinity—thus cutting off communication. There is a report, also, that at Bridgeport, some seventy miles above, another bridge has been disabled.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* writes that three brigades of Gen. MITCHELL'S Division are to go up the Tennessee River, probably as far as Florence, Ala.

There appears to have been a mistake in the announcement that Gen. STERLING PRICE had been captured by Gen. CURTIS. The error in the announcement grew out of the terms of Gen HALLECK'S dispatch to Gen. McCLELLAN. According to a dispatch from Springfield, Gen. CURTIS is still in pursuit of PRICE, though it is not considered probable that he will advance much further into Arkansas.

A dispatch from Louisville informs us that Gen. BUCKNER, lately captured at Fort Donelson, has been or will be arrested on a charge of treason on a Federal warrant issued by Justice CATRON.

By the arrival of the steamer *Eastern State* at Fortress Monroe, from Hatteras Inlet, we have intelligence from Roanoke Island up to Friday last. At that time no further advance had been made by Gen. BURNSIDE, and none was expected immediately. The gunboats had returned from Elizabeth City and were at anchor off the island. A revised list of the killed and wounded, at the battle at the Island and at Elizabeth City, including both army and navy, footed up 50 of the former and 222 of the latter. The prisoners captured numbered 2,527. The arms captured were 3,500 stand, besides the cannon, and the ammunition amounted to 75 tons. Nearly all Gen. BURNSIDE'S troops had been reembarked, and active operations were, no doubt, about to commence again.

Our Fortress Monroe dispatch announces that Col. COCORAN and about 500 other released National prisoners are on their way North, and will soon arrive.

Delegates from the principal railroad lines in the loyal States assembled in Washington yesterday, at the invitation of Secretary STANTON, to fix, in consultation with the military authorities upon some equitable scale of compensation for the transportation of troops and war material. Mr. STANTON explained the objects for which he had called the Convention, and received assurances of cooperation on the part of the companies. Mr. ERASTUS CORNING was selected to preside. After the appointment of Committees, and other preliminary business, the Convention adjourned until to-day.

Gen. HALLECK has written a letter to Gen. HUNTER, acknowledging the loan of some of the latter's troops to aid in the capture of Fort Donelson. To Gen. HUNTER, more than to any other man out of the Department, Gen. HALLECK says, is due the successful issue of the three days struggle.

The St. Louis *Democrat* learns that the plan for transporting a large body of troops from the East to Kentucky, by employing all the railroads and steamboats in Pennsylvania and Ohio, has been abandoned. It remarks: "We have reason to believe that such an arrangement was made, and that the purpose was to transfer a very large force from the East, but that, in consequence of the fall of Fort Henry, and the prospect of an early and successful advance by the forces already on the spot, the enterprise is either dropped or suspended. The time for the movement, if fixed, was not made public; but it seems probable, from information we have, that it has been postponed, at least from the time originally contemplated, or quite as likely abandoned."

At no period since the war commenced has the movement of troops in the West been so active as it is at present. All the available forces in Wisconsin and Illinois are pushing forward to Cairo or St. Louis, under orders from the War Department, and energetic exertions are making to fill up companies which are not yet up to the numerical standard.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing from Fortress Monroe under date of Feb. 18, says that the rebels are doing everything to make their retreat to Petersburgh or Richmond safe, as they are satisfied that a general advance upon them is about to be made. This retreat may be cut off by taking Norfolk, and assisting BURNSIDE to make his way rapidly up the south side of the James River. The news from Savannah is conflicting and unsatisfactory. The Petersburgh *Express* has advices that Commodore TATNALL'S fleet has been worsted, and that as no communication can be had with either Fort Pulaski or Savannah, that the latter is virtually in the hands of the Nationals.

The enthusiasm in the West over the surrender of Fort Donelson seems to have been even greater than it was represented by the telegraph. The Kentucky Legislature, which adjourned to have a jolly time over the evacuation of Bowling Green and its occupation by Gen. MITCHELL, had its festivities interrupted by the announcement of the surrender of Fort Donelson. Most extravagant demonstrations of joy followed. The General Assembly of Ohio, on Monday, merged itself into a popular Convention for rejoicing over the accession of Union victories. Speeches were made by Gov. TOD, Col. McCOOK and Hon. THOMAS EWING. The latter said that he "had been informed by Justice CAMPBELL that there were more Union men in Tennessee than in Kentucky. He had apprehensions over the Mason and Slidell affair—feared the Government would commit a mighty error." He wrote a letter, as soon as he heard of it, to Mr. LINCOLN, telling him that we were wrong; that no such thing as contraband was known on a neutral ship sailing from one neutral port to another. That was now settled as the law of the nations of the earth."

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Bohemian* arrived at Portland yesterday morning, bringing one day's later news from Europe. The Opposition party had approved of the course of the Government in the *Trent* affair. Lord PALMERSTON announced that the Government would continue in its neutral course. The last India cotton crop is pouring into Bombay. The iron-clad frigate *Warrior* had worked badly on her trial trip. The news from the Continent, and indeed the news generally, is unimportant.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the joint resolution from the House, making an appropriation for illuminating the public buildings to-morrow, were passed. A resolution for the expulsion of LAZARUS W. POWELL, of Kentucky, for active sympathy with the rebellion, was presented by Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Army Appropriation bill was passed, and then the Senate went into executive session.

In the House, the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Senate's amendments to the Treasury Note bill was taken up. After some debate, the amendment making the interest on the notes payable in coin was agreed to, but the one pledging the lands, duties and proceeds of the sale of rebel property to the redemption of the interest and principal of the debt, and several others, were rejected—so the bill goes back to the Senate. A bill to establish a branch mint at Denver City, Colorado Territory, was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. A bill to establish a ship canal from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, for the conveyance of military stores and troops, was reported from the Military Committee. The House spent the rest of the session in Committee of the Whole on the Post-office and the Army Appropriation bills, the latter of which passed with the Senate's amendments.

GENERAL NEWS.

A very large meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, in aid of the contrabands at Port Royal. Wm. CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., presided, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr FRENCH, Dr. TYNG, Prof. LESLEY and Dr. BELLOWS. A Committee of twelve well known citizens was appointed to receive donations and subscriptions, and a substantial cash collection was taken on the spot. The office of the Committee will be at No. 320 Broadway.

The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting yesterday, and among other petitions was one from the Sixth Regiment, Governor's Guard, asking an appropriation to purchase new uniforms. The refusal of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to change bills, was noticed in a resolution offered by Mr. GEDNEY, which was referred to the Corporation Counsel. The tax-bill was taken up, and after acting upon two sections, was further postponed until Monday. The sum of $1,500 was added to the appropriation for the celebration of Washington's Birthday, making the total $4,500.

Statistics collected by the Societies of Inquiry in Lane and Andover Theological Seminaries, show that of the 6,617 students in the various Colleges in the United States, 2,023 are professors of religion.

Gen. HAMILTON, late in command of the District of St. Louis, was complimented on Monday night with a serenade. In response to calls, he appeared on the balcony and said: "Fellow-citizens, I am about to leave the city for a few days. When I return I hope that accumulated evidences will have strengthened your confidence in the early establishment of our Union flag over the whole United States. I thank you for the kindness and favor this demonstration conveys. Good night." Gen. HAMILTON has gone to the scene of operations on Cumberland River.

The St. Louis *Republican* makes a statement which will cause universal anxiety. It says that the injuries sustained by Commodore PORTER are much more serious than they were at first supposed to be. When the boilers of the *Essex* exploded he probably inhaled steam, injuring his lungs. Fatal results are dreaded.

An important opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court in respect to the crime of arson, delivered in the case of SIMON KATZ, granting him a new trial, will be found in the law column. An old Sheriff case of some interest, against Ex-Sheriff WEST, is now pending in the Superior Court, before Justice BARBOUR. The action is to make the Sheriff liable for the loss of coal buried upon and left on shipboard, which was subsequently sunk and lost, with vessel. The case of MUSINA et al. against STILLMAN et al., in respect to a large real estate property in Brownsville, Texas, which has been on trial before Justice PECKHAM, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, for a couple of weeks, is at last concluded. Decision was reserved.

There was increased firmness in the Stock market yesterday, and a further decided advance in the State Securities and some of the Western Railway shares. Exchange fell to 113¾@114. Gold steady at 103¾ ₱ cent.

The market for Breadstuffs, yesterday, was inactive. Flour declined slightly. Prices of Wheat and Corn tended downward. Coffee was in good request, as were also the principal kinds of Provisions, at generally very firm prices. Sugars were in moderate demand, as were likewise Hay, Tallow and Whisky—the latter at reduced figures. Cotton was quiet and somewhat nominal in value. The movements in other branches of trade were unimportant. The Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday will be honored by the total suspension of business at the Produce Exchange on Saturday next.

THE REBEL RETREAT FROM COLUMBUS.—The telegraphic advices this morning again refer to the abandonment of Columbus, Kentucky, by the rebel forces. The certainty of such a movement is not confirmed, but the strong probability that it is immediately contemplated, if not already effected, admits of little dispute. The intrenchments at Columbus have, for months past, been reported as formidable. The calculation was pretty general that a desperate defence would here be made against the progress of the National army down the Mississippi River. The belief was equally general that the division of Gen. HALLECK would at an early day assault the Columbus intrenchments, or burn them by the coöperation of the gunboat fleet. But, as this expectation proved erroneous, and the Cumberland and Tennessee have first been taken possession of, Gen. POLK appears to have concluded that his position is indefensible against the odds which will be brought against him, and that he has no reasonable prospect of reinforcements from Middle Tennessee after the fall of Dover.

In the event of the abandonment of Columbus, our forces will proceed to Memphis without let or hindrance. Nor will that city probably attempt a serious defence. We expect soon to hear that our army has entered the place unmolested, and that the emancipation of trade has been welcomed by all classes of the people.

Untimely Discussions.

We have not the slightest disposition to be impertinent,—but we should like to know what *public* interest the *Tribune* and *Evening Post* hope to serve by stirring up ill feeling and jealousies between the Generals of the National army in the field and the Secretary of War, who stands at their head. There may be some great object of national importance to be attained by their steady attacks upon Gen. McCLELLAN and their overstrained laudations of Mr. STANTON; but we don't see it. Both these journals insist that Gen. McCLELLAN had nothing whatever to do with the preliminary arrangement for the combine dmilitary movements which were set on foot immediately after the accession of the new Secretary,—that his removal from the chief command was in fact essential to the vigorous prosecution of the war. It is possible that this may be so; though we have seen nothing whatever in any quarter to render it even probable. And even if it were so, it seems to us a very unfortunate moment for the excitement of the feelings as the discussion of such a topic must of necessity create. Our armies are to move *together*. The grand assault which has been so splendidly commenced in Tennessee will be followed up, at the proper moment and with all desirable rapidity, on the Mississippi and in front of the Potomac;—and in our judgment the public Press would be much more usefully employed in arousing the ardor and friendly emulation of our commanding Generals, than in planting among them seeds of discontent and hostile dissension.

It has always been understood that whenever the army of the Potomac should move, it would be led in person by Gen. McCLELLAN. Whenever that time should come,—whenever the several divisions of the grand army were to carry into effect the plans for a combined advance, as a matter of necessity each General would be left to regulate the detailed movements of his own division; and Gen. McCLELLAN, as the commander of the division on the Potomac, would cease to be recognized as the General-in-Chief. But it is not easy to see why this should deprive him of the credit to which the gigantic labors by which this plan has been prepared for execution, should entitle him. No man doubts that he has not only reorganized, but in fact created the grand army of 200,000 men by which the rebellion is now to be compassed. No one doubts that its several divisions have been placed in position by him.—That the flank movements on the Southern seacoast and in the Western States, by which the way was to be prepared for striking the final and the fatal blow, were of his device, and that they are now being carried out in strict accordance with the original plan which he arranged. And unless our information from Washington and the West is entirely at fault, the movements in Missouri and Tennessee have been conducted during constant consultations carried on by telegraph between Gen. McCLELLAN and the Generals in command of the Western Departments, under the supervision and control of the President and the Secretary of War.

Mr. STANTON deserves all the praise which the *Tribune* and *Evening Post* bestow upon him; but it is neither just nor necessary it should be given him at the expense of Gen. McCLELLAN or any other officer. That he is a man of indomitable energy, of great fertility of resource, resolute, upright, and filled with an earnest and effective zeal against this monstrous rebellion, the whole country is well assured. And that he is the last man who would seek or accept one single meed of praise at the expense of another who had justly earned it, his public conduct sufficiently shows.

We beg to remind the *Tribune* that it was Mr. CAMERON, and not Gen. McCLELLAN, who was superseded by Mr. STANTON. Whether the present Secretary will prove as open to flattery, as easily beguiled by visions of coming greatness, into gross and essentially venal favoritism in his distribution of public documents and intelligence, as was his predecessor, the *Tribune* has yet to learn. It seems certainly inclined to test the matter by experiment.

A TRUE TALE OF A BROKEN BANK.—The upshot of the famous effort of the Artisans' Bank to obtain the City Deposits has come to light. The Corporation treasure was, it will be remembered, intrusted to the Shoe and Leather Bank, the Chamberlain at the time being Mr. ANDREW V. STOUT. Under pretence that that trustworthy institution declined to pay interest on balances, Mayor WOOD became suddenly urgent that the deposits should be transferred to the Artisans' Bank, of which Mr. NATHAN PLATT was President—a plan that required President PLATT to become Chamberlain. Of the means taken to secure this end, the report of the Receiver of the Bank affords information. The sum of $100,000, and perhaps considerably more, was expended in the task of securing indispensable political influence. Ben. WOOD, the Mayor's brother, had something more than ten thousand dollars. Seventy thousand dollars were distributed at the City Hall to procure the confirmation of Mr. PLATT. And, in view of the public outcry at the folly of confiding the City cash to the keeping of a Bank whose capital was not equal to a half of the ordinary sum in deposit, and whose stock was thirty per cent. below par, it was deemed proper to take $70,000 in coin from the vaults of the Bank, with which, by judicious purchases, to inflate the current quotations of the stock on Wall-street. A more extraordinary and daring fraud was never attempted. Corruption, as usual, did its work. PLATT was made Chamberlain; but so exhausting had been the effort to procure the appointment, that the Bank sunk under the load it had secured. The Park Bank became the City depository and the Artisans' crumbled to pieces.

It is vain to talk of the morality of a story, with which morality had so little to do. A not inappropriate improvement of a juvenile type would be that corporations must behave themselves, if they would have the reward of good behavior; and that those who depart from the path of rectitude come to bad ends. But corporations are aggregates of individuals; and in the present instance, the individuals were the offenders, bargaining and trading with, appropriating, squandering money of which they were trustees; openly corrupting municipal legislation, and besmirching the spotless purity of the Mayor himself, by the hands of his brother. If there be no punishment for such as these, our criminal code stands hugely in need of enlargement.

The War on the Cumberland.

The accounts by telegraph from the situation of the contending armies on the Cumberland since yesterday morning, are indicative, but we deem them by no means conclusive, of a stand by the rebel forces at Nashville, as suggested in one of our dispatches.

The advices as to what has actually occurred since the fall of Fort Donelson, relate to the destruction of the Cumberland Iron Works, four or six miles above Dover, (Fort Donelson,) and the abandonment of Clarksville by the rebel army. The Iron Works were destroyed by one of the National gunboats. The motive to this was the fact that the establishment had been engaged in manufacturing cannon, shell, and other munitions of war, for the Confederate army. This fact admits of no palliation. There is no question that a most profitable business was carried on; the proceeds, however, payable in Confederate obligations, at the Iron Works in question. The ownership of the establishment, in a large measure, is in the Hon. JOHN BELL, who abandoned the cause of the Union, last Summer, in its extremity in Tennessee, and who has since, from all private accounts, led a most unhappy life, deeply deploring his own want of nerve and manhood at the critical moment of the controversy, and bitterly denouncing the folly and mismanagement of the Richmond usurpation in which he has taken no part nor lot. In a pecuniary sense, he is made a heavy sufferer by the destruction of the Cumberland Works. The retribution is not undeserved, nor can he reasonably complain of this visitation of the National authority upon his private estate.

We hear from Clarksville, thirty miles above Dover, that the Confederate troops are evacuating the town, and in the most precipitate way. It is said that they will flee to Nashville, to make a stand at the Capital of Tennessee against the legions of the National Government. We doubt this. The City of Nashville is not defencible either from the river or the land side. The Cumberland makes an abrupt bend immediately below the city. To a point called Robertson's Island, the distance is fifteen miles by water, and only six miles across. An army moving up the river from Clarksville and landing at this Island, would be in easy reach of the city by two different turnpikes. The approach, in this way, would afford a complete command of the town, even from the Capitol Hill, by which one of the turnpikes directly passes, and the cooperation of the gunboats on the river would render the investment complete.

We repeat, therefore, that Nashville is not a strategic point for the rebel army. We do not see how they can hope to make a successful stand against our forces on either side of the Cumberland. The accounts from Atlanta, Georgia, represent that, instead of supplies being sent to Nashville, they are in the course of withdrawal from that point. There is no authentic information leading to the belief that the town is better prepared for attack than Clarksville, if so well, and the plain inference is, that the military mob which has taken flight from Clarksville, will not rest at Nashville, but continue their retreat in the direction of Georgia. If in this inference we are mistaken, we are quite sure that they will be overwhelmed and beaten at Nashville by superior numbers.

Another piece of information, this morning, is to the effect that railway communication between Charleston and Augusta and Memphis is cut off at Decatur, North Alabama. The Memphis and Charleston Road crosses the Tennessee River at this point, and the bridge is said to have been destroyed by some Union people of the vicinity. If this be so, the disaster to the rebel communication is of the most serious nature at the present conjuncture. It not only cuts off South Carolina and Georgia from the Mississippi River, but obstructs the road from Nashville to Memphis. The Tennessee River, after leaving East Tennessee, passes through North Alabama, *via* Decatur and Tuscumbia, and again enters the Western District of Tennessee below Florence and Eastport. The railway route from Nashville to Memphis first takes an eastwardly direction, *via* the Nashville and Chattanooga Road to Stevenson, near the Alabama State line, then turns through North Alabama over the Tennessee River at Decatur, west along the boundary of Mississippi and Tennessee to Memphis. If, therefore, the present news be true, the destruction of the bridge over the Tennessee involves the double misfortune to the Confederates of cutting off Memphis from both Nashville and Charleston.

WILL THEY COME BACK?—The Richmond papers say that every train from Manassas is crowded with soldiers who are on their return home to visit their friends—but who have promised to come back and reënlist. Wonder how much, under the circumstances, this promise is worth? The succession of defeats which the rebel cause is encountering at every point must be a lively inducement to return. Once at home, they will, we fancy, come to the conclusion that patriotism imperatively requires them to stay where they are, so as to help drive away the "Hessian invaders" when they go down that way. Besides, if they spend a few weeks at their firesides, it will probably prove so difficult for them to find their old comrades and commanders, unless they seek them among the prisoners in the Union camps, that they will scarcely attempt so desperate an undertaking.

NAVAL ENLISTMENTS.—The Navy Department has, we understand, introduced an important change in regard to the enlistment of men in the naval service. Men of all rates have hitherto been shipped for three years. It is now optional whether they ship for three years or *for the war*. This will, without doubt, prove a powerful inducement for seafaring people thrown out of their regular employments to enter the service. At the end of the war they will find themselves at liberty, and while it does last there is plenty both of pay and of glory to be won.

The Last Effort of Gordon's Friends.

The case of Capt. GORDON, who suffers death to-day, came up in a new phase yesterday, in an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring him before the United States Circuit Court. The ground assumed was alleged irregularity in the sentence, based mainly upon the act of this State, passed in 1860, in relation to capital punishment. It appears that before GORDON was sentenced, the question of the place of execution was considered by the Judges. They doubtless remembered the unseemly spectacle which took place on the occasion of the execution of the murderer HICKS, on Bedloe's Island, when thousands of people thronged out on the Bay to witness the execution, as if it had been a regatta. And that no such thing should occur, they directed, in their sentence, that the prisoner should be taken back to the City Prison, in which he had been confined, and there executed. This was in accordance with usage. There the murderers from the ship *Gen. Parkhill* were sentenced to be executed, and there, or in the prison of King's County, were executed the murderers in the case of the bark *Glen*.

In the year 1860 the Legislature of this State passed an act in relation to capital punishment, providing that "no crimes hereafter committed, except high treason and murder, should be punished with death in the State of New-York," and providing that before any criminal should be executed he should have been confined in the State Prison for a year, and various formalities should be gone through in reference to the record of the Court. GORDON'S counsel argued that the command that he should be executed in the City Prison was wrong because of this statute, and that the sentence of the United States Courts could only be carried into effect on land within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

We can hardly reproach the counsel of a man under sentence of death, for attempting any expedient, however desperate, and taking any ground, however doubtful, in hope of freeing their client. But there could not have been any very lively anticipation on the part of GORDON'S friends of their ability, through the vague agency of State sovereignty, to release their client from the firm hold of the law. The matter was disposed of by the Court, not without deliberation, but nevertheless, summarily. The Court held that this statute could have no effect upon the judgment of the United States Court. Nor was there, we conceive, in the mind of the Legislature, the remotest idea that that statute would ever be made the basis of a position like this. It might have come with more force, perhaps, at another time, but this is an unfavorable moment for restricting the powers of the United States Courts by the effect of any State law. We have seen too vividly the ill effects which arise from such doctrines.

The News from Mexico.

The news from Mexico, sent through Havana, is less favorable to the projects of the Allies than preceding advices had authorized us to expect. The advices we allude to are not those supplied by the Paris *Moniteur*, with a view to proving the Mexicans ripe for a monarchy and MAXIMILIAN. But we had learned that, of eight points presented as the basis of amicable adjustment by the Allies, five had been accepted by the Commissioners of President JUAREZ, and the remaining three were to be made the subject of a fresh Conference, in which the Mexican Envoys, with more extended powers, would participate. And it was hinted, upon good authority, that to get rid of the invaders, it was not unlikely that the outstanding points would be conceded by the Mexican Government.

Better informed than they are either at Vera Cruz or Havana as to the drift of European policy respecting Mexico, we, of course, know that, unless the *ultimata* of the Allies embraced a demand that the Mexicans abandon their autonomy and accept an European sovereign, the concession of the entire demand would not obtain peace. But it is impossible to conceive the Allies as proposing anything of the sort. The history of diplomacy affords no example of a great nation laying down its independence upon a mere friendly suggestion, and consenting to receive any King Log or King Stork the dictating intruder might prescribe. The proposition would in its very nature be the end of diplomacy and the opening of war. And our present intelligence proves that no exaction of the kind has been named, much less urged upon Mexico. There are, indeed, reasons to believe that the continued presence of European troops, without which, of course, no European Prince could expect to retain his throne, has not been mooted, since the President is still indisposed to continue negotiations until the troops now ashore shall be reembarked. The terms at present under discussion, doubtless, refer exclusively to questions of debt and indemnity; to the mode of mortgaging the revenues to European commissions, so as to secure the payment of both. It will only be when all issues of this minor character shall have been adjusted, that act second of the drama will open with the appearance of another French army, bringing along ballots inscribed with the name of an Austrian archduke, with other preparations, *à-la-mode Française*, for a free expression of popular sentiment in the matter of a master. Of this act, upon which the curtain is still closely drawn, the Mexicans are without suspicion.

Meanwhile, the national army, while it gives ground in the presence of negotiations, apparently looking to a peaceful evasion of war, has not abandoned the roads to the capital, nor the disposition to oust the invaders by force, when less violent resorts have failed. They little know that diplomacy is only amusing them until the invasion has been powerfully reinforced, or they would rush at once upon the enemy in overwhelming numbers, and drive him into the sea. The question is one of national existence; they regard it as one of dollars. When they discover the truth, we may expect to witness a reaction which may endanger the large force the three Powers can conveniently place in the country.

The Great Tribulation in Europe.

The news from Europe is calculated to lessen, if not remove altogether, the fear of a foreign intervention in American affairs. The assurance of Lord PALMERSTON with regard to England, was hardly needed. We have only to look at the present condition of the Old World, and at the various causes of trouble and disturbance it contains, to rest satisfied that the time is not distant when it will be as busy in the settlement of its peculiar difficulties as we are in the settlement of our own. Without reference to the financial disorders, prevailing in almost every country except England, there is the Italian question, which grows more and more complicated every day, and which cannot fail to engross the attention of European Powers, and perhaps necessitate their intervention. Gen. GARIBALDI has just written a letter to the carabineers of Genoa, in which he tells them that the moment approaches when they will be called to give a new proof of their bravery. It is supposed that the liberator of Naples and Sicily intends to commence operations for the delivery of Venetia early in the Spring, and Austria is taking, in concert with Turkey, active measures of defence, to resist his attack and to protect the frontiers of Dalmatia and Albania.

The German papers intimate that no sooner will GARIBALDI have crossed the Adriatic than Hungary will rise as a man and throw off the yoke of Austria. Secret agents are spread all over the country, warning the Hungarians to keep themselves ready for this emergency. Secret societies exist in every city and hamlet for a similar purpose. Phenomena of the same sort are noticable in the Turkish Provinces of Montenegro and Herzegovina, and the Sultan does not seem to be more firmly seated on his throne than the family of Hapsburg on theirs.

Great uneasiness also exists in the Russian Empire. The nobility are dissatisfied with the emancipation of the serfs, and the serfs are dissatisfied because the law which makes them free obliges them to pay the price of their freedom. The agitation in Poland and Finland, and the formation of a constitutional party in certain provinces of Russia, are a constant source of annoyance and anxiety to the Imperial Government, the embarrassments to which are increased by the lamentable condition of its finances. Finally, the Neapolitan rebellion, which was thought to be pacified, is regaining new strength from the Bourbons, who spare neither men nor money to keep it alive, and a renewal of hostilities on a greater scale is hourly expected in Naples and Sicily.

If to these numerous symptoms of trouble and disturbance we add the obstinacy of the Pope in preserving the integrity of his temporal power, and the growing discontent of the Italians with His Holiness on this account, and the well-known disposition of NAPOLEON to withdraw his troops from Rome, it becomes obvious that Europe and European Powers are in no better condition than America. The blessings of peace are, according to all appearances, still more remote from them than they are from us, and it needs no prophet to tell that matters will be sooner adjusted with us at home than with them abroad. As long as this state of things lasts, there is no danger of a European interference here, for the unemployed labor which is now craving cotton will be called to shoulder the musket; and Europe, carried away by the events which futurity keeps in store, will leave us at liberty to settle our own affairs our own way.

GOVERNMENT AND THE RAILROADS.—The Secretary of War has met the railroad people and they are his. Much complaint has been made of the charges imposed by various companies upon the transportation of troops and baggage; complaint that finds expression in the report of the Van Wyck Committee of Investigation. So large have been the profits of this class of transportation, that managers have been known to offer a bonus of $3,000 to the commander of a regiment to induce him to prefer the route they controlled. It is also proved that the entire baggage of the troops has been habitually charged as if ordinary freight. These excesses and abuses the Government proposes to reduce and correct; and in the short interchange of views yesterday between Mr. STANTON and the assembled officers at Washington, the latter showed all willingness to second the desires of Government. The omen is gracious. The war against open enemies is prosperous; let there be no pause in that against contractors, jobbers, and public plunderers. This last sort of enemy is the more pestilent of the two.

A Monument to Lieut.-Col. de Monteuil.

The Committee of French residents of this City, viz.: Messrs. Dr. GOUDDEN, Dr. A. WOLF, F. AUBERLE, and LACHAUME, who are intrusted with the preparations for the obsequies of Lieut.-Col. VIOLIER DE MONTEUIL of the D'Epineuil Zouaves, who fell so gallantly in the front of battle for the Union, at Roanoke Island, have appealed to their countrymen here for contributions, to be applied to the erection of a monument to commemorate the virtues and the soldierly death of their compatriot. Subscription lists are open at the houses of M. GAUDELET, No. 32 Platt-street, and M. LACHAUME, No. 821 Broadway. So good an object can hardly fail to meet with ready and abundant support.

The Trans-Pacific Telegraph.

The following is the "Bill to authorize the survey of a route for telegraphic communication between the City of San Francisco, in the State of California, and the Amoor River, in Eastern Asia," reported to the United States Senate from the Military Committee, by Senator LATHAM, Feb. 17, 1862:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint a suitable person as engineer, either as an officer of the corps of topographical engineers or otherwise, as he may deem the best suited for the purpose, and such other persons as he may deem necessary, to make such explorations and surveys as may be deemed advisable to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a telegraphic communication between San Francisco, in the State of California, by the way of Behring's Straits, and the mouth of the Amoor River, in Eastern Asia; and that for the purpose of carrying this act into effect the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That authority is hereby given, and the Secretary of the Navy directed and required to detail, for the use of the survey authorized by the preceding section of this act, one small steam or sailing vessel, in his discretion, to assist in the said survey; and that the persons employed in said survey, whether of the army, navy, or of the civil service, shall be organized as the engineer herein authorized to be appointed may advise and direct; and that the report of said survey shall be presented to Congress on or before the first Monday in January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Gov. Sprague Renominated.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The Democratic State Convention to-day renominated GOV. SPRAGUE, and the other incumbers of the State offices.

THE CASE OF GORDON.

The Facts--The Testimony--Exertions of the District-Attorneys, Past and Present.

The Efforts of Judge Dean to Obtain a Commutation of Sentence--His Letter to the President.

Feeling in the City—Inflammatory Handbills.

THE EXECUTION TO-DAY.

The case of NATHANIEL GORDON, the Slaver-Captain, is of no ordinary interest. Like many others who have violated the law of the nation, he was first brought before the bar of our Courts by an Administration in no way disposed to deal harshly with offenders of that class, and like them he would have entirely freed himself from the meshes of the law, had he not been met in the later stages of his legal difficulties by a District-Attorney of a different stamp, whose appointment proceeded from an Administration which is popularly supposed to differ widely from that which preceded it.

The facts that GORDON is the first Slaver-Captain whose conviction, during forty years, has been secured, and that he alone, of all the wicked men who have dealt in the odious traffic, seems likely to meet the deserved end, and the universal public feeling manifested throughout the country in the fate of the unhappy man, induce us to believe that the following *résumé* of the case will be read with interest.

So long ago as October, 1860, GORDON was before the United States Court, Judge NELSON presiding, on the charges of "piracy and voluntarily serving on board a slaver."

Mr. BUCHANAN was President of the United States, and Mr. ROOSEVELT was the District-Attorney.

The former District-Attorney conducted the case before the Court in a very singular manner, and stated explicitly that "if they are tried and found not guilty (which is highly probable) of piracy; or if they are found guilty, such an outside pressure would be brought to bear upon the President as would compel him to pardon him; in either case he would go scot free." He also stated that the parties (WARREN and HALL, who, as mates, were tried with GORDON) "could give very important information to the Government as to the parties who fitted these vessels for the Coast of Africa."

These and other kindred statements so astounded the community that all confidence in the law against such offenses was lost, and the TIMES of the following day administered to the District-Attorney the following rebuke:

PUNISHMENT FOR THE SLAVE-TRADE TO BE ABOLISHED.

We would call attention to the report of certain opinions delivered yesterday by the United States District-Attorney, on the indictment of the Captain and mate of the slaver *Erie*, in the Circuit Court of the United States, Judge NELSON presiding, and apparently acquiescing in the District-Attorney's views. The *Erie*, it will be remembered, was boarded by an American war-steamer on the Coast of Africa, and on raising the hatches nine hundred unhappy negroes were found stowed away in her hold. A clearer case could not well be conceived by the common mind, both prisoners being on board of her at the time of capture, and apparently serving in the capacities of Captain and mate.

But the prosecuting officer, far from applying his admitted subtlety to proving their guilt of the full offence, punishable as piracy, seems to have executed all his ingenuity in the task of suggesting that two Spaniards who were on deck had assumed the real command of the vessel from the moment that the slaves were placed on board. This is the old, old story—these Spaniards being invariably the alleged Captains, whenever the real Captain's neck is in danger, but relapsing into the character of perfectly innocent passengers, bound for Havana, if any attempt be made to hold them responsible in their assumed capacity.

But this is not the extraordinary or startling part of Judge ROOSEVELT'S opinion. We have so long been accustomed to see all laws in relation to the African Slave-trade set at defiance in our Courts, that no new plea in favor of releasing any parties guilty of the crime, without punishment, can excite a throb of wonder or arouse the least feeling of incredulity. But in the view expressed by Judge ROOSEVELT, that public opinion, both at the North and South, has ceased to regard this crime as deserving a pirate's doom—and in his further statement that, even in case of conviction of the full offence, the President would "probably pardon" the guilty man or men—we confess to a shock of not pleasant surprise, a stunning of all the moral senses, and a confusion of ideas, such as must result whenever a deeply-rooted and long-venerated belief is swept suddenly away from before us.

Judge ROOSEVELT must be regarded as speaking by authority. He is fresh from the President's hand, bound to him by social ties, and the official representative of his views upon this point. Let us ask him, then, to state plainly whether the President considers that a *possibility* of imprisonment for two years should be the highest penalty held out to deter bad and desperate men from engaging in a traffic which returns a net profit of four or five hundred per cent.? If the President does not hold this view, and if Judge ROOSEVELT does not agree with him, what was the object of making statements so broadly guaranteeing almost absolute impunity to this crime to a City which he admits to be "the head and front of the Slave-trade?"

We tell the United States District-Attorney that the period of forty years, to which he contemptuously alludes as having made public horror of the Slave-trade an obsolete feeling, has, upon the contrary, but served to intensify and establish on broader grounds the loathing and repugnance with which this odious traffic is regarded by every intelligent and humane mind. We tell him that the punishment which he seems covertly to hint at as being, in the President's mind, sufficient, would not suffice to restrain the most contemptible petty larcenist from any offence having the inducement of 50 cents to inspire its accomplishment. As to the suggestion that the Captain and mate of the *Erie* might, if leniently dealt with, give evidence against their employers, long experience has only too clearly proved that all such promises are illusory. Besides, in this case, the counsel for the prisoners gave notice that he would give no promise for his clients, "the odds probably the men would be glad to avoid trial for their lives!"

Let us have done with this farce of pretending to punish persons engaged in the Slave-trade, if the officers charged with and paid for the execution of the laws can make no better semblance of a desire to discharge their duties. It is a new thing to find the President of the United States avowing through one of his confidential officers that he would refuse, "even upon conviction," to permit the sentence prescribed by law to be carried out on a convicted criminal.

The Slave-trade is not, unhappily, a plant of such weak growth in our midst that it requires to be watered in advance with these tear-drops of Executive clemency. Rather is it a spreading and poisonous weed, requiring vigorous arms, unflinching industry and the most unyielding discharge of every duty on the part of our law officers charged with its repression. If Mr. BUCHANAN desired to signalize the last days of his unhappy term by giving assurance of impunity to this crime, he could not have chosen a better means than the declarations made by Judge ROOSEVELT.

No effectual steps were taken in the case until the advent of the present District-Attorney, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., to whose industry and faithful zeal the final conviction of GORDON and his certain execution are due. When he entered upon the duties of his office, he found that the only witness in the case against GORDON was Lieut. TODD, one of the officers of the ship *Mohican*, which captured the slaver. It was necessary for him to have other proof than that, and in a manner which reflects the greatest credit on his ingenuity, he set about getting it.

It was necessary, according to the wording of the statute, to prove that GORDON was a citizen of the United States, or else that the ship was an American bottom. It was found that the ship, though of American build, had been transferred for the very purpose of avoiding the law. Finally, he succeeded in tracing GORDON'S parents to the State of Maine, and proving that they resided there both prior and subsequent to his birth, he established that point.

It was also necessary to obtain the "crew-list." This he was only able to do by sending to the West Indies, *via* England, which being done, he was enabled to watch for the several sailors as they arrived from their various ports, and to detain them as witnesses.

The "crew-list" is in itself interesting as proving beyond a doubt the fact that GORDON was the Captain. At the trial it was claimed by him that he was only a passenger; that while master of the ship he had gone out on a lawful voyage; had met two Spaniards, who, by some hocus-pocus, deprived him of the command and filled the ship with negroes, and that he, rather than remain on the unhealthy African coast, had embarked homeward as a passenger. This defence by him was only for use in case he should be overhauled, as he was, by an American man-of-war, while had a Spanish or British ship halted him, he would have defiantly flaunted the American ensign and passed unmolested on his journey.

The paper referred to is a "List of the crew of the ship *Erie*, of New-York, of the burden of 476 65-95 tons, which, under the command of NATHANIEL GORDON, as master, was cleared at the Consulate-General of the United States of America for Havana, bound to St. Thorne, Rio Congo and Ambrlees, on the 9th day of April, 1860, as appearing on the ship's daily journal, kept in said Consulate for that year, according to the directions of the Government of the United States."

Here follow the list of names, with descriptions of the age, height, station, native country, monthly wages and advance wages of each man; the whole being dated at

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL, HAVANA, Aug. 24, 1861.
(Signed,) THOS. SAVAGE,
U. S. Vice-Consul-General at Havana.

By the aid of the above list the District-Attorney secured his witnesses, and at once moved onward with the trial. It was in evidence (given by Lieut. HENRY D. TODD, U. S. N.) that the ship *Erie* was first discovered by the United States steamer *Mohican*, on the morning of the 8th day of August, 1860; that she was then about 50 miles outside of the river Congo, on the West Coast of Africa, standing to the northward, with all sail set; that she was flying the American flag, and that a gun from the *Mohican* brought her to.

At this stage of the case a peculiar difficulty arose, from the fact that Lieut. DONINGTON, who boarded the *Erie*, had deserted his country's flag, and entered the service of the rebel navy. Consequently his testimony, which was of course a desirable link in the chain of evidence, could not be had.

It was, however, shown by Lieut. TODD that he went on board himself about noon, and took command of the prize. He found on board of the *Erie*, which our readers will remember was but 500 tons burden, *eight hundred and ninety-seven* (897) negroes, men, women and children ranging from the age of six months to forty years. *Three were half children*, one-fourth men and one-fourth women, and so crowded when on the main deck that one could scarcely put his foot down without stepping on them. The stench from the hold was fearful, and the filth and dirt upon their persons indescribably offensive.

At first he of course knew nothing about them, and until GORDON showed him he was unable to stow them or feed them—finally he learned how, but they were stowed so closely that during the entire voyage they suffered to be in great agony. The details are sickening, but as fair exponents of the result of this close stowing we will but mention that running sores and cutaneous disease of the most painful as well as contagious character infected the entire load. Decency was unthought of; privacy was simply impossible—nastiness and wretchedness reigned supreme. From such a state of affairs we are not surprised to learn that during the passage of fifteen days twenty-nine of the sufferers died, and were thrown overboard.

It was proved by one of the seamen that he, with others, shipped on the *Erie*, believing her to be bound upon a legitimate voyage, and that, when at sea, they suspected, from the nature of the cargo, that all was not right, which suspicion they mentioned to the Captain, (GORDON,) who satisfied them by saying that he was on a lawful voyage, that they had shipped as sailors, and would do better to return to their duties than to talk to him.

Subsequently they were told that they had shipped on a slaver, and that for every negro safely landed they should receive a dollar.

The negroes were taken on board the ship on the 7th day of August, 1860, and the entire operation of launching and unloading nearly 900 negroes, occupied but *three-quarters of an hour*, or less time than a sensible man would require for his dinner. As the poor creatures came over the side GORDON would take them by the arm, and shove them here or there, as the case might be, and it by chance their persons were covered from entire exposure by a strip of rag, he would, with his knife, cut it off, fling it overboard, and send the wretch naked with his fellows.

Several of the crew testified, all agreeing that GORDON acted as Captain; that he engaged them; that he ordered them; that he promised them the $1 *per capita*; that he superintended the bringing on board the negroes; and that he was, in fact, the master-spirit of the entire enterprise.

It was also proved that the ship's cargo consisted of several hundred hogsheads of liquor, of beans, rice, farina and shooks, which latter were taken ashore at Gongo River, made into hogsheads for water, and reshipped. It was also shown, by one and all the witnesses, that the packing of the negroes was wonderfully close; that their sufferings were really agonizing, and that the stench arising from their unchecked filthiness was absolutely startling. One harrowing scene was mentioned by a swift witness for the defence, who little thought, as he mentioned the circumstance, of the dramatic use to which the learned counsel for the Government would put it. We refer to the scene which occurred shortly after the capture.

It seems the negroes had been kept under the deck, with closed hatches, without food or drink for many hours, and in their hunger and thirst they had become clamorous for relief. Lieut. TODD did not understand the trouble, and appealing to the Mate WARREN, asked what he should do. WARREN told him they were hungry, and it might be a good idea to give them a little something to eat. How to do it the Lieutenant knew not, and in his ignorance passed some water in a large tramp savage in the hold. Instantly the vessel holding the water was upset, and all the water spilled. Again the attempt was tried, but with the same childish result. Lieut. TODD must not bring the negroes on deck, and thought dauntless that his prize might turn out an elephant. Finally he had them brought up, and again he knew nothing about managing them. At last he made one sit down, when the others followed suit, and then all were fed.

Ravenously they clutched the food offered them and gulped it down in indecent haste, while the water which was given them disappeared like the rushing of a torrent. The law says that whoever shall engage in the Slave-traffic, or shall detain negroes on board a vessel, shall be deemed guilty of piracy, and shall suffer death, and that GORDON is guilty of that crime is a fact demonstrated beyond a doubt. The District-Attorney, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., has left no stone unturned to prove it, a legal jury has so found it, and the Judge upon the Bench has indorsed it by administering the sentence of execution.

Nothing daunted by all this, GORDON'S able and pertinacious counsel, Judge GILBERT DEAN, went immediately to Washington, and urged the President to pardon him, or change his punishment to that of imprisonment for life. The Judge had before Mr. LINCOLN all the evidence in favor of his client, as the District-Attorney had previously done all that was against him; and the President, according to the statements of both of these learned gentlemen, gave the subject his earnest and careful attention. At length he decided that he could not find it to be his duty to interfere. He admitted that it was hard for a man to lose his life for violating the law, which had been a dead letter for forty years, but did not see that that fact would warrant him in overruling the Courts, or setting aside a law of Congress. In view, however, of the facts in the case, he granted a respite for two weeks from that date, beyond which he told the counsel he could do nothing for him.

Judge DEAN returned to the City, and finding that no record had been made up, went back to Washington and drew up a petition to the President, of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1862.

To His Excellency, The President:

My attention has been called to a letter published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, concerning the case of GORDON.

You are told in this letter that "public opinion in New-York is manifest, earnest and almost unanimous against any commutation in the flagrant case of GORDON."

This is not a question of public opinion, but of justice. If, however, it were, and public opinion is to be consulted, I call your attention to the voluntary petition sent here signed by lawyers and laymen, clergymen and citizens, the Senators and Members of Assembly of New-York City, protesting against the execution.

But I do more. As the best expression of the public opinion of New-York, I refer you to that opinion as embodied in its recent statute—"No crime hereafter committed, except treason and murder in the first degree, shall be punished with death in the State of New-York." It then provides that "no sentence of death shall be carried into effect until one year after it is passed, nor until the whole record of the proceedings shall be certified by the Clerk of the Court under its seal to the Governor, nor until a warrant for the execution shall be issued by the Governor under the great seal of the State."

You here see the safeguards which public opinion in New-York has provided for human life, all of which are disregarded that GORDON may be so murdered. When I sought for a record of his conviction, that it might be submitted to you for examination, I was astonished at finding that none existed. I have applied to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of prohibition and of certiorari to prevent the execution without a record of conviction. The motion is denied for want of jurisdiction in that Court to review the proceedings of the Circuit Court in a criminal case. Where the title to property is in question the writ of error is a writ of right. Not so here. Human life is of less consequence than bales of cotton, or boxes of dry goods. In the case of GORDON an interpretation of the statute of 1820, placed on it by Judge STORY fifteen years ago, "that a person having no interest in or power over the negroes, so as to impress on them the character of slaves, and only employed in their transportation," is not guilty of the capital offence (2 Sum. R., 240) has been overruled, and no opportunity afforded to get the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States on the subject. As this is the first conviction under this construction of the law, and no chance for a review has been given, do not public opinion and public justice as well as humanity forbid the execution of the prisoner?

A lawyer who would issue an execution to levy on property without a record of the judgment of the Court, would be liable as a trespasser, but yet the Government of the United States are about to take the life of a human being without any such formality, and neither you or your advisers have been furnished with this record, though a month has intervened since the application for a commutation.

But if GORDON is to be executed what is the haste? "Public opinion" in New-York gives a year before executing one condemned to death. Should not that have its weight instead of those Draconic practitioners who would hang first and make up the record of the Court afterward?

Your Administration has been signalized by the outbreak of a conspiracy to destroy the Government. Traitors have been taken with arms in their hands. Added to this has been the crime of piracy, of which some have been convicted. None have been executed; instead of that the loyal nation has greeted with unanimous approval the declaration of amnesty and forgiveness.

While the prison doors are opening to convicted pirates and acknowledged traitors, the gallows is being erected for GORDON. And why? Is the moral crime of which he is guilty greater than those you are releasing. For more than forty years the statute under which he has been convicted has been a dead letter, because the moral sense of the community revolted at the penalty of death imposed on an act when done between Africa and Cuba which the law sanctioned between Maryland and Carolina.

It was, nay, it is lawful to carry a child born in Virginia to Louisiana, and there to sell him to perpetual Slavery. Is it an offence, then, deserving death to bring a barbarian from Africa to the same place? I beg leave, also, to call your attention to the fact that this act is the only one on the statute book of any civilized nation which makes the offence capital. France never had one. Great Britain at one time did, but it has been repealed. The punishment of death for piracy is abolished in all cases except where committed under circumstances, or attended by acts, calculated to endanger life. (1 Gil. c. 91.) I also ask your attention to the inclosed letter of Hon. WM. BEACH LAWRENCE, of Rhode Island, in reference to the propriety of a commutation. How the argument it contains can be answered, I cannot imagine. It was written, as you see, voluntarily, and not to me. You are told by the District-Attorney, that "Judge SHIPMAN is earnest against the policy of a commutation."

My appeal is to you—the only place where it can be effectual. Do not, I beseech you, allow this general exultation of the people over National victories, and the eve of the preparation for solemnizing the anniversary of the 22d of February, to be marred by the creaking of the gallows, or saddened by the report of the dying groans and struggles of a human being sacrificed to appease the spasmodic virtue of men who are loudest in their demand for the abolition of the death penalty, as more barbarous than the Slave-trade, and more vindictive than murder.

Trusting, Sir, that these considerations may have weight with you, I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant, GILBERT DEAN.

Nothing was effected by the letter, and the counsel determined to do all in his power, applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition, in which attempt he was baffled by the following decision of the Court, Chief Justice TANEY presiding:

Supreme Court of the United States, December Term, 1861.

Ex parte: In the matter of Nathaniel Gordon.—On an application for an alternative writ of prohibition to the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, and its officers, and the United States Marshal, restraining them from further proceeding in this case, and also for a writ of *certiorari*, commanding them (the said Judges) to return and send up the papers, process, and all proceedings in the said Circuit Court in this case to this Court.

On consideration of the motion made by Mr. Deane, of counsel for the petitioner, on last Friday, the 14th inst., for the aforesaid writs or either of them, and of the argument of the said counsel, it is the opinion of this Court that it has no jurisdiction in the case, and it is therupon now here ordered by this Court that the said motion be and the same is hereby overruled.

I, William Thomas Carroll, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the order entered this date by the said Supreme Court upon the above entitled application.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Supreme Court, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of February, A. D., 1862. (Signed)

WILLIAM THOMAS CARROLL,
Clerk Supreme Court United States.

Thus all efforts in GORDON'S behalf at Washington were baffled, and Judge DEAN, thoroughly exhausted, left the capital on Wednesday night, reaching his home yesterday morning.

He had hardly breakfasted, when certain features in the case, which had somewhat developed during his prolonged absence, were brought before his notice, and deeming them worthy at least of argument before the Court, he hastened thither, and at once moved, before Judge SHIPMAN, for such relief as in the judgment of the Court was deemed proper after due consideration of the following points:

Can the sentence upon GORDON be legally executed in the Tombs?

The Tombs is a prison authorized by the laws of the State of New-York for the confinement of certain persons.

The State has never, by any statute, prohibited the use of its prisons to persons committed under process of the United States.

It has, however, sole jurisdiction over its prisons, and they cannot be used by the United States without its consent.

Massachusetts and some other States have refused the use of its prisons by the United States for certain purposes.

Has not the State of New-York, by the act of 1859, reinstated the use of its jails and the City Prison for the purpose of executions?

The process of the Marshal is not under the seal of the Court, only under the private seals of the individual Judges. The statute provides that all process shall be under the seal of the Court.

These points were argued at length by the learned counsel, and replied to by the District Attorney, who met one of them by a note from Mr. DRAPER, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
No. 1 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1862.

Robert Murray, Esq., U. S. Marshal

SIR: In compliance with your request for permission to execute NATHANIEL GORDON in the yard of the City Prison, on the 21st inst., the Commissioners grant the same, and the Warden of the City Prison will render the usual facilities required on such occasions.

Your obedient servant,
S. DRAPER, President.

And another in regard to the absence of the Court seal, by stating that it could yet be affixed, even though it was inadvertently.

The Judge deemed it desirable, however, to retire and consult with Judge BETTS, and for that purpose the Court took a recess of at least two hours, at the expiration of which time Judge SHIPMAN re-entered the room.

The scene was unusually solemn. Twilight had fallen on the outer world, and it was necessary that the all-pervading scene of the Court should be broken, and the gas was lighted. The Judge on the bench was far from steady in his nerves. He had a painful duty to perform, and was well aware that his decision now would be final. DELAFIELD SMITH, Judge DEAN, Counselor BESTEDO, and very many prominent lawyers sat in the darker portions of the room, waiting with ill-disguised anxiety the ruling of the Court. The Judge fumbled with the gas fixtures, turned the fluid on and turned it off, and then with a desperate effort broke through the solemn silence, and in a low but distinct voice stated:

1. That the decisions or practice of the Courts of New-York were in no way binding upon the United States.

2. That granting the fact that on the order the Court seal was not affixed, in the opinion of the Court it was not necessary that it should be.

He also stated that it was due to the Court that it should be understood that the sentence which ordered that GORDON should be hanged in the City Prison, was not illegal, thoughtlessly given, but that, after due care and investigation, the Court had decided that upon the time and place, but also the place.

All was now over. Judge DEAN, who had done all that human ingenuity or legal acumen could suggest, was manifestly affected by the decision, and it was an effort of no common will which enabled him, without apparent emotion, to receive the commendation of the many learned gentlemen who crowded about him at the close of the session.

During the night previous a large number of inflammatory handbills were posted conspicuously throughout the City, of which the following is a copy:

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK!—COME TO THE RESCUE!—Shall a JUDICIAL MURDER be committed in your midst, and no PROTESTING VOICES be heard against it?

CAPT. NATHANIEL GORDON is sentenced to be executed for a crime which has been virtually a dead letter for forty years. Shall this young man be quietly allowed to be made the victim of fanaticism? Let the generous and humane who are in favor of a commutation of the death penalty in his case assemble at the Merchants' Exchange on Thursday, Feb. 20, at three o'clock, and make themselves heard on GORDON'S behalf at the White House.

Our reporter could not find that any doings of consequence were the result, and it is believed that others than GORDON'S friends had come to do with it than they.

Letters were sent to District-Attorney SMITH and Marshal MURRAY, some of which are denunciatory and threatening, but the majority of which read like this:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1862.

SIR: If you have any regard for yourself, your family, your reputation, you will not hang that man GORDON, for it will be nothing short of murder, and the stigma of it will stick while you live. Resign sooner, by all means, a thousand times over. Do not commit murder. Cut your right arm off first. Yours, respectfully. WM. NOBLE.

To ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal.

Of course no attention was paid to any of them.

That there is a very large portion of our community opposed to the execution of GORDON, is beyond doubt, a fact. Many cannot see why it is right to carry a slave born in Virginia to South Carolina, it should be a capital offence to take a savage born in Africa to the same place—others think it hard to hang a man for violating a law forty years obsolete—but despite all that he will be hanged to-day between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M.,—probably about 2 P. M., as he has the privilege of fixing the hour himself, provided it be not too close upon the last mentioned time. The preparations for the final scene are made.

The framework from which he is to hang stands in the central yard of the Tombs and consists of but two uprights with a strong overtopping beam, through which the rope will pass, one end of which will be noosed, while to the other which is concealed by a rough board inclosure, is attached a weight of several hundred pounds.

Hundreds of applications have been made by the idly curious who have a morbid desire to see the unfortunate man suffer, but we are glad to learn that Marshal MURRAY has limited the number to a very few.

Mrs. GORDON, whose visit to Washington was unavailing, as the President declined seeing her, was with her husband yesterday afternoon when our reporter called. She is nearly wild with excitement and grief, and cannot bring herself to give up all hope. Marshal MURRAY notified GORDON of the final ruling of the Court, and then it seemed as if for the first time he appreciated his awful situation. He is a firm-nerved man, however, and were it not for his wife and little son, would not flinch a hair's breadth.

The counsel on either side have displayed great courage, fidelity and proper zeal. To the untiring research and loyal perseverance of Judge DEAN, GORDON owes all the leniency thus far shown him, and were it not for the equal perseverance and persistent regard for the public weal manifested by E. DELAFIELD SMITH, the District Attorney, who conducted the prosecution alone, there is no doubt that Judge DEAN, who has not received a penny for his services or his expenses since the sentence, would have secured at least a commutation of the sentence to punishment for life.

Application for a Habeas Corpus in Gordon's Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FEB. 20.

While the Court was occupied with the trial of a collector's suit, Judge DEAN, on behalf of Nathaniel Gordon, sentenced to be executed to-morrow, applied to the Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The collector's suit was accordingly postponed. Judge DEAN stated that a question had suggested itself to his mind as to the case, and he had concluded that the point could only be raised in this Court, if at all. The judgment in this case is in the usual form according to the old English practice, where there are no questions of State sovereignty, and where the judgment would be perfectly proper. But it directs the execution to take place within the City Prison. I wish, he said, to raise the question whether that sentence can be carried into effect in this State without the consent of the State. The State has by statute specified the State prisons as places within which the life of a man can be taken by law—and that, I think, excludes other places. That the State can do this I think there can be no doubt. Massachusetts has refused the use of her prisons for the confinement of fugitive slaves, and this action has been recognized by Congress, which has provided for the course to be adopted by the Marshal in such case. Now, the fifth section of the act of Congress of 1835, provides that when any person is convicted of any offence against the United States, the Court might order the sentence to be executed in any house of correction, the use of which shall be allowed and authorized by the Legislature of the State for such purpose.

I am not aware of any statute of the State which expressly authorizes the United States to send their prisoners to the jails or the State PRISONS of the State.

The DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—There is such a statute.

Judge DEAN—Then that adds force to my position. I am informed, also, that the practice has been heretofore to execute prisoners on Government property.

The DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—No, the fact is the other way.

Judge DEAN—I was informed it was so. Now, the 1st section of the act of 1857 of this State provides that no crime hereafter committed, except high treason and murder in the first degree, shall be punished with death in this State. I am not sure that statute cannot affect any place where the United States have exclusive jurisdiction. But I say that if there is any such thing as State sovereignty, that statute is the prohibition of the use of the prisons of this State for the purpose of execution under the laws of the United States.

The fifth section of the same act provides that no criminal shall be executed except after the expiration of a year from his sentence, and under certain formalities. Now I do not claim that these provisions of the statute apply to persons convicted under United States law, because that view does not command itself to my judgment. But I do claim that the first section applies distinctly to executions in any of the county jails in this State, and that by it the Legislature have declared that they will not have their property applied to such purposes except in cases of treason and murder.

Moreover, Congress, by the Judiciary act, provided that the practice under the laws of the United States should conform as far as possible to the laws of the several States, and when some of the States abolished imprisonment for debt, Congress abolished it also in those States. I claim that this is as much a declaration that the prisons of one State shall not be used for the purposes of executions as the laws of Massachusetts and other States were that their prisons should not be used to keep fugitive slaves.

I claim, moreover, that we are not required to show any statute, but that the Government must show one. The City Prison is private property to a certain extent. It belongs to the City. I don't believe the Court can say that an execution shall take place there any more than in the house of the District-Attorney.

I am informed that the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections have given a consent that this execution shall take place in the City Prison. If they have, it is entirely nugatory. They might as well give a consent to turn it into a brothel. The consent must be given by the Sheriff.

Another fact of which I have been informed is that the writ under which the execution is to take place, is not under the seal of the Court, but under the private seals of the two judges who presided at the trial. The law says that all process shall be under the seal of the Court, and the term process includes the final writ. I only say that I have been informed that this is so, and deem it my duty to present it to the Court. I have desired to do it because I desired to do what never I could for my client; and at late time, when the land is full of joy, and when the holiday is to be so enjoyed generally, that this joy should not be marred by an execution, and that upon authorities given by them in that the execution should take place here, and this, he claimed, was an error fatal. The Court must be good.

He further cited the Revised Statutes, vol. 3, p. 1099, 1100, to show that the keepers of all penitentiary and State Prisons to keep, and act to the discipline of the prison, all persons committed there by the United States tried who were sentenced to be imprisoned there until the sentence was executed or the prisoner discharged.

He argued that the effect of the claim made for the prisoner would be that in some districts a prisoner could not be executed at all, and that it was a fair supposition that if the State had designed to forbid the United States from executing them law within its borders it would have said so; that before this statute the law of the State was that all killing was murder, except in specified cases, one being where it was done by authority of the judgment of any Court of the State, and he argued that if this construction was good now, the execution of criminals before under judgments of this Court was murder.

In answer to a question on his part as to what relief was asked for, Judge DEAN said he asked for such relief as the Court should see fit to grant.

Judge SHIPMAN said that was rather broad; that Judge BETTS had stated in the earlier part of the day, that he should ask for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and he had supposed that this was an informal discussion of the questions, to see if there was any use in issuing the writ.

Mr. SMITH proceeded further to argue that the fair construction of the State statute was, that no crime should be punished under the State law, without referring to the laws of the United States.

Judge DEAN in reply, said that the Revised Statutes which Mr. SMITH referred to, had provided for the detention of prisoners sentenced under United States law, only in County prisons and State prisons, whereas the City prison was neither.

Mr. SMITH referred him to page 1,061 of the same volume of the Statutes, where all common jails are made County prisons. As to the warrant not being sealed, there were two answers: one that the practice had always been not to seal them, and if it was necessary it could be now put on.

Judge DEAN said it was never heard of to put a seal on a warrant only sixteen hours before the execution.

Judge SHIPMAN said that the questions were important and he would take a short recess to enable him to examine the authorities and statutes cited.

About 6 o'clock, the Judge returned into Court to render his decision.

He said: "It is proper that I should say in disposing of the matter that has been presented, that the place of execution of the sentence of GORDON was the subject of deliberation and consultation before the sentence was delivered. The City Prison was not hastily or accidentally designated, but was fixed as the place after full consultation.

The counsel for the prisoner has submitted certain facts to the Court, for the purpose of moving for a writ of *habeas corpus*, or of applying to the Court for some other mode of relief should the Court be of opinion that the facts laid before it warranted its interference.

After consultation with Judge BETTS, the Court is of opinion:

1. That the prisoner was, at the time of his trial, conviction and sentence, with the assent of the authorities having charge of the City Prison, properly confined therein, and that was the place designated by the Court for the execution of the sentence. We see no occasion to interfere with the execution of the law in conformity with the judgment and sentence.

2. That the law of the State of New-York relating to capital punishment has no application to proceedings, judgments or sentences of the Courts of the United States.

3. The United States Attorney having moved to have the seal of this Court attached to the warrant, we are of opinion that such a formality is unnecessary and not required by the laws of the United States or the settled usage in such cases.

The application is accordingly denied.

SHREWSBURY, N. J.—The steamer *Highland Light* has resumed her trips for the season to the Highlands, Red Bank, &c. See advertisement.

Inhalation for Pulmonary Complaints.—Even when Nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, DR. HAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operations. Coughs, colds, bronchitis, pleurisy—in a word, all diseases of a pulmonary nature, yield to this preparation, if properly administered. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., and druggists generally.

At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,
(Between 13th and 12th sts.)
A very cheap and desirable
BALMORAL BOOT for $2 50
A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for $3 00

Hay's Spanish Hair Gloss.—A chemical compound, similar to the natural oil of the hair. For dressing the hair, keeping it in place, and imparting a most beautiful gloss, there is nothing equal to it. Sold by all the druggists.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown—best in use for color and durability. For whisker ointment, for the growth and beauty of the hair.

Catarrh.

A form of Chronic Throat Disease, consisting in inflammation, which begins behind and little above the palate, and extends up into the nose. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have proved very efficacious in this troublesome complaint. No sufferer from Catarrh should be without them.

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.
I. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

DIED.

GILCHRIST.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, WILLIAM GILCHRIST, brother of Clarence Gilchrist, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his uncle, Mr. Robert W. Bowyer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Greenwich-av., this day, (Friday,) the 21st inst., at 11 A. M., to Greenwood.

HATFIELD.—In this City, on Wednesday Feb. 19, suddenly, Mrs MARY HATFIELD, relict of Barnes Hatfield, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 238 7th-st.

BUCKENHAM.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 20, SARAH BUCKENHAM, wife of Edward Gerard Buckenham, and youngest daughter of Robert and Sarah Thompson, in the 34th year of her age.

Her remains will be interred in Greenwood, from the residence of her parents, No. 66 Spring-st., at 1 o'clock on Saturday, the 22d inst. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

SPURRING.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 20, of bronchial consumption, RICHARD ENEVS SPURRING, native of England, aged 50 years.

Funeral from his late residence, Bleecker House, No. 16 Leroy-place, corner of Bleecker and Greene sts., at 11 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 22d inst. Burial at Greenwood. His friends are invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting.

CLEU.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 20, JOSEPH T. CLEU, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 324 8th-st., without further invitation.

WHITE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 19, at his residence, in West 28th-st., Hon. JOEL W. WHITE, aged 65 years.

Funeral services will take place at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., near Broadway, at 12 o'clock M. Relatives and friends of the deceased are requested to attend, without further invitation.

POTTER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 19, FRANKLIN POTTER, son of Joseph and Jane Potter, aged 8 years and 9 months.

The funeral will be held on Friday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 164 West 32d-st. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HALSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 18, THOMAS R. HALSEY, adopted son of William Halsey, aged 22 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, southeast corner of Clinton and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BENTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 20, after a lingering illness, Mrs EUNICE BENTON, widow of James Benton, in the 78th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her daughter, No. 18 Montague-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

KIRKLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 19, of scarlet fever, CLARA, daughter of Henry B. and Kate Pomeroy Kirkland, aged 3 years, 11 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Portland-av., 1st house south of Hanson-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) the 21st, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ANSLEY.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday, Feb. 19, JAMES MANLY, son of Henry and Mary Ansley, aged 11 years.

ALEXIS.—On Monday, Jan. 27, on board the steamship *Europa*, on her voyage to Liverpool, Mrs. MARY ALEXIS, youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary Preston, in the 23d year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 85.—Feb. 20, 1862.
1, 6, 64, 37, 9, 62, 51, 15, 49, 72, 50, 63

KENTUCKY, CLASS 86.—Feb. 21, 1862
37, 30, 52, 1, 7, 24, 27, 40, 43, 65, 73, 46, 51.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 34.—Feb. 20, 1862.
14, 63, 53, 65, 72, 56, 8, 22, 18, 60, 21.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, C

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy Protestant girl, with City and Brooklyn references, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; wages, $6 a month. City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 164 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG, RESpectable German girl wants a situation in an American family to do chamberwork and sewing, and understands hair-dressing. The best reference can be given. Call at No. 44 Essex-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—A Protestant young woman wishes to engage as above; is a good chambermaid and very good laundress, and can do all kinds of family sewing; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; no objections to go in the country; good City reference given. Call, or address for two days, at No. 417 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; or would do first-class washing in any family; is willing and obliging. Also a young girl as nurse and chambermaid and sewing; has City references. Call for this week at No. 139 East 28th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing, or plain sewing. Can give twelve years' City references. Call or address No. 50 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; or as chambermaid and plain seamstress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 333 Canal-av., corner 25th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chamber maid and to do fine ironing; private family preferred; best of City reference given. Call, or address, at No. 16 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second door, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable, neat and experienced young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will go as nurse and seamstress, the best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-rate cook, a respectable and trustworthy woman, who understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, cake and pastry, excellent reference can be had in the City. Can be seen at No. 3 ——-place, first private door from 22d-st., ring the bell next to the jeweler's.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED French cook a situation in a private family; understands French and English cooking to perfection; has the best of references, and will not object to the country. can be seen at No. 234 4th-av., near 24th-st. Inquire of A. M. S. E.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches. Is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 91 West 22d-st., side door, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands cooking all kinds of meats, pastries, &c.; has no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best references. Call at No. 39 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; good reference given; no objection to go to the country. Call corner 7th-av. and 47th-st., in the butcher store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with the washing; best references. Call at No. 202 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED WOman wishes a situation as above; is an excellent cook, bread and pastry, can be well recommended. Call at ——ackermans, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman desires a situation as cook; has the best of old and very testimonials. Apply to C. BROCKHAM, at Brockholm & Gedell's Agency, No. 32 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and pastry baker, well assist with the washing. Best City reference. Call at No. 126 6th-av., between 28th and 29th-sts., room No. 9.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook; understands baking and is willing to assist in the washing if required; has the best of City references, as to honesty and sobriety. Can be seen at No. 201 4th-av., by the fancy store, till the end of the week.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A woman, well recommended, wants a situation; is a excellent cook, and can do the work of a small family; has lived several years in her last place; City reference. Apply at No. 343 Canal-st., corner 25th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent tidy girl, with excellent City reference, to take the cook and laundress's place up North in a single family; is a clear, tasty ironer, and can do plain dress, fine ironing and shirts in first-class families; wages $8 to $10 City or country. Call at 114 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second door, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable, neat and experienced young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will go as nurse and seamstress; the best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A SITUATION, A first-rate cook, a respectable and trustworthy woman, who understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, cake and pastry, excellent reference can be had in the City. Can be seen at No. 3 ——-place, first private door from 22d-st., ring the bell next to the jeweler's.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED French cook a situation in a private family; understands French and English cooking to perfection; has the best of references, and will not object to the country. can be seen at No. 234 4th-av., near 24th-st. Inquire of A. M. S. E.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 91 West 22d-st., side door, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands cooking all kinds of meats, pastries, &c.; has no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best references. Call at No. 39 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; good reference given; no objection to go to the country. Call corner 7th-av. and 47th-st., in the butcher store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with the washing; best references. Call at No. 202 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED WOman wishes a situation as above; is an excellent cook, bread and pastry, can be well recommended. Call at ——ackermans, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman desires a situation as cook; has the best of old and very testimonials. Apply to C. BROCKHAM, at Brockholm & Gedell's Agency, No. 32 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and pastry baker, well assist with the washing. Best City reference. Call at No. 126 6th-av., between 28th and 29th-sts., room No. 9.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook; understands baking and is willing to assist in the washing if required; has the best of City references, as to honesty and sobriety. Can be seen at No. 201 4th-av., by the fancy store, till the end of the week.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A woman, well recommended, wants a situation; is a excellent cook, and can do the work of a small family; has lived several years in her last place; City reference. Apply at No. 343 Canal-st., corner 25th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent tidy girl, with excellent City reference, to take the cook and laundress's place up North in a single family; is a clear, tasty ironer, and can do plain dress, fine ironing and shirts in first-class families; wages $8 to $10 City or country. Call at 114 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second door, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR AS GENERAL SERVANT.—Situation wanted for a short time by a servant, who is a very excellent washer and ironer and plain cook; is a person who is not afraid of going out; very obliging, neat and quick about her work, and will accept moderate wages for the sake of getting a steady place. Apply at No. 10 Tarry-st., Greenwich.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a very respectable middle aged woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; the best of references given as to character and capacity. Please call at No. 215 6th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance to the country. Call at No. 71 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, EMPLOYment, by a competent dressmaker, by the day or week. Can do it quickly and neatly. Call at No. 124 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 116 West 15th-st., second floor.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG GERman woman will take a situation in an American family, as nurse; will take the entire charge of one or two children; is competent to teach them the German language; has the best references; will also do washing and chamberwork. Call at No. 142 6th-st., near Grand-st., Room No. 13.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid; understands French fluting, and does up muslins nicely; has the best city reference. Call at No. 311 West 15th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, for chambermaid and assist with washing; perfectly understands her business; has excellent City references; no objection in the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINLY.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a smart, tidy girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Has best of City references. Call at No. 290 East 9th-st., cor. Avenue A, for two days. No objection to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and general family seamstress wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing. No objections to go as ladies' maid if required. City references. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., near 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable person, who is a good seamstress, as seamstress and to take care of children; has lived several years in her last place; City reference. Apply at No. 116 West 13th-st., in the rear, or address K. D., Madison-square Post-office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG LADY, HAVing a machine, is desirous of obtaining employment; she can do all kinds of sewing quickly and neatly; would go out or take it to her home to do it. Unexceptionable reference given. Address M. E. H., Station E, New-York.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a young English lady's maid in a very high family; is a first-class French hair-dresser and dressmaker; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses, and teaches children a so. Call for two days at No. 289 West 16th-st., near 8th-av. City reference.

A REALLY GOOD SERVANT.—A VERY excellent selection is now in waiting at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S Agency, No. 369 4th-av.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or week, as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; reference given. Call at No. 45 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WASHING DONE UP NEATLY TO ORder, by an experienced person, in her own home, and is willing to go out to work. Call at No. 113 East 8th-st., fir t floor.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant man that perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his references. Will be found willing and obliging. No objection to City or country. Best of City reference given. Can be seen personally, or a note addressed COACHMAN, Box No. 121 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a steady, reliable, English Protestant man, of long experience in London and six years in New-York; is a good groom and careful driver; understands the feeding of horses and the care of carriages, harness and all appointments, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address No. 18 West 32d-st., until engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man from the West; has nine years' reference; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objections to the country. Address W. D., No. 26 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands his business; has had many years' experience; is a good and careful driver; has had much experience in the grooming and treatment of horses; is a good clipper, and will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Address E. P. CUACHMAN, at Mr. Walke's saddlery store, No. 985 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., or Box No. 189 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the above capacity, by a young man, Protestant, who understands his business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at or address T. W. N., No. 232 3d-av., third floor, front.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE MAN WANTS A situation as cook on a boat, or in a country hotel; has the best of reference. Address E. W., or can be seen at No. 80 Beaver-st., third floor, for three days.

AS FARMER.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS THOroughly versed in all modern farming; has had a practical knowledge of it from his youth; understands the culture of roots for Winter-feed for cattle; has had ten years' experience in this country; wishes a situation as overseer, or as manager of a gentleman's farm; can give undisputed reference. Call at, or address by letter J. L., No. 647 7th-av., New-York.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED by a married man, a situation where he can have a house; family small; understands farming, gardening, grooming, driving, milking and raising of poultry well; wages moderate, and good reference. Address P. K., Box No. 199 Times Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, without children, as gardener; understands his business in all its various branches. Satisfactory reference given from his two last places, where he has had charge for several years past. A note addressed to J. C. G., to T. M. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., or C. Luling's, No. 52 Exchange-place, for three days, will meet attention.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A married man; has no family; he perfectly understands the management of green houses and grapery; has the best of references as to capability, &c.; is not afraid of work. No one need apply unless those who want a good man, and willing to give good pay. Address P. Q., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by one who thoroughly understands the culture of grapes in the open air, and the cold grapery and the forcing of grapes, likewise in the culture and management of the greenhouse, kitchen, fruit and flower garden, lawns, &c. Address for three days, R. S., at Mr. Reid's store, seedsman and florist, No. 510 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a married man, fully competent for a first-class place; understands the management of green-house, hothouse and grapery, as well as the thorough cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables; has ten years' experience in this country, has the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Address W. M., Box No. 161 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—A MAN OF LONG EXPErience in all branches of the profession wishes a situation; he has the very best references from gentlemen. Address J. E., care of Mr. Fitzpatrick, corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, that understands the business in all its branches, and can give the best of references. Address W. B., Box No. 215 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant German as gardener and farmer; understands taking charge of greenhouses and grapories. Has best of references. Call at No. 174 3d-st., between Avenues A and B.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—To parties desiring a gardener or farmer well recommended, can hear of such by addressing Lock Box No. 242 Post-office, Providence, Rhode-Island.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has been about two years in the retail drug business in the City, wishes to meet with a first-class druggist or physician, with whom to qualify. Respectability of location and proficiency of the party more an object than remuneration. Address PHARMACEUTICAL, Patent's Booth, corner of Greenwich and Warren sts., New-York City.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a married man and his wife, the man as coachman and gardener, and his wife as waitress and to do upstairs work, both understand their business; the man can give 5 years' reference; no objections to the country. Address M. R., Box No. 217 Times Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—I AM DESIROUS OF a situation as engineer in city or country. I have experience with good reference, and am willing to keep accounts, &c. Address WM. CROSIER, No. 143 East 4th-st., New-York City.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES TO SECURE A situation to take care of horses or to drive. Can produce the best of City references from his last employer. Call at or address No. 80 West 16th-st.

GRAPE VINE, TOOLS AND SHEARS.—Wanting done by the undersigned, who has over twenty years' experience. FR. E. GEYSE, No. 211 Bleecker.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE BONNE PLACE POUR UNE JEUNE personne, le Français ainsi que l'Anglais parlés couramment; elle est capable de soigner une petite fille et de faire un peu de couture. S'adresser pendant quelques jours au 2e étage, 2e porte à droite, rue Lafayette, 19.

UNE JEUNE FILLE, POUVANT DISPOSER de quelques heures par jour, désire trouver des leçons à donner. S'adresser à Mlle. LEMAIRE, 1, Rue Lafayette, 1.

HELP WANTED.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WASHer and ironer; one that can come well recommended may obtain a good situation by applying to-day at No. 1 London terrace, West 23d-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a good cook, washer and ironer, at No. 241 West 14th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, a girl to do general housework. She must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 27 Madison-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN AN IMPORTING and commission house, a young man of good moral character, who is thoroughly acquainted with the dry goods trade. Address PORT HACKET, Box No. 2,077 Post-office, giving reference and salary required. Personal examination will be expected. Applicants must comply with the terms of this advertisement.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, BY A LARGE RAY, cap and straw goods house, two or three young salesmen. Address Box No. 562 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, TO DO the work of a plain, small family; any person wishing a good home will find this a good opportunity. Inquire for two weeks at No. 57 Nassau-st., or next door.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY, AT NO. 94 CHAMbers-st. Apply in third loft, after 10 A. M. S. P. YORK

INSTRUCTION.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 25 BROADWAY.—Teachers, School Trustees, parents and pupils should send for circulars, giving list of educational journals, of schools and seminaries to patronize, the address of competent teachers and vacancies for teachers

NICHOLS & ANDREWS.

N.B.—Books and goods of all kinds purchased to order at lowest wholesale rates, and forwarded for the trade and patrons of the institute throughout the country.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—TAUGHT IN NEW-YORK and Brooklyn by Senor ALBERTO DE TORNOS, from Madrid, Professor in the best schools of these Cities. New-York, No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Brooklyn, at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, military and collegiate, will commence March 1, 1862. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MR. GEORGE CANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Two gentleman, thoroughly qualified, one for bookkeeping and arithmetic, the other for the English branches. Apply personally on Saturday, from 10 till 12 at the Times Office. Ask for L. P.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS FRONTING ON Prince's Bay, Staten Island; one of 40 acres and one of 30 acres, within half a mile of a depôt of the Staten Island Railroad, and within 60 miles of New-York. Both places are high ground, commanding a beautiful view of Sandy Hook and the New-Jersey shore. Apply at No. 373 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC cottage, containing 14 rooms, good out-buildings, and about 50 acres of excellent land, about a mile from Bedford Station, Westchester County. For particulars, apply to EDWARD SMITH, No. 28 East 28th-st., N. Y.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

FLAGS,

GILT BALLS, EAGLES,

POLES AND ORNAMENTS,

AT

HOJER & GRAHAM'S, NO. 97 DUANE-ST.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS RENDERED DURABLE AS VIOLINS.

("*Cremona—The most esteemed violin now in use, made by the family of Amadeus, of Cremona, Italy, 200 years ago.*"—CYCLOPÆNIA.)

1. Worn out Pianos permanently and perfectly restored.
2. New Pianos secured against decay.
3. Cost for this, only from $30 to $60.
4. Pianos, with this patent improvement, for sale.

DRIGGS' STRING-CLAMP PIANOS.

WAREROOMS, MASON BUILDING, BROADWAY AND 4TH-ST., ENTRANCE No. 360 4TH-ST., NEXT DOOR EAST OF CANAL.

I. The Piano-forte is at once the most expensive and perishable article of household furniture. The outlay ought to secure an instrument to last for generations, and, like the violin, even improve with age; but, as the pockets of husbands and fathers testify, it does not. $500 to $1,000 spent for a piano becomes in a few years a dead loss, for the instrument is then musically worn out and useless. This individual, and, we may add, public and national loss—considering that pianos are as plenty as three-story houses, and are counted by hundreds of thousands—is now finally corrected and reformed by a simple invention of Mr. S. B. DRIGGS—simple, because all great inventions are but the adoption of Nature's obvious laws.

II. If economical reasons regarding this costly and frail instrument, as at present made, be forcible in the time of peace, with the National Government expenses at $2,000,000 a month, the same arguments now, when those outlays are officially rated at $2,000,000 a day, become of immeasurably greater force. It is even respectable for persons to say they need money, and have to save. Economy certainly, then, may begin with the luxury of the piano. That such economy is alone practicable by Driggs' improvement shall be shown.

III. This patent accurately, described below by our leading musicians and eminent journals, can be applied equally to

PIANOS, OLD, WORN-OUT, OR NEW.

The private holder, or the manufacturer, of a new piano who desires it guarded against decay, (like the violin,) or the possessor of a worn-out piano, long since consigned as lumber to the garret, can, at an expense of from THIRTY to SIXTY DOLLARS, obtain this security to its permanent life in the one case, and enduring renovation in the other. The subscribers honorably pledge themselves to take a piano, an utter wreck as regards tone, and make it as good as ever for this sum. This will include new covering for the hammers, and new strings throughout, secured by the clamp.

IV. *The Subscribers keep on hand new pianos made by the best manufacturers, with this Patent String-Clamp added.*

V. The subscribers leave descriptive explanations to the following authorities. The approval, absolute and unqualified, of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Berge, the great organists, who have not their superiors in Europe; of Mr. Bristow, whose reputation as a composer has crossed the Atlantic; of Mr. Fradel, whose piano compositions are known in all the capitals of Europe and America, etc., etc., etc.; besides the scientific dicta of the leading musical and the metropolitan daily journals subjoined, establish the artistic and economical value of this invention to the entire musical world.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT MUSICIANS.

The undersigned, after a thorough and critical examination of Mr. S. B. Driggs' newly-patented method for stringing Piano-Fortes, cheerfully bear testimony to its great superiority over the ordinary mode now in use. It relieves the bridge and sounding-board from all strain or pressure in any direction, thereby eminently increasing the tone and vibratory power of the instrument. It is exceedingly simple in construction, and cannot easily get out of order. It is likewise of great utility by reason of its ready application to all pianos, old as well as new. The effect of this improvement is an increase of tone to a great degree, at the same time rendering it perfectly pure, distinct, and musical. We have examined old pianos restrung after his method, each exhibiting in a marked manner all the peculiarities above stated. We have reason to believe that pianos strung in this way will improve, and not deteriorate in tone by age, and take great pleasure in recommending to all manufacturers and the public generally, so important and useful an improvement as that known as "DRIGGS' PATENT STRING CLAMP."

GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. BERGE.
GEO. F. BRISTOW,
CHAS. FRADEL,
H. W. A. REALF,
etc., etc., etc.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the New-York Herald, Oct 28, 1861.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY OF A SECRET.—A very interesting exhibition and improvement in the acoustic properties of the piano-forte took place before a large number of musical gentlemen, professional and amateurs, on Thursday evening last, at the rooms No. 350 4th-st. It was the application of a new stringing, invented by Spencer B. Driggs, the inventor of the Wallace Vocal Organ, the object of which is to avoid the objections of the strings on the bridge, and thus entirely to prevent the instrument from getting out of tune, as it does immediately and progressively in the present mode of stringing. By this simple invention the strings are kept in perfect line, and all strain upon the bridge, pin and sounding-board obviated. The experiment worked to perfection, and received the warmest approbation of the professional gentlemen present.

From the New-York Express, Oct. 29, 1861.

IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO.—A new invention, which is now attracting the attention of musicians and musical amateurs, is that called the "Driggs Patent String-Clamp Pianos." The simple change of metal screws to the bridge of the old instrument, and through which the strings pass, the bridge and the sounding-board are relieved from all and every compression. It increases the tone to a fully double amount of the freedom in the vibration, and the instrument cannot easily get out of tune. It can be applied to all old pianos, thus restoring such as have grown "dead-panny," as it is usually termed. The invention is to be examined by the curious, in 4th-st., corner of Lafayette-place.

From the Musical Review and World, Nov. 9, 1861.

A NEW IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—It is well known that the ordinary mode of attaching or connecting the strings of a piano-forte with the sounding-board is by placing each string under oblique pins, (behind and in front,) and about one inch apart, on top of the bridge, giving the string a zigzag form, which is necessary, to prevent jarring upon the flat surface of the bridge, where they rest. But, even with such precaution, it does not require the most powerful playing, to overpower the instrument sufficiently to cause a jar.

The patent string-clamp of Mr. Driggs is the most simple and practical remedy for that defect that can possibly be conceived of.

* * * * * * *

The most noticeable features that first strike the player upon trying this improvement are the free, open tone—the absence of unpleasant harmonics, in testing the "singing" qualities—the proper pitch sound remaining, the normal sound to the last vanishing—an individuality and distinctness of tone in each note, and a grandeur and power of tone that cannot be overcome by the most powerful playing.

It can be applied to any piano, old or new, at a small expense. Instruments containing this improvement can be seen at No. 350 4th-st.

From the New-York Times, Nov. 11, 1861.

The piano-forte occupies so important a position in the world of music, that any genuine improvement in its mode of manufacture, by which new results are obtained, can scarcely be valued too highly. A step in this forward direction seems to have been made lately by Mr. S. B. Driggs, a gentleman who has spent over ten years of his life and a comfortable fortune in endeavoring to improve the instrument. Every one knows how a piano is strung, but few know of the fact that the twisting strain of the strings on the pins is from 6,000 to 7,000 pounds, causing, as a matter of course, the bridge and sounding-board to be held so tightly that freedom of vibration is seriously obstructed. This fact leads to a gradual deterioration of power after a few years' use, as the strings become imbedded, and drawn into straight line. A sweet but wiry tone is all that remains of the former grandeur of the instrument. Mr. Driggs claims that this result is attributable solely to the present erroneous way of stringing, and to obviate it he has invented a contrivance called a "string-clamp," by which the board and bridge are completely relieved from strain. It would hardly interest our readers to describe this clamp, but the musically inclined will find it worth their while to pay a visit to No. 350 4th-st., where pianos in which it has been introduced can be seen. The tone is unquestionably improved, and the instrument cannot apparently be overpowered by heavy playing, the volume of sound being in proportion to the strength of the blow, and all jarring of the strings being out of the question. Mr. Driggs has certainly proved that that a piano strung with his patent clamp is most sensitive to vibration, and gives a freer and more sympathetic response than one that has been struug on the old plan; but whether, as he claims, the piano thus constructed will absolutely improve with age, like the violin, remains to be demonstrated. It is certainly a great and popular recommendation of the clamp that it can be applied to the oldest instrument, and restore it from a state of chronic wheeziness to one of renewed vigor, at a very trifling and insignificant cost.

From the New-York Tribune, Nov. 25, 1861.

A new improvement by the ingenious and liberal Mr. Driggs, on the mode of stringing pianos, so as to save the strain on the wood, and to be applied to the renovation of worn-out instruments—worn out as regards tone—is exciting much attention among the eminent professors and manufacturers.

Few persons are aware of the immense amount of labor and capital involved in the production of American Pianos, and the enormous amount, to many millions of dollars, annually sold. When we reflect that they are nearly at common as curtains and mirrors, we may arrive at the fact that the value of the number manufactured each year would present noble figures compared with national staples, even such as King Cotton.

An invention, therefore, which aims to improve the tone, strengthen the works, diminish the necessity for frequent tuning, and prolong the vitality of the instrument, is a matter of importance, both as it regards the taste and the pocket. There is on exhibition in the Mason Buildings, in 4th st., next to Broadway, a piano, which claims to possess such improvement. It is by Mr. Driggs. It has already been extensively praised by the Press—the daily and musical as well—has safely undergone the investigation of many leading manufacturers, and received the approval of some of our highest professors of music. The innovation consists of the mode of fastening the strings. The strain on the wood from the combined action of the strings is several thousand pounds. This causes the deterioration of pianos, which, unlike violins, grow worse with age.

The ordinary way of attaching or connecting the strings of a piano to the bridge is by placing each string under oblique pins, behind and in front; on top of the bridge, and about one inch apart, giving the strings a zig-zag form, which is necessary to prevent jarring upon the flat surface of the bridge, where they rest; but with the open beda it does not require the most powerful playing to cause a jar sufficient to destroy the purity of tone, when the instrument is overpowered. The twisting strain upon the bridge and board, caused by placing and holding the strings out of line, has been rated at 6,000 or 7,000 pounds on all ordinary pianos, tuned to concert pitch. The clamp obviates the undesirable results of this enormous pressure, and therefore adds to the sweetness, brilliancy and power of the tone. Furthermore, it is claimed that the instrument must improve by use and age, like other vibrating instruments, where the board is not overstrained, so that a piano, with clamped strings, will be actually more valuable when twenty years old than when fresh from the factory.

There are minor effects, equally desirable, resulting from this simple contrivance. Old pianos, of any make, can be refitted at a trifling cost on this principle, so as to regain, or rather to surpass, their pristine qualities of tone. But our illustrations of the merits of our remarks can be obtained by all who are desirous of aid in the matter by visiting the warerooms, No. 350 4th-st.

PIANOS, OLD AND NEW, containing this improvement, can be seen at our Warerooms. THE TIME REQUIRED to fit the Clamp and apply the SLIDING CLAVIER to Pianos will not ordinarily exceed ONE WEEK.

DRIGGS & THOMAS, No. 350 4th-st., New-York.

PAVEN, DACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Square and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of solid wood and costly cases.
Warerooms, No. 10 Great Jones-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class, for sale, rent, hire, or sold on installments. Also, a few second-hand Pianos, one, two or three bargains of 6 to 8 octaves. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted. Sheet Music, &c., &c. JAMES BELLAK, 385 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 800 Broadway, near Bleecker. A fine assortment of the celebrated Decker's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

MUSICAL.

A AMATEUR WISHING TO FORM A Brass Quartette, to practice less ons from a professor of music at a very small expense, would like the cooperation of three others. Address, stating proficiency in music, and where an interview may be had, COLONIAL, Box No. 185 Times Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 246 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, No. 537 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 20 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 6x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c., situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. It not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace court, Brooklyn.

CHEAP BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE.—A plot, containing about 40 lots, on Troy-av. and Butler-st., 4 feet above the grade, which can be firmly terraced for residences. Offered cheap to a cash customer. Also, 11 lots on Degraw-st., between New-York and Brooklyn avs.—a choice neighborhood. Inquire of BLNEDICT & COIT, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF LAND ON THE southerly side of 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., with the church-building thereon heretofore occupied by the Church of the Redeemer. Price, $10,000. The building alone cost over $18,000. Apply to WM. DEPEW, No. 53 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front house No. 26 East 21st-st., near Broadway; 28 feet front by 70 deep; lot half the block; has all the modern improvements. Payment may be made to suit the purchaser. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 8 Pine-st., or WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON HUNTER-ST., near Gates-av., Brooklyn; frame two stories, with extension. Also two vacant lots adjoining, on Downing-st. Will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 275 Pearl-st., New-York, up stairs, or to HAGNER & SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brick house in Hamilton-st., near Gates-av., Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements. Or will exchange for plumbers' and gas fitters' materials. Apply to ROBINS & GIBSON, (the owners,) No. 431 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWNstone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 30th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 156; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—EIGHTH-AV. CORNER PROPERTY; is one of the best business locations; is now paying about 12 per cent. Inquire of SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., corner of 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 57 NORTH Moore-st., with lease of lot; size of house, 25 by 14, 3 stories, brick, belonging to the estate of RALPH I. BUSH, deceased. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSB

FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1862, $943,473.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, ON CARGO AND FREIGHT.

No TIME RISKS, or Risks upon HULLS of Vessels are taken.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 16th of January, 1858, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which Certificates were issued, amount to $1,065,969
Additional Profits, from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862 101,850
Total Profits for 7 years $1,167,819
The Certificates previous to 1859, have been redeemed by Cash 402,610

Net Earnings remaining with the Company, Jan. 1, 1862 ..... $765,209

The dealers have had returned to them in dividends, for the 7 years, an average of over 27 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

Alfred Edwards,	William Leconey,	Jehial Read,
A. C. Richards,	B. W. Bull,	John A. Bartow,
Sheppard Gandy,	C. Hedden,	A. S. Barnes,
W. R. Richards,	L. P. Norton,	J. E. Hanford,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	P. W. Meyer,	Alex. M. Earle,
C. E. Milnor,	John B. Arthur,	H. L. Atherton,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	J. N. Myers,	John A. Hadden,
Fred'k B. Betts,	A. Wesson,	Geo. C. Wetmore,
Moses A. Hoppock,	William Kent,	P. H. Van Iervoort,
Sanford Cobb, Jr.,	David P. Morgan,	Josiah M. Fiske,
W. H. Mellen,	Byron Sherman,	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President
BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES AND AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 2 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 745 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
Subscribing bondholders of the Second Mortgage Bonds are requested to deposit their bonds with receipts for 10 per cent. advance, with the Committee, preparatory to sale and reorganization. Bonds must be surrendered before the sale, which is the 25th of March, at No. 12 Wall-st. B. RAYARD, Chairman, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES
Received on deposit at par.
COUPONS OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, Due Feb. 19, CASH or COLLECTED, FREE OF CHARGE, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS,
Nos. 11 and 43 Wall-st.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held on Tuesday, the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz:

SHEPHERD KNAPP,	CYRUS CURTISS.
THS. C. CHARLAN OYNE,	THOMAS HOPE,
A. C. KINGSLAND,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
RICHARD IRVIN,	EDWARD YOUNG,
FRANCIS HALL,	GEORGE MOSLE,
JOHN BULLARD, Jr.,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
WM. CHAMBERLAIN,	HUGH N. CAMP.*

* To fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of C. H. Sand, Esq.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for two years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund desire to purchase on the 1st day of March next, out of the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Company. Sealed proposals will be received at the Bank of North America, New-York, until the 1st of March, addressed to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company.

NOTICE.—THE ADJOURNED MEETING AND Election of the Stockholders of the QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY will be held in the City of Philadelphia, at No. 406 Walnut-st., Room No. 6, on TUESDAY, March 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
FRANK S. BOND, Secretary.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, GREAT WESTern, New-York, Empire State and Union Insurance Scrip for sale, by WM. C. COLEMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange Hanover-st.

GOLD, SILVER AND TREASURY NOTES Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 11 and 43 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC SCRIP WANTED By EUGENE THOMPSON & CO., No. 41 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1862.
SEVENTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three per cent on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February inst upon stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the 20th day of March next, upon stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 3d. to the dollar. The transfer books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February instant.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per cent. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on all policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on and after the 20th day of February inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the transfer agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. In Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse, all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer
OSWEGO, Feb. 13, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, 20th inst.
The transfer books will close on the 15th, and reopen on the 22d inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three and one-half per cent. for the past six months, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHELL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily. 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—Up and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12¾ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:34 A. M., and 3.40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 8:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 8:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:16 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

COAL, &C.

RED AND WHITE ASH COALS, PEACH Orchard, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Broad Mountain, warranted to be pure articles; also, Cannel and Liverpool, all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.
F. S.—A lot of Cumberland coal just received.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	76

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 5.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, &c.
STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN, FOR SEA.
The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steam-ship
UNITED KINGDOM,
Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chamber-st., on FRIDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock noon. This steam-ship is made up in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—Cabin, $65; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. The saloon ship CALEDONIA, Capt. JAMES CLARK, will sail TUESDAY, March 25. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
ETNA	SATURDAY, Mar. 8,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $145. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 87 Union-street; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on MONDAY, 3d March. SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March. SATURDAY, 24th May.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ROANOKE leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, March 1, 1862, at 2 o'clock.
LILLIAM & HEINEKEN.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND PRINTING.—Custom-House, New-York, Collector's Office, Feb. 1, 1862.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 26th day of February, 1862, at 10 o'clock P. M., for furnishing Stationery, Blank Books and printing, and for executing, printing for the Custom-house establishment at this port, for one year, from the 1st of March next.

The proposals will be separate for each of the following classes, numbered 1 to 4. A price, and one price only, must be specified for each and every article enumerated in the class hereafter. The amount of the bids for each article must be set out by extension and the aggregate amount for the class exhibited. Proposals not made in accordance with these directions will not be considered.

A discrepancy between the price set down and the extension, which would afford the bidder an opportunity of fixing his price after the bids are opened, by erasing, as may be his interest, to contract either by the one or the other, will be deemed fatal to the bid.

No more than one bid be offered for, account of any one party, either in his own name or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids will be rejected.

Bids are expected to be made in good faith by the parties contracting to furnish the supplies or perform the work; and a transfer of the contract will not be permitted.

All the articles to be furnished and work to be executed must be of the very best quality, and delivered without delay when ordered, and to the satisfaction of the head of the office for which they are required.

Samples of the various articles of stationery, and of the paper for printing, must accompany the bids. The blank books and binding must be of the best and most substantial kind.

The lowest bidder for either class, quality considered, shall receive a contract for the same, on entering into bonds, with satisfactory surety for the performance thereof, under the forfeiture of twice the contract price in case of failure, which bond is to be executed within five days after the proposals are accepted.

Bids made at nominal prices for some articles, and at higher rates for others, will not be deemed the lowest, although the aggregate footing may be lower than any other; the prices must be uniform, and bear a relative proportion to the known value of the article.

As the quantities in the annexed lists are merely estimates, the right is reserved to order a greater or less supply of any or any of the articles enumerated; and articles not embraced therein, which may be required are to be furnished at the lowest market price; or they may be procured elsewhere.

The articles and work will be ordered from time to time, as they are wanted, and they will be paid for monthly. If any article required be not promptly furnished, or of proper quality, of which the Collector shall be the final judge, he may purchase it, and the contractor is to pay the difference above the contract price.

The proposals is to be marked "Proposals for Stationery," or for "Printing," and will indicate the place of business of the bidder. Proposals from other than stationers or printers will not be entertained.

To insure uniformity in the bids, blank proposals will be furnished to bidders, on application at this office.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

CLASS NO. 1.
STATIONERY, &c.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

60 reams Superfine Demy Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	per ream.
5 reams Superfine Medium Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	do.
10 reams Superfine Royal Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	do.
Additional charge for printed headings to any of above, 1,250 quires	per quire.
20 reams Superfine quarto Post Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled	per ream.
40 reams Superfine Foolscap Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled	do.
20 reams Superfine Note, Owen & Hurlbert, wove or laid, ruled	do.
60 reams Superfine Cap, or Flat Cap Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns, and printed	do.
10 reams Superfine Cap, or Flat Cap Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns	do.
10 reams first quality Quarto Post Paper, printed headings, ruled faint	do.
15 reams first quality Note Paper, ruled faint, printed headings	do.
20 reams envelope Paper, Medium, smooth, buff, (sized)	do.
20 reams Blotting Paper	do.
20 gross Metallic Pens, Gillott's Commercial, No. 263	per gross
20 do. do. Barrel, No. 227	do.
50 do. do. American, No. 302	do.
20 gross Metallic Pens, Gillott's American, No. 351	per gross
20 do. do. Croton, No. 393	do.
20 do. do. Double Elastic, No. 604	do.
50 do. do. Myer Phineas', No. 38	do.
50 do. do. No. 338	do.
12 do. do. No. 675	do.
12 do. do. No. 600	do.
20 do. No. 1264, "A. W. Faber's" Lead Pencils	do.
10 do. Red Office Tape, Linen, No. 15	do.
12 do. White do. No. 18½	do.
20 lbs. Red Wafers, various sizes, English pressed, superfine	per pound
20 do. best superfine English Sealing Wax	do.
4 dozen Stephens Blue Ink, in quarts	per dozen
4 do. do. in pints	do.
6 do. Harrison's Black Ink, in quarts	do.
20 do. Maynard & Noyes' Black Ink, in quarts	do.
6 do. Waikden's do.	do.
40 do. French Carmine, in vials	do.
12 boxes Chinese Stamping Ink	per box
12 do. French do. in Tin Boxes, with cushions, &c., as per sample	do.
6 dozen Vermillion Stamping Ink, in vials	per dozen
12 lbs. Gum Arabic	per pound
10 do. prepared or native India Rubber, white or black	do.
2 doz. vials Pounce	per dozen
4 do. Inkstands, Pewter, with covers	do.
6 do. do. Pressed Glass, for Red Ink	do.
12 do. Glass Inkstands, metal tops, large size, as per samples	do.
2 do. Glass Inkstands, Cut Glass, screw tops, (portable)	do.
10 do. Erasers, (Rodgers)	do.
2 do. Desk knives	do.
1 do. Pounce Boxes, ivory or wood	do.
1 do. Ivory Folders, 9 inch	do.
1 do. Satinwood File Folders	do.
1 do. Japanned File Folders	do.
6000 File Boards, white wood, thick, of different widths	per 1,000
6 dozen Rulers, ebony or other wood, round, flat or octagon	per dozen
20 packs solid-headed Pins	per pack
6 dozen Silk Taste	per dozen
80 lbs. Twine, linen	per lb.
2 dozen Desk Weights, lead, iron or marble	per dozen
2 dozen Desk Weights, lead, iron or marble, large size	per dozen
12 gross Pen Holders, bone and wood, assorted kinds	per gross
20,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 3½ by 5½ inch	per 1,000
5,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 3½ by 6½ inch	do
5,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 4½ by 10½ inch	do.
13,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 6½ by 12½ inch	do.
1 dozen medium Portfolios, rough sheep	per dozen
24 do. boxes Bond Seals	do.
1 do. Letter Clasps, bronze or gilt, assorted sizes	do.
50 Brass Stamps and Handles, complete, raised letters, 600 letters	per letter
3 dozen Wire Nails	per dozen
1 do. Hand Mats, mahogany	do.
96 do. Bottles Black Ink, 8 lbs. Patent Blotting Sheets, assorted colors	do.
Paging 75 Books of various sizes, 40 quires	per quire
3 reams best quality, heavy brown wrapping paper, 22 by 32 inches	per ream
4 Super-royal Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 5 quires each, half bound in sheep, with Russia corners, &c., 12 quires	per quire
4 Super-royal Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 5 quires each, half bound, Russia back and corners, 20 quires	per quire
12 Super-royal quarto books, ½ bound, 200 leaves each, printed head, and ruled to pattern	per book
6 Royal Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 5 quires each, full bound in sheep, with Russia corners, &c., 30 quires	per quire
20 Royal Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 8 quires each, ½ bound, 100 quires	do.
12 Medium, or Fat medium Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 8 quires each, full bound in sheep, some with Russia bands and corners, 60 quires	do.
10 Medium Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 4 quires each, ½ bound, 50 quires	do.
10 Medium Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 5 quires each, ½ bound, 5 quires	do.
50 Medium Books, ruled red and faint, 1 quire each, extra ¼ bound, as per sample	per book
20 Demy, or Fat Demy Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 10 quires each, full bound in sheep, some with Russia bands and corners, 100 quires	per quire
6 Demy Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, ½ bound, 30 quires	do.
10 Demy Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 10 quires each, ½ bound, 50 quires	do.
10 Double Flat Cap Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, ½ bound, Russia backs and corners, 30 quires	do.
50 Cap Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, ½ bound, 30 quires	do.
200 Cap Books, ruled, 1 to 2 quires each, ¼ bound, 200 quires	do.
100 Cap Books, ruled, 1 quire each, skiver covers	per book
Some of these 18 items above with alphabet cut through	do.
Additional charge for Printed Headings, to either of the last named 18 items, 500 quires	per quire
¾ Binding 500 Imperial, Royal, Medium, Demy and Cap Abstracts, flat or folded, 1 to 3 quires	per book
½ Binding and Lettering, 20 Mediums, Demys and Caps, 20 eight quires	do.
Re-lettering 20 Volumes, some two titles	do.
Binding imposts' Books by the month, 1 to 8 quires, ½ bound, 24 vols	do.
Binding quarterly Crew Lists, Medium, flat to 10 quires, bound, 4 vols	do.
Binding Quarterly Shipping Articles, Royal, flat, 4 to 6 quires, ¼ bound, 4 vols	do.
4 reams Manifold Writing Paper, faint ruled and bound in books, as per sample	per ream
10 gross Elastic Bands, as per sample	per gross

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

5 reams Superfine Blue or White Laid Quarto Post Paper, ruled	per ream
1 ream Superfine Blue or White Laid Quarto Post Paper, unruled	do.
2 reams Superfine Blue or White Laid Folio Post, ruled 3 sides	do.
10 reams Superfine Blue or White Laid Foolscap, ruled and unruled	do.
10 reams superfine Blue or White Laid Note Paper	do.
10 pounds Red Wafers, various sizes, English pressed, superfine	per lb.
10 pounds Superfine English Sealing Wax	do.
3 dozen Blue ink, best quality, in quarts	per dozen
6 do. Red do. do. in vials	do.
3 do. French Carmine	do.
6 Inkstands, cut glass	each
1 dozen Wafer Stamps, ivory handles	per dozen
6 do. Erasers (Rodgers)	do.
12 Penknives	each
6 Ivory Rulers, 9 inches	do.
1 dozen Rogers, ebony, round & flat or octagon	per dozen
12 packs solid Office Pins, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5	per pack
10 pounds Twine	per lb
12 dozen Pen Holders, slide	per dozen
6 do. bone and wood	do.
1500 Envelopes, white or yellow paper, largest size	per 100
500 do. do. medium	do.
500 do. do. letter size	do.
500 do. do. note size	do.
3 five-quire Books, medium, bound in boards with calf back and corners	per book
2 three-quire Books, medium, bound in boards, with calf backed corners	do.
1 one-quire Book, medium, bound in boards, with calf backed corners	do.
1 half-quire Book, medium, bound in boards, with calf back and corners	do.
500 Quills, superfine	per 100
50 gross Steel Pens, Whyte's, Albata, Windle's Bank, Gillott's American Eagle, Croton, Perry's Office	per gross
10 gross Red Tape, linen	do.
10 reams Blotting Paper	per ream
1 dozen Sheet Patent Blotters	per dozen

The *samples* of Tape and Pens referred to in the foregoing specification, will be shown to parties wishing to contract, on applying at the Surveyor's Office, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

CLASS NO. 2.
STATIONERY, &c., FOR NAVAL OFFICE.

2 Cash Books, 6 quires, each, full bound, as per sample	per book.
2 Disbursement 6 do. do.	do.
2 Journals to do, 6 do. do.	do.
1 Return of Moneys Book, 6 quires each, full bound, as per sample	do.
1 Payment to Custom-house Officers, 6 quires each, full bound, as per sample	do.
1 Account Current Book, 6 quires each, full bound as per sample	do.
1 Account Current Book, 6 quires each, full bound, as per sample	do.
1 Treasury Note	do.
1 Blotter	do.
1 Clearance Book	do.
2 Entrance Books	do.
2 do. do. alp'ed	do.
1 License and Enrollment	do.
1 Register of Vessels B'k	do.
1 do. of Amended Ent's	do.
2 Public Store Books	do.
90 Bonded Good do.	do.
20 Indexes to do.	do.
2 Warehouse and Export Books, 15 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
6 Inward Warehouse Bond Books 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
6 Inward Rewarehouse Bond Books, 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
6 Register of Warehouse and Transportation Bond Books, 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
5 Register of Warehouse and Exportation Bond Books, 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
6 Warehouse and Transportation Bond Books, 6 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
6 Transit and Export Bond Books, 6 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
6 Ledger of Export Books, 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
6 Ledger of Transport Books, 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
12 Warehouse Books, 20 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
12 Indexes to Books, 2 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
2 Letter Books, 8 quires each, full bound, as per sample	do.
1 Monthly Account Book, 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
4 Doz. Cap Books, 2 and 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
4 Doz. Med. Oct. Books, 2 and 3 quires each, ½ bound, as per sample	do.
2 reams Excess of Unascertained Duties	per ream.
5 do. Cash Books	do.
2 do. Receipts of Storage	do.
5 do. Amendment of Entries	do.
25 vols. Ledger of Entries bound temporarily, in books of 12 sheets each	per vol.
25 vols. Excess of Unascertained Duties, bound temporarily, in books of 12 sheets each	do.
5 reams List Paper, ruled red and faint, assorted	per ream.
5 reams Ruled Letter Paper, best quality	do.
2 do. Plain Letter paper	do.
2 do. Ruled Letter Paper, best quality, Official Headings	do.
2 do. Ruled Note Paper, best quality, Official Headings	do.
10 do. Envelope Paper, best quality	do.
2 do. Ruled Note Paper, best quality, ruled	do.
2 do. Buff Envelope do., ruled red and faint, indexed	do.
5 do. Buff Envelope do., plain	do.
5 do. Blotting Paper, red, white and assorted colors	do.
2 do. 50 pounds Patent Blotting	do.
2 do. Blank Account and Affidavits	do.
2 dozen Manifold Writers, cap size	per doz.
500 Envelopes, white and yellow, largest size, best quality	per 100.
500 Envelopes, white or yellow, medium size, best quality	do
600 Envelopes, white or yellow, letter size, best quality	do.
500 Envelopes, white or yellow, note size, best quality	do
Printing Indorsement on 1,000 Envelopes	per 1000.
75 gross Assorted Pens, viz.	
Bowne & Hodgkinson's Bank Pens	
Cambridge & Brothers Galvanized Pens, No. 441	
Myer Phineas Metallic Pens, Nos. 575, 500, 38 and 1,425	
Gillott's Metallic Pens, Nos. 303, 332, 351 and 404, and Barrel Pens, Nos. 290, 3 2 and 3 3	per gross.
5 gross Pen-holders, assorted	do.
5 do. Lead pencils, best quality, (Faber's,) Nos. 1, 2, 3	do.
5 doz. Metallic Inkstands, large	per doz.
5 do. Glass Inkstands, assorted sizes	do.
10 do. Maynard & Noyes' Black Ink, quart bottles	do.
5 do. Stevens' Blue Ink, do	do.
10 do. Perme, Guyot & Co.'s Carmine Ink, small bottles	do.
200 Quills, best quality	per 100.
5 pounds Sealing Wax, best quality	per lb.
5 do. Red Wafers	do.
10 do. India Rubber	do.
8 gross India Rubber Bands, assorted	per gross.
5 doz. Wafer Boxes	per doz.
2 do. Stamps	do.
1 do. Warehouse Stamps	do.
2 do. Paper Weights, assorted	do.
2 do. do. Clasps, do	do.
2 do. do. Erasers, Rodgers'	do.
2 do. Portfolios	do.
2 do. Cut Corks, Ebony, assorted	do.
2 do. Pounce Boxes	do.
1 do. Congress Penknives, Rodgers'	do.
1 do. Ivory Paper Cutters, assorted, with handles	do.
2 ounces Pounce	per ounce.
2 pounds Twine, best	per pound.
2 do. Linen Cord, best	do.
3 doz. Jars Mucilage	per doz
1 do. Red Stamping Boxes	do.
6 bottles Stamping Ink	per bottle.
1 gross Red Linen Tape, 9 yards to piece, of best quality	per gross
5 do. Pasteboard Files	do.
¾ Binding 4 volumes of Ledger of Entries, morocco edges	per vol
¾ Binding 4 volumes of Cash Sheets	do
¾ Binding 2 volumes of Excess of Unascertained Duties, No. 1	do.
¾ Binding 2 volumes of Excess of Unascertained Duties, No. 2	do
½ Rebinding 24 volumes of Warehouse Books,	do
¾ Binding 1 volume of Storage Receipts	do.

CLASS No. 3
STATIONERY, &c., FOR APPRAISERS' DEPARTMENT.

25 Reams best Foolscap Paper, blue or white, ruled or plain	per ream.
15 Reams best Letter do do	do
25 Reams best Note do do	do
Additional charge for printing headings on any of above reams, 1,250 quires	do
12 Reams Heavy Manila Wrapping Paper,	do.
12 Royal Books, 6 to 12 quires, ruled as required, full bound, sheep, Russia corners, 60 quires	per book
12 Cap Books, 2 to 12 quires, ruled as required, full bound, sheep, Russia corners, 60 quires	per quire
10 Demy Books, 4 to 10 quires, ruled as required, full bound, sheep, Russia corners, 50 quires	do
50 Medium Books, 4 to 10 quires, ruled as required, full bound, sheep, Russia corners, 50 quires	do.
Additional charge for printing heading on any of above three last mentioned items, 1,250 quires	do.
Additional charge for indexing, all books	per book
25 Auctioneers' Full Blotters, full bound, sheep	each.
20 Gross Best 8 Eagle Pens	per gross.
10 do. Phineas Pens, No.	do.
10 do. Perry & Co's Aluminum Pens, Nos. 1,060, 1,061	do.
5 Gross Pen-holders, assorted	do
24 Boxes Quill Pens, in a box	per box
20 Gross A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils	per gross.
6 Dozen Quarts Stevens' best Blue Ink	do.
18 do Bottles French Carmine Ink	do.
2 do. Metal Inkstands	do.
2 do. French Porcelain Fountain Inkstands	do
2 do. Boxes Chinese Stamping

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rebels Reported to be Retiring from Centreville.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to be Opened Immediately.

The Proposed Solicitor of Customs at New-York.

Action of the House on the Treasury Note Bill.

Disagreement with the Senate Amendments.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE APPOINTED.

An Inquiry into the Loyalty of Senator Powell, of Kentucky.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 20.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK FROM CENTREVILLE.

Information has been received that the rebels have, in part, fallen back from Centreville. This has been obtained from scouting parties from several of the military divisions, who reported this morning, and who all agree in the statement. It is supposed the rebels are influenced by a military necessity, being apprehensive of the cutting off of their supplies.

Gen. McCLELLAN, for the first time in two months, paid a visit to the troops on the Virginia side, and was enthusiastically welcomed.

THE RAILROAD MEN AND THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

Mr. STANTON, Gen. MEIGS and Gen. McCLELLAN were present to-day in the Railroad Convention. Mr. STANTON highly eulogized the railroads for their patriotic and efficient support of the Government. The feeling of all, even of the competing roads to the West, is that the Baltimore and Ohio road should immediately be opened to Wheeling. Mr. STANTON plainly intimated that all the power of the Government should be directed to this end, and the officers of the road give assurance that with Government protection only twenty to thirty days will be needed to put the road in operation its entire length. They estimate the loss of the road in property and revenue at three and a half million dollars since the rebellion commenced.

SOLICITOR OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, from the House Committee on Commerce, is authorized to report the bill, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the appointment of a Solicitor of Customs for the port of NEW-YORK.

A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

The bill proposed by ROSCOE CONKLING, for a National Bankrupt law, is considered a good one on the whole, and will probably pass with some amendments which seem to be demanded.

MR. CAMERON TO GO TO THE SENATE.

It is rumored that Mr. WILKOT will resign his seat in the Senate, and go to Spain, in place of CARL SCHURZ who will go to Russia in place of Mr. CAMERON, who will succeed Mr. WILSON in the Senate.

PROPOSALS FOR MAKING THE NEW TREASURY NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury will receive proposals for the engraving, printing, numbering, and paper required for the new issue authorized by the Loan Act now before Congress. It is required that the proposals state the party, firm, or company, offering the facilities for execution, the capital invested, and models must be submitted of bonds and notes. According to the terms of the bill, notes of one thousand, five hundred, hundreds and fifties, in addition to those at present, will be issued. Five days' notice will be given to make proposals. Satisfactory bonds will be required. Parties can at once prepare themselves.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT'S SON.

The President's son WILLIAM, aged 10 or 11 years, died this evening of pneumonia. The other child is recovering.

GENERAL ORDER FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, FEB. 20.

S. O. No. 38.—*First*—Col. C. C. WASHBURNE, of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, has leave of absence until further orders, to enable him to serve on the Staff of Maj.-Gen. GRANT.

Second—Lieut.-Col. GEORGE ANDREWS, of the Sixth Infantry, having been found by the Board of Examination to be physically incompetent to discharge the duties of his office, and the President having approved the findings, he will be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or from some injury incident thereto, to date from Feb. 15, 1862.

Third—Brig.-Gen. THOMAS WILLIAMS, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Department of North Carolina, and will report to Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, U. S. Volunteers.

Fourth—The Secretary of War directs that on the evening of Saturday, the 22d of February, instant, the War Department, WINDER's building, CORCORAN's building and the Armory be illuminated in honor of the recent victories over the rebels. Capt. E. E. CAMP, Assistant-Quartermaster United States Army, is charged with the execution of this order, except as regards the War Department.

Fifth—Brigade Surgeon E. E. PHELPS, United States Volunteers, will report at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac for assignment to the brigade commanded by Gen. BROOKS.

Sixth—Leave of absence for thirty days is granted to Capt. WM. E. DYE, of the Infantry, on surgeon's certificate of ill health.

Seventh—Sergeant PETER N. McCHESNEY is, by direction of the Secretary of War, appointed a Second Lieutenant in the First Regiment District of Columbia Volunteers, *vice* JAMES W. RIGGS, resigned, to date from Jan. 7, 1862. By command of

Major-General McCLELLAN.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

ORDER RELATING TO CLOTHING OF BAD QUALITY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 20, 1862.

Complaints having been made of the quality of a portion of the clothing issued to the troops, with a request for some relief to the soldiers who are charged with the clothing, the attention of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department is called to paragraphs 1,019 and 1,022 of the Revised Regulations, pages 150 and 151. Boards of Survey, under paragraph 1,019, have the power to assess the prices at which damaged clothing may be issued to the troops, and to recommend the condemnation of such clothing as is entirely unfit for use.

Under this resolution, the value of clothing which is inferior to the regulation material, may be considered by the boards of survey, and upon the approval of the reports of such boards by the commanding officer of an army, or a department, and by the Quartermaster-General, the proper directions will be given for the relief the soldiers.

Paragraph 1,022 "requires every officer, on receiving public property, to make a careful examination to ascertain its quality and conditions."

Had this been done in all cases it would have enabled the Department earlier to detect any frauds attempted by inspectors or contractors. It should be strictly observed.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

THE COOLIE-TRADE.

The President has approved the bill to prohibit the Coolie-trade by American citizens in American vessels.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized FRIEDRICH KUHNE as Consul of the Duchy of Anhalt-Dessau at New-York.

TRANSFERRED TO GEN. GRANT'S STAFF.

Col. C. C. WASHBURNE, of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, has received leave of absence from his regiment, now in camp at Milwaukee, to join the staff of Major-Gen. GRANT.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed a large number of army appointments, including, in the Ordnance Corps, Major SYMINGTON to be Colonel, and Major MAYNARDIER to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

RUNNING THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

Several vessels availed themselves of the dense darkness last night to run the Potomac blockade. On Tuesday eighteen, bound upward, ran safely past the rebel batteries, most of them loaded with Government stores, and are now lying at Alexandria.

NEW UNIFORMS.

The Board appointed to arrange and report on a new uniform for the army invite samples from all manufacturers to aid them in their determination with the improvements. They contemplate a saving of $8,000,000 per annum with the present force in the field.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The joint resolution from the House was received making an appropriation of $1,000 for illuminating the public buildings on Saturday evening, the 22d inst., and, on motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) it was passed.

Several petitions were presented for emancipation.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered the following resolution:

Whereas, LAZARUS W. POWELL, after several States had seceded themselves from the Union, on the 28th of June last, attended a large Southern States Rights' Convention, and was President thereof, and when resolutions were passed approving the neutrality of Kentucky and denouncing the war, and also attended another Convention on the 18th of September, where more resolutions were passed of the same import; and said POWELL had given aid and comfort to the enemy he could from the position he occupied; therefore,

Resolved, That said LAZARUS W. POWELL be expelled from the Senate.

Referred to the Committee of the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the bill to establish a National Armory at Rock Island was taken up.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) moved its reference to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) had no desire to have it referred to that Committee. He was not sure that the Government needed another armory at this time, but it did need a foundry for making cannon, etc.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said he should move to refer the bill, with instructions to report, authorizing the President to appoint three Commissioners, who were to examine and report on the most suitable location.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said this very location was reserved by the Government for about thirty years. He thought the country ought not to organize two Ordnance Departments—one for the army and one for the navy—but all ought to be connected together.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Army Appropriation bill. He said the bill, as it came from the House, contained appropriations for 1862, also for 1863. The Committee had struck out the first section, making the appropriation for 1863, and reserved that for future consideration, as before they acquainted themselves with a change as to require further legislation. There were some large amendments made by the Committee for the deficiency of seventy-six millions, and one in the Ordnance Department for ten millions.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called attention to these large appropriations, as showing the necessity for passing measures for retrenchment.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked how many men they were providing for?

Mr. FESSENDEN said he did not know.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he thought there was a disposition to overestimate the number of troops. For instance, it had been reported in the newspapers that there were 50,000 men attacking Fort Donelson, when as, in fact, there were only about 28,000 men there. He thought this fact should be known for the honor of the gallant men who captured that fort, marching on intrenchments held by nearly their own numbers.

The amendments of the Committee were adopted, with the exception of $76,000,000 for the Quartermaster's Department, which was objected to by the House.

Mr. HALE said it was no use to make such appropriations, as we had no money to pay; there were two hundred millions deficiency since last session, and now adding twenty-six millions, we might as well pass a bankrupt law and let the Government take the benefit of it.

Mr. FESSENDEN explained that the amounts were already due, and debts must be paid. The army was largely increased since the last estimate was made, and heavy bills were coming in every day which must be paid. The Commissary Department of Tennessee had already spent their last dollar.

Mr. HALE said he should not oppose the amendment, but he considered it evident gross mismanagement in the Department, and read an advertisement in the New-York *Herald*: "That a good-looking, affable young man had just completed large Government contracts, and wished to become acquainted with a young lady desirous of sharing the proceeds." That explains the matter.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) asked that the letter from the Quartermaster's Department might be read.

Mr. FESSENDEN also had a letter, received this morning, which he wished read. From letters read, it appeared that the costs of raising and furnishing the army in the Quartermasters' Department was about one hundred and twenty-two millions of dollars.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill was passed.

Mr. WADE of Ohio, (Rep.,) said the report had gone abroad that the illumination was to be a test of loyalty; he had been requested to make the statement that that was not at all the case. Many people could not at all afford it, and others who had his friends in the war would not feel like it.

Mr. CARLISLE of Virginia, (Union) presented a petition from citizens of Washington, asking Congress to prevent the construction of wooden buildings in the center of the city, for hospitals, &c., and that the regard to the health of the citizens be had in the location of such buildings.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the Senate went into Executive session. After the Executive session the Treasury Note bill was received from the House with amendments.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN the Senate disagreed to the amendment, and a Committee of Conference ordered.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The House took up the Report from the Committee of the Whole on the Senate's amendment to the United States Note bill.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) briefly expressed his views. He said the object was to furnish a substantial and uniform currency, and he opposed the distinction proposed to be made in favor of the holders of the stock by paying the interest in coin.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said he had a melancholy foreboding that they were now about to consummate a cunningly-devised scheme which will carry great injury throughout the country. At the instance of the brokers, the Senate has been persuaded to mangle and destroy what had cost the House months to digest, consider and pass. The bill has been so disfigured that its very fathers fail to recognize it. Instead of being a beneficial and invigorating measure, and affording a uniform and equal currency for all, it possesses positive and great mischief. It now has all the bad qualities which have been attributed to it without a single benefit. In its amended form it creates two classes of currency, one for bankers and brokers, and another for the people. It discriminates between different classes. Take away the legal tender clause and the Government will be in the clutches of the harpies. Assuming the public debt at twelve hundred millions, the interest fixed for the bonds, nearly seven and three-tenths, would require the payment of eighty-seven millions annually in coin, according to the proposed amendment. He earnestly expressed himself in favor of a uniform currency, doing equal justice to all parties. The interest could not be paid in coin without a large sacrifice of the bonds in the market.

The House proceeded to vote on the Senate's amendments, and disagreed to the following:

Reducing to a hundred millions the notes not bearing interest.

Providing that the notes authorized by the act of July last shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, duties, etc.

Making the bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from date.

Requiring the Secretary to issue an equal amount of Treasury notes, or coupons or registered bonds, for the notes authorized by this act, when presented in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, bearing interest at seven three-tenths per cent, per annum.

Also the section setting apart the duties of the public lands and the proceeds of rebel property to the payment of the interest on the bonds and notes, and the redemption of the principal, etc.

Among the more important amendments agreed to are the following:

The notes to be receivable in payment of all claims and demands of every kind, except for the interest on the bonds and the notes, which shall be paid in coin.

The vote on this was, yeas 88; nays, 55.

Authorizing the Secretary to dispose of the bonds at any time at their market value for coin or for any of the Treasury notes heretofore or hereafter to be issued, or for notes under this act.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) after this vote, said that the bill had thus been rendered useless, and moved to lay the succeeding amendment on the table, which, if it had been agreed to would have rejected the entire bill.

The vote on the motion to lay on the table was Yeas, 21; Nays, 120.

The House then agreed to the Senate's amendment, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive notes on deposit for not less than thirty days, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, certificates to be issued therefor, &c.

This, however, was amended by the House so as to include deposits of coin, and changing the interest to that which the Secretary may from time prescribe, not exceeding 6 per centum.

The bill again goes back to the Senate, owing to the disagreement of the House to some of the amendments.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill establishing a branch mint at Denver City, Colorado Territory.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) reported from the Military Committee a bill establishing a ship canal from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan for the conveyance of military stores and troops.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Opp.,) argued that this Union will be restored by and through the instrumentality of the Constitution, and a strict obedience to its letter and spirit, or that it will not be restored at all, and in this connection said, that the policy of "Universal Emancipation," or "Abolition" proclaimed at the commencement of the session could not be carried out without intolerable hell-fault to the Union men of the North and the South. If this was to be the policy of the Government in the prosecution of this war, then a gross deception has been practiced on all loyal men, and an army has been raised by false pretenses, more flagrant than bad ever before been advanced to carry out a secret and unhallowed purpose. We must adhere to the Union as our fathers made it, and not as capricious politicians would determine. Mr. VOORHEES quoted from President LINCOLN's Inaugural Address and Messages to show that the latter had said that he neither had the power nor the inclination to interfere with Slavery in the States, and that he would execute the Fugitive Slave law. Mr. VOORHEES also referred to Gen. McCLELLAN's proclamation on entering Virginia, to the effect that the army will not only abstain from all interference with Slavery, but with a strong hand crush out any attempts at insurrection. This was looked on as a pledge sanctioned by the Executive that the army would not trample on State laws and States, but protect them from those who would overthrow them. There was at that time no protest from Puritan lips. In support of his argument, Mr. VOORHEES referred, among other things, to Gen. BUTLER's conduct and to the official dispatches of Mr. SEWARD, in which the latter declared that whatever may become of the rebellion, it is not the purpose of the Government to interfere with the status of a single human being in the States or Territories. Infamy, he (VOORHEES) said, would rest on the men who rejected peace when they could have obtained it on terms of honor. Now let the armies advance and bring this terrible struggle to a speedy termination. Let the war be waged in the name of the Constitution, the laws, and the Union of equal and honored members, and in the name of God, guided by an enlightened Christianity.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that the gentleman (VOORHEES) had announced that the people of Indiana were ready to compromise with rebels, but he (WASHBURNE) wished to remark that the people of Illinois were ready to accept unconditional peace on the terms offered by Gen. GRANT, of his (WASHBURNE's) own State, to Gen. BUCKNER, namely "An unconditional and immediate surrender." [Applause.]

Mr. VOORHEES wished to explain, but Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, (Rep.,) at the time having possession of the floor, and the Committee rising, he was unable to do so.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole, laying aside the Post-office bill, and taking up the Senate's amendments to the Army bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Ill., (Opp.,) said that the announciation made by his colleague (WASHBURNE) a short time ago was a most dreadful sign.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—I hope the gentleman (RICHARDSON) does not expect me to yield the floor for general debate. This bill is for the army.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I'll get on the army directly. [Laughter.] I want to do a good thing. I want to congratulate my colleague. (WASHBURNE.)

Mr. STEVENS—I hope no one will interfere with the passage of this bill, which is necessary to be passed without delay.

Mr. RICHARDSON—My colleague (WASHBURNE) has indorsed Gen. GRANT.

Mr. WASHBURNE—Yes, Sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON—One of the most sensible proclamations was issued by Gen. GRANT when he entered Paducah. The General then made use of the following language:

"I have not come to fight opinions, but to resist treason and overwhelm it. I am for sustaining the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws."

Mr. RICHARDSON said that he wished this proclamation could be written in letters of gold on the sky, that everybody might see the correct doctrine. There never would have been an army of 600,000 men raised if the object had been avowed to overthrow the Constitution and create another Government. The war never would have been begun but for two elements at the North, namely, the Abolition Party and the party headed by BUCHANAN, TOUCEY and CUSHING, and that class of men. The latter were worse than the Abolitionists, because they were smart.

These and other remarks of Mr. RICHARDSON occasioned much laughter.

The Senate's amendments to the Army bill were read, and when the Committee rose they were all concurred in. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Order of Ceremonies to be Observed at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The following is the order of proceedings for the two houses of Congress on the 22d of February instant.

At 1 o'clock precisely the Senate, with the invited guests, will proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the following order:

The Vice-President and the Secretary of the Senate, preceded by the Sergeat-at-Aams.

Senators.

The President and Heads of the several Departments.

The Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

Representatives from foreign Governments near this Government.

Invited guests of the army and navy.

Distinguished citizens and other invited guests.

Preparatory to proceeding to the House, the President and Heads of Bureaus will assemble in the President's Chamber; the Diplomatic Corps in the Marble Chamber, in the rear of the Senate Chamber; the Justices of the Supreme Court in the Vice-President's Chamber; invited army and navy officers, in the Supreme Court Room, and others invited, in the Senate Reception-Room.

The proceedings in the House will be, after prayer by the Chaplain, the reading of WASHINGTON's Farewell Address. Then the flags captured from the rebels will be presented from the Army and Navy Departments to Congress.

Col. JOHN W. FORNEY has been invited to read the Address.

Washington's Birthday in New-York.

Extensive arrangements have been made in this City to duly celebrate WASHINGTON'S Birthday tomorrow. A mass meeting of the citizens will be held at Cooper Institute in the evening, at which Gen. SCOTT has accepted an invitation to be present. By order of Collector BARNEY, the Custom-house will be closed after 12 o'clock, in order to afford the persons employed an opportunity to participate in the festivities of the day. Orations will be delivered at the Academy of Music and Niblo's Garden, during the day, and meetings and festivals will be held at various places in the evening. The public buildings will be closed, and business will generally be suspended.

In Brooklyn a salute will be fired by the artillery corps of the Seventieth Regiment at Fort Green, and the Twenty-eighth Regiment will parade and be reviewed in the Park by the Mayor and Common Council. The Mayor of Brooklyn has issued a proclamation recommending the citizens to abandon their usual avocations and observe the occasion in a proper and becomming manner.

The Day in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 20.

WASHINGTON'S birthday, the 22d inst., is to be celebrated with much spirit in this city.

The Corn Exchange is to be closed during the day and illuminated in the evening.

The private and public buildings throughout the city are also to be illuminated.

The Day in Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 20.

WASHINGTON'S birthday will be celebrated with great spirit in this city. There is to be a grand parade of military and civic associations and appropriate exercises. The Mayor has issued a proclamation requesting all our citizens to unite in the celebration. In the evening there is to be an illumination of the public buildings, and the Mayor recommends our citizens to illuminate their residences.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION.

Consultation between Secretary Stanton, Gen. McClellan, and Representatives of the Principal Railroad Lines.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 20.

Delegates from the principal Railroad Companies of the loyal States met this morning at Willard's, in pursuance of a public invitation of the Secretary of War, with a view to making general arrangements for the transportation of troops and military supplies on uniform terms, satisfactory to the Government and to the companies. The Convention was very largely attended; among the gentlemen present were: Hon. Erastus Corning, Messrs. Marsh, Stevens, Merrick, Pelton, Wm. D. Lewis, Osborne, Kimber, Jewett, Garrett, C. W. Chapin, Noah L. Milson, Enoch Lewis, Alsop and Taylor.

After the meeting had been organized by the appointment of Mr. CORNING as President, and Messrs. BARLOW and KIMBER as Secretaries of the Convention the Chairman deputed Judge JEWETT and Mr. WM. D. LEWIS to invite the attendance of the Secretary of War, who shortly after arrived, accompanied by Gens. McCLELLAN and MEIGS.

Mr. STANTON in a few eloquent and impressive remarks, laid before the Convention the object of his call, which was to throw upon the railroad companies themselves, through an efficient organization, the arrangement and responsibility of the measures necessary at this juncture for conducting the transportation of the Government, both of troops and supplies, together with the establishment of a fixed moderate rate, by which such transportation shall be conducted on all the railroads of the loyal States. Mr. STANTON said that he felt he could commit this important matter to such a body of gentlemen as he saw around him with a perfect reliance on their judgment and patriotism for the accomplishment of the object he had in view, and that he infinitely preferred this course to the exercise of the arbitrary power conferred by Congress on the Government, to take military possession of the railroads for such purposes.

Secretary STANTON, in the course of his address paid a high compliment to the young and gallant friend at his side, Major-Gen. McCLELLAN, in whom he had the utmost confidence, and the result of whose military schemes, gigantic and well matured, were now exhibited to a rejoicing country. The Secretary, with upraised hands, implored Almighty God to aid them and himself, and all occupying positions under the Government, in crushing out this unholy rebellion.

Mr. CORNING briefly responded to the Secretary's remarks, with the assurance that he had not miscalculated the disposition of the Convention to carry out his views, after which Secretary STANTON and Gen. McCLELLAN withdrew, leaving Gen. MEIGS and Mr. McCALLUM to confer with a Committee of the Convention on the subject.

The Convention then adjourned till 12 o'clock at noon to-morrow.

It is supposed the delegates present represented $700,000,000 of railroad interest, out of the $900,000,000 of such capital in the loyal States.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LIGHT GUARD BALL.—In spite of the sad prognostications from people worried about war, taxes and the exportation of specie, the ball of the Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. M., came off at the Academy of Music, last night, in magnificent style. The regiment, in full dress uniform, was very largely represented: the attendance of ladies was thronged and brilliant to the last degree, and the spacious house was appropriately draped and decorated in an entirely new and unique style. The battle-torn standard of the "Tigers" hung conspicuous amid the blazonry of escutcheons commemorating our National victories and entwined with the friendly colors of the Union and its sister nations, and the song of birds nestled in cages amid the drapery, mingled with the burst of dancing music. From midnight on until the peep of dawn, the throng of three thousand vibrated between the magnificent supper-rooms and the ball.

"No sleep till morn when youth and pleasure meet,
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

ARION BALL.—The annual ball and festival of the Arion Musical Society will take place to-night (Friday) at Irving Hall. It is, as all who are familiar with the event know, one of the most select convivial gatherings of the year. The eve of WASHINGTON's Birthday has been especially chosen this year, in order that certain ceremonies appropriate to the anniversary, which will be reached at midnight, may be introduced. All the best representatives of German society will be present, and this fact alone is a guaranty of the heartiness of the entertainment. Mr. NOLL's full band will discourse the appropriate music of the occasion.

LES ENFANS PERDUS FESTIVAL.—A grand military festival will be given at the Academy of Music, to-night, by the members of Les Enfans Perdus Regiment. At precisely 12 o'clock, apotheosis of WASHINGTON and NAPOLEON will be given. The military drama, in five acts, entitled "Le camp de l'enfer," will be performed by the celebrated Inkerman Zouaves.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST A RELAXATION OF THE DIVORCE LAWS.—We are requested to state that a petition adverse to Mr. RAMSAY's bill, now before the Legislature, asking a modification of the Law of Divorce, has been left in the publication office of this paper.

Secretary Stanton on the War and the Credit of our Victories.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

SIR: I cannot suffer undue merit to be ascribed to my official action. The glory of our recent victories belongs to the gallant officers and soldiers that fought the battles. No share of it belongs to me.

Much has recently been said of military combinations and organizing victory. I hear such phrases with apprehension. They commenced in infidel France with the Italian campaign, and resulted in Waterloo. Who can organize victory? Who can combine the elements of success on the battle-field? We owe our recent victories to the spirit of the Lord, that moved our soldiers to rush into battle, and filled the hearts of our enemies with terror and dismay. The inspiration that conquered in battle was in the hearts of the soldiers and from on high; and wherever there is the same inspiration there will be the same results. Patriotic spirit, with resolute courage in officers and men, is a military combination that never failed.

We may well rejoice at the recent victories, for they teach us that battles are to be won now and by us in the same and only manner that they were ever won by any people, or in any age, since the days of Joshua, by boldly pursuing and striking the foe. What, under the blessings of Providence, I conceive to be the true organization of victory and military combination to end this war, was declared in a few words by Gen. GRANT's message to Gen. BUCKNER—"*I propose to move immediately on your works.*"

Yours, truly, EDWIN M. STANTON.

☞St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue—Service on Saturday, Feb. 22, at 10 o'clock A. M. WASHINGTON's Farewell Address to be read and interpreted for deaf mutes.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

I beg leave to inform Grocers, Druggists, Apothecaries and private families that I am closing out my old stock of "SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS," bottled BRANDIES; MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES; JAMAICA and SANTA CRUZ ROM, SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKYS, at my old prices.

Persons who wish to supply themselves, had better make early application. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

Savannah may, or may not be taken, but the people are determined to see Commodore NUTT at Barnum's Museum, where he is surrounded continually by a crowd of delighted people.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN AT PORTLAND.

The Address in Reference to the Royal Speech.

Lord Palmerston Against Intervention.

The Plated Frigate Warrior a Failure.

THE FRENCH LOAN IN ENGLAND.

Who Commands the Mexican Expedition.

PORTLAND, Me., Thorsday, Feb. 20.

The steamship *Bohemian*, Capt. BURGESS, from Liverpool on the 6th, *via* Londonderry on the 7th inst., arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this morning.

The dates per the *Bohemian* are one day later than those already to hand.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th inst.

Both Houses of the British Parliament had voted an address to the Queen, in response to her speech. The vote was unanimous.

The Opposition approved of the course of the Government in the *Trent* affair.

Lord DERBY thought that the Federal Government had assented with a very bad grace to the demands of the British Government.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the distress in the manufacturing districts in England from the blockade of the Southern ports would not justify the interference of the Government, and that they would continue in their neutral course.

The Bank of France had reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

The product of the last cotton crop of India was pouring into Bombay.

The British iron-clad frigate *Warrior*, on her passage to Lisbon, labored badly. Her decks and cabins were flooded, and in nine cases out of ten she would not mind her helm.

The London *Times'* City Article says that the funds opened on the 6th inst. at a decline of more than one-eighth, but gained firmness toward the close.

It was not quite certain whether the advance to the French Government of from two to four million of pounds, and the shipments to the Continent, would not tell upon the Bank of England.

The Prince of Wales had embarked for Trieste.

The *Journal* of St. Petersburgh, Feb. 7, in an article on the Government Budget, shows that the state of Russian finances, compared with other countries may be considered favorable. It says that an increase of the ordinary income of the Government, without an increase of taxes, may soon be expected.

The *Moniteur*, of Feb. 7, says that Gen. PRIM will not take supreme command of the allied forces in Mexico, but that each General will preserve the integrity of his own command.

The Federal gunboat *Tuscarora* left Cowes about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst., and proceeded westward. The *Nashville* had forty hours start of her.

The engineer of the *Nashville* told the pilot who took her out, that it was agreed by all on board the *Nashville* that she should never be captured; that he had all the valves of the engine so arranged that she could be blown up in a moment; and that if the capture of the *Nashville* was ever heard of a violent explosion would accompany it.

Influential movements were on foot at Manchester for the removal of the duties levied under the new Indian Tariff on cotton goods and yarns imported into India.

These duties were also regarded as disastrous to the cotton manufactures of Lancashire.

Advices from Cochin China say that Bien-hoa, after an energetic resistance, sought capitulation. It was proposed to march on to the capital, as the taking of that place would pacify the country.

A single Ministry for the two Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia has been formed, under the Presidency of Monsieur BARBO CATARDJI.

Private telegrams from China quote Tea at Foo-Chow at 3 to 4 taels higher. Silks were also higher. Holders of manufactured goods held them at firm prices.

Ning-Po was in possession of the rebels.

Advices from Manilla say that all the tobacco there is to be sent to Spain.

Exchange at Hong Kong was at 4s. 7d., and at Shanghai at 6s. 2¾d.

Commercial by the Bohemian.

[By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Broker's Circular reports: The sales of the week foot up 28,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators, and 5,500 to exporters. The market is dull with a partial decline of 8d. The sales to-day, (Friday) reach 5,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters. The market closing quiet and unchanged, at the following quotations: Orleans, fair, 14¼d.; Orleans middling, 12⅞d.; Mobile fair, 13¾d.; Mobile middling, 12¾d.; Uplands fair, 13¼d.; Uplands middling, 12⅝d. The total stock in port is 550,000 bales, including 205,000 American.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is generally quiet and steady, except for corn, which has a downward tendency.

LONDON, Friday.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market has a downward tendency.

Consols closed at 92¾@92¾ for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £324,000.

American Securities are quiet and steady.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana.—P. J. Armour, Wm. Hull, Hy. de Garmendia, V. C. Carbone, A. D. McCarty, Manuel H. Mora, Ant. Reynes, C. W. Farrington, W. J. Coombs, J. Whitehead, Mme. Berjah, Mr. Thayer, W. H. Sprague, Robert McCartee, John Stevens, Jr., N. L. Archer, Alfred Lajoncbire, Carlos M. Courat, Geo. K. Thorndike, J. M. de Carvalho, Miss Mary O. A. Tyler, C. H. Hawes and lady, Miss A. Sayle, O. de la Grange, A. Titton, Mrs. Bacot, servant and 2 children, Mrs. S. Phinney, J. Van Praag, lady, child and servant, J. Schuller, C. B. Eaton, Manuel Bolanos, Daniel V. Arguimbau, S. Mott, J. W. Stone, Pedro Sanchez, H. A. Allen, P. Cadero, J. O. West and lady, H. Talcott, L. D. Roberts, P. Williamson and lady, Mrs. Geo. Williams and child, Mrs. C. Basden, Henry Richmond, David Cray, F. J. Ferrera, 3 Ferreras.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Havana—Bernard Galtoe, Mrs. Sidney Ashby and servant, Anson Taylor, L. Hollenbeck, Thos. P. Duffy, Daniel O'Brien, E. Fisher, Willet Robbins, James Molina, Mr. Fischel, Capt. James Ross, G. Kuhr, Thos. Leahy, David Watson, Frederick Ottendorf, Thos. T. Taylor, Adolphus Hallgarten, A. W. Eckell, Nicholas Glennon, Thomas Brooks, H. C. Underwood, P. E. Carrie.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 46 | Sun sets.... 5 42 | Moon rises.. 12 58
Sandy Hook. 1 07 | Gov. Island. 1 56 | Hell Gate.... 3 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Conch, Havana Feb. 15, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken. Feb. 9, on the outward passage, Jno. R. Keenan, coal passer, died, and was buried at sea.

Steamship Bahiana, (Br.,) Grindle, Liverpool Jan. 20, and Queenstown Feb. 2, with mdse. to Napier, Welsford & Rankin.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to master.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse to E. Bynner.

Ship Gen. Newell, (of Kennebunk,) Havre Jan. 1, in ballast to W. H. Riversmith. Has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage.

Ship Southerner, (of Freeport, Me.,) Soal, Genoa 56 ds., in ballast to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Asia, (Br., of Arbroath,) Tough, Amoy Oct. 30, passed Anjier Nov. 23, with teas, &c., to Olyphant, Sons & Co.

Bark Iddo, Kimball, (of Rockland,) Ulmer, Limerick Jan. 20. In ballast to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig E. P. Swett, (of Bath,) Dunham, Matanzas Jan. 18, via the Delaware Breakwater Feb. 18, with sugar to master. Put into the Delaware Jan. 31, with loss of sails.

Brig Balclutha, (Br., of Greenock,) Clark, Bahia 59 ds., with sugar to R. Dinwiddie.

Bark Evelyn, (of Stockton, Me.,) Patterson, Matanzas Feb. 2, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Ponce, P. R., Feb. 3, with sugar to Daniel Trowbridge.

Schr. G. R. C., (Br., of Cornwallis,) Hammond, Jacmel 18 ds., with logwood and coffee to Knnhardt & Co. Had heavy weather on the coast. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Schr. T. Raymond, May, Nuevitas 19 ds., with sugar to Thos. Owen & Son.

Schr. C. H. Cook, (of Provincetown,) Sparks, Jacmel 4th inst., with coffee and logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

SAILED—Steamship Columbia, for Havana.

WIND—Sunset, N. W

Below.

Ship R. Robinson, Long, from Flushing Jan. 18
Ship Columbia, Bryant, Liverpool Jan. 18.
Also, one ship, unknown.

Spoken, &c.

Ann Pottock—schr., hence for Guadaloupe, Feb. 11, lat. 25 50, lon. 81 50.

Bird of the Wave—brig, from Boston for Port-au-Prince, Feb. 8, off Cape Nicola Mole.

Foster—brig, from Boston for Gonaives, Feb. 8, off Cape Nicola Mole.

Joe. Holmes—ship, from Boston for Melbourne, 20 ds. out, Jan. 28, lat. 25 18, lon. 46.

Foreign Ports.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 26—In port, and disengaged: Barks Malina, from Machias; Widdow, do.; Vigo, New-York; Archer, Portland; La Plata, Craig; Our Union, Glasgow; Brothers, do.; M. L. Potter, Cardiff; schrs. Smithsonian, New-York; Arostook, Bangor.

[PER BOHEMIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Golden Eagle and Lucie, at Havre; Sweden, at Dublin; Florist, at Westport, leaky.

MISCELLAN

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI---NO. 3251. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SIEGE OF FORT DONELSON.

Full Details from Our Special Correspondents.

INVESTMENT OF THE POSITION.

THE ATTACK BY THE GUNBOATS.

Desperate Attempts of the Rebels to Raise the Siege.

Irresistible Bravery of the National Forces.

THE SURRENDER.

Large Number of Field Batteries Captured

The Confederate Soldiers Attempt to Shoot Floyd.

Partial List of the Killed and Wounded.

THE REGIMENTS TAKEN PRISONERS.

IN CAMP NEAR FORT DONELSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1862.

It was determined by Gen. GRANT to make the attack upon Fort Donelson from two directions—by land from the direction of Fort Henry, and by water up the Cumberland, assisted by an edequate column of troops on the banks, Tuesday night, the Fifty-seventh Illinois, Col. BALDWIN, arrived at Fort Henry, on the steamer *Minnehaha*.

Gen. GRANT directed Col. BALDWIN to return immediately down the river, stop all transports with troops, proceed down the Tennessee and up the Cumberland, keeping in the rear of gunboats, which would be found ready to start at Paducah on his arrival. The order also added that he should reach the vicinity of Fort Donelson Wednesday afternoon, disembark his troops, and be ready, in conjunction with the column from Fort Henry and the gunboats, to make an attack upon Fort Donelson Thursday morning. The plan seemed easy of accomplishment, so far as keeping "on time" is concerned, but in this respect quite a failure ensued.

Cooks were immediately set at work to provide the three days' rations ordered, and this took until midnight to accomplish. The *Minnehaha* then started out and reached Paducah about daylight, stopping and turning back on the way some eight or ten transports, loaded with troops.

Upon reaching Paducah we found that only a portion of the gunboat fleet had arrived, and this necessitated another delay. Toward night, however, the straggglers came slowly creeping up the river, and soon after the whole fleet started, and by 10 o'clock we had reached Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland River. The scene here was magnificent beyond description—the night was as warm as an evening in August in our more northern latitudes, a full moon looked down from an unclouded sky, and glanced off from bayonets, plumes and sword-hilts without number. At intervals long jets of fleecy smoke burst out along the perapets of the two forts on the height overlooking the town, and the boom of the welcome went reverberating over the hills, till from the long distances in Kentucky, it came back like a whisper. In turn the bands on the boats charmed the ear with most eloquent music, which, added to the effect of scores of gaily dressed ladies promenading the upper decks, gave the scene more the character of some vast drawing-room gathering—so much like was it, that no one would have been surprised had the whole crowd suddenly resolved into eddies of whirling waltzes or the swift changeful currents of quadrille or gallopade.

It was midnight before the fleet again got under way, and from that time our progress against the rapid sweep of the Cumberland was of the slowest possible description. On the morning of Thursday, by about 9 o'clock we made Eddyville—a small town on the east bank of the river, and distant only about forty-five miles from Smithland. If one may judge from the demonstrations of those who stood on the shore watching our passage, a more loyal town than Eddyville exists no where beneath the sun. The women waved handkerchiefs of all colors, or in lieu of that an apron or bonnet; the men swung their hats and vociferated alternately "Hurrah for the Union!" and "Hurrah for LINCOLN!" until hoarse beyond utterance; even the dogs of Eddyville were loyal, and barked and wagged their tails in patriotic joy at the National inundation. There was only one case, however, that bore the marks of sincerity. An old man whose head was white as a snow-drift, stood on the shore leaning heavily on his cane and watching with seeming apathy the passage of the boats, whose full appearance his faded eyes probably failed to catch. Just as the *Minnehaha* passed opposite him the magnificent band of the Fifty-seventh struck up "Yankee Doodle." Its strains seemed to awaken stirring memories in the old man's mind—off went his hat, and with a vim that sent his hair flying around his head like a snow-bank lifted by the wind, he gave three hearty cheers for the Union—the Union in which himself, his children and his grandchildren had been born, reared and protected.

Eddyville is a nice little town, and probably is quite as good as that ancient scriptural city which numbered at least one righteous man among its inhabitants. It is probably some time since the high bluffs which environ it have had their echoes busy translating the patriotic airs of "Hail Columbia," "Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle," and much good, I hope, may the exercise do those for whose benefit it was intended.

It was close upon midnight when the fleet reached the point below the Fort, where the disembarking was to take place; and then a savage wind was driving hail, sleet and snow directly in our teeth, as the work of landing the troops was commenced. A more disagreeable job never was undertaken and finished; however, by daylight the troops were all ashore, and the storm had cleared off, leaving the ground frozen hard and covered to the depth of an inch with snow.

The column which thus reached here, by way of the Cumberland, numbered not far from 10,000 men, who were conveyed in fourteen transport steamers; the column which came from Fort Henry, across the country, under Gen. GRANT in person, was composed, in round numbers, of 20,000 men, and included infantry, some fifteen or seventeen batteries of artillery, and from twelve to fifteen hundred horsemen. Before proceeding further in the history of affairs, I will write of the movements of this force.

The land forces left Fort Henry at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. The route lay along the Dover road, and as there had been no rain for the last few days, and the weather was mild and cheerful, the progress was comparatively rapid. In some four hours after starting the head of the column had entered the ravines to the rear, and taken up a position within about two miles of Fort Donelson. This position was not taken till after frequent and short delays, the surroundings were carefully examined, and their entire freedom from masked batteries and other favorite secession man-trups fully ascertained.

The rest of the day was spent in bringing the remaining part of the forces into position, which was done by extending both up and down a line parallel with the river, and then bending in the extreme right and left, thus inclosing the fort in a semicircular line and completely surrounding it. This was not done without much trouble. The enemy's pickets and sharpshooters seemed endless in number, and had to be driven from every ravine and hill-top, at an expense of much blood-letting. No very serious damage resulted, however, to our forces, and by night they had driven the rebels completely within the line of their fortifications, and had sharpened their appetites for a more serious brush on the day following.

Thursday morning dawned beautifully, and seemed to smile upon the efforts of the National troops. The men cheerfully accepted the omen, and determined to make the most of the weather and their rifles during the day—a determination which was fully carried out ere night, and which gave many a poor fellow a leaden passport for ferriage over the Dark River.

Among the operations projected was one to force a reconnoissance close up to the fort, and thus early settle the character of the neighboring ground with a view to the more important operations of the future. The ground around the fort is a rolling upland, covered with heavy timber and dense undergrowth, and broken for miles around into ravines, bordered by precipitous bluffs, whose sides, steep and rocky, almost forbid the passage of even a goat. The fort itself is situated upon a high bluff, which slants with an easy descent to a point at the water's edge on the north, and is probably not less than one hundred feet above the level of the water. To the rear the bluff has been to some extent leveled for the distance of a mile. On this artificial table land stands the fort, whose lines of fortifications and rifle pits cover the entire leveled space. Bordering this fortified portion is a ravine of no great depth, across which, and forming its outer boundary, is a timbered ridge, or rather a series of ridges, for it is divided at intervals by ravines which flow in all directions like streams emptying into a river.

Moving toward this ridge about 10 A. M. Thursday, was a body of National troops, composed in all of about five regiments of infantry and some three or four batteries of artillery. The National troops were met, at a distance of a thousand yards or so, by a heavy force of the enemy, and a sharp engagement ensued, which, however, was confined mainly to artillery practice and "bushwhacking" on both sides. The enemy gradually gave ground, and in an hour had taken refuge within their works, and our troops were in possession of the series of hills which lies adjacent to the ravine next to the outer line of fortifications. The distance from these ridges to the nearest defences of the rebels was not more than three hundred yards, and being covered with timber, while they are slightly higher than the works, they afforded a capital position for our sharpshooters, of which they were not slow to avail themselves.

Among the rest who disposed themselves along these ridges were BIRGE's celebrated regiment of riflemen, and from that time forward, a secession head above the parapet, for ever so brief a period, was sure to go down with a hole bored through it about the size of one that might be made with a three-quarter auger. This regiment did most effectual service. Each member is dressed in gray, with a gray felt cap, whose top is rigged "fore-and-aft" with squirrel tails dyed black. Their weapon is a heavy rifle, carrying conical ball, with an effective range of about 1,000 yards. On this occasion, as indeed upon every other since, they fought pretty much in the places and after the manner that happened best to suit individual fancies. Lying flat behind a stump, one would watch with finger on trigger for rebel game with all the excitement of a hunter waylaying deer at a "salt-lick." Woe to rebel capot that was lifted ever so quickly above the parapet for a glance at Yankee operations fifty eyes instantly sighted it, and fifty fingers drew trigger on it, and thereafter it was seen no more. Writhing over on his back, the sharpshooter would reload and then twist back in all the operation, not exposing so much as the tip of his elbow to the enemy.

About 11 o'clock three regiments—the Fourth Illinois on the left, the Forty-ninth on the right, and the Eighteenth in the centre—under command of Col. MORRISON, started on double-quick down the declivity with a view of storming the outer breastwork. As they reached the bottom of the bluff Col. MORRISON received a ball in his hip, and fell from his horse. Seeing their leader fall, and nobody appearing to take his place, the regiments wavered, and finally fell back, gaining the top of the hill in good order, but with considerable loss.

Again in the course of the day the Twenty-fifth Indiana make a break for a breastwork in front of them, but were met by a force of the enemy triple their own, and were, after fighting desperately for nearly an hour, forced to retire.

These were the main efforts of the land forces during the day, aside from the bushwhacking—this was kept up as long as the light would permit a man to sight a barrel. Once during the night the enemy sallied out in force, and made a determined attempt to capture TAYLOR's Chicago Battery, but were driven back with a heavy loss of their only recompense. The whole day was of the busiest and most exciting description. There was not a single instant from 10 o'clock until night that the woods were not filled with the sharp crack of small arms, the heavy roar of artillery, and the swift, whistling rush of the rebel grape-shot as it scoured incessantly through the timber—a perfect tempest of iron hail.

Our total loss through the day was believed at the time to reach about 30 killed and 170 wounded. This large number of casualties resulted, to a great extent, from the imprudence of the men themselves. They were so anxious to fight that they hesitated at no exposure to obtain a shot at the enemy. A large number of the wounds were caused by falling limbs, which were wrenched off by the fiery showers of grape sent from the rebel batteries.

During the time that the land forces were engaged, the iron-clad gunboat *Carondelet*, went up and singly engaged the rebel batteries. She fired 102 shots, and received no great damage in all the tremendous fire to which she was exposed, save in the case of a single shot. This, a monster mass of iron, weighing at least 128 pounds, entered one of her forward ports and wounding eight men in its passage, dashed with terrific force against the breastwork of coal-bags in front of the boilers, and there was stopped. Soon after this she retired from the unequal contest, having covered herself with glory for having so long singly withstood the enormous force of the rebel's entire water batteries.

Thus ended the operations of Thursday. The results, although accompanied by a comparatively heavy loss on our side, were in the main satisfactory. The courage and eagerness of our troops were tested, the range and bearing of the enemy's guns obtained, and a thorough examination made of all the grounds adjacent to the fort.

Friday, the work of disembarking the troops and stores brought by the transports was commenced. By noon the forces had all landed, and were on their way to join the main body.

The only event of importance that occurred during the day was a heavy engagement between the gunboats and the fort. About 2 P. M. the fort threw a few shells at the transports, but, however, failed in reaching them by about half a mile. Soon after the whole fleet of seven gunboats moved up—the four iron boats in advance and ahead, the three wooden boats at a discreet distance in the rear. At about a mile the iron boats opened from their bow guns, and were replied to promptly by the fort.

I secured a position about half-way between the boats and fort, a little out of the line of fire, and there for two hours had the pleasure of listening to a concert of the most gigantic order. At first the roar from fort and boats was unbroken for a single instant, so rapid was the firing, while the air high overhead seemed filled with a million of hissings, as the heavy storm of shells tore furiously ahead on their mission of destruction. In about half an hour, the fire from the fort began to slacken, and shortly after was continued from only three guns—the rest apparently having been silenced by our fire. At this time the boats were within some four hundred yards, and were on the point of using grape-shot, when a shot disabled the steering apparatus of the *Louisville*, by carrying off the top of the wheelhouse, and knocking the wheel itself into fragments. There was a tiller aft, and this was instantly taken possession of by the pilot—but he had scarcely reached it, ere the rudder was carried away by a shot from the *Taylor*. Of course the boat became instantly unmanageable, and swung around, receiving a shot in the wood-work towards the stern, which, I believe, wounded several seamen. Under these circumstances, it was thought best to retire, and accordingly the whole fleet fell back to the position it had occupied in the morning. The most serious damage sustained during the action was from one of those monster 128 pound shots, which passed through a bow-port of the *Louisville* and dismounted the second gun on the starboard quarter, killing three men and wounding six others. A captain of one of the guns was cut completely in two, and spattered his brains over Capt. DOUD, who stood by him, and otherwise so mangled him that scarcely a resemblance to humanity remained. The same boat also received a shot near the water-line, which, while it did not penetrate the hull, started the timbers so as to set her leaking badly. During the night, however, all damage was repaired, and this morning she is as ready for active service as ever. The total loss on the *Louisville* was six killed and eight or ten wounded. One of the other gunboats had some of her woodwork shot away, but was not materially damaged.

The iron boats in action were:

Louisville, Capt. B. M. DOVE.

St. Louis, Lieut.-Com. PAULDING.

Carondelet, Lieut.-Com. WALKE.

Mound City, Lieut.-Com. ——.

The other three boats were the wooden ones—*Taylor*, *Lexington* and *Conestoga*.

There is a boat about to leave for Cairo, and I have concluded to mail this without awaiting the result of the final assault. Affairs look encouraging—the fort is completely invested, and will probably be stormed either this afternoon or to-morrow morning.

The rebels have a flag flying from the fort which is thought to be a black one.

FORT DONALSON, Tenn., Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

My last letter closed with the doings of our troops up to Friday night, and at that point in the progress of the siege I will resume the history of events.

Friday night was one of the severest description. The men being without tents, and in many cases without fire, suffered intensely. Hundreds were frost-bitten, and from facts related to me since the surrender by some of the rebels, I have no doubt but that many of our wounded men, who felt in the fight on Friday, and were unable to walk in, were actually frozen to death. This circumstance is a terrible one, and inexpressibly shocking, but there was no help for it. During the various conflicts of Friday, the scene was constantly changed from point to point, and were not again visited by our troops. Many, who would fall at those places, and being unable to get away, were obliged to stay where they fell. In some cases, a few of our wounded were cared for by the rebels, although they were without fire, and could give them but little valuable assistance.

Saturday morning opened cold and lowering, as in sympathy with the bloody drama which its pale grey beams inaugurated. All the day the line of battle raged along the ground which had hitherto divided the hostile forces, and swallowed in its bloody depths more brave lives than were lost in all the days before.

On the extreme right of the National line was Gen. McCLELLAND's Division, composed of three Brigades as follows:

FIRST BRIGADE—COL. GILLSEY COMMANDING.
Eighth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Ringates.
Eighteenth Illinois, Col. Lawler.
Twenty-ninth Illinois, Col. Reardon.
Thirtieth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Dennis.
Thirty-first Illinois, Col. John A. Logan.
Swartz and Bresee's Batteries.
Stewart's, Dollins's, O'Harnett's and Carmichael's Cavalry.

SECOND BRIGADE—COL. W. H. L. WALLACE.
Eleventh Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Hart.
Twentieth Illinois, Col. Marsh.
Forty-fifth Illinois, Col. Smith.
Forty-eighth Illinois, Col. Harney.
Twenty-fifth Kentucky, Col. SHACKLEFORD.
Taylor's and McAllister's Batteries.
Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Capt. Kellog.
Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Col. Dickey.

THE THIRD BRIGADE,
as made up, is commanded by Gen. PAYNE, who, however, was not present. It has only two regiments:
Eighth Wisconsin, Col. McKean.
Forty-ninth Illinois, Col. W. R. MORRISON.

These three Brigades occupied the entire ground from the centre of the National line to its extreme right. The balance of the line from the centre to the extreme left, was held by the Second Division under Gen. C. F. SMITH.

Early on the morning of Friday—a most historic day it was fated to be—the enemy poured forth in a mass of not less than 3,000 men, and hurled themselves with tremendous force against the Forty-fifth and Twelfth Illinois Regiments, that were nearly on the extreme right. Accompanying them were twelve batteries of Artillery. The Forty-fifth and Twelfth sustained the shock manfully for a short time, and then withdrew. The Eighteenth and Ninth Illinois soon after came to their support, and for a short time held the enemy in check. Soon after, the Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Eleventh Illinois Regiments, the Eighth Missouri, Fifty-eighth Ohio, and Twenty-fifth Kentucky, and WILLARD's Battery were added to the National force, and the fight became of terrific proportions. McALLISTER's Battery took position on an eminence, and for four hours their heavy twenty-four-pounders were not silent for a single instant. During all this time they were exposed to a heavy fire from the Rebels, who had erected batteries so as to command McALLISTER's position from three points—two directly in front, and one on his right. TAYLOR's Battery stood a little to the rear of the other, and somewhat to the left—the other National batteries were distributed at various points along the line, as the nature of the ground would permit—all kept the air incessantly filled with their music, and with showers of grape and shell.

This is but an outline of the position of the National forces, for there can be strictly no correct sketch given, as at no time during the fight were the regiments stationary. Now they pushed forward again fell back, withdrew, and were replaced by others. The fight itself was prolonged and desperate. Now it rolled over a hill, anon poured along a ravine, always in the woods, and always marking its track in characters of blood. The conflict was not conducted according to any pertienlar military plan—men stationed themselves behind trees, logs, rocks, anything that would afford shelter, and blazed away whenever a hostile head appeared.

The Twenty-fifth Kentucky Regiment was on the extreme right, and was attacked by a swarm of the enemy with such vigor that they broke and fled in disorder. At another part of the National line the attack was conducted by such overwhelming numbers that the line was broken through, and the battle seemed well-nigh likely to become a total rout on the part of the National forces. It was at this last gap broken through the National line that McALLISTER's Battery was stationed, and where for a time it fell in the hands of the rebels. The battery had only 150 rounds of ammunition, and at about 10 o'clock these were all fired away—not a single shot was left. Capt. McALLISTER in vain endeavored to obtain a supply from the rear: a shot from the enemy passed through three of his horses; another tore off the trail from one of the guns; a third smashed the wheel of a second gun. Just at this time, a heavy force of the enemy obtained a cover near him, and opened fire at about two hundred yards with musketry. Hitching six horses to the only undamaged gun, he endeavored to haul it off, but the weight was so great, and the road in such a muddy condition, that it was found impossible to get along with it, and after dragging it a half mile, it became mired, and he was reluctantly obliged to leave it. The horses were driven off, dragging the limbers and empty caissons, and the guns were left to their fate. In the course of the day a tremendous charge on the part of our troops reoccupied the lost ground, closed up the gap and recovered the pieces. They were found where they were left, their great weight—being 24-pound siege guns—probably preventing the enemy from taking them away.

The fight raged from daylight until nearly noon without a moment's cessation, and resulted in the enemy's being driven back to his intrenchments. The battle-ground extended over a space some two miles in length, every inch of which was the witness of a savage conflict. *The rebels fought with the most determined bravery*, and seemed bent upon breaking through the right wing at any cost. They poured against our lines a perfect flood, and it was only by a bravery that equaled their own, and a resolute determination to conquer that outlasted their efforts, that our gallant soldiers were at length enabled to stay the fierce tide, and finally to hurl it back to its former boundaries. Our men determined that they would win, and win they did, with a gallantry that entitles every man to the name of hero.

The whole of the fight was of the most terrific character. Without a single moment's cessation the rebels poured into our forces perfect torrents of canister, shell and round shot, while their thousands of riflemen hurled in a destructive fire from every bush, tree, log or obstruction of any kind that afforded shelter. The roar of the battle was like that of a heavy tornado, as it sweeps through some forest on its mission of destruction. Small arms kept up an incessant cracking, mingling with which came up occasionally the roar of company or division firing, while over all came every moment or two the resonant thunders of the batteries.

Never fought men better than did ours on this bloody day. They clung to a position till driven from it by the direst necessity, and in many individual cases, once retired to retreat, but stuck to their tree or bush till the enemy's force rolled about them, and swallowed them up. Many in this way were taken prisoners, while others found a speedier, bloodier end to their daring. The victory was a costly one. Some of the regiments were cut completely to pieces, others were reduced to a size that scarcely left them a respectable company, while all suffered more or less severely. Lieut.-Col. QUINN, of the Twentieth Illinois, while gallantly urging on his men in the hottest of the fight, was struck by a grapeshot that cut the heart completely out. *The mortality among officers was terrible.* Major POST, of the Eighth Illinois, Capt. BIGBY, Acting Major of the Thirty-first Illinois, Lieut.-Col. WHITE, of the same regiment, Lieut.-Col. SMITH, of the Forty-eighth; Capt. CRAIG, Company A, and Lieut. SKRATS, Company F, all of the Eighteenth; Capt. WILSON, Company F, Eighth, Capt. SWARTZ, Company H, Eighth Missouri; Capt. SHAW, Company B, Lieut. VOSE, Company E, and Lieut. BOYCE, all of the Eleventh Illinois; Adjutant KIRKPATRICK, of the Thirtieth, Capt. MENDEL, of the Seventh, Capt. BROOKS, of the Forty-ninth Illinois; Lieut. MAUSKER, of the Eighteenth Illinois; Adjutant CHIPMAN and Capt. STAYMAKER, of the Second Iowa, were among those who met their death on this bloody battle-field.

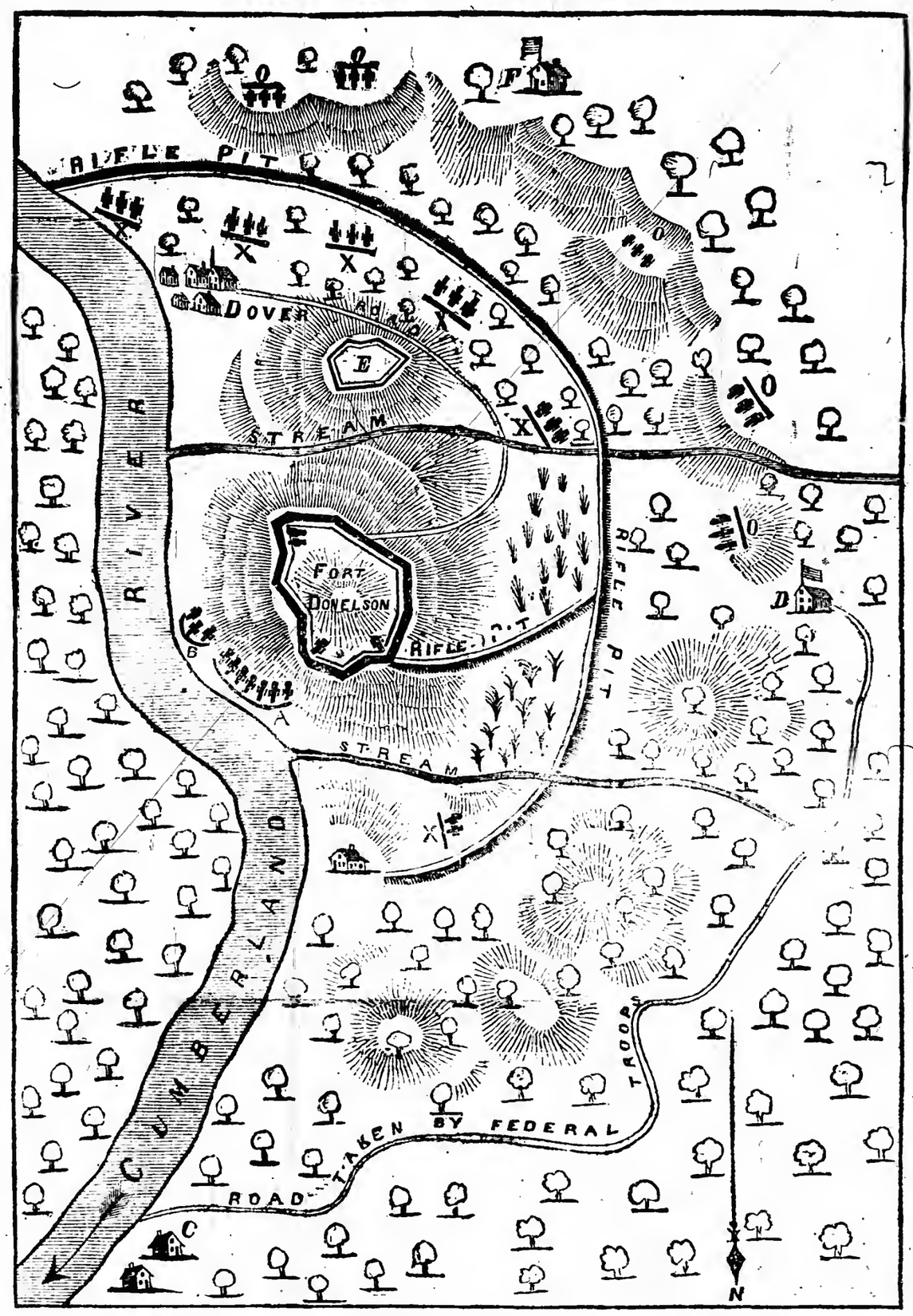
Our entire loss is not yet known, but will reach a figure not much short of six hundred, killed and wounded. The number of men wounded is beyond all precedent, but in an unusually large number of cases, they are not of a serious nature. The enemy used, generally, the "buck and ball" cartridge; that is, a cartridge with one ball and three buckshot. Almost everybody got a scratch from one of the latter; one could scarcely go anywhere where the air was not filled with them.

Affairs had scarcely quieted down, on the right wing, ere the ball was opened in Gen. SMITH's Division, on the left. The Second, Seventh and Fourteenth

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE FORT DONELSON FORTIFICATIONS.

Diagram Showing the Main and Upper Fort, the Rifle Pits, and the Water and Field Batteries; and the Manner in which the Position was Invested by the National Forces.



A—Water Battery, 9 guns.
B—Water Battery, 3 guns.
C—Landing National troops.
D—Gen. GRANT's Headquarters.
E—Breastwork.
F—Gen. McCLERNAND.
O—National Batteries.
X—Confederate Batteries.
To the right of the Fort are Abattis.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE BOHEMIAN.

The Debate in Parliament Upon the Queen's Speech.

THE NEUTRALITY OF ENGLAND ASSURED.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on American Matters.

The German Press on the Trent Settlement.

The French Government Borrowing Money in London.

The European mails by the *Bohemian*, at Portland, from Liverpool on the 6th February, calling at Londonderry on the 7th, reached this City early yesterday morning.

We are thus placed in possession of foreign files a day later than those by the previous arrivals.

A Madrid letter of the 31st says: "The privateer *Sumter* has gone to Gibraltar, where she expects to remain as long as she thinks proper, and to revictual with everything not absolutely contraband of war. Letters received this week from Cadiz, state that a large three-master, from New-York, had been stopped near Trafalgar, and only released upon the captain signing an order, payable in London, upon the owners of the cargo, for $20,000. Two American war ships are expected to arrive at Gibraltar daily, and it seems tolerably certain that if she should not be speedily sold, her adventurous career will come to a close."

The ships which sailed from Cherbourg with troops for Mexico, experienced as bad weather as those which sailed from Toulon. So violent a storm prevailed in the Channel on the night of the 30th ult., that it was feared at Cherbourg the steam-cutter *Forfait*, which sailed from that port with Gen. LAURENCEZ and his Staff on board, had been forced to seek shelter in an English port. On the other hand, a letter from Toulon of the 2d inst., says that the violent storm from the southwest which prevailed there for 24 hours previously, had impeded the progress of the two steam frigates laden with troops for Mexico. The screw ship of-the-line *Bretagne*, lying in the Roads of Toulon, and bearing the Admiral's flag, had dragged her anchors and suffered some injury.

A Turin correspondent of the Paris *Presse*, writing on the 1st inst., says:

"I have seen a letter from Rome of the 28th January, containing minute details respecting the health of the Pope. It states that Pius IX. has of late been subject to frequent attacks of fever caused by chronic indigestion. His physicians recommend exercise in the open air on foot, or at least in a carriage; unfortunately the Pope's legs are greatly swollen, and he cannot go abroad. He has to be rolled in a chair to pass from one room to another. It is not true that he has been bled, as reported; such a thing was never proposed. It has been remarked, not without uneasiness, that for several days he has been affected by a disposition to somnolency, and cannot by any means be diverted from yielding to it. This, I am told, is the most serious symptom of the Holy Father's malady."

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

THE DEBATE ON THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Approval of the Ministerial Policy by all Parties—Neutrality Propounded by Lord Palmerston—Advocated Alike by Whigs and Tories.

In the House of Lords on the 6th inst., after Her Majesty's speech had been read,

Lord DUFFERIN moved an address in answer. He alluded, in feeling terms, to the loss which the nation had sustained in the death of the Prince Consort. The noble Lord also referred to the death of Lord HARDINGE, whose abilities and character he warmly eulogized. *Adverting to America, he pointed out the ties of interest and porentage which bind us to the United States, and expressed his approval of the attitude the Government had assumed from the commencement of the civil war, which was running and desolating that country. He regarded the disputes which had arisen between the Northern and Southern States as the result of an incompatability of temper;* bot, at the same time, he believed that her Majesty's Government, in the wise precautions they had taken to preserve the commercial interests of the nation and to maintain unimpaired the prestige of our naval prowess, had received the full sympathies of every British subject. Amid loud cheers from all sides of the house, he adverted to the patriotism and spirit of determination which had been manifested by Canada in a moment when war with the United States appeared oven more than imminent. In conclusion, the noble Lord moved an address in answer to the royal speech, which, as usual, was a mere echo of the speech itself.

The Earl of Shelbourne, in seconding the address, observed that the life of the late Prince Consort showed the large share of utility a Prince could exercise in an empire like this, without, in the slightest degree, intrenching upon those prerogatives which Parliament and the people held so dear throughout the whole of the country. He did not believe there was a single individual who was disposed to deny the truth of the assertion made by Lord ABERDEEN, that Prince ALBERT had never given expression to a syllable which did not promote the honor, integrity and welfare of the country. With regard to America, the noble Earl expressed his regret at the ebullitions of feeling which had been manifested oo the other side of the Atlantic, with regard to the *Trent*, but warmly approved the moderation of the course taken by Her Majesty's Government, and the confidence that course had succeeded in establishing in the country generally.

The Earl of Derby concurred with the mover and seconder of the address in the tribute they had paid to the memory of Prince ALBERT, and said he felt that this was an occasion when no differences of opinion ought to be manifested. *With regard to the American difficulty, he was bound to admit the Government had no alternative in the course.* The moment they found that the act of Capt. WILKES was unsanctioned by international law, a grave, serious and imperative duty devolved upon them, from which they had not shrunk. However great might be the horrors of war, far greater must be ignominy of forfeiting the honor of the country. *He deeply regretted the course which the Federal Government had taken, because, although they had asserted by just demands of this country, they had done so with a very ill grace.* Though feeling that they were in the wrong, and had placed themselves, their Government and their people in a position of unreserved humiliation, they had yielded, not to their own sense of justice, but to a demand by force, because they knew that this country would be satisfied with no less. Yet, though he approved of the course the Government had taken in reference to the American difficulty, he thought they ought to be cautious. They entered upon negotiations which had for their object an alteration in the principles upon which international law was now regulated. They must not forget they had a deep and preponderating interest in maintaining the rights of belligerents, and sacrifice the legitimate rights which they now possessed in that respect. The other topics contained in the royal speech were of minor importance, but at the same time he hoped Her Majesty's Government would at an early day give some explanations of the convention which had been entered into with France and Spain with regard to the affairs of Mexico. The convention entered into with the Emperor of the French was of an unusual character, though, no doubt, it might be justified by the peculiar character of the case to which it applied. Upon other points he hoped there might be an explanation—namely, with regard to the minutes of the Committee of Council on Education. He was by no means disposed to blame indiscriminately the provisions of that measure, but, at the same time, he admitted that [illegible] a breach of faith, and were not adapted to effect the object they have in view, while others appeared to be fraught with injustice. He trusted that a legitimate opportunity would be afforded to their Lordships of discussing the question.

Earl GREY also expressed his satisfaction at the course which had been adopted by the noble Earl opposite. *During the whole of the difference with America Government had been actuated by only one feeling, to preserve the neutrality as far as the internal war was concerned, but not at the cost of dishonor to the British flag.* From the first announcement of the outrage on the *Trent* the Government felt it had but one duty to perform, which was to demand instant and satisfactory repsration, and they had found with gratification that their conduct was unanimously approved of by the country. Having alluded in feeling terms to the death of the Prince Consort, he stated that all the education minutes embodied the views of the Government. They felt that parliament ought to be consolted, and according to its opinion they were ready to modify the revised code.

Earl RUSSELL stated that all the papers which related to the American difficulty end to the affairs of Mexico should, at an early day, be laid before Parliament. He expressed his satisfactioo at the manner in which the efforts of the Government to maintain the honor of the British fleg had been supported by the country, and drew a contrast between the unanimity which prevailed on the present occasion with what had been the course adopted in former times, when whatever might he submitted by the Minister would be sure to meet with the dissent of the opposition. Adverting to the present position of American affairs, he stated that, *there could be no doubt, from the rapid successes which had attended the efforts of the Confederates to break the blockade, that it was of a most ineffectual character. At the some time, the Government had no desire to press hardly on the Northern States, but he hoped that they would be able themselves to settle their difficulties with the South.* Whether this struggle ended in the total disruption or in more friendly cementing the Union, ther Majesty's Government would feel that they done their duty to both sides by preserving a strict neutrality.

After a few remarks from the Earl of CARNARVON, the address was agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned at 8¼ P. M.

THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker having read the Queen's Speech from the Chair,

Mr. W. H. POSTMAN rose to move the address in reply, and in so doing paid a most eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Prince Consort, who had been suddenly cut off in the midst of his unceasing exertions to promote the physical comforts and moral and social avantages of all, and especially the poorer classes. Debarred from political life, his conduct in his public and domestic relations had greatly contributed to raise the throne to the high estimation in which it is now held. During the recess serious questions had arisen, especially with the Northern States of America, and he was sura the determination of the Government to maintain the honor and dignity of the country would meet with universal approbation, and more especially for the wise, prudent, and forbearing manner in which they acted in such delicate matters, notwithstanding the country had received most gratifying proofs of the affection of an important colony, and of the friendship of the Emperor of the French. At the same time he believed that, although an important branch of our manufactures was suffering very considerably, *he might congratulate the House upon the Government maintaining its present neutrality, which would ultimately prove the wisest policy, even for that interest.* In interfering in Mexico, the Government had no other object than to obtain redress for the injuries inflicted upon British subjects. In conclusion, he briefly reviewed the other topics in the Queen's speech, and expressed his confidence that the Government would administer the affairs of the country with the same prudence and with a judicious economy. [Cheers.] The honnrable member then read the address, which contained a strong expression of the condolence of the House on the death of the Prince Consort.

Mr. WESTERN WOOD, in a maiden speech, seconded the address, and highly eulogized the proceedings of Her Majesty's Government, which had established a firm hold upon the confidence of the country.

Mr. DISRAELI said the instruction in the royal speech with respect to our foreign relations must be satisfactory to all. The future, however, was still fraught with anxiety; but if wisdom prevailed in our councils, it might be regarded without apprehension. *He approved of the course of neutrality pursued by the Government, and although any Ministry must have acted in the same way, he cheerfully admitted that the Government had acted with vigor and prudence, while he must also say that, granting the reparation so properly demanded by the Government, the Government of the United States has acted quite as worthily.* With respect to the disturbances in the United States, it was not possible at present to decide upon our future course, and he hoped that Government would decline on taking no precipitate steps. As regards, also, the interference in another American State, he was not prepared at present to express an opinion, but he hoped that the same prudent policy would influence the Government. With respect, also, to the recognition of the Southern States and the blockade of their ports, Parliament could not pretend to declare an opinion on the merits of the case, and he hoped that the Government would at once lay before it the information which it must have received from its commanders and officials on the spot. He could not, however, help expressing his belief, that the Government had given virtual guarantee for the Moorish loan, and he awaited the explanation of Government, for the House would be slow to ratify it; and he, for his part, if the step, as it might be, was advisable, should have preferred a legal guarantee, under the sanction of Parliament. He believed that the country might be indirectly liable for any failure of the dividends of the Moorish loan. On that night he was not inclined to enter into any minute criticism of the other important points in the speech from the Throne, for they were now assembled under more especial circumstances than on former occasions. Whatever might be their party strife, they all looked with admiring gratitude to the Throne, whose wisdom and virtue softened the adversities of political life, and so majestically represented the national intelligence of an enlightened people. All this was past. He was gone who had been the chief support and comfort of the Throne. There was nothing that England admired more than a fulfillment of duty. The Prince was eminent for the fulfillment of his duty. Under the most difficult circumstances he elevated the throne by the dignity and purity of his domestic life. The father to the heir to the throne, although his position was ignored by the Constitution, he had formed a scheme for the education of the heir of England, which showed how truly he recognised the office of an English king. His position elevated him above political bias, but he brought to the councils of the Sovereign all the resources, the prudence, and the sagacity of experienced statesmen. At times he met with suspicion and prejudice, but he rose superior to them, and showed how eminently adapted he was to his position. In another respect the Prince Consort had noted the deficiency of the English people. He had devoted himself to raise its standard of taste in fine arts, and to adapt it more especially to the resources in our manufacturing and scientific ability. Although late in offering its condolence, Parliament would now worthily sanction the expression of the nation's mourning and the nation's grief. [Hear, hear.]

Lord Palmerston expressed his satisfaction that, under present circumstances, the address to her Majesty would be agreed to without the slightest opposition. He would, therefore, briefly advert to the topics which the right honorable gentleman opposite had touched upon. He was convinced that the House would ratify the conduct of the Government in the serious differences which had arisen with the Government and the Northern States of America, and it would agree with him that the communication of his noble friend was framed with the utmost courtesy and moderation, consistent with firmness, and that to it and the energy of the other departments of the Government the satisfactory termination of that difficulty was very materially to be ascribed. He maintained that the Government could not have acted otherwise, for they knew that angry passions were excited in America, which might overrule the desire of its Government to act justly and honorably. *The Government was well aware of the difficulties in which America was involved, and which incidentally pressed so severely upon important commercial and manufacturing interests; in this country, but they did not think that this was a sufficient reason why they should depart from that course which a sense of prudence and a sense of honor had imposed upon them.* The next point was that of Mexico. Government did not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of that country; their object was to obtain redress for the injuries inflicted upon British subjects, and they had made a convention with their allies not to attempt to impose upon the Mexican people a form of government to which they were averse. The only interest of England was that Mexico should have a government which treated foreignere with justice, and with which the relations of peace and commerce might be carried on. With respect to the Convention with Mexico, the Government had felt that they were obliged to enter into it to avoid a renewal of the war and the permanent occupation of Tetuan by Spain. In not moving an especial address to the Crown, the Government has followed the precedents, but it was impossible to exaggerate the loss which the Queen of this country had sustained in the death of the Prince Consort. It was no exaggeration to say that as far as the word perfection could be applied to human imperfection, the Prince deserved that description. He possessed extraordinery talents, and no man could approach him without feeling that he was conversing with a superior mind, and gaining new ideas and views. His position was one of great difficulty; it required great tact, but it was filled with universal admiration. His object was not to place himself prominently forward, but to contribute towards the improvement of this country in every branch of intelligence and industry. Everybody knew that he had achieved that object, whilst every one felt that the domestic life of the court had been one of the greatest value to the interests of the country, and in time of difficulty had united still more closely the links which bound the people to the throne. Such being the virtues of the Prince, they would imagine what Her Majesty would feel. It was the duty of the House to tender her their condolence for the loss which she had sustained, and they would feel, when they recollected the perfect confidence which existed between her and the Prince Consort, how irreparable the loss was.

Mr. HADFIELD expressed his satisfaction at the result of the difference with America.

Mr. MAGUIRE protested against Ireland being represented as enjoying a high degree of prosperity, and described its real position as very depressed and unsatisfactory.

Sir R. PEEL knew that the honorable gentleman had greatly exaggerated the case, and was amazed at his inaccuracies. He protested indignantly at the imaginary sufferings of Ireland being paraded before Europe as most distasteful to the feelings of the Irish people. They had difficulties to contend with, but the enterprise of the landlords and self-reliance of the people might be trusted to satisfactorily surmount them.

Mr. SCULLY said that the Chief Secretary would have held a different opinion if he had a more intimate acquaintance with Ireland. The crops had totally failed, and the greatest distress prevailed in many districts. He believed that the facilities for the transfer of land would be the greatest boon to Ireland, and he hoped that the Government would direct its attention to the improvement of the law in Ireland, which, in many respects, urgently required amendments.

The address was agreed to with the usual formalities, and the House adjourned at 7¾ P. M.

MR. BRIGHT'S SPEECH AT BIRMINGHAM.

From the London Times.

We cannot make out that Mr. BRIGHT, or the Chamber he addresses, is prepared to censure any part of the policy of the Government, or any advice given in these columns. The involvability of private property at sea is a subject on which it is natural to hope for much, and possible to do little or nothing. It is a question in that shadowy and embryo stage that no suggestion can be accepted as more than a pious wish, for it cannot be doubted that in the event of a war the Americans would capture or destroy every British merchant vessel that fell into their hands, and we should not be slow to retaliate. It is possible that, after some ages of controversy, and some very heroic forbearance on the part of a high-minded and self-possessed Power, the world may come to practice the sublime doctrine of chasing the enemy's watch-dog and leaving his sheep alone. When all nations agree in such a distinction, the Millennium of Peace will not be far distant, for war, in that case, will have lost much of its vulgar charm, and be an affair of hard blows. But Mr. BRIGHT only wishes that more had been done, and that more could now be done in this direction; *and he does not animadvert on the inconsistency of the Americans, who preached to the whole world a doctrine which, on the first occasion, they set at nought themselves in a squabble one with another.* As to the blockade, Mr. BRIGHT only insists on the fact that the blockade is effective, as is proved by the relative prices of cotton at New-Orleans and Liverpool. He thinks that we should not in any respect mend matters by breaking it, in which he is probably right. Government, at least, has been beforehand with him on this conclusion, and thus far there is no idea of sending a British fleet to liberate cotton and set our mills going. As to any other ground of quarrel with the Northern States, it cannot be objected that we have been seeking one, or that the late difference was one of our provoking. It certainly is very unmanly, as Mr. BRIGHT says, to attack a man with one arm in a sling, but if the man, smarting with pain and unable to punish his real adversary, breaks into a blind rage, and with his remaining arm assaults everybody that comes in his way, or carries off our property, we must stand on our defence against him as well as against anybody else, and recover our goods and chattels, even from a maimed and helpless cripple. The immense efforts made during the few weeks that we had a difficulty to settle with the Federal Government prove that we count the cost of war with that Power, and do not need to be reminded by Mr. BRIGHT of its population or its privateers. On these points Government is quite as alive as Mr. BRIGHT can be; and, perhaps, it even took a higher measure of the Federal power and enterprise when it sent 10,000 or 12,000 men, and an immense quantity of cannon, ammunition and stores to provide against the contingency of a Winter campaign in Canada.

It is satisfactory to hear from Lancashire that there is at present no such case of enormous distress as to justify the Government in breaking the American blockade, or even adopting the more peaceful and less costly resource of a State subsidy or loan. From a report of a deputation of the Manchester and Salford Provident Society to the Manchester Board of Guardians, it appears that the distress is certainly of a sort to excite much respectful sympathy, but one which admits of local alleviation. No mention is made of an absolutely destitute class.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The supply of cotton is of course a question of primary importance at the present moment, and we are glad to find it interesting the great metropolis of the iron trade. It hurries us necessarily into the midst of the American question, and we at once perceive how much Mr. BRIGHT is indebted to the rule prosciting politics. Except in one or two passing hints, we have none of that exaltation of democracy, to which a Rochdale audience was treated not long ago, and are presented instead with sentiments scarcely differing from those maintained in the Manchester Chamber. *Mr. Bright agrees with people in general in deprecating any forcible interference with the blockade of the Southern ports.* But when he says the blockade is really more effective than any that ever declared before over "so long a line of coast," we may observe that this line is, in fact, so long that no navy in the world could blockade it in the manner required by strict maritime law. We believe that if any Power chose to treat the existing blockade as ineffective, it would be perfectly within its right in doing so, and the Federal Government would be the real aggressor, were it to resent the proceeding. *But it by no means follows that any country is obliged to take this course, and England especially may well be wary of extending the article of the Treaty of Paris further than she means.* We need hardly say that this is not Mr. BRIGHT's argument. Probably he only excuses the practice of blockade at all, out of the favor in which he holds the Federal States. They may steal a horse, while others may not look over the hedge. But he has other reasons in which we have before had occasion to express our concurrence. It is clear that a rupture of the blockade would lead to war. All persons who argue that the Washington Government would submit are lending themselves to propagate a mischievous delusion. Now, *we feel that apart from all considerations of interest, war with the Federal States would be a great disaster at the present juncture.* But if we descend to interested motives, Mr. BRIGHT shows that even these would not be promoted by our embarking in the quarrel. If on the one hand the distress of the cotton manufacturing districts should be greatly aggravated, the member for Birmingham observes, that relief by a national subsidy would be far less costly than war. The member for Stirling, Mr. CAIRD, has suggested another consideration, to which his authority gives great weight, in a late speech to his constituents. He says, that looking to the stock of corn now in the country, and the supply required from the Northern States, we with the latter would raise the price of wheat to 20s. a quarter, within a month. Now, dear cotton is very bad; but dear corn would be infinitely worse. But we need not labor a point, upon which, it is now understood, Her Majesty's Ministers have quite made up their minds. Most sincerely do we wish the Americans themselves would recognize the fruitlessness of their present contention, and return to peace. But here Mr. BRIGHT again becomes the man of war he showed himself at Rochdale, and appears slightly to transcend the limits of the rule concerning politics. In his eyes the Federalists are engaged in a "patriotic enterprise," and, we suppose, deserve every encouragement to prosecute it to the last. The natural deduction would be that we should take their part, and assist them in subjugating the South. But Mr. BRIGHT is content to desire "a perfect and friendly neutrality," and though the last epithet seems to contradict the first, it expresses a sentiment which is probably not uncommon, and would be much less so than it is, if the people of the North would only show a corresponding disposition.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

At the inaugural banquet given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 4, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Carlisle, in replying to the toast of his health, was received with great applause. In the course of his speech he said:

"Casting our eyes round the wide horizon, we must all feel grateful and relieved that we can still, without any sacrifice of National honor, retain the invaluable blessings of peace. [Hear.] When it appeared for a moment that under the shelter of our honored flag the honored right of asylum might have been violated, I believe the country at large applauds the spirit, the promptitude and the efficiency with which preparations were made to exact due reparation. That object has been fully and happily achieved, and while *we thankfully feel that we are not ourselves called upon to draw the avenging sword, would that we could plant the olive of peace between the two contending hands, both springing from our own race.* But as I think we have justly determined to observe a strict neutrality, I feel it might be, perhaps, departing from a strict consistency with that course if I were to seek to pronounce any formal judgment between the combatants on both sides. *One thing I am anxious about,* that in the shifting and changing relations which must always exist upon such protracted struggles, we shall never suffer our National conscience to be tarnished by losing sight of those principles of right which are absolute and eternal. [Hear, hear.] *I may mention, by way of illustration, that I trust no conceivable circumstances could lead these free and imperial islands to recede one jot from their undying abhorrence of Slavery.* [Loud cheers.]

THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT ON THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ADVANCE.

New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

Well may the journalist exclaim, "We cannot indefinitely prolong the war; we shall, if continued long, sink under the exhaustion." And 7 per cent. on the loans too! Well, this is all very true; but move your armies you cannot. It is astonishing what apathy or self-conceit has prevailed among military men in Washington on this subject. They talked about famous Winter campaigns made by great Generals in Europe, as if they had either the armies or the experience or the country of which they spoke; or they referred to some paltry expeditions of a few hundred men on the frontiers! without artillery or cavalry, or such vast baggage and transport trains as would be required for the heavy corps that are to be set in motion; as proof that there would be no great difficulty in undertaking operations in the Winter. One General, for whom I have a high respect in every way, thought it would be easy to march to battle over corduroy roads to be laid down as the troops went along. As to the deployment of guns and horses in the deep snow, mud, or soft, pasty earth on either side of the road, it appeared to him to be an easy matter. But let Winter present such aspects all over the theatre of operations as it does here, and it is quite certain that the "grand combined movement of columns," on which the very soul of the North is now depending, must be a physical impossibility. A small corps of hardy troops could undertake enterprises in Winter which are not feasible for large bodies. Will it be resented as impertinence to point out such obvious considerations, or do Americans imagine they are exempt from the operations of the laws of nature?

AMERICAN TOPICS IN GERMANY.

RELEASE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

From the Vienna Press.

This news speaks for itself. It needs no commentary. The storm, which has shaken all Europe for one whole month, has passed. It required strong nerves and a firm confidence to remain during this long and anxious time, in spite of the war-cry of the London *Morning Post*, and *Times*, and the Parisian wind, which systematically kindled the war-fire, firm in the belief that the world would remain free from one of the most and, in its real motives, most ignoble wars it has ever seen. *The common sense of the transatlantic republicans has been victorious over the suggestions of the national pride, over the enticements of an unsound ambition.* President LINCOLN and his Cabinet were sure of the unanimous support of the American people, if they had chosen to take up the fight against England. It is true that the Americans, in the commencement of the war, would not have been a match for the British sea-colossus, but they could have inflicted an immense injury upon English commerce; of course, they would have had to fight with two enamies at the same time, but a youthful and energetic people of twenty millions would have brought also, for this gigantic work, the necessary power. It would have required only a revolutionary policy of the Washington Government, and the recognition of the Confederate States by England would have been more than counterbalanced by the declaration of the emancipation of the slaves. On the land, unapproachable by an English attack, it would have been possible for the Americans to double their army, amounting already now to one-half million of bayonets, and to dash over the South in a fury of desperation, to crush the Confederates in spite of their English alliance, as they doubtless will ha crushed in a short time. But the Washington Cabinet would have taken upon itself a fearful responsibility. It would have been compelled, in this emergency, to expose the cities on the coast and the coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to the destructive fire of the British ships of war; it would have had to took a financial catastrophe quietly in the face, and without hesitation, to have shed streams of blood, and to have precipitated the States for years to come into unspeakable misery and distress. It has been decided by these national men, governing in Washington, not to take such a responsibility upon themselves. A majority in Congress, willing to go to the extremest decisions, as well as the feeling of the masses, was unable to divert the Government from its straightforward course.

Democrats, in the real sense of the word, then first thought was that of their duty, and their first duty was to shield their own people as much as possible from an augmentation of a calamity which has already befallen the Union. They have done their duty, plain and honest, without losing much time and words. On Dec. 25, the English demand, the restoration of the *Trent* prisoners, was delivered to the Washington Cabinet, and after a lapse of forty-eight hours the answer was given. According to European notions, and the London *Morning Post* does not hesitate to express it at the present time, such a concession contains a humiliation. To hunt after a phantom of right, created by prejudice and tradition, to oppose every insinuation to desist from that which is usually called dignity, to impart honor to a thing which does not contain any, and to sacrifice to such a fictitious notion the existence of the States, the lives of hundreds of thousands and the happiness and property of millions is, of course, the method of European diplomacy. But the so much despised Americans, for not having an immense and well-drilled army and a thousand millions de couriog navy, do not deem it a dishonor, a humiliation, to comply with a demand of satisfaction when human humanity demands yielding, if prudence dictates it and justice does not command it. Of course, not one of the old or new monarchies of Europe would have had the courage, if a like demand could have been made upon one of them, to yield and to break with the enticements of that, which constitutes the conventional honor and dignity, of the States of this part of the world. *In this lies the excellence of the position of the transatlantic Republicans, that they are not bound by such conventional notions of honor, that they can acknowledge their wrong without humiliation, and that they dare subject themselves to that, which according to European views, constitutes a humiliation, without being humbled.*

From the New Frankfort Gazette, Jan. 12, 1862.

The Cabinet of St. James has accepted the satisfaction offered by the Government of the United States, and thus the *Trent* affair, which, during five weeks, had placed the commercial and financial world in the greatest excitement, has been adjusted in an amicable way. *Not only the proceedings of the President and those of Ministers, but also the keeping of the American people in general in this business, deserves the highest praise.* After so much had been fabled of mob-government and terrorism of the masses, not a single voice from out of the people has been raised against the satisfaction to be given to England, not a single organ has, by unfriendly opposition against the resolutions taken in the White House, prepared to the Government embarrassments which might have been raised at a cheap rate. Considering the unbridled freedom of speech and of the Press existing in that country, besides the excitement of the people caused by the rebellion of the South, the discipline shown by the North on this occasion is truly admirable. It proves to us that, in spite of numerous corruption and extravagance of the American spirit, wholesale and in general, that spirit is still a more excellent one, and that we ought not to despair respecting its future development. The *Trent* affair will thus not remain without a result, at least in one respect. It will, whilst the fight with the South will recommence with increased vehemence, preserve to the North the sympathies of Europe, and revive anew the hope for the eventual suppression of the revolution. This turn is, especially in a financial view, of great value. For the carrying on of the begun fight the United States will require more than the moral support of Europe. They will require our purse, and it cannot be denied that the confidence in American securities has considerably shrivelled up of late. It is true that the Minister of Finance, with the assistance of the banks, has succeeded in obtaining in the inland the pecuniary means required for carrying on the war. But we already perceive that the banks have overstrained their resources, and, according to the last accounts, will most likely be obliged to suspend for a time their cash payments. With the New-York banks, whose circulation of notes is small, and secured by the deposition of State bonds, the suspension of cash payments will not cause any injurious consequences. On the occasion of former suspensions the notes maintained themselves always at par; but with the other town and especially country banks, the effects of a stagnation might be felt more severely. If, however, the war with the South could be brought to a speedy conclusion, the finances of the Union will rapidly recover themselves.

The French Financial Arrangements in London.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Feb. 8.

An artificial operation in French finance on the London Money market, analogous, in some respects, to others that have taken place on former occasions, has been announced this afternoon. The French Government, it is stated, desire to borrow a sum—ranging, according to different reports, between £2,000,000 and £4,000,000, but believed to be the former—from London capitalists, on the security of French Rentes, for a period of three months, with an option to the lenders of an extension to six months. The rate of interest to be paid is 4 per cent., with a commission of a half per cent., which would together, on a three months' loan, be equivalent to the rate of 6 per cent., and it is to be stipulated that if the Bank of England *minimum* should in the interval be put up to 4 per cent., an additional 1 per cent. is to be paid from that date. The Rentes to cover the advance are to be hypothecated at the price of 60, and are to be held by Mr. BAINO, M. HOTTINGUER, and another banker, as trustees. Subscription lists were commenced to be formed this afternoon, and, looking at the present and prospective state of the discount market, there can be little doubt the whole amount will speedily be furnished. Concerning the wisdom of the measure, the estimate here will not be very favorable. The object, of course, is to sustain the Peris Bourse, so as to facilitate the proposed conversion of the Four-and-a-Half per Cents.; and some persons may be disposed to question whether it is quite fair or dignified to use extraneous means for such a purpose. Our own Government, however, in effecting similar reductions in former years, were not altogether scrupulous on that point, although their measures were never so singularly transparent or expensive. In any case the public will view the matter in a friendly light if it should promote the success of M. FOULD in his honest effort to restore the revenue and expenditure of France to a sound position, and as far as we are directly concerned, there is nothing but gain to ensue from it. Instead of finding difficulty in employing their balance of 2 per cent., as would certainly have been the case but for the sudden Paris demand, our capitalists will make 6 per cent., and we may at the same time be saved from the inflation that might have resulted during the period of three or six months to which money would thus have been a drug. When the date arrives for its repayment to us, the American war may perhaps be at an end, or commerce may have found such openings in other directions as to afford sufficient employment for our floating funds, at fair average rates. Meanwhile, it is not expected that the effect of the arrangement as regards the Bank of England terms of discount will be much more than to prevent the lately anticipated reduction, unless the total should prove to be £1,000,000, and be drawn away rapidly instead of gradually. At all events, the utmost change that can be thought likely is that an approximation may take place between the rate of the Bank of France, which is now 4½ per cent., and that of the Bank of England, which is 2½. In favor of our market, we have the announcement to-day, that the Federal Government of America have resolved to persist in their schema of flooding their country with paper, and that the Australian gold shipments to England during the month of December amounted to £700,000.

The Condition and the Debts of Mexico.

An extended and interesting article in the Paris *Presse* furnishes some valuable facts in relation to the liabilities of Mexico and her actual position in the presence of Allied Powers.

The article in question, after classing the Mexican *imbroglio* as the topic next in importance after the *Trent* affair, gives a detailed abstract of the contents of the documents relative to Mexico, just laid before the Legislative Assembly of France.

These documents consist of the correspondence between the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Envoy in Mexico; the Convention signed at London on the 31st of October last by the representatives of France, England and Spain, and the special instructions given to Admiral JUAIEN LA GRAVIERE in command of the French naval expedition.

The communications of the French Envoy, M. DE SALIONY, set forth the deplorable condition of Mexico, morally, financially and otherwise, resulting from causes that chiefly had their origin before President JUAREZ succeeded to power and the impossibility of remedying the evil while two rival authorities claimed the supreme power and one of them only was recognized by the world, the recognition of JUAREZ by the United States being rendered powerless by the civil discords of the American Union at home.

The final rupture of Messrs. WYKE and SALIONY, the English and French ministers, with the Mexican Government, took place on the 9th of November last. The breach with Spain had occurred somewhat earlier, upon the rebuff experienced by the Mexican agent LAFRAQUA, who had been sent to the Spanish Court to offer explanations.

Apart from the long catalogue of personal and private grievances filed by subjects of the three Powers now allied, the foreign debt of Mexico, which has raised such vehement reclamations, is as follows, viz:

The two loans contracted in London, in 1824 and 1825, represent, with the interest accruing	$62,264,232
The English Convention	5,000,000
The French Convention	150,000
The Spanish Convention	6,563,000
Interest on the latter	1,246,000
Total	$75,224,063

The domestic debt amounts to $21,725,572, making the whole public liability amount to nearly $97,000,000.

If to the exact sum of the above liabilities, we add $52,141,839 of the Peza and Jecker Bonds, issued by MIRAMON and ZULOAGA, we have a general total of $149,091,474.

The conditions of payment form the worst embarrassment connected with this heavy debt.

Now, if the mortgaging of the customs dues were terminated, the interest of this at three or four per cent. would fall upon but a fourth of the proceeds of the maritime customs' dues, and the 3 or 4 per cent. would be enough to discharge all obligations, since the stock of the London loan is worth but 25 per cent.; that of the English Convention 50 per cent.; and that of the Spanish Convention 20 per cent. The French debt was but a trifle, which JUAREZ had intended to discharge in one payment.

The rate of revenues and their subdivision come next in order. The maritime customs' dues would be burthened with

25 per cent. for the London debt.
24 per cent. for the English Convention.
11 per cent. for the French Convention.
8 per ceot. for the Spanish Convention.
68 per cent. for all.

Allowing, then, 23 per cent. more for administrative and other expenses, the amount to be raised upon the customs' receipts of Vera Cruz alone, as the remaining ports do not pay their cost, will be 91 per cent., leaving but 9 per cent. arising from the customs' dues of the Capital City, and the provinces and the postal and stamp revenues, or about $1,260,000 wherewith to meet an additional expenditure of $14,000,000. JUAREZ has, by untold exertion, reduced this to $8,000,000; but even that far exceeds the disposable resources, and the terribly disordered condition of the country daily calls for greater outlay.

From the above exposition, it is clear that Mexico cannot possibly extricate herself from her embarrassments unless fair time, which has not been denied to Greece, Austria, nor even Spain, be given her too.

In 1845, at the time of SANTA ANNA's fall, the debt of Mexico was 115,582,440 piastres, and consequently 19,000,000 of the capital sum have been paid.

The article then proceeds to contrast the earnest efforts of the liberal Government to discharge all the obligations incurred by its predecessors, no matter how reactionary, with the recklessness of former administrations far more favored by foreign Powers. Among instances cited, it alludes to the seizure by MIRAMON of 660,000 piastres deposited at the English Legation, for a payment on the English debt. This JUAREZ promised to replace, although representing a party totally adverse to MIRAMON's, and he did not suspend any payments to foreign creditors until the pressure of the reactionists and anarchists who sought to overthrow him became overwhelming.

Spain is said to have in view a demand for indemnities, going back as far as the war of independence. After ITURBIDE had driven the Spaniards from Mexico, Congress recognized, up to the 17th of September, 1810, the debt contracted by the Spanish Viceroys, in the nation, and that contracted with Mexicans from 1810 to 1821, the date of the national independence.

By the treaty concluded with Spain in 1836, the two contracting parties laid aside all claim upon this debt, which had become a National one.

Another treaty, in 1853, admits as a debt in favor of Spain, whichever one should be found to fill the conditions of Spanish origin and continuous and actual Spanish ownership.

Such are the burdens that weigh on Mexico—most of them incurred by her Spanish masters or the reactionary agents Spain has maintained within her borders, says the *Presse*, substantially, yet Spain was the first and most eager to attack her. Previous to the Convention of October 31, England hesitated, and it is well that her troops stand side by side on Mexican soil with those of France, to restrain the convulsive ambition of a Power which dreams of reconquering the ancient empire of CHARLES V.

Citing the instructions sent to Admiral LA GRAVIERA, which direct him, it needs be, to push on his forces to the very City of Mexico, the *Presse* still disavows for France the intention of importing, as she advances, a monarchical government, and declares her sole object to be "the settlement of questions that interest her subjects, the restoration of peace to a country desolated by reaction, and the support that may be needed to firmly establish a government that would appear to be the sincere expression of the popular wish in Mexico."

A BATTLE PRAYER.

BY JOHN SAVAGE.

I.

God of the Righteous, God of the Brave!
Strengthen our arms our country to save;
Lead us to victory's peece-giving charms,
God of the Righteous, strengthen our arms!

II.

God of the People's cause, God of the Free!
From hearth and hill-side we look up to Thee,
Make us when battle-clouds thunder and roll,
Titans in body and true men in soul.

III.

God of our hopefulness, God of the Right!
Be to us armor end courage in fight!
Lift us on valorous fervor to be
Terror and wrath to the foes of the free!

IV.

God of Humanity, God of the heart!
Let not the man in the soldier depart,
And when beneath us the ruthless foe reels,
Teach us the mercy the true hero feels.

V.

Gird up our loins then, Oh Lord, for the Truth,
The safety of age, end the freedom of youth!
Lead us to victory's peace-giving charms,
God of the Righteous, strengthen our arms!

The Streets—A Stranger Astonished.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Excuse my appealing to you for information. I have been a long time absent from my native City, and since my return, frequently confined within doors by ill health, and am therefore ignorant of many things which, as a citizen and a taxpeyer, I ought, perhaps, to know.

A gentleman lately assured me, in the course of conversation, that we New-Yorkers *pay large sums annually for cleaning our streets.* Now, I have lived in several countries, and seen a good many queer things, but this assertion seemed so utterly preposterous in view of the present condition of our principal streets and avenues, that I positively refused to credit it. Nevertheless, he maintained that such was the case, and others who were present confirmed his assertion. Pray, Sir, how is it? Yours, &c.

C. A. BRISTED.

No. 113 West Twenty-third-street.

THE BLIND INSTITUTION.—The following are the names of the new Board of Directors of the Institution for the Blind in this City: George F. Allen, Robert Gracie, Robert L. Cass, Augustus Schell, Edward L. Beadle, M. D., Edward

G. W. Heston, Co. C, 1st California.
Charles Wild, Co. N, 1st California.
James M. Chapman, Co. H, 1st California.
M. Patton, Co. H, 1st California.
P. Martin, Co. H, 1st California.
J. Rose, Co. F, 3d Cavalry, California.
W. Boyce, Co. L, 1st California.
Jas. Walk, Co. L, 1st California.
E. Langley, Co. L, 1st California.
W. J. Frink, Co. L, 1st California.
J. McGraw, Co. L, 1st California.
J. Huntley, Sergeant, Co. N, 1st California
J. L. Hughes, Co. N, 1st California.
H. Weaver, Co. N, 1st California.
Joseph Zane, Co. N, 1st California.
James Devine, Co. H, 1st California.
J. McKnight, Co. R, 1st California.
G. F. Ruff, Co. L, 1st California.
C. Elmes, Co. F, 30th New-York.
Samuel Bininger, Co. I, 6th Ohio.
J. H. Zepp, Co. D, 1st California.
F. W. Carpenter, Co. C, 1st California.
W. Songster, Co. H, 1st California.
B. Pratt, Co. A, 28th Pennsylvania.
W. Diggenmao, Co. C, 42d New-York.
Frank M. Welsh, Meriden, Connecticut.
Samuel Innes, Michigan.
Charles Smith, Cleveland, Ohio.
Lewis Bell, Ohio.
The four last are negroes.
J. C. Hufty, Corporal Co. C, 1st California.
W. J. Scott, Co. C, 1st California.
G. Anckland, Co. D, 1st California.
J. Greenhalgh, Co. D, 1st California.
J. Heap, Co. D, 1st California.
John Johnson, Co. D. 1st California.
Thomas Palmer, Corporal Co. D, 1st California
Oliver Soydar, Co. D, 1st California.
Thos. Repps, Co. D, 1st California.
John Fisher, Co. D, 1st California.
Richard Standing, Co. D, 1st California.
W. Pless, Co. D, 1st California.
J. F. Ashmore, Co. D, 1st California.
Harry Luther, Co. N, 1st California.
F. A. Donaldson, Sergeant, Co. H, 1st California.
R. J. Fleck, Co. H, 1st California.
Ed. Ford, Co. H, 1st California.
John Riley, Corporal, Co. H, 1st California.
S. McDonald, Co. H, 1st California.
John Blair, Co. H, 1st California.
F. H. Palmer, Co. H, 1st California.
J. McMennamio, Co. H, 1st California.
Joseph Heahl, Co. H, 1st California.
G. W. Baker, Co. L, 1st Califnrnia.
J. F. Armstrong, Co. L, 1st California.
W. Guogar, Co. L, 1st California.
H. F. Little, Co. L, 1st California.
John McCueo, Co. L, 1st California.
Charles Reardon, Co. L, 1st California.
W. Roberts, Co. L, 1st Califorola.
John Simpson, Co. L, 1st California.
Thomas Graham, Co. L, 1st California.
Daniel Emerick, Co. N, 1st California.
A. Simms, Co. N, 1st California.
John Martin, Corporal, Co. N, 1st California.
G. L. Brown, Sergeant, Co. P, 1st California.
Edward Cleary, Co. A, 42d New-York.
M. Dongan, Co. A, 42d New-York.
Edward Flood, Co. H, 42d New-York.
George Sykes, Co. A, 42d Naw-Yurk.
John Wilson, Co. A, 42d New-Ynrk.
Thomas James, Co. A, 42d New-York.
Frank Hughes, Corporal Co. A, 42d New-York.
Thos. Whitehouse, Co. H, 1st California.
C. Baker, Co. C, 42d New-York.
Robert Crawford, Sergeant Co. C, 42d New-York.
M. Donovan, Co. C, 42d New-York,
G. W. Odell, Corporal Co. C, 42d New-York.
H. Pardee, Co. C. 42d New-York.
Chas. Parrow, Sergeant Co. C, 42d New-York.
W. C. Merrick, Co. H, 30th New-York.
J. McCarty, Co. C, 42d New-York.
E. Lindsey, Co. C, 42d New-York.
Michoel Egan, Co. —, 42d New-York.
Thomas Dobbins, Sergeant Co. E, 42d Naw-York.
Thomas Porter, Co. G, 30th New-Yórk.
J. C. Joyce, Corporal Co. E, 42d New-York.
Patrick Lynch, Sergeant Co. E, 42d New-York.
C. McConnell, Orderly Sergeant Co. E, 42d N. Yurk.
W. Mahoney, Co. E, 42d New-York.
G. Quinn, Co. E, 42d New York.
Edward Tuafe, Co. E, 42d New-York.
D. O'Neill, Co. E, 42d New-York.
L. Kiernan, Co. E, 42d New-York.
James Bryan, Co. H, 42d New-York.
O. J. Dolan, Co. H, 42d New-York.
Pat. Flattery, Co. H, 42d New-York.
Thos. McBoy, Co. H, 42d New-York.
N. Quinn, Co. H, 42d New-York.
J. G. Smith, Co. — 42d New-York.
David Morris, Co. E, 30th New-York.
P. Moore, Co. H, 42d New-York.
James Manahan, Co. H, 42d New-York.
M. Lynch, Co. H, 42d New-York.
M. Doran, Co. H, 42d New-York.
Michael Quinan, Co. H., 42d New-York.
T. Carney, Co. K, 42d New-York.
W. Earley, Co, K, 42d New-York.
W. Hartung, Co. K, 42d New-York.
J. J. Monagan, Sergeant, Co. K. 42d Naw-York.
D. Sullivan, Co. K, 42d New-York.
M. J. Weller, Co. K, 42d New-York.
W. H. Walker, Sergt. 3d Cavalry, Pennsylvania.
D. Mahoney, Co. K, 42d New-York.
R. Haney, Co. K, 42d New-York.
D. Callagan, Co. K, 42d New-York.
Peter Bryson, ——
Alex. Aiken, Co. D, 20th Massachusetts.
F. S. Allen, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts.
Thos. Armstroog, Sergt. Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
J. Hailey, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
A. Brown, Co. A, 20th Mssachusetts.
Charles J. Curtis, Co. D, 20th Massachusetts.
John Chapman, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts.
E. D. Chase, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts.
James Clark, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
J. W. Corbitt, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
Richard Duffio, Co. D, 20th Massachusetts.
H. A. Durrey, Sergeant, Co. D, 20th Massachusetts.
P. Dougherty, Co. E, 20th Massachusetts.
E. Eickenstein, Sergeant Co. E, 20th Mass.
J. Falsom, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
John Flynn, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
Charles A. Foster, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
H. A. Fairbanks, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
F. C. Gessler, Co. D, 20th Massachusetts.
L. Griffin, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts.
Thomas Glacken, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts.
R. S. Gardner, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
L. D. Goddard, Sergeant, Co. D, 20th Massachu'tts.
Thomas Hartford, Co. A, 20th Massachusetts.
J. Healy, Co. A, 20th Massachusetts.
Henry Heath, Co. A, 20th Massachusetts.
John B. Hayes. Co. C. 20th Massachusetts.
R. Harlow, Corporal, Co. C, 20th Massachusatts.
Timothy Hart, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
W. Irving, Co. D, 20th Massachusetts.
A. Johoson, Co. H. 20th Massachusetts.
Thomas Kelly, Co. A, 20th Massachusetts.
Geo. Lucas, Co. D, 20th Massachusetts.
F. Mint, Co. C, 20th Massachusetts.
Christian Moegle, Co. C, 20th Massachusetts.
Clinton McQuestion, Co. D, 20th Massachusetts.
Thos. F. Mack, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
John Newman, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts.
C. O'Neil, Co. B, 20th Massachusetts.
E. H. Hewitt, Co. H, 15th Massachusetts.
J. S. Williams. Co. H, 15th Massachusetts.
Thos. Horne, Co. H, 15th Massachusetts.
N. W. Bosworth, Co. I, 15th Massachusetts.
J. Ballon, Co. I, 15th Massachusetts.
H. J. Raymond, Co. I, 15th Massachusetts.
Daniel Foley, Co. H. 20th Massachusetts.
Hatfield, Co. I. 15th Massachusetts.
A. J Laverty, Cn. I, 15th Massachusetts.
E. L. Parmenter, Cn. I. 15th Massachusetts.
W. H. Burnham, Co. K, 15th Massachusetts.
W. H. Freeman, Co. K. 15th Massachusetts.
R. Hickson, Co. K, 15th Massachusetts.
M. McBride, Co. K, 15th Massachusetts.
J. B. Burns, Co. K, 15th Massachusetts.
E. Olney, Co. K, 15th Massachusetts.
Henry Dunlevy, Co. C, 1st Califurnia.
C. B. Cammayer, Co. H, 1st California.
A. W. Lister, Co. L, 1st California.
Andrew Biskes, Co. B. Ohio.
C. A. Stevens, Cn. B. 15th Massachusetts.
Daniel Woodward, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
T. J. Hastings, Co. D. 15th Massachusetts.
W. H. Emerson, Cn. E. 15th Massachusetts.
H. O. Adams, Co. G, 15th Massachusetts.
H. Ward, Co. I. 15th Massachusetts.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 21.

Neither Col. CORCORAN, Col. LEE, or Major REVERS, are among the returned prisoners.

LAW REPORTS.

Duties of the Register—Is the Satisfaction of a Mortgage by one of three Executors a Compliance with the Statute?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Ingraham, Oierke and Leonard.

The People vs. *The Register of the City and County of New-York.*—This was originally an application on the part of the plaintiffs, on the relation of Adela M. Sou, for a *mandamus* to compel the Register to file a certificate of satisfaction, and to cancal a mortgage recorded in his office. Tha mortgage was mada by the relator to three executors of one Abraham Cargill. The satisfaction piece was executed by one of said executors. The defendant, in his return to the *mandamus* set forth, that the mortgege was executed by three mortgagees, and that no certificate or satisfaction, pursnant to the statute, had been presented to him. The *mandamus* was denied, and appeal was takeo. The grounds of appeal are that the proceeds of real estate directed by will to be sold are personal property, and éxecutors in law are considered one person, and that any ona of the three executors had full power to dispose of or satisfy the mortgage. The maio points raised by the respondents are: That the Register has no power to discharge a mortgage, except that which is conferred by statute; that tha statute provides that the Register can satisfy a mortgage on the production of the certificate of discharge, executed by the mortgagee, his personal representatives or assigns.

That the statute imposas the penalty of fine and imprisoomeot, and makes the Register liable for damages if he improperly cancels a mortgage.

That the mortgage was drawn by three persons, and the satisfaction being signed by only ooe of them, was not a compliance with tha statute.

Decision reserved.

Harris Wilson for appellant; R. H. Bowne for respondent.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith—Did they get Married and Have a Son?

MARINE COURT.
Before Judge Hearne.

Wm. Smith, Jr. vs. *William Smith.*—This action was hronght by the plainiff to recover of tha defeodant for necessaries furnished to Jaoe Smith' who was alleged to be the mother of the plaintiff and tha wife of tha defendant. The defeodant deoied that he was ever married to Jana Soiths, and has sworn that he never saw her until May, 1861. It appeared by a witness who has examined the record of the parish In the church of Bishopwermouth, England, that there is a marriage certificatein the church books, signed by Jane Hutchinson and the defendant, a photograph of which was prodnced by the plaintiff, and put in evidence; the plaintiff also proved by several witnesses, that they had visited tbe defendant and Jane Smith at their house in Leeds, in England, and they recognized him as the defendant. It appeared also by the plaintiff, who claimed to be the son of the defendant and Jane Smith, that the defendant and Jane Smith lived together from his earliest recallection unill he was sixteen years old, when his father deserted his family and came to this country. It also appeared in evidence that he called himself William G. Smith when he came to this country, sod that he goes by that name now.

Since he came to this country it was claimed that he had married two wives, one of whom he lives with now. The defendant did not deoy before the jury any of the charges made against him. The jury found that William Smith, the defendant, and Jane Hutchinsoo, were married in 1829, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $130.

Ira D. Warren for plaintiff; John Sadgwick for defendant.

Insurance—Open Policies.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Barnard.

The Pacific Mutual Insurance Company vs. *John A. Machade.*—This action was brought to recover pramiums for risks assumed by the plaintiffs upon cargoes of merchandise from New-York to various ports upon the African coast, and also upon a promissory note for $2,000, given for previous insurances upon similar risks.

The defense was that the risks were incurred under an open policy, by which the plaintiffs were entitled only to the premiums actually earned, and that the Company had earned nothiog except the amount of the note. The cause was tried by the Court, a jury being waived by defendant's absence.

The policy of insurance was an open policy for $50,000, under which the Company had taken risks of premiums ranging from two to eight per cent. The amount secured by the policy during its continuance, was upwards of $150,000, various notes having been given in advance of premiums of which the one in suit was one. On the termination of the risks there remained an unsettled balance of $2,100.

Judgment for the plaintiffs for $5,678 21.

J. N. Lewis, Jr., and J. Francis Walton for the plaintiffs; Benedict & Boardman for defendant.

Liability of the Sheriff for the Loss of Property Levied upon and Left on Shipboard.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM
Before Justice Barbour.

James Moore vs. *John I. V. Westervelt, Sheriff.*—This was an action to make the defendant liable, as Sheriff, for a ship-load of coal levied upon on board of a schooner at the foot of Broome-street, and allowed to remain on board. The schooner was subsequently sunk in a storm, and the coal with her.

The action has been four times previously tried, and taken to the higher Courts on appeal, resulting variously.

The case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, and now terminated in a verdict for the defendant.

H. H. Bullock and Daniel Lord for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel and Edwards Pierrapont for defendant.

Are Almonds Dried Fruit or Not?

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.
Before Justice Shipman.

H. B. Richards vs. *Augustus Schell.*—This was an action to recover back duties levied by the defendant as Collector upon an importstion of walnuts and almonds.

The tariff act of 1846 laid a duty of 40 per cent. upon almonds, which it named specifically in schedule B, undar that act. In schedule C, "nuts not otherwise provided for" were meotioned and were this liable to a duty of 30 per cent. In schedule D, having a duty of 25 per cent., were mentinned "fruit, green or ripe, not otherwise provided for."

Now, when the Tariff Act of 1857 was passed, Congress by that act changed various articles from one schedule, under the act of 1846, to another; and, among other things, it provided that "fruit, green, ripe, or dried," was to be transferred to schedule G, upoo which a duty of eight per cent. was levicil.

The plaintiff in this case having imported almonds and walnuts, claimed that they should pay only eight per cent., because they had been by the act of 1857 transferred to schedule G; but the Collector decided that that act had not affected them at all, but that almonds were still liable to forty per cent. duty, and walouts to thirty per ceot. The plaintiff paid these duties under protest, and now claimed to recover back all over eight per cent.

A good deal of testimony was takeo on both sides for two days, the plaintiffs endeavoring to show that "fruit, green, ripe or dried," in the commercial sense, included almonds and walnuts, and the defendant to shnw that these articles were not included in thosa terms, and that there was no such thing as "dried frults" known in the trade. The testimony on both sides was that of merchnnts as to the ussge of tbe worils in the trade.

A previous case was brought to trial before Judge Ingersoll, who excluded all testimony as to the construction of the statute, and directed a verdict for the defendant. A motion was made for a new trial, and argued before Judge Nelson, but has not yet been decided.

A similar case was tried in Boston soma time since, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, thus finding that almonds were "fruit, green, ripe or dried," and a motion for a new trial before Judge Sprague, was denied.

Judge SHIPMAN, after the testimony was all offered, decided that he would exclude all avidence tending to the construction of the statute, and instruct the jury that there was no evidence on which they could find for the plaintiff, leaving the questions of law to come up on a motion for a new trial.

The jury, in accordance with these instructions, found a verdict for the defendant.

For plaiotiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, District-Attorney Smith and Mr. Allen.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, Chas. F. Meeks, Jr., a lad 15 years of age was tried and acquitted of a charge of arson, in having set fire to a dwelling-house in Eighty-sixth-street on the 3d of August last.

Walter McKay was tried for passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Newark Bank of Wayne County, and acquitted.

The Grand Jury came into Court with a presentment, based upon a report submitted to them by the Fire Marshal, in which they recommend the passage of an ordinonce prohibiting the storage within the fire limits of the various kinds of combustible oils, such as petroleum, benzine, &c., several fires having been recently shown to have been caused by these dangerous cumbustibles.

The Court adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Remord S. Wolf A. S. Bumly, Catharine Valiance and John B. Montgomery, were now admitted to probate, containing nothing of ioterest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Leonard.

Atherden vs. *Atherden.*—Allowance to the plaintiff from the commencement of the action till the further order of the Court, $8 per week, and a fee to her attorney for the prosecution of action, $50.

Creary vs. *Corwin, Jr.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to the party finally prevailing.

McCurdy and others vs. *Foote, &c.*—Settled.

Thomas et al. vs. *The Same.*—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Robertson.

O'Connor ve *Leary et al.*—Case settled.

Sweet vs. *Waltermus.*—Motion to set asida attachment granted, with $10 costs.

Before Justice White.

Kelly, Receiver, &c., vs. *Bloom.*—This cause being called on for trial after hearing counsel for the respective parties, ordered judgmeot for plaintiff, with special directions as to the application of purchase money.

Benedict vs. *Ryckman, Jr., et al.*—This cause being called on for trial, after hearing counsel for the respective parties on motion of Lewis B. Woodruff, it is ordered that the complaint be and the same is hereby dismissed.

Van Zandt vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—This cause being called on for trial, after hearing counsel for the respective parties, on motion of John E. Burrill, it is ordered that the complaint be and the same is hereby dismissed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FRIDAY, Feb. 21, 1862.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '68, Cou.	91¾	300	N. Y. Cen. R.	b5 83½
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90¾	150	do	83½
5,000	U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	90¾	262	do	83¾
10,000	do	90¾	100	do	s30 83¾
130,000	do	b30 90¾	100	do	b30 83¾
21,500	do	90¾	50	do	b10 83¾
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	80¾	1300	do	83¾
2,000	Tre. 7 3-10p.c. Nts.	99¾	80	do	s10 83¾
36,000	do	99	300	do	s60 83½
4,900	do	99½	250	do	b30 83¾
1,500	Tr. 7 3-10 Nts. In.	98¾	50	do	b10 83¾
1,000	Ill. Cou. Ba., '62..	87	900	do	83¾
25,000	Ill. War Loan...	86	300	do	s4 83¾
20,000	Tenn. 3t. 6s, '90..	61	100	Erie Railway	35¾
5,000	do	s30 61	630	do	35
33,000	do	61¾	50	do	s60 34¾
2,000	do	b30 62	200	do	s60 35
20,000	do	b30 62¾	400	do	35¼
5,000	Mo. State 6s.	b30 52½	100	do	b60 35¾
10,000	do	52	300	do	s10 35
5,000	do	b15 52½	1000	do	b10 35½
5,000	do	53¾	100	do	35¾
47,000	do	54	250	Harlem Railroad	12
1,000	Mo. 6s, Iss. to Il. & St. Jo. R.	67½	50	Reading Railroad	41½
1,000	Cal. State 7s	82	50	Mich. Cen. R.	54
10,000	Mich. State 6s	85	200	do	54¼
8,000	Virginia St. 6s	63	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	54
4,000	N. Car. State 6s	72	100	Ill. Cen. R. S	b60 65
1,000	Gal. & C. 2d M. B.	98	100	do	65
6,900	American Gold	103¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R	45
90,000	do	b30 103¾	500	do	45¼
10	Bank of Commerce.	85	100	do	s60 45¾
250	Cumberland 1st Pr.	6½	100	do	s30 45¾
150	Erie Railway Pref	58¾	100	do	45¾

FRIDAY, Feb. 21—P. M.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were the heaviest known for a single day for more than a year past. The dealings were kept up at the first regular session of the Board of Brokers until nearly 2 o'clock, and after the Second Board in the afternoon, the transactions in the outside room of the Brokers were equal to 6,000 or 8,000 shares on the Railway list, and a considerable sum in the way of United States and State Bonds. The aggregate sales of the day are about four millions dollars at the par of the Shares dealt in, or say 40,000 shares; $600,000 in Federal and uther Bonds, and $500,000 in American Gold. There was unusual buoyancy in the market throughout the day, and a further advance was made in the Southern State Stocks of 3@4 ₱ cent., and in the more prominent New-York and Western Railway Shares of 1@1½ ₱ cent., as compared with the advanced rates of Thursday. Tennessee 6 ₱ cents. sold as high as 62 ₱ cent., as against 44@46 ₱ cent. this time last week, and Missouris 54½@54½ as against 42½@43 last week. The bids and sales of Virginias and North Carolinas were in the same proportion, but few parcels being offered at the advanced figures. The excitement in Missouris and Tennessees was decidedly marked, and the fluctuations in price quite rapid. Late in the day the activity in National Coupon Stock of 1881 advanced the price to 90½ ₱ cent. The movement in Pacific Mail was less governed than on any other Stock by the prevailing spirit of the market. The speculation in it waa activa; the sellers predominating at the close. The undercurrent against the Stock is said to relata to the old story of contemplated opposition aoroaa the Isthmus of Nicaragua. How remote thia may be, is not precisely stated on tha Street, nor is it yet apparent that *bona fide* holders of the Stock, after receiving their quarterly dividend of 5 ₱ cent., are disposad to meet the market at the falling figuera.

The foremost among the Railway Shares is New-York Central. A large number of outstanding contracts at relatively low prices are reported aa making on Monday on the reopening of the transfers, and the stock for immediate delivery sold freely this afternoon after the printed sales of the Second Board, at 84@84⅛ ₱ cent., and in some instances 84¼@⅜ ₱ cent. was paid. The price finally left off 83⅞@84 ₱ cent. ex-dividend. During the twenty odd days of the closing of the transfers, the price haa gained more than the six months' dividend. The actual advancc is equal to 4 ₱ cent., while the half-yearly dividend is 3 ₱ cent. Erio sbares were largely dealt in, but the figure of 35 ₱ cent. seemed difficult to turn, and the price left off 31⅛@35 ₱ cent. The transactions in Cleveland and Toledo were over ten thousand shares, the highest point being 46 ₱ cent., and the closing quotation 45⅜ ₱ cent. In Erie Preferred Shares, the sales were also large, closing 58⅜ ₱ cent. The price of Illinois Central Scrip reached 65 ₱ cent., closing 64¼@65 ₱ cent. An additional rise took place in Panama, 121 ₱ cent. being paid at the close. A leading buyer in the afternoon took about 4,000 shares of different Railway Stocks, including New-York Central at 84 ₱ cent. for Monday, the majority of the speculators present showing an inclination to supply his bids on short time options. The market finally closed about as follows:

N. Y. Central	83⅞	Toledo	45¾
Erie	34¾	Pacific	93
Erie Preferred	58¾	Panama	121
Michigan Southern	23¼	Missouris	53¾
Michigan Guaranteed	46	Tenoessees	61¼
Rock Island	55½	U. S. 6s, 1881	90¾
Illinois Central	64¾	Galene	68¾

The Stock Exchange Board resolved this morning to adjourn over Saturday in pursuance of the recommendation of the President of the United States of the general obeervance of the Birthday of WASHINGTON. The Corn Exchange has also adjourned over, and we understand the Banks will close their doors at noon, or as near that time aa the business engagements of the day will permit. The probability is that nearly all business in Wall-street will ceaae after 12 o'clock. A good many of the offices will not be opened at all. The mails for the European steamer will close early in the forenoon.

There is an improved demand for Gold today, with sales at 103⅜@103¾ ₱ cant., and a recovery in Exchange to correspond, the rate on London being 114@114½ ₱ cent. There is no variation in the market for Money. The supply is abundant at 6 ₱ cent. at call, and 6@7 per cent. for prime discounts. Exceptional negotiations are made at 5@5½ ₱ cent.

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Sharea:

New-York	86¼	Mercantile	97
Manhattan	120	American Exchange	80
Merchants'	86	Chatham	65
Mechanics'	96	Bank of the Republic	85½
Union	88	Hanover	60
America	99	Irving	58
City	106	Metropolitan	87
Phenix	86	Nassau	83
Butchers' & Drovers'	104	Shoe and Leather	81
National	87	Corn Exchange	86¼
Merchants' Ex	75	Coutinental	72½
State of New-York	76	Commonwealth	72
Commerce	82½	Importers' & Traders'	91
Mechanics' Assoc'n	75	Park	96
Ocean	68		

There ie a further riee of ¼@1 per cent. in the Railway mortgages, and in some cases 1½@2 per cent. The first mortgages on the leading lines are nearly all approaching, and a good many of them rising the par value. Galenas are wanted at par, and the Sinking Fund Mortgage of the Michigan Southern is attracting increased attention at 87½@88 per cent.

N. Y. Ceo. 6s	98	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	87½
Erie firsts, '68	106	Pacific R. 7s guar by M.	45
Erie seconds, '79	104	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	93½
Erie thirds, '83	96¾	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	91½
B., N. Y. & E. firsts '77	83	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 ₱ c.	48
Hudson firsts, '60	107½	Ch. & N. W. s. f.	60
Hudson thirds, '75	86	Ch. & N. W. seconds	17
Hudson convert. '67	76	Ham & St. J. firsts	40
Harlem firsts, '60-73	101	Ham. & St. J. seconds	30
Harlem seconds, '74	94	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	105
Harlem thirds, 8s	72	Gal. & Chi. firsts	100
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-72	99½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	98
Mich. Cen. n.f. 8 ₱ c. '62	102	Chi. & Rk I. firsts	99½
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ cents.	99	L. E. & Wab. seconds	46
Mich. Sou. 7 ₱ c. firsts	91	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	107
North. Ind. firsts	90	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	83

The Loan and Treasury Bill before Congress will take final shape on Monday by the action of a Joint Committee of Conference between the two Houses. The disagreements are not of a serious or very essential nature, and, but for the bereavement in the President's family, to-day the measure would, no doubt, have been perfected. As the bill now stands, both Houses have fixed the legal tender clause to the issue of United States Notes, and the Specie clause to the payment of the half-yearly interest on all the Public Debt. On the convertibility of the United States Notes there is a difference of opinion to be reconciled between the two Houses in regard to the alternative of a shorter loan than the 20-year 6 ₱ cents. The original House bill proposed a 5-year 7 ₱ cent. Sto k. The Senate substituted a 2 year 7-30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bond. The Senate proposed a specific pledge of the Customs Revenue for the security of the interest on the Public Debt and the creation of a Sinking Fund. To this the House disagrees. The other unsettled amendments relate to points of detail rather than of substance.

The annual report of the Hudson River Railroad, made to the State Engineer, shows the following business for the year ending Sept. 30, 1861:

From passengers	$1,967,855
From freight	892,510
From other resources	73,775
Total	$2,934,144
For transportation expenses	$1,422,592
Interest	695,527
Total	$2,118,119
Construction account, 1860	$11,899,445
Construction account, 1861	12,093,596
Increase	$294,154
Expenditures more than earnings, for year	$294,151
Capital stock, as by charter	$4,000,000
Amount of stock subscribed	3,770,825
Amount paid in as by last report	3,758,166
Total amount now paid in of capital stock	3,758,166
Funded debt, as by last report	9,107,000
Total amount now of funded debt	9,137,000
Floating debt, as by last report	182,189
The amount now of floating debt	773,111
Total amount now of funded and floating debt	9,910,111
Average rate per annum on funded debt	6.9 ₱ ct.

The annual report of the Harlem Railroad, made to the State Engineer, for the same year, shows the following results:

Passengers	$448,193
Freight	533,457
Miscellaneous	163,129
Total	$1,111,980
Transportation expenses	$753,727
Interest	403 318
Total	$1,157,015
Capital stock, as by charter	8,000,000
Amount of stock subscribed	5,717,100
Common stock	4,217,100
Preferred stock	1,500,000
Amount paid in, as by last report	5,717,100
Total amount now paid in of capital stock	5,717,100
Funded debt, as by last report	5,372,179
Total amount now of funded debt	5,537,664
Floating debt, as by last report	None.
The amount now of floating debt	43,789
Total amount now of funded and floating debt	5,581,452
Average rate per annum on funded debt	7 ₱ cent.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending Feb. 20, and since Jan 1:

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$1,224,030	$2,316,417	$1,501,417
Thrown on market	4,228,191	2,857,733	1,103,047
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$21,872,754	$16,604,591	$7,212,[illegible]
Thrown on market	22,368,917	12,515,003	9,019,[illegible]

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION	DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,210	$107,544	691	$287,493	111	$161,858
Mf. of Cot'n	1,030	192,912	432	107,115	398	100,715
Mf. of Silk	178	173,047	71	76,174	96	107,165
Mf. of Flax	1,016	206,686	55	14,546	87	16,467
Miscellan's	118	132,989	9	3,411	81	11,822
Total	3,852	$1,013,178	1,305	$488,739	1,071	$404,711
		488,739				1,013,178
Total entered		$1,501,917	Total marketed			$1,413,919

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were, $503,203, including $182,000 for Customs; payments, $603,348; balance this afternoon, $5,027,536.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 21, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 68 bbls. Ashes, 10,212 bbls. Flour, 90 bbls. and 1,336 sacks Corn Meal, 4,554 bushels Wheat, 2,648 bushels Corn, 6,228 bushels Rye, 282 bushels Barley, 5,773 bushels Oats, 6,825 bushels Malt, 4,839 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,516 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 32 bbls., at $6 37½ for Puts, and $6 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rin has been in fair demand, at full prices; sales 1,300 bags, at 19c.@21c. ₱ lb. Nothing really new in other kinds.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been more freely purchased, chiefly at 26¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been freely offered to-day, at reduced prices, aod has been in pretty good demand. The reported sales cooprise about 2,600 bales, including Middlings, at 22c.@23c. ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales 200 tons Logwood, chiefly Jamaica, at $21 50@$21 75, mainly the latter rate, ₱ ton.

FISH—The demand has been limited, since our last, though the changes in prices have not been important.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet, to-day. Buyers have been reluctant to purchase freely. Prices have been tendlog downward. The reported sales since our last amount to 8,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 50@ $5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 80@$6 00—chiefly at $5 85@$5 90; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 50@$5 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 80@$6 40; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 85@$6 60; inferior extra Ohio at $5 90@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 10, chiefly at $6 05@6 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50@$5 60
Extra State	5 80@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 80@ 6 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 85@ 6 50
Inferior extra Ohio	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 15@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	6 05@ 6 15
Extra Geoesee	6 20@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 10@ 7 00

Southern Flour is more sought after at former rates; sales 2,100 bbls., at $6@$6 40 for poor to good superfioe Baltimore, and $6 45@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadiao Flour is inactive and depressed, including superfine at $5 50@$5 55; extra at $5 75@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $2 90@$3 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 30@$3 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 90 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very limited request to-day, at drooping prices. Sales have been confined to 14,600 bushels, including White Western at $1 49; Red Western, (Wintar,) at $1 43; Milwaukee Club, in store, at $1 36; Red Delaware, at $1 48, ₱ bushel. Corn is dull and heavy; sales have been made of 31,000 bushels, at 63½c.@65c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 66c.@62c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, and 66c. for Jersey White, ₱ bushel. Oats are inactive, including Canadian, at 39c.@40c.; Western, at 39c.@40c.; State at 40c.@41c., and Jersey at 39c.@40c. ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand at 83c.@86c. from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel; sales 6,200 bushels. Barley cootinues dull and heavy; sales of 2,100 bushels State at 75c.@83½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate request at from 75c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive at former prices. Last year's crop, 15c.@23c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Is generally inactive at former quotations.

IRON—Has been in less request, and the market has been less buoyant.

LEAD—Pig has been in limited demand at $6 50@ $6 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 41 hh

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 22, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; TWO copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE WONDER; A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

WINTER GARDEN—MARRIED LIFE—SPANISH DANCES—OUR PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM—DER FREISCHUTZ.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S MATINEE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Tennessee this morning is extraordinary and pleasing, beyond anything we have heard since first the rebellion broke out. The Union feeling is manifesting itself in the most remarkable way. Two rebel regiments had come in and given themselves up, tired of fighting against the old flag. The Provost Marshal at Clarksville had sent word to Gen. GRANT to come up and occupy the town at once. The Nashvillians are opposed to the rebels fighting at that place. Gov. HARRIS has called the Legislature together to reconsider, it is said, its late rebellious action. The people of Tennessee say they had been told that the Union army were composed entirely of negroes and Germans—all Abolitionists. But now that their eyes are opened, they will return to the Union and the flag of their fathers.

The progress of the National forces toward Nashville is sure. The report of the evacuation of Clarksville, the only intervening place, by the rebels, is confirmed by Gen. HALLECK, in a dispatch to Gen. MCCLELLAN. The place is now occupied by Gen. SMITH'S Division, and supplies enough have been captured there to last the army twenty days.

A statement is given on rebel authority, to the effect that after the fall of Fort Donelson, Gen. JOHNSTON, commanding the rebel forces in Tennessee, had sent a dispatch to Gen. GRANT, offering to surrender Nashville, on condition that private property should be respected. The citizens, it is stated, seemed willing to give up on these conditions. A large amount of stores belonging to the rebel Government, would, it was stated, fall into our hands, though the rolling stock of the railroads would be got away.

PRICE, if not captured by Gen. CURTIS, has at least been defeated by him. Gen. HALLECK telegraphs to Gen. MCCLELLAN that, being reinforced by MCCULLOCH, PRICE on the 19th inst. made a stand at the Sugar Creek Crossing, in McDonald County, in the extreme southwestern corner of Missouri, but was defeated after a short engagement, and again fled. Many prisoners were captured by Gen. CURTIS, and a quantity of arms, which the rebels threw away in their flight.

Our latest intelligence of operations at Savannah, contained in a rebel dispatch from Augusta, Ga., dated Feb. 18, states that our gunboats were gaining ground in their efforts to reach the main channel of the river through Wall's Cut, and that the attack upon the city would not be much longer delayed.

There seems to be no doubt that there is a strong Union sentiment in Richmond, which is only awaiting an opportunity to exhibit itself. One of the prisoners recently released from there, after a confinement of seven months, states that an organization exists there, claiming to be three thousand strong. They have leagues regularly organized, with signs and passwords. Richmond, according to the representations of the released prisoner spoken of, is in a comparatively defenceless condition. Out of seventeen fortifications erected around it, only one has guns mounted. A great number of rebel troops were also being withdrawn from Manassas, and regiments were returning to their respective States—the intention being to retain at Manassas some thirty regiments. This accords with the report which has reached us from Washington, that a large portion of the rebel troops were being withdrawn from the strong position of Centreville.

We may now soon expect to hear of active operations on the part of the Butler Expedition. The last of Gen. BUTLER'S troops—the Massachusetts Thirty-first, and five companies of the Thirteenth Maine Regiment—left Boston yesterday on board the steamer *Mississippi*, and Gen. BUTLER himself is *en route* for Ship Island by way of Fortress Monroe.

The four hundred released National prisoners expected at Fortress Monroe arrived there on Thursday, and will soon proceed North. None of the Colonels or Majors looked for are among them—none above the rank of Captain.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday is to be marked by the release of a number of State prisoners from Fort Lafayette in New-York harbor and Fort Warren in Boston harbor. Their names will be found in our Washington dispatches.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned after very short sessions yesterday, out of respect to President LINCOLN and his family, in their recent affliction. The Homestead bill was briefly considered in the House, and Speaker GROW made a speech in favor of its passage. No further action was taken upon it. In consequence of the death of the President's son, it was resolved that the illumination of the public buildings in Washington should not take place to-night, as previously arranged.

GENERAL NEWS.

The execution of NATHANIEL GORDON, the Slaver-Captain, took place yesterday at 12¼ o'clock. The Captain attempted to evade the punishment of his crime by taking strychnine. This was discovered, however, in season to prevent his death, and by use of stimulants he was kept half alive until the hour appointed for his execution, at which time, half stupefied with whisky, he was hanged by the neck until he died. His remains were given to his friends.

Brig.-Gen. B. F. KELLEY whose command rendered such valuable aid to the Union cause in Western Virginia, has arrived in Philadelphia. The General is still suffering from the wound he received at Phillippa.

The *Marcy*, a schooner of 145 tons, loaded with 1,400 or 1,500 casks of nails, ran ashore while attempting to enter New-Haven harbor in a snow-storm on Feb. 19. Part of her cargo may be saved.

Some of the workmen of the Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal surprised the people in the vicinity on Thursday last. They were ordered to empty four kegs of poor powder into the marsh near by, but instead of doing this they were so imprudent as to explode it. The concussion was so severe that it was believed an explosion had taken place at the arsenal itself, and there was great excitement among the friends of those employed there until the facts were ascertained.

The Boston *Traveller* understands that orders have been received at the Watertown Arsenal from Washington to send forward at once various munitions of war, including a quantity of a new and terrible projectile called gun rockets.

In the action against ex-Sheriff WESTERVELT, tried before Justice BARNOUR in the Superior Court, and stated in the TIMES of yesterday, involving the question of the liability of the Sheriff for a cargo of coal levied upon while on shipboard, and not removed, which was subsequently lost with the vessel in the harbor, the Jury found for the defendant. A singular case was yesterday tried in the Marine Court, before Judge HEARNE, in which a son brought suit to recover of his father for necessaries furnished to the mother. The father denied that he was ever married to the lady in question, and contended that he was not, therefore, responsible. An insurance case of some interest was tried before Mr. Justice BARNARD, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court.

There was renewed excitement and very heavy sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The aggregate transactions at par value reached about five millions of dollars. The market closed firm. Gold advanced to 101¾@¾; Exchange returned to 114½ ₩ cent.

Cotton was more freely offered and purchased, yesterday, but at reduced prices. Breadstuffs were in limited request, at declining rates. A less active demand prevailed for Provisions, Coffee and Sugars, at, in the main, unaltered quotations. Whisky attracted more attention, and closed higher. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were lower. Tobacco was rather quiet. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant. Business men generally have resolved to observe this day—the anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON—as a holiday. The Produce and Merchants' Exchanges will not be opened during the day, and the various Government and insurance offices will be closed by noon.

A Double Festival—The Birthday of Washington and the Dayspring of the Nation's Triumph.

The Presidential proclamation makes today a national festival, and the suggestion so fully responds to a universal desire on the part of the people, that there is every promise the celebration will be a most genuine and cordial one throughout all the loyal States. The late victories of the Union cause have stirred all hearts with such deep emotions, that there has been a general yearning for an opportunity to give united expression to the new-born hopes and joys. In selecting the anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON, the President enables us at once to observe one of our ancient National festivals, and to illustrate it with later glories that do honor to his memory. From all that we hear, the occasion will be celebrated to-day as it never was before. All the cities of the loyal States participate; there will be civic processions, military parades, "sonorous metal blowing martial sounds," orations, closed stores, omnipresent flags, evening illuminations; and every material form that can add pride and circumstance to the festal day will be invoked.

President LINCOLN, in his Proclamation, associates the anniversary of the Birthday of WASHINGTON with the late victories of the Union cause. They belong in each other, though it may need the light of the future to see to the full how intimate is the historic connection between the work which WASHINGTON did in founding Democratic freedom and the task of preserving it which devolves on us. According to the President's suggestion, the "immortal Farewell Address" is to be read in every public assembly, and be made a prominent feature of the day's celebrations. It will be read, too, throughout all our Union camps; and its counsel, at once inspiration and prophecy, will fall on reverent ears. That Union, which he calls the palladium of our safety, has been assailed by assassin hands, and even now the tomb where lie his honored bones is disturbed by the booming of hostile cannon. But, thank Heaven, the glorious heritage did not fall into unworthy hands, and the Union victories which we commemorate on this honored festival, are such as WASHINGTON himself, did he live, might have won for us, and such as the immortal soldier, if in his ashes live his wonted fires, must look on with approving pride. Thus, if the invocation to celebrate the birthday of the Father of his Country find the land of WASHINGTON still rent in twain, the loyal States can at least celebrate it, with the inspiring hope of a speedy extinction of the rebellion and a reunion of the divided Republic. And we know, too, how many thousands there are in the rebel States who would fain unite with us in celebrating this day. With what fervor would they greet the flag of WASHINGTON on this, the Birthday of WASHINGTON! May the longed-for relief soon reach them!

By a species of ironical parallelism, too, while we are celebrating the Birthday of WASHINGTON by rejoicing in the triumphs of the National arms, the league of traitors at Richmond profane the hallowed festival by the inauguration of the Lucifer of the Rebellion. What a mockery! While couriers arrive bearing tidings of defeat to their cause at every point, while the men they have deceived are even now rising against them; while the vengeance of the men they have duped and the justice of the country they have betrayed awaits them, the league of traitors amuse their terrors and veil their discords with a pasteboard pageant. What a mockery of Fate!

Surely, no one can to-day feel any doubt that a return of the honored festival will see the great rebellion crushed, and the Republic demonstrated to be one and inseparable.

A COOL PERFORMANCE.—A decidedly refreshing piece of news comes to us from Fortress Monroe. Our dispatch states that the crews of the British steamship *Fingal* and of a schooner which some time ago ran the blockade at Savannah, with all the arms and munitions they could carry, came down from Norfolk on Thursday under a flag of truce *en route* for Liverpool.

This transaction is so unique, that it is hard to tell which to admire most, the cunning of the rebels in inducing Englishmen to navigate into Southern ports, vessels which they cannot, and dare not, manage themselves, or the hardihood of the English Consul at Savannah in vouching for the nationality of men whom he knows so well had been violating that neutrality which Lord PALMERSTON declares so solemnly must and shall be maintained. The impudence which distinguishes this offence, lacked but one step to make it sublime; Why did not the Consul send his countrymen down the Savannah River under a flag of truce to Com. DUPONT, who is now but a few miles from the dock where the *Fingal* lies?

The Execution of Nathaniel Gordon.

NATHANIEL GORDON, the Captain of the slaver *Echo*, suffered the penalty of the law yesterday afternoon. A determined, but fruitless attempt was made on his part to escape it by suicide. Every other means had been previously exhausted. Ingenious and able counsel strove energetically to prevent his conviction, but the evidence was too clear to be thrust aside—so clear that no one can doubt that he was guilty of the crime alleged. Nor did their efforts in his behalf cease with his conviction. Every exertion was tried, every argument possible was urged before the Courts to break down the conviction or the sentence. A very powerful effort was made, also, to reach the clemency of the Executive. It is said that petitions for a commutation of his sentence, signed by twenty-five thousand names, were forwarded for presentation to the President, to say nothing of the meeting at the Exchange on Thursday afternoon. But the endeavors were all in vain. The President's duty was clear to him, and though it must have been most painful, he has shown himself to be, what we all know he is, a man to whom the voice of duty is all-powerful. There were interests at stake too mighty to allow him to turn back the mighty power of justice which this unfortunate man had put in motion against himself. And thus the majesty of the law has been vindicated, and the stamp of the gallows has been set upon the crime of slave-trading in so forcible a way that it will not soon be forgotten. And it was time. That crime has been far too lightly thought of among us of late. That it has been so, GORDON himself was a living proof. Born in an intelligent, law-abiding community, of reputable parentage, with means of education within his reach, an American shipmaster for years, why should he four times have put his life in his hand, four times have gone into a traffic to which the law had affixed the penalty of death? Because our commercial communities had become demoralized upon the question. The "cursed greed of gain" had caused them to shut their eyes, had deadened their consciences when the Slave-trade was in question. This City has exerted a terrible influence in that direction. She might well send petitions signed by twenty-five thousand names in GORDON'S favor, for his blood lies partly upon her skirts. New-York has been most deeply engaged in the traffic. Her merchants have largely profited by its blood-stained gains; and worse, New-York divines have argued upon the curse of Ham in a way to help on that greed which was urging the merchants and shipmasters into the trade. Religious societies of our City have refused to lend their aid to resist this constantly increasing debauchery of public sentiment, and New-York newspapers have applauded the clerical watchmen that refused to blow the trumpet. And so the navigators and shipping men have lost their sense of the wickedness of the trade, and have come to deride the idea that punishment so terrible should ever be meted out to any one who engaged in it. It has been said, not once or twice only, even since GORDON was convicted: "They dare not hang him." Was it a surprising thing that he should have transgressed the law, when there were so many influences around him to suggest that the crime was not great, and that the punishment would not be awarded? New-York influences might well be exerted to save his forfeited life, for the influences of this City had smoothed his way to that forfeiture, and hereafter his blood may be required of some among us who will cry out in surprise, as did another, "Am I my brother's keeper?" and he met with the same reply.

This was no doubt the strongest palliation of GORDON'S offence. But it was no excuse. The placard which appeared in our streets spoke of the law as having been a dead letter for forty years. Judge DEAN, in his letter to the President, makes the same statement. It is entirely without foundation. Has the case of Capt. SMITH been forgotten, who was convicted of the crime in 1854? He was not executed, it is true, but he escaped only through the doubt as to his being an American citizen. GORDON had no such doubt. And unless his education and intelligence have been misrepresented, he must have known when he did what he did that, if he was convicted of the act, the penalty was death. He doubtless had no expectation of being caught—no one has who commits a crime. He did not expect to be convicted if he was caught. He relied upon legal quibbles and difficulties of proof. But when a man yields to temptation upon such a reliance, he cannot complain if it fails him. While we live under a Government of law, every man must govern his actions by the assumption that the law will be carried out.

We are sorry for his family and friends, but we cannot but rejoice that the Slave-trade has received so heavy a blow. Our City has been disgraced by it long enough. Our whole country has shared that disgrace. We rejoice in the belief that the prospects are brighter for the future, and that the sternness with which the law has been carried out in this instance will be effectual for the destruction of so enormous a crime within the borders not only of this City, but of the whole land.

SILVER ON THE CITY RAILROADS.—The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, of which Mr. GEORGE LAW is the principal owner, is distinguishing itself by insisting on all its fares being paid in specie. The tender of a bank-note is followed by the instant expulsion of the offending passenger, whether male or female, ill or well, from the car. The fact naturally excites great indignation. The public instinctively recurs to the history of the fraud and corruption through which the use of the Eighth-avenue for a railroad was stolen from the people, and placed in the hands of persons reckless of all obligations to the community; and it becomes important to know whether or not there is any protection against their insolence. Happily there is. The franchise may at any moment be resumed, fair compensation for the material and machinery of the Company being made, or the Common Council may establish such rules as shall forbid the excesses now complained of. The matter has been brought before the Board of Councilmen, who have referred it to the Corporation Counsel. A better plan would have been to have enacted a regulation that upon the presentation to the conductor of a current bank-bill of a denomination of five dollars, or less, with a statement that the passenger is without coin, should, upon the refusal of the conductor to make change, entitle the passenger to his ride. That in the scarcity of silver the rule might diminish the profits of the Company is probable. But there are ample reasons for diminishing them; and in a question between such a monstrous nuisance and the people, the nuisance, we submit, should go to the wall.

Parliament upon Intervention.

Of the debate in both Houses of the British Parliament, upon the address in acknowledgment of the Queen's speech, we are able to present this morning a very full and satisfactory report. The address in the House of Peers was moved by Lord DUFFERIN, that brilliant and accomplished descendant of SHERIDAN. In the language of the mover, as well as in that of Lord DERBY, Earl RUSSELL and Earl GRANVILLE, the leaders of the Tory and Whig Parties in the Lords, there was nothing more observable than the gratification at escaping an American war growing out of the *Trent* business, and the eagerness to counsel non-intervention in our domestic quarrels, whatever the provocation. With the slightly supercilious tone of Lord SHELBOURNE, and the thoroughly English arrogance with which he ascribed the entire merit of the recent pacific settlement to the wisdom and moderation of Her Majesty's Government, we may bear with patience, seeing the traditional experience we have had of the defects in the parental John Bull's personal character and habits. To make war upon the English self-conceit, would be to indefinitely postpone the millennium.

In the House of Commons, the drift of sentiment was no less satisfactory. There was perfect accord in the expression of joy at the result of the late misunderstanding. No sympathizers with MASON and YANCEY, persuaded by the dinners and diplomacy of those astute worthies, had courage enough to regret openly a lost opportunity for aiding the South in extinguishing the American Republic, and founding upon its ruins a Pro-Slavery empire, seductive with the attractions of free trade and cheap cotton. To have escaped the necessity of interposition was voted by a unanimous House to be a ground of endless felicitation. Mr. BERESFORD HOPE himself, believing, as he does, that religion, civilization and humanity require the overthrow of this Government, and a cataclysm in our social system, added his voice to the chorus. Mr. DISRAELI, heading the Tories, disappointed all expectations of what was to come from that party. He not only admitted frankly that the Whig Ministry had conducted itself creditably throughout the recent transaction, but found something to praise in the behavior of the American Government. It had, he said, acted quite as "worthily." This is well; and it is also pleasant to hear the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, in referring to the future relations of the Cabinet to the American question, recommending the avoidance of all "precipitate action," especially as he intimates that the validity of the blockade will have to be considered, and ministers called upon to give full information to the House as to the efficiency with which it is maintained. So closely do events in this country tread upon each other's heels—so swift is the downward current of rebellion, and the onward sweep of the loyal armies, carrying in their hands law, order, National unity and peace, that we have nothing to fear from any foreign power whose action is not precipitate. A restoration of the Union will very certainly outedate any intervention not already toward. The dreary Mr. LINDSAY, embittered by the failure of his presumptuous errand to this country, will, of course, bring forward his list, carefully prepared by rebel hands, of vessels which have evaded the blockade, and will argue the wisdom of at once dissipating the sham. But nobody listens to Mr. LINDSAY. He represents no influential class. The manufacturing and commercial interests are against him. The London *Times* admits the opinions of the several British Chambers of Commerce have a force nearly equal to legislation, and the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool, have pronounced emphatically against intervention on any pretenee. And against him is the fact, which nothing can refute, that the blockade is strict enough to raise the price of cotton to three times its ordinary rate, and to threaten, if continued, as heretofore, to denude the English markets entirely; and also strict enough to place prohibitory prices in the Southern cities upon every article of French or English manufacture. Against these difficulties, fortifying the resolution of the Government to refrain from intervention, Mr. LINDSAY will contend fruitlessly.

THE LAST WORDS OF GORDON.—The execution, yesterday, of the Slave-trader GORDON, for one of the most atrocious and sordid of crimes, was preceded by no evidences of any compunction of conscience or realizing sense of guilt on the part of the culprit. On the contrary, his last hours were passed under the effects of an attempt at self-destruction, and his dying speech bitterly denounces the officer by whose courageous and persevering efforts he was brought to justice. He intimated that the United States District-Attorney, in his address to the jury at the trial, had promised to petition the President for a commutation of the death penalty in case of a conviction. The declarations of a criminal in GORDON'S state, both of mind and body, can have little weight. But the friends of E. DELAFIELD SMITH, (and these must henceforth number most of our law-abiding citizens,) will be glad to know that the address in question was taken in short-hand by a stenographer, and that it contains no such language. On the contrary, the District-Attorney, (while warning the jury not to permit any individual views of the proper degree of punishment to deter them from answering truthfully on the question of guilt or innocence,) used the following language:

"It has been argued here, that this man might have been indicted under some milder statute. The Congress of the United States, from 1790 down, has legislated on this subject. It found that the mere penalty of fine and imprisonment was entirely inadequate to deter men from engaging in this trade. And therefore it made the crime a capital offence."

He added, that the question of clemency was for the President, and that they (the jury) could be heard on the subject, like other citizens, whether for or against its exercise. And he closed by such a picture of the agonies of the *Erie's* living freight as would not be calculated to tempt those who listened to the address to any interference in behalf of the accused.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Sympathy of Congress for the President and his Family.

Agreement Between the Railroad Men and the Government.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 21.

THE FUNERAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S SON.

The funeral of the President's son will take place next Monday.

NO ILLUMINATION.

The following was addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives, but Congress adjourned before it was transmitted to them:

The President of the United States was last evening plunged into affliction by the death of a beloved child. The Heads of Departments, in consideration of this distressing event, have thought it would be agreeable to Congress, and to the American people, that the official and private buildings occupied by them, should not be illuminated in the evening of the 22d inst. (Signed)

WM. H. SEWARD, S. P. CHASE,
E. M. STANTON, GIDEON WELLES,
EDWARD BATES, M. BLAIR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1862.

The Cabinet held their meeting at the State Department. The public buildings will not therefore be illuminated, the arrangements for that purpose being suspended.

RELEASED PRISONERS IN WASHINGTON.

About four hundred released prisoners reached Washington, to-night, from the South, by way of Baltimore. They hunted up Mr. ELY, in great numbers, and were overjoyed on finding their old partner in misfortune. To-morrow, a formal interview will take place between them.

THE GOVERNMENT CENSORSHIP.

The Judiciary Committee have closed their investigations into the Government Censorship.

RECONNOISSANCE UP THE OCCOQUAN CREEK.

The steamer *Stepping Stones* arrived at the Navy-yard this morning from the upper flotilla.

Yesterday morning this steamer, with a launch and boat's crew from the *Yankee*, went on a reconnoissance up Occoquan Creek some four miles. Lieut. EASTMAN sent out Acting-Master LAWRENCE with the launch, who visited the north and south shores of the Creek, penetrating a short distance into the interior, but without finding any signs of the rebels.

Just as the launch was leaving the south side of the creek, a brisk wasfire was opened on them by the rebels, from five or six field pieces posted in a clump of woods.

Some forty shells were thrown by the enemy, all of which flew uncomfortably near the *Stepping Stones* but doing no damage, save slightly tearing the flag.

The fire was returned from the *Stepping Stone*, and a howitzer on the launch, plunging a shower of rifled shot into the cover of the rebels, which undoubtedly dismayed them, as the fire soon slackened.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The National Railroad Convention assembled at 4 o'clock this afternoon to receive the report of the Committee appointed yesterday to prepare rates for Government transportation. The result may be briefly stated as follows:

On all roads or distances over fifty miles, adopting the classification of the four Atlantic Trunk lines, it was agreed that a deduction of ten per cent. should be made from their regular tariff rates on all supplies on material transported for Government account, with the proviso that in no case shall these rates exceed for first class freight three cents per ton per mile; for second class freight two and three-quarter cents per mile per ton; for third class freight two and a quarter cents per ton per mile: for fourth class freight one and three quarter cents per mile per ton.

After a full discussion, the report was unanimously adopted. The entire proceedings were conducted with the greatest harmony of feeling, and the public will readily perceive when the extreme pressure of private business upon the roads incident to the large export of domestic produce is considered, that the companies have met the views of the Government in a spirit of great liberality.

Secretary STANTON having yesterday suggested the appointment of a Standing Committee of the Convention with whom he might confer from time to time, Messrs. COMING, FALTON and JAWART were appointed such Committee. The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

STATE PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED.

The following prisoners of State will be released on the 22d inst., by order of the War Department, on their parole of honor to render no aid or comfort to the enemies in hostility to the Government of the United States, in accordance with the terms of the Executive Order, No. 1, of the War Department dated Feb. 14, 1862, in reference to political prisoners:

From Fort Lafayette.

W. T. Costa,	Ruison Maury,
Guy J. Hopkins,	E. M. Jonas,
David N. Waddle,	Gen. Julius,
Geo. W. Jones,	J. Garnett Guthrie,
N. S. Renaux,	Chris. Lederidge,
J. M. Ogden,	J. M. Rikers,
Theo. O. Leary,	Thos. Matthews,
Robert Buckby,	David Child,
C. H. Marriott,	Richard Lewis,
Thos. Quigley,	Isaiah Butler,
John Haigins,	Patrick Brady,
G. R. Burnett,	Thos. Brookbunk,
Wm. Smith,	R. C. Holland,
Robt. M. Raisen,	J. P. Swain,
Edward C. Cotterell,	Wm. Grosse,
E. H. McGubbin,	J. H. Weaver,
J. L. Coleman,	A. Strong,
J. R. Runnell,	J. Smith,
P. O'Brien,	Wm. Perry.
A. Thompson,	

From Fort Warren.

J. R. Barbour,	J. R. Flanders,
B. Burton,	W. W. Karr,
R. S. Freeman,	A. Da Costa,
J. A. Douglass,	Wm. H. Windor,
P. F. Newton,	R. S. Guisen,
G. Schackleford,	S. F. Newton,
F. D. Flanders,	E. Gihen,
James Brown,	Parker H. French,
Edward Brown,	E. C. Myatt,
Ed. O'Neil,	Geo. Van Ameringe,
Wm. St. George,	J. English,
Charles Keene,	Wm. G. Hamson,
Wm. H. Gutchell,	Robert M. Dennison,
J. Hanson Thomas,	Wm. T. McCune and
T. F. Rouin,	H. M. Warfield.

THE PROPOSED SURRENDER OF NASHVILLE.

It is believed that no information has been received here other than that brought by the Norfolk steamboat, in relation to the reported proposed surrender of Nashville.

BILLS FOR THE ARMY.

The Senate bill, recently introduced, proposing to confer medals on meritorious private soldiers excites much comment in military circles. The objection to it, however, is, that it omits to similarly reward the officers, the general argument being that there should be no distinction among all who deserve such an acknowledgment of gallant conduct.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Congress having declined to make an appropriation to facilitate the arrangements of the Executive Committee for the World's Fair, including the chartering of a vessel to convey to London American products, as recommended by the President, the Committee are unable to proceed further in the premises, and to-day adjourned. Exhibitors are, therefore, thrown entirely on their own resources.

THE SPHERE OF HIS DUTIES EXTENDED.

Gen. POAGE, the present Provost-Marshal of Washington, has been appointed Marshal of the Army of the Potomac; in other words, the sphere of his duties has been extended.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 21.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) presented the following:

"That, entertaining the deepest sympathy and condolence with the President in his recent affliction, it is resolved that the Senate do now adjourn."

This was unanimously adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 21.

The Homestead bill, reported from the Committee on the Public Lands, coming up, the question pending being to recommit the same with instructions to report instead the Bounty Land Warrant bill, Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) called Mr. WASHBURNE to the Chair, and taking the floor, spoke against the motion.

No further proceedings were had on the above subject.

Mr. KNAPP, of Illinois, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, as follows:

That, entertaining the deepest sentiments of condolence with the President and his family in their present affliction, in the death of his son, that the House now adjourn.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, which was adopted, That, in view of the afflicting event, the Commissioner of Public Buildings be requested to omit the illumination of the Public Buildings to-morrow night.

The resolution, as thus amended, passed.

Adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Rumored Offer of Gen. Johnston to Surrender Nashville—A Large Amount of Rebel Government Stores There—Progress of Operations Against Savannah.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday contain the following dispatch:

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Professor PAUL EVE arrived here to-night from Nashville. He says that Fort Donelson fell on Sunday morning, *and that Gen. Johnston had telegraphed to the enemy and offered to surrender Nashville on condition that private property would be respected.* No answer was received, but the majority of the citizens seemed willing to give up on these conditions. A large number of persons had left the city. Thirteen thousand Federal troops were stationed at Fort Donelson and 2,000 were at Clarksville. *The river was rising, so that the gunboats of the enemy could reach Nashville.* A large amount of Government stores will fall into the hands of the enemy. Most of the rolling stock will probably be saved.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of Wednesday, after quoting from the Associated Press dispatches of Sunday, thinks that it is more than probable Fort Donelson has fallen.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

"RICHMOND, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Congress met to-day. In the Senate, Vice-President STEVENS was in the Chair.

R. M. T. HUNTER was elected President *pro tem.*

JAMES H. NASH, of South Carolina, was elected Clerk.

The following Senators were absent; Messrs. BAYE, of Alabama; BUCHNER, of Kentucky; SIMS, of Louisiana, and PHELPS, of Mississippi.

There was one Georgia vacancy in consequence of Mr. TOOMBS declining.

In the House, Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and Mr. EMMET DICKINSON, of Georgia, Clerk.

OPERATIONS AT SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Savannah *Morning News* has a special dispatch from Charleston, saying that the Captain of the schooner *Theodore*, captured on Friday by the Yankees in Bull Bay, has escaped. He says that the Yankees would capture and destroy Savannah this week, and Charleston soon afterwards.

The latest intelligence from Savannah is that the Federal vessels are gaining ground in their efforts to reach the main channel of the river, and that the attack would not be much longer delayed.

A private dispatch states that all was quiet yesterday morning at 10 o'clock."

REVELATIONS OF A UNION PRISONER.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 21.

One of the released prisoners, who has been confined at Richmond seven months, gives unmistakable evidence of the fact of a strong Union organization at Richmond. The Union men claim to be 3,000 strong, and say that they are eagerly waiting and longing for an opportunity to fling out the Stars and Stripes.

Out of seventeen fortifications erected around Richmond, only one is armed, and the city could be taken easily.

Desperate efforts were making to get recruits for the army. The Secessionists admitted that, unless they could secure the services of every male Virginian between eighteen and sixty years of age, they must yield Virginia in thirty days.

The Union men have leagues regularly organized, with signs and passwords.

Many acts of kindness were shown, at every possible opportunity, to the prisoners.

Our informant had a handsome gold guard-chain presented to him by some ladies. The gift was accompanied with an anonymous note, in which was expressed the hope "that the links in the chain of the Union would soon be more firmly united than ever."

Union men also informed the released prisoner that the army at Manassas was falling back; that from three to four regiments were daily arriving at Richmond, and that the Tennesseeans were going to Tennessee, and the Carolinians and others to their respective States.

He also understood that only some thirty regiments would remain at Manassas.

The news of the surrender of Fort Donelson had a most disheartening effect at Richmond, but cheered the hopes of the Unionists, who say they want it to be known by the Federal Government that they are ready to welcome the old flag and fight for it.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The *Adelaide* brought down from Baltimore this morning the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment. They will be temporarily encamped on the beach. Other regiments are shortly expected.

A flag of truce to Craney Island this afternoon took several passengers down and brought back the crew of the steamer *Fingal*, which ran the blockade of Savannah some time since with a valuable cargo; the Captain and crew of the light-ship, before reported as having gone ashore during the last severe storm, and the crew of a British schooner which also ran into Savannah.

The steamer *Georgia* has arrived at Fortress Monroe—she has on board the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment.

Another French gunboat is coming up the river.

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.

L. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

Bronchitis, Coughs, Asthma, and all disorders of the Throat, Breath and Lungs, are relieved by using "Brown's Bronchical Troches."

"Two or three times I have been attacked by Bronchitis so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the Troches I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience.

Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A. B.
Wesleyan Minister, Montreal.

Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Fay's Spanish Hair Gloss.—A chemical compound, similar to the natural oil of the hair. For dressing the hair, keeping it in place, and imparting a most beautiful gloss, there is nothing equal to it. Sold by all the druggists.

To be satisfied with the purchase of a Sewing-Machine, those who contemplate buying should understand the merits of the leading stitches—the Grover & Baker Stitch and the Shuttle or Lock Stitch—both of which can be examined at No. 495 Broadway.

J. C. Rushton's Perfumed Camphor Ice, with Glycerine, a valuable remedy for Chapped Hands, Lips, Fever Sores, &c. Wholesale and retail at J. CLEMENT RUSHTON'S, No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 84.—Feb. 19, 1862.
16, 13, 74, 32, 3, 38, 18, 26, 72, 11, 17, 28, 54.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 87.—Feb. 21, 1862.
21, 43, 55, 4, 37, 49, 6, 44, 48, 71, 66, 36.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 88.—Feb. 21, 1862.
24, 78, 43, 2, 47, 58, 27, 57, 10, 16, 51, 42, 68, 40.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 35.—Feb, 21, 1862.
8, 25, 53, 35, 75, 78, 9, 47, 58, 3, 39, 31, 28, 1.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 155.—Feb. 21, 1862.
45, 61, 30, 2, 36, 43, 28, 55, 19, 53, 52, 12.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

FLAGS,
GILT BALLS, EAGLES,
POLES AND ORNAMENTS,
AT
HOJER & GRAHAM'S, NO. 97 DUANE-ST.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN
is sent to subscribers regularly every morning,
BY MAIL, FOR $3 A YEAR.
Direct to MOSES S. BEACH, Proprietor of the *Sun*,
NEW-YORK CITY.

CHILDREN'S ARMLETS,
One, two, and three dollars a pair, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

MISSES' NECKLACES,
One, two, and three dollars each, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

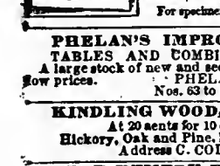
MOTHERS—THE CROUP.—A FREE APPLICation of BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT upon the throat and chest, gives quick and certain relief; the child recovers before the doctor arrives. Dépôt, No. 166 Greenwich-st., and druggists generally. Price, 25 cents.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. G., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

S. T.—1860—X.

DRAKE'S
PLANTATION BITTERS
Cures Indigestion and Dyspepsia, gives tone to the stomach and strengthens the system. It is very agreeable to take, and never fails to benefit. Sold everywhere. Dépôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
GLORIOUS UNION VICTORIES.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS AND LANTERNS.
HADFIELD'S AGENCY,
No. 24 John-st.,
Between Broadway and Nassau sts.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 3 stamps.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD
TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
A large stock of new and second-hand tables for sale at low prices.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
For sale by all Druggists.

THE MANAGERS OF THE FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SICK POOR acknowledge, with gratitude, the following donations:

By Mrs. Cochran—James Lenox, Esq., $200; John T. Johnston, Esq., $50; Wm. M. Halsted, Esq., $50; Mrs. James McBride, $25; Mrs. J. H. McLanahan, $15; Mr. J. W. Blair, $5; Mrs. R. B. Minturn, $25; R. L. & A. Stuart, $50; Estate of Mr. W. S. Seaman, $1,250; from Halsted, Haines & Co., dry goods valued at $25.....$1,696 00
By Mrs. Skidmore—Mr. Franklin Randolph..... 20 00
By Mr. Silas Brown—P. R. Walsh, Esq..... 10 00
By Mrs. Schaffer—Mr. Joseph Haight..... 3 00
By Miss Shaw—Mrs. A. Decker, $5; Mrs. R. Stent, $2..... 7 00
By Mrs. Frear—From Corporation of the City of New-York..... 500 00
By Mrs. Neefus—Mrs. Dr. Ferris..... 2 50
By Mrs. Stowe—Miss S., $5; Mrs. Groshon, $2.. 7 00
By Miss Sparks—Miss McClure..... 5 00
By Mrs. Carter—Miss Cecil Woolsey..... 2 00
By Mrs. Mitchell—D. Sloan, Esq., $2; B. L. Swan, Esq., $5; Mrs. James Callender, $2; Two Friends, $5..... 14 00
By Mrs. Sommerville—Cash, $1 50; Mr. James P. Aspinwall, $5..... 6 50
By Mrs. Green—A Friend to the Poor, $3; from Benevolent Society of Memorial Church, $3..... 6 00
By Mrs. Wicker—Mrs. George Martin, $2; Mrs. Leonard Parker, $2; Mrs. Adam Martin, $1..... 5 00
By Miss Van Nostrand—Miss Elizabeth Dennistoun..... 5 00
Total.....$2,297 50

Subscribers and donors to the Society are urgently requested to contribute without delay, as the receipts have been so small that the Managers have been obliged to spend a large part of the legacy of Mr. Seaman, instead of investing it for future use.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all Consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat.

Sold by ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, New-York, and by D. S. BARNES & CO.

REJOICE YE SUFFERERS—RISE YE BEDRIDDEN CRIPPLES.—Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment can now be procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Cronp, Cuts, Pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can be instantly relieved. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe *via* Southampton and Hamburg per United States steamer TEUTONIA, and for Ireland *via* Queenstown per the EDINBURGH, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 10½ A. M., A. B.—All mails will be closed THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, noon.

WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, P. M.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—A Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, Feb. 22, 1862.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
GRAND NATIONAL GALA DAY

In celebration of the Birth of the Great and Good Washington, the Father of his Country, and of
THE GLORIOUS VICTORIES
THE GLORIOUS VICTORIES
THE GLORIOUS VICTORIES
Of our Army and Navy in the South and West, over
THE TRAITORS AND REBELS.

Whose black-hearted treachery and perfidy have threatened the destruction of the institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers under the Providence of God, and the leadership of
THE IMMORTAL WASHINGTON.
SPLENDID PERFORMANCES
SPLENDID PERFORMANCES
SPLENDID PERFORMANCES

Will take place nearly
EVERY HOUR,
EVERY HOUR,
EVERY HOUR,
EVERY HOUR.

The first commencing at 12 o'clock, noon, consisting of a grand
NATIONAL ALLEGORICAL TABLEAU,
With new, appropriate and emblematic scenery representing
THE TEMPLE OF LIBERTY.
COLUMBIA, the GODDESS OF LIBERTY, supported by her faithful Sons,
THE SOLDIER AND SAILOR
THE SOLDIER AND SAILOR
THE SOLDIER AND SAILOR

Who have fought so nobly the battles of the country and saved to us our liberty and independence. The National Song,
THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER,
Will be Sung by the Company, after which Commodore Nutt will be introduced, and sing a patriotic song and give other performances, to be followed by
THAT NEW FAIRY PLAY, ONDINA;
Or the
NAIAD QUEEN
Which concludes with that magnificent Mechanical Spectacular Scene
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY.

The following unparalelled combination of living novelties will be on exhibition at all hours, day and evening:



COM. NUTT,
The wonderful and famous
$30,000 NUTT,
THE SMALLEST MAN OF HIS AGE
In the world, and at the same time the most interesting and captivating.



THE GREAT LIVING WHALE
from the coast of Labrador.



THE LIVING
HIPPOPOTAMUS
from the River Nile in
Egypt.
The great
ROARING.
BARKING
SEA LION.



The only animal of the kind ever exhibited alive, east of the Rocky Mountains.

THE GRAND AQUARIA, with its multitude of living fish.
MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other curiosities from every quarter of the globe.
IN THE EVENING the Museum will be BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED.
Admittance to all only 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

FARMS!
FOR
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
IN
The Most Fertile State
In the Union.
THE
Illinois Central R. R.
OFFER
Rich Rolling Prairie Land!
AT
Only $12
PER ACRE.

These Lands are adjacent to the Railroad. A tract of EIGHTY ACRES will make a good comfortable homestead. The purchaser may buy
ON LONG CREDIT!
paying interest at six per cent. annually, and if he has one thousand dollars in money, he can this year, at
THE LOW PRICE
of Lumber, contract for a convenient house, fencing, and farming tools. The Company has sold OVER ONE THOUSAND of such
TRACTS OF LAND
this season. It is well known that Chicago sends more grain to market than all the Western lake ports combined; this is the best proof of the richness and
GREAT VALUE OF
the Illinois Lands. The Illinois Central Railroad was finished in 1856, built through a sparsely settled country. It takes to market this year, upwards of
THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS
of Grain, besides cattle, hogs, and many other products. For further information, apply by letter or in person to
Land Commissioner
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, Chicago, Ill.

DRIGGS' STRING-CLAMP PIANOS,
NO. 354 FOURTH-ST., NEXT TO BROADWAY.
PIANOS WEAR OUT
BECAUSE
THE STRAIN ON THE WOOD, BY THE STRINGS,
amounting to near 7,000 pounds, ruins them.
DRIGGS' STRING-CLAMP
TAKES OFF
this huge strain mathematically.
READ the scientific and artistic advertisement of DRIGGS & TOOKER in to-day's TIMES.
OLD PIANOS ENTIRELY RESTORED
Are on exhibition at No. 350 4th-st., next to Broadway.



Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable
FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y. J. G. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 30 PINE-ST., New-York, Feb. 19, 1862.

A MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS of New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, will be held in the City on SATURDAY, the 22d inst., in honor of the Birthday of WASHINGTON, and to celebrate in a fitting manner the recent brilliant victories of the Union forces engaged to suppressing the rebellion.

The meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute, at 7 o'clock P. M. His Honor, Mayor Opdyke, will preside.

A salute of thirty-four guns will be fired at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset.

It is respectfully requested that the National Flag be displayed on public buildings, the shipping in port, and private residences during the day.

The guests of the Committee from other States will be received at the Fifth-av. Hotel, from 3 to 6 P. M.

Addresses from several distinguished speakers may be expected. The Committee trust that the health of Lieut.-Gen. Scott will permit him to be present. Other arrangements will be announced hereafter. By order.

S. DRAPER, Chairman Com. of Arrangem'ts.
HAMILTON FISH, Chairman Union D. Com.
F. M. WETMORE, Secretary Com. of Arr.
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Sec'y. U. D. Com.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. CXLII.] CONTENTS. [MARCH, 1862.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The March of the Turks—Demolition of Zigeth—Sacking the Camp—Map of the Turkish Empire—The Bosphorus—Conflict in the Caucasus—Constantinople—The Slave Market—The Return from Scio—The Title-Deed of the Turk.
A SUMMER REMINISCENCE.
HOW THE DUTCH ARE TAKING HOLLAND.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—View in Amsterdam—Weter-Mill at Halfweg—Over Meerenburg—North Holland Gig—Helder—Gateway at Wesp—Adolph Van Gelder—Leaning Tower at Delf—A Small Team—A Big Team—A Full Team—Skaters—Doorway of Peter's House—Peter's Chair—North Holland Farm-House.
THE CHIROPODIST; A STORY OF THE WATERING-PLACES.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Trenton Falls—At Saratoga—Niagara.
CURED.
ORLEY FARM. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS.
CHAPTER XLI. How can I save him?
CHAPTER XLII. John Kennehy goes to Hamworth.
CHAPTER XLIII. John Kenoeby's Courtship.
CHAPTER XLIV. Showing how Lady Masou could be very Noble.
ILLUSTRATIONS—John Kennehy and Mrs. Dockwrath—The Confession.
AN ORTHOPTERIAN DEFENSE.
A DRAWN GAME. By FITZ HUGH LUDLOW.
A SOLDIER'S LETTER.
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.
EARLY SECESSIONISTS.
SHE BRONZE STATUE.
THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP. By W. M. THACKERAY.
CHAPTER XXIX. In the Departments of Seine, Loire and Styx, (Inférieure.)
CHAPTER XXX. Returns to old Friends.
ILLUSTRATIONS—En avant—At the Sick Man's Door.
MISTRESS AND MAID. A HOUSEHOLD STORY. By Miss MULOCK.
FISH CULTURE.
THE ARTILLERIST.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S FOREIGN BUREAU.
EDITOR'S DRAWER—With eight illustrations.
ASTRONOMY—With seven illustrations.
FASHIONS FOR MARCH.
ILLUSTRATIONS—Bridal Toilet—Undress Jacket—Under-Sleeves.

During the present year HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE will contain the following Serial Tales, by the foremost Novelists of the day:

"ORLEY FARM." By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS.
"THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP." By WM. M. THACKERAY.
"MISTRESS AND MAID." By DINAH MARIA MULOCK.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE contains nearly twice the amount of matter of the *Cornhill, Blackwood, Fraser, Macmillan*, and other leading English Magazines. It contains from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. more than any other American periodical of similar class. In addition to the above Serial Novels, all of which occupy scarcely one-fourth of the space in each number, HARPER'S MAGAZINE will furnish a larger amount of Original American matter, written by the ablest writers and thinkers, than is contained in any other Magazine.

Ample arrangements have been made for papers in every department of the Magazine. J. ROSS BROWNE, who is now traveling in Europe, will furnish a series of articles, illustrated by himself, describing his journey through Norway. These will be commenced in an early number. Mr. LOSSING will continue the series of papers upon events in our National History which have not been treated in detail by our standard historians. The Personal Sketches of Eminent Americans, by Dr. WYNNE, will comprise anecdotes and reminiscences of most of the men who have acquired an acknowledged representative position in our Literature and Science.

The Publishers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, aware of its permanent value, have electrotyped every page. They can, therefore, supply any Number from the beginning upon the following terms:

Any Number will be sent by Mail, post-paid, for Twenty-five Cents. Any Volume, comprising Six Numbers, neatly bound in Cloth, will be sent by Mail, to any part of the United States within 3,000 miles of New-York, post-paid, for Two Dollars per Volume. Complete Sets will be sent by Express, the freight at the charge of the purchaser, at a discount of Twenty-five per Cent. from the above rate. Twenty-Three Volumes, bound uniformly, extending from June, 1850, to November, 1861, are now ready.

TERMS.

One Copy for One Year.....$3
Two Copies for One Year.....5
Three or more Copies for One Year (each).....2
And an Extra Copy, gratis, for every Club of EIGHT SUBSCRIBERS.

Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly, together, one year, $4.

The DEMAND NOTES of the United States will be received for Subscriptions. Our distant friends are requested to remit them in preference to Bank Notes.

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS.

THE PARLOR GARDENER.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "This is one of the most valuable little guides ever issued. To those of our friends who find that their plants 'never bloom,'—the buds dropping off just as the flower is expected,—and to all who need hints to the cultivation of flowers, this little book is invaluable; it is highly recommended by the leading horticulturists and florists."

Beautifully illustrated. Price, 60 cents.

Sold by principal booksellers and seedsmen, and sent by mail by the publishers.

J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston.

ANOTHER HIT.
LAUGHABLE,
MIRTH-PROVOKING,
SATIRICAL
ABSURDITY.

Fanny Rev. Henry Ward Beecher announced for a tight-rope performance at the Melodeon Concert Saloon for one night only. To solve the mystery, get that humorous

"BILL-POSTER'S DREAM."

A satire for the time. Copies in colors 18x24 inches, 25 cents. For sale by all the leading news agents everywhere. ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION COST.—The entire stock (liberal and *recherche* books published by Bianchard excepted) at No. 76 Nassau-st., selling out to close business. Call and be fully assured of this, if you want "books which *are* books," and know their value. CALVIN BLANCHARD.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—REST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

DRIGGS' STRING-CLAMP PIANO.
No. 350 FOURTH-St., NEXT TO BROADWAY.
THIRTY to SIXTY DOLLARS effecting what $500 or $1,000 can do; this by sending your old piano (perhaps consigned to a lumber-room) and having it made equal to its best days by
BEING RESTRUNG WITH DRIGGS' STRING-CLAMP,
AND
THE HAMMERS RECOVERED PERFECTLY.
If this be not done, the advertiser will receive no compensation. Satisfy yourself of details, high artistic recommendations, etc., contained in the extended advertisement of DRIGGS & TOOKER, in to-day's *Times*.

FEBRUARY 22D.
AND FLAG-RAISING AT THE MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, corner of 4th and Macdougal sts. (Messrs. Clarke and Fanning, Rectors.)

The exercises of Speaking on the part of the Students and reading portions of Washington's Farewell Address, will take place at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Marble Church in 4th-st., (near the Institute,) at the close of which the STARS AND STRIPES (procured by the students) will be unfurled from the top of the Institute Building. The parents and friends of the pupils are especially invited to attend.

J. B. HILLYER, Jr.,
C. M. CORNWELL,
Committee of Arrangements.



"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGH Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" were first introduced eleven years ago. *It has been proved that they are the best article before the public* for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, the *Hacking Cough* in CONSUMPTION, and numerous affections of the THROAT, giving *immediate relief.*

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza.
Any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Clear and Strengthen the voice of **Singers.**
Indispensable to **Public Speakers.**
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Soothing and simple—**Children** use them.
Assisting Expectoration and Curing Hoarseness.

"*That trouble in my Throat (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer.*"
N. P. WILLIS.
"*Preeminently the first and best.*"
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"*I recommend their use to Public Speakers.*"
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW-YORK.
"*I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough.*"
REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON.
"*An old lady friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches.*"
REV. D. LEITS, FRANKFORT, ILL.
"*Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs.*"
DR. J. F. V. LANE, BOSTON.
"*A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c.*"
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON.
"*I have been much afflicted with* BRONCHIAL AFFECTION, *producing Hoarseness and Cough. The Troches are the only effectual remedy, giving power and clearness to the voice.*"
REV. GEO. SLACK,
Minister Church of England, Milton Parsonage, Canada.

CAUTION.—As there are many imitations, ask for and OBTAIN only "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," which by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per box.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. CUMMING'S NEW BOOK.

TEACH US TO PRAY.

A DEVOTIONAL WORK,
Being Experimental, Doctrinal and Practical Observations
ON
THE LORD'S PRAYER.

By the author of
"THE GREAT TRIBULATION."

One of the best and most characteristic works by this popular preacher and author.
Reprinted from the London Edition.

CONTENTS.

1. IT IS GOOD TO DRAW NEAR TO GOD.
2. OUR FATHER.
3. THE ANORING WORSHIPER.
4. A MISSIONARY DESIRE.
5. A SUBMISSIVE HEART.
6. THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN.
7. THE CRY OF THE SINFUL.
8. THE CRY OF THE TEMPTED.
9. THE GREAT DELIVERANCE.
10. ADORATION.

1 vol., 12mo, cloth bound. Price, $1.

ALSO,
NEW AND UNIFORM EDITIONS OF
THE GREAT TRIBULATION,
AND
THE GREAT PREPARATION.

Dr. Cumming's celebrated recent works, of which so many thousand copies have been sold.

*** Copies sent postage free on receipt of price.
CARLETON, Publisher, (late Rudd & Carleton.)
No. 413 Broadway, New-York.

THE TWO MOST SUCCESSFUL NOVELS OF THE YEAR.

CHARLES READE'S
CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH.

AND

THE SUTHERLANDS.
By the Author of "Rutledge."

No two novels of greater interest, more unbounded popularity, and unprecedented sale have been published within an age.

*** Copies of either will be sent postage free on receipt of price, $1 25.

CARLETON, Publisher, (late Rudd & Carleton,)
No. 413 Broadway, New-York.

VASSAR'S BOOK OF TRAVEL.

"A capital guide for one who desires to know the chief attractions of different parts of the world, the way to get there, and the comparative interest and salubrity thereof."—*Boston Transcript.*

VASSAR'S BOOK OF TRAVEL,
ENTITLED
TWENTY YEARS AROUND THE WORLD.
BY JOHN GUY VASSAR
of
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"An elegant octavo—readable, and full of information. The table of contents reads like a geographical encyclopedia—such a long list of famous towns and cities greet the eye, travelers will find their pleasant recollections revived therein."—*Boston Transcript.*

ONE LARGE ELEGANT VOLUME. Price, $2 50,
CARLETON, Publisher, (late Rudd & Carleton.)
No. 413 Broadway, New-York.

"ANOTHER PARTISAN LEADER."
WOOD'S SENSATION NOVEL.
FORT LAFAYETTE;
OR,
LOVE AND SECESSION.
A NOVEL BY BENJAMIN WOOD, M. C.

One vol. 12mo, Cloth. Price $1.

A CLEVER NOVEL, in which the characters are well presented, the dialogue is spirited and the general management ingenious. The book is for the "times," and will attract a large share of public attention.—*New-Yorker.*

*** Copies sent, postage free, on receipt of price.
CARLETON, Publisher, (late Rudd & Carleton,)
No. 413 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT MILITARY BOOK.
THE NATIONAL
SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.
The demand exceeding that of all others.
Additional testimony to its peculiar merits.

It has just received the written indorsement of the Committee on Military and Public Defence of the Assembly of the State of New-York at Albany, and recommended by it for a Text Book in public and private schools.
Also,
The written recommendation of Brigadier-Gen. Rathbone, commanding at Albany.

Small pocket volume, price 50 cents.

*** Copies sent, postage free, on receipt of price.
CARLETON, Publisher, (late Rudd & Carleton.)
No. 413 Broadway, New-York.

A NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE HEIR OF REDCLYFFE."
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
Publish, this day,
THE
YOUNG STEPMOTHER;
Or,
A CHRONICLE OF MISTAKES.
By
The author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Two volumes, 12mo. Paper Covers, $1. Cloth, $1 50.

D. A. & Co. also publish,
By the same author,
I. THE HEIR OF REDCLYFFE. 2 vols. 12mo. Cloth, $1 50.
II. HOPES AND FEARS. 2 vols. 12mo. Cloth, $1 50.
III. HEARTSEASE; Or, The Brother's Wife. 2 vols. 12mo. Cloth, $1 50.
IV. DYNEVOR TERRACE; Or, The Clue of Life. 2 vols. 12mo. Cloth, $1 50.
V. KENNETH; Or, The Rear Guard of the Grand Army. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, 75 cents.
VI. THE CASTLE-BUILDERS. 1 vol. 12mo. 75 cts.
VII. THE TWO GUARDIANS; Or, Home in this World. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, 75 cents.
VIII. BEECHCRAFT. 1 vol. 12mo. 75 cents.
IX. THE STOKESLEY SECRET; Or, How the Pig Paid the Rent. 1 vol. 16mo. 50 cents.
X. BEN SYLVESTER'S WORD. 16mo. 38 cents.

"THE COURTS, THE DEPARTMENTS, AND THE PRESS CONTINUE DAILY TO
THE REBELLION RECORD
Historical students appropriate it for permanent use; while every citizen, however little of a reader, finds it as useful as a
DICTIONARY, GAZETTEER OR BLUE BOOK."
(*Boston Transcript, Feb. 14.*

REBELLION RECORD.
EDITED BY FRANK MOORE.
Part 13, with PORTRAITS OF COMMODORE DUPONT and SECRETARY WELLES—50 cents.
Now Ready,
ALSO, WEEKLY NUMBERS,
Nos. 53, 54 and 55—10 cents each.
Part 14, bringing the DIARY OF EVENTS down to Dec. 15, will be issued the first week in March.
"THE REBELLION RECORD
is invaluable to statesmen of every country. I find in its pages IMPORTANT FACTS and DOCUMENTS that I look in vain for in the National Archives."—*From Senator Bingham.*
G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 532 Broadway.
C. T. EVANS, General Agent.

THE ALBION
FOR THIS WEEK NOW READY.
Price Six Cents,
CONTAINS:
LITERATURE.
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
EDITORIALS.
MUSIC AND DRAMA.
ARMY AND NAVY.
OBITUARY AND APPOINTMENTS.
THE DUST HOLE
FINE ARTS AND REVIEWS.
CHESS PROBLEMS, AND
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

For sale at all the news depôts at 6 cents, and at the office, No. 16 Beekman-st., New-York.
N. B.—Subscription price, $3 per annum.

DOMESTIC LIFE OF BUSINESS MEN.
READ
UNDERCURRENTS
OF
WALL-STREET.

"This story not only presents the various phases of business experience, but abounds in domestic scenes so life-like and touching in their character that they cannot fail to attract and interest our wives, and sisters, and daughters."

12mo. $1 25.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway.

BOOKS IN PRESS.—INSTRUCTION IN ORDnance and Gunnery, by Capt. J. G. Benton, U. S. Ord.; new edition, revised. Nearly ready, Maxims, Advice and Instructions in the Art of War, translated from the French by Capt. Lendy. Nearly ready, Manual for Engineer Troops, comprising Pontoon Drill, Rules for Conducting Siege, the Sap, Military Mining and Construction of Batteries, by J. C. Duane, U. S. Eng.; profusely illustrated with plates and wood cuts. Nolan's Treatise on Remount of Horses for Cavalry, by Capt. Kinnar Garrand, U. S. A.; lithographed plates. Official Army Register for 1862. Rhymed Tactics, by "Gov.;" nearly ready.

D. VAN NOSTRAND,
Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.

SPRING FASHIONS.—THE SPRING FASHions, beautifully illustrated and fully described, in MADAME DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS, will be ready on or about MONDAY, March 3. The Spring Number will comprise splendid fashion plates, full-sized patterns of the new promenade coat, Madonna sleeve, and child's apron; elegant engravings and valuable information on the Paris Spring Fashions, which will prove invaluable to milliners, dressmakers, mothers, and ladies generally.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.—The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, all complete, in a neat pamphlet called THE PATRIOT'S REFEREE. Price five cents. For sale by DION THOMAS, Bookseller, No. 142 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIGHTNING NEWS
FROM THE
CAPITAL, THE CAMP, AND THE ARMY IN THE FIELD.

The SUNDAY MERCURY of to-morrow will contain full reports of the CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, from the commencement of the proceedings to the close of the illuminations.

The columns of the SUNDAY MERCURY being kept open to a later hour than those of any other paper published on Sunday, any important event that may transpire in any part of the country within the limits of the telegraphic system, between noon on Saturday and daylight on Sunday morning, are sure to be found in its columns.

If between those hours the Chief Magistrate should die, the Union arms achieve a victory or suffer a defeat, or any other event of vital importance occur, it would inevitably be found in the SUNDAY MERCURY.

In fact, the publishers intend that it shall not only OMIT NOTHING WHICH OTHER NEWSPAPERS CONTAIN, but that it shall CONTAIN WHAT THEY OMIT. In its usual news, foreign correspondence, local intelligence, military and firemen's department, criticisms, humor, romance, and all its special as well as general features, it will be always in the front rank of the best live newspapers of the day.

WHO WAS PRESENT AT THE
LIGHT-GUARD BALL?
FULL AND INTERESTING REPORT
OF THE ANNUAL BALL OF THE "TIGERS"
IN TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY.

A STORY OF INTENSE INTEREST
COMMENCES IN THE
SUNDAY MERCURY
TO-MORROW.

The opening chapters of IMOGENE OR THE MARBLE HEART, by PIERCE EGAN, the popular English Romancist, will appear in the SUNDAY MERCURY to-morrow morning. This remarkable story, by an author who has no rival in the department of fiction to which his thrilling productions belong, will create a new sensation in the reading world. It is full of scenes of the most absorbing character; and whoever delights in the vivid creations of a powerful fancy, cannot fail to be charmed with it. That this new feature will give a fresh impetus to the rapidly increasing circulation of the SUNDAY MERCURY, is certain, and it is fortunate that the publication of that paper on a new lightning press of extraordinary capacity and power, commences simultaneously with the advent of this splendid romance in its columns.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
EDITIONS FOR THE COUNTRY.

In order to accommodate readers throughout the country, who desire to receive the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER—THE SUNDAY MERCURY—on Sunday morning, editions are issued every Friday evening and Saturday morning, containing the latest intelligence up to the hour of going to press. All the News Agents in North America, have the SUNDAY MERCURY on their counters every Sunday morning.

LATEST NEWS AND ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.—The only journal in New-York that has news of all the New-York Regiments in the field, is the SUNDAY MERCURY—THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER—which has correspondents in every Union Camp

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, hilliard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THE NEAT TWO-story and basement cottage house, No. 13 East Baltic-st. Contains gas, water, &c., and is admirably adapted for a small family. The neighborhood is quiet and pleasant in every respect; 15 minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South Ferry. Possession given at any time. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-story and basement house No. 61 2d-av., near 4th-st., in good order, and containing all the modern improvements. Terms low. Apply to either HENRY R. CUMMINGS, No. 31 Nassau-st.; WALTER F. BRUSH, No. 36 Pearl-st.; or WM. JAGGER, Jr., No. 56 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF LAND ON THE southerly side of 65th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., with the church-building thereon heretofore occupied by the Church of the Redeemer. Price, $10,000. The building alone cost over $15,000. Apply to WM. DEPEW, No. 53 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front house No. 26 East 21st-st., near Broadway; 25 feet front by 70 deep; lot half the block; has all the modern improvements. Payment may be made to suit the purchaser. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., or WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON HUNTER-ST., near Gates-av., Brooklyn; frame two stories, with extension. Also, two vacant lots adjoining, on Downing-st. Will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 275 Pearl-st., New-York, up stairs, or to HAGNER & SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brick house in Hamilton-st., near Gates-av., Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements. Or will exchange for plumbers' and gas fitters' materials. Apply to ROBINS & GIBSON, (the owners,) No. 431 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY house, with all the modern improvements, partially furnished. To be sold at a great bargain, with or without the furniture. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Situated on East 3 th-st. For particulars inquire of TILLY ALLEN, at No 21 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 28x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story, basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling house, No. 231 Henry-st. Lot 25x100, house 25x50. Will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to Article Fire Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 57 NORTH Moore-st., with lease of lot; size of house, 25 by 44, 3 stories, brick, belonging to the estate of RALPH I. BUSH, deceased. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs., a three-story brown-stone front house, 18 feet 8 inches wide. Apply on the premises, No. 218 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.—TWO FINE LARGE OFFICES, suitable for Insurance Offices, on first floor of building No. 92 Broadway, above Wall-st. Inquire at the office of the HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

STEADY STEAM POWER AND ROOMS—Singly or otherwise, to suit, may be had at greatly reduced rents, in buildings Nos. 211, 213 Centre-st. and 137, 139 Elm-st. The rooms are well lighted and adapted for any manufacturing business. The steam power is always steady and reliable, supplied by a Corliss & Nightingale 150-horse engine. Terms very low, and possession immediately, if wanted. Apply at the office No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted, with offices and large warerooom or store and basement, well adapted for the sewing machine or any light manufacturing business, said premises being on the corner of Broome and Mercer sts., including the large second-story room, corner of Broadway. Inquire on the premises of WM. GALT & SON, No. 447 Broome-st.

TO LET—A FULL FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. It is in superior order, has every modern convenience, water, gas, furnace, kitchen range, &c. Possession 1st of May. Apply to A. G. JEROME, No. 61 Beaver-st., N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 391 Canal-st., next door to the People's Bank. It will be let separate, if desired, and put in good repair for a good tenant, with counter and shelving. Inquire of H. OSTRANDER, at the above number, from 10 to 1 o'clock, up stairs.

TO LET—IN DANBURY, CONN., ONE STORE in the centre of business, one of the best stands in the place. Also, one brick store in south part of Main-st., a good stand for the grocery business. Apply to M. ANDREWS, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, or WM. H. CLARK, Danbury.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brown stone house No. 57 West 18th-st., three doors from 5th-av., built in the best manner for owner's use, with all modern conveniences, on reasonable terms. Apply next door, No. 51, or to JOHN W. GERLIES, No. 32 Dey-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house, No. 220 Wooster-st., Croton water, gas and gas-fixtures. Rent $300. For particulars inquire of WM. T. AMERMAN, No. 121 Bleecker-st., corner of Wooster-st., or the store.

TO LET—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, A VERY NEAT and comfortable house, for one year from 1st May, at only $10 per month, within 15 minutes' walk of ferries, or 6 minutes' walk of a three cent railroad. Address 4109, Williamsburgh Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered for a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSES, NOS. 135 and 137 West 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking tubes, furnaces, &c. Rent of No. 135, $850; of No. 137, $750 per annum. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, No. 10 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR OFFICES OR MANUFACTURING purposes, with or without steam-power part of premises No. 17 John-st. Inquire of PECKHAM, MERRILL, FITCH & CO., No. 19 John-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 98 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Rent $250 per annum. Apply to BABEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT, THE handsome 3-story brick house, No. 324 Fourth-st., near Broadway. For terms, apply at No. 8 Washington-place.

TO LET.—No. 124 NINTH-STREET, NEAR 7TH and West of Broadway. Inquire of J. WELLER, No. 967 Broadway. Rent $1,200.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—A VERY FINE STABLE, NO. 149 9th-st. Inquire at No 40 Bond-st., next door to corner of 2d-av.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OF THE BUILDING NO. 147 Duane-st., except the two upper lofts. Apply to C. KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, THE store No. 225 Front-st. Rent low. Apply on the premises.

NOTICE.—THE DWELLING PART OF THE Butchers' and Drovers' Bank to let. For particulars inquire at the Bank. E. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of Westchester, adjoining the village of West Farms, within one mile of the Harlem Railroad, and four miles from the Harlem Bridge, with about ten acres of land, a fine garden, with fruit, green-house, grapery, stables, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No. 14 West 25th-st.

RARE CHANCE—TO LET, FURNISHED, A charming cottage, at Clifton, Staten Island, within five minutes' walk of the Railroad Ferry Landing; decidedly one of the most accessible and desirable locations in the vicinity of New-York; possession at any time. Address S. K. N., Box No 111 *Times* Office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EARLY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by Wm. Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y. The property contains about 30 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple-trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits, all the best varieties. The buildings consist of a fine large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence; also, for farm purposes. There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding-school or water-cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse and 22 from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Railroad, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus. Apply to DATERS & CO., No. 101 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Oyster Bay, L. I. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in fine ornamental trees, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A fine country residence, with about four acres of ground, situated on the Harlem Railroad, 25 hours from 26th-st., New-York, with everything in and about the premises to make it desirable for a gentleman and his family accustomed to the luxuries of City life. A large double house, warmed by furnace, and pure spring water carried through the whole building; green-house, stables and carriage-house; ice-house, well filled; fine vegetable garden, and every variety of choice fruits and flowers, and fine shade-trees. Rent, $600. For further particulars, inquire of JAMES DEMEREST, No. 172 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC cottage, containing 13 rooms, suitable for a first-class family, with modern improvements, including gas, &c., and one-fourth of an acre, stocked with ornamental, shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c., with a stable attached; situated at Clifton, S. I., within three minutes' walk of two ferries; neighborhood retired, and first-class; churches and schools in immediate vicinity; will be sold on favorable terms, or rented to desirable tenants for one year or longer, at a low price. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Esq., No. 15 Wall-st., or to Mr. W., Box No. 747 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence at Greenwich, Conn., 29 miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, 8 acres of land, laid out in lawn, garden, meadow and orchard. The shrubbery is highly ornamental, the fruit very abundant and choice, the house modern built, and the land and water view splendid. The location is notoriously healthy, convenient to schools, churches and depôt, and the place is believed to be one of the most desirable within reasonable distance of the City. Will be sold, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE RESIDENCE OF Winant J. Bennett, deceased, in Port Richmond, Staten Island, situated on the corner of Broadway and Vreeland-st., by the public park, consisting of ten lots of ground, with a good-sized and convenient house, with carriage-house, stabling, and other outbuildings thereon, and well stocked with all kinds of fruit in full bearing, a good well of water, etc. For further particulars, apply on the premises to HELLEN BENNETT, Executrix.
GARRETT H. HENDRICKSON, Executor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A first-class residence at Rye. The house is large, new and elegant; contains water and gas pipes. There is abundance of shade, fine orchard, large garden, plenty of small fruits, a young plantation of dwarf pear-trees, carriage-house, poultry-yard, &c. The place is three minutes' walk from the station, and there are fine views over Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. Inquire of, or a address Mr. SCRIBNER, 124 Grand-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT Woodstock, Westchester County, from 1st of May next; a commodious two-story and attic frame house, with all the modern improvements; has attached a good barn and 2½ acres of land, with an abundance of shade-trees and a garden well stocked with choice fruit. The place is near the country seats of Messrs. Chas. Denison, John McCraw, and the undersigned, and of easy access to the City. Apply to PHILIP DATER, No. 161 Front-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, An elegant country seat on the Hudson, one hour's ride from the City, and five minutes' walk from the depot. Splendid mansion, carriage-house, &c., with six acres, finely-shaded, and magnificent view of the river. Will be let for a first-class hotel, or first-class boarding-house, but private family preferred; or will be sold much below its value, or exchanged for first-class City property. Address W. A. P., Box No. 178, *Times* Office.

TO LET.—AN EXCELLENT DOUBLE TWO-story and attic house, in the village of West Farms, Westchester County, within one hour's ride of the City. The house is of stone, and contains all modern improvements, is on the margin of the Bronx's River, and has about two acres of land attached. Will be let very low to a good tenant, and possession given April 1. E. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 41 Dey-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK.—THE DESIRABLE fully finished genteel man's residence, corner Broad and Franklin sts., with every modern convenience. Lot 100 by 200, house large and convenient, with barns, carriage house, coach-house, &c. Also, adjoining, a very desirable property. Also, brick store No. 401 Broad-st. Terms to suit. Will be sold at a reduced price. HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON OLD-field Point, Long Island, 32 acres, with English cottage, surrounded by forest trees, and necessary outbuildings; 300 grown fruit trees, and necessary outbuildings; 300 grown fruit trees, and 4 acres of young orchard of choice fruit; ornamental trees, shrubbery, vines, &c. Good search for both fish, game and fishing. Apply to C. S. HUTCHINSON, No. 38 Wall-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—CONSISTING of a two-story frame dwelling and barn, in good order, in Flushing, L. I., about 8 miles from the City, with a number of acres of healthy and pleasant land, very conveniently to the United States Hotel, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Apply at No. 7 Broadway, or No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FAMILY residence, situated on the Hughes New-Rochelle Station, containing four parlors, eleven bedrooms, sitting-room, pantry, and kitchen with rooms, &c., coach-house, stable and garden. Also, a cow and use of carriage and horse if desired. Apply to H. L. FOLTIS, No. 55 William-st.

FOR SALE, A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in Westchester, about a mile south of New-Rochelle, containing nine acres more or less of land, with the necessary out-buildings, and a good supply of fruit, choice grafted trees of various kinds, a commodious house of ten rooms, square, with a piazza on two sides, also necessary out-buildings. Apply to E. C. WEMYSS, No. 102 Wall-st.

COUNTRY HOTEL BOARDING OR WATER CURE AT FISHKILL LANDING.—Will sell or rent on responsible party, on accommodating terms, a large new house and appurtenances for from 150 to 200 guests, range, boiler, hot and cold water, barn and carriage-house and two acres of ground. For plan and sketch, apply to C. L. GILBERT, No. 542 Hudson-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT IN THE HIGHLANDS, ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE—At Cornwall, near Newburgh, 15 acres fruit and shade trees, &c. Large and handsome dwelling, and all the other necessary out-buildings. Unsurpassed mountain and river views. Inquire of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Lime-st., No. 5 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE A LITTLE WAY TO PAY—A VALUable country residence of 5 choice farm of 50 acres, about one hour from New-York, on the Hudson and steamboat landing. A semi-annual sum properly secured during the life of a person of middle age will be taken in payment. Address R. S. G., Box No. 3,844 Post-office.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., AN ELIGIBLE Residence for sale or rent on favorable terms. House well-built, of two stories, 9 rooms, well stocked with fruit; 5 minutes' walk from depot of railroad connecting with New-York many times a day. For further particulars, inquire of M. W. DODD, Bookseller, 506 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year, also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 48 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 18 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A VILLA RESIdence at Claremont, N. J., 20 miles from the ferry; 10 rooms, house, frame, filled in with brick; 22x35, wing, 1 half story, 16x26. Three stage lines pass very near to the house. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HARlem Railroad, eight miles above White Plains, half a mile from depot, 15 acres of land, handsomely laid out, planted, with choice fruit trees, and necessary outbuildings, in good repair. Will be sold or let on reasonable terms. Apply to A. G. HAYS, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER Co., 20 acres, under cultivation, with fine house, outbuildings, &c., in complete order, three-quarters of a mile from depot. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE A NEW AND WELL-BUILT HOUSE, with one acre of land handsomely laid out, pleasantly located, within an hour's ride of the City. For sale on easy terms. JOHN W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner 21st-st.

TO LET—AT CURMANSVILLE—RIVERSIDE HOUSE, Cottage, at the depot of the Hudson River Railroad. Also, two other houses, rent from $200 to $600, handsomely situated, overlooking the Hudson River. Inquire of C. F. CARMAN, No. 7 Astor House, Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage, with one acre of land, containing shrubbery and all kinds of fruit trees, three miles below Flushing, N. Y. Inquire of C. F. BLAKE, No. 61 Chambers-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $25 to $400. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 111 Front-st.

TO LET A LARGE HOUSE IN SLOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the depot.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. ELY'S.

GOLD PENS REPOINTED EQUAL TO new on the receipt of 2 cents in stamps or coin, with Gold Pen and Silver case, $1 50; Lady's Pen and Holder, $1 25. Warranted in every particular. Orders by mail promptly attended to. C. P. SMITH, 17 Waldron-place.

SCOTT & JAMES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 23 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy Protestant girl, with City and Brooklyn references, a situation as chambermaid and onrse, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; wages, $6 a month. City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG, RESpectable German girl wants a situation in an American family to do chamberwork and sewing, and understands hair-dressing. The best reference can be given. Call at No. 44 Essex-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—A Protestant young woman wishes to engage as above; is a good chambermaid and very good laundress, and can do all kinds of family sewing; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 37 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Waoted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; no objections to go in the country; good City reference given. Call, or address for two days, at No. 417 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; or would do first-class washing in any family; is willing and obliging. Also a young girl as nurse and chambermaid and sewing; has City references. Call for this week at No. 135 East 30th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a young woman in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing, or plain sewing. Can give twelve years' City references. Call or address No. 50 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 323 3d-av., corner 25th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference given. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine ironing; private family preferred; best of City reference given. Call, or address, at No. 160 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A colored young woman, lately from Baltimore, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her duties thoroughly; or can take a laundress' place; is neat and tidy. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a capable, neat and experienced young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will go as nurse and seamstress; the best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-rate cook, a respectable and trustworthy woman, who understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pastry; excellent reference can be had in this City. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., first private door from 22d-st.; ring the bell next to the jeweler's.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED French cook a situation in a private family; understands French and English cooking to perfection; has the best of reference, and will not object to the country; can be seen at No. 274 4th-av., near 22d-st. Inquire of A. M. SEE.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands cooking all kinds of meats, pastries, &c.; no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best references. Call at No. 39 5th-st., between Lowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; good reference given; no objections to go to the country. Call corner 7th-av. and 14th-st., in the butcher store.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, understands her business thoroughly; will assist with the washing; best references. Call at No. 282 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED WOman wishes a situation as above; is an excellent cook, baker of bread and pastry, can be well recommended; call at Ackermans', No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman desires a situation as cook; has the best of unexceptionable testimonials. Apply for 1 OOKHAM, at Hookham & Bodell's Agency, No. 349 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class cook, understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker, will assist with the washing; best references. Call at No. 370 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., room No. 10.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook, understands baking and soups, &c., is willing to assist in the washing if required, has the best of City references for honesty and sobriety, can be seen at No. 153 7th-av., in the fancy store, till engaged.

AS COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A Wanted, by two respectable girls, situations together, one as cook and laundress, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 19th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style, understands making of pastry, or thorough laundress, does ironing and starch in first-class families; wages $8 to $10 City or country. Call at 141 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable middle-aged woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of references given as to character and capacity. Please call at No. 217 7th-av., between 28th and 29th-sts., top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as good cook and washer and ironer in a good baker's, has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 73 West 29th-st., in the rear.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a good plain dressmaker; can cut and fit perfectly and do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork, can give the best of City references; can be seen one month or two weeks. Address A. G., Madison-square Post-office, for one week.

AS DRESSMAKER — WANTED, EMPLOYment by a competent dressmaker, by the day or week, at families sewing. Call at No. 24 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a general housework girl, is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 146 West 14th-st., place, second floor.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG GERman woman wishes a situation to an American family, as nurse; will take the entire charge of one or two children; is competent to teach them the German language; has the best of references as to the waiting and chamberwork. Call at No. 112 Houston-st., near Grand-st., Room No. 13.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid; understands French sewing, and does up muslins nicely; has the best City reference. Call at No. 311 West 15th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A Wanted, by a smart, tidy girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Has best of City reference. Call at No. 250 Fourth-st., corner Avenue A, for two days. No objection to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and genteel family seamstress wants a situation with a lady or family; is thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing. No objections to go as ladies' maid if required. City references. Can be seen at No. 229 6th-av., near 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable person, who is a good seamstress, as seamstress and to take care of children; has lived several years in her last place; City reference. Apply at No. 215 West 15th-st., in the rear, or address K. D., Madison-square Post-office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG LADY, HAVing a machine, is desirous of obtaining employment; she can do all kinds of sewing quickly and neatly; would go out or take it to her home to do it. Unexceptionable references given. Address M. E. H., Station E, New-York.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a competent lady, as above; has the best of City references; a situation is also wanted by her daughter, as dressmaker and seamstress; does up linen in first-class families; wages $5 to $10 City or country. Call at 141 East 21st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a first-class Protestant lady's maid in a very high family; is a first-class French hair-dresser and dressmaker; runs and has ladies' and children's dresses, and teaches children also. Call for two days at No. 299 West 15th-st., near 8th-av. City reference.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or week, as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; reference given. Call at No. 45 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WASHING DONE UP NEATLY TH OROUGHLY, by an experienced person, in her own house, and is willing to go out to work. Call at No. 113 East 28th-st., first floor.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business; has had much experience; is a good careful driver; will be found respectful and obliging; no objection to do light chamberwork; can give the best of City references from last employer; is now in the country. Address, by note or personally, R. M., No. 18 West 22d-st., or Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the above capacity, by a young man, Protestant, who is sober, and has been in a thoroughly good of City reference. Call at or address C. W. N., No. 232 3d-av., third story, front.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED A situation where he can have a large family, with a colonis farming, gardening, stock-raising, milking and raising of poultry will be required. Reference. Address P. K., Box No. 128 Fort Lee, N. J.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A married man, no family; he perfectly understands the management of green houses and grapery; has the best of City references; wages $20 per month; will work. Address, or may be seen at No. 10 Carmine-st., willing to give good pay. Address F. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—To parties desiring a gardener or farmer well recommended, can hear of such by addressing Lock Box No. 242 Post-office, Providence, Rhode-Island.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has been about two years in the retail drug business in the City, wishes to meet with a first-class druggist or physician, with whom to qualify. Respectability of position and proficiency of the party more an object than remuneration. Address PHARMACEUTIST, Patten's Hotel, corner of Greenwich and Warren sts., New-York City.

A COLORED BOY.—WANTED, A SITUATION in an office by a smart intelligent colored boy, who can bring the best of City references from his last employers. Address Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES TO SECURE A situation to take care of horses or to drive. Can procure the best of City references from his last employer. Call at or address No. 85 West 28th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN HONEST, ACTIVE AND intelligent boy, 15 or 16 years of age, to attend upon a gentleman traveling through Europe. An American preferred. Address J. B. B., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a good cook, washer and ironer, at No. 221 West 34th-st.

EXCHANGE.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN WHO fully understands the money business; must be a good judge of currency; satisfied at present with a moderate salary. Address BROKER, Box No. 134 *Times* Office, with name and references.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, BY A JOBBING HAT, Cap and straw goods house, two or three good salesmen. Address Box No. 668 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A MAN WELL ACQUAINTED WITH the sale of Window Shades and Upholstery Goods, to go to an Eastern city. Address P., stating terms and references, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, TO DO the work of a plain, small family; any person wishing a good home will find this a good opportunity. Inquire for two weeks at No. 67 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS FOR A STEAM railroad, three porters for wholesale stores. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

DRY GOODS.



SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN EXPENSES,
DRY GOODS
Will be sold at a less profit than ever,
AT
NO. 101 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK
DARGAINS DAILY FROM ALL THE CASH AUCTION AND FORCED SALES.

To which the attention of every close buyer is called before he spends his money elsewhere.
TALENT AND LIFE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE STORE.

The firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO., No 101 Chambers-st., New-York, having dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1861, J. D. LEWIS, the senior member of the firm, wishes to announce to his friends and the patrons of his late firm, that he intends continuing the original style of doing business—buying and selling fine and domestic goods at a small advance for cash, at the old stand.

ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS WILL BE PICKED UP THROUGH THE SEASON, WHENEVER THEY CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP.

Mr. LEWIS is also happy to be able to state, that in taking a new lease upon the old stand, and dissolving his business relations—buying and selling fine and domestic goods for cash—with Messrs. HAVILAND and Mr. LUDLEY, he has reduced his expenses between $4,000 and $10,000 a year, which amount he is willing to distribute among his customers during the coming season in a reduction of profits.

In addition to a large stock of goods, bought at

LAST FALL'S CASH AUCTIONS,

to commence the spring trade with,

J. D. LEWIS HAS ON HAND A GOOD STOCK of the celebrated brand of

"NEW BROOM BLACK SILK,"

which is admitted by all merchants to excel any other Silk for beauty of lustre, wear and cheapness in this country.

THIS BRAND OF SILK IS CONTROLLED BY MR. LEWIS, AND IS NOT SOLD BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

PRICE 77½ CENTS AND $1 PER YARD.
150 pieces Black Silk Moire Antique, 50 cents, cost $1.
A COMPLETE STOCK IN
BROWN AND BLEACHED GOODS,
PRINTS, TICKS, &c.,
AND THE BEST STOCK OF LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS

in this market—all of which will be sold at prices that will DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

AS MR. LEWIS DID ALL THE BUYING and gave all the credits in his old firm, his customers will find no change in either of these departments, except, if possible, he will give the buying more particular attention now than ever.

Rooms WELL SUPPLIED AT ALL HOURS ARE DAILY SOLD. To prove this fact, Mr. LEWIS five years ago established in his present store the system of buying and selling fine goods for cash, and last year he sold the largest amount of goods ever sold by any Cash Jobbing House in America, proving his system of SMALL PROFITS, GOOD SALES AND QUICK SALES.

To be decidedly the most favorable one to all merchants.
LAST YEAR'S PRICES WILL BE HEARD THIS.
In consequence of the great reduction in expenses.
CALL AND NOTE THE PRICES.
Now that the expenses are light, and you are sure to buy before you leave the store.
All orders will be filled with the usual promptness and care. Don't buy until you call.

J. D. LEWIS,
(Late of the firm of Lewis, Haviland & Co.,)
No. 101 Chambers-st., corner of Church-st.

N. B.—J. D. LEWIS has associated with himself as a partner ARTHUR M. POOLE, the former book-keeper

FINANCIAL.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Subscribing boudholders of the Second Mortgage Bonds are requested to deposit their bonds, with receipts for 10 per cent. advance, with the Committee, preparatory to sale and reorganization. Bonds must be surrendered before the sale, which is the 21st of March, at No. 12 Wall-st. R. BAYARD, Chairman, &c

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES
Received on deposit at PAR.
COUPONS OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, Due Feb. 19, CASHED or COLLECTED, FREE OF CHARGE, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held on Tuesday, the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz:

SHEPHERD KNAPP,	CYRUS CURTISS,
THS. C. CHARDAVOYNE,	THOMAS HOPE,
A. C. KINGSLAND,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
RICHARD IRVIN,	EDMUND M. YOUNG,
FRANCIS HALL,	GEORGE MOSLE.
JOHN BULLARD, Jr.,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
WM. CHAMBERLAIN,	HUGH N. CAMP.*

* To fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of C. H. Sand, Esq.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, also for inspectors of election, will be held on MONDAY, the 3d day of March next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL Issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, GREAT WESTern, New-York, Pacific, Sun and Union Insurance Scrip for sale, by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CUREY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on and after the 20th day of February inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the transfer agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the Office of the Howard Insurance Company: in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Feb. 13, 1862.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Feb 15, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, 20th inst.
The transfer books will close on the 15th, and reopen on the 22d inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Interest Dividend of three and one-half per cent. for the past six months, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1862.

The Navy Department will, until the 24th of March next, receive propositions for the complete construction and equipment of iron-clad vessels for river, harbor and coast defense.

These vessels, with the exception of those for the Mississippi River and its tributaries, will be propelled by screws; those for the Mississippi River and tributaries may be propelled by paddle-wheels. The hulls will be either wholly or in part of iron, which is preferred; but iron and wood combined, as the projectors may consider most suitable for the object proposed, but their sides and decks must be protected with an iron armature sufficient to resist the heaviest shot and shells.

The vessels for the Mississippi River and its tributaries are not to draw more than six feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of nine knots per hour in still water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for six days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than six eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for harbor defence are not to draw more than twelve feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of ten knots per hour in smooth water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for seven days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than from two to four eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for coast defence are not to draw more than twenty feet of water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of fifteen knots per hour at sea, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for twelve days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of one or two fifteen or twenty-inch guns.

The guns of the vessels for harbor and coast defence are to train to all points of the compass without change in the vessel's position.

The propositions must state the number of vessels, subject to the election of the Department, which the party proposes to furnish complete in every respect, embracing armor-plating, steam-machinery and equipments of all kinds, ready for service, excepting only ordnance and ordnance stores and provisions; the proposition must be accompanied by descriptions, specifications, drawings, and models of such character that the work could be executed from them.

The place of delivery must be stated; the time within which the vessel or vessels are to be completed, and also the total sum to be paid for each.

It will be stipulated in the contract that one-fifth the total amount will be retained by the Government until sixty days after the reception of the vessel, in order to give it a trial, the remaining payments being made with due regard to the proper performance and progress of the work; the contract will also embrace forfeitures for failure to perform the conditions specified.

The bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law, that if a contract is awarded, it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract, will also be stated.

The Department will consider any other proposition that may be presented in which the draft of water above-named is not exceeded

The Department will be at liberty to accept or reject any or all the propositions.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY,
GEORGE G. BYRON. } Executors.
au24-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Watton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.
EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.
s14-law6mS*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS, OF the Board of Aldermen, will meet on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of considering the proposition of extending Church-st. to Battery-place. All persons interested will please attend without further notice.
CHAS. J. CHIPP,
E. A. BIDDLE,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Streets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
of
FANCY PAPER LANTERNS
for
ILLUMINATIONS,
For sale by
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 228 Pearl-st., Harpers Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS AND BONDS,
to close the estate of Geo. Griffin, deceased.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Daniel Lord and Daniel D. Lord, executors of Geo. Griffin—

BEACH-STREET—No. 20, fronting on Hudson-square.
10TH-STREET—No. 255 East, near 1st av.
19TH-STREET—No. 5 East, stable and lot of ground, near 5th-av.
WEST 26TH-STREET—8 lots on north side, running through to 25th-st. Full size.
WEST 27TH-STREET—3 lots north side, running through to 25th-st, 24.10½x98.7, near 7th-av.
Eight 1st mte. 7 per cent. bds. Hudson R. R. Co., $1,000 each.
Eight 6 p. c. mte. bds. of N. Y. & N. H. R., $1,000 each.
Four 6 p. c. bds. of the N. Y. Central R. Co., $1,000 each.
242 shs. capital stock N. J. R. and Trans. Co., $50.
120 shs. capital stock N. Y. & N. H. R. Co., $50.
22 shs. capital stock Bank of America, $100.
200 shs. capital stock Bank of Commerce, $100.
250 shs. capital stock American Exchange Bank, $100

For further particulars see legal advertisements in *Evening Post* and maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine st.

R. T. HASELL, Auctioneer.
BY WHITTEMORE & HAZELL—STORE, No. 158 Broadway.
UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.
We will sell at auction, on
SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
at 12 o'clock M, at the Phenix Yard, Brooklyn, (by order and under the direction of Messrs. E. H. Owen and Henry H. Elliott, United States Prize Commissioners,) the entire cargo of brig *Sarah Starr*, comprising:
1,258 barrels spirits turpentine.
131 barrels crude turpentine.
420 barrels resin.
298 lbs. bees-wax.
1 box hardware.
Terms cash.

N. B.—In consequence of Saturday being devoted to the celebration of the natal anniversary of the Father of our Country, and of the late Union victories, the above sale is hereby postponed to
MONDAY, Feb. 24,
at the same time and place.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—THE United States vs. the brig *Sarah Starr* and cargo, captured as a prize.—In pursuance of an order of the district Court of the United States of the Southern District of New-York, made in the above cause, on the 13th day of February, 1862, the undersigned Prize Commissioners will expose to sale at public auction, on the 22d day of February, inst., at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Phenix Yard, in the City of Brooklyn, the cargo of the aforesaid brig, consisting of 1,258 barrels of spirits of turpentine, 131 barrels of crude turpentine, 420 barrels of resin, 298 pounds of beeswax, and a box of hardware, be the quantity thereof more or less. The terms of sale will be cash.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1862.
E. H. OWEN,
H. H. ELLIOTT, } Prize Commissioners.

The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, the 24th of February instant, at the same hour and place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1862.
E. H. OWEN,
H. H. ELLIOTT, } Prize Commissioners.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent.

PROVISIONS.—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, sugar, tea, coffee bean, molasses, and 58,995 pounds good cheese, abolished from the navy rations.

CLOTHING, &c.—Pea jackets, round jackets, jumpers, trowsers, overshirts, undershirts, caps, shoes, also, a quantity of manilla rope, sheeting, satines, blankets, &c.

SMALL STORES.—A quantity of tobacco, beeswax, clothes and shoe brushes, handkerchiefs, knives, combs, &c., a list of which can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM.—Will be sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., in the village of Pleasantville, Westchester Co., N. Y., half a mile from the Harlem Railroad depot, and 34 miles from the City of New-York, the Homestead Farm of the late Benjamin E. Hays. The said farm fronts on two main roads, contains between 60 and 70 acres of well divided plow, meadow and wood land; on the premises are a modern farm-house and outbuildings, orchards of choice fruit, good water, &c., and is in a healthy location, in the immediate neighborhood are churches, schools, post-office, &c.; several trains stop at the depot daily. Sale positive, without reserve. By order of DAVID HAYS, Executor.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—AT AUCTION, on MONDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, the three story brick dwelling, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order, No 22 West Washington Place; a most desirable neighborhood House 22 by 42; lot 99 feet. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising desirable styles direct from manufacturers, to which we would invite the attention of buyers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

JOHN H. BORLEY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa beds, bureaus, bedsteads, tables, chairs, feather-beds, blankets, comforters, 21 new and second-hand Brussels, 3 ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, and kitchenware.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10.30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8.15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HARLEM RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7.25, 11.30 A. M., and 3.40 and 5.30 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10.15 P. M.	10.40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

STEAMBOATS.

FERRY FOR FEBRUARY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, BRENT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Feb. 21, 9:30 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Feb. 22, 2:10 P. M.	Monday, Feb. 24, 12:30 P. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 25, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 26, 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, Feb. 26, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Feb. 27, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 27, 2:20 P. M.	Friday, Feb. 28, 8 A. M.
Friday, Feb. 28, 2:45 P. M.	Saturday, March 1, 8 A. M.
Saturday, March 1, 3 P. M.	Monday, March 3, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, March 4, 10 A. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

FOR GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip, East River, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor Monday and Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 2 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

MACHINERY, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Having purchased from the estate of the late William Birkbeck, deceased, the
FULTON FOUNDRY STEAM ENGINE
AND
BOILER ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner Green and Morgan sts., Jersey City,
Together with all the
TOOLS, MACHINERY, PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS
Belonging thereto, is now in full operation and prepared to execute promptly any orders for either
HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE
STEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS, SUGAR MILLS,
SUGAR ESTATE MACHINERY,
Of all kinds and of the most approved construction. Having one of the largest and
LATEST STYLES OF PATTERNS
FOR
ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS AND SUGAR ESTATE MACHINERY,
Particularly designed and adapted for the
WEST INDIA ISLANDS,
Is well prepared to fill orders.
JOSEPH COLWELL,
Proprietor.
GEORGE BIRKBECK, Jr.,
Superintendent.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery merchants. Depot and store, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

COAL, &c.

RED AND WHITE ASH COALS, PEACH Orchard, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Broad Mountain, warranted to be pure article; also, Cannel and Liverpool, all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West-sts. P. S.—A lot of Cumberland coal just received.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAIMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 143 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAIMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Du Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar. Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the enchousted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemer No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $2, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $47 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultation hours daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. B. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say that, without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 631 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WAAN, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced.

DR. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest foe to the sex. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 180th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Beaver-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in this present specialty, three in London, have enabled him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. FOOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. F. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book, for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

HINMAN'S ORIENTAL PANACEA.—For coughs, colds, and all pulmonary complaints, nervous and general debility, biliousness and liver affections, the cure is certain. Warranted purely vegetable. No mercury. ☞ See testimonials. Price 50c. per bottle, $5 per dozen. Sold only at No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops cures the very worst case in less than 24 hours. You can rely on this; it is perfectly harmless and a sure cure. D. S. BARNES, sole agent, No. 202 Broadway, New-York. $1 a bottle.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain in a regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

N. S. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and the best dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

HARDWARE TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, (with or without the stand.) established for a number of years. Apply at No. 6 Chatham-st.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FEB. 22, 1862.

In commemoration of Washington's Birthday, there will be an Oration and Grand Instrumental and Vocal Concert at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

under the auspices of the

SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD.

The proceeds will be devoted to the aid of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

ORATION—By Rev. F. C. EWER, of California, at 2 o'clock P. M.

READING OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS—By Rev. Dr. WESTON, Chaplain of the Regiment; and National Airs by the Full Band.

GRAND CONCERT, at 8 o'clock P. M.,

By the FULL BAND and DRUM CORPS of the SEVENTH REGIMENT.

And the following eminent artists:

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI,
MR. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
MR. LEWIS SCHREIBER,
MR. S. DREWS.

TICKETS—ONE DOLLAR.

For sale at Messrs. Frith, Pond & Co.'s Music Store, No. 547 Broadway; Messrs. Brower & Bros., Stationers, No. 295 Broadway; J. R. Sibell, No. 12 Wall-st.; and at the Armory of the Seventh Regiment.

PROGRAMME
OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON,
February 22, 1862,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Corporation of the City of New-York will celebrate the Anniversary of the Birthday of the Father of our Country, on Saturday, the 22d day of February, 1862, by the following observances:

A National Salute will be fired at sunrise, at the equestrian statue of Washington, Union-square, and at sunset at the City Hall Park.

The bells throughout the City will be rung from noon until 1 o'clock. The bells of Trinity Church will chime the National airs and other music between the same hours.

The Mayor and Common Council, and officers of the City Government, will review the military at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the City Hall.

The following exercises will take place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute

First—Music—By Wallace's full Band.

Second—PRAYER—By Rev. Dr. Tyng.

Third—READING WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS—By George H. Moore, Esq., Secretary of the Historical Society.

Fourth—ORATION—By Hon. George Bancroft.

Fifth—THE NATIONAL AIRS WILL BE SUNG—By one of our most effective Glee Clubs.

Sixth—BENEDICTION—By Rev. Dr. Potts.

Our fellow-citizens are respectfully requested to suspend business, and to observe the day as a holiday, as well in commemoration of the Birthday of WASHINGTON as in response to the recent glorious victories which have crowned the arms of our Union.

The flags will be displayed from all the public buildings, and the citizens and masters of vessels in port are requested to display their flags from their houses and vessels during the day.

The City Hall and public buildings in the Park will be illuminated, and all citizens are requested to illuminate their stores and houses in the evening.

JAMES REED,
HENRY SMITH,
FRANCIS L. CLOOLE,
ISAAC DAYTON,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee of Board of Aldermen.
ALEXANDER H. KEECH,
JACOB M. LONG,
CORNELIUS DESMOND,
THOMAS STEPHENSON,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee of Board of Councilmen.
HENRY SMITH, Chairman.
ALEXANDER H. KEECH, Secretary.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
To enable those who desire to comply with the recommendation of the President of the United States, to celebrate the anniversary of the Birthday of WASHINGTON, the undersigned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES agree to close their respective offices on SATURDAY, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock, noon.
NEW-YORK, Feb 21, 1862.
The Atlantic Mut. Ins. Co., by Charles Dennis, V. P.
The Sun Mut. Ins. Co., by M. H. Grinnell, President.
The Orient Mut. Ins. Co., by Leonard Bleecker, Pres.
The Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co., by Edward Walter, Pres.
The Columbian Ins. Co., by B. C. Morris, Pres.
The Pacific Mut. Ins. Co., by Alfred Edwards, Pres.
The Neptune Ins. Co., by J. P. Tappan, Pres.
The Great Western Ins. Co., by Jas. F. Cox, 2d V. P.
The Washington Ins. Co., by G. Henry Hoop, Pres.
The New-York Mut. Ins. Co., by T. B. Satterthwaite, P.
The Union Mut. Ins. Co., by F. S. Lathrop, Pres.
The Commercial Mut. Ins. Co., by D. Drake Smith, P.

CELEBRATION OF THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
Arrangements for meeting of Citizens at the COOPER INSTITUTE, on SATURDAY, 22d inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M.
Gov. FISH will nominate H

THE SIEGE OF FORT DONELSON.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Iowa, and the Eleventh and Twenty-fifth Indiana Regiments, had a sharp engagement, with a very brilliant success. In front of them was the outer breastwork of the enemy, and this it was determined to storm. About 3 o'clock, a heavy body of men was thrown forward as skirmishers, between whom and the rebels there ensued an exchange of compliments of a very exciting nature. Finally, after fighting an hour or so, with no great damage to either party, the Iowa Second rushed forward, charged the breastwork, on a run, and with a tremendous cheer swarmed over the top, and carried it with the bayonet. They were soon after supported by the rest of the column, and the rebels were driven into their next line by a savage fire of musketry that swept them down by scores.

The whole operation was exceedingly brilliant, and reflects high credit upon Gen. SMITH, who personally superintended the operation, exposed himself precisely as if he had been a private soldier, and was among the first to mount the breastwork. The whole thing was accomplished in the face of immense odds, and with a comparatively small loss—the number of killed and wounded would not probably exceed sixty or seventy men.

Soon after the taking of this work, batteries were brought up, a rebel gun was silenced that had persistently, but with no effect, been playing all the afternoon on the National lines, and preparations were completed for a renewal of hostilities, in the morning, upon the next line of breastworks.

Thus ended the bloodiest day of all in the history of the siege of Fort Donelson. No day has ever before seen in this war a conflict more determined, or an endurance more unyielding. There was at no time a doubt as to the result, or a heart that quailed as it entered the lines, where the bullets fell like a hailstorm. Even the sight of the savage wounds, or the still more sickening one of the ghastly forms of the dead, seemed to make no effect upon our men. It did not unnerve or unman them. They fought on just as tranquilly as though the hideous Angel of Death had been a thousand leagues away. When a man was wounded his comrades would help him to the rear, and then return instantly to their position, and resume their fighting as if nothing had happened. Of cases of individual daring there were a multitude, some of which I hope to present in another letter.

All the regiments fought gallantly, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions. The Kentucky regiment which retreated has but lately been recruited; the men are undisciplined, and lack that confidence in themselves and each other which is obtained by military training. The Forty-fifth Illinois is also accused of having made a rather precipitate and unwarranted retreat, but probably they have sufficient reasons to satisfy themselves at least, and possibly the public.

The next morning, Sunday, Gen. BUCKNER, commander of the fort, to the great astonishment of everybody sent out a request for a cessation of hostilities until noon, that some arrangement might be agreed upon for a surrender of the position. Gen. GRANT required an unconditional surrender, and this, after some grumbling on the part of the rebel commander, was agreed to. Soon after the Stars and Stripes were floating from the parapet of the fort, and swung gracefully a little later from the cupola of the Court house, in the little town of Dover.

The correspondence which passed between Gen. GRANT and BUCKNER was spicy in some respects, but has probably been ere this given you by telegraph, so I will not repeat it.

APPEARANCE OF FORT DONELSON.

The first thing that strikes one upon entering Fort Donelson, is its immense strength. Fort Henry was thought to be almost a Gibraltar, but its strength is weakness when compared to that of Donelson. Along Dover, the Cumberland River runs nearly north. A half mile or so below, it makes a short bend to the west for some hundred yards or so, and then turns again, and pursues its natural course due north. Right in this bend on the left bank of the river and commanding it to the north, are two water batteries, side by side, and nearly down to the water's edge.

The main battery has nine guns, all looking straight down the river. The left-hand gun is a 10-inch columbiad—the rest are 32-pounders. The other battery has three guns—the middle one a formidable rifled 64-pound columbiad—the others 64-pound howitzers. All these guns are protected by breastworks of immense thickness, the tops of which are composed of coffee sacks filled with earth. Back of these batteries the shore rises with a pretty steep ascent till it forms a hill whose top is nearly or quite 100 feet above the water. On the top of this hill is Fort Donelson, an irregular work which incloses about 100 acres. The only guns in the Fort are four light siege guns, a 12-pound howitzer, two 24-pound guns, and one 64-pound howitzer. West of the Fort, in the direction of the place occupied by Gen. GRANT, and south towards Gen. MCCLERNAND'S position, the country is a succession of hills. For several hundred yards around the Fort the timber has all been cut down so as to afford a fair sweep for the Confederate guns. Surrounding the whole Fort and town and distant from the former about a mile, is a trench for riflemen, which runs completely around from the river bank above Dover almost to a point near the river some distance below the water batteries. Directly west of the Fort, and within the rifle pit, are formidable abattis, which would render an advance from that direction almost an impossibility.

Soon after entering the fort, we found that Gen. PILLOW had been in command, but, in company with Gen. FLOYD, had that morning made a precipitate retreat up the Cumberland upon a rebel transport. Accompanying FLOYD was his brigade, consisting of the Fifty-first and Fifty-seventh Regiments Virginia infantry; all the rest of the garrison, some 12,000 men, remained, and were captured. The number of guns captured was about 146,—all of which were batteries of light artillery, except the heavy guns mounted in the fort and water batteries. There were also from ten to fifteen thousand stand of small arms, the larger part of which are shot-guns, rifles and flint-lock muskets.

The regiments which surrendered were as follows:

Col. GANTT' Battalion, Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, 400 men.
Pearce's Brigade, Louisiana Cavalry, 1,100 men.
Forty-ninth Tennessee Infantry, Col. BAILEY.
Thirtieth Tennessee, Col. J. M. HEAD.
Fifty-third Tennessee, Col. VORHIES.
Fiftieth Tennessee, Col. ABERNATHY.
Tenth Tennessee, Col. HIEMAN.
First Battalion, Col. COLMS.
Fifty-first Tennessee, Col. STOCK.
Fourteenth Mississippi, Col. ——.
Fourth Mississippi, Col. DEARE.
Third Mississippi, Col. ——.
Twentieth Mississippi, Col. ——.
Twentieth Kentucky, Col. ——.
Third Tennessee, Col. BROWN.
One Alabama regiment, Col. HUMES.
Second Kentucky, Col. ——.

There were in addition to this force a large number of field batteries, and three companies that worked the water batteries, commanded respectively by Captains ROSS, BEAUMONT and GRAHAM.

The troops were mainly in citizens' clothes, their only military insignia being black stripes on their pants. Many of the officers had the regular gray uniform, while others wore the army blue, the only difference from the United States style being in the great profusion of gold lace.

In conversation with many of the officers and men, I learn that a majority of the Tennessee regiments enlisted for twelve months, and since they have been in service have not received a cent of pay, but have been obliged to defray their own expenses from the beginning. Their hatred of PILLOW and FLOYD is bitter, as it is thought that these worthies deserted them in a most cowardly manner. The feeling was so strong against FLOYD that several of the Confederate soldiers fired at him as he was leaving, and it is asserted by many that he was killed. FLOYD some time since proved himself a thief, and now has shown himself, in addition, a coward.

Last evening and to-day, the troops are being embarked on the transports and sent down the river. What disposition will be made of them I do not know.

The loss of the rebels is not exactly known, but is undoubtedly severe. Every house in Dover was filled with dead and wounded; and from this and other circumstances it is probably not far from the truth to estimate their loss as fully equal to ours, and quite probably greater. The rebels, during the three days, succeeded in capturing quite a large number of National soldiers—in all, probably from 60 to 100. When FLOYD and PILLOW left, they took all the prisoners with them, and they are now probably caged at Nashville.

Among the wounded whose names I have been able to obtain, are the following:

Col. Lawler, 18th Illinois, shot through arm.
Col. J. A. Logan, 31st Illinois, shot through shoulder.
Capt. D. H. Brush, 18th Ill., shot through shoulder.
Lieut. White, Co. D, 8th Missouri, severely.
Capt. Lawler, Co. D, 18th Illinois, severely.
Capt. Crews, Co. G, 18th Illinois, severely.
Capt. Dillon, Co. C, 18th Illinois, severely.
Capt. Reid, Co. E. 18th Illinois, slightly.
Capt. Wilson, Co. B, 18th Illinois, slightly.
Lieut. Towle, Co. D, 18th Illinois, slightly.
Lieut. Churchill, Co. A, 11th Illinois, hip.
Lieut. Duncan, Co. H, 11th Illinois, badly.
Lieut. Murray, Co. G, 11th Illinois, three places.
Capt. Rose, Co. G, 11th Illinois, leg.
Lieut. Wilcox, Co. B, 11th Illinois, badly.
Lieut. Dean, Co. B, 11th Illinois, badly.
Capt. McKee, Co. C, 11th Illinois, slightly.
Capt. Andrews, Co. D, 11th Illinois, badly.
Lieut. Blackstone, Co. I, 11th Illinois, slightly.
Capt. Parker, Co. K, 11th Illinois, slightly.
Lieut. Kenyon, Co. K, 11th Illinois, missing.
Capt. Bernard, Co. I, 20th Illinois, badly.
Adjutant Copehart, 31st Illinois, badly wounded.
Lieut. Kung, Co. B, 20th Illinois, slightly.
Lieut. Jones, 17th Illinois, mortally.
Capt. Clowtan, 2d Iowa, badly.
Lieut. Holmes, Co. A, 2d Iowa.
Lieut. Ensign, 2d Iowa.
Lieut. Archibacon, 20th Illinois, leg broken.
Lieut. Kung, 20th Illinois, slightly.
Lieut.-Colonel Ransom, 11th Illinois, slightly.
Capt. McKee, 11th Illinois, slightly.
Capt. Carter, 11th Illinois, badly.

This is all I have been able to obtain. By to-morrow, lists will be made out, and details can be given with accuracy.

GALWAY.

THE FORT DONELSON PRISONERS.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 21.

Two thousand two hundred of the Fort Donelson prisoners arrived here this morning. More are expected to-morrow.

THE CAPTURE OF CLARKSVILLE.

An Immense Amount of Army Supplies Found There.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 20.

Gen. HALLECK has sent the following dispatch to Gen. MCCLELLAN:

"Clarksville is taken, with supplies enough for our army for twenty days. The place is now occupied by Gen. C. F. SMITH'S Division."

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

The State Returning to Its Allegiance—The Backbone of the Rebellion Broken.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 21.

Specials from Cairo to the *Republican* and *Democrat* say that on Tuesday two rebel regiments from Clarksville came to Fort Donelson, and gave themselves up, saying that they had been deserted and were tired of fighting against the old flag.

It is declared that strong obstructions will be raised by the Tennesseans against the Bowling Green forces offering battle at Nashville.

The Provost-Marshal at Clarksville has sent word to Gen. GRANT to come up and occupy the town at once. The officers of the gunboats now lying there represent the Union feeling as very strong. The people state that they had been made to believe that the Union army was entirely composed of Germans and negroes, for abolition purposes; but now that they see it is not, they are anxious to return to their allegiance. Prominent citizens say that a similar feeling will prevail in the whole State in a week.

Gov. HARRIS has called a meeting of the Legislature, next Monday, for the purpose, it is affirmed, of having all the unconstitutional acts passed by them immediately annulled; and Tennessee officers and citizens declare that the State will soon be back in the Union.

Gens. BUCKNER and JOHNSON are still at Fort Donelson.

Gen. FOLLETT has sent six horses and ten surgeons to attend to the wounded at Mound City.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Defeat of Price and McCulloch at Sugar Creek Crossing.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The following dispatch has been sent by Gen. HALLECK to Gen. MCCLELLAN:

"PRICE, being reinforced by MCCULLOCH'S command, made a stand at Sugar Creek (we crossed into Arkansas on the 18th,) and was defeated, after a short engagement, and again fled. Many rebel prisoners were taken, and the arms, which PRICE'S men threw away in their flight."

THE "OLD FLAG" IN ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 21.

Gen. HALLECK to-day telegraphed to Gen. MCCLELLAN that Gen. CURTIS has taken Bentonville, Ark., with a considerable quantity of baggage, &c.

Columbus Not Yet Evacuated.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 21.

Nearly all the Fort Donelson prisoners have reached here, and are being rapidly forwarded to their destination.

Gen. BUCKNER is expected to-night. It is understood that the officers will be sent to Columbus, Ohio.

A Union scout, who was in Columbus Tuesday night, reports that no preparations were being made for the evacuation of that place. Fourteen steamers, with steam up, were at the wharf. A salute was fired, indicating the arrival of a General and reinforcements from the South.

The celebration to-morrow will be the grandest and most extensive affair ever seen in the West.

The Alleged Arrest of Gen. Buckner for Treason.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Feb. 21.

The *Journal* was misinformed with regard to the *capias* reported issued by Judge CATRON for the arrest of Gen. BUCKNER. He is under indictment, but it is not probable that the civil authorities will demand him from the military authorities.

THE EXECUTION OF GORDON.

SCENES INCIDENT TO HIS LAST MOMENTS.

Attempt to Commit Suicide by Taking Strychnine.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Statements of Attending Physicians, Clergymen and Keepers.

Thirty-five years ago, in the City of Portland, a well-to-do couple were gladdened by the birth of a son. The boy, who was delicately made, grew rapidly, and in his earliest years developed unusual vigor of mind, which gave promise of a useful and honorable manhood. At the age of fifteen he manifested suddenly a desire to go to sea. His parents, who had fondly watched his rapid progress at school, demurred, but the boy, already the ruler of the domestic circle, was determined, and so sea he went. His father, Capt. GORDON, had been a seafaring man for many years, and soon recovered from the disappointment which, to the mother, has been a life-long grief, and which was the means by which the son,

NATHANIEL GORDON

attained the disgraceful end, the particulars of which it is our province to lay before our readers to-day.

For several years in the humble sphere of sailor life GORDON did well. His close attention to business, his conscientious fidelity to the interests of his employers his personal freedom from vicious habits endeared him to his friends, and won for him the confidence of the mercantile communities he visited.

He had hardly attained his majority, when the house for which he sailed offered him a command. The height of his ambition up to that hour had been what was now in his possession, but with satisfaction came renewed desire, and he was seized with an eager longing for wealth. To obtain it, he worked with renewed zeal, and it was a matter of remark in Portland that if ability, indomitable energy, and a good reputation would make one's fortune, GORDON was in a fair way to have his secured, and that right speedily.

For several years he remained, steadily at work, in the employ of a well-known shipping firm of Portland, but in 1851 resigned his command, with the intention of visiting California. At this time he was part owner of a fine ship, and his other property, valued at several thousand dollars. This he disposed of, and went to the "Golden Land," that he might the more specially devote his leisure to himself. He soon returned, however, and in the homeward journey in port with a cargo of Cuban merchandise, whose name we forbear to mention, and who have deservedly forsaken the widow and the orphan, who induced him to enter with them upon the horrible atrocities of

THE SLAVE TRADE,

promising him a certainty of enormous profits, with little risk of detection and certain impunity from punishment. The temptation was a strong one for him to thrust aside, and he did so. Some ten years have elapsed since the remembered upon the current, whose tide has finally borne him to destruction's wreck, and it is in evidence that he made four voyages, to each of two of which were in every way suited, and which, to him and his partners, must have appeared of the greatest consideration. A third trip was but partially successful, and the fourth is the one of which yesterday's exposition was the final result. Very many hair-breadth escapes, such as daring sailors encounter in the course of long voyages, have characterized every one of the four, and while the first two were successful beyond all precedent, the third was but partially successful, and the fourth, that which was to have been the most successful of all, was the one which has brought him to the gallows. At that hour

MRS. GORDON,

the wife of the condemned, and the elder Mrs. GORDON, his mother, called to see him, and to take their farewell embrace. The mother, a true-hearted Christian woman, is a member of Dr. CHICKERING'S Congregational Church in Portland, and availed herself of this last opportunity to renew to her wayward boy the lessons which, in his earlier years, she had vainly endeavored to instil into his breast. He listened, for course, with patient attention, and assured her that he was not afraid to die, and that, though he was to be hanged, she might have the mournful consolation of knowing that his conscience stood void of offence. We have no desire to lay before even a curious public the sacred grief of a heart-broken mother, and will not detail the harrowing scene which took place at her farewell. Pressing her gaudy son to her sorrowing heart she commended his soul to an all-wise and all-loving Saviour, and then with one long, tender embrace she burst into an agony of grief and left the room. GORDON must have been more or less than human had he failed to be affected by this exhibition of a mother's love and sympathy, and as an evidence that he yet possessed some elements of humanity, it is stated that he was for a few moments solemn and mute. With his wife the parting was more a matter of pleasure. She is quite young, and was not appreciative fully the dreadful position in which her husband was placed. For awhile she chatted him, as she has always done, told him with mistaken kindness that the President had not fully determined upon the executory and that there was yet hope. During this interview, however, word was brought from Judge DEAN, word that he had respectfully sent, that there was absolutely

NO HOPE,

and that the condemned must, for his own sake, devote the rest of his time to preparation for the change which certainly awaited him. This announcement, which was not unexpected by GORDON, struck an apparent, a tangible death-blow to the deceitful hope with which his poor wife had deluded herself. For the first time she seemed to realize the fact that her husband, in fact all on earth, in kind, loving and providing protector, was to be snatched from her side and hurried to the land whose confines he must approach alone. Overwhelmed with what seemed a new and an unforeseen misfortune, she fell fainting at his feet. Reviving, she gave way to the most agonizing cries, and clung to him with an intensity which seemed to say, never, never will I let you go. The scene became very painful, and in its later stages, so very acute seemed the sufferings of his wife that GORDON himself gave way to an unnatural expression of grief, and cried like a child. Mrs. GORDON revived but to swoon, and became so violently hysteric as to need other attention than such as her husband could render her. The final parting was in no way such as she could have desired, as her nervous system, so long and so continuously worn by excitement, by hope and fear, and final despair, broke down, and after a convulsive attempt at a rational, farewell the poor creature fainted, and was carried from the room.

HIS ATTENDING CLERGYMAN,

the Rev. AMZI CAMP, of the Centre-street Mission Church, was unceasing in his professional attentions to GORDON from the day of sentence to the final hour. Knowing that GORDON'S feelings in view of the future world will be regarded with interest by very many persons, we obtained from Mr. CAMP the following statement, which bears somewhat on that important point:

"I have attended GORDON regularly for sometime past, with a view of bringing his mind to a just realisation of his situation. He was always respectful, but his manner led me to infer that, while he would not repulse or rebuff me, he wouldn't feel very bad about it if I should keep away. He was thoroughly stoical. His mother is a member of Dr. CHICKERING'S Church, in Portland, and from him I know her to be a good Christian woman. The Doctor and his wife wrote GORDON letters which he showed me; they were brought by his mother; and while that of the Doctor in no way affected him, that of Mrs. CHICKERING seemed to make him quite thoughtful and serious. I went in to his cell last night about 9 o'clock, and prayed with him, but he didn't seem to care much for it. He seems to have no conscientious regret for what he has done, and his only care seems to be for the welfare of his wife and child. Finding that my visit could be of no possible use, I urged him to think of his near approach to eternity, commended him to the mercies of our Redeemer, bade him farewell, and left."

The Rev. Doctor's account in every way harmonizes with the result of an interview which our reporter had with GORDON a few days since, at which time he remarked that the *other* world didn't bother him much; it was *this* one that troubled him just then.

After Dr. CAMP'S farewell, Marshal MURRAY, who, for his unceasing kindness to GORDON, deserves every commendation, called to inform him concerning the duties of the morrow, and to ask if there were any farewell favors in his power to render. GORDON received the Marshal very cordially, and told him that he had no fear of death, but that he dreaded to leave his loving wife and little son so entirely unprovided for. The Marshal told him to make himself easy on that point, that he would see to it, that they were looked out for, and that he had no doubt he would be able to place them in quite comfortable circumstances. GORDON also expressed an earnest desire that his body might be kept from the doctors and given to his friends. The Marshal satisfied him on that point also, and left him in a little while, convinced that the man would meet his fate with composure, and would in no way attempt to make way with himself. In order that this point might be made certain, GORDON was taken into a different cell from that which he formerly occupied, his clothing was changed and his person searched. This done, he asked permission to take his little wooden bench into his new cell, lighted a cigar, and appeared as usual, jolly and in good spirits.

HOW HE SPENT THE EVENING.

As has been the practice heretofore, Mr. STETSON, the Warden, allowed GORDON the privilege of visiting up and down the corridor. This he availed himself of on Thursday night, and amused (or shocked?) his keepers by singing to them Portuguese songs, and talking of everything under the sun, other than that which one would suppose should occupy the thoughts of a man upon the night before his execution. He then retired for writing materials, and sat smoking and writing till near midnight. He wrote a great many letters, several of which were very short upon thick note paper, and one to his little boy, which is to be kept sealed until he shall have attained his majority. No evidence of unmanly fear, of a consciousness of the enormity of his situation—in fact, of anything except a great fondness for smoking, was given by him during those long hours.

At length, about midnight, he laid down upon the bed. His keepers—CONLEY, BOLTON, CRANE and BURDEN—took turns in guarding him, one being in the cell all the time, while the other was in the corridor. In addition to this, constant relays of officers guarded the entrances to the prison, and paced the prison yard.

At last he slept, and so continued until about 3 o'clock on the morning, when he started suddenly from his bed, looked at his watch, muttered something, and again laid down with his face to the wall. Notwithstanding the

POISON

entered all the nooks in the wretched keepers small Andrew Watch Bolton was discovered walking in the corridor, and with every indication of wakefulness upon his countenance. Marshal MURRAY was not what to do. They shook him, endeavoring to wake him from what might be simply a restless sleep, but no waking answered their efforts, and he became so alarmed for the safety of the prisoner that Dr. THOMPSON, the City Physician, Dr. A. HUDSON and their brethren to the rear. He soon GORDON'S convulsions, which seemed to increase in violence each succeeding minute. He appeared to be passing into a comatose state. Dr. THOMPSON, who was the first to arrive, pronounced it a case of poisoning, and that the patient could not live.

We have no room to-day to enter into the minutiæ of the succeeding efforts of the physicians to restore the poor wretch to consciousness. Suffice it to say, that while the fatal effects of the poison were not removed by the exertions of Dr. HUDSON and associates, and a stomach pump being resorted to, at 9 o'clock, it was evident that GORDON would live until the hour for his execution. Dr. THOMPSON would have passed from that to eternity. He said that he had suffered a dozen deaths since he took the poison, and he begged that he might be allowed to die quietly. This was not to be.

At times, for half an hour, his pains would be terribly severe, and he could not and talk nor groan. At such times he would write his desires upon paper. In this condition—half alive, half dead, he was taken from the adjoining room to the gallows, for the purpose of saving him—a poor wretch lingered until the legal boundary of his life's career.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY

was intense. It was rumored that Mrs. GORDON had supplied her husband with poison, and that he had escaped by that means a felon's death. Universal gratification prevailed that the Tombs, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

THE PREPARATIONS

for the execution had been made by Marshal MURRAY on the previous day, sufficient guard of the streets, and a detachment of 80 Marines under command of Capt. CONKLIN and Lieuts. NOAKES and HISTOR guarded the various approaches to the yard, and the square in which was placed the scaffold. The Marshal at his Deputy, Mr. THOMPSON, were dressed in full United States uniform, in addition to their usual costume, to various gentlemen, amongst whom were present, Gov. SMITH, Gov. PINCKNEY, John VAN TINE, Dr. THOMPSON of Judge QUACKENBOS, Supt. BINNEHART Reporters of the Herald, Tribune, and his friend Senator MASSETT, Senator RUMSEY, and the reporters of the City papers.

At 10 o'clock, Marshal MURRAY notified GORDON, through Mr. DEANE, that the hour had arrived. He then expressed great surprise, and said he thought he had two hours more in which to live. The clergyman entered the cell and prayed with him, or rather for him. Deputy Marshal BOLTON aided him in dressing and gave him a large drink of clear whisky, when his arms were tied, the

BLACK CAP

was put carelessly on one side of his head, and he was carried on the Deputy's shoulders to a chair in the corridor. The sight was simply shocking.

The man was not sober—that is, so powerful had been the effect of the poison that, in order to keep him alive till the necessary moment, they had been obliged to give him whisky enough to make an ordinary man drunk three times over. He sat lollingly in the chair, gazing listlessly around, while the Marshal, with unaffected emotion, read the former reprieve to him. That done, he was helped to his feet, and held there while the Marshal read to him the death-warrant. Then, with upturned head and an indescribably offensive manner,

GORDON SAID,

"I have a word to say. I die with the clear conscience of a man who has done, intentionally, no wrong. When a man gets up in Court, and says to the jury that if they will only convict a man for him, he will do everything to get that man pardoned, and then goes to the President and begs him to hang the man, it's very mean and contemptible. Such a man would do anything to promote his own ends. He is a mean fellow."

After which he looked around with a senseless smile, asked for some more whisky, which was kindly given him. The procession was then formed, GORDON stalking with a marvelous air, upheld by the Marshals to and the scaffold.

To a casual spectator it would appear that, exhausted by mental or physical suffering, GORDON was making a great effort to walk manfully to his fate. As it was, however, he had just sense enough left to endeavor to follow out the suggestion of the well-meaning Deputy, who told him to do like a man, and to walk to the rope, so that no one could accuse him of fear. When he reached

THE SCAFFOLD,

he said, "Well, a man can't die but once: I'm not afraid." The cap was drawn over the whitened, meaningless features, the noose-knot was carefully adjusted under his ear, and he stood, an unfeeling, careless, besotted wretch waiting for he knew not what, when with a jerk he went high in air, and fell to the length of the rope, still senseless, still unfeeling, still regardless of pain or pleasure.

The body swayed hither and thither for a few moments, and all was quiet. No writhings, no convulsions, no throes, no agonies. His legs opened once, but closed again, and he hung a lump of dishonored clay.

At the proper time the physicians examined the body, and pronounced him dead. It was taken into a room. There was no discoloration. The neck was blanched up, while the same meaningless smile sat on the half-closed eyes.

OPERATIONS BELOW SAVANNAH.

Attack by Rebel Gunboats on a National Battery—The Rebels Driven Off.

The U. S. steam-transport *Atlantic* arrived at this port about 1 o'clock this morning, from Port Royal on the 19th inst. She brings 205 bales of cotton, consigned to Collector BARNEY. 20th, off Hatteras, exchanged signals with steam-gunboat *Harriet Lane*, steering south.

The *Atlantic* brings intelligence of an engagement below Savannah, between a National battery and several rebel gunboats, in which the latter were defeated. Following is the official report of the affair.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
SAVANNAH RIVER, Feb. 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the batteries on Venus Point were attacked at 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday, by four rebel gunboats, with a view of effecting a passage from Fort Pulaski for the rebel steamers then at that place.

After an engagement of one hour the rebels were driven off; the flag-officer's boat being disabled and taken in tow and the steamer that attempted the passage of the river returning to Fort Pulaski.

The guns were manned by the Third Rhode Island detachment, under Capt. GOULD, and effectively worked. There was no loss on our side.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EGBERT L. VIELE, Brigadier-General.

To Capt. L. H. PELOUZE, Acting Asst. Adjt. Gen.

THE CELEBRATION TO-DAY.

In addition to the arrangements made under the auspices of the National and the City Government, various military and civic associations have already been announced, for the proper celebration of to-day in this City. The following Proclamation has been issued by the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1862.

In accordance with the action of the President of the United States, and the Common Council of this City, and in recognition of the importance of the late glorious achievements of the National arms, I would request from the citizens of New-York a specially earnest and patriotic observance of the 22d inst., the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON, by a general suspension of business, and by a cordial participation in the celebration of the day, as well under the published programme of the Committees of the Common Council, as by such other modes of distinguishing this particular anniversary as may be appropriate to a National holiday.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

By order of Col. W. G. WARD, of the Independence Guard, Twelfth Regiment, a national salute will be fired at 12 o'clock, noon, in Washington Parade-ground, under the direction of Brevet-Col. RAYNOR, commanding Company I. The members of the regiment are requested to be present in citizens' dress.

There will be a Te-Deum, and WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address will be read at Trinity Church, the exercises commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. At noon the cannon will be fired.

The Madison-square Presbyterian Church will be open at 9 o'clock A. M., and suitable services will be held. Rev. Dr. ADAMS will read WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, and Rev. Dr. SPRING will take part in the exercises.

Rev. T. S. KALLOCH, pastor of the Laight-street Baptist Church, will read the Farewell Address and speak upon our recent victories at 3 o'clock P. M.

Services will be held in St. Paul's Church, at 11 o'clock, and at their conclusion Rev. Mr. DIX will read the Address.

The Colored Washington Institute pupils will raise the American flag to-day, with appropriate ceremonies on the Institute Building, No. 218 Fourth-street, on Washington-square. Interesting exercises in speaking will precede this crowning performance, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Marble Church, Fourth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Macdougal-street.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN BROOKLYN.

In obedience to the Proclamation of the President and that of the Mayor, this day will doubtless be very generally observed by the suspension of ordinary business. On the part of the city authorities, as such, there will be no public demonstration—the Common Council not having the necessary authority to expend money for any such purpose. The Twenty-sixth Regiment, New-York State Militia, will parade in the early part of the day, and will be reviewed by the Mayor and Aldermen in front of the City Hall. Several independent military companies, it is understood, will also turn out during the day. The City Hall in the evening will be illuminated at the expense of the State, and other public buildings will be illuminated at the expense of private individuals. Several of the Churches announce that WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address will be read before their congregations at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GEN. BEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 21.

The Massachusetts Thirty-first Regiment and five companies of the Thirteenth Maine Regiment sailed to-day, in the steamer *Mississippi*, for Ship Island.

Gen. BEN. BUTLER left last night, via Fortress Monroe, to assume command at Ship Island.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 21.

The steamer *Mississippi*, which left to-day, was unable to take all the troops in readiness to embark. Six companies of the Maine Fifteenth Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. RICE, proceeded to New-York *via* Fall River. It is understood that they will be sent direct to Ship Island from New-York.

A Card.

It is due to myself and the public, that I should say, in reply to the statement made in relation to the benefit given for the Five Points House of Industry, that my share for a lecture and exhibition is $100. But I take all risk of getting it from the *profits* of the exhibition. I also advertise the exhibition, advancing the money not only for this, but for the hall. This, also, I run the risk of getting from the exhibition. So that the Society really *advance nothing, and risk nothing.* All this I did for the Five Points House of Industry. I paid for the hall and advertising (nearly all in advance) $126 63, for which I took receipts. At my request, the "House of Industry" furnished the ticket-takers, so that there might be no dispute about the amount of money received. Had it not been for the pitiless storm on Monday evening, the House of Industry would have received a benefit of from $100 to $200. As it was, they made little, and risked nothing. If the receipts had been but $75, I should have been $51 63 out of pocket. Now I submit that under all the circumstances, I acted quite as liberally and disinterestedly as any other lecturer would have done.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1862. G. Q. COLTON.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BENEFIT TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.—The Seventh Regiment gives two entertainments to-day for the benefit of the families of New-York Volunteers. The afternoon exercises comprise the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Dr. WESTON, and an oration by Dr. EVERE, of California. In the evening the entire regimental band gives a concert for the same object. It is expected that a handsome sum will be realized for the relief fund. Both entertainments take place at the Academy of Music, and will be well worth seeing.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT MAINE VOLUNTEERS.—Four companies of this regiment, Col. NEAL DOW, embarked at Boston yesterday for Ship Island, on board the steamship *Mississippi*. The other six companies, under Lieut.-Col. RUST, will arrive here this morning, at Pier No. 3, by the Fall River boat, at about 9 o'clock, and embark on the steamer *Fulton* for the same destination. The regimental color and field glass presented by the sons of Maine resident in New-York, will be delivered to Lieut.-Col. RUST, at the Pier, by DEXTER A. HAWKINS, on behalf of the donors.

☞ Dr. GEORGE C. DE MARINI, graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and lately associated with Dr. MAYNARD, of Washington, has arrived in New-York, and, we understand, will practice in his profession at No. 28 East Fourteenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and Union-square.

(Advertisement.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

I beg leave to inform Grocers, Druggists, Apothecaries and private families that I am closing out my old stock of "SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS," bottled BRANDIES, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, JAMAICA and SANTA CRUZ RUM, SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKAYS, at my old prices.

Persons who wish to supply themselves, had better make early application. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-st.

(Advertisement.)

SOLDIERS TO THE RESCUE!—Young men rushing into the exposures and dangers of a soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal fevers, the all dysentery, the sores and scurvy, which are almost certain to follow, HOLLOWAY'S Pills, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per box.

MARRIED.

HEYDECKER—LE VOYNE.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, EDWARD B. HEYDECKER and HENRIETTA, daughter of Adolphe Le Moyne, Esq., all of this City.

HENDERSON—FISTIE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Father Theiry, S. J., WILLIAM T. HENDERSON to JOSEPHINE E. FISTIE, daughter of H. N. Fistie, Esq., all of this City.

STRATTON—PRINDLE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 20, in the First African M. E. Church, by Rev. James A. Johnson, Mr. H. POOLE STRATTON to Mrs. JOSEPHINE A. PRINDLE, all of the above place.

DIED.

BUCKENHAM.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 20, SARAH BUCKENHAM, wife of Edward Gerard Buckenham, and youngest daughter of Robert and Sarah Thompson, in the 34th year of her age.

Her remains will be interred in Greenwood, from the residence of her parents, No. 66 Spring-st., at 1 o'clock on Saturday, the 22d inst. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

PIENIE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 20, JOHN PIENIE, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., at No. 125 East 12th-st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be conveyed by the 10:30 A. M. Harlem train on Monday, the 24th inst., to White Plains, for interment.

PRANKARD.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 21, ELIZA AUGUSTA, daughter of William and Frederika Prankard, aged 1 year, 4 months and 21 days.

The funeral services will take place this day, (Saturday,) Feb. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father, No. 294 3d-st. The friends of the family, and members of Palestine Lodge, No. 204, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

CARSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 20, EDWARD H., infant son of Alfred and Frances Carson, aged 1 year, 7 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 173 East 39th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WAISTELL.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 21, JOHN B. WAISTELL, a native of Durham, England, aged 63 years, and for 40 years a resident of this City.

The friends of the family, and the members of the St. George's Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 86 Hudson-st., on Sunday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M.

DUAYEE.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 21, after a short illness, KATE M., wife of William B. C. Duryee, and eldest daughter of A. T. Conklin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 304 East Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 21, AUGUSTA, infant daughter of Charles J. and Meriam J. Morgan.

Her remains will be taken to Eastchester for interment.

TAILOR.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 20, Mrs. SARAH TAILOR, aged 93 years.

The funeral will be attended from the Duane-st. M. E. Church, this day, (Saturday,) 22d inst., at 10 o'clock.

GORDEN.—On Friday, Feb. 21, THOMAS A., son of Thomas H. and Henrietta Borden, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The remains will be taken to Long Branch for interment.

AUCHINCLOSS.—On Friday, Feb. 21, HELEN STUART, infant daughter of Hugh and Sarah C. Auchincloss, aged 4 months and 9 days.

BREWSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 21, JONATHAN BREWSTER, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the late residence of the deceased, No. 75 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 24, at 4 P. M., without further invitation.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 21, JENNET B. MARTIN, relict of the late James D. M. Martin.

The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her fun

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3251. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

How the Day was Observed in the Loyal States.

The Ceremonies in The National Capitol.

A Brilliant Scene in the Representative Hall.

Reading of Washington's Farewell Address.

The Ceremonies in New-York and Brooklyn.

A DAY OF GENERAL JUBILEE.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The Senate met at 12 M. The journal of yesterday was read. The Vice-President presented a communication, signed by the Cabinet, that, in view of the recent affliction of the President, the illumination be omitted.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution expressing the sympathy of the Senate, and requesting the Commissioner of the Public Buildings to omit the illumination.

The Senate then took a recess for half an hour.

After the lapse of half an hour, the Senate was again called to order, when a message was received from the House, that they were ready to receive the Senate, whereupon the Senate proceeded in a body to the House.

After the proceedings in the House, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The House of Representatives, being the great scene of attraction, as early as 9½ o'clock the galleries set apart for the public were densely crowded, while the doors leading thereto were blocked with standing occupants.

The portions of the gallary reserved for the families of the diplomatic corps and those of other invited spectaters and of members of Coogress were gradually filled, according to their convenience. Tickets had been issued to them in order to avoid confusion and there were many polite doorkeepers and ushers to carry ont this part of the programme.

Additional chairs had been provided on the door of of the Hall to seat about six hundred persons.

Immediately over the Speaker's chair there was a large painting of WASHINGTON surmounted by a great eagle, and over this a golden starred American flag, while from each of the upper corners of the painting hung banners of a smaller pattern.

Crowds continued to penetrate the Capitol, and many persons were unable to obtain admission.

The interval between 11 and 1 o'clock was relieved by various scenes in the galleries.

Some of the door occupants would loudly and imploringly call to others, who were crowding behind, not to precipitate them on the heads of those comfortably and enviously seated below them.

A boy would be lifted over the heads of the spectators to a seat in front, amid the laughter of the spectators.

Living subjects usurped the various niches designed alone for inanimate statuary.

The members of the House occasionally entered the Hall and took their seats.

Impatient cries continued to be made for the crowds at the door to fall back, and calls for the Police frequently resounded, but met with no response.

At 12 o'clock the Speaker called the House to order, when the Journal of yesterday was read.

At the request of the Speaker, the members proceeded to occupy seats on the left of the Hall, leaving the three front circles for the invited guests.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) made an ineffectual suggestion that the ladies in the lobbies be admitted to the unoccupied spaces on the floor.

The Speaker requested those in the galleries to preserve order, saying that if decorum should be violated it would become his disagreeable duty to have them cleared.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) said that the joint resolution relative to the celebration did not contemplate the presentation of flags. He therefore moved that this be omitted as a part of the ceremonies.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) supposed, from the general tenor of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S remarks, that he would not oppose what any military man desired, and this flag presentation had been arranged by the Secretary-of-War.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) inquired how could the flags be presented if Congress will not take them? He did not propose to magnify the rebel flags in this way, and hoped they would respectfully decline to receive them.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that these were trophies won by our troops and brave soldiers in hotly contested battles. He would not magnify the flags, but would magnify the deeds of our armies. He trusted these badges or flags would be received with respect.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) remarked that these flags were not trophies to be treated either with respect or the consideration of our Government. He submitted that they were badges or tokens carried by armed rebels—men redhanded with the murder of citizens of the country—men who were not entitled to possess or carry any flag—and men who we do not recognize in any national aspect. Suppose there had occurred here a riot of formidable dimensions, and the municipal authorities had succeeded in quelling it, and that at a meeting of the Common Council it should be proposed that a public assemblage should be called to receive the flags or tokens of the conspirators, did any one suppose they could be received with self-respect or public decency. If not, why should Congress accept the presentation of these flags. They were nothing more than tokens coming simply from the rebels, and of no national standing. He would go as far as any other gentleman, in this House or out of it, in his respect and admiration of those who have left their homes to sustain, on distant battle-fields, the existence of this Government, but he wished on this occasion to act in a manner consistent with self-respect and official propriety.

Mr. CAMPBELL, presuming that his previous remarks had been misunderstood, explained that he would receive these flags and tokens in respect to the bravery of our troops.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) caused to be read the law of 1814 and 1818, to the effect that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy he directed to cause to be collected and transmitted to them all flags, banners and colors which may have been or shall be taken hereafter by the army and navy from the enemy, and that all of them, together with those in the possession of these Departments, shall, with all consistent dispatch, be delivered to the President for the purpose of being displayed in such public places as may be deemed proper. Mr. LOVEJOY said this was the law; that by receiving these flags we would recognize a rebel Government, was the most absurd idea that ever originated in the brain of man. He was willing to receive every rebel flag—the more the better.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) expressed himself in favor of carrying out the arrangement for the presentation of the flags.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) in apparent seriousness, rose to a question of order, which was, that the gentlemen was speaking with his back to the chair. [Laughter.]

Mr. EDWARDS (smiling)—I did not wish to turn my back to the ladies. [Laughter.] He would receive the flags in honor of our gallant defenders.

The Speaker appealed to the galleries on an occasion like this to preserve order, to refrain from applause, and to observe due propriety.

Mr. RICHARDSON—The galleries are behaving better than we are. [Laughter.]

Mr. EDWARDS, in concluding, said he would receive these flags and tokens in view of the deep damnation of the rebellion.

The question was taken on the adoption of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S motion. The result was, yeas 70; nays, 61.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved that the vote be reconsidered, and to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. HICKMAN moved a call of the House, but while engaged in the proceedings consequent upon this, the hour arrived for the commencement of the ceremonies.

The centre door was now (1 o'clock) thrown open. Then entered the Vice-President and Secretary of the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, followed by the Senators. These occupied front seats.

Next came the several Heads of Departments, who were accommodated with chairs on the right of Senator HALE, on the front range.

The Chief-Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court followed.

Next came the Representatives from foreign Governments near this Government—a large representation. Lord LYONS was absent.

Officers of the army and navy, in full uniform, followed—Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN among them.

On the entrance of these gentlemen, there was repeated applause from the galleries.

Finally, distinguished citizens and other invited guests took the seats assigned them.

The members of the House remained standing till all the guests on the floor were seated.

The scene was perhaps more than ever before brilliant.

Vice-President HAMLIN occupied a seat beside the Speaker.

The ceremonies commenced by a prayer from the Chaplain, STOCKTON, as follows.

Oh Lord, our God, how excellent is thy name in all the earth, who hast set the glory above the Heavens. In Thy presence, how little is our greatness. Here the representatives of the Republic, the representatives of kingdoms and empires, men, magistrates, legislators and judges, officers of the army, and persons of all ranks and classes in society, unite remembering our forts, and that there is no escape for us. We hasten under the shadow of Thy promise, beseeching through Thy mercy forgiveness of our iniquities, transgressions and sins. Renew, inspire and sanctify us, that we may make an acceptable offering to Thee through Thy Holy Spirit. Hallowed be Thy name forever, for the benefactions of Thy Providence and the redeeming progress of Thy grace in blessing nations. Blessed be Thy name, for this great land, and the people of it, and for the blessings of liberty and equality which they enjoy, and the strength of the Government which controls it. Blessed be Thy name, for the forethought, the character, unity, bravery, estate policy, industry and prosperity of our fathers. Blessed be Thy name, for every pure and wise and useful citizen whose history stores our annals. Blessed be Thy name especially for the illustrious favor shown by Moses to Israel, and WASHINGTON to America. Blessed be Thy name for the form, the color, the character, accomplishments, labors, achievements and influences of the under man and patriot, soldier and magistrate, whom we this day remember not only as the "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," but also as a gift to the admiration and veneration of mankind. Blessed be Thy name that WASHINGTON was a man of prayer, that he called upon Thee not only in private, but in public, and also that he trusted in Christ and was faithful to Thee through prayer at the mercy seat, and that in accepting office and resigning office he called on Thee, commending himself to Thy favor and beseeching Thy blessing. Blessed be Thy name for his "Farewell Address," and for the sentiments which it contains, and which he himself recommended to our frequent use. And remembering that Thou art the God not of the dead, but of the living, for all live under Thee, that WASHINGTON is now as present to Thee as we ourselves are, though the doors of supplication have been closed to him, still we, in his spirit and in his name, would address our supplications to Thy throne, that Thy beneficence might still be continued to us, that the free Constitution transmitted to us might be secured and maintained; that this Administration, in every Department, may be stamped with wisdom and virtue, and that the happiness of the people under the auspices of liberty may be more complete than under Thy careful guardianship every nation yet a stranger to us may be induced to give us their applause, and seek our friendship the home of their adoption. And now, Oh Lord our God, in whose Holy Heaven there is no sin, no disease, no violence, no death, and therefore no a sorrow, we cannot close our prayer without a thought for our beloved President and his weeping household, grieving for that pale beauty that reposes among them, to bloom no more on earth, forever. Oh Lord God, from eternity to eternity, Thou art the living one. At Thy breath our cherished sister, the widowed Queen of England, silently mourns in her island home, and here our Presidential mansion is darkened and silent, and all over the world smitten hearts and broken hearts wait in faith and hope and patience before Thee. God be merciful to us, miserable sinners, pardon and sanctify and save us all. And we would pray Thee disappoint and utterly overthrow the plans, the atrocious and treasonable plans, of those in arms against the Government. Grant that the people themselves, who have been so grossly deceived, may soon lay down their arms, which they ought never to have taken up, and return to those who are anxious again to give them the embrace of brotherhood. But Oh, Thou Most High, let not the purposes of Thy Providence for our progress and social redemption be stayed for a moment.

Mr. STOCKTON concluded by repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The House agreed to the motion of Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, to admit to the vacant seats on the floor the numerous persons who were waiting in the lobbies, including the ladies.

The Speaker, amid profound silence, remarked that the two Houses had ordered for this day the reading of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, and it would now be read by the Secretary of the Senate, Col. J. W. FORNEY.

This he did with such emphasis and distinctness as to be heard in every part of the hall, and to be listened to by every one evidently with interest.

When he finished, the Speaker said the House would resume its session.

The guests on the floor then began slowly to retire in the order in which they entered.

As Gen. MCCLELLAN was moving, some one in the gallery proposed three cheers for him, which were given principally from the locality where the call was made.

The Speaker subsequently declared the House adjourned until Monday.

The presentation of flags was omitted.

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 22.

All the Federal and Corporation offices and many business houses are closed.

There is continuous firing this morning in honor o the day.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 22,—P. M.

A large number of citizens, as well as the Government, had made preparations for illuminating. A few of the former, although a general demonstration of that kind has been postponed, carried out their original intention to-night.

WASHINGTON'S birthday at Alexandria was celebrated by the hoisting of flags over the new office of the Quartermaster, nemely, the depot of the Londown and Hampshire Railroad Company.

Speeches were made by Lieut. FERGUSSON and others.

Salutes were fired from Fort Ellsworth, and from various batteries on the left wing of the army.

The loyal citizens of Alexandria assembled to hear the reading of WASHINGTON'S "Farewell Address."

THE DAY IN NEW-YORK CITY.

UNUSUAL CEREMONIES, FESTIVITIES, &C.

None who have ever lived in our generation ever beheld a more general and imposing display of popular feeling than was witnessed in this vast City yesterday. From the peculiarity of the circumstances surrounding the occasion, such an impressive and universal demonstration may never occur again. It comprised within itself an epitome of Northern faith and sentiment as represented by the greatest mart of commerce and centre of population in these States. The aspirations of 23,000,000 of souls for their country were distinctly and emphatically made known in the patriotic fervor of the swarming thousands that filled our thoroughfares from early morning until midnight.

The day was ushered in by military salutes on the Islands, from the forts, from all adjacent heights, and from the Battery. In City Hall Park ten thousand persons congregated, and kept coming and going all day long with the various civic and military processions elsewhere noted. The Municipal Capitol itself was topped with streaming National, State and City banners, and escutcheoned with the names of our revolutionary triumphs. Every where churches and public halls were filled with eager throngs, assembled to hear the words of our WASHINGTON once more read aloud, and reapplied by the eloquence of the pulpit, the closet and the rostrum, and uplifted on the swelling chorus of national anthems. Glad chimes rang out from every steeple, and the starry flag of liberty floated so far and free from every roof and tower, that the City horizon seemed dranped with it. Along the streets, one living tide of humanity attested that the closed doors of business houses, and the quiet fronts of private mansions, were so because the restless jubilee of the day's emotions could not be restrained behind the counter and the table.

At night, blazing bonfires, rockets, fireworks of varied devices, and superb illuminations protracted the carnival until the latest hour of the 22d had rushed into the past. It is not our purpose, this morning, to give enlarged details. We hope to present our readers with a fair transcript of the day's proceedings to-morrow; but it is useful to record the unanimous and genuine enthusiasm with which the teeming masses of our people paid homage to the memory of one whose glory was "not for a day, but for all time,"—whose deeds in raising up our nation likewise exalted all mankind, and whose precepts, followed and obeyed, would make our brotherhood and Union coeval with mortal affairs.

REPUBLICAN UNION FESTIVAL.

The Republican Union Festival, last evening, formed no insignificant portion of the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday. About six hundred guests sat down to a splendid collation, provided in the best style of Mr. L. T. HARRISON, inimitable proprietor of Irving Hall. The collation was most bountiful, and received full justice at the hands of the guests. At the main table sat SHERIDAN SHOOK, President of the Republican Central Committee, Dr. TYNG, Dr. BELLOWS, Dr. HITCHCOCK, Ex-Judge PEABODY, JAMES H. BRIGGS, G. W. BLUNT, William Cullen BRYANT, Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, Joseph HOXIE, Col. FRANK HOWE, HORACE GREELEY, Hon. Ahiah W. PALMER, Elliot C. COWDIN, and others of equal note. The tables were repleted with appropriate emblems, comprising national flags, forts, ships, Union mottoes, and candy ornaments, of a patriotic nature. At 8½ o'clock Mr. SHOOK called the assemblage to order, and nominated for Permanent Chairman Elliot C. COWDIN, who was unanimously chosen to that office. Upon taking the chair Mr. COWDIN spoke at length. His eulogy of WASHINGTON, appeal for the Government, and sentiment that the Union must be preserved though Slavery should fall, were received with enthusiastic approbation.

Letters of regret for non-attendance were received from Secretary SEWARD, Secretary CHASE, Mr. SUMNER, Gen. SCOTT, Gen. FREMONT, Gov. MORGAN and Lieut. STEVENS. The toasts and speeches were then announced. Dr. HITCHCOCK responded to "The memory of WASHINGTON;" Dr. BELLOWS, to "The Union;" Mr. EVARTS, to "The Constitution of the United States;" Gen. H. J. RAYMOND, to "The Fathers of the Republic;" Hon. HORACE GREELEY, to "The Press;" Dr. SOMMER, to "Our adopted fellow-citizens;" E. DELAFIELD SMITH, to "Our flag," and GEORGE FOLSOM, Esq., to "The war for the Union." The exercises were prolonged until near midnight, and were characterized by the utmost enthusiasm and patriotism.

THE CORPORATION FESTIVAL.

A most sumptuous dinner was given last evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel by the Corporation of the City of New-York, in commemoration of WASHINGTON'S birthday. Mayor OPDYKE occupied the head of the table, and was supported on his left by numerous guests, among whom were Judges DALY, HILTON, WHITE and MONELL, Hon. GEO. BANCROFT and Rev. Dr. MCLEOD, and upon his right by Judges CLERK, HOFFMAN, HAZROUS and MCCUNN.

Among the number present was Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, Brig.-Gen. HALL, Comptroller HAWS, District-Attorney HALL, RICHARD O'GORMAN, RICHARD BUSTED, and the Heads of Departments. The table, which was beautifully decorated with ornamental pieces and clusters of fragrant flowers, presented an exceedingly attractive appearance. At the head of the hall was gracefully suspended the American colors.

After the viands which laddened the tables had been thoroughly discussed, the cloth was removed, and the first toast—"The Memory of Washington"—was announced, which was drank standing and in silence. Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT made a happy response, in which he feelingly alluded to the memory and fame of WASHINGTON, and concluded by offering a volunteer sentiment. Other toasts followed, which were appropriately responded to by JAMES BROOKS, Gen. WALBRIDGE, Judge DALY, RICHARD O'GORMAN and other guests present.

The Anderson Glee Club interspersed the entertainment with choice melodies. Letters from Secretary SEWARD and Postmaster BLAIR were read. The festivities of the evening passed off in a most genial manner, and gave unbounded satisfaction to all participants.

MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

The enthusiasm of the day seemed to culminate at the mass meeting, held in Cooper Institute, in the evening, under the auspices of the Union Defence Committee. The platform was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, festooned around oil paintings of WASHINGTON, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, and LINCOLN. An excellent band enlivened the proceedings. Soon as the doors were opened, the hall became densely crowded. While awaiting the hour named for opening the exercises, Gen. WETMORE announced that he would encourage them by the information that Gen. SCOTT was in the building. This intelligence was received with a storm of applause, which reached the climax of excitement when the brave veteran made his appearance, leaning on the arm of Ex-Gov. FISH. The audience rose and gave expression to their welcome and delight by waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and by cheer upon cheer—the band playing "Hail to the Chief." Among the large attendance of leading citizens on the platform, we observed his Honor Mayor OPDYKE, Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Hon. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, WM. M. EVARTS, Ex-Judge PIERREPONT, Judge DALY, &c. The meeting was called to order by Ex-Governor FISH, who nominated Mayor OPDYKE for Chairman. The Mayor was warmly received. The preliminary proceedings through, Judge PIERREPONT read WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address. Grave attention was given to the reading, interrupted occasionally by expressions of appleuse at those passages which more immediately related to obedience to the established Government, and jealousy of foreign interference. This was followed by inspiriting and patriotic addresses from Hon. Judge PIERREPONT, WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., and Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE DAY AT THE CHURCHES.

A large number of the prominent churches in this City, of all denominations, commemorated the day by appropriate exercises. WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address was read at Trinity Church by Rev. Dr. VINTON, at St. Paul's by Rev. Mr. DIX, at Rev. Mr. GANSE'S Church, in West Thirty-third-street, by Rev. Dr. GRIFFITTS; at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church by Rev. Dr. ADAMS; at the Bedford-street M. E. Church by Rev. Mr. NEWMAN, at the Reformed Dutch Church in Fifth-avenue, St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, (where the address was interpreted to the congregation,) the Laight-street Baptist Church, St. Stephen's Church in Broome-street, the Church of the Transfiguration in East Twenty-ninth-street, and many others.

The congregation at Trinity Church was very large, and comprised an unusual number of old men, whose white locks recalled the memories of a past generation, when the patriotic teachings of WASHINGTON'S "Farewell Address" were cherished as the common and unconfined faith of a united people. The services opened at 11 o'clock, with the chanting of the 107th Psalm of the Hymnal. The ante-communion service was then intoned by Rev. Dr. VINTON, Rev. Dr. OGILBY reading the Epistle. Next followed the *Te Deum*, after which the "Farewell Address" was read by Rev. Dr. VINTON. The services closed with the 823d Hymn, and benediction by Dr. VINTON. On the conclusion of the services the bell-chimer, Mr. ATLIFFE, rang the changes on eight bells, which was followed by "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," "Star Spangled Banner," "Columbia, the Queen of the Ocean," "Home, Sweet Home," and several other appropriate airs.

At St. Paul's Church, Rev. Mr. DIX introduced the reading of the Address by a few brief remarks, in which he expressed his gratification in being able to officiate on such an occasion, in a church where the great WASHINGTON was once a regular worshipper. Often had the voice of him, whose Farewell Address to his countrymen he was about to read, been heard within those walls, and even now, though dead, he yet speaketh. The reading of the Address was preceded by the usual morning service.

In several of the churches where there were no services on Saturday, WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address was read to the congregation, in connection with the usual service yesterday.

THE PRIDE OF UNITED AMERICANS.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birth was brilliantly and successfully celebrated by the Order of United Americans at Niblo's Garden, which was very handsomely decorated outside and inside, with the national colors and the ensigns of the organization.

The exercises commenced at 1 P. M. with a national overture commencing our favorite anthems. This was executed by WALLACE'S Line band stationed on the stage, which was crowded with dignitaries of the Order in full regalia. The veterans of 1812, under command of Brigadier RAYMOND, and a number of other invited guests, occupied places in the rear of the platform, where the scenery had been withdrawn, leaving the whole space clear to the gaze of the audience. The latter numbered thousands, ladies largely predominating, and left no standing room unfilled. After prayer by the Rev. J. B. WAKELY and vocal music by the choir of the Dutch Reformed Church, letters from Assistant Secretary of War WATSON, his Honor Mayor OPDYKE, Senator PERSHING KING, and others were read by P. G. S. J. R. VOORHIS, followed by extracts from WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address by Rev. Mr. WAKELEY. Rev. J. C. DUTCHER, the orator of the day, was then introduced, and in a truly powerful and eloquent address, invited the sacred memories of the day and the hero whose name renders it illustrious. He adverted to the civil war now raging, and repeatedly raised his auditory to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by his well-aimed hits and impassioned appeals. As the reverend speaker closed, the "Star-spangled Banner" was hurly sung by Mr. F. H. NASH, the whole audience rising and joining in the chorus. "The Red Old Flag," a new composition, by Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY, the words by Mr. A. H. ZABRISKIE, was chanted by a choir of ladies and gentlemen with great effect, and, after the band had played "Home, Sweet Home," a benediction terminated the proceedings.

THE MERCHANTS' MEETING.

A large meeting of merchants was held yesterday, at McCULLOCH'S salesroom, by whom WASHINGTON'S birthday was appropriately observed. JONATHAN STURGES was elected President, and several gentlemen were chosen as Vice-Presidents. JOSEPH GILLETT and WILLIAM J. BEARS acted as Secretaries. Upon taking the chair the President made a brief and appropriate address, after which, preambles and resolutions suitable for the occasion were unanimously adopted, and copies ordered to be sent to President LINCOLN and Gens. SCOTT and MCCLELLAN. Mr. HILL then made a few patriotic remarks, and concluded by reading the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON. The meeting adjourned with cheers for the American flag.

AT THE CITY HALL AND AMONG THE DEPARTMENTS.

From early morn the bustle of preparation was going on under the supervisory care of Mr. ROOME, the keeper. During the night large signs had been posted around the uppermost stories of the City Hall, bearing the names of "Concord, Lexington, Brandywine, Trenton, Camden, Treoderoga, Bunker Hill." The large City flag was displayed on the centre of the building, flanked on either side by the National banner, and the cities of the country fronting on Broadway and Chatham-street were similarly decorated.

Almost the entire day was consumed in preparations for the illumination, which was most brilliant, and was witnessed by admiring thousands. The Departments, though not open for official business, were not regularly closed until noon, when the *attaches* departed to take part in the celebration elsewhere. The Mayor remained in his office until nearly 2 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving such of the military as evinced loyalty to him and the municipal authorities the honor of a call, &c.

AMONG THE FIREMEN.

The exempt members of Engine Company No. 11 have a celebration of their own in the evening, at No. 606 Broome-street, the lower floor of which they had engaged, and decorated handsomely for the occasion. About 8½ o'clock the members, to the number of about forty, sat down to a collation, at the close of which patriotic speeches were made by the "boys," and songs sung. This company sent eight men to the war in the Ellsworth Regiment of Zouaves, among them Sergeant BUTTERWORTH, who was killed. Justice was done to his memory, as well as to those of their gallant brother firemen, who fell in the disastrous affair at Bull Run. It was a purely private convivial party, but notwithstanding it having been gotten up by a body of men who, having passed through years of faithful and arduous duty in the service of the Fire Department, have organized this Association for the purpose of keeping alive memories of past duties, dangers and escapes.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Most of the charitable associations sought by pleasant entertainments, suited to their sphere of operations, to impress upon their charge the high estimate which true patriots entertain of the Twenty-second; especially favored as our country is at present in being able to make it to point an end of loyal victories, over a conspiracy to overthrow that which the Father of his Country sought to establish.

Prominent among the celebrations was that at Randall's Island, where hundreds of boys and girls were rejoiced by a choice entertainment, both mental and physical, afforded them by the thoughtfulness and wise patriotism of the Commissioners.

These Randall's Island children have no other crime than poverty, and may yet remember, to their own advantage as useful citizens, the celebrations of this character.

DINNER AT THE NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.

A sumptuous repast was served this usually not over-fed fraternity, by the kindness of their lady friends who sought by appealing to their bodily comfort, to impress their mental appreciation of the day so highly cherished by us all. The lecture-room was filled to its utmost extent, and all the corners packed with persons willing to stand rather than miss participation in the evening exercises, which consisted of speeches, music, instrumental and vocal, and gift prasentations to the boys. Many interesting episodes marked the course of the evening, which will be alluded to hereafter, as the lateness of the hour and space will not admit of further enlargement at present.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT CELEBRATION AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The one hundred and thirtieth celebration of WASHINGTON'S birthday was held yesterday by the members of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, at the Academy of Music. During the afternoon, Rev. F. C. EWER, of California, delivered an oration on war. Previous to the oration, Rev. Dr. WESTON, Chaplain of the Seventh, read WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address. Both speakers were loudly applauded throughout. The full band and drum corps of the regiment were in attendance, and enlivened the scene with most excellent music. In the evening a grand concert was given, which was a great success. The whole of the proceeds are for the benefit of the widows and orphans of New-York Vulunteers.

FIRING THE NATIONAL SALUTE.

The morn was ushered in by the national salute being fired in Union-square. At the close of day another salute was fired in the City Hall Park. From noon until 1 o'clock the bells throughout the City gave forth joyous peals. At the same time Mr. JAMES E. ATLIFFE, the well-known bell-ringer, chimed national airs, and other tunes, upon the bells of Trinity.

PARADE OF REGIMENTS.

The various militia regiments paraded, and were reviewed by the Mayor, Common Council, and officers of the City Government. Considering the number of soldiers taken from our militia regiments, away at the war, the parade was a most brilliant one.

THE DISPLAY OF FLAGS.

On the City Hall, Hall of Records, Custom House and other public buildings in the City, a brilliant display of flags was made. In the harbor and at the various docks the shipping was gaily decorated, our English friends being most liberal in the display of bunting.

CLOSING OF STORES AND PUBLIC OFFICES.

At noon the principal stores on Broadway were closed and the clerks were allowed the remainder of the day in which to celebrate it. The public offices were also closed, and the day was observed, generally as a holiday.

AT THE CENTRAL PARK.

Many, taking advantage of the holiday of yesterday, wended their way to the Central Park to indulge in the healthy pastime of skating. The ice was not in a remarkably good condition, but the skaters seemed to enjoy it hugely, of whom there were several thousands.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

For a first attempt, the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday was very creditably observed in this city. The morning was ushered in by the firing of national salutes in different parts of the city, accompanied by a numerous discharge of fire-arms in the hands of the more youthful of the population—reminding one more of Fourth of July than any other occasion—and these demonstrations were soon followed by a general display of the flag of the Union in all parts of the city. Not a block could be seen but at least one flag was displayed, and on many they were to be counted by dozens. Up to midday a majority of the stores were kept open, but after that time business was very generally suspended, and the after part of the day was passed, by the people, in pretty much the same manner as all other holidays. Some went to church, others found amusement in more exciting pastimes, such as skating, playing ball, &c. The most attractive event of the day was, perhaps, a game of ball played on skates at the Nassau Pond, between the Atlantic Base Ball Club on one side and the Charter Oak and Star Base Ball Clubs on the other. This novelty attracted thousands of our citizens to the spot. Although the ice was not in the best condition imaginable, there was nevertheless some splendid manœuvring by the players. Unfortunately the affair broke up in a row.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. BENNET, paraded with only about 200 muskets—the balance of this command, some 800 men, having joined other regiments, are now at the seat of war. The regiment formed near the armory, at about 12 o'clock M., and after marching through some of the principal thoroughfares, proceeded to the City Hall, where it was reviewed by the City authorities, and the command was presented with a stand of colors by Mayor KALBFLEISCH, in behalf of the City authorities. Mayor KALBFLEISCH upon presenting the colors, spoke as follows:

COLONEL, OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—The last occasion of my addressing you was on the eve of your departure for the capital of the nation, when it was supposed to be in danger of falling into the hands of the rebels, and you, in concert with your brethren-in-arms from other cities, and States of the North hastened to place yourselves as a living rampart between the city that bears the name of the sage and patriot whose anniversary we celebrate to-day, and those who would destroy it.

The readiness which you evinced in going forth to sustain the honor of the nation, is the best proof you could give of your loyalty, and deserves the gratitude of your fellow-citizens. Your unexpected arrival in this City during the hours of night, on your return home, prevented the citizens from giving you a reception such as their feelings would prompt; and your services entitled you to receive. Brooklyn has not been unmindful, however, of your claim to her gratitude, and has deputed me the pleasing duty of tendering you, in her name, this stand of colors. Accept, them, gentlemen, as a token of the high esteem entertained by our citizens for your regiment. The apprehensions which filled the public with alarm, and nerved the heart of the nation with a desperate energy, when I last addressed you, no longer exists, and the impending danger which aroused them has passed away.

But though the immediate peril which then threatened the Republic and menaced its capital, no longer hangs over us, the country has not yet learned that dawn of safety where she no longer requires to appeal to the fidelity and devotion of her sons. And should any new exigency arise which would require you to march forward to resist domestic rebellion or foreign invasion, am I wrong in saying that you will respond to the summons with a cheerful alacrity? Accept, gentlemen, these colors, and remember when the hour of trial comes, if come it will, Brooklyn expects that every man of hers will do his duty, and that you will defend the flag which I now present to you, at all hazards and to the last extremity.

Col. BENNET responded as follows: Mr. Mayor: On behalf of myself, my fellow-officers and men, I received these colors, and thank you sincerely. I had the honor to command the Twenty-eighth Regiment when it left the seat of war, and I feel gratified that their services are appreciated by their fellow-citizens. We will follow this flag to the end, should our country need our services, and never desert its shadow, rather than dishonor it. The Twenty-eighth was one of the regiments that signed the application to the Capital, and assisted in one of the works by which it is now defended. On the memorial of the fathers, one of those first-named bears the name of an officer of this regiment. We accept these colors with the most pleasure, knowing they are the free gift of the representatives of the people of Brooklyn. Again I return you the thanks of the Twenty-eighth Regiment for this stand of colors.

The stand of colors consists of a National banner, the State flag and four guinie colors.

The flags are got up in a superior style. The coat of arms upon the State flag is embroidered in beautiful colors upon a blue silk ground, beneath, in silver letters, "Excelsior," and in a scroll is "Presented by the City of Brooklyn to the Twenty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.—National Rifles—Feb. 22, 1862." The flag has a gold fringe border. The stand of colors was made by Messrs. SCHUTTLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, No. 19 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Immediately after the presentation, which was witnessed by a large concourse of citizens, the regiment marched to the armory and was dismissed.

Several independent companies of the Home Guard paraded during the day, and made very respectable appearance.

The skating-ponds were well occupied during the whole day, notwithstanding the indifferent condition of the ice. Good music helped to make up the deficiency in this respect.

In nearly all of the Churches there were exercises appropriate to the occasion. These consisted of the reading of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, followed by a few impromptu remarks suggested by the occasion. The Churches opened all displayed the Union colors, and in several a portrait of WASHINGTON was suspended over the pulpit. At the Pierrepont Baptist Church, the Address was read by Dr. RAYMOND, of the Polytechnic Institute, who also made a short address, and the Hon. CHARLES THEBER read an original poem, which provoked the most unbounded applause. Behind the pulpit was suspended a portrait of WASHINGTON—a copy of an original by STUART—kindly loaned for the occasion by Mrs. KNIGHT, of Degraw-street. Upon the pulpit there was standing a fine bust of WASHINGTON. The house was neatly festooned with the National emblems. These and the whole exercises were calculated to engender a deeper veneration for WASHINGTON, and inspire those present with a loftier patriotism. Similar exercises took place among others, in the Lee-avenue Church, where addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. HOLMES and the Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS; in the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, and South Presbyterian Church.

THE EVENING—GRAND ILLUMINATIONS.

In the evening all of the public buildings, and a large number of private houses, were illuminated. Some of the latter were adorned with Chinese lanterns, tastefully arranged, and upon all there was a profusion of flags. The City Hall presented the most brilliant spectacle. This was illuminated throughout at the expense of Mayor KALBFLEISCH. The City Armories, the State Arsenal, Firemen's Hall, and the skating ponds, were thoroughly illuminated. At the Union Pond a splendid service of plate was presented to Mr. CAMMEYER, President of the Club.

At the Athenæum there was an address delivered by the Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, with music appropriate to the occasion. At the Bronklyn Institute there was the usual annual meeting, when prizes were awarded to the members of the classes who have made the greatest advancement during the last year. This was followed by a patriotic address from the Rev. Dr. FARLEY.

The streets were thronged until a late hour in the evening by people desirous to see the sights, and, on the whole, the day was passed in a very satisfactory manner. Had the Anniversary occurred on any other day of the week than Saturday, it is probable that it would have been observed by every citizen.

OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, to-day, was the most extensive, magnificent and imposing ever seen in the West; business was entirely suspended, the participation on the occasion was almost universal, and attended with a spirit and enthusiasm rarely seen; flags, banners, and emblems of loyalty abounded everywhere; business houses and residences along the line of procession were profusely and tastefully decorated, and all seemed to strive with each other to make the finest display. The procession was composed of some five thousand troops, embracing infantry, artillery and cavalry, a long line of citizens in carriages and on horseback, benevolent societies, members of the Union Merchants' Exchange, city officers, Judges of the Courts, representatives of different railroad and express companies, butchers, bakers, draymen, various mechanical arts, including printing presses from the *Republican* and *Democrat* offices, which distributed copies of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address among the crowd, and hosts of devices representing almost innumerable ideas. The procession was fully eight miles long, and occupied nearly two hours and a half in passing the Planters Hoose: upward of 50,000 persons must have participated in the procession, or thronged the streets along its route. The day of festivities will close with an ovation, the reading of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, and singing of patriotic songs at the Mercantile Library Hall to-night, where Gen. HALLECK and Staff will be in attendance. The utmost good order and decorum prevailed throughout the entire day.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 22.

An immense amount of powder was expended here this morning in firing salutes in honor to the birthday of the "Father of his Country."

The salutes were fired in the different sections of the city, and from the Navy-yard at Camden.

The city is liberally decorated with bunting.

Volunteers and Home Guards are mustering in all quarters of the City.

A military inspection is to take place on Broad-street, and the troops will be reviewed by the Governor and Legislature, and other dignitaries, from the platform in front of the Academy of Music.

WASHINGTON'S "Farewell Address" will be read at the Academy of Music, in the evening.

The Governor, Members of the Legislature, military officers, and others, will partake of a grand dinner at the Continental Hotel.

Ample preparations are making in all sections of the city for an illumination this evening.

The hotels, newspaper offices, and CORNELIUS & BAKER'S store, on Chestnut-street, will make a splendid display.

The military parade will be very large. It is supposed that 10,000 men will be under arms.

Business is generally suspended.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22—P. M.

Chestnut-street and Newspaper-square on Third-street are as light as day with brilliant illuminations provided by the liberality of private citizens. All newspaper offices, together with the American

GEN. SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Condition of the Blacks—Their Capabilities and Inclinations—Gen. Sherman's Course, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1862.

Previous to forming an opinion of the plan recently promulgated by Gen. SHERMAN for the amelioration of the condition of the blacks in his command, it is necessary to contemplate some of the facts which are patent here to every one. The order which has reached the North before this time, itself states the considerations which induced Gen. SHERMAN to take the step that probably has already been the subject of various and, perhaps, violent criticisms. The most conservative of conservatists, if he were here, would admit that it is impossible to allow the negroes deserted by their masters to remain any longer in an entirely unprotected condition. The thousands who, in various quarters, have either stayed behind when their owners fled, or come themselves within our various lines, it is manifest, to every looker-on, are unfit to care for themselves. They are in a state of imbecility and ignorance almost inconceivable, and yet show signs of apprehension that occasionally startle one, from the contrast with their ordinary stupidity. The most intelligent have repeatedly declared within my hearing that the blacks generally are unfit for self-government; that they need overseers; most of them are well enough inclined; express a willingness to work, manifest an fanciful hopes of living in utter idleness, and though the mass will doubtless need incentives, both of reward and punishment, I firmly believe that with the moderate use of both those incentives they can be induced to labor. Instances, doubtless, have occurred of stubborn negroes refusing to work; of these, who imagine themselves utterly free, and expect and intend never to work again, I have heard of one glaring instance of insubordination, where a black driver turned on a white overseer and attempted to throttle him. The instance is well authenticated, but it is solitary. However, I record it, lest, by omission, I should give an unfair coloring to events. For I have no theory to maintain, no party to support, no business and aim are simply to see, so far as may be, with unembarrassed vision, and to draw, if possible, from what I see, the deduction of an unbiased judgment.

But to the negroes. Their rapidly increasing numbers makes an immense and urgent demand on those in authority. At Edisto a colony of 1,200 has been established, and there, I have repeatedly been informed, they have asked for arms to use against their former masters. At Otter Island is a colony of several hundred; in the immediate vicinity of Beaufort there must be at least five or six hundred; all over the cotton islands, on the plantations, not only have the hands remained, but crowds of fugitives still come in daily. These should not always be called fugitives, as it is not unfrequently the masters who have fled first; but at any rate here is this constantly increasing population, consuming the food left on the plantations, and certain soon to become an oppressive burden unless steps be taken to obviate such a result. General Orders have indeed been issued to allow the subsistence stores found in the country to remain on the plantations for the use of the blacks, and thus the anomaly in warfare is presented of an army scrupulously respecting the stores found in a conquered territory, although those to whom the stores originally belonged were its open enemies. The blacks, however, have claims upon our sense of justice as well as on our humanity, and our considerations of selfish policy. Naturally ought we to feed them as we would any other inoffensive creatures in a starving condition; not only should we supply their most immediate wants, so as not to make enemies out of a most important part of the population, but there is another consideration; they have repeatedly proven themselves our friends, they have given highly important information; they continually act as guides, as scouts, as spies; they come in daily with news from Savannah and Charleston, so that the commanders of the army and navy are kept fully apprised of all important events in those places. Men bring to newspapers to sell exclusive news, but they who disclosed the secret of Wall Creek, and that in Wilmington Narrows, they have told the exact position of the defensive works at Savannah River, they communicated information of a contraband fleet in the woods near Port Royal Ferry, in January, and so saved Gen. STEVENS from an unexpected attack, by the rebels; they go on all reconnoissances, not only willingly, but at their own request and earnest desire. Such people have a right that their services should in some way be recognized. They render efficient assistance to the National arms in this command, and every principle of right, every rule of policy demands that such assistance be rewarded.

The question simply is, how shall it be rewarded. What shall be done for this helpless population? Their former masters have no claim certainly on the forbearance of the commanding general. He ordered them protection in the possession of their property if they remained loyally subservient to the National authority. If he should send back their slaves, they would only laugh at his folly; if he were willing to do so ridiculous a thing, it would be impossible. Still another fact needs to be known. Gen. SHERMAN in this, probably like the other commanding generals of the National armies, has received instructions from the Government as to its course on this most delicate and difficult of matters. He is left to work out his own problem unassisted, and nowhere is this mighty problem presented under such pressing aspects as here. The Spring is arriving, for it comes early in this Southern climate, when young grass is already sprouting, bright and tender from the quickening soil, and other premonitions of the precocious harvests of this semi-tropical region are visible on every hand; the crops must be sown speedily or there will be none to garner at the time of maturity. Nowhere else is a crowding dusky population knocking so imperatively for assistance at the door of a military commander. Nowhere else is there such instant need for action, nor any likelihood of so vast results following hard upon whatever step shall be taken. I have seen the clamoring necessities of the case, and know them. I have heard them incessantly discussed in every house since my arrival here three months ago; in the navy and in the army they are pressed constantly upon the attention; it is impossible to ignore them. I have known what a matter of earnest and anxious consideration this course has been with Gen. SHERMAN.

For I conceive that General to have been actuated solely by a desire to do his whole duty—to the country, the Government, to his command, to the negroes, and even to the rebels. Even now I know of his extreme anxiety to do only what is forced upon him; I know how carefully he weighs every step; how he still considers his relations to State laws so far, accepting the doctrine that he is engaged in putting down a rebellion; that he is a sworn servant of the Constitution, must be not still be bound by that Constitution, and does not that Constitution uphold State laws? It strikes me as an instance of magnanimity in the National authority, almost unparalleled in history, that at this juncture, and in this instant emergency, a General, with such means in his hands, with such flagrant outrages to punish, and such necessities—military, political and social—pressing upon him, should yet hesitate lest he violate some constitutional provision guarding the rights of a State in open rebellion. Such carefulness some will call ill-timed, others senseless, many impolitic. I honor the sentiment that prompts it, and accept the logic which upholds it. If we wage war in favor of the Constitution, how can we at the same time violate its provisions? Only urgent military necessity, which knows no law, can warrent such violation. If such a violation has now occurred, it will have the greater solemnity and significance, because so long deferred and because warranted by the most imperious need. If so conservative a man as Gen. SHERMAN has proven himself, is forced to an onward step in a great social revolution, the world and the country will judge of the force with which events are tending. Perhaps the rebels will ask themselves what is the amount of that force, and whither will it hurry them?

The plan devised for the improvement of the condition of the blacks is one intended to answer the necessities of this case only. It does not go beyond these necessities. It provides for all the negroes in this command, but for no others; it answers the demands that humanity makes here; it cares for those committed to the care of this General. It declares no emancipation; it incites no servile insurrection; it arms not an ignorant and brutal population against helpless women and children; it sends out no freebooting diaries beyond our lines; it is not aggressive. It deals mildly, justly, benevolently with the blacks whom the fortune of this unprecedented war has thrown upon the hands of one man. The country is to be divided for these purposes, only, into districts; there is no confiscation of property proclaimed; the division need be no more permanent than that of military departments; agents are appointed over each of these districts, to supervise the labors of the willing blacks, to see that they are fed, clad and *paid* for their labors; and also to afford them a measure of education. There is nothing here that any humane Government would not propose to do for any ignorant, helpless, semi-savage nation, suddenly subjected to its control. Complete supervision, tutelage, payment, almost what good masters claim to have given their slaves here tofore. Much less this, doubtless, than violent radicals will declare should have been done.

And yet, it cannot be denied that an immense blow is struck at Slavery, at least in South Carolina, by this proceeding. State laws are interfered with; slaves are virtually recognized as bearing another relation than that of property; they are recognized as their own owners; they are to be paid for their labor; a system is introduced for the first time in this war which may prove an entering wedge, and the educational feature of the plan will perhaps be more dreaded by the rebel masters than if the slaves were armed. A greater stimulus to fugitives is offered than by any other possible means; and a greater danger for Slavery is shown than any servile insurrection, while all the odium of such an insurrection may possibly be avoided. Thus far, wherever our forces have penetrated in this quarter, the blacks have become virtually emancipated. It could not be otherwise; they were not encouraged, not induced to come to us, but they have come, and will come, wherever we advance. If all such shall be subjected to a mild, yet powerful rule, induced to work and paid for their work, instructed in their duty to God and man, a new danger will be presented to the frightened rebels. Perhaps the solution of the greatest political problem ever offered to statesmen or people may be suggested by this plan. Perhaps so wholesome a fear may be inspired through its influence in the rebel ranks, that they may the sooner be convinced of the unrighteousness and practicability of their cause.

The plan, at any rate, is devised in order to satisfy no clamors of any clique, no theory of any philosophy, but to meet the immediate and urgent needs of the case. It it form a precedent, well and good; if it be disapproved of by those who have the right and the power to disapprove and annul, doubtless it will be annulled.

Its workings remain to be seen—its details to be adjusted. The proper men for the responsible positions of general agents must be selected with extraordinary care. The provision especially of educational facilities must come from Northern purses and Northern charities. Teachers must be sent there and provided for; for neither Government nor general agents have any authority or means to support instructors for *quasi*-emancipated slaves. If those who have so long been proclaiming themselves the friends of the negro are in earnest, now is the time to prove it. If those who abhor the idea of arming the slaves in this rebellion are anxious to prevent that arming, let them uphold this movement, which will preclude the possibility of an insurrection. VAGABOND.

GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS—A SNOW-STORM—THE CONFEDERATE FORCE ALONG THE RIVER

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUARTERS ELEVENTH REGIMENT MASS. VOLS., CAMP NEAR BODD'S FERRY, MD., Sunday, Feb. 16, 1862.

There are indications that the rebels across the river still prowl in the vicinity of our camp, whenever appearances present favorable opportunities, but of late we hear nothing leading to the belief that they have any knowledge of our countersigns as formerly.

On Friday night last, as Lieut. CHARLES H. COLMAN, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, with a party of twenty-five men, were entering Chickamexen Creek, with a large barge filled with forage from Liverpool Point, he discovered a boat, capable of containing twenty-five men, lying at the mouth of the creek about midway, which, upon hearing the voices of our men, hastily moved away for the rebel batteries on the opposite shore. The boat was filled with men who were, doubtless, a party from the enemy, either awaiting a favorable opportunity to land, or meditating an attack upon our barge, which in the night while the roads have been impassable for teams, has brought forage and other stores from the landing in Metawomkin Creek and Liverpool Point into Chickamoxen Creek. But, upon this occasion, they evidently mistook the "Now boys, now! Pull with a will, boys!" as our party pulled against the gale which prevailed, for signals of pursuit and attack, and silently darted into the obscurity toward the Virginia shore.

The most severe snow-storm of the Winter occurred yesterday. It commenced early in the morning and continued until late in the afternoon. The ground was this morning covered to a depth of about four inches, but the sun of to-day has rapidly diminished the quantity, and another such day will carry it all away and leave us once more in the universal slough of mud from which we were just recovering. But we have just about completed a good and substantial log road, with ample gutters on either side for drainage, which will relieve us from all the annoyance and hardships our teams have experienced for the past six weeks, in consequence of the mud. This road now connects our landing at Ross Point, in Metawomkin Creek, with Liverpool Point, a distance of about ten miles, and will greatly facilitate the movement of Gen. HOOKER'S Division, should such an event occur soon, which is not improbable.

There are several indications which are interpreted as tending to a movement, but what they are, it would not, perhaps, be prudent to state. A few days will undoubtedly satisfy the public on that point. Observations of the enemy were made yesterday by Gen. HOOKER, under the agency of Prof. LOWE, with his large balloon *Constitution*. I understand that the aerial reconnoissances of the past two days have resulted in the discovery that but very few rebel troops are quartered in the immediate vicinity of their batteries, but from a point some miles distant and onward toward Manassas, the enemy are encamped in large force. Their tents are distinctly visible as far as objects can be discerned through a glass. Not so large a force is found stretching back from Chappawanzy Creek toward Richmond, as was discovered on previous observations, and large drafts have apparently been made from both rebel Gens. HOLMES' and PICKNEY'S forces, probably to reinforce the enemy along the seaboard and in Kentucky. ARGUS.

Death of the Medical Director of Gen. Hooker's Division.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

QUARTERS ELEVENTH REGIMENT MASS. VOLUNTEERS, CAMP NEAR BODD'S FERRY, MD., Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1862.

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the death of Dr. LUTHER V. BELL, Medical Director to Gen. HOOKER'S Division, who expired last evening, after a short but painful illness.

Dr. BELL was a distinguished physician, a native of New-Hampshire, and enjoyed a prominent European as well as national reputation. His family connections, as well as himself, filled many of the most honorable and important positions in the records of his native State. Subsequently he removed to Massachusetts, and took charge of the McLean Asylum for the Insane, at Somerville, in which position he won the attention and applause of eminent European physicians, as well as those of his more immediate surroundings. For several years he was also President of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He had always taken a lively interest in politics, and held many important offices, among which may be mentioned that of the Governor's Council. He was also several times made a candidate for Congress and the Gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts.

In politics he was affiliated with the Conservative party, and took an active part in the Pacification meetings held in Boston last Winter; but in his intercourse with Southern men, soon became disgusted with their overbearing demands, and lost all confidence in their honesty.

Immediately following the attack on Fort Sumter he offered himself to the Governor of Massachusetts as Surgeon to any of the regiments which might require his services. His offer was eagerly accepted, and he was appointed Surgeon in the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, and with them departed for the seat of war. He was present at the battle of Bull Run, and distinguished himself by his unremitting attentions to the wounded, both friends and foes, and among the last he lingered devotedly among the suffering soldiers on the field, upon the retreat of our forces on Washington. Soon after, he was appointed by President LINCOLN a Brigade Surgeon, under Gen. HOOKER, and the position thus left vacant was filled by our present efficient Surgeon, Dr. IRA RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, in whom we feel that we have but lost a brother to find a friend.

When Gen. HOOKER was appointed Major-General of this division, Dr. BELL was promoted to his staff, and has since acted as Medical Director.

He was an ardent patriot, believed fully in the objects and purposes of the war, and has often expressed the opinion that the Conservative party with whom he was formerly connected was cheated, and its confidence abused by the men living in Slaveholding States, and has latterly been a warm friend of Gov. ANDREW and his policy.

He was amiable and courteous, and was greatly beloved by all with whom he came in contact, and by none more so than the officers and soldiers of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, who experienced the pleasures and benefits of his generous liberality and eminent medical skill.

Dr. BELL had long been an invalid, and had suffered to some degree from pulmonary disease, and he has had several attacks of hemorrhage, but his health had been better in the army until within a week, when he had an attack of pleurisy, complicated with acute rheumatism. For several days he had suffered intensely, and could only be relieved by inhalations of chloroform.

He was aware of the severity of his case, and gave directions that his friends should be notified of his perilous condition. Dr. FOX and other medical friends were unremitting in their attentions, and all was done that medical science could accomplish, but without avail; and the eminent and beloved subject of our sketch quietly and peacefully passed away, remaining to the last moment at his honorable post of duty.

"The dead! the dead! the much loved dead!
Who doth not yearn to know
The secret of their dwelling place,
And to what land they go?"

The funeral took place this afternoon at the division hemispheres, and was attended by the personal friends, and officers of several regiments, while the ensigns of the entire command were displayed at half mast throughout the day. His remains were forwarded to the State of his adoption this afternoon.

ARGUS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

EVACUATION OF BOWLING GREEN

Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.

MUNFORDVILLE, KY., Sunday, Feb. 16.

Gentlemen—In my letter of the 14th, I predicted that Bowling Green would be ours in a very short time, and without firing a gun. The prediction has been fully verified, and I am now enabled to give you the particulars of the exposition, which I learned from Capt. COLLINS, of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, who arrived here from Bowling Green last night.

On Thursday morning (the 13th) Gen. MITCHELL, with his command, started for Bowling Green, and though the road was very muddy and obstructed at every point possible, by trees felled across it, yet these presented no barrier to the indomitable energy which he possesses. Despite the mud his column pushed, and the trees and other obstructions did not stop its progress for a moment. When an obstruction was reached, the company in front would set to and remove it, while the remainder passed on to the next, removing it, and so on until the road was clear, and on the first day he encamped a few miles south of PADUCAH'S, (BELL'S.) On Friday he pushed on, and at 4 o'clock his artillery and cavalry drew up in front of the fortifications. A few shells were thrown over the river into the intrenchments, but elicited no reply, when a party was sent across the river to reconnoitre, who found the place entirely evacuated. And, at about 2 o'clock A. M., Saturday, the troops commenced crossing, having secured some flats, or ferry-boats, which the rebels, in the precipitancy of their flight, neglected to destroy.

Capt. C. learned from citizens of the town that, on Thursday evening, the rebels heard that the Federals were contemplating marching, when they destroyed the magnificent railroad bridge, set fire to the depot and machine shop, which were large and well appointed edifices, together with two or three private buildings, and then decamped, leaving a small party of Texan Rangers to bear them the unwelcome tidings, when the "Yankees" arrived. When these on the lookout descried our column in the distance, these Rangers fired the turnpike bridge, and decamped "on double-quick." The information is that HARDEE stopped at Franklin, I suppose to allow his troops to rest, as, having traveled at the top of their speed to that point, they were pretty well "out of wind." On the day preceding his evacuation, Gen. HARDEE proclaimed martial law in Bowling Green. I send a copy of his proclamation. It is to be supposed that he did not shoot any men for disregarding it, as he fled.

I have learned that several unfortunate soldiers, either exhausted from fatigue of marching, or, what is worse, under the influence of whisky, have fallen by the roadside, and, for one happening to observe them, actually froze to death.

Gen. WOOD is now here, with a part of his division. The remainder are expected soon, and the indications are that he will remain for some time—until the service requires him at some other point. And as it is necessary for us to have troops among, we are grateful to have them come under a man whom we all know, and who has interests, and feelings in common with us. I would not have it understood that we have any cause of complaint against Gen. MCCOOK or any one of the accomplished and excellent gentlemen who command brigades in his division, far from it. If strangers were to be confined with us, we would not consent willingly for a single change; but it is natural that we should be rejoiced to have in our midst one of our own immediate fellow-citizens, who has arisen to a position of distinction which sterling worth can alone insure.

The damage to the railroad between this point and Bowling Green, by the rebels, though serious, can, as I am advised, be repaired within a very few days, so that but a short time will elapse before trains will ply regularly between your city and Bowling Green.

I omitted to state that in their precipitate flight, the rebels left a locomotive and a number of cars, which are in the possession of Gen. MITCHELL, on the south side of Barren River. So that transportation by rail, to some extent, can be had for supplies for our forces, if an advance from that place should be made before the bridge can be repaired. D.

GEN. HARDEE'S PROCLAMATION—MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

This town is declared under martial law. All citizens and soldiers, except the guard, will retire to their quarters at 9 o'clock P. M. A strong force will be kept in the town. How long?!

All persons found in the streets will be arrested. Any person attempting to fire any building will be shot without trial. (Signed,)

W. J. HARDEE, Major-General.

BOWLING GREEN, Feb. 13, 1862.

GEN. MITCHELL'S DIVISION

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAMP AT BELL'S TAVERN, SECOND OHIO REGIMENT, Feb. 14, 1862.

My last left us at Camp Madison, one mile beyond Green River. To-day finds us at the colorless Bell's Tavern, long the haunt of rebellion and daring treason. Here, for the past two months, has been the general rendezvous of the rebel General, HINDMAN, and his gang of Vandals.

Some of the most beautiful farms and lovely residences, which only a few months ago adorned these fertile valleys, are now the abodes of owls and bats. In order to impede our march, the road had been obstructed for miles with fallen timber. In many places the road had been plowed up. All the ponds, some fifteen in number, on the line of march, were rendered unfit for man or beast, owing to the fact that these desolators had killed horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, ripped them open, and thrown them into the water. In a few instances drains had been dug and the water let off. I counted, in the distance of eighteen miles, eleven sites where once stood residences, now nothing left but a few charred timbers.

As we passed Cave City, I rode over to take a view of the ruins of the once fine Cave City Hotel. Many of your Cincinnati pleasure-seekers will remember the beautiful structure. Here it was that the visitor came from afar to visit that wonder of wonders—the Mammoth Cave. Nothing now remains but the indubitable evidence of the fiendishness of HINDMAN and his guilty marauders.

HINDMAN'S forces remained here until last Saturday. Hearing that MCCOOK was advancing, they suddenly retreated. On last Tuesday some of the Texas Rangers returned, and burned the depot at this place. As we passed on yesterday it was still burning.

Many incidents occurred during the march of eighteen miles of an offending nature. As the column passed the Woodland House, where the remains of ZOLLICOFFER were received, the Stars and Stripes again greeted our vision, waved by a couple of young ladies. Several of the officers dismounted and entered the hotel. The young ladies proposed to sing the "Star-Spangled Banner," we joining in the chorus. I have often heard it sung, but never before did its notes fall so sweetly as then.

At 7 o'clock the division, with the exception of the Second Ohio, marched on towards Bowling Green, distant twenty-one miles. The Second was detached for the purpose of paying their respects to MORGAN'S men, who on yesterday were ranging around through this section, and to guard the repairs on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The railroad is destroyed for five miles between here and Green River. The tunnel can be repaired in forty-eight hours, the ties have not been burnt, but many of the rails bent double, by being heated and afterwards bent. The station-houses have all been burnt.

On the night before our reaching here, the cars came down from Bowling Green, and took away an immense amount of corn and wheat, gathered up through here, all paid for in Tennessee scrip.

FROM GEN. McCOOK'S DIVISION.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAMP GEORGE WOOD, MUNFORDVILLE, Sunday, Feb. 16, 1862.

Gen. MCCOOK'S division of the grand army of Kentucky marched up the hill, and then they marched down again. Here is the story. It is barren of glory, but fruitful with pain. The morning's dawn of the 14th of February disclosed a carpet of snow as the work of the night. The snow was the forerunner of a biting cold norwester.

This Division had been looking Dixiewards, as you all know, for many long months. They had been mortified two days previous at seeing Gen. MITCHELL'S splendid Division march by them, cross Green River, and disappear in the windings of the road southward, and now they were ordered to back-track, to march to West Point, and there embark on the Ohio River, on their way to the Cumberland. A great work might be before them—the consummation of which would weave a laurel for every brow, but it was a complete change in the programme.

Fifty-nine long Kentucky miles of marching was before them ere they reached West Point, which was to be gone over in three days. The men got under way first, and by noon the last wagon train had disappeared from Camp George Wood, and the buzzards of the neighborhood, tag-picker like, were clearing the camp of what had been left behind, such as old clothes, boxes, barrels, camp stores, &c. The men made Upton's the first day, marching fourteen miles. The wagons were strung all the way from Bacou Creek to that point. Some of them were on their sides, some were hub-deep in mud, some minus their tongues; in short, they were in all possible shapes. A few only reached Upton's. In this situation, exhausted teamsters and exhausted teams, as well as the entire division, passed the coldest night ever had in Kentucky, without a tent to shelter them. It is said that several perished with cold, but who they were, or whether there were any, I can't certainly learn.

In the gray dawn of yesterday's morning came another order to about face. Last evening they slept again under the cold sky, and this morning they are straggling into camp and halting near Rowlett's Station, beyond Green River, where, it is understood, they will remain until the transportation trains get up, and until the General learns the condition of his division. The damage to property must be considerable.

Gen. NELSON'S Division is understood to be at Elizabethtown. It is supposed that we will follow after their division, and that we will also go on shortly.

I have just conversed with a gentleman from Bowling Green, connected with the Federal army. He left there yesterday, at 4 P. M., PIGEON'S Brigade, composed of the Eighteenth Ohio, Nineteenth Darlos, and all the artillery and two companies of KENNETT'S Ohio Cavalry, had crossed Big Barren River on floats, and had occupied the place. Our artillery was planted on the hills on the south, which the rebels had been so long erecting. The rebels formed all the houses in which they had provisions stored, excepting the depot buildings, so that but little was captured. They were hung up the last count that we heard in Bowling Green, preparatory to starting with all and once freight cars, when a shot from Lovell's chain Battery disables the engine, and they, with the freight cars, were left behind. The railroad bridge was blown up and the [illegible] we were informed. A large Rebel [illegible] also burned. Soon after this the [illegible] Bowling Green the rebels marched up the road [illegible] to our wagons to rest over.

Colonel HARRIS' Second Ohio Regiment, which was left at BELL'S Tavern have now rejoined it.

Six Texan Cavalrymen came rolling into MITCHELL'S camp, yesterday morning, and were taken prisoners. They had been out several days scouting, and did not know their friends had left. It is said Bowling Green was vacated by order of BEAUREGARD, who suspected it, and pronounced it unfortunate. Union people are already flocking into the town.

ACTIVITY IN GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Feb 3, 1862.

To-day, although it is the Sabbath, has been the busiest which has been witnessed in Louisville for some months. From the earliest dawn, the rumbling of wagons was to be heard along the main avenues, and the army vehicles were to be seen in all the principal streets. At the wharf, quite a number of boats having arrived during the night were unloaded, and everything bore the appearance of life and motion in the military department which it is the lot of Louisville to show at the present writing.

Daylight found the following-named boats lying at the landing: *Switzerland, Lady Pike, City of Madison, Sallie List, Lancaster No. 1, Materhorn, Telegraph, Silver Moon, Bella, Lady Jackson* and *Lady Franklin*. The heaviest of the work was over the fatigue party by four, as the river was falling at a rate to endanger their getting over if delayed too long.

At 9 o'clock the entire wharf was covered with Commissary and Quartermaster stores, provided for the use of the moving troops. A survey showed no ample provision as to clothing, provisions and ammunition for the use of man and beast.

DESTINATION OF THE FLEET

We have had Burnside Expeditions and Huger Expeditions, but this is the [illegible] Expedition" we have yet seen. As a necessary consequence, public speculation has been rife as to its destination. I have heard Columbus, in Cairo, and Fort Donelson mentioned by those who [illegible] say so, but I do not think Cumberland River as the destination, and have every assurance that I am right. Nashville is to gain the supremacy of Northern Kentucky over Southern propagandism, and the fidelity of its [illegible] people of the United States in [illegible] to the [illegible] of the Gulf States in [illegible] to the [illegible] of the Union. Thousands of those who have been marched and [illegible] will, when [illegible] the North. The [illegible] Cairo, may have [illegible] there [illegible] in another direction.

THE FORCE TO BE SENT

As I told you in my last, Munfordville had been evacuated entirely, and the entire force in this region was on the march to Louisville, the two Davis Salt River, the fastness of which (two miles) to West Point—a little town located at the mouth of that pellucidly well known stream. It is said to be the intentions which leaves the most to be sought of this—there seems to be no reliable report to be arrived at. One thing is, in every certain, the forces under Gen. NELSON, and those under Gen. BUELL, are now on the way, as well as those of Gen. MITCHEL, as stated in my last.

From this point, but few troops have left, the boats having simply taken on their stores here. There were, however, several batteries of the Rarnet Regiment of Artillery, which came in from their barracks, and took their departure.

GEN. BUELL AND STAFF

Among the knowing few, who speculate on the expedition, it is said that Gen. BUELL and his Staff go this morning on the *Victory*, as the flag vessel of the fleet. If it is so, some of the latter named party do not know of the fact, though they may not be apprised of it until within five minutes of the hour of embarkation.

The greatest precaution was taken to prevent the introduction on of any disloyal persons into the expedition, and to this end the Captains of the steamers were sworn after a style which was truly astonishing. They are all good Union men, however, and will do all they can to insure the success of the expedition. Some of them are almost too strenuous in their adherence to orders, requiring nothing less than written contracts for all they do. Whether this has its origin in a love for the Union, or a fear that they may violate their contracts, I shall not sufficiently impugn their motives to say.

THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRINGS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. THOMAS

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS—No 40—The General Commanding has the gratification of announcing the achievement of an important victory, on the 19th inst., at Mill Springs, by the troops under Gen. THOMAS, over the rebel forces, some 12,000 strong, under Gen. GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN and Gen. ZOLLICOFFER.

The defeat of the enemy was thorough and complete, and his loss in killed and wounded was great. Night alone, under cover of which his troops crossed the river from his intrenched camp and dispersed, prevented the capture of his entire force. Fourteen or more pieces of artillery, some fifteen hundred horses and mules, his entire camp equipage, together with wagons, arms, ammunition, and other stores to a large amount, fell into our hands.

The General has been charged by the General-in-Chief to convey his thanks to Gen. THOMAS and his troops for their brilliant victory. No task could be more grateful to him, seconded as it is by his own cordial approbation of their conduct.

By command of BRIG.-GEN. BUELL.

JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

GEN. THOMAS' REPORT TO GEN. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, SOMERSET, Ky., Jan. 31, 1862.

Capt. James B. Fry, A. A. G., Chief of Staff, Headquarters Department of the Ohio, Louisville, Kentucky:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in carrying out the instructions of the General commanding the Department, contained in his communications of the 29th ult. December, I reached Logan's Cross Roads, about ten miles north of the intrenched camp of the enemy, on the Cumberland River, on the 17th inst., with a portion of the Second and Third Brigades, KENNEY'S Battery of artillery, and a battalion of WOLFORD'S Cavalry. The Fourth and Tenth Kentucky, Fourteenth Ohio, and the Eighteenth United States Infantry, being still in the rear, detained by the almost impassable condition of the roads, I determined to halt at this point to await their arrival, and to communicate with Gen. SCHOEPF.

The Tenth Indiana, WOLFORD'S Cavalry and KENNEY'S Battery took position on the road leading to the enemy's camp. The Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota, (part of Col. McCOOK'S Brigade,) encamped three-fourths of a mile to the right, on the Roberts-port road.

Strong picke'a were thrown out in the direction of the enemy, beyond where the Somerset and Mill Springs road comes into the main road from my camp to Mill Springs, and a picket of cavalry some distance in advance of the infantry.

Gen. SCHOEPF visited me on the day of my arrival, and after consultation I directed him to send to my camp STANDART'S Battery, the Twelfth Kentucky and the First and Second Tennessee regiments, to remain until the arrival of the regiments in the rear.

Having received information on the evening of the 17th that a large train of wagons, with its escort, were encamped on the Robertsport and Danville Road, about six miles from Col. STEDMAN'S camp, I sent an order to him to send his wagons forward, under a strong guard, and to march with his regiment, (the Fourteenth Ohio,) and the Tenth Kentucky, (Col. HARLAN,) with one day's rations in their haversacks, to the point where the enemy were said to be encamped, and either capture or disperse them.

Nothing of importance occurred, from the time of my arrival until the morning of the 19th, except a pickel skirmish on the 17th. The Fourth Kentucky, the battalion of Michigan Engineers, and WETMORE'S battery, joined on the 18th. About 5½ o'clock on the morning of the 19th, the pickets from WOLFORD'S Cavalry encountered the enemy advancing on our camp; retired slowly, and reported their advance to Col. M. D. MASSON, commanding the Second Brigade. He immediately formed his regiment (the Tenth Indiana) and took a position on the road to await the attack, ordering the Fourth Kentucky (Col. S. S. FRY) to support him, and then informed me in person that the enemy were advancing in force, and what disposition he had made to resist them. I directed him to join his brigade immediately, and hold the enemy in check until I could order up the other troops, which were ordered to form immediately; and were marching to the field in ten minutes afterwards.

The battalion of Michigan Engineers, and Co. A, Thirty-eighth Ohio, (Capt. GREENWOOD,) were ordered to remain as guard to the camp.

Upon my arrival in the field soon afterward, I found, the Tenth Indiana formed in front of their encampment, apparently awaiting orders, and ordered them forward to the support of the Fourth Kentucky, which was the only whole regiment then engaged.

I then rode forward myself to see the enemy's position, so that I could determine what disposition to make of my troops as they arrived. On reaching the position held by the Fourth Kentucky, Tenth Indiana and WOLFORD'S Cavalry, at a point where the roads fork leading to Somerset, I found the enemy advancing through a corn field, and evidently endeavoring to gain the left of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment, which was maintaining its position in a most determined manner. I directed one of my aids to ride back and order up a section of artillery and the Tennessee Brigade to advance on the enemy's right, and sent orders for Col. MCCOOK to advance with his two regiments (the Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota) to the support of the Fourth Kentucky and Tenth Indiana.

A section of KINNEY'S Battery took a position on the edge of the field in the left of the Fourth Kentucky, and opened an effective fire on a regiment of Alabama troops, which was advancing on the Fourth Kentucky.

Soon afterward the Second Minnesota, (Lieut.-Col. P. VAN CLEVE,) the Colonel reporting to me for instructions, directed him to take the position of the Fourth Kentucky and Tenth Indiana, which regiments were nearly out of ammunition. The Ninth Ohio, under the immediate command of Major KAENKERLING, came up in position on the right of the road at the same time.

Before we knew whether the regiments had gained their position, the enemy opened a most determined and galling fire, which was returned by our troops in the same spirit, and an obstinate fight in close contest was maintained on both sides for the most obstinate manner. At this time the Tenth Kentucky (Col. W. A. HOSKINS) and the Tennessee brigade, reached the field to the left of the Minnesota Regiment, and opened fire on the right flank of the enemy, who then began to fall back. The Second Minnesota kept up a most galling fire in front, and the Ninth Ohio charged the enemy on the right, with bay onets fixed, turned their flank and drove them from the field, the whole line giving way and retreating in the utmost disorder and confusion.

As soon as the regiments could be formed and refill their cartridge boxes, I ordered the whole force to advance. A few miles in the rear of the battle-field a small force of cavalry was drawn up near the road, and a few shots from our artillery (a section of STANDART'S Battery) dispersed them, and none of the enemy were seen again until we arrived in front of their intrenchments; as we approached their intrenchments the division was deployed in line of battle, and steadily advanced to the summit of the hill at MOULDEN'S.

From this point I directed their entrenchments to be commanded, which was done until dark by STANDART'S and WETMORE'S Batteries. KINNEY'S Battery was placed in position on the extreme left at RUSSELL'S house, in which point he was directed to fire on their ferry to deter them from attempting to cross. On the following morning Capt. WETMORE'S Battery was ordered on the left of the line and assisted with his Parrott guns in firing on the ferry.

Col. MASSON'S Brigade took position on the left, near KINNEY'S Battery, and every preparation was made to assault their intrenchments on the following morning.

The Fourteenth Ohio, Col. STEDMAN, and the Tenth Indiana, Col. HARLAN, having joined from detached service, soon after the repulse of the evening, connected with their brigade in the pursuit, although they could not get up in time to join in the fight. Gen. SCHOEPF also joined me on the evening of the 19th with the Second Kentucky, Thirty-first and Thirty-eighth Ohio. His entire brigade entered with other troops.

On reaching the intrenchments we found the enemy had abandoned everything and retired during the night. Twelve pieces of artillery, with their caissons (many were without trails, one battery wagon and two forges, a large amount of ammunition, a large number of small arms, (many of the old flint-lock muskets,) nine hundred and fifty or sixty wagons, and upward of one thousand horses and mules, a large amount of unnecessary stores, intrenching tools, and camp and garrison equipage, were found on hands. A correct list of the captured property will be forwarded as soon as I can collect the property secured.

The position which the rebels having been forced by the movement on their right flank, was found impossible to hold, and pursuit was ordered by me in person, their commander was overtaken, and after a short parley, he surrendered with the entire force present, consisting of about 1,500 men, principally infantry, with a few companies of cavalry and artillery, with their guns.

There is no doubt that the enemy's force was greatly underrated by their own officers, and much greater efforts were made to secure their escape than they have been willing to admit. Their force was variously estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 men, and their officers had been unsparing in their promises to their men that they would be victorious.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to testify to the coolness and good conduct of both officers and men under the fire of the battle, and I respectfully refer to the accompanying reports of the different commanders for the names of those officers and men who are specially noticed by them.

I regret to have to report that Col. R. L. MCCOOK, commanding the Third Brigade, and his Aid, Lieut. A. S. BURT, Eighteenth United States Infantry, were both severely wounded in the first advance of the Ninth Ohio Regiment, but continued on duty until the return of the Brigade to camp at Logan's Cross Roads.

Col. S. S. FRY, Fourth Kentucky Regiment, was slightly wounded, as also his Regiment was gallantly leading the advance of the enemy during which time Gen. ZOLLICOFFER fell from a shot from his (Col. FRY'S) pistol which, no doubt, contributed materially to the disorganization of the enemy.

Capt. C. E. FLYNT, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. ABRAHAM C. HARMAN, Division Quartermaster; Lieut. JOSEPH C. BECKINRIDGE, A. D. C. Lieut. J. B. JONES, Assistant Adjutant-Quartermaster; Mr. J. W. SCULLY, Quartermaster's Clerk; privates, Samuel LOCKEY, Twenty-first Regiment Kentucky Volunteers; — SMITH, Fourth Kentucky Regiment, rendered me valuable assistance in carrying orders and conducting the troops to their different positions.

Capt. Gen. S. ROGERS deserves great credit for his perseverance and energy in forwarding commissary stores as far as the field where our forces bivouac.

In addition to the duties of guarding the camp, Lieut.-Col. A. R. HARRIS, commanding the Michigan Engineers, and Capt. GREENWOOD

shall, with increased hope and the greatest confidence depend upon all officers and men attached to the flotilla, in the performance of every duty, whether in the fight or the laborious work of its preparation.

(Signed) A. H. FOOTE,
Flag-Officer Commanding U. S. N. Forces on the Western waters.

CAIRO, Feb. 10, 1862.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Kaosas Still Bleeding—Another "Bond Swindle" Discovered—A Financial Coup D'Etat Mixed with Fraud—The State Officers Suspected of Complicity—An Investigating Committee, and Its Revelations.

From Our Own Corraspondant.

TOPEKA, Monday, Feb. 10, 1862.

Poor Kansas! She is bleeding still. The old political wounds inflicted by her anemies are indeed healed; they do not reopen, aven at the approach of her attempted assassins; but the scars are now to have new companionship, and that through the agency of those who should be her champions and friends. The peculiar struggle through which she passed has purified the masses of tha people, but it seems to have inoculated thair chiefs with the virus of corruption. "Evil communications corrupt good manners," and the frauds, the swindles, the robberies, of which Kansas has had such a sad knowledge, has, I fear, demoralized her politicians by their contact.

When the new State Government succeeded the rickety old remnant of Territorialism, tess than a year ago, it began life, like a hard-workad, well-whipped, but practically-educated youth, who, at the period of majority, is coldly dismissed from his father's threshold, and cast penniless upon auch fortune as his wandering footsteps may chance to meet. At a time when State credits were crashing all around her, and the National edtfice itself was rocking in the tempest of insurrection, Kansas, just emerging from a wilderness of misfortunes, laden with private debt, and emaciated from famine, found herself charged with the grave responsibilities of an independent Government. So far from being independent in circumstances, she might be said to inherit a condition of bankruptcy; for in addition to an empty treasury, the Territorial Government had left her a legacy of debt, besides half-a-million of claims, once assumed, and afterward, with more of passion than prudence, formally *repudiated* in the very hour of its dissolution. This act had of itself closed to the young State those money markets where needy Governments are wont to seek retief; and whan the first Legislature adjourned, last Spring, after having authorized the issue and sale of State Bonds, to meet tha current expenses and provide means of defence, it was felt that the difficulty was almost as remote as before from any probable and practical solution.

So tha Summer wore on. Wall-street would none of our paper; it had its own notes to care for, and those of our Uncle besides. Then, with the habits of enitdhood still strong upon us, we looked imploringly toward Washington, and discovered in that same Interior Department, where FLOYD and RUSSAL once nisported, an Indian Trust Fund, susceptible of that financial convertibility so agreeable to the enterprising poor. Let us never admit that Kansas lacks the genius adequate to an emergency like this. The discovery of tbis Trust Fund was like a fountain of delight in the midst of a hopeless desert. Its existence was made known to us by a citizen of our own State, and the whole glory of the entire enterprise thus concentrated upon ourselves. And as monarchs of old claimed all newly-found isles of ocean and coasts of India and Cathay, by the divine right of discovery, so did this voyager into the new Indian Ocean assert his right to control all negotiations for this splendid prize, and receive the kingly tribute due from the needy subject to the rightful suzeraine of the realm.

This gentleman was Mr. ROBERT S. STEVENS, a lawyer and land agent resident in Lawrence, and member-elect of the State Senate. Mr. STEVENS is one of our shrewdest and most successful operators, as the issue of this enterprise has proven. He is a contractor with the Government for the building of a great number of houses on the Reservations of the Sac and Fox and Kaw Indians, and is thoroughly accomplished in the art, so well and largely practiced in Washington, of "how to do it." How he *did* the Kansas State Government I propose to tell so far as I know, which is mainly confined to results. I will first say, in general terms, that he succeeded in making a sale of bonds for the State; so that when the Legislature met on the 14th day of January last the members were delightfully surprised to discover the unaccustomed presence of U.S. Treasury notes, circulating freely at the capital, and were enraptured by the assurance, no less unexpected than pleasing, that their *per diem* and mileage would be paid in the same species of paper, instead of the depreciated State scrip inflicted on their predecessors as a fitting payment for services by many thought to be of still less value. To me it is still a mystery how the demon of auspicion could ever displace the angel of faith in minds so beatified as must have been those of these members, with the certainty of cash payments ever in view. But such a result ensued. Strange rumors of fraud began to disturb this serene satisfaction; and as the House of Representatives is strongly anti-Administration, and only too glad to break a lance with the State Goveroment, a Committee of Investigation was speedily created, with the fullest authority to probe the whole transaction to the bottom. It is through the courtesy of this Committee that I am able to give you the following facts, drawn from the records of that investigation:

The first witness sworn was Hon. GEO. S. HILLYER, Auditor of State. He testifies that the Legislature of 1861 authorized the issue and sale, by the State officers, of $150,000 of seven per cent. bonds, (payable in fifteen years,) for current expenses, and $20,000 ten per cent. bonds, (known as war bonds, and payable in two years,) for the purposes of public defence, to be negotiated by the State Treasurer. The *minimum* price for the first-named bonds was seventy cents on the dollar. Of these, $62,200 were issued and exchanged for State warrants; and $87,200 issued and sold to Mr. STEVENS (or through him, as you please,) at *sixty* cents on the dotlar—ten cents less than the legal *minimum*. Of the war bonds, $40,000 were issued, (donble the amount authorized,) of which $31,000 were sotd to Mr. STEVENS for *forty* ceats on the dollar. It does not appear that any sale of these latter was anthorized by law at less than *par*.

Being unable otherwise to sell the bonds, it seems that the Auditor, in connection with the Secretary of State, was induced to make a private contract with Mr. STEVENS, by which the latter was to act as their agent in negotiating them with the Government, and to receive as his compensation all the proceeds over *sixty* cents on the dollar. This was done with tha sanction and by the advice of Gov. ROBINSON, (with whom Mr. STEVENS holds the closest personal and business relations,) and as a last resort to supply the Treasury with money. Upon this agreement, Mr. STEVENS accompanied the Auditor and Secretary to Washington in November, the officers being armed with the Governor's authority to use his name, officially, if needed, in the transaction. The agreement with Mr. STEVENS was first verbal, but afterward put in writing in Washington, and, meantime, the bonds were placed in his hands, without any security or receipt for their return or the paymant of the proceeds.

After a prolonged negotiation—in which Senators LANE and POMEROY, and Representative CONWAY all take part, in connection with the President, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but in which Mr. STEVENS is, after all, the central figure—the sale is effected, at *eighty-five* cents on the dollar; of which Mr. STEVENS, according to the private contract, gives the State *sixty*, and retains *twenty-five* as brokerage, or profit. Besides this, he deducts for himself the six months interest already due. The Auditor and Secretary had also some bonds of their own, received in payment of official service; and these, too, go into the sale, giving their owners sixty per cent., and the broker twenty-five. Mr. STEVENS had also bought largely of bonds on his own account, at low figures; and on these he is enabled at once to *realize* a fina profit.

Dnring the negotiation, some doubts were started about the safest mode of conveying the money to Kansas; and a written recommendation was presented by Messrs. LANE, POMEROY and CONWAY, to the Secretary of the Interior, that it be placed in the hands of Mr. POMEROY, to be transmitted, from time to time, as thought best by himself and Mr. CONWAY. But it seems finally to have been brought by Mr. STEVENS.

Although the united efforts of the Kansas Congressional delegation were needed to effect the sale, yet it seemed to the Auditor that the knowledge and influence of Mr. STEVENS were indispensable to success.

It appears, also, that in the management of the Auditor's Department, the Secretary of State has always been allowed to draw out the amount of his appropriations on his own statements; and that no original bills of his purchasea or payments are placed on file.

In closing his testimony the Auditor disclaims any private interest in the transaction, excepting in the sale of his own bonds, as above described.

We hear but little now about the great "Expedition." In fact, the popular conviction is that it will be abandoned if Gen. LANE fails to secure the command of the Department. If so, the troops now here will most likely be used in a predatory warfare on the frontier, the results of which will be more likely to add to the general disorder of this region, than to the securing of any permanent advantage to the cause.

You have heard that Gen. HUNTER has proclaimed Martial-law throughout the State. This may have been a necessary measure, but I cannot see it. No section of the Union is more profoundly quiet than Kansas is now, excepting that "jayhawking"—that is, private stealing—prevails on some parts of the eastern border. Martial-law in the border counties would have as effectually cured this evil as to extend the military prerogative over the whole State. Still, I don't suppose it will make much difference, either way.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State, Hon. WM. R. GRIFFITH, died this morning. He was a competent and worthy man, and his death is a serious loss to the State and the cause of education.

J. M. W.

WANTS OF THE BORDER INDIANS.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Jan. 11.

A large number of Kansas Indians are now in this city awaiting the return of Commissioner DOLE from the interior af the State. They came here on various errands—more particularly, however, for the purpose ot learning in what manner and for huw long time they can enlist in the service of the Federal Government.

Yesterday we were visited by a delegation of Indians representing the Weas, Peorias, Miamis and Plankashaws. Major BARTESS, the well-known interpreter, and Major G. A. COLTON, Agent, accompanied them. The Major has been in Kansas thirty-seven years, is a man of wealth and large experience. He said the number of warriors in these tribes was very small, hnt they were all loyal. They want to fight but desire to have their homes protected. They would tike to have a Government force act with them.

They had seen Gen. HUNTER; he was glad to learn that the Indians wanted to enlist, but said he had as yet received no authority from the Government to muster them into the service.

SPEECH OF Y-O-TO-WAH.

I came to visit your city, and most of the way on foot. I came to get arms and a force to guard our frontier. I told Gen. HUNTER we would gladly fight if our homes and firesides could be protected—that we would fight with white soldiers, and go wherever wanted. Our chiefs say they will go out if the women and children can be protected. They said the Government had not called for them to fight; there was no fence down and no chance to jump over. We are willing to put in our mite and share the same fate with the pale faces. We are on the border; we have been insulted, but the tomahawk is buried under our orchards, and we want to go as men. We don't want to pull the tomahawk—we would rather prune our trees. If I am driven from my little farm, I want to die like a man. Peace is my motto. I will make a child's bargain with the Missouri rebels—if they'll let me alone, I'll let them alone.

I came up here partly for the white men around me. They solicited my aid. They told me to ask Gen. HUNTER and the great men around here to station a guard on the border for their protection. And I wish to thank Gen. HUNTER and your citizens for the aid they extenoed to me.

Last June my life was assaited by Missourians. I was driven from home, and went to Lawrence and Wyandotte with my family.

I want to harmonize with my chiefs, and do nothing against white man or red man.

Loyal men are accustomed to come to me; they leave their arms and money with my wife to be secreted.

If I have had some troubles I have had more pleasure from being a Union man.

Our Agent, Maj. COLTON, has encouraged us in agricultural pursuits. He takes pride in interesting me in the ways of the white man. Other agents have never had the care of us that he has.

I give my most cordial feeling to the people of Kansas and to the First and Second Kansas Regiments who have fought so bravely for us.

This is my story. You can put in the pinks and roses and flowers.

Maj. BARTESS and PA-KA MON-WAR assented to the statements of the speaker.

JAYHAWKING.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KS., Feb. 8, 1861.

1. The civil authorities of Kansas being manifestly unable to preserve the peace, and give due security to life and property, and having in various instances notified the General Commanding of their inability to uphold the laws, unassisted by the military arm, and the crime of armed depredations, or "Jayhawking," having reached a height dangerous to the peace and property of the whole State, and seriously compromising the Union cause in the border counties of Missouri; now, therefore, martial law is declared throughout the State of Kansas, and will be enforced with vigor.

2. It is not intended by this declaration to interfere with, or supersede, the action of the civil authorities in cases of the ordinary nature, with which said civil authorities may be competent to deal. But it is the resolve of the General Commanding that the crime of "Jaykawking" shall be put down with a strong hand and by summary process, and for this purpose the trial of all prisoners charged with all depredations against property or assaults upon life will be conducted before the Military Commissions provided for in General Orders No. 12, of this Department, current series; and the interference of the civil authorities in such cases is prohibited.

3. A suitable Provost-Marshal, with the necessary officers and force, will immediately be appointed to carry out the terms of this order. By order of

Maj.-Gen. HUNTER.
CHAS. G. HALPINE, Maj. and Ass't Adj't-General.

THE KANSAS RESOLUTIONS FOR ERNING GEN. LANE

The following are the resolutions which passed the Kansas Legislature by a vote of 60 to 7, already referred to by telegraph, requesting the President to give Gen. JAMES H. LANE command of the contemplated expedition on the Western frontier

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, KANSAS,
TOPEKA, Feb. 6.

To the President of the United States.

HONORED SIR—Herewith please find copy of resolutions, which, by an order of the House, I am directed to forward to your Honor. I am, dear Sir,

Most respectfully yours,
JAMES MCGREW, Speaker *pro tem.*

Resolved, That we most earnestly recommend to the President of the United States the immediate appointment of Gen. JAS. H. LANE as Major-General, and that he at once be assigned the command of the contemplated expedition South, from the Department of Kansas.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolution be forwarded by the Speaker of this House to the President and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, KANSAS, Feb. 6.

The undersigned, JAMES MCGREW, Speaker *pro tem.*, and JOHN FRANCIS, Clerk of the House of Representatives hereby certify that the foregoing resolution, was, thisday passed, by avote of sixty for, and seven against.

JAMES MCGREW, Chairman *pro tem.*
JOHN FRANCIS, Chief Clerk.

FROM HONG KONG.

The End of Our Squadron in the China Seas—Movements of Minister Burlingame—Quiet at Peking, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HONG KONG, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1861.

Our "squadron" in the China seas has come to an untimely end. Not by the vicissitudes of war, or tha perils of the sea, but a more subtle foe. Our navy is represented on the East India and China station by the steam gunboat *Saginaw* alona, and under her energetic commander, SCHENCK, brother of General SCHENCK of Ohio, has been most actively employed in tha China and Japan waters. If was suspected that she was unsound, and upon being taken into dock at Whampoa, it was found that her frama and timbers were completely *rotten*, the vessel being actually held together by her planking; as one of the surveyors expressed it, her crew had been for some time past sailing about in their coffin. She is now condemned, and will await, instructions as to her disposition from the Navy Department. Her machinery is excellent, and the best thing the Government could do, would be to build a new hull for it and send it out here, as one vessel, at least, should be kept upon this station.

Such is tha end of this costly experiment. Sha was built in California, of laurel, and launched about two years ago, costing the Government $230,000! Her officers and crew will probably go to San Francisco, leaving sufficient to take charge of the vessel, until further orders arrive.

A capital joke has been going the rounds of this place just now, in relation to "FANE's Indian Horse," which regiment left here last week for India.

A green stona, called "Jade," is esteemed exceedingly valuable in China, and commands extraordinary prices. A good deal of it was obtained at the looting of the Emperor's Summer palace at Peking, last year, by the army men, and sent here to be sold. A servant of one of the officers broke or lost a small jade-stone vase, and, in order to conceal tha matter, substituted an empty pomatum pot, of somewhat the same color. The device not only succeeded in making the count come right, bnt the pomatum pot was purchased at auction by a *connoisseur* in Chinese curiosities, at a high price. The intelligence spread through the ranks, and a great demand set in for empty pomatum pots; in fact, anything in the shape of a pot would do, that had no European device upon it, and Herring paste-pots participated materially in the enhanced value of gallipots generally.

Of course, the joke got wind, and the officers, naturally tor their own credit, had a summary stop put to the gallipot traffic. The gallant Captain, the carelessness and ingenuity of whose servant had been the cause of the hubbie starting, soon became possessed of the full particulars. With the assistance of the auctioneer he easily traced the address of the party, whose limited knowledge of Jade-stone had realized the truth of the old adage. The dreadful fact was then discovered that the pomatum pot had been sent per ship *Alburea* to England for the Great Exhibition!!

It is reported from the North that Ningpo has fallen into the hands of the rebels, and that the foreign residents were being removed to Shanghai, The Taipings had retired from before the latter city, not relishing the preparations being made by the foreigners for their reception.

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME leaves to-morrow by the mail steamer for Shanghai, *en route* for the seat of his mission.

Owing to the recent troubles at Japan, and the great hostility of a large portion of the population to foreign intrusion, the English did not intend to press the opening of the new treaty ports next year, but as Mr. HARRIS, our Minister, has expressed his determination to demand the strict fulfillment of tha treaty stipulations, and to open trade immediately, the English may do the same. It seems a questionable policy to force this point, the Government being favorable to it, but having to overcome a powerful opposition, which may be done by degrees, while violent measures may upset tt altogather, and without vessels of war in these waters we are powerless to enforce our demand.

Some notice of the busy appearance of the inland sea of Japan may na furmed by the statement of the fact that no less than 1,651 large trading junks were counted by one of the officers of Her Majasty's ship *Ringdove*, on her four days' trip from Yeddo Bay to Nagasaki recently.

Accounts from Peking report everything as quiet under the new order of things, and that the intercourse between the Chinese Government and tha Representatives of foreign Powers was of the most satisfactory description.

There is said to be no less than 8,000 tons of teas awaiting shipment at Foo Chow, for want of vessels to send it off by, while American ships are lying idle, being debarred from charter by instructions from England.

LORGNETTE.

JAMAICA.

The Late Storm Gathering in the Horizon—War Preparations in this Island—New Forts and Fortifications—A Grant for Defensive Purposes—The Militia—The Island Legislature—The Executive Committee—£19,000 of Extra Taxation—A Floating Dock—A New Railway—Steam Communication—Loss of the Conqueror—Accession of Immigrants—The Weather—Public Health—Commercial.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1862.

I preterniitted my opportunity to forward to you a communication by the last mail, for which omission I have to express my regret.

Affairs in the Island have not been marked by any extraordinary occurrence, and matters which would otherwise, in a small community like ours, assume some magnitude, have had to give way to the more exciting events which, in the prospect of a war between Great Britain and the United States, appeared ripe in the womb of Time to be delivered at any moment. Happily the clouds which for a time obscured the horizon of peace, have been annihilated by the dignified, manly, and straightforward conduct of Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet. The colonists of Jamaica have too much devotion to the throne of the noble lady who sways the empire, and too much pride in the connection with Great Britain, not to have felt keenly the outrage upon our flag committed in the affair of the *Trent*, and notwithstanding that a war with America would be disastrous to Jamaica, the people looked forward to that vindication for which Her Majesty's Government made such instant and ample preparation. Instructions had been received here to put the Island in a state of defence. A survey was made of all the forts and arsenals, new batteries were commenced, the House of Assembly, now sitting, was called upon to make a grant for defensive preparations, and a supply of arms from England was waited for to organize the militia. These facts will convince you of the earnestness with which the mother country entered upon her war preparations. But the adverse winds have subsided, and the storm that lowered has passed over, and we all in this colony feel that there is cause for thanktulness.

Is there anything beside personal suffering, why tha people of Jamaica should deplore a war between Great Britain and the North? There is, and a matter too in which the interest felt here is deep indeed. It is the question of Slavery. We look forward to the civil war now unfortunately waging, as the most probable means to lead to the abolition of Slavery. Whether it be accomplished now or hereafter, it appears to us to be the mission of the North, but what hopes would there be of the fulfillment of this Great Promise, if the enemies alike of freedom and the free North were to receive the support of so powerful a nation as the British? We could see no prospect but the perpetuation of Slavery and a firmer rivetting of the bonds of the slaves. We await with patience the ultimate triumph of the North and the total abolition of Slavery, and upon the ruins of that abominable institution, we hope to see the fabric of an American Republic of freemade settled upon a base that shall defy the wasting hand of Time, and outrun in splendor the democratic Governments both of ancient and modern times.

The Island Legislature has been in session over three months, but have done very little business, owing to the incapacity of the new Executive Committee, with whose want of fact and their inaptitude for business there is a growing dissatisfaction, which is beginning to find expression both in and out of the Legislature. They have kept honorable members fancting attendance at the seat of Government for over three months, and little else worthy of notice has been done beyond taxing the people *extra* to the extent of £19,000, without giving the smallest advantage in return. The whole of the business done might be likened to a bushel of chaff in which are contained three grains of wheat, and these three I shall mention. An extra grant of £900 has been made to the contractors for conveying the American mail, so that a larger and better class of steamers may be placed on the line than the miserable two (the *Creator* which is now employed. It is expected that the *Plantagenet*, which is a very fast vessel, now trading between Liverpool and this port, is to be placed in the room of the *Creator*. A bill has been passed to guarantee the sum of £50,000 for erecting in Kingston harbor a floating dock, or gridiron, capable of receiving steamers and other vessels of large tonnage. Another bill has been passed to guarantee £30,000 for a railway, to be laid from Kingston to Stony Hill, a distance of ten miles. Beyood these three items, the Legislature has done nothing to excite interest out of the colony, or create gratitude in it.

By this time you must have heard of the loss of her Majesty's steamer *Conqueror*, 101 guns, which was wrecked on Rum Key, near Cuba, on the 1st January. The particulars of the disaster are not known here, but the ship, one of the finest on the station, is a total wreck. Her guns have been brought here by the steamer *Dipdem*.

During the past two months we have had a pretty good accession of immigrants in the colony, who have been distributed on the several estates and plantations. The *Gertrude* and *Scarshy* from Calcutta, brought between them 609 coolies, and tha *Patterson* and *Clarendon* between them 609 liberated Africans from Sierra Leone—making a total of 1,218, which, after all are but a tithe of the laborers we require to restore cultivation in our fine island to what it was in former times.

A schooner, called the *Zachsabel*, which run the blockade of New-Orleans, arrived here last week with a cargo of cotton.

The weather has been very fine and the public health highly satisfactory. Mercantile affairs are very dull, as you will perceive by the *Intelligencer* inclosed.

Mr. Weed's Letters from Europe

Editorial Correspondence of the Evening Journal.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 27, 1862.

The Emperor is delivered of his speech to the Chambers, and our friends breathe more freely! Our enemies here, and in England, expected the Emperor to lead off in condemnation of our Blockade and of the Charleston Harbor obstruction. So general was the expectation, that the paragraph declaring that our Government had done nothing to which Europe can rightfully object, was received with marked satisfaction throughout the Chambers.

Our Minister, Mr. DAYTON, had a satisfactory interview with M. THOUVANSLON Friday. I had audiences with distinguished personages on Friday and Saturday. I may say, with propriety, and in justice to eminent statesmen, that M. THOUVENEL, Count DA MORNY, and the Prince NAPOLEON, entertain just and enlightened views, and right feelings toward our Government. The Prince NAPOLEON, who was so recently with us, and saw and heard with his own eyes and ears, looks upon the rebellion as causeless and wicked. And the Emperor, though really pressed by the sufferings of the manufacturing and laboring classes, and urged by less legitimate influences to declare against the blockade, has been alike true to the laws of nations and to our Government.

We return immediately to London, where, when Parliament meets, on the 6th of February, fresh troubles are apprehended.

I was fortunate in having a letter of introduction to M. LOUBAT, of Paris, a gentleman who resided many years in New-York, where he has large interests (the St. Nicholas Hotel) and numerous friends. To M. LOUBAT I am indebted for useful attentions. He is an ardent and devoted friend of the Union.

Archbishop HUGHES, I regret to say, has been quite ill for a fortnight, confined most of the time to his bed. Though much wasted, nothing serious is apprehended.

The Emperor expresses disappointment and regret in not seeing Gen. SCOTT, for whose character and services he has great respect, and from whom he expected useful information. T. W.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU OF THE PATENT-OFFICE.

Cultivation of Cotton in the Free States—Where Tobacco can be Grown—The Sugar Crop of the Western States—Vindication of Secretary Smith—A Parallel, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17.

While almost the entire attention of the country is engrossed in the varied operations of the war, it is pleasant to know that at least one Department of the Government is devoted to the furtherance of agriculture—that sole source of prosperity in peace, and as well the entire reliance of contending armies in the field.

Strolling through the Agricultural Bureau of the Interior Department a few days since, I was agreeably surprised to find it had not abated one iota of its wonted usefulness, and that the collection and diffusion of information and the distribution of plants and seeds was going on with as much system and vigor—though with less scope—as if the two sections of the country were not engaged in a sanguinary conflict for supremacy.

In a conversation with WILLIAM T. DENNIS, Esq., tha working man of the Agricultural Department, I learned that one of the natural results of the war has been actively developed in his bureau. The stoppage of the supply of cotton, sugar and tobacco, usually drawn from the States now in rebellion against the Government, has turned the attention of the agriculturists of the Middle and of the Southern portions of the Western States to a systematic investigation of the practicability of producing those articles in localities where they have not heretofore been cultivated. To the extent of his resources, Mr. DENNIS has facilitated this inquiry, and therefore has accumulated a fund of useful information, and much calculated to encourage the belief that we are not so dependent upon the extreme South as we have heretofore supposed. This information will probably be communicated to the public in the form of a special report, and at the proper time the Department hopes to distribute such quantities and varieties of seed, as will suffice to practically test the matters referred to in the reports.

It is positively certain, however, that in all the southern portions of Illinois and Indiana, cotton can be successfully produced whenever the price is high enough to give it greater value as a crop than wheat or corn. The following extract from a letter, written to the Agricultural Bureau, by Hon. JOHN LAW, of Indiana, conclusively establishes the feasibility of growing cotton so far North as Vincennes:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1862.

* * * * It is a singular fact that when I first went to Vincennes, some forty-five years since, I have seen on the bank of the Wabash, at that place, from twenty to thirty bales of cotton, at one time, waiting for transportation. It was raised on "Allison Prairie," directly opposite Vincennes, in Illinois. It was of a quality equaling the Upland cotton of the South, and I have no doubt that a large portion of it cotton can be raised in all Southern Indiana and South Illinois. Itespectfully yours,

JOHN LAW.

In Kansas, too, there have been numerous experiments on a small scale, hut all showing conclusively the successful culture of cotton in the new State. From a letter written by one of the most extensive dealers in agricultural products in Kansas, I am permitted to make the following extracts:

WYANDOTTE, Kansas, Jan. 19.

* * * * We have been trying some experiments in growing cotton in this State, and several farmers who have planted small portions of seed report a complete success, so far as the practicability of raising the crop is concerned. I have the names of good farmers, who will, together, put in two acres this season, if the seed can be obtained.

W. H. SCOFIELD.

Immediately following the success of our troops at Port Royal, and the announcement that large quantities of unginned cotton had been obtained, the Department was flooded with requests for packages of the seed, to be obtained by planting the crop we should gather. It seemed to be generally understood that the crop grown in the vicinity of Port Royal was the long fibre, known to the manufacturers as Sea Island, and the bulk of the applications were especially solicitous that the seed to be forwarded should be of this variety. Those applying, appeared not to know that the long fibre of the Sea Island cotton is the more to the soil and climate of the locality of the section in which it is procured, that to any particular characteristic of the seed, and that the seed planted upon the uplands of the Southern States degenerates into a short staple, inferior in quality to the Upland Cotton of the same locality. This fact of itself would be sufficient reason why the Department should not distribute such seed to the farmers of the interior.

The following letter, written by an eminent agriculturist of Illinois, forcibly and briefly recites the objections which are held to be valid, against any attempt to force the culture of the Sea Island variety away from the influences of climate and soil which first developed its peculiarities:

THE GROVE POST-OFFICE, Cook County, Ills.,
Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1862.

Hon. D. P. Holloway, Commissioner U. S. Patent office:

MY DEAR SIR—Statements in the newspapers would seem to indicate the intention of Government to procure cotton seed at Port Royal for planting in the West, and as equally foolish things have been done, perhaps *this* may be.

Now, *you* know that the notion is preposterous—but everybody don't. It is a principle of vegetable physiology that tropical plants can *never* be acclimated North, except through a repeated reproduction of *new varieties* from seed. That this can be done to some extent, is well known, and cotton has been produced in Illinois, but the seed was brought here from North of the true cotton States, and gradually removed still further North, until at last good crops were raised very little south of the capitol of our State. But to attempt to make a crop here from Sea Island seed, would be nearly as absurd as to plant the orange or the olive in our open prairies.

That the agricultural division of your department may do much for South Illinois, in this connection, I will not deny, but that you can do more by dispelling this delusion in regard to seed, I also believe. Farmers catch at specious humbugs, with astonishing avidity, and I trust you will save them from this by a timely official circular, setting forth the facts and principles which govern the question.

Very respectfully your old friend and agricultural coworker. JOHN A. KENNICOTT.

As I have said, in proper time Mr. DENNIS will endeavor to supply seed to every locality in which there is a possibility of growing cotton.

TOBACCO.

Tha distribution of tobacco seed will also be timely and generous. Late experiments on a large scale have proved this crop to be one of the most remunerative that the farmers of the Valley of the Connecticut and the central and southern portions of New-York can cultivate. The plant is thrifty and large, and the quality especially good. It is not deemed the finest for manufacturing chewing tobacco, but it is widely sought after as wrappers for segars—large quantities being exported to Cuba for that purpose. The statistics of the crop in the Northern States show that we are entirely independent even of Virginia for tha supply of a sufficient quantity of this staple. Tha Havana tobacco can be grown anywhere south of tha latitude of Columbus, Ohio, and to the belt of country thus indicated seed imported from Havana will be distributed. I saw ona parcel of twenty pounds obtained for this purpose. It would astonish you to know how many, many millions of this seed are contained in the weight of a pound. A small paper packed for distribution held less than a half thimbleful of seed, but was said to make an aggregate of some thousands.

SORGHO SUGAR AND SYRUP.

The inquiries instituted by Mr. DENNIS as to the product of syrup and sugar, have brought out some very satisfactory aggregates. In Ohio, the crop of the last year equals *three and a half millions of gallons*. At the recent Sorgho Convention the Secretary states that twenty specimens of sugar, of twenty pounds each, were entered for competition. I saw a sample of one of these specimens on the desk of Mr. DENNIS, and the crystalizations were larger than those of any New-Orleans sugar that I have ever seen. The crop of Indiana is about *two and a half millions of gallons*, and the crop of Illinois is about equal to that of Ohio. Hon. J. F. WILSON, member of Congress of Iowa, reports the crop of his State as worth $1,000,000—the county of Jefferson alone producing 75,000 gallons of syrup, weighing from ten to eleven pounds per gallon, and averaging about three-fourths of its weight in sugar. In Chicago, this Western Plantation syrup—as it is termed in the market—is worth from five to ten cents a gallon more than the best quality of New-Orleans syrup.

The sorgho can be grown anywhere south and west of Central New-York, and is especially vigorous in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Lower Minnesota, Kansas and Northern Arkansas.

From a table in the possession of Mr. DENNIS, I gather the following statistics of the crop of one-eighth of an acre, planted, as an experiment, by a gentleman in Indiana:

Number of canes	2,630
Weight, in pounds, of the cane	4,646
Gallons of syrup	248
Ponnds of sugar	113
Gallons of molassea	24

Estimating an acre to prodnce the same results, and the product would be 904 pounds of sugar, and 196 gallons of molasses. Call this sugar worth ten cents a pound, and the molasses fifty cents a gallon, and this one acre produces a crop worth in the aggregate $188 40. At half these prices, the product would excel in value any other crop the farmer could produce. Beside the value of the sugar and syrup, the leaves of the stalks are greedily eaten by cattle, and the seed fattens them more rapidly than corn. I forgot to mention that the weight of the stalks above given was exclusive of the leaves and seed. The weight of leaves and seed showed a product of 15,000 pounds, or nearly *eight tons* to the acre, three times the product of the most thrifty timothy.

The knowledge of these facts should go far to dissipate the prevalent opinion that the rebel States hold within their boundaries the supply of cotton, tobacco and sugar, and are thus masters of our necessities, our luxuries and our tastes.

A CORRECTION.

In connection with the Interior Department, permit me to repair, in a measure, an injustice done to Secretary CALEB B. SMITH, by a former correspondent, who charged Mr. SMITH with harboring an undue number of former employes, and with having given too many positions to his relatives. Both of these charges are erroneous. Mr. SMITH has but three relatives holding office in his Department—two sons and a brother-in-law. Both of the sons hold confidential positions, involving great responsibilities, being the custodians of the bonds and other sureties of the Department, of the same character as those with which GODDARD BAILEY made so free. Mr. SMITH will certainly be pardoned for running no risks in this branch of the service. The brother-in-law holds a minor position. As to the employes, I know that Mr. SMITH has given to the political friends of the Administration *two-thirds* of the offices within his control. In all the Departments, there are many employes whose services cannot well be spared. Mr. SMITH has not retained the proportion of such maintained in the other bureaus, and would not therefore, under the usual circumstances, be liable to the objections urged against him by your correspondent. But under the existing state of things, when the bonds of party have been relaxed so much, Mr. SMITH appears to have done quite as much for his political friends as any reasonable partisan could desire.

THE JUSTICE OF TIME.

I have before called attention to the success of the gunboats on the Western rivers, as a vindication of FREMONT from one of the charges so vigorously pressed against him while in command of the Western Department. You recollect, do you not, another charge against him was, that he had appointed officers without the authority of the President? Do you notice how what was so long ago deemed as his fault of judgment, or unwarranten assumption of power, is now done by Gen. SHERMAN, at Port Royal, apparently unquestioned? Witness tha following paragraph, which I clip from a late General Order:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—Capt. Q. A. GILLMORE, U. S. Engineers, is appointed by the General Commanding a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Brig.-Gen. GILLMORE will immediately assume the military command of all the engineer forces in this command.

I do not think that Gen. FREMONT ever appointed an officer of so high a rank as a Brigadier-General. Perhaps, therefore, these are not parallel cases. But it is difficult to see how FREMONT can be held as guilty of an assumption of power for doing less than the commander at Port Royal, except that Gen. SHERMAN also be punished.

The weather is again mild and the streets almost impassable, a heavy fall of snow having added materially to the "slop and slush" of the highways and byways. PAUL.

HARBOR DEFENCES ON LAKES AND RIVERS.

Report of the Select Congressional Committee.

The Select Congressional Committee on the Defence of Great Lakes and Rivers, of which Mr. ARNOLD is Chairman, has made its report. It opens with an allusion to the great importance of properly defending our northern boundary line, which is three thousand miles in extent, running from the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the east to the frontier settlements on the west. After giving some statistics, regarding the extent of Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron, the document says:

These bodies of water find an outlat through the river and Lake St. Clair, and the magnificent straits of Detroit into Lake Erie, 90 miles from Lake Huron. Lake Erie, 250 miles long and 60 broad, discharges its waters down the Falls of Niagara into Lake Ontario, 180 miles long and 60 broad, and thence the waters of these great lakes find their way to the ocean through the St. Lawrence.

It is a very remarkable fact that the portage between these great lakes, and those streams which find an outlet in the Gulf of Mexico, is not more than eight to twelve feet above the level of Lake Michigan, and within ten miles of Chicago. The Chicago River, running into Lake Michigan, and the Desplane River, finding its way into the Mississippi through the Illinois, are within a stone's throw of each other, and, indeed, in high water, the Desplane finds an outlet into Lake Michigan, so that small boats pass directly from Lake Michigan into the Desplane. This portage between Lake Michigan and the navigable waters of the Illinois River has been cut through by the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and needs but widening and deepening to open a ship channal from the Mississippi to the lakes, *the most important work for either military or commercial purposes yet suggested on this continent.* This frontier line, from the west end of Lake Superior to the St. Lawrence, is over three thousand miles in extent.

The Committee now ask attention to *the growth of the Northwest and its present commercial importance.*

The shores of these great lakes where now swarm the busy populations of the most active and enterprising people perhaps in the world, were, at the period of the war of 1812, covered with dark and gloomy forests filled with hostile savages. Here ranged the great Indian warrior TECUMSEH, and on the shores of these waters he made the last desperate struggle for the hunting grounds of his race, now so rich in agriculture, trade and commerce.

A series of tabular exhibits displays the growth in the population of the Northwest since 1812, and that of the leading cities, together with the rapid increase in the value of real and personal estate in that section, which was estimated as worth $1,126,447 585, in 1850, and in 1860 $3,957,614,697. Neat figures are cited from the census to exhibit the growth of the West in population, and from election returns to show how its political power is increasing. Then a series of tables shows the tonnage and valuation of the vessels engaged in the commerce of the lakes in 1859 and 1860, the aggregate imports and exports of lake towns for the year 1858 (as compiled by Col. GARNHAM) with the value of the merchandise passing over St. Clair. All these statements are of course made to illustrate the importance of protecting these interests.

The report claims that while millions have been expended upon the South, nothing comparatively has been done for the Northwest. The services which she has done in this war for the Union demonstrate the justice of her claims to greater consideration. The Committee suggests this plan of defence, which is the result of conferences with Gen. TOTTEN:

1. The establishment of shore detences at some commanding positions. This will require the erection of some new fortifications, and the repair and completion of some already located.

2. Taking into consideration the great superiority in the American merchant marine on the upper lakes (meaning all the lakes above the Falls of Niagara) in ships, steamers, and sailors, we regard our supremacy on the lakes as dependent in a great degree upon our having the means at hand of arming the merchant marine at short notice. To this end, the Committee recommend the establishment of a national foundry on the upper lakas, and three naval depôts—one on Lake Ontario, one on Lake Erie, and tha other on Lake Michigan.

3. We earnestly recommend for military not less than commercial purposes, the improvement of the harbors on the lakes, the dredging out and widening of the channel over the St. Clair Flats.

4. The enlargement of the Ill

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 23, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS: mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year, with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year: two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication,—but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A brief dispatch from Louisville announces that Cumberland Gap and Russellville are in possession of the National forces. This is highly important intelligence. Cumberland Gap will undoubtedly be held as a rallying point for the loyal East Tenneeseans, and ultimately as a base of operations against Knoxville; and Russellville, it will be recollected, is the seat of the rebel "Provisional Government" of Kentucky.

An official report from Flag-Officer FOOTE to the Navy Department announces the occupation of Clarksville, Tenn., by the Union forces. The dispatch is dated the 20th, at which time the gallant Commodore was about to return to Fort Donelson for another gunboat and six or eight mortar boats, with which he proposed to proceed up the Cumberland in the direction of Nashville. He states that about two-thirds of the citizens of Clarksville, being alarmed, fled from the place, but he had issued a proclamation, after consultation with the leading citizens, assuring protection to persons and property. The rebels, in their retreat from Clarksville, against the remonstrances of the inhabitants, set fire to the splendid railroad bridge over the Cumberland.

The movement of troops from Missouri up the Cumberland River has been very general during the last few days. On Feb. 18 and 19, no less than fourteen large steamers left St. Louis for Fort Donelson.

Gen. GRANT, on Feb. 19, received the official notice of the creation of a new military district, the District of West Tennessee, of which he is appointed commander, with headquarters at Fort Donelson. Gen. GRANT'S Staff remains as at present, with Major W. W. LELAND attached as Chief of Commissary.

There is still uncertainty as to the condition of affairs at Savannah, though the probability is that the city is in possession of our forces. Our Fortress Monroe dispatch, dated Friday, states that the belief is entertained in Norfolk that the inhabitants have left the place, and that it is now occupied by the National troops. Our latest intelligence direct from the Savannah River, brought by the *Atlantic*, whose arrival we announced yesterday, tends to the supposition that our gunboats had so far removed the obstructions to a free passage up the river above Fort Pulaski, as to be ready at any moment to move towards the city—and at this juncture it is more than probable that the rebels thought it best to offer no resistance. That the citizens have deserted the place *en masse*, however, is hardly probable.

From Washington we learn that a reconnoissance was made yesterday morning in the direction of Centreville, from Gen. SMITH'S Division. The cavalry made a circuit within the lines of the rebel pickets, and captured eleven of them, who were mounted. No information as to the position or strength of the enemy at Centreville was obtained.

Gen. BUTLER, accompanied by some of the members of his Staff, left Boston on Thursday for Fortress Monroe, where he will at once embark for Ship Island. It is supposed that Gen BUTLER will visit Washington and embark upon the *Mississippi* upon her arrival at Fortress Monroe. In reference to his departure, the Lowell *News* says: "Gen BUTLER bade good-by to his friends in this city this forenoon, and he expects to leave with the troops. It is said that Gen. B. remarked a short time since that he would be at his destination on the 1st of March, and in sixty days from that time he would send to Lowell a cargo of cotton."

A letter received in Newark, N. J., from the Surgeon of Gen. FRENCH'S Brigade, states that the brigade will, in a day or two, advance to Springfield, nine miles from Alexandria.

Letters were received in Boston, on Friday, dated New-Orleans, Jan. 17 and 18, which were sent to Havana by a vessel running the blockade. The writer had intelligence from the North by a passenger, who went through from New-York to New-Orleans in six days.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Niagara* at Halifax, we have intelligence from Europe two days later. She left Liverpool on the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th inst. A great number of documents concerning the civil war in America had been laid before the British Parliament—one of them being an important letter from Earl RUSSELL to the Southern Commissioners, declaring that England could not acknowledge the Confederate States until the war or further negotiations more clearly determined their position. The blockade had been denounced as a paper one by Mr. GREGORY, in the House of Commons.

The Liverpool Cotton market was buoyant, and prices were firmer. Provisions were declining. Consols were quoted at 92¾@93 for money.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings in Congress yesterday were very interesting. In the Senate a little routine business was done, when a message was received from the House that the ceremonies incident to the day were about to commence, and the members proceeded in a body to the Hall of Representatives. In the House, the galleries set apart for the public were densely crowded. Many persons were unable even to gain admission to the Capitol. After the House was organized, Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, in consideration of the fact that the presentation of flags was not contemplated in the joint resolution providing for the celebration, moved that the ceremony be omitted. This gave rise to a long debate as to the propriety of the proposed presentation, which ended in the adoption of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S motion, 70 to 61. At this juncture the members of the Senate, headed by the Vice-President, entered, with the heads of Departments, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the representatives of foreign Governments—officers of the Army and Navy, including Gen McCLELLAN, coming last. The ceremonies then commenced with a prayer by Rev. Mr. STOCKTON; after which Col. FORNEY read the Farewell Address, which was listened to with profound attention. The guests then retired, and soon afterward the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday was celebraied yesterday with a universality and fervor heretofore unknown. In this City salutes were fired, orations were delivered, the "Address" was read, flags were hung out in profusion, and illuminations made brilliant the night. Sketches of the various ceremonies incident to the day will be found in other columns.

Secretary STANTON telegraphed Gov. MORTON a highly complimentary message, on Feb 19, thanking him for his prompt and energetic action, and aid rendered the General Government.

The following paragraph of Gen. LANDER'S report of the Bloom Gap affair, was omitted in publishing that document: "I respectfully commend Col. S. S. CARROLL to your notice. He is a most efficient and gallant officer. Lieuts. H. G. ARMSTRONG, A. A. G., and FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN, Aide-de-Camp, joined me in the charge by which the rebel officers were captured, and confidence restored, after the cavalry had been checked. O'BRIEN was shot through the breast by a rebel, whilst out scouting on Sunday."

The Twenty-first Indiana Regiment, Col. McMILLAN, which has been stationed at Beltimore for the past six months, has been selected to represent Indiana in a new expedition now being fitted out for Gen. HEINTZELMAN.

The bark *Ariel*, Capt. LEVENSTON, sailed from Providence on Thursday for Goree, on the west coast of Africa, with a cargo consisting of beef, sugar, &c., and a large quantity of lumber. Suspicion having been excited that she was intended for the slave-trade, U. S. Marshal SANFORN went in pursuit in a tug, and overhauled the bark over Bristol. She was taken into Newport, and the Marshal returned to Providence, having in custody a Capt. STEVENS, of Boston, who was acting as supercargo.

The Celebration Yesterday.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birth was observed with a zest and unanimity never perhaps exhibited since the day became a feast in the calendar. Stores were very generally closed, business suspended, the streets filled with throngs abroad, in spite of the unspeakable walking, and splendid regiments tramped through the slime with a courage worthy of the battle-field. These were outward and visible signs of the popular rejoicing. In doors, where the people assembled to do honor in an intellectual way to the memory of the great dead, and of the more recent dead, who have perished that his work might survive, there was a corresponding show of earnest and enthusiastic feeling. The various speakers who improved the occasion did so with practical reference to the crisis in the National career through which we are passing, bringing history and political philosophy to reinforce the popular heart, and show with what profitable result we may reasonably hope to emerge from the struggle into which misguided men, whose designs are providentially overruled, have plunged a great, prosperous, and happy nation. These political exhortations, attended by the reading of that greatest of all bequests, the Farewell Address, cannot fail to leave a wholesome, and, we trust, durable influence

From all parts of the country we have intelligence of an equally general and zealous observance of the day. It was so the anniversary of Independence was celebrated in the early times of the Republic. Every town and village in the North has rung with the peals of bells and the roar of cannon, and has glowed with bonfires and illuminations. Eloquence has said its say in tones something lower than the flights of ordinary Fourth of July rhetoric; the occasion was grander, and not without a sombre and solemn color. ing. As a people, we have unlearned much that inspired the swagger and self-confidence of our political oratory. The rebellion has carried us through the valley of humiliation, it has, perhaps, chastened the popular temper; and while it will leave us stronger than before it will also leave us with the modest and tranquil self-assurance of real power. The evidences of such amelioration disclose themselves in all the addresses and speeches, reports of which have reached us. There is a conspicuous absence of those ebullitions of vanity and arrogance which uninterrupted peace and progress would have very surely suggested. Our victories are the topic rather of devout thanksgiving than of boastful exultation. The future of the war, and the difficulties attending the adjustment of peace, are indeed surrounded with doubts too inscrutable to justify any inordinate self-gratulation. But this notable toning down of the national character, as tested by the observance of yesterday, is of itself a sufficient and remunerative result of the policy of making it a national holiday.

CUMBERLAND GAP AT LAST IN OUR POSSESSION.—Again, this morning, we have important and gratifying news from the Southwest. A telegram from Louisville brings intelligence that the Cumberland Gap is in possession of our troops, and also that Russellville, Ky., the seat of the bogus rebel Government of that State, has been occupied by National forces. Cumberland Gap is the key to East Tennessee, and its possession opens the way at once to all that most important section of the country. It is one of the points the seizure of which has been regarded as of the first importance ever since the war broke out, but which the rebels have been able to occupy and hold for three-quarters of a year Our troops can now at once move on to whatever point in East Tennessee it may be thought most desirable to seize; they can push on to the seizure of the great "backbone" railroad connecting the Southern States of the East with those of the West—the line of which is but thirty miles from the Gap. Or if they do not at present move any further than the Gap, but simply hold possession of it, they will there furnish a rallying point for the Union patriots of East Tennessee. We shall probably now soon see a general and determined uprising of these long-persecuted, but faithful and gallant men. The troops that have just achieved this most important success are undoubtedly those in the brigade of Gen. CARTER, which left London and Barboursville, shortly after ZOLLICOFFER'S defeat to do this very work. The roads in that section have been shockingly bad, and difficulties and obstructions of every kind have been in the way of the advance; but it seems they have all been overcome, and the magnificent natural gateway to East Tennessee, and the Thermopylæ of the West, is ours. As for Russellville, it was there that the recently-erected bogus State Government of Kentucky had established its capital. A body of five thousand rebels have, until lately, been stationed there for its defence. But in the late general flight of rebels from Kentucky, it would seem that these also have fled. It is probable that the loyal force now in possession is the division of Gen. MITCHELL, which has reached this point on its way down to *Nashville*—before reaching which it will form a conjunction with the immense and victorious column under Maj.-Gen. GRANT. The rebel Government at Russellville has thus been scattered to the winds; that at Richmond will soon follow. Events in the Southwest are marching on with magnificent rapidity.

Rebel Walls Manned by Union Soldiers.

The rebels last Summer went to work might and main, building forts and fortifications at all the important strategic points of what they considered as their frontier. They fortified along the sea-coast, along the Potomac, in Eastern, Central and Western Kentucky, in Central and Western Tennessee, in Missouri, and elsewhere. The white chivalry worked at fort building, the black slaves toiled at it, and Irish laborers were forced to work at it. The rebels finished their forts, mounted their guns upon them, and, sitting down within them, pronounced them impregnable. About that time our sailors and soldiers were preparing to test their impregnability. Commodore STRINGHAM was the first to open the ball. The rebels had constructed two strong forts at Hatteras and Ocracoke Inlets, to guard the gateway to North Carolina, which, if they were held, would effectually protect the whole coast-line of that State from the danger of invasion. But Commodore STRINNHAM went down there with a small squadron, with which he performed that celebrated gyratory movement, which so confounded the rebels that they speedily gave up their forts and themselves to his tender mercies. The South Carolinians, too, had constructed their fortifications at Hilton Head, in the latest and most approved style of the art of fortifying—so far as was known in South Carolina. Commodore DUPONT'S naval gyrations soon gave us possession of these forts, and with them a foothold from which to operate upon any part of South Carolina or Georgia. We next went to work on their inland and river forts and strongholds. ZOLLICOFFER'S impregnably fortified position near Somerset was possessed—rather by adroitness than assault, however. JOHNSTON'S unassailable position at Bowling Green was evacuated by him, and is now occupied by our troops, owing, again, to the superior strategy and greater force of our Generals. Fort Henry the rebels had built at the northern gateway to Tennessee, to guard against our entrance into that State; but Commodore FOOTE seized, occupied and possessed it, and took captive its garrison. Fort Donelson was altogether impregnable—so much so that the rebel Generals risked twenty thousand of their best troops behind its battlements, but, excepting the regiments which FLOYD (the thief) stole away, all of these rebel defenders have now taken up their Summer quarters in the tents of ABRAHAM—and Fort Donelson is ours. On Roanoke Island, again, the rebels had constructed two forts, Bartow and Blanchard not to speak of Pork Point Battery and other batteries; but, strong as were these posts, they have fallen, and the rebel garrison is now boarding at our expense. The rebels are said to have run away from their fortifications at Clarksville, PRICE has fled from his fortifications at Wilson's Creek; and even at Columbus, the Sebastopol of the West, we begin to see signs of a rebel evacuation. The fortifications at Manassas are still allowed to rear their rebellious front, as it is doubtless well they should be permitted to do so for some time yet. But everywhere else, and at every important point, our navy and army are making brief work with rebel forts.

While thus in every quarter our soldiers are gallantly assaulting and capturing the fortifications of the enemy, he as yet *has neither captured nor assaulted any one fort*, fortification, or work of any kind, built or held by us. We have built forts, or hold them, in almost every State of the so-called Jeff. Davis Confederacy, but, with all the audacity of the rebels, they avoid them with the greatest circumspection. The capture of Fort Sumter is no exception to this remark; for, at that time, so far as we were concerned, the war had not begun. It is quite evident that the impregnable forts, on which the rebels so much relied, cannot save them. Each one of these works which they have built for our use, becomes in our hands a *pou sto* upon which to rest the levers which shall utterly overthrow the rebellion.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—We have undoubtedly captured the rebel Gen. JOHNSON, at Fort Donelson, and the rebel Gen. PRICE, in Missouri; and now hold both of them as prisoners of war. Over the seizure of each of these rebel magnates we have gloried for one day—only to discover the next morning that while rebels, bearing these respective cognomens and titles *have* been taken prisoners, those personages whom the public usually identify exclusively with the names and rank, are still at large. It certainly was somewhat of a damper on our spirits, when we were elated at the capture of the most distinguished commander in the rebel service, to learn in a short time that the General we really *had* captured, was a fellow whose prenomen was *Bushrod*, instead of *Albert Sidney*, and that his title to the rank mentioned was exceedingly dubious, while his claims to military genius were unknown outside of the schoolroom where he had taught the young idea how to *shoot*. So, again, with the General just caught in Missouri. For nine months past, in that State, our armies have been in constant pursuit of a great rebel chief yclept General PRICE, known to the world as the hero of three of the most remarkable foot races recorded in the annals of war. Twenty-five days ago Gen. HALLECK sent out an army twenty thousand strong to pursue, capture, or kill him at all hazards. Daily we chronicled the movements of this pursuing army, hourly and eagerly we looked for news of its catching the old rebel fox; a week ago it reached his den at Springfield, only to find that he had fled! But, tally-ho! and away it started in pursuit down among the hills of Arkansas. Suddenly a message from Missouri was flashed over the wires that "Gen. PRICE has been captured. Signed, H. W. HALLECK, Major-General." And, in truth, PRICE had been captured, and Gen. PRICE too, but alas! as it appeared next morning, not the great old PRICE, but only a cub of the hoary animal, Gen. PRICE, *Junior*. The old tiger was still at large, his chops red with blood, and his soul plotting further mischief. So, though we have caught JOHNSON and PRICE, PRICE and JOHNSTON still remain the great uncaught.

Such misapprehensions and disappointments are sufficiently annoying, but under the circumstances of this war, they are occasionally inevitable. In many cases there are three or four prominent rebels of the same names, of the same military rank, and sometimes, as in the present instances, operating in the same field. Frequently, again, there are several officers of the same name and rank, one or more of whom are in the rebel, and one or more in the National service. There were three two rebel Generals JOHNSON operating in Tennessee, and there is another rebel Gen. JOHNSTON in chief command on the Potomac. There is this pair of rebels PRICE in Missouri, and there is a loyal Gen. PRICE in the same State. There is Gen. CRITTENDEN loyal and Gen. CRITTENDEN rebel—both lately operating in Kentucky, and now both in Tennessee; there is DRAYTON against DRAYTON in South Carolina. The rebels, of course, have several Generals SMITH, and we have also several of the same name and title; the rebels have Gen. JEFF. DAVIS, and we have Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS; the rebels have two Generals ANDERSON, and we have one. And so in many other cases. There seems, indeed, to be but one name of which the rebels have a monopoly, and that is FLOYD.

Mule-Ambulances.

The recent display, by the British Government, of their warlike power and preparation, may have one good effect, at least,—in showing us how rapidly and completely an army may be put in the field. The little nucleus of a host, which was sent over in a week's notice to Canada, was thoroughly equipped with everything that the modern science of war has shown necessary to the soldier.

Among other matters of equipment described in the English papers, probably most of our readers have observed a number of "mule-litters and saddle-ambulances, with all their furniture." The British War Department rightly judged that much of the apprehended campaign would be fought in half-settled districts, perhaps far from villages, with roads always bad, and, during Spring weather, almost impassable to vehicles. With a humanity which they have not always manifested toward their soldiers, they provided—what experience has shown to be the best mode of relief to the wounded soldier far from hospital—the mule ambulance. Battles, as the Crimean experience taught them, are not always fought on well-laid turnpikes, or near large towns; the hard-contested field may be some rough hill-top, or some wild dell, which no vehicle can easily reach. The wounded man falls in one of these difficult places. His life depends on his being housed in comfortable quarters for the night. He cannot be carried by hand, and no vehicle can approach the battle-field. But with the mule-ambulance everything is easily and comfortably managed. The sure-footed animals have closely followed the advancing column, walking wherever the men could walk. They are driven into the fields, up the steep ascents, over the miry morasses; the poor wounded soldier is lain in the litter or fastened into the side-saddle, and is comfortably carried away to the nearest farm-house or hospital. Many and many a valuable life is thus preserved, and the disabled soldier returned to his country. The mule-ambulance is, beside, the most economical expenditure of force,—which is the great consideration in an army,—as one driver can carry off from a battle-field, on two mules, four wounded men. Major DELAFIELD, in his report on the Crimean armies, describes the employment of the saddle-ambulances by the French and English troops, and recommends them as in the highest degree practical and useful.

We have repeatedly urged their use in our own armies, as being in the highest degree advantageous in the rough roads and difficult marches which our troops are likely to encounter. After the skirmish at Dranesville Dec. 20, our wounded, to the number of sixty, were carried in ambulance-carts for the distance of twelve miles to a "division hospital," but so small was the number of carts, and so bad the condition of the roads, that all of the enemy's wounded, except three, were obliged to be left on the field through a December night.

In our Western campaigns, with quick marches, scanty forage and miry roads, it will be impossible to carry a sufficient train of ambulance-carts, while a train of mules could accompany the advance with perfect ease. It seems a clear claim of humanity that five or six mule-ambulances should be attached to each regiment; and yet, as we understand, there are not more than fifty for all our six hundred thousand men. Soon some grand battle will occur in a far-away district in Tennessee, or Missouri, or Virginia, and the heart of the country will be wrung with agony to hear that hundreds or thousands of our noblest young men have been left to die of their wounds on the battle-field, because there was no proper provision of the well-known mule-ambulances for conveying them to a place of shelter.

Why will not Quartermaster-General MEIGS, or Surgeon-General FINLAY, or the Sanitary Commission, or whoever should properly attend to it, see to this matter, so well understood in all European armies? The best model we believe to be an American invention, which was on exhibition for a time at the rooms of the Sanitary Commission, in Washington. The French regulation litter is heavy and expensive. The great matter, however, is to furnish enough mule-ambulances to be able to convey our wounded from the field, after any well-fought action in an out-of-the-way or difficult locality. We trust that the humanity of our authorities will prompt them at once to see to this important provision.

OPERATIONS ON THE SAVANNAH.—We have advices from our correspondents near the Savannah River, up to last Thursday. At that time, our troops had just completed the erection of a small fortification or battery on a north-western point of Jones' Island, within a distance of eight miles of Savannah. This completely cuts off communication between Fort Pulaski and Savannah, and it was premature to say that Pulaski had been turned. Operations at other points also were said to be then going on; and a considerable body of troops had started for a destination not made public. The rebels have informed us that Savannah had been captured by our troops. Up to last Tuesday, however, we had not yet taken it, though our forces had got within a very short distance of it from two directions. What may have taken place since then, we shall soon know.

The Herald's Personal Column.

"Will either or both of the young ladies who crossed Fulton Ferry on Sunday, the 16th, about 2½ o'clock, and met two gentlemen by Fulton Market, have any objection to meeting two old friends? If not, address James, *Herald* Office."

"Will either or both of the young ladies who passed up Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, about 3 o'clock P. M., and stopped at a restaurant on A—— street, address a line to Henrie. Box No. 100 *Herald* Office, and they will hear from an old friend?"

The above advertisements, if such they may be styled, appeared in this exact juxtaposition in the column headed "Personal" of the *Herald* of Monday. No stronger evidence could be desired to establish the fact that these, and of course the whole of the *Herald's* daily dose of nauseating twaddle with the above caption, is manufactured in the same department of the *Herald* office as that reliable Foreign Correspondence whose domestic origin was so thoroughly exposed a few years ago. Perhaps in the present rapid shiftings of foreign politics, it is deemed hazardous to attempt letters from Paris and London in the fifth story of the corner of Nassau and Fulton streets; and the same hand which once turned the "Letters from Abroad" crank, now runs the new machine. He may even be the simultaneous "old friend" of both advertisements. These two advertisements, as any one familiar with newspaper details must know, are not so alike in their features by any mere coincidence. Any jury in the land would pronounce them written by the same hand. It was intended that they should be kept apart, and perhaps inserted on different days; but it may be that the "young gentleman" of a romantic turn who gets up the daily half-column of prurient trash for five dollars a week, "stopped at a restaurant" "on Sunday about 3 o'clock P. M.," and lo! on Monday the cat is let out of its very disgusting bag.

We have given more attention to this subject than it deserves, if it were not for an important consideration to every honest, decent husband and father. This rosary of sores is a welcome tid-bit to the bagnios and brothels of Mercer-street, and of the more fashionable and flashing haunts of vice, where our sons are nightly lured to ruin. These rosy and fragrant *billets-doux* awaken refreshing associations in the minds of hackneyed Jesebels, who gaze with lingering glance on the days of golden novelty of sin.

But how does it affect our daughters, and sisters, and wives? They are made familiar with the tempter, and his lessons are set for them by the specious villain who would barter virtue and purity for miserable lucre. The novel-reading school-girl finds in the "Personals" the pretended and manufactured "romance of real life." The judicious restraints of society become irksome, when a parental knowledge of her male acquaintances is demanded. She is led to believe that "*Ferry-boat acquaintances*," "*Omnibus admirers*," and "*Theatre gazers*" are desirable friends. It is so romantic! and so customary and fashionable! Surely there can be no harm in it. Then come in regular order walks on the road to school, clandestine meetings, and then the heart-broken wail of anguish, that is the requiem over the lost soul as it plunges into the gulf of perdition.

THE SURRENDER OF NASHVILLE.—An important rumor, through a rebel source, has been current for a day or two, to the effect that the City of Nashville is to be surrendered to the Union forces without military resistance. Tracing the rumor to its source, we find that it rests upon the authority of Professor EVE, of the Medical School at Nashville, now on a visit to Augusta, Ga. He says that after the fall of Dover, Gen. A. SYDNEY JOHNSTON, Confederate Commander in the West, telegraphed to the National Commander—probably at Dover, or possibly at Clarksville—that if he would respect private property, the Capital of Tennessee would be surrendered without a fight.

We must receive such reports with some allowance, in the roundabout way in which they reach us, although Professor EVE has probably related no more than he heard as current rumor at Nashville before leaving home. That there will be no serious battle at Nashville we have felt pretty well satisfied since the result at Fort Donelson, which weakened JOHNSTON'S forces too much to admit of a formidable stand at any unfortified point like Clarksville and Nashville. But why he should volunteer a quiet surrender, by telegraph, is not so apparent. If really done to make terms with the National General for respecting private property, the proposition was wholly gratuitous, if not insulting. He must well understand that private property and private rights will be respected, in any event, battle or no battle, so far as they are not related to the aid and comfort of the armed enemies of the Government. Another motive to such a communication might be found in the well understood existence of a Union sentiment at Nashville, averse from any further struggle against the National authority. It is extremely doubtful whether a majority of the citizens of the Tennessee Capital would consent to the bombardment of the town by the United States gunboats or the risk of capture by a land force, merely to save the honor of the rebel army or its discomfited Generals. That FLOYD and PILLOW contemplated no such stand seems probable, from the fact that in stealing away from Fort Donelson they caused the retreating remnant of the rebel army to throw their small arms into the Cumberland and to leave their large guns upon its banks. Another circumstance confirmatory of a retreat beyond Nashville has been mentioned, to the effect that army supplies are being withdrawn from Nashville to Atlanta, Georgia. The present rumor, therefore, would seem to be at least the reasonable anticipation of what must soon actually occur at Nashville from the very necessity of the rebel situation.

SCANDAL ABOUT GEN. BLENKER.—The *Tribune* loses no chance to attack the skill or character of the officers who lead the Union armies. Its assaults are by no means confined to Gen. McCLELLAN. Some time ago it put in circulation a series of charges affecting the reputation of Gen. BLENKER, who commands a division of the army beyond the Potomac. These charges relate principally to transactions in Europe during the revolutionary struggles of 1848. One or two of the most vague and indefinite character relate to the pecuniary affairs of his division, the odium being in this instance equitably divided with the other officers of the command. Because there has been no response to these wholly unauthenticated stories, the *Tribune* hastens to pass judgment by default, charitably inferring that BLENKER is guilty, or he would turn upon his impugners, and demand inquiry. The judgment, like most of those so freely pronounced in that particular court, must be set aside. Gen. BLENKER *does* demand an inquiry. He has caused the arrest of Colonel D'UTASSY, who is implicated in the circulation of the charges, and investigation will determine how far the recent conduct of the General authorizes such imputations.

But with the career of Gen. BLENKER in Europe, the Court-Martial will have nothing to do. And we submit that it is a matter with which the *Tribune* has quite as little concern. At the battle of Bull Run, Gen. BLENKER behaved admirably, exhibiting all the better qualities of a military chief. So long as the war lasts, there is no occasion for going behind this record. It will be time enough and far safer, when the war is ended and the commander returns to private life, to ascertain what position he deserves in society, and what portion of the confidence and regard of business men. We submit, that the practice of sustaining a perpetual discharge of petty gossip and scandal at the backs of our soldiers, whose faces are toward the foe, is not commendable, and should be discountenanced.

Balize and the Negro Troops of Great Britain.

A writer in the February number of the British *United Service Magazine*, who dates his communication from Balize, with which place he is evidently well acquainted, deals with the question of colonial military expenditure as it affects the territory improperly called British Honduras. He regards this settlement as falling in the category of places which Imperial policy demands should be held by a military force, and for the following reasons: "The late troubles with the Indians of Yucatan point out the necessity of a force being kept up for the protection of the frontier. The navy could do little or nothing toward subjugating these unruly tribes. The shallows along the coast prevent a near approach, and would endanger the safety of even ships' boats. The rivers are deep, but difficult of access, and, once entered, oppose an impenetrable barrier of bush to an attempted landing. With safety, therefore, to this part of our dominions, we cannot denude Honduras of troops." But who, he asks, cares for Honduras? Why not abandon it? The question will probably be echoed by a large portion of the British public; but the writer, though his description of the place is very uninviting, believes that it is destined to play a far more important part in the political world than its climate, inhabitants, products, or physical development would seem to intimate, and all on account of its geographical position. Writing as recently as December, 1861, he is of opinion that the proposed line of railway from Port Cortez, on the Atlantic, to the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific, would be of incalculable advantage, and "at once raise Honduras in the scale of social advancement." If by Honduras he means Balize, its frightful climate and swampy position render this more than doubtful.

His speculations on this head will, however, excite less interest at the present time than his description of the negro troops of Great Britain in that region, three companies of which form the garrison of Balize. Recruited throughout the West Indies and the Western Coast of Africa, these regiments have done duty as a local police at the several stations where they have served. Occasionally an *émeute* has given them an opportunity of displaying their valor in the field, and whenever such occasion presented itself, they have invariably behaved well. Their uniform is the Zouave costume, which is admirably suited to their figures and complexion. The officers still wear the scarlet jacket—a great mistake in these days of arms of precision. The headquarters of the three regiments are respectively at Barbados, Jamaica and the Bahamas, from which they are shifted every four years, at enormous expense to the transport service From the latter of these stations, half the regiment, or six companies, are detached to Africa, where they protect the trade in ivory and ground-nuts, at such places as McCarthy's Island, on the Gambia; and a very favorable character is given of them by another writer in the magazine, in a narrative of the late Baddiboo war in that region.

Another Fort Henry Hero—Theodore Peyre Ferry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT ESSEX,
CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 14, 1862.

It is with feelings of deep regret that I am compelled to announce the death of another officer of this vessel, THEO. PEYRE FERRY, Third Master. Every true man who loves his country regrets his loss, and drops a silent tear for him who has gone to that bourne from which there is no earthly return. Mr. FERRY was of French descent, his father and uncle both having been officers in the army under NAPOLEON I. He has been in service in various capacities in the United States Navy for nearly fourteen years, was the man who planted the first American flag upon the coast of Japan, and has seen much service in California and Washington Territory. He was a man of undoubted bravery, and Commander W. D. PORTER says that by his death he has lost one of his best officers—a tribute worthy—both from the noble man who gave it, and for him who fell defending the country he loved—his last act in life aiding to strike a death-blow to the traitorous horde of ingraies who at present infest our beloved country. Thus passeth away the good and brave. The grave has closed over him, and the quiet and silent mound in Jonesborough will be hereafter noted in history, and remembered by the true patriot, as the last resting-place of one of Nature's noblemen, who now

"Sleeps his last sleep, and has fought his last battle."

S. C. T.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Thursday, Feb. 21.

Arrived, brig *Mary Capen*, from Boston.

Sailed, ship *Europa*, for Shanghae.

Steamer Burned.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Feb. 21.

The steamer *North Star* was burned at the wharf last night. Loss about $75,000. Insured for one-third of her value.

The Jura Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The Canadian mails for the *Jura* will be detained twenty-four hours. The *Jura*, consequently, will not leave for Liverpool on Sunday afternoon.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Reconnoissance in the Vicinity of Centreville.

Eleven Rebel Pickets Captured.

Allotments of the New-York Soldiers.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 22.

AN IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCE TOWARDS CENTREVILLE.

A reconnoissance was made this morning from the division of Gen. SMITH, consisting of the Cameron Dragoons and three regiments of infantry, all under the command of Col. FAIRMAN. The infantry separated for several points, namely: Vienna, Flint Hill and Hunter's Mills, to temporarily remain there as a reserve for the cavalry, while the latter proceeded towards Centreville, making a circuit within the lines of the rebel pickets. The result was the capture of eleven rebel mounted pickets, two of whom belonged to STEWART'S Regiment, and the others to RANSOM'S First North Carolina Regiment. There was an exchange of about twelve shots. The only person wounded was one of the North Carolinians. The prisoners were brought to Washington this afternoon, and are confined in the old Capitol bulldog. No information either as to the position or strength of the enemy at Centreville was obtained. The reconnoitering party started at 3 o'clock in the morning and were absent from their camp about ten hours.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The report forwarded to the Associated Press did not purport to be a *verbatim* report of the proceedings of the Railroad Convention, but was obtained from members after the adjournment. No reporters having been admitted, the dispatch was obtained from the Secretary as to the business of the Convention, which was correct.

The remainder of Secretary STANTON'S impressive and able speech was not reported, and the brief allusion to his remarks was, it is now ascertained, inaccurate as to the languags employed.

ALLOTMENTS OF SOLDIERS' PAY TO THEIR FAMILIES.

Mr. ROOSEVELT, of the New-York Allotment Commissoners, is putting the allotment rolls in order for pay-day—his associates, Messrs. DODGE and BRONSON' being temporarily absent in New-York. The following returns of the allotments made in twenty-one regiments (about one-third the number visited,) will be read with interest, as showing the aggregate amount of good that is doing by this Commission. It will be seen that the largest allotmeot made by any one regiment, is by the Sixteenth, Col. DAVIES. The reason of this superiority is, in the acknowledgment of the Commissioners, that Col. DAVIES (since nominated to be a Brigadier-General,) gave his hearty sympathy and encouragement to the allotment—an act for which a thousand families will hold him in grateful remembrance. Col. MATTESON'S Regiment Thirty second, for a similar reason, has done remarkably well, and also Col. LORD'S:

ROLLS LETTERED AND EXAMINED.

No. of Regiment.	Colonels.	Companies Allotted	No. Men	Total Amount Allotted
62d	J. La F. Riker	A, D, F, G	113	$1,822
11th Sch. N.Y.	Wood	A, C, D, E, F, I, K	6	1,946
2d Cavalry.	Davies	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L.	201	5,814
16th ..	Davies	A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K.	347	11,801
17th ..	Lansing	B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K	121	8,660
21st. ..	Rogers	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K	374	8,342
22d. ..	Childs	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K	152	7,576
23d ..	Hoffman	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K	341	7,819
25th. ..	Sullivan ..	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K	372	9,197
25th.	Johnson ..	Band Field & Staff, C, I, H	71	1,178
27th ..	Bardeet ..	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K.	371	7,658
30th ..	Brisbie ..	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K.	256	6,054
31st.	Pratt	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, C	194	3,196
32d	Madison ..	A, B, I, D, F, G, C, H, I, K.	447	10,712
35th.	Lord	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K	114	9,483
39th.	Innis	A, C, D, E, G, H, I, K.	178	3,349
44th	Stryker ..	A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K	315	5,669
45th	Van Amsberg	G, I	21	441
50th ..	Shart	E, G, H, I, K	205	2,538
1st Cavalry.	Ackeyno ds ..	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K.		
83d. .	D'Epineul.	A, B, C, D, E, F, I, K	316	7,153
			225	5,706

CAPT. H. A. ELLIS, OF NEW-YORK, PROMOTED.

Capt. HAXAR A. ELLIS, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, son of Dr. ELLIS, Second-avenue, New-York City, was in the battle of Bull Run, with four brothers,—three of them captains. Capt. H. A. and one other brother were wounded, and a third, Captain in the Seventy-first Regiment, was killed. Capt. ELLIS was proposed for Major of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, when he was appointed Captain in the Seventeenth Infantry, regular army.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, two days since, reported in favor of his confirmation.

COLONEL OF THE SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt. D. A. RUSSELL, of the Fourth Infantry, U. S. A., has obtained leave of absence in order to accept the Colonelcy of the Seventh Massachusetts Infantry.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TO BE REORGANIZED.

The Naval Committee have authorized Mr. GRIMES to report back his bill to reorganize the Navy Department by establishing three additional Bureaus, and to urge its immediate adoption. These additions have been asked for by the Secretary of the Navy, and are greatly needed in order to make the Department more efficient.

THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

The deepening of the canal between Lake Michigan and the Illinois River, as proposed by the bill of the House Military Committee, will cost from nine to thirteen million dollars. It will then pass steamboats and ships between the Lakes and the Mississippi River.

M'CLELLAN AND STANTON.

The following order has been before published:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1862.

The President directs me to say that he has observed with pleasure the activity and enterprise manifested by yourself and the officers and soldiers of your command. You have shown how much may be done in the worst weather and worst roads, by a spirited officer at the head of a small force of brave men unwilling to waste life in camp when the enemies of their country are within reach.

Your brilliant success is a happy presage of what may be expected when the army of the Potomac shall be left to the field by *their gallant General.*

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To Brig.-Gen. F. W. LANDER.

This order was published in some papers with the typographical error of an *s* at the end of the last word—by which Gen. M'CLELLAN seemed to be swallowed up and lost sight of in a sweeping official censure. His enemies were greatly delighted, of course, believing that he had received a pointed rebuke for the inaction of the Potomac army. These critics did not observe that it is "the President" that directs his order, and as he is "Commander-in-Chief," he could move the army at any time; and if censure was meant, he *censured himself.* But I learn on the highest authority that no such thought as a rebuke of Gen. M'CLELLAN was entertained by the Secretary in writing this order; but that the compliment at the close is sincere. M'CLELLAN has no warmer friend than STANTON.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 14.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1862.

First—Fort Garland, Colorado Territory, is transferred from the Department of Kansas to the Department of New-Mexico.

Second—The Secretary of War directs that the rations of prisoners held in the rebel States shall be commuted for, and during the period of their imprisonment the commutation to be rated at cost price.

Third—Commanders of Military Departments will forward to the Adjutant-General estimates of the ordnance and ordnance stores which will be required during the succeeding quarter for the troops under their command. The estimates will be based on true economy, and call only for what is essential to the efficiency of the troops. Hereafter, all requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores required by regiments, or companies, serving under the orders of a Department Commander, will be sent *in duplicate* to the said commander, who will order the issue of such part of the requisition as he may judge proper, from the stores which will be placed at his disposal on his own estimate. He will forward the duplicate of each requisition, with his action upon it indorsed, to the Adjutant-General. As it may not be practicable to supply immediately all the articles required by each Department Commander, notice will be given, after the receipt of the estimates, what proportion can be supplied, and whence it can be drawn, and the requisitions for troops must be apportioned accordingly.

By command of Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

THE TROPHIES TAKEN FROM THE REBELLION—MEMENTOES OF AN UNNATURAL DIVISION—THE DEATH AT THE WHITE HOUSE—NATIONAL SYMPATHY.

WASHINGTON, Friday Night, Feb. 21, 1862.

A father of a family is liable to be sometimes resisted by disobedient and rebellious children. It often happens that he is compelled to chastise them sharply and severely before they will submit to his just commands. This is a duty, however painful in the performance, which a wise and Christian parent cannot safely forego. But what would we think of a father, who, after having inflicted punishment on his offspring, should seize the tokens of the boy's rebellion and the evidences of the whipping he had got and parade them before the world as testimonies of parental prowess? I cannot help think that we are about perpetrating an act as abhorrent to the natural sentiments of mankind, as such a father would be guilty of, in the ostentatious reception and treasuring of the flags taken from the Confederates in the present fight.

The war in the United States is a civil war. In the estimate of civilized nations, we are engaged in a *family quarrel.* And it really is so, in point of fact. Brother is arrayed against brother, and in some cases the still more inexcusable and horrible battle is found of son against father. The Union of States must and will be maintained by all the power and terrors of war, and even at the sacrifice of natural ties, and the butchery of one another by those who have lain in the same womb, and drawn their life-blood from the same mother's breast. But, in God's name, let us hide from the world, and from ourselves, as far as possible, all signs and memorials of the cruel and unnatural strife. The nation needs no new evidences of its prowess—its annals are filled with illustrious records of victory. And heretofore we have erected no monuments, save such as make the pulse of every American beat with the pride of a common country. Let us not now show such insensibility of the world's good opinion, as to glory in a war which is a reproach to our own flesh and blood; nor such poverty of trophies as to treasure the "filthy rags" that we have stripped from misguided children of the Republic; nor such unfortunate policy as to place in our National Capitol memorials that shall perpetuate to future generations the unhallowed divisions of the present day. Deep in oblivion's ocean, be buried all traces of the only humiliation that has ever made our people a scoff among the rulers of the earth. If the "rebel flags" that are to be received with so much ceremony by our Congress to-morrow shall be assigned any place in the archives of the Government, I trust that the people everywhere will at once begin to denounce Congress, that they be removed from their place of honor, after the occasion is entirely spent, and stowed in the earth, to rot with all things else that are base and perishable.

Grand preparations were making for the celebration of the 22d of February in Washington, but a storm has been thrown over all by the death at the White House, and many contemplated demonstrations will be omitted. Very strong and sincere, I assure you, is the sympathy every where felt and expressed with Mr. and Mrs. LINCOLN in their affliction. There is no sorrow in the nation so heavy as that which they now feel, and in the Presidency, and all its honors, dazzling and splendid as they are supposed to be in the popular mind, could be surrendered, and the loved child brought back to them, the exchange would be made with more joy than will ever be found again in their hearts. The President and Mrs. LINCOLN have peculiarly strong domestic attachments. They have devoted themselves to their sick children with an assiduity and faithfulness that commands and praise, showing that the best points of human nature are preserved unimpaired in their characters, however the necessities of their position may have tempted and tried them. The sympathy with the afflicted family in the White House will doubtless be general in the country, and ought to be the occasion of perfect amnesty as to all past differences which party feeling or social accidents have engendered, and the reunion of the best womanly influences of the land in support of those whose public cares are now exceeded by their private grief. YORK

Obituary.

DEATH OF SAMUEL MACEY, U. S. N., LATE LIEUTENANT-COMMANDING UNITED STATES SHIP VINCENNES.

The costly tribute which the country is daily rendering to the National cause, cannot be counted in contributions to the Treasury. Thousands of loyal lives must be added to make up the fearful aggregate. We read of brilliant victories, and the National heart is made glad. Rejoicings pervade the land. With our tears we express sympathy in the sad loss of human life, and we place the names of the dead, and dying, and suffering heroes, on the records of the National gratitude. Having done this, we turn our thoughts to new fields, where victory gives an added lustre to the National Flag.

It is only when some isolated case is presented to our notice that we can appreciate the sacrifices of loyal blood, and the unspeakable sorrow of bereaved hearts, which are the consequences of this disastrous war.

SAMUEL MACEY, son of the late WILLIAM L. MACEY, entered the Navy of the United States, on the 16th of March, 1838, his first tour of duty commencing on the West India Station, in June following his appointment, where he remained two years. His services were continued in the Pacific and Mediterranean Squadrons.

When he presented himself before the Board of Examiners for confirmation of his warrant, his knowledge of seamanship and remarkable capacity for the profession he had chosen, secured for the young officer a perfect success, and he passed at the head of his class.

He was for several years Assistant Professor of Mathematics, and Assistant Executive Officer of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Absent in his desire for active service, so valuable were his scientific acquirements regarded by the Department, that he was long retained in the Academy while his own wishes would have led him to seek more active duties. Of the whole term of Lieut. MACEY'S duty in the navy, he had been about fourteen years at sea; eight and a half at the Academy, and one and a half unemployed. Few officers can show so active a life in that branch of the public service. At the opening of the contest, Lieut. MACEY left the Academy and entered on active duty as Executive Officer of the steamer *Pawnee.* In this capacity he was off Charleston at the bombardment of Sumter. He subsequently served for a short time as First Lieutenant of the frigate *Potomac,* from which vessel he was ordered by the Department to the command of the sloop-of-war *Vincennes,* one of the blockading squadron off the mouths of the Mississippi.

To his zealous devotion and earnest sense of duty in this responsible station, his life became the sacrifice.

He was determined that, so far as his ship could maintain the blockade, no vessel should escape. He had already made several captures, when, on the morning of the 23d of January last, two vessels were seen apparently on fire, having grounded near the outlet after vainly attempting to run the blockade. With the view to secure possession of the vessels and cargoes, Lieut. MACEY instantly dispatched two boats from his ship, in one of which was placed a heavy pivot gun. While, with characteristic energy and activity, he had directed personally upon this duty, and was engaged in directing the operations of firing, the gun two officers, fell upon and fatally crushed his body and limbs.

He was taken up tenderly and carried back to his ship, where he survived for six days, watched by the affectionate solicitude of those who had learned to love and admire his manly character, and to respect his zeal and devotion to his country.

The peculiar features of the character of Lieut. MACEY were a nice sense of personal honor and of official duty, love of his profession and an earnest desire to elevate it by acts of gallantry and devotion. Simple in his tastes, kind and gentle to all who came in contact with him, he was always beloved by those whom he commanded because he mingled regard for others with a proper respect for himself. No officer of his rank in the service had more entirely the confidence of his superiors. No one who knew him could fail to respect the nobleness of his character, nor to admire the beautiful symetry and high culture of his mind.

Lieut. MACEY leaves a wife and children to mourn his early departure. Words of condolence are vainly uttered to soften such bereavements; but sorrow for the dead should find alleviation in the respect and affection which follows the good and the true to their last resting-place. How much more strongly should this consolation befell, when it is accompanied by the knowledge that a Christian's faith had brightened the pathway of life and deprived the grave of all its terrors! W.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE HOSPITAL FAIR.—The Hospital Fair in aid of certain extended purposes of the "Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children," which is to be held at Dodworth's Rooms on the 26th of the present month, contemplates much of interest in an intellectual point of view. A newspaper (so called) is to be issued, the contents of which will be composed of special contributions from our best American authors, as WHITTIER, LOWELL, BAYARD TAYLOR, MRS. KIRKLAND, MRS. PROCTOR, Miss SEDGWICK, ALICE CAREY, and others. The evenings will be enlivened with novel features of entertainment, partaking of an instructive character. First will be *tableaux vivants;* on the second, classical and other readings, in which Mr. STEPHEN C. MASSETT (Jennie Pipes, of Pipesville,) will assist. The third and last evening will be full of attraction with the blended influence of music and art. Nearly five thousand patients have been successfully treated during the last year, and the Committee, more than satisfied with their endeavors, desire to encourage and assist them for the future. With this intent, the present Fair is to be held, and one of its objects is to maintain to appropriate character a library, which shall contribute to the comfort and moral elevation of the convalescent patients; also, to inaugurate a course of lectures upon practical medicine and hygiene, the instructive influence of which they have always felt to be a much-needed element of success in their plans.

FAIR OF THE SIXTEENTH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The ladies of this Church have completed their arrangements for a fair for the benefit of the Church treasury. Space will admit of but limited description; yet three objects of design, so original as to attract attention, deserve notice, and will, no doubt, meet with liberal and appreciative purchasers before the close of the fair. One is an imitation brown-stone model of their church, lighted throughout with tiny gas jets. The second noticeable feature is a complete representation of a military camp, so roughly natural that you could almost fancy the pickets and sleeping soldiers to be real personages. The third and most complicated design is the arrangement of a quilt in carefully selected colors, depicting the "Ship of Life" sailing up the Sea of Time to the Shore of Eternity. The corners of this rich piece of needlework are emblazoned with appropriate emblems, such as the Rock of Ages, the Anchor of Hope, etc. It is a work of great skill, and was wrought by a lady of the congregation. The refreshment table is also distinguished by favors from high quarters, and ice-cream from the freezers of the Fifth-avenue Hotel seemed to be discussed with marked favor.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN A MANUFACTORY.—At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the large four-story building No. 40 White-street. The entire structure was burned before the flames could be extinguished. The estimated loss is about $40,000 on the building and contents. Messrs. T. & H. JONES, brass bedstead manufacturers, occupied the basement and first floor. Their loss on stock is $19,000. They were insured in the New-Amsterdam, Home, Mutual, Equitable and Mercantile Insurance Companies for $20,000. RICHARD TRUSTED, silver-plater, who occupied the second floor, lost about $2,500 worth of stock, upon which there was no insurance. EMANUEL BLOOM, cap and tassel manufacturer, on the fourth floor, lost his stock valued at $3,000. ROBERTSON & MCLOUGHLIN, sturgesmiths, also lost their entire stock. E. H. KINSLEY, of No. 38, was much damaged by water. The building is owned by the estate of the late WM. ADAMS. It has been twice within the last three months.

BOXING AND HOP AT BRADY'S GYMNASIUM.—The lovers of athletic sports enjoyed a rare treat on Friday evening, at the exhibition given by Brady's Seventh Regiment Gymnasium. The principles of muscle, sparring, vaulting, leaping, gymnastic posturing and like exercises were fully illustrated. Dumbbells, clubs, bells, were passed to and fro, and the quick motions of the combatants, as they struck from the shoulder, or parried the blows of their opponents, showed the advantage of practice in the art of self-defence. The exhibition was highly creditable to the pupils of the gymnasium, and the audience testified their appreciation of the entertainment by frequent applause. After the exhibition, dancing was indulged in, and the hop was kept up until a late hour.

RECEPTION OF COL. CORCORAN.—The committee on National Affairs held a meeting yesterday, to make arrangements for the reception of Col. CORCORAN whose return was expected with the prisoners just landed at Fortress Monroe. The news that he had not been sent on having been communicated to the Committee, further proceedings were postponed, except so far as appointing a Sub-Committee to go on to Baltimore and receive him when he shall arrive.

PRESENTATION OF A REGIMENTAL FLAG TO THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Yesterday afternoon the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. MARTIN, was the recipient of a handsome regimental flag. Judge C. P. KIRKLAND, on behalf of the donor, Mrs. Col. TAYLOR, made the presentation in a pleasant and enthusiastic speech. Col. MARTIN, in accepting the colors, responded in a brief address.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—By a notice elsewhere, it will be seen that the first anniversary of the Christian Alliance occurs this evening, at the Calvary Baptist Church. Addresses will be delivered by the President, Dr. TYNG, and Rev. Drs. EDDY and BUTLER. The annual report will be read by Rev. Mr. GOSS.

ARREST FOR FORGERY.—JOHN KING and JOHN WOODS were arrested on Friday, upon the complaint of WM. WATSON, who alleges that the accused have, within the last year, defrauded him out of the sum of $3,000, by means of forged promissory notes and false representations. Justice BRENNAN held them in bail—the former in $5,000 and the latter in $3,000.

A SAILOR DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon the body of a sailor, whose name is unknown, was found floating in the slip at the foot of Murray-street. An inquest was held, and a verdict of supposed drowning was rendered. The body is believed to have been in the water several weeks.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mrs. CATHARINE MORAN, aged 100 years, residing at No. 211 West-street, was so seriously burned on Friday evening, that she died at an early hour yesterday. An inquest was held upon the body yesterday afternoon, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

THE OUTCASTS OF THE CITY.—Miss EMMA HARDINGE, known as the "friend of the Magdalene," will hold a public free meeting at Dodworth's Hall, on to-morrow evening, for the purpose of presenting to the citizens a plan for forming rural industrial homes for the unhappy outcasts of our city.

WASHINGTON CITY DURING THE REBELLION.—We would remind our readers of the lecture on the above subject, which is to be given by Rev. Dr. BUTLER this evening, at the hall of the Historical Society, Second-avenue and Eleventh-st. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH will preside.

THE NEW-YORK ARTILLERY.—The Third Battalion of the Third New-York Artillery, comprising four batteries, numbering in all over five hundred men, left this City for Washington on Wednesday, under charge of Major GILES.

Arrival of the First Battalion Connecticut Cavalry.

On Friday morning, the First Battalion Connecticut Cavalry arrived in this City, by the steamers *Elm City* and *Granite State, en route* for Wheeling, Va. On landing, the officers were entertained by the "sons of Connecticut," at the Astor House. This battalion, which numbers three hundred and seventy-five men, is thoroughly armed and equipped. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Major Judson M. LYON, Commanding; Erastus Blakeslee, Adjutant; Ebenezer Carpenter, Jr., Sergeant-Major; Harrison J. O. Walker, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Charles B. Dyer, Commissary-Sergeant; Ebenezer White, Hospital Steward; John Bissonette, Saddle-Sergeant, Stephen D. Skinner, Veterinary Surgeon.

Company A—Andrew W. Bowman, Captain; Albert H. Nues, 1st Lieutenant; Wm. G. Bruce, 2d Lieutenant; Stiles A. Wheeler, Quartermaster-Sergeant. Company B—Charles Farnesworth, Captain; Howell Atwater, 1st Lieutenant; Eldridge Colburn, 2d Lieutenant; Wm. D. McDonald, Quartermaster-Sergeant. Company C—Wm. S. Fish, Captain; Charles P. Williams, Jr., 1st Lieutenant; Henry W. Burr, 2d Lieutenant; Wm. T. Cook, Quartermaster-Sergeant. Company D—Louis N. Middlebrook, Captain; Richard R. Crawford, 1st Lieutenant; Wm. E. Morris, 2d Lieutenant; J. W. Clark, Quartermaster-Sergeant.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

Papers Before Parliament Concerning the War in America.

Important Declaration of Earl Russell to the Southern Commissioners.

England Cannot Acknowledge the Confederate States.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The steamship *Niagara,* from Liverpool on the 8th *via* Queenstown on the 9th inst., arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The *Niagara* has forty passengers for Boston, but no specie for that city. For Halifax she has £50,000 in specie.

The *Niagara* reports passing the steamship *Arabia,* for Liverpool, on the 9th instant.

Six sets of Parliamentary papers, concerning the civil war in America, had been laid before the British Parliament.

Not less than forty-five official communications passed about the Federal gunboat *Tuscarora* and the rebel steamer *Nashville.*

Among the interesting official correspondence laid before Parliament was *the declaration of Earl Russell to the Southern Commissioners, that England could not acknowledge the Confederate States until the war or further negotiations more clearly determined their position.*

Mr. GREGORY, in the House of Commons, had denounced the blockade of the Southern ports as a paper one.

The *Sumter* was detained at Gibraltar from a difficulty in obtaining coal.

Cotton was buoyant and firmer.

Breadstuffs had a downward tendeucy.

Provisions were still declining.

Consols 92¾@93 for money.

LECTURES OF PROFESSOR AGASSIZ IN BROOKLYN.

Order of Succession of Animals—Scientific Proof of the Direct Work of the Creator in that Succession.

The fifth lecture in the series was delivered, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Sunday evening, Feb. 16. Prof. AGASSIZ proposed to devote this and the closing lecture to the consideration of the question of the existence of Providence in nature, as demonstrated on purely scientific grounds. The Author of Nature may work by one of two methods, viz.: 1. By established laws, or 2. By direct action. We may recognize intelligence in the constitution of a machine, but the work that the machine does is not intellectual work. Intelligence first devises the machine, and thereafter the machine does the work, and intelligence has nothing to do with it. Now, the question is, are living beings the product of established natural laws, or are they the direct work of the Creator? I have already adverted to a series of facts bearing upon this question. I have shown that there have been interruptions in the sequences of organized beings upon the earth—that one set of animals, after continuing a certain period, have disappeared, to make room for another, but not in the way in which one generation makes room for another. The earth has again and again been inhabited by successive generations of different kinds of animals. There is a very well-received theory lately propounded by some very learned, but rather fanciful scientific men, that in the beginning animals were few in number, and, as they became more and more numerous, they became more and more different from one another. Let me show you, I have another strip, the history of that theory. The lowest strata of the earth are, of course, necessarily the oldest rocks. Now, our intuitions of fitness, of the proper succession of the early inhabitants of the earth, arise from the remains which we are now, and then progress is difficult in proportion as the ratio is deeper. Then, there is another theory which has been widely over-look. I mean that of the profusion everywhere, while life is new. We are restricted in our researches to the remains of animals of past ages. Africa, Australia and the greater part of Asia and South America are sealed books so far as fossils remains. It is chiefly in certain parts of Europe and North America that we are enabled to compare the remains of past ages with the animals now living on the whole surface of the globe. In order to make a fair comparison we should close the door and the living species of an equal extent. Let us do so. Near Verona, in Italy, is a celebrated quarry not many miles in extent, from which alone have been taken over one hundred different kinds of fossil fishes, which is more than the whole extent of the Atlantic terminates of living species. In the neighborhood of Riga, on the Baltic, are found more fossil fishes than the present number of living species in the Baltic and German ocean. So here we have direct evidence that in former periods, within similar areas, there was as great a diversity of animals as now exists. But not to confine the comparison to fishes, let us take shells. In one single region in the neighborhood of Paris, the naturalist LA MARCK, after ten years' research, described several hundred different kinds of fossil shells, all, of course, different from any that now exist. And yet the number of living species in the Mediterranean, or in any other region of the earth of the extent of 100 miles square, does not exceed 500. And the geological survey of the State of New-York has occasioned in each of the successive strata as great a variety of fossil shells as the sum total of all the living species on the whole Atlantic coast of this Continent. You will bear in mind, that though the number of living species in a particular region is so few, yet the aggregate is very large. The number of living species of fishes on the globe, now known, is nearly 10,000, and the number of shells exceeds 15,000, and yet, taking the fossils of any particular region, they are found to exceed the living species of a very large adjacent area. This is a most powerful blow at the theory that all animals have been derived from a few original beings, which have become diversified and varied in course of time. I will now proceed to emphasize the animals of the different periods, illustrating their character, and show the order of their succession. In the oldest beds we find representatives of the four great divisions viz.: Radiates, Molluscs, Articulates and Vertebrates, and not only that, but all the different classes of the first two of those divisions. Of the Radiates we have Polyps, Acalephs, and Echinoderms: and of the Molluscs, we have Acephala, Gastropoda and Cephalopoda, from the beginning. Of the Articulates, we have Worms and Crustacea in the lowest strata, but no insects; the first appearance of the latter being in the carboniferous period. Of the Vertebrates, the only representations we have in the lowest strata are Fishes. Reptiles are not found till we reach the carboniferous period. Birds are not earlier than the Triasic, and Mammals at a still later epoch, while no trace of man is found till we reach the present period. So striking are the differences between the various classes of animals at different periods, that the geologist is able to recognize them almost at first sight, and tell to what period they belong. Their characteristics are so distinct as those of the living species. Animals are distributed on the surface of the globe according to definite laws and with remarkable regularity. Each different species has its definite home. Now, in the order of succession there is something quite similar. The idea of an earlier or a later period of existence is associated in the mind of the geologist with the structure of the fossil, just as we associate the palm with a warm climate, and the pine with a cold climate. And not only is there order in the succession of animals, but there is an order which shows, at all times, consecutive thought, which, at the outset, perceives the end. This is something which is never put by mind into machinery; it is something which the architect retains to himself only while he is superintending the work. To present the argument on this subject I will take the class of echinoderms. These are divided into several orders, according to structure. First and lowest are star-fishes, with a stem attached to the ground; second, those which radiate equally in every direction; third, animals with a central disc and radiating arms; fourth, those which have a hemispherical form, with certain anatomical complications, which, without entering into the details, require us to assign them to the fourth position; and, lastly, we have the cylindrically-formed animal which is the highest, being the most complicated of all in structure. As to the frequency of the types of these different animals, we find only one single kind of the description of number one now known to exist; while of the second class there are more, of the third, still more, and so on. Those occupying a higher position are very numerous at the present day, while those occupying the lowest places are exceedingly rare. But let us inquire into their occurrence in past ages. In the lowest beds at Lockport are found innumerable echinoderms all of the kind of number one—nothing but echinoids—and as many different families of that species as exist of all living species along the whole Atlantic coast. Passing up through the superior beds we find quite a great variety of echinoderms, but not a single species like those of he lower strata. Rising a little higher, we find genuine star fishes, and still higher genuine sea urchins, but not a single representative of number five until the present epoch. We find, therefore, that the order in which these animals have been introduced on earth in time presents a similar series to that which we observe in the gradation of the structure of the present living species of the same animals. We have two series which coincide in this result—one an order of succession in time, and the other an order of gradation of structure. But this is not all. Let us see how echinoderms grow. The little starfish, when it is forming within the egg, and when it is just hatched, is not the same free animal that it is in the adult state. It is a little being attached to a stem or stone, with branches above, forming a kind of cup. It resembles those echinoderms first born on the surface of the earth, the type of which has become extinct, with a single exception. After having lived for some time in that form, it casts off the stem, just as we have in the course of time, a period when star-fishes will have no longer exist, but are succeeded by those that have no stems. So this little animal casts off its stem, becomes free, and assumes the form of its parent. Here, then, we have the order of growth of the young animal coincident with the order of succession in time and the order of gradation of structure. In other words, we have three different ideas which in their results coincide, viz.: 1. The plan upon which animals vary in their structure in course of time. 2. The order of gradation of structure of living species. 3. The order of growth of the young animal from the egg. What is this but the direct working of an Omnipotent mind? And this result is not confined to one, but to every class, so far as our researches have gone. Unfortunately, we are not sufficiently acquainted with the exact gradation and growth from the egg of every class of animals. But let me take, for further illustration, the class of crustacea. It requires not much insight into their structure to perceive that of the three groups of this class, shrimps are the lowest, lobsters next, and crabs highest. Now at Trenton, N. Y., in the lowest fossiliferous strata, are found numerous quantities of the shrimps, the prominent characteristic of which is a body in which the head and tail are hardly distinct from the rest of the body, with uniform transverse divisions of the whole body such as we find in shrimps of the present day. In the middle geological period, corresponding to the Triassic, we find nothing but lobsters like crustacea. They are as numerous in the lithographic quarries of Bavaria as trilobites are. Then in the more recent sandstone of Switzerland we find scarcely anything but crabs—hardly lobsters and no trilobites. Now let us see how they grow. The young crab, long before it is hatched, when it first shows signs of distinct parts, presents a shield in front and behind, and transverse ribs just like a trilobite. In fact, it is a diminutive diagram of the trilobite of the earlier ages. But when it is hatched it does not come out a crab, but a long-bodied animal, just like the lobster. So here, again, is the same thought manifested as among echinoderms; the pattern of growth, the order of introduction in time, and the gradation of structure are coincident. Let me now advert to the vertebrates. We have among the vertebrates a similar gradation of structure from the fish to man—first, fishes, next reptiles, then birds, then mammals, and lastly, man. And this order we can trace through the successive geological formations, showing that the order of succession is coincident with gradation of structure. Let us see if the same coincidence does not exist in their mode of development. Take the egg of a bird. At first it has the features of a fish—the resemblance being very striking. So here, again, we have the same thought in the mode of development. Is it then, too much to say that when the first vertebrate was called into existence in the shape of a fish, it was part of the plan of that frame-work into which his life was moulded that it should end with man—the last and highest in the order of succession? We find evidence of this last in the comparison of the attitude in which he stands with that of the fish, and also in the comparison of the brain. In the fish the brain is only a slight swelling, scarcely raised above the level of the spinal marrow, and the posterior division of the brain is the biggest. In the reptile, the posterior, middle and anterior regions are of the same height, and the whole brain is slightly raised above the level of the spine. In the bird the anterior portion is the largest and the posterior region the smallest, and we have a slanting position of the spine. Passing from the quadruped and coming to the lowest, we find the brain so organized that the anterior portion covers and protects all the rest so completely that nothing is seen outside, and the brain stands vertically poised on the summit of the backbone. Beyond this there is no further progress, showing that man has reached the highest type. But of the plan upon which his structure was laid, but one half of the brain is developed horizontally, its body to overbalance the mass, the head does not rise above the rest of the body, and there is nothing to define the arch. The cranium has a slight contraction for a neck, but even in the subject you can perceive where the body ends and the head begins, even though there are no limbs to mark the body. But the next step is in the lizard, where rudimentary legs appear, sometimes capable of lifting the body slightly, but even yet, like the snake, the animal moves equally by means of the undulation of the backbone. Then we come to the ape, in which the animal rises to an upright position. The bird stands on its hind limbs, but yet it has not reached that position entirely. In the frog and the turtle, by which one pair of limbs are made to perform the function of locomotion, while the other pair become subservient to the mouth. The hindmost limbs no longer an organ of locomotion, as it is no longer a paw. It is the organ with which we express our deepest feelings. It is the limb with which we stamp our inferiority or recognition. The brain of man occupies not merely the foremost part, the uppermost part. It is not merely forward, but upward—borne in the direction of all progress in intellectual culture; upward in the direction of all moral excellency, forward and upward towards that Mind according to whose image man is made.

A Kidnapping Case.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb 21

A verdict of guilty was to-day rendered against SMITH and NICKERSON who are charged with kidnapping a boy named RICE, from his father at Nahant, in 1859. A domestic difficulty between the parents of RICE, who are both reputed wealthy, appears to have induced the mother to obtain the child, and the defendants were employed for the purpose. The trial took place at Salem, occupying several days and attracted considerable attention.

Conviction for Murder.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb 21.

The trial of ALVIN FINCH at East Cambridge, for murdering Mrs. COBAN and daughter, resulted in a verdict of guilty. A new trial is proposed on the ground that FINCH did not commit the murder from *delirium tremens,* but under defined insanity.

Sailing of the America.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The *America* arrived, from Boston, at 4, and sailed for Liverpool, at 8 P. M., yesterday.

No signs of the *Canada.* Weather clear.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 21.

The steamer *Golden Age* sailed, to-day, for Panama, with $670,000 in treasure for New-York, and $350,000 for England. She has but few passengers.

Arrival of the Eighty-fifth Regiment of New-York.

Yesterday morning, the above regiment arrived in this City, from Albany, by the Hudson River Railroad. On alighting from the cars, the men were marched to the Park Barracks, where they are at present quartered. The Commandant of the regiment, Col. EDWIN ROSE, is a graduate of West Point, and has seen service in the Florida War. At present the men are not armed, but will be shortly, with the Enfield rifle. This week, the men will go into camp, temporarily, on Staten Island. Annexed is a list of the principal officers:

Colonel, Edwin Rose; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jacob J. De Forest; Major, John McAmbrell; Adjutant, Edward A. Cooke; Quartermaster, P. A. Francis, Surgeon, Wm. H. Rice, M.D.; Assistant Surgeon, Carrington MacFarlane, M.D., Chaplain, David McFarland; Sergeant-Major, James L. Bedell; Quartermaster-Sergeant, J. F. Young; Commissary Sergeant, Newell H. Gilbert; Hospital Steward, Charles S. Hart, Drum Major, Wm. S. Winters, Fife Major, Henry Hunt.

Line Officers.—Company A—Captain, William C. Rainston; Company B—Captain Augustus G. Bennet; Company C—Captain, G. W. Berriman; Company D—Captain, John R. Edwards, Jr.; Company E—Captain, Edward S. Cook; Company F—Captain, T. Dwight Stow; Company G—Captain, Henry C. Thompson; Company H—Captain, John B. Raulston; Company K—Captain, J. Dorman Steele.

Collision on the Hudson River Railroad—Several Persons Injured.

About 11 o'clock on Thursday morning an accident occurred near Peekskill, on the Hudson River Railroad. Two freight trains left Thirty-first-street for Albany, one a few minutes ahead of the other. When near Peekskill a coupling of one of the cars of the first train broke, and the engine was backed for the purpose

VIEWS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-GRANADA.

The Herald's Falsehoods—The Real State of Parties—Disloyalty of Ex-Minister Jones.

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

GENTLEMEN: In the New-York *Weekly Herald* of the 11th inst., under the head of "Our Relations with New-Granada," the American residents of this remote nook are made aware of the *partis pris* by the authorities at Washington regarding the lately established Government of Gen. MOSQUERA, at Bogota.

It behooves us not to question or criticise this measure, but deductions are boldly advanced in that paper as if entertained by the United States Government, which no person, being of sound mind, and apprized of the facts treated, can believe but as emanating from the overheated brain of the author, or from some violent New-Granadian partisan, prompting the theme with the hope of conciliating to his cause by such an unpopular simile, those in power at Washington.

The article states, "In all respects his movements correspond with those of JEFF. DAVIS," and then proceeds in disingenuous language to establish the analogy by informing us that "MOSQUERA, failing to get an act of Congress repealed which he thought militated against the rights of sovereignty of the States, declared the State of Cauca, of which he was the Governor, out of the Confederation, and free and independent."

I can safely, in contradiction, affirm, that no party in this country, so continually in broils, has ever advocated the remotest hint of ever lopping off any section from the integral whole, and disunion is a word unknown in the political vocabulary of New-Granada.

I cannot pretend here to enter into the cause, the effect, or the presumed end of the revolution, which has, for the time being, placed MOSQUERA at the head of affairs, and his adversaries, including the late President OSPINA and Secretaries in the prisons of Cartagena; suffice it, that cause sufficient to justify overt hostilities was supposed to have been given by the Ospina Government, and the opportunity was not lost. There are those even, although friendly to the late Government, who do not hesitate to say that they rather invited the revolution, confident of crushing it, and at the same time securing their own continuance in sutbority, and the annihilation of the ridiculous confederacy of sovereign States, of which they themselves were the fathers.

The most inveterate political enemies of Gen. MOSQUERA, if earnestly questioned, will never refuse him the title of well-wisher of his antire country, and generations yet to come, if the nation, by its internal and infernal feuds, sink not into barbarism, will revere his memory as that of the most brilliant of Granadian military chiefs, and of one of the most zealous, if not always most judicious champion for the prosperity and aggrandizement of his whole country.

It is not my wish to eulogize Gen. MOSQUERA; but injustice is done him by comparison with JEFF. DAVIS, and as an American journal has advanced the assertion, it is meet that the American Press correct it.

I contend that it is honoring far too much JEFF. DAVIS and his satraps to pretend to find in past or contemporaneous history, even among the most unprincipled of revolutionary leaders, examples by which they can be judged.

They glory in their apostacy to that which all civilized mankind, over to their God, deem most sacred—Nationality! There must, unquestionably, exist in Slavery or its concomitants something more vile than history has yet recorded, inasmuch as in its cause JEFF. DAVIS and his treason crew are seen, with might and main, at work to diminish their country, destroy its landmarks, trample in disgrace its flag, and ready to ally themselves with its enemies.

Gen. MOSQUERA, on the contrary, has but one great political theorem—that of reuniting, under their ancient name of Colombia, the Republics of Venezuela, New-Granada, and Ecuador. However chimerical this platform may appear to those who, on the spot, see the difficulty of maintaining the centripetal force of the Provinces even, in their political whirls—still warped, indeed, must be the judgment of him who, in MOSQUERA and his watchwords—*Colombia*—can only see a counterpart of JEFF. DAVIS, whose principles avowed are—*ultimatum disunion even to National chaos!*

This unfortunate country is not more settled, and, perhaps, presents less aspects of shortly becoming so, than immediately after the defeat of the Conservative army last July, before Bogota. In San Aeder, GUERRES and CANAL, "*a la* Potomac," are watching each other with about 2,000 men a side. They appear to amuse themselves occasionally with skirmishing, the results of which are immediately heralded to their respective friends throughout the land, and all the exaggeration and embellishments which both sides deem it necessary to color their "*bulletins*."

In the Cauca we have (force unknown) JULIO ARBOLEDA, the presumed candidate to the Presidency, who, according to liberal *bulletins*, has lately deemed it necessary to his, the Conservative cause, to execute some one hundred and fifty prisoners. Watching him we have Ex-President MOSQUERA, of whose movements little or nothing is known. In the State of Antioquia, although the authorities here observe the closest reticence on the subject, it is known that the entire Liberal division under MENDOZA, has been destroyed by ESPAR; and that out of 1,600 men, less than 50 escaped. This is a windfall to the Conservatives of Antioquia, as it gives them arms and materials of war, of which they were in much need. The Liberal party appear to have the unlucky disposition to thus supply their adversaries with arms, this being the second time.

The *entente cordiale* between NIETO and MOSQUERA is for the moment, it is said, suspended. The former has withdrawn to the capital of his sovereign State of Bolivar, to rest on his laurels. None can deny him good administrative talents, but his financial policy is fast ruining the State.

Aside from General MOSQUERA, the uses of Argus are required to discern the smallest difference of political creeds between the Conservative and Liberal parties. Personal advancement and personal hatred are the prime movers. Eloquence is not required to gain the masses. A hundred muskets and cords to tie the volunteers, suffice in mind to raise, even on the soil of the known adherents of his opponents, the parties of an army, who fight equally well against their king or their neighbors. This is called a Republic, but the masses have no more political volition than the serfs of Russia.

The Government is an ever-changing, despotical oligarchy, and with every change *pro rata et forces*, becoming worse.

We were not surprised to learn of the arrest of Gen. JONES. His sympathies with the secession cause were notorious, but although publicly and to his face denounced by one of his own countrymen in the streets of Bogota as a *traitor* to his country, the American residents were not disposed to denounce him from—*firstly*, personal considerations, hoping that on his arrival in the United States his views might change; and, *secondly*, from conviction that under any circumstances his hostility could not be dangerous to any person or cause.

BARRANQUILLA, New-Granada, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1862.

Northmen, Take Courage!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The world moves. The Star of Freedom is rising higher and higher, to be eclipsed only in the more glorious rays of the Sun of Universal Liberty, whose bright light will soon illuminate our whole political hemisphere. The civilization of Freedom is crushing out the great barbarism of Slavery. The moral atmosphere is being purified by the storms of agitation. As tides keep oceans pure, so do great thoughts and just principles purify the political and social pools of human stagnation, human wrongs. From the far off shores of the Pacific (gifticant of peace) come great tornadoes of pure air. From the North, land of snow and ice, (emblematic of purity and strength,) come great torrents of clear waters. These Western winds and Northern waters are sweeping down toward the Gulf, in one grand, solithe current of onward power for good, for Freedom, for civilization.

Northmen! as honest. With your hopes about watchfulness. Never to-day than ever before is it that "*eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.*" The homes of Freedom must be guarded by the "watch-fires that never go out." The West, North and Northwest winds and waters have carried traitor Senators from the "inner chamber." Have borne lukewarm-rebel-sympathising Generals from command; have swept imperious spying correspondents into prison; have carried contumacious witnesses into congressional lock-ups. Northmen, see that these movements go on. Put the brave sharpshooters of honest workers to the car-wheels now rolling on to freedom. Let the hard hands that "break" the strong greenswards of the Western Prairies grow yet harder in "breaking" the yoke of the bondman. Let the East men and the West men and the Northmen, join hand in hand in rolling on the chariot-wheels of American liberty, till our Flag shall in truth wave over "the land of the free," undimmed by the presence of a single slave. Northmen! be workers, be agitators; be to the moral atmosphere what the winds are to the natural. Let your commotions purify. Discuss, educate, enlighten. Be missionaries of liberty; be apostles of freedom; be the flag-bearers of civilization. Encourage your Congressional representatives in their deeds for freedom; censure them if they falter. Be bold for the right; be cowardly only in wrong. Be strong for justice; be weak only when unjust. Demand justice for all; allow injustice to none. Let your motto be "one freedom, one country, one flag, one people," knowing no distinction but that of merit. Be thankful for the past, trustful of the present, hope and watch for the future; and as you act in this great crisis, so will be your lot in the time that is coming.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY.

Attacks on Gen. McClellan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is with the deepest distress that the thinking men of Washington notice the malignant spirit of the New-York *Tribune* and *Post*—their perversions of truth, their ungenerous slurs, their underhand workings, to sap if not destroy the confidence existing between the army of the Potomac and the Commander-in-Chief. It is time that the voice of popular indignation should be raised against such a purpose.

Here in Washington it is well known that there exists a party who are working with all the zeal and determination that bad men have always been ready to put into a bad cause, to break down the influence and authority of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and to place et tha head of our army Gen. FREMONT. It is true that this is not the avowed purpose of the party, nevertheless members of it, who are less prudent and more honest than the others, do not hesitate to announce it as the ultimate hope and design. Gen. FREMONT himself is quiet; and under charges that have been unjust in some particulars, and a judgment that has been perhaps harsh, he maintains a dignity of deportment that we all admire. His party are by no means thus temperate. As yet no loud talking, no bold action, is indulged in; but day after day, night after night, in private parlors, on the streets, in hotel entries, in congressional lobbies, they are actively working, plotting and counter-plotting, and gradually, by their skillful distortions of facts—by their mean insinuations—and by their positive falsehoods, are working upon weak minds, and little by little enlarging their ranks. Congressmen and public men of all kinds are numbered among them; residents of Washington—Secessionists at heart, end known to be such by those of us who have always lived among them—conceal their proclivities, and gleefully end openly join this new party. Honest men must always look on with suspicion when men of *all* parties, differing widely on vital points—loyal men and traitors—make common cause and strike hands together. No fact is better known than this, that the entire South would rejoice and take new courage if the schemings of the *Tribune* and *Post*—the new party they represent—should prove successful, end Gen. FREMONT be raised upon McCLELLAN'S prostrate greatness.

There are some statements in the New-York *Post* which possibly should be noticed, for the sake of distant readers who have not the facts at home to correct the story by—as for instance, in an editorial in that paper on the 7th of February, the assertion is made that "the officers of the army, from the Lieutenants up to the Brigadier-Generals, never saw their commander, and knew nothing of what he was about, except through orders received from him to hold themselves in readiness for some mysterious movement which was never made. That on his part he knew nothing of the feeling in the army of the Potomac, and never consulted with the superior officers."

If it were worth while, by a hundred facts I could give the lie to such a statement, and on my honor as a gentleman, and as one who speaks what he knows, I charge the writer of the article in the *Post* as guilty of gross ignorance or unmitigated falsehood. Nor need the *Tribune* fear that "any fool" will "raise the cry of a conspiracy of the radicals." "The fools" are sure to keep silent here. It is the wise men who are the seers, and who shudder at the prospect of a fearful revolution at the North if gentlemen of the *Tribune* and *Post* persist in their incendiary course of action. It is a shameful thing that men of their acknowledged attainments and patriotism should make use of their heretofore merited popularity to insinuate dangerous and revolutionary doctrines—should take firm stand against the only man we have to head our army, and before whom, with one consent, the rebels tremble and are afraid—should ally themselves—they who should stand among us, our wise teachers—with the vermin who scratch and nibble at the foundations of our national security.

G. P. BROWN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.

The British Fraud in the Settlement of the Northeastern Boundary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been attracted to an editorial in this morning's TIMES, commenting on an article in the London *Times*, charging bad faith against the public men of this country in contrast with that of British statesmen, particularly in relation to the Northeastern Boundary question. You clearly show that in this matter "the boot is on the other leg." But there is one piece of testimony which has doubtless never come to your knowledge. In a recent conversation on that subject with Gov. VROOM, of this city, he informed me he had a book containing a report of the debate in the British Parliament in 1783 when the preliminary Treaty of Peace was laid before them, illustrated with a map. At my request he lent me the book, which is entitled, *The Political Magazine and Parliamentary, Naval, Military and Literary Journal*, for the year 1783. The February number contains the debate on the treaty. Mr. T. PITT made a speech in defence of the treaty, in which he spoke of the boundaries as follows, viz:

"But the *boundaries* given to the United States may give offence to some. For his part, he considered principally that our great object was to cultivate an intimacy, friendship and brotherly love with the infant Republic; he thought it prudent and polite to remove every possible obstacle to the completion of so desirable a work. Hence it was, that he greatly approved that part of the treaty which settled the boundaries, and in fact, he looked upon it to be the *great excellence* of the treaty, that it so clearly and so plainly described the limits of the dominions of Great Britain and America that it was impossible they could be mistaken; and, therefore, it would be impossible that there should in future be any dispute between them on the score of boundaries."

To confirm these positions, an engraved map accompanies the report of Parliamentary speeches, in which the Northeastern boundary of the United States is laid down *precisely as claimed by our Government.*

There cannot be a reasonable doubt that this map was copied from that on which King GEORGE III drew the boundary line with his own hands. Nor can there be a reasonable doubt that this *Political Magazine* was in the library of every eminent British statesman when the boundary question was raised, and that its contents on this subject were well known to them.

Now, how stands the case?

The British Government wanted a direct line of communication between Halifax and Quebec. This they could not get without crossing a corner of the State of Maine. Instead of proposing an exchange of territory, or other honest means to accomplish their object, they raised a dispute for the purpose of getting by compromise, without paying for it, the coveted tract of country, though the British Minister, in 1783, had declared that the limits in question were "so clearly and so plainly described" "that it was impossible they could be mistaken, and therefore it would be impossible that there should in future be any dispute between them on the score of boundaries."

Having deceived the British public as well as the United States by concealing the original map as well as that published in the *Political Magazine* of 1783, the British Ministry were assailed in Parliament with the charge of having conceded too much to the United States in the settlement of the Boundary dispute, when they produced King GEORGE'S map for the purpose of showing they had secured *much* where they were entitled to *nothing!*

When Great Britain shall restore the territory out of which the United States were thus defrauded, the London *Times* will have a proper grounds for vindicating the sincerity and good faith of British statesmen, if not for regaining American public men.

I am one of those who sincerely wish the British Government would give the United States more opportunities to reciprocate "the friendship and brotherly love" which it was the object of the Ministry of 1783 to promote. The people of both countries would and their interest in it.

AMOS KENDALL.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 17, 1862.

Army Signals—Justice to Major Myer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to an error of your Burnside Expedition Correspondent, who attributed to Major MYER, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, the Flag Signal system in use on the expedition; and also to a claim made that Mr. FAHN, P. BARNARD, late of Albany, was the originator of the system.

The facts are these; the Signal Department is a distinct one, under the charge of Major ALBERT J. MYER—who was promoted to that post from the Medical Staff, having elaborated the simple and unerring system in use. Major MYER has now perfected a Signal Corps, for both day and night purposes, such as no army in the world possesses; his camp of instruction, near Georgetown, is filled with sucecssions of officers and men, from all regiments, to perfect themselves in the code; and from these signal officers are sent to any expedition and any *corps de armée*.

Mr. BARNARD'S discovery may have been coexistent with the Government system, but it is no more. I am fully aware that Government, under the enlightened administration of Major MYER, has spared no expense to make the Department what it is.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Salt on Railroad Tracks and Icy Walks of Streets, and Ice and Snow in Gutters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen recently in the Philadelphia newspapers remarks relating to the use of salt for melting ice and snow in the public streets and on railroad tracks, but I have not noticed any remarks as to the kind or quality of the salt used. In the New-York and Philadelphia markets there are many varieties of what is called common salt. The St. Martin's salt, sometimes called rock and allum salt, is in large transparent crystals, and weighs about ninety pounds to the measured bushel. This is of excellent quality, but cannot be used on railroads or icy walks unless first crushed, (not ground,) or made into a strong brine. The brine is the best state for use, and if the salt is dissolved in boiling hot water, and the hot brine poured in cavities made in the ice, it will dissolve the ice rapidly until it has become so freshened by the water of the ice as to be no longer active.

Turks Island salt comes next in quality to the St. Martins, and weighs about seventy-five pounds to the measured bushel. This should be treated in the same way by dissolving in boiling hot water, and made into a strong brine. The water should be of a boiling heat before the salt is put in for dissolving, otherwise the process is slow and tedious.

Liverpool blown and ground salt are not good for dissolving ice, as it has little weight compared to its bulk.

Some persons have said that snow mixed with salt injures the feet of horses traveling through it. I have in my cabinet some brine brought from the Kenawha Salines, Virginia, called "*Butterings*," presented me by Mr. SPENCER, formerly State Superintendent of the New-York Onondaga Salines. Mr. SPENCER informed me that they were very particular at the Kenawha Salines about throwing this brine where horses or cattle could travel on the ground wet with it as it destroyed the hoofs.

Sal Gem (native Salt Rock) is sometimes imported for the use of farmers, for the supply of cattle in pastures during hot weather, on account of its ability to resist the action of the rains—being slow of solution.

Coarse salt thrown on railroad tracks or icy walks is of very little use in dissolving ice or snow.

One of the greatest difficulties in the streets of New-York and Brooklyn during winter, when snow falls and freezing weather follows, is in the practice of shoveling the snow from the sidewalks into the gutter, instead of spreading over the carriage pavement. If the snow is thrown into the street and levelled, and the gutters kept free, much of the trouble from bad streets in Winter would be avoided.

The Street Contractor, by using a few portable furnaces with large kettles, (such are sold by some of the stove dealers,) and heat water in these to the streets, and dissolve salt in large quantity in these kettles, and make cavities in the ice and snow in the gutters, and pour the hot brine into these cavities, it would soon clear the gutters. One such furnace and kettle, with the hot brine, would do as much work in a day in clearing away ice and snow, as ten men could do in the same time with picks and shovels, and do the work economically and thoroughly, too.

In the City of Montreal, Canada, where the snow falls deep and remains several months, they are obliged to cut it out of all the streets *simultaneously*, and carry it on to the ice in the St. Lawrence River. It left to melt, the damage from water would be very heavy.

In using *hot brine* for melting ice and snow from gutters, no inconvenience would be experienced by persons or horses in traveling the streets, as is the case when crude salt is used on railroad tracks. E. M.

P. S. There are conditions of atmosphere in which salt will not melt or fluidize ice or snow, but such condition of atmosphere rarely occurs in this latitude. E. M.

"John Bull" and the "Cotton Planter!"

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The men that robbed the negro have been fooled out of $960,000,000 per annum by the pious mechanic, shopkeeper and bargain-maker, "John Bull," who has been pocketing this great amount of wealth for the last twenty years, being good at keeping the secrets of his own shop.

Now I offer this great and valuable secret to Uncle Sam, that he may put this great wealth into the pockets of his own people, and observe at the same time how "John Bull" will cock his eye.

Uncle Sam knows very well that one pound of cotton weighs one pound, and that "John Bull" has been buying it by the pound at ten cents; but he does not know that one pound of cotton converted into book-muslin is worth from six to nine dollars, and makes twelve yards, because "John Bull" buys by the pound and sells by the piece. Now put twelve yards of book-muslin into the balance and you will find it to weigh one pound, worth from fifty to seventy-five cents per yard; and as twelve yards is worth from six to nine dollars per pound and from sixty to ninety times more valuable than the raw cotton, our crop of raw cotton is worth, at ten cents per pound, $100,000,000; make it into spool cotton and one pound weighs thirty-three spools, worth, at retail, twenty values of the raw material.

Now if we spin our one hundred million crop into spool cotton, we increase its value to twenty hundred millions; put it into quarter-dollar calico and you have twenty values of the raw cotton, as it takes eight yards to weigh one pound; put it into Canton flannel and you have seven values of the raw cotton, as it takes four yards to weigh one pound, which, at 18 cents per yard, (the wholesale price,) makes 72 cents per pound.

I have taken a very low average—say nine values of the raw cotton as "John Bull's" profit; and, at my low estimate, his profits amount to more than the product of all the gold and silver mines of the whole world, by eight hundred millions. This seems very large, but count up the profits for yourselves, and see if it is not true, and oblige,

Yoors, truly, LIONARA.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1862.

The Constructor of the Fortress Monroe Telegraph—A Tribute to Mr. W. H. Heiss.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the name of W. H. HEISS is now prominently before the public in connection with the telegraph which is to connect Fortress Monroe with New-York City, your readers may like to know that it was owing to his loyalty that I was permitted to send from Charleston the single word "War," on the night of the 11th of April, five minutes before the wires were seized by the authorities there, which, published on the 12th, told them, in advance of other sheets, that the war had already commenced. Mr. HEISS was Chief of the American Telegraph Company at Charleston, and when asked to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy a short time after, peremptorily refused, preferring rather to lose a very lucrative situation than perjure himself. His present position, on the Staff of the Army Electric Corps, is an important recognition, though a somewhat tardy one, of the trust reposed in him, for the last fifteen years, as a telegraphic operator.

JASPER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1862.

Accuracy of the Herald—Seizure of Army Goods at Philadelphia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has this moment been called to a paragraph in the *Herald* of 14th inst., headed, *Seizure of a large quantity of Army Goods*—and, with its accustomed (?) accuracy, it closes by saying, *the facts have not yet been made public, but it is said they were intended for a Southern house.* What wonderful means for obtaining information the veracious scribblers of the *Herald* must possess, and, if the large quantity of army goods seized in this city were intended for the South, how much pity we should feel for the poor old superannuated editor of that sheet, that his *Southern friends* have failed to get possession of all those army goods, of which they are so much in need. However, to relieve him so far as possible from his needless alarm, I will say that the goods were intended for the South, but to be carried there on the backs of loyal men—not to cover the nakedness of any rebel friends of his, who, consequently, have lost nothing by the seizure. The goods mentioned were forwarded to the Battalion Quartermaster of the First Battalion New-York Mounted Rifles, (New-York Fourth Cavalry,) through orders of the Colonel commanding the regiment, and duly receipted for, in duplicate, to the United States Military Storekeeper by the Quartermaster when received, and the larger portion of them are now on the men in camp in Virginia—those seized being the balance of the invoice which were stored here subject to requisition from camp or any officer of the Government authorized to make such a requisition. Some party or parties here, learning the goods were stored in this city, informed Government officers of the fact, who, without knowing the circumstances under which they were placed here, ordered their seizure, doubtless supposing the intention was to defraud the Government.

So ends the whole story of the *seizure of a large quantity of army goods intended for a Southern house.*

Yours truly, QUARTERMASTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 20, 1862.

A Good Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the above caption, your correspondent of yesterday, "Lux," makes one of the *worst* suggestions that I ever heard of in reference to street enumeration and names. He writes: "Roman numerals might be used to indicate streets, thus, XIV-st., and Ara, bic to denote houses."

Now, if there is one greater stumbling-block to the partially educated than another, in reading, it is the use of Roman numerals in books and elsewhere. Fancy how easy to mistake, even in the daytime, XIV for XVI, by our swift-footed Camillas and fugaleous Mercuries, in pursuit of pleasure and business. Worse still, realize the painfully perplexing, puzzling predicament of a stranger or driver endeavoring, in the night-time, to distinguish CXXXII from CXXXIII. Better let well alone.

NOX.

AID FOR CONTRABANDS AT PORT royal.

Interesting Meeting at Cooper Institute—Addresses by Rev. Messrs. French and Lindsay—Rev. Dr. Bellows and Dr. Tyng—Appointment of a Committee to Collect and Distribute Aid for the Unfortunates.

A very large meeting convened at Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, in response to the call issued with a view to secure aid for the blacks at Port Royal. The assemblage was called to order by C. C LEIGH, who read a letter from Mayor OPDYKE, stating that absence from the City would prevent his attendance, to preside. Upon motion of Mr. LEIGH, WM. CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair, and acquiesced, with a few words indorsing the objects of the gathering.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. SLOAN, the Secretary read letters from Gen. SHERMAN and Commodore DUPONT, as follows:

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 6, 1862.

Rev. Mr. FRENCH—*Dear Sir:* Knowing that you feel deeply interested in the improvement of the condition of the blacks who have been abandoned in this region by their disloyal masters to a state of considerable suffering for the want of necessary clothing, I would respectfully ask your kind and imparting offices in attracting the attention of the benevolent on your return to the North to this charitable object. The Government, it is true, has sent out a quantity of clothing for the blacks in its employ, but this will fall far short of the object. The number of blacks to be provided for is great and rapidly increasing. I would suggest that the liberality you can command be confined mostly to a coarse, durable and cheap clothing, including shoes, and that there be a fair proportion of articles for women's and children's wear.

Trusting that you will be successful in reaching the hearts of our benevolent people at the North, to aid you in this laudable and holy work, I remain, truly yours,

J. W. SHERMAN,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding Exp. Corps.

WADASH, PORT ROYAL, Feb. 4, 1862.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: It gives me great pleasure to add my recommendation to that of Gen. SHERMAN, of the within suggestion. Only yesterday, I had a letter from one of my commanding officers holding North Edisto, who reports that he had 1,500 contrabands under his charge in a very destitute condition.

Wishing you success in your philanthropic mission, and with the assurance that in all your labors here you will have my sympathy and support, I am, reverend and dear Sir, most respectfully yours,

S. F. DUPONT.

Rev. MANSFIELD FRENCH, Port Royal.

Rev. Mr. FRENCH then proceeded to give his statement of the condition of the slaves at Port Royal and vicinity, as viewed by himself during his visit there. He estimated that at present there were 10,000 of these unfortunates under the charge of the Government, and that, upon the capture of Savannah, which he believed had been already accomplished, he thought there would be 10,000 or 15,000 more added. He depicted the sufferings from hunger, cold, and sickness among the poor neglected blacks. He deplored the effect which the example of our army would have upon the blacks, and spoke of the awful profanity, and drunkenness, and outrages upon the women, of which the army was guilty. Many husbands and wives were united, and he doubted that the Government, however much it might desire reconstruction, could ever sever these unions. God would stand in the way of that. As an instance of the intelligence of the blacks, he stated that one school had learned the alphabet in one day, besides doing their day's work.

Prof. LINDSAY, who accompanied Mr. FRENCH, further detailed the condition of the unfortunate contrabands. He said they had in reality spied out the nakedness of the land. He eloquently depicted the state of suffering existing there, and rejoiced at the inevitable emancipation of the sufferers from bondage. As to the school which Dr. PEAR had established there, he was astonished at such an infringement on the local laws of South Carolina. Was that constitutional, to teach the blacks how to read? [Laughter.] Was the country safe under such a state of things as educating and caring for the blacks? [Laughter.] He averred, that such of the blacks as had been employed by the Government worked willingly for wages. The others were obliged to live on the paltry peck of corn a week served out to each. It might be urged that the negro could not take care of himself, of course, he couldn't take care of his master, the army, and himself too. The Government had collected 2,500,000 pounds of cottoo, and the negroes employed got only a cent a pound for putting it in the bale. He paid a deserved tribute to the efficiency of the Government agents.

Mr. CHAS. GOULD then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That in view of the statements made this evening, it appears that the number of men, women and children recently in Slavery near Fortress Monroe and Port Royal, already amounts to about 15,000, and that a large portion of them, especially at Port Royal, are destitute of sufficient clothing and other necessaries, and in view of the facts set forth by Gen. SHERMAN in General Orders of Feb. 6, that "the helpless condition of the blacks inhabiting the vast area in the occupation of the forces of this command calls for immediate action on the part of a highly-favored and philanthropic people," and that, "as the blacks are now in need of suitable clothing, if not other necessaries of life, which necessity will probably continue, and even increase," until a system of relief be organized under the authority of Government, "the benevolent and philanthropic of the land," to use the words of Gen. SHERMAN, "are most earnestly appealed to for assistance in relieving their immediate wants, as there never was a nobler or more fitting opportunity for the operation of that considerate and practical benevolence for which the Northern people have ever been distinguished."

Resolved, That a Committee of twelve citizens be appointed to make a special appeal for durable and cheap clothing, a fair proportion of the articles to be for women's and children's wear; also, for money to be expended for useful articles and for necessary expenses; that JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Esq., be requested to act as Treasurer of said Committee; and that, as Warehouse No. 321 Broadway has been offered for the reception of clothes, goods, and other articles, the public be requested to send donations to that place.

Resolved, That it is earnestly desired that competent instructors be employed to teach the ex-slaves, both young and old, the common industrial and mechanical arts, the rudiments of education and the principles of Christianity, their accountability to the laws of both God and man, their relation to each other as social beings, and all that is necessary to render them competent to sustain themselves in social and industrial pursuits; and that the Committee to be chosen at this meeting be requested to ask permission of Government to cooperate with it in carrying out these wise and benevolent objects under the agency of discreet, upright, and faithful men.

Resolved, That the Committee above named be constituted a National Committee, and that Committees, raised or to be raised, in other cities and towns throughout the Free States, be invited to become auxiliaries to the Committee organized in New-York, to correspond and cooperate with said Committee, and in all suitable ways to promote the important object in view by speedy and efficient action, and that the Committee have power to add to their number and to fill vacancies in their own body.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Societies, Churches and individuals that have interested themselves for the temporal and spiritual necessities of the ex slaves at Fortress Monroe, Port Royal and other places; also to the commanding officers, and other persons in the employment of Government, who have cooperated in carrying out these benevolent objects; and that the early and continued exertions of the "American Missionary Association," in sending missionaries, Sunday-School and week-day teachers, with suitable school books, &c., and large supplies of clothing, to the "contrabands," merit the approbation and support of the Christian community.

Mr. RICHARD WARREN proposed that the Committee consist of the following gentlemen, which was unanimously carried, viz: Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Chas. Gould, C. C. Leigh, Francis Shaw, J. W. Edmonds, Edgar Ketchum, Wm. Allen Butler, Geo. Cabot Ward, Wm. Cullen Bryant, R. C. Wendell, Rev. Mansfield French, Jos. B. Collins.

While a collection was being taken, Mr. FRENCH announced that free passage would be afforded to such as chose to go to Port Royal to aid in the good work.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS was next introduced, and briefly addressed the audience. He thought the money boxes full which were coming in were the most eloquent speakers. He contended that there were no difficulties in the negro question, other than those which ordinarily attend the education and improvement of human beings. The simple rule was to treat them like onrselves. [Applause.] He took occasion to allude to Senator FOSTER'S bill for the amelioration of the condition of such blacks as shall come within our lines. He wanted us to be careful, and avoid the mistake of doing too much for these blacks—of treating them as if they could not take care of themselves. He indorsed the sentiments of FREDRICK DOUGLAS, of letting the blacks alone. They required only a very little care in the transition from slaves to free men. All we need do, was to give them a start. Do justice and trust in righteousness, and the difficulties would disappear. He suggested that a petition to Congress should be extensively signed, requesting that some system of employing the blacks on the lands deserted by their owners in the vicinity of Port Royal should be adopted, stating that petitions of that character would be found at the office of tha Committee, No. 320 Broadway.

Rev. Dr. TYNG being called upon, delivered an earnest and eloquent address in support of the objects of the meeting. He didn't care whether the negro, or our colored fellow-citizens, came from Ham or Japhet—both came from Noah. [Laughter.] The same God that made us, had made them. He believed that to let one of those bondmen go, and attach a sabo of South Carolina couldn't get him back any more than you could get a chicken of this year back into the shell. [Laughter.] It would require a kind of prestidigitation that COBB, and THOMAS, and TOOMBS couldn't accomplish, with Justice TANEY to help them. [Laughter and applause.] He did not believe in turning the negroes from Jones' slaves to Uncle Sam's slaves. [Applause.] He spoke humorously of the three Spanish frigates going to take the little Monrovian steamer *Quail*, manned by black men. It reminded him of the old rhyme,

"Four and twenty tailors went to fight a snail."

[Laughter.] He said it was impossible to counteract the torrent of emancipation that was pouring down from the Potomac to the Mississippt. [Applause.] He approved of Dr. BELLOWS' theory—the less we help them, so much the better. [Applause.] Don't call them contrabands; call them freemen. [Applause.]

After unsatisfied calls for "BRECKER," the meeting adjourned.

PROF. AGASSIZ ON NATURAL HISTORY.

Who were the First Inhabitants of the Globe.

Prof. AGASSIZ commenced at Irving Hall, last Monday evening, a course of six lectures on Natural History, for the benefit of the Cabinet of Natural History at Cambridge University. A very large audience was present. The platform was occupied by the Committee of the Athenæum Association, under whose auspices the lectures will be delivered. The appearance of Mayor OPDYKE on the platform was greeted with applause.

Mr. GEORGE FOLSOM, previous to the lecture, addressed the audience briefly, with reference to the object of the course. He said that Prof. AGASSIZ, although he had now been in this country sixteen years, had persistently declined to deliver a course of lectures in this City. He had also refused to give way to the many inducements of every kind that had been offered him to make his home and continue his scientific researches in other countries. He had even declined to accept the position of Head of the Department of Natural History in France, which had been offered him by the Emperor. He had, with the utmost disinterestedness, devoted his life to the noble purpose of collecting a Museum of Natural History at Cambridge. To this purpose the sum of $250,000 had already been raised, and the buildings commenced, and the proceeds of this lecture were to be offered. Amidst applause at the praises of AGASSIZ, but considerable impatience at the length of the introductory address, Mr. FOLSOM introduced the lecturer.

Prof. AGASSIZ was received with a flattering welcome, and proceeded immediately to his subject. He said he proposed to discuss the order of succession of animals in past geological times, with a view to read, as far as possible, into the plan of creation as displayed in the animal world. The first step would be to examine into the first inhabitants of our globe. In this search, Geology would be the main resource, for its explorations gave us the data upon which to form the theory. It was certain that other animals besides those now on the earth had formerly existed; different at different times, and presenting a succession of marked creations. An accurate idea could be formed of all animals which were not so soft as to leave no trace of their existence. We could read these records in the rocks and strata of the earth, recorded in successive crusts in which animals were buried, and fossilized from time to time. Geologists, upon comparing these fossils with those of animals that have existed from time to time, had subdivided them into about sixty different divisions. The subject of this evening would be an account of those animals which were known to have existed upon the first floor of the surface of our globe, which was tenanted by animals or plants, for it was the universal result all over the globe that below a certain strata we come to non-fossiliferous rocks, deposited at a time when the earth was not inhabited. To describe these first inhabitants it would not be necessary to go further than the State of New-York, for though our geological explorations had failed to effect the practical result—the discovery of coal—which was intended, they had given to the world invaluable additions to science.

Prof. AGASSIZ then commenced a series of illustrations of the first animal inhabitants of the earth, by means of diagrams on the blackboard. He described first, *corals*, next *hydroids*, and next *crinoids*, all resembling one another in having their parts ranged like rays round a common centre. The *crinoids* differ from the *hydroids* in having horizontal instead of perpendicular chambers, decoding their successive stages of existence. In one species of limestone at Lockport, N. Y., there had been found as many *crinoids* as there were star fish (which they resemble) in the Atlantic Ocean. These three of the lowest orders of animals represent the idea of radiation. Next in order come the shells with symmetrical sides, the *brachipoids*—next the shells which resembling the snails, the *gasteropoids*, and third the straight form, *orthoceratytes*. These three kinds of shells bear the same relation to each other as the *corals*, *hydroids* and *crinoids*. By the side of them come the *cerpedites* and *trilobites*. Next we have the representatives of fishes of the shark species, with teeth for crushing food. Thus we have, at the beginning, representatives of the animal kingdom, as it exists now—even of man, for we have the fish, with the *vertebra* and backbone. He believed he could trace out this system in its evident plan from the beginning and show the evident intention laid down in the beginning. This, when they were better acquainted, he hoped to make manifest to them.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

MORE NEW UNIFORMS ASKED FOR—SMALL CHANGE ON THE CITY RAILROADS—THE CITY TAX BILL POSTPONED—CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen, held on Thursday, the usual references were had of petitions and resolutions.

The Sixth Regiment, Governor's Guard, petitioned for an appropriation for new uniforms, on the grounds of fifteen weeks' service under the first call for troops in 1861, in which, for want of tents, &c., their uniforms, which had just been procured, were ruined. It was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

A resolution, by Mr. JONES, directing the Heads of Departments to close their offices for business purposes at 1 P. M. of each Saturday hereafter, was adopted.

Mr. GUDNEY offered a resolution directing the Clerk of the Board to address the President of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company with reference to the putting of persons off the cars for not having change, the conductor refusing, by order, to take bills under any circumstances. Mr. GEDNEY said he saw two Indies put out of a car on this account, and after considerable discussion the resolution was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

The preamble and resolutions with reference to the celebration of the 22d of February, as passed by the other Board, was concurred in.

The Board then took up the special order, the consideration of the tax bill, each item being considered *seriatim*. The sum of $15,000 was added to the item for "advertising for the Common Council," making the total $45,000—the addition being made at the instance of the Comptroller. The subject was then postponed until next Monday.

Mr. JONES moved to increase the appropriation for celebrating the 22d of February from $2,000 to $4,500, giving as a reason therefor that in addition to the banquet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, for which 120 tickets had been issued, it was ordered to illuminate all the public buildings. The proposed addition was conceded, and after the transaction of some unimportant business, the Board adjourned until Monday.

The German Hospital.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTE

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FOURTH ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH—Corner of Thompson and Houston sts. As some disappointed, vindictive, weak-minded and unprincipled enemy or enemies of this Church have been for some time past inserting bogus advertisements about it, in the columns of the *Tribune* and *Times*, the public is hereby requested, for its own sake, to disregard any future advertisements concerning the above church that shall not appear above my signature.

WILLIAM FERRIE, A. M., Pastor of said Church.

And one of the Disruption Clergy of the Free Church of Scotland.

PROPHECY.—REV. RALPH HOYT WILL preach on the *Prophecies as Interpreted by History*, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at the Episcopal Church in 54th-st., near 3d-av. Service at 3½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

A select Concert will be given at the same place on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, by Prof. Muller and the choir of Ascension Church. A collection will be taken to assist in purchasing a Bell. A splendid Piano is kindly furnished for the occasion by Messrs. Steinway & Sons. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7.

ARMY MOVEMENT.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on SABBATH EVENING, in the Reformed Dutch Church, in Harrison-st., Brooklyn, in aid of the Board of Publication for Supplying Religious Reading to the Army. Services commence at 7½ P. M. Addresses by Rev. N. E. SMITH, Col. WM. B. HAYWARD, from the army of the Potomac, and Rev. Dr. PORTER, editor of *Christian Intelligencer*. All are cordially invited to attend.

ALLIANCE.—THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF the CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE will be held in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avenues, on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The President, Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rev. Dr. ELLIS, and Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, will address the meeting. The annual report, by Rev. Mr. GOSS, and the financial report by the Treasurer, CHAS. PLACE, Esq. Preaching at Barnum's Museum as usual at 7½ o'clock.

THE RELIGIOUS LESSONS OF PROVIDENCE IN THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF WASHINGTON.—At the request of the Young Men's Association, a sermon will be preached on next SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 24, on *The Religious Lessons of Providence in the Life and Services of Washington*, by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. Services to begin at 7½ o'clock.

A. D. SHEPARD, Secretary.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. E. S. JANES will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. CHAS. S. HARRIS, Pastor, at 7 o'clock P. M. Experience and prayer-meeting, for the promotion of holiness, at 3 o'clock P. M. Revival services every evening next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and others invited. Seats free.

AT THE STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Feb. 23, by the Pastor, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Subject—*Agencies Employed in Promoting Remis's.* In the EVENING at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Prodigal Return.* Inquiry meeting after preaching in the evening. Revival in progress.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH.—Rev. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the N. W. Dutch Reformed Church, No. 100 West 21th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The morning service will be held, as usual, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADISON and Bouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HASKENEGER. Morning service at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. THOS. C. STRONG, D. D., may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. The usual monthly meeting of the children of the Sabbath School will be held in the Church at 3 o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN BEHALF OF the efforts of the American Tract Society, New-York, to supply our army and navy with religious reading, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock. A statement of what has been done by the Society will be made, and addresses delivered by Rev. Dr. WESTON of New-York, Rev. Mr. WILLETS, and Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of Brooklyn.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between Mad'son and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together: the Lord is the maker of them all.

THE ABUSES OF THE SABBATH.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will deliver the fifth of the series of sermons—*The Sabbath Question*—on SUNDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., in the Mulberry-st. Baptist Church, Rev. *Sir* HARVEY, Pastor, (formerly of Scotland).

NORMAN WHITE, chairman of Sabbath Com.

P. S. COGS, Secretary.

PROF. HATTISON WILL PREACH IN the New Church, 41st-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—*Testimony of Reason and Nature to the Soul's Immortality.* All who have doubts of another Life after Death, are especially invited to attend. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner Twenty-first-st. and 9th-av. The second sermon of the series on *Old Testament Types*, will be preached in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, by Rev. J. H. HOBART, Jr. Subject—*Hezekiah.* Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY School in the 29th-st., Mission M. E. Church, near 8th-av., given on the 8th inst., will be repeated, by general request, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26. Exercises consisting of addresses, dialogues and solos, to commence at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Public invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, 23d-st., corner 2d-av., Rev. M. F. WILLIAMS, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rt. Rev. Bishop SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, and Rev. A. V. CLARKSON on WEDNESDAY EVENING next.

REV. B. PETERS WILLIAMS BOGUE will on SUNDAY MORNING give a discourse on *Our Victories and the true Standards for Them* in the evening he will give the concluding one of his course of practical lectures to the young. Subject *Love—Its Weak and its Foibles.*

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST SEVENTEENTH-ST., north side, near Stuyvesant Park, between 1st and 2d Aves. Rev. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the second of the course *On Prayer*, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject *Paradise.* AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. FRASER; at 7 o'clock P. M., by the Pastor. Subject *Paradise Lost.* The public invited. Seats free.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, between 45th and 46th st.—Rev. I. H. VAN HOOK preaches at 10½ A. M.: *Come to Christ.* At 3 P. M.: *Elijah, God's Prophet, by the World rejected, by Heaven accepted.* At night, 7½ o'clock, Rev. MARCUS H. HUTTON, son of Rev. Dr. HUTTON.

APPEALS TO THE YOUNG.—REV. E. G. BROOKS will give the next discourse of this series at the 29th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject *Habits.* Sermon in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock—suggested by the Birthday of Washington.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. MISSION, M. E. CHURCH—Near 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M.: in the AFTERNOON at 3 P. M., by Rev. PHILIP GERARD: also, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. CHARLES SHAFFER. Public generally invited.

NOTICE.—BLEECKER HALL, CORNER MORton-st.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M., Rev. R. C. SHIPMAN, Pastor. NEXT SABBATH EVENING, (D. V.,) a discourse will be delivered to the Young, who are generally invited to attend.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—Corner Laight and Varick sts. Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach SABBATH MORNING, upon *The Soulful Result*, and in the EVENING upon *The Jailer's Question.* Baptism at the close of the morning sermon. Preaching by the Pastor every evening during the week.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, THE MAN OF Prophecy. In connection with the Great Tribulation about 1864-5, accompanying Christ's advent, will be lectured upon by Rev. N. BARTRAM, in the Mission Chapel, 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 3 P. M., on SUNDAY. Seats free.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*; and at 7 o'clock P. M by the Pastor, Rev. E. FOSTER. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE FOURTH SOCIAL AND DEVOTIONAL Meeting of the Leaders of the M. E. Churches of New-York and Brooklyn, will be held in the Forsyth-st. Church (New-York, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 23, commencing at 3 o'clock. Bishop JANES is expected to preside.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6 o'clock Prayer meetings every evening through the week.

CHRIST'S PARABLES.—AT THE BLEECKer-st. Universalist Church, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider the parable of the *Prodigal Son* (Luke xv th Chap.) on SUNDAY EVENING. Morning services also at 10½ o'clock.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—29th-st., 2d-av. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver, on SUNDAY EVENING, the first of three discourses on the *Future Fate of Murderous Suicides.* Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the Church of the Puritans. In the EVENING, at 7½, on *The appointed uses of Victory in our present National Struggle.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., near Waverly-place.—The Rev. Dr. DYER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. JOSEPH ANDERSON, OF NORWALK, Conn., will preach in the First-st. Presbyterian Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. FERRAR C. DREWER, the Pastor, will preach morning and evening.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, will deliver a sermon on *Canting the Coal*, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. C. MIEL, EVERY SUNDAY at 3½ o'clock, in the Sabbath School-room of All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., entrance on 20th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services in the Chapel every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points. Prayer meeting every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. 300 dine every day at the House.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD a Matinée Conversationale at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of *Spiritualism*, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. Sceptics are invited. At 7½ P. M. she will discourse on *Direct Taxation—its Fruits.*

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, 11TH-ST., Between 3d and 4th avs.—REV. J. V. HIMES, of Boston, preaches on SUNDAY all day, at the usual hours, and every afternoon and evening next week, except Saturday. All are invited to attend. Seats free. House open between services, and friends from a distance can remain.

GEORGE STORRS, EDITOR OF THE *Bible Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the soon coming of Christ to reign over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

NATIONAL DUTIES AND DANGERS.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING, by request, the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, will repeat his sermon on *National Duties and Dangers.* All seats free.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. MILLER. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEAGLES, will commence a new course of sermons on special subjects, which he promised some weeks since.

LO! HE COMETH.—THE CHURCH OF MOUNT ZION, waiting for the Lord in the way of His judgments, will meet, as usual, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Preaching in reference to the above great theme. Seats free.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—5TH-AV., near 12th-st.—Preaching by JOHN J. ADAMS, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, Pastor of the 5th-av. M. E. Church, will preach at 3 P. M. Seats free.

THE GREAT CALAMITIES AND REVOLUTIONS about 1864-9, accompanying the return of Christ, is the subject of a discourse by Rev. M. BAXTER, in the Episcopal Church of the Holy Martyrs, No. 39 Forsyth-st., at 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY.

BAPTIST.—FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST Church, 28th-st., between 6th-av and Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. ADAM L. PHILLIPS, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. DAVID BROSBRICK. Baptism at the close of the evening sermon.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL LECTURE for the last time in this City, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning, *Mystery*; Evening, *The Reforms of the Nineteenth Century.*

REV. D. FERRIS WILL PREACH TO THE Ynung Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., next SABBATH EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock.

DRY GOODS.



SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN EX. EASES

DRY GOODS

Will be sold at a less profit than ever.

AT

NO. 101 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

BARGAINS DAILY FROM ALL THE CASH AUCTION AND FORCED SALES,

To which the attention of every close buyer is called before spending his money elsewhere.

TALENT AND LIFE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE STORE.

The firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO., No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York, having dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1861, D. LEWIS, the senior member of the firm, wishes to announce to his friends and the patrons of the late firm, that he intends continuing his old style of doing business—buying and selling fine and domestic goods at a small advance on cash, at the old stand.

ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS WILL BE PICKED UP DAILY, all the REASON, WHENEVER THEY EXIST, IN THE LAST.

Mr. LEWIS is also happy to be able to state, that in taking a new lease upon the old stand, and dissolving his business connection with his late partners, Mr. Haviland and Mr. Lovejoy, he has reason to expect between $200,000 and $300,000 each month for a while to discern the amount of customers during the coming season may reasonably expect.

Invoices of the entire stock of goods, bought at

LATE FALL'S CASH DISCOUNTS,

to commence the opening trade with.

J. D. LEWIS HAS ON HAND A GOOD STOCK OF the celebrated brand of

"NEW YORK BLACK SILK,"

which is admitted by all merchants to excel any other Silk for beauty of lustre, wear and elegance in the country.

THIS BRAND OF SILK IS CONTROLLED BY MR. LEWIS, AND IS SOLD BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

PRICE 75c. TO $1 75 AND UPWARDS.

15c pieces Black Silk Mode Antique, 50 cents, worth $1.

A COMPLETE SHOPFUL OF

FRINGES, TRIMMINGS, &c.,

AND THE BEST STOCK OF LOW PRICED HOSIERY GOODS AND SHAWLS

In this market—all of which will be sold at prices that will defy competition.

AS MR. LEWIS DID ALL THE BUYING and gave all the credits in his old firm, his customers will find no change in either of these departments—as far as possible, he will give the buying more particular attention now than ever.

GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT SUCH A SAVING AS HAS established in his present store the system of buying and selling fine goods for cash, and last year he sold the largest amount of goods ever sold by any Cash Jobbing House in America, proving his system of

SMALL PROFITS, GOOD VALUE AND QUICK SALES,

To be decidedly the most agreeable one to all merchants.

LAST YEAR'S PRICES WILL BE CHANGED IN THIS.

In consequence of the great reduction in expenses.

CALL AND NOTE THE PRICES,

Now that the expenses are light, and you are sure to buy before you leave the store.

All orders will be filled with the usual promptness and care. Don't buy until you call.

J. D. LEWIS,

(Late of the firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO.)

No. 101 Chambers-st., corner of Church-st.

N. B.—J. D. LEWIS has associated with himself as a partner ARTHUR M. COCK, the former book-keeper and cashier of Lewis, Haviland & Co., under the new firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.

NOVELTIES IN FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETTS, Cchars and Cuffs. Handkerchiefs, Linens, Lawn and Cambric Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, White and Black and White Embroidered Laces. (For underSleeves.)

Black Real Thread Lace Veils, &c., &c.,

Just received per *Kangaroo*.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

LINENS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, QUILTS, WHITE GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.

BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY AND VELVET CARPETS, John Crossley & Sons, and other celebrated makers Rich Furniture Coverings and Curtain Materials, &c. at POPULAR PRICES

A. T. STEWART & CO.

BELLON, BONNET, AND PONSONS.

Extra quality plain black

TAFFETAS,

At extremely low prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

SPRING DRESS GOODS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Will be offered on MONDAY, Feb. 24.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

CASHMERE SHAWLS.

New Spring Styles,

Plain and Striped Centers, &c., &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

A. T. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 4th-av., two doors below 16th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar and gloves for 62c., (by mail 65c.), and always a full assortment of size and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS. Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; cheap worsted goods. Leggins, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Small Wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Wesley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at EDGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

$30,000 WORTH OF DOMESTIC DRY Goods, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, &c., bought for cash before the great advance in cotton. Housekeepers, manufacturers and dealers, supplied at low prices.

GEORGE REYES, No. 343 8th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—STATIONERY STORE.—THE STOCK and fixtures of the old-established stationery and blank-book store, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. A first-rate business location, and will be disposed of on fair terms if immediate application is made.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X59, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 133th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 164 Chambers-st.

$170,000.—ANY PERSON HAVING THE above amount to invest in a business that will pay fifteen to twenty per cent, may address Box No. 2761 Post-office.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILES, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

CRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers Building, all articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by Wm. Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y. The property contains about 30 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple-trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits, all the best varieties. The buildings consist of a fine large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence; also, for farm purposes. There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding-school or water-cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse and 22 from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Railroad, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus. Apply to DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A fine country residence, with about four acres of ground, situated on the Harlem Railroad, 2½ hours from 26th-st., New-York, with everything in and about the premises to make it desirable for a gentleman and his family accustomed to the luxuries of City life. A large double house, warmed by furnace, and pure spring water carried through the whole building; green-house, stables and carriage-house; ice-house well filled; fine vegetable garden, and every variety of choice fruits and flowers, and fine shade trees. Rent, $600. For further particulars, inquire of JAMES DEMEREST, No. 152 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC cottage, containing 11 rooms, suitable for a first class family, with modern improvements, including gas, &c., and one-fourth of an acre, stocked with ornamental, shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c., with a stable attached, situated at Tilton, N. J., within three minutes' walk of two ferries; neighborhood retired, and first class churches and schools in immediate vicinity; will be sold on favorable terms, or rented to desirable tenant for one year or longer, at a low price. Apply to A. H. WALKER, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or to Mr. W., Box No. 747 Post-Office, New-York.

AN ELEGANT BRICK MANSION AT TURREY HOOK TO LET OR LEASE.—It has gas, water, and all modern conveniences, with five acres of ground, in a high state of cultivation, carriage-house, stables, gardener's house, and ice-house filled; ornamental shrubbery, and a splendid view of the Hudson and Harlem Valley; seven minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad station, and 11 miles from City Hall, New-York. It adjoins the country seat of C. H. Van Nest, Esq., and will be let with or without the furniture. Apply to F. A. THOMPSON, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE RESIDENCE OF William A. Bennett, deceased, in Port Richmond, Staten Island, situated on the corner of Broadway and Vreeland-st., by the middle park, consisting of ten lots of ground, with a good-sized and convenient house, with carriage-house, stabling, and other outbuildings thereon, and well stocked with all kinds of fruit in full bearing, a good well of water, etc. For further particulars, apply on the premises.

ELEN BENNETT, Executrix.
GARRETT H. HENDRICKSON, Executor.

A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE TO RENT—One hour's ride from the City *via* Harlem Cars, fronting the Hudson and Harlem rivers. View unsurpassed in Westchester County. Lawn and grounds well shaded with trees to the extent of 8 acres, and the use of 12 acres additional until sold. Dwelling-house has modern improvements and water carried to the stables. A farm-house on the grounds, also a fine pond. Rent $1,000 a year. Apply No. 58 East 2d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT Wood-tuck, Westchester County, from 1st of May next, a commodious two-story and attic frame house, with all the modern improvements, has attached a good barn and 2½ acres of land, with an abundance of shade trees and a garden well stocked with choice fruits. The place is near the country seats of Messrs. Haas, Denison, Bradley, and others, is level land, and of easy access to the City. Apply to PHILIP LUCAS, No. 161 Front-st.

TO LET, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—AN EXCELLENT DAIRY FARM, Westchester County, within one hour's ride of the City. The house is of stone, and contains modern improvements, as do the barns of the Bronx River, and has about two acres of land attached. Will be let very low to a good tenant, and possession can be given April 1. F. J. BARRETT & CO., No. 71 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE NEAR NEW-YORK, IN FULL BEARing, well-selected assortment of peaches, pears, cherries and Franklin apples, with every modern improvement. 12 5-acre lots for sale, or one lot, with farm-house and barn, and 5 acres more, if desired. Also, choice cranberry meadow property. Also, block of 8 acres No. 10 Bradley Terrace, Newark. Will be sold at a low figure. HOMER MORGAN, Elizabeth, near Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—CONSISTing of a new two-story cottage and barn, in good order, situate in the five acres of land, at 25 miles from the City Hall, and 2 miles from Flushing, L. I. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at No. 45 Maiden-lane, Cabinet Ware-room, Basement, from No. 1, second door.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN BEAUTIFUL FAMILY residence, on the Heights, New-Brighton, Staten Island, one minute from the ferry, two large rooms, together or separately, for the summer, with board, if desired. Also, a stable, with room for carriage and horse, if required. Apply to H. L. CHURCH, No. 527 Hudson-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year. Also, choice acute farms and villa sites to rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BRINKERHOFF, No. 59 Williamsburg, New-York, or at A. M. No. 15 Main-st., Orange, from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HARlem Railroad, eight miles above White Plains, with a 10-acre lot, orchard, 50 acres of land, beautifully laid out; plenty of fruit; house large and in prime order. Will be sold at less than cost to experienced purchaser. Apply to B. C. HAYS, No. 55 Wall-st.

FOR SALE A NEW AND WELL-BUILT HOUSE, with one acre of land tastefully laid out, pleasantly located, within an hour's ride of the City. For sale on easy terms. JOHN W. SHIDDEN, No. 369 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE—RIVERSIDE HOUSE, 152d-st., at the depot of the Hudson River Railroad. Also, ten other houses, rent from $300 to $500, hand-omely situated overlooking the Hudson River. Inquire of R. P. CARMAN, No. 425 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the depôt.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Commences its 43d semi-annual session April 3, 1862. With a patronage undiminished by the war, it adds to rare facilities for solid and ornamental instruction, peculiar advantages for appropriate gymnastic culture. Address the Principal, Rev. C. V. SPEAR, for circulars.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—TAUGHT IN NEW-YORK and Brooklyn by Senor ALBERTO DE TORNOS, from Madrid, Professor in the best schools of these Cities. New-York, No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Brooklyn, at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi annual session, military and collegiate, will commence March 1, 1862. Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance who try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A HIGHLY CULTIvated and productive farm of 133 acres, containing a fine grapery and garden, together with a variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, situated within one mile of the city of Hudson, N. Y. The buildings are all new and in excellent condition, and command a fine view of the river, mountains and surrounding country. Will be sold at a bargain with liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to ROBERT BENNER,
No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York,

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, hilliard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, grecohouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, GATES-AV., near Tompkins, a two-story frame house, filled in; plazza front and rear, gas and furnace; house, 38x38; stable, grape vines, &c., with eight lots, each 25x100 feet, 100x200. Price $8,000. Terms liberal. Apply at No. 94 Fulton-st., corner Henry.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON HUNTER-ST., near Gates-av., Brooklyn; frame two stories, with extensions. Also, two vacant lots adjoining, on Downing-st. Will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 275 Pearl-st., New-York, up stairs, or to HAGNER & SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY house, with all the modern improvements, partially furnished. To be sold at a great bargain, with or without the furniture. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Situated on East 37th-st. For particulars inquire of TILLY ALLEN, at No. 21 Cliff-st.

FOR EXCHANGE, SALE OR TO LET—A large fine house, all modern improvements, well located near the Bible-house, suitable for a genteel private family or restaurant; expense will be spared to make this institution worthy the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, and great care will be taken to present in entertainments with beauty, refinement and perfection in every department. Inquire on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at No. 72 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 29x65, No. 102 Madison-av., near 35th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158—house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements—no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 57 NORTH Moore-st., with lease of lot; size of house, 25 by 41.3 inches, brick, belonging in the estate of RALPH LEE SH, deceased. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.—TWO FINE LARGE OFFices, suitable for Insurance Offices, on first floor of build No. 92 Broadway, above Wall-st. Inquire at the office of the HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

STEADY STEAM POWER AND ROOMS—Single or otherwise, to suit, may be had at greatly reduced rents, in building Nos. 211, 213 Centre-st., and 137, 139 Elm-st. The rooms are well lighted, and adapted for any manufacturing business. The steam power is always steady and reliable, supplied by a Corliss & Nichols engine 150 horse power. Terms very low, and possession immediately, if wanted. Apply at the office No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET.—THE THIRD-STORY HOUSE NO. 74 Gouverneur-st. has all the modern improvements the house will be rented to two parties if required, the second floor and one room on third floor for six months, the remainder of the house $22. Can be seen between 10 A. M. and 12 M.

TO LET—A FULL, FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, No. 15 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. It is in superior order; has every modern convenience, viz: gas, furnace, kitchen range, &c. Possession 1st of May. Apply to A. C. BIDDLE, No. 61 Beaver-st., N. Y.

TO LET OR CLASS—THE HOUSE AND STORE NO. 1 Canal-st., next corner to the People's Bank; it will be let as a whole, if desired, and put in good repair for a good tenant, with counter and shelvings. Inquire of PETER GANDIER, at the above number, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING House, No. 32 Wood-st. Church will give a good tenant a low

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

[Continued from First Page.]

with colors. The Suffolk *Times* Office is trimmed with evergreens, and has portraits of GEORGE and MARTHA WASHINGTON suspended on its front.

The entire Fire Department is parading this afternoon. This celebration is the more noticeable as it is the result of no prearranged programme, but of the spontaneous feelings and patriotism of the community.

IN TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The 22d was celebrated by a meeting of the citizens, the Mayor presiding. Prayer was offered up by Rev. O. T. WALKER, followed by the reading of the "Farewell Address," by R. H. SHAW. This afternoon, there is a grand military parade.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 22—P. M.

WASHINGTON'S birthday closed here with a splendid illumination, fireworks, and general rejoicing.

The American Telegraph Office, the City Hall, and the principal stores and public buildings are beautifully decorated with flags.

The streets are crowded with people.

IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, Feb. 22.

A large National banner was this morning presented to Mrs. Commodore FOOTE by the students of Yale College. The presentation was made by L. T. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., of the Class of 1853, with appropriate remarks.

An eloquent response in behalf of Mrs. FOOTE was made by PRETIAN PEIRT, Esq.

A salute of thirteen guns was fired during the presentation.

IN HUNTINGDON, N. J.

HUNTINGDON, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 22.

WASHINGTON'S birthday is being celebrated here with great éclat. The bells are ringing, guns firing, hunting flying, etc.

WASHINGTON'S "Farewell Address" will be read in the Town Hall.

To-night there will be a splendid display of fireworks, a grand illumination of the place, and a torchlight procession.

IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The day has been celebrated by the firing of cannon, a grand procession, a general display of bunting throughout the city, a general suspension of business and the reading of WASHINGTON'S "Farewell Address."

All classes joined in patriotic observance of the day.

IN INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Saturday, Feb. 22.

Business is generally suspended to-day.

Union meetings are being held in all the churches.

At Union Hall this morning WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address was read and national airs sung.

Salutes were fired at daylight and in the afternoon.

IN BELFAST, ME.

BELFAST, Me., Saturday, Feb. 22.

The anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON is being most appropriately celebrated in this city.

Our streets are decorated with flags, and business is generally suspended.

One hundred guns were fired at noon, and all the bells of the city were rung.

At a large mass meeting, WASHINGTON'S "Farewell Address" was read by Ex-Gov. CROSBY.

Other exercises pertinent to the occasion took place.

IN DANBURY, CONN.

DANBURY, Conn., Saturday, Feb. 22.

WASHINGTON'S birth-day was enthusiastically celebrated here by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, reading the "Address," and public speaking.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE

A Rebel Rumor of the Evacuation of Savannah.

The City Occupied by the National Forces.

Significant Movement of Troops at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS-MONROE, Friday, Feb. 21, } via BALTIMORE, Feb. 22. }

The crew of the British steamer *Fingal*, which ran the blockade of Savannah, mentioned in yesterday's dispatch, were returned to Craney Island last night. No boat came out, however, to receive them and they were brought back. They were came over again this morning, and sent back to Norfolk.

Three flags of truce were sent out to-day.

It is believed in Norfolk that the city of Savannah has been abandoned by its inhabitants and occupied by our forces. This information is thought to be reliable, although no particulars are ascertained.

Notwithstanding the admission that the *Merrimac* is a failure, the latest information received is, that 200 men are at work on her, and that considerable quantities of shot and shell are going on board of her. The intention of making an attempt to run the blockade has not been given up, and it was thought that she might make her appearance here within a week. Every preparation has been made, and standing orders have been given for her reception.

Another French gunboat arrived here last night. There are now four vessels of that nationality in the Roads.

The schooner *Exertion*, with ammunition, sailed for Hatteras yesterday.

The steamboat *Metamora*, of New-York, arrived this afternoon. She is to go to Washington.

The new gunboat *Pinola* arrived and sailed yesterday.

The Fourth Wisconsin and Twenty-first Indiana Regiments, which arrived here yesterday, were conveyed to Newport's News to-day. The destination is unknown, but rumor speaks of an attack by Gen. MCLANE, who has superseded Gen. MAGGRUDER, and of an attack upon Norfolk. Both suppositions are probably incorrect. More troops are expected here shortly, and large quantities of arms are arriving.

FROM PORT royal.

The Movements against Savannah—Torpedoes found by the Gunboats—Arrival of a Cargo of Cotton.

We announced the arrival of the steamship *Atlantic*, from Port Royal, in our morning edition. She reports that the gunboats on Bight River and in Wall's Cut have met with and removed several torpedoes placed there for their destruction. One of them was exploded, and was supposed to have had thirty pounds of powder in it.

The schooner *Aid*, of Yarmouth, Me., arrived today from Port Royal, S. C., having a full cargo of cotton, (553 bales,) consigned to Messrs. STOFFORD, TILESTON & Co.

From Nassau, N. P.

The steamship *Karnak*, from Nassau on Feb. 4, *viâ* Havana, arrived at this port yesterday. The *Roanoke*, which arrived on Thursday, has anticipated the intelligence she brings from the latter point, and at the former nothing of moment had occurred.

On Feb. 11, on her outward voyage, the *Karnak* passed three schooner-rigged gunboats, bound South; on the 16th, two more were signaled, and on the 19th still another.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

The schooner *Courier* arrived at Nassau on Feb. 10, from Charleston, and left at once for Havana.

The steamer *Nelly*, also from Charleston, arrived at Nassau on the 12th, and left for Havana on the 14th

Arrived 10th inst., schooner *Courier*, Charleston; 12th, steamer *Nelly*, Charleston, and left 14th for Havana.

Sailed 14th, *Jacnel Packet*, Boston.

Brig *A. M. Bartlett*, from Boston, with shooks and and staves, for Cuba, was wrecked on No Name Cay, Abaco 5th inst. Materials and part of cargo saved, and taken to Nassau, N. P.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

The Occupation of Clarksville by the National Forces.

Report of Flag-Officer Foote to the Navy Department.

A MOVEMENT TOWARD NASHVILLE.

The Railroad Bridge at Clarksville Burned by the Rebels.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Feb. 20.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

We have possession of Clarksville. The citizens being alarmed, two-thirds of them have fled, and having expressed my views and intentions to the Mayor and Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, at their request I have issued a proclamation, assuring all peaceably-disposed persons that they may with safety resume their business avocations, requiring only the military stores and equipments to be given up, and holding the authorities responsible that this shall be done, without reserve, value.

I left Fort Donelson yesterday with the *Conestoga* Lieut.-Commanding PHELPS, and the *Cairo*, Lieut.-Commanding BRYANT, on an armed reconnoissance, bringing with me Col. WEBSTER, of the Engineer Corps, and Chief of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, who with Lieut.-Commanding PHELPS took possession and hoisted the Union flag at Clarksville.

A Union sentiment manifested itself as we came up the river.

The rebels have retreated to Nashville, having set fire, against the remonstrances of the citizens, to the splendid railroad bridge across the Cumberland River.

I return to Fort Donelson, to-day, for another gunboat and six or eight mortar boats, with which I propose to proceed up the Cumberland. The rebels all have a terror of the gunboats; one of them a short distance above Fort Donelson had previously fired an iron-rolling mill belonging to Hon. JOHN BELL, which had been used by the rebels.

A. H. FOOTE,

Flag-Officer Commanding Naval Forces, Western Waters.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Feb. 21.

Commodore FOOTE has advanced up the Cumberland, with the gunboats *Conestoga* and *Cairo*, to this point. The fortifications on each side of Red River were destroyed, and the greater portion of the inhabitants have fled.

White flags are flying in every direction.

On the approach of the gunboats, the railroad bridges over the Cumberland and Red Rivers were set on fire, and that over Red River is destroyed. The other is but little damaged.

Commodore FOOTE issued a proclamation for the people to return to their business.

There is a large amount of Confederate stores here.

THE FORT DONELSON PRISONERS.

CAIRO, Saturday, Feb. 22.

Fourteen hundred and Fort Donelson prisoners have already arrived at Camp Douglas. Two thousand more will arrive to-morrow morning.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 22.

Twelve hundred of the Fort Donelson prisoners arrived here this afternoon. Fourteen hundred more will arrive to-morrow. Gen. BUCKNER and staff, and Capt. MORTON, are expected in this city.

THE VICTORY AT FORT DONELSON.

GEN. GRANT'S OFFICIAL REPORT

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY IN THE FIELD, CAMP DONELSON, Sunday, Feb. 16, 1862.

Gen. G. W. Cullum, Chief of Staff, Department of Missouri:

GENERAL: I am pleased to announce to you the unconditional surrender this morning of Fort Donelson, with all the fortifications, artillery, (at least 40 pieces of artillery, and a large number of mortars, I guess, mules and other public property.)

I left Fort Henry on the 12th inst., with a force of about 15,000 men, subdivided into two divisions, under the command of Generals MCCLERNAND and SMITH. Six regiments were sent around by water the day before, followed by a second on a rather slower line by later than one of the gunboats, and with instructions not to pursue.

The troops made the march in good order, the head of the column arriving within two miles of the fort at 12 o'clock M. At this point the enemy's pickets were met and driven in.

The fortifications of the enemy were from this point closely approached and surrounded, with occasional skirmishing on the line. The following day, owing to the non-arrival of the gunboats and reinforcements sent up by water, no attack was made, but the investment was extended on the flanks of the enemy, and drawn closer to his works, with skirmishing all day. The evening of the 13th the gunboats and reinforcements arrived. On the 14th a gallant attack was made by Flag officer FOOTE upon the enemy's works with his fleet. The engagement lasted probably one hour and a half, and fell but to result favorably to the gunboats of the Union, when two unlucky shots disabled two of the armored gunboats, so that they were carried back by the current. The remaining two were very much disabled also, having received a number of heavy shots about the pilot-house and other parts of the vessels. After these mishaps I concluded to make the investment of Fort Donelson as perfect as possible, and partially fortify and await repairs to the gunboats. This plan was frustrated, however, by the enemy making a most vigorous attack upon our right wing, commanded by Gen. J. A. MCCLERNAND, with a portion of the force under Gen. L. WALLACE. The enemy were repelled after a closely contested battle of several hours, in which our loss was heavy. The officers, and particularly field-officers, suffered out of proportion. I have not the means of determining our loss even approximately, but it cannot fall far short of 1,200 killed, wounded and missing. Of the latter I understand through Gen. BUCKNER about 250 were taken prisoners. I shall retain enough of the enemy to exchange for them, as they were immediately shipped off, and not left for recapture.

About the close of this action the ammunition in the cartridge-boxes gave out, which, with the loss of many of the field officers, produced great confusion in the ranks. Seeing that the enemy did not take advantage of this fact, I ordered a charge upon the left—enemy's right—with the Division under Gen. C. F. SMITH, which was most brilliantly executed, and gave to our arms full assurance of victory. The battle lasted until dark, giving us possession of part of their intrenchments. An attack was ordered upon their other flank, after the charge by Gen. SMITH was commenced, by the Divisions under Gens. MCCLERNAND and WALLACE, which, notwithstanding the hours of exposure to a heavy fire in the fore part of the day, was gallantly made, and the enemy further repulsed. At the points thus gained, night having come on, all the troops encamped for the night, feeling that a complete victory would crown their labors at an early hour in the morning. This morning, at a very early hour, Gen. S. B. BUCKNER sent a message to our camp under a flag of truce, proposing an armistice, &c. A copy of the correspondence which ensued is herewith accompanied.

I cannot mention individuals who specially distinguished themselves, but leave that to division and brigade officers, whose reports will be forwarded as soon as received. To division commanders, however, Gens. MCCLERNAND, SMITH and WALLACE, I must do the justice to say that each of them were with their commands in the midst of danger, and were always ready to execute all orders, no matter what the exposure to themselves.

At the hour the attack was made on Gen. MCCLERNAND'S command I was absent, having received a note from Flag-officer FOOTE, requesting me to go and see him, he being unable to call.

My personal Staff, Col. J. D. WEBSTER, Chief of Staff; Col. J. RIGGIN, Jr., Volunteer Aid; Capt. J. A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capts. C. B. LAGOW and W. S. HILLYER, Aids, and Lieut.-Col. J. B. MCPHERSON, Chief Engineer, all are deserving of personal mention for their gallantry and services.

For full details and reports and particulars, reference is made to the reports of the Engineer, Medical Director, and Commanders of Brigades and Divisions, to follow.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Brigadier-General.

A VISIT TO THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

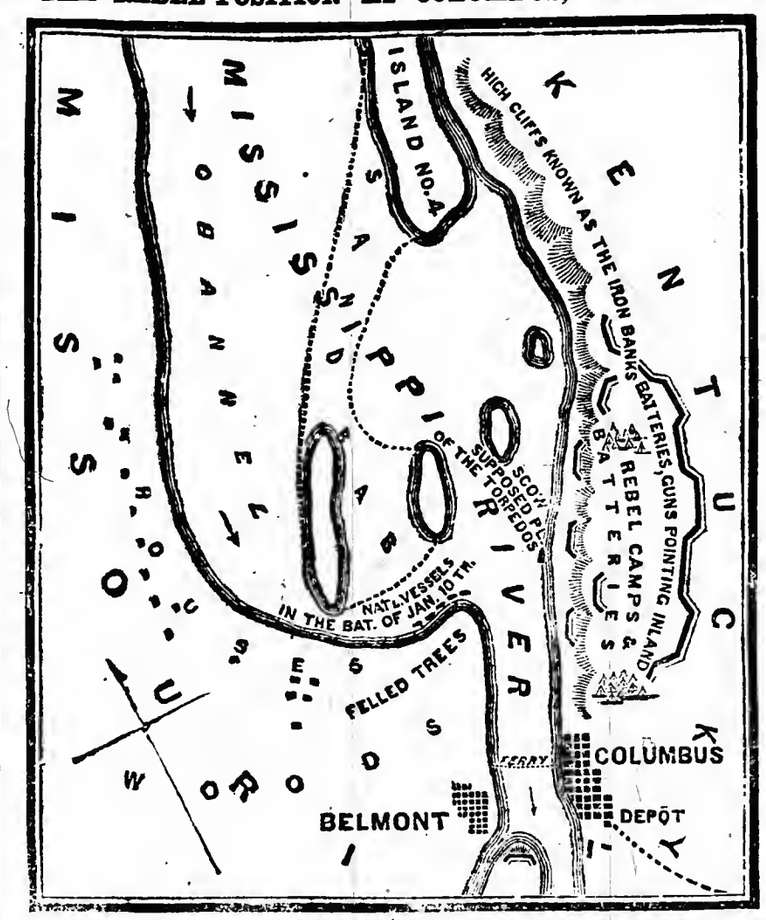
FORT DONELSON, Tenn., Feb. 17, 1862.

I was invited on Sunday morning by Gen. MCCLERNAND to take a ride over the battle-field. It would be folly and a loss of time in a few words to describe which has not met my view. The intrenchments run directly across the space outside the road I first entered on coming up the river bank, a distance of two miles, to the point where Gen. MCCLERNAND'S force relieved from the retirement which they were at first forced to by the impetuous charge of the enemy. It must be remembered of that it was here that the grand sortie was made by the rebels up the river bank, with the intention of turning our right flank and cutting their way out. Some ten or twelve thousand men composed the force sent out for this purpose. They advanced under cover of a deadly fire of artillery, and steadily drove Gen. MCCLERNAND'S force before them a distance of fifty or sixty rods. Our troops here made a stand, and having been reinforced by one or two regiments, began the assault before which the enemy were forced to retreat. The ground was contested with desperation, and the slaughter on both sides was numerous. The whole space of two miles was strewed with dead, who lay in every imaginable shape and form.

Federals and rebels were promiscuously mingled, sometimes grappled in the fierce death-throe, sometimes facing each other as they gave and received the fatal shot or thrust, sometimes lying across one another, and again heaped in piles which lay six or seven deep. I could imagine nothing more terrible than the silent indications of agony that marked the features of the pale corpses which lay at every step. Though dead, and rigid in every muscle, they still writhed, and seemed to turn to catch the passing breeze for a cooling breath. Staring eyes, gaping mouths, clenched hands, and strangely-contracted limbs, seemingly drawn into the smallest compass, as if by a mighty effort to rend asunder some irresistible bond which held them down to the torture of which they died. One sat against a tree, and, with mouth and eyes wide open, looked up into the sky as if to catch a glance at its fleeting spirit. Another clutched the branch of an overhanging tree, and hung half suspended, as in the death-pang he raised himself partly from the ground. The other hand grasped his fatal musket, and the compression of the mouth told of the determination which would have been fatal to a foe had the effort a minute later. A third clung with both hands to a bayonet which was buried in the ground, in the act of striking for the heart of a rebel foe. Great numbers lay in heaps, just as the fire of artillery mowed them down, mangling their forms into an almost indistinguishable mass. Many of our men had evidently fallen victims to the rebel sharp-shooters, for they were pierced through the head by rifle bullets, some in the forehead, some in the eyes, others on the bridge of the nose, in the cheeks and in the mouth. This circumstance verified a statement made to me by a rebel officer among the prisoners, that their men were trained to shoot low and aim for the face, while ours as a general thing, fired at random, and shot over their heads.

A grand assault could carry Columbus, but it would be at an expense of loyal blood and treasure, that an ocean of the rebellious current, drawn from the veins of all the chivalry, could not atone for. There are but two ways in which it could be reduced—one is to attack it by regular approaches, the other to surround it and starve out the swaggering rebel chivalry.

THE REBEL POSITION AT COLUMBUS, KENTUCKY.



COLUMBUS AND ITS DEFENCES.

A month ago the rebels held three strongly-fortified positions in Kentucky, and two near the southern border line of the same State in Tennessee. Of all these they now hold but one—that at Columbus, on the Mississippi. This, in fact, is the only stronghold which they retain north of Nashville, and the only fortified position of formidable strength from Cairo to the Belize. It was rumored, a day or two ago, that they were about to abandon this place also, in fear of being cut off by the advances of our troops in its rear, but this was yesterday contradicted, on the authority of one of our scouts, though he added the significant information that fourteen steamers, with steam up, were at the Columbus wharf. Whether the enemy is or is not preparing to flee from a stronghold he has always vaunted as impregnable, the above diagram will come none the less opportune at the present juncture of military affairs in the Southwest.

Columbus is situated on the eastern shore of the Mississippi River, at a point twenty miles below Cairo, on the southern slope of a high bluff known as the Iron Banks, hugging along the river. It is in the midst of a heavily timbered region, and the trees for miles around have been cut down and left on the ground, so as to prevent the approach of an assailing army by land. North of the place the bluffs are very precipitous, are some sixty feet in height, and just at this point make a curve inward. Few places are capable of being more strongly fortified than Columbus, and the rebels have been known to be busying themselves for eight months past and more, chiefly, made the most of their advantages. A few weeks ago we noticed the capture of some works in one of our Western newspapers, erected by Secessionists after the manner. We have not at hand any such graphic explanation of the position as the following:

In the centre of the town is a small fort built of earth, within a small inclosure, and covering a space of about one acre and a half. A magazine, but without ammunition. Power enough to fire a gun, but not the gun for removing the powder to the magazine. Ammunition enough to fire a gun, but not enough to fire it more than once or twice. Cannon balls enough to fire a gun, but not enough to fire it more than once or twice. Cannon balls enough to fire a gun, but not enough to fire it more than once or twice.

The gunboats which the rebels have are two in number. The smallest is the *Grampus*, a small wooden side-wheeler, mounting a heavy pivot gun. The other is a much larger vessel, the *Lady Polk*, which carries six guns, the rifled 32-pounders. The chain now lying which so much has been said is not all a myth. There was an immense chain stretched across the river at a point where the floating battery is moored, but it was broken by being run against by a tug-boat, and has not been repaired.

A grand assault could carry Columbus, but it would be at an expense of loyal blood and treasure, that an ocean of the rebellious current, drawn from the veins of all the chivalry, could not atone for. There are but two ways in which it could be reduced—one is to attack it by regular approaches, the other to surround it and starve out the swaggering rebel chivalry.

Commencing at the north end of this battery, is a rifle-pit or trench. Inside this space, inclosed by the rifle-pit, are two forts, one mounting 8 heavy guns, surrounded by a ditch and having stockades on the side nearest the river; the other is nearer the river and has only three guns. In this are encamped the main forces of the rebels at Columbus. At the southern battery commences a road which runs past Gen. POLK'S headquarters, ascends the bluff, proceeds over the open space where the troops are encamped, crosses the railroad track, and, at a point some miles eastward, reaches Camp Beauregard.

At the place where the road reaches the top of the bluff, there is a small ditch embankment, which is not mounted with any guns, but is intended, probably, as a shelter for riflemen. At the depot and upon a platform, are mounted three heavy guns, which command the river straight across and southwards. About a mile from Gen. POLK'S quarters, up the river, are several submarine batteries, while above is Island No. 1, near where our gunboats generally lie to when they go down to serenade the Columbus people.

The most formidable guns are the three 128-pounders, located on the bluffs, whose range is great. Some of our troops, while scouting four miles from Columbus, came upon a peculiar-looking hole, which was investigated. Ten feet below the surface they exhumed a monster percussion shell, which looked more like a don bomb than any known projectile. It was fired from one of these guns. They say the same monstrosity of a projectile and fuse are the same the rebels have.

The gunboats which the rebels have are two in number. The smallest is the *Grampus*, a small wooden side-wheeler, mounting a heavy pivot gun. The other is a much larger vessel, the *Lady Polk*, which carries six guns, the rifled 32-pounders. The chain now lying which so much has been said is not all a myth. There was an immense chain stretched across the river at a point where the floating battery is moored, but it was broken by being run against by a tug-boat, and has not been repaired.

A grand assault could carry Columbus, but it would be at an expense of loyal blood and treasure, that an ocean of the rebellious current, drawn from the veins of all the chivalry, could not atone for. There are but two ways in which it could be reduced—one is to attack it by regular approaches, the other to surround it and starve out the swaggering rebel chivalry.

4. Capt. JAMES DUNCAP, Assistant Quartermaster and A.D.C.

5. H. P. STEARNS, Surgeon and Acting Aid.

6. Lieut. HENRY C. FREEMAN, Acting Engineer and Aid.

7. Lieut. WM. H. HEATH, Acting Commissioner of Subsistence and Aid.

8. Lieut. E. S. JONES, Twenty-ninth Regiment, Ordnance Officer and Aid.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Cumberland Gap and Russellville in Possession of the National Forces.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 22.

The Cumberland Gap and Russellville, Ky., are in possession of the National forces.

The New Point Occupied in the Southwest.

Russellville is situated in Southern Kentucky. It is the capital of Logan County, and is a place of about 3,000 inhabitants. It is located between Cumberland and Green Rivers, about 35 miles from each. The place derives its present importance from the fact that when, a few months ago, the rebels established a Provisional Government for Kentucky, it was selected as the State capital. A bogus State Legislature has already held one session there and a bogus Governor (JOHNSON) has been installed in power. A rebel force, 5,000 strong, has been stationed for its protection; but now Governor, Legislature, and rebel troops have fled, carrying with them all the paraphernalia of their ridiculous Government. All of Kentucky, excepting Columbus, is now clear of rebels.

The great strategical and political importance of *Cumberland Gap* is too well known to everybody to require any restatement here.

Gen. Buckner Delivered Over to the United States Marshal.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 22.

Gen. BUCKNER has been delivered to the United States Marshal, on a warrant issued by Justice CATRON. He will be taken to Kentucky to stand his trial on the charge of treason.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Lieut.-Col. GEORGE ANDREWS, Sixth Infantry, U. S. A., who has been placed on the retired list in consequence of incapacity resulting from long and faithful service and exposure in the line of duty, is a native of the District of Columbia and a graduate of West Point. He entered the service on the 1st of July, 1823, as Second Lieutenant, and has held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel since Oct. 18, 1855. By his retirement, Lieut.-Col. ELSERUS BACKUS, Third Infantry, becomes the Senior Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, and therefore the first on the list for Colonel. Brevet Lieut.-Col. JAMES V. BOMFORD, Major of the Sixth Infantry, rises to the full Lieutenant-Colonelcy of that regiment; Capt. GEORGE W. WALLACE, First Infantry, becomes Major in the Sixth, *vice* BOMFORD, and First Lieut. HERMAN BIGOA takes command of Company G, First Infantry, *vice* WALLACE.

The steamer *Cayuga* was put into commission on Friday, with the following list of officers:

Lieut.-Commanding, N. B. HARRISON; Lieut. and Executive Officer, G. H. Perkins; Acting Masters, G. D. Perry, and J. H. Morton; Acting Assistant Surgeon, G. S. Bogart; Acting Assistant Paymaster, J. H. Whiffer; Third Assistant Engineers, R. Aston, J. W. Boyoney, and J. C. Cheffer; Acting Master's Mates, James Gillen, C. H. Post, J. B. Magri, and R. S. Bostwick.

The dimensions of the *Adirondack*, which was launched yesterday, are as follows: Length over all, 237 feet 2 inches; breadth of beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet 11½ inches; draft of water when laden, 14 feet; tonnage, 1,400 tons. The *Adirondack* is a first-class sloop-of-war, and was modeled in Washington. Her machinery is building at the Allaire Works.

The *Monitor* (formerly called the Ericsson Battery) has arrived at the Nevy-yard for her stores and provisions, and to be put in commission. Her guns, which are two 11-inch Dahlgrens, are already on board.

The new sloop-of-war *Oneida* hauled under the shears on Friday to receive her armament, which consists of two 11-inch Dahlgrens on pivots, one steel rifled gun on the forecastle, and four short 32-pounders broadside.

The *John P. Jackson* and *Clifton* left the Yard on Friday, and were anchored off Quarantina until the *Octorara* is ready.

The sloop-of-war *Savannah*, having received all necessary repairs, hauled out of the Dry Dock.

The storeship *Supply* arrived at the Yard from the Atlantic Dock, having discharged her prize cargo. She will be filled up with stores at once.

The prize schooner *Mars* arrived at the Yard on Friday. She is in charge of Prize-master RIDMON, and was captured off the Island of Fernandina by the United States gunboat *Keystone State*. She has a cargo of salt.

The chartered brig *Sarah Peters* is at the Yard, filling up with stores for Port Royal.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE MOZART REGIMENT—PICKET DUTY—A RECONNOISSANCE AND A DISAPPOINTMENT—MUD—REJOICINGS OVER THE UNION VICTORIES, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTIETH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, } CAMP SAGRATT, ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 18, 1862. }

For the last five months we have lain at this camp, awaiting marching orders, but our turn has not yet come. We are almost isolated from the world, and have to depend upon ourselves for the little enjoyment that falls to our share. If our friends, who "live at home at ease," could have about one month of our experience, I venture to think they would materially increase the revenue of the Post-office Department by writing to us oftener than they do now. While the weather was good we managed pretty well. Drill, fatigue duty, out-door exercise, &c., took up the greater part of our time, and the days passed pleasantly in comparison with what they do now. Since the Winter set in the roads have been perfectly impassable, and all drills and out-door movements have been out of the question. We have just completed a theatre capable of accommodating about eleven hundred persons. It was opened "to the public" a week ago, and I think it will prove a source of much pleasure to the boys.

On Thursday last our regiment took its turn on picket duty. We proceeded about four miles from the camp along the Fairfax road, and relieved the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, which was posted along a cross-road leading down to the Potomac and Accotink Creek. Our outposts were placed in sight of each other, so as to prevent even the most wily traitor from stealing across our lines, unless he came with a properly authenticated pass.

On Saturday last, at about 2 A. M., Company H, Capt. USHER, was ordered out, and marched down to Accotink Creek to reconnoitre, and do a little business if possible.

When we came to the creek we looked rather earnestly at the water, but finding that looking did not transport us across, we plunged boldly in, and soon gained the other side. We then marched on till we reached Polnick Run, where the company deployed as skirmishers, and went through the woods until we got about three miles beyond Polnick Church. Here we halted, and could distinctly hear the enemy's drums beating *réveille*. With our small force, I would have been foolhardy to have gone any further; so we were obliged to right-about-face and retrace our steps, much chagrined and disappointed at not having found even so much as the print of a secesher's foot.

Saturday night we had a very heavy fall of snow, which did not add to the pleasure of picket duty. On Sunday, being relieved by the third Michigan Regiment, we returned to our camp, wading knee-deep in mud. The soil of Virginia may be considered sacred by some people, but when reduced to a state of mud it is about as disagreeable as the commonest soil I ever trod upon, and judging by the energetic language of the Mozarters as they trudged wearily along, *they* did not consider it sacred in the least. But when we were once more seated in our tents, with good fires in the stoves, we gave no further thought to mud, either sacred or profane, and we did not care about snow or forthcoming orders, or secesh or anything. It would not do to think about these things. A soldier should be able to forget, before to-morrow's *réveille* all the hardships and privations he has endured to-day.

Both ourselves and the regiments around us are highly elated with the glorious news of the achievements of our brothers in arms under BURNSIDE and HALLECK, and there is nothing we desire so much as that the roads may speedily become passable, and that we may hear the welcome words, "Forward! march!"

WATERFORD.

A PIECE OF BARBARISM.

A Chaplain in one of the regiments stationed at Roanoke Island writes under date of Feb. 13.: "Two Massachusetts soldiers have been found in the woods with their throats cut, their ears off and their nasts cut out, and hanging on a tree; the work of rebels. This is authentic."

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

I beg leave to inform Grocers, Druggists, Apothecaries and private families that I am closing out my old stock of "SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS," bottled BRANDIES: MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES; JAMAICA and SANTA CRUZ RUM, SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKYS, at my old prices.

Persons who wish to supply themselves, had better make early application. UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 22—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—R. P. Hinson, John J. McCullough, R. P. Fellows, Mathew J. Marury, Ernest Beyer, G. W. Palmer, P. Buszith, Jas. Baremore, Henry Marie, Mrs. Owens, Capt. Craig, E. H. Lachier, E. H. Edwards, wife, 2 sons and daughter, Mrs. Franks and 2 children, A. S. Sargent and wife, J. S. Arezsana and wife, Sibert Chandler, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Karnak, from Havana and Nassau, N. P.—Capts. J. Griffin, Joseph Potter, S. Hanson, J. S. Rice, Jas. Bartlett and J. S. Johnson, Messrs. W. Richards, W. L. Jenkins, James Rumsey, E. Bettencourt, L. Felipe, L. Bansa, A. Arroms, J. Pacheco, J. H. R. Fairchild, R. Cochran, C. Hawkins, M. Santa Ana, J. W. Reid, J. F. Morrill, E. Powell, M. Ratchee, M. De J. Gutlery, W. R. Weech, N. Latting, O. Kimball, P. Norton, T. Breen, Dowd, L. Harris, twelve seamen on deck. Total, 42.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 43 | Sun sets.... 5 45 | Moon rises.... 3 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 19 | Gov. Island. 4 08 | Hell Gate.... 5 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

Cleared.

Steamship Cleator, (Br.,) Lashbrook, Kingston, Jam., Walden & Booth.

Steamers Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Kenoebec, Garton, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Australia, Towart, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Flying Scud, Harding, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Shatemuc, Axoard, Philadelphia, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks New-Orleans, (Brem.,) Sanders, London, Roger Bros.; Tuisko, (Brem.,) Damman, London, E. Unkart; Nazerine, Peters, Philadelphia.

Brigs J. M. Deoton, Clark, Maranham, Para and a market, Bundett & Everett; Plaeft, (Br.,) Lamb, St. Jago de Cuba, D. R. De Wolf; King Brothers, (Br.,) Laraway, Port-au-Prince, Robert Murray.

Schooners Samuel A. Smith, Liscum, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; M. D., Blaisdell, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan; C. D. Hallock, Pettes, Bristol, L. Kenny; Tariff, Provost, Stamford, R. Sanford; Costa Rica Peel, Aspinwall, Panama R. Co.; Lois, Crain, Gloucester, A. Howes; Richard Hill, Smith, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; John Fannio, Hall, Baltimore, L. Kenny.

Sloop J. H. Borden, Collins, Fall River, Wm. Borden.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Atlantic, Eldridge, Port Royal Feb. 19, at noon, to ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Karnak, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana Feb. 15, and Nassau, N. P., 17th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm Dalzell.

Ship Equal Rights, Collier, Bristol, via Milford Haven, Dec. 19, in ballast to master. Feb. 16, off Cape Hatteras, saw a bark bound S., showing a blue signal with white letter H in it.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Pell, London, and Isle of Wight Jan. 2, with mdse. and 11 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Willey. Jan. 21, lat. 37, lon. 39, spoke Spanish brig Nueva Felix, bound E.

Ship Ellwood Walter, Chadwick, Port Royal, S. C., 8 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Ship North American, Wells, Liverpool 37 ds., with coal and cotton to Williams & Guion. Had very heavy W. gales.

Ship Daniel Hoadley, Barnaby, Liverpool Jan. 4, with mdse. to J. & N. Smith & Co. Has had W. and N. W. gales the entire passage.

Bark Hannah Crocker, Sheriff, Greenock Dec. 18, with coal to Robson & Fosdick. Has had strong westerly gales from lon. 40.

Bark Mabes, (Ham.,) Baade, Hamburg 70 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Feb. 16, lat. 40 16, lon. 62 15, passed a ship with a black ball in her maintopsail.

Bark Linden, Howell, Montevideo Dec. 9, via St. Thomas Feb. 11, in ballast to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Bark Lanra Russ, (of Belfast, Me.,) Geary, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Bark M. J. Colcord, (of Boston,) Swain, Maranham Jan. 4, via St. Thomas Feb. 9, in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Amanda, (Pruss.,) Wittenhagen, Rotterdam Dec. 20, with mdse. to Wm. Salem.

Brig Mary Alvina, (of Boston,) Ames, Remedios Feb. 11, with sugar to H. D. Brookman. Feb. 13, lat. 36 20, lon. 70, was spoken by a U. S. gunboat.

Brig Port au-Platte, (Brem.,) Hachtmann, Salt Cay, T. I., 11 ds., with salt to C. F. & H. G. Schmidt. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Gyda, (Nor.,) Andreasen, Nantes, via Bermuda 14 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Co.

Bark Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Ponvert & Co.

Schr. Aloe, (of Windsor,) Faulkner, Mayaguez, P. R., Jan. 29, with sugar to master. Had heavy weather up to Cape Hatteras: since then had heavy weather from N. E. to N. W. Jan. 1, on the outward passage from Portland, John Wilson, a seaman, of Sweden, was lost overboard.

Schr. P. Blake, (Br., of Parsboro, N. S.,) Crain, St. Jago de Cuba Feb. 9, with sugar to D. R. De Wolf. 11th, off Cape Fear, was boarded by U. S. ship Jamestown, 19th, lat. 33, lon. 77, was struck by a tornado, which carried away mainboom, split mainsail and foresail.

Schr. Joseph Grice, (Br., of Turks Island,) Jackson, Port-au-Prince Feb. 9, with coffee and logwood to Robert Murray, Jr.

Schr. Templeton, (Br., of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Barnard, Aux Cayes Feb. 7, with logwood and coffee to Kuohardt & Co.

Schr. Helena, (of Charlottetown, P. E. I.,) Roy, Arroyo, P. R., Feb. 1, with sugar to C. H. Trumbull.

Schr. Julia Maine, (of Boston,) Preston, Kingston, Jam., Jan. 25, with logwood to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. John Northrup, (Br., of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Ross, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Vernon, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Milliner, Matanzas Feb. 8, with sugar to P. T. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Kasbec, Ackerly, Nuevitas Feb. 9, with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Smith, (of Philadelphia,) Smith, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Aid, Goodwin, Port Royal, S. C., 8 ds., with cotton to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Schr. J. W. Woolston, Garrison, Newcastle, Del., with corn to S. P. Barrett.

Schr. J. Walsten, Grierson, Philadelphia 3 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. Ell Townsend, Williams, Philadelphia, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Colorado, Shepherd, Greenwich, N. J., 2 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox & Co.

Schr. Sophia Godfrey, Russell, Greenwich, N. J., 2 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox & Co.

Schr. B. N. Fox, Paine, Baltimore 13 ds., with mdse.

Schr. A. Howning, Rice, Philadelphia, for New-London.

Schr. Joseph Reed, St

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3252. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

Papers Before Parliament Concerning the War in America.

Declaration of Earl Russell to the Southern Commissioners, Yancey and Yost.

Refusal to Acknowledge the Confederate States.

The Blockade Denounced as a Paper One by Mr. Gregory.

THE SUMTER STILL DETAINED AT GIBRALTAR.

Financial and Commercial News.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool Feb. 8, at 1 P.M., *via* Queenstown 9th, arrived here at 10 o'clock this evening. She has forty passengers for Boston, but no specie for that port. She brought £50,000 for Halifax.

She passed the *Arabia*, bound to Liverpool, on the 9th.

The *Hibernia*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Six sets of Parliamentary papers concerning the American civil war, &c., have been laid before Parliament. Not fewer than forty-five official communications have passed about the *Nashville* and *Tuscarora*.

In January, 1861, Earl RUSSELL instructed Lord LYONS, in case of advice being asked by President LINCOLN'S Cabinet, to reply that Her Majesty's Government will decline, unless both parties apply for counsel.

The policy of the British Government in February 1861, in the event of President LINCOLN raising a question with Great Britain, is laid down in the following terms: Her Majesty's Government would, in the first place, be very forbearing. They would show by their acts how highly they valued the relations of peace and comity with the United States, but they would take care to let the Government which multiplied provocations and sought for quarrels, understand that their forbearance sprang from a consciousness of strength, and not from timidity or weakness.

Lord RUSSELL reports the substance of a conversation he had with YANCEY, YOST and MANN, the delegates who waited upon him to urge the recognition of the Confederates. His answer to these gentlemen was, that *England would observe strict neutrality*. Earl RUSSELL said: *Her Majesty cannot acknowledge the independence of nine States until the fortune of arms, or a more peaceful mode of negotiation shall have more clearly determined the respective positions of the two belligerents.*

There is a short note written as late as Dec. 20, which shows that even then the British ministry *believed in the probability of a war with the United States*. Lord LYONS is directed to speak with Mr. SEWARD on the subject of letters-of-marque, and to say that *in case of war Great Britain is willing to abolish privateering as between the two nations, if the President will make a similar engagement on the part of the United States.*

The Loodon journals generally regard the Queen's speech as a negative, and so far a satisfactory document.

The *Morning Herald* (opposition) has scarcely a remark to offer on the Ministerial programme, and says it is difficult to criticise blank paper.

The session of Parliament opened calmly and with no show of opposition, and the indications were that the session would be a quiet one.

The *Globe*, however, admits that Parliament is about equally divided, and that the conservatives might, if they chose, bring about serious complications. It intimates that in the event of a defeat, Lord PALMERSTON would dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country.

The Prince of Wales had left England for Trieste, *en route* for the East. He travels in strict *incognito*.

In the House of Lords, on the 7th, Earl CARNARVON inquired as to the truth of the arrest and imprisonment of a Canadian subject named SHEPHERD, by order of Mr. SEWARD. He commented severely on the conduct of the United States, if the facts were correctly reported, and especially on the demand that SHEPHERD should take the oath of allegiance to the United States, as a condition of release.

Earl RUSSELL, who was all but inaudible, was understood to say that the main facts of the case were correctly reported, but as soon as Lord LYONS was informed of it he applied to Mr. SEWARD, who stated that the oath of allegiance was tendered to SHEPHERD under the belief that he was an American, and his release was subsequently obtained on the condition that he should not go into the Southern States.

The National Government claimed that in an extraordinary emergency like the present, the President must be invested with extraordinary powers, extending to foreign residents as well as American citizens. Her Majesty's Government entered strong remonstrances to this, and there was no objection to produce the correspondence.

Earl CARNARVON said he should certainly move for the papers. He hoped the Government *would not be content with remonstrances, but would also demand compensation.*

In the House of Commons on the 7th, Mr. GREGORY said he refrained the previous evening from addressing the House while the address to the Queen was being discussed, because he thought it undesirable to introduce topics which might give rise to debate, but he felt that the blockade of the Southern ports by the National Government *was wholly inefficient, and simply a blockade upon paper.* On a future occasion he should be in a position to show the character of the blockade was such that in justice to both the belligerent parties, it ought to receive full discussion at the hands of the Government.

Mr. G. P. BENTINCK expressed satisfaction at Mr. GREGORY'S announcement, to bring the question of the blockade before the House. His own opinion was that a recognition of the paper blockade would be in violation of the rules of international law, and it was the duty of the country to consider seriously the position in which we were placed.

Late Gibraltar advices, received in Liverpool, represent the privateer *Sumter* as detained at Gibraltar from difficulty in obtaining coal.

A meeting of the parties connected with the coaling business there, resolved not to supply coals to the *Sumter* except for cash, the paper offered in payment, although on good houses, not being deemed eligible. The same advices represent the crew of the *Sumter* as fine fellows, but nautical men say the ship has no fight in her.

The *Times*, in an editorial on American affairs, says that in the last six months America has contrived to spend more money in a shorter time and to less purpose than any people who ever lived on the face of the earth, and that is all that has literally been done during this period. It proceeds to argue that the subjugation of the South and a future Union has become impossible.

The new Cunard screw steamer *China* had arrived at Liverpool. She takes her place in the line for New-York, March 1. Her trial trip showed great speed.

A new Canadian Bishopric, to be called the Bishopric of Ontario, is to be created. Rev. J. L. WISE is appointed its first Bishop.

The official *Gazette* publishes an order of the Privy Council *removing the prohibition against the export of saltpetre, arms, ammunition* and all other articles lately prohibited.

Gloomy accounts are published of the British Columbia gold fields, and ware attracting considerable attention.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France, on the 6th, reduced the rate of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent.

M. HAUTEFEUILLE, the well-known writer on international law, urges, in the *Revue Contemporaine*, the meeting of a congress to settle the rights of belligerents at sea and the formation of a league of armed neutrality to protect the commerce of neutral Powers in the event of maritime war.

The Chamber of Deputies had commenced the discussion of the bill for the conversion of the 4½ per cent. Rentes. M. DARIMON strongly opposed it.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says the rumor that English capitalists had contracted to loan £4,000,000 to the French Government is not correct, but such circumstantial particulars are given in the London papers that there is no doubt the arrangement has been made.

The Bourse was firm: Rentes, 71f. 10c.

SPAIN.

The Cortes was discussing the treaty with Mexico.

MARTINEZ DE LA ROSA was dangerously ill. His life was despaired of.

M. MON was summoned from Paris to take his place as President of the Chamber of Deputies.

POLAND.

Advices from Warsaw announce that judgment has been pronounced by court-martial on the Catholic priests imprisoned in the citadel. Four canons were condemned to transportation to Siberia, and one to imprisonment in the fortress.

TURKEY.

A Turkish squadron, under OSMAN PASHA, had left Constantinople for the Adriatic, laden with munitions of war.

INDIA.

Bombay papers to Jan. 13, represent the product of the last cotton crop as pouring into Bombay from the various cotton districts.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were firmer on the 7th and advanced ¼ on the following day, notwithstanding the unfavorable bank return, and a less easy appearance of the money market. For choice bills 2½@2¼ was generally demanded, the impression being that the loan to the French Government will cause the rates for money to rule higher.

It was reported that about £2,000,000 would be remitted to Paris during February, the first instalment on the 13th. This caused a large demand for money at the bank.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 9.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill converting the Rentes. They closed firm at 71f. 15c.

TURIN, Sunday, Feb. 9.

The *Italia* publishes a circular from the Minister of the Interior exhorting to efforts to prevent, by the exercise of legitimate influences, popular manifestations like those recently made in Parma and other towns.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 9.

The *Moniteur* says the bill for the conversion of the Rentes will be presented to the Senate to-morrow.

The interest on Treasury bills is fixed at 3 and 4½ per cent, according to the time of their falling due.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, Feb. 9.

The Government has obtained an important victory, as the Ministerial project for the modification of the quorum in the Rigsraad was adopted yesterday by a great majority, after a protracted discussion.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 9.

Mr. SLIDELL has arrived, and lodges at the Hotel La Nore.

VIENNA, Saturday, Feb. 8.

In the negotiations respecting the elevation of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN to the throne of Mexico there is no question of the cession of Venetia.

Communication is interrupted throughout almost all Germany in consequence of inundations.

PARIS, Feb. 8.

Yesterday evening, in the *Corps Legislatif*, M. VINET defended, and M. PIARD opposed the bill for the conversion of the Rentes. The discussion will be resumed to-day.

The *Moniteur* says the English journals announce that the French Government is negotiating at London for a loan of £1,000,000. The assertion is erroneous.

MADRID, Feb. 7—P. M.

Senor MARTINEZ DE LA ROSA is dead.

TURIN, Feb. 8.

The official *Gazette*, replying to the rumors that the Government encouraged the manifestations against the temporal power at Rome, that it had decreed the recall of MAZZINI, and by means of secret encouragement was preparing a clandestine expedition, declares that the Government will not depart from the laws of an upright and loyal policy, and will endeavor to seize every opportunity which presents itself of assuring, in an ample and faithful manner, the desires of the Nation.

Commercial News by the Niagara.

(The weekly Cotton market was received per *Bohemian.*)

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market, generally, has a downward tendency. The various circulars report Flour easier, at 28s.@31s. Wheat is quiet, with a downward tendency; Red Western, 10s. 10d.@12s.; Red Southern, 12s. 2d.@12s. 3d.; White Western, 12s. 6d.; White Southern, 12s. 9d.@13s. Corn dull, with a decline of 3d.; mixed CORN, 30s. 9d.@31s.; White CORN, 34s.@37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market still rules downward. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: BEEF still declining. PORK heavy and declined 2s. 6d. BACON quiet. LARD very dull at 43s. 6d.@45s. TALLOW flat.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES dull at 33s. for Pots and Pearls. SUGAR quiet at a decline of 6s. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet and steady. LINSEED heavy at a decline of 2s. LINSEED OIL—Sales small at £34@£35. COD OIL—Transactions light. RESIN dull at 12s. 3d.@13s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.—(BARING.)

BREADSTUFFS dull. IRON steady, but easier. SUGAR firm. COPPER firm. TEA—The market is steady for common Congou. RICE dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 46s. 9d. TALLOW quiet and steady. SPERM OIL £39 6s. COD OIL dull, and declined 10s. LINSEED CAKES firmer. LONDON, Friday Evening.

CONSOLS closed at 92¾@93. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease of £324,000.

American Securities are firm. Sales of Illinois Central shares at 44@42 discount; Erie Railway shares, 28¾@29.

LATEST—(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

LIVERPOOL, Sunday.

COTTON—The sales yesterday reached 6,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing firmer, at unchanged quotations. BREADSTUFFS closed dull. PROVISIONS inactive.

LONDON, Sunday.

Consols closed Saturday at 92¾@93¼ for money. American Securities—Sales of Illinois Central at 44@43 discount.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Sales of COTTON for the week 5,500 bales; *tres ordinaire*, 159f.; *bas*, 152. The market is quiet and irregular. The stock in port amounts to 112,000 bales.

The Niagara for Boston.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Feb. 23.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara* sailed at 4:30 A. M. for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow afternoon.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

Gen. Buell Working his Way Toward Nashville—Rumors of the Evacuation of that City—Movements of the Fort Donelson Prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Feb. 23.

General BUELL left here several days ago, and proceeded in the direction of Nashville. His staff leave here to-morrow morning for the place of his destination.

It is reported that many of the negroes taken some time since from the Green River country of Kentucky, by the rebels, to aid in fortifying Nashville, took advantage of the panic created there by the taking of Forts Henry and Donelson, and are making their way back to their old homes. They say it was too late to fortify Nashville.

It is understood that the rebels proposed destroying the bridge and road near Nashville on their retreat thitherward, but the citizens along the road remonstrated, and prevented it.

Rumors, which cannot be traced to any reliable source, have prevailed all day of the evacuation of Nashville by the rebels.

THE FORT DONELSON PRISONERS.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Feb. 23.

The *Commercial's* Indianapolis dispatch says that 5,000 Fort Donelson prisoners have arrived there during the last 24 hours. They are the hardest looking set of men ever collected together; uniformed in rags of all colors, with carpets for blankets. The privates assert, that secession is gone up, that they are better treated and fed there than they have been for the last six months. Most of them are anxious to take the oath. Three of their surgeons have been paroled to their sick which are becoming quite numerous. The officers are not uniformed and don't look much superior to the private prisoners.

The prisoners are composed of the Fourth and Thirteenth Mississippi, Eighth Kentucky, Fourth Alabama, Twenty-sixth, Forty-fifth and Fifty-third Tennessee.

Cumberland Gap and Russellville in Possession of the National Forces.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 22.

The Cumberland Gap and Russellville, Ky., are in possession of the National forces.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Fifteen men were enlisted in this City last week for the regular army, and two hundred for the navy.

The recruiting offices were closed on Saturday, and the office of the Twelfth Infantry, No. 79 Chatham-street, Capt. A. J. DALLAS, was illuminated in the evening, in honor of WASHINGTON'S Birthday. On Governor's Island the day was celebrated by a dress parade, which, however, was a rather quiet affair, owing to the small number of men at the post. A salute was fired from Castle William, and also from the frigate *St. Lawrence*, lying in the stream.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard the crew and recruits on board the *North Carolina* were mustered on the quarter-deck at 10½ A. M., to hear WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address read, and at 12 o'clock a salute was fired from the Con Dock. The bands of the *North Carolina* and *Sabine* played national airs.

The sloop-of-war *Oneida* has received an addition to her armament. She now carries four short 32-pounders and two steel rifled guns broadside, two 11-inch Dahlgrens, on pivots, and a steel rifled gun on forecastle. She has hauled down the yard, and will be put into commission very soon.

The frigate *St. Lawrence* and the propeller *Uncas* have left the Yard, and anchored off the Battery.

The steamer *John P. Jackson* has returned to the Yard, in consequence of her valves being out of the order.

The body of Lieut. MARCY, who was killed on board the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, was taken to the Yard, yesterday, and conveyed thence to St. Stephen's Church, Broadway, escorted by naval officers and a detachment of marines.

The vessels at this station number twenty-five, and are as follows:

AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Name.	Guns.	What Doing.
North Carolina	84	Receiving-ship.
Sabine	50	Ready for sea.
Savannah	22	Nearly ready for sea
John Adams	22	Waiting repairs.
Oneida (new)	8	Nearly ready to be commissioned.
Dorotea	9	Nearly ready to be commissioned.
Adirondack (new)	—	Just launched.
Connecticut	5	Waiting for stores, &c.
Massachusetts	5	Waiting for stores, &c.
Cayuga	4	In commission, nearly ready for sea.
Dawn	4	Repairing.
Octorara	8	Fitting out.
Sachem	5	Taking in stores.
Currituck	5	Taking in stores.
John P. Jackson	6	Returned for repairs to valves.
Relief	2	Taking in stores.
Supply	2	Taking in stores.
Monitor (Ericsson Battery)	2	Arr. for stores, and to be commissioned.
Corwin	4	Revenue-cutter.
Tuckawana (frigate)	—	On the stocks.

IN THE HARBOR.

St. Lawrence	50	At anchor off the Battery.
Forbes	4	At anchor off Quarantine.
Westfield	6	At anchor off Quarantine.
Chiffoa	6	At anchor off Quarantine.
Uncas	3	At anchor off the Battery.

The forces in the harbor are distributed as follows:

	Men.		Men
Governor's Island	340	North Carolina	1,000
Fort Hamilton	900	Marine Barracks	170
Fort Layfayette	65	Vessels in Harbor	1,400
Fort Richmond	7		
Bedloe's Island	60	Total	3,942

The propeller of the sloop-of-war *Adirondack* has arrived at the Yard, and will be fixed as soon as the vessel goes into the dry dock.

NOTHING FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 23—10 P. M.

The Old Point boat, due to-day, has not yet arrived.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 24—1 A. M.

The Old Point boat has not arrived yet—probably detained by the dense fog. She will scarcely get in to-night.

Washington's Birthday in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 22—9 P. M.

The city in several localities is quite brilliant with rockets and bonfires. A principal feature was the external decoration of the Galt House with multitudes of National flags.

The Day in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Sunday, Feb. 23.

The 22d was celebrated in this city by a salute and ringing of bells at noon, and by a great display of flags. There was also an immense citizens' meeting in the evening at Allyn Hall, where patriotic addresses were made by Judge ELLSWORTH, Prof. ELIOTT and others. WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address was read by Rev. Mr. WASHBURNE. Some of the Breckinridge Democrats held a meeting in another hall, and read WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address. ISAAC TOUCEY presided, and made a speech. Not a word was said in their call about celebrating our late victories. The object of the meeting was to make party capital, but in that respect it was a failure.

Fire in Augusta, Maine.

AUGUSTA, Sunday, Feb. 23.

A fire here Saturday night destroyed the Post-office, the *Age* printing-office, several stores and offices. Loss, $28,000. Insured for $12,000.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE BROKEN UP.—At a late hour on Saturday night, the Police of the Tenth Precinct made a descent on a disorderly house kept by THOMAS HUTCHINSON and JOHN CASEY, at No. 93 Houston-street. The proprietors and twenty-four others, male and female, were taken into custody. Yesterday, Justice OSBORNE committed CASEY for trial. HUTCHINSON was held to bail in $1,000; the other parties were discharged.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Extraordinary Ceremonies, Festivities, Illuminations, &c.

Citizens' Mass Meeting at Cooper Institute.

Republican Union Festival at Irving Hall.

Corporation Demonstration and Banquet.

None who have lived in our generation ever beheld a more general and imposing display of popular feeling than was witnessed in this vast City on Saturday. From the peculiarity of the circumstances surrounding the occasion, such an impressive and universal demonstration may never occur again. It comprised within itself an epitome of Northern faith and sentiment as represented by the greatest mart of commerce and centre of population in these States. The aspirations of 23,000,000 of souls for their country were distinctly and emphatically made known in the patriotic fervor of the swarming thousands that filled our thoroughfares from early morning until midnight.

The day was ushered in by military salutes on the islands, from the forts, from all adjacent heights, and from the Battery. In City Hall Park ten thousand persons congregated, and kept coming and going all day long with the various civic and military processions elsewhere noted. The Municipal Capitol itself was topped with streaming National, State and City banners, and escutcheoned with the names of our revolutionary triumphs. Everywhere churches and public halls were filled with eager throngs, assembled to hear the words of our WASHINGTON once more read aloud, and reapplied by the eloquence of the pulpit, the closet and the rostrum, and uplifted on the swelling choruses of national anthems. Glad chimes rang out from every steeple, and the starry flag of liberty floated so far and free from every roof and tower, that the City horizon seemed draped with it. Along the streets one living tide of humanity attested that the closed doors of business houses, and the quiet fronts of private mansions, were no because the restless jubilee of the day's emotions could not be restrained behind the counter and the table.

MASS MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

RECEPTION OF LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT

Speeches of Judge Pierrepont, Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Ex-Gov. Hunt, and Joseph Hoxie, Esq.

Letters from Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Hon Daniel S. Dickinson, Gov. Morgan, Gov. Sprague, Gov. Olden, Hon. Alfred Ely, &c.

The enthusiasm of the day seemed to culminate at the mass meeting, held in Cooper Institute, in the evening, under the auspices of the Union Defence Committee. The platform was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, festooned around oil paintings of WASHINGTON, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, and LINCOLN. An excellent band enlivened the proceedings. Soon as the doors were opened, the hall became densely crowded. While awaiting the hour named for opening the exercises, Gen. WETMORE announced that he would encourage them by the information that Gen. SCOTT was in the building. This intelligence was received with a storm of applause, which reached the climax of excitement when the brave veteran made his appearance, leaning on the arm of Ex-Gov. FISH.

The audience rose and gave expression to their welcome and delight by waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and by cheer upon cheer—the band playing "Hail to the Chief." Among the large attendance of leading citizens on the platform, we observed his Honor Mayor OPDYKE, Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Hon. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, WM. M. EVARTS, Ex-Judge PIERREPONT, Judge DALY, &c.

Ex-Gov. FISH called the meeting to order:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are assembled, on the invitation of the Union Defence Committee, to commemorate the Birthday of WASHINGTON, [cheers,] and also to celebrate the recent brilliant achievements of our military and naval forces in support and maintenance of that Government, that Constitution and that Union which WASHINGTON founded. [Cheers.] I will nominate as President of this meeting our MAYOR, GEORGE OPDYKE.

This nomination was received with unbounded applause. The Vice-President and Secretaries were then nominated by Hon. SIMEON DRAPER and by Hon. PROSPER M. WETMORE.

Mayor OPDYKE said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It has been my pleasing duty, in my official capacity, to-day, to join in another great meeting, celebrating this Anniversary of the Birthday of the Father of his Country, and in celebrating also the glorious victories which our military and naval forces have recently achieved. On that occasion I ventured to utter a few sentiments, which are uppermost in my mind at present, but I will not detain you with a repetition of them. We are here at the invitation of the Union Defence Committee—a semi-official body of exalted citizens, who have reason to feel proud of the part they have taken in meeting this infamous rebellion—[cheers]—and they have a right to ask us to rejoice with them at the prospect of its speedy overthrow. I will now introduce to you Judge PIERREPONT, who will read the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON.

The Farewell Address was heard with reverend attention throughout, interrupted only by applause at those passages which inculcated particularly obedience to the established Government and jealousy of foreign interference.

JUDGE PIERREPONT'S SPEECH.

At the conclusion of the Address, Judge PIERREPONT continued:

How like a prophet's words come back these voices from the dead! 'Tis well that WASHINGTON did not live to see this day, when his children are madly striving to pull down the sacred temple of Liberty which he reared. [Applause.] We meet to commemorate the birth of that great man. We also meet to celebrate our recent brilliant victories. But some sorrow mingles with our joy that these victories are not victories over a foreign foe, but over our own misguided rebel countrymen. We may, nevertheless, rejoice that these are victories over the foes of human liberty and over foes to the progress of the human race. 'Tis true that when WASHINGTON lived he held some fellow men in bondage, but it should ever be remembered that before he died he so provided that in the hour when his great spirit returned to God who gave it, the chains fell from his slaves like the chains of St. Peter at the angel's touch. [Cheers.] But, fellow-citizens, this is not a simple war about negro slavery. It is a battle between two great contending principles which have ever disturbed the world. It is now a great death-struggle between Tyranny and Freedom, between Despotism and Liberty. [Applause.] Hence the foreign sympathy with our foes; hence the hate of the jealous, selfish, perfidious tyrants of England; hence the coldness of Imperial France and of that haughty country, despotic Spain; hence the hostility of every foreign crown—*save only* the noble, far-seeing, progressive, friendly *Czar*—God bless him forever! [Enthusiastic cheers.] But, fellow-citizens, this great war of contending principles is not over yet.

You that have burned for opportunity in this great conflict to earn a patriot's crown, *will not cease*—

"Nor think the victory won,
Nor once at ease sit down;
Thy arduous work will *not be done*
Till thou hast *got* thy crown."

To end this great conflict, to put down this terrible rebellion, so that it shall never rear its gory head again, will not be done without a *desperate* struggle. We mean to end it *now*. [Cheers.] We have left our peaceful employments; we have given up for the time our love of luxury and our love of gold, and we have returned to the first love of our fathers—*the love of Liberty*. [Applause.] We are in this war—we did not seek it—and, God willing, we will not leave it till rebels shall whisper to their children that rebelling against the long-suffering, forbearing, indulgent Government of the generous, brave and loyal people of these United States is a dangerous and a fearful thing. And, trusting in the Lord, we will so fight this battle that, through the fire and the blood of sacrifice, our whole country shall be purified, and redeem the hope and glory of the world. [Cheers.] To inspire our minds with steadier and more determined zeal, and our hearts with loftier and holier patriotism, would that I could call up palpable to your sight the sertous benignment, warning shade of the immortal WASHINGTON. But as that cannot be, *a living patriot of undying fame* I present—Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT.

[Again was the hero of Mexico made to feel what a warm place he retains in the hearts of his countrymen. The whole audience rose and greeted him with cheer upon cheer.]

ADDRESS OF WM. M. EVARTS.

Mr. EVARTS was introduced, and received with warm applause. He said:

Mr. PRESIDENT—On behalf of the Committee instructed to prepare and present resolutions on this occasion, I have the honor to read the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the citizens of New-York and its vicinity, in mass meeting assembled, record anew their reverential gratitude to the Giver of all good for the great inheritance of Liberty, Independence and Union which we have received from the courage, the wisdom and the virtue of heroic ancestors, and celebrate with ever-growing joy and pride the day which, in giving birth to WASHINGTON, gave promise of the immeasurable benefits to his own and all future generations, which his great life and character were to achieve. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That the constituted liberties of this nation rest upon the principles which the life of WASHINGTON was spent in establishing, and which his farewell words of warning and instruction have impressed upon the hearts of his countrymen; that the momentous experience through which the nation is now passing displays in characters of living light the imperishable truth, that to us and our posterity the UNION is the sure protector of liberty and peace among ourselves, of power and peace with other nations. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we meet on this recurrence of the birthday of WASHINGTON, with hearts full of profound gratulation that the lessons of his life and character have not been lost upon his countrymen of this generation; with hearts full of the purpose and the hope that these lessons shall be transmitted to our posterity, enforced and illuminated by new examples of the same heroic patriotism, the same civil prudence, and the same prosperous fortune which marked his great career. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the war of the Constitution against civil treason and military rebellion, which now engages all the loyal strength and resources of the nation, is but to uphold, confirm and perpetuate what the war of the Revolution wrought out and established; and the soldiers and statesmen who bear well their part in the toils and sacrifices of the conflict of this day, are treading in the footsteps of heroic ancestors, and shall share their great renown. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

Resolved, That we offer the heartfelt tribute of our admiration and our gratitude to the courage, fortitude and constancy of our soldiers, to the bravery and conflict of our officers in the field, and to the genius and skill of the commanders who have planned the vigorous and efficient movements of our forces; and in the valor and skill of the officers and seamen of our navy, on the Ocean, the Gulf and the Rivers, we feel an equal pride. [Prolonged cheering.]

Resolved, That the brilliant and important successes of our arms, by land and by water, on the seaboard and in the West, which make glad the hearts of the people, have touched the vital strength of the rebellion, and should be followed up, without delay, or truce or armistice, until the last rebel shall lay down his arms. [Loud applause.]

Resolved, That we assure the Government that the hearts of the people are prepared for every burden and every sacrifice that a bold, a rapid and an earnest conduct of this war to a successful close may require, and that, appreciating and applauding every act of vigor and decision in the Cabinet and in the field, we promise a firm, a faithful, an enduring support to every measure for the reestablishment of the Constitution over all our land. [Cheers.]

Mr. President, (continued Mr. EVARTS,) ladies and gentlemen, before submitting for your adoption the resolutions which have been read, I have been desired, by the Committee of Arrangements, to say a few words on the general subjects that attract the attention of all of us, and in respect of which you needs must anticipate almost all it is possible for me to say. We have noticed that, as the country was approaching, somewhat unconsciously the terrible ordeal to which it is now subjected, the minds of men have turned with new affection and enthusiasm to the name and the memory of WASHINGTON; and this his birthday has come to be, as it is the only holiday that the nation keeps, except the birthday of the nation itself—the Fourth of July. [Cheers.] What a tribute to the greatness of the simple character of WASHINGTON, when a nation, at the basis of whose successful and patriotic struggle, almost, it lies that they should not be worshipers of men, nor worshippers of heroes, has yet found so great a public importance in the birthday of WASHINGTON, that, unanimously, wherever loyalty prevails, this holiday is kept with festive pomp! All the local events of the Revolution, all the birthdays of the celebrated men of the Revolution, or of later times, however much they have received of casual observance and local homage, have entirely failed to place themselves in the hearts of the people, beside the 4th of July and 22d of February. The President of the United States, by a proclamation, according with the impulses of the people, has enjoined upon good citizens all over this land to meet, and with proper observances commemorate this great occasion. In obedience to that call—in obedience to our duty and our feelings alike—on the invitation of a patriotic Committee, this great assemblage has here met. But I must say, that aside from all these reasons I have mentioned, there springs up a resentful feeling in the hearts of this people, the moment their attention was drawn to the fact that the rebel Government had dared to adopt the day of WASHINGTON for the day of their inauguration—a feeling of solemn and deep resentment, and an earnest and unanimous purpose, that the joy and the shouts and the homage of the loyal people of the United States should drown the feeble praise of rebels. [Loud cheers.]

The theme of WASHINGTON, his life, and his character, is one that is suitable for the most thorough and severe contemplation, and you will find, from every scrutiny, but renewed reasons to thank God for such a man, to form not only this country, and mold and control the minds of his own generation, but to be still alive in the examples of the great men who have followed him, and who will ever be glad to repeat that to the contemplation of his life, his character, his conduct in war, his conduct in peace, his comprehensive patriotism, and his thorough disinterestedness, they owe much of the support and aid to their own arduous and patriotic sacrifices for their country that even the longest and most illustrious life may have given them an opportunity to yield. [Applause.] Who can tell how great and important a benefit it is to a people, that their hero, besides having had the courage and the energy to carry through their early struggles and establish them as a nation, had also that dignity of private life, that purity of private character, that unselfishness, and that absolute and comprehensive patriotism that made it sure to the liberties and happiness of this people, that whoever followed the example of WASHINGTON must be the benefactor of America. [Loud cheers.]

But WASHINGTON connected himself with the life of this nation in all the great points of its origin which served to determine the shape and character of its political institutions. Beginning, as we all know, our revolutionary progress did, in the determination that we would enjoy the rights and liberties of Englishmen, and not be ruled by foreign legislation, under any formal pretence of a constitutional authority of Parliament, we find WASHINGTON'S activity dating with the first, running with the most earnest, continuing to the last; and when he and the other leading minds of our country found that we could not have liberty as Englishmen, but must have independence as Americans, the first and foremost carried through the toils of war, and planted successfully the established nationality of the country upon a basis laid by the Declaration of Independence. [Cheers.] When, again, it was found that liberty was not secured by independence, nor independence secured by liberty, but Union in one Government was the necessary protection of them both, who is it that by his councils leads his countrymen, and who is it that presides over the great Convention that framed the Federal Constitution? Again, again it is WASHINGTON! [Renewed applause.] And when, the paper government formed, the labor then began of adjusting this new and complex system of a General Government and independent States Government within the province of power submitted to their administration—who is it reconciles by his firm hand? Who is it marshals under him the great intellects of the nation and retains their power, and thus, fitting the working scheme to the passions and prejudices and habits of the people, by eight years of early administration, makes it easy to govern the people by men who have honest hearts and truly honest purposes? WASHINGTON again! So that, when we celebrate the birthday of WASHINGTON, we celebrate the goodness of Providence, that provided in good season a man without whom liberty and its spirit would have taken no such solid form as to gain independence; independence would have been of not sufficient strength to maintain itself till brought under the protection of Union, and Union would have been dissolved under the first storms that attacked it, but for his pilotage through eight years of responsible and difficult administration. [Enthusiastic cheers.] It is not personal, then, but it is the gift of God of the human being that was necessary to establish the nation, provide it a Government, and set that Government working for its benefit.

Now, Mr. President and gentlemen, be sure we have not talked of the wisdom of our ancestors in forming this Government, without some intelligence of what its principia was. Governments have existed before. Free people in spirit, and free people in fact, have existed before. But never before has there been a contrivance whereby a great and powererful nationality could maintain its strength secure against anarchy within, and manifest itself against the operation of jealous hatred from abroad; and never before has a contrivance been framed whereby—by the grant of power, as to what was national and what had relation to foreign affairs, to a General Government, and dividing the local administration among State Governments—we could have a nation strong enough to maintain peace at home, and secure respect abroad, and yet not endowed with so great a fund of power as to subvert the liberties of the people who contributed to its establishment. [Applause.]

And this it was, gentlemen, that made us understand, after a while, what this rebellion was, and how it touched our interests, our safety, our Government, and our nation. Why, the cry was, on the part of the rebel States, "Let us alone! we only want to change our Government. Why will you interfere with us? We do not intend to interfere with you." They said that this principle, that the people could do as they pleased about making a government, applied to them, or to any part of a people or a nation, and all they wanted was to be let alone! We, for a while bewildered and uncertain, under the uncertain sound that came from the watchman, (making it clear that no one could prepare for the battle under such warning,) thought there was something in this. But at last we found that it was the central power of the Government that they were undermining—that would make it impossible in the future that we could ever hope that this plan of divided administration of Government could be consistent with National life. [Applause.] Why, gentlemen, their course and their conduct, we being all involved in one Nation, one destiny, one Government—has been found as well illustrated by the figure of a ship and its crew on the stormy ocean as by any other. They talked pretty much in this way, as if the mutineers of a crew, in a storm at sea, when the master and the loyal ship's company were bearing down on them to subdue their mutiny, should say, "Why do you interfere with us? All we want is to be let alone." But our reply is, "This is our ship, and you are interfering with it." "Oh! us," they say, "we do not mean to interfere with the ship; we propose to make just and equitable division of it: we mean to saw it in two, just behind the mainmast." But, we answered, "Why, you poor, deluded mariners, if you have but half a ship left, you will surely go to the bottom." Again, they reply: "That is our affair—let us alone." But at last it gets through our shrewd heads, that we will have but half a ship, and that we, too, will go to the bottom. [Cheers and laughter.] "Oh," they say, "What is that to us? That is your business!" Well, we conclude that the whole ship of State, with all its strength and all its thunders and power, and its bright flag still at the mast-head, is the ship for us, and if any mutineers want a yawl boat to go off in, let them take it, but not saw off any vessel to two. [Renewed cheers and laughter.]

Now, when we got to fighting for our own Government, our own interests, and our own safety, why we fought to some purpose. [Applause.] What was it that waked up the people? See the designs of Providence! When the rebellion languished—when it was feared that returning reason might assert its sway over the Southern people, its infatuated leaders determined they must make a breach of open war, to rouse the hearts of the rebellious population, and the gun to which the torch was applied for this purpose, aimed at Sumter, awoke—I will not say the sleeping North, but awoke the sleeping thunders of the Constitution. [Prolonged cheers.] For that gun, aimed at the feeble garrison, was really aimed at the central principle of the Constitution and the laws. [Applause.] They found that they had waked up a garrison of twenty millions of men to defend the Constitution at which their feeble guns were aimed. And now this garrison, alert, aroused, fully armed, holds its own ground, and soon, in the President's phrase, is going "to repossess all the rest of the country." [Enthusiastic cheers.]

Now, this adjustment between State and Federal Government has always been prophesied as the fatal weakness of our Constitution, and of our nation. Well, gentlemen, the moralist will tell you that no virtue can be pronounced very reliable until it has resisted temptation. The physician will tell you that no health, however apparently robust and vigorous, can be much counted upon, till it has shown its power in the resistance of disease. This is the trial of our Constitution. Men have said, why, when discontents occupy the hearts of large portions of the people, the State governments are already organized rebellion, and the Federal Government can make no head against them. And so the first experiences of this rebellion seemed to teach. But at length we found that there was in the Constitution, and in this particular form of our Government, as wonderful resources for resistance as there were mighty and tempting opportunities for rebellion, and that when the great States, unanimous and strong, came out against the rebellion, that there was organized loyalty as well as organized rebellion. [Loud cheers.] I need not ask you to look at the fate of revolutions in what are called homogeneous nations and under similar Governments. I need not ask you to remember how often a revolution that carries the stre

seemed for some time as if those who directed our affairs had not learned that you never can have a victory without fighting; and having learned that lesson, they have jumped very quickly to the next one—that you never can fight without having a victory, for that is our experience. [Loud applause.] And yet, for fear we should not have a victory, we stood in danger of never fighting. On which the resources, gentlemen, is the basis on which the resources of the people are to be marshaled, to strengthen the sinews of the Government in war, just as much as by drawing, under military combination, the physical force of the people together, battles are to be fought and the war prosecuted. Loans are nothing but the discount of taxation, and if you have no taxation to discount you cannot get any loans. You cannot go on the plan of thinking you do not want your money on this tax or on that tax, and that no tax at all would be better. You cannot get along on the plan of the Vermont financier I have heard of, who said that all this bother about financial measures seemed sheer nonsense; that he did not like direct taxation, or indirect taxation,—that he did not like excise duties or tariff,—but his plan was, that all the expenses of the Government should be paid out of the Treasury. [Laughter and cheers.] Well, gentlemen, that may do for a little while, and that is the plan we are going on now—paying the expenses of the Government out of the Treasury. [Renewed laughter.]

Now I have occupied much more of your attention than I had designed to. [Cries of "Go on."] We see a strange spectacle now in this country, and if the great shade of WASHINGTON could be supposed to bend an interested eye upon the great transactions in the midst of the people whom he so much loved, toward the formation of whose Government and protection of whose liberties he did so much, where, think you, would he bend his approving smile, and where cast his awful frown? Would the City of Washington and the Government there,—the city of the Union and the Government of the Union,—or the City of Richmond, in his own loved State of Virginia, and the Government there, receive his approval? Which would he adhere to? I cannot tell you any more clearly than you know yourselves. But the living presence that can most nearly present to us the situation and the choice of WASHINGTON, is the course of the great man, eminent in war, eminent in peace, who, having the loved State of Virginia for his birthplace, and the loved Union for his country, chose the Government of Washington and the fabric of our constituted liberties, and not the Government of Richmond and the State rights of Virginia. [This allusion to Gen. SCOTT evoked the greatest enthusiasm, and cheer after cheer was given for the honored veteran.]

To which of the two Presidents would WASHINGTON commend the bonk, to receive the vows, on the 4th of March—to President LINCOLN at Washington, or, on this day, to Mr. DAVIS at Richmond? And if he were now to distribute the swords which he bequeathed in his will, with the injunction that they never should be unsheathed to shed blood, except in self-defence or in defence of the country or its rights, and in the latter case, that they never should be sheathed, but that it should be preferable to die with them drawn than relinquish the rights of the country—were he to distribute the swords now, would he give them to HALLECK or to BEAUREGARD?

This is the example, this the duty that we learn from WASHINGTON; and, aside from our duty, let us see how our most sacred sentiments are involved in this. Why, gentlemen, since this rebellion broke out, I have had it ever before me, that so long as it prevailed, the great names and the great fames of the Revolution grew sensibly paler. How shall we maintain against the sneers of foreign nations—how against the chidings of the jealous and envious mother country, the principles of our Revolution—if we are to be told, like froward children who have quarreled with a gracious mother, you have fallen into the contempt which your necessary quarrels among yourselves have bred? Let all of us (and where is he who has not?) who has any personal connection with the names of the men who, in the battle-field or in the council chamber, aided in the glories of the Revolution—let us see to it that we protect to the remotest generation, their great name and fame from the reproaches that would be brought against them by the cowardice, or the pusillanimity of their posterity, if we did not reestablish over every inch of this territory, in all its pristine strength, the Government which they bequeathed to us, and plant our flag—"Liberty and Union forever!"—wherever they have rested it. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

TELEGRAPH FROM HON. JOSEPH HOLT.

The CHAIRMAN—Before presenting to you the name of another speaker, I am requested to read a telegram received to-day from one who is with you in spirit, although he cannot be in person—Hon. JOSEPH HOLT. [Three cheers were given for HOLT.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19, 1862.

Gen. P. M. Wetmore, Secretary:

In fervent gratitude to God and to our brave army, and in transports of rejoicing, I will be with those of New-York in the celebration on Saturday. J. HOLT.

When the above had been read and cheered, Mr. RAYMOND was called for, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I feel oppressed by this occasion, and still more oppressed by my entire incompetency to utter even the few words which you have a right to expect from any who has the temerity, at such a time, to present himself to such an audience. I cannot hope to say one word concerning the great questions which agitate all hearts and fill all minds, that will not long ago have occurred to every one of my hearers; and I shall not attempt it. I can only pour forth in feeble words such expressions as may come into my mind of congratulation and rejoicing at the aspect of affairs at this moment, and touch feebly those echoes which lie in every heart, in the presence of such events as are now upon us.

We have met here to celebrate the birthday of the Father of his Country, not in silence, not with oppressed and regretful hearts, not looking back into the past as the only era of heroism and hope, but we come to raise our voices of joy and congratulation that we live in such a day, that we see the events that are passing before us, and that our hearts may be filled and animated by hopes and prospects such as WASHINGTON, and those who stood by his side in the Revolution, never had the good fortune to anticipate. His sacred memory, in times of past prosperity, has been before us as the pillar of cloud, leading us on with solemnity: it now marches before our bands like the pillar of fire, animating us in the great work now so nearly accomplished. I do not know why it is—perhaps it is because I am less impressible than most men, or perhaps it is because I am more sanguine—but I have never been able to take so sombre and gloomy a view of the condition of this country as has filled the mind of others. It has seemed to me that we were entering upon that stage of national existence which has ever occurred in national history. Such must have enemies to encounter, both within and without. What are our struggles compared with those of other nations in other ages, of nations infinitely less fitted to carry those struggles to a successful issue. We have duties to perform, burdens to bear, blows to strike; but, thank God, we are a people able to bear every burden and to strike every blow. [Applause.] And what have we not to congratulate ourselves upon at this moment? We have the lingering voice of that great man, the Father of his country, whose words have echoed in your ears to-night, guiding us under all circumstances of peace and war. We have here the first successor of the Father of his country, his peer in patriotism, [great applause,] unsurpassed and unsurpassable by WASHINGTON or any other name that ever graced the annals of any age, in everything that makes the patriot and the friend of his country; and it not equally fortunate in that great renown which will forever surround and hallow the sacred name of WASHINGTON, we all know it is only because God in his mercy gives no nation but one father, one name to worship. [Renewed applause.]

We have, too, a people worthy of the father whom they so love and revere; and this war already, before the first year of its existence is closed, has proved to us and to all the nations of the earth, what all the nations of the earth had denied, what we had ourselves, some of us, begun to doubt and to fear, that we have men able to fight for the liberties bequeathed to them, ready to fight not only against foes who may come from abroad, but against all foes, be they their own brethren even, to the death, if need be, to rescue the Constitution and the Union. We have again and thank God for the glorious names that emblazon it. We have a present full of honor and renown. And we shall have a future which will outshine both in the lustre and endurance of its glory and its honor. Ah, our soldiers—we who have no soldiers—our soldiers, the soldiers of the Republic, that has been forced to hear and perfectly willing to bear the scorn of every decaying monarch of Europe, because it had no standing army—our soldiers, the soldiers of the Republic, millions of them, are ready to face the world in arms, if the world chooses to come in arms to crush our liberty. [Great applause.]

Beyond all question war is an evil. No one regards it as a good. But it is not an unmixed evil. Nothing can be an unmixed evil which gives us such glorious examples of courage and constancy as the last three weeks have witnessed upon this soil at the hands of citizens of the Republic. The capture of Fort Donelson, [applause,] that single incident of this war, not only in the immediate results which are to follow it, but in the great lesson it has taught, in the great hopes it has lighted, of our ability to meet the rebels at home and our foes abroad,—the single capture of that one fort is worth every dollar and every life this war will cost. [Applause.] But I should weary you and exhaust the time—("Go on," "go on.") I have no intention of stopping just yet. [Laughter.] I was only about to say I would not attempt to enumerate all the causes of congratulation that cluster around us to-day.

We have seen a conspiracy rise in our midst, not upon sudden impulse, not from the torture of some crushing wrong, suddenly felt and suddenly realized, but a conspiracy carefully matured by the leading spirits of one section of our country, for twenty-five or thirty years of our existence; maturing itself by all the aids and appliances which skillful men know so well how to use, bringing into its whirlpool all the prejudices and all the passions of a proud and sensitive race. We have seen it selecting its own time, laying its own plans, seizing the most favorable moment for their execution, bursting out in a sudden war against a nation that never dreamed of war, a nation that had been warned often, and refused, in the magnanimity of its heart, ever to believe that its own sons could lift a parricidal hand against its existence. We have seen that conspiracy going into the field, ready armed, confident, strong in preparation and purpose; and after a few months of struggle and strife, where do we see it now? ["In the dust."] Aye, in the dust to be trodden in the dust by all honest men hereafter. You know that the great Irish orator, CURRAN, said, half in boast and half in lament, that he had rocked the cradle of Irish liberty, and had followed its coffin to the grave. The shortest lived rebel in the Southern States may say the same thing of the Southern rebellion. The same infant hand that rocked its cradle will look with contempt upon its grave; for to-day its cradle stands by the brink of its grave. The solemnities at Richmond, by which this day has been desecrated, are funereal solemnities, and not solemnities that can lift the heart, or for a moment bear the name of rejoicing. If it had been possible and quite safe, I should have been very glad to have looked upon that inaugural celebration to-day. [Laughter.] I did not think it wise to go as a spectator, and, therefore, as we must deny ourselves many things in this life, I denied myself the great pleasure it would have given me to have looked upon the face of JEFF. DAVIS when he "The likeness of a kingly crown put on." [Laughter.] I think it must have much resembled that of his great prototype, described by MILTON, who, as he said, "the likeness of a kingly crown had on," sat at the gates of Helt, and whose name was Death; because, if ever man assembled to inaugurate what they called a Government, under circumstances of dismal, hopeless solemnity, it was the gang of conspirators who are desecrating the name of Government under the pretence of celebrating the Birthday of WASHINGTON, in the City of Richmond to-day. If they can believe for a moment that that Government can have an existence sixty days from date, they are much more sanguine of success even than our Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD, who, I believe, through all this, has kept up heart and hope, and predicted a speedy end to the rebellion, and thank Heaven, at last that is coming to pass.

Sixty days from this time, there will be nothing like a rebel Government in the Southern States that can rally to its support any considerable number even of the Southern people. If they can maintain themselves for that time, I think I may quote the highest military authority of this land for the opinion that it will be the only instance in history where, under circumstances so adverse, that feat has been accomplished. Surrounded on every side, the heart of their resources broken, their own steps destroying them, what have they to fall back upon, except the Gulf, which will envelop them even sooner than if they stay where they are?

We may congratulate ourselves, moreover, upon the sentiment in the Southern Confederacy, as it is called, which the progress of this war develops. The most beautiful, the most encouraging scene of all, to my mind, is revealed in the news that reaches us from day to day, that at this point and that in the Southern States to which our army has penetrated, and which it has been able to relieve from the fetters of tyranny that weighed upon it, crowds of the people flocked to the shores and saluted our flag as their flag, and promised to be true to the Union. You may have seen in the papers this morning—in one of them, at least—in the account of the advance of the army to Fort Donelson, a little incident, in which an old man indicated his feelings upon the subject. As the fleet was passing up the Cumberland River an old man was seen, with silvery locks, leaning upon his cane, with an apparently impassive face. Slowly and thoughtfully he paced to and fro, until the band on board struck up "Yankee Doodle," when off went his hat, and his old arm was raised in the air, and he gave three hearty cheers for the old Union. So, too, when the reconnoissance was made up the Tennessee River, into the State of Alabama, as far as Florence, everywhere upon every side thousands of Union men appeared upon the banks of the river, and greeted the flag with their gratulations and heartfelt rejoicings. So, too, we are told, in Richmond even, and I believe it to be true, three thousand men are leagued together as Union men, ready whenever the heavy hand of their tyrannous Government shall be lifted from them, to strike a blow for the cause which lifts us up, and gives us courage and hope for the future.

This is not a war against the South, nor the Southern people, nor any institution of the Southern people, or any other people. It is a war against rebellion; and I should be very sorry to believe that rebellion had become an institution of any portion of the common country. Nor is it a war against any State, because there is no State in this rebellion. States cannot rebel. The Constitution forbids it, and the Constitution, thank God, is the supreme law of the land, and will continue to be the supreme law of the land. It is a conspiracy and a rebellion of individual men, each one of them to be regarded as an individual personal traitor and rebel. The fact that he lives in one State or another makes no difference in his guilt, changes not in the least the character of his acts, or his relations to the General Government. The Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, take effect in all the States, and upon all the individual men who live within those States; and every man who rebels against the Constitution makes himself personally a traitor, and no State has any authority whatever to shelter him from the subjection to the Constitution of the United States.

We have this great source of rejoicing, that every step of progress that our armies make in the Southern States has revealed loyalty there. Each one, I believe, has revealed loyalty; a loyalty that will fight for the Union, and that, when it feels the power, will curb those of their own neighbors who have turned their parricidal hands against the Government of the United States. [Applause.] This war thus far, and for some time to come, has been, and must be, in vain to develop the loyalty of the Southern States. That is the object of the war. People ask us what we are fighting for. To put down this or that? to maintain this or that? We are fighting to put down the rebellion, and release the loyal citizens of the South from the subjection in which they are held.

Possibly, by bare possibility, we may be mistaken in our expectations of finding so much loyalty in the South as we look forward to. If so, it will be time enough then to consider what shall be the next step taken. But now, to-day, this war is and must be carried on upon the assumption that the mass of the Southern people are loyal, and that if the Government of the United States will extend to them its protection, they will exercise the power of bringing back their localities into subjection to the Constitution of the United States. The mass of our people all through the country believe this to be the true view of the case, and therefore it is that you have seen through the North, from the beginning of the war until now, not the slightest indication of vindictiveness towards the people of the South.

The constant complaint of some portions of the people has been that we are not sufficiently severe against the South. I think there is some truth in the charge. I think we have been careful not to exterminate anybody that could be kept alive with safety to the Constitution of the United States. We have conducted the war upon the assumption that the great mass of the Southern people are loyal citizens of the United States, enveloped in a network of conspiracy, which by its tyranny has deprived them of all liberty of speech or action. It is the object of the war to restore them their liberty, and to give them, as citizens of the United States, all the power which belongs to them in that capacity. And in that I believe, in my heart of hearts, the next sixty days will show that we have conducted the war upon a proper basis, in the proper spirit, and in the only true way to insure what we have aimed at,—the supremacy of the Constitution all over the land that belongs to the Union.

They ask us if we expect to subjugate the South? Yes, we do. We not only expect it, but mean to do it. We expect to subjugate the rebels who are in arms by cold steel and hard blows; and we expect to subjugate the great masses of the South by shewing them again the magnanimity—the blessing that comes with the flag of the Union, taking their hearts captive, and making them again the most thorough friends and supporters of the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] We may rejoice in the prospect, therefore—and it is the only prospect in which we can have rejoicing without alloy—that when we have finished this war, and when the great work of statesmanship comes, we shall see no State erased from the list of Union, no star blotted out from the galaxy, no State line wiped out, no reduction of any portion of our country to the condition of a subjugated province; but all standing again in the sisterhood of States, all in the hands of loyal citizens of their several States, in the hands of men who will support the Constitution of the United States, and put their brand upon any man who will not do that, as an enemy not only to the Constitution of the United States, but of the particular State in which he happens to live. That, I believe, will be the result of this great war, and when it comes—it may not be next year, or the year after—it may not be, so far as all the States are concerned, for ten or twenty years—but sooner or later it will surely come—and when it does come we shall have a free Republic, having the support of every soul within its limits, animated by infinitely more fervor of love than has ever yet burned in the hearts of its people, against which all the darts of conspiracy at home, or of enmity abroad, will break, as the brittle steel breaks against the burnished shield. It is anchored deep in the affections of the people, and nothing can break it therefrom; and through after years they will say, "Through blood and fire we anchored it there; are we again to give it up? again to fight battles against it? No; a thousand times, no!" This rebellion once put down, we shall never hear of another upon this Continent.

We have not only occasion upon this birthday of WASHINGTON to rejoice in our success over internal conspiracy and rebellion, but we shall have conquered the world of our enemies, by the exhibition we shall have made to them of the power of freedom, of our executive ability and military strength. They have been saying our Government was weak. They see it to-day the strongest Government upon the face of the earth, because there is not another Government under heaven that could, by simply appealing to its people, put 600,000 men into the field, ready to war against any foe, however imminent. They see a people ready to surrender everything dearest to the hearts of the people—all their rights, and all their liberties, for the moment, under the pressure of necessity, for the purpose of saving the life of the nation, that makes their enjoyment of those treasured rights possible. If these are not indications of strength, where in the history of any country will you find them? If this country to-day does not present to the world the spectacle of a powerful nation, show me one upon the face of the earth that can. Every step we take now strengthens our country, makes us more powerful—will make us more united. And if statesmanship follows the army after the war is over—true statesmanship, consulting the great permanent interests of the country, and not the immediate vindictiveness of the moment—we shall find ourselves anchored so fast that we may defy the insolence and jealousies of England, and the hatred of the world in arms. We may well look forward to that day as one of unmixed rejoicing. We may even, by anticipation, rejoice in it here to-day. In everything and everything that we see, evincing the power, bravery, courage and endurance of our soldiers, we may foresee almost with certainty the speedy end of this rebellion; and we may know for ourselves that we have the courage, the wisdom and the ability to lead this great nation forward for years to come, and to plant its flag upon the glittering heights of renown to which every nation looks forward as its hope and reward.

We have duties to perform: we have burdens already to bear. There is no mistake about the disposition of our people to do the one, or their ability and their willingness to bear the other. All we want is rigorous leadership, now that the great task of preparation is over—the mightiest task that has developed upon us, taken, as we were, unawares, without an army, without a treasury, without anything upon which a great Nation could fall back in the days of its emergency—now that the task of preparation is gone through with, thanks to the same great genius which presided over our arms in the outset, [applause,] the task devolved upon his successors is easy. It is honorable, it is glorious—but it is comparatively easy. If they will walk in his footsteps, they will carry this Nation forward to the great goal which he saw with distinctness when the war first broke out, and to which he bent all his great energies, by way of preparation, from the very start. [Renewed applause.]

We have occasion for mourning, for sadness; for war ever brings sorrow in its train. With all the glory, pomp and circumstance that surrounds it, although it awakens in every heart feelings of admiration for heroism, yet hundreds and thousands fall in its bloody wake, and fall to rise no more. They shall be remembered while the Nation lasts as the saviors of its life and the preservers of its Constitution.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!"

May God bless those whom they leave behind them. May we never verify the false maxim that Republics are ungrateful. Let them sleep peacefully, because they sleep in honor. They have gone to their rest, and their works shall follow them. We who shall enjoy the blessing which their death has conferred upon us, and our children who shall come after us, will reap a still richer harvest of those blessings—we will never forget to cherish their memories, to honor their deeds, to make their names immortal in their country's history. Let those who are yet to follow in their footsteps have our encouragement—the encouragement of the honors we pay their predecessors; and let them feel that every one of them is watched not only with an admiring but with a loving eye—that loving hands are stretched forth toward them eager to aid them, to help them on, and that loving hands will still be stretched forth toward those whom they may, in the Providence of God, leave behind them.

But, with all its drawbacks, this war is fraught with blessings, for which we have reason to be thankful to the Almighty Ruler of Nations for all time to come. It will strengthen our virtues; it will purify our political atmosphere; it will lift us above the mere petty struggles for party place, and bring us into those serener heights, where Wisdom presides over the councils of the nation, and will bring us to feel as a nation henceforth, I trust, that we have duties to perform as well as privileges to enjoy. [Applause.]

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT here retired from the hall, and the audience arose and greeted him with repeated cheers.

The question was put upon the resolutions, and they were agreed to.

Mr. A. T. STEWART read the following letter, which was received with enthusiastic applause:

SECRETARY SEWARD'S LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1862.

Messrs. Hamilton Fish and Simeon Draper, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Union Defence Committee of the Citizens of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive the note in which you have invited me to attend a mass meeting of the citizens of New-York on the 22d inst., in commemoration of the birth of WASHINGTON, and in honor of the recent brilliant successes of the Union forces in suppressing rebellion.

It would be a source of great satisfaction to me to meet the people of New-York on so interesting an occasion, but Congress has instituted similar ceremonies to be observed at this Capital, and has made my attendance upon them an official duty. I need not say that in my heart, and mind, and soul, I approve these proposed observances. Disloyal citizens have seized upon that great anniversary to pervert it to a more complete organization of the conspiracy for the overthrow of the Union in which WASHINGTON was the founder, and for the betrayal of the people of the United States back again to the foreign yoke which the hand of WASHINGTON smote and broke. May we not hope that the mighty shade of the Father of his Country will be allowed to look down from its rest on that day devoted to his memory, and say which of the two are, indeed, dutiful children—those who are engaged in the destruction of that country, so blessed of God above all other lands, or those who have committed themselves to its salvation.

I am, dear Sir, yours, very faithfully,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

SECRETARY CHASE'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1862

SIR: Most gladly would I unite with the citizens of New-York in celebrating the anniversary of the Birthday of WASHINGTON, could I leave, even for such a purpose, my post of duty at this time; but I must remain here.

The celebration which you propose, and similar celebrations spontaneously springing from the same impulse, all over the country, justify the hope that the memory of WASHINGTON, ever living in the hearts of his countrymen, will lend an appropriate inspiration to all our endeavors to restore the Union, which he contributed so much to establish. We need that inspiration. We need for the trials of these days his firmness, his patience, his disinterestedness, his true courage, his lofty sense of justice, his enlightened zeal for impartial freedom. These are the virtues, which exercised in such degree as men are capable of, will not only restore the Union, but reëstablish it in more than its pristine vigor, connectedness and beneficence. Yours, very truly,
S. P. CHASE.

ELLIOT C. COWDIN, Esq., &c.

GOV. MORGAN'S LETTER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 21, 1862.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 14th inst., inviting me to attend a Union Festival at Irving Hall, to be held on the approaching anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON. I am compelled to say, in reply, that official engagements here will deprive me the pleasure of accepting your kind invitation.

The 22d of February should always be a holiday to be kept and celebrated in a becoming manner, but there are reasons now, not hitherto existing, for more jubilant rejoicings. Nor can any one, at this time, read WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address attentively without a deeper and a more abiding impression than ever before of the wisdom of that Patriot and Statesman. Let, then, his warning voice, as well as his glorious deeds, be ever remembered and cherished, his brilliant example be everywhere followed, and let this Union be prized and adhered to, not only for the benefits and blessings it has conferred in its past history, but for the richer glories and triumphs which lie in the future.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
E. D. MORGAN.

Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, &c.

HON. HAMILTON FISH'S LETTER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1862.

GENTLEMEN:—Absence from the City has prevented an earlier acknowledgment of your invitation to the Republican Union Festival, in commemoration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday. Another engagement for to-morrow evening prevents its acceptance; but I must cordially unite with you in congratulations on the return of the day, now more than ever joyous and welcome by reason of the recent achievements of our national arms in maintenance of that Government of which WASHINGTON was the founder, and of that Constitution of which he was the first administrator, and of that Union which he so truly pronounced the palladium of our political safety and prosperity. I unite with you in earnest prayers, that our victories may be continuously repeated; and that blow may follow blow, strong, quick, constant and everywhere, till every vestige of rebellion be crushed, and treason ground to the earth. And I rejoice with you that this period of our country's trial has shewn the heart of the people strong in attachment to our National Union; as it has also shown their power mighty to uphold the integrity of the nation, to vindicate its authority, and to maintain its existence.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,
HAMILTON FISH.

Messrs. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, and others.

GOV. SPRAGUE'S LETTER.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, PROVIDENCE, Feb. 20, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation of the 15th. I cannot be present to address your Committee at their "Union Festival" on the 22d inst., and no letter could enhance the pleasure of the occasion. The recent success of our arms furnishes abundant cause for congratulation and rejoicing. I take pride in assuring you that the people of Rhode Island will unanimously join with the patriotic observers of this day. My presence with them requires that I should accept of no invitations away from my own home. I observe with pleasure the name under which you assemble.

Let the Union of these divided States be uppermost in your councils and first in your prayers.

Strive for the preservation of the Constitution. I know of no shelter so secure for the liberties of the people, no asylum where their rights can be more zealously guarded, no method more safe by which the blessings of free government which we have enjoyed can be transmitted to our children and our posterity.

I beg you will assure your Committee that, although unable to be with them, my interest in the cause, and the object of their meeting, is still warm and active.

With sincere good wishes,
I am, my dear Sir, your obedient servant,
WM. SPRAGUE.

To ELLIOT C. COWDIN, Esq., &c.

GOV. CURTIN'S LETTER.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURGH, Penn., Feb. 19, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 15th, inviting me to attend the Union festival in New-York on the 22d of this month. I shall on that day be engaged in the celebration of the festival in the metropolis, in which the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and where was the home of WASHINGTON during the period of his civil service.

It will, therefore, be impossible for me to be present in New-York, in accordance with your invitation.

It has pleased the Almighty so to shape events, that our brave and loyal men have been at last permitted to move in earnest, and thus in the approaching anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON, we shall at once refresh our memories of that patriot and sage, and glory in the certainty of the speedy overthrow of the monstrous rebellion, which for so many months has been rampant among the besotted and benighted people of a portion of our country.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with much respect,
Your obedient servant, A. G. CURTIN.

ELLIOT C. COWDIN, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

In announcing the toast to the Mayor, the Chair stated that his Honor would have been present but for engagements elsewhere, connected with the celebration.

5. *The Character of Washington*—It possessed a power to rally a nation in an hour of disaster; amid the storm of war it cheered and guided the country's friends; it flamed, too, like a meteor to repel her foes; in peace it commanded a nation's confidence and the world's respect.

SPEECH OF REV. DR. HITCHCOCK.

Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK responded. He said that he had learned several lessons since he had entered this hall. First, he concluded that there was nobody present who had voted for Mayor Wood. He had not only concluded that the Union was not to be restricted but that we had already begun to enlarge it by annexing Cuba, or at any rate Havana. [Laughter.] To respond to the toast of the memory of WASHINGTON was not an easy task. It was not easy to grasp at the character of WASHINGTON, and could only look at him as a gift of God, sent down from a higher sphere to be our typical man. No such man had ever lived before in all the tide of time, and long should we have to await for another such. [Applause.] The President of the United States had recommended the clergy of the land to read the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country on the day which commemorates his birth. He had joined in no such public ceremony, but this morning he had had service by himself, and he had read the Farewell Address most solemnly and thoughtfully toward God; and in the afternoon, in the good old fashion, he had had another service and had read it again. [Applause.] He had read that document with astonishment. Those things against which he had warned us most earnestly were upon us, and clutching at our very throats this hour. The exhortations which he addressed to us were the very lessons for the hour, and which we needed for our salvation. He had warned us to beware of entanglements with foreign nations, either of hostility, on the one hand, or of blind partnership on the other. He would have us, evidently in his thought, neither insanely hate England, nor as insanely love France, [applause,] but to stand here on this Continent as Americans, entangled with no foreign alliances, and this was a lesson of the hour. Another great lesson inculcated in the Address was, that Union was indispensable to nationality, to freedom, to power and to wealth, as against geographical partisanship, either North, South, East or West. Hence, the lesson of the hour was the integrity of the Union, though we swept it of every rebel foot. [Applause.] They were Republicans; what he was did not concern them, [laughter,] but, as a clergyman, he wished to say one word, whether it be of advice or warning, and that was to keep out of this war as Republicans, but to go into it as Americans. [Applause.] Another cardinal point in this address related to the importance of maintaining the credit of the country. Find out what you honestly owe, and then pay promptly. On this he should not enlarge, as the application might be personal. [Laughter.] Another point was the neces-

HON. ELIJAH WARD'S LETTER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Chairman, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: The unavoidable pressure of my present engagements compels me unwillingly to forego the pleasure of accepting your invitation to attend a mass meeting of the citizens of New-York, to commemorate the birth of WASHINGTON and in honor of the great victories in defence of that Union to which his best and most earnest thoughts and desires were so warmly devoted.

I have the hooor to be, your obedient servant,
ELIJAH WARD.

JOSEPH HOXIE, being called for by the audience, came forward, and said that upon this day, the birthday of WASHINGTON, his heart was too full for his lips to give utterance to his feelings. No man should attempt to speak of the Father of his country at such a time as this, without great preparation and careful study. We are met also to thank God, and take courage from the recent victories of our army in support of the Constitution and the Union. [Applause.] Now I confess that while I am as thankful as any man for the result of our armies thus far, and not being a military man, I cannot judge or criticise the action of those to whom we have intrusted those armies. It seems to me that we are in more danger at this moment from a disgraceful compromise, than from all the rebels and traitors to the Union. [Applause.] I am for peace upon the only terms which I hope we shall grant—the terms given to Gen. BUCKNER at Fort Donelson. "Immediate and unconditional surrender." [Great Applause.]

Mr. E. J. BROWN offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the meeting to the Union Defense Committee, under whose auspices the meeting was held. The resolution was adopted.

After three hearty cheers for the birthday of WASHINGTON, three for the victory of our soldiers, and three for the Union, the meeting adjourned.

THE REPUBLICAN UNION FESTIVAL.

Enthusiastic and Patriotic Demonstration at Irving Hall.

Speeches by E. C. Cowdin, Dr. Hitchcock, Dr. Bellows, Wm. M. Evarts, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Horace Greeley, George Folsom, E. Delafield Smith and Dr. Sowder.

The Republican Union Festival, in the evening, formed no insignificant portion of the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday. About 600 guests sat down to a splendid collation, provided in the best style of Mr. L. F. HARRISON, the indefatigable proprietor of Irving Hall. The collation was most bountiful, and received full justice at the hands of the guests. At the main table sat SUSEMAN SNOOK, President of the Republican Central Committee, Dr. TYNG, Dr. Bellows, Dr. Hitchcock, Ex-Judge Peabody, James H. Briggs, G. W. Blunt, William Cullen Bryant, Hon. H. J. Raymond, Joseph Hoxie, Col. Frank Howe, Horace Greeley, Hon. Abiah W. Palmer, Elliot C. Cowdin, and others of equal note. The tables were replete with appropriate emblems, comprising national flags, forts, ships, Union mottoes, and family monuments, of a patriotic nature. At 8½ o'clock Mr. SNOOK called the assemblage to order, and nominated for President Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, who was unanimously chosen to that office.

Mr. COWDIN, on taking the Chair, spoke as follows:

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: My first duty is to thank you for the honor done me; and I beg leave to make my grateful acknowledgments to this distinguished company for their generous greetings.

Certainly, the position belongs not to me, but I obey the call, and, in discharging the honorable trust assigned me, I ask your kind indulgence.

We are assembled to celebrate a day of happy omen to the friends of civil liberty throughout Christendom, to commemorate the Anniversary of the Birthday of the Illustrious WASHINGTON

"The world's great master and his own."

It is well that we are here. Manifestations of attachment to our common country and her free institutions are at all times a gratifying spectacle, but in the present national crisis, they are of uncommon interest and full of hope.

Verily the spirit of our forefathers hovers over us, and the Father of his country looks down upon us with approbation, for we are come together in the name of the Union, so, truly dear to us, never to be divided by any act whatever.

We meet, too, for mutual congratulations on the spectacle unrolled of the most causeless and wicked rebellion the world ever knew. The good tidings that have reached us from the Carolinas, from Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, conveying the triumphant exploits of the army and navy—now moving like an avalanche, carrying victory in their paths—maidens on hearts, strengthens our hands and excites our enthusiasm.

All honor to our gallant heroes. Their deeds and daring shall be remembered and cherished by an adhering and grateful people. Encircled with glory shall be their names in the Temple of Liberty, for sacrifices so great, and services so efficient rendered the nation in the hour of adversity.

What a spectacle our country now presents! With an army of more than six hundred thousand men in the field; a navy powerful and effective; with resources in abundance; we are, moreover, feeding the famine-stricken nations of the world, and thereby putting them under bonds to keep the peace.

As our gallant men go forth to the camp, and to the cabin, they carry with them the sentiments and interests of the farm, and the shop and the counting-house; so they will carry back to those fields of industry the military and naval accomplishments there acquired.

In peace they were taught to prize their rights, and in war they learn how to defend them. Thus shall we teach every nation to value our friendship and dread our enmity.

Nevertheless, the times demand renewed energy, courage, grit.

NAPOLEON was right when he said, "Leave sensibility to women, but men should be firm in heart and purpose, or they should have nothing to do with war and Government."

On this auspicious day, at least, and especially in times like the present, it is fitting calmly to recur to the principles of the founders of the Republic.

To cherish most fervently the exalted destinies of 1776, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

To declare our firm devotion to the great principles of liberty stamped upon the ordinance of 1787.

To vindicate the Constitution of the United States, in all its parts, with all its obligations and all its blessings.

To adhere indexibly to the Union of the States, one and inseparable.

"To inculcate the noble principles of the Father of his Country bequeathed to us as his parting legacy.

"To assert, with WASHINGTON, "let us have a Government by which our lives, liberties and prospects alike shall be secure. If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon while it has an existence."

To arouse and foster a spirit of genuine and fervid patriotism among the people.

Let private emoluments and personal honors give place to whatever is most essential and best for the cause of freedom and the perpetuity of a free Constitution; and it, in the Providence of God and the progress of events, the *peculiar institution* falls, then, like Lucifer, let it fall to rise no more. Already the lamentation of its votaries has gone forth: "The thorns I have reaped are of the tree I planted. They have torn me, and I bleed."

Forgetful of past jealousies, and bickerings and petty feuds, let us here and now, once more, renew our vows of unceasing devotion to our common country.

MACAULAY says: "No men occupy so splendid a place in history as those who have founded monarchies on the ruin of republican institutions." Heaven forbid that such splendor should ever dazzle the eyes or excite the ambition of American citizens.

I cannot but believe that the Federal Union is destined to outlive every vicissitudes, and bear up against far greater shocks than it has yet encountered. Its foundation is laid upon public justice, public virtue, and public liberty, and though for a time it may encounter great peril, and suffer momentary eclipse, thank God, it possesses a recuperative power in the hearts of millions of freemen, who will restore its wonted repose and inaugurate a new era of National greatness. But, as good citizens, we must rise to the height of this great occasion and do our duty. Indifference and repose are unpardonable, aye, criminal, when the very existence of the nation is assailed. We should be recreants and dastards of the basest stamp, if we did not defend—resolutely, unitedly and to the last—the institutions which WASHINGTON inaugurated—the most benign the world ever knew.

Finally, fellow-citizens, let me conjure you to stand by the Government; it is the guardian of your liberties—of your wealth—of your strength. Stand by the President—he is able, faithful and honest. Stand by the army—it is strong, devoted, invincible. Stand by the navy—it is powerful, efficient, triumphant. Listen to no reconciliation and talk not of peace, until every rebel by an unconditional surrender, has laid down his arms. Then may justice be done. But let the first condition of adjustment be the unqualified admission by all, that the Constitution and Laws are supreme and the Union indissoluble.

The toasts were then proceeded with, as follows:

1. *Our Country;* In peace or in war, still our Country, to be cherished with all our hearts, and defended with all our hands. Music—"Yankee Doodle."

2. *The President of the United States.* Music—"Hail to the Chief."

3. *The Governor of the State of New-York.*

4. *The Mayor of the City of New-York.*

The Chair announced, in connection with the toast to the Governor, that letters of interest had been received from the Governors of several States, and other distinguished gentlemen. He called upon Mr. HURLBUT to read the letters, as follows:

The reading of the letters was productive of unbounded applause, especially those from Messrs. SEWARD, CHASE and SPRAGUE.

sity of morality to national strength and prosperity—a morality whose roots were nourished by religion. These were the grand features of the pious, majestic, paternal, and almost prophetic utterance. But he should be false to the spirit of the occasion, did he ignore what certainly was not ignored by WASHINGTON in his private meditations, in his will, and in his whole career, although ignored in his Farewell Address, namely, the institution of Slavery. It was studiously excluded from the Constitution, that it might had been excluded and sink, as I trust the *Sumter* drop out of history and sink, as I trust the *Sumter* ere long will sink, and in an hour leave no bubble behind to mark the spot. [Applause.] They all knew that WASHINGTON considered Slavery an evil, a sin, and a huge ecocomic political blunder, and that he anticipated its speedy exit as a disturbing element in our history. Since his time the great apostacy had occurred, and the Confederacy had been planted on Slavery as its corner stone. But they could look to the principles of the fathers and what they knew was the sentiment of WASHINGTON, and say to Slavery, "Thou art a mistake, a wrong, an outrage. Thou mays't stay, localized to the States, biding that better time which, in the behests of Providence, shall surely come when thou shalt disappear; but Freedom shall be National and Slavery shall be local." [Loud applause.] They might say that this was not radical enough, but his word for it, it would prove to be radical enough to tear up the deepest roots of the institution. [Applause.] Their prayer, their hope and their persistent influence should be, that the one dark spot which stained our continent—the one gigantic wrong which was at war with Christianity as it was with Republicanism, should depart like a nightmare dream. [Prolonged applause.]

6. *The Union*—The main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize."

DR. BELLOWS' SPEECH.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS responded. He said that the Union was a fact, and a very tough fact. The natural features of our country could not destroy its geographical integrity. The Almighty had established such geographical connections and relations between the parts of this country, shutting us between the lakes and the Gulf, and extending us from ocean to ocean, that this geographical fact cannot be lost sight of, and must be deferred to and respected. The Union, too, was an ethnological fact. We were one people. We were of one blood and one lineage, and one language; and by this relations and communications, affections, sympathies, intercourse, inter-marriages had been established between the various parts of this country. Our very difficulties were the very things which bound us together. The very fact that we understand each other's censure, and hear our sentiments hurled back to us in the same language, is the very reason that we are so exasperated against one another. It was because we were brothers, and because this is a family quarrel, having all the animosity of a family quarrel. But they could not divide this people. Slavery, black as it was, and hateful and accursed as it was, had not the power to separate that which God, ethnologically and by identity of language, had united together. [Applause.] Then, too, the Union was a great economical fact. We were united by commercial and industrial relations in such a way that the country could not be broken up. It was a curious fact, to be observed about this time, that the Stocks of the disloyal States grew better and stronger in our market for every thrashing we gave them. The moment we had a victory, making the fact more apparent that the rebel States could not get out of the Union, it caused a rise in stock of the rebel States. That fact spoke louder than anything other. When England saw that a victorywhich tended to demolish the rebels made their own property the more valuable, he would like to see what England would think of that. The Union was also a great political fact. We had political antecedents; we had a Constitution; we had affectionate memories of our fathers who created it. We had solemn oaths registered in Heaven of fidelity to that Constitution. That Constitution was solemnly rooted in the whole history of the country, and it was destined to keep us one people, and as to the Slavery question, if there was a mighty Anti-Slavery document in the world, it was the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] What was this rebellion? It was a rebellion against the Constitution because it would not strengthen, and extend, and give political power to Slavery! What had made this wicked rebellion, but the simple fact that in this country, latitude to the Constitution for long years, during which the Constitution had been interpreted in behalf of Slavery, in the course of events, in the charge of those who wielded the power of the Government, the Constitution came to receive its natural interpretation, an avorable to Slavery? The rebellion arose because the Constitution was an Anti-Slavery document from the moment that the political majority was enabled to interpret it in the interests of Slavery, and it was a most formidable battery—a most treacherous one every, against which nobody could say a word. They should so press it that it should do its whole work, and if he was not very much mistaken in the character of the people, whatever party should raise its head and endeavor to stay our hand by an effort to make a false peace, before the war had done its work, and the Constitution had been fully spread to its home, would be entirely put down by the moral sense of the people. The Union, too, was a great moral fact. It had become embedded in the mind and had shaped the intellect of the people. It had become the expression of their hopes and desires in a political direction. It was also a great spiritual fact. There was intrusted to us a sacred duty to vindicate free institutions, and to turn that dreadful tide of reaction which, for the last few years, had been apparent by which free institutions had been read backward. In conclusion the speaker alluded to the effect which had been produced abroad by American history, and of the false estimate that was formed of our institutions, as to their permanency, by reason of the smallness of our army and navy in times of peace. He gave the following toast:

The Union—The land and the waters, mountains and rivers, lineage and language, laws and Constitution, interests and instinct, assistion and passion, duty and destiny, all cry out against its dissolution, and proclaim it perpetual. [Applause.]

7. *The Constitution of the United States*—With all its privileges and blessings, may it be perpetuated to the latest posterity.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

Mr. EVARTS said that this was the third anniversary of the kind that he had had the pleasure of attending. They had celebrated this day in 1860, in advance of the Republican nomination. They had won the victory, and celebrated it then, and, in the midnight darkness that has been over the country, they had celebrated it, and now it was doubly appropriate when the waning fortunes of the rebellion gave evidence that the rule of the Constitution was to be restored throughout the Republic. It was the same Constitution now as before. The vital and peculiar principle of the Constitution was that a nation could be constituted powerful enough to maintain its place among the nations, and yet secure to the people their freedom and the administration of their affairs by rulers skin to them. The General Government had to deal with what was common and national, and the State Governments with what was local. He held that the fundamental principle of the Republican Party had been to prevent the encroachment of local and domestic interests upon the National power. To destroy the political power of Slavery was the aim, as it would be the success of the Republican Party. [Applause.] Having localized a Republican President in Washington, we felt secure; but an appeal was made to arms, and the people had been called upon to try by the bullet the question that had already been settled by the ballot. When that was settled, the triumph would be complete. The Constitution and our liberties were equally concerned in that success. Whenever danger came from State interests endeavoring to rule the Government, we had a broadside for that, and whenever an attempt was made to assail State rights, it would be found that we had a broadside for that. [Applause.] We knew that the good ship was able to outride every storm. With all his readings of the Constitution, he had never been satisfied that there was any line of it enforcing the protection or maintenance of Slavery anywhere. [Applause.] True, there was the Fugitive Slave clause, and the obligation to suppress insurrection; but the latter referred to white as well as black insurrections. The only occasion where that clause had been put in operation was in the case of discontented white men. The great difficulty was where to take hold of Slavery. His judgment was that the political power of Slavery should be overthrown, in order to undermine its social standing. [Applause.] It was our duty to deprive it of its power in the General Government, and then leave it to local disintegration. Just as sure as Slavery in the General Government had operated on the side of Slavery in the States, so would the influence of freedom to the General Government operate for the interests of freedom in the States. Look at the States upon which Slavery smiled, and, upon the Free States. The love, and not the hate of Slavery was to be feared. [Applause.] We were fighting for the Constitution, and we were justified in doing that with such means, and such weapons, as were brought against us, with whatever shuttering force it should operate against Slavery. [Applause.] Let the war fall upon the guilty cause of the rebellion—the slaveholding aristocracy of the South—upon the stimulant of their unholy passions—Slavery. [Applause.] When the war was over, whatever of Slavery was left, leave it, and, where no loyal State Government would be found, the General Government would take hold, and Slavery would then be dealt with. [Applause.] The slaves of the South were to the Constitution, but a portion of the people. The Constitution knew in the South but two kinds of people—those who were loyal and those who were rebels. [Applause.] Compared to a loyal slave, the lives of a hundred rebel masters were but dust in the balance. [Applause.] The Union depended upon the integrity, nobility and virtue of the people. We had to marshal our forces. We had been guilty of neglect of our sacred trust, and had no right to make posterity pay the bill. [Applause.] We must insist that with the same honest labor as our forefathers gave, we should work in the cause. It was a crime to extort money out of the necessities of the Government. [Applause.] We must have the Mississippi—not for alligators alone—but for at least one flat-boatman. [Applause.]

9. *The Fathers of the Republic*—Inspired by the great principles of the Declaration of Independence, they battled not for themselves, but for their country and mankind.

SPEECH OF HON. H. J. RAYMOND.

Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I respond with great pleasure to the toast which has been assigned me—a pleasure second only to that with which I find myself in the midst of this goodly band of Republicans, on the anniversary of the Birthday of the Father of the Republic. I think it meet and proper that those who have led off in this second great war of Liberty should celebrate the Birthday of him who was foremost in the war which gave us Independence at the outset of our history. I think it eminently fitting that we should honor the memory of the Fathers of the Republic, for we have inherited their sentiments—we honor their names—and we are to-day following their example. There is not a solitary principle of the Republican party, that does not find its precedent and vindication in the principles and opinions of those who are honored to that toast, as the Fathers of the Republic, and, as they then sent forth to the world that Declaration of Independence, which was the beginning of the great events which secured us freedom from foreign oppression, so have the Republicans of this day sent forth to the world, and are now sustaining by their arms, that second Declaration of Independence, which is to deliver this country from a still more formidable power than Great Britain ever was to us—I mean the Political Domination of Slavery. (Cheers and applause.)

I take it, Sir, that that was the specific object for which the Republican Party was organized. We saw day by day, step by step, growing up in this country the power of an oligarchy of a little more than three hundred thousand men, based upon an enormous property in human beings—an oligarchy based upon Slavery—not content with the position assigned to it by the Constitution of our country; not content with its position as a social institution and a form of labor, as an evil that had descended to it from the past, and which they were to remove as best they might in the course of time; not content with this, but seeking to establish itself as the permanent, dominating, supreme power, not only over its own section, and the States in which it existed, but over the affairs, foreign and domestic, of this whole Republic. [Applause.] It was this state of danger that called the Republican party into power. The nation had already seen all the powers of our General Government passing under the control of this same Slave oligarchy, and by it, directly or indirectly, wielded in all the departments of the Government. I need not recite the familiar history. Slavery dictated the law of the land, and wielded the hand by which that law was put into execution. It is to the eternal honor of the Republicans of the United States that they had the courage and determination to make a stand against this power, and to declare the Independence of the country of its authority and control. [Loud applause.] They succeeded at that tribunal established by the Constitution of the country for the settlement of all great questions of difference. They appealed to the ballot, and at the ballot they carried their point. Success had established the fact that the power and control of this country—the Constitutional authority of the Republic of the United States—was properly and justly in the hands of those who were the foes of the political domination of Slavery. They established by the highest tests known to our Government, their right to wield the Government of the United States. Was this oligarchy satisfied with the decision? Not at all! They appealed from the ballot-box to the bullet. They declared that if they could not maintain their supremacy by their votes they would fly to arms, and by force maintain the domination they had usurped. They have tried that, and they must await the issue.

We beat them with the ballot. We are perfectly willing to try the question, if needs be, by guns, and take our chance of beating them with the bullet. [Applause and cheers.] We are willing to meet them on any field they choose to select, by any form of trial they can discover or invent, and there assert the right of the sovereign people of the United States to make laws and control the policy of the Government, regardless of the dictates of this oligarchy, which would make slavery the corner-stone of our great Republic.

They started the rebellion with every prospect of success. They started with high and glowing hopes. They had been twenty-five years in making their preparations. They had organized their conspiracy. They had drilled their men. They had formed their alliances here. In our very midst, in the Northern States. They had allies upon whom they had counted, and when they raised the rebel flag they staked the existence of their oligarchy on the issue of that trial.

We spent a long time in preparation. We had to do so, for they had taken us unawares. We did not believe they would rebel against the Government which was known to them only by its blessings, and against which they had not one solitary just and well grounded complaint. We never believed, to the very last ray of the experiment, that they were sincere in their purpose of rebellion. Thus it came to pass, —while they were organized, while they could put one, two, or four hundred thousand men into the field in the spur of the moment, we on behalf of the great Republic of the United States, were without an army, without resources, without organization, without a settled purpose, without a fixed conviction, even, that it would be necessary to fight at all. All this preliminary work which they had done, we had to do after they had made the issue and presented themselves in the field to meet it. Is it any wonder that delay has attended our movements? The Administration did everything which man could do to meet the emergency, and they are prepared to meet it to-day. They stand in the field ready to meet it—determined and resolved to meet it at the earliest possible moment—[applause]—and with what results the events of the last few days sufficiently reveal to us. [Renewed applause.]

We know now, as well as we can know anything that is still in the future, that the rebellion is to be crushed, and to be crushed speedily—that its power is gone, that its back is broken, and soon, even the Government which claims to exercise its authority will be scattered. That Government which to-day is decorating the birth-day of the Father of his country, will soon be a fugitive from the capital which it has selected for the scene of its operation. [Applause.] Who can doubt it who sees day by day the closing around it of the gigantic chain that is strangling out its life? Who can doubt it who looks at the valor that won Fort Donelson, and is now pressing on to still more glorious fields of valor and renown. [Renewed applause.] Who can doubt it who recalls the valor of Burnside and the splendid victory of Roanoke Island. On every side the rebellion is encumbered by the forces of the Union, strong in numerical power, stronger in preparation, and strongest of all in the righteousness of their cause, and in the holy determination to win or die in the attempt. [Applause.] We shall soon see this rebellion crushed; we shall have the Constitution restored; we shall have the opinions of the Fathers of the Republic enthroned in the Government of the Republic; and then we shall hear no more of the rebellion in all time to come.

I have said that it was the object of the Republican party to crush the usurped *political power and control* of slavery over the General Government. It has done it already. It had done it undoubtedly before the first gun was fired—before the first appeal was made from the decision of the ballot. The vote of 1860 settled the question forever. Slavery as a political power was dead on the day that ABRAHAM LINCOLN was elected President. (Loud cheering.) He did not say that it was incapable of further mischief; so powerful an element as slavery, so great a property, having so many interests interwoven with it, had still power to inflict much mischief upon important interests of the country. But what man to-day believes, that on the day after the inauguration of LINCOLN it was in the power of the slave oligarchy to wield a control over any one single department of our Government for any length of time? Who believes that thereafter slavery could decide whether this or that man should go into the Cabinet; whether such an one should be appointed Custom-house Collector or Postmaster in this Union, as for years they had done? Who believes it was possible for Slavery to give law to the Republic and control its action in all its affairs—foreign and domestic. Slavery, as a political power, was dead, but, if you will excuse the Irishism, it was not *half* so dead as it is to-day. [Applause.] It has now, in addition to a natural death, committed suicide. It has brought upon itself the extraordinary horrors of war. Slavery can no more stand up under war than an iceberg can stand against a flood of burning lava. It melts before its hot and fervid breath. Look at Port Royal, and wherever our armies go, for proof. The advent of an army of the Union breathes upon the institution of Slavery, and it dissolves like the mists before the rising sun. [Applause.] Wherever our armies go, Slavery disappears. Then comes upon us the momentous task of providing for those whom it releases from all control—that control which was hateful and unjust, as well as that which is needful for their preservation.

The Republican Party stands where it always stood, the supporter of the Constitution of the United States as our fathers gave it to us. It stands as the sworn friend of the Constitution, and the sworn foe of its enemies; and it will crush out all rebellion against its authority. It will not pause in its progress—and the whole people in the North join it in the sentiment—so long as there is a single rebel in arms on any portion of American soil. Nothing but an unconditional submission to the Constitution of the United States will end the war which is now waged against its foes. [Applause.]

Can we ask more than that? Can any man be so unjust to our history—to the history of the Republican Party—as to attempt to force us into a position hostile to that—hostile to the Constitution or transcending its provisions? In all our published documents from the very outset of the Republican Party—from the day when our first proclamation was given to the world at Saratoga; then at Pittsburgh; afterward at Philadelphia, and then in that immortal document—for it will become immortal—the Chicago Platform—the Republican Party has pledged itself over and over again to stand by the Constitution and the laws. It has resented with scorn and indignation all attempts to charge it with violating the Constitution or aiming to put new doctrines and new principles in its place. [Applause.] No; no. The Constitution which our fathers made,—which their wisdom framed,—which comes to us consecrated by their blood,—sanctified by their love,—the Constitution under which we live, and the glorious flag which is the emblem of its authority—are the pole-star—the bright cynosure of our hopes forever. [Loud applause and cheers.]

Does any man fear that that Constitution will not secure to us all the liberty we need, or can desire? Does any man fear that under that Constitution and under that flag, wherever they go and are respected, they will not give freedom to all who come beneath their steady and pervading power? He who doubts must know little of its spirit, little of the soul of freedom which it embodies, little of the enfranchising power which it carries with it, wherever it goes.

I rejoice that this rebellion is apparently near its end. Sooner or later its end must come; but whether it be within sixty days, or whether it be within two years, or whether it be in the next generation, this war must be carried on until upon every foot of American soil, the authority of the Constitution is recognized. [Applause.] I believe this will be accomplished without any changes in the Constitution. I believe the patriotism of our people will admit of no changes in the Constitution. They will insist that all its provisions shall be administered, not in the interest of one section, or under the control of any one interest—not for the promotion of the wishes or interests, and still less for building up the political power of any section, but with that large and liberal provision for the rights of all and the freedom of all, which is the very essence of that immortal instrument. [Applause.]

We shall have the Union restored, I believe, without a star erased, or a State line removed—every State living under the Constitution loyal to its spirit, and controlled by the people, who will hold it in its proper place. We have already seen some premonitory symptoms of the feeling which will be found at the very outset to pervade almost every State. I believe that, if Tennessee were called upon to vote to-day, she would cast an overwhelming vote for the Constitution and the flag of the United States. [Applause.] If she would not do it to-day, she would the day after our army takes possession of Nashville, and that is not a week off. [Loud Applause.] Virginia has never voted against the Constitution of the United States. She is controlled by a gang of conspirators and rebels, who for the moment have got her loyal people under the hoof of rebellion, trampling them into the mire of treason. Take off that hoof—hang the rebel leaders [loud applause] who control it now, and then you will see the Old Dominion swing back to her old position, and lovingly rejoin her sisters under the Stars and Stripes. You will then see her people rejoicing again with us in the glorious memories of the old Revolution, talking of Yorktown—not of 1862, but of 1782—talking of the beneficent rule of the old Republic, and cursing with the bitterness of hate the government which attempted to usurp its authority. Louisiana at the first moment will come in upon the same terms—namely, unconditional submission to the Constitution; and I believe that will be true of nearly all the Southern States within two years. In some of them the progress may be more slow. It may take a generation to extinguish the spirit of rebellion in South Carolina, but it will, sooner or later be extinguished. I do not consent, for one, to the giving up of even South Carolina under any circumstances. We don't want her for her own purposes—but we want her for her own.

A VOICE.—Divide her up.

Mr. RAYMOND—No, I don't want her to be divided up. She must remain in the Union as a State, and we must make her people so loyal that they will curse the memory of their ancestors who attempted to take the State out of the Union. South Carolina needs what all bad children need,—*discipline*,—and that she is now getting. After we have given her people the chastisement they deserve, and have hung a dozen of the leaders who betrayed them, [applause,] we shall have given them a lesson which their children will not forget in all time to come. But whether it takes one year, ten years or twenty years, South Carolina must be redeemed. If we could put her into the sea; if we could sink her at the mouth of Charleston harbor, and thus establish an effectual blockade there, [laughter] I should be glad. But we cannot; South Carolina is at least a "geographical expression," we cannot get her off the map. I don't want to see her cut up and divided among the other States, I want her to be preserved, at least, as a relic of the great rebellion—as a curious and unique fossil, handed down to our children from another age. But we must reform and regenerate as we raise our flag over rebellious soil, and I believe it can be done, even with that most pestilent of rebel States—South Carolina.

I believe we shall restore the States all to their allegiance to the General Government; and until it is absolutely clear and certain that that cannot be done, we must proceed on the assumption *that it can be*; because, if we enter upon the new experiment of wiping out State Governments, and establishing Territorial Governments or subjugated Provinces in their stead, we enter upon a career of which no man can foresee the end. We are not engaged in such a war; the real task of Government will commence when the war is over. [True.] Then will come the time when great hearts and wise minds will be required to shape the institutions of the future, not under the influence of justly resentful hearts, but in accordance with that far-seeing wisdom which insures ultimate results—the lasting welfare of great nations, and which knows the best means of attaining them. That is the task that comes upon us after the war is over. I hope that the power of the Government is not then passed into the hands of the men who have been in sympathy with the rebellion. The great mass of the people of the Northern States are as true and loyal as any people can possibly be. They love the Constitution; they will fight for it; they will die for it, if need be; and, more, they will live for it, and exercise the best of their wisdom and judgment to make it the everlasting possession of all our people. But there are men here who have, from the beginning, in their heart of hearts, wished for the success of the rebellion, and have done everything in their power to promote it. They will be the men—the political intriguers—who will grasp at power, and they will turn back upon the Republican party the accusation that it brought on the war. Well, perhaps the Republican party did. The Republicans certainly did pursue a declaration of Independence against the supremacy of the Slave Power, and if that caused the rebellion, for my part, I am willing to bear my full share, be it large or small, of the responsibility for that result. [Applause.] And when the history of this country comes to be written a hundred years hence, what a glorious page this era will present! What will future generations say of the men who, in 1859, dared to declare national and political independence in the emergency through which we plunged the country into civil war, through which alone it was rescued from the degrading thraldom? Will they not honor the men who had the courage to issue this second great Declaration of Independence, and who redeemed the country from the tyranny that was fast being fastened upon it? If I can trace out future history in the principles which underlie the action of the present, such will be the verdict that will be pronounced upon the action of the Republican Party of the present day.

I beg pardon for detaining you so long. [VOICES—"Go on."] No, I don't intend to go on. I have said far more than I intended; but there is no knowing where to stop, when treating of this prolific and inspiring theme. I have sought to state the principles which underlie this contest, and which were the cause of this war. The leading principle is, that Slavery, as a political power, shall no longer control the destinies and the Government of this Republic. The Republicans declared the National independence of that control, and they appealed to the people to sustain them in that declaration. They did sustain them by their votes, and they are now doing it by their arms; and when this contest is over, they will by their statesmanship place this Republic upon the true foundation of freedom and independence of Slavery. [Loud applause and cheers.] All we have to do is to be true to our past history, brief as it is, but full of lessons of wisdom. Let us be true hereafter, as we have been hitherto, to the Constitution which the fathers of the Republic handed down to us. Let the Republican Party but be true to itself and it will be true to the Constitution, and will secure for itself an honorable name and a permanent and a useful future. [Loud cheers and applause.]

8. *The Army and Navy.*

The Chair announced that up to two days since Gen. FREMONT had expected to be present and join with them. Pressing public duties, however, prevented his attendance, as would appear from the following letter:

GEN. FREMONT'S LETTER.

ELLIOT C. COWDIN, ESQ.—*My Dear Sir:* In reply to your letter of the 17th, I beg you to say to the Committee that I am fully sensible of the honor done me, in being designated to reply in behalf of "The Army and Navy."

Their important and signal victories assure the preservation of that nationality whose attainment is typified in the name you meet to honor, and I should have been glad of the opportunity to add my voice to the applause which a grateful country gives them on this anniversary.

Especially would I have been glad to have found so fitting an occasion to express my own admiration of the brilliant successes of our Inland Navy, and that part of the Western army in whose triumphs I naturally feel a special interest.

My engagements here are, however, of such a positive character, that they will not permit me to be absent.

Begging you, therefore, to assure the Committee of my hearty participation in the objects of the meeting, I am, very truly yours, J. C. FREMONT,

Major-General, U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, 21st February, 1862.

A letter had also been received from Gen. SCOTT which was read, as follows:

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.

BRAYOORT HOUSE, Feb. 22, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Nothing could be more flattering than your invitation for this evening, but I am very much an invalid, and fear that I am already under more engagements for the day than my strength will allow, to comply with.

I beg you and your associates to accept my grateful acknowledgments, with the assurance that the esteem of my countrymen is very precious to me in the decline of life.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

E. C. COWDIN, Esq.

10. *The Press*—

Truth's fearless champion on her midnight tower,
Whose lamp burns brightest when the tempests lower.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY responded, with some appropriate remarks upon the power, influence, and mission of the Press as an engine of patriotism as well as education. As an instance of the progress of public sentiment, he stated that a Captain in the Sickles Brigade told him that his men, who would formerly have mobbed any man who was an Abolitionist, would now mob a man almost because he wasn't an Abolitionist. [Laughter.] He said he had expected that the war would be ended by some wretched, base compromise, but had hope for the future, and trust in the intelligence and patriotism of the people.

11. *Our Accepted Fellow-Citizens*—One with us in dangers and sacrifices, as they are one with us in destiny.

DR. SOWNES responded in a humorous vein.

12. *The Flag of the Union*—Unfurled in the name of God and Liberty; consecrated to a righteous cause by the immortal WASHINGTON; dearer to us now than ever.

United States District-Attorney E. DELAFIELD SMITH responded in a brief, but highly patriotic speech. He gave, in conclusion, "The War for the Union—May it never terminate until Slavery shall cease to be a political power in the land; nor until traitors at home and tyrants abroad shall read in letters of blood, 'Insult not the flag of the United States.'"

13. *The War for the Union*—It was begun to defend and sustain the Constitution and the laws; let it be continued without trace of armistice, until, by unconditional submission of every rebel in arms, the supremacy of the laws shall be wholly reëstablished.

GEORGE FOLSOM, Ex-Minister to the Hague, responded in appropriate terms.

The following letter from Comptroller HAWS was read:

COMPTROLLER HAWS' LETTER.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 22, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret my inability to be present at the Republican Union Festival this evening, having accepted a previous invitation of a similar character for the same hour. Added to the enjoyments incident to your social reunion, will be the gratification that he whose memory you delight to honor was one of the leading spirits in the formation of a Government which, since your last festal gathering, has successfully resisted a rebellion of the most stupendous proportions, and has thus vindicated its supremacy as a leading power among the nations of the earth. Be assured that I am with you in spirit.

Very respectfully, yours,

ROBERT T. HAWS.

ELLIOT C. COWDIN, Chairman, &c.

The festivities were prolonged until a late hour, and wound up with patriotic singing. The success of the affair was greatly forwarded by the following Committee of Arrangements: Elliot C. Codwin, Henry Smith, John Fitch, Henry W. Smith, Spencer Kirby, Wm. S. Opdyke, James H. Welsh, Jos. D. Costa, G. W. Jaques, Joshua G. Abbe.

THE CORPORATION CELEBRATION,

Hon. Geo. Bancroft's Oration at Cooper Institute.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

THE PROCEEDINGS AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

The celebration under the auspices of the Common Council, took place in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, which at 2 P. M. was filled to its utmost capacity. Mayor OPDYKE occupied the chair, and opened the meeting with the following brief remarks:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We enjoy a rare privilege to-day. We are permitted to assemble here under most auspicious circumstances to commemorate the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of that day which gave to civil liberty its truest friend and ablest defender.

Since we became a nation hallowed memories have always clustered around that eventful day; but never before have these memories been so vividly awakened.

Traitors have attempted to destroy the noble political edifice that WASHINGTON spent his life in establishing. But recently their wicked efforts assumed the most gigantic proportions. To-day, thank God, the dark cloud is passing away. The strong arms and stout hearts of our noble volunteers—doubly nerved by a righteous cause and that veneration for the Union which WASHINGTON so eloquently enforced in his Farewell Address—are now dealing blows under which the rebellion is already staggering to its fall, never, I trust, to rear its unhallowed head again.

It is under these bright promises that we meet to honor the day, and to listen to the lesson it teaches from the lips of one whose native eloquence and historic muse so admirably qualify him for the task.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. TYNG, and music by the band, (WALLACE'S) Geo. H. MOORE, Esq., read WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, many passages of which were loudly applauded. A national anthem, entitled "God of the Free," by Wm. Ross WALLACE, Esq., was then sung by the Union Glee Club, the whole audience joining. Mayor OPDYKE then introduced the Orator of the Day, Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, who spoke as follows:

MEN OF NEW-YORK: As the organ of the City of New-York on this occasion, it is my first duty to remind you that we owe thanks to Almighty God for the patriots who achieved the independence of the United States, and who formed "the unity of government which constitutes us one people." To-day we declare to peoples and to princes that the Union is complete, and shall not be impaired—is dear to us, and shall be preserved. The wise and the good in each hemisphere desire us to continue one; every fibre of the sensitive heart of the indivisible France, in spite of some appearances, throbs in favor of our existence as a nation; the people of England I shall believe are with us, so long as there are among them men like BRIGHT and STUART MILL; the most wonderful career of improvement in the history of the race is the witness that we are a nation; Italy has learned from us to adhere to her passion for bringing together the parts which the selfishness of oppression has dismembered, and the ill-cemented fragments of Germany derive from us hope of a better reuniou. Now, in the day of our tribulation, the people have proved that they are inspired with life by the grandest spectacle the world ever witnessed, in their uprising to the majesty of undivided conviction, concentrated power, and determined purposes; in their unrepining resignation to suffering and privation, their sublime patience under strange discomfitures, and weary delays, and long-continued inactivity, from inability and perplexity, or from judgment and choice; in their outspoken joy when the spell was broken of the seeming paralysis of their gigantic preparations; in the heartiness of their response to Major-Gen. GRANT, when he proposed "to move immediately on the enemy's works." Now, the rulers of the earth will come to know that, under the Constitution which makes us one people, there exists no authority that can alienate a single inch of the territory of the United States; that while we claim for each individual the right of emigration, there is no possible conspiracy, combination, or convention that can discharge any one citizen from his allegiance so long as he remains on our soil, though each one may, for himself, dissolve that allegiance by self-exile and flight. These many and ever-increasing United States are one, now and for coming ages.

PRINCIPLES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The only ground of hope for the perpetuity of our Union, you will find, rests on New-York, in the words of WASHINGTON, spoken to this City. "When, in the presence of your fathers, WASHINGTON, standing under the canopy of the sky, took the oath to support the Constitution, he returned into the Senate Chamber, to interpret to the First Congress the principles of our great charter, and the fit policy for the nation to pursue. Then it was that he laid down as their rule "the pure and immutable principles of private morality," and *"the eternal rules of order and right which Heaven itself has ordained."* And the House of Representatives, using the pen of MADISON to frame its answer, accepted his enlightened maxims, and owned the obligation to "adore the invisible Hand which has led the American people through so many difficulties, to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty." On these principles, the Government which makes us one people was put to motion, while the foundations of Monarchy in France were crumbling away, and the beams that upheld the civilization of the middle ages were falling in. During the half-century which succeeded, France underwent more revolutions than I can readily count up; Spain had many forms of government in rapid succession; the dynasty of Portugal was driven for refuge to South America; the empire of Germany went down in the whirlpool of revolution; Russia has been convulsed by a fearful plot for insurrection; Italy was many times reconstructed; the Pope lost and won temporal power, and has been almost shorn of it again; the institutions of Great Britain have been thrice essentially modified by the annexation of Ireland, by the reform of Parliament—which was, in fact, a revolution—and by opening the doors of its two Houses to men of all creeds.

PROGRESS OF CORRUPT INFLUENCES.

During all these convulsions, the United States stood unchanged, admitting none but the slightest modifications in its charter, and proving itself the most stable Government of the civilized world. But, at last, "we have fallen on evil days." "The propitious smiles of Heaven"—such are the words of WASHINGTON—"can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right." During eleven years of perverse government, these rules were disregarded; and it came to pass that men who should firmly avow the sentiments of WASHINGTON, and JEFFERSON, and FRANKLIN, and CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON were disfranchised for the public service—that the spotless Chief-Justice whom WASHINGTON placed at the head of our Supreme Court could, by no possibility, have been nominated for that office, or confirmed. Nay, the corrupt influence invaded even the home of justice. The final decree of the Supreme Court, in a decision on a particular case, must be respected and obeyed. The present Chief-Justice has, on one memorable appeal, accompanied his decision with an impassioned declamation, wherein, with profound immorality, which no one has as yet fully laid bare, treating the people of the United States as a shrew, to be tamed by an open scorn of the facts of history; with a dreary industry collecting evidences of cases where justice may have slumbered, or weakness oppressed; compensating, for want of evidence, by confidence of assertion, with a partiality that would have disgraced an advocate neglecting humane decisions of colonial Courts, and the enduring memorials of colonial statute-books, in his party zeal to prove that the fathers of our country held the negro to have "no rights which the white man was bound to respect," he has not only denied the rights of man and the liberties of mankind, but has not left a foothold for the liberty of the white man to rest upon.

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

That ill-started disquisition of TANEY, who, I trust, did not intend to hang out the flag of disunion, is the fountain head of this rebellion; that offence to the conscious memory of the millions convulsed our country with the excitement which swept over those of us who vainly hopes to preserve a strong and sufficient, though narrow isthmus, that might stand between the conflicting floods. No nation can adopt that judgment as its rule and live; the judgment has in it no element of political vitality; I will not say it is an invocation of the dead past; there never was a past that accepted such opinions. If we want the opinions received in the days when our Constitution was formed, we will not take them second-hand from our Chief Justice; we will let the men of that day speak for themselves. How will our American magistrate sink, when arraigned, as he will be, before the tribunal of humanity! How terrible will be the verdict, against him, when he is put in comparison with WASHINGTON'S political teacher, the great MONTESQUIEU, the enlightened magistrate of France, in what are esteemed the worst days of her monarchy. The arguments from the difference of race which TANEY thrusts forward with passionate confidence, as a proof of complete disqualification, is brought forward by MONTESQUIEU as a scathing satire on all the blood of despots who were supposed to uphold Slavery as tolerable in itself. The rights of mankind, that precious word which had no equivalent in the language of Hindostan, or Judea, or Greece, or Rome, or any anti-Christian tongue, found its support in WASHINGTON and HAMILTON; in FRANKLIN and LIVINGSTON; in OTIS, GEORGE MASON and GADSDEN; in all the greatest men of our early history. The one rule from which the makers of our first Confederacy, and then of our National Constitution, never swerved, is this: to fix no constitutional disability on any one; whatever might stand in the way of any man from opinion, ancestry, weakness of mind, inferiority or inconvenience of any kind, was itself not formed into a permanent disfranchisement. The Constitution of the United States was made under the recognized influence of "the eternal rule of order and right," so that, as far as its jurisdiction extended, it raised at once the numerous classes who had been chattels into the condition of persons; it neither originates or perpetuates inequality.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND PRIVATE GAIN

It is another trait in WASHINGTON'S character which may particularly interest this opulent City, where enterprise and skill and industry are forever producing and amassing wealth, that while he held the acquisition of fortune by honest ways a proper object of desire, he drew a careful distinction between the pursuits of business and the service of his country. He held that every man must be ready to devote to the good of his country his ability, his wealth and his life; and he never suffered the public service to become to him a source of gain. It is rumored that men among us have known how to obtain from the Government, for a moderate and incidental and essentially irresponsible use of little less than their judgment, sums of money which exceed the whole direct tax levied upon one of our smallest States. If this be so, while it implies a shameful want of patriotism in individuals, it implies also a blamable want of sagacity in the executive departments which must have made selections perversely or blindfolded. In the name of this city, I declare the great body of its people to have a patriotism without blemish or selfishness. In the name of the Chamber of Commerce, may I not venture to say of our merchants, as a class, that the pretence of a necessity of resorting to extravagant compensation for simple service, is a calumny on a body of generous and devotedly patriotic men? In the name of the mechanics, I repel the insinuation; and it is known to all that the conduct of the poor of our city, during the war, has for disinterestedness, and exalted feeling, and firm resolve, and courageous resignation, gone beyond all praise.

WASHINGTON'S CHARACTER.

The disinterestedness of WASHINGTON'S conduct beams forth in still greater beauty, when, for the benefit of this age, we recall his conduct toward his Generals. He took care of their honor even more carefully than if it had been his own. It was his delight to give them opportunities for distinction, and when danger menaced alike himself and a General in another department, he would discreetly send to his subordinate the best part of his force, and sullen no one to risk a defeat so soon as himself.

Nor should we forget that WASHINGTON was always vigilant; that he never was taken by surprise; that within all his command, he never missed an opportunity of striking a blow; that he never sent his army forward except with himself as its leader; that he never exposed them to deep roads and bad weather except when they could derive encouragement from his own presence and example; that he was always under fire with his men, and committed no error in the field but from excess of personal courage.

We must not forget that in the war of the Revolution WASHINGTON, gaining other great objects, bore arms for the maritime rights of the neutrals. When seamen officers in our navy showed signs of disaffection, the first impulse of public feeling might approve a swift act, which spoke for the fidelity of a gallant commander. The just indignation which is felt at the conspirators who struck at our life as a nation might exist when several of the least worthy of them fell into our hands. But this excitement only sheds a brighter lustre on the moderation of the people, and their perfect mastery over their passions. With one voice all have agreed that due respect must be shown to the neutral flag. A ship at sea is a portion of the territory of the Power whose flag she may rightly bear. No naval officer of another nation may exercise judicial power on her deck; the free ship frees the cargo. A neutral ship in a voyage between neutral ports is protected by her flag; the passenger who, in a neutral port, steps on board a neutral ship honestly bound for another neutral port, is as safe against seizure as if he were a guest at the Tuileries or a barrister before a Court in Westminster Hall. These good rules will gain renewed strength from their recognition by the American people in the very moment of a just indignation against men who were guilty of the darkest treason, and had fallen into their hands.

THE REBELLION AND POPULAR INSTITUTIONS.

WASHINGTON not only upheld the liberty of the ocean. He was a thorough Republ

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 24, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PROF. ADRIEN'S MAGICAL PERFORMANCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PRIDE O' DAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—WILD OATS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE ROUGH DIAMOND—SPANISH DANCES—SORROWFUL THOUGHTS—MY YOUNG WIFE AND OLD UMBRELLA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A brief dispatch from Louisville announces that Cumberland Gap and Russellville are in possession of the National forces. This is highly important intelligence. Cumberland Gap will undoubtedly be held as a rallying point for the loyal East Tennesseeans, and ultimately as a base of operations against Knoxville. Russellville is situated in Southern Kentucky. It is the capital of Logan County, and is a place of about 3,000 inhabitants. It is located between Cumberland and Green Rivers, about 35 miles from each. The place derives its present importance from the fact that when, a few months ago, the rebels established a Provisional Government for Kentucky, it was selected as the State Capital. A bogus State Legislature has already held one session there, and a bogus Governor (JOHNSON) has been installed in power. A rebel force, 5,000 strong, has been stationed there, until recently, for its protection. All of Kentucky, excepting Columbus, is now clear of rebels.

Rumors prevailed in Louisville yesterday, that Nashville had been evacuated by the enemy, but the rumor is probably incorrect.

An official report from Flag-Officer FOOTE to the Navy Department announces the occupation of Clarksville, Tenn., by the Union forces. The dispatch is dated the 20th, at which time the gallant Commodore was about to return to Fort Donelson for another gunboat and six or eight mortar boats, with which he proposed to proceed up the Cumberland in the direction of Nashville. He states that about two-thirds of the citizens of Clarksville, being alarmed, fled from the place, but he had issued a proclamation, after consultation with the leading citizens, assuring protection to persons and property. The rebels, in their retreat from Clarksville, against the remonstrances of the inhabitants, set fire to the splendid railroad bridge over the Cumberland.

The movement of troops from Missouri up the Cumberland River has been very general during the last few days. On Feb. 18 and 19, no less than fourteen large steamers left St. Louis for Fort Donelson.

Gen. GRANT, on Feb. 19, received the official notice of the creation of a new military district, the District of West Tennessee, of which he is appointed commander, with headquarters at Fort Donelson. Gen. GRANT'S Staff remains as at present, with Major W. W. LELAND attached as Chief of Commissary.

There is still uncertainty as to the condition of affairs at Savannah, though the probability is that the city is in possession of our forces. A Fortress Monroe dispatch, dated Friday, states that the belief is entertained in Norfolk that the inhabitants have left the place, and that it is now occupied by the National troops. Our latest intelligence direct from the Savannah River, brought by the *Atlantic*, whose arrival we announced on Friday, leads to the supposition that our gunboats had so far removed the obstructions to a free passage into the river above Fort Pulaski, as to be ready at any moment to move towards the city—and at this juncture it is more than probable that the rebels thought it best to offer no resistance. That the citizens have deserted the place *en masse*, however, is hardly probable.

A reconnoissance was made on Friday morning in the direction of Centreville, from Gen. SMITH'S Division of the Potomac army. The cavalry made a circuit within the lines of the rebel pickets, and captured eleven of them, who were mounted. One of them was wounded. No information as to the position or strength of the enemy at Centreville was obtained.

A correspondent with Gen. HOOKER'S Division writes, under date of Feb. 19, that orders have been received to have everything in readiness for immediate action. New clothing has been distributed, forty rounds of cartridges supplied to each man, and all except the sick and disabled are ready to cross the Potomac at a few moments' notice. Brig.-Gen. NAGLEE has arrived and assumed command of the brigade consisting of the Massachusetts First and Eleventh, New-Hampshire Second and Pennsylvania Twenty-sixth.

Gen. BUTLER, accompanied by some of the members of his Staff, left Boston on Thursday for Fortress Monroe, where he will at once embark for Ship Island. It is supposed that Gen BUTLER will visit Washington and embark upon the *Mississippi* upon her arrival at Fortress Monroe. In reference to his departure, the Lowell *News* says: "Gen BUTLER bade good-by to his friends in this city this forenoon, and he expects to leave with the troops. It is said that Gen. B. remarked a short time since that he would be at his destination on the 1st of March, and in sixty days from that time he would send to Lowell a cargo of cotton."

A letter received in Newark, N. J., from the Surgeon of Gen. FRENCH'S Brigade, states that the brigade will, in a day or two, advance to Springfield, nine miles from Alexandria.

Letters were received in Boston, on Friday, dated New-Orleans, Jan. 17 and 18, which were sent to Havana by a vessel running the blockade. The writer had intelligence from the North by a passenger, who went through from New-York to New-Orleans in six days.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship Niagara at Halifax, we have intelligence from Europe two days later. She left Liverpool on the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th inst. A great number of documents concerning the civil war in America had been laid before the British Parliament—one of them being an important letter from Earl RUSSELL to the Southern Commissioners, YANCEY and YOST, declaring that England could not acknowledge the Confederate States until the war or further negotiations more clearly determined their position. Not less than forty-five official communications passed about the National gunboat *Tuscarora* and the rebel steamer *Nashville*. The blockade had been denounced as a paper one by Mr. GREGORY, in the House of Commons. The *Sumter* was detained at Gibraltar from a difficulty in obtaining coal.

The Liverpool Cotton market was buoyant, and prices were firmer. Breadstuffs and Provisions were declining. Consols were quoted at 92¾@93 for money.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of Congress on Friday were very interesting. In the Senate a little routine business was done, when a message was received from the House that the ceremonies incident to the day were about to commence, and the members proceeded in a body to the Hall of Representatives. In the House, the galleries sat apart for the public were densely crowded. Many persons were unable even to gain admission to the Capitol. After the House was organized, Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, in consideration of the fact that the presentation of flags was not contemplated in the joint resolution providing for the celebration, moved that the ceremony be omitted. This gave rise to a long debate as to the propriety of the proposed presentation, which ended in the adoption of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S motion, 70 to 61. At this juncture the members of the Senate, headed by the Vice-President, entered, with the heads of Departments, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the representatives of foreign Governments—officers of the Army and Navy, including Gen McCLELLAN, coming last. The ceremonies then commenced with a prayer by Rev. Mr. STOCKTON; after which Col. FORNEY read the Farewell Address, which was listened to with profound attention. The guests then retired, and soon afterward the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

To-day the President is expected to send a communication to the Senate, proposing Gen. SCOTT as Commissioner to Mexico, to represent the interests of the United States in that country, in its present complication with foreign powers.

The Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday was celebrated on Saturday with a universality and fervor heretofore unknown. In this City salutes were fired, orations were delivered, the "Address" was read, flags were hung out in profusion, and illuminations made brilliant the night. We elsewhere give extended reports of some of the most prominent observances.

Secretary STANTON telegraphed Gov. MORTON a highly complimentary message, on Feb. 19, thanking him for his prompt and energetic action, and aid rendered the General Government.

The following is the form of application for a release to be made by all the State prisoners now in confinement at United States military posts, save those few excepted in the general order to which it refers. The application is, of course, to be addressed to the Secretary of War:

I, ——, of ——, a prisoner confined in Fort ——, hereby make application to be released from custody on my parole of honor *to render no aid or comfort to the enemies in hostility to the Government of the United States*, in accordance with the terms of Executive Order No. 4, of the War Department, dated Feb. 14, 1862, in reference to political prisoners.

The following paragraph of Gen. LANDER'S report of the Bloomery Gap affair, was omitted in publishing that document: "I respectfully commend Col. S. S. CARROLL to your notice. He is a most efficient and gallant officer. Lieuts. H. G. ARMSTRONG, A. A. G., and FITZJAMES O'BRIEN, Aide-de-Camp, joined me in the charge by which the rebel officers were captured, and confidence restored, after the cavalry had been checked. O'BRIEN was shot through the breast by a rebel, whilst out scouting on Sunday."

The Twenty-first Indiana Regiment, Col. MCMILLAN, which has been stationed at Baltimore for the past six months, has been selected to represent Indiana in a new expedition now being fitted out for Gen. HEINTZELMAN.

The bark *Ariel*, Capt. LEVENSTON, sailed from Providence on Thursday for Goree, on the West coast of Africa, with a cargo consisting of beef, sugar, &c., and a large quantity of lumber. Suspicion having been excited that she was intended for the slave-trade, U. S. Marshal SANFORD went in pursuit in a tug, and overhauled the bark over Bristol. She was taken into Newport, and the Marshal returned to Providence, having in custody a Capt. STEVENS, of Boston, who was acting as supercargo.

There was no regular Stock Exchange meeting on Saturday, but a considerable business was done on the Street early in the forenoon, and at about the highest prices of Friday; Governments were in request at 90¾ current; Gold 103½@103¾ per cent.; New-York Central 84¼; Tennessees 62½ per cent.

ALDERMAN BRADY, THE COMMON COUNCIL AND THE LEGISLATURE.—We observe that the Common Council is taking steps to bring its potent influence, moral and municipal, to bear upon the Legislature to prevent amendments of the City Charter. It may not be out of the way for us to offer that body a little advice. Teaching Aldermen and Councilmen how to "lobby" may seem like "teaching one's grandmother to suck eggs;" and yet it is barely possible we may be able to give them a hint or two of some value.

We advise them to send Alderman BRADY on this business. He knows something about it already. According to his own statement he defeated the Sanitary bill last Winter, "by hard dollars." Possibly he might do as much for the new City Charter this Winter—if not by the same agency, then by means of the *moral* influence which his former performances have conferred upon him. His advice with the Legislature would carry with it great moral weight. The character he would take up with him, (if he took his own,) would commend him to the unbounded confidence of the members from the "rural districts." They would see in him the impersonation of civic virtue—the fit and proper representative of a Common Council which glories in having him for one of its chief ornaments, and if not the only man, certainly the only one thus far discovered, who takes pride in proclaiming his own infamy. If such a man would not carry weight with the Legislature, pray who would?

If any one thinks this picture overcolored, we beg him to read Alderman BRADY'S testimony before the Committee of the State Assembly, published in another column. He will find this man setting forth his own character so clearly that not another word can be added to any advantage. He will find in the first place that he asserted in the Board of Aldermen that he had himself taken $6,000 to Albany, and by the use of it had defeated the Health bill in the Legislature. He will find him in the next place solemnly *swearing* that he never did anything of the sort. Mr. STETSON put the matter in a very clear shape, on Monday, when he said that BRADY was guilty, beyond all possibility of escape or evasion, either of *falsehood* in the Board of Aldermen or of *perjury* in the Committee-room of the Assembly. He has the melancholy privilege of making his choice. He can choose which horn of the dilemma he may prefer, but on one or the other he is hopelessly impaled.

Possibly the Common Council may not think it best to send BRADY. Let them, then, send somebody from the Board which tolerates such a man among its members. When a man openly proclaims that he has committed a flagrant and a shameless crime,—and when he afterwards either convicts himself of having falsely made a boast of his own corruption, or else perjures himself, it is generally considered time that he should withdraw from decent society. Mr. BRADY, however, after having done all this, seems to be perfectly at home in the Board of Aldermen, more so, perhaps, than he was before.

An Apprehended Amnesty.

There seems to be prevalent an apprehension that the war against the rebellion is to have a premature close. Some of our neighbors indicate their fears that a general amnesty is about to be proclaimed, which may have the effect of dissolving the rebel army and of releasing the rebels themselves from the penalties they have incurred. These apprehensions, it seems to us, are groundless. It is by no means impossible that the Administration may deem this a fitting time to reassure the great mass of the Southern people who have been deluded into this rebellion by a studied falsification of the motives of the war on the part of the Government, and to give them to understand that they have nothing to apprehend from the mere vengeance of the Government, and that a prompt return to their allegiance to the Constitution is all that is required at their hands. In this sense, and to this extent, the President may very properly proclaim an amnesty, for the humane purpose of preventing the needless slaughter of thousands of our countrymen. If the proffered terms should be rejected, even the most embittered of the rebels could not say a word against the most vigorous and relentless prosecution of the war.

That the President will offer amnesty to the *leaders* of this rebellion—to the men who have plotted and planned it, or to the equally culpable traitors who have forsworn their allegiance to the Constitution, and put themselves at the head of the armies arrayed against it, we do not believe. There is nothing to be gained by such an offer, and it would shock every sentiment of natural justice, and act as a direct encouragement to treason hereafter. The great mistake in the settlement of the nullification contest of 1832, was that not one of the leading conspirators suffered punishment. If JOHN C. CALHOUN had been hung, we should have heard nothing more of rebellion. But the mistaken lenity of that day paved the way for a renewal of the conspiracy now. That mistake ought not to be repeated. It is not for a moment to be supposed that all who, in this rebellion, have been guilty of treason can suffer the punishment due to their crime. No Government can in such a case ever deal with men according to their deserts.

But it is important that this gigantic crime should not go unpunished. It would be a scandal and disgrace if men could thus bring a great nation to the verge of ruin,—sacrifice thousands of lives, make ten thousand hearthstones desolate, exhaust millions upon millions of treasure, and yet escape punishment at the hands of the people against whom their crime has been directed. The leaders in this rebellion—enough from every State to make a terrible and a telling example—must suffer the penalty due to treason. While the impulse of mere vindictiveness should have no part in the action of the Government, justice, patriotism, regard for the future welfare of this Nation, demand that the men who have placed themselves at the head of this conspiracy, should pay the penalty with their lives. Public sentiment—the just and holy indignation of loyal men—will exact this at the hands of the Government.

There is a strong feeling everywhere that the *property* of every Southern rebel should be confiscated, and especially that his slaves should be set free. Justice, certainly, would sanction such a course. The punishment thus inflicted would be suited to the nature of the crime. The law enacted by Congress at its extra session goes very far toward inflicting such a penalty; and it has been generally expected that the present session would witness its extension. Probably, however, such a step can only be regarded as a war measure, if it is necessary to victory,—if it will even aid in crushing the rebellion, such a measure should be enacted. But if the Government sees reason to believe that the rebellion can be crushed without it better than with it, then it ought not to be resorted to. The policy or impolicy of such a measure depends upon the state of facts in the Southern States. Hitherto we believe, the Government has held that such an act of confiscation would prolong the war, and render fixed and durable peace impossible. It has acted upon that belief, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the results, thus far, have vindicated the wisdom of its action.

We have full confidence in the wisdom of the Government. We see no reason to fear that it will either fall short of the just expectations of the country, or go beyond the requirements of the emergency, in the policy it may adopt on this subject. Any amnesty it may proclaim will consult the future security of the Government quite as much, we have no doubt, as the immediate necessities of the war.

A WORD OF FRIENDLY ADVICE.—Would it not be well for our neighbor of the *Herald* to give a little more attention to its news of the war? It is falling lamentably behind its leading competitors. We have published on several occasions lately most important intelligence received from our special correspondents, not a word of which has appeared in our neighbor's columns. We had, for example, a few weeks since, six or eight columns of correspondence, giving an account of the experiences of the Burnside Expedition up to the time of its arrival at Roanoke Island, while the *Herald* had not a single letter. Then, too, we published a very full and graphic description of the capture of the island itself, with the destruction of the rebel fleet, and a full list of the killed and wounded, while our neighbor had nothing at all. And no longer ago than Saturday last, again we published from our special correspondent, "Galway," a detailed and most graphic report of the capture of Fort Donelson, while the *Herald* had nothing on the subject but a few paragraphs picked up from its Western exchanges.

We know that the *Herald* is laboring just now under some peculiar and embarrassing disabilities. Several of its most enterprising correspondents and most valuable contributors have been arrested as spies or traitors, and are deprived of the liberty essential to the proper prosecution of their labors. The kind of service required, moreover, is not precisely adapted to the peculiar talents of its unrivaled *corps*. It is not easy to describe a battle by looking through a keyhole, nor can the convenient and cheap bribery of a gardener or other servant, however useful it may be where private documents are concerned, answer the purpose so well as a larger field of operations.

Still, our neighbor should strive against these disadvantages. They *can* be overcome by enterprise, but not by bombast and braggadocio. It will find it advisable, moreover, to engage correspondents whose treasonable sympathies are less conspicuous, if any such can be induced to enter its service.

The Flight from Bowling Green—The Situation at Nashville.

Through the Louisville papers we have the particulars of the rebel evacuation of Bowling Green, on the approach of MITCHELL'S column of Gen. BUELL'S Division. These accounts, on the authority of an eye-witness, enable us to judge the actual numbers and disposition of the rebel forces at and from that point. Whether or not this will afford a reliable key to the probable force left for the defence of Nashville, should the retreating army make a stand at that city, we are scarcely prepared to say. But there is no difficulty in determining the strength (or rather, we should perhaps say, the weakness,) of the rebel situation, so far as the force recently in Southern Kentucky is concerned.

There was never more than 30,000 troops at Bowling Green, according to the present authentic accounts, and of these, from 3,000 to 5,000 were practically lost to the army by sickness and death. The mortality in the hospitals is represented as fearful. The organization was, for the greater part, by skeleton regiments, the fewest number of the regiments being full, and many of them not half complete. Gen. SYDNEY JOHNSTON was in command in person. After the defeat and death of ZOLLICOFFER at Mill Spring, and the consequent dispersion of CRITTENDEN'S force, it may have been, and probably was, JOHNSTON'S purpose to send 8,000 or 9,000 troops to East Tennessee, under FLOYD and BRECKINRIDGE, to intercept THOMAS and SCHOFF. The regiments for this object were said to have been brigaded. But soon came the news of Fort Henry, and the probable attack on Fort Donelson, and thereupon BUCKNER and FLOYD were dispatched to the Cumberland, with 15,000 troops, including some, if not all, of the regiments intended for East Tennessee. There is no question that the whole of this number was thrown into Fort Donelson, making, with the fugitive regiments that retreated so precipitately from Fort Henry and the small force previously in charge of Donelson, the total of 20,000 or 22,000 at the moment of the National attack. The flight of 5,000 on the Saturday night before the surrender, the capture of 13,500 prisoners, and the killed, wounded and missing, will account for nearly this aggregate.

The detachment of more than half his effective force left JOHNSTON at Bowling Green with only about 12,000 troops. We take this as the outside figure. The evacuation of the place was a foregone conclusion. The fight at Donelson was about to begin with unequal chances of success, and upon Bowling Green 39,000 National troops were rapidly approaching in three columns from Green River. JOHNSTON began the work of destruction upon the railroad and turnpike bridges over the Big Barren on Wednesday or Thursday, the 12th or 13th February, preliminary to what he no doubt designed to be a retreat in order upon Nashville or Clarksville. The destruction and devastation to private property, to the hotels of the town, which had been used for official quarters, to other buildings used as magazines of provisions, supplies, &c., and to the numerous private residences, quickly followed. The fire, applied in mere wantonness to the hotels, communicated of course to the adjoining buildings, used as shops, storehouses, &c., and thus the best part of the town was given up to the flames. But with all the expedition employed by JOHNSTON and his Brigadiers, the object of an orderly retreat was foiled by the forced march of Gen. MITCHELL'S column from Green River. He was on the Northern bank of the Big Barren almost before the last of the bridges had been burnt *or battered down*—for it seems the splendid railroad structure over this stream could not be destroyed without the use of artillery—and at least two days before any of BUELL'S columns were expected. The retreat, therefore, became a rout, not by MITCHELL'S force, for this was necessarily detained, to throw a temporary bridge over the river, but a rout from panic and dismay. The scene is represented as indescribable. A few shells from MITCHELL'S battery, across the river, of course increased the panic.

"The scene of the rebel flight, (says the Louisville *Journal*,) as described to us, was one of the most terrible routs that can be imagined. The Nashville pike was completely blockaded with cavalry and infantry, all in admirable disorder, and a long line of carriages, carts and all kinds of vehicles. *Officers were hurrying away their wives on foot, and carrying their children in their arms, while the whole non-belligerent portion of the flying crowd were screaming and shouting at the top of their voices in a frenzy of apprehension.* * * * We have a few glimpses of the whereabouts of some old acquaintances. Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON was one of the last to leave Bowling Green, *but left in such a hurry that he forgot his overcoat.* He took the pike to Nashville. Col. THOMAS HUNT left for New-Orleans for the benefit of his health, and ALEXANDER CASSEDAY succeeded to the command. ALEXANDER CASSEDAY and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE are temporarily at the capital of the State of Tennessee. Young TOM CLAY is on BUCKNER'S Staff, and, having left with the General for Fort Donelson, is probably a prisoner. *Gens. Hindman and Hardee both went to Nashville.*"

Under such circumstance it seems questionable whether 10,000 troops of the entire Bowling Green force were left available for the defence of Nashville. It is also doubtful whether JOHNSTON himself fell back immediately as far south as that city, as he is reported to have rested at Gallatin, Tennessee, twenty-eight miles north of Nashville. HINDMAN and HARDEE had arrived, but with what force is not stated. FLOYD and PILLOW also fell back upon Nashville after stealing out of Fort Donelson. Their ability to aid JOHNSTON may be easily estimated; so that the only remaining question in regard to the present situation at Nashville is one of reinforcements from Manassas, under BEAUREGARD'S orders, that General himself being at Nashville, ill of typhoid fever, at the date of the last (rebel) accounts. No such reinforcements are believed to have passed through East Tennessee, but there is a chance that they have taken the more southerly route through North and South Carolina and Georgia. And this we deem the only chance—and a very remote one—of a formidable stand at Nashville.

Congress and the Rebel Flag.

Among the solemnities set down in the programme for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday at the Capitol, it was appointed that, after the reading of the Farewell Address, the flags captured from the rebel armies would be presented from the Army and Navy Departments to Congress. On the assembling of the House, however, Mr. CRITTENDEN, the noble old patriot of Kentucky, moved that this part of the ceremonies should be omitted, and after a brief yet interesting discussion, the suggestion was adopted, though by a vote—seventy assenting against sixty-one dissenting voices—which strikingly illustrates how easily men arrive at divergent judgments by regarding a subject from opposite points of view. While the presentation of the rebel flags was looked upon simply as a transient formality, designed to lend *eclat* to the proceedings of the day, and while the insignia themselves were viewed merely as "trophies won by our brave soldiers in hotly contested battle," as a member phrased it, the ceremony was not only unobjectionable, but well fitted to add to the pomp and circumstance of the occasion. It was these considerations, doubtless, that prompted a large number of members to favor the presentation, though the animus apparent in the remarks of Mr. LOVEJOY would lead one to conclude that the recalcitrant Representative from Illinois was inspired by some more sinister motive.

But when, from the contemplation of the valor that won these rebel colors on the field of battle, in the naval fight or in the stormy climax of the siege, we turn to the despicable cause which these bastard flags represent, it is very obvious how weighty are the objections to depositing them among the other insignia taken by our armies from the nations with which we have formerly waged war. They are, as Mr. CONKLING well remarked, simply "badges or tokens carried by armed rebels—men red-handed with the murder of the citizens of the country—men who were not entitled to possess or carry any flag—and men whom we do not recognize in any national aspect." Now, their formal official acceptance by Congress would be an implied recognition, not only of the belligerent but of the quasi-national character of the rebel league. And though it may be said that this is *but* a form, and that this form has been repeatedly sacrificed, it must be remembered that the sacrifice has been made at the dictation of an overmastering practical consideration, and that no such consideration is here present. It is many months since Mr. SEWARD, in a dispatch to our Minister to France, indicated the true attitude of the United States Government toward the insurgents.

"There is there, as there has always been, one political power, namely, the United States of America, competent to make war and peace and conduct commerce and alliances with all foreign nations. There is none other, either in fact or recognized by foreign nations. There is, indeed, an armed sedition seeking to overthrow the Government, and the Government is employing military and naval force to repress it. But these facts do not constitute a war presenting two belligerent Powers, and modifying the national character, rights and responsibilities, or the characters, rights and responsibilities of foreign nations."

This is the theoretical line which, in its transactions, our Government constantly aims to follow, and which it allows itself to depart from only for the weightiest of reasons. And we submit that, now that the splendid triumphs of the National arms on the one hand, and, on the other, the political reaction setting in at the South, must convince the most prejudiced of the foreign Governments which, with indecent haste, recognized the belligerent rights of the rebels, that this war, gigantic though its proportions are, is in reality what our Government has always held it to be—a sedition, insurrection, rebellion,—it is not now the time to give the waning "cause" the recognition which an official presentation of these trophies of war would imply.

Congress, therefore, acted wisely in refusing to receive the rebel flags. We want them not hung up among the trophies of the elder and glorious wars. Better let them rot as the memory of the wicked whose cause they symbolize will rot. Let there be no memorial to keep alive in men's memories the Nameless Crime.

THE EXECUTION OF GORDON.—We have already expressed our approbation of the strict execution of the sentence of death upon GORDON, in pursuance of law, for his participation in the Slave-trade. But we must also enter our protest against what seems to us the barbarity of the mode of his execution, and the circumstances by which it was surrounded.

GORDON was sentenced to be hung between 12 and 3 o'clock on Friday last. He was informed on Thursday by the Marshal, that the event would take place between 2½ and 3 o'clock. During the night he took poison, and in the morning it seemed impossible that he should live until the time fixed for his execution. Everything possible was done to prolong his life. Not only were the ordinary antidotes against poisun administered, but brandy and raw whisky were given him in large quantities to keep up an artificial life until the appointed hour; and when all this seemed likely to fail, and it appeared probable that he would die before that time, the hour of execution was anticipated; and before 1 o'clock he was lifted into his place, held up while the fatal cord was placed around his neck, and the last lingering relics of his life were thus extinguished.

Now, what conceivable necessity was there for this aggravation of horrors? Why was it so essential that he should be hung, that the officers of the law could not permit him to die any other death? The whole thing seems to us a horrible caricature of justice,—a mockery of legal solemnities—a disgrace to the State in which it was permitted to occur. If GORDON had been alive at half-past two o'clock, it would doubtless have been the duty of the officers to execute him, whatever might have been his physical condition. But we can see no reason for arresting the process of death and claiming the gloomy privilege of extinguishing a life that had to be fed by stimulants, lest it should escape the hands of the officers of the law.

THE CASE CONCLUDED.—Among the documents laid before the British Parliament on the American Civil War is the substance of a conversation between Earl RUSSELL and three of the rebel Commissioners now in England—YANCEY, ROLF and MANN. The interview was at their request, and unofficial. Earl RUSSELL emphatically declared that Her Majesty's Government could not acknowledge nine or eleven of the United States as an independent or Confederate Power, until the progress of the war, or further negotiations, shall more clearly determine their position.

It is not stated whether these gentlemen were satisfied with this pointed declaration. The presumption is that they were not, and unfortunately for their mission the subsequent news from *this* side will leave them no pretext for renewing the conversation.

☞ The number of the LEDGER which is issued to-day contains an unusual treat, in the shape of an autograph letter from LOUIS NAPOLEON to Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, in which that august ruler allows the reader to catch a glimpse of his *real* feelings towards this country.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposal to Send Gen. Scott as Special Envoy to Mexico.

Release of Political Prisoners from the Capitol Jail.

The Departments to be Closed To-day.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 23.

OFFICIAL—CLOSING THE DEPARTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 24.

The Departments will be closed to-day, in consideration of the funeral ceremonies at the Executive mansion. (Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
S. P. CHASE,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
GIDEON WELLES,
CALEB B. SMITH,
M. BLAIR,
EDWARD BATES.

GEN. SCOTT AS COMMISSIONER TO MEXICO.

It is stated that the President will to-morrow send a communication to the Senate, proposing Gen. SCOTT as Commissioner to Mexico, to represent the interests of the United States in the present complication of that country with foreign Powers. It is hoped that the good offices of Gen. SCOTT *may* pacificate the allies, and save Mexico from invasion and subjugation.

POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED.

The following political prisoners have been ordered by the Government to be released from the old capitol prison, Washington. They belong to various parts of the country.

Jas. Conner,	Rich. Hurst,	Forrest Older,
Jas. A. Donnelly,	Jas. W. Savage,	Wm. Joy,
E. B. Grayson,	John Regan,	Sam. Ball,
Hugh Adams,	Thos. P. Fowler,	Jete. Moore,
Geo. W. Grinnell,	John E. Rea,	John Hanover,
A. B. Williams,	O. F. Potter,	Henry Simpson,
Wethers Smith,	Jackson Beaman,	Rich. H. Bayliss,
Sam. F. Anderson,	J. Pierce, (col'd,)	Thos. Craggs,
Isaac Ballenger,	Et. C. Ostrander,	Mat. Plaskett,
John McDaniel,	Calvert Beach,	John Halslip,
Lewis M. Arthur,	V. L. Prumble,	Jas. Haislip,
Jas. B. Loker,	Ab. Hornbeck,	Wm. Hick,
Rich. K. Lee,	John Young,	A. L. McKenzie,
Wm. L. Lee,	Lewis Young,	Thos. W. Baylis
D. C. Lee,	Dennis Farrell,	B. W. Bayliss,
Thos. B. Hewitt,	M. J. Woodward,	M. H. Janny,
Clarence Mills,	M. J. Farmington,	G. W. Hutchins,
J. Ignat. Ford,	Wm. Ward,	Henry C. Brown.

A DESPERATE FIGHT EXPECTED AT NASHVILLE.

It is believed here that the rebels will make a great fight at Nashville.

COL. CORCORAN A BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Col. CORCORAN will be made a Brigadier-General as soon as he returns from the South.

THE TREASURY-NOTE BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Treasury Note bill met on Saturday, but did not attempt to settle the points of difference.

REBEL PICKETS WITHDRAWN.

The rebels have withdrawn their pickets from the Occoquan, about 20 miles from Alexandria.

RUMOR AT CAIRO.

A dispatch from Cairo dated to-day received at headquarters, says the steamer that came up first from Columbus brought the report that Columbus had surrendered, and was reported all over town in five minutes, and seemed to be reliable information. This, however, turns out to be a mistake.

HORSES FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

About two hundred bids were put in to furnish the 1,150 horses advertised for by the Government. The bids were opened yesterday, and the prices found to range from $105 to $137. The awards will be published to-morrow.

INFERNAL MACHINE IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Commodore DUPONT, dated Port Royal, Feb. 18, inclosing a report from Commodore RODGERS, in which he says, while sounding in the Savannah River, a short distance above the mouth of Wright River, he discovered several objects floating upon the surface, which appeared at first sight to be empty tin cans, and as such were not regarded by him as worthy of notice. Lieut. STEARNS, of the *Seneca*, shortly after hailed him and told him that the objects alluded to were buoys attached to an infernal machine. Upon closer examination they saw enough to satisfy them that the suspicions were correct. The buoys, five in number, were placed several yards apart, at right angles to the shore, immediately in the channel leading from Wright River, and visible only at low water.

They were connected by a spiral wire, the end of the wire entering an orifice in the upper ends of the buoys. They were also secured by wires to what they presumed to be weights at the bottom, but which further examination led them to believe were vessels containing explosive matter. An attempt was subsequently made to produce an explosion by pulling the wires, which failed. The wires were then cut, and the outer buoy was brought off in one of the expedition-boats. In consequence of the delicate nature of the exploding apparatus, and the result of the examination of the buoy brought on board, it was deemed more prudent to endeavor to sink the remaining buoys than attempt to remove them, so that the enemy should not have the satisfaction of feeling that a single life had been lost by the diabolical invention.

The buoys were sunk by firing rifle shots into them, one having exploded the night previous from some cause unknown, and shortly after a launch had passed over the spot where the buoys were placed having in tow a heavy lighter with guns. It further appears that the torpedo or infernal machine brought

on board the *Unadilla* was afterward set upon a bank and a rifle ball fired through it, when it exploded.

ARMS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Assistant Secretary Fox has received a letter from a friend in New-York, saying the statement of a Richmond paper that 15,000 stand of arms, which arrived at New-Orleans on the steamer *Victoria*, which recently ran the blockade to that port, is not true. A reliable passenger, who came out from New-Orleans to Havana on the *Victoria*, says that she was able to obtain there only 150 guns, and these were all the arms she took back on her return. The New-Orleans militia are not yet, therefore, supplied with arms.

THE GRADE OF LINE OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

The bill recently unanimously reported from the House Committee on Naval Affairs, to reestablish the grade of line officers of the navy, proposes important changes, one of which is to create nine Flag-officers or Admirals, to be selected not below the grade of commanders; who shall have experience, courage, skill and zealus in preparing for, and in actual battle, and received the thanks of Congress as a preliminary to promotion, the leading principle being to select such officers irrespective of seniority. The other features of the bill offer encouragement to merit.

SECRETARY STANTON AND GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The following paragraph was, as heretofore stated, added to the official report of the first day's proceedings of the late Railroad Convention:

"Secretery STANTON paid a high compliment to the young and gallant friend at his side, Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, in whom he had the utmost confidence, and the result of whose military schemes, gigantic and well-matured, were now exhibited to a rejoicing country."

The officers of the Convention, having been applied to in various quarters to say whether this language was used by Secretary STANTON, feel bound to state that such was not the case, and these words above quoted were added after the report had been furnished to the Agent of the Associated Press. This is signed by ERASTUS CORNING, President, and THOMAS KIMBER, Secretary.

As the article in question occasions much comment, especially among those unacquainted with the few and plain facts in the case, the Agent of the Associated Press repeats a former assertion, that the paragraph was added by himself to the official notice of the proceedings. It was based upon a statement of recollection of what was said on that occasion, without pretending to verbal accuracy, and further, that the information was not offered, but furnished on application. It now appears, from the only authentic denial obtainable, viz.: of the President and one of the Secretaries, that the impression made on the mind of the informant was erroneous.

GEN. M'CLELLAN APPLAUDED.

The joint session of the Senate and House, on Saturday, to hear WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address read, was exceedingly dignified and impressive. The entry of the Senators was marked by silent and respectful homage of on-looking thousands; and that interest was unabated when the members of the Cabinet and the venerable Judges of the Supreme Court entered and took their conspicuous seats. It was not, however, till Gen. MCCLELLAN entered that the popular heart found expression in the most hearty clapping and cheering from the galleries.

THE CASE OF MISSOURI REPRESENTATIVES.

Very large meetings have been held in St. Joseph, Mo., of citizens and soldiers, in which resolutions have been passed declaring that Senator WILSON, and also Mr. NORTON, of the House, coming from that District, have failed in giving evidences of loyalty when the Union cause was under reproach in that State, and requesting that they be expelled from Congress. Maj. JOHN P. BRECK, a respectable and honorable citizen of St. Joseph, has arrived in Washington, bringing, as he says, evidences that Senator WILSON wrote the resolutions for a public meeting, last April, characterizing the "war against the South" as "inhuman and diabolical," the writing of which Senator WILSON denied when he lately applied and was sworn in as Senator. The case looks exceedingly strong against Senator WILSON, and I see not how he can explain it. Mr. NORTON, it is quite notorious, made a vicious secession speech in Southern Kentucky, last year, which should have excluded him forever from the seat he occupies.

WASHINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

There have been nearly half a dozen different projects presented for building street railways in Washington, this Winter. At least three have been favorably reported on—one in the Senate and two in the House. It is alleged that they are the same in their main features, and that the struggle between them is only one of selfishness on the part of the applicants for the privilege, or favoritism on the part of members of Congress.

This, I am disposed to think, is a mistake. The majority of members are satisfied that such an improvement is a necessity for the comfort of all who visit the National Metropolis, and they will not permit a merely personal struggle to balk the public interests. From an examination of three bills already reported on, I am satisfied that the Government interests are best protected and promoted by the bill reported by WRIGHT of Pennsylvania, from the House Military Committee. This bill provides fully for the use of the proposed street railroads as a part of the Government machinery in transporting troops and munitions of war, without cost to the Government except the grant of the franchise to the Company to build the road. The other bills grant the franchise to the Companies for their individual profit, only. It would seem the House Military bill should be passed without a dissenting voice.

Amusements.

A drama of powerful interest, called "The Macarthy; or, Peep o' Day," was produced at Miss LAURA KEENE'S Theatre on Saturday evening. It is a stage version of a celebrated novel—the same that has already supplied a London author with an eminently successful play called "Savourneen Deelish." In this instance Miss KEENE has arranged her materials with her own hands, and has certainly succeeded in crowding a great variety of incidents into a small space.

There is an atmosphere of assassination about the play which is not pleasant to a refined taste. From the opening scene to the final one there is danger of sudden death to some one or other of the characters. The two heroines of the piece are knocked on the head before the end of the second act, and casual blows aimed indiscriminately at men and women are common. The muscle of the piece is perhaps its local color—one has to get used to it.

The story is somewhat incoherent, but no one can fail to perceive in it a striking family resemblance to the "Colleen Bawn"—especially in the conditions of the two heroines. A political organization called the "Peep o' Day Boys," adds a new feature of interest to the common materials of the dramatist, and supplies the sanguinary trait which the audience follows with breathless excitement. Whatever æsthetical objections may be raised to the means used it cannot be denied that a very powerful play of the high-pressure school has been produced, and one which will undoubtedly thrill the public for many weeks to come. Its success was emphatic.

Miss KEENE made her reappearance in the part of *Mary Kelly*, and was received as so worthy an artist deserves to be. Her performance of a very embarrassing part—for in the first act she has to submit to a furious beating from a man, and in the second to have her brains knocked out with a shovel—was marked by great discretion, and displayed many admirable traits. She was excellently supported by Mrs. J. H. ALLEN and Mrs. EMMA WALLER, the latter a lady of such versatility that she sings excellently, acts admirably, and performs a gymnastic feat in the second act to perfection. The latter is the event of the evening. It comes about in this way. *Nelly Brady* (Mrs. WALLER) sees from a height that her daughter is being murdered in the Black Valley; the usual descent has been obstructed by the murderer; in her agony she seizes the topmost branches of a tree, and plunges into the abyss; the branches bend beneath her weight, and she is landed in safety. The leap is a severe one, even for a Zampillaerostat; when undertaken by a woman it seems doubly perilous. Can any one doubt that the curtain came down amid tumultuous applause?

Mr. WALLER is a little stilted and old-fashioned in his manner, but nevertheless was a good *Macarthy*. Mr. RAYMOND as the Celtic vampire called the *Babby*, was all that the most bloodthirsty could desire. Mr. STODDART as *Darby Kelly*, played extremely well, and Mr. MARLOWE, as *Capt. MacNeary*, extremely ill. The minor parts were excellently represented, especially *Patsey Moore* by Miss Burke. We have seldom heard a piece on a first night that was so well studied, or witnessed a succession of scenic effects that was worked so easily, smoothly, and effectively.

The announcements at the theatres to-night are as follows: At Wallack's Theatre, the comedy of "Wild Oats;" at the Winter Garden, the benefit of CUBAS, and last appearance of Mr. CLARKE—three pieces, the "Rough Diamond," "Sudden Thoughts," "My Young Wife and Old Umbrella," and three dances by Mlle. CUBAS; at Niblo's Garden, the "Colleen Bawn;" at LAURA KEENE'S, "The Macarthy;" at BARNUM'S Museum, Commodore NUTT and the burlesque of "Undine;" at Hope Chapel, the Whaling Voyage; at the Academy of Music, Prof. ADRIEN.

The Illuminations on Saturday Night.

The extent to which the upper part of the City was illuminated on Saturday night was scarcely known, at an early hour, to the thousands who live below Union-square; but by 9 o'clock P. M. the news had flown abroad, and Fifth avenue and the adjacent streets, as far up as Thirtieth-street, were, at that hour, densely thronged with delighted thousands. The Fifth avenue was the chief centre of attraction as much the greater number of its magnificent buildings were superbly lit. The New-York Club House, and Mr. BLANCARD'S residence, on opposite corners of Fifteenth-street, were the most admired. The whole front of the former was festooned with beautiful Chinese lanterns of the combined National colors. Some of these, swung in waving lines, swayed to and fro by the wind. The tall flag staff on the roof of the building was surmounted with a variegated fire-balloon, which seemed suspended in the air. Mr. BLANCARD'S residence was similarly adorned with equal brilliance, and along the whole avenue some two hundred buildings, including all the hotels and club-houses, were ablaze with light. One favorite ornament was the draping of the Stars and Stripes inside of the windows with the light shining through the silk from behind them. Others filled their casements with bouquets, bird cages, chequered red, white and blue panes, gilded mottoes, and devices; and others, again, as the evening was deliciously mild, simply threw open their windows and revealed to the dazzled gaze of the outside concourse the splendid appointments of their princely mansions, their oil-paintings, frescoes and draperies glowing in the full blaze of gas chandeliers and reflectors. Such was the fairy scene for miles; and while the side walks swarmed with pedestrians of all ages and sexes, the street-way was occupied by a double row of elegant carriages moving in opposite lines, ascending and descending. We have not space to particularize the thoroughfares. Suffice it to say that the number of edifices, public and private, splendidly illuminated may be estimated at *four thousand*. Many persons declared that the Atlantic Cable display was eclipsed by this occasion.

Down town, the City Hall, with its 3,600 candles, glistened over the Park like a Koh-i-noor lost in the Municipal mud. Banners fluttered over its parapets, and the huge eye with which Time looks out at night, from the cupola, upon belated editors, twinkled with patriotic brightness over the gleaming inscriptions of revolutionary battles won. The TIMES Office thought the game was worth its 2,500 candles, too, and smiled beamingly on its neighbors, the *Tribune*, the Astor House, and BARNUM'S. Away below, down the bay and out upon the sea, glittered still other countless lights; but warmer, sweeter, brighter than all, each bosom of the people bore within it the star, and the joy of patriotic hope, and millions of eyes reflected the radiance of that house inhabited by *him* to whose glory the day was consecrated—"a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." How pleasant to record the unanimous and genuine enthusiasm with which the teaming masses of our people paid homage to the memory of one whose glory was "not for a day, but for all time;" whose deeds in raising up our nation likewise exalted all mankind, and whose precepts, followed and obeyed, would make our brotherhood and Union coeval with the destinies of Mao!

Arrival of the Thirteenth Maine Regiment.

Yesterday morning, six companies of the above regiment, Col. NEAL DOW, commanding, arrived in the steamer *Bay State*, and were at once embarked on board the *Fulton*, in order to proceed to Ship Island to join Gen. BUTLER'S Division. The regiment will not sail till the arrival of the Ninth Connecticut Regiment, which will join it, and leave for the same destination. The regiment was presented with a regimental standard, on board, by Mr. DEXTER A. HAWKINS, who was deputed by the Sons of Maine for that purpose. The flag is regulation size, six feet by six feet four inches, deep blue, silk yellow fringe; the coats of arms of Maine and the United States are combined on the shield in the centre; on the right is a view of the city and harbor of Portland, painted from a sketch taken on the spot, on the left is a view of Saddle Rock Island Light, in Penobscot Bay, and one of the new gunboats across the bottom. In a scroll on the top are the words, in gold, "13th Regiment Maine Volunteers, Col. NEAL DOW." In the same style, above the star surmounting the coat of arms, is the motto of the regiment: "We strike for the Union and man's birthright, Freedom." The other four companies of the regiment left in the *Mississippi* from Boston, and proceeded direct to Ship Island. Annexed is a roster of the officers:

Field—Colonel, NEAL DOW, Portland; Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry Rust, Jr., Norway; Major, Frank S. Hesseltine, Bangor.

Staff—Adjutant, Frederic Speed, Gorham; Quartermaster, David S. Stinson, Lewiston; Surgeon, James M. Bates, Yarmouth; Assistant-Surgeon, Seth C. Gordon, Gorham; Chaplain, Henry C. More, Portland.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant-Major, Edward H. Wilson, Cumberland; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Wayne W. Blossom, Turner; Commissary-Sergeant, Geo. W. Dow, Portland; Hospital Steward, Simeon A. Evans, Frycburgh.

Line Officers—Captains.—Co. A, Frederick A. Stevens, Bangor; Co. B, Wiliam B. Snell, Fairfield; Co. C, Alfred E. Buck, Lewiston; Co. D, Charles A. Bates, Norridgewock; Co. E, Isaac F. Quimby, Westbrook; Co. F, Charles R. March, Portland; Co. G, Joshua L. Sawyer, Portland; Co. H, Abernethy Grover, Albany; Co. I, Smithan C. Archer, Cherryfield; Co. K, William R. Swan, Paris.

First Lieutenants—Co. A, Wm. H. H. Walker, Hampden; Co. B, Edward P. Loring, Norridgewock; Co. C, Freeman W. Whiting, Newport; Co. D, Almon L. Varney, Brunswick; Co. E, Merrill P. Smith, Witton; Co. F, Waldo A. Bosson, Turner; Co. G, Aaron Ring, Westbrook; Co. H, Augustine W. Clough, Portland; Co. I, Isaiah Randall, Portland; Co. K, Amos P. Goodwin, Biddeford.

Second Lieutenants—Co. A, George E. Moulton, Westbrook; Co. B, Joseph B. Corson, Canaan; Co. C, John P. Ham, Lewiston; Co. D, James H. Wetherall, Norridgewock; Co. E, William A. Brainard, Farmington; Co. F, John H. Sherburn, Portland; Co. G, William T. Smith, Augusta; Co. H, Enoch Foster, Jr., Newry; Co. I, William C. Cushing, Winterport; Co. K, Melville C. Linscott, Readfield.

The Jura Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Feb. 23.

The *Jura* sailed at 5:15 this afternoon.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Feb. 24—A. M.

The foreign trade of the past week at this port, shows a large improvement in both Exports and Imports. The latter are nearly equal to the same week last year, and about two millions ahead of the previous week. This gain is sensibly felt by the Customs Revenue, which, for the week, is over a million of dollars. The high duties upon the staple articles of General Foreign Merchandise begin to tell favorably upon the Customs. In all the month of January the sum realized was $3,351,000 on a gross entry of $12,457,000, equal to 26¾ ₱ cent., as against $2,059,000 received in January, 1861, on $19,565,000, equal to only 15½ ₱ cent. The clearances of Domestic Produce for the week reach nearly three millions. The Export of Specie is only $525,000 by the steamers on Saturday, while in consequence of Interest payments from the Sub-Treasury and receipts by express from the country, the Brokers are holding about $1,500,000 more than last Monday. The demand for money for Mercantile uses continues moderate, and the line of Ordinary Discounts at Bank is barely maintained. The Deposit line continues large, exclusive of the Treasury account, which has been wholly paid off. There is a fair inquiry for Money from the Stock Exchange, where a very active speculation is going on in nearly all descriptions of Stocks and Bonds. The rate is generally 6 ₱ cent., with exceptional negotiations as low as 5 ₱ cent., and as high as 7 ₱ cent. Further temporary deposits have been made with the Sub-Treasury in United States Notes, on an interest of 5 ₱ cent. per annum., and the whole movement in this way for the fortnight, is about three millions. The office has disbursed $1,500,000 in Gold on the 19th February interest on 7.30 ₱ cent Treasury Bonds. The rates of Exchange on London were at one time 1 ₱ cent lower than the previous week, but subsequently recovered ¼ ₱ cent. of this decline and left off 114@114¼ ₱ cent. for Bankers' on London. The price of Gold fell from 104¼@¼ as on Saturday week, to 103@103¾ ₱ cent., and then recovered to 103¼@103¾, at which the last sales were made on Saturday morning.

The general confidence in financial and trade circles has been materially advanced by the brilliant successes of our army in the Southwest and the gratifying signs of returning reason and good sense among the people of Tennessee. The present week will probably be productive of further triumphs to the Federal cause, besides settling the Loan and Treasury Bill, which has been suspended between the two Houses of Congress on several amendments, which, though comparatively unimportant, were not reconciled on Friday, when both Houses adjourned at an early hour in deference to the bereavement in the President's family. The calculations may be premature in reference to the result of the War against the insurrection in the Southern States, but already we hear discussions of the early reopening of the Colton trade and the freedom of the navigation of the Mississippi as far down as Memphis, if not to New-Orleans. The course of trade, in these events, will not be altogether one way. Should the States of Tennessee and Louisiana return to their allegiance, their wants in the way of Merchandise, both Foreign and Domestic, will be large and immediate, and to these will be added a pressing demand for Provisions from the Ohio and Upper Mississippi, by water, and from Illinois and the Illinois Central Road to Cairo. The tobacco trade from the Cumberland River, and the bordering counties of Southern Kentucky—for some time occupied by the rebel forces—has already been released, and the usual Spring receipts are likely to come forward, though nearly altogether by Northern routes, in place of going to New-Orleans. The Cotton to come from Memphis will also take the same direction to a larger proportion than customary.

The dispersion of the entire hostile force from the State of Missouri, no less than the victories of the National arms on the Cumberland and the Tennessee, has caused a sudden and extraordinary appreciation of the State securities of Missouri and Tennessee—12 ₱ cent. on the former, and 17½ ₱ cent. on the latter, in a few days. The speculation in both on our Stock Exchange has been active and spirited, and the orders to buy come from a large variety of outside dealers in sums of $2,000 to $20,000 each. There was no abatement in the demand at the close of the week, orders being executed early on Saturday on the Street at 62½ ₱ cent. for Tennessees, and 54¼ for Missouris. The movement extends to North Carolinas, which have gone up to 70@71 ₱ cent., and to Kentuckys, which have been sold as high as 90 ₱ cent. The last have at no time failed to pay their half-yearly interest promptly. The War Loan of Illinois has also advanced 5 per cent., and is now quoted 85@85½ ₱ cent. The speculation in Railway Shares and Bonds continues on an extensive scale, and near the close of the week a large number of speculative purchases of United States Funded Stocks were made at 90@90¾ per cent. for the 6 ₱ cents. of 1881. The demand for a few days was readily supplied by some of the Boston and New-York Banks, but as usual when the price improves decidedly, these holders, as well as private holders, are indisposed to part with a security which, in the event of peace, will be the favorite of the public as well as of the Stock Exchange.

The import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $4,581,339, against $4,629,802 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,855,129, against $2,278,962 same week in February, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $525,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days since, for seven months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to Jan. 31 ult., amounted to.....$60,106,000
Add three weeks in Feb.....12,046,303
Total entries since July 1.....$72,242,303
To same date last year.....143,126,386
Decrease since July 1.....$70,883,993

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported, from New-York, from July 1, 1861, to Jan. 31, ulto.....$81,223,000
Add three weeks in Feb.....6,975,984
Total clearances since July 1.....$91,198,984
Against same date last year.....78,902,639
Increased Export this season.....$12,296 345

The same tables make the Export of Specie from July 1 to Jan. 31.....$3,644,000
Add three weeks in Feb.....3,129,000
Total since July 1.....$6,763,000
Against same time, 1861.....23,869,000
Decreased Specie Export.....$14,106,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₱ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	90@90¾
New-York Central	81¼@84¼
New-York and Erie	34¾@35¾@34¾
Erie Preferred Shares	58@59@58¾
Rock Island	54¾@55¼
Michigan Guaranteed	42¼@45¾
Michigan Southern	22¾@23¼
Michigan Central	53@54¼@54
Toledo	44¼@46@45¾
Galena	68@68¼
Illinois Central	59¾@65¼
Panama	115@121¼
Pacific Mail	94¾@95¼@93@94
Missouris	44@54¼
Tennessees	48¼@62½
Hudson River	38¾@37
Harlem Preferred	30¾@30¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	16¾@17

THE RAILWAY MORTGAGES.

	Feb. 15 to Feb. 22.	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cents	98	98
New-York Central 7 ₱ cents	105	106
Erie First Mortgage, 1868	106¼	106
Erie Seconds, 1879	103	104
Erie Thirds, 1883	96	95¾
Erie Fourths, 1880	84½	85
Erie Sixths, 1888	76	77
Buffalo and Erie Firsts	79	81
Hudson River Firsts	106¾	107¾
Michigan Central 8s, old	98½	100
Michigan Central 8s, Sinking Fund	100	102
Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund	86¾	88
Burlington and Quincy 8s	98	99
Illinois Centrals	92¾	93¾
Toledo and Wabash Seconds	45¾	48
Terre Haute Seconds	43¾	48
Hannibal and St. Joseph Firsts	35	40
Ditto Missouri 6s	49	67

The Stock dealings of the week have run from three to five millions per day at par value. The heaviest were on Friday, when the demand on nearly all departments of the list was the heaviest in amount for any single day since September, 1860, before the Presidential election. The additional advance, it will be noticed, is quite general from Saturday week, and in some instances unusually rapid. The Exchange Board resolved on Friday afternoon to hold no regular session on Saturday, 22d, but an informal meeting of the Brokers was held early in the forenoon, and a considerable amount of business done in Mr. WHEELOCK'S Room, corner of Exchange-place and William-street. The business opened with some signs of a concession from the best sales of Friday, but a very strong inquiry for United States Stocks and New-York Central and Tennessee 6 ₱ cents., caused the market to stiffen up, and at the close the figures, with few exceptions, were higher than on Friday. The first sales of Pacific Mail were at 93; the last 94: Missouris 53¾ and then 54¼; New-York Central 84 and finally 84¼ sales, and more bid for at the price. The transfers of Pacific Mail reopen this morning, having been postponed over the holiday. The transfers of New-York Central reopen in due course this morning, when a considerable number of time contracts maturing since the closing on the 1st February, or made specifically for this day, will be settled. The difference between time and cash stock is not very marked, but the demand for the latter, after having advanced the price more than the February dividend, since the closing of the transfers, continues to increase, partly, perhaps, on the informal publication of the extraordinary earnings of the past four months, placed in round numbers at *three million six hundred thousand dollars*, but mainly, we apprehend, on the improved political feeling, and the prospect, in the event of peace, of large speculations in all substantial, dividend-paying Stocks, (of which this, unquestionably, is the favorite of the market,) through the Spring months. So far as the current earnings are concerned, the Erie line shares equally with the Central, both in the large increase of the gross sums taken from month to month since 1st October, and the more remunerative sorts of business which the pressure of traffic from the West, and the mutual good understanding of the managers, have enabled both Companies to establish.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

I beg leave to inform Grocers, Druggists, Apothecaries and private families that I am closing out my old stock of "SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS," bottled BRANDIES; MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES; JAMAICA and SANTA CRUZ RUM, SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKEYS, at my old prices.

Persons who wish to supply themselves, had better make early application. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

FOR SALE.—The Church building heretofore occupied by the Church of the Redeemer and four lots of land, on the southerly side of Eighty-fifth-street, between Second and Third-avenues. Price $16,000. The building alone cost over $15,000. Apply WM. DEPEW, No. 53 Cedar-street.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 41 | Sun sets.... 5 46 | Moon rises .. 3 54
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 26 | Gov. Island. 5 15 | Hell Gate.... 6 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 23

Arrived.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse to E. Bonner.

Ship Stephen Crowell, Levensaler, Liverpool Jan. 12, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Feb. 20, lat. 40 25, lon. 68, passed a fore-and-aft schr., abandoned, with loss of bowsprit and cutwater, and mainsail badly torn; hull apparently in good condition, (probably Br. schr. Mira, lately in collision with ship Columbia.) The S. C. has had very heavy N. and N. W. gales most of the passage; lost and split sails.

Ship Kitty Simpson, Fox, Hatteras Inlet 5 ds., in ballast to L. H. Simpson & Son.

Bark Niagara, (Norw.,) Savensen, Leghorn Dec. 21, and St. Thomas Feb. 5, in ballast to Thos. Rigdney & Co.

Bark St. Mary's, (of Boston,) Pendleton, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar and honey to master.

Bark Rosa, (Pruss.,) Minde, Newcastle, Eng., 65 ds., with mdse. to H. & E. W. Meyer.

Brig Margaret A. Horton, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Reynolds, Havana 10 ds., with copper ore to H. R. De Wolf.

Schr. H. S. Lanfair, McClure, Key West 10 ds., in ballast to S. M. Fox & Bros. Has experienced very heavy gales from N. E. to N. W.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, York, Gloucester 10 ds., with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Nellie D., Studams, Philadelphia, with coal for Stamford.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Havana 11 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Johnson, Deals Island, Md., 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Pierson, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. E. C. Parker, Parker, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds.

Schr. John G. Ferris, Wooster, Maryland 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. Laura Frances, Hudson, Chincoteague 3 ds., wood

Schr. Pennsylvania, Ladd, New-London 3 ds.

Schr. Maryland, Cathcart, Baltimore 12 ds., in ballast

Schr. J. M. Lane, Boole, Providence 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Island City, Conklin, Baltimore 4 ds., in ballast

Schr. Ocean Wave, Baker, Philadelphia, for Boston.

WIND—During the day, from eastward, and light, sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

From Quarantine—U. S. gunboats Westfield, Clifton, Jackson and Forbes.

Foreign Ports.

[PER NIAGARA.]

Arrived from New-York—Dec. 23, Yo-Yang, at Mauritius. Feb. 5, Harbinger, at Cork; 6th, Manco, at Bristol; 6th, John Collyer, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—Jan. 2, Lillie, from Calcutta. Feb. 5, Edward, from Cadiz; 7th, Great Western, Canada, from Cork; Corsican, from West Point, from Liverpool; 7th, B. Adams, from Liverpool.

Sailed from Boston—Jan. 2, Sarah Newman, and Ann Elmore, from Calcutta. Feb. 6, Success, from Liverpool.

Letter via Queenstown.

Arrived from New-York—Mathilde, at Cardiff. Orpheo, Albert, at Hamburg; Laura D. Lowell, at Cadiz.

Cautions.

The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a Cough Remedy. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation, which induces coughing, giving instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.
I. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 16 Exchange-place.

At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,
A very cheap and desirable
BALMORAL BOOT for.....$2 50
A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for.....$2 50

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—White satin, kid and linen slips and gaiters for balls and parties. Leghorns and India rubber boots and shoes for snow and rain, at MILLER & CO'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

HALL—LATHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. E. J. Stearns, of Maryland, and Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, NORMAN J. HALL, U. S. Army, to LOUISE, daughter of R. W. Latham.

CONDERT—MCCREDY.—In New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Feb. 19, by Rev. George McClokker, FREDERIC E. CONDERT to LIZZIE, daughter of D. A. McCredy.

JAGUETH—STIMPSON.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Feb. 20, by Rev. George W. Smiley, NATHANIEL C. JAGUETH, of Jersey City, to EMMA S., daughter of James Simpson, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

HART.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 23, FLORENCE, youngest child of Henry J. and Julia Hart, aged 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 37 West 28th-st., this (Monday) morning at 9 o'clock.

WINANS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 23, CATHARINE LOUISE, infant daughter of Anthony W. and Margaret J. Winans.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, East 39th-st., first house west of 4th-av., on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

DOLAN—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 22, JANE T. DOLAN, in the 32d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 25th inst. at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 22 Varick-st., without further notice.

WILSON—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 21, JOSEPHINE MATILDA, daughter of Geo. H. and Sarah A. Wilson, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, at No. 90 1st-st.

ODELL.—In this City, at the residence of T. P. Littell, ELLEN M. ODELL, only daughter of Jasper S. Odell, deceased.

Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for intermeot, this day, (Monday,) 24th inst., by the 11 o'clock A. M. train, Hudson River Railroad. Funeral services at 1 o'clock, in the M. E. Church at that place.

PRICE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 22, LORANDO PRICE, formerly a merchant of this City, aged 81 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Benjamin and Joseph M. Price, and sons-in-law, D. H. Davis and Isaac Coddington, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 King-st., on Third Day, (Tuesday,) 25th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

HARRIOT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 23, MINNIE FRANCES, youngest child of John A. and Frances L. Harriot.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral services, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at their residence, No. 197 East 15th-st.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 22, after a lingering illness, DAVID THOMAS, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, Benjamin and Theodore, also the Veterans of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Andrew J. Odell, No. 31 7th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

EVANS.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 22, MARY B., wife of Edward M. Evans.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) 24th inst., at 2 P. M., at her late residence, No. 71 West 11th-st., without further invitation.

WOODRUFF.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 22, MARY, widow of the late Thomas T. Woodruff, in the 77th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 33 5th-av., corner of 10th-st., on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 21, JENNET B. MARTIN, relict of the late James D. M. Martin.

The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 98 Willoughby-st., on Monday, 24th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

HUMPHREYS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 21, at 1 o'clock, HENRY J. HUMPHREYS, only son of the late Thomas J. and Belinda Humphreys, aged 3 years, 9 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, John Skippen, No. 112 Nassau-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

SCHUYLER.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Feb. 22, of croup, JOHN ABSNT SCHUYLER, infant son of J. Rutson and Susannah H. Schuyler, aged 5 months.

BRIGGS.—In East Morrisania, at the residence of his son-in-law, John J. Crane, Rev. ISAAC BRIGGS, formerly of Massachusetts, in the 87th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church at Mott Haven. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot, to meet the train by Harlem Railroad, which leaves 26th-st. at 11¾ o'clock A. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MILDERBURGHER.—In Scotch Plains, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 20, NANCY D., SNIFFEN, daughter of De Witt Milderburgher.

MERKEA.—In Savannah, on Monday, Nov. 25, of yellow fever, Mr. UZAL MERKEA, late of New-York, in the 26th year of his age.

WARD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 22, on board the steamship *Kangaroo*, on the voyage to Liverpool, EDWARD F. WARD, Esq., merchant of this City, son of the late Capt. Ward, R. M.'s Thirtieth Regiment, in the 42d year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 89.—Feb. 22, 1862.
39, 30, 26, 4, 44, 66, 49, 72, 36, 57, 24, 9, 21.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 90.—Feb. 22, 1862.
56, 54, 48, 68, 24, 18, 50, 17, 28, 65, 57, 20.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 37.—Feb. 22, 1862.
45, 7, 31, 55, 71, 60, 12, 23, 49, 57, 41, 30, 56, 64, 2.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS H.—Feb. 22, 1862.
37, 49, 9, 22, 46, 75, 73, 17, 8, 59, 44, 16.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

AN ORIGINAL LETTER OF LOUIS NAPOLEON IN TO-DAY'S LEDGER.—Outside of our country there is no other person whose opinion and disposition in regard to our Southern rebellion are so important, in our own estimation and that of the world, as Louis Napoleon's. So far as his declarations go, he seems to be inclined to let us alone, and that is all we ask of him. Not only have we his disavowal of any intention to intermeddle with our affairs, recently addressed to the French Chamber of Deputies, but to-day Mr. Bonner places before the readers of the LEDGER a copy of an autograph letter, which has not previously been published, written by Louis Napoleon to the Hon. Edward Everett, and which has been procured expressly for the LEDGER. This letter will be read with the deepest interest at the present time, and everybody will be gratified by the friendly feeling which it expresses. The LEDGER will be ready at 12 o'clock to-day, (Monday,) and for sale at all the book stores and news depots.

FLAGS,
GILT BALLS, EAGLES,
POLES AND ORNAMENTS,
AT
HOJER & GRAHAM'S, NO. 97 DUANE-ST.

THE FIRST EDITION OF
UNDERCURRENTS
OUT OF PRINT.
A NEW EDITION
Will be ready on
SATURDAY.
G. P. PUTNAM,
No. 532 Broadway.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

THAT DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—IN CONSEQUENCE of a too free indulgence in the pleasant

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

A New-York Alderman on His Honor and on His Oath.

The Difference Between Tweedledum and Tweedledee in the Case of Alderman Brady---His Testimony Before a Legislative Committee.

It will be remembered that on the 13th of January, in the Board of Alderman of this City, the following proceedings took place:

The annual report of the City Inspector was received.

Alderman BOOLS moved that 5,000 conies be prinied.

Alderman BRADY thought that 1,000 copies were enough. There was no uee printing a large number to kill the Health bill in the Legislature. *They had killed it three years by hard dollars*, and that was where they beat the doctors. *He knew the Legislature could be bought. That was what they got the bills up for. He had been up to Albany last year and bought up the Legislature.*

A VOICE—How much did it cost?

Mr. BRADY—Well, Sir, I took up $6,000, and slept on it belween two beds at the Delavan House. I had to come down to get $2,000 more. But they may pase whatever bills they like; we won't intsrfere with them.

Upon thle, the State Assembly directed its Committee on Privileges and Elections to make inquiry into the truth of these chargee; and on Tuesday last Hon. LEMUEL STETSON, on behalf of the Committee, reported to the House the following erldence of Alderman BRADY, as contained in the minutes of the Committee:

EVIDENCE OF ALDERMAN BRADY.

FEB. 5, 1862—1½ o'clock P. M.

Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Alderman *John H. Brady*, of the City of New-York, appeered, pursuant lo subpœna, and the subsequent orders of the Committee, and testified as follows:

Q. 1.—What is your name, residence, occupation and age? A.—John H. Brady; No. 136 Amity-strect, New-York; my occupation that of a stair builder; my age is forty years.

Q. 2.—Do you hold any municipal office in the City of New-York? and, if yea, what le il and how long? A.—I now hold the office of Alderman, and hare held il for three yeare and over last past.

Q. 3.—If you formerly held any other municipal office, stats what office, when, and for how long. A.—The office of Councilman, which I held for three years immediately prior to the one I hold at the present time.

Q. 4.—Did you visit Albany during lhe session of the Legislature in the year 1861? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. 5.—More than once? and If so, slate how many times, and when? A.—I cannot remember exactly how many times; I think about three times; I cannot now receil the date of each visil.

Q. 6.—State as near as you can the time of each visit. A.—I cannot tell the times exactly—it was while the Legislature was in session. The entries in the books of the Delavan House will probably show the times.

Q. 7.—Was your first visil in the earlier part of the Session? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q. 8—Do you know that you were here at all during the Session of the last Legislature? A.—Yes, Sir, I was here.

Q. 9.—Had your visit anything to do with matters before the Legislature, or proposed to be brought before the Legislature? A.—I don't remember when the first visit was. I think not the first time.

Q. 10—Did you bring with you, on that occasion, any considerable sum of money to Albany? State, as near as you can, about how much. A.—I don't remember how much money I had with me on that occasion.

Q. 11.—State as near as you can? A.—I might have had $500 or $1,000; I cannot say positively.

Q. 12.—State the highest sum you believe you had at the time of that first visit? A.—I believe the highest sum I had at that time was $1,500; that is my best recollection.

Q. 13.—Was the money your own, or was it furnished you by any other or others? A.—The most of the money was my own, if not all—there might have been some sent up to friends stopping at Albany.

Q. 14.—Did you dispose of that fund, or any part of it, to the use of any person connected with the the Legislature? A.—No, Sir; nothing more than to a drink at the bar, a carriage-ride, a supper, or a bottle of wine, or something of that kind.

Q. 15.—Did you have the money, or any part of it with you, with the intent to oispose of it, or any part of it, to the use of any person or persons connected with the Legislature? A.—No. Sir.

Q. 16.—Did you have any conversation with any member of the Legislature, or any person connected with the Legislature, in relation to any legislation or proposed legislation? If so, state fully, all the particulars. A.—I don't remember that I said anything to any one, on the first visit, about legislation.

Q. 17.—Do you remember who it was you treated, or to whom you gave a carriage ride, or a supper or a bottle of wine? Answer fully. A.—Senator WOODRUFF and I had a bottle of wine together; I can't remember all the names; Senator CONNOLLY and other gentlemen drank with me and I with them; it is impossible for me to remember all.

Q. 18.—Did you treat any one, or give any one a carriage ride, or a supper with a view to influence him in any matter of legislation or proposed legislation at the time of that first visit? A.—No, sir.

Q. 19.—Was the treating in the manner stated intended for anything more than mere personal civility? A.—That was all, sir.

Q. 20.—How much of the money which you had with you at the time of your first visit did you carry away with you from Albany? A.—I don't think I spent over $40 beside my hotel bill, which might have been $20; I don't think I spent over $10 in Albany; I carried the balance back to New-York.

Q. 21.—Did you bring up the money at the time of the first visit with the view of opposing or furthering any bill before the Legislature, or proposed to be brought before the Legislature? A.—No, Sir.

Q. 22.—About how long did you remain in Albany at the time of the first visit? A.—I can say positively, some two or three days, or a little longer.

Q. 23.—How soon did you make the second visit to Albany after the first? A.—I can't say: it might have been one or two weeks; I can't say positively.

Q. 24.—How long did you remain in Albany at the time of your second visit? A.—From two to four days, as near as I can remember.

Q. 25.—How soon after the second visit did you make the third visit to Albany, and how long did you then remain? A.—I should say from one to two weeks after, and I remained from two to four days.

Q. 26.—Were these three visits the only times you were at Albany during the last session of the Legislature? A.—I don't remember; I might have been more.

Q. 27.—Do you believe you were here at any other time or times during the last session of the Legislature? A.—I believe I might have been; that is the most I can say; I am not positive.

Q. 28.—State how much money you had with you at the time of the second visit to Albany to which ney referred. A.—I think I had from $500 to $1,000.

Q. 29. —Not more than $1,000? A.—I should think not.

Q. 30.—State how much money you had with you at the time of your third visit, to which you have referred. A.—I believe I had in the neighborhood of $6,000 or over—from $5,000 to $7,000.

Q. 31.—State what sum or sums you brought with you to Albany during the session of the last Legislature, at any time or times other than these three visits spoken of. A.—I usually brought up about the same amount of money with me when I had it to bring. I usually brought what I had in my pocket.

Q. 32.—You say that on the occasion of your third visit you brought with you from $5,000 to $7,000. For what purpose did you bring that money to Albany? A.—For no special purpose. I will further add, that I never brought money here for the purpose of influencing any member of the Legislature, or any officer there of, or used any part of the money for any such purpose. I further add, that I took it all back to New-York except my ordinary expenses, such as my hotel bill, and what I would ordinarily spend outside.

Q. 33.—At what hotel in Albany did you stop during that third visit, and whilst you held in your possession the money—from $5,000 to $7,000? A.—At the Delevan House.

Q. 34.—How did you secure the money over night whilst you were thus at the Delavan House? A.—One night, the first or last, I don't remember which, I put it between the beds; at other times I had it in my pockets, I think.

Q. 35.—Did you on any other occasion, when you were at the Delevan House, during the last session of the Legislature, put money between the beds in your room? I did, Sir; that was my common practice both with my watch and my money.

Q. 36.—Did you at any time during the session of the last Legislature, or at any time before the session, bring any sum of money with you from New-York to Albany, for the purpose of influencing in any way any member of the Legislature, or any officer or servant of lhe legislature? Answer fully. A.—No, Sir.

Q. 37.—Have you not said that you did bring money to Albany for those or some of the purposes implied by the last question? A.—I object to answering that question on the ground 1. That it is not within the range of legitimate inquiry, because no answer that could be given could prove or disprove any fact under examination, and 2. That lhe question is so broadly stated as to infringe upon the eighth section of the amended charter of the City of New-York, passed April 14, 1857, which declares that no Alderman or Councilman shall be questioned in any other place for any speech or vote in either board.

Q. 38.—The Committee on Consultation unanimously require you to answer the question, No. 37, in the form put to you? A.—I state to the Committee that I claim my privilege as an Alderman of New-York, under the Charter, on that question, and declina therefore, to answer it.

Q. 39.—Are you not able to say that you never made any such imputation upon the integrity of the Legislatnre, in your place in the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York? A.—I decline to answer on the ground of my privilege as an Alderman of the City of New-York.

Q. 40.—What kind of money was the $5,000 to $7,000; state the denominations of lhe 'bills so far as you are able? A.—Some were $100's and some smaller.

Q. 41.—Did von not on some occasion during the last session of the Legislature bring with you to Albany a large amount of money in bank bills, principally in denominations of from $5 to $20? A.—I don't think I brought money in any such denominations to the amount of over $200.

Q. 42.—We repeat question No. 32; you have only answered negatively; answer now affirmetively; for what purpose did you bring the $5,000 to $7,000 with you from New-York? A.—For no special purpose; I had the money with me, and I carried it along with me as I usually do.

Q. 43.—Had you no intention to use it here in Albany, in any way, when you came from New-York? A.—No, Sir, only for my legitimate expenses, whatever they might be.

Q. 44.—Had you any intenlion when you left New-York to deposil it or part of it here in Albany after your arrival? A.—No, Sir.

Q. 45.—Had you no intention after your arrival here to deposil it or a part of it hera in Albany? A.—No, Sir.

Q. 46.—Had you no inlention before you left New-York for Albany, or after your arrival here in Albany, on the occasion of your third visit, to dispoee of the $5,000 to $7,000, or part thereof, for the use or control of any person or persons here at Albany? A.—No, Sir—only my hotel bills and such little indulgences as I might want to go into.

Q. 47.—Answer the last qneetion as applied to any other money you had with you here al Albany, during the last Session of the Legislature, on any other occasion? A.—I give you the same answer as lasl above.

Q. 48.—Prior to your visits to Albany respectively, during the last Session of the Legislature, were not funds contributed by the Board of Aldermen of New-York City, or by Members of the Board, or by other persons, and placed in your hands, to be used here at Albany? A.—No, Sir.

Q. 49.—Do you say that you never had anything to do with the receipl of money in the City of New-York to be used here at Albany, near the Legislature, before or during the last session of the Legislature? A.—I do say so. I never received any money for any euch purpose.

Q. 50.—Have you not endeavored to make lhe public believe that you attempted to corrupt the last Legislature by the improper use of money? A.—My answer will be tols: I put myself on my prilrlege as one of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, and I decline to answer the question, *because it falls in review what I said there in that Board.*

Q. 51.—Can you say how long you had bad lhe $5,0 0 to $7,000 before you came away from New-York to Albany on the occasion of that third visit? A.—I cannot, Sir.

Q. 52.—From whom did yon receive the $5,000 or $7,000? State as far as you ere able. A.—I do not remember, Sir.

Q. 53.—Can't you remember as to a consideretle portion of it? A.—I cannot, Sir.

Q. 54.—Not given.

Q. 55.—Are you in the habit, hetore and since that time, of carrying about your person sums of money so large as $5,000 to $7,000? A.—Not a regular habit. When I had money I generally carried it with me, but not always.

Q. 56.—Were you accustomed in the year 1860 to have about your person sums of money as large as $5,000 to $7,000? A.—I have had it, sir.

Q. 57.—Answer whether you were accustomed to have it that year? A.—I can not say.

Q. 58.—Had you in the year 1860, or in the year 1861, a place of deposit for money in the City of New-York? A.—No, sir.

Q. 59.—Whose was that money, the $5,000 to $7,000. A.—It was mine, sir.

Q. 60.—Was all of that money yours, and none of it put in your hands by other person or persons, tor partlcular use or uses? A.—It was all mine, except, perhaps, $10 0 to $200, but I can't remember as to that.

Q. 61.—What disposition did you make of that large sum of $5,000 to $7, 00, when you got back to New-York, on the occasion of your third visit to Albany? A.—I do not remember, Sir.

Q. 62.—Did you restore it,or any part of it, to any person or persons? A.—No, Sir.

Q. 63.—How do you know you did not? A.—I had it in my pocket, and spent it.

Q. 64.—Did you, subsequently to your third visit, send or cause to be sent to Albany any part of the $5,000 to $7,000? A.—No, Sir, neither before or after.

Q. 65.—Did you give to any person or persons any part of said $5,000 to $7,000 to be used to defeat the Health bill of 1861? A.—No Sir; not a cent.

Q. 66.—Did you receive the $5,000 to $7,000 from your regular business as stair-builder? A.—I do not remember.

Q. 67.—Do you know of any money having been raised in the City of New-York for the purpose of being used in and about the Legislature of 1861? If so, state fully. A.—I do not know, I never saw a dollar.

Q. 68.—Did you receive the $5,000 to $7,000 spoken of in question? A.—I don't think I did.

Q. 69.—How did you receive it, and where? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q. 70.—Are you in the habit of having as large sums as from $5,000 to $7,000, and not recollecting from whom you receive the same? A.—Not for a year after, unless some particular circumstance should rail it to my recollection.

Q. 71.—Do you keep books of account, or cash account, or a bank book? A.—No, Sir.

Q. 72.—Do you keep any memoranda of moneys received by you or expended by you? A.—No, Sir.

Q. 73.—Do you know Simeon Myers, Clerk of the Board of Aldermen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. 74.—Do you know of his raising from the members of the Board of Aldermen, or from Inspector Delavan, or from any other person, the $5,000 to $7,000 spoken of, or any part of the same? A.—I never knew him to raise a cent.

Q. 75.—Did Mr. Myere give you any part of the $5,000 to $7,000? A.—No, Sir.

Q. 77.—Did you have any understanding or agreement with any person or persons that you were to go to Albany for the purpose of defeating or attempting to defeat the Health bill, or any other bill before the Legislature of 1861? A.—No, Sir. I came up on my own account.

Q. 78.—Who, if any one, accompanied you to Albany on your third visit? A.—I can't say that any one did.

Q. 79.—Do you recollect of Mr. Myers being with you on that occasion? A.—I do not.

Q. 80—Do you claim it as a privilege of an Alderman of the City of New-York to charge in open session that you have attempted to corrupt the Legislature of the State of New-York, and then not answer here as to the truth of the charge? A.—I claim the privilege of not answering this question.

(Signed,) JOHN H. BRADY.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until Monday, March 3.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Issuee of law and fact.—Nos. 325, 175, 105, 106, 351, 383, 384, 385, 386, 388, 390½, 158½, 224, 352, 353, 368, 396, 397, 398 399.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 128, 699, 1593, 2045, 1552, 1557, 1804, 1783, 435, 418, 1717, 1683, 1777, 1300, 8, 125, 301, 839, 868, 1505, 1145, 1982, 4010.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term.

PERSONAL.

243, 143, 203, 3, 173, 43, 123, 243, 113, 203, 113, 203, 224, 173, 83, 193, 43, 123, 43, 23, 3, 113, 43, 53, 83, 22, 103, 63, 143, 33, 13, 113, 43, 183, 183, 243, 143, 263.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

WANTED—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORHOUD, BY an adult gentleman, permanently, a furnished bedroom with fire, gas and board. Address N. A., Box No. 119 *Times* Office, with name, stating terms, which must be moderate.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM MAY BE had, in a small private family, for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen wishing such accommodations: terms moderate. Apply at No. 129 East 22d-st.

TO LET.—A BEDROOM ON THE SECOND story, with water, fixtures and gas, and use of bath, without board, at No. 322 4th-st., second block west of Broadway.

TWO LADIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with comfortable board and lodging at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Upper floor, back room.

HOTELS.

TO LET.—THE GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, with or without the farm of 200 acres, situete in Orange County, New-York, within fifty miles of the City. The place is celebrated as a family Summer resort for its healthfulness, beauty of scenery, fine fishing, good fruit, &c., and is reached via the Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage to the Lake. For terms, address S. CALDWELL, on the premises, or apply at 24 Pine-st., room 7.

WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS—Now undergoing repairs and a general renovation, Patten's Hotel, Nos. 277, 279 and 281 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Warren sts. Application for rooms, &c., may now be made at the office of the Hotel.

JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills: ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.: railroad irons, old and new: cut nails.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 26 Ann-st., Basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuatinn as chambermaid and seamtress, nr as nurse and seamstress. Advertiser can nperate on Wheeler & Wilson's, or Grover & Baker's sewing machines; can make children's frocks to fit in the neatest manner; has got a first-class City reference; is a Protestant; has no objection to go to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a neat, respectable Protestant servant girl in the City or country, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as seamstress; is an experienced domestic, obliging, intelligent, trustworthy and very highly recommended. Inquire for MARIA, at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy Protestant girl, with City and Brooklyn references, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; wages, $6 a month, City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COLORED young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, to cook, wesh end iron, or do general housework; nr would go as waitress only; the best of City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG, RESpectable German girl wants a situation in an American family to do chamberwork and sewing, and understands hair-dressing. The best reference can be given. Call at No. 44 Essex-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—A Protestant young woman wishes to engage as above; is a good chambermaid and very good laundress, and can do all kinds of family sewing; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and launddess; no objections to go in the country; good City reference given. Call, or address for two days, at No. 417 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes to engage as above; is an excellent chambermaid, and can do all kinds of family sewing; is kind and obliging; can be well recommended. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; or would do first-class washing in any family; is willing and obliging. Also a young girl as nurse and chambermaid and sewing; has City references. Call for this week at No. 136 East 39th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing, or plain sewing. Can give twelve years' City references. Call or address No. 50 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 323 3d-av., corner 25th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference given. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; nr as chambermaid and to do fine ironing; private family preferred; best of City reference given. Call, or address, at No. 160 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable, neat and experienced young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will go as nurse and seamstress; the best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A colored young woman, lately from Baltimore, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her duties thoroughly; or can take a laundress' place; is neat and tidy. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first rate cook, a respectable and trustworthy woman, who understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of breadbiscuit and pastry, excellent reference can be had in this City. Can be seen at No. 240 Chatham-st., first private door from 253-st., ring the bell under the jeweler's.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED French cook a situation in a private family, understands French and English cooking in perfection, has the best of reference, will not object to the country, can be seen at No. 24 7th-av., near 23d-st. Inquire of A. M. E.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference given her last place. Call for two days at No. 91 West 4th st., ground floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook, understands cooking all kinds of meats, pastries, &c.; no objections to a first-class boarding house; best references. Call at No. 38 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook, understands cooking and baking in all its branches, good reference given; no objections to go to the country. Call corner 7th-av. and 15th st., in the butcher store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 734 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, understands her business thoroughly, will assist with the washing. Best references. Call at No. 202 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED WOman wishes a situation as above, is an excellent cook, baker of bread and pastry; can be well recommended. call at Ackermans', No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches, has the best City references. Call at No. 134 West 17th-st., corner 7th-av. Will go to the country.

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman desires a situation as cook; has the best of old country testimonials. Apply to C. BOOKHAM, at Bookham & Bedell's Agency, No. 369 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the washing; best references. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 19.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, and to assist at the washing and ironing, in some respectable family. The advertiser can furnish the very best of City reference. Call for two days in the shoe-store, No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, by a young woman who understands her business, and has the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook; understands baking and soups, &c.; is willing to assist in the washing if required; has the best of City references for honesty and sobriety; can be seen at No. 103 7th-av., in the fancy-store, till engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, situations together, one as cook and laundress, and the other as chamberwoaid and waitress; have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 121 West 19th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A situation as first-class cook by one who understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and biscuits; also, understands soups, jellies, game, and all kinds of desserts; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS FIRST-RATE COOK.—A PROTESTANT young woman of respectability wants a situation as first-rate cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; best City references. Call for two days at No. 24 East 20th-st., second floor.

AS COOKS AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—We have now waiting for situations at our agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, a few very select and thoroughly capable servants, who we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend; been known to us for several years, as also been highly recommended by some of the first families in Brooklyn in whose service they have been (from one to five years) in the capacities of cooks, washer and ironers, laundresses, waiter girls, nurses and general housework servants. MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, industrious girl, to do plain cooking or general housework; is a neat, economizing and obliging servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended; will try to please at moderate wages either in the City or country. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, pastry; or thorough laundress; does fluting and shirts in first-class families; wages $8 to $10; city or country. Call at 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable steady young woman, who is fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and baker, and a thorough laundress; has the best of references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., in the rear.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or week, as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; reference given. Call at No. 45 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable middle aged woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of references given as to character and capacity. Please call at No. 211 7th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., top floor.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent dressmaker; can cut and fit perfectly and do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; can give the best of City reference; wages $9 per month or $3 per week. Address A. C., Madisnn-square Post-office, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, EMPLOYment, by a competent dressmaker, by the day or week. Can do all family sewing. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st., for two days.

A SHOUSEWORKER.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes to engage as above. Is a good plain cook, baker of bread, biscuit, &c., and a good laundress. Has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 146 West 18th-st.-place, second floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHes a situation, in a private family, as first-rate laundress and chambermaid: can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; the best of City references can be given. Call, for three days, at No. 35 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

A NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG GERman woman wishes a situation in an American family, as nurse; will take the entire charge of one or two children; is competent to teach them the German language; has the best references; will also do waiting and chamberwork. Call at No. 142 Elm-st., near Grand-st., Room No. 13.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is capable in the care of an invalid lady or child; will travel; wages $7 to $8. City or country. Call at No. 124 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a Protestant young woman a situation as nurse or chambermaid; understands French fluting, and does up muslins nicely; has the best city reference. Call at No. 311 West 17th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a first-class young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can embroider children's clothes in the neatest manner; or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing and French fluting; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 61 6th-av., near 4th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a smart, tidy girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Has best of City references. Call at No. 296 East 9th-st., cor. Avenue A, for two days. No objection to the country.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and general family seamstress wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing. No objections to go as ladies' maid if required. City references. Can be seen at No. 219 6th-av., near 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable person, who is a good seamstress, as seamstress and to take care of children; has lived several years in her last place; City reference. Apply at No. 115 West 15th-st., in the rear, or address K. D., Madison-square Post-office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG LADY, HAVing a machine, is desirous of obtaining employment; she can do all kinds of sewing quickly and neatly; would go out or take it to her home to do it. Unexceptionable reference given. Address M. E. H., Station E, New-York.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A GIRL, NOT HAVing any relations in the City is desirous to obtain a permanent situation as seamstress, and to do chamberwork, and to make herself useful in any way; is accustomed to make dresses, and shirts, and children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 35 King-st., rear house, near Macdougal-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTed by a young English lady's maid in a very high family, is a first-class French hair-dresser and dressmaker; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses, and teaches children also. Call for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st., near 9th-av. City reference.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, active young woman, a situation as professed waitress, or would do chamberwork, and understands fine washing in the greatest manner. Is willing and obliging. Has undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, as waitress, has the best of City reference, can be seen for two days at No. 240 7th-av., in the fancy store, between 24d and 25th sts.

A REGULAR WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as regular waitress, or would have no objection to do chamberwork and waiting, in a private family; understands her work well, has excellent City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 541 6th-av., near 39th-st., in the stationery and book store.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation in a private family; is a good cook, and baker of bread and biscuit, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference if required. Call for two days at No. 121 West 2d-st.

WANTED—A HOME AND THE SMALLEST POSsible salary, by a young lady, accomplished as governess, church singer, copyist, letter-writer, housekeeper comprehensive of nursing, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting; has a large experience, highest testimonials, and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York; or she might accept an extra retainable and laborious situation, at her former salary of $300. Address Miss LIVINGSTON, New-York, care of Box No. 110, Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant man that perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his references. Will be found willing and obliging. No objection to City or country. Best of City reference given, can be seen personally, or a note addressed J. M., No. 30 Broadway, office of the Greenwood Cemetery, or Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY an experienced young man, who perfectly understands his business; has had much experience; is a good careful driver; will be found respectful and obliging; no objection to the country; best of reference given from last employer; can be seen, if required. Address, by note or personally, B. M., No. 15 West 32d-st., or Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable single man, a native of England, a situation as coachman; can well thoroughly understands the treatment and management of horses in general; has no objections to go to any part of the country; can give the best of City references. Address B. B., No. 134 8th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the above capacity, by a young man, Protestant, who understands his business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at or address T. W. N., No. 232 3d-av., third floor, front.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man as coachman; can be highly recommended from his present place. Address T. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEman can procure a first-class gardener, who understands the culture of the peach under glass; also the grape in hot and cold graperies, hot and greenhouse plants, also orchards, fruit, flower and vegetables ble gardeus; the making and ornamenting of new places; having learned gardening in some of the finest places in England, and has had charge of some of the most beautiful seats in this country. His wife is a first-rate dairy woman, and can do anything that is expected of a gardener's wife. Both are active and industrious, with first-class references to and from any in this advertisement. Parties in want of such can address CHARLES, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman by a steady, sober, industrious married man, who is not afraid to work; is a good plain gardener, well disposed, willing and obliging; has had several years' experience in and around New-York; can produce good City and country reference; no objection to go in the country. Address D. J., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED by a married man, a situation where he can have a house; family small; understands farming, gardening, grooming, driving, milking and raising of poultry well; wages moderate, and good reference. Address P. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—A strong and active man wishes to engage as above; understands farming thoroughly, and is a good manager of stock, &c., has good reference. Call or address FARMER, No. 97 4th-av.

AS GARDENER—AS GROOM, &c.—WANTed, situations by two sober and industrious single Protestant young men; one as gardener, who is competent to take charge of a place; the other understands the care and management of horses, also, understands farming in all its branches; is not afraid of work. Address THOS. MCAFFERY, Wyckoff-st., fourth house from Nevins-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man; who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address J. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A married man; has no family; he perfectly understands the management of green-houses and grapery; has the best of references as to capability, &c.; is not afraid of work. No one need apply unless those who want a good man, and willing to give good pay. Address F. Q., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, by a German gardener, single, who thoroughly understands the culture of graperies, green-house, flowers and vegetable gardening; has been five years in his last place; the best of reference will be given by addressing F. C., Gardener, at Thorburn's seed store, 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a married man, without family, as regular gardener; can come well recommended. Any commands left for G. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be attended to on and after Tuesday, 25th.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—To parties desiring a gardener or farmer well recommended, can hear of such by addressing Lock Box No. 242 Post-office, Providence, Rhode-Island.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES TO SECURE A situation to take care of horses or to drive. Can procure the best of City references from his last employer. Call at or address No. 35 West 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single man, a situation as waiter, who thoroughly understands his business. Has excellent City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN A situation as waiter in a private family; is a Protestant and understands his duties; has got good reference; call on BOOKHAM & BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has been about two years in the retail drug business in the City, wishes to meet with a first-class druggist or physician, with whom to qualify. Respectability of position and proficiency of the party more an object than remuneration. Address PHARMACEUTIST, Patten's Hotel, corner of Greenwich and Warren sts., New-York City.

A COLORED BOY.—WANTED, A SITUATION in an office by a smart intelligent colored boy, who can bring the best of City references from his last employers. Address Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN AND WAITER.—WANTED, two men—one as coachman, to go a short dist

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES
Received on deposit at PAR.
COUPONS OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES,
Due Feb. 19, CASHED OR COLLECTED, FREE OF CHARGE, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN
Purchased at the
Highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Monday, 1 Feb. 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

60	Fireman's Insurance	$17	20
80	Peter Cooper Ins	20	
40	Metropolitan Gas Lt	50	
60	Germania Life Ins	50	
60	American Ex. Ins	100	
20	Imp. & Trad. Ins	100	
50	Col. Marine Ins	100	
50	Nickerbocker Ice Co	100	
60	Atlantic Bank	100	
25	Equitable Insurance	35	
$4	Mercantile Mutual Scrip of 1860.		
3,000	City of Wheeling 6 per cent. Bonds.		
10,000	Catawissa Railroad Chattel Mortgage Bonds.		

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Feb. 27.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, auctioneer, real estate and stock broker.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, AND OF THE BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the above bonds who are parties to the agreement for reorganization, are required, in compliance with the said agreement, to deposit their bonds with ROBERT EARLE, chairman of the Committee, on the 2d day of February, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable—not later than the 1st of March—at his office, No. 12 Wall-st. Holders who omit to make such deposit will not be entitled to participate in the purchase.

The Receivers will at the same time and place pay on deposit of the bonds the coupons of the Terre Haute and Alton, due Feb. 1 and of the Belleville and Illinoistown, due March 1, proximo.

Not having received the debt due from the Government, payment of the August and September coupons, 1861, will be deferred.

ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman, &c.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, on *Tuesday, the sixteenth day of March* next, at noon; when matters deemed beneficial to the trust will be submitted for their consideration. Attendance is earnestly requested in person, if possible; otherwise by proxy. By order of the Trustees. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, also for inspectors of election, will be held on MONDAY, the 3d day of March next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL SCRIP—WANTED by EUGENE THOMPSON & CO., No. 41 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Feb. 24th, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per cent on all outstanding scrip, payable on cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a scrip dividend of Twenty per cent, on policies terminated prior to closing the year ending 31st December last, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 5th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CERRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent, on and after the 26th day of February inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the transfer agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the Office of the Oswego and Syracuse Company, in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank, in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse, all others at the Utica Bank. Coupons Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's office only. E. W. RIGGIT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Feb. 13, 1-2.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, } Nos 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb 11, 1862. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, 20th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 15th, and reopen on the 22d inst. By order of the Board
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 30 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK Feb. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual interest, dividend of three and one-half per cent for the past six months, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath; and if, upon the evidence of his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable, from sickness or absence, to attend at the time or times prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen, will meet on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of considering the proposition of extending Church-st. to Battery-place. All persons interested will please attend without further notice.
CHAS. J. CHIPP, } Committee
F. I. A. EOOLE, } on
CHAS. H. HALL, } Streets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 89 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.
HENRY FORSTER & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, WHITE & BENSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Mr. E. WHITE is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
E. WHITE,
E. BENSON,
No. 113 Liberty-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—STATIONERY STORE.—THE STOCK and fixtures of the old-established stationery and blank-book store, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. A first-rate business location, and will be disposed of on fair terms if immediate application is made.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 133d-st., near 3d av., Harlem; inquire next door, or at No. 151 Chambers-st.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRARIES, bought for ready money, at No 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

E. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

BY WHITTEMORE & HAZELL—STORE, No. 158 Broadway.
UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.
We will sell at auction, on
SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
at 12 o'clock M, at the Pheuix Yard, Brooklyn, (by order and under the direction of Messrs. E. H. Owen and Henry H. Elliott, United States Prize Commissioners,) the entire cargo of brig *Sarah Starr*, comprising:
1,358 barrels spirits turpentine.
131 barrels crude turpentine.
420 barrels resin.
298 lbs. bees-wax.
1 box hardware.
Terms cash.
N. B.—In consequence of Saturday being devoted to the celebration of the natal anniversary of the Father of our Country, and of the late Union victories, the above sale is hereby postponed to
MONDAY, Feb. 24,
at the same time and place.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
AT NO. 111 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH AVENUES.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

EDWARD SCHENCK will sell, at auction, THIS DAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, as above, all the handsome household furniture in said house, comprising rosewood parlor suites, rosewood melodeons, made by Needham & Carhart; etageres, centre tables, elegant clocks and mantel ornaments, mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, extension dining tables, dining-room furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, feather beds, sofas, chairs, china and glassware, cutlery, &c. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, including parlor, library, reception and dining-room suites, of various styles and coverings; elegant etageres, armoir-a-glace, buffets, wardrobes, dressing tables, work tables, secretaries, music cabinets, library bookcases, card tables, lounges, chairs, toilet sets, tea and cologne sets, vases, mattresses, mirrors, &c.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS, EROCATEL PARLOR SUITES, MARBLE STATUARY, VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in the first-class residence No. 152 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The house is elegantly furnished, parlors entirely in rosewood; superb plano-forte, rich mantel and pier mirrors, marble busts of Shakespeare and Byron, with beautiful parlor ornaments; chamber furniture of every description, in rosewood, oak and mahogany, with the entire superb mattresses and bedding; dining furniture in oak; rich glassware, French china, &c. The whole will be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—THE United States *vs.* the brig *Sarah Starr* and cargo, captured as a prize.—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States of the Southern District of New-York made in the above cause, on the 11th day of February, 1862, the undersigned Prize Commissioners will expose to sale at public auction, on the 22d day of February, inst., at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Phenix Yard, in the city of Brooklyn, the cargo of the aforesaid brig, consisting of 1,358 barrels of spirits of turpentine, 131 barrels of crude turpentine, 420 barrels of resin, 298 pounds of beeswax, and a box of hardware, be the quantity thereof more or less. The terms of sale will be cash.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1862.
E. H. OWEN,
H. H. ELLIOTT, } Prize Commissioners.
The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, the 24th of February instant, at the same hour and place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1862.
E. H. OWEN,
H. H. ELLIOTT, } Prize Commissioners.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent.

PROVISIONS.—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, sugar, tea, coffee bean, molasses, and 58,000 pounds good cheese, abolished from the navy rations.

CLOTHING, &c.—Pea jackets, round jackets, jumpers, trowsers, overshirts, undershirts, caps, shoes; also, a quantity of nankeen, sheeting, satine, blankets, &c.

NAVAL STORES.—A quantity of tobacco, beeswax, clothes and shoe brushes, handkerchiefs, knives, combs, &c., a list of which can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, MONDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of their sale-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., a sorrel horse, 7 years old, 16 hands high, sound and kind in all harness, and a good worker, suitable for an expressman or carman, also, an express wagon, built to order and but little used. The above will be sold without reserve.

A. ADAM D. MELLE, Auctioneer.

WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Monday, Feb. 24,) at 12 o'clock at Merchants' Exchange, the three story brick dwelling, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order, No. 22 West Washington Place; a most delightful neighborhood House 22 by 42; lot 99 feet. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 25 Wall-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, MONDAY, Feb. 24, at their Trade Sale-rooms Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., a choice and valuable selection of books in every department of literature. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock P. M.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AT AUCTION.—ON TUESDAY, Feb 25, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Portland-st., comprising desirable styles direct from manufacturers, to which we would invite the attention of buyers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

FORECLOSURE SALE (SHERIFF'S).—No. 27 West 45th-st., 25th February, 1862. Attention is called to the positive sale of the above house and lot, four stories, brown stone front, 20x56x100.20 inches. Sale at Merchant's Exchange, 25th February, 1862, at 12 M. For terms, &c., apply to
J. F. MITCHELL, No. 63 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A YOUNG GIRL, NAMED ANGELA COROTTA, aged about 14, poorly dressed, light and plenty of hair, long chin, somewhat spotted with freckles. She was born in Italy, and speaks an imperfect English. She was selling songs at the New-Bowery, which place she left on Friday last, at about 2 o'clock, for her home, and was never more seen by her parents, whose researches, so far, have proved fruitless. Any one meeting with her would confer a great favor upon her broken-hearted mother, by addressing her at No. 164 Leonard-st.

LOST.—AN ITALIAN GIRL CALLED MADDALENA BALETTO, who has been in this country but eleven months, and speaks very little English. She is 12 years old; has dark brown hair, round features, dark complexion, black eyes, and poorly dressed. Lost some time on last Friday. Whoever knows of her whereabouts would confer a great favor upon her by addressing her at No. 164 Leonard-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, (22D OF FEBRUARY,) near the Park, a WALLET, containing $20 in two bills, Treasury Notes, with change, one $5-cent piece, one 25-cent piece, and other small bits and papers, worthless to anyone but myself. $5 reward will be given to the finder. EPHRAIM DAVIS, No. 97 Monroe-st., New-York.

BADGE LOST.—BADGE No. 12, PROTECTOR Engine No. 22. The finder will return it to the engine-house, corner of Chambers and Centre sts., and receive the thanks of the owner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER LOUNSBERY, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAMUEL B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861.
T. J. B. SCHENCK.
n4-law6mJf

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from PERFECTED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type resurfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationere generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

GOLD PENS REPOINTED EQUAL TO new on the receipt of 25 cents in stamps or otherwise. Gold Pen and Silver Case, $1 50; Bank Pen and Holder, $1 25. Warranted in every particular. Orders by mail promptly attended to. E. S. JOHNSON, 15 Maiden-Lane.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID,
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT
NO 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 64 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MEDICAL.

TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,
THE GREAT CHINESE REMEDY,
DISCOVERED BY
DR. ADAM LAURIE,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Licentiate of Apothecaries Hall, and Graduate of the Ecole de Medecine, Paris, &c. For many years attached to the French and British Embassies at Hong Kong.

This extraordinary remedy, which has for some time past been most successfully introduced in Europe, is now, for the first time, offered to the American public.

It was discovered by Dr. Laurie, during his residence in China, where it has been prescribed for many centuries, by celebrated physicians of that country, as an antidote to the effects of strong teas, eating of opium, &c.

These Pills are composed from the concentrated essence of a rare and beautiful plant, indigenous to the tea-growing districts of the Celestial Empire. Their operation on the nervous system, whether resulting from sedentary occupation, indulgence in strong drinks, residence in warm climates, domestic griefs, excessive use of tobacco or other opiates, is truly miraculous. They are also a sovereign remedy, in both sexes, for Neuralgia, The Dolloureux, St. Vitus' Dance, Laoguor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Sick Headache, Impotency, Irritability, Fear, Excitement, Distate and Incapacity for business, Giddiness of the Head, and Palpitation of the Heart, most of which diseases owe their origin to a derangement of the nervous system or digestive organs.

They take no effect as a cathartic, but act specifically on the blood and nervous centres, and are guaranteed to be so perfectly harmless to the system that the most delicate lady or tender child may take them with entire safety, whilst their action is almost instantaneous in renovating the impaired powers of life and giving renewed vigor to the most shattered constitution. Their surprising efficacy has been manifested to thousands of sufferers, both male and female, whose lives had previously been a burden to themselves and their families.

If a single Pill be occasionally taken after the principal meal of the day, there can be no danger of suffering from indigestion, and many a would-be "gourmand," who has hitherto been only a looker on at the dinner-table, may now indulge his reasonable appetite with impunity.

For transmission by mail, as also for carrying in the pocket, they are done up in small Chinese cartons, of card case shape, and sold at One Dollar per Box, each box containing forty Pills, or two and a-half boxes in one for Two Dollars. Sent post-free, by mail, to any address, on receipt of a One or two Dollar bill of any good bank, or can be obtained personally at the office, No. 42½ Broadway, corner of Howard-st., New-York, from
GEO. BULPIN,
General Agent for the United States.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, Loudon and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 150 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at Stool; Impotency, Affections of the bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work. Sent by mail, free of Postage, for $1, by WAINER & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES, IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Mercantile and Journal.*

Mailed by Dr. Bostwick, No. 4 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 331 Broadway, and by Dr. Hall at his office, No. 3 East 22d-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of med cine. Dr. POWERS' surespecific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of the disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon. Try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen, mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published, for the benefit of the married, his book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 49 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of rooms, at No. 20 Cedar-st., between Nassau and Broadway, with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, sexual weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. Diplomas as a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of manhood, &c., after all other means had failed, after having been robbed by quacks of time and money, and undergone all the usual routine of mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., and suffering from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

HINMAN'S ORIENTAL PANACEA.—For coughs, colds, and all pulmonary complaints, nervous and general debility, biliousness and liver affections, the cure is certain. Warranted purely vegetable. No mercury. See testimonials. Price 50c. per bottle, $5 per dozen. Sold only at No. 431 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops cures the very worst case in less than 21 hours. You can rely on this: it is perfectly harmless and a sure cure. D. S. BARNES, sole agent, No. 202 Broadway, New-York. $1 a bottle.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Beautifactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint in the blood. Be sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some painful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN E. HOPPER.

MEDICAL.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,

But everything as clear as the sunnt noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases to one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 5.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 12.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed thereon, and the value therefor declared, and for freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, &c.

STEAM TO GLASGOW. LIVERPOOL, BELFAST LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN, FOR $40.

The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship
ANGLIAN,
Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock noon. This steam-ship is fitted up in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—Cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. The succeeding steam-ship CALEDONIA, Capt. JAMES CLARK, will sail TUESDAY, March 25. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

ERIN, Burns	SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Mar. 1.
ETNA	SATURDAY, Mar. 8.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$85	Steerage to London	$37
First cabin to Paris	$95	Steerage to Paris	$42
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $1 5. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, entitling parties to send for friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st., in Glasgow, to ALEX. ELLIOT,

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

Details of Operations Against Savannah.

THE RIVER BLOCKADED.

REPULSE OF TATNALL'S FLEET.

Experiences of a Flag of Truce from Beaufort.

Literary Treasures En Route for the North.

THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1862.

My narrative of military events in this part of the country has already informed you of the movements of troops toward both sides of the Savannah River, and of the singular action on the 29th ult. when two National fleets attacked a rebel squadron of gunboats, the National vessels being in Wilmington Narrows on one side, and in the chain of creeks which lie to the left of the Savannah, on the other; and the rebels between. Nothing was decided by that engagement. Our forces did not enter the Savannah, and the rebel steamers continued to ply daily and actively between Fort Pulaski and the City of Savannah, doubtless provisioning the fort. The troops on the left of the river were at Daufuskie Island, some three or four miles away, and consisted of the Forty-eighth New-York, Col. PARAY, two companies of the Volunteer Engineer Regiment, Capt. SEARS, and two companies of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, Capt. GOULD, all under command of Gen. VIELE. This force was to remain to take advantage of any movement that might be made by the fleet, and other regiments held themselves in readiness to advance. But numerous difficulties interfered with naval action. Access to the Savannah by the way of Wilmington Narrows was decided to be impracticable, by reason of the obstructions placed in that channel by the rebels; and Capt. DAVIS, who had been in command of the gunboats there, returned to Hilton Head.

Capt. JOHN RODGERS, of the *Flag*, remained, however, in command of those in and near Wall's Cut. His force, indeed, was increased, and at one time included the *Ottawa*, Capt. STEVENS; the *Seneca*, Capt. AMMEN; the *Pembina*, Capt. BANKHEAD; the *Unadilla*, Capt. COLLINS; the *Hale* and the *Western World*. Besides these there were the armed ferry-boat *Mayflower* and the schooner *Keating*, which carried ordnance stores for the troops. These stores were not inconsiderable, for it had been planned to erect batteries on such points in the Savannah River as might be determined, after the gunboats should have entered—the object of course being to interrupt all communication between Savannah and Fort Pulaski. Indeed, had our naval force been able to enter the river when the advance movement was first undertaken, some three weeks ago, there seems every probability that even more important results than the turning of Pulaski might have been accomplished. The rebels, from their own accounts, supposed that an attack on Savannah was imminent, and with their usual prudence and sagacity, were contemplating the possibilities of defeat. It is by no means certain that a bold and rapid push might not have secured us at that time the possession of Savannah. But this was not to be.

The difficulties that lay in the way of the navy were not inconsiderable. The creeks and rivers through which the gunboats would have been obliged to pass were so shallow that, to the experienced officers in command, there seemed great danger of running his vessels aground, especially in places where they would be exposed to a fire from Fort Pulaski. There are two entrances into the Savannah above its mouth and on the left side, by which Capt. RODGERS might possibly have found his way. One is the Wright River, which empties into the Savannah about two miles from Fort Pulaski; and the other the Mud River, four miles further up. Between these two rivers lies Jones' Island. A rifled gun is so placed on Fort Pulaski as to bear directly on the point where the junction of the Wright and the Savannah occurs, and had a gunboat chanced to get aground at just this spot, she would probably have been knocked to pieces, without being able to do much damage with the most powerful part of her dark armament, an 11-inch columbiad. Besides this, there were suspicions and reports of fire rafts being moved up the river ready to float down on our vessels; there were torpedoes found by reconnoitering boats sunk at various points along the shores, and there was a great ignorance of the channel of the river. Notwithstanding all this, many thought that Capt. RODGERS might have entered the Savannah: he thought otherwise. He sent his boats to sound both the Wright and the Savannah, and the boats were fired at from Pulaski, but received no damage; and he sent other boats to sound the Mud River. The result of these latter soundings was a determination, on the part of the naval and military force, that a battery should be erected on that point of Jones' Island equally distant from the Mud and the Wright, which is known as Venus Point; the guns were to be towed in flats, and under cover of the gunboats, through the Mud River around into the Savannah. This was attempted on the night of the 7th of February. The flats were tugged along, with infinite difficulty, from their position at Daufuskie Island, and the gunboats preceded them in the advance into the Mud river. But the weather was inauspicious: the night was dark and stormy; the winds were high, and it became impossible to manage flats with such immense weights aboard as the guns and carriages of a heavy battery. One of the flats became entangled in the wheels of the *Mayflower*, which was towing her; the ropes of two others also were intricately confused, and only by the most rapid action on the part of an officer, were prevented from overturning the craft, cannon, crew and all; and finally the attempt was for that night abandoned. The gunboats, meanwhile, had been equally unfortunate in Mud Creek, the *Unadilla* getting completely aground, and others only escaping by taking warning from her example. The *Unadilla* remained aground for several days, and all idea of the gunboats being able to make their way through the Mud River was relinquished.

Gen. SHERMAN then issued orders for the battery to be constructed, even if no assistance could be rendered by the navy, and Gen. VIELE proceeded to obey these orders. It was determined to convey the guns for the distance of a mile over the swampy ground of which Jones' Island is exclusively composed. No worse land for such a performance could, by any possibility, be found. All of these islands consist of low marshes, which, at high tide are nearly altogether under water. The mud is soft and slimy, and it is out of the question for a man to walk across one of them without sinking to his middle in the mire. That the rebels considered it impossible to erect a battery on such a soil is manifest, as they made no attempt to cover the ground; even the engineers who constructed Fort Pulaski, evidently left such a possibility out of the question in their elaborate calculations. Yet, over this soil, guns were to be dragged for a mile, and on this marsh a fort erected. Capt. GILMORE, Chief of Engineers on Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff, had charge of the construction of the work, and was assisted by Lieut. P. H. O'ROURKE, also of Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff. These officers surveyed the ground for the battery and the road leading to it. The construction of the magazine was also committed to Lieut. O'ROURKE. The volunteer engineer troops were under command of Capt. SEARS. The difficulty of erecting the battery in such a marshy soil as that on Venus Point was, of course, great; but yet not comparable with that attending the dragging of guns across the island. The mud, so fast as it was piled up for batteries, slipped and sank away, but the platforms were laid and ready for the guns; no parapet, however, was up, and no dike to keep out the water of a rising tide; these appendages were afterwards attached. The guns were again towed down from Daufuskie Island, and brought to the point on Mud River, where the landing was to be made. Here a wharf was established of sand-bags, and the guns rolled off on their carriages, and along planks laid across the sand-bags. Tramways were laid along the marsh, constructed of planks twenty feet long, laid in parallel lines; two sets of these parallels were used for each gun, and as fast as pieces were dragged over one set, it was taken up and placed still further in advance. Holes were drilled in the planks and ropes looped through the holes, so that the planks might be more easily dragged by the troops. Lieut. J. H. WILSON, of the Topographical Engineers; Lieut. HORACE PORTER, of the Ordnance, and Major BEARD, of the Forty-eighth New-York, superintended the removal of the guns. On the first night the pieces were got into the island a distance of about 200 yards. The ammunition also was also got ashore. Next night the work proceeded, and the guns were dragged the remainder of the route. The men were all of the Forty-eighth New-York; their labors were remarkable; every step they took they sank in the mire, and if by any chance the wheel of a gun-carriage slipped off the tramway, there was imminent danger of the whole piece overturning. No such accident, however, occurred; the great guns were got along, and before morning all in position, although of course greatly exposed to shelling from a rebel gunboat that might chance to come that way. The condition of the troops, however, was miserable. Most of them had been doctored with quinine before starting, as a preventive against the fevers they were liable to take, working all night in this pestilent swamp; many of them lay down flat in the marshes; many more fell in the slimy mud which allowed no one to gain a certain foothold; others slipped into holes filled with water; others were torn and scratched by the rough grass and reeds. A more forlorn and miserable company it would be hard to discover. They had, however, the satisfaction of knowing that they were constructing the first national battery on the Savannah River during the present war, and in the morning the national flag was waving again over national territory, from which it had been excluded for more than a year.

Before the day was over, a rebel gunboat came down the Savannah to reconnoitre, and doubtless was amazed to find a fort bristling on this impracticable spot. Shortly afterward a gunboat ran past the batteries; fire was opened on her, but the gunners had not yet got the range of their pieces, and were unable to do any damage, so the steamer ran through to Fort Pulaski. On the 15th she attempted to return. Four other steamers came down at the same time from Savannah to cover her passage, and all five opened on the fort; the fire was promptly returned, two National gunboats in Mud Creek assisting. These, however, were a mile or more in the rear of the battery—in fact, quite behind the Sandbag Wharf, so that Fort Vulcan was obliged to act principally as its own defender. It was quite equal to the emergency: its shots were aimed with great accuracy, and did serious damage to the rebel flag-ship, which was finally towed back by one of her comrades to Savannah, the steamer from Pulaski returning to Cockspur Island. The engagement lasted an hour or more, during which the firing was heavy and continuous. A violent thunder-storm occurred simultaneously, and the roar of the cannonading was often confounded with that of heaven's artillery. The rebel gunboats stood off about 1,200 or 1,300 yards only, and threw shell very cleverly; one burst over the heads of the gunners in the fort, and others fell on Jones' Island, in the rear of the battery. The attack, however, was changed into a repulse, and the fact that the Savannah River is blockaded was completely established.

That night large working parties were sent out again to complete the works. The storm continued and the miseries of the troops must have been greater than ever. They were occupied in filling up dykes to keep out the water, and in erecting parapets to protect the works from the enemy. During the night the spring tides arose, and nearly submerged the battery. The whole island, up to the platforms, was under water, and the greatest apprehensions existed lest the battery should be completely destroyed. Fortunately, however, no such disaster occurred, but the health of the troops suffered greatly; officers and men were quite exhausted from such unusual exercise and fatigue, and two hundred of the Forty-eighth New-York were placed on the sick list. A reinforcement of five hundred men from the Eighth New-York was at once ordered from Hilton Head, and every means taken to secure the further and successful prosecution of the work so fortunately begun.

The rebel gunboat which had unsuccessfully attempted to run the batteries a second time, was seen on the morning of the 20th entering Lazaretto Creek, a passage leading under the walls of Fort Pulaski to Wilmington Narrows, and it is thought along up into the Savannah, near Fort Jackson. Whether she succeeded in getting back to the city by this means is uncertain, but there are several means of preventing a repetition of such a feat.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1862.

The dull monotony of this place was recently relieved by another flag of truce, borne by Dr. KEMBLE, who had, in his former interviews with the rebels, shown himself a man of rare sagacity and discretion, in properly discharging the duties of so delicate and difficult a mission. The Doctor had deported himself with such ability and high-toned courtesy on two similar occasions, that he had gained the cordial good will of the rebel emissaries, and Gen. STEVENS wisely selected him to bear the flag, thereby evincing his thorough knowledge of the character of the officers under his command. It will be remembered that Dr. KEMBLE carried Gen. SHERMAN'S proclamation to the mainland, a day or two after our first landing at Hilton Head, and subsequently he went to effect a change of bodies of those killed in the brilliant little affair on New-Year's Day. At first the rebel officers were surly, uncommunicative, and defiant. Then the Doctor's *suaviter in modo* broke through the ice of their reception, and they commenced the "bluff game" with him, but they were foiled in this also, as he "came back better" at them every time, and showed his superiority in the *fortiter in re*. Finally, the Doctor's address and good breeding melted them completely, and the *entente cordiale* being firmly established, there was a keen encounter of wits and intellect to see who could pick up the most intelligence from the other. They tried their utmost skill in "pumping" the Doctor, but it was like

"Dropping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old by drawing nothing up."

The Doctor's capacity for extracting information was far more successful, as Gen. STEVENS could testify, were he in the habit of disclosing his military secrets, which, I am happy to say, he is not. The subjoined correspondence explains the object of the last flag of truce, and the reception which it met:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, E. C.,
BEAUFORT, S. C., Feb. 6, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. D. S. Donelson, Commanding Confederate Forces on Port Royal Main, S. C.:

SIR: I send my Brigade Surgeon, Dr. GEORGE S. KEMBLE, and one of my Aid-de-Camps, Lieut. BENJ. R. LYONS, with a flag of truce, to deliver certain letters, all of which I have examined, and in none of which do I find anything that seems to be exceptionable. I beg to call your earnest and most favorable consideration to the letter of Mr. WM. J. FULLER, of New-York, now at Beaufort, and who will accompany Dr. KEMBLE and Lieut. LYONS to the Ferry, but who will not cross without your permission. You can readily appreciate his desire and that of his wife to see their young child, and I feel assured that you will do everything to promote his views consistent with your sense of duty. Should you deem it consistent, either personally or through a staff officer, and in the presence of the bearers of this flag of truce, to grant him an interview, in order to his making arrangements for bringing his child to him, I shall esteem it not only an act of kindness to a most worthy gentleman, but to myself and my command.

The clothing which you caused to be sent to the prisoners I have had in my possession, and the accompanying letters I caused to be promptly delivered, and I know it was a source of great comfort and satisfaction to them. Be assured, it will be a pleasure for me to do all offices of kindness and good will to them, not doubting it will be duly reciprocated, should the fortune of war place any of my command in your hands.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient,
ISAAC J. STEVENS,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

I send copies of Mr. FULLER'S letters.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Feb. 6, 1862.

To the Commanding General of the Confederate forces:

GENERAL: Gen. STEVENS, commanding this post, has kindly granted me permission to use a flag of truce (borne by Dr. KEMBLE and myself) for the purpose of seeing my child, a little girl three years old, now with her grandparents in Charleston. The inclosed letter explains my wishes, and suggests a method by which I may, with your permission, be able to accomplish my object. If a more feasible plan should occur to you, of course I will adopt it. I need hardly assure you that your compliance with my request will place me under great personal obligations, and will gladden the heart of a mother who was born and bred in Charleston, and who still clings to her early home with the fondest affection. I will cheerfully defray the expense of a special messenger to Charleston to communicate with Mr. OAKES. I am a New-York lawyer, and have never acted in any military capacity. Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,
W. J. A. FULLER.
BEAUFORT, S. C., Feb. 6, 1862.

Z. B. Oakes, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have just come out here as an escort for CHERLIE'S wife, and intend to return to New-York in the first steamer. I promised LIZZIE to try and see little JOSIE, and to bring her home, if her grandmother or SUSIE would accompany her. I will do what the Commanding General of the Confederate forces will permit in the premises—either go to Charleston myself, or see you escorted hither and back under a flag of truce, with your wife, SUSIE and JUSIA, either one or all, or I will meet you, or either of you, at such point as may be designated by your military authorities. LIZZIE and the children are all well. I accompany this letter to Port Royal Ferry, under a flag of truce, where I shall await your answer, which, I hope, will be as speedy as circumstances will warrant. Very truly yours,

W. J. A. FULLER.

There were some half dozen or more other letters to prisoners, which were left on the main by Dr. KEMBLE, but which were all returned the next day, as will appear in the sequel, Gen. DONELSON retaining only those written to himself by Mr. FULLER and Gen. STEVENS.

The party went to the ferry—at the end of the causeway where our last pickets are stationed—in a two-horse carriage, captured from the "seceshers," and their arrival was the cause of unusual commotion among the enemy's pickets on the opposite causeway, a hundred yards or so distant, and in and about their fortifications, which are within easy rifle range of this side of the ferry. The bearers of the flag were set across by our own pickets, who hold all the boats in the vicinity, having a few nights before quietly swum across and taken every one of them, running the gauntlet of the rebel pickets, and the far greater danger from sharks, which infest these waters in large numbers. The bearers of the flag marched up the causeway to the entrance of the fort, without being challenged by the rebel pickets, as should have been done by them, when they halted, and Dr. KEMBLE said:

"Will you respect our flag?"

"Certainly—come along!" was the answer.

The Doctor was recognized and greeted with a friendly cordiality, his letters taken from him and sent by an officer to the Commanding General, whose headquarters were at "Garnet's Corners" about five miles distant. The bearers of the flag were not blindfolded, but were asked to walk some distance inland, accompanied by two officers. A rain-storm coming on, the Doctor claimed shelter as well as protection, which was freely accorded. All hands entered an old house, and beguiled a couple of hours with social chat, in the course of which some important facts leaked out. For example: many of the soldiers, for three months previous, had slept on the bare ground, without tents or blankets, and, to use their own expression, "the thing was about played out with them, and at the expiration of their twelve months' term of enlistment, they were going home to attend to their own business." There is not much doubt that the "poor whites," as a general thing, are forced into the rank and file, and the rich men's sons furnish all the officers. The rebels told the Doctor they did not mind the infantry so much, but they did not like our cooking-stoves that broke to pieces as they fell. Seeing the look of curious inquiry as to what was meant, they added, pointing to a fragment of one of our gun-boat shells, "There is one of the plates dropped from your infernal cooking-stoves." Then they commenced bantering the Doctor about his new clothes. He was superbly dressed in an elegant uniform, while they were clad in homespun coats and and Kentucky-jean pants, with few of the trappings of war to distinguish them from ordinary country farmers, whom they much resemble in appearance.

Upon comparing notes, they ascertained that the Doctor's good clothes cost far less than their homely garments, from which they made a deduction not very flattering to the prospects of the Southern Confederacy. Incidentally, the fact was mentioned that our Paymasters were disbursing $750,000 to the "invaders of their sacred soil," a statement that led to a general conversation on pay and rations. They were informed that our common soldiers were very provident and thrifty, having sent home more than half of their pay. "Yes" said the Doctor, "a private from our place handed me a purse of money this morning to send home for him. I haven't counted it yet. By the way, Lieut. LYONS, I wish you would witness the amount," he poured the contents of a small purse into his hand and counted out, before their astonished eyes, just $740 in "Benton mint drops"—shining yellow boys—eagles, double eagles, half and quarter eagles—fresh, newly coined, with the "bird of freedom" stamp fluttering in the face. The secessers looked upon the National currency with saddened, and yet with glistening eyes. Their longing and wistful gaze was eloquent with regretful feeling. It expressed more than whole volumes of argument. It told them that the action of their war had not come up to the "high sounding promises of their leaders' modish stores, and they brown paper shinplasters were a poor substitute for the hard currency para'lse which was assured to them when they commenced this suicidal and unnatural rebellion. It showed them that Cotton was no longer king, but was dethroned forever, without a single subject left in any quarter of the globe. At last, one of them gave voice to his meditations thus:

"I say, Doctor, *couldn't* you possibly let us have one of them yellow fellers? I'll give you a ten dollar note for one." He pulled a small roll of greasy-looking paper from his pocket, and handled the Doctor all X on some Charleston or Savannah bank, and was very anxious to effect an exchange. The Doctor told them he didn't like their currency, but would buy one of their twenty-five or fifty cent currency checks, but was informed that none were to be had, as the banks had stopped issuing them. Then the conversation took a turn about liquor. One of the rebels said, "Well, Doctor, I suppose you have a plenty of brandy in Beaufort now?" "Oh, yes," was the reply "it is pretty high, though—three or four dollars a gallon." One of their number groaned audibly, and interjected this remark, "My God! it is twenty dollars here, and watered at that." "How is it about whisky?" asked another. "Plenty of that," said the Doctor, "and cheap, too." "Yes," broke in Lieut. LYONS, "as whisky is served out to the men with their daily rations, they don't care much for it, and it is dog cheap." "We don't see the cheap here," was the reply; the last I bought cost three dollars a pint." "Well, gentlemen," said the Doctor, "perhaps you would like to take a pull from my flask?" whereupon he drew forth a pocket-pistol, well charged with hospital stores, and said, "Under our present circumstances, I suppose courtesy requires that I should drink first." Suiting the action to the word, he took a small horn and passed the bottle—which, strange to say, they declined, although they snuffed up with huge satisfaction the alcoholic fragrance that filled the air about their olfactories. When the Doctor went with the first flag of truce, he offered them a drink, which they refused. Hence he took no liquor with him on his second trip, when he was offered ten pounds of tobacco for a drink of whisky. The Doctor was not asked to dine, although it must have been evident to them that he had eaten nothing for many hours. The fact was disclosed, however, that the rebels had but two meals a day. While this conversation was going on, rebel cavalry were galloping about in every direction, often coming so close to the shore that our pickets, by the aid of a glass, could plainly see their eyes. Porpoises disported lazily at the Ferry, where the scene was animated by the passing and repassing of an increased number of rebel pickets with any quantities of wild ducks, curlew, &c., floating with the tide, all making hustling life of what was but recently almost an unbroken solitude.

Towards night the messengers returned with word from the Adjutant-General that Gen. DONELSON was away from home on special business, but that the letters would be given to him that night, and an answer returned at the ferry in the morning. The Adjutant further assured the messengers that there would probably be no doubt that Mr. FULLER'S wishes would be acceded to very willingly. The next morning the same party returned to the ferry—ten miles from Beaufort, by the way—with Maj. HEWITT, Paymaster, added to their number. He was not in any manner connected with the flag of truce, having gone by the merest accident, upon the invitation of Mr. FULLER, who had heard him, the night before, express a wish to ride over the shell road, and had consequently invited him to take a spare seat in the carriage. I mention this circumstance because an unfortunate *rencontre* occurred between Maj. HEWITT and the bearer of the rebel flag, Maj. MARTIN, and because no one is responsible for the unpleasant meeting which took place between them, dashing the agreeable interview that would otherwise have taken place. Upon arriving at the ferry, the white flag was found flying on the opposite shore. Dr. KEMBLE crossed alone, where he was told that a general order had recently been issued by the Confederate War Department, positively prohibiting all intercourse not of an official character except between prisoners on either side. They expressed their regrets in courteous terms and with evident feeling, handed back the letters received the preceding day, except the two before noted, and were about to make their adieus, when the Doctor bethought himself that he had committed a military error by not receiving his answer to the flag within our own lines. He explained his mistake, and requested them to take back the letters which he held in his hand, and to wait until he had returned within his own lines, when he would send the boat back for them, and thus the letters could be delivered *en regle*. They laughed, and said they could easily make it right with their Commanding General, who would readily pardon their mistake. But the Doctor was persistent in pressing his point, and said that he could not "make it right" with *his* Commanding General, as Gen. STEVENS was a most rigid disciplinarian, and would hold him to a strict accountability for a proper discharge of his duty. He finally clinched the argument by adding that Mr. FULLER and one of our Paymasters were on the other side, with a good lunch, which it was designed they should all take together, and wash down with a few bottles of champagne, etc. This last *argumentum ad hominem* was too much for empty stomachs, and they assented very cordially to the proposed arrangement. The Doctor was very formal about it handing back the letters, and coming across alone, before he returned the boat for the rebel officers to cross. When they landed, they were met at the beach by the Doctor, Mr. FULLER and Major HEWITT. The usual introduction, with the customary greetings and hand-shakings, were all got along with very pleasantly, until Maj. MARTIN looked Maj. HEWITT in the face, when both became most visibly affected, and each equally surprised. Maj. MARTIN was the first to speak—

"Good Heavens! Judge, *you* here?"

"Yes," replied Maj. HEWITT, "I am here paying off the troops." In an instant Maj. MARTIN'S cheerful and cordial manner was changed, and the whole party felt as if chilled by a blast from the North Pole, so haughty and frigid was his deportment. Maj. HEWITT said, "We last met in Memphis, last August." Major MARTIN made no reply to him, but turning sharply and suddenly to the Doctor and Mr. FULLER, said: "Gentlemen, my mission here is ended! Major BOYD, who will return instantly, if you please." They resisted all importunities to remain and take a friendly glass, or to hear explanations that this *contretemps* with Major HEWITT was purely accidental, but hurried into the boat and returned to their own side. Major MARTIN is evidently a high-toned and chivalric gentleman, with fine feelings and generous impulses, whose whole heart and soul shone in his face. If the South has an honest and earnest adherent, he is certainly one. When confronting Major HEWITT, he stood proudly erect—a fine-looking man—his eye flashing fire, and his whole frame convulsed with emotion. Major HEWITT was also moved by deep feeling. As the boat left the shore both the rebel Majors waved a courteous adieu of the hand, which was as courteously returned, when Major MARTIN spoke, with a voice tremulous with feeling, and said, "Excuse my first impulses, Major!" and so they parted. What was meant by this last expression I do not exactly know, nor can I fathom the cause of the unusual perturbation on both sides. Major HEWITT says that nothing underlies the surface, but it arose from the chagrin of Major MARTIN that his humiliation in being driven from Port Royal should be witnessed by his old friend in Texas. This can hardly account, to my satisfaction, for such an ebullition of feeling, and I have heard, from other sources, that they were neighbors at San Antonio, where Maj. HEWITT practiced law. When the vote on the question of Union or secession was taken in TEXAS, Judge HEWITT worked hard for the Union cause, on the stump and with the pen, and succeeded in carrying the city by a large majority for the Union. When the floodgates of secession were opened wide, and TEXAS was swept along by the fierce current, Maj. HEWITT was obliged to remain quiet, or he would have been imprisoned, as was CHARLES ANDERSON. Watching his opportunity, he got as far North as Memphis, where he met Maj. MARTIN, who befriended him in his difficulties, and it is said, I know not with what truth, aided him to escape North by furnishing a pass, under the pretext, on the part of Maj. HEWITT that he was going to Nashville and Richmond. What ever the cause of the sudden change of manner on the part of Maj. MARTIN, certain it is that a wet blanket was thrown over the festive arrangement, and the party returned to Beaufort, with long faces and crest-fallen spirits disappointed and chopfallen. Maj. HEWITT expressed his sincere regrets that he should have thus unwittingly marred the general enjoyment, for it was one of those cases where nobody was to blame. Judge HEWITT is a man of high character and ability, who has cast his all upon the hazard of the Union die. His property is confiscated, and his wife and eight children are kept in Texas. He worked his way North through the Government the policy and necessity of sending a garrison of ten thousand men to Galveston, with pledges on the part of the Union men there that in six months they would clear Texas of the rebels, garrison Galveston themselves, and let the National troops go home. While urging this plan of action upon the Government, he was offered the commission in the army which he now holds. But I had nearly forgotten to give the reply of Gen. DONELSON to the flag of truce. I append a copy of his letter:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Feb. 8, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Isaac J. Stevens, Commanding Second Brigade, Beaufort, S. C.:

GENERAL: My Aide-de-Camp, Major JAMES G. MARTIN, and Capt. T. R. S. ELLIOTT, will bear, with a flag of truce, this, my answer to your letter of the 8th inst., sent through your Brigade Surgeon, Dr. GEORGE S. KEMBLE, and your Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. BENJAMIN R. LYONS. I regret to say to you that circumstances over which I have no control will not permit me to grant your request, so feelingly expressed, in relation to Mr. W. J. A. FULLER and his young daughter.

It is proper that I should say that previous instructions had been given on the subject of letters—that none should be permitted to pass the rebel flags of truce, except *from* the prisoners on either side, and nothing, save that which was strictly official in character, would be allowed to pass.

You will allow me, in conclusion, to say that the kind treatment shown our prisoners is fully appreciated, and, if it should be the fortune of war to place any of your command in my charge, they shall meet with like good treatment.

With high respect, your obedient servant,
D. S. DONELSON, Brig.-Gen. Commanding,
First Brigade, Fourth Military District, S. C.

The contraband question is getting to be a knotty problem for Gen. SHERMAN. He has written repeatedly for "instructions," but the Administration have not replied to his letters. "What will he do with it?" is a puzzle to himself. As the exigency demanded some immediate action, he has adopted the plan set forth in his "General Orders, No. 9," which you have already published. If any good results from this policy, the Government will approve it, otherwise not. He will be censured for taking the responsibility, if his plan prove a failure. The fact is, that the Government has a large-sized elephant on its hands, and it is difficult to say what must be done with the negroes and the Sea Island plantations. Ten thousand contrabands within our lines, and their number increasing daily by accessions from the main, are to be fed and clothed. The planting season is at hand. The cattle have been driven off, most of them killed, and the corn used up for forage. Col. REYNOLDS, the resident agent appointed by the Government, has the best theory upon the subject that I have yet heard. He suggests that the plantations and negroes should be leased for one year, at a fixed price—say five dollars an acre, which sum has been offered for twenty thousand acres—with ample security, and with suitable restrictions as to the comfort and education of the blacks—the Government to appoint a board of inspection to protect the negroes' interests, with proper powers to exercise a supervisory control over the whole, to enforce rights and redress wrongs. Government certainly cannot raise cotton at a profit,—if it can raise corn and potatoes enough for the negroes' subsistence, it will do more than I expect. Government cannot build ships, or do any other work, as well or as cheap as individuals. So it will prove with the culture of cotton. Individual competition may succeed in cultivating these islands at a profit, but Government labor will be sure to realize a loss.

The Government is extremely fortunate in having secured the services of Col. REYNOLDS. He has had a ripe experience in the cotton business, is a man of large intelligence and kindly impulses, with a rare faculty for judging men. He has stayed the waste of public property, and is working with great energy and method to extract order and system out of the chaos of confusion in which he found everything here. He has succeeded remarkably well with the limited means at his command. He has saved to the Government every pound of cotton within our lines of occupation, embracing about one thousand square miles; has gathered the negroes, as much as possible, about their former homes; made preparation for planting by furnishing cotton-seed, corn and potatoes, a plow, mules and oxen, to two-thirds of the estates, (the negroes had sold and the army had destroyed the rest of the cattle before Col. REYNOLDS commenced his labors,) and appointed competent persons to oversee the plantations and the negro drivers. His labors are indefatigable, and he gives general satisfaction to the army and to the negroes. His efforts are ably seconded by his assistant at Port Royal Island, Mr. JAMES A. SUTHAM, a well-known Knickerbocker, of great industry and superior business talent. Mr. SUTHAM has lived on the plantations for several weeks, has personally visited nearly all the estates, and has gathered up a store of statistical and other information, that probably makes him the best "posted" man on the contraband question that we have here, next to Col. REYNOLDS himself. Mr. W. F. HAYES, another New Yorker, is one of Col. REYNOLDS' assistants at Beaufort, who is admirably fitted for the post he fills. The Beaufort Library has been catalogued and classified by him, as well as Dr. COGSWELL, of the Astor Library, or any other confirmed bibliophile, could have done the work. Col. WM. H. NOBLES, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, and originally appointed by Gen. SHERMAN as "the sole cotton agent for the whole State of North Carolina deserted by the rebels," still continues his labors under Col. REYNOLDS. He has just "finished up" Hilton Head Island, and is now securing the cotton at North Edisto. Col. NOBLES is a very active and efficient man, and has been of great service here. In fact, all of Col. REYNOLDS' employes are picked men—the best corps to be found here in any capacity. None of them eat the bread of idleness. Actuated by the example of their chief, they all work early and late, in season and out of season, in sunshine and in rain; and the consequence is that they have secured to the Government nearly two million dollars worth of cotton.

I send a copy of the report of Private DAVID HUTCHINSON, of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, from Andover, Mass., made by himself to Gov. STEVENS, to show what has been done in the way of preserving the public and private libraries here, and that you may know how intelligently Northern "mud-sills" operate when they get into South Carolina. Mr. H. has evidently been a general reader, as he had numbered and arranged all the books according to their authors, which Mr. HEYER took hold of them, and classified them according to subjects. They are preserved almost intact, but few volumes being missed from the printed catalogue, a copy of which I send you, and these are mostly accounted for by written memoranda, left by the old Librarian in the hurry of his departure. To enable your readers to form an idea of how some things were done by the boasted "aristocracy of intellect and education at Beaufort," I copy a descriptive line from the catalogue of the public library:

"SMITH, Works of, IV. vols."

Luminous! is it not? *Ex uno disce omnes.*

BEAUFORT, S. C., Feb. 18, 1862.

To Isaac J. Stevens, Brigadier-General Commanding:

SIR: Having been appointed Assistant Librarian, in accordance with your orders I began to act in that capacity under your supervision, on or about the 15th of December last. I found the Beaufort library (which consisted of nearly three thousand volumes) in a confused state. I immediately set about classifying and arranging them in proper order. This labor has been accomplished, I received orders to collect, catalogue, and classify all the books contained in the private libraries of the former inhabitants of Beaufort. This was a task of some difficulty, owing not only to the damage they had sustained previous to the occupation of Beaufort by the Union troops, but also to the necessity of fitting up new alcoves or shelves for their reception. These difficulties were overcome, the original library was arranged, the private libraries of Beaufort, together with those from neighboring islands, numbering in all some seven thousand volumes, have been transferred to this building; and I am now obeying the order to pack them, previous to their transportation.

Your most obedient servant,
DAVID HUTCHINSON.

The collection of the "Beaufort Library Society," comprising about 4,000 volumes, has, by order of Secretary CHASE, been packed, and will be shipped to New-York on the next steamer. The Society was instituted more than seventy years since, and some exceedingly valuable and rare old works are among the collection, which has been preserved nearly intact, no one having been admitted to the building without an order from Gen. STEVENS. It is peculiarly rich in old folio editions of Latin and Greek classics, historical works, and the standard authors of the earlier part of the present century, but few additions having apparently been made of late years. There are many works which will command large prices from collectors and public libraries, if properly brought to their attention.

The library of Wm. HENRY TRESCOT, Esq., will be got ready for shipment by next steamer. It contains about 1,500 volumes, nearly every one of which is of a choice edition, and handsomely bound, and all in splendid order.

History and biography of statesmen and rulers form the greater portion of this collection, but there are also many poetical and standard works, curious old political pamphlets, &c., and splendidly illustrated works, among which "NICOLAS' History of British Knighthood," illuminated, is specially worthy of notice.

Six volumes of "State Trials" from the reign of King RICHARD II. to GEORGE I., reported verbatim, in the Beaufort Society Library, will attract much attention.

There are other collections of books from different quarters, all of which are to follow as soon as they can be catalogued and packed.

Beaufort very much resembles, in its general appearance, the town of Edgartown, Mass. The houses here are larger, and some few of them more elegant, but the sandy streets, the water front, the opposite shore, the country in the immediate rear, the style of many of the houses—in short, the *tout ensemble* is much the same as the shire town of the Island of Martha's Vineyard. The negroes bring in information from the main nightly, and there is but little doubt that they convey intelligence to the rebels also. I am satisfied of this from their downward look, their furtive glance, and their natural readiness to be all things to all men, which grows out of their oppressed condition. They are not exactly satisfied with their present unsettled state, which leaves many of them to rust with idleness, and want of occupation must breed discontent, always, in blacks or whites. Their great rejoicings over their new-found liberty are now past, and they begin to stare the sober realities of the future steadily in the face. What is in store for them they know not. They feel that, somehow or other, this military advent is to enure to their benefit, and yet they are not quite certain that their masters may not return. Hence they feel unsettled, uneasy, and unhappy at times. The soldiers here are "revetting in the halls of the (Carolina) Montezumas"—and sad and melancholy enough it makes one feel. Not that I have any sympathy for the BARNWALLS, the RHETTS, the HAYWARDS, *et idomne genus*, who left their baronial halls in such inglorious haste, but this beautiful town—now like "GOLDSMITH'S Deserted Village," so far as its original inhabitants are concerned—looks like an earthly paradise destroyed by the wanton hand of man.

The weather is all that heart could desire—a mild, genial and salubrious climate—the sun and sky serene and lovely; the birds sing sweetly—the mocking birds warbling their rich notes in native wildness and beauty. The negroes stalk like ghosts through the streets, staring in stupid wonder and strange curiosity at their sudden change from peaceful country life to the hustling activity and startling energy incident to the military occupation of the place. The exterior of the houses betokens no change; the doors and windows are all closed, except the few occupied as military headquarters, and the negroes live in many of the halls where lately their masters reveled; but every room is stripped of its furniture, and pillage, riot and devastation are marked, with vandal hand, in every house. The negroes commenced, and the soldiers have finished, this work of desolation. Gen. STEVENS promptly checked this destruction of public property as soon as he took command here. Some officers are under arrest, and are now being tried by court-martial, for neglect of orders in this respect. Among others, Capt. LILLY, Brigade Quartermaster, has been under close arrest for some time. His trial begins to-day, and will be a long affair, as a string of charges as long as the moral law has been preferred against him.

Should the original inhabitants ever come back to Beaufort, they will find many changes and some improvements. Capt. CHARLES E. FULLER, the Division Quartermaster at this post, is building a very fine dock here. There were two old dilapidated wharves, which were so sadly out of repair that they were almost useless, and our Government transports have been generally compelled to anchor and discharge in the middle of the stream. One of the wharves had only six feet of water, and the other was high and dry at low tide. Capt. FULLER has built his dock one hundred feet into the channel, and has connected the two old wharves, filling in between them, and making a river front of two hundred feet, with a depth of twenty feet at low water. The tide rises and falls here about seven feet. The timber, iron and steam-engine used in building the new dock, were all found about the town, and the whole work is carried on by the soldiers and negroes. The pile-driver, hammer and all, were made from old iron and other material found here, and the only expense to the Government has been forty cents a day (extra duty pay) given to some half dozen soldiers. Beaufort is so far inland that no wind nor sea affects the harbor, and vessels can lie at the wharf at all times and discharge rapidly, without the delay and expense of lightering, which has been inevitable at Hilton Head. The pier, at the latter place, has progressed far towards completion. It has been run out twelve hundred feet, and a T, two hundred feet long, is now being constructed, which will enable the largest steamers to lie alongside in smooth weather and at high water. Capt. SAXTON intended to run the pier out a few courses further, which could have been accomplished in a few days, so that the steamers could have water enough at low tide, but Gen. SHERMAN peremptorily ordered the pier to stop where it now is.

WANDERER.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will make their semi-annual opening of
CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG AND SQUARE
SHAWLS,
on
MONDAY, FEB. 24.
Among the lot will be found a magnific

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3253. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

MORE GOOD NEWS.

Nashville Occupied by General Buell's Forces.

The Tennessee Troops Called in by Gov. Harris.

A Strong Reaction in Favor of the Union.

Flag-Officer Foote's Proclamation to the People of Clarksville.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. HALLECK.

St. Louis, Monday, Feb. 24.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Democrat* says the latest intelligence from the Cumberland is that Gen. BUELL's forces occupy Nashville; that Gov. HARRIS has called in all the Tennessee troops, and that a strong reaction has occurred among the people.

THE SURRENDER CONFIRMED.

Louisville, Monday, Feb. 24.

Reliable private information received to-night assures us that Nashville is virtually in possession of the National forces.

THE CITY OF NASHVILLE.

By the capture of Nashville, we obtain possession of the largest city in the rebel States which has yet been occupied by our troops. Nashville, the capital of the State of Tennessee, is a city of 30,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the Cumberland River, 200 miles (following the windings of the stream) above its junction with the Ohio. The city is built chiefly on the south side of the river, on the slopes, and at the foot of a hill rising from it. It stands upon a solid rock, elevated to the height of from 50 to 175 feet above the level of the stream. It is a place of great trade, and is an important railroad centre. There are five railroads radiating from the city, namely the Tennessee and Alabama, the Louisville and Nashville, the Edgefield and Kentucky, the Nashville and Chattanooga, and the Nashville and Northwestern. Steamboats and *gunboats* ascend from the mouth of the Cumberland to Nashville, and the river is navigable by boats of 1,000 tons for 50 miles above the city, and by smaller boats to the Falls, 500 miles.

Nashville is generally well built, and there are numerous imposing public edifices. One of the finest of the former is the new capitol, situated on an eminence 175 feet above the river, and constructed of a beautiful variety of fossiliferous limestone. It is built in the Grecian style of architecture, cost over a million of dollars, and is considered the handsomest State Capitol in the Union. There are many other fine public buildings. There were at secession time, five daily newspapers, eight weeklies, and eight monthlies.

The commerce of Nashville was very large, and was carried on by river, rail, and turnpike. The average annual shipments are 30,000 bales of cotton, beside tobacco, wheat, corn, bacon and hogs. The neighborhood is a famous stock-raising country, and has a high reputation for blood-horses and other stock. The value of taxable property is about $15,000,000.

Twelve miles east from the city is the Hermitage, the famous residence of ANDREW JACKSON, over which will once again be raised the glorious flag which the stern old hero loved. Among the residents of the city is the late JOHN BELL; and there are known, also, to be a strong and more enduring Union element than he was made of.

By the possession of Nashville, taken in connection with our late occupation of Cumberland Gap, and Forts Henry and Donelson, we gain military possession of nearly the entire State of Tennessee. The rebels of the Southwest are now all crowded into Columbus and Memphis. These strongholds, too, must now soon fall.

FROM FORT DONELSON.

COMMODORE FOOTE'S PROCLAMATION TO THE CITIZENS OF CLARKSVILLE, ETC.

Cairo, Saturday, Feb. 22.

Everything is quiet at Fort Donelson.

The rebels, before evacuating Clarksville, fired a railroad bridge crossing the Cumberland at that point.

Commodore FOOTE issued the following proclamation:

Inhabitants of Clarksville at the suggestion of Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, Judge WISDOM and the Mayor of the city, who called upon me yesterday after our hoisting the Union flag on the forts, to ascertain my views and intentions towards the citizens and private property. I hereby announce to all peaceably disposed persons that neither in their persons nor property shall they suffer molestation by me or by the naval forces under my command, and they may safely resume their business avocations with assurances of my protection. At the same time I require all military stores and army equipments shall be surrendered, no part of them being withheld or destroyed; and further, that no secession flag or manifestation of secession feeling shall be exhibited. And for the faithful observance of these conditions I shall hold the authorities of the city responsible.

(Signed,) ANDREW H. FOOTE.

The Nashville papers advise the undermining of some of the bluffs on the Cumberland River, on the approach of our gunboats, either to destroy them or obstruct the channel.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. HALLECK.

St. Louis, Sunday, Feb. 23.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, Feb. 23.

The Major-General commanding this department desires to impress upon all officers the importance of preserving good order and discipline among their troops. As the armies of the West advance into Tennessee and the Southern States, let us show to our fellow-citizens of these States that we come merely to crush out rebellion and restore to them the peace and benefits of the Constitution and the Union, of which they have been deprived by selfish and unprincipled leaders. They have been told that we come to oppress and plunder. By our acts, we will undeceive. We will prove to them that we come to restore, not to violate the Constitution and the laws. In restoring to them the glorious flag of the Union, we will assure them that they shall enjoy under its folds the same protection of life and property as in former days. Soldiers, let no excess on your part tarnish the glory of our arms.

The orders heretofore issued from this Department in regard to pillaging, marauding and the destruction of private property, and stealing and the concealment of slaves, must be strictly enforced. It does not belong to the military to decide upon the relation of master and slave. Such questions must be settled by the civil Courts. No fugitive slave will be admitted within our lines or camps except when specially ordered by the General commanding.

Women and children, merchants, farmers, mechanics and all persons not in arms are regarded as non-combatants, and are not to be molested, either in their persons or property. If, however, they assist and aid the enemy, they become belligerents, and will be treated as such. As they violate the laws of war, they will be made to suffer the penalties of such violation.

Military stores and public property of the enemy must be surrendered, and any attempt to conceal such property by fraudulent transfer or otherwise, will be punished, but no private property will be touched unless by order of the General commanding.

Whenever it becomes necessary forced contributions for supplies and subsistence for our troops will be made. Such levies will be made as light as possible, and be so distributed as to produce no distress among the people. All property so taken must be receipted fully and accounted for as heretofore directed.

These orders will be read at the head of every regiment, and all officers are commanded to strictly enforce them.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

W. H. McLEAN, A. G.

THE WESTERN VICTORIES.

The Strategy of the Union Army on the Cumberland—Buell's Part in It—McClellan, Buell, Halleck and Grant, Joint Heirs of Fame.

From Our Own Correspondant.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1862.

In the general joy that diffuses itself through the nation over the brilliant triumph of the Union armies, no jealousies have, so far, been permitted to intrude; but the full measure of honor and praise is freely given to every one of our skillful and heroic Generals who has led his columns to victory. And surely there is glory and fame enough for all. Let each have his full share, for each one feels that he receives a double portion in the generous heartiness with which his brother officers concede his dues.

Your correspondent has already attempted to point out, in a conspicuous manner, the masterly combinations of Geo. McCLELLAN, which have been brought to bear with such crushing effect upon the great rebellion. Gen. McCLELLAN's relation to the war was not one, not local and limited; and hence have arisen all the misconceptions of his conduct in the popular mind that have so much wronged him. He had to treat the rebellion as a unit—to comprehend all its vast proportions—to hedge it in, even in its continental area—and to crush it, not only in one State but everywhere. Hence, while a captious critic was vehement about the army of the Potomac, as if nothing was going amiss except in front of Manassas, Gen. McCLELLAN had to consider every rebel fortress and line of defence, in all the fourteen States engaged in the assault upon the Government, and to prepare his measures, not to beat the enemy in one point only, when they could so easily retreat to another, but to beat them at all points, and by annihilation render their cause irreparably. The pen of history may do justice to Gen. McCLELLAN's strategy, but it can never do justice to the moral heroism with which he has endured the terrible storm of slander and unappeasable abuse that for six weeks has fallen on his devoted head while he was patiently waiting for the readiness of all his preparations and the consummation of his designs.

Gen. GRANT has received a quick and well-deserved acknowledgment of his valiant services at Fort Donelson, in the promotion which the President and Senate have just conferred upon him. Certainly a more gallant and determined officer never led an invincible soldiery to victory, and his *prestige* is second now to that of no General in our army. It is true, he fought with large odds in his favor, but he fought skillfully, persistently, humanely and successfully.

But a third General has a share in the proud fame that has been won on the Cumberland—and so large a share, too, that it is due to him and to the full truth of history, that it should be distinctly known and acknowledged. It neither detracts from the magnitude of McCLELLAN's merits, nor from the renown of GRANT's splendid battle, nor from HALLECK's earnest and sympathetic contribution to victory. The great rebellion is overthrown by the skillful dispositions of the campaign on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers; and for the plan of the campaign, as wrought out to such triumphant success, Gen. BUELL, more than any one else, is entitled to the credit. Your correspondent speaks of what he personally knows, and will proceed to relate.

When Gen. BUELL was assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, last Fall, he possessed, as he now possesses, the fullest confidence of Gen. McCLELLAN in his military genius and calm bravery. His appointment was McCLELLAN's own work, and shows the latter's prudence and sagacity in the choice of men to execute great trusts. Gen. BUELL was ordered to go to Kentucky—then invaded by the rebels and fortified for their battle line in the West—make himself acquainted with his field of operations, devise such plan of campaign against the enemy as he should find necessary, and report to Gen. McCLELLAN, who promised to support him to the full extent of his demands. Up to this time, the public mind had been directing the campaign in Kentucky solely to an advance through Cumberland Gap into East Tennessee, to seize the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Secretary CAMERON, when he visited Gen. SHERMAN at Louisville, the 16th of October, gave Gen. SHERMAN, then commanding in Kentucky, the following directions, as set forth in Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS' rather celebrated report: "He [the Secretary of War] was tired of defensive war. * * He desired that Cumberland Ford and Gap should be seized, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad taken possession of." Gen. MITCHELL, of Cincinnati, was eager to take the head of the column in Kentucky and move in that direction; and because he was not permitted by Gen. SHERMAN to do so, he came to Washington and tendered his resignation to the President of the command of the Ohio Department. A few days subsequently, the Western Military Departments were reconstructed, and Gen. BUELL placed in command at Louisville, with such full powers from Gen. McCLELLAN as have been recited. Two evenings before he started to his post, he requested the presence of your Washington correspondent at his house, with a map of the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, of which States the latter had extensive topographical knowledge. Gen BUELL then proceeded to inquire minutely into all the possible routes of invading Tennessee, and how the enemy's forces were then distributed—which facts, from social reasons, I had kept better than he. Gen. BUELL's first and most careful inquiries were directed to the Cumberland Gap topography, and the feasibility of the scheme recommended by Secretary CAMERON, and urged vehemently by the Press everywhere, through the lively sympathy then felt for the East Tennessee patriots. The mountainous character of the country through which the Gap had to be reached, the roughness of the roads to that place and beyond, rendering the conveyance of artillery so difficult and slow, and subjecting an army, at every mile, to formidable resistance, were dwelt upon, and that direction of advance discouraged. On the other hand, the movement of troops from Cairo up the Cumberland River, by transports and gunboats, against Nashville, so as to get in the rear of BOCKNER's army, was urged as the only mode of successfully breaking the rebel line and compelling their evacuation of Kentucky. The success of this movement might, moreover, insure the loss of their army at Bowling Green. A gentleman of Gen. McCLELLAN's Staff (Col. T. T. GANTT) was present at this interview, and gave a ready indorsement to the merit of the suggestions. The only doubt raised at the time was whether the gunboats then building to descend the Mississippi would not be of too heavy draft to be used on the Cumberland, and whether or not Gen. HALLECK, a Major-General, would be willing to detail so large a part of his army (40,000 was the number indicated as necessary) to help execute a leading part in the campaign of Gen. BUELL, who was only a Brigadier.

There the interview closed, and Gen. BUELL in two days left for the West, taking with him *the map on which the movements had been traced*. Not long afterwards your correspondent wrote to Gen. BUELL, reviving this subject and suggesting to him—to save any offence to Gen. HALLECK, to refer the proposed plan to Headquarters, and let the order be issued from Washington for the "coöperation of the two Departments in executing it. Gen. BUELL replied to this letter (the *date* should be noted) as follows:

Louisville, Dec. 3, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: * * * To any one who has occasion to study the matter in hand as I have, your views cannot fail to have force. *Coöperation is the important thing, and* THAT I AM TRYING TO EFFECT. Secrecy is hardly less important, and so I hope that no plan of operations in Kentucky will be discussed, lest it should suggest as much to the enemy as to ourselves. *I wish the public to forget awhile that we are here.* Truly yours, * D. C. BUELL.

In conformity with this suggestion of quietness and secrecy, qualities that so remarkably distinguish Gen. BUELL, the fact of his labors in this direction has never before been mentioned publicly. But that he did seize upon this plan of a campaign, and that he matured and presented it to headquarters; that it was thoroughly approved by Gen. McCLELLAN, and every facility given to combine and effect it, is a truth that their correspondence on the subject fully attests. A few days before Gen. McCLELLAN was taken sick (about the first of the year,) the member of his Staff who was present at the first interview on this subject with Gen. BUELL, indicated to your correspondent that Gen. McCLELLAN wished some further data in regard to the probable rise of water in the Cumberland River, and suggested that I should call to see him. But his illness became so severe that the meeting did not take place, and the bank-full condition of the Cumberland soon solved all remaining doubts. The brilliant realization of all that Gen. BUELL hoped for from the "coöperation" he was "trying to effect," and the effect, is before the world. The plan was simple—irresistible. It was the hurling of the entire force of two of the most powerful military departments in the country upon the weak point of the enemy's lines. *The plan was Buell's*; it was a part of Gen. McCLELLAN's circle of assault; the hearty coöperation was HALLECK's, and the imperishable, blood-bought glory of battle is GRANT's. There is honor and fame enough in this great achievement to satisfy the utmost ambition of all the Generals dividing it. Long may their laurels be green, and long may they live to enjoy the plaudits of a grateful country. YORK.

The Expedition up the Tennessee and Cumberland—The Great Strategic Plan of the Campaign—Justice to Brig.-Gen. D. C. Buell.

From Another Correspondent.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862.

Justice to one of the most valuable officers in the American army, seems to render it proper for me to say what follows. The expedition up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers has, beyond doubt, been the great master-stroke of military strategy in the war. It has broken the back of the rebellion, and that rebellion, however it may linger in pain for a time, must die. Flag-Officer FOOTE has won laurels, and Gen. GRANT a Major-Generalship, in the execution of this great plan. Gen. HALLECK has won honors, and Gen. HUNTER has been publicly thanked. All this is well. I would not detract from the honors of any.

But to what military man is due the credit of the great plan itself? To Brig.-Gen. D. C. BUELL, commanding the Department of the Ohio. For two months has that officer been urging this plan upon those without whose coöperation it could not be carried out. Not more than a fortnight after Gen. BUELL's arrival at his headquarters in Louisville, *his mind was made up that an expedition should be sent up the Tennessee and Cumberland, in the main features of the plan the same as has been adopted.* Circumstances outside of his plan, and for which he was not responsible, prevented his forces from being as near Bowling Green at the time of its evacuation, as he might have desired; but the strategy which forced the evacuation of a position almost impregnable at the season needs no apology.

The plan of Geo. BUELL could not, however, be carried out without the coöperation of the gunboat flotilla, which did not belong to Gen. B.'s command. And another masterly feature of this great plan was the concentration of the forces of Gens. HALLECK and BUELL upon the rebel centre. To obtain this combination of forces, and to secure the coöperation of the fleet, it was necessary to await the readiness of Gen. HALLECK's command. The gunboats had to be got ready; and, as I wrote you from Paducah some time ago, the whole great Western movement was delayed for the completion of these boats and their readiness for action.

In the meantime, Gen. BUELL repeatedly suggested his plan, and asked for the desired coöperation. At length he obtained what he desired, and the plan was carried out substantially as he had proposed. I speak what I know, and could go much *deeper* into the matter if I saw proper. While, therefore, Gen. GRANT and Flag-Officer FOOTE are entitled to their honors, and other officers to theirs, let Gen. BUELL receive the credit which is due a great master of strategy for the plan of the campaign.

Under the circumstances, I regret to see an item like the following, in a late number of the *Tribune*:

"A telegram from Louisville in our last apprised us that Maj.-Gen. BUELL and his staff were on Monday evening regaled with a sumptuous feast at the Galt House, in honor of the capture of Fort Donelson. Had Gen. B. been one of those Generals who know what this war is about, we think he would not have been in Louisville on Monday evening, but with the advance divisions of his army, somewhere across Green River. Unless the rebels are utterly 'gone in,' there is likely to be fighting down there about these days."

The dispatch only spoke of a supper *tendered*. Gen. BUELL is one of the most laborious workers in the army. Scarce a night finds him in bed before 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. Anybody can tender Gen. BUELL a supper; but did he eat it? From my knowledge of that officer, I should say he was very certain not to neglect his duties five minutes for any occasion of carousal whatever. When he came to Kentucky, he found not more than 20,000 effective drilled troops under his command. The reinforcements sent him were almost universally raw recruits; and while he waited for the coöperation above spoken of, and for transportation, he has organized them into an efficient army.

It so happened, by some means, that though the Tennessee River expedition was sent at Gen. BUELL's instance, he was not notified of any immediate intention to send it until it was already on its way up the river. The rapid rebel concentration on the Cumberland rendered it necessary for Gen. B. to send large reinforcements in that direction; and he remained some days in Louisville superintending that movement. TENNESSEEAN.

COLUMBUS NOT EVACUATED.

St. Louis, Monday, Feb. 24.

The *Republican's* Cairo dispatch says that the reports about the evacuation of Columbus are entirely false. The rebels are still there in strong force. None of the garrison has been withdrawn, and they evidently intend making a desperate stand there.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE

Release of Cols. Lee, Wood and Cogswell, and Other Union Prisoners.

A Gloomy Time at Jeff. Davis' Inauguration.

THE FALL OF NASHVILLE REPORTED.

A Victory Claimed for Price at Sugar Creek.

Telegraphic Communication with Fort Monroe.

Baltimore, Monday, Feb. 24.

The Old Point boat has arrived here, having left Fortress Monroe yesterday.

She brings fourteen released officers, including Col. WOOD, of the Fourteenth (Brooklyn) New-York Regiment, who was wounded and captured at the battle of Bull Run; Col. LEE, of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, captured at Ball's Bluff; Col CORSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment; and Capt. KEFFER, of BAKER's California Regiment.

Col. WOOD was paroled, and had the liberty of moving about the City of Richmond previous to leaving. He was present at the inauguration of JEFF. DAVIS, and states that *no enthusiasm was manifested on the occasion, hardly a cheer being raised.*

Col. LEE, of the Massachusetts Twentieth, says that just before leaving Richmond, on Saturday evening, he was taken aside by a distinguished officer of the rebel Government, who privately assured him that *an official dispatch had just been received of the fall of Nashville.*

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, Feb. 23, via Baltimore, Monday, Feb. 24.

The steamship *Adelaide*, from Baltimore, did not arrive until 10 o'clock last night.

The *Georgianna* came in at her usual time this morning.

Both will return to Baltimore to-night.

The *Adelaide* brought down the rest of the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment, and conveyed them to Newport's News this morning.

Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, with Col. CANNON and Major JONES, of his Staff, went with the steamer *Rancocas*, this morning, under a flag of truce, to meet by appointment Gen. HOWELL COBB, off Craney Island, for the purpose of opening negotiations for a general exchange of prisoners.

The *Rancocas* became disabled, however, after proceeding some distance, and having put back to Fortress Monroe, the steamer *Adelaide* was taken for a substitute.

The *Adelaide* was met by the *William Selden*, and Gen. WOOL having stepped on board the latter a consultation of about an hour in length took place between the two Generals.

The result of the interview is not known.

The *Hoboken*, with the submarine cable to be laid across the Bay, did not leave until about 2½ o'clock this afternoon.

A connection having been made between the cable and the land-wire at its terminus on Beach Grove, above the fort, constant communication is had between the *Hoboken* and Gen. WOOL's headquarters.

Everything was progressing satisfactorily up to 4 o'clock this afternoon, when Mr. HEISS telegraphed that he had proceeded about five miles out.

There is no doubt about the line being successfully laid, and if the weather is favorable, the line will be open to-morrow forenoon.

The *George Washington* left at half past 9 o'clock this morning for the James River, to receive about 300 released Union prisoners.

She has now (5 o'clock) returned. The released prisoners go to Baltimore to-night. Among them are Cols. COGSWELL, LEE and WOOD, Lieut. HARRIS, and about a dozen other officers, also the crews of the schooner *Oraba*, captured in the Gulf of Mexico on the 1st of November, and the brig *Elsmore*.

The largest number of the prisoners returned belong to the Tammany and First California Regiments.

A large proportion of the prisoners were captured at Ball's Bluff.

There are now no Union prisoners remaining at Richmond.

The released prisoners left Richmond last night, but the boat got aground and did not reach the rendezvous until about 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The whole number of released prisoners is about three hundred and ninety.

A few copies of Richmond papers are received, from which the following news is obtained:

A dispatch dated Fort Smith, via Clarksville, Ark., and Chattanooga, Tenn., says that Gens. PAICE and HEBBERT are fighting the enemy, to-day, at Sugar Creek, in Benton County, Ark. The result is not known. Our troops are confident of success.

LATER.—The enemy lost 700 men, and our loss is 100. We have gained another great victory.

(Signed) ALBERT PIKE.

The Richmond *Dispatch* is lauding Gen. PAICE for his great victory as announced in ALBERT PIKE's dispatch.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Friday, has a bitter article on the Davis Administration. It says:

"Judging by results so far, *it is the most lamentable failure in history*, and suggests to the reflecting mind, that the most signal service which that Government can now render to the country is *the surrender of the helm to abler and better hands.* In view of the past, the present and probable future, *the pageant of to-morrow is a bitter mockery, and a miserable compensation for the ruin of a free people.* A child with a bauble—an old man with a young wife, are partial illustrations of the deplorable folly."

The *Dispatch* contains the programme for the inauguration ceremonies; also a proclamation of JEFF. DAVIS announcing Friday, the 28th inst., as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

The surrender of Savannah was rumored at Richmond.

FURTHER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The released prisoners say that the Captain of the steamer that brought them stated that he expected another party of prisoners to be waiting for him on his return to City Point. They were from Valesburgh, North Carolina, and Alabama. The next lot to come after these will be those from Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina, including Col. CORCORAN, who might be expected on Thursday or Friday. The party who came to-day includes all who were in Richmond except three, who were too sick to be removed. The following are the officers:

Col. M. Coggswell, Forty second New-York; Wm. R. Lee, Twentieth Massachusetts; Col. A. M. Wood, Fourteenth New-York; Maj. Paul Revere, Twentieth Massachusetts; Surgeon E. H. Revere, Twentieth Massachusetts; Capt. Henry Bowman, Fifteenth Massachusetts; Capt. F. J. Keller, First California; Capt. G. W. Rockwood, Fifteenth Massachusetts; Capt. R. Williams, Twelfth Indiana; Lieut. J. C. Freeman, First Virginia; Lieut. J. E. Guerre, Fifteenth Massachusetts; Lieut. Wm. Harris, First California; Lieut. B. F. Hancock, Nineteenth Indiana; Lieut. E. B. Hull, First Virginia; W. E. Merrill, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.; W. B. Vassells, Fifteenth Massachusetts, and Lieut. George H. Wallace, Forty-second New-York.

The whole party went to Washington this afternoon, after spending a merry day with the Union men of Baltimore. Col. LEE says information was given him about the surrender of Nashville, by a prominent citizen of Richmond, not by an officer of the rebel Government, and that a dispatch was received by JEFF. DAVIS whilst reading his inaugural.

The prisoners all speak of a strong Union Party in Richmond, who are in high glee at the Union victories. They were compelled, for their own safety, to keep quiet, but took frequent occasion to make their sentiments known to the prisoners, extending to them various acts of kindness, which had to be stealthily performed.

There was a large attendance to witness the inauguration, but the enthusiasm was very subdued. Those who were on parole could not get near enough to hear the address, and it was not printed before they left.

The Savannah *Republican*, of Wednesday last, says:

"Notwithstanding the hostile demonstrations of the enemy and the show of formidable preparations for an attack on this point, no material change in the attitude of affairs has taken place during the past few days. Some twenty vessels are still at anchor off our Skidaway batteries, about the same number as formerly are to be seen in the vicinity of Wallscut and Mud River. One or two of the latter have advanced a little higher up, or nearer the main channel. Small boats prowl about in the river between Fort Jackson and Fort Pulaski, but keep at a respectful distance from the guns of either fort. Our telegraphic communication is effectually cut off from the latter fort, and water communication has to be maintained under the fire of their gunboats and a floating raft battery which the enemy have established near Venus Point, and which effectually commands the river. Gunboat skirmishes are of almost hourly occurrence.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Operations Renewed by the National Forces.

Occupation of Winton on the Chowan River.

A REBEL BATTERY SHELLED OUT.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Saturday, has the following:

"Scotch, Va., Friday, Feb. 21.

Capt. NICHOLS, of the Petersburgh Artillery, arrived here this afternoon from Winton, where he had been stationed with a battery. On yesterday he was shelled out by the Yankees. They had seven steamers, all of which had passed up the river. Capt. NICHOLS had a horse shot from under him. Two of his men were wounded. The town of Winton is in ashes. Our troops retreat to Murfreesborough."

Another dispatch, dated Norfolk, 21st inst., says:

"The Federal forces again ascended the Chowan River yesterday to Winton, with several gunboats and a large number of troops. The Confederates opened a heavy fire upon them. The Yankees landed and burnt the town. The Southerners retired. Our loss is said to be two men. The humbug Congressman, C. H. FOSTER, was among the killed Yankees."

PRISONERS AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Monday, Feb. 24.

The steamer *Argonaut*, from Cairo, arrived from Jeffersonville this afternoon, with 134 of the Fort Donelson prisoners, including Gen. BUCKNER and Staff. They were in charge of a detachment of National soldiers, under command of Capt. WALKER, and were sent to Indianapolis by special train this afternoon.

THE GUNBOAT ESSEX.

St. Louis, Monday, Feb. 24.

The gunboat *Essex* arrived from Cairo to-day. She will immediately be put on the ways, 50 feet added to her length, her machinery lowered into the hold, and repaired throughout in the most thorough manner.

Capt. PORTER, who came on the *Essex*, is improving rapidly. His face and hands are pretty severely scalded, but he inhaled no steam, and will be ready for duty soon again.

RELEASE OF FORT WARREN PRISONERS.

Boston, Monday, Feb. 24.

Many of the Fort Warren prisoners were released on Saturday, on their taking the oath of allegiance, agreeable to a late order from Washington.

The following, however, declined their liberty, except on unconditional terms: Wm. G. Harrison, Wm. H. Winder, Henry M. Warfield, and W. H. Getchell. It is thought the fort will hold out as long as they do.

M. W. BARA was among the released.

THE PROBABILITIES.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* telegraphs from Washington:

"It is rumored on fair authority, that a movement is on foot to induce the Government to consent to an armistice, with a view to the assemblage of a Convention of the States, in hope that some satisfactory conclusion of the war might be reached and the Union once more restored to its original beauty and integrity. From all that I can learn, however, I do not think that such a movement will be successful, though it is by no means improbable but what the South, in its present dilemma, would quickly agree to the proposition.

Quite a large number of the prisoners recently liberated by the rebels, arrived here this morning for the purpose of receiving their back pay.

The intelligence of the spread of the Union feeling at Nashville, and the probable peaceful surrender of the city, has induced several families from thence, but lately residing here, to make preparations for their return, which they will do on the first appearance of actual safety to their persons and property.

Per contra, advices have been received here to the effect that the rebels, headed by BEAUREGARD and JOHNSON, will certainly make a stand at that point, and defend the city wherever assailed. The rebels claim to have 70,000 troops in Nashville, while its approaches, they say, are fortified so strongly as to defy assault.

COL. ANNISANSEL.

An order issued by Secretary STANTON relative to Col. ANNISANSEL whom Gen. LANDER accused of cowardice in the recent brilliant affair at Blooming Gap, has already been published. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* gives the following sequel to the affair:

Gen. LANDER has concluded to suspend the death penalty, and that he will simply disgrace the recreant Colonel by depriving him of his sword and commission, and ordering him forthwith out of his military jurisdiction.

Col. ANNISANSEL is what is known as a Franco-Swiss-man by birth—that is, he was born in the French part of Switzerland. He has been in this country several years, and was until recently a teacher of music at Cannonsburg and Pleasant Hill Female Seminaries in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was indefatigable in getting up the First Virginia cavalry, and everybody supposed that he meant "business" in so doing. But it would seem that he intended simply, like a good many others, to feather his cap and his nest.

Destructive Fire in Boston.

Boston, Monday, Feb. 24.

A destructive fire broke out at 9½ o'clock this evening, in MATTHEW's Block, a large five-story granite structure, between Commercial and North streets, and Clark and Fleet streets. The block was totally destroyed. Owing to the high wind the flames extended across Commercial-street to SARGEANT's Wharf, sweeping every building from the wharf. The fire is still burning. Loss estimated at $500,000.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

How the Fall of Fort Donelson is Received.

Shrieks of Wrath from the Rebel Press.

Lessons to be Learned from Northern Perseverance.

The Rebels Whistling to Keep their Courage Up.

A Warning Against the Foreign Residents of Richmond.

THE FALL OF FORT DONELSON.

AN OUTBURST FROM THE REBEL PRESS—"THE BLOODY BARBARIANS."

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 19.

After three days of the most desperate fighting ever witnessed on this continent, (so declares a veteran regular officer,) the most desperate fighting against the most tremendous odds, in which day after day the multitudinous host of invaders were driven back past their own camps, our glorious Spartan band, from sheer exhaustion, has been borne down by a new avalanche of reinforcements piled upon the already enormous weight against which they have hitherto struggled with complete success, and has suffered one of those misfortunes which are common to war, but which entail no dishonor on our cause, and which will only animate to the most stern and undying resistance every true Southern heart.

If these bloody barbarians, whose hands are now soaked to the elbows in the life-blood of men defending their own homes and firesides, dream that they are now one inch nearer the subjugation of the South than when they started on their infernal mission, they prove themselves to be fools and madmen, as well as savages and murderers. They have taught us a lesson, we admit; they have admonished us to be more wary and circumspect, to husband with greater care our limited resources, and not to underrate our enemy.

But they have also placed between them and us a gulf that can never be crossed by their arts or arms, and a universal determination to die, if die we must, for our country, but never permit her to be subjugated by the most malignant, the most murderous, the meanest of mankind, whose name is at this very moment such a by-word of scorn and reproach throughout Europe, for their combined cruelty and cowardice, that their own ambassadors cannot stand the scorn of the world's contempt, and are all anxious to fly back to the United States.

Their success at Fort Donelson, gained only by vast superiority of numbers, will only have the effect of converting the whole population of the South—men, women and children—into an immense army, who will resist them at every step, and everywhere "welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves." The glorious valor of our troops at Fort Donelson is not dimmed in the slightest degree by their inability to hold their ground against overwhelming odds; but, on the contrary, shines through the black clouds of disaster with a radiance which will kindle the whole South into a blaze, and surround their own names with a halo of imperishable renown.

THE CRISIS.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The crisis of the war is upon us, and reverse upon reverse come in quick succession. We have scarcely received from the depression consequent upon our defeat at Fort Henry and Roanoke, ere we are called upon to meet a still heavier calamity in the fall of Fort Donelson, and the surrender of our brave troops holding that important post. It is true the facts concerning this last disaster have not yet reached us from sources entitled to belief; but enough is known to convince us that we have sustained another staggering blow.

We have not been of those who entertained the belief that our arms would always be successful, or that it was within the bounds of possibility our small army could meet and drive back the overwhelming hordes of the enemy at every point at which they could penetrate, and are not, therefore, taken by surprise, nor greatly discouraged, by the untoward events which have taken place in the West and on the Atlantic coast. We have not known our own strength, although we have been greatly too confident of the weakness and cowardice of our foe. If these disasters shall turn our thoughts in upon ourselves, and shall arouse us to the full comprehension of our perilous situation, and to the energy and activity requisite for the occasion, they will not have overtaken us in vain.

We do not believe the defeat at Fort Donelson is of the proportion our telegraphic columns would give us to understand. It must be remembered, the intelligence they furnish comes from the enemy, who are not apt to depreciate the victories they gain. And we see much to encourage us even in this dark hour. Our permanent Government is launched upon the stormy sea, it is true, but we think her timbers are stout enough to bear the strain, and that the noble structure will be none the worse for the rough usage to which it has thus early been subjected.

The War Department received, on Monday evening, from Gen. A. JOHNSTON, a telegram, announcing the fall of Fort Donelson, but couched in so ambiguous a style that it becomes necessary to request more intelligible information. No answer has as yet been received from that officer, probably on account of the interruption of telegraphic communication, occasioned by the severity of the weather.

A BLAST FROM THE ENQUIRER.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 19.

The fortitude of our people is again to be tried, and the metal of which their courage is made once more to be tested, by the last news from Fort Donelson. We have met with heavy disaster there. The wretches who are invading our country were enabled, by the facilities of river transportation, to bring up reinforcements to their previously whipped troops, and have overwhelmed us with numbers. We are without the necessary facts and explanations to justify comment upon the tragedy of last Sunday. We have had experience enough already to show the folly of premature criticisms. We must have *patience*. Such reports as have reached us are chiefly from the North, and are given in the telegraphic column.

But this thing we must do. By the mangled body of every man who fell at the hands of the scoundrel murderers who have invaded the country of those who never did them any harm—by the homes which we have established by our industry—by the beautiful land which we have inherited from our fathers—by the families that we love—by all that is noble and patriotic and brave, and in the fear and fervently invoking the favor of God—we must all resolve, in our inmost souls, and vow with an irrevocable vow, that we will resist the enemy to the last extremity, and that we will die if we cannot live freemen!

And this vow we must set about making good. Let cowards tremble, if they will! Let vile niggards count their treasures in agony. But what brave or generous citizen would wish to survive the ruin of his country? Who would desire to live when odious and vulgar despots have foot upon our necks? No, fellow-citizens, let us, as did our fathers, pledge our honor to each other and to the world, that our lives and our fortunes shall be devoted to the vindication of our liberties; and that, if these are lost, nothing shall survive the wreck, for nothing would be worth saving!

Courage, then, people of the Confederate States! You have now one of those "opportunities" which, if improved, make nations famous, and make brave men renowned! History awaits our action to make up the record of glory or infamy. Any man can be brave when there is no danger. Any soldier can be enthusiastic when cheered by a round of successes. It is *adversity* that *tries men's souls*, and distinguishes between the true man and the false—the genuine and the counterfeit! Let us as individuals and let us as people, seize this opportunity for true glory. Let us stimulate each other's courage, and emulate each other's zeal! If one man falls let two step forward to take his place! This fight must be redeemed. We *will* have the victory!

What if we have reverses? 'Tis the fate of war; a war without disasters is a winter without storms. But we will bear them like patriots and brave men, and, both in our fortitude and our daring, we will show ourselves worthy to be free. If we do not, we do not *deserve* to be free.

Of the extent of the disaster which we have suffered at Donelson, we are very uncertain. We must believe that the Federal account is greatly exaggerated.

The wires were not working yesterday to Nashville, after the morning. The War Department received no news, save a dispatch from Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON in the morning. He was at Nashville. *Gen. Floyd was there also, with a portion of the Fort Donelson command. The dispatch said "he had saved a thousand."* The number captured by the enemy can-

not surely be fifteen thousand! But in the absence of information. It is vain to speculate.' A little patience will bring the facts.

Gen. A. S. Johnston has fallen back from Bowling Green to Nashville, where he hopes to be able to make a defence.

A LITTLE MORE REBEL BRAVADO.

THE PROBABILITY OF SUBJUGATING THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Yenkee nation, elevated by the recent victories of its hireling armies, is entirely certain of the speedy and thorough subjugation of the South. It laughs to scorn any idea of any other possibility, and exults in delicious day-dreams of the degradation to which its enemy will be reduced. It glories in the consciousness of its brute strength, and intends to exercise it in the spirit of a brute. All the enormous self-complacency and self-conceit which for a while were humbled by the battle of Manassas have renewed their ancient exaltation, and they fancy themselves the masters of the Universe, and the predestined conquerors of all mankind. But the work of subjugation is as distant now as ever—more distant, more impracticable then it was before the shadow of disaster had been cast upon our flag. *If our early victories had been followed up, and a blow struck which would have paralyzed the North and compelled a peace, it would have been a temporary paralysis, and a peace which would have subjugated the South more completely than she is ever likely to be by the hands of her enemies.* The inevitable consequence of a speedy peace would have been the restoration of the old commercial and manufacturing dependency of the South upon the North, with no other results of her nominal independence than a temporary exemption from about too per cent. taxation, and the heavy expense of a separate Government, with none of those sources of wealth to support it which commerce, manufactures and trade supply. Such a condition, call it by what name we may, would be essentially subjugation; and if the North had taken counsel of wisdom instead of pride, malignity and revenge, it would in the first instance never have permitted the war to be waged, or, when it had begun, have brought it to a termination as speedily as possible.

When we say that the subjugation of the South is now more remote than it would have been after an early peace, *we have no reference to that small minority which, in the South, as well as every community, is willing to purchase peace at any price. There are traitors in the South as there were tories in the revolution, whose only sympathies are with the enemies of this country, who lament its victories and rejoice over its defeats.* The subjugation of these is not the question, for of all the tyrants who threaten to oppress us, they, in the event of an opportunity, would be the most revengeful and inexorable. The tories in the Revolution committed atrocities which far surpassed the most cruel oppressors of the British invaders, and we are prepared to expect from Southern tories—happily not so many in number nor so capable of mischief as their illustrious predecessors—the exhibition of a similar spirit. There is, another and more numerous class who may be subjugated, because they are already subjugated by their apprehensions of the evils and calamities which are incident to a state of war. Whilst generally honest and patriotic, they look upon national honor as a subordination, not to be weighed against personal comfort and security and material gain. "Dying for one's country," they consider a very pretty poetical sentiment, much to be admired in novels and tragedies; but, like many other political sentiments, too unsocial and Quixotic when reduced to practice. Self-indulgence is the rule of life with many men, who are patriotic, honest, virtuous and moral as long as the exercise of those qualities costs them no sacrifice. But of any higher life than the life of the flesh they have not the faintest conception, nor can they imagine any greater evil than the loss of money—the deprivation of physical comforts—and above all, the loss of life. No one will deny that the subjugation of this class is practicable, even with a mighty of the immense forces which Lincoln has brought into the field.

But such is not the spirit of the great majority of the Southern people. They are devotedly attached to their country, to its habits and modes of life, and they have an innate and hereditable antagonism to the political and social system of the invading race, to their character and habits, and their very dialect of speech, which the present rebel war has intensified into such passionate and profound detestation, that sooner than sicken to slavery to the Yankee masters, they would rather see the whole Southern country sink to the bottom of the ocean. As a whole, the South is proud, sensitive to the last degree to a stain upon her honor, and has a horror as an unbeliever has of degradation. Such men may be overborne, and be exterminated, but they cannot be subjugated. They will resist as long as resistance is possible, and when conquered, they will not be conquered. When the spirit of a people are not broken, they may cease to be enslaved, and so long as the South is true to itself, she will maintain her freedom and independence.

What can the enemy do with such a people? driven from the cities, they will retire to the country, and the idea of occupying or holding a country of the size of New-York. To overrun them in the country, in the vast territory of the South, would require an army more numerous than that of Xerxes. They will retire to the country and to their homes, and them, each man in his own order, will be prepared to seize the first opportunity to rise and throw off their fetters. They will at once destroy the cotton and other staples which the North has been coveting to force it to submit by the sword, and will never cultivate them until they can do so for their own benefit. Every man in cotton in the Southern States will be a soldier, the proprietors will raise wheat as of corn and other articles which they have hitherto purchased of the North. They will return to the simple and primitive ways of their forefathers, in dress, in food, and in the comforts of life, manufacturing for themselves such plain and useful articles as these simple wants and absolute necessities require. If the Yankee choose to hold their ruins, and be masters of a desolate country, they will not subjugate the South. Even in those parts where their armies are quartered in force, and hold Islands in the midst of a vast country, and will not affect the free born and independence of the people so long as they are constant to their cause, and true to themselves.

In the very worst aspect of the Southern affairs, this is the extreme hand which Yankee subjugation can reach, even if our armies could be driven from every battle-field, and every Southern city and fort fall into the enemy's hands. But the accomplishment even of that result, with all their superiority of numbers, is an achievement beyond their power. *They have taught us by the perseverance with which they contrived to fight us, after to us signal reverses at Bethel, Bull Run, Manassas, Springfield, Belmont, Carnifax Ferry, Leesburg, Greenbrier River, Ashby's Gap, and others, not to be discouraged or dash ourselves by reverses, but to make them incentives to new energy and fresh determination.* We shall rise, like Antæus, refreshed by every fall. The further the enemy penetrates into the interior and extends his line of march, the more costly and perilous will be his means of aggression, and the more economical and practicable our means of defence. Everywhere he will be met by desperate and prolonged resistance, until the foreign world, dependent as it is upon Southern commerce, would become impatient of the eternal contest, and itself interpose to put an end to the mad dreams of Southern subjugation.

SPECULATIONS FROM NORFOLK.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1862.

Notwithstanding the exciting news recently received from Roanoke Island, and the defeat of the comparatively small number of Confederate troops there by a fleet of gunboats and a large and well-drilled army, the principal subject of interest here now is the battle at Fort Donelson. Much anxiety is felt with regard to the result of that important engagement. May it be glorious for the sons of freedom.

It is stated, by persons recently from North Carolina, that there are no Yankee troops at or near Currituck Court-House. Some of the inhabitants left their homes on hearing of the approach of the enemy, but no person had been molested in the neighborhood referred to. It is stated that the Federals had sunk a schooner or two, loaded with corn, at the mouth of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, and afterward returned to the island. There is no very recent information from Elizabeth City. When last heard from, the town was commparatively quiet, and the Federal intruders had left in peace; but their return was expected at no distant day. The most valuable part of the town was not destroyed.

It has been stated recently—and the report is believed to have come from a reliable source—that very active preparations are going on among the Federal forces in the Sound, and that an important movement will very soon be made in some direction. The officers in command of the Confederate forces in this section are actively engaged in preparing for any advance that may possibly be made from the waters of North Carolina.

I will note the arrivals here, yesterday, of something from that productive part of the old North State, now in possession of our aggressive foes. She state: that a number of persons had gone away from their homes of peace and quiet, and had left their property at the mercy of the invaders. She, however, was only there on a visit; felt no fear whatever of the Yankees; intended to return immediately, and attend to her domestic affairs. She intimated, also, that it might prove hazardous to any Northern intruder who would dare to molest the property which she had toiled to accumulate. There were deadly weapons carefully concealed about her person, in good shooting order, with cap on, and ready for instant use in case of emergency; and, judging from appearances, she has the nerve to bring her revolvers to bear upon a crowd of impodent, prowling Yankees, to the best advantage.

Five French frigates are now riding at anchor in Hampton Roads. Some of the officers came up to the city yesterday. To-day they are engaged in visiting some places of importance and attraction in this city and vicinity. The object of the visit of this French fleet is not known here, but will doubtless be hereafter developed, and prove to be significant, and, it is believed, beneficial to the great cause of human rights and civil liberty.

THE BATTLE AT ROANOKE ISLAND.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

From a gentleman who participated in the late action of our little fleet, under Com. LYNCH, I glean some interesting particulars, which I hasten to spread before your readers.

The point to which the enemy mainly directed his fire was near the south end of the island, where the Sound is about three and three-quarter miles wide. A row of piles had been driven and extended within three-quarters of a mile of Roanoke Island, and about one mile and a half of Croatan, which is opposite. On Thursday, about daylight, a large fleet of vessels was seen below Roanoke marshes, about ten miles to the south of the island, where it remained all day, owing to the very heavy fog and rain which prevailed.

Friday, the weather being clear, the fleet, drawn up in line of battle, advanced, and at precisely 10: 15 A. M. opened fire on the little squadron under Commodore LYNCH, which had been drawn up on the northern side of the piles to receive them. When about 15 minutes after the action commenced, the enemy having obtained our range, we hove up our anchors and retired slowly until within a quarter or half a mile from the piles, constantly firing, and followed by the enemy's shipping. About 12 M. our little fleet dashed forward, driving them from the piles, and holding them at bay until about 1 o'clock. They then advanced, and in a few minutes the *Curlew* received a shot through her hull, which soon placed her in a sinking condition. About this time, also, it was discovered that the wheelmen's arm had been broken by the fragment of a shell, and the Flag-Ocer ordered her to repair closer in shore, where she could not sink very far from the mainland. At about 2 o'clock, Capt. HOOLE, of the *Forrest*, was struck down, and several of his men wounded, by the fragments of a shell. Soon after, the *Forrest* becoming disabled, she, too, was forced to withdraw from the fight. The action lasted until night, the fort continuing to fire with two guns. Having but a meagre supply of ammunition, we decided to retire to Elizabeth City, obtain some, and return as soon as possible.

About midnight we started, taking the *Forrest* and schooner *Black Warrior* in tow, and arrived at Elizabeth City on Saturday morning, where we awaited the return of the *Raleigh*, which had been sent to Norfolk to obtain ammunition. On Sunday the *Sea Bird* and *Powhatan* were sent down to raconnoitre, and when a short distance past the mouth of the Pasquotank River, were met and chased back to Elizabeth City by about twenty of the enemy's gunboats; but night coming on, we were prevented from being captured. On Monday morning, about sunrise, the enemy was again seen advancing with thirteen ships, with three or four more coming up in the rear. When within short gun range, the *Sea Bird* opened fire, followed by our other gunboats. The enemy replied briskly, at the same time steadily advancing. Finding the *Sea Bird* was the flag-ship of the squadron, the enemy directed his fire chiefly against her, and in a short time three or four well-directed shots set her on fire and reduced her to a sinking condition. By this time the enemy had succeeded in completely surrounding us, and the fight was now kept up between the enemy's shipping and the *Sea Bird*, *Ellis* and *Fanny*, with muskets and pistols, interspersed with a few discharges of grape and canister, until our boats were boarded, and such of their crews as remained, overpowered by the swarms of LINCOLN's hordes that crowded upon them on every side. The *Sea Bird* had *twenty* effective men, and the steamer that boarded her had about one hundred and forty. The *Fanny* being very close in shore, succeeded in saving all her crew and a great portion of the crew of the *Ellis*; the *Sea Bird* being further out in the stream, and near the enemy's shipping, was less fortunate, and were all captured. The *Pochatan*, *Yatio*, did good service, but being well out in the channel, managed to escape.

The *Fanny* was set on fire by her crew when leaving her, and burned to the water's edge. The *Ellis* was captured, sustaining but little damage. Capt. COOKE fought desperately, and received a severe wound on the skull, which we fear will terminate fatally. His vessel was boarded by an overpowering number of the enemy. The officers captured by the enemy were: Capt. Cooke, James Petets, J. Hanks, C. J. Henderson, James W. McCarrick, R. W. G. Livingston, and Mr. Wombsley—the first and the last-named of the *Ellis*, and the rest of the *Sea Bird*. Drs. GREENLOW and JONAS were also captured, both being attached to the *Sea Bird*. As far as ascertained, only three were wounded in the fight at Roanoke Island, viz.: Master-Commanding HOOLE, skull fractured; Midshipman CONNER, arm shot off, and third wheelman of the *Curlew*, as before stated, arm broken.

In the second fight the killed on our side amounted to five—three on board the *Sea Bird* and two on the *Ellis*. Six or seven were severely wounded. Among the killed was midshipman JACKSON. Nobly did this young man perform his allotted part to the engagement, and when the order to escape was given, he jumped overboard, and was making his way to the main and when he was struck by a shell, from the effects of which he died. Eight of the enemy were killed, and many others placed *hors de combat*. The enemy speak in high praise of the valor and skill displayed by our brave men, and in one instance one of the officers told the other officers if there should be paroled at once.

Capt. MCFARLAND will visit Richmond in a day or two to inform us exactly.

I must not omit to say that during the second engagement some of the enemy were boldly throwing over shells, passing the range of their guns at Roanoke and setting them to all kinds of signal flights. It was merely casting shot, however, effective range with the guns, in which case the Shells must have been thrown by troops. Our men were protected behind the bulwarks of their vessels. Our boys were in excellent spirits and their conduct admirable. With the exception of the crew of the *Ellis*, who were captured and paroled, the casualties were slight.

Thanks of three of four letters concerning against the removal of the remains of the late ex-Governors, and we must confess that the arguments set forth by the writers appear to us unanswerable. But the spirit of our resolution was misunderstood by them. We only intended to express our admiration of the noble and patriotic manner in which they had performed their duty, without intending to make any invidious distinction between the living and the dead. Perhaps we could not do better than to refer the writers to the speech of Governor MORTON, of Indiana, on the occasion of the funeral of Senator DOUGLAS. Such a speech, from such a source, is a high compliment to the memory of the dead.

The Rev. Dr. LEIGH, of Suffolk, who has been for some time past in Richmond, was to have preached in the Second Presbyterian Church on Sunday last, but was prevented from doing so by the inclemency of the weather. He will preach there next Sunday morning.

Mr. WHITING was ordered to plan defensive works, so as to have some heavy guns on naval carriages mounted. About 2,500 Indians under Brigadier-General ROSS, were called out from Frederick and the contiguous counties to man them.

On July 2 Gen. PATTERSON again crossed the Potomac. T. J. JACKSON, pursuant to instructions, fell back before him. In retiring he gave him a severe repulse on the army at Bunker Hill. With a force of about 2,000 men, consisting of Col. JOHNSTON's regiment (Maryland) and the 2d and 5th batteries of field artillery, he engaged the enemy's advance. Skillfully taking a position where the smallness of his force was concealed, he engaged him for a considerable time, inflicted a heavy loss, and retired when about to be attacked, scarcely losing a man, but carrying off forty-five prisoners.

I gain this intelligence the army, strengthened by the arrival of Gen. LEE and Col. ELZEY, and the Ninth Georgia Regiment, was ordered forward to the support of JACKSON. It met him at Darksville, six miles from Martinsburg, where it took up a position for action, as Gen. PATTERSON, it was supposed, was closely following Col. JACKSON. We waited for him in this position four days, hoping to be attacked by an adversary at least double our number, but unwilling to attack him in a town so defensible as Martinsburg, with its solid buildings and inclosures of massive. Convinced at length that he would not approach us, I returned to Winchester, much to the disappointment of our troops, who were eager for battle with the invaders. Col. STUART, with his cavalry, as usual, remained near the enemy.

Before the 15th of July, the enemy's force, according to the best information to be obtained, amounted to about 35,000. Our's had been increased by eight Southern regiments. On the 15th of July, Col. STUART reported the advance of Gen. PATTERSON from Martinsburgh. He had not, however, at Bunker's Hill, nine miles from Winchester, where he remained on the 18th. On the 17th, he moved to his left, to Smithfield. This created the impression that he intended to attack us on the south, or was merely holding us in check, while Gen. BEAUREGARD should be attacked at Manassas by Gen. SCOTT.

About one o'clock on the morning of July 18th, I received from the Government a telegraphic dispatch, informing me that the Northern army was advancing upon Manassas, the right held by Gen. BEAUREGARD, and directing me, if practicable, to go to that officer's assistance, sending my sick to Culpepper Court-House.

In the exercise of the discretion conferred by the terms of the order, I at once determined to march to join Gen. BEAUREGARD. The most service which the army of the Shenandoah could render, was to prevent the defeat of that of the Potomac. To be able to do this, it was necessary, in the first instance, to defeat Gen. PATTERSON, or to elude him. The latter course was the most speedy and certain, and was therefore adopted. Our sick, seventeen hundred in number, were provided for in Winchester. For the defence of that place, the militia of Gens. CASON and MEEM seemed ample; for I thought it certain that Gen. PATTERSON would follow my movement as soon as he discovered it. Evading him by the disposition made of the advance guard under Col. STUART, the army moved through Ashby's Gap to Piedmont, a station of the Manassas Gap Railroad. Hence, the infantry were to be transported by the railway, while the cavalry were ordered to continue their march. I reached Manassas about noon on the 20th, preceded by the Seventh and Eighth Georgia Regiments, and by JACKSON's brigade, consisting of the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-third Virginia Regiments. I was accompanied by Gen. RAN, of the Fourth Alabama, the Second, and two companies of the Eleventh Mississippi. The president of the railroad company had assured me that the remaining troops should arrive during the day.

The rest of the General's report is concerning the battle of Manassas.

INTERESTING REBEL DOCUMENTS.

HOW THE CONFEDERATES TRIED TO ORGANIZE A NAVY ON INLAND WATERS.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* sends from Cairo the following documents, which the officers of the gunboats found among the baggage of Lieut. BROWN, C. S. A.:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Dec. 25, 1861.

Lieut. Isaac N. Brown, C. S. N.:

SIR: Hon. R. B. CHATHAM, Mayor of Nashville, has brought to the attention of the Department the names of four steamers now at that city, which, in his judgment, may be so altered as to make efficient gunboats, in from thirty to fifty days. These boats are, through him, offered to the Government at the following prices, viz.: *Helmax*, $40,000; *James Johnson*, $35,000; *James Wood*, $40,000, and *B. M. Runyan*, $25,000.

It is presumed that these are the ordinary river boats, with the usual exposure of walking-beam and boilers on deck, and that to enable them to be serviceable at all, the boilers and much of the machinery must be placed below in the bottom. From their great length and vulnerability at all points it is presumed that the best means of fighting the guns will be fore-and-aft.

There may be other steamboats better calculated for your gunboats, and you will exercise your best judgement in selecting and recommending the purchase of such as you may deem, under all aspects of the subject, best for the purpose. These four are called to your attention only because Mr. CHATHAM has informed me of them.

In view of the urgent demand for these vessels on the Cumberland River, you are authorized to conclude the purchase of four boats, and to proceed forthwith with their necessary alteration and armament, advising the Department of your proceedings by telegraph. Should the prices asked be, in your judgment, too great, you will call upon the holders to submit the question of price to arbitration. Mr. CHATHAM proffers his services to you, and his aid may be important to you in procuring workmen, etc. If you can effect all the necessary work by contract, stipulating the time and forfeiture of a given amount per day for every day over the contract, you would probably save time and money both. Should you only be able to fit two boats at once, then, perhaps it would be well to purchase but the two, as others of a superior character might be subsequently offered. The Department, upon receiving information of your arrival at Nashville to enter upon the work, will at once make a requisition in your favor to place you in funds to go on with this important work, and will look to your known zeal and ability for its prompt completion.

You will exercise your discretion with regard to the batteries and the protection from the shot of the enemy to be adopted.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of Confederate Navy.

SPIES FOR CINCINNATI.

Here is a letter from the Secretary of the Confederate States, telling Mr. BROWN to get information about our gunboats:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, July 20, 1861.

Lieut. Isaac N. Brown, Navy Confederate States, Memphis:

SIR: I desire to learn, as early as practicable, the character of the vessels which it is said the enemy is preparing at Cincinnati. Reports and rumors declare that beneficial or annoying building, and that vessels are being armored; but the testimony of some reliable expert is deemed important. You will, therefore, do a good service by employing competent men to proceed to that city and procure the desired information, to be communicated through you to this Department. A mechanic who could and would obtain means of accurately reporting the characters of the vessels, whether steamers or not; and if steamers, whether propellers, and their size and armament, and whether and to what extent, they are protected by iron; in what manner it is secured, and its thickness. Such details as these, together with the number of vessels being prepared at Cincinnati, or elsewhere on the Ohio, Arkansas or Mississippi Rivers, are important. Perhaps a mechanic now at work on them could afford this information.

The Department will pay upon compensation to your agent as you may deem proper in the matter.

Yours, respectfully, S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary Confederate Navy.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 11

We have a copy of the report of REUBEN R. RIVES, Esq., Commissioner of Patents, giving a history of the operations of the office under its control, and showing its condition on the 1st of January, 1862. From which we make up the following interesting items: Number of applications for patents during the past year, 3,84; caveats, 110; patents issued, 57; United States patents and assignments thereof recorded, 112; amount of fees received, $7,000 99; amount of expenditures, $6,000 00; excess of receipts over expenditures, $2,812 62. The patents issued were distributed among the several States thus: To citizens of Virginia, 15; Georgia, 9; Alabama, 7; Louisiana, 6; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 1; Mississippi, 4; Tennessee, 3; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Texas, 1. Eighteen of the patents first issued have been allowed from improvements in firearms, by order of Brigadier-General Gorgas of the Army, and the object of showing that some of them have been manufactured under the Government for the use of the Army. The Government has also purchased the right to use many of the patents issued, and is now using them in the manufacture of arms, which will have the effect of greatly increasing the number of arms manufactured

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Co-operation of Generals Hunter and Lane—The Work of Relieving the Necessities of the Loyal Indians—Interesting Particulars Regarding the Indian Tribes, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 13, 1862.

It is expected here that arrangements will soon be perfected which will be satisfactory to both Gens. HUNTER and LANE, in regard to the command of the column of the Southwest. Gen. LANE has publicly declared he will go if he has to shoulder a musket, and he denounces those who have sown dissension in this matter, as traitors to their country. Yet the people say Gen. LANE is the only man who can successfully carry out this expedition. That he alone can rouse the necessary enthusiasm among the volunteers to successfully animate them to endure the hardships of such a campaign; and that all other things being equal, and Gen. LANE not a military ignoramus, the reputation which he has acquired, the terror his name will inspire, and the allies his well-known policy will so readily bring, entitle him to the command of the proposed expedition, and render him the fittest person for its head as Gen. LANE has a proven ability as a commander, won first on the bloody fields of Mexico—at Buena Vista and elsewhere. Again, as the leader of a handful of half-naked, half-fed and poorly-armed citizens, fighting for liberty in Kansas against the hordes of Missouri, Arkansas, and BUFORD'S ruffians, at the same time sagaciously avoiding a collision with a Government only too eager to bring it about, that they might crush it; and last, but not least, as the commander of the gallant Kansas Brigade, in the Summer campaign for Union and liberty in Missouri. The people think all these things prove Gen. LANE's capacity as one of the Nation's leaders. West Point has not the credit of making him, but he has been made to a better school than that, for Events have molded his character, until it is now *the* man controlling events. The people believe in JIM LANE. This may be set down as truth—that a common conviction in a man's capacity, when it is also backed by results, is a sure evidence, no matter whatever may be the exceptions raised, that the man has power, capacity, and qualities which will influence and leave an effect on the times. This is emphatically true of Gen. LANE.

Of Gen. HUNTER the people speak in terms of regard and esteem. It is believed that in the obscurity to which apparently he was consigned, after removal from Missouri, he was badly treated. It is a universal desire that Gen. HUNTER should resume command at St. Louis, heal our column in Kentucky, or, better still, supersede SHERMAN, the dyspeptic, at Port Royal. Gen. HUNTER has the capacity and skill to hold any position in the field, and ought to have one commensurate with his worth, and be enabled fully to use all his powers for the Union. But because Gen. HUNTER considers himself, and is believed to have been aggrieved, is that any reason Gen. LANE should be? asks the outsider. A pertinent question.

But to correct an error or two relating to Gen. HUNTER. It has been stated that he has mostly been employed at Washington before the rebellion broke out, and that, therefore, he knows nothing of the border, its people, and characteristics. On the contrary, Gen. HUNTER has been on the border two-thirds of the thirty and more years he has served in the American army. A Second Lieutenant, he was stationed at Chicago, when that city was bare of buildings, and when he had to send to Peoria, one hundred and fifty miles distant, to obtain a license in order to consummate his marriage. He has served in Kansas; in the Indian Territory, in the mountains; in Dakota, Minnesota, at the Head Waters of the Missouri; and in fact has had a larger experience of frontier and less of bureau life than most army officers of hi experience. He was in Mexico as a paymaster, but rendered efficient service on the field. His avowed free soil principles, during the Kansas struggle, kept him in the back ground during the Pro-Slavery Administrations. But he is not only a fighting, but a scientific soldier. Still all his experience does not necessarily make him the proper leader of the expedition South from this Department. Some other field will give him a finer and more fitting field, while Kansas and the West are of the opinion that the man who conceived the idea, and whom all recognize as the leader, should be allowed hereafter to put his programme.

Gen. HUNTER has evidently to complain of irregularities and gross breaches of official courtesy and neglect on the part of the Adjutant-General. He has had no intimation, officially, that Gen. LANE was intended to command such an expedition, that there even was a General in the United States army of such a name; yet regiments arrive with orders to report to Gen. LANE, the blanks necessary to carry on the Departmental business are sent to Gen. LANE; staff officers of Gen. HUNTER say that they have been commissioned to serve on Gen. LANE's Staff, when, at the same time, no notification or orders have come from the Adjutant-General that such officers have ever been appointed. Again, Commissioner DOLE comes to Kansas to assist in enrolling the loyal Indians, yet, though he remained in Washington two weeks after that course had been decided upon, he finds, on his arrival here, that Gen. HUNTER knows nothing of such policy, and cannot accept the services of these people. So it stands.

I have some valuable information in relation to the history of the Secession movement, among the tribes in the Southern superintendency, and also in relation to the condition of the large number of loyal Indians, now destitute fugitives in Southwestern Kansas. This history will serve also to show the action, or rather non-action, of the Government in the matter, and the growth of the plans which have been connected with Gen. LANE's name.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has been here for nearly three weeks, actively engaged in the work of relieving the loyal Indians. They need all the assistance it is in our power to give. In the Counties of Butler and Hunter, there are now some 7,000 or 8,000 Indians encamped, all of whom are perfectly destitute, and will have to be entirely fed and otherwise sustained by the Government, until such time as they can be restored to their homes. At the principal camp, Fort Roe, on the Verdigris, there were in all 4,500, a week since, and many others constantly coming in.

The following extracts from a letter to Capt. J. W. TURNER, Commissary of Subsistence, relates to this subject. Capt. TURNER, with Brigade Surgeon CAMPBELL, was detailed by Gen. HUNTER to examine into their wants and relieve their necessities:

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 5, 1862.

MAJOR: In compliance with the instructions of the General commanding, as contained in your letter of the 21st of January, 1862, I left Fort Leavenworth on the morning of the 22d, and proceeded directly to the Neosho River, where, gathering from reliable information, that the Indians, of which I was in search, were concentrating on the Verdigris at a point called Fort Roe, I immediately made arrangements for the speedy delivery at that point of quite a large amount of beef, pork, meal and flour, and hastened myself to Fort Roe to gather definitely their numbers and requirements.

I found at this place, which is on the Verdigris, about thirty-five south, and a little west of Burlington and Le Roy, not far from 5,000 Indians and negroes—men, women, and children—principally Creeks and Seminoles, with a few Quapaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees.

It is impossible to depict the misery and wretchedness into which these Indians are plunged; they are mostly destitute of shelter, or other wearing apparel than mere rags; many children were entirely naked; large numbers, both old and young, were barefooted; a few old shreds of cloth stretched for a shelter, or a slight screen of prairie grass were their only protection against the extreme cold weather which prevailed.

Large numbers of their ponies have perished from the inclemency of the weather, and the great labor they have been obliged to put upon them in their flight from their homes. In consequence of this loss, some two or three thousand Indians have been left unable to move, scattered over the country in all directions as they fled from the enemy. On Fall River, the Cottonwood, Walnut Creek and Arkansas, at distances from 20 to 100 miles from Fort Roe, and being without means of getting subsistence, unless relief is soon extended to them, many must perish. With the limited means I had, and by the assistance of the Indians having the strongest ponies, I was enabled to send succor to those within reach of Fall River.

* * * * *

Being limited in my disbursements to my own proper department, I had no warrant for incurring expenses outside of supplying subsistence. Everything is needed now—blankets, clothing, shoes, and material for shelter, as well as subsistence. Some person should be there vested with authority to act in all things; it will be necessary to provide for all their wants for at least three or four months to come.

* * * Signed, JOHN W. TURNER.

Gen. HUNTER, in the following letter, turns the care of these Indians over to the Commissioner:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 6, 1862.

Hon. Wm. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Topeka, Kansas:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Capt. J. W. TURNER, Chief Commissioner of Subsistence of this Department, has just returned from the encampments of the loyal Indians on the Verdigris River, and in its vicinity, having made arrangements for subsisting these unfortunate refugees until the 15th day of the present month.

In the neighborhood of Belmont and Roe's Fort, there were at the time Capt. TURNER left about 4,500 Indians, chiefly Creeks and Seminoles, but their number was being constantly augmented by the arrival of fresh camps, tribes and families.

Their condition is pictured as most wretched—destitute of clothing, shelter, fuel, horses, cooking utensils, and food. This last-named article was supplied by Capt. TURNER in quantities sufficient to last until the 15th inst., after which time I doubt not you will have made further arrangements for their continued subsistence.

In taking the responsibility of supplying their wants until the Indian Department could make provision for their necessities, I but fulfilled a duty due to our common humanity, and the cause in which the Indians are suffering.

I now trust and have every confidence that, under your energetic and judicious arrangements, these poor people may be supplied with all they need after the 15th inst., on which day the supplies furnished by Capt. TURNER, will be exhausted.

I make no doubt that provision should be made for feeding, clothing and sheltering not less than six thousand Indians, and possibly as high as ten thousand. On this point, however, you are doubtless better prepared to judge than myself. I only wish to urge upon you the necessity for prompt measures of relief.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
D. HUNTER, Maj. Gen.

Dr. CAMPBELL writes a minute and graphic letter in relation to these poor people. From this it appears that there are at the camp at Roe's Fork 3,168 Creeks, 43 slaves, 38 free negroes, members of the tribe; 777 Seminoles, 136 Quapaws, 50 Cherokees, 31 Chickasaws, and others, to the number of 4,500. From the Chiefs the Doctor learned that a number greater than were here assembled were scattered over the country at distances varying from 25 to 150 miles. The writer proceeds to say: "It is impossible for me to depict the wretchedness of their condition. Their only protection from the snow on which they lie is prairie grass, and from the wind and weather scraps and rags stretched upon switches; some of them had some personal clothing—most had but shreds and rags, which did not conceal their nakedness—and I saw seven, varying from three to fourteen or fifteen years of age, without one thread upon their bodies. * * * The boxes from the Chicago (Sanitary) Commission contained thirty-five comfortables or quilts, many of them only two feet and two feet six inches wide; forty pairs of socks, three pairs of pantaloons, seven undershirts and four pairs of drawers, a few shirts, pillows and pillow cases. I unpacked the things and piled them up in a wagon in parcels of the same kind of articles. I had the wagon driven around the margin of the woods, and I walked through the woods and selected the nakedest of the naked, to whom I doled out the few articles I had, and when all was gone I found myself surrounded by hundreds of anxious faces, disappointed that nothing remained for them. * * * They are extremely destitute of cooking utensils, not axes or hatchets. Many can with difficulty get wood to make fires, either to warm themselves or to cook with, which, together with the want of cooking utensils, compels many of them to eat their provisions almost raw. They greatly need medical assistance; many have their toes frozen off; others have feet wounded by sharp ice, or branches of trees lying on the snow (but few have shoes or moccasins.) They suffer from inflammatory diseases of the chest, throat and breast. Those who come in last get sick as soon as they can. Means should be taken at once to have the horses which lie dead in every direction through the camp and on the ice of the river, removed and buried, lest the first few warm days breed a pestilence among them.

Mr. DOLE, Col. COFFIN, the Superintendent of these tribes, with their agents, are busily engaged in attending to the wants of these unfortunate people. Mr. DOLE has concluded a contract with Mr. PARSEY, of this city, for blankets, shoes, all needful clothing and provisions. There must, however, be much suffering before the needed supplies can all be obtained. Almost everything needed will have to be hauled from this point to their encampment, at least 100 miles distant. I have been requested by these officers to say that any supplies, especially of warm woolen and children's clothing, which the benevolent may be able to forward, will be of great service at this time. It is impossible for the Indian Bureau to furnish these things as supplies proper. Besides, they will have to be maintained till the advance of our army has swept the rebels from their territory.

The following statistics in relation to these tribes will show the progress made by them in civilization, and, as consequence, enable the reader to judge of the amount of suffering they must have endured, and endure, in this their forced exodus from comfortable homes.

The Cherokees number 22,000 souls. Their annual appropriations from Government amount to $13,562 31. They maintain thirty schools, twenty-one teachers, and which are attended by 1,500 pupils.

The Creeks number 13,550, their appropriations amount to $60,834 54, there are twelve teachers in the schools of the tribe, to which 119 pupils are reported.

The Seminoles number 2,267; their appropriations reach $42,200; their personal property is valued at $100,000; they have two schools, with four teachers, one of which is a manual labor school; 22 pupils are reported.

The Choctaws are very wealthy, and well educated; they number 18,000 persons, their appropriations reach $68,647, and they have 19 high, 14 neighborhood schools, 15 Saturday and Sabbath, and 6 neighborhood schools, making in all 45, with 36 teachers given, and 800 pupils. They pay to support these schools annually $51,000, and the amount contributed by the religious organizations which have control of the principal schools is $5,681. The nation is largely slaveholding, and bitterly Secessionist, the result probably of the evangelizing (?) process which has been going on so many years among them.

The Chickasaws number 5,000, their annuities reach only to $3,322 22; they have five schools, numbering a manual labor institute, with fourteen teachers and 320 pupils.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shows, by the correspondence on the subject, that Mr. DOLE was early alive to the importance of maintaining the National authority among these nations. On the 30th of last May he addressed a letter to the Secretary of Interior, and through him to the War Department, urging the sending of some regiments to reoccupy the National forts, and otherwise aid the Indians in remaining loyal. Had this been done, we should have had by this time a well-organized Union force in that Territory and the adjoining State of Arkansas, and in place of PIKE ravaging Missouri, its rear would have been so uncomfortably warm that a crisis in his affairs would have long since been reached.

As it is, the unshaken loyalty of OPOTHELETOHOLA and ALUKTUSTENUER saved Kansas from being overrun in August last by the Texans, under MCCULLOCH, who, at that time, with nine thousand men, crossed the Red River for the purpose of, in conjunction with GENRAINS in Missouri, advancing into Kansas and ravaging the State. MONTGOMERY, JOHNSON and JAMISON, at Dry wood, defeated RAINS, while the gallant old Creek, by his resistance, barred the northward march of the Rangers.

As early as the 10th of March last, the Chickasaws called a council at the Creek Agency of the five confederate Nations, to discuss the question, "What they should do in the event of a separation of North and South on the question of Slavery." This council was attended by thirty delegates, six from each Nation—the Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, Choctaws and Seminoles. The latter were full bloods; Creeks and Cherokees about equally divided between full and half bloods; the others being all half bloods. These were in favor of immediate secession—the others were for waiting—the full bloods making this argument, that it made no difference what might be the result of this war, the Indian would have no choice—he would have to go to which ever party he was assigned by treaty. They expected to go with the South if separation ensued; but as all their treaties were with the United States, and they violated them, if the North won, why then the Government would punish them. "The fight was for two Head men, and the Indian nothing to do with it—wait and see," was the advice of a Seminole orator. This was the policy agreed upon. The Choctaws and Seminoles went home, and immediately acceded. Another Council was called for the 10th of April, by PIKE and the Confederate Agents. In the meanwhile, the Texans had taken possession of forts Arbuckle, Washita, Coffee, and Cobb, recently evacuated by Major EMORY. The Witchita and other small tribes in the neighborhood of Fort Arbuckle immediately made war upon the Texans. They brought one prisoner to the Seminole Chief, JOHN JUMPER, then for the Union. He is now in the secession ranks. Having been bribed it is supposed by the state, JUMPER persuaded the Witchitas to release their prisoner, and remove to the Seminole lands, so as to be at peace, telling the tribe the Government would be sure to win in the war. About this time, a grand Council was arranged with the Camanches, in order to make treaties which should prevent their depredations. This Council was to be held in June at the head of Deep Fort, a branch of the Canadian River, 350 miles from Fort Smith. The Seminoles conceived the idea of making it a Council to discuss the question of secession, so runners were sent to all the tribes that could be reached. Over 100 promised to send delegates.

The 10th of April Council, called by PIKE, through the Creeks, came off. PIKE was, however, not present, but the Confederate Commissioners made large promises of annuities, &c., to the delegates. The Cherokees and Seminoles were unanimous for neutrality, so the Council adjourned till the 10th of May without decision. Immediately after adjourning the Creeks seceded, or rather the half-breed portion. At the May Council, the Seminole, JUMPER, having previously been bribed, sent a packed delegation to represent his nation. But neither of the tribes would declare for secession. The delegates promised to use their influence that way. The full-blooded Creeks had elected OPOTHLEYOHOLO to be their Chief, and the Seminoles deposed JUMPER and elected ALUKTOSTENUER, an old Billy-Bowlegs warrior. The Cherokees still tried to remain neutral. The full-bloods of this and the other nations were represented at the Grand Council on Deep Fork, at which over a thousand delegates were present. This is said to have been a most important and interesting gathering. The decision was unanimous to remain true to treaty stipulations, and have nothing to do with secession. On the return of the chiefs to the Indian Territory, the rebels commencing the work of crushing out loyalty, JUMPER, who had raised only 46 men, was reinforced by 600 Texans, from Fort Arbuckle. The Cherokees raised a regiment of Home Guards, which, being forced by the Confederates, deserted in large numbers on the occasion of the first battle with the loyal Indians. The history of the engagements in the Territory is already familiar.

Since last December, the Indian Bureau had no communication with these nations, until through the arrival in August of Mr. E. H. CARNEY, Clerk of the Seminoles, the military authorities here were put in possession of the fact that more than one-half the Indians were not only faithful, but vigorously fighting the battles of the Government. Gen. LANE, in October, authorized Mr. CARNEY to enter into communication with these people. That gentleman managed to send letters to the full-blood Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles, and was about attempting to reach them himself, when he met messengers sent by OPOTHLEYOHOLO to the Osages. A council was arranged to meet at Humboldt, Allen Co., Kansas, on the 17th of November. Gen. HUNTER, on assuming command, saw the importance of opening up this country, and by a flank movement upon Arkansas aid the Mississippi Expedition. Gen. HUNTER, and cut off PIKE's retreat from Missouri. He has urged this view upon the Government. It is proper to state that Gen. LANE has presented the same views, but embraced within a more extended programme, as early as the extra session of Congress, when he sought permission of the President to enroll the Indians, but was refused on the ground of this being "A white man's war."

The Indian seems to be as irrepressible as the negro, and the history above given, as well as the present condition of affairs here, illustrates the folly of those illiberal theories which would carry on a contest in whose result the weal or woe of man as well as that portion known as White Americans, is so intimately related. This civil war will, it is to be hoped, yet teach us that America is charged with the welfare of all. As not only the Anglo-Saxon, but all nationalities have fused in the fiery furnace of civil strife, so must we learn that not by restriction shall we measure the loyalty or courage of those who would fight for a Union which to all time hereafter must mean Liberty.

Benefactions Acknowledged.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you allow me through the columns of your valuable journal to acknowledge the receipt of two cases containing about 1,000 books for the use of the soldiers at this hospital. These books were presented by the members and friends of Rev. Mr. [illegible] Chapel Church, through the Pastor, Rev. HENRY S. FOX.

THOMAS JEFFERSON REMMA.
U.S. HOSPITAL, FREDERICK, Md., Feb. 15, 1862.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I*—Calendar for Monday, 24th, continued, as Nos. 1961, 6025, 257.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Motion calendar for Mr. March [illegible] term commences Monday next, at 10 A.M.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Court adjourned for the term.

Brokers and their Customs—Is the Person holding the Measurer's Return Entitled to the Bill of Lading?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Leonard.

The Great Western Transportation Company vs. Charles H. Marshall, Matthews, Morgan et al.—In September, 1857, the plaintiff, through its brokers, Tuttle, Cutting & Co., made a verbal agreement with the firm of Meyer & Ree, to sell to the latter a cargo of wheat then on board the boat *Worthington*, at $1 35 per bushel, for cash on delivery. The agreement for the sale was not in writing, no part of the purchase money was paid, and no part of the property was delivered. The wheat was placed on board the ship *Great Western* by the plaintiff, under the direction of a measurer, employed for that purpose, who upon completing their counting made a certificate of return to the plaintiff's brokers, stating the number of bushels and weight, and that the wheat in question had been delivered on board the *Great Western* on account of Tuttle, Cutting & Co., the plaintiff's brokers.

On the same day Tuttle, Cutting & Co. sent the measurer's return to Meyer & Ree, accompanied by a bill or invoice of the wheat, corresponding with the measurer's return, in which Meyer & Ree were named as purchasers, and Tuttle, Cutting & Co., as sellers, of the wheat. The invoice was marked "cash," and unreceipted. The measurer's return was not indorsed or assigned.

Immediately upon receiving these two papers, Meyer & Ree sent them to the office of the ship and demanded a bill of lading for the wheat in their own names, which was thereupon executed and delivered to them, without the knowledge of the plaintiff or its brokers.

On the same day, Meyer & Ree transferred the bill of lading to M. Morgan & Sons, as security for an advance of money. The next day, Meyer & Ree gave their check to Tuttle, Cutting & Co. for the amount of the bill or invoice, being $5,368 69, which upon presentation proved to be worthless, they having failed the day before for a large amount, and being already overdrawn at the bank. Up to this time, the plaintiff and Tuttle, Cutting & Co. had no knowledge of the bill of lading having been executed to Meyer & Ree, or of its transfer to Morgan & Sons. The plaintiffs immediately demanded the wheat from the ship, which was refused, and this action was then commenced to recover possession.

The defendants claimed that the delivery of the wheat on board the *Great Western* was in effect, a delivery to Meyer & Ree; and that by sending to them the measurer's return, or certificate, the plaintiff had given to them such evidences of title to the wheat as justified the ship in executing to them a bill of lading; especially as a custom was attempted to be proved to the effect that bills of lading were usually given to the person producing the measurer's return, without regard to the contents thereof, and that the ship, having executed the bill of lading in good faith, was entitled to be protected the same as a *bona fide* purchaser, without notice; and that Morgan & Sons, having made advances upon the faith of the bill of lading, were entitled to the same protection.

The plaintiff, on the other hand, insisted that the delivery to the ship was not a delivery to Meyer & Ree; that there had been no sale of the property consummated, the contract of sale not being in writing, no part of the purchase-money having been paid, and no part of the property having been delivered, and that by delivering the wheat on board the *Great Western*, as stated in the measurer's return, on account of Tuthill, Cutting & Co., it expressly negatived any intention of delivering the wheat to Meyer & Ree, or on their account. That the measurer's return was sent to Meyer & Ree simply for examination, and to enable them to compare it with the bill or invoice; and that the officers of the ship were grossly negligent in executing a bill of lading to Meyer & Ree upon the production by them of the measurer's return, inasmuch as upon its face it notified the ship that the property had not been delivered on their account, and the measurer's return was not indorsed or assigned. The plaintiff also insisted that the pretended "custom" relied upon by the defendants, of issuing bills of lading to the person producing the measurer's return, was illegal and void; that the return was merely the certificate of the measurer as to the number of bushels, and the name of the person upon whose account the property was delivered on ship board; and could not by any usage or custom, however general, be converted into an instrument or evidence of title to the property in the hands of a third party, except by the indorsement or assignment of the person named in the return as the one in whose account it had been delivered. Such a usage or custom could not be sustained, as it might lead to great abuses and unjust consequences. Decision reserved.

John Hubbell for plaintiffs; Wm. Allen Butler, for defendant Marshall; Mr. Choate, for defendants Matthew and Henry Morgan.

The Separate Estate of Married Women—An Assignment by the Husband with the Subsequent Consent of the Wife.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

The American Exchange Bank vs. *George Webb and Cornelius Minor.*—This action was brought by the plaintiffs claiming as judgment creditors, to set aside a voluntary assignment of real and leasehold property made by the defendant Webb to the defendant Minor.

The assignment recited that Webb's wife owned real estate in the City of New-York, and that at the request and as security for the assignor she executed a mortgage thereon to secure the payment of $5,000.

The property was sold free from Mrs. Webb's right of dower, of which she executed a formal release immediately after the sale. This action was tried at Special Term and the complaint dismissed. The plaintiffs appeal, on the grounds that there was fraud on the face of the assignment, and that it is, therefore, void. The main points of the respondents are that no facts are shown *dehors*, the assignment proving fraudulent intent, and that the plaintiffs, by acquiescing in the assignees capacity to act and to sell the property, are estopped from questioning the validity of the assignment. Decision reserved.

John E. Burrill for plaintiff; A. W. Bradford for defendant.

The Specific Performance of Contracts—The Terms of a Lease, and when Objections thereto should be made.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice White.

Sylvester Cahill et al. vs. *Henry D. Felter.*—This was an action to compel the defendant specifically to perform a contract made as alleged between him and the plaintiffs, to take a lease of the house No. 76 Prince-street, in this City. The contract was made in May, 1859. The defendant had just previously leased No. 560 Broadway from the plaintiffs, for nineteen years, from May 1, 1859. By the contract he was to have a lease of the house in Prince-street upon the same covenants and provisions as the one in Broadway, except the rent in Prince-street, was $2,000 per annum, and the term was to be "from May 1, 1861." The lease was to be executed in duplicates within ten days after the contract was executed. A few days afterwards the plaintiffs, by an arrangement between them and defendant, had a lease prepared and submitted the same to the defendant for his examination, and, if correct, to be executed. The plaintiffs testified on the trial that defendant never executed or returned it. The defendant testified that he returned it, but did not state any objection to it. Two leases at different times were subsequently prepared by the plaintiffs, but defendant refused to execute them.

The defendants' principal objection on the trial was that in all the leases the time specified was seventeen years from May 1, 1861, whereas it should have been for nineteen years from May 1, 1861. The plaintiff contended that the true construction of the contract meant seventeen years from May 1, 1861, or nineteen years from May 1, 1859, the commencement of the lease of the building in Broadway. The plaintiff also contended that no objection having been taken when the leases were returned, it could not be raised on the trial.

Decision reserved.

A. R. Dyett for plaintiff; J. K. Hackett and James T. Brady for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Conrad A. Ten Eyck was tried for a violation of the passenger ticket law, and acquitted, owing to a material variation between the indictment and the proof.

Cæsar E. Pugliani was tried for obtaining goods under false pretences and acquitted.

Sarah Ann Spencer pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The following persons, whose conviction has been previously reported, were sentenced, viz.:

Wm. H. Young, for grand larceny, State Prison four years and eight months.

Wm. Johnson, for attempt at petty larceny, Penitentiary three months.

Rosanna Griffin, for attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary one year.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

Boardman et al. vs. *Walker.*—Order for reference granted.

Wheeler vs. *Sargent.*—Order of reference granted.

Mabie vs. *Sweet.*—Motion granted.

Bach et al. vs. *Burrill & Co. et al.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Castellanos et al. vs. *Wilkinson.*—Preliminary objection overruled. Cause set down for argument for March 5, at 10 M.

Thompson vs. *Dodgson.*—Divorce granted.

Upton and Fish vs. *Hunt and others.*—Referred to Charles A. Peabody, Esq., to hear and decide forthwith.

In the matter of the Lake Pierce, &c.—Order appointing commissioners, &c.

Kissam et al. vs. *Roosevelt &c.*—Allowance of five per cent. on $41,000.

Gifford vs. *Mott.*—Causes referred to John B. Haskin, Esq., to hear and determine.

The People, &c. vs. *Hall.*—Writs of certiorari and habeas corpus granted; bail fixed for prisoner's appearance.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange Feb 24, 1862

$	U.S. 6s, C	92	100	Am. Gold	104¾
5,000	U.S. 6s, C	91¾	6,000	do	buy 104¾
5,000	U.S. 6s, C	91	6,000	do	104¾
5,000	U.S. 6s, C	90	5,000	do	104¾
5,000	U.S. 6s, C	90	5,000	do	104¾
5,000	U.S. 6s, C	90	20	Mich. Cent. R.	87
5,000	U.S. 6s, C	90	100	do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 25, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PROF. ADRIEN'S MAGICAL PERFORMANCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

WINTER GARDEN—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—SPANISH DANCES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, FOR $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish this morning the gratifying announcement that Colonels WOOD, LEE, and COOSWELL, together with a number of others lately held as prisoners in the rebel States, have been released, and yesterday arrived in Baltimore from Fortress Monroe. They bring with them important intelligence from the rebels, which is given in our dispatches. Col. LEE states, on the authority of a distinguished officer of the rebel Government, that official dispatches had been received in Richmond announcing the fall of Nashville. There appears to be little doubt that that important City is now in our possession, and that we thus now have command of all the railroad lines communicating with the great Southwest, from which so large a share of the rebel supplies have been drawn. Col. WOOD was allowed the privilege of witnessing the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of JEFF. DAVIS on Saturday, and according to his representations it must have been a sorry spectacle. No enthusiasm was manifested on the occasion, and hardly a cheer was raised. On Friday, the day preceding the inauguration, the Richmond *Whig* published a bitter attack against the Davis Administration, in which it was denounced as the most treacherous traitor in history, and declared in advance that the inauguration pageant would be a bitter mockery, and *unendable compensation for the ruin of a free people.*

The report of the fall of Nashville is confirmed by a dispatch from St. Louis, received late last night. The city is stated to have been occupied by Gen. BUELL'S army, and this statement is accompanied by the important announcement that Gov. HARRIS has called in all the Tennessee troops, and that a strong reaction had occurred among the people. The sight of the Stars and Stripes has no doubt done them good.

A Union man, who left Nashville on Thursday following the fall of Fort Donelson, represents the state of excitement there as being unparalleled. A perfect panic reigned throughout the whole city. The streets were thronged with people wild with excitement. Leading rebels were making speeches from store-goods boxes, from the street corners, to the excited populace, stating that the "Federals" were upon them, the city was defenceless, and appealing to every man who had any species of fire-arms, to rally to the defence of the place. He says that these appeals had but very little effect, and there seemed to be little, if any, system about anything that looked to resistance. During the confusion, he made good his escape to Munfordsville.

Intelligence has reached Paris, Ky., that the National forces took possession of Cumberland Gap, without meeting with the least resistance, and that the Seventh Kentucky Regiment and Sixteenth Ohio are at the Gap, while the two Tennessee Regiments have passed into Tennessee.

We again hear from the Burnside Expedition through the rebels. A dispatch from Suffolk, Va., announces the arrival there from Winton, of a rebel officer, with the intelligence that a battery of which he had command, had been shelled out on the 20th by our gunboats, seven in number, which had passed up the Chowan River, in the direction of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. Another dispatch, dated Norfolk, states that a large number of troops accompanied the gunboats, and that the town of Winton was burnt by them. The rebel troops retired to Murfreesboro. Winton, it will be recollected, is only about fifteen miles from the railroad.

On the strength of a lying dispatch from ALBERT PIKE, the rebels at Richmond, at last accounts, were rejoicing over the battle between PRICE and CURTIS at Sugar Creek, as a rebel victory. They will find out that ALBERT PIKE is very bad authority.

Gen. WOOL on Sunday morning proceeded from Fortress Monroe up to Craney Island, where he had an interview with HOWELL COBB, relative to a general exchange of prisoners. The result of the interview is not stated.

The work of laying a telegraphic cable across the Chesapeake Bay, to connect Fortress Monroe with Washington and the North, was commenced on Sunday afternoon.

Between the 19th of January and the 19th of February the following record has been carved by the National army and navy: Battle of Mill Springs; battle of Fort Henry; battle of Roanoke Island; capture of Edenton, Beaufort, and Elizabeth City, North Carolina; occupation of Springfield, Mo., and Bowling Green and Russellville, Ky.; capture of Fort Donelson; capture of Clarksville; capture of Cumberland Gap, and capture of Nashville. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was killed, and Gens. LLOYD TILGHMAN, S. B. BUCKNER, BUSHROD JOHNSON and EDWARD PRICE captured; beside a score or two of Colonels, commissioned officers by the hundred, and privates by the thousand. Between twenty and thirty thousand small arms have been taken or destroyed, nearly two hundred cannon captured, over four thousand horses and mules, and immense quantities of commissary stores and camp equipage seized. All the rebel gunboats in Pamlico Sound and on the Tennessee River have been destroyed, and a number of valuable prizes captured by the blockading fleet. That will do for one month.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, after the presentation of petitions, a bill was introduced to authorize the corporation of Georgetown to issue scrip. A memorial from the ship-owners of New-York, asking for a prohibition of the exportation of ship-timber, was presented by Mr. KING. The joint resolution providing for the payment of certain railroads in Missouri for transportation services, was debated at considerable length.

In the House, Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, offered a joint resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to Gens. HALLECK and GRANT for planning the recent movements within their respective divisions, and to them and to their officers and men for achieving the glorious victories in which these movements resulted. Mr. CONKLING asked that the resolution lie over for the present. Mr. COX, of Ohio, in order that no mistake should be made by giving credit where credit was not due, moved that the subject be referred to the Military Committee. The resolution, after considerable debate, finally took that direction. The Post-office Appropriation bill was then passed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, made a speech in favor of the emancipation of the slaves.

GENERAL NEWS.

A northwest gale of great severity prevailed in this City and over a large extent of country last night, and in some localities did a great deal of damage. Many vessels in the harbor dragged their anchors, and some sustained considerable injuries from chafing, but we have heard of no very serious casualties among them. In Brooklyn the damage was greater than in this City. A portion of the roof of the City Hospital was blown off, and other buildings in exposed situations were more or less injured. In Washington, too, the gale was unusually severe, and several buildings were unroofed. Telegraphing was much interfered with—all the direct lines to the West being cut off, and only one line working to the South.

A very interesting lecture on *The City of Washington during the Rebellion*, was delivered by Rev. DR. C. M. BUTLER, before a large audience, last evening, at the rooms of the Historical Society. The lecturer was frequently applauded, and at the close of his address received the thanks of the Society.

Neither branch of the Common Council had a quorum last evening. Many of the members of both Boards are interested in the Fire Department, the election of Assistant Engineers coming off last evening, and in the Board of Councilmen one member at least (Mr. PRICE) was a candidate for election, a special meeting of the latter Board will probably be called at an early day to consider the tax bill.

There was a large business in Stocks yesterday, including a further rapid advance in the State, Railway and National Bonds. Gold fell off to 103½@103¾. Exchange 114@114½.

A limited business was transacted in Breadstuffs yesterday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Provisions were in fair demand, and prices were firm. An active inquiry prevailed for Rio Coffee, and also for Whisky, the latter at easier rates. Sugars were held with more confidence, but were only moderately dealt in. Cotton was dull and nominal. The Freight engagements included 400 bales Cotton for Liverpool, at ¼d.@¼d. ₰ lb. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The Glad Tidings from Tennessee.

Our latest information from Nashville this morning comes through Richmond. Col. LEE, of Massachusetts, a returned prisoner, who reached Fortress Monroe on Sunday, reports that a rebel officer of distinction at Richmond told him on Saturday afternoon, as he was about to leave for home, that official information had been received *of the surrender of the city of Nashville to the Northern forces.* We see no reason to discredit this report, certainly none in the high character of our Fortress Monroe informant. And, independent of his news, we have had for a day, information of the movements of the National divisions of BUELL and HALLECK, and of the state of popular sentiment at Clarksville and Nashville, preliminary of the extreme probability of the peaceable occupation of the city, on the arrival of either or part of both divisions. Gen. MCNEILL'S column passed rapidly on from Bowling Green, and was within thirty miles of Nashville as early as Tuesday last. Several of FOOTE'S gunboats were at Clarksville on Friday, when the Cumberland was rising fast, and there would be no difficulty in making Nashville in a few hours, the distance by water being but sixty miles. A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated from Cairo on Thursday, states that white flags were flying at Nashville as well as Clarksville, and that Gen. GRANT had been invited to occupy both places. Another account represents that the citizens had protested warmly against the destruction of the railroad, on the north side of the river, or the valuable bridges at Nashville.

But a still later dispatch dated from St. Louis, as late as yesterday, settles, beyond reasonable doubt, the whole question. It is to the effect that Gen. BUELL'S *forces occupy Nashville; that* Gov. HARRIS *has called in all the Tennessee troops, and that a strong reaction has occurred among the people.*

Thus ends this wicked rebellion in Tennessee. The State Legislature has only to repeal its own act of separation from the General Government of June last, and with this repeal the whole mass of unconstitutional legislation since will fall to the ground. The troops of the State already called back to their homes will resume their accustomed occupations, *and as loyal citizens of a Union from which they were unwillingly alienated* by Gov. HARRIS and other unprincipled tools of the Richmond conspirators, last Summer.

TENNESSEE is the first of the eleven Confederate States to be reclaimed from this mad conspiracy. It is eminently proper and fortunate that she should take this lead. From her old political traditions, we most heartily rejoice in this redemption; and if anything could heighten the pleasure with which the whole country, North and West, will welcome her people back to kindly fellowship, it would be the circumstance recorded this morning, that her beautiful capital has been spared the horrors of battle and destruction, by peaceful occupation.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WAR.—A remarkable letter from the Secretary of War, which we published lately, very properly ascribes the merit of the several victories which have latterly gladdened the popular heart to the generalship of the leaders and the gallantry of the soldiers who won them. This is, of course, just, but a much more prompt and manly dispensation of justice than the public is used to. There were those occupying prominent positions in the Government last Summer, who are reputed to have urged a vote of censure against the brave LYON, because, by his rapidity in advance of orders, he was forestalling a credit and popularity resulting from success which should properly belong to the authorities at Washington. To have exorcised this demon of jealousy is a wholesome victory in itself. The Administration can now well afford to recognize and reward merit wherever it is earned.

But Mr. STANTON is not to be understood as seeking in any wise to detract from those who mapped out the grand scheme of operations, by which the war is to be prosecuted to an end. It is well known that Gen. SCOTT dictated last Spring, the plan of the war, as now put in action. The advance upon Manassas he deplored at the time as a deviation, into which he was driven by popular clamor, but which would always remain as an argument why his plans should not again be modified. And they have only been modified in one particular. In conducting the movements in the West, there was a choice between sending a powerful expedition down the Mississippi to New-Orleans, or up the Cumberland to Nashville. In the expectation that the flotilla would be ready early in the Fall, when the latter stream would only admit vessels of extremely light draft, it was determined to operate directly upon New-Orleans. But the reverse at Bull Run, teaching the lesson of patience and maturer preparation, the Western expedition was postponed until Winter.

Gen. BUELL, in the meantime, had been placed in command in Kentucky, and Gen. HALLECK in Missouri. A letter from our Washington correspondent shows how the attention of those officers was called to the practicability of a voyage up the Cumberland, swollen by Autumnal rains, the importance of securing Nashville as a strategic point of great value, of seizing the armories, arsenals, and stores of the enemy in that city, and while threatening the rear of JOHNSTON'S army, of menacing all the railroad communications in Eastern Tennessee, Northern Alabama and Georgia. Memphis, indefensible on the land side, would be open to an attack from our armies, while the rebels would be compelled to evacuate Columbus. It needed only concert of action between BUELL and HALLECK to carry out this variation from Gen. SCOTT'S programme. This concert has been happily obtained, and we are harvesting the splendid fruits. The credit due to Gen. SCOTT, and to the intelligence and patriotic self-abnegation of Gens. HALLECK and BUELL, in this business, Secretary STANTON would be the last to withhold.

Wanted—A Good Postal System.

A bill has just been introduced in Congress, by Hon. JOHN HUTCHINS, of Ohio, to effect some improvements in our postal system. We either have a very inconvenient and imperfect Post-office, or the American public are a difficult people to please, and find fault without just cause. To believe in the latter alternative, is evidently absurd. It may be useless to attempt to look into the causes of our unsatisfactory postal arrangements, but wherever the cause may lie, the facts are not creditable to us as a thrifty, ingenious, enterprising and intelligent people. Once in four years a new Postmaster General comes into office, and he is usually as ignorant of the details of the Post-office, as a hardware merchant is of the qualities of bottled beer. He usually—we speak of the past record of several of the late incumbents of that office—sets up a violent opposition to any postal bill that he did not draft with his own hand. And those bills that have been concocted by the head of the Department have usually been lamentably conspicuous for their inconvenient, undesirable features. A late Postmaster General pocketed the passage of the compulsory prepayment enactment, while by millions of valuable and important letters have been detained and destroyed, to the great loss, suffering and business inconvenience of innocent citizens. Prepayment is good, and every inducement should be used to persuade and make the public prepay their letters, but when there is forgetfulness of payment, loss of the stamp, or theft of the postage-money by a dishonest servant, to have the letter detained or destroyed in consequence of accidental circumstances, is simply atrocious. Every city Postmaster in office sees daily evidences of the cruelty of this compulsory law, and yet no Postmaster-General has, since its passage, made any comment or recommendation respecting it, except to scold the public for their willful disobedience of the law. Pray, may we ask, must people suffer all the inconvenience of the failure and stoppage of important business letters, without any fault whatever—where a stamp falls off, a dishonest or careless boy neglects to put one on, or even if the prepayment is forgotten? We have heard of one well-authenticated case, where a witness' testimony failed from this circumstance—the seizure and stoppage of a letter because it was not prepaid—and the witness dying soon after, a defendant in a lawsuit lost his cause and an estate worth $30,000, in consequence. Then, too, see the wretched circumlocution, false economy, useless labor and loss of time attendant upon the miserable patching which such a foolish postal law requires. A letter is found in a Post-office box without a stamp—as several score are every day found in the New-York Post-office—and forthwith a clerk is set to work to send a letter—part printed and part written—to the person to whom such letter is addressed, informing him of the missive held in quarantine, and that if he will write for it, prepay his postage, and send a stamp of the value of three cents, the epistolary prisoner shall be released, and sent along to gind the heart of the recipient. He writes, and his letter is forwarded. Here two letters are prepared and sent, at an expense of time, paper and ink, and three have to be transported, and for this two postages, or six cents, have been received by the Post-office. The full sum of six cents might have been obtained by simply forwarding the letter in the first place, subject to a double charge for postage, and all without any expense of useless correspondence, any transportation or delivery of two useless letters, and with no inconvenience, delay or loss to either party. Really, we are a great people, and have a vast amount of wisdom at Washington, when such a law disgraces our statute books, simply because one man stupid enough to make it happened unfortunately to be in power.

The people living on New-York Island would pay a million more money annually to the Post-office were our postal system what it should be. As it is, they pay ten per cent. of the postal revenue of the nation. Let all concerned bear in mind that to make our Post-office finances flourishing, the revenue must be stimulated by making the Post-office cheap, efficient, reliable, punctual, rapid and ubiquitous, in those States and communities where the habits of the people are social, commercial and intellectual. Herein we predict great good and a large measure of success for Mr. HUTCHINS' new postal bill, should it become a law. The circumstance that our daily newspapers published at two cents have attained an enormous circulation, which no paper ever has done, at three cents or more, is good circumstantial proof that a uniform two-cent rate of postage must be highly successful. The bill is not perfect; but all its main features are substantially just and correct.

Gentlemen, in Congress and out, all postal reformers who have knowledge, zeal, and an ambition to serve their country and achieve credit for themselves, should put their heads together, and their shoulders to the wheel, to get a good postal law through Congress at the present session. We never needed it so badly. As we must be heavily taxed, we ought to have that great aid and assistant to prosperous trade, a good Post-office. Mr. HUTCHINS' bill would remedy the principal postal inconveniences under which we labor and suffer. Will those whom we elect to frame and pass our laws suffer the disgrace, and prolong the woes of the business community, by allowing the session to glide away without passing a good POSTAL ACT?

The Triumphs of Peace.

It is a rather worn-out saying that in a high state of civilization Peace has its triumphs as well as War. But what shall be said of the solidity and civilization of that State which can accompany victories in war with the triumphs of Peace.

History will record that the American Republic, in the very crisis of its struggle with a gigantic and desperate faction striking at its life, and while dissensions with Europe were hanging threateningly over it, could yet belt this vast Continent with the highest work of peaceful art—the electric telegraph; and dispatch explorers to prepare the way for a more difficult enterprise—the linking America and Asia in one uninterrupted communication by the submarine wire. It will be the duty also of historians to note that during all these fearful struggles for National life, amid disasters and losses, with unknown dangers lowering in the political sky, the quiet and simple works of charity, which are deservedly reckoned by philosophers the highest evidences of a Christian civilization, were moving steadily and successfully on.

We chronicled in yesterday's issue the annual meeting of one of the most important of those Associations, which, amid the clamor of war, are winning the quiet victories of peace. And the truth is, that without the peaceful triumphs, the achievements of war would ultimately be of little value to a Democratic society like ours.

These Associations, whose object it is to raise up the lowest classes, and purify the community of crime and misery, are the moral insects of society, slowly and laboriously laying the broad foundations on which the "is-land" civilization is to be raised. Treason and rebellion will beat in vain on its surface, while this solid basis is continually being reformed below. As the Report of this Association—the Children's Aid Society—clearly says:

"The permanent interest of this nation is in that which tends to elevate the lowest classes. The success of a democratic form of society must depend, in the last run, on the education and Christianization of the masses. Where such immense power is given to the poorest member of the community, they must either be instructed in their duties as citizens, and be imbued with higher principles, or at such a time as this, our social fabric would rest on a most insecure basis. Therefore it is that now, even during the din of civil war, and the heroic efforts of the nation to maintain the Government and execute the laws, we feel it right to call the public attention again to those quiet and simple methods of charity, which are slowly laying the solid foundations of the structure so rudely assailed. Whatever be the result of this struggle, our National unity and permanency will depend on the virtue and intelligence of the great orderly, working masses of society—those classes in which this Association especially labors."

The object of this Society, as is well known, is to care for the most neglected class in the City—the street-wandering and homeless children, the newsboys, matches-sellers, street-sweepers, boot-blacks, and all other little ragamuffin begging or laboring boys and girls. Their efforts are directed to instruct, reform or transplant these little "Arabs of the street." With respect to one class—the newsboys—this association seems to have gone on the principle that the best charity is that which teaches any one to help himself, and accordingly they require in their "Newsboys' Lodging-house," that every little homeless fellow should, if he can, support himself. When he enters and applies for a bed, he understands that he pays for what he gets, like any other independent traveler. His "bill"—always paid in advance—is four cents for a bed and four cents for supper, and one cent for his own trunk and key. He retires to rest with the proud consciousness of an independent American citizen.

As, possibly, like most of his fellow-country men, he may have a strong tendency to spend all that he earns and rather more, he is invited by a high rate of interest ("five per cent. a month") to deposit his savings in the Newsboys' Bank, and, before he understands the process, he finds himself with quite a capital and enjoying the consciousness of property. From these beginnings, to the abandonment of gambling and lottery, and to reaching the dignity of a "speculator," or buyer of newspapers by the large quantity, is a rapid journey. Beyond this he becomes like other self-made members of the American community, and, as the Society's records show, usually succeeds in whatever he undertakes.

It appears from the Report that over sixty of the graduates of this institution are now in the army, and it is stated by the Treasurer of the Society that some four hundred of the street boys sent away by the Association during the last few years are now repaying this community their kindness in fighting for our Government in the Western armies.

During the past year 32,954 lodgings were furnished to 3,875 different boys; 16,873 meals were supplied, of which the most were given gratuitously to destitute boys; 2,790 free Sunday dinners were supplied; 5,000 articles of clothing were distributed among them, and 385 boys saved in the "Bank" $1,376 59. One of the most interesting features of the Lodging-house is, that the boys themselves paid $1,138 88 toward its expenses.

The great work which the Society is doing, in transplanting the poor children of the City to Western homes, has been continued with vigor even in this year of civil war. Of these, 884 have been sent out; of whom 406 were placed in Indiana; 219 in Ohio, and the others in various States. The whole number sent out since the foundation of the Society, in 1853, is 4,762.

The cost of sending them is thus ascertained:

"The gross amount paid for the expenses of the Society, as already stated, is	$13,063 98
Deduct, paid for Newsboys' Lodging-house, the Italian School, Hamersley-street Mission Room, and donations to several Industrial Schools, say	3,886 68
Leaving amount expended on emigration	$10,077 30

The total number of children sent away, the past year, is 884, at an aggregate cost of $10,077 30, or an average cost to each child of $11 40.

It thus appears that any one disposed to lend a helping hand in this direction, can, by the contribution of $50, secure a good home for four children; and make, so far as human agency can make, good, honest, worthy men out of as many poor, tempted, unfortunate boys! Who, that can do so much so cheaply, will dare to take the responsibility of refusing or neglecting to do it?"

Beside these important branches of charity, there are connected with the society eight schools, with 1,023 pupils—the poorest children—who are being educated, clothed, and in part, fed; one being a school for Italian children, another for German, and the others for poor boys and girls of any nationality.

The most remarkable thing about this large work of charity, carried on during so many public disturbances, is the cheapness of its machinery. The whole expenses of the Society during the past year were only about $15,700—a cost which, considering the results accomplished, and the usual expenses of charitable institutions, is without a parallel for cheapness and economy.

We trust that these works of charity, so creditable to our civilization, may continue on as successfully through the succeeding years of tranquillity as they have done through this year of disturbance, and that such triumphs of peace may hereafter eclipse the triumphs of war.

FIRING THE SOUTHERN HEART—BURNSIDE AT WORK.—The Richmond journals, in reporting the capture of Winton last Thursday, by a detachment of BURNSIDE'S command, affirm that the "Yankees landed and *burnt the town.*" Everybody at the North will immediately recognize that the statement, in its latter part, is a lie on its face. Such falsehoods are manufactured—the only branch of manufactures that prospers with the Confederates—by the wholesale at Richmond, under the immediate eye of the rebel authorities.

To be sure the announcement of burnt and captured towns is not exactly the best of news; but such fabrications are supposed to serve their purpose in "firing the Southern heart;" though one would imagine that the game by this time was pretty well played out. What the facts of the case may be with regard to the capture of Winton we have yet to learn, as the announcement by the Richmond paper is the first tidings we have had of the movement; but if Winton be "in ashes," as they say, we venture to affirm it was not of Gen. BURNSIDE'S doing. The spirit in which that commander works is sufficiently revealed in his address to his troops on the eve of the battle of Roanoke, in which he said: "On the march of the army, all unnecessary injury to houses, barns, fences, and other property, *will be carefully avoided*, and in all cases the laws of civilized warfare will be strictly observed. *Wounded* (rebel) *soldiers will be treated with every care and attention, and neither they nor prisoners must be insulted or annoyed by word or act.*" Such is the humane and generous rule laid down by the Commander of the North Carolina Expedition, but the Richmond editors would probably be very careful before they published it. If Winton has really been burnt it has undoubtedly been the act of the rebel soldiery themselves. But the probability is that there has been no burning at all, and that the report was, as we have said, simply made for its "moral" effect on the immoral cause. In the meantime, the possession of Winton shows that BURNSIDE is not idle. While awaiting the reinforcements that have been and are being sent to him, he is keeping his gunboats in practice. Winton lies up the Chowan River, and though not a place of any importance in itself, its possession is of very great value as indicating the line in which BURNSIDE intends operating. For Winton is within twenty miles of the Railroad (Seaboard and Roanoke) whose prime importance, in connection with Norfolk, we have already repeatedly indicated. The very fact that BURNSIDE has awaited reinforcements, shows that he intends the next blow he strikes shall be one that means something.

A PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.—M. HAUTEFEUILLE, the leading French authority on international law, publishes in the present number of the *Revue Contemporaine* a very remarkable paper on the rights of neutrals, that is noticeable for its hostile tone toward England, which he accuses of arbitrarily taking her own interests as the supreme law. He urges the meeting of a Congress to settle the rights of belligerents at sea, and the formation of a league of armed neutrality, to protect the commerce of neutrals in the event of a maritime war. His plan is to form a coalition of armed neutrality, similar to those of 1669 and 1780, of which France is to be the head. Around her, he urges, will flock all other naval nations, which, thus united, will form an aggregate sufficiently formidable to counterbalance the naval superiority of any belligerents. The maritime equilibrium so important for the repose and freedom of the world, will thus be established. Formed in anticipation of war, it will subsist in time of peace, and become a lasting element in the international relations of civilized peoples. England, he reasons, could not, more than any other nation, take offence at the formation of the league of armed neutrality. If she intends to respect the general law of nations, the union of neutrals cannot, he thinks, give her the slightest umbrage. The association cannot, and will not require anything but the strict fulfillment of the well-known duties of belligerents—of the rules of international jurisprudence. In the event of meeting with unjust pretensions on the part of any nation, it would be an additional reason for the union of all isolated forces against the common enemy.

The United States can, of course, enter into no such "entangling alliance" as is proposed in such a coalition. But the proposition for a general Congress for the revision of the maritime code raises a question in which we are directly interested. Indeed, Mr. SEWARD, in his diplomatic correspondence in respect to the *Trent* affair, has taken occasion to express to the various Cabinets of Europe the extreme desirability of such a revision. We do not know that the Imperial Government really intends carrying out this suggestion; but when we consider the authority which attaches to M. HAUTEFEUILLE, and remember the connection of the *Revue Contemporaine* with the French Government, there may be some truth in the statement that this able paper is intended as a feeler, and there may be some foundation as the report whispered in the European journals that the Emperor intends taking the initiative of a Congress to settle the rights of neutrals.

THE BATTLE IN ARKANSAS.—There is no doubt that the great rebel victory in Arkansas of which ALBERT PIKE telegraphs to JEFF. DAVIS, is the affair of the 18th at Sugar Creek, concerning which Gen. HALLECK sent a brief report five days ago. It appears that PRICE, on his last retreat from Springfield, took the Southwestern road, (the United States Mail route,) and fled toward the Ozark Mountains and the Indian Territory. On his way he was reinforced by five thousand of the rebels lately under BEN. MCCULLOCH, and, if ALBERT PIKE was at the fight, probably also by some Indian rebels. He continued in his retreat, however, until he got as far as the Sugar Creek crossing, in Benton County, Arkansas, where he was overtaken by the pursuing column under Gen. CURTIS, and according to Gen. HALLECK'S official dispatch, was defeated, and again started on his flight, away among the mountains. An evidence of the rout is, that many of the rebels were taken prisoners, and many of the arms which they threw away in their flight were taken by our men. PIKE, on the other hand, gives no details of the action, but simply says that in it the Nationals lost seven hundred men and the rebels one hundred; and he closes with the announcement: "We have gained *another* great victory." Probably they have gained another victory of the kind of which they have been enjoying so many lately—one of the style of which BUCKNER boasted at Donelson when he surrendered unconditionally all his men, with the remark that the "Confederate arms had achieved a brilliant success." We shall, doubtless, receive the official report of the action from Gen. CURTIS in a day or two. In the meantime, if PRICE and PIKE did triumph so remarkably, it is somewhat singular that they still continue flying southward with all their might.

THE DARK DAY AT RICHMOND.—If the solemn farce of inauguration at Richmond, which desecrated the Birthday of WASHINGTON, had been suddenly arrested by the appearance of a National army, we doubt whether the dismay and grief of the chief participants would have been greater than they really were, on the occasion, by the bursting of the storm from another quarter. It seems altogether probable that at the very hour appointed for the "ceremonies," the President-elect was apprised by telegraph of the occupation of the Capital of Tennessee by Gen. BUELL'S forces, and the disbanding of the rebel troops throughout that important department of the so-called Confederacy. His game, for a permanent Government, was up before it was fairly entered upon. His control, his power, and all but the empty shadow of authority were struck down the day before they were to throw off their provisional character. Even the Richmond Press could not be kept longer in subjection, for this single day, it only for the *éclat* of the thing. The affair came off shabbily, after all. The sublimity of the bursting storm was lost upon the scene, because of the indecorous taunts of the Richmond *Whig* that the whole pageant of the morrow was to be "*a bitter mockery and a miserable compensation for the ruin of a free people!*" "An old man with a young wife—a child with a bauble," (adds that disenthralled and disenchanted journal,) "are partial illustrations of the deplorable folly." The funeral baked meats coldly furnished forth the marriage feast, and after this mockery came the impious proclamation of fasting and prayer!

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The United States steamer *Jackson*, having had her valves repaired, has left the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and, together with the steamers, *Westfield*, *Clifton* and *Forest*, sailed for the rendevous of Capt. PORTER'S mortar fleet.

The sloop-of-war *Dacotah* was to have been put into commission yesterday, but, owing to the stormy state of the weather, the ceremony was postponed until 1 o'clock to-day.

The steamer *Massachusetts* hauled into the wharf yesterday, and will be floated into the Dry Dock for repairs as soon as there is room for her.

The new sloop-of-war *Adirondack* was floated into the Dry Dock to receive her propeller and be coppered, &c.

The gunboat *Cayuga* has been towed into the stream to receive her powder. She will sail in a few days.

Preparations are being made for the construction of another sloop-of-war, in the ship-house where the *Adirondack* was built. It is reported in the yard that the new one will be forty feet longer than the *Adirondack*, just launched.

A new bow anchor and chain was sent down to the frigate *St. Lawrence*, yesterday, at anchor in the stream, and the old ones turned into the Navy-yard.

A new steam cooking apparatus, capable of cooking rations for fifteen hundred men, is being fitted up on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, by Mr. GODFREY, of this City. It will cause a saving of twenty per cent. in the rations, and is highly approved of by Capt. MEAD.

The United States gunboat *Seminole*, Commander SCHENCK, the only United States war vessel on the East India and China Station, has been docked in Whampoa, and condemned, her frame and timbers being quite rotten. Her machinery, however, is in good condition, and will do for another vessel. Her officers and crew are expected to go to San Francisco. The *Saginaw* was built of laurel, in California, about two years ago, at a cost of $230,000.

The steam frigate *San Jacinto* has been refitted at the Charlestown Navy-yard, since she captured the rebel Emissaries, and will be put into commission to-day, with the following list of officers:

Captain, William Rockendorff; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, R. Chandler; Lieutenant, B. P. Smith. Surgeon, John A. Lockwood; Paymaster, Thomas C. Masters; Chief Engineer, Mortimer Kellogg; Assistant Surgeon, George D. Slocum; Acting Masters, Henry J. Coup, S. Withington and D. G. Ritchie; Lieutenants of Marines, L. L. Dawson and Robert Kiod; Second Assistant Engineers, R. C. McIver Lee, George W. Hall and Henry S. Davis; Third Assistants, Edwin Wells, Henry W. Scott, Edward Lecedo and Nathan P. Towne; Acting Master's Mates, Thomas Smith, J. D. Weed, A. H. Fuller and J. D. Howland; Paymaster's Clerk, Philip T. Rnache; Captain's Clerk, W. D. Walke; Gunner, C. A. Stephenson; Boatswain, John Harley; Carpenter, John F. Leighton; Sailmaker, L. B. Wakeman.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 24.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) presented a memorial from the Board of Colonization, of Philadelphia, asking for the recognition of the independence of Hayti.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.) presented a memorial from the Legislature of Minnesota, asking a grant of land for a railroad from St. Paul to Lake Superior.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.) introduced a bill to authorize the corporation of Georgetown to issue scrip. Referred.

Mr. WILMOT thought that the Senate should act on the bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. That covers the whole ground. The Senate would be more derelict in its duty than any other body of men, if it adjourned without abolishing Slavery in the District.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.) presented a memorial from ship-owners and builders of New-York stating that there was great scarcity in ship timber, owing to large orders from abroad; and asking Congress that the exportation of ship timber be prohibited during the war.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, (Union,) the joint resolution in relation to certain railroads in Missouri was taken up.

The resolution provides that the Secretary of War pay the St. Joseph and Hannibal and Pacific Railroad for transportation, etc., the roads having originally received grants of land, for which it was agreed to transport troops and munitions of war, etc., for the United States.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) opposed the resolution as special legislation, and so opening the door to an immense amount of claims.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) contended that the lands actually realized but a small amount; that the roads had done an immense amount of transportation for the Government, and that the companies had no money to go on any further. Unless the companies were helped by the Government the lands were likely to revert to the Government again for the companies will not be able to finish the road, on which condition the grant of lands was made.

NOTE.—At the latest advices from Washington, the Senate was still engaged in discussing the Missouri Railroad bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 24.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby presented to Maj.-Gens. HALLECK and GRANT, for planning the recent movements within their respective divisions, and to both these Generals, as well as to the officers and men under their command, for achieving the glorious victories in which these movements resulted.

Mr. CONKLING said that he merely asked that the resolution should lie over for the present. He desired that tha men who earned these honors should wear them, and all tha honor to which they are entitled.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) had no objection to the resolution, although it ought to be a little more extended. It was a matter of opinion as to whom the credit of planning these movements belonged. He (Cox) thought that the gentleman, (CONKLING,) on a former day, gave the credit of planning the movements to the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War. Resolutions of thanks to our officers and men ought to be carefully drawn, so that no one entitled to credit can be excluded. He therefore moved that this subject be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CONKLING, in reply, said that he ventured to predict that whenever the history of the war shall come to light, it will turn out that these movements did not originate in Washington, according to the established mode of doing things in the Military Department. To the Generals named, (HALLECK and GRANT,) and to other agencies, elsewhere, are due the credit of the achievements. The victories have not been organized by any one sitting in a room and organizing the victories, but they have been achieved by brave and resolute Generals, having the confidence of their soldiers.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) advocated the motion of Mr. Cox. There were other brave men than those named deserving of thanks.

Mr. CONKLING further explained, saying that he (CONKLING) had no desire to exclude any person entitled to honorable mention.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) advocated the reference of the resolution. In our exultation we should not do injustice to the General-in-Chief, which the resolution did, though, perhaps, this was not the desire of the mover (CONKLING) of the resolution.

Mr. WASHBURNE did not believe the resolution reflected upon anybody, but he thought it had better be referred for the reasons stated.

The resolution was referred.

The House then passed the Post-office Appropriation bill.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SHELLABARGER made a speech in favor of the emancipation of the slaves.

[On account of the interruption of telegraphic communication last night, our report of Congressional proceedings is incomplete.—EDS. TIMES.]

Iron-Clad Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 24.

Ten millions of dollars is the sum appropriated by Congress for the complete construction and equipment of iron-clad vessels for river, harbor and coast defence, and for which the Navy Department invites propositions. It has determined to furnish no plans, but to leave the submission of them to the constructors in order to develop the latest genius in designs best calculated for effective purposes, and the Department will make its selections accordingly.

Gordon's Case.

LETTER FROM THE STENOGRAPHER REPORTER OF THE TRIAL.

No. 117 NASSAU-STREET, Monday, Feb. 24, 1862.

The undersigned, who was professionally employed by both the counsel for the prosecution and the defence to make a stenographic report of the evidence, &c., in the case of NATHANIEL GORDON, has been surprised by the intimation of the prisoner, shortly before execution, that the United States District-Attorney, in addressing the Jury at the trial, promised, in case of a conviction, to intercede with the President in favor of a commutation of the death penalty. Speaking from an examination of the complete report, made by me, of Mr. SMITH's addresses to the Jury, and also from my recollection in the premises, I certify, without hesitation, that the charge made by GORDON is wholly unfounded. No words bearing such a construction were uttered by the District-Attorney. On the contrary, the whole spirit of the prosecution, as I understood it, looked to the death penalty as the punishment required in the case, for an example, to deter others from engaging in the cruelties of the foreign slave-trade.

(Signed) A. F. WARBURTON, Stenographer.

[Mr. WASHBURTON's letter contained a quotation from the summing up, in proof of the above statement, which we have omitted.—EDS. TIMES.]

A Letter from the Emperor of the French.

From the New-York Ledger.

Having been informed some time since, that a letter from the Emperor of the French had been received by Mr. EVERETT, in acknowledgment of a copy of his speech at the dinner given in Boston to Prince NAPOLEON, we expressed to Mr. E. a wish to be furnished with a copy for our columns. With this request Mr. EVERETT has, with some hesitation, complied, yielding his scruples against its publication to the reflection, that a letter from such a source, and of such a nature, had an interest for the community at large, and was probably written with the expectation that it would appear in print. We give the original of the letter, with a translation:

LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO MR. EVERETT.

COMPIEGNE, 24 Novbre, 1861.

MONSIEUR, J'ai lu avec le plus vif interêt le discours que vous avez prononcé au dîner auquel assistait S. A. I. le Prince NAPOLEON et dont vous m'avez fait l'envoi. Je suis heureux d'avoir trouvé dans un langage plein de cordialité et de franchise, l'expression animée des sentiments qui unissent depuis tant d'années l'Amérique et la France. J'ai été aussi particulièrement touché du juste hommage rendu au genie du chef de ma famille. Recevez donc mes remercîments sincères et veuillez être mon interprète auprès de vôtre honorable compatriote M. le Docteur HOLMES pour son chant si plien d'inspiration de *Vive la France*. Croyez, monsieur, à ma considération distinguée. NAPOLEON.

Mr. EVERETT, à Boston.

TRANSLATION.

COMPIEGNE, Sunday, Nov. 24, 1861.

SIR: I have read with the most lively interest the discourse pronounced by you at the dinner, at which H. I. H. tha Prince NAPOLEON was present, and which you have sent me. I am happy to have found, in a language full of cordiality and frankness, the animated expression of the sentiments by which America and France have been for so many years united. I have also been particularly touched by the just homage rendered to the genius of the chief of my family. Receive, therefore, my sincere thanks, and be pleased to make my acknowledgments to your honorable fellow-citizen, Dr. HOLMES, for his ode, so full of inspiration, of *Vive la France*. Believe, Sir, in my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

AFFAIRS AT NASSAU.

Important Information Regarding the Movements of Rebel Vessels—Running the Blockade, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASSAU, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

But little of importance has transpired since I wrote you last. I reported the arrival of the rebel steamer *Carolina*, from Charleston, in my communication per *Karnak*. Her consignees took out a British register for her, and changed her name to *Kate*. She carried away a cargo of arms, ammunition, &c., from the British steamer *Gladiator*, and is reported to have arrived safely at Fernandina, Fla. After changing her colors, she gave the conch secessionists, (without regard to color) a sail round Hog Island, which forms our harbor. I am sorry to say a few of our American visitors, who pretend to be strong Union men, joined the party. Soon after the *Kate* left the harbor, they were visited with a tremendous thunder squall, such as you seldom see except in our tropical climates, which drove them all below, and caused a large portion of them to part with their morning meal.

It is described as having been highly interesting, to those who were fortunate enough not to be sea-sick.

There have been several arrivals of small craft from Secessia with turpentine and cotton—one was the notorious privateer schooner *Sallie*. She is about the hardest looking vessel for a privateer I have ever seen. Her cargo was about 100 barrels of Turpentine. One shell from a 32-pounder would place her among the things that were. The pilot-boat *Alert* arrived on the 6th inst. from Charleston, with a cargo of 50 bales of cotton. The Captain told me (supposing I was a Secessionist) that the Union fleet off Savannah could take the city at any time without difficulty, and even if they remained in their present position for any length of time, they would starve the troops out of Fort Pulaski, as all supplies were entirely cut off, and every attempt to send them had failed.

The steamer *Ella Warley* has not yet returned, notwithstanding she has been expected for the last three weeks with cotton for tha ship *Eliza Bonsal*, now lying in tha harbor waiting for a cargo. I think they are afraid to attempt to run the blockade again, as the Captain told me it was next to an impossibility for a vessel of her size to perform the feat. Should she fall into the hands of our squadron it would prove a heavy loss to her bogus owner here, who is what we style a *rebel headed crab*, about 18 years old, with but little brains and less money.

On Tuesday last the old steamer *Governor Dudley* arrived from Charleston with 400 bales of cotton. The Captain fearing tha cotton would go North if sold here, refused to take any price for it. After taking out a British register and changing her name to the *Nellie*, he left for Havana with a Nassau pilot on board to carry him across the Banks. He intends taking a return cargo to Charleston, and expects to be back here in about a month with more cotton. The *Nellie* is an old boat, nearly used up both in hull and machinery. Her speed is not over eight or ten knots, with a full head of steam.

The steamer *Gen. Miramon* arrived here from Havana on the 6th inst., with an assorted cargo, and sailed on the 9th again, with the same cargo for Havana. Her destination from here was Vera Cruz, but the Government refused to clear her for that port. The schooner *Garibaldi*, which I mentioned in my last; schooner *Thomas Perry*, and several other rebel vessels, have cleared from here lately, for St. Johns, N. B., with sail and general cargo. They, unfortunately, lose their way, and invariably bring up in Charleston, Fernandina, or some other Southern port, unless some of our Union gunboats fall in with them, and pilot them into New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. The Captain of the *Alert* reports sailwith $7 per bushel in Charleston. He says the Confederate Government seize all they can get, and pay in shinplasters.

The secesh conchs here were highly elated by a rebel report from Charleston of a general battle having been fought at Bowling Green in which the rebels were reported victorious, having cut the National forces to pieces and captured a large portion of them. The news by the *Karnak* has put an end to all their rejoicings.

Several wrecks have occurred at the out Islands lately. The British brig *Nyassa*, CAMPBELL master, from Gonalves for Gibralter and orders, was wrecked at Inagua on the 20th ult., with a cargo of 2,200 bags coffee; 800 bags saved dry, 900 badly damaged and 500 lost. The bark *Maryland* was wrecked at the same island on the 30th ult., with a cargo of 4,300 bags coffee, only about 600 bags saved and that badly damaged. The German brig *Alphons*, from Savanilla bound for Bremen, with a cargo of tobacco, sugars, cedar and ivory nuts, was wrecked at Mayaguana on the 20th ult.; a small portion only of her cargo has been saved. The brig *Geo. C. Ross*, RICE master, from Port au Prince for New-York, with coffee, honey and logwood, was wrecked at Long Cay about the middle of last month; all the cargo was saved and sold there. The brig *Ben Dunning* was at Inagua on the 10th, loading salt for New-York.

The steamer *Kate* returned here yesterday from Fernandina, in ballast, to load with part of the rest of the *Gladiator's* cargo. Is there no way this business can be stopped? If the Government would send out half a dozen fast gunboats to cruise along the Banks they would do immensely, and no doubt of their vessels. The brig *A. M. Bartlett*, from Boston, with a cargo of logwood stocks, bound for Saguo La Grand, was wrecked at Abaco on the 5th inst. A small portion of her cargo was saved and brought here. The *Kate* evidently brought bad news from Charleston, as the *Karnak* is detained by H. ADDERLY & Co., to take on board the cotton intended to be sent to England in the ship *Eliza Bonsal*, and the *E. B.* is bending sails and making other preparations for sea. H. ADDERLY & Co. are agents for the *Gladiator* and *Eliza Bonsal*, and, in fact, either agents for or pretended owners of nearly all the secession sailing vessels and steamers that arrive here, notwithstanding they have made a large portion of their money out of Northern wrecks. They aid and abet the South in every possible way, and are more firmly opposed to the North than any other house here. Capt. Lockwood, of the *Kate*, upon being asked what cargo he carried over last voyage, answered, "Food for the North," meaning arms and ammunition. I hope he may dine upon a meal of the same sort before he gets back to Fernandina. He reports the *Ella Warley* loaded in Charleston, and that the owners have discharged the crew, as they fear to make another attempt to run the blockade.

UNION.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Columbus and Clarksville Probably Ours, and Nashville About to Be—The Rebels' Vandalism at Bowling Green—How Secesh Feel, Talk and Act.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 20, 1862.

The general impression is that Columbus is being evacuated—is virtually ours, and will be actually ours by the 22d; that Clarksville, as well as Russellville, is abandoned; that Nashville will in a day or two be taken, without much or any struggle, by Gens. GRANT and BUELL and Commodore FOOTE; and that all Tennessee will, in a fortnight or less, be rescued, without another battle, unless at or near Memphis.

A. S. JOHNSTON is at large, having left Bowling Green on the 14th. For three days previous to Gen. MITCHELL's occupation of Bowling Green on the 15th, the Vandals were burning public and private buildings, hotels, stores, pork-houses, tobacco-factories, saw-mills, depôts, railroad and turnpike bridges, and rolling stock. In that time they destroyed property of Unionists and rebels to the amount of $1,000,000. It is stated that they never had over 30,000 men in and around Bowling Green; that 5,000 died there, and 3,000 sick were hurried off; that their regiments were skeletons, not averaging 500; that the Provisional Treasurer and one or two Provisional Sheriffs ran off with $50,000, extorted and stolen from Kentuckians; and that his Provisional Excellency emphatically declares the Provisional Government is played out. Regular mail communication with Bowling Green will be resumed on the 24th.

Some Southern Rights men here are coming over. They own they were mistaken. They find ours is the strongest side. Uncle Sam has proven himself the best man. The Government's determination to save the Union, and enforce the "unconditional, immediate surrender" of all opposing rebels in arms, is indomitable, unconquerable, and irresistible. This was demonstrated before Fort Donelson. Every Union soldier and officer felt and acted like Col. LOGAN. They suffered death, but disgrace, never; they stood firm, yielded never. The rebels can be and are whipped; the Union can and will be restored, and some Southern Rights men confess they now see and feel this, and will henceforth be heartily for the Union. They were honestly in error, but now honestly in the right. The numbers of this class will greatly increase.

Others, tha sacesh, persist that "you can't whip the South; tha South isn't whipped, and won't be whipped, and will fight on for her rights and independence till her last man, woman and child are killed." They rave like TOOMBS and the COBBS. Their looks betray their feelings of impotency, despair and desperation. Many grind their teeth, mutter curses, and look daggers. Others avoid the gaze of Union men, and slink to their holes like whipped curs. Some vent their rage upon their slaves; make their slaves feel and bleed under the lash which they would ply and wear out upon us, if they dared. I heard a secesh female, this week, lashing her slave for having looked at a Union regiment when passing her house. If the slave had shaken her fist at the soldiers, as did her rebel mistress, she would have escaped the flogging. This class of "Southern Rights" will diminish amazingly.

We want our 13,000 to 15,000 Donelson captives kept as prisoners of war, not paroled or exchanged; and BUCKNER & Co. punished for treason. Tha latter must suffer death, or, what is worse for them than death, solitary imprisonment for life.

Judge BULLOCK and the *Journal's* junior editor urge an immediate proclamation of amnesty for the body of the people in rebellion, excepting the leaders by name, in order to stay the unnecessary shedding of fraternal blood, and the mighty expenditure of public treasure; to restore peace to the Union, on a permanent basis, in ninety days; to dissipate the sentiment of sectional hatred; to develop and confirm the spirit of loyalty throughout the South; to dissolve and disperse the rebel armies; and to cut off utterly tha hope of foreign support, to which tha rebellion has looked as a last resort. They would have the President clothed by Congress with authority to issue a proclamation, offering pardon and protection to all who will return within a limited time to their allegiance. This manifesto, accompanying the advance of our armies and circulated by the liberated Press of the Southern cities and towns, would, in their opinion, disarm the rebellion of its most formidable weapon, quiet the apprehensions and restore the confidence of the people, awaken and bring forth a reliable and enduring spirit of loyalty in every insurgent State. They commend tha policy illustrated by Secretary STANTON, in his Order of the 14th, and hope the same line and tone of policy will be adopted in reference to all, whether engaged in active hostility or not, who will voluntarily and in good faith submit to the Constitution and the laws.

The House, by 68 to 8, and the Senate unanimously, call upon tha Governor to remove from office Circuit Judge W. H. BURNS, who, though an active rebel for five months and a rebel Quartermaster, has had the impudence to draw his salary out of the treasury up to the 4th inst. The Auditor should have withheld it. If BARIAH don't oust BURNS, he himself will be ousted.

LUCIUS DARBY, after five months' absence in rebeldom, has, like a repentant prodigal, resumed his seat in the House.

The *Democrat* recommends Judge YEAMAN for the Court of Appeals.

Louisville manufactures are reviving. One foundryman alone advertises for 1,000 hands.

PONTIAC.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SALE OF A CONFISCATED CARGO.—The entire cargo of the prize brig *Sarah Starr*, consisting of turpentine, resin and beeswax, was sold at auction, yesterday, at the Phenix-Yard, Brooklyn, by WHITEHORNE & HAZEL, under the orders of the United States Prize Commissioner. The purchasers were mostly from this City and Philadelphia. The following is the result of the sale: 1,128 barrels spirits of turpentine, at an average price of $1 10; 63 barrels rosin of turpentine, at an average price of $1 11, the entire range for this article having been $1 07 a $1 15 per gallon; 140 bbls. Crude Turpentine, at $7 27½ per 280 lbs.; 230 barrels resin, at an average price of $8 per 280 lbs.; 227 lbs. of beeswax, at an average price of 31 cts. per pound. A bill of assorted charges came to $6 50. Total amount realized by the sale, $22,998 16.

A DISGRACEFUL DISTURBANCE IN THE PARK.—During the festivities in the City Hall Park on Saturday afternoon, a disturbance occurred at the Park Barracks, between the Police and some of the invalides of the Eighty-first Regiment. The police were in the act of arresting a soldier who was found in the street grossly intoxicated, when they were attacked by a number of the privates. Guns, clubs, and stones were freely used for a few moments. Several of those engaged in the *mêlée* were severely bruised. The police and the officers of the regiment soon quelled the disturbance, however, and the delinquent soldier was taken to the Station-house and committed.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 220 East Fourteenth-street, occupied as a stable by SAVAGE & KANS. The building was totally destroyed. Loss $600. Insured in the Astor Insurance Company for the full amount. About forty horses were saved by the active exertions of the Police. JOSEPH DERRICOTA, one of the Policemen, was very badly injured during the fire.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, MORTON NASH, an employe of the Harlem Railroad Company, while engaged in coupling two cars, at the depôt in Forty-second-street, was crushed to death. The body was conveyed to deceased's late residence, in Third-avenue, where an inquest was held.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.—WEEKLY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports 400 deaths during the past week, of which 105 were men, 91 women, 100 boys and 104 girls. Of these 196 were adults, 204 children, 205 males and 195 females. 221 died from acute, and 156 from chronic diseases.

The City of Washington During the Rebellion.

LECTURE BEFORE THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A large audience assembled at the Hall of the Historical Society, last evening, for the purpose of listening to a lecture by Rev. C. M. BUTLER, on "The City of Washington during the Rebellion." The lecturer was introduced by the President of the Society, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, and after some few preliminary remarks, commenced his topic by a general allusion to the traitors of our country. The question had occurred whether the rebellion would have taken place if Washington was situated on the Delaware, instead of the Potomac. A controlling influence at the Capital favored a growth of the conspiracies. Bold and defiant treason was uttered in the Halls of Congress. TOOMBS, WIGFALL, MASON, IVERSON, BENJAMIN, SLIDELL, HUNTER, and DAVIS, the master spirit of them all, made the Senate ring with their treasonable language. The spirit of concession and of moderation exhibited by the Northern members was deemed cowardice and weakness by the traitors. The lecturer often wished while sitting in the Senate Chamber and listening to them, that some master spirit would rise to rebuke and crush its design. If WEBSTER had been there perhaps the rebellion might have been averted, but Providence had his own ways to perform. "In revolution," says MIRABEAU, "audacity is needed for success." NAPOLEON made rebellion know that it had its master when he charged upon the conspirators before the Tuileries. The lecturer reviewed the last days of the Administration of BUCHANAN, and the traitorous schemes of BENJAMIN. When the brutal TOOMBS closed his last speech in Congress he said he was about to go into the war with a torch in one hand and a sword in the other. Referring to the attempt to destroy the City of Washington, the speaker was positive that before the fall of Sumter, organizations were formed in the very city itself for its total destruction. Mr. HOLT received a glowing encomium in the course of the address, for his fervent patriotism and steadfastness of purpose. Mr. HOLT had thus far proved more than equal for all the demands made upon him. He had stood alone and guided the helm of the old ship. After the fall of Sumter, secession began to take a conspicuous form at the Capital; and why the city was not taken by the traitors at that time could not be easily accounted for. After the proclamation calling for 75,000 men had been issued there was great anxiety for them to appear. As a Massachusetts regiment was marching through the city he was struck with their youthful and almost defenceless appearance. This silent column looked as though they were going into a great white tomb as they passed into the Capitol. It was expected every moment that they would be overwhelmed with myriads of armed traitors, and the city be destroyed. The following day was gloomy enough. Confusion and consternation seized upon the Union men, and confidence was not secured until regiment after regiment had been encamped in their midst. Just before the Seventh New-York Regiment arrived, an anxious suspense pervaded all loyal men. A battery on Arlington Heights then could have easily taken Washington.

On Monday, the 11th, the city was in the greatest alarm, but on last the Sevonth arrived, and their presence did more toward protecting the Capital than was generally believed. He had been told the Seventh Regiment had been the mark for some sneers, but there were no room for sneers in the perilous moments when they were guarding the Capital. He had often wandered whether there was not something in tha nature of the Southerners that partook greatly of the marvelous. The tragic events surrounding the death of Col. ELLSWORTH were next feelingly alluded to. Since then deaths and funerals had become frequent. The scenes were familiar to the people of Washington now, but then they were comparatively rare. When he saw the young soldier and hero as he lay enshrouded in his coffin, and the white flowers that were placed upon his breast by gentle hands, he could not repress tears of sorrow and regret. The speaker next referred to the suffering sustained by our troops when returning from the battle of Bull Run, and noted especially the weary and dejected appearance of the Second Rhode Island and Seventy-first New-York Regiments. This alone was proof of tha immense toil they endured. In speaking of the object of the war, the reverend gentleman remarked that we were fighting a world-wide battle, and shattering the cherished sophistry of ages against self-government. The war must be waged with a firm will. He believed Washington was to be the Capital of a Republic whose power would render organized bands of traitors hereafter impossible.

The lecturer was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion of his discourse was tendered the thanks of the audience.

The Lost Ones of the Cities.

Miss Emma HARDINGE, whose efforts in behalf of the wretched female outcasts that throng the streets of our cities by night, lectured last evening in Dodworth's Hall, on Broadway, to a large and respectable audience, comprising some of our most eminent citizens, many of whom were accompanied by the ladies of their families. With rare pathos and eloquence, she appealed to the benevolent in behalf of the truly great and good work of attempting to reclaim and save some proportion, at least, of the unfortunates who, in consummating their own ruin among us, infect the atmosphere we breathe, and endanger the peace and safety of our own homes.

Her plan is to establish industrial homes for the poor Magdalens, in the country adjacent to our great cities, and to consummate the influence of reform by affording cheerful, pleasant and comfortable homes and kindly treatment, within the reach of the unfortunates, leading them back gradually to self-respect and usefulness. The cultivation of flowers, by the sale of which in the cities a living would be rendered comparatively easy to them, would be the first pursuit suggested. This occupation is pursued with success in the neighborhood of the German, French and Italian cities, by women, and it remunerates them handsomely. Physicians have, also, recommended this employment as the best calculated, in its mysterious influences, to bring about the mental and physical cure desired in the cases contemplated.

Miss HARDINGE stated that she had raised some $2,000 in Boston, and was appropriating all the proceeds of her lectures to the cause. She had hoped to receive the chief assistance in New-York, but should she not, she would go back to Boston and struggle on with the little she possessed to carry out her cherished idea. In this she implored the public to allow no sectarian or other prejudice to interfere. Let all unite in a work that interested all—the alleviation of a peril that menaced with sorrow the homes of all.

As Miss HARDINGE concluded her remarks, Mr. ABIJAH SMITH, a venerable citizen of Kingston, in Ulster County, rose to approve them heartily, and to suggest that applicat on to the Legislature was the plan by which her aim would best be secured. Mr. SMITH narrated some affecting incidents connected with his efforts and researches among our public charitable institutions, and remarked that it was with views similar to Miss HARDINGE's that he had long been endeavoring to procure a diminution of the terms of imprisonment, and the adoption of reformatory measures in our Penitentiaries.

Rev. THOMAS K. CORLMAN, the Protestant Episcopal Chaplain of our public institutions, dwelt upon the fact made known by official returns, that the larger proportion of our street convicts were native girls, and they from the country. The Superintendent of Immigration had shown him official tables indicating that thousands of the foreign girls arriving are booked directly for the factories in New-England, and the cause of this was explained by the statistics of our police throughout the land. He gave his cordial and earnest adhesion to the efforts of the lady who had lectured, and to the proposition of Mr. SMITH.

On motion of Mr. COMFORT, of the *Christian Messenger*, the meeting was organized by calling Mr. SMITH to the Chair, and making Mr. DAVID FELT, Secretary; and on motion of Mr. NORRIS, a Committee of four was appointed by the Chairman, to draw up a circular for circulation by all friends of the cause, and subsequent presentation to the Legislature. Messrs. Gen. F. NORRIS, DAVID FELT, Rev. T. K. COLLMAN, and DANIEL INGERSOLL were named as the Committee. With a third motion, inviting Miss HARDINGE to give no more than one lecture, and to confine herself to facts—the woman alone pleading for woman's rescue.

The Ladies' Union Bazaar Association.

Considering the degree of attraction which culminated in the memorable Charity Bazaar of the present Winter, the after consideration of its benefits have fallen into comparative obscurity. Little has been said for late as has been known outside of the circle dispensing, and those receiving their alms.

Something has indeed been accomplished by a portion of the City Press in the way of casting reproach upon carefully studied plans of the management, and especially has unjust opprobrium attached to the First Directress, whose benevolent design in receiving $40,000 for future application was made known. This sum, it is intended, shall form the basis of a permanent fund to support, not of pauperism, as its enemies say, but of the peculiar benefits for which the Bazaar was held, which was to meet the exigencies to which the industrial classes in respectable life have been reduced by the war. The present place of meeting and distributions of the fund, No 10 Cooper Institute, has been found quite inadequate to the requirements of the Association, and a location better adapted to their purpose is now in contemplation, and will shortly be decided upon. The applicants number five hundred a week, each one of these generally representing a family at home. Lack of sufficient ventilation and light are to initiate objections to No. 10, especially at this season of the year, when delegations from not over-pure atmospheric localities fill the limited space and call for the proceeds of sewing returned, which sewing, in compact bundles, must be overlooked at once.

A word regarding the system observed in the proceedings of this Association may fitly receive attention, when other institutions, of magnitude and age far greater, are constantly encouraged by sympathetic notice. The first of the week is devoted to the giving out of work, for which liberal prices are paid, the garments past completed often forming an unexpected and gratefully-appreciated addition to the remuneration of money. Two days are employed by the ladies in distributing articles of comfort and necessity, such as provisions, groceries, &c., &c., and the remainder of the week to preparing for this distribution.

The Association is subdivided into Committees, the Cutting Committee, which prepares the articles for sewing to be given to seamstresses out of employ, mothers with daughters able to sew at home, &c., &c. The purchasing Committee is responsible for the expenditures of a portion of the fund applied to purchasing dry goods, provisions, &c., &c., which upon investigation can be found to be a necessary donation to any recipient.

The object of the First Directress in establishing a permanent fund has been laid before the Society, and has met with its cordial support, so that those citizens who generously contributed to the brilliant success of the Bazaar, will perceive that although the past Winter induced the move, the benefits of it may, by prudent and conscientious management, be made to extend with the fullest and most satisfactory results, so long as financial pressure shall ship the ranks of employees, and render poor and respectable home-circles needy for want of work for willing, and more busy, hands.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. George B. Hibbard, of Buffalo; Judge A. M. Sherman, of Newburgh; S. C. Brewster, of Syracuse; Jno. S. Eldridge, of Boston; Calvin Huntington, Rochester; W. B. Douglass, of Geneva; J. J. Whitney, of Boston; Henry Lewis, Cincinnati; P. Dow, of New-York, and M. P. Rich, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

H. F. Thwaks, U. S. A., and lady; P. W. Aloes, U. S. N.; Dr. T. P. Tuckerman, of Boston; F. H. Wyth and wife, of Philadelphia, and M. B. Jenkins, of Providence, are at the Brevoort House.

J. B. Oliphant, U. S. N.; E. Tracer, of Lansingburgh; S. Hore, U. S. N., and Lieut. M. Bates and C. M. Horne, U. S. A., are at the Astor House.

George W. Wallace, U. S. A., and family; G. L. Mason, of St. Louis; S. C. Pomeroy, U. S. A.; R. H. Ober, of St. Louis; C. R. Dimond, of Keokuk, and Charles W. Kaiser, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 727, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, FULL DETAILS OF THE SIEGE OF FORT DONELSON, from our special correspondents, together with the official report of Gen. GRANT.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, a graphic description of the ceremonies of the day, the various mass meetings and festivals, and the speeches of Wm. EVARTS, GEO. BANCROFT, H. J. RAYMOND and others.

EUROPEAN NEWS, by the *Niagara*, at Halifax—Papers before Parliament concerning the War in America—Important Declaration of Earl RUSSELL to the Southern Commissioners—England cannot acknowledge the Confederate States.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST from our Special Correspondent—Details of operations against Savannah, of the Blockade of tha River, tha repulse of TATTNALL's fleet, &c.

LEADING ARTILES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General, of the Week.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

Public Speakers and Singers can use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Cough and Voice Lozenges as freely as requisite—containing no Opium, or anything that can injure the system. They are invaluable as allaying the hoarseness and irritation incident to vocal exertion, and also a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation, clearing and strengthening the voice.

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.

L. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

The disagreeable walking of yesterday suggests to us, that an ingenious and beautiful article has been devised, for protecting the white ankles of our ladies from the dirt and mud, giving support to the ankle, and shielding the stockings from the crinoline, besides giving a grace and finish to the top of the boot. It is an article of simple elegance that will at once commend itself to the ladies. In a few days it will be presented to the public.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company manufacture Shuttle or Lock Stitch Machines, as well as their celebrated Grover & Baker Stitch Machines, and those who purchase at their establishment, No. 495 Broadway, can take their choice of either stitch, and have the privilege of exchanging if not suited.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces (manufactured by Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Hill, Infallible Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown—best in use for color and durability. Infallible unguent, for the growth and beauty of the hair.

MARRIED.

JAQUITH—SIMPSON.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Feb. 20, by Rev. George W. Smiley, NATHANIEL C. JAQUITH, of Jersey City, to EMMA S., daughter of James Simpson, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

DOLAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 22, JOHN T. DOLAN, in the 23d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 22 Varick-st., without further notice.

PAGE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 22, RICHARD PAGE, formerly a merchant of this City, aged 81 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Benjamin and Joseph M. Page, and sons-in-law, D. H. Davis and Isaac Cockington, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 King-st., on Third day, (Tuesday,) 25th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

LARKIN.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 22, at the house of her son, Richard H. Lathrop, Mrs. SIBYL LATHROP, in the 89th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, with or without notice, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 1 o'clock, from No. 157 Madison-av.

BUTTERS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 23, ARCHIBALD BUTTERS, in the 74th year of his age, having been born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 25, 1787.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 23, after a lingering illness, ISABELLA, widow of the late Col. James Harrison.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 23, JAMES DUNNING, son of Robert and Margaret Thomson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 359 10th-av., this day, (Tuesday,) Feb. 25, at 1 o'clock.

WINANS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 23, CATHARINE LOUISE, infant daughter of Anthony W. and Margaret J. Winans.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, East 20th-st., first house west of 4th-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DOMINICK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb 23, CHARLOTTE H., wife of the late samuel W. Dominick.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 26th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Mary E. Dominick, No. 49 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

CLARKSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb 23, ALBERT C. CLARKSON, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 10 Gay-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARNES.—In East Morrisania, at the residence of his son-in-law, John Crane, Dr. ISAAC BARNES, formerly of Massachusetts, in the 85th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son-in-law, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church at Mott Haven. Carriages will be in waiting at the depôt, Mott Haven, to meet the train by Harlem Railroad, which leaves 26th-st. at ½ o'clock A. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

KEARNY.—At Belle Grove, East Newark, on Saturday morning, Feb. 22, ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, son of Gen. Philip Kearney, aged 2 years and 2 days.

STYPSON.—In Peekskill, on Sunday, Feb. 23, WILLIAM H. STYPSON, son of John and Percy S.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by Wm. Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y. The property contains about 20 acres; of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple-trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits, all the leading varieties. The buildings consist of a fine large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence; also, for farm purposes. There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding-school or a water-cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse and 22 from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Railroad, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus. Apply to DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor, and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC cottage, containing 13 rooms, suitable for a first-class family, with modern improvements, including gas, &c., and one-fourth of an acre, stocked with ornamental, shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c., with a stable attached; situated at Clifton, S. I., within three minutes' walk of two ferries; neighborhood retired, and first-class; churches and schools in immediate vicinity; will be sold on favorable terms, or rented to desirable tenants for one year or longer, at a low price. Apply to AMI. WAGNER, Esq., No. 15 Wall-st., or to Mr. W., Box No. 747 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence at Greenwich, Conn., 29 miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, 8 acres of land, laid out in lawn, garden, meadow and orchard. The shrubbery is highly ornamental, the fruit very abundant and choice, the house modern built, and the land and water view splendid. The location is notoriously healthy, convenient to schools, churches and depot, and the place is believed to be one of the most desirable within reasonable distance of the City. Will be sold, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE RESIDENCE OF Winant J. Bennett, deceased, in Fort Richmond, Staten Island, situated on the corner of Broadway and Vreeland st., by the public park, consisting of ten lots of ground, with a good-sized and convenient house, with carriage-house, stabling, and other outbuildings thereon, and well stocked with all kinds of fruit in full bearing, a good well of water, etc. For further particulars, apply on the premises to HELLEN BENNETT, Executrix. GARRETT H. HENDRICKSON, Executor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A first-class residence at Rye. The house is large, new and elegant; contains water and gas pipes. There is abundance of shade; fine orchard, large garden, plenty of small fruits, a young plantation of dwarf pear-trees, carriage-house, poultry-yard, &c. The place is three minutes' walk from the station, and there are fine views over Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. Inquire on or address Mr. SCRIBNER, 124 Grand-st., New-York.

TO LET.—AN EXCELLENT DOUBLE TWO story and attic house, in the village of West Farms, Westchester County, within one hour's ride of the City. The house is of stone, and contains nine rooms; is on the margin of the Bronx River, and has about two acres of land attached. Will be let very low to a good tenant, and possession given April 1. F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 74 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TO CLOSE AN estate, a country seat of about 14 acres; good building; modern improvements; hot and cold water, bath-room, water closets, range, stationary wash-tubs, ice-house, ice-pond, stables, carriage-house, poultry-house, garden, &c., one mile from depot, in Westchester County, and 14 miles from New-York. For particulars, inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 60 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 107 Wall-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—THREE VILLAS TO Rent on the heights; modern improvements, hot and cold water, flower and vegetable gardens, fruit, lawns, handsome grounds and avenues, carriage-houses, stables, &c.; view unsurpassed; five minutes from ferry; brick buildings, and first-class. Apply to T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 5.

COUNTRY HOTEL BOARDING OR WATER Cure at FISHKILL LANDING.—Will sell or rent to a responsible party, on accommodating terms, a large new house, will accommodate from 150 to 200 guests; range, baths, hot and cold water, barn and carriage-house and two acres of ground. For rent and sale with stock. Apply to C. L. CHILDS, No. 527 Hudson-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT IN THE HIGHLANDS, ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE—At Cornwall near Newburgh, large fruit and shade trees, &c. Three and half-acre dwelling and all the other necessary outbuildings. This is a desirable gentleman's residence, and the health of this section is unsurpassed. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A STONE HOUSE, barn and four acres of land, with abundance of available fruit, at Tarrytown, N. Y., ten minutes' walk from depot; fine river view. Apply to G. W. CHILDS, Room Merchants' Exchange, corner Wall and William sts., basement.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, WITH barn, &c., (new,) two wells, garden, fruit trees, lawn, two acres, beautifully located, 40 miles from New-York by rail or water; cost to build $3,—offered for less than $3,000. See painting at plane-rooms, No. 226 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Eighteen acres adjoining can be had.

TO RENT—COUNTRY SEAT NEAR TARRYTOWN—A large, modern house, with water, gas and furnace, containing about 18 rooms, with extensive outbuildings, very fine garden, orchard-fruit and shade trees, about 30 acres superior productive land. Will be let low and possession given at any time. Apply at No. 160 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A LIFE TIME TO PAY—A VALUAble country residence and choice farm of 26 acres, about 3 miles from Nyack, 1 from the river and 2 from steamboat landing. A semi-annual sum is only required during life of purchaser, ending with interest in payment. Address R. S., Box No. 1,227 Post-Office.

AT 240 CLAIR, N. J., AN ELEGANT HOUSE or cottage for sale or rent on the premises, furnished with water, each two stories, containing 9 rooms, with fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, connecting with New-York many times each day. For further particulars, inquire of W. W. DODD, Broadway, Room No. 7, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FINE HOUSES AND CHOICE building lots, beautifully situated, 14 miles from New-York, for the summer or all the year round country seats, to be had on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Inquire of HENRY C. BEAUMONT, 20 Nassau-st., New-York, or 71 A. M. and 3 P. M. at the Orange Depot.

TO LET—A CUPOLA HOUSE, IN THE town of Westchester, 3 miles from the village of West Farms, about one mile of the Harlem railroad, and 9 miles from the City Hall, in Tribune style, with 2 acres of land, a fine garden, with fruit, ornamental, grapery, stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No. 18 West 14th-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HARlem River, 6 miles out, 2 miles from White Plains, half a mile from depot, 15 acres of land, tastefully laid out; plenty of fruit, house large and in fine order. Will be sold for less than cost of improvements. C. HAYS, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND WELL-BUILT HOUSE, with one acre of land tastefully laid out, pleasantly located, within an hour's ride of the City. For sale on easy terms. JOHN W. SHEDDEN, No. 233 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage with one acre of land, containing shrubbery and all kinds of fruits; three miles below Plainfield, N. Y. Inquire of C. F. BLAKE, No. 107 Chambers-st., N. Y.

TO LET AT LENOX, MASS.—THE HOUSE recently built on Church Hill. For particulars, apply to EDWARD N. SHAW, No. 37 Murray-st., or address G. D. WILSON, Lenox, Mass.

FOR SALE.—FROM 10 TO 40 ACRES OF CHOICE land, new and elegant buildings, and plenty of choice fruit, by the depot at Metuchin, N. J. Inquire of C. F. KNAPP, Jr., Van Vleck's Banking-house, No. 4 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the depot.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEW-BRIGHTON—To let for one or two years, with cow, horses and carriage, poultry, &c. The situation is perfectly healthy and on high ground, with a beautiful view of the bay. Possession May 1, and, to a perfectly satisfactory tenant, the terms will be low. Apply to MORSWOOD & CO., No. 64 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—RENT $1,000 per year. No. 34 West 44th-st., near 6th-av. The house is 3 stories and High basement; is in perfect order and completely furnished. Apply to L. W. TOWNSEND, Nos. 1 and 3 College-place, or at the house in the evening.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

STATEN ISLAND.—WANTED TO RENT, A small cottage on the island, with one to three acres of ground. The cottage must have all the modern improvements necessary for a Winter and Summer residence, and in complete order—about ten minutes' walk from the New-Brighton Landing or the Vanderbilt Landing. Address W. B., Box No. 135 Times Office.

COAL, &C.

RED AND WHITE ASH COALS.—PEACH Orchard, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Broad Mountain, warranted to be pure articles; also, superior Cannel and Liverpool. All at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts. P. S.—A lot of first-rate Cumberland coal just received.

WANTED.—AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH CLERGYman, (in full orders,) being disengaged on Sundays, would like to take charge of a parish in the City or vicinity of New-York, or would act as an assistant. He will give Sundays and a portion of the week, in the afternoons, for the salary of $300, one-half to be paid in advance, which he requires for a special purpose. He has other means of support. The highest testimonials as to ability, &c. Address CLERICAL, Box No. 158 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 7 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 32x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—No. 1 Lafayette-avenue—a first-class brick house with every modern improvement and convenience, and in complete order. Also the two-story brick house No. 237 State-st., near Hoyt, with fine arbors, vines, carpets, mirrors, &c., if desired.) Will be sold VERY LOW and on favorable terms. Apply to WM. H. NICHOLS, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York, or mornings and evenings at No. 19 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

A DESIRABLE PLOT OF GROUND TO LET OR LEASE.—Having 83 feet on West-st., corner of Jane-st., running 225 feet up Jane-st., long occupied as a coal yard, for which it is admirably adapted; and is also well calculated, for a lumber, brick or stone yard, or for any purpose requiring considerable amount of vacant ground. Apply to HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre sts.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house and lease of lot, No. 55 Henry-st.; built by days' work; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Rent of lot, $125; nine years to run, with renewals; lot 25x100. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. Apply at No. 224 South-st. The house has an extension three stories in height.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 18, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to S. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front house No. 26 East 21st-st., near Broadway; 28 feet front by 70 deep; lot half the block; has all the modern improvements. Payment may be made to suit the purchaser. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., or WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, 29 Wall-st.

FOR EXCHANGE, SALE OR TO LET—A large fine house, all modern improvements, well located near the Bible-house, suitable for a genteel private family or restaurant; a right party liberally dealt with. Apply to J. C. LAWRENCE, No. 54 Wall-st., basement. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE.—MANY FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON and near 5th and Madison avs., from 8th-st. to Central Park; also a number of costly houses on and near 8th-av., with and without stables, from $30,000 to $100,000; also, to rent, houses, furnished and unfurnished. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON HUNTER-ST., near Gates av., Brooklyn; frame, two stories, with extension. Also, two vacant lots adjoining, on Bowing-st. Will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 2-5 Carroll-st., New-York, up stairs, or to HAGNER & SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY house, with all the modern improvements, partially furnished. To be sold at a great bargain, with or without the furniture. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Situated on East 3 th-st. For particulars inquire of TILLY ALLEN, at No. 21 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 30th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 36th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements, no incumbrance, terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story, basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling house, No. 231 Henry-st. Lot 25x100, house 25x50. Will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the first-class brown-stone front, high stoop house, No. 11 West 13th-st; possession given immediately. Apply to P. H. STEVENS, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 18-feet brown stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.—TWO FINE LARGE FIRE-proof offices, suitable for Insurance Offices, on first floor of building No. 92 Broadway, above Wall-st. Inquire at the office of the HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

STEAM STEAM POWER AND ROOMS—Factory or other work, to suit, may be had at greatly reduced rents, in buildings Nos. 21, 23 Lumber-st., and 1 Chrystie-st. The lots are well fitted up for light or any manufacturing business. The steam power is newly set up and reliable, supplied by a Corliss Engine of first-class service. Terms very low, and possession can be had at once. Apply to the office No. 21 Lumber-st., or to the subscriber, on the premises.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted, warm, dry and free from dust or steam, and basement, well adapted for sewing machine or any light manufacturing business, and premises being on the corner of Broome and Sheriff-sts. including the large second story room, corner of Broadway, now occupied by the printing of WM. BALL & SON, No. 417 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE VERY LOW—THE finished and furnished, two new brown-stone, high stoop, twenty-feet four story houses, with the modern improvements, six fire-places, &c., in a beautiful location, 46 feet from Broadway, two doors from Lispenard-st. Apply to T. PHILLIPS, No. 201 7th-av., near 45th-st., or Dr. HEATH, No. 671 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 136 Chambers-st. The entire store, with basement and cellar, 25 feet wide by 80 deep, with 2 fronts, one on Chambers-st. and the other on Broadway and Church-st., 50 feet each; four rooms corner Broadway and Lispenard-sts., 2 x 45 feet each. Apply to P. PERRIN, No. 113 Broadway, between 11 and 1 and 3 and 4 P. M.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings Nos. 448 and 450 Water-st., 5 lots 25x100 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c., well-lighted, front and rear, location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 156 Bronne-st., has all the modern improvements. The house would be rented to two parties if required. Viz. the second floor and one room on third floor for $18 per month; the remainder of the house $22. Can be seen between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brown stone house No. 53 West 11th-st., three doors from 5th-av., built in the best manner for owner's use, with all modern conveniences, on reasonable terms. Apply next door, No. 51, or to JOHN W. CORLIES, No. 32 Dey-st.

TO LAWYERS.—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES in building No. 51 Liberty-st., next to the corner of Nassau, opposite the Post-office, will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to A. V. BEAN, on the premises, or at the office of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

TO LET—A FULL FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. It is in superior order; has every modern convenience, water, gas, furnace, kitchen range, &c. Possession let of May. Apply to A. G. JEROME, No. 61 Beaver-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A LADY (WITH TWO CHILDREN,) wishes to rent the second floor (unfurnished) of a house having the modern improvements, located between 32d and 34th sts., and 6th and 9th avs., in a respectable neighborhood; rent not to exceed $300 yearly. References required and given. Address A. B., Box 138 Times Office.

TO LET—NO. 84 EAST FORTY-FIRST-STREET. The three-story high basement brown stone front house; all the modern improvements; immediate possession if wanted; rent very low to a small family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

NINTH REGIMENT ARMORY AND DRILL room to rent, and furniture and fixtures (consisting of musket racks, lockers, &c.) for sale; all in first-rate order. Inquire of JOHN W. DAVIS, Room No. 14, No. 49 Exchange-place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FOUR-STORY PRIvate dwelling-house, No. 56 7th-street, near 2d-av., has been recently put in thorough order, has gas, bath, water-closets, &c., &c.; rent $750. For cards of admission apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 39 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house, No. 229 Wooster-st. Croton water, gas and gas fixtures. Rent $350. For particulars inquire of WM. C. AMERMAN, No. 121 Bleecker-st., corner of Wooster-st., in the store.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered for a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st. will be let low to a good tenant. The location is one of the best and most central in New-York. Apply on the premises. JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Rent $250 per annum. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 222 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY MODern private dwelling house, No. 90 10th-st., near 5th-av.; has gas, bath, water-closets, &c., &c. For cards of admission apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 39 Pine-st.

TO LET.—No. 124 NINTH-STREET, NEAR 10 and West of Broadway. Inquire of J. WELLER, No. 967 Broadway. Rent $1,200.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, THE store No. 225 Front-st. Rent low. Apply on the premises.

OFFICE AND LOFTS TO LET—IN STORE No. 195 Pearl-st. Inquire in the office on the second floor, from 10½ o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

NOTICE.—THE DWELLING PART OF THE Butchers' and Drovers' Bank to let. For particulars inquire at the Bank. B. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's, or Grover & Baker's sewing machines; can make children's frocks to fit in the neatest manner; has got a first-class City reference; is a Protestant; has no objection to go to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 115 Times Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION AS wanted by a neat, respectable Protestant servant girl in the City or country, to do chamberwork and washing, or as seamstress; is an experienced domestic, obliging, intelligent, trustworthy and very highly recommended. Inquire for MARIA, at No. 613 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COLORED young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; or would go as waitress only; the best of City references to be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and sewing. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. If wanted, can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 204 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation in a first-class American family, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take 2 cars of one child; can speak English and German. Call for two days at No. 71 1st-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes to engage as above; is an excellent chambermaid, and can do all kinds of family sewing; is kind and obliging; can be well recommended. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman in a private family as chambermaid or waitress; can do fine washing and ironing; has no objection to the care of children; is a good operator; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist at washing and ironing; good City references given. Call at No. 611 6th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER, OR NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and fine washer, or as chambermaid and nurse; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 296 West 32d-st., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties; also understands serving large dinners from experience; has lived with some of the largest and most respectable families in this city; can have unexceptionable City references; washing and the country objected to. Can be seen for 2 days, at No. 161 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family with her daughter, 15; smart and intelligent, and willing to do any kind of light housework, or take care of children; with the best of City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family, she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and pastry; is an excellent baker; no objections to assist in the washing, if required; first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 East 31st-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook, she perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches; soups, pastrys and jellies; has lived with the best families both in City and country. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 178 East 12th-st., room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman of respectability, as above; can do any kind of baking and pastry. Best City references. Call for two days at No. 247 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a private family, as cook; she perfectly understands her business, and is a good cook; can be highly recommended as to character, &c. Call at No. 24 Carmine-st., corner of Varick-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended by her last employer. Call at No. 744 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation, in private family, as good cook and baker of bread and biscuit, and a willingness to assist in washing and ironing; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 21 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PERFECTLY FAIR woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of references. Call at No. 134 West 40th-st., corner 6th-av. Will go to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RIspectable woman, as cook in a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 8 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, to cook, wash and iron, or would do chamberwork and washing; has lived with some of the best families in the City; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 136 East 35th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist at washing and ironing; good City references given. Call at No. 611 6th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER, OR NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and fine washer, or as chambermaid and nurse; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 296 West 32d-st., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties; also understands serving large dinners from experience; has lived with some of the largest and most respectable families in this city; can have unexceptionable City references; washing and the country objected to. Can be seen for 2 days, at No. 161 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family with her daughter, 15; smart and intelligent, and willing to do any kind of light housework, or take care of children; with the best of City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family, she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and pastry; is an excellent baker; no objections to assist in the washing, if required; first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 East 31st-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook, she perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches; soups, pastrys and jellies; has lived with the best families both in City and country. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 178 East 12th-st., room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman of respectability, as above; can do any kind of baking and pastry; best City references. Call for two days at No. 247 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a private family, as cook; she perfectly understands her business, and is a good cook; can be highly recommended as to character, &c. Call at No. 24 Carmine-st., corner of Varick-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended by her last employer. Call at No. 744 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation, in private family, as good cook and baker of bread and biscuit, and a willingness to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 21 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PERFECTLY FAIR woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of references. Call at No. 134 West 40th-st., corner 6th-av. Will go to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RIspectable woman, as cook in a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 8 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RIspectable woman, as cook in a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 8 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can do the entire work of a family; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and the neatest of needlework; has unexceptionable City reference; none but first-class families need apply. Call, until engaged, at No. 104 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable middle-aged person wants a situation in a very good family as nurse and seamstress, or light chambermaid and seamstress; will make herself generally useful, and will give reference to first-class City families; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable English Protestant young person wants a situation in a first-class family as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and seamstress; five years' reference of the same family; no objection to travel. Apply, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth. Can give five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid and seamstress. Has good City reference. Call at No. 142 West 12th-st., third floor, back room.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY by a respectable, intelligent and healthy young English woman, a situation as wet nurse, in City or country; baby, two weeks old. Call at No. 55 Greenwich-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; no objections to do light chamberwork, or wait on a lady. Has a good knowledge of dress-making, and is a tasteful family seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store, between 16th and 17th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as a most competent seamstress; can cut and fit; is a beautiful sewer; an engagement desired by the day, week or month; a steady home preferred; would be useful in other matters if required; reference given. Call at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery, N. Y.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A GIRL NOT HAVing any relations in the City is desirous to obtain a permanent situation as seamstress and to do chamberwork, and to make herself useful in any way; is accustomed to make dresses, and shirts, and children's clothes; and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 35 King-st., rear house, near Macdougal-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, ACtive young woman, a situation as professed waitress, or would do chamberwork, and understands fine washing in the neatest manner. Is willing and obliging. Has undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as waitress; understands her business, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 37 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, as waitress; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 209 7th-ave., in the fancy store, between 2d and 3d sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to procure situations for two Protestant young women, one as waitress, or nurse and chambermaid, the other as chambermaid and laundress. Apply to their last employer, at No. 80 East 21st-st., on Tuesday, between 11 and 4 o'clock.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITress, willing to do waiting and chamberwork for a small family, wants a situation in a very good family; best of City reference will be given. Apply for two days at No. 51 6th-av.

AS REGULAR WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as regular waitress, or would have no objection to do chamberwork and waiting, in a private family; understands her work well; has excellent City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 503 6th-av., near 38th-st., in the stationery and book store.

WANTED—A HOME AND THE SMALL STIPends salary, by a young lady, accomplished as governess, church singer, copyist, letter-writer, newspaper contributor, accountant, reader, companion, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting; has a large experience, highest references, testimonials, and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York, or she might accept an engagement in the middle and laborious situation at her former salary of $400 per annum. Address Miss LIVINGSTON, New-York, care of Box No. 110, Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

MRS. CONKLIN WISHES TO GIVE THE following advantages to some ladies and gentlemen, or families, by the month or by the dozen. Come and call at No. 7 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE woman, in a private family, as washer and ironer, or will do washing at her own residence. Call at No. 4 Leonard-st., between Church and Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; can embroider children's clothes in the neatest manner; or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing and French finting; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 51 6th-av., near 4th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and the neatest of needlework; has unexceptionable City reference; none but first-class families need apply. Call, until engaged, at No. 104 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable middle-aged person wants a situation in a very good family as nurse and seamstress, or light chambermaid and seamstress; will make herself generally useful, and will give reference to first-class City families; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable English Protestant young person wants a situation in a first-class family as nurse and seamstress, five years' reference of the same family; no objection to travel. Apply, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth. Can give five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid and seamstress. Has good City reference. Call at No. 142 West 12th-st., third floor, back room.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY by a respectable, intelligent and healthy young English woman, a situation as wet nurse, in City or country; baby, two weeks old. Call at No. 55 Greenwich-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WAN

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861.

Premiums received on Marine risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861	$3,840 286 54
Premiums on Polices not marked off 1st January, 1861	1,474,290.29
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,314,576,83
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861	$4,155,165,78
Losses paid during the same period	$2,311,650,29
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$572,476,35
The Company has the following Assets, viz: United States and State n New-York Stock	
City Bank and other Stocks	$2,923,403,81
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	300,340,00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	283,760,00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurances and other claims due the Company, estimated at	123,783,02
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,618,859,02
Cash in Bank	245,543,94
Total Amount Assets	$5,995,889,79

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1860, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A Dividend of Thirty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 8th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amount to $11,690,210
Additional profits from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862 1,250,000
Total profits for 19½ years $12,940,210
The Certificates previous to 1860, have been redeemed by cash 8,989,470
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862 ..... $4,050,740

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	A. P. Pillot,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
W. H. H. Moore,	Leroy M. Wiley,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Daniel S. Miller,	J. Henry Burgy,
Henry Coit,	S. P. Nicoll,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Joshua J. Henry,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Geo. G. Hyson,	Watts Sherman,
Chas. H. Russell,	David Lane,	Edward R. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	James Bryce,	E. E. Morgan,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	B. J. Howland,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	Benj. Babcock,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	Fletcher Westray,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	R. L. Maturin, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, AND OF THE BELLEVILLE AND ILLINIOSTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the above bonds who are parties to the agreement for reorganization, are required, in compliance with the said agreement, to deposit their bonds with ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman of the Committee, on the 24th day of February, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and not later than the 1st of March—at his office, No. 12 Wall-st. Holders who omit to make such deposit will not be entitled to participate in the purchase.

The Receiver will at the same time and place pay on deposit of the bonds the coupons of the Terre Haute and Alton, due Feb. 1, and of the Belleville and Illinoistown, due March 1, proximo.

Not having received the debt due from the Government, payment of the August and September coupons, 1861, will be deferred.

ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman, &c.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES FOR CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R.R. CO. (Eastern Division,) No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, on *Thursday*, the 6th of March next, at noon, when matters deemed beneficial to the trust will be submitted for their consideration. Attendance is earnestly requested in person, if possible; otherwise by proxy. By order of the Trustees. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund desire to purchase on the 1st day of March next, $6,000 of the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Company. Sealed proposals will be received at the Bank of North America, New-York, until the 1st of March, addressed to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the INDIANA MINING COMPANY of Evansville, Indiana, will be held at the office of GEORGE B. MOREWOOD, No. 61 Broad-st., New-York, at noon, on SATURDAY, 1st March, 1862, when important communications will be laid before the meeting.

NOTICE.—THE ADJOURNED MEETING AND election of the stockholders of the CLONDYKE SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held in the city of Philadelphia, at No. 410 Walnut-st., Room No. 6, on TUESDAY, March 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

FRANK S. BOND, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE MARCH 1 ON THE Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., will be paid at No. 25 William-st., by

H. C. KINGSLEY.

BOYLE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, BONDS.—Holders of overdue coupons will please call at our office in relation to their collection.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL classes of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON APPROVED Bond and Mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on all policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on and after the 26th day of February inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the transfer agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the Office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Feb. 13, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS, OF the Board of Aldermen, will meet on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of considering the proposition of extending Church-st. to Battery-place. All persons interested will please attend without further notice.

CHAS. J. CHIPP, } Committee
F. L. A. BODLE, } on
CHAS. H. HALL, } Streets.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION OF THE 22D FEBRUARY, 1862.—The Committee will meet on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock, at Room No. 8 City Hall.

All parties having claims against the Committee will have their bills presented on or before the day of meeting.

HENRY SMITH, Chairman.
ALEX. H. KENCH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York, now sitting at Albany, on Saturday, the 8th day of April next, for an Act of Incorporation of "The Union Home and School," for the education and maintenance of the children of our volunteers who may be left unprovided for.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 Broadst., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.

HENRY FORSTER & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, WHITE & BENSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. E. WHITE is also authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

E. WHITE,
E. BENSON,
No. 176 Liberty-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 326 Pearl-st., Harpers' Buildings. Articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPER.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 149 and 151 Broadway, one of the most elegant assortments of first-class furniture ever offered, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites, in various coverings; black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps; superb rosewood round-cornered bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes; do. in black walnut, finished in oil; superb rosewood and black walnut armoir-a-glace and wardrobes, elegant secretary and library bookcases, superb marble-top etageres and whatnots, extension tables, rosewood and black walnut centre tables, hall-racks, tables and chairs, and other elegant furniture.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE,

With the entire elegant arrangements of a first-class house.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell this, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., the entire rich and costly parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, all of which is first class, and will be sold, strictly, without reserve; to be removed immediately: also, a large and valuable collection of paintings, rich China vases and parlor ornaments, rich China, silver-ware, cut glass, &c., there is over $9,000 worth of superb rosewood furniture, &c. Catalogues at house.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent:

PROVISIONS.—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, sugar, tea, coffee bean, molasses, and 28,305 pounds good cheese, abolished from the navy rations.

CLOTHING, &c.—Pea jackets, round jackets, jumpers, trowsers, overshirts, undershirts, caps, shoes; also, a quantity of nankeen, sheeting, satinet, blankets, &c.

SMALL STORES.—A quantity of tobacco, beeswax, clothes and shoe brushes, handkerchiefs, knives, combs, &c., a list of which can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., the stock of a Broadway jeweler, and manufactured for Broadway sales viz: diamond crosses, ear rings, brooches, watches by Cooper, Tobias, Joseph Johnson, Dnplex and lever watches, chronometers, 18 18 carat gold cases, gents' fob chains, ladies' chatelains, solid sterling silver ware, card cases, gold thimbles, ladies and gentlemen's single stone and cluster rings, silver watches, silver napkin rings, tea spoons, &c., diamond cluster ear rings, gold watch keys, rings, pins, &c., also two very superb diamond crosses with very large and brilliant stones.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a superb stock, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate lots: rosewood etageres, parlor secretaries, library and secretary bookcases, side-boards, extension tables, lounges, chairs, &c. Particulars to-morrow.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising desirable styles direct from manufacturers, to which we would invite the attention of buyers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT Auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a well-selected stock of seasonable goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, February 26th, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, above, a fine collection of stuffed birds, prepared by the celebrated taxidermist, C. S. GALBRAITH. Sale without reserve.

FORECLOSURE SALE (SHERIFFS.)—No. 27 West 45th-st., 25th February, 1862. Attention is called to the positive sale of the above handsome four-stories, brown stone front, 20x50x100.3 inches. Sale at Merchants' Exchange, 25th February, 1862, at 12 M. For terms, &c., apply to

J. F. MITCHELL, No 69 Wall-st.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st. soft-beds, bureaus, chairs, tables, washstands, bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, blankets, carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, cottage suites.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, property known as No. 26 Lispenard-st. For further particulars see advertisement in the Evening Post.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—GEORGE LUND, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH E. BUCHANAN, Executrix, and WILLIAM OLIVER BUCHANAN and STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Robert C. Buchanan, deceased, the said Elizabeth C. Buchanan, individually, Mary Ann Buchanan, George Carle V. Buchanan, George C. Crespigny and Elizabeth Jane Crespigny his wife, Wentworth James Buchanan and Agathe his wife, William Robert Buchanan, Alexander Brock Buchanan, and Elizabeth his wife, Mary Blackburn, Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, and Charlotte Louisa Caldwell his wife, Sophia Louisa Buchanan, Carlisle Edward Buchanan, Earnest Bowen Buchanan, Ida Mary Buchanan, Arthur Hamilton Buchanan, Noel Buchanan, Robert Buchanan, Ann Stewart Buchanan and Albert Ann his wife, Samuel Jackson Buchanan, Elizabeth Johnson Buchanan, John Robinson Buchanan, James Gordon Buchanan, Mabel Gordon Buchanan, James Gordon Buchanan, Robert Bruce Buchanan, the said William Oliver Buchanan and Mary Eden his wife, Janet Oliver Buchanan, Robert Stewart Buchanan, Reginald Heber Buchanan, Carl Hugo Buchanan, Robert Shaw, Reginald Heber Buchanan, the said Elizabeth Buchanan, Elizabeth Worth, Hugh Lennox Allen, Mary Ann Allen or his wife, Kenneth McIntyre and Catherine his wife, Joseph Robinson and Georgiana Robinson his wife, the People of the State of New-York, Barbara Troup, Grace Gibson and Martha L. Gibson his wife, Henry Shaw, Mary Ann Farrell his wife, The American Bible Society, Harriet Post, Henry Post, William Tinker, Officers of Kensington Company, No. 1, Engine Company No. 11, Firemen and Citizens' Band of Long Island, and George B. Welch, Defendants.

In the above-entitled cause I did on the 6th of December, 1861, duly commence and issue a writ of subpœna out of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-York, against the above-named defendants, which was duly served on the 7th of December, 1861, on the said defendants, Elizabeth E. Buchanan, executrix, and William Oliver Buchanan and Stephen Cambreleng, executors of the last Will and Testament of Robert C. Buchanan, deceased, and on the 9th of December, 1861, on the said defendants, Mary Ann Buchanan, George Carle V. Buchanan, George C. Crespigny and Elizabeth Jane Crespigny his wife, Wentworth James Buchanan and Agathe his wife, William Robert Buchanan, Alexander Brock Buchanan, and Elizabeth his wife, Mary Blackburn, Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, and Charlotte Louisa Caldwell his wife, Sophia Louisa Buchanan, Carlisle Edward Buchanan, Earnest Bowen Buchanan, Ida Mary Buchanan, Arthur Hamilton Buchanan, Noel Buchanan, Robert Buchanan, Ann Stewart Buchanan and Albert Ann his wife, Samuel Jackson Buchanan, Elizabeth Johnson Buchanan, John Robinson Buchanan, James Gordon Buchanan, Mabel Gordon Buchanan, James Gordon Buchanan, Robert Bruce Buchanan, the said William Oliver Buchanan and Mary Eden his wife, Janet Oliver Buchanan, Robert Stewart Buchanan, Reginald Heber Buchanan, Carl Hugo Buchanan, Robert Shaw, Reginald Heber Buchanan, the said Elizabeth Buchanan, Elizabeth Worth, Hugh Lennox Allen, Mary Ann Allen or his wife, Kenneth McIntyre and Catherine his wife, Joseph Robinson and Georgiana Robinson his wife, the People of the State of New-York, Barbara Troup, Grace Gibson and Martha L. Gibson his wife, Henry Shaw, Mary Ann Farrell his wife, The American Bible Society, Harriet Post, Henry Post, William Tinker, Officers of Kensington Company, No. 1, Engine Company No. 11, Firemen and Citizens' Band of Long Island, and George B. Welch, Defendants.

In the above-entitled cause I have caused the said defendants to be severally summoned and required to appear in the complaint in the said cause, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of December, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you shall fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

KNOX & MASON, No. 111 Broadway,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

1st-law12wT

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SURROGATE'S COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the application of WILLIAM M. BENTER, general guardian of the infant children of Mrs. Pamelia Semple, deceased, and Robert Temple, as to CATHARINE L. ASHLEY, as widow and administratrix of &c., of Theodore A. Ashley, deceased, Sarah Griggs, Elizabeth Marvin, Charlotte Foster, Kate Loomis, Amos Gillett, Trumbull T. Kimberly, receiver of the Genesee Mutual Insurance Company — Solicitors for Petnr. To the above-named Creditors: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the petitioners in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of Onondaga County, January 28th, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 78, State-street, Albany, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as hereby required, the petitioners will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 23, 1862.

1st-law6wTu MEADS & REYNOLDS, Pet's Att'y's.

MACHINERY, &C.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Having purchased from the estate of the late William Birkbeck, deceased, the

FULTON FOUNDRY STEAM ENGINE

AND
BOILER ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner Green and Newton sts., Jersey City,
Together with all the
TOOLS, MACHINERY, PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS
Belonging thereto, is now in full operation and prepared to execute promptly any
orders for either
HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE
STEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS, SUGAR MILLS,
SUGAR ESTATE MACHINERY.
Of all kinds and of the most approved construction. Having one of the largest and
LATEST STYLES OF PATTERNS
FOR
ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS AND SUGAR ESTATE MACHINERY.
Particularly designed and adapted for the
WEST INDIA ISLANDS,
Is well prepared to fill orders.

JOSEPH COLWELL,
Proprietor.
GEORGE BIRKBECK, Jr.,
Superintendent

ENGINE AND BOILERS.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, an engine of at least thirty horse power, and boilers of ample capacity to drive the same. The engine and boilers must be new, or nearly so. Apply to YOUNG, SCHLEIZ & CO., No. 30 Cliff-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 639 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $20 to $50.

These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence can only fail to speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our

SALESROOM,
No. 639 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLARER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B. STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; RUSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar. Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $8, which saves $3, or $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES (IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER), Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating. Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. BRECK & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great boon sent to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. H. at his office, No. 25 East Bethel, six doors west of Broadway, where he will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees in immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' remedies are the only certain, safe and reliable remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire radication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 50th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended on those who from delicate circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed, from No. 19 Bonnestreet, to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 4 Chapel-st., where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years as his present specialty, three of which have been at the hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. Also as proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DIANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment of Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Stricture, Diseases of the Urethra and Sexual Organs, brought on by a secret habit, thoroughly cured. In very many cases of Impotency, where he has been assisted by quack nostrums, he has cured all the worst effects of Mercury, and a long train of Horrors, caused by Quackery, speedily cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a regular bred physician and surgeon, and a member of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, Examiners it has only to gratify the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the name used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5719 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

HINMAN'S ORIENTAL PANACEA—for coughs, colds, and all pulmonary complaints; dyspepsia and general debility, all nervous and liver affections, the ills of females. Warranted purely vegetable. See testimonials. Price 50 cents, $1 per bottle. Sold only at No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that DR. CHAPMAN'S infallible CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY is now for sale at the Laboratory of the Chemical Manufacturing Company, 68 Chatham-st., New-York, and by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that lonely-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Dr. BOLMAN'S specific Drops cure the very worst case in less than 24 hours. You can rely on this. It is perfectly harmless and a sure cure. D. S. BOLMAN, sole agent, No. 302 Broadway, New-York. $1 a bottle.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Remedator. The great period of change, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one-quarter less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequences effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some painful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored Illustrations. The best work out.

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how long, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased lungs cured by oxi. Free examination fee, $5.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS.—No charge made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* office.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 25 Broad-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 376) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots, and guarantee putting in gold, $22; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

OCULIST AND AURIST.—DEAFNESS AND Blindness, the most hopeful cases cured without painful operations; also, Nervous Affections and Catarrh, the frequent causes of deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES. Consultation free, personally or by letter. No. 663 Broadway.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. SWOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$139
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 5.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, &c.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN, FOR $30.

The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship
UNITED KINGDOM,
Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted up in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—Cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. The succeeding steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. JAMES CLARK, will sail TUESDAY, March 25. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to

THE FORT DONELSON VICTORY.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

ANXIETY ABOUT THE KILLED AND WOUNDED—RESULTS OF THE VICTORY—A REVIEW OF THE BATTLE—A REBEL LIEUTENANT FROM BROOKLYN.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1862.

The intelligence which flashed along the wires that Donelson had fallen—the intelligence that set bells to jubilating and bonfires blazing, that awoke an almost spontaneous cheer from the throats of the twenty millions of the North, that sent the blood pulsating in an almost delirious frenzy of delight through the veins of the nation, carried with it also many a dread forebodings, and sent the blood in icy pulsations back upon many a shrinking heart. Particularly was this the case all over Illinois, and in portions of Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana and Ohio.

Scarcely had the masses began their rejoicing—scarcely had the roseate shimmer of bonfires begun to reflect the joyousness of the people, ere from all parts of the Northwest, mothers, sisters, fathers, brothers, had started for the scene of the late action. Every train that has reached here since Monday, has been crowded to the uttermost with these anxious relatives, until to-day Cairo is filled till there is scarcely a square inch left unoccupied. The general delight which on Monday nearly made the whole North frantic, is not felt here. There is, of course, pride at the invincible gallantry of our troops, and joy at their magnificent success—but both are chastened down to the soberness of twilight. Unable to get further, they await here the daily arrival of the intelligence from above, which shall bring confirmation to their alternating hopes and fears.

The people have proud cause for rejoicing, and with it much for tears. The foe was strong and determined, and cre vanquished he struck a blow which went deep, and almost reached the very heart of the nation. We do not know how great is our loss, but yet it is large enough to cover the Northwest with crape, like a mother in mourning, for her first-born. There is scarcely a household in Southern Illinois over which a shadow has not been flung from the sable wing of the Azrael that presided over the bloody heights around Donelson.

As it frequently happens, when information is most wanted there is just now none to be had for those who are awaiting here what will send them home rejoicing or broken-hearted. No civilians, except those professionally attached to the army are allowed to ascend the river, and hence the waiting relatives who, women and all, are almost insane in their desire to proceed at once to the fort and learn the worst, are necessitated to stay here, and in sickening suspense await the result of official action. Occasionally a stray officer gets in, and in response to a thousand eager inquiries, he perhaps lifts the cord from a single heart, or crushes it in hopeless misery, as he informs some one of the death or safety of some near friend or brother.

The first result of the victory was homeless, unclouded sunshine—the next will be clouds of the darkest woe. Still it will be a consolation to the most reaven hearts to know that the mourner has could never have died in a holier cause, or on a more glorious occasion—a taint relief, by the bye, but one which will carry some weight and which will be accompanied by the sympathy and honor of the whole nation.

The more the late battle is thought over, the great er it seems, and the greater the importance of its results. The way to Nashville opened, but except a line of rebel defence broken, except the capture of the entire South left exposed to the [illegible] National troops, Columbus as good as taken in the rear, the very flower of Tennessee chivalry in consternation and demoralization, carried to the uttermost parts of the slaughter into many hearts and left in the midst of the [illegible] among a few of the rebels of the cultivated [illegible] west on the Cumberland. It may be added to these that Bull Run is avenged, the Union restored to the historic bivouacs of the South, [illegible] and Tennessee freed forever from the [illegible] dom of OAHS, and others scarred consequence.

As the battle and its results grow in magnitude as they are contemplated, so do the sacrifices which make up the sum total of the conquest.

The prominent events of the three days are separate naturally into the following:

Thursday—the bombardment of the Fort by the *Carondelet*, and the charge upon the [illegible] three regiments—the Forty-eighth, [illegible] Forty-ninth Illinois Regiments—and by Col. [illegible] ELSON."

Friday—the attack on the Fort and Water Batteries by the gunboats.

Saturday—the attack in the morning of the rebels upon McCLERNAND's wing, composed of WALLACE's and OGLESBY's Brigades, the storming and the retreat of the Rifle Pit by Gen. C. F. SMITH, and about the same time the driving back of the enemy on the extreme right of our force, by the Eighth Missouri and Eleventh Indiana, both under command of Col. Hackman L. SMITH, of the first-named regiment.

I have given you in former letters particulars of the engagements, but I think the above grouping of the prominent events will serve to render the whole thing more easily understood.

According to the admissions of the rebel chiefs the casualties from the attack by the *Carondelet* were greater than those which resulted from the combined attack of the whole fleet the next day. The attack made at the same time to storm the rifle pits by Col. MORRISON, was a very gallant, but seemingly an ill advised operation. The bravery of the regiments did not avail them in securing their object, while the wounding of their leader obliged them to retreat.

The attack the next day on the water batteries was neither the least brilliant nor the most successful effort of the siege. About the only result was, that a single gun of the enemy was dismounted, and the unequaled fighting qualities of the fleet demonstrated. The gunnery was generally of a magnificent character, owing to the fact of the great confidence in the height of the boats and the batteries. A very large number of the shots passed over the fort, and burst among the troops at McCLERNAND's Division, a mile beyond the works.

The events of Saturday were of the most important character. The whole conflict of the morning, so far as the right wing is concerned, was generally in favor of the enemy. One regiment was completely routed, and the rest, from lack of ammunition in some cases, and the overpowering force of the enemy in others, were driven back a distance of two miles. Toward night, a charge of the Eighth Missouri and Eleventh Indiana, under Col. SMITH, drove the enemy back at the point of the bayonet, regained the lost ground and recovered SWARTZ's and MCALLISTER's Batteries, which had been captured by, or abandoned to, the enemy in the course of the day.

But the most gallant operation of the whole day, and in fact of the whole siege, was that in which Gen. SMITH, on the [illegible] carried a portion of the enemy's breastwork at the point of the bayonet.

A Brigade, under Col. COOK, of the Seventh Illinois, was ordered to make a demonstration near the right of Gen. SMITH, in order to attract the attention of the enemy.

When this had been done, Gen. SMITH led the Second Iowa, Col. TUTTLE; the Seventh Iowa, Col. LAUMAN, and the Fifty-second Indiana, Col ——, straight against that portion of the enemy's works that frowned his left and centre. Gen. SMITH led the charge in person, and in the face of a *feu d'enfer*, that swept down the men by scores, they advanced upon the works, mounted them, with the gallant Iowa Second in the lead, and drove the rebels out with the bayonet. Gen. SMITH was the first man to mount the breastwork, his cap waving at the point of his sword, and his bearing as cool and possessed amidst the deadly storm that hailed around him as if he had been puffing a cigar in the rotunda of the Astor House.

This last action closed up the fighting. The National troops slept that night in the work they had captured, and the next morning would have marched on the enemy, had not the rebels wisely concluded to surrender.

The Rebel officers seem very generally satisfied with what fighting they have seen, and would be glad to be allowed to go home and stay there. Dozens of them as urged me that they would willingly take the oath, and give ample security to keep quiet, if the Government would only allow them to go South. They were generally well supplied with Confederate scrip and Tennessee shinplasters, much of which was bought up by our men as curiosities. I conversed with a good many privates, who professed the greatest astonishment at the kindly treatment extended them by their captors. They had all along been assured by the South that if taken by the Yankees they would all be hung, and if the Yankees once penetrated the South they would burn all the houses, free all the negroes, hang the men and violate the women. These intolerable, outrageous falsehoods they believed, and in view of the supposed fiendish character of Northern men, had been induced to enlist. "The Southern Confederacy is a humbug," said an officer, with more emphasis than elegance—a remark which was echoed by a dozen rebel bystanders. Such seemed to be the prevalent opinion, and I believe that if all the thousands captured at Fort Donelson were released unconditionally to-day, five-sixths of them would return to their homes and legitimate business.

Among the prisoners was a Lieut. SWEENY, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y. He was stationed in a rifle-pit, and some sixty yards from him was a Birge's Sharpshooter behind a tree. The Lieutenant could not lift a finger above the breastwork without getting a shot from the rebel-stalker, until finally, having been shot at half a dozen times, his patience gave out, and jumping up he hawked out, "Come out from behind that tree, you Yankee!" &c. "Come out from behind that breastwork, you cowardly rebel!" &c., was the prompt rejoinder. The Lieutenant instantly seized a musket and sprang over the works—Birge stepped out squarely from behind the tree, and then each took three fair shots at the other. Birge's last shot just lifted the hair above the others ear, whereat he sprang back into the rifle-pit, and the other coolly resumed his tree and his occupation of popping at rebel heads. Each, during the duel, was in such a hurry to kill the other first that both fired with bad aim, and hence the harmless result of this novel encounter.

One of the most terrible things connected with the fight is the burning to death of some of our wounded. In several places the woods were set on fire from the wads in the rebel shot-guns which swept over places where our wounded had fallen. Quite a number of bodies were found whose clothing had burned wholly or nearly off. This feature is almost too horrible for credence, yet there is no doubt of its entire truthfulness. It is also believed that during Thursday night several of our wounded soldiers, who had fallen in out of the way places and were unable to drag themselves back to camp, were frozen to death.

It is not believed that there will be any fight of magnitude at Clarksville. The rebel officers say that somewhere between Clarksville and Nashville the National troops will be met by a force of not less than 100,000 men. If so, another fight, and one of no inconsiderable magnitude, is in prospect. GALWAY.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

FORT DONELSON, Monday, February 23d.

THURSDAY'S OPERATIONS.

Thursday opened as clear and serene as the day before it. Upon the first coming of the dawn our skirmishers had descended into the valley, and our artillery, posted on the hills, had opened an experimental fire, which being occasionally returned by the enemy, gave us some information in regard to the position of their batteries. The night before we were in possession of but little information in regard to the character of their fortifications, and although it was generally supposed we were in front of some rather formidable works, I do not think even our Generals were prepared for the disclosures which the operations of the morning had in store for them. Instead of an outer work to temporarily impede our approach, it was soon ascertained that we were directly in front of the rear of the fortifications of the fort itself. These were beginning at the Cumberland, at the southerly side of Dover, and the main fort, ran around on the top of the high ridges edge in to the head of the bank, where the north and there with bastion works of a formidable character, and at all points with formidable batteries, sweeping the more than a hundred and fifty to three hundred yards in front, and are armed with the most [illegible] guns, mounted on carriages of the most approved pattern, and [illegible] for the most part, in embrasures of [illegible].

[illegible] advance [illegible] rushing towards the river, [illegible] formed our right wing, supported by [illegible] keeping the road upon our left [illegible] the centre of the force, wheeling it to [illegible] resistible [illegible] upon which [illegible] heard [illegible] information in regard to the position of the enemy. The [illegible] was [illegible] as to the character of the batteries [illegible] the [illegible] of reconnoitering [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible] and [illegible] which, according to [illegible] rebels, would be found in close proximity [illegible] as to the character of the batteries [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3254. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

The News of the Capture of Nashville Confirmed.

Advices Received by Gen. McClellan.

NO OPPOSITION TO GEN. BUELL'S OCCUPATION

The Rebels Fallen Back to Murfreesboro.

THE LATE BATTLE AT FORT DONELSON.

The Losses of the National Army.

THE FALL OF NASHVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Gen. McCLELLAN received a dispatch an hour since, from the West, *confirming the report that Nashville, Tenn., is taken by Gen. Buell's army, and stating that the rebels have fallen back on Murfreesboro, about thirty miles south of Nashville.*

THE NEWS FURTHER CONFIRMED.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The *Republican's* Cairo dispatch says, *the occupation of Nashville is confirmed. Our troops took possession without opposition.* FLOYD fled as usual.

The report that Gov. Harris had ordered all the Tennessee troops to lay down their arms and go home is confirmed.

The Tennessee Legislature is called for next Monday.

No opposition to Union movements is made anywhere on the Cumberland.

It is reported that white flags are flying at Memphis.

A STILL FURTHER CONFIRMATION.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The following is a special to the Chicago *Tribune*:

Nashville was yesterday occupied by ten thousand troops, under Gen. BUELL. The National flag is now flying over the State-House.

The Tennessee Legislature adjourned Saturday week, to meet again at Memphis.

It is reported that Commissioners have been appointed to confer with the National authorities at Washington, to arrange terms for the transfer of allegiance, and that Gov. HARRIS offered to turn the rebel forces over to the Union.

A gentleman who escaped from Columbus, arriving here last night, represents a general Union sentiment in Tennessee, and thinks the Legislature will acquiesce in the recommendation of Gov. HARRIS, because fearful of a rising Union sentiment. When he left Columbus there were 30,000 rebel troops there.

Another gentleman who escaped from Nashville, reports that the rebels will make another stand at Murfreesboro. All the rebel troops had left Nashville except a police force. When Gov. HARRIS fled with the Legislature to Memphis, he burnt the State Library, and distributed a large amount of commissary stores and provisions among the citizens. Stores were closed, and business entirely suspended. The Secessionists were leaving with their stock, and the negroes following the Confederate army.

THE ADVANCE OF BUELL.

We find the following paragraph, showing the proximity of Gen. BUELL to Nashville, as early as Friday last, the 21st, in the Louisville *Journal*:

We learn that Gen. BUELL, who has taken command in person, on the line of the railroad, had advanced yesterday within ten miles of Nashville. We are unadvised as to the resources of the rebels for making a stand at that point, where Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON is in command, but we cannot conceive that their routed, dispirited and demoralized troops can withstand our soldiers flushed with recent victories. We think the capital of Tennessee will soon be relieved from the rebel yoke.

THE REBELS FORTIFIED AT PINE BLUFF.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, February, 25th.

The following is a special dispatch to the TIMES of this City:

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, Feb. 24th.

An arrival from Fort Donelson reports that the enemy has strong fortifications on Pine Bluffs, twelve miles this side of Nashville, and were concentrating a large force there, and would make a desperate stand.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Two old citizens of St. Louis, who left Memphis Tuesday last, have arrived here. They report that the day they left Memphis, the Legislature arrived there from Nashville. They were to meet on the following day to discuss State affairs. They state that people were rapidly arriving from Nashville and in large numbers.

All the gold and silver that could be got hold of had been moved to Memphis. A panic of colossal dimensions had seized the people of the State, and Confederate scrip was of no value whatever.

There were only 3,000 rebel troops at New-Madrid under Col. GUSTINE. Earthworks were being erected at a short distance from New-Madrid. JEFF. THOMPSON held no command there.

Sunday evening last, thirteen steamboats landed a strong force of National troops at Commerce, a few miles above Cairo, whose destination is supposed to be some point in Arkansas.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

A deserter from the rebel army arrived at Munfordsville to-day. He reports the National flag flying over Nashville, and that the rebels pretend to be concentrating 200,000 men at Murfreesboro, intending to give battle there.

The Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota this afternoon received two splendid flags from the loyal ladies of Louisville, in commemoration of their victory at Mill Spring, Jan. 9. Considerable enthusiasm attended the presentation.

ANOTHER TRIP OF THE GUNBOATS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The Navy Department to-day received the following:

CAIRO, Feb. 21.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Lieut. Commanding GWIN, with the gunboat *Taylor*, has just arrived from Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, and reports the Union sentiment in South Tennessee and North Alabama to be very strong. I shall send him back to-day, and will call for a regiment at Fort Henry to accompany the gunboat, which will aid the loyal people of those States to raise Union forces within their borders. A. H. FOOTE,

Flag-Officer Commanding, &c.

GEN. BUCKNER AT INDIANAOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Gen. BUCKNER and Staff, including Majors Casby, Hays and Cassiday; Capts. Thos. J. Celay, Chas. Johnson and E. H. McDonald, and J. N. Gallagher, Gen. BUCKNER's private Secretary, reached here at 1 o'clock this morning, with 300 other prisoners, among whom are Major Cranbury, of Gen. TILGHMAN's Staff; Major Herbert Dallam and Capt. Monrman of BRAXTON BRAGG's staff; Capt. Frank Manners, formerly of GARIBALDI's staff; Capt. Rames, Ingram Stanwitz, Joel Chapley, of Tennessee and Kentucky, Artillery and Infantry Surgeons Charles Widney and W. G. Owen, of Washington City. Among the prisoners arrived Sunday and yesterday, are Lieut.-Col. Lyon, of the Eighth Kentucky; Col. JOHN M. LETLAND, Lieut.-Col. ABERNETHY, Fifty-third Tennessee, and Lieut.-Col. OVERTON.

Gen. BUCKNER is confined alone, in a room of the United States Court building.

There are now in this city, Lafayette and Terre Haute, nearly 6,000 prisoners.

The official list of the killed and wounded in the Indiana regiments at the battle of Fort DONELSON, is as follows: Eleventh—killed 4, wounded 26; Twenty-fifth—killed 15, wounded 109; Thirty-first—8 wounded; Forty-fourth—9 wounded; Fifty-second—killed 3, wounded 62.

THE FORT DONELSON FIGHT.

THE LOSS IN GEN. M'CLERNAND'S DIVISION.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The official returns show 321 killed, 1,035 wounded and 150 missing in Gen. MCCLERNAND's Division at the fight at Fort Donelson.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writes from the Fort, on the 18th, as follows:

The number of field pieces taken in the Union victory here is much larger than heretofore telegraphed. We have at least 70 guns. Among them are bronze and iron rifled pieces, of English manufacture. TAYLOR'S Battery captured a beautiful rifled piece, an imitation of the Parrott, made in England, and two bronze rifled pieces.

The prisoners will amount to full fifteen thousand, all contrary assertions notwithstanding. The small arms captured amount to twenty thousand. So far as I can ascertain our (Federal) loss is as follows:

49th Illinois—Killed and wounded 40.
Taylor's Battery—1 killed and 4 wounded.
18th Illinois—Killed 45, about 60 wounded.
17th Illinois—Killed 1, wounded 20.
12th Iowa—Killed 3, wounded 27.
58th Ohio—Wounded 3.
14th Iowa—Killed 6, wounded 50.
24 Iowa—Killed 38, wounded 150.
9th Illinois—Killed 35, wounded 120.
41st Illinois—Killed 17, wounded 130.
20th Illinois—Killed 21, wounded 118.
30th Illinois—Killed 19, wounded 70.
8th Illinois—Killed 58, wounded 136.
31st Illinois—Killed 30, wounded 200.
12th Illinois—Killed 35, wounded 160.

The number of rebels killed is at the least calculation 800, and their wounded more than double that number.

Another correspondent of the same paper learns from a semi-official source that the Federal loss was 400 killed, 700 wounded and 241 missing—total 1,250. The bodies of the Eighth Illinois were all buried where they fell except a few which were brought away.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in the gunboats:

ON THE ST. LOUIS.—*Killed*—Charles H. Baker, shipcook.

Mortally Wounded—F. A. Riley, of Cincinnati, pilot; since dead.)

Wounded—Flag-officer A. H. Foote (slightly); A. J. Baldwin, pilot, (slightly); Charles Smith, boatswain's mate; Antonio Caldwin, seaman, (very dangerously); Thomas Kirkham, seaman; R. H. Medill, carpenter; W. S. Coon and John Thompson, seamen.

ON THE CARONDELET.—*Killed*—Albert Richardson, Joseph Leyden, Albert Markham and Wm. Dott, seamen—4.

Wounded—Wm. Hinton, of Cincinnati, pilot (since dead); Samuel Brooks, second assistant engineer, Owen Carty, James Plant, James Brown, Patrick Laughlin, Edward Green, Owen Corley, Henry Smith, Pat Sullivan, John Owen, Wm. B. Rooney, Thomas Burns, James McFadden, John Diamond, Amos Dutch, Richard Mahoney, Richard O'Brien, William Johnson, Patrick O'Brien, Wm. Thielman, Benj. Edger, Henry Anderson, Daniel F. Charles, John Doughty, John Murphy, and John McConnell, seamen; John Doherty, second master, and John McBride, ship's cook—29.

ON THE PITTSBURGH.—*Wounded*—Chas. Merwin and Geo. Smith, seamen—2.

ON THE LOUISVILLE.—*Killed*—James Curtis, E. W. Avilla, Charles Philips and John Williams—4.

Wounded—Michael Kelly, Wm. Higgins, E. S. Collins and Charles Might—5.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.
On the St. Louis	1	9
On the Carondelet	4	29
On the Pittsburgh	0	2
On the Louisville	4	5
Total	9	45

Two of the wounded have since died, changing the above to 11 killed, and 43 wounded.

The names of those wounded on board the *Carondelet*, on Thursday, the 13th, are: John Fiderly, Dennis Relay, Michael Riley, John Conner, Thomas Foley, Arthur Blockburn, Maurice Phillips, J. J. Kinney, and W. L. Reid.

GEN. McCLERNAND'S ORDER OF THE DAY.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
FORT DONELSON, Feb. 17, 1862.

FIELD ORDER No. 145.—OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE ADVANCE FORCES: You have continually led the way in the Valley of the Lower Mississippi, the Tennessee and the Cumberland. You have carried the flag of the Union farther South than any other land forces marching from the interior toward the seaboard.

Being the first division to enter Fort Henry, you also pursued the enemy for miles, capturing from him in his flight six field pieces, many of his standards and flags, a number of prisoners, and a great quantity of military stores.

Following the enemy to this place, you were the first to encounter him outside of his intrenchments, and to drive him within them.

Pursuing your advantage, the next day, in the night, you advanced upon his lines. In the face of his works and batteries, and, for the time, silenced them.

The next day, skirmishing all along his left, you daringly charged upon his redoubts, under a deadly fire of grape and canister, and were only prevented from taking them by natural obstacles and the accumulated masses which hurried forward to defend them.

The next day, you extended your right. In the face of newly-erected batteries, quite to the Cumberland, thus investing his works for nearly two miles.

The next day after standing under arms for two days and nights, amid driving storms of snow and rain, and pinched by hunger, the enemy advanced in force to open the way to his escape.

By his own confession, formed in a column of ten successive regiments, he concentrated his attack upon a single point. You repulsed him repeatedly from 7 o'clock to 11 A. M., often driving back his formidable odds.

Thus, after three days' fighting, when your ammunition was exhausted, you fell back until it came up, and reformed a second line to his face.

Supported by fresh troops, under the lead of a brave and able officer, the enemy was again driven back, and by a combined advance from all sides was finally defeated. His unconditional surrender the next day consummated the victory.

Undiverted by any attack for near four hours from any other part of our lines, the enemy was left to concentrate his attack with superior numbers upon yours. Thus, while you were engaged for a longer time than any other of our forces, you were subjected to much greater loss.

The battle field testifies to your valor and constancy. Even the magnanimity of the enemy accords to you an unsurpassed heroism, and an enviable and brilliant share in the hardest fought battle and most decisive victory ever fought and won in the American continent.

Your trophies speak for themselves. They consist of many thousands of prisoners of war, forty pieces of cannon, and extensive magazines of all kinds of ordnance, Quartermaster's and Commissary stores.

The death knell of the rebellion is sounded. An army has been annihilated, and the way to Nashville and Memphis is opened. This momentous fact should, as it will, encourage you to persevere in the path of duty and of glory. It must alleviate your distress for your brave comrades who have fallen or been wounded. It will mitigate the grief of bereaved wives and mourning parents and kindred. It will be your claim to a place in the affection of your countrymen, and upon a blazoned page of history.

By order of
Brig.-Gen. McCLERNAND, Commanding.
A. SCHWARTZ, Captain and Acting Chief of Staff.

THE SAD SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

The following private letter, written by a former *attaché* of the New-York Post-office, presents another side of the victory gained at Fort Donelson, from that which is generally contemplated:

FORT DONELSON, TENN., Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

MY DEAR FATHER: Sad, lonely and down-hearted, I attempt to write you a few lines, to let you know I am alive and unhurt. We have had a most bloody fight; there must have been five thousand to seven thousand men killed and wounded, on both sides. But the enemy surrendered on Saturday evening, we taking about thirteen thousand prisoners. But, dear father, the hardest part of the story is, that out of *eighty-five* men in my company, only *seven* came out—the most wholesale slaughter that was ever heard of.

My company was the color company, at which the rebels took particular aim; as fast as one man who carried it would be shot another would take his place; but the flag was brought through. Only one hundred and sixteen remain in the Eleventh Regiment uninjured.

Do not wonder, dear father, that I am down-hearted. My boys all loved me, and now I say that, in looking at the poor remnant of my company, the men that I have taken so much pains to drill, the sum that I thought so much of—now nearly all in their graves—I feel melancholy. But I do not complain; God spared my life, and for what, the future must tell. I will write you soon again. The Eleventh Regiment will, I think, (what is remaining,) be left to guard the prisoners at Cairo or Alton, whilst they recruit. Whether I shall attempt to raise another company, I do not know at present. Good bye. Let the folks at home know I am safe.

Yours, affectionately,
L. D. WADDELL, Captain Co. E, Eleventh Regiment Ill. Vol., (what is left of it.)
WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Esq., New-York.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY

The Probable Evacuation of Columbus.

Mysterious Ending of a Reconnoissance from Cairo.

CAIRO, Monday, Feb. 24.

An expedition, composed of four iron-clad gunboats and two mortarboats, with the Twenty-seventh Illinois and a battalion of the Eighth Wisconsin regiments, made a reconnoissance down the river this morning and discovered that the rebels had seized all the flatboats and skiffs as far up as they dared to come. Also that there had been a movement among the troops at Columbus. Whether reinforcements had arrived was not learned.

The gunboats and mortarboats were getting into position on the Missouri side of the river, when a rebel steamer with a white flag made its appearance.

Some rebel officers came on board the *Cincinnati*, and a consultation took place lasting over two hours, with what result has not yet been made known, but the expedition has returned.

THE ADVANCE UPON CUMBERLAND GAP.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

FLAT LICK, KNOX COUNTY, KY., Feb. 11, 1862.

Here we are at "Flat Lick," some twenty miles from the much talked of "Cumberland Gap." Capt. KELSO left Somerset about two weeks previous to the battle near that place, and forming an independent company of mountaineers, attacked a squadron of rebel cavalry, upon the mountains near Goldsborough, the county seat of Campbell County, Tennessee. Capt. KELSO's force consisted of forty-five men, undisciplined, and armed with the old hunting rifles, and a few of the army muskets. The rebels, on learning of the advance of the "Union boys," rallied about forty strong, but were repulsed with a loss of one killed and several wounded.

They were reinforced to upward of sixty strong, and came at us again. When they were driven back the second time, with three killed and more wounded. They rallied the third time, and were again driven back, and completely routed from the field, losing three more killed and a number wounded. They fled through the woods, and our men not being mounted could not pursue them. The only casualty upon the part of Capt. KELSO's men was one badly wounded, of which he may yet die. This fight occurred within forty miles of Knoxville.

You have, no doubt, seen an extract from Richmond papers giving an account of an engagement between the rebel cavalry of Col. WHITE and a Union company, upon the mountains of Morgan County. The killing, which is there boasted of happens to be on the other side. We lost *none*, one wounded, though not dangerously. They lost from two to seven.

The rebels succeeded in carrying from the field a portion of their dead. Hence it is impossible to tell the precise extent of their loss in killed and wounded. Many East Tennesseeans are crossing into camps, and joining the service. They state that the Union sentiment is still strong in all that country. There has been but few changes; and whenever the Union banner shall be planted upon Tennessee soil, a mighty uprising of the masses will take place.

A most horrible case of secessinn barbarity has just come to light. Col. PICKENS, State Senator, of whom mention is made in the correspondence between Col. WOOD and Secretary BENJAMIN, found in ZOLLICOFFER's camp, and lately published, has been most brutally murdered. He was arrested, and taken to Tuscaloosa, Ala., where he was confined in prison for some time, on a charge of treason against the Confederacy.

He was taken out and placed in the custody of a gang of land-pirates, who, it was pretended, were to convey him to some other point to have his case further investigated. They took the old patriot and started, but did not proceed far, until they reported him to have taken suddenly sick and died. But the facts turn out that he was taken off some distance, and the alternative presented to him to henceforth espouse the cause of rebellion, and give it the benefit of his influence and great popularity, or expiate his refusal (crime) by his life! He told them plainly, he did not recognize their Government, and told them he could not, and would not give his name and influence to any such cause! He told them that if his life must be taken for that, his offence, it must go; and he hoped in God that, from his blood and his grave, would grow up a holy and a patriotic ardor, that would intuse a spirit into his countrymen, which would avenge his death, and redeem his bleeding country. Upon this, they deliberately hung Col. PICKENS, after which they very *piously* sent his remains to his family.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, a glorious little victory has been made known. Our cavalry pickets went within one mile and a half of the rebel encampment at the Gap, and engaged the rebels, killing five and taking two prisoners, and completely routed them. This was this evening, about sunset.

L. C. H.

INTERESTING FROM BOWLING GREEN.

Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.

On Feb. 10, the Third Division attack tents at Bacon Creek, and marched across Green River, crossing on the railroad bridge with our wagons. At night we encamped on the late battle-ground, where Col. TERRY fell. We remained at this point two days. The relics of the battle are still visible. I counted over twenty dead horses on the field, and conversed with several of the Germans engaged in the fight. They wore their laurels so nobly won with unusual modesty.

On the 13th we again struck tents, and started for this point. The first day we reached Bell's Tavern, which is immediately on this side of the railroad tunnel, seventeen miles this side of Green River. About five miles of the road was blockaded by felled trees, which retarded our progress, but very little, with our cavalry sappers and miners in advance. From Horse Cave to a point about six miles this side, every pond on the road had from one to six dead horses in it; and as these ponds were the only source to obtain a supply of water for the army, and as the day was extremely warm, our men suffered considerably. The citizens said that the Texas Rangers drove up their broken-down horses and shot them in the ponds, and that they dared not remove them, fearing they would be visited with punishment. I had heard much of outrages committed, but I did not before believe Americans capable of such a low mode of warfare. The railroad ties and rails were torn up and burned from the tunnel to a point about six miles above. The obstruction at the tunnel is a mere farce, and as no other injury has been done to the road, of importance, we expect to see the cars in four or five days. When we reached Bell's Tavern, we found the depot burning, and the landlord of the hotel "vamoosed the ranche." On the 14th, we marched twenty-three miles, expecting all the time to wade through fortifications and breastworks; but, to our happy surprise, we found nary fortification until we reached Barren, and nary Southern troop could be seen on the north side of the river. Our artillery was in the advance, and as they neared the river they discovered a train of cars about starting for Southern Dixie, loaded with provisions and soldiers. Bang went one of our guns, and such surprise and confusion and scattering never did exist before; one ball struck the depot, the second shot struck the engine and so disabled it that the train never did march. At this juncture the Southern troops commenced firing the train and depot, and several other buildings containing their provisions. An immense amount of army stores and supplies were burned. Guns in any quantity, pork, pickled beef, sugar, rice, &c., &c., were destroyed. We saved enough which escaped their fire to feed this division for three or four weeks. We captured one fine brass cannon, six engines, a large lot of cars, tents, ambulances, &c.

The town has suffered less than is generally supposed; four or five buildings will embrace all that were burned. The Southern army had an abundance of provisions and arms at this point—there is no question about it.

Two very intelligent citizens living here say that they had taken away about half of their stores. Both bridges were partially destroyed. The railroad and pike bridges are about three hundred yards apart, and were shot down instead of being burned. The abutments are unharmed, excepting the top corner is slightly torn, the central railroad piers, this is trifling. Our men crossed on a temporary foot bridge built over the ruins of the railroad irons, and in a boat. The sappers and miners are busily at work building a new bridge.

The town is nearly deserted, and has been for several months; nearly all—two-thirds, at least—of their private buildings have been used for hospitals. Their troops must have been very sickly, and their mortality very great, for there are three large burial-grounds filled with soldiers, and a very intelligent citizen tells me that in December they buried as many as fifty or sixty a day. Their strength is variously estimated, but from the best information I can gain, they had at one time about forty thousand men; a large portion of these were sixty days' men, who went home as soon as their time expired. They had six fortifications, one just on the other side of the river, of huge proportions, and built upon a grand scale. It is truly a magnificent work, and nothing but shells could ever have taken it.

The citizens left received us with a hearty welcome and great joy. I asked two or three "gentlemen of color" to whom they belonged, and if their masters were Secessionists or Union men. These was the same response from all—"Massa was a Secessionist, but he is a good Union man now." Our forces have conducted themselves in a decorous manner, excepting the Thirty-seventh Illinois Regiment. It ought to be drummed out of the service and sent home.

There is now a Provost Guard established throughout the town, and the citizens all alike, and their property, are protected.

It is said that when our first shot was fired at the depot, Generals HARDEE and BUCKNER were standing on the platform, and that they made a double quick retreat, and told their brave soldiers to follow them.

PRICE AGAIN DEFEATED.

His Army Driven from his Stronghold at Cross Hollow.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Gen. HALLECK, this morning, telegraphed Gen. McCLELLAN as follows:

Gen. PRICE's army has been driven from his stronghold at Cross Hollow. The enemy left his sick and wounded, and such stores as he could not destroy. He burned his extensive barracks at that place, to prevent our troops occupying them. Gen. CURTIS says, most of our provisions for the last few days, have been taken from the enemy.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A garrison court-martial convened on Monday on Governor's Island, and the several prisoners charged with drunkenness and minor offences. The sentences will be read out as soon as confirmed.

In firing the salute from Castle W. Hamilton on WASHINGTON's Birthday, several of the guns were not run out of the portholes, but were fired in the casemates, and the consequence was, the furniture of the Sergeant in charge of the Castle was considerably damaged, the panels in the floors were started, and the guns were almost unfitted for duty by the tremendous concussion. It is said that the commanding officer would not sanction the price of a salute until the last minute, and therefore there was not time to run all the guns out.

The ship-of-war *Dacotah* and the iron-clad steamer *Monitor* were put into commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The *Dacotah* carries a Sergeant's guard of Marines. Great exertions are being made to get the *Monitor* off at once, and she will doubtless sail in a day or two.

The following is the official list of the *Dacotah's* officers: Commander, J. P. McKINSTRY; Lieut. and Executive officer, R. W. Mead, Jr.; Master, Sullivan Ames; Acting Masters, William Earle and William Moslander; Assistant Surgeon, D. Bloodgood; Assistant Paymaster, Richard Washington; Chief Engineer, Philip Pierce; Second Assistant Engineers, E. Laws, B. S. Harris and W. H. Hopper; Third Assistants, G. W. Sletvitle, J. H. Perry and G. P. Hunt; Acting Boatswain, G. C. Abbott; Acting Gunner, G. Edmond; Acting Master's Mates, William F. Gondwig, C. Frasher and D. H. Davidson.

The officers of the *Monitor* are as follows:

Lieutenant Commanding, JOHN S. WORDEN; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, S. D. Green; Acting Masters, L. N. Stodder and J. W. Webber; Acting Assistant Paymaster, William F. Keeler; Acting Assistant Surgeon, D. C. Logue; First Assistant Engineer, Isaac Newton; Second Assistant, Albert S. Campbell; Third Assistants, R. W. Sands and M. T. Sunstrou; Acting Master's Mate, George Frederickson.

The officers lately attached to the steamer *Dawn* are instructed to report to Commodore PAULDING for orders, as that vessel will be sent to a New-York ship-yard for repairs.

All Acting Masters who have reported for duty, and have not been assigned to any duty in the Yard or on board the receiving-ship, will immediately report to Commander MEAD, on the *North Carolina*, for instruction in gunnery.

The gunboat *Cayuga* will sail as soon as the wind moderates. She was ordered to go last evening.

A NEW WAR VESSEL.

The iron-clad war-steamer, built at Mystic Conn., was recently launched, and now lies at Greenpoint, where she will receive her armament and be prepared for sea. She has nearly all her armor, and her engines are finished and partly in. It is expected she will be ready for service in one month from the present time. Her length is 200 feet over all, breadth 37 feet, and depth of hold 12½ feet. Her antire capacity is 1,000 tons.

The entire model is new. The vessel has been constructed under a contract of BUSHNELL & Co. with the Navy Department, and was designed by SAMUEL H. POOK, an experienced naval architect of Boston, who has superintended the construction on the part of the Government. The design was to so construct the sides that they should slope inward from the water's edge, and thus cause the missiles which should strike them to glance off. The sides of the vessel, and even the upper deck, present none but curved lines. Her sides, from the frame which lies on the keel, and the "bulld," two or three feet from the frame, are of solid white oak, about fifteen inches thick. This thickness extends two feet above the gun-deck. The walls extending to the upper deck, are, at the base, fourteen inches thick, and at the top thirteen inches—the whole being quite as solid as the sides proper. The width of the upper deck is but twenty-seven feet. The hull is pierced for eighteen guns, but it is not designed to use so large a number.

EVACUATION OF CHARLESTOWN, VA.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

While attempting to cross the ferry during the gale of yesterday, the boat swamped, and five soldiers and one citizen were drowned. The ferryman who was with Mr. KOHR when shot by the rebels, was the only one who escaped.

All secession families are evacuating the town of Charlestown, Va.

Three companies of rebel cavalry are the only enemy in sight. They are about three miles from the ferry.

MOVEMENTS OF GENS. HUNTER AND LANE.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Jan 25.

It is understood that Gen. HUNTER will leave here for St. Louis to-day, and Gen. LANE for Washington to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT MONROE.

Direct News from the Burnside Expedition.

The Skirmish at Winton, on the Chowan River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 24, *Via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The steamer *Baltimore*, which left here several days ago with ammunition for the Burnside Expedition, returned from Hatteras about 12 o'clock to-day, having left yesterday afternoon.

The news by the *Baltimore* is not of special interest.

The burning of Winton by the Federal forces is confirmed.

The Ninth New-York Regiment had made an expedition up the Chowan River with three gunboats, but having found the enemy in full force returned without making an attack.

The object of the expedition of the Ninth New-York Regiment was to destroy the railroad bridges on the Black-Water and Chowan Rivers. The enemy, however, were discovered in large force at Winton, and no landing was made.

The enemy fired at our gunboats, and in retaliation the town was shelled.

Among the passengers by the *Baltimore* is CHARLES HENRI FOSTER, who was yesterday reported killed at Winton by the Southern papers.

The election ordered by the Provisional Governor of North Carolina, to take place on Saturday, resulted, as far as the returns have been received, in the re-election of Mr. FOSTER to Congress. The ordinances of the Convention were also ratified.

The greater part of the Burnside Expedition was still at Roanoke Island, and Gen. WILLIAMS' Brigade at Hatteras had received orders to proceed there.

The *S. R. Spaulding* left Roanoke Island on Friday, for Elizabeth City, with the prisoners taken by Gen. BURNSIDE. They were paroled for exchange.

The *Spaulding* had left Roanoke Island for Fortress Monroe, and will be due here to-morrow.

Capt. HOWARD's Battery went to Newport's News to-day.

The *Mississippi*, from Boston, arrived here about noon to-day.

A fire broke out here in the building occupied by the negroes, opposite the hotel, about 4½ o'clock this afternoon, which, with all the adjoining buildings, was entirely destroyed. The buildings were of little value, and the loss is fully covered by insurance.

The laying of the telegraph cable was progressing satisfactorily at last accounts.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

Its Final Passage Through Both Houses of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Both Houses, yesterday, agreed to report to the Committee on Conference on the Treasury Note Bill. It retains the provisions that the notes be redeemable in five years or payable in twenty years, at the pleasure of the Government. It also makes duties on imports payable in coin, and abolishes it to the payment of the interest on the notes and bonds. It strikes out the pledge of public lands.

The only amendment made to the bill by the Committee of Conference at the second meeting to-day was of an important character, namely, to receive the $50,000,000 of demand notes heretofore authorized in payment of duties on imported goods, while, apart from these, such duties are to be paid in coin.

The following are portions of the bill, as it passed both Houses of Congress to-day, authorizing the issue of Notes and for the redemption or refunding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States. It only requires the signature of the President to become a law:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each.

Provided, however, that fifty millions of said notes shall be in lieu of the Demand Treasury Notes authorized to be issued by the act of July 17, 1861, which said Demand Notes shall be taken up as rapidly as practicable, and the notes herein provided for substituted for them; and provided further, that the amount of the two-thirds of notes together shall at no time exceed the sum of $150,000,000, and such notes, herein authorized, shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts except duties on imports, and demands of every kind due to the United States except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatsoever except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid; and any holders of said United States Notes depositing any sum not less than $50, or some multiple of $50, with the Treasurer of the United States or either of the Assistant Treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holders an equal amount of bonds of United States, coupon or registered, as may by said holders be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from the date thereof; and such United States notes shall be received the same as coin at their par value, in payment for any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be reissued, from time to time, as the exigencies of the public interests may require.

Section 5, as amended, reads as follows:

And be it further enacted, That all duties on imported goods which shall be paid in coin, or in notes payable in coin, or in demand notes, heretofore authorized to be received and by law receivable in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund and applied as follows. [Here follow the particulars as before published.]

The remainder of the bill stands very nearly as before.

FROM SHIP ISLAND.

The United States steam transport *Constitution*, Capt. FLETCHER, arrived on Monday evening, after a passage of six days. She does not bring any news of interest.

The troops were inactive. No movement of any sort had been made.

The United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, Commander MCKEAN, had arrived from the Southwest Pass, also the United States gunboat *Kanawha*, from a cruise in the Gulf. The sloop-of-war *Hartford* was going in for Ship Island, from Fortress Monroe, as the *Constitution* was coming out.

THE RETURNING PRISONERS.

RECEPTION OF COL. LEE.

A meeting of the Sons of Massachusetts was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening, at 8 o'clock, to take measures to properly receive Col. WILLIAM RAYMOND LEE, and Surgeon REVERE, Captains BOWMAN and ROCKLAND, and other released officers and privates of the Massachusetts Fifteenth and Twentieth Regiments, on their arrival in this City. A number of the Sons of the Old Bay State were present, measures were adopted, and a Committee appointed to make arrangements for the fitting reception of the returning prisoners.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Arrival of the Niagara's Mails.

Important Documents Before the British Parliament.

The Correspondence between Yancey, Rost & Co., and Earl Russell.

The Question of the Nashville and Tuscarora.

Another Letter from Semmes, the Pirate.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* arrived at Boston from Halifax at 7 o'clock on Monday evening, and her mails were forwarded by the 8:30 P. M. train due in this City at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The train was detained on the route, however, by a heavy fall of snow, and our news packages did not reach us until last evening.

We give considerable space this morning to the important documents recently laid before the British Parliament relating to the American question.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Slidell and the French Government—Shall he demand Immediate Recognition?—An Encounter of Secessionists and Loyalists—The Reception of the American Minister—Social Life, &c.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

The American political news at this point is without interest, if we except the fact that our secession friends seem to be divided as to the line of conduct most proper to be adopted by Mr. SLIDELL toward the French Government. One party maintains that Mr. SLIDELL ought to boldly demand a recognition of the Confederacy, so as to make his position official, and if this be refused, to at once return home, with the declaration that the French Government would be made to recognize them in due course of time, by the force of events. This party very properly urges that, for their Ambassadors to hang about the skirts of this Court in a suppliant attitude, awaiting its bidding, is both undignified and impolitic. The other party, on the contrary, contend that Mr. SLIDELL ought not to present his demand till a favorable opportunity presents, and in order to seize this opportunity as it passes, he must quietly settle down and wait and watch. This latter course will probably be adopted.

Since there is no longer any talk of a foreign intervention in American affairs, there has been more animation here in American society. The number of families which remain abroad is quite considerable; but the greater proportion of them are retained by some special cause other than a want of patriotism. Many are in business; some have let their houses at home, and have taken long leases here; others are retained by the attentions required by an invalid or invalids; others of peculiar temperaments remain for climatic reasons, while a few, who own property both North and South, and mix in both societies, remain for political reasons. Paris is, in effect, the great rendezvous for the abnormal productions of political and social life the world over; its society is a mosaic of opposite nationalities, individualities, reputations and characters.

The other evening the Americans of both sections of the Union were brought together by accident, at a lecture-room, in the Rue de la Paix. The occasion was a public reading given by Mrs. KAY BLUNT, of Baltimore, sister of the late Mr. KEY, of Washington. The Secession people knew that the fair reader was of their political faith and turned out unanimously to hear her, while the Union people, who were not in the secret, also turned out liberally. The consequence was, that many friends and acquaintances who esteemed each other for their private qualities, but were divided on the question of politics, were thus brought face to face; and while between some there was a cold recognition, others avoided even a salutation. Mrs. SLIDELL and family were much remarked, and were very naturally much sought after, even by Northern eyes. On this question of political differences I should say, however, that there appears to be a deeper and more unrelenting hatred on the part of the Unionists toward the Secessionists than the contrary. But here, Americans see the danger which menaces the Union, of being broken up into fragments and totally ruined by the act of the slaveholders; they see foreign Governments chuckling over the bursting of the great Republican bubble, and ready to pounce upon the fragments; they see these Governments already trearing the Monroe doctrine as an idle boast; and at the same time they see a portion of their citizens coming here to encourage the same Governments in the work of destruction they themselves commenced. On the other hand, the Secessionists know that they commenced the war, and they feel that in the plate of the Northerners they would do as they are doing. Moreover, they have ceased to find in Mr. LINCOLN the scandal to civilization they at first imagined him, and in individual cases even go so far as to acknowledge that they have confidence in his honesty and uprightness.

Col. FULLER was at the Reading of Mrs. BLUNT, and protested to Unionists against the strictures which had been made in America against his secession speech delivered in London two months ago. He declared that the speech was incorrectly reported, and that he intended to have the errors corrected and his position more clearly defined. The Colonel, however, seems to be thoroughly imbued with the English opinions, for he considers the project of subduing the rebellion as a palpable impossibility.

The wee-by receptions of the American Minister and the American Consul are very crowded and very gay. These intimate reunions are doubly welcome to Americans, in affording an opportunity to pay their respects to the popular representatives of their Governments here, and of exchanging opinions and views on the topics which are now uppermost in all minds. Mrs. and Miss DAYTON and Mrs. BIGELOW have won the hearts and good-will of all who enter their doors. At Mrs. DAYTON's, while the seriously disposed people

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3254. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

The News of the Capture of Nashville Confirmed.

Advices Received by Gen. McClellan.

NO OPPOSITION TO GEN. BUELL'S OCCUPATION

The Rebels Fallen Back to Murfreesboro.

THE LATE BATTLE AT FORT DONELSON.

The Losses of the National Army.

THE FALL OF NASHVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Gen. McCLELLAN received a dispatch an hour since, from the West, *confirming the report that Nashville, Tenn., is taken by Gen. Buell's army, and stating that the rebels have fallen back on Murfreesboro, about thirty miles south of Nashville.*

THE NEWS FURTHER CONFIRMED.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The *Republican's* Cairo dispatch says, *the occupation of Nashville is confirmed. Our troops took possession without opposition.* FLOYD fled as usual.

The report that Gov. Harris had ordered all the Tennessee troops to lay down their arms and go home is confirmed.

The Tennessee Legislature is called for next Monday.

No opposition to Union movements is made anywhere on the Cumberland.

It is reported that white flags are flying at Memphis.

THE ADVANCE OF BUELL.

We find the following paragraph, showing the proximity of Gen. BUELL to Nashville, as early as Friday last, the 21st, in the Louisville *Journal:*

We learn that Gen. BUELL, who has taken command in person, on the line of the railroad, had advanced yesterday within ten miles of Nashville. We are unadvised as to the resources of the rebels for making a stand at that point, where Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON is in command, but we cannot conceive that their routed, dispirited and demoralized troops can withstand our soldiers flushed with recent victories. We think the capital of Tennessee will soon be relieved from the rebel yoke.

THE REBELS FORTIFIED AT PINE BLUFF.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, February, 25th.

The following is a special dispatch to the TIMES, of this City: CAIRO, Ill., Monday, Feb. 24th.

An arrival from Fort Donelson reports that the enemy has strong fortifications on Pine Bluffs, twelve miles this side of Nashville, and were concentrating a large force there, and would make a desperate stand.

THE FORT DONELSON FIGHT.

THE LOSS IN GEN. M'CLERNAND'S DIVISION.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The official returns show 321 killed, 1,05a wounded and 150 missing in Gen. McCLERNAND'S Division at the fight at Fort Donelson.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writes from the Fort, on the 18th, as follows:

The number of field pieces taken in the Union victory here is much larger than heretofore telegraphed. We have at least 70 guns. Among them are bronze and iron rifled pieces, of English manufacture. TAYLOR'S Battery captured a beautiful rifled piece, an imitation of the Parrott, made in England, and two bronze rifled pieces.

The prisoners will amount to full fifteen thousand, all contrary assertions notwithstanding. The small arms captured amount to twenty thousand. So far as I can ascertain our (Federal) loss is as follows:

49th Illinois—Killed and wounded 40.
Taylor's Battery—1 killed and 4 wounded.
18th Illinois—Killed 45, about 60 wounded.
17th Illinois—Killed 4, wounded 20.
12th Iowa—Killed 3, wounded 24.
68th Ohio—Wounded 3.
14th Iowa—Killed 6, wounded 50.
2d Iowa—Killed 38, wounded 150.
9th Illinois—Killed 35, wounded 160.
41st Illinois—Killed 17, wounded 130.
20th Illinois—Killed 21, wounded 118.
30th Illinois—Killed 19, wounded 71.
8th Illinois—Killed 56, wounded 196.
31st Illinois—Killed 40, wounded 200.
12th Illinois—Killed 35, wounded 109.

The number of rebels killed is at the least calculation 800, and their wounded more than double that number.

Another correspondent of the same paper learns from a semi-official source that the Federal loss was 300 killed, 700 wounded and 241 missing—total 1,250. The bodies of the Eighth Illinois were all buried where they fell except a few which were brought away.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded on the gunboats:

ON THE ST. LOUIS.—*Killed*—Charles H. Baker, ship's cook.

Mortally Wounded—F. A. Riley, of Cincinnati, pilot, (since dead.)

Wounded—Flag-officer A. H. Foote, (slightly;) R. J. Baldwin, pilot, (slightly;) Charles Smith, boatswain's mate, Antonio Caldwin, seaman, (very dangerously;) Thomas Kirkham, seaman; R. H. Medill, carpenter; W. B. Coon and John Thompson, seamen.

ON THE CARONDELET.—*Killed*—Albert Richardson, Joseph Laycock, Albert Markham and Wm. Duff, seamen—4.

Wounded—Wm. Hinton, of Cincinnati, pilot (since dead); Samuel Brooks, second assistant engineer; Owen Carty, James Plant, James Brown, Patrick Laughlin, Edward Green, Owen Cuiley, Henry Smith, Pat Sullivan, John Owen, Wm. B. Rooney, Thomas Burns, James McFadden, John Diamond, Amos Dutch, Richard Mahoney, Richard O'Brien, William Johnson, Patrick O'Brien, Wm. Thielman, Benj. Edger, Henry Anderson, Daniel F. Charles, John Doughty, John Murphy, and John McConnell, seamen; John Doherty, second master, and John McBride, ship's cook—20.

ON THE PITTSBURGH.—*Wounded*—Chas. Merwin and Geo. Smith, seamen—2.

ON THE LOUISVILLE.—*Killed*—James Curtis, E. W. Aplin, Charles Billips and John Williams—4.

Wounded—Michael Kelly, Wm. Higgins, E. S. Collins and Charles Might—5.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.
On the St. Louis	1	9
On the Carondelet	4	20
On the Pittsburgh	0	2
On the Louisville	4	5
Total	9	45

Two of the wounded have since died, changing the above to 11 killed, and 43 wounded.

The names of those wounded on board the *Carondelet*, on Thursday, the 11th, are: John Flaherty, Dennis Relay, Michael Riley, John Conner, Thomas Foley, Arthur Blackburn, Maurice Phillips, J. J. Kinney, and W. L. Reid.

GEN. McCLERNAND'S ORDER OF THE DAY.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, }
FORT DONELSON, Feb. 17, 1862. }

FIELD ORDER No. 145.—OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE ADVANCE FORCES: You have continually led the way in the Valley of the Lower Mississippi, the Tennessee and the Cumberland. You have carried the flag of the Union further South than any other land forces marching from the interior toward the seaboard.

Being the first division to enter Fort Henry, you also pursued the enemy for miles, capturing from him in his flight six field pieces, many of his standards and flags, a number of prisoners, and a great quantity of military stores.

Following the enemy to this place, you were the first to encounter him outside of his intrenchments, and to drive him within them.

Pursuing your advantage, the next day, in the night, you advanced upon his lines, in the face of his works and batteries, and, for the time, silenced them.

The next day, skirmishing all along his left, you daringly charged upon his redoubts, under a deadly fire of grape and canister, and were only prevented from taking them by natural obstacles and the accumulated masses which hurried forward to defend them.

The next day, you extended your right, in the face of newly-erected batteries, quite to the Cumberland, thus investing his works for nearly two miles.

The next day after standing under arms for two days and nights, amid driving storms of snow and rain, and pinched by hunger, the enemy advanced in force to open the way to his escape.

By his own confession, formed in a column of ten successive regiments, he concentrated his attack upon a single point. You repulsed him repeatedly from 7 o'clock to 11 A. M., often driving back his formidable odds.

Then, after three days' fighting, when your ammunition was exhausted, you fell back until it came up, and reformed a second line in his face.

Supported by fresh troops, under the lead of a brave and able officer, the enemy was again driven back, and by a combined advance from all sides was finally defeated. His unconditional surrender the next day consummated the victory.

Undisturbed by any attack for near four hours from any other part of our lines, the enemy was left to concentrate his attack with superior numbers upon yours. Thus, while you were engaged for a longer time than any other of our forces, you were subjected to much greater loss.

The battle field testifies to your valor and constancy. Even the magnanimity of the enamy accords to you an unsurpassed heroism, and an enviable and brilliant share in the hardest fought battle and most decisive victory ever fought and won in the American continent.

Your trophies speak for themselves. They consist of many thousands of prisoners of war, forty pieces of cannon, and extensive magazines of all kinds of ordnance, Quartermaster's and Commissary stores.

The death knell of the rebellion is sounded. An army has been annihilated, and the way to Nashville and Memphis is opened. This momentous fact should, as it will, encourage you to persevare in the path of duty and of glory. It must alleviate your distress for your brave comrades who have fallen or been wounded. It will mitigate the grief of bereaved wives and mourning parents and kindred. It will be your claim to a place in the affection of your countrymen, and upon a blazoned page of history.

By order of
Brig.-Gen. McCLERNAND, Commanding.
A. SCAWARYS, Captain and Acting Chief of Staff.

THE SAD SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

The following private letter, written by a former *attaché* of the New-York Post-office, presents another side of the victory gained at Fort Donelson, from that which is generally contemplated:

FORT DONELSON, TENN., Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

MY DEAR FATHER: Sad, lonely and down-hearted, I attempt to write you a few lines, to let you know I am alive and unhurt. We have had a most bloody fight; there must have been five thousand to seven thousand men killed and wounded, on both sides. But the enemy surrendered on Saturday evening, we taking about thirteen thousand prisoners. But, dear father, the hardest part of the story is, that out of *eighty-five* men in my company, only *seven* came out—the most wholesale slaugbter that was ever heard of.

My company was the color company, at which the rebels took particular aim; as fast as one man who carried it would be shot another would take his place; but the flag was brought through. Only one hundred and sixteen remain in the Eleventh Regiment uninjured.

Do not wonder, dear father, that I am downbearted. My boys all loved me, and need I say that, in looking at the poor remnant of my company—the men that I have taken so much pains to drill, the men that I thought so much of—now nearly all in their graves—I feel melancholy. But I do not complain; God spared my life, and for what, the future must tell. I will write you soon again. The Eleventh Regiment will, I think, (what is remaining,) be left to guard the prisoners at Cairo or Alton, whilst they recruit. Whether I shall attempt to raise another company, I do not know at present. Good bye. Let the folks at home know I am safe.

Yours, affectionately,
L. D. WADDELL, Captain Co. E, Eleventh Regiment Ill. Vol., (what is left of it.)
WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Esq., New-York.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A garrison court-martial convened on Mondsy on Governor's Island, and tried several prisoners charged with drunkenness and minor offences. The sentences will be read out as soon as confirmed.

In firing the salute from Castle William on WASHINGTON'S Birthday, several of the guns were not run out of the portholes, but were fired in the casemates, and the consequence was, the furniture of the Sergeant in charge of the Castle was considerably damaged, the nails in the floors were started, and the gunners were almost unfitted for duty by the tremendous concussion. It is said that the commanding officer would not sanction the firing of a salute until the last minute, and therefore there was not time to run all the guns out.

The sloop-of-war *Dacotah* and the iron-clad steamer *Monitor* were put into commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The *Dacotah* carries a Sergeant's guard of Marines. Great exertions are being made to get the *Monitor* off at once, and she will doubtless sail in a day or two.

The following is the official list of the *Dacotah's* officers: Commander, J. P. McKinstry; Lieut. and Executive officer, R. W. Mead, Jr.; Master, Sullivan Ames; Acting Masters, William Earle and William Moslander; Assistant Surgeon, D. Bloodgood; Assistant Paymaster, Richard Washington; Chief Engineer, Philip Feltz; Second Assistant Engineers, E. Laws, H. S. Davids and W. H. Hopper; Third Assistants, G. W. Metville, J. H. Perry and G. P. Hunt; Acting Boatswain, G. C. Abbott; Acting Gunner, G. Edmond; Acting Master's Mates, William F. Goodwig, C. Frasher and C. H. Davidson.

The officers of the *Monitor* are as follows:

Lieutenant Commanding, JOHN S. WORDAN; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, S. D. Green; Acting Masters, L. N. Stodder and J. W. Webber; Acting Assistant Paymaster, William F. Keeler; Acting Assistant Surgeon, D. C. Logue; First Assistant Engineer, Isaac Newton; Second Assistant, Albert S. Campbell; Third Assistants, R. W. Sands and M. T. Sunstrou; Acting Master's Mate, George Frederickson.

The officers lately attached to the steamer *Dawn* are instructed to report to Commodore PAULDING for orders, as that vessel will be sent to a New-York ship-yard for repairs.

All Acting Masters who have reported for duty, and have not been assigned to any duty in the Yard or on board the receiving-ship, will immediately report to Commander MEAD, on the *North Carolina*, for instruction in gunnery.

The gunboat *Cayuga* will sail as soon as the wind moderates. She was ordered to go last evening.

A NEW WAR VESSEL.

The iron-clad war-steamer, built at Mystic Conn., was recently launched, and now lies at Greenpoint, where she will receive her armement and be prepared for sea. She has nearly all her armor, and her engines are finished and partly in. It is expected she will be ready for service in one month from the present time. Her length is 200 feet over all, breadth 37 feet, and depth of hold 12½ feet. Her entire capacity is 1,000 tons.

The entire model is new. The vessel has been constructed under a contract of BUSHNELL & Co. with the Navy Department, and was designed by SAMUEL H. POOK, an experienced naval architect of Boston, who has superintended the construction on the part of the Government. The design was to so construct the sides that they should slope inward from the water's edge, and thus cause the missiles which should strike them to glance off. The sides of the vessel, and even the upper deck, present none but curved lines. Her sides, from the frame which lies on the keel, and the "build," two or three feet from the frame, are of solid white oak, about fifteen inches thick. This thickness extends two feet above the gun-deck. The walls extending to the upper deck, are, at the base, fourteen inches thick, and at the top thirteen inches—the whole being quite as solid as the sides proper. The width of the upper deck is but twenty-seven feet. The hull is pierced for eighteen guns, but it is not designed to use so large a number.

New Senator from Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Feb. 24.

Gov. MORTON has appointed Ex-Gov. JOSEPH A. WAKENY, United States Senator, to fill the place of JESSE D. BRIGHT.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Probable Evacuation of Columbus.

Mysterious Ending of a Reconnoissance from Cairo.

CAIRO, Monday, Feb. 24.

An expedition, composed of four iron-clad gunboats and two mortarboats, with the Twenty-seventh Illinois and a battalion of the Eighth Wisconsin regiments, made a reconnoissance down the river this morning and discovered that the rebels had seized all the flatboats and skiffs as far up as they dared to come. Also that there had been a movement among the troops at Columbus. Whether reinforcements had arrived was not learned.

The gunboats and mortarboats were getting into position on the Missouri side of the river, when a rebel steamer with a white flag made its appearance.

Some rebel officers came on board the *Cincinnati*, and a consultation took place lasting over two hours, with what result has not yet been made known, but the expedition has returned.

THE ADVANCE UPON CUMBERLAND GAP.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

FLAT LICK, KNOX COUNTY, KY., }
Feb. 14, 1862. }

Here we are at "Flat Lick," some twenty miles from the much talked of "Cumberland Gap." Capt. KELSO left Semerset about two weeks previous to the battle near that place, and forming an independent company of mountaineers, attacked a squadron of rebel cavalry, upon the mountains near Goldsborough, the county seat of Campbell County, Tennessee. Capt. KELSO'S force consisted of forty-five men, undisciplined, and armed with the old buck rifles, and a few of the army muskets. The rebels, on learning of the advance of the "Union boys," rallied about forty strong, but were repulsed with a loss of one killed and several wounded.

They were reinforced to upward of sixty strong, and came at us again, when they were driven back the second time, with three killed and more wounded. They rallied the third time, and were again driven back, and completely routed from the field, losing three more killed and a number wounded. They fled through the woods, and our men not being mounted could not pursue them. The only casualty upon the part of Capt. KELSO'S men was one badly wounded, of which he may yet die. This fight occurred within forty miles of KNOXVILLE.

You have, no doubt, seen an extract from Richmond papers giving an account of an engagement between the rebel cavalry of Col. WARREN and a Union company, upon the mountains of Morgan County. The killing which is there boasted of, happens to be on the other side. We lost *none*, one wounded, though not dangerously. They lost from two to seven.

The rebels succeeded in carrying from the field a portion of their dead! Hence it is impossible to tell the precise extent of their loss in killed and wounded. Many East Tennesseeans are crossing into camps, and joining the service. They state that the Union sentiment is still strong in all that country. There has been but few changes; and whenever the Union banner shall be planted upon Tennessee soil, a mighty uprising of the masses will take place.

A most horrible case of secession barbarity has just come to light. Col. PICKENS, State Senator, of whom mention is made in the correspondence between Col. WOOD and Secretary BENJAMIN, found in ZOLLICOFFER'S camp, and lately published, has been most brutally murdered. He was arrested, and taken to Tuscaloosa, Ala., where he was confined in prison for some time, on a charge of treason against the Confederacy. He was taken out and placed in the custody of a gang of land-pirates, who, it was pretended, were to convey him to some other point to have his case further investigated. They took the old patriot and started, but did not proceed far, until they reported him to have taken suddenly sick and died. But the facts turn out that he was taken off some distance, and the alternative presented to him to henceforth espouse the cause of rebellion, and give it the benefit of his influence and great popularity, or expiate his refusal (crime) by his life! He told them plainly, he did not recognize their Government, and told them he could not, and would not give his name and influence to any such cause! He told them that if his life must be taken for that, his offence, it must go; and he hoped in God that, from his blood and his grave, would grow up a holy and a patriotic ardor, that would infuse a spirit into his countrymen, which would avenge his death, and redeem his bleeding country. Upon this, they deliberately hung Col. PICKENS, after which they very *grossly* sent his remains to his family.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, a glorious little victory has been made known. Our cavalry pickets went within one mile and a half of the rebel encampment at the Gap, and engaged the rebels, killing five and taking two prisoners, and completely routed them. This was this evening, about sunset.

L. C. H.

INTERESTING FROM BOWLING GREEN.

Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.

On Feb. 10, the Third Division struck tents at Bacon Creek, and marched across Green River, crossing on the railroad bridge with our wagons. At night we encamped on the late battle-ground, where Col. TERRY fell. We remained at this point two days. The relics of the battle are still visible. I counted over twenty dead horses on the field, and conversed with several of the Germans engaged in the fight. They wore their laurels so nobly won with unusual modesty.

On the 13th we again struck tents, and started for this point. The first day we reached Bell's Tavern, which is immediately on this side of the railroad tunnel, seventeen miles this side of Green River. About five miles of the road was blockaded by felled trees, which retarded our progress, but very little, with our cavalry sappers and miners in advance. From Horse Cave to a point about six miles this side, every pond on the road had from one to six dead horses in it; and as these ponds were the only source to obtain a supply of water for the army, and as the day was extremely warm, our men suffered considerably. The citizens said that the Texas Rangers drove up their broken-down horses and shot them in the ponds, and that they dared not remove them, fearing they would be visited with punishment. I had heard much of outrages committed, but I did not before believe Americans capable of such a low mode of warfare. The railroad ties and rails were torn up and burned from the tunnel to a point about six miles above. The obstruction at the tunnel is a mere farce, and as no other injury has been done to the road, of importance, we expect to see the cars in four or five days. When we reached Bell's Tavern, we found the depot burning, and the landlord of the hotel "vamoosed the ranche." On the 14th, we marched twenty-three miles, expecting all the time to wade through fortifications and breastworks; but, to our happy surprise, we found nary fortification until we reached Barren, and nary Southern troop could be seen on the north side of the river. Our artillery was in the advance, and as they neared the river they discovered a train of cars about starting for Southern Dixie, loaded with provisions and shivers. Bang went one of our guns, and such surprise and confusion and scattering never did exist before; one ball struck the depot, the second shot struck the engine and so disabled it that the train never did march. At this juncture the Southern troops commenced firing the train and depot, and several other buildings containing their provisions. An immense amount of army stores and supplies were burned. Guns in any quantity, pork, pickled beef, sugar, rice, &c., &c., were destroyed. We saved enough which escaped their fire to feed this division for three or four weeks. We captured one fine brass cannon, six engines, a large lot of cars, tents, embulances, &c.

The town has suffered less than is generally supposed; ten or twelve buildings will embrace all that were burned. The Southern army had an abundance of provisions and arms at this point—there is no question about it.

Two very intelligent citizens living here say that they had taken away about half of their stores. Both bridges were partially destroyed. The railroad and pike bridges are about three hundred yards apart, and were shot down instead of being burned. The abutments are uninjured, excepting the top corner is shot off from the the central railroad pier, but this is trifling. Our men crossed on a temporary foot bridge built over the ruins of the railroad irons, and in a boat. The sappers and miners are busily at work building a new bridge.

The town is nearly deserted, and has been for several months; nearly all—two-thirds, at least—of the private buildings have been used for hospitals. Their troops must have been very sickly, and their mortality very great, for there are three large burial-grounds filled with soldiers, and a very intelligent citizen tells me that in December they buried as many as fifty or sixty a day. Their strength is variously estimated, but from the best information I can gain, they had at one time about forty thousand men; a large portion of these were sixty days' men, who went home as soon as their time expired. They had six fortifications, one just on the other side of the river, of huge proportions, and built upon a grand scale. It is truly a magnificent work, and nothing but shells could ever have taken it.

The citizens left received us with a hearty welcome and great joy. I asked two or three "gentlemen of color" to whom they belonged, and if their masters were Secessionists or Union men. The re was the same response from all—"Massa was a Secessionist, but he is a good Union man now." Our forces have conducted themselves in a decorous manner, excepting the Thirty-seventh Illinois Regiment. It ought to be drummed out of the service and sent home.

There is now a Provost Guard established throughout the town, and the citizens all alike, and their property, are protected.

It is said that when our first shot was fired at the depot, Generals HARDEE and HINDMAN were standing on the platform, and that they made a double quick retreat, and told their brave soldiers to follow them.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT MONROE.

Direct News from the Burnside Expedition.

The Skirmish at Winton, on the Chowan River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 24, }
Via BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 25. }

The steamer *Baltimore*, which left here several days ago with ammunition for the Burnside Expedition, returned from Hatteras about 12 o'clock to-day, having left yesterday afternoon.

The news by the *Baltimore* is not of special interest.

The burning of Winton by the Federal forces is confirmed.

The Ninth New-York Regiment had made an expedition up the Chowan River with three gunboats, but having found the enemy in full force returned without making an attack.

The object of the expedition of the Ninth New-York Regiment was to destroy the railroad bridges on the Black-Water and Chowan River. The enemy, however, were discovered in large force at Winton, and no landing was made.

The enemy fired at our gunboats, and in retaliation the town was shelled.

Among the passengers by the *Baltimore* is CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, who was yesterday reported killed at Winton by the Southern papers.

The election ordered by the Provisional Governor of North Caroline, to take place on Saturday, resulted, as far as the returns have been received, in the re-election of Mr. FOSTER to Congress. The ordinances of the Convention were also ratified.

The greater part of the Burnside Expedition was still at Roanoke Island, and Gen. WILLIAMS' Brigade at Hatteras had received orders to proceed there.

The *S. R. Spaulding* left Roanoke Island on Friday, for Elizabeth City, with the prisoners taken by Gen. BURNSIDE. They were paroled for exchange.

The *Spaulding* had left Roanoke Island for Fortress Monroe, and will be due here to-morrow.

Capt. HOWARD'S Battery went to Newport's News to-day.

The *Mississippi*, from Boston, arrived here about noon to-day.

A fire broke out here in the building occupied by the negroes, opposite the hotel, about 4½ o'clock this afternoon, which, with all the adjoining buildings, was entirely destroyed. The buildings were of little value, and the loss is fully covered by insurance.

The laying of the telegraph cable was progressing satisfactorily at last accounts.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Impeachment of the Governor, Auditor and Secretary of State—Uncertainty as to who will be Acting-Governor—Sketch of Gov. Robinson—His Character and History—The Hunter-Lane Imbroglio—Gen. Lane's Resignation Undetermined, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TOPEKA, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

The week ends here in a fever of excitement. We have news from the East which stirs the old enthusiasm for the cause, well-nigh smothered by inaction, timidity, treachery and corruption; the rose-color of hope again invests the future, as the movements at Fort Henry and Roanoke Island indicate life in those great coils which seemed fossilizing under the policy of the Government. We are not allowed, however to abandon ourselves to the joy inspired by the bulletins of victory, for they reach us at a moment when we are overcome with astonishment and mortification, at the events transpiring in our midst. Acting on the evidence submitted with the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the "Bond Swindle," the House of Representatives have solemnly resolved on the *impeachment*, for high misdemeanors, of the Governor, Auditor and Secretary of State. It is understood, also, that the impeachment of the Treasurer will soon follow.

Partially prepared as was the public for this result, by the rumors which no secrecy could prevent, still its consummation bewilders and astounds us. That an impeachment of one or more officers might be made, after a tedious investigation and a severe conflict, was considered likely; but that evidence so damaging should be procured, and public indignation made so manifest, that all three of the officers, on the very day that the Report was submitted, should be charged with high misdemeanors by a *unanimous* vote of the House, was not expected, even by the most bitter of their accusers.

The occasion, though destitute of all superficial accessories of solemnity, was impressive in the extreme. The plain chamber was as unpretending in its architecture as possible; neither arch, nor cornice nor statue nor historic painting added anything of artificial effect to the intrinsic interest of the act. Sixty-five representatives of the people were seated in plain chairs, behind plainer tables; and the only outward emblem of Government was the American flag, festooned over the chair of the Speaker. The Senate had adjourned to witness the proceedings, and its members were accommodated with seats within the Bine railing that hedged in the legislative wisdom from the undistinguished crowd; and the same discrimination was chivalrously exercised in favor of such ladies as the occasion had attracted to the Hall. The lobby was filled with spectators, anxious to witness a scene so rare, and one destined to exert so powerful an influence upon the history of the young State.

The report of the Committee of Investigation was made by its Chairman, Judge ANDERSON, a tall, dark-eyed and bearded man, with the most absolutely honest, direct, and practical ideas. He briefly went over the evidence submitted, pointing out its coherencies and logical results, and demanding, at the close of his remarks, the passage of a resolution of impeachment embodied in the report. Other speeches, short, clear and emphatic, were made by several members. Some discussion was had upon the necessary steps of the proceedings, and one member suggested that the report be laid over for a week, in order that the House might approach the subject with greater deliberation and reflection. The motion met with but the slightest favor. The debate was marked by dignity, earnestness and determination; very little of mere buncombe tarnished the grave intelligence that seemed to inspire each man's action. The question was finally reached on the resolution of impeachment, and so deep was the interest in the audience, that a whisper could be heard in the large room while the vote was being taken. The Clerk commenced to call the roll of members; and as the emphatic "Aye" answered the name of each member present, man looked at one another in astonishment, that not one in that body, where but lately there was a strong and active minority, had enough faith in either of the accused parties, or of the hardihood of partisanship, to record his vote against an indictment so summary in its conclusion and so overwhelming in its moral effect.

This morning, a Committee of the House proceeded to the Chamber of the Senate, and there, through their Chairman, Hon. SIDNEY CLARK, notified that body that the House had impeached CHARLES ROBINSON, Governor; GEORGE S. HILLYER, Auditor, and JOHN W. ROBINSON, Secretary of State, of high misdemeanors in office, and would, on a future occasion, furnish separate specifications of the charges made.

The trial before the Senate, will follow in due time. What will be its result, is far from certain; though I apprehend that it will produce the conviction of at least one of the accused parties, and perhaps the whole.

In the meantime, according to the provisions of the Constitution, the Gubernatorial duties will devolve on the Lieut.-Governor, JOSEPH P. ROOT. But the House has already shown an indisposition to recognize his authority, on account of his having accepted a commission in the army, which, it is claimed, vacates his office. Should the majority sustain this view, the House and Senate may become directly at issue; or should the Senate yield, the duties of Governor would devolve on the President of the Senate, *pro tem.*, Hon. EDWARD LYNDE. But Mr. LYNDE is also charged with having held a military commission, which, under the same theory, would vacate his seat; and the office would then descend to the Speaker of the House, Hon. M. S. ADAMS. Such are the uncertainties which now surround the exercise of the Gubernatorial functions.

Never, perhaps, has a man more recklessly squandered his political capital than CHARLES ROBINSON. Coming to Kansas in 1854, from New-England, chief agent of the Emigrant Aid Society, his position, political principles and personal qualities gave him rank at once as a popular leader. Strictly temperate in his habits, the apparent austerity of his morals was not greater than the liberality of his political principles. Strongly Anti-Slavery, and with antecedents that seemed to prove him an honest believer in the generous creed of human progress, it is not strange that he speedily won the confidence of a people inspired by the principles which he professed. Gifted with a commanding presence, a frank and pleasing countenance, and a genial and friendly address, his personal popularity kept pace with his political influence, and became one of its most effectual supports. When Col. LANE commenced his struggle for the leadership in 1855, he found in ROBINSON an opponent of subtlety and will equal to his own, and possessing a personal character and political radicalism that gave him an immense advantage. ROBINSON, with all his ability—unquestionably great—is strikingly deficient in tact and prudence; and the people had begun to become tired of his blunders before they discovered the unsoundness of his principles. His first great error was the cold-blooded sacrifice of influential and faithful friends, whose devotion had known no bounds; his first desertion of political principles was his semi-indorsement of the English bill, in which he showed a willingness to barter the rights of the people for advantages of a pecuniary nature. It was his defence of those rights which had made him a popular oracle; and his willingness to abandon them, at a moment when the people themselves were ready to sacrifice, for their maintenance, case, property and even life itself, gave a shock to public sentiment from which it has never recovered. He barely overcame the distrust thus created, so as to secure the nomination for Governor under the Wyandot Constitution; and it is safe to say that his success in that effort was owing to the recollection of his services and sufferings during the early years of the Kansas struggle. The people, proud of their history, and conscious of their own security, could not believe him false to the cause whose foremost champion he had been.

Since that election, many circumstances have occurred to diminish the number of his adherents. His connection with the Territorial "Bond swindle," so called, of 1859; his testimony, given before the Congressional John Brown Committee, in which he is believed gratuitously to have slandered political opponents and former friends; and now his unquestionable implication in the frauds on the State Treasury, which it was one of his official duties to protect—all have tended to excite against him a hostility of the most intense character. More than this, his general course has been such as to produce on the popular mind a conviction that he is totally destitute of honesty, honor and good faith. His ingratitude to friends is open and confessed; yet is it surpassed by his treachery to the people, whose confidence he secured only that he might betray it—and whose interests he has never scrupled to sacrifice in order to promote his own. The most reckless perversion of power to private ends, the shameless abuse of official patronage; the sale of offices for his personal aggrandizement; the unremitting robbery of the people to fill his own coffers—these are some of the counts in the grand indictment, on which this man has already been tried at the bar of public opinion, and sentenced to a life-penalty of opprobrium, and his memory condemned to bear the ineffaceable brand of infamy. With his own hands he has dug his political grave; of his own choice he has selected the ceremonies of corruption for his winding sheet. Henceforth, in Kansas, there will be no more of "Robinson Party."

The Hunter-Lane *imbroglio* remain unsettled. It is idle to predict the result, in case Gen. LANE does not secure the Department. He may arrange with Gen. HUNTER to go with him on the expedition, or he may return to the Senate. In case he goes on the expedition, it may be as a Brigadier-General or it may be as a private citizen. I do not think any one is perfectly possessed of Gen. LANE'S plans, not even himself. Much is left to circumstance, "that unspiritual god and miscreator," and the end no one can foresee.

J. M. W.

SECRETARY STANTON AND GEN. McCLELLAN.

The following card appears in the Philadelphia *North American:*

"The paragraph in the report of the Railroad Convention, at Washington, which alleged that the Secretary of War in his speech there paid a high compliment to Gen. McCLELLAN and 'his gigantic plans,' &c., is now well ascertained to have been a forgery. The Secretary never said anything of the kind, and the statement seems to have been put in his mouth by somebody for effect. The censorship of the telegraph by military authorities tampers thus with the Press reports continually, and is a gross outrage.

The foregoing appeared in your summary of today, and is as obnoxious to criticism as the original article.

The facts are, that the original telegram of the first day's proceedings in the Convention was carefully prepared by an officer of that body, and sent to the office of the Associated Press; another member of the Convention called at their office, and, after perusing the paper, added the fancy paragraph of which so much complaint has justly been made.

The writer sat at the Convention by the side of Gen. McCLELLAN, and within three feet of Mr. STANTON, and listened attentively to the words as they dropped from the latter gentleman's lips. While he spoke in terms complimentary of the gallant young General at his side, the allusion was not in the terms set forth by the poetical fancy of the author of the objectionable sentence in the first report.

The address of Mr. STANTON was esteemed by the Convention to be timely to the purpose, patriotic and proper in all respects, and was effectively responded to by the acts of that body, who have placed it out of the power of any corporation to plunder the Government by excessive charges on transportation hereafter. Respectfully,

A MEMBER OF THE CONVENTION.

FEB. 24.

MR. CHASE AND THE LEGAL TENDER CLAUSE.

Secretary CHASE has written the following letter to a member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 17.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of your letter of the 10th inst., inclosing the resolutions of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, approving the Treasury Note bill now before Congress, and pledging the support of the merchants of Cincinnati to the financial measures necessary to the prompt and vigorous suppression of the rebellion.

The legal-tender clause of the bill referred to received my sanction and support, as a measure of imperative necessity. The cordial approval of it by the influential body you represent, confirms my convictions of the wisdom of the measure; and the generous proffer of support to the financial measure made necessary by the existing crisis, encourages my efforts to serve the country in the responsible and laborious position, intrusted to me.

Permit me to thank the Chamber for its prompt and timely action.

With great respect, yours truly,
JOHN A. GANO, &c., Cincinnati. S. P. CHASE.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Arrival of the Niagara's Mails.

Important Documents Before the British Parliament.

The Correspondence between Yancey, Rost & Co., and Earl Russell.

The Question of the Nashville and Tuscarora.

Another Letter from Semmes, the Pirate.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* arrived at Boston from Halifax at 7 o'clock on Monday evening and her mails were forwarded by the 8:30 P. M. train due in this City at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The train was detained on the route, however, by a heavy fall of snow, and our news packages did not reach us until last evening.

We give considerable space this morning to the important documents recently laid before the British Parliament relating to the American question.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Slidell and the French Government—Shall he demand Immediate Recognition?—An Encounter of Secessionists and Loyalists—The Reception of the American Minister—Social Life, &c.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

The American political news at this point is without interest, if we except the fact that our secession friends seem to be divided as to the line of conduct most proper to be adopted by Mr. SLIDELL toward the French Government. One party maintains that Mr. SLIDELL ought to boldly demand a recognition of the Confederacy, so as to make his position official, and if this be refused, to at once return home, with the declaration that the French Government would be made to recognize them in due course of time, by the force of events. This party very properly urges that, for their Ambassadors to hang about the skirts of this Court in a suppliant attitude, awaiting its bidding, is both undignified and impolitic. The other party, on the contrary, contend that Mr. SLIDELL ought not to present his demand till a favorable opportunity presents, and in order to seize this opportunity as it passes, he must quietly settle down and wait and watch. This latter course will probably be adopted.

Since there is no longer any talk of a foreign intervention in American affairs, there has been more animation here in American society. The number of families which remain abroad is quite considerable; but the greater proportion of them are retained by some special cause other than a want of patriotism. Many are in business; some have let their houses at home, and have taken long leases here; others are retained by the attentions required by an invalid or invalids; others of peculiar temperaments remain for climatic reasons, while a few, who own property both North and South, and mix in both societies, remain for political reasons. Paris is, in effect, the great rendezvous for the abnormal productions of political and social life the world over; its society is a mosaic of opposite nationalities, individualities, reputations and characters.

The other evening the Americans of both sections of the Union were brought together by accident, at a lecture-room, in the Rue de la Paix. The occasion was a public reading given by Mrs. KEY BLUNT, of Baltimore, sister of the late Mr. KEY, of Washington. The Secession people knew that the fair reader was of their political faith and turned out unanimously to hear her, while the Union people, who were not in the secret, also turned out liberally. The consequence was, that many friends and acquaintances who esteemed each other for their private qualities, but were divided on the question of politics, were thus brought face to face; and while between some there was a cold recognition, others avoided even a salutation. Mrs. SLIDELL and family were much remarked, and were very naturally much sought after, even by Northern eyes. On this question of political differences I should say, however, that there appears to be a deeper and more unrelenting hatred on the part of the Unionists toward the Secessionists than the contrary. But here Americans see the danger which menaces the Union, of being broken up into fragments and totally ruined by the act of the slaveholders; they see foreign Governments chuckling over the bursting of the great republican bubble, and ready to pounce upon the fragments; they see these Governments already treating the Monroe doctrine as an idle boast; and at the same time they see a portion of their citizens coming here to encourage these same Governments in the work of destruction they themselves commenced. On the other hand, the Secessionists know that they commenced the war, and they feel that in the place of the Northerners they would do as they are doing. Moreover, they have ceased to find in Mr. LINCOLN the scandal to civilization they at first imagined him, and in individual cases even go so far as to

the purpose of ontin all sorts of diseases and deformities, and such has been the reputation of this now sacred spring, that quite a commerce has sprung up in the exportation of the water to foreign countries. Only as a subsidiary question, foreign Governments have been much perplexed to decide whether this water should pay duty like other worldly merchandise or not. This miracle has been the laughing stock of the profane world ever since its discovery, and many people have visited the wonderful spring in order to see and study the groups of credulous pilgrims who flocked daily to the spring from all parts of France. The general impression seemed to be that the affair was a ruse of the priesthood of Tarbes, by which to raise money enough to build a church; but however this may be, according to Catholic authority, we have now arrived at the truth. The Bishop of Tarbes has just published to the world a long manifesto, in which he declares that when the miracle of the grotto of Lourdes was first announced and then laughed at, he instituted an inquest, composed of learned and conscientious ecclesiastics, to investigate and report upon the truth or falsity of the miracle. The jury of inquest have now reported the result of their labors, and they declare that it is proven that the Virgin Mary did appear to the young girl BERNADETTE, that the miracle is a true one, and that the waters of the spring of Lourdes are henceforth to be held and regarded as sacred. The Bishop forgets to add what are the diseases most susceptible to the curative influences of this new agent, and what are the best routes of approach for travelers.

The police of Paris is certainly the best in the world, but the police of the French Departments is quite another thing. You have no doubt seen the proceedings of a trial near Lyons, in which a man named DUMOLARD has been charged with more murders, perhaps, than any other man who ever appeared at the bar of justice. This man, who seems to have been a sort of Procrustes, or vampire, borrowed from the fantastic creations of the poets, adopted for amusement the assassination of servant girls, of whom something like a dozen have been found buried in the woods, while quite as many, upon whom attempts were made, were in court to testify against the monster. These murders and attempts at murders have all taken place within ten years, all within the same Department, all in the same way; the assassin was always dressed and looked much the same; he was well known in the vicinity; the girls who escaped his lasso, for this was his favorite weapon, generally reported the attempt to the authorities, and yet this human monster escaped till a few months ago. The thing is almost incredible, and would be totally impossible in any country district in America or England. DUMOLARD has been condemned to be guillotined on the public place of the town near which most of his crimes were committed.

The Mormons have established a depôt or lecture-room for the propagandism of their faith at Gourbevoie, in the suburbs of Paris. They might as well have pitched their tent in the centre of the town, for surely they would find no ground better prepared for the practice of their faith than this very City of Paris.

MALAKOFF.

IMPORTANT REBEL MANIFESTO.

An Appeal for Recognition.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MESSRS. YANCEY, ROST AND MANN, AND EARL RUSSELL.

No. 15 Half Moon-street, LONDON, Aug. 14, 1861.

The undersigned, as your Lordship has already on one or two occasions been verbally and unofficially informed, were appointed, on the 16th of March last, a Commission to Her Britannic Majesty's Government by the President of the Confederate States of America.

The undersigned were instructed to represent to your Lordship that seven of the sovereign States of the late American Union, for just and sufficient reasons, and in full accordance with the great principle of self-government, had thrown off the authority of that Union, and formed a Confederacy, which they had styled the "Confederate States of America." They were further instructed to ask Her Majesty's Government to recognize the fact of the existence of this new Power in the world, and also to inform it that they were fully empowered to negotiate with it a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation.

At an early day after the arrival of the undersigned in London, at an informal interview which your Lordship was pleased to accord them, they informed your Lordship of the object of their mission, and endeavored to impress upon your Lordship, that the action of the seven Confederate States had been based upon repeated attempts on the part of the Federal Government, and many of the more Northern States, which composed the late Union, during a series of years which extended over near half a century, to rule the people of the Southern section of that Union by means of the unconstitutional exercise of power; and that secession from that Union had been resorted to as in the opinion of the seceding States the best and surest mode of saving the liberties which their Federal and State Constitutions were designed to secure to them. They also endeavored to place before your lordship satisfactory evidence that the justice of this great movement upon the part of the cotton States, was so palpable that it would be indorsed by many, if not by all, of the Southern States which were then adhering to the Union, which would sooner or later become convinced that the security of their rights could only be maintained by pursuing the like process of secession from the late Federal Union, and accession to the Constitution and Government of the Confederate States of America.

They were especially desirous of convincing your Lordship, and laid before your Lordship reasons for their belief, that the people of the seceding States had violated no principle of allegiance in their act of secession, but, on the contrary, had been true to that high duty which all citizens owe to that sovereignty which is the supreme fount of power in a State, no matter what may be the particular form of government under which they live; they were careful to show to your Lordship, however, that the idea of American sovereignty was different from that entertained in Great Britain and Europe; that whereas in the great Eastern hemisphere generally sovereignty was deemed to exist in the Government, the founders of the North American States had solemnly declared, and upon that declaration had built up American institutions, that "Governments were instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, (security to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,) it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government."

The undersigned assumed it to be incontrovertible, in order to give practical vitality to this declaration, that the people who were declared to possess this right "to alter or to abolish" such oppressive Government must be the people whose rights such Government either assailed or no longer protected. Whether that Government should be administered by one tyrant or the more heartless and equally effectual despotism of a sectional and tyrannical majority could make no difference in the application of the principle. When the people who thus act in "abolishing" their form of Government are not mere self-constituted assemblages of disaffected individuals, but the sovereign people of great States, each possessing separate Constitutions, and legislative and executive powers acting in modes prescribed by those Constitutions, and taking votes under form and by virtue of law, the minority yielding cheerfully to the decision of the majority as to the question of redress, it became clear that, whatever might be European views as to such action if developed in Europe, the seceding States were amply justified by the great American principles of self-government proclaimed by their ancestors in 1776. They submitted that, so far from the principle of American allegiance having been violated by the people of the seceding States, in those States alone is that principle upheld whereby the actions of men claiming to be the representatives of the men of 1776 are to be guided and justified, and that the people and Government of the States upholding Mr. LINCOLN in his war upon the Confederate States are alone the traitors to that great political truth, and as such must be judged by an impartial world.

In connection with this view, the undersigned explained to your Lordship the unity, the deliberation, the moderation and regard for personal and public right, the absence of undue popular commotion during the process of secession, the daily and ordinary administration of the laws in every department of justice, all of which were distinguished features of this grand movement. They expatiated upon the great extent of fertile country over which the Confederate States exercised jurisdiction, producing in ample quantity every variety of cereal necessary to the support of their inhabitants, the great value of the products of cotton and tobacco grown by them, the number and character of their people, and they submitted to your Lordship that all of these political and material facts demonstrated to the nations of the world that the action of the Confederate States of America was not that of rebels, amenable to be dealt with as traitors and pirates by their enemy, but the dignified and solemn conduct of a belligerent Power, struggling, with wisdom and energy, to assume a place among the great States of the civilized world, upon a broad and just principle which commended itself to that world's respect.

The undersigned have witnessed with pleasure that the view which, in their first interview, they pressed upon your Lordship as to the undoubted right of the Confederate States, under the law of nations, to be treated as a belligerent Power, and the monstrous assertion of the Government of Washington, of its right to treat their citizens found in arms upon land or sea as rebels and pirates, have met with the concurrence of Her Britannic Majesty's Government; and that the moral weight of this great and Christian people has been thus thrown into the scale to prevent the barbarous and inhuman spectacle of war between citizens so lately claiming a common country, conducted upon principles which would have been a disgrace to the age in which we live.

The undersigned, however, received with some surprise and regret, the proclamation of Her Britannic Majesty's Government bearing date the 13th of May, in order to the observance of a strict neutrality by the public and private armed vessels of neither of the contending parties would be permitted to enter Her Majesty's ports with prizes. The undersigned do not contest the right of the British Government to make such regulations, but have been disposed to think that it has been unusual for Her Majesty's Government to exercise such right, and that in this instance the practical operation of the rule has been to favor the Government at Washington, and to cripple the exercise of an undoubted public right of the Government of the Confederate States. This Government commenced its career entirely without a navy. Owing to the high sense of duty which distinguished the Southern officers who were lately in commission in the United States navy, the ships which otherwise might have been brought into Southern ports, were honorably delivered up to the United States Government, and the navy, built for the protection of the people of all the States, is now used by the Government at Washington to coerce the people and blockade the ports of one-third of the States of the late Union.

The people of the Confederate States are an agricultural, not a manufacturing or commercial people. They own but few ships. Hence there has not been the least necessity for the Government at Washington to issue letters-of-marque. The people of the Confederate States have but few ships, and not much commerce upon which such private armed vessels could operate. The commodities produced in the Confederate States are such as the world needs more than any other, and the nations of the earth have heretofore sent their ships to our wharves, and there the merchants buy and receive our cotton and tobacco.

But it is far otherwise with the people of the present United States. They are a manufacturing and commercial people. They do a large part of the carrying trade of the world. Their ships and commerce afford them the sinews of war, and keep their industry afloat. To cripple this industry and commerce, to destroy their ships, or cause them to be dismantled and tied up to their rotting wharves, are legitimate objects and means of warfare.

Having no navy, no commercial marine out of which to improvise public armed vessels to any considerable extent, the Confederate States were compelled to resort to the issuance of letters-of-marque, a mode of warfare as fully and clearly recognized by the law and usage of nations as any other arm of war, and most assuredly more humane and more civilized in its practice than that which appears to have distinguished the march of the troops of the Government of the United States upon the soil and among the villages of Virginia.

These facts tend to show that the practical working of the rule that forbids the entry of the public and private armed vessels of either party into British ports with prizes operates exclusively to prevent the exercise of this legitimate mode of warfare by the Confederate States, while it is, to a great degree, a practical protection to the commerce and ships of the United States.

In the interview already alluded to, as well as in one of a similar character, held between your Lordship and the undersigned at a later date, the undersigned were fully aware of the relations of amity existing between Her Britannic Majesty's Government and that of Washington, and of the peculiar difficulties into which these relations might be thrown if Her Majesty should choose to recognize the nationality of the Confederate States of America, before some decided exhibition of ability upon the part of the Government of those States to maintain itself had been shown. Therefore they did not deem it advisable to urge Her Majesty's Government to an immediate decision upon so grave a question, but contented themselves with a presentation of the cause of their Government, and have quietly waited upon events to justify all that they had said, with the hope that Her Majesty's Government would soon come to the conclusion that the same sense of justice, the same view of duty, under the law of nations, which caused it to recognize the *de facto* Government of Texas while yet a superior Mexican army was contending for supremacy upon its soil, the *de facto* Governments of the South American Republics, while Spain still persisted in claiming to be their sovereign, and the *de facto* Governments of Greece, of Belgium, and Italy, would induce it recognize the Government of the Confederate States of America upon the happening of events exhibiting a deep-seated and abiding confidence that success will attend their efforts. At all events, reconstruction of the Union is an impossibility. The brief history of the past confirms them in this belief.

Since the organization of the Government of the Confederate States in February last, and since Mr. LINCOLN assumed the reins of Government in the United States, and commenced preparing his aggressive policy against the Confederated States, the moral weight of their position and cause, aided by the constitutional action and policy of the new President and his Cabinet, have caused four other great States,—viz., Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas, containing about 4,500,000 inhabitants, and covering an extent of valuable territory equal to that of France and Spain, to secede from the late Union and join the Confederate States; while the inhabitants of three other powerful States—viz., Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, are now agitated by the throes of revolution, and a large part of them are rising in arms to resist the military despotism which, in the name of the Constitution, has been so ruthlessly, and in such utter perversion of the provisions of that instrument, imposed upon them. The undersigned have also sufficient reason to believe that even in the northwestern part of the State of Illinois a part of the people have proclaimed open opposition to Mr. LINCOLN's unconstitutional and despotic Government, while in several others, public assemblies and their Legislatures have condemned the war as subversive of the Constitution. In addition to these striking evidences of the increased strength of the Confederate States, and of great internal weakness and division in Mr. LINCOLN's Government, the undersigned can proudly and confidently point to the unity which exists among the people of the eleven Confederate States, with the solitary and unimportant exception of the extreme north-west corner of Virginia, lying between Ohio and Pennsylvania, and settled almost exclusively by Northern emigrants. Whatever differences of opinion may have been entertained among the people of the United States in regard to the policy of secession, there was little difference of opinion as to the unconstitutional causes which led to it; and often, by a fair decision at the polls, by the majority in favor of secession, as the means of expressing their liberties, the great mass of the people at once yielded all objections, and are now engaged with their wealth and their persons in the most patriotic exertions to uphold their Government in the course of independence which had been decided upon.

Whatever tribute of admiration may be yielded, for the present, to the people who exhibit to Mr. LINCOLN's usurping Government, for energy displayed in raising and organizing an immense army for the purpose of imposing the yoke of that Government upon a people who are struggling for the inestimable right of governing themselves, in order to a preservation of their liberties, a just and impartial history will award to the people of the Confederate States an unmixed admiration for an effort which, in the space of six months, has thrown off the authority of the usurper; has organized a new Government, based upon the principles of personal and public liberty; has put that Government into operation; has raised, organized and armed an army sufficient to meet and defeat in a fair field, and drive in ignominious flight from that field the myriads of invaders which the reputed first General of the age deemed fit to crush what he termed a rebellion.

The undersigned call your Lordship's attention to the fact that Mr. LINCOLN's Government, though possessed of all the advantages of a more numerous population, of the credit due to a recognized Government of long continuance, of the entire navy of the late Union, has not been able to retake a single fortification of which the Confederate States possessed themselves; but, on the contrary, has been, driven out of a mighty fortress upon the Atlantic, and from several forts on the Western frontier, by the Confederate arms; that if has not been able to advance more than five miles into the territory of any of the Confederate States where there was any serious attempt to prevent it; and is in danger of losing three great States of the Union by insurrection. Even at sea, upon which the Government of Mr. LINCOLN possesses undisputed way, it has not been able to make an effectual blockade of a single port but those which find an outlet through the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay; vessels of every class, public and private, armed vessels belonging to the Confederate States, and traders, having found their way in and out of every other port at which the attempt has been made.

In everything that constitutes the material of war, thus far the Confederate States have supplied themselves from their own resources, unaided by that free intercourse with the world which has been open to the United States. Men, arms, munitions of war of every description, have been supplied in ample abundance to defeat all attempts to successfully invade our borders. Money has been obtained in the Confederate States in sufficient quantity. Every loan that has been put upon the market has been taken at and above par, and the undersigned but state the universal impression and belief of their Government and their fellow-citizens in the Confederate States, that, no matter what may be the demand for means to defend their country against invasion, sufficient resources of every character, and sufficient patriotism to furnish them, exist within the Confederate States for that purpose.

The undersigned are aware that an impression has prevailed, even in what may be termed well-informed circles in Europe, that the slaveholding States are poor, and not able to sustain a prolonged conflict with the non-slaveholding States of the North. In the opinion of the undersigned, this idea is grossly erroneous; and, considering the importance of a correct understanding of the relative resources of the two contending Powers, in resolving the question of the ability of the South to maintain its position, your Lordship will pardon a reference to the Statistical Tables of 1850, the last authentic exposition of the resources of the United States which has yet been published, and which is appended to this communication. The incontestible truths exhibited in that table prove that the Confederate States possess the elements of a great and powerful nation, capable of not only clothing, feeding, and defending themselves, but also of clothing all the nations of Europe under the benign influence of peace and free trade.

The undersigned are also aware that the Anti-Slavery sentiment so universally prevalent in England has shrunk from the idea of forming friendly public relations with a Government recognizing the slavery of a part of the human race. The question of Slavery is not for the undersigned to discuss with any Foreign Power. The authors of the American Declaration of Independence found the African race in the Colonies to be slaves, both by Colonial and English law, and by the law of nations. Those great and good men left that fact and the responsibility for its existence where they found it; and thus finding that there were two distinct races in the colonies, one free and capable of maintaining their freedom, the other slave, and, in their opinion, unfitted to enter upon that contest, and to govern themselves, they made their famous declaration of freedom for the white race alone. They eventually planned and put in operation, in the course of a few years, two plans of government, both resting upon the great and recognized distinction between the white and the black men, and perpetuating that distinction as the fundamental law of the Government they framed, which they declared to be framed for the benefit of themselves and their posterity; in their own language, "To secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

The wisdom of that course is not a matter for discussion with foreign nations. Suffice it to say that thus were the great American Institutions framed, and thus have they remained unchanged to this day. It was from no fear that the slaves would be liberated that secession took place. The very party in power has proposed to guarantee Slavery forever in the States, if the South would but remain in the Union. Mr. LINCOLN's Message proposes no freedom to the slave, but announces subjection of his owner to the will of the Union, in other words to the will of the North. Even after the battle of Bull Run, both branches of the Congress at Washington passed resolutions that the war is only waged in order to uphold that (Pro-Slavery) Constitution, and to enforce the laws, (many of them Pro-Slavery,) and out of 172 votes in the lower House they received all but two, and in the Senate all but one vote. As the army commenced its march, the commanding General issued an order that no slaves should be received into, or allowed to follow, the camp. The great object of the war, therefore, as now officially announced, is not to free the slave, but to keep him in subjection to his owner, and to control his labor through the legislative channels which the Lincoln Government designs to force upon the master. The undersigned, therefore, submit with confidence that as far as the anti-Slavery sentiment of England is concerned, it can have no sympathy with the North; nay, if with probably become disgusted with a canting hypocrisy which would call to those sympathies on false pretences. The undersigned are, however, not insensible to the surmise that the Lincoln Government may, under stress of circumstances, change its policy, a policy based at present more upon a wily view of what is to be its effect in rearing up an element in the Confederate States favorable to the reconstruction of the Union than upon any honest desire to uphold a Constitution, the main provisions of which it has most shamelessly violated. But they confidently submit to your Lordship's consideration, that success in producing so abrupt and violent a destruction of a system of labor which has reared up so vast a commerce between America and the great States of Europe, which, it is supposed, now gives bread to 10,000,000 of the population of these States, which, it may be safely assumed, is intimately blended with the basis of the great manufacturing and navigating prosperity that distinguishes the age, and probably not the least of the elements of this prosperity, would be visited with results disastrous to the world, as well as to the master and slave.

Resort to servile war has, it is true, as we have heretofore stated, not been proclaimed, but officially abandoned. It has been, however, recommended by persons of influence in the United States, and when all other means shall fail, as the undersigned assure your Lordship they will, to bring the Confederate States into subjection to the power of Mr. LINCOLN's Government, it is by no means improbable that it may be inaugurated. Whenever it shall be done, however, the motive, it is now rendered clear, will not be that high philanthropic consideration which undoubtedly beats in the hearts of many in England, but the base feeling of selfish aggrandisement, not unmixed with a cowardly spirit of revenge.

The undersigned call your Lordship's attention to what is now so publicly known as a fact—to the great battle of Bull Run, three miles in front of Manassas Junction, in which a well-appointed army of 55,000 Federal soldiers gave battle to the Confederate States army of inferior force. After nine hours' hard fighting, the Federalists were defeated and driven from the field in open flight, and were pursued by the Confederate States army to Centreville, the position of the Federal reserve. The enemy lost honor and nearly all the arms and munitions of war which had been so industriously gathered together, for months for an offensive campaign in Virginia; and they did not cease their flight until, under cover of a stormy night, they had regained the shelter of their intrenchments in front of Washington. The Confederate States forces have commenced offensive movements, and have driven the vaunting hosts of the United States behind intrenchments upon the borders of Virginia, and so far from threatening the integrity of the territory and the existence of the Government of the Confederate States, the Government at Washington seems content and will be rejoiced, if it can maintain a successful defence of its capital, and preserve the remnant of its defeated and disorganized forces.

The undersigned would also ask your Lordship's attention to the fact that the cotton-picking season in the cotton-growing States of the Confederacy has commenced. The crop bids fair to be at least an average one, and will be prepared for market and delivered by our planters and mechanics as usual, on the wharves of the ports of those States, when there shall be a great cry of the blockade being raised, and not before. As a defensive measure, an embargo has been laid by the Government of the Confederate States upon the passage of cotton by inland conveyance to the United States. To be obtained, it must be sought for in the Atlantic and Gulf ports of those States. They submit to your Lordship the consideration of the fact that the blockade of all the ports of the Confederate States was declared to have commenced by the blockading officer off Charleston, when, in truth, at that time, and for weeks after, there was no pretence of a blockade of the ports in the Gulf. They submit for consideration that since the establishment of the blockade there have been repeated instances of vessels breaking it at Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans. It will be for the neutral Powers, whose commerce has been so seriously damaged, to determine how long such a blockade shall be permitted to interfere with their commerce.

In closing this communication, the undersigned desire to urge upon Her Britannic Majesty's Government the just claim which, in their opinion, the Government of the Confederate States has at this time to a recognition *de facto*; whether its internal peace, or its territory, its population, its great resources for both domestic and foreign commerce, and its power to maintain itself, are considered; or whether your Lordship shall take into consideration the necessity of commercial relations being established with it, with a view to the preservation of vast interests of the commerce of England. It, however, in the opinion of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the Confederate States have not yet won a right to a place among the nations of the earth, the undersigned can only assure your Lordship that while such an announcement will be received with surprise by the Government they represent, and while that Government is to be left to contend for interest which, it thinks, are as important to commercial Europe as to itself, without even a friendly countenance from other nations, its citizens will buckle themselves to the great task before them with a vigor and determination that will justify the undersigned in having pressed the question upon her Britannic Majesty's Government; and when peace shall have been made, their Government will at least feel that it will not be justly responsible for the vast quantity of blood which shall have been shed, nor for the great and wide-spread suffering which so prolonged a conflict will have entailed upon millions of the human race, both in the Eastern, as well as upon the North American Continent. The undersigned, &c.,

W. L. YANCEY,
P. A. ROST.
A. DUDLEY MANN.

Lord Russell's Reply.
No. 73.

EARL RUSSELL TO MESSRS. YANCEY, ROST AND MANN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Aug. 24, 1861.

The undersigned has had the honor to receive the letter of the 14th inst., addressed to him by Messrs. YANCEY, ROST and MANN on behalf of the so-styled Confederate States of North America.

The British Government do not pretend in any way to pronounce a judgment upon the questions in debate between the United States and their adversaries in North America; the British Government can only regret that these differences have, unfortunately, been submitted to the arbitrament of arms. Her Majesty has considered this contest as constituting a civil war, and Her Majesty has, by Her Royal proclamation, declared her intention to preserve a strict neutrality between the contending parties in that war.

Her Majesty *will strictly perform the duties which belong to a neutral*. Her Majesty cannot undertake to determine by anticipation what may be the issue of the contest, *nor can she acknowledge the independence of the nine States which are now combined against the President of the United States until the fortune of arms or the more peaceful mode of negotiation shall have more directly determined the respective positions of the two belligerents.*

Her Majesty can, in the meantime, only express a hope that some adjustment satisfactory to both parties may be come to, without the calamities which must ensue in the event of an embittered and protracted conflict. The undersigned, &c., RUSSELL.

Parliamentary Papers concerning the War in America.

From the Daily News, Feb. 8.

Her Majesty's Government have lost no time in presenting Parliament with ample materials for a review of the policy they have pursued as a neutral Power in their relations with the Government of the United States, from the commencement of the civil war to the present date. Last evening six sets of papers were, by command of Her Majesty, presented to both Houses of Parliament. These papers comprise—No. 1, "Correspondence relating to the Civil War in the United States of North America," beginning with a dispatch dated Nov. 12, 1860, from Lord LYONS, announcing the election of Mr. LINCOLN as President, the consequent dissatisfaction in the Southern States, and apprehensions of danger to the Union, and concluding with a dispatch dated Feb. 1, 1862, from Earl RUSSELL to Lord LYONS, including a copy of the instructions issued and published in the London *Gazette* of Jan. 31) for the preservation of neutrality in all places within British jurisdiction.

No. 2 is a "Blue book," not paralleled, and running to 267 pages, is entitled "Extract of a dispatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, dated Dec. 6, 1861, inclosing Papers relating to Foreign Affairs, laid before the Congress of the United States at the Opening of the Session in 1861."

No. 3 is in some respects the most important batch of correspondence, since it relates "to the overtures addressed to the contending parties in the United States, with a view to their adhesion to the principles of maritime law as laid down by the Congress of Paris in 1856." These negotiations, as our readers will remember, had reached the point of a convention being drawn up for the signature of the Government of the United States, adhering to the principles laid down by the Congress of Paris. Mr. ADAMS and Mr. DAYTON, however, were instructed to break off the negotiations altogether, in consequence of a declaration proposed by Earl RUSSELL to be made upon signing the convention, to the effect that Her Majesty did not intend thereby to undertake any engagement which should have any bearing, direct or indirect, on the internal differences prevailing in the United States.

No. 4 comprises an episodical correspondence respecting the withdrawal by the Government of the United States of Mr. BUNCH's exequatur as her Majesty's Consul at Charleston. The Federal Government had taken offence at Mr. BUNCH's having, together, with his French colleague, according to instructions from her Majesty's Government, and in pursuance of an agreement between the British and French Governments, communicated to "the persons exercising authority in the so-called Confederate States the desire of those Governments that the second, third and fourth articles of the Declaration of Paris should be observed by those States in the prosecution of the hostilities in which they were engaged."

No. 5 contains the Correspondence regarding the *Trent* affair; and No. 6, the Correspondence (forty-five dispatches in all!) relating to the *Nashville* and *Tuscarora* at Southampton.

In February, 1861, the policy of Her Majesty's Government, "in the event of Mr. LINCOLN raising questions with Great Britain," is laid down in the following clear and emphatic terms:

LORD J. RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Feb. 20, 1861.

The success or failure of Mr. SEWARD's plans to prevent the disruption of the North American Union is a matter of deep interest to Her Majesty's Government. But they can only expect and hope. They are not called upon, nor would they be acting prudently were they to obtrude their advice on the dissentient parties in the United States. Supposing, however, that Mr. LINCOLN, acting under bad advice, should endeavor to provide excitement for the public mind by raising questions with Great Britain, Her Majesty's Government feels no hesitation as to the policy they would pursue. They would, in the first place, be very forbearing. They would show by their acts how highly they value the relations of peace and amity with the United States. But they would take care to let the Government which multiplied provocations, and sought for quarrels, understand that their forbearance sprung from the consciousness of strength, and not from the timidity of weakness. They would warn a Government which was making political out of blustering declarations, that our patience might be tried too far. If this tone is taken when necessary, and only when necessary, I have no fears that the American Republic will seek a quarrel with a nation sprung from the same parents, and united by language as well as by ties of kindred, and a long period of friendly intercourse.

In May Lord J. RUSSELL reports the substance of a conversation he had held with Messrs. YANCEY, ROST and MANN, the "delegates" from the Confederate States:

LORD J. RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 11, 1861.

MY LORD: On Saturday last I received at my house Mr. YANCEY, Mr. MANN, and Judge ROST, the three gentlemen deputed by the Southern Confederacy to obtain their recognition as an independent State. One of these gentlemen, speaking for the others, dilated on the causes which had induced the Southern States to recede from the Northern. The principal of these causes, he said, was not Slavery, but the very high price which, for the sake of protecting the Northern manufacturers, the South were obliged to pay for the manufactured goods which they required. One of the first acts of the Southern Congress was to reduce those duties, and, to prove their sincerity, he gave as an instance that Louisiana had given up altogether that protection on her sugar which she enjoyed by the legislature of the United States. As a proof of the riches of the south, he stated that of $550,000,000 of exports to foreign countries, $270,000,000 were furnished by the Southern States. I said that I could hold no official communication with the delegates of the Southern States. That, however, when the question of recognition came to be formally discussed, there were two points upon which inquiry must be made: first, whether the body seeking recognition could maintain its position as an independent State; secondly, in what manner it was proposed to maintain relations with foreign States. After speaking at some length on the first of these points, and alluding to the news of the secession of Virginia and other intelligence favorable to their cause, these gentlemen called my attention to the article in their Constitution prohibiting the slave-trade. I said that it was alleged very currently that if the Slave States found that they could not compete successfully with the cotton of other countries, they would revive the slave-trade for the purpose of diminishing the cost of production. They said this was a suspicion unsupported by any proof. The fact was that they had prohibited the Slave-trade, and did not mean to revive it. They replied to the new tariff of United States, as a proof that British manufactures would be entirely excluded from the North, and freely admitted in the South. Other observations were made, but not of very great importance. The delegates concluded by stating that they should remain in London for the present, in the hope that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy would not be long delayed. I am, &c.,

[Signed] J. RUSSELL.

There are several dispatches relating to the mission of a secret agent of the Federal Government to Canada, and his recall in consequence of remonstrances from Lord LYONS, and with regard to the closing of the Southern ports by decree, which neither the British nor the French Government were prepared to recognize. The arrests of Mr. PARRICK and Mr. RAMMING, the visit of the *Sumter* to Trinidad, the alleged violation of British territory by United States soldiers, and an attempt to enlist men in Canada, afforded matter for much "conversation" between the Cabinets. Two dispatches more particularly indicate the constantly recurring questions between America and England.

LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSELL.—(RECEIVED NOV. 19.)

[WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1861.

Mr. SEWARD asked whether any special communication concerning American affairs had recently taken place between the British and French Governments. I replied that the two Governments were constantly in confidential communication on the present state of this country, but that I did not know of anything of a special character which had lately passed between them on the subject. Mr. SEWARD then said that I must have seen the reports in the newspapers about the proceedings of the French Chambers of Commerce with regard to the cotton supply. Had anything passed lately on that subject between the British and French Governments? I replied, not to my knowledge.

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Nov. 22.

MY LORD: I received your dispatch of the 4th inst., reporting the substance of a conversation you had with Mr. SEWARD, relative to the reception of the privateers and vessels of the so-styled Confederate States in foreign ports, and I have to state to you, that it appears from that dispatch that Mr. SEWARD never chooses to understand the position of her Majesty's Government. Her Majesty has declared entire neutrality in the unhappy contest now carried on in the United States. Her Majesty admits the ships of war and privateers of the United States to British ports, there to remain to victual and take in coals. If Her Majesty were to refuse similar facilities to the vessels of war and privateers of the so-styled Confederate States, Her Majesty would be at once declaring herself a party to the war. If Mr. SEWARD is desirous that the ships of war of the Confederate States should not be allowed to stay more than twenty-four hours in a British port, he should declare it in plain terms. In any case Her Majesty's Government are determined to treat the ships of war and privateers of the so-styled Confederate States in the same manner as the ships of war and privateers of the United States.

I am, &c., (Signed) RUSSELL.

On the last day of November Messrs. YANCEY, ROST and MANN, according to instructions from the President of the Confederate States, again urge upon Her Majesty's Government the ineffective nature of the blockade, and the paramount interests affected by the blockade. To this appeal the following is the brief reply:

EARL RUSSELL TO MESSRS. YANCEY, ROST AND MANN.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Dec. 7.

Lord RUSSELL presents his compliments to Mr. YANCEY, Mr. ROST and Mr. MANN. He has had the honor to receive their letters and inclosures of the 27th and 30th of November; but in the present state of affairs he must decline to enter into any official communication with them.

A few lines from Earl RUSSELL on the subject of letters-of-marque are full of significance:

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 20.

MY LORD: You may speak to Mr. SEWARD on the subject of letters-of-marque. Should Great Britain and the United States ever unhappily be at war against each other, Her Majesty will be ready to relinquish her prerogative, and abolish privateering as between the two nations, provided the President would be ready to make a similar engagement on the part of the United States. I am, &c., (Signed,) RUSSELL.

The escapade of an Ignorant sailing master, who took a prize schooner into New-York with the British flag flying under the American, was, it appears, very promptly disavowed by the superior naval authorities of the United States, and by Commodore PAULDING, in command of the Federal squadron, in a manner that obtained the acknowledgments of Lord LYONS, and of the British naval officer on the station.

A dispatch from Lord LYONS, dated Jan. 14, 1862, contains Mr. SEWARD's explanations as to the obstruction of Southern harbors. In another dispatch of the same date Lord LYONS writes:

"Mr. SEWARD said that he was desirous that the United States should, in the present war, offer to the world an example of leniency towards the enemy and regard for the interests of neutrals such as had never before been seen. He proceeded to enlarge upon the moderation hitherto displayed by the Government; on its having abstained from shedding the blood of traitors or inflicting any severe punishments upon them; on its having adopted the mild form of a blockade for closing the Southern ports, and on other similar topics. He went on to say that he hoped to be able to give still another proof of moderation. He was occupied in devising a plan for reopening correspondence by letter with the South. Of course what was conceded to one foreign nation, must be conceded to all; and what was conceded to foreigners, must be equally conceded to American citizens. He thought it might be possible to establish at some point a special office to which letters to and from the Southern States should be sent, and from which such as, on examination, should prove to be unobjectionable, might be forwarded."

THE NASHVILLE AND THE TUSCARORA.

On the 22d of November Mr. ADAMS addressed a note to Earl RUSSELL, reciting the facts respecting the burning of the *Harvey Birch* by the *Nashville*, and soliciting an investigation into the matter. The following answer and correspondence ensued:

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 28, 1861.

The undersigned, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to inform Mr. ADAMS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at this Court, that his note of the 22d inst. has been the subject of careful and anxious consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. ADAMS, after reciting the capture and destruction by fire of the United States merchant ship on the high seas by order of the commander of the armed steamer called the *Nashville*, and the subsequent arrival of the *Nashville* in the port of Southampton, asks for an inquiry as to two classes of facts—the first, "as to the authority possessed by this vessel to commit so aggressive an act on the citizens of a friendly power, and then to claim a refuge in the harbors of Great Britain;" the second, "in case the nature of that authority be deemed sufficient, at least in view Her Majesty's Government, as to the purposes for which the ships alleged to have come across the ocean, to what the making more effective preparations in the ports of Great Britain for carrying on war against the people of a friendly nation."

Her Majesty's Government have directed their inquiries to both these points, and also to the state of the law as applicable to the facts thus by them ascertained.

With regard to the first point, the undersigned has to state that the *Nashville* appears to be a Confederate vessel of war, her Commander and officers have commissions in the so-styled Confederate navy; some of them have written orders from the Navy Department at Richmond to report to Lieut. PEAGRAM "for duty" on board the *Nashville*, and her crew have signed articles to ship in the Confederate navy.

In these circumstances the act done by the *Nashville*, of capturing and burning on the high seas a merchant vessel of the United States, cannot be considered as an act voluntarily undertaken by individuals not vested with powers generally acknowledged to be necessary to justify aggressive warfare," nor does it at all "approximate within the definition of piracy."

Such being the answer of Her Majesty's Government on the first point raised by Mr. ADAMS, the undersigned passes to the second.

The undersigned stated to Mr. ADAMS, in his informal note of the 23d inst., that he had already given directions that no infringement of the Foreign Enlistment act should be permitted in regard to the *Nashville*. In fact, directions had already been given to prevent the *Nashville* from augmenting her warlike force within Her Majesty's jurisdiction, in contravention of the Foreign Enlistment act.

With respect to the allegation made by Mr. ADAMS, that some of the officers of the *Nashville* are to be put in command of vessels now fitting out in British ports for purposes hostile to the Government of the United States, the undersigned can only say, that if reasonable evidence can be procured to that effect, all parties concerned, who shall be acting in contravention of the Foreign Enlistment act, shall be legally proceeded against, with a view to the punishment of the persons and to the forfeiture of the vessels.

Having thus answered Mr. ADAMS upon the two points to which his attention was called, the undersigned has only further to say that, if, in order to maintain inviolate the neutral character which Her Majesty has assumed, Her Majesty's Government should find it necessary to adopt further measures, within the limits of public law, Her Majesty will be advised to adopt such measures.

It is the earnest desire of Her Majesty to preserve intact the friendly relations between Her Majesty and the United States of America.—The undersigned, etc.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

MR. ADAMS TO EARL RUSSELL.—(Received Dec. 3.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Dec. 2, 1861.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note from the Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated on the 28th November, and in answer to the note of the undersigned soliciting an investigation into the case of the armed steamer the *Nashville*.

Whilst the undersigned regrets that Her Majesty's Government has determined to give what he cannot but think a liberal construction to the evidence furnished of the character of the voyage of the *Nashville*, it is yet a source of great satisfaction to him to learn the intention expressed by the Government to apply its power to the prevention of measures taken within this kingdom by ill-disposed persons to fit out enterprises of a hostile character to the United States. The undersigned entertains no doubt that this information, which has been already transmitted by him to his Government, will be received with much pleasure. The undersigned, &c.

(Signed.) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 10, 1862.

SIR: I have just been informed that armed men were found last night watching the *Nashville* in Southampton Docks, and that they were discovered by Mr. HOSIER, the Dock Superintendent, close to the *Nashville*'s bows.

I think it necessary to state to you that, except in case of stress of weather forcing them to land, her Majesty's Government cannot permit armed men in the service of a foreign Government to land upon British ground.

I therefore request that you will inform the Captain of the Federal steamer in Southampton Water that he must refrain from acts of this kind, which may lead to a collision between his men and the British authorities.

I have also to inform you that no act of hostility can be permitted between the Federal steamer

as it was well known to Lord Lyons, and had certainly been declared law by the United States that no blockade could be recognized or deemed valid unless it was effective. The noble lord added that he had no doubt that there would be no difficulty between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States on that point. Some documents had been placed in his hands within the last few days which gave him reason to believe that more than a doubt existed as to the efficiency of the blockade. *He believed he should be in a position to show that, in a great measure, it could only be regarded as a paper blockade.* He did not, however, wish to forestall the discussion which must arise on the papers which he understood were to be laid before Parliament. He only referred to the subject to say that he would most unquestionably take an early opportunity of bringing the whole question of the reality of the blockade before the House. If the figures he would be prepared to produce were acknowledged to be true, then the House must pronounce the blockade to be non-effective. If, on the other hand, the figures were contradicted, of course it would be for the Government to decide what weight should be given to them. He thought they were bound to deal with these matters in a conciliatory spirit towards the United States, and he would be the very last person to advocate any act of severity, far less of hostility toward them. At the same time, as we had acknowledged two belligerent parties, justice to each, as well as justice to our own suffering manufacturing population, demanded that an early opportunity should be taken, when the papers laid before the House to discuss the subject and to ascertain, for the satisfaction of all concerned, whether the blockade was or was not effective. [Hear.]

Admiral WALCOTT wished, as a naval officer, to express his hearty sympathy with the outburst of patriotic feeling which attended the removal of the Southern Commissionaries from the sanctuary of a British vessel and the protection of British colors. He could not view the event entirely with regret. It had not only displayed the power and patriotism of the nation, but had elicited from Canada a spontaneous expression of its loyalty and attachment to the mother country. He was also gratified to learn the high efficiency of our navy, and the zeal with which proffers of service had been made by the Naval Reserve. [Hear, hear.] Any amount of money was well spent which had produced such results. In the *Trent* affair both countries had done well. England was firm and resolute; America did justice, though tardily, and such a peace was of this nature of a conquest, where,

——"both parties nobly are subdued,
And neither party loser."

[Hear, hear.]

Mr. BENTWICK said that he had heard with much pleasure the announcement of his honorable friend, the member for Galway, that he intended at an early period to bring before the House the subject of the the blockade of the ports of the Southern States. It appeared to him that there were two questions involved in that matter, one affecting the commercial interests, and the other the honor of this country. As to our commercial interests he would not say another word; but still it was true that this blockade was practically nothing but a paper blockade, the honor of this country was to a great extent involved. The recognition of a paper blockade would, it was admitted on all sides, be a violation of international law; and would certainly be an intervention on the part of this country in favor of the Northern States. It would, therefore, be necessary, in order to justify their recognition of it, that the Government should show that there was no foundation for the assumption that this blockade was not a perfectly efficient one.

Letter from the Captain of the Sumter.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR: An article in the *Daily News*, reviewing the rights and duties of belligerents and neutrals, has recently come under my observation, in which the following expressions occur: "At the same time, it must be admitted, that both the *Sumter* and the *Nashville* have grossly violated the laws of civilized warfare, by burning merchant ships to the water's edge, instead of carrying them before a prize court. Their conduct is certainly much more like that of pirates—*hostes humani generis*, as the commander of the *Sumter* says. Nor is it clear that a community which sanctions such barbarous proceedings deserves to be treated with the same consideration which is universally accorded to those who themselves observe the laws of civilized warfare."

Now, the above remarks are exceedingly unjust—not that I suppose you intended injustice, but you have not rightly appreciated the position in which we, of the Confederate States, have been placed by those "civilized" nations whose rule of warfare you say has been violated. Great Britain has acknowledged us as a belligerent. This acknowledgment gives us all the rights of war equally with the other party. One of the most essential of these rights on the high seas is the right of destroying the enemy's commerce, and thus assailing him from carrying on the war; a right which Great Britain, in all her wars, has exercised to its fullest extent, and with terrible effect upon her enemies. And when she has not found it convenient to send her prizes into her own ports, she has had that overweening influence with the nations of the earth, which has enabled her to send them into neutral ports, and there to have them condemned by her own prize courts.

The ports of the Confederate States were blockaded on or about the 1st of June, 1861. Subsequently to this period, and with the full knowledge of the fact, Great Britain, France, and Spain, and the lesser maritime Powers of Europe, all issued proclamations, defining their positions in the war. In these proclamations they prohibited belligerent cruisers from bringing their prizes into their ports—except in case of necessity, and in that event both the cruisers and their prizes were to depart within twenty-four hours. In this state of facts how can it be insisted that we shall send our prizes into port for adjudication? Into whose ports shall we send them? We cannot send them into our own ports, for they are blockaded—at least so far blockaded as to render it difficult for ordinary sail-ships to enter them. We cannot send them into any of the ports of those "civilized" nations who are so shocked at the barbarity of our burning them. What then, shall we do with them? They are our lawful prizes, captured, says Europe, by the cruisers of a recognized *de facto* Government. Shall we let them go? This would deprive us of our right of capture, or render null that right, which is the same thing. And can this be what impartial Europe intended when it penned its proclamation?

It is readily admitted that the usual and more proper course is, as you say, for a cruiser not to "burn her prizes to the water's edge," but to send them into a "prize court for adjudication," and this is the course which I need not assure you we would be glad to pursue if the thing were possible, for obvious reasons. But if the nations of the earth put it out of our power to pursue this course, is it generous to find fault with us because we do not pursue it? To show you the earnest desire which we had, in the beginning of my cruise, to send my prizes in for adjudication rather than take the responsibility of sitting in judgment on them myself, I send you inclosed a copy of a letter which I addressed to the Governor of the town of Cienfuegos, in the island of Cuba, as early as the 6th of July last. This letter will explain itself, and I have only to remark with reference to it, that I had not at its date seen the Spanish proclamation. I rely upon your sense of justice to give place in your columns both to this communication and the letter. I am, &c.,

R. SEMMES, Commander, C. S. Navy.

C. S. Steamer *Sumter*, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.

THE COMMENTS OF THE NEWS.

The Commander of the *Sumter* feels aggrieved by our recent comments on his proceedings. We have expressed the opinion that his style of warfare is not that of civilized nations—that, indeed, it approaches the piratical. We little thought that in expressing this opinion we were wounding the fine feelings of a man of sensibility. The practice we remarked on was that of seizing ships engaged in peaceful commerce and burning them to the water's edge, and it did not seem to call for much delicacy and niceness in speaking of it. However, Capt. SEMMES thinks otherwise; he does not covet the charater of a devil-me-care sailor, which has been attributed to him by his English admirers; and as he has stated his case in fair and temperate language, we readily print his letter. Capt. SEMMES explains that the reason he burns his capturees is, that he has no port to take them into. We may venture to say that this was precisely what everybody supposed, and that nobody ever imagined he would destroy ships and their cargoes, if he could get them condemned by a prize court and sold. He appears to think that because he cannot do that, he must go about taking merchant vessels and burning them at sea; and here it is that most people, we think, will disagree with him. We will not, however, again discuss the question, or seek to impair the reasonings of his letter. The British Government has found it necessary to limit the facility which it has hitherto given to our gallant correspondent, and we shall probably hear less of him in future. Capt. SEMMES refers us to a letter which he addressed to the Governor of Cienfuegos, and appeals to our sense of justice to print it. As we have to-day a sense of inconvenient limitation as well as the sense he mentions, we cannot comply with his request, and moreover we do not think it requisite, since the fact Capt. SEMMES wishes to establish by it is not questioned. If, however, any cotemporary, feeling more enthusiasm for the cause of secession than we profess, is ready to print it, he is welcome to our copy.

At the Mouth of the Mississippi.

UNITED STATES SHIP VINCENNES,
Sunday, Feb. 2, 1862.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The United States steamer *Santiago de Cuba* having arrived from Havana a few days since with reliable information that a fleet of rebel steamers is fitting out at New-Orleans, with the intention of attacking our fleet here, we are constantly on the look-out for them.

The *Colorado* is at the Southwest Pass, the *Preble* at the South Pass, the *Mercedita* at Pass à l'Outre, and the *Vincennes* at the Northeast Pass.

On the morning of the 24th ult., a cotton-laden bark having failed to escape from the Southeast Pass, (a narrow channel, whose depth of water has increased very much of late,) her crew set fire to her and escaped in the boats. At the same time a large schooner was burned at the entrance of the South Pass, for a similar reason; and the *Colorado* captured the rebel steamer *Calhoun*, from Havana to New-Orleans, while trying to run the blockade.

The flag-ship *Niagara* has gone to the Southwest Pass. We are fully prepared to meet the enemy when he comes out.

REYWAS.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

$759,246 IN SPECIE.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

The steamship *North Star*, with mails, passengers and specie, arrived at this port on Monday night, having left Aspinwall on Feb. 15. The following is her

TREASURE LIST.

Order	$2,100	Jas. Hassenwell	$6,000
Geo. W. Bndd	3,050	Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	24,834
R. Meader	4,500	Louis Nonsthouse	14,000
Order	5,000	J. Strauss Bros. & Co.	30,000
Order	2,902	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	11,500
Richard Patrick	18,000	Jas. T. Haywood	3,000
Seth Adams	5,000	P. Naylor	8,000
Wm. Seligman & Co.	27,000	Am. Exchange Bank	8,000
J. H. Coghill	6,500	Ballin & Sanders	3,800
Neustadter Bros.	24,000	Scholle Bros.	13,700
Wm. Hiller & Co.	8,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	21,000
A. E. Hecht	14,500	Jansen, Bond & Co.	10,000
Wm. Meyer	4,000	Kirby, Byrne & Co.	4,600
Jennings & Brewster	8,000	Eug. Kelly & Co.	69,740
J. A. McGau	7,000	Frank Baker	10,000
J. G. Parker & Son	14,000	Metropolitan Bank	29,834
J. Heller & Bro	8,000	Jas. Patrick & Co.	66,000
Stephen Tilton & Co.	6,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	225,000
Total			$762,161
FROM ASPINWALL.			
Nath'l Brandon	$3,000	James Hall	$421
Samuel L. Isaacs	500	Wells, Fargo & Co.	1,564
Cooper & Fellows	300	Cartwright & Harrison	1,200
Total			$7,085
			762,161
Grand Total			$759,246

The news brought by the *North Star* is almost entirely devoid of interest.

British and French ships of war were gathering on the Western coast of Mexico, to control the commerce which it was feared the blockade of the Eastern coast might divert to Acapulco and other ports.

Dates from the Argentine Confederation are to Jan. 1, from Valparaiso to Jan. 1, Santiago de Chili to Jan. 18, and Callao to Jan. 29.

In Peru it had not yet been formally decided who was elected President, although there was little doubt that Gen. SAN ROMAN had received the majority of votes.

Bolivia continued perfectly tranquil.

The war in the Argentine Confederation was considered at an end.

A small vessel which had arrived at Panama from Gnapa, reported that the capital of the State of Cauca had been occupied by Gen. LOPEZ, and that Gen. ASBOLEDA had been obliged to escape. This intelligence was not regarded as entirely reliable.

Late Panama papers by the *North Star* contain the following news:

The United States steam frigate *Saranac*, Capt. RITCHIE, and Her Britannic Majesty's steamship *Termagant*, Capt. HALL—the latter with $300,000 in specie for Europe—arrived at Panama from the Coast of Mexico on the 9th inst.

Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Tartar*, Capt. HAYES, sailed from Taboga for the Coast of Mexico on Monday, the 10th inst.

The United States steamer *Wyoming* is expected soon from Callao at Panama. She had towed the store-ship *Fredonia* from Valparaiso to Callao.

The sloop-of-war *Cyane* was to sail from Panama in about a week for Valparaiso.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chili Quiet—The War in the Argentine Confederation at an End—An Important Rumor from Cauca.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

The British Mail steamship *Callao* arrived at Panama on the 7th inst., from southern ports. She brings dates from the Argentine Confederation to Jan. 1; from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile to Jan. 18; Bolivia to the 21st; and Lima and Callao to the 29th. The news is unusually meagre and unimportant.

ECUADOR.

The steamer did not touch at Guayaquil, but by way of Paita we have a newspaper or two. The country was quiet, but the people were uneasy under the tyranny of Gen. FLORES and Señor GARCIA MORENO. A French Protectorate is still talked of, but the Government Party say that foreign intervention is only asked to arbitrate the questions at issue between Ecuador and Peru.

PERU.

The Electoral College has not yet decided the question as to who is to succeed CASTILLA as President of Peru. No doubt exists that Gen. SAN ROMAN has received the majority of votes; but no better evidence is needed that an election in Peru is a farce, than the fact that the people and newspapers are discussing the question as to who ought to be declared President, just as if no choice had been made by ballot. Although the constitution does not allow a President to succeed himself, a movement is making to continue CASTILLA in power; but his friends contend that it is a slander on him to suppose he would violate the organic law by continuing at the head of the country. The new President is not inaugurated till October.

A new Minister, in the person of Señor RAFAEL BUSTOS had been sent by Bolivia to Lima, to endeavor to settle the differences between that country and Peru. President CASTILLA, after recognizing the Government of President MOSQUERA, has appointed Señor ANTONIO GARCIA Y GARCIA Minister from Peru to Colombia. He is now at Panama, and will leave with his family and Secretary for Bogota in the next steamer, *via* Cartagena.

Business continues very dull at Callao, Lima and the Chincha Islands. The amount of guano shipped in December—all for Europe—was less than 5,000 tons.

The United States steam-corvette *Wyoming* had arrived at Callao from Valparaiso with the United States store-ship *Fredonia* in tow. The *Fredonia* will be stationed at Callao.

BOLIVIA.

This Republic has become perfectly tranquil, since the assassinations of October and November. President ACHA has made Señor M. M. SALINAS, Minister of Government and Foreign Relations; Señor R. CARBAJAL, Secretary of the Treasury; Señor JOSE COSTE, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction; Minister of War, Señor C. ABILA.

CHILI.

This Republic, under the enlightened and liberal administration of President PRAZZ, is taking a new lease of prosperity. Political asperities have been softened, and from the tone of the newspapers one would be led to believe that a sort of political millenium had been reached, in which even the *outs* are as well satisfied as the *ins*. Business is improving; failures the past fortnight have been few, and those of but little importance; the crops are abundant, the mineral product increasing, and the railroads in process of rapid construction. The only drawback is the unsettled condition of the Arauca Indians; but terms of peace are being brought about with the caciques, and soon these annoyances will cease. A crazy Frenchman, calling himself Orelle I., King of Arauca, had been among the chiefs, and claimed dominion over the people. Some were for acknowledging him, while others were unbelievers. The result was, the arrest, by the Chilian authorities, of the Frenchman who will be sent to a lunatic asylum.

A strong southern gale had caused some damage to vessels in the port of Valparaiso. The American schooner *Waverly* suffered considerably by getting foul of a Chilian bark, and chafing on her chains.

Messrs. SAWELL and PATRICKSON have been allowed the privilege of constructing a wharf at their own expense in the port of Hussco.

The project of a breakwater in the port of Valparaiso is still under discussion.

Exchange on England, 60 days, was 46 pence ₱ dollar, but it was not expected to remain at those figures. Freights to England and Hamburg, £3 15s. to £4. To France, 110 francs. To United States, $15 ₱ English ton. There was scarcely sufficient Flour in the market for home use until the new grinding. It was held at $2 62 to $3 ₱ quintal, 6 months. No Carolina Rice in first hands. American refined Sugar—15,000 arobe sold at $2 87 to $2 94 ₱ arobe. Stock on hand less than usual, viz.: 444,000 arobe. New Barley, to be delivered, sold at $1 56 to $1 62, cash. Old, for distilling purposes, sold as high as $2 25, cash. Bar Copper at $17 50 ₱ quintal, cash.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The Provinces of Entra-Rios and Corrientes having submitted to the victorious Buenos Ayrean, Gen. MITRE, the war is considered at an end, and Buenos Ayres triumphant. The Chilian papers consider this a triumph of civilization over barbarism.

PANAMA, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

Since the foregoing was written, a small vessel has arrived from Guapa. Popayan, the Capital of the State of Cauca, it was said had been occupied by Gen. LOPEZ, and Col. ASBOLEDA had been obliged to escape. We have no details, and cannot depend on the veracity of this report.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

British and French Vessels of War on the Western Coast of Mexico—That Runaway Schooner.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

We have no mails for this steamer from Central America, or from Bogota, and nothing of local importance. The British steamer *Saladin*, from Liverpool *vid* Cartagena, has been due for two or three days, and may yet be in at Aspinwall before the *North Star* leaves. If so, your Aspinwall correspondent will give you her news.

British and French war ships are gathering on the West coast of Mexico. It is to be presumed they will take charge of the Custom-houses of Acapulco, San Blas, Manzanilla, Mazatlan and Guaymas, as, if they did not, the trade for the interior of Mexico, or much of it, might be diverted from Vera Cruz to Acapulco, &c., thus returning to the route used to supply the city of Mexico in olden time. H. B. Majesty's war steamer *Tartar* and the French war steamer *Bayonnaise* left Panama for Acapulco on the 10th, and the British war steamer *Clio*, now at Panama, will soon follow. H. B. M. flag-steamer *Bacchante*, 51 guns, Admiral Sir THOMAS MAITLAND, the British war steamer *Termagant*, and the French flag-steamer *Duguay Trouin* are also at Panama. The U. S. steam frigate *Saranac* arrived at Panama from Acapulco on the 9th. She will relieve the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, which will go to Callao. The United States war steamer *Wyoming* is at Callao. The United States brig *Perry*, fourteen days from the Chesapeake, arrived at Aspinwall on the 12th to relieve the United States brig *Bainbridge*, which sailed for Key West next day.

The Chilian schooner *Maria Josefa*, which ran away from Panama some weeks since with $20,000 worth of war material belonging to the Government of Colombia, has been on the coast of Ecuador and Peru, selling the muskets, &c. A vessel has been sent from Paita to catch her if possible.

Señor A. M. SOTELDO, an American of Spanish parents, formerly Washington correspondent of the Valparaiso *Mercurio*, arrived on the last steamer from New-York, on his way to take charge of the editorial columns of the *Mercurio*.

The Martinetti troupe of acrobats, &c., 54 persons, from San Francisco, played two nights at Panama and left for Lima on the 9th inst.

Señor QUIJANO, Gen. MOSQUERA's agent to Panama, left for Ecuador on Government business on the 12th.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 418, 1557, 1763, 1683, 1300, 868, 1145, 1982, 4010, 357, 6035, 1977, 1360, 1160, 1162, 1168, 1284, 1266, 1259, 1316, 1322.

City Contracts—The Comptroller and Appropriated Funds.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

The People, ex rel. Chas. W. Baker vs. *Robt. T. Hawes.*—This is the case in which the relator asked to be paid for printing fifteen hundred copies of the City Charter, with Kent's notes. The bill was $4,260. The payment being refused by the Comptroller, a *mandamus* was asked and obtained, compelling the payment. The Comptroller resisted the motion for the writ upon the ground, that before the Legislature authorized the payment, Baker had been defeated on the merits of his claim in a suit to recover the bill.

The Court holding that the Common Council, by recognizing the claim, has waived all questions and objections connected with it which might otherwise have been urged on behalf of the Corporation, directed a *mandamus* to issue.

The case was stated in the TIMES, of Oct. 15 and 20, 1861. Appeal was taken to the General Term of the Court from the decision of Justice Sutherland below, and the Court have now rendered the following opinion:

BARNARD, J.—The appeal papers show that the work in question was done under a resolution passed by the Common Council, and the vote, and the Comptroller directed by resolution of the Common Council to pay the bill.

It seems clear that unless there is some legislative prohibition, or some legislative requirement, as to a particular mode in which work should be ordered, the relator is entitled to recover.

The Superior Court held that there was such legislative requirement, and therefore dismissed the complaint of the relator.

Since that decision, however, the Legislature authorized the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise by tax the sum of $4,260 for Charles W. Baker, (the relator,) for printing and binding charters with Kent's Notes, (the work in question,) and providing that no portions of the sums of money heretofore or thereafter appropriated by the Common Council for any specified purpose should be expended for or applied to any other purposes than those specifically named and provided for in such appropriations.

It must be assumed that the Legislature passed this act with knowledge of the circumstances attending the relator's claim, and the decision of the Supreme Court thereon.

By this act the Legislature recognized the equity of the relator's claim, and intended to and did provide for its payment, notwithstanding any violation of previous legislative requirement as to the mode of its contraction.

The Legislature first say to the Common Council, you shall contract no debts except in a particular mode. The Legislature afterward say, although you have not contracted this debt in the mode provided, still we authorize and direct you to pay for it.

If the power that imposes the restriction subsequently directs that notwithstanding such restriction, a debt contracted in violation of it shall be paid, the Court cannot, when the body who controlled the debt is willing to conform to the legislative will, permit one of the officers of that body to set at naught both the will of the Legislature and of the contracting body.

Taking the act of April 17, 1861, and the Ordinance of Sept. 27, 1861, together, it appears that the sum of $4,260 has been raised by tax for, and appropriated by the Common Council to the purpose of paying the relator for the work in question, and that this sum cannot be appropriated for any other purpose.

This is a clear recognition by the Legislature and the Common Council, of the relator's right to payment, and a direction by both those bodies that relator should be paid. It is not competent for the Comptroller, holding in his hand a fund thus specifically appropriated to be paid to the relator, to refuse to dispose of it according to its appropriation.

Order of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

CLERKE, P. J.—This case is distinguishable from the people on the relation of Green *vs.* the Mayor, &c., in that the matter in the present case had no remedy by action against the Corporation, the claim having been decided against him in the Superior Court, and as the Legislature and the Common Council had made a specific appropriation for that claim, the application comes within the decision in the People on the relation of Reynolds *vs.* Flagg, (16 Barb. S. C. R., 503,) and the People on the relation of Baker *vs.* Haws, (21 How., P. R., 178) I concur.

SUTHERLAND, J., also concurred.

Moses Ely for relator: H. H. Anderson, for respondent.

Buckeye Corporations and New-York Courts—The Latter Claim Jurisdiction of the Former.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Assurance Company, vs. *The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company.*—The plaintiffs on the 1st of February, instant, attached funds of the defendants deposited in this City by the defendants, to pay their Eastern stockholders. The suit in which the attachment issued was commenced to enforce defendants' liability as guarantors of the bonds and coupons of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, now insolvent. The defendants moved to set aside the summons and attachment on the ground that the parties are foreign corporations, and the cause of action did not arise in this State. The plaintiffs contended that the cause of action arose in this State, the bonds and coupons being payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in this City; that the defendants, by a general appearance, waive any irregularity of service, and that, irrespective of any State law, a corporation created in another State was entitled to all the rights and remedies of any citizen of another State in our Courts.

The following opinion was delivered by Judge LEONARD: There is such a diversity of authority upon the question, viz.: where does the cause of action arise, where the contract is made out of the State, but is payable, or to be performed within it, that I find myself not at liberty to advance my own views at Special Term, where a decision adverse to the plaintiffs may result in leaving them remediless. I feel particularly constrained by the case reported in 3 Coms. R., 132, Burckle *vs.* Eckhart. From the result to which I have arrived on this question, it is not necessary to consider the point raised in relation to the effect of the notice served with the order to show cause. I think, however, jurisdiction could not be claimed in consequence of the notice, if allowed the construction claimed for it by the plaintiffs, unless the cause of action arose in this State. The object of section 427 of the Code was not to confer a privilege upon foreign corporations, but creates a rule of policy, which is independent of any action of the Corporation or parties. Defendant's motion must, therefore, be denied, with costs to abide the event of the suit.

Wm. E. Curtis for plaintiffs; E. S. Van Winkle for defendants.

A Will Set Aside for Uncertainty—Charitable Bequests Annulled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Chauncey Rose, Executor, &c., vs. *Wm. Rose.*—This was a proceeding to obtain a construction of the will of John Rose, deceased, and has been once or twice stated in the TIMES.

John Rose left $300,000 toward founding a manual labor institution for the education and benefit of destitute boys of this City, provided, within five years, the City would add to it a like sum for the same purpose.

The case was argued some time since, and decision was reserved.

The Court now rendered judgment, holding that the provisions of the will are void for uncertainty.

Warranty Damages as a Set-Off.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

Edward Gould va. *William Mcsick.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of $1,758, for merchandise sold by the firm of Rushmore, Cone & Co., of this City, to the defendant. Rushmore Cone & Co. assigned their claim to the plaintiff. The defence set up is that the goods were warranted by Rushmore, Cone & Co., and that they proved to be of inferior quality, and were subsequently sold by the defendant at a great loss. The defendant claims a set-off for the damage be sustained.

The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,800 84.

W. A. Coursen, for plaintiff; J. R. Dickenson, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Anne M. Jennings, a German girl, 18 years of age, was tried for a felonious assault upon Gerhart Kleselhaus, and acquitted. It appeared that the complainant, Kleselhsns, called at the premises of the prisoner's mother and behaved in a very rude and insulting manner toward the prisoner, whereupon he was ejected from the premises by the mother. He immediately returned and attacked the mother, whom he threw upon the floor, and as he was in the act of striking her the daughter stabbed him in the back with a dagger. On learning the facts of the case from the witnesses, the District-Attorney immediately abandoned the prosecution, and the jury were directed to bring in a verdict of acquittal.

Margaret Eagan, an Irish woman, 24 years of age, was tried for grand larceny and acquitted.

Catharine Miller, *alias* Catharine Smith, native of Ireland, 25 years of age, pleaded guilty to petty larceny from the person of J. W. Winens, of East Haddam, Conn., and was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

Henry Sewell, an Englishman, 42 years of age, pleaded guilty to a series of robberies from his employer, Samuel Hammond, jeweler, of No. 44 Merchants' Exchange, and was sentenced to the City Prison for five days and fined $100. A light punishishment inflicted, with the understanding that the prisoner is to leave the country immediately.

August Meyer, a German, 22 years of age, pleaded guilty to forging a check of "Woods & Lowry" upon the Chemical Bank, for $785 23, and was remanded for sentence.

Surrogate's Court.

Charitable Bequests—A Minister in Luck.—The will of Caroline L. Griffin, now admitted to probate, leaves $10,000 and 400 volumes of books selected from her library, to her pastor, Rev. Francis Effingham Lawrence; to St. Luke's Hospital, $5,000; to the Sunday School of the Holy Communion, $3,000. Also a large sum to the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this City.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Jane B. Wilson and Edward J. McGloin, were admitted to probate.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Tremble, Executor, &c., vs. *Van Zile et al.*—Motion granted.

Jones vs. *Doolittle and others.*—Motion denied plaintiff. Costs $10, to abide event.

Dresler vs. *Walsh and others.*—Motion denied, with costs.

Ross, Jr., vs. *Eamis and others.*—Motion denied plaintiff. Costs $10, to abide event.

Union Mutual Insurance Company vs. *Trow and others.*—Motion granted.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—Motion granted.

Cortes vs. *Carreras.*—Motion granted.

Ishaia et al. vs. *Glenville Woolen Company.*—Motion granted.

Fairbanks vs. *Hasen.*—Motion granted, unless plaintiffs pay defendant $27 costs, in ten days, in which case the complaint is dismissed without other costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

The People of the State of New-York vs. *Van Hoke.*—Order of arrest granted.

The Same vs. *Kingsbu.*—Order of arrest granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Purchase vs. *Bellows.*—Order granted.

Herbert vs. *Hendrickson, et al.*—Order granted.

Ewers vs. *Schack, et al.*—Order granted.

Lush et al. vs. *Beekman et al.*—Order granted.

Before Justice Mosserlee.

Hamilton vs. *The Adirondack Estate and Railroad Company.*—Order for commission granted.

Stencler vs. *Weber.*—Order of reference to John S. Patterson, Esq., to report, &c.

Craig vs. *Smith.*—Order granted.

Crause vs. *D'Eigamere.*—Allowance $50 granted.

Wernham vs. *Wernham.*—Order of reference to Hon. Murray Hoffman to report.

Kelbreth vs. *Wolfe, Jr.*—Order granted.

In the Matter of Samuel H. Arment.—*Habeas Corpus* settle at 12 o'clock.

Cushman vs. *Elliott.*—Attachment granted.

Witthaus et al. vs. *Barrie'o.*—Order granted.

Hodsdon vs. *Votable et al.*—Order granted.

Rogers vs. *Stevenson.*—Order of reference to Robert Emmett, Esq., to report, &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 25, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	91⅝	50 Cum. Coal pref
21,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Cou	95	275 do
3,000	do	95⅛	225 do
2,000	Treas 7 3-10 p'c. N	104	224 N. Y. Central R
4,000	do	104	150 do
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '90	99½	150 do
4,000	Ill. Coup Bds, '77	90	100 do
5,000	Ill. Coup Bds, '79	90½	50 do
6,000	Ill. War Loan	88¾	200 do
10,000	do	88¾	200 Erie R
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	64	150 do
2,000	do	64⅜	150 do
5,000	do	64⅜	200 do
1,000	do	64⅜	100 do
20,000	do	64¼	200 Erie R. Pref
7,000	do	64	100 do
5,000	do	64	150 do
12,000	Virginia State 6s	64	250 do
2,000	N. Carolina 6s	73	100 do
52,000	Missouri State 6s	56	100 Har. R. Pref
10,000	do	56	0 Hudson R. R.
2,000	do	56⅛	100 do
35,000	do	56⅜	20 do
21,000	do	56⅜	70 do
15,000	do	56⅜	50 do
5,000	do	56⅜	300 do
10,000	do	56⅜	20 do
1,000	do	56⅜	300 Harlem Railroad
2,000	do	56	150 do
5,000	California State 7s	87	200 Reading R. R.
4,000	Brook'n C. W. L.	101	50 do
1,000	E. R. 1st M. B.	100½	25 Mich. Cent. R. R.
2,000	Gal. & Chic. 1st M.	100	10 Clev. & Chi. R. R.
5,000	E. R. 2d M. B. Bds	96	250 Cle. & Tol. S. F.
5,000	Det. M. & Tol. Bds	76	150 do
34	Union Bk.	90	200 Clev. & Toledo R.
17	Bank of Commerce	83	300 do
25	Amer. Ex. Bk.	87	250 do
10,100	American Gold	103	25 do
2,000	do	103¼	50 do
5,000	do	103	200 Chic. & R. Isl. R.
100,000	do	103⅛	550 do
5,000	do	103⅛	100 do
30,000	do	103⅜	25 do
30,000	do	103	200 do
100	Pacific Mail S. Co	93	500 do
50	do	93	50 do
100	do	93	75 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.
50	do	92⅞	50 do
50	do	92⅞	100 Mil. & Pr. Du C. 2d Prf.
50	do	92⅞	10 Mil. & Pr. Du C. 1st Prf.
25	do	92⅞	10 Mil. & Pr. Du C. 2d Prf.

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	92	10 Pacific M. S. Co
55,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C	92½	50 do
50,000	do	92⅞	50 do
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Or'n	92⅞	50 do
	War Loan half-y'ly.	91	50 do
50,000	Treasury 7 3-10 p.c. N.	104	11 N. Y. Cen. R.
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90, bds	65	50 do
10,000	do	65	100 do
5,000	do	64⅜	100 do
6,000	do	64⅜	250 do
50,000	Missouri State 6s	56	100 Har. R. Pref
10,000	do	56	100 do
2,000	do	56	250 do
10,000	Mo. State 6s	56⅜	50 do
15,000	do	56	100 Erie Railway
2,000	do	56	1000 do
5,000	do	56	250 Erie Railway
5,000	Ill. War Loan	88⅜	50 Hud. Riv. R.
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	18	100 do
4,000	Hud. R. 2d M. B.	83	50 do
1,000	T. & W. 2d M.	49⅜	100 Reading R.
5,000	do	48⅝	525 Mich. S. & N. I. R.
2,000	Gal. & Chi. st. M.	100	300 do
4,000	Cle. & T. S'g F. bds.	87	50 M. So. & N. I. G. S.
15,000	Am. Gold	103⅜	275 do
6,800	do	103⅜	50 Ill. C. R. Scrip.
10,000	do	103⅜	100 do
17	Am. Exc. Bank	87	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.
70	Harlem Railroad	13⅜	260 do
100	Harl. R. Pref.	30⅜	

Tuesday, Feb. 25—P. M.

A very heavy business continues to be done on the Stock Exchange. The market is buoyant and highly speculative. The volume of actual sales to-day is nearly up to the large transactions of Friday last. The National Securities are now taking the lead, and the orders are threefold greater than they were a fortnight ago. The outside orders to buy seem to increase with the advance in price. From 89¾ ₱ cent. the Coupon 6 ₱ cents have gone up to 92½ ₱ cent., and a further early advance to 95 ₱ cent. is confidently spoken of on this Street as more likely to induce investment orders, since the successes of the National arms, than 90 ₱ cent. before. The 5 ₱ cents of 1874 are also in renewed favor, and from 79¾@80 have suddenly gone up to 85 ₱ cent. The Oregon War Loan from 86½ has advanced to 91 ₱ cent., and Treasury Bonds bearing 7.30 ₱ cent. are in free demand at 99@99¼ ₱ cent.

The precise form in which the Loan and Treasury bill was finally passed to-day was not known on the Street to the close of business hours; nor was it deemed entirely certain, owing to the irregular working of the telegraph, that the bill had been definitely acted upon at all, so as to send it to the President for his approval. At the same time, some doubt was thrown upon this morning's military advices from Nashville, and this induced a partial reaction in the 6 ₱ cents. of the State of Tennessee, from 65 ₱ cent.—the highest point in the forenoon—to 62½ ₱ cent. after the Second Board, the price leaving off 63 ₱ cent. An immense business was done in this Stock, and in Missouris. The speculation is equal to a rise of 20 ₱ cent. in Tennessees, and 12 ₱ cent. in Missouris, in less than a fortnight. The other State Stocks were firm. There is a farther inquiry for Illinois State War Loan at 88½@89 ₱ cent. The City Bank Shares have taken a sudden turn upward, and the rise in some descriptions within a few days is 7@10 per

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year: with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PROF. ADAIEN'S MAGICAL PERFORMANCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PSAP O' DAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

WINTER GARDEN—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—SPANISH DANCES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Secretary of War has issued an order announcing: 1. That from and after to-day, the President takes military possession of all telegraph lines; 2. All telegrams relating to military operations, excepting those from the Department and the Generals commanding, are prohibited transmission; 3. Journals publishing military news, unauthorized, are to be punished; 4. Appoints a military supervisor of messages, and a military superintendent of telegraph offices; 5. This order not to interfere with the ordinary operations of said companies.

The Conference Committee on the Treasury Bill Monday reported their agreement, which was concurred in by both Houses. But the vote of concurrence was subsequently reconsidered by the Senate on the motion of the Chairman of Finance, and the Bill referred back to the Conference Committee. Meanwhile, a short bill is passed by both Houses to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue interest-bearing Certificates to such of the public creditors who have had their claims duly audited and approved.

Although no particulars of the capture of Nashville have yet reached us, there appears to be no doubt that it has fallen into our possession. Gen. MCCLELLAN, our Washington correspondent informs us, yesterday received a telegram from the West confirming the report that Gen. BUELL had occupied the Tennessee capital, and stating that the rebels had fallen back to Murfreesboro, about thirty miles below Nashville. The news is also confirmed by a dispatch from St. Louis, which states that our troops took possession with out opposition. The latest advices from Fort Donelson, received by way of Chicago, announce that the rebels had strong fortifications on Pina Bluffs, twelve miles this side of Nashville, and that they were expected to make a desperate stand there, but the intelligence of the evacuation makes it probable that the show of the rebels at the Bluffs was only a show, to cover the retreat of the main body from the city. Murfreesboro is the capital of Rutherford County, southeast of Nashville, on the road connecting with the Memphis and Charleston road, just over the Alabama line.

The rebels are apparently making preparations to evacuate their stronghold at Columbus, if they have not already done so. This fact seems to have been established by a reconnoissance from Cairo on Monday morning. The expedition consisted of four gunboats and two mortar-boats, with the Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment, and a battalion of the Eighth Wisconsin. On proceeding down the river it was discovered that the rebels had seized all the flatboats and skiffs as high up as they dared to come, and that there had been a movement of some kind among the troops at Columbus. Our flotilla were getting into position on the Missouri side, when a rebel steamer with a flag of truce made its appearance, and a consultation took place on one of our gunboats which lasted two hours. The nature of this consultation, and its results, have not yet been made public.

News from the Burnside Expedition, received by the arrival of the steamer *Baltimore* at Fortress Monroe, confirms the rebel report that our gunboats had made their appearance at Winton, on the Chowan River. The place was shelled and burned by our forces, it appears, in retaliation for an attack by the rebel artillerists there. The Ninth New-York Regiment accompanied the gunboats, but did not land, the enemy being found in too great force. The greater part of the expedition was still at Roanoke Island, and was to be joined immediately by Gen. WILLIAMS' Brigade, at Hatteras.

The Chicago *Journal*, of last Saturday, announced that the entire fleet of mortar-boats,—thirty-eight in all,—would be completed to-night. Seventeen were in complete trim on Thursday last, and Capt. CONSTABLE expressed himself confident of his ability to shell out every rebel fortification on the Mississippi, above New-Orleans, by their aid alone.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated at Cairo, Feb. 20, states that three thousand rebel prisoners, at Fort Donelson, have asked to be allowed their arms, and to be enrolled in the army of the Union.

CONGRESS.

The Conference Committee on the Treasury Note bill made a report, on Monday, recommending that both Houses of Congress recede from a portion of their amendments. The report was concurred in by both Houses, and the bill passed. In the Senate, yesterday, however, the vote to agree with the report of the Committee being reconsidered, was disagreed to, and the bill was recommended to the Conference Committee. A petition was presented, asking that J. C. FREMONT be appointed Lieutenant-General. A resolution to carry into affect the Convention with New-Granada and Costa Rica, was passed. A resolution was passed asking the Secretary of War whether any steps had been taken toward the construction of any railroad by the War Department, and the authority for it. The bill for the occupation and cultivation of certain cotton lands was taken up and an amendment limiting the appropriation to $20,000, was adopted. It was then made the special order for to-day. The bill for the confiscation of the property of rebels was considered, the special order—the case of Mr. STARKE, of Oregon—being postponed to make way for it. Mr. TRUMBULL addressed the Senate, in favor of its passage.

In the House, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of vesting the United States Commissioners with power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*. A bill to tax the salaries of public officers was introduced. The Senate bill to reduce the number of cavalry regiments was passed, after some debate, limiting the number to fifty instead of forty regiments. A resolution was passed instructing the Committee on Claims to inquire into the propriety of indemnifying certain Union men in Kentucky for losses caused by the rebels. The Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of levying a tax of three per cent. upon cotton. A bill from the Committee of Ways and Means, to establish a Branch Mint at Denver City, in Colorado Territory, caused considerable debate, but was not finally acted upon. A bill directing the Collectors of Ports to cause ship-captains to take the oath of allegiance was passed. The bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to establish a uniform money-order system was passed. Another bill was passed authorizing the Postmaster-General to permit additional articles to be sent by mail at book-postage rates. A bill to establish an additional judicial district in New-York, to be called the Eastern District, was introduced by Mr. DIVEN and passed. A bill to establish an additional article of war, for the government of officers of the army, was reported from the Military Committee by Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, and occasioned a long and warm debate. It prohibits all officers from employing any of the forces under their command to return fugitive slaves, under the penalty of dismissal from the service. The bill was finally passed, after considerable filibustering on the part of its opponents, 83 to 42, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall, on the 15th inst., arrived at this port, yesterday morning, with mails, passengers, and treasure from California. The treasure list foots up $759,246. The news brought by the *North Star* is unusually uninteresting.

The violent wind of Monday night had considerably abated yesterday morning, and most of the vessels detained in the North River were enabled to get to sea. In consequence of the unusually low tide at about noon, the South ferry-boats got aground near their slips several times. Some of the vessels at the North River piers were seriously damaged by the gale. Roofs, chimneys and signs were also scattered in every direction, and several persons were more or less injured.

The steam transport *Matanzas* will sail to-day for Port Royal with a cargo of ordnance, ammunition and substsence stores. She also takes out a large mail.

Yesterday morning the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment, Col. HENRY C. DEMING, arrived off this City, and were immediately transferred to the steamer *Fulton*, in order to be conveyed to Ship Island. The regiment numbers nearly a thousand men. Gov. BUCKINGHAM accompanied the regiment. He and the officers were entertained by the Sons of Connecticut at the Astor House.

The remains of Col. CHARLES L. RUSSELL, of the Connecticut Tenth Regiment, who was killed in the battle of Roanoke Island, were interred at Birmingham, Conn., on Monday. Gen. D. TYLER, Gov. BUCKINGHAM, and a number of State dignitaries were in attendance.

Among the rebel prisoners taken at Fort Donelson was Rev. U. G. HOWARD, who, a short time ago, preached in Rochester, and afterwards in Chicago, from which place he went to New-Orleans. He was officiating as Chaplain to a regiment from that city.

An interesting case respecting the jurisdiction of foreign Corporations was, yesterday, decided at Special Term of the Supreme Court, by Justice LEONARD. The decision was in the case of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company against the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, on a motion of the defendants to set aside an allotment issued, on the 1st of the month, against funds deposited by them in this City to pay Eastern stockholders. The opinion of the General Term in the case of BAKER against the Comptroller, in respect to the bill for printing 1,500 copies of the City Charter, with KENT'S notes, and in respect to the competency of the Comptroller to resist the payment of bills for which funds have been specifically appropriated, will be found in the law columns. The Court at Special Term, Justice ALLEN, has decided in respect to the charitable bequests of the Rose will, that they are void for uncertainty. The case has before been stated in the TIMES. The will of CAROLINE L. GRIFFIN, now admitted to probate, leaves to her pastor, Rev. FRANCIS EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE, $10,000, and 400 books selected from her library. To St. Luke's Hospital, $5,000; to the Sunday School of the Holy Communion, $5,000; also a large sum to the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this City.

Another heavy business was done in the Stock market yesterday. The National Securities advanced to 92½ for the 6 ₱ cents, and 85 for the 5 ₱ cents. The Railway Shares were firmer on Erie and Michigan Southern, but ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower on New-York Central. Gold left off 103@103½; Exchange, 114@114½.

Flour was in more request yesterday, at, however, somewhat irregular prices. Wheat was inactive and unsettled. Corn was depressed, and old mixed Western was cheaper. A good demand prevailed for Provisions, chiefly hog products. Pork was dearer. Sugars and Whisky attracted more attention. Coffee was less freely dealt in. Green Teas were moderately inquired for, as were also Hay, Tallow, Adamantine Candles, Fruit and Tobacco. Cotton was dull and nominal. The freight engagements were light.

The Cattle Market was quite lively yesterday, owing to a light supply—less than 3,000—and cool, clear weather, which always helps the dead meat markets, and, consequently, improves the live stock trade. Many of the droves changed hands previous to being retailed, and brokers held most of the stock on their own account, and were thus enabled to advance the rates from ½c.@¾c. They were firm in their demands, and as there was an uncertainty about a further supply, butchers bought quite freely at the advance, paying 8½c.@9c. for good cattle, and, if extra fat, 9¼c., and even 10c. Common stock sold at 7½c.@8c., or but little higher than last week. The supply for to-day will be light, unless some of the tardy trains arrive with delayed cattle.

States Coming Back.

Tennessee seems inclined to return to the Union at once. The moment the rebel armies are driven out of Virginia, she will follow the example. North Carolina will take similar action, just as soon as her people are released from their thraldom, and Louisiana will repeal the ordinance of secession as soon as New-Orleans has fallen into the hands of the National armies, which will be within a month. A little longer time may be required for Georgia, and two or three years may elapse before the other Gulf States are thoroughly converted from the error of their ways. But the result is certain. Sooner or later we shall have rebellion crushed and the Union restored.

The *Tribune* publishes an article from a correspondent who deprecates this result. He seems to think that restoring the Union means not only bringing the Southern States back into it again, but restoring them to their old political rulers, and Slavery to its old political influence in Congress and the affairs of the General Government. That is simply impossible. The political leaders, who have seduced the South into secession, will either be hung by the National Government or driven into exile by the loyal citizens of their own States. Their race is run. And even if it were not, where will they find allies in the North, without whose aid they must be forever powerless in the National councils? Does any man suppose that the Democratic Party will again link its fortunes to those of Slavery? A burnt child dreads the fire; and a political party that makes shipwreck *twice* on the same rock, must be much less sagacious than the Democrats usually are.

The natural tendency of events is to place the political power of the Southern States in the hands of loyal men. The power of the slave oligarchy is broken forever. And if the National Government continues to be conducted on the basis of the Constitution, and in a spirit of wisdom and magnanimity, we shall have half-a-dozen Slave States adopting a policy in harmony with that of the nation at large, within the next three years.

Jeff. Davis' Inaugural Speech.

The auspices under which Mr. JEFF. DAVIS delivered his Inaugural on last Saturday, were certainly gloomy enough for him and his so-called Government. His throne, ere it had been well set up, was tottering to its base; the ground was sliding from under his feet; the air was thick with ill omens, and the lightning brought him messages of disaster by every wire. In the West, his armies had just been routed and taken captive; his strongholds had fallen, and one-fifth of his dominion had just been wrested from his clutch. In the South he could almost see the advancing bayonets of his foes. Along the coast line, at twenty points, his enemies were penetrating into his kingdom, and their cannon were at the gatewsys of every one of his cities. In his front he beheld a host, sufficiently great to annihilate him and every vestige of his power, about to be hurled against him. From across the seas there was no word or sign of hope; those on whom he had relied he now found but mocked at his calamity, and laughed at his fears. Even they of his own household welcomed the flag of his foes, and those whom he had deceived were turning their swords against him. All around him and above him were the evidences of dissolution and destruction. Neither had he within himself the inspiration of a just or noble cause, but only the consciousness that he was going down to destruction, because he had dared to set himself up in opposition to his country's power, to the rights of man, and to the laws of Heaven. It was grotesque enough, that at such a moment, Mr. JEFF. DAVIS should declare his tottering house and his failing power, a "permanent" superstructure.

His address (which will be found in another column) was as impudent, mendacious and hypocritical as himself. He tells his auditors that the day is the birthday of WASHINGTON, points them to the statue of that great-souled patriot, then gives a nod to Providence; and then, referring to the treasonable ceremonies going on, says, in ghastly satire, "the day, the memory, and the purpose seem fitly associated." They *are* associated—associated as usurpation and treason are with the grandest patriotism—as the cause of freedom for which WASHINGTON fought is with the atrocious slave-propagandism, for whose sake this bloody rebellion was stirred up—as WASHINGTON himself is associated with JEFF. DAVIS—as JUDAS ISCARIOT was with his Master.

After this allusion to the Father of his Country, DAVIS refers to himself—talks of his "mingled feelings of humility and pride"—(feelings of hemp and the hangman would have been more appropriate)—nods again to "high Heaven," whom he informs that "the unanimous voice of the people has called me to this exalted station." If the speaker himself, and his auditors, and the whole country, did not know by what devilish agencies this rebellion had been incited, and by what deceptions and frauds upon the people of the South he had managed to attain power, his statement might be worthy of exposure. But the present sentiment and condition of the bulk of the plain people in Kentucky, and Missouri, and Western Virginia, and Tennessee, (all of which States he still claims as part of his Government,) and wherever our liberating army has marched, furnish a reply which nails the falsehood as soon as it leaves his throat.

DAVIS then formally makes his charges against the North. He reiterates the old and oft-repeated statement that it had made war against Slavery (which *word* he adroitly evades mentioning in this as in his other inaugural a year ago.) He accuses it of "malignity and barbarity" in the present war—even after, in the prosecution of the war, we have shown a consideration for the rights of the citizens of the Southern States we have entered, and a regard for the lives and property of their inhabitants, which contrasts palpably enough with the rebel cry of "No quarter," and the rebel policy of universal confiscation. He recites again the proofs of the fact that we have disregarded the "time-honored bulwarks of civil and religious liberty," and deduces therefrom our incapacity to administer a free government. We even denied the right of "peaceful separation"—the great bulwark, it seems, of DAVIS's tottering government; and, as a consequence, there was nothing left for him but war. This, as the world already knows, but, as he again tells it, resulted in "a million of men standing in hostile array, waging war along a frontier of thousands of miles." "Battles," says he, "have been fought, sieges conducted, and, although the contest is not ended, and the tide, for the moment is against us, the final *result in our favor is not doubtful.*" It *does* seem likely that, in his heart, and in those of his hearers at that moment, it did appear slightly doubtful, so far as it depended upon success in the field to which the Union had been challenged. A year ago he relied upon the heavy columns, and the unflinching pluck of the rebel army, but now, in the light of late events and present appearances, *that* hope begins to fail, and he leans upon another less lofty and equally frail. He looks for victory, not to his army, but to the bankruptcy of the National Government. "The period is at hand," says DAVIS, "when our foes must sink under the immense load of debt which they have incurred—a debt which, in their efforts to subjugate us, has already attained such gigantic dimensions as will subject them to burdens which must continue to oppress them for generations to come." He sinks the realization of his hopes in this way as well as their realization by the means which he now sees are so signally failing him. But he continues in a somewhat downcast tone. He refers to late adverse fortunes, but says, despondingly, that "nothing could be so bad as failure, and *any sacrifice* would be cheap as the price of success in such a contest." He thinks the blockade rather beneficent in its workings; states that he has neither asked nor received assistance from any quarter, and finally tells his auditors that, "in the heart of a people resolved to be free these disasters tend but to stimulate increased resistance." This latter statement so entirely contradicts our experience thus far in the war in the West, that no fitter contradiction of it can be found than DAVIS himself now sees in Tennessee. He closes with a prayer, very effectively put, for a blessing on his "cause," which, when we consider what that cause is, makes one as much disgusted at the blasphemy of the conclusion as with the mendacity of the whole speech.

The Ethical Basis of the Southern Confederacy.

Considering the enormous part which perjury played in the inception of the rebel cause, there is something very odd in the floating which Mr. BOCOCK, Speaker of the rebel House of Representatives, at Richmond, gave it the other day. His address to the rebel legislators at the opening of their conclave, which we have already published in full, was indeed occupied with little else than hot denunciations and deprecations of that crime. Here are some specimens of the staccato style in which he iterated and emphasized this point:

"Our new system is designed to avoid the errors of the old. Certainly it is founded in a different system of political philosophy, and is sustained by a peculiar and more conservative state of society. It has elements of strength and long life. But at the threshold lies the question I have already stated. Can it legitimately afford the means to carry the war to a successful conclusion? If not, it must perish. But it must be destroyed, not by the hand of violence or *by the taint of perjury.* It must go out peacefully, and in pursuance of its own provisions. Better submit to momentary inconvenience than *to injure representative honor or violate public faith.* In the whole book of expedients there is *no place for falsehood and perjury.* Let us, on the contrary, assiduously cultivate the feeling of respect for constitutional limitation, *and a sacred reverence for the sanction of an oath.*"

If one did not know the character of the men to whom this lesson in ethics was addressed, one might well read it as a grotesque bit of irony. That representatives of any society above the level of the Fan-Fans, or a community of gorillas, needed to be told that it is "better to submit to momentary inconvenience than to violate public faith," and that "in the whole book of expedients there is no place for falsehood and perjury," (and this, it will be noticed, not merely stated by the way, but made the subject of direct didactic inculcation,) may well be accounted one of the strongest of moral anomalies. But he meant no irony in the matter. The ethical BOCOCK lectured the men of, what he calls, the "new system," after this wise for no other reason than that they needed the lesson. He must have been perfectly conscious that he was addressing men, every one of whom had the crime of repeated perjuries on his soul. He simply meant to admonish his brother legislators that they must be very careful to guard themselves against indulging in licenses which, though perfectly legitimate and proper under the Constitution of the United States, would not do at all for this new "Confederacy." What undid *that*, he seems to say, might play the deuce with *this*. A little honor, even among thieves, gentlemen! But where he finds his guarantee for any such sudden development of the moral sense in the traitor league, or how he expects a "Confederacy" avowedly based on that very principle of State Rights which the rebel chiefs have used as the anodyne to soothe their guilty consciences while perpetrating treason, will tend to impress on men's minds obligations more sacred than the Constitution of the Fathers, are matters that are not obvious to us, if they are to BOCOCK. But, indeed, from whatever point of view we look at the stupendous sham which these men have set up, we see there is not virtue enough in it to keep it long from putrefaction.

What Manner of Government is it?

The English statesmen, whether Ministerial or Opposition, who have taken ground in Parliament against the recognition of a separate Southern power in this country, will certainly find no reason to regret their well considered prudence in the inaugural of Mr. DAVIS. They will rather rejoice that such a *shadow* of Government as by his own confession he would have the world recognize in a mere league of insurrectionary States has been denied all present official consideration if not all hope of future place among the acknowledged Powers of this Continent. While speaking of the Union from which he is endeavoring to separate himself, as a voluntary union of *sovereign* States, instituted by the fathers of the Constitution, the implication is that he would have the new league of the South rest upon the complete sovereignty of the several States, which States shall be left free to come and go at will. To make this implication the plainer, he dwells in a subsequent paragraph upon the voluntary nature of this association of *Confederated* States, and with a strange perversion or misapplication of terms, speaks of the conservatism of a *Constitutional* Government. Nor is this all. The very nature of this voluntary association of sovereignties is urged upon the world as the best security against foreign wars and the most infallible guard against civil strife.

It is scarcely in the chapter of possibilities that any great European Government, constitutional or despotic, will be content to accept or recognize it as a substantive Power, upon an avowed principle of this nature; certainly not until the league assumes at least the semblance of political consolidation, so far as to prosecute its own independence of the United States, without falling to pieces by the voluntary withdrawal of such Border States as Tennessee, and the flight of the Provisional Governments of Southern Kentucky and Missouri. The conspiracy, of which Mr. DAVIS is the head, were more than content to receive the State of Tennessee into their league, not on the principle of seceding from the United States, but under a virtual disclaimer of the right of secession, and on the revolutionary right of separation. The State joined the new league for common defence; not in acknowledgment of the original basis upon which the league was formed by the Gulf States. And now that this common defence fails her, she can voluntarily withdraw, and by the simple repeal of the legislative and revolutionary act of separation, return to her old allegiance. Of this, no reasonable complaint can be made by the voluntary association at Richmond. The act will be the logical conclusion of their own manner of government.

We need scarcely add, that the example of Tennessee will be contagious, and to the DAVIS experiment utter and irretrievable ruin. The entire fabric crumbles to pieces for the want of the Constitutional base of self-preservation. In appealing to Foreign Powers to recognise in the voluntary nature of the league the best security against foreign wars and civil strife, Mr. DAVIS deprives his own Government of all authority to hold the league together, even so long as to make good its own independence.

Nor will foreign States be content with the guaranty, if such it may be called, against the future disturbance of the peace of the world, in the voluntary nature of this league, much less trade, and make treaties with it, on the miserable assurance "that at the first moment of asserting their right of secession, these States proposed a settlement on the basis of a common liability for the obligations of the General Government." There will be no difficulty, we apprehend, in detecting the sophistry of this assurance, with any European merchant or statesman, and the flimsy pretext that this voluntary principle constitutes the sum total of its *conservatism*, will scarcely answer their very natural inquiry, *What manner of Government is it?*

Senator Sumner's Plan for Reorganizing the National Government.

The *Tribune* indorses Senator SUMNER'S plan for carrying on the Government after the rebellion shall have been crushed. That plan is simply to *abolish* every Slaveholding State that has seceded, and to organize the soil of them all as Territories, to be governed by appointment from Washington. The *Tribune* thinks that "timid, conservative minds" may shrink from a policy which "must strike many readers as very radical," but that at every stage of the struggle "the policy of Senator SUMNER'S view is equally clear and decisive."

We cannot concur in this opinion. We believe that policy to be utterly fatal to every great interest of the United States,—certain to end, if adopted at all, in rendering peace impossible, and in converting the entire Southern portion of the Republic into a field of prolonged and bloody civil war. That it sweeps away the present Constitution, and destroys forever the Union which our fathers gave us, is perfectly evident. Not a vestige will be left of either. We are to have a new Constitution and a new Union—a Government resting upon entirely different principles from those under which we have prospered hitherto, and utterly incompatible with the ends and objects which our National framework sought to attain. Instead of having a National Union,—in which each State will be left to the control of its own local affairs, the National Government being limited to National objects in the sphere of its authority, we shall have simply a centralized despotism,—in which everything like freedom will be extinguished, and all rights will be permanently held at the will of the central power. We do not believe the people of any section, or any considerable portion of them, are ready for any such change in the character of our Government.

The *Tribune* thinks the adoption of this policy would have prevented secession. Possibly it might—but as no man ever dreamed of proposing it, the plan has been postponed too long to serve as a preventive. But it would crush the rebellion now, says the *Tribune*. Possibly—but we can accomplish the same result on better terms. We can crush the rebellion by force of arms. We can do it and save the Constitution. Mr. SUMNER would abolish the Constitution in order to put down a rebellion against it. He would destroy the Union in order to thwart an attempt to dissolve it. The whole scheme is preposterous,—quite as visionary and absurd as the theory on which he professes to base it, that every seceding State has committed *felo de se*. The phrase smacks much more of the Court of Sessions than of the Senate Chamber. There is much more of special pleading in it than of statesmanship.

The *Tribune* urges it because it would "forever consolidate the Union against its only great danger, that which arises from the doctrine of *State sovereignty*." There is no danger in this doctrine, if it be only kept within its proper limits. If it goes beyond them,—if it pushes a State into rebellion against the *National* sovereignty, then it must be pushed back. But the doctrine that a State has control of its *local* affairs is a perfectly just and true doctrine. It is the very basis of our form of Government. It gives the only true security for popular freedom and for the preservation of our civil rights, and the day that sees it extinguished will see the sun of American liberty set forever. We do not want the Union "consolidated against the just rights of the States that compose it. The South has carried the doctrine of State sovereignty to an absurd extreme. In asserting the right of a State to nullify National laws, or to release its people from allegiance to the National Constitution, it transcended its rights, and did violence at once to the true doctrine of State authority, and to the rightful supremacy of the General Government. This error is in process of being corrected, and the discipline is one which will not encourage its repetition.

The *real* object of Senator SUMNER'S policy and the real motive of the *Tribune*'s indorsement of it, is to get a *chance to abolish Slavery in the States*. If the Slave States can be converted by an act of Congress into National *territory*, then, Congress having the authority to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of the United States," may abolish Slavery within their limits. The end does not justify the means. Nor would the end itself be attained in any way beneficial to the slaves, or acceptable to that great mass of the American people who desire to see the curse of Slavery safely and advantageously removed. Senator SUMNER'S plan makes every interest, every right, every guarantee of the Constitution and the Union subordinate to the abolition of Slavery. Even if Slavery could be brought to an end in no other way, the people would not agree with him. Grievous as are the evils of Slavery, the evils of abolishing the Constitution and the Union would be ten times greater.

But there is not the slightest necessity for any such extreme and fearful experiment. The fate of Slavery is sealed forever. The political power which has alone maintained it, becomes extinct as the result of the present war. It staked its existence on the success of the rebellion; it falls forever when the rebellion is crushed. Henceforth the Constitution is to be construed, the Government is to be conducted, the affairs of the Republic are to be carried on, *in the interest of Freedom and not of Slavery.* This of itself secures the end desired. There is not the slightest necessity, even if there were any justice, in resorting to the radical and destructive policy proposed by Mr. SUMNER upon this subject.

The New "Truant Officers."

This City has reason to be thankful for the excellent management of the Metropolitan Board of Police. The former slip-shod guardians of society, who used to hang about corner-groceries; and were in intimate relations of friendship with gamblers and pimps, are replaced by a well-dressed, orderly, disciplined force, with much *esprit du corps*, who are a real terror to evil doers. The *personnel* of the force is admirable; we doubt if a finer-looking body of men in physical proportions can be found in the country. The old habits of slovenliness and *dawdling* are mostly broken up. The men carry themselves well, are neat in person, and respectful to strangers. The "Detective Force" is very active and well managed, and we believe there is no large city in the world where there is less of picking pockets and petty thieving. Of course, there are some troublesome relics of the old system of police, and the force in some wards needs "weeding out" yet. Men are still found who are ready to disgrace the name of an officer of the law, by guilty connivance with criminals, and there is still a lack of thorough military discipline in some portions of the body. Still, on the whole, we may safely compare the orderly condition of our City and its police-management with that of any European city. Crime is on the decrease—especially among the young—and is sternly kept under. Deeds of violence occur no more frequently than they must everywhere where five hundred thousand human beings gather together. Every street and lane of the Metropolis, in the darkest hour of the night, is perfectly safe to stranger or citizen. It is true, certain species of crime, as gambling, and the evils connected with prostitution, are reached with more difficulty, but this is due rather to defective legislation than any want of energy in the Police Commissions.

One of the most beneficent measures which they have originated, has been carried out during this year of civil war. The crying evil of our City, as every one knows, is the vagrancy and consequent crime of the young children of poor people, who are mostly foreigners. The opening of a life of juvenile crime is usually in *truancy* from school. The boy runs away from wholesome restraint; he grows up uneducated and without discipline; evil companions soon lead him to acts of petty crime; he learns the dodges and the slang of the thieves and rowdies, and soon becomes accomplished in the arts of juvenile wickedness.

To prevent truancy has long been felt, by those interested in the welfare of the young, as one of the first steps in renovating our City. Our New-England brethren have recognized the importance of this for years, and the Boston Truant Law, with the "Truant Officers," have accomplished wonders in preventing the first beginnings of juvenile vagrancy and criminality in that city. For some four years, a similar Police agency has worked to great advantage in Brooklyn. Under the general act, the Commissioners in New-York have this Winter detailed two officers as "Truant Officers"—men of tact and intelligence, whose duty it is to visit every school in the City, find out the truants, and then to go to the houses of the parents to compel or induce them to keep their children from the streets, and place them in the schools. The mere visit of the officer with an explanation of the law, to the parents or to the school, is enough. The children are fearful of playing truant again, or the parents are aroused to a more responsible sense of their duty in educating their children.

If a child is persistently truant, the officers have the power, under this act, of bringing it before the Judge, when it can be placed temporarily in a place of detention. But this severity, thus far, has not been necessary. Every one—parents and teachers—have received the officers with the greatest kindness and courtesy, and feel the public value of their labors. The only exception to this kindly reception is with some of the Trustees of schools in the Ninth Ward. These gentlemen, we understand, have declined to permit the officers to collect the truants of their schools. It is incumbent on them to explain to the public why they are resisting a measure so plainly beneficial to the whole community.

It should be remarked that these officers are not authorized to touch the great evil of non-attendance on school and of vagrancy among children, which they meet with all the while. The tens of thousands of children who never enter the public school, they have nothing at present to do with—their duty is merely to reclaim the truants. Their success is shown by the fact, that in two months over *five hundred* truants have been brought back to regular attendance on the public schools. This is an encouraging beginning of their work. We hope for still greater results.

Arrivals in the City.

Baron de Stoeckel, the Russian Minister at Washington, is stopping at the Albermarle Hotel.

Wm. Howard Russell, the London *Times* correspondent, who arrived from Canada on Monday, is at the Brevoort House.

Gov. Buckingham was in the City all of yesterday forenoon, and returned home in the afternoon.

Hon. G. V. Sackett, of Seneca Falls; James Redpath and lady, of Boston; Capt. J. W. Jones, of the U. S. Army; Lieut. N. Holly, of the Seventh Infantry of the U. S. Army; Capt. R. F. Loper, of Philadelphia, and Rev. J. T. Duryea, of Troy, are at the Astor House.

Hon. E. D. Sohier, of Boston; Dr. Halsted, of Massachusetts; N. G. Upham, of New-Hampshire; J. H. Wells, of the U. S. Army; H. C. Lord, of Ohio, and Wm. Bostwick, of New-Haven, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mrs. Gen. Burnside, of Rhode Island; T. W. Shannon, T. Magoun, S. Caldwell, B. G. Boardman, N. D. Whitney, Isaac Cushing and A. E. Batchelder, of Boston; Major Haynes, U. S. A.; A. J. Bigelow, of Clinton; H. W. Fresdley, U. S. A., and Rev. Mr. Schenck, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lieut. Geo. B. Perry, one of the prisoners released from Richmond; W. W. Russell, of Washington; W. Sturgis Hooper, of Boston; A. P. Monlant, of Paris, and Mr. Cadwalader and Mr. Raule, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

R. T. Lincoln, son of the President, returning from Washington to Cambridge, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. McGuigan, of Philadelphia, and Robert S. Webb, U. S. A., are at the Everett House.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Telegraph Lines Taken Possession of by the Government.

Order Against the Transmission of Military News by Telegraph, by Mail, or Otherwise.

The Bill to Prohibit Army Officers from Surrendering Fugitive Slaves Passed in the House.

Further Disagreement on the Treasury Note Bill.

Kerrigan Dismissed from the Service.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

ORDER IN RESPECT TO MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BY TELEGRAPH, MAIL OR OTHERWISE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Feb. 25.

Ordered, *first*—From and after the 26th day of February inst., the President, by virtue of the act of Congress, takes military possession of all the telegraph lines in the United States.

Second—All telegraphic communications in regard to military operations not expressly authorized by the War Department, the General commanding or the Generals commanding the armies in the field, in the several departments, are absolutely forbidden.

Third—All newspapers publishing the Military news, however obtained, and by whatever medium received, not authorized by this official authority mentioned in the preceding paragraph, will be excluded thereafter from receiving information by telegraph, or from transmitting their papers by railroad.

Fourth—EDWARDS S. SANFORD is made Military Supervisor of telegraphic messages throughout the United States. ANSON STAGES is made Military Superintendent of all telegraphic lines and offices in the United States.

Fifth—This possession and control of the telegraph lines is not intended to interfere in any respect with the ordinary affairs of the Companies, or with private business. By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Congress took prompt action, to-day, in passing a bill authorizing Secretary CHASE to issue certificates of indebtedness, bearing 6 per cent. interest, to public creditors.

THE ARMY AND FUGITIVE SLAVES.

The House, by emphatic vote, to-day, forbid officers of the army or navy to decide the right of property and return fugitive slaves.

THE MEXICAN TREATY—GEN. SCOTT.

The *project* of a treaty with Mexico, submitted to the Senate, contains a provision for the appointment of a Commissioner to arrange certain details; and it is to fill this Commission that Gen. SCOTT's name is submitted with the treaty. The Senate has not yet taken favorable action. Objection is made on several grounds; one is, that the nomination would not be respectful to Mr. COBWIN; another is, that from his advanced age and physical infirmities Gen. SCOTT would not be able to make the enervating voyage to Vera Cruz, and the fatiguing trip overland three hundred miles to the City of Mexico.

The Senate debated the Mexican question and Gen. Scott's nomination three hours to-day, in executive session, without coming to a conclusion. The movement is opposed on grounds of policy only, and the nomination will probably fail.

THE REBEL GOVERNMENT AND THE HOSTAGES.

It is said that one of the matters submitted to our Government through HOWELL COBB, from Fort Monroe, is that the rebel Government have no official information as to how their privateersmen are to be treated, and that they cannot surrender all the prisoners held as hostages for their safety till their status is definitely settled. This was considered in Cabinet meeting to-day.

PRISONERS IN COLORADO TERRITORY, ETC.

The Secretary of War, by order, has placed the political prisoners confined in Colorado Territory on the footing of those in Fort Lafayette, to be released on parole. There are from fifty to sixty of them. Those prisoners that decline to accept the Government's terms of release from Fort Warren will remain in confinement during the war.

GEN. LANE TO RETURN TO THE SENATE.

Letters received in Washington, to-day, seem to assure the immediate return of Gen. LANE to the Senate, and the abandonment of his military career.

A SKIRMISH.

A skirmish between HEINTZELMAN'S and the rebel pickets occurred last night, and we lost several men.

THE VERDICT IN KERRIGAN'S CASE.

The judgment of the Court-Martial in the case of Col. JAMES KERRIGAN has been approved by Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN, and a general order issued carrying it into effect. The Court did not find KERRIGAN guilty of treason, but of inefficiency, and of conduct unbecoming an officer in the gross neglect of his military duty, as manifested in the disorganized and disgraceful condition of his regiment. KERRIGAN was adjudged to be dismissed the service, and Gen. McCLELLAN approves the sentence, and orders him to be dismissed.

VISIT OF COL. WOOD TO HIS REGIMENT.

Col. WOOD, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, just returned from Richmond, visited his regiment to-day. Gen. McDOWELL honored him with an escort of cavalry. Col. WOOD was enthusiastically received by his regiment, and having learned the way to Richmond, he promises to lead his men there.

ENTERTAINMENT TO COL. LEE.

A number of the sons of New-England are giving to Col. LEE, a Bull's Bluff prisoner, a brilliant entertainment at Willard's, to-night.

RESIGNED.

First Lieutenant J. A. SHULTZ, of the First Cavalry, United States Army, has resigned.

THE FUNERAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S SON.

Among those present at the funeral of the President's son yesterday were the members of the Cabinet, Foreign Ministers, Members of Congress, officers of the army and navy and other friends of the family.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

The steamer *Metamora* ran the blockade yesterday morning and reached Washington. Six or eight shots were fired at her by the Confederate batteries, which have been silent during the past week, none, however, taking effect.

STANTON AND M'CLELLAN.

It is generally stated and believed that S. L. M. BARLOW, of New-York, furnished the agent of the Associated Press with the report of Mr. STANTON'S alleged compliment to Gen. McCLELLAN, in the Railroad Convention, which Mr. STANTON has disavowed.

OFFICERS RETIRED.

Col. WASHINGTON SEWELL, Sixth Infantry; Lieut.-Col. GEORGE ANDREWS, Sixth Infantry, and Maj. WM. AUSTIN, Third Artillery United States Army, have been retired by the Board of Examination—their inability to perform duty having resulted from long and faithful service.

HORSES FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The following were the successful bids for furnishing horses, opened by the Government on Saturday:

Cavalry—A. D. Wood, Buffalo, N. Y., 100 at $105 each; R. W. Clapp, John-street, New-York, 200 at $107 each; John H. Hoerner, Boiling Springs, Penn. 100 at $109 each; S. H. Swarzy, Shippenburgh, Penn., 100 at $112 each. Total horses 500.

Artillery—C. Mintzer, Philadelphia, Penn., 200 at $113 each; D. W. G. Morris, Philadelphia, 100 at $113 59 each; J. R. Copshell, Philadelphia, 200 at $114 each; A. D. Wood, Buffalo, 100 at $115 each; Eli S. Hubbell, Washington, D. C., 130 at $115 each; Andrew Hague, Philadelphia, 100 at $115 each; Joseph Bement, Washington, D. C., 120 at $115 each. Total horses 950.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

On motion of Mr. VAN VESSENDEN, of New-York, (Rep.,) the motion agreeing to the report of the Committee of Conference on the Treasury Note bill, was reconsidered, and the Senate disagreed to the report, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee of Conference.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a petition, asking that JOHN C. FREMONT be appointed Lieutenant-General of the army.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution to carry into effect the convention between New-Granada and Costa Rica. Passed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War whether any contracts have been made, or any steps taken towards a contract, for the construction of any railroads by the War Department; and if so, by what authority, and with whom, and by authority of what law, they have been made.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Territories, reported back the bill for the occupation and cultivation of certain cotton lands in possession of the United States.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered an amendment limiting the appropriation to $20,000. Adopted.

Mr. CARLISLE said the bill involved some very important principles of the Constitution and of expediency, and he wanted time to examine it. He moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. HALE hoped they would pass this bill and several others, especially bills for confiscation. There thousands and millions of dollars in this very city belonging to rebels, which ought to be attended to.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, the bill was postponed till to-morrow, and made the special order.

Mr. DAUMBULL moved to take up the bill for the confiscation of the property of rebels. He said there was pressing necessity. Within a few weeks the property of a rebel General, in this city, had been sold, and the proceeds transmitted to him, while we were sitting here and imposing paper currency on suffering soldiers.

The bill was taken up.

Some verbal amendments were made to the bill when the morning hour expired, and the Chair called up the special order, the "STARKE case."

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone the special order and continue the consideration of this bill. Agreed to. Yeas 22, nays 15.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the bill was calculated to affect the property of those rebels who are not under the jurisdiction of the United States at this time, and to avoid the charge of unconstitutionality that could forfeit the estate of traitors except during life.

Mr. TRUMBULL referred to and read at some length from the decision of Judge SPRAGUE of Massachusetts, some last month, on the condemnation of the *Warwick*, and then proceeded as follows: But what seems to embarrass some minds is the difficulty of treating these men both as citizens and traitors. These rebels in the Southern States occupy just exactly that position. When an insurrection assumes such formidable proportions as this has, and when armies are arrayed against the Government and against each other, all the writers on international law agree that the rebels are entitled to be treated as belligerents and as enemies, and we have been treating the rebels at the South as belligerents during this present war. We have sent flags of truce to them and taken them as prisoners, and whenever a rebellion becomes of such magnitude as to be entitled to be called a civil war, the parties are to be governed by the ordinary rules of war, while it lasts, and in the prosecution of such a war the Government is bound to observe the same rules as it would observe if in a war with an independent nation. But that does not prevent the Government, after the war is over, from trying as a traitor any person that may be in its hands, and that is the way, I take it, which this rebellion is finally to be put down. Nobody expects to try all the 300,000 men now in arms against the Government and hang them, though they are undoubtedly traitors. But we will give them the right of belligerents, and take them as prisoners of war, and when they return to their loyalty again, those who have been seduced from it we will release them; but the ringleaders of this rebellion, the instigators of it, the conspirators who have set it on foot, will, I trust, be brought to the halter; and never be discharged unless they are discharged by Petit Jury, who shall say they are not guilty of treason. These are our rights as against these people, but our right as against an enemy is a right of confiscation. We have now the right to take the person and property of the enemy and destroy it wholly, if necessary. I know that, according to the modern usage of civilized nations, total destruction does not follow. I know that in our modern times prisoners who are captured are not put to death or renounced to slavery, and property has not generally been confiscated; but the right to confiscate property, real or personal, for there is no distinction, is undoubted. Look at the condition of things at Port Royal, where all the inhabitants have fled, and left the country desolate. Is it to remain unoccupied, and a wilderness, or shall we treat it as the European nations did other places on this continent, where the savages fled and left the territory unoccupied? How does the conduct of the people at Port Royal differ from that of the Aborigines? They leave everything to waste, abandoning the country, and we may take possession of that country and apportion it out among the loyal citizens of the Union; and this act of confiscation by which we do this is not a bill of attainder. Some have objected to the constitutional power to pass this bill, because they say it is a bill of attainder. It is not a bill of attainder at all. It does not corrupt the blood of a person; it operates upon his property. The Supreme Court has expressly decided, in the case of BROWN vs. The United States, that Congress has authority to pass a confiscation bill. And if Congress has the power to confiscate the property of an enemy, then an act of confiscation must be something different from a bill of attainder, for the Constitution expressly declares that no bill of attainder shall be passed. Again, Sir, if Congress declares the property of a rebel forfeited, I want to know who is to controvert that question? If it is contended that, according to international law, Congress has no right to confiscate the real estate of a rebel, I ask who is to interpret international law? There is no common tribunal to which all nations submit their questions. International law is nothing more than a uniform usage of civilized nations, and each one at last interprets it for himself, running the hazard if it is true, of bringing upon himself the condemnation of other nations. I suppose if a nation should violate a well-settled principle of international law, such as violating the rights of an ambassador or of a passport, it would bring upon itself the condemnation of other nations. But to confiscate the property of your enemy is not a violation of the principles of international law. Suppose Russia, in these interminable wars going on between that country and Circassia, should take the land of the Circassians and apportion it out among the nobles of Russia, would America think of interfering and going to war with Russia? And if other nations would not interfere, who would interfere? Can our Courts give a different construction to international law from what a Sovereign Power gives it? Certainly not. The Courts are bound by international law as the Nation establishes it. They cannot overrule an act of Congress, because in their opinion it does not harmonize with international law. They have no such power. The Supreme Court said, in the case of JOHNSON against MCINTOSH, (5th Curtis, 513,) that conquest gives a title the Courts cannot deny. That is settled by judicial decision. It does not lie in the power of Congress to settle international law. It only involves a question of policy and expediency, and that, I think, is so manifest with regard to this bill that I need not stop to discuss it. The second section of this bill forfeits the claim of any person to any person held in service or labor, if the person so claiming has in any manner engaged in this rebellion, and makes the person owing such service forever afterward free. I take it there can be no doubt of the power of Congress to pass this law. Congress has the power to raise armies, and it may draft soldiers. It may take from my friend from Kentucky (Mr. DAVIS) his hired man, whom he has hired at a stipulated price to work upon his farm for the next year. Right in the middle of the contract, in the midst of his harvest, the Government of the United States may draft that man into its service. What becomes of the contract? Can you keep it? Can the Courts decide that you are entitled to the services of this man, and can the Court give them? No. Here comes the paramount authority of the United States and takes this man, if it is necessary to use him for the defence of the country. It is a question of power, and the power to do this cannot be questioned. Does the master hold his slave by any stronger tenure? You cannot draw a contract so strong by which one person shall give his time and services to another, that the paramount authority of the Government cannot abrogate that contract, and take from your control that person, and bring him into the service of the country. This can be done also in reference to your own child. By the laws of nearly every State in this Union, a parent has control of his child till the age of 21 years, but notwithstanding that, if the public necessity requires it, the Government may take your son at 18 years of age, or even younger, from under your control, and bring him into the Army of the United States, and into the battle-field, in defence of the honor and integrity of the nation. And does the master hold his slave by any stronger tenure than this? Why the person and property and everything connected with your enemy may be taken and condemned and destroyed if it be necessary for the preservation of the country, and not only your enemy, but you may take the property of your friends. We are taxing the loyal men of this country now to the furthest limit in support of this war, and we may call upon them personally to serve in the army. While we can do all this, can it be pretended that we cannot control the negroes and the men who fight against the Government? I know that while loyal men have been suffering in person and property, the property of disloyalists has been untouched. I know that while my people are to be taxed to support this war, we are not to touch the property of rebels in arms against the Government. But it is said that you cannot enforce the laws in these Southern States now. True, we cannot till the armies advance; and when they do advance, let us take that property, and make it contribute toward the expenses of this war, and save the property of loyal men; and let the men who have instigated the war pay the expense. I know there are various noticies pursued by different commanders. One commander, Gen. HALLECK, forbids all fugitive slaves from coming within his lines. I want it upon the statute-book that he shall not determine anything about fugitive slaves; and if he knew them to be so, he should not surrender them, but shall treat them as persons, as they are, and make no distinction between them and other persons whom he may meet, but that we may have a uniform policy in the country, and not have one portion endeavoring to ascertain whether a man is free or slave, and then engage in surrendering him up to his supposed owner. The third section makes provision for the negroes who may be liberated by the act. There is a very great aversion in the West to have anything to do with the negro at all. They don't want the free negro to come in settle Illinois. This bill proposes to colonize them. Such are the main features of the bill; and I now submit it to the Senate.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) objected to the third section, which provides for colonization. He thought we could not afford to send out of the country the laboring men and producers, and, if insisted upon, he should move to amend, by providing colonization for slaveholders, who are dangerous to the country, and whose loss would not be felt.

Mr. WILEY, of Va., (Rep.,) wanted to know where there was any Constitutional power for the President's colonizing negroes. He was willing to cooperate in the most stringent measures for the confiscation of property, but had the Senator from Illinois counted the immense cost of the scheme of colonization? It would cost $500 a head to colonize and keep ignorant slaves.

Mr. POMEROY said his amendment would obviate that, as there would be only a few slaveholders to colonize.

Mr. WILEY—I propose to hang all such traitors and thus save all the expense of transportation.

(Applause in the galleries, which was immediately suppressed by the Chair.)

By consent, Mr. FESSENDEN introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to public creditors certificates to the whole amount of debts, in certificates of not less than $1,000, payable in one year or earlier, at the option of the Government, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the bill was taken up and passed.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Confederation bill.

Mr. TEN EYCK of New-York, (Rep.,) thought the third section very important. He said there was great aversion at the North to having large masses of free negroes turned loose among them to injure white laborers, nor could they be allowed to roam at large in the South.

Mr. SUMNER said he entirely agreed with the Senator from Kansas, (POMEROY,) to objecting to any recognition of the Fugitive Slave law, which he thought never had authority in the Constitution. He moved to make a verbal amendment to obviate all suspicion of anything of that kind.

The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, further consideration was postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

On motion of Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) the Committee on Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the propriety of vesting the United States Commissioners with powers to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, and hold persons to bail for good behavior, and to increase the compensation of said Commissioners.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to tax the salaries of public officers. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill relating to claims for losses and destruction of property by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) called up the Senate bill to reduce the number of cavalry regiments. He said, in explanation, that the number of such regiments is 78, the organization of some of which is imperfect, and besides the arms for all of them cannot conveniently be procured. Complete regiments can be made up by the pending bill. Some of the enlisted men do not know how to ride, and perhaps never will learn. The Government would save about one-fourth of the present expenditures, by the passage of this measure. The expense of maintaining a single regiment is $1,000,000 per year.

The House amended the bill, so as to reduce the number of cavalry regiments to 50, instead of 40, as proposed by the Senate. The officers and men necessary to be discharged by the reduction, to receive three months' full pay in addition to the allowances prescribed by law; all the officers of the cavalry to be examined by a Board of Officers as to fitness, &c.

The bill passed.

Mr. GRIDER, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Claims to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill to indemnify the Union men of the Third Congressional District of Kentucky and other Congressional districts, for damages, and impoverishment caused by the so-called Confederate troops and their aiders and abettors.

Mr. VAN WYCK introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to examine into and report on the necessity of repealing the eighth section of the act of Congress further to promote the efficiency of the Navy, approved in December last. The section in question relates to the compensation of employes in the Navy-yards.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of levying a tax of three per cent. per pound on cotton, and making such a lien thereon; persons and corporations to be prohibited from carrying or transporting the same until the tax is paid.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill to establish a Branch Mint at Denver City, Colorado Territory, to be under the control of the Directors of the Mint at Philadelphia, subject to the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury. $75,000 is appropriated to carry out this act and to defray the current expenses for the current year, and for the fiscal year ending with June, 1863.

Mr. SARGEANT, of California, (Union,) called attention to the fact that early in the session a bill was introduced to establish a Branch Mint in Nevada Territory. He had been informed, on reliable testimony, that $3,000,000 are mined in Nevada, while that much is not mined in twelve months in Colorado.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said it was true, as stated by Mr. SARGEANT, the bill for the Branch Mint was offered to the Committee on Commerce. He, therefore, suggested that this bill go with the other to the Committee of Ways and Means, to be considered together. This was agreed to.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) suggested that the bill for a Branch Mint in New-York be similarly referred: but to this objection was made.

Mr. BENNETT, (Delegate from Colorado,) said, if the statistics were stated by Mr. SARGEANT, he was not aware of the fact; but a Branch Mint for Colorado was recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. Nevada was only three or four hundred miles from the San Francisco Branch Mint, while Colorado was 2,500 miles from any Mint or Assay Office. Hence the importance of a Branch Mint at Colorado.

Mr. ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill directing that the Collectors of the several ports cause to be administered the oath of allegiance, and to support the Constitution of the United States, to masters of American vessels clearing for foreign or other ports, during the present rebellion—the violation of the oath to be visited with the pains and penalties for willful and corrupt perjury. Passed.

The House, on motion of Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) took up and passed the bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to establish a uniform money-order system, at all Post-offices deemed suitable therefor. For orders from one to ten dollars, a commission of five cents will be charged; from ten to twenty dollars, ten cents; and for every additional ten dollars, five cents.

Mr. COLFAX of Indiana, (Rep.,) reported a bill authorizing the Post Master General to permit additional articles to be sent by mail at present rates of book postage. He said that by the present law, roots, cuttings and seeds could be sent by mail at one cent per ounce, but stockings for a soldier, flags and many other things could only go at letter postage rates.

The bill passed unanimously.

Mr. PORTER of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a resolution which was passed that the several railroad companies who have received from the Government grants of land to aid in the construction of railroads are required to transport the property and troops of the United States free of all toll or other charges whatever.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to establish an additional Judicial district in the State of New-York, to be called the Eastern District. He showed the necessity of this measure, remarking that New-York now contains a population of three or four millions, and the City alone gives more business to the District Court than is transacted in any other district in the United States. The only expense involved is the salary of another Judge, which will be more than saved in traveling expenses now necessary between distant points.

After a debate the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness to the public creditors was taken up and passed.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing the employment of engineer volunteers, one company to a brigade. Ordered to be printed.

The bill extending the laws regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes over the Indian Reservation in California was also passed.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Military Committee, reported a bill establishing an additional article of war for the Government of the United States Army.

All officers in the military service are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, escaping from those who claim such service or labor to be due to them; and any officer found guilty by Court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from service.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved an amendment so as to include not only officers but any person in the naval or military service of the United States.

Mr. MALLORY looked upon this as an effort to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, and as a denial of the right of States to claim their property. He moved the postponement of the bill.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, thought officers could be engaged in better business than returning fugitive slaves.

Mr. BINGHAM was against postponement.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) mentioned the fact that after the capture of Fort Donelson, Gen. GRANT caused twelve slaves forced into the rebel service from Kentucky, to be returned to their masters. Did the proposition pending prohibit the Government from returning such property?

Mr. GRIDER opposed the bill, looking upon it as an indirect way of repealing the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that the bill was intended to confine officers to their legitimate duty, and prohibit them from interfering with the civil law. Such practices should not be tolerated for a single moment by the American people. He would not only punish those who would kidnap, but have them shot.

Mr. MALLORY said that Kentucky had as stringent laws against kidnapping as any other State.

Mr. BINGHAM had read in the newspapers a case of a fugitive who had, at the risk of his life, swam the Ohio River into Indiana. He should think where under the Stars and Stripes he could be protected. But I was said he was suspected of the crime of running away, when a company of soldiers was detailed and he was escorted to his master. If that was the place to be pursued by the army and navy under the flag of the Republic, it would be better to cover with mourning black crape every star that floats upon its azure field. The practice was enough to consign eternal infamy to the man who dared to perform it. What are we fighting for? For the administration of justice, and amidst other ills on the principle that no man will be condemned or deprived of his liberty without due process of law.

Mr. DAVIS—I want the gentleman from Ohio to specify where any military officer has pointed down any fugitive slave for the purpose of returning him to his master.

Mr. BINGHAM—The very case I referred to is enough to bring the blush of shame in the face of every American.

Mr. DAVIS—It is a matter found on falsehood.

Mr. BINGHAM—How do you know that?

Mr. DAVIS—I have just as much reason to believe it untrue as you have to believe it true.

Mr. BINGHAM—The statement which has received credence all over the land is characterized by the gentleman as a false blood. I know the fact because it has been published in the newspapers and I have never seen it contradicted.

Mr. DAVIS was understood to say that that was because the gentleman never read only one-sided newspapers.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) moved to lay the bill on the table. Not agreed to—43 against 87.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to adjourn. Disagreed to—57 against 95.

The question on postponing the bill till the first Wednesday in March was disagreed to—51 against 73.

The main question was ordered, when Mr. JOHNSON moved to adjourn. Negatived—41 against 78.

Mr. DUNHAM introduced an amendment, which was agreed to, prohibiting any person connected with the army and navy from returning fugitive slaves.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) wished to occupy two minutes in remarks, but Mr. LOVEJOY persisted in his objection, unanimous consent being necessary for further debate.

Mr. STEELE, of New-York, objected to third reading of the bill, on the ground that it had not been engrossed.

Several ineffectual motions were made to adjourn by the opponents of the bill.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM raised a point of order, which the Speaker overruled.

Mr. HICKMAN vainly endeavored to offer an amendment.

The bill finally passed, 83 to 42, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Ashley, Arnold, Ashley, Babcock, Baker, Baxter, Bingham, Blake, Buffington, Burnham, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, P. A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, Fessenden, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Hall, Hanchett, Harrison, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Illinois, Lansing, Lenahan, Lovejoy, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill, Nixon, Odell, Olin, Patton, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Rice of Massachusetts, Riddle, Sedgwick, Shefield, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Thomas of Massachusetts, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Vandorn, Van Valkenburgh, Wall, Walton of Vermont, Washburne of Maine, Walton of Vermont, Washburne, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Wilson, Windom, Worcester—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Bailey of Pennsylvania, Biddle, Blair of Virginia, Clements, Dunlap, Favrot, Garfield, Gritfenden, Dunlap, English, Grider, Hale, Harding, Holman, Johnson, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leary, Lehman, Maloney, McAllister, McClurg, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Robbins of Missouri, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Thomas of Maryland, Vallandigham, Vibbard, Voorhees, Ward, Webster, Wicklife, Wood, Woodruff, Wright—42.

Adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A servant girl, named MARGARET JOHNSON, with half a dozen *aliases*, was arrested by the Police yesterday, on a charge of robbing her employer, Prof. WEST, on Montague-street. The accused, it is alleged, has robbed several families with whom she has lived, under the name of JOHNSON, DONNELLY, ANDERSON, &c. She was committed for examination.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT IN A PANIC.—At a late hour, Monday night, the Police Commissioners made an unannounced visit to the different Police Stations, much to the discomfiture, it is said, of a large number of the officials who should have been on duty at the time. The result of this nocturnal visit will only be made known through the official action of the Board of Commissioners.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day:. Nos. 41, preferred, 26, 58, 76½, 14, 37, 57, 93, 56, 10, 49, 60, 84, 62, 89.

A Card from Released Prisoners.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We, the undersigned, this day released from imprisonment in Fort Lafayette, beg leave to say to the public that we have uniformly received at the hands of Lieut. CHARLES O. WOOD, First Lieutenant Ninth Infantry, U. S. A., commanding Fort Lafayette every civility, courtesy and kindness which, as commanding officer, he was authorized and permitted to extend to us by his superiors in office; who, be it said, required of us the performance of menial services, such only as would be required at the hands of gentlemen and menials.

We believe, indeed, that he would have made many more provisions for our comfort than we enjoyed under him had it been in his power to do so.

We deem it proper to make this voluntary statement to the public because of certain statements made in the public prints to his disparagement, which some of us know to be wholly without foundation in truth, and all of us believe so to be.

We leave Lieut. WOOD, individually, with our best wishes for his prosperity and happiness.

GEORGE W. JONES,	J. M. OGDEN,
A. N. BAKER,	E. H. JONES,
R. W. RASIN,	JOHN HAGINS,
E. E. COTTRELL,	C. LEDWIDGE.
N. S. RENEAU,	RUTSON MAURY, Jr.

Baltimore papers and elsewhere please copy.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief.

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.

L. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

The disagreeable walking of yesterday suggests to us, that an ingenious and beautiful article has been devised, for protecting the white ankles of our ladies from the dirt and mud, giving support to the ankle, and shielding the stockings from the crimpline, besides giving a grace and finish to the top of the boot. It is an article of simple elegance that will at once commend itself to the ladies. In a few days it will be presented to the public.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, Abdominal Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator. Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, best in use, infallible. Unguent for the growth and beauty of the hair, 50 cents per box. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,
A very cheap and desirable
BALMORAL BOOT for $2 50
A Pair of CLOTH SKELS for 2 50

MARRIED.

WILLS—HENRY—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 24, at the Bleecker-st. Church, by Rev. Moses Eaton, HAMILTON WILLS of Brooklyn, and ELLIE E., youngest daughter of John C. Henry, Esq.

PARKINSON—CLARKE—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. Hobart, Lieut.-Col. PARKINSON, H. M. Thirtieth Regiment, to ELIZABETH STAPLES, eldest daughter of William M. Clarke, Esq.

CREAGH—FERRIS—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at the residence of Rev. A. Verren, D. D., Rector of the French Protestant Huguenot Church Du St. Esprit, New-York, by Rev. RICHARD ROBERT CREAGH to FRANCOISE MADELINE, daughter of the officiating clergyman, both of this City.

☞ Marseilles, Geneva and Paris, Europe, papers please copy.

JAQUITH—SIMPSON.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Feb. 20, by Rev. George W. Smiley, NATHANIEL C. JAQUITH, of Jersey City, to EMMA S., daughter of James Simpson, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

HARRISON—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 24, ISABELLA, widow of the late Col. James Harrison, aged 63 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 141 Lexington-av.

PENDLETON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 25, EDMUND H. PENDLETON, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Thursday, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Trinity Church for interment.

CURTIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, ISABEL, youngest child of Alfred M. and Maria E. Curtis, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Joseph Curtis, No. 22 West 31st-st., on Thursday, at 4 o'clock.

GRAHAM—At this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 25, ELIZABETH GRAHAM, widow of James Graham, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, H. A. Graham, No. 6 King-st.

DUNCAN—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 24, PEARCE, infant son of Edward G. and Mary E. Gregory, aged 4 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Henry Elsworth, Esq., No. 115 West 18th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at the 2 P. M., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MOORE—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, JOSEPH MOORE, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his son, H. A. Graham, No. 6 King-st.

DUNCAN—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 24, PEARCE, infant son of Edward G. and Mary E. Gregory, aged 4 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Henry Elsworth, Esq., No. 115 West 18th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at the 2 P. M., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MOORE—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, JOSEPH MOORE, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his son, H. A. Graham, No. 6 King-st.

SIMPSON.—In Peekskill, on Sunday, Feb. 23, WILLIAM H. SIMPSON, son of John and Lucy S. Simpson, aged 18 years 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Peekskill, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Peekskill station for the 9 o'clock A. M. train from Chambers-st., New-York.

MOORE—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, JOSEPH MOORE, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his son, H. A. Graham, No. 6 King-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 93.—Feb. 25, 1862.
1, 5, 42, 61, 10, 52, 20, 70, 69, 62, 14, 29.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 90.—Feb. 25, 1862.
20, 31, 68, 43, 37, 74, 8, 30, 42, 18, 61, 16, 46.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 41.—Feb. 25, 1862.
4, 46, 47, 54, 14, 10, 73, 53, 35, 55, 15, 66.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 18.—Feb. 25, 1862.
35, 68, 13, 20, 80, 3, 49, 52, 29, 19, 23, 4.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMEN

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ANY INFORMATION RESPECTING JOSEPH MARSH, tailor, lately residing in Brooklyn, L. I., and formerly in the employment of James Nash, will be thankfully received by his brother, Elis Marsh, No. 40 Railroad-avenue, Newark, N. J. Western papers please copy.

243, 143, 203,—3, 173, 43,—123, 243.—113, 203,—113, 203,—223, 173, 83, 193, 43,—123, 43,—23, 3, 173, 43,—33, 83, 23, 103,—63, 143, 33,—19, 113, 43,, 183, 183.—243, 143, 203.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN OF 27, in a fine and prosperous business, is now looking for a ladylike and beautiful companion for life; she must not be over 25, passionate in disposition and lovable in every respect; none but those in earnest need apply. Address, in confidence, FAITHFUL, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by Wm. Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y. The property contains about 50 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple-trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits, all the best varieties. The buildings consist of a fine large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence; also, for farm purposes. There is also a good country store on the premises. Every thing is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding-school or water-cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse and 22 from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Railroad, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus. Apply to BATES & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new granary, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE RESIDENCE OF Winant D. Bennett, deceased, in Fort Richmond, Staten Island, situated on the corner of Broadway and Vreeland st., by the public park, consisting of ten lots of ground, with a good-sized and convenient house, with carriage-house, stabling, and other outbuildings thereon, and well stocked with all kinds of fruit in full bearing, a good well of water, etc. For further particulars, apply on the premises to

HELLEN BENNETT, Executrix.
GARRETT H. HENDRICKSON, Executor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY SEAT on the New-Haven Railroad, with 82 acres of land, within two miles of the depôt at New-Rochelle, and opposite the county seat of E. K. Colins, Esq. The house is 45 feet square, in good order, and contains bath-room &c. It is situated about half a mile from the Sound. All necessary out-buildings, and fruit of various kinds. Location perfectly healthy. Terms easy. If not sold by 1st of April will be let. Apply to WM. H. BONNELL, No. 233 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A PRETTY COTTAGE at Irvington, (one hour from New-York,) situated on Main-av., but 200 yards from depôt of Hudson River Railroad, contains 8 rooms, is nicely shaded, good garden, plenty of small fruit, a never-failing spring of excellent water, within ten feet of the house. Terms reasonable. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. BONDY, No. 271 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A first-class residence at Rye. The house is large, new and elegant; contains water and gas pipes. There is abundance of shade, fine orchard, large garden, plenty of small fruits, a young plantation of dwarf pear-trees, carriage-house, poultry-yard, &c. The place is three minutes' walk from the station, and there are fine views over Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. Inquire of, or address Mr. SCRIBNER, 124 Grand-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK.—THE DELIGHTfully situated gentleman's residence, corner Broad and Franklin sts., with every modern convenience; 114 55x150; house large and convenient, with barns, carriage house, coachman's house, &c., &c., altogether a very desirable property. Also, brick store No. 401 Broad-st. Terms to suit. Will be sold at a reduced price. ALONZO R. MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TO CLOSE AN estate, a country seat of about 11 acres; good dwelling; modern improvements; hot and cold water, bath-room, water closets, range, stationary wash-tubs, ice-house, ice-pond, stables, carriage house, poultry-house, garden, &c., door mile from station on Westchester road, and 11 miles from New-York. For particulars inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. 11½ remises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, containing choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 60 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—CONSISting of a two-story frame dwelling and barn, in good order, and four to five acres of land, about 25 miles from the City; desirable on account of its healthy and pleasant locality and proximity to the railroad station. Price, $5,000. More land if desired. Apply at No. 7 Broadway, Room No. 3, second floor.

COUNTRY HOTEL BOARDING OR WATER CURE AT FISHKILL LANDING.—Will sell or rent to a responsible party, on accommodating terms, a large new house; will accommodate from 150 to 200 guests; range, baths, hot and cold water, barn and carriage-house and two acres of ground. For plan and sketch, apply to C. L. CHURCH, No. 527 Hudson-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, WITH barn, &c., new; two wells, garden, fruit trees, lawn, two acres, beautifully located, 6 miles from New-York by rail or water; cost to build $3,800—offered for less than $3,600. See painting at piano-rooms, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Eighteen acres adjoining can be had.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND three acres of land all the modern improvements; well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. Neighborhood first-class, within forty minutes of the City by railroad, every hour. Terms easy. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND WELL-BUILT HOUSE, with one acre of land tastefully laid out, pleasantly located, within an hour's ride of the City. For sale on easy terms. JOHN W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

A NEAT COTTAGE IN ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, for sale, or would exchange for house in Brooklyn, Clinton or Washington av. preferred. Address W., No. 192 Front-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $100 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 141 Front-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the depôt.

FARMS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FARM, OF FROM 40 to 100 acres, 100 or more if it would; must be under a good state of cultivation, having a young and thrifty bearing apple orchard, and an ample supply of small fruit, shade, and be well fenced and watered. The house and out-buildings modern, ample and substantial. The stock and farming tools, if of the right kind, will be bought with the place. Location in a good and improving neighborhood, near railroad, select schools and an Episcopal Church, and not more than 75 miles from the City. Price from $12,000 to $17,000. Apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 7.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A HIGHLY CULTIvated and productive farm of 123 acres, containing a fine grapery and garden, together with a variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, situated within one mile of the city of Hudson, N. Y. The buildings are all new and in excellent condition, and command a fine view of the river, mountains and surrounding country. Will be sold at a bargain with liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to ROBERT BENNER,
No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

EXCELLENT FARM.—SEVENTY-FIVE acres; first-class improvements; finely timbered, watered and fruited; choice location; two miles from village and depôt; Union County, N. J., ¾ hour from City. For sale at a bargain. SEYMOUR & WHITON, No. 132 Broadway.

RARE CHANCE.—$7,500 FOR A FINE FARM of 50 acres, in Westchester County, N. Y., one hour by rail from the City. Good fruit, large new buildings, &c., all in good order. A very healthy place. Address S. H., Box No. 10, Harrison Post-office, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG MAN, A COLLEGE GRADUATE, desires to give instruction to pupils, at their residences, in English, Latin, Greek and Mathematics; or, a position as teacher of the above in a school in this City; would receive board in exchange. Terms very moderate. Address Box No. 141 Harlem Post-office, or call at No. 28 East 25th-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock. Ask for J. B.

A RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady, fully qualified to give instruction in all the branches of a thorough English education, with music and French, and offering the highest testimonials, wishes an engagement. Address S. M. C., Post-office, Union-square.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

A DESIRABLE PLOT OF GROUND TO LET OR LEASE.—Having 88 feet on West-st., corner of Jane-st., running 225 feet up Jane-st., long occupied as a coal yard, for which it is admirably adapted; and is also well calculated for a lumber, brick or stone yard, or for any purpose requiring considerable amount of vacant ground. Apply to HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre sts.

TO LET OR LEASE VERY LOW—FURnished and unfurnished, two new brown-stone, high-stoop, twenty-feet, four-story houses, with the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c., in a beautiful location, 46th-st., two or three doors from Broadway. Apply to Mr. PHILIPS, No. 600 7th-av., near 46th-st.; or Dr. HEATH, No. 647 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 160 Chambers-st.; five-story store, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 144 Chambers-st.; 3d and 4th lofts corner Broadway and Canal-st., 62x77 feet each; four rooms corner Broadway and Lispenard-st., 20x45 feet each. Apply to P. BICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, THREE-STORY AND basement brick house No. 106 Clinton-st., three minutes' walk from South and Wall-st. ferries. Water in kitchen, gas and fixtures throughout, including chandeliers. Rent $600. Apply to JOHN Q. KELLOGG & CO., No. 231 Pearl-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings Nos. 448 and 450 Water-st., six lofts 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c., well-lighted, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, LOW—A BRICK building, 20 by 40 feet, now occupied as a livery-stable, near 5th-av. and 24th-st.; also, a new brick building adjoining, suitable for stabling or manufacturing purposes. Rent for the whole, $600 per annum. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, 187 Greenwich-st., cor. of Dey.

THREE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSES TO LET—Nos. 160, 162 and 171 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.; contain 8 large, and 4 small rooms: are in good order, and have the modern improvements; will be let low to good responsible tenants. Apply to A. W. HOFFMAN, 93 West 13th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor, containing four rooms, and one room on third floor, of house No. 536 Broome-st.; gas and water on second floor; rent, $18 per month. Can be seen between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Apply to E. E. ENGLAND, No. 162 West 17th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 556 Broome-st.; has all the modern improvements. The house would be rented to two parties if required. Viz. the second floor and one room on third floor for $18 per month; the remainder of the house $22. Can be seen between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM FIRST OF MAY—No. 65 2d-av., near 10th-st., a wide-front brick house, three stories, attic and basement, with bath and gas; rent $600. Can be seen from 11 till 3 o'clock. None but responsible parties need apply, or to A. G. McCOMB, No. 64 Wall-st., Room No. 3, from 12 to 3.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, with hoistway, &c., No. 331 Spring-st., opposite the market; a capital stand for a wholesale and retail business, such as groceries, flour and feed, crockery, &c., or a manufacturing business. Apply to S. L. LEE, No. 391 Broadway, basement.

TO LAWYERS.—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES in building No. 51 Liberty-st., next to the corner of Nassau, opposite the Post-office, will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to A. W. REA, on the premises, or at the office of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

TO LET—A LADY (WITH TWO CHILDREN) wishes to rent the second floor (unfurnished) of a house having the modern improvements, located between 22d and 34th sts., and 6th and 9th avs., in a respectable neighborhood; rent not to exceed $330 yearly. References required and given. Address A. B., Box 138 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered for a good tenant on reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

14TH AND 34TH STREETS.—TO LET, THE two four-story brown-stone front houses, Nos. 102 and 104 East 14th-st.; all modern improvements; also, No. 146 West 34th-st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 191 Chambers-st., will be let low to a good tenant. The location is one of the best and most central in New-York. Apply on the premises. JOHN B. LEWIS.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BRADFAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 225 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 99 Bowery-st., Brooklyn. Rent $250 per annum. Apply to BRADFAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 225 Washington-st., New-York.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—No. 805, between 19th and 20th sts. Inquire of T. S. HOLLISTER, No. 454 6th-av.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x82 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 95 East 20th-st. Has all the modern improvements. Inquire of GEO. H. WORK, No. 29 Front-st.

NOTICE.—THE DWELLING PART OF THE Butchers' and Drovers' Bank to let. For particulars inquire at the Bank. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEW-BRIGHTON—To let for one or two years, with cow, horses and carriage, poultry, &c. The situation is perfectly healthy and on high ground, with a beautiful view of the bay. Possession May 1, and, to a perfectly genteel steady tenant, the terms will be low. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 81 Broad-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FAMILY residence situated on the highs, New-Brighton, Staten Island, containing four parlors, eleven bedrooms, butler's pantry, laundry, bath-room, &c.; coach-house, stables, garden, &c.; a cow, and use of carriage and horses might be included. Apply to H. L. ROUTH, No. 75 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—RENT $1,000 per year. No. 54 West 44th-st., near 6th-av. The house is 3 stories and high basement; is in perfect order and completely furnished. Apply to L. W. TOWNSEND, Nos. 12 and 14 College-place, or at the house in the evening.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 41 EAST 29th-st.; also, one in 22d-st., near 4th-av., to private families only; both three-story, high basement, with the improvements. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE three-story house No. 70 West 14th-st. Possession given before the 1st of May if desired. Inquire at the house, or at No. 57 Beaver-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 28th-st.

STATEN ISLAND.—A WIDOW LADY, HAVING a pleasant cottage on Staten Island, would negotiate with a small responsible family requiring board for the coming season. Her object is an agreeable and social circle, therefore, to the right party terms will be reasonable. Those wishing a private home can now be accommodated. References required. Accommodation for horse and carriage. Address, with name and particulars, (on others will be noticed,) to E. H. Station C, No. 47 West 12th-st.

FAMILIES BOARDING IN NEW-YORK City, having children, can make arrangements with W. H. BANNISTER, No. 3 Astor-place, so that their board and tuition, in a first-class boarding-school, will cost less than their board in New-York. Address as above.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with bath, gas, &c., to let, with partial board, if desired, in a private family, at No. 42 St. Mark's-place. French and English spoken.

HOTELS.

STANWIX HALL—CORNER BROADWAY AND Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y., at the junction of the New-York Central, Hudson River, Northern and Eastern Railroads. FRANCIS RIDER, formerly of West Point, and more recently of the St. Germain, New-York, and Pavilion, Rockaway, Long Island, respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he has taken the above well-known hotel, and hopes, by assiduity and attention, to meet a continuance of that patronage he has hitherto so liberally enjoyed. The house is undergoing considerable improvement and will be conducted on the most liberal scale. Meals at all hours to suit the arrival and departure of the cars. The location, it will be observed, is the most central in the city.

TO LET.—THE GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, with or without the farm of 200 acres, situate in Orange County, New-York, within fifty miles of the City. The place is celebrated as a family Summer resort for its healthfulness, beauty of scenery, fine fishing, good fruit; &c., and is reached via the Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage to the Lake. For terms, address S. CALDWELL, on the premises, or apply at 24 Pine-st., room 7.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE MADISON-SQUARE Hotel, corner Broadway and 21st-st., will be let or leased on very reasonable terms to a good tenant. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 3, to S. HALSTED, or HALSTED & STILES, No. 52 Murray-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve Assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, military and collegiate, will commence March 1, 1862. Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 15th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A SCHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing, in a private family; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can give 12 years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 368 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy girl, who refers to her last employer, a situation in a hotel or boarding-house, as thorough chambermaid; understands waiting on ladies and the entire charge of the linen room; wages from $6 to $7 per month. Call at 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and sewing. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. If wanted, can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 204 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go in the country; good City reference given. Call at No. 70 Charles-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer; can do French fluting; no objection to the country; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 220 Wooster-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation in a first-class American family; by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of one child; can speak English and German. Call for two days at No. 11 1st-st., third floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or would do general housework, in a small private family; has good City references from her last place; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young English girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the general housework of a small family; also, by a good cook and baker; would assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 103 West 2-th-st., 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman in a private family as chambermaid or waitress; can do fine washing and ironing; has no objection to the care of children; is a good operator; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation; in the country; will be found a good chambermaid and thorough waitress; no objection to assist in washing; wages moderate; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would do chamberwork and sewing, or would go as nurse in a private family; has no objections to the country; has City reference. Call, all this week, at No. 139 East 38th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR PLAIN SEWER.—A very competent girl, with excellent City reference, wants a situation as above; understands chamberwork and waiting perfectly. Inquire at No. 111 West 15th-st., a few doors below 6th-av., rear house, second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference given. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist at washing and ironing; good City references given. Call at No. 641 6th-av., first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER, OR NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and fine washer, or as chambermaid and nurse; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 236 West 32d-st., top floor, back room.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a smart, steady young woman as a good cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker, and understands her duties in all its branches; or as chambermaid and laundress; will be found willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 852 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties; also understands serving large dinners from experience; has lived with some of the largest and most respectable families in the city, can have unexceptionable City references, washing and the country object to. Can be seen for two days, at No. 1st 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the store.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family with her daughter, 15, smart and intelligent, and willing to do any kind of light housework, or take care of children; with the best of City reference from the last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation; in the country; will be found a good chambermaid and thorough waitress; no objection to assist in washing; wages moderate, can be well recommended. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and pastry; is an excellent baker; no objections to assist in the washing if required; first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 East 31st-st., second floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, in a private family; is a good baker of break and biscuit; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 773 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; can perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches; soups, pastry and jellies; has lived with the best of families both in City and country. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 178 East 17th-st., room No. 6.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman of respectability, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist with the washing; understands all kinds of baking and pastry. Best City references. Call for two days at No. 247 East 20th-st., second floor.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a private family, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call on H. A. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, in a private family, a situation as Cook; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of city references. Call at No. 197 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation in a private family; is a good cook, and baker of bread and biscuit, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference if required. Call for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family. The best of City reference. Call at No. 84 20th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 188 21st-st.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable women: one as good cook and baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; the other a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; both are willing to go together, to do the work of a small private family; best City reference. Call for two days only, at No. 203 9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, front room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable person to do the cooking and to assist with the washing and ironing of a small family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer; a good baker; can give good City references if required. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a very respectable young woman, as good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is thoroughly competent; no objections to go a short distance in the country; very best of references. Can be seen at No. 85 6th-av., third floor, rear rooms.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable youog woman, who is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference, from 5 to 6 years. Call for two days at No. 70 Charles-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as cook and laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 10 Hammond-st., for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, for a small private family; the best of City reference given; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 132 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A strong and active woman wishes to engage as above; is an excellent cook and baker of bread, biscuit, &c., and good washer and ironer; has good references. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S No. 97 4th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a good, steady woman, as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good references given. Apply at No. 84 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE laundress wishes ladies' or gentlemen's washing to do by the week or month, in her own house. Call at No. 112 West 15th st., near 6th-av.

FEMALES.

A COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY two sisters, Protestants, situations, one as a first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking and pastry; the other as waitress, or would assist with the chamberwork; have the best of City reference from last employers, where they lived seven years. Call at No. 171 West 33d-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-RATE DRESSmaker would wish to go out by the day or week, to work for some respectable private families; the advertiser can give 12 years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 365 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., top floor.

A DRESSMAKER.—A VERY RESPECTABLE single man, a native of England, a situation as coachman; one who thoroughly understands the treatment and management of horses in general; has no objections to go to any part of the country; can give the best of City references. Address P. S., No. 126 Clinton-place, 8th-st., rear building, Room No. 26.

A DRESSMAKER.—A VERY RESPECTAble Protestant person wants a situation as first-class dressmaker in a private family. Best of City references from first-class families will be given. Apply for two days at No. 421 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

A LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG ENGLISH LAdy's maid wishes a situation in a very high family; a first-class French hairdresser and dressmaker; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses, and teaches children also. Call for two days at No. 51 6th-av.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by an experienced woman, Scotch Protestant; can take entire charge of a baby, and bring it up by hand, or would go as nurse to an invalid lady; the best of City reference for both situations. Call at No. 365 6th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or would do the chamberwork, waiting, and see to children, in a small family that would show her their ways in waiting; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen until united at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor, back room.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has no objections to go to the country; is a Protestant, and has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 127 Amity-st. Will take charge of a dairy.

A HOUSEMAID OR COOK.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as housemaid, or as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; can give good reference. Call at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a young woman, a situation as general housework; has the best City reference; no objections to the country. Call, for three days, at No. 375 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A HOUSEKEEPER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by an American middle-aged woman, as housekeeper and seamstress, or to wait on ladies or make herself generally useful; would go to California with a respectable family. Address A. B., care of Harris Stone, No. 932 Broadway.

A LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands finting perfectly; best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 244 East 9th-st., third floor, front room.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English young woman, a situation as nurse; is a good waitress; can take the entire charge of an infant; would like to travel with a family; is accustomed to traveling; can give the best of reference from her last place. Address L. A., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION AS Nurse by a woman accustomed to the care of children, and capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 383 Broome-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a young English girl; is accustomed to do plain sewing. Apply for two days at her present employers, No. 35 Bank-st.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted a situation by a young woman as nurse and chambermaid; or chambermaid and to do fine washing, in a respectable family; none other need apply. No. 2 West 45th-st., second house from 5th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; can embroider children's clothes in the neatest manner; or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing and French fluting; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 51 6th-av., near 4th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress, can take the entire charge of a baby; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and the treatment of needlework, has unexceptionable City reference; none but first-class families need apply. Call until engaged, at No. 104 West 26th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable middle-aged person wants a situation in a very good family as nurse and seamstress, or light chambermaid and seamstress, will make herself generally useful, and will give references to first-class families; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable English Protestant young person wants a situation in a first-class family as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and seamstress; five years reference of the same family; no objection to travel. Apply, for two days, at No. 50 6th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; can give five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant girl wants a situation; is kind to and understands the care of children; also, plain and fancy sewing and embroidery of all kinds. Can be well recommended. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to assist in chamberwork; best City reference. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., first floor.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid and seamstress. Has good City reference. Call at No. 142 West 15th-st., third floor, back room.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY a middle-aged Protestant English woman, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, has had some years experience in the care of infants; can bring them up by the bottle if required; has excellent City references; no objection to the country; can be seen for 3 days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY by a respectable, intelligent and healthy young English woman, a situation as wet nurse, in City or country; baby, two weeks old. Call at No

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY NOTES AND AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 70 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their office in New-York, this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per Share, upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 10th day of March, 1862, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in this City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings and two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the afternoon of the 1st March next, and reopened on the 10th of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of Shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, AND OF THE BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOIS-TOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the above bonds who are parties to the agreement for reorganization, are required, in compliance with the said agreement, to deposit their bonds with ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman of the Committee, on the 1st day of February, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable—but later than the 1st of March—at his office, No. 12 Wall-st. Holders who omit to do so such deposit will not be entitled to participate in the purchase.

The Receivers will at the same time and place pay on deposit of the bonds the coupons of the Terre Haute and Alton due Feb. 1 next on the Belleville and Illinoistown, due March 1, proximo.

Not having received the debt due from the Government, payment of the August and September coupons, 1861, will be deferred.

ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman, &c.

TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON SECOND AND THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds, who have not subscribed the Bondholders Agreement, and paid the ten per cent assessment on the same, are notified that if they desire to participate in the plan of reorganization, they must subscribe to the said agreement, and deliver their bonds to the undersigned Committee, No. 12 Wall-st., by the 15th day of March next, or forfeit their privilege to participate in the purchase.

THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.

Holders of Third Mortgage Bonds are also notified that they must pay the assessment of five per cent. on such bonds, and deliver the same as above, by the same date, or forfeit their privilege of participating in the reorganization. By order of Committee

R. BAYARD, Chairman.

No. 12 WALL-ST., Feb. 25, 1862.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on or after the 20th day of February inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the transfer agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the Office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Feb. 13, 1862.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES FOR CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R.R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 83 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on *Thursday, the sixteenth day of March* next, at noon; when matters deemed beneficial to the trust will be submitted for their consideration. Attendance is earnestly requested in person, if possible; otherwise by proxy. By order of the Trustees. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND and third mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the treasurer, Pavilion, on the 1st day of March next.

At the same time and place the holders of the certificates of Dr. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupons of the fourth mortgage bonds due April 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861, to March 1, 1862. H. N. HOYT, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to

SCHUCHARDT & SCHUBARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

St. Louis County, Mo., Feb. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS.—The balance of principal unpaid of St. Louis County Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1861—say 35 per cent, with three months' interest thereon, making five hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-five cents upon each bond—will be paid on and after 1st March next, upon presentation at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

M. KRONENBERG, County Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the agents of the Company, No. 176 Broadway, on the 4th day of March, 1862, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the BEAN MINING COMPANY of Evansville, Indiana, will be held at the office of GEORGE B. MOREWOOD, No. 66 Broadway, New-York, at noon, on SATURDAY, 1st March, 1862, when important communications will be laid before the meeting.

UNION BANK, New-York, Feb. 14, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank, also for inspectors of election, will be held on MONDAY, the 3d day of March next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE MARCH 1 ON THE Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., will be paid at No. 25 William-st., by

H. C. KINGSLEY.

BOYLE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, BONDS.—Holders of overdue coupons will please call at our office in relation to their collection.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES, AND ALL Issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEAVS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL SCRIP—WANTED by EUGENE THOMPSON & CO., No. 41 Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.

JASPER E. CORNING, } Administrators.
JOHN E. PARSONS, }

s19-w6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the undersigned, at her residence, No. 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 7th day of December, 1861. Dec. 18-law6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.

HENRY FORSTER & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, WHITE & BENSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. E. WHITE is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

E. WHITE,
E. BENSON,
No. 113 Liberty-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION OF THE 22D FEBRUARY, 1862.—The Committee will meet on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock, at Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties having claims against the Committee will have their bills presented on or before the day of meeting.

HENRY SMITH, Chairman.
ALEX. H. KERR, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PROTESTANT HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of this Institution will be held at the Asylum, No. 7 10th-st., near the 6th-av., THIS EVENING, Feb. 26, at 6½ o'clock. Exercises by the children and short addresses may be expected.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint ing. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Painting. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSEL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF
BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE,
With the entire elegant arrangements of a first-class house.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, at No. 152 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the entire rich and costly parlor, chamber, dining-room, and library furniture, all of which is first-class, and will be sold, strictly without reserve, to be moved immediately; also, a large and valuable collection of pictures, rich china vases, and parlor ornaments, rich china, silver-ware, cut-glass, &c. There is over $2,000 worth of superb rosewood furniture, &c.; catalogues at the house.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOCATION ON BROADWAY.
By order of Francis W. Waldo, assignee.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 11, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BROADWAY—All the right, title and interest which Horace Waldo had, on the 31st day of May, 1861, in the lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., running through to Temple-st., being 15 feet front on Broadway, 33 feet on rear, and 153 feet on Cedar-st., and known as No. 155 Broadway.

Also, the unexpired term of twenty-one years from the 1st of May, 1854, as created by a certain lease dated Feb. 10, 1854, made between Mary A. H. Welsh and others, of the first part, and George Waldo, of the second part, in and to the undivided twelve-thirteenths part of the lot of ground on the westerly side of Broadway adjoining the above-mentioned property on the north, and known as No. 137 Broadway, subject to an annual rent of $1,500, payable quarterly. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCtion, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent.

PROVISIONS.—A large quantity of beef, pork, flour, rice, soap, tea, coffee, hominy, grits and 58,000 pounds good cheese, unboxed from the navy rations.

CLOTHING, &c.—Pea jackets, roundabouts, jumpers, trowsers, overshirts, monkey-hats, caps, shoes; also, a quantity of nankeen, sheeting, satinet, ticklenburgs, &c.

SMALL STORES.—A quantity of linen, hose, &c., clothes and shoe brushes, handkerchiefs, knives, combs, &c., a list of which can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—This day at 11 o'clock, at sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, a superb stock, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, carpets, crockery, and a separate lots. Rosewood parlor secretaries, étagères, library and secretary book cases, side-boards, canterburies, extension dining-tables, lounges, chairs, &c. For particulars, see catalogues at sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT Auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a well-selected stock of seasonable goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, February 26th, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, as above, a fine collection of stuffed birds, prepared by the celebrated taxidermist, C. S. GALBRAITH. Sale without reserve.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, property known as No. 26 Lispenard-st. For further particulars see advertisement in the Evening Post.

PROPOSALS.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1862.

The Navy Department will, until the 24th of March next, receive propositions for the complete construction and equipment of iron-clad vessels for river, harbor and coast defense.

These vessels, with the exception of those for the Mississippi River and its tributaries, will be propelled by screws; those for the Mississippi River and tributaries may be propelled by paddle-wheels. The hulls will be either wholly of iron (which would be preferred), or of iron and wood combined, as the projectors may consider most suitable for the object proposed, but their sides and ends must be protected with an iron armature sufficient to resist the heaviest shot and shell.

The vessels for the Mississippi River and its tributaries are not to draw more than six feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of nine knots per hour in still water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for six days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of one or two thirteen-inch guns.

The guns of the vessels for harbor and coast defense are to train to all points of the compass without change in the vessels position.

The propositions must state the number of vessels, subject to the election of the Department, which the party proposes to furnish complete in every respect, embracing armor-plating, steam machinery and equipments of all kinds, ready for service, excepting only ordnance and ordnance stores and provisions. The proposals must be accompanied by descriptions, specifications, drawings, and models of such character that the work could be executed from them.

The place of delivery must be stated, the time within which the vessel or vessels are to be completed, and also the total sum to be paid for each.

It will be stipulated in the contract that one-fifth the total amount will be retained by the Government until sixty days after the reception of the vessel, in order to give it a trial, the remaining payments being made with due regard to the proper performance and progress of the work. The contract will also embrace forfeitures for failure to perform the conditions specified.

The bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law, that if a contract is awarded, it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract, will also be stated.

The Department will consider any other proposition that may be presented in which the draft of water above-named is not exceeded.

The Department will be at liberty to accept or reject any or all the propositions.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4,000 WANTED.—A PERSON WITH THIS amount, to join the advertiser in a profitable and pleasant business. The advertiser is thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its branches, and has carried some capital in it, which he is willing to invest with a good partner. None but principals need apply. Address W. B. A., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS.—No charges made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

OCULIST AND AURIST.—DEAFNESS AND Blindness, the most hopeful cases cured without painful operations; also, Nervous Affections and Catarrh, the frequent causes of deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES. Consultation free, personally or by letter. No. 609 Broadway.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills, Ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

MEDICAL.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consults with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 140 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for sale at Dr. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; HEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, States Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Dr. Trueman's Tricosmar, No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Trueman's No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Trueman's No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $5, or four cases in one for $20, which saves $3, or in $2-9 cases, saving $5. Packed, packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 7 till 9 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 16 Cranbrook-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 256 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Immediate relief in Gravel, and Calculi, or Stone in the Bladder, Strangury and Burning or Painful Urination, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GRIDLEY & CO., Proprietors, Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
DR. LARKIN'S LIFE PILLS,
Prepared from a plant that grows in the fen districts of China—SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the following diseases:

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE.

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. Six box of pills, or large one of pot for $2, sent post-free anywhere with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN,
General Agent for the United States, 129 Broadway, N. Y.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARALAISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimatory powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and brisamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and beautiful.

Zaralaisima is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, at $5 per bottle, or six bottles for $25.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Spermatic Diseases, Hints before and after Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is the most complete and truthful manual on the work of the kind ever published, and it will be a boon to the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor in mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Dr. W. B. BOSTWICK, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 321 Broadway, and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 7 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $3. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

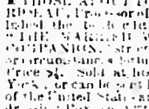
IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 74th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health will not permit them to undergo the fatigue of nursing. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing the price in a letter addressed Box No. 1,228 New-York City. For sale by H. DODD, 120 Nassau-st., New-York; CAVE, Howard and No. 15 Astor-st.

DR. CIBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 21 Bond-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most perfect confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricture of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work. Considers it his duty in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.



HINMAN'S ORIENTAL PANACEA.—For coughs, colds, and all pulmonary complaints, nervous and general debility, biliousness and liver affections, the cure is certain. Warranted purely vegetable. No mercury. *Qy* See testimonials. Price 50c. per bottle, $5 per dozen. Sold only at No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

TO THE NERVOUS OF BOTH SEXES.—A retired clergyman, having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops cures the very worst case in less than 24 hours. You can rely on this; it is perfectly harmless and a sure cure. D. S. BARNES, sole agent, No. 202 Broadway, New-York. $1 a bottle.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the doubtful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful pallet, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$100
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$100
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	ARABIA, Capt. Shannon.
ARAPIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hurst.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 26.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 5.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with Passports; directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built Screw Steamships, as follows:

HENRY	SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Mar. 1.
ETNA	SATURDAY, Mar. 8.

and every succeeding Saturday, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 42, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75
Second cabin	$50
Steerage to London	$30
Steerage to Paris	$40
Steerage to Hamburg	$40

Passengers are forwarded to Liverpool, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st cabin, $75; 2d cabin, $50; steerage from Liverpool, $30. Excursion tickets can be bought here at the rate of $120 currency. Apply to the Company's Agents, 15 Broadway, New-York.

These steamers have been recommissioned for passenger service, are built in water-tight compartments, and carry a full complement of boats, and every requisite for safety. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Waterside; in Glasgow, to ALEX. McALL, Agent, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to T. A. W. H. SEWELL & SON; in London, to EVANS & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECHENE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail on the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, 3d March. | VIA HAVANA, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
Passage money to Nassau.....$40
Passage money to Havana.....$60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, counter-signed by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

AUSTRALIA!—"KANGAROO" LINE FOR MELBOURNE.—Packet for April 1. The magnificent clipper ship ATLANTIC, 1,500 tons, at pier No. 43 East River, with elegant accommodations for first and second class passengers, at low rates. Apply early to MACKIE, ELLIS & QUERIAU, No. 96 Wall-st.

Sight drafts in sterling money for sale on Lord & Co., Melbourne.

FOR HAVANA.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ROANOKE, Lieut. Comdg. No. 72 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, March 1, 1862, at 12 o'clock. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—8:30 A. M. Express (Sunday excepted); 9 A. M. Mail; 3:45 P. M. Express; 6 P. M. Night Express.
For all local trains, see time table.
JOHN H. RUTTER, Jr., Agent. CHAS. MINOT, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangement, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows: 7 A. M. Express for Dunkirk and Buffalo; 9:15 A. M. Milk; 12 M. Express for Dunkirk and Buffalo; 3:30 P. M. Way; 6 P. M. Accommodation for Piermont; 9 P. M. Express for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Through tickets and freight rates as low as by any other route. Passengers procure tickets at the office on the dock, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: 6:45 A. M. train, at 6 P. M. the previous evening; 9 A. M. train, at 8:30 A. M.; 12 M. train, at 11 A. M.; 3:30 P. M. train, at 3 P. M.; 6 P. M. train, at 5:30 P. M. Freight received and forwarded as usual. Office, No. 2 Chambers-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Cars ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 7:25, 10:30 A. M., and 3:10 and 5:45 P. M. | Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:10 and 5:45 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with 10 A. M. Sundays (sleeping car) 1 to 6 P. M. |

FROM THE SOUTH.

Jeff. Davis' Inaugural Address.

Acknowledgment of Rebel Defeats.

The North to Sink under its Load of Debt.

Another Day of Fasting and Prayer.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: On this the birthday of the man most identified with the establishment of American independence, and beneath the monument erected to commemorate his heroic virtues and those of his compatriots, we have assembled to usher into existence the permanent Government of the Confederate States. Through this instrumentality, under the favor of Divine Providence, we hope to perpetuate the principles of our Revolutionary fathers. The day, the memory and the purpose seem fitly associated.

It is with mingled feelings of humility and pride that I appear to make, in the presence of the people and before high Heaven, the oath prescribed as a qualification for the exalted station to which the unanimous voice of the people has called me. Deeply sensible of all that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, I am yet more profoundly impressed by the vast responsibility of the office, and humbly feel my own unworthiness.

In return for their kindness I can only offer assurances of the gratitude with which it is received, and can but pledge a zealous devotion of every faculty to the service of those who have chosen me as their Chief Magistrate.

When a long course of class legislation, directed not to the general welfare, but to the aggrandizement of the Northern section of the Union, culminated in a war upon the constitutional institutions of the Southern States—when the claims of a sectional party, subsituted for the provisions of the constitutional compact, threatened to destroy the sovereign rights of the States, six of those States, withdrawing from the Union, confederated to form their exercise the right and perform the duty of establishing a Government which would better secure the liberties, for the preservation of which that Union was established.

Whatever of hope some may have entertained that a returning sense of justice would remove the danger with which our rights were threatened, and render it possible to preserve the Union of the Constitution, must have been dispelled by the malignity and barbarity of the Northern States in the prosecution of the existing war. The slaughter of the most hopeful among us must have been destroyed by the disregard they have recently exhibited for all the time-honored barwarks of civil and religious liberty. Bastiles filled with prisoners, arrested without civil process or indictment being found; the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended by Executive mandate; a State Legislature controlled by the imprisonment of members whose avowed principles suggested to the Federal Executive that there ought be another added to the list of seceded States; elections held under threats of a military power; civil officers, peaceful citizens and gentle women incarcerated for opposition's sake, proclaimed the incapacity of our late associates to maintain a Government as free, liberal and humane as that established for our common use.

Put front of the sincerity of our purpose to maintain our ancient institutions, we may point to the Constitution of the Confederacy, and the laws enacted under it, as well as to the fact that through all the necessities of an unequal struggle there has been no act on our part to impair personal liberty or the freedom of speech, of thought, or of the press. The courts have been open, the judicial functions fully executed, and every right of the peaceful citizen maintained as securely as if a war of invasion had not desolated the land.

The people of the States now confederated became convinced that the Government of the United States had fallen into the hands of a sectional majority, who would pervert that most sacred of all trusts to the destruction of the rights which it was pledged to protect. They believed that to remain longer in the Union would subject them to a continuance of a disparaging discrimination, submission to which would be inconsistent with their welfare, and intolerable to a proud people. They therefore determined to sever its bonds and establish a new confederacy for themselves.

The experiment instituted by our Revolutionary fathers, of a voluntary union of sovereign States for purposes specified in a solemn compact, has been perverted by those who, feeling power and no longer right, were determined to respect no law but their own will. The Government had ceased to answer the ends for which it was ordained and established. To save ourselves from a revolution which, in its silent but rapid progress, was about to place us under the despotism of numbers, and to preserve, in spirit, as well as in form, a system of Government we believed to be peculiarly fitted to our condition, and full of promise for mankind, we determined to make a new association, composed of States, homogeneous in interest, in policy and in feeling.

True to our traditions of peace and our love of justice, we sent Commissioners to the United States to propose a fair and amicable settlement of all questions of public debt or property which might be in dispute. But the Government at Washington, denying our right of self-government, refused even to listen to any proposals for a peaceful separation. Nothing was then left to us but to prepare for war.

The first year in our history has been the most eventful in the annals of this continent. A new government has been established, and its machinery put in operation over an area exceeding seven hundred thousand square miles. The great principles upon which we have been willing to hazard everything that is dear to man, have made conquests for us which could never have been achieved by the sword. Our coincidency has grown from six to thirteen States; and Maryland, already united to us by hallowed memories and material interests, will, I believe, when able to speak with untrified voice, connect her destiny with the South. Our people have ranked with unexampled unanimity to the support of the great principles of constitutional government, with firm resolve to perpetuate by arms the rights which they could not peacefully secure. A million of men, it is estimated, are now standing in hostile array, and waging war along a frontier of thousands of miles. Battles have been fought, sieges have been conducted, and, although the contest is not ended, and the tide for the moment is against us, the final result is our favor is not doubtful.

The period is near at hand when our foes must sink under the immense load of debt which they have incurred—a debt which in their effort to subjugate us has already attained such fearful dimensions as will subject them to burdens which must continue to oppress them for generations to come.

We, too, have had our trials and difficulties. That we are to escape them in the future is not to be hoped. It was to be expected when we entered upon this war that it would expose our people to sacrifices and cost them much, both of money and blood. But we knew the value of the object for which we struggled, and understood the nature of the war in which we were engaged. Nothing could be so bad as failure, and any sacrifice would be cheap as the price of success in such a contest.

But the picture has its lights as well as its shadows. This great strife has awakened in the people the highest emotions and qualities of the human soul. It is cultivating feelings of patriotism, virtue and courage. Instances of self-sacrifice and of generous devotion to the noble cause for which we are contending are rife throughout the land. Never has a people evinced a more determined spirit than that now animating men, women and children in every part of our country. Upon the first call the men flew to arms, and wives and mothers sped their husbands and sons to battle without a murmur of regret.

It was, perhaps, in the ordination of Providence that we were to be taught the value of our liberties by the price which we pay for them.

The recollections of this great contest, with all its common traditions of glory, of sacrifice and of blood, will be the bond of harmony and enduring affection amongst the people, producing unity in policy, fraternity in sentiment and joint effort in war.

Nor have the material sacrifices of the past year been made without some correspondieg benefits. If the acquiescence of foreign nations in a pretendad blockade has deprived us of our commerce with them, it is fast making us a self-supporting and an independent people. The blockade, if effectual and permanent, could only serve to divert our industry from the production of articles for export, and employ it in supplying commodities for domestic use.

It is a satisfaction that we have maintained the war by our unaided exertions. We have neither asked nor received assistance from any quarter. Yet the interest involved is not wholly our own. The world at large is concerned in opening our markets to its commerce. When the independence of the Confederate States is recognized by the nations of the earth, and we are free to follow our interests and inclinations by cultivating foreign trade, the Southern States will offer to manufacturing nations the most favorable markets which ever invited their commerce. Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, provisions, timber, and naval stores will furnish attractive exchanges. Nor would the constancy of these supplies be likely to be disturbed by war. Our confederate strength will be too great to tempt aggression; and navar was there a people whose interests and principles committed them so fully to a peaceful policy as those of the Confederate States. By the character of their productions they are too deeply interested in foreign commerce wantonly to disturb it. War of conquest they cannot wage, because the Constitution of the Confederacy admits of no coerced association. Civil war there cannot be between States held together by their volition only. This rule of voluntary association, which cannot fail to be conservative, by securing just and impartial government at home, does not diminish the security of the obligations by which the Confederate States may be bound to foreign nations. In proof of this, it is to be remembered that, at the first moment of observing their right of secession, these States proposed a settlement on the basis of a common liability for the obligations of the General Government.

Fellow-citizens, after the struggles of ages had consecrated the right of the Englishman to Constitutional Representative Government, our colonial ancestors were forced to vindicate that birthright by an appeal to arms. Success crowned their efforts, and they provided for their posterity a peaceful remedy against future aggression.

The tyranny of an unbridled majority, the most odious and least responsible form of despotism, has denied us both the right and the remedy. Therefore we are in arms to renew such sacrifices as our fathers made to the holy cause of Constitutional liberty. At the darkest hour of our struggle the provisional government placed to the permanent Government. After a series of successes and victories, which covered our arms with glory, we have recently met with serious disasters. But, in the heart of a people resolved to be free, these disasters tend but to stimulate to increased resistance.

To show ourselves worthy of the inheritance bequeathed to us by the patriots of the Revolution, we must emulate that heroic devotion which made reverse to them but the crucible in which their patriotism was refined.

With confidence in the wisdom and virtue of those who will share with me the responsibility, and aid me in the conduct of public affairs; securely relying on the patriotism and courage of the people, for which the present war has furnished so many examples, I deeply feel the weight of the responsibilities I now, with unaffected diffidence, am about to assume; and, fully realizing the inadequacy of human power to guide and sustain, my hope is reverently fixed on Him whose favor is ever vouchsafed to the cause which is just. With humble gratitude and adoration, acknowledging the Providence which has so visibly protected the confederacy, during its brief but eventful career, to Thee, oh God, I trembiingly commit myself, and prayerfully invoke Thy blessing upon my country and its cause.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 22.

1. Colonel CHARLES DIMMOCK to be Chief Marshal, assisted by four aids.

2. The Senate and House of Representatives will meet in their respective halls, at half-past eleven o'clock, A. M., and then with their respective officers repair to the hall of the House of Delegates of Virginia, which has been kindly tendered by the House of Delegates.

3. The President and Vice President elect will be conducted to the hall by the Joint Committee of Arrangements at a quarter to twelve o'clock, and be received by the Assembly standing.

4. The President of the Senate will occupy the seat on the right of the President elect; the Vice President elect on the left of the President, and the Speaker of the House that on the left of the Vice President.

5. Invitations are extended to the following persons and bodies, to wit:

Members of the Cabinet, who will be seated on the right and left of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House; the Governor of Virginia and his staff; the Governors of any of the Confederate States who may be in Richmond, and Ex-Governor Lowe of Maryland; the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia, with their respective officers; the Judges of the Supreme Court of Virginia, and of the Supreme Court of any other of the Confederate States who may be in Richmond; the Judge of the Confederate District Court at Richmond, and any other Judge of a Confederate Court who may be in Richmond; the members of the late Provisional Congress; the officers of the army and navy of the Confederate States who may be in Richmond; the Mayor and Corporate authorities of the city of Richmond; the reverend clergy and Masonic and other Benevolent Societies, and the members of the Press.

6. At half past twelve o'clock the procession will move from the hall by the eastern door of the Capitol to the statue of Washington, on the public square, by such route as the Chief Marshal may direct, in the following order, to wit:

1. The Chief Marshal.
2. The Band.
3. Six members of the Committee of Arrangements, including their respective Chairmen.
4. The President elect, attended by the President of the Senate.
5. The Vice-President elect, attended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
6. The members of the Cabinet.
7. The Officiating Clergyman, and the Judge of the Confederate Court at Richmond.
8. The Senate of the Confederate States, with its officers, in column of fours.
9. The House of Representatives, with its officers, in columns of fours.
10. The Governors of Virginia and other States, and Staff.
11. The members of the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia and their officers.
12. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Virginia and other States, who may be in the City of Richmond.
13. The Officers of the Army and Navy.
14. The Reverend Clergy.
15. The Mayor and Corporate Authorities of the City of Richmond.
16. The Masons and other Benevolent Societies.
17. Members of the Press.
18. Citizens generally.

Seats will be provided by the Chief Marshal for the Governors of States, the Judges, and, as far as practicable, for the other guests.

The invited guests are requested to present themselves at the door of the hall in the order above indicated.

At the statue of Washington, the President elect and the Vice President elect, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the officiating Clergyman, Confederate Judge, Governors of States, Judges of the Supreme Courts of States, the Chief Marshal and his Aids, and six of the Committee of Arrangements will take positions on the platform. Prayer will then be offered by Right Reverend Bishop Johns.

The Inaugural Address will then be delivered, (given above,) after which the oath will be administered to the President by the Confederate Judge, in Richmond, Hon. R. R. HALYBURTON, and the result will be announced by the President of the Senate.

The oath will then be administered to the Vice President by the President of the Senate, who will also announce the result.

The several legislative bodies will then return to their respective halls, and the President and Vice-President will be escorted to their respective homes by the Committee of Arrangements.

THE PLATFORM.

As will be seen in the programme, the oaths of office will be administered, and the Inaugural Address will be delivered, from a platform erected against the east front of the Washington Monument. The platform is a segment of a circle, extending from the pedestal in front of the statue of Mason to that in front of JEFFERSON. It is substantially built of plain boards, and will accommodate comfortably a dozen persons, having a front of eighteen feet, with a depth of ten feet, and is raised about ten feet above the base of the monument.

We are requested to say that the President's house will be opened from 8 to 11 o'clock to-night for the reception of visitors.

ANOTHER FAST DAY.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

To the People of the Confederate States:

The termination of the Provisional Government offers a fitting occasion again to present ourselves in humiliation, prayer and thanksgiving before that God who has safely conducted us through our first year of national existence. We have been enabled to lay anew the foundations of free Government and to repel the efforts of our enemies to destroy us. Law has everywhere reigned supreme, and throughout our wide-spread limits personal liberty and private right have been duly honored. A tone of earnest piety has pervaded our people, and the victories which we have obtained over our enemies have been justly ascribed to Him who ruleth the universe.

We had hoped that the year would have closed upon a scene of continued prosperity, but it has pleased the Supreme Disposer of events to order it otherwise. We are not permitted to furnish an exception to the rule of Divine Government, which has prescribed affliction as the discipline of nations as well as of individuals. Our faith and perseverance must be tested, and the chastening which seemeth grievous will, if rightly received, bring forth its appropriate fruits.

It is meet and right, therefore, that we should repair to the only Giver of all victory, and, humbling ourselves before Him, should pray that He may strengthen our confidence in His mighty power and righteous judgment. Then we may surely trust in Him that He will perform His promise and encompass us as with a shield.

In this trust, and to this end, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States, do hereby set apart Friday, the 28th of February, inst., as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and I do, hereby, invite the reverend clergy and people of the Confederate States to repair to their respective places of public worship, to humble themselves before Almighty God, and pray for His protection and favor to our beloved country, and that we may be saved from our enemies, and from the hand of all that hate us.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 20th day of February, A. D., 1862. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President.

WM. M. BROWNE, Secretary of State, *ad in.*

THE FORMAL ELECTION OF DAVIS AND STEPHENS.

In the rebel House of Representatives on Feb. 19, after the appointment of Messrs. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, and MILES, of South Carolina, to count the electoral votes, preparations were made for the reception of the Senate, the House meanwhile taking a recess.

A message from the Senate announced that Senators OLD, of South Carolina, and SPARROW, of Louisiana, had been appointed tellers on the part of that body for the purpose of counting the votes for President and Vice-President.

Also, another announcing a concurrence in the joint resolution of the House for a Committee to wait upon the President, and of the appointment of Senators CLARK, of Missouri, and BARNWELL, of South Carolina, to act on the part of the Senate.

A message from the Senate was announced, and soon the Senators appeared in accordance with the joint order to count the Electoral votes for President and Vice-President at the late election. The President *pro tem.*, Mr. HUNTER, and Mr. BOCOCK, Speaker of the House, jointly presided. The tellers took position at the Clerk's desk. The Senators were escorted to seats in the centre of the hall.

Proceeding in alphabetical order, the certificates of the several States were announced by Mr. HUNTER, who broke their seals, after which they were read by Mr. ORR, one of the tellers. The vote of each Electoral College thus ascertained was recorded by the other tellers.

Mr. MILES, on behalf of the tellers, then reported as follows:

Total number of States voting	11
Total number of electoral votes cast	109
Of which number Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, received, for the office of President of the Confederate States	109
Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, received for the office of Vice President of the Confederate States	109

The number of electoral votes cast by the several States is as follows:

Alabama	11	North Carolina	12
Arkansas	6	South Carolina	8
Florida	4	Tennessee	13
Georgia	12	Texas	8
Louisiana	8	Virginia	15
Mississippi	9		
Total			109

The result was announced by Mr. HUNTER, who then said that it was his duty to declare that JEFFERSON DAVIS had been duly elected President of the Confederate States, and that ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS had been duly elected Vice President of the Confederate States.

The Senators then retired to their own chamber.

M. KENNER, of Louisiana, moved that a Committee of three members of the House be appointed, to act with such Committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to notify the President and Vice President of their elections. Adopted.

Mr. KENNER, Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, and Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, were appointed on the part of the House.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, moved that a Committee of one from each State be appointed to act, in conjunction with such Committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to make arrangements for the inauguration of the President and Vice President. Adopted.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

A communication was received from the Canal Department, asking the concurrence of the Legislature in the proposed reduction of canal tolls on certain articles.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to amend the general Railroad law, by providing, in the case of a change in the line of the roads, when the Company shall not have graded and taken possession of the lands on the old line, the consideration paid shall be refunded and the lands revert to the original owners.

Mr. COON introduced a bill to amend the same law by providing that when less than two cents per mile is charged through passengers, no way passengers shall be charged more than two cents per mile—all the railroads in the State to be subjected to the law.

The bill to authorize a horse-railroad from Albany to Troy and Conoes was ordered to a third reading.

The bill relative to dividends of life insurance companies was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to provide for a court-house for Kings County was debated and had progress.

The bill to authorize the Greenwood to sell a gore of land in Brooklyn was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock. The Auditor of the Canal Department transmitted the annual report of trade and tonnage of the canals; also resolutions of the Canal Board asking for an appropriation for an extraordinary repair fund for the canals.

The Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs sent in a communication stating that he was unable to inform the House of the name, number, services and remuneration of all persons employed for the past ten years in the salt works, not having a record of the same.

On motion of Mr. HALL, the bill to confirm the contract for gas made by the town of Newtown, L. I., was ordered to a third reading.

The bill relating to the payment of the State taxes to the Treasury, was taken up, debated in Committee of the Whole, and progress reported. The bill requires the Chamberlain of New-York and all county treasurers, to pay into the State treasury all the State tax in their hands, on or before the 15th of March, and prohibits their use of the loan or to receive interest for any such money or State security while either hands, under heavy penalties. It requires them to give bonds for the faithful performance of the law, and provides for removal in case of neglect.

On motion of Mr. MADDOX, the bill to authorize the City of Brooklyn to name and number the streets and avenues of the city, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to reappropriate certain moneys for the repair and enlargement of canals, was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.—A straw tossed in the air shows the direction of the wind, and an incident in a humble a sphere as that of the drama frequently determines the current of public opinion. Some months since Mrs. STOWE'S "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was received in Philadelphia after a long and uneasy slumber. It was an experiment based solely on the presumptive temper of the times; a thing that had to fail utterly or succeed enormously. In dramas of the political kind there is no medium; they are either accepted or damned at once. The Philadelphians recorded anew their verdict for the doctrines of Mrs. STOWE, and "Uncle Tom" was a prodigious success. Hence, a Metropolitan hazard in the same direction. The management of the Winter Garden produced the play last night, and we hear already of two or three other establishments in the City that are likely to follow suit.

There are so many parts in a work of this kind that the best company is apt to be taxed heavily in its production. It is not surprising, therefore, that the efficient corps of the Winter Garden had to be greatly reinforced for the occasion. Of the newcomers we have but little to say; they were good in their various characters, and contributed to the ultimate success of the piece. It is due, however, to one *debutante* to say something more than this. We refer to Miss JOSEPHINE MYERS, a very young lady, who played the part of *Eva*—a very important part be it remembered. Of mere forwardness in children we have had more than sufficient on the stage, but of that gentle earnestness which borrows nothing from the elocutionist, and owes everything to a fine temperament and an unblemished emotional nature, we are almost ignorant. Miss MYERS is probably ignorant (and we trust, sincerely, that she will long remain so) of the routine of stage pathos, but she possesses the power of touching the heart. Her delivery is excellent; her inflexions natural; her capacity of voice abundant. Without straining for effect, without seeming even to know how to make the most of her resources, she succeeded in giving us the best picture of *Eva* we have yet witnessed. Nothing could be more exquisite than the scene where she tells her father of the thoughts of another world that fill her little mind. A song introduced here was thoroughly beautiful, and left scarcely a dry eye in the house.

Miss FANNY BROWNE was the *Topsy* of the occasion, and distinguished herself by a huge "make-up," and a thoroughly clear perception of Mrs. STOWE'S meaning. The earlier scenes were so heartily funny that we hardly expected a different exhibition of feeling in the more grave portions of the play, but a sudden outburst of passionate grief after the death of little *Eva* convinced us that Miss BROWNE is not limited to a single phase of feeling. The conception of the character was admirable, and its performance not less so.

The remaining characters were well cast, Mr. WALCOT, Jr., being good as *Uncle Tom*, and Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT excellent as *George Harris*. Both these gentlemen, we may remark, were dressed too much in the Northern style. They were more suggestive of hotel waiters than Southern hobbians. Mr. DAVIDGE, as *Phineas*, played with bluet heartiness; and Miss WILES, as the fugitive wife and mother, was good.

The piece has been produced with care, and was received with favor by a curiously attentive audience. Of the kind, it is the best drama ever written, and being still in advance of the times, if not of the thoughts that make them pregnant with great issues, it may enjoy a new career in the Metropolis, as it has already done in Philadelphia.

Presentation to Hon. Dennis McCabe.

On Saturday evening, the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, DENNIS MCCABE, member of Assembly, was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain valued at $500. Mr. CHARLES SPENCER made the presentation in a neat, effective, and eulogistic address. Mr. MCCABE responded in a brief speech wherein he thanked the donors for their most magnificent gift. After which, all present adjourned to the supper-room, where a superb repast was provided. Jokes were cracked, and no wine plenty of bottles of wine, and the whole affair was one of a most social and pleasing nature. At the conclusion of supper speeches were made by Messrs. DE CAMP, N. BADGER, M. D. SWARTS, LUMIS, HERRICK, MAGEVEN, BANNAN, WARD, and others. The Star-Spangled Banner was then sung, in which the whole of the company joined. Previous to supper, letters were received and read from ROBERT T. HAWES, Comptroller, RICHARD DARLING, President of the Harlem Railroad, and other prominent citizens, excusing themselves, and expressing regret at being unable to be present. The festivities were prolonged until a late hour. Messrs. LARRY HARVEY, J. W. F. VAN RIPER, M. H. DE CAMP, JOHN COOPER, Jr., and ROBERT HERNEST formed the Committee of Arrangements.

THE VIOLENT STORM.

Damage to Shipping—Detention of Steamers and Trains—A Building Destroyed—Chimneys and Signs Blown Down—Several Persons Injured.

The wind yesterday morning blew from the northwest, but not with so much violence as during the preceding night. Most of the vessels detained in the North River on account of the storm, went to sea during the day. The tide at night, and again at noon, was unusually low, in consequence of which the South Ferry boats got aground in their slips on the New-York side several times. On Monday night they ceased running for a couple of hours.

The shipping in the North River, especially at the lower wharves, were more or less damaged. The Bremen bark *Edmund*, lying at Pier No. 6, North River, had her stern stove, taffrail carried away, after-house and wheel damaged, by collision with ship *Escort*, lying at the same pier. The *Escort* had her cutwater carried away, and was otherwise slightly damaged. The bark *Orphan*, lying at Pier No. 6, North River, parted her hawser during the gale, and drifted foul of ship *Invincible*, lying at Pier No. 5. The *Orphan* had her jibboom carried away, cathead lost, and sustained other damage. The *Invincible* had a portion of her stern stove and quarter badly chafed. The British brig *Earl Mulgrove*, lying at the end of Pier No. 14, had her stern badly chafed and port quarter stove. Two old canal-boats lying at Piers Nos. 33 and 38 were sunk and became perfect wrecks. The prize vessels lying at the Union Stores suffered but little by the gale, two or three being but slightly chafed. The British brig *Boston Lady*, lying at Tucker's Dock, (Red Hook,) is considerably damaged about her stern. The Sound boats, with the exception of the *City of Boston*, had not arrived up to 1 P. M. yesterday.

The Boston mail train, due at 6 A. M., with the European mails per *Niagara*, had not arrived at noon yesterday. There was a heavy snow storm at the eastward Monday night.

The effect of the wind on sign-boards, roofs, chimney-tops, &c., was remarkable. A chimney was blown down in Houston-street, near Broadway, early in the evening, but fortunately no one was injured.

A sign-board at No. 18 White-street was blown down, badly injuring a man named JOHN MILLS. He was taken to his residence at No. 94 Henry-street.

A new five-story building in Fifty-seventh-street, near Avenue A, owned by HORATIO M. HURDLE, was blown down and JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, who was at work inside at the time, was buried beneath the *debris*. He was subsequently taken out and conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital. Several other persons sustained slight injuries.

One hundred feet of the roof of the carpet factory foot of Forty-third-street, North River, was swept off and carried into an adjoining yard. One hundred operatives were at work within the building, but all escaped injury.

The Catholic Orphan Asylum, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-first-street, was unroofed. Also, several other buildings in that vicinity.

A gentleman, whose name we could not learn, while passing up Seventh-avenue in company with his wife, was struck by a falling sign-board, and seriously bruised.

The steeple of St. Paul's Chapel visibly vibrated, and at one time fears were entertained for its permanency.

The Gale in Brooklyn.

Beside the damage heretofore noted, the following buildings were injured by the gale of Monday night: The roof of T. MCRAE'S foundry, on Hudson-avenue, near Front-street, was blown off, and the fences in the vicinity leveled; the roof of the new wing to the King's County Lunatic Asylum was blown off; the roof of the Truant House, at Flatbush, was seriously damaged, and the sky-lights were broken; a row of two story frame houses on Spencer, near Willoughby-street, (unfinished,) were leveled with the ground; the steeple of Rev. Dr. ADAMS'S church, on Pierrepont-street, was blown down; the Tabernacle on Elm-place was considerably injured; the roof of a house on Commerce-street, the property of HOOK and Ladder No. 2, E. D., on North Second-street, Mr. WOOD'S residence on North Second, near Lorimer-street, and the nursery of QUINN & BOYD, foot of Ewen-street, were all more or less injured.

The Gale at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The damages by the violent northwest gale of yesterday are extensive. The lofty steeple of the Thirteenth-street Baptist Church was blown down; its weighty and massive bell entirely crushed in the roof and side walls, leaving only the front and rear walls standing. The injury is estimated at $10,000. The north wall in falling crushed in the walls of an adjoining dwelling.

A schooner which had anchored off the Arsenal dragged six anchors and drifted ashore.

Considerable damage was done to other vessels lying at the wharf.

Steamers were compelled to cease running, and a freight train coming up from Alexandria could with difficulty make its way against the gale.

Travel on the Sound, Etc.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The Night Overland Mail train, from New-York, arrived at noon to-day.

The steamboat train via Norwich, arrived at 7 o'clock, this morning, and the Fall River train at 10. The Stonington steamboat had not arrived at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The ship *Grotto*, from Havre for New-York, is ashore on East Chop Vineyard Sound.

Three schooners and two brigs are ashore at the same place, with the sea breaking over them.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOSTON.

Loss Estimated at Half a Million—Narrow Escape of the Sufferers.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The fire last night was among the most disastrous that ever occurred in Boston. It raged from 10 o'clock at night till 3 o'clock in the morning, the wind blowing a furious gale from the northwest, with a blinding snow and hail storm at the time.

Two firemen were killed, and one badly wounded.

The entire range of buildings on SARGENT'S wharf, the buildings on the north side of Eastern-avenue, from Commercial-street to the water, including the East Boston old ferry slip, and the large six-story building known as the Eastern Exchange Hotel, are among the property destroyed.

The buildings on the wharf and the avenue were occupied by the Boston Linseed Oil Mills, D. DYER'S rice mills, and a sugar mill.

A portion of the building was occupied for the storage of flour, grain and pork.

Eight hundred bales of cotton were stored in MATTHEW'S Block, and were destroyed.

Five vessels at the wharf were towed out and saved.

Among other occupants burned out, were: JOHN GORE & Co., clothing; BRYAN, rigger; JOHN BOWEN, shipping-office; G. F. BOROE, clothing; MARSH & Co., liquor store; office of the Winnessimmet Ferry Company, and the office of NATHAN MATTHEWS, owner of two of the buildings destroyed.

The loss of Mr. MATTHEWS is estimated at $175,000. He was fully insured.

The total loss is half a million of dollars, although some of the estimates are much higher than this.

During the night the large tower of the Roman Catholic Church in East Boston was blown down, demolishing the smaller tower in its fall.

Several chimnies were also blown down during the gale.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Among the losses by the great fire last night, was two thousand bales of cotton and eighty thousand bushels of corn and oats.

E. T. COWDREY, dealer in pickles and preserved fruits, lost $25,000. He was insured $5,000 in Hartford.

Mr. MATTHEWS' loss on his building is now stated at $125,000, which is insured $70,500.

The total loss will reach three-quarters of a million of dollars.

The French Republic.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION BY THE GERMAN SOCIAL REFORM VEREIN.

On Moeday night the anniversary of the declaration of the French Republic of Feb. 24, 1848, was celebrated with much *éclat* by the German Social Reform Club, at their hall, 66 Grand-street.

The spacious apartment davoted to the social pleasures of the Society was the scene of festivity, and, at a number of tables, a large company of German ladies and gentlemen were regaled with a substantial repast, not forgetting the malt and various beverages of Fatherland. The scene, from early evening, was one of much jollity, and about 9 P. M., when Mr. REININGER, who had been called to the Chair, opened his introductory remarks, all present were in genuine holiday mood, but not forgetful of the momentuous occasion they had assembled to commemorate. Mr. REININGER, pointing to festooned banners of the Club and of the Universal Republic which decorated the walls, very effectively discoursed of the occasion in patriotic sentences and amid repeated plaudits.

Rev. Mr. FERSTER, at one time a distinguished Catholic divine in Austria, and during the outbreak in 1848, the officiating Field Chaplain of the Viennese Legion, made a pleasing appeal to the spirit of brotherhood and freedom.

Rev. EDMUND J. KOCH, a Prussian clergyman, followed in a speech that was continually applauded.

Mr. GROSS, of the Reform Verein, then recited, with great feeling that celebrated composition of the poet FREILIGRATH, *Die Todten an die Lebenden*, (The Dead to the Living.)

GEORGE KUEPPER, Esq., an active and well-known member of the German Republican organization, was loudly called to the platform, and in an address which was repeatedly cheered, expressed the sentiments of universal liberty, eulogized the bearing in this country of FRANZ SIGEL, WILLICH, and other champions of German Republicanism now battling for the American Union so gallantly and so successfully. Mr. KUEPPER terminated his speech by moving that the Lecture Verein proceed to nominate a committee of five persons, who should be directed to inquire of the German delegation lately sent to Washington in reference to the Sigel difficulty, what the result of their mission had been, and in case of the said Committee receiving no satisfactory answer to their inquiries, the Verein should at once call a second SIGEL mass meeting, and take further measures. This proposition being received with enthusiasm, the motion was unanimously carried, and the Chairman named the following Committee, viz: Messrs. KUEPPER, REININGER, Dr. KOCH, Philip KOCH and ROSSEL, with power.

Mr. PHILIP KOCH then briefly spoke, agreeing with the preceding speaker, Mr. KUEPPER, that the war in America should be made a war of liberty; and the singing section of the Verein, after other fine productions, chorussed "Auf den Bergen," (Up to the Mountains,) and at a very late hour the festival terminated.

Board of Supervisors.

THE NEW PRESIDENT—STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1862—BILL OF SHERIFF FOR LAST QUARTER OF 1861.

The Board held their regular meeting, yesterday, Mr. SACOS in the Chair.

Soon afterward Mr. BRADY appeared, and being duly conducted to the chair, addressed the members, briefly but appropriately, on his accession to the office of President.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, stating that the Sheriff has no right to charge the "Term fees" in actions brought by the Excise Commissioners against parties violating the excise laws, but that he has a valid claim against the State or against the Commissioners of Police.

The sum of $50,000 was appropriated for the Harlem bridge.

The following Standing Committees were then announced:

Committee on New Court House.—Ely, Stewart, Briggs, Little.

Harlem Bridge.—Stewart, Roche, Davis and Conner.

Annual Taxes.—Davis, Roche, Stewart and Tweed.

County Offices.—Tweed, Little, Briggs and Shook.

Printing, &c.—Blunt, Conner, Stewart and Briggs.

County Courts, &c.—Shook, Roche, Weissmann and Conner.

Civil Courts.—Ely, Weissmann, Tweed, Roche.

Charities and Corrections.—Conner, Blunt, Briggs and Little.

On motion, the Chairmen of the various Committees were appointed a Committee on Fuel.

The bill of the Sheriff for the last quarter (including "term fees") was brought up and occasioned much discussion upon that charge, but was not finally disposed of, being laid over until the next meeting, in order to have the opinion of Judge BRONSON printed.

The resolution heretofore offered, appointing Supervisors J. D. CUMMINGS and J. C. WILLETT Commissioners for building the bridge at Macomb's Dam, occasioned much discussion, as it appeared the names had never been acted on in caucus, and Mr. TWEED moved to insert the name of JACOB LORD instead of Mr. WILLETT, but the matter was finally laid over without action. The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

Presentation of a Claymore to Capt. Laing of the Seventy-ninth, (Highland Guard.)

On Monday evening, Capt. JOSEPH LAING, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Highland Guard, was presented with a handsome claymore by his friends. Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG made the presentation address, wherein he stated though Capt. LAING had lost his former sword, it was lost with honor, and on the field of battle; and that he was not deprived of it till he had received his wounds in close contest with the rebels. Capt. LAING, in response, made a brief reply, and favored the company with a graphic account of his experience in the battle of Bull Run. Lieut. IVES, also of the Seventy-ninth, who was made a prisoner at Bull Run, and has just returned from Richmond, was present, as also were Capt. GEORGE HOGG, of the Second New-York Volunteer Artillery, and other officers. To-day, Capt. LAING, having now nearly recovered from his wounds, sails for Beaufort, S. C., in order to join his regiment now stationed there. Lieut. IVES accompanies him.

Arrival of the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment.

By the steamer *Elm City*, the above regiment left New-Haven Monday, and arrived off New-York yesterday morning. Without landing, the men were at once transferred to the steamer *Fulton*, in order to be conveyed to Ship Island. The numerical strength of the regiment is nearly 1,000 men. Gov. BUCKINGHAM accompanied the corps. The Sons of Connecticut entertained him and the officers of the regiment at the Astor House. It was entirely a social gathering; no speeches were made, and the whole affair passed off pleasantly. From official sources it is stated that this regiment is in a highly efficient state of discipline and drill. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, HENRY C. DEMING.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Ledyard Colburn.
Major, Frank A. Peck.
Adjutant, Silliman B. Ives.
Quartermaster, Cornelius V. R. Pond.
Chaplain, James H. Bradford.
Surgeon, Wm. R. Brownell.
First Assistant-Surgeon, M. C. Levenworth.
State Surgeon, John B. Welch.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major, J. S. Frances.
Quartermaster-Sergeant, J. D. McClellan.
Commissary-Sergeant, S. R. Hasedale.

LINE OFFICERS.

Co. A, Capt. George A. Lewis; Co. B, Capt. Samuel H. Grannes; Co. C, Capt. Leonard A. Dickinson; Co. D, Capt. Nathan Franklin; Co. E, Capt. Stephen B. Bloxon; Co. F, Capt. Sidney E. Clark; Co. G, Capt. Lester E. Bailey; Co. H, Capt. Joseph R. Foy; Co. I, Capt. John W. De Forest; Co. K, Capt. Edward Kempton Albot.

Departure of the Eighty-first New-York Regiment for Staten Island.

This regiment, which arrived in this City last week, from Albany, and has since been quartered in Park Barracks, left yesterday morning for Camp Washington, Staten Island, where it will remain till orders are received for its departure to the seat of war.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

I beg leave to inform Grocers, Druggists, Apothecarien and private families that I am closing out my old stock of "SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS," bottled BRANDIES; MADEIRA, SAUCET and PORT WINES; JAMAICA and S

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3255. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

The Treasury Note Bill Signed by the President.

The Issue of Certificates of Indebtedness.

Letter from Secretary Chase, Exhibiting the Condition of the Treasury.

Unsatisfied Claims Amounting to Upward of $26,000,000.

The Number of Representatives Fixed at 241.

Debate in the Senate on the Case of Mr. Starke, of Oregon.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The President has approved of the United States Note bill, and it is, therefore, a law.

LETTER FRUM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The following is a copy of the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanying the bill submitted by him, authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness to public creditors, and which bill was yesterday promptly passed by Congress, and has received the approval of the President:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 25, 1862.

SIR: Notwithstanding all possible exertions on my part to provide means of satisfying the just demands of public creditors, and, notwithstanding the actual payments, averaging nearly a million and half of dollars each day, the averages have largely accumulated, and has caused great inconvenience, and in some instances serious trouble and distress. Those creditors, especially those who have furnished supplies, arms, and transportation, urgently require payment, and ought to have it. The delay affects not themselves only, but through manifold ramifications, large numbers of others, not to say whole communities. The amount of unsatisfied requisitions from the several departments is $26,320,557 83, of which $21,251,653 19 is from the Department of War. The amount of floating debt, chiefly existing in the War Department, probably exceeds forty millions. It is impossible to borrow advantageously until financial measures necessary to insure prompt payment of interest from tax, and to provide the best possible market for the bonds of the United States, shall have received the sanction of Congress; and the means of payment by notes to be issued under the act of Congress just passed, cannot be provided except after the lapse of the considerable time required for their preparation or completion. Under these circumstances, I have anxiously sought for some measure of relief, and after much reflection, have determined to submit to the consideration of the Committee of Ways and Means a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue for the amounts found due, on final settlement, to such creditors as may desire to receive them, certificates of the Treasurer of the United States, payable in one year after date, or earlier, at the option of the Government, and bearing six per cent. interest. These certificates, issued either for the full amounts due, or for portions of such amounts no less than $1,000, would probably answer most of the purposes actual payment, and afford very considerable relief, while the Government would incur no risk, and could suffer no loss in consequence of their issue. Trusting that this measure will receive the favorable consideration of the Committee, and, if approved, the earliest possible sanction of Congress, I remain, with great respect,

(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, Chairman Committee Ways and Means.

The following is a copy of the bill as passed:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be issued to any public creditor who may be desirous to receive the same, upon requisition of the head of the proper department, to satisfaction of audited and settled demands against the United States, certificates for the whole amount due or parts thereof, not less than $1,000, signed by the Treasurer of the United States and countersigned, as may be directed, by the Secretary of the Treasury, which certificates shall be payable in one year from date, or earlier, at the option of the Government, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum."

RAIN AGAIN.

After a few days of dry weather it commenced raining again this afternoon, and by the morning the roads will be as bad as ever.

ABOLISHING THE OFFICE OF NAVAL AGENT.

The Senate Naval Committee have instructed Mr. SHERMAN to report a bill abolishing the office of Naval Agents and imposing their duties on Paymasters.

APPOINTED ON GEN. M'CLELLAN'S STAFF.

Major FERDINAND LACOMBE yesterday formally received his appointment on Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff. He is considered one of the most intelligent and energetic officers in the Swiss service, and is known as an author as well as a soldier. He obtained leave of absence from his own Government to join our army.

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The undersigned gives notice to the public that the military possession of the Telegraph, taken by order of the President, will make no change whatever in the conduct of social, private and commercial business by telegraph. The lines and business remain in the hands of telegraph officers, duly authorized by the War Department. (Signed) E. S. SANFORD,

President of the American Telegraph Co.

RUSSIA AND THE TRENT AFFAIR.

The communication from the Russian Government on the subject of the *Trent* affair, was communicated to the Senate to-day. It was characterized by the strongest feelings of friendship for the United States.

The reply of Secretary SEWARD to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, relative to the *Trent* affair, is expressive generally of the friendship between our country, "a great Republic in the West," and Russia, "a great Monarchy in the East." He repeats the assurance that the war will end in the perfect restoration of the Union on the old and well-tried Constitution.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The following notice to the public has just been issued:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

The undersigned, on behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the President to represent the interests of such American citizens as might desire to appear at the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to be held in the City of London during the present year, submits the following statement:

The Congress of the United States, after due consideration, has declined to adopt any measures to further a National representation of our works of industry, invention and art at the aforementioned Exhibition.

The authority of the Commission has, therefore, ceased.

They have advised the Commissioners appointed by the British Government that there will be no general participation on the part of the citizens of this country on that occasion, but they have thought it not improper, at the same time, to recommend to the consideration of the Royal Commissioners such works of industry and art as have received the authentication of the Commission, and may to a limited extent be presented for exhibition through individual exertion.

(Signed,) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

UNION SENTIMENT AT RICHMOND—REBEL ATTACKS ON JEFF. DAVIS—TENNESSEE RETURNING TO LOYALTY AND THE UNION—JOHNSON, MAYNARD AND OTHERS TO ACT—A CAREER MARKED OUT FOR ANDY JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1862.

* * * * * * *

The Union officers released from Richmond are here in considerable numbers. They all testify to the fact of the utter discouragement of the rebels in Richmond, and the startling ground-swell of Unionism that even in that Confederate capital makes the arch conspirators tremble. There is not one of the prisoners that cannot relate circumstances going to show the existence of ardent and active sympathy with the Union cause among the middle classes of the South; and this sympathy was manifested by numerous unperceived acts of kindness, and silent but expressive grasps of the hand. These people await our coming, and will witness the downfall of the Confederate tyranny with unspeakable joy.

The violent attacks of the Richmond papers upon JEFF. DAVIS and his Cabinet, are death-knells to that nefarious Administration. The outbreak will be the more violent because it has been so long suppressed. Seeing themselves ruined, the selfish conductors of the journals that have provoked the war, will make haste to lay all the blame of the miscarriage on their "Government." They will gladly send JEFF. DAVIS to a lower deep in the perdition before them than they themselves expect to occupy.

The rumor that Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, has convened the Legislature of that State, and means to advise his people to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance to the United States, is not improbable. He knows that his State is at heart loyal; and he believes, as some of the Memphis papers have very boldly charged, that the Confederate rulers at Richmond have neglected the defence of the West, in the selfish protection and aggrandizement of themselves in Virginia. Having been seduced into rebellion, and then deserted and exposed to be overrun by the Union armies, what more natural than that the incensed rebel leaders of Tennessee should turn with bitterness against their betrayers, especially when safety will follow repentance and return?

It is understood here that in a few days SENATOR JOHNSON and Representatives MAYNARD and CLEMENTS, of Tennessee, together with Mr. ETHERIDGE and other distinguished Tennesseeans in exile, will issue an address to the people of their State, urging them to meet in their respective counties on a day to be named, and choose delegates to a Convention that shall depose the existing rebel State Government, and organize a Provisional Government of loyal State officers, just as the State Convention did in Missouri. The case of Missouri presents a precedent full and perfect in all respects, and it can be safely and easily followed. The wish at Washington is that ANDY JOHNSON shall return to Tennessee and become the Provisional Governor. He was once Governor of the State, and was a wise and popular one. He knows the people better, perhaps, than any man, and he could do much good in assuaging the fears of the ignorant masses, and reconciling them to a return to the Union than any other leader. It would be the proudest achievement of his life to reorganize his State, and to present it united, loyal and trusted, to the old Union after the frightful tramp of treason through her desecrated borders. As for his more dazzling seat in the Senate, it can hardly happen that he may not resume that whenever his choice inclines him, and his country can spare him elsewhere.

YORK.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from a large number of merchants, &c., of New-York, for a general bankrupt act.

Also, a memorial of the Academy of Medicine, New-York, against the employment of homœopathic surgeons.

Messrs. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) and SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented petitions for emancipation.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) from the Special Committee, reported a bill for the establishment of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill for the occupation and cultivation of cotton lands was taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought it a question whether the Government should go into raising cotton and attempt to run plantations. He thought it would be a very difficult experiment in a pecuniary sense. If there was a proposition to lease out the lands, he should not object.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that he did not suppose the bill would realize any great sum of money. But there was a large extent of territory abandoned, and the slaves were left at large, and something must be done to take care of them. This was not any settled policy, but only a temporary measure for one year to meet the necessities of the case.

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought that if Commissioners had been sent down to Port Royal to see the elephant we have on our hands, we might have received great information.

Mr. WADE asked if he (DOOLITTLE) had read the able report of Mr. PIERCE on the subject?

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he had not. He confessed to ignorance on the subject. He (DOOLITTLE) wanted the Government to take some measures to collect the revenue and taxes in those States, even if they had to sell the lands.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) thought that the nature of the case could not wait for the operations of Congress. If we expect to get any crops at the South, the seeds must be immediately planted. It will not do to delay the matter. There was a necessity for immediate action.

Mr. BANWNING, of Illinois, (Union.,) considered this a very important measure. It should be carefully considered. He thought that the bill was vague, and that it needed revision. He moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee. There was great danger of doing injury to loyal men, who deserved protection.

Mr. HALE said if the war could be prosecuted to a successful issue without hurting anybody, he would be glad of it; but he did not think that was a fact. He thought there was great force in the remark of the Senator from Massachusetts, that the seed-time was upon them. He thought that one of the most prophetical remarks he ever made, in the midst of so many classical quotations. It is a fact that seed-time is upon us, and if we do not take advantage of it, we may be obliged to say, "The Summer is past, and the harvest is ended, and we are not saved."

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) thought that the bill was carefully drawn. It was made expressly to save property and not destroy; and protect from ruin. It proposes to provide for those who are in a perishing condition, and speedy relief should be furnished.

The morning hour having expired, the bill fixing the number of members of the House of Representatives was taken up.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to make the number 241. He spoke at some length in favor of his amendment, as producing a more correct ratio of representation. The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to take up the Confiscation bill.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to take up the Starke case.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said we were in the middle of a discussion on three bills, and he thought they had better take up the one they had discussed first and finish it, and then take up the next.

Mr. TRUMBULL withdrew his motion, and the Starke case was taken up.

Mr. HALE withdrew his motion to recommit the subject to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment to the resolution reported by the Committee, so as to make it read, that "Mr. STARKE is not entitled to take the oath without investigation into his loyalty." He spoke at some length in favor of the amendment, contending that the Senate, in self-defence, ought not to admit suspicion and disloyalty, and it was not justice to the people of Oregon to admit a disloyal representative, which in fact was no representation. He claimed that the affidavits in the case were worthy of investigation, and the Senate was bound to meet disloyalty on the threshold. We should not allow a person to perjure himself in the Senate. The Senate should preserve the sacred oath to support the Constitution. Such an oath was not an oath of *purgation*.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) said the Senator from Massachusetts had made a most unwarrantable assault on a person who was not permitted to reply.

Mr. SUMNER said he had only spoken on the facts of the case, and he wanted to know in what he had made an assault.

Mr. MCDOUGALL said the Senator had said that if the applicant from Oregon was permitted to take the oath it would be perjury on his part.

Mr. SUMNER said the Senator did not do him justice. Senators had urged here that the applicant from Oregon be permitted to take the oath in order to purge himself. He had said, with all the evidence they had on the subject, if the Senate, without investigation, allowed the applicant to go forward and take the oath, they would allow him to go forward and perjure himself, and he would go still further and say that they undertake to enact comedy.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union) thought the Senate had all the evidence before them. He contended that the Senate could not exclude for mere opinions. There must be some overt act. What is disloyalty? that is the question. He thought the majority of the people thought the Senator from Massachusetts disloyal. He could take the resolutions offered by the Senator from Massachusetts and prove him as disloyal as the gentleman from Oregon. Indeed that was his view of the relative state of the case. The Senator from Massachusetts had better be ware what principles he advocates, or he may be brought to submit to them himself.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—If members were to be excluded by mere caprice, he could not tell on whom the blow would next fall. The question is, what is this thing, disloyalty? What are its bounds and limits? He would like the Senator from Massachusetts to define it.

Mr. SUMNER read from a letter to the Secretary of State, signed by thirteen citizens of Oregon, stating that they knew Mr. STARKE, and that he had been in the habit of openly talking against the Government, and in favor of the South, that the South was right, as I ought to succeed. If these facts were true, then the claimant from Oregon was disloyal, and when such facts were presented to the Senate, if they fail to consider them, they solemnly stultify themselves. That was his answer.

Mr. HOWARD of Michigan, (Union), called attention to other evidence where Mr. STARKE had said that if there was a war with the South he would sell his property at 50 cents on the dollar and go and fight for the South.

Mr. COWAN said he asked for a definition and an example, and he was just as wise as he was before. Was disloyalty talking against the Government or selling property at half price? He contended that he had no right to go outside the qualifications mentioned in the Constitution but the Senator from Massachusetts proposed to go outside and make his own personal opinions a qualification.

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked if he admitted that if Mr. STARKE could be sworn, and it proven afterward to have been a traitor, they could expel him without some one afterward.

Mr. COWAN said he might say he would answer the question when it arose. That case was not before us.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said disloyalty might be defined as unfaithfulness to the country and Government by associations and sympathy, aside from an overt act, like treason. In simple questions, when shall the Senate consider the question of disloyalty? If a person is disloyal he certainly should not be entitled to a seat, and he thought now was the proper time to settle the question.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) spoke at some length. He contended that the Senate had no power to exclude a person sent with proper qualifications from a State. There might be different views as to what was disloyalty. He had seen fifteen Republican papers charging the Senator from Massachusetts with disloyalty. He never would declare by a vote that a State is to be held subordinate to the pleasure of the Senate in their right of representation.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said the question was no one of disloyalty, but whether Mr. STARKE should be sworn in, and whether a single Senator could prevent his being sworn in by *ex parte* testimony. At the expiration of this Congress he, with only thirty-five members of the Senate, was left, and, if this rule was to prevail, it would be in the power even after to exclude any other Senator, and such a rule would overthrow the Government. The Constitution provides that the Senator shall take the oath, but it does not provide where or when. He might take the oath anywhere. He was inclined to think from the evidence that Mr. STARKE was disloyal, yet he would not refuse Oregon a representation. If Gen. PILLOW should be sent here, we would expel him before he could take his seat. He cited various cases in England, where persons were expelled for offences committed long before.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought the Senator from Ohio stated some very extraordinary propositions—that the oath could be administered anywhere and by anybody—and we could expel a person before he took the oath and was a member; and the Senator from Virginia seems shocked that the majority can exclude a person. Why, now thirty-five is a quorum, and twenty-four two-thirds, and therefore twenty-four can expel any member. That is the law now. It must not be assumed that the Senate acts from mere caprice, for they do that, then the Government is good for nothing. He contended that the Senate had a perfect right to judge of the qualifications of members. He said there had been numerous precedents in the case, the Broad Seal case in New-Jersey, and others.

Mr. SHERMAN said that was universally considered an outrage.

Mr. TRUMBULL continued. He contended that the Senate had a right to exclude, and was adding no new qualification.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said there was certain evidence against his loyalty; to that the gentleman has not made a denial. He simply said that he was willing to take the oath. Well, that was merely saying that he would take the office. He knew no difference between a leader of the rebellion and men who upheld the rebellion, and presented themselves with claims for seats here.

Mr. HARRIS spoke at length, contending that the Constitution settled the rights of States and of the Senate; stated the qualifications of Senators, and the Senate has no power to go behind the Constitution and the questions, rights and powers of States. He thought there was a wide definition to disloyalty. The affidavits were very unsatisfactory, and suspicions were not evidence, yet the Senate was asked to deny admittance to a sovereign State on such evidence.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) asked leave to offer a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Major-Gen. HALLECK.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) objected.

The resolution commends the sentiments and policy avowed in Gen. HALLECK'S General Order of Feb. 23, already published, as eminently wise and patriotic and in strict conformity to the Constitution, and that the war should be conducted in accordance with the same; and that the thanks of Congress are tendered to Gen. HALLECK for said order and for his military achievements as commander of the Department of Missouri.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, (Rep.) addressing the Speaker, announced his desire to be excused from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Government Contracts. Some weeks since, I informed my colleagues I should resign my place entirely on the Committee, so that another could be appointed, but they insisted that I should continue as one of its members, devoting such time in its service as I could spare. Recollecting the sentiments of warm and generous friendship so often manifested on their part toward me, I do not feel at liberty to disregard their wishes. The Committee has yet much to do, although the unflinching integrity and untiring watchfulness of Secretary STANTON relieves it of many of its cares. I would also ask to be excused from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. VANWYCK offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Government contracts be directed to inquire into the amount of moneys received by the National Officers in the City of New-York by virtue of their offices; also as to the ownership and rents of the bonded warehouses; also the terms, considerations and profits of the labor contract and general orders contract, for the storing, hauling and delivering, etc., of foreign goods in the City of New-York; also when the contracts were made, by whom, and who are now interested in the same.

The Chairman stated that as to the Chairmanship from which the gentleman asked to be excused from service, that it was a question for the Committee to determine.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Upton election case of the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia.

Mr. WORCESTER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) maintained that there is no proper evidence that Mr. UPTON, the sitting member, received any votes. Hence the Committee on Elections report unanimously against him.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) argued that the other members from Virginia were admitted under the same law which govern this case; the only difference being as to the number of votes.

Messrs. RIDDLE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) and FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of, and Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Union,) against Mr. UPTON'S claim. The subject was laid over.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill fixing the number of Representatives, namely: there shall be 241 members under the clauses of 1860, and an additional Representative for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Vermont, Rhode Island, owing to large fractions of the established ratio. Adjourned.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Massachusetts Looking After Her Wounded and Sick Soldiers.

The Gunboat Ceres Accidentally Sunk.

Doings of Commodore Rowan--Expedition With the Ninth New-York Regiment.

PRISONERS RELEASED ON PAROLE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HATTERAS INLET, Friday, Feb. 21, 1862.

The steamer *Ellen S. Terry*, Capt. WM. H. CHASLIN, arrived here this morning from Fortress Monroe, bringing ammunition and general supplies for the Burnside fleet. Quartermaster CHAS. G. LORING, Jr., of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Staff. Dr. ALFRED HITCHCOCK, of Gov. ANDREWS' Executive Council; Mr. VINCENT COLYER and Mr. CHARLES WOOLSEY, of the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, with hospital stores and religious books for the wounded, and Lieut. GEO. GERMAN, with forty marines for Col. HOWARD'S Marine Artillery, were passengers. The *Terry*, though built for navigating the Hudson and Long Island Sound, exhibited good seagoing qualities during the northwester blow which of course overtook us midway from the Capes of Virginia, and followed us into Hatteras Inlet. During the night, the ferry-boat *Chancellor Livingston*, which has been chartered for the use of the expedition, and which came out of the Capes a little behind us, met with a pretty rough handling. Her Captain blew his whistle and requested us to keep in company with him, which we did, until we turned the Hatteras shoals. The little craft, accustomed to the quiet waters between Canal-street dock and Hoboken, had as much as she could do to struggle along, and at times she was completely covered with the sea which broke over her. She, however, came in safely, about an hour before us.

I found the United States gunboats *Stars and Stripes* and the *Chippewa* lying at anchor inside. The former will pass the "swash" and proceed with us at once to Roanoke Island, where this large addition to the working material of the army and navy will no doubt be gladly welcomed by Gen. BURNSIDE and Flag officer GOLDSBOROUGH.

The celebrated little gunboat *Ceres*, I regret to say, lies sunk a short distance from where the *Zouave* met her fate. She ran upon an anchor, yesterday, which made a hole in her bottom, causing her to sink. No lives were lost. She had on board a quantity of ammunition, received from the *Stars and Stripes*, which was fortunately saved. A schooner is alongside making efforts to raise her. The wrecking-schoune *Johnson*, which was so thoughtfully fitted out by the New-York Board of Underwriters, to render assistance to vessels in this harbor, would find employment if she were now here. The condition of the bark *Voltaireur* remains the same as at my last report. She has been entirely stripped, and all above the lower masts sent down. Six schooners—two of them three-masted—came in and anchored this forenoon. They bring water, forage, ammunition and other supplies for the fleet.

The army officers at Hatteras boarded the *Terry*, as soon as her anchors were down, eager to gather the latest intelligence from the North. Newspapers are sought after with the greatest avidity. Capt. CUTTING, who came down from Roanoke Island yesterday in the tug *Lory*, was among the first on board to receive the dispatches and letters for Gen. BURNSIDE and staff, and Capt. ELLIOTT, the Quartermaster at that point, received the mail, and delivered it to Mr. Postmaster HALE on board the *Aura*, by whom it was immediately assorted and prepared for delivery to the various regiments at Roanoke, and to the different vessels in the bay. Mr. HALE has a thorough knowledge of the regiments, the vessels, commanders and crews of the expedition, and possesses in an eminent degree the qualifications requisite for a good Postmaster, the duties of which he has thus far performed voluntarily.

It will be gratifying to the friends of the sick and wounded soldiers to learn that a generous supply of comforts for hospital use came down in the *Terry*, in charge of Mr. COLYER, and associates from the Young Mens' Christian Association. They were chiefly contributed—all in twenty-four hours—in response to an appeal made through the columns of the TIMES. Well-to-do citizens of New-York and Brooklyn supplied choice wines from their well-stocked cellars; benevolent matrons contributed marmlade and jellies; while the patriotic young ladies threw in their mites of comforters, sheets, stockings and other articles. It should be borne in mind, however, that the work of this expedition has but just begun, and that similar supplies will soon be required at other places in this State. Dr. HITCHCOCK, whose philanthropic labors in behalf of the suffering soldiers of Massachusetts, are so well known, is also here, under authority from Gov. ANDREW, to relieve, as far as possible, the condition of the sick and wounded of his State.

THE SICK AT HATTERAS.

About one-half of the sick formerly on board of the *Guerrilla*, hospital ship, have been removed on shore. Nine buildings have been put up near Fort Clark for hospital purposes, where the sick are now quartered. The remainder will be put on shore as soon as convenient, and the floating hospital, which is not so much in favor here as it is at the New-York Quarantine, will be dispensed with. Twenty-five of the patients are ready to be discharged to their respective regiments, and the remaining twenty-five are doing well. On account of the bleak and exposed condition of this place, it is hoped that all the sick will be transferred to Roanoke, where the weather is more favorable, and the accommodations better. The hospital is under the charge of Dr. BACHE, Dr. COOPER being physician in charge. JOSEPH N. TOURTALLOTTE is the hospital steward.

The exposed and windy position of this part of the coast makes this place a very unfavorable one for the recovery of the sick. Under the circumstances, they are all doing as well as could be expected. Roanoke Island is reported to be subject to fever and ague, which makes that place objectionable for the location of a permanent hospital. At the latter place, however, the climate is much less subject to sudden changes of temperature and to heavy gales of wind.

The horses of the Rhode Island Battery, and others belonging to the officers of regiments now at Roanoke, which have been left at Hatteras, are getting sick, from exposure and unsuitable or insufficient forage. They will all be sent to Roanoke, or elsewhere, as soon as possible.

REMOVAL OF THE TROOPS FROM HATTERAS.

All the regiments left at Hatteras are about to be removed up to Roanoke Island, leaving only a sufficient number here to guard the place.

THE VISIT TO EDENTON.

On the second day after the capture and destruction of the fleet of rebel gunboats at Elizabeth City, Com. ROWAN paid a visit to Edenton, and found the town and battery deserted. No landing was made, and as there were no signs of resistance, the Commodore returned without firing a gun.

EXPEDITION WITH THE ZOUAVES.

On the 19th, the naval fleet left Roanoke, Island for a trip up the Sound, taking with them two of the army gunboats, and the Ninth New-York, HAWKIN'S Zouaves. Their destination was not known, and no tidings of their operations have, as yet, reached Hatteras. It is believed that they have gone to look after the railroads at the headwaters of the Chowan and Roanoke rivers.

RELEASE OF ROANOKE PRISONERS.

On Thursday, the prisoners captured on Roanoke Island were sent to Elizabeth City under a parole of honor not to take up arms again until they were exchanged. They found two regiments of North Carolina troops in possession of the town, but the flag of truce, under such circumstances, was, of course, not only respected but welcomed, and the officers and soldiers were dismissed to their homes. How well they will keep their promise remains to be seen. They had not heard of the defeat of their forces at Fort Donelson. The towns on Albemarle Sound are now wholly at our mercy, and are in no humor to offer resistance. Another turn of the Union screw will probably bring the whole State to its senses.

SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

The fleet at Hatteras, to-day, are gaily decked out with all their flags in honor of the birthday of WASHINGTON.

Capt. CUTTING, Division Quartermaster, is busily engaged on board of his "Flag-ship," the *Levy*, in placing the schooners intended for Roanoke alongside of the steamers which are to tow them up. An immense amount of labor has devolved on the Quartermaster, and no officer, perhaps, connected with the expedition has been more indefatigable in the discharge of his duties. The Captain is in excellent health, and seems to enjoy the labors and excitement of his vocation very much.

The *Stars and Stripes* passed over the bulkhead last night, and will go up to Roanoke to-day. The officers and crew are all well.

At the close of my letter a thick fog is prevailing, which may deter her until to-morrow. E. S.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Failure to Lay the Telegraph Cable Across the Bay—Wreck of the Steamer Hoboken—Additional from Gen. Burnside—Gunboats in Roanoke River, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 25.
via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The steamer *N. B. Spaulding* arrived here this afternoon, having left Roanoke Island the day before yesterday.

She brings mails and passengers, but no news.

By the steamer *Spaulding*, we learn of the failure of the attempt to lay the telegraphic cable across the bay.

On the day that the *Hoboken* sailed, sixteen miles of the cable were laid in the most successful manner, when operations stopped for the night.

On yesterday the *Hoboken* was occupied in making soundings, when the severe gale of wind which sprung up on that day struck her, about noon. Her steam-pipe broke soon afterward, and she became unmanageable, drifting upon Cape Henry, where she went ashore and broke in two last night.

All hands remained on the wreck until 11 o'clock this forenoon, when the *Spaulding* took them off.

It is stated that the *Hoboken* passed within sight of the blockading steamer *Cambridge*, but that the latter took no notice of her.

A couple of other vessels also passed the *Hoboken* without rendering her any assistance.

The *Hoboken* is a total loss. All hands were saved.

The remainder of the cable, about fifteen miles, was destroyed before it was abandoned. About an equal quantity is laid in the bay, and the end is buoyed up.

Mr. HEISS, who was superintending the laying of the cable, goes to Washington to-night.

The gunboat *R. B. Forbes* was seen by the *Spaulding* ashore near Nag's Head this morning. White flags were displayed on all the houses in the vicinity.

The *Eastern State* sailed for Hatteras this morning.

A flag of truce took about thirty prisoners to Craney Island to-day.

Major J. T. SAWYER arrived at Norfolk yesterday, having left Elizabeth City on Sunday at 12 M. He represents everything quiet in that locality. He says that the entire Federal fleet left the waters of the Pasquatank on Saturday morning, but that two of them returned again in the evening. He also states that but few of the inhabitants remain in the place.

The Wilmington *Journal*, of yesterday, says that five or six Federal gunboats have entered the Roanoke River.

There was a very severe blow here from the west and northwest, yesterday afternoon and last night.

The *Cumberland*, at Newport's News, dragged her anchors, and several schooners got adrift.

Some damage was done in the Roads by collisions.

The fire of yesterday continued during the evening, and a guard was kept up all night to prevent its spreading.

Great credit is due to Col. BENDIX and the members of the Tenth New York Regiment, who all worked most manfully, and by their efforts prevented a most disastrous conflagration, which was threatened by the high wind.

The steamer *Express* is reported lost on the eastern shore.

FOR PORT ROYAL.

The U. S. transport *Matanzas* sailed yesterday for Port Royal and Ship Island. She has a full cargo of subsistence stores and ammunition, also 120 recruits for the Seventy-ninth New-York State Volunteers.

The First Fire Zouaves.

The Eleventh New-York Volunteers was one of the first regiments which left for the seat of war. It has done good service in the field, and is now stationed at Newports News, Va., and is a favorite regiment with Gen. WOOL. The commanding officer, Col. LOESER, is a West Point graduate of high standing, and has established the character of the regiment for discipline and good conduct. Capt. JOSEPH E. MAGRALAND has been detailed with a recruiting party to fill up the numbers of the Zouaves, and is now in this City. With the view to promote this object, a meeting of the old members of the Regiment and of the citizens generally, will be held at Bunk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street, near Forsyth-street, on this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock. The friends of the regiment and the Fire Department generally, are invited to attend.

The following named gentlemen will be present and address the meeting:

JOHN DECKER, Chairman,

A. F. Ockershausen, Prosper M. Wetmore, A. J. Delatour, George F. Nesbitt, John Cregier, Zophar Mills, Wm. H. Fury, Owen W. Brennan, Jas. Kelly,

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE

Nashville Positively Evacuated by the Rebels.

One of Our Gunboats Towed Up for the Protection of the Union Men.

Gov. Harris With the Rebels at Murfreesboro

Martial Law Declared in West Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

A Fort Donelson dispatch to the *Democrat* of yesterday, says a boat just from Clarksville reports the evacuation of Nashville. The Union citizens of that place sent a boat to Clarksville, which towed one of our gunboats for their protection. The rebels, with Gov. HARRIS, retreated to Murfreesboro. HARRIS burned all the State documents before leaving.

The reports of the pacification of Tennessee are denied. The last Murfreesboro papers contains a savage speech from Gov. HARRIS.

Gen. GRANT has declared martial law over West Tennessee, with the understanding that when a sufficient number of citizens of the State return to their allegiance, and show a desire to maintain law and order over the territory, all military restrictions shall be withdrawn. Postal facilities are extended to Clarksville, and the mail bags will follow the flag.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

The Mortar Fleet Finished—Rebel Reports from Columbus and Memphis.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The following is a special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*:

The Mortar fleet is finished.

Nothing has transpired in reference to Columbus.

Reports from rebel sources represent that a stand will be made at Columbus, Randolph and Memphis. Forces are concentrating at the latter place, and the streets of Memphis are barricaded with cotton bales.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Growing Strength of the Union Army—The Rebels Again Advancing Towards Fort Craig.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The Sante Fé mail, with dates to the 10th inst., has arrived.

SIBLEY'S proclamation did not have the desired effect. Instead of rallying men to his standard, it has strengthened the Union army by at least two regiments, and placed nearly all the citizens under arms.

Great enthusiasm prevailed in the Counties of Bernadillo, Benecia, Socarro, and in the upper counties the militia has turned out in large numbers.

Advices from Fort Craig are to the 7th inst. The Texans under SIBLEY, were at Fort Thomas, 50 miles from Fort Craig, advancing on the latter place. Their supplies were scarce, their transportation poor, and their only alternative was to fight or starve to death.

Our folks are anxious for a battle. They have every advantage and are confident of success, providing there be no treachery.

A grand Pontifical mass was held in all the churches of the Territory on the 15th, to pray for the souls of Catholics killed in battle.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

A Successful Skirmish at Independence.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

A skirmish occurred at Independence on the 18th, between a detachment of Ohio Cavalry and a band of rebels headed by Colonel PARKER. The latter were routed, with loss of three killed, several wounded and several taken prisoners. A quantity of arms were also captured. The National loss was one killed and three wounded.

THE SKIRMISH AT SUGAR CREEK, ARKANSAS.

The following dispatches to the St. Louis *Democrat* give the fullest particulars yet received of the skirmish at Sugar Creek:

SPRINGFIELD, Thursday, Feb. 20.

A messenger left our camp at 10 o'clock A. M., yesterday, and arrived here at 5 P. M. to-day. The army rested at Sugar Creek, eight miles beyond the Arkansas line.

Since the skirmish on Monday 14 of the enemy were ascertained to be killed, and three wounded.

Our troops were foraging about eight miles from Cross Hollow, where Price had taken up his quarters.

Cross Hollow is a deep ravine, through which runs the Fayetteville road, and is crossed by two other ravines, forming a level area in the valley between the salient point of six promontories.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Thursday, Feb. 20.

From the escort which accompanied the messenger from Gen. CURTIS to this place, I have gathered some additional particulars of the skirmish at Sugar Creek on Monday.

The enemy were concealed in the woods which line both sides of the road. The country is broken hilly woodland. The First Missouri Cavalry, while charging up the hill, were fired upon by the ambushed foe, concealed behind the trees.

After receiving a murderous fire, in which thirteen of our men fell and five were wounded, the cavalry fell back and formed in line.

Major BOWEN came up, and shelled the woods with his mountain howitzers.

The enemy replied with their artillery. The latter ceased firing, and our advance fell back to their camp.

Major BOWEN was wounded in the wrist. Capt. SWITZER, of WAGNER'S Battalion, Fourth Cavalry, and Major T. C. MCKINNEY, Assistant Adjutant-General, are also reported among the wounded. We captured many prisoners.

GEN. RUNYON.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Gov. OLDEN to-day sent into the Senate the name of Gen. THEODORE RUNYON, late Brigadier-General of the First New-Jersey contingent, for the post of Brevet Major-General of the Militia of New-Jersey. The nomination was confirmed.

Great Flood, and Large Loss of Life in Syria.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The following letter has been received at the office of the American Board of Foreign Missions in this city:

BEYROUT, Jan. 15, 1862.

There has been a flood of rain at Mecca. 300 lives were lost, and one-third of the city destroyed. The great sacred Mosque Haram Esh Sherif was flooded, the Holy Black Stone submerged, and the great library almost destroyed.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 24.

The weather has been rainy the past three days, causing a partial overflow of Sacramento City again, there having been no opportunity to prepare the levees for its protection since the inundations of December and January. The damage is insignificant, save by interruption of business.

Arrived 24th, ship *Sky-Lark*, Boston.

THE FORT DONELSON CAPTIVES.

An Hour Among the Secash, and What We Saw and Heard There.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 24, 1862.

The great sensation of the week with us has been the arrival of several thousand rebel prisoners—a part of the fruits of the victory at Fort Donelson. There has been much curiosity among our citizens to see these specimens of Southern chivalry, and as most of them were obliged to march some three miles from the depôts to the camp, this feeling has been pretty extensively gratified. Camp Douglas—where the prisoners are confined—is located on the United States Fair Grounds at Cottage Grove, about half a mile south of the City limits. It occupies several hundred acres, around which is a high board fence. The buildings are of wood, mostly one story high, in long rangees. Some are of two stories. The accommodations, as barracks, are probably as good as any in the country, and, as Uncle Sam provides liberal rations, our "Southern brethren" will undoubtedly fare much better than they did while in the Confederate army. One reason for bringing them here was that they could be subsisted much cheaper than at any other point.

Those already arrived are principally Tennesseans, Texans, Missisasippians, and a few from Virginia. As to their appearance, nothing but the graphic pencil of "our own special artist" from *Harper's Weekly*, could do them justice. Their costumes are in every variety of style, fashion, and material. They represent to the life the "poor white trash" of the South, as we have seen it described. The backwoodsmen, with their jeans and butternut-colored stuffs, predominate. All their head-gear would come under the appellation of a "shocking bad hat." Add to this that they were worn and dirty, and you can form some idea of the *tout ensemble* of this portion of the rebel army. Overcoats were scarce, and in their places were blankets of every description, worn as shawls, and of these, those made of carpeting appeared to predominate. The men appeared pinched and hungry, as if they had been upon short commons for months. From the hardships they have recently endured, the general appearance of the men was wretched, and called forth an involuntary feeling of pity in the hearts of all who saw them. They had all the outlines of poor, ignorant and deluded men, who have been seduced into the rebellion by their demagogue leaders.

In conversing with them in the camp, this idea is more than confirmed. The Tennesseeans, especially, are heartily sick of the part they have acted, and do not hesitate to declare that they were forced or deluded into taking up arms. The most false and abominable representations were made to them, and being mainly unable to read, they were not able to detect the baseness of the men who led off in the rebellion. I give below a few specimens of their talk. The Mississippians are dogged, and "their voice is still for war." The Texans, most of them, give up all as lost.

I came to a middle-aged man, who was evidently a small farmer or backwoodsman, and accosted him:

"Well, my good fellow, how do you like your Northern trip?"

"Wall, I kinder like the looks of the country round here. I'm seven hundred miles from my kin, bnt if they were here I would never go back."

"I suppose you were told dreadful stories about ue Yankees, end almost expected to be skinned alive?"

"That we war; and when LINCOLN'S soldiers hobbled-a-nob with us on entering Fort Donelson, instead of running us through, we were astonished—that we war."

"When you get back to your homes, you must speak a good word for us among your neighbors."

"I will that, see'n I've been treated perfectly gentlemenly."

To another—e Virginian—I remarked, "How about FLOYD?"

"He is good to take care of himself. I followed him 180 miles on a retreat in Western Virginia. He ain't much thought on down our way. If he escapes the LINCOLN'S, I shouldn't wonder if he fared herd from some of our fellows."

I asked another if he was not ashamed to fight against the Union, and the Government which has done so much for them.

He replied, "I never fought agin the Union, and I never will."

"What were you doing at Fort Donelson?"

"I hugged the ground closer nor ever I did before in my life."

"Yes," peeped up a little shrill voice by his side, "and you ran three miles to get out of the way. You ran till you got tired, and then sat down and rested, and ran again."

"Were you forced into the army?"

"Wall, no, not exactly forced; I knew I would be, so I j'ined. I thought I'd feel better to go myself!"

"What do you expect to gain by the rebellion?"

"We find our leaders have lied to us. Our big men wanted to get rich and get into office, and so they have got us into this mess by their lies. We have nothing agin the old flag. All we want is our constitutional rights, according to the instrument under which our forefathers lived. They told ue that the election of LINCOLN would deprive us of these, and we believed them. But we now know that they were lies."

I came across e contraband, with a huge broad-brimmed hat, a flaring, yellow neck-tie, and nondescript clothes.

"Well, old fellow, how do yon like it up here?"

"Oh, fuea rate, massa—fuss rate, now—yah—yah—yah."

"Then, your did not like it as well at the fort?"

"I was scart mos to def with the whizzing of the shells, and the smashing of the big balls, and I got close down behind the logs—yah—yah—yah."

Another said that they had been made to believe that the Northern army was composed of negroes and Germans, and they were perfectly amazed when they came to see tha National soldiers and find them whites and mostly Americans. By the way there is quite a sprinkling of contrabands among the prisoners—$20,000 worth, I should judge.

Some ladies came into the hospital while we were there. One of them—Mrs. Judge FULLER—remarked to them:

"You have been wrong to rebel and to attempt to overthrow the best Government in the world; but you are sick, and we cannot see yon suffer."

At this one man broke down into e regular end hearty cry, "I never expected this," he said; "we have been told that we should be harshly treated. I never expected any one would care for me again; bnt I have found nothing but kindness. God bless yon."

Another said that they might as well give it up. It was of no use to fight any more. If the leaders were wise, they would make the best terms they could, before they were compelled to submit unconditionally.

An officer remarked that the Federal troops did some splendid fighting. For e long time, after the desperate attack upon MCCLERNAND'S Brigade, they could not move them an inch, although they had them at great disadvantage. But at length they began to retire slowly, and they drove them a mile and a quarter, when they in turn were driven back to their intrenchments.

A Mississippian—hearing a Tenneesean talk of giving up the contest—said very energetically, "Give it up, never. If I could get ont of here to-morrow, I should go into tha fight again. JEFF. DAVIS will never give up this contest so long as he has old Mississippi to back him."

I have no doubt that eight, out of every ten of the prisoners, would give us no more trouble, if liberated. Many of them are indignant at the manner in which they have been deluded and imposed upon, and would enter the Union army and do good service, if permitted. But, as there are plenty of good men and true, who are above suspicion, the experiment will not probably be tried. There is a general disposition on the part of our citizens to make them as comfortable as possible—looking upon the poor ignorant souls as so many victims of the wiles and intrigues of the Confederate leaders, who are really repentent of the folly and wrong of which they have been guilty. There are many in tha hospital. Pneumonia is quite pravalent, and many deaths may be expected. They were exposed, after the capture, to cold rough weather, without tents or fires. The steamboats were so crowded that they had to remain on the onter decks unprotected during a severe cold rain storm, which wet them through and through. In this condition they were put upon the cars, to make a three hundred end fifty mile journey to this city. The result is much sickness, of an aggravated type.

THE FIGHT AT FORT DONELSON.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Adjutant of the Eleventh Indiana Regiment furnishes the following list of the killed and wounded in the battle at Fort Donelson:

KILLED.

Company A—Capt. George Butler.—Private Joseph H. Reeder, of Liberty, Union County, Indiana.

Company F—Capt. E. T. Wallace.—Corporal John E. Holland, of Indianapolis; Private Andrew Read, of Westfield; Hamilton County, Indiana.

Company H—Capt. Joseph H. Lowry.—Private John W. Parks, of Valparaiso, Porter County, Indiana.

WOUNDED.

Company A—Capt. Butler.—Private Josiah B. McClain, daugerously, by grapeshot in the abdomen; Corporal Charles F. Hall, painfully, musket ball in calf of the leg: Private Henry C. Duley, slightly, in the head; Private Benjamin W. Roberts, slightly, in the head; Private Charles Burman, Jr., slightly, in the body.

Company B, Lieut. John Mégrew, Commanding.—Corporal Elisha Dudaly, slightly in the arm; Private Delany R. Shipley, slightly, in the arm; Private Washington Hunter, slightly, in the foot.

Company C—Capt. Jesse E. Hammill.—Capt. Jesse E. Hammill, slightly, spent ball in the left breast; Second Lieut. Henry McMullen, slightly, musket ball grazing the knee; Sergeant Isaac Pemple, slightly, two pieces of shell in the body; Private Frank Brown, flesh wound, calf of the leg; Private Bailey Johnson, slighly, shot in the hand; Private Orlando Bridwell, slightly, one finger shot off; Private Jefferson Jewell, slightly, spent ball in the breast.

Company D—Lieut. John A. Bryan, Com.—Private Francis M. Young, slightly, grapeshot grazing side of his head; private Ephraim Kester, slightly, musket-ball grazing top of his head.

Company E—Capt. N. R. Ruckle.—Private John Delong, shardly, shrapnell in the foot; private George W. Eyestone, slightly, rifle ball nn the hand; private Oscar F. Whitney, stightly, struck with shrapnell on leg and arm.

Company F—Lieut. John L. Hanna, Com.—Corporal George W. Lowley, severely, but able to be about; private Iredell B. Allgood, flesh-wound in the arm; private David C. Baker, stightly, finger shot off.

Company G.—Lieut. Milton Clark, Commanding.—Corporal James Martin, slightly in the hand and neck; private Samuel Leslie, slightly, finger shot off; private John C. Adkins, slightly, in the head; private Jordan E. Rish, slighlty, in the leg.

Company H—Capt. J. H. Lowry.—Private Henry Coleman, slightly, struck by a spent-ball.

Company I—Lieut. Purcell, Commanding.—Private John Patrick, slightly. Total, 4 killed and 23 wounded. One of the latter, McCann, of Company A, will probably not recover.

The following is a list of the killed, wounded and missing of the Twentieth Regiment Illinois Infantry: Lieut. Col. Wm. Erwin, killed by a 6-pound round shot: Drum-Major Wm. D. Rincer, slightly wounded.

Company A.—First Lieut. Wm. Archdeacon, seriously wounded; Color-Carrier Ernest Lehmann, seriously wounded; Corporal Hicks F. Lewis, killed; Privates Jacob Rinestick, severely wounded; Hiram Pue, mortally wounded; James McKee, slightly; David Kelly, slightly; John Mclaughlin, slighly; Zebediah Green, slightly.

Company B—Second Lieut. H. King, slightly wounded; Color Corporal John West, killed; Private Wilson Wright, mortally wounded; Ensign R. Dupuer, severely; Henry Samson, severely; James Folson, slightly; Francis M. Rooke, slightly; Fred Bentley, slighly; George Lee, slightly; Joseph Griffin, slightly; George F. Smith, slightly; Henry Gerlach, slightly; Josiah Dykeman, slightly.

Company C—Corporal Geo. Halford, killed; Corporal Nathan R. Newton, severely wounded; Corporal Henry C. Mauher, slightly wounded; privates Alfred J. Leavitt, mortally, D. Lewis, E. Yates, slightly; Hans Larsen, slightly; John A. Bartes, seriously; David L. Charlton, severely; Wm. H. Draning, severely, Thos. L. Erwins, severely, Thomas Elliott, severely; Thos. Gorman, severely; George Vandevere, severely; Michael F. Ball, slightly, Wm. H. Fresher, slighly; Jas. M. Howell, slighly; Chas. Jennison, slightly; Benj. F. Knoll, slighly; Wm. M. Morris, slighly, Albert H. Bowman, slighly; John Stevenson, slighly.

Company D—Privates Jacob Highman and Henry Beddes, killed; Wm. Eagan, mortally wounded; Frederick Lantz, mortally wounded; Jas. M. Fortin, dangerously; Lawrence Bousch, seriously, Christian Foster, seriously; Jas. McFadden, seriously, John Hubbard, seriously; John Clarke, seriously.

Company E—Sergeant Ephraim D. Carruther, killed; privates Jas. A. Skitton, seriously wounded; Jas. H. Hutchinson, seriously; John A. Keene, slightly; Stephen D. Robb, slightly.

Company F—Sergeant James F. Branch, seriously wounded; Sergeant James C. Porter, seriously; Corporal John A. Bowman, seriously, and missing; Corporal John C. Quackenbush, slightly wounded; Corporal Oscar Gamble, slighly; Drummer Wm. Const, slighly; privates James A. Barrett, Thomas Mahan, and Jacob Dolker, killed; John Ryan, mortally wounded; James E. Shiffer, dangerously; John Hiller, Wm. Unah, Lewis Otte, A. W. Barrows, John Wanther, David Spade, seriously; Wm. Lensing, John W. Coombs and George Teur, slighly; Wm. H. Dunlon, wounded and missing.

Company G—Color Sergeant Geo. P. Newton, dangerously wounded; Corporal Michael D. Luce, killed; privates Augustus Shultz, killed; Josephus D. Lobridge, Peter Castillett, Ed. B. Tupper, Oscar Cooley and Peter Fenner, missing.

Company H—Sergeant Samuel Forbes, seriously wounded; Sergeant John McEwen, slighlty; Corporal John Cunningham, seriously; Corporal Norris Ashley, slighlty; privates Delbitt O. Higgins and Francis S. Eaton, killed; Robert Darrah, seriously wounded; Alico Gilmer, seriously; Joseph Gestold, seriously; John O. Keep, seriously; Reuben F. Keen, seriously; John M. Koewen, seriously; Micajah Peyton, seriously; John C. Roberts, seriously; Wm. Nixon, slighlty; John Robinson, slighlty.

Company I—Capt. Geo. A. Kennard, seriously; Sergeant Henry D. Lovelace, slighlty; Corporal Augustus Reynolds, seriously; Benj. F. Stickley, severely; Philo P. Vennamé, slighlty; Harrison Scott, slighlty; privates John Machanery, Fred. C. Rockwell and Barthelic, killed; John McLaughlin, mortally wounded; Wm. Bratton, seriously; John Chalfants, seriously; Geo. W. Garrison, seriously; Jos. Leeds, seriously; Alonzo Rose, seriously; Jas. Thompson, seriously; John Newman, seriously; Comfort Brayton, slighlty; Pat. H. Dwyer, slighlty; Harris C. Dickinson, slighlty; Chas. Lienteer, slighlty; John W. Loroe, slighlty; Geo. Platch, slighlty.

Company K—Corporal Bendett Spencer, seriously; Corporal James A. Lord, slighlty; privates A. J. Wilson, killed; Francis Crowell, slighlty wounded.

The casualties among the officers of the Eleventh are as follows:

Killed—Capt. Fred. W. Shaw, Co. B, shot through the heart. His body was pierced with four balls, any one of which was mortal. He was discovered on the field, stripped of his clothing, and his pockets rifled of all valuables. Lieut. W. J. Boyce, Co. G, was shot in the forehead and instantly killed.

The missing are First Lieut. Kinyon, Co. K, and First Lieut. Vore, Co. E.

The wounded are Second Lieut. Churchill, Co. A, shot in both hips; First Lieut. Wilcox, Co. B, shot through the cheeks; Second Lieut. Samuel B. Dean, shot in the foreheed, not dangerously; Capt. Andrews, Co. D, wounded in the thigh by a spent cannon ball, (this company supported Taylor's Battery;) First Lieut. Duncan, Co. H, shot through the cheek and in both legs; end Second Lieut. Blackstone, Co. I, slightly wounded in the back from the cross-pin.

THE PRISONERS AT CHICAGO.

From the Chicago Times, Feb. 24.

Early Saturday morning two trains arrived over the Illinois Central Railroad, bringing nearly two thousand more of the Fort Donelson prisoners. The trains ran through to the Central depôt, where the prisoners were got off. They were met by Capt. NELSON with a posse of police, and were detained at the depôt until daybreak, when they were formed in double file, and, escorted by the police and a small detachment of the Fifty-first Regtmeot, detailed at Cairo to guard them on their route hither, were marched up Michigan-avenne to Camp Douglas. Though the hour was early, the people living along the avenne threw open their windows and gazed at the motley, ragged, and unkempt prisoners of war. At Camp Douglas they were lodged in tha barracks formerly occupied by Col. BELL'S Cavalry and the Mechanic Fusileer Regiment. They tumbled heartily into their quarters, and appeared to relish hugely the comforts of a warm fire.

HOW MANY AND WHERE RECRUITED.

The detachment thus arrived, consisted of several companies each of tha Third Mississippi, and Tenth, Twentieth, and Forty-eighth Tennessee regiments, with members of Capt. FARRIS'S Virginia and Capt. GREEN'S Kentucky companies, the whole numbering between eighteen hundred and two thousand men. The prisoners presented the same general appearanca as those thet first arrived. The remarks that were applied to the latter might agnally form a description of those who reached here on Saturday morning. Their clothes were just no uniform at all, but loosely and tlly constructed garments of homespun jeans, with here and there a few threadbare woolen coats, evtdently made long before the war broke out. A few had blankets, of coarsest material, but the majority were illy protected against the chilly winds that we experience here in Chicago.

THE THIRD MISSISSIPPI.

The Third Mississippi Regiment, recruited mostly in Tippah County, Mississippi, is accompanied by most of its officers. Companies F and K of this regiment have not yet arrived, though the remainder of the regiment are present in force. This regiment is in many respects superior to any other yet arrived. It seems to have been formed from the aristocracy, and among its members our reporter, on Saturday, discovered several who have occupied responsible positions in the public offices of Mississippi. The regtment was stationed several months at Hopkinsville, Ky., and had been in garrison at Fort Donelson but a week previous to the surrender.

THE IRISH BRIGADE OF TENNESSEE.

The Tenth Tennessee, Col. HEIMAN commanding, is the Irish Brigade of Tennessee, and is composed almost wholly of Irish-Americans. It has been in service nine months, during which time it has been stationed either at Fort Henry or Fort Donelson. The members of this regiment are most unqualifiedly in favor of the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of the Union. This regiment is represented by six hundred and ninety-seven prisoners, all privates, the commissioned officers having been detained at St. Louis.

During the days nnmber of our own Irish Brigade gathered around the quarters of the Tennessee Irish-Americans, and jokes were interchanged with each other as though there were no such word as enemy. A few of the latter wanted to enlist with Col. MULLIGAN, and begged to be allowed that privilege.

OTHER TENNESSEEANS.

The Twentieth and Forty-eighth Tennessee Reelments are represented only by small detachments. The latter regiment has been in the field but a short time, having been recruited for the especial purpose of garrisoning Forts Henry and Donelson. The officers of both these regiments were left at St. Louis by order of Major-Gen. HALLECK. The remainder of the privates are expected to-day or to-morrow.

KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA BATTERIES.

Of Capt. GREEN'S Battery, there are forty privates. This battery was recruited mostly in Christian County, Ky., and has been in service since the 1st of last October.

Capt. FERGUSON'S Battery was recruited in Mercer County, Virginia, and has attained considerable fame in the South. Its Captain, P. B. FRENCH, escaped with FLOYD, leaving his men at the guns within the intrenchments.

OTHER PRISONERS.

In addition to the above there are a few stragglers belonging to regiments of North and South Carolina, Florida and Alabama. Those representing Alabama belong to the Fourth Alabama Regiment, under command of Col. COOMBS, only a battalion of the same having been present at the battle of Fort Donelson. There were also included in the list of stragglers four members of Col. LEE'S Arkansas Regiment, formerly stationed at Memphis.

The aggregate number of prisoners now at Camp Douglas will not fall far short of 4,500. Included in this number are representatives of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee. The majority of the prisoners, however, belong to regiments from the latter two States.

UNANIMITY OF SENTIMENT.

The majority of the prisoners entertain the same opinion concerning the futility of prolonging any longer the rebellion. They look upon their cause as lost, and while the majority are evidently willing to fight for the Confederacy until death, there are many who openly, candidly acknowledge that the Southern people were in the wrong in bringing about a dissolution of the Union. They say they have been badly humbugged about the character and *animus* of the Northern people, and that the popular notion that the great majority of the latter were seeking to invade their rights has been fostered by their leaders and commanders. They thought us to be unprincipled in our professions, and they expected to be maltreated and abused. More than all, they feared that they would be treated by our citizens. They now confess that they are treated kindly, are quartered in comfortable barracks, are fed—and that they want to go home, enjoy a life not captivity. They are generally communicative, and will readily and willingly converse with the visitor. Yet there are a few who act sullenly, and will look with mercilessness on all the demonstrations of kind feeling, as though the fire of hatred had not yet died away. On entering their barracks, the visitor is heartily welcomed by the inmates, and, if one of us backs in with his mouth toward the unmistakable scene of combat—the savor of the pipe and the chopping of a beef. Uncorked drawn. Come and see for yourself, and you will not be unaware with kindred, more favorable opinions of these rebel Southrons, to be change to much stauncher city in human nature.

AN ESCAPADE.

It is believed that a number of the prisoners made their escape on Friday night over the south boundary of the camp, a portion of which is unfenced. Sentries had been stationed at the proper distance apart along this line, but the darkness of the night permitted the prisoners to make their exit undiscovered. Yesterday morning thirty of the city police, under Capts. NELSON and TUTTLE, went to the camp, and served on guard duty along the dangerous portion of the camp. It is not improbable that others would also escape before a sufficient garrison force shall have arrived.

THE GUNBOATS.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from Cairo on yesterday of Feb. 20.

"I have just held a conversation with the injured pilot of the gunboat *St. Louis*, and in the fiducial pilot-house into which came the cruel, crushing shell that killed the other pilot and struck down the Commodore, broke the wheelhouse, and so disabled the flag-boat as to leave it a floating wreck, at the will of the stream and turn the fortunes of the fleet. A person of ever so impassible an imagination must be heart-sick as he stands where I did and views the scene which is brought to his view. The hole is still there which the death-dealing shell made, as directed by the artillerist of Fort Donelson. It struck the pilot-house at arrangle of nearly forty-five degrees, and cut down the fascia. This will give the reader some solue idea of the fort's enevation, and the consequent disadvantage under which the gunboats labored. It was the first ball that entered the pilot-house which killed the pilot and bruised and wounded the Commodore. It pent trated the wood, thirteen inches in thickness, and the iron, an inch and a quarter thick, and while in this position burst, scattering in every direction, and adding the pilot-house with broken fragments of iron and missiles of destruction. The second ball struck the outer-casement of the window of the pilot-house, and glancing inward, passed over the Commodore's head, through the rear, and in its passage struck a suspended life-boat and threw it between the smoke stacks across the tiller ropes, thus rendering the *St. Louis* unmanageable by the relieving tackle, which the pilot relied upon to steer the boat when ball No. 1 disabled the wheel. The second ball would have instantly killed the Commodore, had it not, in its passage, come in contact with a heavy overcoat hanging in front of the window, and carried it along with it, thus breaking the force of its passage, and severing its ragged, jagged nakedness. The Commodore, was but slightly injured. He is now walking with a crutch, but will be all right in a day or two. When the boat became unmanageable, and was compelled to order a retreat, he wept like a child, and the faces of his valiant tars were bedimed with falling tears. This boat received sixty-three shells, and every one of them did some execution with boats and men. Four of the eighteen pilots of the fleet were killed. These facts bear indisputable testimony to the accurate aim and skill of the rebel artillerists. The falling of the shells fired by the gunboats in the works in the rear of the fort where FLOYD'S command was posted, led that officer to imagine that our fleet was above the fort, and he thought that then, if ever, was the golden moment for him to STEAL himself away. FLOYD left.

It is thought that only one person was killed in the fort during the bombardment, and that was DICKINSON, the engineer who planned and superintended the construction of the fort. This is what the rebel officers say. The gunners were protected by bomb-proof casemates, and consequently were unhurjured. The great damage done by the fleet was in the shelling of the woods beyond the fort. Our shells went over the fort, and struck a lawyer in the town of Dover, a mile and a half distant, and deprived that ornamental rebel citizen of that useful member of his body—his head.

A Mr. LEWIS, the proprietor of the Cumberland Rolling Mills, burnt by a detachment from our fleet, is now on board of the *St. Louis*, a prisoner, charged with aiding the enemy in the construction of arms and cannon for the use of the rebel gunboats. He confesses to giving "aid end comfort" to the rebels, but says he did so under a mistaken view of the ends and alms of the Union army. His information was obtained wholly from Southern speakers, and Southern newspapers. He says that the South cannot withstand our forces, and it is no use for them to try.

Rebels vs. The United States.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 24, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in to-day's peper, in regard to Congress and the rebel flags, suggests to me thet it would be a very good plan for our public Press to stop talking of "Federal" and "Confederate" as classes; it creates confusion among the commoners, and they have to stop to think which is which. It also gives a partial acknowledgement of the so-called rebel Government. We should not call those in arms against the Government the South, or anything like it. Let all the Press speak of the United States as the United States, and of the rebels as the rebels, and it will have a good effect upon many persons. If you notice, the rebel Press never speak of the United States as the United States, but insist that it is no more. Why should we second them in their efforts, and drop our old name? Yours, &c.,

A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Grand and Glorious Import of the Capture of Fort Donelson—The Ladies' Charities to the Soldiers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1862.

Intelligence of the capture of Fort Donelson, JOUNSTON and BUCKNER, 15,000 men, 65 big guns and 20,000 stand of arms, reached us yesterday evening. The grand, good news was received here with the profoundest feelings of joy. Tears of gladness burst from many an eye. It was not wholly unexpected; many, having looked for it as a foregone conclusion, received it as a matter of course. Having from the start regarded the triumph of the Union cause as inevitable, they are not as enthusiastic over this event as they would otherwise be. We rejoice, not over the awful destruction of human and kindred life on either side, but over the triumph of the Union flag and its speedy reëstablishment upon every foot of United States soil.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL, infamous traitor as he is, is withal quite a prophet. Last Spring, after the fall of Sumter, though he proclaimed he had advised tha South's seizure of Sumter and every other Southern fort, he freely remarked in conversation that "the South will be whipped like hell; will get the d—dest thrashing that any people ever got." The armed secessionists, however brave, are certainly fulfilling his prophecy. They find that one secesh can't whip twenty, or even five Yankees. Though they can fight as well as we, the cause and the odds are against them, and they must all surrender or die. Assured of protection, tens of thousands may voluntarily lay down their arms within thirty days. The Southern people, who have not fought, and will not fight against the Union, will see this prophecy's fulfillment, apprehend and appreciate the cause and the justice of it, and rise up and hail the mighty Stars and Stripes, and vow renewed devotion and eternal allegiance to its protecting folds. Assure the Southern people, the majority, that they are safe under the "LINCOLN Government" as they were under the WASHINGTON, the JACKSON, or the FILLMORE Government, and our military and naval victories may be crowned by their voluntary return to their national allegiance, and by the revival and restoration, to a considerable degree of the Nation's harmony and prosperity before the 4th of July next.

The Louisville Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission acknowledge large contributions from the ladies of all the New England States, of New York City and State, of Ohio and Indiana, of Louisville, and of the counties of Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby and Woodford. The loyal ladies of Versailles report for the soldiers 233 articles bedding, 389 articles clothing, 43 cans fruit, 43 bottles wine, and countless sundries. The ladies of Lexington supply three military hospitals there, and send supplies to hospitals in other places. London, Crab Orchard, Lebanon, Somerset, Bardstown, and many other interior towns, have the gratitude of many a poor soldier's heart. PONTIAC.

P. S.—Gen. CARTER is at or beyond Cumberland Gap. We will probably be in Knoxville this or next week. East Tennesseeans will take the railroads for us. We may almost say the whole of Tennessee is to-day virtually ours. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad will, by the 22d, be reopened to Bowling Green.

Joy over the Recovery of Bowling-Green—The Rebels' Howls—More Renegades Expelled from the Legislature—Magoffin's Confessed Impotency, Etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

Gen. MITCHELL'S occupation of Bowling-Green on the 15th affords us great joy. The batteries here fired many salutes yesterday morning over the bloodless possession of the important point. Before or after the taking of Donelson, Russellville will be evacuated and burned. Then Columbus will be the only place in Kentucky available to the hosts of the invaders. Let us rejoice with Southern and Western Kentucky and immediately begin to live, and the growing of flax or grain and wool in these sections will be [illegible]

Destruction reigns in the rebels' midst. Their [illegible] and [illegible] have [illegible] Many of the rebels are [illegible] to their homes, without respect to [illegible] sentiments of duty. [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] within the last three months, to the tune of four [illegible]

Many of GEN. BUELL'S soldiers are complaining for want of pay. They and their families are suffering and Paymasters' wives vainly believe them. They are, at the worst, [illegible] better off than the best conditioned of the enemy, with all [illegible] prayer.

The Senate, on the 18th, rejected W. T. ANTHONY, Senator from Alcorn, Walker and Edmundson, and J. M. JOHNSON, from Madison, and will reject CHAS. JENKINS and others. The House will probably reject several more of its members.

"GOV." MAGOFFIN'S message is demagogical, shallow, ill-advised and ill-timed, [illegible] It is destructive even of the show of ability—J. U. BRECKINRIDGE and T. B. MONROE being no longer at his elbow. A motion to print 1,000 copies of it was negatived by the Senate, and only 150 copies ordered. He [illegible] over his impotency is manifest. He doesn't like being puppet Governor. If the Legislature had only given him the means and the power to put down the rebellion and end "this horrible civil war," how much more he would have accomplished than "the Military Board and the Federal army, into whose hands the Legislature have transferred all the resources of the State"! His plea for the relief of the debtor class is grossly one-sided, abusive of the creditor and the capitalist, miserably demagogical and agrarian. Like his slur at the financial measures of Congress, it will pass with our Legislature and people for just what it's worth. He signifies that he may soon make more "allusion to our Federal and foreign relations." But we hope he will spare us the infliction.

The Press of Louisville loudly complain of mistreatment and neglect by the Associated Press in the matter of dispatches. PONTIAC.

Hon. James Guthrie's Speech on the Twenty-Second.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862.

After Dr. J. S. BELL'S reading of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, Mr. GUTHRIE, before thousands of Union soldiery and civilians standing in the rain, made a forcible and fervent speech for the restoration of the Union, imbued with the spirit of that immortal paper of the Father of his Country. He said in substance: This is a glorious Union, and must and shall be preserved. WASHINGTON is the purest, wisest and greatest personage recorded in history. He was the man for the times, for his age and all ages in the history of this country. We all should, to-day, humble ourselves before WASHINGTON and the Jehovah who inspired him in all that he did and said. We have forgotten his lessons and indulged in sectional feelings. But, thank God, the popular and military conservatism of our country will save it. The conservative people and the conservative soldiers of the land will accomplish their work, and restore the Union and the Constitution. I believe our resort to the arguments of force, the power of the cannon and the bayonet, to be necessary and indispensable. Those who, instead of appealing for their rights in the Union to the moderation and justice of the people of the Union, appealed to arms to dissolve the Union, must be met, and have been met, by arms to preserve the Union. I believe God has given us power to reason with the cannon and the bayonet, and to bring our erring fellow-citizens back beneath the glorious Stars and Stripes. I believe that our armies are marching to a splendid restoration of the Union, and that the men at the head of our affairs are the right men in the right place. We are, so far as possible under the circumstances, conducting this war on the highest principles of Christianity and humanity. We will, I trust, continue to exercise the largest forbearance and forgiveness compatible with the restoration of the Union. We are a great people, and can afford to be magnanimous and generous. The Southern country is necessary to us. We should not lay it waste. We should waste no private property, and destroy no lives, except of those in arms. We should forgive our enemies if they will repent, ask forgiveness, acknowledge they are in the wrong, and come back. I am opposed to indiscriminate, wholesale, sweeping confiscation, bloodshed and hanging. There are leading rebels who should be punished as an example. I leave the leaders to the justice and discrimination of the powers that be. But I am not for hanging everybody, nor for wasting the substance of everybody. We want the Southern masses for their productions and their trade, and we want them to help us pay the taxes to meet the interest on the enormous debt they have forced upon the country by their struggle to dissever and destroy it. Examples should be made of the leaders, and the stubborn rebel should be treated with the cold severity he deserves. But all who will lay down their arms and agree to do right should have an amnesty. The great mass were led astray; they should be pardoned. To err is human—to forgive, divine. It is glorious to have a giant's strength, but tyrannous to use it like a giant. Let us cherish, support, and strengthen the Union sentiment in the South, and receive back on terms of equality all of the Southern people who will manifest a disposition to be henceforward loyal and true to the Union and the Constitution. Fellow-citizens, it is far easier to restore the Union than to agree on a line of separation. We can never agree to any line of separation. All the people of the entire Mississippi Basin are, by nature, and blood, and interest, united forever. Lay it to your hearts, that the work of restoration is more than half accomplished; that the Union is bound to be restored completely, and everlastingly, and that the United States of America is soon to command the respect and fair treatment of all the nations on earth. PONTIAC.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Great Flood—Terrible Destruction of Property—Comparative Losses and Gains.

The California papers received by the *North Star*, are themselves flooded with accounts of the second great deluge in that State, which occurred during the last two weeks of January. The *Alta California* is obliged to issue a supplement to tell all about it. The *Bulletin* has a graphic editorial *résumé* of previous floods, and gives the following sketch of the

THE UNPRECEDENTED INUNDATION OF 1862:

"About New Year's," it says, "there came a few days of pleasant weather. The rains seemed to be stayed. The waters subsided. Sacramento emerged shiny and soaked, but a city still with dents to be provided for and a fair future. The rescued were well cared for, and the elastic spirits of the people rose again. The interior papers began to take back their low stories, and protest that it was not much of a shower after all. It became a question of unending debate whether on the whole the State had not gained more than she had lost by the generous washing she had enjoyed.

But while the discussion ran high there came news of more snow in the mountains, more rain, torrents of it, in the valleys. The State was again under a cloud—a weeping, pouring, drowning and deluging sheet of rain at that, without cessation, kept tumbling for days and weeks together. The Bay of San Francisco lost its blue color and assumed a muddy hue of rolly coffee with milked. The tides rose and fell as usual, as was clear from the wharf-marks and the docks; but through the Golden Gate there poured out incessantly into the ocean a turbid ebb tide at the surface, discoloring the ocean as far out as the Farallones. Several ships hovered off the entrance for days, unable to stem the current with the light winds that prevailed. All along the coast the weather was heavy, thick, rainy and dangerous. The beaches of the bay were strewn all low water with tules from the marsh lands, and snakes, peculiar to the tules, were washed up abundantly, showing that the slimy foundations of their quagmires were washed up and carried away.

All travel, except upon the rivers by steamer, was suspended. Theoretically, there is a daily overland mail between Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco, practically, said mail has not been over its route in fifty days. The great overland mail, which had seldom missed schedule time, when the weather was fair, was said to come with unusual promptness on to the other side of the Sierras, had but once it either ceased entirely or came drifting in wet and worn—the papers often reduced to a pulp than otherwise, the letters beyond all precedent scanty. The telegraph wires may have been up or down—they refused to work. For long stretches the tops of the poles were under water, though standing, and the officers of the telegraph companies went out in boats on a tour of inspection. The reading people, of the cities, suffered a literary famine. Several of the weekly papers of San Francisco suspended publication, finding that the most enterprising express companies refused to undertake their delivery. On the 10th of January Sacramento was again [illegible] It is the capital of the State, but the [illegible] which [illegible] were [illegible] The Governor, a resident of Downieville, and probably the other [illegible] were [illegible] arriving at the Bay [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] though not [illegible] was [illegible] Sacramento [illegible] Mountain [illegible] Sacramento [illegible] Levy [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] Many [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

rods wide, and four or five feet deep. So much land being brought into cultivation close to this city must greatly increase the wealth thereof. The Company was incorporated during the past session of the Legislature.

Sugar-loaf blue hats and shining yellow lace have been in considerable display the past few days, an explanation thereof being the fact of several "military" balls passing off in the city.

Although our Winter has been mild, yet to be caught in a snow-storm, or some of the elevated divides which separate our mountain valleys, is no pleasant or safe affair. Two deaths have recently occurred from such exposure. One person, name unknown, was found dead, apparently from cold and fatigue, he having started to go the mountain road from the north part of this valley into Cache Valley. The other was a young man of about 15 years, named Nokes. He, with his father, were crossing from Provo Valley to Weber Valley with an ox team. The oxen gave out in the storm, and were unyoked and abandoned. The men, improvidently, had taken little food with them, and became fatigued as well as hungry, insomuch that the son "gave out." The father carried him till the son became insensible and the father thought him dead, and, accordingly, left him in the snow, while he, the father, made his way to the nearest settlement. Stupidly enough, nobody went to search for the son until the next day, when he was discovered dead, but about three-quarters of a mile from the place where the father left him—he having recovered after being left, and tried again to make his way, though evidently only to succumb entirely to the severity of the elements.

THE NEW YORKAISE.

THE LAST WORDS OF WASHINGTON.

A NATIONAL SONG—BY T. B. HERMAN.

Dedicated to His Honor the Mayor.

I.

Pourquoi ces discordes sanglentes,
Qui font sourire l'étranger,
Vautour aux serres impuissants
Qui guette notre Aigle en danger,
Fille d'une république,
Qui ne périra pas,
Pour conserver cette relique,
Serrons nos rangs, soyons soldats!
Pour conserver cette relique,
Serrons nos rangs, soyons soldats!
Frappé de l'éclat d'une boube,
Lui, qui conquit la liberté,
Washington tremit dans sa tombe,
Et nous dit tout ensanglanté:
Enfants, votre noble patrie,
Compte sur vous avec fierté.
Pour défendre au prix de la vie,
L'Union et la Liberté.
Pour défendre au prix de la vie,
L'Union et la Liberté!

II.

Je veux, dit-il, que ma mémoire,
De tout soldat fasse un héros,
Aussi courez à la victoire,
En répetant en coeur ces mots:
Vive la République,
Qui ne périra pas,
Pour conserver cette relique,
Serrons nos rangs, soyons soldats
Au milieu des combats sans nombre,
Et que leurs étranges lnents,
Le drapeau semble avoir, dans l'ombre,
Autant des étoiles, des pleurs!
Enfants votre noble patrie,
Compte sur vous avec fierté!
Pour défendre au prix de la vie,
L'Union et la Liberté!
Pour défendre au prix de la vie,
L'Union et la Liberté!

III.

Oui, nous saurons venger l'injure,
Et, tigres fils, en vrais guerriers,
Et couvrir de fleurs ta blessure,
Et notre drapeau de lauriers!
Vive la République!
Qui ne périra pas,
Pour conserver cette relique,
Serrons nos rangs, soyons soldats!
Pour conserver cette relique!
Serrons nos rangs, soyons soldats;
A Toi, qui sera encore monde,
De la Liberté, notre Loi,
Nous jurons, quand le canon gronde,
De vaincre ou de mourir pour toi!
Amis, notre noble patrie,
Compte sur vous avec fierté,
Pour défendre au prix de la vie,
L'Union et la Liberté!
Pour défendre au prix de la
L'Union et la Liberté!

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I*—Nos. 1931, 1763, 1785, 1785, 1782, 9010, 257, 6055, 1977, 1360, 1160, 1162, 1.46, 1310, 1322, 1573, 1576, 1753.

The Slave-trade.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The equity and criminal business of this term of the Court was taken up this morning. The District-Attorney, Mr. Smith, moved the arraignment of Capt. Millett, indicted for manslaughter. Mr. Evarts appeared for the prisoner and put in a plea of not guilty. The case was ordered for trial as soon as the case of Rieley was concluded.

Mr. Smith then moved the arraignment of Winslow, indicted for being engaged in the Slave-trade. He stated that the prisoner was indicted for a capital offence, and also under what was called the Seven Years' act, and he desired to enter a *nolle prosequi* upon the capital indictment, and put him to plead under the other act.

Mr. McKeon said he appeared for the prisoner, who was indicted last Summer and had been confined ever since, and he thought he had some grounds to complain that he had received no notice of the new indictment.

Mr. Smith said, under the circumstances, the prisoner could not complain of his entering a *nolle prosequi* in the case. Any time that the gentleman wanted to examine the indictment he could have done so. But he would withdraw the motion for a *nolle prosequi*, since the gentleman objected.

The arraignment was put over till Friday.

In the case of Evan D. Booth, captain of the *Buckeye*, Mr. Smith moved a *nolle prosequi* upon the indictment against him for the capital offence of being engaged in the Slave-trade, which was entered. Capt. Booth was arraigned upon an indictment under the Seven Years' act, and pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Benedict and Judge Beebe, his counsel, thereupon applied to have him admitted to bail, which was granted, and the bail was fixed at $3,000.

Some other parties indicted for minor offences were also arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

THE MATES OF THE SLAVER ERIE.

The District Attorney then stated that, in the case of Warren and Hall, the mates of the slaver *Erie*, he had determined to ask leave to enter a *nolle prosequi* upon the indictment against them for the capital charge, and would accept a plea of guilty to the minor offence of voluntarily serving on board a slaver. The *nolle prosequi* was accordingly entered. Judge Dean, the counsel of the men, after consultation with them, said that Hall would plead guilty to the lesser offence, but he desired further conference with Warren before he should plead.

Hall was then brought up for sentence. The Judge asked the District-Attorney if he had anything to say about Hall's ability to pay a fine if imposed. The District-Attorney said he was satisfied the man had no money to pay a fine.

Judge Dean said that Capt Gordon had applied what money he had when arrested to the payment of the board of these men, as well as his own, as long as the money lasted, because the men had no means; and he would say, as he had heard it had been said that there were parties who were backing up Gordon, that so far from that being the case, he had not received $1 in the matter, and whatever labor had been done or expense incurred, whether in going to Washington or otherwise, had been done voluntarily, without reward or the hope thereof, and he had paid his own expenses. The vessel was owned by parties in Havana, who entirely deserted them, and left them to their own resources.

Judge SHIPMAN said that the Government brought these men here, and they were indicted in October, 1860. Their trial has been delayed until this time for very obvious reasons, but it has not been the fault of these men. They were entitled to their trial at that time. Since then they have been in prison, and in the meantime the principal offender has been brought to trial and punished. Now the Government say they will not try them upon the capital indictment, and have entered a *nolle prosequi* upon it, and the prisoner has withdrawn his plea of not guilty upon the lesser indictment and pleaded guilty, as he had a right to do. I do not feel inclined to inflict upon him any more imprisonment than the term fixed by the statute. The statute does not direct him to be imprisoned at hard labor, and he has been imprisoned ever since his indictment. I think all I am called upon to do is to sentence him to be imprisoned for such a term as shall make out the extreme limit of two years fixed by the statute. As the District-Attorney is satisfied that the man has no means to pay a fine, I don't feel inclined to put one upon him, as it would only prolong his imprisonment without any likelihood of its being collected.

I, therefore, sentence you, Hall, to be imprisoned for nine months, and to pay a fine of $1, and you may congratulate yourself upon getting off so easily. The crime you were engaged in was a very heinous one, and, if caught engeged in it again, the punishment would be severe.

Judge Dean said that, as to Warren, he would not advise him to plead guilty, as he says he is not an American citizen. He desired till to-morrow to consult further with him.

The prisoners were then remanded.

The Court announced the trial of John Riley, indicted for the murder of a seaman on board the ship *Marathon*. Mr. Edwin James and Mr. Spencer appeared for the prisoner.

Agreements Respecting a Note Between the Original Parties—They are no Defence to the Claim of Bona-Fide Holders.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Charles E. Beebee vs. *George Walsh et al.*—This action is on a promissory note of $5,000, and was commenced in November last. The answer, as originally served, merely denied plaintiff's title to the note. But the defendants now made affidavit that the attorney whom they originally employed did not put in the proper defence, and that as soon as they learned that plaintiff was proceeding to put the cause on the railroad calendar, they employed Beebe, Dean & Donohue, who advised them that an amended answer was necessary. They now moved for leave to put in such answer, stating their true defence.

That defence is, that the note was originally given to one Shipman. It was given to represent an advance of money made to defendants by Shipman, for the purpose of organizing a manufacturing corporation; and it was expressly agreed when the advance was made that Shipman was to have the privilege of taking stock in the new corporation to the extent of his note. Since that time the proposed company has been organized, and Shipman has accepted stock to the amount of the note, under the privilege received to him, which stock has been regularly transferred to him on the books.

INGRAHAM, J.—The affidavits show plaintiff to be a *bona-fide* holder for value, which is not contradicted. The amended answer sets up no defence in such a case.

Motion denied with costs.

Beebe, Dean and Donohue for the motion. John Owen and Benjamin Vaughan Abbott opposed.

"Hallett's Cove"—A Maiden Lady's Will.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—SECOND DISTRICT.

Before Justices Kramoth, Lott and Brown.

Caroline A. Floyd Jones, et al. vs. Samuel J. Hallett and Wife.—This was an appeal from an order and decree of the Surrogate of Queens County, admitting to probate the will of Charity M. Hallett. Stephen Hallett, the father of the testatrix, owned all that valuable property known as "Hallett's Cove," in the village of Astoria, Long Island. He died intestate, leaving eight children, none of whom were ever married, all living a secluded life, as alleged by the contestants, seldom seeing anyone except their colored servants. All died intestate except the testatrix, who was sole survivor of the brothers and sisters. By her will she left her entire property to Samuel J. Hallett, the proponent, and a relative—although by the contestants claimed to be a distant one. The proponent had been, as appears, for several years the agent of the testatrix living in the same house with her. The will was contested by twenty-six of the heirs-at-law, who claimed that the testatrix lacked capacity to make it, and that undue influence was used in respect to it.

In support of these allegations, evidence was adduced before the Surrogate, tending to show that the testatrix was a very strange woman, and that herself and sisters would run and hide when gentlemen called to see them. Evidence was also offered to show that these were undue influences as alleged, and that the will was not properly executed.

The Surrogate, however, sustained the will, and admitted it to probate. The appeal is based on the ground that the execution of the will was not proved before the Surrogate; that the testatrix was of unsound mind, and that undue influence was used in procuring the execution of the will.

Decision was reserved.

Lamberson and Ondyke for six of the heirs. Wm. L. Reed for twenty others. Townsend, Dyett, and Raymond for the proponent.

Some Cheap Clothing for the St. Louis People and How it Came to be so.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Reported for the Times.

Morris S. Isaacson vs. *The United States Express Company.*—This was an action to recover damages done to a lady's dress clothing, as alleged, while in transitu to St. Louis, Missouri.

The plaintiffs delivered the clothing to the defendants, as agents, in the City of New-York, for the purpose of transportation to St. Louis. The amount claimed was $300. The defendants contended that by their contract and rules of the Company they were free from responsibility in the matter.

The case was tried before Judge Daly, and occupied a number of days, and was discharged.

The parties to the action are large dealers in ready-made clothing, as alleged, while in transitu to St. Louis, Missouri.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, James J. Walsh, who was last week convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, in killing Owen Phelan, at Harlem, on the 31st day of December last, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months. Jacob and Samuel Elking, jointly indicted for conspiring to get one Jacob Lauber convicted of perjury, by procuring a female to make a false charge against him, before Justice Osborn, were convicted, and remanded for sentence.

January Brandon was tried for grand larceny, and acquitted.

Esther Hendricks was placed on trial for perjury, but the case was not concluded at the hour of adjournment.

Wm. G. Lambert, Jr., recently indicted, together with Wm. H. Perley, for arson in the third degree, in having set fire to the dry goods store, No. 869 Broadway, in April, 1861, was yesterday bailed, by the Recorder, in the sum of $2,500, his father becoming surety. Perley has not yet been arrested.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

The Short-cause Calendar for Friday, Feb. 28, will not contain any cause of a higher number than 6,200. By order of the Court.

N. T. ROSSITER, Clerk.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Zingson vs. *Boardman*—*Kugler* vs. *The Same*—*Hackensack & N. Y. R. R. Company* vs. *The Same.*—Motion denied as to last action and granted as to other actions. The issue to remain the same and the cause to proceed before the referee on payment of $10 costs.

Before Justice Leonard.

McIntyre vs. *Hills.*—Motion to vacate the order of arrest is granted, with $10 costs of motion to await the termination of the action.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Asher vs. *Posner.*—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event.

Beebe vs. *Hogan.*—Motion granted.

Field and others vs. *Chase.*—Motion granted to abide event.

Hydeville Slate Company vs. *Hitchcock.*—Motion denied plaintiff; costs $10, to abide event.

Townsend vs. *Newell.*—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

Gilmore vs. *Thompson et al.*—Motion denied.

Clinton vs. *Browne and others.*—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 26, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	92¾	25	Penn. Coal Co	85
10,000	do	82¾	250	Cum. Coal Pref	8½
150,000	do	92¾	100	do	b60 8½
30,000	do	b10 92¾	300	Pacific Mail S. Co	92
50,000	do	b30 92¾	100	do	s30 91½
11,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	85	1100	N. Y. Cen. R	83¾
20,000	do	b10 85	100	do	b10 83¾
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 F'd N.	99	100	do	s30 83¾
2,000	do	99½	8	do	83¾
1,200	Ohio State 6s, '60	99	150	do	b60 84
1,000	Kentucky St. 6s,	88½	500	do	s30 83½
1,000	Ill. Canal Rg. B.	88	235	Erie R. Pref	59
20,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '70	89½	200	do	58¾
5,000	Ill. Coup. Rs. '75	90	100	do	b60 59¾
5,000	Ill. War Loan	88½	100	do	59¾
5,000	do	88½	50	do	s30 59
5,000	Mich. S. 6s, '78	89½	50	do	b10 58¾
15,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90	65	80	Harlem R	12½
10,000	do	b30 64¾	150	Erie Railroad	35
8,000	do	64	50	do	b30 35¼
10,000	do	63¾	100	do	35¼
5,000	do	s30 63	600	do	35¾
4,000	do	63	350	do	b10 35¼
20,000	do	63¾	100	do	b15 37¾
5,000	do	b15 63½	50	do	b30 35½
5,000	N. Car. State 6s	73	370	Hud. R. R	35½
54,000	Mo. State 6s	56	200	do	35¾
1,000	do	s30 56¾	100	do	s30 35¾
19,000	do	56¾	150	do	b30 36¼
5,000	do	b10 56¾	50	do	b60 36
3,000	do	s30 56	50	Harlem R. Pref	30
9,000	do	56¾	50	do	29½
5,000	do	s60 56	200	Reading R	44¾
3,000	do	b30 56¾	140	Mich. Cen. R	61¾
4,000	Mo. 6s, iss'd to H. and St. J. Railroad	66¾	54	do	s10 54¾
1,000	do	67	350	Mh. So. & N. Ind. R.	24¾
5,000	Cal. State 7s	87	100	do	b30 24¾
5,000	Elyn C. W. at Lyn. 10		25	do	s3 24½
5,000	Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	96	150	do	24¾
2,000	B. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	81¾	300	do	b10 24¾
2,000	do	82	25	do	b30 24¾
2,000	Harlem 2d M. B.	94¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R. Stk	49¾
3,000	do	94¾	250	do	49¾
1,000	Har. 1st M. Bs.	100¾	300	do	b10 49¾
6,500	M. G. & M. C. 1st	80	125	do	49¾
	M. S. F. C. B.	102½	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 c. b	99	5	do	65¼
2,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	72	50	do	s10 65
2,000	Mich. S. S. F. B.	91¾	10	do	64¾
5,000	do	91¾	50	do	65¼
500	Ill. Cen. R. B.	94¾	30	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	109
1,500	do	96	40	Gal. & Chic. R	89
2,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st M.	88	50	do	68¾
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	77¾	800	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	15¾
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	49¾	500	do	s10 18¾
5,000	Chi. & R'k I. bds	100	50	do	s10 18¾
25	National Bank	92½	1500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	45¾
10	Am. Ex. Bank	88	100	do	b30 46
20	Irving Bank	65¾	200	do	b30 45¾
60	Continental Bank	80	200	do	b10 45¾
25,000	American Gold	103	450	Chic. & Rock. Isl. R.	56¾
105,000	do	103½	200	do	b10 57
25,000	do	b30 103¾	250	do	57
25,000	do	b15 103¼	50	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	20½
25,000	do	b30 103¾	50	do	21

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93	150	Pacific Mail S. Co	91¾
50,000	do	b30 93¾	150	do	91¾
10,000	do	92¾	50	do	s30 91
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Or'n		100	do	b30 92
	War Loan half-y'rly.	92	150	Cum. Coal pref	8½
8,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90	62¾	100	Erie Railway	b30 35¼
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	b10 54¾	24	do	s30 31¾
5,000	do	51¾	100	do	31¾
5,000	do	s30 54¾	50	Erie R. Pref	s60 58¾
17,000	do	54½	100	do	b60 59
1,000	Missouri 6s, iss'd Han. & St. Jo. R.	67	100	do	59¼
1,000	California State 7s	s7	25	do	35¼
5,000	N. C. State 6s	s30 72	50	do	35¾
5,000	do	72	250	Harlem Railroad	12
3,000	T. & W. 2d M.	49¾	250	Mich. Cent. R. R.	54¾
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	77¾	233	M. So. & N. I. R.	24
10,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	18	250	M. S. & N. I. G. S'k	48¾
30,000	Am'can Gold	b60 103¾	50	do	49¼
20,000	do	s60 103¾	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64¾
20,000	do	s60 103¾	50	Cist. & Chi. R.	18¾
2,000	do	103¾	10	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	20½
10	Chc. & R. Isl. R.	56¾	50	do	20¾
500	do	56¾	50	do	20¾
500	do	b30 57	15	Mil. & Pr. Du C. 1st Prf.	77¼
650	Chi., Bur & Q. R.	64¾			

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26—P. M.

In the latest edition of our paper this morning, we announced the final passage through Congress of the Loan and Treasury Note Bill. This afternoon, we are advised of the approval of the Bill by the President of the United States, and it is now the law of the land. In a financial point of view, this Act is the most important measure of the Government since the charter of the National Bank of 1816. That measure created a uniform paper Currency throughout the country; the Notes of the Bank, in which the United States Government was a stockholder to the extent of $7,000,000, or one-fifth of the capital, were receivable for all public dues, and as such a legal tender. The power conferred upon the corporation to establish branches in all the States, made it virtually, as it was in style, the Bank of the United States. To near the close of its charter, in 1836, it was conducted in the true spirit and usefulness of its National character. But, in 1832-33, the management in Philadelphia so far identified the Bank with party politics, as to cause a refusal of recharter by the Government, and from that time to the present day, the country has been without a Government Bank, and anything like a National paper Currency. The less, esteemed a serious one at the time was made up, so far as New-York and New-England were concerned, in the course of a few years by the improved system of Free Banking in this State, and the sound and consistent administration of the Banks of New-England under the Suffolk plan of uniform redemption in Boston. The South and West, however, continued to feel the want of a uniform currency, until after the Gold discoveries in California in 1848. The Government, in the meantime resorted to the Sub-Treasury establishment for the entire separation of its finances from the local Banks; and this establishment worked with comparative satisfaction to the country, until the beginning of the present War, soon after which it was felt that the circumscribed functions of the system could not be made to answer the necessities of the War without adding to the Loans a National Currency, such as the Act of July 17 was intended to create, but which proved defective in the present Act creating a paper Currency, of legal tender as well as uniform value, as a substitute for Gold and Silver, pending the War, and convertible into the Public Stocks of the United States, which, after the War, promise to rate higher than Gold and Silver. The measure, on its introduction into Congress met with decided, and, in some respects, influential opposition, but it soon rallied the support of a more powerful influence among the Banks, private Bankers, and great Merchants of the country, and the end is the triumphant passage of the Bill through both branches of Congress, and its prompt approval by the President of the United States. From the Metropolitan Press the Bill met with formidable opposition, under the inspiration of certain Bullionists and Bank officers, who earnestly insisted that such a paper currency would discredit the Government, if indeed it would not ultimately ruin the country. We do not pretend that the earnestness of this party was inconsistent with an honest conviction on the subject, but we do pretend to say that their views were unreasonably contracted by self-interest, and a false estimate of the authority and duty of the Government on the regulation of the Currency in a great emergency like the present. It is sufficient, however, that they were defeated at every point, and if we overrate their intelligence in adding that they are men of sufficient practical experience to acquiesce cordially in what has been done by Congress, the fault lie with their own bigoted opinions, and not with the liberality of the friends and advocates of the measure.

The Loan and Treasury bill provides for the wants of the Treasury for the remainder of the present and the whole of the next fiscal year, by authorizing a Public Stock to the aggregate amount of $500,000,000, (*five hundred millions,*) bearing 6 ₩ cent. interest, to run 20 years, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years. This provision for early redemption will place the new Stock, in point of market value and as a permanent investment, below the existing Stock of 1881, which is not redeemable at par under 20 years. The Stock into which the present 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds are convertible will have a similar advantage over the new Stock, as the Act of July 17 reserves no right of redemption by the Government before 20 years. But while the current Public Stock of 1881 will be entitled to rate from 3 to 5 above the Stock created by the new bill, the strong probability is that both will be esteemed and valued above par, before any considerable amount of the latter comes to be issued. The return of peace and the triumphant restoration of the integrity of the Union will undoubtedly cause such an appreciation of the Public Securities of the United States as to place the rapid conversion of the United States legal tender Notes beyond question. The new Stock will be at or above par; the present Stock at a premium ranging, in proportion to the longer time it has to run before the Government can possibly redeem it, at 103 to 110 ₩ cent. All the Stocks of the United States being free from taxation of every nature—their exemption for State and County taxes being expressly affirmed in the present bill—their market worth will be largely influenced by the *net* income upon the investment thus secured.

There is no other class of Public Stock created by the bill into which the United States Notes of legal tender can be converted. The alternative of a 5-year 7 ₩ cent. stock proposed by the House, and that of 7.30 per cent. Bonds preferred by the Senate, were both finally stricken out.

The Bill creates a lawful paper Currency to the amount of $150,000,000 in United States Notes, of the denominations of $5 and upwards. These are a legal tender for all debts, dues, demands and payments, public and private, except for Customs duties, which must be paid in Gold, or else in the present demand U. S. Notes, and these will be no longer circulated than they are received by the Government—it being made the duty of the Treasury to retire the whole issue of $60,000,000 as fast as practicable. The payments for Customs in Gold carry with them the prompt payment by the Government of the interest on all the Public Stocks and Treasury Bonds, also in Gold. The Customs are pledged to this object primarily, and next to the annual contribution of one ₩ cent. by way of Sinking Fund upon the Public Debt of the United States. To the extent that the Customs of the current year are paid in United States Demand Notes, in place of Gold, the Treasury will have to provide the Gold for any deficiency in the Interest Fund, so that the payments of interest in Gold are made sure from the start.

An important auxiliary bill was passed through Congress yesterday, to fund the floating debt of the Treasury temporarily in 12 months' Certificates bearing 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum interest. This will give immediate relief to the public creditors whose claims have been in suspense without any compensating interest for the delay. It will also afford the Department reasonable time for the preparation of the United States Notes of legal tender.

The immediate effect of the Loan and Treasury Act upon the Money market is not yet apparent, as much doubt and a good many contradictory reports of its various provisions were current in the forenoon. A day or two more will give shape to the popular financial impression. Already, however, the Banks have discovered the marvelous value and convenience of the United States Notes, "receivable for all public dues," which some of them refused on deposit a few weeks ago, and which most of them were compelled, from the want of unanimity at the Clearing-house, to receive from their dealers with qualification, or in small sums only. To accommodate the "sale and" pressure for this currency, or from some other cause not avowed, they ran down their own Circulation from $8,000,000, as on the suspension of Specie payments at the close of December, to $3,500,000. To-day the signs are that they will immediately restore their own Circulation, holding back the United States Notes, as a medium convenient to have about the house, for Customs Duties in place of Gold, which During the Spring and Summer months, promise to be from $3,500,000 to $7,000,000 ₩ month. There is no present scarcity of these United States Notes, but as the City Bank Circulation will answer as well for ordinary Circulation, but will not pay Customs Duties, and as this circumstance is now guaranteed in the legal tender United States Notes, soon to be issued, in place of Gold, there is every reason why it should take its accustomed place in the business of the City.

The Sub-Treasurer continues to receive the United States Notes on the ordinary loan at 5 ₩ cent., issuing certificates therefor, payable in kind after "ten days' notice." In due course, these certificates will be available at the Importers at the Custom-house, after the departure on the ten days' notice. The Depositories, United States Notes, when issued, will also be taken on temporary loan, "ten days' notice," at the Sub-Treasury, and also Gold and Silver in the same way, at such rate of interest not exceeding 6 ₩ cent., as may be agreed upon—these deposits being made returnable in kind.

On the opening of the Stock dealings this morning, the effect of the passage of the Loan and Treasury Bill was instantly felt upon the United States Stocks of 1881, which had previously been on the advance from 90 ₩ cent. About $300,000 were taken at 92¼ ₩ cent., and then 93@93¼ ₩ cent. was paid for smaller lots after the Stock had been passed at the Board. In the afternoon the sales were $150,000 at 93 @92¾ ₩ cent. There were some heavy private sales of 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds, at 99¼@99½ ₩ cent. At the same time the price of Gold turned in the opposite direction, and the quotation at the close of the day was no better than 102¾@103 ₩ cent. The discussion is renewed of the probable effect of the new Currency act of Congress upon the market value of Gold. It would be an endless task to attempt to reconcile the conflicting views expressed on the Street. The fact that the existing United States Notes, "receivable for all public dues," are made current by the Act for Customs Duties, will necessarily relieve any demand for Gold from the importers for six or nine months to come, or until this issue of Notes is withdrawn and cancelled. The probability of any pressing demand from the Government for Gold, to pay interest on the 1st April, when the first coupon on the second issue of $50,000,000 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds will fall due, is also diminished by the provision of the Act inviting private deposits of Gold with the Sub-Treasurer, at 6 ₩ cent. interest. In addition to this, it will be borne in mind that the Associated Banks own nearly the whole of the April and October issue, and will probably make private terms with the Government, in case a sufficient amount of Gold be not on hand on the 1st April. The succeeding half-yearly interest will not fall due upon the Funded Stocks until 1st July. The legitimate calculation of the course of the market for Gold would thus seem to be reduced, for the present, to the export demand over and above the income, every ten days, from California.

Another large business was done at the Stock Board and on the Street in the Railway Shares. The weaker price of New-York Central, noticed yesterday as resulting from the heavy private settlements between buyer and seller on the reopening of the transfers on Monday last, continued down to 83⅛@83¼ ₩ cent., at which there was a good demand, the price leaving off 83¼@⅜ ₩ cent. Erie was steady at 34⅞@35⅛, closing 34½@35. Some of the Western Shares were ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. lower on the cash Stock than yesterday, while the fluctuations in Missouri and Tennessee 6 ₩ cents. were again quite violent, owing to the excited speculation of the past few days. Missouris sold as high as 56¾ and as low as 53⅜; Tennessees 65 and 62½ ₩ cent. The other State Stocks were firm, the City Bank shares advancing, and the Railway mortgages in quick demand. Late in the afternoon the Share list stood:

Central	83¼	Michigan Southern	24¼
Erie	34¾	Michigan Guaranteed	48¾
Erie Preferred	58¾	Missouris	53¾
Toledo	45¾	Tennessees	62¾
Rock Island	56¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	92¼

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	90	Chatham	70
Manhattan	125	Bank of the Republic	92
Merchants'	91	Bank of N. America	81
Mechanics'	97	Hanover	65
Phenix	91	Metropolitan	96
Butchers' & Drovers'	105	Market	81
National	92	Shoe and Leather	90
Merchants' Ex	75	Corn Exchange	99
State of New-York	85	Continental	79
Commerce	88	St. Nicholas	77
Broadway	122	Marine	100
Ocean	70	Commonwealth	77
Mercantile	100	Imp. & Traders'	92
American Exchange	88	Park	99
Pacific	110	Manuf. & Merchants'	75

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	95	North. Ind. Gosh. Line	56¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	103	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	91¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103¾	Pac. R. 7 ₩ c. Gar. by Mo.	50
N. Y. Cen. convert, '76	103½	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	94¾
Erie firsts, '68	106	T. H. & A. secconds	50
Erie thirds, '83	96	Ch. & N. W. s. f.	87¾
Erie fourths, '80	85	Ch. & N. W. 1sts. 2d ser.	47
Erie fifths, '85	78	Cb. & N. W. seconds	18
B., N. Y. & E. firsts '77	81¾	Han. & St. J. firsts	40
Hudson firsts, '89	106¾	N. Jer. Cen. secon ds	102¾
Harlem firsts, '89-73	100¾	Gal. & Chi. firsts	100
Harlem seconds, '64	94	Gal. & Chi. seconds	98
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Cbl. & Rk. I. firsts	100
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c., '89-72	100	L. E. & Wab. firsts	77
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	102½	L. E. & Wab. seconds	49¾
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	92	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	103¾
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	72	Del. Lack. & W. 2ds	97
North. Ind. firsts	81	Clev. & Tol. s. f. firsts	87

The market for Money is well employed by the Stock Exchange, at 6@7 ₩ cent. Exchange closed tame for the *Asia*, at 114@114¼ ₩ cent.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for

Third week of February, 1862	$38,776 10
Third week of February, 1861	26,454 10
Increase	$12,322 00

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the third week of February were:

1862	$23,569
1861	18,169
Increase	$5,380

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the same week were:

1862	$20,561
1861	21,676
Increase	$1,315

The Rock Island Road earned the third week in February:

1861	$15,154 48
1862	$20,562 00
Increase	5,447 52

The three weeks' receipts are equal to the largest month of February, in the history of the road.

The Michigan Southern Road earned the third week in February, an increase of $8,500.

The interest on the Second and Third Mortgage Bonds of the Erie Railway Company, due on the 1st of March, will be paid on that day, at the office of the Treasurer, Erie-place, foot of Duane-street. At the same time and place, holders of the Certificates of D. S. GREGORY and J. C. B. DAVIS, Trustees, will receive payment of the Coupons of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds due on April 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861, to March 1, 1862.

The interest due March 1 on the Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be paid at No. 25 William-street, at the office of the Company.

Messrs. L. W. JEROME & Co., Exchange-place, offer at private sale, $200,000, in sums of $1,000, of the first mortgage Coupon Loan of the Galena and Chicago Company.

The circular of Messrs. SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., prepared for the *Asia*, communicates to the English correspondents of the house the following view of the Spring trade:

"The opening of the Spring bids fair to find us in a stronger position than ever in reference to our foreign trade. There were never before such extensive accumulations of breadstuffs in the interior. These will be in course forward in two months, upon the opening of the canals. We shall have consequently much other abundance than ever, the staples which make up the bulk of our exports for 1861. In sixty days more, peace will be restored to the entire or to a prominent section of the country, including perhaps Virginia, and tobacco will be specially added to the list of exports. Kentucky and Missouri are now cleared of rebels in arms, and will soon resume their wonted industries. It is altogether probable that the next sixty days will witness the opening of every important cotton port, and more restored to a large portion of the cotton States. We have seen enough to prove that all that is wanted to bring forward a large amount of the cotton is protection against a cabal, which has ensnared all the white South, except in persons where the influences grossly outnumbered the rebels. A fair crop has been grown. It must come to market. All that is wanting is a way, and this will soon be provided by the success of our arms. In the next six months it is more than probable that we shall have contributions to the amount of $100,000,000, in addition to exports from other sources quite equal to our imports, and which will create a balance to nearly equal amount in our favor, a portion of which must be liquidated in gold; for under the high rates of duty which are likely to prevail, we do not see how we can largely increase our imports over the past year. Upon many articles which we have been accustomed largely to import, the duties are nearly prohibitory, and must immediately cause a large amount of capital to be invested in this country in their production."

The following are the quotations of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS for currency and specie:

	Bank Notes		Bank Notes
New-England	1-2 a —	Virginia, Wheeling	3-4 a 5
New-York State	¼ a —	Ohio and St. Bk. Ind.	¼ a —
East New-Jersey	¼ a —	Kentucky	¼ a —
West New-Jersey

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 27, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Sprnce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for Bimself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLSEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

WINTER GARDEN—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—SPANISH DANCES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President of the United States, yesterday, approved the Loan and Treasury bill perfected by Congress the day before, and this measure is now the law of the land. It creates a National Currency of United States Notes of the denominations of five dollars and upwards, made lawful money, and a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and in all payments to and from the Government, other than for Customs duties to the United States, and Interest on the Public Debt *by* the United States. The total amount of this currency authorized is not to exceed $150,000,000, including the $60,000,000 of United States Notes issued under the Act of July 17. These being made receivable by that Act, for all public dues, are now authorized to be accepted in place of Gold for Customs Duties; but the whole issue is to be withdrawn and canceled, and regular legal tender United States Notes substituted, as soon as practicable. The Customs Duties, whether in Gold or United States Notes, are specifically pledged for the interest on the Public Debt, *which is to be invariably paid in gold.*

The loan authorized by this act is limited to five hundred million of dollars, on the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the service of the remaining four months of the present fiscal year and the succeeding fiscal year. Only one form of loan is prescribed—a twenty year 6 ℘ cent. stock, coupon or registered, which may be redeemed, at the pleasure of the Government, at any time after five years at the par value thereof. Into this Stock the United States Notes of circulation are made convertible, the conversion not to affect the sum total of United States Notes, legal tender, which the Treasury is authorized to keep in circulation.

The order issued by the Secretary of War, prohibiting the publication of military news, does not, it is understood, apply so much to movements which have already been made as to those which are to take place. In publishing the former, however, it will be necessary to avoid all details of military force, and all statements from which the number, position or strength of the National armies can be inferred. Descriptions of battles, therefore, can be given in full, unless there should arise a necessity for a temporary suppression.

From Tennessee the news is meagre. It seems that on the rebel evacuation of Nashville, the Union citizens of the place had sent a steamboat to Clarksville, which towed up one of our gunboats for their protection. Gov. HARRIS and the rebel force, as mentioned yesterday, retreated to Murfreesboro, where the rebel Governor delivered a savage war speech. Martial law has been declared in West Tennessee. It is to cease its operations as soon as the loyal citizens organize a Government. Postal facilities will follow the flag.

From Cairo we learn that the mortar fleet is finished. We have no news of the evacuation of Columbus. The rebels say they will make a stand at Columbus, Randolph and Memphis—the three fortified points on the Mississippi River.

Advices from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 10th inst., are received. The rebel SIBLEY is reported to be at Fort Thomas, fifty miles from Fort Craig, advancing toward the latter place, but with few supplies, and poor transportation. This expedition was expected to result in a total failure.

We learn from Wilmington, N. C., that a part of the gunboats attached to Gen. BURNSIDE'S Expedition have entered Roanoke River. This stream is formed by the junction of the Staunton and Dan Rivers, near the southern boundary of Virginia, and flows into the head of Albemarle Sound. It is navigable to within a short distance of Weldon at the intersection of the railroads running to Wilmington, Gaston, Hicksford, Norfolk, and other points.

We learn from Fortress Monroe, that the attempt to lay the telegraph cable across the Chesapeake Bay was a failure, on account of the severe gale of Monday night. About sixteen miles were payed out successfully, however, before operations were stopped, and the end is buoyed up, so that a connection can be made. The steamer *Hoboken*, engaged in the enterprise, was wrecked on Cape Henry, but her crew escaped. The gunboat *R. B. Forbes* is also reported ashore at Nag's Head.

The Cincinnati papers furnish us with a number of interesting and important items regarding affairs in the West. The corrsapondent of the *Commercial* says that Gen. BUSHROD JOHNSON and all his staff, except Capt. MOORMAN, escaped from Fort Donelson on Monday last, after they had been prisoners but thirty-six hours. No trick was resorted to in order to effect their escape; they simply mounted their horses and rode through the lines. A correspondent of the *Gazette* reports that Gen. GRANT and a portion of his staff on the 21st, accompanied by Col. WALLACE, of the Elsventh Illinois, proceeded, under a flag of truce, up the Cumberland beyond Clarksville, in the direction of Nashville, where they met Gov. HARRIS, who, after an interview, asked an armistice and cessation of hostilities for three days, when he promised that the National flag should float over every fortified point in Tennessee.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, after the presentation of petitions, among which was one from New-York merchants for a General Bankrupt law, a bill for the establishment of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific was reported from the Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad. The bill for the occupation and cultivation of cotton lands, was then debated until the expiration of the morning hour, after which the bill fixing the number of Representatives was passed, after the addition of an amendment limiting the number to 241. The case of Mr STARKE of Oregon, then occupied attention until the adjournment.

In the House, Mr. VOORHIES, of Indiana, asked leave to offer a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. HALLECK, but Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, objected, and it was laid over. Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, announced his desire to withdraw from the Chairmanships of the Committee on Contracts and the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. The Chairman ruled that the question of withdrawal was one for the Committees to determine. Mr. VAN WYCK offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Contract Committee to inquire into the amount of money received by the Government officers in the City of New-York: relative to bonded warehouses, and various other matters of interest. The Virginia contested election case of Mr. UPTON was then debated until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, after some unimportant business, the bill defining the duties of the Captain of the Port and the Harbor-masters of New-York was considered in Committee of the Whole. The bill authorizes the Governor to appoint eleven Harbor-masters, nine to reside in New-York and two in Brooklyn. An amendment was moved that three reside in Brooklyn and the rest in New-York, and an effort was made to strike out entirely the restriction in regard to residence. It was, at last, decided that all should reside in Brooklyn during their term of office, and the bill was reported complete and ordered to a third reading. The bill to amend the Charter of the City of Brooklyn was, on motion of Mr. MURPHY, referred to the Brooklyn Senators to report complete.

In the Assembly, among the bills, preliminary notice of which was given, was one to amend the Charter and the Registry law; one to reduce the fare on city railroads; and several relating to the Tammany Society and primary elections in this City. Bills were introduced, providing that the terms of the Supreme and the Court of Appeals shall be open, and to increase the pay of privates and non-commissioned officers of volunteers five dollars per month. A resolution was adopted, requiring the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to report the amount of fines received, who from, and the disposition made of them. The Commissioners were also required to report the number, grade, and pay, of all persons employed by them. The Public Defence bill was made the special order for to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

Rev. Dr. VINTON, of Trinity Church, lectured last evening, at Irving Hall, before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, on "The Cause and Cure of the Rebellion." He denied the right of revolution, the supremacy of State sovereignty, or the ennobling influences of Slavery, and saw in the triumph of the Union and the Constitution, and the laws, the only cure for the rebellion.

The St. Louis *Republican* says that Brig.-Gen. PRICE, recently taken prisoner near Warsaw, Mo., has gone to Alton. He was released on his parole by Gen. HALLECK, on condition that he would take up his residence in one of the Northern cities. He selected Alton, and will remain there at large. Gen. PRICE, it is said, does not speak in very flattering terms of the conduct of Ex.-Gov. JACKSON, and it may be remarked that all the prominent men in the rebel army apply very disparaging terms to him.

The passage of the Loan and Treasury bill by Congress created quite an excitement in Wall-street yesterday in United States Stocks and Treasury Notes and Bonds. The 6 ℘ cents went up to 93 ℘ cent., and the United States Notes on demand, which many of the Banks had been receiving on deposit with caution or reluctance, and others throwing them out altogether, were actually held for a small premium, because of their availability for Customs Duties. Instead of paying out these Notes the Banks are now disposed to reissue their own Notes recently withdrawn from circulation. The Stock Market generally was again active and highly speculative. Gold fell to 102¾@103 ℘ cent. Exchange 114@114½.

A fair demand prevailed for shipping brands of Flour, yesterday, at buoyant prices. Limited transactions in Grain were reported. Wheat was depressed, and Corn a shade cheaper. Pork was active and dearer. Bacon and Lard were in good request, as were also Crude Sperm Oil, Rio Coffee, Sugars and Whisky—the latter article having advanced. Hay and Hops were inquired for. Cotton attracted more attention and was firmer. Metals, Hides, Rice, Tallow, Seeds, Spices, Foreign Liquors and Naval Stores were lightly dealt in. The freight engagements were rather more extensive.

The Live Stock Markets exhibit important changes this week. The total supply of all kinds of animals is less than for any previous week since last March, and prices have uniformly advanced. Beeves number 3,329 head, which is less than wanted. They were sold at an early hour at an advance of ½c. ℘ lb., or a range of 6c. to 10c. ℘ lb., generally at 8c.@9c. Sheep are also scarce and 50c. ℘ head higher. They are worth 5c.@5½c. ℘ lb., live weight. Stock all sold. Live Hogs are in less supply, and are selling quickly at 4¼c.@4½c. ℘ lb. for corn-fed, and 3¾c.@4c. for distillery Hogs, which is ½c. more than last week.

THE TELEGRAPH TO FORTRESS MONROE.—The public has real cause for regret in the temporary failure to complete telegraphic communication with Fortress Monroe. Some weeks ago the TIMES pointed out a few of the advantages which would result from laying a wire between Old Point Comfort and Cape Henry, and one of the first evidences Secretary STANTON gave of the practical earnestness with which he intended to push forward the work of suppressing the rebellion, was in issuing orders for the immediate prosecution of this important undertaking. All the arguments which we formerly urged in favor of the enterprise are as applicable now as they ever were; and what is of more immediate importance, if the order prohibiting the publication of army movements is strictly enforced, Fortress Monroe is about the only point from which we shall be able to procure intelligence of the operations of our forces in Tennessee and Virginia for some time to come. Rebel spectacles, it is true, have never presented our affairs in a very cheerful aspect, and just at present there is little reason to hope for improvement; but a more extended experience will enable us to separate the truth from the false in the reports which may come from these sources, and the meagre information received from Norfolk will go a little way toward appeasing the popular demand for news, which will otherwise soon become so clamorous as to be intolerable even to Mr. STANTON. We take it for granted that our authorities are not to exercise a stricter censorship than is in force in the Confederate States. There the papers are at liberty to publish all they can learn from the enemy, and just at present, thanks to Gen. MCCLELLAN and Secretary STANTON, they are receiving some very valuable lessons by virtue of this license. We do not anticipate that the tables will very soon be turned upon us, and we are therefore all the more anxious to get news as early as possible from the rebel States. Let the line to Fortress Monroe, then, be completed at once. Certainly a single failure cannot decide the fate of the enterprise.

The Rebel Agents in Downing-street—Decline and Fall of the Rebel Cause in England.

Our London correspondent transmits us a copy of the "Blue-book" relating to American affairs just laid before the British Parliament. As might be expected, it is extremely voluminous, consisting of six distinct sets of documents, covering the whole ground on which correspondence has been had between the two Cabinets. Blue-books are not generally accounted the liveliest of reading: but the vital interest that belongs to the questions discussed in this correspondence, creates a life under the ribs even of official protocols and diplomatic circumlocution. We yesterday gave copious excerpts from this bulky body of dispatches; for the rest they must remain as *materiel pour servir* to be used by the historian who shall write the secret diplomatic history of our most strange eventful times.

There is, however, one matter in the Blue-book which is of extraordary interest, and is, at the same time, within such compass as permits our presenting it in full. We refer to the diplomatic efforts of the trio of Confederate agents—Messrs. YANCEY, ROST and MANN—who have been peregrinating Downing-street in anticipative mood for the past twelve-month. We have here the revelation of all their labors in behalf of the rebel cause, and what manner of fortune befell them in their efforts to induce England to recognize the Slave Confederation. The principal piece is the manifesto which the three worthies addressed to Lord RUSSELL, under date of August 14 of last year. This, with the Foreign Secretary's curt reply and his dispatch to Lord LYONS detailing the unofficial interview which he granted the rebel agents in the month of May last, we published yesterday, and to-day we supplement these papers with their appeal to England to break the blockade, made on the 30th November.

The manifesto of The Three addressed to the British Government, last August, is obviously the *magnum opus* of the rebel diplomacy. It is a long, elaborate, carefully prepared paper, manifestly the concerted work of the best official intelligence in the Confederacy. It is designed at once as a justificatory piece for secession and a bribe for recognition. Aside from its historical importance, as an official statement by the rebel leaders of what they wished Europe to believe with regard to the rebel cause, however, it has not the smallest human value; for it is, as usual, throughout a tangled cane-brake of falsities, dense as a tropical forest, where parasitic untruths entwine around the sturdier lies, and the air is dense and black with flocks of falsehoods and doleful with voices from *De Bow*. There would be no profit at this late day when we know them so well, to enter into any confutation of the wretched sophisms with which the league of traitors, destined now, ere long, to face the avenging Justice of the country, seek to gloss over their bad cause; but there are one or two points that are of interest, as showing the varying face which some aspects of secession assume according as presented at home or abroad. In this respect there is nothing more striking than their diplomatic treatment of the Slavery question. For while for the home market this is brought prominently into the foreground—while DAVIS, in all his Messages, dwells on the grievances present and prospective, suffered by the peculiar institution; and while he who is accounted the most honest, as he is certainly one of the most able, of all the Secessionist leaders, expressly announced that the chief motive for secession was the design to institute a new social order with Slavery as its corner-stone, the Confederate agents in London are careful to push Slavery into the background and put forward that the principal cause of secession was "not Slavery, *but the very high price which for the sake of protecting the Northern manufactures, the South was obliged to pay for the manufactured goods which they required.*"

One will not fail to observe how delicate is the insinuation here, how deftly they give John Bull the wink that *he* is the boy that shall do the manufacturing for them and free trade at that! But they do not confine themselves to winks, for presently they broadly announce to Earl RUSSELL that they expect he will forthwith "take into consideration the necessity of commercial relations being established with the Government of the Confederate States, *with a view to the preservation of the vast interest sof the commerce of England.*"

These "vast interests" are, of course, those of the great staple, and the insolent swagger with which they dilate on the poteney of cotton has the true plantation smack. Writing to Earl RUSSELL in August last, they mention that the picking-season in the cotton-growing States has commenced; that the crop bids fair to be at least an average one, and that "it will be prepared for market, and delivered by our planters and merchants as usual, on the wharves of the ports of those States, *when there shall be a prospect of the blockade being raised, and not before.*"

An embargo, they announce to his Lordship, has been laid upon the passage of cotton on any other terms than recognition, and they demand recognition on the ground that the blockade has been inefficient, and therefore illegal. This forms the subject of their second communication to Earl RUSSELL, (published elsewhere,) under date of Nov. 30. The date is noteworthy—it is during the darkest hour of the *Trent* imbroglio, (indeed the very day of Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch,) just as their former manifesto was made on the heels of the tidings of what they call "the great battle of Bull's Run, in which a well-appointed army of *fifty-five thousand* Federal soldiers gave battle to the Confederate States' army of inferior force," etc. They inclose a schedule of 400 vessels which they claim had run the blockade up to the 20th August—odd enough, this list, which we would like very much to see, is omitted from the Blue Book—and then launch forth in declarations of how "imperatively the great interests of the neutral commerce of the world demand that Her Majesty's Government should take decisive action in declaring the blockade inefficient." And if Her Majesty's Government does not take this step, they declare "they will be very much surprised."

Turning now from the diplomatic labors of Messrs. YANCEY, ROST and MANN to inquire as to the hearing they obtained from the official ear, it appears that the history of their confidences amounts to just one unofficial audience with Earl RUSSELL, and two unofficial notes from him, both of which you might write on your thumb nail, the first (dated August 24,) announcing to them that "Her Majesty's Government cannot undertake to determine by anticipation what may be the issue of the contest, nor acknowledge the independence of the States combined against the United States until the fortune of arms or the more peaceful mode of negotiation shall have more clearly determined the respective positions of the two belligerents;" and the other (dated Dec. 7,) curtly informing them that he must "*decline to enter into any official communication with them.*" With this estoppel close the diplomatic negotiations between Her Majesty's Foreign Secretary and Messrs. YANCEY, ROST, and MANN. Let us hope that mine host at Half-Moon-street, whence they date their official manifestoes takes Confederate scrip in return for the creature comforts of board and lodgings.

With regard to the subsequent aspects of the Confederate cause in England, from the time diplomatic negotiations are thus abruptly broken off till now, the developments of the official policy in Parliament afford all needed information. And on this head nothing could be more significant than the correction of a misreported passage in his speech which the Earl of DERBY, the leader of the opposition, took the trouble to make on the 7th instant. The passage referred to read, as reported in the London *Times*, "I think the time *is nearly come* when the Government may probably be called on to recognize the so far successful revolt of the seceded States." His Lordship announced that it should have read, "The time *has not come* when it can be called on to," etc. They make a difference, those potent particles; for they certify that the last hope of rebel recognition—namely, the hope that the Tories would make an issue with the Government on the American question—is gone. No wonder JEFF. DAVIS was ominously silent as to his Foreign Relations in his Message the other day to his "permanent" Government. No wonder YANCEY has left London in deep disgust, and is seeking to skulk into the rebel States through some rat-hole—only, however, as he will find if he gets there, to wish that he were back in England again, and away from the wrath to come. The next thing we shall see is a fierce outburst of hatred against England on the part of the Southern gentry, journals, Congress and Government, when the British public and Press will learn something as to the true character and feelings of the men on whom they have expended their "sympathies."

New Postal Laws.

We seem destined to be blessed with a great variety of new postal laws. Our Congressional Post-office Committees, after sleeping for years, have at last waked up to the idea that our Post-office can be improved. The people have, by numerous voices, demanded that it should be improved, or else abolished. But, instead of some well-digested bill that would cover all the ground, Mr. COLFAX'S Committee are continually bringing up separate measures by piecemeal, till the postal acts of a single session promise to be more complicated than the whole code of LYCURGUS.

The House has just passed a Post-office Money-order bill, as produced by Mr. BLAKE, of the Post-office Committee. From the best information we have of this bill, it embodies two or three inconvenient, if not absurd features. The commission on money orders will be five cents on all orders on amounts from one dollar to ten, ten cents from ten to twenty dollars, and five cents for every ten dollars above twenty. This makes the money-order system an unlimited system of banking, without any restriction as to the amount sent in a single draft. It also destroys all simplicity in the details of the work, and will in practice require double the labor of clerks and cashiers that would be necessary in a system limited to one or two sorts of orders. Suppose all orders up to ten dollars were charged five cents commission, and from ten to twenty dollars, ten cents; and that no single order could be sent for a larger sum than twenty dollars. If larger amounts were required at one time by one person let the orders be multiplied. If orders for $100 were required, let five different orders be drawn. If a clerk, on this basis of a money-order system, (not Mr. BLAKE'S scheme,) sells in one day a certain number of orders—say two hundred and forty of the smaller orders, (under $10,) and a hundred and sixty of the larger, ($10 to $20,) all he has to do to tell the amount of his commissions for the day, is to multiply the number of smaller orders by five, (cents,) and the number of larger ones by ten, and he has the amount—$12 plus $16=$28. But by Mr. BLAKE'S bill he must go through the laborious process of adding up hundreds of small sums, creating a vast amount of useless labor, with great liability to error. The Senate should correct this, for it is a radical error that will vastly increase the labor and expense of carrying it out.

And why should a money-order system restrict orders to sums of one dollar and upwards? It is evidently absurd, as persons often want to send smaller sums for the payment of small debts or other specific purposes; and so long as the Post-office gets the same sum—five cents—for doing the business that it does for six, eight or ten dollars, the compensation is greater in proportion to the amount of exchange. That feature is absurd, and restricts the usefulness of the measure very materially.

We hear that the Postmaster-General said if there was not a provision for transmitting orders for a larger sum than $20 or $25, in a single draft, the business "would not pay." In answer to that, it may be named that in Great Britain last year over $69,000,000 (sixty-nine millions dollars,) were sent in money orders, and no orders were sent for amounts over $25, and the clear profits were over $140,000.

The same person can purchase and send twenty orders, or a hundred, at the same time, if he chooses, but the simplicity of the system is preserved, and an unlimited species of banking is avoided. This bill, we are told, provides for the entire expenses of the money order system to be defrayed from the commissions. With the complications named above—unlimited amounts in a single order or draft—Mr. BLAKE'S bill will not, in a hundred years, be made into a paying system. Let our legislators profit by the English experience in money orders. Up to 1847 the English money order system was a bill of expense, and in that year the cost was $50,000 (£10,000) above the receipts from commissions. Last year the profit over all expenses was $140,000. That system is simplicity itself, having only two sorts of orders, under ten, and from ten to twenty-five dollars. It does not, however, prevent the poor man from sending a less sum than four shillings sterling, when he desires to. Mr. BLAKE'S bill is an unlimited system of banking—or a United States Bank, for all purposes of domestic exchange—gives an unlimited amount of trouble to the officers and clerks that are to be employed, while its usefulness is extremely limited, so far as the interests of the humbler classes are concerned.

This money order bill has one more feature that will cause a vast amount of labor in the Post-office Department. By not limiting its operation to a certain class of offices, there will be an infinite number of applications for money-order offices at all or nearly all of our twenty-eight thousand Post-offices. If limited to the larger offices, the limit could be extended from time to time, as the system was found to work smoothly.

National Judicial Districts.

We notice that the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, passed a bill establishing a new Judicial District in this State. It diminishes the territory of this Southern District a little, but practically the only effect of it will be to divide the Northern District into two—and this makes the remarks of Mr. DIVEN, who reported the bill, seem rather extraordinary, if correctly reported. He is reported to have alluded to the fact that this City "alone gives more business to the District Court than is transacted in any other District in the United States." True enough, but that seems to us rather an argument against the bill than in favor of it. If Mr. DIVEN would have any one suppose that the placing in another District of the counties above the Highlands, will make any appreciable difference with the business of this District, he is certainly misinformed. The business of this District is the business of the City, and the only way to give relief here, is to give additional Judicial force here. We do not mean to say that the proposed new district may not be needed for the relief of the Northern District, although that has not thus far been so great as to prevent Judge HALL from coming down here now and then, to help transact the business of this District. But this proposed change should be put upon true grounds, and not upon false ones. It will not relieve this District a particle.

Mr. DIVEN is further reported to have said, "The only expense involved is the salary of another Judge, which will be more than saved in traveling expenses now necessary between distant points." We think Mr. DIVEN is mistaken in his figures. The bill fixes the salary of the Judges of the two Districts at $3,000 a year, or about $60 a week, while the present salary of the Judge of the Northern District is, if we mistake not, $2,750. Does any one believe that the traveling expenses of the District Judge in the Northern District amounts to $60 a week, the year round? We do not at any rate. And it will be found, too, if the bill passes, that the salary of the Judge will not be the only expense involved. There will be expenses of clerk and marshal, and office hire, &c., &c., which will certainly be more than they are now. We do not believe that the amounts received by the present clerk and marshal of the Northern District are so large that they can be divided with another clerk and marshal, without that division resulting in a speedy application to Congress on the part of all four to increase their compensation.

MISTAKEN CLEMENCY.—When the war against the rebellion was first commenced, the people took it for granted that the National forces were to be easily triumphant everywhere, and important successes gained by Gen. MCCLELLAN in Western Virginia served to confirm this impression. Although there was a little grumbling at the wholesale administration of the oath of allegiance after the battle at Carricksford, there was a spice of magnanimity in releasing 1,500 prisoners, which was, on the whole, gratifying to the national pride. The battle of Bull Run put another phase upon affairs, and there were very few who did not wish that the paroled Georgians and Alabamians were in our custody again, for they would have been a very useful commodity in effecting a restoration of the equilibrium of exchange which had so long been against us. There are symptoms, however, that the overweening confidence which ruled the hour at the outbreak of the rebellion is returning, and it is manifesting itself in the same carelessness regarding the safe custody of the prisoners captured. It was all very well for Gen. BURNSIDE to release, on parole, the twenty-five hundred traitors captured at Roanoke Island. It paid a debt of honor which we had incurred on rebel account, and saved the useless expense of transporting this "elephant," as BURNSIDE styled his unexpected acquisition, to some Northern prison-house; but it is not at all gratifying to hear that Gen. BUSHROD JOHNSON, whom we unwillingly accepted as a substute for the redoubtable ALBERT SIDNEY, has, with his staff, ridden unquestioned out of Fort Donelson.—whither no body seems to know—or that the prisoners taken to Chicago are escaping by scores from the camp to which they have been assigned, simply for the want of a sufficient guard. It is impossible to tell what phases of ferocity, unexpected success, or the desperation caused by still further overwhelming defeats may develop among the rebels, and our past experience should lead us to be fully prepared for any emergency which may arise. Will not the proper authorities see to it that the prisoners now in our possession are well cared for?

OUR LATE VICE-PRESIDENT.—Last year, at this time, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, was Vice-President of the United States. A few days ago, when the rebel army, in hot haste, evacuated Southern Kentucky from Bowling Green, he was among the fugitives, and fled out of his native State with at least ten thousand loyal Kentucky soldiers in pursuit. He is now somewhere in Southern Tennessee, in command of a scapegallows rebel crew of three regiments, with his face turned toward the Gulf of Mexico, whither he seems to be fleeing. His men are poorly armed, ragged and reckless, and are described as the offscourings of Kentucky. He has everywhere avoided fighting, even in defence of the local rebel Government over his own State, which he had so great a hand in establishing. It is possible that, shaking off his natural laziness, he may now take to the mountains, and become a brigand-chief, or the leader of a band of rebel thugs. It would certainly be the most fitting termination to his late career. He is a triple traitor, battling not only against the National Government in which he held the second place, but fighting against his native State, and even against his own kith and kin. Of all the melancholy bankruptcies produced by this rebellion, that of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is the most utter and tragical. His fine natural parts, and his unequaled chances for public honors, have, on account of his want of character, only ended in making him the most wretched of traitors. There is a sad moral in the melancholy fate of our late Vice-President.

LAW PERVERTED.—If we are to credit a law item of the 25th inst., Justice STEERS must be held responsible for bad law and bad manners. He is said to have "delivered *a sharp reprimand* to the Eleventh Precinct Police for arresting some Sunday liquor dealers. The magistrate decided that the prisoners *had a right to sell liquor on Sunday*, provided they kept their places closed in front and had no noise inside." We will not stop to discuss the wisdom or propriety of administering "a sharp reprimand" from the Bench to officers of the law manifestly intent on the discharge of their duty to the public, while judicial sympathy is exercised toward skulking and most troublesome criminals. Our issue is joined with this magistrate on a question of law and right. Where does Justice STEERS find a warrant for his *dictum*, that it is "right to sell liquor on Sunday, provided their places are closed in front, &c.? The 21st section of the Excise law of 1857 prohibited the *sale*, or giving away of any intoxicating drinks on Sunday, by any person licensed to sell liquors. It says nothing about "front doors," "noise," or Justice STEERS. The *sale* is a *misdemeanor*, punishable by imprisonment. But, if the dealer be unlicensed, the sale of liquors on *any day* is a misdemeanor—the law having been adjudicated and settled by the Court of Appeals, in the case of Behan *vs.* The People—and by the very terms of the statute, as well as by the letter of the Metropolitan Police act, patrolmen are bound to make arrests for these offences, whatever may be the condition of "front doors" or rear entrances, and however much or little there may be of "noise" on the premises.

In such a state of the law and the facts, we might be warranted in administering "a sharp reprimand" to this Rum Justice. We prefer dismissing the case, however, with two pertinent interrogatories:

Does Justice STEERS consider his oath or office as binding him to betray the public and reprimand the Police, in the interest of Sunday liquor selling?

Is this course the redemption of a part of the pledge given to the "Liquor Dealers' Association," in consideration of the votes of its members at past and future elections?

We hope the Police will carry these cases to higher Courts, that this perversion of law may be rebuked, and the bad manners of the Justice corrected.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mrs. COWLEY'S well-known comedy, called "The Belle's Stratagem," one of the most pleasant society pieces of the past generation, was revived here last evening, with an admirable distribution. Mrs. HOEY is seldom seen to better advantage than in the part of *Letitia Hardy*, where there is scope for her singular contrast of style. The boydenish exaggeration of the well-bred woman, as well as the little piques of the lady in her own character, were excellently interpreted. Indeed, the former was so satisfactory to the audience that the artist was frequently applauded, and narrowly escaped an *encore* in her song. Mr. LESTER WALLECK, as *Flutter*, was this light-headed trifler of the fashionable world that the authoress intended to portray; and Mr. FISHER as *Doricourt*, was excellent, albeit somewhat mature for a tender swain. Miss FANNY MORANT, as *Mrs. Racketts*, acted with much dash. Mr. BLAKE, as *Hardy*, was, as usual, all that could be desired. In these comedies the acting of this gentleman is so uniformly good that we can hardly devise a variation on the usual terms of praise.

The comedy has been put on the stage with some care, the masquerade scene in the fourth act being especially good; the opening scene of the second act, however, did not strike us as being quite appropriate for an elegant apartment in the house of *Sir George Touchwood*. It looked more like the parlor of an indifferent boarding-house. The general excellence of the revival excuses an occasional blemish, and the success with which it was received was on the whole justly merited.

IRVING HALL.—The MEYERS sisters—two remarkable young ladies, one of whom has, within the last day or two, achieved a brilliant success at the Winter Garden, as *Eva* in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—will give a grand entertainment at this establishment to-night, assisted by Mr. S. E. MILLS, the eminent pianist, Miss BRAINARD, Mr. GEARY (tenor) and other artists. The programme contains an admirable selection of recitations and musical pieces.

A Card from Mr. Barlow.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice the following paragraph in your paper of this morning:

STANTON AND M'CLELLAN.

"It is generally stated and believed that S. L. M. BARLOW, of New-York, furnished the agent of the Associated Press with the report of Mr. STANTON'S alleged compliment to Gen. MCCLELLAN, in the Railroad Convention, which Mr. STANTON has disavowed."

The facts, so far as I had any connection with this matter, are as follows: After the adjournment of the Convention, I was called upon in the crowded hall of the hotel, by persons who informed me that they were connected with the Press, for information as to the proceedings. I said that a President and Secretaries, and a Committee to confer with the War Department, had been appointed, and that then the Convention adjourned to the next day. Being asked what Mr. STANTON had said, I replied that he had made a most impressive speech, but that I could remember nothing but the substance, which, in the most general terms and without any pretense of verbal accuracy, I gave.

The whole interview probably occupied three minutes. At its close I said: "I fear you will not be able to make much (or anything) of this." One of the reporters answered, "Oh, yes, we will put it in shape at the office." As it appeared, it was incorrect. I think the error arose from joining two sentences into one, in writing out the report for the Press from the brief notes. There could have been no intention to misreport Mr. STANTON'S remarks by any one. There certainly was none by me.

Yours, very respectfully,
SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1862.

Wreck of the Schooner Meteor.

THREE LIVES LOST.

GREENPORT, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The schooner *Meteor* went ashore on Plume Island yesterday morning, during a heavy gale. She was bound, with lumber and old junk, from New-Bedford to New-York. The crew consisted of three beside the Captain. All but the Captain perished. The vessel is a total loss.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

A Working Quorum in Both Houses on Tuesday Night—The State Tax to be Paid in Promptly—A Horse Railroad between Albany and Troy—A Second Bill to Amend the New-York Charter—Regulating Tammany—The State Courts—A Grinding Committee, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1862.

Both Houses of the Legislature met last evening, and both, contrary to the expectations of those conversant with the tardiness of members, generally, to return, had a working quorum, and disposed of a number of bills on the "general order" list. In the Senate, no bill of general interest, except one relative to dividends of Life Insurance Companies, and none of interest to the City were acted upon. In the House, the rules were so amended that a motion to adjourn, or *take a recess*, shall always be in order. Heretofore, this latter could only be done by a special resolution. The object of the amendment is to facilitate the holding of evening sessions on any day.

The Canal Auditors transmitted their annual report of the tolls and tonnage of the State Canals. In Committee of the Whole a bill was considered which compels the Chamberlain of New-York City, and all County Treasurers, to pay the State Tax in their hands into the State Treasury on or before the 15th of March, in each year, under a penalty of $250 to $500, and makes it a felony, punishable by a fine of $500 to $2,000, to use any of the public money in their possession for private uses, only they may deposit such moneys in a bank, and pay over to the State any interest or compensation received for it. They are obliged to make a sworn statement of all moneys, interest, etc., received each year, and to execute a bond, with two sureties, for such an amount as the Comptroller may fix, to fulfill their duties faithfully. If they do not do this, then the bonds are to be sued and the Governor is to remove the neglectful officer. Various local bills were, by common consent, moved forward and considered in Committee of the Whole; also the bill relative to the punishment of crime and edecerning criminals confined in State Prisons. This last bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee by the House, after some debate in the Committee of the Whole, retaining its place on the "general orders."

The Albanians and Trojans are becoming so social that omnibuses over Macadamized roads do not answer their turn; and, through the exertions of Mr. PRUYN, the Senator from this District, the Senate has passed to the third reading a bill authorizing a horse railroad between the two cities, and along Broadway in this city. Perhaps, also, the value of lands along the road has something to do with it, but I do not know that a fair lookout for private, in conjunction with public interests, is objectionable. It is only when private benefits are sought at the expense of the public good, that fault can be fairly found. The same rule is fairly applicable to the bills now pending before the Legislature for City railroads in New-York, provided, only, the line of distinction is rigidly drawn in all cases. The fall two feet of snow that now cover the roadway do not look very favorable to profitable railroading, though, I confess. This morning is one of the coldest of the season, and is quite in contrast to the warm weather at this time last year. I am not positive, but I believe that the river was open ere this last year—now there are no symptoms of anything of the kind.

Mr. CALLAHAN gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the Charter of New-York City. This is the second bill of this kind introduced, and the fight between the different parties represealed by them is likely to prove quite interesting.

Mr. CONNELLY startled the New-York members by giving notice of a bill to regulate nominating Conventions in the City of New-York, which Mr. SMITH followed up by noticing a bill to legalize primary elections in New-York City. Mr. ALVANY introduced a bill to raise the pay of the New-York State Volunteers. It provided that every non-commissioned officer and private from this State serving in the war to put down rebellion, shall receive five dollars per month in addition to their present pay; this sum to be paid from a fund raised by the State for the purpose, and in charge of a Board consisting of several of the State officers. The act is designed to take effect on the 1st of May next.

Mr. PARSELS introduced a bill in relation to the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, which provides that the terms of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals for the decision of causes shall be public; that the opinions or decisions shall be delivered in public; that all written opinions, after being read, shall be immediately filed with the Clerk, and that the Clerk shall make a record of the vote of each member of the Court.

Mr. SMITH's resolution raising a Committee of Seventeen, two from each Judicial District, to consider local bills, against which no remonstrance has been made, and report them complete for passage, ostensibly to save time, is a revival of the Grinding Committees which have been so much in vogue at the end of almost every session of the Legislature for several years past, and have been the prolific source of corrupt legislation and dishonor to the Legislature of the State. Messrs. PIERCE and ALVORD spoke forcibly against the resolution, and Mr. PIERCE suggested as a substitute that a Special Committee of Five be raised to look over the calendar and select bills of general interest and those relating to New-York City, and that the bills recommended by this Committee have precedence in the action of the House. Mr. ALVORD opposed both the original resolution and the proposed substitute, expressed himself willing to concur with any gentleman in moving forward bills of acknowledged general interest, and then moved to lay the whole subject upon the table. His motion was passed almost unanimously.

Mr. DUTCHER's resolution compelling members to vote upon the first calling of the roll, if within the bar, was taken up for consideration and tabled again most unceremoniously. It is claimed by members that it is not right to compel them to vote upon a bill which they do not understand. The case stands simply thus: if bills do not receive a majority vote, in some cases, and a two-thirds vote in others, when three-fifths of the members vote, they fall of passage by default, as you may say. If members do not understand a bill, which admission, by the way is an imputation either upon their judgment or their attention to business, they can vote against it. The result in either case is identical, viz.: the defeat of the bill; but in the one case members not voting have no responsibility to shoulder, and in the other they must bear the credit or the odium of their record. The course which this resolution compels has these additional *advantages*—that it takes away the temptation to make up the requisite vote by voting with the popular side and that it saves time occupied in calling absentees.

The House then took up unfinished business, and proceeded to discuss, in Committee of the Whole, the bill to build a bridge across the Chenango Canal, in the City of Utica. After prolonged discussion, progress was reported, and then, in the House, this bill was sent back to the Committee on Canals, and the House took a recess until this evening. The Spring-street Railroad has a second hearing before the Railroad Committee this afternoon. It will be remembered that at the first hearing no objection was developed. The Broadway railroad comes up again to-morrow afternoon for a final hearing.

In the Senate, this morning, the bill defining and regulating the powers, duties and compensation of the Captain of the Port and Harbor-masters of the Port of New-York was considered in Committee of the Whole, and, after a variety of verbal amendments, it was passed to a third reading. I have carefully read over the bill, to give a synopsis of it, but its formation is so terse and compact, that a synopsis would necessarily be almost as long as the bill itself, while it might fail to convey some important shade of meaning implied in its exact language. Deeming the subject one of much interest, and the bill as one designed to correct long-established and crying abuses, I send a copy complete, and would recommend it to the attention of those interested in its provisions. H.

AN ACT DEFINING AND REGULATING THE POWERS, DUTIES AND COMPENSATION OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT AND HARBOR-MASTERS OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

The People of the State of New-York, Represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Governor shall appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, an officer to be called Captain of the Port of New-York, and to assist him, subordinate to his directions, eleven Harbor-masters. Nine of said Harbor-masters shall reside in the City of New-York and two in the City of Brooklyn. At least five of said Harbor-masters shall have been masters of vessels, sailing from said port; or pilots, who shall have been engaged in piloting vessels in or from said port; or seamen, that have been engaged in navigating the waters of the harbor of New-York. Said Harbor-masters shall hold their office two years, and said Captain of the Port shall hold his office three years, and until others are appointed, unless sooner removed for cause. Before entering on his duties, said Captain of the Port shall execute a bond to the people of this State in the penal sum of $10,000, with at least two sufficient sureties, to be approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for the proper application of [illegible] and prompt payment into the hands of the [illegible] of such Harbor-masters as may come into his hands by virtue of his office, and each of said Harbor-masters shall execute a like bond in the penal sum of $3,500, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, said bonds to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of, and it is hereby made the Captain of the Port shall have power to divide the port of New-York into eleven Districts, specifying the limits and boundaries thereof; and he may, whenever the exigencies of the business demand, redistrict the said port, or alter any such Districts. To each of such Districts he shall have power to appoint a Harbor-master to perform the duties thereof, and may change such Harbor-master from one District to another, or put two or more Districts under the care of one Harbor-master, as the exigencies of business may require.

SEC. 3. The said Captain of the Port shall set apart, keep and reserve all that part of the water adjacent to the wharves of the City of New-York, from the east side of Pier No. 2 to, and including, the east side of Pier No. 9. East River, from the 20th day of March to the 1st day of January in each year, for the exclusive use and accommodation of canal boats and barges, engaged in the business of transporting property on the Hudson River or coming to tide-water from the Canals of the State, arriving in said port from Albany, or any place north or west thereof, and he shall assign such other accommodations for said canal-boats and barges in other parts of the port of New-York, as may from time to time be necessary in receiving or discharging their cargoes.

SEC. 4. No vessel, either than canal-boats or barges, shall use or enter into for the purpose of using any part of the port of New-York set apart for the use of canal-boats and barges, without the written consent of the Captain of the Port first had and obtained therefor, under a penalty of $100 for every day that such vessel shall remain in said part of said port so set apart, after being notified to leave by the Captain of the Port or a Harbor-master, and said penalty shall be a lien upon any such vessel, and be enforced by proceedings against, instituted by and in the name of the Captain of said port, according to the provisions of the laws of this State concerning attachment against vessels.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Captain of said port to collect and receive all fees hereafter provided for the services of Harbor-masters, and on the first Monday of each month to make out an account and duly verify the same on oath, of all moneys which have become due for fees and have been collected, and such account shall be open to the inspection of said Harbor-masters at all times, and the money received shall be divided equally between said Harbor-masters and himself, after deducting such office and legal expenses as may have been necessarily expended in the discharge of his duties as Captain of the Port; provided, however, that such office and legal expenses shall not exceed, in any one month, the sum of $150.

SEC. 6. The following fees shall be collected under this act and no others: All ships or vessels of the United States of more than 150 tons burden, and all ships or vessels of any foreign nation that are permitted by the laws of the United States to enter on the same terms as vessels of the United States, which shall enter the said port of New-York, or load or unload, or make fast to any wharf therein, shall pay one and one-half of one cent. per ton, to be computed from the tonnage expressed in the registers or enrollments of such ships or vessels respectively. All other foreign ships or vessels which shall arrive at and enter the said port and load or unload, or make fast to any wharf therein, shall pay three cents per ton, to be be computed on the tonnage expressed in the registers or the documents on board, except that all coastwise sloops and schooners over one hundred and fifty tons shall pay $2 fee, and no more. And where difficulties arise between vessels of less than one hundred tons burden, and the Captain of the Port or a Harbor-master is called upon to settle the same, the vessel in fault shall pay $2, if a sailing vessel, and $1 if a canal-boat or barge. Such fees shall be paid by the masters, owners, or consignees of such ships or vessels, at the office of the Captain of the Port, or to persons authorized by him to collect the same, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of such ship or vessel, and in default thereof, if the same shall have been first duly demanded, such master, owner, or consignee, on whom such demand shall have been previously made, shall pay double the amount of such fees, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the Captain of said port, in any Court having cognizance thereof. All fees under this act shall be paid to the Captain of the Port, or upon his written order, and he shall have power to employ the necessary assistance in making collections thereof, at an expense of not more than 5 per cent. upon the amount collected, which expense shall not be considered office expense.

SEC. 7. Each Harbor-master shall have power, within the district assigned to him, to provide and assign suitable accommodations for all ships and vessels, and regulate them in the stations they are to occupy at the wharves or in the stream, and to remove from time to time such vessels as are not employed in receiving or discharging their cargoes, to make room for such others as require to be more immediately accommodated for the purpose of receiving or discharging their cargoes, and shall have power to determine as to the fact of their being fairly and in good faith employed in receiving or discharging their cargoes, and shall have authority to determine how far, and in what instances it is the duty of the master and others having charge of ships and vessels to accommodate each other in their respective situations. And if any master or any person having charge of any ship or vessel shall refuse or neglect to move his ship or vessel when ordered to do so by the Captain of the Port, or by a Harbor-master, or shall resist or forcibly oppose said officers in the discharge of their duties, such master or person so refusing, neglecting, resisting or opposing, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of $50, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by and in the name of the Captain of the Port, before any Court having cognizance thereof.

SEC. 8. Each of said Harbor-masters shall remain in and perform the duties of the district or districts assigned to him by the Captain of the Port, and shall not absent himself from the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn without the written permission of the Captain of the Port. He shall not appoint any deputy or assistant, or delegate the powers of his office to any person or persons whatsoever. He shall not collect any fees under this act, unless authorized to do so by the Captain of the Port; he shall not take or receive directly or indirectly any money or valuable thing or compensation for his services, or on account of the exercise of his powers of office. Any Harbor-master violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of record, be punished by a fine of five hundred dollars, and in addition thereto may, by in the discretion of the court; be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall falsely represent himself to be a Harbor-master, or wrongfully perform the duties of Harbor-master, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the County Jail for a term not exceeding sixty days, and fined, in the discretion of the Court, a sum not exceeding $25.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the Captain of the Port to hear any complaint against any Harbor-master for improperly attending to or discharging the duties of his office, and his defence thereto. He shall examine into such complaint and defence, and have authority to administer oaths upon such examinations, and if, after such examination, there shall, in his judgment, be sufficient ground therefor, he shall send said complaint, with the evidence in the matter, to the Governor of the State, within ten days from the receipt of such complaint by the Captain of the Port, and until the decision of the matter by the Governor, he may suspend such Harbor-master from the exercise of the duties of his office, and during the period of such suspension such Harbor-master shall not receive or be entitled to any pay, if he be adjudged guilty of the offence charged.

SEC. 11. If the Captain of the Port shall charge or receive, or bargain to take or receive, directly, or indirectly, any fees greater than those allowed by this act, or shall receive, or agree to receive any money or valuable thing, or compensation whatever, as a present or gratuity for the exercise of his official judgment or discretion, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for the term of one month in the county jail.

SEC. 12. All fees and penalties collected under this act, shall be for and applied to the use of the New-York Hospital.

SEC. 13. The Captain of the Port shall report to the Governor of the State, under oath, the whole amount of fees received under this act, each year, to the 31st of December, and such report shall be made within ten days from such 31st of December.

SEC. 14. The terms of office of the Captain of the Port and Harbor-masters shall continue during the terms for which they were appointed, unless they shall be removed for cause, according to the provisions of this act, and the Captain of the Port and Harbor-masters shall be governed by and be subject to this act.

SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of the Captain of the Port, or a Harbor-master whenever required by the captain, owner, or consignee of any vessel, or any person having charge of any vessel, to show a copy of this act to such captain, owner or consignee, and no person shall be fined for a violation of this act until that has been done.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to remove the said Captain of the Port, or any of said Harbor-masters, from office for any malfeasance of office or willful neglect of the duties thereof.

SEC. 17. All acts heretofore existing relating to the Captain of the Port, or to Harbor-masters of the port of New-York, are hereby repealed, but nothing contained in this act shall be construed to change, alter or repeal in any way chapter 261 of the laws of 1858.

SEC. 18. This act shall take effect immediately.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The session of the Senate was devoid of interest.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill for the relief of the families of volunteers in Westchester County.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill to authorize the Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad Company to use rails of not less than forty pounds to the lineal yard.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole and considered the bill defining the duties of the Captain of the Port and Harbor-masters of New-York.

The bill authorizes the Governor to appoint eleven Harbor-masters—nine to reside in New-York and two in Brooklyn.

Mr. SMITH moved that [illegible] reside in Brooklyn and the residue in New-York.

Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out the restrictions as to residence.

Mr. MURPHY opposed the amendment. These offices belonged to New-York and Brooklyn, and not to politicians of the State.

Mr. ALVORD said that one-half of the tonnage of New-York came from the interior of the State. There were men in the interior of the State fully competent to the discharge of the duties of Harbor-masters.

Mr. HARDIN moved that the Harbor-masters reside in Brooklyn during their term of office.

After debate, this amendment was adopted,

Mr. CONNOLLY moved to appropriate all fines and penalties collected under the act, to the Marine Hospital.

The bill was then reported complete and ordered to a third reading.

The Senate took up the bill to amend the charter of the City of Brooklyn:

Mr. MURPHY, in a clear, able speech explained the reforms sought to be secured by the bill. He then moved that the bill be referred to the Brooklyn Senators to report complete.

Motion adopted.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Owing to the recess no reports were made from Committees.

A large number of petitions were presented, among them several for and against the Brooklyn Carrying Company bill.

Several notices were given of bills by the New-York Delegation, among them the following:

By Mr. CALLAHAN—To amend the City Charter and Registry law.

By Mr. SMITH—To reduce the fare on the City Railroads.

By Mr. LALOR—To protect the rights of passengers in cars and omnibuses.

By Mr. CAILS—To prevent fraudulent sales of butts, barrels and hogsheads.

Also, several bills having for their object the reform of the Tammany Society and primary elections of New-York, consisting of the following:

By Mr. CODDINGTON—To regulate Nominating Conventions in New-York.

By Mr. ALVANY—To amend the charter of the Tammany Society.

By Mr. SMITH—To legalize the primary elections of New-York.

The Bank Superintendent presented the annual report of the condition of the Savings Banks in the State.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. PARSELS—Providing that the terms of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals for the decision of causes shall be public; that the opinions and decisions shall be delivered in public; that all written opinions after being read shall be immediately filed with the clerk, and that the clerk shall make a record of the vote of each member of the Court.

By Mr. ALVANY—To increase the pay of privates and non-commissioned officers of volunteers five dollars a month.

By Mr. WHEELER—To provide for the closure of mechanics' liens, or liens created by pledge or pawn.

The Annual Appropriation bill for the canal debt and the maintenance of the canals for the fiscal year of 1862 was passed.

Mr. LOUTRELL called up the resolution requiring the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to report the amount of fines received, the disposition made of them, and under what authority they were imposed.

Mr. CALLAHAN moved to amend by requiring the information to be detailed with the name of each person fined, the amount of the fine, and the reason of the fine.

Mr. LOUTRELL accepted the amendment.

The resolution was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. HALL, all the Game laws were referred to a Select Committee of Five, to report a general Game law.

Mr. SMITH moved to refer all matters relating to the City of New-York to the Delegation of that City. Laid over.

Mr. LOUTRELL offered a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to report before the 15th of March, the number, grade and pay of all persons employed on the Police force in any capacity, and whether any of the employes are under 21 years of age, or hold other offices, or draw their pay without performing any duties.

The Public Defence bill was made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The resolution offered by Mr. SMITH, creating a Sub-Committee of the Whole, consisting of fifteen members, to report unopposed local bills complete, was called up.

Mr. PIERCE offered an amendment creating a Committee of Five, to report bills proper to be considered first under general orders.

Messrs. ALVORD and W. M. THOMAS opposed the resolution.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock to consider bills in Committee of the Whole. The following bills were ordered to a third reading: In relation to the distribution of soldiers' allotments; to provide for the examinations of accounts of the Treasurer and Canal Department and securities in the Bank Department; to incorporate the Mutual Life Insurance Company; and the Mutual Aid Society of East Genesee. Several other bills of local interest were considered.

Adjourned.

The Spring-street Railroad.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Farther hearing on the Spring-street Railroad bill is set down for Tuesday, March 5.

The Rebel Commissioners', Appeal to England to Break the Blockade.

From the English Blue-Book.

MESSRS. YANCEY, ROST AND MANN TO EARL RUSSELL—(RECEIVED NOV. 30.)

LONDON, Nov. 30, 1861.

The undersigned have been instructed by the President of the Confederate States to communicate to Her Britannic Majesty's Government copies of the list of vessels which have arrived at and departed from the various ports of the Confederate States since the *proclamation of a blockade of those ports, up to the 20th of August last, by which it will be seen that up to that time more than 400 vessels had arrived and departed unmolested.*

Since the date of these Reports, other and most important violations of the blockade are known to have occurred. The undersigned will instance a few of the most prominent and well-known:

The British steamer *Bermuda* went into the port of Savannah from Falmouth, England, on the 29th of September, and left that port for Havre on the 1st instant.

The Confederate States steamer *Theodora* left Charleston on or about the 1st of October, put to sea, and returned on the same day.

The same steamer left Charleston on the 11th of October for Havana, proceeded to that port, took in cargo, and entered the port of Savannah about the 20th of the same month.

The Confederate ship *Helen* left the port of Charleston on the 2d of November, and arrived at Liverpool on the 25th inst.

Three ships, with cargoes, arrived from Havana in the Confederate port of Savannah, about the 24th of October.

On the 26th of October, the Confederate States steamer *Nashville*, left the port of Charleston, and arrived at Southampton the 21st inst.

It was declared by the five Great European Powers, at the Conference of Paris, that "blockades, to be binding, must be effective—that is, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the enemy's coast;" a principle long before sanctioned by leading publicists, and now acknowledged by all civilized nations. When these resolutions were communicated to the Government of the United States, though that relating to privateers was rejected, (without a modification,) the principle there applied to blockades was unequivocally affirmed. On the 13th of August last, the Government of the Confederate States acknowledged the same principle, in its full extent, by a Declaration of its Congress.

The undersigned confidently submit that the annexed list of vessels that have arrived at and cleared from the ports of the Confederate States since the blockade was proclaimed by the Government of the United States, is conclusive evidence that this blockade has not been effective, and is therefore not binding.

May not the Government of the Confederate States, then, fairly suggest that the five Great Powers owe it to their own consistency, to the rule of conduct so formally laid down for their guidance, and to the commercial world (so deeply interested), to make good their declaration, so solemnly and publicly made? Propositions of such gravity, and emanating from sources so high, may fairly be considered as affecting the general business relations of nations so closely, and as controlling, in a great degree, the calculations and arrangements of nations, so far as they are concerned in the rules thus laid down. Men have a right to presume that a law thus proclaimed will be universally maintained by those who have the power to do so, and who have taken it upon themselves to watch over its execution; nor will any suppose that particular States or cases would be exempted from its operation under the influence of partiality or favor. *If, therefore, we can prove the blockade to have been ineffectual, we perhaps have a right to expect that the nations assenting to this Declaration of the Conference at Paris will not consider it to be binding.* We are fortified in this expectation, not only by their own declarations, but by the nature of the interests affected by the blockade. So far, at least, it has been proved that the only certain and sufficient source of cotton supply has been found in the Confederate States. It is probable that there are more people without than within the Confederate States who derive their means of living from the various uses which are made of this important staple. A war, therefore, which shuts up this great source of supply from the general uses of mankind is directed as much against those who transport and manufacture cotton as against those who produce the raw material. Innocent parties who are thus affected may well insist that a right whose exercise operates so unfavorably on them shall only be used within the strictest limits of public law. Would it not be a movement more in consonance with the spirit of the age to insist that, among the many efficient means of waging war, this one should be excepted in deference to the general interests of mankind, so many of whom depend for their means of living upon a ready and easy access to the greatest and cheapest cotton market of the world? If, for the general benefit of commerce, some of its great routes have been neutralized, so as to be unaffected by the chances of war, might not another interest, of a greater and more world-wide importance, claim at least so much consideration as to demand the benefit of every presumption in favor of its protection against all the chances of war save those which arise under its strictest rules of public war?

This is a question of almost as much interest to the world at large as it is to the Confederate States. No belligerent can claim the right thus to injure innocent parties by such a blockade, except to the extent that it can be shown to furnish the legitimate, or, perhaps we might go still further and say, the necessary means to prosecute the war successfully. If it has become obvious, as would now seem to be the case, that no blockade which they can maintain will enable the United States to subdue the Confederate States of America, upon what plea can its further continuance be justified to third parties who are so deeply interested in a ready and easy access to the cheapest and most abundant sources of cotton supply? Perhaps we had the right to expect, inasmuch as by the Proclamation of Her Britannic Majesty neutrality had been declared as between the belligerents, that one of the parties would not have been allowed to close the ports of the other by a mere proclamation of blockade without an adequate force to sustain it.

The undersigned submit to Her Majesty's Government that a real neutrality calls for a rigid observance of International and municipal law in their application to both belligerents, and that a relaxation of the principles of public law in favor of one of the parties violating them, can be nothing more nor less than an injury done to that extent to the other side. Any considerations of sympathy for the embarrassed condition of the United States, if allowed to relax the application of those laws, must be justly considered as so much aid and comfort given to them at the expense of the Confederate States, and the undersigned cannot for a moment believe that such a policy can influence Her Majesty's Government.

The undersigned have forborne to press these great questions upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government with that assiduity which, perhaps, the interests of the Confederate States would have justified, knowing the great interests of Her Majesty's Government in the preservation of friendly relations with both the belligerent Powers. *They cannot but think that the facts connected with this nominal blockade, and the great interests of the neutral commerce of the world, imperatively demand that Her Majesty's Government should take decisive action in declaring the blockade ineffective.*

These views are affirmed as much in the general interests of mankind as in that of the Confederate States, who do not ask for assistance to enable them to maintain their independence against any Power which has yet assailed them.

The undersigned have been further instructed by their Government to communicate to that of Her Britannic Majesty a copy of resolutions adopted by the Congress of the Confederate States, Aug. 13, 1861. It is annexed as Inclosure No. 2.

The undersigned, &c.

(Signed) W. L. YANCEY,
P. H. ROST,
A. DUDLEY MANN.

EARL RUSSELL'S REPLY—COLD COMFORT.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 7.

Lord RUSSELL presents his compliments to Mr. YANCEY, Mr. ROST and Mr. MANN. He has had the honor to receive their letters and inclosures of the 27th and 30th of November; *but in the present state of affairs he must decline to enter into any official communication with them.* RUSSELL.

The Recent Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The insurance on the fire last night is estimated at $450,000: Boston offices, $245,000; New-York offices $55,000; Delaware Office, Philadelphia, $10,000; the balance mainly among the New-England offices, including $14,500 in a Springfield office; $10,000 to the Massasoit, Springfield, and $9,000 in the Atlantic, Providence, and smaller sums in New-Haven, Hartford and Pittsfield offices.

Marine Disasters.

RIVER HEAD, L. I., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The schooner *Antelope*, Capt. SPEED, of San Francisco, formerly of Boston, with 400 barrels of mackerel, to WOODRUFF & ROBINSON, of New-York, has run ashore in the Sound, opposite this place, and is in a sinking condition.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No 545, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, FULL DETAILS OF THE SIEGE OF FORT DONELSON, accompanied by Maps and Diagrams from our special correspondents, together with the official report of Gen. GRANT.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Showing How the Fall of Fort Donelson is Received, and What Lessons Are to be Learned from Northern Perseverance.

EUROPEAN NEWS, by the *Niagara*—Papers before Parliament concerning the War in America—Important Declaration of Earl RUSSELL to the Southern Commissioners—England cannot acknowledge the Confederate States.

THE EXECUTION OF GORDON.—Scenes Incident to his Last Moments—Attempt to Commit Suicide by Taking Strychnine—Sketch of his Life—Statements of Attending Physicians, Clergymen and Keepers.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General, of the Week.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

Coughs.—We seldom have occasion to experiment in medicines—less seldom do we recommend to others that for which we have so great distaste ourselves. We have however, of late, on one or two occasions, had occasion to use some of DR. BROWN'S TROCHES, and experienced relief therefrom.—*Christian Mirror, Portland.*

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.

L. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

They leave to announce to the ladies of New-York, that I shall have the honor to introduce, on SATURDAY, March 1,

THE ANKLET,

a beautiful design for the protection of the ankle—giving support and strength, besides making an elegant finish to the top of the boot. Every lady should have a pair who desires to be well dressed for promenade.

W. H. JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, best in use. Infallible Unguent for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

No American Should wear a Yoke around his Neck.—McLAUGHLIN'S New-Yoke Shirt must supersede all others. Made to measure at No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

MARRIED.

SMITH—PELL.—In Passaic, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 26, by Rev. Samuel Clements, of Gambier, Ohio, Rev. MARSHALL B. SMITH, Rector of St. John's Church, Passaic, to AUGUSTA ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of John B. Pell, Esq., of Passaic.

DIED.

DUGAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, Mr. GILBERT DUGAN, in the 39th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 67 Greene-st. Funeral hereafter to be noticed.

GREEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, ADALIA, daughter of Wm. and Adelia Green, aged 2 years, 11 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No 277 West 27th-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Evergreens for interment.

CONOVER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 26, GEORGE S. CONOVER, in the 50th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning, the 28th inst., at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 35 East 29th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

LONG.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, ELIZABETH S. LONG, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 7 Pacific-place, West 29th-st., on Friday, Feb. 28, at 1 P. M.

HANCA.—On Tuesday, Feb. 25, after a short and severe illness, RAVO C. HANCA, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, on Friday, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

O'CONNOR.—On Tuesday, Feb. 25, of scarlet fever and diphtheria, MICHAEL J., son of John F. and Eleanor K. O'Connor, aged 4 years.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 24, ISABELLA, widow of the late Col. James Harrison, aged 63 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 141 Lexington-av.

PENDLETON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 25, EDMUND H. PENDLETON, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of this family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Thursday, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Hyde Park for interment.

CURTIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, ISABEL, youngest child of Alfred L. and Maria E. Curtis, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Joseph Curtis, No. 22 West 31st-st., on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb 25, ELIZABETH GRAHAM, relict of James Graham, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, H. A. Graham, No. 6 King-st.

MORRAU.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, JOSEPH MORRAU, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Thursday next, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 14 2d-st., without further invitation.

DAVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 24, WALTER G. DAVIS.

Funeral to-morrow at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 29 St. Felix-st., Brooklyn. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MINTURN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, LYDIA C., widow of Nathaniel G. Minturn, and daughter of the late Samuel Coates, of Philadelphia, in the 76th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, President-st., first house above Henry-st., South Brooklyn, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 3 P. M.

APPINSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, ANNIA, infant daughter of George W. and Lois Addinsell, aged 13 days.

LLOYD.—In South Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 25, THOMAS O. LLOYD, aged 23 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also those of his brother-in-law, H. D. Sharon, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of 4th-av. and 19th-st., South Brooklyn.

MEASHON.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 25, MARY H. B., wife of Wm. Mershon, aged 33 years and 10 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 213 South 3d-st., Jersey City. Her remains will be taken to Lewisville, N. J., for interment.

BECKER.—In Springville, S. I., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 26, JAMES BECKER, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Asbury M. E. Church on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KELLOGG.—In New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, SHIPLEY R., youngest son of Henry and Julia W. Kellogg, aged 8 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, at New-Rochelle, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

LAW.—In Tarrytown, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Dr. JAMES LAW, aged 50 years.

The funeral will take place at Christ Church, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Trains leave Chambers-st. depot at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRENCH.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 25, of inflammation of the lungs, CHARLOTTE, youngest child of Rev. Edward W. and Julia D. French, aged 3 months and 12 days.

The funeral services will take place at the residence, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—In De Royter, on Saturday, Feb. 22, of consumption, A. R. WILLIAMS, son of the late Mathew W. Williams, of the same place, aged 28 years, 8 months and 16 days.

BUSH.—In Versailles, Ky., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, MOSES T. BUSH, formerly of Cairo, Greene County, N. Y., in the 32d year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 95.—Feb. 26, 1862.
14, 20, 54, 34, 11, 57, 55, 73, 15, 46, 17, 28, 64.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 96.—Feb. 26, 1862.
59, 75, 22, 32, 33, 1, 51, 30, 17, 29, 31, 28, 4.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 43.—Feb. 26, 1862.
71, 16, 58, 43, 44, 21, 47, 45, 56, 10, 28, 20, 73, 23, 25, 9.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 159.—Feb. 26, 1862.
51, 6, 34, 37, 25, 67, 14, 69, 33, 57, 74, 38, 44.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

FAIRBANKS'

PERSONAL.

ANY INFORMATION RESPECTING JOSEPH MARSH, tailor, lately residing in Brooklyn, L. I., and formerly in the employment of James Nash, will be thankfully received by his brother, Ellis Marsh. No. 40 Railroad-avenue, Newark, N. J. Western papers please copy.

243, 143, 203,—3, 173, 43,—123, 243,—213, 203,—43, 203,—223, 173, 83, 193, 43,—123, 43,—23, 3, 173, 43,—23, 23, 23, 103,—83, 143, 33,—13, 113, 43, 183, 163,—243, 243, 243.

C. M.—WAS ON HAND AT THE TIME APPOINTED, but did not see you. Will be there again on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. H. McF.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by Wm. Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y. The property contains about 30 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple-trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits, all the best varieties. The buildings consist of a fine large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence; also, for farm purposes. There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding-school or water-cure, the place is admirably adapted; it is 16 miles from Auburn, 26 from Syracuse and 22 from Onondaga, Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Railroad, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus. Apply to DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC cottage, containing 13 rooms, suitable for a first-class family, with modern improvements, including gas, &c., and one-fourth of an acre, stocked with ornamental, shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c., with a stable attached; situated at Clifton, S. I., within three minutes' walk of two ferries; neighborhood retired, and first-class; churches and schools in immediate vicinity; will be sold on favorable terms, or rented to desirable tenants for one year or longer, at a low price. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Esq., No. 15 Wall-st., or to Mr. W., Box No. 747 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence at Greenwich, Conn., 29 miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, 8 acres of land, laid out in lawn, garden, meadow and orchard. The shrubbery is highly ornamental, the fruit very abundant and choice, the house and barn built and the land and water in the splendid. The location is notorious for healthy, convenient to schools, churches and depôt, and the place is believed to be one of the most desirable within reasonable distance of the City. Will be sold, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR the Neptune House, at New-Rochelle; the house, containing 10 rooms, is beautifully situated immediately upon the salt water; the grounds, five acres, are handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and well stocked with fruit; good bathing, fishing, boating; within 15 minutes of the railroad cars, and 3 minutes of the steamboat landing; rent $500. Inquire of C. H. REDZE, No. 6 Murray-st. up stairs; or ISRAEL F. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY SEAT on the New-Haven Railroad, with 82 acres of land, within two miles of the depôt at New-Rochelle, and opposite the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house is 45 feet square, in good order, and contains bath-room, &c. Is situated about half a mile from the Sound. All necessary out-buildings, and fruit of various kinds. Location perfectly healthy. Terms easy. If not sold by 1st of April will be let. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 233 Fearl-st., New-York.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—An elegant country seat on the Hudson, at Sing Sing, N. Y., and five minutes' walk from the depôt. Splendid mansion, carriage-house, &c., with six acres, finely-shaded, and magnificent view of the river. Will be let for a first-class hotel, or first-class boarding-house, but private family preferred, or will be sold much below its value, or exchanged for first-class City property. Address W. A. P., Box No 178 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A first-class residence at Nyack. The house is large, per and elegant; contains water and gas pipes. There is abundance of shade, fine orchard, large garden, plenty of small fruits, a young plantation of dwarf pear-trees, carriage-house, poultry-yard, &c. The place is three minutes' walk from the station, and there are fine views over Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. Inquire of, or address Mr. SCRIBNER, 124 Grand-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Thirty-five minutes by steam on the New-Haven Railroad. There is three-quarters of an acre of land in lawn and garden, under-drained, and stocked with an abundance of fruit and ornamental trees, vines and shrubbery. The house has seven rooms and a dry cellar; out-houses for wagon, cow, pigs and poultry.

R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TO CLOSE AN estate, a country seat, of about 14 acres; good buildings; modern improvements; hot and cold water, bath-room, water closets, range, stationary wash-tubs, ice-house, ice-pond, stables, carriage-house, poultry-house, garden, &c., one mile from depôt, in Westchester County, and 17 miles from New-York. For particulars, inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., within 45 minutes by railroad of Hamilton-av. Ferry; the house is large, and situated directly upon New-York Bay; barns, ice-house filled, and four acres of land are attached. There is an abundance of fruit, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No 63 Wall-st., third story.

COUNTRY HOTEL BOARDING OR WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT—Will sell or rent to a responsible party, on accommodating terms, a large new house; will accommodate from 150 to 200 guests; range, baths, hot and cold water, barn and carriage-house and two acres of ground. For plan and sketch, apply to C. L. CHURCH, No. 527 Hudson-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT IN THE HIGHLANDS, ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE—At Cornwall, near Newburgh, 15 acres fruit and shade trees, &c. Large and handsome dwelling, and all the other necessary out-buildings. This is a complete gentleman's seat, and the health of this location is unsurpassed on the river.

HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—OR FOR SALE, AT SING SING, THE large house and ten acres of land, known as the State House property; it is in perfect order; will be rented low; it is well-calculated for a boarding-house. Apply to A. LEGGETT, No 205 Front-st., or C. GILBERT, No. 245 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A VILLA RESIdence, at Claremont, N. J., 2½ miles from the ferry; lot 80x125; house, (frame, filled in with brick,) 22x28; wing, (half story,) 16x20. Three stage lines pass very near the house. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, WITH barn, &c., (new,) two wells, garden, fruit trees, lawn, two acres, beautifully located, 5½ miles from New-York by rail or water; cost to build $3,800; was offered for it $3,000. See painting at piano-rooms, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Eighteen acres adjoining can be had.

A NUMBER OF COUNTRY RESIDENCES to exchange. Also, farms and building-sites in Westchester County, near the City. All business connected with Westchester property attended to. G. W. DITCHETT, Westchester land office, corner Chatham and Chambers sts., second floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND three acres of land; all the modern improvements; well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. Neighborhood first-class, within forty minutes of the City by railroad, every hour. Terms easy. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND WELL-BUILT HOUSE, with one acre of land tastefully laid out, pleasantly located, within an hour's ride of the City. For sale on easy terms. JOHN W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET.—HOUSE AND BARN, WITH 13 ACRES of land, to let, one mile from Astoria. Inquire at No. 61 Pearl-st. J. M. BLACKWELL.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the depôt.

FARMS.

RARE CHANCE.—$7,500 FOR A FINE FARM of 80 acres, in Westchester County, N. Y., one hour by rail from the City. Good fruit, large new buildings, &c., all in good order. A very healthy place. Address S H., Box No. 10, Harrison Post-office, N. Y.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—120 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, and 1¼ miles from depôt. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, have removed to No. 132 Chatham-st., opposite the theatre. All kinds of show cases kept on hand or made to order, at prices to suit the times.

FOR SALE—SODA WATER APPARATUS, NEW and second-hand, of every description. Druggists, Confectioners and Bottlers, send for an illustrative and descriptive catalogue and price list, at WILLIAM GEE'S, Nos. 6 and 7 New-Haven Railroad Buildings, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., New-York.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 26 Ann-st., Basement.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 218 William, and 20 Rose-st., in the rear, 25x200 feet, with three buildings thereon. The building on William-st., having been built for a store, is heavily timbered; fit for machinery if required. A long lease on favorable terms may be had by responsible parties desiring to improve. If not leased by March 10 the buildings will be let separately or by floors. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER AND ROOMS—Single or otherwise, to suit, may be had at greatly reduced rents, in buildings Nos. 211, 213 Centre-st., and 137, 139 Elm-st. The rooms are well lighted, and adapted for any manufacturing business. The steam power is always steady and reliable, supplied by a Corliss & Nightingale 150-horse engine. Terms very low, and possession immediately, if wanted. Apply at the office No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted, with offices and large warerooms on store and basement, well-adapted for the sewing machine, or any light manufacturing business, said premises being on the corner of Broome and Mercer sts., including the large second-story room, corner of Broadway. Inquire on the premises of WM. GALE & SON, No. 447 Broome-st.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 150 Chambers-st.; five-story store, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 144 Chambers-st.; 3d and 4th lofts corner Broadway and Canal-st., 62x77 feet each; four rooms corner Broadway and Lispenard-st., 20x45 feet each. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

TO LET OR LEASE, LOW—A BRICK building, 20 by 40 feet, new occupied as a livery-stable, near 9th-av. and 24th-st.; also, a new brick building adjoining, suitable for stabling or manufacturing purposes. Rent for the whole, $600 per annum. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, 187 Greenwich-st., cor of Dey.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM FIRST OF MAY—No. 65 2d-av., near 4th-st., a wide-front brick house, three stories, attic and basement, with bath and gas; rent $800. Can be seen from 11 till 3 o'clock. None but responsible parties need apply, to A. G. McCOMB, No. 64 Wall-st., Room No. 3, from 12 to 3

TO LAWYERS.—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES in building No. 51 Liberty-st., next to the corner of Nassau, opposite the Post-office, will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to A. V. REA, on the premises, or at this office of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

TO LET.—A LADY (WITH TWO CHILDREN,) wishes to rent the second floor (unfurnished) of a house having the modern improvements, located between 22d and 34th sts., and 6th and 9th avs., in a respectable neighborhood; rent not to exceed $300 yearly. References required and given. Address A. B., Box 138 *Times* Office.

$550.—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—TO let, the first-class four-story English basement house, No. 222 W. 22d-st.; also, No. 469 Hudson-st., near St. Luke's Church; also No. 31 West 45th-st. Bills "to let" on the houses. AUG. TREADWELL, No. 103 Chambers-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings Nos. 448 and 450 Water-st., six lots 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c., well-lighted, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, A VERY NEAT and comfortable house, for one year from 1st May, at only $10 per month, within 15 minutes' walk of ferries, or 5 minutes' walk of a three cent railroad. Address HOME, Williamsburgh Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered for a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st. will be let low to a good tenant. The location is one of the best and most central in New-York. Apply on the premises. JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN OF A family without children; two parlors and two bedrooms, pantries, gas, bath, &c., (unfurnished,) pleasantly situated near Union-square. Inquire at No. 137 4th-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Rent $250 per annum. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 70 Christopher-st., lot running through to Grove-st.; possession immediately. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—No. 682, between 40th and 41th sts. Inquire of T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 654 5th-av.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE with basement, No. 526 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 130 Greenwich-st.; gas and rotors introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 95 East 16th-st.; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of GEO. H. WORK, No. 29 Front-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO let at Riverdale, on the Hudson River, half an hour's ride from 31st-st. A furnished cottage with 9 rooms and about 3 acres of ground. The grounds are beautifully laid out, with abundance of fruit and shade trees, and vegetable garden. The view from the house is unsurpassed. For terms and permission to see the grounds, apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEW-BRIGHTON—To let for one or two years, with cow, horses and carriage, poultry, &c. The situation is perfectly healthy and on high ground, with a beautiful view of the bay. Possession May 1, and, to a perfectly satisfactory tenant, the terms will be low. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 64 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A SMALL English basement house, in the neighborhood of Madison-square, completely furnished throughout, will be rented to a small family. Rent $1,200 per annum. Address THOMAS H. WOOD, No. 786 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 41 EAST 28th-st.; also, one in 22d-st., near 4th-av., to private families only; both three-story, high basement, with the improvements. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—WANTED, TWO OR THREE young misses, to fill vacancies in a young ladies' seminary, located in one of the most pleasant villages in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Terms unusually low. Address for one week Box No. 1,228 Post-office. Furnished rooms, with or without board, in desirable location no town, for gentleman and wife; no other boarders. Address as above.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY of adults, occupying a very nice four-story brown-stone house, No. 268 Lexington-av., (Murray Hill,) wish to dispose of their second or third floors, with a view for a permanent arrangement, to a party desirous of first-class accommodations, combined with comfort. Unexceptionable reference given and the same required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET on nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

ROOM WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes a large, well furnished room, on second floor, with breakfast and tea, in a genteel American house, and in the neighborhood of Union-square; is willing to give a fair price. Address D. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office, stating particulars. References exchanged; no boarding-house keepers need apply.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A PLEASANT FRONT room on second floor; hot and cold water, bath, &c. Also, back parlor. Location desirable. Address Box No. 2,406 Post-office, or apply at No. 199 West 32d-st.; between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD WANTED WITH A PRIVATE FAMILY—By a respectable young lady, where she can enjoy the comforts of a home. Location must not be over half a mile from Canal-st. and Broadway. Address, stating terms, etc., W. J. P., Box 147 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A PARTY OCCUPYing a first-class house in the vicinity of 3d-av., desires to rent the second floor to a family of adults, with board; a good opportunity for those desiring to make a permanent arrangement. Address J. C., Box 176 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with bath, gas, &c., to let, with partial board, if desired, in a private family, at No. 42 St. Mark's-place. French and English spoken.

HOTELS.

STANWIX HALL—CORNER BROADWAY AND Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y., at the junction of the New-York Central, Hudson River, Northern and Eastern Railroads. FRANCIS RIDER, formerly of West Point, and more recently of the St. Germain, New-York, and Pavilion, Rockaway, Long Island, respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he has taken the above well-known hotel, and hopes, by assiduity and attention, to meet a continuance of that patronage he has hitherto so liberally enjoyed. The house is undergoing considerable improvement and will be conducted in the most liberal scale. Meals at all hours to suit the arrival and departure of the cars. The location, it will be observed, is the most central in the city.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE MADISON-SQUARE Hotel, corner Broadway and 21st-st., will be let or leased on very reasonable terms to a good tenant. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 3, to S. HALSTED, or HALSTED & STILES, No. 52 Murray-st.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER OF COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 96 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 3 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced gardens, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—No. 1 Lafayette-avenue—a first-class brick house with every modern improvement and convenience, and in complete order. Also the two-story brick house No. 232 State-st., near Hoyt, with fine ashorn, mirrors, carpets, mirrors, &c., if desired. Will be sold VERY LOW and on favorable terms. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York, or mornings and evenings at No. 19 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house and lease of lot, No. 55 Henry-st.; built by days' work; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Rent of lot, $125; nine years to run, with renewals; lot 25x100. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. Apply at No. 224 South-st. The house has an extension three stories in height.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MOST COMplete first-class and well-arranged four-story basement and sub-cellar house to be found; with every convenience, and in perfect order, having range, furnace, gas, bath, water-closets, Croton water, hot and cold, from cellar up, good yard, &c. Apply at No. 219 9th-st., near 2d-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL TWO AND THREE-story houses, brown-stone basements, stoops and trimmings, modern improvements, in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Also, new tenement houses, in different parts of the Nineteenth Ward. Inquire of WM. A. JUCH, 2d av., between 64th and 65th sts.

FOR SALE.—MANY FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON and near 5th and Madison avs., from 8th-st. to Central Park; also a number of costly houses on and near 5th-av., with and without stables, from $50,000 to $100,000; also, to rent, houses, furnished and unfurnished.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY; BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Pearl-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, spring tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON HUNTER-ST., near Gates-av., Brooklyn; frame two stories, with extension. Also, two vacant lots adjoining, on Downing-st. Will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 275 Pearl-st., New-York, up stairs, or to HAGNER & SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY house, with all the modern improvements, partially furnished. To be sold at a great bargain, with or without the furniture. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Situated on East 30th-st. For particulars inquire of TILLY ALLEN, at No. 21 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story, basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling house, No. 231 Henry-st., Lot 25x100, house 25x50. Will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 24th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

TO PARTIES WISHING TO REDUCE EXPENSES.—Very desirable Brooklyn property to exchange for a good house in a central location in New-York, worth from $15,000 to $18,000. Address A. B. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERal first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE CHEAP, WITH OR WITHOUT the furniture, a first-class house in 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. The house is first-class, full size, fully and handsomely furnished throughout. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THREE STORY AND ATTIC HIGH stoop house, 20x50 feet, No. 12 Boorman place, 3d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Inquire of WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 76 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR LEASE—A TWO-story and attic brick-front house No. 553 Broome-st., with three-story shop in rear, entrance in Watts-st. To be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock. Inquire at 17 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown stone front house, No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st and 1st-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF FROM 25 to 50 acres. It or more of it wood, must be under a good state of cultivation, having a young and thriving apple orchard, and an ample supply of small fruit, shade, and be well fenced and watered. The house and out-buildings must be neat, ample and substantial. The stock and farming tools, if of the right kind, will be bought with the place. Location in good and improving neighborhood, near railroad station and an Episcopal Church, and not more than 40 miles from the City. Price from $12,000 to $17,000. Apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 7.

STATEN ISLAND.—WANTED TO RENT, A small cottage on the island, with one to three acres of ground. The cottage must have all the modern improvements necessary for a quiet summer residence, and in complete order—about ten minutes' walk from the New-Brighton Landing or the Vanderbilt Landing. Address W. B., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS., commences its 42d semi-annual session April 3, 1862. With a patronage undiminished by the war, it adds for rare facilities for solid and ornamental instruction, peculiar advantages for appropriate gymnastic culture. Address the Principal, Rev. C. V. SPEAR, for circulars.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., or 60 Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi annual session, military and collegiate, will commence March 1, 1862. Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG MAN, A COLLEGE GRADUATE, desires to give instruction to pupils, at their residences, in English, Latin, Greek and Mathematics; or, a position as teacher of the above in school in this City; would receive board in exchange. Terms very moderate. Address Box No. 141 Harlem Post-office, or call at No. 28 East 20th-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock. Ask for J. B.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING all the English branches, music, and French, would like to give lessons to pupils, at their own homes; terms moderate; best references given. Apply to MISS S., No. 53 West 15th-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823,) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET. PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 609 BROADWAY, WILLIAMS & ORVIS' CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES, From $25 to $50.

These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our SALESROOM, No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLADER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway.—T. B STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 25TH INST., A small black and tan TERRIER SLUT, with hair very thin, answers to the name of Topsey. The above reward will be paid the finder by bringing her to No. 274 6th-av.

FOUND—IN A WALL-ST. STAGE, ON THE 25TH inst., a PORTE-MONNAIE with a small sum of money. The owner can call at No. 61 Warren-st., up stairs.

NOTICE.—TO GENTLEMEN VISITING EUROPE for one or more years (security furnished for an office of trust) for households, personal, real estate and commercial instruction, etc., by a gentleman of integrity and experience, with references of high respectability. Principals only may address M. P., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or would like to take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing. In a private family; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can give 12 years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 363 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy girl, who refers to her last employer, a situation in a hotel or boarding-house, as thorough chambermaid; understands waiting on ladies and the entire charge of the linen room; wages from $6 to $7 per month. Call at 184 East 31st-st., near 2d-av., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go in the country; good City reference given. Call at No. 70 Charles-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 57 West 44th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at 137 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 45 East 25th-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; is best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer; can do French fluting; no objection to the country; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 220 Wooster-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework, in a small private family; has good City references from her last place; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young English girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the general housework of a small family; also, by a good cook and baker; would assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 103 West 28th-st., 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country; will be found a good chambermaid and thorough waitress; no objection to assist in washing; wages moderate; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 39, West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR PLAIN SEWER.—A very competent girl, with excellent City reference, wants a situation as above; understands chamberwork and waiting perfectly. Inquire at No. 111 West 15th-st., a few doors below 6th-av., rear house, second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City references given. Call at No. 334 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; has three years' City reference. Apply at No. 78 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a smart, steady young woman as a good cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker, and understands the duties of the kitchen in all its branches; or as chamber maid and laundress; will be found willing and obliging. Inquire for three days, at No. 852 Hudson-st., between 9th and 10th avs., at living-place, first floor, up stairs, next door to the fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties; also to do hard work, having large dinners and evening parties. Has lived with some of the largest and most respectable families in this city; can have unexceptionable City references; washing and the country objected to. Can be seen for two days, at No. 11 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, in a private family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 717 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant woman, as first-class cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups and jellies; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; can be willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker of

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their office in New-York, this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per Share, upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 10th day of March, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock Registered in London, at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BARNES & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings and two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the after-noon of the 1st March next, and reopened on the 10th of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of Shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, AND OF THE BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the above bonds who are parties to the agreement for reorganization, are required, in compliance with the said agreement, to deposit their bonds with ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman of the Committee, on the 24th day of February, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable—not later than the 1st of March—at his office, No. 12 Wall-st. Holders who omit to make such deposit will not be entitled to participate in the purchase.

The Receivers will at the same time and place pay on deposit of the bonds the coupons of the Terre Haute and Alton, due Feb. 1, and of the Belleville and Illinoistown, due March 1, proximo.

Not having received the debt due from the Government, payment of the August and September coupons, 1861, will be deferred.

ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman, &c.

TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON SECOND AND THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds, who have not subscribed the Bondholders' agreement, and paid the ten per cent. assessment on the same, are notified that if they desire to participate in the plan of reorganization, they must subscribe to the said agreement, and deliver their bonds to the Purchasing Committee, No. 12 Wall-st., by the 12th day of March next, or forfeit their privilege to participate in the purchase.

THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.

Holders of Third Mortgage Bonds are also notified that they must pay the assessment of five per cent. on such bonds, and deliver the same as above, by the same date, or forfeit their privilege of participating in the reorganization. By order of Committee.

R. BAYARD, Chairman.

No. 12 WALL-ST., Feb. 25, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R'R. CO., (Eastern Division.) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on *Thursday, the sixth day of March* next, at noon; when matters deemed beneficial to the trust will be submitted for their consideration. Attendance is earnestly requested in person, if possible; otherwise by proxy. By order of the Trustees. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND and third mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the treasurer, Erie-place, on the 1st day of March next.

At the same time and place the holders of the certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupons of the fourth mortgage bonds due April 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861, to March 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to

SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, Mo., Feb. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS.—The balance of principal unpaid of St. Louis County Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1862, six per cent. with three months' interest thereon, making five hundred and eight dollars and seventy-five cents upon each bond—will be paid on and after 1st March next, upon presentation at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

M. BROTHER SON, County Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, on the 4th day of March, 1862, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BOHEMIAN MINING COMPANY of Evansville, Indiana, will be held at the office of GEORGE B. MOREWOOD, No. 64 Broad-st., New-York, at noon, on SATURDAY, 1st March, 1862, when important communications will be laid before the meeting.

THE INTEREST DUE MARCH 1 ON THE Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., will be paid at No. 25 William-st., by

H. C. KINGSLEY.

BOYLE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, BONDS.—Holders of overdue coupons will please call at our office in relation to their collection.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL Issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT bought, sold and collected, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Having purchased from the estate of the late William Birkbeck, deceased, the
FULTON FOUNDRY STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner Green and Morgan sts., Jersey City,
Together with all the
TOOLS, MACHINERY, PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS
Belonging thereto, is now in full operation and prepared to execute promptly any orders for either
HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, SUGAR MILLS, SUGAR ESTATE MACHINERY,
Of all kinds and of the most approved construction. Having one of the largest and LATEST STYLES OF PATTERNS FOR ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS AND SUGAR ESTATE MACHINERY,
Particularly designed and adapted for the WEST INDIA ISLANDS,
Is well prepared to fill orders.

JOSEPH COLWELL, Proprietor.

GEORGE BIRKBECK, Jr., Superintendent.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery merchants. Depot and store, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

KEROSENE OIL FACTORY FOR SALE.—Furnished in the most superior manner, to wit: four stills, of 7-barrels capacity; tanks for the treatment of the oil, of iron and wood, lined with lead; steam pump, and all necessary apparatus for carrying on the refining business with success. Machinery oil can also be made at a slight cost, of which immense quantities are used and sold. The above property, with building of brick, shed for storing oil, stable, office and fences, will be sold for $6,000 cash. The land can be leased at a yearly rent of $100. Address JAS. L. BUTLER, No. 30 Pearl-st., New-York.

$1,000 OR $2,000 WANTED—FOR ONE-half or entire interest in a first-class shoe store; must be competent to take charge of the business; owner has other business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office, for one week.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power; on 126th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GOOD PHYSICIAN, with some means, will find a rare occasion to make a fortune; good reasons for taking a partner. Agents need not answer. Address M., Station D, Post-office.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lindlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AGENTS EVERY WHERE ORDER PEIRCE'S Army Bureau and Novelty Writing Desk, Army Game Casket and six cent Potomac Stationery Package. The cheapest and most salable articles out. Send stamp for circular.

PEIRCE, No. 152 Fulton-st., New-York.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN L. HOPPEL.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

KEROSENE OIL FACTORY FOR SALE.—Furnished in the most superior manner, to wit: four stills, of 7-barrels capacity; tanks for the treatment of the oil, of iron and wood, lined with lead; steam pump, and all necessary apparatus for carrying on the refining business with success. Machinery oil can also be made at a slight cost, of which immense quantities are used and sold. The above property, with building of brick, shed for storing oil, stable, office and fences, will be sold for $6,000 cash. The land can be leased at a yearly rent of $100. Address JAS. L. BUTLER, No. 30 Pearl-st., New-York.

$1,000 OR $2,000 WANTED—FOR ONE-half or entire interest in a first-class shoe store; must be competent to take charge of the business; owner has other business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office, for one week.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power; on 126th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GOOD PHYSICIAN, with some means, will find a rare occasion to make a fortune; good reasons for taking a partner. Agents need not answer. Address M., Station D, Post-office.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lindlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AGENTS EVERY WHERE ORDER PEIRCE'S Army Bureau and Novelty Writing Desk, Army Game Casket and six cent Potomac Stationery Package. The cheapest and most salable articles out. Send stamp for circular.

PEIRCE, No. 152 Fulton-st., New-York.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN L. HOPPEL.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL M. THOMAS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
RICH CARPETS, BROCATEL SUITES, PIANO-FORTE, SILVERWARE, FRENCH CHINA, ELEGANT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

To be sold THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, rain or shine, comprising the entire contents of the elegantly furnished residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, consisting of parlors of elegant rosewood furniture of every description; superb suites in brocatel, magnificent plane-forte, silk and lace curtains, bronze clocks, centre and pier tables, Turkish lounges, costly collection of mantel vases, groups, busts and parlor ornaments, with the beautiful rosewood chamber furniture of every description, with the entire bedding of the house; dining-room all in oak; rich china, silverware, cut glass, &c. Catalogues at house.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, one of the most elegant assortments of first-class furniture ever offered, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites, in various coverings; black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps; superb rosewood round cornered bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes; do. in black walnut, finished in oil; superb rosewood and black walnut armoir-à-glace and wardrobes, elegant secretary and library bookcases, superb marble-top etageres and buffets, extension tables, rosewood and black walnut centre tables, hall-racks, tables and chairs, and other elegant furniture.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 27, at 12¾ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a good variety of City Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds and other securities suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues may be obtained at the office, No. 52 William-st. Next regular sale on MONDAY, March 3, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
Real Estate and Stock Broker.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 28, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a choice collection of fine oil paintings, by a favorite amateur artist of this city, embracing landscapes and marine views, many of which are scenes from nature, taken during visits abroad, as well as local views in the United States. The above are now on exhibition and will be sold without reserve.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, bedsteads, chairs, tables, washstands, wardrobes, feather beds, blankets, mattresses, comforters, new and second-hand carpets, oil-cloths, looking-glasses, glass, crockery and kitchen ware.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at foot of Washington-st., near South 6th-st., Jersey City, the schooner *Mary Eliza*, of New-York, 200 tons burden, new suit of sails, light draft and in good order. Inquire of Capt. DOWD.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL ON MONDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Assignee, the three-story brick house and lot, known as No. 301 West 24th-st.; lot, 20 feet 10 inches by 98 feet 9 inches.

E. H. LUNDOW, Auctioneer.

THE PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE GRIFFIN ESTATE, and advertised to be sold at auction THIS DAY, by order of D. D. LORD, Executor, is deferred.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, property known as No. 26 Lispenard-st. For further particulars see advertisement in the Evening Post.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who are hereby authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. If application shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, chapter 232, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, A COURT OF Oyer and Terminer is appointed, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the first Monday of April, 1862; proclamation is therefore hereby made, in conformity to a precept to me directed and delivered by the District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York, on the eighteenth day of February, 1862, to all persons bound to appear at the said Oyer and Terminer, by recognizance or otherwise, to appear then and there, and all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and other officers, who have taken any recognizance for the appearance of any inquisition, or the examination of any prisoner or witness, are required to return such recognizance, inquisition and examination to the said Court, at the opening thereof, on the first day of its sitting.

Given under my hand, at the Sheriff's Office, in the City and County of New-York, on the eighteenth day of February, 1862. JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on TUESDAY, March 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the petition referred to them, to widen and extend Church-st., from Fulton-st. to the Battery. Parties interested will please attend without further notice.

CHARLES J. CHIPP,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
CHAS. H. HALL,
} Committee.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION OF THE 22D FEBRUARY, 1862.—The Committee will meet on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock, at Room No. 8 City Hall.

All parties having claims against the Committee will have their bills presented on or before the day of meeting.

HENRY SMITH, Chairman.

ALEX. H. KAACH, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD PEARSALL against ISAAC L. PINCKNEY, Benjamin P. Fairchild, Edward Martindale and Mary M., his wife, and John H. Chambers.—To the defendants, Edward Martindale and Mary M., his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk in the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Feb. 20, 1862. J. T. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1862.

J. D. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1862. 27f-law5wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhasset, New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN M. LAGEE, No. 123 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.

EMILY L. MORRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell.)
DAVID MOSOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.
27f-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.

HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix.
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-law6mTh*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PARNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.

HENRY FORSTER & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, WHITE & BENSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. E. WHITE is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

E. WHITE,
E. BENSON,
No. 113 Liberty-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRaries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SHIPPING.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in search of disease or health.

DR. HARVEY'S new work, entitled "NATURE'S INALIENABLE RESTORATIVE," will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful remaining powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zarzalina is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, DR. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age., Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Semisual Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Mailed by L. Wagner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the fifth edition, of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, OR NATURE'S MATRIMONIAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 in a letter addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York City. Also for sale by H. RICHARDSON, at—No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.

DR. COLBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 9 Union-st. to his private and very convenient suite of offices at No. 50 Canfrest, between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, I enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken. Make no mistake. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack empirics, can call on Dr. C., and be relieved of the taint of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work. Considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

HINMAN'S ORIENTAL PANACEA.—For coughs, colds, and all pulmonary complaints, nervous and general debility, biliousness and liver affections, the cure is certain. Warranted purely vegetable. No mercury. ☞ See testimonials. Price 50c. per bottle, $5 per dozen. Sold only at No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

ONE WORD—IF MAY INTEREST YOU.—READ it.—Thousands have Catarrh, and think they have only "a cold in the head," or a "bad influenza." Dr. GODFREY'S pamphlet will tell you truly what Catarrh is, and what will cure it. Either call at No. 612 Broadway, N. Y., or send a postage stamp, and get one, free.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops cures the very worst case in less than 24 hours. You can rely on this: it is perfectly harmless and a sure cure. D. S. BARNES, sole agent, No. 202 Broadway, New-York. $1 a bottle.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without exposure and consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, and hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pronounce that it can make itself in a $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS.—No charges made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, and a red light on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 5.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to procure passes, (which can be obtained free of charge,) from John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, office, No. 413 Broome-st., New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steams ip Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Mar. 1,
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Mar. 8,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London....$80	Steerage to London....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85	Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg.$85	Steerage to Hamburg....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $145. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 8 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MASSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 3d March. | SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK Feb. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS BY PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY'S STEAMERS.—In consequence of the loss of the Columbus, there will be but one steamer per month, the GUATEMALA leaving Panama on the 30th, or on arrival of steamer of the 29th from New-York, until the new steamer Salvador is placed upon the line, which it is expected will be in the month of June next.

JO. F. JOY, Secretary.

AUSTRALIA!—"KANGAROO LINE" FOR MELBOURNE.—Packet for April 1. The magnificent clipper ship ATLANTIC, 1,400 tons, at pier No. 10 East River, with elegant accommodations for first and second class passengers, at low rates. Apply early to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 105 Wall-st.

Sight drafts in sterling money for sale on Lord & Co., Melbourne.

FOR HAVANA.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ROANOKE leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ISAAC G. LAW & H. INGRAHAM.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M. Express, for Buffalo, 8:15 A. M., Mail, 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily. 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily. 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Engineer.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Press on the Late Rebel Reverses.

The Jeff. Davis Administration.

A Call for a Change of Men and a Change of Policy.

Proceedings of the Rebel Congress.

THE LATE REBEL REVERSES—THEIR TRIVIAL NATURE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 22.

The exultation of the North over the late success to their arms is as extravagant and delirious as their terror last Summer and depression through the Autumn. For this we might be well prepared. We are by this time sufficiently well acquainted with the Yankee character to understand their delusions, their panics, manias, excitements, unreasonable hopes and fears, and to give them the contempt that instability and levity merit. Because they have gained two advantages, in positions commanded by all their naval forces on the sea and rivers, by employing armies of five-fold greater number than the Confederate troops opposed to them on the frontiers of the country itself, they have come to the conclusion that the Confederacy is annihilated; LINCOLN declares that the "rebellion is on the wane;" the people believe that the fighting is all ever; that tha South is groveling in abject terror; that its Government is in a state of dissolution; its armies a moh of demoralized cowards; that they have only to march forword and subjugata without resistance. Such is the baseless fabric of the Northern imagination at this moment.

Far different is the truth. The reverses wa have lately sunered are scratches on the skin nf the country. They are the blows that rouse, not the wounds that weaken. The few thousand troops that we have lost are drops from the hucket. The armies of the United States have to carry a hundred positioas stronger than Donelson pr Rosnoke; they have to capture a hundred armies like those they have overcome; they have to march over many thousand miles of ground; they must win many a herd campaign, before they shall have reason to arrive at the conclusions dictated by the drunken insanity of their present jubilee.

For we must defend onrselves to the last. A battle must precede every retreat, and every retreat must end with a battle. We must no longer take human life, money or property into consideration, when we have the opportunity to inflict the least injury on advancing oppressors and robbers. While we have a single county unconquered, we must make our stand on it; while there is a single Southern regiment alive, the Southern Generals must make it fight; while a solitary individual of the Southern Congress and executive is free, he must declare the liberty of the country, the supremacy of the laws, and command their defence with all the force of his soul.

The struggle with the North once begun, necessity compels resistance, with or without hope, to the last hour of life. But even if it did not, the inclinat on of the Southern people has set forever on it, with a rigidity that forbids the faintest idee of an alteration. The late reverses have caused much pain and much serious reflection, bnt not the least shade of submission. Very contrary, indeed, hes been the effect. Before the news was received the war sentiment had much decayed. Volunteers insisted on their discharge when their time was up, and the original alacrity in the new enlistments was not visible. But the whole face of the affair has changed since we heard that we were beaten. There are no more returning volunteers. Regiment after regiment has reenlisted. New companies have sprung up like the flashes of the aurora. The draft is no longer mentioned with a sigh. There is a sincere determination never to yield to Yankees, and a universal conviction that whatever evils can befa l us in tha coming trial, none are comparable to the consequences of submission.

We repeat, though these reverses are depressing, they have had a good effect on the vitality of the Southern Confederacy. They are affairs of the outposts only; they are the wounds of the skin. If we have twenty lost battles in Tennessee before the Spring begins, they do not touch the heart or break the limbs of the Southern giant. If Nashville is taken—no impossibla event, unless Gen. JOHNSTON can defeat the enemy in a pitched battle, or out-maneuvre him in his evolutions between the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers—and if we lose in consequence all the country of which Nashville is the centre and capital, it is a question whether the Southern forces would not be stronger and tar better able than before to carry out the defensive ideas that have hitherto regulated this war. They would then go down to the water-shed which divides the rivers that flow north, like the Tennessee and Cumberland, from those that tend towards the Gulf of Mexico. They would surrender the greater part of the State of Tennessee, and concentrate the whole energy of the Confederacy on the defence of the South proper. They would in this position render the road from Virginia, by Chattanooga, to Georgia impregnable. They would then be delivered from all territory with the taint of disloyalty, and stand where the whole population is a unit. Kentucky, Missouri, the greater part of Western Virginia and Tennessee, would be temporarily in the enemy's possession; but that very fact would render his task more perilous and difficult. He would then have to march his columns and draw his supplies from a distance, while our best resources would be under our hands. He would suffer the same disadvantages that we have felt in Northwestern Virginia—of a hostile population under his feet, always conspiring, and ready to cripple him in case of the least strife. We should then hold Eastern and Southwestern Virginia, the Carolinas, and all the Gulf States. There is the true South, the heart and the right and left arm of the revolution, and the power of immediate resistance would be strengthened, not weakened by the temporary lossca of territory.

It is hoped that the Southern Government will not have to defend a new line, or trust to the contingencies of war and negotiation for the future recovery of its soil. It is hoped that Gen. JOHNSTON will lose no battle, that Nashville will never be captured, the Chattanooga Road never be endangered. But such things are possible, and it is childish to shut our eyes to reverses that are possible, and then feel shocked when they come. A more manly policy is to foresea the dangers, that they may be encountered with composure, if they cannot be rendered impossible by preparation.

A CHANGE OF MEN AND A CHANGE OF POLICY DEMANDED.

From the Richmond Whig of Friday.

These are times to try men's souls. The consequences of a defensive policy, snd of the folly of transferring the war to the valley of the Mississippi, where the enemy have their best fighters, instead of attacking them in their central and most tender point—Pennsylvania—by aggressive war, are now upon us. We have permitted them, without interruption, to mature their programme of surrounding and compressing us, which was announced more than eight months ago. What our Government has dene to meet the issue, besides wrangling with popular Generals and piddling over petty jobs, the Lord only knows. Judging by results so far, it is the most lamentable failure in history, and suggests to the reflecting mind that the most signal service which that Government can render to the country *is the surrender of the helm to abler and better hands.* In view of the past, the present, and probable future, the pageant of to-morrow is a bitter mockery and a miserable compensation for the ruin of a free people. A child with a bauble, an old man with a young wife, are partial illustrations of the deplorable folly.

For eight months the people have been hopeful and confiding. Never enough can be said of the ardnr, the disinterestedness and devotion of the Southern people. With one heart, they have offered all they have for the common cause—the cause of life, liberty and happiness; bnt there has been no response from the authorities at all in proportion to the outburst from the popular heart. The dreary inaction of the last Summer and Autumn, the disease and weariness of camp life, and the wasting away of the finest army every assembled, were endured, if not with patience, at least without any boisterous complaint against the Government. If confidence was shaken, the hope still survived that our rulers were laboring diligently, wisely and effectively, for onr defence.

The result is before us. Does patriotism dictate, does it justify longer silence? Are we privileged to fold our arms in mute admiration of some reputed great man, while the country, under his guidance, is going with railroad speed to destruction? There is no unkind feeling in any qnarter, that we are aware of, toward Mr. DAVIS; so far from it, all the manifestations of the last twelve months prove the contrary. But the conviction is general—outside of official circles it may be said to be universal—that no one man can perform all the varied and difficult functions, civil and military, of this Government. The mysterious, do-nothing policy, which has been attended only with disaster, has substituted distrust and apprehension for the hope and confidence which previously prevailed. It is the loss of confidence which presents the most gloomy phase to our cause. The men and the policy that have without necessity involved us in our present troubles, are they on whom we have to rely for extrication. Confidence can only be regained, and her deliverance achieved, by a change of men or a change of policy.

The crisis is too serious to mince words. Perhaps we all have committed an error, and have contributed to delude the Administration by holding our tongues, or only indulging the honeyed accents of praise. The disposition has been great among all classes to look on the bright side of everything—to gloze over what we did not approve, and hope for the best from what we did not understand. But such disasters as those of Roanoke Island and the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers are such patent and appalling evidences of inefficiency that all confidence must be lost, without some expression of an honest and more vigorous policy.

Great and criminal as many have been critical remissness during the last eight months, while the enemy were actively preparing to invade us, our cause is not desperate, if we can have counsels and energetic action. With a free and brave people, ready to peril fortune and life for the maintenance of their liberties, nothing is wanting but competent leaders—men of wise heads and big hearts, worthy of this great movement to conduct them to victory.

REBEL DESPERATION—AN AWFUL BLAST.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 21.

Few Governments have begun to act in an hour of deeper gloom or greater peril. But there was once another environed with yet greater dangers, enveloped by enemies yet more formidable, with less sympathy abroad, surrounded by more traitors at home. It was that of France, when the powers of the nations were placed in the hands of a Committee of Public Safety. Yet it scattered, like heaps of chaff in a tempest, the armies that were marching over the frontiers from avery quarter nf the compass; it made the domestic conspirators, whom it found jubilant at the distress of the nation, hurrow into the earth with terrnr, taught Europe to shake and sicken at the very name of France, and set her armies to marching on the high road to every Capitol on the continent. But the Committee of Public Safety did not stand on dignity, humanity and the rules of civilized warefare, when it commenced its memorable operation. It did not employ military Turveydrops to command its troops; nor did it fill its bureaux with disguised royalists, emigrant Englishmen, or the lovers of the offices.

It was earnest and grim as its own guillotine; it struck for life and death, for victory and self-preservation—at any cost of blood and pain and horror. It summoned to its side the men that were like herself—of powerful intelligence and fierce determination—men who had no quarter to give or take, and who cared for nothing but quick success in that desperate business. Their character rapidly pervaded every officer. They awoke the nation with an awful cry. Every other thing was given over and given up to the battle, and defeet was rendered so much worse than death to Generals and soldiers, thet no mortal courage was firm enough to meet it.

If this country is to escape the miseries of a protracted war, which may render the Confederacy a hell on earth for the next ten years, the Government must adopt the same energetic system. This war should have been rendered a wer ot extermination from the first. Some countles, in that case, would have been terribly harried anu distressed by the enemy; but we should have long since obtained all the terms we wanted, or the whole energy and force of the nation would now be up, organized and wrestling with irresistible power. It is not yet too late to change the vain and genteel, but fatal system, that has prevailed till the enemy has lost all fear of us; till we have become the open scorn of the traitorous tories that fill our streets, our fields, the very departments of the Government itself, who invite the tyrants to our rivers and our coasts, spoiling for the halter and the bullet, while hell yawns and gapes to receive them.

THE LEVY EN MASSE.

From the Richmond Whig, of Friday.

We had not supposed it was seriously contemplated in any quarter to call out into active service the whole male population of the State. The proposition of Gov. FLEMING to take all over sixteen and under sixty-five, [illegible] for the defence of their respective localities, is a different affair. That may be practicable, and, under circumstances, might be desirable. But we have very great doubts whether such a mass would effect more good than mischief. But in respect to the rural districts, to call out the whole male population over sixteen and under sixty-five, or even between eighteen and forty-five, would be a mischievous and inexcusable folly. In the first place we have not arms to put in their hands. That objection alone is sufficient. In the second place it would ruin the industrial pursuits of the State and leave us without the means of prosecuting the war beyond the present season.

We hear that the rege for volunteering is greater than it has been since the beginning of the war. There will be no want of men, without any extraordinary legislation, if they can only get arms and leaders to conduct them against the enemy. If there should be any deficiency it could be easily supplied by a draft on the superabundance of "able-bodied" young men in the Commissary and Quartermaster's Department. Far better this expedient than to draw the boys from their books and the old men from their useful labors.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

The House was engaged on Saturday in a discussion of the past and futnre conduct of the war. Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, argued at some length in advocacy of an offensive policy. The plan he proposed was the appointment of a Commander-in-Chief of the army, and leave to him the direction of military operations, and suggested TOOMBS, who possessed the revolutionary spirit. In his opinion the great error was in not pursuing the war more vigorously in the beginning, when the North was comparatively unprepared, and when her 75,000 three months men were gathered at Washington, as it were, on a kind of Fourth of July celebration.

Mr. MACHEN, of Kentucky, replied to Mr. BOYCE. He said that when the House met to talk about the conduct of those who had the management of our campaign, he thought they should be arraigned before the House with a fair show for defence. He asked gentlemen, before they called the banner of aggression, to demonstrate the feasibility of that policy. We were usurping power belonging to other States, we attempted to dictate the policy for conducting this war.

Mr. FOOTE asked if it was usurpation to express an honest conviction of the conduct of the war; if so, he wanted to go home.

Mr. MACHEN continued, and asked if those who contended for the aggressive policy intended to trammel our military leaders by resolutions from this body. He had no prejudice against, or undue partiality for the President or any member of his Cabinet. If the policy recommended were adopted, arms would be indispensable, and asked how and where these were to be obtained.

Mr. FOOTE said he could vote for no resolution liable to be construed into an indorsement of the War and Navy Departments. He was prepared to demonstrate by developments that neither of the heads of these departments were competent for the positions they held.

After further discussion, the subject was laid on the table.

GOV. WISE AND HIS DEAD SON.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, under date of the 15th inst., writes:

"Last night, when the steamer arrived at Currituck, Gen. WISE directed that the coffin containing the remains of his son be opened. Then, I learn from those who were present, a scene transpired that words cannot describe. The old hero beht over the body of his son, on whose pale face the full moon threw its light, kissed the cold brow many times, and exclaimed, in an agony of emotion, 'Oh, my brave boy, you have died for me—you have died for me!' That powerful old hero of Eastern Virginia, as famous for the general turpitudes of his soul as for his indomiteble bravery and prowess, recovering now from his illness, and nerved perchance more strongly by the great loss he has sustained, will fight the enemy with an energy and a determination that will scarcely be successfully resisted by the congregating enemies of freedom and humanity."

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Col. WASHINGTON SEAWELL, Sixth Infantry, and Major WILLIAM AUSTINE, Third Artillery, have been placed on the retired list on account of incapacity, caused by long and faithful service, exposure in the line of duty, etc. Col. SEAWELL is a native of Virginia, and after graduating at West Point, was appointed from that State on the 1st of July, 1825, to a Brevet Second Lieutenancy in the Seventh Infantry. After over thirty-five years, he rose, by seniority, to the Colonelcy of the Sixth, which he has held since Oct. 17, 1860.

Major AUSTINE is a native of Connecticut, and a graduate of West Point. He entered the army on the 1st of July, 1838, as Second Lieutenant in the Second Dragoons. He served with considerable distinction through the Mexican War, and was hreveted. His Commission as Major in the Third Artillery, bears the date of July 23, 1861.

By these retirements, Lieut.-Col. Electus Backus, Third Infantry, succeeds to the Colonelcy of the Sixth Infantry, *vice* Seawell; Maj. Daniel P. Whiting, Tenth Infantry, becomes Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third, *vice* Backus; Capt. Julius Hayden, Second Infantry, takes the majority in the Tenth, *vice* Whiting, and First Lieut. Samuel T. Cushing becomes Captain of Company H, *vice* Heyden.

Capt. and Brevet Maj. Joseph A. Haskin, Company D, First Artillery, becomes full Major in the Third Artillery, *vice* Austine, and First Lieut. Samuel Breck, Jr., Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Captain, becomes full Captain of Company D, *vice* Haskin.

Maj. HASKIN was breveted for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Mexican war. He was severely wounded there, having lost an arm. He is at present on duty with Company D at Key West.

The first battalion of the Twelfth Infantry, stationed at Fort Hamilton, Maj. CLITZ in command, are under marching orders, but it is understood that they will not leave nntil the army of the Potomac moves forward, when they will go to Washington for garrison duty.

The gunboats *Sachem* and *Currituck* were pnt into commission, yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The officers of the *Sachem* are:

Acting Master in command, LEMUEL G. CRANE; acting Master and Executive Officer, Robert Fer; acting Assistant Surgeon, George H. Van Deusen; acting Assistant-Paymaster, Charles E. Taylor; second Assistant-Engineer, Cornelius Dandreau; Third Assistants, Pnul Daudreau and Peter P. Staats; acting Master's Mates, Charles T. Cobb, William S. Pavey and Francis P. Stevens; Purcer's Clerk, William J. Colte; Captain's Clerk, James Caldwell; Surgeon's Assistant, G. S. Van Deusen.

The *Currituck's* officers are;

Acting Master in command, WM. T. SEAHLAND; Master and Executive officer, John W. Sum[illegible]; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Edward Thomas; Assistant Engineer, Alfred Clem; Third Assistants, W. H. Bancham and Wm. Goddard; Acting Master's Mates, T. N. Strong, J. A. Havens and Wm. Wilson.

Lieut. EDWARD A. BARNET has been appointed Inspecting Officer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, but has not yet reported to Commodore FAULDING.

PRISON LIFE IN RICHMOND.

The Tobacco Houses—Experience of 1,500 Union Prisoners in Them During the Past Nine Months.

AN AUTHENTIC AND INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Last Saturday there came down to Fortress Monroe, from Richmond, some 380 of our military rank and file, and 20 officers—the last of 1,500 National prisoners, who have spent more or less of the past nine months of their lives at the rebel Capital. Very faw of these released prisoners have yet reached New-York; but from some of those who have, wa obtain varions items of information about the life of our Northern prisonars in Richmond after the battle of Manassas, and so all the way down to that at Donelson. Lieut. J. M. GRUMMAN, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, has given us most of the material on which the following abstract is founded. We know the Lieutenant, and we know his authority to be reliable. He was taken prisoner when acting as officer of a detachment of pickets, at Falls Church, Virginia, on the 15th of November last; and from that time to the present, has had his experiences in tha Richmond tobacco warehouse life. There are now so many of such war episodes, that by a change of names, and n slight alteration, the following account might stand for scores of other cases.

HOW THEY WERE TAKEN.

Lieut. GRUMMAN and his men formed an outermost picket at Falls Church, separated from communication, during the day, with the rest nf the line of sentinels, by a gap of considerable distance, which was only guarded at night. A detachment of Virginia Cavalry under Col. FITZ HUGH LEE, one pleasant afternoon, bore down upon them and cut them off from their retreat; and after a solirted little engagement, in which a rebel trooper was killed and four of the Union pickets wounded, Lieut. GRUMMAN surrendered. The cavalry, without more ado, took him, with Sergeant J. McNeil, (wounded in two places,) and Wm. M. Campbell, (a brave Brooklyn boy, only 19, but as cool as a cucumber,) with Clinton Pettit, (wounded,) Nathaniel Lyon, Daniel McCauley, Wm. A. Ludden, George Roller and two brothers named Ruskin, and Theodore F. Rich, up on horseback behind them and made off.

WM. H. H. STAYKER, one of the pickets, was left for mortally wounded on the ground; but, though badly hacked and shot, he recovered, and is now in Brooklyn.

ON TO RICHMOND.

The ten abovementioned prisoners were taken to Centreville, and thence to Manassas, where they were kept all night, and their overcoats stolen from them. Lieut. G. made such an indignant remonstrance, however, that most of the coats were returned, by an order from rebel headquarters.

On their way, as they neared Manassas, they were saluted by some of the rebels with such speeches as "Yanks, there's Bull Run. Did you ever hear of Bull Run, Yanks?" A secession flag was also brought out, and the bearer of it planted himself close along the road, so that the prisoners would have to pass in its shadow. Lieut. G. pulled out his handkerchief and fiercely blew his nose, as a salutation to the flut[illegible] ensign.

At Manassas, the men were placed in the common corn-house, among the rebels. At daylight the next morning, one of the Union prisoners found this pocket cut and the contents gone; another had his watch stolen, and another was minus his overcoat.

The next day, by the cars, they reached Richmond—saluted by the crowd with an ironical "What do you come down here for?" as they were marched along the street to the prison.

THE PRISON BUILDINGS.

There were three large warehouses for pressing and storing tobacco, each about 35 by 75 feet on the ground, and two of them three stories, and one of them four stories high. In one of these, in the second story, was the place of durance for the officers, to the number of fifty or sixty, and for some ten stewards beside; these latter being Union privates, detailed to help cook, &c., among the officers. All the other buildings and apartments were occupied by the privates.

The rooms were generally the whole width and depth of the building. Through the middle of a room would be a row of tobacco presses and fixings, making a sort of semi-partition. In the officers' prison there was water, and a closet partioned off at the end.

The officers were kept rigidly confined in their prison, most of them never being allowed to go out in the open air at all. All this was not so bad, however, as the special case of the condition of Col. WOOD, of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment. He was sent to the County Jail as a "hostage," and was kept there three months, among felons, negroes, &c.; altogether a disgrace and scandal to even the secession authorities.

They appear to have become conscious of it themselves; for about three weeks ago they changed his quarters, and, as all are aware, the Colonel is now released and home at the North.

A DAY'S ROUTINE.

About 8 o'clock the rebel officer of the guard would come in, and go through the roll-call of the prisoners, who, as their names were called off, would pass along to a separate part of the room.

Life was quite monotonous. The two meals of the day, reading the papers, a few minutes down in the yard, songs, carving rings or toys, listening to some yarn-spinner, &c., were about all thet could be called in requisition to make the weary daye pass along.

The nights were the dreariest. Sometimes, as if by common consent, everything would subside, and while they set around the fires, after the lights were put out, each would appear to busy himself with the silent musings of his own heart. But these quiet hours were not frequent.

All Winter the man have only been allowed two meals a day. The afternoon meal, or dinner, consisted of soup, with rice, &c., and half of a small loaf of bread. The meal the next morning, for breakfast, would be the beef, cold, from the previous day's soup, and another half-loaf of bread. This diet continued throughout, without any variation. Coffee was unknown, and tea was very rare. Potatoes and other vegetables could he had by those with money.

The officers had three meals a day. Although the fare was limited and plain, it was perhaps all the better for the men, as they had no out-door exercise at all. They could not dissipate with liquors, late hours, or the like. As a general thing, there was no great complaint about the quality of the beef or bread.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

Probably 1,500 Union prisoners have been hald in Richmond the current Winter. Some 200 of these were in the hospitals. These have all been thinned off from time to time by obtaining release and by deaths, until this last batch of 400 that came down the James River last Saturday, cleaned them ont altogether, as far as the Northern military prisoners were concerned.

VIRGINIA UNIONISTS.

Quite a sprinkling of the inmates of the tobacco-houses were (and those are about all now there,) loyal citizens of Virginia itself—or, as the Southern prints would call them *dis*-loyal Southerners. These numbered, perhaps, from 150 to 200, and they were the most unhappy and dejected of all the prisoners. So far, there has been no exchange or release for them.

PRISON AMUSEMENTS.

The monotony of life in the tobacco houses would be varied with getting up mock trials, debates, &c., and sometimes with practical jokes. About New-Year's they got up the play of *Rob Roy*, which was performed with very good appointments, dresses, &c., a young man (as in SHAKESPEARE'S own day) taking the pert of the principal female character. This play went off well, being presented to an audience of between 400 and 500 prisoners, many of them invalids, who were able to come in from the hospital apartments. The programme of the play on this occasion had the announcement at the bottom, "front seats reserved for cripples." It is said that the actors acquitted themselves very well, and that the play and kindred amusements helped to make the Christmas and New-Year holidays pass off very pleasantly to many a poor fellow who might otherwise have been down-hearted enongh.

During the day, to while away the time, some played anchre, whist, seven-up, or other games at cards; others chess, and others checkers or hack gammon. Some employed themselves at ontting rings, or other little fancy articles, out of bones taken from the prison beef. Others read the Richmond papers, which were bronght in regularly. Of course they saw none of the Northern papers. When any one received a letter from home he was the envied men of the day.

They formed, partly for amnsement, and partly for a police among themselves, a "Prison Association," with regular officers, constables, &c. The seal of this Association was ingeniously and appropriately designed of a ring of *lice* chasing each other around, with the motto, "Bite and he d—d!" Congressman ELY, from his rank, was elected President of this Society.

AT NIGHT.

In the prisons of the men candles were furnished, and the officer's prison was lighted with gas. The early afternoon meal made tha evenings very long. The men occcpied them with talk, arguments, fsocial games and with fighting over and over again the battle of Bull Run and other engagements.

At 9½ o'clock the lights were withdrawn from the men's prisons, and the gas turned off from thet of the officers. Then they would gather around the stove, (they had plenty of fuel,) and often pass away hour after hour in singing "America," the "Star-Spangled Banner," and "Fight for the Union;" and in telling stories, and sometimes in religioua exercises, hymns, &c.

In the officers' prison, among other good fellows, was a gentleman named ISAAC W. HART, (Old HART,) Quartermaster of tha Twentieth Indiana Regiment, who did a good deal to make Richmond prison life endureble, with his cheerfulness, and singing a song composed by himself, to inspirit his fellow-prisoners. While they were all sitting there around the stove, perhaps thinking of home, by the dim light of the fire, if nothing else was offered, Mr. HART would strike up his song, and sing verse after verse, and all the prisoners would come in strong on the chorus:

"Roll on, roll on, sweet momen's roll on,
And let the poor prisoners go home."

Then there was another contribution to the life and genuine goodness of tha time in the presence of Lieut. B. F. HANCOCK, of the Nineteenth Indiana, a perfect specimen of the Western Hoosier, full of dry fun, and helping much to keep the blue demon away from the door.

SHOT AT THE WINDOWS.

At first, for some weeks, the Southerners on sentry duty made uothing of watching for an excuse to pop off one of the "Yanks" et the windows of the tobacco houses. The feeling was very bitter, and some of them gloried in the chance of murder. Some six or eight of the prisoners were thus shot, and two of them killed. This was under Capt. TONN. When Major GIBBS came into command, he put a peremptory stop to this cruelty.

VISITORS.

Some kind-hearted, intelligent Southerners would, at thucs, visit the prisons and talk appropriately to the men. But most of the visitors conveyed very much the idea of the nsual form of a menagerie show being reversed, and the animals going around to take a look at the men. On Sundays there would always be a great crowd gathered in front of the tobacco houses, stupidly looking up, hour after hour, at the windows.

The Georgians appear to have been the most generous and manly. Instances of friendship, candor and hospitality from the Southerners, toward the prisoners, existed to a small extent; but, as a general rule, the treatment was ignorant, insulting, and showed any other qualities but thosa of "chivalry," over the misfortunes of a foe.

THE INFAMOUS CAPT. TOPP.

The one who, from the universal testimony of all the prisoners, appears by his conduct to have aroused them to the highest pitch of desperation, was Capt. (or Major) TOPP, the brother of Mrs. LINCOLN. He was the rebel officer in supervision of the prisons. From all we hear some stories of the acts of this sneaking, savage, cowardly coupdrel, who seems filled by nature for the position of a plantation overseer—that he, if the secession authorities would fit him for such a post, could wanted no better amusem nt than to come into the prisons of a forenoon and kick the helpless, crippled and wounded prisoners, for no cause whatever except his own wi ked disposition. His conduct was so diabolical that he was superseded by the Jeff. Davis Government, and Maj. GIBBS was put in charge of all the Richmond prisons. He was very strict, but he had a human heart. Capt. GOODWIN is now in command; he, too, is stern, but a gentlemah.

REBEL ARMS AND APPEARANCE.

It seems to be u questionable that the secession forces in Virginia are very deficiently armed. One whole regiment at Richmond had nothing but the old flint lock muskets, and the same sort were common among all the soldiers that could be seen. There are evidences, also, of the lack of caps, bullets, and ammunition generally. The rig of the soldiers is unprofessional to a decree that would make any old manhret drill-officer go half crazy with disgust.

All the talk of the Richmond and other Southern papers about the high strung readiness of the Southern soldiers to dare wounds, starvation and death for the "protection of their homes and liberties," appears to be sheer nonsense, as applied to the rank and file; of the great body of whom it is plain that they are dull, slow, ignorant, and without any spirit of their own, to push them into the contest. Of course there are a few who are fierce and determined enough, but they are exceptional cases. The great body of the soldiers are more than sluggish—they are thoroughly callous and impassive about the war.

They can hardly be said to have any uniform to any regiment; their clothes are poor, and the same regiment has every variety of rig. There is no military *esprit* among the men. The sentinels never salute the officers when the latter pass. They have little idea of obedience or decorum, and dissipate at once all notion of their "fighting to the death" against the National Government, or indeed fighting at all, any longer then compelled by the false stimulus of the secession leaders.

SHINPLASTERS.

The money that passes in the rebel regions, the past few months, is mostly of the kind called shinplasters, "Good for 15 cents," at some oyster-house, or "five cents for milk," are specimens of the kind of circulating medium that goes by the handful in Richmond. Still, the trouble is not so great from this sort of money as might at first be supposed. It goes for any small articles of food, or personel apparal, any where without difficulty; and of course it goes in the Richmond bar-rooms. A popular drinking place of that city counts up its proceeds, after a day and night, finde them to consist of great heaps of these brownish, yellowish, and a few whitish, shinplasters.

When the prisoners had any money forwarded to them, in gold or treasury notes, or northern bank bills, they would generally exchange it for these shinplasters. We have, as we write this, just been looking a quite a stock of the stuff, which one of the released men had on hand, last Thursday, when the order came for the prisoners to be given up, and sent down to Chesapeake Bay. As he had no further use for it, to make purchases in Richmond, he kept it and brought it home for curiosity.

RELEASE.

The inmates of the tobacco houses heard for the first time of their release on the 16th instant. They were not at all anticipating anything of the sort, and the news set them wild with joy. There was little sleeping that night, as may be supposed.

Bright and early were they all up the next morning, the 19th. In the dusk of the morning, at 5 o'clock, they were marched down in squads to the Richmond wharf, 380 men and 20 officers; and there, under charge of four secesh deputies, they went on board the Southern tug *William Allison*, and started, about 8 o'clock, down the James River—for home!

They came down the river within ten miles of Newport News; but here they were, unfortunately, detained all the rest of the day and all night, the men crowded and sleeping doubled together like slaves in the middle passage.

Many, however, were too happy to sleep. They sang exuberant songs and hymns all the night long; dwelling on the patriotic allusions, with emphasis.

Bnt early on the morning of the 20th, (and a joyous celebration of the day it made for them,) the hired National boat *Express*, with the Stars and Stripes flying over her, arrived and took them off. It was worth going a couple of hundred miles to see the sight that was presented when the unpent soldiers first caught the look of *the flag*—and it drew closer and closer to them. Such cheering, such joy, and many a manly tear that could not be suppressed; and then to raise them to the highest, all of a sudden, when they got aboard the *Express*, and started off down the Chesapeake, a fine military band that had been sent up by one of the regiments, drummed and blared out with greatest energy, the tune of Yankee Doodle!

At 10 o'clock, that forenoon, (20th,) they all arrived safe and sound under the massive defences of Fort Monroe—400 happy, liberated souls!

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE UNION HOME, ETC., FOR THE CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS.—The undersigned, who have been requested to act as an Advisory Committee of the Officers and Managers of the "New-York Home and School" for the education and support of children of the officers and soldiers of New-York regiments, having ascertained that the said officers and managers have no legal existence as an incorporated society or association, yet approving of the object contemplated by them, do hereby advise that the said officers and managers suspend or discontinue their operations under their present organization; and we recommend that there be formed, for the same or similar objects, a society or association, under the general law for the incorporation of such societies, or by a special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York.

We consider that our duties in the premises have been discharged, and are now terminated.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1862.

HIRAM BARNEY,
CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
PROSPER M. WETMORE,
And others of Committee.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Executive Committee of the Central Republican Committee met last evening, at the Steuben House, and organized by electing Dr. NAUMANN as their President, and G. F. KLOTZ, Secretary. They then proceeded to appoint a committee of five to revise the Constitution and By-Laws of the Central Organization, as follows: Messrs. Wermerskirch, Eitle, Roediger, Richard and Lueders. A letter from Hon. PRESTON KING, Senator from New-York, to Mr. WERMERSKIRCH, Secretary of the Central Committee, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions by which the German Central Republicans, at their last meeting, thanked for his vote in favor of the expulsion of Senator BAIGET, of Indiana. A special letter of thanks, from the same hand, to Mr. ANDREAS WILLMANN, the President of the Committee, was also shown, and the meeting, with cheers, adjourned, to reassemble at the same place on the 12th of March.

CLEARING OUT THE PARK.—The Mayor, on Tuesday, having signed the resolutions passed by both branches of the Common Council, directing the removal of the tents and huts in the Park used as recruiting depots, Mr. BYRNES, Superintendent of Lands and Places, yesterday, commenced the work of demolition, to the infinite disgust of many of the officers who had established quarters there. Some who had erected huts of substantial character, were exceedingly annoyed at being compelled to remove; but no partiality will be shown, and all must go. The headquarters of the Excelsior Artillery, which has just been erected, painted and comfortably arranged, will share the common fate, and in a day or two the Park Barracks will alone remain.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION—WEEKLY REPORT.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday, the weekly report was presented which indicates that 2,520 emigrants have arrived at this port since the beginning of the present year, which is a decrease of 1,411 compared with the report of the corresponding week last year. The number of inmates remaining in the Ward's Island Institution is 784. The aggregate receipts to date are $12,402 99; disbursements, $11,255 24, leaving a balance in the bank, including previous balances, of $4,962 50.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—PATRICK MCDERMOTT, aged 43 years, died yesterday at No. 84 Mulberry-street, from the effects of burns received on Monday night last, while lying on a pile of shavings in the rear of the house above named. His wife was arrested upon the charge of having kindled the fire which caused his death.

ROBBED BY A SAILOR.—JOHN DICKSON, a sailor, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday charged with having stolen $42 50 in money from JOHN DONOHUE, of No. 344 Water-street. A portion of the money was found in the possession of the accused. DICKSON was committed in default of $500 bail.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon the body of an unknown man, about 35 years of age, was found in the water at the foot of of East Twenty-sixth-street. Deceased was well-dressed in dark clothes. On one of his fingers was a gold ring, marked "G. T. B., from Mother." The body had been in the water two or three weeks.

PROBABLE FATAL AFFRAY.—A rag-picker, named P. HAWS, struck FREDERICK NAGEL on the head with a rag-hook, yesterday morning, while the two were engaged in a street quarrel. The instrument penetrated the brain in three places. The injured man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

FIRE IN THE HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM.—At 6 o'clock Tuesday morning a fire occurred in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, in Lamartine-place, which resulted in the destruction of $300 worth of wearing apparel. Fully insured.

FIRE IN THIRD-AVENUE.—On Tuesday evening, a fire occurred on the fifth floor of the house No. 487 Third-avenue, occupied by Mrs. GLEESON. The building was damaged to the amount of $600. Fully insured in the Pacific Insurance Company.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Army and Navy Committee of this Society acknowledge receipt of the following donations:

From Ladies' Patriotic Association of South Brooklyn, hospital comforts; Clerks of Manhattan Bank, sherry wine, farina, &c.; G. P. Payson, blankets and lemons; Ladies of Church of the Holy Trinity, hospital comforts, Ladies of Pilgrim Church, bandages, splints, &c.; S. T. Hubbard, currant wine; W. E. Beach, currant wine; Mrs. Thorne, farina; Mrs. Alanson Trask, socks and mittens; Anonymous, socks and religious papers; Mrs. W. B. Smith, bed comforters, &c.; Dorcas Society of Christ Church, hospital comforts, delicacies for the sick, magazines, papers, &c.; South Fifth-street Methodist Church, magazines and papers; Miss M. E. Day, hospital comforts; First Presbyterian Church, Henry-street, hospital comforts, magazines, books, &c.; Anonymous, magazines and papers; Young Ladies of Church of the Holy Trinity, hospital comforts, delicacies, &c.; Thomas H. Messenger and others, hospital comforts, books, papers, &c.; A Friend to Soldiers, cloth mittens; Mrs. Wm. E. Bailey, socks; Mrs. Miller, slippers, jelly, &c.; A Friend, socks and mittens; Ladies of Strong-place Baptist Church, comforts; Ladies of Flatlands, L. I., hospital comforts, jelly, &c.; Mrs. Jos. Howard, dressing gown; Harold Dollner, $50; Ladies of Seward Seminary, Florida, N. Y., hospital comforts, &c., also $47; Ladies of Central Presbyterian Church, socks and mittens; Geo. H. Sutton, 14 barrels for packing.

JOSIAH DOW,
Chairman Army and Navy Committee.

SIGNIFICANT.—Two of the Coroners in Kings County have recently been complimented by jurors they had summoned to investigate causes of death, for their skill and ability. In one instance where the super-serviceable compliment was made, the foreman could not write his own name. Here is the precious document:

Resolved, That we the jurors, in the case of a still-born baby, lying dead at the corner of Bolivar and Screen streets, deem it our duty, previous to our adjournment, to testify our appreciation of the ability, official knowledge, and courtesy displayed by Coroner HEDSMAN, in the conduct of this inquisition, and we recommend him as a proper subject for the receipt of official favors at the hands of his constituents.

his
PATRICK ⋈ HANNIGAN, Foreman.
mark

INTERESTING TO MANUFACTURERS OF KEROSENE OIL.—A woman named ELISA SYDNEY, recently died at Greenpoint from burns received by the explosion of a can of Kerosene Oil. Coroner MURPHY commenced to hold an inquest on the body, when the fact became known to the jury that pure Kerosene Oil would not explode, and they accordingly have decided pure oil from some tank to be ansly sis to ascertain if it has been adulterated with any explosive oils. This analysis is now being made at the Long Island College Hospital, and if the result shows that the oil has been adulterated and rendered dangerous, the jury will doubtless hold somebody responsible for the death of Mrs. SYDNEY.

ARSON—AN ARREST.—On Tuesday night a fire broke out in a lager-bier saloon, No. 55 Fulton-street, damaging property to the amount of about $1,000. From information communicated to Sergeant BEATTY, of the Second Precin

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3256. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Order from Secretary Stanton Regarding State Prisoners.

A Commission to Decide upon the Cases of Those Remaining in Prison.

General Dix and Edwards Pierrepoint Appointed Commissioners.

Another Confiscation Bill Before Congress.

Mr. Starke, of Oregon, Admitted to the Senate.

A Rebel Conspiracy in Alexandria Broken Up.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 2, IN RELATION TO THE STATE PRISONERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 27, 1862.

It is ordered, *First*—That a special commission of two persons, one of military rank, and the other in civil life, be appointed to examine the cases of the State prisoners remaining in the military custody of the United States, and to determine whether in view of the public safety, and the existing rebellion, they should be discharged, or remain in military custody, or be remitted to the civil tribunals for trial.

Second—That Maj-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, commanding in Baltimore, and the Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPOINT, of New-York, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, for the purpose above mentioned, and they are authorized to examine, hear, and determine the cases aforesaid *exparte*, and in a summary manner, at such times and places as in their discretion they may appoint, and make full report to the War Department. By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 27.

CLEAR WEATHER.

The rain last night was brief, and is succeeded today by a clear sky and a high wind that has blown steadily and nearly dried the earth. *It is favorable now for warm work in Virginia.*

RUMORS ABOUT GEN. BANKS.

Washington has been agitated to-day by the report that Gen. BANKS had crossed the Potomac and been repulsed with heavy loss by the enemy. *I have just been assured at Headquarters that Gen. Banks has met with no reverse whatever!*

THE TELEGRAPH CENSORSHIP.

The Government censorship of the telegraph is limited exclusively to military movements, so as to prevent the enemy from learning from our papers where they are to be assailed by our armies. All other communication is open and free to the public as ever.

ENGLAND ON A PEACE FOOTING.

If any evidence were wanting of the pacific disposition of the British Government, it might be found in the fact that the navy estimates for the ensuing year, as prepared for submission to Parliament, exhibit a very large reduction from the scale maintained for many years past. It is also understood that the army estimates will show a similar tendency to retrenchment. These premonitions of what was not made public in England at the departure of the last steamer, may be received entirely authentic.

GEN. SCOTT'S NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.

It is understood that the nomination of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT as Minister Extraordinary to Mexico, made by the President recently, in view of the Foreign complication in that country, has been withdrawn. The most intimate friends of Gen. SCOTT say, that while appreciating the high honor sought to be conferred, he is reluctant to undertake such duties, on account only, of the present state of his health.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY.

The Senate Military Committee have reported favorably on a bill to establish a National foundry in New-York harbor, or tide-water of the Hudson, the site to be selected by a Board of Ordinance Officers.

DAVIS' CONFISCATION BILL.

GARRETT DAVIS' Confiscation bill, introduced in the Senate to-day, proposes to take away all the property of rebels during their lives, and appropriate it to the compensation of loyal men for their losses during the war.

A CONSPIRACY IN ALEXANDRIA.

A conspiracy of rebel citizens has been discovered and broken up in Alexandria, the chief of whom are Col. DANGERFIELD and the Cashier of the Farmers' Bank. Their organization was to afford relief to the friends of Southern rights. Twenty-seven arrests have been made. The suppression of this society has no military significance whatever.

MR. COCHRANE A BRIGADIER.

The President has resolved, it is said, to nominate JOHN COCHRANE to be a Brigadier-General, at the instance of the New-York delegation in Congress.

MR. STARKE ADMITTED.

Mr. STARKE, of Oregon, was admitted to his seat in the Senate to-day.

MR. POWELL'S CASE.

Mr. POWELL makes his defence before the Judicial Committee to-morrow.

MR. BUCHANAN'S LIFE.

As FRANCIS J. GRUND has reappeared in Washington, it is supposed that Mr. BUCHANAN has closed his literary labors and finished his life.

PICKPOCKETS CAUGHT.

DAN CARR and JIM SHERIDAN, hailing from New-York, were relieving a gentleman of his pocket-book to-night, in the lobby of a leading hotel, when Detective WORMLEY, from Albany, interrupted their operations, and provided them quarters in prison.

Chief of New-York Police KENNEDY is in Washington.

AN OFFER FROM THE KING OF SIAM.

The King of Siam, in his letter accompanying valuable presents, says elephants are regarded as the most remarkable of the large quadrupeds by the Americans, so that if any one has an elephant's tusk of large size, and will deposit it in any public place, the people come by thousands, crowding to see it, saying it is a wonderful thing. For this and other things, he offers to send elephants to be let loose, to increase and multiply in the Continent of America. The President, in his reply, remarks:

"This Government would not hesitate to avail itself of so generous an offer if the object were one which could be made practicably useful in the present condition of the United States. Our political condition, however, does not reach a latitude so low as to favor the multiplication of the elephant, and steam on land, as well as on water, has been our best and most efficient agent of transportation in internal commerce."

THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY BILL.

Senator WILSON'S bill, reported by him from the Military Committee to-day, as amended retains the main features for the establishment of a National Foundry, provides for the selection of a site on the tidewater of Hudson River or New-York harbor, and appropriates $1,000,000 for the erection of buildings, and other expenses incurred under the act.

ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Col. BEALE, Eighteenth Cavalry; Major CHANDLER, Fifth Infantry, and Major UNDERWOOD, Eighteenth Infantry, have been placed on the retired list, by order of the War Department.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GOVERNMENT GONE INTO EXECUTIVE SESSION ON THE WAR—A DISCOURSE ON THE POST WRITERS—BARNUM'S WHAT IS IT—THE TABLE TIPPERS AND OTHER SMALL MATTERS NOT CONTRABAND FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday Night, Feb. 26, 1862.

I trust you will not expect of your correspondent any more news of the war. He has beaten his sword into a plowshare and his spear into a pruning-hook, and learns wer no more. He does not even know that his Government is sustaining unfriendly relations with any Power. He does not know that his country is in any difficulty, or that it has any great men to save it—and if all other correspondents have reached the same degree of groping ignorance, we shall be able, after this eclipse is over, to turn over a new leaf and begin a Government without any of the timber which has heretofore been in use. We shall have forgotten the very names of the man whose sonorous proclamations once summoned us daily to our expected man-worship.

But to be serious—is the Government aware of the full bearing of its recent order in regard to newspapers? Have the loyal newspapers done good or ill by their hitherto unrestrained discussion of the plan and policy of the war? Can the Government turn out political prisoners with one hand and shut up the utterances of a free Press with the other, and expect to have ther course regarded as consistent and praiseworthy? With rare exceptions, no abuse of their privileges and opportunities has marked the course of the Press. The New-York *Tribune* seems to have done its best, lately, to degrade the army and weaken the Administration; and last Monday it contained an editorial presenting an elaborate analysis of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S possible routes of advance upon Richmond, designed, it may be, to secure for our brave army, when it moves, the bloodiest resistance that the rebels, with such notice, could prepare. It is said, and believed, that the order of Secretary STANTON, to seize the wires and punish publications that would not be tolerated if offered to be telegraphed, was provoked by that very article of the *Tribune*. But it certainly would have been more equitable to have punished the perpetrator of the wrong, and not visited the sins of one paper upon the entire Press of the country.

I discover that the New-York *Post* does your correspondent special honor in awarding him all the praise of the brilliant military strategy in the West that has forced the rebellion in Kentucky and Tennessee to succumb. I need only remark in this connection, that it is much easier to ridicule a writer than to meet his *facts*; and as I have given names and dates in what I have written of Gen. BUELL'S agency in planning the campaign up the Cumberland River, they will remain after the *Post's* satire is forgotten. But it is hugely funny, is it, that your correspondent should have proved of any service to Gen. BUELL? Why so? He (your correspondent) was born on the banks of the Cumberland, near where our morlarboets are now anchored. His first voyage on that stream was at seven years of age, and his last, thirty years later, and in no year of the intervening time has he failed to traverse some portion of West Tennessee and Kentucky, where our armies are now moving. He has had, in addition, during the past year, an aged Union father and mother, with sisters, penned up in the District of the gallant EMERSON ETHERIDGE, perishing in the despotism of the Confederates. If he had no special advantage in knowing the country, which has no published topography, and no special interest in watching the gathering hands that had imprisoned there those dearest to him in life, pray, who had? Gen. BUELL happened to know that I was thoroughly familiar with what he wished to know; and, like a wise man, he sought it, and, like a courteous gentleman, he returned thanks for the information. I am glad to know that he found it useful, timely and practical.

The *Post* is excusable for its tame sneer. The "facts of history" have dispelled one of its recent hallucinations. Its editors have assumed that the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers were unknown streams to our Generals until two or three weeks ago, when our new Secretary of War was suddenly inspired by "the spirit of the Lord" to "organize a victory" on their waters. The facts as known destroy the effect of a current and ridiculous mythology. It is painful to find our superstitions all deceits—and hence the *Post* is wretched. But isn't it, on the whole, remarkably "cool" for the *Post* to sneer at one who professes to know well the land of his birth and who ventures to impart his information to a Commanding General, while that same *Post*, edited by men who would get lost in the Central Park, does not hesitate to write about the National "situation;" to denounce MCCLELLAN, and uphold FREMONT; to show how one campaign bearing fruit was senseless, and another stained only with defeat was brilliant; and in all other respects, to lecture the country, the Congress and the camp, on the time, mode and manner of fighting, with as much parade of military *diagnosis* as if each writer for its columns had been a field marshal of NAPOLEON? A Chinese firecracker exploding under the chair of such war critics, would set their ears ringing for a week, and drive them from their seats as quickly as a charge of "the Black Horse Cavalry."

This letter is devoted to small things; let its conclusion be in keeping. BARNUM has robbed New-York of one of its most attractive features, and has opened for exhibition, in Washington, his "What-is-it?" The same uncouth figure, done in lampblack, on large posters, that once reached nameless things, from BARNUM'S Broadway flags, to staring passers-by, now holds his familiar paws out from every plank, fence, and bare wall of Washington. This shall amuse us in our hours of *ennui*, while the Government does np the war in "executive session."

It is said that Mr. J. B. CONKLING, the celebrated "medium," is here, by the direction of the "spirits," giving soirées, such as Mr. HUME not long since edified the French Court with. A number of prominent members of Congress are said to be devout spiritualists; and they are irreverent enough to laugh to scorn Mr. STANTON'S letter to the *Tribune*. They allege that it was not "the Spirit of the Lord" that won the late victories, but "the *sword* of the Lord and of Gideon"—which view of the case is heartily concurred in by the friends of the *Secretary of the Navy*.

You see to what poverty of subjects the recent order of the Government has reduced your correspondent. He is compelled to write about *Post* editors, BARNUM'S What-is-it? and the table-tippers who make jokes on the rebellion. Is there any margin for future abasement? YORK.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 27.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) reported back from the Military Committee the bill providing for a National foundery and furnace, with an amendment striking out the furnace.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a bill as a substitute for the Confiscation bill, which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called attention to the very large increase in the salaries of surgeons in the bill. He said he was willing to increase the number of surgeons, but he would not vote to increase their salary.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to provide for an additional number of surgeons, to be selected from the medical corps. Adopted.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to add, "of medical corps of volunteers," so that they could be selected from the volunteers.

Messrs. NESMITH, RICE and BROWNING opposed the amendment as calculated to disorganize the medical corps of the army, and as allowing anyone to be elected, even mere politicians and medical quacks.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Opp.,) from the Committee of Conference on the Civil Appropriation bill, reported the amendments to the bill, which were agreed to.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army, the question being on Mr. GRIMES' amendment, that the Surgeon-General, Medical Inspectors' &c., be selected from the volunteers as well as from the regular army.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Opp.,) said the Committee had considered the bill carefully. They had all sorts of theories and persons with plans before them. One Spiritualist came before them and wanted the Government to employ a corps of spiritual rappers to draw the wagons out of the mud, and also to be employed as clairvoyants.

After further discussion Mr. GRIMES' amendment was adopted.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved still further to amend, so as to allow selections of Surgeon-General, Inspectors, &c., from the country at large. Rejected.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend so as to reduce the salary of the Surgeon-General from that of Brigadier-General to that of Colonel of Cavalry. Agreed to.

Also, an amendment to reduce the salaries of the Assistant Surgeon-General and Medical Inspector, which was agreed to.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment that the provisions of this act be in existence so long as the rebellion lasts and no longer. Agreed to.

The bill then passed.

Mr. HOWARD spoke against the admission of Mr. STARKE, on the ground of self defence of the Senate. Could not the Senate keep out a notorious traitor, who, we had reason to believe, only came here as a spy, and to aid in the overthrow of the Government? Certainly the Senate could keep out such a man. How does the Senate possess power to punish for contempt? Not from express power of the Constitution, but from the right of self-preservation. The Supreme Court had decided that the House of Representatives had a right to punish strangers for contempt. If we could expel a private intruder or a spy, could any credentials in his pocket prevent his exclusion, if he came with the same purpose in his heart? He contended that Mr. STARKE, at the time the disloyal declarations were said to be made, must have known what was going on in the country. He referred to the affidavits of Mr. STARKE'S declarations. He said he believed the people of Oregon were outraged by sending here such a person as Mr. STARKE. If these affidavits were true, if the claimant entertains such views, he was not a fit man for Senator, but he is in heart a traitor. While he sees mothers giving up sons, and people all over the country giving their lives for the defence of the country; so long as he was a Senator, he would never consent that a traitor should take a seat here, so help him God.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend Mr. SUMNER'S amendment so as to read:

"That as the evidence is not sufficient to preclude the said BENJAMIN STARKE from taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution, therefore he be permitted to take the oath and seat."

Mr. BROWNING, of Missouri, (Union,) wanted to know whether, in voting for Mr. SUMNER'S amendment, it would take two-thirds to pass it; whether, after a person was appointed Senator and accepts, he is not a member of the Senate, and before taking the oath, and therefore it would take a vote of two-thirds to prevent him from exercising the rights of a Senator.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that Baron ROTHSCHILD was member of Parliament eleven years without taking the oath; and the House of Representatives this year expelled two members who never took the oath at all.

Mr. BROWNING thought that Mr. STARKE was a Senator already, and that the Senate might even expel before a man took the oath; but he thought it would be a fairer way to admit a man that we might hear his defence, and so get evidence from both sides. He thought it a precedent of great danger to give the Senate power by a majority to disfranchise a State.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) moved to add to Mr. DAVIS' amendment these words, "until such time as satisfactory evidence can be procured of the truth or falsity of such charges." Agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) said it was the wish of Mr. STARKE that he be sworn, and then the papers be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, to inquire into the truth of the charges.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-York, (Rep.,) was opposed to any further discussion.

Mr. DAVIS withdrew his emendment, leaving the question on Mr. SUMNER'S amendment, which was disagreed to. Yeas, 18; nays, 26.

Messrs. ANTHONY, COLLAMER, JOHNSON and FESSENDEN explained their votes that they did not intend to express any opinion on the question of expulsion when it should come up afterward.

The question was then on the resolution of the Committee.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) moved to add that it would not prejudice any subsequent proceedings. Adopted.

Mr. TAOMBULL said if the resolution was adopted he thought it would end the case. It was simply saying that the Senate did not look at the character of a man if he came here all covered with infamy, and did not look at the charge of treason though sworn to by fifty witnesses.

The vote was then taken on the resolution of the Committee, that he (Mr. STARKE) was entitled to take the oath:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Johnson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Sherman, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Wilkey, Wilson of Mo.—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Foote, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howard, King, Lane of Ind., Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Mass.—19.

Mr. STARKE then came forward and took the oath.

Mr. GRIMES presented the memorial of CHARLES FLETCHER, asking for a charter for a Union Cotton Supply Company, with power to lease or purchase lands in any part of the United States, and contract with free laborers, &c. Referred.

The Confiscation bill was taken up.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the bill, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill, providing for the appointment of additional clerks in the Assistant Treasurer's Office at New-York. Referred.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution that the proclamation of ANDREW JACKSON on the subject of nullification, together with the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON, be printed for distribution.

Mr. STEVENS moved the addition of the Declaration of Independence. Agreed to.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing.

The consideration of the Upton contested election case was resumed.

Messrs. DELANO and HARRISON spoke in favor of, and Mr. LOOMIS against, Mr. UPTON.

Mr. DAWES concluded the debate on the latter side.

The House declared, 73 against 50, Mr. UPTON not entitled to a seat.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, made a report, accompanied by resolutions, that JOHN KLINE is not, but that JOHN P. VERREE is, entitled to the seat from the Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

Its consideration was postponed.

On motion of Mr. WASHBORNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Government Contract Committee, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War to communicate to the House the report and correspondence of the Commission sitting at St. Louis for examination of the claims growing out of affairs in the Western Military Department. Adjourned.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Official Account of Operations on the North Carolina Coast.

The Report of Flag-Officer Goldsborough.

A SUMMARY OF RESULTS ACHIEVED.

Joint Proclamation of Flag-Officer Goldsborough and Gen. Burnside.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, dated the 20th instant. He had received the official accounts of the visits of our vessels to Edenton and to the Currituck Canal, the latter being the popular designation of the link of the Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal, connecting North River with Currituck Sound. It appears the obstructions of this link were mostly the work of the enemy. The Lighthouse at Cape Hatteras may now be lighted with perfect safety.

The names of the men-of-war destroyed by our vessels since the fleet reached Hetteras Inlet are as follows: the *Sea Bird*, flag-steamer, the *Curlew* and the *Fanny*—all steamers; and the *Black Warrior*, a schooner. The steamer *Ellis* was captured. A new gunboat on the stocks at Elizabeth City was also destroyed, making seven vessels in all. Each of the first six were remarkably well armed as gunboats. All of them, excepting the *Curlew*, were destroyed or captured in the attack on Elizabeth City, and it may be proper to mention that the whole of them, saving of course the one on the stocks, were struck by our projectiles of one kind or another in the course of the engagement on the 7th inst.

As our forces took undisturbed possession of Edenton, part of a flying artillery regiment, variously estimated at from 150 to 300, fled precipitately without firing a shot. Many of the inhabitants also left in consequence.

There are no fortifications at or in the water approaches to Edenton.

Among the results of the expedition are the destruction of eight cannon and one schooner, on the stocks at Edenton.

Two schooners were captured in the Sound, one having 4,000 bushels of corn.

Six bales of cotton were taken from the Custom-House wharf.

There were no public stores in the town.

The Custom-house was empty.

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH says that he remained two hours abreast of the town, and was visited by the authorities and others, many of whom professed sentiments of loyalty to the old Union.

The following is the joint proclamation of Gen. BURNSIDE and Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH to the people of North Carolina:

ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C., Feb. 18, 1862.

The mission of our joint expedition is not to invade any of your rights, but to assert the authority of the United States, and to close with you the desolating war brought upon your State by comparatively a few bad men in your midst.

Influenced infinitely more by the worst passions of human nature than by any show of elevated reason, they are still urging you astray to gratify their unholy purposes.

They impose upon your credulity by telling you of wicked and even diabolical intentions on our part; of our desire to destroy your freedom, demolish your property, liberate your slaves, injure your women, and such like enormities—all of which, we assure you, is not only ridiculous, but utterly and wilfully false.

We are Christians as well as yourselves, and we profess to know full well, and to feel profoundly the sacred obligations of the character.

No apprehensions need be entertained that the demands of humanity or justice will be disregarded. We shall inflict no injury, unless forced to do so by your own acts, and upon this you may confidently rely.

Those men are your worst enemies. They, in truth, have drawn you into your present condition, and are the real disturbers of your peace and happiness of your firesides.

We invite you, in the name of the Constitution, and in that of virtuous loyalty and civilization, to separate yourselves at once from these malign influences, to return to your allegiance, and not compel us to resort further to the force under our control.

The Government asks only that its authority may be recognized; and we repeat, in no manner or way does it desire to interfere with your laws, constitutionally established, your institutions of any kind whatever, your property of any sort, or your usages in any respect. E. N. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Flag-Officer Commanding North Carolina Blockading Squadron. A. E. BURNSIDE,

Brig.-Gen. Com'g Department of North Caroline.

The following is the official report of LYNCH, of the rebel navy, of the engagement at Roanoke Island:

FLAGSHIP SEA BIRD, OFF ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 7, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the enemy, at 10 A. M. to-day, with twenty-two heavy steamers and one tug, made an attack upon this squadron and the battery at Pork Point.

As his numerical force was overwhelming, we commenced the action at long range, but as our shells fell short, while his burst over and around us, (owing, I think, to the superior quality of his powder,) we were eventually compelled to shorten the distance.

The fight lasted continuously from 10 A. M. to 5½ P. M., throughout which the soldiers in the battery sustained their position with a gallantry which won our warmest approbation. The fire was terrific, and at times the battery would be enveloped in the send and dust thrown up by shot and shell.

And yet their casualties were only one man killed and three wounded. The earthwork, however, was very much cut up. I mention the battery, because, in all probability, communication will reach you before intelligence will be received from the appropriate official source. The enemy approached in ten divisions, the rear one having the schooner transports in tow.

The advance, which was the attacking division, again subdivided, and one portion assailed us and the other the battery. Repeatedly, in the course of the day, I feared that our little squadron of seven vessels would be utterly demolished, but a gracious Providence preserved us.

Master-Commanding HOOLE, of the *Forrest*, received a wound in the head, which is pronounced serious, if not mortal. I yet trust that this promising young officer, who so bravely fought his ship, will be spared to the service. Midshipman CAMM, of the *Ellis*, and ——, of the *Curlew*, each lost an arm, which, with three others slightly wounded, constitute the sum of our personal casualties.

I am sorry to say that the *Curlew*, our largest steamer, was sunk, and the *Forrest*, one of the propellers, disabled. We have received other injuries from shot and shell, but comparatively of light character, and could, with the exception of the *Forrest*, be prepared to renew the action to-morrow, if we only had ammunition. I have not a pound of powder nor a loaded shell remaining, and few of the other vessels are better off. During the latter part of the engagement, when our ammunition was nearly exhausted, I sent to the upper battery for a supply, but ten charges were all that could be spared and these were expended at dark, as the enemy was withdrawing from the contest.

In all probability the contest will be renewed tomorrow, for the enemy having landed a force below the battery, will doubtless endeavor to divert its fire. I have decided, after receiving the guns from the wreck of the *Curlew*, to proceed direct with the squadron to Elizabeth City, and send express to Norfolk for ammunition. Should it arrive in time, we will return to aid in the defence; if not, will there make a final stand and blow up the vessels rather than they shall fall into the hands of the enemy.

There are reasons for retiring upon Norfolk, but it would be unseemly thus to desert this section of the country. If I have erred in judgment, by a speedy notification, the error will be corrected. Commander HUNTER, Lieutenants-Commanding COOKE, PARKER and ALEXANDER, and Masters-Commanding MCCORKLE, TAYLOR and HOOLE, bravely sustained the credit of the service, and every officer and man performed his duty with alacrity. Lieut.-Commanding SIMMS, although absent on detailed service, exhibited such an eagerness to participate in the conflict as to give full assurance that, if gratified, he would have upheld his high reputation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient,

W. F. LYNCH, Flag Officer.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Via BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Old Point boat has arrived, but brings no news of importance.

No flags of truce had passed.

The French frigate *Pomone* has sailed for Havana.

The reported loss of the *Express* is unfounded.

The steamer *Spaulding* has arrived from Hatteras.

A large fire on the mainland was seen from Hatteras on Monday, which continued all day. The fire was still burning in the evening when the *Spaulding* left.

The steamer *Cambridge* had gone to the assistance of the National gunboat *R. B. Forbes*, ashore at Nag's Head.

The wind was east, and there were prospects of an other storm when the Old Point boat left.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Magnitude of the Fort Donelson Calamity Confessed by the Rebels—More Troops Called for in Georgia and Alabama, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Feb. 27.

The New-Orleans *Bee* confesses the magnitude of the calamity at Fort Donelson, and condemned the neglect and apathy of the Confederate Government in not sending sufficient numbers of troops Westward. It says a general call to arms has become inevitably necessary.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 22d says the Governor of Alabama has called for twelve regiments from that State, and if not forthcoming means will be used to fill the requisition. The Governor of Georgia also calls for twelve more regiments from that State, and says if the requisition is not filled by the 4th of March, a draft will be ordered.

A company near Kingston, Barton County, Ga., is preparing to burn out 1,000 pounds of saltpetre per day from a saltpetre cave in that vicinity.

Peach and plum trees in Rome, Ga., are blooming and the wheat crops are promising, but too forward.

Senator HUNTER has been elected President *pro tem.* of the Confederate Senate, and T. S. BABCOCK, of Virginia, Speaker of the House.

Cotton cards are being manufactured in Dawson, Ga.

STATE OF FEELING AT CLARKESVILLE.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 27.

A special dispatch to the *Times* of this city, dated Clarkesville, the 23d inst., gives the following gloomy account of the state of feeling among the people there. It says that there is but one Union man in the town, and he is sixty years old, or he would have been killed long ago.

Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, who was a powerful advocate for the Union until the war commenced, is now as powerful an advocate on the other side. He says that the only effect of our success will be to drive the people of Tennessee into the mountains and render them desperate.

There is not a spark of Union feeling here, and no one pretends to disguise the fact.

The people of Clarksville glory in secession, but at the same time are trembling lest the town should be burned.

There was a large quantity of rebel stores, a portion of which was carried off and the remainder destroyed.

The rebel leaders shipped a thousand negroes last week from Clarksville.

[The correctness of the above dispatch may well be questioned, in view of the fact that it is contrary to the representations of Flag-officer FOOTE in his official dispatches.—ED. TIMES.]

BUCKNER AND TILGHMAN SENT TO FORT WARREN.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Feb. 27.

Gens. BUCKNER and TILGHMAN passed here this morning *en route* for Fort Warren, Boston harbor, under the charge of Col. COATES.

AM EXPLOSION AT COLUMBUS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 27.

A Cairo dispatch says a heavy rumbling explosion was heard yesterday in the direction of Columbus. The enemy were supposed to be blowing up their intrenchments.

THE FIFTEENTH MAINE REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Fifteenth Maine Regiment arrived at Portland from Augusta yesterday, and embarked on board the ship *Great Republic*.

FOR HATTERAS INLET.

The steam transport *Suwanee*, lying at Pier No. 10 North River, is loading with ammunition and subsistence stores, and will sail for Hatteras Inlet tomorrow. Quartermaster BIGGS of the Burnside Expedition, together with his clerks, will take passage *en route* to join their division.

The Ellsworth Fire Zouaves—Meeting at Runk's Hotel.

Last evening a meeting of the members of this Regiment now in this City was held at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street. A large number of firemen were present and crammed the hall to the utmost of its limits. Mr. OWEN W. BRENNAN was called to the chair, who introduced Mr. PROSPER W. WETMORE to the meeting. He stated that the object of the meeting was to get the old members of the First Fire Zouaves to return to their regiment. It was now in a first state of discipline, and commanded by a highly efficient officer, Col. LOSSEE, who had graduated at West Point. All members who returned to the regiment would have their pay, during the time they have been absent, given them, and no charge of desertion brought against them. At the conclusion, Mr. WETMORE enjoined all members of the First Fire Zouaves who were present to step up to the platform, and place their names upon the roll, as wishing to return to the regiment. The following then came forward, and signed their names: John Graves, Edwin C. Pomeroy, W. A. Harrison, W. H. Hennessey, T. Neary, James McBride, Patrick Kane, George C. Weatherhead and Francis Coward.

Sergeant JAMES LEARY, who has been a prisoner at Richmond, and just returned, then addressed the meeting. He stated that, just as soon as possible, he was going to return to his regiment.

Private G. FOSDICK, who was also a prisoner at Richmond, likewise addressed the meeting.

The following Committee, formed by old members of the regiment, has been appointed to induce the men to return to their regiment: Sergeants John Dunn, Gillen, Hennessey, Lazarus, Harsford, McConnell, Bruss, Drought, Leary. Privates Snediker, John Grawis, John Gray, G. Fosdick.

A recruiting office, under command of Capt. WELLS, has been opened at Lafayette Hall.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.—Subscription lists have been opened and are now in circulation among the "daughters of New-York" to raise a sum of money sufficient to present a medal to each member of HAWKINS' Zouaves, as a testimonial of appreciation of the bravery which they displayed in the battle of Roanoke Island.

GOOD NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.

Capture of Fayetteville by Gen. Curtis.

Another Haul of Prisoners, Stores, Baggage, &c.

The Enemy Driven in Confusion Across the Boston Mountains.

A MURDEROUS REBEL OUTRAGE

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The following dispatch was sent from headquarters to-day:

To Major-Gen. McClellan, Washington:

Gen. CURTIS has taken possession of Fayetteville, Arkansas, capturing a number of prisoners, stores, baggage, &c. The enemy burnt part of the town before leaving. They have crossed Boston Mountains in great confusion. We are now in possession of all their strongholds.

Forty-two officers and men of the Fifth Missouri Cavalry were poisoned at Mud Town by eating poisoned food which the rebels left behind them. The gallant Capt. DOLPERT died, and Lieut.-Col. VON DEUTCH and Capt. SCHRAM have suffered much, but are recovering. The indignation of our soldiers is very great, but they have been restrained from retaliating upon the prisoners of war.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Maj. Gen.

OUR ARMY IN ARKANSAS.

CROSS HOLLOW, Ark., Monday, Feb. 24.
via ST. LUKE, Mo., Thursday, Feb. 27.

Our army is waiting for supplies, and will not be likely to move for ten or twelve days. Gens. PRICE and MCCULLOCH are beyond the Boston Mountains.

Our troops took possession of Fayetteville at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The ruins of the town were smoking when the troops entered. The rebels are badly demoralized. A Louisiana and a Texas Regiment are with MCCULLOCH.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

The above dispatch from Gen. HALLECK, of the capture of Fayetteville, sets at rest the false report promulgated by ALBERT PIKE, that he and PRICE had defeated Gen. CURTIS on his entrance with his column into Arkansas. Fayetteville is nearly thirty miles south of that part of Sugar Creek where PIKE'S great victory was said to have been achieved, and, if victory it was for him, he and his followers seem to have fled from it with amazing speed.

Fayetteville is a post-village of Arkansas, the capital of Washington County, in the northwestern corner of the State, and bordering on the Indian Territory, and is a place of about 750 inhabitants. It is situated on the northwest side of Upper White River, about 200 miles northwest of Little Rock, the capital of the State. It contains the usual county buildings, a United States Land Office, several churches, &c., and is a place of some Indian trade. It is a wild border town, in a wild hilly country, the Ozark Range running north and south, and the Boston Mountain westerly.

It is hardly likely that Gen. CURTIS will chase the scattered and routed Missouri rebels any further, unless, indeed, he push down to Fort Smith, on the Arkansas River, where the rebels raised by BEN MCCULLOCH are stationed, and offer them battle. There is a road from Fayetteville almost direct to Fort Smith; the distance is only about fifty miles. Fort Smith is a good point for supplies, which Fayetteville is not; and the possession of the fort would not only give us control of the Indian Territory, but would give us military control of the greater part of Arkansas.

This march of Gen. CURTIS' force from Rolla, Mo., to Fayetteville, Ark., is altogether the most remarkable achievement, in this line, since the war began: but nothing, not even the hills, the wild desolation, and the savages of the Southwestern border, can stop the onward march of our gallant Western troops.

CAPTURE OF SIXTY REBELS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 27.

Col. WOOD'S cavalry has driven the enemy out of Dent, Texas, and Howell Counties, Missouri, and taken sixty rebel prisoners.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Committee of the Legislature to examine the affairs of the Merchant's Bank, reported this afternoon that they found evidences of unsoundness. After being authorized to swear witnesses, send for persons and papers, they found the doors of the Bank closed to-day, and the officers left the city after paying near all the depositors in Trenton. The Committee recommend the Bank to be closed and the charter repealed.

Hon. AMOS KENDALL lectures on Tuesday night here, on "General JACKSON and the Present Times."

Mayoralty Nominations.

UTICA, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Republican Union City Convention, this evening, nominated ELLIS H. ROBERTS for Mayor, and the Democratic Convention nominated DEWITT C. GROVE.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Steamer *St. Louis*, from Panama, has arrived.

The weather has cleared up this afternoon, but the late severe rains have generally interrupted communication with the country, and made most of the streets of Sacramento navigable by small boats.

The Ship Ina Russell—Trouble among the Crew.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The ship *Ina Russell*, Capt. A. HILL, bound for HAVRE, H. D. BROOKMAN & Co., is at anchor at the Southwest Spit, waiting for favorable weather to go to sea. The crew refuse to go on account of the ship leaking badly. The captain says that the ship does not leak much and that there is no danger.

Explosion at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 27.

A varnish factory in the upper part of the city exploded this evening, owing to the use of benzine for turpentine. Mr. WRIGHT, the proprietor, was killed, and another man fatally injured. The building was entirely demolished.

The Loss by the Boston Fire.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The loss by the fire in Commercial-street, was a million of dollars, upon which the insurance was half a million.

Brig Demerara Ashore.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The brig *Demerara*, from Remedios for Boston, is ashore on Tuckernuck Shoal. She remains tight.

THE SONS OF VERMONT.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, the Sons of Vermont will hold a meeting, at the ASTOR House, in order to make arrangements for the proper reception of the Seventh and Eighth Regiments of Vermont. It is expected they will leave Vermont to-day or to-morrow

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

THE BATTLE AT FORT DONELSON.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. HAYNE.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOLS., FORT DONELSON, Feb. 17, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. John A. McClernand, Commanding First Division Illinois Volunteers:

SIR: On the morning of the 13th of February inst., I became temporarily detached from the brigade under Col. W. H. L. Wallace, having, about the time the brigade was ready to move from their camp grounds of the preceding night, received orders to remain where the regiment had encamped for the purpose of supporting a battery which had been planted immediately in front of the centre of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, under my command. In obedience to this order, I remained with the battery, whilst the remainder of the brigade moved to the eastward. During the time I was thus detached, your orders were communicated to me, by which I was directed to form my regiment upon the left of the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers, this last regiment being then formed on the left of the Forty-ninth Regiment, and both being to my right about 300 yards. I at once ordered the Forty-eighth Regiment to be formed at the point indicated, and as soon as it was done, I proceeded to the extreme right of the whole line for the purpose of conferring with Col. MORRISON, before then in command of the Seventeenth and Forty-ninth Regiments.

I there met Col. MORRISON with Capt. STEWART, your aid, and was for the first time there informed that it was with your orders for three regiments (Seventeenth, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth) to storm a redoubt of the enemy's, to our front and not far removed from us. Col. MORRISON at once expressed his willingness to yield command of the columns to me, (and with some reluctance, not having any orders from you on this point) I assumed command of the same; and under the direction and guidance of Capt. STEWART, your aid, had them formed into line of battle in the Deep wood, fronting toward the redoubt, distant less than a quarter of a mile from us. The order of position of said regiments was not changed by me, and this placed Col. MORRISON and the Forty-ninth on the right, the Seventeenth, under Major SMITH, (Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel being absent) in the centre, and the Forty-eighth, (my own) Lieut.-Col. SMITH, now deceased, on the left.

Immediately on the formation of the line of battle, I directed each regimental commander to deploy skirmishers along the front of the whole line of their respective regiments, and to throw them forward from 80 to 100 yards in advance of the main column. This being done, the commandants of regiments were further directed to communicate with me at or about the centre of the brigade (centre of Seventeenth regiment) in case of necessity, and to control their movements upon the right and left wings by the centre. Whereupon I at once ordered the whole line toward the enemy's redoubts situated upon the opposite hills.

The entire line advanced in good order and with alacrity, until the redoubts of the enemy were approached to within a short distance, when from the rifle pits and earthern breastworks, which greatly protected them, the enemy opened a brisk and galling fire upon us. At the same time the enemy's batteries, situated so as to be concealed, and not before known to bear upon us, were opened, and a well directed firm of shell and canister poured upon our ranks, notwithstanding which our lines continued to advance until almost up to the redoubts of the enemy. In the meantime, information, which I regarded as reliable, reached me that the enemy was in force behind his works and well protected by six guns planted immediately to their rear, and also by cannon situated to their west and north. As quickly as possible I proceeded to ascertain the truth, and found it came unfinished of the fact. The entire line had then been held under a brisk, galling fire for nearly an hour. Col. MORRISON, commanding the Forty-ninth, had, by this time, been wounded when leading his men upon the redoubts, and was carried from the field. Other posts of the line had suffered considerably, and learning that the redoubt could not be taken without great destruction and loss of life, I at length reluctantly gave the order to retire down the hill a short distance and await your orders. This was done by the entire line in good order and without confusion, and was greatly to my gratification, and sanctioned by yourself when reported by me to you.

In this action I am happy to be able to bear testimony to the good conduct of the officers and men under my command. All of them under my own observation labored with the utmost daring and gallantry, challenging my admiration by their heroism, and meriting from their General the highest confidence.

[Signed] ISHAM M. HAYNIE,
Colonel Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

AFTER THE CONFLICT.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

FORT DONELSON, Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

IN THE FORT.

At last within the intrenchments. And it must be confessed, after the blood, and carnage, and anxiety, and long-endured privations preceding the entrance thereto, the reflection that at last the place was ours, and that now one might wander about at will, and examine at his leisure the intrenchments which had proved so formidable, was most comforting. I have no hesitation in admitting that it is on the whole somewhat more agreeable viewing big guns and breastworks from behind, than in crawling up ravines and taking shelter behind stumps, while you gazed upon the impenetrable *abattis*, and the gaping mouths (now and then opening for your especial benefit) in front. However much music there may be in Minies, grape, round-shot and shell, and however much will pleasure one may, for the nonce, take in listening to it, he is very apt to discover, ere long, before such music has lingered to the air for three long days, that it le more deadly than that of the sirens.

All hail to the brave sons of the West, who, never knowing when they were whipped men, pressed steadily and doggedly forward, fought not only a brave enemy, but cold and hunger too to the last, who are now rejoicing in the fruits of the savagely contested field. All hail to the dead and wounded heroes, whose life-blood is now staining the soil of the neighboring hills. While the country rejoices over death stroke to rebellion, let not the brave patriots who achieved the triumph, and sealed it with their blood, be forgotten. Let LAWIN and SMITH, and WHITE, and others of the gallant band who now sleep their last sleep, yet live in our grateful recollection. Let MORRISON and LOGAN, and RANSOM and LAWLESS, and hundreds of as brave though less conspicuous men, now wracking with bodily torture, receive the deserved ovations of an indebted Republic.

The news of the surrender was a surprise to every one. For although having now a foothold in a commandlog portion of the enemy's works, and although exalted by the brilliant victories of the afternoon previous, yet knowing full well that the enemy's forces nearly equalled our own, it was universally supposed that a hardly contested fight must ensue ere the Confederate banner gave way to the old. The army, by orders of Gen. GRANT, was ready to storm the enemy from every portion of our lines, when behold, as the light of the morning became more distinct, banners of peace, instead of those of defiance, were waving on the rebel ramparts, and the news came that the fort was ours.

In an hour, the Stars and Stripes were waving from every available point, and such cheers as went up from regiment after regiment, as it filed into the works, could only have been raised by such heroes as those who gave them.

It is surprising to see the freedom and apparent good will existing between victors and vanquished. Of course there are exceptions, but as a general thing our soldiers and officers conduct themselves as become brave victors, and the prisoners as men who, conscious that they had done well, are not ashamed to say they had been fairly whipped. I saw yesterday, not a few groups of federal and rebel soldiers gathered around the old fires of the latter, talking over the stirring scenes in which either party had been active participants the day before, and in some instances good humoredly sharing one another's rations. "Were you in that attack on our right wing, yesterday morning?" says one of our boys. "I was that," responds the rebel *confrere*. "Was *you* there?" And so the conversation would go on until, perhaps, it was ascertained that twenty-four hours before the same men now chatting good-naturedly before the campfire were pouring deadly volleys into one another's breasts. But, inasmuch as either party had good reasons for knowing that the others were no cravens, the result, as must ever be the case with all brave men, was rather to inspire mutual respect than any ill will. It is not destined that the settlement of our family quarrel will one of these days be much aided by these and similar interviews between friend and foe, thus for the first time brought face to face, and now for the first time allowed to interchange their own private opinions as to the cause of the troubles.

I have previously spoken, in my telegrams, of a strong Union sentiment still lying latent in the hearts of the prisoners here. This is especially the case with the Tennesseans. Subsequent intercourse with them has confirmed me in the firm belief that if the people of Tennessee could a month hence have a fair opportunity of expressing a choice between the bogus Confederacy of JEFF. DAVIS and the South, and the good old Union of time-hallowed memory, the majority for a reunion would be immense. The best men in the Tennessee army to-day are those who strove the longest against the popular madness which at last they submitted to. These men, under the mistaken impression that their allegiance was due their State before their country, felt themselves obliged to acquiesce in any action the people should take, and have enlisted for her defence. But, after all, it is easy to see that deep down in their hearts is still an earnest longing for the old flag, and the old days of peace and prosperity. They freely say that they are tired of the unnatural conflict; that although they did fight, and had their generals not confessed themselves whipped, would have continued to fight, to the best of their ability, (and I think none of our troops at Donelson will be disposed to doubt their ability,) still, now that the thing is over, they are ready to quit. Officers with whom I have conversed have assured me that they had no objections whatever to a reestablishment of the Union on its old basis.

If I had previously formed a high opinion of the magnitude of the enemy's fortifications at Donelson, from a view without, an inspection of them from the late rebel side does not have a tendency to decrease it at all. They are enormous; they are not only extensive, but, unlike those about Fort Henry, are laid out with great military skill and adaptiveness to the naturally very strong position which they were intended to defend. Fort Donelson itself is but a small affair compared with the earthworks, which, beginning above the fort, runs around the range of high hills surrounding, and after circling about for five or six miles comes to the river again below the village of Dover. The rebels may well have considered it almost impregnable, so to less brave and determined soldiers, and to less skillful and energetic Generals than GRANT and SMITH, it would have been. Circling about the high ridges, and looking down the precipitous descents up which an opposing force must necessarily ascend, one cannot but admit that it would indeed be a daring foe who should should storm such hights, in the face of an enemy fully supplied with artillery, and nearly, if not quite, equaling it in numbers.

Out on the ground to the South I found many a sad evidence of the contest on Saturday. The ambulancbea were busily going to and fro, bringing in the dead and wounded. The first one I met contained a man whose fixed face and rigid limbs bespoke him long since a corpse, while alongside of him lay a wounded man, but so feeble from protracted exposure and loss of blood as to have little or know idea of who or what was beside of him. A little further on I came to no less than eight bodies lying in one group, whose home sun jeans well told for which side they had spent their life blood. Still further on, bodies were scattered about on all sides. Let one turn his eyes where he would, they were sure to rest upon some gory corpse. Grey coats and blue were scattered about in close proximity—showing full well the desperate character of the conflict. In one or two instances I noticed the dead bodies of those who had evidently died in mortal combat, one with the other, but now both alike at rest. A surprising number of both federals and rebels had been shot in the head, covering them with gore, and in many instances giving them a most horrible appearance; and still others were completely riddled with balls.

Wandering about through the dense thickets, where, for the most part, the battle was most fiercely waged, were quite a number of soldiers, both Federal and Confederate, attracted by curiosity to see the the scene of their previous exploits, or to search for some missing comrade who had probably been left on the field. In some instances the expected body was discovered, and silently buried in some retired nook, in others the search was in vain, and he, perhaps, was left to moulder in the depth of the thickets where its spirit had taken its flight.

Coming into a little open field in the woods which had evidently been the scene of the hottest portion of the fight, I found but one living mortal among the many dead. On approaching, I found this person to be a mere stripling with the garb of a Federal soldier, and, at le st in his own estimation, just now, a pretty formidable one at that. "Do you see that old secesh?" said he, pointing to a stalwart body at least six feet in length stretched out a few feet from him. "Well, *I killed him!*" and with evident pride he went on to tell me how the dead enemy was the color-bearer of a rebel regiment, and as he was lying there beside that stump, had taunted him with being an Abolitionist, and told him "to come out of there." He did come out, and to the sad detriment of his Goliah-like antagonist. The boy had come a mile or more from his camp to get a glimpse at his fallen foe.

Everything here yet remains in the most chaotic confusion. It will probably be some days yet before our Quartermaster, Commissary, Surgeons, and Ordnance officers can arrive at any adequate idea of the real extent of the property which has fallen into our hands.

The little village of Dover, in the meantime, presents a strange scene of noise and confusion." Mules and horses wandering hungarily about, with stray bits of harness straggling in the mud, tents and houses deserted, and contents turned *topsy turvy*, wagon loads of dead and wounded jolting over the road, Commissary and Quartermaster teams, with swearing drivers, long lines of prisoners wending their way to boats, stray soldiers, escaped from their commands, steamboatmen, orderlies, staff officers, newspaper correspondents, and 50,000 soldiers—all mingled and confused together, form a scene which, at least in this part of the world, has rarely been witnessed. Our officers are hard at work in reducing order out of chaos, and probably in another day, order will once more reign in Donelson. G. W. B.

THE ESCAPED REBELS.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* writes:

It is how supposed that eight or ten thousand of the rebels—their most effective force—escaped from the fort on Saturday night before the intention to surrender was revealed to us; and it said the secession colors would have been pulled down early in the evening, but that the enemy required time to arrange the escape of PILLOW and FLOYD with a large number of cannon, many of the best arms, two regiments of cavalry, and seven or eight of infantry. Where they have gone, no one knows; but it is thought they are now in the vicinity of Nashville, preparing for the next battle.

How all this was done without the knowledge of our army or commanders, is somewhat enigmatical. It was generally believed the foe was surrounded, and so they were, as every body—except the one at which they escaped. How they had more boats, no doubt they would have left us still less to capture, but, as it was, they allowed us to take what they could not carry off.

All the imagination expressed against PILLOW and FLOYD by those remaining in the forts, I believe, assumed, and part of the programme arranged beforehand. The rebels are legitimate descendants of ARNOLD, and they, more than any people I ever heard of, would rather kill a bob-chood on twelve months' circuit than spend the truth or cash.

THE ARMS THROWN INTO THE RIVER.

It is believed the enemy must have thrown two or three thousand stand of arms into the Cumberland the night before the surrender, and that those were the best in their possession. The guns that have been taken from the river are mostly Minie rifles or English muskets, and far superior to the majority of those left in the fort. An effort is being made to save the greater portion of the submerged arms, and I think it will be partially successful.

THE STOLEN ARTILLERY.

The number of pieces of artillery carried off by FLOYD & Co. must have been at least forty, including the greater part of those they captured from us at the memorable mortification on Manassas. Nearly all the cannon in the fort were made at Richmond, Nashville and Memphis, and therefore of inferior quality. Still, it will serve to destroy rebels, and our artillerists will doubtless be pleased to turn the guns formed for our destruction against those who made them.

OUR POSSESSION OF CLARKSVILLE.

Three or four of our gunboats are at Clarksville, thirty-five miles hence; but, as the town has been evacuated, and nearly everything at value carried off, its possession has nothing more than a geographical importance. The story circulated by the enemy of the strong fortifications thrown up just below that place, was a mere invention to prevent our forces from immediately advancing, and to give the rebels leisure to convey elsewhere the large amount of military stores they had collected there. Clarksville has been for months, a sort of store-house for the Secessionists, and as a point at which they could readily convey the means and munitions of war. They have lost not a little by its evacuation.

PECULIAR STYLE OF REBEL CORRESPONDENCE.

The greatbr part of the rebel mail at Donelson was thrown into the river, as you have learned before this; but still enough of it has been preserved to furnish interesting and entertaining reading matter to many of us to camp. The private correspondence differs little from that usually found in the deserted rebel towns, and, in itself, is of very little importance, but, inasmuch as it reflects the views, feelings and prejudices of a portion of Secessia, it is not without its interest. The first thing that impresses any sensible man who peruses rebel correspondence, is the possibility of writing a great deal without saying anything.

In the various letters I have seen, there is an indefinite deal of the greatest nonsense, in suicidal English that could well be put in caricographic form. There is much about Mollie Prigg, or Bessie Jones, with disquisitions on "big sprees," interspersed with abuse of syntax; and more virulent abuse of "the Yankees," and copious and heterogeneous references to heaven and harlots, mulattoes and molasses, God and gin-cocktails!

CHOICE SOUTHERN SENTIMENTS.

A number of the letters are from men and women, old and young, deploring the defeats of the Southerners at Webb's Cross-Roads and Fort Henry; and imploring Heaven to make a special pit for the barbarous Northerners, who have invaded the homes of a noble and pious people with the intention of laying waste the country with fire and sword.

One epistle is from a chivalrous gentleman to his maternal parent, complaining of illness, but hoping he will not die before he has an opportunity to kill half a dozen Yankees, as he feels that if he did that, it would go far toward the mitigation of his sins by God, who, he is theologian enough to say, must be the natural enemy of every d—d Abolitionist.

Patriotic and pious youth, if he does not recover, Providence must be extremely grateful, and disposed to take sides with the Black Republicans.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is the official returns of "killed, wounded and missing" in Gen. McCLERNAND's Division (1st) at Fort Donelson:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Miss'g.
FIRST BRIGADE, (OGLESBY'S.)			
8th Ill., Lieut.-Col. Rhodes	35	188	—
18th Ill., Col. Lawler	49	151	—
29th Ill., Col. Readdon	25	60	12
30th Ill., Lieut.-Col. Dennis	19	71	5
31st Ill., Col. J. A. Logan	33	109	30
Total Oglesby's Brigade	181	579	47
SECOND BRIGADE (W. H. L. WALLACE'S.)			
11th Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Ransom	67	184	71
20th Illinois, Col. Marsh	18	109	5
45th Illinois, Col. Bayliss	5	31	3
45th Illinois. Col. J. E. Smith	20	20	—
Capt. Ezra Taylor's battery	1	6	—
Capt. McAllister's battery	—	2	—
Total Wallace's Brigade	114	354	58
THIRD BRIGADE, (M'ARTHUR'S.)			
17th Illinois, Col. Ross	13	62	6
49th Illinois, Col. Morrison	13	46	9
58th Ohio	—	9	—
Capt. Schwartz's Battery	—	3	—
Capt. Dresser's Battery	—	2	—
Total McArthur's Brigade	26	121	15
Grand total of Division	321	1,054	15
Dr. FRANKLIN, Division Surgeon, reports wounded under treatment at Mound City.			700

A SHARPSHOOTERS' DUEL.

I intended to mention before this a distinguished duel that occurred on the battlefield on Saturday last, between one of Col. BISSE's Sharpshooters and a crack shot inside the enemy's fortifications.

The Federalist was stationed on a hill adjoining the intrenchments, and at an early hour of the morning the secession foe placed his ride on a parapet, and fired a ball through the Federalist's hat. The Sharpshooter returned his fire, received a second shot, and sent another; and from that time until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the two continued discharging their pieces without injuring one another.

Both fired accurately, but both concealed their persons as much as possible, and endeavored to deceive each other by putting their hats on their ramrods, and thrusting their coats from behind the fortifications or the trees. Whatever was exposed almost inveriably received a bullet; but the two were so wary and skillful that it seemed they might fire until doomsday without danger to either.

About the hour I have mentioned, however, the rebel, forgetful of prudence, thrust his head over the breastworks, thinking, no doubt, as his enemy had not fired for five minutes, that he might be dead.

The movement was fatal. His head was not exposed five seconds; but in that brief period the sharpshooter's ball passed into the rebel's brain, and stretched him out a corpse before the unfortunate fellow had been able to determine where his enemy was lurking, or by whose hand he was destined to fall.

UP THE CUMBERLAND.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT CONESTOGA, CLARKSVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 20, 1862.

Here we arn at the furthest point south reached in the Federal progress of the narrow, crooked, rolling Cumberland, a stream that has just had a few leaves put into her history, illustrated with the mezzotint that belongs to the operations of gunpowder. The Cumberland has become a tributary to the stream of time, and long will the story be told of the scenes that took place when its wooded banks and ravines saw the stern work, and echoed to the fierce conflict of Donelson.

First, a *morceau* from PILLOW—GIDEON J. PILLOW—late Generalissimo at Donelson, who took precious good pains not to be too late to get away. He is a little particular about the location of his ditches—an old trick of his—and he was careful to interpose the ditch called the Cumberland between himself and Gen. GRANT. GIDEON, on assuming the command at Fort Donelson, gave, under his hand and seal, the following, which I copy from the original document:

HEADQUARTERS FORT DONELSON, Feb. 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.—Brig.-Gen. GID. J. PILLOW assumes command of the forces at this post. He relies with confidence upon the courage and fidelity of the brave officers and men under his command, and to maintain this post, and drive back the ruthless invaders from our soil, and again raise the Confederate flag over Fort Henry. He expects every man to do his duty, and with God's help we will accomplish our purpose. Our battle-cry, "Liberty or death."

By command. Brig.-Gen. G. J. PILLOW.
GUS. A. HENRY, A. A. Gen.

We left Fort Donelson on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th, following some hours after the United States gunboat *Cairo*. Our trip was marked with little to interest.

Just above Donelson we passed the still-smoking ruins of the Cumberland Iron Works, which do not now cumber the land with appliances to aid the rebels. JOHN BELL owned a share of these works, and their fate no one will regret. And so on to Clarksville, thirty miles from Fort Donelson.

Here was where the rebels were to make a stand. This was to be the Gibraltar, Sebastopol and Manassas, all in one. Clarksville is well located for all this, and lacked nothing but the guns and men to use them. The rebels did try to burn Clarksville on evacuating it, but the few citizens left would not permit it, and their remonstrance prevailed. At 3 P. M. the *Conestoga* rounded a bend in the river, called Linwood Landing, and before us loomed Fort Severe. The muzzles of its few guns looked almost down into our chimneys from a hight two hundred feet above our heads. We counted two guns and a white flag, and that settled it. There was nothing to fear from Fort Severe.

On we steamed, and still another fortress—Fort Clark, named after the original CLARK, from whom Clarksville takes its name. Here there was no flag flying. It is at the junction of the Red River with the Cumberland, a very pretty spot to rake an adversary. The *Conestoga* held her breath an instant, whistled, and watched events, which came in the shape of a very ugly white flag creeping slowly up the staff. Commodore FOOTE sent a force to take possession of these forts, and over both the Stars and Stripes were speedily waving. Just as we came up, the railroad bridge across the Cumberland and the Red River were both discovered to be on fire, the rebels having applied the torch just as we came up.

At 5 P. M. we reached Clarksville, when all residents of this place who had not run away, came down to the landing. Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, Judge WISDOM, and the Mayor here, had an interview with Commodore FOOTE.

We sailed off into the Miss am for the night, and it is (Thursday) morning a more thorough examination was made of Fort Clark. I went with the party. We looked carefully through the fortification. It became shortly evident that rebels had attempted to issue a "manifesto" in parts, and Clarksville would have had a bright hell their plans been carried out, for in this magazine with some hundred pounds of powder in cartridges and loose ammunition, a half consumed port fire lay, which is scarce an inch from the powder. A little more and Fort Clark would have reported itself in its essential parts. A larger share of the ammunition our men took on board, throwing the rest in the river.

Clarksville is now in the Union and her scared residents may come home again. They are over fond of the white rag. It will be better that they float the red, white and blue. Our land forces are in possession, and the way is open to Nashville. We shall hear from there soon that the Stars and Stripes are floating there, and there are many in Nashville who will welcome the day. God speed it.

HONOR TO COMMODORE FOOTE.

The telegraph has already noticed the presentation of a flag to Commodore FOOTE's wife by the students of Yale College. PELATIAH PERIT, of this City, acknowledges the gift on Mrs. FOOTE's behalf, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: At the request of my friend Mrs. FOOTE, and in her behalf, I beg to thank you for the honor conferred upon her husband by the presentation of the flag which floats above us. And having performed this duty, I may be permitted, I trust, to say a few words in commendation of a valued friend who commands the esteem of the whole community, not only through his valient deeds, but through his rare moral worth.

My acquaintance with Capt. FOOTE has extended through many years, and I have always regarded him as a brave and accomplished officer, a true patriot, a devoted Christian, a combination of qualities as rare as it is excellent—a bright example, worthy the imitation of every young man aiming at advancement in his profession, whatever that profession may be.

In the long interval of peace which has ruled since the war of 1812 with England, the officers of our army and navy have had but little opportunity for gaining distinction. Capt. FOOTE, however, had established a high reputation, by his effective services as Commander on the coast of Africa, and, by his successful attacks on the forts in China, in vindication of the honor of our flag.

But a great change has now come upon us by the gigantic rebellion which has broken out, demanding all the resources of the loyal States to resist and subdue it. It has been the high privilege of Capt. FOOTE, under Providence, to achieve the first decisive victory in the West, which is, I trust, but the beginning of a series of exploits which are to put an end to the rebellion, and to restore the Government and Union throughout all our wide extended territory.

The day and the demonstrations around us remind us of the great WASHINGTON, the founder of our republic, the Father of his Country, the benefactor of the world. He had his apprehensions that party spirit and sectional feeling might menace the overthrow of our Government, but he never could have imagined that the deep-rooted conspiracy which has culminated in the gigantic rebellion with which we are now contending, could ever have been planned and executed. Happily, under the kind Providence which has ever favored us, its main strength is already broken, and we shall soon witness the restored Union, the nation prospering under its blessed influence, and the nations of Europe will be compelled, willingly or unwillingly, to witness in America the most beneficent Government and the most powerful nation in the world.

At the close of Mr. PERIT's remarks, nine cheers, such as students only can give, were sent up in honor of Commodore FOOTE, and nine more in honor of Mrs. FOOTE, who returned a graceful acknowledgment.

THE VISIT TO COLUMBUS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Sunday Evening, Feb. 23.

Cairo, to-day, is entangled in a complete web of mystery. A most important movement, both of land forces and gun and mortar boats, has been made, but its results have not yet come to the light. Its inception and surrounding circumstance I can give, and vaguely guess as to what has been accomplished.

On Saturday, the 22d inst., orders were issued to the Twenty-seventh Illinois, Col. BEROAN, and the Eighth Wisconsin, Col. MURPHY, numbering together 900 men, to report themselves on board the transports *Continental, Illinois* and *Chancellor*, at 6 o'clock the following (Sunday) morning. The same orders were promulgated to the gunboats *St. Louis, Conestoga, Carondelet, Cincinnati* and *Mound City* and two of the mortar boats. At 8 o'clock Sunday morning, the flagship *St. Louis* steamed out into the river and signaled the fleet, which was soon under way. The morning was as beautiful as one could wish; the air as balmy as on a May day, and the river alive with craft of every description. The levee was thronged with civilians and soldiers, for the movement—or reconnoissance—had spread through the city like wild-fire. The fleet steamed slowly down the Mississippi, amidst the music of the regimental bands, and a salute from the port, and was soon lost to view behind Biru's Point.

When six miles from the rebel works, the smoke of a signal gun curled up from the fortifications. This gave assurance that Columbus was not wholly evacuated at least. Two miles nearer another gun was fired. Still onward pressed the fleet, and another mile lessened the distance, when a shot from the works came skipping over the water. The fleet kept on until the gunboats were under the rebel batteries and took up their positions. The transports, some distance astern, were signaled, and made preparations to disembark. At this juncture a rebel transport steamed out under a flag of truce, and came alongside the flagship *St. Louis*. The rebel officers, among them Col. THOM, went aboard and had an interview with Commodore FOOTE. The interview lasted some two hours. The result, as far as any one knows, was the signal from the flagship for the return of the fleet. The transports were soon heading for Cairo, arriving here about 8 o'clock in the evening. The gunboats followed, the last, the *Conestoga*, reaching the town about 10 o'clock.

The result of that interview under the rebel batteries is by no means apparent, further than the probability that negotiations are pending for the capitulation of Columbus. Multi-hued theories have been based upon the mysterious interview, but the foundation is apparent—the hopelessness of the rebel cause. With Gen. BELL in Nashville, as he probably is today, Tennessee is saved to the Union, and the Unionists of that State can maintain their hold. With a loyal State in their rear, Gen. GRANT's division, ready to cooperate either upon the right or left, Gen. PAGE's division at Commerce, Mo., and the gunboats on the river, escape was impossible. The prison walls were slowly but evidently nearing each other, threatening to crush the victims. What the direct results of this move are, a few days will show, and then on for Memphis and New-Orleans.

During the past few days there has been an almost unending stream of visitors from Chicago, Springfield and St. Louis, eager to gratify their curiosity by a visit to the battle-ground at Donelson, and the obtaining of mementoes of the fight. For some time the army of civilians, loaded down with muddy shot-guns, bayonets, pistols, carbines and bowie-knives, would have formed good recruiting stock for Falstaff's forces. This style of civil jayhawking has now been stopped, and it is related that a chaplain of one of the regiments, coolly marching off with a rifle, found himself in the guard-house. The order stopping this wholesale pilfering has been stringently enforced, as well as the order imperatively refusing the issue of passes to civilians—a procedure rendered necessary by the tremendous influx of strangers, and more especially of nurses. There has been no end, comparatively, to the latter, who have poured in here, at Mound City and Paducah; many of whom, finding themselves patientless, have devoted their time to the consumption of hospital delicacies. Had the excellent suggestions of the officers of the Sanitary Commission and the Adjutant-General, at the late citizen's meeting in Chicago, been observed, these abuses would never have existed.

To-day, Brig.-Gen. CULLOM having been absent upon the Columbus reconnoissance, Col. CUMMINGS, of the Fifty-first Illinois, has been commander at Cairo. The Fifty-first are encamped here, waist deep in the mud. The Forty-second Illinois, better known as the First Regiment of the Douglas Brigade, Col. ROBERTS commanding, has lately arrived from Smithton, Mo., and is quartered at Fort Defiance. This regiment lost many of its members by sickness, desertion, and other causes, while in Missouri, but is now in good health and condition, and numbers some 600 men.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ARKANSAS.

THE PURSUIT OF PRICE.

HIS EXPULSION FROM MISSOURI.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Monday, Feb. 17.

The approach of our army to Springfield was, it seems, entirely unexpected to PRICE and his army. Until the night before their entrance into the town, the rebels felt themselves entirely secure from molestation. The driving in of PRICE's pickets on Wednesday night was the first intimation he had that our army was marching upon him. Under these circumstances, it may well be supposed that he was in no wise prepared to leave. Union citizens here represent that the utmost confusion prevailed, not only among the rebel troops, but the secesh citizens, with but few exceptions, were running to and fro in the greatest excitement and fright. Scarcely a Secessionist is to be found now in the neighborhood. Many of them, having so short a time in which to make their arrangements for departure, left almost everything behind, and will, no doubt, on account of the severity of the weather, suffer materially. In its hasty flight, the rebel army left large supplies of provisions and forage. In all parts of the town immense quantities of corn were found, and all the mills in the vicinity were found well stored with wheat and flour.

The amount of corn which has thus fallen into our hands will not fall short of five hundred bushels, while the quantity of flour will reach thousands of pounds. This is an acceptable little present to our army, and will supply its immediate wants. In the meantime, however, the Chief Quartermaster, Capt. P. H. SHERIDAN, is collecting additional supplies, of which he finds an abundance in the country. Men who are acquainted with the country are employed to purchase forage and provisions, and secure teams for which the GOVERNMENT pays the owners, at the rate per bushel of 30 cents for corn, and two cents for wheat. The fact that, after subsisting an army almost constantly for nearly eight months, these articles can be procured at some points, affords the strongest evidence of the richness and fertility of Southwest Missouri as an agricultural region. And yet it is said by some that "Missouri is not worth fighting for." Such persons are excusable, perhaps, as they know nothing about it.

THE ADVANCE INTO ARKANSAS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

CLINTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS, Seven miles northwest of Pocahontas, February 10, Eve.

At Ledbanon we halted and made ample preparation for a great battle, being here joined by all the troops that were to take part in this enterprise. So, having a few hours to spare, we went through a sham fight. Gen. WHITE, Col. BARNES and Col. FRED STEELE commanded the Union part of our brigade, and Major PLACE the Secessionists. All parts of the plan were finely carried out, but Gen. WHITE proved too much for the enemy, and captured nearly the whole party. Our artillery played a very conspicuous part, under the command of Capt. DAVIDSON.

Our march for these days and nights on Springfield was forced. All that men and teams could do on such roads was done, but we could not reach it in time for the battle as was intended. On the third day, but when within some six miles, our skirmishers met the pickets of the enemy who commenced a rapid fire upon our advance, which halted until our artillery could come up, which soon drove them in confusion from the field. Many of our troops being so far behind, and it being nearly dark, a halt was ordered until morning. At daylight next morning our troops advanced in three divisions, under Gens. DAVIS, STEELE and ASBOTH.

Soon after we learned that an Iowa regiment had taken Springfield; PRICE having packed up in the night and made a hasty retreat toward Wilson's Creek. We continued our march through the town and found his camp fires still burning, and the numbers of camps and houses he had occupied showed him to have a large force.

All that could not be carried away was burned, and in every house were indications of a hasty retreat. Guns, wagons and goods that could not be drawn were, after having been mutilated, thrown upon the road to lighten their loads. As his rear guard was but a few miles out we did not pursue them but three miles. But early the next morning we commenced a vigorous pursuit, which has been continued ever since, making a continuous battle all the way, our small guns in advance ploughing grape and shell from every hill-top into their rear. He has no immense train, and thousands of them are fugitives flying from the wrath their cruelties to Union men have provoked.

I found a Union man who I believe to be reliable, and he says he counted PRICE's cannons, and all that passed his house were twenty-nine. But such a scared train of soldiers and fugitives the world has seldom seen; and such stories as they tell as they flee causes nearly every house to be deserted, the family leaving everything except some few light movable articles.

From Springfield the road is high and dry, and we made great speed. The country is sterile, mountainous, and where not covered with timber, has a thick growth of young red oak bushes, which renders cavalry useless except to keep track of the enemy.

At Cassville, meat, flour, wagons, and many other useful articles were captured. At Keelsville, one went behind a barn for a moment, and was immediately shot by a prowling Secessionist. Instant pursuit was made, but only his horse and saddle were caught. The man escaped in the bushes.

As we went over the Missouri line into Arkansas, the boys gave three cheers for the "Union as it was, and the Union as it will be when Arkansas is readmitted into the Union."

On the 17th, soon after noon, the uncommon loud barking of the "bull dogs" gave indication of border work than usual, and soon after the reply of PRICE's large guns gave us all the "double-quick." The cavalry and artillery rapidly concentrated and replied.

The First Missouri Cavalry charged on the enemy, and they drove them through the woods for more than a mile. Here their advance was checked by large bodies of the enemy, and they retired. The firing then ceased, and both parties formed in line and prepared to test titles in the field. But as large bodies of our troops came upon the field just beyond musket range, the enemy fell back in the bushes, and soon after disappeared, making a very rapid retreat.

Our loss was nineteen—nine now dead, and three more that will die, and seven more that will probably recover.

The enemy's loss is estimated to have been quite as large; but all we know for certain is, that they held the field with ten thousand for more than twenty minutes, yet they left eleven dead and ten wounded upon the field.

As darkness came on before we were ready, the pursuit here ended, and we camped upon the field.

As this place has no name, and as I cannot learn what others propose to call it, I have named it the First Battle in Arkansas. I rode on the field just after the firing had ceased, and it was surprising to see the number of dead horses. You could pick up a house full of saddles, and three-quarters of them were those of the enemy.

The march of this army has no parallel in American history. To march three weeks, and then fight a continuous battle of five days, march twenty-five miles each day, and not a ration issued, is what has but few precedents. Yesterday we rested, and this morning we move probably forward. The health of the troops is far better than could be expected. All are still anxious to see the end at the Gulf, and no rest until we reach it.

Severe and bloody work is not far ahead, but all are confident of success.

CAPTURE OF BRIG.-GEN. PRICE.

The following account of the capture of Brig.-Gen. PRICE, and other rebel officers, says the Missouri *Democrat*, is from an authentic source, and corrects some errors in the statement heretofore published:

"On Saturday, Capt. J. D. THOMPSON, our Acting Major, with parts of four companies of the First Iowa Cavalry, numbering 120 men, and part of two companies of the Sixth Iowa Infantry, under Capt. STURGIS, started from Sedalia in pursuit of some 500 rebels, who were attempting to make their way to join the main body under PRICE. Starting at sundown toward Clinton, they learned about midnight that the rebels, instead of coming to that place, had taken the road toward Belmont, and, therefore, the command changed its course, and moved down on the Warsaw road. When within eight miles of Warsaw, Maj. THOMPSON learned that they had been crossing their forces over the Osage during the evening. He immediately ordered the column forward at a rapid rate, and when within four miles of the town, came upon their pickets, which, after a short skirmish, were driven in, and chased at a smart gallop into the town, in time to intercept the prisoners named. The infantry coming up a half hour afterward, were posted on the bank of the river, and as soon as it was daylight fired upon their camp, wounding two or three, when the rest of the rebels broke and fled. Maj. THOMPSON, being unable to cross the river in time to make a successful pursuit, returned to Sedalia with his prisoners, whom he brought to St. Louis on Thursday, ne their way to Alton. They were Brig.-Gen. PRICE, Col. C. DORSEY, Maj. CROSS, and Capt. INNS."

SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

Dilapidated houses, windows broken in, perlors turned into stalls, the ruins of valuable buildings destroyed by fire, and a general air of mournfulness, were the characteristics of Springfield when first occupied by the advance of Gen. CURTIS' army. A military Governor was immediately appointed, rubbish cleared from the streets of the town, and soon the Union refugees commenced to make their appearance.

An enterprising correspondent managed to get hold of the original order of Gen. PRICE to evacuate the town. The following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS, M. S. G., SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 13, 1862.

General Order, No. 46.]

The commanders of divisions will instanter and without delay see their entire command is are ready for movement at a moment's notice.

By ursor of Maj.-Gen. S. PRICE.
W. H. BRAND, A. A. G.

ORDERS BY GEN. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22, 1862.

1. In consideration of the recent victories won by the Federal forces, and of the rapidly increasing loyalty of citizens of Missouri, who for a time forgot their duty to their flag and their country, the

Capt. T. P. Dorrance, while cruising in the Gulf, captured the Spanish bark Teresa, under circumstances which render it highly probable that she was destined for some Southern port. She has been sent by the prize crew from the *Kingfisher*, who commanded the ship's papers from the Spanish captain. The latter produced a package bearing the seal of the Spanish Consul at Havana, at the same time telling the officer in broken English that if he was disposed to take the responsibility of breaking the seal he could do so. This he very properly declined to do, and continued to call for the registers of the bark and other papers to prove the nationality and the legitimacy of her voyage, which the captain persistently refused to show. He was in a direct line from Havana, and said he was bound for Matamoras. He had on board a complete set of machinery, boilers, engines, &c., for a steamboat, and a full cargo of flour, coffee, soap and a general assortment of goods for a Southern market.

According to the statement of the crew brought here by the *Connecticut*, with whom I have had some conversation, they shipped in Spain for a voyage to Havana, and thence to Matamoras. They report having left Havana on the 25th, and could not therefore have made great progress on the voyage when the vessel was overhauled by the *Kingfisher*. From papers found on board by the boarding officer, it was ascertained that the bark was consigned to a firm in Brownsville, Texas, one member of which was known to the officers as being a rabid Secessionist. Brownsville lies opposite Matamoras, on the Rio Grande, and the fact of her consignment and the character of her cargo, added to the absence of the regular ship's papers, induced Capt. COUTHOUY to hold her as a prize. The case was reported to Flag-Officer MCKEAN, who ordered the bark to Key West for adjudication, and sent the sealed package to the State Department. The crew of the bark, nine in number, were brought here by the *Connecticut*, and delivered over to Capt. SPOTTS, of the *Wanderer*, to be held as witnesses. Should the vessel and cargo be confiscated, she will prove a valuable prize to our Massachusetts boys on board of the *Kingfisher*. The opinion prevails among naval officers that the machinery on board the bark was intended for one of the new Confederate gunboats building at New-Orleans, which the rebel agents had constructed in Havana, and were endeavoring to run the blockade.

A LITTLE STRATEGY AND A RICH PRIZE.

On the 27th of January the schooner *Major Barbour*, of New-Orleans, JAMES ROBERTS, Master, fell a prize to the United States steamer *De Soto*, as she was attempting to land a valuable cargo consisting of 6,000 cigars, coffee, powder, and other merchandise, which was owned by a man who was a passenger on board. The capture was managed with great shrewdness, and smacks of romance. It appears that the *De Soto* had succeeded in capturing a New-Orleans oyster-boat, well known on the coast, which was manned and sent on a cruise along the Louisiana shore, in the neighborhood of Racoon and Timbalier Islands. While thus engaged the officers, disguised as oystermen, had the audacity to visit a planter on the main land, who has been employed by the smugglers to hani their contraband goods across the country to a bayou, through which they are carried to Barwick and seat thence by railroad to New-Orleans. The *Major Barbour*, as I stated in one of my letters from Ship Island, had succeeded in making four trips between the point designated and Havana, and was daily expected by "mine host" of the plantation, who, in the course of a familiar conversation with his guests, unwittingly disclosed to them the fact, and went so far as to give them an inventory of her cargo, which included a few sacks of salt for himself.

The schooner had succeeded in evading the blockading vessels, and was lying under the land waiting for the boats from the shore to come off, when the *soi-disant* oystermen in the *De Soto's* tender ran out to communicate. One man, in a slouched hat and red shirt was on deck, while the crew were secreted below. The captain of the schooner was at the mast-head, and being hailed by the officer in charge of the smack, inquired if they had come for the cargo. "Yes," said the officer, "and the vessel too." The captain then discovered the enemy in force, and going out of the rigging, informed his passengers that it was "all day with them," and surrendered his vessel. The prisoners, eleven in number, are now on board the *Connecticut*, and will be taken to New-York, to which port the vessel, in charge of a prize crew, is now on her way. The following are the names of the prisoners: James Roberts, (master,) R. D. Bates, Miquet De Mitre, Francis Horn, John Bartebay, Edward Alley, John Blood, Lewis Vincinta, S. R. Prats, Montaner Moray, S. R. Gomez. The three latter were passengers, one owning the cigars, from which he hoped to make a nice speculation, while one was attempting to reach Charleston by way of New-Orleans. PRATS has a Spanish passport, and hails from Catalonia, Spain.

NAVAL EXPEDITION AGAINST MANATEE, FLA.

It gives me pleasnre to record the particulars of an affair in which Massachusetts men were recently engaged on the West coast of Florida. A short time previous to the demoastration to which I refer, a man named WHITEHURST, living in Tampa, having been accused by the rebels of uttering treasonable sentiments and threatening with hanging, left his wife and children, and fled for protection on board the United States bark *Ethan Allen*, Capt. WM. B. EATON, at that time blockading off Tampa Bay. The refugee also gave Capt. EATON considerable information respecting the rebel batteries and the movements of the enemy, upon the strength of which he planned an expedition, which was about to proceed against the enemy when the United States bark *Kingfisher*, Capt. COUTHOUY, arrived off Tampa. Capt. EATON invited Capt. C. to participate in the affair, which the latter agreed to do, and sent three boats to join the expedition. On Sunday the 26th ult., six boats, three from each ship, containing about sixty men, started for Gadsden's Point, near the month of the Manatee River, to break up an encampment of rebel coast guard. The expedition was commanded by Acting Master J. B. STEVENSON, of the *Ethan Allen*, the boats of the *Kingfisher*, being in charge of Acting Master JOSEPH H. HALLETT, of that ship. Acting Masters JOHN MERRILL, E. A. WINSTON, of the *Ethan Allen*, and Masters Mates WHITEHEAD and MCCOMICK also accompanied the expedition, which left the ships about eight o'clock in the evening.

After rowing about ten miles up the Manatee River the boats pulled in under the point, where the men laid on their oars till daylight, when a sloop was discovered coming down the river, and three boats were sent out to intercept her. A spirited chase followed, Secesh making desperate exertions to escape. A boat met him on every tack, and a fire of musketry was kept up by our men, of which, however, the enemy took no notice. The Captain of the sloop, which proved to be the *Mary Neves*, of Tampa, employed as a mail boat between that place and Manatee, finally succeeded in running his vessel ashore, and fled, carrying off the contents of the mail bag. On board of the sloop were two ladies and a child, who hailed from Key West, to which place they were desirous of being sent. The sloop was got off, and the expedition proceeded on toward Manatee. In passing Gadsden's Point the boats were hailed by a negro sentry, who cried out: "Fotch dat boat ashore." No notice was taken of the order, when the darkey inquired: "Why don't you fotch dat boat ashore? I tell you tree time to fotch dat boat ashore." A volley of musketry from the boats was the only response Sambo received, at the report of which a company of rebel borsemen were seen to emerge from behind the bluff and scamper away, carrying off a small battery of artillery, with which they did not stop to make a stand, but kept on to Tampa.

The men landed from the boats and burned the rebel barracks, consisting of three buildings constructed of palmetto logs. It was subsequently ascertained that the enemy which had been so successfully routed consisted of the Palmetto Coast Guard, numbering 104 men and horses, and two 12-pounders, which served for the protection of the coast between Tampa and Manatee against the "Lincolnites." After completing the destruction of the barracks the boats proceeded to the village of Manatee, where Jack did a little foraging on his own account, the men helping themselves to such eatables as fell in their way. Four men who had been taken prisoners in fishing smacks captured by the rebels, claimed the protection of the Federals, and requested to be sent to this place, where they belong. They were taken on board the *Ethan Allen*, and brought here by the *Connecticut*. JOHN CANFIELD, a violent Secessionist, was taken prisoner, and is now on his way North, in irons. He is a dangerous character, and the Government will do well to provide him with secure quarters till the close of the war. CANFIELD was born and brought up on the North River.

On the Thursday following, the *Ethan Allen* and *King Fisher* captured the schooner *Olive Branch*, EMANUEL GOMEZ, master, the same vessel which escaped from Cedar Keys during the demonstration of the schooner *Hatteras* against that place. She was loaded with 472 barrels of turpentine, owned by parties in Tallahassee, and was bound to Nassau. The Captain and crew, numbering eight men, were captured, and are now prisoners on board the *Ethan Allen*. The prize is valued at about $16,000, exclusive of the vessel.

UNION FEELING IN FLORIDA.

Parties who have escaped to the Federal vessels from Florida, represent the condition of the people as deplorable in the extreme, and the Union sentiment rapidly on the increase. The majority are heartily sick of the war, and would be glad to have peace upon any terms. In the neighborhood of Tampa there are at least forty Union families, who only require the support of the Federal power to return to their allegiance. Similar reports reach me from other parts of Florida, and I do not hesitate to say that an army of 5,000 men could march through the entire state. It is proposed by Capt. EATON, of the *Ethan Allen*, to take possession of a small island near Tampa Bay, on which there is a light-house and other buildings, and make it a temporary place of refuge for those who seek his protection.

DISASTER TO THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR PENSACOLA.

The grave apprehensions to which the report brought here by a Nassau fisherman—that a large war-steamer, supposed to be the United States sloop-of-war *Pensacola*, was ashore on the reef about 150 miles East of this place—gave rise, prove to have been well founded. The noble vessel has been ashore, and barely escaped destruction. I am indebted to Maj. B. F. WATSON, United States Paymaster, for the particulars of the accident. The *Pensacola* sailed from Hampton Roads on the 27th ult. On Sunday, the 2d inst., the ship, which has proved herself worthy of the homage which has been paid her by her admiring thousands, made the lighthouse on Abaco Island, (Hole in the Wall,) and proceeded thence through Northwest Providence Channel, arriving in the Gulf of Florida on the Monday following. Having failed to obtain a coast pilot, Capt. MORRIS kept on the west side of the Gulf of Florida, in order to avoid of the English lights which are kept burning, and to avoid the Florida reefs, rendered extremely dangerous by the destruction of all the lighthouses by the rebels. The *Pensacola* made a course nearly southwest from the Bimina Islands, the distance between which and Double Headed Shot Keys, for which she steered, being about 20 miles, the light on which Capt. MORRIS hoped to make early Tuesday morning.

At 11½ o'clock, Monday night, made a light, which, after a consultation among the officers, was set down as a light on some of the West India Islands not laid down on the chart, or the Double Headed Shot Keys. At 12 oclock, it being misty at the time, the ship ran directly over a coral reef, called Ledberry Reef, about eight miles from an uninhabited island, known as Elint's Key, and twelve miles from Carysfort Reef Light-house. The vessel was forced entirely over the reef, and humping four or five times, proceeded a distance of half a mile, and finally brought up in the sand on the reef, in seventeen feet of water, while she was drawing *nineteen feet*. Signal lights were at once hoisted, and forty odd signal guns were fired, but no succor came. All night, and until information to the contrary reached, them next day, it was supposed that the vessel had struck on some of the West India Islands. It appears, however, that owing to the prevalence of strong easterly winds, an unusual current of over *three and a half* knots per hour, had sent the ship entirely across the Gulf of Florida, which at this point is not more than 15 miles wide, and carried her one-half that distance out of her course in seven hours. The *Pensacola*, then drawing 19 feet of water, nearly 300 feet long, and carrying one of the heaviest armaments in the navy, was forced over a reef covered by from 2 to 15 feet of water only. Inside of the reef for miles the depth of water varied from 12 to 18 feet.

The ship lay all night in this perilous position. On the following morning she was boarded by the wrecking vessels *Unquapang* and *Dolphin*, of this place, and by Capt. WM. RICHARDSON, of the United States revenue service, commanding the light-house schooner *Florida*, by whom the ship was discovered from different points, none of them having heard the guns. As the ship did not appear to leak much, Capt. MORRIS, after taking soundings, made preparations to get her off. Three large anchors, with cables and all the extensive steam power of the *Pensacola*, with the additional force of nearly 400 of the ship's company, were unsuccessfully employed till Wednesday night in their attempt to move her. They then commenced to lighten the ship, and loaded three vessels to their utmost capacity, taking off guns and stores to the amount of between one hundred and fifty and two hundred tons. With vessels at sea, guns weighing five tons were moved from one to the other without the slightest accident. The lighting completed, on Thursday afternoon efforts were renewed to move the ship, which continued unsuccessful till Friday afternoon. Up to this time the sea had been perfectly calm. Had it been otherwise the ship would inevitably have gone to pieces. On Friday noon a light breeze sprung up sufficient to give the vessel a little additional water; providentially, not enough to cause her much motion. By the application of the immense force which I have described the ship was moved, inch by inch, about six hundred feet, into water where, in her lightened condition, she floated.

The question then arose how to get the *Pensacola* to sea again. To recross the reef was not of the question. Owing alone to the great professional skill of Capt. RICHARDSON, who has had twenty years' experience on the reefs as a pilot, he was enabled to navigate the *Pensacola* a distance of fifteen miles inside the reef, in water barely sufficient to float her, and where she several times touched bottom, safely out into Turtle Bay, near Carysfoot Light-house, where she was joined by the wreckers. On Saturday, five days after she struck, the work of reloading the armament and stores was commenced, and on Sunday night the operation was completed. The damage which the engines sustained by the shock in striking the reef was temporarily repaired, and under the pilotage of Capt. RICHARDSON she arrived safely at this port at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon. No means of ascertaining the damage which the ship has sustained is at hand, but as she does not leak much, no fears are felt of serious consequences.

TAMPA BAY.

On Jan. 27, an expedition was made up from the crews of the barks *Kingfisher* and *Ethan Allen*, blockading Tampa Bay, Fla., to surprise the inhabitants of the town. A letter from one of those concerned in the dash says:

"We took the fort, burned their barracks, and took three vessels. We left Saturday night, landed Sunday morning, marched up and drove them away. We went into the houses and cleared them out. In one of them a woman got breakfast for us—roast beef and everything we wanted. We have a woman and her little girl aboard our sloop; the husband ran away and left them. The sloop is anchored in Tampa Bay. We got as many squashes as we wanted, sticking them on our bayonets and marching down to the boats."

CAPTURE OF THE REBEL STEAMER CALHOUN.

The following extract from a private letter gives an interesting account of the capture of the rebel steamer *Calhoun*:

U. S. PRIZE STEAMER CALHOUN, OFF SOUTHWEST PASS, Friday, Jan. 31, 1862.

MY DEAR FRIEND: The past week has been one of constant excitement and arduous work for me.

On the morning of the 23d inst., at daybreak, a steamer was discovered some 5 miles distant from the ship. Her looks and suspicious movements showed her to be a rebel, and our tender was dispatched in pursuit. In less than one hour she was alongside, and found her on fire and abandoned by her crew. Boats were soon sent on board, the fire extinguished, and possession taken of her in the name of the United States.

She proved to be the Confederate steamer *Calhoun, alias* English steamer *Cuba*, three days from Havana, bound to New Orleans, with a valuable cargo of 300 bags of coffee, 500 cases of powder, and a large lot of medical stores and firearms. The cargo has been discharged, and will be sent North for adjudication—the vessel retained and fitted up as a gunboat.

From papers found, it appears that among her passengers was T. BUTLER KING, of Georgia, on his return from an important mission to England; and I regret exceedingly our inability to capture him also. Had it not been blowing a Norther so heavily that it was impossible to send boats up the river, we should have done so.

Her crew must have been very much scared, for they did no injury whatever to the machinery, before leaving.

The fact that this vessel was HOLLINS' flagship in his famous descent upon the vessels at the Head of the Passes in October last, makes her capture doubly gratifying.

Yesterday A. M., four rebel steamers came down the river, and some dozen shots were exchanged between the *Colorado* and one of them. Those from the rebel did not reach half way; while the *Colorado's* shells burst all around her.

I hope soon to give you thrilling and satisfactory accounts of captures and fights with the rebel steamers. I should probably have been home before this, but the prospect of active service here has restrained me. I should feel that I had but poorly performed my duty if I should leave without having seen some of the *real actualities* of this contest, though it is no fault of mine that I have not "been there."

As ever, JACQUE.

FROM THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Capt. CHARLES H. BALDWIN, Acting-Master on board the gunboat *Mercedita*, writes to his brother in Fall River, from off Pass-à-l'Outre, one of the mouths of the Mississippi, as follows:

"About every other day, one of these rebel fast boats called the *Ivy* has been in the habit of venturing down to mouth of the Pass, and taking notes, we supposed. As we draw too much water, and are not so fast, we have never attempted to chase her; consequently she had grown quite bold, and last Monday she came within the range of our Parrott gun, over which I have supervision, and the Captain says to me, 'MR. BALDWIN, do you think you can reach her?' I had all the time since we saw her been watching her motions, and replied to the Captain that I thought I could scare her a little. 'At any rate,' says the Captain, 'try it.' I immediately got my gun to bear on her, which she no sooner saw than she began to turn tail up the 'Passe,' but a little too late; my shell went screeching through the air, and struck her just abaft of the smoke-stack, making the splinters fly beautifully. What damage we did we couldn't find out, but I'll assure you she went up the river at full speed, and we have not seen her since. The Captain complimented me on my excellent shot. We hardly thought to reach her.

Where we lay, off the mouth of the 'Passe,' it is about one hundred and twenty miles from New-Orleans. The gunboat *Winona* is in company with us blockading this 'Passe,' the *Vincennes* sloop-of-war is blockading the Northeast Passe, the *Preble* the Southeast Passe, and the steam-frigate *Colorado* the Southwest Passe. Our 'Passe' and the Southwest Passe are the two most important, there being more water than in the other 'Passes.'

About a fortnight ago we had an adventure. The look-out at the mast-head, at 4 o'clock in the morning, reported a suspicious sail in sight on our starboard bow. We slipped our chains and gave chase. They ran in shore where we could not reach them, drawing too much water; but in their anxiety to get clear of our guns, they both of them, for there proved to be two of them, got ashore. With true rebel instinct they set fire and abandoned her. We lowered our first and second cutters, armed to the teeth, each man having a Sharp's rifle and Colt's revolver, together with a cutlass. Your humble servant was in command. We pulled in as briskly as possible, but the cotton with which they were loaded had got well on fire, and it was impossible for us to extinguish it. One was a bark and the other a schooner. They had come down the river thinking to run the blockade, but instead of that they run into the jaws of Uncle 'Samuel.' Their cargo was valued at about $300,000, so they are so much out of pocket if we don't make anything by it."

—PATRICK WELCH, a private in Capt. TISDALE'S Company, Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment, while on a furlough at his home in Southington, Marion District, on Monday night, had the forefinger of his right hand cut off by his wife. He was in a state of intoxication at the time, and the alleged reason is that she was opposed to his going to the war. This maiming is a State Prison offence.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Judge Kenney on the Territorial Form of Government—Miscellaneous Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1862.

The Deseret *News* publishes Chief Justice KENNEY'S speech *in extenso*, delivered at the close of the late State Convention, in this city. The Judge evidently thinks that the territorial form of Government, if necessary at all, is at best but a necessary evil; a thing to be endured, for a brief period, with as much patience as may be, but to be shuffled off as a useless fetter when the growing Territory feels the first down of manhood on its chin. And further, that august body, the Congress of the United States, has nothing to do, when "we, the people" of a Territory, think we are able to support ourselves, independent of the "old man" and his red cents, except to accord to us that privilege and right, and, correspondingly, modify his relations as a guardian toward us. "Taxation without representation" has been, and is now, a fruitful text for many an eloquent political sermonizer, and the Judge thinks there is something in that text too, for he essays to enlarge some on that attractive point.

As things go, it does seem apparent that Jews and Gentiles here are, more or less, under the conviction that the particular time "in the course of human events" is at hand when a change is inevitable in the fashion of Government among "this people." The "State of Deseret" expresses a decided unwillingness to "go under" any more, while two of our National officers say they think she has been under enough. When the Constitution has been ratified by the people and presented to Congress, the hitherto vexed question will be again fairly before the nation—"What is to be done with Utah? Shall she become one of the sisterhood of States, or shall she be kept out here in the cold a little longer? The people here think a good deal about this matter, and affirm that they ought to be taken in gladly, and scarcely "stand upon the order of their going" in. And if any unregenerate M. C.'s should prove so stiff-necked as to oppose the admission of "Deseret" into the Union let such unhappy gentlemen picture to themselves the consequences of failing to receive a share in the blessings of the Mormon priesthood.

The two names for Senators in Congress are not yet definitely mentioned, and conjecture wastes itself in endeavoring to fathom the ideas of persons influential in such matters. Will two out-and-out Mormons be put forward? Or two moderate Gentiles? Or will the matter be a compromise, end one of each class be sent? Perhaps the majority of conjectures incline to the last suggestion.

The recent extraordinary floods in the streams west of this Territory, still hold the California mails in abeyance. But it is to be hoped that the impediments will soon be out of the way, and the satisfactory conveyance of the mails be resumed. For a stoppage for such a length of time must have a very bad effect upon business at both ends of the route.

The present unhappy struggle in the nation appears to be exercising the minds of the red men to a little extent. WASH-A-KEEE, Shoshones Chief, having heard the rumors thereof in his own country, northeast of us, came into the city the other day to inquire into the matter a little and get posted up in the war news. His red worthiness brought in with him a horse which some of his pilfering brethren had picked up somewhere without notifying the owner.

The big ox-teams, now that the roads are hard and good, are about to recommence hauling granite for the walls of the great temple. There are two things which the Mormons seem bent upon doing—entering into the Union, and erecting their wonderful temple.

We have had another cold but light snow-storm. About two inches fell, but there is now little of it left, and we have fine working weather.

Recent advices from the country south of the Rim of the Basin, represent that the extraordinary floods of the present season have done much damage. The Santa Clara, ordinarily a stream one or two rods wide, and a few inches deep, has swelled out to the width of the Hudson at Albany. The Rio Virgin has also increased in volume correspondingly. Fort Clara, on the Clara, and Grafton, on the Virgin, are reported clean swept away, and Tourquint, at the junction of the two streams, is said to be "under water."

There is a flutter among the merchants. In addition to LIVINGSTON, BELL & Co., Messrs. J. M. BAGWAN & Co. are reported selling out, and also a few minor houses. The metal dollar recedes from view, and "paper" looms up in the distance, and this is thought to be one reason of the changes.

SHOCKING CONDUCT OF A SEXTON.

Correspondence of the Detroit Tribune.

SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

For two days past our usually quiet city has been thrown into a state of the wildest excitement, consequent upon the discovery of the most sickening and revolting facts that were ever brought to light in a civilized country.

Last week MORONI CLAWSON and his *confreres*, in attempting to "slip by justice," were fired upon and killed by the officers in charge. Their bodies were buried in the City Cemetery at the city expense. Two or three days afterward, a brother of CLAWSON obtained permission from the City Sexton to disinter the body and remove it to Draperville, the residence of the CLAWSON family.

At the request of some friends, the coffin was opened, and the body was found to be in a perfect state of nudity. The brother was in a great rage, supposing that the city authorities had purposely treated the body of the dead highwayman with this shameful neglect; but on inquiry, it was ascertained that he was decently interred, and dressed in the ordinary habiliments of the grave. Suspicion at once fell upon the grave-digger, a native of Venice, named JOHN BAPTISTE. His residence was searched by the police, and a large quantity of burial clothes were found and taken possession of by the officers.

After many threats, the inhuman wretch confessed that he had carried on this nefarious practice for nine years, three of which he has been engaged as grave-digger in this city.

He is now lodged in the city jail, and the clothing which he has stripped from the dead during the last three years is spread out in the main hall of the Court-house, where hundreds of persons are now thronging, seeking for articles of grave dresses rifled from the bodies of friends, fathers, mothers, wives, husbands, and children. A more heartrending spectacle can hardly be imagined. Hundreds of shrouds, winding-sheets, foot and head young male and female, some whole and some torn, in removing them from stiffened corpses, were strewn about the room. It was a sad sight, to see anxious mothers seeking for, yet dreading to find, some little garment, torn with rude, inhuman hands from their infant darlings, whom they had laid away in the tomb, never dreaming they would be disturbed until their sleeping dust should be quickened by resurrecting angels. Now and then a deep sigh, an audible sob, or a violent scream of anguish, indicated that some article of grave apparel had been recognized. Here, a widow pale and sad examining the shrouds of the full grown, and there was the bereaved mother pressing to her heart, now made to bleed afresh, some tiny stocking, little shirt, cap or dress. 'Twas a sad, sad scene; from which we were glad to turn away. The whole people are moved; a heavy gloom like a dark pall hangs over the city; sorrow has entered anew into nearly every household. The cemetery is being visited by crowds, although the weather is cold and stormy. The rich man in his carriage, the poor man on foot, the young widow, the staid matron, the old and infirm, all who have lost friends by death, seem to have an ardent desire to visit the graves that have been so ruthlessly desecrated.

The prisoner does not seem to realize the enormity of the crime committed. He seems rather to be possessed of dull and blunted sensibilities, than a corrupt and depraved heart.

The populace are much excited, and many are urging the Lynch code, but the more sober-thinking portion of the people counsel moderation and law and order. Whether the police force will be able to secure him from personal violence will be seen. He is much alarmed, and says that he expects to be killed. At the time of his arrest, the wretch had on his person two shirts that he had stripped from the dead, and which still retained the stifling, sickening scent peculiar to the grave.

THE RESULT OF EIGHT CENSUSES.—We were favored recently by the Superintendent of the Census with a copy of a tabular statement, prepared in his bureau, which, from its comprehensiveness and condensation, deserves a passing notice. The table comprises the aggregate population of each State and Territory of the United States every tenth year from 1790 to 1860, inclusive, classing in separate columns, at each period and in each State, the number of "whites," "free colored," and "slaves," and we have all these aggregates of eight different censuses in a table 36 inches by 12. We presume that the reader could hardly, of himself, begin to estimate the amount of human labor that was expended in travelling and obtaining and recording and reporting the details compressed into this space of 36 inches by 12, or the weight in tons of the vast volumes of manuscript returns from which this compendium has been reduced. Would the reader believe that these masses of figures, in manuscript, of the eight censuses would load one hundred wagons? Yet it is so, incredible as it may appear. What a labor, then, the reduction of all this to one sheet.—*Washington Intelligencer, Feb.* 19.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. Devoy *vs.* The Mayor, 1728, 2278, 2717, 3161, 3318, 3610, 4056, 4535, 4573, 4603, 4620, 4650, 4672, 4683, 4774, 4813, 4861, 4889, 4947, 4950, 5150, 5177, 5162, 5395, 5440, 5445, 5463, 5510, 5523, 5577, 5613, 5645, 5667, 5696, 5712, 5760, 5770, 5771, 5773, 5775, 5774, 5786, 5808, 5830, 5845, 5862, 5866, 5891, 5892, 5903.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

In the case of John Riley, indicted for murder of a seaman on board the ship *Marathon*, the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

William Warren, the other mate of the slaver *Erie*, was brought up this morning. Judge DEAS, his counsel, stated to the Court that he was satisfied that the prisoner could not be convicted under this indictment for voluntarily serving; that the prisoner stated he had been imprisoned now sixteen months, had no money to pay a fine, or pay the expenses of getting witnesses, and had therefore determined to plead guilty to this indictment, although he had been advised that he could not be convicted under it, especially as a new one could be found.

The plea of guilty was accordingly entered, and Warren was sentenced by the Court to be imprisoned eight months, and to pay a fine of a dollar.

MANSLAUGHTER ON SHIPBOARD.

Nathan H. Willett, master of the ship *Saracen*, was put on trial charged with manslaughter in killing one of the crew, named Dilion. The vessel was bound from Cardiff to Hong Kong. The evidence for the prosecution showed that the mate, named Stimpson, had a difficulty with one of the crew, named Pratt. Pratt, it appeared, was skylarking instead of attending to his work, and the mate ordered him to go up and sinch down some of the rigging. He went into the forecastle to get his boots, and delayed so long that the mate got angry and went in after him, and they got into a scuffle, during which the mate was striking him with a belaying pin. The Captain coming up with a pistol in his hand, ordered the mate to stop, and told the man to run aft. Just then Dillon was heard to tell Pratt if the man struck him again, to cut him with his knife. The Captain turned and asked who said that, pointing the pistol that way. Dillon said, "Don't shoot; I have done nothing;" but the pistol went off, and Dillon fell, mortally wounded, and died next morning. The witnesses gave the Captain a good character for quietness on board ship, testifying that he would not allow the officers or the crew to swear; that he interfered to prevent disputes, and that they had never had any difficulty with him, except that on another occasion, when the mate had a difficulty with Dillon, the Captain said he would shoot them down like mad dogs, if they did not attend to their duty.

Mr. Evarts and Mr. Choate appeared for the defence.

The ground taken was that the pistol went off accidentally.

[Judge DEAN requests me to state that in his remarks on Wednesday, about Gordon's case, he meant to be understood that he had received nothing for services rendered since his sentence. He was retained as counsel in the cause in the regular way, and paid for his services on the trial.—REP.]

Contest for the office of Harbor Master—Can State Officers be Required to Reside in any particular City or County.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard without a jury.

The People ex rel Willis Patten vs. Alexander H. Shultz.—This was a controversy between Patten and Shultz as to the right to the office of Harbor Master. The relator claimed to have been appointed in February 1857, and to have continued in the discharge of his duties until February 1860, when the defendant was appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and took possession of the relator's office.

The act under which these officers are appointed provides that nine of the Harbor-masters shall reside in New-York, and two of them in Brooklyn. The relator claims that when the defendant was appointed he resided in Fishkill, and has continued to reside at that place, and that he, therefore, never was qualified to hold the office.

The defendant claimed that the statute as to residence was merely discretionary, and, therefore, immaterial, this being a State, and not a County office. It also appeared that the defendant had resigned his office about six weeks since, and another person had been appointed in his place.

Decision reserved.

John H. White and W. P. Angel for relator. A. Oakey Hall and A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

Not on the Sabbath—The Place of Trial Governs the Statute of Limitations.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

John Steward, Jr., et al. vs. Horace C. Thurber.—This was an action on a promissory note claimed to have been made in Michigan on a Sunday.

On the 5th day of September, 1846, the defendant with four others, all residents of Pontiac, Michigan, made their joint and several promissory note payable in four months. The note subsequently became the property of the plaintiffs. Not having been paid at maturity, Thurber, for himself and the other makers, on the 25th day of March, 1847, applied by letter to the plaintiff's agent, who was then in Detroit, to renew the note for 60 days, after payment of interest and charges. To this the agent agreed.

Thurber afterward personally saw the agent in Detroit, paid him the interest due upon the note to the 11th of March, 1847, and received from him a new note of that date for $600, at 60 days, to get signed and have returned to him. Thurber, as alleged, instead of returning the note thus given him by the agent, sent him another note for $600, signed by the parties at Pontiac, and dated on the 7th day of March, 1847, which was on Sunday.

By the statutes of Michigan, contracts made on Sunday are void. The defence set up was that the contract for, and the note itself, was made on Sunday, and was therefore void. Also, because the statute of limitations of Michigan limited the time of commencing actions on contracts to six years. The foregoing facts appeared on the trial. The Court charged that the defendant being a resident of Michigan, and the plaintiffs of New-York, the statute of limitations of Michigan was no bar to a recovery in New-York, and that the only fact to be determined by the jury was whether the contract for the renewal note was made on Sunday, the 21st, or on the 25th of March, 1847, when the proposition of Thurber, by letter, to renew the note, was made to the plaintiff's agent, and accepted by him in the same manner.

Verdict for plaintiffs for $1,261 05, amount and interest of renewed note.

Wm. Fullerton, and Slosson & Fellows for plaintiffs; G. C. & M. Gibbs for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, John Garry pleaded guilty to assault and battery upon Michael Welsh, and was remanded for sentence.

William E. Jones pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of Francis Kelly of a purse containing $23, and was remanded for sentence.

The trial of Esther Kendrick, for perjury, was concluded by a verdict of "Not guilty."

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Hroy vs. Dennts.—Findings, &c., on file.

White vs. Morgan et al.—Findings, &c., on file.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Jenkins vs. Thompson.—Motion for costs in favor of plaintiff granted.

McGinnis vs. Carlock & Osborn.—Injunction dissolved as to defendant Osborn, but not continued as to defendant Carlock.

Downing, &c. vs. Bloomer, &c.—Defendants discharged from arrest upon giving their joint and several undertakings, without sureties, $10 costs of motion, to abide event of suit.

Mondel vs. Nelson et al.—Papers with clerk.

Back vs. Kanter.—Order refused.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 27, 1862.

$36,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	93	50	Am. Ex. Bank	88
61,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	92¾	9	do	88½
2,000	do	93	10	Ocean Bank	70
40,000	do	92¾	50	Park Bank	100
500	U. S. 6s, '81, Or'n War Loan half-yr'ly.	91	10	Continental Bank	79
39,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. N.	99¾	20	Pacific Mail S Co.	91¾
7,000	do	99¾	225	do	91
3,000	Ill. Cen. Sds. '77	90	50	do	91¾
1,000	Ill. War Loan	86¾	1042	N. Y. Cen. R.	83
4,000	do	86½	250	do	83¼
1,000	Mich. St. 8 w'k B.	87	300	do	83
1,000	Mich. S. 7s	95	100	do	83
1,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90	61	100	do	83¼
11,000	do	60½	50	do	83
15,000	do	60	50	do	83½
5,000	do	60	50	Harlem R.	13
5,000	do	60¾	100	do	13½
6,000	do	61	50	Chm. Coal. Pref.	8
1,000	N. Car. State 6s	71	300	Erie R.	34¾
30,000	Mo. State 6s	61	850	do	34½
120,000	do	50½	350	do	34¾
35,000	do	50	260	do	34¾
20,000	do	50¾	300	do	35
2,000	do	51	50	do	34¾
4,000	do	51¼	100	do	34¾
35,000	do	50	150	Erie R. Pref.	58¾
5,000	do	50¾	700	do	58½
1,000	do	51¾	50	do	58¾
1,000	Virginia State 6s	60	100	do	58¾
3,000	Cal. State 7s	86¾	100	Hudson R. R.	35¾
3,000	Br'n G. W. Loan	101	135	do	35¾
5,500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	97	100	do	35¾
3,000	E. R. 1st M. Bs.	106	150	Reading Railroad	43¾
1,000	H. R. R. 1st M.	106¾	100	do	43¾
6,000	M. C. 8 p. C. Ass. M. S. F. C. Bs.	102¾	100	do	43¾
1,000	Har. 1st M. Bs.	100¾	96	Mh. Central R.	54
1,000	N. Ind. 1st M.	93	160	M. S. & N. I. R.	24
3,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. bs.	99¾	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S'k	48
3,000	M. S. & I. bonds	96¾	100	do	48
5,000	do	96¾	650	do	47¾
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. bonds	94½	50	do	47¾
500	Tol. & W. Int. bs.	48	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63¾
2,000	Gal. & C. 2d m. bs.	98	300	do	63¾
1,000	Clev. & T. s. f. bs.	87	220	Clev. & Pittsb. R.	18
10	Bk. State of N. Y.	85	25	Cl., Col. & Cin R.	109½
60	Bank of Commerce	68	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	68¾
10	do	67	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	44¾
40	Broadway Bank	125	600	do	44¾
10	Metropolitan Bank	96	300	do	45
10,000	Am. Gold	103	50	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	56¾
5,000	do	103	50	do	56¾
135,000	do	102¾	100	do	56¾
10,000	do	102¾	50	do	56¾
10,000	do	102¾	50	do	56¾
134,000	do	102¾	300	do	56¾
26,000	do	102¾	23	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	20¾
5,000	do	102¾	12	do	20¾
2,000	do	102¾	18	Mil. & P

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lucia di Lammermoor.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Colleen Bawn.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Macartay, or Pere o' Day.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Wild Oats.

WINTER GARDEN—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Spanish Dances.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams, South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A second order relating to State prisoners has been issued by Secretary Stanton. It provides for the appointment of two Commissioners, one from military and one from civil life—to examine into the cases of the prisoners now remaining in the different prisons, and to determine whether they shall be discharged, remain in military custody, or be remitted to the civil tribunals for trial, and designates Gen. Dix, in command at Baltimore, and Edwards Pierrepoint, of this City, as such Commission—reports to be made to the War Department.

From the scene of operations in Northwestern Arkansas, we have definite though meagre intelligence. An official dispatch informs us that Gen. Curtis is in possession of the town of Fayetteville, after having chased Price's rebels across the mountains and into the Indian Territory. He also seized all their strongholds. At Mudtown, according to Gen. Halleck's report, forty-two National officers and soldiers were killed by eating poisoned food which the rebels left behind them.

Sixty rebels have been taken prisoners in Dent, Texas and Howell Counties, Mo., by Col. Wood's Cavalry, who have cleared out all the rebels in that part of the State.

It is believed at Cairo that the rebels at Columbus are engaged in destroying the fortifications by blowing them up. A heavy, rumbling explosion was heard in that direction on Wednesday. No explanation of the recent consultation between National and rebel officers, under a flag of truce, is yet given.

The Paris (Ky.) *Citizen* says intelligence has reached that place, through an officer of the army, "that the National forces took possession of Cumberland Gap, without meeting with the least resistance, and that the Seventh Kentucky Regiment and Sixteenth Ohio are at the Gap, while the Two Tennessee Regiments have passed into Tennessee." The Louisville *Journal* has advices to the 17th from Gen. Carter's camp at Flat Rock Ford, a few miles this side of the Cumberland Ford, and at that time no serious opposition was anticipated to our advance.

The schooner *Western Star*, Capt. Cadwell, arrived at this port yesterday, from Key West, bringing advices to the 18th inst., from which we learn that everything was quiet there, and the troops in excellent health.

Private letters from the Gulf state that the rebel schooner *Isabel* has been captured by the United States steamship *Montgomery*, Lieut. Jouett commanding. She was formerly the *Wm. H. King*, belonging to the Light House Board. She was stolen by the rebels, and has succeeded in running the blockade several times. This is Lieut. Jouett's first prize since he was promoted to the command of the *Montgomery*, some time last month, for his daring expedition in destroying the privateer *Royal Yacht*, under the guns of the rebel forts at Galveston, Texas.

FROM EUROPE.

We received by the steamship *Hibernian*, which arrived at Portland yesterday afternoon, advices from Europe five days later than were brought by the *Niagara*. She left Liverpool on the 13th, and Londonderry on the 14th inst. American affairs had been debated in the British Parliament. Earl Russell, in answer to a question relative to British subjects, alleged to be imprisoned by order of the American Government, intimated that great allowance was to be made for the condition of affairs in the United States; that Parliament had granted power to the British Government, in times of trouble, similar to that now delegated to the President, and that persons, under such authority, had frequently been held under arrest in England without being brought to trial. If the persons arrested had been guilty of treasonable conspiracies against the United States Government, he did not see how Her Majesty's Government could interfere. A call was made for the papers relating to the blockade, and Lord Russell said they were in the printer's hands, and would soon be published. The success of the National forces at Mill Spring was looked upon in England as an important one. An order had been received at Portsmouth to reduce the number of men and guns of the ships of war in commission.

The diplomatic correspondence relating to the intervention in Mexico, had been laid before Parliament. In a letter to Sir Charles Wyke, touching the rumor that the Archduke Maximilian would be called to the throne of Mexico, Earl Russell states that if the Mexican people desire it, no opposition will be made, but that England could not be a party to forcible intervention for this purpose.

The intelligence from the Continent was not of importance.

The sales of Cotton, in the Liverpool market, for the week, footed up 54,000 bales, the market closing unchanged but firmer. Breadstuffs were steady, and Provisions declining. Consols, 93¼ for money.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill providing for a National foundry and furnace was reported back from the Military Committee, with an amendment striking out the furnace. A substitute for the confiscation bill was introduced by Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, and ordered to be printed. The bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army was debated at considerable length, but was not definitely acted upon. The case of Mr. Starke, of Oregon, was then again considered, and it was finally decided to allow him to take the oath and his seat—the vote being 26 to 19.

In the House the report of the Committee of Conference on the Civil Appropriation bill was agreed to. A joint resolution, providing that Jackson's Proclamation on the subject of Nullification, Washington's Farewell Address, and the Declaration of Independence, be printed for distribution, was referred to the Printing Committee. The Upton (Virginia) contested Election case was then considered, and Mr. Upton was declared not to be entitled to a seat. The Committee on Elections made a report in the Pennsylvania case—Kline against Veaaee—declaring that the latter was entitled to the seat. Consideration of the report was postponed. The Secretary of War was called upon for the report and correspondence of the Commission lately sitting at St. Louis, for the examination of Claims in the Western Department, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions against any more savings banks in this City were presented. A report was made against changing the Usury laws so as to allow short credits at more than the legal rate of interest. A majority report was made in favor of incorporating the State Homœopathic Medical Society. The Brooklyn Charter Amendment bill was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading. The bills limiting the dividends of Life Insurance Companies, and defining the duties of Captains of the Port and Harbor-masters of New-York, were passed. The Senate will hereafter hold evening sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

In the Assembly, General Orders were considered in Committee of the Whole, and the bills to improve the Central Park, and authorizing the Historical Society to establish a Museum of Antiquities and Science and a Gallery of Art, were ordered to a third reading. The bill to provide for the public defence was taken up as the special order, and debated until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen, last evening, received, through Mayor Opdyke, several secession flags, presented by Brig.-Gen. Smith, as part of the spoils captured at Fort Donelson. The Tax Levy was taken up, and a number of alterations made from the Comptroller's estimate.

Dr. Bellows lectured before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, last evening, on "The Importance of Sanitary Science as Illustrated in the Experience of Recent Wars—Abroad and at Home." He was followed by J. Smith Homans, Esq., who read a paper on "The Comparative Value of the Northern and Southern portions of the United States to England in a Commercial Point of View." Both discourses were much applauded by a large and respectable audience.

A meeting was held last evening at Runk's Hotel, Grand-street, Mr. Owen W. Brennan in the chair, for the purpose of inducing the members of the First Fire Zouaves to return to their regiment. Mr. Prosper M. Wetmore addressed the meeting. At the conclusion nine or ten members of the regiment came forward and re-signed their names.

Mrs. Buckner and the wife of Col. Rodin Hanson, of the Second Kentucky Regiment, have been permitted to go to Indianapolis, where their husbands are held prisoners of war.

The gunboat *Essex* has arrived at St. Louis, where she will be thoroughly refitted. Her boilers will be so placed as to be more thoroughly protected from the enemy's shot. Capt. Porter, there is good ground to hope, will soon recover, as his injuries are not so severe as they were at first supposed to be.

Gen. McKinstry has been released from close confinement. It is supposed that he is at liberty on parole.

A case of some interest, as involving the question whether a residence qualification is requisite in the Harbor-masters of New-York, was yesterday heard by Justice Barnard at the Circuit of the Supreme Court. Decision was reserved.

The Stock Market was active yesterday, with considerable irregularity in prices early in the day on the Border State Stocks. The sales of gold were the heaviest yet reported by the Stock Exchange. The price fell to 102@102¼. Exchange unsettled. London 113¼@114.

Prices of Breadstuffs yesterday generally favored buyers, yet business was not active. A fair inquiry prevailed for Provisions, as also for Rio Coffee and Black and Green Teas. Bale Hay was in demand, as were likewise Sugars and Tallow. Whisky was unsettled, closing at reduced rates. The firmness of holders of Cotton checked operations. Less extensive Freight engagements were effected. No important changes occurred in other branches of the trade.

Martial Law in Rebel States.—As our armies conquer the rebels of the South, the districts and States coming into our control will of course be temporarily put under martial law. It is the law which is now supreme in Missouri, as well as (to suppress jayhawking) in the adjoining State of Kansas; it practically dominates in Kentucky, and Gen. Grant has just declared it in force over West Tennessee. It will probably soon be extended over the whole State, until such time as a new and loyal civil Government can be put in operation. It is impossible for the National Government or the military authorities to recognize in any way the authority of the rebel Governor or the other forsworn traitors now in power in that State, just as it is impossible for them to recognize the authority of the rebel President. They were elected outside of the Constitutional provisions, and have sworn allegiance to another so-called Government. "Martial law," (says Gen. Halleck, in his valuable work on the "Laws of War,") "derives no authority from the civil law, nor assistance from the civil tribunals, for it overrules, suspends and replaces both. It is from its very nature an arbitrary power, and extends to all the inhabitants of the district where it is in force." The enforcement of martial law, even for a brief time, will work changes in Tennessee, as it has done in Missouri, where it has been so ably and effectively administered by that eminent jurist and soldier, Gen. Halleck. The writ of *habeas corpus* and the ordinary personal freedom and the franchises of the citizen will be suspended; hundreds of rebel newspapers will be suppressed; hundreds of rebel functionaries will be expelled from office; treason in every shape will be sternly repressed; and a quick trial and sharp punishment will follow every infringement of the martial code. This is undoubtedly a stern and an extraordinary mode of rule for the heretofore rampant rebels; but, in the interval between the advance of our army and the establishment of a legitimate government, no other law is possible.

The terms of Gen. Grant's declaration of martial law in Tennessee provide that it shall cease when a sufficient number of citizens of the State return to their allegiance and show a desire to maintain law and order. This, we believe and hope, will be ere a very long time. The Union element in Nashville, or at some other point, will at once be organized, and will form a nucleus round which the Unionism of the State will concentrate. As has been the case in Western Virginia and Missouri, a Convention will be called, and a new Legislature and new State officers chosen; and the State will resume all its constitutional rights along with its old position in the Union. A brief exercise of martial law will be an excellent discipline for those who have heretofore contemned and overridden all law.

Foreign Commerce of the United States, as Affected by Civil War.

The Treasury Reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, that have just reached us, possess great interest, in illustrating the effect of civil war upon the foreign commerce of the country. The total value of the imports are shown to have been $334,850,453, against $362,163,942 for 1860—a falling off of only $27,813,489. Of the imports, $46,339,011 were in specie, against $8,556,135 for 1860; showing a reduction in imports of merchandise equal to $65,602,965. The total exports were $248,505,454, against $400,122,296 for 1860. The exports of specie for the year were $23,799,870, against $66,946,851 for the year previous. The falling off in the exports of general merchandise, or produce, consequently was $138,431,861.

Such are the Treasury returns. In them the value of cotton exported is put down at only $34,051,483, against $191,806,555 for 1860; the excess in value for that year being $157,755,073. The total crop for 1860, of 3,656,000 bales, went to market, and it is probable that the value of that exported was fully up to $175,000,000, of which amount $140,948,517 was not reported to the Treasury, in consequence of the seizure by the rebels of the Custom-houses in the seceding States. The whole crop went into commerce, and the ordinary business relations between the North and the South were not discontinued till after its proceeds were distributed as fully as in former years. The falling off in the exports of tobacco was not so great as in cotton; the value of that exported for 1861, being $13,784,710; against $15,906,547 for 1860. The value of exports of Rice for the past year were $1,382,178 against $2,567,399 for the previous one. The exports of both of these articles for 1861 were probably as great as in 1860. If we assume that the value of Southern produce exported for 1861, deducting cotton, of which the crop was a short one, to equal that exported for 1860, we shall have a larger exportation for the whole country for the past year, than for 1860, with a reduction of imports, exclusive of specie, of more than $65,000,000. The large balance that was manifestly in favor of the country, resulting from its foreign commerce of the last fiscal year, explains the financial ease which has prevailed, and which enabled us to accumulate specie reserves unprecedentedly large.

The cotton went forward at a very early day at high prices. When the Southern ports were closed, they were entirely clear of produce. The demand for breadstuffs then set in, which has continued to the present moment. The exportation of these have not been affected by the war. In the meantime our imports had become reduced one-half their ordinary volume, enabling our people to meet the payment of them, for the first time, almost, in their history, with the produce of the Northern States. The value of the exports, being the products of agriculture of these States was $101,655,833 for 1861, against $18,451,804 for 1860. But no portion of the crop of 1861 went forward in that year. It is probable that the exports of domestic produce for 1862 will exceed that of 1861 by at least $50,000,000. With the exports of manufactures, and the products of the forest and the sea, and foreign merchandise re-exported, together with some portion of the tobacco and cotton crops, and perhaps the whole of them, it will be readily seen that we are likely to have the balance of trade with foreign nations still more largely in our favor for the current than the past fiscal year. The falling off in our exports, counting cotton out, will be by no means in ratio to that of our imports. The imports into the port of New-York, the great *entrepot* of foreign commerce of the country, for the first six months of the present fiscal year, have been only $60,196,000, against $131,941,000 for the previous year. The exports from this port, of domestic produce, for the same period, were $81,810,000 the present year, against $66,990,000 for 1860. This statement clearly shows that we have been able to curtail our imports in greater ration than the reduced volume of our exports, throwing out cotton altogether—a result most remarkable and most fortunate, considering the trying position of the country. It has thoroughly disappointed the expectations of foreigners, as well as the rebels, and has shown our ability to sustain, with comparative ease, burdens which all confidently predicted would break us down.

On a great scale, the Northern States have suffered less inconvenience from the rebellion than the leading commercial nations of Europe. Great losses have been sustained by parties engaged in the Southern trade, but the mass of our people were never better employed. Whatever contributes to personal comfort was never more abundant. Never were more bountiful crops raised than those for 1861. The stimulus to business arising from the war has, to a considerable extent, made up for the losses occasioned by it. We have no class, numbering millions, thrown out of employment by it. We have, fortunately, no one class not employed in the cultivation of the soil so numerous as not to be readily absorbed by others, in case the interest or industry to which it is devoted happens to lag, or prove unproductive. Here is the secret of our escape from those great ills that threaten the nations of the old world, a large proportion of whose populations, being trained in special employments, are utterly helpless when these prove unremunerative. As we progress with the war, our people feel its evils less and less. They have already adapted themselves to the altered state of affairs it has produced. The trials of England, on the other hand, are just beginning. Unless we speedily unlock cotton, millions of people there must starve, or be fed at public expense. With the stoppage of the cotton-mills the foreign commerce of the kingdom must be reduced rapidly in amount, with a corresponding reduction in imports and in the general prosperity of the country. Events, as they travel on, show most favorably for ourselves in contrast with other nations, in everything that relates to material welfare. We have to wait a little longer, we trust, to have a similar testimony in favor of our capacity for Government, and of our social and political systems.

The Suppression of War News.

The order of the War Department suspending the publication of news of military movements, naturally provokes the comment of the Press. The Press is the ear of the people. It collects and transmits to the popular sensorium all the passing events of the hour. When the newspaper is hidden to silence, the people is bidden to be deaf, and its censure to be dumb. The public has, therefore, its incontestible right to question this curtailment of its privileges of hearing and judging the doings of its servants. The same right belongs to the Press, that immediate servant of the people. The journals, which are looked to as the most prompt and trustworthy reporters of intelligence, maintain their repute for promptitude and accuracy, by untiring enterprise and the lavish outlay of money. At great conjoint expense, they support a system of telegraphic communication which reaches over the entire surface of the loyal section, from ocean to ocean. The New-York Times has its special telegraphic reporters at every point of interest, its correspondents with every division of the army. Our readers are able to judge the results of this extended enterprise. The columns of this paper have furnished the earliest and fullest intelligence of those brilliant actions which, during the last six weeks, have done imperishable honor to the soldiers of the Union, as well as to those who planned and directed their movements, and to those who gave to those movements a necessary impulse. With the entire system, which it at a cost hardly less than would suffice to sustain an army, has produced results so satisfactory to the public, the order of the War Department is in conflict, and if correctly interpreted as a permanent war measure, must be fatal to newspaper enterprise. Journals whose arrangements are of the same comprehensive and elaborate character as our own, are, therefore, warranted in scrutinizing this step of the Administration with jealous eyes, and only surrendering their well-ascertained privileges upon thorough conviction that the public is best served by misinformation, and that the duty of the Press is to reverse its mission, and propagate ignorance.

The Secretary at War, we doubt not, has given due weight to considerations like these. He has not taken the step unadvisedly. We are impelled to believe that the restriction is a necessary protection to the movements of the utmost importance now making by a portion of the army, which has so long stood inactive; and that its duration will only extend to the time, which may be reached at any moment, when those movements have been crowned with victory. In this light, the order may be submitted to patiently, and even hailed as an omen of that triumph which has been so long awaited, and which is now hopefully expected. In any other light, the very general expression of discontent with which the public has received the regulation, would be well grounded, and would presently require its abrogation.

Light Draft Gunboats for the Navy.

In the recent letter of the Secretary of the Navy, asking of Congress an *additional* appropriation of $15,000,000 for steam gunboats, he says: "I propose to build most of these vessels of about *ten* feet draft of water, &c." In other words, to make them so large, and to draw so much water, that they will be wholly unable to enter any of the shallow bays, south of the Chesspeake; and to be equally unavailable for useful services on the coast of Texas and Mexico, in the China Seas, or on the east coast of South America, &c.

We are called a practical and common-sense people; but there certainly has been but little evidence of it, till within the past year, in the management and construction of our navy; and we greatly regret, therefore, to see this "*ten feet*" of evidence of the continued influence of the old-fogyism which has been as a nightmare upon its neck for thirty years past.

Its bane has been to build all the vessels authorized by Congress too large for ordinary purposes; drawing too much water for any Southern port except Port Royal and Pensacola, and supported in commission at an expense so far exceeding any services rendered, that the public were very rapidly becoming wholly disgusted with it; and especially so, when it was seen, that in the Paraguay expedition, in some service in the China seas and in much on our own coasts, there was not when it was wanted, for the millions of annual cost, a *single really proper, useful, and available steamer.*

We do not object to such vessels as the Secretary proposes to build; on the contrary, we cordially approve of them, as they will be quite large enough, and powerful enough, to support the honor of our flag in time of peace the world over; and most efficient as cruisers in time of war, at one-fifth the cost in either case, of employing heavy frigates, or even corvettes. But what the country now most wants for any emergency, foreign or domestic, is from twenty to thirty steam gunboats, drawing from four to four and a half feet of water; and forty to sixty drawing not over six feet. No argument is necessary to show the many uses for such vessels, in war or peace, and at home or abroad, although the smaller ones will be employed mostly, of course, in our own shoal water.

The bill making this appropriation is now before the House, (having passed the Senate unanimously,) where we hope to see it amended, so as to require the construction of these light-draft steamers. The want of them has already lost to the country more than their entire cost, in the consequent delay of our forces at Port Royal and Hatteras alone, to say nothing of other points where they are much needed.

To prevent misapprehension, it may be well to say, that the twenty-three gunboats, built during the last summer and fall, and now in the service, and most of the purchased vessels, draw too much for the many shoal waters on our coasts, and hence the delay, expense, loss of life and detriment to the cause which we so much regret. Every practical man knew such vessels were a first necessity for coast service, and they should have been the first provided, and months ago.

Insubordination in an Unexpected Quarter.—The *World* declines submission to the order prohibiting war news. It is remarkable that so daring a declaration of defiance and recusancy comes from a print which is not addicted to the publication of that class of intelligence.

The True Cause of Rebellion—Disparaging Discriminations.

There is this for which we all have reason to be grateful to Jeff. Davis, that by his Inaugural Address, he has cleared up and settled definitively that much-debated question, What was the real reason of the secession of the rebel States? At the North we have had our own views about the point. We have thought it not to be wondered at that reckless politicians, who saw the reins of power slipping from their hands, should have betaken themselves to treason and rebellion, in the hope of being able still to retain them. It was not, however, unnatural that the rebels and their allies should not assent to this view, but should place their action upon very different grounds. The difficulty has lain in their inability to agree among themselves as to the real reason of the matter any better than they could agree with us. Mr. Stephens said it was in order to establish freedom upon its true corner-stone of Slavery, and to get rid of that element of weakness which pervaded the ancient Constitution, in that it considered freedom as the true basis of freedom. Mr. Yancey did not admit this. In his view, the South had rebelled on account of the tariffs which they had heretofore carried through the National Congress. Others said it was because of the Abolitionists. Others attributed it solely to the election of Mr. Lincoln. All these conflicting views must, however, now be abandoned. Jeff. Davis must be considered as having a higher authority to speak upon this point than either Yancey or Stephens, and in his Inaugural he has declared very explicitly what was the real cause of the rebellion. He tells us that it was because the rebels "believed that to remain longer in the Union would subject them to *a continuance of a disparaging discrimination.*" We trust that hereafter we shall hear no further discussion on this point. Mr. Davis' authority is the highest, and no one could venture to say that the reason which he gives is an improbable or insufficient one. If the rebels have plunged headlong into perjury and treason, into theft and murder, and all the crimes of the calendar; if they have uprooted the peace of a Continent, and brought evils upon the land which will be felt for long years in the sorrowe of hearts made desolate, and in heavy burdens to be borne by our children's children; if they have prostrated the prosperity of their own section of the country and quite possibly utterly overthrown the system which, as they claimed, was the foundation of that prosperity—what are these evils, when weighed in the balance against "a disparaging discrimination?" Before this, all the crimes of the old tyrannies must "pale their ineffectual fires." Let us hear no more of them. We have learned of a yet deeper depth of atrocity than past history has told us of. Henceforth, if any one speaks of dragonnades, of conscriptions, of star-chambers and inquisitions, we shall say triumphantly, what do all these popular wrongs amount to compared with this continuance of a disparaging discrimination?

Oppression is said to make even wise men mad. Is it to be wondered at that "a disparaging discrimination" should have made the honest Floyd a thief, and the unambitious and patriotic Davis a traitor and a rebel?

The Western Dead.

As time reveals the nature and proportion of the struggle at Fort Donelson, we find—contrary to our usual experience of reports of battles—that the first news understated its importance. So accustomed are we to exaggerations in the dispatches and letters relating to military operations in this war, that most people unconsciously deduct a large per centage from the accounts of every new event in our campaign. But, in regard to this first great collision of the hostile armies of the West, we find it necessary to add to all our earliest reports. Time and fuller information reveal the battle of Fort Donelson as the greatest battle fought thus far on the American Continent; a three days' desperate struggle between an assailing force of (probably) 30,000 men, and a well-intrenched defending army of from twenty to thirty thousand—the line of battle reaching for several miles—the struggle veering to and fro as positions are taken or lost—the woods and ravines echoing with the crack of thousands of rifles and the boom of at least seventy pieces of artillery on each side. Desperate sorties are made—batteries are taken, retaken and lost again—fresh regiment succeeds regiment in the fierce struggle, and in one case, a sally is made with the most determined purpose by some 10,000 men of the besieged force to cut their way through—an attack which is finally repulsed with great loss. They are three gloomy and deplorable days in the natural world—though forever glorious in our history. The tough soldiers of the West fight amid rain, and sleet, and snow: they lie down on the frozen ground or in the snow at night, and it is believed that many of the wounded are frozen to death.

They have little food or rest during those fearful days; even their blankets, as is usually the case in battles, have been abandoned, and they are exposed to all the inclemency of the season. Their naval allies are beaten back, and the attack must depend alone on them, while the enemy has a most strong and difficult position. But they never think for a moment of withdrawing, or giving up the assault. They have set themselves down before Fort Donelson to take it, and, like the true sons of the Pilgrims, as most of them are, they will not give it up till they have done it. Each common soldier knows that the whole course of American history—perhaps the life of the Union—depends on the result of those hard-fought days. The dead fall in heaps under the desperate onsets of the besieged.

In one regiment but 116 men came out of the struggle unharmed. One Captain reports that out of his company of 87 brave men only nine ever returned. The proportion of officers killed is immense. The battle is finally decided by the bayonet, and a position won which is the key of the enemy's entrenchments. The Tennessee regiments have not the slightest disposition "to die in the last ditch," or to meet a desperate hand-to-hand encounter with a force whose number their fears have so exaggerated. They have no great heart in this "unholy war," and they surrender in mass.

What our losses are on these glorious days, it is impossible yet to say. We learn that a single division—Gen. McClernand's—count 1,500 men in killed, wounded and missing. It is said that almost every home in Southern Illinois and Indiana mourns a lost one; and that a dark cloud of grief hangs over that battle-field to thousands of Western families.

To the Nation, it is the breaking of morning after a long night of disasters. Fort Donelson determines the destiny of the Mississippi Valley, and probably the fate of this gigantic rebellion. Plain men—fathers, brothers, lovers, sons—went out from prairie farms, and Western workshops, and counting-rooms; and there, in the snow-clad ravines by the Cumberland, each by himself, offered up a life as dear to him as ours to us, for his country. They sleep in their cold shroud there, that we may enjoy comforts and privileges here. They have borne cold, and frost, and storm; they have met the fury of the cannon-blast; they have charged on the deadly breach, that we might have a free and honored Government. A thousand homes are desolate. Gray-haired fathers—sons who are the supports of widowed mothers—young men in their prime and youth, in the first flush of life, have gone forth to death on that immortal field, that they might preserve freedom, and justice, and government to their countrymen.

We should not mourn them. They have done the noblest thing that man can do. Without hope of fame or chance of reward, they have sacrificed themselves for their country. Their dust will be the seed of Liberty. On those silent graves by the banks of the Cumberland will be built up all that our posterity shall enjoy of Order, and Government, and Union; and future historians will ascribe to those wintry days of battle the success and permanency of a great and glorious Republic. Honor, then, to the Western dead! And let us not, in the enjoyment of what those brave men have won for us and their posterity, forget the mourning hearts and desolate homes which were the price of our liberties.

England on a Peace-Footing.—The explanations which Earl Russell continues to offer in the House of Lords, give renewed evidence that England is preparing for a year of peace. The British Government will not interfere with the blockade. The British Government will not in any form intervene in the American question. The British Government will not aid in imposing a monarch upon a reluctant population in Mexico. In thus refraining and abstaining, the British Cabinet perfectly responds to the sense of the English people, who demand peace at any sacrifice, except of national honor. To the same effect is a statement given in our Washington correspondence. The estimates both for the navy and army have been materially reduced. Both arms of service, for years carried forward on a war basis, and urged as if the great battle of Armageddon was to be fought in this year of grace, on the shores of the channel, are to be placed on a peace footing. These financial demonstrations are worth a volume of official protests and explanations. Empires which have proclaimed themselves "Peace" have been unpleasantly addicted to war; and so long as budgets bulged with inordinate estimates for armies and navies, War Ministers could hardly pass current as doves. But England and France, having both cut down their martial preparations, are entitled to credit when they assert predilections for peace, and the French Emperor only needs to withdraw his troops from Mexico to establish his claim to the beatitude of the Peace-maker.

Munchausen.—The Chicago *Times* appears to have a *Baron Munchausen* as a special dispatch correspondent in the direction of Tennessee. His latest wonderful story relates to the town of Clarksville, but the news is not only improbable, as directly contrary to all other accounts, including the official report of Com. Foote to the Navy Department, but quite musty as to date. The latter states that he found the bridges near the town fired by the armed rebels, before retreating upon Nashville, against the remonstrances of the citizens. He communicated amicably with the Mayor—and Hon. Cave Johnson, formerly Postmaster-General, who is, as he has ever been a Union man in sentiment—and the quiet occupation of the town was assured by the proclamation of Foote that he would respect private property. The gunboat expedition was welcomed by white flags, which could not have been, in the alleged absence of every spark of Union feeling. The remark attributed to Mr. Johnson is simply ridiculous, as well as untrue of that gentleman, who at least understands the geographical division of the loyal and rebel sentiment of his own State, to say that the Secessionists will fly to the mountains for safety! Equally ridiculous are the assertions that only one man in the town is loyal, and he sixty years old, or he would have been killed long ago, and that the rebel leaders shipped off a thousand negroes a week since!

The Loyalists of Western Virginia.—Accounts from Western Virginia represent the Unionists of that region as the victims of the most relentless and destructive persecution on the part of the rebel guerillas. The Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War have, no doubt, ascertained why Gen. Rosecrans, by putting his troops in Winter quarters, and retiring, with his Staff, to Wheeling, last November, left these loyal people to be slaughtered and plundered.

Discharge of State Prisoners.—The preparations for the release of State prisoners have taken form in the selection of Gen. Dix and Judge Pierrepoint to act as a tribunal for the summary disposition of the various cases. The choice is judicious, and the Court, so constituted, will, no doubt effect a general jail delivery at an early day. The matter is one in which the Press has for the moment a profound interest.

The Death of President Felton.

Boston, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The death of President Felton, at Chester, Penn., yesterday, created a profound sensation at Harvard College and in our community generally.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Spring-street and Tenth-avenue Railroads—Views on the City Railroads—The Accounts of the Treasurer and the Canal Department—Improving the Central Park—The Bill to Provide for the Public Defence, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1862.

The Railroad Committee held a session yesterday afternoon, to listen to arguments for or against the Spring-street Railroad, but, at the request of all parties interested, the case was adjourned until Tuesday, March 4, in the afternoon, when it will have its *final* hearing. Mr. COEY's bill in regard to regulating fares upon all City railroads, will have a hearing on Wednesday, the 5th of March. This bill is very sweeping; for it provides that the fare upon no City Railroad shall exceed *three cents* for any distance below Fifty-second-street, nor shall it exceed *six cents* for any distance above Fifty-second-street. Mr. CURTIS' bill, to authorize the construction of a railroad in Tenth-avenue and Forty-second-street, is set down for a hearing on Thursday afternoon, March 6. The route of the track proposed by this bill is as follows: Commencing at the ferry at the western extremity of Forty-second-street, running thence along Forty-second-street, with a double track, to Tenth-avenue; thence along Tenth-avenue, with a double track, to Twenty-third-street; thence through Twenty-third-street, with a double track, to Second-avenue; and thence through Twenty-third-street, with a single track, in connection with Second-avenue Railroad track, to First-avenue; thence along Twenty-third-street, with a double track, to Avenue A; thence along Avenue A, with a double track, to Essex-street; thence along Essex-street, with a single track, to Grand-street; thence along Grand-street, with a single track, to Goerck-street; thence through Grand-street, with a double track, to Grand-street Ferry, on the East River; thence returning through Grand-street to Goerck-street; thence through Goerck-street, with a single track, to Houston-street; thence through Houston-street, with a single track, to intersect the track in Avenue A; thence along Avenue A to Twenty-third-street; thence through Twenty-third-street to Tenth-avenue; thence along Tenth-avenue to Forty-second-street; thence along Forty-second-street to place of beginning.

The Committee have also before them a bill to authorize the laying of a railroad track in Tenth-avenue and certain other streets, and to incorporate the Tenth-street Railroad Company. The proposed route of this road is from a point near the easterly extremity of Tenth-street, by a single track, along Tenth-street, to and across Sixth-avenue, to West Tenth-street; thence along West Tenth-street to West-street; thence, by a double track, along West-street to Christopher-street; thence, by a double track along Christopher-street to Greenwich-street; thence by a single track, along Christopher-street to Greenwich-avenue; thence, by a single track, along Greenwich-avenue to Sixth-avenue; thence, by a double track, along Sixth-avenue to Ninth-street; thence, by a single track, along Ninth-street to Avenue A; thence, by a double track, along Avenue A to Eleventh-street, thence by a single track along Eleventh-street to Avenue D; thence by a double track along Avenue D to Tenth-street. No day has yet been named for a hearing upon this bill, but it will come up, probably, some time next week. It will be seen from this notice of the proceedings of the Committee, and of what they have yet to do, that the City has applied for its full quota of railroads this session, and that if the Committee do full justice to each bill, they have a Herculean task before them yet, before the session closes. It will much expedite their business, if gentlemen who represent these conflicting interests in these cases, will note the times appointed for their hearing, and be ready to present their views without asking further adjournments.

The House, last evening, considered in Committee of the Whole, a bill "to provide for the examination of the accounts of the Treasurer and Canal Department, and the securities of the Bank Department." This bill provides that the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint three suitable persons, whose duty it shall be to examine the accounts named in the title above, and to report the result of their examination to the Legislature within two weeks of its assembling, in each year, said persons to discharge all the duties and assume the place of the Joint Legislative Committee heretofore appointed; that they shall serve respectively, one, two, and three years, deciding their respective terms by lot; that the Governor may fill vacancies during the recess of the Legislature, that the compensation of these examiners shall be three dollars per day for the time spent in the discharge of their duties, provided the aggregate amount of the compensation of each one shall not exceed in the aggregate two hundred and fifty dollars. Objections were raised against the bill, because it indirectly transfers from the popular branch of the Government to the executive, duties which peculiarly belong to the former, and because its only result is to supplant the present Commissioners by new men. Explanations of the history of this commission did away with the latter, while an amendment was offered that the Legislature, at its present session, shall elect these persons by joint ballot, to meet the former. The amendment was adopted, and as amended, the bill was recommended to the House for passage. The House also had under consideration various other bills, but wholly of a local character, and at half-past nine in the evening adjourned until this morning. The Senate held no evening session.

The House this morning, in Committee of the Whole, had under consideration a bill to improve the Central Park, which was ordered to the third reading without objection. This bill authorizes the Central Park Commissioners to set apart and appropriate to the New-York Historical Society the old New-York State Arsenal, together with such grounds adjoining as they may think proper, for maintaining therein by the Society a Museum of Antiquities and Science and a Gallary of Art. Section second provides that the expense of fitting up this building shall be borne by the Society, and shall have the right to add to, enlarge or rebuild the present building, the plan of a new building having been first submitted to and approved by the Commissioners.

Section third provides that the museum and gallery shall be open to the public, under proper regulations made by the Society and approved by said Commissioners. Section fourth provides, that the evidence of this appropriation to these purposes, shall be a resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners, duly acknowledged by its President and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York. Section fifth provides that so long as the Society shall maintain this museum in the buildings and grounds set apart or erected for its occupation, they shall remain in their possession free of charge; but if at any time they discontinue the museum and gallery, then the possession of the building and grounds shall revert to the Park, for its legitimate uses—the Society, however, being permitted to remove their museum and gallery of art, and all its other property.

They also had under consideration a bill in relation to exempting the real and personal property of the Vassar Female College from taxation. This institution, situated at Poughkeepsie, was endowed by Matthew Vassar with some $400,000 in real and personal property. Mr. PORTER, of Niagara, as Chairman of the Committee on Schools and Colleges, said that in view of the gratuitous endowment, the beneficent results anticipated, and the policy of the State heretofore, as shown by precedents, the Committee were decidedly in favor of the exemption of the property from taxation. Mr. SCHOONMAKER thought two hundred acres of land rather a large promenade for a few young ladies, and opposed the bill. He thought that now, when the State was too poor to pay its debts without onerous taxation, it was no time to exempt a wealthy institution from taxation, especially when so much of its property was in real estate, which could not be used directly in the promotion of the objects of the institution; and he said he had yet to learn that it was a charitable institution, intended to afford a free education, and that its wealthy founder would be unable to sustain it if its property is not exempted.

Mr. VASSAR made a free gift of the property to a Corporation, and the property and its control have passed from his hands into those of the Trustees appointed by that Corporation. To ask him, therefore, to sustain the institution further, is simply to say to him: "Having given $400,000 outright, perhaps you will be willing to give more, rather than see that lie useless." That the State is in debt, and unable to pay creditors who have, in reality, been benefited by having it become their debtor in the construction of great public works, is no reason why it should neglect its educational interests by a simply negative support, such as consenting to forego a small quota of its taxes implies. Furthermore, it has heretofore been believed that land might be used for other purposes than a promenade; it may be worked, and its products turned into money for the payment of expenses of any kind; or it may be rented, and the buildings as available as permanent property for all time to those of such an institution. Finally, the whole [illegible]

[illegible] of contribution in the City, and is $2,[illegible], not quite one-eighth of the whole sum involved.

At 12 o'clock the Committee proceeded to the consideration of the "special order" of the day, viz.: the bill for the public defence. I sent you a very full synopsis of this bill several days since, when a preliminary skirmish was had, just to try the mettle of the House upon its passage. Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out the whole bill except the first, fifth, tenth and twelfth sections. The effect of this amendment is to reduce the scope of the bill, to appointing Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller a commission of public defence, empowering the Governor and either of the other Commissioners to act in the absence of the other, and horizing them to procure arms, accoutrements and ammunition sufficient for the effectual arming of the State Militia and appropriating $2,000,000 for this purpose. Mr. FRANCE took the floor in favor of the original bill, showing by quotations from manifold authorities the necessity of some action arising from the defenceless condition of New-York Harbor, the Northern frontier and the main lines of connection between East and West and from the enormous preparations inaugurated by England, when only a short time since, the war cloud loomed above the horizon. He referred also to the naturally hostile position of the great European Governments and the increased dislike arising from the distresses among their inhabitants, caused by the existence of the civil war in our midst. He contendad that even now, when the *Trent* affair is settled, all causes of war have not been removed. New complications are constantly arising, and must continue to arise, so long as the war continues. He believed that the haughty and overbearing position of England and other European Governments toward us, in regard to our blockade, the sinking of stone fleets, and their intervention in Mexico, and our own yielding position in many of these ceses arises from our state of unpreparedness and a sense of conscious lack of preparation. The surest way to prevent war is to be prepared against it, and he referred to these manifold sources of disquietude only to impress more fully upon the minds of members the desirability of taking such action as will enable the State to roll back the tide of war from our rivers, valleys and frontiers, whenever it shall surge up against them.

The speech, as a whole, evinced much preparation and much ability, as an argument for *some* action, but it failed to take bold strongly upon the details of this bill and to show the necessity for the *special* action contemplated by it. It did not, therefore, have that pertinency to the subject in hand by which its careful array of facts and quotations, and their skillful molding into a connected argument, would have been wielded with their full power in favor of the bill. It demonstrated clearly and ably our defenceless condition and the dangers that it invites and creates, but having gone thus far, it failed to show that the provisions and details of the bill under consideration were those *best* fitted to remedy the evils and remove the dangers.

When Mr. PIERCE concluded it lacked but a short time of the hour appointed for a recess until evening. Therefore, Mr. ALVORD in commencing his reply, did it with the understanding that he would give way at any time for a motion to report progress. He began by saying that he considered the bill as it now stands an act of secession, as it might be called, for its assumption by the State of powers guaranteed by the National Constitution to Congress alone, and not delegated to the State Government, were in its own Constution. He expressed himself willing to vote for any bill to loen the National Government any sum necessary to construct needed fortifications, but he was opposed to what he considered going without the purview of both State and National Constitutions. He avowed himself a Strict Constructionist, and claimed that actual war must exist, and actual insurrection must be raging, before it would be lawful to raise money to defend the State or put down rebellion. He contended, moreover, that, while engaged in a war to preserve the Constitution, it would be the height of folly to do anything ourselves in transgression of it. Mr. STETSON asked if he thought the State had a right to buy cannon, and then no right to mount them? Mr. ALVORD, in replying, spoke of the efficiency of flying artillery in contradistinction to siege artillery or mounted cannon, and contended that, under his amendment, the bill would empower the proposed commission to purchase this and train the militia in its use, while it should be our policy in a war along our border to transfer the scene of conflict to the other side of the St. Lawrence, and surround the State with a cordon of living men, rather than frowning breastworks and fortifications. When he had reached this point in his argument the hour for the recess came round, and the House was adjourned until this evening, when the discussion will be renewed.

The bill under discussion is a very strong and radical one, and confers very extensive powers upon the Commission created, and places the large sum of $5,000,000 at their disposal, under only comparatively limited conditions. I think it will be modified considerably before it passes, though the majority will scarcely be prepared to go to the full length of Mr. ALVORD's criticisms and positions. H.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 27.

Mr. RAMSEY presented petitions against any more Savings Banks in New-York.

The Committee reported adversely the bill to allow the negotiation of personal securities at short credits at more than the legal rate of interest.

The report was agreed to and the bill rejected.

The Committee also reported adversely the bill to regulate the fees of Sheriffs.

The report was agreed to and the bill rejected.

Mr. SMITH made a majority report in favor of the incorporation of the State Homœopathic Medical Society.

Mr. FARGE dissented from the report.

Mr. MURPHY reported complete the Brooklyn Charter Amendment bill, which was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—To authorize attorneys in adjoining States to practice in this State.

By Mr. WOODRUFF—To authorize the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad to lay rails of less weight than required by the General Railroad law.

By Mr. SMITH—To amend the law relative to obtaining juries in summary proceedings.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to dividends of Life Insurance Companies.

To define the duties of Captain of the Port and Harbor-masters of New-York.

The Senate then agreed to holding evening sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Bills on the general calendar were taken up in Committee of the Whole.

The following were ordered to a third reading: Concerning the liability of husband and wife; relative to the construction of the Kings County Courthouse; to amend the Brooklyn Charter.

The bill to prevent the fraudulent use of stamp-labels and trade-marks was taken up.

On motion of Mr. TOBEY, amendments were adopted providing that defendents in actions under the act shall be compelled to testify.

The bill was then submitted to the Judiciary Committee.

On the bill to confer additional powers on the Metropolitan Police, relative to the inspection of steam boilers, after opposition by Mr. CONNOLLY, progress was reported.

The bill to provide a tax on dogs and for the pay of damages inflicted by dogs upon sheep, Mr. HUTCHINSON moved to reduce the tax to fifty cents.

Messrs. BELL and WILLARD opposed the amendment, which was lost.

On motion of Mr. MURPHY, the County of Kings was excluded from the operation of the act.

Progress was reported on the bill.

No other matters of interest were acted on.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Speaker appointed the following Select Committee on the Game laws: Messrs. Hall, Alley, Phelps, Andrews and Scholefield.

This being general order day, bills on the calendar were taken up in their order in Committee of the Whole.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading: To improve Central Park, New-York.

Authorizing the Historical Society to establish and maintain a Museum of Antiquities and Science and a Gallery of Art in the State Arsenal building.

The bill to provide for the public defence was taken up at 12 o'clock.

Mr. PIERCE made an elaborate speech in favor of the bill, taking ground that there was danger of foreign intervention, and giving a history of the recent actions of the English Government toward this country to show the probability of that nation involving us in war.

The Assembly met at 7, and renewed the consideration of the bill to provide for the public defence.

Mr. ALVORD concluded his remarks, taking ground against the constitutional power of the State to raise money for public defence except in imminent danger of invasion. He agreed that the fortification of the borders was useless to prevent invasion from Canada, unless an unbroken line of defences could be built along the frontier. The defence of the State must rely on the breasts of the militia of freemen ready to spring forward to repel any invasion. But he did not believe there ever could be any danger of the invasion of this State. If we should ever go to war with England, we should carry it on to the soil of Canada, and overrun that country, though every stronghold in it bristled with British troops. He believed the bill was concerted when it was thought there could be no peace except by agreeing to a separation, and when it was deemed necessary for New-York to stand in a position to protect her own rights. Now, within a few days, all fear of separation would disappear, and with it all apprehensions of a foreign war. When peace was restored, the time might soon arrive when we should desire to drive every vestige of foreign power from this continent, but there was no fear now of invasion. The fear of the British lion had been [illegible]

Primary Elections in New-York.

The bill noticed by Mr. CODDINGTON, to regulate Nominating Conventions and Primary Elections in the City of New-York, provides as follows:

SECTION 1. Conventions for the nominations of all officers to be voted for by the people of the City and County of New-York, shall assemble on the Tuesday fortnight preceding the ensuing election.

SEC. 2. At least ten days before such assembling, the Mayor shall by public proclamation designate the offices to be filled, the time and places where such Nominating Conventions are to be held, and the distinctive names of the organizations proposing to convene for such purposes.

SEC. 3. Whenever a new political organization design to place candidates before the people for the coming election, notice of such intention shall be reported to the Mayor in writing, with the names and objects of such organization, before the issuing of such proclamation, in order that such organization may be embodied therein.

SEC. 4. The Electors of every Election District in each Ward shall assemble in the said several Election Districts, between the period of the Mayor's Proclamation and the time appointed for the assembling of the Nominating Conventions, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Convention for nominating candidates to be elected for Ward, or for electing Ward delegates to the general City Conventions for nominating candidates for the general City officers and for the general State Conventions, or for Wards or parts of Wards, to elect delegates to nominate candidates for Congressional, Legislative, Aldermanic, Councilmanic or School Districts, as the same may be in order at the time for the assembling of such nominating Conventions.

SEC. 5. When State Conventions are ordered to be held at any time previous to the period specified in the fourth section for the election of delegates to the Conventions for the City and County of New-York, the Mayor shall issue a separate proclamation for the assembling of the City Conventions to elect delegates to such State Convention, at least ten days before the time specified for the assembling of such State Convention.

SEC. 6. The people assembled in each election District according to their distinctive party organizations, shall choose by ballot or *viva voce* as they may see fit, five delegates to each Ward Convention, for the nomination of all offices to be filled for Wards. Ten delegates to each Ward Convention that is to select delegates for the general City Conventions to nominate general City officers or to elect delegates to general State Conventions, and ten delegates to each Ward Convention, who are to select delegates for any Congressional, Legislative, Aldermanic or School District, when the same shall embrace more than one Ward.

SEC. 7. The Inspectors of elections for each poll District shall attend, in person or by deputy, each nominating Convention whenever and wherever held in his District, and upon taking the vote for any delegate or candidate in such Convention, the said Inspector or some person by him designated, shall proceed to call the entire registry roll of the electors for such District, and shall keep the record of the same, and of the names of all the electors who did or did not vote at such primary meeting or meetings.

SEC. 8. Upon the day of the election, the Register shall keep before him the entire list of the electors of of his district, and whenever an elector shall present his vote to fill an office for which it shall appear by the record of the Inspector he had no part in selecting a delegate to nominate, or was in no convention to nominate any candidate for such office, said electors vote to fill any such office shall be refused; and if it shall appear by said inspector's record, neither voted for any delegate nor acted in any nominating convention for the selection of candidates for any other office to be filled at the said election, then the said electors vote shall be refused for any and all of said offices to be filled at said election, and, in addition thereto, said delinquent elector shall forfeit the sum of five dollars for such general neglect of his duty as a citizen, unless said elector shall satisfy the inspector or inspectors of such election district of his inability to attend through sickness or necessary absence from the City and County of New-York.

All inconsistent acts are repealed.

MR. S. L. M. BARLOW AND THE TRIBUNE

A Statement from Mr. Barlow.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A most gross and unjustifiable attack upon me appears in to-day's *Tribune*. While I admit that my "private acts are of little importance" to any one but myself, yet I feel bound to correct the false statements of the article in question.

I have already explained my connection with the incorrect report of Mr. STANTON's remarks, and on that subject do not think anything further necessary. I was not an "actor" nor was I present at the WENDELL PHILLIPS meeting.

The statement that "He was, with MALCOLM IVES, lately imprisoned, &c.," is evidently intended to convey the impression that I had been arrested. This is simply an atrocious falsehood.

If any one has ever stated, "authoritatively" or otherwise, that I "affixed Mr. PHELPS' name to that manifesto without his authority or consent," he is an infamous slanderer, and whoever has so said has made a false statement. I did not sign Mr. PHELPS' name, or authorize any one to do so, to the document in question.

It is true that I was informed of the views of the leading Secessionists from the time of Mr. LINCOLN's election to his inauguration. Whatever information I had, of every character, was made public by me, day by day, and based upon it I urged the necessity of action by Congress in the Winter of 1861, and by the Peace Congress, to avert the war in which we are now engaged. I devoted months to this object, in concert with hundreds of the most prominent and prtriotic citizens of the North of all shades of political opinion, men who believed that our country was of more consequence than any mere party organization, but unfortunately we failed in our efforts. It is not true that I sympathized with the movements of the Southern leaders, or that I "avowed myself their friend or cooperator until the uprising of the North rendered such avowals dangerous."

On the contrary, from November until the fall of Sumter I did all in my power to prevent secession, and in a correspondence with many who have since been the leadars of the rebellion, I urged the absolute necessity of one Government over all the States, and repeatedly assured them "that the first blow struck by the South at Mr. LINCOLN's Administration, whether by resisting the civil authority of the Federal Government, or by a collision between State and Federal troops, will unite the whole people of each section against the other; that platforms and theories, party ties and private friendships will be set aside in an hour, and our whole people will be at once engaged in a strife the parallel with which is not even to be found in history."

If I remember, the views of the *Tribune* early in November, 1860, differed from my own, as they have at all times since. I believed in the absolute necessity of the Union. On the 27th of that month I wrote to a gentleman then in the Senate, having, as I believed, great weight with the Southern leaders, a letter from which the following is an extract:

"I am satisfied that *peaceable secession* cannot be accomplished. We shall probably disagree at the outset, but even if a plan of separation could be devised, sufficiently palatable to the Northern States to induce them to submit to a dissolution of the present Government, you may be certain that questions will arise between the two Governments which will lead to war and in any such contest the North and Northwest will be victors. If a revolution takes place at the South and a feeling is appealed to at the North as to the necessity of the enforcement of the law or the rights of the North, you will find that the whole North is nearly unanimous and that personal interest will not control the action of New-England or New-York. What will be agreed to in my judgment is this. A convention to alter the Constitution, so that the just rights of the South shall be maintained *by the Constitution itself*, and forever removed from the arena of politics in Congress. GARRISON of the *Tribune* and his set of practical Abolitionists will oppose any compromise whatever. They are Secessionists in fact equal to our friends in South Carolina in the rashness of their plans. They hope that the Union may be dissolved so that they may be freed from the trammels of the Constitution and be at liberty to continue their warfare against Slavery in a manner more effective than they are able to do in the Union. All these things ought to weigh with those who are not wild with the theory of a new Southern Confederacy, as an economic question. With them, nothing can have weight, but they and their constituents will find, when, I fear it will be too late, that in escaping from evils which may be remedied in the Union, they have embraced those which will strangle them and their ideal Utopia."

On the same day I wrote to one of the prominent men now active in the rebel Government, as follows:

"The success of Mr. LINCOLN does not show, as has been asserted, that the Anti-Slavery feeling predominates. Thousands in this State, voted for him, believing with you that it was high time the issue should be met, and that in this way only could the Union be preserved. I notice what you say as to your unwillingness to part with true friends at the North and your plea of self-preservation. When the millions of the North who have hitherto acted with you, find that their interests are wholly forgotten, and that in the haste to escape from their company, in order to organize a new Utopia, without even an opportunity for determining whether your complaints can be looked into, and your wrongs righted, I am afraid you will find a unanimous North against the United South, and that in the state of political feeling thus engendered, it will be many years before the economic questions which are involved will be calmly considered by either party. If, after an effort to reconcile existing differences through the medium of a Convention, we find that it is necessary to part company, it is barely possible that the separation may be accomplished peaceably and under such guaranties as will prevent immediate quarrels. But carry to their legitimate end the measures which have been inaugurated at Charleston, and which are threatened in other States, and civil war, in regard to which it is not wise now to speculate as to which section will be victorious, is inevitable."

On the 11th of December, 1860, I wrote to a gentleman, now a member of Mr. DAVIS' Cabinet, a letter urging a National Convention, in which I said:

"Now if this is done, can the representatives of the South in Congress reject it and break up the Government? I cannot believe they will, because they can gain nothing by that course of any consequence in comparison with the dangers and necessary evils which will surround the new Government for a generation. *But peaceful it cannot be*, if fair compromise is rejected.

Such a course will inevitably result in a *united party at the North*, and civil war, the end of which no man can foresee, will surely follow. You may ask, How will this be brought about? Let Virginia and Maryland secede, and it will be claimed that the District of Columbia belongs to the South, and that consequently Mr. LINCOLN shall not be inaugurated at Washington. Men must be blind who do not see in this an immediate cause for war. I believe that in ten days, two hundred thousand men from every State and city in the North will undertake to uphold Mr. LINCOLN, and see that he is inaugurated at the capital, and the attempt to defeat this would tend, more than any other cause that I can think of, to break down all existing party divisions at the North, and when this is accomplished, the future of both sections will be a fearful one."

On the 31st December, 1860, I was seriously alarmed and on that day wrote to a high public officer of our Government expressing my anxiety, lest "in the event of failure to secure favorable legislation in Congress, they will carry their measures to the verge of revolution; nay, even to the commencement of an actual war upon the Government," and urged the necessity of at once "garrisoning the most important Southern forts, and furnishing them with supplies and ammunition. No State has the right to object to this. New-York holds the same right as to the forts at the Narrows that Louisiana does in relation to Forts St. Philip and Jackson; but I can see if this course is deemed expedient it must be followed without the cooperation, and perhaps, without the knowledge of some of the Cabinet. Gen. SCOTT could do it quietly in a month's time."

Fortunately, this correspondence was known to all my intimate friends while it was in progress, and I could, if necessary, multiply extracts of the same character, almost indefinitely.

It was continued until the breaking out of the war. I urged these ideas and no others upon all the Southern men with whom I supposed I had influence, and I never cooperated with them or aided their designs. From the commencement of the war my correspondence with the South ceased. I know nothing of the views or wishes of those who were once my political friends except what I learn from the newspapers.

It is true that I paid Mr. BENJAMIN's dues at the Club in order that he might resign free from debt to the Club. I voted to accept his resignation, which was done. The only communication which I had with him on the subject was that I wrote him an open letter asking him to pay the amount thus advanced to our wounded prisoners captured at Manassas, then in Richmund. This, if he received my letter, I have no doubt he did, though I have no reply from him. I acted in this matter precisely as I should have expected him to act for me under similar circumstances in New-Orleans.

As to my having been under the surveillance of the police, I can only regret that, after having succeeded in preventing my partner from mobbing WENDELL PHILLIPS, that so efficient a body of public officers were not more profitably employed. This fact, coupled with that of my present liberty, is a gratifying testimonial of good character.

The attempt to make Gen. MCCLELLAN responsible for political views falsely attributed to me would be wicked were it not simply absurd. I do not think that he has any *political* opinions whatever at this time. I know that he devotes his whole time to the duties of his command. I know him to be a sincere patriot, and I believe that he will, aided by the hearty cooperation of Secretary STANTON, succeed in re-establishing the authority of the Federal Government.

It is not true that I was his guest, and lodged at his house during my recent visit in Washington, nor have I said so, although I was his guest some months since, our personal and business relations having been of an intimate character for many years.

In conclusion, I wish simply to say that I still believe in the *necessity* of one Government over all the States, and in our ability to reëstablish such a Government.

SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW.

New-York, Feb. 28, 1862.

Death of Professor Felton.

CORNELIUS C. FELTON, the President of Harvard College, whose death is announced by telegraph this morning, was one of the most eminent living Greek scholars—a man of extraordinary natural powers and of wonderful attainments in classical learning. His loss will be deeply deplored by scholars everywhere, as his name was one of the few known over the wide world, and his learning and virtues were universally admired. To the College over which he presided, and to American learning, the loss will be irreparable, while in the groves of Greece itself, of which country he was for some time a resident, he had many admirers and friends. He was born in Newbury, Mass., in 1807; graduated at Harvard in 1827; was appointed tutor in 1829, and Professor of Greek in 1832. In 1834 he was appointed Eliot Professor of Greek Literature, the duties of which place he continued to discharge until recently, when he was chosen President of the College in place of Dr. WALKER, resigned. He published many classical works—an edition of HOMER; an edition of the *Clouds*, of ARISTOPHANES; editions of the *Panegyricus*, of SOCRATES; of the *Agamemnon*, of ÆSCHYLUS, and of the *Birds*, of ARISTOPHANES; a Greek Reader, and added also in the publication of a work on classical studies. He translated, edited and published also many valuable works on scientific and historical subjects, and made numerous contributions to periodical literature. In 1853 he visited Europe, and again in 1858, on account of his impaired health. Prof. FELTON was a member of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and one of the regents of the Smithsonien Institution. In social life he was very much beloved. He was open-souled, generous and hospitable; and his Homeric banquets are mentioned by more than one eminent traveler. In his loss, American classical learning loses its most illustrious ornament, and the world loses an honorable, a virtuous and a noble man. He died in Chester, Pennsylvania, at the house of his brother, the President of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad.

Only Once.

Only Once is the unique title of a collection of original papers, published for the benefit of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children. Originally it was intended to make a cheap pamphlet of the work, but the eminent names that appeared in the list of contributors, justified an increased expenditure, and the result is before us, in a vision of tinted paper, that will bring gladness to centra tables. Mr. PUTNAM has contributed four excellent plates, the[illegible] enable the little work to outshine the majority of annuals—so far as illustration goes. There are steel-plate portraits of BRYANT and JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL; one of Mrs. C. M. SEDGWICK, engraved from a drawing made by FREDERIKA BREMER herself, and now for the first time published, and a fine view of Florence. Bryant, Whittier, Lowell, Page, Rose Terry, Phœbe Cary, Bayard Taylor, Edna Dean Proctor, and a score of other well-known writers contribute original papers. And the price at which all this is sold, is written modestly down—"25 cents." Surely, there are few who cannot afford this sum, in such a cause, for *Only Once*. It is sold at the fair for the benefit of the Infirmary, now in course, at Dodworth's Hall. The entertainment provided at the fair is more varied than is usual on such occasions—the entertainment being varied by readings and recitations. It is open throughout the day and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK, whose success has accumulated with his performances, will give, to-night, under the able direction of Mr. GRAU, and, with the latter gentleman's ample resources, a grand gala performance. The programme opens with DONIZETTI's opera of "Lucia," in which Miss KELLOGG will sustain, for the first time, the *rôle* of the heroine, Messrs. BRIGNOLI and MANCUSI appearing in the other characters, with Mr. MAX MARETZEK as conductor. Mr. GOTTSCHALK will introduce several novelties. The evening promises to be one of the most pleasant that we have had this season.

Affairs at Bermuda.

The British man-of-war *St. George*, 91 guns, has left Bermuda with Prince ALFRED, of England, on board. Prince ALFRED has gained for himself many friends in the navy during the time he has been cruising round the West Indies and the American Coast. The English fleet at Bermuda, under the command of Sir ALEX. MILNE, were as follows:

The Nile	91	The Rinaldo	30
The Tiger	91	The Racer	17
The Hero	91	The Landrail	6
The Agamemnon	91	The Medea	6
The Immortalite	51	No. of guns	474

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 778 is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, a graphic letter from our correspondent with the Burnside Expedition, and letters from other divisions of the army.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—The Inaugural Address of Jeff. Davis, and a Description of its Attending Ceremonies—Gen. Johnston's Report of the Battle of Manassas, and a variety of other interesting intelligence.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS—With Letters from our Foreign Correspondents, and Copious Excerpts from the BLUE BOOK, embodying the Correspondence between the Rebel Commissioners and Her Majesty's Government.

An interesting Personal Narrative of Prison Life in Richmond.

Account of an Interview with the Fort Donelson Prisoners, and their anxiety to return to Allegiance.

A Picturesque sketch of the change effected by the late rains in the Chorographical features of California.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General, of the Week.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are in accessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

Whooping Cough, or Coughs with Children.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Coogh Lozenges, are efficacious with children laboring from this disorder. Hoarseness or other affections of the chest, having a soothing influence, assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm, which often causes a sense of suffocation so common with this cough.

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.

L. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

I beg leave to announce to the ladies of New-York, that I shall have the honor to introduce, on SATURDAY, March 1,

THE ANKLET,

a beautiful design for the protection of the ankle—giving support and strength, besides making an elegant finish to the top of the boot. Every lady should have a pair who desires to be well dressed for promenade.

W. H. JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company manufacture Shuttle or Lock Stitch Machines, as well as their celebrated Grover & Baker Stitch Machines, and those who purchase at their establishment, No. 495 Broadway, can take their choice of either stitch, and have the privilege of exchanging if not suited.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator. Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, best in use. Hill's Infallible Unguent for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

Zouave Anklets! Something New for the ladies, with lisle-thread and Bottom Gaiters and India-rubber Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children, at MILLER & CO'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

HOWELL—FERGUSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 746 Washington-st., by Rev. John Brash, ALEXANDER HOWELL to ANNE FERGUSON, daughter of Alexander Ferguson, all of this City.

CARROLL—JOHNSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, Dr ALFRED L. CARROLL and Miss LUCY A. JOHNSON, both of this City.

ATKINS—OLIVER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, by Rev. A. H. Mead, THOMAS J. ATKINS to EMMA OLIVER, youngest daughter of John Oliver, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

GIFFORD—SMITH.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 27, by Dr. Rev. Neville, GEORGE E. C. GIFFORD and JANNIE E., daughter of E. C. Smith, all of Newark, N. J.

Now-York, Feb. 28, 1862.

Death of Professor Felton.

CORNELIUS C. FELTON, the President of Harvard College, whose death is announced by telegraph this morning, was one of the most eminent living Greek scholars—a man of extraordinary natural powers and of wonderful attainments in classical learning. His loss will be deeply deplored by scholars everywhere, as his name was one of the few known over the wide world, and his learning and virtues were universally admired. To the College over which he presided, and to American learning, the loss will be irreparable, while in the groves of Greece itself, of which country he was for some time a resident, he had many admirers and friends. He was born in Newbury, Mass., in 1807; graduated at Harvard in 1827; was appointed tutor in 1829, and Professor of Greek in 1832. In 1834 he was appointed Eliot Professor of Greek Literature, the duties of which place he continued to discharge until recently, when he was chosen President of the College in place of Dr. WALKER, resigned. He published many classical works—an edition of HOMER; an edition of the *Clouds*, of ARISTOPHANES; editions of the *Panegyricus*, of SOCRATES; of the *Agamemnon*, of ÆSCHYLUS, and of the *Birds*, of ARISTOPHANES; a Greek Reader, and added also in the publication of a work on classical studies. He translated, edited and published also many valuable works on scientific and historical subjects, and made numerous contributions to periodical literature. In 1853 he visited Europe, and again in 1858, on account of his impaired health. Prof. FELTON was a member of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and one of the regents of the Smithsonien Institution. In social life he was very much beloved. He was open-souled, generous and hospitable; and his Homeric banquets are mentioned by more than one eminent traveler. In his loss, American classical learning loses its most illustrious ornament, and the world loses an honorable, a virtuous and a noble man. He died in Chester, Pennsylvania, at the house of his brother, the President of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad.

DIED.

DUGAN.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 26, Mr. GILBERT DUGAN, in the 37th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 57 Greene-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., March 2. His friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

RICH.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 27, PHILIP FAIRBANKS, infantson of Effie T. and Josiah Rich, Jr., aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 37 Bank-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock.

WINTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 27, GABRIEL WINTER, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 West 34th-st., on Saturday morning, March 1, at 11 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Flushing, L. I., for interment.

FAULKNER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, EMILIE A., wife of Thos. C. Faulkner, aged 20 years, 5 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the New-York Typographical Society and the Burton Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from No. 80 Eldridge-st. To proceed to Greenwood.

CONOVER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 26, GEORGE S. CONOVER, in the 50th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning, the 28th inst., at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 29 East 29th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

LONG.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, ELIZABETH S. LONG, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 7 Pacific-place, West 29th-st., on

Personal.

—The Huntsville correspondent of the Louisville Democrat writes: "I was exceedingly gratified on visiting headquarters yesterday, to meet Capt. Parks, who, with Major Helvey, arrived the previous evening from Nashville, where they had been prisoners of war for some two months. Capt. P. was severely wounded in the leg before his capture, from which he suffered much, and is still very lame, though his wound is improving, and a few months' rest will make him all right again. These gentlemen say they were treated with reasonable consideration by the rebels, being permitted to board and lodge at a hotel, and procure whatever comforts they could. They came to Bowling Green, and thence *vid* Glasgow to this point, having been exchanged for prisoners captured at Mill Springs, one of whom was Dr. Cliff, Brigade Surgeon to Zollicoffer. They saw no troops this side of Oakland. They left for Louisville yesterday."

—The Cleveland *Herald* says: "We have in this city a trophy of Commodore Foote's gallantry in the Chinese Sea. When he bombarded the Barrier Forts, a shot penetrated his cabin and spent itself in the Commodore's book-case, and finally "shrunght up" against the Report of the Superintendent of the Public Schools of Cleveland, which report Commodore Foote had procured when in this city, being a great admirer of our schools. The print of the ball was left in the Report, and on return to this country the book was obtained and is now in our High School Library."

—The following is a list of Americans presented to their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress, at the Palace of the Tuileries, by the American Minister, Wednesday evening, Feb. 5: Mrs. Pierce, Miss Pierce, Mr. Charles Le Gay, New-Yurk; Mr. Egbert B. Lansing, Albany; Mr. Sanford, Poughkeepsie; Mr. Da Silva, Hong Kong.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM EUROPE.		
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 12
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 13
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 19
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb 26
China	Liverpool	New-York	Meh. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
	FROM AMERICA.		
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 5
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 8
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 12
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 19

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 7 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Kangaroo*, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, close in this City at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

The steamship *Roanoke* will take a mail to Cuba and the West Indies on Saturday. It will close at 11 A. M.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, per the *North Star*, will close in this City on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

PERSONAL.

243, 143, 203, 3, 173, 43, 123, 243, 113, 203, 113, 223, 173, 83, 43, 123, 43, 23, 3, 173, 43, 33, 83, 25, 103, 63, 143, 33, 13, 113, 43, 183, 183, 243, 143, 203.

INFORMATION OF MARTHA KEENAN will be thankfully received by her sisters, MARGARET and MARIA REDMOND, No. 431 East 10th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by Wm. Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y. The property contains about 20 acres of very choice land, with a fine group of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple-trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits, all the best varieties. The buildings consist of a fine large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence; also, for farm purposes. There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding-school or water-cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse and 22 from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Railroad, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus. Apply to DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with a fine shrubs and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY SEAT on the New-Haven Railroad, with 82 acres of land, within two miles of the depot at New-Rochelle, and opposite the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house is 45 feet square, in good order, and contains bath-room, &c. It is situated about half a mile from the Sound. All necessary out-buildings, and fruit of various kinds, in addition perfectly healthy. Terms easy. If not sold by 1st of April will be let. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 283 Pearl-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Thirty-five minutes by steam on the New-Haven Railroad. There is three-quarters of an acre of land in lawn and garden, under-drained, and stocked with an abundance of fruit and ornamental trees, vines and shrubbery. The house has ten rooms and a dry cellar; out-houses for wagon, cow, pigs and poultry.
R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 31 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A pleasant double house, with one acre of land, laid out as a garden, in Queens County, near Brooklyn City line. Price $5,000. Taxes very small. Near Myrtle-av. and Cypress Hill roads. Will be let for $250 per annum. Apply to WM. R. SLOCUM, No. 123 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

TO LET—OR FOR SALE, AT SING SING, THE large house and ten acres of land, known as the State House property; it is in perfect order; will be rented low; it is well calculated for a boarding-house. Apply to A. LEGGETT, No. 308 Front-st., or C. GILBERT, No. 215 Water-st.

A NUMBER OF COUNTRY RESIDENCES to exchange. Also, farms and building-sites in Westchester County, near the City. All business connected with Westchester property attended to. G. W. DITCHETT, Westchester land office, corner Chatham and Chambers sts., second floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY R. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND WELL-BUILT HOUSE, with one acre of land tastefully laid out, pleasantly located, within an hour's ride of the City. For sale on easy terms. JOHN W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

A NEAT COTTAGE IN ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, for sale, or would exchange for house in Brooklyn, Clinton or Washington av. preferred. Address W., No. 193 Front-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at E. D. PINE'S, near the depot.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 80 Acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of wood, house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 20 ACRES; GOOD buildings, choice fruit, soft water through the house; splendid view, and healthy; will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply for two days of W. E. HILTON, No. 7 Spruce-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC cottage, containing 14 rooms, good out-buildings, and about 80 acres of excellent land, about a mile from Bedford Station, Westchester County. For particulars, apply to EDWARD SMITH, No. 27 East 20th-st., N. Y.

HOTELS.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE MADISON-SQUARE Hotel, corner Broadway and 21st-st (which will be let lease on very reasonable terms). Apply between the hours of 10 and 3, to SHIAS, [illegible] or HASTED & STILES, No. 40 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOTEL, IN SUperior location, 16 miles from the City by rail, adjoining depot. Satisfactory reasons for selling. E. CALDWELL.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 64 1st-av., near 32d-st., and No. 338 East 14th-st., near 2d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 259 Pearl-st., Harris' Building. All articles of the latest fashion, prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN L. HOPPER.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 3 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 44x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining health, city and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, green house, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house and lease of lot, No. 55 Henty-st.; built by day work; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Rent of lot, $125; nine years to run, with renewals; lot 25x100. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. Apply at No. 224 South-st. The house has an extension three stories in height.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL TWO AND THREE-story houses, brown-stone basements, stoops and trimmings, modern improvements, in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Also, new tenement houses, in different parts of the Nineteenth Ward. Inquire of WM. A. JUCH, 24 av., between 64th and 65th sts.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY house, with all the modern improvements, partially furnished. To be sold at a great bargain, with or without the furniture. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Situated on East 30th-st. For particulars inquire of TILLY ALLEN, at No. 21 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERAL first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED, within 30 miles of the City, in exchange for a full-size dwelling-house and lot near Union-square. Address, with full particulars, C. ENGMAN, Box No. 1,394 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—THREE STORY AND ATTIC HIGH-stoop house, 20x50 feet, No. 12 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Inquire of WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 76 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR LEASE—A TWO-story and attic brick-front house No. 553 Broome-st., with three-story shop in rear, entrance in Watts-st. To be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock. Inquire at 17 East 18th-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—A LARGE AND beautiful piece of ground, on the 5th-av., is offered for sale, or would exchange for good improved property. Address Box No. 2,581 Post-office, stating particulars.

FOR SALE—NO. 272 EAST BROADWAY, THREE story and attic, brick, 20.6x63; has all modern improvements. Price $8,000. $3,000 can remain, if wanted.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY, 19-feet brown-stone front house, No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 216 William, and 20 Rose-st., in the rear, 25x200 feet, with three buildings thereon. The building on William-st., having been built for a store, is heavily timbered; fit for machinery if required. A long lease on favorable terms may be had by responsible parties desiring to improve. If not leased by March 1st the buildings will be let separately or by floors. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 246 JAY-ST., BROOKlyn, in perfect order; hot and cold water baths, water closets, ranges, Hadenberg heater, chandeliers, gas throughout, kitchen in sub; good neighborhood, front and rear; to a responsible tenant will be rented low. Apply on the premises, or on Monday to C. H. POND, No. 177 Broadway.

THREE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSES TO LET—Nos. 160, 162 and 171 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., contain eight large and four small rooms; are in good order, and have the modern improvements; will be let low to good responsible tenants. Apply to A. W. HOFFMAN, No. 93 West 13th-st.

A DESIRABLE PLOT OF GROUND TO Lease, having 98 feet on West-st., corner of Jane-st., running 25 feet in Jane-st., being occupied as a coal yard, for which it is admirably adapted; and is also well calculated for a lumber, brick or stone yard, or for any purpose requiring considerable amount of vacant ground. Apply to HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre sts.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 150 Chambers-st.; five-story store, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 144 Chambers-st; 2d and 4th lofts corner Broadway and Canal-st., 62x77 feet each; four rooms corner Broadway and Lispenard-st., 20x15 feet each. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM FIRST OF MAY—No. 65 2d-av., near 4th-st., a wide-front brick house, three stories, attic and basement, with bath and gas; rent $500. Can be seen from 11 till 3 o'clock. None but responsible parties need apply, to A. G. McCOMB, No. 64 Wall-st., Room No. 3, from 12 to 3

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings Nos. 448 and 450 Water-st., six lofts 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c., well-lighted, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered for a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

14TH AND 34TH STREETS.—TO LET, THE two four-story brown-stone front houses, Nos. 102 and 104 East 14th-st.; all modern improvements; also, No. 146 West 34th-st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 89 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Rent $250 per annum. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 70 Christopher-st., lot running through to Grove-st.; possession immediately. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 8th-av.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—No. 882½, between 18th and 19th sts. Inquire of T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 6th-av.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 York-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 730 Greenwich-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 95 East 22d-st., has all the modern improvements. Inquire of GEO. H. YORK, No. 29 Front-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEW-BRIGHTON—To let for one or two years, with cow, horses and carriage, poultry, &c. The situation is perfectly healthy and on high ground, with a beautiful view of the bay. Possession May 1, and to a perfectly satisfactory tenant, the terms will be low. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 64 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 41 EAST 28th-st.; also, one in 22d-st., near 4th-av., to private families only; both three-story, high basement, with the improvements. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON WASHington-place, near Broadway, for 12 months. House 23 feet wide. To a private family only.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE three-story house No. 70 West 14th-st. Possession given before the 1st of May if desired. Inquire at the house, or at No. 57 Beaver-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF FROM 20 to 50 acres, 10 or more of it wood; must be under a good state of cultivation, having a young and thrifty bearing apple orchard, and an ample supply of small fruit, shade, and be well fenced and watered. The house and out-buildings must be ample and substantial. The stock and farming tools, all of the right kind, will be bought with the place. Location in a good and improving neighborhood, near railroad, select schools and an Episcopal Church, and not more than 40 miles from the City. Price from $12,000 to $17,000. Apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED TO HIRE—PART OF A HOUSE, east of Broadway, not above 20th-st., with all the modern improvements; rooms consisting of front, basement, front parlor, and three other rooms in any part of the house desirable; respectable neighborhood; references exchanged. Address J. S. S., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET handsomely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 20th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF THE FIRST respectability, will let a second-story front room, with board, to a gentleman and wife on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 53 West 38th-st. Best references given and required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with bath, gas, &c., to let, with partial board, if desired, in a private family, at No. 42 St. Mark's-place. French and English spoken.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or would like to take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 67 West 44th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; best City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at 137 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; has three years' City reference. Apply at No. 78 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

A COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook; understanding her business thoroughly in all its branches, including jellies, soups and game, with the best of City reference, wants a situation. Inquire at this employment office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant woman, as first-class cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups and jellies; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115, West 26th-st., first floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread, buscuit and pies. The best City reference can be given. Call at No. 43 Henry-st., in the rear; can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a first-class pastry cook; would like to live with a respectable family; can bring good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 500 2d-av., corner of 31st-st.

A COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for eight years in one family; has no objection to go to the country a short distance. Call, for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference given. Call for three days at No. 44 Carll-st., between Johnson and Myrtle avs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family; perfectly understands the business in all the branches of cooking, soups, ice-cream, jellies, desserts of all kinds; best of reference given. Call at No. 328 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing: she is willing and obliging; has the best of City references. Call at No. 362 7th-av., in the store.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Scotch woman, as a good cook, or would do chamberwork and sewing; City references given; Inquire at 813 6th av., first house above 47th-st.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent lady woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; or as thorough laundress and chambermaid; does fine washing and finting; fills each capacity; wages $8. Call for two days at No. 134 East 21st-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; or would have no objection to general housework; is an excellent cook, and understands soups and pastry of all kinds; is a superior washer and ironer; unquestionable City references as to character and capacity can be given. Call for two days at No. 120 7th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a most respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a private family; is honest, sober and very capable; or would do chamberwork; the best City references. Call at the office in 34th-st., one door from 6th-av. No charge.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway. No objection to the country.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking care of an infant from its birth; has the best City reference; understands all kind of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 317 3d-av., front room.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY by a respectable, intelligent and healthy young English woman, a situation as wet nurse, in City or country; baby, two weeks old. Call at No. 55 Greenwich-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would go out by the day, week or month; the best of City reference given as to character and capability. Call at 113 8th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor, front room, for two days, or address by note.

A SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as seamstress; understands family sewing and linen embroidery; is willing to be useful; or would go by the week in City or country. Call or send to No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress, or to wait on a lady and grown children. Best of references can be given. Call at No. 87 10th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A WAITRESS.—A VERY DESIRABLE PROTestant woman wishes a situation as waitress; she is thoroughly competent, and can give the best of references as to character and ability. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl as waitress; would take charge of the parlors, dining-room and silver; or as chambermaid and waitress. Refers to her present employer, where she can be seen. Apply at 80 10th-st., near 5th-av., for two days.

A WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress in a respectable private family; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 335 6th-av.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN, A situation, as superintendent in a widower's family, by a widow lady and her daughter, where she could instruct the children in music and other branches. A small salary required. Address L. T., or call at No. 345 4th-av.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 148 Grand-st., a choice selection of servants, now in waiting as usual, amongst the rest, a number of Protestants, good cooks, nurses, waitress and laundress; one English cook, and cooks, washers and ironers, with good references; also, lady's maids.

ALL FAMILIES AND GOOD SERVANTS will find the largest and old established institute at the corner of 6th-av. and 13th-st., for German, English, Irish and American women. Mrs. Floyd in attendance. Good places always ready. Protestants wanted.

DRAPERY SEWING.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable widow woman, sewing by the day, in a gentleman's family. Call or address, all the week, at No. 116 East 15th-st., corner of 3d-av., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper, in a counting-room, banking or insurance office, by a gentleman well qualified for the position. He has had fifteen years' experience; is a rapid, and accurate accountant, ready correspondent, and perfectly conversant with foreign exchanges, &c.; first-class reference given. Address G., Brooklyn Post-office, for one week.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A MAN OF MIDDLE age, long in business in this City, a good book-keeper, and familiar with all the business of the counting-room, desires an engagement; the best of reference given as to character and capacity. Address SEYMOUR, Box No. 2,291 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or No. 1,199 Broadway, between 29th and 29th sts., New-York, for two days or until employed.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business; has had much experience; is a good careful driver; will be found respectful and obliging; no objection to the country; best of reference given from last employer; can be seen, if required. Address, by note or personally, B. M., No. 18 West 22d-st., or Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands his business; perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses; would go to any part of the country; understands milking, and is a good groom and careful driver; can give one's excellent reference. Address J. N., No. 219 Bowery, or Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable single man, a native of England, a situation as coachman; one who thoroughly understands the treatment and management of horses in general; has no objections to go to any part of the country; can give the best of City references. Address B. B., No. 134 6th-av.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who can come well recommended for being honest, temperate, willing and obligiog, and competent of his business. Can be seen at Mr. Waters', No. 440 Broadway, corner 13th-st., or address G. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call, or address a note for S. F., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman by a steady, sober, industrious married man, who is not afraid to work; is a good plain gardener, well disposed, willing and obliging; has had several years' experience in and around New-York; can produce good City and country reference; no objection to go in the country. Address D. F., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted as coachman and gardener by a steady young married man, who is not afraid to work and is highly recommended from his last place. Address J. H. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, a situation as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference from his last employer, with whom he has lived for the last four years; no objection to City or country. Call or address No. 305 4th-av., where he can be seen for three days, if not engaged.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a practical working man, as farmer and gardener; is a temperate man; his wife would take charge of the dairy or laundry; no other incumbrance. Address J. M. D., Box No. 319 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a first-class horticulturist; understands the growth of stove, greenhouse and orchard plants, forcing of early and late graperies, early forcing of fruits and vegetables, management of kitchen and flower gardens, laying out of grounds, &c.; a gentleman requiring the services of an active, energetic man, will find both combined in the advertiser; further particulars can be ascertained on inquiry. Address F. G. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS a gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands fruits, flowers and vegetables, and has first-rate grape-grower; also understands laying out new places, and improving old ones; also, understands the growing of pine apples and gardening in general. The very best references given. Address T. B., No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class gardener, who had the entire charge of a gentleman's place for over four years; the advertiser is a married man, with small family; any person wanting a capable and trustworthy man, can call or address A. B. GARDENER at Mr. Duane's, No. 34 City Hall-place, for one week

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man without incumbrance; understands the culture of vegetables, fruit and flowers; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at Andrew Reid's, florist, No. 607 Broadway, near 11th-st. Inquire for J. H.

A HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—An Open for engagement, a reliable and trustworthy Scotchman, capable to take charge as a whole, and keep a first-class place in good order. Address KATHNESS, No. 26 Catherine-st., corner of Henry-st., New-York, or Box No. 134 *Times* Office, till further notice.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has been about two years in the retail drug business in the City, wishes to meet with a first-class druggist or physician, with whom to qualify. Respectability of position and proficiency of the party more an object than remuneration. Address PHARMACEUTIST, Patten's Hotel, corner of Grasswich and Warren sts., New-York City.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF A FARM.—SITUAtion wanted, by an American man with a small family, to take charge of a farm; the best of recommendations given as to capability, integrity and sobriety. Address M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A NEAT and tidy young woman, American, or Protestant preferred, to take care of a child and do the washing of three persons. Must be able to sew well. Address C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A FARMER, A SINGLE man; one who understands his business; American or German. Inquire at No. 388 Bowery, second floor, front room, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock.
J. MOTT.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE MAN as waiter, with good City references. Apply at No. 53 5th-av., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A FRENCH, GERMAN, OR SWISS, as lady's maid; she must have City references, and understand her business. Call at 10 and 4 o'clock, at room No. 61 Fifth-av. Hotel.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THIS MORNING, 27TH INST., IN COMING from Madison-av. up that street and down 6th-av. to 15th-st., a gold hunting Geneva WATCH, that winds at the stem, with the makers' and sellers' names engraved inside, "Patk. Philipe & Co.," "Tiffany & Co." Any person returning it to No. 13 East 15th-st., will receive a liberal reward.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY morning, near Union-square, a small, yellow Italian GRAYHOUND, answers to the name of "Loo-Loo." The above reward will be paid by returning her to the Hotel St. Germain, corner 5th-av. and 22d-st.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 25TH INST., A small black and tan TERRIER SLUT, with hair very thin, answers to the name of Topsey. The above reward will be paid the finder by bringing her to No. 214 6th av.

LOST.—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, THE 26TH February, in 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., a white lace shawl, wrapped in blue paper. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 15 West 22d-st.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING A SUM of money, and cards with the name of the owner. If the finder will leave it at No. 69 South-st., 3d floor, he will be liberally rewarded.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG store on low terms. Many years' lease of the house, and cheap rent. Affliction the cause of selling. Would exchange for a small dwelling near New-York, or other good property. Location fine and well-settled, and near the ferries to New-York. A physician might do well. Apply to C. E. FROST, corner of Front and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn, near the ferry.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GOOD PHYSICIAN, with some means, will find a rare occasion to make a fortune; good reasons for taking a partner. Agents need not answer. Address M., Station D, Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED.—WITH A CAPITAL OF $5,000 to $6,000, in a pocketbook and portfolio factory. Address A. M., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOW

FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1862, $668,173.
This company continues to insure against MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, ON CARGO AND FREIGHT.
No TIME RISKS, or Risks upon HULLS of Vessels are taken.
The Trustees of the Company, ascertained from the 10th of January, 1856, to the 1st of January, 1857, for which Certificates were issued, are entitled to.....$1,065,840
Additional Profits, from Jan. 1, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1862.....101,850
Total Profits for 7 years.....$1,167,810
The Certificates previous to 1856, have been re-deemed by Cash.....402,810
Net Earnings remaining with the Company, Jan. 1, 1862.....$765,000
The dealers have had returned to them in dividends, for the 7 years, an average of over 21 per cent. per annum.
TRUSTEES.
Alfred Edwards, William Leconey, Jehial Read,
A. C. Richards, B. W. Bull, John A. Bartow,
Edward Gandy, C. Hadden, A. S. Barnes,
C. W. Richards, L. F. Morton, J. E. Hanford,
G. D. H. Gillespie, F. W. Meyer, Alex. M. Earle,
C. E. Milmer, John B. Arthur, H. L. Atherton,
Martin Bates, Jr., J. h. Myers, John A. Hadden,
Fred'k B. Betts, A. Wesson, Geo. C. Wetmore,
Moses A. Hoppock, William Kent, P. H. Vandervoort
Sanford Cobb, Jr., David F. Morgan, Josiah M. Fiske,
F. H. Mellen, Byron Sherman.
ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES AND AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 7 6 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY AND OF THE BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOIS-TOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the above bonds who are parties to the agreement for reorganization, are required, in compliance with the said agreement, to deposit their bonds with ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman of the Committee, on the 1st day of February, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable—not later than the 1st of March—at his office, No. 12 Wall-st. Holders who omit to make such deposit will not be entitled to participate in the purchase.
The Receivers will at the same time and place pay on deposit of the bonds the coupons of the Terre Haute and Alton, due Feb. 1 and of the Belleville and Illinoistown, due March 1, proximo.
Not having received the debt due from the Government, payment of the August and September coupons, 1861, will be deferred.
ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman, &c.

TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON SECOND AND THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds, who have not subscribed the Bondholders' agreement, and paid the ten per cent assessment on the same, are notified that if they desire to participate in the plan of reorganization, they must subscribe to the said agreement, and deliver their bonds to the Purchasing Committee, No. 12 Wall-st., by the 12th day of March next, or forfeit their privilege to participate in the purchase.
THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.
Holders of Third Mortgage Bonds are also notified that they must pay the assessment of five per cent. on such bonds, and deliver the same as above, by the same date, or forfeit their privilege of participating in the reorganization. By order of Committee
R. BAYARD, Chairman.
No. 12 WALL-ST., Feb. 25, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:
SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.
The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 8th of April
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R.R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.
TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates will be held at the office of the trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on Thursday, the 27th day of March next, at noon, when such matters deemed beneficial to the trust will be submitted for their consideration. A full attendance is earnestly requested in person, if possible; otherwise by proxy. By order of the Trustees. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND and third mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the treasurer, Erie-place, on the 1st day of March next.
At the same time and place the holders of the certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupons of the fourth mortgage bonds due April 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861, to March 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 29 Nassau-st.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO., Feb. 18, 1862.
TO HOLDERS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS.—The balance of principal unpaid of St. Louis County Bonds, due 1 Dec. 1861, will say 60 per cent., with three months' interest, making five hundred and eight dollars and seventy-five cents upon each bond—will be paid on and after 1st March next, upon presentation at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ADJOURNED MEETING AND election of the stockholders of the QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY will be held in the City of Philadelphia, at No. 410 Walnut-st., Room No. 6, on TUESDAY, March 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
FRANK S. BOND, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the agents of the company, No. 15 Broadway, on the 4th day of March, 1862, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. C. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BLOOMINGTON COMPANY of Evansville, Indiana, will be held at the office of GEORGE B. MOREWOOD, No. 81 Broad-st., New-York, at noon, on SATURDAY, 1st March, 1862, when important communications will be laid before the meeting.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL Issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT bought, sold and collected, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL SCRIP—WANTED by EUGENE THOMPSON & CO., No. 41 Pine-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R.R.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.—Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time bills.
JOHN B. JERCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:10 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., night express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
SAMUEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, VIA LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the RARITAN will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., connecting at Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 6 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:
VARICK-STREAMERS ST. | FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express Mail 3 A. M., and 7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with 10 40 P. M. Sundays (in-sleeping car) at 5:15 P. M. | cluded.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME TABLE.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12 M., 4, 5 and 8:05 P. M.; for Nyack at 4:22 P. M., and for Suffern at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

JOHN STANTON, MANUFACTURER OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE, CRUDE PETROLEUM, From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT NO. 133 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—TO GENTLEMEN VISITING EUROPE for one or more years (security furnished for an office of trust) of responsible, personal, real estate and commercial references, &c., by a gentleman of integrity and experience, bridge reference of high respectability. Principals only may address M. P., Box No. 161 Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE—PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING U. S. NOTES AND BONDS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 26, 1862.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March next, for furnishing ninety millions of United States Notes and two hundred millions in Bonds, to be issued under the authority of the act of February, 1862, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States Treasury Notes, and for the redemption or refunding thereof," &c.
Notes and bonds will be required of the denominations and in the proportions as follows:
Thirteen millions each of United States notes of the denominations of 5s, 10s, 20s, 50s, 100s, and 500s, and twelve millions of the denomination of 1,000s.
OF REGISTERED BONDS.
Five millions of the denomination of.....$50
Fifteen millions of the denomination of.....100
Fifteen millions of the denomination of.....500
Forty millions of the denomination of.....1,000
Fifteen millions of the denomination of.....5,000
Ten millions of the denomination of.....10,000
OF COUPON BONDS.
Eighty millions of the denomination of.....$1,000
Twenty millions of the denomination of.....500
Proposals will be received for the delivery of all of one or more denominations of notes and bonds, complete, including the engraving, printing, numbering and paper, or separately for the engraving, for paper, and for printing. The engraving must be in the highest style of art and the paper of the best quality.
Proposers must state the number of sheets and the aggregate representative value of each denomination which they undertake to furnish daily, and the least number of days required from notice of award before commencement of delivery.
Models for notes and bonds must be submitted and specimens of work accompany them.
Models of notes on the face will be in the same form as now used, and on the backs will state the privilege of legal tender and other privileges stipulated in the law.
Models of bonds will, in addition to the usual stipulations, have the statement that they are reimbursable after five and payable twenty years from date.
It is expected, also, that, as far as practicable, the dies and plates will be such as have not been heretofore used except for work of the United States.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a statement of the bidder's facilities for executing the work, the number of presses in use, hands employed, security of buildings occupied, and capital invested.
Proposals by incorporated companies must be accompanied by a copy of charter and the names of the officers; and proposals by unincorporated associations by the articles of association and names of parties.
Bonds for the faithful and prompt execution of the work as proposed or finally agreed on in the sum of fifty thousand dollars will be required; the names of the parties offered as sureties and their written consent to become such, together with a certificate of an Assistant Treasurer as to their sufficiency, must accompany each proposal.
The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and to vary the amounts specified, as, in his opinion, the interests of the public service may require.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND PRINTING.—CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1862.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 28th day of February, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing Stationery, Blank Books and Binding, and for executing printing for the Custom-House establishment at this port, for one year, from the 1st of March next.
The proposals will be separate for each of the following classes, numbered 1 to 4. A price, and one price only, must be specified for each and every article enumerated in the class bid for; the amount of the bids for each article must be accurately extended and the aggregate amount for the class exhibited. Proposals not made in accordance with these directions will not be considered.
A discrepancy between the price set down and the extension, which would afford the bidder an opportunity of fixing his price after the bids are opened, by electing, as may be his interest, to contract either by the one or the other, will be deemed fatal to the bid.
If more than one bid be offered for account of any one party, either in his own name or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids will be rejected.
Bids are expected to be made in good faith by the parties intending to furnish the supplies or perform the work; and a transfer of the contract will not be permitted.
All the articles to be furnished and work to be executed must be of the very best quality, and delivered without delay when ordered, and to the satisfaction of the head of the office for which they are required.
Samples of the various articles of stationery, and of the paper for printing, must accompany the bids. The blank books and binding must be of the best and most substantial kind.
The lowest bidder for either class, quality considered, shall receive a contract for the same, on entering into bonds, with satisfactory surety for the performance thereof, under the forfeiture of twice the contract price in case of failure, which bond is to be executed within five days after the proposals are accepted.
Bids made at nominal prices for some articles, and at higher rates for others, will not be deemed the lowest, although the aggregate footing may be lower than any other; the prices must be uniform, and bear a relative pr portion to the known value of the article.
As the quantities in the annexed lists are merely estimates, the right is reserved to order a greater or less supply of all or any of the articles enumerated; and articles not embraced therein, which may be required are to be furnished at the lowest market price; or they may be procured elsewhere.
The articles and work will be ordered from time to time, as they are wanted, and they will be paid for monthly. If any article required be not promptly furnished, or of proper quality, of which the Collector shall be the final judge, he may purchase it, and the contractor is to pay the difference above the contract price.
The proposals to be marked "Proposals for Stationery," or for "Printing," and will indicate the place of business of the bidder. Proposals from other than stationers or printers will not be entertained.
To insure uniformity in the bids, blank proposals will be furnished to bidders, on application at this office.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

CLASS NO. 1.
STATIONERY, &c.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
60 reams Superfine Demy Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns, per ream.
5 reams Superfine Medium Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns.....do.
10 reams Superfine Royal Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns.....do.
Additional charge for printed headings to any of above, 1,200 quires.....per quire.
20 reams Superfine quarto Post Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled.....per ream.
40 reams Superfine Foolscap Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled.....do.
20 reams Superfine Note, Owen & Hurlbert, wove or laid, ruled.....do.
60 reams Superfine Cap, or Flat Cap Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns, and printed.....do.
10 reams Superfine Cap, or Flat Cap Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns.....do.
10 reams first quality, Quarto Post Paper, printed headings, ruled faint.....do.
15 reams first quality Note paper, ruled faint, printed headings.....do.
20 reams Envelope Paper, Medium, smooth, buff, (alzed).....do.
20 reams Blotting Paper.....do.
20 gross Metallic Pens, Gillott's Commercial, No. 263.....per gross
20 do. do. Barrell, No. 227.....do.
50 do. do. American, No. 3 2.....do.
20 gross Metallic Pens, Gillott's Arperican, No. 351.....per gross
20 do. do. do. Croton, No. 303.....do.
20 do. do. do. Double Elastic, No. 604.....do.
50 do. do. do. Myer's Chinese, No. 88.....do.
50 do. do. do. do. No. 338.....do.
12 do. do. do. do. No. 515.....do.
12 do. do. do. do. No. 506.....do.
20 do. No. 1644, "A. W. Faber's" Lead Pencils.....do.
10 do. Steel Office Tape, Linen No. 15.....do.
12 do. do. White do. do. No. 1.....do.
20 lbs. Red Wafers, various sizes, English pressed, superfine.....per pound
20 do. best Superfine English Sealing Wax.....do.
4 dozen Stephens Blue Ink, in quarts.....per dozen
4 do. do. do. in pints.....do.
6 do. Harrison's Black Ink, in quarts.....do.
20 do. Maynard & Noyes' Black Ink, in quarts.....do.
5 do. Walkden's do. do.....do.
40 do. French Carmine, in vials.....do.
12 boxes Chinese Stamping Ink.....per box
12 do. French do. in tin Boxes, with cushions, &c., as per sample.....do.
6 dozen Vermilion Stamping Ink, in vials.....per dozen
12 lbs. Gum Arabic.....per pound
10 do. prepared or native India Rubber, white or black.....do.
2 doz. vials Pounce.....per dozen
4 do. Inkstands, Pewter, with covers.....do.
6 do. do. Pressed Glass, for Red Ink.....do.
12 do. Glass Inkstands, metal tops, large size, as per samples.....do.
3 do. Glass Inkstands, Cut Glass, screw tops, (portable).....do.
10 do. Erasers, (Rodgers).....do.
2 do. Desk knives.....do.
1 do. Pounce Boxes, ivory or wood.....do.
1 do. Ivory Folders, 9 inch.....do.
1 do. Satin wood File Folders.....do.
1 do. Japanned File Folders.....do.
6000 File Boards, white wood, thick, of different widths.....per 1,000
6 dozen Rulers, ebony or other wood, round, flat or octagon.....per dozen
20 packs solid-headed Pins.....per pack
6 dozen Silk Paste.....per dozen
80 lbs. Twine, linen.....per lb.
2 dozen Desk Weights, lead, iron or marble.....per dozen
2 dozen Desk Weights, lead, iron or marble, large size.....per dozen
12 gross Pen Holders, bone and wood, assorted kinds.....per gross
20,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 3¾ by 5¾ inch.....per 1,000
5,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 4½ by 10½ inch.....do
5,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 4½ by 10½ inch.....do.
10,000 Envelopes, adhesive, of white or yellow paper, 6½ by 12½ inch.....do.
1 dozen Medium Portfolios, rough sheep.....per dozen
24 do. boxes Bond Seals.....do.
1 do. do. Flasps, bronze or gilt, assorted sizes.....do.
50 Brass Stamps and Handles, complete, raised letters, 600 letters.....per letter.
3 dozen Wire Files.....per dozen
1 do. Hand Rests, mahogany.....do.
96 do. do. Medium English, 80 lbs. Patent Blotting Sheets, assorted colors.....do.
Paging 75 Books of various sizes, 5 quires.....per quire
3 reams best quality, heavy brown wrapping paper, 32 by 32 inches.....per ream
4 Super-royal Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, full bound in sheep, Russia corners, &c., 12 quires.....per quire
4 Super-royal Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, full bound in Foolscap, ruled and unruled, Russia back and corners, 20 quires.....per quire
12 Super-royal quarto books, ½ bound, 200 leaves each, printed head, and ruled to pattern.....per book
6 Royal Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each; full bound in sheep, with flexible corners, &c., 20 quires.....per quire
12 Medium Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, full bound in sheep.....do.
12 Medium or flat medium Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, full bound in sheep, some with Russia corners.....do.
10 Medium Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 5 quires each, ½ bound, 30 quires.....do.
80 Medium Books, ruled red and faint, 1 quire each, extra ¼ bound, as per sample.....per book
20 Demy, or flat Demy Books, ruled to various patterns; 2 to 18 quires each, full bound in sheep, some with Russia bands and corners, 100 quires.....per quire
6 Demy Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, ½ bound, 24 quires.....do.
10 Demy Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, ½ bound, 30 quires.....do.
10 Double Flat Cap Books, ruled to various patterns, 3 to 6 quires each, ½ bound, Russia backs and corners, 30 quires.....do.
10 Cap Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to 6 quires each, full bound in sheep, some with Russia corners, 40 quires.....do.
10 Cap Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to to 6 quires each, ½ bound, 30 quires.....do.
50 Cap Books, ruled to various patterns, 2 to to 8 quires each, ½ bound, 150 quires.....do.
200 Cap Books, ruled, 1 to 2 quires each, ½ bound, 240 quires.....do.
100 Cap Books, ruled, 1 quire each, skiver covered.....per book
Some of these 18 items above with alphabet cut through.
Additional charge for Printed Headings, to either of the last named 18 items, 500 quires.....per quire
¼ Binding 400 Imperial, Royal, Medium, Demy and Cap Abstracts, flat or folded, 1 to 3 quires.....per book
¼ Binding and Lettering, 20 Mediums, Demys and Caps, 250 Night quires.....do.
Re-lettering 20 Volumes, some two titles.....do.
Binding Imposts' Books for the month, 1 to 8 quires, ½ bound, 24 vols.....do.
Binding quarterly Crew Lists, Medium, flat, 6 to 10 quires, ½ bound, 4 vols.....do.
Binding Quarterly Shipping Articles, Royal, flat, 4 to 6 quires, ½ bound, 4 vols.....do.
4 reams Manifold Writing Paper, faint ruled and bound in books, as per samples, &c.....per ream
20 gross Elastic Bands, as per sample.....per gross

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.
6 reams Superfine Blue or White Laid Quarto Post Paper, ruled.....per ream
1 ream Superfine Blue or White Laid Quarto Post Paper, unruled.....do.
2 reams Superfine Blue or White Laid Folio Post, ruled 3 sides.....do.
10 reams Superfine Blue or White Laid Foolscap, ruled and unruled.....do.
10 reams superfine Blue or White Laid Note Paper.....do.
10 pounds Red Wafers, various sizes, English pressed, superfine.....per lb.
10 pounds Superfine English Sealing Wax.....do.
3 dozen Blue Ink, best quality, in quarts.....per dozen
6 do. Red do. do. in vials.....do.
3 do. French Carmine.....do.
6 Inkstands, cut glass.....each
1 dozen Wafer Stamps, ivory handles.....per dozen
6 do. Erasers (Rodgers).....do.
12 Pen Knives.....each
6 Ivory Folders, 9 inches.....do.
1 dozen Rulers, ebony, round, flat or octagon.....per dozen
12 packs solid headed Pins, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5.....per pack
10 pounds Twine.....per lb
12 dozen Pen Holders, slide.....per dozen
6 do. do. bone and wood.....do.
1500 Envelopes, white or yellow paper, largest size.....per 100
800 do. do. medium.....do.
800 do. do. letter size.....do.
500 do. do. note size.....do.
3 five-quire Books, medium, bound in boards with calf back and covers.....per book
2 three-quire Books, medium, bound in boards, with calf back and covers.....do.
1 one-quire Book, medium, bound in boards, with calf back and corners.....do.
1 half-quire Book medium, bound in boards, with calf back and covers.....do.
500 Quills, superfine.....per 100
50 gross Steel Pens, Whyte's, Albata, Windle's Bank, Gillott's American Eagle, Croton, Perry's Office.....per gross
10 gross Red Tape, linen.....do.
10 reams Blotting Paper.....per ream
1 dozen Sheet Patent Blotters.....per dozen

FOR INSPECTORS, WEIGHERS, &c.
ISSUED FROM THE SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.
75 reams Superfine Flat Cap, or Foolscap Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns.....per ream
5 reams Superfine Demy Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns.....do.
3 reams Superfine Medium Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns.....do.
5 reams Superfine Royal Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns.....do.
2 reams Superfine Super-royal Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns.....do.
1 ream Superfine Imperial Linen Paper, wove or laid, ruled red and faint to various patterns.....do.
Additional charge for printed heading to any of the above, 150 quires.....per quire
25 reams Five Foolscap Paper, ruled.....per ream
5 do. do. fine ruled.....do.
10 do. do. very fine ruled.....do.
100 lbs. Superfine English Sealing-wax.....per lb.
50 gross Pieces Red Tape, linen, 9 yards to piece, of the best quality, as per sample.....per gross
250 gross Metallic Pens, assorted as per samples.....do.
36 do Pen holders.....do.
40 lbs. Twine, linen.....per lb.
2500 one-quire Quarto Books, bound in paper covers, and printed in colors.....per 100.
100 large Alphabetical Discharging Books.....do.
1500 small do do.....do.
100 Hand Alphabetical Discharging Books, demy, 8vo.....do.
500 small Alphabetical do.....do.
50 do. District do.....do.
300 do. Dock Books do.....do.
3000 do. Time do. do.....do.
8 two-quire Long Folio Imperial Books, ruled to pattern, half bound, side title, 16 quires.....per quire
10 reams extra large Wrapping Paper, 30x40 inches.....per ream
10 gallons Black Ink, best quality.....per gallon
2 reams Medium Envelope Paper, large.....per ream
12 do. Blotting Paper.....do.
100 gross Lead Pencils, Faber's, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.....per gross
12 Weighers' Monthly Account Books, to pattern.....per book
12 Measurers' Monthly Account Books, to pattern.....per book
12 Gaugers' do. do.....do.
8 Barge Books, per pattern.....do.
2 Alphabetical Registers of Vessels, printed, ruled, and indexed to pattern.....do.
8 small Alphabetical Registers of Vessels, printed, ruled and indexed, to pattern.....do.
8 Superficial Measurement Books, for Measurers of Vessels.....do.
10 Note Books for Measurers of Vessels.....do.
10 Tonnage do. do.....do.
10 Examination Books for Measurers of Vessels, printed to pattern.....do.
The samples of Tape and Pens referred to in the foregoing specification, will be shown to parties wishing to contract, on applying at the Surveyor's Office, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

CLASS No. 2.
STATIONERY, &c., FOR NAVAL OFFICE.
2 Cash Books, 6 quires, each, full bound, as per sample.....per book.
2 Disbursement do. do. do.....do.
2 Journals to do, 6 do. do. do.....do.
1 Return of Moneys Book, 6 quires each, full bound, as per sample.....do.
1 Payment to Custom-house Officers, 6 quires each, full bound, as per sample.....do.
1 Account Current Book, 6 quires each, full bound as per sample.....do.
1 Account Current Book, 0 quires each, full bound, as per sample.....do.
1 Treasury Note.....4 do. do.
1 Blotter.....6 do. do.
1 Clearance.....8 do. do.
2 Entrance Books.....8 do. do.
2 do. do. do. ad.....6 do. do.
1 License and Enrollment 8 do. do.
1 Register of Vessels 6 do. do.
1 do. of amended Ent's 4 do. do.
2 Public Store Books.....6 do. do.
20 bound Cards Size.....8 ¾ bound, do.
20 Indexes to do.....2 ¾ bound, do.
2 Warehouse and Export Books, 25 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample.....do.
6 Inward Warehouse Bond Books, 3 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample.....do.
6 inward Warehouse Bond Books, 3 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample.....do.
8 Register of Warehouse and Transportation Bond Books, 3 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample.....do.
6 Register of Warehouse and Exportation Bond Books, 3 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample.....do.
6 Warehouse and Transportation Bond Books, 6 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample.....do.
6 Transit and Export Bond Books, 6 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample.....do.
6 Ledger of Export Books, 3 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample.....do.
6 Ledger of Transport Books, 3 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample.....do.
12 Warehouse Books, 40 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample.....do.
12 Indexes to Books, 2 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample.....do.
1 Letter Books, 8 quires each, full bound, as per sample.....do.
1 Monthly Account Book, 3 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample.....do.
6 Day Cap Books, 3 and 3 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample.....do.
1 Bond. Ord. Books, 2 and 3 quires each, ¾ bound, as per sample.....do.
2 reams Excess of Unascertained Duties.....per ream.
5 do. Cash Sheets.....do.
2 do. Receipts for Storage.....do.
2 do. Receipts for Entries.....do.
25 vols. Ledger Entries, bound temporarily, in books of 12 sheets each.....per vol.
25 vols. Excess of Unascertained Duties, bound temporarily, in books of 12 sheets each.....do.
6 reams Ledger Paper, ruled red and faint, assorted.....per ream.
5 reams Ruled Letter Paper, best quality.....do.
2 do. Plain Letter paper.....do.
2 do. Ruled Letter Paper, best quality, Official Headings.....do.
2 do. Ruled Note Paper, best quality, Official Headings.....do.
2 do. Ruled Note Paper, best quality.....do.
10 do. Manifold Paper, ruled.....do.
2 do. Buff Envelope do., ruled red and faint, indexed.....do.
5 do. Buff Envelope do., plain.....do.
5 do. Blotting Paper, red, white and assorted colors.....do.
2 do. Spanish Patent Blotting.....do.
2 do. Blank Account and Affidavits.....do.
4 dozen Manifold Writing, and Tissue.....per doz.
100 Envelopes, best quality, blue size.....per 100.
100 Envelopes, white or yellow, medium size, best quality.....do.
500 Envelopes, white or yellow, letter size, best quality.....do.
100 Envelopes, white or yellow, note size, best quality.....do.
Printing Indorsements on 1,000 Envelopes.....per 1000.
72 Gross Assorted Pens, viz.:
Bowne & Hasbrouck's Bank Pens.
Bainbridge & Brothers Galvanized Pens, No. 247.
Myer Phineas' Metallic Pens, Nos. 675, 560, 98 and 338.
Gillott's Metallic Pens, Nos. 303, 332, 351 and 417, and Barrel Pens, Nos. 289, 392 and 263.....per gross.
5 gross Pen-holders, assorted.....do.
5 do. Lead Pencils, best quality, (Faber's,) Nos. 1, 2, 3.....do.
6 doz. Metallic Inkstands, large.....per doz.
6 do. Glass Inkstands, assorted sizes.....do.
12 do. Maynard & Noyes' Black Ink, quart bottles.....do.
5 do. Stevens' Blue Ink, do.....do.
10 do. Perine, Guyot & Co.'s Carmine Ink, small bottles.....do.
200 Quills, best quality.....per 100.
6 pounds Sealing Wax, best quality.....per lb.
5 do. Red Wafers.....do.
10 do. India Rubber.....do.
5 gross India Rubber Bands, assorted.....per gross.
6 doz. Wafer Boxes.....per doz.
2 do. Stamps.....do.
1 do. Warehouse Stamps.....do.
2 do. Paper Weights, assorted.....do.
2 do. do. Clasps, do.....do.
2 do. do. Erasers, Rodgers'.....do.
2 do. Portfolios.....do.
2 do. Rulers, Ebony, assorted.....do.
2 do. Pounce Boxes.....do.
1 do. Congress Penknives, Rodgers'.....do.
1 do. Ivory Paper Cutters, assorted, with handles.....do.
7 ounces Pounce.....per oun'o.
2 pounds Twine, best.....per pou'd.
2 do Linen Cord, best.....do.
3 doz. Jars Mucilage.....per doz.
1 do. Red Stamping Boxes.....do.
6 bottles Stamping Ink.....per bot'e.
10 gross Red Linen Tape, 9 yards to piece, of best quality.....per gross.
5 do. Pasteboard Files.....do.
½ Binding 4 volumes of Ledger of Entries, morocco edges.....per vol.
½ Binding 4 volumes of Cash Sheets.....do.
½ Binding 2 volumes of Excess of Unascertained Duties, No. 1.....do.
½ Binding 2 volumes of Excess of Unascertained Duties, No. 2.....do.
½ Rebinding 24 volumes of Warehouse Books.....do.
½ Binding 1 volume of Storage Receipts.....do.

CLASS No. 3.
STATIONERY, &c., FOR APPRAISERS' DEPARTMENT.
25 Reams best Foolscap Paper, blue or white, ruled or plain.....per ream.
15 Reams best Letter do. do.....do.
25 Reams best Note do. do.....do.
Additional charge for printing heading on any of above items, 65 reams.....do.
12 Reams Heavy Manilla Wrapping Paper, 24x36.....do.
2 Reams Pink Blotting Paper.....do.
2 Reams 80-lb. Patent Blotting Paper.....do.
20 Reams Cap Blanks, printed and ruled in whole, or cut in ½, ¼ or ⅛ sheets.....do.
10 Reams Superfine Demy, ruled red and faint, as required, with printed head, and cut to any size required.....do.
12 Reams Superfine Flat Cap, ruled red and faint, to various patterns.....do.
12 Royal Books, 6 to 12 quires, ruled as required Russia bands and extra let. tered, 100 quires.....per quire.
12 Cap Indexes for last mentioned item, with printed labels, different forms.....per book.
6 Dozen ½ quire, 4 vol. Cap Mem. Books, sheep covers.....per doz.
100 Squire Cap Books, ruled if required, ¼ bound.....per book.
100 Cap Books, 2 to 4 quires, ruled as required, half-bound, 300 quires.....per quire.
10 Demy Books, 4 to 10 quires, ruled as required, full-bound, sheep, Russia corners, 50 quires.....do.
50 Medium Books, 4 to 10 quires, ruled as required, full-bound, sheep, Russia corners, 250 quires.....do.
Additional charge for printing heading on any of above three last mentioned items, 600 quires.....do.
Additional charge for indexing 300 books.....per book
25 Auctioneers' Bill Blotters, full bound, sheep.....each.
20 Gross Gillott's Eagle Pens.....per gross.
10 do. Phineas' Pens, No. 88.....do.
10 do. Hertz & Co.'s Aluminum Pens, Nos. 1,000, 1,061.....do.
24 Boxes Quill Pens, 25 in a box.....per box.
20 Gross A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils.....per gross.
6 Dozen Quarts Arnold, & Noyes' best Black Ink.....per doz.
6 Dozen Quarts Stevens' best Blue Ink.....do.
18 do. Bottles French Carmine Ink.....do.
2 do. Metal Inkstands.....do.
2 do. French Porcelain Fountain Inkstands.....do.
2 do. Boxes Chinese Stamping Ink.....do.
24 do. Boxes Gum Bands.....do.
2 do. Rodgers' Erasers.....do.
12 do. Small Bottles (Sunlage) Metal Tops and Brush.....do.
1000 No. 85 Quills.....per 1,000
10 lbs. best English Red Sealing Wax.....per lb.
24 Packs (12 Papers each) best Pins.....per pack.
12 Dozen Tissue.....per doz.
10 Extra Stamps and Handles, complete, Raised Letters, 200 letters.....per letter.
10000 Government adhesive Envelopes of best Buff Paper, 13x8½ inches, hand-made, to order.....per 1,000.
10000 Government adhesive Envelopes, best Buff paper, size 11.....do.
2000 do. do. do. 8.....do.
10000 do. do. do. 5.....do.
2000 do. do. White, 5.....do.
10000 do. do. Canary, ex. heavy, 5.....do.
2000 do. do. White paper, 4½.....do.
Extra for Printing on any of above Envelopes, 40,000, per 1,000.....do.
Samples of Cap, Letter, Note and Blotting Paper, and samples of paper for books

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hibernian at Portland.

American Affairs in the British Parliament.

Important Declarations of Earl Russell.

Our Government Justified for Imprisoning British Subjects.

Papers on the Blockade Not Made Public.

A King Not to be Forced Upon Mexico.

THE SUMTER STILL AT GIBRALTAR.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Feb. 27.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 13th, *via* Londonderry on the 14th inst., arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Her dates are five days later than those already received.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 9th inst.

The steamship *Arabia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th inst.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from New-York arrived at Liverpool on the 13th inst.

The *Hibernian* brings 89 passengers and a full cargo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was discussing American affairs.

In the House of Lords, on the 10th inst., Earl CAMARVON said he had received information that no less than three British subjects were confined in the prisons of the Federal Government, and have lain there for some months, denied a trial or their release unless they took an oath of allegiance to the United States. He hoped that the Government would take earnest steps in the case, and at once declare what was to be the position of British subjects in the Federal States.

Earl RUSSELL said that Lord CARNARVON could hardly have read the papers which had been laid on the table, for if he had, he would have seen that these cases had been brought under the notice of the Government; neither had he made allowances for the *peculiar state of affairs in the United States which justified urgent measures.* In England, Parliament had given the Government, in times of difficulty, authority to arrest persons on suspicion; *and it had to be frequently done without their being brought to trial.* This Government had complained of the arbitrary manner in which these arrests had been made by the sole authority of the President, without legislative sanction. He was not disposed to defend the acts of the United States Government. Congress had decided that the prerogative belonged to the President, and *if he believed that the parties were engaged in treasonable conspiracies, as alleged, he (Russell) did not see how Her Majesty's Government could interfere with a practice which was absolutely necessary*, although it was exercised with unnecessary harshness. The American Government alleged they had undoubted proof of the complicity of these persons in conspiracies, and this Her Majesty's Government was not in a position to contradict, but they had entered a strong remonstrance against the manner in which the arrests were made and the prisoners treated, and the case of these persons would be earnestly watched by them.

Earl DERBY was ready to make every allowance for the difficulties of the Government of the Federal States, but these cases naturally excited indignation; after the arbitrary manner in which British subjects had been invariably treated, and the very uncourteous replies of the Federal Government to the remonstrances of Earl RUSSELL, who had quietly accepted the views of Mr. SEWARD in this case, which he was not disposed to do at first, he would therefore ask the noble Earl if in any English precedents of this kind it was made a condition of being brought to trial for the party to forswear allegiance to his own country? If the right of arrest on suspicion was admitted, the subsequent treatment was unprecedented.

Earl RUSSELL had no knowledge of the details in these cases, having had no notice of the question. *He was not aware that the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government had been tendered to persons except one who had declared his intention of becoming a subject of the United States.*

Lord RUSSELL in reply to Earl DONOUGHMORE, said he believed the Federal Government *had not tendered the oath of allegiance to British subjects, knowing them to be such.*

Earl MALMESBURY in asking for the papers connected with the blockade, complained that the *Times* had deliberately represented that Earl DERBY advocated its being forcibly raised. He approved the conduct of the Government, and the question was one alone for them to decide, but it was desirable to know what was the real state of the blockade. He expressed doubts of the policy of the declarations of Paris, in 1856, and did not believe they would or could be carried out in great wars, when circumstances would be too strong for abstract principles.

Earl RUSSELL said that the first night he was glad to find that the noble Earl opposite had approved of the conduct of the Government, and the country must feel confidence when all its leading men were agreed. The papers were now being printed. They would be in their Lordships hands before long, and he hoped they would reserve their opinions till then, considering the importance of the question.

In the House of Commons on the 10th inst, Mr. CORBET gave notice that at an early day he intended to bring under the consideration of the House the state of international and maritime law, as it affects the rights of belligerents.

The proceedings in both Houses on the 11th inst. were unimportant.

An order has been received at Portsmouth to reduce the number of men and guns of the ships-of-war in commission.

The London *Daily News* reviews the engagement at Mill Spring, Ky., as a genuine and important National success; and thinks if, as it may reasonably hope, the National troops engaged in it may be taken as a representative specimen of the Union army, as it has become under McCLELLAN, the result of rapid and decisive action cannot be doubted.

The diplomatic correspondence concerning the intervention in Mexico, had been laid before Parliament.

Earl RUSSELL, in a late letter to Sir CHARLES WIKE, touching the rumor that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN would be called to the throne of Mexico, says: "If the Mexican people, by a spontaneous movement, place the Austrian Archduke on the throne, there is nothing in the Convention to prevent it. *On the other hand, we could be no parties to forcible intervention for this purpose.*"

FRANCE.

Paris letters say that Mr. SLIDELL has been received by M. THOUVENEL in a private capacity, *his diplomatic assumption of character being distinctly ignored.*

The bill for the conversion of the 4½ per cent. Rentes having been passed by the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 226 to 19, the Senate on the 11th instantaneously declared that it did not oppose the promulgation of the law for such conversion.

The Paris Bourse was dull, and the Rentes were quoted at 71f. 25c.

It was announced in London on the 11th instant, that the negotiations with certain capitalists of that city for the four million sterling loan to the French Government or its agents, had been suddenly broken off. The cause of the abandonment was not stated, except an intimation to subscribers that the securities which were to be hypothecated are not to be obtained.

The discount bank at St. Etienne had stopped payment. Its capital to the amount of $96,000,000 has been lost.

SPAIN.

M. MON, has accepted the presidency of the Congress made vacant by the death of MARTINEZ DE LA ROSA.

It is said that France has consented to fix the amount of the Spanish debt of 1823, at 20,000,000 francs, and that a decree for its settlement has received the royal signature.

ITALY.

A great popular demonstration took place at Genoa on Sunday the 9th, in favor of VICTOR EMANUEL, and Rome as the capital of Italy.

At Milan, on the same day, preparations had been made for a demonstration, but the municipality issued a notice that such demonstrations were useless, and advising the Milanese to exercise their constitutional rights by signing the following protest:

"Although respecting the Sovereign Pontiff of Rome as the head of the Church, we look upon Rome as the Capital of Italy, with one King, VICTOR EMANUEL."

This protest soon received an immense number of signatures.

Baron RICASOLI had issued a circular on the Roman question, in which he observes:

"The Government still pursues the execution of the National wishes, and has formally stated by what ways and means it intends to proceed to Rome. The Ministry alone will decide on these means and the opportunity of employing them. The Government declares that its labors may not be impeded by incongruous acts of enthusiasm and clamorous manifestations. Prefects should enlighten public opinion, and make use of their authority, in order to prevent these popular manifestations.

Popular demonstrations have taken place in several other Italian towns."

The cotton manufacturers of Genoa, who employ upward of 25,000 hands, held a meeting to consider means of alleviating the effects of the present crisis in the cotton trade. A Committee was appointed to report on the matter.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Additional telegrams of these mails had been received.

Transports and other vessels sailing round the Cape of Good Hope are being armed.

MELBOURNE, Thursday, Dec. 26.

The amount of gold shipped since the last mail has been 173,245 ounces. Trade is steady.

The January mails from the West Coast of Africa had reached England.

Increased activity in the Slave-trade was reported. The withdrawal of the American squadron led immediately to a large increase in the number of vessels carrying the American flag.

The herk *Manuel Orthese*, from New-York, but sailing under British colors, had been seized in the roads of Cape Coast on the suspicion that she was a slaver.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 13.

The steamship *Etna* was detained here until this morning. She sailed simultaneously with the *Hibernian*.

It was intended to dispatch the steamer *Great Eastern* for New-York in April.

The House of Lords, on the 12th instant, was not in session.

The proceedings in the House of Commons on the same day were merely of a formal nature.

The London *Times* of the 13th publishes further correspondence from Dr. RUSSELL from New-York. In it the writer says that the army of the Potomac is not likely to move till the Winter is over, and that a mutinous spirit prevailed among the men, many of whom are better off than ever they were, and that the various expeditions by sea had so far accomplished nothing of moment. The affair in Kentucky he regards as the greatest success yet achieved by the Nationals.

The Treasury returns for the year ending 31st December last, show an excess of expenditure over receipts of £2,214,207.

FRANCE.

The Bourse on the 12th closed firmer; rentes, 71f. 35c.

Another note on the affair of the Valley of the Dappes had been addressed by the Swiss Government to M. THOUVENEL. It maintains the position taken by Switzerland, and regrets that France has not arrived at a similar conviction.

SPAIN.

It was considered probable that Señor GONZALES would be appointed Spanish Ambassador at Paris, and that Señor ISTURITZ will be President of the Council of State.

AUSTRIA.

Letters from Vienna are filled with most lamentable accounts of the inundation. The district submerged in Vienna alone comprises a population of 80,000 persons to be provided for. Rain fell for four days, almost without interruption. Bridges and viaducts were destroyed, and the railroad service was nearly all suspended. Several towns were also inundated by the Danube, including Presburgh and Pesth.

Other continental rivers, particularly those in Holland, had also greatly risen, and were causing much alarm.

The Prince of Wales had arrived at Vienna, and had been visited by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH and the Archdukes.

TURKEY.

A severe engagement between the Turks and Montenegrins had taken place near Sestori. The loss was heavy on both sides.

VERY LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 13—P. M.

The *Hibernian* is detained till to-night. There is little news of moment since the closing of the dispatches this morning.

The steamship *Parana*, from Halifax, arrived at Portsmouth on the 13th, and the *City of Manchester* from New-York, arrived at Queenstown the same day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Times*, in an editorial on BURNSIDE'S Expedition, says the force engaged *is plainly inadequate to the service expected*; and if BURNSIDA wishes success, he will intrench himself, establish a good base of operations and await reinforcements, before running the risk of penetrating the enemy's country.

The Great Exhibition Building in London has been delivered up to the Commissioners by the contractors. It was virtually completed at noon on the 12th inst., as stipulated in the contract. Most herculean efforts were made to accomplish this result.

There are rumors at Constantinople of fresh financial projects for the Turkish Treasury.

Last night's bank returns show a favorable movement in coin and bullion, in spite of shipments to the Continent.

The *Times'* City article says the rise in the funds yesterday of an eighth was firmly maintained to the close. The discount market was unaltered.

Sixteen miners have been drowned in a colliery at Normold, in North Wales. Pemberton pit, Newcastle, is flooded, throwing a thousand persons out of employment.

The funds, on Thursday, closed firmer. Consols 93 @93¼.

American securities unaltered.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 13.

The *Moniteur* publishes the law on the optional conversion of the 4½ per cents. The decree fixes the difference to be paid at 5f.40c. for the 4½ per cents., and 4f.20c. for the 4 per cents.]

SPAIN.

MADRID, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Señor MON will retain his appointment as Ambassador to France, in addition to his new post of President of Congress.

The statement that some public office has been offered to NARVAEZ is unfounded.

PORTUGAL.

Count DE LOBEA, Minister of Finance, under DOM MIGUEL, is dead, aged 80.

VERY LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

BERLIN, Thursday, Feb. 13.

Important events are approaching in Germany. Saxony having proposed the reconstruction of Germany more strictly as a Confederacy, Prussia replied that she considered the Germany Confederation as an international, and not a federal part of Prussia, and hinted also that a reform of the Federal Constitution might be carried out in such a way that besides the German Union comprising Austria, a closer Federal Union might be formed between Prussia and such German States as might join her, thereby establishing a kind of political Zoll-Verein. Although this was no formal proposal, but a mere suggestion, Austria, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, and a majority of the other States—Baden and Coburg excepted—remitted a collective note to Prussia protesting against her views and announcing their intention to hold a Conference for the reorganization of Germany in accordance with the views of Saxony, and inviting Prussia to join the Conference. Prussia declined, and this is expected to lead to a declaration of the Federal Diet.

Debates on the German question are expected in the Prussian Chambers, which may bring about a crisis in Germany.

MADRID, Thursday, Feb. 13.

The *Sumter* is still at Gibraltar, although the English authorities gave her notice to quit. Several of her crew have landed, and will not reembark.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 14.

The political news is unimportant.

The Bank of France has gained during the month 47,000,000 of francs in specie.

The English Commissioners of Customs have formally instructed the officials in various parts of the country to carry out Earl ROESELL'S instructions relative to supplies for American war-vessels.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 14.

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows an increase in cash, of 47,500,000 francs; in bank notes, of 34,000,000; in Treasury Notes, of ten and two-third millions; in Current Accounts, of 40,500,000; in Advances, 32,250,000, and a decrease in bills discounted and not due, of 13,000,000.

The English Funds on the 12th inst., were firm but dull. Consols were a shade higher, closing with buyers 93. The Discount market was easy. Good bills sold at 2⅞@2⅝.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Current of European Opinion—Sense of the French and Spanish Press.

In reference to the important movement of the Allied Powers in the direction of America, the French and Spanish Press contain some matters of moment.

The Paris *Pays* announces that Gen. ALMONTE, who has for a long time been aiding the cause which the Powers now represent, and in whose possession some very compromising letters were found when his house was searched by the order of JUAREZ, has set out for Mexico in charge of documents containing propositions for an *amicable and satisfactory arrangement of the whole difficulty!* Some well-informed parties in Paris think that he really conveys with him secret offers to Gen. URAGA and others to detach them from the National cause of Mexico. If so every friend of that Republic must desire his failure.

The *Phare de la Loire*, one of the most widely circulated and influential journals patronized by the great farming and agricultural interests of France, very decidedly opposes the intervention in Mexico. It criticises severely the outside crusades to which the French Government has lately addicted itself, and scouts at the idea of any monarchy being accepted in Mexico, except at the point of the bayonet. "Spain," it says, "is hated in Mexico, and it is against her that the Mexican people sprlug to arms. Moreover, she is and would be the very first foe of the new throne she would be called on to defend, and she would conspire to overthrow it as she has conspired with that traitor to his country, Ex-President MIRAMON, to overthrow the Republic. Instead of seeking new conquests—instead of dreaming of impossible reconstructions in countries which she has brutalized and exhausted, and which have expelled her, Spain would do well to build turnpikes and railroads at home, and attempt to issue from the condition of poverty and decline into which the policy of the Sixteenth Century, that a few ambitious men would revive in our day, have plunged her. England would be well content to assume the charge of watching Mexico. She has a foot in Canada already—she would be pleased to have one in Mexico."

The article eloquently reproaches France with her departure from a totally opposite policy, and implores her to return to follow their true mission—the propagation of peace and liberty among the nations.

"In whatever point of view, then, it is looked at," pursues the writer, "the new form which French policy would appear to be assuming in Mexico, is in direct opposition to the mutual, financial and political interests of the country. How can France cause the principle of non-intervention to be respected in Europe, in the countries surrounding us, should she go forth beyond the seas to violate it, by ninging per force in the affairs of races who are strangers to our part of the world?"

Incidentally touching upon the question of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, the *Phare* uses the following language, which, considering the population it represents and influences, is noteworthy:

"To recognize the South under such conditions (i. e., to order to get at cotton) would be purely and simply *recognizing the principle of Slavery*, and whatever may be the industrial interests of France and England, in such a question, we regard such conduct as unworthy of two nations who have freed the negro. Should a foreign intervention become inevitable in American affairs, such intervention ought to have results altogether different; it ought to bring about the liberation of the slaves, not confirm and sanction more their servitude."

The Spanish papers, while full of enthusiasm at the prospect of reconquering of colonies of such beauty and value, both political and commercial, are by no means so much gratified with the prospect of seeing an Austrian Duke placed upon the Mexican throne, even although he be a Bourbon, while so many direct shoots of Spanish royalty are unprovided for elsewhere. Hence they unsparingly satirize the position of the Madrid Cabinet as that of easy subserviency, and so vehement has become the feeling in the Spanish capital on this subject that when questioned openly in the Cortes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs felt himself constrained to say that Spain had entered into prospective arrangements touching the political future of Mexico, the free choice of that people would be the guide of her operations, but that her troops would *march into the Mexican capital* side by side with their Allies.

But apart from the candidature of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, *the impossibility of Republics in Spanish America* is insisted upon by these journals and others throughout Europe.

The *Diario Español* is even among the most liberal, when it quotes and partially indorses letters from its correspondents in Cuba, which affirm that the Allies have determined to establish *a Presidency for life* in Mexico; and to follow it with a *Constitutional monarchy* or not, as the exigency may seem to demand. The reactionary gazettes of Madrid agree with fervor in the conclusion of the Paris *Patrie*, that "the leading Powers of Europe accord in the idea of furnishing Mexico with a liberal monarchy," and that *all the cities and towns of Mexico without exception* will cast their votes *en masse* for Gen. ALMONTE whenever the Allies shall have openly proclaimed their determination to make their will respected.

One thing is certain, to wit, that ALMONTE has gone to Vera Cruz, although very quietly, on board an English mail steamer, and the French Press ascribe the privacy of his depature to a feeling of patriotic delicacy, his return in a foreign armed vessel being obnoxious to the charge of assumed menace.

But the monarchical projects directed against America do not stop here. They take a far grander range. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*—the *Times* of Germany—informs us that a plan is openly talked of in the Continental Courts, to provide all the South American States lying along the La Plata, with thrones. Two regions of Central America—Nicaragua and Costa Rica—perhaps including Guatemala and San Salvador, are likewise designated for this distinction, and FRANCIS II., Ex-King of Naples, the young Grand Duke of Tuscany, and Duke Robert, of Parma, are the princes to whom this recompense for their losses in Europe is to be given. Brazil, and the House of Braganza, are to assist in the partition, and, of course, whatever strength the allied protectorate, whether Presidential or Royal, in Mexico, can give to the scheme, is to be relied upon. A cordon of armed settlers will effectually, it is believed, prevent any intermeddling by the United States on their Southern frontier.

But, on the other hand, the Paris *Constitutionnel*, which reproduces the ideas of Messrs. THOUVENAL and DE PASSIONY very frequently, sees fit, whether as a justification for the enterprise which the *Allgemeine Zeitung* avers to be in embryo, or not, we are at a loss to decide, quotes an article from the Lima *Gazette*, which vehemently denounces the Vandal expedition, as it styles it, of the Allied Powers, and appeals to all the States of South America to make common cause against the latter, and predicts that the coalition on this side of the Atlantic will ultimately embrace all America, and render the struggle now precipitated on Mexico, the overthrow of European despotism. Royalty once reëstablished in Mexico, it fears, would be a cancer that must quickly eat out all the Republican life in the Western World.

While these extensive speculations are being indulged in by South American publicists, and given to the light of day in Europe by Ministerial editors, the *Independance Belge*, in confirmation of its German compeer, to some extent, thus defines two great monarchies to be established in Central and South America, viz.: New-Granada, Venezuela and Ecuador, consolidated, with a capital at Caraccas, and the Oriental and Argentine Confederations likewise solidified, with Buenos Ayres for a capital. The latter scheme is said to have been the main idea of URQUIZA, who is now a fugitive from the successful power of Gen. MITRE. URQUIZA is on his way to Europe, where he will be quite as useful to the plans of the "great Powers," as ALMONTE is all-ged to have been in the Mexican affair.

Upon all these rumors, which are, as yet, but the diplomatic straws that indicate the direction of the wind, the friends of the American Republic in Paris, Frankfort, and even Madrid, where the whole liberal Press is on our side, comment with expressions of gratification that we have an army and navy now which, with the reconstruction of the Union achieved, will enable us, with or without the aid of South America, to dispute these monarchical *Chateaux en Espagne.*

GEN. DON JUAN ALMONTE.

The following brief particulars relative to the Mexican leader, who, next to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, of Austria, occupies the attention of European writers and diplomatists in connection with the Mexican question, may not be unacceptable or out of place:

"Gen. DON JUAN ALMONTE has been living in Paris as the Minister Resident of the Mexican Republic, since the year 1856. He is a man of distinguished acquirements and manners and has filled many high places of trust in his own country.

Under the firm and enlightened administration of COMONFORT, Gen. ALMONTE held and filled with honor the arduous post of Minister of War. Then, still under the Comonfort *régime*, he was sent officially to France, with the title of *Chargé d'Affaires* of the Mexican Republic, a position he retained under ZULOAGA and MIRAMON. When the latter was overthrown and replaced by JUAREZ, Gen. ALMONTE voluntarily resigned his functions, feeling that the excesses of the *juros*, as the revolutionary party in Mexico is termed, would soon compromise, before the European Powers, the honor and, perhaps, the existence of the Mexican nationality.

But, if he was not clothed with an official character, Gen. ALMONTE none the less retained an influence which will not be lost to his unfortunate country. Mexican affairs having suddenly taken the turn which all the world now knows, and which he had foreseen, Gen. ALMONTE did all in his power to prevent an armed conflict between his country and the European Powers.

Now that war has been resolved upon, and that the allied forces are about to recall to the Juarez Government the respect due to signed treaties, Gen. ALMONTE, as the bearer of an honorable and satisfactory compromise, has departed precipitately for Mexico, *where his presence is rendered necessary by events.*

The Imperial Government placed at his disposal a passage on board the *Amazon*, but Gen. ALMONTE did not feel it in his power to avail himself of this obliging offer, and preferred sailing in an English packet steamer."

The above is taken from a fragment of a letter (not M. GALLIARDET'S) published by the *Courrier des Etats* of Thursday.

The Hibernian's Mails

PORTLAND, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The *Hibernian's* mails were forwarded by the afternoon train to Boston, and will reach New-York to-morrow morning.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

MAYOR OPDYKE'S FIRST VETO—TROPHY FROM FORT DONELSON—THE TAX LEVY.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, the Committee on National Affairs reported adversely to reimbursing the Third, Sixth and Twelfth Regiments for outlay in consequence of the war. The document was laid over.

Mayor OPDYKE sent in his first veto, declining to approve of the action of the Common Council in granting the right to erect a newspaper stand on the sidewalk near Tompkins Market. The matter was laid over. The following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1862.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN, It affords me great pleasure to transmit to you herewith, an interesting trophy of the recent glorious victory at Fort Donelson, presented, through Mr. BENNETT of the *Herald*, by Col. MORGAN L. SMITH, Acting Brigadier-General, to his native City of New-York,—being a large and handsomely-made silk flag of the rebellion, bearing the inscription, "Ladies' Gift to the Blackland Gideonites—May Heaven Crown You with Victory."

It is one of the standards of an unprovoked and most wicked revolt, not only against the Constitution and laws of our country, but against the moral sentiment of the civilized world. Notwithstanding the detestable character of the cause symbolized by this flag, and the hesitancy of Congress on a like presentation, I can see no impropriety in our accepting the trophy, but, on the contrary, deem it eminently proper that we should do so.

I accordingly recommend that, on behalf of the Corporation of New-York, your Honorable Body will accept the gift tendered, and direct its preservation in the Governor's Room, or one of our City Armories, or in some other suitable repository, returning to the gallant donor appropriate thanks for this manifestation of his affectionate remembrance of the City of his birth.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The Corporation Counsel sent in a communication reiterating his opinion that the Common Council could not levy taxes without the special authority of the Legislature; and, also, that such special authority had not been given.

The Board proceeded with the consideration of the special order, the tax-levy.

The appropriation for Belgian pavement was reduced from $100,000 to $25,000. That for the Board of Health, for compensation of Resident Physician and expenses that may be incurred, from $10,000 to $6,000. The Central Park item was reduced from $118,541 to $50,000. The item for cleaning markets was reduced from $10,000 to $8,500. The contingencies for Mayor's Office were reduced from $15,000 to $12,000.

Councilman LENT objected to the item of $25,000 for contingencies in the City Inspector's office, on the ground that the major portion of that sum was applied to the payment of sinecure Inspectorships. The item was reduced to $15,000.

The item for donations was increased to $37,386 58, by adding $7,386 58, the amount of assessments on St. Andrew's Church, for widening streets; for the Department of Lamps and Gas, reduced from $435,000 to $415,000; for Lands and Places, reduced from $26,000 to $20,000; for opening new streets, was cut down to $5,000.

The item for printing for the Common Council was raised from $50,000 to $70,000.

The item for construction and repairs of public buildings was raised from $150,000 to $195,000; for removing night soil, offal and dead animals, raised from $33,000 to $35,000.

Councilman JONES moved to add to the appropriation for roads and avenues the sum of $50,000 for extending Eleventh-avenue as a country road.

Councilman BARNEY—How near does that come to the residence of James Gordon Bennett, Esq.?

The estimate was reduced from $50,000 to $25,000.

The item for salaries of the Legislative Department was increased, by adding $49,000 for salaries of the Common Council, making the whole appropriation $74,550; for salaries for the Law Department, reduced from $53,108 to $43,108; for salaries for the Fire Department, increased from $39,000 to 42,500; for salaries of officers under the Unsafe Building act, increased from $13,400 to $14,000; for water pipes and laying, from $90,000 to $60,000; for wharves, piers and slips, from $175,000 to $100,000.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—A POST IN THE WORKHOUSE.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of this Board was held yesterday, and from the regular report of the Committee of the Whole it appeared that, from the 14th to the 27th of February, 442 persons have been transferred from the City Prisons to the Workhouse, as vagrants, disorderlies, &c., of which number 118 were males and 324 females.

A communication was received from DANIEL DAVLIN, Esq., City Chamberlain, stating that he had arranged to deposit $100,000 with the Mechanics' Bank on which the Commissioners could draw in anticipation of the passage of the annual tax levy.

The usual regular reports were received from the Warden and Physicians, but there was nothing in them of public interest.

The cash receipts from 13th to 27th inst., amounted to $481 27.

The regular weekly statement shows that by the last report there were in the various Institutions, 8,025, and 1,685 were admitted since, making a total of 9,710. Of these, 47 died, 1,354 were discharged, 313 were sent to Blackwell's Island and 3 to Sing Sing, leaving 7,993 still in charge, being a decrease of 32 since the last report.

In the course of the meeting Mr. DRAPER received a poetical application from a female inmate of the Workhouse, asking her discharge, which caused much amusement, and was so humorously and pathetically written, it was at once resolved to intercede with the committing magistrate to procure her discharge.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

HONORS TO FALLEN HEROES AND TO RELEASED UNION PRISONERS.

The Joint Committee on National Affairs held a meeting yesterday to consider various matters which had been referred to them.

A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Orton, Jones, Stevenson, Allen and Mitchell, was appointed to receive Col. COGSWELL and his associates on their arrival in this City.

Quartermaster TULLY, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, handed in a list of 560 members of the regiment who served in the war, and yet remained in this City. The regiment, according to his report, now musters nearly 700 men. It has been ascertained that new uniforms complete, excepting jacket, can be procured for about $28 each, and it is probable that measures will be taken to furnish the 500 men now in the City with the new uniform, out of the $15,000 appropriated by the Common Council of last year for that purpose.

Madame DE MONTEUIL, widow of the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel of the D'Epineuil Zouaves, who fell while heading a charge at Roanoke Island, appeared before the Committee to learn what measures had been taken as to the disposal of her husband's body, acknowledging her inability to procure a burying place, or to pay any funeral expenses. The Committee, whose power does not extend to such matters, could only assure the lady that everything in their power should be done to procure a proper place of interment for her gallant husband. Messrs. ORTON and JONES were appointed a Sub-Committee to ascertain where and on what terms, a suitable plot of ground could be secured for the interment of New-York soldiers in indigent circumstances who fall in action, and are sent here for interment, and will probably make a speedy report for action by the Common Council.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

IMPORTANT MOVE—COMPULSORY VACCINATION RECOMMENDED.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at the Mayor's Office, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the subject of vaccination, which had been brought up at a previous meeting, and referred to Dr. LEWIS A. SAYRE, Resident Physician. Dr. SAYRE yesterday presented a long report, dealing largely in statistics, and going so far to show the absolute necessity of general vaccination in a large City like New-York, as to lead to the conclusion that if people will not be vaccinated when the authorities are willing to cause it to be done free of charge, the law should, for the preservation of the general health, compel them to be vaccinated. The Doctor showed by statistics carefully prepared, that out of one million of persons, the lives of fifty-two thousand were saved by vaccination, and that in armies where, before vaccination was known, the mortality from small pox was enormous, at the present day, and with the strict attention paid to vaccination, the mortality was trifling. A large number of the report was ordered to be printed for general distribution: and the conclusions rescued by the Doctor having met the approbation of the Board, the draft of a law presented by him was adopted, and will be at once forwarded to Albany for legislative action.

TRIBUTE TO COMMODORE STRINGHAM.

Presentation Speeches, Collation, &c.

Commodore STRINGHAM, who has for many years lived in Brooklyn, was last night made the recipient of a superb present, a token of affection and regard from his fellow-citizens.

Pursuant to notice, the Committee of Presentation, the Mayor and Common Council, the Judges of the several Courts and other citizens of note, met in the parlors of the Mansion House, from whence, under the convoy of Hon. E. W. FISKE, they marched to the Commodore's residence, on High-street.

The Commodore's family, with a few invited guests were assembled to do honor to the occasion, and lend a fitting grace to the pleasing ceremony.

After the preliminary introductions, BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN, Esq., in behalf of the Committee of Presentation, addressing the Commodore, explained the object of the visit, alluded to the affectionate regard which the people of Brooklyn felt for their honored fellow-citizen, and made way for Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, who read the following communication:

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1862.

SIR: Your fellow-citizens of Brooklyn, desirous of expressing their personal regard, and their estimate of your eminent services to the country, taking a just pride in a public career which reflects honor upon the city in which you have so long resided, request your acceptance of the sword which is herewith presented.

When the conspiracy against the unity and life of the Nation broke out into open war, the memories of our ancient naval glories revived in the hearts of the people, and they turned with instinctive trust to that great arm of National power when never failed to bear up amid the surges of battle their liberties and their honor. It was then, Sir, your rare and happy fortune to be the first to vindicate the title of that branch of the service to this embodied confidence of your countrymen, to inaugurate a new series of naval victories which should shed still brighter lustre on our arms by the capture of the forts at Hatteras, to strike the first blow at the heart of the rebellion, to point the way, and open the path to further conquests even more proceeding, and which shall not pause until the flag which you first placed again on the hostile coasts of Carolina shall float over a restored and united Republic.

Our beloved country is now, as we believe, passing through struggle and anguish into a new and grander development of character and power, and they are the most fortunate of her sons who are called to gather closest around her in her hour of trial. In this number you are already enrolled, but the signal service which you have rendered only gives her the right to demand the still more conspicuous exertion of those qualities of mature wisdom, dauntless spirit and undiminished energy which have been thus prominently displayed.

That you will be equal to any duty which your country may call you none are better assured than those who know you best, and who now offer you the tribute of their grateful respect.

On behalf of your fellow-citizens of Brooklyn, we remain your faithful friends and humble servants.

Benjamin D. Silliman, James Humphrey, Josiah O. Low, Edwards W. Fiske, E. H. R. Lyman, A. Abbot Low, Alex. M. White, Henry E. Pierrepont, Peter C. Cornell, Wm. Augustus White, Daniel Embury, J. S. T. Stranahan, Henry C. Murphy, S. B. Chittenden, Charles E. Mills, H. F. Vail, L. N. Wyman, Augustus E. Silliman, T. Carson Brevoort, Cyrus P. Sloith, Edward Whitehouse, Henry E. Pierson, Arthur W. Benson, John Ballard, John Schenck, Wm. S. Herriman, ——— Lyman, George F. Thomas, Henry A. Kent.

Commodore STRINGHAM, evidently affected by the unfeigned esteem of his friends, and the complimentary allusion to his services, spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The receiving of this beautiful emblem of my profession, presented by my fellow-citizens and friends, particularly at this time, fills my heart with the deepest gratitude.

I love my country, and have served it many, many years. Should I be called again to active duty, which I hope may be the case, I shall obey the summons as readily and cheerfully as ever.

You have alluded to the expedition to Hatteras. I sailed from Hamptou Roads with a gallant set of officers and men, including those of the army who cooperated with us. The result you all know.

May the time not be far distant when this wicked conspiracy shall be crushed out, and all again restored in a happy Union, finding protection under the ample folds of the Stars and Stripes.

Allow me again to thank you for this beautiful sword. I will cherish it with care, and promise that it shall not be drawn without reason, or sheathed without honor.

The sword is one of the finest we have ever seen, and cost not far from $500. It is of the regulation pattern, most curiously and beautifully chased with patriotic and appropriate devices.

Amongst the prominent guests were Com. STORER, Com. GREGORY, Com. INGLE, Capts. RINGGOLD and LEE, Lieut. WORDEN, Drs. STEWART and CRANE, all of the United States Navy; the Mayor and Common Council, the Committee of Presentation, Rev. Drs. STORRS and EELS, Hon. FRANK CHURCH, and many well-known citizens of our sister city.

After the natural interchange of kind regards and the examination of one of the Commodore's rebel trophies, (a very elegant silk flag taken from the North Carolina forces,) the party were entertained by Mrs. STRINGHAM most hospitably, and to the satisfaction of the inner as well as the outer man.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 27.

Flour unchanged. Wheat ½c.@1c. higher: quoted at 79c. for No. 1. Corn firm and advanced ¼c.@½c. Mess Pork firm at $11 25@$11 50. Bulk Meats active; Shoulders 3c., Hams 4c. Lard in good demand at 7c. Hogs.—Dressed, quiet at unchanged prices; Live, active and firm at $3 @$3 25. *Receipts*—3,900 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 1,800 live Hogs, 1,700 dressed Hogs. Exchange on New-York, ¼ per cent. premium. Gold 2 @3 per cent.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

FLOUR in fair demand, at $4 50 for superfine. WHEAT dull, and 2c.@3c. lower; Red, 90c.@98c; White, $1@$1 05. WHISKY in good demand, and ½c. higher; sales at 18c. PROVISIONS dull; sales of 50 bbls. Mess Pork, to fill army contracts, at $12; Bulk Meats lower, $2 50; Shoulders, 4½c.@5c.; Lard, offered at 7¼c. Exchange, declined to par. Gold dull, at 2½. Money abundant and easy, at 8@10.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 76½, 14, 37, 57, 93, 56, 10.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

I beg leave to inform Grocers, Druggists, Apothecaries and private families that I am closing out my old stock of "SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS," bottled BRANDIES; MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES; JAMAICA and SANTA CRUZ RUM, SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKYS, at my old prices.

Persons who wish to supply themselves, had better make early application. UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

The closing up of that great fairy play at BARNUM'S Museum, to-morrow being its last day, beyond peradventure, the crowd there will be immense. The $50,000 NUTT will be *at home there.*

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 36 | Sun sets.... 5 49 | Moon sets.... 6 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 37 | Gov. Island. 8 26 | Hell Gate.... 9 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Constitution, Fletcher, Fortress Monroe, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; St. George, (Br.,) Wylie, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Ships Europa, (Brem.,) Von Hagen, Callao, W. J. Forbes; Jacob A. Stamler, Young, London, Thomas Dunham.

Barks James Welsh, Girard, Vera Cruz, F. Alexander & Son; Lamplighter, Thompson, Demerara, John M. Smith & Son; Otsilia, (Brem.,) Dannemann, London, E. Unkhart; Sallote, Brown, Cardenas, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brigs Ianthe, Collingwood, Wilmington, Wadsworth & Dimon; Geo. G. Roberts, (Br.,) Barnes, Port-au-Prince, Trinidad, Brett, Son & Co.; Leo Antipon, (Br.,) Warren, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Richard & Co.; Sarah Peters, Higgins, Port Royal, F. M. Bixby; Ernestine, (Prus.,) Plymouth, Eng., F. Schoen & Co.; Ann, Yates, Gorse and a market, Yates & Pemberton; Flying Eagle, Treworgy, Key West, H. Benner.